"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; light west to northwest winds.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,509. ** NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1906.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

WAINWRIGHT MEN PLAN TO DEFEAT WADSWORTH

Municipal Ownership Men Pledged to the Third Candidate.

HOPE TO GET MERRITT VOTES

With These They Say They Would Control the Republican Caucus for Wainwright.

Assemblyman J. Mayhew Wainwright became the centre of the Speakership contest yesterday, when twenty-four of the thirty-five Republican and Hearst Assemblymen from Greater New York met in the Gilsey House and agreed to stand solidly for his candidacy against both Wadsworth, as the Roosevelt-Higgins candidate, and Merritt, as the Odell candidate.

Forty votes were claimed last night for Merritt. Should these votes be thrown by the Odell forces to Wainwright, in order to defeat Wadsworth, as the Hearst men were declaring last night might be done, it would give Wainwright control of the Republican caucus and elect him Speaker. There are 111 Republican members of the Assembly. Of these, twenty were elected with Municipal Ownership League indorsements. The other four members who conferred with these yesterday were elected as straight League candidates against the nominees of both Republicans and Democrats in their districts.

If the four League men are not admitted to the Republican caucus, and only the 111 regulars are in, the twenty who had Hearst indorsements, if added to the 40 votes claimed for Merritt, would make a total of 60 in the caucus, and 56 votes will control. Should the four straight League men be admitted, too, the Wainwright vote, if he receives the Merritt votes also, will be even greater.

Mr. Wainwright was called on the telephone last night at his home in Rye and was informed what had been done. He expressed his appreciation of the action of the conference, and arranged to go to Albany this morning with Assemblymen Stanley, Francis, Rock, and Eckman to open headquarters at once.

The conference yesterday lasted two and a half hours, and finally, on the motion of Assemblyman Samuel Krulewitch, it came out unanimously and flat-footedly for Wainwright. Assemblyman Mervin G. Stanley acted as Chairman of the meeting and Assemblyman James A. Francis as Secretary.

"New York City has not had a Speaker of the Assembly in twenty-five years," declared Assemblyman Stanley to the meeting. "There are more Republican and Independent representatives of New York City in the Assembly this year than there has ever been. We were elected as a protest against bossism; we were elected as the result of a tidal wave of popular sentiment in favor of legislation in the interest of all the citizens. An unexampled opportunity of carrying out the wishes of the residents of New York City is offered to us. All those Assemblymen who owe their election to this recent uprising of the people should stand together.

"Furthermore, there is at present in the Republican Party a bitter contest between two factions. The path of duty in this case is the path of party expediency, so far as the Republicans are concerned. I believe the solution of the present difficulty can be found in the election of a compromise candidate for the Speakership.

"J. Mayhew Wainwright of Westchester County has a portion of his district in this city. He knows the needs of the city. He represents the popular sentiment that resulted in our election. He is the one candidate for the Speakership who has had the courage to stand up and define his platform as one opposed to outside interference. He is against bosses, he is in favor of the legislation that the recent election shows New York City wants, and that the rest of the State is certain to approve."

Mr. Francis also spoke strongly in favor of Wainwright as a compromise candidate, and said, in view of the fight between Merritt and Wadsworth, that Wainwright could be elected. A running discussion followed, and in it were Roger Brennan, Patrick Donohue, Samuel Hoffman, John F. Storey, Frank E. Harvey, Maurice Smith, Max Eckman, Charles Schmitt, Samuel Krulewitch, and Thomas Rock.

Several members said they had received assurances that Merritt would withdraw in favor of Wainwright in order to defeat Wadsworth. The meeting then took its action and adjourned to meet at the Ten Eyck Hotel in Albany for a caucus at 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

William A. De Groot of Queens explained that while he did not pledge himself to any candidate he was in favor of a compromise Speaker, whose election would insure party harmony, and be representative of the sentiment manifested at the last election.

It was learned last night that Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee would go to Albany this morning personally to handle the Merritt campaign. Conferences will be held with him here this afternoon with a view, if possible, to swing the Merritt vote to Wainwright.

ODELL HURRIES TO ALBANY.

Merritt Gives Out Statement Evidently Aimed at Mr. Roosevelt.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—A hurried visit to his city was paid to-day by State Chairman Odell. He came about noon, conferred at the railroad station with his secretary, J. Calvin McKnight, and went away again. Few persons saw him, and his presence was not known until hours afterward. Mr. McKnight later admitted that Mr. Odell had been here, but declined to explain the purpose of his visit. "He was here about five minutes," Mr. McKnight said, "and after talking over a matter about which he wished to see

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EMMA, GIRL THIEF, WAS A BOY.

Led Bandits, Has Long Hair, and Has Worn Skirts All His Life.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, Dec. 31.—Emma Heinrichs, fourteen years old, red-haired, and defiant, was arraigned before Judge Francis Scott a week ago in the Juvenile Court in this city to be sentenced for her misdeeds. Emma had been about as bad as it was possible for a person of his years to be. For some months he had been the chief of a band of boy bandits in the City of Passaic. They had raided candy stores and tobacco shops like young Dick Turpins.

It was Emma who planned the raids and disposed of the plunder. Judge Scott, in imposing sentence, remarked that he disliked to send so young a girl to an institution but in this case there seemed to be nothing else for it, and accordingly Emma went to the Girls' Home at Trenton.

Yesterday the child was back again in the county jail in this city. The attendant who brought him back from Trenton said: "It is impossible to keep her at the Girls' Home any longer, as, in fact—er—er—she is a boy."

The boy is rather tall for his age, and has a mop of carroty red hair. He said he was in Germany in 1891, and that, with his parents he came to Passaic seven years ago. His mother died four years later, and his father married again. His father is a blacksmith by trade, and is employed at a silk mill. A vain effort was made to see the boy's people last evening and learn why they had permitted the child to dress as a girl. They could not be found. The case has puzzled all who have considered it.

Emma was a terror in the Dundee section. He had three small boy pals whom he used to boost through transoms. They would pass out the articles stolen, and Emma would dispose of them and divide. The police were several months in running down the small thieves, and they were finally caught red-handed. The local newspapers at the time were full of stories about the "girl burglar" of Passaic.

MOSCOW PIANIST MISSING.

Manager Cannot Trace Lhevinne, Who Is Booked Here for a Tour.

An anxious manager in New York has been using the cable for two days in a vain effort to learn the whereabouts of Josef Lhevinne, a young Russian pianist who is under contract for a tour of the United States. When the last information came from him he was in Moscow. He was to have been in Berlin at the latest by Friday, and unless he sails from Hamburg to-day some of his engagements must be canceled. John Warren, his manager, fears that the pianist has been unable to leave Moscow because of the troubles there.

Mr. Lhevinne is a protégé of Herr Safoneff, the conductor, who arrived in New York Saturday to conduct six concerts for the Philharmonic Society. After his engagement with that organization Herr Safoneff planned to accompany the young Russian on part at least of his tour through the United States.

Mr. Lhevinne is professor of the piano at the Moscow Conservatory. He obtained a leave of absence which would permit him to quit Moscow about Dec. 20, which under ordinary conditions would have given him plenty of time to reach Berlin by the middle of last week.

When it was seen that troubles of a serious nature were to come in Moscow, Herr Safoneff and Mr. Warren urged that he leave the city at once. He sent back word that he did not believe the revolutionary troubles would come to a head, and that he would stay until his leave of absence was effective.

Just before he started Mr. Lhevinne wrote that the troubles in Moscow were becoming more serious, but that he had arranged a way of getting out and would certainly be in Berlin in time. He was to have cabled on his arrival.

On Friday night Mr. Warren began to use the cable. Messages were sent to Berlin, Vienna, and Hamburg. An attempt was made also to reach Moscow. All efforts to trace the pianist had failed up to last night.

WAVE SWEEPS SCHOONER.

Carries Captain and Mate to Death and Nearly Wrecks the Vessel.

WOOD'S HOLE, Mass., Dec. 31.—A great wave rolled up Vineyard Sound last night, and, overtaking the big five-masted schooner Henry O. Barrett, tumbled over the stern and swept overboard to their death Capt. Joshua Norton of Rockland, Me., the commander of the vessel, and his mate, James Conley of St. John, N. B. The wave jammed the helmsman against the wheel after smashing the yawl and davits, and then, pouring forward, tore through the spinnaker and jigger sails and carried away the deckhouse.

The helmsman said to-day that he heard Capt. Norton shout as the sea rolled up, "We are among the breakers," to which the mate replied, "No, Sir." Then the sea welled up, completely flooding the poop deck of the vessel and carrying the two officers overboard.

Although somewhat disabled, the Barrett kept on and anchored off here about midnight. Capt. Haines of the schooner Lewis H. Goward, which was anchored off here, put his mate aboard the Barrett, and the latter officer probably will have charge of her during the rest of the voyage.

AUTO CAUSES PARK RUNAWAY.

Two Women Jump from Runabout Drawn by a Frightened Horse.

Frank Greener, of 808 Webster Avenue, while driving in a runabout yesterday, lost control of his big black horse. With him were two women, who, after the accident, were said to be Mary Brown and Mary Smith, both of 314 East 147th Street.

The horse took fright at an automobile just as it was leaving the Park for Seventh Avenue. Mary Brown jumped out at 112th Street. Matry Smith at the next corner. The horse and Greener were stoped at 116th Street by Policemen Jackson and Schlamp. Dr. Morton of the J. Hood Wright Hospital found that women were not much hurt and they went home in a cab.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—Steamship Finance, Capt. Mowbray, Colon Dec. 25, to the Panama Railroad Steamship Company, with 23 passengers, mails, and merchandise. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

Steamship St. Louis, Capt. Jamison, Southampton and Cherbourg Dec. 23, to the American Line, with passengers, mails, and merchandise. Southeast of Fire Island at 11:55 P. M.

Steamship Colorado, Capt. Smith, Brunswick Dec. 28, to Charles H. Mallory & Co., with passengers and merchandise. Anchored outside the Bar at 12:02 A. M. Jan. 1.

THOUSANDS GREET NEW YEAR IN TIMES SQUARE

Electric Beacon in Tower Flashes 1906 for Miles.

THE STREETS WERE PACKED

And the Din Broke All Records—Restaurants Closed Doors to All Who Had No Tickets.

On the stroke of twelve last night the figures "1906" were flashed from the tower of the Times Building. Far out across the skies, visible for miles away, the electric symbol of the New Year shot its way. The entire Times Building was illuminated. Electric streamers were displayed from the four corners of the tower.

When the New Year was announced from the tower, the hysterical crowd below became, if possible, still more hysterical. Their utmost strength of lungs was given to a welcoming blast to 1906. Those who hadn't bought horns or who had lost them simply yelled. Conventions were forgotten, and good folk who had never yet been within a thousand miles of an introduction screamed wildly at one another:

"Happy New Year!"

The city whistle blowing and bell ringing lasted for three minutes, but the cries of the surging masses in Times Square kept up their generous welcome to the New Year long after that.

A goodly proportion of the crowd that used to gather in thousands around old Trinity Church to welcome in the New Year by all the tricks and noises that can be invented by a celebrating throng of merry-makers, came uptown this year to Times Square. In the old days the chimes of Trinity did their level best to lift a little note above the clamor of the crowds below, but rarely were they ever successful. Last night Times Square came to the aid of the chimes by deflecting a large part of the celebrants.

Before night had fallen scouts of the new year had begun to go over the ground in Times Square and its neighborhood. They were recognized by the fact that they had stuffed in their pockets miniature dusters, known as ticklers, and by the fact that they bore tin horns and a set expression about the mouth. Even that early they occasionally blew an unseasonable blast on the horns.

At 9 o'clock the sidewalks on Broadway between Forty-fifth Street and Fortieth Street were jammed with double lines of persons who walked up and down, but never away from the neighborhood. By 11 o'clock the sidewalks in the sphere of 1906 influence could not hold the men and women and boys and girls, who blew harder and laughed louder as the night went on.

Special details of policemen were sent to keep in check the New Year celebrants. Hawkers of horns and clickers and every variety of noise-maker under the sun worked their way through the passing lines of pedestrians to the end that no hand that could tickle and no mouth that could blow should lack the instrument wherewith to do these things. No one seemed to lack them.

By 10 minutes to 12 there was a mighty crush around Times Square. The celebrants, but the crowds were orderly and the policemen were more ornamental than congregated in the triangle formed by Broadway, Seventh Avenue, and Forty-second Street. From a distance the discordant ensemble of innumerable horns and shouts and whirring things gave a good imitation of what Bedlam is supposed to be like.

The crush became so dense that as many people as could retreated to the hotels and restaurants and cafés near Times Square. They were all full to overflowing, so that several of them closed their doors and admitted only those who had tickets which had been obtained in advance by folks far-sighted enough to predict what was to happen on New Year's eve.

Before midnight had really arrived, at least five minutes before 12 o'clock, the tugboats on the rivers began to whistle. That set the crowd going again, whereupon an inconceivable medley of raucous blasts and delirious shouts went bellowing up to the skies.

In the packed restaurants around Times Square some sort of celebration had been prearranged. When the din reached its highest, and the hands of the clock met in their last embrace of 1905, the crowds rose and drank and said some old piece about "Happy New Year" and "best wishes" and "permanency of our resolutions," and so on.

In one restaurant, where every seat in the entire place was sold out and reserved days ago, the entire crowd rose at midnight, and, after the band had played, they drank a toast to this sentiment of Burns:

A guid New Year to yin an' a',
An' mony may ye see,
An' durin' a' the year tae come
Oh, happy may ye be!

THRONG AT OLD TRINITY.

New Year's Mob Blocked Broadway and Held Street Cars Up.

When the chimes of Trinity rang the old year out and the new year in, Broadway and the intersecting streets were packed with humanity until there was hardly room to breathe in. The perfect night, almost summerlike, brought everybody out early, and long before midnight it was impossible to fight one's way through the mass of men and women who struggled to maintain their places about the railing before the church and in front of the steps.

That lower Broadway was well policed could not be denied. There were half a dozen mounted men for every block between Park Place and Beaver Street, while the sidewalks were fairly lined with uniformed men. For all the good they did, though—for all the good they could do—they might as well have been wooden Indians.

They were hemmed in by the people about them until they were powerless. Their faces were tickled by pretty girls wielding the tiny feather dusters which were all the rage, and into their ears blared countless horns, blown by laughing lips.

They were not on hand as stern guardians of the peace, however. They were ready to laugh with the merriest, crack jokes with all who passed, and stand all

Continued on Page 2.

YERKES'S WILL MADE ABROAD.

It Was Drawn in England on the Advice of His Friends.

Interesting in the cloud of misinformation as to the disposition of the millions collected by the late Charles T. Yerkes is the statement made to a TIMES reporter last night by a close personal friend of Mr. Yerkes, that his last will was made in England before he came home to die.

According to this informant, Mr. Yerkes, when he realized several months ago that he could not live long, took counsel with his friends. On their advice he cabled to a distinguished lawyer asking for his recommendation of a British solicitor to draw up his last will and testament.

A name was cabled, a solicitor was employed, the will was drawn and signed. The friends of Mr. Yerkes persuaded him that this was the best way to curtail, if not to avoid litigation over his bequests.

The funeral services over the dead financier will be held to-day at his home, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street. To keep away undesirable persons the hour is not announced.

INSURANCE REPORT DELAY.

Mr. Prentice Thinks It Will Not Be Ready Till February.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—Assemblyman Ezra P. Prentice, a member of the Armstrong Committee, which has been investigating life insurance, said to-night:

"Our report will not be ready for presentation to the Legislature, in my opinion, before February. We now have only a legal right to prepare our report and present it to the Legislature.

"In my opinion, our power to subpoena and examine witnesses ended to-day, for to-morrow is the first day of the new year. Only in a desultory fashion have we discussed our power to continue the investigation should desirable witnesses come again within this jurisdiction.

"The committee will reassemble in New York Thursday afternoon or Friday for a preliminary discussion of its report to the Legislature. Mr. Hughes asked for a few days in which to turn over things he had in mind, and to evolve some recommendations that he will present.

"While the committee has held executive sessions evenings, and discussed much of the testimony that has been taken, and many of the members have ideas as to recommendations, the report has not been begun. By Thursday we shall have a full transcript of the testimony, and will then go over it carefully.

"We have done the very best we could and have examined all witnesses at hand, and our aim from now on will be to put the result of our labors in proper form for legislative action.

"First and above all, we will probably recommend that the State be more rigid in its inspection and be not content with the mere ascertainment of the fact of a company's solvency."

FARM BRINGS $1,000 AN ACRE.

John Treanor Sells for $450,000 a Plot That Cost $40,000 Twenty Years Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, Dec. 31.—John H. Treanor, a retired New York dancing master, yesterday sold his farm of 450 acres on North Street, New Rochelle, for $450,000.

The purchaser is a New York syndicate, which will improve the property and sub-divide it into acreage plots.

The farm extends from the Paine Monument to the Wykagyl Country Club, a distance of half a mile, and commands a fine view of Long Island Sound.

Mr. Treanor is said to have bought the whole tract twenty years ago for less than $40,000.

Mr. Treanor, who is a millionaire, landed in New York at the age of 13 with only $1. He got his start by teaching Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chauncey Depew, De Lancey Kane, and other rich New Yorkers how to dance. He afterward went into the real estate business, and is said to have built the first flat ever put up in New York. It was built in 1869, at Sixth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street.

CARNEGIE REJECTED APPEAL.

Refused to Aid Pittsburg College for Women and Told Why.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 31.—Although he has contributed vast sums to schools and colleges all over the world, Andrew Carnegie refused to aid the Pittsburg College for Women, although it would have gone out of existence had not $150,000 been forthcoming by last midnight. Up till noon yesterday those in charge of making the collection believed that it would be impossible to obtain the required amount, but two checks for $20,000 each were received, which more than made up the amount.

When failure seemed to be sure, an appeal was made to Mr. Carnegie. His reply read:

"I cannot make any contribution to the endowment fund of the Pittsburg College for Women. I think that I have already done enough for Pittsburg from an educational standpoint. Pittsburgers now have an opportunity of showing whether or not they are able to help themselves. They will have to do so sooner or later, and now is as good a time to start as any."

Although a second appeal was made to Mr. Carnegie, he remained obdurate.

PRESIDENT BACK AGAIN.

Reaches Washington with Spoils of the Chase from Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt, with their two children, Kermit and Archie, returned to the White House at 11 o'clock to-night from their visit to Pine Knob, Va., where they have been staying since Wednesday last.

As soon as the train came to a stop at the station the Presidential party alighted and walked along the shed to a side entrance where they took their carriages. The President seemed to be in an especially happy mood and cordially greeted the crowd of policemen and employes who had awaited his coming. As he left the station he shouted a "Happy New Year" greeting to those gathered about him.

The wild turkey and other game which the President had bagged during his four days' stay in the neighborhood of Pine Knob were brought to Washington.

BICYCLIST GETS BAD FALL.

Injured in Midnight Run of Brooklyn Century Road Club.

Just at midnight a number of members of the Brooklyn Century Road Club started from a roadhouse at Bedford Avenue and Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, on a run to Valley Stream, L. I. The bicyclists had gone but a block from the roadhouse when the front wheel of the machine ridden by H. Young collapsed, and he was hurled to the ground.

The shock of the fall rendered Young unconscious. He was sent to St. Mary's Hospital, where it was said that he had suffered concussion of the brain. None of his companions knew Young's address.

Buzzell's Bouquet of Vanilla
In purity and strength preeminently superior.—Adv.

ASSASSIN SAW BOMB KILL STEUNENBERG

Pulled Wire When Idaho's ex-Governor Passed Gate.

SIX ARRESTS ON SUSPICION

Rewards Aggregating $18,000 Are Offered for Capture of Murderers—Coeur d'Alene Trouble Blamed.

Special to The New York Times.

BOISE, Idaho, Dec. 31.—"As one looks more closely into the assassination of ex-Gov. Steunenberg at Caldwell last night the more is one convinced and confirmed in the belief that the first suspicion as to the identity of the perpetrators of the outrage is correct," said Gov. Gooding to-night, summarizing the result of his investigation. He had been in Caldwell all day, making every effort to discover who had exploded the bomb that ended the life of Mr. Steuenberg.

It is the general belief in this State that the famous "inner circle" of dynamiters who operated in Coeur d'Alene were the ones who killed the ex-Governor, in revenge for his famous "bullpn" policy. So many of the criminals were run out of the State at that time that never since has there been the slightest difficulty between the laboring men and the mine owners of Coeur d'Alene.

It was determined by explosive experts who visited Caldwell to-day that nitroglycerine was the explosive used. It was at first believed that a bomb had been so placed that it would be automatically exploded as ex-Gov. Steuenberg passed through the gate to his home. It was established to-day, however, that there were two bombs and that the assassin had exploded them by pulling a wire, pieced out with a length of fishline, which led to a spot at a safe distance, from which the effect of the explosion could be witnessed.

Steunenberg was terribly wounded, the right arm being nearly torn off. All his right side was fearfully torn, the right leg being mangled and shattered. The left leg was also mangled. The features of the victim were not disfigured. Portions of clothing were scattered for fifty yards. The victim himself was thrown ten feet from the gate, where a small hole ten inches in depth shows the spot where the bombs lay. The gate is gone, not a splinter being found. All the windows in the rear side of the house were broken, and much glass was broken in other houses almost a block away.

Mr. Steunenberg seemed to think that he had been shot, according to incoherent remarks he made to those who rushed to his aid. He remained conscious until he died, twenty-five minutes after the explosion, but he could not answer questions or talk intelligently.

Shoshone County has offered a reward of $10,000 for the apprehension of the murderers, and has sent its Sheriff to assist in the search. It was in that county, in the northern end of the State, that the Coeur d'Alene riots took place in 1899. It is probable that the funeral will be held in Boise, in the Capitol building.

REALTY BROKER DIES IN CAB.

Philip A. Smyth Stricken with Apoplexy After Dinner at Club.

Philip A. Smyth, a real estate broker, with offices at 141 Broadway, died suddenly last night in a cab just as he was about to be carried into the Harlem Club, at 123d Street and Lenox Avenue, where he had lived for some time.

Mr. Smyth left the club at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon to dine at the Catholic Club with William A. Burke. He ate a hearty meal, and afterward complained of feeling ill. A cab was called, and Mr. Smyth was assisted into it, Mr. Burke accompanying him.

On the way to the Harlem Club Mr. Smyth became unconscious. When the club was reached the servants were summoned to help carry him in, and then it was discovered that he was dead.

Dr. L. W. Mooney said that Mr. Smyth's death was caused by apoplexy. He was 50 years old.

WASHINGTON FLASHES SIGNAL.

Birth of New Year Announced to Points in America and Abroad.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 1.—Telegraphic signals announcing the birth of the year 1906 were flashed from the Naval Observatory here through the medium of the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph Companies.

The signal was ticked off at 12, 1, 2, and 3 o'clock so as to conform to the midnight hour for Washington, Central, Rocky Mountain, and Pacific Coast time respectively. The midnight signal was repeated to all points available in the United States, to Honolulu, Guam, and Manila, to points throughout Mexico, to points in the West Indies, to some cities in South America, and to England and France. The Washington midnight signal was also flashed to the wireless telegraph stations with a view to its communication to ships at sea.

No attempt was made as on previous occasions to flash the signal round the globe.

CASTLE SEES A GREAT PLOT.

Pennsylvanian Says Wealthy Men Have Combined to Control Politics.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 31.—Homer L. Castle, who turned Pennsylvania upside down politically by his exposure of the condition of the State treasury which resulted in the failure of the Enterprise National Bank, is a candidate for Governor.

At a meeting to-night he assailed the combination of millionaires and big industrial concerns which he alleges have banded together to control the politics of the Nation. He declared that the deal to make Mr. Jenkinson Mayor of Pittsburg is part of a plot to get control of Pennsylvania, and the men who are trying for this State's machinery will work for control in New York and other States.

"The plot was hatched," he said, "in the offices of those New York millionaires who are alarmed by the insurance exposures, by President Roosevelt's railroad rate policy, and by the manifestation of public indignation at last November's election. They have joined forces for the purpose of reorganising their States politically on an infallible basis, if that be possible. The evidence of a millionaire deal in Pittsburg is the surface indication of the scheme that has hidden behind it a National movement."

Twenty trains a day between New York and Buffalo by the New York Central lines.—Adv.

ONE POLICE DEPUTY.

Mayor Offers Brooklyn Place to Superintendent of Sewers O'Keefe.

It became known in Brooklyn last night that Mayor McClellan had offered to Arthur J. O'Keefe, Superintendent of Sewers under Borough President Littleton, the post of Deputy Police Commissioner for Brooklyn and Queens.

Superintendent O'Keefe was one of the most popular candidates for the nomination for Borough President on the Democratic ticket last Fall. He is one of the Directors of the Kings County Democratic Club and lives in the Twelfth Assembly District, of which ex-Assemblyman Michael E. Butler is the leader.

Mr. O'Keefe has not yet decided to accept the appointment.

STARS DOOM THE YEAR 1906.

According to Astrologer Meyer—He Saw Snow in Them, Too.

Gustave Meyer, the Hoboken astrologer, had this to say last night:

"The starry messengers show snow for the birth of 1906; also an unfortunate year for the whole world."

GALE DELAYS THE CARMANIA.

Unable to Take on Passengers and Mail at Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 31.—A fierce easterly gale has been blowing off Queenstown since last night, accompanied by a terrific sea.

The Cunard Line turbine steamer Carmania arrived off the port at 7 o'clock this morning, but she is obliged to ride out the gale off Daunt Rock Lightship (near the mouth of Cork harbor) and must remain outside until to-morrow morning.

A heavy mail and twenty passengers are awaiting the Carmania, which sailed from Liverpool yesterday for New York and was due to leave Queenstown to-day.

The pilot has been unable to reach the Carmania. In the course of the day several wireless telegrams were received from the vessel, saying that all were well, but that the weather was fearful.

VADERLAND IN A COLLISION.

Red Star Liner and the Bucknall Liner Barotse Both Damaged.

DOVER, Dec. 31.—The arrival here of the Red Star Line steamer Vaderland, from Antwerp for New York, was delayed owing to a collision with the Bucknall Line steamer Barotse, from Hamburg for the Far East.

The Barotse was damaged above the water line and the Vaderland's bulwarks were smashed. The Vaderland took timber on board here for temporary repairs.

LONGWORTH FOR LEADER.

Predictions That He Will Head Cincinnati Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 31.—Men who study the trend of political affairs declared to-night that Congressman Nicholas Longworth soon to become President Roosevelt's son-in-law, will be the new Republican leader in Hamilton County, Boss Cox's stronghold.

In solid array behind Longworth will be leaders of both Independent Republicans of Cincinnati and of the old organization. It is predicted that side by side with Longworth in the new deal will be found Mayor Julius Fleischman, who at times while in office has shown his independence of the Cincinnati machine.

CORN SWAMPS RAILROADS.

50,000 Bushels Piled on the Ground at Stations Waiting for Cars.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 31.—Over 50,000 bushels of this year's corn crop are piled on the ground at stations throughout the corn belt awaiting cars for shipment. The railroads say they cannot supply one-half of the cars needed.

In some instances over 10,000 bushels of corn lay on the prairie exposed to the elements. Farmers hauled this corn to the stations expecting to load it into cars. Instead they were compelled to pile it on the ground.

FIREAT SAMUEL UNTERMYER'S

Blaze Caused by Overheated Furnace Damages His City Home.

Fire in the city home of Samuel Untermyer, at 675 Fifth Avenue, last night brought apparatus to that fashionable section of the city when the New Year merrymakers were just beginning to enliven things.

The fire was discovered in the laundry. An overheated furnace is supposed to have started it. The police reported damage of $5,000, but the servants in the house said last night that $500 would cover the loss. The house is fully insured.

Mr. Untermyer was in Yonkers, but drove in in his automobile, inspected his house, and departed.

TOY CANNON EXPLODES.

Boy and Three Women Hurt by Premature New Year's Welcome.

Within a half hour of the New Year Tony Paulidi of 27 President Street, began ramming a small cannon with powder and rags that he might let the Italian colony of Brooklyn know when 1906 came in. His mother stood near, shawl over her head and shoulders, as did Ettore Pachrol and Concetta Cuarano.

The cannon blew up most unexpectedly. An ambulance surgeon plastered the right hand of Tony into shape, the nose of Miss Cuarano, and the left side of Mrs. Paulidi's face. The Pachrol girl's right cheek was patched up. Tony was lugged, weeping, to the Hamilton Avenue Police Station and locked up on the charge of criminal negligence.

SEEK PLEDGES WITH BAND.

Scheme of Rockefeller Church in Cleveland for To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 31.—The Men's Club of the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton's Euclid Avenue Baptist Church will observe New Year's Day together, and at 9:30 P. M., headed by a brass band, will invade the slum districts of the city in the hope of making converts.

The marchers will reassemble at the church two hours later, and hope to be able to report good work done among the frequenters of dives.

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS.
"Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:35 A. M., A. C. L. Express, 9:35 P. M. Unexcelled service via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line, 1,141 B'way.—Adv.

JOHN A. McCALL QUITS N. Y. LIFE PRESIDENCY

His Resignation Accepted by Trustees on Saturday.

CLAFLIN MAY SUCCEED HIM

Mr. McCall Said That His Peace of Mind Demanded His Retirement—Trustees Reluctantly Acquiesced.

It was made known last night on excellent authority, that John A. McCall resigned on Saturday the Presidency of the New York Life Insurance Company, and that his resignation was reluctantly accepted by the Trustees of the Company. Official announcement of the resignation had been planned by the Trustees to be made next Tuesday, when the annual statement of the Company also becomes public property.

A note was sent to Mr. McCall at his home in West Seventy-second Street, telling him that the news of his resignation had become known rather sooner than had been planned, and asking him to deny or confirm it. The note was taken up to Mr. McCall by a member of his household. The reply came back to THE TIMES reporter that there would be no answer.

Most of the Trustees of the New York Life were spending New Year's out of town. None of those who could be reached would talk about Mr. McCall or the company's affairs. It was understood that all felt bound by the pledge of secrecy given at Saturday's meeting.

Mr. McCall's resignation, according to the information which reached THE TIMES, was presented to a full meeting of the Trustees, held in the offices of the company at 346 Broadway on Saturday morning. The resignation was in writing.

In his letter Mr. McCall said that, after long and careful consideration, he had felt it best to take such a step. In the months during which the insurance controversy has affected the New York Life, he said, his peace of mind had suffered from continuous misunderstanding and misrepresentation of his actions and distortion of facts and misquotation of his utterances by the newspapers. He was not in good health now, and he felt that it would be best for himself and for the company if he resigned the Presidency.

Protests were made by several of the Trustees against receiving the resignation, and there was evidently a desire on the part of these Trustees that Mr. McCall should still retain the Presidency, despite the demands from outside the company for his deposition. It was made plain to these Trustees, however, that Mr. McCall would abide by his resignation, and it was then accepted, with appropriate expressions of regret.

All of the Trustees present were pledged to secrecy until Tuesday next, when the annual financial statement of the company will be made public. This statement is known to be ever more favorable to the company than might be expected. It was arranged that Mr. McCall's resignation would be given out at the same time.

John Claflin, the well-known dry goods merchant, who is a Trustee of the New York Life, has frequently been spoken of as Mr McCall's successor, but it is by no means certain that Mr. Claflin will accept the office.

Mr. McCall, it is understood, intends to leave town after Tuesday next to take a long rest. It is not improbable that he will go to Europe for a while. He has felt keenly and has hesitated long before offering, as it seemed, to resign while under fire, and only the state of his health has impelled him to take the final step.

His family has felt with Mr. McCall that he should not resign under present conditions, but the will of the New York Life's President has finally prevailed.

Mr. McCall is the last of the Presidents of the three great life insurance companies to resign his office as a result of the scandals which, beginning in the Equitable Life, gradually involved almost all of the life insurance companies of the country and led to the investigation of insurance affairs by a legislative committee, which closed on Saturday.

James W. Alexander, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, was the first to retire. He is now in a sanitarium, and the last reports were that he was a physical wreck.

Richard A. McCurdy, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, resigned that office on Nov. 29, and his resignation was accepted by his board. His son, Robert H. McCurdy, General Manager of the company, resigned at the same time. Mr. McCurdy's health also has been affected by the storm through which his administration of the Mutual passed. He is now at his home, in Morristown, N. J., trying to regain his strength.

Many demands have been made by outsiders on Mr. McCall for his resignation, but he steadfastly declined to retire under fire. Suits have been brought to compel his resignation, as well as that of George W. Perkins, who was Chairman of the New York Life's Finance Committee. State Superintendent of Insurance Vandiver of Missouri demanded both resignations. Mr. Perkins of his own initiative did retire, but Mr. McCall has kept his office till now.

MR. McCALL'S CAREER.

He Entered the Life Insurance Business as a Bookkeeper.

John A. McCall was born in Albany on March 2, 1849. He was educated in the Albany public schools and at Union College. At 18 he was a clerk in an Albany office and soon afterward

connection with the insurance law, entered in the Albany office of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. Impressed with the possibilities of life insurance, he began a careful study of the methods and details of the business. His industry and resourcefulness in extending its benefits carried him to the post he has just vacated.

Before attaining his majority he was a clerk in the office of the State Superintendent of Insurance. His ability soon won him promotion to be First Examiner of Companies, and then Deputy Superintendent. Though a Democrat, he was retained in the Deputyship under the administration of two Republican superiors. In putting the department on a sound basis at a time when the life insurance situation in this State was in bad shape Mr. McCall did invaluable work. In 1883, when Grover Cleveland became Governor, one of the early duties falling to him was the selection of an Insurance Superintendent. At this time Mr. McCall was in receipt of a high position in one of the large insurance companies of New York. His ambition, however, was to head the State Department, and, despite some opposition, he secured the appointment.

He served only one term. Between the beginning and end of it, Mr. Cleveland went to Washington and Mr. Hill was installed as Governor with a legislature politically adverse to him. Having decided to accept the controllership of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, Mr. McCall resigned a few months before the expiration of his time, in order to give Gov. Hill the opportunity to appoint his successor.

When he was occupying this important post the attention of the business world was drawn to the New York Life Insurance Company, against the management of which grave charges were made by THE NEW YORK TIMES in June, 1891. This attack was continued uninterruptedly until February, 1892, when the President of the company resigned, and a crisis confronted the New York Life Insurance Company. It was necessary to obtain the services of a good man, experienced and a trained financier, and Mr. McCall was the choice. His prompt reorganization of the company's discouraged and disorganized forces was a work of tact and ability.

When the Government bond issue of February, 1896, was contemplated Mr. McCall was one of the first to assure President Cleveland that the issue would be a success. In order to promote its success he submitted a proposition to other financial institutions to join with the New York Life in subscribing for the entire $100,000,000.

When the Financial Committee of the New York Life Insurance Company made its bid, thirty days before the issue, it was generally thought that the bonds would sell at the old price of 106. The committee decided to bid for $5,000,000 at 108 and $5,000,000 at 109, and Mr. McCall went to Washington with these bids in his pocket. When he reached there he decided that the bids would be higher, and he accordingly tore up his bids and substituted others just a trifle higher than the Morgan syndicate bid of 110.67. It may be said that the net profit to the company on this transaction has not been less than $500,000. In July, 1886, he joined with Messrs. J. P. Morgan, August Belmont, Jacob H. Schiff, L. von Hoffman & Co., and Lazard Freres in the well-known syndicate organized to prevent gold exports and maintain the Government reserve.

Mr. McCall is married. He has a family of three sons—John C., Sydney, and Clifford. When the Equitable Life was having its internal war and before the legislative investigation was begun Mr. McCall announced that the New York Life Insurance Company's books were open for the inspection of the committee and that every help would be given to the committee. At he firs day's session he announced hat the New York Life Insurance Company was prepared to go on without counsel.

During the investigation Mr. Vandiver, head of the Insurance Department of Missouri, demanded the resignation of Mr. McCall from the Presidency of the company as a result of the disclosures regarding its methods, and threatened to suspend the company if his demand was not complied with. On Nov. 8 he carried this into effect by suspending the New York Life's certificate for doing business.

Mr. McCall's seaside home, Shadow Lawn, near Long Branch, is one of the show places near the New Jersey resort. He is a member of many clubs all over the country.

SHOTS ON A ROOF; ONE DEAD.

Police Theory of an Italian Duel Met by a Tale of Target Practice.

The Macdougal Street police believe that a duel to the death between two Italians was fought last night on the roof of the six-story tenement house at 174 Prince Street. Relatives of Antonio Mazza, the man killed, living in the top flat, and some of his countrymen who were his guests in a New Year's celebration, after first declaring they knew nothing about the shooting, finally insisted that Mazza was killed by accident. They all admitted that the shot had probably been fired by Antonio Valeo, a tailor, who, they asserted, was Mazza's most intimate friend.

Policeman Babcock heard two shots fired in rapid succession about 10 o'clock last night. They came almost together, as two shots in a duel would be fired. He ran into the house and up to the roof. Lying face downward only a yard from the scuttle, a bullet wound behind the right ear, Mazza lay dead. He had been killed instantly. The police believe he fired first, and then wheeled suddenly, receiving his antagonist's bullet as he did so.

Babcock called an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital and the reserves from his station house. The block was surrounded and a careful search made, but there was no trace of Valeo.

"Never knew what hit him," the ambulance surgeon said as he knelt beside the body.

Mazza and Valeo, who had been playing cards, began somehow, it was learned, to discuss the merits of their respective revolvers.

"We will go up on the roof and see whose revolver is the best," Mazza is said to have suggested, according to his brother-in-law. The brother-in-law avers that this meant only a little friendly target practice, but it was altogether too dark for anything of that kind. Next came the shots.

The police wished to know why Mazza's hip pocket was turned inside out. Mazza's widow admitted, after much questioning, that her husband had most of his week's wages in his hip pocket when he went up on the roof. The money was gone.

One little man with gold earrings suggested that perhaps Mazza had bet his week's wages with Valeo that he (Mazza) was the better shot. If so, and if Valeo had proved this to be wrong, why should he not have taken the stake? Therefore, the little old man said, the shooting must have been an accident.

After two hours the police didn't know whether it was an accident or not. All they were sure of was that Valeo was gone and Mazza was dead.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

2:25 A. M.—230 West Thirty-first Street; Susan Logan; damage, $100.

2:30 A. M.—105 Bowery; A. Wagner; damage, $2,000.

3 P. M.—207 West 116th Street; M. Sletack; damage trifling.

4:10 P. M.—613 West 130th Street; Patrick Connelly; damage trifling.

4:30 P. M.—852 East 164th Street; N. Becker; no damage.

4:40 P. M.—64 West 104th Street; N. Henson; damage, $100.

5 P. M.—161 and 163 Monroe Street; owner unknown; damage, $75.

5:05 P. M.—160 to 164 Monroe Street; Wallace Co.; damage, $10.

7 P. M.—675 Fifth Avenue; Samuel Unterm[illegible]; damage, $5,000.

RUSSIAN REVOLT.

THE CRIMEAN RAILROAD

Ekaterinoslav in Their Hands—Slaughter at Samara.

GEN. BOGDANOVITCH IS DEAD

Thirty Persons Slain in a Fight Near Kharkoff—Terrorist Tribunal in the Capital Proposed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, Jan. 1.—With the crushing of the revolt at Moscow interest is now transferred to other places where there are armed uprisings, especially to South Russia.

Practically the entire Black Sea littoral is under martial law. Ekaterinoslav and the railroad to the Crimea are in the hands of revolutionaries, and the troops were ordered yesterday to retake them at all costs.

The situation is extremely bad at Bachmut, where coal fields are located.

Berdicheff, Kherson, the whole district of Odessa, Kremenchug, Alexandrovsky, and the territory along the railroad between Moscow and Nizhni-Novgorod were placed under martial law yesterday.

The revolt at Samara has been suppressed with much bloodshed.

In a collision yesterday at Linbotan railroad station, near Kharkoff, between soldiers and railroad strikers thirty persons were killed and many were wounded.

Gen. Bogdanovitch, Vice Governor General of Tamboff, who was wounded three times with revolver shots on Dec. 28, has died from his wounds.

Foreseeing the probability that it will be impossible to hold elections in the Baltic provinces, the Caucasus, and other disturbed districts, the Government has provided that when the certificates of half the members elected are received the Douma will immediately be convened.

At a meeting of the Council of Workmen on Saturday night some delegates, pending the organization of an armed revolution, advocated recourse to the old Terrorist plan of instituting a tribunal to try and condemn officials guilty of tyrrany, to publish the reasons for such condemnation, and then to execute the verdict of the tribunal. This, the delegates said, would be preferable to the indiscriminate killing of police and Cossacks, who might be innocent.

An official communication published this morning refers to the threats of the revolutionary organization to renew the struggle this month. The Government, after declaring that these rash statements are of a nature calculated to intimidate ill-informed people, announces its determination energetically to suppress all preparations for such a rising. It declares that the rising if carried into effect will be crushed with every means in the power of the Government.

DESTRUCTION AT MOSCOW.

One Business Man Is Suing the Government for $1,500,000.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 31.—The strike is over. The St. Petersburg Labor Committee has decided to resume work to-morrow and to prepare for an armed rising. The Moscow organization has decided to abandon the armed struggle and to resume work.

Only 20,000 workmen here steadfastly obeyed the strike order of Dec. 14, and a large portion of this number could not have done otherwise, owing to the lockout at the Government yards and factories.

In Moscow the case was different. The strike there rapidly assumed such a formidable character that the authorities resorted to fierce repression and bloodshed, which, according to a statement in the Slovo, stimulated general resentment and enabled the revolutionists to defy the resources of the local garrison.

According to information which I regard as trustworthy the revolutionaries, realizing the hopelessness of the struggle, made offers to surrender on Thursday, but Admiral Doubassoff refused to parley, and gave orders to exterminate the armed cohorts. This led to a renewal of the fighting on Saturday around the Presna quarter, where the survivors made a last desperate stand. It is stated here that the garrison, aided by Guard regiments from St. Petersburg, reduced the whole quarter to ashes and crushed the revolutionaries, inflicting a loss of 500, but a dispatch has just reached me from Moscow, dated 7:30 P. M., which says:

"The fighting at Presna has continued the whole day. The troops were under the command of the notorious Col. Min. One shell struck the almshouse and killed eight women. The whole building was burned.

"The final storming of Presna has been fixed for to-morrow, unless the revolutionaries in the meanwhile give up. Nothing less than unconditional surrender will be accepted.

"The losses of the troops during the last two days have been trifling. The operations were chiefly conducted by artillery at long range."

It is not impossible that an error has been made in the date of this dispatch. A message dated 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon said:

"The strongest barricade of all, that at Presna, has not yet been taken. It is surmounted by the inscription: 'Zemlia i Volia' (Land and Freedom.) The detachment holding it is commanded by a girl of eighteen."

It seems almost impossible that this barricade has held out up to the present time and is to be stormed to-morrow.

The total loss of life in the Moscow revolution has not been finally ascertained, nor, probably, will it ever be. The Zemstvo ambulance detachments, whose operations were greatly handicapped owing to the hostility of the authorities and the armed interference of the troops, managed to remove 200 bodies and 800 wounded, but these figures apply only to non-combatants. The casualties among the troops are said to have been insignificant.

The destruction of property by the wholesale bombardments, which did not even spare the churches, caused enormous losses. M. Sytin, the owner of the largest printing establishment in Moscow, is suing the Government for £300,000. He declares that his property was destroyed without provocation.

FINAL SCENES OF THE REVOLT.

Handful of Insurgents Held Out to Enable the Rest to Escape.

MOSCOW, Dec. 31.—White flags flying from a dozen factories in the tenement house, or Presna, district, where the revolutionaries made their last stand, bear mute witness to the end of the "December Uprising in Moscow." The entire district is now occupied by troops.

During the night the vast majority of the members of the "Fighting Legions" either surrendered or, after throwing away their arms, endeavored to escape in the guise of peaceful citizens. Only the members who acted as a guard to the Revolutionary Committee stuck to their colors, and the surrender of this handful this morning furnished the last act of the sanguinary drama.

The staging of this last act was admirable—a snow-covered landscape, a small, black residence with a tiny red flag fluttering from its gable, the end of Gorbatoff Bridge, black with the guns of the artillery, and a thin, encircling line of the Seminovsky Regiment of the Guard, broken only directly in the line of fire. There was a flash of red fire from the mouth of one of the guns, and a solid shot plowed through the walls of the house. A few spluttering shots replied from a window. The cannon spoke again and again, until a dozen shots had been fired.

It looked like murder to the spectators on a hill, and so evidently thought the officer in command of the battery, which ceased fire. A reserve company of the Seminovsky Regiment then advanced and fired volleys at the upper windows. At the third volley a white handkerchief attached to a bayonet was pushed through a shattered pane. It waved frantically and all was over.

The little garrison of thirty marched out and laid down their arms, a strange collection of rifles and repeating shotguns. All had revolvers.

It is learned that after the fall of the Prokharoff cotton mill and other factories a council was hastily held, at which it was decided that the revolution had failed, and an order was given to every man to save himself as best he could. A hundred agreed to hold together so as to keep up a show of fight, under cover of which the others could escape.

After the final surrender the inhabitants swarmed into the streets of the district, and in a remarkably short time cleared away the remains of the barricades and other obstructions with which for a week the revolutionaries had blockaded the district. This morning a correspondent of The Associated Press found one street where on Friday it was necessary to climb over thirty barricades clear from end to end. All the barricades except three which were carried by troops yesterday were demolished by the inhabitants, who were as industrious in tearing them down as they had been in erecting them.

Considering the intensity of yesterday's bombardment, when as many as five shots a minute were fired, besides the steady volleys of the infantry, the losses were surprisingly small, not more than forty of the revolutionaries or the inhabitants being killed and only about 200 being wounded in the district.

The correspondent visited the Prokharoff, Manontoff, and other factories, where, according to last night's reports, over a thousand of the fighters had perished in the ruins. He found fragments of shrapnel everywhere, but no trace of slaughter. He was informed by a caretaker who stuck to his post throughout the fighting that ony one person was killed and a dozen were wounded.

Among the fighting revolutionaries were several girl students, who stood by their comrades until the last.

The only serious attempt at defense was made at Schmidt's furniture factory, where the losses were heavy, but it is impossible to give the number, as the factory was burned and the bodies were incinerated. The Manontoff factory, in which an Englishman named Bigsby is a partner, was also burned.

The Fresna quarter is the scene of desolation. This afternoon fugitives were seeking new homes and the women were bending under the weight of huge packs of bedding, many of them dragging their children along. Sledges were piled high with all the worldly goods of many families, the family ikon usually crowning the top of each pile. The poor people made very slow progress with their bundles and were subjected to continual search by the soldiers, who sometimes delighted in throwing the loads into the snow and making merry at the sorry spectacle.

The appearance of the centre of the city to-day is quite normal. The people, who have been cooped up for a week, are crowding the streets, through which pass gay sleighs and the magnificent turnouts of the Moscow merchant princes. To-night the city is quiet, except for an occasional shot where a revolutionist is trying to escape capture.

The Workmen's Council, or what is left of it outside prison, has formally declared the strike off. The revolutionaries have managed to get out a proclamation declaring that the purposes of the revolt have been fully accomplished and calling upon the proletariat to prepare for a decisive battle on Jan. 22. A great many of the workmen, however, are in an angry mood. They assert that they have been deceived by the revolutionaries, and that their families are starving, and they are threatening vengeance on the agitators. Some of the employers, like Mr. Barry of the American Boiler Works, will shorten the usual Christmas vacation from sixteen to four days in order to allow the men to earn something.

The casualties here have been greatly overestimated. It is difficult to obtain reliable figures, as the majority of the losses were never reported, but up to Friday night only 187 were formally reported as dead and 227 as wounded.

REFUSE TO GUARD WITTE.

Army Officers Declare That It Is Beneath Their Dignity.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 31.—The protection by the secret police of Count Witte, whose life is in constant danger, not being sufficient, officers of the Preobrajensky Guard Regiment were detailed to guard the Premier, but on Friday they declined to do further service of this kind, saying it was beneath the dignity of Guard officers to do police duty.

The report that Count Witte is booked for retirement in a few days is again being persistently circulated.

The Nasha Zhisn, which declares that it can guarantee the accuracy of its statements, says that M. Durnovo, Minister of the Interior, who is worshipped as an idol by the Court Camarilla, which believes that his stern policy alone can put an end to the existing anarchy, has accomplished the downfall of the Count and will be elevated to the Premiership.

Investigation indicates that the report is baseless, certainly for the moment. Nevertheless, it is true that M. Durnovo has a powerful cabal of Reactionaries behind him, and temporarily seems to dominate the situation.

THORNE MAY RESIGN.

Offers to Do So If Kentucky's Governor Runs for Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 31.—By the action to-day of Lieut. Gov. Thorne in offering to resign if Gov. Beckham cares to enter the race for United States Senator an entirely new factor is injected into the political situation.

Back of the Lieutenant Governor's offer lies the real story as to why Gov. Beckham is not a candidate for Senatorial honors instead of Judge Payntor. Twelve months ago Gov. Beckham was called out of the State. In his absence, Thorne, exercising his constitutional right, pardoned Clement Buchter, who had murdered his daughter under peculiarly atrocious circumstances. He was once sentenced to be hanged, but obtained a new trial and got off with a life sentence. What prompted Thorne to pardon Buchter has become known, but the act created the biggest sort of a row all over the State. When Gov. Beckham returned it is said he was forced to promise his friends never again to leave the State during his term of office.

YEAR IN TIMES SQUARE

Continued from Page 1.

the crowding and confusion which fell to their lot.

As early as 6 o'clock the crowds began to pour into lower Broadway. There were people from Harlem and the Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens, Richmond and Jersey City. Some of them brought with them implements for making the exit of 1905 and the birth of 1906 an event long to be remembered in the annals of the Kingdom of Noise, but the majority were eager patrons of the hundreds of fakirs who were in their places even before nightfall.

There was the man with the whirligig of wood, which made a racket like a boiler factory in full operation. There were vendors of horns, big and little. There were sellers of confetti, and, more numerous than all, the vendors of the feather dusters.

Shrill were the shrieks of the young women, when some one, from behind, wielded the extemporised brush dexterously. Frantically they dodged and then merrily they laughed, retorting in kind or striving to blow in the ear drums of their persecutors with horns.

By 11 o'clock Broadway was so jammed that the passage of street cars was made wellnigh impossible. It was necessary to send an advance guard of mounted police before each one of them, and then the scurryings, and shouts of mock affright were notable.

By 11:30 o'clock there wasn't any chance for cars to pass, even under police protection, and for fully ten minutes before the midnight hour they were stopped. To the crowds caught in front of the church or in the blocks above and below it these cars were veritable havens of refuge. Men and women fought their way to them, and were well repaid when they clambered aboard and into the comparative quiet inside.

Out on Wall Street, as midnight drew near, an offshoot of the Broadway crowd was literally forced. Those who were urged into the narrow thoroughfare, where the fortunes of the new year are to wax or wane, could no more help themselves than they could fly.

At midnight it was impossible to tell how many persons were in Broadway below the Post Office. Thousands, who crossed Brooklyn Bridge, got no further south than City Hall Park, looking out upon the rushing multitudes and deciding to do their celebrating from a distance.

The Trinity chimes rang out. One may take the sexton's word for that, but there were few who heard them. The notes of the Trinity bells had been presaged by the tooting of thousands of brazen throats from the harbor, and with the very first toot, heralding the infant year, the din on the streets was redoubled.

"Happy New Years" by the thousand were yelled, but the lips that voiced the greetings might as well have been dumb. One could see them move. That was all. For ten full minutes after midnight, while the baby year was moving about uneasily in its cradle, the throngs about Trinity were unabated. Then the noise began to die away, and when 1906 was half an hour old the streets about the church were still crowded, but the whirligigs were whirled and the horns tooted and the feather dusters wielded by only the overenthusiastic. New York had had its fun and was willing to go home.

The confetti which littered the pavements was all that remained an hour later to remind one that on the morrow he would have to use a new figure in his date line, and that yesterday was "last year."

No special night watch services were held in Trinity Church last night—only the regular evening service at 8 o'clock. The sermon was by the Rev. Alfred W. Griffin of the Trinity clergy, who preached from the text, Psalm 90, verse 1: "Lord, Thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations."

Broadway in the vicinity of Grace Church was thronged with thousands of people who flocked there last night to hear the chimes ring out the old year. The electric cars were held up there, as at Trinity, and 200 policemen had more than they could possibly do in handling the throngs that swept up and down Broadway. Tenth Street and the adjacent side thoroughfares were also packed.

There was such a din shortly before midnight, however, when the bells pealed forth, that the chimes sounded faintly above the roars that came from thousands of throats, the tooting of horns, the buzzing of rattles, bells, and all the noise-making implements on record. Young men dashed through the crowds, showering confetti everywhere and shrieking at the top of their voices. Only those who were very near Grace Church were able to hear the chimes. "Nearer, My God, to Thee," was the first selection, which was followed by "America" and several hymns.

OLD JOHN STREET WATCH NIGHT

New Year Welcomed with the Annual Religious Service.

The annual custom of keeping a midnight watch to welcome the New Year was observed last night in Old John Street Church. Early in the evening the Epworth League held a meeting in the basement, and services continued intermittently until the year 1906 had been ushered in.

A preaching service at 10:45 o'clock was followed by a consecration service, which started at 11:45 o'clock and lasted until five minutes past midnight. The church was crowded at this hour, many strangers having been attracted to the historic edifice from the Broadway crowd. The Rev. J. Wesley Johnston, pastor, took charge at the last service.

CROWD AT ST. ANDREW'S.

Harlem Observance of the New Year's Birth Generally Decorous.

In Harlem the new year was welcomed by thousands who thronged 125th Street, throwing confetti, blowing horns, and having a merry time. Fifteen minutes before midnight 5,000 people gathered around St. Andrew's Episcopal Church to hear the chimes ring in the new and ring out the old.

J. Grant Senia sounded welcome to 1906, starting with "America" and including "Lead, Kindly Light," "Suwanee River," and other melodies.

WATCH NIGHT AT OLD FIRST.

More Than 1,000 Parishioners and Many Old Residents Attend.

Following its custom of nearly two hundred years, the congregation of the Old First Presbyterian Church, at Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, gathered last night to hold a watch night choral service. More than a thousand of the parishioners and many old time downtown residents attended the service, which was aranged by William C. Carl, organist and musical director of the church.

An impressive feature was when the chimes in the old belfry pealed forth the announcement of the passing of the old and advent of the new year. As the bells rang out the congregation sang the carol: "Ring Out, Wild Bells."

The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, pastor of the church, extended the greeting and presented a souvenir volume, entitled "Watchwords," to every one present.

Played by St. Patrick's Chimes.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral, which is equipped with one of the finest collections of chimes in the world, Organist Unger had prepared a very modest programme. Only three numbers were on it. Beginning at 11:48 P. M. the first notes were rung out of the hymn, "Veni Creator Spiritus"; this was followed by the "Magnificat," and was concluded by "Lead, Kindly Light."

Quiet at Democratic Club.

At the Democratic Club nothing like a New Year's Eve celebration was attempted. In fact the crowd seemed more than usually quiet. It was said that open house would be kept to-day and that many members and their friends were expected to appear then.

TO DEFEAT WADSWORTH

Continued from Page 1.

me, returned on the next train to Newburg. Gov. Odell will be here to-mororw afternoon—to remain, I suppose, until Wednesday."

A statement was given out afterward by Assemblyman Edwin A. Merritt, Jr., of St. Lawrence, the Odell candidate for Speaker of the Assembly, after long conferences between Mr. Merritt, Senator George R. Malby, and Mr. McKnight. It was evidently aimed at President Roosevelt.

Mr. Merritt declares in his statement that the action of Gov. Higgins in choosing Assemblyman Wadsworth as his candidate has obliterated the question of personality and left only a question of principle—that of the right of the Executive practically to appoint the presiding officer of a house of the Legislature.

He accuses Gov. Higgins of attempting "with an arrogance unprecedented" to unite "in his own person both the legislative and executive branches of the Government. If he succeeds in this, what guarantee have we that he will not try by appointment and pressure to acquire the power and authority of the courts? Must Judges hereafter swear allegiance to Gov. Higgins and his Committee of Safety?

"It is wrong to make the Assembly a place to fight out differences that should be settled in the Republican State Convention. What sort of leadership do such things indicate? To what brilliant victories does it lead? Every man who has a part in it will have to answer before the year is out to an outraged and disgusted constituency.

"It would be interesting if we ever knew who prompted Gov. Higgins to hand out his typewritten notice of appointment. It would be worth a lot to know who poured the oil and wine of consecration on his head. When the method was decided on in which this thing should be attempted, which one of the two or three possible persons said 'just hand it out to them. That is the way I do it. They will stand for it like the outcasts and cowards we know them to be.'"

Mr. Merritt declares that it is unfair to Mr. Wadsworth as it is to the older members of the Assembly to force into the Speaker's chair, which has been occupied by many distinguished men, "a man of untried powers, a youth in years, although of attractive personality."

He refers to the classic story of the sowing of the dragons' teeth, and cites the Scriptural warning that he that draws the sword shall perish by the sword.

"To the mass of the party generally," he concludes, "Republicanism means the triumph of certain principles of government more than it does the success of individual leadership. Do Gov. Higgins and his advisers desire to take the responsibility of a situation which may unfavorably affect the success of their party at the polls next November?"

Mr. Wadsworth to-night declared that he would abide by the action of the Republican caucus, whatever the outcome. Mr. Merritt, has given the same pledge.

Mr. Wadsworth expressed the opinion that he would have at least the 82 votes which published estimates have conceded to him, and added:

"In view of word which I have had to-day, I think it may be considerably more than 82."

Mr. Merritt would make no estimate of his support, but a claim of 60 votes for him was made by one of his adherents.

About a dozen Assemblymen are here to-night. The real influx is expected to begin to-morrow.

CRASH CAUSES TRAGEDIES.

A Suicide and Two Other Fatalities the Result.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 31.—When William R. Stanbery, a nephew of the late Thomas Runyon, once Ambassador to Germany, and formely President of the Watchung Silk Manufacturing Company of this city, died at his home in Fanwood this afternoon, an automobile accident that happened on July 23 claimed its third victim. The other two persons whose deaths were due to the accident were Mrs. William A. Westphal, wife of a Union County Freeholder, and Mrs. Stanbery.

Stanbery had taken Mrs. Westphal and her daughter out for a ride in his automobile. The day was a fine one for motoring, and Stanbery let his machine out for all it was worth. There are different versions of the accident, and the responsibility has never been satisfactorily placed. But at Dunellen the auto smashed full tilt into a runabout, to which was attached a horse, driven by Oscar Harrison of that town.

The wreck that resulted was phenomenal. Mrs. Westphal was so badly hurt that she died two days later. Stanbery was also so severely injured that he never recovered his health. Mrs. Westphal escaped with slight hurts. The horse was killed, the wagon demolished, and the automobile smashed into a mass of junk.

Harrison escaped injury and when Stanbery partly recovered brought suit against him for damages. He won his suit, but both he and Stanbery were indicted for manslaughter in connection with the death of Mrs. Westphal, carelessness on the part of both men being charged. They were to have been tried next month.

Mrs. Stanbery was the second victim of the accident, though she was not in the automobile when it was wrecked. There was a good deal of gossip in Plainfield after the smash, and it connected the names of Stanbery and Mrs. Westphal. This talk came to the ears of Mrs. Stanbery and so preyed upon her mind, her friends say, that it drove her to suicide. At any rate, from the time of the accident she retired from the social life of Plainfield, grew moody and despondent, and saw as few persons as possible. On Oct. 9, when her husband was absent from their home, she drank carbolic acid. Her screams brought the servants, who called a physician at once. The latter called in two more doctors, and the three worked over Mrs. Stanbery several hours, but to no avail. She died that afternoon.

Stanbery appeared to feel the loss of his wife very deeply. After her death he, too, became moody and despondent. Moreover, the injuries he received in the accident that cost Mrs. Westphal her life, and which had never entirely healed, began to trouble him again. He fought them off as best he could and did not take to his bed until Thursday night. Once there, however, he rapidly grew worse, and died in convulsions.

Stanbery was 47 years old. He leaves one son, a boy 10 years old, who has been taken in charge by friends.

A Catskill Point Hotel Burned.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Dec. 31.—The Haft House, at Catskill Point, just north of the ferry landing, was destroyed by fire to-day. The hotel was erected early in the last century, and is said to have been standing when Gen. Lafayette arrived in Catskill in 1824. It will be rebuilt.

"CRESCA" OLIVE OIL

(Alphonse Pinard Label)

Made and Bottled in France

The Purest, Most Delicate Olive Oil that can be produced.

Sold by Fine Grocers

If your grocer does not have it please notify us at once.

REISS & BRADY

349 Greenwich St., New York.

[illegible] announced Saturday that her first appearance in "Adrienne Lecouvreur," originally intended to be presented this week at the Herald Square Theatre, and postponed because of the success of "Sapho," will be made in Baltimore in the week of Feb. 5. Miss Nethersole will then make her first appearance in a new rôle and also her début as an author. The version of "Adrienne Lecouvreur" to be used she has made herself.

Russell Parsons, Jr., United [illegible] sul General at Mexico City, [illegible] killed there in a collision between [illegible] ley car and his carriage, arrived [illegible] day. It was taken to the Rural [illegible] and placed in the receiving va[illegible] Parsons, with two of her husban[illegible] ers, went to New York to-nig[illegible] are grateful for courtesies rec[illegible] the hands of the Mexican Governm[illegible]

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Dry Goods, Carpets, Upholstery

Announce for Tuesday the Opening of Our Annual Sales.

Fine Domestic Lingerie

in a wealth of new models; also

Imported Embroideries

with an early exclusive showing.

Household & Decorative Linens

especially purchased and at corresponding prices.

Wash Goods and Sheer Silk and Wool Fabrics.

For the Florida Season, special importations of filmy fabrics, showing the new Parisian pastel shadings.

UNMADE.—Embroidered Robes in Linen and Swiss, Lace Robes and Coats, Waists of Fine Hand-Embroidered Handkerchief and Butcher Linens and Batistes, Short Jackets and Boleros of Lace.

READY TO WEAR (Special early showing for the Southern season).—Princess Model Dresses for Lingerie. Voile Dresses in white and delicate shades, embroidered Linen Coats and Suits, White Serge Suits, Coats of Lace and Pongee and Imported Gauze Silk Rubber.

WAISTS in many new models of Lingerie, Hand Embroidered Linen, Radium, Lace and Sheer Cotton, at attractive prices.

Broadway & 19th Street

James McCreery & Co.

Linen Room.

2nd Floor.

Sale of Household Linens

Beginning on Tuesday, January the 2nd.

Table Napery of every description, including Cloths, Napkins, D'Oyleys, Centre Pieces, Linen Sheets, Pillow and Bolster Cases.

Cotton Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Damask by the yard. Towels. Towelling. Embroidered Linen Bed Spreads.

All Sheets and Pillow Cases made from the best quality sheeting.

Twenty-third Street.

A. Jaeckel & Co

FURRIERS and IMPORTERS

Russian Sables

Exquisitely fashioned into a great variety of Stoles, Scarfs and Neckpieces, with Muffs to match and

Separate Skins for Selection

Showing among these one set of 15 superbly matched skins of the Imperial Grade.....$10,000

Furs for Street, Carriage and Motor Wear

37 UNION SQUARE, (West)

B. Altman & Co.

ANNOUNCE FOR TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), JANUARY 2d, A NUMBER OF SALES,

INCLUDING WOMEN'S CLOAKS, ORIENTAL RUGS, PLAIN AND DECORATIVE HOUSEHOLD LINENS, BLANKETS, BEDSPREADS AND SUMMER DRESS FABRICS.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S

Mollient Ammonia.

A DELIGHTFUL PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for Toilet Purposes. Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair. Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites. Invigorating in Hot Climates. Restores the Color to Carpets. Cleans Plate and Jewelry. Softens Hard Water. So Vivifying after Motoring and other Sports.

USED BY ALL THE ROYALTIES OF EUROPE.

A display of 1906 lingerie waists.

IN conjunction with our great annual sale of white goods, we make a special exhibit of new styles in lingerie waists. Beautiful designs, with hand embroidery sprays, hand made tucks, designed fronts and back. Also new styles in dainty new lawns. Special at **$1, $1.50, $2.95** up to **$25.**

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

French and German Val. laces.

Everybody knows what a great fashion craze Val. laces are. Even now manufacturers of waists and lingerie are running short. Edges and insertions to match in the correct widths and correct styles. Main Floor.

25c. per doz. yards—worth ½ more. | **55c.** per doz. yards—worth 75c. to $1. | **75c.** per doz. yards—worth $1.25 to $1.50.

Annual January sale of muslin underwear and hand made lingerie.

TO-MORROW, January 2, this great sale begins—a sale offering greater economies to the women of New York and vicinity than any similiar event of the year, a sale for which preparations were made many months ago. Our representative went in person to Paris and selected the models after which these beautiful garments were fashioned—laces and trimmings were bought in Calais and Brussels. The muslins were bought direct from the factories in large enough quantities to secure the maximum discounts, and we planned far ahead so as to take advantage of the dull period, when, in order to keep their expert force of workers together, makers were glad to make reductions in price.

Second Floor.

Mail orders promptly filled.

Simpson Crawford's sales of muslin underwear have always ranked among the foremost in New York, but this year we expect this sale to be still more conspicuous. The advance in the price of cotton had absolutely no effect on the prices. We have shaved our small profits closer than ever before. Every garment in this magnificent display was made amid the best possible sanitary surroundings. Sweat shop products could be sold for less if bought in the same large quantities, but we prefer to patronize those makers who comply with the laws of sanitation cheerfully and maintain their shops where floods sunshine and fresh air replace the city's dust and smoke.

Mail orders promptly filled.

38c for 50c night gowns.—Over 2,500 of the daintiest styles—made of good muslin and trimmed with cluster of tucks—full and large sizes. Will be obliged to sell them at 50c as soon as this sale is over.

Night gowns—Made of best muslin, cambric, nainsook and square neck effects—some in sliw over styles—drettily trimmed with rows of lace or embroidery, tucks and hemstitching—finished with beading and ribbon—some front and back trimmed.

38c for 50c night gowns. | **1.22** for 1.65 night gowns.
50c for 65c night gowns. | **1.50** for 1.95 night gowns.
75c. for 1.13 night gowns. | **1.95** for 2.50 night gowns.
89c. for 1.25 night gowns. | **2.95** for 3.85 night gowns.

$1 for $1.50 walking skirts—Just 2,000 in this purchase. No better styles shown this season—beautifully made with rows of lace insertion between clusters of tucks; some with lace edges and others with deep embroidery flounce—umbrella style.

Walking skirts—Of muslin and cambric—trimmed with rows of lace and embroidery—some in circular effects finished with embroidery beading with ribbon drawn through.

1.25 for 1.75 muslin skirts. | **4.95** for 5.95 for muslin skirts.
1.50 for $2 muslin skirts. | **5.95** for 6.95 muslin skirts.
1.95 for 2.50 muslin skirts. | **25c.** for 45c. short underskirts.
2.95 for 3.50 muslin skirts. | **50c.** for 75c. short underskirts.
3.95 for 4.95 muslin skirts. | **95c.** for 1.25 short underskirts.
1.25 for 1.95 short underskirts.

12c for 25c. corset covers—5,000 was all we could secure to sell at this figure—real handsome corset covers of good cambric—trimmed with lace and embroidery—full size—one of the greatest bargains ever offered in muslin underwear.

Corset covers—Of fine nainsook or cambric—daintily trimmed with fine lace, embroidery, tucks and hemstitching, in the round, square and V neck effects—finished with beading and ribbon in the full French shape and close fitting styles.

7c. for 15c. corset covers. | **75c.** for $1 corset covers.
25c. for 45c. corset covers. | **95c.** for 1.45 corset covers.
45c. for 65c. corset covers. | **1.25** for 1.65 corset covers.
69c. for 85c. corset covers. | **1.50** for 1.95 corset covers.

25c for 50c. drawers—Nearly 5,000 in this lot, and we would like to have just double as many—several good styles—lace and embroidery trimmings—regular and umbrella styles—just half price during this sale.

Drawers.—Best muslin and cambric—all the new lace or embroidery designs, in the umbrella and regular styles—finished with beading and ribbon—some with French yoke effects.

39c. for 58c. drawers. | **89c.** for 1.25 drawers.
50c. for 75c. drawers. | **$1** for 1.75 drawers.
69c. for $1 drawers. | **1.50** for $2 drawers

50c for 65c. chemise—A maker's surplus consisting of just 500 dainty chemise—made of excellent muslin, with embroidery and lace trimmings—some with corded bands—all made full and large.

Chemise.—Of fine nainsook or long cloth and cambric—trimmed with lace and embroidery, tucks and hemstitching—finished with beading and ribbon in several pretty styles.

$1 for 1.45 chemise. | **50c.** for 65c. chemise.
75c. for 95c. chemise. | **$1.50** for 1.85 chemise.

French hand-made lingerie—Our splendid assortments of French hand made lingerie et trousseaux are mostly convent made, each garment being an individual selection by our own representative. These convents in the environs of Paris and neighboring villages are justly famous for this class of work. Some of these pieces are very elaborate gowns, drawers, chemise, corset covers and skirts—there are dainty sprigs of embroidery, finished with hand worked scallop and eyelets for ribbon—hand run pin tucks.

1.25 for hand made drawers.
2.50 for French hand made drawers.
3.95 for French hand made drawers.
3.95 for French hand made night gowns.
4.95 for French hand made night gowns.
1.25 for French hand made chemise.
1.95 for French hand made chemise.
2.95 for French hand made chemise.

25c. for children's 50c. drawers.
Made of cambric in two good styles—one trimmed with embroidery edge, the other with lace, finished with tucks—umbrella style—sizes 2 to 14 years.

19c. for children's 25c. drawers.
Made of cambric, trimmed with hemstitched tucks, ruffles, tucks above ruffle; umbrella style; sizes, 2 to 14 years.

29c. for misses' 45c. night gowns.
Children's night gowns, made of good muslin, yoke trimmed with embroidery insertion, cluster of tucks, hemstitched ruffle around neck and sleeves; sizes 2 to 14 years.

50c. for misses' 75c. skirts
Made of cambric, with deep flounce; edged with fine embroidery, finished with fine tucks and hemstitched; sizes 2 to 14 years.

39c. for misses' 65c. night gowns.
Made of fine cambric; yoke trimmed with cluster of fine tucks; neck, sleeves and down front finished with hemstitched ruffle; sizes 2 to 14 years.

75c. for misses' $1 skirts.
Made of cambric, with deep flounce; trimmed with three rows of lace insertions, lace edge and hemstitched tucks; umbrella style; sizes 4 to 14 years.

58c for misses' 85c. night gowns.
Made of best quality muslin; yoke trimmed with neat embroidery insertion, cluster of tucks; finished with hemstitched ruffle; all sizes, 2 to 14 years.

25c. for misses' 50c. skirts
Made with lawn ruffle trimmed with lace insertion and edge; umbrella styles; sizes 4 to 14 years.

75c. for misses' 95c. gowns.
Made of cambric, square neck, front with V neck, in back trimmed with fine embroidery insertion, finished with embroidery around neck and sleeves; sizes 2 to 14 years.

$1 for 1.50 skirts.
Made of cambric with deep flounce, trimmed with two rows of wide lace insertion, lace edge; umbrella style; all sizes.

45c. for children's 65c. drawers.
In two styles—one in cambric and the other style in muslin—trimmed with deep embroidery ruffle—finished with hemstitched tucks—umbrella style; sizes 2 to 14 years.

10c. for children's 19c. drawers.
Made of good muslin, finished with tucks and hemstitched hem; sizes 1 to 14 years.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sale of 1906 corsets.

ADVANTAGES of this sale are twofold. First, economy, for we place specially low introductory prices on every corset during this sale; and, second, it gives you an opportunity to inspect the new contours for the coming year.

Every new style worthy of mention finds a place in this exhibit, and these new models will be considered among women of fashion as authoritative exponents of the correct styles in corsets.

$2 R. & G. French batiste corsets, 98c

These are strictly up-to-date corsets, but as the maker had a surplus in this particular number we secured them at a merely nominal price. Made of the best French batiste—bias cut, short hip, medium bust and closely boned. Has no side steels and is trimmed at top with lace. An easy fitting model—comes in white—sizes 18 to 30. This lot includes another well known model with long dip hip and abdomen. Corsets that sell regularly in all stores at $2. Choice..... **98c**

$6 American lady corsets at $3.75

$1 J. B. Jean corsets at 68c

$1 tape and batiste girdles at 48c

$1.50 corsets, our own special make, 75c

The Lyra domestic corsets at $5 to $7.50

Judic—the best French corsets

We show a full line of the celebrated French Judic corsets—a brand which the leading modistes generally recommend. No corset conforms so well to the figure. If you are particularly anxious about the fit of your new gown, ask for a Judic corset. We carry this corset in all styles, materials and shapes. Prices range from..... **$3.75** up to **$24.50**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

First showing of the new 1906 cottons.

COME and get a glimpse of these dainty wash fabrics upon which Fashion is so lavish of attention.

There were never so many novel and beautiful patterns, and we never offered such a complete exposition of the new in wash goods.

Fine organdies, novelty silk and cotton goods, French voiles with beautiful printings; Irish dimities, washable cotton goods, in dress goods designs; German and Irish, also French linens, zephyrs, and a great many other materials which are very pretty. Main Floor.

The leading feature of this sale.

A hundred thousand yards of handsome wash goods which we secured at a great concession will be on sale at 18c per yard.

Finest organdies, handsome veilings, silk and cotton crepes; values are up to 39c. yd.; choice 18c. per yd. **18c** a yard. Floral designs, light and dark effects, checks and plaids, with pretty Dresden designs, also in plain shades

25c sample pieces of white fabrics, 10c.

Thousands of sample pieces of all kinds of white materials, short lengths of fancy white goods, madrases, lawns, mulls, nainsooks, Swisses, value up to 25c. per yard, all at one price, yd..... **10c**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Annual sale of embroideries.

OUR representative made a trip to Switzerland just to prepare for this sale. Over six months ago the orders were placed, and since then the factories of St. Gall have been busy making them up. Main Floor.

The number of exclusive novelties shown will be the talk of the city. The tendency of the times is toward more and more embroidery. Prices have been advancing fast owing to the stimulus of demand—yet we offer during this sale better values than ever before.

Embroideries: 10,000 yards of manufacturer's trial strips

Wish every one of our customers could share in this great bargain treat, but 10,000 yards is the entire quantity. Values range from 15c. up to $1 per yard, embracing embroideries, insertions, edgings, matched sets; made up in fine cambric; swiss and nainsook. Five lots:—

Lot 1—10c. and 12½c. values, **5c.** | Lot 2—15c. to 35c. values, **10c.** | Lot 3—35c. to 50c. values, **15c.** | Lot 4—50c. to 75c. values, **25c.** | Lot 5—75c. to $1 values, **45c.**

5,000 yards corset cover embroideries, skirt flouncings, dress flouncings, in the new Japanese embroidery, combined with English eyelet effects in nainsook, Swiss and cambric.
19c. a yard for 35c. values.
39c. a yard for 75c. values.
59c a yard for 1.25 values.

4,000 yards of 21 and 27 inch Swiss embroidered flouncings in the newest effects—combinations of baby Irish, English eyelet, new Japanese embroidered effects—copies of hand made embroideries.
29c. a yard, value 50c.
69c. a yard, value 1.25.
95c. a yard, value 1.50.

600 pieces Swiss allovers and waistings in the new combinations of Japanese and English eyelet and baby Irish effects—hand embroidered effects—all specially priced.
48c. a yard, worth 75c.
98c. a yard, worth 1.50.
1.48 a yard, worth 2.00.

The new batiste embroideries

In various matched widths—the new Japanese effects—waistings and suitings—20 and 42 inch.

Matched sets of embroidery—Baby Sets—

Underwear embroidery in sets—great variety at specially low prices. Send for samples.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

25,000 yards of white habutai silks at 18c

IT IS on this magnificent scale that we prepare for the annual sale of white silks. Took the entire factory accumulation in order that our patrons might secure the saving of 11c. per yard. Anticipate your season's wants. Main Floor.

18c They're a strictly reliable quality and will sell regularly at 29c. per yard. These silks are twenty inches wide and will make the most beautiful summer waists and dresses. **18c**

55c **5,000 yards of 27-inch silk "radia," 55c.** The silk event of the season—a beautiful, soft, highly finished ALL-SILK—the most wanted of all the new weaves—special during the Annual January Sale at the remarkably low price per yard **55c**

In large quantities we quote special prices on fifty yard pieces.

25c for 20-inch white Habutai silk—launders, piece, 50 yds., **11.25.**
29c for 23-inch white Habutai.
58c for 75c. white Habutai silk—27 inches—launders, bolt, **28.**
89c for 1.25 white, hand woven Shanghai—nothing made that will wear better for dresses, waists, &c., also for undergarments.
79c for 1.00 white, hand woven Shanghai—27 inches.

39c for 50c. white Habutai—27 in.; guaranteed to launder; piece, 50 yards, **18.25.**
48c for 65c. white Habutai—27 inches—for dresses, undergarments, children's dresses; 50-yard bolt, **22.25.**
75c for 22-inch white satin Liberty. Best value in New York.
58c for 75c. white peau de cygne.
59c —69c.—98c. and 1.19 white messaline for evening gowns, waists—a much wanted silk.

29c for 27-inch white Habutai wash silk. For this sale.
65c for 85c. white Habutai—27 inches; excellent quality.
50c a yard for 60c. white taffeta—a very special bargain.
47c for 65c. black waterproof Habutai—27 inches wide.
57c for 75c. black waterproof Habutai—27 inches wide.
67c for 85c. black waterproof Habutai—27 inches wide.
A silk you can depend upon.

48c for 36-inch white Habutai; regular price 75c.
59c for 85c. white Habutai—36 in.—for undergarments, waists, &c.
75c for 1.00 white Habutai—36 inches.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Annual January sale of men's white shirts.

BY contracting for thousands of men's white shirts early in the Summer the manufacturers were able to keep their factories busy during the dull months, thereby saving us fully one-third. Main Floor.

$1.10 white shirts, 79c.

Fine white cambric—full plaited fronts—hand laundered—four-ply wristbands, cushion necks. Sizes 14 to 17..... **79c**

$1 white madras shirts, 75c.

Plain white negligee shirts of fine woven madras cloth, in combinations of white—double stitched—hand-laundered, plain fronts—full size—attached and detached cuffs—regulation $1 shirts. Sizes 14 to 17. Sale price..... **75c**

White madras pajamas, $1.

Beautifully woven madras cloth cotton.

89c. negligee shirts, 59c.

White madras cloth shirt, plaited front—woven material, guaranteed for wear, and the light tinted shades of tan gray and blue. Sizes 14 to 17 inch—detached cuffs. 85c. value..... **59c**

$1.50 semi-negligees, $1.

Finest printed cottons—soft, and guaranteed fast colorings—hand-laundered—plaited fronts matched as patterns—detached cuffs or coat fronts, with attached cuffs. Sizes 14 to 17. Regulation $1.50 shirts..... **$1**

Ten thousand men's 69c white night shirts, 45c.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Annual sale infants' wear.

Short dresses.

25c for children's nainsook dresses—bishop style—hemstitched lawn ruffle; 6months, 1 and 2 year sizes.
29c for children's yoke dresses—made of fine lawn and yoke of French tucking. Sizes 6 months, 1 and 2 years.
50c for several excellent styles in children's yoke dresses—tucks hemstitching and lace edge—6 months, 1 and 2 years.
50c for fine lawn dresses—Duchess or Russian effect—side or box plaits—2, 3 and 4 years.
89c for long waisted dresses—new models—2, 3 and 4 years.

Long dresses.

25c for nainsook dresses—bishop style—h. s. lawn ruffle around neck and sleeves.
50c for three beautiful styles in infants' nainsook dresses—bishop or Hubbard styles—tucked and inserted yokes or lace edge.
75c for baby's long dress, with French tucked yoke and hemstitched centre.
95c for baby's long dress, with designed round yoke.
50c for baby's long nainsook skirts. Second Floor.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Importer's surplus stock of German linens at 50c. on the dollar.

THIS annual January linen sale is to be even greater than the one held last year, for we have secured from Germany, Ireland and Scotland thousands upon thousands of dollars' worth of linens at price concessions never granted before to any American house. Furthermore, we have assembled an enormous stock of muslin sheets and pillow cases to sell at as low prices as prevailed last year, when raw cotton was lower.

Savings of a third and a half are yours if you attend this sale, and you can choose while the assortments are not only the largest of the year but the brightest and newest. We give you the benefit of every price concession granted by the manufacturers. The name Simpson Crawford Co. guarantees the highest quality.

Sale begins to-morrow, January 2, 1906

Importer's surplus stock of German linens at 50c on the dollar.

HERE'S the greatest bargain ever offered in a linen sale. Over 50,000 pieces of the finest German linens secured at 50c. on the dollar from one of New York's leading importers. They came to us straight from the docks with the sea damp still on them. Have just had time to open them up and get them ready for our January sale. This remarkable stock embraces thousands of

Doylies, centrepieces, scarfs, tray covers,

carving cloths, shams, tea cloths, buffet covers in plain or fancy drawn work and rich damask effects—others in plain German linen and hemstitched or with embroidered edges.

19c for fancy linens—values up to 39c.—Tray covers, Scarfs, Squares and Plate Doylies.
49c for fancy linens—values up to 85c.—Scarfs, Shams, Luncheon Cloths, &c.
29c for fancy linens—values up to 59c.—Tray or Carving Cloths—Centrepieces.
39c for fancy linens—values up to 65c.—Scarfs, Squares, Shams, Tray Covers.
25c for fancy linens—values up to 75c.—Centrepieces, Tray Cloths, Scarfs.
59c for fancy linens—values up to $1—Tea Cloths, Scarfs, all sorts and lengths.
75c for fancy linens—values up to $1.25—Luncheon Cloths, either in damask or plain linen.
1.00 for fancy linens—values up to $1.50—Handsome drawn linens, damask covers.
1.25 for fancy linens—values up to $2—Very fine Scarfs and Tea Cloths.

5c. for smaller pieces, worth up to 12½c.
12½c.—worth up to 19c. **8c.**—worth up to 15c.

The main features of this 1906 sale are:

50,000 pieces of German hemstitched linens	50c off
10,000 Turkish bath towels and bath sheets at	¼ off
5,000 hemstitched table cloths, from Austria at	⅓ off
5,000 pattern table cloths, from Scotland at	¼ off
25,000 muslin sheets and pillow slips at	¼ off
15,000 linen huck towels, all sorts at	¼ off
1,000 damask tea or luncheon cloths at	⅓ off

1.00 lunch cloths, damask designs, 45 inches square, value $1.95 at..... **1.00**
500 very fine double damask tea cloths, 36 inch, value $2.00, at..... **1.25**
750 damask and plain linen lunch cloths, 36 inch, at..... **69c** and **75c**

Ten thousand pillow cases.

YOU cannot duplicate these READY HEMMED pillow cases for less than 12½c. All are regular sizes, 45x36 inches, made of good quality bleached cotton. Sale price..... **7½c**

12½c. for 17c. hemstitched bleached cotton pillow cases, 42x36 and 45x36 inches.
85c per pair for $1.25 hemstitched linen pillow cases, 22½x36 inches. Very special value.

Ready-made sheets of superior quality.

Bleached sheetings—2½ inch hem—ready laundered.

1½x2½ yds, for single beds. **39c** | 2¼x2¾ yds, for double beds. **55c**
2x2½ yds, for ¾ beds..... **50c** | 2½x2½ yds, full size..... **60c**
4.50 pair for 5.50 hemstitched pure linen sheets, full size, 90x96.

Annual January sale white bedspreads.

At **79c**—Crochet spreads—full size—hemmed—value 90c.
At **89c**—Crochet spreads—full size—hemmed. Value 1.10.
At **1.75**—Marseilles spreads—full size. Value 2.25.
At **2.65**—Marseilles spreads—full size. Value 3.25.

Immense stock of pattern table cloth
From Irish and Scottish Looms.

2.00 table cloth, about 2 yds. long, **1.50.**
2.75 table cloth, about 2½ yds. long, **2.10.**
3.25 table cloth, about 3 yds. long, **2.65.**
2.50 pattern table cloth, 2 yds. long, **1.95.**
3.00 pattern table cloth, 2½ yds. long, **2.45.**
3.50 pattern table cloth, 3 yds. long, **2.95.**
Bleached and unbleached damask at **50c.** yd.
Bleached damask, 68 inches wide, at **58c.** yd.
Bleached mercerized damask at **39c.** yd.

Breakfast or dinner napkins.

18 inch breakfast size, value 1.25 doz., **98c.**
20 inch breakfast size, value 2.00 doz., **1.50.**
22 inch dinner size, value 2.50 doz., **1.95.**
23 inch dinner size, value 3.50 doz., **2.75.**
24 inch dinner size, value 3.75 doz., **3.00.**

The greatest towel sale.

40c. hemstitched or scallop edge huck towels, **25c.**
12½c. huckaback towels, hemmed ends, 17x32, **8c.**
75c. bath towels, large size, bleached, **39c.**
18c. huck towels, hemstitched ends, **12½c.**
29c. hemmed huck towels, colored borders, **20c.**
45c. bleached Turkish bath towels, **25c.**
50c. fine hemstitched towels, damask borders, **39c.**

Austrian breakfast cloths, $1.00.

10,000 of them will be sold during this sale. They are hemstitched all around, handsome designs, some are allover designs and many have centre designs, large enough for ordinary size tables; values are $1.50; special price..... **$1.00**

Next size, val. $2.00, **1.50.** Largest size, val. $2.50, **$1.95.**

Mail orders filled

Mail orders filled

AIRSHIP POLAR PLAN PLEASES NORDENSKJOLD

Antarctic Explorer Thinks It May Solve the Problem.

ANDREE THE FIRST TO TRY

His Tragic Fate Need Not Deter Others Better Equipped, Says Intrepid Swedish Scientist.

Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld, the young Swedish explorer, whose laurels, plucked from the frozen wastes of the antarctic, are still a vivid green, expressed as his belief last night that American enterprise after all seemed destined to accomplish what his intrepid countryman, Andrée, gave his life in an effort to attain—to reach the North Pole by airship.

Dr. Nordenskjöld declared that the project set on foot by The Chicago Record-Herald in directing its Washington correspondent, Walter Wellman, to build an airship and discover the pole, not only marked an epoch in arctic exploration, but gave more promise of success than anything so far planned in that direction.

"It is a scheme, inspiring in its vastness and its daring, and as such worthy of a great nation," said the Swedish explorer. "I am perfectly satisfied that if Santos-Dumont can build an airship such as contemplated, barring accidents that cannot be foreseen and provided against but which are likely to happen on a journey of such an extraordinary nature, the dream of the Arctic explorer wil be realized and the mysterious realms about the North Pole be laid open to the eye of Science and exploration. After the airship has been perfected so as to meet all the requirements for the perilous quest the finding of the North Pole will be only a question of time. On that practically all explorers are agreed."

Thinks Aerial Plan the Best.

"The fact that Andrée, who made the attempt to reach the North Pole in a balloon, failed to accomplish what he set out to do and lost his life in the attempt, should not act as a deterrent on the originators of this new project. To my mind there are, despite the tragic outcome of Andrée's attempt, an abundance of circumstances to encourage anybody who, like Mr. Wellman, plans to make the dash for the pole through the air rather than over the ice.

"When I met Andrée and we talked over his plans prior to his starting I felt convinced that there was a large margin of possibility in favor of his succeeding, barring untoward circumstances. That was ten years ago, before aerial navigation had been brought to anything like the perfection it has since attained. Andrée started, and the mere fact that he was able to send a carrier pigeon back two days after the start in itself is encouraging. He had covered 145 miles from the starting point by that time, and this despite the fact that his balloon had been badly damaged at the time of its ascension, and that unfavorable winds set in soon after the start. With an airship of the type planned, with a strong motor to propel it, the pole could have been reached in less than two days."

Dr. Nordenskjöld said that he knew too little of the subject of aerial navigation to give an intelligent opinion of the technical difficulties that would have to be overcome. He took it for granted, from the Chicago dispatches, that these had been well considered.

"There is one great danger—possibly the greatest one in connection with aerial navigation in the arctic realms—and ...at is the possibility of a heavy snowstorm springing up even in Summer time," said he. "Under the circumstances it is more than likely that the hull of the airship would be covered with a heavy crust of sleet and ice and snow which either might crush it or bear it down by dead weight.

Should Have Steady Winds.

"I don't think Mr. Wellman need have much apprehension of encountering any violent winds in the arctic regions at the time of the year when he is planning to ascend. The winds at that time are not strong and generally are steady—that is, they blow with about the same velocity all the time."

Dr. Nordenskjöld said that one difficulty in the way of reaching the pole by airship lay in the fact that at the only time of the year when it was practicable to make the attempt—namely, in the short arctic Summer—the winds mostly came from the north. He said that so far an airship that could make headway against even a moderate wind had not been evolved. The best an airship could do was to sail with the wind at 90 degrees, for instance, going north with an easterly or westerly wind.

"Here," he went on, "is contemplated to take Santos-Dumont along to navigate the airship and act as pilot. That is a circumstance decidedly in favor of success. One of the shortcomings of the André expedition was that neither André nor his two companions, Fraenkel and Strindberg, had any great practical knowledge or experience in aeronauts necessary for such a perilous trip. In starting from Spitzbergen the Wellman expedition's route will lie far enough from the magnetic pole to enable it to make good use of the compass."

Dr. Nordenskjöld was asked if the obstacle presented by the prevalence of unfavorable winds could not possibly be overcome by selecting another starting point.

"Possibly," was the reply, "more favorable winds might be met with if the start was made from the coast of West Greenland or Franz Josef's Land. These are the only other starting points. But there is this drawback that it would make it necessary to cover a greater distance in the airship, and time counts, for every hour is fraught with danger and its chance of mishap, and in addition these points as bases of supply are less easily accessible."

Facilities for Wireless News.

"And there is another thing," he added. "Spitzbergen as a starting point will offer the most facilities for unbroken wireless communication. The wireless will work perfectly for the distance between the north pole and Spitzbergen. When the pole has been crossed and the airship reaches the other side I doubt whether wireless communication can be kept up any further."

Dr. Nordenskjöld said the wireless was destined to become an important factor in arctic and antarctic exploration of the future.

"If the wireless had existed at the time poor Andrée set out on his tragic voyage," said he, "he might still be alive. At any rate, we should not now be in uncertainty regarding his fate."

Andrée made his start in July. Dr. Nordenskjöld said that Mr. Wellman would do well to set out earlier—if possible in the last half of June. At that time of the year there is no night, the temperature remains practically stationary, and the sun is not at an altitude where it becomes troublesome to the aerial navigator. Too high temperature or a rapid change of temperature is dangerous to aerial navigation and mean great waste of gas. The winds, also, are more even at that time of the year. To start any later than August, the explorer said, would be impracticable.

Dr. Nordenskjöld said that even though Mr. Wellman should not be able to plant the American flag at the north pole, if he succeeded in traversing that vast unknown area of the inner polar regions, which as yet is a closed book, he would render incalculable services to science.

"Andrée, when he made the attempt, had this as much in view as he had to find the pole," said he, "and it is possible he and his companions reached that region, but did not live to tell the world of their discoveries. It is almost certain that if the Wellman expedition starts with favorable winds at all it will accomplish that at least.

May Follow Andree's Route.

"In Sweden the trip of Mr. Wellman is certain to be followed with great interest. His airship will in all likelihood traverse the same route as did Andrée's balloon, and it is not unreasonable to expect that they may find some trace of Andrée and his companions. If any islands or land of any description should be found within the yet unexplored sphere about the pole they will be in an excellent position to search for relics of the Swedish pioneers of arctic aerial navigation. It is impossible to think that Andrée and the men who went with him could be alive."

Dr. Nordenskjöld, in reply to a question as to whether in case the Wellman trip should prove successful, the airship would not be adopted for purposes of antarctic exploration as well, said that it would not serve any useful purpose there because all the winds blow from the south pole.

"My impression," said he, "is that the automobile perhaps may ultimately aid e explorer in finding the south pole. The in the antarctic regions is very smooth d even—it is land-ice. In the arctic gions it is the other way, and there the automobile would serve no useful purpose. But of course with an automobile the risk would always be that one might encounter open water at some point of the journey."

"What do you think of Peary's chances of reaching the pole?"

"I think his chances are good," was the reply. "He left better prepared for the task than any other explorer has done. But he has chosen a most difficult route."

Andree's Idea Would Triumph.

There was a slight note of chagrin in Dr. Nordenskjöld's voice as he said that if America was destined to attain the crowning achievement in arctic exploration it was a consolation to the Scandinavian explorers who have braved the perils of the Far North that the idea of Andrée, though he failed to accomplish what he set out to do, would be vindicated.

"Wellman and those who go with him will take their lives in their hands, of course," he said after a moment's silence while a haze came into his blue eyes. There was a steely glitter and a flash as he added:

"But there isn't a thing in this world that is worth while attaining that it isn't worth while risking one's life for, and that is particularly true regarding arctic exploration."

Dr. Nordenskjöld will remain in this country for about six weeks. Last night he and his young wife were entertained at a Watch Night affair at the Swedish Engineers' Club in Brooklyn. This is the first of a series of entertainments that have been planned in his honor. He will lecture on Friday of this week before the Geographical Society in this city and on Thursday in Philadelphia.

BUSINESS IN ENGLAND.

Certainty That Improvement of 1905 Will Last for Some Time.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Times in its financial supplement to-morrow will say:

"Nineteen hundred and four closed with business generally in an indifferent condition, but with a promise of better things. The past twelve months have seen the promise fulfilled in most directions. The year closes with the industrial divisions so well provided with orders that there is a certainty that the improvement will be maintained for some time to come.

"The holidays so interfered with business in the past week that its features are not of much importance. The grain markets ruled dull throughout, and although mostly in favor of the buyers, prices did not suffer much. Seeds and seed oils were generally higher.

"The cotton trade was greatly interrupted by the holidays. The raw material tended lower. There was a fair demand for yarns and cloth. India is bidding for considerable lines.

"Wool has been quiet but steady. In manufactured goods new business has been moderate, but good orders still remain to be executed.

"Pig iron advanced. Hematite was firm. The finished branches in both iron and steel have been quiet so far as new business is concerned, but prices were firm throughout. Advances in the new year are looked for.

"Copper and lead advanced. Tin was lower."

BURGLARS ROB A CHURCH.

The Holy Rosary's Altar Set Quickly Found—Two Arrests.

Two burglars who entered the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Rosary, at 242 East 119th Street, early Saturday morning got away with a valuable altar set of seven pieces, used in celebrating the mass. Two arrests were made on Saturday night, and the prisoners were held, in the Harlem Court yesterday morning, in $2,000 bail. The prisoners are Robert Seward, a plasterer, of 114 East 126th Street, and Margaret Sheldon of the same address.

The police say they recovered all the stolen silver on their visit to the rooms occupied by the man and woman in 126th Street.

FORTY NEW YACHTS.

Nat Herreshoff Plans Classes for Sound Clubs' Syndicate.

The builders' plans for next season looking toward yacht racing are about completed. On Friday of next week the joint committee of the five yacht clubs on Long Island Sound that are interested in the new one-design class projected will hold a meeting, and decide definitely on the calibre of boat they will build, and on the number to be constructed. It is understood that H. Wilmer Hanan, who is the Chairman of the joint committee, has obtained most advantageous terms from "Nat" Herreshoff to build either an 18-foot or a 22-foot class, and that it is possible that, instead of building one class, with some thirty boats in it, both classes, with fifteen or sixteen in each, will be constructed. This remains for the delegates from the Indian Harbor, Seawanhaka-Corinthian, Larchmont, American, and the Manhasset Bay Clubs to determine.

The Atlantic Yacht Club has placed orders for three new boats in the Class P, 27-footers, and two in the Class Q, 22-footers. Henry Gielow is designing the three larger boats for J. B. O'Donohue, E. F. Luckenbach, and George H. Church, while Clinton H. Crane is designing the two for Hendon Chubb and Alfred Mackay. It is possible that others of the active racing men on Gravesend Bay will build in one or the other class.

Of the larger boats projected there is still an order to be placed for one in the 38-foot class to represent the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club in an effort to regain the trophy offered by the club, which has twice been won by Trenor L. Park's Mimosa III. In the event of a third victory for the American Yacht Club flagship the prize will become the permanent possession of Commodore Park.

The projected 57-foot class, which Trenor L. Park was organizing and which promised such important things, has been abandoned, on account of the purchase of the Neola by J. Berse King, who was to have been a participant, and the consequent withdrawal of Harry F. Lippitt. The Neola will be matched with the Lippitts' Weetamoe, and L. H. Smith is building his new boat, designed by Gielow, just above the 57-foot class, with the idea of racing the pair. Unfortunately, there will be no additions to the 70-footers.

Among the schooners there are also likely to be some notable additions, both large and small. Three above 80 feet are building at Lawley's, and Clinton Crane has designed another smaller craft for Henry A. Morss. The others talked of are not definitely determined upon.

There are no plans drawn as yet for any noteworthy motor boats, though it is understood that Commodore W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will build a flyer if he ever gets the Hotchkiss engine he bought last year abroad. He placed the order eight months ago, and it was supposed to have been shipped at once, but to date it has not arrived here.

Besides this, it is understood that the Dixie will not race on this side of the water again, but will be taken abroad for all the European races, with the particular idea of lifting the Harmsworth Cup if possible.

Texas Petitioning for Patrick.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 31.—A petition is being got up by people in Texas asking the Governor of New York to commute the death sentence of Albert T. Patrick, the condemned murderer, now in Sing Sing. Patrick was educated in this city. His father was the local freight agent for a railroad.

High Class Tailoring at Cost and Below Cost

Beginning To-morrow, January 2,

Thousands of Yards

of this season's finest woolens must be closed out at once.

$28 & $35 Suits now $20

$7 & $8 Trousers now $5

Burnham & Phillips

119 & 121 Nassau St.

GLUTONA STICKS 35% Proteid Bread Twice as nourishing as Beef.

HEALTH FOOD CO. • 61-Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

BETTER AUTO TOURING PLANNED FOR NEW YEAR

New England Hotels Turning Their Stables Into Garages.

ROADS BEING IMPROVED

Asa Goddard Finds Favorable Sentiment Toward Motoring Through Country Districts.

Automobile touring from New York to Boston will be enjoyed under far more satisfactory conditions this year than ever before. The information that has been compiled by Asa A. Goddard, on behalf of the American Automobile Association, will soon be published for the benefit of the American Automobile Association members and others who may wish to avail themselves of it. Mr. Goddard, since Thanksgiving Day, spent over thirty days touring through New England, making a number of side trips that may be easily taken off the main route. He stated, that the results obtained from his recent tour were very gratifying. Mr. Goddard was appointed chairman of the new Maps and Runs Committee of the American Automobile Association for the express purpose of securing more reliable and detailed data on touring conditions throughout the country than have hitherto been available.

"The sentiment throughout New England, as I found it, is favorable to automobiling," Mr. Goddard says. "Of course in some of the smaller and quieter villages, prejudices still remain, but such objections are rather due to the carelessness of automobilists themselves, in failing to comply with speed regulations and in other ways often showing uncalled for arrogance. All of the hotels, even in the small and seldom visited villages, were only too glad to give me all possible information, and in many cases marked improvements have been made for the accommodation of touring parties.

"Still another point which indicates the changed conditions that automobiling is occasioning in country hotel business is the fact that many hotels in comparatively small towns are converting a portion of their stables into garages, in some cases as much space being reserved for the storage of machines as for horse-drawn vehicles. In Greenfield the hotel proprietor has established in connection with several other business men a well-equipped garage where facilities for the repair of cars may be had. The usual charge in these hotel garages, where storage only is furnished, varies from 50 to 75 cents a night. If the car is washed or otherwise attended to the charge is somewhat higher.

"Gasoline and oil can always be obtained at these hotel garages. In fact, I do not believe there is a town or a village all the way from New York to Boston where an automobilist may not secure a supply of gasoline and lubricating oil, if, for any cause, he should suddenly fall short of those necessities. Gasoline for automobiles is kept at nearly all grocery stores, and I remember seeing the shop of an undertaker who was sufficiently alive to the automobile business to hang out a sign that he had gasoline for sale.

"There are, of course, a few bad stretches of road on the route to Boston. Where these occur efforts are being made by the local automobile clubs to lay the matter properly before the Highway Commissioners, and improvements have already been contracted for in several instances. The worst piece of road is a nine-mile stretch between Palmer and Warren, about midway between Springfield and Worcester. The road there is narrow, sandy, and abounds in ruts. During the mild weather season not more than four or five horse-drawn vehicles pass over the road a day, while in the same time the average number of automobiles is between thirty and forty. The road runs through a poor, sparsely settled country, but the work of improvement has already been started, and a stretch of two miles of a well-graveled road will be opened for use in the Spring. Eventually it will be macadamized."

The Hartford, Springfield, Worcester, and Bay State clubs are doing energetic work toward securing improved roads. Mr. Goddard said that many sections in Connecticut were greatly in need of better thoroughfares. He made a number of side trips outside of Boston which offer delightful touring facilities. One was by way of Commonwealth Avenue to Wellesley, thence continuing to South Framingham and Marlborough. Still another was the well-known route to Lexington and Concord, then continuing to Fitchburg and Greenfield, and so on to Springfield, if desired.

"Open To-Day, New Year's."

American Art Galleries

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.
FREE VIEW DAILY, 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

A Most Important Collection of

Beautiful Objects

SUITABLE FOR
HOUSEHOLD EMBELLISHMENT
and Utility
Recently Imported from

Japan and China

Comprising specimens of importance and artistic merit gathered in Japan and China during the past Summer by expert representatives of the well-known house of YAMANAKA & COMPANY.

Ivory Carvings by Great Modern Artists

ANCIENT ARMS AND ARMOR AND ORNAMENTAL PIECES

Old Chinese Embroideries and Hangings, Artistic Japanese Needlework and Textiles, Beautiful Kimonos, Grand Screens, Fine Rugs

Remarkable Needlework Pictures
AND
Elegant Carved Furniture

Chandeliers and Brackets
Especially Designed by Japanese Artists for Use in

AMERICAN HOUSES

THE ENTIRE COLLECTION TO BE SOLD
at Unrestricted Public Sale
On the Afternoons of January 4, 5, 6, and Evenings of January 4 and 5.

The Sale Will Be Conducted by Thomas E. Kirby of
THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS,
6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South, New York.

SOMMERS WHERE FASHION REIGNS

23d Street Corner Fifth Ave.

Our First January Clearance Sale

Beginning Tuesday, Jan. 2d.

The Sommers Store is a new institution, with nothing but new goods to offer. Our policy is to carry nothing over from one season to another. The reductions show our determination to effect a complete clearance of this season's stock in short order.

Coats.

Rain and Tourist Coats	Formerly $20.00 to $25.00,	10.50
Empire Walking Coats	Formerly $30.00 to $35.00,	15.00
Tweed and Broadcloth Coats	Formerly $37.50 to $45.00,	19.50
Street and Evening Coats	Formerly $47.50 to $65.00,	29.50
Evening Coats	Formerly $60.00 to $85.00,	39.50
Evening Coats	Formerly $87.50 to $125.00,	50.00
Evening Coats	Formerly $127.50 to $150.00,	69.50

Gowns.

Evening Gowns	Formerly $65.00 to $75.00,	49.50
Evening Gowns	Formerly $80.00 to $95.00,	59.50
Evening Gowns	Formerly $100.00 to $125.00,	75.00
Evening Gowns	Formerly $135.00 to $175.00,	95.00

Furs.

Alaska Sable Set	Formerly $35.00,	20.00
Persian Paw	Formerly $25.00,	12.75
Persian Lamb	Formerly $65.00	40.00
Caracul Sets	Formerly $40.00,	25.00
Sable Squirrel Set	Formerly $27.00,	17.50
Natural Squirrel	Formerly $30.00,	17.50
Mink & Ermine Com'b	Formerly $150.00,	95.00
Kolinskey Sable	Formerly $95.00,	65.00
Kolinskey Sable	Formerly $150.00,	100.00

Suits.

Cloth Suits	Formerly $20.00 to $25.00,	10.50
Cloth Suits	Formerly $27.50 to $35.00,	15.00
Cloth Suits	Formerly $37.50 to $45.00,	19.50
Cloth Suits	Formerly $47.50 to $65.00,	29.50
Cloth Suits	Formerly $67.50 to $75.00,	39.50
Cloth Suits	Formerly $77.50 to $100.00,	49.50
Velvet Suits	Formerly $55.00 to $85.00,	39.50
Velvet Suits	Formerly $90.00 to $125.00,	59.50

Skirts.

Walking Skirts	Formerly $6.50 to $7.50,	4.00
Walking Skirts	Formerly $8.75 to $10.00,	6.50
Walking Skirts	Formerly $11.75 to $12.75,	7.50
Walking Skirts	Formerly $13.50 to $15.00,	8.75

Waists.

Hand Embroidered Linen	Formerly $5.00,	2.75
Irish Applique Embroidered Linen	Formerly $6.00,	3.50
Lingerie Waists, hand embroidered	Formerly $10.75,	6.75
French Lingerie Waists	Formerly $13.50,	8.75
French Lingerie Waists	Formerly $18.00,	11.75
Taffeta Silk Waists, in white and colors	Formerly $7.00,	5.00
Muslin and Taffeta, silk lined	Formerly $10.00,	6.75
Baby Irish and Messaline Hand Made Yokes	Formerly $12.75,	8.75

Also all our imported models greatly reduced.

Fur Lined Coats.

Fur Lined Coats,	Formerly $90.00 to $100.00	49.50
Fur Lined Coats,	Formerly $75.00 to $80.00	39.50

Stern Brothers

Furs & Fur Garments

The Remainder of Imported Fur Coats, Neckscarfs, Muffs, Fur and Cloth Fur Lined Garments,

At Noteworthy Reductions.

Chinchilla Coat, full length,	Formerly $3500.00,	$1500.00
Blended Sable Coat, ¾ length,	" 3000.00,	1200.00
Chinchilla Coat, Short Loose Model,	" 1600.00,	975.00
Mink Box Coat,	" 1250.00,	850.00
Persian Lamb Coats,		$95.00, 165.00, 195.00
French Seal Coats,		75.00, 165.00
Cloth Fur Lined Coats,		39.50, 50.00, 85.00, 135.00

Neckscarfs		Flat Muffs
$7.95	SQUIRREL	$8.00
11.50	ALASKA SABLE	11.50
12.00	PERSIAN LAMB	13.00
18.50	BLACK LYNX	19.50

Housekeeping Linens

Annual Sale at Greatly Reduced Prices.

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS.

2x2 yds. $1.85, 2.60, 3.25 2 x2½, 2.35, 3.25, 4.00
2x3 " 2.85, 3.95, 4.90 2½x2½, 3.38, 4.35, 5.50
2½x3 yds., $4.25, 5.25, 6.50

NAPKINS TO MATCH	Breakfast Size,	Doz.	$1.88, 2.50, 3.75
	Dinner "	"	2.90, 3.50, 4.75
BLEACHED TABLE DAMASKS,		Yd.	88c, 1.00, 1.15
HEMSTITCHED DAMASK TRAY CLOTHS.			30c, 35c, 40c
LINEN SHEETS, Hemstitched.		Pr.	3.90, 5.25, 6.50
LINEN PILLOW CASES, Hemstitched.		"	1.00, 1.15, 1.45
HUCK TOWELS	Hemmed,	Doz.	$2.00, 2.25, 3.00
	Hemstitched,	"	2.90, 4.20, 5.40
QUILTS	Crochet,	Each	95c, $1.15, 1.35
	Marseilles,	"	1.88, 2.25, 2.75

ALSO A VERY DESIRABLE COLLECTION OF LACE TRIMMED, HAND EMBROIDERED & DRAWN WORK RECEPTION, DINNER & TEA CLOTHS, CENTRE PIECES, DOYLIES, DRESSER SCARFS, LINEN SHEETS, PILLOW CASES, BED SPREADS, PILLOW SHAMS.

Cloak Departments

The entire stock of Women's Outer Garments will be offered January 2d and 3d, at Remarkable Reductions.

Cloth Coats, at $8.50, 12.50, 18.00, 22.50, 28.00
Reduced from $14.00 to 60.00

Velour Paletots, at 24.75
Reduced from $40.00 and 55.00

Imported & Domestic Evening Garments, $30.00, 38.00, 45.00
Reduced from $58.00 to 75.00

Also the Remainder of High Class Imported Novelties, at $65.00 to 110.00
Reduced from $125.00 to 295.00

Women's Tailor-made Suits

Closing Out Sale

of This Season's Stock, in Broadcloths, Cheviots, Velveteens and Fancy Checks, with long and short coats,

Reduced to $12.50, 17.50 & 24.50
Formerly from $30.00 to 75.00

Embroideries—Foreign Novelties

ROBES & WAISTS, UNMADE, IN HAND EMBROIDERED IRISH LINEN, BATISTE & FRENCH NAINSOOK.

CAMBRIC, BATISTE, FRENCH NAINSOOK & SWISS EMBROIDERIES IN EDGES, INSERTIONS, SEMI-FLOUNCES, FLOUNCES, SKIRT WIDTHS & ALL OVERS.

Special for Tuesday:

Manufacturers' Samples, sold by the strip only, French Nainsook, Swiss and Cambric Edges, Insertions and Medium Width Flounces,

at 9c, 15c, 19c, 24c, 34c & 48c Yard

English Eyelet Openwork All-Overs, at 58c Yd.

Misses' & Girls' Apparel

Greatly Below Regular Prices

Misses' Suits, of Cheviot and Broadcloth, long coat fitted model, half satin lined, velvet collar, Value $25.00, $14.75

Misses' Long Coats, of Cheviots and fancy grey or brown English Mixtures, loose box models, velvet collar, sizes 14 & 16 yrs., Value $11.50 to 15.00 $7.95, 9.95

Girls' Cloaks, of Cheviots & Fancy Mixtures, full length, buttoned to neck, trimmed with braid & velvet, excellent coats for school wear, 6 to 14 yrs., Value $10.00 to 13.00 5.95, 6.95

Girls' Regulation Dresses, of Blue Cheviot, full plaited skirts, neatly trimmed with braid and emblems, 4 to 14 yrs., Value $8.50, 4.95

Misses' & Girls' Party Dresses & Fancy Coats At One-third to One-half Former Prices.

West Twenty-third Street

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.
Very convenient for tourists.

PREPARED BY

J. H. Lyon, D.D.S.

By Writing to
VOGUE

anyone can get an expert, carefully prepared answer on almost any subject—from Dress to Art, Etiquette, Entertaining, etc.

VOGUE answers in the course of a year thousands of questions on all manner of subjects, and regards no amount of research too great for a complete and accurate reply.

If one has to arrange a dinner, a supper, a wedding, a cotillion, a children's party, house party, or any social event whatsoever, the easiest way is to write to VOGUE for ideas and a menu. If a house or a room is to be furnished in good taste, write to VOGUE. If there is anything one must buy, but does not know where to buy it, ask VOGUE. If a letter of condolence has to be written, or any other social correspondence, VOGUE will tell one what is the best form.

VOGUE knows what dress is appropriate in all circumstances.

It is the one WEEKLY FASHION PAPER. It is worth reading. It is entertaining and instructive and quite different in general make-up, tone and appearance from all other periodicals.

VOGUE is published weekly. Subscription price $4.00 a year. Send 10c for sample copy. We will enter your name for 10 weeks' subscription for $1.00, which includes two special issues that sell for 25c a copy. When you know how VOGUE differs from other women's papers you will not do without it. Liberal commission to canvassers.

Address VOGUE, 11 E. 24th St., New York.

The One Opportunity of the Year

Forsythe

Great January Sale
Wash Waists
$2.00 each

Regular Price $3.50

Begins Tuesday Morning, Jan. 2d

12,000 Madras Waists — 9,000 all white 3,000 colored. Made up especially for this sale and fresh from our laundry. Sizes 32 to 44.

John Forsythe
THE WAIST HOUSE
865 Broadway, 17th and 18th Streets

Huyler's

UNEXCELLED FOR PURITY, QUALITY & FLAVOR. DELICIOUS CANDIES.

FANCY BOXES, BASKETS & NOVELTIES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS

OUR ICE CREAM SODA AND OTHER FOUNTAIN DRINKS ARE UNEQUALLED.

863-469-152 BROADWAY. 508 FIFTH AVE. 21 W. 42 ST. NEW YORK. WALDORF ASTORIA. 60 W. 125 ST.
335-7 AND 458 FULTON ST. BROOKLYN.

CANDIES SENT EVERYWHERE BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

AN ARROW
Chipeco Shrunk
Quarter Sizes, with tie loop
15 CENTS EACH; 2 FOR A QUARTER
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.
MAKERS OF CLUETT AND MONARCH SHIRTS

ESPIC'S
CIGARETTES, OR POWDER
PROMPTLY CURES
ASTHMA
Hay Fever, Catarrh, Oppression
Suffocation, Neuralgia
J. Espic, 20 Boul. Lazare Paris
E. Fougera & Co., New York

TIMES SQUARE ENTERS UPON ITS SECOND YEAR

First Anniversary Marks Period of Unprecedented Growth.

REAL ESTATE VALUES RISING

Business Interests Larger and More Diversified—Bright Outlook for the Section's Future.

This morning, so far as its life in its new building is concerned, THE TIMES begins Volume II. It was a year ago last night that rockets and red fire, from the highest point above tidewater on Manhattan Island, told of the coming of a new year and the coming of THE TIMES to that new uptown centre to which it has given its name.

It was a year ago this morning that TIMES readers were supplied with the first papers printed further below ground than ever a newspaper was printed before.

In and around Times Square the changes of the year have been such as to justify an even greater belief in its future than was possible a year ago. They have not been of spectacular sort, but rather in the nature of that steady development which every neighborhood experiences after it has gone through various transitions and has entered upon its era of permanent growth.

Considered from any point of view Times Square occupies to-day a position in the city's activities infinitely more important than that which it held a year ago. Its real estate values have advanced. Its business interests have become more diversified and of larger influence. Its hotels and theatres have prospered and become more numerous, and new projects under way or in process of development have strengthened its claim to being the ultimate centre of the transportation systems of the metropolitan district.

That the junction of two such thoroughfares as Broadway and Forty-second Street is destined to assume business importance has long seemed apparent, but add to this the other and more important fact that it is the only such junction uptown that has the Subway, with its 300,000 passengers a day, right at hand, and the reasons for the growth of business in and around Times Square are not hard to find.

In this connection a word is not amiss as to the successful tenanting of the Times Building itself. When the structure was projected, with considerably more space than was needed for the newspaper, many doubters made themselves heard.

"Too far uptown," "Who'll take the offices?" and similar comments were made by real estate men, whose views ordinarily command attention.

The outcome has been that the Times Building's offices are practically all taken, not at what had been the prevailing scale of office rents in the neighborhood, but at figures on a par with those in the best downtown structures, while the directory of no building in the city shows a more representative group of business concerns and individuals.

Reason for congratulation also lies in the fact that the Times Building has contributed throughout the year to the business opportunities of its tenants to such an extent that several of them have seen fit to make large additions to the space which they occupy. A notable instance of this expansion is afforded by the Hudson River Realty Company, the offices of which in the future will cover an entire floor in the building.

Other evidences of the tendency of business to gravitate toward Times Square have not been lacking. The Criterion Hotel, at Broadway and Forty-first Street, is being altered into a business building for the use of Park & Tilford. On Forty-second Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, the American Savings Bank is completing a new home, while on the south side of the street C. C. Shayne has put up a seven-story building running through to Forty-first Street. At the upper end of Times Square and north along Broadway the automobile trade has established its centre, and has bought and improved many properties long in disuse.

So far as its hotels are concerned the happenings of the year around Times Square have been no less noteworthy. The Astor has completed its first full year of operation, and has attained perhaps as prominent a position among the city's hostelries as any establishment ever has in a similar period. Workmen are now busy on the Knickerbocker, after an interruption of nearly a year, and it is expected that that structure, completed at a cost of $1,000,000 more than the original plans called for, will be ready to open on Oct. 1.

The Goelets have built an addition to the Cadillac costing several hundred thousand dollars and almost doubling its size.

Around the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-second Street a great hole has been blasted in the rock, out of which will rise a new ten-story hotel. Between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets, on the west side of Times Square, Shanley Brothers have made further purchases, until they now control a plot of 25,000 square feet, which, aside from the Astor holdings, is one of the largest parcels in single ownership anywhere in the district, and one for which hotel improvement has been frequently talked of.

Throughout the year the Times Square Subway station has handled a large proportion of the crowds going to and from sixteen playhouses and what somebody has called "the elephant theatre," on Sixth Avenue. This might be regarded as an ample supply of amusement places for present needs, but there will soon be an addition in the shape of the new theatre at the northwest corner of Broadway and Forty-fifth Street, upon which work is now in progress. The new year may, it is said, also bring announcement of still another theatrical enterprise on West Forty-second Street, close to the Lyric.

The growth of the club district toward Times Square has also furnished one of the most interesting signs of the neighborhood's growth. Nearly all the available space in the uptown club centre—on Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues—having been used up, organizations have not been slow to realize that these same streets between Sixth Avenue and Times Square afforded an equally desirable territory for their purposes. The Army and Navy Club recently opened its new quarters at 109 and 111 West Forty-third Street, and on Forty-fourth Street, just east of Times Square, the Alpha Delta Phi Club will erect a ten-story building, for which plans have already been filed.

The progress made within twelve months on various transportation improvements has only served to emphasize the benefits to be derived by Times Square from these various enterprises. Work is being pushed on the Belmont tunnel to Long Island City, which will make Queens Borough just as accessible from Broadway and Forty-second Street as is Washington Heights or the Bronx today, while, with the building of the Seventh Avenue subway, Times Square bids fair to become one of the great distributing points of traffic from the Pennsylvania tunnel.

Furthermore, the terminal of the McAdoo tunnel at Thirty-third Street will add enormously to the importance of that stretch of Broadway between there and Forty-second Street.

That there has not been more dealing in real estate around Times Square within the last twelve months is accounted for by the lack of sellers rather than by any scarcity of buyers.

Occasionally, through the settlement of an estate a small parcel finds its way into the market, only to be snapped up at a high figure. Felix Isman of Philadelphia paid $110,000 for a three-story building on the east side of the square near Forty-seventh Street, and in the corresponding block on the west side the Shanleys took over a small parcel at $127,000. But even estates are showing less disposition to get rid of their properties in this section. The executors of the Martin estate, which owns 1,485½ Broadway, had many tempting offers for the property, but finally consented to lease it for twenty-one years at an aggregate rental of $230,000. They are thoroughly satisfied that at the end of that period there will still be a fairly good market for lots on Times Square.

PRINTERS TO STRIKE.

Typographical Union No. 6 Formally Opens Battle for 8-Hour Day.

Typographical Union No. 6 met yesterday and formally declared a strike, to go into effect to-morrow in all the book and job offices for the eight-hour work day and the closed shop.

President McCormick reported that more than twenty large firms, some of which are in the Typothetae, had made an offer to employ the men on the forty-eight-hour working week system, provided they could work the men longer than eight hours on publication days, the whole time during the week, however, not to be more than forty-eight hours. This was accepted, and was considered a victory by the union.

It was stated that about 3,000 printers will go to work under the eight-hour and closed shop system, and that 1,000 will strike.

The Typothetae held a meeting yesterday and made final arrangements for the fight. It was stated that the new men will be housed at 67 West Tenth Street and that the utmost proection will be given to them. It is admitted on both sides that the exact number who will go on strike will not be known until to-morrow.

John A. Hill, President of the Hill Publishing Company, has issued a circular to the compositors of the firm, explaining the situation of the employers, says in part:

"Those of you who know me, know that I myself am not opposed to labor unions. I am this moment still an honorary member of the best one in America, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the great open-shop union.

"Now, if your demands were to be met, the rate would be 44 cents per hour, a total raise of nearly 50 per cent. since 1898. You are going too fast. Hereafter we shall pay the union scale, or more for good men, union or non-union. Nine hours is a very comfortable time for clean, light indoor work, where the owner furnishes all the tools and has many thousands of dollars tied up in a plant."

The circular concludes, after advocating the open shop:

"You say to us, shut down this plant another hour per day. Pay the same wages that you do now, and place the conduct of the shop in the hands of our union and walking delegate or we strike.

"We say to you we insist on our right to run our own concern nine hours per day, run an open shop, and employ whom we please. If that is the issue, go ahead. We will fight."

CHINAMAN SHOT FATALLY.

Resists Arrest After Restaurant Fight and Gets Policeman's Bullet Through Lung.

John Ing Tong, proprietor of the Chinese restaurant at 171 East Eighty-sixth Street, was probably fatally shot by Patrolman Mangin early yesterday morning while resisting arrest.

Charles Murphy of 217 East Eighty-ninth Street, who quarreled with the Chinaman and started the row, is in the German Hospital, with a possible fracture of his skull, inflicted with a cleaver in Ing Tong's hands. Lam Gam, Wong Luck, and Moy Woy, employes in the restaurant, were arrested as witnesses.

Murphy, with two friends—Max Blumberg and John Maier—after an evening's celebration went to the restaurant about 4 o'clock yesterday morning and ordered chop suey. It was not long before they quarreled with Lam Gam, who was serving them, and the proprietor, Ing Tong, ordered them out. They objected, and Ing Tong threatened them with a cleaver.

There was a fight, and Murphy was knocked senseless by Ing Tong. Blumberg and Maier retreated, carrying Murphy between them. They took the injured man to the German Hospital, and then, learning that their friend's condition was serious, sought the police. They found Patrolmen Smith and Mangin of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, and told their story.

The officers found the restaurant closed and dark, and their knocks brought no response. At last Mangin hurled himself against the door and broke it in. As he thrust his head inside, he says, Ing Tong, who was in the middle of the room, fired two shots at him.

The bullets whizzed past his helmet, and he retreated. Mangin and Smith summoned aid, and Detective Wildernaur and Patrolman Lynch reinforced them. The four policemen then decided to carry the place by storm.

Mangin, revolver in hand, headed the rush. He fired as soon as he entered the door, as he saw Ing Tong raising his revolver.

The bullet struck Ing Tong in the right breast and penetrated his lung, lacerating the organ so badly that the Chinaman cannot recover.

With the overthrow of Ing Tong, the police encountered no further resistance. The place was searched, and Wong Luck, Moy Woy, and Lam Gam, scared half to death and quite willing to surrender, were found in hiding and arrested.

An ambulance was called from the Presbyterian Hospital, and Ing Tong was taken there. The police couldn't get a word out of him or the other three Chinamen. Lam Gam, Wong Luck, and Moy Woy were locked up as witnesses.

John Ing Tong made an ante-mortem statement to Coroner Scholer last night, in which he declared that Mangin shot him without provocation while taking him to the station house.

HIS NEW AUTO TAKES AN EAR.

Dr. George Geffers In Fordham Hospital After a Trial Trip.

Dr. George Geffers of 941 Second Avenue spent a part of last night in Fordham Hospital having an ear sewed on while his new automobile grunted and groaned at the bottom of an embankment near the foot of 168th Street. Dr. Geffers started out yesterday afternoon with a chauffeur, Frank Powers, of 508 West Fifty-third Street, to be taught how not to bump into persons or things with his new machine. At the corner of 178th Street the hair of Chauffeur Powers stood rigid, but he did not demand the controller.

They reached 168th Street seemingly in one jump, and the doctor turned toward the river violently. Mr. Powers fortunately was landed upright. The doctor clung to the steering gear as his machine climbed along the sidewalk of 178th Street.

The machine decided to push through a fence between the sidewalk and a fifteen-foot embankment, and Dr. Geffers was unable to stop it. Ripping through the fence, the machine snorted defiantly, cast itself down the embankment, heaved to the right, and flopped over on its owner.

In Second Avenue, Harlem, one ear is considered by no means a high price for the first lesson.

HELD FOR UNION SHOOTING.

Four Plumbers to Answer for Assault on Wounded Trio.

Four men arrested on Saturday afternoon after the shooting of George and William Fielding and John Goldfoss, all plumbers, in Graham Avenue, Williamsburg, were held on the charge of felonious assault yesterday by Magistrate Naumer, in the Manhattan Avenue Court, Williamsburg. The prisoners are Thomas Harkins of 62A Buffalo Avenue, Israel Cantor of 563 Sutter Avenue, William Metzger of 325 Marion Street, and Abel Lewis of 99 Liberty Avenue.

Although the prisoners and the injured were reticent regarding the nature of the trouble which led to the shooting, the police learned yesterday that after the trouble in the Journeymen Plumbers' Union meeting last Friday night George Fielding got possession of Metzger's union card and a badge. Metzger seized them from Fielding's hand, and this increased the hard feeling. George Fielding, in his ante-mortem statement, the court was told, declared that the shooting was without provocation.

Headaches and Neuralgia from Colds. Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world-wide Cold and Grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.—Adv.

ONE whiskey may seem as good as another to the man of perverted taste.

John Jameson Three Star Whiskey is for those who know the difference—and must have the best.

What class are you in?

James McCreery & Co.

Silks.

On January the 2nd, 1906. 10,000 yards,—finest quality Japanese white, washable Silks.

Plain, striped or checked weaves.

35c. per yard.

These Silks are highly recommended for gowns, waists or underclothing.

Twenty-third Street.

LABOR LAW CHANGES ASKED FOR BY SHERMAN

Would Make It Less Theoretical and More Practical.

INSPECTION FORCE TOO SMALL

Provisions Limiting Employment Hours of Children and Prohibiting Night Work Are Violated.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—Amendments to the labor law, with a view of making less theoretical and more enforcible especially the provisions governing the employment of women and children; the redrafting of certain sections so as to facilitate clear interpretation, and the abolition of the State's free employment bureau in New York City are among the recommendations contained in the fifth annual report of the State Commissioner of Labor, made public to-night.

Commissioner P. Tecumseh Sherman calls attention to the fact that he has been in office only since last May, when he succeeded John McMackin, and his report therefore covers observations extending over only a part of the fiscal year.

In regard to child labor the Commissioner says:

"The provisions of the law which prohibit the employment of children under 14, and of children under 16 without Board of Health certificates, in or in connection with a factory, have of late received particular attention, and it is hoped that the department will soon be able to boast that they are thoroughly enforced. The failure to effect this result in the past was largely due to the inadequate number of inspections. But already the plan of frequently reinspecting where violations of this statute have been found has resulted in the detection of several flagrant repetitions and in the exemplary punishment of some of the offenders."

One of the greatest difficulties in enforcing the child labor law heretofore was removed, Mr. Sherman says, by the amendment of 1905 which provide that where a child is apparently under 16 but is claimed to be over that age the employer must, on demand of the Commissioner of Labor, produce certain specified documentary proof of its age or discharge it. The Inspectors have been instructed to construe the phrase "apparently under 16" reasonably, so as not to unduly harass the employers; nevertheless, it has already resulted in the discharge of hundreds of young children.

"In the application of the law as thus amended," says Commissioner Sherman, "we are obliged to treat forgeries and perjuries simply as defective papers, and to reject them without any particular correction. But the District Attorney's office of New York County is trying hard to secure the exemplary punishment of some of the parties who have forged or altered such papers.

"Almost equally reprehensible is the carelessness or ignorance of many health officers who still issue vacation certificates for factories, although they are no longer legal, and not unfrequently certificates for children under 14. However, I am happy to report that the majority of violations appear to be accidental or unintentional, and are not often repeated."

According to the report that section of the labor law which limits the hours of employment of children under 16 in factories is in unsatisfactory shape. One flagrant evasion of it has been brought to the attention of the Commissioner. In the factory in question the children who are under 16 and who therefore cannot be employed more than 8 hours a day are retained in it 10 hours, are worked in 9 hour shifts, and when not employed are kept waiting in what is known as a playroom The Commissioner recommends that the law be amended so as to prohibit such evasion.

The report states that the provision of the law prohibiting night work is openly violated, especially in the employment of women over 21, but the department has feared to test this particular prohibition because it is so closely joined with the prohibition of night work by male and female minors that, in case of an adverse decision, both prohibitions might be held to fall together. The Commissioner recommends that this portion of the law be redrawn and amended so as to contain separate provisions applying to all minors and to females of whatever age.

Commissioner Sherman, speaking of the inadequate number of deputy factory inspectors at his command, says:

"There are at present 87 deputy factory inspectors, (exclusive of one temporarily employed), of whom one is assigned to mines and quarries and two necessarily to office work. This leaves 84 inspectors to inspect and enforce the law in over 35,000 factories, including bakeries, and approximately 15,000 tenements, besides investigating and prosecuting violations of the complicated provisions of Article 1 of the labor law. Five years ago there were fifty, which number was then deliberately reduced while their work has since been multiplied."

HAS SEEN 100 CHRISTMASES.

Mrs. Dempsey of Bayonne, 99 Years Old, Looks Forward to 1906.

"I shall be at home to-morrow to all my relatives and friends and hope to have a happy day," said Mrs. Johanna Bain Dempsey of 79 West Fourth Street, Bayonne, yesterday. She celebrated on Dec. 10 her ninety-ninth birthday. She has seen one hundred Christmases.

Mrs. Dempsey is a devout Catholic, and yesterday attended mass. She retains all her faculties, assists in the housework and cooking, reads the newspapers, and has as good an appetite as any of her great-grandchildren. She was born in County Tipperary, Ireland.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

WE extend most cordial New Year's wishes to the many patrons, whose confidence in us has given us substantial cause to look upon 1905 with satisfaction and pleasure.

Subway Station at Our Door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..7:24|Sun sets..4:43|Moon rises..11:41

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:41	12:18	6:20	6:40
Governors Island	12:45	12:52	7:05	7:25
Hell Gate	2:38	2:45	8:38	8:45

Arrived—Sunday, Dec. 31.

SS Arkansas, Shields, Dec. 18.
SS Madonna, Gibraltar, Dec. 18.
SS Yucatan, Havana, Dec. 26.
SS Campania, Liverpool, Dec. —.
SS Caracas, Porto Cabello, Dec. 25.
SS Finance, Colon, Dec. 25.
SS City of Everett, Port Arthur, Texas.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Apache, Charleston		3:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
Tjomo, Campeachy	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Noordam, Rotterdam	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Whitgrift, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Flandria, Inagua	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prins Maurits, Haiti	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Curityba, Calbarien	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Matanzas, Guantanamo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Sol, Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
S. Blanca, Argentina	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Excelsior, N. Orleans		12:00 M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
Huron, Charleston		3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Cherokee	Turk's Island	Dec. 5
Hostillus	Para	Dec. 9
Giulia	Palermo	Dec. 6
Carpathia	Gibraltar	Dec. 16
Etona	St. Lucia	Dec. 19
Calabria	Palermo	Dec. 14
St. Louis	Southampton	Dec. 23
La Touraine	Havre	Dec. 23
Minnehaha	London	Dec. 21
Largo Bay	Sugenti	Dec. 14
Carpathia	Gibraltar	Dec. 21
Hero	Hull	Dec. 17
Kansas City	Swansea	Dec. 15
Statendam	Rotterdam	Dec. 28
El Paso	New Orleans	Dec. 27

DUE TO-MORROW.

Armenian	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Southwark	Antwerp	Dec. 23
Korona	St. Croix	Dec. 28
Queen Mary	Rotterdam	Dec. 19
Francesca	Naples	Dec. 15
El Valle	Galveston	Dec. 27

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Nord Amerika	Naples	Dec. 18
Amazonense	Para	Dec. 22
California	Havre	Dec. 23
El Dia	Galveston	Dec. 28
Denver	Galveston	Dec. 28
Florida	Shields	Dec. 19

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Etruria, at Liverpool, Dec. 31.
SS Noordland, at Liverpool, Dec. 30.
SS St. Paul, at Southampton, Dec. 31.
SS Carmania, at Queenstown, Dec. 30.

Sailed.

SS Devonian, from Liverpool, Dec. 30.
SS Montezuma, from London, Dec. 31.
SS Vaderland, from Dover, Dec. 31.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

DECEMBER WAS MIGHTY WARM

The Highest Mean Temperature Recorded in Nine Years.

Forecaster Emery last night said that the month of December, 1905, had a mean temperature of 38 degrees in New York City, being 4 degrees above the normal and 10 degrees higher than the mean temperature in December, 1904.

It was the warmest December in fourteen years. There have been only four Decembers in the last thirty-five years that were warmer. The warmest December on record was in 1891, when the mean temperature for the month was 42 degrees. The total snowfall was 0.7 of an inch. The total snowfall in December, 1904, was 27.8 inches.

Forecaster Emery has also issued data concerning the atmospheric conditions prevailing in January in the last thirty-five years. The mean temperature over that period was 30 degrees.

The warmest Januaries were in 1880 and 1890, in each of which the average temperature was 40 degrees. The coldest month was in 1893, with an average of 23 degrees. The highest was on Jan. 12, 1890, when the thermometer registered 67 degrees; the lowest was on Jan. 10, 1875, when it was 6 degrees below zero.

The greatest monthly precipitation of rain or melted snow was 6.15 inches, in 1882, and the least, 1.15 inches, in 1871. The greatest snowfall in any twenty-four consecutive hours, back to 1884-85, when the records in this particular were first kept by the bureau, was on Jan. 8 and 9, 1886. The fall was 11.9 inches.

NO CONNECTION WITH [illegible]

THE BIG STORE [illegible] CITY IN ITS

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. NEXT NEAR THE FOUNTAIN NEW YORK. 18TH & 19TH STS.

We Give "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps.

Housekeeping Linens & Muslins

We are not content to rest on laurels won. Our sales in 1906 must surpass all past successes; and the Great White Sale which ushers in the New Year will give you values that are destined to impress the first sale of 1906 upon your memory.

Bed Linen.

Pillow Cases, famous Fruit of the Loom Muslin, size 45x36, at less than manufacturer's cost....12c
Muslin Pillow Cases, size 45x36. 500 dozen 12½c. bleached muslin pillow cases.....8c
Bleached Muslin Sheets. 200 dozen splendidly made sheets in single bed size.....29c
Bed Spreads. 900 White Crochet Spreads and colored Mitcheline Spreads for full size beds; values up to $1.35, at.....89c

Muslins and White Goods.

5,000 yards of Bleached yard-wide Cambric, 8c. value, at.....5c
Bleached Muslins, 42 to 48 inches wide, and Standard Unbleached Muslins, 40 to 42 inches wide, that sell regularly at 15c. per yard, at.....9c
Fancy White Madras, 5,000 yards of Fancy Jacquard and Repp Mercerized White Goods in short lengths of 1 to 7 yards, choice qualities that sold up to 20c. per yard, at.....9c
Fancy Mercerized Shirtings; White Leno Mercerized Stripes and White Mercerized Satin Striped Shirtings, values that sell regularly up to 25c.....12½c

Crashes and Towels.

15,000 yards of Bleached All-Linen Barnsley Crash Checked Irish Glass Toweling. Sold regularly up to 12½c.....7c
2,000 Dozen Towels, including Hemmed Huck Towels, Hemmed Turkish Towels and Fringed Damask Towels, values to 12½c.....9c
800 Dozen All-Linen Bleached Barnsley Crash Towels, 1 yard long and hemmed ready for use. Splendid 15c. value, at.....9c
200 Dozen Finest Bleached Fringed Towels, all Hemstitched German Damask Towels, in handsome 50c. qualities, at.....25c

Table Linens by the Yard.

Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Damask. Sold regularly at 29c. per yard, at.....18c
All Linen Silver Bleached and Unbleached German and Irish Table Damask. Splendid 59c. values, at.....39c
Bleached All Linen Irish Table Damask in a variety of pretty patterns and full 70 inches wide. A fine 75c. value, at.....50c
Full Bleached All Linen Irish Table Linen in handsome patterns that sell regularly at $1.25 at.....79c

Dinner and Lunch Cloths.

Odd Table Cloths in beautiful Mercerized patterns, also Fringed Lunch Cloths in various odd sizes that sold up to $1.25 each, at.....69c
Odd Table Cloths in fine Bleached Pattern Cloths. Hemstitched Cloths and Fringed Lunch Cloths. Values up to $1.50, at.....98c

Dinner Cloths and Napkins

Beautiful All Linen Irish Damask Dinner Cloths in spot and floral patterns:—
2-yard Cloths, regularly $2, at $1.55
2½-yard Cloths, regularly $2.50, at $1.95
3-yard Cloths, regularly $3, at $2.45
20-inch Napkins to match, regularly $2 dozen, at.....$1.55
24-inch Napkins to match, regularly $3 dozen, at.....$2.45

Doilies and Napkins.

500 Dozen All Linen Fringed Damask Doilies, with white, red or blue borders; regular 9c. values, at.....5c
200 Dozen Damask and Hemstitched and Plain Linen Napkins, regularly up to 19c., each.....11c
400 Dozen All Linen Bleached Irish Damask and Silver Bleached German Linen Napkins, regularly sold at $1 per dozen, at.....74c
200 Dozen Heavy Silver Bleached German Damask Napkins; sold regularly at $1.35 per dozen.98c
500 Dozen Full Bleached All Linen Irish Damask Napkins; sold regularly up to $2.25 per dozen, at.....$1.69
300 Dozen Finest Dinner Napkins of best Bleached Irish, Scotch and German Linen; mostly broken lots of two or three dozen each and worth up to $4.50 per dozen, at.....$2.95

Hemstitched Sets.

Odd Lots of Odd Sizes of Silver Bleached Cloths, with 1 dozen Napkins to match; sold regularly up to $6.50.....$4.45

Fancy Linens.

Hemstitched Centre Pieces, White Guipure Centre Pieces and Scarfs, values up to $1.50, at.....69c
Hand Embroidered Hardanger Centre Pieces in beautiful designs, that sold up to $3.50 each, at $1.49
Exquisite Hand Embroidered Hardanger Doilies; 500 beautiful samples, hardly two alike; made to retail at $1.35 each.....59c

(Main Floor, East of Centre, 19th St.)

These Prices are for Tuesday; Store Closed All Day Monday.

James McCreery & Co.

Shirtwaists.

For Spring 1906.

Shirtwaists and bodices for every demand of dress, season or climate.

Tailor-made for travelling or golf dress,—of sheer fabrics and trimmed with lace, for afternoon wear.

Elaborately designed Bodices for demi-toilette, restaurant or matinee dress.

The materials include:—Chiffon Taffetas, Radium Taffetas, Royal Messaline, Crepe de Chine, Lingerie Chiffon, French Batiste, French Lawn and sheer linens.

Finished with fine needle-work,—Irish Crochet, German Valenciennes, Point de Venise, Cluny and real Duchess laces.

The models are indicative of the fashions for the coming Spring season,—sleeves with the new high shoulder and elbow length have been termed "La Belle France," "Beau Brummel," and "Gioconda."

Commencing on January the 2nd, 1906.

Sale of 1000 French Mull Waists. Trimmed with fine laces. Latest models with elbow sleeves.

2.75 3.75 and 4.50 each

2000 Linen Waists. Embroidered by hand. Elbow sleeve model, tastefully trimmed.

2.75 and 4.50 each

Twenty-third Street.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE INSURANCE HOUSECLEANING.

The legislative committee of inquest has dropped off from the body of the insurance scandal gorged with disclosures of misdoings, and the public has been fairly sated with the daily chronicle of trusts betrayed and reputations ruined. The comment is heard that the results of investigation are appalling and that the record of the testimony constitutes a National disgrace. That is the perfectly wrong-headed way in which to look at the matter. The investigation has been altogether healthy in its results, and, so far from being disgraced by the revelation, the American people have gained in credit and honorable reputation because of it, and stand to-day higher in the estimation of the world. The insurance scandal has proved that the Nation has a conscience, that its standards of business dealing are not low but high, and that it has no indulgence or pity for those who are fathless to trust obligations.

Americans have blushed to hear foreigners say that sharp practice is universal with us, and that in business matters our moral sense is blunted. To that unfriendly criticism, should it ever in future be heard, it will be an all-sufficient answer to tell our foreign friends how the public indignation was aroused by the testimony before the Armstrong Committee, how the press and the pulpit and the people through all their organs of expression condemned the abuses of insurance management, how the wave of resentment rose until its force was felt in our politics and elections, and how the demand became universal that the evils brought to light should be cured and the funds of insurance companies made secure against further misuse. That the insurance companies have immeasurably benefited by the housecleaning they have undergone is, of course, beyond question. But it is equally indisputable that the Nation is benefited too. Men who have felt that the moral sense of the people could be trifled with will be in future much less inclined to take risks of that nature.

Now that the tale of wrong and of evil has been told it is time to think about the remedy. The source of the trouble is plain enough. It lies in the fact that in a great insurance company money is continually piling up until it reaches a prodigious total. A big railroad corporation pays out its money almost as fast as it comes in. A great manufacturing corporation or a "trust" is frequently a borrower of money. It does not accumulate. Exactly the reverse is true of the insurance company. So far from being a borrower it has at all times a superabundance of cash for which it is the incessant occupation of its officers to find suitable investments. They are surrounded with money. It confronts them on every side until, being finite men, they come to hold it a cheap thing. With so much money all about them, why should their own personal fortunes languish? They are in a position to know the investment markets intimately—nobody more so. Profitable opportunity always confronts them. We know now how they yielded to the temptation.

Two other evil solicitations inevitably followed. The one was the ambition to build up the company's assets ever faster and higher, to distance rivals, and to show each year a new and dazzling record of policies written. That resulted in the evil of rebates and in extravagant expenditure, increasing the cost of insurance. The second besetting temptation was the desire to make each company a great money power, to wield a giant's influence in the financial world. Closely allied to this perversion of the funds of policy holders, and even of more sinister import, was their use in politics. That was indeed a public danger. That was disgraceful, for it was corrupting.

It has all come out now, and he would be a very unfeeling man indeed who would not admit that the penalty already visited upon the chief offenders has been grievous. Men of great prominence have been struck down. Irreparable disaster, the loss of position, the loss of reputation, has come upon them. How insidious were the temptations of insurance management is shown by the fact that men of hitherto unquestioned integrity are among the fallen. As to some of them the conviction is general that they were conscious of no wrongdoing, intended none. The "syndicate" operations, so far from diminishing the assets of the companies actually increased them. The policy holders profited by the operations that yielded an illicit gain to the managers. The fault there was that no such operation should have been entered into by officers of the companies. It was a violation of trust to use insurance funds in speculation, either for the company's benefit or for their own, and of course the sale of securities to the company by its own officers is a transaction that nobody could defend. Nor can palliation or excuse be found for the building up about the companies of financial institutions in which their profit is incidental to the gain of officers and Trustees.

To report upon the testimony it has taken will be an easy task for the Armstrong Committee, but to recommend to the Legislature laws that will be a safeguard against the abuses disclosed will be a task undoubtedly transcending in difficulty and delicacy any the gentlemen of the committee have ever been called upon to undertake. The information they have obtained as to what may be called technical insurance administration seems to be scanty. What will the committee say to the Legislature concerning the form of policies to be issued, what about deferred dividends, what about agency management? In expenses the committee will obviously recommend compulsory retrenchment. When it approaches the subject of prescribing the limits of safety in investing insurance funds the magnitude and the difficulty of its task will become apparent. The funds of insurance companies must be made safe beyond peradventure. But to insure safety and yet permit an average return of 4 per cent. upon investments is no easy matter when hundreds of millions are in question. Again, the billion of dollars held by the great New York companies must not be so hemmed in with restrictions that it will become inert capital. That sum cannot be withdrawn from the productive work that is the function of capital without putting a serious check upon the Nation's business advancement. It must be remembered that an insurance company is a great business corporation. It can not be governed by the rules that the trustee of a small estate might through abundant caution impose upon himself. Upon this subject we are not aware that the committee will have before it any considerable volume of testimony—hardly any. It would seem that it must supplement its information in this and other particulars by consulting expert opinion. Abuses unquestionably iniquitous may be easily, and must certainly be sternly, dealt with by the Armstrong Committee. When that has been done, there will remain the graver labor of true remedial suggestion for the protection and benefit of policy holders.

WAYNE MACVEAGH ON CORRUPTION

Mr. WAYNE MACVEAGH has done a real service to the whole Nation in his clear and eloquent article in The North American Review on "A Great Victory for Honest Politics." It is a stinging and conclusive exposure of the corruption of the "organization" in Pennsylvania, of the sources of its power, of the allies it made, of the methods it used, and a stirring account of its overthrow in the City of Philadelphia and in the State. It contains also immense encouragement for the future in every community infested by the evils that existed in Pennsylvania.

The authority of Mr. MACVEAGH in a matter of this sort is undisputed. He is and long has been a convinced advocate of the principles of the party in power in Pennsylvania and in the Nation. While, therefore, he cannot be suspected of partisan prejudice against the Republican "organization," he has always been so courageous, outspoken, and independent in his condemnation of wrong in his own party that his words have weight from his widely known character. And he is one of the few men of high position and influence in public affairs who bring to them something of the truly religious spirit and apply to the dogmas and the practices of all parties alike the stern test of the highest moral teaching. We shall not undertake in the limited space at our command to summarize Mr. MACVEAGH's article. The facts he cites are not unfamiliar; they have very widely been made known by the press of Philadelphia and more or less by the press of the country; what is noteworthy and valuable in Mr. MACVEAGH's statement is that he stamps these facts as thus previously recounted with the great authority of his name. One passage is peculiarly significant, in which he traces the malign influence of the long-established custom of permitting the Federal offices to be used as spoils by the leaders of the majority party. Mr. MACVEAGH says:

> In this way, all the patronage of the National Government in Pennsylvania has been concentrated in their [the party leaders'] hands. Every Postmaster, great and small; every Revenue Collector; every Consul; every Minister and Ambassador pays tribute to them in one form or other—that is, by political services or by checks. It therefore happened that, when it was determined, notwithstanding all these sources of strength and support at their command, to wage war against them, the anomaly was presented that almost every person in Pennsylvania who had been honored with a commission bearing the signature of President ROOSEVELT was the avowed, persistent, and reckless opponent of that decency and honesty in politics for which President ROOSEVELT has so courageously battled all his life, and in the struggle for which his name and personality have been of such inestimable value. The history of this alliance between the Executive Department of the National Government and the "bosses" cynically engaged in despoiling Philadelphia and Pennsylvania is only part of the same system which has [illegible] required reserves and possible found all along the chain to a city of ultimate reserve.

Deposit.	"Reserves."	Cash.	Loans Authorized.
$1,000	$150.00	$80.00	$5,610
Cincinnati	90.00	11.25	192
Chicago	11.25	2.81	25
	$251.25	$74.06	$5,827

The Oshkosh bank upon receiving $1,000 in cash virtuously places $150 in the "reserve" and lends out, not the balance, $850, but 6 2-3 of that sum, and takes credit for not reckoning the per cent. increase upon the original $1,000. Of the $90 redeposited reserve only $11.25 is kept in cash, and there are more loans. Of the other redeposited $11.25 only $2.81 is kept in cash, and there are more loans. Thus while the law requires $150 reserves only $74.06 is in cash in practice, and there are loans of $5,827, which some bank officers would know how to enlarge.

We remark that $150 reserves are none too large in Oshkosh. Money would be cheaper in each and every Oshkosh of the United States if the money was there, and not sent elsewhere to keep up the rate at home, while earning interest upon reserves which can only be had when wanted by disturbing other communities. We remark further the contrast between the $251 of apparent reserves and the $74 of real money. And we remark finally that the superstructure of credit built upon that $74 is more than is justified by Mr. COFFIN's plea. It is seldom that there is a run upon Oshkosh banks, and when there is it interests only Oshkosh circles. If the $150 is excessive let it be reduced, although Mr. COFFIN might not like to take the affirmative of that proposition. If it is needed, let it be kept where it will do some good. But do not let it be sent where it does such harm as is attested by the disorganization of last week's money market. It is true that the $2.81 of cash which is kept in Chicago seems small enough to be negligible. But Chicago is a focus for many similar redeposits, and they are likely to be wanted simultaneously, with a shiver of the credit structure reaching through Cincinnati back to Oshkosh. Thus any such disturbance has ramifications almost beyond tracing, and the trouble is not bulkheaded into a compartment where it starts. We repeat with pleasure all the praise deserved regarding the excellent service done by the National bank system. Regarding it as a product of its times it was a wonder, and even yet has admirable points. But we are so heretical as to think that it is no more sacrosanct than its twin relic of the war, the tariff.

THE RUSSIAN OPPORTUNITY.

The Russian officials now claim that they have succeeded practically in suppressing the most formidable revolutionary movement, that in Moscow, and in our dispatches yesterday one of the leaders of the revolutionary party sadly admitted that for the present, and in the form it had taken, the movement was a failure. If it turn out that this is the case an opportunity of immense value and importance is presented to the Russian Government. It is the opportunity of enlisting in its support the soberer portion of the people, who on the one hand realize the absolute need of order and on the other equally realize the gross evils in the actual system of government. The only way in which these Russians can be brought to the steady support of the Government is by giving them a real share in the Government through representative institutions, such as were promised in the edict of Oct. 30.

Unquestionably the awful consequences of continued disorder have given to the Government, as the sole possessor of any power at all equal to the task of restoring order, an influence it did not before command. That influence will ultimately vanish unless the Government proceed to carry out in good faith the promises it has made, for failure to do that would continue and strengthen the causes of revolt. It is with these causes that the autocracy must now deal. More repression will but store the energies of revolt for a more terrible explosion. Happily, it seems that this truth is in some degree realized by the high officials. The assembling of the national representatives, on a scale more liberal than has ever before been undertaken, is now being provided for. If it can be carried out in some effective manner and the Russian people can feel that they have some practical part in the determining of their own affairs, complete disorganization may be avoided. There is no other way.

PYRAMIDED BANK RESERVES AGAIN.

A letter to the editor upon the topic of the above caption is a joy, an unblemished joy when so courteous and illuminating as Mr. COFFIN's printed the other day. Mr. COFFIN, of course, states the law correctly. It is true that not all the bank reserves are pyramided. As he says, the banks at their last statement held $622,000,000 cash, which is subject to no sort of discount or depreciation, and $212,000,000 was in New York alone. Yet this fact is not altogether pleasing. It has a reference to the inflation of credits which resulted in 100 per cent. money last week, and there is a gap between the $945,000,000 of required reserves and the actual cash as stated above which is instructive.

We ask Mr. COFFIN to follow out his own figures, which he thinks justify the present conditions. We make it something like this, starting the chain with $1,000 deposited, let us say, at [illegible]

"EQUAL RIGHTS."

It is a curious and significant movement that the women lawyers of this State are starting to change the laws of inheritance as they affect the two sexes. The leaders in the movement are, we believe, all of them veterans—if they will pardon the term—in the cause of woman suffrage, and it is noteworthy that in the States where women have the right to vote the change sought in the inheritance laws has already been accomplished.

It is a simple change. All that is asked is that a surviving husband or wife shall each in the case of death without a testament inherit one-third of the property of the other. Certainly this is about as complete a realization of the idea of equality before the law as could be devised by the most ingenious mind. It may be found on examination by lawyers to have some consequences that would not be desirable, but they are not obvious to the layman. It is not to be denied that the present law works a great deal of annoyance and unnecessary trouble, and often substantial injustice to one party or the other, especially in the matter of dower rights and in the inheritance of property where there has been offspring dying in infancy. It is to be noted also that the proposed legislation is not hard and fast for all imaginable circumstances. It is only for cases of death intestate. Any special provision that either the husband or the wife may think desirable different from that made in the law can still be made by will. The right of separate and individual ownership of property as between man and wife is now recognized by statute and has given rise to none of the difficulties that were predicted as inevitable before the law was changed. The proposed alteration in the law of inheritance is the logical outcome of the present law of property. It certainly deserves careful consideration at the hands of the bar and the Legislature.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Defending Our Liberties.

It is discouraging, but not at all surprising, that Justice GAYNOR has been sustained by the Appellate Division in his contention that in "closing" a part of a Brooklyn street to vehicles Commissioner MCADOO exceeded his authority. This is discouraging, because the decision will inspire other people with more love for than comprehension of their liberties and their rights to delay as long as they can a highly desirable and entirely commendable regulation of street traffic. It is not surprising, because courts can not and should not be other than very cautious in admitting that a change of conditions sometimes works of itself the repeal of an old law or legal principle, while the courts can and should condemn and prevent the exercise of an illegal discretion, even by the best intentioned of officials. And of course the "closing" of a public street really is no less beyond the discretion of any Commissioner of Police, whether he be good, bad, or indifferent. Nobody denies [illegible] to [illegible] traffic, and the [illegible] the question, What does "regulation" mean, and does it ever include something that by a little straining of the word can be called a "closing"? Two of the Appellate Justices held that Commissioner MCADOO only "regulated traffic," but three of them insisted that he had "closed" a street, and so the decision is against a thing that was well done, that needed doing, and that is certainly going to be done, in one way or another, for the very good reason that it must be done if the public is to get anything like the best, most convenient, and most profitable use of the streets. And there is nothing unusual in the closing of a city street; the firemen have done it temporarily, whenever they chose, and at no fire are their "lines" drawn without exciting angry protests from at least a few unreasonable people who were thus prevented from doing what the law most distinctly says they can do to their heart's content. Yet nobody has sought to enjoin the firemen from closing streets and no court would insist that the establishment of "fire lines" is a tyrannous infringement upon our liberties. Traffic regulation, however, is a new thing in this part of the world, and estimable citizens like Justice GAYNOR and Mr. AHI PEACE, despite the fact that both of them know that only the man alone on a desert island can have all the rights called natural, are still resentful when they find the use of the public streets restricted by a Police Commissioner. They ignore the fact that lack of proper restriction is itself the worst of restriction, in a crowded city, and that, in this and similar cases, to lose liberty is to gain it in larger measure.

Friends of the Whistle.

Several Captains of tugboats and several managers of towing lines have been interviewed by The Herald, and it appears that these gentry only wanted an opportunity to defend the use they make of their whistles and vehemently to contend that New York can silence them only at the loss of all its water front commerce. Which would be a calamity, indeed! In reading over the various statements, however, one is struck by certain characteristics, common to them all, and one gets the consoling hope that perhaps the situation is not quite as bad as the Captains think. For their whole argument rests on two false assumptions. The first is that the anti-whistling movement does not recognize the fact that the necessary noise incidental to the safe conduct of river traffic must be endured; the second is that whistled signals are and always will be the only possible signals, and that to prohibit them would be to deprive the masters of the different river craft of all means of communication with each other. Neither of these assumptions is valid. Nobody has yet gone or thought of going the length of demanding the complete silencing of the whistles; it has only been asked that the whistling be diminished in amount until only that necessary for navigation is done. And only a few are quietly considering the question whether a better system or method of signaling could not be devised. The whistle is an extremely crude device. Its range of expression is small, and it provides numberless opportunities for misunderstandings, fatal, dangerous, or annoying. The tendency of the times, afloat as well as ashore, is to resort to new and improved implements of communication. The railways, which once did an enormous amount of whistling, have, sometimes under compulsion and less often of their own impulse, discovered that they can carry on their business with very little of it. Indeed, one can "commute" in the vicinity of New York for weeks at a time, often, without hearing a single screech from a locomotive. The tugboat people protest in vain. They are not expected to perform impossibilities, but they are expected not to pretend that the easily possible is impossible. In case of need the landsmen can and will teach them a lot about their trade. It will be nothing new. We taught the sailors practically all they know about navigation and supplied them with most of their tools.

Trying to Save Patrick.

Petitions in behalf of men and women convicted of murder have been far from rare, and, of late years, at least, it can probably be said with truth that numerous signatures to such a petition for leniency could be secured, if anybody tried, in all cases where the crime committed is not only proved with certainty, but is also of a peculiarly atrocious character. The very idea of capital punishment has come to be repugnant to almost all of us except in moments of passionate indignation, and usually we are content when a Governor can be provided with an excuse to commute a death sentence to life imprisonment. The Patrick petition, however, is very different from the ordinary products of sentimentality and distaste for the taking of life. Not only is it signed by men little wont to be moved by anything except logic and reason, but it is signed by men who have a high regard for forms of law and the orderly execution of legal process. For once the demand is for that which it is the customary desire to avoid—justice, as defined in the statutes and based on a due weighing of the testimony by which the conviction was reached. In other words, the petition harmonizes well with the attitude taken by PATRICK himself—the attitude which has created in so many minds the uneasy fear that the man was not convicted beyond the traditional "doubt," as understood in the courts. His courage and his appeal only for justice have aroused a sort of sympathy for him, which, while not at all warm, is likely to be effective. We do not know that he has many friends, but it is obvious that he has raised up helpers of a sort perhaps never before secured by a man accused of a crime like his. It would be surprising, and we think regrettable, if the sentence under which he now lies were to be executed.

Prince Buelow and Mr. Shaw.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

Prince Buelow, like Bernard Shaw, may, possibly, suffer from inadequate translation. Perhaps that is why he has been credited with the denial that there "had ever been any violent collision between King Edward and the Kaiser," because monarchs are men of the world in these days, and no more think of coming into "violent collision" than of challenging one another to mortal combat. King Edward and his impulsive nephew are the best of friends, and quite jolly together—when they are together. "Violent collisions" are for colliders, and Prince Buelow must be taken as misinterpreted, or as misinterpreting, when he put King Edward in that category.

Paris Exposition for 1916.

In spite of the fact that the last Paris exposition was not a financial success and the statement that there would not be another "show" for many years, it now appears, according to Le Figaro of Paris, that a Parliamentary committee has quietly planned one for 1916. The committee has been directed to draw up another report on the subject. Under the old scheme of expositions originated in 1855 the next exposition should be held after an interval of eleven years, or in 1911.

COMFORT.

Listen, resolution-makers,
This is true:—
Nature turns the old leaf over,
Not the new.

Trustees Have No More Right to Give It Away Than Other Property.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Doubtless the charter of a true life insurance company should provide for a Trusteeship of men of character, charged with the sacred duty of supervising the interests of those who may become policy holders. The officers and Trustees or agents should faithfully discharge the trust by selling insurance and not by giving it away to those who by deception would become policy holders, and that, too, without paying an honest price for honest insurance benefits. It should be distinctly understood that the officers and agents of a company do not own the insurance which is sold, and therefore have no more right to give it away than they have to give away any other property which is owned by policy holders.

Insurance is property and must be legally conveyed to be legally owned; therefore a policy of life insurance which is not legally paid for is not legally owned, and must be legally void.

The management of a company must of necessity be intrusted to a few efficient men, who are fully informed as to the nature of the Trusteeship and its obligations, for to them and them alone the policy holders must look for mutually beneficial and satisfactory results.

The insurance investigation which has recently exposed many hypocritical and corrupt practices in the management of life insurance prompts me to ask, Who are the real owners of life insurance which is sold by the officers or Trustees and agents of a life insurance company? Surely the policy holders, and therefore it should not be given away by rebating, which voids the policy.

A POLICY HOLDER.

New York, Dec. 29, 1905.

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The coronation day of King Haakon has been fixed for June 24, 1906, says The Aftenposten of Christiania.

According to La Tribuna di Roma, one of the gaiters worn by Garibaldi when he was wounded in the battle of Aspromonte Aug. 29, 1862, has been presented to the Mayor of Rome.

Prince von Buelow's speech on Morocco has created a sensation among diplomats at Tangier, says Le Temps of Paris, and it is considered as a proof of the precarious character of the Franco-German understanding as regards the Sultanate in question.

News comes from Strassburg that a large bust of the late President Kruger, destined to mark his grave in Pretoria, has just been completed by a sculptor at Saargemund, Lorraine.

Many cases of deafness now under treatment by London physicians are attributable by them to influenza.

It may be recalled that the late Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, his Eminence Cardinal Vaughn, was supposed to hold the berretta almost ex-officio, and English Catholics are disturbed that his successor, Archbishop Bourne, has not yet been made a Cardinal. At the recent consistory, according to a note in the Osservatore Romano, the Vatican organ, pressure was brought to bear to prevail upon his Holiness up to the last moment to include the English Archbishop. The Pope's reply was that the Archbishop of Westminster had not long held his present office, and must wait, as he was still young.

The Man in the Street is my most intimate aversion. He is the man who knows nothing but the state of the odds and of the market and gossip about politics and society at fifth hand and bridge and golf and motors and the younger female members of the theatrical profession.—Andrew Lang in Illustrated London News.

Are not millionaires notoriously unhappy men? They fly for refuge from melancholy either to the reckless dissipation of their fortunes or to a frantic scramble after billions.—London Church Times.

Opening the new Montenegrin Parliament Dec. 17 the Prince of Montenegro, father of Queen Helena of Italy, formally declared his country to be a constitutional monarchy.

It is believed in Berlin, says Le Temps of Paris, that the Moroccan Conference will in spite of the lack of local accommodations meet at Algeciras on Jan. 5.

There has just died at Berlin a man who possessed a curious autograph "album," consisting of a complete skeleton, every bone of which was covered with the signatures of his friends and relatives.—The London Mail.

Luccheni, the assassin of Empress Elizabeth of Austria, according to the Paris Matin, is giving his jailers a great deal of trouble. He is either insane or pretends to be, and has made several attempts to kill his guards.

WHY LOPEZ KILLED HIS MATE.

Slew Female Jaguar Because She Was Not of His Race.

A correspondent of The Rochester Post-Express contributes this interesting bit of natural history:

"It may interest you and all who read the article in Thursday's Post-Express concerning Lopez, 'the most beautiful of animals in all the New York Zoo,' to learn that this famous jaguar was brought from Paraguay and presented to the New York Zoological Garden by William Mill Butler, formerly editor of The Post-Express.

"Mr. Butler captured the animal in the wilds of Paraguay with the assistance of Indian trappers, and after an adventurous journey of 8,000 miles landed him in Liverpool in February, 1903. The weather being severe Lopez was placed in board with Cross, the wild animal dealer of Liverpool, until May, when he was shipped to the New York Zoological Park. Soon after his arrival The Associated Press dispatches told how the jaguar killed his mate.

"The reason for this was that the female was not of his own race, but a stranger, coming from some other part of the world. In Paraguay the tragedy would not have happened. Lopez, I am told, was named by Mr. Butler in honor of one of the former Presidents of Paraguay, who was known as 'Lopez, the Tiger.' This is the only jaguar ever brought to another country from the little republic in the heart of South America.

"It may further interest you to know that a full-page portrait of Lopez in colors was published in The Century Magazine for November, 1903, in connection with a descriptive article by one of the professors of Columbia University."

He Did Laugh.

From The London Chronicle.

"What is the matter, darling?" asked the concerned mother when her small son came to her in tears. "Well, you see, mummy, daddy was hanging a picture, and he dropped it and it fell on his toe." "But that is nothing to cry about," cried the mother cheerily; "you should have laughed at that, sonny." "I did, mummy," responded her small son regretfully.

Cause and Effect.

"Poor Jones is suffering from melancholia."

"Why, I thought he was the editor of a comic paper."

"He is."

Not Proved.

"Gelt is one of our most prominent citizens now."

"Is that so? I hadn't heard of his being investigated."

No Doubt About It.

The Press Agent—That girl is just full of talent.

The Manager—She must be. I've never seen her come out.

Distinguished.

"Now Secretary—I congratulate you, Sir, on your new distinction.

The Secretary—What's that?

"Secretary—The insurance matter is over and you weren't called as a witness."

TAMMANY WILL NOT HELP INAUGURATE McCLELLAN

Murphy and Most District Leaders Have Left Town.

CEREMONIES TO BE SIMPLE

Hearst Counsel Will Lodge Formal Protests with Aldermen—To Ask a Legislative Inquiry on Election.

Tammanyites have apparently taken to the woods over New Year's Day. They will not participate to-day in the inauguration of Mayor McClellan. Charles F. Murphy left the city Saturday and most of the district leaders were either out of town yesterday or entirely uninterested in the inaugural proceedings, which appear likely to be rather tame.

According to the announcement made by the Mayor Saturday, there will be only a short public reception at City Hall to-day. The proceedings will start at noon when the Mayor sends his annual message to the Board of Aldermen and then starts to swear in the new heads of departments and administer the oath to the appointees that hold over. When all have been sworn in the Mayor will make a short speech to his official family, telling them the general policy he desires to have pursued, and then the appointees will go to their respective offices to take formal charge.

Several of the new heads are expected to announce the selection of their deputies to-day. Mayor McClellan spent Sunday in Princeton, but will come to New York early to-day.

When the Board of Aldermen meets to organize and receive the message, Clarence J. Shearn will appear before that body as the representative of William R. Hearst, to lodge some formal protests and communications. Last night Mr. Shearn declined to state the nature of his errand to the Board, but he said it would be important in the Hearst contest, although not sensational. It indicates, however, that the Hearst contest is still alive and that quo warranto proceedings will be employed as soon as the new administration is under way.

From other Hearst sources last night it was learned that the resolution for the Legislature to have an investigation of the late election will be presented at Albany on Wednesday, when the Lgislature meets to organiz. This means that such an investigation, if ordered, may be under way by the middle of January. The bill, which will be presented to obtain a recount of the ballots cast Nov. 7, will not be presented on the opening day.

Borough President Ahearn said last night that his slate would not be ready to announce until noon to-day. He is puzzled over the selection of a Building Superintendent to succeed Isaac A. Hopper, and it may be necessary to have Mr. Hopper remain in office for a few days longer until a selection can be made. Thomas J. Brady, who was Superintendent of Buildings during the Van Wyck administration, is a leading candidate for the place, and James Wallace, another ex-Superintendent, is also in the field. Edward S. Murphy also is a candidate, and has the backing of Thomas E. Rush of the Twenty-ninth District. Ex-Assemblyman Joseph Gordon is a strong candidate, while Supt. Hopper himself has a candidate in the person of John Heffernan.

BOMB IN BALFOUR'S CAMP.

Devonshire Advises Free Trade Unionists to Support Liberals.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Duke of Devonshire, Liberal Unionist, has issued an election manifesto in which he virtually advises the Free Trade Unionists to support the Liberal candidates rather than the Protectionist Unionists. By treating the home rule question as a mere side issue, he deals the strongest blow yet delivered against Mr. Balfour's election tactics.

The Duke asserts that there is no indication that the opinion of the country has changed since the rejection of the last Home Rule bill and that it is in the highest degree improbable that the Government of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will incur the risk of introducing another such measure in the next Parliament. Therefore, he says, the question of free trade versus protection must be the paramount factor in the coming election, and he declares that there must be no deviation from free trade.

THE WRONG "AMEN."

English Lady Organist's Dispute with a Country Rector.

From The London Chronicle.

A long dispute, originating in the organ accompaniment of "Amens" in Shelton Church, Notts, has terminated in a Bingham County Court, when Miss Charlotte Aspinall, who recently barricaded herself in the schoolhouse for some weeks and resisted all attempts at eviction, sued the rector of Shelton (the Rev. W. Walker) for 2 guineas, being three months' salary as organist of the parish church.

The lady told the Judge that she was to receive 50s. every quarter. When pressed for the reason why she was told to go, she confessed, amid laughter, that the rector said she "insisted upon playing 'Amens' during the services in certain places and refusing to play them in others." This was not true, she added emphatically.

In defense the rector read the letter which he wrote to the lady organist: "As our church service seems ridiculous to all strangers, was the subject of strong comment by the clergy who officiated in my absence, and as I have had a representation made to me by one of the congregation, I must now distinctly, and in writing, not merely ask you, but give my orders, as to the times when the organ is not to be played during the service."

The lady did not comply, whereupon the rector gave her the choice of two alternatives—to obey his written orders or resign.

To this she replied: "(1) I cannot say what I shall do until service commences. (2) I positively refuse to send my resignation to you." The rector, therefore, dismissed her at once.

When New Wine Is Preferable.

From Le Figaro.

In the restaurant:

"Waiter, it seems to me that the wine you advised is extremely young, eh?"

"That Monsieur, is why I have recommended it."

"How so?"

"Certainly. It is so young that the boss has not yet had time to baptize it."

A NEW YEAR'S WISH.

On a mountain top that almost touched the stars,
I stood one day and saw the earth throughout.
All living things and all their wants I knew!
No care nor fear that mankind had
Was screened from me, and I the power owned
To do for all as I had wished to do.
I did for each whatever I deemed best
And then came back to earth
To live with the content.
But soon I saw that each one had
A wish to live as he found best
And far off from the way I meant.
And so I wish
That those who ever come
To make me live as they
Will stop to think
And learn from honest men
Whose is the better way.

—ALBERT BIGELOW GRIER.

EDUCATED CLASS FACES A CRISIS, SAYS DR. ADLER

Must Take a Positive Stand and Keep the Masses Sane.

THINKS EQUALITY OVERDONE

Japan Is an Evil Example, Says the Speaker, of Cutting Nations to the Same Pattern.

Dr. Felix Adler warned the members of the Society for Ethical Culture at the meeting held yesterday morning in Carnegie Hall that there are crises pending in the world, and that it behooved the educated class to organize for the purpose of meeting them. He especially urged upon the society the advisability of taking a united stand in all matters pertaining to the social and moral status of the people.

"I do not pretend to speak as a prophet," he said. "The vista of what is to be is shut out with an impenetrable veil. The anticipation of future events is not really the prevision of the scene that will be disclosed when the curtain rises, but, like the pictures on the curtain, serves to amuse us while we wait. Perhaps it is as well. Who but a heroic soul could live with the future spread before him?

"Of course, there might be delights of which to read, but there would be grim attendants beside them, obscure miseries, and terrible afflictions, and ever there would ride, close at hand, the Pale Death. So far as our personal fates are concerned, the curtain is wisely down. Enough for the day is the evil thereof.

"But there is another and a better word. May we not rise, seek the hills from which our help cometh, and oblivious of our private destinies, detached from the narrow standpoint of our narrow selves, contemplate the outlook for humannity? All over the land the coming of the new year will be celebrated to-night. There will be watch meetings in churches and hilarious gatherings where toasts will be pledged to 1906. I think myself both plans are wrong—that it is best that we should seat ourselves with our best beloved, and, holding hands, so to speak, look to the larger course of things.

Some Not Remote Possibilities.

"The question is often asked, 'What is likely to be the trend of civilization?' Too often it pertains only to civilization in its material aspect. A prominent physician has asserted that the amount of pain suffered in the world is less than the pain prevented by the disciples of medicine. Electricians tell us of limitless possibilities in their world. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that the time is close when we will fly through the air like birds. There is a persistent belief that the dreamed-of parliament of the solar system is not so far away.

"Ideals have already lost their bodies, and the great problem is, 'Can they survive without them?' Take the God idea. It is disembodied, and still survives. Will it continue to do so? It was incorporated, to begin with, in a being like you and me—greater and grander and purer and better, but still a being.

"Can the roses continue to bloom when the vase is shattered in which they are held? There are two answers to the question. If they are cut roses they will wither and die, but if they are rooted and living they may be transplanted, if suitable soil is found for them.

"There is another present problem demanding attention—the ruthless, inexorable persistence with which the idea of equality is being pushed—pushed, as I believe, too far. Equality as applied to the sexes is being overdone—equality as to the social classes. There is a dangerous tendency to cut to the same pattern and whittle down into the same general shape the nations of the earth.

Procrustes's Quaint Conceit.

"In ancient times there was one Procrustes who delighted in entertaining. As a host he had one genial eccentricity. All guests were led to the same bed. If they were too short for the bed they were pulled out to fit and if they were too long the overlapping end was amputated. The Procrustean bed on which all nations must now lie, is the bed of Western Civilization.

"Advocates of the Procrustean method point with pride to the case of Japan. There is some justification for them, but there is every reason to believe that in its material progress the soul of Japan has suffered irreparable injury—that its art—its tender pieties of the home, were sacrificed when Americanism and individualism were imported. In two years Japan has achieved an unenviable reputation as an employer of child labor and there are other symptoms of her 'progress' of equally disagreeable character.

"In Russia the social agitators are trying to fasten a democracy upon a peasant people. In the Philippines the teaching of the English language is compulsory in the schools. May it not be that a complementary inequality between the sexes, the classes and the nations is better, after all, than a Procrustean equality?

"Finally I would direct your attention to the changes which are due to the accession of the multitude to power. I am heartily in sympathy with the ideas of democracy. Privilege is to me at all times odious. Yet I would be blind did I not see the evils that have come from the enthroning of the masses.

"Take the press. Yellow journals faithfully depict the complexion of their readers: They tell of and overemphasize the good and the bad. They exaggerate the evil that there is in the multitude and the virtues that abide in it. There is the same general situation in our theatres.

The Masses Now Share Evils.

"There has never been a time when materialism was so widespread. In the day of the classes the masses were saved from the diseases of the wealthy by the very suppression of the masses. To-day the masses are admitted to a share of the competitive struggle for money and to a share, as well, of the evils resultant from money's misuse.

"What we most need is to disabuse our minds of the error that all men are equally developed and realize instead that the more developed have a duty to perform in assisting the less developed. We need leaders to bring about the realization of the truth. Political leaders won't do to take up the work, for they are distrusted. Society leaders are both incompetent and unwilling. It therefore devolves upon the educated class to keep the masses sane. Editors and preachers cannot do the work unaided. They speak only as individuals. We must have groups to act as breakwaters—groups of men and women who stand together and speak with one voice.

"It is not enough to denounce the wrong. Take the insurance scandals, for instance. We may not think our duty done when we decry the mismanagement of the companies or pillory those who are responsible. What we must do is to extract from all the mess the positive rule, to reign for all time in fiduciary institutions, that no man as an individual can do business with himself as a trustee and go unpunished.

"In the matter of divorce we must do more than protest against the looseness of the marriage laws. From the untold shame of existing conditions we must extract the positive rule that the safety of the moral law and of social order lies in the expectancy of permanency with which the marital vows are invested.

"All of us—writers and doctors, preachers and teachers—must have done with the negative, and in our churches and clinics and literary societies and ethical culture organizations stand as a unit to attain the ends we seek. Unless we take a positive stand, and take it as a body, our efforts will be wasted."

Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer told the audience of "Massacre and Liberty in Russia." After describing social conditions there and deploring the slaughter of the Jews and the countless killings which accompany the strike riots, she drew a vivid picture of the systematic slaughter of the best intellects developed in that land of contrasts, saying that in this massacre lay the chiefest crime of the Government.

CHORUS MAY STRIKE TO-DAY.

If Not To-night, Then To-morrow, When a Chorus Counts.

A strike of the Chorus Singers' Union for an advance in wages from $15 to $25 a week will not have the support of the musicians and the stage hands at the Metropolitan Opera House. At least they will not strike in sympathy.

Announcement was made yesterday that the demands will be made to Director Conried of the Metropolitan Opera House this forenoon. If the demands are refused, and arbitration is not agreed to, it is said that a strike will be ordered.

The opera to-night is "Rigoletto." In this few chorus singers are needed, but on Wednesday evening "Faust," which requires a full chorus, will be the opera, so it was said the strike may be called on Wednesday.

The report of the Executive Committee of the Central Federated Union to that body closed yesterday with a recommendation that the demands of the chorus singers be indorsed, and that affiliated unions be asked to assist them. Embodied in the report was a copy of a letter received from Mr. Conried advising the central body not to indorse the demands.

Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union, which consists of the stage hands, said that assisting the chorus singers would mean a sympathetic strike, in case the chorus singers went on strike. He declared that his organization would absolutely refuse to break its contract with the Metropolitan Opera House and other theatres by going on a sympathetic strike.

"How are you going to enforce the demands?" he asked. "The Actors' Protective Union, with which the Chorus Singers' Union is affiliated, could not aid the chorus singers in any way. The only organizations that could aid them would be my organization and that of the musicians. And we are not in favor of breaking contracts.

"It does not make any difference to us whether or not any other organization in this body votes to break contracts. My union will not break a contract. The musicians also have contracts, and I believe they will take the same stand. When a man of his own free will enters into a contract I believe no sane and fair-minded man would be in favor of breaking it."

Kelly denied the statements of the chorus singers' delegates that Mr. Conried was an unfair employer. So far as his organization was concerned, he said, the men were treated fairly and received the highest salaries in any theatre except one. He had no doubt the chorus singers ought to be paid more, but the tail end of a season was a bad time to make a demand.

"Why does the union not wait until the beginning of next season and make a new contract?" he asked.

Delegate De Veaux of the Actors' Protective Union of the union as above any other contract. He declared that the stage hands and musicians would work and play for a "yellow dog."

"Take that back," shouted Kelly to De Veaux.

De Veaux refused to take the expression back.

"Then I say you are a liar," declared Delegate Kelly, "and do not deserve consideration."

The Chairman brought down his gavel and said he would not allow any personal remarks. James L. Barry of the Actors' Protective Union, said that all that the Central body was asked to do was to indorse the demands. This did not mean necessarily that there would be a strike.

"All the same, if the demands were indorsed," said Delegate Kelly, "and a strike were ordered, it would mean that my organization and that of the musicians would be asked to strike in sympathy."

The demands were finally indorsed, and a resolution passed to support the chorus singers, the delegates of the musicians and the stage hands voting in the negative.

Mr. Conried, in his letter to the Executive Committee of the central body, said that the chorus consisted of ninety members. Some of these belonged to the Italian and some to what is known as the American chorus. The Italian chorus had been employed for ten or twelve years, and had never made a complaint. Its members received $15 weekly, for six days' work, and $2.50 a day for extra work, Sunday concerts, and second rehearsals.

The so-called American chorus, Mr. Conried wrote, was organized by Maurice Grau, originally of Germans and Russians. He found that they had been rehearsing under the Grau mafiagement for six weeks without pay, and he put them on the same terms with the Italians of his own free will. The Italians, he said, were not citizens and had no fixed place of residence, and he believed that the central body should not indorse the stand taken by the chorus.

The report of the Executive Committee also quoted a letter from the Theatrical Managers' Association. This letter contained a resolution by the association, indorsing Mr. Conried's letter in letter and in spirit.

SYMPHONY'S HOLIDAY MUSIC.

Damrosch Band Almost Played New Year In at the Hippodrome.

Walter Damrosch and the ninety members of the New York Symphony Orchestra almost played the old year out last night in the Hippodrome. Its vast spaces were quite comfortably filled. The three parts of the programme seemed to suit the audience, which was generous in its applause all evening.

The musical evening began with Offenbach's "Orpheus in Hades" overture, and concluded with a Strauss waltz. Miss May Bradley sang Handel's "Sweet Bird," and she had to answer with an encore. The popular soloist was David Mannes on the violin. New York audiences know him and like him. His playing of "Dreams" from "Tristan and Isolde" stirred his listeners. Other soloists who were applauded were Hermann Hand on the French horn and George Barrerre on the flute.

ALLIANCE WORK THRIVING.

A Suggested Change in Name Includes "Americanizing Immigrants."

The thirteenth annual report of the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, has just been made public. It is explained that the title, "Educational Alliance," is in a measure misleading. 'Americanizing immigrants" are the two words, it says, which come nearest expressing the reason for the society's existence.

The work in the various departments shows encouraging results. The Legal Aid Bureau reports an increase in the efficiency of the service. In the year ended June 30, 1906, it transacted business for 9,804 applicants. This is a large increase over former years.

The report of the President of the Women's Auxiliary indicates that the demand for instruction in the fine arts, music, and drawing had perceptibly lessened in the last year, and the committee recommended that they be discontinued, with the exception of an orchestral class, which appeared to be flourishing.

Among those who have subscribed to the endowment fund are Jacob H. Schiff, $25,000; Louis Stern, $25,000; Benjamin Altman, $20,000; Isidor Straus, $10,000; William Salomon, $10,000, and Andrew Carnegie, $25,000.

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ROCKEFELLER, JR., AGAIN LEADS HIS BIBLE CLASS

Approves When Marriage Is Urged Upon Single Members.

MAKES A NEW YEAR'S TALK

Ideals Dominate Character, He Says—The Leader's Health Is Very Much Improved.

Marriage was urged upon the members of the Bible class of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., yesterday morning. It was not exactly official advice, but Mr. Rockefeller approved it. The big majority of the members are unmarried. The suggestion caused a good deal of amusement and interest in the class. It came after Mr. Rockefeller had finished his talk and had asked for suggestions from others. Mr. Troxell, President of the class, arose and said:

"While other suggestions are being made, I would like to advise the majority in this class to join the minority—to get married."

A ripple of laughter went through the church, and Mr. Rockefeller himself wore the broadest smile of all.

"That, I am sure, is a very good suggestion," he said, "and anybody would do well to follow it."

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is now the picture of health. Last May, when he came back from Europe and spoke briefly to his class, he looked pale and worn, and a smile seemed to come to his lips as if forced there against its will. The picture he presented yesterday, when he again took up the leadership, was a very different one. He sat through the entire session of the class, and afterward chatted with the members.

In anticipation of Mr. Rockefeller's reappearance as leader of the class, a hundred and twenty members appeared—a very large attendance. After some vocal and orchestral music the Rev. W. S. Richardson, assistant pastor, introduced Mr. Rockefeller, who said:

"Now that we have come to the end of another year, it is fitting for us to look back and see what we have for which to be thankful to God. Are we sufficiently grateful? Personally I feel that the last year has brought to me a great deal for which I should be thankful, and I believe it is so with most of us. How many thousand blessings have we had to every one trouble? We ought to think of the blessings more, for we are apt to minimize them and exaggerate the troubles. Let us thank God for what he has done for us.

"In his sermon last Sunday Dr. Johnson said that every goal was but another starting point, and that is true. Every achievement should be used as a foundation for more success. The end of every year is the beginning of a new one. It is fitting for us to look forward to the coming year, both as regards our own lives and as regards the progress and success of the class.

"'Ideals and Plans for the New Year,' therefore, seems an appropriate subject for our consideration this morning. Sometimes, perhaps, we lost patience with idealists. But after all the idealist is the man who really accomplishes, who really does something in the world. A man's ideals really dominate his character. What are ideals? They should be of the highest—they cannot be too high.

"The motto of my graduating class in college was 'Aim High.' It is a good motto for anybody, and is especially good at the beginning of a new year. What do you and I want to attain this year? We have seen our failures in the last; now how are we to get better things in the future? Now, I believe we can find a guide in the words of the sixth verse of the ninth chapter of the Book of Isaiah: 'For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given, and the government shall be upon his shoulder.'

"At the bottom of much of our trouble is our try not to recognize that, not to let the government rest on His shoulder. We try to rule our own lives and not let Him rule them. We must follow His path of life, not our own.

"I have in mind now a brilliant man of my acquaintance. Years ago I knew him; he was a man of commanding ability, but he knew no power outside of himself. He was proud and haughty and recognized no such thing as divine guidance. At first everything seemed to go smoothly with him. Then he was crushed down by failure, and in the midst of it there came to him a great personal sorrow. One day he said to me:

"'John,' I wish I were dead.'

"I knew what the trouble was with this man. He trusted to himself and no one else. He had no faith in God to fall back on. Out of his troubles, though, there came to him the light. Now he is cheerful and bright, ready to bear up under whatever affliction may be visited upon him. He had learned to put the government on the shoulders of Him who will bear it for us all, Jesus Christ. Let us try to put the government upon Christ's shoulders.

"It seems to me that it is a good time now to think of what we desire most to do or to be during the coming year. As I try to decide what is my first wish, I decide that it is this: I desire to cultivate in my own life the quality of love, love of God and love of my fellow men. The man who can do this recognizes the brotherhood of man. So I shall consider it my first duty to cultivate a greater degree of love.

"Now, I want you, individually, to express some of your thoughts, first in regard to your own lives and what you want to strive for, and then in regard to the class. What do you desire most?"

At first there was no answer; then a member of the front row said:

"I want to be pure in heart."

"That is certainly a good resolve," said Mr. Rockefeller. "One who is pure in heart can bear no malice to his fellowmen."

"I think we should try to recognize our responsibilities," suggested another member. Another said:

"We ought to try to look at things broadly, to consider them in a big way, instead of being in such a hurry to get rich." And another:

"Everybody ought to live within his means and not try to make a display that requires more means than he has. And I think we ought to have a little less music and a little more time for talk in the meetings of the class."

"We'll take up the last suggestion a little later," said Mr. Rockefeller, "when the class work is under consideration. As for living within our means, that is most certainly a very valuable and a very sensible suggestion. Nobody should try to go beyond his means."

"My motto," spoke out still another member, "is 'Don't worry.' Be content with what you have. Try to improve in any way you can, but when you see you can't, don't worry about it. Trust in the Lord more and let Him take care of you."

"Some people seem to think," broke in a class member, "that this class is a sort of select, strictly social organization where only a few can get in."

"How such an idea could get abroad," said Mr. Rockefeller in some surprise, "I cannot imagine. It is certainly not warranted. Nobody who ever came here can say that he was not received with hospitality. I trust to you members of the class to correct and such false idea.

LIKE A LITERARY LYNCHING.

The Rev. Dr. Silverman Describes His Feeling After Reading 'The Clansman.'

"The Clansman," both as a book and as a play, was denounced yesterday morning by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman at the Temple Emanu-El. He took "The Clansman" as his theme at the suggestion of several members of his congregation who had read the book and witnessed the play in the South.

After having read the book Dr. Silverman said he felt as if he had participated in a literary lynching of the negro. But one side of the negro's character had been presented, he declared. Nothing had been said of the faithful, loyal negro—his humor, his pathos, his geniality, his shrewdness, his love of his master, and his natural veneration of womankind; his sympathy and charity, his even childlike patriotism, and love of freedom. An attempt had been made to arouse the old sectional hatred, long since dead. The relations between North and South, the negro and the white, were being adjusted amicably in accordance with the natural law of evolution. Such questions could be settled in no other way.

"The Clansman," Dr. Silverman declared, was an attempt to interfere with Providence and to turn back the wheels of progress. It was a crime, he said, to resurrect the spectres of issues dead for forty years.

WAY OF THE PAINTED CANVAS.

Dealers Prepared to Meet Every Demand of the Picture Lover.

For the picture market so far as costly oil paintings are concerned, the Christmas week and indeed the whole month of December are merely a period of tuning up before the real season begins. Up to the new year collectors are, generally speaking, too much occupied with buying family presents. It is only after this important affair is over and done with that collectors have leisure to consider seriously the riding of their hobby and will entertain the idea of adding to their collections. Each year the art dealers who pass the Summer abroad are apt to return in the Autumn or later, and some prolong their absence well into Winter, so completely are they aware that the buyers of pictures of great price are accustomed to wait till after the holidays.

The present month and February are considered the "warmest" for their trade by the art dealers. January coupons have been cut and cashed and the financial outlook is more settled. In such a Winter as this, when in the East and West and North and South everything looks prosperous, the prospect for a vigorous movement in the picture business seems as good as assured. Many people who love pictures can afford to indulge their tastes for the first time in several years, and those who are more governed by discretion than the collector's passion have every reason to observe that pictures well chosen are a good investment.

It is not the tremendous sums paid occasionally in London and New York for exceptional paintings that gives this encouragement to the investor, but the high average of prices paid for pictures of what may be called the middle class, those by living and recent masters not yet affected by a scarcity of good examples of their work.

One hears a great deal about the neglect of American pictures compared with foreign, but there must be some exaggeration in this respect, for there are many American painters whose works cannot be had at the old prices, so strong has been the demand beyond the supply, while in some cases American pictures have risen in the same proportion as those of the Barbizon men, and that owing to the same causes—wider appreciation of their beauty and scarcity.

At the Schaus Gallery on Madison Square examples of John H. Twachtman, of Homer D. Martin, and of Julian Rix may be seen alongside of landscapes by Rosseau, Corot, Mauve, and still-life by Fouace, &c. This gallery, by the way, will disappear from its familiar well-frequented spot opposite the Farragut statue, because the building is to be torn down. Other and larger quarter will be opened next May on the east side of Fifth Avenue, in the block above the new Tiffany store. At the Wunderlich Gallery, just above Schaus, preparations are being made for an exhibition of etchings by Meryon, Whistler, Seymour, Haden, and other notables of the needle and burin. The Macbeth Gallery on the next block above is showing new paintings by Davies, Ballard Williams, Dessar, Keith, Wiggins and other Americans in their prime, as well as older work, portraits by Copley, Inman, Jarvis and Peale. Opposite is the exhibit of Russians, got together long before the recent disturbances, and remarkable for its quiet, its gay simplicity and rest. Further up the avenue the Kraushaar establishment is full of modern Dutch work, Theophile de Bocks and that of Weissenbruch and W. Maris.

Nor is the art of the fatherland so entirely neglected as some German papers complain, for here are the galleries of Heinemann, where work by Munich men and Berliners hangs for sale.

As one strolls northward the plot of art against the peace of collectors thickens with the oil masters at Gimpel & Wildenstein's, the modern Dutch and French paintings at Scott & Bowles', the British and American pictures at Arthur Tooth & Sons, and the exhibition of portraits by Wilhelm Funk at Fishel, Adler & Schwartz's. Here are Seligmann of Paris and Eugene M. Glaenzer & Co., under the same roof and across the way a little further up is Julius Oehme with his fine new quarters in the Reed-Barton Building. Famous paintings by Daubigny, Corot, Jakob, Maris, and Rosseau are to be seen there. Round the corner of Thirty-third Street, opposite the Waldorf, is the Ehrich Gallery, where the highly interesting exhibit of old Dutch and Flemish pictures remains for another fortnight.

Knoedler & Blakeslee hold the opposite sides of the avenue at Thirty-fourth street. At Knoedler's are some striking portraits of Providence people by an Armenian painter, and arrangements have been made for an exhibition of old miniatures in the near future. It would take too long to catalogue the old paintings in the Blakeslee Galleries, over the Knickerbocker Trust. The same block has the Hoe Galleries, and just above are the Montross rooms with an exhibition of landscapes by Childe Hassam. The Clausen Galleries are unfortunately out of the counting, owing to a fire in the upper story, which fire destroyed all the decorations and improvements recently made—a severe blow to American painters whose work was always to be seen there.

Durand-Ruel, just off the avenue in Thirty-sixth; Frederick Chapman and Edward Brandus; on the same block as Tiffany's; Keppel's, opposite the Union League; Cottier & Co., at 3 East Fortieth Street—so the picture sharp trolls himself along the way of the painted canvas, absorbing impressions made at home or in distant fields by a hundred masters of the brush.

Japanese artists and those who have been quite Japanned by the influence of Nippon, Americans, Dutchmen, and Italians, Armenians and Hungarians, Britons and Gauls, Teutons and Russians. By the variety of their wares these art dealers of New York offer a fair reflection of the kaleidoscopic nature of New York's population and the breadth of appreciation that must exist to enable so many pictures from so many countries to find their way hither.

TO GIVE A $20,000 CONCERT.

Opera Singers Volunteer to Aid a Sick German Actor.

One of the most remarkable concerts ever planned in New York has been arranged because of the sympathy of opera and other artists for a German actor, ill and in straitened circumstances away from his home. It will be given in the Liedenkranz Hall on the night of Jan. 21, and artists whose rates for appearances will aggregate upward of $20,000 will be on the programme.

The actor is Fritz Hitzigrath, for many years a well-known member of the Irving Place Theatre company. He became ill early this season, and had to be taken to the German Hospital. Tuberculosis developed rapidly, and it was seen that he probably never could return to the stage. He was anxious to return to Germany, and his desire and inability to carry it out were called to the attention of some of his fellow-countrymen on the operatic and dramatic stage.

The result was a plan to give him a benefit. Those who volunteered for it among the Metropolitan artists were Miss Edyth Walker, Mme. Olive Fremstad, Mme. Marie Rappold, Mme. Bella Alten, Miss Marion Weed, Herren Alois Burgstaller, Heinrich Knote, Anton von Rooy, Andreas Dippel, Otto Goritz, Adolph Muhldmann, Robert Blass, and Albert Reiss, and Conductors Albert Herz and Nahan Franko. Herren Fritz Eisler, Schindler, Morgenstern, and Volghera were outside artists who offered their services. Herr Volghera will play an eight-handed piece on two pianos as an exhibition of musical gymnastics.

There will be sixty numbers on the programme, which probably will last well into the morning.

VICHY
CELESTINS

Happy New Year and McClure's

The happiest New Year we can wish you will be enhanced if you have planned to receive McClure's Magazine regularly during 1906. It will do as much as any one thing to make 1906 a well-rounded, profitable, golden year for you. It's a magazine (so we are told in countless letters and printed comments) that offers helpful entertainment, with real, potent, every-day inspiration.

All news stands, 10c, $1 a year
McClure's Magazine
44-60 East 23d Street, NEW YORK

ICEBERG HALF MILE LONG, MAYBE, NEAR CAMPANIA

'Twas 300 Feet, Anyway—Dispute Enlivens a Stormy Week.

CUNARDER TWO DAYS LATE

Passengers Kept Off Promenade Deck Owing to Heavy Seas—Christmas Greeting by Wireless.

The Cunard liner Campania got in last evening from Liverpool forty-eight hours late, after one of the roughest trips in the ship's history. She brought a remarkable tale about a monster iceberg. Sighting it furnished the only break in the monotony of a storm that lasted all the trip. The probable size of the berg created factions among the passengers, who disputed about it to the hour that the ship was warped to her pier. That the iceberg was large, very large, is about all that can be told with certainty, for it was sighted at least four miles away from the ship, in latitude 44, longitude 34.

That was on last Thursday in a little respite from a storm. Nearly all the passengers who had the courage to brave the rigors of the midwinter passage were experienced ocean travelers and had brought marine glasses with which they viewed the ice mountain. The most radical of the passengers said that the berg was at least half a mile long, and about 300 feet high. This man also called attention to the fact that an iceberg of that size would probably extend 400 feet below the surface of the water. A more conservative man said that it was at least 300 feet long, and agreed with the more radical man as to the height.

The storm which the Campania ran through never reached the violence of that which the Celtic encountered during her trip ended last Saturday, but it was persistent and monotonous. Passengers were not allowed on the promenade deck. The only accident, however, was that of First Officer Miller, who was hurled from his feet and rolled along the deck last Tuesday. His back was sprained and he was otherwise bruised, having to lay up for two days.

There were minor accidents, such as flooding the smoking room of the second cabin, tearing away the netting spread along the sides of the ship to prevent possible accidents to those who might get on deck despite the order to stay below, &c. A slamming door also slightly crushed the hand of Capt. R. C. Worr.

The passengers were cheered on Christmas Day, when about 950 miles from Liverpool, by a wireless message from The London Daily Telegram, complimenting the wireless operators for th comprehensive messages the ship had sent ashore and wishing those on board a safe and pleasant voyage.

There were 350 passengers aboard, of whom 87 were saloon, 89 second cabin, and the rest steerage passengers. Among the distinguished persons was Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal of Canada. He went to London in April.

"The new Ministry," he said, "is getting down to business, and I believe it will show great strength. The Colonial Secretary is a son of a former Governor General of Canada, and he has been in India, so that he is amply qualified as to reciprocity between Canada and the United States, that is something which both nations must settle for themselves."

The Campania brought the body of Capt. Gates, an American shipping master, who died in London. She had 2,037 sacks of mail.

TYRINGHAM HERMIT DEAD.

Quarter-Blood Indian, Disappointed in Love, Lived Alone in Woods.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Dec. 31.—After living for 42 years alone in the wilds of the Tyringham Hills because of disappointment in love George Tichnor is dead. He had quarter Indian blood in his veins.

When a child his parents died and he was sent to the Tyringham Shakers to be reared. He remained with the sect until the civil war broke out, when he enlisted in a Berkshire regiment, and saw three years of war. Before going he had got the promise of a Shakeress that she would marry him on his return. He returned to Tyringham in 1863 to find that the girl had married another and gone away.

Tichnor sought seclusion on Long Mountain, one of the peaks on the Hoosac Range, where he threw up a log house. For years he rejected all advances of men, and would allow on one to enter his hut. Rarely he appeared in Tyringham for supplies. He lived on fish and game and worked at times as a woodchopper for lumbermen.

Of late years he grew infirm, and L. B. Moore induced him to leave the top of the mountain and build a hut a mile from the village. Moore kept him supplied with food. When Grover Cleveland spent a Summer in Tyringham, Moore arranged a meeting between Mr. Cleveland and the hermit, and the ex-President became interested in the man of the woods.

Tichnor was over 6 feet in height and perfectly erect. His beard and hair were long, and in recent years snow white. Over one eye he wore a cork the size of a silver dollar held in place by a wire. He walked with a long staff which reached to his head.

Death Follows Check for $7,000.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 31.—Mrs. Anna T. Frank on Friday last received a check for $7,000, which was awarded to her in damages for the death of her husband a year ago on the Harlem Railroad, by a jury before Judge Burr, in the Supreme Court. Yesterday she died from burns received the night before from an exploding kerosene lamp. Mrs. Frank was ascending a narrow stairway in Skave's Hotel at Hopewell, when the lamp exploded in her hand. Four small children survive her.

CURE FOR BOSSISM

THE DIRECT NOMINATIONS LEAGUE OF NEW YORK.

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John Martin.

The County or City Committees of any party in New York State have power under the present law to provide for Direct Nomination of candidates by the people and to abolish conventions.

Petitions will be presented to each County Committee asking that the system of Direct Nominations be given a trial.

The petitions will ask that the Direct Nomination system to be established contain the following provision: That any citizen may have his name printed on the official primary ballot for any office in any county if he file a nominating paper signed by one-half of one per cent. of the party enrollment in the district he wants to represent.

Sign and Return to Direct Nominations League, Alpine Bldg., 1,236 Broadway, N. Y. C.
I favor a trial of Direct Nominations as above.

Name.....

I am enrolled as a.....

Residence.....

(Write name of party.)

FASTER THAN RIKER'S COW

When Salem Twisted Its Tail, Is Grandma's Opinion of the Subway Express.

They all got aboard a Subway train at Ninety-sixth Street just about Sunday concert time last night. There were the husband and wife and a more or less terrible male infant—also the wife's sister and the husband's mother. The last had apparently came to town to spend the holidays with her "son that was doing so well in New York."

"My, my!" said she, as the express train went off in rapid pursuit of the local which the reporter hanging on the strap had just missed. "This here New York, Samuel, is ten times as big as you said it was in your letters. You didn't say a thing about the way them trains went shootin' under the earth."

"Yes, gran'ma!" cried the boy, "but you ought to ride in a auto-tomo-mubble—"

"Au-to-mo-beel, my child," corrected the mother, while the sister giggled and the husband looked unhappy.

"Autotomubble, or automeel, it's all the same to me," laughed the husband's mother, and everybody in the car looked up and smiled.

"Isn't it awful?" whispered the wife's sister.

"Well, of course, it is embarrassing," whispered the mother's son's wife, loyally, "but still—"

"Seventy-second Street," bawled the gateman. "Change—here—for th' local. Livelygettinoffplease! Seventy-second Street! Livelygettinoffplease!"

"My, my!" said the husband's mother when all were settled in the local and the reporter was again dangling on the strap, "but this here New York is rapid. 'Member old Salem Riker, Samuel?" she cried reminiscently, "which said the rapidest thing on God's green earth was a cow which you'd twisted the tail of to make it move. 'Member that, Samuel—'Member him?"

"Well," stammered the son and husband, "I do remember Salem, but not just what he said about the cow with the twisted tail. He was a nice old fellow, though—yes, he was."

"Oh gran'ma," howled the boy, "tell me some more about the cow wiv the twisted tail. Did the cow cry out? I got a woolly dog that says 'whee-whee' when you squeeze it, Gran'ma!"

After Gran'ma had told the whole story of how Salem Riker twisted the cow's tail because the animal thought it was sick when it was just lazy, there was silence. The wife's sister seemed relieved. The wife looked anxious, but was loyal to the mother's son, who watched Gran'ma with a queer mixture of affection and dubiety. Presently, as the local was leaving Fiftieth Street, the husband's mother broke out again.

"My, my, Samuel, but this New York, as Henry J. Pegge was always sayin', beats creation fair to sleep. Next thing you'll be havin' will be flying machines; then you won't have to change from expresses to little-stop trains, 'less you hop out on a cloud with an angel hollerin' 'All aboard and get a move on.' Samuel, why are you so quiet?"

Before Samuel could answer, the gateman howled:

"Times Square. All-out-for-the-theatres. Step-lively-an'-let-'em-out-first. Get-a-move-on-and-take-a-big-step. All abo-o-o-o-oard!"

"My, my!" said the husband's mother, "we ain't hardly got started, and here we are."

"Isn't she just awful?" whispered the wife's sister.

"Oh, you shut up!" said the mother's son's wife, "bet she didn't say a thing about us when we were up at Runtytunk last Summer."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Lansing D. Wetmore.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 31.—Lansing D. Wetmore, former President Judge of the district comprising Erie, Warren, and Elk Counties, died to-day at Warren. He had extensive banking, timber, mining, and railroad interests, and had amassed a fortune of $5,000,000. Until 1894 he was President of the First National Bank of Warren. He was born in Western Pennsylvania in 1818, was graduated with the class of 1841 from Union College, New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1845.

Alfred Storms.

Alfred Storms, owner of Leggett's Hotel, died yesterday morning of pneumonia in his residence, 120 West Fifty-seventh Street. Mr. Storms was 71 years old. He retired from active business about ten years ago. When he ran the hotel personally he made the friendship of many politicians, Judges, and city officers. He was a member of Tammany Hall and the Horseshoe and Larchmont Yacht Clubs. A widow, a son, and a daughter survive him. The funeral services will be private.

James Seaton.

James Seaton, aged 36 years, eldest son of John Seaton, Superintendent of Buildings in Richmond, died yesterday after a lingering illess at the home of his parents in New Brighton. Mr. Seaton during the administration of Dr. Jenkins as Health Officer of the Port was a stenographer at Quarantine.

Obituary Note.

MRS. BYINGTON, wife of A. Homer Byington, the American Consul at Naples, died there yesterday of pneumonia. The body will be sent to Connecticut for burial.

$250 Needed for Charity.

The Charity Organization Society renews its appeal for $250 to pay the rent of a German widow with six children under 14 years old, the youngest born two months after the death of the father four years ago. The family is living in poor quarters, but with this sum they can be kept in better quarters for a year. Money sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be acknowledged.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Saturday, Dec. 30, 1905, at Sewaren, N. J., of acute pneumonia, Lilian I., wife of Louis H. Brown.
Funeral from her late residence on Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1906, on arrival at 1:30 train from New York. Interment at convenience of family.

DOTGER.—At Mountain Station, South Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 30, 1905, Andrew J. Dotger, in his 65th year.
Funeral services will be held at the Orange Valley Congregational Church on Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1906, on arrival at Highland Avenue Station of the train leaving foot of Christopher St., New York, at 1:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

GRANT.—At Westfield, N. J., Saturday, Dec. 30, Mary Coger, beloved wife of Rollin P. Grant.
Funeral services at her late residence, 33 Summit Av., Westfield, Tuesday, Jan. 2, 3 P. M. Interment private.

HOLT.—On Sunday, Dec. 31, 1905, Margaret Chalmers, widow of Alfred L. Holt.
Funeral services will be held from her late residence, 105 East 29th St., on Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1906, at 11 A. M. Interment at convenience of family.

JACKSON.—Sunday, Dec. 31, 1905, Miss Ester C. Jackson, at her home, 900 East 134th St., New York City.
Bridgeport papers please copy.

MORITZ.—On Saturday, at 8 P. M., Carrie C. Moritz, (nee Hildebrand,) beloved wife of Herman H. Moritz, in her 47th year.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend funeral service on Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1906, at 8 P. M., at the English Lutheran Church, Sidney Av., between North 7th and North 8th Avs., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

O'DONOHUE.—On Friday, Dec. 29, 1905, at his late residence, 350 West 87th St., Thomas J. O'Donohue, in the 62d year of his age.
Funeral service at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Fifth Av., between 50th and 51st Sts., on Tuesday, Jan. 2, at 10:30 A. M.

PADDOCK.—On Dec. 31, 1905, Frances M., wife of the late Benjamin C. Paddock of New York.
Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Charles E. Pattison, 156 Midland Avenue, Montclair, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 2, 3:30 P. M. Carriages will meet Erie train leaving West 23d Street 3:10 P. M.; Chambers Street, 2:20 P. M.

SMITH.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 30, 1905, Ann Palmer, widow of James Wood Smith and daughter of the late Robert and Nancy Paulding Palmer, aged 87 years.
Services at her home, 911 East 7th St., Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 2, at 3 A. M. Interment in White Plains, N. Y., on Tuesday.

SMYTH.—Suddenly, Philip A. Smyth.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

STACPOOLE.—

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$446,846,991 MORE HELD BY STATE INSTITUTIONS

Kilburn Shows Unprecedented Increase of Financial Resources.

BANKERS ARE MORE CAREFUL

Building and Loan Associations in Good Condition—Legislation to Protect Immigrants Needed.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—An unprecedented increase of almost half a billion dollars in the resources of New York State's financial institutions is shown by the annual report of Frederick D. Kilburn, State Superintendent of Banks, made public to-day.

The grand total is $3,435,449,413, the increase for the year being $446,846,991, which is more than $256,000,000 in excess of the gain shown in the previous year. The average of increase in nine years has been about $205,000,000. Here are the figures:

Banks of deposit and discount, Sept. 5, 1905	$507,582,970
Savings banks, July 1	1,367,692,595
Trust companies, Sept. 5	1,500,147,309
Safe deposit companies, July 1	7,462,660
Foreign mortgage companies, Jan. 1	4,858,068
Domestic mortgage and security companies, Jan. 1	2,222,667
Building lot associations, Jan. 1	585,532
Securities companies, Jan. 1	3,013,770
Building and loan associations, Jan. 1	41,883,842
	$3,435,449,413

The increase in resources of State banks has been $64,000,000, and for two years $140,000,000, representing "a total never before equaled."

While attributing this somewhat to the general prosperity of the State Mr. Kilburn says he believes it represents also "better banking methods and a more thoughtful care in the administration of the banks themselves. Unquestionably fewer faults are discovered in institutions by the department's Examiners than they customarily reported only a few years ago, and I think that 'book surplus' stands to-day more nearly than ever before for actual values.

"Certainly the department is increasingly insistent that doubtful loans and investments be charged to profit and loss and so eliminated from assets, and it finds a far readier and more cheerful compliance with such requirements than bankers were formerly wont to manifest.

"Indeed, there are but few banks the market value of whose stocks and bonds and real estate is not reported at a higher valuation than that at which they are carried on the books, and thus, if the loans and discounts be good, the reported surplus of the banks fails to reflect fully their actual strength.

"I am not, however, to be understood as suggesting that there are no banks whose administration does not call for betterment, or whose affairs are in quite a satisfactory state, though these are fortunately in the very small minority. They are in the main institutions whose officers are not of the most competent, and whose Boards of Directors have been inattentive to their duties.

"Recent startling disclosures in other fields of finance ought to be a lesson to such Directors, and induce a more vigilant and thoughtful regard by them for the obligations which their trusts impose."

Of saving banks the report says that the growth of deposits from July 1, 1904, larger by about $15,000,000 than was ever reported before for any one year. The total deposits July 1, were $1,252,928,299, and the number of open accounts 2,513,570.

The Superintendent declares that never during his incumbency in office has the condition of building and loan associations been so good as at present. He says:

"The restrictions contained in new legislation have compelled an abandonment in many cases of a character of operations which carried the certainty of ultimate failure, and in other instances associations have voluntarily discontinued objectionable practices. Weak associations, which had been merely dragging along for years to liquidate, have been closed, and now the associations whose management and methods are particularly open to criticism may be counted almost upon the fingers of one hand."

One of the most important of the recommendations for new legislation urged by the Superintendent is one to the effect that "some requirement should be formulated and embodied in law to prevent the use of savings banks by people of independent means and business capabilities for investment purposes. With possibly a few exceptions accounts of this character are not sought by the banks, and, therefore, the remedy should be to restrain the depositors rather than the banks."

He also recommends that the Banking Department should have authority over railroad and steamship ticket selling agencies which in conjunction with their business receive deposits of money for transmission to foreign countries. It is charged, Mr. Kilburn says, that through some of these agencies "immigrants are swindled out of more than $1,000,000 every year."

BOSTON ELEVATED TAXES.

More Than 13 Per Cent. of Its Revenues for the Public.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—The annual report of the Boston Elevated Railway Company includes a statement which shows the amount of the company's annual contribution to the public in money or its equivalent.

Including compensation tax for use of streets, subway rental of $55,000, devoted to the sinking fund; ordinary taxes to $1,494,551, the balance of the subway rental, $138,143, and the rental of the East Boston tunnel for nine months and two days, $35,398, the total is $1,668,092, over 13 per cent. of the gross revenue of the company for the year.

The gross earnings of the company were $12,689,676; operating expenses, $8,617,653; dividends paid, $798,000.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Boskowitz & Co.,
111 BROADWAY.
Telephone 4572 Cortlandt.

New York, January 1st, 1906.

The undersigned beg to announce that they have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of

BOSKOWITZ & CO.

to conduct a general commission business in bonds and stocks.

IGNATZ BOSKOWITZ.
ALFRED WILLSTATTER.
CHAS. W. SAACKE,
Member of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Office of
LAWRENCE TURNURE & CO.,
50 Wall Street.

New York, December 30, 1905.

We regret to announce that Mr. J. M. ANDREINI, who has been associated with us and our predecessors, Messrs. MOSES TAYLOR & CO., for the past thirty-three years, desiring to give up active business, retires from our firm, and his interest therein ceases at this date.

We have conferred our power of attorney upon Mr. EDWARD F. McMANUS and Mr. CLARENCE BERRY, who will individually sign for us, "per procuration."

LAWRENCE TURNURE & CO.

OFFICE OF HOWARD LAPSLEY & CO.,
Bankers & Brokers,
15 Broad Street.

New York, Jan'y 1st, 1906.

Mr. Townsend Lawrence withdraws and Messrs. Frank P. Holran and John W. Lapsley become members of our firm on this date.

HOWARD LAPSLEY & CO.

New York, January 1, 1906.

Mr. Fred M. Stein has this day become a member of our firm.

SIMON BORG & COMPANY.

STARLING W. CHILDS will enter the firm of WILLIAM P. BONBRIGHT & CO., and F. W. STEHR and GEORGE REX BUCKMAN, who have been in charge of departments of the firm's business at Colorado Springs, will be admitted to partnership.

Brooklyn Trust Company,

Chartered 1866.

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Bedford Branch: 1198 Fulton Street, Near Bedford Avenue.

SUMMARY OF STATEMENT

January 1, 1906,

TO THE STATE BANKING DEPARTMENT.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
$1,000,000 U. S. 2% Registered Bonds	$1,030,000.00	Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
$633,000 City of Brooklyn Bonds	632,308.50	Undivided Profits	2,203,217.25
$275,000 City of New York Corporate Stock	273,762.50	Deposits	17,008,492.66
Real Estate	155,807.84	Certified Checks	57,171.48
Railroad and Other Securities	5,971,217.63	Interest Payable	57,054.77
Loans on Bond and Mortgage	300,000.00	Dividend Due January 2, 1906	40,000.00
Bills Purchased	804,585.76	Taxes accrued	16,000.00
Overdrafts	101.17	Rent Accrued	1,750.00
Interest Accrued	222,379.06		
Time Loans on Collaterals	5,525,950.00		
Demand Loans on Collaterals $3,747,551.00			
Cash in Vault 424,793.92			
Cash in Banks 1,295,228.78	5,467,573.70		
Total	$20,383,686.16	Total	$20,383,686.16

Trustees

Thomas T. Barr, Samuel W. Boocock, George W. Chauncey, William N. Dykman, William Hester, Francis L. Hine, William A. Jamison, Frank Lyman, William H. Male, Theodore F. Miller, Willis L. Ogden, Joseph E. Owens, John J. Pierrepont, Charles M. Pratt, George G. Reynolds, Charles A. Schieren, J. H. Walbridge, Alexander M. White, Alexander M. White, Jr., C. D. Wood.

Executive Committee

Thomas T. Barr, Frank Lyman, Francis L. Hine, Chairman, Charles A. Schieren, Samuel W. Boocock, Theodore F. Miller, Alexander M. White.

THEODORE F. MILLER, President.
SAMUEL W. BOOCOCK, Vice President. STANLEY W. HUSTED, Secretary.
FREDERICK C COLTON, Vice President. FRANK J. W. DILLER, Assistant Secretary.

Advisory Committee, Bedford Branch:

Eugene F. Barnes, John McNamee, William McCarroll, John C. Richard, Edward Lyons.
C. O. Brinckerhoff, Manager.

Guaranty Trust Company

OF NEW YORK

Mutual Life Building, 28 Nassau Street

CAPITAL, $2,000,000 SURPLUS, $5,500,000

STATEMENT OF CONDITION DECEMBER 30, 1905.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
New York City and State Bonds	$2,155,927.64	Capital	$2,000,000.00
Other Bonds & Stocks	11,851,710.21	Surplus	5,500,000.00
Loans, Demand, and Time	18,908,220.50	Undivided Profits	441,041.26
Bills Purchased	2,776,412.53	Deposits	41,651,484.65
Cash on Hand and in Bank	6,854,409.79	Accrued Interest Payable	24,985.42
Foreign Exchange	7,036,971.59	Reserve for Taxes	39,000.00
Accrued Interest and Accounts Receivable	272,858.98	Quarterly Dividend 5%	1,000,000.00
Total	$49,756,511.33	Total	$49,756,511.33

OFFICERS.

JOHN W. CASTLES, President.
OSCAR L. GUBELMAN, Vice-President. A. J. HEMPHILL, Vice-President.
MAX MAY, Manager Foreign Department. WM. C. EDWARDS, Treasurer.
E. C. HEBBARD, Secretary. F. C. HARRIMAN, Assistant Treasurer.
R. C. NEWTON, Trust Officer.

January List of Bond Offerings Mailed on Application.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.

Capital and Surplus, $10,000,000.

146 Broadway, Manhattan. 198 Montague St., Brooklyn
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn. 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Special interest rates on certificates of deposit for specified time.
Best permissible rate paid on regular check accounts.
Accepts personal and corporate trusts.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS DECEMBER 30, 1905:

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
City of New York Bonds	$743,470.00	Capital	$4,375,000.00
Other Stocks and Bonds	4,061,241.23	Surplus	5,625,000.00
Bonds and Mortgages	14,435,780.76	Undivided Profits	939,141.23
Bills Purchased	1,681,371.48	Amount Due Depositors	28,317,770.04
Banking Houses, New York, Brooklyn, and Jamaica	1,327,865.93	Certified Checks	118,980.31
Other Real Estate	225,872.07	Treasurer's Checks	338,103.98
Accounts Receivable	449,462.21	Reserved for Taxes	40,000.00
Overdrafts	363.29	Accrued Interest	74,109.05
Accrued Interest	378,395.47	Accrued Expenses	46,493.00
Time Loans on Collateral	6,216,900.21		
Demand Loans on Collateral	7,483,512.85		
Cash on Hand and in Banks	2,870,472.11		
	$39,874,597.61		$39,874,597.61

FINANCE COMMITTEE—IN CHARGE OF BANKING INTERESTS.

ALEXANDER E. ORR, Chairman.
EDWARD T. BEDFORD, CLARENCE H. KELSEY, EDGAR L. MARSTON, WILLIAM H. NICHOLS, JAMES H. OLIPHANT, CHARLES A. PEABODY, JACOB H. SCHIFF, JAMES SPEYER, EDWARD O. STANLEY.

CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President. FRANK BAILEY, Vice President.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, 2d Vice President, Manager Banking Department.
CLINTON D. BURDICK, 3d Vice President. J. WRAY CLEVELAND, Secretary.
ARTHUR TERRY, Treasurer. JOHN W. SHEPARD, Assistant Treasurer.
FRANK L. SNIFFEN, Manager Manufacturers' Branch.
NELSON B. SIMON, HORACE ANDERSON DAVID BLANK, Assistant Secretaries.

Chartered 1822.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William St., New York.

Capital, - - $1,000,000.
Undivided Profits, - 7,000,000.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of PAINE, WEBBER & COMPANY, has this day been dissolved, CHARLES H. PAINE retiring from the firm.

The business will be continued from and after this date by a new firm under the same name, composed of WILLIAM A. PAINE, HERBERT I. FOSTER, and THOMAS S. DEE as partners.

All accounts and assets due to or belonging to the old firm are authorized to be collected and realized upon by the new firm, and all accounts and liabilities of the old firm should be presented to the new firm.

WILLIAM A. PAINE,
CHARLES H. PAINE,
HERBERT I. FOSTER.

Boston, December 30, 1905.

January 1st, 1906.

I HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A PARTNERSHIP with ELBERT F. WILMERDING under the firm name of F. ABBOTT INGALLS & CO. for the transacting of a general cotton goods business. F. ABBOTT INGALLS.

January 1st, 1906.

We beg to announce that Mr. Jacques Gutmann has this day become a member of our firm.

ALBERT LOEB & CO.
32 Broadway, N. Y.

New York, January 1st, 1906.

We beg to announce that Mr. Richard Schuster, son of our former partner, the late Mr. Ignaz Schuster, becomes a member of our firm from this date.

SPEYER & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Dec. 31st, 1905.

The firm of LINCOLN, CASWELL & CO. has this day expired by limitation.

EZRA LINCOLN,
WILLIAM W. CASWELL,
PHILIP CURTIS.

January 1st, 1906.

The firm of LINCOLN, CASWELL & CO., having expired by limitation December 31st, 1905, the bond and investment business will be continued by LINCOLN & COMPANY at the offices heretofore occupied by Lincoln, Caswell & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York City.

Mr. EZRA LINCOLN will have with him Messrs. FRANK D. POTTER and FRANK COENEN, formerly of the Bond Department of Lincoln, Caswell & Co.

LINCOLN & CO.

January 1st, 1906.

Referring to the above notice of dissolution, the undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm name of CASWELL, CURTIS & CO., for the transaction of the stock and bond commission business, with offices at No. 25 Broad Street.

WILLIAM W. CASWELL,
PHILIP CURTIS,
JOSEPH S. DOWNS.

Branch No. 315 Madison Avenue.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership between the undersigned, heretofore existing, with offices at 45 Wall Street, terminated by limitation on December 31st, 1905.

W. H. FLAGG,
W. J. WORCESTER.

MR. SIGMUND WEIL HAS BEEN admitted a member of the firm of IGNAZ STRAUSS & CO. 214 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

JOSEPH REDEGELD & CO., 190 PARK Row, New York City.—JOSEPH R. LEVINE having withdrawn from the above firm, notice is hereby given that we will not be responsible for any obligations contracted by him.—Dated New York, Dec. 27, 1905. JOSEPH REDEGELD, CHARLES WERTHEIMER.

112 SOUTH 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA. Jan. 1st, 1906.

We beg to announce that Mr. GEORGE C. BARBER 3rd, has this day been admitted to membership in our firm.

MOSS, MORGAN & CO., Brokers.

Why ANACONDA

is rising
is told in the
Boston News Bureau
as nowhere else.

If you believe the fictions of "Frenzied Finance" you don't want the Boston News Bureau; if you have been familiar with its news presentations on

AMALGAMATED
and on
U. S. STEEL

from their beginnings, you must know the Boston News Bureau has a record on which it can stand.

Start 1906 as a regular subscriber and investment reader and it will keep you posted on

COPPER and STEEL

and you may learn what is under Anaconda that may make it the feature of the copper world in 1906.

No business man or investor should be without the Boston News Bureau, which for eighteen years has printed matter invaluable to financial interests that can be had in no other publication. It aims to be a complete, condensed financial daily record for busy men of affairs.

Price $12 per annum, $1 per month.

C. W. BARRON, Publisher,
Exchange Place, Boston

Kirby Lumber Co. 6% Timber Certificates

To the holders of the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, under agreement, dated February 2, 1904, of Kirby Lumber Company 6 per cent. Timber Certificates. (Issued by the Maryland Trust Company, as Trustee.)

Upon presentation at the office of the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, on and after January 2, 1906, holders of the above described certificates of deposit will receive from United States Mortgage and Trust Company the amount of the coupons dated August 1st, 1905, on the Timber Certificates represented by such Certificates of Deposit, with interest accrued thereon from August 1st, 1905, to date of payment; interest will cease on January 6th, 1906.

Upon such payment being made a certificate to that effect will be stamped upon the Certificate of Deposit.

Upon the surrender on and after January 2d, 1906, of CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, representing TIMBER CERTIFICATES, SERIES D, which matured on August 1st, 1905, holders will receive from UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY the full amount of the principal of, and the August, 1905, coupon on, such TIMBER CERTIFICATES with interest on said principal and coupons at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from August 1, 1905, to date of payment; interest will cease on January 6th, 1906.

From the principal of these certificates the Committee will retain 5 per cent. to secure the proportionate amount of possible expenses of the Committee and will give a receipt therefor. Any portion of such sum not used by the Committee will be returned to the holder of such receipt.

JOHN G. JOHNSON, JOHN HENRY HAMMOND, GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM, CALVERT BREWER, Secretary, N. 55 Cedar Street, New York. } Counsel.

Committee: GEORGE W. YOUNG, Chairman. DUMONT CLARKE, JAMES BROWN, GERALD L. HOYT, F. S. SMITHERS, SIDNEY C. BORG, HAMILTON GREPE.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY,
DEPOSITARY,

MESSRS. BROWN BROTHERS & CO. of 4th & Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., and of No. 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., and Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO. of Founders Court, Lothbury, London, E. C., have been appointed agents for the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, Depositary, in connection with the above notice.

$2,000,000
THE WHITNEY COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE AND COLLATERAL TRUST
SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
Due 1964. Optional after 1914 at 110 and interest

This Company has been formed to develop the largest single water power in the Southern States, located on the Yadkin River, in North Carolina.

Present development - - 40,000 H. P.
Prospective development - 40,000 H. P. additional
Computations based on minimum flow

The Company possesses two unique features in water power plants, viz.: No ice, and an existing demand for more than double the present development—this demand comes from over 250 highly prosperous cotton mills within an 80-mile radius.

Price 100 and accrued interest

T. W. STEPHENS & CO.
2 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY

solicits the accounts of corporations firms, and individuals, and invites correspondence or personal interviews.

Interest allowed on daily balances which are subject to check at sight.

Certificates of Deposit (time and demand) issued.

St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.

Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,500,000

John E. Borne, President.

Richard Delafield, Cord Meyer, James W. Tappin, Philip S. Babcock, } Vice-Presidents. Arpad S. Grossmann, Treasurer. Edmund L. Judson, Secretary. Joseph N. Babcock, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

J. H. Sulzbacher & Co.,
Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Ignatz Boskowitz having retired from the firm of J. H. Sulzbacher & Co., the undersigned hereby give notice that they will continue the business at No. 111 Broadway under the same firm name.

J. H. SULZBACHER,
ALBERT ULMANN.

New York, January 1, 1906.

44 Pine Street,

New York City, December 30th, 1905.

THE FIRM OF ALLEN, SAND & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. E. HUNT ALLEN, Jr., is authorized to sign in liquidation. Address 7 Wall Street.

E. HUNT ALLEN, Jr.,
Member of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
MAX L. SAND.
PHILIP MARQUAND.

JOSEPH REDEGELD & CO., 190 PARK Row, New York City.—JOSEPH R. LEVINE having withdrawn from the above firm, notice is hereby given that we will not be responsible for any obligations contracted by him.—Dated New York, Dec. 27, 1905. JOSEPH REDEGELD, CHARLES WERTHEIMER.

112 SOUTH 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA. Jan. 1st, 1906.

We beg to announce that Mr. GEORGE C. BARBER 3rd, has this day been admitted to membership in our firm.

MOSS, MORGAN & CO., Brokers.

BONDS OF THE METROPOLITAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee, under a certain mortgage dated May 24th, 1888, and an agreement dated November 1, 1888, both executed by the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, which the NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY has assumed and agreed to pay, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on January 1st, 1906, of bonds secured by said mortgage at a price satisfactory to the NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY, at a rate not exceeding par and 10 per centum premium, to such an amount as shall not exceed the sum of $14,266.50. GUY RICHARDS, Secretary.

New York, Oct. 31st, 1905.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

Philadelphia, December 31st, 1905. The firm of CRAMP, MITCHELL & SERRILL, bankers, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

THEODORE W. CRAMP,
HOWARD E. MITCHELL,
CHARLES L. SERRILL,
SAMUEL L. SHOBER, Jr.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of CRAMP, MITCHELL & SHOBER to continue in business at 314 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

THEODORE W. CRAMP,
HOWARD E. MITCHELL,
SAMUEL L. SHOBER, Jr.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of PILLER & FRIEDENBERG has this day been dissolved. Simon Piller will continue the business and has taken over all assets and assumed all liabilities.

JACOB FRIEDENBERG,
SIMON PILLER.

WOLFF & PRIVOLSKY, 1,445 5th Av., have this day dissolved copartnership. Mr. WOLFF will continue the business at the same place.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK

on the morning of the first day of January, 1906:

RESOURCES.	
Bonds and mortgages	$397,420.71
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value $19,407,387.69,) book value	18,902,121.80
Amount loaned on collaterals	44,522,099.36
Other loans, including bills purchased	174,002.20
Real estate, banking house $851,432.99, other real estate $140,013.14	1,021,446.13
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions	9,163,361.22
Specie	54,143.97
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks	3,380.00
Amount of assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Accrued interest entered on books at date of this report as an asset	226,303.01
	$74,464,368.40

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,000,000.00
*Surplus on book value, (less current expenses and taxes paid)	14,622,933.48
(Surplus on market value, $15,125,199.37; surplus after charging and crediting accrued interest, $15,128,199.37.)	
Deposits subject to check (except as stated below) not preferred	54,046,873.92
Certificates of deposit, (not preferred,) demand	1,530,010.54
Amount due trust companies	301,774.96
Amount due banks and bankers	774,945.99
Preferred deposits, as follows: Due savings banks $259,535.61; Due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, Trustee, committee, or depositary 1,426,175.20	1,685,710.81
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Certified checks $365,028.33; Reserved for taxes 66,750.00; Accrued interest entered on books at date of this report as a liability 80,340.35	512,118.68
	$74,464,368.40

*Surplus includes undivided profits.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Total amount of interest and commissions received during the year	$2,735,752.81
All other profits received during the year	1,164,811.56
Amount of interest paid to and credited depositors during the year	1,537,019.63
Amount of expenses of the institution during the year, excluding taxes	297,240.47
Amount of dividends on capital stock declared during the year. When payable—April 1, '05; May 1, '05; July 1, '05; Oct. 1, '05; Jan. 1, '06.	800,000.00
Taxes paid during the year	149,525.34
Amount of deposits made by order of court	5,428.79
Number of deposits on which interest is allowed at this date	1,670
Total amount of such deposits	$53,645,119.95
Average rate of interest on deposits on which interest is paid	.0264
Amount of bonds and mortgages invested in during the year	747,664.14
Amount received from bonds and mortgages paid or sold during the year	935,829.41

Has each official communication directed by the Banking Department to this institution been submitted to the Board of Directors at the meeting held next after its receipt? Yes.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

J. N. WALLACE, President, and GEORGE BERTINE, Secretary, of Central Trust Co. of N. Y., located and doing business at No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 1st day of January, 1906, as the day as of which such report shall be made.

J. N. WALLACE, President.
GEORGE BERTINE, Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 31st day of December, 1905, before me. C. E. LANGDON, Notary Public.

[Seal of Notary.]

IMMENSE PROFITS IN
ZINC MINING

The "Joplin District" has produced over $13,000,000 worth of zinc and lead during the past year. No form of mining in America pays as large profits on the amount invested. 1906 will surpass all previous records both in production and profits.

We can furnish investments in mines, leases, and fees yielding from 20% to 50% per annum on the investment, or obtain liberal interests in proven prospects for money furnished for development. Parties furnishing $16,000 now to sink shaft and build mill on a proven mine can obtain a two-thirds interest. Mine will clear about $1,500 a week, and can be opened up in six months.

THE LYON INVESTMENT CO.
JOPLIN, MISSOURI.

London Mining Shares
EL ORO ESPERANZA
CAMP BIRD TOM BOY
and all other stocks actively dealt in on the London Market.
BOUGHT, SOLD & CARRIED ON 20% MARGIN.
CATLIN & POWELL CO.,
35 Wall Street, New York.
Telephone, 4488 Broad.

NOTICE.

To the Holders of the Municipal Gas Company Bonds:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has arranged with the Municipal Gas Company of Albany, New York, to meet the payment of the principal, and all unpaid interest to maturity, on the bonds of said Company, which mature and are payable at the office of said Company in said city, January 1st, 1906. Holders are requested to present the same at maturity to the undersigned at its Banking House, No. 60 State Street, in the City of Albany. Registered bonds must be accompanied with the usual transfer and power of attorney.

Dated Albany, N. Y., December 28, 1905.

THE NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK OF ALBANY.
By CHARLES F. SABIN, Vice President.

6% GUARANTEED PREFERRED SHARES

New York Realty Owners Co. shares, sold at $100 each in amounts $100 to $10,000, pay 3% semi-annually from date of issue. Business established ten years. Ten thousand checks paid for profits, with increased surplus, show results. Particulars on request.

New York Realty Owners Co.,
489 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

CUMBERLAND ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.
(Nashville, Tennessee.)

FIRST MORTGAGE 6% GOLD BONDS.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1892, to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, securing the above Bonds, we hereby give notice that all outstanding Bonds of this issue have been and are hereby called for redemption at 104% and accrued interest. The Bonds so called will be paid on presentation at the office of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, No. 49 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the first day of January, 1906, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.

Dated Dec. 2, 1905.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
(ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,) TRUSTEE.
By BEVERLY CHEW, 2d Vice President.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Office of the Treasurer, 52 Wall St., New York, December 29th, 1905.—Notice is hereby given that enough of the SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879 of this company, both SIX and FIVE PER CENTS., will be drawn by lot on Wednesday, January 31st, 1906, at the rate of 105 and accrued interest, to absorb the sum of $144,719.94 deposited in the sinking fund of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee, and interest will cease to accrue upon the bonds so drawn on and after January 31st, 1906, upon publication of the numbers designating the drawn bonds, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage securing the same. S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $3,200,000.00.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREWITH GIVEN OF THE INTENTION of the undersigned of applying to the Board of Health of the City of New York, on the tenth day of January, 1906, for a permit to slaughter animals on the following location: South side of Oak Street, running to the East River, lot about 100x380, together with Pier No. 8, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

Dated December 28th, 1905.

BENJAMIN BLOCK.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Philadelphia Co. common stock.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Co. on preferred.
American Can Co. on preferred.
American Caramel Co. on preferred.
Androscoggin Mills.
Arlington Mills.
Bates Manufacturing Co.
Boston Belting Co.
Boston and Maine Railroad.
Boston and Philadelphia Steamship Co.
Boston and Providence Railroad.
Boston, Towboat Co.
Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad.
Capital Traction, Washington, D. C.
City Railway, Dayton, Ohio.
Citizens' Electric Railway, Newburyport, Mass.
Concord and Montreal Railroad.
Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Co.
Cutting Car Co.
Dayton and Western Traction Co.
Dwight Manufacturing Co.
Eastman Kodak Co.
Empire Steel and Iron Co. on preferred.
Fifth Avenue Bank.
First National Bank, New York.
Fitchburg Railroad.
Garvin Machine Co. on preferred.
Hestonville, Mantua and Fairmount Passenger Railway.
Hill Manufacturing Co.
Holyoke (Mass.) Street Railway.
International Silver Co. on preferred.
J. G. White Co. on preferred.
Lowell Bleachery Co.
Maine Central Railroad.
National Bank of Cuba.
National Enameling and Stamping Co. on preferred.
New Idria Quicksilver Mining Co.
New Orleans and Carrollton Street Railway.
New York County National Bank.
Railroad Securities Co. on common.
Reading Traction Co.
Standard Screw Co.
State Bank.
St. Charles Street Ry., New Orleans.
Street's West Stable Car Line on preferred.
United States Reduction and Refining Co. on preferred.
Washington Water Power Co.
West End Street Railway, Boston.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Saturday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	235	249
Albany & Susquehanna	240	...
Allegheny & West	145	...
Allis-Chalmers	22¼	22⅝
Allis-Chalmers pf	61¾	63
Amalgamated Copper	110	110½
Am. Ag. Chemical	23½	25
Am. Ag. Chemical pf	87	94¼
Am. Beet Sugar	32½	34⅝
Am. Beet Sugar pf	86	88½
Am. Car & Foundry	40¾	41¼
Am. Car & Foundry pf	99½	100½
American Coal	170	195
Am. Cotton Oil	38⅝	39
Am. Cotton Oil pf	91	93
Am. Dist. Telegraph	37	42
Am. Express	223	227
Am. Grass Twine	10¼	10⅞
Am. Hide & Leather	9⅝	9⅞
Am. Hide & Leather pf	41½	42
Am. Ice Securities	34⅞	35
Am. Linseed Co	21½	22
Am. Linseed Co. pf	42	43½
Am. Locomotive	75¾	76
Am. Locomotive pf	117	117½
Am. Malting	4½	4½
Am. Malting ctfs	5	5
Am. Malting pf	24	26
Am. Malting pf. ctfs	25	26
Am. Smelt. & Ref	168⅝	168½
Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	129	129½
Am. Smelters pf. B	100¼	100⅝
Am. Snuff	230	250
Am. Snuff pf	106	110
American Steel Foundries	14¾	15⅛
American Steel Foundries pf	50½	50¾
American Sugar Refineries	152½	153
American Sugar Refineries pf	138½	139½
American Telegraph & Cable	90	93
American Telegraph & Telephone	138	143
American Tobacco preferred	105½	106
American Woolen Company	42½	42¾
American Woolen Company pf	105	106
Anaconda Copper Mining	288¼	289
Ann Arbor	32	40
Ann Arbor preferred	75	80
Associated Merchants' 1st pf	107	110
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	88⅞	89
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf	104⅝	105¼
Atlantic Coast Line	158	160
Baltimore & Ohio	113	113¼
Baltimore & Ohio pf	97½	99
Boston Air Line pf	106	...
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	88⅝	89
Brooklyn Union Gas	175	185
Brunswick City	18¼	19¼
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	153	157
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf	155	175
Buffalo & Susquehanna preferred	83	86½
Butterick Company	53	60
Canada Southern	70¾	71
Canadian Pacific	173¾	174
Central Leather	45½	45⅝
Central Leather preferred	103	104
Central Coal & Coke	80	90
Central Railroad of New Jersey	222	225
Central & South American Tel	127½	137
Chesapeake & Ohio	56¼	56½
Chicago & Alton	32	33
Chicago & Alton preferred	69	74½
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	200	...
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	120	140
Chicago Great Western	21⅛	21¾
Chicago Great Western pf. A	75½	76
Chicago Great Western pf. B	35	35¼
Chicago Great Western deb	84½	85
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louis. pf.	70	90
C., M. & St. Paul	181⅝	181⅞
C., M. & St. Paul pf	188½	189½
Chicago & Northwestern	222½	223
Chicago & Northwestern pf	245	255
Chi., St. P., M. & Om	189	192
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf	189	195
Chi. Term. & Trans	14	14½
Chi. Term. & Trans. pf	31	36
Chi. Union Traction	12¼	13
Chi. Union Traction pf	41½	42
C., C., C. & St. L	105	107
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	118½	121
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	75	85
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf	105	110½
Cleve. & Pitts	232	...
Cleve. & Pitts. Special	105	...
Colorado Fuel & Iron	56½	56½
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	89½	95
Col. Southern	29⅞	30¼
Col. Southern 1st pf	69½	70
Col. Southern 2d pf	54½	54½
Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron	18¼	18⅝
Consolidated Coal	95	...
Consolidated Gas	181	181½
Corn Products Company	18⅝	19
Corn Products Company pf	61	61⅜
Delaware & Hudson	223	225
Delaware, Lackawanna & West	450	465
Denver & Rio Grande	39¼	39⅝
Den. & R. G. pf	88½	88½
D., M. & Ft. D	24	27
Detroit Southern ctfs	10	11
Det. So. pf. ctfs	35	39
Detroit United Ry	93½	93
Distillers Secur	53	53½
Distilling Co. of Amer. pf	58	...
Dul., S. S. & A	19½	20
Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	40	41
Eastman Kodak	150	165
Electric Storage Battery	77	81¾
Erie	48¾	48½
Erie 1st pf	80½	81
Erie 2d pf	74½	75
Evansville & Terre Haute	74	80
Evansville & Terre Haute pf	85	95
Federal Mining & Smelting	138½	139½
Federal Mining & Smelt. pf	107	107½
Fort W. & Denver City	73½	76
General Chemical Co	77	80
General Chemical Co. pf	105	106
General Electric	176	177
Gold & Stock Tel	120	...
Great Northern pf	290	291
H. B. Claflin	109	115
Havana Electric Railway	34½	35½
Havana Electric Railway pf	78⅞	80
Hocking Valley	117	119½
Hocking Valley pf	93¼	95½
Homestake	80½	82
Illinois Central	175¼	176
Illinois Central, l. l	103¼	...
International Paper Co	23½	24
International Paper Co. pf	85	85¼
International Power	58½	60
Internat. Steam Pump	26	30
Internat. Steam Pump pf	78	79½
Iowa Central	29½	30
Iowa Central pf	59	59¼
Joliet & Chicago	180	...
Kanawha & Michigan	56	57½
Kan. C., F. S. & Mem. pf	82½	83
Kansas City Southern	34⅝	35
Kansas City Southern pf	67¼	67½
Keokuk & Des Moines	15	17
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	45	50
Kn. Ice, Chicago	62¾	63
Kn. Ice, Chicago, pf	75½	80
Laclede Gas	...	105
Laclede Gas pf	95	110
L. E. & W	40	43
L. E. & W. pf	93	98
Lake Shore	330	340
Lehigh & W. Coal	45	...
Long Island	68	70
Louis. & Nash	151⅞	152
Manhattan Beach	12	13
Manhattan Elevated	162	162½
Maryland Coal pf	100	...
Met. Sec. Co	73½	74
Met. Street Ry	124½	125
Mex. Central	25⅝	25½
Mich. Central	140	148
Minn. & St. L	81	82
Minn. & St. L. pf	100	100½
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M	143½	144
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	171¾	172
Mo., K. & T	37	37¼
Mo., K. & T. pf	70½	71
Missouri Pacific	100¾	100½
Morris & Essex	191	195
N., C. & St. L	146	147
Nat. Biscuit	68⅞	69
Nat. Biscuit pf	113½	115
Nat. Enameling	17⅜	17⅝
Nat. Enameling pf	84	87
Nat. Lead	83¼	84
Nat. Lead pf	103⅞	105
Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf	38	39
Nat. R. R. of Mex. 2d pf	20	21
New Central Coal	37	45
New York Air Brake	161¾	163
N. Y. Central	152½	152¾
N. Y. & N. H	195	196½
N. Y., C. & St. L	70	70¼
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	118	120
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	88	91
N. Y. Dock Co	31	34
N. Y. Dock Co. pf	75	80
N. Y., L. & W	136	140
N. Y. & N. J. Tel	156	160
N. Y., Ont. & West	52¼	52½
Norfolk & Western	84⅝	85
Norfolk & Western pf	82¾	83¼
North American	103⅜	103⅝
Northern Pacific	202	205
Ontario Mining	3	3⅜
Pacific Coast	103	104½
Pacific Coast 1st, pf	100	106
Pacific Coast 2d pf	103	106
Pacific Mail	48	48¾
Pennsylvania Railroad	143¼	143⅝
People's Gas, Chicago	100¾	101
Peoria & Eastern	41	46
Pittsburg Coal	15	16
Pittsburg Coal pf	62	62¾
Pitts., C., C. & St. L	83	83¾
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf	106	112
Pitts., Ft. W. & C	181	...
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. sp	178	...
Pressed Steel Car	55	55¼
Pittsburg Steel Car pf	100	100½
Pullman Company	244	246
Quicksilver	1	1½
Quicksilver pf	3	4
R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. stock ctfs	94½	98
Railway Steel Spring	61	61⅝
Railway Steel Spring pf	103¼	106
Reading	138⅝	139
Reading 1st pf	92	92½
Reading 2d pf	96½	97
Rens. & Saratoga	208	...
Republic Iron & Steel	34	34½
Rep. Iron & Steel pf	106¼	106⅜
Rock Island	24	24½
Rock Island pf	62¼	62⅜
Rome, W. & O	134	...
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co	40	41
Rub. Goods Mfg. Co. pf	101	107
Rutland	50	70
Rutland pf	22	24
St. Jo. & Grand Isl	63	64½
St. Jo. & Grand Isl. 1st pf	63	64½
St. Jo. & Grand Isl. 2d pf	33	35
St. L. & San F. 1st pf	66	70
St. L. & San F. 2d pf	47½	48
St. L. S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs	178	190
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf ctfs	129	135
St. L. S. W	22	22½
St. L. S. W. pf	55¾	56
Sloss-Sh. S. & I	89¼	89½
Sloss-Sh. S. & I. pf	107	125
Southern Pacific	66	66¼
Southern Pacific pf	117⅝	118
Southern Railway	35⅞	35⅞
Southern Railway pf	100¼	100¼
So. Ry., Mob. & Ohio ctfs	98	100
Tenn. Coal & Iron	55	...
Texas Central pf	90	...
Tennessee Coal & Iron	131½	132⅞
Texas Pacific	33¼	33⅝
T. P. Land Tr	62	64⅞
Third Avenue	136¼	137
Tol., Peo. & West	17	20½
Tol., Railways & Light	32¼	32¾
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	36¼	36⅝
Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf	57¼	58
Twin City Rapid Transit	117¼	117⅝
Union Bag & Paper	13½	14
Union Bag & Paper preferred	80½	82
Union Pacific	150⅜	150⅝
Union Pacific preferred	99	100
United Railways of St. L. pf	84⅞	85½
United Railways Investment	89½	90⅜
United Railways Investment pf	88	89
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry	40	46½
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Fdry. pf	94¼	94½
United States Express	118	125
United States Leather	...	15⅝
United States Leather preferred	110	117
U. S. Realty & Improvement	88	90
U. S. Reduction & Refining	32¼	32½
U. S. Reduction & Ref. pf	70	70½
United States Rubber	52½	53⅜
United States Rubber 1st pf	106	106½
United States Rubber 2d pf	81	82¾
United States Steel	43	43⅛
United States Steel pf	106½	106⅝
Vandalia Railroad	85	100
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co	56¾	57
Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co. pf	116¾	118
Virginia Iron & Coke	50½	52
Wabash	20¼	20⅝
Wabash preferred	40⅝	41
Wells-Fargo Express	230	250
Western Maryland	30	30¼
Western Union Telegraph	93	93½
Westinghouse assenting	170	173
Westinghouse 1st preferred	180	190
Wheeling & Lake Erie	18½	19
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf	42	43½
Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf	26¾	27
Wisconsin Central	29¼	29⅝
Wisconsin Central preferred	60¾	61½

TRANSACTIONS FOR DECEMBER

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of December aggregated 31,408,900 shares, as against 26,884,067 shares in November, 17,742,534 shares in October, 16,002,702 shares in September, 20,253,170 in August, 13,018,538 in July, 12,536,767 in June, 20,538,324 in May, 29,372,190 in April, 29,063,355 in March, 25,364,908 in February and in January $20,765,530.

The following table gives the total transactions in stocks for December and the year 1905, and the corresponding periods back to 1889:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	December.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 30.
1905	31,408,900	263,040,993
1904	28,175,450	186,529,384
1903	15,176,178	160,748,368
1902	15,719,742	188,321,181
1901	16,672,343	265,577,354
1900	23,377,626	138,312,266
1899	17,045,518	175,073,835
1898	15,220,133	112,160,166
1897	7,436,908	78,210,655
1896	2,917,049	56,668,023
1895	6,750,047	66,440,576
1894	4,065,217	49,275,736
1893	4,891,594	77,984,965
1892	8,308,022	86,726,410
1891	6,847,840	69,031,659
1890	4,045,706	71,282,835
1889	5,455,576	72,014,600

The sales of railroad and miscellaneous bonds during the month amounted to a par value of $61,182,500, of State bonds to $230,000, and of Government bonds to $11,197,500, making the total dealings in all classes of bonds $72,610,000, as against a total of $78,793,500 in November, $74,015,720 in October, $68,881,000 in September, $88,127,000 in August, $54,346,000 in July, $80,851,000 in June, $70,124,150 in May, $75,121,800 in April, $104,204,200 in March, $112,922,050 in February, and $138,589,000 in January.

Bond dealings for the month of December and the year 1905 make the following showing as compared with preceding years:

	Bonds. December.	(Par Value.) Jan. 1 to Dec. 30.
1905	$72,610,000	$1,018,590,420
1904	118,153,000	1,038,810,560
1903	64,034,300	684,200,850
1902	60,641,600	891,305,150
1901	75,355,300	990,404,920
1900	104,316,270	578,359,230
1899	47,769,940	836,451,130
1898	131,352,280	922,514,410
1897	62,940,430	544,569,930
1896	35,652,300	394,329,000
1895	39,711,500	419,142,100
1894	31,283,100	352,741,950
1893	27,637,750	301,303,777
1892	33,020,600	352,741,950
1891	14,957,000	388,650,900
1890	26,470,500	409,325,120
1889	31,291,300	408,456,625

BRIDGE WORK ADVANCING.

Eastern Section of Blackwell's Island Structure Nearing Completion.

The steel span of the Blackwell's Island section of the bridge there has reached a point within about five feet of the pier on the east shore of the island. It is expected that the end of this week in the new year will see that section of the bridge structure finished.

Commissioners to condemn the land necessary for the approach at the Manhattan end of the bridge were appointed some days ago, and have already begun work. Under the charter the city can take possession of the property now, and it is expected that before the end of January the work of removing buildings will be started. The Commissioners to condemn the land for the Long Island City approach have not been appointed as yet.

HIGH-SPEED LINE TO NEWARK.

All Leading Interests Said to Have United on Single Electric System.

The plans for a high-speed electric line between this city and Newark have been narrowed down to a single project in which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be the leading factor. All the other projects, it is said, are to be abandoned.

According to a report which had its origin in Philadelphia yesterday, the road will run from Park Place, Newark, to Jersey City, passing through the McAdoo tunnels under the North River to Manhattan. The road will connect with the Subway and surface lines and with the Pennsylvania line to Long Island.

The proposed system has, it is said, the backing of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Public Service Corporation, and the Belmont and McAdoo tunnel syndicates.

President McCarter of the Public Service Corporation refused to discuss the matter when seen at his home yesterday.

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WILLIAM J. BREWER,
49 Maiden Lane, New York City.

Dividends.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

FOUNDED 1803.

The Merchants' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 21, 1905.

205th Semi-Annual Dividend

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., (3½%,) free of tax, payable January 2d, 1906.

The transfer books will be closed on and after December 22d, 1905, and reopened January 3d, 1906.

S. S. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK.
Twenty-third St. and Sixth Av.
New York, December 20, 1905.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. were declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after December 30th, 1905. The Transfer Books will be closed until Tuesday, January 2d, 1906.

W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW YORK.
December 19th, 1905.

Eighty-first Consecutive Dividend.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4%,) free of tax, payable January 2d, 1906, to stockholders of record to-day. The transfer books will remain closed until January 2d, 1906, at 10 A. M.

BENJAMIN F. WERNER, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, December 22d, 1905.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 2d, 1906, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until January 3d, 1906.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

THE NEW AMSTERDAM NATIONAL BANK
Broadway and 29th Street.
New York, December 26th, 1905.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Six Per Cent., payable January 2d, 1906, to stockholders of record on December 27th, 1905. Transfer books will close December 27th and reopen January 2d, 1906.

G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

124TH DIVIDEND.
FIFTH NATIONAL BANK.
NEW YORK, DEC. 29TH, 1905.

This bank has declared the usual SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. (6%,) free of tax, payable on January 2d, 1906.

A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

American Woolen Company,

Twenty-Seventh Quarterly Dividend.

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of One and Three-fourths Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid on the 16th of January, 1906, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 29th, 1905, and will be reopened January 16, 1906.

Transfer books for Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business January 2, 1906, and will be reopened January 16, 1906.

WM. H. DWELLY, JR., Treasurer.

Boston, Mass., December 18, 1905.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co.
195 Broadway, N. Y. City,
December 7th, 1905.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable January 15th, 1906, to stockholders of record on December 28th, 1905.

The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at three (3) o'clock P. M. on December 28th, 1905, and will reopen on the morning of January 16th, 1906.

STEPHEN LITTLE, Secretary.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.

DIVIDEND NO. 26.

A quarterly dividend of One and Three-fourths Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable January 15, 1906, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business December 30, 1905. CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

Rhode Island Suburban Railway Co.

Holders of the January, 1906, coupons of the four per cent. gold mortgage bonds of the Rhode Island Suburban Railway Company may present them for payment at the office of Messrs. Clark, Dodge & Company, 51 Wall Street, New York, on and after January 2, 1906. Checks for interest on the registered bonds will be mailed from Providence.

C. A. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

Providence, R. I., Dec. 29, 1905.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Jersey City, N. J., December 11, 1905.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 2d day of January, 1906. Transfer books will be closed on the 13th inst., and will be reopened January 3d, 1906.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Mobile, Ala., December 13, 1905.

PAYMENT OF JANUARY COUPONS, MOBILE CITY BONDS.
ISSUE 1881.

Coupons Mobile City Bonds, issue 1881, will be paid in New York on and after January 1st, 1906, by the Mercantile National Bank, and in Mobile by the First National Bank.

Z. M. P. INGE, Trustee & C.

CHICAGO, PEORIA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY OF ILLINOIS.

Coupon No. 11, maturing January 1, 1906, from the consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. thirty-year gold bonds of this company, are payable at the office of Dent, Palmer & Company, No. 52 William Street, New York.

C. M. GLEASON, Treasurer.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY.

Coupons due January 1, 1906, from Detroit United Railway First Consolidated Mortgage 4½% Gold Bonds will be paid after that date on presentation at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., New York.

G. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

The Toledo Railways & Light Company.

Coupons due January 1, 1906, from The Toledo Railways & Light Company Consolidated First Mortgage 4% Bonds will be paid after that date on presentation at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., New York.

S. D. CARR, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.

31 Nassau St., New York, December 8, 1905.

To the Shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York:

Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the Shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held at its Banking House, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon on said date.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon till 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM C. DUVALL, Cashier.

THE PHENIX NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Association will be held at the banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1906, from 12 M. until 1 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the election of three Inspectors of Election.

By order of THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

A. M. BULL, Cashier.

December 26th, 1905.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
December 9th, 1905.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank for election of Directors will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1906, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHAS. H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

THE NEW AMSTERDAM NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.
December 28th, 1905.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 9TH, 1906, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
1 East 14th Street.
New York, December 27, 1905.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.

IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

THE BATTERY PARK NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 8th, 1905.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, No. 24 State Street, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 9TH, 1906, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN B. DAY, Cashier.

THE PLAZA BANK.
New York, December 26th, 1905.

The Annual Election for Directors of THE PLAZA BANK will be held at the Banking House, 5th Avenue and 58th Street, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 9th, 1906. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

CLARKE, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

THE GERMANIA BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
December 29th, 1905.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906, between the hours of eleven o'clock A. M. and twelve o'clock noon, at the banking room, 190 Bowery, New York. LOFTIN LOVE, Cashier.

THE CITIZENS' CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.
New York, Dec. 8, 1905.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the Election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 320 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon.

The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

HENRY DIMSE, Cashier.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW YORK.
December 22d, 1905.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held at the banking house, No. 1 Hudson Street, on Tuesday, January 9, 1906, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. o'clock.

BENJAMIN F. WERNER, Cashier.

BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the company's office, 756 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough, on Wednesday, January 10, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon.

Transfer books will be closed from December 30, 1905, at noon to January 10, 1906, at 3 P. M.

JOHN W. H. BERGEN, Secretary.

New York, Dec. 30, 1905.

THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, No. 330 Bowery, on Thursday, January 11th, 1906, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.

EDMUND F. SWANBERG, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, December 22d, 1905.

The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nos. 44 and 46 Wall St., on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1906. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. and will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed from January 6th to January 10th.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
NEW YORK, DECEMBER 8TH, 1905.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETING of the Stockholders of PH. H. BENDER & SONS will be held at the office of the Company, 87 Frankfort Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of January, 1906, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing four Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, December 23rd, 1905.

RUDOLPH BENDER, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
4 Irving Place.
December 20, 1905.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office Monday, January 22d, 1906. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 6, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 23, 1906.

R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

THE LAWYERS' SURETY COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
66 Liberty Street.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on January 2d, 1906, at 12 M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may come before it.

GEORGE R. CALLIS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the ROBERT L. STILLSON COMPANY will be held at their office, at 122 Centre Street, New York City, on MONDAY, January 8th, 1906, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year.

FLOYD E. WILDER,
Vice President and Secretary.

Savings Banks.

EMIGRANT
INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK
51 Chambers St., New York.

The Board of Trustees has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto, payable on and after January 15, 1906.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 10, 1906, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1, 1906.

JAMES McMAHON, President.
JOHN J. PULLEYN, Comptroller.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK
N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the three and six months ending January 1st, 1906, on all deposits entitled thereto, under the by-laws, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.
per annum, on all sums from
$5 TO $5,000.

Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BANK,
S. W. Cor. Madison Av. and 58th St.

33D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors January 1, 1906, and payable January 15th, shall be at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1ST, 1906.

CONSTANT A. ANDREWS, President.
JOHN HYSLOP, Treasurer.
EDWARD H. LANDON, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
280 Fourth Avenue, Dec. 18th, 1905.

173D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees have declared the usual interest under the provision of the by-laws for the six months ending Dec. 31st, as follows:

At the rate of **FOUR PER CENT.** per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upwards, not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the 20th day of January, 1906.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on January 1st, 1906.

Deposits made on or before January 10

COURT TENNIS PLEASES SOCIETY AT TUXEDO

Peter Latham Won and Lost in Double Matches.

PETTIT AND SANDS VICTORS

British Expert in Splendid Form, but Is Handicapped by Crane, His Partner.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Two international court tennis matches were played to-day at the Tuxedo Racquet and Tennis Club's court. In the first, Peter Latham, the British ex-champion, with Charles E. Sands, amateur champion of America, as partner, defeated Tom Pettit, the Boston professional, and Joshua Crane, Jr., former amateur champion of America, in three straight sets, by scores of 6—2, 6—3, and 6—2. The professionals changed partners in the second game, Latham playing with Crane and Pettit and Sands being paired. The latter won by 6—3, 6—5. Owing to the lateness of the hour, the second contest was limited to best two in three sets.

There was a brilliant gathering to witness the matches, which formed a fitting sequel to the annual New Year's ball, which was held last night. The dedans were crowded with all the noted amateur racquet and court tennis players in the East. Many society women from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Lakewood were present, and, with their escorts, were permitted to watch the contests from the top gallery, which was set apart specially for them, while the dedans were reserved for men.

Although each match was won in straight sets some brilliant playing was witnessed. Champion Sands showed to the best form of the season. He has picked up wonderfully in his game during the past ten days, a fact due to practice with Latham, who is his old tutor. He forced matters in both matches, and was on the winning side in each instance. Crane was in poor form. He made many misses in the net, and while luck favored him repeatedly in the openings, he was unable to sustain it, and gave little assistance to his partners.

Pettit was in the best form he has shown in ten years, which was a big surprise to the gallery. He did all the playing in the first match, and exhibited skill which few thought the veteran possessed. With Sands as a partner in the second match, Pettit forced the play, the pair making an exceptionally strong team. Latham has seldom shown the form which characterized his work of to-day. His back-hand strokes were a revelation.

The initial match was a fitting introduction to a brilliant contest. Latham and Sands captured the first game, in which the Britisher reached the winning gallery for 30. The second game was also won by Latham and his teammate. Deuce and vantage were called three times, Latham making the dedans. The Boston pair captured the third game, Latham and Sands making several misses. It was a love game. Another deuce and vantage game went against Pettit and Crane, and Latham found the grille in the fifth, which aided him in winning. Pettit and Crane took the seventh, which went to deuce and vantage, and Latham and Sands had no difficulty in winning the next two games and the set, 6—2.

The second set was practically a repetition of the first, Pettit and Crane, however, made a better fight and secured three games. Latham several times sent the ball to the grille opening, and five games were at deuce and vantage before they were won out. Pettit made a desperate fight, but Latham and Sands directed all their plays against Crane, who was unable to withstand the attack. With the score 4 games to 3, Latham and his partner pushed matters and took the next two games, making the score 6—3.

Latham and Sands played all around their opponents in the third and deciding set, winning by 6—2.

As the scheduled match was over sooner than was expected, the teams were rearranged and a three-set match played between Latham and Crane and Pettit and Sands. The contest was interesting as it demonstrated the individual qualities of the players. Crane proved a stumbling block for Latham, and was compelled to face the combined assault of Pettit and Sands. The first set was one-sided, the latter pair winning by 6—3. Crane improved in the second game, but despite his plucky effort to stem the tide of defeat and Latham's phenomenal work, the set went to Pettit and Crane after a stubborn contest by the narrow margin of 6—5. The summary:

FIRST MATCH—FIRST SET.

First Game.—Latham and Sands, 0, 15, 30, 30, 40*; Pettit and Crane, 15, 15, 15, 30, 30. *Game. Second Game—Latham and Sands, 15, 15, 15, 15, 30, 40*; Pettit and Crane, 0, 15, 30, 40, 40, 40, 40. *Deuce, vantage, and three time, and game. Third Game—Latham and Sands, 0, 0, 0; Pettit and Crane, 15, 30, 40*. *Game. Fourth Game—Pettit and Sands, 0, 0, 15, 30, 40, 40; Latham and Sands, 15, 30, 30, 30, 40*. *Vantage and game. Fifth Game—Latham and Sands, 15, 30, 30, 40, 40, 40*; Pettit and Crane, 0, 0, 15, 15, 30, 40. *Deuce, vantage twice, and game. Sixth Game—Latham and Sands, 15, 30, 30, 30, 40, 40*; Pettit and Crane, 0, 0, 15, 30, 30, 40. *Vantage and game. Seventh Game—Pettit and Sands, 0, 0, 15, 15; Pettit and Crane, 15, 30, 30, 40*. *Game. Eighth Game—Pettit and Crane, 0, 0, 15, 15, 30; Lathan and Sands, 15, 30, 30, 40, 40*. *Game. Total—Latham and Sands, 6; Pettit and Crane, 2.

SECOND SET.

First Game—Latham and Sands, 0, 0, 0, 15, 30; Pettit and Crane, 15, 30, 40, 40, 40*. *Game. Second Game—Pettit and Crane, 0, 15, 30, 30, 40*; Latham and Sands, 15, 30, 30, 40, 40. *Vantage and game. Third Game—Pettit and Crane, 15, 15, 15, 15; Latham and Sands, 0, 15, 30, 40*. *Game. Fourth Game—Latham and Sands, 0, 15, 30, 30, 30, 40*; Pettit and Crane, 15, 15, 15, 30, 40, 40; Latham and Sands, 15, 30, 30, 40, 40, 40. *Vantage and game. Total—Pettit and Sands, 6; Latham and Crane, 3.

Referee—T. Suffern Tailer. Marker—R. Moore, Jr.

Rooster and Cat Week in the Garden.

This will be chicken and cat week in Madison Square Garden. To-morrow the seventeenth annual exhibition of the New York Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association will open, and will continue until Saturday night. On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday the Atlantic Cat Club will hold its annual show in the Concert Hall of the Garden.

The entries for all the poultry classes are the largest in the history of the association, and the quality of the birds exhibited will make close judging necessary. Some of the old-time breeds will be shown to good advantage, and the standard breeds and new onces come from the best-known breeders in this country, with a good showing of foreign birds to compete with them. The pigeons will have their own way, only a little jealous of the pretty bantams. The pet stock will have a stronger showing than ever with the rabbits and cavies, and the caged birds and song birds have their place also.

Cats will be more numerous than ever, there being more than 200 entries, many of them being valued at high figures and as noted winners of prizes in England and America. The long-haired cats always seemed to have the best of it, but this year the short-haired ones will challenge comprison and popularity.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

An automobile that has attracted much attention on Upper Broadway is the original machine made in 1891 by Henry Ford. It is the car on which his fight against the Selden basic patent hinges. It is a four-horse-power car, and when placed side by side with a six-cylinder car of the latest pattern a few days ago, the comparison was a novel one, presenting a very vivid picture of the great progress made within recent years in automobile construction.

The sale of fourteen high-priced cars by one New York concern last week is an achievement that has perhaps never before been equalled, and it attracted general interest in trade circles. The agency making the sale had an allotment of 127 cars from the Western factory, and every one has been sold, so that the firm will enter the coming automobile shows without a single car to be disposed of.

J. S. Smith, F. I. Vanderbeek, and F. C. Jennings were among the purchasers of Rainier cars last week. Mr. Jennings selected a 30-35 horse-power demi-limousine, while Mr. Vanderbeek bought a 30-35 horse-power landaulette.

It has been definitely decided by Harry S. Houpt, New York agent for the Thomas car, to enter the car that competed in the Vanderbilt Cup race in the Ormond Beach contests next month. The car will be driven by Montague Roberts, who piloted the machine in the elimination trials and got fifth place.

The first consignment of English Daimler cars has been received by the English Daimler Company, and they will be placed on exhibition at the new salesroom of the Decauville Automobile Company, Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street. The first shipment consists of four cars, two of 28-36 horse power and two of 30-40 horse power.

F. V. Whyland, Vice-President of the Berkshire Automobile Company, spent last week in this city with Douglas Andrews of the Douglas Andrews Company. The question of output for the season was discussed, Mr. Andrews being sales agent for the Berkshire cars, with branches in Chicago, Boston, Brooklyn, and Pittsfield, Mass. Mr. Whyland promised immediate delivery of one of the 16 horse power models.

Progress in the completion of the new armory of the Sixty-ninth Regiment has been so rapid that it will be possible for the Automobile Club of America to allow the exhibitors in its sixth annual show to begin placing their exhibits on Wednesday preceding the opening, which will be Saturday night, Jan. 13. With three available entrances, one on Lexington Avenue, one on Twenty-fifth Street, and the third on Twenty-sixth Street, near Fourth Avenue, the big building will be able to handle large crowds with great facility.

The importers of foreign cars in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory show have received an equitable allotment of the choice spaces, and over a dozen of the best foreign makes will be on view. Several of the exhibits will be duplicates of the Paris show exhibits, and luxury will be the keynote of the imported section. American makers insist that they have no fear of the inevitable comparison that will take place, and it is said that not a few surprises will be sprung by the home manufacturers.

Highway Commissioner Macdonald has made allotment of the 1905 appropriation for the improvement of the public roads of Connecticut. Of the State appropriation for 1905, (one-half of the two year's appropriation made by the last Legislature,) $204,500, the Commissioner has alloted $204,493.67, leaving only $6.33 unalloted. Thirty-five of the 168 towns of the State made no application for aid.

What is believed to be the most costly radiator used on any motor car is what is known as the "planetic," with which the new Pope-Toledo car is equipped. Its flat tubes present the water in thinnest possible form, and, of course, it cools quickest in this way. Only four and a half gallons of water are carried for the big 35-40 horse power car.

So great has become the demand for space at the Boston Automobile Show in March that a premium is being offered by exhibitors who did not put in their applications in time for the first allotment.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WALTER, EMANUEL.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Herman N. Walter, Isaac N. Walter, Leopold Walter, Adele Rau, Adele Heller, Clarence R. Walter, Rosie Meertief, and Herbert D. Walter, the heirs and next of kin of EMANUEL WALTER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Moritz Walter of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date June 10, 1904, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Emanuel Walter, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 26th day of January, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 29th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.

JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Petitioner, 25 Broad Street, New York City.

BOYD, JANE MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE MARIA BOYD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Elliot and S. Sidney Smith, No. 59 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April, 1906, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of October, 1905. ROBERT C. BOYD, Administrator. ELLIOT and S. SIDNEY SMITH, Attorneys for Administrator, 59 Wall Street, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IVISON, DAVID B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID B. IVISON, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 141 Washington Square East, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of September, 1905. EMELINE M. IVISON, WILLIAM C. IVISON, W. WALLIS HILL, Executors. JUDSON & HALE, Attorneys for Executors, 40 Wall Street, New York.

ST. JOHN, REBECCA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REBECCA M. ST. JOHN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Edw. J. McGanney, No. 3 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of December, 1905. THEODORE E. LEEDS, Executor. EDW. J. McGANNEY, Attorney for Executor, 3 Broad St., N. Y. City.

TEICHMAN, FANNY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FANNY TEICHMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Meighan & Necarsulmer, No. 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of July, 1905. JOSEPH I. TEICHMAN, LOUIS M. TEICHMAN, TESSIE TEICHMAN, Executors. MEIGHAN & NECARSULMER, Attorneys for Executors, 38 Park Row, New York City.

HOCKEY MEN ANGRY; DENY IMPROPRIETY

But They Overlook Terms of Written Contracts.

IMPORTING CRACK PLAYERS

Expeditions to Canada in Search of Talent—Business Advantage Solicited and Secured.

The players in the Amateur Hockey League of New York are indignant. The idea of any one questioning their motive in asking the skating rinks of New York and Brooklyn for $200 per team for expenses in equipment! The idea of the rink management calling the demand a hold-up! That there could be an impropriety in their action is preposterous. And, moreover, it was not a demand, but a formal request preferred after amicable discussion of the whole matter by the rink managers on the one hand and the team managers on the other, thoroughly understood before hand and unobjectionable.

That it affected the amateur status of the players is absurd. The money was not to be paid to the individuals, but to the Hockey League, and by it turned over to the individual managers. Where was the impropriety in the Hockey League securing a sum of money like this for playing games? Wherein was it different from the action of any other team in obtaining a guarantee of so much to play and even a share of the gate receipts? The Hockey League did not demand any share of the profits—all it asked was legitimate expense. It did not want to make money.

And as for the Crescent and New York Athletic Club teams being equipped by their clubs. Of course the money that these teams received would be turned into the club treasury in due course. It was unfair to impute improper motives to any such deal.

The question in this case was not first the motive, but the method. After due consideration of the method, the motive properly comes in for attention. If the Amateur Hockey League had demanded of the St. Nicholas and Clermont Avenue Rinks, a guarantee for appearing after the usual manner of teams, such money to be turned into a fund from which expenses were to be paid, it would be another matter. But it did not. The agreement between the rinks and Hockey League, as set forth in legal papers—unsigned by the St. Nicholas Rink management, by the way—calls for the payment of this money to equip the teams. Technically, this is an offense against amateur law and this fact established, the other consideration of motive is an eminently proper one.

The very fact that the New York Athletic Club and the Crescent Athletic Club equip their teams and that these teams receive a sum for the same purpose again has in itself a bad appearance. If these men were above suspicion on other scores the irregularity might be passed over, but they are not. And in view of the talk among the players themselves, which leads other managers to conclude that they propose to use the money thus improperly secured for personal ends, it is the proper subject of investigation. And investigation will be made and the improper use of the money prevented. The Board of Governors of the two clubs will see to that.

As to the other question of suspicion, which properly attaches to the men individually. The quotation of two news items is all that is necessary to indicate it. The first is from Ottawa, Ontario, and dated Dec. 11, 1905. It was sent to THE TIMES on that date, and publication withheld for the purpose of investigation. It reads:

Thomas A. Howard and Frank H. Kellery of New York have been Ottawa for a couple of days endeavoring to induce some of the crack junior hockey players to go to New York. They do not offer money inducements, but lucrative positions. They state they represent the clubs composing the Amateur Hockey League of New York, the Crescents, and other clubs, and wish the youngsters as a feeding ground for all. So far they have been unsuccessful.

Investigation developed that the two men referred to were in Canada at the time, not only in Ottawa but in other centres where hockey is popular. They were there, according to friends, on personal business, though what connection Frank H. Kellery's business and Thomas A. Howard's business might have with each other in view of their joint trip is not developed. Frank H. Kellery is the money-eyed man behind the Clermont Avenue Rink. Thomas A. Howard is the Captain of the Brooklyn hockey team, an adjunct of the Clermont Avenue Rink.

On top of this comes the second item of news. This is announced by the Amateur Hockey League itself, through its executive committee. It is as follows:

At a meetin gof the Amateur Hockey League, held in Brooklyn last night (Wednesday last), Gaul and Ritchie, of the Brooklyn Skating Club, were suspended for thirty days for not being registered according to the rules. The captain of the Brooklyn Skating Club, Thomas A. Howard, was cautioned against using abusive language on the ice. If the offense is repeated a suspension of a year will follow.

The abusive language followed a decision of the referee in a game played by the Brooklyn hockey team, in which it sought to play Gaul and Ritchie against the protest of its competitor, who cited their ineligibility under the rules.

Gaul and Ritchie have just come to New York from Canada. They violated the clause in the championship rules in Section 9, which says:

A player must be a bona fide member of the club he represents at least thirty days before he is eligible to represent it.

Viewed in the light of the dispatch from Ottawa, Gaul and Ritchie, being crack players in Canada, their appearance on the Brooklyn hockey team is suggestive, to say the least.

It also happens that these two men are not the only ones who have recently come from Canada, who prior to coming were crack players there. They are all occupying lucrative business positions. Their simultaneous exodus from Canada to New York is singular, since the managers of the various clubs with whom they are now affiliated all state that they came down for business reasons absolutely apart from their hockey playing ability.

They do not deny that good hockey players might have no difficulty in securing lucrative positions if they made known their desire, and that it is not unknown when for any reason one hockey player happens to consider it his pleasure to leave one club and affiliate with another, that substantial advances in salary are received from these same lucrative business positions, followed by a change of heart with respect to leaving one and joining another team.

But more convincing even than these circumstances is the statement made by a man in close official touch with the Clermont Avenue Rink, that the management has every year dozens of letters from friends of hockey players in Canada suggesting that the players might be induced to come to New York if they received sufficient inducements. To all these letters the reply is made that the Clermont Avenue Rink management is not making offers to men whose ability it does not know. If the players come to New York and succeed in making any of the teams use their influence to secure advantageous positions for them, they might be glad to join them. And many come and some get the positions.

It is likewise a fact that the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union, in recognition of these conditions, made a proposal to the Amateur Athletic Union that it assume the control of hockey as the Canadian Amateur Union had in Canada, but the A. A. U. replied that with no general governing body or organization of hockey here it would be difficult to assume the control of the independent teams. If the hockey teams on this side would organize a national league the Amateur Athletic Union would be glad to affiliate with it and lend its power to aid in maintaining the amateur status of the players. But the American hockey players did not want organization on a National scale or supervision. They have none now, contenting themselves with adopting the A. A. U. standards and loudly proclaiming that all players in each of the independent leagues shall be strictly amateurs.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

THOMAS, JOSEPH D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH D. THOMAS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Crane & Lockwood, No. 46 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of August, 1905. WALTER ADAMS, Executor. CRANE & LOCKWOOD, Attorneys for Executor, 46 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

WEAVER, GEORGE J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE J. WEAVER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Phelps, Evins & East, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of October, 1905. CHARLES W. TRISLOW, Executor. PHELPS, EVINS & EAST, Attorneys for Executor, 30 Broad St., New York.

PRICE, BERTHA R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BERTHA R. PRICE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 727 Broadway, (office of Fred Butterfield & Co.,) in the City of New York, Bor. Manhattan, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of Dec., 1905. EDW. A. PRICE, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Bertha R. Price, deceased. JAS. W. & CHAS. J. McDERMOTT, Attorneys for Executor, 155 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

MEAD, JOSIAH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Josiah Mead, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, in the office of Theodore F. C. Demarest, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.

Dated New York, the 5th day of August, 1905.
LEMOINE C. MEAD,
Administratrix.

THEODORE F. C. DEMAREST, Attorney for Administratrix, 160 Broadway, New York.

JONES, ELSIE D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELSIE D. JONES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Nash & Jones, No. 63 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of November, 1905. FREDERIC R. JONES, Executor. NASH & JONES, Attorneys for Executor, 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

KENYON, MARIA W. S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA W. S. KENYON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of September, 1905. WILLIAM H. KENYON, Executor. HERBERT H. GIBBS, Attorney for Executor, 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

LE ROY, ALFRED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED LE ROY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Reid, Esselstyn & Ketcham, at No. 35 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of November, 1905. DEXTER M. SWANEY, Executor. REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Attorneys for Executor, No. 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

HALL, EDWARD J.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Edward J. Hall, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. W. & J. P. Howe, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of June, 1906.—Dated New York, the 15th day of November, 1905. MINNIE L. HACKETT, Executrix. J. W. & J. P. HOWE, Attorneys for Executrix, 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

HELMS, DIEDERICH H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DIEDERICH H. HELMS, late of the County of Hudson, State of New Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Holm, Smith, Whitlock & Scarff, No. 61 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of October, 1905. CATHRINA HELMS, JOHN G. THOLKE, Executors. HOLM, SMITH, WHITLOCK & SCARFF, Attorneys for Executors, 61 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, New York City, N. Y.

DUNHAM, GEORGE H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George H. Dunham, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George F. Chamberlin, Esq., No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of August, 1905. ELIZ. DUNHAM, HELEN V. KELCHNER, Executrices. GEORGE F. CHAMBERLIN, Attorney for Executrices, 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

FESSLER, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS FESSLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April, 1906.—Dated New York, the 11th day of September, 1905. CHRISTIAN HAFERS, Executor. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executor, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FRANICFELD, EMANUEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMANUEL FRANKFELD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Meighan & Necarsulmer, No. 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of July, 1905. LOUIS FRANKFELD, Executor. MEIGHAN & NECARSULMER, Attorneys for Executor, 38 Park Row, New York City.

ZIEGLER, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Ziegler, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Charles H. Hyde, No. 44 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City, on or before February 1, 1906.—Dated New York, July 28, 1905. WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, Executor. CHARLES H. HYDE, Attorney for Executor, No. 44 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.

ROBERTSON, MARIA E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Maria E. Robertson, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of March next.

Dated New York, the 11th day of September, 1905.

JESSIE S. ROBERTSON, Executrix.
CHARLES A. DESHON, Attorney for Executrix, 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

THOMPSON, JACOB H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Jacob H. Thompson, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business at the law office of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1905.

ARTHUR R. WENDELL, Administrator.
WARD, HAYDEN & SATTERLEE, Attorneys for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York.

LOVEDAY, LOUISA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA LOVEDAY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 277 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of September, 1905. JOSEPH LOVEDAY, Administrator. GARLAND, BOOTH & ARTHUR, Attorneys for Administrator, 277 Broadway, City of New York.

GRISWOLD, MARY ADELAIDE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ADELAIDE GRISWOLD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Mornay Williams, Esq., at No. 80 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of July, 1905.

MARY W. HEATON,
Executrix.
MORNAY WILLIAMS, Attorney for Executrix, No. 80 Wall St., N. Y.

RHINES, ELLEN DOUGLAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN DOUGLAS RHINES, late of the County of New York, otherwise known as Ellen Rhines, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 257 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of May next. Dated New York the 28th day of October, 1905. ISAAC OLCOTT RHINES, LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Executors. STRALEY & HASBROUCK, Attorneys for Executors, 257 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

A WEALTH OF ATTRACTIVE FEATURES OF INTEREST TO FINANCIERS AND INVESTORS

THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REVIEW

(Tenth Edition)

THE NEW YORK TIMES

will exceed in scope and interest all previous editions.

JANUARY 7TH, 1906

It will present through articles and tabulated statistics a complete summary of the year's commercial and financial operations, together with a forecast for the year 1906. THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REVIEW will contain at least 48 pages of the same size as those used in the Sunday Financial Supplement. It will be issued in more convenient form than any similar publication and will be printed on a good quality of paper.

There will be complete quotations of stocks and bonds listed upon the Stock Exchange, giving opening, lowest, highest, and closing figures for the year 1905, together with rate of dividend, etc. Similar figures will be given of unlisted securities, both active and inactive.

THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REVIEW will contain articles by leaders in the financial and commercial world on topics of present day importance. A partial list of contents follows:

Our Future Trade with the Far East.

An American View.
JAMES J. HILL.

Asiatic Views.
EDWARD MILLER,
W. H. THOMPSON.

Philippine Railroads.
Col. C. R. EDWARDS, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs in the War Department.

Far Eastern Trade.
JOHN FOORD, Secretary American Asiatic Association.

Government Finance.
FRANK A. VANDERLIP, Vice President National City Bank.

Railroad Outlook and Rate Legislation.
CHARLES E. TOWNSEND, Congressman from Michigan.
B. D. CALDWELL, Vice President D., L. & W. R. R. Co.
S. M. FELTON, President Chicago & Alton R. R. Co.

New York Trust Companies.
CLARK WILLIAMS, President Columbia Trust Co.

Savings Banks in 1905.
JOHN J. PULLEYN, Controller of Emigrant Ind. Savings Bank.

Mercantile Year.
JAMES VAN RAALTE.

Year in Steel Trade.
J. C. BAYLES, Ph. D.

New York's Banking Year.
A. B. HEPBURN, President Chase National Bank.

Year in Cotton.
THEODORE PRICE.

Year in Metals.
FREDERICK HOBART, Associate Editor Engineering and Mining Journal.

Grain Trade.
A. I. VALENTINE, Armour Grain Co.

Coal Production.
FREDERICK E. SAWARD.

Copper Production.
J. PARKE CHANNING, Pres. Tennessee Copper Co.

New Banks of 1905.
J. L. BLAUSS

Year in Real Estate.
H. W. DESMOND

Canadian Trade.
HONORE GERVAIS.

Record Year in Foreign Trade.
O. P. AUSTIN, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics in Department of Commerce and Labor.

International Balance Sheet
MAURICE L. MUHLEMAN, Ex-Deputy Assistant U. S. Treasurer.

Foreign Exchange Market.
JOHN GARDIN, Manager Foreign Exchange Dept. National City Bank.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLOOMINGDALE, LYMAN G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LYMAN G. BLOOMINGDALE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Bloomingdale Brothers, 3d Av. and 59th St., Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the thirteenth day of December, 1905. HATTIE BLOOMINGDALE, SAMUEL J. BLOOMINGDALE, HIRAM C. BLOOMINGDALE, IRVING I. BLOOMINGDALE, Executors. HAYS & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys for Executors, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LITT, JACOB.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORder of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB LITT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of McCurdy & Yard, No. 66 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of July next.—Dated New York, the twelfth day of December, 1905.

SOLOMON LITT,
ALEXANDER W. DINGWALL,
RUTH CARPENTER LITT,
Executors.
McCURDY & YARD, Attorneys for Executors, No. 66 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KING, FREDERICK LA RUE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK LA RUE KING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Park Av. Hotel, Park Av. and 33d Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of November, 1905. ALBERT B. KING, Executor.

ZINDEL, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY ZINDEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of her attorney, Francis J. Kuerzi, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of November, 1905. ANNA ZINDEL, Executrix. FRANCIS J. KUERZI, Attorney, 32 Nassau St., Manhattan.

OF, GEORGE F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE F. OF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of April next.—Dated New York, the second day of October, 1905. MARY C. OF, Executrix. FRED K. PYNE, Attorney for Executrix, 63 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MERSEREAU, GEORGE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George B. Mersereau, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Benjamin H. Newell, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the city of New York, on or before the 19th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1906. ARDIL R. MERSEREAU, PAULINE B. MERSEREAU, Administrators. B

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

Money on Mortgage

This company loans money on first mortgage, secured by New York City real estate. Applications passed upon within 24 hours.

Mortgages Bought By Assignment.

Investors

can obtain mortgages at all times on choicest security, netting 4, 4½ and 5%.

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Seeking Mortgages can obtain through this Company the choicest First Mortgages on real estate. Before offering them to the public the Company appraises the property and the Finance Committee approves the security for the Company's own funds.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS $9,500,000

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188 Montague St., Brooklyn.

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Desirable Properties For Sale.
65th St., near 5th Ave.
94th St., near 8th Ave.
125th St., near 8th Ave.
3d Ave., 165th St.
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Staten Island, N. Y.
Rochester, N. Y.
Boston, Mass.
Montclair, N. J.

UNITED OWNERS REALTY CO.,
149 Broadway, New York.

Manhattan property at great bargains; several cold water 4 and 5-story, 10 and 14-room tenements; good locations; $3,500 to $5,000 cash, balance on mortgage; also new law tenements, 6 story, 18 rooms each and stores; hot water supply only; rent about $7,000; little cash and easy terms. Apply Estate, Box 110 Times Downtown.

Great bargain in triples, near 135th St. Subway; two five-story triples; 12 rooms, open plumbing, hot water; rent, $3,200; price, $29,000, with $6,000 cash; also two others near 125th St. Subway station, west; same terms and conditions. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

To Property Owners.—We are in constant communication with several hundred buyers of flats and tenements; it is to your interest to place your property with us; send or bring particulars without delay. T. E. Hayman Co. 217 West 125th St.

Near 107th St. and Broadway.—Five-story, 50x100; 22 rooms on floor; rent, $9,200, guaranteed; price, $77,500, with $15,000 cash; excellent location; great bargain. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

Investors.—Our bargains in flats and tenements are too numerous to mention; bona fide purchasers come in; dummies keep away. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

Bleecker St.—28 ft. 6" front, 5-story, 14 rooms, with stores; cold water; only $30,500. Hayman, 217 West 125th St.

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West Side.

Unusual Opportunity

Two 5-story & Basc. Tenements,
ABOVE 59TH ST., WEST SIDE.
Cold water, improvements, good condition
Pays over 16½% on investment of $13,750.
Must be sold on account of principals going in the manufacturing business.
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SIX LOTS. ONLY LARGE CORNER PLOT FOR SALE between 72d and 86th Sts. This plot is ripe for improvement, or fancy piece to hold for large profit. May make building loan.

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INVEST $10,000 RETURN 17%

24-foot five-story-double flat; open plumbing; hardwood trim; first-class location; investigate.

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Two choice Broadway corners, with good taxpayer buildings; fully rented and will pay five per cent. on equity; can be bought at about the present value of the land.

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2,259 BROADWAY.

West Side Plot, 9 Lots

BELOW 59TH ST. RUNNING THROUGH.
Four-story factory, 50x200, with dynamo, Corliss engine, electric and steam elevators, &c., together with 2-story brick stable, sheds, &c.; all in good condition; unusual bargain.
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Price $105,000
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Five-story quadruple tenement West 17th, $32,750; rents $2,520, guaranteed; 4-sty. double flat W. 134th, near 8th Av., $18,500; 5-sty. apartment W. 104th, $49,500; rents $5,448. Frank W. Stevens, Downtown Times Building, 41 Park Row.

Apartment house to lease; 10 years, centrally located; magnificent light in every apartment; fine order; fully rented; no brokers. Telephone 3275 Columbus. Edward Browning, 18 West 75th St.

Two five-story triples, stores, West End Av.; price, $35,500; rent over $4,000; five-story triple, stores, 29th St., near 6th Av.; price $52,000; rent over $5,900; low. J. R. McGill, 11 West 28th St.

Biggest Bargain.—Manhattan elevator house, near 140th St. and 7th Av.; 62 ft. 6 in. by 100; six stories; rent, $12,800 guaranteed; sell for $102,000; only $25,000 cash; very low; worth investigating. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

123th St., West.—Two five-story triples, 14 rooms; open plumbing, hot water; this property has great future, being near Broadway; only $41,000. Hayman, 217 West 125th St.

142d St., near 7th Av.—Six-story, 50x100; 21 rooms on floor; hardwood trim; high-class building; rent, $8,700; price, $73,000; only $13,000 cash. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

Eighth Av. corner, near 145th St.; 15 rooms on a floor; cold water; $40,000, with only $20,000 cash. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

45th St., near 9th Av.—5-story; 4 families; 12 rooms; cold water; rent, $2,400; price, $21,000; cheap.
T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

Bargain.—Call and see us; this neighborhood our specialty; quick sales guaranteed; renting and collecting done. Barry Co., 301 West 149th.

Private Dwelling, Harlem, West Side.—Fine condition; $18,500; $2,000 cash. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West 123d St., 33.2x100.11, three-story triple flat, all improvements; mortgage $40,000; price $48,000. Paul J. Corn, 320 5th Av.

45th, Near 10th.—Modern tenement, $23,000; rents, $2,700; terms easy. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

30th St., West.—5-story, 14 rooms, 4 families; toilet house; only $22,200. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

West End Av.—Two five-story triples; rent, $3,900; price, $34,000, with $8,000 cash. T. E. Hayman, 217 West 125th St.

Three-story and basement brownstone house West 57th St.; $12,000; easy terms. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

3d Av. corner triple; great bargain; rent, $3,800; only $28,000, with $5,000 cash. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

East Side.

HIGHEST TYPE OF AMERICAN BASEMENT HOUSES YET PRODUCED.

NOS. 36-32 EAST 52D St.
41, 43 EAST 50TH ST.
Sizes 20 to 25 ft. front.
PARK AVENUE IS TO BE LAID OUT AS A PARKWAY. SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS.
J. T. & J. A. FARLEY,
WINDSOR ARCADE, 5TH AV. AND 46TH ST.

$7,000 CASH

Will purchase excellent five-story 25-foot triple flat; mortgages $23,000; rents $3,300; bargain.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co.,
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Two 35-ft. double flats; perfect condition; rentals $4,500 each; price reasonable; sell separately.

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206 BROADWAY.

Actual Sacrifice, Bargain.—Near Stuyvesant Park; 6-story and basement triple flat; rental, $5,800; price, $52,500; 5-year mortgages. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

Four three-story brownstone dwellings, East 80's, on plot 76x102; together or separate. Frank W. Stevens, Downtown Times Building, 41 Park Row.

99th St., East.—5-story, 4 families, 12 rooms, toilet house, open shafts; rent, $2,620; only $23,500.
T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

113th St., near Madison Av.—5-story double; rent, $2,500; only $23,000; strictly a bargain. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

60th St., East.—4-story, 25x100; only $16,000; bargain. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

East 117th St.—5-story triple flat; price $32,500; rents $3,600. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

East 18th St.—5-story tenement; $17,500; rents $1,850; mortgages, $13,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain!—Five-story four-family tenement 70s, East; $26,000; 4½ per cent. mortgage; little cash. Retzker & Co., 132 Nassau.

Madison Av.—3 5-story, 25x60, double, cold water; only $21,000, $5,000 cash each. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

East 129th St.—5-story tenement; $3,000 cash; price $23,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Yorkville, Near 2d Av.—Plot, 100x190; price, $48,000; terms easy. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

2d Av.—4-story double; only $17,500, with $4,000 cash. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

BRONX. FOR SALE.

NEW YEAR BARGAINS.

$1,000 cash; price $12,500; 2-family brick, Union Av., 15 rooms, all improvements; fine. $2,000 cash; $9,250, 2-family brick, 13 rooms.

SOME LIVE SWAPS.

Boston Road 5-story double, equity $12,000, first-class, $3,000 cash and something small. A 3d Av. 5-family stores, hot-water supply, 5-story, 50-footer, equity $18,000, for $10,000 cash and lots.
$60,000 equity in lots for parcel of flats in course of construction; cash added.
If you want to change your buildings send us particulars. We will give you quick action and good results.

LEATH & ARMSTRONG,
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I Guarantee to Sell
New or old apartments inside of 24 hours
Exceptional Bargains
For Quick Buyers. Four and five-story double and triple flats in the Bronx.
Attention, Builders!
I have for sale good plots on the line of Rapid Transit with building loans.
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
Improved and Unimproved Property
IN THE BRONX.
CHAS. JUNGMAN
Westchester Av., cor. Dawson St,
Telephone, 1930 Melrose.

For Sale—Ten of the finest three-story two-family houses ever built in the Bronx; Indiana limestone and brick fronts; private stairs; all hardwood trimmed. About completed. Parties purchasing now can select their own style of decorations. Call on premises, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts., or Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

Most complete two-family houses, everything up-to-date; oak trim, private stairs, porcelain fixtures, steam heat; superb location; magnificent view, overlooking Speedway and Washington Heights; seven minutes' walk from west side elevated 155th Street Station; terms easy. Apply on premises, Joseph Harris Jones, builder, Sedgwick Av., 165th Street.

ELEGANT 5-STORY

double corner flat for $41,000; 2 stores, 8 families; rents, $4,100; mtg., $28,000, 5%.

LOSERE, 871 Brook Av.

$13,000 buys from builder choice business corner on leading avenue, 5-story triple; 6 stores; all improvements; renting for $5,600; price $48,000. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., 135th St.

$12,000 buys from builder the best built and best paying 20-family apartment, 50x100; price $53,000; rent $6,200; bank mortgage 5%. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., 135th.

$8,000 buys new law 5-story 37.5-foot front triple flat; rent $4,000; price $35,000; snap for quick buyer. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

145th St.—Six lots; future thoroughfare; upper Harlem; price $90,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Lots near White Plains Av. and 233d St. (not in Yonkers) $500 upward; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

Small plots, Aqueduct, Walton, Grand Avs., cheap; very easy terms. Owner, 240 West 130.

BROOKLYN. FOR SALE.

For Sale—Ideal corner property in choice residential section; none better for doctor or dentist; garage attached; side entrance, as well as front; office and well-lighted operating rooms; steam heat, bath, hardwood floors, &c.; main house contains 10 rooms, bath, sanitary plumbing, and in first-class repair; possession May 1st. Address Owner, Box 376 Times, Times Square, Manhattan.

COLD-WATER FLAT,
GOLD ST., NEAR TILLARY.
PRICE $8,500; RENT $1,050.
ONLY $2,000 CASH REQUIRED.
FRED. M. SMITH REALTY COMPANY
Temple Bar, 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main.

Business property in the best section of Bay Ridge; one block from proposed 4th Av. tunnel; invest your money here and you will get big returns. Chas. E. Miller, 4,618 5th Av., bet. 46th and 47th Sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sacrificing two Flatbush lots, surrounded by all improvements; park, cars, and Subway; small monthly payments if desired. Edwards, 848 Flatbush Av.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN AT LARCHMONT.

Corner 54x135, block from Boston Post Road, opposite Larchmont Park; price very low; easy terms; worth double in short time.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co.,
206 BROADWAY.

Lots at Dobbs Ferry on Hudson, $500 upwards. O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St.

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MODERN COTTAGES.
NEW ROCHELLE | 7 rooms and bath; $4,000.
10 rooms and bath; $6,800.
11 rooms, 2 baths, gas, and electric light; $8,250.
H. B. DOWNEY, 20 North Av.

Mount Vernon.

AT MOUNT VERNON.
Anxious to sell
LARGE CHESTER HILL HOUSE.
Lot 100x100, with stable; price, $16,500.
Wm. S. Anderson, Mount Vernon's Busy Corner, near New Haven station.
AT MOUNT VERNON.
8-room modern house; central location; fine neighborhood; large lot; price, $5,000; cash, $1,000. Wm. S. Anderson, Mount Vernon's Busy Corner, near New Haven station.

REAL ESTATE. OUT OF CITY.

7 Acre Tract of Land for Sale

½ hour from New York City, old estate. Greatest bargain in district. Can be sold and subdivided in half acres. $500 cash necessary. No triflers or brokers. Genuine buyers with cash money who know a good thing when they see it. Address Profitable. Box 200, Times downtown.

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COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE.
OWNERS WISHING TO SELL CALL OR WRITE
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$65 Buys a LOT — JAMAICA SQUARE

On Fulton St., and opposite Belmont Race Track, with 46 Electric trains running daily. Running time, 30 minutes.

BETTER LOTS AT
$75, $85 & $120 Per Lot

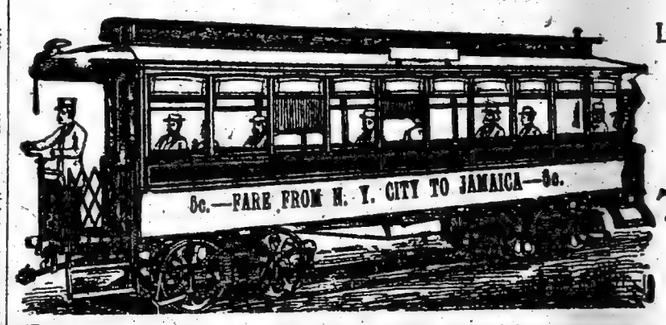

Lots fronting street car line and corner lots other terms and prices.

Free Excursion
To-day, Mon., Jan. 1, Tues., Jan. 2.

$3 Cash, Bal. 50c a Week

Title Perfect
Guaranteed by The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company.

How to go from
Williamsburg Bridge — Manhattan End. Take Broadway (Jamaica) car.
Brooklyn Bridge — Manhattan End. Take Lexington Ave. "L," Kings County "L" or any Cypress Hills Car. Leave car at Jamaica Post Office Building, where our representative (wearing red badge) will meet you.

E. E. Meacham & Son 13-17 Park Row, New York. Room 10 Post Office Bldg., Jamaica, L. I.

No Property Shown or Sold on Sundays.

The above advertisement presented to our agent at Jamaica Square entitles the bearer to round trip fares.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

WE CHALLENGE COMPARISON.

BETTER THAN HARLEM

START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT

Take your 3½% money from the Savings Bank and put it where it will be safer and more profitable. A postal will tell you how 350% profit will be realized within three years on improved lots bought at present acreage prices at

ELMHURST HEIGHTS

THE GROUND IS HIGH. THE PRICE IS LOW.
EVERY CITY IMPROVEMENT. NO ASSESSMENTS.
NOTHING NEARER, BETTER, CHOICER OR CHEAPER EVER SOLD.
$750 DOWN SECURES KEYS TO ARTISTIC COLONIAL HOME.
A $20 DEPOSIT SECURES SELECTION.
Better inspect property To-day. To-morrow never comes.
Take 34th St. Ferry, "Corona" Trolley, and be sure and get off at Fisk and Woodside Avs. Send postal for circular and views.
BANKERS' LAND AND MORTGAGE CORPORATION,
886 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

NEARER THAN BRONX

HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE.

Start the New Year Right

HAVE you real estate to sell? Have you houses or apartments to rent? Do you want clients? Place your announcement before the thousands of readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES—men and women of means and intelligence.

Persistent advertising in a good medium with a large circulation among the right kind of people will make this

A Happy New Year for You

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Owners.—I have buyers ready to purchase flats or tenements any part of Manhattan; send particulars for quick sale. Frank W. Stevens, Downtown Times Building, 41 Park Row.

Cold-water tenements on west side between 42d and 59th St. wanted for cash buyers; full particulars given prompt attention.
Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 B'way, 101st St.

Owners, we will sell, rent, or manage your property; send particulars. O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St. Open evenings.

Wanted—Building plot, 50x100, east of 5th Av., between 90th and 112th Sts.; cash buyer. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

Wanted—To buy old tenements; need alterations or to rebuild. Italian Contractor, 45 East Houston.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

New law, 40 ft., 5 stories; equity $15,000; exchange for other property; principals only.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co.,
206 BROADWAY.

CHOICE BLOCK, 10 HOUSES,

on St. Ann's Av., vicinity 138th St.; 4-story brick; stores; mortgages $110,500; equity $50,000. Ansonia Realty Co., 2,234 8th Av.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES

LOFTS, OFFICES, STUDIOS
28 30 & 32 West 22d Street
NEW BUILDING, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 West 22d St.
or your own broker.

ATTENTION!—THE STORE AT
N. W. cor. 6th Ave. & 40th St.
TO LET
FINEST LOCATION IN CITY.
SUITABLE FOR ANY BUSINESS.
Inquire immediately Aarons, 715 6th Av., (41st.)

CORNER STORE.

Best location in the Bronx; good for drug store; terms to suit.
1,428 Prospect Av.,
Cor. 170th St. Janitor.

NEW BUILDING ON BROADWAY,
Corner (as large as desired) to lease
FOR A GARAGE,
or will build to suit.
JESSE C. BENNETT & CO.,
Broadway, corner 81st St.

A LARGE NUMBER OF
Buildings, Stores, Lofts and Offices to Let.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St.

28 WEST 15TH ST.

Large store and basement to rent on reasonable terms; immediate possession. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 B'way, near 101st St.

To lease for term of years, five-story store and loft building, near City Hall, west of Broadway. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St. Possession May 1.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th—Heat, light, attendance, $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Large light floor; low rent; elevator, steam heat; will divide. Martin, 1,947 Broadway, 66th.

Studio, north light, elevator, steam, light, $20, one; $45 choice. Martin, 1,947 Broadway, 66th.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Desirable front office, 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rent, $7. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A light loft, $35; 25x50. 28 Lexington Av., bet. 23d and 24th Sts.

Park Av. Double Plate Glass Store, 1,605, N. E. cor. 114th St., $25. Janitor.

Bronx.

Two elegant double stores, steam heated, suitable for barber, butcher, or delicatessen; reasonable terms to responsible parties during the Winter months; prominent business street in the Bronx; surface cars connecting to all lines pass the door. Polanco, 889 East 138th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

58th St., near 5th Ave.
A four-story residence for rent in this high-class neighborhood; immediate possession.
J. Edgar Leayeraft & Co., 19 West 42d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

ARTHUR HALL,
N. E. Cor. 96th St. & Madison Av.
A NEWLY CONSTRUCTED MODERN FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOUSE, LOCATED IN THE VERY CHOICEST RESIDENTIAL PART OF THE CITY, OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
We cannot convey, in type, an adequate idea of the grandeur, taste, spaciousness, and conveniences of the apartments. A personal visit and inspection only can supply that.
Apartments consist of 8 and 9 rooms and 2 baths.
SOMETHING DECIDEDLY NEW & NOVEL. A BALLROOM FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF GUESTS.
Rents, $1,300 to $1,800.
Supt. on Premises. Tel. 1752—79.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, Owner.

THE AMBASSADOR,
S. E. COR. 97TH & MADISON AV.
HIGH-CLASS FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOUSE, JUST COMPLETED.
7, 8, AND 9 ROOMS, WITH 2 BATHS.
Parquet floors, mail chute, telephone, and every modern improvement.
Rents, $1,100 to $1,600.
C. M. SILVERMAN & SON, OWNERS.
Office, 1,448 Madison Av., or on premises.

CLEMENT COURT,
25 EAST 99TH ST., Cor. Madison Av.
NEW 7-STORY ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
6, 7, and 8 Elegant Rooms and Bath.
With every modern improvement.
Inquire office, 1,448 Madison Av.

67 E. 93d St., near Madison Av.
New, elegant single flat of 7 rooms, all very light, and marble bathroom; all improvements; also parquet floor and electric light in a beautiful house, for 3 families only.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $26 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

The Senate, 237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park.—Elegant 5 and 6 room apartments, $45.00 upward; all modern improvements. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

4 and 5 rooms and bath, steam heated; hot-water supply; open plumbing; rents from $19 to $23. Polanco, 889 East 138th St.

101 E. 114TH ST., N. E. COR. PARK AV. Six large, airy rooms; bath. Janitor.

48th St., 138 East.—Five rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water supply; rent $30.

98th St., 7 East.—Six light, large rooms; bath; steam heat; hot water; $30.

West Side.

$32.50 to $55.00
WITH
Elevator
AT
PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,
151-59-161-69 West 140th St.
5, 6, and 7 rooms and bath.
Electric light, telephone, etc.
LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.
L. M. SMITH,
Tel. 79 River. 674 Columbus Av.

HENLEY APARTMENTS
Summit Ave., 164th St.
Five rooms and bath, $25; six rooms and bath, $28-$32; high-class, steam heat; all modern improvements; seven minutes' walk from 155th St. Station, west side elevated.
JOSEPH HARRIS JONES,
Ogden Av., 162d St.

Rosemere, 145-147 West 127th Street.
Magnificent 4 rooms and (shower) bath; elevator all night; electric light, telephone, uniform service; rooms exceptionally large and cheerful; rent $35.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
111 West 42d St.
Single room and bath.....$25
Two rooms and bath.....$50
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

An elegant four and six room elevator apartment; electricity; telephone; night and hall service; $28 up. Manitou, 221 West 141st St.

Elegant flats, 4 and 5 rooms, modern improvements; Dutch dining rooms; $25 to $30. 144, 146, 148, 150 West 144th St.

Elegant apartments of 6 and 8 rooms and baths; private halls; steam and hot-water supply. 119 West 43d St.

Absolute bargain, 93 acres, Queens County, Springfield, second station east of Jamaica; all high, level land, fronting on wide macadam avenue, running through to Queens; electric lighting; free postal delivery; this property is in greater New York; price $1,250 per acre; suitable terms. Carrollton Realty Company, World Building, N. Y.

A BARGAIN—2,400 acres main line L. I. R. R.; good train service; commutation 17c.; nicely located; easy terms; price $150.00 per acre.
STOKES & KNOWLES,
Main Office, 176 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Branch Office, 1,844 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

66th, 180 West, adjoining Broadway.—Seven and bath, $65; 25x90; select; accessible.

152d St., 522 West.—New apartments 4, 5, 6 rooms, improvements; $20, $34. Janitor.

Bronx.

Apartments to rent on Longwood Av., between Dawson and Kelly Sts., two blocks from Prospect Av. station of Subway, consisting of 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms and bath; rooms all light; white enamelled parlors, dining rooms wainscoted, tiled bathrooms and kitchens; rents from $26.50 to $48; bring 33⅓ to 50% less than in Harlem. James A. Frame & Son.

Elegant 5 rooms and bath, steam heated and hot water supplied; all light; rents from $20 to $22.50. Henry G. Schaefer, 763 Courtlandt Av., near 156th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

Barstow,
117-19 EAST 27TH STREET.
One or two sunny apartments left; perfect bathing facilities and all modern appliances which make for comfort. We try to make the lot of the transient the envy of home folks by placing every convenience at their disposal and making them comfortable.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. FURNISHED.

Houses, unfurnished and furnished; desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

SPLENDID VALUES.

Select stock of used uprights, also odd styles. PATENT DUPLEX SOUNDING BOARD.
MATHUSHEK & SON PIANOS
at very special reduced prices and terms. Our superb small pianos; rents low rates. FACTORY direct to buyer means large saving.
B'way & 47th St., N. Y. 607 Broad St., Newark, & 77 Montgomery St., J. C.

WISSNER
Pianos Sold at Manufacturers' Prices.
Used uprights taken in part payment.
$90 $100 $125
WAREROOMS, 25 East 14th St., New York. Brooklyn, 538-540 Fulton Street.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 143 LINCOLN AVE. 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

$75 $125, $150, in used uprights. Exceptionally superior tone and lasting qualities, combined with reasonable prices on attractive terms, prevail on our entire line of pianos. Jacob Doll & Sons, 92 5th Av., near 14th.

$75 Elegant Mahogany Uprights; splendid condition; fine tone. New pianos. from factory $160; Steinway sacrifice; installments $5; low rents. $90
BIDDLE'S, 7 EAST 14TH ST.

RELIABLE CONNOR PIANOS.
Easy terms. Renting, Exchanging. Catalogues mailed free. Open evenings. Francis Connor, 4 East 42d.

Upright $125 Piano
BIDDLE PIANO CO., 6 WEST 125TH ST.

MAGNIFICENT MAHOGANY CABINET grand upright piano; nearly new; full warrantee; must sell; party going to Europe; stored. George Schleicher, 39 West 14th St.

Small upright piano, $40; good for beginner; easy payments. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

PIANOS TO RENT, $3 UPWARD.
WISSNER, 25 EAST 14TH ST.

Uprights $100-$125; rent $3; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

The Antique Furniture Exchange 152-154 W. 34th St.
The ideal shop for lovers of antiques and seekers for bargains in odd pieces of every description; the largest collection and lowest prices; the most popular store.

Gold, silver, and platinum, in any shape and quantity, bought; market prices paid. William Lewis, Refiner, 11 Chambers St., near Centre.

Howard Seminary for Girls and Young Ladies, West Bridgewater, Mass. Catalogue. Address Miss Sarah E. Laughton, A. M., Prin.

I pay highest prices for furniture, carpets, antiques. Johnson, 115 University Place, N. Y.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Hotel St. Andrew
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Broadway and 72d St., New York.
Without a question the finest location in the city. Rooms rented by the season or for transient guests. Near only uptown express station in Subway. Homelike and particularly adapted to ladies traveling alone or with children.
CHARLES H. DAVIS, Manager.

ST. PAUL HOTEL,
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
New, fireproof. Beautifully furnished.
100 Single Rooms.....$1.00 per day
200 Rooms, Private Bath.....$1.50 per day
Suites, Parlor, Bedroom & Bath, $2.00 & up
Telephone every room. Restaurant a la carte.
JOHN W. WHEATON, Prop.

WINTER RESORTS.

The Sunset Express
From
New Orleans to San Francisco
VIA
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
A train of superior equipment—Combination Observation, Library, and Buffet Car. Double Drawing Room Sleeping Cars, Pullman Standard Sleepers and Dining Cars.
Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK.

POCANTICO LODGE.
BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NEW YORK.
Now open for the Winter season and throughout the year.
Doubled in capacity and with new and desirable features. A toboggan slide, of model construction and near hotel, is a new Winter sport property. DAVID B. PLUMER, General Manager.
Pocantico Lodge, open all year.
Briarcliff Lodge, June 1 to Dec. 1.
E. S. Comstock at New York Office, Windsor Arcade, Fifth Avenue and 46th St.

New York City.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

NEW JERSEY.

Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD.
Among the Pines of New Jersey.
A Fashionable and Healthful Fall, Winter, and Spring Resort.
THE LAUREL HOUSE.
A. J. MURPHY, Manager.
The Laurel-in-the-Pines.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

BARTLETT INN,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Thoroughly Modern, quiet, refined, homelike. Terms moderate. Write for illustrated booklet.

Brown's Mills.

THE INN
Browns-Mills-in-the-Pines,
New Jersey.
2½ hours from New York. Driest climate in the East. 10 to 15 degrees warmer than New York City. Trains leave New York week days via Pennsylvania R. R. 9:55 A. M.; arrive Browns Mills 12:55.

Atlantic City.

CHALFONTE
On the Beach. Fireproof.
Always Open.
THE LEEDS COMPANY.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Overlooking the ocean. Open all year.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
Chas. O. Marquette, Manager. D. S. White, President.

Plainfield.

Plainfield Sanitarium, Plainfield, N. J.—Located Watchung Mountains. Chronic and nervous cases. No insane. Open all the year. Booklet. Telephone 84.

NORTH CAROLINA.

PINEHURST
North Carolina
18 hours from New York.
The Leading Health and Recreation Resort of the South

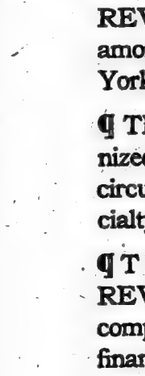

Four splendid Hotels, with prices varying from $2.50 per day upwards. Holly Inn now open, Berkshire opens Jan'y 1st; Carolina, Jan'y 12th, and Harvard Jan'y 16th.
Finest Golf Courses in the South, one of 18 and one of 9 holes; 35,000-acre SHOOTING PRESERVE. Tennis Courts, etc.
Consumptives absolutely excluded.
Mr. E. R. Wingate, Representative, is now located at Town and Country Resort Bureau, 289 Fourth Ave. Phone 6246 Gramercy. Address or call for rates and literature.

INSTRUCTION.

THE WHIPPLE **SCHOOL of ART**
900 Sixth Ave. (51st St.)
For French, German, Spanish, or Italian get The Language Phone Method. Metropolis Bldg., New York.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES

fitted with the Incomparable Monarch Cushions, indorsed by all the prominent billiard experts in the world, professional and amateur.
PRICES AND TERMS TO SUIT ANY AND ALL REQUIREMENTS. BILLIARD MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. REPAIRS BY EXPERT MECHANICS AT REASONABLE RATES.
The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. Salesrooms, 227 and 229 4th Av., corner 19th St.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, Est. 1850. 105 W. 9th St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

O'REILLY, THOMAS J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS J. O'REILLY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Nos. 258 to 264 St. Nicholas Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-second day of March next.—Dated New York, the sixteenth day of September, 1905. THOMAS J. O'REILLY, KATHRYN O'REILLY, CORNELIUS J. EVANS, CHARLES J. O'REILLY, Executors. HAND, BONNEY & JONES, Attorneys for Executors, 51 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.

STOTT, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES STOTT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Frederic de P. Foster, No. 18 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1905. CHARLOTTE A. BURTON, THOMAS H. STOTT, Executors. FREDERIC DE P. FOSTER, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SLOANE, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Sloane, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 222 West 58th St., in The City of New York, on or before the 20th day of June, 1906.
Dated New York, the 6th day of December, 1905.
WM. J. SLOANE,
SARAH A. SLOANE,
Executors.
JAMES D. STEELE, Attorney for Executors, 74 West 103d St., New York City.

COOKE, BENTLEY S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENTLEY S. COOKE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at its place of transacting business, No. 146 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of December, 1905. TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY, Executor. CARPENTER, PARK & SYMMERS, Attorneys for Executor, 79 Wall St., New York City.

DAVIES, CORNELIA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIA S. DAVIES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of November, 1905. FRANCIS H. DAVIES, HENRY S. ROKEN-BUSH, Executors.

GAYLOR, CLARENCE W.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Theodore E. Stillman, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law,

LOST ARTICLES

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 26, between 1 and 2 o'clock, gold watch and fob, initials E. C. L. on fob, between Rockwell Place and Ashland Place; liberal reward. Return to William Lakeland, Neptune Av., Coney Island.

LOST—White female fox terrier, large black spot on head and around right eye, black tail, white tip. Make owner happy by leaving with elevator boy, 305 West 97th St., and receive $10 reward; no questions asked.

LOST—Bank book No. 1,383 of the Hamilton Bank of New York City, Washington Heights Branch, Special Deposit Department; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

LOST—Brooch of blueish green stone, with old Egyptian setting, Saturday eve, Dec. 23, Broadway car or Cafe Lafayette. Reward if returned to Manager, 1,425 Broadway.

LOST — Thursday afternoon, lady's silver watch and fob, in street cars, Subway, or street between 33d and 113th Sts.; liberal reward. Apply Room 266, 29 Broadway.

LOST—On Thursday evening, between Washington Square and Grand Central Depot, string of gold beads; reward. R. L. Hand, 19 Washington Square West.

LOST—Lady's red enameled watch and gold fob, Saturday evening, 148th St., Broadway and Amsterdam Av.; liberal reward. Goodall, 3,905 Broadway.

LOST—A DIAMOND BROOCH; three flowers, formed by four diamonds each, with leaves and stem in small diamonds; suitable reward. 58 West 47th St.

LOST—French bull; bat ears; answers to name Buster. Return to Hamilton Hotel, 191 West 45th St., and receive $10 reward. Mrs. L. Douglas.

LOST—Madison Av., gold chain bracelet, with green Scotch pebble balls; not valuable, but for associations; reward. Korbin, 2,059 Madison Av.

LOST—Fourteenth Street Bank, child's gold ring, set with red stones. Suitable reward if returned to 58 West 53d St., city.

LOST.—Alaska sable boa, with animal head, at Empire Theatre, Saturday evening, Dec. 30. Reward. 330 West 77th St.

LOST — Dec. 26, amethyst breastpin, two stones; reward. Return 14 East 58th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

11TH ST., 112-114 WEST.—Large and small rooms; family or singly; table excellent.

13TH ST., 108 WEST.—Board and rooms; suitable for two or three people.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen (upper floor) reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone; references.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; one second floor; excellent table board; references.

44TH ST., 159 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms for couple; unsurpassed French table board; reasonable.

45TH ST., 214 WEST, (near Hotel Astor.)—Sunny, heated room; all conveniences; meals optional; references.

46TH ST., 240 WEST.—Exceptionally clean rooms; well heated; running water; superior French cuisine.

51ST ST., 117 WEST.—Beautiful large and small rooms; high-class table; parlor dining; references.

63D ST., 163 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished room for couple or gentlemen; private house; references.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Pleasant, sunny, single room; good board; references.

113TH, 149 WEST.—Pleasant large rooms and small room; fine location; in private family.

132D ST., 205 WEST.—Large room, private house; running water; excellent home, table; telephone.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 68.—Warm rooms; board.

East Side.

18TH ST., 116 EAST.—Large and small rooms; running water; steam; excellent board; near Subway.

22D ST., 42 EAST, Near Broadway, The Adelfi.—Large rooms; excellent table board.

24TH ST., 124 EAST.—Two large front rooms, with board; references.

34TH, 46 EAST, Near Madison Av.—Very fine double and single rooms; steam heat; private baths; table board accommodations; references.

72D ST., 156 EAST, Near Lexington Av.—Elegant parlor floor to right parties; very fine double, single rooms; home comforts; well heated; choice board; private baths; table board accommodations; references.

73D ST., 12 EAST.—American private family offers second-story suite; excellent table, service; references.

GRAND AV., 2,450, Near Fordham Road.—Second floor sunny room; moderate terms; few boarders.

MADISON AV., 187, (34th.)—One large, one small room, available, both desirable; clean rooms; cooking perfect; dainty service; central location; references.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, BROOKLYN Heights, overlooking Wall St.—Second floor, elegantly furnished rooms or apartment; neighborhood and table high-class.

SCHERMERHORN ST., 27, Brooklyn.—Convenient to New York; excellent table board; men preferred.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Park House, Morristown, N. J.—Opposite park; dry air, pure water, steam heat, electric light; excellent table; no bar; $8 up.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

32D ST., 37 WEST, APARTMENT 2.—Large, attractive room, one or two business women. Unique.

39TH, 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; small, large rooms; private baths; telephone; breakfast; references.

49TH, 110 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms, hot and cold running water; heated; southern exposure; $2.50 and up; gentlemen preferred; private family.

51ST ST., 306 WEST, APARTMENT 22.—Newly furnished room; steam heat, electric light, telephone, and elevator service; private family; gentleman only.

57ST, 351 WEST.—Large rooms; well heated; back parlor for physician; nice locality.

62D ST., 318 WEST.—Large front room; also back parlor; running water; private house; references.

66TH ST., 308 WEST.—Furnished rooms, suitable two gentlemen; board convenient; telephone; near Subway.

93D ST., 128 WEST.—One large room, fourth floor; reasonable; references exchanged; telephone.

98D, 35 WEST.—Large and small rooms, running water, $2.50 to $6.50.

104TH ST., 110 WEST.—Delightful, cheerful outside sunny room; steam heat; telephone; L station. Howard.

121ST ST., 150 WEST.—Handsomely appointed house; large rooms, connecting, separate; family, couples, gentlemen; telephone.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 301, (Cor. 125th.) Apartment 54.—Well furnished, heated room, refined surroundings, independent, attractive; gentleman; reference; breakfast; reasonable.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 68.—Large and small rooms; heated; restaurant.

East Side.

30TH ST., 38 EAST.—Large room, newly furnished; bath, telephone; gentlemen only; references required.

45TH ST., 139 EAST.—Private high-class house; will let hall room, one flight up; southern exposure; scrupulously clean; gentleman only; references.

91ST ST., 153 EAST.—Christian family; newly furnished hall room, $2.50; private house. Gassert's bell.

MADISON AV., 1,004.—Handsome rooms and bath; entire floor newly decorated; heated and lighted; unfurnished if desired; references.

MADISON AV., 733.—In private French family, home for young ladies, lady students; terms reasonable.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Domestics.

WANTED—Neat, careful woman as general houseworker and cook; country; family of two; boy assists; comfortable home, small; every convenience; some washing; either experienced woman or girl willing to learn; wages proportionate. Interview city by letter, M. N. Ross, Locust Valley, L. I.

Nurses.

WANTED—Nurse afternoons for child five years old; city reference required. Call from 10 to 11, or after 4. Benedict, Apartment 11A, Narragansett Hotel, Broadway and 93d St.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—For married lady, thoroughly competent maid; only those with best personal references need call Tuesday morning at 38 East 50th St.

WANTED—Bright young woman to assist in surgeon's office and learn nursing; small salary at beginning. Address C., Box 323 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Contralto (deep,) for Pennsylvania church; $300. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Smith & Mabley

"Incorporated."

From all over Paris Auto Salon it's Mercedes. "Mercedes pattern this, Mercedes style that." Many copies, one original. Entire exclusive 1906 Mercedes agency for U. S. & Canada.

B'way, bet. 56 & 57 Sts

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HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policies; large commission, renewals; county managers wanted every State. A. B. Cilley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Compositors, &c.

Wanted—Compositors, Stone Hands, and Make-up Men; "Open Shop"; Highest Salary; Permanent Position; Additional Bonus for Faithful Services; New York, Vicinity, and Western Points. Call or Address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

Office Work.

WANTED—Young man for general office work; salary $6; good penmanship absolutely necessary; also office boy at $4. Address C. E. H., Box 33 New York Produce Exchange.

WANTED—Boy in busy law office; well bred, attentive; and willing; state age and references. Correct, Box 215 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars, Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Estimates wanted with steam and hot water heating concern; must understand high and low pressure work; state age, experience, salary desired. Steam, Box A 304 Times, Times Square.

TWELFTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD.—Opportunity, five desirable young men to join crack company, uniforms and equipments free; gymnasium, athletic field, bowling, baths library, all club advantages without expense. Address Captain, Box 117 Times Downtown.

WANTED FOR UNITED STATES ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 2,360 3d Av., 749 0th Av., 2,306 8th Av., New York, or 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing trade; pays $5 day after completing course of practical instruction at home or in our schools; graduates admitted to Union and Master Plumbers' Association; positions secured. Coyne Bros. Co. Plumbing Schools, 239 10th Av., New York; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Louis, Mo. Free catalogue.

WANTED—Man and wife for janitor of school. Apply in person Tuesday morning, before 12 o'clock, 448 Richmond Terrace, St. George, Staten Island.

WANTED—Men and women to represent us on a good paying proposition; modern and agreeable work. Lay, 145 8th Av., New York.

WANTED—Church organist for Ohio; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT wishes work evenings and Saturdays; audits, statements, trial balances, bookkeeping, investigations, &c.; terms moderate; references. Accountant, 66 East 8th St.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, competent, thorough; unexceptionable references. H. B. S., 199 Times Downtown.

Butlers.

BUTLER, VALET.—English; 3 years and 4 years previous; go anywhere. Ralph, 1,364 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—31 years; 5 feet 11; good horse trainer; work all round; personal references. B., Box 334 Times, Times Square.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent rererences. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN, 30, Protestant, executive ability, desires position as private secretary, any fiduciary position; typewriter, draughtsman; understands mechanics, building construction, estate management, correspondence; go anywhere. Executive, Box 140 Times Downtown.

PLASTERER, &c.—Carton-pierre workman and plasterer; moderate wages. Andrew, 416 West Broadway.

WATCHMAN, night or day; age 30; references, temperate. J. G., 1,364 Broadway.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Carpenter shop for sale, 25x50, ground floor; plate front; electric power machines, lumber, and hardware; long established jobbing and dumbwaiter trade; long lease; good chance for a dumbwaiter mechanic; for cash, $3,000; no agents. E. Buerger, 2,315 2d Av.

Attractive special magazine opportunity; has fair circulation, good name, $10,000 advertising; excellent chance for solicitor to enter publishing; $10,000 required. Write or call, Emerson P. Harris, 253 Broadway.

I can sell your patent; booklet mailed free; fifteen years' experience; patent sales exclusively. Call, write, or telephone, William E. Hoyt, patent sales specialist, 290 B'way, New York.

Book Store.—Bargain; opportunity for person small capital. Call immediately, 1,126 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Coats and skirts for ladies of any kind. For references write or call. Causi Vinto, 339 East 12th St.

Madison Av., 1,004.—Half handsome millinery store, suitable for first-class business; newly decorated.

NEW POLICE REGIME STARTS AT NOON TO-DAY

Gen. Bingham Faces His Debut with Cheerfulness.

HASN'T CHOSEN HIS DEPUTIES

Last Words from McAdoo—They Are Keep Your Eye on the Traffic Problem.

Gen. Theodore Bingham, the newly appointed Police Commissioner, advanced from Bronxville yesterday afternoon upon New York. The General was accompanied by his wife. He entrenched himself in the Manhattan Hotel and awaited developments.

"No, there is nothing new," Gen. Bingham said to THE TIMES reporter, when he had seen that a box of papers had been properly placed by the side of an impromptu desk. "And I'm sorry, too, for your sake, because the newspapers are starting out by treating me so finely that I'm sorry I can't give you all a story whenever you want it. But we can't make things, you know.

"All I know is that I go in to-morrow, and that I have talked with my secretary and like him immensely. About my deputies? Oh, I don't know the first thing about them yet. They will be attended to later. I have seen the Mayor himself only once or twice, but we will have things started pretty soon."

It is planned that the old police régime shall give place to the new at noon to-day.

Attempts were made yesterday to find out what Mayor McClellan thinks of retiring Police Commissioner McAdoo's intimation that he has not acted like a perfect gentleman, but the Mayor was at Princeton and had nothing to say.

Mr. McAdoo, on his part, had nothing to say yesterday about the last transfers made under his administration and announced on Saturday night. Mr. McAdoo did say something, however, about the future of traffic regulation and the effect upon that problem of the decision of the Appellate Division, Second Department, upholding Justice Gaynor's ruling that the police have no right to close streets to vehicles.

This decision, which was by a vote of three Justices to two, has been regarded as breaking down the traffic restrictions and regulations inaugurated by the Police Department under the McAdoo régime. Whether an appeal will be taken or not will rest with the new Commissioner. Had Mr. McAdoo remained in office there is no doubt that the case would have been appealed, for traffic regulation along the lines the decision upsets has been very close to Mr. McAdoo's heart.

"One of the regrets I have in leaving office," said Mr. McAdoo last night, "is that the traffic ordinances are left in this doubtful state. I regard the traffic problem in this city as one of the most important with which we have to deal. If the public loses interest in the progress made so far in dealing with this problem the solution is lost. The interests against traffic regulation are powerful and strong, and if the people do not wish to see the city return to the congested and disorderly conditions of a few months ago they had better watch out.

"If there is any doubt as to the powers of the Police Commissioner in this matter, the Legislature should be invoked at once to strengthen them. Wherever the Commissioner's power is weak in this regard it should be strengthened, and I have no doubt, if the situation is put before the Legislature in its true light, there will be no trouble in obtaining such acts as will be necessary.

"Another thing. The time will soon come when the ropes and stanchions inclosing the safety zones will be no longer efficacious. I had hoped to see them replaced with granite copings and with lamps at night. The safety zones, in other words, should be made permanent.

"The whole problem of traffic regulation is a most important one. It is one to which I have devoted a great deal of thought, and its development, though out of office, I shall watch with interest."

CONSUMPTION CURED HERE.

Post-Graduate Hospital Points Out the Efficacy of Its Treatment.

The Trustees of the New York Post-Graduate Hospital, in their annual report, just issued, call particular attention to the fact that tuberculosis can be cured right in this city, in its early stages at least, while the patients are living at home.

It is only a few years since that the promulgation of such a doctrine would have been scoffed at by medical men. But the staff of the Post-Graduate Hospital has settled the question beyond a doubt, the report says.

An annex to the hospital was established about two years ago, for the safe treatment of consumption, and its first year's work was successful. The last year has shown even better results. What has been demonstrated thoroughly is that victims of the disease may be cured in New York City.

The dispensary and annex will probably not be enlarged beyond the present capacity, unless an unexpected gift of a very large sum of money is received for that purpose. There is already room to prove the practicability and efficacy of the treatment of poor artisans unable to leave New York for a better climate.

The treatment given at the dispensary is special and personal. The number of patients taken care of in the hospital proper (suffering from all ailments) during the year was 3,579, and more than 70 per cent. of these were free cases. The number of free days of hospital cases was 43,276. The number of free patients treated in the dispensary 21,519, while the number of free visits by patients to the dispensary was 95,142.

The hospital hopes soon to cancel its entire debt. A large legacy from the late Margarette A. Jones greatly enlarged the hospital's facilities for good work. The hospital has also been promised $100,000 contingent upon the hospital raising a like amount. A goodly proportion of this sum has already been obtained.

DYING IN HOSPITAL UNKNOWN.

Woman Found on Williamsburg Plaza Stricken with Paralysis.

There is in the Williamsburg Hospital an elderly, well-dressed woman whom the hospital authorities and the police have been unable to identify. More than a hundred persons in search of missing relatives or friends have called at the institution, but none has recognized her.

She was found early on last Thursday morning in the rain on the Brooklyn plaza of the Williamsburg Bridge. Magistrate Higginbotham, in the Lee Avenue Court, whither she was taken, summoned an ambulance surgeon, and, learning that the woman was paralyzed in her larynx and her fingers, had her taken to the hospital. Her right side became paralyzed yesterday, and the doctors held out only slight hopes for her recovery.

The woman has gray hair, brown eyes, sharp features, weighs about 140 pounds, and is 5 feet 7 inches tall. She wore a fur boa, black bonnet, black cloak with the business mark "A. S." inside, white shirtwaist, black skirt, and laced shoes. Her hands are white and soft, indicating that she was not used to hard labor. Around her neck was a scapula, and she had gold eyeglasses.

Always Remember the Full Name Laxative Bromo Quinine

Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

E. W. Grove on every box. 25c.

Opens To-Morrow Morning

And it will be a Sale entirely different from the "Epidemic of Sales" that will be rampant in New York this month.

No ½ off—No Sacrifice Yelling—No Calamity Whining—No Clothing described as $25.00 Values for $9.98.

BUT We will give **Real Substantial Values** that are certain to astound both the trade and the public.

Sale Opens with Large Stocks of

OVERCOATS of QUALITY

Prices Range $23.50, $19.50, $17, $14, $11, $8.50

MEN WHO PAY CASH INVESTIGATE.

AT BROADWAY AND CHAMBERS STREET.

CLERGYMAN-BUILDER NOT GUILTY OF NEGLECT

The Rev. Mr. Tyndall Is Honorably Discharged in Court.

PART OF GIRLS' HOME FELL

He Directed the Work Himself to Eke Out Small Fund—Parishioners in Court Rejoice.

With men and women of his congregation surrounding him, the Rev. Mr. Henry M. Tyndall, pastor of the People's Tabernacle in East 102d Street, was arraigned and honorably discharged yesterday in the Harlem Court. The clergyman was accused of criminal negligence in connection with the collapse of a part of a building intended to be a home for working girls.

Funds raised for this building were small, and the pastor determined to do the work himself, assisted by a number of hired workmen. He studied up the details of construction, and, with the architect's plans went to work on the building.

The building partly collapsed Saturday morning, the result of a workman's mistake in removing one of the concrete mold supports before the cement had properly set. A part of the fourth floor fell, striking the third floor, and carrying down a part of that. A piece of one of the side walls was also carried down.

Two Italian laborers who were below were caught in the collapse, and it took two hours to dig them out. One of them was badly hurt. The Rev. Mr. Tyndall was taken to the East 104th Street Station and later to the Harlem Court, where he was paroled. Later on a formal charge of criminal negligence was made against him as a matter of form by the police, and upon this charge he was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Mayo.

Pastor Tyndall appeared to be greatly distressed by his trouble. He explained that there had been a deplorable accident in the work, due to a workman's mistake. Magistrate Mayo asked some questions about the kind of construction and the materials used, which Pastor Tyndall answered, showing that he had used good materials, and that care had been taken in the mixing of the cements.

"This is a very unfortunate accident," said the Magistrate, with evident sympathy for the minister, "and I cannot see any indication of anything to support a charge of criminal negligence. I will discharge you, and I hope that your work will go on successfully from this time on. I wish you a happy New Year. If anything should come of this matter in the future I wish that you would let me know of it."

The pastor's women friends wept anew as he was discharged, and followed him out of the courtroom.

The Rev. Mr. Tyndall went at once to his church. The congregation stood up silently as the pastor entered. He took a seat in the rear of the room. He was too much upset to attempt to conduct the morning service, and the Rev. Albert Stewart preached.

No reference to the accident was made in the sermon, which was from the fifth chapter of the Gospel of St. Matthew, but the congregation was deeply affected when the verse that advises submission to the law, "And whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain," was read.

HAYES'S LAST APPOINTMENT.

Makes a Fire Boat Engineer a Uniformed Member of the Department.

Practically the last appointment of Nicholas Hayes, as Fire Commissioner, became known yesterday when it was announced that he had appointed John Conway, engineer of the fire boat Abram S. Hewitt for a number of years, to a position in the department, with the rank and title of uniformed marine engineer.

The appointment is the first made under the new law providing that engineers of fire boats in New York, heretofore classed as civilian employes and not uniformed, might be appointed as uniformed members of the Fire Department. Conway's salary will be the same as it was when he was simply a civilian employe of the department, but he will be entitled to retirement on a pension.

Commissioner Hayes also added Battalion Chief Richard W. Callaghan to the list of battalion chiefs promoted by him to be deputy chiefs.

MESSENGER ENDS HIS LIFE.

Huston, at Age of 30, Was Still Delivering Telegrams.

John F. Huston, 30 years old, for the last twenty years employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company as a messenger, committed suicide yesterday by inhaling illuminating gas in Starr's Hotel, at 316 Greenwich Street. Huston lived at 57 Madison Street, and was employed in the telegraph office at Greenwich and Jay Streets. On a table was the following note:

"I am turning in my checks and while I am writing these few lines, the gas is smelling fine. A few pennies that I owe there is enough coming to me to pay. For flowers I want none, just a plain funeral at 57 Madison Street.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN F. HUSTON.

The police are unable to find any reason for the man's act except that he was tired of living the life of a messenger.

Miller Freed on Robbery Charge.

Alexander L. Miller of 464 West Twentieth Street, who was arrested two days ago on a charge of holding up and robbing Ernest Balzer, a clerk at the Waldorf-Astoria, was discharged in the West Side Police Court yesterday. Balzer was unable to identify Miller.

To-day we take a good resolution.

For this season we made up a quantity of "Tourist" overcoats—the rough and ready coats which you've seen worn so much the last two or three years.

But these "Tourists" are primarily blustery storm coats.

And there haven't been any blustery storms.

The result is that New Years finds us with some 2300 "Tourists", which we want to start right off on their tours.

The majority of them have been priced from $28 to $40, and nearly fifty styles are represented.

Our stores are closed to-day, but to-morrow $20 buys any "Tourist" we have.

Young men's "Tourists", sizes 33, 34, 35, are reduced to $18.

"Happy New Year!"

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

PUGILISTIC BANKERS FREED.

Messrs. Zimmermann and Scully Had Trouble on a Car.

Leopold Zimmermann of the banking firm of Zimmermann & Forshay of 9 Wall Street and John S. Scully, Jr., of the same address, who were arrested on Saturday afternoon on the charge of having assaulted a conductor and a motorman of a Second Avenue car, where in the Tombs Court yesterday. Their cases, however, did not get further than the Complaint Clerk, for almost immediately afterward the complainants decided not to press the charge.

The trouble took place at the Post Office loop. Zimmermann is lame, and Scully was assisting him. The two men stood at the loop trying to get on a Second Avenue car. Two passed without stopping. When the third swung around the loop Scully jumped aboard and pulled the bell rope. William Cahill, the conductor, and Scully were soon saying things to each other, and in another minute there was a fight.

Then Zimmermann scrambled on the platform, and met the motorman, B. H. Gaffen. Zimmermann landed on Gaffen's nose with such violence that three handkerchiefs were necessary to repair the damage. The police arrived, and yesterday's court proceedings were the result.

PINNED BETWEEN TWO CARS.

Victim of Elevated Road Mishap May Lose a Leg.

John Lehr, 28 years old, an engineer who lives at 426 East Ninth Street, was thrown between the second and third cars of a southbound Second Avenue elevated train by the sudden stopping of the train at the Fourteenth Street station last night. He was so badly hurt that it is thought by the physicians at Bellevue Hospital that his right leg will have to be amputated. The accident took place in sight of more than a hundred persons who crowded the station platform.

Lehr was making his way from the third to the second car just as the train drew up at the station, when he fell. A passenger pulled the emergency brake cord and the train stopped.

Lehr's right leg was caught between the two platforms. He was still pinned fast when an ambulance arrived from Bellevue. Dr. Benedict Administered an opiate at once, and then urged that the train be moved. It was then that Lehr was released. The injured man was taken to the hospital.

AMUSEMENTS

HAPPY NEW YEAR'S MAT. TO-DAY.

GRAND GEO. M. COHAN **M. COHAN'S**

A Original Co. in Little Johnny Jones.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
This Afternoon, Mat. at 2:30, (pop. prices)—HAENSEL UND GRETEL. Abarbanell, Alten, Homer, Weed; Goritz. Conductor, Franko. Prices, 75c., $1, $1.50, $3.
This Evening at 8—RIGOLETTO. Sembrich, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Caruso, Scotti, Journet; Begue, Muhlmann, Dufriche. Cond., Vigna.
Wed. Ev., Jan. 3, at 8—FAUST. Emma Eames, Bauermeister, Jacoby; Caruso, Scotti, Plancon. Conductor, Franko.
Fri. Eve., Jan. 5, at 7.45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Walker; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 6, at 2—LA SONNAMBULA. Sembrich, Jomelli, Bauermeister; Caruso, Plancon, Begue. Conductor, Vigna.
Sat. Eve., Jan. 6, at 8, at pop. prices—LOHENGRIN. Rappold, Homer; Dippel, Goritz, Journet, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.

Parsifal 3 EVENINGS, Thurs., Jan. 11, 18, 25, at 5 o'clock.
ONLY MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, Thursday, Feb. 22, at 11:30 A. M.
REGULAR OPERA PRICES.
Sale of Seats begins THIS MORNING at 9.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PL. THEATRE. To-day Matinee, "Schneewittchen und die Zwerge." To-night, Abarbanell in "Mamselle Nitouche."

NEW AMSTERDAM Theatre, 42 St. West of Bway.
BEGINNING TO-NIGHT, 8:15,
KLAW & ERLANGER present PAY TEMPLETON in GEO. M. COHAN'S NEW PLAY,
"45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY"
(Business Direction SAM. H. HARRIS).

Broadway Thea., B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2.
LAST 2 WEEKS. XTRA MAT. TO-DAY, 2.
George Edwardes' London Co.
VERONIQUE with RUTH VINCENT.
$100 Reward—WHAT IS A GAZEKA?

LIBERTY Theatre, 42 St., west of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day & Sat.
Last Week. Xtra Mat. To-day 2:15
THE GINGERBREAD MAN
Jan. 8—THE CLANSMAN. Seats Thurs

NewYork Theatre, B'way & 45 St. Ev. 8:15. PRICES $1.00, 75c., 50c., 25c. Pop. Mat. Wed., 25-50-75c. Reg. Mat. Sat
Last Two Weeks. Xtra Mat. To-day
RICHARD CARLE "THE MAYOR OF TOKIO."

BELASCO Theatre. Ev. 8. Mat. To-day, 2. Last Extra Mat. Next Thurs.
DAVID BELASCO presents
BLANCHE BATES in THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST. By David Belasco
ACADEMY of MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
MATINEE TO-DAY—TWO WEEKS ONLY
DAVID BELASCO presents
BERTHA GALLAND
In the Successful Comedy,
SWEET KITTY BELLAIRS.
No Wednesday Matinee This Week.
Popular Prices. Mat. Sat., 2. Eve. 8.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. 421st Time in N. Y. To-night. Mat. Sat. 2. Evs. 8:15.
EXTRA MAT. TO-DAY AT 2.
DAVID BELASCO presents, 2d Year in N.Y.
WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER.

FIELDS 42d St., W. of B'way. $1.00 Mats. Wed. & Sat. TO-NIGHT
LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN in JULIE BONBON.

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. $1 Mat. To-day, Evs. at 8:15. Wed. & Sat.
THE BABES AND THE BARON

CASINO B'way & 39. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day. Best Seats $1 at Mats. Thurs., Sat.
THE EARL AND THE GIRL with Eddie Foy.

ANGLIN Princess, B'way & 29. Tel. 2848 Mad. Ev. 8:15. LAST 2 WEEKS.
MISS ANGLIN in ZIRA. Mats. To-day, Thur., Sat.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
Friday, Jan. 5, at 2:30; Saturday, Jan. 6, at 8:15.
Conductor, Wassily Safonoff, of Moscow.
Soloist, Jean Gerardy, 'Cello.
Program: Summernight's Dream, Mendelssohn; Symphony, "Manfred," Tschaikowsky; 'Cello Concerto, Jongeus; Overture, "Egmont," Beethoven. TWO EXTRA CONCERTS.
Fri., Jan. 12, at 2:30; Sat., Jan. 13, at 8:15.
WASSILY SAFONOFF.
ADELE AUS DER OHE.
TSCHAIKOWSKY PROGRAM.
PATHETIQUE SYMPHONY.
USUAL PRICES.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN 215 West 57th St.
Dec. 23 to Jan. 20 inclusive
9 A. M. to 6 P. M. — 8 to 10 P. M.
81st ANNUAL EXHIBITION
ADMISSION ..... 50c.

CARNEGIE HALL, Monday, Jan. 8, 8:15 P.M.
PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA,
80 Musicians—Fritz Scheel, Conductor.
ARTHUR RUBINSTEIN
The New Polish Pianist—Soloist.
Programme of interesting works.
Tickets $1.50, $1 and 75c., at Carnegie Hall and Wm. Knabe & Co., Fifth Av. and 20th St. Knabe Piano Used.

JOE WEBER'S MUSIC HALL
TO-NIGHT AT 8
Joe Weber's All-Star Co.
In the New Medley of Mirth, Melody & Madness
TWIDDLE-TWADDLE
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
SEATS SELLING 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

Mr. Loudon G. Charlton announces
Mendelssohn Hall, Tom'w Aft. & Jan. 8, 16
ALFRED REISENAUER 3 PIANO RECITALS.
Prices, $1, $1.50. Box Office & Agencies.
Mendelssohn Hall, Afts. Jan. 4, 13.
MR. DAVID BISPHAM 2 SONG RECITALS.
Prices, $1, $1.50. Box Office & Agencies.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15
Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St., bet. 4th & 8th Ave. | Mat. Daily
McWatters & Tyson, Hoch, Elton & Co., Klein, Ott Bros. & Nicholson, Fields & Wolley, others.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Ev. 8:15. Matinee, 2:15.
Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat.
MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. BARRIE'S PETER PAN

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat.
Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in J. M. Barrie's play, Alice-Sit-By-The-Fire.
Also PANTALOON with Lionel Barrymore.

Knickerbocker B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8:15
Mat. Sat. only, 2:15.
FRITZI SCHEFF IN MLLE. MODISTE.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15
EXTRA SAPHO MATINEE TO-DAY.
LAST WEEK OLGA NETHERSOLE
To-day Mat., To-night, also Tues. & Wed. Nights & Sat. Mat., SAPHO
Thur. Night, The Second Mrs. Tanqueray
Fri. Night (1st time in this role), Magda
Sat. Night (Farewell), The Labyrinth
Next Mon.—COMING THRO' THE RYE.

DALY'S THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Reg. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
BEGINNING TO-DAY MATINEE
THE CROSSING By Winston Churchill & Louis Evan Shipman

Hudson THEATRE, 44th St. E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mat. To-day, Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
XTRA. MATINEE TO-DAY.
Robert Loraine in Bernard Shaw's Man and Superman.

SAVOY THEATRE, B'way & 34th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day, Thurs. & Sat.
JAMES K. HACKETT and MARY MANNERING in Alfred Sutro's Walls of Jericho

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day, Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
THE LION AND THE MOUSE.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
OPENS TO-MORROW. CLOSES SATURDAY.
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SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL SHOW.
Grand Display of All Breeds, Pretty Pigeons, Game Birds, Bantams, Fancy Fowl, Exhibition Yards, Incubators, Song and Caged Birds, Cavies, Rabbits, New York's Cat Show, under direction of Atlantic Cat Club, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.
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Best Seats Nghts & Sat. Mat. $1.50. Wed. Mat. $1.00.
AS YE SOW New Year's Matinee To-day.

Mendelssohn Hall. Tuesday, Jan. 2, at 8:15.
Boston Symphony Quartet
Messrs. Willy Hess, Otto Roth, Emile Ferir, Heinrich Warnke.
Assisted by S. STOJOWSKI, Pianist
Tickets at Mendelssohn Hall and Luckhardt & Belder's, 10 East 17th St., $1.50 and $1.00.

NEW YORK MAT. DAILY
Hippodrome
THOMPSON & DUNDY, MANAGERS
A SOCIETY CIRCUS
WITH COURT OF THE GOLDEN FOUNTAINS
SOUSA AND HIS BAND NEXT SUNDAY EVENING.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-day, 15, 25, 35, 50 & 75c. THOMAS E. SHEA AND THE BELLS.

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MURRAY HILL 42d St. & Lex. Av. Mat. To-day. 25, 35, 50, 75c. SKY FARM

Colonial Prince of Pilsen Girls with Truly Shattuck, Felix, Barry & Daily Mats. 25 Barry, Jewel's Manikins, R. J. Rose, 4 Milons & others.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; with fresh westerly winds.

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UNITED CITY DELEGATES COULD GET SPEAKERSHIP

Politicians Believe Solid Front Would Down Wadsworth.

BRIBERY PLAN IS CHARGED

Franchot Says Proposal of a Secret Ballot Is in the Interest of Corruption.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—New York City can have the Speakership if the Republican members from the metropolis stand unitedly for the city candidate. That appears to be the situation, after diligent inquiry to-night among the members of the Assembly and the politicians who have gathered here for the contest over the Assembly organization, the first contest of its kind in ten years.

State Chairman Odell arrived here again this evening full of fight. After conferring with those who are managing Assemblyman Merritt's candidacy, he declared that Mr. Wadsworth surely would be beaten. He did not predict Merritt's election. There seems to be a fair chance for J. Mayhew Wainwright of Westchester, the candidate for whom a majority of the New York City Republican members have already declared. It appears that when he came to Albany yesterday for his brief and thus far unexplained visit, he did not return to Newburg, as was stated, but went to Troy, and had an extended conference with former Gov. Frank S. Black at his office. Nothing can be learned as to the purpose or results of the conference.

Congressman Herbert Parsons, President of the New York County Republican Committee, also reached the city this evening. He had been preceded by Thomas W. Whittle, the new Secretary of the Republican county organization. Congressman Parsons admitted that he was here to give advice to the New York County Republican Assemblymen if they sought it from him, and said that advice would be that they support Mr. Wadsworth.

"The election of Mr. Wainwright or any man as Speaker, other than Mr. Wadsworth," he said, "will be claimed by ex-Gov. Odell as an Odell victory, just as he intended to claim the election of Mr. Strasbourger and Mr. Neal in the County Committee as an Odell victory. I know Mr. Wainwright very well and admire him greatly. But in my opinion the basis of the boom of his candidacy, no matter how well intentioned the New York County members who are supporting him may be, rests on ex-Gov. Odell."

Mr. Parsons admits that he finds himself in a most paradoxical position. It was he who first suggested to the New York City members that they get together and support Mr. Wainwright's candidacy. It was Ezra P. Prentice, the Member of Assembly from Mr. Parsons's home district, who proposed to the first conference of New York County Republican Assemblymen that Mr. Wainwright be made their candidate. The suggestion did not seem to meet with much favor at that time. Now the New York County Republicans, a majority of them at least, have come out for Mr. Wainwright, and Mr. Parsons and Mr. Prentice both disapprove of their action.

The explanation the latter give of their seeming inconsistency is that the candidacy of Mr. Wainwright is not now to be viewed in the same light that it was when they first suggested that Mr. Wainwright be supported by the city delegation. At that time there were half a dozen or more candidates in the field. If Mr. Wainwright had won as against half a dozen or more contestants the result, they say, would have been eminently satisfactory, for they profess to hold Mr. Wainwright in the highest esteem both as a man and as a legislator. But when the contest narrowed to Mr. Wadsworth, as the proclaimed candidate of Gov. Higgins, and Mr. Merritt as the favorite of State Chairman Odell, the issue became clear-cut.

It was, Messrs. Parsons and Prentice say, whether or not Gov. Higgins should be sustained or his action in openly espousing the candidacy of Mr. Wadsworth repudiated. If Mr. Wainwright were to win his victory undoubtedly would afford a good basis for the claim on the part of Chairman Odell and his friends that they had prevented Gov. Higgins from carrying out his announced programme to put the youthful member from Livingston in the Speaker's chair.

Mr. Parsons and Mr. Prentice believe that it is of more importance that Gov. Higgins should not suffer a defeat than that New York should have the Speakership. In that belief they will work for Mr. Wadsworth. That issue is being taken with them by many New York County Republicans became known to-night through the admission of Mr. Prentice that he was bombarded with telegrams from Republicans in his district demanding that he come out in support of Mr. Wainwright.

Mervin C. Stanley, the member from the Nineteenth New York, who is the leader of the movement among the New York Republicans in favor of Mr. Wainwright, was here throughout the day. Before his departure to-night Mr. Stanley said that he and his colleagues, to the number of probably twenty-five, would make the best fight they knew how for Mr. Wainwright as a New York City candidate on an anti-boss platform. He denied that the support of Mr. Wainwright by himself and other New York City Republicans was a move in the interests of the Odell forces.

"We are all anti-Odell," he declared.

"Would you regard as 'tainted' the Odell strength if it went to support Wainwright?" he was asked.

"The American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions accepted what was called 'tainted money' and used it for good purposes," Mr. Stanley replied.

Unquestionably the candidacy of Mr. Wadsworth is losing ground. A week ago Gov. Higgins, George W. Aldridge, Superintendent of Public Works Franchot, and Secretary of State O'Brien, who are the

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TROOPERS STOP RUNAWAYS.

John J. Robinson, Owner, Thrown from Brougham, Breaks His Leg.

The crowd of New Year's Day pleasure drivers on Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon was thrilled by the spectacle of a handsome team of horses, drawing a brougham, dashing madly down the boulevard, with the owner of the turnout risking his life in an effort to reach the box and aid his coachman, and two mounted members of Troop C galloping in pursuit of the runaways. The crowd saw the team dash into a curb, throwing the driver and his employer, injuring both, and then speed on for several blocks before being overhauled and stopped by the troopers, Sergts. Christopher Wilson and James Howlett.

The owner of the brougham is John J. Robinson, who lives at 878 Park Place, Brooklyn, and is a member of the wholesale millinery firm of John J. Robinson & Co., in Manhattan. Yesterday Mr. Robinson, with his wife and their young son and daughter, went for a drive, with their coachman, John O'Connor, on the box of the brougham. One of Mr. Robinson's coach team being ill, O'Connor had put a strange horse to the pole in its place.

On the way home they were passing out of Prospect Park to the Plaza when the strange horse got the bit in his teeth and began to act unruly. Going up Eastern Parkway Mr. Robinson noticed that something was wrong. Opening a door of the brougham he called to the coachman, but O'Connor did not reply. Mr. Robinson then saw that the team was beyond the driver's control.

The horses were just breaking into a gallop when Mr. Robinson, who is a skilled reinsman, got out on the step of the carriage and started to climb up to the box to get hold of the lines. With the team dashing down the slope near the Brooklyn Institute, and the carriage swaying violently, Mr. Robinson found his position a perilous one, and several times he was nearly thrown off.

He had almost succeeded in reaching the driver's side when the runaways reached Bedford Avenue. They were dashing straight for the Slocum Statue when O'Connor by a desperate effort pulled them over to the left. A forewheel of the brougham struck the street curb and the driver and Mr. Robinson were hurled to the ground. The horses continued on up the Parkway, with Wilson and Howlett of Troop C in pursuit.

The guardsmen had been out on the road for a ride, and were returning to the North Portland Avenue Armory when the runaways passed them. They put spurs to their mounts and had been pursuing for several blocks when Mr. Robinson and his driver were thrown.

The pursuit by the cavalrymen was a thrilling spectacle. They gained little by little until the head of one troop horse was at the withers of one of the runaways. The other trooper drew up on the other side and both caught the runaways by the bridles.

As they were pulling them up, one of the brougham team fell, almost dragging the troopers down with it. The guardsmen dismounted and assisted Mrs. Robinson and her children from the brougham, a door of which had been torn off.

Both Mr. Robinson and O'Connor were stunned when picked up. An ambulance surgeon, who was called from St. Mary's Hospital, found that Mr. Robinson's left leg had been fractured in four places just above the ankle. He was taken home. O'Connor escaped with several painful bruises. Mrs. Robinson and the children suffered from shock, but were otherwise uninjured.

WE MAY BAR BOMBARDMENT.

Two of Our Ships at Port Which Morales Threatens to Shell.

CAPE HAITIEN, Jan. 1.—The report that the Morales cruiser Independencia yesterday landed 250 men near Puerto Plata and in the name of President Morales notified the Governor of Puerto Plata that the port would be attacked by sea and land if it did not surrender within twenty-four hours is confirmed.

The American warships off Puerto Plata will take on board non-combatants who may desire to seek refuge under the American flag.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Cable advices from Santo Domingo are to the effect that there is little probability of a bombardment of Puerto Plata by the Morales gunboat Independencia.

The Nashville and Scorpion are now in that harbor, and negotiations are in progress which make it probable that, as Capt. Dillingham did at Monte Cristi two years ago, the American commander will warn both factions of the Santo Domingans to fight outside the town if they desire to fight at all.

LET FITZ SUE, SAYS MILLER.

Wants an Airing of Charges About the Pugilist's Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKLIN, Penn., Jan. 1.—"Well, this is about the worst case I ever have heard of. Wonder if they think I'm an amateur?" remarked Major Charles S. Miller at his home on Miller Hill to-day when he saw a telegram saying that the manager of Bob Fitzsimmons had employed an attorney to bring suit for $100,000 damages for alienating the affections of Mrs. Fitzsimmons.

"I wasn't born yesterday, and this gang will find it out," he added.

"Sue, will they? Well, I know a game worth two of theirs. They have not a leg to stand on—not from Mrs. Fitzsimmons down to this manager, Leon Friedman. Now I want the outfit to make good. They have used my name long enough. Let them come in and press the suit they threaten to make or I'll get them."

THE DEWEY WEATHERS GALE.

Drydock's Good Progress Reported by Wireless to Annapolis.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The following wireless message regarding the drydock Dewey was received at the Washington Navy Yard this forenoon:

At 8 P. M. Sunday blowing southeast gale, heavy rain. The barometer falling; heavy sea. Indications of a nasty night. Slow progress. At 4:35 P. M. the Glacier sent a towline to the forward starboard corner of the dock, but she was compelled to let go at 5:30. The Glacier could not steer the dock. Making good weather of it. One hundred and ninety miles southeast of Cape Henry.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 1.—A wireless message from Commander H. H. Hosley, on board drydock Dewey, was received at noon to-day at the Naval Academy.

It reported that the Dewey was 290 miles southeast of Cape Henry at that time, that moderate weather prevailed, and that an average speed of 3½ knots an hour was being maintained.

MAYOR M'CLELLAN'S SECOND INAUGURAL

Declares That He Is Taking Office for the Last Time.

SWEARS IN APPOINTEES

Asks Subordinates to Co-operate With Him in Giving the City an Honest Government.

Declaring that he was entering his last public office, Mayor McClellan yesterday began his second term as executive head of the city. The Mayor's words, which were delivered in the course of his address to his new official family, caused much comment.

The second inauguration of the Mayor was a quiet affair, and was marked by the almost total absence of that enthusiasm which was so strong a feature two years ago. At no time in the Mayor's address, or at its close, was there a single handclap or other sign of applause, and only the faintest ripple of applause greeted him as he made his way from his private suite to the main reception hall to face his audience.

It was noticeable that there was not a single Tammany leader present during the ceremony except the two Tammany men the Mayor had reappointed to office, and three who had come to the City Hall to be sworn in for reappointment by Borough President Ahearn. Two district leaders, Thomas E. Rush and Thomas H. O'Neil, were in the Mayor's office in the morning for a short time, but they left before the inaugural ceremonies began, and only City Chamberlain Patrick Keenan and Correction Commissioner Lantry represented Tammany Hall in the line that formed to extend felicitations to the Mayor.

Every Tammany leader who could get out of the city had gone away for the day. The Mayor plainly was nervous. When he had finished speaking he rushed the receiving line by him as fast as he could for fifteen minutes, after which, ignoring the others who were waiting to shake hands, he hurred back to his private office and swore in a few officials who had not been there early in the day.

The Mayor first appeared at City Hall at 10 o'clock in the morning, when he found several of his new Commissioners waiting to take their oaths of office. John H. O'Brien, his former secretary, who is now Fire Commissioner, was the first to sign the oath book. Then the Mayor swore in Frank M. O'Brien, the new Commissioner's brother, as his secretary. William A. Willis was then sworn in as assistant secretary to the Mayor. Mr. Willis was appointed from the newspaper ranks. His salary is $4,000 a year. Then came the President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, William F. Baker, who was reappointed. Police Commissioner Bingham followed. At noon the Mayor left to make his address in the main room.

About six hundred persons were crowded into the City Hall, congregating around the main room, when the Mayor entered at two minutes past noon. Of this number one hundred and fifty were policemen sent to preserve order. The Mayor looked nervous and worried as he entered the room, with his jaws set and a stern look on his face. There was slight applause along the line in the corridor as he entered, but none in the main room.

The Mayor faced the men he had selected for office and said:

"In assuming the office of Mayor, the last public office which in all human probability I shall ever fill, I feel that I ought emphatically to tell you—the heads of departments—what I expect of you and what you may expect of me.

"When I accepted the nomination of the Democratic party three months ago I said that should I be re-elected membership in my first Administration would not of itself entitle any man to retention in any post; that if I believed the retention or removal of any department head would best serve the public interest I should act accordingly. I meant every word I said, and I have kept my word.

"The path of duty is not strewn with roses, but it is well marked and clearly defined. There is no excuse for not following it. At its end the traveler at least has the reward of the consciousness of having done his best.

"You, gentlemen, owe your appointment solely to the fact that I believe you are well qualified for the offices to which I have appointed you. I have never spared myself in work; I do not intend to spare you. I shall hold you to a strict and efficient performance of your duty, and should any of you fail in reaching the standard which I shall require I shall not hesitate to remove you.

"I expect you to co-operate with each other for the city's good. Your duties so overlay that co-operation is essential; but by co-operation I do not mean interference. For the purpose of securing harmonious action, I shall take advantage of that provision of the charter which permits me to call you together in council from time to time.

"I ask of you but one qualification in your subordinates, and that is efficiency. I shall expect you to consult me upon any changes you may make, and I shall hold you responsible for the work of your several departments. I demand of all my subordinates their help and their loyalty, the best that they can give in the city's interest.

"I ask of the Borough Presidents, who are absolutely independent of me and responsible only to the Governor, their aid and co-operation.

"In entering upon my last term of public office, I do so with but one ambition, and that is to fulfil my pre-election pledges, to give this city a clean, efficient, and honest government. If at the end of six years' service as Mayor I can retire into private life conscious that the city has advanced in good government and in civic righteousness, that municipal standards have been raised, and that I leave New York even a little better than I found her, I shall feel that six years of hard work have not been in vain."

As soon as the speech was over Police Commissioner Bingham stepped up to the Mayor to be the first to shake hands. The Mayor grasped the Commissioner's hand and hurried him along, remarking:

"Get right up to Police Headquarters and get to work."

Gen. Charles E. Furlong of the Amen Corner was the only man in the line who had a chance to say anything to the Mayor. The rest got quick handshakes and were hurried on their way. After the Mayor had finished swearing in the rest of this official family he, too, left the building and went to his home in Washington Square.

The various heads of departments left for their respective offices and took charge, although no attempt was made to transact business, because of the legal holiday. A few appointments were announced, but the bulk will not be made until after the heads of departments have had a chance to talk over things with the Mayor to-day.

Water Commissioner Ellison announced that he had reappointed Joseph W. Savage to be Water Register at $4,000 a year. Mr. Savage was first appointed two years ago by Commissioner Oakley.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission announced the appointment of Frank A. Spencer to be Secretary to succeed Henry Berlinger. The salary is $5,000. Spencer has been Labor Clerk in the office since 1898. It was said at the City Hall that Bridge Commissioner Stevenson would make Mortimer J. Brown his deputy if Mayor McClellan would consent. Brown now is in charge of the real estate bureau in the Controller's office.

ENGLAND BARS IMMIGRANTS.

Aliens Act Now in Operation—Being Enforced Rigorously.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The Aliens act passed at the last session of Parliament came into force to-day.

The first effect of the new law was that the immigration officers refused to permit the landing of twenty-four of a batch of forty-two immigrants from Germany.

Most of the aliens arriving at British ports to-day successfully passed the medical examination under the new act, but many were rejected because they did not possess £5. Numbers of them were Russian refugees and these protested volubly in astonishment at admission being refused. Fifteen such rejected immigrants were subsequently passed by the Aliens Board on the ground of being political refugees; but the steamship companies were warned that no more would be admitted.

An unforeseen effect of the new act is the virtual abolition of third class traffic between Great Britain and Belgium owing to the Belgian State railways refusing to accept the responsibility of carrying third class passengers with the risk of being saddled with the cost of their return. It is not unlikely that there may be the same result in France.

The most radical section of the Aliens act is one which provides that permission to land may be refused to immigrants if they are unable to show that they are in a position to obtain means to support themselves decently. It has been realized that this provision gives wide powers to the immigration officers, and that the effect of the act will depend on the manner in which it is enforced. Apparently the authorities have decided to take full advantage of the power conferred upon them.

The act prohibits the landing of insane persons, persons suffering from disease which is likely to make them a burden on the taxpayers, and persons sentenced abroad for extraditable crimes of a non-political character. It is expressly provided that, whether possessing means or not, an alien shall be allowed to land if he is able to prove that he is seeking admission to England solely to avoid prosecution for a political offense.

Immigrants can now enter England only at ports at which immigration officers are stationed.

WANT DENIAL BY PRESIDENT.

Suggestion by London Times and a Parliamentary Candidate.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—So far the letter of Cameron Corbett, a Parliamentary candidate for Glasgow, in the Unionist interest, calling the attention of Ambassador Reid and Premier Campell-Bannerman to the alleged unconstitutional action of his opponent, D. M. Mason, has not attracted much attention in political circles. Mr. Corbett said that Mr. Mason at a meeting of his constituents announced that in a friendly interview which he had with President Roosevelt at Washington the President expressed his hearty sympathy with the Liberal Party in Great Britain.

The Times says editorially that it does not believe President Roosevelt said what has been imputed to him; but it agrees with Mr. Corbett that the President might make some disclaimer, and thereby render impossible any future misrepresentation. The Times incidentally recalls the Sackville incident.

The recall of Lord Sackville, British Minister at Washington, was asked for by President Cleveland in October, 1888, on account of conversations with a reporter and a letter to an alleged naturalized Englishman in California respecting the Presidential election.

ANGRY SIX YEARS TOO LATE.

Italians Hear That Mrs. Gardner Has the Vicenza Giorgione.

ROME, Jan. 1.—Excitement has been caused by the reported disappearance of the precious picture, "Christ Bearing the Cross," by Giorgione, originally preserved in the Loschi Palace, at Vicenza.

It is reported that the picture is now in the Gardner collection at Boston, but its disappearance is not yet certain, as the present owners of the Loschi Palace refuse to permit an investigation of the report.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—The dispatch from Rome telling of excitement over the "reported disappearance" of the Giorgione masterpiece from Vicenza amuses artists. The excitement is six years too late, for Mrs. John L. Gardner has possessed the "Christ Bearing the Cross" for about that length of time.

The picture is one of the twenty in the world which are generally accepted by experts as Giorgiones. Even the famous "Concert" in the Pitti Gallery is now declared to be a work by some other artist, but the "Christ Bearing the Cross" is declared to be an indubitable work by the Venetian master.

All the recent books on Giorgione give the locale of the picture as Boston, and "Bryan's Dictionary of Painters and Engravers" refers to the "'Christ Bearing the Cross,' formerly at Casa Loschi, in Vicenza, now in Mrs. Gardner's collection at Boston." That the Italian authorities should have been ignorant of the loss of the picture for so long is regarded as incredible.

STRUCK BY BROKER'S AUTO.

Orlando Peck's Skull Probably Fractured in Accident in Fifth Avenue.

Running across Fifth Avenue, at Twenty-third Street, yesterday afternoon in pursuit of his hat, which the wind had blown from his head, Orlando H. Peck 55 years old, dealer in lenses at 1,133 Broadway, living at 551 West 112th Street, was knocked down by an automobile touring car, driven and owned by Philip Lehman, a cotton broker living at 7 West Sixty-fourth Street.

Mr. Peck was hurled a dozen feet and suffered general cuts and bruises, and a probable fracture of his skull. He was taken to New York hospital, where his condition was said to be serious.

Lehman was arrested and taken to the West Thirtieth Street station, where Captain Dooley ordered a charge of criminal carelessness made against him.

Scores of people witnessed the accident, and hundreds swarmed around the automobile and the victim. Many of those in the crowd denounced the recklessness of automobilists. The machine was damaged considerably and repairs had to be made before it could be moved.

Business Specialties, Writers, etc. The Times Want Column.—Adv.

SAID HE WAS YERKES'S NEPHEW; WAS REPELLED

Stranger Tried Vainly to See Railway Man's Body.

BURIAL WAS AT GREENWOOD

Counsel of Mr. Yerkes Says Will Has Not Been Read—No Contest Likely, Say Members of Household.

The body of Charles T. Yerkes was taken from the Yerkes house, at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, yesterday afternoon and buried in Greenwood Cemetery. There had been a service over the body according to Quaker burial ceremony, when a man who said he was a nephew of Mr. Yerkes demanded admittance to the house that he might take a last look at the body of his uncle.

The police stationed outside the big stone house were not in good humor. There was a big crowd in the avenue, and people in automobiles and carriages slowed up before the house so that the officers had to order them to "Move on." But they allowed the man who said that he was a nephew of the dead man to send in his card. It bore the name of Charles Yerkes, with the address of Johnsonville, Penn. The man at the door of the Yerkes home returned with the information that the young man was unkrown to the family. The police then ushered the visitor to the street. He seemed upon the point of making resistance, but overcame his wrath and walked away. To the reporters he said:

"I'm going to my uncle's burial. He was very good to me on many occasions, as he had been to many people in his life. He was the most charitable of men and most misunderstood. I will go over to Greenwood and pay my last respects to him."

After the services the coffin was carried to a hearse, mounted policemen stopping the traffic on the avenue for the moment. Six carriages followed the hearse. In the first carriage were Mrs. Yerkes, the widow; Clarence S. Knight, Mr. Yerkes's counsel, and the minister who officiated at the funeral. Those in other carriages included Louis Owsley, Mr. Yerkes's private secretary; Mrs. Belle Rondinitta, Mr. Yerkes's stepdaughter, and her husband; Mr. Yerkes's son, and a few friends of the family. The body was placed in a mausoleum at Greenwood. If the man who claimed relationship to Mr. Yerkes was present there, he made no disturbance.

Two hours after the return of the funeral party two members of the household left the house and told a reporter that the will would be read at 6 o'clock yesterday evening.

"Mr. Untermyer," said one of them, "will be able to give you a statement in the morning."

"Is the provision for the widow such as will preclude a contest over the estate?" he was asked.

"I can see no reason why there should be any recourse to the courts," he replied.

Mr. Untermyer was at a family dinner last night at 21 East Ninety-second Street. He would not affirm or deny that he had assisted in drawing the will and would say nothing concerning the estate.

Mr. Knight, who is credited with having drawn the Yerkes will, left word last night with the clerk of the Hotel Wolcott that the will had not been read to the family yesterday, and then denied himself to reporters.

It is believed that the members of the family learned from Mr. Knight yesterday afternoon what are the main provisions of the will.

There was talk yesterday to the effect that the will left $2,500,000 to Mrs. Yerkes, $1,500,000 to each of the children, the house and art gallery to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, with a $1,000,000 fund for maintenance, gifts of from $2,000 to $10,000 each to servants, and the residue of the estate to the widow and children, under unknown terms.

On the return of the family from Greenwood Cemetery three detectives were on guard at the front door of the Fifth Avenue house and two at the servants' entrance.

VASSAR NEWSY IN TROUBLE.

Two Boy Burglars Shared with Him Their Booty of Toys.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 1.—Tom Gibbon, the ten-year-old newsboy, who was recently the guest of Vassar College girls at a banquet in a local restaurant, was arrested to-day. He said he had been made the victim of two boy burglars.

Fritz Merkle and Edward Alverson, aged 11 and 7 years, respectively, it is charged, broke into a five and ten cent store on Main Street, effecting an entrance through a rear transom after smashing the glass with an axe. They got a bushel basketful of toys, most of which they hid in an alleyway on Canon Street. The remainder they stuffed in their pockets.

Shortly after the burglary the boys met young Gibbon, with whom they shared the toys. He says they told him that they had purchased them. The three boys went to the Salvation Army children's meeting and distributed part of the toys as New Year's gifts. Their lavish generosity excited the suspicions of the Salvation Army Captain, who called in the police. The boys were arrested, and when Gibbon saw what had been done to him he cried bitterly, threw the toys from him and wished to fight the boys who had led him into trouble. During the confession of the two young burglars to City Judge Morschauser it came out that they saw a policeman pass on Main Street several times as they hid behind the counters in the lighted store.

TAPS WIRE TO TELL OF FIRE.

Texas Telephone Operator Climbs Pole When the Exchange Burns.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Jan. 1.—Fire last night destroyed seven stores in Jefferson, entailing a loss of $75,000.

The Telephone Exchange burned out and the news was sent by an operator perched on top of a telephone pole.

THE BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS runs daily to Buffalo, with through sleeping car to Chicago. Leaves New York 11:35 a.m. Lehigh Valley R. R.—Adv.

NO BUSCH WEDDING.

Brewer Asserts His Daughter Is Not Engaged to Scharrer.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 1.—The announcement last Friday, following the attempted runaway match of Miss Wilhelmina Busch, daughter of Adolphus Busch, and Lieut. Eduard Scharrer of Stuttgart, Germany, that they would be married at the Busch mansion to-day, was not carried out. Instead, Miss Busch has gone to her brother's farm to spend some time, and her father has asserted that there is no engagement between his daughter and the Lieutenant.

Scharrer, when seen to-day at his hotel apartments, declined to discuss the matter. Adolphus Busch said he had nothing to make public. All that he would say was: "Lieut. Scharrer and I are still very good friends."

MARTIN GREEN TO REMARRY.

Aged Brother of Andrew H. Will Wed a Widow 72 Years Old.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 1.—Martin Green, brother of the late Andrew H. Green, "father of Greater New York," caused a surprise to-day by announcing his engagement to Mrs. Joseph Sampson of Wareham, Mass., formerly of Denver and Chicago. Mr. Green is 78 years old and the bride-elect is 72. The marriage will not take place for some time, as Mr. Green's first wife died only a few months ago.

Forty-five years ago the Sampsons and the Greens occupied the same house in Chicago and became quite intimate. In the big fire of 1871 the warehouses of Mr. Sampson were destroyed and he and his family removed to Denver. He retrieved his lost fortune, but soon after died.

MILITIA MAY OUST STORMS.

Coup to Get Rid of Indiana State Secretary Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 1.—Gov. Hanley is reported to-night to be arranging for a coup in the case of Secretary of State Storms, whom he asked to resign, and who has until to-morrow to comply. The employes of the State House are looking for a sensation when Mr. Storms formally refuses to resign to-morrow.

There were several conferences between the Governor, the State Prosecutor, and the Adjutant General to-day, and these were followed by reports that Mr. Storms might find militiamen stationed at his door when he arrived at his office in the morning. These reports could not be confirmed, but there is a high state of tension in official circles to-night.

CHAUFFEUR'S HEROIC END.

Summers Was Killed While Trying to Save a Bicyclist.

Striving to save a bicyclist who had suddenly crossed the path of his machine, Mathews Summers, 26 years old, of 110 Second Street, Harrison, N. J., steered his heavy automobile against the curb and was himself hurled against a tree and killed. His neck was broken.

Summers was employed by the Worthington Pump Company, and was returning to the plant from the home of George De Laval, the General Manager, at Orange. He was turning from Harrison Avenue into Worthington Avenue, when James Brown of 10 Paterson Street attempted to make the turn in the opposite direction on a bicycle. Brown did not wholly escape. He was thrown and badly hurt.

John Finnegan, chauffeur for Judge Gottfried Krueger, witnessed the accident, and with the Krueger machine brought a physician in a hurry.

Summers lived with his widowed mother. He was engaged to be married within the month.

MOTHER'S DARING SAVES ALL.

Stairway Cut Off at Fire She Escapes with Children Over Coping.

A fire in the photograph gallery owned by William Hoffer, at 704 Third Avenue, shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning placed several lives in peril.

The gallery was located on the fourth and top floors. The floor below was also occupied by Mr. Hoffer, while on the second floor lived Alphonse Mannie, a barber, and his family.

Mrs. Mannie and several small children were cut off by heavy smoke in the halls. When she saw their peril Mrs. Mannie opened one of the front windows of her apartment and climbed out on the coping of the show windows of the store below. Across the narrow ledge, barely giving a foothold, Mrs. Mannie guided her children to the building next door, where all were pulled in safely through a window by a neighbor.

Andrew Carroll of Engine Company 8, while fighting the fire in the gallery, was overcome by acid fumes.

DIED HUMMING A SONG.

Child Running to Join Playmates Killed by Williamsburg Trolley Car.

Carrying her new Christmas doll and humming a child's song, Annie Owens, a seven-year-old child, started to run across Grand Street, Williamsburg, last night to play with some of her little neighbors. In her eagerness to get across she failed to heed an approaching trolley car of the Grand Street and Newtown line. The car struck her down and killed her instantly.

Annie's parents live at 749 Grand Street. The child had left her home only a few minutes before with the consent of her parents, to go to the street and play. The car that hit her was filled with men, women, and children. When it became known among them that the child was beneath the car there was considerable excitement.

A call was sent to the Eastern District Hospital, and Dr. Ward responded. His way lighted by matches, he crawled beneath the car, but his services were of no avail, as the child was dead.

The car was raised and the body removed. It had been wedged under the car, and death had been instantaneous. The body was removed to the home of the grief-stricken mother.

The passengers became so demonstrative against the motorman that the reserves of the Stagg Street Station were called out. They arrested the motorman, Charles Krepp, 26 years old, of 268 Wyckoff Avenue, before the angry crowd could assault him.

Nothing Quite Equals It.
The Twentieth Century Limited, the 18-hour train between New York and Chicago by the New York Central Lines. Leaves New York 2:30 P. M., arrives Chicago 8:30 next morning—a superb ride.—Adv.

M'CALL, RESIGNING, PAYS IN $235,000

Makes Good Expenditures of Andrew Hamilton.

ORR MAY SUCCEED HIM

Trustees to Get Resignation of Dec. 30 To-morrow.

TO HEAD A NEW COMPANY?

Asked to Do So, but Will Not Decide Now—All but 5 N. Y. Life Trustees Wished Him to Stay.

Although neither John A. McCall nor any member of his family would discuss the matter yesterday, positive confirmation was obtained of the news printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday morning that Mr. McCall had resigned the Presidency of the New York Life Insurance Company.

With it came information that Mr. McCall had already turned over to the company a check for $235,000 covering the moneys that Andrew Hamilton received in 1904 and which are as yet unaccounted for in detail. It was also learned that Alexander E. Orr would probably succeed Mr. McCall as President of the company.

Most of the Trustees of the New York Life got their first information about Mr. McCall's resignation from THE TIMES's publication yesterday. THE TIMES was in error in stating that the resignation had gone to the Trustees on Saturday. It was prepared on Saturday, and will be submitted to the Trustees at their meeting to-morrow. Several Trustees said yesterday that they had no knowledge that any resignation was intended. They will doubtless be informed to-day.

Mr. McCall's payment of the $235,000 charged against Andrew Hamilton follows upon the receipt of the report from the New York Life's legislative manager, which John C. McCall brought home from Paris last week. It has already been made known that the Fowler Committee did not consider Hamilton's statement satisfactory as an explanation of his transactions.

Accordingly President McCall has made good his pledge to refund the amount of the Hamilton payments of 1904, irrespective of Hamilton's offer to put up $100,000 pending a final settlement of the account. In case of a final adjustment between Hamilton and the company, it is understood that Mr. McCall will receive from Hamilton whatever amount the latter would otherwise have turned in to the New York Life as the balance due on the $235,000 account. It is understood by Mr. McCall's friends that his motive in paying the full $235,000 was to save the Trustees the embarrassment of seeming to approve the nature of the Hamilton expenditures if they accepted Hamilton's tender of $100,000.

How the Trustees Stand.

Of the situation within the Board of the New York Life regarding Mr. McCall's retirement, about which there has been much speculation, it is learned that nineteen Trustees were in favor of Mr. McCall remaining in the service of the company, while five were opposed to it.

The five who opposed it were Oscar S. Straus, William B. Hornblower, Augustus G. Paine, Norman B. Ream, and James A. Blair. As recently as last week, it is understood, ten Trustees visited Mr. McCall at different times and urged him to stick to his post. They advanced the argument that while he would undoubtedly come in for criticism on account of the Hamilton expenditures and the payments to political campaign committees, the financial management of the company had been honest and efficient, and they thought Mr. McCall owed it to himself to remain at the head of the company.

It is understood that Mr. McCall has received several offers to head new life insurance companies, the formation of which has been under consideration by capitalists, but that his idea is not to do anything in this line immediately but to take a rest after the somewhat strenuous period during which the affairs of life insurance companies have been under investigation by the Armstrong Legislative Committee. If he decides to engage in the formation of a new company it will be probably after the question of insurance legislation has been settled and the readjustments incident to the conditions of the business have been made.

Mr. McCall is not a Trustee of the New York Life, and his resignation, therefore, takes him entirely out of the company. He will, however, retain his policies, which he testified before the Armstrong Committee amount to about $300,000, and his interest in the affairs of the company and its success will, of course, continue.

John C. McCall to Remain.

John C. McCall, son of the New York Life's retiring President, will, it is expected, remain as Secretary of the company. His service in that capacity has been highly appreciated by the Trustees, and it is understood that Senator Tully of the Armstrong Investigating Committee recently expressed his admiration to the elder Mr. McCall of the manner in which the younger McCall had demonstrated on the witness stand his grasp of the intricacies of the life insurance business. Darwin P. Kingsley, President McCall's son-in-law, will probably remain with the company as a Vice President.

It is said that several recent acts of

the Trustees have annoyed President McCall. Among them was a vote canceling the customary Christmas gratuity of $5 to the scrubwomen and other minor employées in the New York Life Building, on the ground that the Trustees might be held to be legally accountable for such expenditure of the policy holders' money. Mr. McCall paid this gratuity to the employes of his own office out of his own pocket.

The financial statement of the New York Life for the year 1905 will be out in a few days. It will show assets of about $435,000,000, which is a large increase, greater gross and net revenue than in any year in the company's history, and a greater volume of business written.

Mr. Orr's Activities.

Alexander Ector Orr, who may succeed John A. McCall, was born in Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland, March 2, 1831. He settled permanently in New York in 1850, after a visit in the year previous. His first wife was Juliet B. Dows, who died in 1873. His second wife was Margaret S. Luquer.

Mr. Orr's early employment was that of a shipping clerk, and in 1861 he became a partner in the firm of David Dows & Co. Two years before this he became a member of the New York Produce Exchange, of which he had been many times President. He was also President of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and is a member of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners of New York. He is a Director in many large financial and commercial institutions. He gives much of his time to philanthropic institutions.

Mr. Orr is not a self-made man in the usual sense of the term, having inherited a considerable fortune from his father, a man of Scotch-Irish descent. It has been said of him that through his efforts more than those of any one else New York remains a great grain-shipping port. He served on the Canal Commission of Gov. Tilden, and in 1875 aided in exposing the frauds of the canal ring.

He was a Democratic Presidential Elector in 1876. He supported Seth Low for Mayor in 1881, and again in 1883, and has warmly advocated non-partisanship in municipal affairs. Mayor Chapin appointed him a Civil Service Commissioner in 1888. He devoted much time and labor to the thankless task of going over examination papers of applicants for positions as policemen, firemen, and clerks in the city departments.

He has always shown the greatest interest in the affairs of Brooklyn, which has been his home for many years. One of the significant recognitions of his standing was his appointment by both Brooklyn and New York to arbitrate the settlement of the dispute between the Commissioners and the contractors for the Brooklyn Bridge.

He is a member of the Hamilton Club, the Long Island Historical Club, the Long Island Historical Society, and Grace Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.

Mr. Orr is a member of the Board of Trustees of the New York Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Orr would not see callers last night.

FATHER JAS. DOUGHERTY DEAD

Popular Rector of St. Gabriel's R. C. Church Dies Suddenly.

The Very Rev. Dr. James Dougherty, rector of St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic Church, in East Thirty-seventh Street, died suddenly Sunday morning. Heart disease was the direct cause of death.

Father Dougherty was born in Rondout, N. Y., sixty-three years ago. He was educated at St. John's College, Fordham, and St. Sulpice Seminary, Montreal. He was ordained in Troy in 1867. His first charge was that of St. Joseph's, at Kingston, which church he founded. He afterward founded the Holy Name Church, at Wilbur, N. Y.

In 1887, Father Dougherty came to St. Monica's Church, in East Seventy-ninth Street. In 1902 he was transferred to St. Gabriel's.

Father Dougherty was a very active worker among the poor of the east side, and very popular with them. The funeral will be in St. Gabriel's at 9:30 o'clock Thursday morning. Archbishop Farley will officiate. Interment will be in Kingston.

FIRE VOLUNTEERS IN WRECK.

Batavians' Car Smashed After They Had Saved Bergen Village.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 1.—The village of Bergen this afternoon called for help on the Volunteer Fire Department of Batavia, and a special train was made up and about sixty men were taken to that place.

About 8:30 o'clock the men from Batavia boarded the train for the return. They were all in a passenger coach which was being shifted from one track to another, when it was struck by a fast freight. The coach was turned bottom up and many firemen were injured. Two locomotives and a number of cars were piled up in wreckage, blocking all four tracks.

Villagers took the injured men out of the wreck and they were cared for at the hotel. No one was killed.

Twenty-five injured received treatment. Eight were severely hurt, and the condition of two, George Hallenbeck and Frank Romanski, is serious. Another special train was run down to Bergen about midnight and the injured were taken to the Batavia hospital. The fire caused a loss of about $25,000.

BUND AIDS REVOLUTIONISTS.

It Has Raised $25,000 for the Agitators in Russia.

The Ninth Annual Conference of the Jewish Bund adjourned last night after a session of two days in the hall at 81 Forsyth Street.

Delegates from all parts of the country attended the meetings. Morris Halpern of Chicago presided. Moses Garowitch, a delegate from Russia, was an interesting member of the convention. He said last night that $25,000 had been raised in this country to aid the revolutionists in Russia. A telegram from Wilna, Russia, was read. It said that a daily Socialistic organ had been started in that city, and that a weekly paper of the same stamp was to be started in St. Petersburg.

Teh Bund decided that in case of strikes in this country none of its members would take the places of the strikers. This is particularly intended for possible strikes of the garment makers.

POLICEMAN IN A SALOON ROW.

Traffic Squad Man in Hospital with a Blackjack Wound.

Policeman John Fitzgerald, doing duty as a traffic squad officer in Brooklyn, and living at 174 East Ninety-sixth Street, was sent to the Presbyterian Hospital last night, badly battered as the result of a fight which took place in or in front of a saloon at Second Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street, but accounts vary.

The policeman, according to one version, was mixed up in a row in the saloon and was thrown out with four other men, the most strenuous of whom, the police say, was "Kid" McMahon of that neighborhood. McMahon is alleged to have hit Fitzgerald with a blackjack. The policeman is not dangerously hurt.

BIG PRINTERS' STRIKE BEGINS THIS MORNING

Struggle Is for an Eight-Hour Day and the Closed Shop.

BOTH SIDES ARE CONFIDENT

Typothetae Won't Lock Anybody Out, but Won't Recognize Union—Home for Strike Breakers.

The general strike of the printers in book and job offices for the closed shop and the eight-hour work day is scheduled to begin this morning when the shops of all the employers, who have refused the demand will open as usual. There will be no lockout. All the printers can go to work at nine hours a day, and at the union rate of $21 a week, but they must go as individuals, not as members of the union.

Both sides professed confidence yesterday. H. V. Boyer, Secretary of the Typothetae, said:

"We are not worrying. All our plans are laid. We have no doubt that we shall get along all right, and that the strike will not stop work in the shops."

The strike breakers, who have been brought here from cities as far away as Kansas, have been taught, in a school established by the Typothetae in Broome Street, how to set type on the linotype and monotype machines. Some of them had a slight acquaintance with the machines and others had only set type by hand before.

The new men are being lodged and boarded at 67 West Tenth Street, an old, unused schoolhouse which has been leased by the Typothetae, and will accommodate from 600 to 700 men. The building has been overhauled and refitted for the purpose. Dormitories have been provided, and a force of servants was installed yesterday to prepare meals and attend to the comforts of the strike breakers.

The strike breakers, each with a slip of paper signed by the officers of the Typothetae, began to arrive at their future home yesterday morning. Some of them looked cold and hungry, and the smell of the cooking which floated up from the kitchens in the basement was grateful to them.

The officers of Typographical Union No. 6 say that their demands had been made so long ago that the employers had time to adjust conditions so as to grant them. The employers say that no form of adjustment will enable them to compete with employers in other cities who would pay lower wages than the New York printers if the demand were granted. The wages in this city are $21 a week, and the employers say that some men are paid more than this rate, while in Philadelphia the wages are $3 a week lower.

The printers say that up to the time they made the eight-hour demand there was no open or closed shop question. All the shops were union shops. This is admitted by the Typothetae.

It was estimated by No. 6 yesterday that there are a little over 4,000 men involved in the demands. Of these it estimates that 3,000 will gain the demands and that about 1,000 will have to strike for the eight-hour workday and closed shop, principally in the offices of the Typothetae.

It is conceded by the Typothetae that some of its weaker members will yield to the union, but it is estimated that 75 per cent. of the employers will stand out against the demands. So far the pressmen, stereotypers, and others have taken no action looking to a sympathetic strike.

When the nine-hour workday which the printers are now going to strike against went into effect the printers were working nine and a half hours. Some time previous to this the printers who had been working ten hours a day made a nine-hour demand. A strike was averted by a compromise, under which they were to work nine and a half hours a day for a stated period, at the end of which the nine-hour day was to be granted if the conditions warranted the concession. At the lapse of this interval the nine-hour workday went into effect.

THE SITUATION ELSEWHERE.

Strikes in a Few Cities—Printers Gain Demands in Others.

The following dispatches showed the situation last night regarding the printers' strike in other cities:

PHILADELPHIA—Twenty-four of the 100 printing firms in this city have signed the eight-hour agreement. These firms, however, are not members of the Typothetae. There are 1,200 members of the Typographical Union employed in the book and job offices. Recently eighteen Typothetae firms anticipated the strike by a lockout. They declare that they have more than filled the places.

WASHINGTON—The job printing firms here have until Thursday to make their answer upon the eight-hour demands. Four out of twenty firms have signified their willingness to grant it. These are among the largest concerns in the city. But one firm, an old one with a strong anti-union force, has given a statement indicating a purpose not to comply.

Typographic Temple was thronged all day and late to-night with the thousand or more printers from the Government Printing Office and the newspaper offices who are interested in the movement.

BALTIMORE—No immediate trouble is expected here. The printers have a contract with the Typothetae until the latter part of February. They work nine hours a day, and their scale is lower than that of other cities.

BOSTON—There will be no printers' strike in Boston until Feb. 1, according to the statement of union officers to-day.

BUFFALO—Edward A. Kendrick, Secretary of the Buffalo Typothetae, said that there was no intention on the part of employing printers to give way, and that different houses were doing business nearly as well as though no strike had occurred.

PITTSBURG.—About one-fifth of the Pittsburg job offices have granted the requests of the union. The other employers declare that they have already enough new men in Pittsburg to run the plants on the open shop plan. Trouble is expected at the newspaper offices, as but one Pittsburg paper is union.

CINCINNATI.—Union job printers to the number of 135 went on strike here sixteen weeks ago over the eight-hour day, and practically all are still out. The twenty-three offices affected, the largest in the city, are running open shop with almost full forces. There are more than 100 job printing offices in the city. All the rest have signed the eight-hour agreement.

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—Twenty-one job printing offices in Columbus, employing 125 printers, to-day granted the eight-hour demand.

CHICAGO—The union officers say that 75 per cent. of the 302 union shops in the city have signed the union agreement. The large establishments controlled by the Typothetae, however, are standing out. The fight really began here eighteen weeks ago.

Statistics showing conditions in the union ranks prepared by Organizer John C. Harding give the status of the strike to date as follows:

Originally on strike, 722; strikers idle, 283; men working eight hours or less, 2,400; struck shops, 32; union shops, 302.

on Thanksgiving and Christmas Day sent each of its members a turkey.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 1.—The union book and job printers went out on Oct. 15. A canvass of the situation to-day showed that the printing establishments were operating to about 75 per cent. of normal capacity. The pressmen remained at work. The newspaper printers are under three years' contracts and the strike does not affect them.

DENVER.—This was one of the cities to grant the book and job printers' demands. The local union has been paying a 10 per cent. assessment each week to assist the men in other towns.

SAN FRANCISCO.—All the local employing printers agreed to the eight-hour day several weeks ago.

STOCKTON, Cal.—The employing printers have granted the eight-hour demand, effective to-day. Job printers, pressmen, and bookbinders are benefited. The linotype operators have been working on the eight-hour schedule for some time.

LOS ANGELES.—It is estimated that 125 printers and about 100 apprentices will fail to report for work to-morrow unless their demand for an eight-hour day is granted.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Sixty union job printers went on strike to-day.

ATLANTA.—The employing printers having refused to sign the eight-hour agreement, there was a walkout involving 125 men two months ago, and the five largest job offices in Atlanta have been open shops for some time.

HOUSESMITHS STRIKE TO-DAY.

About 4,000 Expected to Go Out to Enforce Demand for $5 a Day.

The new strike of the Housesmiths' Union, ordered last week to enforce a demand for an increase in wages from $4.50 to $5 a day, will go into effect to-day.

The strike will affect not only the Iron League, but also all the independent employers. The jurisdiction of the union covers all territory within fifty miles of New York.

Of the 6,000 members of the union about 4,000 are expected to strike. While some of the independent employers have granted the demands, the Iron League has refused to do so.

Work on hundreds of buildings will be tied up by this strike, which is separate and distinct from the strike against Post & McCord.

MANNING C. PALMER GUILTY.

Five Years for ex-President of American Exchange Bank, Syracuse.

AUBURN, N. Y., Jan. 1.—The jury in the case of Manning C. Palmer, charged with misappropriating funds of the American Exchange National Bank of Syracuse, returned a verdict of guilty this morning, after having been out since 8 o'clock Saturday night. Mr. Palmer was tried on seventy counts and was found guilty on all but ten. He was sentenced to five years in Auburn Prison and was remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal pending an appeal of the case.

Palmer, who is 75 years of age, was President of the American Exchange National Bank, which was taken in charge by National Bank Examiner Josiah Van Stranken Feb. 10, 1904. The bank, which was organized in 1897 as a State bank and was chartered as a National bank in 1900, had a capital of $200,000, and its liabilities to individual depositors and other banks at the time of closing amounted to about $300,000.

Palmer Brothers, Mr. Palmer personally, and relatives, and the Adamant Manufacturing Company, of which the President of the bank was Treasurer, were the heaviest debtors.

REED MYSTERY STILL DEEP.

When Boy's Father Deserted Him He Had $5,000 Cash—Foul Play Feared.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERBURY, Conn., Jan. 1.—The mystery surrounding little five-year-old Harold Reed of this city, who was found abandoned in the streets of New Brunswick, N. J., Sunday, has not been cleared up. The police here are satisfied that something serious has happened to the father, Norman E. Reed, or he would not have abandoned the boy on the streets.

Mrs. Reed says her husband had more than $5,000 in cash with him, and she is fearful that he must have been assaulted and robbed or met some worse fate.

The authorities of New Brunswick insist that the boy must be sent here until his father be found, dead or alive.

It was learned to-night that Reed sold a valuable farm near Morris, Conn., and that this money he had with him when he left home. He loved Harold devotedly, the police learned, which seems to offset the theory that under any circumstances he would have abandoned the lad voluntarily.

KEAN'S HARMONY RECEPTION.

New Jersey Senator Entertains 300 Politicians and Mends Fences.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 1.—Upward of three hundred men well-known in New Jersey politics attended the annual reception given to-day by United States Senator John Kean at his home here. This has been one of the chief political events in New Jersey politics every year for many years.

At these gatherings efforts are made by the Senator to harmonize all differences and start the political year smoothly.

The notable absentees to-day were Gov. Stokes, who sent a note of regret; Senator-elect Everett Colby, Mayor Fagan of Jersey City, and George L. Record.

Before the reception began there was a prolonged conference between the Senator, his brother Hamilton, who is his chief lieutenant in politics; Gen. R. Farmer Wanser, and Col. Samuel Dickinson, Secretary of State and Republican leader in Hudson County. It is said that this had in view a possible adjustment of the Dickinson-Record fight in the county.

Among those present were Senator John S. Dryden, Congressman H. S. Loudenslager, David Baird, Judge Joseph Cross of the United States District Court; President James A. Bradley of the State Senate, Speaker S. K. Robbins, and most of the new members of both houses.

MINERS TO HUNT ASSASSIN.

Western Federation's Head Wants to Know Who Killed Steunenberg.

DENVER, Jan. 1.—"An inquiry into the assassination of ex-Gov. Steunenberg of Idaho will be conducted by the Western Federation of Miners," said Charles H. Moyer, President of that organization, to-day.

"We will do this not only to prepare ourselves against any charges that may be brought against the Federation, but in order to ascertain, if possible, whether or not a member of our organization committed the crime. No one is more sorry than the officers of the Federation."

DUG THROUGH 18-INCH WALL.

Prisoners Escaped Through a Hole Nine Inches by Twelve.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 1.—After digging a hole nine inches by twelve through an eighteen-inch wall of the prison department of the Central Police Station here to-day, seven negro prisoners, one held on

UNITED CITY DELEGATES COULD GET SPEAKERSHIP

Continued from Page 1.

chief political sponsors for Mr. Wadsworth, claimed 81 votes for their candidate. To-night the highest claim made for Mr. Wadsworth is 70 votes, and that with the reservation that only 66 are counted as absolutely sure.

There will be 107 Republican votes in the caucus and 54 therefore will be necessary to a choice. The Merritt men claim 40 votes. Mr. Stanley's claim for Wainwright being 25, Wadsworth would be defeated if the Wainwright and Merritt men combined, assuming, of course, that their strength was what they say it is.

There was talk to-day that the Merritt men would ask for a secret ballot in the caucus. They have no doubt that Mr. Wadsworth would be overwhelmingly defeated if the members of the Assembly could declare their preference for Speaker free from fear of punishment in case they voted against the desire of President Roosevelt and Gov. Higgins. With scarcely an exception the supporters of Wadsworth admit in private conversation that Mr. Wadsworth's candidacy rests solely upon the support of President Roosevelt and Gov. Higgins, aided and abetted by other influential leaders of the party who desire the elimination of Mr. Odell from Republican State politics.

The suggestion of a secret ballot not only aroused the indignation of Mr. Wadsworth and his supporters, but brought forth the charge that the purpose for which a secret ballot was desired by the Odell order was to afford a cover for bribery.

"Of course, we shall oppose a secret ballot," said Mr. Wadsworth. "It would be highly improper to have the Speakership decided in that way. Each member owes it to his constituents to rise in his place and state his preference."

The talk of a secret ballot brought forth a statement from Superintendent of Public Works Franchot, representing the supporters of Mr. Wadsworth, in which he asserted that the purpose for which a secret ballot was desired was bribery. Mr. Franchot's statement, given out at 10 o'clock to-night at the Ten Eyck, follows:

"There is no change in the situation. A desperate effort has been made by the friends of Mr. Odell, including J. Calvin McKnight, recently Mr. Harriman's secretary, to commit Assemblymen to a secret ballot. The friends of Mr. Wadsworth are able to put but one construction upon this scheme, and that is the desire on the part of those opposed to him to use money for the purpose of encompassing his defeat.

"Even with the use of money, they do not believe this can be accomplished. The supporters of Mr. Wadsworth, representing the vast majority of the Republicans of the State, cannot be influenced by any such means."

J. Calvin McKnight, secretary for State Chairman Odell, accosted Superintendent of Public Works Franchot in the corridor of the Ten Eyck to-night after Mr. Franchot had issued his statement charging Mr. McKnight with an attempt to commit Assemblymen to a secret ballot. He accused Mr. Franchot of falsifying, and they had hot words.

When the Franchot statement was shown to State Chairman Odell he refused to make any comment upon it.

Mr. Merritt referred to it in a light vein, saying:

"It is to laugh. The heated state of mind of the Superintendent of Public Works is responsible no doubt for his hysterical and ridiculous declaration. Evidently the Wadsworth men are more scared than they are willing to admit."

Senator Malby said that there were plenty of precedents for a secret ballot.

When talk of a secret ballot got around generally a report was circulated by supporters of Mr. Wadsworth that they would meet the secret ballot proposition by demanding a secret caucus. Mr. Wadsworth was asked to-night whether the proposal of a secret caucus had his indorsement and he said:

"That is the first I have heard of any such suggestion. We do not want any secret caucus. We are willing to fight this contest in the open."

There was an interesting scene in the corridor of the Ten Eyck to-night when State Chairman Odell, Senator George R. Malby, the manager of Mr. Merritt's canvass, and Railroad Commissioner George W. Aldridge, manager of Mr. Wadsworth's canvass, came together. They conversed for several minutes while the crowd of politicians looked on with interest, which heightened when State Chairman Odell addressed Mr. Aldridge with an expression of countenance and a forcefulness of gesture which indicated that he was using plain language.

ELECTION PURITY BILL PLAN.

Brackett and Palmer Will Press the Belmont Measure.

SARATOGA, Jan. 1.—Senator Edgar T. Brackett announced to-day that among the first bills he would introduce at the opening of the legislative session would be the Belmont Publicity bill, designed for the purification of politics. He has a draft of the bill, as prepared by the Publicity Bill Law Committee. Assemblyman Palmer will introduce the measure in the Assembly.

"I am very confident," said Senator Brackett, "that the Publicity bill will become a law. It compels the publication of contributions and expenditures by campaign committees and prohibits corporations contributing to campaign committees, organizations, or candidates. I regard the provision referring to corporations as of the greatest importance. In fact, I would go further and instead of making the penalty a fine of $1,000 I would make it a ground for revocation of the charter of the guilty corporation.

"The bill also provides that any Justice of the Supreme Court, upon the petition of the Attorney General, a District Attorney, any candidate, or any ten electors, must hold an inquest to inquire into alleged violations or failure to comply with its provisions. A fine or imprisonment, or both, are provided for.

"Wage earners have been prompted to interest themselves in the movement by the written indorsement the bill has received from such labor leaders as Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and Edward A. Bates, Secretary of the New York State Workingmen's Federation.

Publicity Bill Meeting Jan. 17.

At the request of a majority of the members of the Publicity Bill Organization, the Chairman of the organization has called a meeting to be held at the New Willard Hotel, in Washington, on Jan. 17, at 11 A. M.

E. E. Woodbury Tax Commissioner.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—Gov. Higgins to-day appointed Egbert E. Woodbury of Jamestown, hitherto Surrogate of Chautauqua County, to be a member of the State Board of Tax Commissioners, in place of Lester F. Stearns of Dunkirk, term expired. The other members of the commission are William Halpin, late President of the New York County Republican organization, and Ceylon H. Lewis of Syracuse. The salary of the State Tax Commissioner is $5,000 and the term of office three years.

PLAYED GOLF TO WIN BRIDE.

The Rev. Maitland Alexander to Wed Miss Laughlin of Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 1.—The engagement of the Rev. Maitland Alexander, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, and Miss Madelin Laughlin, one of Pittsburg's wealthiest girls, was made public to-night.

The Rev. Mr. Alexander is the son of M. W. Alexander of New York. He devotes to charity his salary of $10,000 a year, having ample means of his own.

TRAIN KILLS TWO IN SLEIGH.

Man and Woman Tried to Cross Tracks in Front of Express.

EAST FAIRFIELD, Vt., Jan. 1.—While attempting to drive a sleigh across the tracks of the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain Railroad here to-day Charles Hammond of St. Albans, and Mrs. E. D. Dickinson of Herrick were struck by a northbound express train and killed.

They were driving from Herrick, a village in the township of Fairfield, to East Fairfield, to attend a New Year's gathering. When they reached the point known as the second crossing they observed the approach of the express, but thought they could get across the tracks before it reached the crossing. The engineer was powerless to prevent an accident, and the engine struck the sleigh. The bodies of Hammond and Mrs. Dickinson were hurled into the road. The horse was killed and the sleigh demolished.

Hammond was not married. Mrs. Dickinson leaves a husband. Both were about 45 years of age.

SAYS POLICE GOT $125,000.

St. Louis Woman Prisoner's Story of High-Priced Protection.

Special to The New York Times.

ST LOUIS, Jan. 1.—Ollie Roberts, who formerly conducted a resort in the Red Light District of St. Louis, and is now serving a sentence in the Missouri penitentiary for murdering a man, has made a confession that she paid to the police $125,000 in five years for protection. Twenty policemen are said to be implicated.

Andrew C. Maroney, the new Police Commissioner, is said to be on the trail of the officers, and charges will be preferred in a few days. According to an authority considered reliable, the woman, foreseeing that the officers to whom she was paying tribute for protection to conduct the resort would turn upon her when occasion arose, kept a set of books in which she entered the amounts so giving date, name of officer, and for what service the money was handed over. A general shake-up of the department is expected.

COMING TO QUERY OIL MEN.

Missouri Attorney General on Way—Rockefeller Escapes Summons.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Herbert E. Hadley, Attorney General of Missouri, who has brought suit against the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, a branch of the Standard Oil, requiring it to show cause why its permit to do business in Missouri should not be revoked, will leave here on Thursday for New York, going to the offices of Henry Woolman, 75 Broadway, where the Standard Oil officers will be required to testify.

It has been impossible up to this time to serve a subpoena on John D. Rockefeller. Other officers of the Standard Oil Company, however, have been reached, and among those who will be required to testify are H. H. Rogers, Wade Hampton, General Auditor of the company; W. T. Bedford, and John D. Archbold. The object of the inquiry is to ascertain the relation of the Standard Oil Company to the Waters-Pierce, the Republic, and the Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

Mr. Hadley will have a conference to-morrow with James R. Garfield, the Commissioner of Corporations.

STEPS ON MATCH, MAY DIE.

Trenton Woman's Son Rolls Her in Carpet to Put Out Flames.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 1.—Mrs. Louis Cooper of 245 Bellevue Avenue, while in the cellar of her home this afternoon getting provisions for her husband's dinner, stepped on a match on the cellar steps and in a moment she was ablaze.

Enveloped in flames, she rushed into the dining room, where her husband vainly tried to beat out the fire with his hands. In doing this he was severely burned. The woman's screams attracted her son, who was in the house, and he threw a piece of carpet about her. Then she was rolled on the floor until the blaze was extinguished. The injured woman was taken to St. Francis's Hospital. It is feared she cannot recover.

HOMEMADE DOSE FATAL.

Mrs. Carlton Killed by a Self-Compounded Cold Cure.

Mrs. Alice Carlton, 32 years old, of 439 East Nineteenth Street, died in Bellevue Hospital last night as the result of a dose of medicine she mixed for herself and drank in the hope of curing a cold.

Mrs. Carlton had been accustomed to preparing her own medicines, and her cure for cold contained alcohol. After taking a dose of the home-made cure last night she was taken violently ill and, in fifteen minutes after her removal to Bellevue, died.

The police are investigating to ascertain whether some mistake was made by the druggist who sold the ingredients for the dose.

Horner Shooting Case In Court To-day.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Jan. 1.—Sheriff John F. Wells was sworn into office to-day and took charge. His first duty will be to take Dr. J. W. Simpson to Northport to-morrow for arraignment before Justice Patridge in connection with the death of his father-in-law, Bartley T. Horner. The case against Dr. Simpson will be presented by District Attorney George H. Furman, who went into office to-day.

Elisha Dyer Mayor of Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 1.—Ex-Governor Elisha Dyer was inaugurated to-day as the first Republican Mayor of this city in eleven years.

Trying to Buy Boston Baseball Club.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—If present plans are carried out it is likely that the Boston Baseball Club of the National League will change ownership within a short time. To form a stock company that will buy out the present ownership is the purpose of those promoting the scheme. At least six men have already signified their willingness to subscribe the required amount. The club can be bought on easy terms. Messrs. Soden and Conant are willing to sell for $70,000 cash, and will take a mortgage for the remainder at a reasonable rate of interest. The full price is $270,000, the same sum which Frank Dunn was to have paid.

Director Conant will not retire from the club. George Appleton, the old-time "fan," is working hard on the formation of the new stock company. George B. Billings, son of J. B. Billings, Director of the club, will join the new company. Hugh Duffy's friends are much in evidence and the manager of the Philadelphia team himself is liable to buy a block of stock

If you have plenty of patience and plenty of time you may find just the desk, the table, the chair, or whatever it is you need for your office at a general furniture store. But if you are a busy man come to 275 Canal St. and put your hand at once on what you want.

Every style, and every piece perfectly made

NEW YEAR'S HYSTERIA RESULTS IN SUICIDE

Living in Luxury, Mrs. Emma I. Peabody Kills Herself.

RICH, BUT LIVED LONELY LIFE

A Woman Companion Only Recently Obtained to Cheer Her—Dead with Jewels On.

Surrounded with luxury and wearing costly jewels, Mrs. Emma Isabel Peabody, a woman of 40, shot and killed herself in her apartment on the second floor of 74 West Sixty-ninth Street, last night. There was no witness to the shooting, as there was only one other person in the apartment at the time, Mrs Helen Parker, a friend, who had just taken up her residence with Mrs. Peabody.

Engaged in a room at the other end of the apartment, Mrs. Parker did not hear the fatal shot. Only after detecting an odor, which proved to be the smoke from the revolver, with which the deed was done, did she enter the apartment of her friend and find her on the floor with a bullet wound in her right temple.

One of the doctors who saw the body knew the woman well, but he could give no other motive for the suicide than that she had been suffering from hysteria brought on by the excitement of New Year's Eve.

Coroner Shea was notified and he ordered the police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station to investigate the case.

Mrs. Peabody had occupied the apartment for two years. Before her marriage she was Emma Isabel Levitt of Brookline, Mass. She is said to be a niece of Mrs. George Wilcomb, who is said to be well-to-do and lives at the Hotel Vendome in Boston.

When Mrs. Parker found the body of Mrs. Peabody she telephoned for a messenger and hurried him for the nearest doctor. Dr. Ormand Golden of 22 West Seventy-fifth Street, who came, found the bullet wound in the woman's temple and said she was dead. Dr. Golden notified the police, who sent in an ambulance call to Roosevelt Hospital. Dr. Long responded, but there was nothing for him to do. Coroner Shea was notified.

Dr. Golden informed Mrs. Parker, so she said, that Dr. Edward P. Fowler of 57 West Seventy-sixth Street had attended Mrs. Peabody two years ago, and he was telephoned for. When he reached the house he confirmed the information that he knew the dead woman professionally.

Dr. Fowler gave the information that at the time he attended her two years ago she wrote to a brother in Akron, Ohio. Dr. Fowler said in his opinion Mrs. Peabody had been suffering from a nervous attack, and that in a moment of violent hysteria had ended her life.

It was learned later that Mrs. Peabody was in Boston visiting her relatives two weeks ago, but her visit was brief.

Mrs. Parker was introduced to Mrs. Peabody, she said last night, by Mrs. Lillian Robinson of 214 West Eighty-fifth Street. Mrs. Peabody had told Mrs. Robinson, it is said, that she felt lonely at times, and she wanted a woman companion. Mrs. Robinson then brought Mrs. Parker.

It was also learned that Mrs. Robinson and a friend called on Mrs. Peabody early yesterday afternoon, about two hours before she is alleged to have shot herself.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—Mrs. Emma Isabel Peabody, who committed suicide in New York to-day, was the daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Levitt of 378 Washington Street, Brookline, and a niece of Mrs. George Willcomb, the wife of a prominent manufacturer of Beddington, of this city.

Mrs. Peabody attended Wellesley College for a year, and before she was 20 years of age she married a Mr. Peabody of this city. The marriage was not a happy one and the couple separated. It is believed here that Mr. Peabody is dead.

The fact that Mrs. Peabody took her own life did not surprise her relatives in this city, as they have been aware for some time that she was despondent. Arrangements were perfected for a trip abroad for Mrs. Peabody last September but something interfered.

YOUTHS ON DRAG ATTACKED.

They Complain of Onslaught of a Gang of Rowdies.

A large four-horse drag, containing twenty-five young men who had been out making New Year's calls, drove up to the East 104th Street Station late last night. A dozen of the young men climbed down from the vehicle and dashed into the police station. One told Sergt. Thompson that they had been set upon by a band of rowdies in Second Avenue, near 114th Street.

"You see, Sergeant, we are not used to fighting with roughs," he said, "and we appeal to you for protection. We were calling on a respectable girl who is employed in my father's office, when the rowdies tried to take possession of our drag. We resisted their efforts, when they set upon us and beat us unmercifully."

Two of the youngsters had discolored eyes to show that they had been in some kind of a mix-up. All the lads were in evening dress.

Sergt. Thompson sent out two policemen to round up the gang, but they couldn't find anybody.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

1:25 A. M.—107 Amsterdam Avenue; owner unknown; no damage.

2:30 A. M.—216 East Thirty-fourth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

4:15 A. M.—317 West Fortieth Street; owner unknown; damage, $35.

7:15 A. M.—116 East Fifty-ninth Street; James Clifford; damage trifling.

7:15 A. M.—Front of 346 West Fourteenth Street; damage, $600.

10:20 A. M.—794 Third Avenue; William Hoppe; damage, $300.

11:40 A. M.—18 West Sixteenth Street; C. Mitchell; damage trifling.

11:50 A. M.—463 West Thirty-second Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

2:50 P. M.—498 Manhattan Avenue; Henry Nussbaum; damage, $25.

3:10 P. M.—2,613 Eighth Avenue; Isaac Sneiderman; damage, $5,000.

3:15 P. M.—458 Eleventh Avenue; John O'Brien; damage, $25.

4:40 P. M.—1,236 Second Avenue; Frank Saterino; damage, $5.

5:20 P. M.—3,546 Third Avenue; Nannauer Company; damage trifling.

5:40 P. M.—110 East 108th Street; Patrick Barry; damage trifling.

6:00 P. M.—174 Park Row; William B. Baird; damage trifling.

6:30 P. M.—149 West Twenty-fourth Street; National Cloak and Suit Company; damage, $200.

6:45 P. M.—42 Avenue D; Samuel Weinstein; damage, $200.

7:05 P. M.—304 East 111th Street; Marie Nimoto; damage trifling.

7:35 P. M.—157 Grand Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

7:40 P. M.—52 Willett Street; Louis Platsky; damage trifling.

8:05 P. M.—150 Rivington Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

8:20 P. M.—237 Eldridge Street; Morris Goldstein; damage, $25.

9:07 P. M.—307 Madison Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

9:07 P. M.—51 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; Alvert E. Westphal; damage, $2,000.

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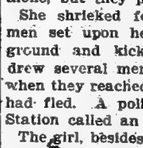

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Marriage and Death Notices

Inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following named morning newspapers:

Boston Globe, Buffalo Courier, Cincinnati Enquirer, Chicago Record-Herald, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Minneapolis Tribune, Phila. Public Ledger, Pittsburg Dispatch, Providence Journal, Rochester Herald, St. Louis Republic, St. Paul Pioneer Press, Syracuse Post-Standard, Washington Post.

FIVE MEN ATTACK A GIRL.

Mary Gankel on Her Way Home Knocked Down and Kicked.

Mary Gankel, 18 years old, of 4,060 Third Avenue, the Bronx, was on her way home late last night when she was set upon and beaten by five men at the corner of Third Avenue and 152d Street. She had been visiting friends, and, forgetting about the lateness of the hour, ventured home alone.

Walking down Third Avenue, she noticed a group of men standing at 152d Street. They were talking and laughing, and when they saw the young woman remarks were made about her. She hurried as fast as she could, when they surrounded her and started to torment her. She demanded that they leave her alone, but they paid no heed to her.

She shrieked for help, when the five men set upon her, knocked her to the ground and kicked her. Her screams drew several men to her assistance, but when they reached the spot her assailants had fled. A policeman of the Tremont Station called an ambulance.

The girl, besides suffering from hysteria and shock, had painful contusions. She refused to go to the hospital, and insisted that she be taken to her home.

JEROME'S STAFF SWORN IN.

Ceremony Witnessed by Outgoing Assistants—Jerome Makes a Speech.

District Attorney Jerome gathered all the members of his staff, holdovers, as well as the newly appointed assistants, about him in his office yesterday and had them sworn in. The oath of office was administered by John J. Buckley, a member of the staff, who is a notary public.

After a photograph had been taken of Mr. Jerome surrounded by his assistants, all outsiders were excluded from the room, and Mr. Jerome addressed his staff. Many of the retiring assistants, including Messrs. Rand, Gans, Iselin, Chadwick, and Kernochan, were present.

Mr. Jerome himself was sworn in last Tuesday by Justice Leventritt.

Aged Mrs. Schurmann Badly Burned.

Mrs. Mary Schurmann, 60 years old, was probably fatally burned in her home on the top floor of 51 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street last night. The aged woman, who lived with her married daughter, Mrs. A. E. Westphal, was alone. As she is in the Harlem Hospital unconscious, nobody knows what caused the blaze. Sergt. Gildea and Patrolman Miller noticed smoke coming from the top windows of the tenement. Rushing in they wrapped their overcoats about the woman and extinguished the flames.

Paynter Wins Kentucky Skirmish.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 1.—The first skirmish in the battle for Senator J. C. S. Blackburn's seat was won by the adherents of Judge Th

Simpson Crawford Co

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Annual January clearing sales.

GREATEST IN OUR HISTORY.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

GREATEST because the natural progress and expansion of this organization during the past year have enabled us to go into the world's leading markets and buy in vastly increased quantities that make it possible for us to dictate prices on merchandise that maintains the Simpson Crawford Co.'s high standard.

WITH the largest buying facilities in America, it is obvious that we are in a position to offer not only the greatest bargains of the year, but the greatest exposition of merchandise in every department. And we believe that our prices will convince you that every statement we make is an absolute irrefutable fact.

Annual January clearing sale of furs.

SIXTY-NINE remarkable fur bargains, each telling the regular price and the Annual January clearing sale price—every one as interesting as a chapter in a novel.

How would you like to have a $35 ermine scarf at $24.50 and a $45 ermine muff to match at..... 28.50

These clearing prices might cause you to question the genuineness of these values if the name Simpson Crawford Co., a recognized guarantee of the lasting quality of furs and fur garments, were not back of every article.

One of the greatest bargains—a $15 blended mink scarf at $10 and a $15 blended mink muff to match at..... $10

We set out to double our fur business this season by securing the services of a noted expert and urging him to select only the superior qualities. Furs are deceiving. The shrewd store gets the best at the same price the inexperienced gets the inferior qualities. Consequently we are able to offer values that are the marvel of the town.

One hundred $10 gray squirrel muffs at $7.50 are another great value. Scarf to match 7.50

And now comes the great Annual January clearing sale with sixty-nine bargains at the lowest prices of the year—a time when we reduce our stock to the lowest ebb. We haven't had much fur weather this Winter. All the more reason why you'll have to hurry to get these bargains. Don't forget that blizzard we had last January.

$29.50 for $40 fur lined coats.

$24.50 for $35 electric seal coats.

$160 for $200 blended mink coats.

$6.95 for $10 gray squirrel muffs.

$7.50 for $10 gray squirrel scarfs.

$8.50 for $12 Alaska sable muffs.

$24.50 for $35 black lynx muffs.

$24.50 for $35 black lynx scarfs.

$29.50 for $45 Baum marten scarfs.

$10 for $15 blended mink muffs.

$10 for $15 blended mink scarfs.

$24.50 for $35 natural mink scarfs.

$29.50 for $40 natural mink muffs.

$24.50 for $35 ermine scarfs.

$28.50 for $40 ermine muffs.

45.00 squirrel lined coats, 35.00
50.00 squirrel lined coats, 39.50
65.00 squirrel lined coats, 48.00
75.00 squirrel lined coats, 55.00

59.00 Persian paw coats, 45.00
45.00 nearseal coats, 34.50
59.00 nearseal coats, 45.00
85.00 sable squirrel coats, 59.00

95.00 sable squirrel coats, 69.00
110.00 sable squirrel coats, 85.00
135.00 gray squirrel coats, 110.00
4.00 brook mink scarf, 2.95

4.50 brook mink muffs, 3.50
10.00 brook mink collars, 6.95
7.50 gray squirrel scarfs, 5.95
15.00 gray squirrel muffs, 11.50

12.50 gray squirrel scarfs, 9.75
10.00 sable squirrel muffs, 7.50
12.50 sable squirrel muffs, 10.00
18.00 sable squirrel muffs, 14.50

10.00 sable squirrel scarfs, 7.50
18.00 sable squirrel scarfs, 14.50
10.00 Alaska sable scarfs, 7.50
15.00 sable fox muffs, 11.00

15.00 sable fox tie, 11.50
20.00 sable fox pelerine, 15.50
25.00 sable fox pelerine, 19.00
18.00 sable fox muffs, 12.50

20.00 black lynx scarfs, 15.00
20.00 black lynx muffs, 15.00
25.00 black lynx muffs, 19.50
25.00 black lynx scarfs, 19.50

30.00 Baum marten scarfs, 22.00
55.00 Baum marten scarf, 39.50
55.00 Baum marten muff, 39.50
65.00 Baum marten muff, 49.00

20.00 blended mink scarf, 14.50
20.00 blended mink muff, 14.50
25.00 blended mink muff, 18.50
25.00 blended mink scarf, 18.50

25.00 natural mink scarf, 19.50
45.00 natural mink muffs, 34.50
45.00 natural mink scarfs, 34.50
55.00 natural mink muff, 42.50

65.00 natural mink muff, 49.50
75.00 natural mink muff, 55.00
55.00 chinchilla muff, 39.50
65.00 chinchilla muff, 47.50

65.00 chinchilla scarf, 47.50
35.00 chinchilla scarf, 24.50
45.00 ermine scarf, 37.50
50.00 ermine muff, 42.50

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

January clearing of $29.75 suits $12.50

THESE are not all $29.75 suits, but there's not one in the lot that you could have bought a month ago for less than $21.50, and a great many of them are the best styles and qualities made to sell at $29.75.

Limited number of fashionable broadcloth suits that were made to sell up to $29.75 are included at $12.50, but you must come early if you want one at $12.50

This is a clearing sale, but the showing of suits is greater than any ordinary sale would present at regular prices at the beginning of the season. The vast variety and many different colors are mute evidence of the unprecedented demand for Simpson Crawford Co. suits this season. And this mammoth lot is only a forerunner of the remarkable display of rare bargain specials for the annual January sale at various prices.

At $12.50 in addition to the broadcloth suits we include mannish mixtures, fine tweeds, cheviots, worsteds and homespuns, in as many different models to select from—long tight fitting coats well tailored, with notch collar or fancy collar effects, trimmed in white broadcloth and novelty braid, also blouse and Eton styles with bodice girdles, and a variety of combination trimmings, and an assortment of colorings.

$14.75 for suits up to $34.75

Including suits in high class mixtures, invisible checks and stripes. Made in "cutaway" style with light broadcloth vests, fancy braid and buttons, lined throughout with soft satin. Also soft all-wool cheviots, short, loose model or ¾-length tight-fitting coats, and a number of short, jaunty models, all plaited skirts—annual January sale price..... 14.75

$32.50 for suits up to $60

Velvet and cloth suits extra fine quality broadcloth and rich velveteen; suits selling up to $60.00. A great many are copies from the originals, long and short models. Plain or trimmed, beautiful effects in Persian and silk braids—lined throughout, and in all the latest shades both in cloth and velvet. 32.50

$24.75 for suits up to $47.50

Beautiful high colored broadcloths, hard twisted gray worsteds, fancy novelty materials and English weaves made up in fancy "chic" little jackets or long coats. Every garment either satin or taffeta lined. Among these a variety of light shades, such as light blue and greens, wines, plums and all the darker shades. Plaited skirts, not a suit worth less than 39.75 and the majority 47.50; all of these suits at..... 24.75

$21.75 for suits up to $39.75

Fancy blouse styles, military and top coat models; extreme long tight-fitting coats, beautifully tailored in high colored broadcloths, lined throughout with soft satin. Among which are some fancy embroidered suits in the way of trimming, and fancy velvet vests, and a great variety of models—cloth and velvet—that cannot be described in detail. Annual January sale price..... 21.75

$39.75 for suits up to $65

Velveteen suits in plain or demi effects, ¾ length tight-fitting coats lined with white Duchess satin—embroidered in silk braid—of various designs; also pretty short models, daintily trimmed; all new plaited skirts. Colorings wine, amethyst, prune, hunter green, gray, blue and black. Value 65.00, for..... 39.75

$45 evening gowns $25

Fancy evening gowns in chiffon taffetas and crepe de chine. All the pretty pastelle shades, also black or white, elaborately trimmed in dainty laces, imitation baby Irish, Valenciennes and heavy crochet, fancy yoke and musketeers sleeves, full gathered or tucked bodices, and gathered or plaited skirts, a variety of styles. Value $45.00. For.... 25.00

$85 reception gowns $50

High class evening or reception gowns in Mousselines, crepes, voiles and other thin fabrics, made over silk, both waist and skirt, and exquisitely ornamented with fancy buttons and trimmed in fine laces, every delicate shade used this season. Value up to $85.00. For..... 50.00

Also clearing of women's coats and girls' and misses' apparel.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

$2 kimono gowns at 95c

NO one doubts that our great annual January clearing sale offers the most extraordinary values of the year in dressing sacques, house gowns and lounging robes. It is recognized by smart shoppers as the time to secure a supply of house garments for at least a year.

Women's fleece cloth kimono gowns—yoke effect and flowing sleeves—in black grounds and white figured designs—finished with wide folds. 95c

$1.50 for several good styles in flannelette house gowns—Oriental and Persian designs—kimono styles—box plaited or shirred from yoke—trimmed with self colored borders.

$1.95 for kimono or negligee gowns—made of flannelette and German flannel—made with yokes and round collars, flowing sleeves and girdle—in figured designs.

$1.95 for all wool ripple eiderdown sacques—numerous good styles—handsomely made, with deep sailor collars—trimmed with beautiful silk applique designs and folds—silk frogs and pockets.

$2.95 for eiderdown robes in plain and striped patterns—made with large collars—flowing sleeves, girdle and pocket.

$3.95 for blanket lounging robes—handsome floral patterns—cut very full—trimmed with large sailor collars—satin folds and girdle.

49c for eiderdown and flannelette sacques—half fitted effects—made with circular collars and stitched edges. A very special value.

95c for ripple eiderdown sacques—semi-fitting—trimmed with large collar, crochet edge and frogs.

The greatest underwear clearing

New York has ever known--for men, women & children

THE continued warm weather right up to Christmas has left us with a mammoth stock of Winter underwear. Smart shoppers will take advantage of this condition to secure the greatest underwear bargains New York has ever known—finest grades of known brands at half price and one-third less than usual.

Women's underwear

$1 for three regular 55c vests or pants, ribbed cotton, medium and heavy weights. Reduced more than a third.

79c for women's $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75 plain all wool underwear in natural color only—all sizes. Vests are all long sleeves—pants are ankle length. Our best numbers.

$1.59 for women's $2 and $2.50 famous Vassar suits—full regular made and hand finished—¼ wool; ½ wool or all cotton.

$1.95 for women's $3.75 to $5.75 Ypsilanti combination suits in all wool—wool and cotton and all cotton—colors natural, blue and black.

Men's underwear.

79c for $1.50 underwear—heavy natural wool and derby ribbed balbriggan—also worsted shirts and drawers.

59c for men's 89c. natural wool shirts and drawers—Winterweight.

89c for Wright's celebrated fleece lined underwear—a precaution against colds, grippe and pneumonia.

$1.35 for men's $1.75 Wright's extra fine gauze, Jaeger finish, fleeced with best lamb's wool.

$1.25 for $1.75 imported real maco Balbriggan shirts and drawers—full regular made.

For children.

25c for 50c. medium weight vests and pants—long or short sleeves—pants ankle length—think of it—half price.

39c for children's 75c fleeced cotton Winter Union suits.

59c for children's $1 medium weight cotton Union suits—hand crocheted neck and front.

Men's underwear.

$1.95 for men's sample underwear—values $3, $4 and $5—in all silk, silk and wool and pure wool—shirts and drawers; silk and wool, which sold for $9 a suit—and all wool suit that sold for $6 a suit. Choice 1.95.

The new 1906 waists $1.

STYLE, quality and value that quickly and positively demonstrate the fact that the House of Simpson Crawford Co. will set the fashion for smart waists during the coming season.

Ten thousand new 1906 lawn waists are ready for this great January sale at $1—beautifully trimmed with embroidery insertions—fine tucks or stitched side plaits. Special. $1

$1.50 for fine lawn or madras waists—effectively trimmed with rows of fine tucks or stitched side plaits—have trimmed collar and cuffs.

$2.95 for fine lingerie waists with fancy designed yoke made of embroidery medallions—surrounded with lace insertions—have tucked and inserted trimmed cuffs.

$5.00 for handsome lingerie waists with front of embroidery sprays—insertion and tucks.

$7.50 for charming new batiste waists with effective yoke made of lace tucks—connected with plaiting—trimmed collar and cuffs.

$10.00 for fine mull waists—elaborately trimmed with hand stitched tucks—embroidery sprays, trimmed back—collar and cuffs.

$6.95 for all-over lace or net waists—made with designed yokes of Irish crochet and daintily trimmed with tucks.

1,000 pairs women's hosiery at 12½c

THAT simply illustrates the value-giving importance of this annual January hosiery clearing. We have better qualities of them at a proportionate saving.

The great January clearing is stock-reducing time in the hosiery section, and this year the bargains eclipse all previous records.

12½c for women's hosiery that is often sold as a special value at 19c. a pair—black cotton seamless hose—absolutely fast color—double heel and toe—clearing price 12½c—six pairs for 75c.

Lot No. 2—Women's 35c hose, 25c pair—4 pairs for $1.

Women's plain black cotton and black lisle; also black cotton with Maco split feet—made from the very best yarns, and absolutely fast dye—double heel and toe.

Lot No. 3—Women's 50c hose, 35c pair—4 pairs for $1.

Extra fine gauze lisles and cotton in black; also black lisle, lace ankle and allover lace; also outsize lisles and cotton.

Lot No. 4—Women's 75c and $1 hose, 50c

Embrace all the new color creations for Spring, 1906, in hand embroidered figures—desirable hosiery shown by the best costumers; also plain black lisle in different weights.

Lot No. 5—Women's $2 hose at 95c pair.

Women's pure silk hose in black and colored—a few slight imperfections which are not discernible.

Men's 25c. half hose at 19c. a pair—plain black cotton and black cotton with unbleached Maco yarn split soles—all two threads—absolutely fast dye—double soles, heels and toes—19c., six pairs for $1. **19c**

Lot No. 2—Men's 35c. half hose, 25c.—6 pairs for 1.38.

Plain black cotton and lisle in medium and heavy weight; also black cotton and lisle with embroidered figures—neat, new and natty.

Lot No. 3—Men's 50c. half hose, 35c.—3 pairs for $1.

Comprise all the newest ideas and designs—conservative—direct from Chemnitz, and selected under the personal supervision of our own buyer. Also plain black medium and heavy weight cotton and lisles; also split soles.

Lot. No. 4—Men's 75c. & $1 half hose at 50c.—6 pairs for 2.75.

Men's black lisles with fancy hand embroidered figures—shipped direct to us from the best European hosiery centres and sold by the exclusive furnishers at 75c. and 1.00 per pair.

Children's 19c hose, 12½c

Plain black cotton—1x1 rib hose—made of extra fine yarn—absolutely fast black—all sizes. The best part of it is the durability of these hose.

Children's 25c. hose, 18c.

3 pairs for 50c., Buster Brown stockings for boys and girls—2x2 rib for boys—1x1 rib for girls—known for its great wearing and strictly first quality.

Boys' and girls' hose, 25c.

Cashmere and heavy weight cotton for boys and girls of the indestructible kind. Cashmere have merino heel and toe; cotton have double heel and toe.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Annual January clearing of men's clothing.

THE biggest event of the year—that great between season clearing sale that comes right at the time thousands of men want to buy new suits and overcoats for the coldest season of the year. It is a great satisfaction to know that for this emergency you can buy.

A suit for $8.50 that would have cost $18 two months ago.
A suit for $11.50 that would have cost $22.50 two months ago.
A suit for $13.75 that would have cost $27.50 two months ago.
A suit for $17.50 that would have cost $35.00 two months ago.
An overcoat $9.75 that would have cost $18.00 two months ago.
An overcoat $14.50 that would have cost $25.00 two months ago.
An overcoat $17.50 that would have cost $30.00 two months ago
An overcoat $21.75 that would have cost $40.00 two months ago.

Men's $30 & $35 suits

Every high grade suit in the stock—imported worsted in double and single breasted—about 375 suits to select from—sizes from 34 to 44. Annual January sale price.... $17.50

Men's $25 & $27.50 suits

Some 600 suits, including every desirable fabric—worsteds, cheviots and tweeds—also black thibets—plenty of stout sizes. Annual January sale price.... $13.75

Men's $20 & $22.50 suits

450 of the famous Kuppenheimer suits—a wide range of patterns in all sizes—both single and double breasted. Annual January sale price.. $11.50

Men's $15 & $18 suits

First come first served in this lot—375 of the best looking suits you ever saw—all sizes—single and double breasted. Annual January sale price..... $8.50

Men's $35 & $40 overcoats

Nothing better to be had—your unrestricted choice of our highest grade of overcoats—about 185 coats to select from. Annual January sale price..... $21.75

Men's $30 overcoats

The very finest Kerseys and Elysians in every desirable color. The swellest coats of the season are yet to be found. Annual January sale price..... $17.50

Men's $25 overcoats

The celebrated Kuppenheimer Coats—the best fitting and finest ready to wear garment. There are 450—very swell coats in this lot. Better hurry, though. Annual January sale price $14.50

Men's $15 & $18 overcoats

369 Kersey, Friese and Fancy Tourist coats. They are bound to create a sensation at this very low price. Annual January sale price..... $9.75

Boys' clothing.

Boys' $4 and $5 suits and overcoats, Russian overcoats, Russian suits, Norfolk suits and sailor suits—sizes to fit all—655 garments. Annual January sale price... $2.50

Boys' $7.50 suits and overcoats—In this section you'll find 840 different garments—Tourist overcoats, long overcoats, Russian coats and Norfolk suits. Annual January $4.50

Six hundred pairs of Men's $5 and $8 trousers

ANNUAL JANUARY SALE PRICE, $3.50

THIS mammoth sale of trousers is inaugurated for the benefit of those men who at this time of the year always desire to give their Winter suits a new lease of life by the addition of a new pair of trousers.

These are the kind of trousers that retail in high-class exclusive clothing stores at $5 to $8, which means their equal would cost $7.50 to $10 if made to measure by a merchant tailor. They are fancy worsteds in every kind of a pattern that's stylish—all London shrunk, insuring them to hold their shape and not to bag at the knees. $3.50

Every size from 29 to 52 waist is included. You may be sure of a perfect fit before you come. You may be sure of the greatest trousers bargain in New York before you see them. There is absolutely no chance

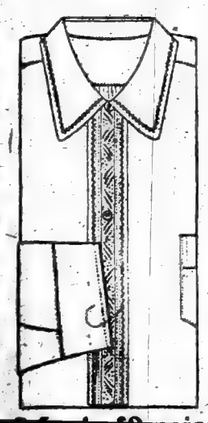

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

5,000 men's 1.50 pajamas--$1.

THESE are the kind that always had a crowd around them buying during the holiday season. We sold thousands at 1.50 a suit. Couldn't get enough to supply the demand. Five thousand suits that were ordered especially for the Christmas trade failed to arrive in time and they comprise the lot that goes on sale at 8.30 o'clock Tuesday morning, January 2d, at one-third less than regular price.

They are the warmest and healthiest night garments a man can wear—made of flannels that are most desirable in patterns used for the evening at home, same as a lounging robe—neat blue, pink and gray stripes—military collars—side openings—special during the great annual January sale at $1 a suit. $1

Men's $1 night shirts 75c

$1.50 night shirts $1

Men's outing flannel night shirts, size 15 to 20 inches, in all the desirable

MAYOR TELLS ALDERMEN CITY'S PRESSING NEEDS

Public Beaches Needed for Convalescents and Children.

DEFICIENT IN FIRE ALARMS

The Municipal Control of Lighting Plants and Ferries Is Also Discussed—Tax Arrearages.

Several interesting recommendations were made by Mayor McClellan yesterday in his first message to the new Board of Aldermen. He urged the establishment of oceanside breathing places for the people, and also for the establisment of fresh-air homes for children and convalescents of the city hospitals. In addition, the Mayor showed the advantages to the city of owning its own lighting plants, and generally discussed the municipal finances.

The message, which was read before the Aldermen when they met at noon to organize, opened with the statement of the city's financial condition. The net funded debt of the city is given as $430,477,000.39 on Dec. 31, an increase of $29,541,835.64 for the last year. The temporary debt of the city on Dec. 31 is placed at $42,097,000, or an increase of $7,640,000 last year. The Mayor gives the borrowing capacity of the city as $60,841,497.94. The city's borrowing capacity on Oct. 1, 1905, was as follows:

City's Borrowing Capacity.

Ten per cent. assessed valuation of real estate for 1905		$522,158,430.10
Net funded debt, (excluding county indebtedness)	$399,088,913.35	
Net contract liability, (including rapid transit construction, Manhattan and the Bronx, originally as $35,000,000 and extra work amounting to $4,500,000; Brooklyn-Manhattan, originally as $2,000,000, and extra work amounting to $1,620,000)	*44,308,670.29	
Liability for lands acquired	13,319,348.52	
Liability for judgments, (estimated)	2,000,000.00	
		458,716,882.16
Margin of 10 per cent. of assessed valuation over debt		$63,441,497.94
From this margin must be deducted—		
Revenue bonds of 1902, issued in 1904, outstanding Oct. 1, 1905.	$500,000.00	
Revenue bonds of 1903, issued in 1904, outstanding Oct. 1, 1905.	2,100,000.00	
		2,600,000.00
Balance of excess of 10 per cent. of assessed valuation over debt		$60,841,497.94

*In this amount is included $3,546,304.14 liability of the "Street Improvement Fund."

Reference then is made by the Mayor to the committee appointed by him to deal with the devising of "methods of collecting and enforcing the payment of taxes in the City of New York, bearing in mind the ever increasing amount of uncollected personal taxes, and the difficulty of properly conducting the finances of the city, with the product on the tax levied each year falling further and further behind the total appropriation."

The Tax Arrearage Problem.

Continuing, the Mayor says:

The city is confronted with two problems: First, to provide for the existing arrears, and, second, to provide for an annual clearance of future arrears. To provide for existing arrears the commission proposes an act directing the Board of Estimate to authorize corporate stock of the City of New York to be issued to an amount equal to so much of the deficiency on the 1st day of January, 1905, in the product of taxes theretofore levied and deemed by the board to be uncollectible as shall not have been provided for in prior tax levies or by the issue of corporate stock.

"The proposed act does not require the immediate issuance of corporate stock authorized by the Board of Estimate, but it may be issued in such amounts from time to time as may be deemed wise by the Controller.

"A solution of the second problem—that which deals with the annual deficiency in the product of taxes—is suggested by the commission by providing that the Board of Estimate shall annually insert in the budget a sum equal to so much of the deficiency on the preceding first day of January in the product of taxes theretofore levied and deemed by the board to be uncollectible as shall not have been provided for in prior tax levies or by the issue of corporate stock of the City of New York, or by such corporate stock authorized by said board to be issued."

This may be accomplished by an amendment to Section 239 of the charter, to take effect Oct. 1, 1906. By this act it is proposed to repeal the section of the charter which authorizes and directs the Board of Aldermen to increase the tax levy to make good a deficiency in the product of taxes, a provision of law which is quite inadequate, and requires an estimate of future conditions instead of dealing with past and known quantities.

Proposed Public Lighting Plants.

The Mayor then refers to plans now in hand for the erection of public lighting plants, and places at $7,567,000 the cost of the initial plant for Manhattan and the Bronx. The fixed charges and operating expenses will reach $1,269,000 a year, or an annual saving to the city of $434,000. The cost of a similar plant for Brooklyn and Queens is placed at $9,485,000, with annual charges of $1,424,000.

The Board of Estimate has authorized the purchase of sites for the erection of electric lighting plants in Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, which sites are situated as follows: Between East Ninetieth Street, Avenue A, East Ninety-first Street, and the East River, in Manhattan; at the foot of Nott Avenue, in Queens, and at Port Richmond, in Richmond. These sites have since been purchased, and are now the property of the city.

New Fire Alarm System Needed.

Next the Mayor comments on the inefficiency of the city's fire alarm system and asks the Aldermen for the immediate installation of 500 new fire alarm boxes, and for the erection of a building to be used exclusively for a fire alarm central office. The total cost is placed at $1,625,000. Regarding the water supply for fire fighting purposes, the Mayor says:

Contracts have been let for the two pumping stations and the necessary equipment, and a few days ago bids were opened for the distribution system which extends from Twenty-third Street to Chambers Street. All territory within these lines where the risk of fire-spread is great is to be gridironed with water mains twelve to twenty-four inches in diameter, supplied by a sixty-inch main from the Central Park Reservoir, and connected at numerous places with the low-pressure service. When this supply is insufficient salt water will be used, and the pumping stations have connections with both the North and East Rivers. It will be possible to surround any hazardous block in that territory with sixty streams without using more than 500 feet of hose on any connection.

Speaking of the public schools, the Mayor says that sixty-seven new school buildings are in course of construction, to furnish 87,410 additional sittings for school children. Contracts are being prepared also for fourteen more buildings with 15,150 sittings. The new Board of Water Supply and its work are reviewed and the hospital system is covered fully.

Improved Ferry Service.

The Mayor promises material improvement in the Staten Island ferry service after April 1, when the new terminals are expected to be completed. Then he says:

The administration, through the sinking fund, has municipalized the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry. A large industrial and residential section of South Brooklyn has suffered from the hopelessly bad service rendered by the present ferry company. The Dock Department is preparing plans for the new municipal system. It is proposed to use a cheaper type of boat than that employed in the Staten Island ferry service. It may be possible to have the new ferry in operation within a year. I am confident that the undertaking will be vindicated by the development which must attend every improved transit connection between the two boroughs, and that the convenience it will offer will quickly make the ferry self-sustaining.

In treating the subject of the establishment of city beaches, the Mayor says:

"The City of New York is rich beyond all others in the extent and character of its shore front. Within its limits, or directly contiguous thereto, are many miles of ocean beaches practically none of which is owned by the public. Provision must soon be made by the city toward securing fresh-air homes for children and convalescent patients from the city hospitals, as well as breathing spaces for the whole people.

"I know of no more ideal location for such fresh-air resorts than one of the beaches on the Long Iseland shore. Three of these beaches have been suggested as available for these purposes: Long Beach, which has a stretch of four miles, together with the hotel structure and thirty to forty cottages, all of which could be put to immediate use for the reception of children and convalescents; Rockaway Beach, with its two miles of shore, and the Coney Island beach. Either one of the two former beaches could probably be acquired for the city's use at a reasonable price. I hardly think that the Coney Island beach would be available on account of its great cost, but it has been suggested that certain charitable organizations which now own and occupy part of its shore, might consent, in the event of the city acquiring a beach further eastward, to exchange their present sites for a similar or better location upon the city's property. Such exchange would give the city 1,500 feet of frontage at Coney Island, which could be advantageously converted into a public park.

I trust that this matter, in view of its importance to the general health of the city, may be taken up and seriously considered during the coming year.

In conclusion, the Mayor adds:

"In this message I have not attempted a review of the work of the departments. It is my purpose soon to address your honorable body again, presenting to you a concrete idea of the condition of the Government in all its divisions, and submitting a definite outline of things to be done, planned, and projected within the coming four years to the end that New York may be fit for that imperial place that cannot be denied her."

GROUT OUT; METZ IN.

McCooey, Who Was Dismissed by McClellan, Back in Office.

Herman A. Metz took office as Controller at noon yesterday, and the Department of Finance was turned over to him by Controller Grout with brief ceremony. Many of the friends of both men were on hand to give the new Controller a hearty send-off. The office was filled with floral offerings.

"Is this a funeral?" inquired Mr. Metz when he saw the display.

"No, a wedding, and you're the bridegroom," replied one of his friends.

After Mr. Metz had been greeted and had formally taken office from the hands of Mr. Grout, the employes and visitors filed past the new Controller and greeted him individually. Mr. Metz then announced the appointments of John H. McCooey of Brooklyn and N. Taylor Phillips of Manhattan as deputies, at $7,000 a year each. Hubert L. Smith was made assistant deputy and Paul Loeser confidential clerk. Oliver E. Stanton was made Secretary of the department. All are holdovers except Mr. McCooey and Mr. Loeser. McCooey used to be President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, but was removed from that office fourteen months ago by Mayor McClellan.

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR OAKLEY.

Ahearn May Appoint Him Superintendent of Sewers in Donohue's Place

Borough President John F. Ahearn began his second term of office at the City Hall at noon yesterday, and announced that he had reappointed his entire official staff, with the exception of Matthew F. Donohue, the Superintendent of Sewers. Mr. Donohue is the Tammany leader of the Twenty-first Assembly District, and it was said yesterday by friends of Mr. Ahearn, as well as by friends of Mr. Donohue, that the latter did not desire a reappointment because of his private business interests.

In view of the creation of this vacancy, the Borough President will be able to give the place to Charles F. Murphy and the Tammany organization. It was reported last night that the Borough President might be asked by Murphy to name John T. Oakley to the post. Oakley retired yesterday from office as Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, after Murphy had made a fierce fight to have Mayor McClellan retain him in office. The place is desired for him as a sort of vindication, and President Ahearn is ready to make the appointment as soon as Murphy definitely says the word. It is likely that action will be taken to-day or to-morrow.

The reappointments made by President Ahearn consisted of William Dalton as Commissioner of Public Works, at $6,000; James J. Hagan, Assistant Commissioner, at $5,000; George F. Scannell, Superintendent of Highways, at $5,000; William H. Walker, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Offices, $4,000, and Bernard Downing, secretary, at $3,000. Dalton, Hagan, and Scannell are the Tammany district leaders of the Eleventh, Nineteenth, and Twenty-fifth Districts respectively.

No decision has been reached regarding a new Superintendent of Buildings to succeed Isaac A. Hopper, who has resigned.

DOOLING TAKES HOLD.

County Clerk Hamilton Greets His Successor.

Peter J. Dooling, the new County Clerk, who is a Tammany man, took charge of his office yesterday. He reached the County Court House shortly after 10 o'clock, and found Thomas L. Hamilton, his predecessor, waiting for him. After a general handshaking Mr. Hamilton turned over the keys of the office to Mr. Dooling, and then taught him the combination of the office safe. In the private office County Clerk Dooling found his desk covered with floral pieces sent from friends who wished him success. In addition to the flowers on his desk he found three rooms filled with floral horseshoes.

After formally taking charge of his office Mr. Dooling announced that he had made but one appointment, that of Joseph J. Glennon as his private secretary. Mr. Glennon is a Tammany worker in the Thirteenth Assembly District, of which Mr Dooling is leader. He was formerly employed in the Tax Department.

There was much speculation as to who would be appointed First Deputy, a position now held by Henry Burrell, who is a Republican. It is believed that Thomas J. McManus, known as The McManus, will be appointed as Deputy to Mr. Dooling. Another man who may be said to have a claim on the office from a political standpoint is now in the Department of Gas, Water and Electricity. This man is John J. Prendergast, the Tammany leader of the Fifth District. Aside from other deputies, two other jobs, those of cashier and equity clerk, also have to be filled, but County Clerk Dooling will not make these appointments for a day or two.

A DIMPLE MAKER.

Find a child with dimples and chubby arms and legs and you find a healthy child. Find one with drawn face and poor, thin body and you see one that needs Scott's Emulsion. Your doctor will no doubt tell you the child is fat-starved—its food is not nourishing it.

Nothing helps these thin, pale children like Scott's Emulsion. It contains the very element of fat they need. It supplies them with a perfect and quickly digested nourishment. Scott's Emulsion brings dimples and rounded limbs.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York

A NEW HEARST SCHEME TO OPEN BALLOT BOXES

Contest Election of President McGowan of the Aldermen.

BOARD FAVORS THE PLAN

All the Old Tammany Holders of Aldermanic Jobs Turned Out by Republicans and Hearst Men.

Attorneys for W. R. Hearst made a new move in the election contest yesterday, when they appeared before the Board of Aldermen at its organization meeting and contested the right of President Patrick F. McGowan to hold his office. By virtue of Section 18 of the charter, they hold, the President is a full-fledged member of the Board and that, as all legislative bodies have the right to judge of their own members, it is within the province of the Board to say whether or not its President was legally elected.

The new Board is supposed to be favorably disposed to the Hearst plan, and should it vote to unseat President McGowan the Hearst attorneys believe they will be able to place on Mr. McGowan the burden of proof to show that he was legally elected and is entitled to preside over the meetings of the Board. Through this move the Hearst attorneys hope to be able to get at the ballot boxes and analyze the vote cast on Nov. 7. This they say they can do through a writ of certiorari and thus offset the rulings in regard to the Board of Canvassers.

The protest against recognizing President McGowan was filed with the Board by Clarence J. Shearn, Hearst's personal attorney, and was made in behalf of J. G. Phelps Stokes, who was the candidate of the Municipal Ownership League for the office. McGowan's plurality over Stokes was approximately 6,000 votes.

When Mr. Shearn presented the protest against McGowan he also presented protests in behalf of four Hearst Aldermanic candidates against the seating of their Tammany opponents who had been declared elected by the Board of Canvassers. They were in behalf of Patrick A. Burke of the Thirteenth District against John J. Callahan; Hubert Slattery of the Thirtieth against John T. McCall; Joseph Weil of the Thirty-ninth against Philip Harnischfeger, and Michael Redmond of the Forty-second against Arthur H. Murphy. A representative of Samuel H. Jones of the Twenty-second District also presented a protest in his behalf against Charles Hahn, who won by twelve votes on the face of the returns in the district. All of these protests were referred without reading to the Committee on Privileges and Elections when it should be appointed.

Later, after the message from the Mayor had been read, Alderman Henry Clay Peters, a Hearst M. O. L. Alderman from Brooklyn, protested against the official reception of the message. He said that while the message must be received de facto he hoped to see seated the man who he said had been legally elected to the Mayor's chair. When he named Hearst there was great cheering from the gallery, which caused Alderman Morris to demand that the gallery be cleared. President McGowan said he hoped that would not be necessary, but he requested the people in the gallery to preserve order.

Then Alderman Peters protested against the seating of President McGowan, and demanded that the board consider the Shearn protest. President McGowan refused to recognize the move on the ground that the protest had been referred to a committee. Alderman Doull came to his rescue and declared the protest not offered in good faith. He said the protest should be placed on file, and he contended it should have been offered first to the Board of County Canvassers. Alderman McCall wanted the entire matter sent to the Corporation Counsel.

Here Alderman Meyers, the Republican floor leader, took charge of the fight and insisted that the matter was one to be settled by the board. President McGowan still insisted that he could not receive the protests, and then after the Republicans and Hearst men, who were in a big majority, had declined to support Alderman Sullivan's attempt to adjourn, the board went into Committee of the Whole, which made the new Vice Chairman, Elias Goodman, the presiding officer for the time being.

Mr. Goodman, who was elected Vice Chairman by Republican and Hearst votes, immediately ruled that the Committee of the Whole should decide whether or not the protest should be received, and Alderman Meyers offered a resolution in favor of receiving it.

Alderman Sullivan, the Tammany Vice Chairman of the last board, here broke away from his Tammany colleagues and urged that the board should receive the protest of any citizen. He seconded Alderman Meyers's motion, and the protest was received unanimously by the committee and reported to the full board, which indorsed the action.

Under this action it is the plan of the Hearst men to name, at the next meeting, Alderman Kunze, a radical Hearst man, to be Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Only solid Hearst men will be placed on the committee, and it is expected that they will report in favor of seating Mr. Stokes as President of the board.

This would lead to serious complications as the Board of Aldermen could not compel the Board of Estimate to seat Mr. Stokes while Mr. McGowan still held his election certificate from the Board of Elections. The Aldermen, however, are basing their part of the action in their own board on the Court of Appeals decision in the Krulish-Chambers contest four years ago, when the Court of Appeals held that the Aldermen possessed the same powers as Congress and the State Legislature over the qualifications of their own members. The question to be decided, therefore, according to the Hearst attorneys, is whether or not the President of the board is a qualified member of it.

All of the committees of the board will be named in the new rules which will be adopted at the next meeting on Jan. 9. By naming the members in the new rules the Hearst members and the Republicans will prevent any changes being made in the committees except by a three-quarters vote of the members.

The entire battle was conducted while the Aldermanic Chamber was literally a bower of flowers. Practically every desk was adorned with offerings from admiring constituents, and President McGowan's desk was supplied with two handsome pieces, one from his political sponsors and the other from a little niece. Alderman Sullivan also had several handsome offerings, one from the Florence Sullivan Association and the other from ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan. The latter was a horseshoe with a harp in the centre. The card read: "I can't forget the Bowery, although far from home."

The proceedings of the organization meeting were begun when President Fornes appeared to present his successor. The canvass of the Board of Elections was then read, after which President McGowan made a little introductory speech and wished the members a happy New Year. Alderman Meyers named Elias Goodman as the Republican-M. O. L. candidate for Vice Chairman, while Alderman McCall named Timothy P. Sullivan, the late Vice Chairman.

By a vote of 47 to 24, Goodman was elected. By the same vote Alderman John R. Davies, Republican-M. O. L., was named Chairman of the Finance Committee. The board then proceeded to turn out the old Tammany officials, from Sergeant at Arms down, ex-Alderman Cornelius Shea being made Sergeant at Arms to succeed Harry E. Oxford. The place pays $1,500; Patrick J. O'Connell and James Heaney were made assistants at $1,200 each. Rudolph Canfield, Charles Watson, James S. Sweet, Andrew Govern, and James V. Campbell were chosen assistants at $1,000 each.

The various Republican and M. O. L. Aldermen previously had drawn lots for this patronage, and the new Hearst men had drawn the plums, leaving the old Republican members without any.

President McGowan yesterday announced that he had appointed William O'Connor to be his secretary at a salary of $2,400. O'Connor served in the same capacity for President Fornes for four years.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

The problem of Russia is the problem of every country: its masses — "the hungriest, most ignorant, most degraded, of all the human millions who belong body and soul, by the grace of God to Nicholas the Second."

"Russian Peasant Riots" in Everybody's for January gives details of these new-realized horrors, and tells what may be expected of a people who "have repudiated their country and their God."

Everybody's Magazine 15 cents
$1.50 a year

Special representatives wanted for Everybody's Magazine in towns where there are no dealers.

Mount Vernon

whiskey requires no "reason-why" argument, It's square!

"Here are the goods; look at them," said Daniel Webster. And with this and the sample won the case against a scientific "reason-why" argument of an hour's length.—Ad. Sense.

Distillery [Square Bottle] Bottling
In *Square Bottles Only!*
THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO., New York.

TAKE OFFICE IN BROOKLYN.

Justice Gaynor Officiates at the Inaugural.

Martin W. Littleton, the retiring President of the Borough of Brooklyn, at noon yesterday formally turned over the local Government to Bird S. Coler, the new President. Mr. Coler then held a reception, and for two hours was busy receiving the congratulations of callers.

At noon, Justice Gaynor administered the oath of office to the incoming officials. They are Demond Dunne, Commissioner of Public Works; Charles Frederick Adams, Secretary of the borough; John A. Heffernan, secretary to the Borough President; David F. Moore, Superintendent of Buildings; Samuel Greenblatt, Deputy Superintendent of Buildings; James Dunne, Superintendent of Sewers; Durban B. Van Vleck, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works; Joseph M. Lawrence, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Offices; John Muller, secretary to the Commissioner of Public Works, and John Anderson, secretary to the Superintendent of Buildings.

Besides the Borough President's office, the local Municipal Ownership Party entered into power in the offices of Sheriff, Register, County Clerk, and Coroner. Michael J. Flaherty, the new Sheriff; Alfred J. Boulton, Register, and Charles T. Hartzheim, County Clerk, moved into their offices early.

BERMEL IN CASSIDY'S PLACE.

Ex-President of Queens Says the People Have Expressed Their Will.

Borough President Joseph Bermel of Queens was installed into office at noon yesterday. Mr. Cassidy shook hands with Mr. Bermel, and then made a short speech in which he complimented Mr. Bermel upon his election, and said that it expressed the will of the people.

After the speeches there was handshaking, and the retiring officials withdrew, leaving the field to their successors.

REGISTER GASS AT HIS OFFICE.

Friends Wish Him Good Luck—A Deputy Promoted.

Ex-Alderman Frank Gass, the new Register of New York County, made a brief speech yesterday when he assumed his new duties. The office was turned over to him by Register John J. Ronner. A crowd of Mr. Gass's friends were on hand to wish him good luck. He announced the appointment of William H. Sinnot as First Deputy Register. Mr. Sinnot was a Third Deputy in the office. Joseph P. Hennessy was reappointed as Second Deputy, and Stephen Stillwell, a William's Bridge lawyer, was named as Third Deputy. He has never held public office before.

Mr. Gass named as his private secretary Herbert H. Riley, who was his campaign manager. Mr. Riley was formerly private secretary to Borough President Haffen of the Bronx.

HAYES TAKES THE KEYS.

The New Sheriff Relieves Erlanger of His Duties.

Sheriff Nicholas J. Hayes met the outgoing Sheriff, Mitchell L. Erlanger, at Ludlow Street Jail at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, for the purpose of receiving the keys of his office and the jail. When Sheriff Hayes arrived he found the jail offices filled with floral pieces. The Pocasset Club, of which Sheriff Hayes is President, sent a horseshoe of American Beauty roses, carnations, and smilax.

The new Sheriff found but two prisoners. Both had been committed for contempt of court. One of them will be released to-day.

After the formalities at the jail, the two Sheriffs, with several of their friends, went down to the Sheriff's office on Broadway, and were met there by the new County Clerk, Peter J. Dooling, who swore in the old deputies temporarily. Sheriff Hayes said he would make no changes in his office staff for a few days at least. Maurice Blumenthal, who has made an excellent record as counsel to the Sheriff, was reappointed by Sheriff Hayes.

PARK COMMISSIONERS MEET.

Samuel Parsons, Jr., Succeeds Himself as Landscape Architect.

The Park Commissioners met and organized yesterday afternoon in the Arsenal in Central Park. Willis Holly was reappointed Secretary to the Board.

Mr. Holly went to the Mayor's office and met Moses Herman, the new Commissioner for Manhattan and Richmond, and Michael J. Kennedy, the new Commissioner for Brooklyn and Queens, and also H. C. Schrader of the Bronx, and escorted them to the Arsenal, where the commission organized, with Mr. Herman as Chairman. A resolution presented by Commissioner Herman designating Samuel Parsons, Jr., landscape architect of the board, a position formerly held by Mr. Parsons, was favorably voted upon.

New American Swimming Records.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—H. J. Handy of the Chicago Central Young Men's Christian Association, in an open-swimming meet here to-night broke four American records. The first new record was 330 yards. He covered the distance in 425 2-5, the old mark being 4:28, held by himself. Theh 550 yards was made by Handy in 7:47 3-5, the old time being 8:21 1-5, held by Joseph W. Spencer of the New York Athletic Club. For the 660 yards, Handy covered the distance in 9:30 1-5, the old mark being 9:41, which was held by H. F. Brewer of the Olympic Club of San Francisco. For the 770 yards, Handy made the fast time of 11:12 4-5, breaking the mark of C. M. Daniels of the New York Athletic Club of 11:18 4-5.

BEGINNING THIS MORNING

A Special Sale of

Distinctive Suits for Men

at $17.50

Formerly $22.50, $25.00, $28.00 and $30.00.

Single Breasted Sack Models — Double Breasted Sack Model

Chesterfield Frock Models

Every garment involved is from our regular stock, designed for this season's service, and not one of them has ever been presented at less than the standard prices. The greater number are worsted suits, the fabric for which the demand is greatest.

Herald Square Saks & Company

WHERE VICE IS NOT AND HOLINESS REIGNS

"Making a Wicket" Due West's Most Daring Naughtiness.

LEMONADE PARTIES GIDDY

Reception at Female College to Which Boys Are Invited the Red Letter Day of the Year.

Of all towns in the United States, good or bad, the hamlet of Due West, S. C., is the "best." That is, it is freest from sin and the sinful. There the inhabitants fairly revel in religion and the devil is conspicuous by his absence. Due West was founded and is ruled by the Associated Reformed Presbyterian Church, known as the most straight-laced sect in South Carolina or any other State. The man who strays from the straight and narrow path of rectitude has a poor show in Due West.

It is an extraordinary day there when they have only one religious service. If such a day passes, through some accident, it stands out from the calendar of the inhabitants' memory in big red letters. Travelers who have passed through—and escaped—say that a religious service precedes and follows every meal, but there are no official records to prove this rathr extravagant charge. If there is one service every day, it is easy to deduce that there is not much time for frivolity on Sunday.

Then the villagers give up everything else to go to church. Morning, afternoon, and evening they worship. If a thief happened to enter the place during church services he might very well carry away the whole town—except the church itself—for all the opposition he would meet. For everybody would be in the church, and provided the thief didn't try to disturb that building he would never be seen.

About the only excuse for the existence of Due West is the presence of two schools. They are called Erskine College and the Due West Female College. Men go to the one and women to the other. The village is one of those, of which there are many in the more thinly settled States, which cluster about colleges and schools and draw their sustenance from the patronage of Faculty and students. If it was not for Erskine and the Female College it is more than likely that there wouldn't be any Due West.

The men who founded the schools originally belonged to the regular Presbyterian Church, but it was not strict and serious enough for them. They made a split, and the result is the Associated Reformed division. The members of it are the Puritans of modern times.

The man who drives a horse on Sunday is a candidate for banishment or social ostracism. Consequently nobody who desires to stay in Due West drives. If a stranger happens to pass through in a buggy or a cart on Sunday scandalized eyes peer at him through half-closed shutters, and many are the sighs of relief when he passes across the corporate limits of Due West and disappears into the outside world.

One time a glee club from Chicago gave a concert in Due West for the benefit of the Due West Female College and Erskine College. The students attended in a body—or rather in two bodies. The girls sat primly on one side of the concert hall and the boys a little less primly on the other. It was Saturday night, and everybody was happy, because next day was Sunday. There was nothing about the music of the lads from Chicago to shock the ideas of the powers that ruled Due West.

But afterward, when the business manager of the glee club spoke of leaving the next day there were ominous looks exchanged by the Due Westerners. For to leave on Sunday would mean to have horses hitched up and driven to the nearest railroad station.

The little town is four miles from the railroad. It is just about half way between the main line of the Southern and the Seaboard Air Line. Somebody has said that the Elders would have put it further from the Southern, but that would have meant putting it nearer the Seaboard. Both companies run trains on Sunday!

The glee club expected to have a good night's rest, eat the best breakfast Due West would give 'em, take a leisurely drive through the country, and catch a noon train. The announcement of their intentions caused consternation among the Associated Reformed Presbyterians. A consultation was held, and a committee waited on the business manager. He was told that a Sunday departure would not have the approval of either the schools or the village itself. When the manager got over the first shock at this news he decided not to do anything to offend local sentiment. The sleepy musicians were informed that the night's rest had been canceled, and that they would catch a midnight train.

To this day nobody knows for certain what was the exact motive of that business manager—whether he wanted to leave a good impression behind or whether he was afraid if he stayed over night he might have to spend all Sunday in Due West and not get out till Monday.

Erskine College is at one end of Due West and the Female College is at the other. They are about four hundred yards apart. Naturally there is no intercourse between the students of one school and those of the other. What dire penalty would be visited on one who dared to break the separation rule no one knows—for there has never been a violation. The boldest of the men students sometimes walk along the gravel path in front of the girls' grounds, but that is as near as they get.

The strangest feature of the goodness of Due West is that it is not enforced goodness. The students themselves are as well behaved and as proper as members of the Faculty. Religious exercises are not a punishment—they are a pleasure. The boys and girls look forward to Sunday almost with a longing, and about Friday they count the hours that separate them from the Sabbath.

The cigarette law of Indiana, passed by the Legislature and enforced by the Sheriffs and the police, is nothing to the unwritten law that keeps the "coffin tacks" out of Due West. There no real law is needed; the moral force of the community is more than adequate. As a curiosity a man with a cigarette in his mouth would run a close race with a man walking on his head or one with a single eye in the middle of his forehead.

The rules made by the Faculties of the two schools are only a matter of form—empty, unnecessary statutes that might as well never have been made, for nobody wants to break them. It is almost absurd to mention the possibility of whisky ever being quaffed in Due West.

The boldest, most adventurous act a student of Erskine College can do is to "make a wicket." This is an expression known only to Due West. To "make a wicket" means to secure a nod of recognition from one's favorite among the damsels at the Female College. Nothing more than a return nod is involved in the adventure. This is the most exciting sport in Due West. For hours at a time a bold spirit among the men will walk up and down in sight of the girls' campus and try to get his nod. If he succeeds he goes back to his room with a delightful sense of bravado.

Perhaps if the etymology of the word "wicket" were traced the discovery would be made that it has something to do with the word "wicked." This theory is certainly permissible, for to "make a wicket" is the wickedest act that is perpetrated in the South Carolina village.

But there are exceptions to all rules, and the rule that separates the men and women students is once in the year null and void. Commencement is the time. Then there is a reception at the Female college and the Erskine students are invited. It is an occasion which comes but once in twelve months, and is important in proportion. It is the greatest day in Due West.

Sometimes the men have a cracker-and-lemonade party. The expression on their faces is very much like that which spreads itself over the face of the youth who takes his first drink of whisky and looks around to see if anybody is looking. A New York visitor once brought a photograph of one of these baccanalian revels home with him. His friends looked at the faces in the picture and thought they belonged to men who were being caught in a police raid.

Of course there are bound to be some recalcitrant ones. It is inevitable that among 300 youths there are a few who are not as zealous over religion as they ought to be. These are regarded as curiosities, though. And unless they are extraordinarily stubborn they are soon turned into the straight and narrow path.

Est. 1861.

January Discount Sale
OF
FINE LINENS
Grande Maison de Blanc

Our own specialties, imported through the year, are offered now at a uniform discount of 10 per cent. previous to stock taking.

EXCEPTIONAL LINEN VALUES:

HEMSTITCHED PILLOW CASES, 22½x36.....from 1.00 pr.
HEMSTITCHED PILLOW CASES, 27x27.....from 4.50 pr.
HEMSTITCHED (single) BED SHEETS, from 6.00 pr.
HEMSTITCHED (double) BED SHEETS, from 7.50 pr.

EXTRA REDUCTIONS IN TOWELS.

HEMSTITCHED TOWELS, with damask patterns, value $7.50 — 6.00 per doz.
HEMSTITCHED TOWELS, with damask patterns; value $9.00 — 7.50 per doz.
HEMSTITCHED TOWELS, with damask patterns; value 10.59 — 9.00 per doz.

308 FIFTH AVE., Between 31st & 32d Sts.

Special January Sale

KINSEY'S Fifth Avenue Linen Store

Linens at ¼ to ⅓ off

The Sale Includes: Table Cloths, Towels, Napkins, Bed Spreads, Towelings, Blankets and Hemstitched Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Table Linens at ⅓ off

Irish double damask hand-loom Table Cloths, with Napkins to match. At these prices they're the best value ever offered.

NAPKINS, 26x26 in., $5.00 a doz.; were $7.50.
TABLE CLOTHS, 2 x2 yds., $3.75 each; were $5.00.
TABLE CLOTHS, 2 x2½ yds., $5.00 each; were $7.50.
TABLE CLOTHS, 2¼x2¼ yds., $5.00 each; were $7.50.
TABLE CLOTHS, 2½x2½ yds., $6.00 each; were $9.00.
TABLE CLOTHS, 2½x3 yds., $7.50 each; were $11.00.

WM. S. KINSEY & CO., 240 5th Ave., below 28th St.

Browning, King & Co

ORIGINATORS AND SOLE MAKERS OF HALF-SIZES IN CLOTHING

A Sale of 300 Suits

After an unusually active Fall trade we shall start the year with a sale of 300 Sack Suits in Fancy Cheviots, Worsteds and Blue and Black Unfinished Worsteds.

$15.00

A few of the Unfinished Worsteds are silk-lined. They run from 34 to 50 inches chest measurement, with some particularly good bargains in the larger sizes.

Broadway store only.

Broadway at 32d Street — B&K — Cooper Square at 5th Street

Fulton Street at DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn

BINGHAM TAKES OFFICE; ABOLISHES VICE SQUAD

He Does Away with "Shoo-fly" Roundsmen Also.

NO MORE SPYING, HE SAYS

Tells Inspectors and Captains They've Got to be on the Level—Compliments from McAdoo.

"I have been sent for to come here and do a certain piece of work, and I'm going to do it if I can. We start a new year and a new deal, and we'll start on the level, but by the gods of war, you've got to deal with me on the level, as I shall deal with you. You know what that means."

Thus spoke Gen. Theodore Bingham to the Inspectors and Captains of the police force in the big trial room yesterday when he took office as Police Commissioner. He peppered his address with emphatic expressions, and from time to time brought his cane down on the platform with a resounding whack.

Later in the day the new Commissioner announced to a group of reporters that he had decided to abolish the vice squad and the "shoo-fly" Roundsman system.

All of the sixteen Inspectors in the city and eighty Police Captains were at headquarters at 11:30 o'clock to greet the new head of the force. They were resplendent in new uniforms, and constituted the biggest gathering of police heads in Mulberry Street since Mr. McAdoo took office.

At about the same time the retiring Commissioner arrived in an automobile with R. A. C. Smith. He went upstairs to his old office and after a few minutes' conversation with Mr. Smith he sent for the members of the "Lid Club," as he had called the reporters at police headquarters, and said to them:

"Gentlemen, I want to thank you for your uniform kindness to me, and to say to the Lid Club that they have kept faith with me in every particular. There has never been an instance in which my confidence has been betrayed. I don't know, on the whole, but that I will miss the club more than I will the department. I was always open to any advice that you gave me. I think you will like Gen. Bingham and that you will treat him as squarely as you have treated me."

When asked concerning his plans, Mr. McAdo said: "I shall take up my old profession of law. First, however, I shall get a few days' rest."

It was after 1 o'clock when Gen. Bingham came back from the ceremonies at the City Hall and went at once to the office, where Mr. McAdoo awaited him. With him was his secretary, Daniel G. Slattery.

Gen. Bingham and Mr. McAdoo shook hands without any formal introduction. They spoke of the fact that they had not met each other in Washington when both were there. Then Mr. McAdoo announced that he had the resignations of Deputy Commissioners McAvoy and Farrell, and that he desired to hand over their badges as well as the badge of the Commissionership.

"It is a great pleasure to me to surrender this badge to a man of your capability, record, and character," said Mr. McAdoo. "The force which you are to command is a capable one, and is full of able and honest men. You are assuming a high responsibility and one which I am sure you will discharge with full credit to yourself and to the city."

Gen. Bingham said that he was charmed with the manner in which he had been received and that, while he was a stranger in the city, he hoped not to remain so long. Then he asked for Mr. Stettler, the assistant secretary to Mr. McAdoo.

"Have you handed in your resignation yet?" he asked when Stettler came into the room.

"No, Sir," replied Stettler.

"Then do so at once," said Gen. Bingham brusquely.

Stettler left the office and came back in two minutes with a resignation written out, which showed that it had already been submitted to Mr. McAdoo and had been accepted by him.

"That will do," announced Gen. Bingham and Stettler walked out.

Gen. Bingham wasted no more time in preliminaries, but went at once to the trial room where the Inspectors and Captains had been waiting for him for more than two hours. After a word of introduction, he said he was sorry he had kept them so long and then said:

"Gentlemen, I'm awfully glad to meet you all. You look like a manly lot of men. I love a manly man. I try to be a man myself. No, I'm not going to make a speech, but I greatly want to say a word or two. I am glad to look you all in the face and wish you a Happy New Year. I hope that we shall spend four happy years together."

Gen. Bingham then told his hearers that they must be honest with him, and continued:

"I don't care a tinker's damn who you are. I'll start treating you on the square, and let it be understood that any promotions will depend on yourselves. All you've got to do is to work and play fair. If you do your work we'll get along all right, but let me tell you that any man who sends a man, woman, or child to me on the promotion or transfer propositions knocks himself. That's settled right here.

"From this day on there will be no spying on the department. That stops right here and now. That's a straight tip, as straight as any you'll ever get. If you are manly men I shall treat you as such, and if you are sportsmen you'll treat me right. Be on the square, and I'll appreciate it.

"I don't want you to think me hard. I can't shake hands with all of you, and I want you to be as good as you look. Do your work and don't go back on the hand of fellowship that I stretch out to you."

Gen. Bingham and Mr. Slattery went out after that. At 5 o'clock he sent for the reporters and announced that the vice squad and the "shoo-fly" roundsmen were things of the past.

"So much for to-day," said the Commissioner when asked what other changes he contemplated. He then sent formal notices to all the precincts that he had assumed the Commissionership, and closed his first day's work. In the meantime he had issued an order that all the members of the vice squad, excepting Sergt. Costigan, who is at its head, should report this morning to the Eleventh Precinct commander in Mulberry Street. The "shoo-fly" roundsmen are to report to-day to Inspector Cortright for details to duty.

The Vice Squad was first formed with Detective Sergt. Eggers at its head, and was designed to be a check on the precinct commanders, Mr. McAdoo having announced that any raids made over the heads of the Captains would result in the precinct commander being called on to explain at Headquarters. The squad, numbering seventy-five plain clothes men, had what was looked on as a "soft snap." The trouble between Howell, Mr. McAdoo's secretary, and Eggers arose over this squad's work, it being asserted that Howell was virtually its head and that he directed raids and the obtaining of evidence.

The Vice Squad was a thorn in the side for the commanders, just as the "shoo-flies" were for the policemen. The "shoo-fly" Roundsman went about in plain clothes and reported infractions of the rules. In upholding this system Mr. McAdoo pointed out recently that one of these Roundsmen had made in a little over a year 322 complaints against policemen, while the usual number for that time from uniformed Roundsmen was about ten or twelve.

Commissioner and Mrs. Bingham visited the home of a friend last night, where a dinner was given in their honor. The Commissioner returned to the Manhattan Hotel soon after 10 o'clock, and denied a report that he had spent a part of the evening in inspecting police stations. He said:

"When I get rested I intend to do such things. I have no announcements to make to-night."

SAY POLICEMAN WAS DRUNK.

Magistrate Discharges Three Men He Arrested in a Saloon.

Policeman Bernard Loughlin of the Mercer Street Station had three men before Magistrate Moss, in Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, charged with interfering with an officer in the discharge of his duty. They were Henry Perry of 127 Washington Place, Charles McCartney, a compositor, of the same address, and James Burke, a printer, of 65 Sixth Avenue.

According to the policeman's story, he went into a saloon at Sixth Avenue and Eighth Street at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, to make an excise arrest. He said he placed the waiter under arrest, and was taking him out, when he was jostled by the men he arrested.

McCartney, who was spokesman for the three, gave a different version of the affair. He declared that the policeman was drunk and was waving his revolver in the saloon, when Perry remonstrated with him, telling Loughlin to point the postol in some other direction. Loughlin, according to McCartney, resented this and struck Perry. Loughlin was not in uniform, and Perry did not know that he was a policeman, and fought back.

At this point in McCartney's story Magistrate Moss said "Discharged," and tore up the complaint.

COMEDY IN THE TOMBS.

Singer Wanted Prisoner Put Out for Disturbing the Show.

Song-and-dance men, blackface performers, jugglers, and sketch teams appeared yesterday on a stage built in the Tombs prison, where a vaudeville show was given for the amusement of the 465 prisoners. The show was given under the auspices of the various local lodges of the Order of Elks.

Warden Flynn had obtained from Commissioner Lantry permission to give the prisoners a New Year's entertainment, so the Centre Street wing of the prison was cleared for that purpose. Here the stage was erected. The fifty-eight women prisoners and seventy-one boys were led from their cells and permitted to take "orchestra seats," while the men were in cells along the corridor, where they were enabled to see and hear.

The entertainers included James Thornton, William Stevens, Edward Bennington, Zinnell and Boutelle, Joe McKenna, Frances Ward, Nellie Seymour, Mae T. Bell, Madge Raymond, Helen Ogden, George Reynolds, and J. J. Nestor.

When one of the singers sang "Everybody Works But Father" the prisoners joined in the chorus. They also helped sing "Down Where the Morning Glories Twine."

"I wish I was dere now," yelled a negro prisoner, whereupon Thornton shouted:

"Put that man out; he's disturbing the show."

"You don't need to put me out," replied the negro apologetically. "I didn't mean to spoil the show."

Thereupon a prisoner who has two years in Sing Sing staring him in the face, shouted:

"I'll disturb de show if ye'll put me out."

Warden Flynn said he would not put anybody out, so the show in the Tombs went on.

JOYOUS DAY IN WESTCHESTER.

New Yorkers Give House Parties and Miss Gould Remembers Orphans.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, Jan. 1.—New Year's Day was celebrated in Westchester County by the rich New Yorkers who have country seats along the Hudson and the Sound. Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., entertained a small house party at their villa in the Pocantico Hills, while Miss Helen Gould had a little party at Lyndhurst for her two nieces, Margaret and Helen Gould. Miss Gould also had a turky dinner served to the orphans at Woodcrest.

Howard Willetts, John D. Archbold, N. C. Reynal, and P. G. Thebaud had house parties.

Sheriff James S. Merrit gave the prisoners at White Plains Jail a turkey dinner. There was also a vaudeville entertainment. One of the features was singing by a quartet composed of burglars. A piccolo solo was rendered by an Italian who is accused of murder.

In Mamaroneck the town Republican Committee held a reception and served champagne punch to all comers. The yachtsmen at Larchmont had a clay pigeon shoot.

SING SING CONVICTS' DINNER.

Patrick Wishes Keepers "Happy New Year"—Hopes for Release.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, Jan. 1.—Warden Johnson of Sing Sing gave the convicts a treat to-day in the shape of a chicken dinner with all the fixings, and after the meal gave each man two cigars.

Albert T. Patrick, the lawyer convicted of the murder of William Marsh Rice, who is called the "Mayor of the Death House," was the first prisoner to greet the keepers with "Happy New Year." He told the Warden that since his life had been spared until the new year, he felt certain of finally gaining his freedom.

Patrick spent part of the morning completing a long brief from a medical standpoint pertaining to his appeal to the United States Supreme Court for a new trial. Warden Johnson says that Patrick has studied medicine since he has been in the death house, and has acquired a good knowledge of medicine as well as law.

Harrison's Political Shake-Up.

NEWARK, Jan. 1.—There was a political revolution to-day in the town of Harrison, just across the Passaic River, in Hudson County. For twenty years a combination of five Democratic Aldermen has run the government regardless, but to-day a new combination of five organized the Common Council. The new combination consists of three Democrats and two Republicans, and a clean sweep was made of all the town officers who could be removed and new men were appointed.

Rahway's Mayor for Curfew Law.

RAHWAY, N. J., Jan. 1.—The Republicans took control of the city to-day, after the Democrats had been in power just two years. Mayor James B. Furber sent a message to the Council, which was applauded after being read by Clerk Lambert. He recommended a curfew law and a filtration plant.

STEAMER WESTOVER FLOATED

Luckless Pilot Ran Her on Execution Rock Reef Dec. 24.

The steamer Westover, which grounded on Execution Rock Reef, Dec. 24 last, was floated yesterday and towed to Hempstead Bay for repairs. The crew of seven spent a very anxious week, in fear of a storm which would have meant the total destruction of the vessel.

With a cargo of 10,000 bags of potatoes from Stockton, Maine, the steamer was bound for New York. On the day she struck the weather was clear, and a light wind was blowing. Instead of taking the usual course between Execution Rock Light and Long Island the pilot for some unknown reason steered for the northern channel. Going too closely, the ship came right upon a reef near the lighthouse. An eight-foot hole was made in the vessel's bottom.

Wrecking operations were at once begun and continued until yesterday. Divers patched the hole and three powerful pumps were put at work. The strong winds of Saturday caused the cement to break, and the work had to be begun over. Finally the hole was repaired and the water pumped out. The steamer was floated at 3 P. M.

NEW FIRE HEAD TURNS DOWN CROKER'S ORDER

O'Brien Sustains Hayes in Clash with the Chief.

INHERITS DEPARTMENT ROW

Croker Revoked Hayes' Details, Hayes Reasserted Them, and the Chief Revoked Them Again.

When John H. O'Brien entered Fire Headquarters as Commissioner yesterday there was a pretty hard nut ready for him to crack. Chief Croker and Nicholas J. Hayes, the retiring Fire Commissioner, had clashed, and it remained for the new head of the department to settle the trouble. Croker had revoked Commissioner Hayes's details, Hayes had disapproved the revocation, and Croker had then continued his former order. The question was, Whom would O'Brien sustain, Hayes or Croker?

Croker was "turned down." The final decision did not come until nearly 6 o'clock in the evening; then it was concise and to the point. The Commissioner's secretary showed the following order, which was sent to every Deputy Chief:

You will notify Chiefs of Battalion in your division that the order issued from this office on the 31st ult., regarding the revocation of details of various members in their battalions, is hereby countermanded, and they will report back to their respective details at 8 A. M. on the 2d inst.

This is by no means the whole story of the disagreement between Chief Croker and Commissioner Hayes, who is now Sheriff. From the very first Croker has been against the special detail of men from their battalions. But, Hayes wishing it, they had been sent to the details anyway. The method chosen by Croker to take the men off was unique.

The night before Commissioner Hayes was to leave the Fire Department for the Sheriff's office Croker sent out an order revoking the former assignment of men to details and sending them back to their engine or truck houses in different parts of the city. That was about 8 o'clock on New Year's Eve, and the revoking order was to go into effect the next day. Commissioner Hayes heard of Croker's move about 10 o'clock and determined it should not be successful.

So he telephoned word to the Deputy Chief of every division that Croker's order was disapproved. That left the Deputy Chiefs in a quandary. They didn't know just where they stood, whom they were to obey, or where the various men concerned would be at work on New Year's Day. It was getting along toward midnight when Croker heard that his order had been disapproved.

Not to be outdone, he sent another order, affirming his first one and directing that the papers be forwarded to every battalion chief as he had before commanded. Then the new year was an hour or two old, but the Chief's last order went into effect just the same. One fireman, Sprague, who lives far out in Brooklyn, got his directions at his house at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. There were other similar calls.

To make matters more complicated, the old Commissioner gave place to a new one yesterday and nobody around Fire Headquarters could count on what would happen. Half of them said Croker would be sustained, the other half thought Nicholas J. Hayes's attitude would be maintained by Commissioner O'Brien.

Generally the induction of a new head of a department into office is accompanied by some warmth of feeling and some evidence of enthusiasm. But it was different at Fire Headquarters yesterday. The clash between two authorities had apparently cast a cloud over the proceedings.

It was well after 1 o'clock when Mr. O'Brien and several other tall-hatted, long-coated persons came into the Commissioner's room. Chief Croker was not then in the party. It is the custom for the Chief to go down to City Hall New Year's Day and then ride uptown with the old and the new Fire Commissioners, but it was not done that way this time. Afterward Chief Croker told somebody he had been "delayed."

The various workers at Fire Headquarters were introduced to Commissioner O'Brien by Secretary Albert N. Downes. Croker did not appear at first, but came down stairs a few moments after the others had finished shaking hands. His greeting to Mr. O'Brien seemed to be warm enough. While they were shaking hands ex-Commissioner Hayes walked up.

"I wish you a happy New Year, Chief," he said gravely, extending his hand.

"Same to you, Commissioner," said the Chief coldly.

That was all the conversation, and Nicholas J. Hayes passed out of the room and left Fire Headquarters for good.

Three or four big floral pieces adorned Mr. O'Brien's desk. The new Commissioner was soon closeted with several men in the department, having two short sessions with Chief Croker. Another man with whom the Commissioner talked was Battalion Chief William T. Beggin.

Except for the two principals themselves, Beggin plays the most important part in the clash that has so stirred up Fire Headquarters. When Sturgis was Commissioner the Bureau of Violations and Fire Appliances was formed and Beggin was put at the head of it. The fireman became a Battalion Chief and took up his business at Headquarters. Commissioner Sturgis considered the bureau to which he appointed Beggin an important one, but Croker did not, and never has. He wanted it abolished when Hayes came into office, but Hayes would not do it.

Around Fire Headquarters you can hear tales of trouble between Croker and Beggin. Whether it is for some personal reason or because Beggin is the most conspicuous example of the special detail practice nobody seems to know, but it is certain that Croker has been trying to get Beggin away from the bureau work and back to regular battalion duty again.

Beggin was at Headquarters most of the day yesterday, instead of being at the post where Croker had ordered him the night before. All the other men who had been on detail had obeyed the order. Why the Chief of the Bureau of Violations and Fire Appliances alone stayed on detail puzzled everybody, but Beggin would offer no explanation.

It was thought probable that Beggin's presence at Fire Headquarters was due to a summons from the new Commissioner, and the private audience went to bear out this suggestion. To all questions Commissioner O'Brien returned a smiling refusal to give any information.

No announcements relative to appointments were made. It is thought, though, that Mr. Downes will be retained as Secretary. There is said to be some uneasiness among the other men employed around Fire Headquarters.

Yesterday there was some talk that Croker had violated Section 728 of the Greater New York charter, which provides for the assignment of men to duty. One clause in that section reads as follows:

Assignments to duty and promotions in the uniformed force shall be made by the Fire Commissioner upon the recommendation of the Chief of the department, and in case any recommendation * * * shall be rejected, &c.

Revoking a man's detail and sending him back to regular battalion work, in the opinion of some, was an "assignment to duty" and should have been made by the Commissioner after recommendation by the Chief of the department. Instead of recommending, though, Croker revoked the details on his own authority. It is open to question whether such a revocation is an "assignment to duty," and even if it should be considered such, it is not thought likely that any charges for violation will be made against Croker.

Sheriff Hayes would not talk about the clash between Croker and himself.

"I'm out of the Fire Department now," he said.

Delightful Cure for Rheumatism.

The U. S. Government says the Hot Springs of Arkansas will cure Rheumatism and a score more of human ills. An ideal Winter resort. Write Bureau of Information, Hot Springs, Ark., for literature, or W. E. Hoyt, G.P.A., Mo. Pac. Ry., 315 B'way, New York.—Adv.

Forbidden Fruit Cordial is a blend of the juice of Grape Fruit and old Cognac Fine Champagne.

Forbidden Fruit Cordial is on sale at first-class grocers, cafés and restaurants.

FORBIDDEN FRUIT CORDIAL

What lover's lips have met upon this brim!
What endless joys eternalize its rim!
Adown Forbidden Fruit's enchanted tide
Float fairy forms, flower-faces, castles dim.

BUSTANOBY BROTHERS,
Prop's of the Café des Beaux Arts, New York
Sole Owners.

CRIPPLED CHILDREN FEAST.

They Eat Mr. Guggenheimer's Dinner and Hear His Speech.

The pupils of the Free Industrial School for Crippled Children enjoyed a New Year's feast yesterday afternoon at the school, 471 West Fifty-seventh Street, where Randolph Guggenheimer had provided all sorts of good things for them. After the children had enjoyed Mr. Guggenheimer's hospitality, the President of the school, Mrs. Arthur Elliot Fish, introduced Mr. Guggenheimer to the children. Mr. Guggenheimer said:

"I have often wished that some one was possessed of a power and skill greater than that of a thousand surgeons combined, so that it might be possible to free these children from their suffering and helplessness. There is no charity, if I may use the word in the sense that implies love and tenderness, more deserving of support than this school, which is dedicated to the service of crippled children.

"When we consider how severe is the struggle for existence for those who have plenty of strength in their arms and hands and legs, and remember that the strongest often fall in the battle of life, what shall we dare to hope for these poor little crippled children, unless they can be helped in their weakness?"

DELAY MAKES LINER FIRST.

St. Louis Heads 1906 List of Arriving Liners.

The American Line steamship St. Louis arrived yesterday from Southampton. The ship had the distinction of being the first of the big liners to reach port this year. She would have been in on Saturday but for the rough weather which she encountered. The storms she met were much the same as those which the Celtic and the Campania struggled through on their latest trips across. Save for a section of the rail forward on the starboard side, which was carried away, the ship was not damaged.

Among those who arrived on the ship were James F. Cumming of the firm of James F. Cumming & Co., whose firm is building thirty-four miles of subway for wires and pipe in St. Petersburg; M. E. Lillie, Joseph Lewis, William I. Buchanan, Harry Rosenfeld, William C. Bryant, William C. Sargent, Miss Katherine Webb, and Mrs. P. F. Young.

Dug Their Way Out of Jail.

NEWTON, N. J., Jan. 1.—Three men escaped from the county jail here last night, and have not been captured. They are Thomas Lemin of Augusta, N. J.; James Shan of Franklin Furnace, and Phineas Conklin of Sussex, N. J. The men got into the cellar of the jail without the knowledge of the keepers, and dug a hole through the wall and then straight up to the surface of the ground just outside the prison wall. The escape was not discovered until this morning. The fugitives were in jail on petty charges.

Paterson's New City Officials.

PATERSON, Jan. 1.—Mayor Johnson, a Democrat, when he took office to-day, made the following appointments: Park Commissioner, John Mallen; Commissioner of the Public Library, John Hopper; Secretary to the Mayor, James J. O'Beirne; members of the Board of Health, Andrew F. McBride and William McKeown. He did not name a Chief of Police.

Shot Him in Self-Defense, She Says.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma, Jan. 1.—Miss Barbara Toxer to-day shot and killed F. C. Clayton, a business man of this city. The woman asserts that Clayton attempted to assault her and that she shot in self-defense. The shooting occurred in the woman's room. Clayton, the woman asserts, forced his way into the room. Miss Toxer was placed under arrest.

Sanitarium Patient's Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1.—James Kittridge, who was a patient in the private sanitarium of Dr. William Pickett, jumped from a second story window of the institution to-day and was instantly killed. Kittridge was 19 years old. His father is a business man of Tunkhannock, Penn. The young man was suffering from melancholia.

Vote for your favorite charity in our $10,000 contest

The Art Room

We give "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps

ALHAMBRA.

Most of the famous Art Wares of the Old World are represented by characteristic pieces, even though our regular lines in many of them are so badly broken that we have decided not to carry any of these odd lots into our stock taking season. For quick riddance we have heavily cut prices that were already only ⅓ to ½ regular values.

About 250 pieces, in perfect condition, share in this doubly-sweeping reduction.

RHEINGOLD.

MARONIA.

3 Art Pieces from the studios of Erdman Schlegemilch; valued at $9.50, at 4.50

1 Royal Bonn Vase; regular price $13.50; now 6.50

5 pieces of the old Dresden flower ware; $5 to $6 values, at... 2.95

1 Rudolstadt Vase; valued at $16.50; now..... ..... 8.25

1 Royal Worcester Vase; valued at $16.50; now 5.00

1 Iridescent Glass Vase, bronze mounting; value $10.00, at.. 4.75

1 Iridescent Glass Card Receiver, bronze mounting; value $19.50 9.50

1 Hand-Painted French Vase, cobalt and gold paste; regularly $50,00, at 25.00

"AMPHORA"—ROYAL STAR CERAMIC—Certainly it is the most artistic pottery production of the present time. Of it we keep a perfect collection. The wonderful versatility of the artist at the celebrated atelier on the border of Teplitz is acknowledged by every art student the world over. The incredible shapes, the jewel and enamel work render a perfect observation of the "nature refined;" the great jewelry work of Rene Lalique is reproduced by this one branch of the ceramic industry. The wonderful iridescent effects of the master in glass, Emile Galle, are even surpassed by "Amphora" in her pottery and porcelain productions. Gres Bijou, Sulvania, Assyria, Opaline, Maronia, Walkyrie, Orient, Rheingold, Fauna and other examples will be found in our collection, and for engagement, wedding, birthday and other souvenirs nothing in the catalogue of ceramic production could be more acceptable; prices range from...2.50 to 100.00

(Third Floor, Front, 19th St.)

1 Austrian Vase, cobalt blue, with Royal Vienna decorations; value $25.00, at 9.00

1 Royal Vienna Decorated Vase, 17 inches high; value $36.50, at 15.00

1 Bronze Mounted Vase, 14 inches high; value $12.00, at....5.50

1 Iridescent Glass Bronze Mounted Vase; value $7.50, at..... 3.75

1 Capo di Monti Vase, with gold bronze and Russian enamel; value $23.00, at 12.00

1 Ernest Wahlis Figure, in the gold green; value $19, now..... 9.00

1 Sevres Vase, bronze mounting, with "Duc de Reichstadt" decoration; value $28.00, now..15.00

1 Royal Teplitz Urn; value $35.00, at 17.50

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

NEW YORK

CHURCHGOERS WITNESS DUEL

Jealous Rivals Shoot and Stab Each Other at Church Entrance—1 Dying.

People on their way to 9 o'clock mass in the Catholic Church of the Annunciation, at North Fifth and Havemeyer Streets, Williamsburg, yesterday morning witnessed a deadly knife and revolver duel between Nicola Cardito and Thomas Lauth, who fought over the affections of a young woman.

There was the most intense excitement in the crowd of churchgoers during the battle. The fight was waged on the sidewalk right in front of the church, and when it was over Lauth had received wounds believed to be mortal, while his antagonist got two bullets in his body.

Cardito is 26 years of age, and lives at 606 Lorine Street, and Lauth is 32 years old and resides at 37 Jackson Street. On New Year's eve the men attended a reception given by friends. Cardito, it is said, paid marked attention to a young woman who is engaged to be married to Lauth. The men had some words and parted in an angry mood.

They met yesterday morning in front of the church, and without any warning Cardito drew a stiletto and slashed at Lauth. Lauth backed away, and, drawing a revolver, began shooting. Two bullets struck Cardito, but he closed in on Lauth and the two rolled over in a deadly embrace. Lauth fired six shots in all, four of the bullets whistling uncomfortably near the heads of the churchgoers.

Women and children screamed and fled in all directions. Their cries were heard by Detective Collins of the Bedford Avenue Police Station, who was inside the church, and, hurrying out, he saw the two men struggling and fighting desperately. He had to strike both men on the head with his heavy revolver before he could force them to drop their weapons.

By this time the police reserves and an Eastern District Hospital ambulance had been summoned. Dr. Precht, who attended Lauth, said he was dying from stab wounds. He and Cardito were removed to the hospital, where two bullets were extracted from Cardito's body. It was said he would recover.

Elevator Man Killed by His Car.

Lawrence J. Rock, an elevator man employed in the Mills Building in Broad Street, was crushed to death by his car yesterday afternoon. An investigation indicated that the accident which resulted in his death had taken place at the sixth floor while the car was ascending. Rock apparently left the elevator and stepped to the floor. The car then began to ascend without the lever being touched. Rock must have jumped back into the car, but was caught before he could reach the lever.

Semi-Annual Underwear Sale.

All our regular $1 line of Wright's Health Underwear—the well-known non-irritating, always soft, durable, fleece-lined, sanitary underclothing—now reduced to 75c. a garment.

The value is more evident when you consider that these goods are strictly "firsts," "best quality," "undamaged," "A No. 1"—we never carry in stock or sell "seconds." And Wrights' first quality Underwear is $1 a garment the country over. Our price..... 75c

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers

UNION SQUARE, 14th St., near Broadway. NEW YORK CITY.

279 Broadway, near Chambers. 47 Cortlandt St., near Greenwich St. 125th St., Corner Third Av.

L. P. Hollander & Co.,

Fifth Avenue,

Between 26th and 27th Sts.,

Final Clearing-Up Sale

In Every Department

Begins To-Day.

Genuine Bargains in
Women's Gowns, Coats, Furs, Waists,
Millinery and Furnishings.

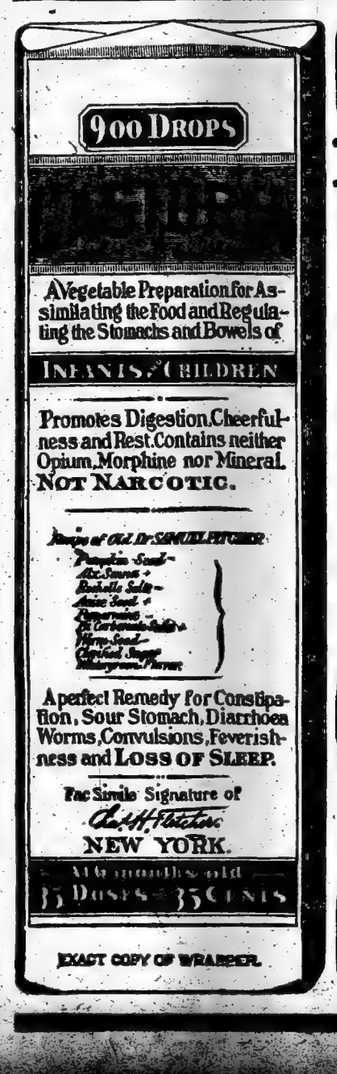

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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

OLD CROW RYE

Is Bottled Only by Us, and is Never Sold in Bulk.

The Highest Quality

RYE WHISKEY.

H. B. KIRK & CO., New York.

Distillery, FRANKFORT, Ky.

PASSION OF BLOODSHED SWEPT OVER MOSCOW

Ordinarily Inoffensive Citizens Joined in Butchery.

REBEL REMNANT HOLDS OUT

Attempt to be Made to Starve Them Into Submission—Troops Murder a Philanthropic Doctor.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 1.—The curtain is about to be rung down upon the sanguinary drama at Moscow. The satirical journals are filled with caricatures of Admiral Doubassoff navigating a vessel in a sea of blood.

The newspapers publish long accounts from eye-witnesses detailing horrible scenes of butchery perpetrated by the frenzied troops and ghastly reprisals by the revolutionaries.

A veritable passion of bloodshed appears to have swept over the city. Stories are told of inoffensive citizens suddenly seized with homicidal mania and, like Charles IX. from the windows of the Louvre on St. Bartholomew's Day, taking points of vantage in church belfries in order to shoot all within range.

I have received the following telegram from Moscow, dated 5 P. M. today:

"The remnant of the revolutionaries is concentrated at one point in the Presna quarter. An attempt will be made to starve them out.

"Soldiers yesterday entered the rooms of a doctor who organized a private ambulance and killed him because he refused to cease tending the wounded.

"All the students residing in two university homes have been arrested."

RUSSIA TO ECONOMIZE.

Amount for New Ships Excluded from This Year's Budget.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 1.—According to the Slovo the budget for 1906 provides for an extraordinary expenditure of 400,000,000 rubles ($200,000,000) for the cost of maintenance and transport of the Manchurian armies and the payment of the indemnity for the maintenance of the Russian prisoners of war. This amount is to be covered by Treasury bonds.

The ordinary revenue is estimated at 2,000,000,000 rubles. The ordinary expenditure includes 19,000,000 rubles for army improvements and 21,000,000 rubles for an increase of the police. The naval estimates are reduced from 60,000,000 rubles to 38,000,000 rubles, new shipbuilding being completely excluded.

According to the Molva the Government has no more funds for famine relief. Only 6,800,000 rubles has so far been allotted, but in view of the orders of the Ministry of the Interior to withhold relief from villages implicated in agrarian outrages these funds will probably have to sufffice.

VICTORY WON BY THE LETTS.

Count Sollogub Is Threatening to Exile Whole Communities.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 1.—News has been received from Reval that Gen. Orloff's column has suffered a reverse.

DORPAT, Sunday, Dec. 31.—Count Sollogub, the new Governor-General of the Baltic Provinces, has issued a proclamation ordering the population to comply without delay with the commands of the military authorities, to give the names of the persons who usurped power, and to surrender their arms, as otherwise they will be tried by court-martial and the communities may be deported to Northern governments.

MITAU, Jan. 1.—Four columns of troops, principally cavalry and artillery, are converging toward Mitau and Riga.

The insurgents in the towns held by them are instituting a Social Democratic administration as if they were in permanent possession. At Frankeneburg a woman of 70 and two girls sit in the new City Council.

RIGA, Jan. 1.—Three policemen were killed in the course of the night.

The railroad men are again threatening to strike.

Count Sollogub, who is marching on this city with a large force of troops, is expected here on Wednesday.

Troops are pursuing revolutionary bands from Dvalk and Dvinsk.

The revolutionary movement is spreading in Northern Livonia, where estates are being attacked.

TUKUM, Courland, Jan. 1.—The local authorities have taken photographs of the mutilated bodies of the dragoons who were killed here and at Talsen, and have distributed them among the troops.

NO ROOM IN THE PRISONS.

St. Petersburg Fortresses Being Used —Terrorists at Work.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 1.—St. Petersburg is perfectly quiet. Work everywhere has been resumed.

The people are busy preparing for Christmas.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 1.—The policy of repressing the revolutionists continues with a vengeance. Their announcement that they propose to carry on guerrilla warfare until a general armed revolt is prepared has stimulated the Government to redoubled energy. A band of Terrorists is known to be at work here, and last night there were wholesale searches for suspects.

The city prisons are so overcrowded that hundreds of persons have been removed to Schlusselburg Fortress and to the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul.

ANARCHY ON SIBERIAN LINE.

No Railway Officials on Duty—Trains Without Proper Engineers.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 1.—The papers publish terrible accounts of the conditions prevailing along the Siberian Railway. There are no railway officials on duty, and on one section in the Government of Orenburg all the stations have been pillaged.

Complete anarchy prevails at Irkutsk.

The military trains are running without order or proper engineers.

ELIZABETHGRAD, Jan. 1.—A collision involving two military trains occurred today between Snamenka and Dnieprovsk. Twenty soldiers were killed.

FEAR CLASH OVER MOROCCO.

French Apprehensive of Unsuccessful Outcome of Conference.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—As the meeting of the Morocco Conference approaches it can scarcely be said that confidence in a satisfactory result is gaining ground in this country. This is to be attributed in great measure to the possibly calculated pessimism of a portion of the German press.

It is certainly not reassuring to read in a prominent German organ that the French must not forget that Emperor William went to Tangier to proclaim the independence of the Sultan and international rights in Morocco, and that Germany will not draw back a single step after having so solemnly affirmed that standpoint before Europe.

After an agreement has been concluded between two powers on any subject of difference a more friendly and cordial spirit generally ensues. That has not been the case with the Franco-German agreement on the Moroccan Conference. The relations between the two Governments are still only a shade above freezing point.

There is, however, little as yet to show what turn the proceedings of the conference will take, excepting, as I have said, the unpleasant and uncompromising tone of the German newspapers.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—President Loubet's New Year reception to the Diplomatic Corps gave opportunity for a significant exchange of peace sentiments, evidently designed to offset the recent wave of pessimistic war talk.

Count Tornielli, the Italian Ambassador, Dean of the corps, in extending to President Loubet the felicitations of his colleagues and himself, said he was not giving expression to mere formal sentiments of fraternity, and alluded to the termination of the Russo-Japanese war.

President Loubet in reply said:

"It is with the deepest satisfaction that I recall that the hopes for peace, the object of all our desires, which were expressed a year ago, have been fulfilled. The moral power attained by pacific ideas throughout the world has played a great part in this happy result. The persuasive authority of those ideas was never before thus demonstrated, and we may draw therefrom the most favorable augurles."

Prince von Radolin, the German Ambassador, was present. The cordiality of President Loubet toward him was especially marked.

A CHAMBERLAIN MANIFESTO.

Appeal for Fiscal Reform—No Danger of Price of Bread Rising.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Joseph Chamberlain issued his election manifesto to-day. After vigorously attacking the new Government, which he describes as being essentially a "Home-Rule-Little-Englander Government," depending for its existence on Irish votes, he devotes himself entirely to an exposition of his fiscal policy, especially to the subject of colonial preference, which he speaks of as the first item in the constructive programme of the Unionist Party, the second item, closely connected with the first, being the policy of retaliation.

Mr. Chamberlain declares that the colonies will not wait indefinitely, but may be forced to enter into arrangements with strangers. He points out that the scheme of colonial preference will include a provision for a small tax on foreign wheat, but says that as both home-grown and colonial wheat will be free, and the supply from the colonies unlimited, the price of bread will not be increased in the slightest degree. Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain says:

"I believe our objects can be fully attained by a moderate general tariff, scientifically adapted to the existing conditions of our trade, and so arranged as to secure the largest amount of employment at fair wages for our people. It would necessarily provide for the free admission of raw materials and of articles which we do not make ourselves, while it would place a toll on the manufactures of those countries which do not treat us fairly.

"Our policy is constructive and practical, while the policy of our opponents is destructive and theoretical."

CREW RESCUED AT SEA.

Landed in France After Abandoning a Coaster Off Hatteras.

HAVRE, Jan. 1.—Capt. Sheppard and crew of the bark Edward L. Mayberry of New York have been landed here, rescued at sea while their vessel was sinking.

The bark, which sailed from Pascagoula, Miss., Nov. 8, bound for Philadelphia, was abandoned waterlogged on Dec. 15 in the Gulf Stream, about 250 miles east of Cape Hatteras. She was a wooden vessel of 569 tons net, built in Yarmouth, Me., in 1878, and owned by John D. Steelman of New York and Portland, Me.

St. Mark's, Venice, Now Safe.

VENICE, Jan. 1.—The restoration of St. Mark's proceeds satisfactorily. The scaffolding supporting the Apocalypse vault, which was most in danger, has been completed without the decoration of the vault suffering the least injury. The pillars of the tribune and the chief walls have been protected and supported. The preservation of the Basilica is now assured. The work will be continued with the greatest care so as to avoid any alteration of the art treasures.

Bryan at Reception in Manila.

MANILA, Jan. 1.—Receptions were held to-day by Major Gen. Corbin and Acting Governor Ide. William J. Bryan received with the latter. Aguinaldo and many other former insurgent officers attended. On Wednesday Mr. Bryan will leave for the Southern Islands. Capt. Moss, Gen. Corbin's aide, will accompany him as far as Borneo.

The Carmania Resumes Her Voyage.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 1.—The gale is moderating and the Cunard Line turbine steamer Carmania, which sailed from Liverpool Dec. 30 for New York and was unable to enter Queenstown yesterday on account of the severity of the weather, entered the harbor at 9 o'clock this morning. By keeping well out to sea the steamer last night rode through the storm with comparative steadiness. The Carmania resumed her voyage shortly after 11 A. M.

HANDICAP WOMEN PLAYERS.

Artists and Managers Object to Handsome Accompanists.

One would think that good looks in a woman would be an asset in any part of the musical field she would wish to enter. But it is a fact that the good-looking woman accompanist has a hard time of it. The handsomer she is the harder time she has to get engagements.

If it is a woman singer or player who wants the accompanist she does not wish to be outshone in any respect, and she would prefer to be handsome in contrast to the person who is playing second to her at the piano. In most cases she would prefer a man, anyway, and has one. It might be thought that the opposite would be the rule with a man, but it is not, for few of them like their masculine charms to be set out against a feminine background.

Some of them say frankly that a good-looking woman monopolizes a lot of attention under any circumstances, particularly where she is on the stage with a not too good looking man. The men will watch her and the women will devote too much time to the formation of opinions about her style and looks and gown.

Some of the supersensitive artists who have studied matters of temperament so far as to believe that an invisible current of sympathy passes between performer and hearer declare that the good-looking woman breaks that and makes it exceedingly difficult to get the most satisfactory results for themselves.

"I have a prejudice on his matter," said Henry Wolfsohn one day, after he had declined to have a woman accompanist at a concert under his direction. "It does not apply at all times, but in many cases it is the worst possible judgment to put a handsome woman on the stage with a man artist. It is hard to make such conditions against women, but business often demands it."

HALE SENATE LEADER, SUCCEEDING ALDRICH

Party Conditions Not to the Liking of Rhode Island Senator.

MAINE STATESMAN A WORKER

Has Been at the Front in All Republican Affairs During This Session.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—"Eugene Hale of Maine," said a prominent Republican Senator to-night, "has succeeded Mr. Aldrich as the recognized leader of the Senate."

Inquiry among other Senators brought corroboration of that statement. Mr. Hale now holds the leadership of the Senate not because of any difficulties with Mr. Aldrich, but simply because that Senator apparently has lost interest in the work.

It has been remarked for two sessions that Mr. Aldrich had practically given up his old rôle in the Senate. Early in the last session he went to Europe and did not take the trouble even to have himself paired. If he had done so the Statehood bill would have been passed in the form desired by the party leaders.

Mr. Hale has been at the front in all the party discussions of this session. He has been the Republican general in the Panama and other affairs, just as Bailey on the Democratic side had superseded the nominal floor leader, Gorman.

Present conditions are not to the liking of men of the Aldrich type. Of late he has apparently found it difficult to retain enough interest in affairs to take any share at all in the party leadership.

Hale is a supporter of the President as to most matters, though a sturdily independent man who holds himself free to judge of all matters on their merits.

Bailey is unmistakably at the front now, and will undoubtedly become the titular leader immediately upon Gorman's retirement. Both Hale and Bailey are men of the strongest type, and an improvement in the character of legislative battles is looked for.

Aldrich is a magnificent politician, but there is no man in the so-called Senate oligarchy whose ability in all lines is so generally conceded as Hale's. Aldrich is a past-master in manipulation. For twenty-four years he has been a Senator, and knows all the tricks of his trade. He has always preferred to operate quietly, and seldom has addressed the Senate. But for two Congressional terms Aldrich has deliberately turned his back on many Senate responsibilities, while Hale has quietly but effectually met all of them. Hale has done the things Allison could easily have done had the Iowan been less of a trimmer. But with advancing years the Iowa Senator has become more and more guarded in his assertions.

The Democrats admire Hale and trust him as they trust no other member of the majority party. In one respect he is like Mark Hanna. His word, even in the most trivial matter that pertains to Senate affairs, is accepted absolutely. Senators do not lie to each other, but Senators not infrequently so express themselves that different interpretations may be placed on their language. What Hale has to say, whether in conversation or in the open Senate, is never misunderstood. He speaks with earnestness and in language so direct that every qualifying phrase is eliminated.

If Hale lives through his present term he will have served for thirty years in the Senate. His colleague, Senator Frye, is his junior in service by only nine months.

If what is known as the Senate oligarchy is saved Hale will save it.

WAR OVER VERB "TO READ."

Ludlow Mill People Dispute School Superintendent's Definition.

Special to The New York Times.

LUDLOW, Mass., Jan. 1.—A strenuous contest is being waged in this town between Superintendent of Schools William E. Gushee and the mill people, the latter including both the employers of the Ludlow mills and their employes, over the meaning of the verb "to read." George H. Martin, Secretary of the State Board of Education, backs Mr. Gushee in his stand, and the mill people threaten to apply to the courts for a ruling of the word "read."

The State law requires that after Jan. 1, 1906, every minor under 16 years of age employed in any business shall be able to read, and the mill owners realized three months ago that something would have to be done or else many of the minors working in the mills would have to leave their jobs. Accordingly, at their own expense, they established evening schools, which were attended only by pupils who were employed in the mills, or children of employes who had a desire to go to work. The only connection of these evening schools with the public school system was that the children could not go to work in the mills unless they had a certificate from Supt. Gushee that they could read the English language.

But when thirty-six of these evening school pupils were examined by Supt. Gushee, all but six were rejected, the Superintendent contending that to repeat words in a parrot fashion was not reading.

"To read implies an understanding of the meaning of what is read," declared the Superintendent, "and not repeating words like a machine." He explained that he asked each of the pupils to read Aesop's "Fable of the Fox and the Sour Grapes," and after the reading he asked each pupil whether the fox got the grapes or not. All but six thought he did, and the Superintendent promptly turned down all but six of the candidates for certificates to work in the mills.

The mill people, on the other hand, insist that "to read" means pronouncing the words on the page before them in such a fashion that they are intelligible to a listener who himself understands English.

Says He Stole from Collections.

John Kelly of 45 Pearl Street was a prisoner before Magistrate Barlow in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning on a charge of having stolen fifteen cents from the collection plate in the Church of St. Vincent Ferrier, at Lexington Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, Sunday.

"That's the meanest kind of theft," said Magistrate Barlow, in holding the prisoner in $300 bail for trial.

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FOR CONSTIPATION

BURGLARS WERE TINY BOYS.

Woman's Strategy Results in Capture of Young Suspects and Plunder.

Three tiny burglars were arrested late yesterday afternoon by Patrolman Frawley just after they had broken into and robbed the grocery store of Edward Rafter, 581 Second Avenue.

Mrs. Edward Dorden lives in a flat which overlooks the rear of Rafter's store. At 6 o'clock last evening she happened to glance out and saw three forms moving in the semi-darkness of the courtyard. She watched the forms a moment and then hurriedly made her way to the gate leading into the courtyard. Opening the gate she stuck her head into the courtyard.

"Don't you dare to try getting out," she exclaimed. "If you do I'll shoot."

Then Mrs. Dordan looked around for a policeman. Patrolman Frawley was in sight and she hailed him. Frawley went into the yard, where he found three little boys and a child's express wagon. The wagon was piled high with a miscellaneous assortment of groceries, chiefly tea, coffee, spices, tobacco, and cigars. On the ground near the wagon was a crowbar.

The boys admitted they had used the crowbar to break open the gate and door. They seemed disgusted with their work and one of them said the job was such a poor one they didn't want to talk about it.

At the police station the youthful prisoners gave their names and addresses as follows: Mike Dolan, 11 years, 311 East Fortieth Street; Fred McCabe, 10 years, 340 East Thirty-fourth Street; Herbert Conlin, 10 years, 613 Second Avenue.

The boys were turned over to the Children's Society.

WIFE'S LETTERS CAUSED ROW.

Dentist Accuses Broker of Rifling His Desk, but Fails to Press Charge.

Accused of burglary and assault by George B. King, a dentist, of 1,574 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, John T. Tierney, a young insurance broker, of 1,795 Atlantic Avenue, surrendered himself in the Atlantic Avenue Station yesterday and insisted on being arraigned in court. Magistrate Higginbotham heard the young man's story and promptly discharged him.

King had lodged a complaint with Capt. Gallagher, alleging that Tierney had effected an entrance to his apartments on Christmas morning, and after beating and chloroforming him, had rifled his desk.

When taken before Magistrate Higginbotham Tierney said that a little more than a week ago he was in a saloon on Fulton Street and Rochester Avenue, when King came in. The man was in an ugly mood, and, taking a batch of letters from his pocket, threw them on the floor. A friend picked up the letters and handed them to Tierney. He found them to be addressed to King and said that he believed they were written by Mrs. Tierney.

These letters were shown to Magistrate Higginbotham. King failed to appear in court, and Tierney told the Magistrate he didn't think King would care to face him in court.

Tierney's wife is not living with him at present. They were married four years ago. She became acquainted with King on going to his office to have some dental work done for her. Mrs. Tierney is said to be at present living in Midvale, Conn.

King said last night that he had not said that Tierney had assaulted and robbed him. He said that he thought the whole thing was the act of secret agents who were trying to make trouble for him and his wife.

BOLD HOLD-UP IN PARK ROW.

Bookbinder Viciously Assaulted and Robbed on Crowded Street.

John Smith, 23 years old, of 465 Humboldt Street, Brooklyn, was knocked down and robbed of his week's pay and gold watch last evening in front of 142 Park Row. Many people were passing to and fro at the time.

Smith is a bookbinder and works in Liberty Street. He worked yesterday, and on his way home decided to buy some presents for his sister and brother, and started up Park Row.

In front of 142 two shabbily dressed men, whom the police, from descriptions given, say were "panhandlers," approached Smith. One of them asked him for a nickel.

"I have no change," said Smith, "but if you come with me until I get a bill changed I will help you."

As he said this, Smith placed his hand in his trousers pocket where he had $15 in bills.

In an instant one of the men swung a heavy right hand blow on Smith's face and he fell senseless to the sidewalk.

His assailant then leaned down and took the money from his pocket, yanked his gold watch and chain free, and ran toward Pearl Street.

The assault was committed so quickly that no one seemed to know what had happened. The assailants had disappeared by the time a crowd had collected and Smith had been lifted to his feet. He was assisted to the Oak Street Police Station. There he lost consciousness again and was removed to Hudson Street Hospital. Surgeon Merrill said he had received a cerebal concussion. Smith was said last night to be in a serious condition.

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Muslin Drawers,
1,500 pairs,)
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Fine Cambric, embroidery trimmed;
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HERRICK WANTS LOBBY ABOLISHED IN OHIO

Governor Condemns Scathingly "Milking Bill" Promoters.

URGES ACTION ON CANALS

Rebuild or Give Them Up, He Says—Senate a Tie, Lamb Possessing the Deciding Vote.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 1.—The Ohio Legislature convened to-day in Seventy-seventh Assembly. For the first time in years the Senate was not opened with prayer.

There were no breaks in the organization of the Senate as outlined in the caucus, Senator Lamb, the independent from Toledo, voting with the Democrats. The Senate is a tie with Senator Lamb having the deciding vote. The Republicans control the House by a vote of 62 to 57 Democrats, with two independents. The House delayed its organization, the Democrats declaring that they intended to knock out the Republican caucus nominee for Sergeant-at-Arms with the help of the independent Republicans.

The message of Gov. Herrick, whose term expires in a few days, was read this afternoon:

Speaking of the State canals, he says they must either be rebuilt or abandoned. "It will not do to go on forever declaring for the maintenance of what we ironically call our 'waterways' and then permit them to sink gradually into a worse and worse condition of ruin and wretchedness," he declares. "If the people want to keep them, the duty is plain and the way is clear. The State cannot both maintain and abandon the canals, what it has been trying to do for many years."

He earnestly recommends the abolishment of the lobby in Ohio, saying in part: "There is a creature who more richly deserves the scorn and contempt of men than the lobbyist: It is he who is responsible for the so-called 'milking bills' introduced for the purpose of extorting money from special interests. He it is who often brings the lobbyists in self-defense to the Legislature. Acting very naturally upon the law of self-preservation and desiring to protect themselves from threatened ruin, the owners of legitimate industries or the proprietors of proper and lawful businesses are often compelled to send representatives to the Legislature to watch the progress of threatened attacks upon their private interests by those whose sole motive is to arouse this anxiety.

"No legislation will reach this situation. The sole remedy for it lies in the wholesome contempt which all members of the Legislature should feel and show toward those who dare to engage in this pernicious practice. I speak of this evil because it is urged as an excuse for the lobby, and there ought not to be any excuse for the lobby."

BOSTON'S NEW MAYOR.

Restores Schoolhouse Commissioners Deposed a Month Ago.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—Ex-Congressman John F. Fitzgerald was inaugurated as Mayor of Boston to-day. His first official act was to remove from office the Board of Schoolhouse Commissioners appointed about a month ago by Acting Mayor Daniel A. Whelton and to restore the old board which had been removed by Mr. Whelton on the ground that it had been guilty of extravagance.

The right to depose the Commissioners was questioned, and it was considered likely that the courts would have to pass upon the question. Mayor Fitzgerald restores the former Commissioners on the ground that they were efficient, and not guilty of the charges preferred by Mayor Whelton.

CORONERS IN SESSION.

President Harburger Says He Will Give Tammany Men First Choice.

The new Board of Coroners of Manhattan organized yesterday. Coroner Julius Harburger was chosen President of the board, and former Coroner Jacob B. Bausch was appointed chief clerk. The present Coroners' physicians were retained. They are Drs. O'Hanlon, Weston, Schultz, and Lehane.

Justice Roesch, as Chairman of the Tammany Hall Committee of the Tenth Assembly District congratulated President Harburger, and in doing so took occasion to say that Tammany Hall always looks after its faithful and honest workers and sees to it that they are either elected or appointed to responsible positions.

President Harburger, in reply, said that he was a firm believer in the principle that "to the victors belong the spoils," and declared that during his administration he would adhere to that faith, and would give Tammany men the first choice.

Ex-Coroner Berry, at noon yesterday, turned over the Bronx Coroner's office, at 177th Street and Third Avenue, to the two newly elected Coroners, Albert F. Schwannecke and Dr. Robert F. McDonald.

SAVANNAH NEGROES RIOTOUS.

Ex-Army Officer and Others Beaten by Emancipation Day Paraders.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 1.—Thousands of negroes paraded here to-day in honor of the signing of the emancipation proclamation. The parade was marked by the greatest disorder. Capt. J. C. McBride, a former officer in the United States Army, and now in the newspaper business in Georgia, attempted to cross the line and was set upon and badly beaten.

A street-car conductor who endeavored to run his car through the line, which extended about twelve blocks, was painfully hurt and forced to leave his car. A photographer who attempted to take a picture of the parade was run from his post.

This was the first time that negroes had paraded on the anniversary day without a military escort. The negro companies were disarmed by an act of the Legislature at its last session.

Kills His Bride and Himself.

MANGUM, Okla., Jan. 1.—At Duke, twenty miles from here, W. Goodnight to-day shot dead his bride of a few days in a fit of jealousy and then killed himself. Mrs. Goodnight was sixteen years old.

A Beefsteak Dinner
is a feast for the Gods, when
Evans' Cream Ale
is served with it.

Cadin Heads Syracuse Police.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 1.—Martin L. Cadin, whose term as member of Assembly expired last night, was appointed Chief of Police of this city to-day.

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To-day begins the New Year with an issue including a TEXTILE REVIEW, which is one of the most remarkable editions of its kind ever published by a newspaper.

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the NEW YORK COMMERCIAL'S ANNUAL MINING REVIEW will be published as part of the general paper, but in supplement form, convenient for ready reference by the vast number of investors and financial men of standing interested in the great mining industry.

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to be published as a special section in the same issue of January 6th, will claim the strong interest and attention of those who appreciate the comfort and luxury of modern travel by land or sea.

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Gives particular attention to the music of the church.

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Conducted by the Editor.

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Conducted by Dr. Percy Goetschius. Contains the elements of counterpoint; also articles by Dr. Smith N. Penfield on Practical Acoustics.

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New literature, new methods and teaching pieces, and notes of interest to players of stringed and other instruments of the orchestra.

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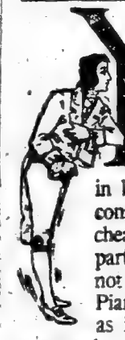

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HOLIDAYS ARE LIVELY ABOARD A MAN-O'-WAR

How American Sailors Celebrate When They're Afloat.

DEEP SEA MUSICAL COMEDY

A New Year's Dinner That Turned a Hostile Italian Captain Into an Enthusiastic Friend.

Here in a big city, where there are so many ways of celebrating the holidays—such a variety of entertainments from which to choose—it is interesting to know how the New Year is recognized in the limited confines of a vessel at sea, especially when the craft is far away from home and holiday shops. After an officer of the navy has told a few stories of New Year's parties 'tween decks, high festivals in the wardroom, or glorious mid-winter boat races in the tropics, his landlubber listener can no longer commiserate him upon his dull Yuletide.

Everything, from a comic opera on the quarter deck to a concert in the fo'c'sle, is within the reach of the United States warship's officers and crew. And when they get enough of feasting or acting or singing inside the steel-covered hull, there is the open sea on which they row or sail for prizes, sometimes competing among themselves, sometimes racing against the men of another vessel from home, or against the crew of a foreign cruiser that happens to be in the same waters. Added to all these possibilities of diversion there is often the choice of a trip ashore, if the anchor happens to be lying near a port offering inducement for Christmas or New Year revels.

"If I can't be at my own house," remarked an officer, "I'd rather spend the holiday season on a cruiser or gunboat down in the Caribbean than in the greatest city of the land. Fun? Why, you don't know what fun is until you come to one of our celebrations!"

Musical Comedy on Deck.

He told of many such celebrations, beginning with the musical comedy given by the crew of a protected cruiser off Santo Domingo on New Year's Eve three Winters ago.

"The Surgeon wrote the words," he explained, "and there was a sailor, who was a regular genius at music, who got up the finest score you ever heard. Why, he'd have made a hit writing music for operas on Broadway if he hadn't died of tropical fever. That comedy—but I guess you'd call it an extravaganza more likely, though comedy was the name chosen by the two creators aboard ship—was the funniest show I ever saw. Maybe it wouldn't have seemed so to you; but to us it was all that could be desired."

"But how did you get a stage, or scenery, or costumes, or make-up?" asked the landsman.

"Oh, that was all easy," he replied. "As soon as the men told the Captain of their plan he gave them the free use of the quarterdeck, which was cleared for dramatic action. Then the boys built a platform—just as good a stage as you ever saw—and chairs or benches were placed in rows until there were seats for everybody from the commanding officer down to the cook's helper. It began to look like a theatre even before the curtain was hoisted or the 'wings' built.

"Curtain? Of course we had a curtain! It was made of old sailcloth, and a series of ropes and pulleys made it rise and fall as smoothly as the one in the Metropolitan Opera House. Then, on each side of the stage, more sailcloth was used, to conceal the dressing rooms and the 'flies.' As for scenery, the carpenters built wooden frames, and these were covered with sails stretched taut, on which the painters put beautiful trees and houses and whatever else was necessary to complete the pictures. The footlights were electric bulbs, shaded from the audience by tin reflectors, and there were a dozen or more switches to control electric signal bells, stage lights, and mechanical contrivances used in the play.

"There was nothing shoddy about the scenery, I can tell you. I remember that the exits, or some of them, had regular doors in them, doors with brass knobs and hinges. Realism—that's what they were after. Why, Irving couldn't have kicked at the stage fittings. Everything was just as it should be, and what would have surprised you was the speed with which the preparations were made. The sailors did practically all the work on the afternoon of Christmas Day, for that was about the only time they had in the preceding week; and the curtain went up on the minute of 8 o'clock, which was the hour appointed.

"The costumes and make-up required as much planning, and even more ingenuity than the making of the theatre. In anticipation of the event, the organizers had procured a good many feminine garments ashore several weeks ahead of time; but all the smaller accessories were made aboard ship. The false beards, for instance, were constructed out of strands of rope, which were carefully picked out and then shaped up by a fellow who had a talent for that sort of work. Of the same material he wove elaborate wigs. Burnt cork did the work of darkening eyebrows, and face paints were mixed in the fo'c'sle—probably from ordinary house paints, for I guess the sailors weren't particular about their complexions.

"The 'leading woman' was a smooth-cheeked Swede, and he was rigged up 'regardless,' as he put it. I can tell you he was a stunner. The flounces and lace and ribbons he wore would have filled a trunk. The only trouble about him was his voice, but we grew used to that before the end of the first act; what it lacked in feminine delicacy, it atoned for in quality. He gave us all the popular songs of a year before in a rich tenor, and added a few composed for the occasion, mostly hits at the officers, who took good-naturedly all the jokes at their expense.

"There was a fair plot to the piece, but for the most part it consisted of 'grinds' and songs dealing with novel customs. The performance reminded one much of a college dramatic club entertainment, wherein the students avail themselves of a rare opportunity to 'get back at' their superiors. In the navy, as in college, the objects of the jokes regard such occasions as privileged.

"The music, rendered by an orchestra of twenty pieces, had been another subject for careful preparation. There were a few instruments on board, and these were supplemented by some bought by subscriptions from the officers, upon whom the men had called for all the cash they needed. The extra horns and drums and stringed pieces were secured at a port we had visited a week previously, and the players had been practicing, often to the annoyance of those who had to remain near the fo'c'sle, every night since their equipment was completed.

"Ah, it was a fine show! There we were, a lonesome lot of devils, who hadn't had a look-in on a good time for six months. This diversion we enjoyed like schoolboys who had been cooped between brick walls from September to Christmas holidays. After it was over, of course, we had banquets—the officers in the wardroom and the sailors in the fo'c'sle, and by the next morning every man of us felt he had spent a real Christmas, as Christmas ought to be spent."

A "Saanta Claus Dinner."

Another holiday celebration that is remembered in the navy is the "Santa Claus dinner" given in the wardroom of one of Uncle Sam's gunboats of the Venezuelan coast. The plan had been to have the affair on Christmas night, but as the vessel was then at sea the event was postponed until New Year's. It was on this occasion that an Italian battleship commander, with warlike intentions toward the United States and all their inhabitants, was beguiled into peaceful thoughts by good American punch, which the American officers dealt out to him in such quantities that he finally said he would like to settle in the Western Hemisphere.

It happened that the Italian's man-o'-war and the Yankee gunboat arrived in Southern waters at about the same time. There was the usual interchange of courtesies. Then occurred the incident that aroused the Italian Captain's ire. A South American newspaper printed a cartoon representing him as being blown out of the water by the United States gunboat. In this, of course, there was no sense whatever, as Italy and this country were on the friendliest terms; but the foreign skipper, being both excitable and suspicious, took the matter to heart. The Americans heard that he even accused them of inspiring the cartoon, and that he had complained to his home Government.

New Year's Day came due while the gossip was at its height. For weeks the wardroom officers of the gunboat had been making preparations for a grand feast. They decided at the last minute to invite the Italian and his staff as guests of honor.

A refusal, of course, was out of the question, but when the guests arrived their attitude was cold and distant—especially that of the Captain, who looked as though he expected to be thrown into irons. It was said afterward that he had ordered his vessel to be ready for immediate action in case of treachery. At any rate, he sat down at dinner without a smile for his hosts, and for a while things looked gloomy.

Gradually, however, the younger officers of the gunboat succeeded in forcing the visitors to partake of the punch, and with each glass the suspicious Captain grew less suspicious. In an hour he was affectionate. By the time the real celebration began, while the coffee was being served, he had forgotten the cartoon, and was drinking healths to the Stars and Stripes every thirty seconds. When the ceremonies, which had been carefully arranged, had been in progress a few minutes, he was proposing a joint expedition by his and the gunboat's crews against the Venezuelan capital.

Even if the incident of the Italian's conversion had been lacking, the dinner would have been an affair to be remembered. The first part of the closing celebration was the appearance of a Christmas tree, which, of course, should have been called a New Year's tree. It was a big tree, too, one that anybody might have envied, and the tars had made a trip ten miles inland to get it on the previous day. As it was borne into the wardroom, it reached up into the dome-like window at the top. For this window, forming a sort of tower space to the wardroom, naval men have a technical name; but no landlubber could hope to get it right, so let it be called simply a window. The tree went all the way up, and from every branch there hung gifts for the diners. To each of the visitors some appropriate souvenir was allotted, and the hosts received trifles designed to appeal to their personal peculiarities; a midshipman famous for his ability to consume food got a toy pig; an ensign with a reputation for his wardrobe drew a mirror labelled. "For Beau Brummell"; a lieutenant who had recently become a father got a rattle and a bottle of milk.

It was the way the gifts were distributed, though, rather than the gifts themselves, that rendered the scene effective. Just as the tree was fastened into its place on the centre of the table, there appeared through the high window a real Santa Claus, with beard and furs and red coat of approved cut. Down the chimney-like opening he crawled, finally leaping upon the table with such force that half a dozen glasses went crashing to the floor. Amid the applause of the now hilarious party, he proceeded to award the presents, calling each name in a gruff voice from beneath his white whiskers. When he came to the Italian Captain he addressed him as "Your Most Powerful Excellency, Signor Capt. ——," by which high-sounding appellation the Signor Captain was so flattered that he bowed until his forehead bumped into what was left of a saucer of ice cream.

The officer who tells of this dinner gives a lucid account of the ending. If pressed for the final chapter, he is apt to say apologetically: "The punch, you know, was a little strong, and, although it is unusual for us to build it that way, something had to be done that day to entertain our guests from Italy."

AN INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE.

Once when the cruiser Philadelphia was in Panama waters, her crew decided to celebrate the new year by challenging the men of a British war vessel to a rowing race. It is not uncommon for such contests to be arranged between ships of the same navy, but an international struggle of the sort is unusual enough to arouse wide enthusiasm. In this case the fact that the race was to be the beginning of the day's festivities made it an event of prime importance.

As is customary, the challengers selected their boatmen and asked permission from the Philadelphia's Captain to visit the British cruiser. Lowering their boat, an eight-oared one, the delegates then rowed straight toward the foreigner. When they came alongside they silently lifted their oars until the blades pointed skyward. In nautical language that meant:

"Have you got the nerve to match your skill and strength against ours?"

The answer was signaled affirmatively, and the challengers rowed back. After that the arrangements for the details of the race were left to the officers of the respective vessels. It is an interesting fact that the sailors, in a situation of this kind, have implicit faith that their superiors will do the right thing. They are even willing to trust in the officers of the rival cruiser. The Americans of the Philadelphia, for instance, were willing for the British officers to umpire or make the rules, and the Britishers were equally trustful of the Philadelphia's officers. It is always so, and if a sailor is making a wager on the contest he does not hesitate to leave his money with a Lieutenant or Ensign of the "hostile" vessel.

Over this race there was plenty of betting. The men put up all their accumulated pay, and the younger officers risked most of theirs. The gambling, in fact, came first in the preparation, and not until the money had been put up did the men begin to confer over the rules, the distance, and the sort of boat to be used.

When they had decided to race over a three-mile straightaway course, it was discovered that the Philadelphia's small boats were of different measurements from those of the Britisher. Consequently one crew or the other must use a craft belonging to the opposing vessel. The Americans made this proposition:

"We'll let you take your choice of all our boats."

This was accepted. A committee came over to the Philadelphia and made a choice. The Britishers chose the worst boat on board!

The outcome was an overwhelming defeat for the Britons, and for a week thereafter the port was in the hands of the Yankee tars spending their ill-gotten English gold.

KILLED BY HIS OWN WAGON.

Sleepy Driver Fell Under Wheels—Driverless Horses Reach Destination.

Half asleep, after seeing the new year in, and jarred from the seat of his truck early yesterday morning William Clark, 22 years old, a driver, of 35 Second Avenue, fell under the front wheels. His head was crushed and he was killed instantly.

Clark was on his way with a load of meat to the stand of his employer, John J. Gillin, in Washington Market. After Clark fell the horses kept steadily down West Street, reached the market, stopping at the right place. Gillin saw that Clark was not on the wagon, and men who were sent back along the route found his body.

Mr. Guthrie's Physicians Hopeful.

SALISBURY, N. C., Jan. 1.—C. G. Guthrie, Chairman of the Republican Iron and Steel Company, who was operated upon here Saturday night for appendicitis, and whose condition Sunday was critical, is resting comfortably and his physicians hold out encouragement for his ultimate recovery.

Hale's Honey of Horehound & Tar

Cures Coughs and Colds.
Pleasant to take.
Sold by all druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

MOTOR BOAT RACING DIFFICULT ON HUDSON

New Club May Secure Better Conditions on Sound.

WANT PERMANENT QUARTERS

Quiet Water and Freedom from Shipping Preferable to Annoying Conditions on the North River.

The question of securing a suitable and convenient course near New York for motor-boat racing has occasioned much anxiety among lovers of the sport in the past. The choice lies between the Hudson River and the Sound. So far as accessibility is concerned the Hudson is more convenient, but what it gains in this respect it lacks in satisfactory racing conditions. Long Island Sound possesses the latter, but it is very difficult to find a locality near by, and even the popular clubs that have fostered motor boating to some extent are quite a distance from the city, and usually quite a distance from their respective railroad stations.

The advantages and disadvantages of these two localities are now being discussed with more than usual interest in view of the recent efforts put forth by the newly organized Motor Boat Club of America to purchase the Columbia boathouse, at the foot of West 114th Street. The house, which was given to the university about a dozen years ago by Edwin Gould, has been abandoned as a rowing headquarters for several years. The Columbia crews have found that the Hudson is no place for training a racing eight. Even if there were more surety of quiet water than is the case there is the other insuperable disadvantage of constantly passing river craft, and the light racing shells are in imminent danger of being swamped by the swells from the larger boats. Besides all this, the river abounds in driftwood and submerged logs, and the racing shells from the boathouses on the Hudson above 125th Street are constantly being injured by striking these unseen but very dangerous snags.

The same difficulties that have driven rowing as a sport from the Hudson in the immediate vicinity of the city must be met by motor boats. William K. Vanderbilt's Mercedes, which competed for the gold challenge cup two years ago when the race was held from the Columbia Yacht Club, at the foot of West Eighty-sixth Street, struck a log in her second race, and was badly injured. Several of the frail but high-powered boats that took part in the carnival last September had their propellers injured or encountered other damage, due to striking sunken logs floating beneath the surface. The only reason that the races held under the auspices of the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers were so successful last season was due to the fact that the ten-mile course was patrolled by Government boats, assigned for that purpose by the Surveyor of the Port. Such rigid river patrol would be impossible in races of less importance, but which might be equally interesting to lovers of motor boating.

If these difficulties are troublesome and can only be surmounted at great pains today, what will the difficulties be for motor boat racing half a dozen or ten years from now, it has been asked. It is this question that has presented itself to several members of the Motor Boat Club, and before anything definite is done toward the purchase of the Columbia boat house it is possible that an effort may be made to see if a suitable spot cannot be found on the Sound, not too far away from the city, where good conditions for racing may be enjoyed from early in the Spring to late in the Fall.

One idea that the Ways and Means Committee had in mind when it considered the possible purchase of the Columbia boat house was to establish a permanent city club house, where all the meetings, in Summer and Winter might be held. There would probably be club or impromptu races nearly every Saturday during the season, and for these events it would be impossible to obtain special privileges for keeping the racing course clear of passing craft. Therefore, before spending a sum of money in fitting up a club house only to find that growing navigation would be a greater menace, year by year, to motor boating, it is more than probable that some effort will be made to find a suitable site on the Sound.

The expense would undoubtedly be greater at first than would be entailed by buying and fitting up the Columbia house, for good property on the Sound is expensive, but the club would have something valuable to sell in the future, if it ever desired to do so.

The Motor Boat Club officers figure that the cost of the Columbia house, including the improvements they deem necessary to make it a first-class club, with safe anchorage for boats, would be close to $25,000. There would be little opportunity of getting any of this back in the future if the club desired to sell and move to another site, whereas, its home on the Sound would always be a tolerably safe investment.

But it is not so much the actual outlay of money that is causing the officers to investigate all sides of the question carefully. It is the future of motor boating for the club. Wherever the club locates, it wants to secure a place which will be permanent, and where all the conditions for fostering the sport will be such as to give the club a vital influence upon the National growth of motor boating.

SHOT HIMSELF IN THE WOODS.

Suicide Found Near Yonkers Supposed to be William T. Mink.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, Jan. 1.—The body of a well dressed man, about 27 years old, was found in the woods, a half mile north of Lincoln Park to-day. The man lay on his back with a revolver in his right hand. There was a bullet hole over his right eye. He had the appearance of having been an invalid, and was of light complexion and smooth face.

His clothes were of fine texture and showed good care. In the pockets was a box of cartridges for the revolver, $150, and a bank book on the Dollar Savings Bank, in Third Avenue, New York, made out in the name of William T. Mink, and showing a balance of $197. The last withdrawal was on Nov. 10, when $10 was drawn. The body was removed to Wheaton & Bell's morgue.

TELEPHONE HER UNDOING.

Chambermaid Lost Her Temper and Landed in a Cell.

Bessie Brady, a chambermaid in the Hotel Balmoral, at Lenox Avenue and 113th Street, was taken from the hotel by a policeman last evening because she lost her temper at the telephone. Some one had called her up, but before she got the transmitter to her ear the connection had been cut off.

She got Central finally and then said such sharp things and said them so loudly that the manager of the hotel, Thomas Brenack, was forced to caution her. Miss Brady then turned her eloquence at the manager, who called in a policeman and had her arrested.

The servants at the hotel thought the chambermaid had been badly treated, and sent her roast turkey, flowers, and soft cushions to sleep upon after she had been placed in a cell at the West 125th Street Station.

YAMANAKA'S JAPAN.

Sale of a Great Collection of Modern and Old Japaneries.

The war with Russia had a twofold effect upon the output of industrial art in Japan; on the one hand it almost put a stop to the stream of globetrotters into Nippon, which stream leaves a glittering, golden wake of pounds, dollars, francs, and liras on the trails that pass before the shops of bric-à-brac; on the other, it stimulated the sales of native collections and made the Japanese artists and artisans put on extra steam. Art objects could be ordered and obtained within a reasonable time because the whole nation was electrified by patriotic thrills, and every man not in the field realized that he must do what he could to increase the wealth of the country, so to meet the enormous cost of the war.

Mr. Yamanaka is perhaps the best known and foremost dealer in the beautiful objects, old and new, which collectors covet. The great collection which will be sold at the American Art Galleries, 6 East Twenty-third Street, on the afternoon of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, and the evenings of Thursday and Friday next represents very completely the art of modern Japan in several important branches, notably the textiles, ivories, and wood carvings, but also the weapons, armor, and furniture.

Thursday afternoon an extraordinary variety of groups in ivory will be sold, some seventy-five lots in all, signed pieces and unsigned; ivory screens with figures in relief, a group of children caught in a storm, covering themselves with a cloth from the rain, signed by Giokusai, an ivory tusk by Kiokudo covered with boating scenes and landscapes. Mandarin necklaces and old carved and inlaid beads in strings follow; then come armor, implements of war, and old metal work. An iron box with cocks repoussé on the cover, lined with gold; old iron helmets, sword ornaments, gauntlets, arrow-heads in groups on wooden stands, showing the quaint forms used for arrows in the past, a Manchee helmet in papier-maché with lacquer designs and dragon decoration, old matchlock guns and swords, pewter plaques, lacquered saddles, engraved hinges for temple doors, complete suits of armor—these are some of the objects to be auctioned off. An antique incense burner of iron by Miochin of Kaga has the form of a rudely shaped junk with square sail that bears in relief a brazen circular design of dragons. The incense issues from a round hole before the mast. Along the hull are water designs in low relief. This sale closes with gorgeous textiles in silk and brocades.

Friday afternoon begins again with ivories, wood carvings, suits of armor, tea caddies in kiri-wood, matchlocks bells; it ends with kimonos, embroidered hangings, brocades, rugs made at Akao, among which is a notable specimen in soft colors with heron and lotus flower medallions. A statuette of Sakyamuni in old black wood on carved stand, with a fine lacquered openwork halo, dated A. D. 1700, shows the Buddha with the thumb and index of each hand forming the sacred circle.

Saturday afternoon will see the carved furniture disposed of, tables, severely simple, in kuwa wood, tables inlaid with mother of pearl, armchairs in sakura wood with carved decorations in low relief, the upholstery in Donsu silk, lacquered cabinets elaborately decorated, sofas and bookcases, a large lacquer shrine with gilt uraku or pendants from the ceiling, representing a room in a Buddhist temple with all its fittings and appointments, even to a coil of sanko, or incense stick on an odd-shaped incense burner with handle, before the niche for the idol. Mon Akao rugs, more carved panels, lattice screens, shrine doors, bronze temple bells and gongs, wall brackets, and candlesticks. More brocades and hangings.

The evening sessions on Thursday and Friday will be devoted by Mr. Kirby to the largest collection of pictures wrought with the needle in silks, cut velvets, and other forms of textile and embroidery which has ever appeared in New York. The cut velvets are by famous artists, and so are the works of the "needle painters" of Kyoto. Especially good are the birds and insects, such as a flock of geese embroidered on a pale green ground of silk, doves, ducks, herons in a marsh, cormorants ready for fishing from a boat by the light of a torch; fireflies pursued by women, who cage and sell them to amateurs. Of course, the flower pieces are prominent. Most striking is a view in the four panels for a screen of the Falls of Uüozumi, in Bungo, designed by Imawo Keinen and embroidered by Nosé Yasutaka. A white heron in flight from a reedy marsh, a four-panel screen with white peafowl, cock and hen, perched in branches of a cherry tree; a falcon on a snow-capped branch, swallows on a weeping willow, shijugara birds, an owl on a big sugi tree, a butterfly hovering over a paeony—these are only a few of the triumphs of embroidery. They retain some of the conventional distinction of ancient Chinese and Japanese pictures, together with a distinct leaning toward modern realism.

If one were to choose out of all these things a class that is pre-eminent for charm through quaintness and picturesqueness, perhaps the helmets are the most delightful. Their shapes are as varied as those we see in the illuminations and heraldic lore of Europe from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century, and their frontlets and ear-guards with applied crests are singularly original and fantastic. It is a pity that all these old and more recent helmets of iron, bronze, and lacquer, with their hachimanzas or symbols of the war god in gold, silver, and shakudo on their peaks, could not be presented as a collection to the Metropolitan Museum. They represent the recent feudal age in Japan, which can never come again.

OBJECT TO "BUNCO" TREATY.

Texans Call Exchange with Mexico of Rio Grande Land Unjust.

Special to The New York Times.

HIDALGO, Texas, Jan. 1.—There is much opposition on the part of the people along this side of the Rio Grande border to the Mexico—United States "banco" treaty which is now awaiting ratification in the United States Senate. As understood here, the treaty provides for the transfer of all the Texas territory now lying on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande to Mexico and all of the Mexican territory now lying on this side of the river to the United States. These pieces of land are called "bancos."

Samuel Wreford, a prominent citizen of the lower Rio Grande border, gives reasons for objecting to the treaty as follows:

"The word 'banco' means with us a piece of land surrounded, or rather bounded on three sides, like, for instance, the letter U. Now when the river changes its channel and cuts through the land at the top of the U, the land inside of the U becomes a 'banco.' Some of these 'bancos' contain several hundred acres.

"The term 'banco' has no reference to lands which disappear from either side of the river by erosion and form on the other side by accretion. Treaties now in force provide for these characteristics of the river.

"If this proposed treaty goes into effect, it means a heavy loss to the Texas owners of the bancos, as lands on the Mexican side of the river under Mexican jurrisdiction are worth, only one-fourth as much as those on the Texas side under Texas jurisdiction. Therefore, it is easy to understand the great injustice done to Texans owning lands on American bancos by forcing them under a foreign flag and reducing the value of their lands three-fourths. It amounts to confiscation—nothing less—while at the same time it will enhance the value of Mexican bancos lying on this side of the river all of which belong to Mexicans) in the same proportion that the American bancos are depreciated.

"If this proposed treaty could govern and regulate the laws of nature by preventing further formation of bancos, its promoters might find some argument for advocating a permanent boundary. But, judginb from the past, as long as the waters of the Rio Grande continue to flow bancos will continue to form on either side of the river."

Registered *Trade Mark*

Annual Sale

at

"The Linen Store"

THE Annual Sale at "The Linen Store" has been carefully arranged for on the same broad plan as heretofore.

This is not a haphazard affair in which the goods have been gotten together hurriedly from anywhere, but something for which we have been making careful preparation for many months. A large portion of the goods have been specially made for this occasion and were ordered as far back as last March and April, and only a little later we arranged with one of the foremost Irish manufacturers of high grade Table Linens to take a portion of his surplus stock of Table Cloths and Napkins of our own selection, at a marked reduction in price.

The Sale affords, as heretofore, a genuine opportunity to secure the most reliable

Table Linens,	**Blankets,**
Bed Linens,	**Bed Spreads,**
Towels,	**Lingerie, Etc.,**

at a decided saving in price.

In so far as the quality and reliability of the goods offered are concerned, we guarantee them all to be absolutely perfect and reliable. Should any piece not prove to be all that we have represented it to be, the article may be exchanged or the money refunded.

The Sale will begin Tuesday, January 2d, and continue throughout the entire month.

James McCutcheon & Co., 14 W. 23d St.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Annual Sales

Continuing throughout the week.

Linens (Household and Decorative). Showing the new and exclusive designs of the best makers in medium to the finest qualities. Table Cloths, Napkins, Sheets and Pillow Cases, Towels, Towelling, Bed Spreads, Lace Trimmed Tea and Reception Cloths, Centrepieces, Scarfs, Doilies, Tray Cloths, &c.

Embroideries The latest ideas for the coming Season, including many extreme patterns in Batiste Embroideries. Finest Hand Embroidered Madeira work and Novelty French Embroideries with Valenciennes, Cluny and Baby Irish Lace effects.

Lingerie of fine American manufacture, the most careful attention being paid to the qualities of materials used, the excellence of workmanship and the general details as to style, shape and finish. The latest Novelties in a variety of Models will be introduced, such as the Jupon Pantalon, the Garter Drawer, Combination Drawer and Corset Cover, and the Combination Corset Cover and Circular Skirt.

Broadway & 19th Street

Stern Brothers

Dressmaking & Tailoring Dep'ts

(On the Third Floor)

Orders will be accepted for a limited period At Special Concessions from Regular Prices.

Tailored Walking Gowns, of Choice Materials, at **$52.00**

Fur Automobile Coats

(Sizes 34 to 52 Chest Measure)

For Owners & Chauffeurs, at Special Prices.

Raccoon Fur, Full Skirted Models, Yoke lined with Venetian. Skirt with fine, worsted suiting, an excellent quality of Fur,	Value $75.00,	**$49.50**
Genuine Wombat or Wolf Fur, Venetian Yoke. Worsted Body Lining,	" $50.00,	**31.50**
Manchurian Dog Fur, Quilted body lining,	" $20.00,	**15.00**

West Twenty-third Street

STORE WILL BE CLOSED DAILY AT FIVE P. M.

B. Altman & Co.

WOMEN'S CLOAKS

AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.

A large and varied selection of three-quarter length Cloth Coats for Women, both in close-fitting and loose models, will be offered at the following prices, this day (TUESDAY), January 2d:

$15.00, $20.00, $24.00 and $28.00

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE MAYOR TO HIS ASSOCIATES.

With a frank announcement that he is re-entering upon "the last public office which in all human probability I [he] shall ever fill," Mayor McCLELLAN yesterday told the heads of departments whom he has just selected what he expected of them and what they might expect of him.

They were appointed solely because of what he believed to be their qualifications for their offices. They will be held to a strict and efficient performance of duty. If they do not reach his standard they will be removed without hesitation. They will be required to consult him as to their subordinates and changes made in them. But only one qualification in those subordinates will be asked, and that is efficiency. Laying down these plain lines Mr. McCLELLAN concluded:

> In entering upon my last term of public office, I do so with but one ambition, and that is to fulfill my pre-election pledges to give this city a clean, efficient, and honest government. If at the end of six years' service as Mayor I can retire into private life conscious that the city has advanced in good government and in civic righteousness, that municipal standards have been raised, and that I leave New York even a little better than I found her, I shall feel that six years of hard work have not been in vain.

Nothing more explicit or more exacting could be asked of the Mayor than this. He assumes without the slightest qualification the entire responsibility for the general administration of the city, sets a high standard for himself and the men he has selected to act under and for him, and voluntarily puts aside considerations of the future for himself other than what good work may bring. It is a manly and honorable course to take, and he may rely on the cordial support of all intelligent and honest citizens in maintaining it.

THE PRINTERS' STRIKE.

Two issues appear to be involved in the strike of the book and job printers which begins this morning, a reduction of hours and the "closed" shop. The first is in effect, so far as the employers are concerned, equivalent to an increase of wages, since it is an increase in the cost of work turned out of one-eighth. It is to some extent also an increase in revenue for the workmen, since it involves a certain amount of overtime. There are questions of convenience and efficient work in this connection which make the change more undesirable for the employers, but in the main it is a matter of cost which would naturally be settled finally by the relative supply and demand in the labor market. Even at the present time, when labor of all sorts is in very unusual demand, it is probable that the employers could get what they need, as the conditions in this city are much more attractive than in the country at large.

The second issue, that of the "closed" shop, is a different matter. The employers think that it involves the surrender of a natural, logical, and necessary control of the management of their own business, and this they will contest with all the resources at their command. They do not undertake to oppose the union or to discriminate against its members, or refuse to deal with it in all things within legitimate relation to it. They decline to confine themselves solely to employment of union men on conditions fixed by the union only. There are certainly good reasons from their point of view why they should take this stand. We think that there are also exceedingly good reasons why the union should not, for its own best interests, insist on such surrender. A union seeking such domination is obviously in the nature of a monopoly and in principle is as indefensible as any of the trusts against which the working people of the country have made so just complaint. It tries to corner labor and to secure for it the highest prices which the process of cornering can compel. That is distinctly opposed to the general American spirit and it is especially opposed to the spirit of the time. It arouses and justifies a sentiment of resentment that in the long run is not easily overcome.

Moreover, the tendency of the labor trust in any trade, like the tendency in the commercial and industrial trusts, is to check the demand for its products and thus to impede progress and prosperity. This is shown in the unions by the obstacles put in the way of increased membership and in the way of increased efficiency in members. The idea is to get the highest pay for the least amount of work and often for the poorest kind of work. That is not an idea that can be carried out permanently in any extensive trade. It is bound to defeat itself. If the unions insisted on a high standard of skill, ficelity, and efficiency, and undertook to organize all those who could and would conform to this standard, its case would be different. It would then enjoy a certain natural monopoly, which would not be complete, but would be effective within large limits and would justify itself. That, we regret to say, is not the principle on which most of the unions are conducted. Until it becomes their principle it is inevitable that they will lack the support of public opinion in such contests as that now on.

Meanwhile it is to be remarked that in this strike the employers profess the opinion that they will surely win if the men and women they employ receive due protection. Whether they can win or not, it is the plain duty of the authorities to see that such protection is given. Violence of any kind by the strikers or by their sympathizers must be prevented so far as possible and sternly and thoroughly repressed if it occurs.

UNHAPPY RUSSIA.

The revolutionists in Russia have shown themselves to be even more incompetent than the Government. In homely phrase, they have made a frightful mess of their attempt to supplant autocracy by a Constitution, and so far from achieving liberation and independence they have doubtless forfeited substantial gains that they might have secured by wiser courses. The revolutionary societies yesterday issued an announcement admitting the failure of the movement and their decision to refrain from ordering a general insurrection in the middle of January. The troops of the Czar have crushed them pretty much everywhere. In Moscow, where the fighting was fiercest, the revolutionary bands have been overcome and dispersed. The stories of dreadful slaughter in that city appear to have been grossly exaggerated. The most trustworthy account of the fighting says that up to Friday night only 187 dead were reported; the number of unreported casualties would of course swell this number. But some dispatches to London newspapers have put the number of killed as high as 20,000. This story must have been given out by the revolutionists as a proof of their valor.

While the revolutionary movement has been confused and in many of its strange ways past all understanding, two good reasons for its failure are evident. One is that the repressive measures so long in force throughout Russia have effectually prevented the formation of public opinion. Men could speak their minds to their fellow-men in secret or in small councils of agitation, but no man could speak to masses of men. TOLSTOY was an exception, but the Government was shrewd enough to perceive that he was not sane enough to be dangerous. In their misery and wretchedness, deprived of their natural rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, the Russian people have had a common cause, but they have reached no common understanding. With them revolution has been a thing of unrelated parts, centres of agitation here and there, groups of men and women gathered about local leaders and apostles of rebellion. But the teaching has been a veritable Babel of conflicting counsel.

The second cause of failure was the lack of leadership. Socialism has from the beginning poisoned the life-blood of the whole movement, and Socialism is public, organized confession of individual incompetence. Out of a body of men who have for years been taught that they must lean on each other, that their liberties could be secured only through collective effort, it was not to be expected that a Washington, a Cromwell, or a Cavour would emerge. Social Democracy, with its eternal prating of trashy doctrines, is not quite the primary, but manifestly the secondary cause of the revolutionary fiasco. The policy of the Russian Government in keeping its people benumbed by ignorance and poverty is, of course, the chief reason of their failure to make headway in their attempts at emancipation. The revolutionary societies have sought to change the form of government by a labor strike. When the utter failure of that movement was foreseen, they began to talk of a political uprising, a veritable insurrection, which of course is the logical procedure when tyrants are to be put down and Constitutions set up. They now seem to admit that they have cut themselves off even from that opportunity.

The Czar and those about him have got the upper hand. Reaction has triumphed, not through its own force and ccurage, but because progress was served by men incapable either of wielding the sword or of a coherent formulation of their demands. The Czar the other day gave it out that notwithstanding the misbehavior of his subjects the constitutional reforms proclaimed on Octr 30 would be put into effect as soon as peace and order were restored in the empire. That resolve is of course subject to reconsideration. ALEXANDER III. was favorably impressed by the reform projects of LORIS MELIKOV, which he had before him at the time he was assassinated in 1881. But for the assassin's act there might have been at that time a substantial beginning of reform. The blind, brutal, senseless propensity of the Russian agitator which then turned back the wheels of progress now threatens a similar mischief. It is reported that the reactionaries have determined to get rid of Count WITTE. The officers of the regiment ordered to guard his person, his life being all the time in danger, have refused to perform that service, insisting that police duty is beneath their dignity. The party of reaction and repression has already selected its candidate for the succession to the Count's place as Premier. If Count WITTE is driven out, the situation in Russia will be about as dark as it ever has been. It will be the situation of a Government not fit to govern, and of a people incapable of governing themselves. The internal strife will go on in some fashion, for a resort to any repressive measures would lead to fresh uprisings. But a revolutionary movement without principles and without guidance gets nowhere. Conjecture is baffled in the attempt to foretell what may come out of such a chaos.

"BANKING'S GREATEST MENACE."

Among several sensible recommendations made in Supt. KILBURN'S annual report it is remarkable that he emphasizes the one which is wholly to the reproach of the banking community and equally within its control. Exclusion of investment accounts from savings banks, better reporting of the combined conditions of banks and trust companies, trust company reserves, and other topics all require legislation, which may or may not be feasible, experience casting the presumption rather toward the negative. But the "greatest menace" to sound banking lies entirely in the banks' own malpractice, and could be remedied simply by making and keeping a New Year resolution.

The payment of interest upon deposits is no new evil, and the revival of the subject just now is strictly according to precedent. There seldom has been a banking crisis that one sequel has not been the recommendation the Superintendent now makes. In 1857, 1873, and 1874 this was done by the Clearing House. It is according to rule, therefore, that 100 per cent. money should now be followed by perception of the objections to attracting here outside money liable to sudden withdrawal at the convenience of those to whom it belongs, and to the inconvenience of this community at large. For example, the Clearing House report of 1873 might almost be republished without alteration as descriptive of present conditions. "The active demand first came, as it usually does, from that portion of deposits due to country banks." There are only two banks in New York judicious enough to refuse to pay such interest. Yet the case is such that if all but two resolved to pay no interest upon deposits the reform must fail. The resolve not to pay interest once came as near as that to adoption and yet failed. The removal of the greatest menace to sound banking is altogether a matter within the banks' control, and yet is less likely to be adopted than any other. This leaves the matter at the door of the banks, not of the Legislature, nor of the Superintendent, nor anybody else. If the banks do not like this responsibility, or the criticism, they have their remedy in removing the cause.

It ought not to be necessary to enlarge upon the topic which the Superintendent rather mentions than expounds. Other corporations are organized expressly to make ventures with their own funds. Banks are organized to accept the trust of the care of other people's money. Their proper function is to earn interest for the money they lend, not to buy deposits to profit by their resale. Our banks, like our insurance companies, are forgetting what they are organized for. They are not holding companies, nor investment companies, nor even primarily institutions for making money for their stockholders, in the sense that this is true of other corporations. Commercial banks, banks of discount and deposit, whether National or State concerns, have their proper activities in gathering up the scattered funds not in active use at the moment, and in extending credit to those who want the use of more money than they have. A bank is allowed to lend four times the amount of its reserves, and here is the true source of its profits, and also of duty to depositors. A bank customer has a grievance if his request for accommodation is not honored by his bank. A trust company depositor has no such claim. Loans to him are upon collateral, not upon credit, and he has no claim to accommodation except as a matter of negotiation. The distinction is not kept as clear as it should be, and all sorts of evils follow in the train started by the confusion of the two sorts of institutions.

It is apparent that the money paid for deposits must be recouped before any profit can be earned. Banks paying for deposits otherwise than by banking functions are therefore under pressure to earn a greater than the current return upon the best investments. Some banks are understood to offer the call money rate for deposits. It is a demonstration that they can earn nothing except by incurring risk. If country banks cared to expose their letter files it might be proven that even three or four per cent. is offered. The money comes, of course, and if it is not wanted in normal business it is invested in securities which may be good enough but which when the pinch comes will not be liquidated in order to accommodate the banks' borrowers. The banks let their customers liquidate, instead of liquidating themselves for their customers' benefit. And money soars to 100 per cent., a rate which individuals may take, but which is in the nature of a reproach to a bank to accept. It is a pity that this opportunity should pass—as it is altogether likely to pass—without any good coming from the renewed lesson.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

New York and Its Carnival.

An informal, unorganized, out-door celebration of New Year's Eve is fast gaining a warmer and warmer approval from more and more New Yorkers. The impulse to throw conventionality aside and to ignore social and other distinctions for a few hours is of immemorial age and world-wide spread, but until years comparatively recent Americans have for the most part suppressed the public exhibition of that impulse, and all our attempts to imitate the ancient saturnalias or the carnivals that took their place have been rather laborious and tiresome except in a few places where the infusion of the blood called Latin was strong. Our celebration comes at a wrong time of year to link gracefully with the old ones, which all had some relation with Spring, but it is the same thing, and, all circumstances considered, it seems to be a very good thing—as yet. An annual breaking of bounds is a sort of rejuvenescence for people much in need of exactly that, and the permitted giving and taking of innocent liberties has a tendency to extend sympathies and profitably to illustrate the common kinship so often forgotten. It remains to be seen, however, whether our mid-Winter exuberance and frivolity can be limited to innocent and essentially inoffensive play. There was little to be observed in the crowded streets Sunday night that threatened trouble or danger, and real excuses for resentment were almost as rare as the losses of temper, but here and there liberty did slip over into license and pardonable roughness into actual brutality. The future of this festival will depend upon the people themselves. In such crowds police supervision is almost useless except for the larger details of control, and the celebration must endure or cease with the presence or absence of the peculiar courtesy and patience which it requires if it is to remain enjoyable and commendable by respectable participants. Several of the European nations have solved the problem with a sufficiently close approximation to complete success, and incidentally they have evolved a talent for making these occasions artistic and picturesque. At present our festival has the simplicity of barbarism, and consists almost entirely of discordant noise, purposeless motion, and childish tricks. That fact inspires the over-sensitive every year to write letters to the newspapers, angrily protesting against displays which they think worthy only of savages, but little account need be taken of these unamiable neurasthenics, for they are neither observers nor logicians.

Prophecy Well Qualified.

Nobody wants to discourage Mr. WELLMAN or the enterprising newspaper that is behind his scheme to reach the north pole via the airship route, but there are some highly significant passages in the interview on the subject with Dr. NORDENSKJOLD, printed by us yesterday. The doctor was evidently making an amiable effort to emphasize the plan's chances for success, but involuntarily he turned again and again to the chances against it, and he could not forget the difficulties and dangers which the aeronaut must overcome. "I am perfectly satisfied," he said, for instance, "that if SANTOS-DUMONT can build an airship such as contemplated, barring accidents that cannot be foreseen and provided against, but which are likely to happen on a journey of such an extraordinary nature, the dream of the arctic explorer will be realized and the mysterious realms about the north pole be laid open to the eye of science and exploration." Qualified by that "if" and that "provided," Dr. NORDENSKJOLD risks little indeed in declaring himself "perfectly satisfied" that the time for attaining the ancient quest is near at hand. Of course it is, to the knowledge and admission of everybody, including those whose confidence in the combination of balloon and motor for anything more than exhibition purposes on carefully selected days is extremely small. Given two or three days of perfect weather and favoring wind, the pole could undoubtedly be reached from Spitzbergen with such an airship, and two or three more with the same meteorological conditions would bring the voyagers back to endless fame—if the airship didn't break down meanwhile. And these are not impossibilities, by any means; they are only remote probabilities, and, as is well known, the probabilities are very kind to the brave who are also energetic and intelligent. We all hope the pole will be "found"—just why it is hard to tell, for there isn't the slightest reason for supposing, or even suspecting, that it is worth finding or that the discovery will add more than a single unimportant fact to the total of human knowledge.

Hazing Gets a Defense.

Capt. RICHMOND PEARSON HOBSON, who can occasionally say a wise thing, even if he was a real hero once, and did get rather badly treated for it, has just been making some remarks about hazing at Annapolis that have a decidedly pleasing sound, in contrast with the vast amount of hysterical sentimentality we have been hearing on the subject. "They can't abolish hazing," he said; "it's too much boy nature. I think the investigation is a good thing. The rougher feature of the cadets' fun should be abolished; but they cannot hope to do away with it entirely. As for giving the Secretary of War arbitrary power to dismiss cadets, for cause, I think that is right. The cadets are not officers, and denying them right of court-martial would not be unjust. Yes, I know about hazing. If anybody ever went through it, I did. I stood on my head, chewed soap, and did other amusing things. I was not hurt by it, and nobody was while I was in the Academy." Excuses for disagreement with some of these statements can be found easily enough, but it is true that the essence of hazing is ineradicable from the boy nature, and the determination to do more than control it is only made by those who do not realize that between the boy and the man there is a developmental gulf measured by almost unnumbered centuries. The boys themselves do not realize it, but instinctively they feel that rabid denunciations of their imagined cowardice and cruelty are foolishly unjust. The rougher forms of hazing certainly cannot be permitted, but those who indulge in them are by no means necessarily monsters of depravity. They are simply illustrating, with an excess of energy not altogether undesirable, one of the successive stages through which their race has passed—stages of which the phylogenist finds traces in the life history of every human body and mind.

Not the Garden Kind.

From The Boston Herald.

Mme. Nordica seems to be entitled to the credit of having put out a stage fire with her own hose.

STATION WITHOUT TRAIN SHED

Remarkable Decision in Regard to the New Terminal in Washington.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since the National capital is, in the course of a year or two, to be provided with a magnificent railway station costing some $14,000,000, and yet unprovided with a train shed to protect travelers from the rain, sleet, and snow storms of what is probably the worst weatherbeaten city in that regard in the country, it may be of note to read what sort of an excuse is offered about this unfortunate arrangement by the architects. In an article recently appearing in The Architectural Record is the following:

"The Washington station will have no large span train shed, as it has been found that great sheds have not justified their enormous cost. They are always dark, dirty, and leaky, and in Winter afford small protection from the cold."

We are to presume, then, that the splendid great terminals in Paris, Frankfort, and other Continental cities and in London are "dark, dirty, and leaky." The two vast stations in Boston and St. Louis and the Broad Street in Philadelphia are to be considered failures also, are they? Any informed person knows, to the contrary, that these and a score more are light, reasonably clean, and afford comfort to all who use them—passengers, train and sleeping car crews, and station officials.

The abominable discomforts during the season of Fall and Spring rains, and in Winter weather, of a terminal, with only "umbrella" sheds over the platforms are well known; indeed, it is almost beyond belief that an architectural firm of experience would be guilty of designing such an immense and costly station as the one now going up in Washington, and consider "umbrella" sheds at all. It is a blunder of the worst sort, which even now ought to be rectified. The question of cost has not entered, seemingly, with much force into this new structure. The Government and the Pennsylvania Railway have been lavish to the limit almost in providing this much-needed improvement, but when $14,000,000 is declared to be the expenditure, and when the thing is done it is to be simply a monumental piece of architecture without practical railway requirements, there will be loud complaint undoubtedly. If the architects of the European railway stations are able to build light, handsome train sheds over the tracks, the same thing should be accomplished here, the silly excuse of expense being, in this connection, unjust, since a terminal without one is incomplete. Further on the same writer says:

"In this particular case an enormous train shed so near the Capitol was regarded as tending to dwarf the dome of what must remain the most notable building in Washington."

If the shed was designed to swell aloft like the Salt Lake Tabernacle, it surely would dwarf something, but is there only one way in which the tracks can be spanned? Is it inconceivable that a shed may be erected in three or more arches, as has been done elsewhere successfully? Altogether, the excusing writer seems to have made a very slim apology of it, but, of course, the real reason for leaving off this train shed was probably a desire to spend all the millions on huge, showy stonework, to the curtailment of real travelers' necessities and to make an imposing monument of it, rather than a complete, perfect railway terminal with up-to-date appointments.

WASHINGTON.

New York, Dec. 31, 1905.

THE SEX OF ANGELS.

Jewish Tradition and Authority on the Subject—Marriages Made in Heaven.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is somewhat curious that in the discussion of questions relating to ideas derived in nine cases out of ten from Jewish conceptions; no attempt is ever made to ascertain the Jewish view. There can be no doubt as to the derivative nature of the angelology of Christianity from the Jewish views about angels, which, or who, occur so frequently in the Old Testament.

Now in the later Jewish view, the possibilities of male and female angels is allowed without question. Thus the Jewish bibliographer, Hayyim Azulai, wrote as follows in his "Midbar Kedemot," Page 96a, published at Leghorn in 1792:

"The angels are called women, as it is written in Zechariah v. 9, 'Then lifted I up mine eyes, and looked, and behold, there came out two women,' which R. David Kimhi explained that it referred to the angels."

Similarly in a collection of Cabalistic sayings entitled "Yalkut Hadash," Page 118a, we find the following:

"Of angels we can speak both in masculine and in feminine; the angels of a superior degree are called men, and the angels of an inferior degree are called women."

And in the following passage on Page 119c:

"The angels in waiting before the Holy One, blessed be He, are called young men; whilst those angels in waiting of the Shechina are called maidens."

These passages, which I owe to the erudition of my friend, Prof. Schechter of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, conclusively prove that at any rate in the later Cabala two sexes were recognized among the angels.

While there are passages which seem to indicate that there is neither marrying nor giving in marriage in heaven, according to Jewish conceptions, there is many a legend in the Talmud showing that the Supreme Being was not above interesting Himself in the marriage of His creatures. In fact, one of the Haggadot relates that a certain matron asked R. Jose: "In what has God been occupied since the creation?" "The Holy One," answered the rabbi, "has been sitting in heaven, arranging marriages."

JOSEPH JACOBS,
Revising Editor "Jewish Encyclopedia."
New York, Dec. 26, 1905.

Two Witnesses Who Were Not Called.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That the work of the Armstrong Committee has been highly commendable in every respect, so far as it has gone, is beyond dispute; but why on earth has it allowed its valuable existence to ebb away without having called before it for examination two of the most important witnesses, George B. Cortelyou and Cornelius N. Bliss? N. R.

New York, Dec. 31, 1905.

For a Fund for London Poor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Relative to the fund which it was proposed to raise for Alice Roosevelt, I beg to suggest that a fund be raised under the name, America's fund for London's unemployed.

The Hon. Grover Cleveland might be asked to name some one to act as treasurer.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

New York, Dec. 30, 1905.

Should Dime Novels Be Suppressed?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not time to call a halt, in fact to place an embargo, on the further publication and even sale of all "dime-novel" literature?

"NUFF SAID."

Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1905.

But He Doesn't.

From The Washington Post.

The man who jumps from jag to jag, like an alcoholic goat, ought to land on the water wagon.

CANALS ON MARS.

Further Proof That They Have Actual Material Formation.

From The London Times.

Ever since the presence of canals or channels (canali) on the surface of the planet Mars was first described by the Italian astronomer, G. V. Schiaparelli, in 1877, the question of their character, and even of their real existence, has been keenly debated. On the one hand, they have been accepted as truly material formations, and various hypotheses have been advanced to explain them, such as that they are waterways connecting with oceans, or that they consist of lines of vegetation growing along irrigation works which derive their water from the seasonal melting of the polar snows and are the result of intelligent effort of some sort, or that they are merely great rifts produced in the globe by uneven contraction on cooling. On the other hand, some competent observers have failed to detect the canals at all, while others who have succeeded in seeing them have not agreed with each other in their descriptions of what they saw. In consequence it has been suggested that these canals or channels are of the nature of illusions of vision, and are not the definite features that appear on the drawings, but "rather the result of slight suggestions made to the eye by more or less irregular differences in the minute shadings and color tints on the surface of the planet."

Within the last few months fresh light has been thrown on the question by a piece of work carried out at the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona. The observers there have always been among the most successful in seeing and drawing the canals; and they resolved to supplement their visual observations by an attempt to photograph them in the favorable conditions presented by the planet's opposition in the Spring of this year, when it was comparatively near the earth. The observatory at Flagstaff enjoys exceptional advantages for such a task. It stands 7,250 feet above sea level, and therefore above many of the lower and denser layers of the atmosphere which incommode observatories at smaller altitudes, and it possesses the largest glass in the world mounted at such an elevation. Further the air is intensely dry, and its currents trouble the image less and produce less distortion and obliteration of detail than at lower levels in more humid conditions. Without such advantages the undertaking would be hopeless; even with them it was one of extraordinary difficulty and delicacy, and called for numberless precautions. It must be remembered that the diameter of the planet at the time was only some 15 seconds of arc, and that the view of it to be obtained even with the largest telescopes in favorable conditions is little, if any, better than that obtained of the moon with the naked eye. But to secure the required definition of detail it was usually thought necessary at Flagstaff to use only the central portion of the 24-inch object glass of the telescope, which accordingly was reduced by a diaphragm to an effective diameter of 12 inches; a color screen was employed that allowed only the yellow and orange rays to pass, and the extremely sensitive plates which had to be used permitted exposures of only from six to ten seconds, though during that time the utmost care had to be exercised to insure that the telescope followed the planet smoothly and exactly.

The result was that Mr. Lampland, Prof. Lowell's assistant at Flagstaff, succeeded in obtaining in May and June a number of photographs of the planet at different stages of rotation, which show canals quite distinctly and even present indications of the doubling which has been regarded as still more doubtful than the existence of the canals themselves. When a series of these photographs taken on the same night in close succession is examined the same markings are seen to be repeated from one to another, though naturally some of the pictures are better than others; and comparison of drawings made of the planet's surface by Prof. Lowell himself at about the same dates as, though quite independently of, the photographs shows a close correspondence between the two, canals having the same position and direction being perfectly visible on both drawings and photographs, even to the untrained observer. The defining power of the eye, however, is so much superior to that of the photographic plate that, although some 400 canals and 175 oases have been made out by Prof. Lowell himself, the photographs have so far revealed only about 40 canals and four or five oases. If it be admitted that the photographic plate cannot lie and can yield representations only of things that have a real objective existence, the conclusion to be drawn from the constancy of the markings on the successive photographs of a series and the correspondence between photographs of different series and almost contemporaneous drawings by Prof. Lowell would seem to be that the canals, whatever be their nature and origin, cannot be mere subjective illusions on the part of certain observers, but have an actual existence as material formations on the surface of Mars.

"Telephone Tyranny."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recently I called up my doctor, who, like myself, occupies an apartment and has a telephone connected with a switchboard operated by an employe of the house. The reply was returned, "Line busy," and I presumed no charge would be made, but found that such was not the case.

I called up the manager of the exchange, who consulted with some higher authority, and confirmed the charge against me. Subsequently the exchange, without my request, gave me the connection and made me pay for two calls.

On what grounds of law or equity should this giant monopoly be allowed to extort money from the public, even if it be only 10 cents each time? The amount is so small that no one cares to take the initiative in testing their rights.

It is by such mean tricks of corporation greed that hundreds of voters rally around the banner raised by Hearst.

SIDNEY N. MOON.

New York, Dec. 26, 1905.

He Was Livingstone's Friend.

From The London Mail.

A cablegram from Africa announces the death, on Dec. 21, at Lovedale, of Dr. James Stewart, the friend and companion of David Livingstone, whom he joined on his second journey to Lake Nyassa.

Dr. Stewart, who was born in Edinburgh seventy-five years ago, spent much of his youth traveling through the large tracts of the practically unknown ground of British Central Africa. He founded the Blythswood Mission Institute, in the Transkei, and the Kibwezi Mission, between Uganda and Mombasa. The last thirty-five years of his life were spent on the work of bringing the Lovedale Missionary Institute to its present high state of development.

During the South African war Dr. Stewart made himself very unpopular with the Boers by his outspoken criticisms.

"Julius Caesar" in Rome.

On the evening of Dec. 22 Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" was acted for the first time in the Eternal City. The drama was given at the Teatro Argontina, and great care is said to have been taken to reproduce exactly the scenes of ancient Rome. The papers containing criticisms of the performance have not yet reached New York.

THE CLANSMAN DENOUN...

South Carolina Editor Denies Charges Made by Thomas Dixon, Jr.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I observe that Thomas Dixon, Jr., ... secured the publication in THE TIMES ... a letter giving his version of the ... tion of "The Clansman" in Co... and the South.

It is an honor to acknowledge ... the "jay editor" to whom Dixon refers in his card to THE TIMES. In a public address and in a published interview in Savannah he made the same charge about the hissing of his play in Columbia, and the publication of the facts having been a "put-up job" by me and my friends, which he now repeats in THE TIMES, after having irrefutable evidence of its falsity and after being told by me that its assertion constituted a lie. But it is now quite apparent that what Mr. Dixon wishes is the advertising; he sees a fortune in "The Clansman" and is going after the money regardless of consequences, regardless of epithets, regardless of the scorn of thinking men and women.

Not one statement of fact in Dixon's letter in THE TIMES is true. Instead of writing "columns of editorial abuse of the play before seeing it," I had written nothing about the play, but had criticised an article by him in "Collier's Weekly," in which Dixon made the absurd claim that the Ku Klux had wrested the South from negro rule and saved the whites from mongrelism. I pointed out the irrefutable historical fact, expressly admitted in another of Dixon's magazine articles, that the Ku Klux organization was disbanded, broken up, eliminated, obliterated, five to six years before South Carolina emerged from negro rule; years before the carpet-bag government reached the zenith of its power; years before there was a negro Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina. I also asserted that the Ku Klux were not organized—as he alleges—to avenge the hideous crime made conspicuous in his sensational play, because outrages against women were then far less frequent than now. Dixon has not attempted to meet these exposures.

"The Clansman" draws large crowds, of course. It has been a sensation and has been advertised as no other play has in this part of the country. And it is commended by many good, honest people, for there are, unfortunately, many good honest people who see and think superficially; it is also commended by those who have engaged in lynchings or who are "ready to lead a lynching party." But thousands of thoughtful men and women whose judgment is valuable condemn it in the most unqualified manner. They condemn its spirit and agree that it has no mission in the South. The State newspaper is not alone in its antagonism to Dixon's play. No morning paper in South Carolina indorses it. The leading papers of Savannah, Augusta, and Macon, in Georgia, have condemned it. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of South Carolina, in convention, unanimously adopted this resolution;

"We denounce in unmeasured terms the unspeakable play, 'The Clansman,' the presentation of which is calculated to arouse race hatred and incite the lawless element to deeds of violence."

And when the curiosity of the South has been satisfied, this miserable melodrama, a play upon passions for the sake of a few bushels of dollars, will be utterly discountenanced and wholly condemned. W. E. GONZALES.
Editorial Rooms The State, Columbia, S. C., Dec. 23, 1905.

As to the Staten Island Ferry.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with the criticism that you made yesterday of the city's operation of the Staten Island Ferry there is quite an interesting calculation on which your opinion would be of value. The population of the island is now about 80,000, which the improved service (and not least the adequate force of employes which creates part of the deficit that you have commented on and which enables every boat to be kept in comfortable as well as safe condition) is generally expected to double. Assuming that it is increased only 50 per cent., however, this would involve the construction of about 8,000 new houses, averaging, say, $5,000 each, or a total valuation of $4,000,000, the tax on this valuation being $600,000. The question has then to be considered whether for the sake of such an increased revenue from taxation it will pay the city to lose $500,000, as stated in the current newspaper estimates.

Of course this does not take into consideration anything as to the increased taxable valuation on land, both used and unused, which most real estate men would estimate at four to five times the expenditure in houses; nor does it take into consideration the fact that the use of the ferry by the increased population will go far to wipe out in itself any possible deficit. E. J. S.

New York, Dec. 31, 1905.

Mr. Boston Is Satisfied.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the article in your issue to-day entitled "As to Changing Names," in which your unnamed correspondent, J. H. W., appears to commiserate one who bears my name, permit me to say that, while grateful for all human sympathy I am at a loss to know why a name which in New England at least is a reminder of culture and refinement should give its bearer, or his unknown friend, any cause for concern.

CHARLES A. BOSTON.

Orange, N. J., Dec. 30, 1905.

More Sleep for Public School Pupils.

Members of the Council of the Medical Officers of Schools Association (England) have sent a communication to The London Times alleging that pupils at the public schools have insufficient sleep.

"It is held by those who have paid special attention to the subject," the letter continues, "that a minimum of nine hours of unbroken rest in Summer and nine and a half in Winter is needed by the average boy from 13 to 16. It is not sufficient to send the younger boys earlier to bed in dormitories in which the older boys cause a disturbance by coming up later, and a definite wrong is inflicted on growing boys by giving them only the same amount of sleep that is needed by those who have reached maturity. If this is done, it is almost certain that the majority of boys will leave school less well equipped for the struggle of life, both in body and in mind, than might have been the case if more generous hours of rest had been accorded to them during their years of development."

"Bills Receivable."

From The Washington Post.

There is a prospect that there will be fewer bills introduced in the State Legislatures hereafter, and also that they will be of smaller denomination.

THE KNIGHTS AND THE KING.

William Watson, the distinguished author of the official "Coronation Ode" to Edward VII., thus describes the situation between the Czar and his Russian subjects in The Daily Chronicle of London:

The knights rode up with gifts for the King,
And one was a jeweled sword,
And one was a suit of golden mail,
And one was a golden Word.

He buckled the shining armor on,
And he girt the sword at his side;
But he flung at his feet the golden Word,
And trampled it in his pride.

The armor is pierced with many spears,
And the sword is breaking in twain;
But the Word hath risen in storm and fire,
To vanquish and to reign.

FAY TEMPLETON AFIELD IN SIGHT OF BROADWAY

George M. Cohan Helps Comedienne Lose Her Way.

PUNS AND SENTIMENT

A Combination Which Fails to Show This Artiste at Her Best—Vaudeville Actor's Hit.

Mary Jane Jenkins	Fay Templeton
Flora Dora Dean	Lois Ewell
Mrs. David Dean	Julia Ralph
Mrs. Purdy	Marion Singer
Tom Bennet	Donald Brian
Kid Burns	Victor Moore
James Blake	Charles Prince
Daniel Cronin	James H. Manning
Andy Gray, the butler	Louis R. Grisel
Station Master	Maurice Elliot
Police Sergeant	Floyd E. Francis
Messenger Boy	Nat Royster
Polly Poughkeepsie	Mabel Ellis
Pauline Peekskill	Fern Minard
Tessy Tarrytown	Desiree Lazard
Fannie Fordham	Hazel Cox
Rosie Rye	Madeline Le Boeuf
Minnie Melrose	Marguerite Lane
Teresa Tuckahoe	Nevada Maynard
Winnie Wakefield	Margarette Masi

Fay Templeton was lost last night, and it happened not forty-five minutes from Broadway. Which fact is very surprising when one remembers that the comedienne, herself no stranger in New York, had on this occasion as her chief pilot into town that astute young man, George M. Cohan, who is generally credited with being particularly well informed regarding the metropolis.

It was simply a case of two very clever people wandering afield. Mr. Cohan, who has a capital idea of the writing and staging of musical comedies, made the error of attempting something which, beginning in that vein, was interesting, and developing into melodrama of a very obvious sort, became most tiresome.

"Forty-five Minutes from Broadway" makes few demands upon Fay Templeton's best talents, and it requires from her an effort at a sort of emotional expression, which, however clever her simulation—and it is clever—proves ineffective, by reason of her peculiar personal equipment and the previous condition of her servitude. Having laughed at Fay Templeton all these years it is asking too much to expect people to cry with her. This Mr. Cohan does. In other words "Forty-five Minutes From Broadway" is a case of oil and water. Its ingredients do not mix.

If Miss Templeton were less an artiste it is not impossible that she would have succeeded better. "She hasn't handed me a laugh to-night," remarked the comedienne at one place in the proceedings, and the line about described the efforts of George M. Cohan as far as Miss Templeton is concerned. That is not to say that there was not plenty of laughter in the New Amsterdam Theatre last night. An easily satisfied assemblage went into paroxysms over the most distressing puns, and Miss Templeton's part, when not serious, is mostly puns. When it is not puns—that is to say, when the actress is not talking at all—she is generally skulking in the background, in doorways, or up a flight of stairs, ready to hear the whispered secrets of plotting villains, or emerge triumphantly in time to foil the Irish gentleman-burglar about to rob the hero's safe.

There are four or five capital songs in the first act of the play, sung with spirit, and with business that is novel and effective. That is where the hand of George M. Cohan apparently shows itself at its best. Later a missing will turns up—that long-lost, missing will—which eventually is the means of transforming poor, honest, hard-working Mary Jane Jenkins (Miss Templeton) into a lady of wealth and position. In the meantime the supposed heir to the millions has fallen in love with a chorus girl, is a slave to her hectoring mother, and tries to enjoy himself by showing the good people of New Rochelle what it is to be "a real, live sport." Mary, on her part, has been betrayed by Daniel Cronin, a villainous Irishman, but wins the affection of Kid Burns, ex-race horse tout and personified fable-in-slang.

This Burns is the source of most of the amusement contained in "Forty-five Minutes From Broadway." Played by Victor Moore, who has only recently been transferred from the vaudeville stage where he was deservedly a favorite, he repeats his success here. He has most of the good lines of the play, but it may be said to his credit that many others take on a quality of humor simply because he has a natural and unctuous manner of speaking them. And his occasional lapses into sentiment have a genuine ring.

On the others in the cast the demands are slight, but Lois Ewell pleased by reason of a dainty personality, and Julia Ralph was successful in an unpleasantly aggressive role.

ANOTHER BOOK PLAY.

Winston Churchill's "The Crossing" as Conventional Melodrama.

Nicholas Temple	John Blair
David Ritchie	Stokes Sullivan
Auguste de St. Gre	Etienne Girardot
Harry Riddle	J. H. Gilmour
Baron de Carondelet	Ralph Delmore
M. de St. Gre	Arthur Lawrence
Lieut. Saumarez	Edward Donnelly
Capt. de Crespigny	Shelley Hull
Lieut. Saumarez	Edward Donnelly
Pierre	W. Wood
Andre	F. Richter
Fontaine	Sidney Mansfield
Picard	J. B. Delamater
Jean	F. S. Coe
Henri	E. J. McGuire
First old man	Fred Hardy
Second old man	G. H. Benerman
Sot	Andrew Stephens
Mrs. Temple	Mabel Bert
Antoinette de St. Gre	Violet Houk
Baroness de Carondelet	Laura Clement
Mme. de St. Gre	Lillian Ward
Mme. Bouvet	Jane Gordon

Winston Churchill and Louis Evan Shipman confess themselves guilty of the dramatization of the former's book "The Crossing," which served to make the New Year seem like a far removed old year. A more commonplace piece of old-fashioned melodramatics has not been seen on Broadway for a long time. What there could have been in the original story to attract attention one cannot even surmise in the presence of the acted work at Daly's. The play, from start to finish, is a combination of the most obvious situations, the most hackneyed characters, and the most absurd incidents that could well be imagined.

The repentant mother confronted by her long lost offspring, the son seeking to avenge his mother, the cold-blooded, hard-hearted betrayer, with his plots and counterplots—we have had them all many and many times before, but it was reasonable to suppose that with the beginning of another year there might at least be some little plausibility to the story in which they figured, some deftness in the manner of their handling, possibly some exciting episodes to relieve the deadly dull monotony of it all.

Messrs. Churchill and Shipman, however, have provided only a very tiresome melodrama cut along the most conventional lines.

The scene of the son's discovery of the identity of the woman he has been seeking, and of his duel with the man who has wronged her, served to bring the third act to a fairly spirited conclusion, and, yesterday afternoon, it awakened the audience from its state of lethargy. But the subsequent act was so far from impressive that the assemblage was moved to laughter, which the situations were by no means intended to create. It may be added that, by way of compensation, it failed to laugh at times where the happenings were supposedly funny.

Little need be said of the cast of this play. To be natural under such circumstances was almost impossible, but Mabel Bert is to be credited with an especially commendable performance along the line of sustained and well developed emotion. There is little in John Blair's syrupy method of speech and action to suggest the vigorous American, and in that respect his playing of the role of Temple was wholly at fault. Ralph Delmore was an impossible officer, and H. J. Gilmour rather an uncertain one. Shelley Hull played a small part nicely, and Violet Houk was inoffensive, which, for one apparently a novice, is some praise.

The play is well staged, the several sets being solid looking and handsome. But the sight of a woman blowing out electric candles was irresistably funny.

CLARA LIPMAN'S NEW PLAY.

She and Louis Mann Mark Reappearance by Presenting "Julie Bon-Bon."

Mrs. Schuyler Van Brunt	Dora Goldthwait
John Van Brunt	James Durkin
Grace Carson	Muriel McArthur
Mrs. Johnson	Mary Cecil
Mrs. Lester	Alexandra Phillips
Yama	R. Siato
Dan Laverty	Edward Pierce
Mrs. Laverty	Maggie Fielding
James Stevens	George Pauncefort
Dr. Boetling	M. Thornton Simpson
Julie Bon-Bon	Clara Lipman
Jean Poujol, her father	Louis Mann
Charlie Madison	Meredith G. Brown
Freddie Courtlandt	Gaston Bell
Eddie Hudson	Wyrley Birch
Anne	Ray Beveridge
Caroline	Elsa Ferguson
Arabella	Amy Lesser
Katie	Beatrice Bertrand
Marie	Alice Loeber
Therese	Edna Carroll
Sophie	Kitty Barry
Louise	Louise Laroux
Dan	Samuel White
Max Schwartz	Anthony Asher
Augus	Otis Sheridan
Albrecht	Jules Weitler
Salvation Army Lassie	Katie Gilman
Newsboy	Percy Helton
Messenger Boy	James Helton

Clara Lipman and Louis Mann made a New Year's reappearance together at Fields's Theatre last night in Miss Lipman's new four-act piece, "Julie Bon-Bon." A large audience greeted Miss Lipman after her long absence from the stage, with marked friendliness of welcome.

The story of Julie is simple and tellable. Mlle. Bon-Bon is the proprietress of a fashionable millinery establishment in New York. Returning from Europe, she meets on the steamer a young man. Knowing scarcely each other's names, they imprudently fall in love. Directly they arrive in New York the youth becomes John Van Brunt, of formidable family, while Julie remains simply the little milliner.

Worse still, she has a father who is an utterly impossible old reprobate of hopelessly bibulous habits. Mrs. Schuler Van Brunt, determined that her son shall make no such mésalliance, contrives that he shall meet and be duly shocked by his sweetheart's deplorable incumbrance. She also disturbs him still further by bringing to light the pronounced attentions of an elderly beau who has long been pursuing the fair milliner.

The climax comes with a supper in Little Hungary, at which young Van Brunt gives way to his disgust at his lady's surroundings and mortally wounds her feelings. Next morning, however, for no special reason save the compulsion of love and dramatic necessity, he turns up in Julie's boudoir to be forgiven; and a sufficiently happy marriage seems imminent.

The atmosphere of this piece is rather French and decidedly feminine. From the vivacious millinery setting and doings of the Maison Bon-Bon to the redoubtable Mme. Van Brunt herself, who "can always manage hysterics when necessary," the four acts abound in lines and business mildly satirizing the weaknesses of women.

Miss Lipman's popularity and personal charm seemed to gain for her French accent and manner, her shy love-making, and her more serious scenes with her abominable father the warmest approval. Louis Mann received hearty applause for his elaborate characterization of the pitifully dissolute and disreputable old Frenchman.

Dora Goldthwait, as the proud and unbending mother, and Mary Cecil, as her friend and supporter, seemed to prove particularly effective and attractive society women.

"TWIDDLE-TWADDLE" HERE.

Weber's All-Star Company Welcomed at Home.

Philip Grabfelder	Joe Weber
Ebenezer Dodge	Charles A. Bigelow
Richard Jones	Edward J. Connelly
Hon. Algernon Fitz-Haggis	Ernest Lambart
The Grand Duke Josef	Bonnie Magin
Captain Schmitt	Sam Marion
Emperor Franz Josef of Austria	Sam Marion
Mrs. Jack Van Shalk	Trixie Friganza
Maggie McGurk	May Montfort
Gladys Dodge	Erminie Earle
Count Ladislas	Edythe Moyer
Cheata	Edythe Moyer
Count Rudolf	May Grant

Joe Weber, Marie Dressler, and the rest of the "All-Star" company came home to the Weber Music Hall last night, and an old-time audience was there to give them all a welcome and to help them begin the new year in the right way. There was not a seat vacant in the little playhouse from pit to dome, while the standees in the rear were five deep. Every person in the house was waiting and willing to be amused. The appearance of the lobby tended to show that there were not a few friends who were glad to see the company again in its own place, for there were flowers everywhere for every member of the company. Certainly Mr. Weber and his associates had enough inspiration for the best that each had to give.

"Twiddle-Twaddle" is the name of the new piece, but the name has as much to do with the happenings as had "Higgledy-Piggledy" and "Hoity-Toity." Like its predecessors, "Twiddle-Twaddle" has but the most minute particle of plot. Like its immediate predecessor, there is a multi-millionaire, this time in the sausage business and from Cincinnati, and there is likewise a daughter, who has social aspirations and a mad desire to get a titled husband. Needless to say, Philip Grabfelder is portrayed by Mr. Weber, and Miss Matilda Grabfelder is Miss Dressler. The place where it all happens is transferred this time from Paris to Marienbad, giving opportunity for new scenes and elaborate costumes.

Comedy, pretty girls, and catchy songs, however, are the real considerations of a Weber production, and these seemed to be up to the standard. Although there were practically no new surprises, and sometimes one felt that the old line had been too closely adhered to, taking all in all the composite seemed to give satisfaction. Mr. Weber, who left a sick bed to appear at the first night, made the best of a bad cold, and worked like a Trojan. Miss Dressler, of course, was not on the stage a moment that the audience was not convulsed, and her appearance at the end of the first act as a Spanish dancer was quite irresistible.

Charles A. Bigelow appeared as an American insurance nabob, and especially indulged in remarks at the expense of insurance companies in general. Trixie Friganza wore a series of effective "creations," while Bonnie Magin made a hit with her song, "For You and the Girl You Love." The number, however, that seemed to have a real go to it was "My Syncopated Gypsy Maid," sung by Mr. Bigelow, and later with the additional voice of Miss Dressler.

Among others who were in the company were Edward J. Connelly, Ernest Lambart, Sam Marion, Edythe Moyer, May Montfort, and Erminie Earle.

BLANEY'S IRISH BLARNEY.

Fiske O'Hara Pleases Holiday Audience at the American.

Daniel Blarney	Fiske O'Hara
Michael Murphy	J. P. Sullivan
Charles Murphy	Edwin A. Sparks
Samuel Barker	W. F. Walcott
Patrick Croker	John Martin
Jimmie Drake	George Cooper
Buck Trainer	Howard Crampton
Foxy Tabor	Herbert Jones
Thomas Wilson	A. R. Voight
Henry Thomas	C. A. Ward
Felix Watts	W. J. Walsh
Isadore Cohen	J. S. Floyd
Henry Foster	Charles T. Parr
P. H. Dermott	William Trent
James Conly	Albert Retnor
Song Fay	Henry Farwell
Kate Murphy	Eugenie Hayden
Sadie Croker	Florence Rossland
Nora Scallen	Maggie Weston
Little Mary McCann, an east side waif	Queenie Marble
Mollie Callahan	Blanche Marble
Mabel Jolly	Nellie Barnard
Mother Quinn	Grace Marble
Jennie Cluett	Lou Oberlie
Winnie Thomas	Olive Carr
Arline Mercer	Myrtle Lorimer
Myrtle Walton	Marie D. Stuart
Tillie Dawson	Marie Bennet
Mrs. Isadore Cohn	Olga Wagner
Fannie Clark	Josephine Carr
Sally Parker	Lavender Byers
The Baby	By Himself

An Irish play with an Irish star and a bundle of Irish songs opened the new year at the American Theatre yesterday afternoon, when Fiske O'Hara, the Irish tenor, appeared in the title part of Charles E. Blaney's new four-act drama, "Mr. Blarney from Ireland."

Mr. Blarney leads one a thrilling dance from the social heights of Riverside Drive through the depths of east side politics, and fetches up happily in a gorgeous Aldermanic country house on Long Island. Daniel is a handsome big-hearted young immigrant with a gift of song, who protects the innocent and the betrayed, risks his own fair name to save the scapegrace son of his employer, and naturally falls in love with the latter's daughter.

When Dan finds himself contesting an Aldermanic election against the combined forces of his ambitious old patron and his unscrupulous rival things look dramatically dark. But the moment the brave boy hits the wretch straight between the eyes with an "I'll-marry-the-girl-in-spite-o'-you-Mike-Murphy,-the-senatorial-convention,-and-the-divil-himself!" expression, and the villain hisses back his "We'll see," one can see the implacable forearm of fate settling down to its work.

Mr. O'Hara, with his genial face and figure and his rollicking Hibernianisms, seemed to delight his audience both with his acting and with his songs. The latter were mostly his own. Engenie Hayden made a pretty rich man's daughter, and Maggie Weston as the jolly providential housekeeper, whose amplitude of waist is matched only by her bigness of heart, was rapturously applauded. The rest were cordially hissed or cheered, according as they chanced to be cast with the wicked or the righteous.

"RIGOLETTO" DRAWS A CROWD

Sembrich, Caruso, and Scotti Rapturously Applauded by Packed House.

"Rigoletto" was sung at the opera last night to an audience that filled every seat and occupied all the standing room. Last Saturday week the same composer's "Traviata" was presented by the same principal singers, Sembrich and Caruso, before a gathering that only filled three-quarters of the house. If there was any difference in the quality of the productions it was in favor of the Saturday night performance, for Mme. Sembrich's voice seemed a little tired and lacking in freshness last night. But last night it cost more to attend—and there were more attendants.

Mr. Scotti was the Rigoletto. He repeated his dramatically forceful and vocally excellent impersonation of the court jester, and was enthusiastically called before the curtain again and again after the third act. Mme. Sembrich and Mr. Caruso also received many warm plaudits, and were forced to return to the stage and bow their acknowledgments while the action of the opera waited.

Others in the cast were Mme. Jacoby as Maddalena, Miss Bauermeister as Giovanna, Miss Mapleson as the Contessa Ceprano, Miss Vail as the page, Mr. Journet as Sparafucile, Mr. Mühlmann as Monterone, and Messrs. Bégué, Paroli, Dufriche, and Foglia. Mr. Vigna conducted, and the chorus was present in spite of strike rumors.

In the afternoon an extra performance of "Haensel und Gretel" was given, with the same cast as on previous occasions.

MUST REFORM HER "SAPHO."

Olga Nethersole Cannot Act It by the Book in New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 1.—Chief of Police Wrinn to-day notified Manager Rowland of the Hyperion Theatre that the play of "Sapho" by Miss Olga Nethersole would not be permitted here next Wednesday evening unless certain changes were made in it.

The Chief said that the matter was in the hands of the City Attorney.

"The Clansman" at Syracuse.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 1.—The first Northern presentation of Thomas Dixon's "The Clansman" was given at the Wieting Opera House to-day under the direction of George H. Brennan. Two immense audiences saw the play. Mr. Dixon, the author of the play, made brief addresses at both performances, saying that his play had a mission to perform in the North as well as the South.

AT THE THEATRES YESTERDAY.

"Sky Farm" began a week's engagement at the Murray Hill.

At the Third Avenue "A Race for Life" was presented.

Elfie Fay in "The Belle of Avenue A" was seen at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

Thomas Shea began his engagement at the New Star in "The Bells."

"Janice Meredith" was the revival of the stock company at Proctor's 125th Street Theatre.

"Tom, Dick and Harry," with Bickel, Watson, and Wrothe, was the attraction at the Metropolis.

Nat Wills in "The Duke of Duluth" was seen at the West End.

At the Grand Opera House George M. Cohan appeared in "Little Johnny Jones."

Marie Cahill began her second week at the Majestic in "Moonshine."

"The Prince Chap," with the original cast, was the offering at the Yorkville.

Bertha Galland was seen in "Sweet Kitty Bellairs" at the Academy.

"Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots" was the attraction at the Harlem Opera House.

"Cleopatra" was given by the Proctor All-Star Company at the Fifth Avenue. Amelia Bingham appeared in the title role.

Valerie Bergère was the top-liner at Keith's. Others on the programme were Daisy Harcourt, Julian Eltinge, and Guyer and O'Neil.

At Hammerstein's Victoria the special feature was "The Girl in the Red Domino." Other important acts were given by Will Murphy and Blanche Dayne and Kitty Trauey.

Truly Shattuck was first on the bill at the Colonial. The bill also included Felix, Barry and Barry, Brooks and Halliday, and the Four Milans.

Cinquevalli was the head-liner at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre. A. O. Duncan, the Allisons, and George B. Alexander also appeared.

McWaters and Tyson were the features of the performance at Hurtig & Seamon's. Others were Hoch Elton, George M. Wood, and Mooney & Holbein.

At the Alhambra, R. A. Roberts presented "Dick Turpin." Davis & Macauley gave "Pals." On the programme were Lee Harrison and Potter and Hartwell.

Della Fox was the leading attraction at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre. The special feature was "The Little Black Man."

"Puss in Boots" was shown on the Cinematograph at the Eden Musee.

Kroa, the missing link, was the feature at Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum.

"Wine, Women, and Song" was the burlesque at the Circle.

Ling Abarbanell appeared in "Mamzelle Nitouche" at the Irving Place last evening. "Schneewittchen und die Zwerge" was presented in the afternoon.

The attractions that remain here are "A Society Circus" at the Hippodrome, Fritzi Scheff in "Mlle. Modiste" at the Knickerbocker, "The Lion and the Mouse" at the Lyceum, Robert Loraine in "Man and Superman" at the Hudson, Ethel Barrymore in "Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire" and Lionel Barrymore in "Pantaloon" at the Criterion, Richard Carle in "The Mayor of Tokio" at the New York, Blanche Bates in "The Girl of the Golden West" at the Belasco, "The Babes and the Baron" at the Lyric, "The Gingerbread Man" at the Liberty, "Veronique" at the Broadway, Maude Adams in "Peter Pan" at the Empire, Henrietta Crossman in "Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary" at the Garrick, Olga Nethersole in "Sapho" at the Herald Square, "Before and After" at the Manhattan, William Faversham in "The Squaw Man" at Wallack's, James K. Hackett and Mary Mannering in "The Walls of Jericho" at the Savoy, David Warfield in "The Music Master" at the Bijou, Margaret Anglin in "Zira" at the Princess, Henry E. Dixey in "The Man on the Box" at the Madison Square, and "As Ye Sow" at the Garden.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Shuberts have contracted with Clara Driscoll, whose first opera, "Mexicana," was produced last Wednesday at Utica, to write a new musical comedy in which they will present Julia Sanderson.

To-morrow night at Orieneff's Lyceum "The Master Builder" will be given. The bill for Thursday is "The Chosen People," for Friday "Innocent Culprits," and Saturday "The Family Zwee."

NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Jan. 1.—Edwin C. Post has rented for the season of 1906 the Dresser cottage, on Bellevue Court. This cottage has been occupied for several years by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman.

Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Anderson have returned from a visit to Washington.

George Gordon King is here from New York.

Edward H. Bulkley, who has been ill here for several weeks, is able to be out on the street for a brief walk daily.

Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence will return to New York to-morrow.

9,052 AT WHITE HOUSE SHAKE PRESIDENT'S HAND

Many Children in the Line Welcomed by Mr. Roosevelt.

INNOVATIONS IN CEREMONY

Diplomats Present Staffs According to Foreign Custom—Mrs. Roosevelt Greets Everybody.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The President shook hands with 9,052 persons at the annual White House reception to-day. Last year the number received was 7,115. From 11 o'clock this morning until 2:45 o'clock in the afternoon Mrs. Roosevelt stood at the President's side, receiving the guests with him.

The noticeable feature of the public reception, beginning at 1 o'clock, was the number of children in line. Each one had the pleasure of shaking hands with the President, and for many Mr. Roosevelt had some remark in passing.

The line of visitors who were to be admitted after the official guests began forming in front of the White House gates at 9 o'clock. By 11 o'clock the column stretched along the front of the State, War, and Navy Building, although none of those standing there was to be admitted to the White House for two hours more.

Shortly before 11 o'clock the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, preceded by the military, naval, and White House aides, all in special full dress, descended the marble stairway leading from the second floor. Entering the Blue Room, they took their places to the right of the door leading from the Red Room. Mrs. Roosevelt wore a gown of pale blue chiffon over white silk. The bell skirt was trimmed with rows of ruffles, which fell from a shirred girdle. The waist was trimmed with white lace, and her only ornaments were diamonds. She carried a bouquet of roses and lilies of the valley.

For the first time in six years there was a Vice President to extend New Year's greetings. Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks were the first to be received and passed to the right of Mrs. Roosevelt in the receiving line. Next came the Secretary of State and Mrs. Root, followed by the other Cabinet members and their wives, all of whom joined the receiving party. Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth mingled with the guests in the East Room. Miss Roosevelt wore a gown of slate blue chiffon over pink silk, cut low. She had a diamond necklace and pendant and a bunch of orchids.

Precedence having been granted to the Diplomatic Corps over the Supreme Court the Ambassador from Hungary and Mme. Hengeimuller were the first announced after the President had gathered his official party. An innovation was that the Ambassador personally presented the members of his staff to the President. This change, in accordance with the custom of foreign capitals, was suggested by Col. Bromwell, the President's military aide, and approved by Secretary Root.

The picturesque uniform of Baron Sternburg, of sky blue cloth with silver trimmings, with Tartar cap and white aigrette, was the most striking worn at the reception.

Wearing not only decorations conferred for diplomatic victories, but for a long row of war medals, for service in the field, Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador, entered with Lady Durand on his arm, followed by Miss Durand and the members of the Embassy staff. Practically the entire staff has been appointed to Washington since last year. The first Ambassador from Brazil, his Excellency Joaquin Nabuco, next appeared, accompanied by Mme. Nabuco. Baron Rosen, the Russian Ambassador, wearing many decorations, took his place as seventh in the list, accompanied by Baroness Rosen. Señor Don Joaquin D. Cassasus, the Ambassador from Mexico, was not present, probably on account of scarlet fever in his family. Japan was represented by Chargé Eki Hioki. Norway was represented independently for the first time by her chargé, M. C. Hange.

After the Diplomatic Corps had passed Secretary and Mrs. Root left the receiving line and returned to their residence, where they entertained the corps at breakfast.

The Supreme Court filed by, and then the President began shaking hands heartily with the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress.

Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of the General Staff, headed the army officers, Admiral George Dewey the representatives of the navy, and Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott the Marine Corps detachment at the reception. In the wealth of sunshine the gold lace, epaulettes, and aiglettes made a dazzling spectacle. The reception of the various military and other societies occupied nearly half an hour, and then the doors were thrown open to the public.

TUXEDO'S GAY NEW YEAR'S.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, Jan. 1.—New Year's Day among the society folk at Tuxedo was one continuous round of gayety. The weather was ideal, and the outdoor sports were at their best, principally the skating on the lakes, which were thronged with a very merry party all day.

House parties, followed by dinner and bridge, were general to-night, and the vaudeville performance at the clubhouse was largely attended by the colonists and their guests. Among the largest house parties were those given by Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Leroy Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. C. H. Coster, James Henry Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic de P. Foster, MacNeill Rodewald, and Mr. and Mrs. Amos T. French.

Mrs. James Brown Lord arrived at the club to-day and entertained a party at luncheon, her guests including C. C. Cuyler, Miss Cuyler, Miss Ives, Clive Bayley, and Miss Scott.

Carlisle Norwood entertained a party at the stokes cottage over New Year's. Among the guests were Dr. and Mrs. Eugene Pool, Mr. and Mrs. Joel Rathbone, Wainwright Parish, Beverley Bogert and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Davison.

Among those who gave dinners at the clubhouse were Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Snow, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Tilford, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius S. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest A. Wiltse, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, and Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Barnwell.

Dinners among the cottagers were given by Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Davies, and Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. McCook and the Misses McCook arrived to-day. Among other late arrivals were Dr. and Mrs. H. P. Loomis, Dr. and Mrs. B. F. Felton, Campbell W. Steward, Robert T. Varnum, W. M. Young, Henry F. Allen, Miss Pulitzer, Geraldine Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Van Nostrand, Miss Beatrice Crosby, Henry A. Crosby, Jr., A. Potter, Richard Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Conde Nast, Mr. and Mrs. E. Iselin, Miss Tilford, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Roelker, Mrs. Richard Welling, the Misses Welling, and George Russell Peabody.

Mrs. F. M. Smith Dead.

OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 1.—Mrs. F. M. Smith, wife of the borax manufacturer, died suddenly from apoplexy at her home here to-day. She had intended to start this afternoon for an extended tour of Europe and Egypt. While the final arrangements were being made for the journey Mrs. Smith died.

Mrs. Smith had no children, but the Smith home sheltered several wards and one adopted daughter, Marion Smith, now Mrs. Roland Oliver. Mrs. Smith made many charitable donations. In the grounds surrounding Arbor Villa, her home, there is a settlement started by her, where orphan girls occupy well-appointed cottages.

Mrs. Smith was formerly Miss Mary R. Thompson, and was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., sixty years ago. She married Mr. Smith in New York about thirty years ago and helped him to build up his fortune.

Great Clearance Sale

50,000 Valuable Books

Rich and Handsome Bindings

In anticipation of inventory February 1st, we offer for one month at special clearance prices, our entire stock of Books in Fine Bindings.

This immense stock comprises Best Editions of most of the Standard Authors and thousands of single volumes and small sets.

We include also at this special reduction from usual net prices our

Large and Interesting Collection of Fine Old English Editions and Second-Hand Books.

Of these we have a far larger stock than ever before. An important and valuable consignment from our London House was received too late for exhibition before Christmas.

A Rare Chance for Intelligent Buyers Who Appreciate Bargains.

Putnams (Retail Department) 27 and 29 West 23d St., N. Y.

NEW HAVEN LIKES SHAW WITH CORBETT AS HERO

"Cashel Byron's Profession" Is Dramatized for Gentleman Jim.

DO YOU MEAN IT? HE ASKS

And the Audience Renews Applause—Irish Playwright's Reputation Is Restored in Connecticut.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 1.—That this city, which suffered and resented the original shock of "Mrs. Warren's Profession," has no feeling against Bernard Shaw personally was shown to-night when James J. Corbett was tumultuously greeted by New Haven's keenest critics of the drama in his portrayal of the hero in "Cashel Byron's Profession" at the Hyperion Theatre.

It is true that the "professions" dealt with in the two plays are different, and this latest Shaw piece has the additional advantage of having been subjected to a chastening filtration through the brain of Stanislaus Stange. He dramatized the novel telling of the gentleman-prizefighter who clinched with good society and declined to break away until he took part of it with him in the form of a bride.

"'Gentleman Jim' was born for the part," declared a critic in a striped collar to-night as he watched Mr. Corbett shoot down his cuffs and stride menacingly across the stage at a ricketty specimen of the British nobility. It was a great night for the ex-pugilist, but a greater one for Bernard Shaw. "He has rehabilitated himself," is the verdict of New Haven on the Irish dramatist, though giving full credit to Mr. Stange.

When Mr. Corbett stepped before the curtain at the close of the second act, after he and his associates had acknowledged a dozen calls, the star inquired: "Do you really mean it?"

The question was answered with a wild applause.

Margaret Wycherley, associated in the public mind with the Yeats plays, shared the honors of the representation with Mr. Corbett.

At the close of the matinée performance Col. Theodore Macdonald of the Governor's staff of Connecticut; Judge Richard Tyner, and W. H. Hamilton gave a dinner at the Union League Club in honor of Mr. Corbett. Among the New Yorkers present were Champe S. Andrews, William Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Stanislaus Stange, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Harris, James Forbus, Miss Margaret Wycherley, and Bel Stern.

BRILL-MAYER WEDDING.

Married at Home of Bride's Parents—Reception at Delmonico's.

Miss Rhona Mayer and Maurice Brill were married yesterday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander J. Mayer, at 23 East Seventy-fourth Street. Dr. Felix Adler performed the ceremony. At 6 o'clock there was a reception at Delmonico's which was followed by a dinner.

Samuel Brill acted as best man. Miss Alice Brill was the flower girl. The bridesmaids were the Misses Alice and Irene Lewisohn, Miss Alva Ahrens, Miss Birdie Frank. Miss Josie Mayer was the maid of honor. The ushers were, Edwin Lorsch, Sidney N. Mayer, Julian T. Mayer, Sidney Brill, Benjamin Morse, and Emanuel H. Loeb.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The second of the Junior cotillions will be danced to-night at Sherry's, and the dance will be preceded by a number of dinners, from which the patronesses will take their guests to the dance.

***

Last evening Mrs. Charles Whitney Carpenter gave a theatre party for her daughter, Miss Beatrice Carpenter. A dinner for a number of the guests took place at the Carpenter residence. The party, numbering thirty, saw "Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary," and afterward had supper at Sherry's.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., are in town, living on West End Avenue at No. 331, and said to be delighted with the upper west side house, which was the property of the late Charles Fair, and formed part of Mrs. Vanderbilt's inheritance when the estate was settled.

***

Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley and her daughter, Miss Annah Ripley, are at the St. Regis, as before she sailed late last Summer for Europe Mrs. Ripley had let her town house in East Seventy-ninth Street for the season. Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden and their family, who had been at the St. Regis since their return from Europe, have moved into their new home, 2 East Ninety-second Street.

***

The wedding of Miss Henrietta Hawley, daughter of Mrs. Henry E. Hawley, to Joseph L. Myers is set for Jan. 23 in St. Thomas's. Mr. Myers is a graduate of Princeton, class of '96.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence will probably not open their city home at all, but have decided to remain at Newport, where Mrs. Lawrence's brother, E. H. Bulkley, is still ill.

***

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Emily Foster, a daughter of Albert E. Foster of 36 East Forty-ninth Street, to Kenelm Winslow, son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis D. Winslow of East Tenth Street. Both are extremely young, and no date has been set for the wedding.

***

The Tuesday Evening Dances will be continued at Delmonico's this evening. Mrs. Edward C. Hoyt, Mrs. J. Harsen Rhoades, Jr., and Mrs. W. S. P. Prentice are among the patronesses.

***

Formal announcement was made yesterday at Tuxedo of the engagement, exclusively announced in THE TIMES on Friday last, of Miss Gertrude Pell to Francis Cunningham Bishop.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

DUFFUS—WHELEN.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Capt. F. F. Duffus of the Army Service Corps was married by special license to-day at the Parish Church of St. Mary, Clifton, near Rugby, which was prettily decorated for the occasion, to Miss Agnes Evans Whelen, daughter of the late William Whelen of Philadelphia. The bride, who was given away by her mother, was not attended by bridesmaids.

After the ceremony there was a reception at the Old Hall, Clifton, and then Capt. and Mrs. Duffus left immediately for Egypt, where the Captain will join his regiment.

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VOGUE

'HONEST BILL' TO THE RESCUE

Quigley Jumps Into Bay and Saves Would-Be Suicide.

"Honest Bill" Quigley yesterday added to his laurels for brave acts performed at the Battery by saving a man who tried to drown himself. The would-be suicide was Osfeld Hefner, a baker, living at 406 Sixth Street, Manhattan.

The tugboat Edna was tied up at the Liberty Island pier. William Connors, Captain of the Edna, was in the pilot house. As he was surveying the locality he noticed a man wearing a derby hat and a long overcoat walking up and down the sea wall in a nervous manner. In another minute the stranger had crawled under the Battery wall chain and jumped into the water.

At the sea wall the water is shallow, and the man struck out for deep water. Connors, when he saw the man was trying to drown himself, began to blow his whistle loudly. That brought Quigley. In a trice Quigley had peeled off his superfluous clothing and was in the water. He grabbed at the fellow, who was trying to keep his head under water, and Quigley could do nothing with him.

Capt. Connors moved the Edna near the spot where the two men were struggling, and then had a line thrown to Quigley. Quigley caught it and managed with some difficulty to get it about the neck and shoulders of the man.

When the stranger had been pulled out a policeman compelled him to give his name.

"Why didn't you let me drown?" he wailed. "I have no work and no reason to live."

"Kind of a thankless job, that," remarked Quigley, as he was drying his clothes by the Edna's galley fire.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Frank Bonner.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 1.—Frank Bonner, a baseball player, died at a hospital here last night of blood poisoning that resulted from quinsy. He was 41

INVESTIGATING HOCKEY, SAY LEAGUE OFFICIALS

Cognizant of Suspicious Circumstances Surrounding Players.

FACTS THAT ARE PERTINENT

A Few of the Conditions That Have Led Impartial Men to Question Amateurism in the Game.

It is yet possible that the publication of the facts concerning $200 demands upon the skating rinks of New York and Brooklyn by the clubs in the Amateur Hockey League may cause the redrawing of the unsigned agreement between the rinks and the clubs so as to obviate the objection to the clubs receiving the money and that the demands of the clubs may be granted without endangering the amateur status of the players in the league even technically. It is certain that the publication has prevented the money to be paid to the Crescent Athletic Club and New York Athletic Club teams from going astray, if it was projected, as rumored, that it was to be so disposed of, for both the Crescent and New York Athletic Clubs' Governing Committees are too firm believers in amateurism to allow anything else to be done.

The other question of the importation of stars from Canada to play upon teams of the league is to be rigidly investigated, according to an officer of the league. In fact the coming of Gaul and Ritchie is now being investigated according to the same authority. "But you know," he adds, "such charges are very difficult to prove." It may be that sufficient evidence can be secured to not only permanently prevent these two men from playing in the league, but to prevent others who have come from Canada, whom no attempt has yet been made to play, whose names obviously cannot be published in view of the fact that one may not presuppose their wrong intention in spite of the circumstances attending their coming, until they by an overt act display their purpose of competing for the clubs, who it is said, have imported them.

There are many circumstances referring to members of various teams now playing in the league that may be discussed with absolute propriety, however. It may not be possible to fasten guilt upon them, and it may be possible that they are really bona fide. But the appearances are decidedly against them. The Amateur Athletic Union, in view of recent developments revealing graft where it has long been suspected but proof of which it has never been possible to obtain, has enlarged the powers of its government in determining amateur status, so that disqualifications may be made on reasonable suspicion. The Amateur Hockey League, operating avowedly under Amateur Athletic Union standards and following its practices, might do well to follow its lead in this important particular.

Take the case of a skater who was investigated some time ago, for example. On the authority of a member of the Executive Committee of the Amateur Hockey League, made in the presence of witnesses, this man received money for going to Pittsburg to play while a member of a team here. Yet he was officially exonerated of the charge of professionalism and declared a bona fide amateur, but disqualified for the reason that he had offended against the league rule by representing two organizations in the same season. This same Executive Committee member declared that he believed the man was to-day in the employ of the Clermont Avenue Rink, but that he could not prove it. So the circumstances surrounding him justify his suspension and the procedure laid down by the Amateur Athletic Union?

What business takes people who are interested in hockey to Canada three or four times a year, as declared to be the case? Frank H. Kellery's connection with the transaction may be very readily explained. The Clermont Avenue Rink, according to its own management's statement, has been repeatedly importuned to obtain advantage for hockey players in return for their emigration, and has not been adverse to extending such advantage when the circumstances justified it. And there is no reason why the Clermont Avenue Rink, a commercial enterprise, should not import players from Canada or anywhere else if it cares to. There is reason why these professionals should not parade as amateurs. From the rink's standpoint, the amateur status of the player is neither advantageous nor disadvantageous as an attraction as long as he plays good hockey.

Take the history of one man, for instance. If first records his coming from Canada and playing for the New York Athletic Club hockey team. Then it records the Pittsburg experience, and the subsequent charges and exoneration, but disqualification. Then his reappearance on the New York Athletic Club team. Then his leaving the Winged Foot organization and his appearance on another local team. Finally another change of connection.

But he is not the only one who has changed his affiliation. Kennedy, for instance, before he joined the Crescents was a member of the Hockey Club of New York team. Bullen of the New York Athletic Club team was a member of the team representing Heffley's School. There have been many more. And what is even more significant in view of the conditions known to exist there have been quite frequent instances of men announcing their intention of leaving one team and joining another, and their subsequent sudden change of purpose. All of these cases are not improper, by any means, but some, perhaps many, of them are. Is it possible that the managers of the various teams do not know of the impropriet[ies]?

Then take the case of Dobby. Dobby came from Canada a crack hockey player. He appeared on the team of the Brooklyn Skating Club and made good. He went to work for J. B. Ireland, a real estate man in Brooklyn, who is largely interested in the Clermont Avenue Rink, of which the Brooklyn Skating Club is an adjunct. He left Ireland's employ later, and he severed his connection with the Brooklyn Hockey Team at the same time. He went into the employ of the General Chemical Company at 25 Broad Street in New York, and he joined the Crescent Athletic Club, and played on its team at the same time.

These were coincidents, no doubt. It is also a coincident, possibly, that nearly all the members of the hockey team representing the Crescent Athletic Club, with possibly only a single exception, are employed by the General Chemical Company. It was not the case that these men met one another in the General Chemical Company, were induced by mutual friendliness to take up hockey, joined the Crescents, and began playing the game. Most of them joined the Crescents and played hockey, and subsequently entered the employ of the General Chemical Company. And, moreover, there are not more than three Americans on this team. Halleck is an American, independently wealthy, according to repute, and in the real estate business. Mackenzie is an American, and one other may be.

The rest are all Canadians, expert hockey players before they came to New York, and able to make a good showing for the Crescent Athletic Club in both hockey and lacrosse. Is their engagement by the General Chemical Company coincidental or does it mean that sufficient influence is wielded by some powerful and enthusiastic member of the Crescent Athletic Club to secure them lucrative positions in consideration of their playing hockey and lacrosse for the Crescent Athletic Club? They are all bonafide amateurs.

One of those whose sensibilities were hurt by the discussion of the existent conditions was M. St. G. Davies of the Hockey Club of New York. He is the Secretary Treasurer and Manager of the club, and objected to what he declares is the unfair position in which his club is placed by its association with the others in this matter of expenses. He was especially hurt by the failure to recognize that the club had not its origin in the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, but existed long before the rink was built. Though quartered in the rink, he claims it is self-supporting. He acknowledges the unfortunate conditions existing in the Hockey League, but exempts his own organization from unfair methods. His statements with reference to the status of some of the players bore out the impressions that have gone abroad as to methods employed, but he said it was especially difficult to obtain proof of improprieties.

GIRLS PLAY CLEVER HOCKEY.

Early Morning Game at St. Nicholas Rink Ends with Tie Score.

The series of games for the loving cup offered by the friends of the young ladies who have been playing hockey at the St. Nicholas Rink this season was to have been concluded yesterday morning, when the sixth game between the Idlewilds and Drifters was contested, but the clever shot of Miss Regina Moore of the Drifters just before the completion of the second half prevented. The score was 6 to 5 in favor of the Idlewilds at the time and the admirers of Capt. Miss Katherine Murphy and her skilful team mates were sure of victory, but Miss Moore's effort landed the puck in the net and brought the score to 6 all.

It was 7:30 o'clock when the game was called by Referee Lawson of the Victoria Hockey Team of Montreal.

The passing of the forwards on both teams was excellent and both Miss Sybil Morse and Miss Eva Burnside made many clever plays in stopping well-directed shots at goal. The first score was registered by Miss Kitroff of the Drifters, but Miss Murphy equalized matters. Misses Doual and Miss Gifford later scored for Idlewild, but two successful shots by Capt. Miss Nani Henes again squared accounts. Before the half ended Miss Gifford shot a second goal, giving Idlewild the lead, 4 to 3.

There was clever defensive work in the second half and fewer scores. Line-up:

Idlewilds, 6.	Positions.	Drifters. 6
Sybil Morse	Goal	Eva Burnside
Marguerite Plaintz	Point	Bessie Cruikshank
Rebecca Morse	Cover point	Ruby Miller
Katharine Murphy	Forward	Nani Henes
C. Doual	Forward	Clara Kitroff
J. Gifford	Forward	Regina Moore
A. Mead	Forward	Loretta Sonder

Goals—Misses Kitroff, Henes, 2; Murphy, Doual, Gitford, 2, in the first half; Misses Connelly, Murphy, Mead, Henes, Moore, in the second half. Referee—D. N. Lawson of the Victoria Hockey Club of Montreal. Time of game—Two twenty-minute halves.

UNIFORM YACHT RATING RULE.

Question of Sending Delegates Abroad Remains Undetermined.

If the American yacht clubs are to send representatives to England to attend the uniform rating rule conference to be held in London on Jan. 15 they must sail not later than Saturday of this week. The committee of the Atlantic Coast Conference decided to send delegates, but the various men available for the purpose have been unable to shape their affairs so that they might go at this time. There still remain one or two who may be able to go, and the question whether delegates shall be sent or not will be settled within the next few days.

It was decided to instruct the delegates, if any can go, that under no circumstances would the American clubs consent to change their present rule to secure a universal rule. The delegates must take no part in the discussions of the conference, therefore, but must merely appear in a complimentary sense, ready to answer any questions on the American rule. If the conference then chooses to adopt their plan of measurement, well and good. If not, Americans would regret the decision. This condition will be made plain to the conference in any event, whether America is represented or not.

While the opinion of Henry Howard, who was in England last year, is that the influential foreign yachtsmen are favorable to the adoption of our rule, the committee believes that the desirability of a universal rule as applied to America and Europe is largely sentimental, and not nearly so important as one would at first suppose. The English opinion is unanimously commendatory of the American rule, the willingness to accept it for themselves is by no means unanimous. On this score the current issue of The Yachtsman, the English authority, says:

"If we are to judge by the latest reports from America, the forthcoming International conference will not have the beneficial effects its promoters hope for. As far as the clubs and associations of the United States are concerned, matters would seem to have been already arranged. Unless the European associations are prepared to accept the universal rule in toto the international part of the business must be confined to Europe.

"The popular voice of America favors the rule now in use there, and, in spite of its difficult application, the results are satisfactory, beneficial and promising. While the Americans have obtained this result in their own way, we have arrived at a remarkably similar one by a somewhat different method. They believe that the wholesome boat has arrived big of displacement and easy of form. We are congratulating ourselves on the same happy position. With the displacement factor for a divisor, the freak and centre board shoal boat is doomed in American waters; our microbic d promises to exterminate all but the healthy type in our own waters.

"Here, then, is a strange position—we have both reached what may be termed a fair degree of perfection by different roads. How are we to retain the perfection while making the path a common one? Surely it is possible to obtain a resultant which will be more effective, more direct, and more easy to work. It is to be honed that our American visitors will approach the question with unbiased minds and with generous powers.

"While we cannot overlook the fact that the American rule is difficult to apply, it has admirable points. The waterline length being taken at the load line of flotation and out from the centre line of the hull gives great latitude to the designer in ballasting, and must surely check excessive overhangs. Such points we must also view with unbiased minds. Like ourselves, however, Americans have need of scantling restrictions.

"In spite of the working of the measurement rule, its good results must be neutralized if contractional freedom is maintained. Here, probably, the delegates from New York will be anxious to listen to a proposition. With Germany and the Scandinavian Unions we need have no difficulty in arranging a common rule of measurement. At present the rules in use by these countries resemble our own to a remarkable degree of closeness.

"Baltic yachtsmen are fortunate, however, in possessing what we lack. Their yachts are built to fixed requirements, and they will not be prepared to deal with any rules which will interfere with this. For them the result has been highly beneficial, and they are to be envied their possession. It is not unlikely, therefore, that the crux of the situation will be the scantling question. We have always maintained that a rule, however efficient, must be useless, when construction is uncontrolled, and the closer the control the more effective will unbridled weight distribution be in wrecking it."

AUTO RACING IN CUBA.

Possibility That George Heath May Drive in Havana Championship.

With the completion of the arrangements and with nearly all of the entries in for the automobile races at Ormond Beach, Fla., during the last week of January, more attention will now be devoted to the plans for the big road race and minor contests in Cuba, from Feb. 8 to 13. André Massenat, manager of the Panhard-Levassor branch in this city, returned recently from a visit to Cuba, where he went for the purpose of investigating the racing conditions. He was well pleased with the road, saying that he found it very level and hard, but having one difficult turn. The road that will be used for the races extends from Havana to San Cristobal, a distance of fifty miles.

"As the racing cars will travel over the road four times in the big event of the meet, the 200-mile championship race," said Mr. Massenat yesterday, "it will be necessary to establish controls, and these will be established at the fifty-mile turns. This is the only drawback to the race, for the control system is unfortunate in all fast road events. I cannot tell yet whether a Panhard racer will be sent over from France to enter either the Cuban or Ormond races. The Directors of the company are still discussing that problem, and I hope to know definitely early in the week. If a fast car is sent over, it is quite likely that George Heath will come over to drive it."

The International Racing Association of Cuba, which is giving the races, has opened negotiations with the Automobile Club of America toward securing recognition from the National Club in America as an associate body. Enrique J. Conill is President of the Cuban Association, and he won the International Cup last year. This year he is importing a fast French racing car, for he is very anxious to retain the trophy in Cuba.

The International race will be held on Sunday, Feb. 11, the starting point being three miles outside of Havana. Besides the $5,000 appropriation made by the Havana Municipal Council, other substantial subscriptions have been made, so that there will be a fund in excess of $10,000 for the purposes of the tournament. In addition the City of Havana offers the magnificent challenge cup for the long-distance race. The Cuban Government is also interested in the project, and President Palma has assured the managers of the race meeting that the Board of Public Works will have the road between Havana and San Cristobal in the best of condition. The Government will place the entire road at the disposal of the racing authorities. The course will be guarded by soldiers and police, and hundreds of bicyclists from Havana will patrol the course.

On Tuesday, Feb. 13, a series of short races at one, five, and twenty kilometers will be held, and a mile race will be added. Feb. 8 and 9 short runs will be made to various points in Cuba.

STIRRING SKATING RACES.

Doran First in New Year's Day Handicap at Clermont Rink.

The New Year's Day Handicap at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, last night, proved to be one of the most interesting skating contests of the season. The absence of outdoor ice made the events the magnet for skating enthusiasts, and they witnessed fine races. Clyde Martin, the interscholastic champion of Greater New York, made the pace from the fifty-yard mark in the handicap, after the scratch men, Harry P. McDonald and W. L. Smith of the New York Athletic Club, had had a dual with Hugh Palliser, the other scratch man, the two retiring and leaving Smith to fight it out alone. Harry G. Doran lasted long enough to win, with Martin at his shoulder and Smith five yards off. Edward L. Groff of the Hoboken Skating Association won the Class B event, Martin Leary finishing second. A new-comer, Edward W. Sonner, took the novice race handily. Summaries:

One-Mile Senior Handicap, Class A.—Final Heat—Won by Harry G. Doran, N. Y. A. C., (40 yards;) Clyde Martin, "Poly Prep.," (50 yards,) second; W. L. Smith, N. Y. A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—2:00 4-5.

One-Mile, Class B, Junior Competition, Spalding Cup Contest, Handicap.—Final Heat—Won by Edward L. Groff, Hoboken Skating Association, (120 yards;) Martin Leary, Clermont Skating Club, (30 yards,) second; Frank H. MacMillan, Hoboken Skating Association, (30 yards,) third. Time—3:07.

Half-Mile Novice Race, Scratch.—Final Heat—Won by Edward W. Sonner, Brooklyn Skating Club; L. M. Oller, Brooklyn Skating Club, second; H. H. Hoffmann, Kensington Skating Club, third. Time—1:52 4-5.

SOLDIERS SHOW SKILL ON ARMORY COURTS

Bryan and Clarke Win Two Sets in Tennis Championship.

C. CRAGIN FIRST IN SINGLES

Lively Matches Between Members of Seventh Regiment on New Year's Day.

Whipping accurate place shots across their oponents' court, Robert T. Bryan and Morris S. Clarke of Company G scored two sets of the final and championship match in the doubles yesterday in the continuation of the lawn tennis tournament on the armory courts of the Seventh Regiment, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue. They outplayed the experts of Company I, the tennis company of the regiment, William B. Cragin, Jr., and Arthur L. Lovibond. The score was 6—3 and 6—3, when the failing light made it impossible for the title to be decided. All through, however, Bryan and Clarke had the best of the playing.

The tennis was of an exciting order, and it held a good-sized gallery about the courts during the day. An interesting feature of the gallery was the appearance of five Japanese lawn tennis experts, who roundly applauded the splendid shots that Bryan and Clarke sent over the net. This pair played with much of the rapidity that used to be a feature of the game as played by the former National champion, Dwight F. Davis. Their shots were spectacular and frequently the speed was so great that when Cragin and Lovibond got their racquets to the ball the ball turned them, and they had no chance at a return.

Bryan and Clarke had previously defeated George Price and Harry Parker in straight sets by the score of 6—2 and 6—0 in the semi-finals. Cragin and Lovibond defeated in the same round Calhoun Cragin and Arthur S. Cragin, the Company I team. This was hardly in the nature of an upset, as Arthur Cragin has been ill, and was not up to his usual form, although the games in the first set were forced to deuce at 7—5 and the second set was only lost by the Company I pair at 6—3.

Matches in the championship and handicap singles held the courts during the morning session. Calhoun Cragin of Company I, a former title holder, won his place in the top half of the final round of the titular event by scoring in two well-contested competitions. Robert T. Bryan of Company G and C. S. Rathbun of Company D, the latter the ambidexterous player, gained the brackets in the semi-finals in the lower portion of the draw. Bryan also won his place in the semi-finals of the handicap event, and altogether displayed excellent work, which causes him to be regarded as the probable winner of the singles championship.

Calhoun Cragin's first match was against his brother, William. The latter accomplished some good work at placing the ball along the side lines and changing his pace with such skill and suddenness as to bother the ex-champion. It was the remarkable steadiness of Calhoun Cragin that brought him through this competition without the loss of a set and without any of the sets touching deuce. He then met Buchanan Houston, whom he rather easily outclassed in the semi-final. The lightning-fast bounds of the hard-hit ball upon the board courts was more than Houston was able to play against, and he scored only one game in the two sets.

Both of the competitions for the lower half semi-finals resulted in stirring matches. Bryan had little difficulty in taking the first set of his match with Arthur S. Cragin by the score of 6—2. Then he forged ahead in the second set, but the 7 on games Cragin made a determined stand and began to play with whirlwind speed. His service was unusually effective, and he aced Bryan repeatedly by cutting the ball along the extreme outside edge of the court at such a pace that Bryan was unable to make any attempt at a return. From every part of the court Cragin was good, and he caused Bryan's really strong play to appear feeble in comparison. By hammering away for driving passes Cragin brought the set to deuce at 5-all. For the following eight games both men played at top speed with varying success. Twice Cragin was within a stroke of taking the set, and Bryan three times of the match before he finally won it at 10—8.

C. S. Rathbun engaged Arthur S. Clarke in a lively three-set contest before he was successful in scoring at 4—8, 6—3, and 6—4. During the first set Clarke gauged his passes along the side lines with great accuracy of aim, and as he hit the ball very hard and attained considerable speed, he had Rathbun at a disadvantage for a time. As the latter got into the match he improved, and took the second and third sets by an interesting exhibition of his peculiar handling of his racquet, which he passes from hand to hand. The summary:

Regimental Championship. Singles.—First Round—Calhoun Cragin, Company I, defeated Arthur L. Lovibond, Company C, by default.

Second Round—Calhoun Cragin defeated William B. Cragin, Jr., Company I, 6—4, 6—3; Robert T. Bryan, Company G, defeated Arthur S. Cragin, Company I, 6—2, 10—8; C. S. Rathbun, Company D, defeated Arthur S. Clarke, Company G, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Semi-final Round—Calhoun Cragin defeated Buchanan Houston, Company I, 6—0, 6—1.

Regimental Championship, Doubles.—Semi-final Round—Robert T. Bryan and Morris S. Clarke, Company G, defeated George Price and Harry Parker, Companies F and D, 6—2, 6—0; William B. Cragin, Jr., and Arthur L. Lovibond defeated Calhoun Cragin and Arthur S. Cragin, 7—5, 6—3.

Final and Championship Round—Robert T. Bryan and Morris S. Clarke vs. William B. Cragin, Jr., and Arthur L. Lovibond, 6—3, 6—3, (unfinished).

Regimental Handicap, Singles. — Second Round—Arthur S. Cragin, minus 15, defeated C. G. Witter, plus half 30, 6—1, 6—0; King Smith, scratch, defeated Gerald Stratton, plus 15, by default.

Third Round—Robert T. Bryan, minus 30, defeated H. Moore, plus half 15, 6—3, 6—1.

CAPT. BORLAND GOOD SHOT.

N. Y. A. C. Member Wins Principal Events at Travers Island Traps.

Capt. J. N. Borland carried off the premier honors in the holiday competition at the New York Athletic Club traps, at Travers Island, by winning the New Year's Trophy and taking the first leg for the January Cup. Capt. Borland was in his best shooting form, but he was materially aided in victories by his handicap of five birds in twenty-five, and ten in fifty. The scores follow:

FIRST EVENT—25 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
F. Loring	5 24	C. Billings	4 20
C. E. T. Foster	2 23	G. E. Grieff	0 20
T. L. Chadbourne	5 23	R. Debacher	7 15
J. W. Hibbard	5 22	J. Gallaher	7 15
J. N. Borland	5 21		

SECOND EVENT—25 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
F. Loring	6 25	C. Billings	4 18
J. N. Borland	5 23	J. W. Hibbard	5 18
G. E. Grieff	0 21	J. S. Huyler	7 18
J. White	7 21	T. L. Chadbourne	5 19
C. E. T. Foster	2 20	Dr. Hamlin	7 16
Dr. Held	6 19	R. Debacher	7 15

THIRD EVENT—25 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
C. Billings	4 25	G. E. Grieff	0 19
F. Loring	5 24	Dr. Held	6 18
E. De Wolfe	2 24	E. Huggins	7 18
J. N. Borland	5 22	T. L. Chadbourne	5 17
J. W. Hibbard	5 21	J. White	7 15
R. Debacher	7 21	Dr. Hamlin	7 14
J. S. Huyler	7 20	C. E. T. Foster	2 13

JANUARY CUP—25 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
J. N. Borland	5 25	J. W. Hibbard	5 21
Dr. De Wolfe	2 24	T. L. Chadbourne	5 21
F. Loring	5 24	E. Huggins	7 20
G. E. Grieff	0 22	R. Debacher	7 20
Dr. Held	6 23	C. E. T. Foster	2 18
C. Billings	4 22		

NEW YEAR'S TROPHY—50 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
J. N. Borland	10 50	J. S. Huyler	14 43
C. Billings	8 50	E. Huggins	14 42
Dr. De Wolfe	4 49	T. L. Chadbourne	10 40
G. E. Grief	0 47	F. Loring	10 38
J. W. Hibbard	10 45	R. Debacher	14 33
C. E. T. Foster	4 47	Dr. Hamlin	14 30
Dr. Held	12 43		

Shoot off—Borland, 24; Billings, 22.

SIXTH EVENT—25 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
C. Billings	4 25	J. N. Borland	5 21
G. E. Grieff	0 21	R. Debacher	7 21
Dr. Held	6 24	E. Huggins	7 19
F. Loring	5 23	Dr. Hamlin	7 16
J. W. Hibbard	5 22	J. White	7 15
Dr. De Wolfe	2 22		

BENNINGTON'S COLTS WIN.

O'Neil Rode Both Youngsters at New Orleans—Race Results.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 1.—A score of two-year-olds started their racing careers at the Fair Grounds to-day. The race was divided, ten youngsters starting in each half. Newton Bennington won the first half with Glen Roy, and also won the second with De Oro. Both colts were ridden by O'Neil and were well supported in the betting.

Weight and faint heart defeated Ben Hodder, the favorite in the New Year's Handicap for three-year-olds at a mile and seventy yards, and worth $1,430 to the winner. All of the starters are Derby candidates, and at the weights Hallowmas, which had some support at 12 to 1, proved best. The colt was full of running, was skillfully handled, and won easily by three lengths. Glen Roy and Phil Finch were the only winning favorites. The weather was cloudy, the track good, and the attendance large. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Scoharie, 118 pounds, (Helgesen,) 15 to 1, won; Hannibal Bey, 111, (Cherry,) 5 to 2, second; Paul Clifford, 115, (Dennison,) 12 to 5, third. Time—1:16. Whippoorwill, Tyrolean, Gotowin, Simplicity, J. W. O'Neil, Berchwood, Kohinoor, Vernees, and Many Thanks also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Stoner Hill, 108 pounds, (Sewell,) 2 to 1, won; Jerry Wernberg, 108½, (O'Neil,) even, second; Butter Cup, 101, (Moisel,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:02 3-5. Ethel Reid, Joe Calson, Third Alarm, Bitter Hand, and Black Garters also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Three-eights of a mile. Glen Roy, 115 pounds, (O'Neil,) 2 to 1, won; Mamie K., 112, (W. Robbins,) 8 to 1, second; Bertmont, 112, (L. Smith,) 8 to 1, third. Time—0:37 4-5. Creole Girl, Jack Hardy, Miss Hynes, Lucy Marie, Blackburn, Husking Bee, and Ling Long also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards; New Year Handicap, $1,000 added. Hallowmas, 100 pounds, (Sewell,) 12 to 1, won; Ben Hodder, 122, (Dickson,) 2 to 3, second; Lieber, 100, (Helgesen,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:47 4-5. Rolla, Hamilcar, Stockwood, and Bitter Brown also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Philfinch, 112 pounds, (Perrine,) 9 to 20, won; Horse Radish, 87, (Perkins,) 8 to 1, second; St. Valentine, 115, (Dickson,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:43. Torchello and Macbeth also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-eights of a mile. De Oro, 115 pounds, (O'Neill,) 16 to 5, won; Frank Schram, 112, (Sewell,) 8 to 1, second; Black Band, 115, (Dickson,) 8 to 1, third. Time—0:36 4-5. Sascrit, Philippine Girl, Gladpirate, Bemay, Helen, Lucas, Duchess of Montebello, and Estelle H. also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Mile and an eighth. The Regent, 109 pounds, (O'Neill,) 18 to 5, won; Dr. Hart, 114, (Cherry,) 6 to 1, second; Aurumaster, 101, Johannesen, 12 to 1, third. Time—1:57 2-5. Los Angeleno, Mainspring, Edward Hale, Sincerity Belle, Brookston, and Mr. Jack also ran.

A large crowd was assembled at City Park to-day, and the betting was heavy. There were seven races on the card, and Baleshed, which won the first two-year-old race of the year, was the only winning favorite. The winning long shots of the day were Bensonhurst, at 12 to 1, and Annie David, at 16 to 1.

The New Year's Handicap, at a mile and a half, was won by Harry Stephens, which went to the post at 9 to 2, beating Attilla, the favorite, by a head. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Mile and three-sixteenths. Big Bow, 106 pounds, (Dealy,) 9 to 2, won; Taploia, 104, (Morris,) 11 to 5, second; Little Wallie, 111, (Boland,) 10 to 1, third. Time—2:05 1-5. Father D., Harpoon, Evaskill, Lou M., Glisten, Brown Wind, and Bassino also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three furlongs. Baleshed, 118 pounds, (Nicol,) 7 to 10, won; Little George, 118, (Sheehan,) 12 to 1, second; Bonart, 118, (Stile,) 5 to 1, third. Time—0:36 1-5. Little Boot, Merry Leap Year, Chamblet, Frank Flesher, Rule E., Robert Minton, Flying Pappoose, and Mcintyre also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Short course, steeplechase. New Amsterdam, 155 pounds, (J. Ford,) 3 to 1, won; Lord Radnor, 140, (Dupee,) 9 to 5, second; Onyx II., 126, O'Neil, 8 to 1, third. Time—3:17 4-5. Bengal, Malcolm M., Redlands, Sweet Jane, and Lulu Young also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—New Year's Handicap; mile and a half. Harry Stephens, 103 pounds, (Hennessy,) 9 to 2, won; Attilla, 112, (Hall,) 11 to 10, second; Miss Rillie, 102, (Korner,) 7 to 1, third. Time—2:37 4-5. Sailor Boy, Forsigner, and Layson also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; handicap. Annie Davis, 90 pounds, (Morrison,) 16 to 1, won; Emergency, 115, (B. Smith,) 10 to 1, second; Brush Up, 101, (Powers,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:09 1-5. Shawana, Devout, Lucy Young, Astarita, and Mint Boy also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Bensonhurst, 107 pounds, (McLaughlin,) 12 to 1, won; French Nun, 91, (Wishard,) 7 to 1, second; Weberfields, 105, (Davis,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:09 3-5. Norel, Begonia, Gus Lanka, Verdant, Alcantara, Clique, Fiasco, Tarpa, Pip, and Frances Dilion also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. Beecher, 104 pounds, (Perret,) 5 to 2, won; Cambridge, 94, (Finn,) 6 to 1, second; Oddoleta, 104, (Griffith,) 12 to 5, third. Time—1:48. Brushton, Padre, Kite Tail, Yorkshire, Judge Traynor, Clovernook, and Rain Devils also ran.

Long Shots Win at Ascot.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 1.—New Year's Day at Ascot furnished several surprises to the large crowd of spectators. The three-furlong dash for two-year-old fillies brought out many youngsters, and the winner was Mabel Holander, at 100 to 1, which won by a length from Blanche C., at 12 to 1. Red Damsel, at 25 to 1, took the first race. The Rose Selling Stakes, worth $2,590 to the winner, was won by Rubric. The winner was run up to $2,800, which was $1,000 above the entered price, and went to H. L. Jones at the advance.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

New York Caledonian Eleven Defeated Thistles of Philadelphia, 3 to 0.

The Caledonian Football Club of New York yesterday defeated an eleven from the Thistles Association Football Club of Philadelphia at Equitable Park, by a score of 3 goals to 0. A splendid exhibition of the Association game was witnessed by one of the biggest crowds ever seen at a contest of this character. The teams had met twice before, but on both occasions a tie game had been the result.

With the advantage of a strong wind in the first half of the game the Caledonians assumed a commanding lead, which they held throughout the game. Line-up:

Caledonians, 3.	Position.	Phila. Thistles, 0.
Warburton	Goal	Lowe
Neil	Right back	Jamie
McKinlay	Left back	W. Steel
Reed	Right half back	E. Kerr
Taylor	Centre half back	J. Kerr
Gordon	Left half back	J. Steel
Tait	Outside right	Stevenson
Fault	Inside right	J. Steel
Maxwell	Centre forward	Young
McDonald	Inside left	Kearns
Stark	Outside left	Hampton

Referee—W. Wilkie, Caledonian F. C. Linesmen—J. Watt, Caledonian F. C., and T. Young, Philadelphia Thistles. Goals—Maxwell, McDonald, and Tait. Time of game—Forty-five minute halves.

Staten Island scored a hollow victory over the Brooklyn Football Club at The Cove, West New Brighton, S. I., yesterday, winning by the score of 49 goals to 0. The line-up:

Brooklyn, 0.	Position.	Staten Island, 4.
Tattersall	Goal	Van der Zee
Degrouchy	Right back	Cook
J. Johnstone	Left back	Mundt
Hannah	Right half back	Ross
Dunlap	Centre half back	Smith
W. Johnstone	Left half back	Arnott
R. Johnstone	Outside right	Bousfield
Gray	Inside right	Humble
Williams	Centre forward	Van Laar
Stiles	Inside left	Sparks
Bernhardt	Outside left	Killick

Referee—Mr. Beyers, Staten Island Field Club. Goals—Bousfield, Humble, Sparks, (2.) Time of game—Forty-five-minute halves.

At Prospect Park, Brooklyn, yesterday, the crack team of the Brooklyn Thistles took the eleven of the Chritchley Athletic Association into camp by the score of 5 goals to 0. The line-up:

Brooklyn Thistles, 5.		Critchley A. A., 0.
	Positions.	
Singer	Goal	Hall
Caldicott	Right back	Dewar
Rydberg	Left back	Willett
Sherwood	Right half back	Newman
Armstrong	Centre half back	Laurie
Fletcher	Left half back	Grossbaum
Halliday	Outside right	Agot
Gillette	Inside right	Lea
McNeill	Centre forward	Smith
Neilson	Inside left	Goldberg
Greive	Outside left	Rogers

Referee—A. Kerr, Brooklyn Wanderers. Goals—McNeill, 2; Halliday, 2; Caldicott. Time of game—Forty-five minute halves.

McLaughlin Wins Inter-City Billiards.

Edward McLaughlin, representing Philadelphia, defeated Tom Gallagher, representing New York, last night in the first match of the Inter-City Billiard Tournament. The game was played at Daly's Broadway Billiard Academy, and was watched by a large crowd. The game was close and well contested by each player. McLaughlin managed to win by 41 to 38 points, running out by a string of eight in the forty second inning. McLaughlin's total was 436 to 285 for Gallagher. The match was 18.2 balk line.

When half way through the game, at the end of the twentieth inning, Gallagher had a good lead, having then 241 to 200 for McLaughlin. Not until the completion of the fortieth inning did McLaughlin gain the mastery, the score then standing 379 for the Philadelphian to 375 for Gallagher. McLaughlin then made runs of thirteen and eight, going out, while Gallagher was only able to score ten more. McLaughlin's average was 9 22-42, and his high runs 83, 44, and 25. Gallagher's average was 9 16-41, and his high runs 51, 41, and 30.

Cutler, the Boston representative, and Gallagher will meet to-night.

LATHAM'S FINE PLAYING WON AT COURT TENNIS

Britisher and Partner beat Standing and White 3 to 1.

BIG CROWD WATCHED MATCH

Contest at Racquet and Tennis Club Produced the Best Exhibition of the Season.

A big holiday crowd witnessed the international court tennis match yesterday at the Racquet and Tennis Club, when Peter W. Latham, ex-champion, and A. W. White, defeated George Standing and J. White by the scores of 6—2, 4—6, 6—0, 7—5. A. W. White was professional for the Duke of Newcastle in England before joining the training staff at the Racquet and Tennis Club last year. "Jack" White is a cousin of A. W. White, and is also a professional in the same club.

The match was the most stubbornly contested of the present international series. Standing and J. White, not only won one set from the Britisher and his partner, but forced a vantage set when the games were 5 all. Latham played the best game he has shown in this country. His service was almost unplayable. Standing was somewhat off his play. He did not try so much for openings to win, but depended on service and returns, and for once did not display the proper tennis idea. His volleying, floor work, and terrific drives, which are the features of racquet playing, were effective only at times.

Latham and partner won the toss, and went in to serve, the former winning the necessary point in the first game by getting to the dedans. The second was a love game. Latham won and lost hazard chases in the third game, but recovered himself, and with the score 40 to 30 he found the grille for the winning point. J. White got the dedans in the fourth game and helped Standing to win. There were no winning openings in the fifth game, which was won by Latham and A. W. White by volleying and chases. The sixth game went to Standing and "Jack" White by similar execution. Standing made the grille in the seventh game, but Latham's clever work enabled him to win. The eighth and final game Latham and A. W. White.

Standing's side lost two chases in the first game of the second set, and the Latham combination won by volleying. In the second game Standing made points on Latham's misses and secured the winning point by finding the dedans. A. W. White lost a couple of chases in the third game, which went to Latham, and the fifth was won by the Britisher by continued volleying. Standing and partner showed up strong during the remainder of the set by taking three games in succession and won by the score of 6 to 4. The third set went to Latham and partner, 6—0. The fourth set was the closest of the match, and was only won by Latham and partner by the most brilliant kind of play by 7—5. Summary:

FIRST SET.

First Game.—Latham and A. W. White, 15, 15, 30, 30, *40; Standing and J. White, 0, 15, 15, 30, 30. (*Game.) Second Game—Latham and A. W. White, 15, 30, *40; Standing and J. White, 0, 0, 0. (*Game.) Third Game—Latham and A. W. White, 0, 15, 30, 40, *40; Standing and J. White, 0, 15, 15, 30, 40. (*Game.) Fourth Game—Latham and A. W. White, 15, 15, 15, 30, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40,

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THE SPECULATIVE SITUATION.

There is no bull like a converted bear. He is in haste to make up for lost opportunities.

In the face of so impressive a demonstration as was made on the bull side of the market in the last week of 1905, when, with call money lending at rates which would ordinarily be considered prohibitive, stocks were heavily and aggressively bought, and high records were made on Thursday only to be broken on Friday and again on Saturday—in the face of such overwhelming confidence as this there is really nothing for a trader to do but to turn and go with the procession. That is what most traders have signified a willingness to do. It is generally a bad thing for sentiment to become one-sided. It means as a rule that confidence is on the point of over-reaching itself. The market, nevertheless, has become well nigh irresistible, and he is no tyro in the ways of speculation who makes up his mind to go with it instead of fighting it. He argues that a market that can stand up under the strain of call money at 125 per cent. and resume an interrupted advance as soon as the rates relax to an average of 40 per cent., as on Friday, is not the kind of a market against which a lone bear may hope to wage successful opposition. He argues, further, that only the most powerful interests could have bought stocks under money market conditions such as existed last week, and he can only suppose that those interests wanted the stocks. He concludes, therefore, that the men who have controlled the situation absolutely since the beginning of last Autumn feel sure of being able to distribute their holdings at some future time on a much higher range of prices.

On Wednesday and in the first hour of trading Thursday morning prices broke sharply, but stocks were taken steadily on all recessions, and from 11 o'clock on Thursday morning until the close of business at noon on Saturday the market advanced rapidly. From the low prices of Thursday morning there were such advances as 11¼ points in Amalgamated Copper, 5⅝ points in Union Pacific, and 4½ points in Steel common, to mention only a few. The highest prices ever reached for Union Pacific and Steel preferred were recorded on Saturday, and on the same day Amalgamated Copper and Steel common touched the highest prices of the year.

It is very evident that the bull forces are looking forward confidently to a broader and much more general speculation as soon as money market conditions are normal again. Indications of a greater public participation are numerous. Some of the most experienced operators in the Street are of the opinion that a wild and extravagant public speculation is now impending. They recognize the symptoms of the mania with which the public is periodically seized, and are prepared to see the excesses of 1901 and 1902 repeated on a larger scale.

The ultimate object of a bull campaign in the stock market is to accomplish a distribution of stocks on the highest possible range of prices. A tight money market is not favorable to a distribution of stocks. The limitations of the money market, indeed, have been a restraint upon public speculation for at least three months. If commission houses had been loaded up with stocks the rates that obtained for money in Wall Street during the last fortnight of December would have been simply calamitous and involuntary liquidation on a large scale would have inevitably followed. The fact that the excessive interest rates did not force liquidation, prices advancing on heavy buying in spite of them, is pretty conclusive proof that there has not yet been an extensive distribution of securities. A few houses, associated with pool operations or acting for individual capitalists of immense wealth, are carrying great lines of stock, but their principals were able last week not only to protect their holdings but to increase them. The average commission house is carrying fewer stocks by anywhere from 30 to 50 per cent. than was the case in 1901.

It is popularly supposed that the market is at a higher lever than in 1902, when the last great bull campaign culminated. The average of twenty or thirty active stocks is higher, but it will be seen from the figures set forth below that the average has been made by tremendous advances in a few stocks, and that there are still many securities favorably known by the public at large which are selling well below the high figures of 1902. The following tables embrace sixty-two stocks:

Railroad stocks that have passed the high prices of 1902:

	High, 1902.	High. 1905.	Closing Dec. 30, 1905.
"Big Four"	108⅜	111	107⅞
Chesapeake & Ohio	57½	69⅛	56
Canadian Pacific	145½	177⅞	173⅜
Delaware & Hudson	184⅛	240⅜	223
Del., Lack. & Western	207	498½	450
Erie	44⅝	52⅜	48⅜
Great Northern pf.	203	335	290⅜
Illinois Central	173½	183	175½
Jersey Central	198	235	223
Mo., Kansas & Texas	35⅜	39½	37⅜
Nickel Plate	57⅜	70½	69½
Norfolk & Western	80⅜	88½	85
Reading	78½	143⅜	138⅜
Union Pacific	113¼	151¼	150⅝
Wisconsin Central	31	33½	29½

Industrial stocks that have passed the high prices of 1902:

	High. 1902.	High. 1905.	Closing Dec. 30, 1905.
Amalgamated Copper	79	111¾	110½
Am. Car & Foundry	37⅝	43⅞	40¾
American Locomotive	36⅞	76¼	75⅜
Am. Smelting & Refining	49⅜	170⅜	168½
American Sugar	135½	154⅜	152½
American Woolen	17⅛	47⅛	42½
Distillers' Securities	33	54½	53½
International Paper	23⅝	25¼	23¼
National Lead	32	89½	83½
Pacific Mail	49⅜	53¾	48½
People's Gas	109½	115½	101
Railway Steel Spring	33½	63½	61
Republic Iron & Steel	24¾	38⅛	34
Rubber Goods	25⅜	41¾	40½
Sloss-Sheffield	83	118½	89½
Tenn. Coal & Iron	74⅝	148	131½
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	17	48¼	46
U. S. Steel pf.	97⅜	107	106⅝

Railroad stocks that have not reached the high prices of 1902:

	High. 1902.	High. 1905.	Closing, Dec. 30, 1905.
Atchison	96⅝	98⅜	89
Baltimore & Ohio	118½	117	113¾
Chicago Great Western	35	25½	21⅜
Chi. Gt. West. pf. B	51⅜	37½	35⅛
St. Paul	198⅜	187½	181¾
Chicago & Northwestern	271	249	223
Colorado & Southern	35⅞	39¼	30
Denver & Rio Grande	51⅜	39⅝	39½
Iowa Central	51⅜	32	29¾
Kansas City Southern	39	36¼	34⅜
Louisville & Nashville	159½	157⅜	152
Mexican Central	31⅜	26	25⅜
Minneapolis & St. Louis	115	84⅜	81¾
Missouri Pacific	125½	110⅞	100¼
New York Central	168⅞	167¾	153⅛
Pennsylvania	170	148	143⅝
Rock Island	50¾	37⅞	24½
St. Louis Southwestern	39	27½	22¼
Southern Pacific	81½	72⅝	66¼
Southern Railway	41⅝	38	35⅝
Texas & Pacific	54¾	41	33⅜
Wabash	38⅝	24¼	20¾
Wabash pf	64½	48	41

Industrial stocks that have not reached the high prices of 1902:

	High. 1902.	High. 1905.	Closing Dec. 30, 1905.
Colorado Fuel	110½	59	58⅝
Corn Products	38⅝	22¾	18⅝
Pressed Steel Car	63½	58⅜	55½
U. S. Reduction & Refin.	44⅞	40¼	32½
U. S. Steel	46⅜	43¾	43⅛
Virginia-Carolina Chem.	76⅜	58⅝	56⅞

Among the stocks that have passed the high prices of 1902 the preponderance of industrials is very noteworthy. Among the railroad stocks that have not reached the high prices of 1902 the preponderance of low priced issues is equally noteworthy. Beginning at about the first of last Autumn, speculative interest shifted abruptly to industrial stocks. The advantage of bulling industrial stocks on prosperity is that the earnings of industrial corporations reflect improving general conditions more promptly than the same conditions are reflected in railroad earnings. It is also true that when the tide turns in business the earnings of industrial corporations decline much more abruptly than do railroad earnings, but that is a story for the future. The point here raised is that the low priced railroad stocks as a group have not had their full participation in the market's improvement. They are out of line both with the high priced railroad stocks and with the industrials. The low priced rails present opportunities for speculative initiative which will doubtless be much more attractive from this time forward. There are other stocks, however, which are still out of line with the market—stocks in which there could easily be awakened a broader speculative interest. Of these, Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, and Steel preferred, so often referred to, began last week to show pronounced improvement. It is understood that the Pennsylvania group of stocks will be made more prominent in the market.

There has evidently been a resumption of bullish operations in the United States Steel stocks under the leadership of the Morgan party. Nothing perhaps would more improve the appearance of the general market from the point of view of an outsider than for the Steel shares to recover their former position as the most popular speculative features of the whole list.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 30, averaged 6.16 cents per pound.—Adv.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Woolen Co. preferred stock.
Rhode Island-Perkins Horse Shoe Co. preferred stock.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.
American Beet Sugar Co. on preferred.
American Express Co.
American Sewer Pipe Co.
American Smelting and Refining Co. on preferred.
American Sugar Refining Co. on common and preferred.
American Snuff Co. on common and preferred.
American Tobacco on preferred.
Baltimore and Annapolis Short Line.
Bank of America.
Bank of the Manhattan Co.
Bank of New York, N. B. A.
Bankers' Trust Co.
Beech Creek Railroad.
Bliss (E. W.) Co. on common and preferred.
Belt Railroad and Stock Yards, (Ind.)
Borough Bank, Brooklyn.
Boston and Lowell Railroad.
Broad Exchange Co. on preferred.
Boston and Worcester Railroad on preferred.
Brooklyn Trust Co.
Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
Central Leather Co. on preferred.
Central Trust Co.
Century Realty Co.
Chase National Bank.
Chatham National Bank.
Chicago and Alton Railroad on preferred.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad on common and preferred.
Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stockyards on common and preferred.
Chicago and Northwestern Railroad on common and preferred.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad.
Citizens' National Bank.
City National Bank.
Colonial Trust Co.
Colonial Bank.
Commercial Trust Co., New Jersey.
Delaware Railroad.
Denver Union Water Co.
Detroit and Mackinac Railway on preferred.
De Long Hook and Eye.
East River National Bank.
Electric Storage Battery.
Empire Trust Co.
First National Bank of Morristown, N. J.
Flatbush Trust Co.
Fleischmann Co., on preferred.
Fourth National Bank.
General Chemical Co. on preferred.
German Exchange National Bank.
Guggenheim Exploration Co.
Hall Signal Co.
Hanover National Bank.
Hamilton Bank.
Illinois Central Railroad on leased line.
Importers and Traders' National Bank.
International Paper Co. on preferred.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.
Irving National Bank.
Jefferson Bank.
J. H. Dunham Co. on first and second preferred.
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad on preferred.
Knickerbocker Ice Co. of Chicago on preferred.
Lawyers' Mortgage Co.
Long Island Loan and Trust Co.
Mackay Co. on common and preferred.
Manhattan Trust Co.
Manhattan Railway.
Manufacturers' National Bank.
Market & Fulton Bank.
Mechanics and Traders' National Bank.
Mercantile National Bank.
Merchants' Exchange National Bank.
Metropolitan Trust Co.
Morris & Essex Railroad.
Mutual Bank.
Nassau National Bank, Brooklyn.
National Bank of Commerce.
National Bank of North America.
National City Bank, Brooklyn.
National Park Bank.
National Sugar Refining Co. on preferred.
New Amsterdam National Bank.
New York & Harlem Railroad.
New York, Lackawanna & Western Railroad.
North Side Bank.
Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co. on preferred.
Oriental Bank.
People's Bank.
P. Lorillard Co. on preferred.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.
Plaza Bank.
Real Estate Trust Co.
Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad.
Republic Iron and Steel Co. on preferred.
Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad.
Rochester Railway on preferred.
Ridge Ore Passenger Railway, Philadelphia.
Riverside Bank.
Rutland Railroad on preferred.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway on first preferred and on Chicago and Eastern Illinois common and preferred stock trust certificates.
Seaboard National Bank.
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Co. on preferred.
Standard Gas Light Co.
Syracuse Rapid Transit Co.
Strowger Automatic Telephone Co.
Temple Iron Co.
Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets, Philadelphia.
Thompson-Starrett Co. on common.
Toronto Street Railway.
Twelfth Ward Bank.
Twin City Rapid Transit Co. on preferred.
Underwood Typewriter Co. on first and second preferred.
Union Passenger Railway, Philadelphia.
Union Ferry Co.
United Railways Investment Co., San Francisco.
United States Finishing Co.
United Traction and Electric Co., Providence.
United States Leather Co. on preferred.
Valley Railroad.
Washington Trust Co.
West Side Bank.
West Philadelphia Passenger Railway.
Williamsburg Trust Co.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Retail Cigar and Tobacco Dealers' Association.

DELAWARE INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 1.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

American Pottery Supply Company of New York, (to sell the products of companies and firms manufacturing products of sand flint granite and earthern products;) capital, $150,000.

Bradford Company of Wilmington, (to manufacture and sell bicycles, automobiles, motorboats, and supplies of every kind for autocars and vehicles;) capital, $50,000.

Murphy Mining and Development Company of Johnstown, Penn., (to engage in mining and milling and to deal in lead, brass, zinc, and mining products;) capital, $200,000.

Citizens' Gas and Electric Company, Chicago, Ill., (to acquire gas and electric light plants and to furnish heat, light, and power from same to corporations and municipalities;) capital, $800,000.

Lyttel-Berry Mining Company, Wilmington, Del., (to purchase coal mines and develop the same;) capital, $300,000.

Iowa-Canada Farm Company, Chicago, Ill., (to buy, sell, and lease lands in Canada, and to develop the same;) capital, $200,000.

Halsey J. Tibbals, Chemical Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, (to manufacture all kinds of alkalis, &c.;) capital, $120,000.

New York Central Rights
BOUGHT and SOLD
SCHMIDT & GALLATIN
Members New York Stock Exchange.
111 BROADWAY - N. Y.

BERTRON, STORRS AND GRISCOM
BANKERS,
40 Wall Street, NEW YORK. Land Title Building, PHILADELPHIA.
Investment Securities.

MAURICE C. STERNBACH
Member N.Y. Stock Exchange
ADOLPH HOELAND
Tel. 3175 3176 John
Sternbach & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
40-42 Wall Street,
New York.

Hodenpyl, Walbridge & Co.
BANKERS
7 WALL STREET
Investment Bonds

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..7:24 | Sun sets..4:44 | Moon sets.....

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:02	1:07	7:10	7:27
Governors Island	1:45	1:53	8:08	8:22
Hell Gate	3:38	3:46	9:40	9:54

Arrived—Monday, Jan. 1.

SS Colorado, Brunswick, Dec. 29.
SS Bluefields, Baltimore, Dec. 30.
SS El Valle, Galveston, Dec. 27.
SS Yumuri, Cienfuegos, Dec. 25.
SS Kansas City, Swansea, Dec. 15.
SS La Touraine, Havre, Dec. 23.
SS Giulia, Palermo, Dec. 6.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Apache, Charleston	———	3:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.
Tjomo, Campeachy	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Noordam, Rotterdam	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Whitgrift, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Flandria, Inagua	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Frins Maurits, Haiti	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Curityba, Calbarien	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Matanzas, Guantanamo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Sol, Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
S. Blanca, Argentina	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Excelsior, N. Orleans	———	12:00 M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.
Huron, Charleston	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

K. W. der G., Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Campeachy	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Niagara, Bahamas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Rhein, Bremen	———	2:00 P.M.
El Rio, Galveston	———	3:00 P.M.
Monroe, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Hostilius	Para	Dec. 9
Etona	St. Lucia	Dec. 19
Calabria	Palermo	Dec. 14
Minneapolis	London	Dec. 21
Largo Bay	Sugenti	Dec. 14
Carpathia	Gibraltar	Dec. 21
Hero	Hull	Dec. 17
Statendam	Rotterdam	Dec. 23
El Paso	New Orleans	Dec. 27
Armenian	Liverpool	Dec. 23
Morro Castle	Havana	Dec. 27
Sibiria	Kingston	Dec. 27
Southwark	Antwerp	Dec. 23
Korona	St. Croix	Dec. 28
Queen Mary	Rotterdam	Dec. 19
Francesca	Naples	Dec. 15

DUE TO-MORROW.

Nord America	Naples	Dec. 18
Amazonense	Para	Dec. 22
California	Havre	Dec. 23
El Dia	Galveston	Dec. 28
Denver	Galveston	Dec. 28
Florida	Shields	Dec. 19
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Dec. 31

DUE THURSDAY.

Pennsylvania	Hamburg	Dec. 23
Brandenburg	Bremen	Dec. 23
Ethiopia	Glasgow	Dec. 23
Merchant Prince	Barbados	Dec. 27
Comus	New Orleans	Dec. 30

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Lincolnshire, at Rosario, Dec. 4.
SS Nord America, at Genoa, Dec. 27.
SS Maria, at Venice, Dec. 27.
SS Buenos Aires, at Naples, Dec. 29.
SS Bulgaria, at Hamburg, Dec. 29.

Sailed.

SS Secunda, from Teneriffe, Dec. 26.
SS Italia, from Naples, Dec. 29.
SS Manhattan, from Venice, Dec. 29.
SS Rotterdam, from Antwerp, Dec. 29.

Passed.

SS Totti, New York, for Rotterdam, passed Beachy Head.
SS Indrawadi, New York, for Yokohama, passed Gibraltar.
SS Finland, from New York, for Antwerp, passed Scilly.
SS Bovic, from Liverpool, for New York, passed Queenstown.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

IMPORT ASSOCIATION QUITS.

Importers Failed to Support Organization Formed in 1904.

After an existence of less than two years, the Importers' National Association has wound up its affairs and surrendered its offices in the Broadway-Leonard Building. Warner Sherwood, formerly an assistant Appraiser in the Federal service, who has been the promoter and Secretary of the organization, could not be reached yesterday, but it was said that the importing interests failed to support the association.

The association was formed in 1904 to weld into a compact organization the importers of the United States in order to protect the trade against unjust customs exactions.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with last week's statement:

	Jan. 1, 1906.	Decrease.	Increase.
Loans	$179,506,000	$874,000	.....
Circulation	7,199,000	81,000	.....
Individual deposits	144,530,000	.....	$366,000
Due to banks	61,937,000	1,059,000	.....
U. S. deposits	1,396,000	.....	.....
Due from ag'ts	26,884,000	301,000	.....
Exchanges	15,112,000	.....	452,000
Due from others	21,247,000	855,000	.....
Five p. c. fund	367,000	.....	.....
Legal tenders	6,588,000	9,000	.....
Specie	15,898,000	59,000	.....
Reserve excess	2,085,143	69,571	.....
N. Y. excess	5,433,143	302,571	.....

The following changes in the make-up of Boston firms in effect to-day are announced:

Lee Higginson & Co., bankers, H. K. White retired.

Paine, Webber & Co., bankers, C. H. Paine retired, Thomas Dee admitted.

W. O. Gay & Co., note-brokers, Francis Gay admitted.

CHRONICLE OF PROSPERITY

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, in his report recently published, says: "Wealth production on the farms of the United States in 1905 reached the highest amount ever attained in this or any other country—$6,415,000,000."

From all sections of the country come reports of continued prosperity in every industry and field. 1905 has been a successful year for America, and 1906 promises to equal it.

THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REVIEW

(Tenth Edition)

THE NEW YORK TIMES

will reflect this golden era of prosperity. It will exceed in scope and interest all previous editions.

JANUARY 7TH, 1906

THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REVIEW of THE NEW YORK TIMES will contain articles by leaders in the financial and commercial world on topics of present day importance. A partial list of contents follows:

Our Future Trade with the Far East

An American View
JAMES J. HILL.

Asiatic Views
EDWARD MILLER,
W. H. THOMPSON.

Philippine Railroads
Col. C. R. EDWARDS, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs in the War Department.

Far Eastern Trade
JOHN FOORD, Secretary American Asiatic Association.

Government Finance
FRANK A. VANDERLIP, Vice President National City Bank.

Railroad Outlook and Rate Legislation
Representative CHAS. E. TOWNSEND, author of the Rate Bill.
B. D. CALDWELL, Vice President D., L. & W.R.R. Co.
S. M. FELTON, President Chicago & Alton R. R. Co.

New York Trust Companies
CLARK WILLIAMS, President Columbia Trust Co.

Savings Banks in 1905
JOHN J. PULLEYN, Controller of Emigrant Ind. Savings Bank.

Mercantile Year
JAMES VAN RAALTE

Year in Steel Trade
J. C. BAYLES, Ph. D.

New York's Banking Year
A. B. HEPBURN, President Chase Nat'l Bank.

Year in Cotton
THEODORE PRICE.

Year in Metals
FREDERICK HOBART, Associate Editor Engineering and Mining Journal.

Grain Trade
A. I. VALENTINE, Armour Grain Co.

Coal Production
FRED'K E. SAWARD

Copper Production
J. PARKE CHANNING, Pres. Tennessee Copper Co.

New Banks of 1905
J. L. BLAUSS

Year in Real Estate
H. W. DESMOND.

Canadian Trade
HONORE GERVAIS.

Record Year in Foreign Trade
O. P. AUSTIN, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics in Department of Commerce and Labor.

International Balance Sheet.
MAURICE L. MUHLEMAN, Ex-Deputy Assistant U. S. Treas'r.

Foreign Exchange Market.
JOHN GARDIN, Manager Foreign Ex. Dept. Nat. City Bank.

THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REVIEW will have a wide circulation among bankers, brokers, banks and trust companies, and financiers and investors in general. It is preserved and referred to throughout the year. An advertisement in it has permanent value. Banking houses desiring national publicity will find no better means of obtaining it than through an advertisement in THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REVIEW.

The rate for advertising is $1.00 per agate line. Minimum space, five lines. There are fourteen agate lines to the inch.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

RECORD YEAR FOR LUXURIES.

Foreign Merchandise Imported Here in 1905 Amounted to $823,273,192.

The Treasury authorities will this week get detailed reports which will show that never in the history of the Port of New York were the importations of luxuries so heavy as in 1905. The imports of foreign merchandise at New York during 1905 were valued at $823,273,192, while the duties collected amounted to $183,762,315. A representative of the Custom House pointed out yesterday that the most significant feature connected with the enormous entries at New York was the growing tendency to purchase luxuries abroad, while giving preference to domestic productions of everyday utility.

Besides imported precious stones and automobiles, for which over $40,000,000 was paid here last year, the records disclose heavy purchases of Swiss embroideries, Japanese and Continental silks, jewelry, and paintings. The year 1905 witnessed the transfer to this country of many valuable and costly pictures, and nearly all of these entered at the New York Custom House. They included works of art intended for public and private collections, as well as for sale. The value of this line of imports footed up several millions of dollars.

Last year's entries of fine embroideries from the St. Gall district amounted to at least $12,000,000, while other imports of expensive textiles show large increases. New Yorkers were liberal patrons of the Dresden, Limoges, and other European potteries.

Cigar entries at the Custom House for 1905 were valued at $3,000,000, while drugs, chemicals, and kindred lines possessed a value of nearly $70,000,000. Something like $73,000,000 worth of champagnes, wines, liquors, and other beverages found their way here.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Bar silver steady at 30 1-16d. per ounce.

Money 4 @ 4½ per cent.

Discount rates—Short bills 4 per cent.; three months' bills 3 15-16 @ 4 per cent.

Gold bars 77s. 10 7-8d. American eagles 76s. 5 7-8d.

Money 3¾ per cent.

Discount rates—Short bills 3¾ per cent.; three months' bills @ 3¾ per cent.

NEW HAVEN ROAD ACCUSED.

Transportation Company Charges Unfair Discrimination.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—Discrimination on the part of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad is charged in a petition filed with the Railroad Commissioners today by the Enterprise Transportation Company.

The petition recites that unnecessary annoyance and delay have been caused the public by the refusal of the railroad company to accept and honor baggage checks issued by the transportation company and to allow the porters of the petitioning company to get baggage upon its arrival in Fall River; that the railroad company has established a fare of $2 for passengers between New York and Boston via the Old Colony Steamboat Company's line, and a fare of $1.50 between New York and Fall River, making the fare between Fall River and Boston via the Old Colony Steamboat Company 50 cents, while the fare charged via the Enterprise Transportation Company between Fall River and Boston is $1.50.

The petitioner considers this unfair and unreasonable and a prima facie evidence of discrimination. The company asks the Commissioners to compel the railroad company to honor the baggage checks of the transportation company and to recommend that the fare between Fall River and Boston be reduced to 50 cents, or as much below $1.20 as they may deem advisable.

WAGES RAISED FOR 50,000.

$1,500,000 Added to the Pay Rolls at Sixty-two Woolen Mills.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—With the beginning of the new year a new scale of wages was inaugurated in nearly every woolen manufacturing centre in New England to-day, involving an annual icrease in payrolls of approximately $1,500,000.

About 50,000 mill operatives in sixty-two plants participated in the increase, at from 6 to 10 per cent. In a majority of cases the increase was voluntary, although demands had been made at a number of mills.

BAD IMPORTED FOODS.

Some Outrageously Adulterated, Kansas Experts Found.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Jan. 1.—"Of twenty manufactured food specimens sent to J. T. Willar of the chemical department of the State Agricultural College and Prof. H. S. Bailey of the Kansas State University for analysis, one-half were found to contain preservatives, adulterations, and coloring matters," said Dr. S. J. Crumbine, Secretary of the State Board of Health, to-day.

The articles were purchased in open market. In the lot were several kinds of imported food. Dr. Crumbine said some of the imported foods were outrageously adulterated.

TARIFF LEAGUE TO MEET.

Running a Campaign to Kill Philippine Free Trade Bill.

The annual meeting of the American Protective Tariff League will be held at the National Headquarters of the organization in this city on Jan. 9. The meeting is considered of unusual importance owing to the fact that the league has placed itself in opposition to President Roosevelt on the question of free trade with the Philippines.

The Philippine Tariff bill is now before the House of Representatives, and the Tariff League has already taken steps to fight the measure. An officer of the league gave it as his opinion that even if the measure passed the House the Senate could be relied upon to strangle it.

Boston Elevated's Gift to Employes.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—The old Board of Directors was re-elected at the annual meeting of the Boston Elevated Railway Company which was held here to-day. The annual report of the company showed the gross earnings to be $12,689,676. Announcement was made of the distribution of about $80,000 as a New Year's gift to about four thousand men employed in the company's car service. Each employe who has been in the service six months or longer, and possessed a satisfactory record, received $15 in gold.

PRINCE LOUIS TAKEN IN BY CANADA HUNT CLUB

He Qualified by Two Days in the Famous Canaan Woods.

BUT THE MOOSE ESCAPED HIM

Scared Away by Indian Guide When He Was Ready to Shoot—May Go Back.

Special to The New York Times.

HAVELOCK, N. B., Jan. 1.—It was learned here yesterday that Harry V. Radford, Secretary of the Canadian Camp of New York, had received a letter from Prince Louis of Battenberg accepting full membership in the organization. It is understood here that one of the requirements of membership is that applicants must be sportsmen who have hunted, fished, and camped in Canada.

John Moloney, the Indian guide who piloted Prince Louis and his party through the woods and over the barrens around the head of Fork Stream and the Lake Stream lakes, commented on the news thus:

"Prince heap big man; heap good chum; no shoot anything."

The Prince said upon leaving that he intended to return another year, and remain in the woods for a month.

Prince Louis, it seems, before leaving England with his squadron for the visit to Canada and the United States, had had a talk with Admiral Lord Charles Beresford. Lord Charles, while a junior officer in 1874, on the Bellerophon, visited Halifax. While there he learned from some of the officers of the garrison that there was a little-known but fine hunting ground for moose and caribou in Queens County, N. B. He visited it for a week, and was so pleased with the result that he has never forgotten it. He advised the Prince not to neglect an opportunity to visit the Canaan Woods.

Prince Louis one fine day arrived at Petitcodiac with Capt. Mark Kerr of the Drake and two marines, in a private car placed at his disposal by the Intercolonial Railroad. The Prince dodged the E. P. and H. Railroad, and got Ned Simpson, landlord of the Mansard House, at Petitcodiac, to drive him over the ten miles of highway to this place.

Prince Louis and Capt Kerr proceeded about their hunting arrangements in the most democratic manner. They drove up to Game Warden Sam McDonald's here and asked for licenses, paying for them with a draft which read:

London, Oct. 4, 1905.

Messrs. Coutts & Co., 440 Strand:

Pay to Francis J. Sweeny or order the sum of £20 8s. MARK KERR.

As soon as Francis J. Sweeney, Surveyor General of New Brunswick, heard that the Game Warden had accepted pay for the licenses, he wrote to him as follows:

I am inclosing you complimentary licenses for his Highness Prince Louis of Battenberg, and Capt. Kerr. Kindly present my compliments, and ask them to accept the same on behalf of the Province of New Brunswick, which is thus honored in presenting them, through its humble but faithful servant.

F. J. SWEENY, Surveyor General.

After leaving this village the party, with John Moloney, the Indian guide, drove to Cy Kierstead's, some fourteen or fifteen miles further, where they had lunch. This is the real starting point for the woods, which abound in big game, including, besides moose and caribou, deer, bear, and an occasional lone wolf. From this point they drove over a rough lumber road to the Alfred West Company's lumber camp on the Hardwood Ridge, in the heart of one of the most beautiful sections of the entire forest.

John Moloney, although bearing the reputation of one of the best moose callers in the Province, is not by any means the stoical aborigine of tradition and story book. He took a great fancy to Prince Louis, and by the end of the first day had established himself on terms of the most friendly intimacy. The Prince was plainly amused.

"Now, John," said the Prince upon leaving the camp in the early morning, after a good night's sleep, "we expect to see moose before night."

"Heap moose," replied the Indian, pointing to fresh traces in the soft moss. "Injun find moose; you shoot 'em."

After a short half hour's walk the party suddenly came upon a huge bull with spreading antlers gliding through a cluster of young birches. Prince Louis and the Indian spied him at the same instant. The moose was still unconscious of their presence, and the Prince started to raise his rifle. At this point Moloney called out:

"Shoot, Cap, shoot! Come on, now!"

The moose gave one loud snort and was away before the Prince could take him, and that was the nearest he came getting a shot in the two days he remained in the woods.

The marines had been left at the camp and were sleeping when the party returned that night. Moloney had a firm grip on the Prince's arm, and when they entered the camp he called out:

"Wake up, fellers, your chum's come back. Me and him both here."

The marines were so indignant at Moloney's familiarity that they wouldn't take any notice of him after that. As for Prince Louis, he shook with laughter at the mere mention of Moloney.

At the end of the second day the Prince left the woods, taking the long road back to Petitcodiac, in the night, with Ned Simpson as his driver.

Capt. Kerr remained several days longer, with the marines as company. Capt. Kerr had better luck than the Prince, shooting one moose.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Cash Store Company, Rutland, Vt.; A. W. Gorton, domestics, notions, laces, and hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. E. Stewart, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Spalding.

Ettlinger, M., Providence, R. I.; clothing; Hotel York.

Farmon, S., Waterbury, Conn.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

"Filene's," Boston, Mass.; Miss A. Enwright, suits; Hotel Breslin.

Garland, T. W., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss M. Gratjonn, cloaks and suits; W. Mutie, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

Horne, Joseph, Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. E. Green, carpets; Mrs. J. C. Nichols, millinery; 320 Church Street.

Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; T. Flynn, cloaks and suits; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Navarre.

Hamburger, A., & Sons, Los Angeles, Cal.; W. C. Hefflefinger, hosiery and gloves; 487 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Hexter & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; S. M. Hexter, tailors' trimmings; Hoffman House.

Joseph Brothers & Davidson, Quincy, Ill.; E. Davidson, millinery; 657 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Klein, S., Chicago, Ill.; M. Klein, dry goods; 406 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; E. S. Pendleton, dry goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Newman, D., & Son, Wilmington, N. C.; M. Newman, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Powers & Little, Knoxville, Tenn.; H. H. Powers, cloths; Hotel Imperial.

Powers Mercantile Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. A. Benton, furniture; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Woodward.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. H. Rauh, ginghams; 57 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Rothschild Brothers, Ticonderoga, N. Y.; I. Rothschild, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.

Siegel Clothing Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; J. H. Siegel, furnishing goods, 840 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Strauss, Levi, & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; W. G. McCarthy, furnishing goods and manufacturing department, 196 West Broadway; Hotel York.

Summerfield, J., & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; J. Summerfield, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Schwartz Brothers & Co., New Orleans, La.; S. Schwartz, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Stearns, S. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. L. Barnard, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Sisson Brothers & Welden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; B. F. Welden, laces and trimmings; Hotel Imperial.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Straus, B. J., & Somish, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Somish, notions and fancy goods, 637 Broadway; Hotel Woodward.

Ullman, William, & Sons, Selma, Ala.; Miss Hubbell, millinery, 532 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Weinstock, Lubin & Co., Sacramento, Cal.; S. W. McKim, linens and laces, 395 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Wile, Brickner & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; H. Wile, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Winning-Blair Millinery Company, Kansas City, Mo.; D. H. Blair, millinery; G. M. Barnes, hats; Hotel Wellington.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; C. F. Sisson, Jr., furnishing goods and jewelry; Grand Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. Barschkils, silks; 488 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Rothschild Building, 43 Leonard St., Headquarters for buyers.—Adv.

To Stockholders of National Lead Co.

The National Lead Company, pursuant to resolutions of its Board of Directors, hereby offers to those who shall be its stockholders of record, as shown by its books at 3 p. m. on the 10th day of January, 1906, the option to subscribe for thirty thousand (30,000) shares of one hundred dollars ($100) each ($3,000,000) of the seven per cent. (7%) Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, being a part of the increased capital stock authorized by the Company's amended Certificate of Incorporation.

Said Stockholders of record will be entitled to subscribe at par for one (1) share of said increased Preferred Capital Stock for each ten (10) shares of their said holdings of the present outstanding Capital Stock, either Common or Preferred, of this Company.

Certificates evidencing stockholders' rights to subscribe will be mailed to them as soon as practicable after the closing of the stock books at 3 p. m. on the 10th day of January, 1906, together with a circular more fully describing the form of subscription, the right to which will expire at 3 p. m., January 25, 1906. Payment in full at par for said stock must be made to this Company at its said New York Office on or before the 31st day of January, 1906. Failure to make such payment in full within the time above limited will have the effect of terminating the said option as to any and all stockholders or their assigns who fail to make such payment. Any stock not subscribed or paid for in accordance with the terms hereof will be disposed of as the Directors may determine. Upon receipt of such payment this company will issue its certificates of preferred stock in their present form exchangeable for certificates of preferred stock in an amended form now being engraved, when the same shall have been completed and ready for delivery. This amended form of certificate of stock will contain an agreement by the Company not to redeem any of its preferred stock prior to January 1, 1910. To ascertain the stockholders entitled to make this subscription the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock p. m. on January 10, 1906, and reopened at 10 o'clock a. m. on January 15, 1906.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY
By A. A. COLE, President.
100 William St.,
New York, December 28, 1905.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET.
WEDNESDAY, JAN'Y 3D.,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

$25,000 Lake Shore & Mich. So. Ry. 1st 3½ p. c. Reg. Bds., 1997.
$15,000 N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River R. R., (Lake Shore Coll. Trust,) 3½ p. c. Reg. Bds., 1998.
$25,000 Lake Erie & Western R. R. 1st 5s, 1937.
$4,000 Erie Ry. 1st Constd. 7s, 1920.
$10,000 Ches. & Ohio Ry. 1st Constd. 5s, Reg. Bds., 1939.
$10,000 Ches. & Ohio Ry. Genl. Mtge. 4½ p. c. Reg. Bds., 1992.
$14,000 Evansville & In. R. R. 1st 6s, Guar. Bds., 1924.
$10,000 Brooklyn City R. R. 1st Constd. 5s, 1916-1941.
$5,000 Washington Water Power Co., (Spokane,) 1st 5s, 1929.
$15,000 Kings County Elec. Light & Power Co. Purchase Money 6s, 1997.
$7,000 Illinois Steel Co. (U. S. Steel Corp.) 5 p. c. Deb., 1910.
$15,000 Low Moor Iron Co. of Va. 1st 6s, 1924.
$2,000 Shelton Co. of Conn. 1st 6s, 1909.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
$50,000 City of New York Rapid Transit 3½% stock, 1952, Tax Exempt.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$5,000 Richmond Ry. & Light Co. 1st 4s.
$10,000 Madison River Power Co. 5s, Guar. by Butte Elec. Co.
2 shs. Coal & Iron Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Mount Vernon Trust Co.
25 shs. Consolidated Natl. Bank.
$5,000 Tenn. Coal & Iron Co. (Tenn. Div.) 6s.
200 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
$1,000 Del. & Hudson Co. (Penn. Div.) 7 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$2,000 Del., Lack. & Western R. R. 7s of 1907.
15 shs. West Side Bank.
5 shs. First National Bank.
30 shs. Hanover National Bank.
50 shs. U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.
10 shs. Equitable Trust Co.
$5,000 Middletown (Pa.) Gas Light Co. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1927.
10 shs. Ossining Natl. Bank, Ossining, N. Y.
10 shs. Mount Vernon Trust Co.
5 shs. United National Bank.
10 shs. U. S. Mtge. & Trust Co.
25 shs. American Bank Note Co.
5 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
25 shs. Mortgage Bond Co.
20 shs. First National Bank.
200 shs. The W. H. Rowe & Son Co. 8 p. c. Cum. Pfd., (Hypd.)
695 shs. W. H. Rowe & Son, Inc. (Hypd.)
$3,000 Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Ry. Constd. Mtge. 4½ p. c. Bds.
30 shs. Westchester & Bronx Title & Mtg. Guar. Co.
26 shs. Lawyers Title Ins. & Trust Co.
22 shs. National Park Bank.
25 shs. First National Bank.
$2,000 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. 4 p. c. Bds.
200 shs. Pullman Co.
20 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Lawyers Title Ins. & Trust Co.
25 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
20,000 shs. Ground Hog Tunnel & Mining Co.
$500 Banker Mining & Milling 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1907.
$5,000 Berwick, Pa., 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. gold Bds., 1920.
40 shs. Natl. City Bank.
100 shs. Union Exchange Bank.
200 shs. Submarine Signal Co.
100 shs. American Surety Co.

Anthracite Coal Lands

The attention of investors is called to the public sale of a tract of about 10,000 acres of land, underlaid with anthracite coal, in Schuylkill County, near Pottsville, known as

THE BROAD MOUNTAIN COAL LANDS.

Sale will take place in Pottsville on Saturday, January 6th, 1906, at 10 A.M.

C. H. N. BORIE,
251 S. 4th St., Philadelphia.

California Safe Deposit and Trust Company
SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA

OFFICERS:
DAVID F. WALKER.....President
J. DALZELL BROWN..V. Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
W. J. BARTNETT.....Vice President

January Investments

$250,000 Pennsylvania R. R. Co. Convertible 3½s, due 1915.

$250,000 Pennsylvania R. R. Co. 3½s, due 1942. Yield 3.83%.

$100,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. So. West. 3½s, due 1925. Yield 4.10%.

$100,000 Vandalia R. R. Co. Con. 4s, due 1955. Yield 3.83%.

$250,000 International & Gt. North. R.R.Co. First 6s, due 1919. Yield 4.10%.

$40,000 St. Joseph & Grand Island Ry. Co. First 4s, due 1947. Yield 4.30%.

$40,000 Peoria & Eastern Ry. Co. Con. 4s, due 1940. Yield 3.98%.

$30,000 Rome, Watertown & Og. R.R.Co. Con. 5s, due 1922. Yield 3.60%.

$125,000 Central R. R. Co. New Jersey Gen. 5s, due 1937. Yield 3.67%.

500 Shares Illinois Central R. R. Co. Leased Line 4% Guar. Stock.

$250,000 Atchison, Topeka & S. Fe Ry. Co. Convertible 4s, due 1955.

$150,000 Southern Pacific R. R. Co. Ref. 4s, due 1955. Yield 4.15%.

$300,000 Chicago & West. Indiana R. R.Co. Con. 4s, due 1952. Yield 4.00%.

$100,000 Washington (D. C.) Terminal Co. First 3½s, due 1945. Yield 3.62%.

$45,000 Evansville & Terre Haute R.R.Co. First 6s, due 1921. Yield 4.06%.

$25,000 Iowa Central R. R. Co. First 5s, due 1938. Yield 4.13%.

$25,000 Illinois Central R. R. Co. First 4s, due 1951. Yield 3.53%.

$50,000 Paterson Extension R. R. Co. First 6s, due 1910. Yield 3.95%.

$60,000 United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co. First 4s, due 1944. Yield 3.37%.

300 Shares Sixth Ave. R. R. Co. 7% Stock, Second Ave. R. R. Co. 9% Stock Guar. by Metropolitan St. Ry. Co.

The above and other attractive bonds and guaranteed stocks constantly on hand.

CIRCULAR GIVING PARTICULARS AND PRICES SENT ON REQUEST.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,
BANKERS,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
27 William St., Cor. Exchange Place,
CHICAGO NEW YORK BOSTON

Why
ANACONDA
is rising
is told in the
Boston News Bureau
as nowhere else.

If you believe the fictions of "Frenzied Finance" you don't want the Boston News Bureau; if you have been familiar with its news presentations on

AMALGAMATED
and on
U. S. STEEL

from their beginnings, you must know the Boston News Bureau has a record on which it can stand.

Start 1906 as a regular subscriber and investment reader and it will keep you posted on

COPPER and STEEL

and you may learn what is under Anaconda that may make it the feature of the copper world in 1906.

No business man or investor should be without the Boston News Bureau, which for eighteen years has printed matter invaluable to financial interests that can be had in no other publication. It aims to be a complete, condensed financial daily record for busy men of affairs.

Price $12 per annum, $1 per month.

C. W. BARRON, Publisher,
Exchange Place, Boston

City of New York 3½ Per Cent
Tax Exempt Interchangeable
Gold Bonds
Due November, 1954 Interest payable May and November

Bonds may be had in coupon or registered form and are interchangeable

Price to Yield 3.50 Per Cent

William Salomon & Co.
25 Broad Street, New York
205 La Salle Street, Chicago

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.
To the Holders of the Municipal Gas Company Bonds:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has arranged with the Municipal Gas Company of Albany, New York, to meet the payment of the principal, and all unpaid interest to maturity, on the bonds of said Company, which mature and are payable at the office of said Company in said city January 1st, 1906. Holders are requested to present the same at maturity to the undersigned at its Banking House, No. 60 State Street, in the City of Albany. Registered bonds must be accompanied with the usual transfer and power of attorney.

Dated Albany, N. Y., December 28, 1905.
THE NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK OF ALBANY.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, Vice President.

6% GUARANTEED PREFERRED SHARES

New York Realty Owners Co. shares, sold at $100 each in amounts $100 to $10,000, pay 3% semi-annually from date of issue. Business established ten years. Ten thousand checks paid for profits, with increased surplus, show results. Particulars on request.

New York Realty Owners Co.,
489 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BRICK, STAYBOLT IRON SWITCH TIES, CARBORUNDUM WHEELS AND POWDER, EMERY WHEEL DRESSERS, WRENCH JAWS, AMBULANCE, FILING CASES, OFFICE CHAIRS, BAND INSTRUMENTS, ETC.—Office Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C., December 23, 1905.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 A. M., January 11, 1906, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing the above-mentioned articles. Blanks and full information may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agents, 24 State Street, New York City; Custom House, New Orleans, La.; 36 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal., and 410 Chamber of Commerce Building, Tacoma, Wash.; also from Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Lakes, Chicago; Depot Quartermaster, St. Louis; Depot Quartermaster, Jeffersonville, Ind.; Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Gulf, Atlanta, Ga., and the Commercial Club, Mobile, Ala.—D. W. Ross, General Purchasing Officer.

WEST POINT, N. Y., JANUARY 2, 1906.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon February 1st, 1906, for erection of Power House as per drawings and specifications on file in this office. The U. S. reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Forms and specifications furnished upon application. Address Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company

55 CEDAR STREET. NEW YORK. 73D ST. & BROADWAY.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS, $6,000,000

STATEMENT OF CONDITION DECEMBER 30, 1905.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
New York City Bonds	$2,018,753.32	Capital	$2,000,000.00
Other Stocks and Bonds	7,870,554.73	Surplus	4,000,000.00
Loans, Demand and Time	13,204,989.49	Undivided Profits	549,889.46
Cash on Hand	2,455,806.23	Dividend December 30, 1905	240,000.00
Cash in Bank	4,110,811.44	Reserve for Taxes	33,250.00
Foreign Exchange	500,107.28	Deposits	25,138,798.74
Bills Purchased	187,908.90	Certified Checks	265,834.64
Mortgages	10,628,120.24	Mortgage Trust Bonds	9,000,000.00
Accrued Interest Receivable	367,601.28	Accrued Interest Payable	125,889.07
Total	$41,353,661.01	Total	$41,353,661.91

OFFICERS:
GEORGE M. CUMMING, President.
LUTHER KOUNTZE, Vice President — CARL G. RASMUS, Treasurer
EBEN B. THOMAS, Vice President — WILLIAM C. IVISON, Assistant Treasurer
JOHN W. PLATTEN, Vice President — ALEX. PHILLIPS, Manager Foreign Dept.
CALVERT BREWER, Secretary — H. L. SERVOSS, Mgr. West End Office

DIRECTORS:
GEORGE W. YOUNG, Chairman.

C. Ledyard Blair	C. C. Cuyler	Charles R. Henderson	Mortimer L. Schiff
William B. Bolton	Charles D. Dickey	Gustav E. Kissel	Valentine P. Snyder
Dumont Clarke	William P. Dixon	Luther Kountze	Eben B. Thomas
C. A. Coffin	Robert A. Granniss	William B. Leeds	James Timpson
George A. Cox	G. G. Haven, Jr.	Clarence H. Mackay	Arthur Turnbull
George M. Cumming	Charles M. Hayes	Robert Olyphant	Cornelius Vanderbilt

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
26 BROAD STREET.
Capital, $3,000.000. Surplus and Profits, $10,111,392.00.

OFFICERS.
OTTO T. BANNARD, President.
WILLARD V. KING, ALEX. S. WEBB, Jr., } Vice Presidents. MORTIMER N. BUCKNER, Treasurer.
HENRY E. AHEARN, Secretary. FREDERICK J. HORNE, Asst. Secretary.
HERBERT W. MORSE, 2d Asst. Secretary

TRUSTEES.
Charles S. Fairchild, Chairman.

Otto T. Bannard,	Chas. W. Harkness,	Woodbury Langdon,	E. Parmalee Prentice,
S. Reading Bertron,	James J. Hill,	John A. McCall,	Edmund D. Randolph,
James A. Blair,	F. N. Hoffstot,	Gordon Macdonald,	Norman B. Ream,
Robert W. deForest,	Arthur Curtiss James,	John J. Mitchell,	B. Aymar Sands,
John B. Dennis,	Frederic B. Jennings,	James Parmelee,	John W. Sterling,
Marshall Field,	Walter Jennings,	John S. Phipps,	James Stillman,
Elbert H. Gary,	Willard V. King,	George W. Perkins,	Myles Tierney,
		P. A. Valentine.	

STATEMENT OF DECEMBER 31, 1905.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash	$4,677,078.22	Capital stock	$3,000,000.00
Loans on collateral	31,679,861.48	*Surplus and undivided profits	10,111,382.00
Bills purchased	1,581,485.66	Deposits	42,133,726.60
Stocks and bonds, market value	13,736,756.95	Interest payable	52,402.48
Bonds and mortgages	3,075,700.00		
Real Estate	63,000.00		
Interest receivable	597,648.00		
	$55,297,755.97		$55,297,521.16

*Net earnings for 1905 were $1,206,757.97, from which dividends were paid of $600,000.

The Trust Company of America
135 BROADWAY BRANCH, 36 WALL ST.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $11,800,000

PRESIDENT
OAKLEIGH THORNE
HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN D. CRIMMINS

WILLIAM H. LEUPP	1st Vice-Pr't	HEMAN DOWD	2nd Vice-Pr't
H. B. FONDA	Treasurer	RAYMOND J. CHATRY	Secretary
FRANK L. HILTON	Asst. Sec'y	ALBERT L. BANISTER	Asst. Sec'y
CARLETON BUNCE	Asst. Sec'y	W. J. ECK	Asst. Sec'y
JOHN G. BOSTON	Solicitor	FRANK W. BLACK	Auditor

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS

Guaranty Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING
Capital, $2,000,000 | Surplus, $5,500,000

INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS AND ON CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

OFFICERS:
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.
OSCAR L. GUBELMAN, Vice-President. ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL, Vice-President.
MAX MAY, Manager Foreign Department. WM. C. EDWARDS, Treasurer.
E. C. HEBBARD, Secretary. F. C. HARRIMAN, Assistant Treasurer.
R. C. NEWTON, Trust Officer.

Issues Travelers' Letters of Credit and Foreign Drafts.

American Bank Note Co.,
United Bank Note Corporation,
Stocks, Rights and Scrip
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
HALLOWELL & HENRY,
52 Beaver Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

IMMENSE PROFITS IN
ZINC MINING

The "Joplin District" has produced over $13,000,000 worth of zinc and lead during the past year. No form of mining in America pays as large profits on the amount invested. 1906 will surpass all previous records, both in production and profits.

We can furnish investments in mines, leases and fees yielding from 20% to 50% per annum on the investment, or obtain liberal interests in proven prospects for money furnished for development. Parties furnishing $16,000 now to sink shaft and build mill on a proven mine can obtain a two-thirds interest. Mine will clear about $1,000 a week, and can be opened up in six months.

THE LYON INVESTMENT CO.,
Joplin, Missouri.

MORTGAGE INVESTING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that this Company has gone into voluntary dissolution pursuant to Section 57 of the Stock Corporation Law of the State of New York. Any persons having any claims against said Company are requested to forthwith send the same to this Company, care of Merrill & Rogers, Attorneys, 31 Nassau St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated Dec. 18th, 1905.
E. CLIFFORD POTTER, President.

WE ANNOUNCE WITH REGRET THE RETIREMENT from this Corporation of Mr. J. HENRY LANE, his resignation as President and Director taking effect on December 31st, 1905. J. H. LANE & CO.

The Security Audit Company
128 Broadway, New York.
AUDITS INVESTIGATIONS APPRAISALS.

JAMES PARK & CO.,
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS,
52 BROADWAY AND AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Office of the Treasurer, 52 Wall St., New York, December 29th, 1905.—Notice is hereby given that enough of the SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879 of this company, both SIX and FIVE PER CENT., will be drawn by lot on Wednesday, January 31st, 1906, at the rate of 105 and accrued interest, to absorb the sum of $144,719.94 deposited in the sinking fund of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee, and interest will cease to accrue upon the bonds so drawn on and after January 31st, 1906, upon publication of the numbers designating the drawn bonds, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage securing the same. S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW YORK, January 1, 1906.
We desire to announce that Mr. MAX R. ENGEL retires from our firm on this date.
Messrs. B. H. HOMAN and N. WEISS are on this date admitted to partnership in our firm.
STIEBEL, HERNSHEIM & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
25 Broad Street.

OFFICE OF HOWARD LAPSLEY & CO.,
Bankers & Brokers,
15 Broad Street.
New York, Jan'y 1st, 1906.
Mr. Townsend Lawrence withdraws and Messrs. Frank P. Hoiran and John W. Lapsley become members of our firm on this date.
HOWARD LAPSLEY & CO.

112 SOUTH 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Jan. 1st, 1906.
We beg to announce that Mr. GEORGE C. BARBER, 3rd, has this day been admitted to membership in our firm.
ROSS, MORGAN & CO.,
Brokers.

New York, January 2d, 1906.
We beg to announce that Mr. WALDO S. REED is this day admitted to partnership in our firm.
EDWARD SWEET & CO.

New York, January 1, 1906.
Mr. Fred M. Stein has this day become a member of our firm.
SIMON BORG & COMPANY.

MR. R. E. GOWEN OF PHILADELPHIA, A member of the N. Y. Stock Exchange, is admitted as a partner in our firm from this date. We have opened a branch office in Philadelphia in the Bullitt Building with Mr. GOWEN as resident manager. ARNOLD LEO & CO.

New York, January 1st, 1906.
The firm of JOHNSON & BEMIS is this day dissolved by mutual consent; and the business of the Merchants' Print Works will not be continued. SETH WALLINGTON JOHNSON.
CHARLES E. BEMIS.

New York, January 1st, 1906.
We beg to announce that Mr. Richard Schuster, son of our former partner, the late Mr. Ignatz Schuster, becomes a member of our firm from this date.
SPEYER & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of Kinnicutt & Potter has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding contract obligations will be liquidated by Gustav E. Kissel and G. Hermann Kinnicut, or either of them, at their office, No. 1 Nassau Street, New York City.
January 2nd, 1906.

Telephone 8368 Cort. 1 Nassau St., cor. Wall.
The undersigned beg to announce that they have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of **Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co.,** to conduct a general banking business at the offices heretofore occupied by Kinnicutt & Potter, at No. 1 Nassau Street.
Gustav E. Kissel, former Special Partner of Kinnicutt & Potter.
G. Hermann Kinnicut, Member New York Stock Exchange.
January 2nd, 1906.

Dec. 31st, 1905.
The firm of LINCOLN, CASWELL & CO. has this day expired by limitation.
EZRA LINCOLN.
WILLIAM W. CASWELL.
PHILIP CURTIS.

January 1st, 1906.
The firm of LINCOLN, CASWELL & CO., having expired by limitation December 31st, 1905, the bond and investment business will be continued by LINCOLN & COMPANY at the offices heretofore occupied by Lincoln, Caswell & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York City.
Mr. EZRA LINCOLN will have with him Messrs. FRANK D. POTTER and FRANK CODNEN, formerly of the Bond Department of Lincoln, Caswell & Co.
LINCOLN & CO.

January 1st, 1906.
Referring to the above notice of dissolution, the undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm name of CASWELL, CURTIS & CO., for the transaction of the stock and bond commission business, with offices at No. 25 Broad Street.
WILLIAM W. CASWELL,
PHILIP CURTIS,
JOSEPH S. DOWNS.
Branch No. 315 Madison Avenue.

TILGHMAN, ROWLAND & CO.,
40 Wall Street,
New York, Dec. 30th, 1905.
The firm of TILGHMAN, ROWLAND & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
F. B. TILGHMAN,
GEORGE ROWLAND,
J. T. GRANGER.
No. 40 Wall Street, N. Y.,
January 1st, 1906.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of CARTER, WILDER & CO., for the purpose of transacting a commission business in Stocks and Bonds.
Sidell Tilghman, Edwin M. Carter,
Frederick B. Tilghman, George H. Wilder,
Emos Wilder, Member N. Y. Stk. Ex.
Special Partners, John T. Granger,
John Singles.

MR. CHARLES E. BALL
and
MR. LOUIS E. WHICHER,
Member of the New York Stock Exchange,
have this day formed a copartnership to engage in a general Banking and Brokerage Business under the firm name of
BALL & WHICHER,
with offices at 111 Broadway and 111 5th Av., N. Y. City.
Mr. George A. Helme, Special Partner.
Jan. 2, 1906.

PRIMROSE & BRAUN.
The limited partnership heretofore conducted at 58 New Street, Manhattan, New York City, by JOHN S. PRIMROSE and ARTHUR BRAUN, as general partners, and RICHARD HERZFELD, as special partner, under the firm name of PRIMROSE & BRAUN, has this day expired by limitation. JOHN S. PRIMROSE and ARTHUR BRAUN will hereafter carry on a general stock brokerage business under the name of PRIMROSE & BRAUN, at the same address.
JOHN S. PRIMROSE,
ARTHUR BRAUN.
Dated January 2d, 1906.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of LADD & COFFIN expired by limitation on December 31st, 1905.
JOHN B. LADD,
STURGIS COFFIN,
BENJAMIN I. MOTT.
The undersigned, having formed a copartnership under the firm name of LADD & COFFIN, will continue the business at No. 24 Barclay Street, assuming and liquidating the debts of the old firm.
JOHN B. LADD,
BENJAMIN I. MOTT.
New York, January 2d, 1906.

Office of
LAWRENCE TURNURE & CO.,
50 Wall Street,
New York, December 30, 1905.
We regret to announce that Mr. J. M. ANDREINI, who has been associated with us and our predecessors, Messrs. MOSES TAYLOR & CO., for the past thirty-three years, desiring to give up active business, retires from our firm, and his interest therein ceases at this date.
We have conferred our power of attorney upon Mr. EDWARD F. McMANUS and Mr. CLARENCE BERRY, who will individually sign for us, "per procuration."
LAWRENCE TURNURE & CO.

44 Pine Street,
New York City, December 30th, 1905.
THE FIRM OF ALLEN, SAND & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Mr. E. HUNT ALLEN, Jr., is authorized to sign in liquidation. Address 7 Wall Street.
E. HUNT ALLEN, Jr.,
Member of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
MAX L. SAND.
PHILIP MARQUAND.

New York, Jan. 2, 1906.
Mr. ISAAC FRIEDENHEIT has this day entered into copartnership with us to continue the business of Bankers and Brokers in stocks and bonds now carried on by us at 24 Broad Street. The name of the new firm will be
KRAUS BROS. & CO.
(Signed) KRAUS BROS.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership between the undersigned, heretofore existing, with offices at 45 Wall Street, terminated by limitation on December 31st, 1905.
W. H. FLAGG,
W. J. WORCESTER.

New York, January 1st, 1906.
We take pleasure in announcing that Mr. GEORGE CRAWFORD CLARK, Junior, has this day become a member of our firm.
CLARK, DODGE & CO.

New York, January 1st, 1906.
Mr. E. HUNT ALLEN, Jr., formerly of Allen, Sand & Co., 44 Pine Street, has this day been admitted as a General Partner in our firm.
HERRICK, HICKS & COLBY.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

Philadelphia, December 31st, 1905.
The firm of CRAMP, MITCHELL & SERRILL, bankers, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
THEODORE W. CRAMP,
HOWARD E. MITCHELL,
CHARLES L. SERRILL,
S

Dividends.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Coupons due and payable at the

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY

222 Broadway, New York,

on and after Jan. 2, 1906.

Atlantic Avenue R. R. Co. improvement mtge. 5%.
Buffalo & Lockport Ry. Co. 1st mtge 5%.
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. R. R. Co. 1st mtge. Series "A" 5%.
Connecticut Ry. & Ltg. Co. 1st and refunding 4½%.
Corning Gas & Electric Co. 1st mtge. 5%.
Citizens' Water Supply Co. of Newtown 2d mtge. 4%.
Confectioners' Mfg. Co. 1st mtge. 5%.
Crystal Hygiene Ice Co. 6%.
Dawson Ry. & Coal Co. 1st mtge. 5%.
Development Co. of America 6% collateral trust mtge.
Des Moines, Iowa Falls & Northern Ry. Co. 1st mtge. 5%.
Dealers' Hygiene Ice Co. 1st mtge. 6%.
East Side Electric Ry. of Kansas City 1st mtge. 5%.
El Paso & Rock Island Ry. Co. 1st mtge. 5%.
Elyria, Grafton & Southern Ry. Co. 5%.
Findlay Home Telephone Co. 5%.
Hyde Windlass Co. 5%.
Hutton Company, The, 1st mtge. 8 95-100%.
International Steam Pump Co. debenture 6%.
Indianapolis Northern Traction Co. 1st mtge. 5%.
Interocean Telephone & Telegraph Co. 1st mtge. 5%.
Lake Shore Electric Ry. Co. consolidated 5%.
Lorain & Cleveland Ry. Co. 1st mtge. 5%.
Meriden, Southington & Compounce Tramway Co. 1st mtge. 5%.
Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City R. R. Co. 1st consolidated 5%.
Nassau Electric R. R. Co. 1st consolidated mtge. 4%.
Newhouse Mines & Smelters 1st mtge. 6%.
Northern Texas Traction Co. 5%.
Neuse River Mills 1st mtge. 5%.
Norfolk Warehouse Association 1st mtge. 5%.
New London Gas & Electric Co. 1st cons. and refunding 5%.
Peoples Gas & Electric Co. 1st mtge. 5%.
Sterling Dyeing & Finishing Co. 1st mtge. 5%.
Tannersville Water Co. 1st mtge. 5%.
United States Finishing Co. con. 5%.
Utah Light & Power Co. con. 4%.
Utah Light & Power Co. prior lien 5%.
United States Telephone Co. 5%.
Venango Power & Traction Co. 1st & prior lien.

JANUARY 15, 1906.

Simpson Securities Co. debenture 6%.

199TH DIVIDEND.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.
Chartered 1799.
New York, December 21, 1905.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after Tuesday, January 2d, 1906, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 26th, 1905. Transfer books will remain closed from the morning of December 27th, 1905, until January 2d, 1906. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

FOUNDED 1803.

The Merchants' National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 21, 1905.

205th Semi-Annual Dividend

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., (3½%.) free of tax, payable January 2d, 1906.

The transfer books will be closed on and after December 22d, 1905, and reopened January 3d, 1906. S. S. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

New York Mortgage and Security Company

135 BROADWAY, N. Y.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. (4%) upon the capital stock of the Company, payable January 4, 1906, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 27, 1905.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. December 27, 1905, and reopened at 10 A. M. January 5, 1906.

WILLIAM N. HARTE, Treasurer.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK

OF NEW YORK.
December 19th, 1905.

Eighty-first Consecutive Dividend.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4%.) free of tax, payable January 2d, 1906, to stockholders of record to-day. The transfer books will remain closed until January 2d, 1906, at 10 A. M. BENJAMIN F. WERNER, Cashier.

THE PEOPLES BANK
of the City of New York.
December 21st, 1905.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1906.

The transfer books will be closed on the 23d inst. at twelve o'clock noon and reopened on January 2d, 1906, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, December 22d, 1905.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 2d, 1906, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until January 3d, 1906.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK.
New York, December 19, 1905.

A dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable, free of tax, on and after January 2d, 1906. The transfer books will be closed until that date. T. J. STEVENS, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 22d, 1905.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1906. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

THE TWELFTH WARD BANK.
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after January 2, 1906. Transfer books will remain closed until Jan. 2, 1906. FRANK B. FRENCH, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Dec. 22d, 1905.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1906, until which date the transfer books will be closed. E. V. GAMBIER, Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the Assistant Treasurer,
Grand Central Station, New York, Dec. 20, 1905.

The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on its Preferred Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of January, 1906, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, December 30th, 1905.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Asst. Treasurer.

CITY OF PONCE, P. R.
CITY OF MAYAGUEZ, P. R.
CITY OF ARECIBO, P. R.

Coupons on the 6% Bonds of the above Cities, due January 1, 1906, will be paid at the office of J. M. CEBALLOS & CO., Fiscal Agents, 27 William Street.

Dividends.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.

16, 18, 20 and 22 William Street,

New York City.

COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE IN JANUARY ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1ST, 1906, AS FOLLOWS:

American Water Supply Company of Kankakee.
Alabama Great Southern Railroad Company 1st Mtge. 6 p. c.
American Fire Engine Company.
Anderson Electric Street Railway Co.
Albion Water Works Company.
Akron Water Works Company.
Brenham, Texas, City of.
Bath Water Works Company.
Bismarck Water Supply Company.
Butler Water Company.
Buffalo Creek Railroad Company.
Buffalo Creek Railroad Company Registered interest.
Charleston, W. Va., Water Works Company.
Caro Water Works Company.
Consolidated Street Railway Company (Memphis.)
Central Brewing Company.
Cortland Water Works Company.
Commercial Cable Company.
Consumers' Park Brewing Company.
Constitution Publishing Company.
Dayton Union Railway Company.
East St. Louis City Water Company.
East St. Louis & Granite City Water Co.
El Paso & Southwestern Railroad Company.
Faribault Water Works Company.
Herkimer, Mohawk, Ilion & Frankfort Electric Railway Co.
Ithaca Street Railway Company.
Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company.
Indiana Block Coal Company Called Bonds.
Iowa City Water Company.
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Keokuk Water Works Company.
Kokomo Water Works Company.
La Crosse, City of.
Lake Superior & Ishpeming Railway Company.
Lake Superior & Ishpeming Railway Co. Bonds.
Lakewood Water, Light & Power Company.
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, Extension 1st Mortgage.
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company Car Trust "Q."
Mobile Light & Railroad Company.
Mosler Safe Company.
Mina Grande Consolidated Mining & Milling Co.
Marksboro Portland Cement Co.
New Orleans & North Eastern Railroad Company.
Newcastle & Shenango Valley Railroad Company.
Natural Food Company.
Omaha Water Company.
Pensacola Water Company.
Portsmouth & Suffolk Water Company.
Red River Valley Company.
Richmond Beach & Railway Company.
Rocky Mount Mills.
St. Louis & Cairo Railroad Company.
South Yuba Water Company, Consolidated Mortgage.
South Dakota Water Company.
St. Louis-Watkins & Gulf Railway Company.
Tarboro Cotton Factory.
Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company.
Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company. Called Bonds.
Terre Haute & Logansport Railroad Company.
Temple, Texas, Water Works Company.
Toledo, Walhonding Valley & Ohio Railroad Co.
Temple Electric Light Company.
Union Depot Company, Columbus, Ohio.
Union Stock Yard & Transit Company.
Urbana Water Works Company.
Vanderburgh County, Indiana.
Washington & Columbia River Railway Company.
Warren Water Company.
West Side Railroad Company.
Wayne Cotton Mills.

January 2d, 1906.

Chattanooga City Water Company.

January 10th, 1906.

Joliet & Northern Indiana Railroad Company.

January 15th, 1906.

Louisiana Water Company.
Minneapolis, Lyndale & Minnetonka Railway Company & Minneapolis Street Railway Co.
St. Paul City Railway Company.
Fredonia Water Company.

January 20th, 1906.

Pekin Water Works Company.

January 31st, 1906.

Parsons Water Supply & Power Company.

DIVIDENDS.

January 2nd, 1906.

Twin City Rapid Transit Company on Preferred Stock.
Denver Union Water Company, on Common and Preferred Stock.

January 5th, 1906.

Detroit-Hillsdale & Southwestern R. R. Co.

January 15th, 1906.

Texas Central Railroad Company Preferred Stock.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co. Preferred Stock.

Coupons due and payable at the

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY

OF NEW YORK
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.

On and after January 1, 1906.

American Thread Co. 1st Mtg.....4s
Ampersand Hotel Co. 2nd Mtg (due Jan. 15th).....5s
Arizona Territorial Funding (due Jan. 15th).5s
Bangor & Aroostook R. R. Co. 1st Mtg.....5s
Bangor & Aroostook R. R. Co. 2nd Mtg....5s
Bangor R'y & Electric Co. 1st Con.....5s
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st Mtg.....6s
Chattanooga, Rome & Southern R. R. Co. 1st Mtg.....5s
Cen. of Ga. Ry. Co. Macon & Northern Div..5s
Cen. of Ga. Ry. Co. Middle Ga. & Atlantic Division Purchase Money } 1st 5s
Cen. of Ga. Ry. Co. Mobile Division.....5s
Cleveland & Sandusky Brewing Co. 1st Mtg..6s
Cincinnati No. R. R. Co. 1st Mtg.....4s
City of Troy, Ala., Improvement Refunding..4s
Con. Coal Co. 1st Mtg.....4½s
Ellwood Short Line R. R. Co. 1st Mtg.....5s
Fairmont Coal Co. 1st Mtg.....5s
Fairmont Coal Co. 1st Mtg.....6s
Jacksonville Terminal Co. 1st Mtg.....5s
Michigan Telephone Co. 1st Mtg.....5s
Nashville Ry. & Light Co. Mtg. & Coll. Trust.5s
N. Y. & East River Gas Co. 1st Mtg.....5s
Norfolk & So. R. R. Co. 1st Mtg.....5s
Ocean Steamship Co.....5s
Omaha Water Co. Prior Lien.....5s
Pittsburgh Co. 1st Collateral Trust.....4½s
Pulaski Gas Light Co. 1st Mtg.....6s
Queens Borough Gas & Electric Co. 1st Mtg..5s
Reynoldsville & Falls Creek R. R. Co.....6s
Richmond Light & R. R. Co.....1st 4s
Salt Lake City R. R. Co.....1st 6s
Syracuse Gas Co. 1st Mtg.....5s
Temple Iron Co. Mtg. & Coll. Trust.....4s
Toledo Traction Co. 1st Con. Mtg.....5s
Town of Rye, N. Y., Union Free Sch. Dis. No. 1..4s
Wayne Co. Electric Co.....5s

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO.

A dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) per share on the preferred stock of this company has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on or after January 2, 1906, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 16, 1905.

The preferred stock transfer books will be closed at 12 noon on Saturday, December 16, 1905, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on January 2, 1906.

Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to promptly file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank orders can be had on application.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

JOHN B. STETSON COMPANY.
Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 22d, 1905.

The Board of Directors of the John B. Stetson Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the preferred stock for the half year ending November 30, 1905, a dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. on the common stock, and an extra dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the common stock, payable January 15, 1906.

The books will close January 8 and reopen January 16.

Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders. A. T. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

Rhode Island Suburban Railway Co.

Holders of the January, 1906, coupons of the four per cent. gold mortgage bonds of the Rhode Island Suburban Railway Company may present them for payment at the office of Messrs. Clark, Dodge & Company, 51 Wall Street, New York, on and after January 2, 1906. Checks for interest on the registered bonds will be mailed from Providence.

C. A. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

Providence, R. I., Dec. 29, 1905.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

A Dividend of One and a Half Dollars per share and an Extra Dividend of Three-Quarters of a Dollar per share will be paid on Monday, January 15, 1906, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, December 30, 1905.

The transfer books will be closed from January 1 to January 13, 1906, both days included.

WM. R. DRIVER, Treasurer.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

FOUR PER CENT. COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on January 1, 1906, at the office of the Treasurer in New York, will be paid by the Manhattan Trust Company, 20 Wall Street.

WM. R. DRIVER, Treasurer.

Dividends.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COUPONS MATURING JANUARY, 1906

Payable at the

BANKING HOUSE

of

N. W. HARRIS & CO.

Pine Street, Corner William

CHICAGO — NEW YORK — BOSTON

FIRST

Albert Lea, Minn., Refunding.
Albuquerque, N. Mex., Board of Education; Funding; General Street Improvement.
Beaverhead County, Mont., Refunding.
Berryville, Va., Water Works.
Billings, Mont., City Hall.
Boulder, Colo., Water Works.
Bozeman, Mont., Funding Second Series.
Broadwater County, Mont., Funding.
Cascade County, Mont., Court House; Funding.
Centerville, Ia., Funding; Refunding.
Chariton, Ia., Funding.
Clallam County, Wash., School District No. 7.
Clifton Forge, Va., Bridge.
Clinton, Ia., Funding and Refunding.
Cook County, Ill.,
School Dist. No. 25 (Arlington Heights).
School Dist. No. 99 (Morton Heights).
School Dist. No. 170 (Chicago Heights).
Cuthbert, Ga., Electric Light; Water Works.
Danville Street Railway & Light Co., Danville, Ill., Refunding Mortgage Gold.
Day County, So. Dak., Refunding.
Denison & Sherman, Tex., Railway Co., First Mortgage Gold.
Dexter, Mo., School District School Building.
Elbert County, Ga., Court House & Jail.
Elmwood, Ill., Refunding.
Eureka Springs, Ark., Series "H," Improvement Water Districts Nos. 3, 4 and 5.
Evergreen Park, Ill., Refunding.
Fayette County, Ky., Funding.
Gallatin County, Mont., Funding; High School Building; Refunding.
Glenwood, Ia., Funding.
Great Falls, Mont., Sewer; Water Works.
Green Bay, Wis., Refunding; Sewer.
Greenville, Ill., Refunding.
Hamblen County, Tenn., Turnpike Road.
Hawarden, Ia., Independent School District, School Funding.
Hot Springs, So. Dak., School.
Hyattsville, Md., Sewerage.
Ilwaco, Wash., School District No. 15.
Iowa Falls, Ia., Refunding.
Lincoln, Ill., Refunding.
Lyons City, Clinton, Ia., Independent School District, School House.
Macon County, Ill., Court House.
Madison, So. Dak., Board of Education.
Manson, Ia., Water Works.
Marshalltown, Ia., Refunding.
Martinsville, Ind., Water Works.
Monmouth, Ill., Water Works.
Mount Airy, N. C., Water Works & Electric Light.
Muncie Gas Light & Fuel Co., Muncie, Ind., First Mortgage.
Muskegon, Mich., General Street Improvement; Refunding.
New Orleans Edison Electric Co., New Orleans, La., First Mortgage Gold.
Ottawa Gas Light & Coke Co., Ottawa, Ill., First Mortgage Gold.
Owosso, Mich., Union School District, School Building.

FIRST (Con'd)

Owosso, Mich., Water Works.
Park County, Mont., Refunding.
Pecatonica, Ill., School Building.
Plum Bayou, Ark., Levee District.
Port Huron Light & Power Co., Port Huron, Mich., First Mortgage.
Portland General Electric Co., Portland, Ore., First Mortgage 5s.
Powell County, Mont., Funding.
Pullman, Wash., Water Works.
Ravalli County, Mont., Gold Funding.
Red Oak Junction, Ia., Water Works.
Redwood Falls, Minn., Refunding.
Richmond, Ky., School.
Riverside, Ill., School Building; Water Works.
Sandwich, Ill., Municipal Improvement.
Schiller Company, Chicago, Ill., Gold Mtge.
Seattle, Wash., Funding; Funding First & Second Series; Sewer; Sewer Tunnel.
Sedalia, Mo., School District School Bldg.
Seneca Falls, N. Y., Refunding.
Shenandoah, Ia., Independent School District Funding.
Snohomish County, Wash., School District No. 1.
Spalding County, Ga., Public Improvement.
Sparta, Ga., School Building.
Spartanburg, S. C., Funding.
Spartanburg County, S. C., County Refunding.
Teton County, Mont., Funding Gold.
Tullahoma, Tenn., Electric Light; Water & Light; Water Works.
Union County, Ore., School District No. 5.
Union County, Ore., School District No. 23, Refunding (Elgin).
Utica Electric Light & Power Co., Utica, N. Y., First Mortgage Gold.
Walsburg, Wash., Water Works.
Waukegan, Ill., Funding.
Westport, Mo., Water Works.
Wilmette, Ill., General Street Improvement.
Woodlawn, Ala., Refunding.
Yellowstone County, Mont., School District No. 2, School Building (Billings).

SECOND

Garrard County, Ky., Turnpike Road.
Hamberg, Ia., Independent School District Funding.
Hot Springs, So. Dak., City Hall.

FIFTEENTH

Eugene, Ore., Sewer.
Mount Pleasant, Mich., Water Works Refunding.
Sauk Center, Minn., School District.
Sedalia, Mo., School District Funding.

EIGHTEENTH

Pierce County, Wash., School District No. 1 (Steilacoom).

NINETEENTH

Windom, Minn., Electric Light, Water Works & Sewerage.

TWENTIETH

Albert Lea, Minn., School Dist. Refunding.

COUPONS from the following Bonds are payable at the Banking House of

Kountze Brothers

Broadway and Cedar Street, New York City, on January 2, 1906:

ARIZONA—
PHOENIX CITY, ROAD 5s.
PIMA CO. SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1.
COLORADO—
ASPEN CITY.
COLORADO STATE CAPITOL BUILDING.
ARAPAHOE CO. SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
ARCHULITA CO.
BACA CO.
COSTILLA CO.
DELTA CO.
FLORENCE CITY.
FREMONT CO. SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
GOLDFIELD CITY.
JEFFERSON CO. SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
LA PLATA CO.
LARIMER CO. SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
LOUISVILLE, TOWN OF.
MESA CO. AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
MINERAL CO.
PAONIA, TOWN OF.
PITKIN CO.
RIO GRANDE CO.
ROUTT CO.
SAN MIGUEL CO. SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1.
SUMMIT CO.
IDAHO—
IDAHO STATE NORMAL SCHOOL 5s.
BEAR LAKE CO.
BINGHAM CO.
BOISE CO.
IDAHO FALLS, CITY OF.
KOOTENAI CO. FUNDING.
LEWISTOWN, CITY OF.
PIONEER IRRIGATION DISTRICT.
MINNESOTA—
WORTHINGTON WATER & ELECTRIC LIGHT.
MISSOURI—
KANSAS CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT.
WEBB CITY, (FUNDING.)
MONTANA—
BOZEMAN CITY.
CASPER, TOWN OF.
CUSTER CO.
DAWSON CO.
FERGUS CO.
MADISON CO.
WHITE SULPHUR SPRING, CITY OF.
NEBRASKA (Fiscal Agency)—
AURORA CITY.
BEEMER, VILLAGE OF.
BOONE CO.
BOX BUTTE CO.
BUFFALO CO. AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
BURT CO.
BUTLER CO.
CENTRAL CITY.
CLAY CO.
COLFAX CO.
CRETE CITY.
CUMING CO. SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
DAVID CITY.
DAWSON CO.
DOUGLAS CO.
FILLMORE CO.
FURNAS CO.
GAGE CO.
GRAND ISLAND CITY & SCHOOL DISTRICT.
HASTINGS CITY.
HOWARD CO.
LINCOLN CITY.
LINCOLN CO.
LONG PINE, VILLAGE OF.
MADISON CO.
NORFOLK CITY.
NUCKOLLS CO.
OMAHA CITY.
OMAHA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT.
PAWNEE CITY.
PLATTSMOUTH CITY.
RICHARDSON CO. SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
SALINE CO.
SAINT PAUL CITY.
SOUTH OMAHA CITY.
SUPERIOR CITY.
TECUMSEH CITY.
WASHINGTON CO. & SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1.
YORK CITY.
OHIO—
CANTON CITY.
OTTAWA CITY.
OREGON—
COTTAGE GROVE CITY.
DALLAS CITY.
ELGIN CITY.
NEWBERG CITY.
PENDLETON CITY.
UTAH—
MANTI CITY, SCHOOL DISTRICT.
WYOMING—
CASPER, TOWN OF.
EVANSTON, TOWN OF.
UINTA CO.
WESTON CO.
CORPORATIONS—
ERIE ELECTRIC MOTOR CO., 1st & 2d. Mtg. 6s.
GRANT'S PASS, (OREGON.) NEW WATER, LIGHT & POWER CO. 6s.
NAT'L LOAN & INVESTMENT CO. OF DETROIT. (Debentures).
TWIN CITY TELEPHONE CO. 5s.
HAMMERMILL PAPER CO., ERIE, PA., 1st M. 6s.

VANDALIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Pittsburgh, Pa., December 29, 1905.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) upon the stock of the Company, payable in cash on Thursday, February 15th, 1906, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. Monday, February 5th, 1906.

Checks for the above dividend will be mailed to all stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders with The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New York.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

UNITED TRACTION CO. OF PITTSBURGH.

Coupons due January 1st, 1906, from the First Mortgage Bonds of the above company will be paid after maturity at the offices of Brown Brothers & Company in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston.

C. J. BRAUN, Treasurer.

Dividends.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Following Coupons Are Due and Payable at the Office of

Farson, Leach & Co.,

35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

JAN. 1st, 1906.

Albion Water Co. of Albion, Ind.
Aurora, Ills., S. D. No. 4.
Bodwell Water Power Co. First Mortgage.
Bluffton, Ind., School & Water Works.
Billings, Mont., Funding.
Chickasha, I. T., Water and Sewer.
Enfield, Ill., Refunding.
Escanaba, Mich., School.
Fairmount, Ind., School.
Garfield Co., Col., School District No. 7.
Green Bay, Wis., City Hall, Refunding and School.
Hillsborough County, Fla.
Huntington, Ind.
Huntington Water Co.
Jonesboro, Ind.
Kalamazoo, Mich., Street Improvement 4s.
Kent, Wash., Water and Light.
Lebanon, Ind., Waterworks.
Lewis County, Wash., Funding.
Madison, Ga., School.
Moline, Ill., School District No. 2.
Quebec, Que.
Red Lake County, Minn., Ditch.
Shawinigan Water & Power Co. Consolidated 5s.
Snohomish, Wash., Funding and Water.
South Orange, N. J., Refunding and School.
Taylor County, Wis., Jail.
Tillamook County, Oreg., School District No. 81.
Wasco County, Oreg., School District No. 50.
West Bay City, Mich., School.
Yalobusha County, Miss.,
JAN. 12TH, 1906.
Fowler, Ind., School.
JAN. 15TH, 1906.
Kokomo, Ind., Funding and School.
JAN. 16TH, 1906.
Veedersburg, Ind., School.
JAN. 17TH, 1906.
Huntington, Ind., Water.
JAN. 30TH, 1906.
Joliet, Ill., Refunding.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 59 Cedar St., N. Y. City

THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND STOCKS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1ST, 1906:

Jan. 1st—Blackford County Ind., Court House 5s.
Bedford, Indiana.
Canal—Louisiana Bank & Trust Co. Dividend 3%.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Gen. Mtge. 4½s.
Columbus, Indiana.
Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Cons. Mtge. 5s.
Dallas County, Iowa., Court House 4s.
Grant County, Indiana.
Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.
Goodrich Bros. Hay & Grain Co.
Hartford City, Ind., School 4½s.
Indianapolis, Indiana.
Jekyl Island Club.
Johnson County, Indiana.
Louisiana, State of.
Marion, Indiana, School 6s.
Marion County, Indiana.
Niagara Falls Power Co. 1st 5s.
Northern Pacific Terminal Co. 1st 6s.
New Orleans, City of.
Niagara Falls Water Works Co.
Okonite Company.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. 1st & 2d Mtge. 7s.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. Spl. Stock Div. 1¾%.
Peru, Indiana.
Rensselaer, Indiana.
Rushville, Indiana.
Traverse City R. R. Co.
Jan. 2d—Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. Reg. Stock Div. 1¾%.
Jan. 5th & 15th—Grant County, Indiana, Gravel Road 6s.
Jan. 15th—Pendleton, Indiana.

UNITED COPPER COMPANY

The United Copper Company, having set aside out of the net earnings for the year 1905 the entire amount necessary for the payment of the regular dividend on the preferred stock during the year 1906, (6% amounting to $300,000,) has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½% on its common stock and an extra dividend of ½%, payable January 31st, 1906, to stockholders of record January 8th, 1906.

Transfer books close January 8th, 1906, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen February 1st, 1906, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. Augustus Heinze, President.

SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

COUPON NO. 34 OF THE ABOVE RAILWAY, maturing January 1, 1906, will be paid on and after January 2 at the office of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., No. 25 Broad Street, New York.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & St. Louis Railway Company. Steubenville & Indiana Railroad Company. Extended five per cent. loan.

Interest due January 1st, 1906, on bonds of this loan will be paid at the National City Bank of New York.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY. FOUR AND one-half per cent. loan. Interest due January 1st, 1906, on bonds of this loan will be paid at the National City Bank of New York.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

The Market and Fulton National Bank.
New York, December 29, 1905.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

T. J. STEVENS, Cashier.

Dividends.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

120 Broadway, New York.

COUPONS due January 1, 1906, from the following Bonds will be paid on and after January 2, 1906, at this office, namely:

Austin & Northwestern R. R. Co. 1st Mtge 5s
California Pac. R. R. Co. 1st Mtge.....4½s
California Pac. R. R. Co. 2d Mtge.....4½s
Carson & Color. R. R. Co. 1st Mtge.....4s
Galveston, Houston & Northern Railway Co. 1st Mtge.....5s
Houston & Shreveport R. R. Co. 1st Mtge..6s
Houston & Tex. Cent. R. R. Co. 1st Mtge..5s
Houston & Texas Cent. R. R. Co. (Lampasas Division) 1st Mtge.....5s
Louisiana West. R. R. Co. 1st Mtge.....6s
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas R. R. & Steamship Co. Gen'l Mtge.....5s
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas R. R. & Steamship Co. 1st Mtge.....6s
New York, Tex. & Mexican R'y Co. (Matagorda Divis.) 1st Mtge.....6s
Northern Railway Co. 1st Mtge.....6s
Oregon & Calif'a R. R. Co. 1st Mtge.....5s
San Antonio & Aransas Pass. R'way Co. 1st Mtge.....4s
South Pac. Coast R'way Co. 1st Mtge.....4s
Southern Pacific Company's Steamship 1st Mtge.....6s
Southern Pacific R. R. Co. (of Arizona) 1st Mtge.....6s
Southern Pacific R. R. Co. (of New Mexico) 1st Mtge.....6s
Southern Pacific R. R. Co. 1st Refunding Mtge.....4s
Texas & New Orleans R. R. Co. Consolidated Mtge.....5s

A. K. VAN DEVENTER, Assistant Treasurer.

Manufacturers Commercial Company,

299 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The regular quarterly dividend at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. per annum has been declared, payable January 18th, 1906, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business December 30th, 1905.

The transfer books will be closed December 20th, 1905, and reopened January 2d, 1906.

C. B. JAQUA, Treasurer.

CHICAGO PNEUMATIC TOOL CO.

Coupons due January 1st, 1906, from bonds of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company will be paid at The National City Bank of New York, 52 Wall Street, New York.

S. W. PRINCE, Treasurer.

United States Reduction and Refining Co.

Coupons of first mortgage bonds, due January 1, 1906, will be paid by KESSLER & CO., 54 Wall Street.

J. P. COBB, Asst. Treas.

Meetings and Elections.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

FOUNDED 1803.

The Merchants' National Bank

of the City of New York.
New York, December 5th, 1905.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

S. S. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK
of the City of New York.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house, Nos. 393 and 395 Canal Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon on that date. At said meeting a resolution will be offered to increase the number of Directors from seven to eight.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 1 P. M. WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

THE PHENIX NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Association will be held at the banking house, No. 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1906, from 12 M. until 1 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the election of three Inspectors of Election.

By order of THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
A. M. BULL, Cashier.

December 26th, 1905.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW YORK.
December 22d, 1905.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held at the banking house, No. 1 Hudson Street, on Tuesday, January 9, 1906, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. o'clock.

BENJAMIN F. WERNER, Cashier.

BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the company's office, 756 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough, on Wednesday, January 10, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon.

Transfer books will be closed from December 30, 1905, at noon to January 10, 1906, at 3 P. M.

JOHN W. H. BERGEN, Secretary.

THE COLONIAL BANK
of the City of New York.
December 6, 1905.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before it, will be held at the Banking Rooms, 441 Columbus Avenue, corner 81st Street, Tuesday, January 9, 1906, from 4 to 5 P. M.

GEORGE S. CARR, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK.
New York, Dec. 26, 1905.

The annual election for seven (7) Directors to serve for the ensuing year and for three (3) Inspectors of the next election will be held at the banking rooms on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906.

Polls open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 12 o'clock M.

W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
December 9th, 1905.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank for election of Directors will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1906, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHAS. H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

THE NEW AMSTERDAM NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.
December 28th, 1905.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 9TH, 1906, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
1 East 14th Street.
New York, December 27, 1905.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.

IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

THE BATTERY PARK NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 8th, 1905.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, No. 24 State Street, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 9TH, 1906, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN B. DAY, Cashier.

THE MUTUAL BANK.
New York, December 14, 1905.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, No. 1,282 Broadway, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1906, between the hours of three and four P. M.

HUGH N. KIRKLAND, Cashier.

GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY.
170 Broadway.

The annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of Directors and Inspectors will be held at the office of the company, 170 Broadway, on Wednesday, January 17, 1906. Polls open from 12 noon to 1 P. M.

LATHROP C. HAYNES, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The American Surety Company of New York, for the election of Trustees, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 100 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, January 10, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon.

H. B. ZEVELY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of The Corn Exchange Bank, New York

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for To-day.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

92—Bachmann - Clyde SS Co
17—Benquiat-A, T & S Ry
449—Judge-N H R R
19—D'Artigues-Russell
37—Benson-Am Ice Co
66—Blackett-C R R of N J
96—Souter-Nat Bridge Co
99—Ramsden-Perkins
49—Donohue-N H R R
107—Hullquist-same
111—Moore-Pac Exp Co
112—Banks Co-Birdseye
113—Ballance-L V R R
114—Dunn-Lyons
115—De Rosa-Penn Coal Co
116—Schneider-Duden
117—Howley-Judge Co
119—Solomon-Grant
120—Kaiser-Clark

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

50—Garside-N Y Trans Co
51—Same-same
387—U S-Beer
422—U S-Jordan
227—Rankin-Harper
65—Stevens-Int St Ry
67—Kaninsky-same
95—Armstrong Cork Co-Kessler
101—Thoryer-Curtiss

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adam J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Buildi at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty calendar called 10:30 A. M.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy.

Discharges.
8530—Gilbert J. Angevine
8435—Louis Hart
8113—Antonio Fillippi
8466—Greer & Hutton
7504—B. Y. Tiffany
Cases under objection.
8415—Berger & Weiss
7794—Morris A. Forgotston
8144—Lena Friedman
8237—Antonio T. Tadonio
8416—David Skolkin
7865—H. and J. Mayer
7457—Hy. Blauner
8418—Joseph H. Herbst
Adjourned cases.
8064—Louis Wetzler
8290—Jacob Viehman
7512—J. W. Labaree
8365—Silroy & Bloomfield
Involuntary cases.
8312—John W. Hulma
8592—Vuccino & Co
Motions.
In re Harry J. Robert
In re Charles I. Lightstone
In re Seifert & Rosner
In re Int Mahogany Co
In re Morris Berman
In re James Tobias
In re H. Freeman & Son
In re Max Pawliger
In re Alfred M. Lamar
In re Bruno C. Rothenberger
In re Israel Diamond
In re Rochelle Rest Co
In re Emil Ehrlich
In re Adolph Dullman
In re Joseph Vudio
In re Simon C. Marum
In re Nat Discaphone Co
In re Joyce Trucking Co
In re G. L. Schuyler & Co
In re George A. Thayer
In re Borough Bronze Co
In re Joseph Gelbaud
In re Milliken & Co
In re Hannah Kohen
In re Jacob Spero
In re Milliken & Co
In re R. B. Lewis & Co
In re Eva W. Newton
In re Paul F. Treft
In re Schwartz & Kaufman
In re Int Mahogany Co
In re Arsna Co

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for To-day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—O'Brien, P. J.; Patterson, Ingraham, Laughlin, and Clarke, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.—Enumerated motions.

8—People, &c-Snyder
4—Lomax-Greene
6—O'Connell-Hayes
7—Grant-City of N Y
8—In re Wohlgemuth
10—Precht-Howard
12—Sterling-Chapin
14—Copstein-Un Ry
15—Carpenter-N Y Eve Journal Pub Co
16—Fox-Davidson
17—Caldwell-N Y & H R R
18—Brady-Powers
19—Lupinek-Woytisek
20—Hibbs-Brown
21—Bly-Edison Elec Ill Co

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Scott, Blanchard, and Dowling, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar for January term called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Wiggins-Burr
2—Evans-Hartley
3—Minuit Co-Korn
4—Schlessinger-Bernstein
5—Stephens-Carton
6—I. re Bass Paint Co
7—Smith-Irvin
8—Weber-Weber
9—Walker-Rosenthal
10—Burgess-same
11—Darragh-Rowe
12—Keck-Strickland
13—Speers-Batchellor
14—City of N Y-Cooper
15—Feierstein-Stambull
16—Powers-Plimpton
17—Bevers-Silkman
18—Brennan-Rabinowitz
19—In re McGowan
20—In re Zack
21—In re Zack
22—In Nat Bank-Scott
23—Goldsmith-Tompkins
24—Ungrich-Shaff
25—In re Bachrach
26—Riesgo-G R Co
27—Wayburn-Wayburn
27¼—Same-same
28—Spear-Marx
29—In re East 233d St
30—Pfeiffer-Heartstone
31—Wayburn-Wayburn
32—Freeman-Polstein
33—In re Muschel
34—Schulman-Berkman
35—Manning-Byrne
36—Gilbert-Myers
37—Hyman-Gas Co.
38—Groh-Groh
39—Feierstein-Stambull
40—Stein-Rosin
41—Disbecker-Winterfeldt
42—Christenfeld-Davidson
43—In re Lerman
44—In re East 180th St
45—Schaeffer-Schaeffer

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

Demurrers.
1027—Gause-Boldt
1028—Same-same
1029—Same-same
1030—Same-same
1031—Same-Hagemeyer
1032—Same - Commonwealth T Co
1033—Blandy-Vanderbilt
1034—Blakemore-Stuyvesant
1035—Stillman-Johnson
1036—Sarasohn-Kamaiky
1037—Same-same
1038—Same-same
1039—Same-same
1040—Same-same
1041—Evans-M. Hartley Co
1042—Riddle-Macfadden
1043—Hoagland-Campbell
1044—Foreman-Henry
1045—Met Milk & Cream Co-City of N Y
1046—Gordon-Bradford
1047—Tull - Equit Life Assurance Society
1048—Ludlow-Woodward
1049—Freedmann-Whittier
1050—Nunnally-Robinson
1051—Dickinson-Lane
1052—Scheuer-Scheuer
1053—Lindhelm-Dannenberg Co
1054—Goetz-Ries
1057—Jones-Jarkenburgh
1013—Krawitsky-Roosevelt
1012—Rich'd J. Scheuer Mfg Co-Sherman
958—Mautner-Ghaltin

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 3303.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.———, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Vandiver for the People.

1—John Cleary, James Moore
2—Frank Diomede
3—Charles Cunard
4—Norman Hapgood
To fix a day for trial.
1—James Clayton
2—Pasquale Pirhgo
3—Thomas Mooney
4—Julia Faber

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

5868—Lynch-Tabor
5891—Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co-Granger
5901—John Simmons Co-McDonald
5492—F. E. Carpenter Co-Ocean View Cemetery
4279—Dallas Oil Refining Co-Archer
5459—Rubin-Feinberg
5309—Iroquois Mach Co-Munroe
8102—Am Ex Nat Bank-Martin
5306—Schmitt - Fitzpatrick
3134—Norden-Duke
5189—Merkel-Lazard
1914—Schilling-Grout
5065—Jones-Brinsmade
5628—Oldmixon-Severance
4554—King-Seamon
6022—Horschick-Folner
Ben Ass'n
5254—MacPherson-Parish, Fisher & Co
5849—Well-Roth
5890—Webber-Wardner

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 1.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the Bar is called to rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., and V. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. In no event shall a cause on the day calendar be passed from day to day, on account of the engagement of counsel, for more than three days. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

1279—Riardo-Int St Ry
1444—Schuster-42d St, &c, R R
1356—Krabe-Int R T Co
1445—Moran-Int St Ry
1455—Morini-same
1496—Spengemann-B H R R
1500—Northrop-Int St R
1350—Opiatowski-same
1275—Berry-same
1441—Klassen-same
1548—James-same
1415—Hartenstein-same
1439—Pascucci-Met Ry
1426—Olchoff-42d St, &c, R R
1457—Ferrari-same
1490—Sexton-B H R R
1291—Volkmann-Man R
1505—Dooley-Int St Ry
1437—Dieringer-same
1439—Harvey-same
1451—Canning-Cent R R of N J
1376—Brown-Un Ry
1363—Fox-N Y C & H R R R
1327—Blatt-Int St Ry
1379—Barron-Man Ry
1100—Schierioh-Int St R
1341—Ruwman-B H R R
1446—Colle-Int St Ry
1394—Scully-same

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1814.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 2.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the Bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VI., VII., and VIII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. In no event shall a cause on the day calendar be passed from day to day, on account of the engagement of counsel, for more than three days. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

554—Titus-Tangeman
1137—Edelson - Underwriters Fire Ass'n
1214—Smith-Dollard
432—Warner-James
1130—Fugazy-Divrio
1134—Cohen-Nealy
1148—Kiefer-Havemeyer
1151—Barry-Meyer
1080¼—Malloy-Starin
143—Hofferberth-Consol Gas Co
1201—Winick-Press Pub Co
155—Reed-Consol Gas Co
1154—Danziger-Klein
480—Bliss-Condon
481—Barnes-Condon
884—Klinge-N Y Trans Co
1251—Palozzo-Degnon-McLean Con Co

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1812.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 3.—To be called in Trial Term, Part X., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the Bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. In no event shall a cause on the day calendar be passed from day to day, on account of the engagement of counsel, for more than three days. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

2009—Elliott-Brady
1702—Magee Carpet Co-White
2089—Mahoney-Smith
5368—Barron-Barnes
5255—Burritt-Klitz
2054—Rosenzweig-Kaslowitz
425—Cornell-Barber
2120—Collins-Schwartz
2146—Niemann-Klinker
441—Geisel-O'Reilly
418—Walker-O'Reilly
1125—Cady-City of N Y
2086—Rothanger-Decker
2124—Lack Lumber Co-Howey
2125—Same-same
2126—Same-same
2127—Same-same
1135½—Finck-Cromwell
5003—Maynicke-Cent R B & T Co
1667—Drummond-Brosnan
1453—Stannard - R. H. Reid & Co
1232—Benedict-Pincus
1087—Whitney-Rosenthal
5884—Daimler Mfg Co-City of N Y
1660—Cunningham-Jimenez
1672—Birkbeck-Pote
2049—Lange-Schile
1265—Scanlon-O'Brien
1836—Alwaga Zinc and Lead Co-Am Underwriters' Agency
1593—Dent-De La Vergne R M Co
480—Darrin-Hopper
3644—Cullman-Couch
5635—Same-Harris
5643—Same-Busse
5639—Same-Shine
1601—Murray-Tarkington
1657—Shipway-Cullan
1915—Krone-Mertens
2016—Wetter-Bloch
1126—Minuth-Marie
1063—Roseff-Fleck
1670—McCarney-City of New York
1737—Am Ice Co-Plaut
2128—Levy-Brokaw
2148—Gordon-Palley
2072—Campbell-Emslie
5537—Medford Nat Bk-Rose
1551—Corbin-Mech & Tr Bank
1904—M. Baird Con Co-City of New York
2071—Haigh-Whitlock
1739—Victor - Wilbur Campbell S Co
1496—Baird-City of N Y
2104½—Brown-Gelles
2147—McBratney-Earley
1450—Nat Meter Co-Ritter-Conley M Co

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 2420.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT — Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Peter C. Loughran
2—John D. Meyer
3—Ross R. Sliassney or Rice
4—Joseph Beckel
5—Solomon W. Ashheim
6—Martha Lindstaedt
7—Cora E. Wellman
8—Rosalie Davis et al
9—Mary V. Mott
10—Mary Davis
11—Basilio Marino
12—Thomas A. Macaulay
13—Same
14—Catherine Maher
15—William M. Green
16—Felix Kuckielski
17—Julia Campbell or Deegan
18—James M. Cohen
19—Robert J. R. Boreel
20—Same
21—Edward T. Hunt
22—Paul Cass
23—Victor Steinberger
24—Frank R. Littell
25—Imogene Borden
26—Violet Borden
27—Joseph Movius
28—Lillian D. Porter
29—Gertrude Zerfass
30—John Haile
31—Mary Louise Havemeyer
32—Clara Fiedler
33—Louis S. Edgar

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Mary Williams, Ashley G. Davis, Henry Arthur, Patrick Doyle, Alice A. Bates

At 2:30 P. M.

John A. Barry. Max G. Kaufmann, James Callahan

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Contested wills.

2021—Henry Hughes
2124—Sarah E. Unger
2134—Elise M. Bruce
2141—George Keller
2155—Alice C. Bates
2139—James P. Whitfield
2164—John L. Chapman

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Green, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

793—Shank-Penn R R
749—Lavender-Un Ry
750—Same-same
1447—Shapiro-Int St Ry
4994—Clifford-Universal Storage, &c, Co
673—Martin-Oakes
1090—Stern-Int St Ry
908—Pittesburg-same
5929½—Pavero-Howard
1333—Warrington-Int R
1508—Phillipowitz-Empire Life Ins Co
6358—Schlesinger-Lehmair
816—Morgan-Int St Ry
530—Murray-Met St R
5607—Diamond-N Y Ry
6487½—Schneider-Sieburg

1345—Cooper-Treadwell

1450—Murray-Penn R R
844—Winkland-N Y Tr Co
6417½—Fiorito-Int St R
529—Columbia Cab Co-N Y Transp Co
840—Ahrens-Int Ry
6230½—Sutton-Wanamaker
6232½—Wolf-Dembosky
905—Davidoff-Perlman
632—Mee-Med Society
800—Jacobson-Wilmerding
6495½—Phillipson-Gallagher
6497½—Winkland - N Y Transp Co
6495½—Cohen - Western Elec Co

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1638—Byrne-42d St Ry
1642—Sannicola-Int Ry
1635—Calderisi-same
1488—Hughes-same
1631—Itkowitz-Horowitz
1630—Halght-Int Ry
1544—Fay-same
1229—Baker-Bradley
1541—Finkelstein-Livingston
1542—Malloy-Farley
1586—Ader-Zimet
1359—Geller-Bernstein
1633—Elbeshauseh - Int Ry
1627—O'Connor-City of N Y
819—Carroll-Bradley
1623—Same-same

1654—Fifth Av Bank-Lauchentin
1254—Silverstein-Weinberg
1552—Zviebel-Goldman
1573—Miranda-Vozza
1578—Gilbert - Fulton Market, &c, Assn
1579—Covert-Fulton
1580—Vandergrift - Joseph Joseph Bros
1584—James-Maybaum
1595—Maynard-Caples
1546—Cohen-42d St R R
800½—Munger Vehicle Tire Co-Rubber Mfg Co
1571—Cepirlo-Int Ry
1572—Leucione-Int R T Co

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

6361½—Morrison-Holland
1409—Cohen-Met Ry
596—Soaring-Union Ry
916—Levin-Levy
1185—De La Vergne Refriger Co-Hamilton Forster, &c, Co
1292—Plant-McArdle
990—Sarembi-Firemen's Ins Co
670—Dreyfoos-Jones
373—Koch-Hoffman
955—Rines-Int Ry
1561—Iorio-same
1661—Handman-same
1662—Kaufman-Bissell
1668—Weinthal-23d Ward Bank
1664—Merriam-Johnson

1665—Israelson-Int Ry
1666—Fountain-same
1667—Mullet-Man Tran Co
1668—Mandell-Man Ry
1669—Smith-Blumenthal
1670—Kraus-Int Ry
1671—Sands-same
1672—Walsh-42d St Ry
1673—Specter-Int Ry
1674—Weller-Eastman
1675—Kohn-Lithauer
1676—Crossett-Iroquois Spring Co
1677—Parker-Burgess
1678—Parker-Walker
1679—Ashe-Outing Pub Co

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

6658—Littman-Taylor
6835—Shipman-
6237—Chaess-Kheal
6308—Goldberg-Goldberg
6306—Blandy-Royal Realty Co
4688—Hewson-Moses
6008—Schneiderman-Star Skirt Co
6186—Schwartz-Ind Order F S I
6357—Segall-Schorneman
6441—Kaufman - Bronz Metal Bed Co
6442—Spectorsky-Agid
6048—Husar-Szanthoffer
6417—Ferry Adv Co-Proctor
6415—Rieser-Wilmson
6388—Penn Rubber Co-Boreas
6852—Cooper-Toplitz
6235—Ginzberg-Burns
4921¼—Miller-Lorge
4737—Lifschitz-Schnitzer
6314—Juillard-Colvin
6356—Ward-Onarge Sigaret Co
6397—Jefferson Bank-Bundt
6377—Maccabe - Wm R Cole Co

6374—Cohn-Rieser
6236—Wolf-Mass
6396—Rothschild-Klein
5181—Thorer-Bloom
5890—Hyatt-Keene
5720—Coblens-Strauss
5915—Degener-Walsh
5684—Hill-Kann
5806—Harris-Kirk Mfg Co
5704—Alfred Allen Watts Co-N Y Carbon, &c, Co
6022—Sternfeld-Metzger
6162—Peck-Jenkins
6404—Hefter-Levy
6274—Cahn - Mittenthal Bros
6363—De Lorenzo-Strong
4673—Weiss-Strasbourger
6474¼—Bender-Shatkin
6420—Halperin-Cross
6386½—Howes-Noyes
6209—Levin-Perl
5960—Harris-State Bk
5849—Wanamaker-Higgins
5340—Zelmiro-Piccarelli

Equity and non-jury cases

522—Danson-Garafola
548—Bill-Reynolds
540—Wm Messer Co-Home, &c

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2967—Carmichael-John Hancock, &c Ins Co
1562—Papace-Int Ry
1368—Dinapoli-same
1660—Cornell-Siegman
1249—Edelman-Int Ry
1324—Buckley-Evans
131—Bergner-Krauuss
1244—McGuirk-Man Life Ins Co
1062—Alessi-Leppull
1325—Andrews - Rosenwald Co-B Cohen
1424—Weinstein-Cashman
1556—Miskines-Int Ry
1559—Douglass-Met Ry
1600—Puck-Int Ry
1601—Vanderwatering-Wildey

1609—Flaccus-F O Pierce Co
1623—Cambler-Reddy
1629—Rieger-West End Amusement Co
1146—Kelly-Int Ry
1433—Eisenberg-Geisler
1252—Vestner-NY Mail, &c, Co
1558—Platt-Met St Ry
1650—Rupert A. Ryley Co-Levy
1656—Fisher-Dittmer
1652—Innovation Trunk Co-Int Ry
1614—McDonald-Constable
1618—Lamberson-Young
1620—Murphy-Danahy
1611—Flaherty-Int Ry
1612—Eden-same

Highest number reached on regular call, 1679.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Smyth and Howe for the People.

1—Jessie Meyers
2—Johann Schmit
3—Louis Levy
4—William Fernandez
5—Mary Murphy, Thomas Reardon
6—Samuel McCloud
7—Mary Smith
8—John Carlson
9—Joseph Marzo
10—Kate Quinn
11—John Lewis
12—Ernest Von Wittick
13—Mary Hall
14—John B. Schlossberg
Pleadings
1—John Hutton
2—William Murnick
3—Charles Cavagnaro
4—Arthur Flanagan
5—James Cummings, John Brennan, John Dolan, Frank Hannah, Max Golden
6—James F. Waters

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Train for the People.

1—David Lewis, Harry Cohen, Charles Harris, Isaac Deutchman, Michael Rabinowitz
2—Charles Gill
3—William O'Brien
4—John Church
5—John Roberts
6—Jennie Williams
7—Isidore Litzky
8—Bridget McCann
9—James George
10—Salvatore-Calabrese
11—Lena Brecht

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Garvan and McGuire for the People.

1—James Corcoran
2—John Cordoza
3—John Murray
4—David Rudolph
5—Tomaso Corrine
6—Giuseppe Viola
7—Mamie Stine

To fix a day for trial.
1—Joseph Ford, alias Joseph Forde
2—Charles A. Seaton, Harrison McEllinney Robert H. Waldron
3—Louis Hoos

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—O'Sullivan, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys O'Connor for the People.

1—John Schinsel
2—James W. Adair
3—Edward Jones
4—Benjamin McGloin
5—Paridi Damacci
6—John Claramon
7—Edward Callahan
8—John Franus
9—Frank Kelly
10—Alfred Smith
11—George Rapp, Robert Worrell, James Wilson
12—Joseph Cohen
13—Francisco Caro
14—Joseph McKinney, John Long

Brooklyn Calendars.

Tuesday, Jan. 2.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Hirschberg, P. J.; Woodward, Jenks, Hooker, and Gaynor, JJ.—Non-enumerated day calendar. Court opens at 1 P. M.

1—Hyde-Anderson
2—Matter of Black
3—Matter of Madden
4—Matter of Brooghton
5—Fisher-N Y Staats Zeitung
6—Shouts-Thomas
7—Weidenfeld-Byrne
8—Stillman-Stillman
9—Matter of B U E R R
10—Baldwin-McAdoo
11—Matter of Locust Av
12—De Agramonte-City of Mount Vernon
13—Walden-Post
14—Matter of B U E R R
15—Williams-City N Y
16—Stump-Butterfield
17—Babcock-Leonard
18—Matter of Abrams
19—Cornwell-E Rockaway Fire Dept
20—Matter of Backhouse
21—Farrell-B H R R
22—Hayes-Brish
23—Remsen-Man B R R
24—Archer-McAdoo
25—Beekman-Congress Brewing Co
26—Gottsberger-Littleton

SUPREME COURT—Kings County.—All causes from No. 3401 to No. 4007 will be called on Friday, Jan. 5, 1906, at 4 P. M., in Part I., Trial Term. The answer must be "ready" or "off." Ready will only mean that the cause is to go on a list of causes from which following day calendars will be made up. Causes marked off cannot be restored until No. 4007 shall have been reached. John P. Hudson, Calendar Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., and VI. Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

7490—Bingham-Thompson-Starrett Co
2692, 2693—Seward-City of New York et al
2584—Pennsack-B H R R
2745—Flynn-same
2341—Hudson-Curtis
8093—Parrish-Cochrane
2470—Hansen-B H R R
7118—Walker-City of N Y
2283—McCree-Bremner
8407—Vogt-Krick
7162—Hiscox-Atlas Assurance Co
7114—Lesser - Hamburg Fire Ins Co
2976—Farrell (and six other cases)-City of New York
2929—Cutter-B H R R
2735—Blackburn-same
3041—O'Reilly-same
3042—Powell-same
6351—Melesky-N Y & Boston Dyewood Co
3045—Foster-N Y C R R

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

3098—McCabe-B H R R
3098—Penn Mfg Co-City of New York
3101—Murray-Meyer
3102—Levy-B H R R
3103—Ryan-same
3104—Murphy-City of N Y
3106—Busby, Jr-B H R R
3106—Moroney - City of New York
3107—Moriarity-Leary
3108—Spadafora-Willis
3109—Waldron-Int R T Co
3110—Fearon-Coney Isl and Graveseud R R
3111—Sweeney - Liebmann's Sons' Brewery
3113—Moody-Riter-Conley Mfg Co
3114—O'Brien-Ames
3116—Beisel-Lyons
3120—McDermott-B H R R
3121—Bergin-same

Highest number reached on regular call, 3188.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Marean, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

2868—Jordan-Smith
2869—Given-Greenlow
2870—Simmons-City of New York
2871—Cohn H'se Wrecking Co-Oppenheim
2872—Silverman-Weiner
2873—Jacobs-Tucker & Vinton Corp
2874—Simmons-City of N Y
2875—Reichel-Sup Lodge K of P
2876—Rosenzweig-Rosenzweig
2877—Well-Petchaft
2855—Hitchings-Hitchings
2358—Zeiter-Zeiter
1556—Kinney-Lanzer
2398—Hawkins-Rudolph
2502—Lange-Starin
2829—Clarke-Koeppel
1268—May-Seguine
2304—Kramer-Caplan

2316—Farber-Farber
2439—B H R R-City of New York
2752—Preston-Melvin
2753—Same-same
2754—Same-same
2755—Same-Newman
2700—Same-Burke
2030—Michel-Feldman
2365—Balizer-Seelig
2875—Green-Green
2879—Bungart-Sorby
2880—Schue-Schue
2881—Vesta Lum Co-Sataky
2882—Cohen-Bellchambers
2888—Milbauer-Milbauer
2884—Wolff-Wolff
2885—Arnold-Lee
2886—Leonard-Englis
2887—Sullivan-Corse
2888—Lawyers' Title I Co-Dugan

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Motions—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Trials.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Crane, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Inquest. 575—Witschle-ben-Hart
537—Kalich-Coney Isl & B'klyn R R
962—Constantine Mfg Co-Reynolds
553—Dunn-B H R R
555—Larson-same
560—McGonigle-same
563—McKenna-same
564—Gaffney-same
454—Gallagher-same
535—Michaels-same
1665—Ellis-Palmer
1490—Horz-Hauben

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

114—Martin-Reimer
519—Milin-Peto
567—Van Allen-Sinclair
477—Topfer-Joyce
563—Lowrey-C of N Y
570—Schweikert-Petrolino
573—Steer-Bender
574—Hohweisner & Sons-B H R R
576—Goldberg-same
577—Borger-same
578—Leary-Coney Island & B'klyn R R
571—Zieger-B H R R

Lawyers Mortgage Company

Capital and Surplus } $4,000,000
Guaranteed Mortgages outstanding } 40,000,000

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4½% TO 5½%

A. W. McLaughlin & Co.
BROKERS and Dealers in MORTGAGES
128 Broadway.

Harlem near Subway, six-story, new law, 18 rooms; rent $7,650; price $62,000; $10,000 cash. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Plots, tenements, stable, and factory; all locations; bargain; building loans. Durosa, 155 West 14th St.

Properties for investment in New York City and Bronx. Open evenings. O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St.

$150,000 to lend on bond and mortgage. Cortlandt Mortgage Co., 141 Broadway.

Buyers of income property send for my free list. James Ramsey, 150 Nassau St.

West Side.

Five-story quadruple tenement West 17th, $22,750; rents $2,520, guaranteed; 4-sty. double flat W. 134th, near 8th Av., $18,500; 5-sty. apartment W. 104th, $49,500; rents $5,448. Frank W. Stevens, Downtown Times Building, 41 Park Row.

Big Investment Bargain!!—Fifties; five-story double 14-room tenement; open shafts; rental can be increased to $2,900; price $25,000. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

Desirable Dwellings.—West 126th, $8,250; West 133d, $11,500; West 152d, $10,000; West 126th, $9,000; bargains. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Bargain.—Call and see us; this neighborhood our specialty; quick sales guaranteed; renting and collecting done. Barry Co., 301 West 149th.

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Irving P. Lovejoy Co.
55 Liberty St., Cor. Nassau.
Telephone 6467-8 Cortdt.

This Week's Special Offerings:

102d St., Near Broadway—Two 5-story doubles; mtge. $41,000, at 4½%; rents $7,224; price for both; $68,000

131st, Near Broadway—Plot of 6 lots; price $63,000, or $10,500 per lot; terms to suit.

129th St., Near 8th Av.—5-story double; hot water; mtge. $16,000; rents $2,500; price $25,000; nets 11% on equity.

87th St., Near 3d Av.—Five-story double; mtge. $22,000; rents $2,904; price $29,500; only $4,000 cash required.

90th St., Near Lexington Av.—5-story double; mtge. $17,800; rents $2,900, (never been raised;) price $29,000; terms to suit.

97th St., Near Amsterdam Av.—5-story double; mtge. $20,000; rents about $3,800; price $34,000; terms to suit.

96th St., Near 3d Av.—5-story 4-family; mtgs. $32,500; rents $4,200; price $40,500; make offer.

68th, Near Empire Sq.—5-story double; hot water; mtge. $22,000; rents $3,408; price $36,500.

14th St., Near Av. A—5-story, double store, cold water, toilets, open plumbing; mtge. $18,000; rents $2,500; price $23,500.

69th St., Near First Av.—Plot 123 x100; mtge. $39,400 at 5%; price $50,000, $10,000 per lot.

8th St., Between Avenues C & D—Old building plots, 48x97; mtge. $25,000; price $42,000.

Cortlandt St.—Business building; mtge. $25,000; rents $3,000; price $48,000.

Near Financial District.

7-story modern corner store and office building; exceptional construction; present rentals over $8,000; $5,000 required for repairs, when rentals can easily be increased to over $12,000, or at the rate of 75c. per sq. ft. Near-by buildings rent for $1.25 to $1.50 per sq. ft. This building to-day could not be reproduced for less than $125,000. Can be bought for less than $75,000. Will net over 15% on equity of $25,000.

Our special weekly list will be furnished to bonafide buyers on application.

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Unusual Opportunity
Two 6-story & Bas. Tenements,
ABOVE 59TH ST., WEST SIDE.
Cold water, improvements, good condition.
Pays over 16½% on investment of $13,750.
Must be sold on account of principals going in the manufacturing business.
Address for full particulars,
FRANK & KAPELSOHN,
207 GREENE ST., N. Y.

Choice plots for improvement:

17th St., bet. 5th and 6th Avs.....56' x92'
19th St., bet. 5th and 6th Avs....55'9"x92'
21st St., bet. 5th and 6th Avs....50'4"x92'
22th St., bet. 4th and Lex.....40' x98'6"
45th St., bet. B'way and 6th Av....34' x98'9"
Easy terms, or might build to suit tenants.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 8 WEST 22D ST.

$25,000.
A magnificent four-story brownstone residence, located in the Seventies; convenient to "L" and Subway stations; immediate possession: a special bargain.
F. R. WOOD & CO.,
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INVEST $10,000 RETURN 17%
34-foot five-story double flat; open plumbing; hardwood, trim; first-class location; investigate.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co.,
206 BROADWAY.

West Side Plot, 9 Lots
BELOW 59TH ST. RUNNING THROU

ENGLISHWOMEN AND CLUBS.

Effect of "Societies" on the Manners of Their Habitues.

Precisely at the moment when men's clubs are going to decay, when palatial mansions are closing, subscriptions falling off and members resigning, women's clubs are springing up in every direction with mushroomlike velocity and luxuriance. It is too early yet to predict the result on social life of these ventures, or their ultimate and enduring success, but, at any rate, they have already effected a vast revolution in woman's existence.

Almost every girl in the middle and upper classes belongs to some club, either festive, frivolous, artistic, literary, or professional. Working girls and lazy ladies each have their club. It is difficult nowadays to find a friend sitting by her fireside—she is receiving people at her club, playing bridge there, or visiting her acquaintances. No one dreams of passing a quiet evening alone; why, indeed, should they, when they can read the magazines, talk to other human beings, play billiards, listen to a pleasant little orchestra, or smoke—in company?

The popularity of clubs increases daily, and ever new ones are started under more or less favorable auspices. Some of these flourish, like the lilies of the field, for a brief period only, some go bankrupt, while others remain rooted steadfastly in favorable soil. Of these, that handsome edifice (which excites the curiosity and amusement of the bus driver and his load as they drive by, and behold well-dressed women lolling in the bow-windows in delightful insouciance) shows the most flourishing development. The premises are costly, but the subscription is small and the members many. The club answers to the wants of working and professional women, and the branch founded in Berlin has met with such a hearty reception and approval that it has even outgrown the parent home. This is easily understood.

It is not a club in the man's sense of the word, (indeed, I doubt whether any man's club exactly appeals to women,) it is rather a glorified institute, a meeting place for artists and literary women, where exhibitions of pictures and statuary are held, dinners and luncheons given to celebrated people, where concerts take place, and each member speaks, corresponds, and associates with the other. The privacy, the quiet, the almost unsociability of many men's clubs disappear; a perpetual va-et-vient, a feverish energy, which characterizes most of women's work, a constant strain after novelty and excitement, reign in this club of advanced opinions, and give an interest to all its doings. Ladies from America, Germany, and France are welcomed and entertained and a kind of intellectual freemasonry encouraged. The club has a definite aim, and, like any one who knows what he wants and pursues it steadily, it has achieved the desired success.

DIFFERING TYPES.

Other clubs have other aims, or none at all, but the measure of their success lies with the definiteness of their object. In one, bridge playing, dining, orchestras and gossip play a considerable part; in another more serious tastes prevail; lectures, recitations, and music form the attractions; others, again, are merely cheap and convenient resorts for country folk wishing to deposit parcels and receive letters. One club is decidedly religious in its tendencies, and holds prayer meetings periodically; another is confined to motoring members, and so on. Only a few of the clubs are financially prosperous, but these seem destined to remain permanently.

When one asks, What is the effect on women's characters of these new institutions? one is almost puzzled to answer: That they have practically destroyed home life is, I think, pretty certain. The average woman's mind, from habit and education, is not as well balanced as that of a man who has undergone the ordeal of the public school, and whereas club life, except in the case of the idle old bachelor, only fills a small part of a man's existence, it bids fair with the women to monopolize all their spare time. There exist women who lounge all day in their club, pick up a fashion paper for a few minutes, read a line or two, then drop it; who sit at the card table from luncheon till dinner, from dinner till bedtime. (In some clubs the closing hour is very late.) One of the habitués told her friend that she never tired of bridge, and could play all day, but if by chance a game was not to be had, she would go to one of the big stores and find her pleasure in strolling about and looking at dress and finery. What an existence for an intelligent human being!

MISCHIEVOUS INFLUENCES.

Some women write all their letters in the public room, which is an economy, but leads to a great waste of note paper; some gossip freely about everything and everybody, finding permanent amusement in criticising the members and their ways. Club life encourages gossip, often ill-natured, idleness, selfishness, and want of order. It is extraordinary to see the habits of well-bred and delicately nurtured women who pitch newspapers to the floor when they have done with them, sit on them crushed under the sofa cushions, chuck their torn-up letters on the table, instead of into the waste-paper basket, lie about on sofas with their feet up, talk in the silence room, and secure, whenever they can, the best armchair or the coziest corner near the fireplace. One hears dark stories, too, of the want of honor among members, of the disappearance of property, fur boas, purses, or umbrellas left unguardedly on chairs and tables, of petty spite, and ill-natured behavior. The fact is, women have not yet learned the art of co-operation, of esprit de corps; each woman lives for herself and her own interests, and ignores the welfare of the community. Possibly club life may induce the sense of altruism now wanting, owing, perhaps, to the narrowness of women's lives, and give them the virile qualities of men, but at present there is not much sign of it.

Clubs are a vehicle for pretty dress, flirtations, and appointments which can be so much more easily arranged there than at home. It gives the stranger somewhat of a shock on his first entrance to see a pretty woman paying her male guest's bill and ordering wine and liqueurs for his consumption. Men always appear shy and constrained in women's clubs; but no doubt as time goes on that timidity will wear off.

Clubs induce luxury. The woman who in her own house possesses only a couple of maids commands at her club the services of porters, waiters, page boys, and female attendants of which she avails herself unsparingly. Bachelors' tastes are commonly supposed to be fastidious and expensive, owing to the quiet, well-served, well-cooked club meals, but women who formerly cared nothing about eating have now acquired the same tastes, and learned to enjoy the pleasures of the table, drinking champagne when dining alone, and generally taking liqueurs after coffee. The first real step to woman's enfranchisement was taken by the creation of clubs. With all their drawbacks (which doubtless with use and custom will in great measure disappear) they are an immense convenience, offering enlargement of mind and knowledge of the world and facilities of social intercourse which women are not likely ever to surrender. They give independence to the youngest, amusement to the eldest, and they have increased by leaps and bounds the circulation of the innumerable ladies papers.—Lady Violet Greville in The London Chronicle.

Shoplifting in New York.

Five hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods stolen from New York stores every year is the record maintained by professional shoplifters, professional kleptomaniacs of aristocratic birth, and persons who take things because they are in sore need.

Lawyer Mark Alter, who has defended over 500 cases, says: "If I could give the real names of the 500 women whom I have defended on the charge of shoplifting it would make a sensation that would startle New York. One was the wife of a Supreme Court Judge, another a near relative of an Ambassador to a foreign country. One well-known society woman had several hundred dollars in her pocketbook when she was arrested for stealing a trinket worth a few dollars. Out of 4,000 arrests every year only about 700 ever get into the courts, and of this number not more than 50 are convicted."

Only a few weeks ago the daily papers published an account of a Philadelphia shoplifter who furnished from her satchel, which she carried with her, $400 cash bail. The store detectives saw the woman, who was expensively dressed, take a Persian lamb coat, valued at $275, from a rack, fling it carelessly across her arm, and leave the store. When she was brought back she resorted to tears and claimed that she could not tell why she had stolen the coat, as she had plenty of money with which to pay for it. Many women present the plea of an unseen and supernatural force which impels them to steal. Some of the women regret the crime sincerely the instant after it has been committed, and they either return the goods as stealthily as these had been taken, or they return them by messenger or mail. These are the exceptional cases, however. The great majority, encouraged by the first success, take more and more until some day they come to grief.

Shoplifters are never accused while they are in a store: the detectives follow them to the sidewalk and sometimes half a block down the street, to make sure of their intention, before they ask them to account for the goods which they have taken. The suspects are taken directly to the office of the Superintendent, where they are questioned closely. If it is decided to let them go without further prosecution the accused is required to sign an agreement releasing the store from all liabilities from damage suits, a precaution necessary because of the many persons who from time to time have made a point of appearing guilty without really being so, and, when accused, have made trouble for the proprietors.—Leslie's Weekly.

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MATHUSHEK & SON PIANOS
at very special reduced prices and terms. Our superb small pianos; rents low rates. FACTORY direct to buyer means large saving.
B'way & 47th St., N.Y. | 607 Broad St., Newark. & 77 Montgomery St., J. C.

WISSNER
Pianos Sold at Manufacturers' Prices. Used uprights taken in part payment.
$90 $100 $125
WAREROOMS, 226 East 14th St., New York. Brooklyn 538-540 Fulton Street.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

$75 $125, $150, in used uprights. Exceptionally superior tone and lasting qualities, combined with reasonable prices on attractive terms, prevail on our entire line of pianos. Jacob Doll & Sons, 92 5th Av., near 14th.

$75 Elegant Mahogany Uprights; splendid condition; fine tone. New pianos, from factory $150; Steinway sacrifice; installments $5; low rents. $90 BIDDLE'S, 7 EAST 14TH ST.

RELIABLE CONNOR PIANOS.
Easy terms. Renting, Exchanging. Catalogues mailed free. Open evenings. Francis Connor, 4 East 42d.

Upright $125 Piano
BIDDLE PIANO CO., 6 WEST 125TH ST.

MAGNIFICENT MAHOGANY CABINET grand upright piano; nearly new; full warrantee; must sell; party going to Europe; stored. George Schleicher, 39 West 14th St.

Small upright piano, $40; good for beginner; easy payments. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

PIANOS TO RENT, $3 UPWARD. WISSNER, 25 EAST 14TH ST.

Uprights $100@$125; rent $3; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.

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The Antique Furniture Exchange 153-154 W. 34th St.
The ideal shop for lovers of antiques and seekers for bargains in odd pieces of every description; the largest collection and lowest prices; the most popular store.

Gold, silver, and platinum, in any shape and quantity, bought; market prices paid. William Lewis, refiner, 11 Chambers St., near Centre.

I pay highest prices for furniture, carpets, antiques. Johnson, 115 University Place, N. Y.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

ST. PAUL HOTEL,
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
New, fireproof. Beautifully furnished.
100 Single Rooms.....$1.00 per day
200 Rooms, Private Bath.....$1.50 per day
Suites, Parlor, Bedroom & Bath. $2.00 & up
Telephone every room. Restaurant a la carte.
JOHN W. WHEATON, Prop.

EUROPEAN HOTELS.

SAVOY HOTEL, LONDON
See next Sunday's Times for announcement.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES A. CAMPBELL and JOSEPH O. CLEMENT and the firm of CAMPBELL, CLEMENT & CO., Bankrupts.—No. 8,561.

To the creditors of James A. Campbell and Joseph O. Clement and the firm of Campbell, Clement & Co. of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of December, A. D. 1905, the said James A. Campbell and Joseph O. Clement were duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1906, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before such meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, December 30th, 1905.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of GEORGE J. COHEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George J. Cohen of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of December, A. D. 1905, the said George J. Cohen was duly adjudicated a bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William St. in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1906, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at which time said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, December 27th, 1905.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 8,536.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE WILLIAM BUDD COMPANY, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1905, said The William Budd Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of undersigned Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 80 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1906, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WM. H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dec. 29, 1905.

NO. 8,619.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK RICHER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1905, the said Frank Richer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of undersigned Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 80 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WM. H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dec. 29, 1905.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ERNEST A. LANGE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated Dec. 11, 1905, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Jan. 15th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 29, 1905.

FOR SALE.

Made by the Mile. Sold by the Foot.
OFFICE PARTITION.
Mount & Robertson,
CABINETMAKERS,
28 Beaver St.
TELEPHONE, 1957—BROAD.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., formerly J. M. Mossman, 72 Malden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS Lowest Prices. All Makes. SELL Any Style. Rebuilt. Guaranteed. The Typewriter Exchange, 1½ Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Telephone 8570 Cortlandt.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, safes, letter presses, counters, shelvings; stores, offices fitted; 400 dozen chairs. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

FoxKodaks 174 5 Av abv 22d
TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

New Remington typewriter, $50; rotary Neostyle, $20; Williams typewriter, $15. Nathan's, 20 Fulton.

BILLIARDS.

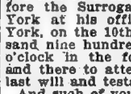

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, Est. 1850. 105 E. 9th St.

INSTRUCTION.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF Automobile Engineers, Incorporated, 146 WEST 58TH STREET.
Under personal direction of PROF. CHAS. E. LUCKE, M. E. Ph. D. School of Engineers, Columbia University.
Departments include machine, tool, forge shops, assembling and test shops, with every type of motor, also laboratories completely and specially equipped to teach all component parts of automobiles. Day and evening classes. SPECIAL COURSES FOR OWNERS.

THE WHIPPLE SCHOOL of ART 900 Sixth Ave. (51st St.)

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DANZIGER, MAX.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Virginia Danziger and William Hyams, Julius Danziger, Casper Danziger, Siegfried Danziger, Adolph Danziger, Bernhard Danziger, Arnold Danziger, Ernest Mohr Schneider, George Schneider, Alfred Schneider, Hugo Schneider, Greta Gottschalk, Edith Susskind, Gerhard Danziger, Lillie Danziger, Eva Danziger, the executors, widow, heirs, and next of kin of MAX DANZIGER of the City and County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Wilhelmina Danziger and William Hyams of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing dated the 11th day of May, 1904, relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Max Danziger, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at his office in the County of New York, on the 10th day of January, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 22d day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.

[L. S.] JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

DUNCAN, JANET.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ROBERT YULE, James Yule, Jessie Tait, Kate Conrood, Jean Whitney Robert Gillies, Clara Collins, James W. Gillies, William Gillies, Grace Smith, Janet Shrubsole, Katie Browning, John Yule, William Yule, Nettie Yule, Mary Yule, Grace Yule, Thomas E. Duncan, Elizabeth C. D. Eggleston, Grace Y. Lord, Edna J. Hart, Charles E. Gillies, W. Walter Gillies, and Jessie Malone, the heirs and next of kin of JANET DUNCAN, late of the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, John C. Duncan of Mechanicsville, N. Y., has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 3d day of October, 1901, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of said Janet Duncan, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of January, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 16th day of January, A. D. 1906, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before such meeting.

[L. S.] JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

DEPEW, LAURA A.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Francis S. Depew, Richard Henry Depew, Marie F. Kleinecke, Louise Depew Patterson, Catherine D. Vermilye, the heirs and next of kin of LAURA A. DEPEW, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Hannah Louise Depew and Eliza D. Pfender have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Laura A. Depew, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at his office in the County of New York on the 12th day of January, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 28th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.

[L. S.] JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

WINTER RESORTS.

FLORIDA.

Florida East Coast Hotel Company
SEASON 1905-6

PONCE DE LEON...Opens January 9th
HOTEL ORMOND...Opens January 9th
HOTEL BREAKERS.....Now Open
HOTEL ALCAZAR.....Now Open
ROYAL POINCIANA...Opens Jan. 11th
ROYAL PALM.....Opens January 8th
CONTINENTAL, Atlantic Beach, Fla. Opens March 15th
THE COLONIAL, Nassau (Bahama Islands).....Opens January 9th

Reservations of rooms, railway tickets, parlor and sleeping car space and reservations on steamers to Nassau (Bahama Islands,) Key West and Havana, may be secured by addressing or calling at
243 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
130 ADAMS STREET, CHICAGO

HOTEL ROYAL PALM
FORT MYERS, FLA.
Famous tarpon fishing and quail shooting sport; all modern equipments.
PHILIP J. BROWN, Manager.

BERMUDA.

HAMILTON HOTEL
BERMUDA
OPEN DECEMBER TO MAY
Elevated location, overlooking city, harbor, and Victoria Park.
Send for illustrated booklet.
A. C. BROOKS, Manager.

BERMUDA
The Ideal Winter Resort
THE PRINCESS HOTEL
Open from December to May
Accommodates 300 guests. For terms, etc., address N. S. HOWE, Hamilton, Bermuda.

GEORGIA.

HOTEL BON AIR,
AUGUSTA, GA.,
Now open. The best-known Resort Hotel in the Middle South. Hard, smooth roads for riding, driving and automobiling; also every other known diversion for Winter pleasure. The best 18-hole golf course and clubhouse south of Washington. Only 28 hours from New York. Three through trains daily. C. G. TRUSSELL, Mgr.
Also Mgr. Frontenac Hotel, Thousand Islds., N.Y.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—CEDAR STREET COMPANY, Plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. FARLEY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, William H. Jackson Co., Joseph H. Frisk, Thomas Stone, Anton Larsen, Ernst Bagge, Ronalds & Johnson Co., A. Schwoerer & Son, Frederick Ruhling, James R. Johnston, Herman Kertscher, Theodore H. Kertscher and Theodore H. Markthaler, copartners under the firm name of Kertscher & Co.; Rudolph Walter, Emanuel Newman, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., and Gerald M. Borden, Defendants.—Notice of Sale Under Judgment.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of December, 1905, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of January, 1906, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-first Street, distant one hundred and eight feet westerly from the westerly side of Park Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with Park Avenue, one hundred feet five inches to the southerly side of Fifty-first Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Fifty-first Street, twenty feet to the place of beginning.

The said premises are to be sold subject to two certain prior mortgages, now liens thereon, made by Joseph A. Farley Construction Company to the United States Realty and Construction Company: one for the sum of $102,500 and interest and the other for $50,000 and interest, upon which mortgages respectively the sums of $37,500 with interest at 6% from April 1, 1904, and $43,185.87, with interest at 6% from August 18, 1904, remain due and unpaid, and also subject to the following covenants in so far as the same are now in force or affect said premises:

1. Covenants and restrictions contained in deed from Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral to J. Augustus Page, recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 1586 of Conveyances at Page 413.

2. Covenants and restrictions contained in deed from J. Augustus Page and Mary E. Page, his wife, to Rosanna Spaulding, wife of Bernard Spaulding, recorded in said Register's Office, in Liber 1894 of Conveyances at Page 355, and

3. Covenants and restrictions contained in deed from J. Augustus Page and Mary E. Page, his wife, to Abraham Benson, recorded in said Register's Office in Liber 1708 of Conveyances at Page 216, and

4. Covenants and restrictions contained in agreement between United States Realty and Construction Company and Elizabeth E. W. Adams, recorded in said Register's Office in Liber 85, Section 5, of Conveyances, at Page 363.

Dated New York, December 29, 1905.

M. A. KURSHEEDT, Referee.

R. G. BABBAGE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 40 East Fifty-first Street:

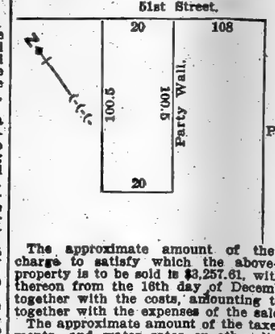

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,257.61, with interest thereon from the 16th day of December, 1905, together with the costs, amounting to $140.15, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $2,392.42 and interest. The amounts due on the prior mortgages are as stated in the notice above.

M. A. KURSHEEDT, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of THE VIM PUBLISHING COMPANY, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at the place of business of the said bankrupt, No. 429 Sixth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at public auction, by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, on the 4th day of January, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., to the highest bidder.

The property to be sold consists of all the right, title, and interest of the bankrupt concern to print and publish a magazine known as "Vim," the subscription list to the said magazine, consisting of about 8,500 names; desks, two typewriting machines, cabinets, files, a quantity of books, magazines, periodicals, and plates relating to health culture and physical culture, and the right to print the same, copyrights and the mailing privileges appurtenant to said publications, together with the good-will of the bankrupt concern. The property will be offered for sale as follows:

1. The entire plant, as above described, to be sold as a going concern.

2. The good-will, subscription lists, and the right to publish said magazine, and the mailing privileges will be offered for sale separately. The books, magazine, and periodicals will be offered separately, and the typewriting machines and office furniture will be offered separately. The receiver reserves the right to accept such offer either for the entire stock as a going concern or upon the separate items, as will seem best for the interest of the creditors of the bankrupt.

The property may be inspected on any working day up to the time of sale between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., on the premises, and the receiver or his attorney will gladly furnish information to prospective purchasers at the office of the receiver.

WILLIAM C. ROSENBERG, Receiver.
No. 320 Broadway, New York City.
MAURICE S. HYMAN, Atty. for Receiver, No. 320 Broadway, N. Y. City.

WINTER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Bronxville.

HOTEL GRAMATAN,
BRONXVILLE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.
A most desirable Winter home.
New and modern; complete in every detail of service and equipment; large piazzas, enclosed in glass for Winter; steam heat and open wood fires throughout the hotel.
QUIET. REFINED. EXCLUSIVE.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR. Special Winter rate from November 1 to May 1. Low rates to bachelors. But 30 minutes from Grand Central Station via Harlem division N. Y. Central; 30 trains daily; 200 sleeping rooms, 120 private baths; long distance telephone in every room; golf, tennis, driving; excellent roads; new stable and garage; fine orchestra; large ballroom; booklet. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

New York City.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

NEW JERSEY.

Lakewood.

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
"The Hotel that made Lakewood famous."
NOW OPEN.
The Lakewood Hotel, the largest and leading hotel of Lakewood, is now open for the season. Accommodations for seven hundred. Every comfort, convenience, and luxury provided. This season the cuisine, always noted for its excellence, will be better than ever. The Chef and staff that have made BERGER'S of Newport noted, even in that home of epicures, have been brought intact by Mr. Berger to the Lakewood Hotel. The same rates as heretofore will obtain, the Lakewood Hotel continuing to be the most expensive in Lakewood because the best. Reservations may now be made for any time during the season. American and European plans.
CARL BERGER.
JAS. N. BERRY, Mgr.

THE TOWERS LAKEWOOD, N. J. Telephone 4—L.
Enlarged this season. Family hotel, opposite main entrance to Laurel House; cuisine unsurpassed; booklet. W. H. & A. Wrisley, Prop'rs.

Atlantic City.

CHALFONTE
On the Beach. Fireproof.
Always Open.
THE LEEDS COMPANY.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Overlooking the ocean. Open all year.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
Chas. O. Marquette, Manager. D. S. White, President.

HOTEL RUDOLF. Open all year. Ocean front. Hot and cold sea and fresh water baths, en suite. Special Winter rates.
H. E. EDER.

Brown's Mills.

THE INN
Browns-Mills-in-the-Pines,
New Jersey.
2½ hours from New York. Driest climate in the East. 10 to 15 degrees warmer than New York City. Trains leave New York week days via Pennsylvania R. R., 9:55 A. M.; arrive Browns Mills 12:35.

Plainfield.

Plainfield Sanitarium, Plainfield, N. J.—Located Watchung Mountains. Chronic and nervous cases. No insane. Open all the year. Booklet. Telephone 84.

NORTH CAROLINA.

PINEHURST
North Caro ina
18 hours from New York.
The Leading Health and Recreation Resort of the South

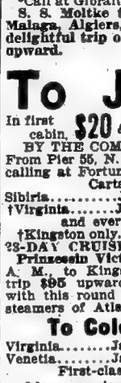

Four splendid Hotels, with prices varying from $2.50 per day upwards. Newly ... now open, Berkshire open Jan'y 1st; Carolina, Jan'y 13th, and Harvard Jan'y 15th.
Finest Golf Courses in the South, one of 18 and one of 9 holes; 35,000-acre SHOOTING PRESERVE. Tennis Courts, etc. Consumptives absolutely excluded.
Mr. E. R. Wingate, Representative, is now located at the Town and Country Resort Bureau, 289 Fourth Ave. Phone 6246 Gramercy. Address or call for rates and literature.

VIRGINIA.

HOTEL WARWICK, Newport News, Virginia.
Cuisine and appointments unexcelled. Courteous attention. Reasonable rates. Write for booklet.
L. B. MANVILLE, Supt.
GOLF.

Hamburg-American.
GRAF WALDERSEE.....JAN. 6, 2 P. M.
†PENNSYLVANIA.....JAN. 13, 7 A. M.
Amerika.....Jan. 20 | †Waldersee.....Feb. 24
†Pretoria.....Feb. 10 | †Amerika.....Mar. 1
†Bluecher.....Feb. 15 | †Pennsylvania..Mar. 10
S. S. Amerika Most Luxurious and Most Modern of Leviathans.
*Grill Room & Gymnasium. ¶Elevator & A La Carte Restaurant. †Calling at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES & GENOA.
*Hamburg...Jan. 6, 2:30 P. M.; Feb. 17, Mar. 31
Prinz Oskar...Jan. 13, 11 A. M.; Mar. 7, Apr. 19
Prinz Adalbert.....Feb. 3, noon; Mar. 22, May 8
†Deutschland.....Feb. 6, 2:30 P. M.
*Cretic (chartered from White Star Line).Feb. 27
Rates 1st Class, $70, $85, $118 upward, according to steamer selected.
*Call at Gibraltar. †Grill Room.
S. S. Moltke to Madeira, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga, Algiers, and Genoa, Jan. 30, 1906; a delightful trip of 19 days for $95.00 per adult upward.

To JAMAICA
In first cabin, $20 & up. Round trip, $37.50 & up.
BY THE COMPANY'S ATLAS SERVICE.
From Pier 55, N. R., foot of 25th St., at 2 P.M. calling at Fortune Island, Kingston, Savanilla, Cartagena, Port Limon.
Sibiria.....Jan. 6 | Altai.....Jan. 13
†Virginia.....Jan. 11 | Sarnia.....Jan. 20
and every Saturday thereafter.
†Kingston only.
23-DAY CRUISE WITH STOPOVERS, $125. Princessin Victoria Luise, Sails Jan. 15, 11 A. M., to Kingston. Single trip $60, round trip $95 upward. Return trip in connection with this round trip passage will be made by steamers of Atlas Line Service.

To Colon via Jamaica
Virginia.....Jan. 11 | Virginia.....Feb. 8
Venetia.....Jan. 25 | Venetia.....Feb. 22
First-class passenger rates, $55.
Also regular sailings to Hayti and Santa Marta.

An Exceptional Opportunity
A SPECIAL CRUISE TO
Madeira, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga, Algiers and Genoa.
Leaving New York Jan. 30 by the superb twin-screw
S. S. MOLTKE

For	Miles.	Arrival About	Depar- ture.	Stay hours.
FUNCHAL(Madeira)	2,760	Feb. 7	Feb. 8	33
CADIZ	568	" 10	" 11	40
GIBRALTAR	80	" 12	" 13	41
MALAGA	65	" 14	" 14	10
ALGIERS	370	" 15	" 16	25
GENOA	580	" 18	" 20	

From Genoa the Steamship MOLTKE continues on her grand Oriental cruise as per special program, which will be furnished on application.

Owing to the fact that a number of passengers join the Oriental cruise at Genoa, the Company is enabled to offer a limited number of rooms (20 berths) for this delightful passage at the exceptionally low rate of
$116.00 per adult,
including stateroom accommodation, meals, and side trips expenses.
For further information, plans, etc., apply to
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
35-37 Broadway, N. Y.

Passenger steamers between New York and New Orleans by Southern Pacific leave every Wednesday at noon. [illegible]

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE OF AMERICA.
MAIN STEM OF THE
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Operating more than twelve thousand miles of railway east of Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

This is the Direct Line from New York & Boston to Niagara Falls and to the West, the Northwest and the Southwest by way of the great cataract and Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 3:30, 3:40, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—¶MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTH WESTERN LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours, via New York Central and Lake Shore.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:20 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½ hour train to

LOST ARTICLES

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

FOUND—On Broadway, near 82d St., a rosary. Can be had by describing at Heineman's Drug Store, 2,289 Broadway.

LOST—Central Trust Co.'s Certificates of Deposit No. 377, 2 shares, $34.70 fractional part; No 378, 2 shares, $49.60 fractional part, Preferred and Common Stock United States Rubber Company, in the name of Walter Callender. Notify Central Trust Co., 54 Wall St.

LOST—Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 26, between 1 and 2 o'clock, gold watch and fob, initials E. C. L. on fob, between Rockwell Place and Ashland Place; liberal reward. Return to William Lakeland, Neptune Av., Coney Island.

LOST—Either at Cafe Martin or on Broadway, between 26th and 46th Sts., a lizard set in diamonds and emeralds; liberal reward if returned to Mrs. A. H. Woods, 324 West 83d St., city. Please return, as it is a fond remembrance.

LOST—White female fox terrier, large black spot on head and around right eye, black tail, white tip. Make owner happy by leaving with elevator boy, 305 West 97th St., and receive $10 reward; no questions asked.

LOST—Saturday, Dec. 30, a pair of opera glasses, between 146th St., Amsterdam Av., and Subway entrance, Broadway via 145th St.; reward. Call after 5, Apartment W, 470 West 146th St.

LOST—Bank book No. 1,388 of the Hamilton Bank of New York City, Washington Heights Branch, Special Deposit Department; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

LOST—Pearl festoon necklace with pearl and diamond pendant and ornaments, on night Dec. 31, on West 111th St., between Lenox and 7th Avs., valued as heirloom; liberal reward given. Silbernagel, 60 West 96th St.

LOST—Thursday afternoon, lady's silver watch and fob, on street cars, Subway, or street between 33d and 113th Sts.; liberal reward. Apply Room 266, 29 Broadway.

LOST—A fur neck piece, Saturday evening, Dec. 30, about 11:30, on 55th St., between 5th and 6th Avs. Please return to desk at Holland House and receive reward.

LOST—On Thursday evening, between Washington Square and Grand Central Depot, string of gold beads; reward. R. L. Hand, 29 Washington Square West.

LOST—A DIAMOND BROOCH; three flowers, formed by four diamonds each, with leaves and stem in small diamonds; suitable reward. 58 West 47th St.

LOST—French bull; bat ears; answers to name Buster. Return to Hamilton Hotel, 132 West 45th St., and receive $10 reward. Mrs. L. Douglas.

Madison Av., gold chain bracelet, with green Scotch pebble balls; not valuable, but for associations; reward. Korbin, 2,069 Madison Av.

LOST—Fourteenth Street Bank, child's gold ring, set with red stones. Suitable reward if returned to 58 West 53d St., city.

LOST—Diamond and sapphire harvest moon pin. $25 reward if returned to E. Alter, 25 East 99th St.

LOST—Fox terrier, Lenox Av., 125th St.; named Togo; reward if returned. Lavy, 2,108 7th Av.

LOST—Scarfpin, pearl and four diamonds; $20 reward. John Taylor, 950 Lexington Av.

LOST—Diamond horseshoe scarfpin, New Year's night; reward. F. L., 122 West 49th.

LOST—Dec. 26, amethyst breastpin, two stones; reward. Return 14 East 58th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

11TH ST., 112-114 WEST.—Large and small rooms; family or singly; table excellent.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST. The Savage. Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen (upper floor) reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone; references.

39TH ST., 27 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; one second floor; excellent table board; references.

44TH ST., 159 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms for couple; unsurpassed French table board; reasonable.

45TH ST., 214 WEST, (near Hotel Astor.)—Sunny, heated room; all conveniences; meals optional; references.

46TH ST., 246 WEST.—Exceptionally clean rooms; well heated; running water; superior French cuisine.

90TH ST., 6 WEST.—Large room, private bath; excellent table; parlor dining room; small room.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished room for couple or gentlemen; private house; references.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Pleasant, sunny, single room; good board; references.

119TH, 149 WEST.—Pleasant large rooms and small room; fine location; in private family.

132D ST., 235 WEST.—Large room, private house; running water; excellent home, table; telephone.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 68.—Warm rooms; board.

East Side.

18TH ST., 116 EAST.—Large and small rooms; running water; steam; excellent board; near Subway.

22D ST., 42 EAST, Near Broadway, The Adelfi.—Large rooms; excellent table board.

24TH ST., 124 EAST.—Two large front rooms, with board; references.

72D ST., 156 EAST, Near Lexington Av.—Elegant parlor floor to right parties; very fine double, single rooms; home comforts; well heated; choice board; private baths; table board accommodations; references.

73D ST., 12 EAST.—American private family offers second-story suite; excellent table, service; references.

GRAND AV., 2,450, Near Fordham Road.—Second floor sunny room; moderate terms; few boarders.

MADISON AV., 187, (34th.)—One large, one small room, available, both desirable; clean rooms; cooking perfect; dainty service; central location; references.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Double and single rooms, $18 to $22, (two persons;) $9 to $12, (one;) with superior board.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, BROOKLYN Heights, overlooking Wall St.—Second floor, elegantly furnished rooms or apartment; neighborhood and table high-class.

SCHERMERHORN ST., 27, Brooklyn.—Convenient to New York; excellent table board; men preferred.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Park House, Morristown, N. J.—Opposite park; dry air, pure water, steam heat, electric light; excellent table; no bar; $8 up.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

22D ST., 37 WEST, APARTMENT 2.—Large, attractive room, one or two business women. Unique.

39TH, 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; small, large rooms; private baths; telephone; breakfast; references.

49TH, 110 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms, hot and cold running water; heated; southern exposure; $2.50 and up; gentlemen preferred; private family.

51ST, 351 WEST.—Large rooms; well heated; back parlor for physician; nice locality.

52D ST., 318 WEST.—Large front room; also back parlor; running water; private house; references.

55TH ST., 68 WEST, Adjoining Hotel Devon.—Large front room, with private bath; telephone, electric light; uniformed hall attendants.

66TH ST., 308 WEST.—Furnished rooms, suitable two gentlemen; board convenient; telephone; near Subway.

93D ST., 126 WEST.—One large room, fourth floor; reasonable; references exchanged; telephone.

93D, 35 WEST.—Large and small rooms, running water, $2.50 to $6.50.

104TH ST., 110 WEST.—Neatly furnished room, with or without board; all conveniences; telephone, steam heat; Subway and L. Corderman.

121ST ST., 150 WEST.—Handsomely appointed house; large rooms, connecting, separate; family, couples, gentlemen; telephone.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 301, (Cor. 125th,) Apartment 54.—Well furnished, heated room, refined surroundings, independent, attractive; gentleman; reference; breakfast; reasonable.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 68.—Large and small rooms; heated; restaurant.

East Side.

30TH ST., 38 EAST.—Large room, newly furnished; bath, telephone; gentlemen only; references required.

45TH ST., 139 EAST.—Private high-class house; will let hall room, one flight up; southern exposure; scrupulously clean; gentleman only; references.

MADISON AV., 1,004.—Handsome rooms and bath; entire floor newly decorated; heated and lighted; unfurnished if desired; references.

MADISON AV., 733.—In private French family, home for young ladies, lady students; terms reasonable.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Domestics.

WANTED—Neat, careful woman as general houseworker and cook; country; family of two; boy assists; comfortable home, small; every convenience; some washing; either experienced woman or girl willing to learn; wages proportionate. Interview city by letter. M. N. Ross, Locust Valley, L. I.

WANTED—Capable, middle aged houseworker, with or without washing; three in family; pleasant, permanent position for right person. Address Mrs. T., Box 328, Montclair, N. J.

Nurses.

WANTED—Nurse afternoons for child five years old; city reference required. Call from 10 to 11, or after 4. Benedict Apartment 11A, Narragansett Hotel, Broadway and 93d St.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—For married lady, thoroughly competent maid; only those with best personal references need call Tuesday morning at 38 East 59th St.

WANTED—German girl, with city reference, to an elderly lady. Apply after 9 o'clock at 28 East 68th St.

WANTED—Contralto (deep,) for Pennsylvania church; $800. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 Fifth Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policies; large commission, renewals; county managers wanted every State. A. B. Cilley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—Bookkeeper; young man; state experience, in what line you have filled the position as bookkeeper, also salary wanted and reference. Manufacturer, Box 179 Times Downtown.

Compositors, &c.

Wanted—Compositors, Stone Hands, and Make-up Men; "Open Shop"; Highest Salary; Permanent Position; Additional Bonus for Faithful Services; New York, Vicinity, and Western Points. Call or Address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographer; ambitious young man; must be familiar with bookkeeping; mention salary and reference. E. F., Box 42 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Estimates wanted with steam and hot water heating concern; must understand high and low pressure work; state age, experience, salary desired. Steam, Box A 304 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing trade; pays $5 day after completing course of practical instruction at home or in our schools; graduates admitted to Union and Master Plumbers' Association; positions secured. Coyne Bros. Co. Plumbing Schools, 239 10th Av., New York; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Louis, Mo. Free catalogue.

WANTED—Desirable recruits for National Guard organization going to camp at Lake Ontario next Summer. Particulars upon application to Guard, Box 44 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Clothing manufacturer wants men who are acquainted with city buyers, also with those who come to this market. Kay, Box 134 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Man and wife for janitor of school. Apply in person Tuesday morning before 12 o'clock. 448 Richmond Terrace, St. George, Staten Island.

WANTED—Men and women to represent us on a good paying proposition; modern and agreeable work. Lay, 145 8th Av., New York.

WANTED—Church organist for Ohio; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Bricklayers. 117th St. and Pleasant Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER.—Double entry; eight years' experience; rapid and accurate accountant; capable of taking full charge; loose leaf system or otherwise; four years with present employer; salary $18-$20. Miss Harrison, 105 West 138th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class; city or country. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Telephone 741 Riverside.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By good cook; wages $22. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Telephone 741 Riverside.

HOUSEWORK.—Colored; good cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress, in apartment; neat, industrious; city reference. Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 59th St.; Tel. 4786 Columbus.

Nurses.

NURSE.—English; lately landed; small wages. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Telephone 741 Riverside.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; two years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate, conscientious, reliable; best references; $9-$10. Whitlock, Box 263 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Number of years' experience; rapid, correct stenographer; excellent business training; good position with reasonable salary acceptable. Miss Helen Seymour, Post Office General Delivery.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; five years' experience; rapid, accurate; business-like references; $12. Miss Boyce, Box 128 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—By young American, employed number years by leading commercial house; high school education; accustomed refined surroundings. Diplomacy, 7 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced, neat, accurate, high school training; references; $7. Acceptable, Box 115 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight years' experience; rapid, accurate, thoroughly competent; best references; $15. Burnell, 219 West 115th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT wishes work evenings and Saturdays; audits, statements, trial balances, bookkeeping, investigations, &c.; terms moderate; references. Accountant, 66 East 8th St.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, competent, thorough; unexceptionable reference. H. B. S., 199 Times Downtown.

Butlers.

BUTLER, VALET.—English; 3 years and 4 years previous; go anywhere. Ralph, 1,364 Broadway.

BUTLER.—German, in a private family; references; $40. E. J., 201 East 45th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly experienced, sober, honest, and absolutely reliable man; splendid references; present employer going to Europe; no objection to the country. James Scanlon, 168 West End Av.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., 314 Times. Times Square.

SALESMAN.—Hustling salesman, with 10 years' experience, open for a position with some good house. J. H. Harrill, Charlotte, N. C., P. O. Box 691.

Valets.

VALET or BUTLER.—Understands hunting things; age 30; height 6 ft.; 5 years' good character. X. S., Staatsburgh, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN, 30, Protestant, executive ability, desires position as private secretary, any fiduciary position; typewriter, draughtsman; understands mechanics, building construction, estate management, correspondence; go anywhere. Executive, Box 140 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Boarding Houses for Sale

30% under value; two four-story American basements, Washington Heights, adjoining; will divide; each 16 attractive rooms, 2 baths; steam heat; $18,000, $18,500. Layton & Rogers, 1,659 Amsterdam Av.

I can sell your patent; booklet mailed free; fifteen years' experience; patent sales exclusively. Call, write, or telephone, William E. Hoyt, patent sales specialist, 290 B'way, New York.

Book Store.—Bargain; opportunity for person small capital. Call immediately, 1,126 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Ladies' jackets, skirts, on contract samples; guarantee furnished. Caust, 389 East 12th St.

Madison Av., 1,004.—Half handsome millinery store, suitable for first-class business; newly decorated.

CHORUS DIDN'T STRIKE; TALKED WITH CONRIED

Director Declares He Won't Recognize the Union.

OPERA BOARD WILL DECIDE

Directors Will Consider the Demands of the Chorus at Their Meeting To-morrow.

The chorus at the Metropolitan Opera House did not strike yesterday, but sang as lustily as ever at the matinée in "Haensel und Gretel," and in the evening in "Rigoletto." The demands of the Chorus Singers' Union will be laid before the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow. If the board refuses the demands a strike is probable.

This situation is the result of a conference held yesterday in Mr. Conried's office, between Mr. Conried and a committee of the Actors' Protective Union and the Chorus Singers' Union. The former was represented by Henry De Veane and James L. Barry. The representatives of the Chorus Singers' Union were President Salzburg, Delegate Alberto, and a special committee.

In a report made by the committee later it was stated that Mr. Conried seemed at first disposed to be friendly. He was willing to acknowledge that the conditions of the chorus singers were not all that they should be, and said he had not known that the members of the chorus had no sleeping berths when the company was traveling.

Mr. Conried was willing to promise sleeping berths, but a snag was struck when the closed shop demand came up. He told the committee that he could not be tied down to conditions which would require him to go to the union for singers. It was often necessary to go to Europe for singers for some of the productions. Barry, as spokesman for the delegation, said that point could be arranged.

"We can get the foreign singers into the union when they come," he said. "As to the demand for higher wages, the advance demanded would take only a very small percentage from the profits. It might not take any, as with good wages the chorus would sing better and the houses would be bigger."

Mr. Conried said it would be impossible for him to allow the union to furnish the singers. It was necessary, in order to keep up the standard of grand opera, that the management should select them.

"I have nothing against the union," he said. "I am willing to take union or non-union singers without discrimination, but the closed shop would be impossible. While I have nothing against the union I blame certain individuals in the chorus for trying to make mischief and cause dissatisfaction."

Finally Mr. Conried said he would lay the demands before the Board of Directors to-morrow. Barry made the following statement last night:

"Mr. Conried says he will resign if the demands are granted. It was the refusal of the musicians and stage hands to join in sympathetic strike that stiffened Mr. Conried's back. Only for that I believe the agreement embodying the demands would have been signed. The chorus singers will insist on their demands."

Mr. Conried last night issued the following statement descriptive of his conference with the chorus representatives:

"Mr. Conried refused positively to recognize members of the Metropolitan Opera House chorus, either now or in the future, as members of a union. He insisted that in honor and decency the chorus was bound by the separate and individual contracts each member had signed with the Metropolitan management.

"If, however, the members of the chorus pledged themselves to keep their contracts, he expressed his willingness to consider what could be done to improve their position and to confer on the subject with the Board of Directors of the Conried Metropolitan Opera Company, who would meet Wednesday. He would do nothing under dictation, and no member of the chorus who now broke his or her contract would be re-engaged."

Later Mr. Conried said that by way of preparing for the threatened strike he had engaged fifty-three male chorus singers who were ready to take the places of strikers at a moment's notice.

"For the next three weeks," Mr. Conried continued, "I can give operas in which a male chorus of fifty-three voices will be sufficient. By that time I shall be able to carry out other plans. There will be no interruption of performances. I have been assured by my stage hands, electricians, and musicians that they will not go out on any sympathetic strike."

MAYOR FAGAN'S RECEPTION.

Not Enough Souvenirs to Go Around—Wrangle in the Aldermanic Chamber.

Mayor Mark M. Fagan of Jersey City held a reception at the City Hall yesterday. Between five and six thousand persons paid their respects to the Mayor, many of them being women and children. It had been arranged to present each woman caller with a card case and a seal pocketbook containing a new cent, but only about two-thirds of the women visitors received the gifts, as provision had only been made for 600, and the supply was soon exhausted.

Mayor Fagan received many congratulatory telegrams. One was from P. F. McGowan, President of the New York Board of Alderman. It read:

"I extend to you my sincere congratulations. I wish you and your constituents a bright and happy new year."

The Mayor sent a suitable acknowledgment.

The various boards met and organized, but there was a hitch in the Board of Aldermen. The President of the board is elected by the people. He is James M. McCarthy. But the board failed to elect its officers. The Democrats voted for M. J. O'Donnell, the incumbent, for City Clerk. The Fagan Republicans voted for John H. Weastell, while the Dickinson Republicans cast their ballots for George W. McCarthy. After taking five ballots with the same result, the board adjourned. Rumor had it that the difficulty would be settled by a coalition between the Democrats and Dickinson Republicans, with George W. McCarthy as Clerk, the minor offices being divided.

In the afternoon there was an unpleasant interview between Sheriff John C. Kaiser on one side and Police Commissioner John Mitchell and City Collector Edward Fry on the other. The dispute began in the Aldermanic Chamber, where Mr. Mitchell, who is a friend of Mayor Fagan, accused Sheriff Kaiser, who is a supporter of Col. Dickinson, of bad faith.

The Sheriff was still in an angry mood when he came out, but he said it was merely a wordy wrangle, no blows being struck.

SHOT BY NEW YEAR'S THUGS.

Harlem Man Wounded by Men Who Pretended to be Merrymakers.

While fighting off a gang of five young thugs who held him up and attempted to rob him early yesterday morning, George S. Allen, 28 years old, of 838 East 138th Street, was shot and badly wounded.

About daylight yesterday morning Allen staggered into the Alexander Avenue Police Station and fell unconscious in front of the Sergeant's desk. When he was revived he said that he had been visiting friends in Harlem, and was on his way home when five young men attacked him at the corner of 135th Street and Lincoln Avenue.

He said that all five were blowing horns and otherwise acting like New Year's merrymakers until they surrounded him, and one of the number made a grab at his watch chain. It broke and Allen knocked the man down. As he lay on the ground he drew a revolver from his overcoat pocket and fired three shots at Allen. The first went wild and the second through his derby hat, but the third hit him in the groin.

Several citizens came running to the spot, and the gang disappeared in the railroad yards, two blocks away. Allen was removed to Lincoln Hospital, where it was said last evening that his wound was serious. Police Captain Hayes detailed several of his men on the case. They made several arrests on descriptions furnished by Allen, but he was unable to identify any of the prisoners, and they were allowed to go.

Wallach's Sale

830, 832 Columbus Av.
238, 240, 242 Bowery
649 Eighth Av.
Third Av., cor. 122d
246 West 125th St.

Manhattan Shirts Reduced.

JUST as Hart, Schaffner & Marx ("Well-Known" Well-made) clothes are standard,—the best of ready to wear clothes at any price,—

So Manhattan shirts are standard.
Their better does not exist.
And the prices are as Standard as the goods.

Manhattan Shirts:

Regular $2.50 grade now $1.88.
Regular $2.00 grade now $1.38.

And the Manhattan Shirt that, never sells below $1.50,—in this sale $1.15

All furnishings proportionately reduced.

Happy New Year to YOU ALL.

To-day We Begin Our Semi-Annual

Remnant Sale.

All Suit and Trouser lengths sold at a uniform price regardless of their former value. Suits to order $18. Trousers $5.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & Ninth Street.

We believe in giving the medicine before the patient is too sick.

Last Winter was so cold and windy that there was a great demand for the long warm "tourist" overcoats.

So we made up about 50 styles of them for this winter.

But it's been Spring overcoat weather right along.

So to-day we put on sale all the "Tourists" we have left—some 2300 coats, a majority of which were from $28 to $40.

$20 now.

After this sale we expect an old-fashioned winter will set in.

Young men's tourists, sizes 33, 34 and 35 chest, are all reduced to $18.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY,

Three Broadway Stores

258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

Opens This Morning

with Large Stocks of

Overcoats of Quality

Price Range:

$23.50, $19.50, $17, $14, $11, $8.80

Men Who Pay Cash will get here what they are entitled to in a January Sale—Real Substantial Values that will astound both the trade and the public.

It Pays to Investigate at BROADWAY & CHAMBERS ST.

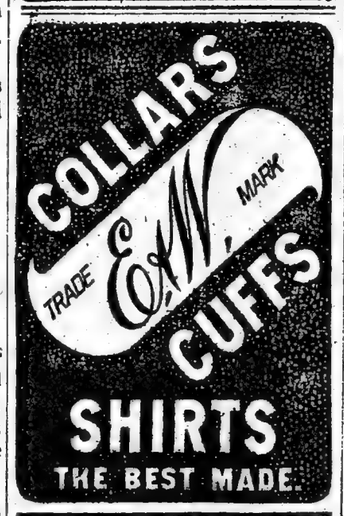

CROSS Examining Optician (Optometrist,) Fee $1 20 East 23d Street

BAYONNE REPUBLICAN NOW.

Most of the Democratic Officials Dismissed—A Sunday School Mayor.

The Bayonne City Government passed into the hands of Republicans yesterday. Pierre P. Garven took office as Mayor, and the new Council organized with a Republican majority and at once started housecleaning by dismissing Democratic officials. They retained City Treasurer Joseph Brady and Collector J. W. Empie, however, who were appointed by Thomas Brady, the retiring Mayor.

The principal appointments were Elmer W. Demarest, City Attorney, salary $2,000; Alfred Davis, Street Commissioner, $1,800; Frank Eley, Water Purveyor, $1,500; Hugh C. Colville, Tax Assessor, $1,600; Peter H. Lohman, Building Inspector, $1,200; Charles E. Pickett, Free Public Library Trustee, no salary; William C. Farr, Sinking Fund Commissioner, no salary, and Frank B. Eddy and William J. Morrison, Health Commissioners, no salary.

In his message to the Council, Mayor Garven recommended cutting high salaries, a thorough reorganization of the Police Department, improved streets, and sufficient accommodations in the public schools. Mr. Garven is Superintendent of the Bergen Baptist Sunday school.

Two Overcome by Gas, One Dead.

After spending Sunday night in merry-making, Montague Glasgow, a clerk at the Waldorf-Astoria, and Frank Esto, an elevator man at the same hotel, retired at an early hour yesterday morning to the parlor they occupied at 136 East Forty-third Street. In some unexplained way in turning off one gas jet they turned on another. When discovered yesterday morning Glasgow was dead and Esto was removed to Flower Hospital in a critical condition.

East Side Boy Missing.

Mrs. Fannie Gener, who lives in the rear tenement at 162 Pitt Street, is heartbroken over her only boy, Israel Gener, 12 years old, who has been missing from his home fourteen days. The boy attends the Rivington Street school. When he failed to go out day a fortnight ago. Since then nothing has been heard of him.

GIRL'S ROMANTIC STORY.

Russian Police Official's Daughter Tries Suicide After Remarkable Adventures.

Cecilia Tantonia, the seventeen-year-old girl who tried to kill herself in the Stevens House, in Lower Broadway, Sunday night, was committed by Magistrate Finn, in the Tombs Court, yesterday, to a home for wayward girls. Through an interpreter the girl told a remarkable story.

She said her father was for many years the Prefect of Police of Warsaw. He died eight months ago, leaving a fortune and eleven children. Cecilia said she was the seventeenth child in the family. She was attending a private school in Warsaw when the new Prefect of Police, her father's successor, warned her mother that the school Cecilia was attending was a hotbed of revolutionary ideas. He placed the blame for the agitation on Cecilia.

Her mother thereupon took the girl from the school and sent her to a school in Berlin. This place did not suit Cecilia and she ran away to Paris. After a two days' stay in Paris she decided to come to the United States.

Afraid to go back to Poland, the girl said she wrote to her mother for money, telling of her intended trip to this country. Her mother sent her $700. Of this amount the girl showed $400 in court yesterday. She had also a large quantity of jewelry, including many rings set with rare stones. Most of the jewels, she explained, were heirlooms. One of these she showed to the court and said it had been in the family almost 800 years.

Cecilia declared that the desire to kill herself was a sudden and irresistible impulse. She sent out for a vial of laudanum for an imaginary toothache, drank the poison, and, to make certain that she would die, turned on the gas. A maid smelled the gas and had an attendant break in the door. Cecilia was discovered in time to save her life.

The girl will probably be deported.

SUICIDE IN ASHLAND HOUSE.

"J. L. Martin, Boston," Who is Not Known There, Kills Himself by Gas.

Late Sunday night "J. L. Martin, Boston," registered at the Ashland House. He was assigned to a room, and yesterday morning Margaret Connell, a chambermaid, found him dead across his bed, with a gas tube in his mouth. One end of the tube was attached to the gas jet.

A letter was found addressed to J. J. Plonsky, 131 West 112th Street. The dead man was well dressed, about five feet and ten inches in height, and had $55 in money in his pocket. His gold open face watch bore the initials "J. L. M."

At the home of J. J. Plonsky, 131 West 112th Street, it was said that Martin was a traveling salesman for a jewelry firm in Boston. He was a friend of Mr. Plonsky, and was regarded as a successful business man. No reason could be given for his suicide. A dispatch from Boston last night stated that all the J. L. Martins in that city had been accounted for.

McGIBBON & Co.

In preparation for their Annual Inventory will offer during January without discrimination or reservation

ALL MERCHANDISE on the FIRST FLOOR AT A DISCOUNT OF TEN PER CENT.

including all

Table and Bed Linens, Towels, Blankets, Quilts, Beds and Bedding.

Broadway at Nineteenth.

AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. BARRIE'S PETER PAN

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in J. M. Barrie's play, Alice-Sit-By-The-Fire. Also PANTALOON with Lionel Barrymore.

Knickerbocker B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8:15 Mat. Sat. only, 2:15.
FRITZI SCHEFF IN MLLE. MODISTE.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
LAST WEEK OLGA NETHERSOLE To-night and To-morrow Night and Sat. Mat., SAPHO
Thur. Ngt., The Second Mrs. Tanqueray Fri. Night (1st time in this role), Magda Sat. Night (Farewell), The Labyrinth Next Mon.—COMING THRO' THE RYE. With Alice Fischer and Dan McAvoy.

DALY'S THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
THE CROSSING By Winston Churchill & Louis Evan Shipman

Hudson THEATRE, 44th St. E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Robert Loraine Bernard Shaw's Man and Superman.

SAVOY THEATRE, B'way & 34th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15
JAMES K. HACKETT in Alfred Sutro's MARY MANNERING Walls of Jericho

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
THE LION AND THE MOUSE.

FIELDS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. $1 Mats. To-morrow & Sat.
LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN in JULIE BONBON.

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. $1 Matinee To-morrow.
THE BABES AND THE BARON

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev. 8:15. Best Seats $1 at Mats. Thurs., Sat.
THE EARL AND THE GIRL With Eddie Foy.

NEW ANGLIN Princess, B'way & 29. Tel. 2848 Mad. Ev. 8:15 LAST 2 WEEKS. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
in ZIRA.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
4TH MONTH "The Best Play in Town."
IN WM. FAVERSHAM IN THE SQUAW MAN

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Best Seats Ngts & Sat. Mat. $1.50. Wed. Mat. $1.00. AS YE SOW

ONLY THIS WEEK Open 9 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
NEW YORK POULTRY, PIGEON AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION (Ltd.)
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL SHOW.
Grand Display of All Breeds, Pretty Pigeons, Game Birds, Bantams, Fancy Fowl, Exhibition Yards, Incubators, Song and Caged Birds, Cavies, Rabbits.
NEW YORK'S CAT SHOW, under direction of ATLANTIC CAT CLUB, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Admission 50c. Children 25c.

NEW YORK MAT. DAILY
Hippodrome
THOMPSON & DUNDY MANAGER
A SOCIETY CIRCUS
WITH COURT OF THE GOLDEN FOUNTAINS
SOUSA AND HIS BAND NEXT SUNDAY EVENING.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. Wed. 15, 25, 35, 50 & 75c. | Thomas Jr. Shea, Dr. Jekyl & Mr. Hyde.

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Mat. Wed. 25, 50 & 75c. FISKE O'HARA Mr. Blarney from Ireland

MURRAY HILL 42d St. & Lex. Av. Mat. Wed. 25, 50, 75c. SKY FARM

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Ev. 8:15. Matinee Saturday 2:15. Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St., bet. 7th & 8th Avs. | Mat. Daily
McWatters & Tyson, Hoch, Elton & Co., Klein, Ott Bros. & Nicholson, Fields & Wolley, others.

Majestic Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. Marie Cahill MOONSHINE. Next Mon.—"The Redemption of David Corson."

West End Evs. 8:15. Wed. Mat., 25 & 50c. Nat. M. Wills, "Duke of Duluth."

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'y. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
LAST WEEK HENRY E. DIXEY The Man on the Box.
NEXT WEEK—HENRI DE VRIES.

YORKVILLE. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Evs. 8:15. Cyril Scott, "The Prince Chap."

JOE WEBER'S MUSIC HALL Evs. at 8. Only Mat. Sat.
Times: "More Fun Than 3 Circuses."
Joe Weber's All-Star Co.
TWIDDLE-TWADDLE
SEATS SELLING 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

Colonial 7th Ave. & 125th St. Prince of Pilsen Girls with Truly Shattuck, Felix, Barry & Barry, Jewell Manikins, Daily Mts. 25 E. J. Rose, 4 Milons & others.

Alhambra 7th Av. & 126th St. Mats. Daily. All Seats 25c. Col. Gaston Bordeverry, E. A. Roberts, Hal Davis, Inez Macauley & Co., others.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St. 25, 50, 75, 1.00. DAILY MATS., 25, 50c.
LE DOMINO ROUGE, Emmet Corrigan & Co., Will Murphy & Blanche Nichols, McMahon's Watermelon Girls and others.

GARRICK 35 St. & 2 Way. Phone 357—38th. Wm. H. Reynolds, Pres. Ev. 8:25. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Henriettas. CROSMAN Mary, Mary Quite Contrary. Preceded by (beg. Fri., 8 sharp,) MADELINE

14th St. THEATRE. At 6th Av. Pop. Prices. ELFIE FAY, THE BELLE OF AVENUE A.

NEW AMSTERDAM Theatre, 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Wed. & Sat. Mats. at 2:15.
Prices Wed. Mats.—50, 75, 1.00, 1.50.
KLAW & ERLANGER present FAY TEMPLETON in GEO. M. COHAN'S The Season's Most Stupendous Success "45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY" (Business Direction SAM. H. HARRIS.)

Broadway Theatre, B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
Last 2 Weeks George Edwardes' London Co.
VERONIQUE with RUTH VINCENT.
$100 Reward—WHAT IS A GAEKKA?

LIBERTY Theatre, 42 St., west of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
LAST WEEK THE GINGERBREAD MAN
Jan. 8—THE CLANSMAN. Seats Thurs.

New York Theatre, B'way & 45 St. Ev. 8:15. PRICES $1.00, 75c., 50c., 25c. Pop. Mat. Wed., 25-50-75c. Reg. Mat. Sat. LAST TWO WEEKS.
RICHARD CARLE "THE MAYOR OF TOKIO."

BELASCO Theatre. Ev. 8. Mat. Sat. 2. Last Extra Mat. Thurs.
DAVID BELASCO presents
BLANCHE BATES in THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.
BERTHA GALLAND in David Belasco's
No Wednesday Matinee This Week.
Popular prices. Mat. Sat., 2. Ev. 8.

BIJOU B'way 42d Time in & 30th N. Y. To-night.
DAVID BELASCO presents
WARFIELD in MUSIC MASTER.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Wed. Ev., Jan. 3, at 8—FAUST. Bauermeister, Jacoby; Caruso, Scotti. Conductor, Franko.
Fri. Evs., Jan. 5, at 7:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Walker; Burgstaller, Rooy, Bloss. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 6, at 2—LA SONNAMBULA. Sembrich, Jomelli, Bauermeister; Caruso, Bonnacon, Begue. Conductor, Vigna.
Sat. Evs., Jan. 6, at 8, at pop. prices—LOHENGRIN. Rappold, Homer; Dippel, Goritz, Journet, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
Parsifal
ONLY MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
Thursday, Feb. 22, at 1:30 & 8.
REGULAR OPERA PRICES.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PL. THEATRE. To-day, 2:30, Last Matinee "Schnewittchen." To-night, Aberbanell in "Manuelle."

Mr. Loudon G. Charlton announces
AT MENDELSSOHN HALL Jan. 2 and 16.
TO-DAY AT 3

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain, warmer to-day; rain to-morrow; high east winds.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,511. * * * NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1906.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

LET M'CALL GO TO-DAY AND PUT IN A. E. ORR

Further Developments in the Insurance Situation.

THE MUTUAL LIFE SUED AGAIN

Accounting Asked by Brackett's Neighbor—Anti-Rebate Trust Formed, with Cleveland as Referee.

Yesterday's developments in the insurance situation included the acceptance by the New York Life Trustees of the $235,000 which John A. McCall, the retiring President, refunds to the company for moneys paid in 1904 to Andrew Hamilton and unaccounted for by him; the beginning of a suit in Saratoga County by E. H. Peters, a Saratoga lawyer, to obtain an accounting of money improperly spent by the Mutual Life; the announcement of an agreement between the three big life insurance companies to abolish rebates, and the appointment of ex-President Cleveland as a referee in any disputes which may arise in such matters.

All the Trustees of the New York Life Insurance Company were quite willing yesterday, to admit that it was true, as THE TIMES said on Monday, that President John A. McCall has prepared his resignation, and that the Trustees will accept it.

A member of the New York Life Investigating Committee also confirmed the story printed in THE TIMES yesterday, that Mr. McCall has made good the $235,000 advanced by the company to Andrew Hamilton without an accounting in the year 1904, and that Mr. McCall's successor in the Presidency of the company will be Alexander E. Orr, now President of the Rapid Transit Commission.

Mr. Orr's selection, it is learned, is not intended by the trustees to be more than temporary. Mr. Orr is somewhat more than 70 years old and while he is still hale and active it is not believed that a man of his years will want to take up the duties of the Presidency of the New York Life for a longer time than would be consumed in picking out and electing a permanent successor.

This, however, will not appear when he is elected, it is understood, but he will be chosen President without any reservations such as were placed upon the election of Frederic K. Cromwell, when he was made temporary President of the Mutual Life.

The New York Life's investigating committee held a three hour and a half session in the Hanover Bank Building offices of the company yesterday, and talked about Mr. McCall's resignation and other things. After the meeting none of the members of the committee would talk for publication, except Chairman Fowler. The latter remarked as he came out of the room that the committee would not report to the Board of Trustees today on the Hamilton matter. It is probable that the acceptance of the resignation of Mr. McCall and the election of Mr. Orr will be the only business of importance further than the authorization of the publication of the company's annual financial statement. This, as told in THE TIMES yesterday, is most favorable to the McCall administration.

The $235,000 which was put in Andrew Hamilton's hands, and has been unaccounted for by him was received by the New York Life's housecleaning committee from Mr. McCall yesterday morning. Mr. McCall sent a check for $85,000 and time notes for $150,000. The committee accepted both, but did not. It was learned last night, relieve Mr. McCall of responsibility in the matter on the ground that the Hamilton accounts from prior years still unexplained are vastly more extensive than those for the year 1904.

Considering Hamilton's statement of what he did with this money inconclusive, the Trustees in the housecleaning committee have determined to hold the matter in abeyance until it shall finally have been determined for what purpose Hamilton got money from the New York Life, in what amounts it came, and what he did with it. The complete analysis of the Hamilton situation may take a month or two to straighten out completely.

Several of the Trustees who sympathized with Mr. McCall called at his house, 54 West Seventy-second Street, yesterday to try to urge him to reconsider his resignation. But this was of no avail. Mr. McCall himself would issue no statement.

UNITE TO ABOLISH REBATES.

Three Largest Life Companies Also Choose Mr. Cleveland as Referee.

The first step in the establishment of closer relations between the three great Life Insurance Companies than have existed in the past became known yesterday in the announcement made at the offices of the Equitable Life, that that corporation together with the New York Life and the Mutual Life had entered into an iron-clad arrangement for the abolition of rebates and had appointed Grover Cleveland a referee for all questions in regard to which disputes may arise. Mr. Cleveland will receive a salary of $12,000 a year, which will be contributed by the three companies.

The statement given out at the Equitable yesterday had it further that efforts were to be made to bring all the life insurance companies under the agree-

Continued on Page 2.

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BALTIMORE FINANCIERS HELD.

Former Officers of Maryland Trust Co. Accused of Making False Statements.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 2.—Financial circles were stirred this afternoon by the news of presentments by the Grand Jury against J. Wilcox Brown, former President; Henry J. Bowdoin, former Vice President, and J. Bernard Scott, former Treasurer of the Maryland Trust Company, which was placed under a receiver two years ago, and recently reorganized by Speyer interests. Grier Hersh of York, Penn., is President of the new company.

The presentments relate to alleged violation of a law which prohibits issuing "false or fraudulent statements regarding the financial conditions of any corporations." The penalty is a fine of not less than $1,000 or imprisonment or both.

Mr. Bowdoin, a well-known lawyer, was released on $10,000 bail. Brown is on his estate at Afton, Va., and Scott is in Georgia. Friends declared that both would return at once. The presentments do not say directly that the misdemeanor was connected with the affairs of the Maryland Trust Company.

Mr. Brown is the plaintiff in proceedings pending in New York for a receiver for the Equitable Life Assurance Society on the ground of fraud. Mr. Bowdoin was greatly surprised by the indictment. He declined to make a statement, but William Marbury, a friend, said:

"I feel perfectly safe in saying that among his friends there is not one who entertains the least idea that Mr. Bowdoin ever signed or gave out any statement with reference to the affairs of the Maryland Trust Company which he did not have good reason to believe was true and fully justified by the facts when it was made."

Following Bowdoin's arrest no step will be taken until Friday, when the State's attorney will take the matter up with the Grand Jury. Either a true bill may be found or the matter dropped.

Allan McLane, former receiver, and others connected with the affairs of the Maryland Trust Company have appeared before the Grand Jury. The company's failure was attributed generally to an effort to finance the Vera Cruz and Pacific Railroad of Mexico, in which, it is said, the company spent more than $6,000,000 without return. The road subsequently was sold to the Mexican Government, which guaranteed an issue of $7,000,000 bonds, $5,000,000 of which went to the trust company in payment for the railroad. Speyer & Co. bought these bonds from the receiver.

J. W. HILL'S TRIAL BEGUN.

Unskilled Jury Hears Case Involving Great Technical Problems.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—The trial of J. W. Hill, former Chief Engineer of the Filtration Bureau, in charge of the construction of stupendous water works by the city, was begun this morning before Judge Audenried. He is accused of forgery and falsification of public records while in office. The case involves charges of the waste of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The jury was obtained in about two hours. It is made up of two negroes, one a caterer and the other a grocer; a paperhanger, an expressman, a furniture mover, a hatter, a loom boss, a steamfitter, a clerk, a stevedore, a painter, and a carpenter. These men will be confronted with great mathematical problems that would puzzle engineering experts. The voluminous indictment against Hill contains 130 specific allegations of crime.

District Attorney Bell in his opening address dealt a great deal in figures, and sometimes in engineering technicalities. He said the crime consisted in making false entries in Controller's estimates, first, by certifying more work done than had really been done and thus giving the contractor more money than he was entitled to draw; and second, by certifying certain features of the work to be "extra" work and thus having it paid for at a special price.

He said the jury would no doubt hear much about the Director of Public Works having authorized the payments, "but," he added, "no man can authorize another to commit a crime."

Only persons directly interested in the case, witnesses, jurors, newspaper men, and members of the bar were permitted in the trial room. Hill was accompanied by his son, Henry Hill.

CARNEGIE RECALLS BOYHOOD.

His Heart Yearns for the Old Melon Patches Along the Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, Jan. 2.—Andrew Carnegie has tender memories of the days of his boyhood and his heart is yearning for the old melon patches along the Ohio. In a recent letter to George C. Simms of this city he says:

"I am delighted to hear from you that the library is a decided success and greatly appreciated.

"You are quite right. For several years my two-week holiday each year was spent with my dear uncle, 'Squire Morris.' Rowing on the Ohio and excursions to the melon patches on the other side of the river were chief sources of joy, as I remember, to me and my cousins and the boys who accompanied me.

"Passing through East Liverpool recently I was impressed with the great changes that have taken place, especially with the bridge across the river, and I think a second is contemplated. How the melon patches must suffer now—so easy of access. Wish I were a boy again among them."

SPANISH LABOR FOR CANAL.

Commission Votes to Import 1,000 Men to Panama as Test.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The Isthmian Canal Commission, in regular quarterly session to-day, considered comprehensive plans for the improvement and sanitation of Colon.

Carrying out his suggestion, Chief Engineer Stevens was authorized to employ 1,000 men from northern Spain in construction work on the Isthmus. There are about 500 laborers from northern Spain now in Cuba, and it is proposed to obtain these for the canal work.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—Steamship Montserrat, (Spanish,) Capt. Saragoza, Havana Dec. 30, to E. Tomasi, with passengers, mails, and merchandise. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:16 A. M.

Pure Food and Burnett's Vanilla are the same. Get Burnett's and take no risks.—Adv.

YERKES WILL FOUNDS GALLERY AND HOSPITAL

Widow Has Life Interest in House and Art Objects.

INHERITS BULK OF ESTATE

Foundations Provided For Are to be Known by the Testator's Name —Bequests to Friends.

The will of the late Charles T. Yerkes was read yesterday afternoon in the Yerkes mansion, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, by lawyer Clarence A. Knight of Chicago. There were present the widow, Charles Edward Yerkes, Mrs. Bessie Rondinella of Philadelphia, Louis Owsley, financial secretary of Mr. Yerkes, and Frank K. Waller, his New York secretary. The will was drawn in London, Jan. 12, 1905, and was witnessed in that city by Walter Abbott, C. S. Louch, and Francis E. Voniller. It was witnessed in this city on May 22, by Frank K. Waller, Mr. Yerkes's secretary in New York, and Clarence A. Knight, his Chicago counsel.

Entire satisfaction is said to have been expressed by Mrs. Yerkes and the heirs after the will had been read. To Mrs. Yerkes is left $200,000 one-half the residuary estate, and the mansion at Sixty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, together with the paintings, statuary, bronzes, sculpture, tapestries, bric-a-brac, and other works of art which are now in the mansion and which are possessed by the estate elsewhere, all of which are to be gathered in the Fifth Avenue mansion and galleries.

Upon the death of Mrs. Yerkes, or if she should previously wish to relinquish them, the premises and all of the content are to go to a corporation to be organized under the laws of New York for the maintainance of an art gallery, which is to be under the direction of five Trustees, consisting of the Mayor of the city and four members to be designated by the Metropolitan Museum of Art. On the death of Mrs. Yerkes the Trustee of the estate is to pay over to the Trustees of the Yerkes Galleries out of the one-half of the estate set aside for his wife $750,000 in cash for the maintainance of the premises and the collection.

Provides for a Hospital.

Mr. Yerkes's will also provides for a hospital to be built and conducted in the Bronx after the death of his widow. On the death of Mrs. Yerkes the trustee of the estate is directed to for ma corporation for the purpose named in this provision. Out of the principal of the one-half set aside from the estate for Mrs. Yerkes, less the sum provided for the Yerkes Galleries, a sum not exceeding $500,000 is to be used in purchase of site and construction of buildings.

The trustee is then to pay over to the trustees for the hospital the remainder of the wife's share of the estate as well as the accrued income, to be invested for the maintenance of the hospital. This hospital is to be open to all regardless of creed, race, or color, and when patients are unable to pay for treatment they shall be treated free.

The will directs that the trustees shall freely consult with Mrs. Yerkes in all matters concerning the hospital and the galleries.

Among the other public bequests is that of $100,000 left in trust, the income from which is to go to the University of Chicago for the maintenance of the Yerkes Observatory at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

Divided Into Four Parts.

After providing for his son, his daughter, several distant relatives, several old family friends, and the family servants, Mr. Yerkes's will provides that the remainder of the estate is to be divided into four equal shares, the income from two of the shares to be paid to the widow during her lifetime, the income from one share to be paid his son, Charles Edward Yerkes, during his lifetime, and the income from the fourth share to be paid to his daughter, Mrs. Bessie L. Rondinella, during her lifetime. This division of the estate is outside of the flat beuests of $200,000 to the widow, $200,000 to the son, and $200,000 to the daughter as expressed in the instrument.

Other beneficiaries of the will and their legacies are Ethel Link Yerkes, daughter of a nephew, Clarence Yerkes, income from $100,000; Louis C. Owsley, $50,000; Arnold Held, $5,000, and $2,000 to every servant in his employ for four years preceding his death; income from $50,000 to Emma A. Weaver, who is a childhood friend of Mrs. Yerkes; the income from $20,000 between Elizabeth and Sally Jarden, distant relatives, and the income from $30,000 to Rachel Edwards, his first cousin.

The trustee appointed by Mr. Yerkes under his will is the Central Trust Company of New York, and in case this company refuses the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. As executors Mrs. Yerkes, Mr. Owsley, and the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank are appointed. The testator declares his home is in the State of Illinois.

What the Will Provides.

After directing the payment of his debts the testator bequeathes his mausoleum in Greenwood Cemetery to the cemetery corporation on condition that no other bodies than those of himself and his wife are to be placed in it. The income of $15,000 is to be devoted to the care of the mausoleum and is to pay for the removal of the bodies in case the cemetery in time shall be abandoned. The cash bequest to Mrs. Yerkes is as follows:

"I give, devise, and bequeath to my wife, Mara Adelaide Yerkes, the sum of $200,000 absolutely, and all my household goods, library, linens, horses, and other domestic animals, carriages, automobiles, and articles for personal use and ornament which may belong to me at the time of my death, to have and to hold the same to her heirs and assigns forever, excepting and reserving therefrom, however, all my paintings, works of art, statuary, bronzes, tapestries, and bric-a-brac, hereinafter disposed of."

Mr. Yerkes leaves $200,000 to his son, Charles E. Yerkes of Evanston, Ill., or the son's wife if she survives him, and a similar sum to his daughter, Bessie L. Rondinella, or her husband or their children in case he or they survive her.

To Ethel Link Yerkes, daughter of the

Continued on Page 2.

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS.
"Fla. & West Indian Ltd." 9:35 A. M. A. C. L. Express, 9:35 P. M. Unexcelled service via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line, 1,144 Broadway.—Adv.

BRACKETT TO ATTACK DEPEW.

Resolution Calling on Senator to Resign Will Be Bitterly Opposed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Senator Brackett said to-night that he expected to offfer in the Senate to-morrow a resolution calling on Chauncey M. Depew to resign as United States Senator.

Information from other Republican members is that Brackett's attempt will arouse bitter antagonism. One said that if Brackett attempted to force through his resolution a letter which Brackett wrote to Secretary Shaw a year ago criticizing President Roosevelt in a scathing manner would be read on the floor of the Senate.

Assemblyman Hartman (Sixteenth, N. Y.) will introduce to-morrow a bill to repeal the mortgage tax law enacted by the Legislature at the last session.

BAILEY WILL NOT BE LEADER.

Refuses to Succeed Gorman—His Personality the Reason.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Senator Bailey, whose election to succeed Gorman as leader of the Senate Democrats was a foregone conclusion, took himself out of the race in the following statement to-night:

"I sincerely hope that Senator Gorman's health will not require him to relinquish the leadership, but whether he continues in that place or resigns, I will not under any circumstances allow myself to be chosen to succeed him. I have not acquired the art of being agreeable under all circumstances, and I will never place myself in a position where a failure to do so is certain to result in constant personal annoyance and might result in serious embarrassment to my party."

What slight opposition there was to Bailey was based on the antagonisms he had made by his sharp tongue.

CITY LIGHTS IN CLEVELAND.

Mayor Johnson's Plan to Defeat Lighting Company Made Effective.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 2.—Electricity from the new municipal lighting plant at South Brooklyn, five miles away, was used to illuminate the Cleveland Council Chamber to-night at the first session of the new body.

Hundreds were unable to get into the Council Chamber. Flowers were piled high on the new members' desks. The wife and daughter of the Mayor were in the gallery.

South Brooklyn was recently annexed after a two years' fight, in which the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company opposed the plan because the electric lighting plant there was owned by the village, and would fall into Johnson's hands.

Mayor Johnson says the plant will be enlarged until it is able to compete with the present electric company.

TAX ON GAS CONCERNS LEGAL.

Justice Hasbrouck Upholds Assessment for State Meter Inspection.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Supreme Court Justice Hasbrouck, before his retirement on Sunday, rendered a decision upholding the constitutionality of the law providing that gas companies shall each bear proportionately the expense of maintaining the office of the State Inspector of Gas Meters.

The Justice reduces one-third the assessment on the Westchester Gas Company, which was $2,500, on account of the proportion of this company's business devoted to electricity.

MRS. PEABODY HAD INSOMNIA.

Her Mother Thinks That a Possible Reason for Her Suicide.

Emma D. Levitt of Brookline, Mass., mother of Mrs. Emma I. Peabody, who killed herself Monday night in her apartments at 74 West Sixty-ninth Street, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon. She was almost prostrated with grief. She said that a brother of the dead woman who lives in Akron, Ohio, and another brother would probably arrive in New York to-day. The body will be cremated.

Mrs. Levitt said yesterday that her daughter had complained of insomnia, intimating that if she didn't get relief she would kill herself. Mrs. Peabody was married about twenty years ago in Boston, but separated from her husband.

DIVORCE FOR MRS. FELL.

Philadelphia Society Woman Charged Cruel Treatment.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—The Common Pleas Court granted a decree of divorce to-day to Ethel Patterson Abercrombie Fell from Robert Gratz Fell.

Mrs. Fell, one of Chestnut Hill's social leaders, is a descendant of Sir Ralph Abercrombie of England. She instituted suit following a quarrel with her husband over a drawing room episode at Roslyn, their Summer home. While the action was based upon cruel and barbarous treatment, no particulars were disclosed, as the papers were impounded and the case turned over to a master to take testimony."

KILLED THREE AND HIMSELF.

Farmer in Michigan Murdered Wife, Daughter, and Son.

ROCHESTER, Mich., Jan. 2.—Alarmed by the deserted appearance of the farmhouse of Clarence A. Barnum, who recently located near here, neighbors broke into the house to-day and found Barnum, his wife, his daughter Louise, aged 23, and his son Clinton, aged 16, all lying dead. The wife and the son and daughter had apparently been murdered with an axe. A single-barreled shotgun lying near Barnum's body and the fact that his head was almost entirely blown off showed how he had met his death. Mrs. Barnum's body lay in the woodshed.

The appearance of the house indicated that the family had just finished breakfast to-day when the insane frenzy of the father broke out. Evidently there had been a terrific struggle as the mother and children battled for their lives. Two other sons and a daughter were away from home when the tragedy occurred.

Barnum sold a farm near Homer, Mich., a few months ago and located here late in the season. It is said that the harvest in his new home did not meet his expectations and that he had become despondent. This was made very evident in a letter he had written to a brother in Waterloo, N. Y.

Lenten Trips to Nassau, Cuba, Panama, Mexico, Jamaica, Bermuda, Florida. Leave New York 3:15 P. M. Arrive Cleveland 7:55 next morning. A superb train by Mail Route Central Lines.—Adv.

PRESIDENT DEMANDS YES OR NO ON TREATY

Asks Senators to Force Action on Santo Domingo Convention.

BITTER FIGHT WILL RESULT

Assurance Given That All Factions in Santo Domingo Will Accept the Roosevelt Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The President has taken the initiative in the fight which is about to come up over the Santo Domingo treaty. He has sent for several leading Senators and informed them that his heart is set on the ratification of the convention, and that he wants them to force action upon it. They have promised him to carry out his wishes.

The treaty is not out of committee yet, and there has been some talk of letting it die in the usual fashion. The President has informed his Senatorial friends that this will not do. He wants a plain yes or no from the Senate, and is determined to have it. Whatever sincerity there is in the promises made to the President cannot be discovered, but it is certain that at least a show of carrying out the President's wishes will be made.

Mr. Roosevelt's argument with these Senators has been that the revolution does not affect the situation in the least. Whichever party comes on top in Santo Domingo, he has declared to them, will be ready to accept the treaty.

The President's action insures a fight in the Foreign Relations Committee, where several Senators are opposed not merely to the treaty, but to the President's way of making it. If the treaty gets on the floor there will be a bitter fight. Many of the most important and powerful Republican Senators are disgruntled over the President's Santo Domingo policy, and while they may not openly appear against him, they will secretly give aid and comfort to the Democrats.

A cablegram received by the Secretary of War from Col. George R. Colton, controller and general receiver for for the Dominican customs, dated at Santo Domingo, Dec. 30, was made public at the War Department to-day. He says:

Carlos F. Morales's secret departure from the capital after having arranged to join the revolutionary element, Monte Cristi district, precipitated grave political status. He is said to be still within twenty miles of the City of Santo Domingo without force. His capture is expected. Dominican Congress convening now to impeach him.

No general disturbance yet, but trouble is anticipated from Monte Cristi; may be averted. Present naval policy and wise action Southerland prevented serious complications.

No disposition apparent on the part of any faction to interfare customs service.

The officer referred to in connection with the naval policy is Commander W. H. H. Southerland, commander of the cruiser Cleveland.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, Jan. 2.—A revolutionary force of Domingans numbering about 250 men is, according to advices received here by messenger to-day, camped on the Santiago-Puerto Plata Road, Santo Domingo, and is besieging Puerto Plata. The revolutionists, it is added, occupy positions which prevent all ingress to or egress from Puerto Plata except for American warships or persons under the protection of the foreign Consuls.

The threatened bombardment of the port by the revolutionary gunboat Independencia will not take place, presumably owing to the representations of the foreign Consuls.

The messenger from Santo Domingo also announces that the troops commanded by Gen. Guellito, the former Governor of Monte Cristi, are operating in conjunction with the revolutionary forces before Puerto Plata and that it is the intention of the two forces to attack Santiago, south of Puerto Plata, where Gen Caceres, the temporary President of the republic, is drawing up his troops.

$100,000 IN BETS PAID.

Fire Commissioner O'Brien Wagered $10,000 at 2 to 1 on McClellan.

Charles Mahoney, manager of the Hoffman House café and the official stakeholder for all bets made in the vicinity of the hotel, spent several hours at the hotel yesterday paying off bets left in his hands prior to the election. Mr. Mahoney paid out more than $100,000 in bets.

Some two score of winners were on hand to greet Mahoney. He paid out sums from $100 to $5,000. Doctors, lawyers, sporting men, newspaper men, and others were the lucky recipients.

Fire Commissioner O'Brien, who managed the Mayor's campaign, won something like $5,000. The night before election Mr. O'Brien wagered nearly $10,000 on McClellan's election at odds of 2 to 1 against Hearst.

Mahoney's commission on the stakes he handled amounted to about $5,000.

BECKHAM'S INSURANCE PLAN.

Kentucky Governor Asks for Laws on Surplus and Investments.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 2.—In his message to the Legislature which convened to-day, Gov. Beckham said:

"The power of a railroad company to levy an extortionate rate should be restrained, and the authority to do this now rests with our board so far as rates within this State are concerned.

"I would advise that you carefully examine into our power in the premises and if you find it would be effective, that you pass a law requiring a short period accounting of the surplus to the policy holders of insurance companies. I would also advise that you pass a law requiring a company having business in the State to invest a certain portion of its earnings in Kentucky."

1905 Post Office Profits $11,000,000.

The New York Post Office earned last year the handsome profit of $11,026,067.35. Auditor Thomas Jardine yesterday handed to Postmaster Willcox his annual report showing the total receipts of the New York office to have been $16,251,067.35. The net profits for 1904 were $9,666,685.27, or $1,359,382.08 less than the totals for 1905. Nothing, it is claimed, shows better the prosperous financial condition of the country than the pronounced increase in postal revenue.

MID-WINTER GOLF TOURNAMENT
Pinehurst, North Carolina, January 18th, 19th and 20th. Four sixteens to qualify; sterling silver trophies to winners each sixteen and runners-up; also to winners defeated eights. Eighteen hours from New York. Splendid hotels. Information of Mr. H. R. Wingate at Town and Country Resort Bureau, 289 Fourth Avenue. 'Phone 6246 Gramercy.—Adv.

HANDS OFF BRITONS' CANVASS

Roosevelt Says He Didn't Express Sympathy with Any Party.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Neither President Roosevelt nor any of the White House officers recollect the call of D. N. Mason, the candidate for the British Parliament, who has referred to his "friendly interview" at the White House.

The President made it plain to-day that he gave to nobody any expression of sympathy with any political party of Great Britain or with the candidates of any party.

RUNAWAY MATCH OF NOBILITY

Italian Count, 63 Years Old, Takes Girl of 19—Arrested at Venice.

ROME, Jan. 2.—A great sensation has been caused by the runaway marriage of a 19-year-old daughter of Count Lutti of Treviso, with Count Giovanni Correr, who is 63 years old.

Both belong to the most ancient of the nobility. Count Lutti reported the matter to the police, who succeeded in arresting the aged Count and the girl at Venice.

SENATOR BLACKBURN BEATEN.

Judge Paynter Nominated in Caucus of Kentucky Democrats.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 2.—Judge Thomas H. Paynter was nominated for United States Senator to succeed J. C. S. Blackburn in the joint caucus of Democrats to-night.

The nomination is equivalent to an election, as the Democrats control both houses of the Legislature.

MRS. GARDNER'S GIORGIONE.

Picture from the Loschi Palace Was Not Stolen, Her Lawyer Says.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—Henry W. Swift, counsel for Mrs. John L. Gardner, made the following statement to-day concerning Giorgione's famous picture, "Christ Bearing the Cross," the disappearance of which from the Loschi Palace at Vicenza was noted yesterday in a dispatch from Rome:

"Mrs. Gardner procured Giorgione's picture in a legitimate manner. There is no doubt about it. It was not stolen. Any further talk or action with reference to this picture must come from the Italian Government. Mrs. Gardner does not care for any publicity in the matter."

Mr. Swift, who is Secretary for the Fenway Museum Corporation, which is owned by Mrs. Gardner, and where Giorgione's picture has been resting in one of the galleries for four years or more, added that he was unable to state just how the painting was obtained by Mrs. Gardner.

CASTAWAYS COULDN'T LAND.

British Law Stopped the Mayberry's Crew—Consul Gave a Bond.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 2.—When the American crew of the wrecked bark Edward E. Mayberry of New York reached here from Havre this morning the immigration authorities informed them that under the new Aliens' Exclusion act they were "destitute aliens," and could not land.

The crew appealed to the American Consul, Mr. Swaim, who filed a bond making himself responsible that the men should not become a public charge. The crew will sail for home on the American liner St. Paul on Jan. 6.

GERMAN ARMY'S NEW HEAD.

Count von Moltke, Nephew of Famous Commander, in Command.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—Lieut. Gen. Count von Moltke has been appointed Chief of the General Staff, succeeding Field Marshal Count von Schlieffen.

The latter, who is nearly seventy-three years old, was kicked severely by a horse last Summer. He was unable to attend the manoeuvres, and has suffered ever since. A rule of the General Staff is that no one not physically sound may remain on it. Even fat men are excluded from the most honored department of the army.

Von Moltke is a nephew of the great commander. He is 57 years old, and has served on the staff off and on since 1881.

TO DEFINE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Senators Preparing for a Discussion of Roosevelt's Foreign Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The vicissitudes of the President's foreign policy have so aroused his critics on both sides of the Senate that the academic proposition, "What is the Monroe Doctrine?" is to be set forth distinctly and discussed.

Senator Rayner has framed a resolution expressing the sense that the doctrine remains now what its author seventy-five years ago intended it should be. There is no serious expectation that such a resolution will be adopted. Republican Senators hint that there may occur an opportunity in the discussion to intimate to the President their dissent from his interpretation.

NAPHTHA TANK CAVES IN.

$5,000 Damage and Unfounded Rumors of a Gas Shortage Here.

While workmen employed in the big plant of the New Amsterdam Gas Company at Webster Avenue and the East River, Ravenswood, Long Island City, were transferring a quantity of naphtha from one tank to another, yesterday the crown of the tank which was being emptied was sucked in by a vacuum as a result of carelessness in not having the airholes opened.

The collapse of the top of the tank caused a great noise. Wild rumors were afloat for a time that a gas tank had blown up; that some people had been injured, and that a part of Manhattan was likely to have no gas last night. They were all without foundation.

The worst results were $5,000 damage to the tank, a smell of naphtha in the neighborhood, and the likelihood of some of the workmen losing their jobs.

ECUADOR REBELS GAIN.

Capture a City and a Strong Column Goes Against Them.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Jan. 2.—The revolutionists under Colonel Teran have captured Riobamba.

A strong division under Secretary of War Larrea has left Quito to attack the revolutionists. Another division left here this morning. Guayaquil is quiet.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED
resumes service January 8. All Pullmans, electric lighted. Leaves New York daily 12:15 noon. Makes quickest time to Florida.—Adv.

WADSWORTH NAMED BY 75 CAUCUS VOTES

Roosevelt and Higgins Triumph in Speakership Fight.

PRESSURE ON ASSEMBLYMEN

Odell Says He Doesn't Blame Deserters—The Caucus Not So Stormy as Was Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of Livingston County, to-night was made the Republican Caucus candidate for Speaker of the Assembly, receiving seventy-five votes as against fifteen votes cast for J. Mayhew Wainwright of Westchester, and fourteen votes cast for Edwin A. Merritt, Jr., of St. Lawrence.

There were 104 votes cast, the three candidates not voting. On motion of Mr. Merritt, seconded by Mr. Wainwright, Mr. Wadsworth's nomination was made unanimously. That insures his election as Speaker of the Assembly to-morrow. The Democratic candidate for Speaker will be George M. Palmer of Schoharie.

Mr. Wadsworth will be the youngest Speaker the Assembly has ever had. He is now in his twenty-eighth year. This is his second term in the Assembly. He is a son of Congressman James W. Wadsworth, and married a daughter of John Hay.

The victory of Mr. Wadsworth was a triumph for President Roosevelt and Gov. Higgins over Chairman Odell. Mr. Wadsworth's candidacy was sprung by Gov. Higgins for the purpose of taking the Republican State organization out of the control of Mr. Odell. The Roosevelt-Higgins men to-night are jubilant over their victory.

Mr. Odell, who came here to assist Mr. Merritt in his fight, did not go to the Capitol to-night to attend the caucus. He knew that his candidate was beaten hopelessly before the caucus was held.

The greatest number of votes he could count in opposition to Mr. Wadsworth before the caucus assembled was forty-five. When the result was made known to him at the Ten Eyck Hotel, he asked for a roll call and studied it carefully for a few minutes. When he had completed his study and he was asked what comment he had to make on the result, he said:

"I am not discouraged. On the contrary, I am grateful for the fact that twenty-nine men had the courage to stand up, notwithstanding the pressure exerted by the Federal and State bosses, and vote their honest convictions. You know, I am merely an individual without any power of patronage."

"How many votes got away from you?"

DOESN'T BLAME DESERTERS.

"Six, but I do not blame those who deserted us at the last moment. It required a good deal of courage to stand up against the odds with which we had to contend."

One of the lieutenants of Chairman Odell called attention to what he thought was a very significant fact in connection with the caucus vote.

"You will note," he said, "that the total number of votes cast in protest against the election of Mr. Wadsworth was 29. That is the exact number of votes that were cast in favor of the return of Senators Conkling and Platt to the Senate the last time we had Federal interference with the politics of this State, and a Republican Governor was not elected for ten years thereafter."

The proceedings of the caucus were not as stormy as had been expected. The most vehement protests against the interference of President Roosevelt and Gov. Higgins in favor of Mr. Wadsworth were made by Assemblyman Hartman, who represents the Sixteenth District of Manhattan, and Assemblyman O'Neill, who represents the Brooklyn district of which Col. Michael J. Dady is the leader.

Both Messrs. Hartman and O'Neill criticised the President and the Governor severely for alleged coercion of the Republicans in the Assembly. Mr. O'Neill intimated that certain powerful corporate interests were behind the candidacy of Mr. Wadsworth, their purpose being to punish those who had served the public when in power.

"The recent election in New York City," said Mr. O'Neill, "ought to have taught us that the wise policy for the Republican Party to adopt would be to get nearer to the people. To take away from the people's representatives the right to act freely in choosing their own officers is getting a long way from the people. This house is being used to carry out a factional purpose. The action of Gov. Higgins is not only out of order, but beneath his dignity as Governor."

WADSWORTH MAKES A SPEECH.

Mr. Merritt and Mr. Wainwright, the two defeated candidates, were appointed by Chairman Mead a committee to escort Mr. Wadsworth to the chair after the announcement of the vote. When Mr. Wadsworth mounted the rostrum and faced the Assembly he got a good round of applause. He is a mere boy in appearance, but he has a manly bearing and he carried himself with dignity throughout the trying ordeal which he had to face.

When he spoke it was quite perceptible that he rose in the impression of his audience. He has a round, full voice, and he spoke without any evidence of embarrassment. His speech was well delivered, and at its close the applause from both the floor and the gallery was spontaneous and hearty. His friends among the State office holders were enthusiastic over his effort, and warmly congratulated him.

Gov. Higgins, on learning the result of the caucus, gave out the following statement:

"I am neither disappointed nor surprised. The voice of the people and the press has been heard here, and the representatives of the people in the Assembly have, in my opinion, followed the sentiment expressed."

PUT PRESSURE ON HARD.

If there was any difference between the methods employed by the Roosevelt-Higgins combination to elect Mr. Wadsworth as a blow to the power of State Chairman Odell and the methods by which

Odell himself deposed Senator Platt, it was that the Roosevelt-Higgins combination's methods were by far the more flagrant. They had to be, because the sole support of the candidacy of Mr. Wadsworth was the Federal and State patronage. He had absolutely no individual strength. There was not a single supporter of his among the members of the Assembly who asserted that he was for Mr. Wadsworth because he believed him to be the best qualified member of the body for Speaker.

On the contrary, the leading advocates of Mr. Wadsworth's election frankly avowed that Mr. Wadsworth, while personally a nice young man, was merely a figurehead for the fight which President Roosevelt and Gov. Higgins are waging to bring about the elimination of Mr. Odell in Republican State politics. They admitted that the selection of Mr. Wadsworth as the candidate for Speaker was an act of supreme bossism, but pleaded that the bossism exercised to exalt the youthful member from Livingston was beneficent bossism; that it had a praiseworthy object, and that therefore it would be commended by the people.

That was the view of the situation presented by Congressman Parsons and Assemblymen Agnew and Prentice. Mr. Wadsworth's supporters were so sure that the people would give hearty indorsement to their action in forcing the election of Mr. Wadsworth as a means of retiring Mr. Odell that they made no attempt to save appearances. The Federal and State pressure was put on right out in the open. Superintendent of Public Works Francheot, Railroad Commissioner Aldridge, State Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks, Secretary of State O'Brien, and Forest, Fish, and Games Commissioner James S. Whipple were at the Ten Eyck Hotel throughout the day conducting the fight for Mr. Wadsworth on behalf of Gov. Higgins, while Congressman Cocks, who represents the Oyster Bay district; Postmaster Merritt of Washington, and Congressman Herbert Parsons were on hand to represent President Roosevelt.

Secretary of State Root kept in touch with the situation by long-distance telephone. It was asserted by the Merritt men that the Federal pressure was put on to the extent of threatening the removal of fourth-class Postmasters in districts where the Assemblymen showed an inclination to be with the opposition.

The men who were pushing the candidacy of Mr. Wadsworth seemed to have the notion that the election of Mr. Wadsworth would end the fight between the factions, and that all would be smooth sailing for the Roosevelt-Higgins combination once Mr. Wadsworth was seated in the Speaker's chair. The opinion of the older and more experienced politicians is that the most serious troubles of the Roosevelt-Higgins combination will date from the election of Mr. Wadsworth. Even the most admiring friends of Mr. Wadsworth concede that he will not be able to hold down the Speaker's chair during the important session about to be begun without constant support from the powers by which he was made Speaker. The way the members of the Assembly put it is thus:

"If Fred Nixon, the most popular Speaker the Assembly has had in a quarter of a century and a seasoned legislator, had great difficulty in holding his forces together at times, how can the young and inexperienced Mr. Wadsworth hope to control them in view of the fact that none of them at heart was in favor of his election."

PALMER OUTLINES POLICY.

It is feared by the older members that the connection between the Governor's office and the Assembly will become more apparent every day. Of course, the Democrats will not let slip an opportunity while this session lasts to advertise the control of the Executive over the Assembly. The Democratic policy in this respect was clearly outlined to-night in the speech which Assemblyman George M. Palmer of Schoharie made in accepting the nomination of the minority for Speaker. Mr. Palmer said:

"The new Washington and Albany regency has assumed to appoint a Speaker of the Assembly and exclude from the chair all members except one, practically destitute of experience or record.

"Whatever the combined power of the Federal and State patronage, the people will not be content with stage trickery or makeshifts.

"A political party self-confessedly so tainted that its leaders dare not make Speaker of any Republican legislator whom the people know will not be trusted by the people with the housecleaning demanded."

Mr. Palmer then went on to say that an attempt was being made to place the whole burden of election turpitude and rascality on the shoulders of Chairman Odell, and that the purpose of the policy was to shield others much more deserving of condemnation. He demanded a new trial for Justice Hooker, advocated the passage of a joint resolution calling upon both Senators Platt and Depew to resign, suggested that the Governor be divested of power to assign rural Justices of the Supreme Court to the First and Second Departments, declared in favor of a non-partisan investigation of the Insurance, Banking, and Railroad Departments and of legislation which would bring about ballot reform and prevent corrupt practices in elections.

All through the day and up to the hour when the members of the Assembly began to wend their way up to Capitol Hill to participate in the caucus there were lively scenes in the corridor of the Ten Eyck Hotel. The politicians who were behind the candidacy of Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. Merritt, and Mr. Wainwright worked like beavers to add to the strength of their favorites. The crowd was similar to that which gathers at a State convention.

J. Mayhew Wainwright, the anti-boss candidate from Westchester, arrived early in the day, and vigorously denied that his candidacy was in any way connected with the Odell programme. Mr. Wainwright said he had no understanding with anybody, had made pledges to no one, and that his candidacy was based solely upon the principle that the Assembly should exercise it's constitutional right of choosing its own officers.

An interesting feature of the day was the meeting of State Chairman Odell and William L. Ward, the Republican leader of Westchester, and National Committeeman from New York. Mr. Odell and Mr. Ward had not spoken to each other since their quarrel a year ago over the attitude taken by Mr. Odell in the United States Senatorship contest. Messrs. Odell and Ward had luncheon together. When Mr. Odell was asked later if he and Mr. Ward had patched up their differences he said:

"Our conversation was pleasant, but I don't know that I would say that the reconciliation was complete."

Mr. Odell to-day defended the proposition for a secret ballot in the caucus. Answering the criticisms of Supt. Franchot, Mr. Odell said:

"With a secret ballot members of the Assembly would feel free to cut away from those holding a club over their head. With respect to Mr. Franchot's charges of bribery, I have nothing to say, except Mr. Franchot is one of those men who rise up suddenly in times of political excitement to get their names in the papers, and are at once forgotten."

Gov. Higgins was in the executive chamber throughout the day receiving a courier service as to the progress of the fight. When asked this evening before the caucus what comment he had to make on the situation he said: —

"It is delightful. Perhaps I should change that and say I am delighted."

When the remark of the Governor was repeated to Assemblyman Merritt he said:

"Nero fiddled while Rome was in a blaze. That remark of the Governor sounds like an echo from Washington."

James T. Rogers of Binghamton, the majority leader of the Assembly, had a long session with Gov. Higgins this afternoon.

A conference of the New York Republican Assemblymen was held at the Ten Eyck Hotel this evening previous to the caucus. Nineteen members were present. They all pledged themselves to vote for Wainwright. It was announced that pledges had been received from three more members.

FISH IS FOR WAINWRIGHT.

The following telegram from Hamilton Fish, Sub-Treasurer, to J. Mayhew Wainwright, was read:

Your election would restore party harmony and would be a happy solution, and on your platform you deserve to have the united support from New York County.

Merwin C. Stonley of the Nineteenth Assembly District read the following telegram which he had received from Congressman W. S. Bennet:

As former Assemblyman I admire the spunk of the New York Assemblymen; the principle that the Assembly should elect its own Speaker is absolutely right and all bosses look alike. No flat Speaker. Stick to your guns.

Applause greeted the reading of both Mr. Fish's and Congressman Bennet's telegrams. Mr. Fish's declaration came as a great surprise, for it has been generally known that he had been exerting his influence for Mr. Wadsworth.

An illustration of the way recalcitrant members were forced into line for Wadsworth was furnished by the action of the members from the Thirty-seventh Congressional District. Doubt having arisen as to whether Assemblyman Smith, who represents the home district of Gov. Higgins, would stand for the Roosevelt-Higgins programme, Congresman Vreeland called a meeting of all the members of Assembly from that district. The screws were put to Mr. Smith in a way which led him to declare for Wadsworth.

THE CAUCUS PROCEEDINGS.

Hartman Attacks President and Governor for Interference.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—The caucus was called to order at 8:34 o'clock by the caucus whip, Mr. Phillips of Allegany. Assemblyman Mead of Albany was made Chairman. Assemblyman Hammond of Onondaga and Matthews of Franklin were elected secretaries.

Assemblyman Wade of Chautauqua offered a resolution for an open vote in the choice for Speaker. Assemblyman Bedell of Orange, the personal representative of Chairman Odell, immediately seconded it, but the resolution was lost.

Nominations for Speaker were then made. Assemblyman Hooker of Genesee offered the name of Wadsworth. He said:

"I realize that no man can hope to fill the position as uniquely as did the late S. Fred Nixon. I place in nomination James W. Wadsworth, Jr. Owing to the peculiar conditions existing in the Republican Party it seems to me he is best fitted to hold together that party at this time."

Assemblyman Gates of Oneida presented the name of Mr. Merritt, and Assemblyman Staley nominated Mr. Wainwright.

"If the late Speaker were with us today, and were acting in an advisory capacity," said Assemblyman Apgar, in seconding Wainwright's nomination, "I have no doubt that he would have followed the rules and customs as laid down in political history. Of this we have many precedents, as George Z. Erwin, who served three years before he was elected Speaker; Gen. Husted, who served many years before he became Speaker; Fremont Cole, who served three years, and George R. Malby, who served three years.

"Criticism had been made of the President and the Governor, but I must disagree with such criticism. They have a right to take an interest in the Speakership. But nevertheless, we, as members of this body have a right to choose who shall preside over us."

Assemblyman Rogers of Broome, who has been majority leader, and was in direct line of succession for the Speakership, said in seconding Wadsworth's nomination:

"While we might regret that the mantle of the late Speaker has not fallen upon us, the time has come when the bitterness and acrimony engendered by this contest must cease. This is the time for harmony. We should lay aside personal ambitions and selfish motives."

Assemblyman Hartman of New York then made a twenty-five-minute speech in which he bitterly denounced President Roosevelt and Gov. Higgins for interfering in the Speakership fight. He said:

"This move on the part of the Executives of the State and of the Nation is a menace. Can it be we have so far lost our manhood and ability to think for ourselves that Gov. Higgins thinks he can foist upon us any man that he pleases? What has Wadsworth done to merit this honor? What legislation has he introduced? What is his record?

"I resent the conduct on the part of the Executive. He seeks to make the office of Speaker a part of the Executive Department. His action makes the Legislature a mere adjunct. None of Mr. Wadsworth's supporters can tell me that he is the ablest man, the cleanest man, and the most experienced man here. I invite any man to stand up and tell us what Wadsworth has ever done to merit this high office.

"They say he has social connections and that he is a jolly good fellow. But nevertheless, he comes to this office because he has an executive back of him who has forgotten to mind his own business. I entreat you, members of the Assembly, to say 'No' to the Governor and 'No' to the President and exercise some freedom of our own in selecting a Speaker."

The vote was as follows:

For Wadsworth.

Agnew,	Lee,
F. E. Allen,	Lewis,
J. G. Allen,	Maher,
Averill,	Maier,
Baldwin,	Mead,
Bass,	Miller,
Becker,	Mills,
Beebe,	Moreland,
Boshart,	Murphy,
Brady,	Nevins,
Burnett,	Patton,
Carrier,	Phillips,
Chamberlain,	Pratt,
Charles,	Prentice,
Colne,	Rogers,
Coon,	Santee,
Cowan,	Schoeneck,
Cox,	Shuttleworth,
Crosley,	J. E. Smith,
Dowling,	Steele,
Draper,	Steffens,
Evans,	Surpless,
Farnan,	Volk,
Filley,	Waddell,
Foelicher,	Wade,
Foster,	Weber,
Grattan,	Wells,
Green,	Wemple,
Gregory,	West,
Gunderman,	Whitley,
Hammond,	F. G. Whitney,
Hamm,	G. H. Whitney,
Hapeman,	Williams,
Hoffman,	Wilson,
Hooker,	Winters,
Hooper,	Wood,
Knapp,	Young.
Lansing,	

For Wainwright.

Apgar,	Krulewitsch,
Brennan,	Lupton,
Degroot,	O'Neill,
Donohue,	Palmer,
Fish,	Rock,
Francis,	Sprenger,
Hartman,	Stanley,
Hubbs,	

For Merritt.

Bedell,	Hastings,
Elsland,	Matthews,
Cunningham,	Norton,
Fowler,	Scovill,
Gates,	Myron Smith,
A. B. Gray,	Story Yale,
F. J. Gray,	

After the vote had been announced Assemblyman Merritt said:

"I will make no false professions of satisfaction. Yet I want to say I have no animosity against the successful candidate. If there is any fault to be found with the gentleman from Livingston owing to inexperience, it will be such as time is sure to cure. I feel no acrimony myself, and I desire to ask that the will of the majority be the will of the Republican caucus."

Mr. Wainwright made a brief speech, extending to the new Speaker his best and warmest wishes. Both these speeches were greeted with applause. The two defeated candidates escorted Mr. Wadsworth to the chair, where he received the applause of the whole majority. Mr. Wadsworth said:

"The natural thought that is uppermost in my mind at this time is the realization of the responsibilities which will undoubtedly be placed upon my shoulders. I fully recognize I cannot successfully perform the work of the office of Speaker without the support and help of the older members. I shall freely seek the advice and help of every Republican.

"I fully realize that the session of 1906 will be a most important session; that the gravest questions of public policy will come up; that we will get either the credit of achievement or the odium of failure, according to our performance. My every effort will be toward achieving success. I thank you."

Col. Archie Baxter of Chemung was nominated for Clerk by Mr. Moreland of that county and chosen by acclamation. This will be Col. Baxter's twelfth year as Clerk.

Frank W. Johnston of Buffalo was nominated for Sergeant at Arms for a seventh year; Frank Scherer of New York principal doorkeeper, and Henry C. Lammert of Kings, official stenographer.

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LET M'CALL GO TO-DAY AND PUT IN A. E. ORR

Continued from Page 1.

ment. It is learned, however, that the negotiations between Mr. Cleveland and the Ryan interests in the Equitable over a proposal that he should enter into a similar relation with the three large companies for the solution of rebating and other problems susceptible of general discussion and concerted action, dates back several months.

At that time correspondence was exchanged as to whether Mr. Cleveland would accept a position as referee for the questions arising between the three companies. It is learned that Mr. Cleveland then assented to the proposition in connection with his acting as a trustee of the Equitable's majority stock, provided matters could be arranged so that the arrangement should not be open to criticism.

The statement given out at the Equitable yesterday regarding the matter was as follows:

"Reform in the life insurance business has commenced in earnest. The three big companies—the New York Life, the Equitable, and the Mutual,—have entered into an ironclad agreement with one another that rebating of premiums must cease, and any agent found rebating will be summarily dismissed from the company's service, and will not be reemployed by any of the companies that are parties to the agreement. All questions in dispute in regard to such matters will be referred to the Hon. Grover Cleveland, who has been chosen as referee, with a salary of $12,000 per annum to be paid jointly by the three companies. This is the position once occupied by the Hon. Thomas B. Reed.

"It is the intention of the three big companies to secure the co-operation of all life insurance companies in this agreement. Mr. Cleveland has agreed to accept the position with the distinct understanding that he is to be seconded in his efforts to stop rebating, by the officers of all the companies participating in the agreement. There is an opinion among the officers and agents that if rebating can be entirely abolished first year's premiums can be reduced."

In many of the companies steps have recently been taken independently of the arrangement just announced to suppress the rebate evil, which insurance men who testified before the Armstrong Investigating Committee were disposed to consider, with the practice of "twisting"—that is, persuading policy holders of one company to give up their policies there to enter another—among the worst evils of the life insurance business. In a recent letter to the agents of the Equitable, Vice President Tarbell said:

"We wish it to be plainly understood that no conniving or winking at rebating, directly or indirectly, will be permitted, and no agent will be allowed to remain in the company's service who violates this rule."

MUTUAL TRUSTEES SUED.

Brackett's Neighbor Wants an Accounting of Moneys Spent.

Summonses were served on several of the Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company yesterday in a suit begun in the courts of Saratoga County by E. H. Peters, a lawyer of Saratoga Springs, to obtain an accounting of moneys alleged to have been improperly spent by the old management of the company. Mr. Peters has offices in the same building in Saratoga as Senator Edgar T. Brackett, and it was recalled when the summonses were served yesterday that Mr. Brackett had been instrumental in the bringing of similar suits against the old Board of Directors of the Equitable Life and against the Trustees of the New York Life. He has also in recent interviews suggested the possibility of proceedings against the Trustees of the Mutual.

Copies of the complaint in the Peters suit were not served yesterday, and all that is known of the action is that it seeks an accounting. In his actions against life insurance boards Senator Brackett had proceeded on the theory adopted by Attorney General Mayer in the suit against the old Equitable Directors that the Trustees were responsible for whatever maladministration had existed, and could in addition be held personally liable for any misapplication or waste of funds through particular acts in which they were involved. It has been understood that if Senator Brackett began suit against the Mutual Trustees it would be on this ground.

To-day's meeting of the Mutual Life Trustees, it is expected, will be the most important since the election of Charles A. Peabody to the Presidency of the company. The report which the Mutual's Investigating Committee submitted to the last meeting, only to have it laid on the table for a week, will come up, and its recommendations are understood to be such that a definitive line-up of the Trustees may result. The Investigating Committee is understood to be a unit with respect to this report and, according to the talk downtown yesterday, the recommendations are of the most drastic order.

It is ascertained that many of the Mutual's Trustees who originally stood out against the election of any one to the Presidency of the company until there had been time for the Investigating Committee to do its work, are now prepared to back that committee in any efforts it may make to bring about the restitution of moneys improperly diverted from the treasury of the company under the old régime, or to proceed against individuals held to be responsible. The situation in this respect is well enough developed, it is said, to bring about some resignations from the board whenever the final test is made. In the opinion of several Trustees who were seen yesterday this test is not unlikely to come to-day.

Charles A. Peabody took office yesterday as President of the Mutual Life. He installed himself in the office that has been occupied for years by Treasurer Cromwell on the second floor of the building, declining to use the sumptuously furnished offices set apart for the President in the days of Richard A. McCurdy. Mr. Cromwell became Treasurer yesterday again, but it is understood that as soon as he thinks things are running smoothly under Mr. Peabody he will start on an extended European trip. This is believed to foreshadow his eventual resignation, as he expressed his desire to retire from active life when he accepted the post of temporary President.

Emory McClintock, newly elected Vice President of the company, will continue in active charge of the business end of the Mutual, as he has been since Robert H. McCurdy gave up his active duties some weeks ago. The resignations of Vice Presidents Granniss and Gillette have not yet been sent to the Trustees. The firm of Charles H. Raymond & Co., General Agents for the Mutual Life in the metropolitan district went out of business yesterday and, accordingly the profits to Louis A. Thebaud, President McCurdy's son-in-law, through the channel of that concern's new business have ceased.

Mr. Peabody announced yesterday that he would see reporters at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Then he changed his mind and saw no one. Most of his day was spent in consultation with the heads of departments.

LEAVES THE PRUDENTIAL.

Edgar B. Ward Retires from the Second Vice Presidency.

Edgar B. Ward, Second Vice President of the Prudential Insurance Company of Newark, announced his retirement yesterday from the active management of that company.

Mr. Ward has been connected with the Prudential for more than thirty years. He was for many years at the head of the company's legal department. He has had his retirement in contemplation for some time.

YERKES WILL FOUNDS GALLERY AND HOSPITAL

Continued from Page 1.

testator's nephew Clarence Yerkes, the income from $100,000 is left her for life. Should she have children, the income is to be paid to them for twenty years after her death, when, if any survive, they are to receive the principal, $100,000, and any accrued interest. Should no issue be then living, the bequest becomes part of the residuary estate.

Other bequests are: To Louis S. Owsley, $50,000 absolutely; to Arnold Held, who had been in Mr. Yerkes's employ a long time, $5,000; to every servant who had been in his employ for four years before his death, $2,000; to Emma A. Weaver, for life the income from $50,000; to Mary Marmore Cook, sister of Mrs. Yerkes, for life the income from $50,000; to Elizabeth and Sally Jarden, for life the income from $20,000, equally divided; at the death of either the survivor to take the entire income; to the testator's cousin, Rachel Edwards of the City of New York, for life the income from $30,000. The will continued:

"I give, devise, and bequeath unto my trustee, hereinafter named, and its successor, the sum of $100,000, in trust, nevertheless, and upon the uses and trusts and for the following purposes, viz.: To pay the income arising therefrom to the University of Chicago for the purpose of caring for and maintaining the Yerkes Observatory, located at Lake Geneva, so long as said observatory shall be designated by the University of Chicago as the Yerkes Observatory, and in case said University of Chicago shall fail to designate said observatory as the Yerkes Observatory, then and in that case said principal sum and any unpaid income that may have accumulated thereon shall forthwith become a part of my residuary estate. Provided, my said trustee shall be the sole judge of such failure on the part of the University of Chicago to so designate said observatory the Yerkes Observatory.

"I give, devise and bequeath to my wife, Mara Adelaide Yerkes, for use during her life, the plot of ground and buildins thereon erected, on the southeast corner of Sixty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, together with all the paintings, works of art, statuary, bronzes, tapestries and bric-a-brac, therein contained; also all other paintings, works of art, statuary, bronzes, tapestries and bric-a-brac that may be located elsewhere, which are to be placed in said house and galleries.

"Upon the death of my said wife, Mara Adelaide Yerkes, or in case she shall notify my trustee hereinafter named, or his successor, in writing, that she desires to relinquish her right to use said premises as a home, then and in that event I direct my said trustee hereinafter named to immediately, on the happening of either of said events, cause to be incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, or by special act of the Legislature of said State, a corporation for the purpose of establishing, maintaining, and preserving an art gallery or galleries in said premises, and hereby give, devise, and bequeath in such event to said corporation when so formed the said plot of ground and the building thereon, together with all paintings, works of art, statuary, bronzes, tapestries, and bric-a-brac therein contained, and also that may be located elsewhere, under such rules and regulations as said corporation may prescribe upon the express condition subsequent and continuing that the properties so bequeathed and devised shall be known and designated and continue for all time to be known and designated as the Yerkes Galleries, and upon failure at any time of such condition the said property, together with the paintings, works of art, statuary, bronzes, tapestries, and bric-a-brac therein contained shall be and become a part of my residuary estate.

"In the forming of such corporation it is desired that if permissible by law there shall be five Trustees to control said Yerkes Galleries, and one of whom shall be the Mayor of the City of New York and the other four to be designated by the Metropolitan Museum of Art of the Borough of Manhattan, in the said County and State of New York.

Endowment for the Galleries.

"On the death of my wife, Mara Adelaide Yerkes, then I direct my Trustee hereinafter named to pay over to the Trustees or Directors of said Yerkes Galleries out of the one-half of my said remaining estate hereinafter set aside for my wife, Mary Adelaide Yerkes, the sum of $750,000 in cash, or in interest-bearing securities that may be accepted by said Trustees or Directors in place of said cash. The income from said $750,000 to be by said Trustees invested in the same kind of securities as I have hereinafter directed my Trustee, or its successor, to invest my estate, and which said $750,000 to be held by said Trustees or directors of the Yerkes Galleries and their successors in perpetuity, the income derived therefrom to be used in caring for and maintaining said Yerkes Galleries and the building and plot of ground, and any surplus may be from time to time invested by said Trustees or Directors in new paintings, work of art, statuary, bronzes, taspestries, and bric-a-brac.

"I further direct my trustee, hereinafter named, or its successor, to invest the remainder of my estate in first class income bearing securities, in bonds secured by first mortgages on real estate, in the bonds of commercial railroads where dividends have been paid for at least five successive years, or in such bonds as savings banks of the State of New York are authorized to invest their funds in, or in United States or Municipal bonds (and this order and direction shall also apply to the investments to be made to produce the income hereinbefore mentioned in the various paragraphs of this, my last will and testament), and to divide the same into four equal shares or portions, and to pay the income from two of said equal shares or portions to my wife, Mara Adelaide Yerkes, during her lifetime, and to pay the income arising from one of such equal shares or portions to my son, Charles E. Yerkes, during his lifetime, and to pay the income arising from one of said equal shares or portions to my daughter, Bessie L. Bondinella during her lifetime.

"I further order and direct my trustee, hereinafter named, or its successor, on the death of my said wife, Mara Adelaide Yerkes, to cause to be incorporated under the laws of the State of New York a corporation for the purpose of conducting a hospital to be known as the Yerkes Hospital, and out of the principal of the one-half of my said remaining estate set aside for my wife, Mara Adelaide Yerkes, $750,000 heretofore given to the Trustees or Directors of the Yerkes Galleries, to purchase a proper plot of ground, situated in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, County and State of New York, and cause proper buildings for a hospital to be erected thereon, the aggregate cost of such ground and buildings not to exceed $800,000, and to pay over to the various persons designated in the certificate of incorporation as Trustees of said corporation, or their successors as such, the remaining portion of said one-half of my said remaining estate set aside for my wife, Mara Adelaide Yerkes, as aforesaid, as well as any accrued income thereon remaining unpaid, to be by them invested.

"The income arising therefrom is to be used by them for the support and maintenance of said hospital, and it is my direction that said hospital is to be open to the public without regard to creed, race, or color, and under such directions as the Trustees or Directors of said hospital may prescribe by rules, and any patient received or admitted to said hospital whose financial means at command are not such as to enable said patient to pay for the necessary treatment and care shall be treated and cared for therein without any expense or charge whatsoever."

In the event of the death of the testator's son, Charles E. Yerkes, leaving children, the life interest bequeathed to him is to be paid to Charles E. Yerkes's wife and child or children, or the survivor of them, share and share alike, until the youngest child shall arrive at the age of 21. The principal is then to be paid over to the Trustees or Directors of the Yerkes Hospital. The will further provides:

"Provided, however, my said son, Charles E. Yerkes, is hereby given the right to dispose of by will in such manner as he may designate the sum of $300,000 out of the said one-quarter of my said remaining estate, but in case he shall fail to make any such distribution, then the same shall become a part of my residuary estate."

In case of the death of the testator's daughter, Bessie L. Rondinella, leaving children, her share shall be paid to her husband and child or children, or the survivor of them, share and share alike, until the youngest shall arrive at the age of 21 years, or in case only one child shall survive, then until such child shall arrive at the age of 21.

Should Mrs. Rondinella die leaving no children the bequest goes to Yerkes Hospital. To Mrs. Rondinella is also given the right to dispose absolutely of $300,000. Should she fail to avail herself of this provision the amount becomes part of the residuary estate.

The will goes on:

"It is my wish that my trustee, hereinafter named, and its successor, as well as the trustees of the Yerkes Hospital, shall freely consult and advise with my wife, Mary Adelaide Yerkes, as to all matters concerning said hospital. It is also my wish that my trustee, hereinafter named, and its successor, as well as the trustees of the Yerkes Galleries, shall freely consult and advise with my wife as to all matters concerning said galleries.

"In case my wife, Adelaide Yerkes, shall notify my trustee hereinafter named, or its successor, in writing, that she desires to relinquish her right to use the premises at the southeast corner of Sixty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue as a home, and a corporation is organized as directed by the fourteenth paragraph hereof for the purpose of establishing and maintaining an art gallery or galleries in said premises, then and in said case I direct my trustee hereinafter named, or its successor, to pay to the trustees or Directors of the Yerkes Galleries the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000.00) per annum out of the income set aside for my wife and children under the fifteenth paragraph hereof pro rata; that is, one-half of said amount shall be paid out of the income payable to my wife and one-fourth out of the income payable to my son, Charles E. Yerkes, and one-fourth out of the income payable to my daughter, Bessie L. Rondinella.

"It is my intention in this my last will and testament to dispose of all my estate, and if for any reason any part thereof is not hereby disposed of, and in case any bequest or any disposition herein made should fail, then all thereof shall go to my residury estate.

"I further order and direct my trustee, hereinafter named, or its successor, as the respective portions of my estate held by them in trust shall, or as any part of my estate may, become a part of my residuary estate to immediately pay the same to the trustees or directors of said hospital to be known as the New York Hospital, and in making such payment or payments my said trustee shall not be obliged to convert any securities or investments into cash, but may pay and turn over such securities.

"I order and direct that my trustee, hereinafter named, or its successor, shall have and is hereby given full power and authority to sell any and all my personal property and real estate, except such as may have been otherwise disposed of by this my last will and testament, and invest the principal in the manner hereinbefore stated and directed to produce the necessary income to be paid the various persons and trustees and in the manner and amounts herein directed.

"I further order and direct that the provisions hereinbefore made to my wife are in lieu of dower and on condition that she sign and execute any release of dower that may be necessary to convey any part or portion of the real estate of which I may die seized."

The executors are to receive such compensation as is provided by the laws of Illinois and upon settlement of the testator's estate in the Probate Court of Cook County, Illinois, are to transfer all his property—real, personal, and mixed—not herein otherwise disposed of to the trustee. The concluding clause of the will is as follows:

"I hereby state and declare that at the time of making this, my last will and testament, my home is in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, and that I have never surrendered my domicile in said city, and desire that my estate shall be administered in accordance with the laws of the State of Illinois pertaining thereto."

The will was signed in London Jan. 12, 1905. It was signed again in this country May 22, 1905, and was witnessed by Frank K. Waller of 111 West Seventy-sixth Street, New York City, and Clarence A. Knight of 3,322 Calumet Avenue, Chicago.

WALKED OUT OF JAIL.

Burglar Departs on Second Day of Sheriff Flaherty's Term.

After being in Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, for but an hour, Frank Brown, alias "Bud" Norton, alias Dick Maguire, one of the most expert burglars in the country, walked out of prison yesterday afternoon, and is now at large. He had just been brought here from Chicago to answer a charge of having taken $3,000 worth of jewelry and several hundred dollars in money from the home of ex-Senator William J. La Roche at 31 Plaza Street, Brooklyn.

Sheriff Flaherty is bewildered by the loss of so important a prisoner on his second day in office.

Brown was taken to Brooklyn yesterday morning. As he walked through the corridor to a cell on the second tier, to which he had been assigned, he turned to the custodian and said:

"Say, I've got only $5 left and you can have that if you'll put me on an upper tier."

The keeper reported this remark to the warden, who promptly had Brown removed to a cell on the lower tier. Brown had said he expected a heavy sentence and would throw himself from the upper gallery to the floor of the jail.

According to one of the prisoners who professed to see the escape, this is what happened: At the noon hour when the prisoners were walking up and down the corridor, Brown went to his cell and took his overcoat and hat. Placing his hat on his head and his overcoat over his arm, he walked up to the new deputy at the inner door and said:

"Well, I guess I've had enough of this. I want to get out."

The deputy opened the barred door, and Brown, nodding to the clerk, walked out. At the front door the new deputy in charge was equally accommodating, and unlocked the big front door. Then Brown walked into the street.

Ex-Senator La Roche visited the jail last night and had a long interview with Sheriff Flaherty. He was angry at the escape, declaring that he had advanced the money to bring the prisoner to Brooklyn. As he left the jail he said:

"You are a lot of Mugwumps, anyhow. If this is what municipal ownership means I'm going to turn Republican."

BLOW FOR AMBLER LAW.

Appellate Division Rejects Measure Designed to Curb Raines Law Hotels.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down an opinion yesterday holding the Ambler law unconstitutional. The case was that of Patrick Loughran, who had a hotel at 2,362 Third Avenue, for which he held a liquor tax certificate. The certificate, however, was revoked by Edward H. Healy, Deputy Commissioner of Excise, on the ground that the premises did not comply with the requirements of the law as to hotels.

RULES COMMITTEE MAY GO.

Assembly Leaders Talk of a Big Change in Conduct of Business.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—A proposal to abolish the Committee on Rules is being considered by some of the Assembly leaders. This committee takes absolute charge of all bills for the last two weeks of the session.

If the plan to abolish the committee or take away its powers over legislation at the eleventh hour is successful the other committees will all advance in importance accordingly. The Rules Committee always is composed of the Speaker, the majority leader, two majority members, the minority leader, and one minority member.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

12:15 A. M.—421 West Fourteenth Street; Edward Toppe; damage, $1,000.

3:05 A. M.—200 East Ninetieth Street; owner unknown; damage, $50.

3:45 A. M.—551 West Broadway; Peter Formars; damage, $5,000.

4:50 A. M.—1,207 Park Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $50.

5:50 A. M.—609 Second Avenue; John Traynor; damage, $200.

9:15 A. M.—8 Caroline Street; Charles Hankerson; no damage.

12:15 P. M.—330 East 107th Street; Jacob Greenberg; damage, $100.

1:25 P. M.—447 Ninth Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

1:40 P. M.—118 West Twenty-third Street; Mrs. McCopper; damage, $1,000.

2:25 P. M.—19 Rutgers Place; owner unknown; damage slight.

2:30 P. M.—230 West 116th Street; Miles Schloff; damage, $20.

3:50 P. M.—1,134 First Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

4:05 P. M.—445 West Thirty-third Street; owner unknown; damage, $40.

4:45 P. M.—244 East 123d Street; Patrick King; damage slight.

5:10 P. M.—470 West 166th Street; Mrs. Kropts; damage, $300.

6:35 P. M.—54 Pearl Street; Gletenkant & Pricht; no damage.

8:15 P. M.—18 East Twenty-ninth Street; C. B. Kelsey; damage slight.

11:20 P. M.—514 East Sixteenth Street; Carbone Sadeasinia; damage trifling.

11:35 P. M.—440 Third Avenue; S. Andreas; damage slight.

Appeals primarily to those who prefer quality to quantity.
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Three Stars
Whiskey
Brings a higher price all over the world than any other whiskey. There must be a reason.
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ON FREE VIEW DAILY, 9 to 6
"Special Evening View,"
To-night (Wednesday), 8 to 10,
To Be Sold at Unrestricted Public Sale
On To-morrow (THURSDAY), FRIDAY and SATURDAY afternoons of this week at 2:30 o'clock, and on To-morrow (THURSDAY) and FRIDAY EVENINGS at 8 o'clock.
Beautiful Objects
SUITABLE FOR
HOUSEHOLD EMBELLISHMENT
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Recently Imported From
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gathered in Japan and China during the past summer, by expert representatives of the well-known house of YAMANAKA & COMPANY.
IVORY CARVINGS BY GREAT MODERN ARTISTS
ANCIENT ARMS AND ARMOR, AND ORNAMENTAL PIECES
"They represent the recent feudal age in Japan, which can never come again."—Times.
Old Chinese Embroideries and Hangings, Artistic Japanese Needlework and Textiles, Beautiful Kimonos, Grand Screens, Fine Silk, Wool and Cotton Rugs
Remarkable Needlework Pictures
"The largest collection of pictures wrought with the needle which has ever appeared in New York."—Times.
AND
Elegant Carved Furniture
CHANDELIERS AND BRACKETS
Especially Designed by Japanese Artists for Use in
AMERICAN HOUSES
The sale will be conducted by Thomas E. Kirby of
THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS,
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Babbitt's Best Soap, 3 cakes	10c	Ammonia, 2 qt. size	10c
Lion Laundry Soap, 14 "	25	Borsum's Putz Polish	13
Mascot " " 12 "	25	Silva " "	13
Kirkman's Borax Soap, each	04	Edith Silver Polish	25
Fels Naptha Soap, "	04	Major's China Cement	15
Bon Ami	07	Le Page's Glue	09
Electro Silicon	06	Bird Seed	07
Pearline, small, 3c; large	08	" Gravel	05
Gold Dust, " 4c; "	15	Wax Tapers, 30 in box	05
Handled Ironing Wax, doz.	10	Safety Matches, per gross	50

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY
Madison Square, New York
Interest on balances of both active and dormant accounts at rates justified by the condition of the money market
JANUARY 1, 1906

Capital and Surplus	$1,250,000
Undivided Profits	166,000
Deposits	17,000,000

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Model Food Store—Sixth Floor.

IF there is any statement in this announcement that sounds incredible—any assertion too broad to appear feasible—let us remind you that more than one thousand special items are before you, any one of which is extraordinary enough to convince the most doubtful that no other sale of the year affords the remarkable saving offered by this great annual January event.
Mail orders filled—Telephone 2100 Chelsea.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Important notice concerning deliveries.

We guarantee the delivery of all orders without unnecessary delay. However, owing to the tremendous volume of business during this sale a slight delay is sometimes inevitable.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.
Model Food Store—Sixth Floor.

EVEN this entire page of items cannot include all the specials offered by our annual January sale. If you are coming to the store you have but to read a few of these specials to know where the greatest saving and the best food products are obtainable. If you cannot come, and have a telephone, order by wire from this list; or, if you live out of town, order by mail.
Mail orders filled—Telephone 2100 Chelsea.

Annual January canned goods sale--a saving of 25 to 35%

ACKNOWLEDGED by thousands of discriminating families to be the one time of the year when fresh newly packed canned goods and high grade groceries, with a purity guarantee attached, may be purchased at a bona fide saving of fully 25% and up to 35%. Families that buy all their table supplies from the Simpson Crawford Co. grocery are those who appreciate that rich, garden flavor of our canned products. It is only by contracting for the largest quantities that we can sell them at these prices even once a year.

BY securing a supply for a month, two months, or the entire season you may take advantage of our special quantity prices. We ask you to bear in mind that you cannot buy absolutely pure foods—foods that are guaranteed pure by a house whose name is a positive safeguard—at these prices again this season. It is to gain or maintain your confidence and custom year in and year out that we offer you the world's best food products at these prices once a year. Simpson Crawford Co. Model Food Store, Sixth Floor.

Sugar Corn.
5,400 cases new pack tender, creamy sugar corn—the kind you usually buy at 10c a can.
Case, 24 cans, $1.38 — Dozen, 69c — Can, 6c

Early June Peas.
6,100 cases tender, sweet, sifted peas, bought direct from the packers; the low price here quoted is below the present wholesale market price.
Case 24 cans, $1.87 — Dozen, 94c — Can, 8c

Garden Spinach.
2,900 cases finest Baltimore tender Spring spinach, guaranteed equal to any Southern packed spinach. Regular price 15c can.
Case, 24 cans, $2.35 — Dozen, $1.18 — 3-lb Can, 10c

Red Ripe Tomatoes
Full standard solid packed Southern fruit—usually sold at $1.15 dozen.
Dozen, $1.00 — 3-lb. Can, 8½c
At this extraordinarily low price the quantity to each purchaser is limited to one dozen.

String Beans.
Louis Grebb's Baltimore new pack tender beans, 1,780 cases, at a big reduction.
Case, 24 cans, $1.39 — Dozen, 70c — Can, 6c

Lemon Cling Peaches.
Standard California new packed dessert fruit. 1,100 cases Heather River Brand, usually sold at 20c can.
Case, 24 cans, $3.55 — Dozen, $1.78 — 2½-lb Can, 15c

New Asparagus.
640 cases California white tender asparagus—medium size stalks. This grade is usually sold at 30c can.
Dozen, $2.75 — 2½-lb can, 23c

Maine Sugar Corn
The State of Maine has an international reputation for the superior quality of its corn. The Cream of Maine Sugar Corn is reserved for Royal Stuart. Maybe you prefer Succotash, it is Maine's Best. Select either. Case 24 cans, $2.95; doz., $1.50; can..... 13c

New Asparagus
Royal Stuart Mammoth White Stalks. This is the best Asparagus cultivated in California. Case 24 cans, $8.75; doz., $4.50; large 2½-lb. can..... 40c

Asparagus Tips
Old Glory Brand Tender Tips for Salads or Service on Toast. Case 24 cans, $5.85; doz., $2.95; can..... 25c

New York State Corn
Cameron Sweet Corn is the best produced in New York State. Families desiring really fine, tender corn at a popular price will find this corn highly satisfactory. Case 24 cans, $2.25; doz., $1.15; can..... 10c

Standard Sugar Corn
We sell thousands of cans of Standard Corn; selected from the best sections of corn-producing States that are celebrated for tender, creamy corn. Note this special price. Case 24 cans, $1.85; doz., 95c.; can. 8c

Kernelled Corn
The popular Winorr Brand, packed by Prussing & Orr. Guaranteed free from hulls. Case 24 cans, $3.45; doz., $1.75; can..... 15c

Cooking Asparagus
We classify this grade Cooking Asparagus because many families require asparagus at a popular price for soups, salads, etc. Royal Red Asparagus is packed in 1-lb. tall cans and used by many families for table purposes. Case 48 cans, $7.25; doz., $1.85; can..... 16c

White Asparagus
Two brands for your selection, including Royal Stuart New Pack California tender stalks. Some stores quote this identical quality at 35c. a can. Case 24 cans, $6.25; doz., $3.25; 2½-lb. can..... 28c

New Beets
The finest packed at East Rush, N. Y. Case 24 cans, $3.15; dozen, $1.65; 3-lb. can..... 14c

Jersey Tomatoes
Some people say "Tomatoes are Tomatoes," but there is a difference. Royal Stuart Tomatoes are large, ripe fruit, carefully hand packed when their flavor is fully developed. Case 24 cans, $3.25; doz., $1.65; mammoth size 5¾-in. can, more than a quart..... 15c

Red Ripe Tomatoes
We contracted early last year (prior to the advance in price) for five thousand cases Extra Standard Solid Packed Tomatoes. These goods are now for sale under the Cameron Brand at 25c. doz. less than the present market quotations. Order your share while you can buy them at this special price. Case 24 cans, $2.75; doz., $1.40; 3-lb. can..... 12c

Tiny Lima Beans
The kind you usually find quoted at 20c. a can. Royal Stuart Small Green Tender Beans. Case 24 cans, $3.85; doz., $1.85; can..... 16c

Green Lima Beans
Boyle's Reliable Victory Brand, medium size, tender, green limas; 15c. a can is frequently asked for these beans. Case 24 cans, $2.75; doz., $1.40; can..... 12c

Baked Beans
A taste of these Beans will make you a regular patron. We invite your patronage on criticism. They are Royal Stuart Quality, and are delicately flavored with tomato. Case 24 cans, $4.10; doz., $2.10; 3-lb can..... 18c

Army and Navy Beans
They are not packed for the army and navy—merely the name of a popular brand of Boston Baked Beans; usually sold at 10c. a can. Case of 24 cans, $1.85; doz., 95c.; 3-lb. can..... 8c

Stringless Beans
Medium size, absolutely stringless; you'll know they're the Royal Stuart quality when you taste them. Case 24 cans, $3.30; doz., $1.70; can..... 15c

French Style Beans
These beans are cultivated in New York State—guaranteed absolutely stringless, Tiny Tender Beans. If better or smaller beans were obtainable, we would select them for Royal Stuart. Case 24 cans, $4.50; doz. $2.30; can..... 20c

Cameron Beans
Absolutely stringless, grown in New York State, and carefully packed for Simpson Crawford patrons. Splendid value at this exceptionally low price. Case 24 cans, $2.75; doz., $1.40; can..... 12c

Melting Sugar Peas
The name may prove misleading, they are not too sweet. They are the Royal Stuart Quality and are as tender as they could be without being "mushy." Case 24 cans, $4.10; doz., $2.10; can..... 18c

Early June Peas
The prices quoted for Early June Peas are often misleading. To secure the satisfactory kind it is necessary to "depend" on a reliable merchant. Royal Stuart Early June Peas are cultivated in the World's Pea Garden, at Green Bay, Wisconsin. Case 24 cans, $3.30; doz., $1.70; can..... 15c

Extra Sifted Peas
The favorite variety for serving with lamb chops, luncheons and dinners. Ask for the Royal Stuart Medium Small Extra Sifted Peas. Case 24 cans, $4.30; dozen, $2.20; can..... 19c

Telephone Peas
These peas are a trifle larger than Early Junes, they are very tender, and have a natural sweet flavor that adds to their fine "character." Royal Stuart are the most satisfactory Telephone Peas obtainable. Case 24 cans, $2.55; doz., $1.50; can..... 13c

Sweet Sifted Peas
The Popular Brand. Last year we sold six thousand cases of these fine peas. Case 24 cans, $2.00; doz., $1.00; 3 cans... 25c

Marrowfet Peas
This variety always receives the patronage it so well deserves—popular for cooking and table purposes. Royal Stuart Marrowfat Peas are cultivated from selected seed and carefully hand packed. Case 24 cans, $2.75; doz., $1.40; can..... 12c

Cameron Peas
New York State Early Junes, the best quality ever offered at this price. Case 24 cans, $2.75; doz., $1.40; can..... 12c

White Wax Beans
Royal Stuart Extra Quality; very tender beans; case 24 cans, $3.25; dozen, $1.70; 2-lb. can..... 15c

French Kidney Beans
Jean of Arc Brand; case 24 cans $2.00; dozen, $1.05; 2-lb can..... 9c

Red Kidney Beans
Royal Stuart; the finest packed; case 24 cans, $2.75; doz., $1.40; 2-lb. can... 12c

New England Spinach
Potter & Wrightington Finest Quality; case 24 cans, $3.25; dozen, $1.70; 3-lb. can..... 15c

New Spinach
The finest packed in Maryland; case 24 cans, $2.75; doz., $1.40; 3-lb. can..... 12c

Lima Beans
Standard Quality; case 24 cans, $1.85; dozen, 95c.; 2-lb. can..... 8c

Pumpkin
Fancy quality solid pack fruit; case 24 cans, $1.85; dozen, 94c.; 3-lb. can. 8c

Golden Pumpkin
Royal Stuart; use this brand for all pies you are particular about; case 24 cans, $2.25; dozen, $1.15; 3-lb. can..... 10c

State Succotash
Cameron Fancy New York State; new pack; case 24 cans, $2.05; dozen, $1.05; can..... 9c

Genuine Squash
Finest quality new pack; case 24 cans, $3.15; dozen, $1.60; 3-lb. can..... 14c

Baked Beans
Cameron's Genuine Boston Baked, with or without Tomato Sauce; case 24 cans, $2.75; dozen, $1.40; 3-lb. can..... 12c

Sauerkraut
Red Raven Brand Fancy Table Sauerkraut; case 24 cans, $1.95; dozen, $1.00; 2-lb. can..... 9c

Black Cherries
Cameron Extra Large California; case 24 cans, $5.60; dozen, $2.85; 2½-lb. can..... 25c

Lima Beans.
Royal Stuart Large Green Tender Beans; fine flavor; case 24 cans, $2.95; dozen, $1.50; can..... 13c

Marrowfat Peas.
Cameron Fancy New York State, very tender Peas; case 24 cans, $2.05; dozen, $1.05; can..... 9c

Argosy Sugar Corn.
One of the popular brands of high-grade New York State tender Corn; case 24 cans, $2.00; dozen, $1.05; can..... 9c

Maine Succotash.
Royal Stuart Finest Maine Sugar Corn, prepared with selected lima beans; case 24 cans, $2.95; dozen, $1.50; can..... 13c

Asparagus Tips.
Royal Stuart California Tender Points; case 24 cans, $6.85; dozen, $3.50; can..... 30c

New Okra.
Dunbar's Best Quality for Soups, etc.; case 24 cans, $2.75; dozen, $1.40; 2-lb. can..... 12c

Stringless Beans.
New York State hand-picked tender Beans; case 24 cans, $2.25; dozen, $1.15; can..... 10c

Shrewsbury Beets.
E. C. Hazard's Finest Quality; case 12 jars, $3.25; large glass jar..... 28c

Whole Tomatoes in Glass.
Royal Stuart, fanciest grown in Jersey; case 12 jars, $2.90; quart glass jar... 25c

Standard Tomatoes.
Cold Packed Southern Ripe Tomatoes, every can solid packed with fine flavored fruit; case 24 cans, $2.25; dozen, $1.15; 3-lb. can..... 10c

Two-Pound Tomatoes.
Maryland Fancy Red Ripe Tomatoes; dozen, 94c.; 2-lb. can..... 8c
Note this is a convenient size for small families.

Red Pitted Cherries
Honey Dew, Extra Preserved; dozen, $3.25; 2-lb. can..... 28c

Extra Apricots
Royal Stuart Fanciest California Fruit; case 24 cans, $5.60; dozen, $2.85; 2½-lb. can..... 25c

Apricots
Cameron Fancy California Fruit; large halves in heavy syrup; case 24 cans, $4.40; dozen, $2.25; 2½-lb. can..... 19c

Lemon Cling Peaches
Cameron Fancy California Fruit; in heavy sugar syrup; case 24 cans, $5.60; doz. $2.85; 2½-lb. can..... 25c

Lemon Cling Peaches
New arrival from California; case 24 cans, $4.40; dozen, $2.25; 2½-lb. can..... 20c

Lemon Cling Peaches
Royal Stuart Extra California Fruit; case 24 cans, $6.40; dozen, $3.25; 2½-lb. can..... 28c

Yellow Crawford Peaches
Royal Stuart Extra California Dessert Fruit; case 24 cans, $5.60; dozen, $2.85; 2½-lb. can..... 25c

Bartlett Pears
Royal Stuart Extra Large, Ripe, Luscious California Dessert Fruit; case 24 cans, $6.75; dozen, $3.50; 2½-lb. can.... 30c

California Pears
Standard Quality Ripe Bartletts, nice tender halves; case 24 cans, $5.10; dozen, $2.60; 2½-lb. can..... 22c

California Apricots
Succano Brand, New Pack; splendid value at this special price; case 24 cans, $3.65; dozen, $1.85; 2½-lb. can..... 16c

Egg Plums or Green Gages
Cameron Fancy California Fruit; case 24 cans, $4.10; dozen, $2.10; 2½-lb. can..... 18c

Rhubarb
Best Quality Crisp, Juicy Pie Plant, peeled and cut in small slices; case 24 cans, $2.75; dozen, $1.40; 3-lb. can..... 12c

Fresh Figs
Goddess Brand, Finest Portuguese Whole Pulled Figs in juice; dozen, $2.90; 3-lb. can..... 25c

Sliced Pineapple
Champion Brand Eyeless and Coreless; case 24 cans, $4.50; dozen, $2.30; 2-lb. can..... 20c

Strawberries
Finest New York State; in heavy sugar syrup; case 24 cans, $3.15; dozen, $1.60; 2-lb. can..... 14c

California Peaches
Cameron Fancy Yellow Crawfords; case 24 cans, $5.10; dozen, $2.60; 2½-lb. can..... 22c

Fresh Roasted Coffee.

People who buy our coffees say the flavor is richer and more satisfactory than the grades offered in other stores at higher prices—if you are not already a regular patron these prices will invite a trial order from you.

Waverley Coffee
Java and Mocha, "blended the way you like it," 25 lb., $4.00; 10 lb., $1.95; 5 lb., $1.00; lb.. 22c

Stuart Coffee
Mandheling Java and Real Arabian Mocha—this is the Coffee that's so popular in our Tea Room. 10 lbs., $3.25; 3 lbs., $1.00; lb.... 35c

Mountain Coffee.
Simpson Crawford's Special Blend of Rich Java and Mocha. If it was possible to procure better coffee at this price, our patrons would not tell their friends they never tasted such delicious coffee at this Special Price. 10 lbs., $2.50; 4 lbs., $1.00; lb. 28c

Maracaibo Coffee
Or Old Crop Golden Santos Coffee, 10 lbs., $1.55; lb..... 16c

Guatemala Coffee
Or Bogota Coffee. The Coffees are much appreciated by people desiring rich, full flavored coffee neither too mild nor too strong; 10 lbs., $2.50; 4 lb., $1.00; lb..... 28c

Private Growth Coffee
The Fanciest Old Java and Genuine Arabian Mocha, 10 lbs., $3.85; 2¾ lbs., $1.00; lb..... 40c

This sale covers everything carried by a modern grocery

Laundry soap
Fairbank's DANDY, Box 100 bars $1.85. Ten bars..... 19c

Postum food coffee
Regular 25c size large package. 19c

Iner-seal biscuits
Frotano, butter thins or social teas, carton....7c six cartons....41c

Breakfast bacon.
Armour's or Swift's fine sugar cured fresh smoked boneless strips, fat, lean or mixed, lb..... 12½c

Patent flour
Simpson Crawford's best XXXX family, patent barrel in wood, $5.49; ¼-barrel sack..... 69c

New prunes
Two car lots shipped to us direct from the Santa Clara Valley enables us to sell fancy, ripe, glossy, thin skin fruit at these economical prices, 25 lb. box, $1.43. 5 lbs..... 29c

Lima beans.
1940 cases large, creamy, Maine limas. Regular value 10c. can; case, 24 cans, $1.50; dozen, 76c.; can.. 6½c

Red Alaska salmon
800 cases finest red salmon, packed in Alaska; regular 15c quality, 1-lb can..... 10c

Indian River oranges
Ripe, juicy, thin skin fruit, size 176, that is usually sold in fruit stores at 30c. Canned goods sale price dozen..... 23c

Sparkling gelatine
Peter Cooper's finest quality, six packages 30c; regular 10c pkg,.. 5c

Jelly glasses
Medium size, dozen..... 35c
Regular size, dozen..... 22c

Sugar cured hams
Simpson Crawford's special mild, delicate flavor, 10 to 14 pound sizes, pound..... 11½c

Silexo scouring soap
5 cakes..... 12c

Boston baked beans.
2600 cases fine quality Baltimore new pack tender beans—beans of equal quality 12c. can; case, 24 cans, $1.75; dozen, 83c.; 3-lb. can..... 7c

Pure spices and flavoring extracts

Spices and Extracts being used to "flavor" or "season" should be absolutely pure; every package sold in the Model Food Store is guaranteed full strength and the best obtainable.

Fresh Ground Penang Black Pepper, lb..... 25c
Best Penang Whole Cloves, lb..... 30c
Ceylon Stick Cinnamon, lb..... 45c
Penang Mace or Nutmegs, lb., 85c.; ¼ lb..... 15c
English Mustard or Ground Ginger, lb..... 23c
Tourade's Kitchen Bouquet, bottle..... 19c
Bell's Poultry Seasoning, ¼-lb. can..... 8c

Vanilla Extract
Royal Stuart Triple Strength Pure Vanilla; 8-oz. bottle, 85c.; 4-oz. bottle, 45c.; 2-oz. bottle.. 23c
Cerebos Imported Nutritive Table Salt; dozen, $1.40; can.... 12c

Lemon Extract
Cameron Pure Fruit Extract; pint bottle, 85c.; half-pint bottle, 45c.; 4-oz. bottle, 25c.; 2-oz. bottle.. 15c

Vanilla Beans
Finest Quality Mexican Bean.... 25c

Shinn's Liquid Rennet
for wheys, puddings, etc.; bottles, 18c. and..... 10c

Baking Powder
Stuart Pure Cream of Tartar, guaranteed equal to any 40c. brand; 5-lb. can, $1.35; 2½-lb. can, 70c.; 1-lb. can, 29c.; ½-lb. can..... 15c

Table Salt
Royal Stuart Double Refined; 50-lb. sack, 49c.; 8-lb. sack.... 9c

Extra fine new teas

Garden Grown Teas
Just what you want to make a delightful cup of fresh tea. Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast, India-Ceylon, also the celebrated Russian teas. Unnecessary to pay $2.00 or $3.00 a lb. You will enjoy these teas at $1.00 a lb.; 5 lb. caddy.. $4.50

Plantation Teas
Select your favorite variety. These teas are superior to kinds usually sold with "prizes" at $1.00 lb. 5 lb. caddy, $2.75; lb..... 60c

Fragrant Teas
Formosa Oolong, India-Ceylon, English Breakfast, mixed, and all 60c varieties; 5 lb., $2.15; 3 lb., $1.30; lb..... 45c

Russian Teas
Wisnetzky's, packed at Moscow, Russia, 1 lb. can, $1.20, $1.00, and..... 60c

Princess Teas

	5 lb. can.	1 lb. can.	½ lb. can.
Red Label.....	$3.75	80c	42c
White Label...	$2.75	60c	31c
Blue Label....	$1.90	40c	22c

Green or Black Teas
Fine selections from China, Japan, India, and Ceylon, specially blended to order; 10 lb., $3.15; 5 lb., $1.60; 3 lb., $1.00; lb..... 35c

Ceylon Tea
Golden Tipped, special garden grown, 5 lb. caddy, $2.25; 3 lb. $1.45; lb..... 50c

Formosa Oolong Tea
New importation; extra quality, very fragrant, 5 lb. caddy, $3.50; 3 lb. caddy, $2.15; lb..... 75c

Fresh Milled Cereals

Prepared Buckwheat Flour
Royal Stuart Quick Self Rising; dozen, $1.70; 3-lb. carton..... 15c

Pancake Flour
Tewies' Log Cabin Brand; dozen, $1.50; carton..... 13c

Breakfast Food
Parched Farinose, Malt Breakfast Food, or Schumacker's Cracked Wheat; dozen, $1.40; 2-lb. package..... 12c

Quaker Puffed Rice
2-quart package..... 9c

Diabetic Flour
Furowell & Rhines—
25-lb sack, $2.25. 10-lb sack, $1.00. 4-lb. sack, 50c.

Whole Head Rice
Best Quality Carolina New Crop; 5-lb. cotton sack, 50c; 10 lbs..... 95c

Whole Wheat Flour
Royal Stuart Finest Quality, Fine or Coarse;
⅛-bbl. sack, 10-lb. sack, 5-lb. sack, 95c. 48c. 24c.

Rolled Oatmeal
Royal Stuart Best Kiln Dried White Oat Flakes; dozen, $1.05; 2-lb. carton..... 9c

Patent Barley
Robinson's Imported ½-lb. can.... 10c

Macaroni
Royal Stuart Best Quality Spaghetti or Vermicelli; dozen, $1.40; 1-lb. carton..... 12c

Pea Beans
Pearl Barley, Imported Sago, Tapioca, Scotch Peas, Farina or Yellow Split Peas; 10 lbs., 47c; 5 lbs..... 25c

Canned Fish

Salmon Steaks
Royal Stuart Finest Columbia River Fish; dozen, $2.60; 1-lb. flat can..... 22c

Mackerel
Crescent Brand Soused or with Mustard Sauce; six cans, $1.00; large oval can..... 19c

Clam Chowder
Burnham & Morrill's or Burnham's; regular 20c. 8-lb. can..... 17c

Kippered Herring
Jas. Edgar's Best English Channel Fish; six cans, 85c.; large oval can..... 15c

Fresh Herring
Edgar's Finest Imported; dozen, $1.40; 1-lb. can..... 12c

Russian Caviar
¼-size can, 30c. ⅛-size can, 19c.

German Sausage
Bauer's Genuine Frankfurters, 6s; dozen, $4.45; can..... 38c

Boneless Sardines
Baudet Finest French Fish, Halves; dozen, $3.25; can.. 28c

French Sardines
Royal Stuart Extra Quality, Quarters; dozen, $2.50; can. 22c

La Roze Sardines
Fine Quality French Fish, Quarters; dozen, $1.40; can. 12c

Pickles, olives and sauces.

Queen Olives
Royal Stuart; mammoth size fruit; 20-oz. bottle, 50c; dozen..... 5.85
14-oz. bottle, 25c; dozen..... 2.85

Manzanilla Olives
Royal Stuart selected "Baby" Olives; 12-oz. bottles, 25c; dozen..... 2.85
6-oz. bottle, 15c; dozen..... 1.68

Spanish Olives
Large Bright Queens; ½-gallon jar, 90c; quart jar, 50c; pint jar..... 28c

Pure Olive Oil
Royal Stuart Triple Clarified FRENCH OLIVE OIL; gallon can with faucet. 2.75
Half-gallon can with faucet..... 1.50
Quarter-gallon can with faucet.. .78
Large bottle, 63c; dozen..... 7.25
Medium bottle, 38c; dozen..... 4.25
Half-pint bottle, 23c; dozen..... 2.70

Salad Oil
Midas Freres; gallon can, 90c.; half-gallon can, 50c.; large bottle..... 18c

Sweet Pickles
Royal Stuart Mixed Pickles or Gherkins; 40-oz. bottle, 65c; dozen... 7.50
20-oz. bottle, 35c; dozen..... 4.00
10-oz. bottle, 20c; dozen..... 2.25

Old Virginia Mangoes
McMechen's Melon, or Pepper.
Dozen, $7.50; quart bottle..... 65c
Dozen, $4.00; pint bottle..... 35c

Chopped Pickle
Royal Stuart, delicately spiced; dozen, $2.60; 20-oz. bottle..... 22c

Chili Sauce
Royal Stuart Best Home Made.
Dozen pints, $2.85; bottle..... 25c
Dozen, ½ pints, $1.70; bottle.... 15c

Tomato Catsup
Royal Stuart, absolutely pure.
Dozen pints, $2.25; bottle..... 20c
Dozen ½ pints, $1.40; bottle..... 12c

Salad Dressing
Stuart or Yacht Club.
Dozen large bottles, $5.00; bottle, 43c
Dozen medium bots., $2.60; bot., 22c

Malt Vinegar
Crosse & Blackwell's; regular 20c bottle..... 16c
Russet Apple Sweet Cider; gallon, including jug..... 35c

Grape Juice
Vineland or Royal Stuart; pure unfermented.
Dozen quarts, $5.00; bottle..... 43
Dozen pints, $2.75; bottle..... 24
Gallon bottle..... 1.25

Singing birds.

Bird Cages, all sizes,
also
Gold and Japanese Fish, Aquaria, Water Plants and Food,
At one-third less than regular prices.

Evaporated fruits.

Italian Prunes
Imperial Size, New Crop Fruit; 25-lb. box, $3.35; 3½-lb., 50c.; lb. 15c

Santa Clara Prunes
Ripe Sweet Fruit; 25-lb. box, $1.95; 5 lb., 40c.; 3 lbs.... 25c

New Seeded Raisins
Fanciest California, Three Crown, Ensign Brand, doz., $1.40; 16 oz. carton..... 12c

Moorpark Apricots
Extra Large Bright Fruit; 25-lb. box, $4.50; 5½-lb., $1.00; lb..... 20c

Muir Peaches
Finest Quality Large Ripe Fruit; 25-lb. box, $4.00; 3 lbs., 50c.; lb..... 18c

Yellow Crawford Peaches
Or Fancy Moorpark Apricots; 25-lb. box, $3.40; 3½ lbs., 50c.; lb..... 15c

Kitchen and laundry supplies.

Millar's Naptha Soap
5 bars, 23c.; 10 bars in carton..... 45c

Swift's Wool Soap
Large Bar..... 6c

Laundry Soap
Simpson Crawford's Pure Borax Family Soap, for all household use; box 60 bars, $2.85; 1-lb. bar, 5c.; 12 bars..... 58c

Borax
Twenty Mule Team Brand; dozen, $1.18; 1-lb. carton.... 10c

Lump Starch
Fine Quality Laundry Gloss; 40-lb. box, $1.43; 10-lb., 37c.; 5-lb. 19c

Gloss Starch
Cameron Fancy Household Gloss Starch; 8-lb. carton, 23c.; 6-lb. wood box..... 45c

Ball Blue
S. C. Co.'s Ultramarine; ½-lb., 10c.; 1-lb. package..... 18c

Scouring Soap
Simpson Crawford's Nonpareil Brand; 12 bars, 45c.; 6 bars..... 23c

Fairbank's Gold Dust
4-lb. package..... 15c

Lye or Potash
Acme Brand Concentrated; dozen, 90c.; can..... 8c

Candles
Mitchell's Hydraulic Pressed; 1-lb. box, 22c.; 6-lb. box.... 1.15

Plants for the home

Kentia Palms..... $10.00 to 75c
Scotti Ferns..... $6.00 to 68c
Norfolk Pine Trees.... $7.00 to $1.50
Pandanas..... $5.00 to $2.00
Decemera..... $10.00 to $3.00
Rubber Plants..... $3.50 to 58c
Phoenix Palms..... $10.00 to $2.50
Asparagus Ferns..... 19c
Table Ferns..... 7c
Fern Dishes filled with charge for the labor.

Jams, jellies and preserved fruits

All fruits packed under our Royal Stuart label are guaranteed free from adulteration. Only luscious, ripe fruit and pure refined sugar are used in the preparation of the goods.

Pure Fruit Jellies
Royal Stuart Finest Home Made; all the popular varieties, including currant; dozen, $2.15; glass... 19c

Orange Marmalade
Royal Stuart, Finest Quality, Sweet or Bitter; 5-lb. stone pot, 80c; 1-lb. glass jar, 18c; doz. 2.10

Pure Fruit Jams
Royal Stuart Extra Quality; sixteen varieties, including Red Cherry; dozen, $2.25; six jars, $1.13; 1-lb. glass jar..... 20c

Preserved Whole Fruit
Royal Stuart Extra Quality Strawberry, Red Raspberry, Pineapple, Quince, Red Cherry, Peach, Apricot, or Damsons; dozen, $7.50; 2½-lb. rose jar..... 65c

Pure Apple Butter
Royal Stuart New Preserved; dozen, $3.90; 3-lb stone crock. 35c

Sweet Pickled Fruits
Royal Stuart Extra Selected Peaches or Pears; 2½-lb. rose jar..... 85c

Bar-le-Duc Jelly
New Importation direct from France; all varieties; dozen, $2.75; glass..... 25c

Pure Guava Jelly
Angueras, Finest Imported; dozen, $1.10; box..... 10c

Spanish Red Peppers
(Pimentoes Morrones.)
Extras, dozen, $1.65; large can, 15c
Extras, dozen, $1.10; 2d size can, 10c

Strained Honey
Royal Stuart; absolutely pure; 2½-lb. rose jar, 55c.; 1-lb. glass jar..... 22c

Soups and meat extracts.

Royal Stuart Soups
Chicken, Chicken Gumbo, Mock Turtle, Oxtail, Tomato, Consomme, Vegetable, Mulligatawny, Bouillon, Pea, Julienne, Mutton Broth, Clam Chowder.
Qt. Can. Doz. .25 2.85
Case 24 cans, 5.50

Libby, McNeill & Libby Concentrated Soups
Chicken, Consomme, Mulligatawny, Vegetable, Mock Turtle, Oxtail, Tomato, Beef Broth, Julienne.
Can. .8 Doz. .95

Broths for Invalids
Franco-American Beef Tea
Franco-American Chicken Broth
Franco-American Mutton Broth
Doz. 1.50 Can. .13

Richardson & Robbins Soups
Chicken, Tomato
Dozen, $2.25. Quart cans, 19c

Solid Beef Extract
The Original and Only Genuine LIEBIG'S
2-oz. Pot. 38c. 4-oz. Pot. 74c. 8-oz. Pot. $1.37.

Sultana Raisins
Genuine Imported Fruit, Superior Flavor; dozen, $2.25; 1-lb. box..... 20c

Beech Nut Bacon
2½ to 5 lb. pieces..... 18½c

Molasses
Fine quality Porto Rico for cooking, &c.; ½-gallon can, 30c.; gallon can..... 50c

Pure Maple Sap
Royal Stuart, guaranteed the best flavored Maple obtainable; gallon can, $1.35; half-gallon can, 72c.; quart can or bottle..... 45c

Lima Beans
Finest California Green Beans; 10 lbs., 78c.; 3 lbs..... 25c

Premium Chocolate
Royal Stuart, Finest Quality; lb. 29c

Norway Mackerel
Large, Fat Bloaters, Messed; 10-lb. pail, $2.25; 5-lb. pail..... $1.25

Fresh Baked Biscuits.

Fresh Cocoanut Macaroons, lb.... 18c

Oysterettes, Zu-Zus or Milk Biscuits
Regular 5c. carton, 3½c.; six cartons..... 20c

Fig Newtons
Grandma's Cookies or Currant Fruit; National Biscuit Co.'s, at..... 12½c

Holland Rusks
The Original Holland Breakfast or Tea Rusk; dox. cartons, $1.15; large carton..... 10c

Ginger Wafers
Five o'Clock Teas, Saltines, Oswegos, or Champagne Wafers; National Biscuit Co.'s regular 25c. box.. 21c

Huntley & Palmer's
Imported Breakfast Biscuits; dozen, 94c.; packet..... 8c
H. & P. Cinderella; dozen, $1.64; box..... 15c
H. & P. Cafe Noir; dozen, $3.25; box..... 28c
H. & P. Petit Beurre; dozen, $4.40; box..... 37c
H. & P. Wheatmeal; dozen, $4.65; box..... 39c

Dessert preparations and puddings.

Plum Pudding
Gordon & Dilworth's Best Make; 1-lb. can..... 17c

Mince Meat
None Such New England; package..... 9c

Sparkling Gelatine
Knox's, Acidulated and Sparkling; dozen, $1.40; package.. 12c

Jell-O
All Flavors, dozen, $1.00; 3 cartons..... 25c

Corn Staroh
Royal Stuart for Puddings, etc.; dozen, 70c.; 1-lb. package..... 6c

Pure spices and flavoring extracts

Spices and Extracts being used to "flavor" or "season" should be absolutely pure; every package sold in the Model Food Store is guaranteed full strength and the best obtainable.

Fresh Ground Penang Black Pepper, lb..... 25c
Best Penang Whole Cloves, lb..... 30c
Ceylon Stick Cinnamon, lb..... 45c
Penang Mace or Nutmegs, lb., 85c.; ¼ lb..... 15c
English Mustard or Ground Ginger, lb..... 23c
Tourade's Kitchen Bouquet, bottle..... 19c
Bell's Poultry Seasoning, ¼-lb. can..... 8c

Vanilla Extract
Royal Stuart Triple Strength Pure Vanilla; 8-oz. bottle, 85c.; 4-oz. bottle, 45c.; 2-oz. bottle.. 23c
Cerebos Imported Nutritive Table Salt; dozen, $1.40; can.... 12c

Lemon Extract
Cameron Pure Fruit Extract; pint bottle, 85c.; half-pint bottle, 45c.; 4-oz. bottle, 25c.; 2-oz. bottle.. 15c

Vanilla Beans
Finest Quality Mexican Bean.... 25c

Shinn's Liquid Rennet
for wheys, puddings, etc.; bottles, 18c. and..... 10c

Baking Powder
Stuart Pure Cream of Tartar, guaranteed equal to any 40c. brand; 5-lb. can, $1.35; 2½-lb. can, 70c.; 1-lb. can, 29c.; ½-lb. can..... 15c

Table Salt
Royal Stuart Double Refined; 50-lb. sack, 49c.; 8-lb. sack.... 9c

Extra fine new teas

Garden Grown Teas
Just what you want to make a delightful cup of fresh tea. Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast, India-Ceylon, also the celebrated Russian teas. Unnecessary to pay $2.00 or $3.00 a lb. You will enjoy these teas at $1.00 a lb.; 5 lb. caddy.. $4.50

Plantation Teas
Select your favorite variety. These teas are superior to kinds usually sold with "prizes" at $1.00 lb. 5 lb. caddy, $2.75; lb..... 60c

Fragrant Teas
Formosa Oolong, India-Ceylon, English Breakfast, mixed, and all 60c varieties; 5 lb., $2.15; 3 lb., $1.30; lb..... 45c

Russian Teas
Wisnetzky's, packed at Moscow, Russia, 1 lb. can, $1.20, $1.00, and..... 60c

Princess Teas

	5 lb. can.	1 lb. can.	½ lb. can.
Red Label.....	$3.75	80c	42c
White Label...	$2.75	60c	31c
Blue Label....	$1.90	40c	22c

Green or Black Teas
Fine selections from China, Japan, India, and Ceylon, specially blended to order; 10 lb., $3.15; 5 lb., $1.60; 3 lb., $1.00; lb..... 35c

Ceylon Tea
Golden Tipped, special garden grown, 5 lb. caddy, $2.25; 3 lb. $1.45; lb..... 50c

Formosa Oolong Tea
New importation; extra quality, very fragrant, 5 lb. caddy, $3.50; 3 lb. caddy, $2.15; lb..... 75c

Fresh Milled Cereals

Prepared Buckwheat Flour
Royal Stuart Quick Self Rising; dozen, $1.70; 3-lb. carton..... 15c

Pancake Flour
Tewies' Log Cabin Brand; dozen, $1.50; carton..... 13c

Breakfast Food
Parched Farinose, Malt Breakfast Food, or Schumacker's Cracked Wheat; dozen, $1.40; 2-lb. package..... 12c

Quaker Puffed Rice
2-quart package..... 9c

Diabetic Flour
Furowell & Rhines—
25-lb sack, $2.25. 10-lb sack, $1.00. 4-lb. sack, 50c.

Whole Head Rice
Best Quality Carolina New Crop; 5-lb. cotton sack, 50c; 10 lbs..... 95c

Whole Wheat Flour
Royal Stuart Finest Quality, Fine or Coarse;
⅛-bbl. sack, 10-lb. sack, 5-lb. sack, 95c. 48c. 24c.

Rolled Oatmeal
Royal Stuart Best Kiln Dried White Oat Flakes; dozen, $1.05; 2-lb. carton..... 9c

Patent Barley
Robinson's Imported ½-lb. can.... 10c

Macaroni
Royal Stuart Best Quality Spaghetti or Vermicelli; dozen, $1.40; 1-lb. carton..... 12c

Pea Beans
Pearl Barley, Imported Sago, Tapioca, Scotch Peas, Farina or Yellow Split Peas; 10 lbs., 47c; 5 lbs..... 25c

Canned Fish

Salmon Steaks
Royal Stuart Finest Columbia River Fish; dozen, $2.60; 1-lb. flat can..... 22c

Mackerel
Crescent Brand Soused or with Mustard Sauce; six cans, $1.00; large oval

1,200 PRINTERS BEGIN A MOST PEACEFUL STRIKE

There'll Be No Sam Parks Methods in This Fight, They Say.

SOME FIRMS GIVE IN AT ONCE

Contest Is On All Over the Country for the 8-Hour Day and "Closed Shop"—"Big Six" on Guard.

"Big Six," New York's powerful organization of union printers, yesterday concentrated all its available forces to win the strike which it declared against all book and job offices in the city which did not yield to its demands for an eight-hour day and the closing of all shops against non-union men.

Pickets were thrown out, all places whence non-union printers may come were guarded, and the aid of allied trades enlisted.

Arrayed against "Big Six" is the United Typothetae, an equally powerful and well-organized combination of employers. Each side claims to have stored up sinews of war to the amount of half a million, and the fight will be to the bitter end.

It will be a peaceful strike, the printers say. As one of the men said yesterday: "We printers are gentlemen, and there'll be no Sam Parks methods with us. We won't pi a line of type and we won't stop any one filling our places. We'll just watch, that's all."

Certainly there was nothing bellicose in the attitude of the men around strike headquarters in Webster Hall in East Eleventh Street, or at the branch headquarters in Lyceum and Everett Halls. Each union "chapel" has a table in one of the halls, where the strikers were enrolled. Hundreds of men thronged these places during working hours yesterday, and the outsider would have never taken them for strikers in the accepted sense.

In all about 1,200 men went out in New York yesterday, and the places of a fair proportion have already been filled. The total membership of "Big 6" is 6,600 men. The strike-breakers are housed and fed in an old school building at 67 West Tenth Street. Just how many there are the employers refuse to say. The men of "Big 6" deny that the strike-breakers are giving them much concern.

Doubleday, Page & Co., publishers of The World's Work, Country Life in America, The Country Calendar, and The Garden Magazine, have advertised for expert compositors, stone and make-up men "to work nine hours a day in an open shop. Loyalty to employers is expected in return for advantageous working conditions." Replies must be "by letter only," the advertisement stipulates.

According to the Typothetae there are about 92,800 non-union printers in the United States and 98,331 union men. The employers think the ranks of the 92,800 outsiders will supply all the material they need. Last night the Typothetae announced that they would build up an organization to supply men for the open shop. In this there will be no discrimination against union men as such. All deserving printers willing to work in open shops will be given good places and a record will be kept of the capacity and character of every man.

"Big 6" claimed one point in the fight yesterday when it was announced that the Martin B. Brown Company, printers to the city, had resigned from the Typothetae.

Another encouragement they got was the news that Livingstone, Middleditch & Co., an independent concern employing 300 men, had granted the union's demands.

Although the strike is general in all the big cities of the country, it has not so far made much headway outside of New York.

Three of the big magazine shops, The Century, McClure's, and Doubleday, Page & Co., are among the sixty-three shops in the fight, out of the eighty-eight that belong to the Typothetae, and they have been making ready for the trouble for months, getting the numbers of their monthly publications out months ahead. The men who have done this work form a goodly proportion of those now out.

COURTEOUS WAYS OF STRIKERS.

The experience of Isaac Blanchard & Co., printers of Motor, one of the William Randolph Hearst magazines, gives a pretty good idea of the spirit in which the strike has been inaugurated. The firm saw before the end of last week that they could never get the number in hand finished before the strike unless the men worked Sunday.

They put it up to the printers, and every man of them was on the job Sunday morning. They worked all day, until the foreman of the shop tacked up an "open shop" placard. This was the official defiance of the union. When the card went up every man quit. It was the day's joke around the strike headquarters that Blanchard's foreman had been just about ten minutes too soon in tacking up the notice. The men hadn't finished the job, and they left it as it stood.

"But we did our work all right up to the last minute," said one of the old employes yesterday, "and we did it well. The editors of the magazine complimented us as we went out on the faithful performance of our duty."

Mr. Blanchard gave a propitiatory banquet to his men last week. It was lots of fun for the printers, even if it didn't prevent the strike. They made up the following for the occasion:

MUSICAL SELECTIONS
rendered at the
ANNUAL BANQUET BLANCHARD PRESS
Friday Evening, Dec. 29, 1905.

"I Don't Care If You Never Come Back"
Mr. Blanchard
"All We Want Is Sympathy"..By the Chapel
"What You 'Gwine to Do When the Rent Comes Round".....By the Married Members
"I Guess I'll Have to Telegraph My Baby".....By the Single Members
"Don't Think I'm Santa Claus".....
By the Foreman
"I'll Pay for the Drinks"....Joseph Warren
"Everybody Works but the Machinist"..
By the Operators
"There'll Be a Hot Time".....Grand Chorus

There is nothing jocular in the attitude of the employers. Early in the Fall such of the Typothetae as publish periodicals began to make ready provisional issues to cover such months as they thought the fight would last. Later, when the strike became a certainty, they began bringing non-union printers to the city from all over the country and opened a school of instruction in Broome Street.

COMMODORE McCANN VERY ILL

Condition of Retired Naval Officer Said to be Critical.

NEW ROCHELLE, Jan. 2.—Commodore W. P. McCann, U. S. N., retired, is very ill at his home in Park Place, Rochelle Park, New Rochelle. He is suffering from a complication of diseases, and his condition is critical.

The Commodore is nearly 76 years old. In the civil war while in command of the gunboat Maratanza, he assisted in the siege of Yorktown, and, after its evacuation, co-operated with the Army of the Potomac, capturing the Confederate gunboat Teazer, with plans of batteries and defenses of Richmond.

He was commissioned Commander in 1866, Captain in 1876, and Commodore in 1887. He was President of the Examining and Retiring Board in 1892. In that year Commodore McCann was retired. The Commodore's birthplace is Paris, Ky.

Haffen Silent About His Cabinet.

Louis F. Haffen, who took the oath of office as Borough President of the Bronx for his third term yesterday, was uncommunicative about possible changes in his cabinet. To all questions about possible changes his reply was: "I have nothing to say."

Colds Cause Sore Throat.
Laxative Bromo Quinine, world wide Cold & Grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for full name & look for signature E. W. Grove. 25c. —Adv.

FIREMEN TRIED TO SAVE HIM.

Dragged Longshoreman from East River, but He May Die.

Firemen Thomas Shortell and William O'Neill of the fireboat David A. Boody, lying at the foot of North Eighth Street, Williamsburg, yesterday dragged from the river after a hard struggle James F. Cornell, a longshoreman, 22 years old, of 93 Union Avenue.

When Cornell was walking along the stringpiece at the foot of North Eighth Street he fell into the East River. The tide is very strong at that point and it carried Cornell away. He became benumbed and helpless from cold.

The crew of the fireboat had thrown out life lines to the longshoreman, but he was to weak to grab them. Shortell and O'Neill put out in a small boat to rescue him. Cornell caught hold of the gunwale and nearly upset the little craft. The boat careened, filled with water, and narrowly escaped being swamped. The firemen caught lines thrown to them and succeeded in getting Cornell asore.

Cornell was taken to the Eastern District Hospital, where it was said he would probably die.

TILLERMAN SAVED OLD MAN.

Steered Truck Into an Elevated Pillar —Broke Bones in His Hand.

Thomas Dermody, tillerman of Ladder Company 10, steered the truck into an elevated railroad pillar at Greenwich and Chambers Streets yesterday morning to avoid running over an old man who attempted to cross the street in front of the team.

Dermody was thrown to the street by the shock and landed on his hands and feet. He fractured two bones in his right hand. He walked to the Hudson Street Hospital and had his hand put up in splints. The fire apparatus was not damaged.

JUDGE HARGIS STOPS FEUD.

Town Celebrates with Dance as Breathitt County Factions Make Up.

JACKSON, Jan. 2.—Breathitt County's political troubles are at an end. Judge S. S. Taulbee, lately elected County Judge, whose office was contested by ex-County Judge James Hargis, came with attorneys and friends last night to Jackson, where Hargis and Taulbee shook hands and pledged good-will and hearty co-operation in the re-establishment of law and order.

Hargis agreed to a motion to dismiss the cases, the motion to be entered to-day. Jackson celebrated the event to-night by a dance.

Leiter Judgment Upset.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down its decision reversing the judgment of the trial court in the case of Joseph Leiter against Edward R. Thomas, Orlando F. Thomas, and Edwin W. Post. The defendants composed a brokerage firm, and the plaintiff sued to recover damages for the sale of Southern Pacific and International Power Company stock. He got a judgment for $5,567.25. The court reverses the judgment as not being justified by the evidence.

No Stay of Duke Divorce Suit.

Counsel for Mrs. Lillian A. Duke in the divorce suit brought against her by her husband, James B. Duke, applied yesterday to Vice Chancellor Pitney in Jersey City for a stay of proceedings until the Court of Errors and Appeals decides whether or not Duke is legally a resident of New Jersey, and the courts there have jurisdiction in the case. The Vice Chancellor refused to grant the stay.

Chorus Waits for Opera Directors.

James L. Barry, delegate of the Astors' Protective Union, of which the chorus Singers Union is a local, said that the union would take no action as to a strike until it heard from the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Opera House, to which its demands were referred and which will meet to-day.

DECATUR CONTRADICTS M'CRARY AND CHURCH

Denies Flatly Statements Connecting Him with Hazing Them.

HUNGARIAN BAND STUNT

Fourth-Class Midshipmen Compelled by Hazers to Play the Banjo and Sing for Them.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 2.—Midshipman Stephen Decatur, Jr., charged with the hazing of Midshipmen Isaac N. McCrary and Gaylord Church, took the stand in his own defense at the court-martial proceedings to-day and denied specifically and positively all the statements made by McCrary and Church which connected him with their hazing. He declared that he had never hazed either of the men, and did not even know McCrary before he saw him in the court-martial room.

McCrary had testified positively during the first day's session that Decatur had ordered him to stand on his head and to do "No. 16," and Church said that Decatur had given him a similar order.

The cross-examination brought from Decatur the admission that he had ordered Church to report to his room, and that some one there had compelled the under classman to perform "Number 16." As Decatur was the ranking cadet officer present, the prosecution will contend that this fact is sufficient to fix the offense of hazing on him. The defense contends that under the charge, as well as the act of 1874, the mere countenancing of mere hazing is insufficient, and that active participation must be proved.

Asked whether he had ever seen the "Hungarian Band," Decatur replied that he had, and that it was an organization of fourth class men who sang and played the banjo for upper class men. He admitted that they had performed in his room twice. The Judge Advocate is understood to have information that McCrary belonged to this organization, but Decatur said that the only member of it he remembered was Bennett.

The Hungarian Band is one of the creations of the hazing system, which the Court of Inquiry has discovered. Quite a number of the upper class men may be compelled to face charges based on the band's compulsory concerts.

The most interesting testimony, next to that of Decatur, was given by Midshipman F. B. Marzoni of Florida, who is also under charges for hazing and will be tried shortly. Marzoni was the first witness, other than fourth-class men, to state that any fourth-class men were in the room with Decatur, and in that particular his testimony corroborated that of Midshipman Church. He said that while he was in Decatur's room, Church had come in and had been told to do "number 16" in the closet, and afterward had been told to stop. He could not remember who had given the order, but was positive it was not Decatur.

His evidence was in strong contradiction to other evidence produced by the defence, as he said that a person could easily be in the closet undergoing hazing and not be seen, while all the others said that if a person had been hazed in the closet while they were in the room they would certainly have seen him.

Other witnesses introduced included Midshipman George A. Trevor and Robert E. Thornton, both fourth-class men, who testified that on Sunday last Church had said that the more he thought of it the more unwilling he was to swear that Decatur was the one who had hazed him. This is a violation of orders, as all the witnesses are warned not to converse about their testimony.

Extraordinary Sale of Overcoatings, Suitings, Trouserings

Every yard of Imported fabrics adapted to high class work is going to be sold, including a special line of $10,000 worth of 1906 Spring Fabrics.

Save 25% to 33 1-3%

We open our new Broadway Branch during the present year and are preparing to handle heavy shipments to arrive for both establishments.

No Reservations; Every Quality Included.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only. 119 & 121 Nassau St.

JAIL FOR WITNESS IN HORNER MYSTERY

Prosecutor Has Man Who Saw Shooting Locked Up.

TRIED TO EVADE TESTIFYING

Other Witnesses Reported Ready to Flee—Wife of Accused Dentist to Testify.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Jan. 2.—The preliminary hearing in the case of J. W. Simpson, the New York dentist, who was committed to the Suffolk County Jail at Riverhead, after shooting and killing his father-in-law, Bartley T. Horner, last Thursday evening, was begun here to-day before Justice Partridge.

Simpson's defense is that the shooting was accidental, having occurred while he was cleaning his shotgun. District Attorney George H. Furman, in an endeavor to hold the dentist for the Grand Jury, will seek to prove that the fatal shot was fired purposely. Nothing of a sensational nature was developed at the hearing to-day, but District Attorney Furman, it is said, has promised sensational disclosures when Mrs. Simpson and Frank Wisnowski testify to-morrow. The latter was in the room when the shooting occurred.

During the progress of the hearing to-day District Attorney Furman learned that Wisnowski and possibly other of his witnesses were leaving town. He at once asked for four extra deputies, and sent them scurrying over the town behind the fastest horses obtainable.

The deputies found Wisnowski, whom Furman afterward asked to have detained, as he is of great importance as a witness. It is believed he will tell much more than he has yet told. He was locked up.

Fully 200 persons, including many women, were on hand when Justice Partridge opened court. Simpson arrived on the 8 o'clock train in charge of Constable Hanger, but the hearing did not take place until 11 o'clock. In the meantime the accused man was greeted by many of his friends, including Village President Dunn. To them he protested his innocence. He was also met by his counsel, William C. Coxe and William Wilkinson of New York, with whom he conferred before court convened.

The defendant's attorneys first argued for a two weeks' adjournment, the motion being denied. Neither Mrs. Simpson nor her mother, Mrs. Horner, was on hand. Both the morning and afternoon sessions were devoted to taking testimony of the physicians who were called in subsequent to the shooting.

Dr. George H. Donahue, the family physician of the Horners, was the first witness. He testified that on the night of the shooting he went to the Horner residence in response to a message left at his office by Dr. Simpson.

"I reached the house at 10:40 o'clock," continued the witness. "Mr. Horner was lying on a sofa in the parlor. He was very weak, being barely able to shake hands with me. He was evidently in great pain, for he whispered to me to make him insensible. I found that he had been shot in two places, once in the epigastric region of the abdomen and in the lumbar region in the back. The latter wound was 3½ inches lower than the former."

The witness said that he dressed the wounds, and that Mr. Horner became unconscious and died twenty minutes after he had attended him.

"Just before he died—" Dr. Donahue started to continue, when he was shut off by the District Attorney, who objected to the testimony which the physician desired to give. The objection was sustained.

The witness then testified to making the autopsy in the presence of Coroner Gibson, Dr. Franse, and others. The upper wound was the fatal one, and death resulted from shock and hemorrhage.

Cross-examination of the witness failed to elicit additional information.

Dr. J. P. Heyen testified that he was summoned to the Horner residence by Dr. Simpson, who told him that he had accidentally shot Mr. Horner while cleaning his gun. Dr. Simpson, the witness said in reply to a question, was sober, but was greatly excited, and kept repeating:

"This is awful," "This is the limit."

The witness found Mr. Horner lying on the kitchen floor. The dying man said: "This is awful," and Mrs. Horner said to Dr. Simpson: "How could you be so careless?" The witness said he thought both wounds were caused by the same charge of shot.

The hearing will be resumed to-morrow morning. It is expected that Mrs. Horner and Mrs. Simpson will be called to testify.

The prisoner is a man of prepossessing appearance. He is tall and slender, and is considered a handsome man. He has dark eyes, which look directly into those of any one with whom he converses, and jet black hair that curls about his temples. He is a Virginian, and speaks with a soft Southern drawl.

The women of Northport are practically a unit in declaring their belief that the dentist is innocent of intentionally shooting his father-in-law.

"He simply couldn't do it," a woman in the courtroom declared yesterday. "He is just as gentle as we are. He simply could not do it."

Frederick Loeser & Co

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

Store Opens Daily at 8 A. M., Closes at 5:30 P. M.

An Extraordinary Fur Sale in Volume, in Character, in Low Pricing

IT IS AS THOUGH A GREAT FURRIER should ask you to select from his full, fine, distinguished stock and pay him just half the worth of the Furs. Such a Sale has never before been held in Brooklyn. It is no wonder it has stirred such great enthusiasm.

We told the story on Sunday—how this is the entire stock and samples of the Manhattan furrier who in really fine Furs and especially in beauty of designs stands head and shoulders above the average. He is off for the foreign skin markets with his whole stock closed out and the money for it with him to pay for his new purchases, and we have these fine Furs here

At Exactly Half Their Fair Prices.

Nothing newer, richer or better can be had anywhere for the full prices. They are very recent designs, in some cases finished only within a week or two, and in some cases the actual foreign models from such famous designers as Paquin, P. M. Grunwaldt, Drecoll and others.

Natural Russian Sable.

In many cases the Scarfs and Muffs are matched, so that those desiring sets can have them perfectly matched. It is the finest collection of Russian Sables ever offered at a saving of one-half.

$205, worth $410. Natural imperial crown Russian sable, eight skin double Stole, choice skins, finished with tails and paws.

$100, worth $200. Natural imperial crown Russian sable, four skin double Scarf, finished with tails and claws.

$90, worth $180. Natural imperial crown Russian sable, double stripe Throw Scarf, lined with royal ermine and finished with tails and paws.

$67.50, worth $135. Natural imperial crown Russian sable double Scarf, made of three choice skins, finished in natural effect with tails and paws.

$115, worth $230. Natural imperial crown Russian sable Pillow Muff, five skins, trimmed with tails and paws.

Natural Hudson Bay Sables.

A choice collection, including Stoles, Scarfs and Muffs, in matched sets or single pieces.

$112.50, worth $225. Natural Hudson Bay sable Scarf, worked in stripes, 62 inches long, lined with royal ermine, trimmed with tails and paws.

$60, worth $120. Natural Hudson Bay sable double Scarf, worked in stripes, finished with tails and paws.

$110, worth $220. Natural Hudson Bay sable Pillow Muff, five skins, trimmed with tails and paws.

$99, worth $200. Natural Hudson Bay sable, five skin Pillow Muff, finished with tails and paws.

Blended Hudson Bay Sable Neckwear.

$63, worth $126. Blended Hudson Bay fancy Stole, of four choice skins, in natural effect, trimmed with tails and paws.

$50, worth $100. Blended Hudson Bay double stripe Throw Scarf, satin lined.

Natural Mink Neckwear.

$190, worth $380. Natural Eastern Mink Shawl, trimmed with heads, tails and paws, satin lined.

$45, worth $90. Natural mink double fur Throw Scarf, worked in stripes.

$55, worth $110. Natural mink fancy Throw Scarf, double fur, six choice dark skins, worked in stripes.

$33, worth $66. Natural mink Throw Scarf, worked in stripes, satin lined.

Fur Coats.

A wide variety of the Parisian models as well as a number of fine American models, all at a saving of 50 cents on the dollar.

$200, worth $400. Broadtail Persian Jacket, shawl collar, beautifully embroidered on the fur with gilt and braid, tight fitting back, embroidered cuffs.

$165, worth $330. Broadtail Persian fancy Jacket with large cape sleeves, beautifully embroidered with braid and fancy embroidered vest.

$140, worth $280. Persian Lamb Coat, 24 inches long, shawl collar, fitted back, large full sleeves.

$135, worth $270. Moire Astrachan Pony Coat, embroidered velvet vest and facings, sleeves trimmed with lace, white brocade lining.

Second Floor, Front.

$1,450 Broadtail Ulster at $725.

The greatest Fur Coat value ever offered by any one. It is the center of attraction in the fur window on the Fulton Street side. The Ulster is handsomely made of about one hundred and twenty-five beautifully matched broadcloth skins and is finished with large chinchilla shawl collar and cuffs, trimmed with braid and buttons. The skirt of the ulster is cut very full with a wide sweep of 195 inches around the bottom.

Telephone Progress During 1905

On January 1st, 1906, the total number of telephones in service and under contract in the five Boroughs of Greater New York was

242,155

During 1905 the net gain in telephones in the CITY OF NEW YORK was as follows:

January	2972	May	4533	September	6729
February	3223	June	2334	October	6516
March	3210	July	4265	November	4504
April	3229	August	4587	December	5389

Total Gain for Year—

51,491

This is the Largest Number of Telephones Ever Gained in Any City in the World During One Year

The principal factors which have brought about this unprecedented telephone growth in New York City are

Efficiency of the Service:
There is no other telephone system in the world that surpasses the New York system in the speed, the accuracy and the uniform courtesy rendered in all branches of the service.

Reduction of Rates:
During 1905 a voluntary reduction of rates was made throughout Greater New York. These reductions apply not only to the contracts of individual subscribers, but reductions were also made in the toll charges between the various boroughs of the greater city.

Reasonable Method of Charge:
Throughout New York City telephone service is offered at a charge based on the use; i. e., the number of messages actually sent. This method recommends itself to everyone as being fair and reasonable, and has contributed largely to the expansion of the system as above outlined.

Comprehensive Nature of the System:
Any subscriber can reach any other of the quarter of a million telephone subscribers connected with this system, or with anyone of the telephone subscribers connected by the wires of the far-reaching Long Distance System. Every telephone added increases still more the scope and value of the service to each telephone user.

An Aid to Business Progress:
The telephone service of New York City is so all-embracing, and has played such an important part in the immense business progress of the past year, that it is fair to say that without the aid of the present comprehensive telephone system the large volume of general business transacted in New York City during the year 1905 could not have been accomplished.

New York Telephone Company
15 Dey Street, Manhattan.

New York & New Jersey Telephone Co.
81 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn.

Lace Curtains and Oriental Rugs.
Annual January Sale.

WE HAVE GATHERED all our own small groups into one great clearance. But back of the Sale were months of careful planning and effort, and it is only through hearty co-operation by many of the great makers and importers that the immense stocks for the Sale have been assembled.

It is an occasion that brings exceptional economies to every home furnisher—and to large furnishers no less than individuals. In many instances the prices are the lowest at which equal goods have ever been sold. There is a very large proportion of the Sale in which

The Saving Is Full Half of Usual Prices.

Real Point Arab Lace Curtains.
$5 and $6 Curtains at $2.98 a pair.
$6.75 and $7.50 Curtains at $4.45 a pair.
$10 and $12 Curtains at $6.50 a pair.
$15 and $18.50 Curtains at $9.95 a pair.
$27.50 and $32.50 Curtains at $18.50 a pair
$55 and $60 Curtains at $33.75 a pair.

White Irish Point Curtains.
Over a thousand pairs, including sixty different patterns.
$1.98 a pair, regularly up to $3.75.
$2.48 a pair, regularly up to $4.50.
$3.75 a pair, regularly up to $6.00.
$4.50 a pair, regularly up to $7.50.
$5.98 a pair, regularly up to $10.00.
$9.75 a pair, regularly up to $17.50.

$4 to $5.75 Couch Covers at $2.45 and $3.50.
Heavy weight Oriental tapestry Couch Covers, in rich colorings and designs.

Ruffled Renaissance Bed Sets.
All are perfect, in white and Arabian colors, at the lowest prices ever quoted for equal qualities:
$2.75, regularly up to $5.00
$3.98, regularly up to $7.50
$5.85, regularly up to $12 and $13.50
$8.45, regularly up to $15 and $17.50

Portieres at Less Than Wholesale.
Hundreds of pairs of fine Portieres, including mercerized armure tapestry and velour bordered Portieres, novelty tapestry, moire damask, etc. In most cases there are only one or two pairs of a kind. Grouped into three lots Wednesday as follows:
$5 and $6.50 Portieres at $3.75 a pair
$7.50 to $11 Portieres at $5.45 a pair
$12 to $16.75 Portieres at $8.75 a pair

Oriental Rugs : : Savings of a Third to Half.
$11 to $14 Carabaghs at $6.75 and $8.50
$18 to $28 Shirvans at $11.95 to $18.50
$30 Kurdistans and Kazaks at $18.50
$38 Hall Strips at $25.
$40 Kazaks at $25.
$75 to $85 Kirmanshas at $52.50 to $59.50
Kirmansha Carpets at half or nearly.

White Sale for Men.
Shirts, Night Shirts, Pajamas.

50c. Unlaundered white Shirts, 35c., or 3 for $1. Twelve hundred shirts with excellent muslin bodies and pure linen bosoms, reinforced back and front, continuous facings at all openings, single or double plait, all open back, two sleeve lengths, 31 and 33; sizes 13½ to 17.

75c. Muslin Night Shirts, 48c. The "Loeser Special," made of fine muslin, large and roomy garments, made in the best possible manner, collar and collarless models, fancy trimmed; sizes 14 to 19.

95c. White Plaited Shirts, 59c. White, soft finished cambric bosom Shirts with muslin bodies, made and finished in a high class manner. Some of the Shirts are made with four plaits each side of center; others with five plaits and still others with nine plaits; sizes 14 to 17 in each style.

$1.50 White Madras Shirts, 79c. High grade white striped and corded madras, in several different stripe and cord effects; separate cuffs with each Shirt; sizes 14 to 17.

$1.50 Fancy Madras Pajamas, 95c. In black and white, neat figures and stripes, all are made and finished in the best way.

95c. White Plaited Madras Shirts, 59c. Twenty-four hundred Shirts of excellent white striped madras, plaited. They are the kind of Shirts that most men prefer to wear the year round; sizes 14 to 17.

Collars, 6 for 48c. Eighteen styles, wing, standing, lock-front and the low style turn-down Collars. Sold in half dozen lots only; 6 for.....48c

Cuffs, 6 Pairs for 68c. Single tab Link, round or square corners, stud button Cuffs and reversible Link; sizes 10 to 11½; sold in half dozen lots only.

REACTION RESUMING FULL SWAY IN RUSSIA

Police Search Houses—Stern Measures to Prevent Strikes.

REBELS RULE IN SIBERIA

Hold Two Important Cities—Gen. Doubasoff Fears No Further Rising in Moscow.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 2.—There is considerable despondency in Liberal circles. They are determined to take an active part in the elections, but have small hopes of assembling the Douma for many months, and meanwhile foresee the complete ascendancy of reaction. It is said that Mr. Durnovo enjoys high favor at the Court, and has become a member of the inner Government at Tsarskoe-Selo.

The Government announces further pains and penalties against the railway strikers. The manager of the Tsarskoe-Selo line has been arrested on suspicion that he is in collusion with the strikers.

Arrests and domiciliary visits continue in increased numbers. Maxim Gorky's rooms have been searched, but nothing compromising was found. Gorky is in Moscow.

Inhabitants of Moscow who have arrived here say that until the advent of reinforcements the troops invariably fled before the revolutionaries. They say they understand why the Russian armies were defeated in Manchuria. According to the newspapers, a large number of soldiers and officers have been brought here from Moscow under arrest for insubordination.

The Nashazizn prints a letter from a correspondent at Moscow reporting that he has been brutally treated by the officers of the Seminovsky regiment.

The students' restaurant at Moscow has been closed. Forty-two printing offices are also closed. The River Moska at Presnia Verck, the spot where Napoleon crossed, is covered with the corpses of revolutionaries, scattered over the ice. To-day 150 corpses were buried. Forty-seven ambulance stations report that between Dec. 20 and Dec. 30 they removed 548 killed, including 100 children, and 1,065 wounded, including 165 women and children.

The surgeon murdered at his home for attending to the wounded proves to be Prof. Worsbieff, who was shot through the head by an officer.

The majority of the revolutionaries in the Presnia quarter succeeded in escaping. About 100 surrendered to save the houses of the poor from destruction by the artillery. Troops are clearing the Kazan railway, capturing station after station. Three hundred railway men have been killed. Seventy-five were summarily shot Sunday at Lubetsky.

News is slowly filtering through from Siberia. Revolutionaries and Republicans are reported to be in possession of Irkutsk and Chellabinsk.

The fighting in the Don Basin has been fierce, but the revolutionaries are rapidly being overpowered with heavy losses by the troops from Sebastopol.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 2.—An imperial decree designed to prevent interference with the working of railroads was issued to-day. It provides for the appointment of a special committee to control the service when occasion requires it. The committee is empowered to issue regulations and to inflict penalties in case of their non-observance, to prohibit the holding of meetings, to close commercial and industrial establishments, to forbid the sale of newspapers, to dismiss officials, and to take other steps of a similar nature. In places where martial law is proclaimed persons guilty of rebellion, high treason, the organization of strikes, incendiarism, or the destruction of telegraph or telephone wires or railroad lines shall, the decree declares, be tried by court-martial.

The situation in the Baltic provinces is still critical. The military at Reval, Mitau, and Riga are adopting the most energetic measures. A station master who refused to send out a train at Orloff has been hanged. The insurgents made several attempts to derail a military train between Libau and Hasenfoth.

The peasants on the immense estates of Count Stroganoff, near Perm, met yesterday and coolly arranged to divide the major portion of the lands among themselves. They are sending to the Count a formal notification of the portion they will allow him to retain.

Special Cables to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1906.]

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—It is well known to the Prussian Government that a Lett Committee in Berlin is giving active support to the Baltic revolution.

The leaders of this committee are being kept under surveillance by the police.

MOSCOW'S RULER TALKS.

Gen. Doubasaff Confident That Reign of Terror Is Over.

MOSCOW, Jan. 2.—Gov.-Gen. Doubasoff said to-day:

"I consider a repetition of the revolt in Moscow to be impossible. The 'Reds' have alienated the sympathy of a large portion of the Liberals who have been inclined to look with something more than complacency on the idea of an armed uprising. The events of the last few days, however, have filled them with horror and have driven the Liberals and even the Radicals to the side of the Government, which alone is able to preserve order.

"Most of the ringleaders of the revolt have either been killed or arrested, and practically all the arms which they have been accumulating for months have been captured. No matter what the inclinations of those still at liberty may be, I am convinced that they will not again be able to precipitate a reign of terror."

He declared that losses had been greatly exaggerated. The only large establishments which have been burned were the Setin Printery, which was valued at $500,000, the Schmidt furniture factory, and part of the Manontoff factories. The damage done by shell and shrapnel to the factories and houses could be repaired at comparatively small cost.

The number of persons arrested was large, but most of them would be released without even being put through the formality of a trial, he said. The leaders would be tried by the civil and not by the military tribunals, but the most flagrant offenders, the men who were plainly guilty of treason, which in other countries would be punishable with death, would probably get off with terms of imprisonment at hard labor.

The most important captures were made to-day—Volkoff and Malinoff, the chiefs of the fighting organization and members of the National Revolutionary Committee. The authorities are promising amnesty for information regarding the leaders and the hiding places of arms, but only a few are betraying their comrades.

The property of foreigners in the Prezna district has been damaged or destroyed to a considerable extent, among the losses being a five-story brick building belonging to a naturalized American, M. Stabroffsky, who has lodged with the American Consul, Mr. Smith, a demand for damages against the Russian Government, which has been forwarded to the Embassy at St. Petersburg.

Reports are coming in that a counter-revolution in the outlying districts is growing rapidly, and that the peasants are being summoned to protect the throne and the Fatherland.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

WE commence the New Year by reiterating our allegiance to the all-wool standard. The day when we offer adulterated fabrics will mark the date when we cease to value that reputation for quality which we have spent fifty years in building up.

Subway Station at Our Door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

BALFOUR FOR FISCAL REFORM.

Puts the Plank First in His Platform—Doubts Grey's Success.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Arthur J. Balfour, the former Premier, in his election address, issued to-night, speaks of the present Government as chiefly critics, and says:

"I hold that the time has arrived to adapt England's fiscal policy to the changing conditions of a changing world. Should you return the Unionist Party to power, it is to the reform of the fiscal system that its attention ought first to be directed."

He expresses want of confidence in Sir Edward Grey as Foreign Secretary, because, whatever his capacity, there must be two conditions in his favor—first, a strong army and navy, without which in times of stress diplomacy must degenerate either into bluff or appeals to mercy, and second, the support of a united Cabinet. It is doubtful, Mr. Balfour says, if these conditions can be fulfilled.

JOY WAS TOO MUCH FOR HIM.

Hysteria Lands a Pole in Bellevue—Ellis Island Holds His Sweetheart.

Magdalen Novak, the prettiest immigrant girl the authorities at Ellis Island have seen in months, is crying her eyes out in the detention ward because George Busaya, a Pole, whom she came over to this country to marry, is in the psycopathic ward at Bellevue Hospital.

Magdalen arrived here on the steamship Rhine of the North German Lloyd Line on the last day of the old year. Busaya had come to this country to make his fortune. After working as a laborer he went to Schnectady, where, with his savings, he opened a hardware store. He prospered, and had furnished a home there before he sent for Magdalen. He was at the pier when the Rhine arrived at Hoboken.

Then the man hastened back to New York and over to Ellis Island. He danced all over the deck of the immigrant boat, so that it was decided that he was crazy. He was so happy that he could not speak intelligibly. It was decided at the Island that he was in no condition to be married, and he was sent back to the city with the caution that he must come back in a more rational mood.

Sunday he returned. The authorities had found the minister and were ready to release the girl when his joy got the best of him, and he was sent back to Manhattan. He appeared again yesterday seeking his sweetheart. He was hysterical, waving his arms and shouting, and was again banished. In the reception room at the Barge Office he made such a demonstration that he was taken to the Old Slip Police Station, where he continued his antics until an ambulance had been summoned to take him to Bellevue Hospital.

There the doctors said that he was suffering from hysteria.

SAVES MOTHER AND CHILDREN

The McCoopers's Fire Keeps Policeman Busy—Shop Girl Gave Alarm.

Mrs. Agnes McCooper, who lives on the third floor of the building at 118 West Twenty-third Street, of which she is the janitress, went with her six-year-old daughter Jennie early yesterday afternoon to see her safely across the car tracks at the Sixty Avenue corner on the way to school. She left in the house Agnes, aged 4, and Charlie, aged 2½.

She had hardly gotten out of the room before Charlie began to strike matches and presently the sofa stuffing was being consumed. A girl clerk in a department store acros the street saw the smoke and flames through the store window. She ran out and called to Policeman George A. Wolf. He dashed to the third floor, found the two children almost unconscious from the smoke, and brought them both down.

Meanwhile Mrs. McCoooper had returned, and raced into the house after the children, who were not there. Wolf gave Agnes and Charlie over to other hands, and went after Mrs. McCooper. She was almost suffocated when he found her in the smoke-filled house. He brought her out safely, too.

When Charlie had been brought around by the doctor that had come from New York Hospital to attend to all three sufferers his first peremptory question was: "Did my drum git burned up?"

DECLINED TO LEAVE JAIL.

Prisoner Likes the Food and Lodging and Repelled a Bondsman.

"I'll be darned if I leave here. I have a good bed and good things to eat."

This was the answer given by Thomas Sand of 124 West Sixty-third Street, a prisoner in the West Side Court Jail, when Peter Breslin, a contractor, of 508 West Forty-seventh Street, offered to bail him out yesterday.

The prison keepers say it is the first case of the kind they ever heard of. Breslin was angry and declared he would never offer Sand his assistance again.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

The following trains will be continued during the Winter and Spring: Train 101, leaving 34th St., N. Y., 10:30 A. M., for the Hamptons and principal intermediate stations; train 86, leaving Amagansett 3:25 P. M.; train 102, leaving 34th St. 4:26 P. M. for Huntington and principal stations to Wading River, and train 130, leaving Wading River 7:05 A. M. daily.

Vogel Brothers

$28, $25 and $20

Tourist Coats

Reduced to

$17.50

They are made of rich Scotch plaid overcoatings, and black and Oxford friezes. Single and double breasted, 52 inches long. These decisive price reductions will effect a very quick clearance of our Tourist Coats. So quick, we believe, that you had better not wait longer than to-day for yours. The men of this town know the splendid excellence of these tourist coats—hence our belief that they won't last long.

Men's Suits reduced from $15, $18 and $20 to

$13.50

A collection of small lots gathered together from our best selling lines.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. At 8th Ave

Don't Buy Clothing
Until You Read
Brill Brothers'
Semi-amual Sale
Announcement
In to-day's Evening Newspapers

KEEP'S
JANUARY SALE
OF
SHIRTS AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

Shirts

250 doz. $1.50 Fancy and white negligé, Cuffs attached or detached... 95c.

250 doz. $1.50 Colored Bosom, Cuffs attached or detached. Both the above in desirable patterns..... 95c.

100 doz. $2.00 cheviot, up to date patterns, Cuffs attached..... 1.35

Underwear

Natural Wool, Full fashioned. Special at..... 1.00

Heavy Balbriggan, $1.25 value..... 95c.

Hosiery

Black or Mode fast colors, 2 for 25c.

Imported Balbriggan Hermsdorf dye..... 19c.
6 for 1.10.

Cashmere in Black or Natural..... 25c.
6 for 1.38.

Neckwear (Our Own Make)

2¾-inch Four in Hand, made from remnants of 50c. Silks, beautiful designs..... 25c.

Handkerchiefs

Pure Linen Hemstitched..... 6 for .75, 6 for 1.10, 6 for 1.38

Gloves

Keep's Walking, Regular and Cadet fingers, every pair guaranteed... 95c.

Pajamas

Domet Flannel, $1.50 value, all sizes..... 95c.

Night Shirts

Fine Muslin Fancy trimmed, with or without collars, $1.00 value... 69c.

Domet Flannel..... 85c.

Suspenders

150 doz. Elastic Web..... 25c.

Balance of special lot of Fancy Vests, have been $3.00 and $4.00 at 1.85

KEEP MFG. CO.,
Makers of Keep's Shirts,
Broadway, bet. 11th & 12th Sts.
"NO OTHER STORE IN NEW YORK."

LEGACIES TO HIS CLERKS.

John Weed Apportions Large Estate Among Relatives and Employes.

The will of John Weed, a dry goods commission merchant, who died Dec. 19 last, was filed for probate yesterday. Mr. Weed was a member of the firm of Weed & Brother, and to each of the clerks employed by the firm he leaves legacies. To Clerk Edward M. Gibson he bequeathed $5,000 and a similar amount to Henry Lennox and Frederick W. Kidd. To Mr. Bolger he bequeaths $1,000 and $1,000 to Clerk William Burns. To Martin Crawford, who was employed by his firm, he bequeaths $42,500. To his brother Alvah Weed he bequeaths $100,000. To his nephew, Walton F. Weed, he leaves $10,000, and to other nephews and nieces he bequeaths sums varying from $2,500 to $5,000.

To the Stamford Hospital for Contagious Diseases at Stamford, Conn., he bequeaths $50,000 to create a John Weed Memorial Fund. To his niece, Bessie May Weed, he bequeaths $100,000 and the residuary estate.

GOOD JOBS FOR SOMEBODY.

Park Commissioner Herrman Withholds Appointments.

There are several vacancies and good places to be filled in the Park Department. Commissioner Moses Herrman, the new President of the Park Board, has made no move so far toward filling the places. Secretary Willis Holly, however, has been retained.

The most important vacancy to fill is that of Superintendent of Parks, salary $3,000, which is vacant, owing to the removal of John F. Neilson by former Commissioner Parsons. The position is being filled temporarily by John H. Beatty, Chief Clerk.

Another position is that of Secretary to the Commissioner. Joseph S. Mulrooney was removed. This post pays $1,800.

Another job is confidential stenographer to the Commissioner at $1,500 a year. Commissioner Parsons removed the incumbent, holding that such a place was unnecessary.

Stock Transfer Revenue Grows.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—State Controller Kelsey reported to-day that the stock transfer tax receipts for December would aggregate about $670,000, the largest for any month since the new law went into effect.

We Give "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — 18TH & 19TH STS. — NEW YORK.

Don't forget to vote for your favorite charity in our $10,000 contest.

The New Year

finds us in the midst of the greatest of all our

White Sales.

Every day we are adding fuel to the flame.

Here are some interesting items for to-day:

Oriental Rugs and Carpets.

The coziness, the comfort, and, scarcely less important, the elegance and refinement of an Oriental carpet appeal most forcibly these bleak evenings.

We have just received several bales of especially striking patterns—they came so cheap that we can pass them on to you at scarcely more than domestics would cost. Note the sizes and the corresponding low prices.

Oriental Rugs and Carpets.

1 lot of Shirvans, Daghestans and Kazaks; average size 3.6x5.0; special $13.75

1 bale of 50 rugs assorted Tiflis, Mosul and Kurdistans; average size 4x7; special.. $24.50

1 bale of Antique Hall Strips in sizes from 2.9x11.7 up to 4x18 ft.; special $32.50

1 bale of fine Turkish Carpets in the following sizes:

1 Rug, size 13.9x9.11; special $86.50

1 Rug, size 13.0x9.0; special $74.50

1 Rug, size 11.11x9.3; special $69.50

1 Rug, size 12.2x8.11; special $69.25

1 Rug, size 11.9x9.2; special $68.75

1 Rug, size 11.5x8.7; special $62.50

1 Rug, size 11.0x7.2; special $50.75

1 Rug, size 7.9x5.9; special $28.00

A Clearance Sale of Carpets.

In order to start out the New Year with a rush we have taken a special slash at all grades of carpets by the yard. Why? Because this is not the carpet season; therefore these are better qualities than you will be able to get for such prices as these later:

$1.50 Savonnerie Carpets at $1.25

$1.25 Extra Axminsters..... 98c

$1.00 Axminsters..... 85c

$1.15 Velvets..... 98c

$1.00 Velvets..... 85c

$1.00 Tapestry Brussels..... 85c

90c. Tapestry Brussels..... 80c

80c. Tapestry Brussels..... 70c

70c. Tapestry Brussels..... 60c

60c. Tapestry Brussels..... 49c

Linoleums and Oilcloths.

50c. Printed Linoleum at.... 39c

65c. Printed Linoleum at.... 52c

35c. Oilcloth at..... 26c

25c. Oilcloth at..... 19c

(5th Floor. Front.)

Corset Covers.

Women's Corset Covers, of good muslin, low neck, finished with wide hemstitched ruffle, gathered at waist..... 12c

Women's Corset Covers, of fine nainsook, low neck, trimmed with Torchon lace, insertions and edging 25c

Women's Corset Covers, of fine nainsook, very elaborately trimmed with three lace insertions and baby ribbon neck; sleeve trimmed to match.. 39c

Women's Corset Covers, of fine nainsook, handsomely trimmed with lace insertion and embroidery medallions; only.. 49c

Night Gowns.

Women's Night Gowns of muslin, deep Hubbard yoke; fine embroidery insertions and clusters of tucks 49c

Women's Night Gowns of cambric and nainsook, round and high neck; prettily trimmed with ribbon and embroidery 69c

Women's Night Gowns of fine nainsook and cambric; numerous styles from which to select at 98c

Flannelette Night Gowns

of pink, blue and gray stripes, prettily trimmed with daisy cloth bands on collar and sleeves; others deep scalloped collars; 59c, 75c, 98c, 1.25 up to 2.95.

Petticoats.

Women's Petticoats of good quality muslin; deep umbrella flounce finished with tucked ruffles; extra dust ruffle.. 49c

Women's Petticoats of muslin; deep flounce of lawn; two insertions and wide edging to match of fine Torchon lace; others of embroidery trimming; extra dust ruffle 75c

Women's Petticoats of fine cambric; deep flounce of lawn with three clusters of hemstitched tucks; also a number of pretty styles with lace or deep embroidery ruffles 98c

Drawers.

Women's Drawers of muslin with deep cambric ruffle.. 18c

Women's Drawers of muslin; deep umbrella ruffle of cambric; clusters of tucks and lace trimmed 25c

Women's Drawers of muslin, with deep ruffle of openwork embroidery 39c

Women's Drawers of nainsook and fine cambric; deep clusters of tucks and ruffle of blind embroidery 49c

(2d Floor, Centre, 19th St.)

Linens and White Goods

Cheese Cloth.

15,000 pieces of unbleached Cheese Cloth for dusting cloths; in the White Sale at, yard.. 2c

Wash Cloths.

5,000 in the lot; Turkish and knit Wash Cloths at a special price of, each..... 3c

Crash Towelling.

15,000 yards of Irish Checked Glass Towelling; all-linen Scotch Barnsley Towelling and Domestic Brown and Russia Crashes; regularly up to 12½c. yard 7c

Doilies.

8,300 all-linen silver-bleached fringed Damask Doilies; white, red and blue borders; in this sale at only, each..... 5c

Towels.

9,000 Hemmed Huck Towels; knotted fringed German Damask Towels; hemmed bleached Turkish Towels, and hemmed all-linen Kitchen Crash Towels; regularly up to 15c. each, at 9c

Pillow Cases.

6,000 bleached 45x36 inch fine muslin Pillow Cases; at present market prices they would retail at 14c.; each..... 9c

Pillow Tops.

1,000 Odd Pillow Tops; some stamped and tinted and some lithographed. If we had the backs to match, many in this lot would retail up to 50c.; at 15c

Pillow Cords and Loops.

A manufacturer's sample line of all kinds, including cotton, mercerized and part silk loops, with heavy tassels; made to retail up to 49c. each; at..... 19c

Roller Towels.

500 only in this lot; 2½ yds. long, of heavy all-linen bleached Irish crash; made to retail at 35c. each; at..... 19c

Fancy Linens.

Scarfs, Centre Pieces and Stand Covers; 500 odds and ends; hemstitched; some with scalloped edges, some with openwork; regularly up to 39c.; each 29c

Table Damask.

1,300 yds. only to sell at this low price—70 inch, bleached all-linen Irish Table Damask, in floral designs; regularly 75c. yd..... 49c

Napkins.

500 dozen all-linen bleached Irish Napkins and heavy silver bleached German Napkins; regularly up to $1.00 doz.; to-day only..... 74c

Linen Table Cloths.

Hemstitched and Pattern Cloths. Odd lots of 2, 2½ and 3 yard cloths of all kinds; regularly up to $2.50 each, at. 1.49

Fancy Pieces.

Hardanger and Embroidered Pieces. All hand work and made to retail up to $3.50 each, at 1.49

(Main Floor, East of Fountain, 19th St.)

The Great Shoe Sale

Nowhere does merchandise change hands so quickly as here. The big wholesale shoe stocks advertised last week have dwindled so rapidly under the heavy buying that we were enabled to take advantage of other opportunities and replenish the sale with even better shoes from other manufacturers. These shoes are so good that they actually out-value some of our own regular shoes at higher prices. To equalize matters we have marked several of our own best lines down to the bargain level.

Reinforced With New and Greater Values.

Men's $3.50 Winter Shoes $1.95.

The man who is looking for a first-class pair of well-made winter shoes at a little over half their true worth wants to hasten here while sizes are full and complete. Those we advertised last week went like leaves before a cyclone. These are in splendid Box Calf and in Patent Coltskin, mostly in wide widths, and they are really royal bargains $1.95

Men's $3.50 Dress Pumps $1.95.

Patent-Leather Pumps and Oxfords, with hand-turned soles. Just what is wanted for dancing and dress wear. All sizes. $1.95

Crochet Slippers, 39c.

Pretty hand-knit Slippers, sewed to soles of lamb's wool. Popular colors in all sizes for women, misses and children..... 39c

Leggings For Boys and Girls, 69c were $1, $1.50 and $2.

The final clean-up of all the fancy Leggings for boys and girls, including white Jersey, 8 shades of Astrachan, Corduroy and Leather, at..... 69c

Boys' Winter Shoes $1.50

Best quality Satin Calfskin Lace Shoes, with stout, solid leather soles. Built for hard wear. All sizes, at..... $1.50

(Shoe Dept., 2d Floor, East, 19th St.)

Women's $3.50 Dress and Street Shoes, all leathers, $1.95.

Really the best assortment of good qualities we have ever been able to give you at this price. All the most wanted styles are represented, and all the best leathers, including Calfskin, Kidskin and Patent Coltskin. Every size and width to perfectly fit every foot..$1.95

Women's $1.50 Vici Kid Shoes, 98c.

Vici Kid Lace Shoes, with patent leather tips 98c

Men's and Women's Felt Slippers, 25c.

Just half price for the very thing you want for bedroom or for early morning wear before the house and floors are warm..25c

The Big Store, Sixth Avenue, 18th and 19th Streets.

Deuel's Libel Suit Postponed.

The trial of the suit for criminal libel brought against Norman Hapgood, editor of Collier's Weekly, on the complaint of Justice Deuel of Special Sessions, was to have begun in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday, but was adjourned till next Monday by Justice Fitzgerald, both sides consenting.

Ellenbogen Must Serve His Term.

Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum denied the application of City Marshal Samuel K. Ellenbogen for a certificate of reasonable doubt yesterday. Ellenbogen must now serve a term of two years and six months in Sing Sing Prison, having been convicted of perjury in connection with [illegible]

Harburger Re-elected President.

Coroner Julius Harburger was re-elected President of the Tammany Club of the Tenth Assembly District at the club's meeting at 42 Second Avenue last evening. Horace G. Harburger was elected Treasurer. Congressman William Sulzer addressed the meeting, denouncing the outrages against the Jews in Russia.

LAWYERS' TILTS LIVEN GAS COMMISSION'S DAY

Opinions as to Value of Abandoned Plants Differ.

HOLDERS WON'T BE REMOVED

Will Remain in Manhattan When Consolidated's Astoria Plant Starts—Dividends at 75 Cents Per 1,000.

What per cent. would the Consolidated Gas Company earn on its plant investment if gas sold at 75 cents instead of $1 a thousand cubic feet?

This was the question Prof. E. W. Bemis, the gas expert, undertook to answer before the Gas Commission in the City Hall yesterday. In the year 1904, he said, the net profits as stated by the company represented a return of 19.22 per cent. upon a plant investment of $27,298,576. If the price of gas had been 75 cents a thousand feet the return would have been 7.16 per cent.

The Consolidated Gas Company does not base its earnings on any such small investment as $27,298,576—that is the investment after the deduction of several large items which Prof. Bemis does not think a legitimate part of capitalization. He bases his estimate on the report of the company to the State Tax Commissioners and does not count in franchises and contract rights, assets upon which a high value is placed by the Consolidated.

The session of the Gas Commission yesterday was the liveliest that has been held. Besides Prof. Bemis, Walter R. Addicks, Acting President and real head of the Consolidated Gas Company, was present, and in the morning was the only witness. Alexander C. Humphreys, President of Stevens Institute, in Hoboken, and an authority upon the subject of the manufacture of gas, remained through the afternoon. Robert A. Carter, Secretary of the Consolidated, and George W. Doane, General Manager of the New Amsterdam, were there, too.

Lawyers in Lively Tilts.

Charles F. Mathewson, counsel for the Consolidated, sat opposite to William A. De Ford, the complainants' attorney, and injected spirit into the proceedings by decided objections to Mr. De Ford's questions. The young lawyer was equally spirited in his replies, and challenged every one of Mr. Mathewson's objections with much vim. Mr. Addicks, smiling and accommodating, seemed not at all worried by what was taking place. Secretary Carter, his sharp eyes snapping at every interchange of compliments between the lawyers, sat aside and had little to say.

Just before the commission was about to adjourn until to-day Mr. De Ford said he wanted to find out something about a piece of land that Consolidated had owned in Eighteenth Street. The company, he said, had transferred the land to the city on May 1, 1904, and had abandoned the plant on it. Why, therefore, he asked, should that plant be valued at two or three million dollars in 1905?

"That question is preposterous, Mr. De Ford," remarked Mr. Mathewson placidly.

"Preposterous!" De Ford exclaimed. "I think it is preposterous that you should abandon a plant in 1904 and then put it at its full value on the books in 1905."

Then Mr. De Ford asked the commission to direct the Consolidated's officers to produce a statement about this piece of land and give its present valuation. Mr. Mathewson objected.

"I want to bring out," said Mr. De Ford, "that the Consolidated still carries this abandoned plant as part of its capitalized investment, whereas it should have been stricken off the books when the company let it go."

"Do you mean to say," asked the Consolidated's attorney, showing more interest, "that if we give up one plant and have to replace it and make the gas somewhere else we ought to consider so much of our plant gone out of existence?"

"When you give up a plant, I think it ought not to be put at its full value, just as if it were in operation."

Consolidated Needn't Tell.

After some more argument, the commission decided that the Consolidated was not called upon to produce the statements asked for. Then, somehow, the word "motives" came up.

"I have no idea what you may consider my motives to be, Mr. De Ford," remarked Mr. Mathewson, now smiling at the commission's ruling.

"I have no idea that your motive is anything but to look out for the interest of the Consolidated Gas Company," retorted Mr. De Ford.

Senator Alfred R. Page was not at yesterday's session. He has gone to Albany and has left Mr. De Ford to conduct the fight alone. The young lawyer on one side of the long walnut table faced the row of veterans on the other. Mr. Mathewson talked often with either Mr. Addicks or Mr. Carter, but these conferences seemingly did not affect the confidence of the attorney for the complainants.

Prof. Bemis was put on the stand in the afternoon. He used to be a member of the Faculty of the University of Chicago, and has studied the gas business since 1890 for the purpose of testifying in just such investigations as this and making reports to various bodies. In 1899 he reported to the Illinois Legislature on the franchises in Chicago; and at other times he made studies of gas making in Topeka, Indianapolis, and Montreal.

"I have examined the evidence given before the Stevens Committee," he said, "and the evidence taken by this Commission. The computations I have made rest on that evidence, though I have reapportioned a few items."

"Will you state the result of your computations?" asked Mr. De Ford.

Prof. Bemis's Conclusions.

"I take the year 1902 first," answered the witness. "According to the reports made to the Stevens Committee, the net profits from operation of the Consolidated Gas Company for that year amounted to $4,609,140. That is the profit left after all deductions for renewals and betterments. The return of plant investment to the State Tax Commissioners was $26,156,197. The net profits, then, represented a net return of 17.6 per cent. on that investment. Then I calculated on the return, provided gas were sold for 75 cents instead of a dollar. Assuming that the sales did not increase, the net earnings would be $1,729,279, which would represent 6.61 per cent. on the investment."

In the same way Prof. Bemis took up the years 1903 and 1904. His calculations showed a return of 6.66 per cent. on the Consolidated's plant investment in 1903 (if gas sold at 75 cents a thousand feet) and 7.16 per cent. in 1905 (under the same condition).

Then the expert showed how he had calculated the cost of gas to the Consolidated in the twelve months ended Oct. 31, 1905.

"It appears," he said, "that 13,308,363,773 cubic feet of gas were sold during the year ended Oct. 31. The cost of manufacturing this amount of gas was $4,505,798, or 33.86 cents per thousand feet of gas sold. The distributing expenses, aside from taxes and amount set aside for contingent and depreciation, were $2,254,872, or 16.94 cents per thousand feet. But that includes four items which I omit in my further calculations as not properly entering into distributing expenses. First, there is the expense of maintaining street lamps—$285,701."

Why Street Lamps Are Left Out.

Mr. Mathewson wanted to know why Prof. Bemis deducted that item, and there followed a long discussion. The expert said the item should not be included in operating expenses, because the Consolidated received from the city $559,823, to cover both lighting and the caring for the lamps. The Consolidated attorney could not agree with the expert on this question, and there followed a lot of figuring and counter-figuring which nobody but an expert, a gas company lawyer, or a Gas Commissioner could understand. Finally, Prof. Bemis said he would waive two of the four items he had intended to deduct. His final calculation brought this result:

	Per 1,000 Ft.
Distributing expenses, including taxes	19.94
Cost of manufacturing	33.84
Cost of gas at burner	53.78

"The cost was 56.83, as reported by the Consolidated Gas Company. I simply deducted 2.15 as the cost (per 1,000 feet) of street lamp maintenance. I don't think there will be any controversy on that subject."

"Well, there will be a controversy, I can tell you," remarked Mr. Mathewson positively."

The rest of Prof. Bemis's testimony was extremely technical. It kept up until dark. Prof. Bemis will go on the stand again to-day.

When Walter R. Addicks, Acting President of the Consolidated, was sworn in as witness in the morning the commission asked him about the physical condition of the plant and when the new Astoria plant would be in working order.

Should Be Running This Year.

"We ought to have it in operation before this year is gone," said Mr. Addicks. "We wil put it into operation as soon as we can—before it reaches its full capacity of 20,000,000 cubic feet a day. But that capacity will be reached next year."

Then the witness was asked to tell what plants were in operation and what was the maximum capacity of every one. He knew everything about Consolidated gas offhand. The total maximum capacity of all the plants is 51,000,000 cubic feet a day.

"Are you going to finally abandon all your gas-making plants in Manhattan Island?" Mr. De Ford asked.

"That is the intention of the company. It will be done gradually, though. As the capacity of the Astoria plant increases the plants on Manhattan Island will be given up one by one. Those making coal gas will probably be abandoned first.

"Will you let any part of the plants remain?"

"Only the holders. Those which will perhaps be left are in East 110th Street, East Fourteenth Street, East Twenty-first Street, West Forty-fourth Street, East Sixty-third Street, and one now being constructed at East 134th Street."

Mr. De Ford, in discussing the values of the Consolidated real estate holdings, asked:

"Does a gas station constitute a nuisance?"

President Addicks laughed.

Some Call Them Nuisances.

"That's according to the point of view," he said. "Some persons say it does. There are complaints against the flashes of light that are seen at carburated water gas plants. There is an idea in some quarters that these flashes make the smell—in reality they have nothing to do with it."

"What does the public in general think as to the relative nuisance of coal and water gas?"

This made Mr. Addicks smile again.

"I am not prepared to think what the public thinks," he said.

When Mr. De Ford asked Mr. Addicks if he was familiar with the cost of gas in Chicago, Mr. Mathewson raised an objection. He said the question was irrelevant; the commission sustained him. The morning session was just about coming to an end then, and Mr. De Ford said:

"I would like to make one more request."

"What is it?" asked Chairman Gunnison.

Then the lawyer requested that a certain statement be brought by the Consolidated's officer. This was agreed to, and Chairman Gunnison was about to declare the session adjourned when Mr. De Ford asked another question.

"I thought you'd made your last request," said Mr. Mathewson with a tone of weariness.

The hearings will go on to-day.

FATAL COAST INTO AUTO.

Two Boys in Runaway Wagon Hit Banker Steel's Machine—One Killed.

A little Polish boy, whose body had not been identified last night, was killed while coasting down hill in a home-made wagon at Floral Park, L. I., yesterday, by running into an automobile owned by Charles Steele of J. P. Morgan & Co., who lives at Westbury. Another boy, Tony Ostroskwy, 12 years old, who was in the little wagon, sustained a fractured skull. He was taken to the Nassau Hospital.

Mr. Steele was not in the automobile at the time. The machine was being driven by his chauffeur, who made every effort to get out of the path of the biscuit-box coaster, of which the two boys had lost control. It was going with such speed, however, when it raced into the Jericho turnpike, having turned from the Little Neck Road, that the driver of Mr. Steele's machine did not have time to get out of the way.

The wagon raced down the hill at great speed and struck the automobile, tearing off one of the tires. The machine came to a stop a few yards further on, and the chauffeur and a machinist who was with him ran to where both boys were lying in the road. They were carried into the office of Dr. Feuster a short distance away, where one of the lads was pronounced dead. A call was sent in to the Nassau Hospital, and an ambulance carried the other boy to the institution. The boys are supposed to belong to the Polish section in New Hyde Park. The body of the dead boy was taken to Everett's Morgue in Jamaica, where it awaits identification.

O'BRIEN TO FIRE CHIEFS.

New Commissioner Tells Them There Must Be Harmony and Discipline.

John H. O'Brien, the new Fire Commissioner, arrived at his headquarters early yesterday morning, and began familiarizing himself with the routine of his office. None of the holdovers in the department has as yet been asked to send in his resignation, but the new Commissioner will appoint a Deputy Commissioner, and possibly a new secretary, within a very few days.

Commissioner O'Brien delivered a short impromptu talk to some of the deputy and battalion chiefs who called at Fire Headquarters. The Chiefs were introduced by Chief Croker.

"I am very glad to meet you personally," said Commissioner O'Brien. "Within a short time I hope to be able to meet all the officers of the Department. I trust that the high standard of efficiency of this department, which is the just pride of our city, will be maintained. To bring that about we must have harmony and discipline. I am well aware of the ability of Chief Croker, and have confidence in each of you that you will assist and do your share."

Dyspepsia

The most remarkable cures are due to

VICHY CELESTINS

(Property of the French Republic)

Take in the morning and at meals.

Your physician will tell you how it acts.

BEWARE OF SIPHONS—THEY DO NOT CONTAIN VICHY.

220 Broadway, N. Y. City.

HUGE WAVES POUNDED INCOMING STEAMSHIPS

La Touraine Was Forced to Run Before the Gale.

PASSENGER LOST, MORE HURT

Wireless Christmas Greeting Flashed to the French Liner, Via the Majestic, in the Storm.

La Touraine, called by sailormen "the clock," so regular have been her arrivals at the French Line pier, came in yesterday battered and bruised, with several of her passengers injured and twenty hours behind time. The Cunarder Carpathia and the Atlantic Transport steamer Minneapolis also came into port with tales of the worst voyages ever known by their commanders. The latter vessel lost a man.

The Frenchmen were positive that in the storm the waves were not less than eighty feet in height. The Englishmen estimated their height at forty feet, while the Americans calculated the average height of the worst ones at forty-five feet. But all agreed that Neptune must have had a row with Santa Claus, and that in his anger he had behaved very badly during holiday week.

Six people were hurt on La Touraine on Dec. 28, when a huge wave swept aboard her. One of the victims was August Pashee of Paris. He was thrown down the companionway. When he landed yesterday he had a black eye to show.

M. Sinn of Paris was thrown across the saloon, and was bruised about the face, shoulders, and legs. C. J. Cahn of Brooklyn got similar injuries. Alfred Sorrelle and George Levitte, both of Paris, were also bruised. Fernando Guella, a steerage passenger, had his scalp cut and his shoulders bruised.

The glass of many portholes was broken and a good deal of water came into the steerage through a broken hatchway, greatly terrifying the people there.

Far out on the Atlantic a cheery Christmas greeting from friends on shore was received on Christmas Day. It came to La Touraine by wireless, having been picked up by the east-bound liner Majestic when flashed from a European station. The operator on the Majestic succeeded in reaching La Touraine, then far to the westward, and the message was given to the latter's passengers.

The storm was not over when the passengers got to the dock, for some of them could not get rid of their sea legs. More than that, there was another storm when a French bicycle rider was confronted by his wife, who had some domestic quarrel to air.

Among the passengers glad to be ashore were A. Rubenstein, the pianist; Henri de Ballincourt, G. de Ballincourt, Paul Baudry, Marcel Chaumet, Mrs. Charles W. Rand, and Dr. A. H. Le Fevre.

The Carpathia left Trieste Dec. 11, while the Minneapolis sailed from London Dec. 21. Last Sunday the Carpathia was struck by a big wave, the water entering through portholes and drenching about fifty steerage passengers.

On Christmas Day there was a Christmas tree in the steerage, and Capt. Pentecost superintended the distribution of presents to about 150 of the children in the steerage.

The Minneapolis, which suffered like the others, had six lions aboard in cages. Their keeper kept them quiet with beef doctored with sedatives.

Frederick Taylor, a cattleman 55 years old, disappeared on Jan. 26. He was not missed for several hours. He had been morose for several days. The other cattlemen believed that he found the occasion to kill himself by going on deck to be swept overboard by the heavy seas.

JUSTICE BARRETT RESIGNS.

Poor Health the Cause—Will Be First Referee Under New Law.

Justice George C. Barrett, who has been on the Supreme Court bench more than forty years, resigned yesterday, although he still had three years to serve. Justice Barrett, under a recent act of the Legislature, will receive a life pension. He will also take reference cases, and as referee will receive large fees.

About three years ago his health began to fail, and he has spent little time on the bench since then. The first inkling of his resignation came yesterday in a letter sent to Presiding Justice Morgan J. O'Brien of the Appellate Division in this department.

The Appellate Division yesterday designated Judge Barrett an official referee, in accordance with his request. He is the first person to be so designated. The act requires that the former Justice so designated must be at least 65 years old, and have served 20 years on the bench.

BRUISES ON DEAD PATIENT.

A Badly Battered Body Arrives from Ward's Island.

The bruised, battered body of a man, which was placed in the Morgue last night, and which had arrived from the Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island a few hours before, bore marks indicating that he had been roughly dealt with before death, or else had been the victim of a number of accidents.

The record accompanying the body states that the man was Morris Calamons, 36 years old, of 29 First Avenue. He is alleged to have died of peritonitis in Ward No. 59.

An attempt was made to get information from the hospital authorities on the island as to how the man came to be so badly bruised, but they refused to say anything.

COLER WANTS $2,500,000.

Brooklyn's Borough President Urges Paving Needs—To Scan Franchises.

Borough President Coler began his administration yesterday by writing to the Board of Estimate urging the appropriation of $2,500,000 for the repaving of streets in Brooklyn. He also announced his intention of testing the constitutionality of the Burr law, which prohibits the city from going into Suffolk County for its water supply.

Mr. Coler has sent to the various railroad, telephone, electric light and gas companies in the borough a request for copies of their franchises. It is understood that he intends to examine these franchises with a view to determining precisely what authority the corporations have to tear up public streets for their private purposes.

MANY WAIL TO MURPHY

But It's No Use—He Can't Console the Left Out Office Seekers.

Charles F. Murphy was at Tammany Hall for a short time yesterday to see the many district leaders and dissatisfied office seekers who were there to tell him their troubles. The Tammany chieftain did not seem to enjoy it.

Mr. Murphy would make no comment on the Mayor's appointments or speech at his reinauguration except to repeat that he was "satisfied." He likewise declined to comment on the new police administration or the appointments of the subordinates in that and other departments.

President Jordan Denies Story.

OGDEN, Utah, Jan. 2.—President David Starr Jordan of Stanford University today denied that he had charged the Honolulu officers with entering into a conspiracy to extort from the Stanford estate by circulating a report at the time of Mrs. Leland Stanford's death that she died of strychnine poisoning. He says that the result of his investigations at the time of the death was that Mrs. Stanford died of heart disease and that she was not poisoned.

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NEW YORK CITY

No Labor Troubles

4,000 HOUSESMITHS STRIKE.

Work on Over 100 Buildings Tied Up—Want Increase to $4.50 a Day.

The Housesmiths' Union struck yesterday for an increase of wages from $4 to $4.50 a day in Greater New York, Jersey City, Newark, and Long Island City. About 4,000 went out, tieing up work on more than 100 buildings.

There are 6,000 members in the union, 2,000 of whom, it is reported, had their demands granted without a strike. The demands were made on the Iron League, the Ornamental Bronze and Iron Masters' Association, the Employing Architectural Iron Masters' Association, and all the independent firms.

It was said by members of the Building Trades Employers' Association that walking delegates were trying to induce individual employers to grant the demands by calling up individuals on the telephone and telling them that other employers whom they named had granted the demands. The plan did not work.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S GIFT.

Gets Six Stuyvesant Paintings from R. Van Rensselaer Stuyvesant.

At the annual meeting of the New York Historical Society held last night, last year's officers were unanimously re-elected with Samuel Verplanck Hoffman, President.

Robert Hendre Kelby, the librarian, announced the gift by Robert Van Rensselaer Stuyvesant of six valuable paintings of members of the Stuyvesant family from Nicholas William Stuyvesant (1648-1698) down to Peter Stuyvesant (1796-1860).

After the reports had been read, the members saw stereopticon views, showing the progress of the society's new building at Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

At All Three Stores

To-day Begins the Sale

That Will Make History

in the Selling of

Men's Fine Clothes.

Price Reductions Are Radical to an Extreme.

The Hackett, Carhart & Co. organization has determined to make this sale greater in breadth and scope than any that has ever gone before.

To that end their full power and energy have been centred in its preparation. The enormous quantity of high-grade suits and overcoats involved forms a collection of great magnitude. And yet more than this is to be counted the quality, the style and character of Hackett, Carhart clothes for men.

Men's Suits, reduced from $22, $20 and $18, to $10.50
Men's Suits, reduced from $30, $28 and $25, to $15.00
Men's Overcoats, reduced from $22 and $20, to $15.00
Men's Overcoats, reduced from $30, $28, and $25, to $18.00
Men's Overcoats, reduced from $35 and $30, to $20.00
Youths' Overcoats, reduced from $20 and $18, to $12.00

All this season's models and fabrics in both suits and overcoats, for men of regular build as well as for men who are tall or short, stout or thin.

Three Broadway Stores: Near Chambers St., at Canal St., at 13th St.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

B. Altman & Co.

FUR GARMENTS, MUFFS and NECKPIECES.

A number of this season's desirable styles in Fur Garments have been CONSIDERABLY REDUCED IN PRICES, and will be placed on sale this day (Wednesday), January 3d:

Caracul Coats,	$85.00, 150.00 and 225.00
Persian Lamb Coats,	90.00, 150.00 and 185.00
Alaska Seal Coats,	190.00 and 275.00
Fur-lined Cloth Garments, for street and evening wear,	$25.00, 38.00, 75.00 and upward.

Also the following Newly Made-up Furs at Special Prices,

Natural and Sabled Squirrel Box Coats,		$55.00
	MUFFS.	NECKPIECES.
Alaska Sable	$8.50 and 10.00	$7.50 and 12.75
Sabled Squirrel	10.00 and 15.00	7.50, 12.00 and 18.00
Persian Lamb	13.00 and 18.00	12.00 and 18.00
Black Lynx	15.00 and 19.00	15.00 and 25.00
Persian Paw Sets,		11.00
Natural Squirrel Sets,	12.00,	15.00 and 20.00

Stern Brothers

To-morrow & during the week will continue

Special Sales

in

Housekeeping Linens,

Furs and Fur Garments,

Cloaks and Wraps

Most Unusual Values Will Be Offered.

West Twenty-third Street

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT.

(THIRD FLOOR.)

B. Altman & Co. HAVE REDUCED THE PRICES OF A NUMBER OF THIS SEASON'S MODEL GOWNS, SOME OF WHICH WILL BE OFFERED AT LESS THAN ONE-HALF THE ORIGINAL PRICES.

Store will be closed daily at FIVE P. M.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

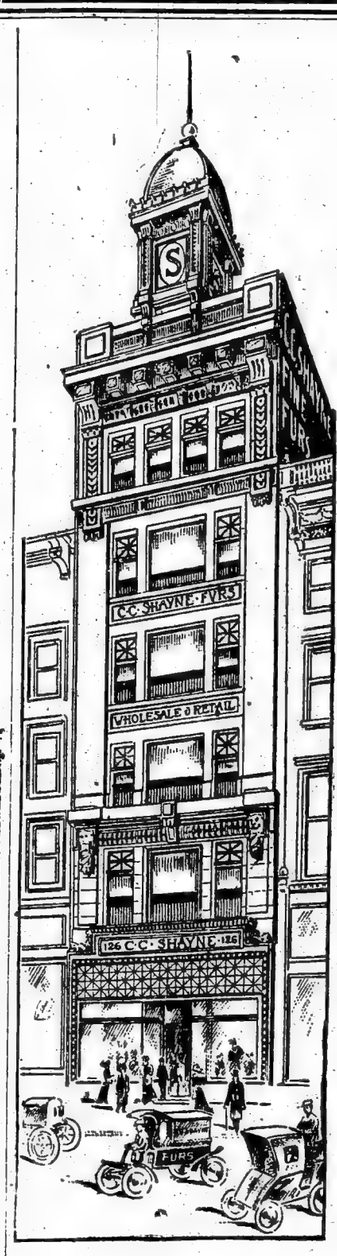

C. C. SHAYNE

MANUFACTURING

Fur Merchant

January Discount Sale

Muffs, Neckwear, Capes, Coats, Wraps, Fur-Lined Garments, Robes, Etc.

Women's Fur-Lined Garments, 20 Per Cent. Discount.

Men's Fur-Lined Overcoats, Automobile Coats and Robes, 15 Per Cent. Discount.

Mink, Ermine, Chinchilla, Lynx, Marten, Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, 10 Per Cent. Discount.

Fox, Bear, Squirrel and Mole, 15 Per Cent. Discount.

Seal, Otter and Beaver, 5 Per Cent. Discount.

Discount allowed on manufactured goods in stock only.

All sales strictly cash.

No goods sent on approval.

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News Bulletins are issued twice a day for the passengers on the

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and "extras" if important news warrants them. That's but one of many reasons why you should ask for tickets via the

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when you go to California. There are many reasons why everyone should go to

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For the books that tell, address

R. TENBROECK, G. E. A.,
287 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Postal Clerks Careless; Not Wicked.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The report of the Post Office Inspector in the case of irregular handling of mail at Frankfort, Ky., shows carelessness of clerks. There is no evidence that the mail was tampered with designedly.

New Hampshire Bars Women Notaries

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 2.—The Supreme Court to-day answered in the negative a query from the Governor whether a woman could be a notary public in this State. Six women will lose commissions.

50 YEARS
OF
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FRANK MORA & C. H. ULRICH, Representatives,
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COAT SHIRT
"on and off like a coat." No stretching and twisting—just comfort. Fast colors and white—$1.50 and more at best stores.
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., Troy, N. Y.
Largest Makers of Shirts and Collars in the World

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HAND MADE FURNITURE

THE "MOORE" WRITING TABLE,
graceful and commodious, in solid St. Jago mahogany, $575.00.
The Tobey Furniture Company,
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You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than
EPPS'S
An admirable Food of the Finest quality and flavour.
COCOA
The Most Nutritious and Economical.

The Provident Loan Society
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NEAR BROADWAY
MONEY TO LOAN in any amount from $1.00 to $1,000—upon pledge of personal property, such as diamonds and other precious stones, jewelry, watches, chains, silverware, clothing, furs, &c.
INTEREST RATES: 1% a month on sums under $250; on sums of $250 and over, at rate of 10% per annum; on loans repaid within two weeks, ½%.
Loans may be repaid in installments.
MANHATTAN OFFICES: 279 4th Av., corner 22d St.; 186 Eldridge St., corner Rivington; 119 W. 42d St.; 105 E. 125th St.
Separate Women's Department.

SAVE YOUR FEET
from cold, wet, and other troubles by wearing
Dr. HOGYES ASBESOLES
Hygienic insoles made of Asbestos, being a non-conductor, keeps heat in and cold out. Three qualities, 20c., 30c., and 50c. per pair. Postpaid on receipt of price and size.
Dr. Hogyes Asbesole Company,
Dept. No. 1, 76 Park Place, New York.

FRENCH TELEGRAPH CABLE COMPANY
ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO THE CONTINENT

WANTS CITY ELECTIONS PROBED BY LEGISLATURE

Bill to be Introduced by the Independence League.

DIRECT NOMINATION MEASURE

Would If Adopted Enable Hearst to Run for Governor on a State Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—The Independence League, the official corporate name of the organization which conducted its campaign in 1905 as the Municipal Ownership League, outlined to-day, through its representative, Max F. Ihmsen, a part of its legislative programme. The introduction of a number of measures and resolutions is contemplated.

What the Independence Leaguers consider the most important item of their programme is a resolution calling for the appointment of a legislative committee of three Assemblymen and two Senators to investigate the conduct of the New York City election of 1905, with special reference to the violation of law, the amount of money expended by corporations as contributions and otherwise, the amount of money expended by candidates and others, and the rights, privileges, immunities, franchises, and licenses enjoyed by corporations in consideration of money paid to political organizations.

The resolution provides also that the committee shall investigate the proposed merger of traction lines in New York and the franchises of all companies a party thereto; the cost of construction and equipment of all such roads, the franchises and the value thereof, and from the result of the investigation of these two subjects submit recommendations to the Legislature with an idea to remedial legislation. The sum of $50,000 is appropriated by the resolution to carry out its purposes.

Of the bills to be introduced by the Independence League one of the most important is that providing for direct nominations. The measure names the third Tuesday of September as primary day. Thirty days preceding that day a number of voters in a district may file nomination papers in the interest of a candidate to be voted for at the primary election. The ticket must be made up with the names in alphabetical order. The person or persons receiving the highest number of votes becomes the party nominee or nominees.

It is provided that thirty days before election day the State candidates of parties and the candidates for Senate and Assembly shall assemble at the Capitol and promulgate a State platform, which shall be the platform of the party. At that time a member of each party shall be selected for each Congressional district to act as State Committeeman. In Presidential years Electors are to be selected in like manner.

Where "existing parties" are spoken of in the bill it shall be deemed to mean all parties polling at least 10,000 votes for their candidate for Governor at the last election. Ten thousand electors signing a petition to be filed with the Secretary of State may form an "independent party." As such it has the same standing as present "existing parties."

As the Municipal Ownership League has not yet nominated a candidate for Governor such legislation as this would be necessary in order for William R. Hearst to run for Governor this year on a State ticket provided he did not obtain the regular Democratic nomination.

It is provided that the bill shall be submitted to the people for their approval, as is done with a Constitutional amendment, and shall not become operative until a majority of the votes cast shall be in favor of it.

Other measures to be introduced include a Municipal Ownership bill conferring upon New York City power to acquire and operate street railways and gas and electric lighting plants; a bill re-enacting the eight-hour law; a corrupt practices bill, providing for publicity of campaign contributions and disbursements, and a rapid transit bill, providing that all the Commissioners now in office shall retire July 1, and conferring upon the Mayor power to appoint three Commissioners, one of whom must be an experienced civil engineer, the Mayor and Controller to be members ex-officio.

PEIRCE'S SUCCESSOR NAMED.

Huntington Wilson Brought from Tokio—Follows Root's Plan.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Huntington Wilson of Illinois, First Secretary of the Legation at Tokio, will succeed H. D. Peirce as Third Assistant Secretary of State. Irvin B. Laughlin, Second Secretary of Legation at Tokio, will be promoted to First Secretary.

Mr. Wilson's selection is in pursuance of the policy Secretary Root announced some time ago, of providing for exchange of places between officers within and without the State Department, so that those who intend to make a life career of diplomacy may become acquainted with all branches of the work. Mr. Wilson was born in Chicago about thirty-five years ago and entered the diplomatic service in May, 1897, as Second Secretary of Legation at Tokio. He speaks Japanese and French and was recommended by Senator Cullom and Secretary Taft.

Judge O'Sullivan Assumes Duties.

Judge Thomas C. O'Sullivan assumed his duties yesterday as Judge of General Sessions, sitting in Part IV. of that court. He was welcomed by District Attorney Jerome, who assured him of the hearty co-operation of the District Attorney's office, and by Judge Otto Rosalsky, whose brief term ended with the qualification of Judge O'Sullivan.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Capt. B. Mott, Artillery, is relieved from duty in the office of the Chief of Staff, and will join his battery at Fort Riley.

Capt. L. Hardeman, Quartermaster, will proceed from Washington to Philadelphia on business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

Second Lieut. W. C. F. Nicholson, Second Cavalry, is transferred to the Seventh Cavalry.

Capt. G. W. Burr, Ordnance Department, will make three visits per month during January, February, and March from Rock Island Arsenal to South Bend, Ind., to inspect material.

Capt. J. E. Hoffer, Ordnance, will make three visits per month during January and February to Lowell, Mass.; Bridgeport, Conn., and New Haven, Conn., to inspect ordnance material.

Capt. D. E. Aultman, Artillery, is transferred from the Seventy-ninth Company, Coast Artillery, to the Sixty-seventh.

The Navy.

Lieut. Commander A. L. Norton, to the gun factory, navy yard, Washington.

Movement of Naval Vessels.

Arrived.—Newport at Sanchez, Pennsylvania at Newport News, Iowa at Hampton Roads, Hannibal at Lambert Point, Hopkins, Worden, Stewart, Truxtun, Lawrence, and MacDonough at Newport, and Quiros at Nankin.

Sailed.—Scorpion from Santo Domingo City for Monte Cristi, Don Juan de Austria from Portsmouth, N. H., for Tompkinsville, Marcellus from Lambert Point for Culebra, O'Brien from Norfolk for Charleston, Arethusa from League Island for Tompkinsville, Princeton from San Francisco for Santa Barbara; Rocket from Norfolk for Washington, Texas from Charleston for cruise, Florida from Charleston for Jacksonville, and Porter, Nicholson, Blakely, Dupont, and Rodgers from Charleston for Fort Royal.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; H. G. H. Glass, boots and shoes; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. Wilson, dry goods; 2 Walker Street.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. W. Day, silks; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Baird, D., & Son, Louisville, Ky.; W. J. Baird, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.
Bauer, T., Lafayette, Ind.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Broughton, H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. Broughton, hats; Hotel Albert.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; G. A. Gay, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Britenstool, J. A., Rochester, N. Y.; clothing; Victoria Hotel.
Callender, McAusien & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; V. Callender, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Cohen, laces and trimmings; Hotel Breslin.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. S. McQuay, carpets; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Breslin.
Dronger & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; J. Pavion, white goods, cloaks, and laces; Herald Square Hotel.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss Bascheim, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.
England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; W. L. Noble, notions; A. Kallman, house furnishing goods; 75 Spring Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; R. Goldman, linings and trimmings; Hotel Navarre.
"Filenes," Boston, Mass.; M. J. Keegan, ladies and infants' wear; Miss K. Coakley, skirts and underwear; Hotel Breslin.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; P. B. Stearns, clothing, cloaks, and suits; 2 Walker Street; Hotel York.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; G. D. Sleigh, jewelry and leather goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; A. B. Wallace, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Fitts, C. N., Northampton, Mass.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Fitzgerald & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. A. Fitzgerald, clothing; Hotel Wolcott.
Filene's, Boston, Mass.; T. S. Mayer, house garments; F. A. Krim, coats and suits; C. C. Hollidge, veilings and neckwear; Hotel Breslin.
Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; R. Lowenbaum, manufacturing department; 350 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Frank, M., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; L. Frank, cloaks, suits, and waists; 8 Union Square; Hotel Breslin.
Grassman, Edward B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. B. Grassman, cloaks, suits, and waists; 4 Washington Place.
Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; J. Walker, hosiery; G. O. Willey, millinery; 57 White Street.
Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; S. H. Gimbel, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.
Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Walker, dry goods; G. W. Vinal, laces, ribbons, and furnishing goods; C. W. Warnock, corsets, waists, and underwear; 57 White Street.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; J. M. Goldenberg, cloaks, suits, and waists; G. H. Goldenberg, linings; H. Grunebaum, silks and dress goods; Grand Hotel.
Gately Clothing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. P. Gately, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Gaier & Stroh Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Blaise, hats; 17 West Third Street; Belvedere House.
Gross & Strauss Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. P. Strauss, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; D. H. Rosen, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.
Grief, L., Sons, Baltimore, Md.; S. Grief, clothing; Hotel Breslin.
Hochschild, Kahn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; D. F. Hogan, upholstery goods; 31 Union Square; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Howe & Stetson Company, New Haven, Conn.; J. Bernstein, silks and dress goods; 75 Spring Street.
Hengerer, W. M., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; T. C. Bunch, notions; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Hollander, L. P., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. R. Hollander, silks and dress goods; T. Hollander, dry goods; 222 Fifth Avenue; Hotel Wolcott.
Hershberg, I., Rochester, N. Y.; clothing; Hotel Breslin.
Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston, Mass.; J. W. Watters, ladies' suits; Mr. Tufts, laces; J. Londy, clothing; Mrs. Jackson, waists; C. E. Masson, rugs; 8 Greene Street.
Kellogg, D. E., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; D. E. Kellogg, millinery; J. S. Smith, millinery; Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Klotz Brothers, Bellaire, Ohio; A. Klotz, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Konn, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; F. Finnin, leather goods; 467 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Kalliner Brothers & Newman, Stillwater, Minn.; P. Newman, furnishing goods; J. R. Kalliner, furnishing goods; Hotel Earlington.
Lebeck Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; J. H. Goodman, silks; 683 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Leverton, J. L., Washington, D. C.; clothing; Grand Hotel.
Lipsis Millinery Company, Kansas City, Mo.; S. R. Lipsis, millinery; Miss E. McCary, millinery; Hotel Wellington.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Miss M. McDonald, cloaks and suits; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Milliken, Cousens & Co., Portland, Me.; W. S. Curtis, notions and furnishing goods; 79 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; D. M. Coyne, ribbons, buttons, and trimmings; 320 Church Street.
Miller, Rhoads & Schwartz, Richmond, Va.; M. Malone, furnishing goods; J. H. Gilhooly, laces, notions, leather goods, and millinery; 320 Church Street.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss McGourty, ladies' and infants' wear and corsets; 320 Church Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Newland, H. A., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. A. Gleason, laces; St. Denis Hotel.
Shepard-Norwell Company, Boston, Mass.; T. Stewart, notions, trimmings, and leather goods; 31 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.
Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; C. G. Fogg, house furnishing goods; 31 Union Square; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Simonds & Adoms, Haverhill, Mass.; W. C. Hoyt, cloaks and infants' wear; 35 West Third Street; Hotel York.
Straus Brothers & Co., Richmond, Va.; W. R. Northern, notions, furnishing goods, and manufacturing department; 274 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. L. Kesner, toys; A. E. Landberg, furnishing goods; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Schloss, clothing; Hotel Cumberland.
Siegel, H. & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. M. Curran, silks; Hotel Wolcott.
Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; Z. Offutt, carpets; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Breslin.
Weinstock, Lubin & Co., Sacramento, Cal.; H. Thorp, silks and notions; 395 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.
Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; M. C. Waldman, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
Wegman, J. B., Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. B. Wegman, ribbons; Hotel Imperial.
Williamson, H. S., Lancaster, Penn.; E. P. Sayres, clothing; 377 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.
Williams & McAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; L. J. Williams, carpets; Hotel Albert.
Walton, T., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. W. Tobin, millinery; 621 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

POULTRY SHOW OPENS WITH 7,500 EXHIBITS

New Features in Annual Fixture at Madison Square Garden.

FANCY ORPINGTONS ON VIEW

High-Bred Fowls and Pet Stock Valued at Quarter of a Million Dollars Make Fine Showing.

The Seventeenth Annual Exhibition of the New York Poultry, Pigeon, and Pet Stock Association opened at Madison Square Garden yesterday, when 7,500 birds, representing a value of a quarter of a million dollars were benched in the spacious building. The entries consist of all the standard breeds, fancy fowl, pigeons, and pet stock. A number of foreign birds have been entered to compete with the American product, which will result in a keen competition.

The arrangement of the birds this year exceeds any other method that has been tried, and every available inch of space has been utilized. The classes of large birds are kept together, so that visitors who come for business can find the stock they are interested in easily, while the curiosity seeker is able to obtain a more intelligent idea of the progress made in breeding American poultry. To the latter, the exhibits represent an ordinary barn yard fowl or every day bird, but when told the value of the birds range from $20 to $1,500 apiece, surprise takes the place of curiosity.

The feature of the show is the Orpingtons, a big, well-formed fowl, weighing from 15 to 25 pounds and varying in color from a coal black to lily white. Several of these superb birds are insured for $1,500 apiece and a number for $1,000 each. The Willow Brook Farm of Berlin, Conn., has 135 of these superb specimens of high-bred fowl on exhibition. These birds are bred from original Orpington stock, imported from England by William Cook & Sons, and last year carried off the prizes in the champion classes from the pure British Orpingtons. These two breeding firms will again meet in competition this week, and the result is expected to be another triumph for American breeding principles.

The Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, and Cochins are splendidly represented and make a royal showing. A large number of bantams have also been entered, and compare favorably with the exhibits of the larger birds. Game cocks, cockerels, and other fancy birds are shown in large quantities.

The pigeons, as usual, occupy the south balcony and share honors with the pet stock, rabbits, cavies, &c., which are at the north balcony. The space for the pigeons is crowded, but mainly with the fancy varieties, except the record homers. The Pigmy Pouters, a very fashionable breed, have a good showing this year, and their odd and ridiculous appearance attracts much attention among the visitors. Among the variety of pigeons shown are Jacobins, Oriental Frills, Owls, Furbits, trumpeters, and many classes of fantails. Baltimore, Washington, and Philadelphia lead as producers of the high class of birds, but Boston, Newark, and Brooklyn are not far behind.

The show is made unusually attractive by the large number of ornamental fowl, destined in a commercial way for the lawns and estates of the "gentleman farmer." Among these are the pheasants, partridges, and grouse. Another attractive exhibit, around the cages of which is always a large crowd, are turkeys which include bronze, white, buff, and black birds. The bronze turkeys are exceptionally handsome and odd to view. Among the rare birds are the English cottage-bred Dorkings, the pheasant breed of France, and the Houdans and two Spanish breeds, the Andalusian and white-faced Spanish. The Polish variety come in for a deal of attention with their beautiful crests and spangles.

Special features lend an additional attraction. Stalls of fancy dressed poultry, show the manner in which it is prepared for the table. Fluffy little chickens just hatched in incubators that are running full blast are being sold at 25 cents apiece, and find a ready market among the women and children. The song and caged birds section, under the supervision of the New York Ornithological Society, drew a big crowd of sightseers.

Commencing to-day and extending over Thursday and Friday, the New York Cat Show, under the auspices of the Atlantic Cat Club, will be held in the concert hall, and will be notable for the cats of high degree and value and great variety shown.

COMMODORE ALKER RENAMED.

Chosen to Head Manhasset Bay Yacht Club for Fourth Term.

The Manhasset Bay Yacht Club held its annual meeting at the Hotel Astor last evening and elected its officers for the ensuing year. Alphonse H. Alker of the steamer Florence was renamed as Commodore for the fourth consecutive time. In accepting the position tendered by unanimous vote, he thanked the club for its compliment and said he would strive to deserve it by making the coming year the most successful in the club's history. He thought this would unquestionably be the case were the club to approve the plans laid down by the old officers for the year.

Ashton C. Clarkson of the sloop Chiquita was named as Vice Commodore. Commodore Ashton was well known some years ago as the racing skipper of the Larchmont one-design racer Alice, and is highly regarded among Sound yachtsmen. Charles M. Gould of the power yacht Columbine was chosen Rear Commodore, while the offices of secretary, treasurer, and measurer were filled by last year's incumbents. Edward M. MacLellan was chosen for his ninth consecutive term as secretary. Frederick A. Hill for his fourth as treasurer, and Francis W. Belknap for his third as measurer.

The two members chosen to the Board of Trustees to be named to fill the positions vacated by the expiring terms were Hazen L. Hoyt and Clarkson Cowles. They will serve until 1908.

The proposition to increase the annual dues of the club to meet increasing expenses was adopted.

A Clearance without Reserve
Men's Scarfs
at 25c
values $1, 75c. & 50c.
For the most part, rich silks and satins in extra wide four-in-hands and English squares.
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Gibson's
"Record" Rye Whiskey
Made by the largest distillers of high grade whiskies in America.
For sale by all dealers
Try Gibson's
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Gallagher Defeats Cutler at Billiards.

"Tom" Gallagher of New York defeated Albert Cutler of Boston in the three-cornered inter-city 14.2 balk line billiard tournament at Daly's Broadway Billiard Academy last night by the score of 400 to 334. The Boston representative had a lead of 160 points at the end of the ninth inning, and was playing strong. He had scored 286 points with the aid of runs of 94, 61, and 37, averaging over 32, when he suddenly lost his stroke, and his work during the remainder of the game was as poor as it had been brilliant before.

Although far behind at the beginning, Gallagher played a plucky uphill game, and at the end of the sixteenth inning drew level with his opponent. From this point he drew away, and run out with an unfinished 40. Gallagher was seen at his best in the middle of the game, when he was far behind. In four innings he tallied 182 points. Gallagher's average was 20, and his high runs 65, 60, 51, 50, and 40. Cutler averaged 17 11-19, with high runs of 94, 61, 37, 26, and 23. Edward McLaughlin of Philadelphia will play Albert Cutler to-night.

Goetchius Won Leg on Cup He Donated

The eighth weekly contest for the H. B. Goetchius' billiard trophy was played last night at the Amateur Billiard Club. The contest is a handicap 14.2 balk line event, and the trophy becomes the property of the player first winning it three times. Twenty players participated in last night's contest. The semi-final round was reduced to H. B. Goetchius, J. B. Blair, and G. T. Williams. The former played 23 points to Williams's 24, and won by 5 points. J. B. Blair drew a bye, and met Goetchius in the deciding round. Goetchius played the same number of points as in the preceding round, while Blair was handicapped at 30. The donor of the cup won by the score of 25 to 20 and secured the second leg on the trophy.

CITY BREVITIES.

Ex-Alderman Patrick F. Flynn and Michael J. Cruise, a real estate broker, were appointed Deputy Sheriffs by Sheriff Hayes yesterday.

The new court building at 264 Madison Street, erected for the Thirteenth District Municipal Court, was opened to the public yesterday, with Justice Leon Sanders on the bench. Borough President John Ahearn was there and made a speech.

CITIZENS' INDUSTRIAL ASS'N. CITIZENS' INDUSTRIAL ASS'N. CITIZENS' INDUSTRIAL ASS'N.

The SQUARE DEAL

VOL. I. No. 6 NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1906 Price. 10 Cents

Make the People Suffer

In Time of Strikes.

Stop the supply of coal.
Stop the supply of bread.
Stop the supply of meat.
Stop the street and railway cars.
Stop the factories and wages.

The more the common people freeze and starve the quicker they will rise en masse and demand that employers submit to the dictation of the leaders of the Labor Trust, no matter how tyrannical or unjust.

That makes the Labor Trust magnates smile, no matter how much the cat's paw is burned.

But now the common citizen begins to enquire—

"Why should I be made to suffer to 'pull the chestnuts from the fire' for this Labor Trust?

"Why should my sick baby or weak old mother be kept from the needed warmth, or my family kept from bread and meat?

"Why should the factory where I work be shut down from lack of coal and my living stopped?

"Why should the labor union stop the street cars and prevent me from going to work?

"Why should the labor leaders force me to pay $25 or more fee to their support before they will allow me to work?

"Why should industries be interfered with, American citizens be beaten by thousands and killed by hundreds by the Labor Trust?

"Why does this trust demand that its rules be obeyed as superior to the laws of our common country?

"Why does the Labor Trust insist upon an anti-injunction law to rob the courts of any power to issue a restraining order to prevent the assaulting of men and the destruction of property?

"Why should a trust established for the purpose of selling labor demand that no one buy labor except from the trust and subject only to its terms?

"Why should a few men (less than 20 out of every 800 citizens belong to the labor unions) arrogate to themselves the government and control of the great majority who are not members of the labor unions?"

The plain, common American citizens established a government "of the people, by the people and for the people." They made just laws for their own government and protection, elect and pay their officers to carry out those laws.

Under the laws of the people's government, social and business organizations can exist, but all and every organization must be subject to the laws which protect all the people.

Citizens would be absolute slaves and the government itself totter and fall, if small but powerful bands of men were allowed to rule the great majority.

Suppose one band take to itself absolutely control of all beef, another of flour, another of coal and wood, and another of all labor. There would be trusts of either Capital or Labor or both, and conducted only for the gain the members would acquire by feeding off the balance of the citizens. This work has been tried and is going on right now. The common man has felt the fire and is beginning to inquire.

He has borne patiently with the members of the labor union and sympathized with the efforts to get good conditions in the mines and shops, and good wages. These good results have been secured, and the common man says, "Now let's have a Square Deal all round."

But no, the possession of power has made the Labor Trust leaders arrogant and they now use their old supporters, the public, as a cat's paw and burn the paw beyond endurance.

As an illustration:

The managers of the Coal Miners' Union, a branch of the labor trust, seek to force the coal mine owners to discharge all independent miners and to employ only members of the union, and also demand that the mine owners keep back from the miners' pay the union dues, to be turned over in a lump to the labor trust magnates. A wily scheme to force the miners themselves to stay in the trust or not get work. That will put absolute power in the hands of the Union managers. So, to bring this about a strike is ordered and the word goes out to picket the mines, interfere with the movement of cars, slug the independent workmen (and a number have been killed), march the strikers in small armies into the cities, terrorize the people, destroy property, thus keeping the poor, needy and sick from coal, make the factories all over the country shut down and therefore take from workmen their wages. Then from lack of money to buy food, hunger and cold will join with general distress to make the common people suffer; babies and the sick and weak may die, but that seems a necessary part of the program.

Make them suffer until in dire extremity they send up a demand that the employers bow in submission to any demand of the leaders of the Labor Trust no matter how tyrannous. All this occurred in the coal strike of 1902 until public opinion demanded a settlement.

So the President of the U. S., acting as the Executive of all the people, appointed a commission to carefully investigate the conditions and lay the facts before the people. This able body of men representing the people spent weeks in careful work and reported that many of the miners worked but 6 or 7 hours a day, that they had comfortable houses, and further that every citizen must have the right under the Constitution to work, free from molestation, even if he did not choose to bend his neck to the dictates of the labor leaders and join the Labor Trust. A recommendation was made for a moderate increase of wages which the mine owners agreed to, but the demanded "recognition" of the union would not be considered, for "recognition" meant that no one be allowed to work but members of the Labor Trust who paid dues regularly to support the labor trust magnates, and such an act would rob free Americans of their liberty and constitutional right.

This did not please the Labor Trust, but by pressure of public opinion the mines were allowed to open and the people again supplied with coal. This row forced by the Labor Trust cost the people about $30,000,000.00 extra money, and one of the Labor Trust leaders is quoted as saying that "the Miners' Union got only $16,000,000.00 of this extra money, which was not a fair division." So the common people suffer and pay all the bills.

The printed report of the Coal Commission was the voice of the people, expressed through their chosen representatives, and has become almost an annex to the Constitution of the U. S., and as such the people demand that it be obeyed and no stoppage of coal supply be allowed. The mine operators have obeyed the suggestions of the people made by the Commission, and in all probability will meet the miners and be ready to go into another three years' contract exactly according to the rules laid down by the Commission. But the Labor Trust leaders say they are not willing to abide by that decision, but will insist that all independent men be thrown out of work and demand still shorter hours and still higher wages. So, if the coal supply is cut off from the people and they are made to suffer again as in 1902, it will be directly the act of the Labor Trust, and the public will hold them responsible. It may interest the reader to know that the Common People have begun to organize to protect themselves from the outrages put upon them by various trusts, including the Labor Trust. There are now 437 local organizations in the different cities, co-operating with the Nat'l Citizens Industrial Ass'n, to bring about industrial peace.

The plan is to restore to the citizens of each community their old right to control. No effort is made to destroy labor unions or capital trusts, but to keep them properly within the law and insure a square deal to every man. The many thousand members of the Citizens' Association employ in the aggregate about 3,600,000 people. The movement is growing very rapidly.

The Square Deal Magazine is the organ of the Citizens and its mission is to present and discuss the questions before the people in a plain way, that the common man may understand his rights and how to maintain them. It is on sale at Newsstands, 10 cents, and sent monthly a year for $1.00.

Citizens Industrial Ass'n, St. James Building, New York.

C. W. Post, President.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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EIGHTEEN PAGES

PROBABLY FUTILE.

If it be true that the Board of Aldermen has the legal power to unseat the President of the Board and to declare his election void, then it must also be true that the Board has the power to unseat the Borough Presidents and declare their elections void. It would be true, also, that members of the Board elected for two years would have the power to remove an officer elected for four years. It would furthermore be true that in case of the death or disability of the Mayor they would have the power to depose the acting Mayor, who in that case would be the President of the Board.

The action, notice of which has been given by Mr. HEARST'S lawyers, seems to be based upon the language of the charter where, after declaring that "the phrase, 'all the members of the Board of Aldermen,' wherever used in this act, shall be taken and held to mean all the members of said Board, including the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the several Boroughs," it says that "the Board of Aldermen shall be judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members." But the act also declares that the phrase "members elected to the Board of Aldermen" does not include the President of the Board or the Presidents of the Boroughs. The power of the Board to review elections and qualifications seems to be limited to members elected to the Board in the several districts. The courts are averse to putting an unreasonable and strained construction upon the law. The intent of the charter is sufficiently plain.

It is said that counsel for Mr. HEARST expect by seating Mr. STOKES to compel President MCGOWAN to begin certiorari proceedings, and in that way to cause the ballot boxes to be opened. It is not probable that they will get so far as the certiorari proceedings. Before that stage was reached President MCGOWAN would get a decision from the courts defining the powers of the Board in respect to his election and qualification. We feel confident that the decision would disappoint Mr. HEARST'S counsel.

POLICE DISCIPLINE.

In dissolving the special detective squad and sending back to regular work the plain-clothes men employed in inspection Commissioner of Police BINGHAM makes a radical change in the methods of police discipline. These two bodies of officers were in effect the instrumentality used by the Commissioner to secure special information as to the way in which the force was doing its varied duties. Gen. BINGHAM does not approve of that mode of getting information. "From this day on," he says, "there will be no spying on the department. That stops right here and now."

Presumably the Commissioner will rely on the mode of discipline generally adopted in military organizations, where each rank is under the control of its superiors, and each man in command is held responsible for those immediately below him. The system is a good one for the army. There are conditions which may make it work less well for the police. The duties of the army and its officers are relatively simple, definite, and concrete. The fact of efficiency or of neglect and incapacity is comparatively clear in itself, and the causes can be comparatively clearly traced. The Colonel of a regiment, the General of a brigade or a division can readily see if the organization is not in good shape or does not do what is required as it should be done. Moreover, at the basis of the whole military system are the privates, who have to take care of themselves, to do or leave undone certain things as to which their training is precise and thorough. The work of the police is preventive, as well as repressive and corrective. At every stage of rank, even the lowest, there is necessarily a good deal of discretion, and this discretion is often exercised by individuals acting not in the presence of comrades or officers. Within the force it is understood pretty well that the most insidious and obstinate evil has been in the omission of duty and in the corruption through direct or indirect bribery for omitting duty. This is an evil extremely hard to detect with certainty or to uproot and punish effectively.

Practically if there is to be "no spying on the department," the chief reliance for securing efficiency is to form a very distinct standard of general results, and if this be not reached, discipline all who ought to have seen that it was reached. Distinctness in such a standard is not readily attained. We must concede at the start that the police cannot prevent all crime; we know that it can prevent a good deal of it. For how much shall it be held accountable and how much shall be allowed as unavoidable? Obviously this is not easy to determine. But it remains true that with vigilance, acuteness, firmness, and impartiality much can be done in holding the force to a high standard, and the Commissioner will heartily be sustained in all efforts in this direction. He has great powers. We trust that he understands them or will promptly ascertain their extent. Some remarks attributed to him would indicate that he thinks he needs new legislation in order to deal strictly with his subordinates, but he does not. When, after a trial in the nature of a thorough inquiry, he is convinced that an officer is guilty, not only of willful violation of duty, but of negligence or omission in the performance of duty, and whether deliberately or through incapacity, he can dismiss him. Probably a suit for reinstatement would follow, but if the Commissioner is resolute and determined and carries his case through to the highest court, he may, unless the Court of Appeals wholly reverses itself, rely on being sustained. We have great hope that Gen. BINGHAM will appreciate at its true value the very great power intrusted to him, and that he will use it vigorously.

BE EASY WITH MR. ROOSEVELT.

Our London namesake doubts that Mr. ROOSEVELT spoke sympathetically to Mr. MASON, who has since become a Liberal and therefore a free trade candidate for Parliament, but suggests that nevertheless a disclaimer would be welcome, thus preventing any future misrepresentation. And The London Times recalls the fate of Lord SACKVILLE WEST, who ended his diplomatic career under a shadow because he expressed in this country his opinion regarding a political campaign during his term of duty.

The differences in the two cases are more striking than the resemblances. Doubtless it would be an indiscretion for a President publicly to take sides in foreign politics, and Mr. ROOSEVELT may regret what he said, if he said anything. But it is to be remarked that the President is not a diplomat to be disciplined by anybody. The London Times may call him to account, but the English Government scarcely will, and if it should, the response might not be what was wanted. We cannot imagine ourselves or Mr. ROOT asking for explanations or disclaimers from the King, however much we might dislike what he said. One difficulty in making such a supposition is the difficulty of imagining the King guilty of such an indiscretion, because of the difference between the men and the systems of government which they represent. However, dealing with the incident as we find it, it is to be remarked that the President spoke not in England, but in his own house—the Executive Mansion being his for the time—to a reputable Englishman, upon a question which was then not a matter of practical politics at all, the campaign then being not in progress. Such an indiscretion is easily pardonable. Indeed, it might be said that such indiscretion as there is is rather that of the Liberal candidate for Parliament in having violated the President's confidence. Why do not our English friends discipline Mr. MASON for his breach of good breeding, and leave the President to us?

We are sure that the result would be more embarrassing to Mr. ROOSEVELT than any dilemma into which the English could throw him. The incident bristles with difficulties from this point of view. Here is a former free trader, and a present stand-patter, sympathizing with a foreign legislator in a campaign fraught with danger to the commercial relations of the United States with its chief foreign customer. We do not see how the President can make his peace with both the free traders and protectionists on one side of the water any more than on the other. It is impossible to be both a Cobdenite and stand-patter, or to be one here and the other in England. Still we wish to be easy with the President. It is scarcely cricket, we would suggest to our English friends, to raise questions of veracity regarding what Presidents say or do not say.

As a modus vivendi we suggest that whatever was said was only of Pickwickian importance. Mr. ROOSEVELT, as is well known, in the American fashion sees all respectable foreigners who have the slightest claim upon him, and speaks sympathetically to all. It is even alleged by the ill-meaning that Mr. ROOSEVELT crams for such interviews, saying what is most agreeable to his visitor and productive of the greatest impression of Presidential omniscience. It is no singular thing that such words are differently esteemed by the speaker and hearer. It was so in the Canadian reciprocity matter. It is easily conceivable that a Balfourite or a Chamberlainite might have been received with equal favor. It is more difficult to imagine what would have been the result if a Chamberlainite, a Balfourite, and a Bannermanite had called together. It will be gathered, we trust, that we differ from our English friends in the importance to be placed upon the incident, and that we regard the balance of disagreeables as being against ourselves. We fancy that Mr. ROOSEVELT feels worse than Mr. MASON, and that the effect upon American politics and opinion may be larger than upon the British.

YEAR-END "SQUEEZES."

A London telegram reads: "The market's borrowings from the Bank during the past fortnight have amounted to nearly $80,000,000." Simultaneously the Bank's reserve fell to the lowest for many years, and yet the money rate was unaltered. Here is a phenomenon worth our while to understand. It cannot be pretended that our market's perplexities are greater than London's, yet over the turn of the year the London money market is sane and reasonable, while ours is in disgraceful confusion. Why is there such a contrast?

One explanation is that the London money market has a safety valve which our market lacks, and is managed by bankers for the benefit of the financial world, and not by speculators intent only upon their personal concerns. A few days before the telegram above quoted we read another to the effect that the Bank was "borrowing from the market." That is to say, there was more credit afloat than was for the good of the market. The Bank therefore absorbed it, and was in condition to release it when the demand arose. Here, when our monetary supply was excessive it was thrust upon borrowers and invested in securities, and thereby made hard to get when the necessity came.

But how is it that the Bank was able to lend to the year-end market when its reserves were deficient? It could not have done so if the demand had been for cash, such as was the demand to move our crops. But the demand over the turn of the year, like our own demand, was for banking accommodation, and there is no limit except in sound discretion to the Bank's extension of credit. The Bank's recserves are proportioned to its liabilities, not to its assets. Loans are assets, and so long as the Bank's loans are not deposited with the Bank there is no relation between the Bank's loans and reserves. Thus it was able to lend the market—that is to say, other banks and general borrowers—$30,000,000 at a time when its reserves were below the prudent limit. The Bank is always prepared to lend upon sound collateral, and the knowledge that it will do so acts somewhat in the nature of our own bungling "faith cure," which has to be organized freshly for each crisis, and whose appearance is itself a danger signal, and not a safety valve. In London these things are done as matter of course by bankers of repute and responsibility.

Here the matter is taken in charge by the auctioneers of credit upon the Exchange, and respectable banks are not ashamed to co-operate by accepting the usurious bargains made for them. A bank can better refuse to lend than to put itself at the command of the highest bidder. Never while such things are allowed can New York pretend to be anything but a barbarous money market, grossly wealthy to be sure, but without qualification to classify with the world's civilized centres of capital.

It will be remembered to their credit that some banks acted upon the general principles here suggested. As regards the working of our currency system—"the world's best"—the things to be noted are, first, that last Summer when there was no demand for money our banks persisted in issuing their notes until the total became unprecedented, and, secondly, that when there recently arose a money famine there was no way of satisfying it except to outbid the country districts for what they had, thus withdrawing it from better uses than sustaining the stock market. It remains to be seen whether a third logical result will be realized. It is to be anticipated that when our monetary supply becomes again redundant, and there is again demonstrated that there is no natural way of reducing the amount afloat, then we shall export gold, because there will be left paper enough for the transaction of business. We shall have advanced several degrees if there shall not then be heard Congressmen asking why should not we let the gold go gladly, since we can do business upon paper money as well.

HUNGARY AND EMIGRATION.

Is the Kingdom of Hungary trying to turn to our shores the paupers, wastrels, and criminals of that country, or is it honestly trying to prevent emigration that is undesirable for us and contrary to our laws? That, in substance, is the question discussed by a representative of the Hungarian Government, Baron DE LEVAY, Royal Commissioner of Emigration, in the latest issue of The North American Review.

The question is an important one, since the immigration into this country from Hungary has more than doubled within the past ten years and rose in 1903 to 120,000. In that year the Hungarian Parliament enacted a law to restrict emigration. It was aimed at preventing as far as possible the leaving of the country by persons having others dependent on them, of male minors without the consent of their parents, of female minors unless in charge of a responsible person, of all criminals, and of the weak-minded. To secure the enforcement of these provisions passports are required for all emigrants and emigration is confined to the one port of Fiume, where the Cunard Line has a contract to carry the emigrant passengers. Solicitation is strictly regulated and commissions to agents are forbidden.

"The aim and purpose of the Hungarian Legislature and Government have been," says the Baron, "through their emigration policy to hold the subjects of Hungary to their own soil, without neglecting measures of precaution and protection in behalf of those who cannot resist a restless migrating craving, and finally to make those measures conform to the laws by which other Powers, and particularly the United States, regulate immigration."

These would seem to be adequate and friendly laws. The question as to their thorough enforcement is raised by some of the reports of our immigration officials. So far emigration to this country from Austria-Hungary has steadily increased. We have not the separate figures for Hungary.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Wants to Call a Halt.

One of our correspondents wants to know if it is not "time to call a halt, in fact, to place an embargo, on the further publication and even sale of all 'dime novel' literature." It is our custom to sympathize as much as we can with all people who have fallen into this unhappy state of mind, and, merely because it is an unhappy state of mind, we can always do it to some extent—which is doubtless very comforting to those who are suffering from it. Sympathy with people, as such, however, is not always sympathy with what they want to do and it isn't in this case. For, to be quite frank, we see no reason whatever for calling a halt or placing an embargo either on the publication or the sale of novels retailing at 10 cents each. Possibly enough our correspondent would say that by "'dime novel' literature" he means something less inclusive than he would have to mean if he used the other phrase—in other words, that he would not condemn a novel simply because it can be and is sold for a tenth of a dollar. The attempt to establish his distinction, however, will lead him into the terrible difficulty of finding and putting into power a man to decide with accuracy what dime novels need, and what they do not need, to have halts called and embargoes placed upon them. Perhaps he could do it, but we confess that we would neither like to undertake the job nor see it undertaken by anybody else whose name occurs to us at the instant. It strikes us that for the suppression of such dime novels as are really bad under any rules of imaginable formulation there are already laws in full abundance, and that all the rest may well be permitted to take their chances with the public to which they appeal. And we are not a bit worried, either, about the effect they have upon that part of the public. There is a lot of talk by folks to whom unkindly nature refused the ability to distinguish cause from effect about the harm done by "dime novels," and many a parent or natural guardian places upon them a responsibility for the going wrong of boys that would rest much more comfortably—for the responsibility, though not for the parent or guardian—upon himself. The boys who read these little books might easily employ their time to worse advantage, and we are not aware of any distinctly and measurably evil influence they exert. The subjects of which they treat are the common property and material of all romancers, and invariably, so far as we know, they use the justice of convention in rewarding virtue and vice.

Fretting an Old Industry.

A Washington dispatch affirms the probability that the warring factions in Santo Domingo will be warned by the commanders of the United States cruisers now loitering casually in those waters that they can fight if they will, but that the fighting must be done outside the towns, where practically all the damage will be confined to the persons of the fighters. This is nothing less than tyranny of the strong nation over the weak, and the cruelest of its kind. What does the Government at Washington think the Generals of Santo Domingo want? To kill or be killed? Nothing of the sort. The Generals of Santo Domingo form, a large, intelligent, and refined part of the population—the only part deserving of those epithets. They do not thirst for blood, and they do have a highly civilized appreciation of the value of money as a measure of ability and a means of attaining the comforts and luxuries which are the necessities of a truly higher life. Now a carefully conducted battle in a coast town where there is a neat Custom House is well worth waging. It is, all through tropic America, a recognized combination of business and pleasure—a sort of election comparing favorably in several respects with the elections held in not a few parts of the United States. It is, for instance, much more picturesque, supplies vastly better plots and details for working into romance, and has at least a slight tendency to keep up the popular familiarity with the use of firearms which is, as we know on President ROOSEVELT'S own authority, a thing much to be desired. If American cruisers are to go roaming about where they please through the warm, blue waters to the south of us, and are to insist upon turning what has been distinctively a game for the elite, with long-established and entirely satisfactory rules, into a mere series of brutal fights remote from restaurants—and Custom Houses—residence in the tropics will lose most of its attractions for all except the ignorant peasantry, while commerce and agriculture in those regions will be reduced to the levels of dull prosperity already reached in cooler climates.

England Bars Immigrants.

In the little shock which one gets when reading the details of the new Aliens act which has just gone into effect in Great Britain one gains a new view of our own laws for the excluding and limitation of immigration, and the view is not exactly pleasant. For it seems to be a step obviously backward for England to abandon her proud position of welcoming to her shores all who choose to land there, and, by setting up bars at her ports, to keep out more than a few of those seeking her hitherto almost boundless hospitality, to confess that her limits of assimilation and elevation have been reached. We know our own necessity for doing this better than we realize England's, and therefore we can judge her course with an academic severity. Exclusion laws are somehow out of harmony with the spirit of the times—with that sense of human solidarity that is beginning to develop among the more advanced nations. It is slightly amusing to notice, however, that England has carefully inserted in her law the one provision the absence of which would have been agreeable to her Continental neighbors and have made the other provisions a little less painful to them. The people they want to get rid of, the very poor, the ordinary criminals, and those physically defective to a hopeless extent, she sends back home, where they are not wanted, but the political refugee, no matter, apparently, what his character or quality, she continues to welcome, for no other obvious reason than that his own Government would be glad to get him into its hands again for punishment.

AS THE CHINESE SEE US.

Plea for a More Just Law Regulating Chinese Immigration.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I send you a brief passage taken from a letter just received, dated Foo-Chow, China. The writer, a woman of New England blood and training, has spent her life in China, and is now working in connection with the hospital at Foo-Chow. What she says of the Chinese Exclusion act and of the foreign support of vice in Shanghai may help some of us to "see ourselves as others see us," and open the way for a more just treatment of the Chinese in America. It comes in connection with a plea for the support of the hospital at Foo-Chow, and is as follows:

"I cannot close without expressing the hope that you will all do your utmost to help change the evil Chinese exclusion laws. It seems to me that the injustice and unkindness rendered the Chinese in America is another claim for our attempting to do all in our power to help China see that America does stand for something nearer like Christ than the actions manifested to the Chinese in America.

"I feel that when foreigners have lived so very immorally in China, whatever we women can do to help alleviate the sufferings and horrors of this system of girl slavery to vice is due from a humanitarian point of view. The leaflets on the social evil in Shanghai show that hospital work in China is needed to help counteract this monstrous evil, condoned in the quarter of Shanghai under wholly foreign control. This side of foreign influence in China is too little talked of."

New York, Jan. 1, 1906. J. O.

Firearms and Drunkenness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Coming to the city for the Winter, I have a room in a very respectable house on East Seventeenth Street, off Fifth Avenue. A short time ago the landlady rented the adjoining front room to two apparently respectable fellows. At 2:30 A. M. these fellows came in from making a night of it, and for perhaps an hour and a half they quarrelled and sang by turns. At the end of that time I had something—not exactly complimentary—to say through the intervening door.

A minute later they were at my own door—wanting to have it out then and there. Obviously I was unwilling to risk the results of an early hour encounter with two, and no prospects of a "square deal," and did not open my door. Nevertheless I am quite confident that had they broken in the door, and thus placed me entirely free to act, one or both might have had an engagement at the hospital. It would not have been the first time I had found a pair of good stout shoes, thrown with fair aim, an adequate defense.

They decided not to break in, but retiring to their rooms, opened the window and fired two shots from a revolver. The attention of the policeman was called to this by some one in the branch Post Office nearly opposite, (Seventeenth Street and Fifth Avenue.) The officer came up, but they put up a good argument, and he decided to leave them in rather than take them to the station.

Personally I never carry a weapon and never expect to. My present thought is that it might be a good thing to stir the detective force of the city a bit to get firearms our of the hands of drunken fools and dangerous people generally. ROBERT BRUCE.

New York, Dec. 24, 1905.

The Strong Arm of Texas.

From The Houston Post.

If Mrs. Sadie Bernhardt desires to play in Texas, and The Post can assure her that the public wants her to come, we think a way can be found to bring the matter about. Any contract made by Texas theatres with the New York syndicate which enables the latter to bar a legitimate attraction from this State is evidence enough that the Texas statutes have been violated, and there are men in the theatrical business in this country that Texas would enjoy very much getting hold of. Why doesn't Mme. Bernhardt explore the possibilities of the Texas anti-trust statute?

Where Is Henry Bemus?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

kin you tel us wot is rong
with mister foley and his song
uv henry bemus an his friends?
the holerdays hev cum an gone
xmas carols an new years lays
an still ther hasent bin no song
uv School Days.

NOTT TECUMSEH SWIFT.

New York, Jan. 1, 1906.

Sauce for the Goose.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If 20 or 25 "autos" tore through the city at midnight at 20 to 30 miles per hour as the bicycles and motor cycles did in the "run" held last night by the Association of Cycling Clubs, what would the press, public, and police say or do? G. ARAGE.

New York, Jan. 1, 1906.

Birth Rate Follows Trade.

At a meeting of the Royal Statistical Society, held recently in London at the society's rooms, a paper was read on "The Changes in the Marriage and Birth Rates in England and Wales During the Last Half Century, with an Inquiry as to Their Causes," by G. Udny Yule.

A careful examination of the fluctuations in the birth rate showed, declared Mr. Yule, that it appeared to respond, like the marriage rate, to the cycle of trade and industry, though the movement is curiously irregular as compared with that of the latter rate. The fall of the birth rate, or a marked increase in the rate of fall, commenced in many European countries just about 1875-86, that is, when the effect of the fall of prices from 1873 was just beginning to make itself felt. The turning point was too well marked not to be due to some very definite cause, and too widespread to be ascribed to any cause of at all a local character. The greatest intercensal increase rates in England and Wales occurred, it was pointed out, after periods of high prices.

Church Made of Seal Skins.

From The London Mail.

From the loneliest mission station in the world, on an island 700 yards broad in the remote arctic regions north of Labrador, the Rev. E. J. Peck has reached England after a perilous voyage in a fifty-ton schooner.

The missionary's first church at Blacklead Island, Baffin Land, was made of seal skins, but met with an untimely fate, being completely devoured by Eskimo dogs. Nomad Eskimos pay occasional visits, some of them coming all the way from the Bering Sea.

In spite of privations Mr. Peck and his colleague, Mr. Bilby, gave regular teaching to the neighboring Eskimos, and translated the New Testament and Genesis into Baffin Land dialect.

Great.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Yes, she's made a name for herself."

"In what way?"

"Why, she used to be Ellen Cummins Brown. Now she is Aileen Comyns Browne."

A Fitter Name.

From The Washington Post.

All the facts go to show that Morales, while nominally President of Santo Domingo, had no real power. We move that his title be changed to Vice President.

The J I

From The Richmond Times Dispatch.

M. E. Bjornson, son of Bjornstjerne Bjornson, the Norwegian pjoet is njow jover in jthis cjountry on a jlecturing tjour.

A COMPLAINT.

Hey, you blizzards! Why in thunder
Don't you blow?
Don't want Summer 'thout the snow—
Shame, sirs.

PRICES AT THE OPERA.

If Salaries Are Cut, Then Why Not Admission Fees Also?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The comments of "An Habitual Operagoer" in Sunday's TIMES are decidedly to the point. In this connection, however, I would make a suggestion.

Since Mr. Conried's assumption of the management of the Metropolitan Opera House it has been the understanding that his ideal would only be attained when he was in a position to conduct opera in New York in accordance with the customs prevailing in provisional cities throughout Europe in general and Germany in particular—viz., with artists of mediocre attainments, but with particular attention devoted to orchestra, chorus, and stage management. However, in these beatific visions of the future in which Mr. Conried indulges, and in his exploitation of them to the public, there has always been an important omission, which possibly can be supplied by the following recommendation:

If Mr. Conried succeeds in realizing his ambitious dreams—and the present season would warrant the conclusion that the happy state of mediocrity above mentioned will shortly prevail in our Opera House—I presume he will not be averse to raising the standard of stage management and lowering the schedule of prices charged for seats, thus conforming with Continental usage in these important details as well as in his extinguishment of the "star" system.

New York has hitherto paid the highest prices in the world for the privilege of listening to the greatest singers in the world. When the singers are no longer forthcoming the extravagant prices should necessarily be discontinued.

Many bitter complaints have emanated from the Opera House management regarding the exorbitant prices charged by great artists for their services. The public is now awaiting the announcement that the reduction in the salary list as respects artists will bring about a corresponding reduction in the prices charged for seats.

ANOTHER HABITUAL OPERAGOER.

New York, Jan. 2, 1906.

Protest from an Operagoer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to take exception to your critic's remarks about "L'Elisir d'Amore," given Wednesday evening last. In the first place he said the applause of Caruso's "Una Furtiva Lagrima" was from the "groundlings," meaning, I suppose, the upper gallery. I will wager that there was more musical talent and taste in that part of the house than anywhere else. As a guest in several of the boxes, I was unable to hear the music, owing to the loud talking in neighboring boxes. So presumably their occupants did not come for music. Also on Wednesday last the whole house did not applaud. In the second place I would take exception to your critic's dictum that "L'Elisir d'Amore" is Donzetti at his best.

New York, Dec. 28, 1905. OPERAGOER.

"Real Organ Music" Called For.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been deeply interested in recent notes to your paper about organ recitals in churches. I represent an old class of organ music lovers, to whom programmes of the present day (compositions made possible by modern rapid-fire organ mechanism) present few attractions. Would some organist please for once cater to such a class by presenting for their benefit a programme of such authors as Rink Hesse and others of their day who wrote real organ music, with a little diversion or two from such composers as Wely? Such a performance would awaken delightful reminiscences in many a hearer of the old school, and would be a revelation to a younger class who do not know what real organ music really is. F. Y. H.

Brooklyn, Dec. 25, 1905.

Physicians Go on Strike.

According to The London Express the entire staff of medical men attached to the Exeter Dispensary have decided to strike.

Insults, they declare, have been heaped on them and "the profession of medicine degraded by the base calumnies of the committee." The trouble has arisen from a proposal by the committee to appoint a paid medical officer.

In 1886 the medical staff of the hospitals of Rome decided to strike on a certain day. When the day arrived each physician received from the Ministry of War a commission in the army, with orders to report for service to general officers who had simultaneously been appointed to take charge of the various hospitals. In these circumstances a strike would have been "mutiny." There was no mutiny among the new members of the Italian army's medical staff.

Suggestion for Bequests.

From The London Globe.

The action of George Catt, an American millionaire, in bequeathing his body to be dissected for the benefit of science indicates a line of investigation which might do much for the advance of medicine. The deceased gentleman had suffered long from some obscure malady which baffled the skill of his physicians. And every year a number of people die of strange diseases which doctors have been unable to diagnose. If post mortem examinations could be held on such persons the actual disease might be compared with the symptoms observed during life, and thus a step would be taken toward the discovery of a remedy.

His Own Tailor, Too.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"No," said Nuritch, "I ain't no dude. Clothes don't make the man, you know."

"No," replied Pepprey, "but many of you self-made men look as if you had also made the clothes."

The Result.

From The Washington Star.

"Women are naturally more artistic than men."

"Yes," answered the matter of fact person, "that's why so many of us look funny when we wear our Christmas neckties and smoking jackets. Our wives want us to look artistic."

A Perfect Lady.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"Raise your chin just a little," said the photographer.

"This is as high as I choose to raise it," was the austere response of Mrs. Vick-Senn. "If the effect is not to your liking you can lower your machine."

Standing Room Only.

From The Washington Post.

You can't take your skates with you on the water wagon.

AFTER EFFECTS.

Before last Christmas Day, 'tis said,
They lived in sweet content:
They had enough of daily bread
And paid a modest rent.

On Christmas Day a donor sent
Cut glass of pattern rare,
And all that simple, sweet content
Departed, then and there.

To-day this most unhappy pair
Are seeking high and low
To find a rich apartment where
That glass can make a show.

The silver from the ten-cent store,
The nickel-plated tray,
The Austrian dinner set, no more
Adorn the oak buffet.

And at a certain bank, alas!
Long ere the Easter's dawn,
The owner of that Christmas glass
Will find he's overdrawn.

LUBANA W. SHELDON.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM FREE TO ALL STUDENTS

Every Restriction on Copying Work Is Now Abolished.

PLAN IS SIR PURDON CLARKE'S

New Acquisitions Include the J. P. Morgan Coin Collection and Rare Carvings and Vases.

With important announcements of recent acquisitions to the museum, the Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Arts, issued to-day, gives the information that a radical change has been made in the matter of use of the picture galleries by students of art.

Instead of giving copyists and students only two days a week in which to work, they will now have every week day except Saturday and Sunday and the legal holidays. Instead of being restricted in their copying, in point of size of canvas, copyists and students may hereafter consult their own wishes.

"But isn't there danger of good copies being passed off as originals?" was asked of Sir Purdon Clarke, the new Director.

Sir Purdon's reply was to the point and indicative of his views in such matters.

"We cannot hope to protect those people who are unable to tell an original from a copy," he said. "If they purchase a copy at a price under what the original would bring, they buy the picture in the hope of getting a masterpiece cheap and selling it at a higher price. We cannot protect the commercial art patrons. If they really want the picture and are willing to pay what they think it is worth, and no more or less, they get what they believe it is worth."

Sir Purdon is opposed to any restrictions on works of art where those restrictions would hamper a student. He says that copying should be freely allowed, and he pointed out to a reporter of THE TIMES a declaration of J. Pierpont Morgan, President of the Trustees, that he was glad that his collections were of real use to any one. Sir Purdon said that in London Mr. Morgan's art treasures were always accessible.

The acquisitions to the museum for the month just prior to the holidays include the celebrated Ward collection of coins presented by Mr. Morgan, eleven paintings through bequest of the late Henry H. Cook, the large canvas "The Temple of the Winds," by Louis Loeb, given by Daniel Guggenheim; the Crosby Brown collection of musical instruments, an ivory group by Troger, given by George Blumenthal, and a splendid collection of samples of wood carving bought by the museum and suplemented by a gift from Mr. Morgan of eight oak pilaster fronts of the Louis XVI. period, specimens of carving of great delicacy and beauty.

Among the wood carvings is a Pieta in high relief, colored, portraying the dead Christ in the arms of His Mother. It was bought in the north of France, and is a splendid sample of the work of the seventeenth century.

A purchase by the museum of more than passing interest is that of Watteau's "Ariadne." "Chez Les Humbles" of L'Hermitte has been purchased also, and will attract the attention of artists. Two panels by Carlo Crivelli (1430-1495) are hung in Gallery 12. They were bought at the Lady Ashburton sale in London. The panels are of "St. George" and "St. Dominic."

The Museum will also afford visitors a splendid sample of the work of Saint Gaudens in the replicas he has made of children under commission from the museum. The subject selected by the artist for reproduction by his own hands are children. There was no work of art of the great sculptor in the museum until this commission was given. Homer Saint Gaudens, a son of the artist, and children of Jacob H. Schiff and Prescott Hall Butler are shown in bas relief.

The large Canessa collection of Greek vases, purchased with the income from the Rogers fund, will add greatly to the interest of the museum's already fine treasure of the ancient and beautiful. With this collection was purchased a Pompeiian table of marble and bronze, secured without objection from the Italian Government because it was so broken that it was allowed to leave the country as fragments. It has been restored with great skill and is considered a "find" by the Director of the museum.

A bequest of the late Henry H. Cook shown among the new things this week is the bronze group of Randolph Rogers entitled "The Wounded Warrior."

STATEHOOD BILL FIRST.

Then Will Come the Philippines Tariff Measure in House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The Republican leaders in the House have agreed on the business with which their half of Congress is to be occupied immediately after the session is resumed. The Statehood bill is to have the right of way, and as soon as it is disposed of Representative Payne's Philippine tariff measure will be taken up. Both are more or less bothersome propositions.

The Statehood bill is likely to develop some disconcerting opposition from among the Republicans themselves, especially if Chairman Tawney of the Appropriations Committee wages the battle in behalf of separate Statehood for Arizona that he has promised. There is to be unlimited debate, with plenty of opportunity to submit amendments to the Hamilton bill, which is the one that will come out of the committee.

The main difficulty presented by the Philippine Tariff bill is that of preventing a general tariff fight, and for this the House leaders have devised a scheme which they hope will keep them clear of the trap into which they fell four years ago. Then there was an attempt to cut off debate, but amendments which brought out an alliance between the beet sugar Republicans and the Democrats beat the rule. This time the Committee on Rules will not endeavor to curtail debate, and so offer opportunity for the establishment of such an alliance.

The House leaders figure that when it comes to amendments to the Payne bill the beet sugar men will want to increase the rates, and that they will be beaten by the votes of the stand-pat Republicans. On the other hand, when the Democrats undertake to cut down the rates proposed by the Payne bill still further the beet sugar Republicans will vote with their party to prevent it.

That would leave only the Democrats and some of the more belligerent revisionist Republicans to bring on a general tariff fight, and the Speaker stands ready to stop that by ruling out, as not germane, any amendments or substitutes having the character of a general tariff bill, or affecting schedules not now treated in the Payne bill. On the question of sustaining the Speaker in such a ruling the Republicans would be expected to vote together under the crack of the party whip, regardless of their beet sugar proclivities.

Frederick P. Olcott Gives $50,000.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—The Dudley Observatory and the Albany Female Academy to-day received substantial New Year's remembrances in the shape of checks for $25,000 each from Frederick P. Olcott of New York City, who was born in Albany.

BINGHAM'S FIRST WORK DAY WAS A BUSY ONE

He Names A. J. O'Keefe and J. F. Mack for Deputies.

NOT A GENERAL JUST NOW

Only Commissioner, He Says, but the Force Practices Upon Salutes—Begins Work Early.

The military regime bogey which has been haunting the corridors of Police Headquarters since the advent of the Bingham administration took flight yesterday when the Bogey Man himself came down to Mulberry Street smoking a big black pipe and announcing the minute he reached his desk that he would no longer wear the title of General, at least while he remained Police Commissioner of the City of New York. When the new Commissioner followed this up by announcing that he would look into the usefulness of the "Fire Cracker Squad" joy was unconfined.

The "Fire Cracker Squad" was a McAdoo innovation. It was organized in the beginning of last July, and was useful until after the Fourth. After its usefulness ceased the "squad" apparently was forgotten by everybody in the department except the policemen who had been compelled to work longer hours because others were looking out for fireworks that were not being set off.

The new Commissioner put in his first real day of hard work at Headquarters yesterday by getting acquainted with the details of police routine and appointing two of his Second and Third Deputy Commissioners. A First Deputy Commissioner to succeed Thomas F. McAvoy, has not yet been appointed. Isaac White, a reporter, has been mentioned for the place.

Commissioner Bingham appointed as Second Deputy Commissioner to have charge of the department's work in Brooklyn, Arthur J. O'Keefe, who was Commissioner of Sewers in Brooklyn under Borough President Littleton and had the indorsement of such men as Presiding Justice Morgan J. O'Brien of the Appellate Division and ex-Controller Grout. His Third Deputy Commissioner, who will have charge of police trials, is James F. Mack, a young lawyer, who had the indorsement of ex-President Cleveland.

Commissioner Bingham made a new record for early arrival at Police Headquarters. It was only a few minutes after 9 o'clock when he announced that he was on deck by ringing for Sergeant Ward, his orderly, to bring in his mail.

Punctuality is one of the military characteristics that some of the policemen on duty at Police Headquarters are afraid the new Commissioner will not be able to outlive. Commissioner Bingham, when he retired on Monday night at the Manhattan Hotel, left a call for 7 o'clock yesterday morning. By 8 o'clock he was at breakfast, and half an hour later was in the lobby waiting for the arrival of his private secretary, Mr. Slattery.

When Slattery arrived the Commissioner started for Headquarters in the big automobile, which has the legend "P. D." in silver letters on its front, to signify that it belongs to the Police Department. Policeman Doyle was in the chauffeur's seat.

Doyle has never been a soldier, but since the new Commissioner took hold he has studied the manner of the mounted cops. He struck what he thought was a military attitude and prepared to salute as the Commissioner and Mr. Slattery appeared. His right hand had only gotten about midway to the brim of his hat when the Commissioner interrupted him with a request to apply his energy to something more useful.

"Strikes me," said the Commissioner, "that if this canopy was removed I might earn part of my salary by observing traffic conditions on my way to and from Police Headquarters."

Doyle fell to work turning the hood back. The Commissioner and Mr. Slattery gave him a hand.

"Now," said the Commissioner, looking at his watch, "I guess we can spare enough time to light my pipe."

He then dug up a black briar pipe and a small cotton bag containing a smoking mixture of a brand so inexpensive that few patrolmen would look at it. After the pipe had been filled and lighted the Commissioner invited Mr. Slattery to keep him company. The invitation was promptly accepted.

The trip down town was made through Fifth Avenue to Washington Square. The Commissioner cautioned Doyle to run his machine carefully and give everybody ample time to get out of the way. On the way down the policemen on patrol recognized the machine and struck stiff, military attitudes of salute as it passed.

The Commissioner rather surprised his policeman-chauffeur by the curiosity he displayed. He wanted to know where the automobile came from, how much was paid for it, how much it cost to maintain it, and so forth. Doyle told him.

"You have a horse and buggy, too, if you prefer that, Mr. Commissioner," confided Doyle.

"Horse and buggy! What do I want a horse and buggy for when I have an automobile to go about in on my trips of duty!" exclaimed the Commissioner.

"And there is a horse and buggy for your private secretary, Mr. Slattery, too—the one that Mr. Howell used to run about in."

"Gee!" said Slattery.

It so happened that the very moment the Commissioner reached his office the Police Headquarters electrician was testing the bells in the inner office of the Commissioner's suite. As he pushed a dozen or so buttons in as many seconds, every buzz and bell in the ante-room and the office of the attendants and stenographers went off.

The next moment there was a concerted rush of employes of various degrees to the Commissioner's inner sanctum. They found Gen. Bingham sitting behind his desk smoking his pipe and vastly surprised. The electrician came in and explained matters.

There was a big pile of mail awaiting the Commissioner. With the aid of his private secretary he commenced going through it. He had not finished last night. Some of the letters contained advice on how to run the Police Department.

"I was lucky in only receiving three of these. I've put them away in a drawer," said the Commissioner. "Some day when I get plenty of time to spare I'll read them."

Some of the policemen attached to the Commissioner's staff got a jolt not very long after the Commissioner arrived. It was just after Third Deputy Commissioner Mack had taken possession of his office. The Commissioner's bell rang, and Sergt. Ward responded.

"I want a message delivered to Third Deputy Commissioner Mack," said Commissioner Bingham. "I'm sure you know how to deliver a message, Sergeant. Let the messenger tell Commissioner Mack, with my compliments, that I would like to see him."

"Aye, aye, Sir," said the Sergeant, whose father was a sailor.

When Ward got out he called Policeman Flaherty, one of the messengers in the office.

"Go to the office of Third Deputy Commissioner Mack with the Commissioner's compliments, and ask him to come and see him for a moment," said the polished Ward.

"With the what?" demanded Flaherty.

"With the Commissioner's compliments, and be sure you don't forget that," admonished Ward.

The heads of departments who had occasion to go to the Commissioner's private office in the course of the day went away aware that the new head of the force was a man intensely curious regarding the most minute details of the matters submitted to him and the routine of the bureaus.

"Why do I sign this document?" "Explain this; I want to know all about it." "How was this expense incurred?" Queries of that sort were innumerable. A very few words of explanation in most cases sufficed to make him understand.

Several friends dropped in on the new Commissioner to offer their congratulations. One of these was Capt. Blake, who was head of the Irish Legion in the Boer War. Capt. Blake was at West Point with Gen. Bingham. He got an arm shot off in the Boer War.

"I've lost a leg myself, so I know how it feels, and it has rather helped our friendship," said the Commissioner.

"I want to say that there hasn't been a single politician among my visitors," he added. "Not a single politician."

Commissioner Bingham took luncheon yesterday with District Attorney Jerome, and afterward said that he had had a very satisfactory talk with the latter and that they would work in perfect harmony.

"As soon as I took hold and began to learn the details of my office," said the Commissioner, "I realized that this office must have intimate relations with the District Attorney's office, so I rang up Mr. Jerome, whom I had never met, and asked him to name a time when I could see him. Mr. Jerome invited me to luncheon, and we had a very satisfactory talk."

"Did you discuss Eggers?" the Commissioner was asked.

"Our talk was on principles rather than personalities," was the reply. Mr. Jerome struck me as a very forceful and—I don't want to appear as throwing bouquets—as a very charming man. That's the way I'd put it if I did not hold office."

"There will be very cordial relations between the Police Department and the District Attorney's office, as far as these relations depend on me, and I received frank assurances to the same effect from Mr. Jerome."

The Commissioner was asked regarding his plans in regard to traffic regulations, raids, and the Detective Bureau.

"All these things are being thought of, and I realize that, especially in case of the detective bureau, some action must be taken, but I have not yet decided what to do. I'll have to look over the field before deciding.

"Third Deputy Commissioner Mack, who will have charge of all police trials, said that he would go into the Department purely as a lawyer. He began life as a brakeman and while working at that employment studied law.

An interesting incident of his life occurred in 1903, when he ran for Assembly in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, a rock-ribbed Republican district. After he had been nominated he took the first train for Princeton and asked ex-President Cleveland to indorse him.

"Well, this is a rather peculiar request," said the former President, smiling kindly on the young man. "You must remember that I don't know you at all. I've never met you before."

"The Democrats of my district have nominated me, and under the circumstances I think you can well afford to indorse my candidacy," said Mr. Mack. That argument prevailed with Mr. Cleveland.

"Well, you shall have my indorsement," he said. Then he sat down and wrote the following letter:

"My Dear Mr. Mack: I am glad to know that you have received the uncontested nomination for member of Assembly in the Twenty-fifth District. I believe you to be an entirely fit representative of the political principles of my choice, and I therefore hope your candidacy will lead to success."

Mr. Mack sailed in and made his fight. The only thing he put out in the way of campaign literature was the Cleveland letter. He was not elected, but he cut down the Republican majority, and ran 100 votes ahead of his ticket.

Mr. Mack is a member of the Seneca Club, a regular Democratic organization, and had the indorsement of George F. Scannell, the Tammany district leader, but it was Mr. Cleveland's indorsement, which the ex-President repeated, that won him his place on Gen. Bingham's staff.

DEPUTY O'KEEFE INSTALLED.

Takes Charge in Brooklyn—Says He Won't Be Interfered With.

Second Deputy Commissioner O'Keefe, after being sworn in at the City Hall went to Police Headquarters in Brooklyn yesterday, where Inspector Cross was on hand to receive him. Thomas F. Farrell, the retiring Second Deputy was not present but arrived later. His private secretary, William Keegan, was there, and Deputy O'Keefe at once asked for his resignation and then appointed George M. Kirchmer, a Brooklyn newspaper man, to his place.

Deputy O'Keefe has arranged to meet the Inspectors in Brooklyn and Queens to-day to tell them what he will expect from them. The new Deputy said the office had come to him without his seeking, and intimated that, while he would carry out in every way the policy of Gen. Bingham, he had accepted it only on condition that he should not be interfered with in the administration of police affairs in his two boroughs. It was predicted in Brooklyn police circles that Inspector Cross, who has virtually been the head of the Police Department in those boroughs, will cease to be so under the O'Keefe régime.

There was a rumor that Capt. Alexander S. Piper, who was a Deputy Commissioner under Commissioner Greene, had been asked to take a post under Commissioner Bingham. Capt. Piper said last night that no place had been offered to him "personally" and would not say whether it had been offered him in any other way. He added that he would not at the present time think of accepting such an offer, anyhow.

TELEPHONE HABIT GROWS.

Manhattan and the Bronx Put in 35,000 Instruments In 1905.

Thirty-five thousand new telephones were contracted for during 1905 in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. This is the largest number ever gained in these two boroughs in any one year. In the other three boroughs of the city the growth has been correspondingly large.

To accommodate this growth four new exchanges have been provided in Manhattan and a fifteen-story extension has been added to the general offices of the telephone company on Dey Street. Among the factors which have contributed to this unexpected increase are the reduction of rates, the opening of the Subway, which had a marked effect on building operations, the unusually good condition of business in general, and the adoption of elaborate telephone systems by the department stores which by installing telephones at counters are providing an opportunity for each salesman to communicate with any one of the quarter of a million telephone subscribers in New York City.

The local operating companies have made provision for a gain of at least 75,000 telephones in the five boroughs for 1906, two-thirds of this gain being accredited to Manhattan and the Bronx.

"THE JURY OF FATE."

McLellan's New Play Gets a Mixed Reception in London.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 3.—C. M. S. McLellan's new play, "The Jury of Fate," was produced at the Shaftesbury Theatre last night, and had the advantage of good acting at the hands of Miss Lillah McCarthy, Henry B. Irving, and others, but, owing to the novelty of the setting, which was in seven tableaus, and its melodramatic character, it had a doubtful reception, the gallery groaning and cheering simultaneously.

Mr. Irving tried to address the house at the close of the play, but owing to the clamor, was obliged to content himself merely with thanking the audience and bidding good night.

The critics this morning admit the play has a great idea behind it, but consider that Mr. McLellan has not done himself justice.

New Ship for Ocean Steamship Co.

The Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah has awarded a contract for a new 6,000-ton ship to Roach's shipyard, Chester, Penn. She will be 396 feet over all, 49 feet beam, and 35 feet deep. The vessel will probably be finished next December.

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LIKELY TO MAKE GROUT RAPID TRANSIT COUNSEL

Some Members of the Board Want Him for President.

HE'D REFUSE TO SUCCEED ORR

Anxious to be Left to His Law Practice, but May Give the Board His Services as Counsel.

Edward M. Grout, ex-Controller of this city and now a lawyer in practice at 111 Broadway, will soon be made one of the counsel to the Rapid Transit Commission if circumstances in the meantime, do not result in his being called to the chairmanship of that body to succeed Alexander E. Orr, who is to become President of the New York Life Insurance Company.

Members of the commission discussed the situation informally yesterday in connection with Mr. Orr's prospective new position, but nothing definite has yet bee ndecided except that the board members desire to have Mr. Grout continue in some capacity as an associate in view of his valuable services in the past as a member.

Whether or not Mr. Orr will resign as a member or as Chairman because of his new position with the New York Life is not yet known to his associates on the Rapid Transit Board. They hope he will not think it necessary to do so, but they fear that he will, and should he do so they are extremely desirous of having Mr Grout fill his chair.

The ex-Controller, on the other hand, is loath to become a member of the board again, even though the Chairmanship be offered him. He has taken up his law practice in earnest and does not fancy anything that will interfere with it. He took this view some weeks ago when the members of the board, loath to lose him as a member, tried to devise means to keep him in after the expiration of his term as Controller.

At that time two or three of the members offered to resign to give a place to Mr. Grout, but he declined. He then told them that such an appointment would, he believed, prevent him from having the city as a client in any cases, and he hoped to be able to act as counsel for the city in litigation which he might be especially fitted to handle because of his official experience.

Soon after this, it was suggested that the members would like to have Mr. Grout as one of the counsel to the commission, because he had been one of the most active members of the body and had made a special study of the transit situation.

This proposal appealed to the Controller, and it was generally understood that such an arrangement would be entered into at an early date, either through the retirement of George L. Rives or Albert B. Boardman, the present counsel, or through the addition of Mr. Grout's name to those of the other two.

It was while this plan was under serious consideration that the selection of Mr. Orr for the New York Life Presidency was made. Then the report spread that the members might try to have Mr. Grout succeed him. It is understood, however, that he objects to taking the Chairmanship on the same grounds that he advanced against becoming a Commissioner. The members may try to dissuade Mr. Grout from this idea, and they may succeed, but it is Mr. Grout's preference that he be made one of the counsel instead.

There is no salary attached to membership in the Rapid Transit Commission or to its Chairmanship, but under the law the Appellato Division makes an annual allowance for the members. This allowance is fixed each year, according to what the Justices of the Appellate Division consider proper. So far it has been fixed regularly at $5,000.

As counsel to the commission Mr. Grout would receive at least twice that sum, and in addition would be free to handle his regular law business and to represent the city in other matters.

"This is the first report I have heard that the Chairmanship of the board might be offered to me," said Mr. Grout last night when asked about the matter. "I should be extremely loath at this time to consider any official position that would interfere with my practice. I have resumed the law, and I want to build up my practice now and stick to it."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This morning at 11 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Charles Tracy Barney, 67 Park Avenue, will be held the first of a series of five morning musicales for the benefit of the Music School Settlement. The music will consist of a chronological series of sonata recitals on the piano and violin by Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes. This morning the composers represented will be Tartini, Corelli, and Locatelli. The fees for the entire course are only $10, and a considerable sum should be realized for the Settlement. Miss Katharine L. Barney, Miss Dorothea Draper, and Miss Nathalie Henderson have charge of the tickets.

***

Mrs. Robert M. Thompson will give a large dinner dance at Delmonico's this evening for her young cousin, Miss Lorraine Roosevelt, the débutante daughter of Mrs. J. West Roosevelt. Both the second and third floors at Delmonico's have been engaged, and the dinner will be served at small tables in the large ballroom. The cotillion will be led by Schuyler Schieffelin dancing with Miss Roosevelt.

***

Mrs. W. C. Demorest will give a small dance at Sherry's this evening for her débutante daughter, Miss Julia Freeman.

***

Mrs. Frank Morgan Freeman has changed the date of her dance for her debutante daughter, Miss Julia Freeman, from Jan. 12 to Jan. 8 at Sherry's.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont have invitations out for a musicale on Jan. 25 at their Washington house, 1,301 Sixteenth Street. Caruso is to be one of the artists.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hugh Boorman have sent out invitations to the wedding of their daughter, Elizabeth Stanford Sayre, to Lieut. Lucian Barclay Moody, U. S. A., at 3 o'clock on Wednesday, Jan. 17, at the Church of the Intercession.

***

The second Junior Cotillion was danced at Sherry's last evening, the cotillion being led by Stowe Phelps, dancing with Miss Beatrice Pratt. The favors—the Junior never has but one favor figure—were large tambourines trimmed with red ribbons, and smaller ones to match for the men. Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, and Mrs. Henry A. Havemeyer were among the patronesses who received. The dancers included the Misses Eleanor Whitridge, Constance Pratt, Blanche Shoemaker, Adeline Havemeyer, Gladys Endicott, Laura de Rham, Emily Coster, Constance Folsom, Nannie Duval, Dorothy Kissel, Anita Peabody, Alice Kobbé, Lorraine Roosevelt, Agnes Landon, Margaret Tuttle, Gretchen Hoyt, Eleanor Mortimer, Gladys Pell, the Misses Borland, and Miss Kingsland.

***

The Tuesday Evening Dancing Class met last evening at Delmonico's. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Edward C. Hoyt, Mrs. John Harsen Rhoades, Jr., and other well-known women. The dance was a large one.

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BOSTON SYMPHONY QUARTET.

First Concert of Their Series of Three in Mendelssohn Hall.

A year ago Prof. Willy Hess, concert master of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, gave the first concert here of the string quartet he had formed with the leading members of the string band of the orchestra, who had succeeded the members of the Kneisel Quartet in their positions. Now they come again to give a series of three concerts, the first of which took place last evening in Mendelssohn Hall. They have now the title of the Boston Symphony Quartet, emphasizing thus Mr. Higginson's intention of cultivating chamber music in the same way and on the same plane as he cultivates symphonic music; for the quartet has the same sort of support and backing as the orchestra.

The retirement of Mr. Krasselt, the first 'cellist of the orchestra, made necessary a corresponding change in the quartet through the substitution of Mr. Warnke, but at the other desks the same players sit—Mr. Roth as second violin, and Mr. Férir as viola. The organization has made a great gain in many of the qualities that constitute the excellences of a string quartet, notably in precision of ensemble and in the flexibility and freedom with which that precision is maintained. There is still something to be desired in beauty and distinction of tone, and a more perfect fusion of the four instruments will come with time.

The programme included Beethoven's quartet Op. 18, No. 6, a sonata for piano and violin by Sigismund Stajowski and Brahm's sextet in B flat Op. 18. In the last the quartet had the assistance of Max Zach, viola, and Josef Keller, violoncello. There were a splendid energy and elasticity in the playing of Beethoven's quartet, as well as much refinement and delicacy of nuance, and Brahms's superb sextet, one of his most spontaneous and original works, one that helped most in establishing his early reputation, was presented with vigor, if not with quite the same finish that marked the playing of the other.

Mr. Stojowski's sonata had a special interest as being the work of a musician now resident in New York. Mr. Stojowski is now at the head of the piano department of the Institute of Musical Art. He himself played the pinao part of his sonata and thus made his first public appearance here as a pianist. He has composed much, but very little of his more important work is known here. Both as a composer and as an executive artist he made an extremely agreeable impression. The sonata, which is in three movements, lacks the usual slow movement, a lack which is to a certain extent made up in the finale, a theme with variations.

It is neither very original nor very deep, but it is charming and graceful music, through which a copious fancy plays. There is nothing that storms the heights and nothing that grates upon the ear, but all is mellifluous and effectively, sometimes brilliantly, written for both the piano and the violin. The piquant rhythms of the first allegro, the suggestion of Polish turns of melody and expression in the allegretto capriccioso, the ingenious passages of imitation in both these movements, and the rich elaboration of the variations strike the listener with a sense of freshness and pleasure. Mr. Stojowski played the piano part with much crispness and delicacy, and Prof. Hess entered thoroughly into the spirit of the work.

MR. REISENAUER'S RECITAL.

He Gives the First of a Series of Three in Mendelssohn Hall.

Mr. Alfred Reisenauer's claims upon the consideration and respect of the musical public are many and serious. He has made some of them valid at his present visit in this city, and yesterday began a series of three recitals in Mendelssohn Hall which offer promise of much interest to music lovers. There was an audience present of rather moderate size. Mr. Reisenauer is subject to a good many variations in the level of his playing. He is unquestionably an artist of exceptional powers, but he is not always at his best, and he was not always at his best in his programme yesterday.

He began with Bach's prelude and fugue in D major from the "Well-Tempered Clavichord," and deserves thanks of his hearers for playing them Bach's music as Bach wrote it; though, indeed, it was difficult to imagine the fugue as he played it sounding upon the faint and silvery clavichord. The quickly rushing prelude was a little heavy, and that was a trouble with much of his playing in this programme. Mr. Reisenauer has command of a delicate and shimmering touch in music of delicacy and rapid movement; but it was not much in evidence in this prelude nor in Tausig's arrangement of Scarlatti's "Capriccio" in E minor, nor in the Spring Song from Mendelssohn's "Songs Without Words."

The fugue he delivered with weight, lucidity, and clear articulation. Into an unfamiliar fantasia by Mozart in D minor he put much of its characteristic spirit and grace. There were certainly rage and fury and capriciousness in his playing of Beethoven's rondo on the last groschen. In Chopin's B minor sonata he was disappointing. The work has some more or less "heavenly lengths"; it is full of rich and fascinating details, but they are not kept in a firm grasp by the composer, to whom the sonata form was as a "garment of constraint." To make the work seem interesting an cogent there is needed a more spontaneous treatment of it than Mr. Reisenauer gave of some of its movements yesterday, notably of the adagio and finale. There was much of the unconstrained impulsiveness of the first allegro and the scherzo. Among the more interesting of his performances were those of Schubert's A flat impromptu and Chopin's Barcarolle. He closed the programme with Liszt's Valse Impromptu in A flat and his Hungarian Rhapsody in E.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The southwestern disturbance has made some progress eastward in the last twenty-four hours, and is now central in Northeastern Texas; also a trough of low pressure stretches thence northward to Minnesota. The eastern area of high pressure is passing off to sea over the Middle Atlantic Coast.

General rain has fallen in the Mississippi Valley south of Iowa in that State, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, and in Kansas light snow has fallen.

In Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana thunder storms have occurred, with temperatures ranging from 40 to 60 degrees, a rise of about 16 degrees in the last twenty-four hours.

In New Mexico, Arizona, and the South Rocky Mountain region cold weather prevails, with temperatures close to zero in mountain districts.

For Wednesday rain is indicated in the Mississippi Valley and thence eastward to the Atlantic, with snow probable in the lake region and north districts.

The weather will clear Thursday in Atlantic Coast districts. Much colder weather is indicated for the Plains States. It will be warmer in Atlantic Coast districts.

Winds along the New England Coast will be fresh north, becoming easterly; on the Middle Atlantic Coast light to fresh east, on the South Atlantic Coast fresh east to northeast, on the East Gulf Coast fresh to brisk east, on the West Gulf Coast brisk northwest, on Lake Michigan brisk southeast to east, with snow.

Steamers departing Wednesday for European ports will have fresh north to west winds and cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Rain and warmer Wednesday; Thursday rain, fresh east winds.

New England—Rain in south, snow in north portion, warmer Wednesday; Thursday rain, fresh north shifting to east winds.

Western New York—Snow or rain Wednesday and Thursday, increasing east winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Rain in south, snow or rain in north portions Wednesday and along the lakes; Thursday colder, fresh east shifting to north winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	43	30	4 P. M.	47	36
6 A. M.	41	30	6 P. M.	47	35
9 A. M.	40	33	9 P. M.	45	33
12 M.	45	35	12 P. M.	43	32

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 32; for the corresponding date last year it was 44; average for the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 33.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 30; at 5 P. M. it was 34. Maximum temperature, 36 degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum, 30 degrees at 6:15 A. M. Humidity, 78 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 68 per cent. at 8 P. M.

BOY PIANIST PAID $400 TO LEARN ABOUT POKER

Polite Strangers on Shipboard Pitied Him and Took Him In.

PLAYED TILL DAYLIGHT CAME

Now He Knows How to Lose—He Also Quieted the Fearful by Playing in a Storm.

When Arthur Rubinstein, the Polish boy pianist, embarked on the liner Touraine for his first ocean voyage he knew nothing about the great American game of poker. Before he landed yesterday he knew a lot about it, for some obliging strangers had sat up a whole night teaching him the science of the game, and he had paid $400 for the lesson. He might have paid more, but he was in the predicament of many another person who had sat in at the game—he did not have any more to play with. One of his first inquiries after he arrived was for a fresh supply of money from his managers here, the Knabe people.

Rubinstein himself told about his experience yesterday. He had become weary of piano practice aboard ship, and, although the women passengers showed him every attention, he found need for other diversion when the hours grew late. He says himself he likes the night. He prefers to stay up to unusual hours and to sleep in the daytime.

It was on a lonesome night that four strangers in the saloon took pity on young Rubinstein and invited him to join their little sociable game. They also invited Count de Gontaut-Biron, with whom Mr. Rubinstein had struck up a friendship, but the Count had traveled the ocean before and declined. He advised the pianist also to keep out, because he would be likely to lose.

"One must pay for pleasure," remarked Mr. Rubinstein; and he took a seat at the card table.

For a time he won, as other men have won in such circumstances, and the glamour of the game took hold of him. Then, after a while, his luck changed. He held good hands and bet them freely, but, by a curious coincidence, his fellow-players usually had better hands. So the money he had won was lost again, and with it some of his own. He thought of stopping, but got a good hand or two and won back some of his money, and so was encouraged to continue. Deeper and deeper he plunged, and all the time with the prospect of opportunity to recoup, until at last he had put practically all of his available money into a pot. He had a large hand—just what its composition was he did not care to relate yesterday. But an opponent had a bigger one.

Mr. Rubinstein explained that his money was exhausted. The polite strangers were ready to play on and accept his check on his managers. But it was then 7 o'clock in the morning and the light of day had taken the romance out of the game. The pianist did not care to continue. He did not venture to play again during the voyage.

"It is a good game, I guess," he said yesterday, smiling rather ruefully. "It is not artistic but one cannot be always artistic. I have learned how to play and lose. It is now for me to learn how to play and win."

Young Rubinstein—he is only 18 years old—has already had remarkable success—in music not in poker—on the Continent and in England. He comes to America for one hundred concerts, the first of which will be given next Monday night in Carnegie Hall with the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra.

On board the Touraine he played for the ship's concert and also helped greatly to subdue the fears of the passengers in the great storm they met at sea, by anchoring himself on the piano stool and playing hour after hour. The calmness of the youth under such conditions shamed women who had been almost hysterical.

Although it was his first ocean voyage the rough weather did not bother him greatly. While passengers were being sea sick right and left he was not ill at all.

He was in Warsaw last May when 700 persons were shot down by the police and soldiers.

"There was much rioting and terrible scene followed," he said yesterday. "The people ran wild and in the street in which I lived many were killed. Of course I feel this all the more as two of my cousins were killed."

JOKE WAS ON JOHN DREW.

Hustled to Get to a Boston Matinee That Didn't Take Place.

New Year's Day of 1906 will linger in the memory of John Drew. The actor had to charter a private car to get him from here to Boston in time for a scheduled matinée. But for some reason the matinée did not come off, and Mr. Drew doubts if he began the New Year in just the right way.

Mr. Drew is at present playing at the Hollis Street Theatre, Boston, in "De Lancey." On Sunday he came down to the city to fulfill a number of social obligations, expecting to get away on a late train. At the Players Club, of which Mr. Drew is now President, there was so much to occupy his attention, it being Founder's night, that by the time he was ready to leave, the last night train to Boston was well on its way. No regular train that followed would get him there in time for the matinée.

After much negotiation a Pullman was attached to the newspaper train leaving the Grand Central over the New York, New Haven and Hartford at 2:15 A. M. On reaching Boston Mr. Drew had plenty of time to rest and then started for the theatre.

He was not pleased when he discovered on arriving at the playhouse that no matinée was to be given. Perhaps some one will share the expense of that special car.

Two New Jerome Deputies.

District Attorney Jerome announced the appointment of two more assistants yesterday. They are Daniel Fenton Murphy and Robert E. Mauley, both of whom were sworn in yesterday as Deputy Assistant District Attorneys. Mr. Murphy is a Harvard man, having been graduated in 1897 and from the Harvard Law School in 1899. Mr. Mauley is also a graduate of Harvard, but studied law with Surrogate Davie and District Attorney Cole of Cattaraugus County. He was admitted to the bar in 1903.

J. K. Corbiere Entertains.

CALDWELL, N. J., Jan. 2.—"Cro' Nest," the home of Vice President James K. Corbiere of the Morton Trust Company, was last night the scene of a brilliant new year's reception. The guests from Manhattan came in a special train. Festoons of laurel, holly and evergreens, in which were hung hundreds of incandescent lights, adorned the parlors.

Brazil's Blow at Our Trade.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Brazil has just issued an order putting in force the new tariff, which bears with great severity on imports of American flour, grains, and other important commodities. The State Department has been powerless to offer any inducements to avert the increase.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William A. Fleming.

William A. Fleming, General Eastern Freight Agent for the Lackawanna Railroad, died on Monday night at his home, 335 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, in his 60th year. He was born in Syracuse, and went with the Lackawanna in 1882. He was first stationed in Binghamton, and later in Buffalo, where he had charge of the Western freight division. He moved to Brooklyn in 1899. Mr. Fleming was well known and popular in railroad circles all over the State. He will be buried in Binghamton to-day. He leaves a widow, three sons and two daughters.

William W. Palen.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 2.—William W. Palen, aged 57 years, son of one of the most prominent leather merchants in the early history of the trade in New York, died last night at his home here. He had been an invalid for several years. Mr. Palen was one of the founders of the South Orange Field Club, and its President four years. He was a Democrat, and served as President of the South Orange Township Committee. He was also Township Collector for seven years.

Obituary Notes.

Col. G. D. WHEELER, the only survivor of those who saw the breaking of ground for the Erie Railroad at Deposit in 1850, died Monday night at his home in that place, aged 87. He was the principal speaker at the Erie's big celebration recently.

ASA LAW is dead at Medford, Mass. He was 88 years old. For more than sixty years Mr. Law was in the employ of the American Bank Note Company as a bank note engraver. Inside of ten years, it was said, he was as proficient with the implements of his art as ever.

JOHN W. HUDSON, for forty-six years chief clerk to the various Commandants at the Charlestown Navy Yard, died in Boston yesterday from old age. Mr. Hudson was born in Brooklyn in 1834, a son of Commodore W. K. Hudson. He first went to the Charlestown yard as clerk to his father, who was then the Commandant.

ROBERT LEROY HEALD, son of William B. Heald of Maplewood, N. J., died yesterday. He was a member of the First Regiment, N. G. N. J., and served through the Spanish-American war. He was on the house staff of Gen. Leonard Wood, and contracted malarial fever while with Gen. Wood. This developed into pulmonary trouble, which killed him.

NOTICE

I have been asked to give some advance information about the Roosevelt Bears. I don't own the Bears. I am simply their manager. The Bears own themselves. There are two of them: a grizzly and a brown. They will leave Colorado next Sunday morning for a tour of the East. They will ride in a Pullman, eat in the dining car, and stop at the best hotels. A photographer and an artist will accompany them; also some newspaper reporters. I hope to be able to make a more complete announcement to-morrow

Paul Piper

Note.—This tour of the Bears has been gotten up specially for the children of the United States. Two advance pictures of the Bears will appear in this newspaper to-morrow.

It's Funny—
that story of "The Lady Across the Aisle" by Ellis Parker Butler in January McClure's Magazine. It tells how the irrepressible twins, in their wild and feverish anxiety to prevent Uncle Jack from being entangled in a matrimonial alliance, produce the very result they are trying hardest to prevent. Real kids—romantic hero—a lovely and lively heroine.
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GEN. FESSENDEN DEAD.

A Commander of Union Forces in the Civil War Dies in Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 2.—Gen. Francis Fessenden, one of Maine's most distinguished soldiers in the civil war and an ex-Mayor of this city, died to-day at his residence here. Death was due to blood poisoning caused by an abscess.

Gen. Fessenden was a son of ex-Congressman William Pitt Fessenden, and was 64 years old. He married, on Aug. 26, 1863, Miss Ellen Winslow Fox, who died on March 8, 1886. He leaves no family. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1858, and studied law at Harvard.

He went to the war as a Captain in the Nineteenth United States Infantry on May 14, 1861; was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, commanded a brigade in front of Washington and near Centreville, Va., in 1863, and was appointed a Brigadier General of Volunteers in May, 1865, and a Major General in November, 1865. He lost a leg while leading his brigade to an assault on Monet's Bluff. He was a member of the Wirtz Military Commission in Washington in 1865.

MARRIED.

MELLEN—HARRIS.—On Jan. 1, 1906, at Santa Buena Ventura, Cal., by the Rev. A. R. Taylor, Ethel C. W. Harris, daughter of Ethelbert Watts of Philadelphia, to Clark Mellen of Colorado Springs, Col.

DIED.

DOUGHERTY.—Jan. 1, Very Rev. James Dougherty, D. D., rector of St. Gabriel's Church, 308 East 37th St., in the 63d year of his life and the 39th of his priesthood. Solemn pontifical mass of requiem Thursday morning, 10 o'clock, at St. Gabriel's Church; divine office at 9:30 o'clock. Interment at Kingston, N. Y. Train leaves foot West 42d St. by West Shore R. R. 2:45 P. M.

FAULKNER.—At the University Hospital, Charlottesville, Va., 3 A. M. Jan. 1, 1906, Eugenie Moore Faulkner, wife of William Harrison Faulkner of the University of Virginia and only daughter of L. Bruce and Helen Moore of Preston Heights, near Charlottesville.
Interment University Cemetery.

GLADWIN.—At Verona, N. J., Jan. 1, 1906, of pneumonia, Martha Maria, wife of T. F. Gladwin, in the 65th year of her age.
Funeral at the Congregational Church, Verona, Thursday, Jan. 4, at 11 o'clock.

LEVY.—On Jan. 1, Simon E. Levy, father of Mrs. Bernard Levison, Mrs. Harry C. Holstein, Mrs. Aaron Birnbaum, Mrs. Samuel Cohen, and Harry Levy.
Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 3, 10 A. M., from 252 West 137th St. Omit flowers.

MILLER.—In London, Dec. 20, Horatio Ray Miller.
Funeral services will be held at Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., on Wednesday, Jan. 3, at 10 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

MORRISON.—On Tuesday, 2d inst., Elizabeth, beloved wife of John Morrison, at her late residence, 242 East 74th St., in her 65th year.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

PALEN.—At South Orange, N. J., on Jan. 1, 1906, William W. Palen, son of the late William Palen, Sr., aged 57 years.
Funeral services from the Church of the Holy Communion on Wednesday, Jan. 3, on the arrival of the 10:10 A. M. train from Barclay St., New York.

PYLE.—On Monday morning, Jan. 1, 1906, at his residence, 3 East 53d St., William Scott Pyle, in the 50th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at the Collegiate Church, 5th Av. and 48th St., on Wedn

HOCKEY LEAGUE ACTS AND DISBARS PLAYERS

Five Men Imported from Canada Are Disqualified.

METHODS ROUNDLY CENSURED

Brooklyn Skating Club Furnished Names of Thirteen Canadian Cracks —Common Talk in Montreal.

Acting on the information recently published regarding importation of players from Canada to participate in the games of the Amateur Hockey League of New York, the Executive Committee of the Amateur Hockey League has censured in ringing terms the Brooklyn Skating Club and disqualified the five men who have been or are to be brought down to play. The men ruled out are Gaul and Ritchie, who were declared ineligible as not having been registered members of the club for thirty days; Kiernan, who was properly registered, but who, common report in Canada says, was induced to come here, and Glass and Comings, who have been named in the Brooklyn club's list of players, but who arrived from Canada less than three days ago.

The Executive Committee declared that in inducing these men to come to New York Frank H. Keeler of the Brooklyn Skating Club and its representative on the Executive Committee, and Thomas A. Howard the Captain of the Brooklyn team, were guilty of conduct inimical to the league, and were censurable to the last degree. Frank H. Keeler was not present at the meeting, but the club was represented by J. B. Ireland. The others present were President Drakeley of the Crescent Athletic Club, Kay Gordon of the St. Nicholas Hockey Club, Benjamin N. Rhodes of the New York Athletic Club, and M. St. G. Davies of the Hockey Club of New York.

The meeting was called to order by President Drakeley, who said that it had been called to consider the charges in the daily papers referring to the eligibility of players and that conditions were recited that were intolerable. They had been taken up by the Governing Committee, consisting of M. St. G. Davies and himself, and that committee would offer a report covering them and the action which they deemed necessary to preserve the good name of the sport. The report was as follows:

After a careful consideration of the charges made that professionalism is rampant in the American Amateur Hockey League, the Governing Committee has reached the conclusion that the time has arrived for a rigid enforcement of the spirit and letter of the by-laws, constitution, and playing rules of the league, and for the debarring from all championship games of the league all players who are open to the charge of professionalism, or who may reasonably be supposed to be imported from Canada to play hockey.

It is openly charged that Mr. F. H. Keeler and Mr. T. A. Howard, representing the Brooklyn Skating Club, were early in December in Ottawa, Ontario, and other Canadian cities soliciting the services of hockey players.

As a matter of fact it is known to this committee that within the last few days arrangements have been completed under which other players (particularly Comings and Glass of Montreal) have been secured to play upon the team representing the Brooklyn Skating Club. It is true that the list submitted by Mr. Keeler of the Brooklyn Skating Club contained the names of Comings and Glass as players who would be used by the Brooklyn Skating Club, this list being accepted by the Executive Committee of the league; but on the presentation of these names the Executive Committee did not know that these were Canadian players, or of the methods employed by the Brooklyn Skating Club to secure these players.

There is not the slightest doubt that the course of the Brooklyn Skating Club is in direct opposition to the spirit and letter of the laws of the league, and it is, furthermore, a flagrant and deliberate case of importation of players from Canada whose retention as members of the Brooklyn Skating Club team will be detrimental to the best interests of amateur hockey in the United States.

The Governing Committee therefore submits that the situation created is intolerable, and that the action of Mr. Keeler, a member of the Executive Committee of the League, is such as to bring disrepute upon the sport, and, therefore, the Governing Committee, being vested with full power in the premises, has reached the decision that such evasion of the rules shall not be allowed and that these recent importations shall be debarred from all games of the league. It is enough to quote the accusations made, but in addition to this it is a matter of common gossip in Montreal, Ottawa, and other Canadian cities that the players under suspicion are to be brought here by the Brooklyn Skating Club under contract to play on its team.

This committee is of the opinion that a critical period has been reached in the history of the sport, and for that reason suggests to the Executive Committee that more stringent playing rules be formulated by the Executive Committee for the exclusion of undesirable players, and that Clause 9 of the playing rules be amended so as to provide that an actual residence of sixty days within fifty miles of New York City shall be required of all players representing any team in this league.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MAITLAND ST. G. DAVIES, Chairman.

It took less than one minute to have a motion presented to adopt the recommendations of the Governing Committee and to enforce the proscription against the players referred to. An amendment was made to Section 9 of the playing rules specifically declaring the men ineligible and barring from this date all others unless they have been residents of New York, or fifty miles adjacent thereto, prior to Nov. 1, until in residence sixty days. This was unanimously passed, even the Brooklyn Skating Club's representative failing to oppose it, though his attention was called to its significance to his team. In answer to the question as to whether he had anything to say on the subject, Mr. Ireland merely asked if it were proper to make such disqualification retroactive, and when informed that that was the purpose he asked:

"What about those men who were imported in the past?"

This called forth a storm of questions from the others, in which he was invited to name any man who was imported in the past or ineligible for any cause, accompanied by the statement that such men would be suspended forthwith, pending investigation, but he replied: "I am not familiar enough with the situation to say."

After adjourning the meeting, Benjamin Rhodes of the New York Athletic Club said that the list of the Brooklyn Skating Club, submitted in due course, contained the names of six Canadians who were then in Canada, who were expected to come down. Two of them, Glass and Cumings, are now here, one of them having resigned his position in Canada only last Friday. The names of these six were: Glass of the Wanderers of Montreal, McLean of the Shamrocks of Montreal, W. Kernan of the Point St. Charles team of Montreal, E. Johnston of the Montreal team, G. Comings of the Shamr[illegible] of Montreal, and Bellefinelle of the W[illegible]peg team.

On Dec. 21, subsequent to the game with the Crescent Athletic Club, a supplementary list was submitted. This contained the names of seven others, including A. G. Baptist, F. I. Ritchie, Howard Gaul, Ed Dar, W. B. Blair, William Bawlf, and F. J. Whitcroft. Ritchie and Gaul came down and attempted to play. Ritchie had played on the Three Rivers team and Gaul on Ottawa.

Mr. Rhodes said:

"The publication of the facts confirmed our suspicions aroused by the statement to me by F. H. Keeler, who said that he could give me thirty or forty more names of Canadian hockey players, but that he did not know which men would play. We started an investigation, and when the Crescent team went to Canada it found that the Amateur Hockey League of New York was the laughing stock of the players; that the impression was abroad that all a player had to do was to go to New York and get $25 and $35 a week and his expenses for playing. It was common report up there that one of the two men who came down last week was to get $25 and one $35 a week and to have all their expenses paid besides having a lucrative position during idle months.

"I want to say for myself, and I know the other members of the Executive Committee stand with me, that if any one, no matter who, has any information that tends to show that any player, no matter what team he may be connected with, is chargeable with professionalism, or that he has been imported or otherwise offends against the amateur rules—if he will bring such information to us we will not only investigate his status, but we will rule him out if a shadow of doubt attaches to him. We are bound we shall have pure amateur hockey at any price."

The charge that the Crescent Athletic Club players were all employed by one concern downtown was made by Manager Jennison of the Brooklyn Skating Club, so the others believe, in anticipation of the charges that were to be made against his team as an offset against them. They declare this statement to be false, that but two of the Crescents are employed as stated, Howard Drakeley and Dobby, and that the others are scattered about the city in various occupations. Manager Jennison in discussing the situation said he would be glad to see an exposé of the methods employed, but he would not be the one to squeal.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Favorites Fared Poorly at the Tracks —Rain Made Heavy Going.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—Fanny, which owed her success entirely to O'Neil's good handling, and Luretta, which made a show of her field, were the winning favorites at the Fair Grounds to-day. Optional was greatly interfered with in his race, and Calabash, favorite in the fourth, tired so that he barely saved the place. Antimony, favorite in the fifth, was crowded in the stretch and thrown down. Hamilcar, the last of the beaten choices, ran a miserable race.

Bonnie Prince Charlie was run up to $1,500 and bought in. The weather was showery, and the track slow. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Fanny, 105 pounds, (O'Neil,) 7 to 2, won; Black Cat, 110, (Sewell,) 8 to 1, second; Buxom, 105, (McCarty,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:10 1-5. Oriflamme, Hekate, Vivian, Gypsy King, Quaint, Park Row, King's Gem, Dennis Sullivan, Ancient Witch, and Verbosity also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Slow Poke, 103 pounds, (McIntyre,) 20 to 1, won; Albert, 110, (Conley,) 12 to 1, second; Optional, 102, (Cherry,) 18 to 5, third. Time—1:16 4-5. Bravery, Girdle, Invasion, Red Raven, Goldsmith, Burning Glass, Mart Gentry, Raining Leaves, and Dont You Care also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile. Luretta, 105 pounds, (Sewell,) 7 to 10, won; Lucky Charm, 100, (J. McIntyre,) 15 to 1, second; Tartan, 110, (Helgesen,) 16 to 5, third. Time—1:43. Novena and Rondolet also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs; handicap. Lady Vashti, 100 pounds, (Sewell,) 13 to 2, won; Calabash, 111, (O'Neil,) 13 to 10, second; Van Ness, 109, (Perrine,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:02. Lucky Joe, Arch Oldham, Peter Becker, Cousin Kate, Atwood, Malster, and Masterpin also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile. Bonnie Prince Charlie, 111 pounds, (Sewell,) 9 to 2, won; Decoration, 102, (Hayes,) 20 to 1, second; Wedgewood, 103, (McGee,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:44. Fair Calypso, Mahogany, Galmeda, Viperine, Ruth W., Antimony, Jerry Lynch, Harvin Neal, and Holloway also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile. Payne, 106 pounds, (Earle,) 12 to 1, won; Colonist, 112, (Johnson,) 30 to 1, second; Arabo, 114, (Helgesen,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:46. Kickshaw, Hamilcar, McWilliams, Raviana, Bishop Weed, Merry Pioneer, Lady Free Knight, Katherine L., Col. Preston, Fairview, Gay American, and Fairbury also ran.

The track for the first and second races at City Park was fast, but after that a light, drizzling rain came on, making the track a trifle sticky.

Mr. Beattie showed a remarkably fast two-year-old filly in Belle of the Bay in the fifth race. She was the favorite and won in impressive style by a wide margin, and partially eased up, covering the three furlongs in 0:36 1-5. Three out of seven favorites won. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs and a half. Listless, 102 pounds, (W. Daly,) 9 to 5, won; Mathis, 97, (Perrett,) 10 to 1, second; Pulpque, 92, (Heffernan,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:10 2-5. Cadillac, Ann Hill, Burnolette, Hill, Lassie, Test, Japanese Maid, and Topochica also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs and a half. Frenchie's First, 112 pounds, (Troxler,) 10 to 1, won; Lutie Mac, 112, (D. Austin,) 6 to 1, second; Margaret Angela, 112, (Clements,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:11 2-5. Anne Bryan, Polly Perkins, Mescal, Honeywell, Annie McLaurin, Miss Nichols, Eurocia, Sibylla also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs. Bad News, 116 pounds, (J. McIntyre,) even, won; Goldmate, 94, (Wishard,) 20 to 1, second; Monet, 119, (B. Smith,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:30. Fancy Man, Careless, Thespian, Orbicular, and Chief Hayes also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs and a half. Hadur, 107 pounds, (D. Hall,) 4 to 1, won; Tichimingo, 107, (Wishard,) 8 to 1, second; Grace Wagner, 100, (Troxler,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:09 4-5. Draco, Daring, Telepathy, Grenada, and Balshot also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Three furlongs. Belle of the Bay, 115 pounds, (Nicol,) 3 to 2, won; French Empress, 115, (Wishard,) 4 to 1, second; Our Maid, 115, (Landry,) 7 to 1, third. Time—0:36 1-5. Ronay, Lady Maia, Pink Root, Francis H., Aunt Tillie, Cecilia, Merry Leap Year, and Jocasta also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. Morendo, 111 pounds, (Dealy,) 10 to 1, won; Rather Royal, 101, (Koerner,) 10 to 1, second; Ben Heywood, 109, (Perrett,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:49. La Cache, Janeta, Rian, Ferryman, Liberty Mo, Tom Crabb, Monochord, Arab, and Salt and Pepper also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. Modred, 114 pounds, (Jones,) 2 to 1, won; Iole, 104, (Farrow,) 13 to 1, second; Gravina, 109, (Powers,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:48. Grosgrain, Eclectic, Prediction, The Trifler, Bisque, Woodlyn and Helgerson also ran.

EXTRA PERIOD IN HOCKEY.

St. Nicholas Beats Hockey Club in Sensational Contest.

An extra period was needed last night at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, West Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, to determine the victor in the hockey game between the Hockey Club of New York and the St. Nicholas team. Leake, by a splendid shot within a minute after the extra period had been started, made the winning goal for St. Nicholas, the score standing 5 to 4. Loud cheers greeted the successful goal, while the partisans of the defeated side raised the cry that the goal was scored from an offside play. This, however, was not recognized by the referee.

The game was characterized by lively playing, particularly in the second half, when the puck was kept in almost perpetual motion. The team work, however, of both sides was frequently ragged, and good luck aided the victors really more than their exhibition of team play. Time and again the St. Nicholas forwards carried the puck half the length of the rink or more, but when it came time to make the goal shot no one was ready to take the puck on the pass, and many apparently sure chances to score were thereby lost.

Five goals were made in the first half and four in the second. St. Nicholas led by 3 to 2 at the end of the first half. Souther, one of St. Nicholas's best forwards, scored the first goal from a long carry in a minute after play began. Hardy and Souther soon after made two more goals, giving the St. Nicholas team a good lead of three. Russell, Hornfeck, and Kennedy put more snap into their play, and, spurred on by this fast scoring by their opponents, they kept the latter on the defensive for the greater part of the remainder of the half. Mackenzie and Kennedy succeeded in scoring. Mackenzie made his goal from a long lift half way across the rink, while Kennedy got his on a pass from Phillips.

The second half was far more lively and exciting than the first. D. Gordon, on a pass from K. ordon, scored soon after the puck went in, and less than half a minute later Phillips made a grand goal. The score was now 4 to 3, and no change was made until within fifteen seconds of the call of time, when Russell on a pass from Mackenzie scored the goal that closed the match in a tie. During the long interval of play previous to this Souther was ordered off, and Russell and Souther were both retired for two minutes just before the whistle blew. The extra period, therefore, started without these two players. Kennedy by a lift grazed the top of the St. Nicholas net, just missing a goal, and less than thirty seconds later Leake made the deciding shot after a carry down the rink by Hardy. The line-up and score:

St. Nicholas, 5.	Position.	Hockey Club, 4.
Hayward	Goal	Ellison
Von Bermuth	Point	Tisney
D. Gordon	Cover point	D. Mackenzie
Leake	Forward	Phillips
K. Gordon	Forward	Russell
Hardy	Forward	M. Hornfeck
Souther	Forward	Kennedy

Goals—Souther, 2; Hardy, 1; D. Gordon, 1; Leake, 1; Mackenzie, 1; Kennedy, 1; Phillips, 1; Russell, 1. Referees—Howard Drakely and Hugh Bullen. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

Association Football Championship.

In the championship competition of the Metropolitan Association Football League the Paterson Rangers have displaced the Bronx Rangers in first place. The latter, which was defeated last Saturday by the Brooklyn Thistles, is only one point behind the leaders. Next Saturday they will meet the champion Caledonians, winners of the intercity match on New Year's Day, while Paterson will face the Brooklyn Thistles. The record to date follows:

Club.	W'n.	L't.	D'n.	Goals. For.	Goals. A't.	Pts.
Paterson Rangers	5	2	1	20	12	11
Bronx Thistles	4	2	2	16	15	10
New York Thistles	4	1	2	25	18	9
Hollywood Inn	4	1	1	19	10	8
Brookyn Thistles	3	4	1	19	22	7
West Hudson	3	1	1	15	8	7
Caledonians	2	3	0	13	8	4
Camerons	1	5	2	14	25	4
Favorites	1	3	0	12	34	2

O'Brien Matched to Fight Ruhlin.

Jack O'Brien, who recently defeated Bob Fitzsimmons, has been matched to fight Gus Ruhlin twenty rounds before the New Tuxedo Club, near Philadelphia, on March 8. The men will meet at catch weights.

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AUTOS DESTROY ROADS; WOULD TAX FOR DAMAGE

Novel Plan Proposed by New Jersey's Road Commissioner.

CHAIN TIRES ARE INJURIOUS

Legislature Will Be Asked to Prohibit Use of Such Appliances—Tax on Speed Basis.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 2.—Of great importance to every automobile owner is the report of State Road Commissioner Elijah C. Hutchinson on the destruction to New Jersey roads by automobiles and the necessity of legislation to mitigate the evil. Commissioner Hutchinson was appointed by Gov. Stokes, and his recommendations will be presented to the Legislature next Tuesday.

In his report Mr. Hutchinson says that automobiles, particularly the heavy, high-speed cars, are the cause of much damage to improved roads. The proposition that Mr. Hutchinson makes is that these machines should be taxed on the basis of their destructive powers, the measure of which he suggests should be the maximum speed of which they are capable. Armored tires, chain tires, and blowers, he claims, are sources of much damage to the roads, and the Commissioner thinks a law should be passed prohibiting the use of these appliances.

During the year 67.78 miles of road constructed under the State aid law were finished, and there are 38.46 miles in process of construction, a total of 106.24 miles. The total cost to the State was $164,648. The appropriation for the year was $270,000, and there was an additional appropriation of $15,000 in the supplementary bill. There is a balance available of $120,583, but the report says that when the uncompleted roads are paid for the appropriation will be so nearly exhausted that work for 1906 will have to cease unless the Legislature makes an appropriation of not less than $139,000 in the next supplemental bill. Since the passage of the State aid law, in 1892, 1,111 miles of road have been built, at a total cost to the State of $1,925,441.

In expressing his views on the use of highways by automobiles, Commissioner Hutchinson says:

"The automobile is now a recognized means of conveyance, and as such is entitled to the use of highways, but there are certain appliances upon them which are very detrimental to our roads. They are the armored tire, the chain tire, and the blower. The damage done to the surface of our macadam and gravel roads by these appliances is so great that the question of a remedy is creating considerable agitation in the different counties. The temptation to get all the speed possible out of any means of locomotion is almost irresistible; therefore, no one should be allowed to run a machine upon our public highways without first obtaining a license, granted after a proper examination, as the majority of the accidents are caused by incompetent chauffeurs.

"If the high-speed machines are to be allowed upon our highways they should be taxed in proportion to the maximum speed of which they are capable. In other words, they should pay for the damage they do, and all money paid into the State Treasury for such licenses should be applied to the maintenance and repair of our roads.

"The dust raised by an automobile, when running at a rate of less than twenty miles an hour, is not any worse than that raised by many wagons, but when this limit is exceeded the automobile becomes the dust nuisance. Many cures for dust annoyance have been suggested, as the sprinkling of our roads with crude oil and different solutions of absorbent salts. These will prevent the dust, but are too expensive to be generally used. Our remedy, therefore, would be a strict enforcement of the speed limit, the abolition of armored tires, chain tires, and blowers, and a sprinkling of all our improved roads early in the morning and late in the evening. This would preserve the roads and would reduce the cost of repairs very materially, at the same time giving us a better, smoother, and more dustless surface than we now enjoy."

Automobile Notes of Interest.

A novel heater for automobiles has just been brought out by the engineering staff of the Manhattan Automobile School, 315 West Ninety-sixth Street. The medium is hot water, and it is so arranged that it never gets hotter than the boiling temperature. A specially designed valve is placed at one end, into which the supply and discharge pipes lead. The amount of heat can be easily adjusted. Freezing is prevented when the heat is turned off by the water circulating through the pipes attached to the heater. The body of the heater is of compact aluminum casting, 16 inches long, 7 inches high, and about 3 inches thick.

General Manager Massenat and Assistant Manager De Magrin of the Panhard-Levassor Company entertained a number of automobile friends at a New Year's supper at the Cafe Martin last Saturday night. Mr. Massenat told something of his experiences in Cuba, where he went a few days ago to inspect the racing conditions. He does not believe that George Heath will come over to America to race in the Winter events, and it is doubtful if a Panhard car is entered for the Ormond races.

Careful attention is given to the hardening of crank journals used in the Lozier automobiles. By special clamps they are rigidly locked while the journal bearings are hardened. After this operation they are ground on their own centres by appliances devised by the Lozier Motor Company.

Albert Otto, manager of the American Locomotive Automobile Company, which has just announced that it would enter the field of automobile manufacture, has stated the reasons that led the officers to select the Berliet car of France as the model to be copied here. "We decided that the Berliet car was the best suited for America because of its simplicity," he said. "The Berliet car has won more prizes for speed, for regularity, for noiselessness, for brake power, for hill climbing, for general reliability, and for extraordinarily low fuel consumption than any other car in Europe."

E. R. Thomas, holder of the ten-mile and other records made at Ormond last season, may be a competitor at the forthcoming Ormond meet. Mr. Thomas, when asked point blank whether he would compete, said: "I shall certainly not go to Ormond to look on. Providing I go, and there is a chance that I will, I shall take a hand in the game as of old."

Officers for Atalanta Boat Club.

The annual election of the Atalanta Boat Club will be held Tuesday evening, Jan. 9, at the clubhouse on the Harlem River, when the following officers will be elected without opposition: President—F. P. Kafka; First Vice President—D. Brown; Second Vice President—C. E. Nissen; Secretary—F. X. McCormick; Treasurer—J. W. Rumpf; Captain—J. J. F. Mulcahy; First Lieutenant—William Varley; Second Lieutenant—W. G. Massey. The financial condition of the club is good. The committee selected to report upon a new site for the clubhouse will defer their report until after the action of the Pelham Bay Regatta Course Committee.

St. Peter's Basket Ball Team Won.

St. Peter's basket ball team last night defeated the Seventy-first Regiment at Long Acre Hall by the score of 61 to 20. In the preliminary game Wanetah overwhelmed Cathedral by the one-sided score of 50 to 8.

YACHTSMEN TO GO ABROAD.

American Delegates to be Sent to London for World's Congress.

The sub-committee of the Atlantic Coast Conference of Yachting Clubs yesterday finally determined to accept the invitation of the Yacht Racing Association of England to send delegates abroad to represent this country in the world's congress to establish a uniform rule of rating for all yacht racing, to be held at the Shoreham Hotel in London on Jan. 15. The names of the delegates were announced, and will be withheld until Saturday, when they sail for the other side. They will present the American rule to the congress for adoption as the universal rule.

As announced there will be no possibility of any rule but the American being accepted by the Americans. The Americans will take no part in the discussion, appearing in compliment to the English clubs to explain if asked the features of the American rule.

As stated by one of the committee the project of a universal rule appeals sentimentally to the Americans, but they do not believe that it will do much to foster international matches. He says:

"As long as the weather conditions on this side differ so materially from those on the other, boats built here to race successfully abroad must be rigged to meet those conditions especially. The converse is true of boats built abroad to race here. The adoption of a universal rule will not permit a boat built to race here to go abroad and compete on equal terms, for in the heavy weather that is habitual there it will carry its sail reefed most of the time and will be paying for canvas carried rolled on the poles. So the boat that races successfully there will come here with insufficient canvas to speed it in our waters. So the universal rule will produce very different types on this side from those built under it on the other.

"Both the English rule and our present rule are producing satisfactory boats that are able and sensible, though arriving at the results in different ways. In operation the rules are practically the same, though they employ different factors. To have a uniform rule for the mere purpose of calling them in the same class when they are really rigged and built to suit different conditions appears to be nonessential."

Brood Mare Libbertiflibbet Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—Libbertiflibbet, one of the celebrated brood mares in the history of the California turf, is dead. Suffering from old age, she was chloroformed. Libbertiflibbet was the dam of the great colt George C. Bonnets, the frequent winner Hainault, the speedy Valencienne, the fine race mare Honiton, and Gold Lace. Libbertiflibbet was sired by Bullion, a son of War Dance. Her dam was Flibberjibbet, by Kingfisher.

BIG HANDICAPS CLOSED.

Increased List Expected for Suburban, Futurity, and Other Events.

At midnight last night the 1906 stakes of the Coney Island Jockey Club, as well as its Futurity for 1908, were closed. It will not be for several days that all the returns will be in, as a number of the entries will naturally be mailed, and many of them will come from the Pacific Coast.

Thus far the list is a particularly heavy one, in almost every one of the stakes, and it is a safe prediction that when it is made public it will show a healthy increase over the list of last year.

The stakes of $10,000 and over that closed were for three-year-olds and over—the Suburban, of $20,000; Commonwealth, $10,000; Advance, $15,000.

For two-year-olds: Great Trial, $25,000; Double Event, $20,000, and the Flatbush of $10,000.

The Futurity of 1908, which also closed, though there is only $10,000 added, has an estimated value of $75,000.

In addition to these stakes there were fourteen of lesser value in the list. Weights for the big events will be announced early in February.

MINNESOTA MAY PLAY EAST.

Game with Dartmouth Suggested for Harry Williams's Team.

If there is a game between the East and West in college football next Fall it will probably be a match between the Minnesota team, coached by Harry L. Williams, and the crack Dartmouth team, and played in New York City.

The management of the University of Michigan team has definitely announced there will be no Eastern game, the talk of Pennsylvania meeting the Wolverines being without issue. The Michigan team has completed its schedule, which contains all the games they desire.

The University of Minnesota is having some trouble to fill its list of dates to its entire satisfaction, as it cannot arrange them to meet all the nine conference colleges in the West. On the open date it has been suggested that Dartmouth would fit in very well, and as both institutions appear to regard the game with favor there is a strong probability of its being arranged. Both institutions would favor New York as a site for that game, as a neutral ground where the game could be seen to best advantage.

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

A small family, three adults, thinking of taking Feb. 1 a modern apartment three minutes from 14th St. Subway, having two double and one single rooms to spare, would like to negotiate with parties, gentiles, (gentlemen or business women preferred,) desiring comfortable home, good table, &c. For particulars address Cozy 384, Times Sq.

West Side.

41TH ST., 112-114 WEST.—Large and small rooms; family or singly; table excellent.

42TH ST., 39 WEST.—Large double room with alcove; southern exposure; running water; small rooms.

39TH ST., 27 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; one second floor; excellent table board; references.

46TH ST., 246 WEST.—Exceptionally clean rooms; well heated; running water; superior French cuisine.

45ST ST., 117 WEST.—Handsome suit; private bath; high-class table; parlor dining; references exchanged.

90TH ST., 6 WEST.—Large room, private bath; excellent table; parlor dining room; small room.

42D ST., 122 WEST.—Pleasant, sunny, single room; good board; references.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Sunny, heated double room; running water; with board; two gentlemen; moderate.

132D ST., 265 WEST.—Large room, private house; running water; excellent home, table; telephone.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 63.—Warm rooms; board.

East Side.

23D ST., 42 EAST, Near Broadway, The Adelfi.—Large rooms; excellent table board.

24TH ST., 124 EAST.—Two large front rooms, with board; references.

42D ST., 156 EAST, Near Lexington Av.—Elegant parlor floor to right parties; very fine double, single rooms; home comforts; well heated; choice board; private baths; table board accommodations; references.

73D ST., 12 EAST.—American private family offers second-story suite; excellent table, service; references.

GRAND AV., 2,450, Near Fordham Road.—Second floor sunny room; moderate terms; few boarders.

MADISON AV., 187, (34th.)—One large, one small room, available, both desirable; clean rooms; cooking perfect; dainty service; central location; references.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st)—Double and single rooms, $18 to $22, (two persons;) $9 to $12, (one;) with superior board.

Brooklyn.

SCHERMERHORN ST., 27, Brooklyn.—Convenient to New York; excellent table board; men preferred.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Park House, Morristown, N. J. — Opposite park; dry air, pure water, steam heat, electric light; excellent table; no bar; $8 up.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

19TH ST., 39 WEST.—Newly furnished room; suitable for one or two; telephone.

22D ST., 37 WEST, APARTMENT 2.—Large, attractive room, one or two business women. Unique.

39TH, 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; small, large rooms; private baths; telephone; breakfast; references.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished, well heated third-floor room; hot water.

51ST, 351 WEST.—Large rooms; well heated; back parlor for physician; nice locality.

52D ST., 318 WEST.—Large front room; also back parlor; running water; private house; references.

71ST ST., 466 WEST.—Good-sized, pleasant room; private house; gentleman; references.

86TH ST., 308 WEST.—Furnished rooms, suitable two gentlemen; board convenient; telephone; near Subway.

93D ST., 126 WEST.—One large room, fourth floor; reasonable; references exchanged; telephone.

93D, 35 WEST.—Large and small rooms, running water, $2.50 to $6.50.

103D ST., 153 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room for gentleman or business woman; private hall; steam; bath; convenient "L," Subway; breakfast optional. Caswell.

104TH ST., 110 WEST.—Neatly furnished room, with or without board; all conveniences; telephone, steam heat; Subway and L. Corderman.

112TH ST., 316 WEST.—Trained nurse has nice furnished room; telephone, elevator; $5 week; business woman or nurse preferred.

114TH ST., 119 WEST.—Two pleasant connecting rooms; flat; piano; telephone; Subway express. Harris.

121ST ST., 150 WEST.—Handsomely appointed house; large rooms, connecting, separate; family, couples, gentlemen; telephone.

135TH ST., 234 WEST.—Choice sunny room; near L and Subway; telephone; private family.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 63.—Large and small rooms; heated; restaurant.

East Side.

18TH ST., 116 EAST.—Large, small rooms; hot, cold water; steam heated; excellent board; Subway.

30TH ST., 38 EAST.—Large room, newly furnished; bath, telephone; gentlemen only; references required.

35TH, 138 EAST.—Large room, cheerful and comfortably furnished; well heated.

MADISON AV., 1,004.—Handsome rooms and bath; entire floor newly decorated; heated and lighted; unfurnished if desired; references.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Nurses.

WANTED—Nurse afternoons for child five years old; city reference required. Call from 10 to 11, or after 4. Benedict, Apartment 11A, Narragansett Hotel, Broadway and 93d St.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographer for law and commercial work; answer in own handwriting, stating experience and salary expected. H. H. 112, Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Refined girl wishing to earn pocket money posing for lady artist; must have stylish figure, smart gowns; no professionals wanted. Call, after 4, Artist, 507 West 111th St.

WANTED—French teacher, $50; call 10 o'clock; nurses, governesses. Miss Hopkins Agency, 1 Union Square.

WANTED—Contralto (deep,) for Pennsylvania church; $800. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 Fifth Av., near 18th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policies; large commission, renewals; county managers wanted every State. A. B. Cilley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Compositors, &c.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.

133 EAST 16TH ST., NEW YORK CITY,

wish to add to their staff a number of expert and experienced compositors, (display, stone, and make-up men.) These positions will be permanent to efficient workmen of good character. Salary will be $21.00 per week. Only persons willing to work nine hours in OPEN SHOP desired. Loyalty to employer is expected in return for advantageous working conditions. Reply by letter only, giving employers' references and stating experience and qualifications.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.,

Wanted—Compositors, Stone Hands, and Make-up Men; "Open Shop"; Highest Salary; Permanent Position; Additional Bonus for Faithful Services; New York, Vicinity, and Western Points. Call or Address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

Salesmen.

WANTED—Salesmen; one experienced in furnaces; salary $900; two experienced in selling to masons; $780, commissions and up. Call to-day, the Ingram Corporation, 1 Madison Av.

Miscellaneous.

A FEW HIGH GRADE OPENINGS.
Spanish stenographer, $1,500; Spanish accountant, $2,000; stenographer, $780; entry clerk, $780. Salesmen—Flavoring extracts, $1,200; dairy supplies, $1,500; varnish, $2,000; machine tools, $1,300; tool steel, $2,080. Advertising Managers—Assistant in publishing house, $1,300; agency, $4,000. Writers—Experienced in stock foods, $1,800; men's furnishing experience, $1,000. Superintendent—Electrical instruments, $1,500. Hosiery goods, Suite 808, 309 Broadway, New York City.

INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars, Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing trade; pays $5 day after completing course of practical instruction at home or in our schools; graduates admitted to Union and Master Plumbers' Association; positions secured; Coyne Bros., Co., Plumbing Schools, 239 10th Av., New York; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Louis, Mo. Free catalogue.

WANTED FOR UNITED STATES ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 34 Av., 1,350 3d Av., 742 6th Av., 2,306 8th Av., New York, or 366 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Boy to run errands and make himself generally useful in an insurance broker's office; salary to start, $3 per week. Call between 8:30 and 11 o'clock, Thursday, Jan. 4, Edward Fischer, 49 Liberty St.

WANTED — Desirable recruits for National Guard organization going to camp at Lake Ontario next Summer. Particulars upon application to Guard, Box 44 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Office boy; must be neat, obliging, and write a good hand; salary $4. Apply by letter, giving references, Powell Bros. Shoe Co., 118 Duane St., City.

WANTED—Men and women to represent us on a good paying proposition; modern and agreeable work. Lay, 145 5th Av., New York.

WANTED—Church organist for Ohio; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Young Swedish girl to do chamberwork and wait on lady; very neat and good sewer. Apply Thursday and Friday between 11 and 1 o'clock at 7 East 62d St., present employers.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—Young lady would travel abroad for the Summer either as companion or to teach and take charge of a little child; small remuneration asked, but highest references given and required. B. L. N., Box 323 Times, Times Square.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class; city or country. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Telephone 741 Riverside.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By good cook; wages $22. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Telephone 741 Riverside.

HOUSEWORK.—Colored; good cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress, in apartment; neat, industrious; city reference. Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 59th St.; Tel. 4786 Columbus.

Lady's Maids.

MAID and COMPANION.—Good traveler; trustworthy in sickness. Present employer's, 430 Washington Av., Brooklyn. H. Bents.

Nurses.

NURSE.—English; lately landed; small wages. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Telephone 741 Riverside.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER, &c. — By stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; two years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate, conscientious, reliable; best references; $9-$10. Whitlock, Box 263 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Number years' experience, rapid, correct stenographer; excellent business training; good position, with reasonable salary, acceptable. Miss Helen Seymour, P. O. General Delivery.

STENOGRAPHER, &c. — By stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; five years' experience; rapid, accurate; business-like references; $12. Miss Boyce, Box 128 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—By young American, employed number years by leading commercial house; high school education; accustomed refined surroundings. Diplomacy, 7 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced, neat, accurate, high school training; references; $7. Acceptable, Box 115 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight years' experience; rapid, accurate, thoroughly competent; best references; $15. Burnell, 219 West 115th St.

Miscellaneous.

A young lady thoroughly trained in the teaching of scientific physical exercises, having references from prominent physicians, desires a few lady clients at her studio, Room 112, Carnegie Hall.

TEACHER.—French rapidly taught by experienced teacher. Mlle. B., 588 Park Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT wishes work evenings and Saturdays; audits, statements, trial balances, bookkeeping, investigations, &c.; terms moderate; references. Accountant, 66 East 8th St.

ACCOUNTANT wishes work evenings and Saturdays; audits, statements, trial balances, bookkeeping, investigations, &c.; terms moderate; references. Accountant, 66 East 8th St.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced, competent, thorough; unexceptionable references. H. B. S., 199 Times Downtown.

Clerks.

BILL CLERK, &c.—By young man, 23, as bill clerk, discount clerk, assistant bookkeeper; three years' experience; reference. Hurst, 217 West 125th St.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent rererences. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

SALESMAN.—By a young man, 21, gentleman's furnishings; good character; references. H. Hobby, 824 Washington Av., Brooklyn.

Valets.

VALET or BUTLER.—Understands hunting things; age 30; height 6 ft.; 5 years' good character. X. S., Staatsburgh, N. Y.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

Judson G. Wells of New York City was admitted to practice.

39—United States for the use and benefit of Daniel H. Hill et al, &c., vs. The American Surety Company of New York.—Judgment reversed.

55—Alabama Great Southern Railway Company vs. H. C. Thompson, administrator, &c. —First question answered in the affirmative and the second in the negative.

177—The Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company vs. George Bohon, administrator, &c.—Judgment affirmed.

164—Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company vs. F. E. Deer.—Judgment reversed.

174—The Cincinnati, Portsmouth, Big Sandy and Pomeroy Packet Company vs. George W. Bay et al.—Judgment affirmed.

240—John W. Ballman vs. Vivian J. Fagan, United States Marshal.—Order affirmed.

309—John W. Ballman vs. The United States. —Judgment reversed.

77—James B. Howard vs. The Commonwealth of Kentucky.—Judgment affirmed.

56—Joshua R. Mead et al vs. The City of Portland, et al.—Judgment affirmed.

65—The succession of Juan Serralles, &c., vs. Belen Esbri, widow, &c:—Judgment reversed.

151—Montana Catholic Missions vs. Missoula la County, Montana.—Judgment affirmed.

153—Eleanora D. Speer et al., &c., vs. Michael J. Colbert, &c.—Decree affirmed.

70—George O. Campbell et al vs. The State of California.—Judgment affirmed.

105—H. C. Herrick et al. vs. Boquillas Land and Cattle Company.—Decree affirmed.

91—Fred H. Kolze, administrator, &c., vs. Charlotte E. Hoadley.—Decree reversed.

33—Peoria Gas and Electric Company vs. City of Peoria.—Decree reversed.

110—C. E. Howard vs. E. B. Perrin.—Decree affirmed.

75.—The Guardians' Trust and Deposit Company et al., petitioners, vs B. J. Fisher et al. —Decree affirmed.

78—Calvin R. Nutt et al. vs. S. Prentiss Knut et al.—Judgment affirmed.

123—Knoxville Water Company vs. City of Knoxville et al.—Decree affirmed.

145—The Owensboro Water Works Company, &c. vs. The City of Owensboro.—Decree affirmed.

126—The United States ex rel. Ralph W. Drury et al, vs. Edward Lewis, warden, &c.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvanian. Final order affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller.

229—George F. Albright vs. Territory of New Mexico ex rel. Jesus M. Sandoval.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

117—J. L. Congdon vs. The People of the State of Michigan.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction.

16, Original—The State of Oregon vs. Ethan Allen Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior, et al.—Motion for leave to file bill of complaint granted and process ordered returnable Monday, March 12.

Original, ex parte—In the matter of the Chicago Title and Trust Company.—Motion for leave to file petition for mandamus denied.

303—The Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore vs. City of Columbus et al!— Motion to advance denied.

371—Alabama and Vicksburg Railway Company et al. vs. The Commission of Mississippi. —Motions to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing of the case on its merits.

516—The United States vs. George Rigg & Co.—Petition for certiorari granted.

452—Nome Beach Lighterage and Transportation vs. The Standard Marine Insurance Company.—Petition for certiorari denied.

504—Copper River Mining Company vs. R. F. McClellan et al.—Petition for certiorari denied.

346—The United States vs. The Cherokee Nation; 347—The Eastern Cherokees vs. The Cherokee Nation, and 348—The Cherokee Nation vs. The United States.—Two hours allowed to the United States, two hours to the Cherokee Nation, and two hours to the Eastern Cherokees. The order of argument shall be: The United States, the Cherokee Nation, the Eastern Cherokees, the Cherokee Nation, the United States. Two counsel may be heard for each appellant.

394—Perry F. Powers, Auditor General, vs. The Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railway Company; 397—The Michigan Central Railroad Company vs. Perry F. Powers, Auditor General, &c., and 62 to 437—Detroit and Mackinac Railway Company et al. vs. Perry F. Powers, Auditor General, &c.—Two additional time in the argument granted, making six hours in all, and more than two counsel may be heard on each side.

188—Thomas S. Ellis vs. William Williams, Commissioner of Immigration.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. Dismissed per stipulation on motion of Mr. Solicitor General Hoyt for the appellee.

523—Joaquin F. Devignier et al. vs. The City of New Orleans.—Petition for certiorari submitted.

4, Original—Missouri vs. Illinois et al.—Four hours allowed each side, and three counsel for complainant allowed to be heard in the argument. Argument commenced.

Day call for Wednesday will be: 4, original, 340, (and 341,) 381, (and 382, 383, 384, 385, 490, 491, and 492,) 223, 359, 241, 381, (and 332, 333, 334, 335, and 336,) 407, (and 453, 454, and 493,) 178 and 346, (and 347 and 348.)

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

449—Judge-N H R R	117—Howley-Judge Co
37—Benson-Am Ice Co	120—Kaiser-Clark
66—Blackett-C R R of N J	121—Lanyon-S S R R
99—Ramsden-Perkins	122—Somma-W F Co
49—Donohue-N H R R	124—Comr-L V R R
107—Hullquist-same	125—Hazel-Moore
112—Banks Co-Birdseye	126—Stevens-N H R R
113—Ballanes-L V R R	127—Pettet-same
114—Dunn-Lyons	128—Naylor-Int Ry
115—De Rosa-Penn Coal Co	129—Marsh-Hoadley
	130—Shafer-Int Ry

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J. —Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

387—U S-Beer	97—Kaninsky-Int Ry
422—U S-Jordan	95—Armstrong Cork Co-Kessler
227—Rankin-Harper	

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity.

12—Krendl-Holopp 11—Stern-Schwarzschild

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for To-day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—O'Brien, P. J.; Patterson, Ingraham, Laughlin, and Clarke, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.—Enumerated motions.

16—Fox-Davidson	22—B C Co-Stern
17—Caldwell-N Y & H R R	23—Harbeck-Tobin
18—Brady-Powers	24—Smith-Marsh
19—Lupinek-Woytisek	23 to 27—Oishei-Met Ry
20—Hibbs-Brown	28—Urbansky-Shirmer
21—Bly-Edison Elec Ill Co	29—Tunnison-Met Ry
	30—Salen-Bank, &c
	31—Sloan-N S Co
	34—Mell-Met Ry

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Scott, Blanchard, and Dowling, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar for January term called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Schott-C G T	41—Gartelman-Paar
2—Cooper-Gray	42—Gallaway-Smith
3—Barry-Shubert	43—Katz-Durr
4—In re Cardini	44—Iowa Nat Bank-Washburn
5—Ellison-MacFarlane	45—In re Kiernan
6—Schwartz-N Y H	46—Hirsh-Jones
7—G P Co-Pub Co	47—Froman-Froman
8—Northrup-Butler	48—Smith-Dollard
9—Malcof-Diab	49—In re Plank
10—Cong-35th St Co	50—Wynn-Wynn
11—Ashley-N Y El R R	51—Smith-Abell
12—Appell-Man Ry	52—Franoke-Francke
13—Same-same	53—Derbyshire Co-Aetna Co
14—Bode-same	54—Bobrowsky-Greenberg
15—Engel-same	55—Eckert-Wintjen
16—Devine-same	56—Maas-Roth
17—Espenscheid-same	57—Smith-Irvin
18—Curry-same	58—In re East 180th St
19—O'Connell-3d Av RR	59—In re Waring Place
20—Johnson-Kohn Co-Meyrowitz	60—Un Nat Bank-Scott
20¼—Same-same	60—Forte-28th St Co
21—Kraiss-Kraiss	61—Un Nat Bank-Scott
22—Goebel-Lamb	62—Moore-Moore
23—City of N Y-Popper	63—Schmalholz-Schmalholz
24—Amedolo-City of N Y	64—Dartignennave-Lennon
25—Brown-Keller	65—Seidler-Seidler
26—Solomon-Rosenfield	66—Isear-Libman
27—In re Rudolph	67—Maguire-Tel Co
28—In re Macdonell	68—Dougherty-McAdoo
29—Horowitz-Silverman	69—Freeman-F L & T Co
30—Wogram-same	70—Jacoby-Jacoby
31—Raynor-Raynor	71—Schaefer-Schaefer
32—Winn-Winn	72—Borrowsky-Greenberg
33—Hadley-McCormack	73—First Nat Bank-Popper
34—Dolder-Dolder	
35—Horowitz-Knapp	
36—Crowley-Crowley	
37—Smith-Smith	
38—Mildman-Mildman	
39—In re Weiss	
40—In re Langer, &c, Co	

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

Demurrers	
1041—Evans-Hartley Co	2065—Bowling Trust Co-Adler
1048—Ludlow - Woodward	581—Olshei-Penn R R
1015—Hill-U S Real Estate Co	582—Same-same
Preferred causes	583—Same-same
3559—City N Y-Inter R T Co	585—Same-same
3934—Kamalky-Sarasohn	586—Same-same
3938—Schlesinger-Bernstein	2423—Buskirk-Gude Co
3631—Wright-Talcott	2448—Egan Co-Egan
General calendar.	2462—Horowitz-Kurzbam
940—Beck-Bauer	2653—Weinheimer-Weinheimer
2068—Kolbe-Jacobson	3273—Agan-Mason
8285—McKenna-Tully	3287—Leicht-Leicht
8475—Same-same	3142—Clarke-Holland
828—Conservative Sec Corp'n-Plumas Mining Co	2247—Mangen-Mangen
	896—Bader-City N Y
2657—Sinnott-Sinnott	1720—Curren-Curren
2629—Galdi-Galdi	2265—Colon-First Unit Pres Church
2333—Butterworth-Gay	134—Fisher-N Y & H R R
Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 8303.	535—Neil-Rosenthal

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Vandiver for the People.

1—Charles Cunard Pleading	1—James F Waters

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Inquest, 4279—Dallas Oil & Ref Co-Archer	5851—Niagara Woolen Co-State Bk
3134—Norden-Duke	5791—McQueeney-McQueeney
5770—Block-Cicorelli	5688—Meyers-Olson
5779—Same-Atterton	5048—Fleischman-Mfrs & Traders' Bk of B
5805—Bennett, Sloan & Co-Rice	5145—Doris-Childs
5825—Rogow-McSweeney	5257—Edwards-Sammis
5840—Same-Lombardo	5811—Fielding-McLaughlin
5900—Taylor - Standard Time Adv Co	

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar —No. 1.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the Bar is called to rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., and V. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. In no event shall a cause on the day calendar be passed from day to day, on account of the engagement of counsel, for more than three days. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

1214—Smith-Dollard	991—Del Prpa-Keating
432—Warner-James	1070—Brady-Cant Realty Co
1134—Cohen-Nealy	1096—Tynan-Kohn
1148—Kiefer-Havemeyer	1177—Welkee-City of N Y
1080½—Malloy-Starin	4068—Opper-Hellinger
1201—Winick-Press Pub Co	1175—Hart-Lyons
185—Reed-Consol Gas Co	1157—McClay-City of N Y
984—Klinge-N Y Trans Co	1158—Hogue-Kohn
1251—Palmolo-Dayton Motor Car Co	1170—Tappen-Denlon

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1213.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar —No. 3.—To be called in Trial Term, Part X., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the Bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. In no event shall a cause on the day calendar be passed from day to day, on account of the engagement of counsel, for more than three days. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

Inquest, 1667—Drummond-Brosnan	1641—Tew-Wolfsohn
425—Cornell-Barker	1791—Winters-Brew Co
2146—Niemann-Klinker	1081—La Dow-U T M Co
5068—Maynicke-Cent R B & T Co	1984—Ladd-T G & T Co
1453—Stannard - R. H. Reid & Co	2001—Carr-Webb
1232—Benedict-Pincus	2017—Smith-Lyman
2046—Lange-Schile	4827—Arlington Co-Ins Co
5044—Cullinan-Couch	4828—Same-Northern I Co
1637—Shipway-Cullen	4829—Same-L Ins Co
1915—Krone-Mertens	4830—Same-Ass Co
2016—Wetter-Bloch	4831—Same-U S Fire I Co
2128—Levy-Brokaw	4832—Same-Easton Ins Co
2147—McBratney-Earley	4833—Same-Eagle Ins Co
4912—Palmer-Day	4834—Same-N Y Fire I Co
1747—Bliss-Kohler	4835—Arlington Co-Emp Co
5103—City of N Y-B'klyn Lumber Co	4836—Same-Han Co
5155—Same-Aiken	4837—Same-Ger-Am Co
5156—Same-same	4838—Same-Nat Ins Co
5349—Same-Poltz	4839—Same-Cit Co
1772—Met Hotel Supply Co-Seiber	4840—Same-N R Co
1885—Eureka Cement Co-M C Co	4841—Same-E B Co
440—Bancus-Gage	2045—Bach-M Ins Co
924—Rothschild-Goldsmith	2064—Woldfeuer-Reeves
5611—Cullinan-Beckman	2067—Kohly-Fernandes
5783—Schlesinger-Bischoff	2095—Bernstein-Rubenstein
627—Myer-Strauss	2101—Lewis-Am Surety Co
1640—Atwater-Miller	2105—Hammerstein-Conried
881—Goddard-Feder	2133—Monjo-N Y C S Co
826—Frankel-Dewey	2130—Levy-Harlam
1725—Ehrlich-N G L Co	1893—Hill-Boesneck
1726—Ehlich-same	
1935—Vigelius-Bohlken	
1358—Cox-McConnell	

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 2439.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT — Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Joseph Redler, Richard Coughlin, Mathilde Kaufmann	At 2:30 P. M. Mary Ascher, Henriette Moesing, Louisa H. Clendennin

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.

Contested will.	
2090—Henry Belden	In re Bridget Steiner

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Green, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

908—Pittsburg-Int Ry	1688—Same-Rudinger
6358—Schlesinger-Lehmair	1689—Byers-Man Ry
5607—Diamond-N Y Ry	1690—Stapleton-Int Ry
6232½—Wolf-Dembosky	1691—Sohn-Schneider
632—Mee-Med Society	1692—Fox-Cummings
6498¼—Cohen - Western Elec Co	1693—Lyons-Int Ry
1680—Bloch-D D R R	1694—Mundt-T O Co
1681—Feldman-Abramson	1695—O'Leary-Huelle
1682—Ornstein-Schlegall	1696—Rottini-Met Spec Co
1683—Ragnone-Int Ry	1696½—French-Met Ry
1684—Kreiser-Busse	1697—Clarke-Sussman
1685—Weed-Morgan	1698—Santora-Winne
1686—Kraetzer-Neugass	1699—Morange-N Y Tr Co
1687—Same-same	1700—Goodman-Int Ry
	1701—Trachey-same
	1702—Massey-same

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J. —Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1468—Hughes-Int Ry	1254—Silverstein-Weinberg
1631—Itkowitz-Horowitz	1552—Zviebel-Goldman
1544—Fay-Int Ry	1546—Cohen-42d St R R
1541—Finkelstein-Livingston	1571—Cepirlo-Int Ry
1542—Malloy-Farley	6337½—Richard-N D Co
1588—Ader-Zimet	1593—M L Co-Miller
1633—Elbeshausen - Int Ry	730—Blau-Int Ry
1456—Fifth Av Bank-Lauchentin	1640—Hefferman-P R R
	1636—Capuano-D D R R
	977—R G Co-Steinhardt

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1409—Cohen-Met Ry	373—Koch-Hoffman

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.

6308—Goldberg-Goldberg	6374—Cohn-Rieser
6303—Blandy-Royal Realty Co	6280—Wolf-Maas
6008—Schneiderman-Star Skirt Co	6396—Rothschild-Klein
6186—Schwartz-Ind Order F S I	5684—Hill-Kann
6441—Kaufman - Bronx Metal Bed Co	5869—Harris-Kirk Mfg Co
6043—Huzar-Szanthoffer	5704—Alfred Allen Watts Co-N Y Carbon, &c, Co
6314—Juillard-Colvin	6368—De Lorenzo-Strong
6397—Jefferson Bank-Bundt	5420—Halperin-Cross
	6209—Levin-Perl

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1680—Cornell-Siegman	276—Diskin-Kramer
1249—Edelman-Int Ry	1643—Herman-Barber
1623—Cambier-Reddy	1644—Ryan-Int Ry
1611—Flaherty-Int Ry	1645—Vilano-Stroh
1612—Eden-same	1646—Timpone-Int Ry
1653—McEvoy-same	943—Kelly-N Y P D Co
1058—Levy-Pachantin	858—McFadden-C F P Co
887—Wojirerzak-Int R	1680—Ortolano-D M Co
1150—Byrne-same	1606—Cohen-Schneider
1602—Bernstein-same	1647—Miraglia-Int Ry
1610—Siegel-same	1648—Cosgrove-same
1615—Joseph-N Y E Co	1649—Manera-Hogue
1616—Frederickson-same	1656—Hefferman-Pell
1617—O'Reilly-same	1657—Bonner-same
1622—Queen-Union Ry	
753—Treacey-Slater	

Highest number reached on regular call, 1679.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant

Gustav E. Kissel. G. Hermann Kinnicutt.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Heavy; Call Money Rates, 25@60 Per Cent.

Market Subjected to Extensive Realizing Sales—Money Easier Abroad.

The dominant factor in yesterday's stock market was the quiet but persistent selling of stocks, presumably for the purpose of securing profits. In the fore part of the session this movement was rendered comparatively inconspicuous by the volume of fresh buying which came into the market through commission houses, this representing apparently purchases by at least that portion of the public which has made up its mind that the advance in stocks is to run still further. This buying was heavy enough to absorb the stocks pressed for sale in the first hour of the trading and to carry prices up in several directions to figures well above Saturday's level, but at the same time in those stocks which did not feel its power, as in Amalgamated Copper, Anaconda Copper, Union Pacific, United States Steel, and American Smelting, there occurred sharp losses, and before the end of the second hour the trend of the market was plainly downward. There were rallies from time to time during the day as the selling pressure relaxed, but on the other hand in the stocks mentioned the offerings were so persistent that closing prices were little if at all above the lowest reached during the day, the ultimate declines running from one to two points. Contrasting with the weakness in special issues and the general heaviness of the entire list was the course of Reading, Atchison, Louisville and Nashville, and Southern Railway. Reading gained 3½ points on heavy transactions, the forces at work here being those conspicuous in the stock's uprush last year. The advances of a point or more in Atchison, Louisville, and Southern Railway were made without special explanation and seemed due to speculative operations.

Much of the heaviness of the market was due, of course, to the high rates once more prevailing in the money market. There seems to have been a rather general expectation that through some magic connected with the opening of the new year money would at once decline to extremely low rates, and there was, of course, corresponding disappointment when the first loans of the day were made at 30 per cent. and later loans as high as 60 per cent. The situation in the money market was largely due to the actual disbursements of dividend and interest funds yesterday. The receipt of a great deal of stock from London, this movement calling for heavy payments, was also a factor in this situation, and working to the same end was the fact that the banks, as a result of the shipment of $2,000,000 to San Francisco late on Saturday, have lost $1,700,000 to the Sub-Treasury thus far in the present week. The situation should be considerably eased within the next few days through the return of the moneys paid out in dividends and interest to the banks, and as a result of the decision of the Treasury Department to anticipate the February interest disbursements, a step which will make some $2,000,000 available for immediate use in this city. In addition to this, the operations of the trust companies, which have been making preparations for their reports as of Jan. 1, may be expected to favor the money market from this time on, since their own necessities for the time being have been met. Discounts on European markets were easier, the Berlin rate declining ⅝ per cent. There was some buying for the account of London, and in that market Russian securities regained their interest and made a substantial advance on the favorable construction of the day's advices from Russia. Other foreign markets provided nothing of unusual interest.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Columbus Railway and Light Co.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Allegheny and Western Railroad.
Georges Creek Coal Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Dertwiller & Street Fireworks Co.
Ohio and Indiana Illuminating Gas Co.
Richmond Hill Realty Co.
United States Rubber Co.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations, for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked
2s, r., 1930	102⅞	103⅝
2s, c., 1930, ex int	102⅞	103⅝
3s, r., 1918	102¼	103¼
3s, c., 1918	103⅝	104
3s, 1918, sm.	102¼	..
4s, r., 1907	103	103⅜
4s, c., 1907	103	104
4s, r., 1925	130½	131½
4s, c., 1925	130½	131½
D. C. 3-65s	118	..
Philip'ne 4s	109½	110⅜
Adams Exp.	235	249
Alb. & Sus.	240	..
Alle. & W.	145	..
Am. Ag. Ch.	22½	25
A. B. S. pf.	83	88½
Am. Coal	175	195
A. C. O. pf.	91	95
Am. D. T.	37	43
Am. Exp.	223	227
Am. L. Co.	21¼	22
Am. Malting	4½	5
Am. M. cts.	4½	5
Am. M. pf.	24	26½
Am. M. pf. ctfs.	25	26
Am. Snuff	220	230
Am. Sn. pf.	106	110
A. S. R. pf.	138½	139½
A. T. & C.	90	93
A. T. & T.	135	138
Am. W. Co. pf., ex d.	103	104
Ann Arbor.	32	40
Ann A. of.	15	80
Asso. Mer. 1st pf.	107	110
B. & O. pf.	98	98½
B. A. L. pf.	106	..
B. Un. Gas.	175	185
B., R. & P.	150	157
B., R. & P. pf.	155	175
B. & S. pf.	83	86
Butt'k Co.	53	60
Canada So.	70½	71
C. C. & C.	..	80
C. & S. A. Tel.	135	138
C. & A. pf.	69	74½
C., B. & Q.	200	..
C. & E. I. pf.	130	140
Chi. G. W. pf., A	75½	76
Chi. G. W. deb.	84½	85
C., I. & L. pf.	70	90
C. M. & St. P. pf.	189	190½
Rens. & Sar.	208	..
R., W. & O.	134	..
R. G. M. Co. pf.	101	107
Rutland pf.	40	70
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	65	70
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	173	190
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	129	135
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	107	125
So. Pac. pf.	118	118½
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	93	100
Tex. Cent.	35	..
Tex. C. pf.	90	..
T., P. & W.	17	20½
U. S. Exp.	118	125
U. S. Leath.	..	15¾
U. S. L. pf.	110	117
Wand. R. R.	85	100
W.-F. Exp.	235	247
Westinghouse Assenting	172	178
Westinghouse 1st pf.	187	190

	Bid.	Asked
Ft. W. & D. City	73½	76
G. C. Co. pf.	104½	105½
H. B. Claflin	109	115
Hav. E. Ry.	34½	35½
H. E. R. pf.	78½	80
Homestake.	80½	81
Ill. C. 1.	103½	..
Ill. C. L.	103½	..
I. & Chi.	180	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	82¼	83
K. & D. M.	15	17
K. & D. M. pf.	45	50
K. I., C., pf.	78½	80
Lacl. Gas.	..	105
Lacl. G. pf.	95	110
L. E. & W. pf.	90	98
Lake Shore.	330	340
Man. Beach.	12	14
Md. C. pf.	100	..
M. & St. L. pf.	99½	100½
Nat. B. pf.	113½	114½
Nat. En. pf.	84	87
Nat. L. pf.	103	105¾
N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	38¼	39
N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	19½	21
N. Cent. C.	37	45
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	118	120
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	74	80
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	156	160
N. & W. pf.	92½	94
Pac. Coast.	103	105
P. C. 1st pf.	100	105
P. C. 2d pf.	103	106
Peo. & E.	42	43
Pitts. C. pf.	62	63
P., C., C. & St. L.	..	85
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	106	112
P., Ft. W. & C.	181	..
P., Ft. W. C. sp.	173	..
P. S. C. pf.	100	100½
Quicksilver.	1	1½
Q'ksilver pf.	3	4
R. R. Sec. I. C. stock ctfs.	94½	98
Reins. & Sar.	208	..
R., W. & O.	134	..
R. G. M. Co. pf.	101	107
Rutland pf.	40	70
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	65	70
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	173	190
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	129	135
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	107	125
So. Pac. pf.	118	118½
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	93	100
Tex. Cent.	35	..
Tex. C. pf.	90	..
T., P. & W.	17	20½
U. S. Exp.	118	125
U. S. Leath.	..	15¾
U. S. L. pf.	110	117
Wand. R. R.	85	100
W.-F. Exp.	235	247
Westinghouse Assenting	172	178
Westinghouse 1st pf.	187	190

FAILURES IN 1905.

Greater in Number Than in 1904, but the Average Showing Is Favorable.

Business failures in the United States in 1905, accordingto Bradstreet's, were 4.3 per cent. more than in 1904. The total number was 9,970.

The increase in number over 1899, the year with the fewest number of failures in the past generation, was 3.4 per cent., but the average number of failures each year from 1899 to date has been 10,060, so 1905 is almost 1 per cent. below the average. Two sections of the country, the South and Far West, showed a larger number of business casualties in 1905 than in 1904. In liabilities only the Northwest and the South show increases, large bank suspensions in the Spring in the former and in December in the latter section accounting for these excesses.

New England and the Middle States show the smallest liabilities in six years, while the West reflects less strain in the banking business than the year preceding. The Territories show the greatest relative falling off in liabilities with a total in 1905 only about one-third that of 1904.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 25@60 per cent., with the last loan at 60 per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 35 per cent.

Time money rates, 6 per cent. for sixty days to six months, with a commission in some cases of from 1 to 2 per cent. for short loans, making the rate equal to 7 and 8 per cent.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $249,033,261; balances, $113,079,864. The Sub-Treasury credit balance was $231,479.

Mercantile paper rates, 5½@6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable and choice four to six months' single names and 6½ per cent. for others.

Sterling exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.86¼ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.8250 for sixty days, $4.8555 for demand, and $4.8630 for cables. Commercial bills were quoted at $4.81⅝@$4.82½.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.20 and 5.16⅞; reichsmarks, 94 5-16@94⅜, and 95 1-16; guilders, 39 15-16@40 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—15c discount. Chicago—15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, none; telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—par. St. Louis—10c discount @ par.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Supplies of money were abundant in the market to-day and rates were easier. Discounts sympathized with money rates.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were firm and trading was fairly active. The impending release of much money with the improvement in Russian affairs accompanied by all-around confidence stimulated the advance. Consols hardened despite the attention devoted to the settlement. Home rails were in good demand on expected dividends.

Americans opened dull, improved to well above parity with good support and Continental buying, remained wavering pending the receipt of New York's opening prices, when the market responded to the ease in Wall Street, and stocks recovered. They closed steady.

Foreigners were firm, Russians leading at 84½.

Copper stocks were strong.

Japanese imperial sixes of 1904 were quoted at 102⅝.

Bar silver steady at 30 1-16d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 26.47; Lisbon, 6.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing Yesterday.	N. Y. Equiva-lent.	Previous N. Y. Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	89⅝	..	..	....
Consols, account	89⅝	..	..	....
Anaconda	14⅞	289	289	....
Atchison	92⅜	90¼	89	+1⅛
Canadian Pacific	179⅝	174⅝	173⅜	+1
St. Paul	187	182	181½	+¼
Erie	50½	48⅝	48⅜	+⅜
Erie 1st pf.	82⅞	80½	81½	−⅝
Illinois Central	180½	175½	175¼	+¼
Louis. & Nash.	156½	152¼	152	+¼
N. Y. Central	157	152⅜	153½	−⅜
Pennsylvania	74¼	144	143⅝	+⅜
Reading	72¼	140⅜	138⅝	+2
Southern Pacific	68	66	66¼	....
Union Pacific	155	150⅜	150⅝	+¼
U. S. Steel	44⅜	43½	43½	+⅜
U. S. Steel pf.	110¼	107¼	106⅞	+⅜

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—On the Bourse to-day Russians made notable advances on the reports of the amelioration of the Russian situation. The market generally sympathetically advanced.

Russian imperial fours were quoted at 85.50 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 490.00.

Three per cent. rentes 99 francs 25 centimes for the account.

Exchange on London 25 francs 10½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was animated. Russians were one to two per cent. higher.

Exchange on London 20 marks 43 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 4⅝ per cent.; three months bills, 3⅞ per cent.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird	1 10 6	Esperanza	5 8 9
Tomboy	1 6 3	Dolores	2 1 6
El Oro	1 9 3	Stratton's Ind.	0 7 0

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 2.—The market opened the new year higher and active, but toward the close the trading became irregular and prices fluctuated. The widest change was made in Continental Trust, which gained 2½ points. Northern Central declined ½; Houston Oil sold up ⅜, at 7⅞, advancing at the close to 8; G. B. S. Brewing incomes rose ¼; Seaboard new common was erratic, changing its price frequently; Maryland Trust preferred opened 1 point lower on a succession of sales at 129, recovering its loss to 130.

In the bond list changes were as frequent as in stocks. The feature was United Railways free incomes, advancing ⅝, to 66¼, on 5,000 share lots; United Railways pooled bonds sold ¼ higher; Virginia Electric Railways and Development Company 5s declined sharply 2½ per cent.; Georgia and Alabama Consolidated 5s were weak, declining 2¼ points; Coal and Iron Railway 5s sold ⅝ higher; Seaboard 10-year 5s rose ¼; Georgia Southern and Florida 5s dropped 1 point; Seaboard 4s were active and stronger, rising ¼.

In the last half hour the market was dull with slowly rising prices in a few issues.

Shares 1,552; bonds $79,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Coal & Iron Ry. 5s	107	107	107
3,000	Georgia & Ala. 5s	111	111	111
1,000	Ga. So. & Fla. 5s	114	114	114
1,000	Norfolk-Car. 1st 5s	117	117	117
16,000	Seaboard 4s	90	89⅝	90
4,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	103	103	103
6,000	B., Sp. Pt. & C. 4½s	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
2,000	Charles. Con. Elec. 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼
23,000	United Railways inc.	66¼	66	66
5,000	United Railways ctfs.	65	65	65
5,000	Va. Elec. R. & D. 5s	99½	99½	99½
2,000	Atlanta Gas L. 4s	101	101	101
2,000	Breweries Incomes	31¼	31¼	31¼
2,000	Light & Power 4½s	97¼	97¼	97¼
120	Northern Central	104½	104½	104½

STOCKS.

27	Seaboard Air Line	35	35	35
960	Seaboard Co. common	30¾	30	30½
110	Western Maryland	15	15	15
25	Continental Trust	200	200	200
5	Mercantile Trust	145	145	145
130	Maryland Trust pf.	130	129	130
175	Houston Oil	8	7⅞	7⅞

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of merchandise from the port of New York for the week were valued at $11,185,254, compared with $11,185,254 in the preceding week and $10,209,858 in the corresponding week last year. From Jan. 1 the exports from this port aggregate $356,827,232, against $308,636,427 in the corresponding period last year.

CALL MONEY SKY-HIGH AT NEW YEAR'S START

60 Per Cent. Almost a Record for January's Opening.

HUGE SUMS PAID YESTERDAY

Amount Disbursed in Interest and Dividends May Have Reached $75,000,000—Did Not Aid the Market.

Call money at the close of the market yesterday loaned at 60 per cent., the highest rate quoted for call money in the first week in January since 1878. There was urgent demand for accommodation from the opening of the money market until the end of the day. The lowest rate at which loans were made was 25 per cent., and from that figure the market rose until the end of the day, when the high point of 60 per cent. was reached. The stock market was active, but reactionary. High money had been generally expected, but the 60 per cent. rate was much higher than had been anticipated at the close of last week.

Enormous sums were paid out yesterday by the banks and trust companies, as well as by private banking houses, in the way of interest on bonds and dividends on stocks. The total payments of this kind to be made in the current month are estimated at $150,000,000. While the payments will be scattered throughout the entire month, probably not less than half this sum was actually paid out by the New York fiscal agents of corporations yesterday.

Much money paid out in this way, however, was not available for use in yesterday's market. To a certain extent, therefore, the same conditions existed yesterday as had prevailed last week, when call money rose to 125 per cent. Bankers expressed the opinion that as soon as the January disbursements are released the banks will be in a position to extend accommodation much more freely than they were able to do yesterday.

Higher rates than those which prevailed late in the month are customary in the first week in January. It takes some days for the money distributed in interest and dividends, much of which is paid out by check, to be redeposited in the banks, and in the interval there is frequently a scarcity of funds. It happened yesterday that the scarcity was much greater than usual.

While the range of call money was from 25 to 60 per cent., the bulk of the day's borrowing was done between 30 and 40 per cent. That the stringency was regarded as more or less temporary was indicated by the fact that time money rates were no higher than last week. In fact, the offerings of time money were somewhat freer than in the recent past.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—The local money market is dull. The usual table of rates, &c., follows:

Call loans, 10@15 per cent. Time loans, collateral, 5½@6½ per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 5½@6 per cent. Clearing House loans, 6 per cent. New York funds, 15c discount. Clearings, $36,609,521. Balances, $4,452,725. Sub-Treasury debit, $55,228.

We have had a good market in Boston today, with Utah the feature. Opening prices were active and strong and with few exceptions the advancing market continued until the closing. The buying of Utah was persisten during the first hour, which developed a good demand for it, and around the noon hour the price spurted up sharply. This was followed by an advance in some of the other Utah specialties.

Commission house business was somewhat lighter than the average of last week, but the volume still shows a good trading market. Closing prices for coppers generally strong.

Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$6,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	95	95	95
1,000	A. T. & S. F. 4s	101¾	101¾	101¾
5,000	Central Vt. 1st 4s	90	90	90
2,000	K. C., Ft. S. & G. 7s	106	106	106
5,000	N. E. Cotton Yarn 5s	99	99	99
1,000	Savannah El. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
7,000	Western Tel. & T. 5s	102½	102	102

RAILROADS.

571	Atchison	91⅛	89¼	91⅛
3	Atchison pf	105	105	105
23	Boston Elevated	156	156	156
100	Boston Suburban pf.	63	63	63
3	Boston & Albany	254½	254	254
43	Boston & Maine	172	172	172
8	Fitchburg pf	142¼	141	141
225	Mass. Elec	18	17⅜	18
110	Mass. Elec. pf	60	59½	60
110	N. Y., N. H. & H.	198	197	197
9	Old Colony	208	208	208
40	Rutland pf	63	63	63
850	Union Pacific	150	148⅞	148⅞
34	Union Pacific pf	99⅝	98½	98½
15	West End	100	100	100
20	West End pf	113	113	113

TELEPHONES.

220	American	137½	137	137¾
8	New England	132	132	132
7	Mexican	3½	3	3
125	Western	13	12	13
21	Western pf	91½	91	91½

MISCELLANEOUS.

85	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	93	92½	93
955	Am. Pneu. Service	12⅞	12	12
60	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf	34½	34½	34½
1,026	Am. Sugar Ref.	153	150	150
20	Am. Sugar pf	139½	139	139½
15	Am. Wool	105¼	105¼	105¼
24	Am. Wool. pf	103½	103½	103½
50	East Boston	6¾	6¾	6¾
67	General Electric	179	177½	177½
2,225	General Elec. rights	9⅝	9½	9½
20	Ga. Ry. & Elec. L. pf	95	94½	95
324	Mass. Gas	47	46	47
58	Mass. Gas pf	85½	85	85
19	Pullman	246½	245	245
80	Reece	10	10	10
20	Rubber pf	109¼	109¼	109¼
4	Seattle Electric pf	99	99	99
360	Swift & Co.	104	103	103
381	United Fruit	104	103½	104
326½	United Shoe Mach.	74½	72	72
102	United S. Mach. pf.	31	31	31
5,705	U. S. Steel	43⅝	42¾	43
614	U. S. Steel pf.	107¼	106¼	106¼

MINING.

230	Adventure	6¾	6	6
18,013	Amalgamated	111¼	108½	108½
195	Allouez	41	41	41
300	Am. Zinc	15⅛	15	15
600	Anaconda	72	71⅛	71⅛
75	Arcadian	5	5	5
600	Atlantic	26⅜	25	25
1,410	Bingham	36⅞	35	36⅜
7,405	Boston Con	33½	31⅝	32
12	Calumet & Hecla	707	705	706
713	Centennial	29½	29	29½
400	Con. Mercur	62c	61c	61c
3,056	Copper Range	86	83⅝	83⅞
515	Daly-West	17⅞	17½	17½
675	Dominion Iron	27½	26½	26½
300	Elm River	2½	2½	2½
310	Franklin	17⅞	17½	17½
3,450	Granby	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛
4,365	Green	31	30¾	30¾
2,510	Isle Royale	26	25	25⅝
153	Mass	11¼	10	10
100	Mayflower	1¼	1¼	1¼
750	Michigan	17⅞	17	17
827	Mohawk	61	60	60
2,380	Nevada	12¼	11½	12
3,670	North Butte	89½	85	87
2,510	Old Dominion	42	41	41½
2,140	Old Dominion	86	85	85½
520	Osceola	109	107½	107½
11,251	Parrot	48	45	45½
10	Quincy	108	108	108
1,090	Rhode Island	6¾	6¼	6¾
10	Santa Fe	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
520	Shannon	7¾	7¾	7¾
111	Tamarack	122	118	120
295	Tecumseh	12	11	11½
800	Tenn. Cop	51½	49¾	49¾
2,470	Trinity	11	10½	11
1,505	U. S. Coal & Oil	12¼	11	11
26,004	U. S. Mining	49	45½	48
1,740	United Copper	67½	65¾	65¾
4,224	Utah	61⅞	56½	61½
12	Victoria	6¼	5¾	5¾
35	Winona	8½	8¼	8¼
300	Washington	85c	85c	85c
30	Wolverine	184	184	184

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights.

Shaw Anticipates $1,700,000 Interest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Secretary Shaw announced to-day that the Treasury Department would anticipate interest due Feb. 1 on Government bonds. Coupons due on that date will be paid on presentation. The amount is about $1,700,000.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The market made a brave opening yesterday morning, but on the initial strength stocks were freely supplied from many sources, and as this realising continued throughout the session, prices suffered a pronounced reaction from the excitement of the preceding week. Many speculators carried stocks over the turn of the year, expecting a higher range of prices on which to take their profits yesterday. It was thought that the splendid enthusiasm with which the old year was brought to a close would carry over for at least one day. The thing to do when you are disappointed in your market is to make the best of it. Not meeting any such bulge in prices yesterday as they were looking for, traders who had carried stocks over the end of the year proceeded to close them out, and their selling, together with some active realizing on the part of pools and large operators, falling upon a market which was none too well supported by the commission house element, made prices reactionary. On the whole the market took stocks as well as anybody could have expected with call money still lending at almost prohibitive rates. Many persons evidently supposed that by some new year's magic call money would be supplied yesterday in abundance at something like 6 per cent., and when it opened at 40 to 50 per cent. bullish ardor was perceptibly diminished.

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The bull crowd transferred its acknowledged activities to a fresh group of stocks, making Reading the leader of the market, but it was evidently taking profits freely at the same time in the stocks upon which its operations converged last week. Aggressive buying in Reading, American Locomotive, Norfolk and Western, Southern Railway, and one or two other issues was accompanied by considerable realizing elsewhere in the list, notably in Amalgamated Copper and Union Pacific. For a while in the forenoon it looked as if a concerted demonstration had been attempted in the Pennsylvania group of stocks, for in addition to the pronounced strength of Reading, Pennsylvania itself, Norfolk and Western, and Baltimore and Ohio were all conspicuously strong. Reading, however, was the only one of the group which closed at a substantial advance. Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania closed at fractional declines. Norfolk and Western, after an advance of 1⅝ points, closed at an advance of ⅝ per cent. Reading was the leader of the market in point of strength, advancing 4⅝ points to within a fraction of its high record price and closing at a net gain of 3½ per cent. The general list was not responsive to its leadership, nor did the advance in American Locomotive stimulate any sympathetic activity.

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The movement in Reading was preceded by urgent bull tips, distributed in the usual philanthropic manner. The stock was scheduled to be made the big feature of the market. The trading was furious on the advance, made so by the participation of apparently the entire professional floor element in the speculation. This floor element gravitates naturally to the stock offering the maximum of speculative action. The character of the stock itself has nothing whatever to do with it. Any vehicle serves. It is action that is wanted. No reasons were advanced for Reading's rise. It simply was made the favorite for a day in the trading odds, and anybody could have made money by playing it on the tips that were sent out before 10 o'clock.

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American Locomotive touched a new high-record price yesterday, selling at 78. It reacted abruptly in the afternoon, and closed at a fractional decline. Here is another stock which is widely tipped for a rise. There is not a large office in the Street that has not been flooded with advice to buy it for an advance forthwith to par. The Gates crowd is understood to be active in the stock, though the strongest information on it comes from other sources. The same crowd that bulled it so violently several months ago is supposed to be bulling it again. An official of the company—who, by the way, has not been in sympathy with the manuipulation of the stock—intimates that the question of paying a dividend on the common shares will come up shortly, and he personally is rather of the opinion that a 5 per cent. dividend is not improbable. He adds, however, that it will be the policy of the company to discontinue dividends immediately upon any let-up in business, and for that reason he should suppose that the stock was already selling about high enough, from an investor's point of view. The company expects to end this fiscal year with a surplus of about $15,000,000. From a speculator's point of view there would seem to be no reason why the stock should not go to 85 or 90, perhaps higher, on assurances of a 5 per cent. dividend. The crowd controlling the market for the common stock has supported it very well above 70. It is beginning now, apparently, to meet an outside demand. Commission houses bought the stock very freely yesterday—so freely, in fact, that in one instance a broker declared, after the close of the market: "They have done nothing to-day but load up my office with this Locomotive. My clients are suddenly very bullish on it. They are buying it on the tip that it will be advanced to par."

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The Boston bear campaign is evidently continued on the theory propounded by the late Addison Cammack that if you expect to hit the moon you have got to keep shooting at it.

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There is probably no other place in the world where people have so little use for explanations as in Wall Street. Nobody listens to a man who wants to tell why he has been wrong.

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Having had his following all wrong on the market, Mr. Lawson is now advertising the extent of his personal losses. It is interesting to know that in State Street, where they know their Lawson, the woeful tale of his speculative reverses is treated with extreme skepticism. There is perhaps no other professional operator who knows the speculative side of "coppers" as Lawson knows it, besides which he knows a good deal about copper mining, having copper properties of his own, and it is almost inconceivable that he should have been so misled as to stake his personal fortune on the bear side of copper stocks and copper metal just on the eve of the greatest and best warranted boom in both commodities that has ever taken place. Amalgamated Copper three years ago was bulled to 130 on an eighteen-cent copper metal market, which he must have known to be fictitious. The extraordinary market for copper metal that now exists is real.

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Union Pacific was conspicuously heavy yesterday, even in the forenoon, before the general market became pronouncedly reactionary. The behavior of the stock indicates to experienced readers of the tape that an increase of the dividend rate to 6 per cent. is all that can be expected. An increase to the rate of 7 per cent. has been talked of. As a 6 per cent. stock Union Pacific intrinsically would seem high enough on the level of 150. Pennsylvania, a 6 per cent. stock, is selling under 145. It is well to remember, however, that Union Pacific as a 4 per cent. stock sold at 137 in March, 1905, besides which there is no stock on which tape indications have recently been more untrustworthy. The state of the bull account on this level is unknown, owing to the impossibility of coming at any definite conclusion as to the amount of stock that must have been removed outright from the market in the last two or three months. The Hill interests have been buying it heavily, and it is said that the stock taken for their account does not reappear in loans.

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The fear that bullish sentiment may become too nearly unanimous to be trusted is abated somewhat by such an expression as the following from one of the well-known private banking houses of Wall Street:

"Speculative comment relates chiefly to the extraordinary conditions surrounding the situation. The sudden and violent rise which occurred just at the close of the year in the face of a stringent loan market has not made a favorable impression, and the belief obtains in many quarters that it was forced by the necessities of the cliques in some of the great combinations. Attention must evidently become concentrated on the loan situation in the near future, as upon this depends the further course of the market. Unless from some source not now discernible an important supply of money can be obtained,

PAYMENT ON SOME C., H. & D. BOND ISSUES DEFAULTED

Holdings Which Get No Interest Total $32,000,000.

FORECLOSURE NOT PROBABLE

The Greatest Surprise Was to Holders of Toledo Terminal—A New Agreement May Be Made.

The interest on a number of Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and Père Marquette bond issues was paid yesterday, the payments in this city being made by J. P. Morgan & Co. The bonds and other securities of the system formerly known as the Great Central, upon which interest was not paid, are the Toledo Railway and Terminal bonds, the Père Marquette collateral trust notes, issued for the stock of the Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad, and the common and preferred stocks of the Père Marquette Railroad Company, upon which dividends had been guaranteed by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company.

The interest on the 4½ per cent. general and refunding bonds of the Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad was paid in Boston by the American Loan and Trust Company, the trustee under the mortgage. Funds for payment of the interest on the bonds were believed to have been provided by William A. Bradford, Jr., the President of the company, and the interests allied with him.

$32,000,000 of Defaulted Issues.

The several issues upon which interest and dividends were not paid yesterday amount to more than $32,000,000. There is outstanding $14,145,500 of Père Marquette common stock, of which the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway holds about $11,000,000, and $12,000,000 of Père Marquette preferred. The Père Marquette collateral trust notes issued for Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville stock amount to $8,500,000 and the Toledo Railway and Terminal bonds to $3,500,000.

The failure to pay the interest on the bonds of the Toledo Railway and Terminal Company was a surprise to the holders of those bonds. The non-payment of the interest on the other issues, on which no payment was made yesterday, had been fully expected.

The United States Mortgage and Trust Company is the trustee for the Toledo Railway and Terminal bonds. After the close of business yesterday an officer of that institution said that while the interest had not been paid, it was his belief that there was no intention on the part of the interests now dominant in the affairs of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway to allow foreclosure proceedings to be brought against the terminal company. A member of the firm of Rudolph Kleybolte & Co., who floated a large part of the terminal company's bonds, expressed a similar opinion. He pointed out that no receiver for the Toledo Railway and Terminal Company had been appointed and that it was his belief that the non-payment of the interest was the result of technicalities rather than of any attempt on the part of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company to ignore the guarantee which it has given to the Toledo Railway and Terminal bondholders.

The action taken in regard to the various security issues led yesterday to much discussion of the intentions of the Morgan interests in dealing with the affairs of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway system. A representative of the Morgan interests, in response to questions in regard to future plans affecting the Père Marquette and other roads that were brought into the enlarged Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton system, said that the situation was such that he could not discuss the plans for the time being.

May Be a New Agreement.

The action recently taken by the Directors of both the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and Père Marquette Roads looking to the annulment of the Père Marquette lease and of the purchase of the Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville Road, was recalled yesterday. In some quarters the point was made that the non-payment of the interest on the bonds of the Toledo Railway and Terminal Company indicated the adoption of a similar policy in regard to that property. It is known that the agreement between the Toledo Railway and Terminal Company and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and Père Marquette Road jointly was regarded in many quarters as fixing an unnecessarily high compensation for the use of the Terminal Company's lines. One suggestion heard yesterday was that the non-payment of interest on the terminal bonds would be followed by an effort to annul the agreement, doing away with the guarantee on the bonds and opening the way to a fresh agreement upon more desirable terms.

On the other hand, bankers interested in these bonds pointed out that interest was paid yesterday on the Père Marquette bonds which were issued in payment for the terminal company's stock, and that, moreover, as announced in recent dispatches from Toledo, George W. Perkins of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. had been elected President of the Toledo Railway and Terminal Company. These developments, it is claimed, indicated that there was no intention on the part of the Morgan interests to sever the present relations between the Toledo Railway and Terminal Company and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway.

A Director of the Père Marquette Railroad said yesterday that the arrangement between the Toledo Railway and Terminal Company and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton was made on what seemed unusually generous terms for the terminal company, because at the time the arrangement was entered into the Père Marquette had been shut out of the Vanderbilt terminals in Toledo, and it was imperative to secure for the Père Marquette without delay another entrance into Toledo.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Friday were as follows:

	Tues.	Friday.		Tues.	Friday.
Ala.	.03	.02	L. W. Con.	.01	.01
Alpha Con.	.04	.05	Mexican	1.35	1.30
Andes	.20	.19	Occid. Con.	.92	.92
Belcher	.26	.23	Ophir	6.00	6.12½
Best & Bel.	1.20	1.15	Overman	.26	.23
Bullion	.24	.24	Potosi	.08	.08
Caledonia	.53	.53	Savage	.62	.61
Chal. Con.	.22	.19	Sag Belch.	.12	.11
Challar	.17	.16	Sierra Nev.	.30	.30
Confidence	.88	.85	Syndicate	.11	.11
C., C. & Va.	1.25	1.25	St. Louis	.06	.08
Con. Impl.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.50	.49
Crown Pt.	.14	.12	Utah Con.	.04	.03
Gld & Cur.	.24	.23	Yel. Jacket	.14	.13
Hale & Nor.	1.05	1.05	Silver bars	.64⅞	.64⅝
Julia	.07	.04	Drafts, sight	.03	.03
Justice	.05	.05	Telegraph	.07½	.07½
Ken. Con.	.01	.01			

Mexican dollars were unchanged at .51@.53.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 2.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	11¼	12	J. Johnson	12½	20
American	2	2½	Lexington	4	4½
Anchor	2⅜	2½	Little Puck	2⅜	3
Anaconda	13½	14	M'n Anchor	3⅞	4
Banner	4½	4⅝	Mollie Gib.	6	6½
C. K. & N.	6	11	Nevin	6⅜	6¾
C. C. Con.	6¼	6½	New Haven	2½	2¾
Banta	5¾	6½	Old Gold	4	5
Dr. Jackpot	5	6	Pilgrim	2¼	2¾
Elkton	45	49½	Pharmacist	5	5¼
El Paso	66½	68	Portland	206	210
Findley	77	77½	Rose Maud	3¼	3⅝
Gold Bond	2½	3⅝	Rose Nicol	2⅜	2¾
Gold Coin	6¼	6	Sample	3⅞	4
Gold Dol.	1¾	2	United Gold	12	16
Gold Circle	69	80	Vindicator	70	85
Jennings	10⅜	11	Work	7¼	7¾
Isabella	22½	24	Independ.	15	16
Jackpot	3	3½			

TRAFFIC DEAL UPHELD.

If Sustained on Appeal It Will Save Stockholders $970,000 a Year.

If upheld on appeal, a decision made yesterday by Justice Truax in the Supreme Court will save about $970,000 a year to the stockholders of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company. The decision was rendered in a suit brought by Gustav Kissel and Mrs. Susan Raumer, two of the bondholders of the Chicago road, who were represented by Elihu Root.

The plaintiffs alleged that the traffic agreement entered into on April 14, 1904, between the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad, the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company and the St. Louis, Memphis and Southeastern Railway was illegal and shoud be set aside. The Court so orders.

By an agreement entered into Oct. 1, 1902, the property of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company was mortgaged and trust certificates were issued by the Colonial Trust Company against the bonds of the Chicago company. This first agreement practically placed the property of the Chicago road in the hands of John D. Filley, as trustee. Justice Truax says that this agreement was intended to preserve the assets for the benefit of the stockholders until the certificates should have been paid, and that they should until then have been subjected to no new obligation.

The second agreement, entered into on April 14, 1904, the court says, was made with the trustee and the trust company, by which the 'Frisco company acquired the Chicago company's traffic. On the strength of that second agreement a bond issue of $16,000,000 was announced.

Justice Truax points out that this, a second obligation, was imposed on the stockholders of the Chicago road, which would take precedence over the first one. The evidence convinces him that the second agreement was not made in good faith.

"The Colonial Trust Company," says the court, "has taken a position in this litigation which substantially amounts to a repudiation of its duty to the certificate holders."

Houston & Texas Central Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Notice of Bonds Drawn for Payment.

The Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederic P. Olcott, the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company's Consolidated Mortgage bonds, secured by such Indenture, to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said trust indenture to purchase and retire 210 of such bonds, and, it having been found that such bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provisions of such trust indenture, bonds secured thereby bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.

The distinguishing numbers of the bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:

17	487	1018	1496	2103	2591	3065	3625
53	502	1023	1502	2105	2616	3073	3628
67	525	1093	1506	2106	2621	3075	3633
89	534	1095	1530	2107	2632	3081	3643
103	551	1103	1542	2112	2636	3082	3649
112	573	1148	1563	2122	2649	3088	3658
121	638	1151	1570	2137	2655	3087	3684
128	675	1157	1571	2289	2673	3100	3693
132	676	1174	1574	2264	2679	3107	3695
134	707	1205	1630	2267	2685	3140	3765
147	731	1225	1634	2280	2693	3141	3768
200	744	1233	1650	2316	2706	3145	3802
209	762	1241	1664	2350	2735	3172	3809
224	763	1253	1718	2357	2845	3204	3810
236	809	1285	1728	2368	2850	3211	3838
262	810	1300	1737	2383	2853	3225	3837
288	822	1320	1753	2392	2882	3240	3858
303	829	1358	1766	2408	2922	3270	3870
379	839	1360	1768	2414	2932	3301	3876
389	857	1364	1791	2436	2962	3353	3896
396	873	1401	1835	2439	2992	3358	3899
405	874	1402	1968	2497	3001	3363	
407	896	1405	1977	2499	3003	3381	
417	897	1406	1992	2514	3005	3894	
448	910	1411	2008	2532	3013	3443	
473	933	1421	2051	2568	3014	3449	
481	1006	1455	2079	2590	3052	3491	

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The bonds bearing such distinguishing numbers will be paid for at the rate above mentioned, viz.: 110 per centum and accrued interest upon presentation thereof, with all unmatured coupons attached thereto at the office of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, 120 Broadway, New York City.

The bonds so drawn will cease to bear interest from and after sixty days' published notice of such drawing, viz.: From and after the 25th day of February, 1906.

Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company

By R. S. LOVETT, President.

New York, December 27, 1905.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET.

WEDNESDAY, JAN'Y 3D,

at 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM,

NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

$25,000 Lake Shore & Mich. So. Ry. 1st 3½ p. c. Reg. Bds., 1997.
$15,000 N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River R. R. (Lake Shore Coll. Trust) 3½ p. c. Reg. Bds., 1998.
$25,000 Lake Erie & Western R. R. 1st 5s, 1937.
$4,000 Erie Ry. 1st Consld. 7s, 1920.
$10,000 Ches. & Ohio Ry. 1st Consld. 5s, Reg. Bds., 1939.
$10,000 Ches. & Ohio Ry. Genl. Mtge. 4½ p. c. Reg. Bds., 1992.
$14,000 Evansville & In. R. R. 1st 6s, Guar. Bds., 1924.
$10,000 Brooklyn City R. R. 1st Consld. 5s, 1916-1941.
$5,000 Washington Water Power Co. (Spokane) 1st 5s, 1929.
$15,000 Kings County Elec. Light & Power Co. Purchase Money 6s, 1997.
$7,000 Illinois Steel Co. (U. S. Steel Corp.) 5 p. c. Deb., 1910.
$15,000 Low Moor Iron Co. of Va. 1st 6s, 1924.
$2,000 Shelton Co. of Conn. 1st 6s, 1909.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
$50,000 City of New York Rapid Transit 3½% stock, 1952, Tax Exempt.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$5,000 Richmond Ry. & Light Co. 1st 4s.
$10,000 Madison River Power Co. 5s, Guar. by Butte Elec. Co.
2 shs. Coal & Iron Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Mount Vernon Trust Co.
25 shs. Consolidated Natl. Bank.
$5,000 Tenn. Coal & Iron Co. (Tenn. Div.) 6s.
200 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
$1,000 Del. & Hudson Co. (Penn. Div.) 7 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$2,000 Del., Lack. & Western R. R. 7s of 1907.
15 shs. West Side Bank.
5 shs. First National Bank.
50 shs. Hanover National Bank.
50 shs. U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.
10 shs. Equitable Trust Co.
$5,000 Middletown (Pa.) Gas Light Co. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1927.
10 shs. Ossining Natl. Bank, Ossining, N. Y.
10 shs. Mount Vernon Trust Co.
25 shs. United National Bank.
10 shs. U. S. Mtge. & Trust Co.
25 shs. American Bank Note Co.
5 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
25 shs. Mortgage Bond Co.
20 shs. First National Bank.
200 shs. The W. H. Rowe & Son Co. 8 p. c. Cum. Pfd., (Hypd.)
695 shs. W. H. Rowe & Son, Inc. (Hypd.)
$3,000 Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Ry. Consld. Mtge. 4½ p. c. Bds.
80 shs. Westchester & Bronx Title & Mtg. Guar. Co.
26 shs. Lawyers Title Ins. & Trust Co.
22 shs. National Park Bank.
25 shs. First National Bank.
$2,000 Manhattan Beach Hotal & Land Co. 4 p. c. Bds.
200 shs. Pullman Co.
20 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Lawyers Title Ins. & Trust Co.
25 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
20,000 shs. Ground Hog Tunnel & Mining Co.
$500 Bankers Mining & Milling 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1907.
$5,000 Berwick, Pa., 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. gold bds., 1929.
40 Natl. City Bank.
15 Union Exchange Bank.
Submarine Signal Co.
25 American Surety Co.

Bonds for Investment

We own and offer, subject to prior sale and advance in price, the following bonds for investment:

		To net about
$200,000	Newark, New Jersey, Water 3½s	3.40
100,000	New York City, Tax Exempt 3½s	3.52
200,000	Cleveland, Ohio, Improvement 4s	3.50-60
150,000	State of Tennessee 3s	3.60
80,000	New Castle County, Del., 4s	3.60
500,000	Los Angeles, California, 4s	3.65
100,000	Seattle, Washington, 4s	3.70
200,000	Fresno, California 4½s	4.00
100,000	Fayetteville, North Carolina, 5s	4.38
$50,000	Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley (C. & N. W.) First 5s	3.70
50,000	Illinois Central (Louisville Div.) First 3½s	3.75
25,000	Pittsburg, Cin., Chic., & St. L. Consol. 4½s	3.85
50,000	Lehigh Valley Railway First 4½s	3.90
50,000	Central Pacific Railroad First 4s	3.97
25,000	Nashville, Florence & Sheffield (L. & N.) First 5s	4.05
$250,000	Newark Passenger Railway First 5s, Tax Exempt, N. J.	4.05
50,000	South Ferry R.R. (Met. St. R'y) First 5s	4.13
100,000	Laclede Gas Light (St. Louis) First 5s	4.20
250,000	United Traction & Electric (Providence, R. I.) First 5s	4.25
75,000	Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light First 4½s	4.40
65,000	United Elec. Light & Power (Balt.) 4½s	4.50
150,000	New York Gas & Electric Light, Heat & Power First 5s	4.55
40,000	Pennsylvania & Mahoning Valley Ry. 5s	4.55
75,000	Detroit Edison First 5s	4.80
200,000	Northern Texas Traction (Dallas & Ft. Worth) First 5s	4.80
50,000	Omaha Electric Light & Power First 5s	4.90

Circulars, describing in detail the above and many other attractive issues of bonds netting from 3½ to 5 per cent., will be mailed upon request

N. W. HARRIS & CO.

BANKERS

Pine Street, Corner William

CHICAGO — NEW YORK — BOSTON

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,

26 BROAD STREET.

Capital, $3,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $10,111,392.

OTTO T. BANNARD, President.

WILLARD V. KING, ALEX. S. WEBB, Jr., MORTIMER N. BUCKNER, Treasurer. } Vice Presidents.
HENRY E. AHERN, Secretary. FREDERICK J. HORNE, Asst. Secretary. HERBERT W. MORSE, 2d Asst. Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Charles S. Fairchild, Chairman.

Otto T. Bannard,	Charles W. Harkness,	Woodbury Langdon,	E. Parmalee Prentice,
S. Reading Bertron,	James J. Hill,	John A. McCall,	Edmund D. Randolph,
James A. Blair,	F. N. Hoffstot,	Gordon Macdonald,	Norman B. Ream,
Robert W. de Forest,	Arthur Curtiss James,	John J. Mitchell,	B. Aymar Sands,
John B. Dennis,	Frederic B. Jennings,	James Parmelee,	John W. Sterling,
Marshall Field,	Walter Jennings,	John S. Phipps,	James Stillman,
Elbert H. Gary,	Willard V. King,	George W. Perkins,	Myles Tierney,

P. A. Valentine.

STATEMENT OF DECEMBER 31, 1905.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash in bank and office	$4,677,078.22	Capital stock	$3,000,000.00
Loans on collateral	31,649,861.48	*Surplus and undivided profits	10,111,392.00
Bills purchased	1,581,485.66	Deposits	42,133,726.68
Stocks and bonds, market value	13,736,746.95	Interest payable	52,402.48
Bonds and mortgages	3,071,700.00		
Real estate	63,000.00		
Interest receivable	517,648.85		
	$55,297,521.16		$55,297,521.16

*Net earnings for 1905 were $1,206,755.97, from which dividends were paid of $600,000.

STATEMENT OF THE Colonial Trust Company OF NEW YORK

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS DECEMBER 30, 1905

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
N. Y. City Bonds, Market Value	$981,731.25	Capital	$1,000,000.99
Stocks and Bonds, Market Value	1,358,588.26	Surplus	500,000.00
Bonds and Mortgages	114,450.00	Undivided Profits	1,324,623.27
Loans on Collaterals	16,332,440.35	Accrued Interest Payable	117,223.22
Bills Purchased	2,613,291.66	Deposits	23,909,255.05
Real Estate	30,000.00		
Accrued Interest Receivable	229,712.73		
Cash on Hand and in Banks	5,190,317.29		
	$26,850,501.54		$26,850,501.54

JOHN E. BORNE, President.

RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, PHILIP S. BABCOCK } Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer. EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary. JOSEPH N. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

FIFTH AVENUE TRUST CO.

Fifth Ave. and 43d St., New York.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.00 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.00

OFFICERS.

LEVI P. MORTON.....President
WM. D. SLOANE, Vice-President JAMES M. PRATT, Secretary
CECIL D. LANDALE, 2d Vice-Pres. WALTER MEACHAM, Assis. Sec.

Interest Allowed on Deposits Subject to Cheque.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

Located on Ground Floor

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Fred M. Stein has become a member of the firm of Simon Borg & Co.

Jacques Gutmann has become a member of the firm of Albert Loeb & Co.

Irving D. Speyer has been admitted to the firm of G. M. Minsesheimer & Co.

Fifty-six shares of Bank of Commerce sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 199.

William Everit Burnet has become a member of the firm of Joseph Walker & Sons.

George Crawford Clark, Jr., has become a member of the firm of Clark, Dodge & Co.

Vance S. Manson has been admitted to the Stock Exchange firm of Thomas L. Manson & Co., 71 Broadway.

Richard Schuster has become a member of the firm of Speyer & Co. Mr. Schuster is the son of the late Ignes Schuster, former partner of the firm.

James Bennett, George Stewart King, Paul Fenn and Joseph H. Sharpe have formed a copartnership for the purpose of conducting a banking business as James A. Benedict & Co., with offices at 59 Wall Street, New York, and in Chicago.

The State of Alabama Class C 4 per cent. bonds, which reached maturity yesterday, have been stricken from the list of the New York Stock Exchange. There were also stricken from the list the equivalent of $462,500 of Mexican Government 5s of 1890, recently withdrawn by that Government's sinking fund.

The firm of Tillgrman, Rowland & Co. is dissolved. Edward M. Carter, George H. Wilder, John T. Granger, and John Singles have formed a copartnership under the firm name of Carter, Wilder & Co., to transact a commission business in stocks and bonds. Sidell Tilghman, Frederick B. Tilghman, and Enos Wilder are special partners in the firm.

The firm of Lincoln, Carwall & Co. having expired by limitation on Dec. 31, the bond and investment business will be continued by Lincoln & Co. at the same offices, 18 Wall Street, New York City. Enos Lincoln will have with him Myra Mesera, Frank D. Potter and Frank Chelsea, formerly with the bond department of Edwards, Wendell & Co., and Mr. Potter. Chelsea & Reynolds have opened an office in the Hanover Bank Building, at Beaver and Pine Streets, for the transaction of a general banking, investment, and commission business. The members of the firm are Elphalet M. Potter and Arthur G. Chesta, formerly of Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co.; Frederick Jones H. Prentice and Frederick B. Adams, Jr., the latter a graduate of Yale in 1904.

$225,000

Augusta Union Station Company

First Mortgage 50-Year 4% Gold Bonds.

Dated Aug. 1st, 1903. Interest January and July. Due July 1, 1953.
Authorized, $250,000. Outstanding, $225,000.
The Safe Deposit & Trust Co., Baltimore, Trustee.

Interest guaranteed under terms of lease by SOUTHERN RAILWAY, ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD, LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD (AS THE LESSEES OF THE GEORGIA RAILROAD), CHARLESTON & WESTERN CAROLINA RAILWAY, CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY, AUGUSTA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Entire Capital Stock, except Directors' qualifying shares, owned in equal proportions by SOUTHERN RAILWAY, ATLANTIC COAST LINE, and LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R.

The Augusta Union Station Co. was incorporated in 1901. It operates a passenger terminal in the city of Augusta, Ga. The present station is an entirely new building, just erected, and thoroughly equipped with all modern improvements. The Company controls the passenger traffic of every railroad entering the city. It is leased to the above roads for fifty years, the rental being a sum equal to interest on the bonds, operating expenses, and dividends of 4% upon its capital stock.

Thorough investigation has convinced us that this property possesses great value. Its facilities are essential to all the railroads entering Augusta, and its real estate, which is situated in the heart of the business district, must necessarily increase in value with the growing importance of Augusta as a manufacturing and distributing centre. Under the terms of the lease, none of the railroads who use this terminal could continue to use it if they failed to pay their proportion of the rental. In this respect, therefore, the station possesses great strategic value, since it controls access to the capital of Georgia for six different railroads.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, the combined surplus earnings of the lessees amounted to $16,433,437, while the annual charge upon the Augusta Union Station 4s outstanding amounts to only $9,000.

SPECIAL CIRCULAR UPON REQUEST.

PRICE 98 AND INTEREST. YIELDING 4.10%.

HANOVER BANK BUILDING. **Potter, Choate & Prentice** NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY of New Jersey

15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $3,200,000.00.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CERTIFICATE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP OF S. PEIERLS & CO.

The undersigned, desirous of forming a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New York, do hereby certify as follows:

First—The name or firm under which the said partnership is to be conducted is "S. PEIERLS & CO." The county wherein the principal place of business is to be located is New York County.

Second—The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is that of importing, dealing in, and selling dry goods and other merchandise, foreign and domestic, on commission and on their own account.

Third—The names and residences of all of the general and special partners interested in said partnership are as follows:

Siegfried Peieris, who resides at No. 141 West 78th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, a general partner.

Conrad Buhler, who resides at No. 48 West 87th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, a general partner.

Ferdinand S. Warburg, who resides at 218 Kurfuerstendamm, Charlottenburg-Berlin, Germany, a special partner.

Each of the said general and special partners is of full age.

Fourth—The said Ferdinand S. Warburg, as such special partner, has contributed as capital to the common stock of said partnership the sum of five hundred thousand ($500,000) dollars.

Fifth—The period at which the said partnership is to commence is the 1st day of January, in the year one thousand nine hundred and six, and the period at which it will terminate is the 31st day of December, in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten.

Dated at the City of New York the 12th day of October, 1905. SIEGFRIED PEIERLS, CONRAD BUHLER, FERDINAND S. WARBURG.

Witness: Carl A. Hansmann.

Dated at the City of Berlin, Germany, the 28th day of October, 1905.

Witness as to the signature of Ferdinand S. Warburg, Henry Hasper.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 12th day of October, 1905, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for the County of New York, personally came SIEGFRIED PEIERLS and CONRAD BUHLER, known to me and to me known to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they duly and severally acknowledged that they executed the same.

CARL A. HANSMANN, [Seal] Notary Public, New York County.

Consulate General of the United States, Berlin, Germany, ss.:

On this 28th day of October, 1905, before me, the undersigned, a Consul General of the United States, duly authorized to take acknowledgment and proof of deeds at Berlin, Germany, to be used and recorded in the State of New York, personally came Ferdinand S. Warburg, to me known and known to me to be one of the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and he duly acknowledged that he executed the same.

Witness my hand and seal of office at Berlin, Germany, the date last above written.

A. M. THACKARA, [Seal] United States Consul General.

HUGHES, ROUNDS & SCHURMAN, 96 Broadway, New York.

We, the undersigned, being a majority of the members of the firm of POST & FLAGG, a limited partnership formed under the laws of this State, which is about to discontinue its business within this State, and being members of a new special partnership about to be formed, DO HEREBY CERTIFY AND DECLARE that it is the intention of the said new limited partnership to continue the use of the said firm name of POST & FLAGG, and that the person or persons intending to deal under such name, with their respective places of residence, are as follows:

George B. Post, Jr., a general partner, residing at Bernardsville, Somerset County, New Jersey;

Arthur Turnbull, a general partner, residing in the City and County of New York;

Benson B. Sloan, a general partner, residing in the City and County of New York;

Alfred L. Dennis, a general partner, residing at Newark, Essex County, New Jersey;

Henry Shaw, a general partner, residing at Morristown, Morris County, New Jersey, and Nathaniel L. McCready, a special partner, residing in the City and County of New York.

In witness whereof, the said parties have duly signed the foregoing certificates the 27th day of December, 1905.

GEORGE B. POST, JR. ARTHUR TURNBULL. BENSON B. SLOAN. ALFRED L. DENNIS.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 27th day of December, 1905, before me personally appeared George B. Post, Jr., Arthur Turnbull, Benson B. Sloan and Alfred L. Dennis, each to me known and known to me to be one of the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument and each of whom acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

[Seal.] Notary Public, (42.) N. Y. Co.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm name of LADD & COFFIN expired by limitation on December 31st, 1905.

JOHN B. LADD, STURGIS COFFIN, BENJAMIN I. MOTT.

The undersigned, having formed a copartnership under the firm name of LADD & COFFIN, will continue the business at No. 24 Barclay Street, assuming and liquidating the debts of the old firm.

JOHN B. LADD, BENJAMIN I. MOTT.

New York, January 2d, 1906.

CORNELL & UNDERHILL.
NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of Cornell & Underhill has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. Charles G. Cornell, Jr., will sign in liquidation.

Dated New York, December 30th, 1905.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Jr. RICHARD W. UNDERHILL.

JOSEPH REDEGELD & CO., 190 PARK Row, New York City.—JOSEPH R. LEVINE having withdrawn from the above firm, notice is hereby given that we will not be responsible for any obligations contracted by him.—Dated New York, Dec. 27, 1905. JOSEPH REDEGELD, CHARLES WERTHEIMER.

New York, January 2d, 1906.

We beg to announce that Mr. WALDO S. REED is this day admitted to partnership in our firm.

EDWARD SWEET & CO.

We take pleasure in announcing that Mr. WILLIAM EVERIT BURNET has this day become a member of our firm.

JOSEPH WALKER & SONS.

New York, January 2d, 1906.

GOODMAN & LIBERMAN, 63 East 8th St., have this day dissolved copartnership. LIBERMAN will continue the business at the same address.

Jan. 2, 1906.

Mr. LEWIS M. HORNTHAL enters our firm this day. HORNTHAL, BENJAMIN & RIEM.

Kirby Lumber Co. 6% Timber Certificates

To the holders of the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, under agreement, dated February 2, 1904, of Kirby Lumber Company 6 per cent. Timber Certificates. (Issued by the Maryland Trust Company, as Trustee.)

Upon presentation at the office of the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, on and after January 2, 1906, holders of the above described certificates of deposit will receive from United States Mortgage and Trust Company the amount of the coupons dated August 1st, 1905, on the Timber Certificates represented by such Certificates of Deposit, with interest accrued thereon from August 1st, 1905, to date of payment; interest will cease on January 6th, 1906.

Upon such payment being made a certificate to that effect will be stamped upon the Certificate of Deposit.

Upon the surrender on and after January 2d, 1906, of CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, representing TIMBER CERT FICATES, SERIES D, which matured on August 1st, 1905, holders will receive from UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY the full amount of the principal of, and the August, 1905, coupon on, such TIMBER CERTIFICATES with interest on said principal and coupons at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from August 1, 1905, to date of payment; interest will cease on January 6th, 1906.

From the principal of these certificates the Committee will retain 5 per cent. to secure the proportionate amount of possible expenses of the Committee and will give a receipt therefor. Any portion of such sum not used by the Committee will be returned to the holder of such receipt.

JOHN G. JOHNSON, JOHN HENRY HAMMOND, GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM, CALVERT BREWER, Secretary, N. 55 Cedar Street, New York. } Counsel.

Committee: GEORGE W. YOUNG, Chairman, DUMONT CLARKE, JAMES BROWN, GERALD L. HOYT, F. S. SMITHERS, SIDNEY C. BORG, HAMILTON GREPE,

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY, DEPOSITARY,

MESSRS. BROWN BROTHERS & CO. of 4th & Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., and of No. 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., and Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO. of Founders Court, Lothbury, London, E. C., have been appointed agents for the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, Depositary, in connection with the above notice.

Morton Trust Company

38 NASSAU STREET.

Capital - - - - - - $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits $7,000,000

Acts as Trustee, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee, Receiver, Registrar and Transfer Agent. Takes charge of Real and Personal Property.

Deposits received subject to cheque, or on certificate. Interest allowed on daily balances.

Travellers' Letters of Credit Issued. Foreign Exchange.

OFFICERS.

LEVI P. MORTON, President.
THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President. JAMES K. CORBIERE, Vice-President.
CHARLES H. ALLEN, Vice-President. H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.
CHARLES A. CONANT, Treasurer.
Counsel, Paul D. Cravath.

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	James B. Duke,	A. D. Juilliard,	Samuel Rea,
Charles H. Allen,	Henry M. Flagler,	Joseph Larocque,	Winthrop Rutherfurd,
George F. Baker,	Daniel Guggenheim,	D. O. Mills,	Thomas F. Ryan,
Edward J. Berwind,	G. G. Haven,	Levi P. Morton,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Paul D. Cravath,	James N. Jarvie,	Richard A. McCurdy,	Valentine P. Snyder,
Frederic Cromwell,	Walter S. Johnston,	W. G. Oak

Dividends.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY

66 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Coupons Payable at This Office on and After January 2d, 1906:

Abilene Water Co. 1st 5s.
Adirondack Home Telephone Co. 1st 6s.
Albany Home Telephone Co. 1st 6s.
Amherst County, Va., 4½s.
Ashtabula Water Co. 1st 5s.
Ashtabula Water Co. General 5s.
Atlanta Water & Electric Power Co. 1st 5s.
Atlantic & Birmingham Railway Co. 1st 5%.
Batavia Home Telephone Co. 1st 6s.
Bay Shore, N. Y., Union Free School District No. 1, 4%.
Boone Gas Co. 1st 5s.
Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corp. 1st 4s
Cohoes-Waterford Home Telephone Co. 1st 6s.
Corning, N. Y., (various).
Crawfordsville Water & Light Co. 1st 5s.
Englewood Gas & Electric Co. General 5s.
Great Northern Paper Co. 1st 5s.
Green Bay Phosphate Co. 1st 5s.
Hackensack Gas & Electric Co. General 5s.
Hackensack Gas Light Co. General 5s.
Independent Union Telephone Co. 1st 5s.
Johnson, Isaac G. & Co., 1st 5s.
Leggett, Francis H. & Co., 1st 6s.
Liberty Silk Co. 1st 6s.
Lumber Securities Co. Collateral Trust 6%.
Marion City Water Co. 1st 4s.
Mechanical Rubber Co. 1st 6s.
Naumkeag Street Railway Co. Consolidated 5s.
Newburgh & Orange Lake R. R. Co. 1st 5s.
N. Y. Belting & Packing Co., Ltd., Deb. 6%.
N. Y. Cab Co. Registered 4s.
N. Y. & East River Gas Co. Con. 5s.
Port Jervis Electric Light, Power, Gas & R R. Co. 1st 5s.
Retsof Mining Co. 1st 5s.
Rhinebeck Water Co. 1st 5s.
Rosedale & Linden Cemetery Asso. Registered 6%.
Ruby Basin Mining & Tunnel Co. 1st 7s.
Schenectady Home Telephone Co. 1st 6s.
Southern States Lumber Co. 1st 6s.
Springfield Coal Mining Co. 1st 5s.
Tennessee Lumber & Coal Co. 1st 6s.
Tidewater Trap Rock Co. 1st 6%.
Victor Fuel Co. 1st 5s.
Vincennes Citizens' Street Ry. Co. 1st 5%.
York Silk Mfg. Co. 1st 6s.

DUE JANUARY 12th, 1906:
Cuba Eastern R. R. Co. Car Trust 6s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.

The Board of Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three (3) per cent., payable on and after February 9th, 1906, to such as shall be registered stockholders of the Company at 3 o'clock P. M. on January 22d, 1906.

The Stock Transfer Books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on January 22d, 1906, and reopen at 10 A. M. on February 9th, 1906.

CHECKS will be mailed to stockholders who have filed PERMANENT DIVIDEND ORDERS at this office.

E. L. SMITHERS, Assistant Treasurer.
New York, December 21st, 1905.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

54TH DIVIDEND.

No. 195 Broadway, New York, Dec. 14th, 1905.

A semi-annual dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2.50) on each share of stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, on January 20th, 1906, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 26th, 1905.

The stock transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on December 26th, 1905, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on January 22d, 1906.

A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.

31 Nassau St., New York, December 8, 1905.

To the Shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York:

Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the Shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held at its Banking House, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon on said date.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon till 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM C. DUVALL, Cashier.

THE MUTUAL ALLIANCE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of THE MUTUAL ALLIANCE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK will be held at the Hanover Square Office of the Company, No. 66 Beaver Street, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1906, at 11 A. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

The polls will be open from 11 A. M. to 12 M. The transfer books will close on Wednesday, January 10th, 1906, at 3 P. M. and reopen on Thursday, January 18, 1906.

H. M. HUMPHREY, Secretary.

THE PHENIX NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Association will be held at the banking house, No. 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1906, from 12 M. until 1 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the election of three Inspectors of Election.

By order of THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
A. M. BULL, Cashier.

December 26th, 1905.

MOUNT MORRIS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

New York, December 27th, 1905.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at its banking house, No. 85 East 125th St., on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1906, at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed at noon on Saturday, December 30th, 1905, and reopened on Wednesday, January 10th, 1906.

LINDLEY H. HILL, Cashier.

THE GERMANIA BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

December 20th, 1905.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906, between the hours of eleven o'clock A. M. and twelve o'clock noon, at the banking room, 190 Bowery, New York. LOFTIN LOVE, Cashier.

THE CITIZENS' CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 8, 1905.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the Election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 320 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon.

The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

HENRY DIMSE, Cashier.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK.

New York, January 3d, 1906.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the banking office, 57th Street and Third Avenue, on Friday, January 12th, 1906, at three o'clock P. M. for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.

JOHN N. VAN PELT, Cashier.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

December 22d, 1905.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held at the banking house, No. 1 Hudson Street, on Tuesday, January 9, 1906, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. o'clock.

BENJAMIN F. WERNER, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
NEW YORK, DECEMBER 8TH, 1905.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

December 9th, 1905.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank for election of Directors will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1906, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHAS. H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

THE NEW AMSTERDAM NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

December 28th, 1905.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 9TH, 1906, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
1 East 14th Street,
New York, December 27, 1905.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.

IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

THE BATTERY PARK NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

New York, December 8th, 1905.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, No. 24 State Street, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 9TH, 1906, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN B. DAY, Cashier.

THE PLAZA BANK.

New York, December 26th, 1905.

The Annual Election for Directors of THE PLAZA BANK will be held at the Banking House, 5th Avenue and 58th Street, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 9th, 1906. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

E. M. CLARKE, Cashier.

The Market and Fulton National Bank.

New York, December 29, 1905.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

T. J. STEVENS, Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF
AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.
71 Broadway, N. Y., City, Dec. 9, 1905.

QUARTERLY COM. STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 9.

The Directors of the American Smelting and Refining Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock of the Company, payable Jan. 15, 1906, to stockholders of record Dec. 23, 1905. The books of the Company for the transfer of Common Stock will be closed at three o'clock P. M., Dec. 28, 1905, and will be reopened Jan. 16, 1906.

EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.

DIVIDEND NO. 26.

A quarterly dividend of One and Three-fourths Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable January 15, 1906, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business December 30, 1905. CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 13, 1905.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. (one dollar per share,) payable January 15, 1906, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 30, 1905. Checks will be mailed. LEWIS LILLIE, Treas.

Meetings and Elections.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

New York, Dec. 30, 1905.

THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, No. 330 Bowery, on Thursday, January 11th, 1906, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.. EDMUND F. SWANBERG, Cashier.

INTERBORO BANK OF NEW YORK.
New York, January 3, 1906.

The annual meeting of this Bank, to act upon a resolution increasing the number of Directors to 19, and for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking Rooms, 110 Wall Street, on Wednesday, January 17, 1906, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. W. K. VANDERPOEL, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, December 22d, 1905.

The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nos. 44 and 46 Wall St., on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1906. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. and will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from January 6th to January 10th.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the company's office, 756 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough, on Wednesday, January 10, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon.

Transfer books will be closed from December 30, 1905, at noon to January 10, 1906, at 3 P. M.

JOHN W. H. BERGEN, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETING of the Stockholders of the GOTHAM RUBBER COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, at No. 45 South Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1906, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Transfer books will be closed from the 29th day of December, 1905, to the 9th day of January, 1906.

Dated New York, December 30th, 1905.

SAMUEL L. HOMMEDIEU, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the FLEISCHMANN REALTY & CONSTRUCTION COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 170 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1906, at two o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated New York City, December 26th, 1905.

GUSTAV J. FLEISCHMANN, President.

JAMES STERN, Secretary.

F. W. GESSWEIN COMPANY,
39 John Street, New York.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, 39 John Street, New York City, on the eleventh day of January, 1906, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. SAMUEL F. DIXON, Sec'y.

Dated Dec. 26, 1905.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
4 Irving Place.
December 30, 1905.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office Monday, January 22d, 1906. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 6, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 23, 1906.

R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

A. J. CRAWFORD COMPANY.—New York, December 27th, 1905.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the A. J. CRAWFORD COMPANY, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 253 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 8th day of January, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon.

THOS. F. DeVOE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company, for the election of Trustee and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the Company, Rooms 306 to 310, 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 31st day of January, 1906, at 3 P. M.

H. HAGGERTY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the AMERICAN GEM & PEARL COMPANY, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 14 Church Street, on Monday, January 15th, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon.

ARTHUR A. KAHN, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW YORK DISPENSARY.—Notice is hereby given that the annual election of the Trustees of the Dispensary to succeed those whose terms expired January 1st, 1906, will be held at the Dispensary, 137 Centre St., on Monday, January 8th, 1906, from 4 to 5 o'clock P. M.

GOODHUE LIVINGSTON, Sec'y.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDers of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held on Tuesday, January 16th, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 750 Washington Street, New York City.

Transfer books close Jany. 6th and reopen Jany. 17th. E. H. GARRISON, Sec'y.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the CONSOLIDATED FIREWORKS COMPANY OF AMERICA will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 9 and 11 Park Place, New York, on Monday, January 15th, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon.

GEO. T. EGBERT, Secretary.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF The Engineering Review Company will be held in the office of the company, 1,123 Broadway, New York, January 10th, at 11 A. M.

H. D. CARTER, President.

Meetings and Elections.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New York, December 23d, 1905.

Please take notice that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Auto Lighter Company will be held at the office of the Company, Park Avenue, between 130th and 131st Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 8th day of January, 1906, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors and two Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and to ratify and reaffirm the action of the stockholders at the meeting held January 9th, 1905, reducing the capital stock of the Company from One Million Dollars, consisting of Two Hundred Thousand Shares of the par value of Five Dollars each, to Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, consisting of Forty Thousand Shares of the par value of Five Dollars each; and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Transfer books will remain closed from December 29th, 1905, to January 8th, 1906.

Charles Katz, President.
William Scheuer, Secretary.
Louis M. Fisher.
Richard E. Berthold.
Frederick Scheuer.
A Majority of Directors

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of stockholders of the U. S. Rubber Reclaiming Works of New York will be held at the office of the Company, No. 127 Duane Sreet, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of January, 1906, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing five Directors for the ensuing year, and to act upon a proposition to alter or amend its certificate of incorporation, and for the purpose of amending the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODORE S. BASSETT, President.
WALTER T. ROSEN, Secretary.

Dated New York, January 2d, 1906.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the UNION LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY for the election of five Directors for the present year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 277 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of January, 1906, at twelve o'clock noon. Transfer books will close on the 17th day of January, 1906, and will open on the 19th day of January, 1906.

FREDERICK A. PRIELPS, Secretary.

January 2d, 1906.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—ESTATE OF N. LOW.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, No. 208 Bleecker Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1906, at four o'clock in the afternoon. The transfer books of the company will close on the 31st day of December, 1905, and remain closed until the 11th day of January, 1906.

Dated New York, December 28th, 1905.

TOMPKINS McILVAINE, President.
JOSEPH ROURKE, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE City Club Realty Company:

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the City Club Realty Company will be held at The City Club, 55 West 44th Street, Manhattan, New York City, on January 15, 1906, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Directors of the corporation and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated New York, December 30, 1905.

HENRY WILLARD BEAN, Secretary.

Broadway & 19th Street, Dec. 27, 1905.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of W. & J. SLOANE (a corporation) will be held at the offices of the Company, 884 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, the 24th day of January, 1906, at 11:00 o'clock A. M.

GEO. McNEIR, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of The New York Times Company will be held at the office of the Company on Wednesday, January 17th, at 11 A. M.

BEN C. FRANCK, Sec'y.

Savings Banks.

115th Semi-Annual Dividend.

UNION SQUARE SAVINGS BANK,

formerly the
INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS,
NO. 20 UNION SQUARE.

A dividend will be credited JANUARY 1 at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on sums from $5 to $3,000, to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws; payable on and after January 15, 1906.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 10 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1.

FRANK M. HURLBUT, President.
WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, Secretary.
JOHN T. WEEKS, Cashier.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Treasurer.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 656 and 658 Eighth Ave., cor. 42d St.

91st Semi-Annual Dividend.

On and after January 15th, 1906, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Mondays from 6 to 8 P. M., holidays excepted. Closed at 12 M. on Saturdays.

Deposits, $16,700,000. Surplus, $900,000.

A. TURNER, President.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

80th Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on December 31st, 1905, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on deposits of $5 to $500, and on deposits of over $500, THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the remainder up to $3,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
FREDERICK N. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

The Bank has Removed to its New Building, 31 West 34th Street, (bet. 5th and 6th Avenues.)

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK

N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the three and six months ending January 1st, 1906, on all deposits entitled thereto, under the by-laws, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, on all sums from

$5 TO $3,000.

Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
280 Fourth Avenue, Dec. 18th, 1905.

173D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees have declared the usual interest under the provision of the by-laws for the six months ending Dec. 31st, as follows:

At the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upwards, not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the 20th day of January, 1906.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on January 1st, 1906.

Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

WILLIAM W. SMITH, President.
CHARLES A. SHERMAN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 Chambers St., New York City.

The trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending Dec. 31, 1905, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 15, 1906. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1st.

W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.
CHARLES H. FANCHER, Treasurer.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,

S. E. Cor. 6th Av. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1905, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable Jan. 15, 1906.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
J. HAMPDEN ROBB, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before JAN. 10, 1906, will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1906.

Union Dime Savings Institution,

BROADWAY, 52D ST. and SIXTH AVENUE, GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited Jan. 1st, payable Jan. 15th or any time later.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 draws interest from the first.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Treasurer.
WILLIAM G. ROSS, Secretary.

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK

Third Ave., near 148th St.

Interest credited January 1st at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on accounts from $5 to $3,000. Deposits made on or before January 10th draw interest from January 1st.

JOHN HAFFEN, President.
WILLIAM M. KERN, Secretary.

Savings Banks.

The Franklin Society

The directors of the Franklin Society for Home-Building and Savings announce

THE THIRTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

which is, as usual, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT., payable after January 1st in cash, on all accounts of $10 and up to $5,000. The Society can lend a million more in safe, small mortgages on New York suburban homes, and solicits the savings of non-speculative investors who are satisfied with moderate earnings. Ask for literature or testimonials as to the standing of the Society.

Office open evenings till 9 o'clock to Jan. 10. Deposits up to that date earn from Jan. 1.

JOHN C. M'GUIRE, President.
O'CONNOR HENNESSY, V.-P. & Mgr.
GILBERT LLOYD, JR., Sec.-Treas.
Beekman & Park Row, Manhattan.

5%

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.

51 Chambers St., New York.

The Board of Trustees has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto, payable on and after January 15, 1906.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 10, 1906, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1, 1906.

JAMES McMAHON, President.
JOHN J. PULLEYN, Comptroller.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1905.	1904.	1906.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	309	309	309
3d week Dec...	$69,730	$68,006	$61,396
From July 1....	1,733,925	1,564,885	1,469,417
CINCINNATI, NEW ORL. & TEXAS PAC.—			
Mileage	336	336	336
3d week Dec....	148,924	127,467	117,642
From July 1....	3,788,281	3,504,103	3,261,365
GULF & SHIP ISLAND—			
Mileage	280	261	261
3d week Dec....	39,360	39,806	34,285
From July 1....	948,839	901,285	906,328
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
3d week Dec....	100,718	84,800	81,858
From Jan. 1....	4,589,572	4,143,322	3,921,906
BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for November—			
Mileage	231	173	.....
Gross earnings..	131,926	101,082	90,058
Net earnings ...	50,218	28,821	34,758
Other income ...	9,358	15,387	10,114
Surp. over chgs.	29,165	26,309	32,635
Gross, 5 months.	654,871	480,678	433,437
Net, 5 months..	246,602	172,700	160,201
Other income ..	48,112	74,003	49,254
Surp. over chgs.	148,905	153,849	147,949
CHICAGO GREAT WEST. for November—			
Gross earnings..	782,204	707,421	776,303
Exp. & renew...	547,641	463,534	555,387
Net earnings ..	234,563	243,887	220,916
Gross, 5 months.	3,846,150	3,388,752	3,776,694
Exp. & renew..	2,568,462	2,226,271	2,665,199
Net, 5 months..	1,277,688	1,112,481	1,111,495
DULUTH, SO. SHORE & ATL. for November—			
Gross earnings..	249,242	210,945	189,343
Expenses	166,207	149,386	144,667
Net earnings ..	83,035	61,559	44,676
Other income ..	1,127	1,054	575
Total income ..	84,162	62,613	45,251
Charges	86,642	89,142	88,644
Deficit	2,480	26,529	43,393
Gross, 5 months	1,339,454	1,154,389	1,196,611
Expenses	859,509	756,785	787,609
Net, 5 months..	479,945	397,604	409,002
Other income ..	4,124	4,788	3,868
Total income ..	484,269	402,402	412,870
Charges	433,208	445,708	448,231
Surp., 5 months.	51,061	*43,306	*30,661

*Deficit.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for November—			
Gross	3,651,805	3,506,723	3,085,348
Expenses	2,546,804	2,466,761	2,088,274
Net	1,105,001	1,039,962	997,074
5 mos., gross....	17,489,356	16,536,531	15,066,765
Expenses	12,371,826	11,122,541	10,731,327
5 mos., net....	5,117,530	5,413,990	4,335,438
MEXICAN CENTRAL for November—			
Mileage	3,166	3,155	.....
Gross	2,171,547	2,010,609	2,048,999
Expenses	1,622,441	1,412,283	1,517,453
Net	549,106	597,726	531,546
5 mos., gross....	11,230,442	10,256,375	10,351,687
Expenses	7,856,406	7,244,517	8,025,913
5 mos., net.....	3,374,036	3,011,858	2,325,774
MINERAL RANGE, for November—			
Gross	65,110	59,992	46,588
Net	16,429	20,074	2,214
Other income....	181	149	104
Surplus	7,167	10,777	*7,377
5 mos., gross...	325,384	294,311	243,435
5 mos., net.....	71,475	94,429	36,464
Other income....	900	557	280
Surplus	25,202	47,752	*12,315

*Deficit.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS for November—			
Gross earnings..	904,160	872,350	813,080
Expenses	702,571	666,252	608,036
Net	201,589	206,098	205,044
Charges & taxes	149,590	150,502	149,581
Surplus	51,999	55,596	55,463
5 mos., gross....	4,366,974	4,327,192	4,157,899
Expenses	3,354,660	3,008,540	3,019,295
5 mos., net.....	1,012,314	1,228,652	1,138,604
Charges	748,327	762,512	748,708
5 mos. surplus..	263,987	476,140	389,896
NORFOLK & WESTERN for November—			
Gross	2,299,304	1,980,067	1,771,602
Expenses	1,356,595	1,211,152	1,088,180
Net	942,709	768,915	683,422
Charges & taxes	334,515	315,397	267,891
Surplus	608,194	453,518	415,531
5 mos., gross..	11,612,636	9,791,886	9,557,176
Expenses	6,904,152	5,768,075	5,570,228
5 mos., net.....	4,648,504	4,032,811	3,977,948
Charges & taxes	1,676,008	1,494,984	1,321,128
5 mos. surplus..	2,972,496	2,528,627	2,656,820

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM for November and for the ten months ended Nov. 30—

	1905.	1904.	Inc.
Southern Railway, November:			
Gross earnings.	4,597,538	4,208,705	$389,133
Exp. and taxes.	3,226,803	2,934,133	292,670
Net earnings...	1,371,035	1,274,572	96,463
From July 1 to Nov. 30:			
Gross earnings.	22,001,848	20,690,318	1,311,530
Exp. and taxes.	15,406,470	14,359,178	1,047,292
Net earnings...	6,595,378	6,331,140	264,238
Mobile & Ohio, November:			
Gross earnings.	840,559	762,022	78,537
Exp. and taxes.	503,407	473,771	29,636
Net earnings...	337,152	288,251	48,901
From July 1 to Nov. 30:			
Gross earnings..	8,737,953	3,526,510	211,443
Exp. and taxes.	2,508,577	2,321,956	186,621
Net earnings....	1,229,376	1,204,554	21,822
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific, November:			
Gross earnings.	672,782	636,514	36,268
Exp. and taxes.	522,994	502,885	20,129
Net earnings...	149,788	133,642	16,139
From July 1 to Nov. 30:			
Gross earnings.	3,356,315	3,116,200	240,114
Exp. and taxes.	2,557,695	2,397,956	159,738
Net earnings....	798,620	718,244	80,376
Alabama Great Southern, November:			
Gross earnings.	337,008	297,933	39,076
Exp. and taxes.	261,171	242,896	18,275
Net earnings...	75,838	55,037	20,801
From July 1 to Nov. 30:			
Gross earnings.	1,531,550	1,368,647	162,603
Exp. and taxes.	1,216,349	1,109,966	106,383
Net earnings....	315,201	258,981	56,220
Georgia Southern & Florida, November:			
Gross earnings.	160,791	146,441	14,350
Exp. and taxes.	113,624	107,930	5,694
Net earnings...	47,167	38,511	8,656
From July 1 to Nov. 30:			
Gross earnings.	763,625	736,573	49,990
Exp. and taxes.	563,625	536,555	27,070
Net earnings....	206,938	184,018	22,920

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN CAR & FOUNDRY statement for the three months and six months ended Oct. 31. July 31 to Oct. 31—

Net earnings	$717,739
Preferred dividend	625,000
Surplus	192,739
Previous surplus	12,505,746
Total surplus Oct. 31.....	12,698,485
April 30 to Oct. 31, 1905:	
Net earnings	1,343,051
Preferred dividend	1,050,000
Surplus	293,051
Previous surplus	12,105,434
Total surplus, Oct. 31.....	12,698,485

KEYSTONE TELEPHONE of Philadelphia—

	November.	Five Months.
Gross earnings	$66,666	$331,470
Net earnings	30,664	154,332
Less renewal, reserves, &c.	6,182	29,969
Charges	16,666	83,193
Surplus	7,846	36,171

REALTY ASSOCIATES CO. of Brooklyn, N. Y., for year ended Oct. 31—

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Total receipts...	$1,056,263	$616,363	$496,142
*Total deduct'ns	696,495	521,630	340,306
Surplus	359,768	94,729	155,836

*Includes charges, general expenses, reserves, and dividends.

Want Double Grain

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.

on the morning of the first day of January, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$14,456,736.76
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value, $5,006,-846.25,) book value	4,804,711.23	
Amount loaned on collaterals	13,700,418.06	
Other loans, including bills purchased	1,681,871.48	
(Amount due from Directors, included in items 3 and 4, $320,400)		
Overdrafts	369.29	
Real estate: Banking houses, New York, Brooklyn, and Jamaica, $327,865.93; other real estate, $225,872.07	1,553,738.00	
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions	2,477,995.57	
Specie	317,429.99	
U. S. legal-tender notes and notes of National banks	49,110.00	
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for next day's exchanges	$21,654.28	
Other bills carried as cash	4,283.27	
	25,937.55	
Amount of assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at date of this report as an asset	$378,395.47	
Premium, examination, and search fees due	430,567.73	
Other outstanding accounts	18,834.48	
	827,797.68	
		$39,874,597.61

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$4,375,000.00
*Surplus on book value (less current expenses and taxes paid)		6,564,141.23
(Surplus on market value, $6,766,-276.25; surplus after charging and crediting accrued interest, $6,766,276.25.)		
Deposits subject to check, (except as stated below,) not preferred		21,821,985.09
Certificates of deposit, (not preferred:) Time, $1,647,124.12; demand, $882,408.30		2,529,532.42
Amount due trust companies		73,554.69
Amount due banks and bankers		62,155.36
Preferred deposits, as follows:		
Due savings banks	$1,937,032.89	
Due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	650,774.97	
Deposits preferred because of pledge of part of trust company assets	405,625.00	
		2,993,432.86
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Treasurer's checks	$338,103.98	
Certified checks	118,980.31	
Reserved for taxes	40,000.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at date of this report as a liability	74,109.05	
Other deposits not subject to check	1,337,120.62	
Accrued expenses	46,493.00	
		1,954,815.96
		$39,874,597.61

*Surplus includes undivided profits.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Total amount of interest and commissions received during the year	$1,889,695.41
All other profits received during the year	3,189,689.04
Amount of interest paid to and credited depositors during the year	782,483.06
Amount of expenses of the institution during the year, excluding taxes	1,754,825.28
Amount of dividends on capital stock declared during the year	700,000.00
When payable: March 31, 1905; June 30, 1905; September 30, 1905; December 30, 1905.	
Taxes paid during the year	95,280.70
Amount of deposits made by order of court	139,143.29
Number of deposits on which interest is allowed at this date	6,288.00
Total amount of such deposits	27,570,015.32
Average rate of interest on deposits on which interest is paid	2.81%
Amount of bonds and mortgages invested in during the year	89,200,153.00
Amount received from bonds and mortgages paid or sold during the year	83,084,269.00

Has each official communication directed by the Banking Department to this institution been submitted to the Board of Directors at the meeting held next after its receipt? Yes.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

EDWARD O. STANLEY, 2d Vice President, and ARTHUR TERRY, Treasurer, of Title Guarantee and Trust Company, located and doing business at No. 146 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 1st day of January, 1906, as the day as of which such report shall be made.

EDWARD O. STANLEY, 2d Vice President.
ARTHUR TERRY, Treasurer.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 2d day of January, 1906, before me.

[Seal of Notary.] LOUIS S. QUIMBY,
Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY

on the morning of the first day of January, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$469,500.00
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value $729,-027.50,) book value		726,199.01
Amount loaned on collaterals		1,731,752.06
Other loans, including bills purchased		1,211,800.59
Overdrafts		163.89
Due from banks, bankers, and brokers		183,121.58
Real estate		5,000.00
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions		727,710.08
Specie		37,007.04
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks		25,600.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Other items carried as cash		20,489.83
Amount of assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$23,000.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at date of this report as an asset	37,850.98	
		60,850.98
		$5,149,194.56

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$700,000.00
*Surplus on book value, (less current expenses and taxes paid)		462,519.91
(Surplus on market value, $465,-348.40; surplus after charging and crediting accrued interest, $465,-348.40.)		
Deposits subject to check, (except as stated below,) not preferred		3,550,704.69
Certificates of deposit (not preferred): Time, $34,500; demand		175,410.29
Amount due trust companies		49,735.28
Amount due banks and bankers		60,712.71
Preferred deposits, as follows:		
Due savings banks		52,889.02
Due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, Trustee, committee, or depositary		15,788.27
		3,939,750.26
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends	$465.00	
Certified checks	88,160.65	
Accrued interest entered on books at date of this report as a liability	8,298.74	
		46,924.39
		$5,149,194.56

*Surplus includes undivided profits.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Total amount of interest and commissions received during the year	$187,885.75
All other profits received during the year	80,962.43
Amount of interest paid to and credited depositors during the year	80,933.80
Amount of expenses of the institution during the year, excluding taxes	54,177.55
Amount of dividends on capital stock declared during the year	42,000.00
When payable: Semi-annually, May 5, 1905, and Nov. 5, 1905.	
Taxes paid during the year	11,384.71
Number of deposits on which interest is allowed at this date	1,614
Total amount of such deposits	$3,989,750.20
Average rate of interest on deposits on which interest is paid	2.446%
Amount of bonds and mortgages invested in during the year	187,760.00
Amount received from bonds and mortgages paid or sold during the year	128,514.00

Has each official communication directed by the Banking Department to this institution been submitted to the Board of Directors at the meeting held next after its receipt? Yes.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

M. M. BELDING, Jr., President, and JOHN W. H. BERGEN, Secretary, of Broadway Trust Company, located and doing business at No. 756 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 30th day of December, 1905, as the day as of which such report shall be made.

M. M. BELDING, Jr., President.
JOHN W. H. BERGEN, Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 2d day of January, 1906, before me.

[Seal of Notary.] LOUIS S. QUIMBY,
Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
MUTUAL ALLIANCE TRUST COMPANY OF N. Y.

on the morning of the first day of January, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$282,925.00
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value $780,985,) book value		780,985.00
Amount loaned on collaterals		3,239,201.36
Other loans, including bills purchased		1,721,539.41
Overdrafts		818.40
Due from banks, bankers, and brokers		157,752.40
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions		388,466.10
Specie		134,994.77
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks		72,485.00
Other items carried as cash		8,895.77
Amount of assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$14,931.64	
Accrued interest entered on books at date of this report as an asset	20,760.24	
		35,691.88
		$6,873,755.09

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$500,000.00
*Surplus on book value, (less current expenses and taxes paid)		540,600.35
(Surplus on market value, $540,-600.35; surplus after charging and crediting accrued interest, $540,600.35.)		
Deposits subject to check, (except as stated below,) not preferred		5,183,134.36
Certificates of deposit, (not preferred,) demand		58,091.15
Amount due trust companies		92,127.65
Amount due banks and bankers		243,879.42
Preferred deposits, as follows:		
Due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, Trustee, committee, or depositary		19,403.54
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Certified checks	$201,221.59	
Reserved for taxes	5,000.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at date of this report as a liability	29,497.03	
Attorney's fees	800.00	
		236,518.62
		$6,873,755.09

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Total amount of interest and commissions received during the year	$350,781.47
All other profits received during the year	12,449.58
Amount of interest paid to and credited depositors during the year	150,896.02
Amount of expenses of the institution during the year, excluding taxes	106,861.23
Taxes paid during the year	10,080.68
Number of deposits on which interest is allowed at this date	1,492
Total amount of such deposits	4,450,743.28
Average rate of interest on deposits on which interest is paid	.0276
Amount of bonds and mortgages invested in during the year	289,900.00
Amount received from bonds and mortgages paid or sold during the year	16,725.00

Has each official communication directed by the Banking Department to this institution been submitted to the Board of Directors at the meeting held next after its receipt? Yes.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

PAUL SCHWARZ, President, and H. M. HUMPHREY, Secretary, of the Mutual Alliance Trust Co. of N. Y., located and doing business at No. 66 Beaver Street and 322 Grand Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 30th day of January, 1906, as the day as of which such report shall be made.

PAUL SCHWARZ, President.
H. M. HUMPHREY, Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 2d day of January, 1906, before me.

[Seal of Notary.] WEBB FLOYD,
Notary Public.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 1-16d per ounce and in New York at 64⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Chrysolite sold at .14, 600 Cholar at .18, 500 Elkton at .50, 800 Jim Butler at .75@.76, 200 Mexican at 1.35, 250 Mollie Gibson at .12, 500 Original Bull Frog at .22, 500 Pharmacist at .05½, 400 Sandstorm at .80@.82, 1,000 Silver Pick at .13, 300 Union Consolidated at .50, 400 Yellow Jacket at .14@.15.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

NEW JERSEY BANKS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 30, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$4,161,386.88
Due from banks and bankers	3,184,080.03
Real estate and securities	373,025.78
United States bonds	550,000.00
Cash and reserve	1,550,022.59
Total	$10,418,515.28

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$400,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	1,109,169.72
Circulation	394,200.00
Deposits	8,515,145.56
Total	$10,418,515.28

OFFICERS.

E. F. C. YOUNG, President.
GEO. T. SMITH, Vice President.
GEO. W. CONKLIN, Cashier.
JOHN W. OMBERSON, Asst. Cashier.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1906.

Impl Jap Govt 6s, sterl loan
1,000 90½
500 99½
300 90½
4,000 99½
2d series
2,000 98½
500 99½
1,000 99
2,000 98½
1,500 98½
70,000 98½
500 98½
500 90
1,000 98½
500 98½
10,000 98½
500 98½
3,000 98½
500 98½
12,000 98½

Jap Impl Govt, Kuhn, Loeb tem ctfs, full paid for 4½ sterl loan
1,000 92½
2,500 92¾
1,000 92½
2,000 93
55,000 92½
10,000 92½
1,000 92½
1,000 92¼
500 93
1,000 92½
10,000 92½
500 92½
3,000 92½

Jap Impl Govt, Kuhn, Loeb tem ctfs, full paid for new 4½s, 2d series
92,000 93
2,000 92½
1,000 93
1,000 92½
500 93
16,000 92½
12,000 93

Jap Impl Govt, Kuhn, Loeb tem ctfs for 4% sterl loan
5,000 87½
1,000 87
2,500 87

U S of Mexico 4s
1,000 92½
2,000 92⅝

Va 6s defd, Brown Bros & Co ctfs
5,000 22

Adams Ex 4s
500 103¼

Am H & L 6s
2,000 99⅜

Am Ice Secur 6s
18,000 87½

Am Tob 6s
14,000 115
2,000 114¾
1,000 115
8,000 114¾

Am Tob 4s
128,000 80¾
7,000 80⅝
22,000 80⅜
10,000 80⅝
22,000 80¼
1,000 80¼
5,000 80¼

At, Top & S F gen 4s
1,000 102⅜
1,500 103
18,000 103
10,000 103⅛
10,000 103¼
8,000 103½
conv 4s
10,000 102⅞
10,000 103¼
adjustment 4s
11,000 94
1,000 94½
stamped
11,000 94⅜

At Coast Line 4s
28,000 101⅞

Balt & Ohio gold 4s
3,000 103
5,000 103⅛
1,000 103⅜
prior lien 3½s
13,000x 94½
1,000 94½
500 94¼
2,000 94⅝
5,000 94⅝

So Wn Div 3½s
4,000x 91½

B R T refg conv 4s
6,000x 97⅜
gold 5s
8,000 108

Bklyn Un El 1st
10,000 112
7,000 111½

Can So 1st 5s
5,000 101

Cen Branch Ry 4s
5,000 97½

Cen of Ga Ry 2d inc 5s
10,000 82

Cent Leather 5s
2,000 100½
1,000 100⅝
1,000 100⅞
7,000 101½
5,000 101
6,000 101⅛
26,000 101

Cen Pac gtd 4s
10,000 101⅝

Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
5,000 101⅛
30,000 108

Ches & Ohio con 5s
1,000 118½

Chi, Burl & Quin joint 4s
4,000x 99⅜
5,000 100⅛
16,000 100
Ill Div 3½s
1,000x 94⅜

C, B & Q deb 5s
2,000 100⅜
5,000 100⅝

Chi, Ind & Lor rfg 6s
1,000x 132⅜

Chi & Northw gen 3½s
1,000 100

C, R I & P gen 4s
5,000x 103

Chi, R I & Pac Ry rfg 4s
5,000 95⅜

C, R I & P R R 4s
2,000 80
11,000 79⅞
15,000 79⅝
4,000 80
4,000 79⅜
17,000 79⅞

Chi, R I & P R R col tr 5s
10,000 89

Col Fuel & I gen 5s
1,000 104

Col Indus 1st 5s, Series A
11,000 78½
1st 5s, Ser B
35,000 78
36,000 77⅞

Col Mid 1st 4s
10,000x 75
5,000 74⅛
4,000 75¼

Col & So 1st 4s
5,000 93½

Consol Tob 4s
5,000 80⅜

Dist Secur Cor 5s
10,000 83
1,000 82⅞
10,000 82⅜

Erie 1st gen 4s
2,000x 91½
3,000 91½

Erie Gen 4s
31,000 108
11,000 107⅜
25,000 107⅞
3,000 108¼

Erie Penn col tr 4s
7,000 95⅜

Erie & Pitt gen gtd 3½s, Ser B
1,000x 96¼

Ft Wth & D C 1st
2,000 113

Green Bay & Wn deb ctfs B
5,000 20

Ill Cent 4s, 1953
1,000 105⅜

Inter Paper 6s
3,000 110¼

Iowa Cent ref 4s
3,000 86
K C, Ft S & M 4s
1,000 87

Kan City So 3s
3,000 73¼

Lack Steel 5s
1,000 106¼

L E & Wn 2d 5s
10,000x 113¼

L S & M S deb 4s
18,000 101¼

Louis & Nash col tr 4s
14,000 98⅜

Louis & Nash-So Ry joint 4s
2,000x 98

Met St Ry ref 4s
1,000 90¾

Mex Cen con 4s
4,000x 79
4,000 78¼

Mex Cen 1st inc
1,000 25½
500,000x20f 25⅝
31,000 24½
4,000 25

Mex Cen 2d inc
8,000 19

Mil, L S & W 1st
3,000 126¼

M & St L con 5s
1,000 113

Mo, K & T 1st 4s
1,000 100
5,000 100⅛

Mo, K & T 2d 4s
4,000 89¼

Mo Pac 4s
2,000 98⅛

Mo P 1st con 6s
1,000 123⅛

Nash, Chat & St L 1st 7s
5,000x 118¼

Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4s
10,000 85

N Y Cen & H R gen 3½s
1,000x 98
5,000 98¼
2,000 95⅝
L S col 3½s
14,000 90¼

N Y C & St L 4s
2,000 104½

N Y Dock Co 4s
1,000 97

N Y, O & W ref 4s
3,000 102¾

N Y, Lack & Wn Construc 5s
3,000 113¼

Nor & W con 4s
2,000 101¾

Norf & Wn, Pocah, C & C 4s
20,000 94½

Nor Pac 4s
7,000x 104½
500 104⅝
1,000 104½
1,000 104⅜
3,000 104¼
4,000 104¼
3,000 104⅝
7,000 104½

N Pac Term 1st
3,000x 115

Oreg Short Line gtd refg 4s
14,000 96
1st con 5s
3,000x 117⅜

Pac of Mo 1st 4s
3,000 104¾
5,000x20f 105¼

Penn conv 3½s
3,000 103½
1,000 104

Penn conv 3½s, 1915
6,000 99½

Pitts, C C & St L 3½ Ser E
2,000 94
5,000 94½

Reading gen 4s
2,000x 101¼
1,000 101⅝
6,000 101
1,000 100⅞
59,000 101

Rome W & Og 5s
5,000 116

Rio Gde Wn 1st
3,000x 97½

St J & G I 1st 4s
2,000x 92½

St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s
18,000 116¼
10,000 116½
1,000 116½
unify & ref 4s
10,000x 92⅜

St L & San F R Rfg 4s
6,000x 85¾

St L Southw cons 4s
2,000 81

San An & A P 4s
11,000x 87⅝
61,000 87½
1,000 87⅝
16,000 87½
20,000 87⅝

Seab A L Ry gold 4s
34,000 89½
2,000 90

So Pac 4s
4,000 94

So Pac tem ctfs for 1st rfg 4s
2,000x 95

So Pac Cal 6s, 1906
5,000 102

So Ry 1st 5s
1,000x 113

Stand Rope & T inc
3,000 2½
8,000 2½

Tex & P 1st 5s
5,000 122⅜

Third Av con 4s
1,000x 95

Underg Elec Rys London profsharing 5s
2,000 96½

Un Pac 1st 4s
2,000x 105
500 104¾
1,000 105
20,000 105¼
13,000 105⅜
13,000 105¼

Un Pac conv 4s
2,000 148
4,000 148⅛

U S Redu & R 6s
10,000x 100
5,000 100⅛
4,000 100

U S Steel Cor skg fd 5s
2,000 93⅜
11,000 93⅝
11,000 97
5,000 96⅞
180,000 97
1,000 96⅞
12,000 97
54,000 96⅞
11,000 96⅜
36,000 96⅞
2,000 97
50,000 96⅞
1,000 97
registered
5,000 97¼
5,000 97

Va I Coal & C 5s
5,000 92

Wabash 1st 5s
3,000 115½

Wabash 2d 5s
1,000 107

Wab deb B 6s
2,000 74
10,000 74½

Wab-Pitts Term 1st
1,000 86¼

Wab-Pitts Term 2d
1,000 34½

West Shore 4s
5,000x 107⅜
15,000 107½
registered
10,000 106⅞

West Maryl 4s
2,000 86⅜
3,000 86¼

West Maryl conv 4s
5,000 69

Wn N Y & P 1st
1,000x 117

West Un fd & real estate 4½s
1,000 104½

Wheel & L E 1st con 4s
4,000 91¼

Wis Cen gen 4s
1,000 92
1,000 92¼

Net changes of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

ADVANCED.

Cent. of Ga. 2d inc.	1
Chi. & N. W. gen. 3½s	1
Mo. Pac. 4s	1¼
Seaboard A. L. 4s	1
West MaryL conv.	1

DECLINED.

Union Pac. conv.	2
Total sales Jan. 2, 1906	$2,798,500
Corresponding date last year	6,224,000

INSTRUCTION.

For French, German, Spanish, or Italian get The Language Phone Method. Metropolis Bldg., New York.

KINDERGARTEN TRAINING.—Classes now forming. Free scholarships (Limited.) The Froebel Normal Institute, 48 Irving Place, Manhattan.

MRS. DISBROW'S SCHOOL, EASTON, PA., affords mother's care for children under 13; terms very reasonable; circulars.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Shrinkage in Weight Causes Controversy—Other Decisions.

In a decision by Eugene G. Hay the Board of United States General Appraisers overruled yesterday a claim filed by Sands & Leckie of Boston, it being held that officers of customs have the right to advance the value of hides on account of shrinkage in weight during the voyage of importation. The Boston officials took the view that because the hides were drier at the close of the voyage than when they were put aboard the vessel the merchandise was therefore of greater value.

Judge Waite wrote a decision overruling a protest filed by J. R. Dagnino & Co. of Boston. The importers objected to the action of the Collector in levying a duty of 2½ cents per pound on dried red peppers. It was claimed by the importers that the articles were vegetables in their natural state, and therefore dutiable at 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Other importers' claims denied were filed by Yee Hing, Choy Chong Woh & Co., Harry Robinson, New York, and Wells Fargo & Co., San Francisco.

The board sustained claims filed by Hunter & Witcombe and G. A. & E. Meyer, New York; Marshall Field & Co., Chicago; the H. & L. Chase Bag Co., St. Louis, and John L. Vandiver, Philadelphia.

Claims by James F. Barnett, Grand Rapids, Mich., and Juan Egurrola, Tampa, were dismissed.

The board partially sustained protests filed by George Riggs & Co. and M. Park Parker, New York.

LOW DUTY ON SWISS GOODS.

Reciprocal Rates Put Into Effect by the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2. — President Roosevelt to-day issued a proclamation conferring upon imports from Switzerland of argols, still wines, vermouth, brandies and works of art the reciprocal reductions provided for in Section 3 of the Dingley Act. These rates are thus established:

Upon argols, or crude tartar, or wine lees, crude, five per centum ad valorem.

Upon brandies, or other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, $1.75 per proof gallon.

Upon still wines, and vermouth, in casks, thirty-five cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, per case of one dozen bottles or jugs, containing each not more than one quart, and more than one pint, one dollor and twenty-five cents per case, and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of four cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed upon the bottles or jugs.

Upon paintings in oil or water-colors, pastels, pen and ink drawings and statuary, 15 per cent. ad valorem.

These duties will be in force so long as the Swiss government favors American exports by its present tariff reduction.

CONSTRUCTION CO. FAILS.

Two Receivers Named for the John Shields Co.—Liabilities, $350,000.

Vice Chancellor Emery in Newark appointed yesterday Calvin E. Broadhead of Mauch Chunk, Penn., and Frank H. Early of Newark receivers for the John Shields Construction Company, a New Jersey corporation, with offices at 1 Madison Avenue, Manhattan. The joint bond of the receivers was fixed at $100,000.

The application for the receiver was made by Lindabury, Depue & Faulks, on behalf of John Shields, President, and John A. Carter, a stockholder.

The liabilities consist of $213,400 in promissory notes and general merchandise accounts aggregating $138,339. The assets consist of a plant at Quarryville, which cost $184,790; the Bergen Tunnel plant, valued at $60,000, and book accounts of undetermined value.

Halsey M. Barrett, who was appointed receiver for the company on Friday, resigned yesterday.

LAST YEAR'S BIG IMPORTS.

Appraiser Whitehead Valued More Than $700,000,000 of Foreign Merchandise.

Appraiser Whitehead gave out a statement yesterday showing the total appraised value of merchandise handled by his office last year to be $705,011,487.19, an increase of $72,500,000 over 1904.

The chief lines of foreign merchandise appraised were, according to their value, as follows: Sugar, $71,000,000; wool and woolen goods, $64,000,000; coffee and cocoa, $60,000,000; precious stones and pearls, $37,000,000; cigars and tobacco, $15,000,000; wines and liquors, $11,000,000, and 1,054 automobiles, valued at $4,000,000.

B. Y. Tiffany's Discharge Opposed.

Beernet Y. Tiffany of 125 West Eighty-eighth Street, son of the late Charles L. Tiffany, the jeweler, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on Oct. 28, 1904, has applied for his discharge from bankruptcy. When the matter came up yesterday before Judge Holt, in the United States District Court, two creditors, viz., W. & J. Sloane and Horner & Co., appeared to oppose the discharge and the case went over for two weeks.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

ITALIAN CIGAR AND TOBACCO COMPANY.—Luigi Scanga, doing business as the Italian Cigar and Tobacco Company, manufacturer of cigars and dealer in tobacco at 145 Mulberry Street, made an assignment yesterday to Antonio Cagliostro. Mr. Scanga has been in this business for nine years.

CHARLES HALDANE.—Charles Haldane, lawyer, of 49 Wall Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $3,691 and no assets. The debts are for school bill, $861; rent, $319; dry goods, $220; men's furnishing goods, $400; tailors' bills, $490, and borrowed money. The largest creditor is Wells, Fargo & Co., $1,020 for borrowed money.

HERMANN NACHSCHOVEN. — Hermann Nachschoven, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 330½ Grand Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,766 and assets of $3,513, consisting of stock, $3,000; fixtures, $500; cash, $9, and fire insurance, $4. The largest creditor is Annie Nachschoven, $2,500. He came here from St. Louis and began business on Sept. 15 last.

AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY OF MEMPHIS.—Deputy Sheriff O'Neil has received an attachment for $3,000 against the American Savings Bank and Trust Company of Memphis, Tenn., in favor of the Hanover National Bank, on a bill of exchange. The attachment was served on the Seaboard National Bank, to attach any balance there may be to the credit of the defendant.

RUDNITZKY & FREUND.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Rudnitzky & Freund, who did business as the Greater New York Spring and Folding Bed Company at 202 Mercer Street, show liabilities $14,134 and assets $6,000, consisting of stock, $4,500; machinery, $1,500, and accounts, value unknown. Among the creditors are Joseph Ruppert, Brooklyn, $7,850; National Wire Corporation, $1,303, and American Steel and Wire Company, $800.

ADOLFE MOSES.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Adolfe Moses, dealer in jewelry at 133 Avenue A, by these creditors: Spiro & Hirson, $321; Simon Spiro, $353, and Joachim Spiro, $68. It was alleged that he is insolvent, has made payments of $1,000 to creditors, and transferred merchandise and accounts of $5,000. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed James Ridgway receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $2,000.

VIM PUBLISHING COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Vim Publishing Company of 500 Fifth Avenue show liabilities $15,871 and nominal assets $73,002, consisting of cash, $48; stock in trade, $4,030; office furniture, $250; notes, $311; accounts, $3,435, and copyrights, good will, &c., $65,000, book value. Among the creditors are George M. Eggleston, Bristol, Conn., $5,380; Mills Printing Company, $3,339; New York and Pennsylvania Company, $2,596, and De La Mare Print Company, $1,030.

STOCKMAN & BOBROW.—Samuel Stockman and Joseph Bobrow, composing the firm of Stockman & Bobrow, wholesale dealers in furs and skins at 40 East Tenth Street, have had a petition in bankruptcy filed against them by the following creditors: Layer & Harris, $686; Tamarkin & Weinshenk, $300, and Myer Bobrow, $239. It was alleged that they are insolvent, and made payments of $5,000 to creditors, have transferred merchandise and accounts of $5,000, and removed a large part of their property. Judge Holt of the Supreme Court appointed Thomas D. Hewitt receiver of the assets, with a bond of $5,000. The liabilities are reported to be between $15,000 and $20,000, and assets $8,000, consisting of cash, $2,000; stock, $2,000, and accounts, $4,000. They began business on June 1 1905. There was a fire in their place of business on Nov. 12, and they asserted a loss of over $10,000, fully insured. Mr. Bobrow has brought suit in the Supreme Court for the dissolution of the partnership.

Out of Town.

CHICAGO.—Affairs of the retail jewelry firm of Herbert L. Joseph & Co. were today placed in the hands of a receiver. The liabilities are said to be in the neighborhood of $200,000. The firm operated three stores in Chicago and one in Pittsburg. William J. Cooke, former President of the West Park Board, was appointed receiver, his bonds being fixed at $150,000.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Holt, in the United States District Court, yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

LOUIS WETZLER, salesman, 141 West 110th Street, formerly of Sheely & Wetzler, leather goods, Boston; liabilities, $99,500.

JACOB SPERO, wholesale clothing, 7 Lafayette Place; liabilities, $27,890.

GILBERT J. ANGEVINE, Mount Vernon; liabilities, $2,126.

ANTONIO FILIPPI, mason, 174 Canal Street; liabilities, $809.

LOUIS HART, salesman, 612 St. Nicholas Avenue; liabilities, $1,025.

PAUL F. TREFT, liquors, 222 South Street; liabilities, $3,407.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALTIERI, Tony—Jacob Kauffman	$44
BRENNAN, Geo. H.—Chicago Record-Herald	53
BECKER, Samuel—Herman Bauch	174
BADE, John—People, &c.	500
BELL, James M.—Same	1,000
BLOHM, Peter—Edwin J. Gillies and another	70
COLEMAN, S. W.—Theresa Coleman, costs	66
COTTER, J. E.—A. Frankenstein et al.	43
COHN, Meyer—City of New York	180
COHEN, Morris—City of New York	33
COWAN, Jos.—American Lithographic Company	35
CSATLOS, William, by guardian—Met. St. Ry. Co., costs	86
COHEN, Harris—Henry Sopranski, costs	94
CHOY, Long—Lee Hong	332
CALDWELL, Thomas G.—Photographic Times Pub. Assn.	96
COUCH, Lucy A.—P. W. Cullinan	1,925
DUNN, John J.—City of New York	156
DOLLEN, Charles—Same	73
DYKUFF, Henry F.—Jules J. Storms	154
DARE, E. A.—Thomas Rutherford	757
DEPEW, William—E. D. Stein	221
DIERKS, August—Wm. A. Einhaus	100
ENGELBERG, David—H. P. Friedman and another	41
EDMONDSON, Walter—Ellis Hyman	119
SAME—Same	74
GUNN, Robert A.—Edson Bradley and another	2,277
GEIN, George—City of N. Y.	172
GAVAZZI, Pietro—Same	571
GREENBERG, Robert—Same	156
GIBBY, Robert D.—Same	295
GOODMAN, Bernhard—Same	156
GREGO, Thomas—People, &c.	1,000
GLICKMAN, Isaac—M. Rubinsky, et al.	129
HARDY, Chas. E.—P. Inda and another	117
HEIDENHEIMER, Belle—G. Edgar Anthony	139
HANNES, Lazarus—Joseph Steinberg	209
HUNTER, Edward W.—Abraham Cohen and another	108
HIGGINS, Gilbert B.—City of New York	780
HARTMAN, Albert—People, &c.	500
HARTMAN, Albert—People, &c.	500
KALISH, Morris, (not summoned)—Philip Cohen	119
KRAUSS, David—Joseph Seeman and others	328
KAHN, Joseph—Leopold Friedheim and another	136
LEICHT, Adolph F.—Carnegie Steel Co.	420
LEMMEL, Jacob—City of N. Y.	1,210
LE ROY, Michael—People &c.	50
LORENZO, Maria—Paul Viola	908
MANNELLO, Angelo—Joseph Bode	227
MIDNOUGHT, Arthur—City of N. Y.	46
MacILVAIN, Walter J.—City of N. Y.	172
MacDONALD, J. J.—Graff Furniture Co.	206
MENAKER, Solomon—George Menaker	101
McCLURG, Henry E.—City of N. Y.	156
MAIER, Lorenz—People, &c.	500
MAIER, Lorenz—People, &c.	500
MARMOR, Jacob D.—Abram Ginsburg	264
McCABE, James—Joseph Benedict Co.	28
McDONALD, Miles F.—Samuel C. Welsh	524
MARTIN, John T.—John P. Kane Co.	1,622
NAUSS, Madeline E., admnx.—Max Cohan	29
NUGENT, James H.—City of N. Y.	73
NOLAN, James A.—R. B. Henry & Sadler Co.	240
OFRIAS, Frank—A. Plant and another	161
PALMIERE, Vincenzo—Wm. Kraus and another, costs	17
PHILLIPS, May P.—City of N. Y.	124
PINGS, Millie—Same	433
PUPKE, Charles—Same	161
PARKER, Wm. H.—American Agricultural Chemical Co.	348
PENNELL, John F.—J. J. Thompson	939
REGAN, John—Hervey Thompson	326
ROSENBERG, A.—Chas. Cooper et al.	139
ROSENHEIM, Chas. F.—J. T. Larkin	549
ROGERS, George—City of N. Y.	46
ROLLFS, John—Julius Lobenstein	274
ROGERS, James—People &c.	500
RICE, Charles—Elias Dreyfus	56
ROUGH, John W.—Photographic Times Publishing Association	96
ROCCO, Frank—Jos. Seeman et al.	328
SPANNHAKE, Fred.—Julian H. Meyer and another	59
SCHOENBERG, Ralph A.—John T. Larkin	549
SHEA, William—City of N. Y.	161
SIEBERT, Wm.—Jos. Benedict Co.	377

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Eleven-Story Building at Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street—Sale of Large Tract in the Bronx—Buyers for Plots on the Heights.

Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., & Co. and H. J. Sachs & Co. have leased for the George Kemp Real Estate Company to Simon Frankel 576 and 578 Fifth Avenue, southwest corner of Forty-seventh Street, 50 by 100, opposite the Windsor Arcade. Upon the expiration of existing leases an eleven-story building will be erected on the site. When this property was offered at the Kemp estate auction sale, about two years ago, it was struck down for $602,000.

To Build on Claremont Avenue.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for the Atlantic Realty Company the plot, 125 by 100, at the southwest corner of Claremont Avenue and 119th Street, to Robert Ferguson, who will improve the property immediately.

The Realty Mortgage Company and Heilner & Wolf have bought from John H. Scudder five lots on the south side of Ninety-sixth Street, 225 feet west of West End Avenue. The broker was D. D. Brandt.

Buyer for Fifth Avenue Dwelling.

Peter Doelger, Jr., has bought from John Boulton Simpson 988 Fifth Avenue, a four-story stone dwelling, on lot 25.6 by 100. Mr. Simpson has owned the house since 1893. It adjoins the southeast corner of Eightieth Street, owned by Anthony N. Brady. Mr. Doelger gave in part payment his dwelling at 29 West Eighty-first Street.

The McVickar-Gaillard Company has sold to P. T. Sherman 221 West Seventieth Street, a four-and-one-half-story American-basement dwelling, on lot 13 by 100.5.

Corner Sold on the Heights.

Samuel G. Hess has bought the plot, 80 by 95, at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 175th Street.

David Stewart has sold for Herbert J. Cochran the five lots, 125 by 100, on the south side of 179th Street, 125 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, to the Four Realty Company. This company also owns the five lots in the rear on 178th Street, making a plot 125 by 200, running through from street to street, on which excavating will be begun at once.

The Four Realty Company has also bought the two five-story flats in course of construction on the south side of 139th Street, 300 feet west of Broadway, each 50 by 100.

Bronx Acreage Changes Hands.

Jefferson M. and L. Napoleon Levy have sold to the Sound Realty Company the old Hamersley property, a tract of about twenty acres on the north side of Sawmill Lane, near Boston Road. The Messrs. Levy have owned this property since 1889.

Deal On for Broadway Corner.

Negotiations are pending for the leasing of George C. Boldt's plot at the northeast corner of Broadway and Sixty-second Street. Mr. Boldt's representatives said yesterday that reports to the effect that the property had been sold are without foundation. If the lease is effected, the site will probably be improved with a garage.

Lower Fourth Avenue Parcel Sold.

Daniel B. Freedman has sold, through Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co., 255 Fourth Avenue, a four-story building, on lot 23 by 90, between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets.

Innes & Center, in conjunction with Wilmerding & Field, have leased for a term of years the dwelling 30 East Twenty-second Street, owned by the Wilmerding estate.

East Side Factory in New Hands.

The Aitken Realty Company, through Edgar Williams, has sold for the J. J. Crooke Company, to the Ammann Manufacturing and Construction Company, the four-story factory, on plot 103 by 125, at the southwest corner of Avenue D and Eleventh Street.

Sales of Harlem Apartments.

L. Lilienthal has sold for the Metropolis Securities Company the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and 112th Street, a seven-story elevator apartment house, on plot 25.11 by 100. The buyers are a Dr. Johnson and J. Fleishauer.

Louis J. Feis has sold for the Northwestern Realty Company two-six-story apartment houses in course of construction on the south side of 117th Street, near Fifth Avenue, each 35 by 100.

S. Ganz has sold, for a client, to D. Friend, 1,483 Fifth Avenue, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 91.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold to the Athens Realty Company 312 West 145th Street, a five-story double flat, 25.6 by 99.11.

Max J. Klein has bought from a Mr. Lippmann 64 West 133d Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 99.11.

J. F. Calhoun, in conjunction with Henry C. Quentin, has sold for Leonard Weill the five-story triple flat 22 West Ninety-ninth Street, on lot 25 by 100.

James J. Etchingham has sold, for John Engelman to Harris Taschman, 236 West Sixty-second Street, a five-story tenement, with store, on lot 25 by 100.

West Thirtieth Street Purchase.

Daniel B. Freedman has bought, through Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co., 218 West Thirtieth Street, four-story buildings, on lot 23.5 by 98.9.

David & Harry Lippmann have bought 416 West Twenty-ninth Street, four-story front and rear tenements, on lot 25 by 98.9. This property has not changed hands for over sixty years.

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co. and Thomas A. Grasmuck have sold 342 West Forty-first Street to Julius B. Fox.

West Side Tenements in Demand.

Rubinger, Klinger & Co. have sold for A. Lazarowitz 351 and 353 West Thirty-eighth Street, two six-story double tenements on plot 50 by 100.

Jones & Son have sold 453 West Nineteenth Street, a four-story tenement, 25 by 100, for Jane Gilkinson to Maria S. Simpson; also, 403 West Forty-eighth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 110 by 125, for Henry N. Boehack to Dr. Philip G. Becker; also, 531 West Forty-fifth Street, a five-story tenement, for Philip Westenfelder to S. Sentow and another, who have resold the property.

E. Schwarzer has sold for M. Kinzler to H. Feuerstein the two five-story tenements 525 and 527 West Fifty-first Street, on plot 50 by 100.

Operators Buy on 129th Street.

Siegel Brothers have bought the two dwellings 112 and 114 East 129th Street, on plot 40 by 100.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have sold for A. E. Smith to Maglionico Brothers the six-story tenement, with stores, 2,042 First Avenue; also, resold for a client the five-story double tenement 327 East 117th Street, 25 by 100. The same firm has leased for Martin Garrone, for a term of five years, the five-story tenement at the southwest corner of Catharine and Oak Streets.

William Wolf, in conjunction with Henry C. Quentin, has sold for Margaret Boehn the five-story triple flat 113 East 118th Street, on lot 25 by 100.

Roberts & Blau have bought and resold to Ludwig Weinberg 1,612 Second Avenue, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 100.

Weiss, Nasarowitz & Son have sold 327 East 117th Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100, for E. Aronson to Weill & Son.

East 62d Street Plot in Deal.

Oak & Edelstein have bought from the Mundt estate the three-story dwelling, on plot 60 by 75.5, on the south side of Sixty-second Street, 69 feet east of Second Avenue.

The same operators have sold to Mandelbaum & Lewine 213 and 215 East Seventy-sixth Street, 33.4 by 102.2; also, to W. & J. Bachrach, the three-story dwellings 118 and 120 East 120th Street, on plot 40 by 99.11.

Fochler & Co. report the sale of the five-story tenement on lot 26 by 100 at 223 East Forty-sixth Street for Timothy O'Brien to Nathan Stimmel.

Lippman & Eisman have bought from Kidansky & Levy, through A. Berman, the two four-story brick dwellings 324 and 326 East Fifty-sixth Street on plot 45 by 100.5.

Morris M. Berg has sold 1,441 Avenue A, a five-story tenement, 26 by 100, for a Mr. Krehick to John H. Scully.

J. Levy & Co. have sold for Wechsler & Posner to Leopold Kaufman 311 East Seventy-sixth Stret, a five-story double flat, with stores, on lot 25 by 102.2.

To Build on Second Avenue.

H. Flynn has sold for Louis Levin 198, 200, and 202 Second Avenue, a plot 51 by 130, upon which the buyer will erect a seven-story elevator apartment house.

Pollak & Deutsch, as attorneys, have bought the two five-story tenements, with stores, 235 and 237 Avenue B. The buyer will remodel the buildings.

Fleck & Brown have sold to Hyman Levy the southwest corner of Avenue B and Fourth Street, a six-story tenement, on lot 48 by 80.

Tenements Sold on Allen Street.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold to Sophie Meyer the five-story tenements, on plot 40 by 83, at 60 and 62 Allen Street; also, to Louis Jacobs, the northeast corner of Madison and Gouverneur Streets, a six-story tenement, with stores, on plot 37 by 76. The same firm has leased 213 to 217 Forsyth Street, a six-story tenement, for five years at an aggregate rental of $60,000, and 326 Henry Street for three years at a rental of $11,000.

Joel Del Monte, as broker, has sold for Frankel & Werner the two six-story tenements 40 and 42 Clinton Street, 50 by 100, to Lewis Adelson.

The Portman Realty Company has bought 32 Norfolk Street, a six-story tenement, 25 by 100, from Marcus Rosenthal.

M. H. Feder has bought the six-story tenement 15 Suffolk Street, 25 by 100.

M. Ruben & Co. have sold for Louis H. Schofield the six-story tenement 4 Rutgers Place, 26 by 80.

Morgenstern Brothers have bought, through Schimmel & Schulder, 46 Gouverneur Street, a six-story tenement, with stores, 25.4 by 100. The same firm has sold, through Victor Bloom, 1,805 Third Avenue, a five-story double tenement, with stores, and 116 Second Street, a seven-story double tenement, on lot 25 by 122.

Bronx Flat Sold Before Completion.

J. Clarence Davies, in conjunction with Henry L. Hall, has sold for Gustave E. Bauhahn the five-story apartment house in course of construction on the south side of 156th Street, 85 feet west of the Southern Boulevard.

Siegel Brothers have sold, through P. Imperato, the plot, 50 by 100, on the west side of Wales Avenue, 123 feet north of 146th Street.

J. Tauber is the buyer of the four-story triple flat, with stores, at the northwest corner of 152d Street and Wales Avenue.

Charles Wynne has sold 719 East 134th Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 100; also, through A. B. Mosher & Co., to E. Alexander, 513 West 145th Street, a five-story apartment house, on lot 33.4 by 100; also, to Louis Katz, 1,452 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story double flat and stores; also, to Joseph Kohowski, 84 Bradhurst Avenue, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 75.

Walter S. Auld has sold the northeast corner of 164th Street and Summit Avenue, on lot 25.3 by 100; also, the plot, 70 by 90, on the west side of Ogden Avenue, 75 feet north of 164th Street; also, the plot, 75 by 100, on the east side of Summit Avenue, 50 feet north of 164th Street; also, the plot 100 by 100, on the east side of Woodycrest Avenue, 125 feet north of 165th Street; also, the three-story dwelling, on lot 34.10 by 129, on the south side of 165th Street, 72 feet east of Lind Avenue; also, a plot on Nelson Avenue, north of 166th Street.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have sold a plot, 50 by 100, on the north side of 215th Street, east of Fifth Avenue, and have bought a plot, 50 by 100, on the south side of 215th Street, east of Tilden Avenue.

Company Buying at Mount Vernon.

The Newport Realty Company has bought from a Mr. Thurston a tract of about eight acres at the southeast corner of King's Bridge Road and Milestone Road, Mount Vernon, just beyond the New York City line. The company recently bought an adjoining tract and now controls twenty acres.

Big Deal in Steinway Lots.

Jefferson M. and L. Napoleon Levy have sold to Francis K. Pendleton eighty-four lots, formerly owned by the Vanderventer estate, on and near Vanderventer Avenue in the Steinway section of Long Island City.

No Business at Auction.

There were no offerings scheduled yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

70th St, s s, 419 ft e of 1st Av, for a six-story brick flat, 50x89.2; B. Levitan of 20 West 31st St, architect; cost, $52,500.

85th St, n s, 107 ft w of Av A, for a six-story brick tenement, 40x87.8; Horowitz & Lefkowitz of 1220 St and Amsterdam Av, owners; B. W. Levitan, architect; cost, $42,500.

63d St, 142 and 144 West, for a three-story brick hook and ladder house, 50x75.4; city, owner; Werner & Windolph of 27 West 33d St, architects; cost, $60,000.

167th St, n e corner of Stebbins Av, for a three-story frame store, 27x48; Louis Nathan of 150 West 129th St, owner; William P. Lavelle, Southern Boulevard and Freeman St, architect; cost, $8,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Jan. 2.

ALLEN ST, 19, w s, 25.2x63.7; Morris Besdine to Morris Kalman and others, (mtg $24,000) ..... Nom.
AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 23.11 ft n of 101st St, 25x100; Robert S. Streep to Anita Piza, (mtg $23,500) ..... Nom.
AMSTERDAM AV, 32, w s, 20x80; John J. Glynn to Rosa Weiss, (mtg $12,000) 100
AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 184th St, 99.11x200; Arthur J. Rosenthal to Joseph Rosenthal and others, (mtg $57,275) 100
AMSTERDAM AV, 1,941, e s, 25.4x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Enntis Seebeck (mtg $19,000) $100
ANTHONY Av, e s, 41.4 ft s of 181st St, 20x21.4; Norman Auerhaim to Jeannette Auerhaim (mtg $6,000) ..... Nom.
AVENUE B, s w corner of 4th St, 48x80; Henry Tishman to Hyman Levy, (mtg $75,000) ..... Nom.
AVENUE D, s e s, at s w s of 3d St, 18.2x70.1; Abraham Feinberg to Morris Levinson and another, (mtg $15,000) 100
AVENUE D, s e s, at s w s of 3d St, 18.3x70.1; Emil Liebermann to Abraham Feinberg, (mtg $8,000) 100
BROADWAY, w s, 84.1 ft n of 111th St, to 17.7x83.2; Mary J. Thornall and another to John Ryan, all title 100
BROADWAY, w s, 84.1 ft n of 111th St, 17.7x83.2; John Ryan to Charles F. Cavers, ½ part (mtg $1,800) 100
BROOK AV, 1,526, e s, 25x100.11; William Salinger to Bernhard Block and another, (mtg $9,000) 100
BRYANT ST, w s, 200 ft n of Jennings St, 25x100; Jeremiah Kelleher to Mary A. Kelleher ..... Nom.
CANNON ST, 115 and 117, w s, 41.6x100; Goodman Spielholz to Ignaz Reich and another, (mtg $57,750) 100
CHERRY ST, 14 and 16, n s, —x—; Catharine Jackson to Union Construction and Realty Company, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.
DUANE ST, 159, n s, 24x75; Charlotte L. Berry and others to James M. Bell, (mtg $15,000) 100
ELTON AV, e s, 51 ft n of 159th St, 50x100; Charles Zimmermann, Jr., to Moritz L. Ernst and another, (mtg $38,000) 100
FINDLAY AV, n e corner of 166th St, 42.5x200; Tenure Realty Company to Herman Aaron ..... Nom.
FOREST AV, w s, 583.7 ft s of 165th St, — x —; William Morrison to James Morrison 100
FOX ST, e s, 149.11 ft s of Home St, 50x100; Sophie V. Reynolds to Michele Barone, (mtg $9,800) ..... Nom.
FULTON ST, n w corner of 22d Av, 26x100; Vernon Parkway, s e corner of Bronx Place, 25x100; Abner B. Mills to James W. Hunt, 2-3 part, all title. 100
FULTON ST, n w corner of 22d Av, 26x100; Vernon Parkway, s e corner of Bronx Place, 25x100; Hobart J. Park and another, executors, to James W. Hunt, 1-3 part, all title 1,153
GREENWICH ST, 396, w s, 24x80; John Dieckmann to Charles Bettels, (mtg $12,000) 100
GROVE AV, w s, 800 ft n of Cliff St, 50x100; Max Schenkman to Ray B. Evans, (mtg $9,500) 100

JONES ST, 6, s s, 25x100.2; Hannah Steiner to Michael A. Rofano, (mtg $22,500) 100
KINSELLA AV, s s, 60 and 62, map of 211 lots, part of Downing estate, 75x100; Lots 83 to 85, same map, 75x100; Richard J. Lyons to Agnes Decker, (mtg $4,500) ..... Nom.
LOT 12, map of Gleason property; Joseph J. Gleason to William R. Devine. Nom.
LOT 325, map of Van Nest Park; August Diener and another to Otto Pahle, (mtg $5,500) 100
LOT 549, map of Laconia Park; A. Shatzkin & Sons to Antonio Todaro 975
MORRIS AV, w s, 140.6 ft n of 153d St 16x100; Jennie S. O'Sullivan to Nicolo Diorio and another, (mtg $4,500) ..... Nom.
SAW MILL FARM ROAD; at s e corner of land of Undishall or Spencer, containing 20.527 acres; Jefferson M. Levy to the Sound Realty Company 100
ST. ANN'S AV, 672, e s, 27.7x94.6; Solomon Edman to Moritz Sondberg (mtg $10,000) 100
ST. NICHOLAS AV, 418, e s, 26.9x105; J. H. Browning to Lillian Granger, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.
ST. NICHOLAS AV, 418, e s, 26.9x105; Henry Staats to Jacob Frankenthaler, (mtg $17,000) 100
WASHINGTON AV, 1,171 and 1,173, n w s, 50x140.4; Arthur H. Sanders to Moritz Ernest and another, (mtg $15,000) 100
WASHINGTON AV, 1,171 and 1,173, n w s, 50x140.4; John Haffen and another to Moritz Ernst and another 100
WASHINGTON AV, 1,171 and 1,173, n w s, 50x140.4; Moritz L. Ernst and another to Arthur H. Sanders 100
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 225 ft n of 179th St, 50x145; Washington Av, w s, 262.5 ft n e of Quarry Road, 50x150; Jacob Kooner to Ignatz Rosenzweig, (mtg $9,000) 100
WASHINGTON TERRACE, 9 and 11, e s, 35.6x82.6; Washington Terrace, 14 and 16, w s, 35.6x82.6; Washington Terrace, 17, e s, 19x82.6; Moritz L. Ernst and another to Herman Raabe, (mtgs on each, $5,000) 100
WEST ST, e s, Lot 55, map of 9th Ward, City of New York, 22.3x77.3; Warren C. Warren to Seamen's Christian Association, (mtg $15,000) 100
WOOSTER ST, w s, at centre line of former Amity Lane, — x —; David Schwartz to Charles Schwartz, (mtg $85,000,) ½ part ..... Nom.
1ST AV, 1,269, w s, 25x92; Adolf Miller to Losie Pisk, (mtg $18,000) 100
2D AV, 2,234, e s, 25x31; Lillie Keller to Max C. Baum, (mtg $17,000) ..... Nom.
3D ST, s s, 50.1 ft e of Sullivan St, 25x76.3; John B. Ireland to Freida Hart, (mtg $18,000) ..... Nom.
3D ST, s s, 50.1 ft e of Sullivan St, 25x76.3; Frieda Hart to Alfred S. Engel, ½ part, all liens ..... Nom.
6TH ST, s s, ½ of Lot 108, map of Unionport, 100x200; Edward A. Schill to Margaretha M. Brohmer, (mtg $3,000) 100
7TH ST, n s, 283 ft w of Avenue C, 40x97.6; David Jacobwitz to Samuel Friedman and another 975
7TH AV, 1,002, w s, 24.11x100; Harry Goodstein and others to Moses Oppenheim, (mtg $31,125) ..... Nom.
7TH AV, w s, 25.1 ft s of 54th St, 0½x100; Mary T. Masterson to Frederick M. Sanders 100
11TH ST, s w corner of 5th Av, 105x105, Wakefield; William Rosin to Ignazio Caluccio, (mtg $1,500) 1,000
29TH ST, 542 West, 25x98.9; Eugene Beglan to George W. McAdam ..... Nom.
40TH ST, 457 and 459 West, 40x98.9; Isaac M. Cohen to Michael Naftal, ½ part, (mtg $20,500) 10,250
40TH ST, 457 and 459 West, 40x98.9; Isaac M. Cohen to Michael Naftal, ½ part, (mtg $20,500) 100
42D ST, 351 West, 19.4x100.5; Martha A. Bonchen to Arthur Doget, ½ part (mtg $12,000) 100
46TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.5; Frederick Schwamm to Bella Glaser 100
48TH ST, 12 West, 25x100.5; Trustees of Columbia College in the City of New York to Emeline M. Ivison 100
51ST ST, 525 and 527 West, 50x100.5; Samuel D. Folsom to Henry Feuerstein 100
51ST ST, 408 to 414 East, 72x100.5; Sinai Shapiro to Benjamin M. Gruenstein and another, (mtg $30,500) 100
53D ST, 414 West, 25x100.5; Morris Sherwin and others to Flora N. Zahnder, (mtg $22,000) 100
68D ST, s s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.5; Mary E. Udell to J. Nachman ..... Nom.
63D ST, s s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.5; Joseph Nachman and another to Peter P. Downey, (mtg $22,000) 100
66TH ST, 221 West, 25x100.5; Mary White to Annie Wersan and others, (mtg $15,400) 100
73D ST, 408 East, 25x102.2; Samuel Berkowitz to Barbara Feiss, (mtg $21,600) 100
75TH ST, s s, 251.3 ft e of 3d Av, 19.7x102.2; Bloomfield Segal to Bernard Springer and another, 1-3 part, all title, (mtg $9,100) 100
81ST ST, 151 and 153 East, 43.10x102.3; Harry B. Davis and others to Mary V. Hamilton, (mtg $70,000) 100
83D ST, n s, 210.6 ft e of Park Av, 25x102.2; Laura Biggar to James W. McConnell, all title 100
84TH ST, 214 West, 16x102.2; Francis Steigerwald to Maddalena Lagomarsino, (mtg $30,000) 100
84TH ST, 45 West, 18x102.2; Walter M. Bennet, executor, to Marie L. Peters 100
86TH ST, n s, 121 ft w of 1st Av, 29x100.8; Louis Berman to Herman A. Schmidt and another, (mtg $13,000) .. Nom.
91ST ST, 314 East, 25x100.8; Julius Stoloff and others to Harry Lemkin, (mtg $20,875) 100
92D ST, 346 East, 25x100.8; Morris Goldstein and others to Abram Bachrach, (mtg $19,500) 100
92D ST, n s, 150 ft w of West End Av, 50x55.7; David Cohen to Francis McDermott, (mtg $18,000) 100
97TH ST, 213 East, 24.6x100.11; William Heid to Solomon Smith, (mtg $21,550) .. 100
98TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.9; William Bachrach and others to Henry Bodenheimer and another, (mtg $27,000) 100
98TH ST, 227 to 231 East, 75x irregular; William Bachrach and others to Henry Budenheimer and another 100
99TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 125x 100.11; Ratje Bunke and others to Thomas Smith and another, (mtg $28,000) 100
100TH ST, n s, 552.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 22.6x100.11; William C. G. Wilson to Sarah Goldsmith, (mtg $20,000) 100
109TH ST, 207 East, 19.4x100.11; Harriet Bruner to Israel Rosenbaum and another, (mtg $6,500) 100
113TH ST, 106 West, 26.8x100.11; Simon Hammerstein to Nannchen Davidsohn, (mtg $27,000) 100
113TH ST, 77 East, 20.4x100.11; Max Monfried to Jacob Koorner, (mtg $23,150) 100
113TH ST, 12 West, 25x100.11; Emma Helborn to Isaac Wasserzug, (mtg $18,000) 100
115TH ST, 340 East, 25x100.10; David Lion to Antonio Negro, (mtg $13,500) .. 100
115TH ST, s s, 329 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.10; Antonetta Chiocchi to the Roman Realty and Construction Company, (mtg $7,000) 100
115TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 20x100.11; Amelia M. Bauchle, individually and as executor, to Harris Beaver ..... Nom.
115TH ST, 436 East, 16.8x100.10; Antonio Salerno to the Roman Realty Construction Company, (mtg $4,000) .. 100
117TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Annie Briskie to Louis H. Knopping, (mtg $25,000) 100
119TH ST, n s, 230.6 ft e of Park Av, 20x100.11; Matthew J. Malloy to Bridget C. Duffy, (mtg $5,000) 100
122D ST, 215 East, 25x100.11; Ignatius C. Reina to Morris Aronson, (mtg $2,025) 100
129TH ST, 68 East, 17.3x99.11; William F. Patterson, executor, to Abraham Nevins and another 100
129TH ST, s s, 83 ft w of 4th Av, 17.8x99.11; Harry C. Williams to Abraham Nevins and another, (mtg $5,000) 1,700
182D ST, 12 West, 25x99.11; John Alexander to Mary McGinn, (mtg $24,600) .. 100
132D ST, 57 East, 20x99.11; Mary McNally to Jacob Norwalk and another, (mtg $5,500) 100
133D ST, 221 West, 20x99.11; Louis Kooner and others to Celia Siegel, (mtg $19,500) 100
134TH ST, 719 East, 25x100; Charles Wynne and others to Anton Hoene, (mtg $19,500) 100
140TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Lenox Av, 41.7x99.11; Joseph Ottenreuter to Hyman Goldfab (mtg $48,000) ..... Nom.
142D ST, 70 and 72 West, 50x99.11; Samuel K. Johnson to Cornelius Daniels and another, (mtg $25,000) 100
147TH ST, n s, 200 ft to 7th Av, 75x99.11; Gustav Marder and others to Solomon Farian, (mtg $70,000) 100
151ST ST, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 45x99.11; Herman Raabe and others to Moritz L. Ernst and another, (mtg $49,000) 100
162D ST, n s, 180 ft s e of Morris Pl, 17.4x115; William E. Diller to Louis Lese 100
162D ST, n s, 328.5 ft e of Prospect Av, —x—; Elizabeth Sonn to Moritz L. Ernst and another, (mtg $22,000) 100
162D ST, n s, 328.5 ft e of Prospect Av, —x—; Moritz L. Ernst and another to Charles Zimmermann, Jr., (mtg $18,500) 100
170TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of Audubon Av, 25x100; Isabella A. Rochy to John Davis ..... Nom.
181ST ST, n s, 12.11 ft e of Arthur Av, —x—; John G. Dutt to Samuel Wormser 100
181ST ST, n e corner of Arthur Av, —x—; Gaetano Croce and others to Samuel Wormser 100
181ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 125x179.8; Atlantic Realty Company to the William H. Bingham Plumbing and Construction Company, (mtg $20,000) 100
235TH ST, s s, 180 ft w of White Plains Road, 25x114; Irving Realty Company to Alfonso Orso, (mtg $500) 575

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

FEINBERG, Abraham, to F. Liebsman; Avenue D, s e s, at s w s of 3d St, 18.2x70.1, prior mtg $8,000, due July 1, 1907, 6 per cent 100
GOLDSMITH, Nellie, to M. Mork; 72d St, n s, 20 ft e of Park Av, 20x102, 1 year 1,153
LEMKIN, Harry, to J. Stoloff and another; 91st St, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100, 4 years, 6 per cent 7,000
SOUND REALTY COMPANY to P. Alexander; Sagwmill Farm Road, plot begins at s e corner of lands of William G. Spencer, 20 acres, — per cent. 576
ZEHNBRANN, Charles, to M. L. Rauh; 162d St, s s, 234.4 ft e of Prospect Av, 122.7x irregular, due June 29, 1907, 6 per cent 8,500
HART, Frieda, to J. B. Ireland; 3d St, 88 East, 25x76.3, 1 year, 6 per cent 100
SPRINGER, Bernat, and another to A. Segal; 75th St, 220 East, 19.7x102, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,000
IVISON, Emeline M., to Trustees Columbia College; 48th St, 12 West, 25x100.5 years, — per cent ..... Nom.
LOT 325, map of Van Nest Park; August Diener and another to Otto Pahle, (mtg $5,500) 100
LOT 549, map of Laconia Park; A. Shatzkin & Sons to Antonio Todaro 975
MORRIS AV, w s, 140.6 ft n of 153d St 16x100; Jennie S. O'Sullivan to Nicolo Diorio and another, (mtg $4,500) ..... Nom.
SAW MILL FARM ROAD; at s e corner of land of Undishall or Spencer, containing 20.527 acres; Jefferson M. Levy to the Sound Realty Company 100
ST. ANN'S AV, 672, e s, 27.7x94.6; Solomon Edman to Moritz Sondberg (mtg $10,000) 100
ST. NICHOLAS AV, 418, e s, 26.9x105; J. H. Browning to Lillian Granger, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.
ST. NICHOLAS AV, 418, e s, 26.9x105; Henry Staats to Jacob Frankenthaler, (mtg $17,000) 100
WASHINGTON AV, 1,171 and 1,173, n w s, 50x140.4; Arthur H. Sanders to Moritz Ernest and another, (mtg $15,000) 100
WASHINGTON AV, 1,171 and 1,173, n w s, 50x140.4; John Haffen and another to Moritz Ernst and another 100
WASHINGTON AV, 1,171 and 1,173, n w s, 50x140.4; Moritz L. Ernst and another to Arthur H. Sanders 100
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 225 ft n of 179th St, 50x145; Washington Av, w s, 262.5 ft n e of Quarry Road, 50x150; Jacob Kooner to Ignatz Rosenzweig, (mtg $9,000) 100
WASHINGTON TERRACE, 9 and 11, e s, 35.6x82.6; Washington Terrace, 14 and 16, w s, 35.6x82.6; Washington Terrace, 17, e s, 19x82.6; Moritz L. Ernst and another to Herman Raabe, (mtgs on each, $5,000) 100
WEST ST, e s, Lot 55, map of 9th Ward, City of New York, 22.3x77.3; Warren C. Warren to Seamen's Christian Association, (mtg $15,000) 100
WOOSTER ST, w s, at centre line of former Amity Lane, — x —; David Schwartz to Charles Schwartz, (mtg $85,000,) ½ part ..... Nom.
1ST AV, 1,269, w s, 25x92; Adolf Miller to Losie Pisk, (mtg $18,000 100
2D AV, 2,234, e s, 25x31; Lillie Keller to Max C. Baum, (mtg $17,000) ..... Nom.
3D ST, s s, 50.1 ft e of Sullivan St, 25x76.3; John B. Ireland to Freida Hart, (mtg $18,000) ..... Nom.
3D ST, s s, 50.1 ft e of Sullivan St, 25x76.3; Frieda Hart to Alfred S. Engel, ½ part, all liens ..... Nom.
6TH ST, s s, ½ of Lot 108, map of Unionport, 100x200; Edward A. Schill to Margaretha M. Brohmer, (mtg $3,000) 100
7TH ST, n s, 283 ft w of Avenue C, 40x97.6; David Jacobwitz to Samuel Friedman and another 975
7TH AV, 1,002, w s, 24.11x100; Harry Goodstein and others to Moses Oppenheim, (mtg $31,125) ..... Nom.
7TH AV, w s, 25.1 ft s of 54th St, 0½x100; Mary T. Masterson to Frederick M. Sanders 100
11TH ST, s w corner of 5th Av, 105x105, Wakefield; William Rosin to Ignazio Caluccio, (mtg $1,500) 1,000
29TH ST, 542 West, 25x98.9; Eugene Beglan to George W. McAdam ..... Nom.
40TH ST, 457 and 459 West, 40x98.9; Isaac M. Cohen to Michael Naftal, ½ part, (mtg $20,500) 10,250
40TH ST, 457 and 459 West, 40x98.9; Isaac M. Cohen to Michael Naftal, ½ part, (mtg $20,500) 100
42D ST, 351 West, 19.4x100.5; Martha A. Bonchen to Arthur Doget, ½ part (mtg $12,000) 100
46TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.5; Frederick Schwamm to Bella Glaser 100
48TH ST, 12 West, 25x100.5; Trustees of Columbia College in the City of New York to Emeline M. Ivison 100
51ST ST, 525 and 527 West, 50x100.5; Samuel D. Folsom to Henry Feuerstein 100
51ST ST, 408 to 414 East, 72x100.5; Sinai Shapiro to Benjamin M. Gruenstein and another, (mtg $30,500) 100
53D ST, 414 West, 25x100.5; Morris Sherwin and others to Flora N. Zahnder, (mtg $22,000) 100
68D ST, s s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.5; Mary E. Udell to J. Nachman ..... Nom.
63D ST, s s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.5; Joseph Nachman and another to Peter P. Downey, (mtg $22,000) ..... Nom.
66TH ST, 221 West, 25x100.5; Mary White to Annie Wersan and others, (mtg $15,400) 100
73D ST, 408 East, 25x102.2; Samuel Berkowitz to Barbara Feiss, (mtg $21,600) 100
75TH ST, s s, 251.3 ft e of 3d Av, 19.7x102.2; Bloomfield Segal to Bernard Springer and another, 1-3 part, all title, (mtg $9,100) 100
81ST ST, 151 and 153 East, 43.10x102.3; Harry B. Davis and others to Mary V. Hamilton, (mtg $70,000) 100
83D ST, n s, 210.6 ft e of Park Av, 25x102.2; Laura Biggar to James W. McConnell, all title 100
84TH ST, 214 West, 16x102.2; Francis Steigerwald to Maddalena Lagomarsino, (mtg $30,000) 100
84TH ST, 45 West, 18x102.2; Walter M. Bennet, executor, to Marie L. Peters 100
86TH ST, n s, 121 ft w of 1st Av, 29x100.8; Louis Berman to Herman A. Schmidt and another, (mtg $13,000) .. Nom.
91ST ST, 314 East, 25x100.8; Julius Stoloff and others to Harry Lemkin, (mtg $20,875) 100
92D ST, 346 East, 25x100.8; Morris Goldstein and others to Abram Bachrach, (mtg $19,500) 100
92D ST, n s, 150 ft w of West End Av, 50x55.7; David Cohen to Francis McDermott, (mtg $18,000) 100
97TH ST, 213 East, 24.6x100.11; William Heid to Solomon Smith, (mtg $21,550) .. 100
98TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.9; William Bachrach and others to Henry Bodenheimer and another, (mtg $27,000) 100
98TH ST, 227 to 231 East, 75x irregular; William Bachrach and others to Henry Budenheimer and another 100
99TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 125x 100.11; Ratje Bunke and others to Thomas Smith and another, (mtg $28,000) 100
100TH ST, n s, 552.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 22.6x100.11; William C. G. Wilson to Sarah Goldsmith, (mtg $20,000) 100
109TH ST, 207 East, 19.4x100.11; Harriet Bruner to Israel Rosenbaum and another, (mtg $6,500) 100
113TH ST, 106 West, 26.8x100.11; Simon Hammerstein to Nanchen Davidsohn, (mtg $27,000) 100
113TH ST, 77 East, 20.4x100.11; Max Monfried to Jacob Koorner, (mtg $23,150) 100
113TH ST, 12 West, 25x100.11; Emma Helborn to Isaac Wasserzug, (mtg $18,000) 100
115TH ST, 340 East, 25x100.10; David Lion to Antonio Negro, (mtg $13,500) .. 100
115TH ST, s s, 329 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.10; Antonetta Chiocchi to the Roman Realty and Construction Company, (mtg $7,000) 100
115TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 20x100.11; Amelia M. Bauchle, individually and as executor, to Harris Beaver ..... Nom.
115TH ST, 436 East, 16.8x100.10; Antonio Salerno to the Roman Realty Construction Company, (mtg $4,000) .. 100
117TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Annie Briskie to Louis H. Knopping, (mtg $25,000) 100
119TH ST, n s, 230.6 ft e of Park Av, 20x100.11; Matthew J. Malloy to Bridget C. Duffy, (mtg $5,000) 100
122D ST, 215 East, 25x100.11; Ignatius C. Reina to Morris Aronson, (mtg $2,025) 100
129TH ST, 68 East, 17.3x99.11; William F. Patterson, executor, to Abraham Nevins and another 100
129TH ST, s s, 83 ft w of 4th Av, 17.8x99.11; Harry C. Williams to Abraham Nevins and another, (mtg $5

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

WE CHALLENGE COMPARISON.

BETTER THAN HARLEM

START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT

Take your 3½% money from the Savings Bank and put it where it will be safer and more profitable. A postal will tell you how 350% profit will be realized within three years on improved lots bought at present acreage prices at

ELMHURST HEIGHTS

THE GROUND IS HIGH. THE PRICE IS LOW.
EVERY CITY IMPROVEMENT. NO ASSESSMENTS.
NOTHING NEARER, BETTER, CHOICER OR CHEAPER EVER SOLD.
$750 DOWN SECURES KEYS TO ARTISTIC COLONIAL HOME.
A $20 DEPOSIT SECURES SELECTION.
Better inspect property To-day. To-morrow never comes
Take 34th St. Ferry, "Corona" Trolley, and be sure and get off at Fisk and Woodside Avs. Send postal for circular and views.
BANKERS' LAND AND MORTGAGE CORPORATION.
886 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

NEARER THAN BRONX

HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE.

Profitable Investment.

Four pieces of improved property for sale; pays 8 to 9½%; total $22,500; will divide or leave one-half on mortgage; Queens Borough. Box B 301, Times, Times Square.

Elmhurst Square, 15 minutes from Manhattan business centre; buy lots now, ground-floor prices; boom surely coming completion Penn. R. R., Belmont tunnels, Blackwell's Island Bridge; macadamized streets, granolithic sidewalks, curbs, and gutters, sewers, gas, water, shade trees. Write for full information U. S. Alvord, 231 West 21st St.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

A "SQUARE DEAL" INVESTMENT.

"The safest investment is in real estate; the safest place to invest is in Greater New York real estate."—Andrew Carnegie.

JAMAICA PARK SOUTH REALTY CORPORATION

CAPITAL $200,000.00 — SHARES $100.00 EACH

We guarantee that every investor

will make from 100% to 400% on their investment within 3 years, or we will refund their money with 6% interest. This Company was organized for the purpose of developing a tract of 286 acres at Jamaica, Borough of Queens, within reach of City Hall, New York, for 5c. fare.

Send for Prospectus, Maps, Bank References, etc.

STOKES & KNOWLES,

176 BROADWAY, AND 1,344 FLATBUSH AVENUE, BROOKLYN. N. Y.

Wouldn't You Buy

real estate in New York City if you could double your money in a year? You can in

BELLCOURT

located at Bayside, one block from station and near the Sound. It is the

Surest Money Maker

for conservative investors. A few dollars saved monthly will carry two or more of these superb

Lots $200 to $500.

Fully restricted and only 30 minutes from the centre of New York City. Before the tunnels are finished they will be

Worth $400 to $1,000.

There's a reason for it. See our new booklet and handsome map of New York City, free upon request. Don't fail to send us your address.

BELLCOURT LAND CO.,
DEPT. T,
ONE WEST THIRTY-FOURTH ST.

Village Acreage.

I have about 35 acres of finest land for subdivision, 2 minutes' walk from Westbury station; electric light, stone road; lots are selling for $300 up, cash; this land will be sold at bargain prices if sold at once; principals only. W. W. Hawxhurst, 1,367 Broadway, Brooklyn.

BRONX. FOR SALE.

A FEW NEW YEAR GOOD THINGS.

$650 Each; 3 nice lots on 214th St., 3 block from trolley & rapid transit extension.
$1000 Each; 4 elegant choice lots near White Plains Av, trolley and rapid transit extension.
$1000 Cash, $2,000 mortgage buys a nice little home half block from trolley.
$950 Each; 4 elegant lots on 100-foot street; award from city with these.
$1500 Half cash; gore, nearly 2 lots, 4th Av., near 210th St.
$1000 Cash; desirable 2-family houses; price $4,500 each.

John H. Behrmann,
222d St. and White Plains Av.
William's Bridge car at 177th St., 3d Av., direct to door.

I Guarantee to Sell
New or old apartments inside of 24 hours
Exceptional Bargains
For Quick Buyers. Four and five-story double and triple flats in the Bronx.
Attention, Builders!
I have for sale good plots on the line of Rapid Transit with building loans.
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
Improved and Unimproved Property
IN THE BRONX.
CHAS. JUNGMAN
Westchester Av., cor. Dawson St.
Telephone, 1930 Melrose.

Most complete two-family houses, everything up-to-date; oak trim, private stairs, porcelain fixtures, steam heat; superb location; magnificent view, overlooking Speedway and Washington Heights; seven minutes' walk from west side elevated 155th Street Station; terms easy. Apply on premises, Joseph Harris Jones, builder, Sedgwick Av., 165th Street.

ELEGANT 5-STORY
double corner flat for $11,000; 2 stores, 8 families; rents, $5,100; mtg., $28,000, 5%.
LOSERE, 871 Brook Av.

$2,500 CASH.
4-story double flat, cold water, basement rooms; price $17,000.
McQUAY & CO.,
3d Av., 148th St.

Investors and Speculators! — 4-story double flat, fine avenue, $16,750; elegant new law tenement, four families on floor, good neighborhood, $51,750; rents-$5,496; suitable terms; other bargains; new law flats. Weber, 660 East 149th St.

$13,000 buys from builder choice business corner on leading avenue, 5-story triple; 3 stores; all improvements; renting for $5,500; price $48,000. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., 135th St.

$8,000 buys new law 5-story 37.5-foot front triple flat; rent $4,000; price $35,000; snap for quick buyer. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

145th St.—Six lots; future thoroughfare; upper Harlem; price $90,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Lots near White Plains Av. and 233d St. (not in Yonkers) $500 upward; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

2-family brick house, 13 rooms and 2 baths; $8,250. Rdhland, 694 Melrose Av.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE.

THE SAFEST INVESTMENT
And Least Trouble to the Investor Is a
GUARANTEED MORTGAGE
WESTCHESTER & BRONX
TITLE & MORTGAGE GUARANTY CO.,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Capital and Surplus, $750,000.

A BARGAIN AT LARCHMONT.

Corner 54x135, block from Boston Post Road, opposite Larchmont Park; price very low; easy terms; worth double in short time.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co.,
206 BROADWAY.

Lots at Dobbs Ferry on Hudson, $500 upwards. O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St.

New Rochelle.
MODERN COTTAGES.
NEW ROCHELLE | 7 rooms and bath; $4,000. 10 rooms and bath; $6,800. 11 rooms, 2 baths, gas, and electric light; $8,250.
H. B. DOWNEY, 20 North Av.

NEW YORK STATE. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE.
OWNERS WISHING TO SELL CALL OR WRITE
Phillips & Wells, 905 Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN—2,400 acres main line L. I. R. R.; good train service; commutation 17c.; nicely located; easy terms; price $150.00 per acre.
STOKES & KNOWLES,
Main Office, 176 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Branch Office, 1,344 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN. FOR SALE.

For Sale—Ideal corner property in choice residential section; none better for doctor or dentist; garage attached; side entrance, as well as front; office and well-lighted operating rooms; steam heat, bath, hardwood floors, &c.; main house contains 10 rooms, bath, sanitary plumbing, and in first-class repair; possession May 1st. Address Owner, Box 326 Times, Times Square, Manhattan.

Sacrificing two Flatbush lots, surrounded by all improvements; park, cars, and Subway; small monthly payments if desired. Edwards, 848 Flatbush Av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Wanted—An American or English basement house, located between Park and 6th Avs., below 70th St., about 25 feet wide; no objection leasehold property. Address, stating location, size, and price, J. S. V. 343, Times, Times Square.

Cold-water tenements on west side between 42d and 59th St. wanted for cash buyers; full particulars given prompt attention. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 B'way, 101st St.

Have $5,000 to $6,000; want cold-water double flat, full lot, above 60th St., west of Third Av. Full particulars, Investor, Box 114 Times Downtown.

Owners, we will sell, rent, or manage your property; send particulars. O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St. Open evenings.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

New law, 40 ft., 5 stories; equity $15,000; exchange for other property; principals only.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co.,
206 BROADWAY.

CHOICE BLOCK, 10 HOUSES,
on St. Ann's Av., vicinity 138th St.; 4-story brick; stores; mortgages $110,500; equity $50,000. Ansonia Realty Co., 2,234 8th Av.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES

"The S. F. Myers Building has better light and contains more modern and desirable improvements than any other structure of the same dimensions in the city."—Opinion of Real Estate Expert.

S. F. Myers BUILDING
47-49 Maiden Lane,
midway between Nassau and William Sts.

New 12-Story Office Building
Fireproof and steel construction. Tiled halls and toilets on every floor.
Near centre of financial, real estate, insurance, law, drug and wholesale jewelry districts.
This modern fireproof building embraces every improvement for the comfort and convenience of tenants, three speedy hydraulic plunger safety elevators. Fine permanent light on all sides.
To lease, on very inducing terms, a few fine offices and one entire Floor of about 4,000 square feet.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
Apply to J. A. MYERS, on premises, or your own real estate broker.

LOFTS, OFFICES, STUDIOS
28 30 & 32 West 22d Street
NEW BUILDING, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 West 22d St.
or your own broker.

A LARGE NUMBER OF
Buildings, Stores, Lofts and Offices to Let.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St.

Desirable offices with skylight for rent, suitable for architect, 4 AND 6 EAST 42D ST. Elevator, electricity, steam heat, &c.; reasonable rents.
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
Telephone 1200 Bryant. 520 Fifth Av.

STORE & LOFTS | IN MODERN BUILDING, 24 East 22d St. TOP LOFT HAS EXCELLENT LIGHT.
M. & L. HESS, 907 Broadway.

28 WEST 15TH ST.
Large store and basement to rent on reasonable terms; immediate possession. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 B'way, near 101st St.

To lease for term of years, five-story store and loft building, near City Hall, west of Broadway. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St. Possession May 1.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th—Heat, light, attendance, $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Park Av. Double Plate Glass Store, 1,605, N. E. cor. 114th St., $25. Janitor.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

Barstow,
117-19 EAST 27TH STREET.
One or two sunny apartments left; perfect bathing facilities and all modern appliances which make for comfort. We try to make the lot of the transient the envy of home folks by placing every convenience at their disposal and making them comfortable.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

58th St., near 5th Ave.
A four-story residence for rent in this high-class neighborhood; immediate possession.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 West 42d St.

Houses, unfurnished and furnished; desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

ARTHUR HALL,
N. E. Cor. 96th St. & Madison Av.
A NEWLY CONSTRUCTED MODERN FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOUSE, LOCATED IN THE VERY CHOICEST RESIDENTIAL PART OF THE CITY, OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
We cannot convey, in type, an adequate idea of the grandeur, taste, spaciousness, and conveniences of the apartments. A personal visit and inspection only can supply that.
Apartments consist of 8 and 9 rooms and 2 baths.
SOMETHING DECIDEDLY NEW & NOVEL. A BALLROOM FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF GUESTS.
Rents, $1,300 to $1,800.
Supt. on Premises. Tel. 1752—79.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, Owner.

THE AMBASSADOR,
S. E. COR. 97TH & MADISON AV.
HIGH-CLASS FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOUSE, JUST COMPLETED.
7, 8, AND 9 ROOMS, WITH 2 BATHS.
Parquet floors, mail chute, telephone, and every modern improvement.
Rents, $1,100 to $1,600.
C. M. SILVERMAN & SON, OWNERS.
Office, 1,448 Madison Av., or on premises.

CLEMENT COURT,
25 EAST 99TH ST., Cor. Madison Av.
NEW 7-STORY ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
6, 7, and 8 Elegant Rooms and Bath.
With every modern improvement.
Inquire office, 1,448 Madison Av.

67 E. 93d St., near Madison Av.
New, elegant single flat of 7 rooms, all very light, and marble bathroom; all improvements; also parquet floor and electric light in a beautiful house, for 3 families only.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

The Senate, 237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park. —Elegant 5 and 6 room apartments, $45.00 upward; all modern improvements. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

101 E. 114TH ST., N. E. COR. PARK AV.
Six large, airy rooms; bath. Janitor.

104th St., 60 West.—Seven rooms, bath; open plumbing; every improvement; $44.

48th St., 136 East.—Five rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water supply; rent $30.

98th St., 7 East.—Six light, large rooms; bath; steam heat; hot water; $80.

West Side.

$32.50 to $55.00
WITH
Elevator
AT
PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,
151-59-161-69 West 140th St.
5, 6, and 7 rooms and bath.
Electric light, telephone, etc.
LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.
L. M. SMITH,
Tel. 79 River. 674 Columbus Av.

HENLEY APARTMENTS
Summit Ave., 164th St.
Five rooms and bath, $25; six rooms and bath, $28-$32; high-class, steam heat; all modern improvements; seven minutes' walk from 155th St. Station, west side elevated.
JOSEPH HARRIS JONES,
Ogden Av., 162d St.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
111 West 43d St.
Single room and bath.....$25
Two rooms and bath.....$50
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

An elegant four and six room elevator apartment; electricity; telephone; night and hall service; $28 up. Manitou, 221 West 141st St.

Elegant flats, 4 and 5 rooms, modern improvements; Dutch dining rooms; $25 to $30. 144, 146, 148, 150 West 144th St.

Elegant apartments 6 and bath; private halls; steam and hot-water supply. 139 West 83d St.

152d St., 522 West—New apartments 4, 5, 6 rooms, improvements; $20, $34. Janitor.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

31 EAST 60TH ST.
For rent, furnished or unfurnished; second floor, suitable for bachelor or couple; also large front room on fourth floor; private bath; electric light, steam heat, and service.
POST & REECE, 16 East 60th St.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

7TH AV. DRIVE, 1,855.—A high-class two-room front suite; bath, telephone; couple; bachelors; doctor; rent $38.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LINDHEIM, JOHN L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Henry C. Kohlman, Johanna Ehlen, Marshall L. Kohlman, Marion B. Kohlman, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Clara Lindheim, deceased; Addie Kohlman, Edgar A. Lehman, Gertie Lehman, Albert Lehman, Rose Goldbach, Fanny Gruenwald, Leah Goldbach, Regina Stein, Sarah Frank, Louisa Holzinger, Ernestine Holzinger, Yetta Sichel, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN L. LINDHEIM, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 20th day of February, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Ferdinand Kurzman and Leopold Kayser, as surviving trustees of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 26th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.

[Surrogate's Seal.]

JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Petitioners, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

CURTIS, BENJAMIN R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN R. CURTIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Moffat & Webb, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1905. MARY G. CURTIS, Administratrix. MOFFAT & WEBB, Attorneys for Administratrix, 63 Wall Street, New York.

WALSH, JOHN E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN E. WALSH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Hotchkiss & Barber, No. 5 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of November, 1905. MARY A. WALSH, Administratrix. HOTCHKISS & BARBER, Attorneys for Administratrix, 5 Nassau Street, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROSE T. SHANLEY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, January 3, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,204-1,210 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of the furniture and equipment of a first-class restaurant, including tables, chairs, carpets, rugs, curtains, mirrors, crockery, linen, silverware, copperware, dish-washing machine, ice boxes, ranges, coffee urns, bar fixtures, etc., etc., together with the unexpired term of the lease of the said premises and the goodwill and the liquor license thereto appertaining.

HENRY B. POGSON, Trustee.
MAURICE P. DAVIDSON, Attorney for Trustee, 55 Liberty Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADOLPH SCHWARTZ and LOUIS GOLDSTEIN, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, January 3, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 18 East 17th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of ladies' coats, skirts, suits, piece goods, linings, buttons, trimmings, machines, safe, fixtures, &c.

WM. FORCE SCOTT, Receiver.
MYERS & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of J. H. MILLER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, January 3, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of woolens, suitings, vesting, pants patterns, linings, buttons, machines, rugs, pictures, safe, fixtures, &c.

ORLANDO F. METCALF, Trustee.

WINTER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.
Briarcliff Manor.

POCANTICO LODGE.
BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NEW YORK.
Now open for the Winter season and throughout the year.
Doubled in capacity and with new and desirable features. A toboggan slide, of model construction and near hotel, is a new Winter sport property.
DAVID R. PLUMER, General Manager.

Pocantico Lodge, open all year.
Briarcliff Lodge, June 1 to Dec. 1.
E. S. Comstock at New York Office, Windsor Arcade, Fifth Avenue and 46th St.

New York City.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN E. THRALL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of September, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, situated on the southerly side of Front Street, between Wall and Whitehall Streets, in said City of New York, known and distinguished as Number One (1) Front Street, and butted and bounded as follows:

Beginning at the northeasterly corner thereof by land now or late of States M. Mead; running thence westerly along the southerly line of Front Street, thirty-three (33) feet five (5) inches to land now or late of Moses Jaques; thence southerly along the land now or late of the said Moses Jaques, of William Housman, of Isaac Jaques, and of Mr. Rodman, to the middle of the yard between these premises and the rear of the stores Nos. 2 and 3 South Street, one hundred and ten (110) feet; thence along the middle of said yard easterly, thirty-nine (39) feet five (5) inches, to land now or late of said States M. Mead; thence northerly along the land now or late of the said States M. Mead, one hundred and ten (110) feet two (2) inches to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, December 19th, 1905.

CHARLES P. BLANEY, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 81 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number being No. 1 Front Street:

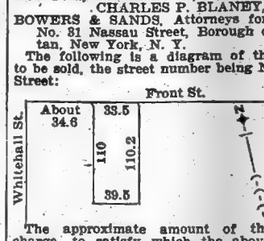

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $18,000, with interest thereon at 6% per annum from the 5th day of June, 1905, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $365.17 and interest.—Dated New York, December 19th, 1905.

CHARLES P. BLANEY, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of THE LIBBY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Pursuant to an order duly made by this court and entered herein, the Receiver of the estate of said bankrupt will sell property belonging thereto, consisting of

I. The office furniture and fixtures and the machinery of the estate of the above-named bankrupt, all of which is now located at No. 149 Varick Street, New York City.

II. The stock of merchandise in hand, also located at No. 149 Varick Street, New York City, which merchandise consists of valves and packing and the various parts required to manufacture and complete the same and of unfinished brass and iron castings.

Sealed bids will be received for the entire property described in Paragraph I. above and separate sealed bids will also be received for the entire property described in Paragraph II. above. Similar bids will also be received for the entire property described in both Paragraphs I. and II. above.

These bids must be submitted to Marshall S. Hagar, Receiver herein, at his office, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before Thursday, January 4, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., at which time and place they will be opened by the Receiver, and creditors may attend and advise as to the acceptance of the bids. All bids must be accompanied by a certified check for ten per cent. of the amount thereof, and the balance of the purchase price must be paid to the Receiver within two days thereafter. The Receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

The said property may now be inspected on the said premises, No. 149 Varick Street, New York City, on any week day up to the time the bids are opened, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M. and 3 and 5 P. M. A list of the property to be sold will be on the premises for the inspection of prospective purchasers. Further particulars as to the terms of sale, &c., may be had from the Receiver or S. Vilas Beckwith, his counsel.

Should the Receiver reject all the bids submitted or all of the bids submitted for the property described in either Paragraphs I. or II. above, the property will be sold at public auction on the premises aforesaid, No. 149 Varick Street, New York City, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on Thursday, January 11th, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. In the event of said auction sale, the property to be sold can be inspected on said premises two days before the sale, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M. and 3 and 5 P. M. The Receiver reserves the right to withdraw any of the property from sale at auction unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

Dated New York, December 27, 1905.

MARSHALL S. HAGAR, Receiver, 34 Pine Street, New York City.
S. VILAS BECKWITH, 52 Broadway, New York City.
HENRY W. SYKES, 346 Broadway, New York City, Attorneys for Receiver.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BROWN, THOMAS M.—THE PEOPLE OF the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MICHAEL DOUGLAS STAUNTON, individually and as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of THOMAS M. BROWN, deceased; Nellie Moran, Peter Brown, Anthony Browne, Anthony Browne, Catherine Doherty, Dan Brennan, Memmie Brennan, Mary Duke, Rev. John McDonnell, the Reverend Mother of the Convent of Swinford, Swinford, Ireland; Mrs. John Kennedy, Catherine Browne, Nellie McDermott, Thomas Michael Moran, Ellen Moran, and Frances Eugenie Moran, infants under the age of fourteen years, and children of Peter Brown, a nephew of deceased, whose names are unknown, infants under the age of fourteen years, and to all persons interested in the estate of Thomas M. Brown, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 12th day of January, 1906, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of the Trust Company of America, as ancillary executor with the will annexed of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 17th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.

JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

BOWNE, CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE BOWNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Parsons, Closson & McIlvaine, No. 52 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-third day of May next.—Dated New York, the tenth day of November, 1905. MARY A. MURRAY, WALTER BOWNE, Administrators. PARSONS, CLOSSON & McILVAINE, Attorneys for Administrators, 52 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

NELSON, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD NELSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of John C. Gulick, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of April next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of September, 1905. SARAH E. NELSON, Executrix. JOHN C. GULICK, Attorney for Executrix, 132 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

WINTER RESORTS.

Sunset Express
of the
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
Runs daily from
NEW ORLEANS to SAN FRANCISCO.
Traverses a Country of Scenic Surprises.
Connects at S. Fran. with new Palatial Steamers for
Hawaiian Islands, China, Japan, Philippines, and all
ORIENTAL PORTS
Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway, New York.

NEW JERSEY.
Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD.
Among the Pines of New Jersey.
A Fashionable and Healthful Fall, Winter, and Spring Resort.
THE LAUREL HOUSE.
A. J. MURPHY, Manager.
The Laurel-in-the-Pines.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

BARTLETT INN,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Thoroughly Modern, quiet, refined, homelike. Terms moderate. Write for illustrated booklet.

Atlantic City.

CHALFONTE
On the Beach. Fireproof.
Always Open.
THE LEEDS COMPANY.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Overlooking the ocean. Open all year.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
Chas. O. Marquette, Manager. D. S. White, President.

HOTEL RUDOLF. Open all year. Ocean front. Hot and cold sea and fresh water baths, en suite. Special Winter rates.
H. E. EDER.

Brown's Mills.

THE INN
Browns-Mills-in-the-Pines,
New Jersey.
2½ hours from New York. Driest climate in the East. 10 to 15 degrees warmer than New York City. Trains leave New York week days via Pennsylvania R. R., 9:55 A. M.; arrive Browns Mills 2:35.

Plainfield.

Plainfield Sanitarium, Plainfield, N. J.—Located Watchung Mountains. Chronic and nervous cases. No insane. Open all the year. Booklet. Telephone 82.

NORTH CAROLINA.

PINEHURST
North Carolina
18 hours from New York
The Leading Health and Recreation Resort of the South

Four splendid Hotels, with prices varying from $2.50 per day upwards. Holly Inn and Berkshire now open. Carolina opens Jan'y 12th and Harvard Jan'y 15th.
Finest Golf Courses in the South, one of 18 and one of 9 holes; 35,000-acre SHOOTING PRESERVE. Tennis Courts, etc.
Consumptives absolutely excluded.
Mr. E. R. Wingate, Representative, is now located at Town and Country Resort Bureau, 289 Fourth Av.
'Phone 6246 Gramercy.
Address or call for rates and literature.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

PINE FOREST INN
SUMMERVILLE, S. C.
NOW OPEN.
Most delightful health and pleasure resort in the sunny South, magnificently situated in park of world-famed Pines. Private baths, electric light, steam heat, finest Artesian water, ideal climate.
BEST GOLF COURSE IN THE SOUTH.
Tennis, complete livery, splendid roads, excellent hunting on Hotel preserves, deer and fox hounds. Booklet on request. Edwin H. Lee, Manager, or F. W. Wagener & Co., Charleston, S. C.

Direct to Italy
Only 8 Days
BY THE FLYER
DEUTSCHLAND
686 ft. long, 23½ knots average speed.
FROM
NEW YORK FOR NAPLES AND GENOA DIRECT
ON FEBRUARY 6, 1906
returning from Genoa on Febv. 22, '06.
First Cabin Rates $117.50 and Up.
Splendid opportunity to reach the Great Winter Resorts of the Mediterranean and Southern Europe. Excellent connection may be made at Naples and Brindisi for ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT. The Deutschland's record voyage from New York to Naples was made in 7 days, 16 hours.
Also Regular Sailings to Italy by the new Twin-Screw Steamers "HAMBURG", "MOLTKE," "PRINZ ADALBERT" and "PRINZ OSKAR."
For particulars, rates, etc., apply to
HAMBURGAMERICAN LINE
35-37 Broadway, N. Y.

COOK'S TOURS
All Travelling Expenses Included
ORIENT Annual parties for the Mediterranean, Egypt, The Nile, Palestine, Turkey, Greece, etc., leave Jan. 9, 26; Feb. 3, 17, 27. $660 to $1,090.
ITALY, RIVIERA Sicily, Spain, etc., short tours leave Jan. 13; Feb. 3, 17, 24; March 6, 10, 24. $400 to $510.
JAPAN & CHINA Attractive Spring Tours to the Far East from San Francisco, March 8, $575; Japan only, March 22, $700. Exceptional opportunity.
HAWAII and Volcano of Kilauea from San Francisco, Feb. 15, 24, $150 and $230.
WEST INDIES Cruise of Quebec S. S. Co.'s S. S. Pretoria to chief ports of West Indian Islands, Feb. 17; 30 days, $150 up.
BERMUDA T. S. S. Bermudian (new) sails every ten days. Only 48 hours at sea. Round trip, $50 and up. Special parties April 19 and 26. $65 and up.
FLORIDA Pleasant Tourist parties visiting All Resorts Jan. 20; Feb. 3, 17; March 3. $82.50 and up.
EUROPE Fifty Spring and Summer Tours, including All Resorts, $175 to $1200. Independent Tickets Everywhere.
THOS. COOK & SON
261 & 1185 Broadway, 649 Madison Avenue, New York.
and 125 OFFICES ABROAD.

WEST INDIES
Winter Cruises
By the S. S. Princessin Victoria Luise from New York, Jan. 16, Feb. 6, and Mar. 8, 1906. Duration 19 to 28 days. Cost $125.00 and upward.
To the **Mediterranean and Orient**
By the S. S. Moltke; 76 day cruise, $260.00 and upward. 11 other short, attractive cruises on the Mediterranean and Adriatic Seas.
Send for illustrated booklet, rates, etc.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 35-37 B'way., N.Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line
Sailing from Pier 64, North River, ft. of 24th St., for Naples and Genoa.
Brasile (new)....Jan. 20 | Nord America...Feb. 7
Cabin $55 up. Dining Saloon on promenade Deck.
Belognati, Barthield & Co., 19 Wall St.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE OF AMERICA.
MAIN STEM OF THE
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Operating more than twelve thousand miles of railway east of Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

This is the Direct Line from New York & Boston to Niagara Falls and to the West, the Northwest and the Southwest by way of the great cataract and Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 3:30, 3:40, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—¶MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours, via New York Central and Lake Shore.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:29 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.

MAYOR SAYS HE WILL TRY A CABINET SYSTEM

He Plans Regular Meetings with His Commissioners.

McCARREN FAILS TO SEE HIM

Calls at Mayor's Office and Waits a While in Vain—Ellison Reappoints Frank Goodwin.

Mayor McClellan started in yesterday to shape the appointments of his Commissioners and heads of departments. He had consultations with nearly every member of his official family, and some of the Commissioners announced appointments after their interviews with the Mayor.

Among the official callers at the Mayor's office were Commissioners Woodbury of the Street Cleaning Department, O'Donnel of the Tax Department, Ellison of the Water Department, O'Brien of the Fire Department, Hebberd of the Charities Department, and Corporation Counsel Delany. The Mayor went over police matters with Commissioner Bingham the night before.

Senator McCarren of Brooklyn also called, but did not reach the inner office. The Senator waited a while, and then departed without receiving any definite word as to when the Mayor could see him. While he was there word came that Police Commissioner Bingham had appointed Arthur J. O'Keefe of Brooklyn to be Deputy Police Commissioner for that borough.

"I believe that Mr. O'Keefe is a good man," was the only comment the Senator would make on the appointment. O'Keefe is an anti-McCarren man.

O'Keefe appeared before the Mayor later in the day and was sworn in by him, as was James F. Mack, the Third Deputy Commissioner. Henry R. Marshall was sworn in by the Mayor to be a member of the Board of Examiners in the Bureau of Buildings.

The Mayor spoke yesterday of the results he hoped to accomplish through his scheduled meetings of his Commissioners in quasi-cabinet sessions. He said these meetings would be held frequently, but at what intervals has not been decided.

"Up to now," said the Mayor, "when there has been any conflict between any two Commissioners, first one would come to my office and take up an hour's time, and then the other would do likewise, and then I would have to have another session to bring the two together."

The idea is not new, for Mayor Strong tried it ten years ago, with signal dissatisfaction to all concerned. It was abandoned after a time, but Mayor Low again tried the scheme out when he took office. He abandoned it with signal alacrity after a short time.

There were some 300 congratulatory letters and telegrams awaiting the Mayor yesterday. He promptly turned them over to his secretaries to answer. The Mayor said that he probably would not fill other appointments just yet, and one of them, the Tax Commissionership, may not be filled until July 1. Samuel Strasbourger is the present Republican incumbent, and the Mayor, under the law, must name a Republican as his successor.

The tax books open shortly and experienced Commissioners are desired to handle the swearing off of personal taxes. Commissioner Strasbourger probably will be kept until the books are closed and signed, which will be the end of June. The Bronx Park Commissionership probably will be filled this week by the appointment of George von Skal.

Commissioner Ellison of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity announced that he had reappointed Frank J. Goodwin to be Deputy Commissioner at $5,000. Goodwin is the Tammany leader of the Ninth Assembly District and was first appointed by Commissioner Oakley. His retention is understood to be the result of a personal request from the Mayor.

Commissioner Ellison named David Ryan to be private secretary. He also is a Tammany man and used to be secretary to John B. Sexton when the latter was Police Commissioner. The Commissioner also said he had decided to retain Joseph F. Prendergast as Secretary of the Department at $3,500. Prendergast is the Tammany leader in the Fifth District.

No changes will be made in the Street Cleaning Department, according to an announcement made yesterday by Commissioner Woodbury.

METZ HAS CRITICISMS.

Records Are Not Safe from Fire, Says the New Controller.

Controller Metz began yesterday by visiting every bureau and department in the Finance Department, and said he intended to visit every office every single working day of his term. There are some forty different offices in the Finance Department, scattered from the top to the bottom of the Stewart Building, at 280 Broadway. If the Controller holds to his decision he will spend two to four hours daily in these visits and will walk several miles on each trip.

As a result of his first tour of inspection yesterday the Controller said things were not in satisfactory shape, especially as to the preservation of the records.

"These records are very valuable," he said, "and are not well kept. They are protected from water, but not from fire, and this building is a regular fire trap."

Mr. Metz announced during the day that he would be guided by the regular political organizations in making further appointments in his office.

It became known at the Finance Department yesterday that before leaving office last Saturday Controller Grout made six important salary increases. Some of them will have to be approved by the Aldermen before becoming effective.

A new appointment in the department is that of medical examiner in the Bureau of Law and Adjustment. For that place Mr. Grout named Dr. Abraham L. Wolbarst at a salary of $2,500. Other increases are Charles S. Hervey and John S. Crosby, Investigations Bureau, from $4,000 to $4,500 and from $3,000 to $4,000, respectively; W. J. King, in the same bureau, from $2,100 to $2,500; Daniel C. Potter and Joseph L. Leavy, Charitable Institution Bureau, from $3,000 to $3,500 and from $1,800 to $3,000, respectively.

AN EVENING SCHOOL FIGHT.

Authorities Oppose Introduction of Stenography in Trade Institution.

The partial transformation of the Brooklyn Evening Trade School, at Seventh and Fourth Avenues, into a regular evening high school is being sought. The advocates of this plan would introduce into the study course of the school such business features as stenography and typewriting. The educational authorities are opposed to any such innovations, and intend to preserve the present character of the institution.

"I intend to keep the school a trade school only," said Dr. Matthew J. Elgas, District Superintendent in charge of evening schools. "I think if we introduce any new subjects into the course we will defeat the original object for which the school was established. The school was instituted for the instruction of those intending to follow some particular trade, and it will remain such."

PATRICK'S FIGHT FOR LIFE.

Mark Twain Signs His Petition for Clemency—New Counsel Engaged.

Each day sees additional names of well-known citizens added to the petition to be forwarded to Gov. Higgins, asking clemency for Albert T. Patrick, the lawyer now under death sentence at Sing Sing for the murder of William Marsh Rice. His death is fixed for the week of Jan. 22.

As the time approaches for the carrying out of the sentence, Patrick, according to those who have seen him in the last few days, seems to have lost some of the equanimity which has characterized his attitude in the three years or more he has occupied a cell in the death house at Sing Sing. He seems to be undergoing a terrific mental strain, fully realizing that desperate efforts on his own part and the part of his friends may save him from the chair.

The condemned man, as a result of the illness of David B. Hill, his counsel, in this emergency has retained A. C. Shenstone and ex-Senator Lindsay to make the final legal fight. When his wife called at the prison, yesterday, he gave her some urgent instructions, and she hurried away to consult his new counsel.

It is said that Patrick will now apply for a writ of error to the Supreme Court. If it is granted the writ will act as a stay. In the event of its being refused, it is said that he will ask the Governor for a stay of thirty days in which to prepare an appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

Among the latest names added to the petition are those of Samuel L. Clemens, (Mark Twain,) Dr. W. Gilman Thompson of the Cornell Medical College; Dr. John A. Wyeth, Dr. L. Bolton Bangs, consulting surgeon to St. Luke's, Bellevue, St. Vincent's, and St. Mark's Hospitals; Dr. Austin Flint, Professor of Physiology in the Cornell Medical College, and David Belasco.

TO TAKE UP ELECTION CASES.

A Special Grand Jury Sworn at the Attorney General's Request.

While the regular Grand Jury for the January term was being sworn in by Judge Cowing in General Sessions yesterday morning, a special Grand Jury, drawn at the request of Attorney General Mayer, for the investigation of election cases exclusively, was charged and sworn in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court by Justice Fitzgerald.

William L. Mitchell, an importer, is Foreman of the latter body, and John R. Van Wormer, Secretary of the Lincoln Trust Company, heads the ordinary Grand Jury. The hours for the special Grand Jury will be from 2 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, while the regular Grand Jury will sit, as usual, from 10:30 to 1 o'clock. In reminding the special jury of the importance of its duties, Justice Fitzgerald said:

"Election officers have sacred duties to perform—duties which are onerous and exacting—and for the discharge of that obligation they should be held strictly accountable. I am glad to say that it is my opinion that the majority of these officers faithfully carry out their duty. Those who have failed should be punished. Any person who interferes with or intimidates a voter is a public enemy and should be punished."

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

LOST ARTICLES

10c. a line, 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

FOUND—Bunch of keys on 99th St. and Broadway; owner should apply to David Brickner, 243 West 99th St., city.

LOST—On Saturday night, Dec. 30, 1905, diamond crescent, between Brick Church, N. J., and 42d St., N. Y., on the following lines of travel: From Brick Church, by way of Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, to Christopher St. Ferry; thence by way of 9th Av. L to 42d St., crosstown car to 6th Av.; thence south on 6th Av. to 35th St.; valued solely for its association; finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to Bankers & Merchants' Agency Company, Room 1,301, 66 Broadway, New York.

LOST—Central Trust Co.'s Certificates of Deposit No. 377, 2 shares, $84.70 fractional part; No 378, 2 shares, $49.60 fractional part, Preferred and Common Stock United States Rubber Company, in the name of Walter Callender. Notify Central Trust Co., 54 Wall St.

LOST—Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 26, between 1 and 2 o'clock, gold watch and fob, initials E. C. L. on fob, between Rockwell Place and Ashland Place; liberal reward. Return to William Lakeland, Neptune Av., Coney Island.

LOST—Bulldog, white and brindled, answering to name "Ben," wearing leather and brass collar, and dark blanket with red trimmings; suitable reward if returned to W. L. Walker, 1,122 Broadway.

LOST—Bank book No. 1,388 of the Hamilton Bank of New York City, Washington Heights Branch, Special Deposit Department; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

LOST—Pearl festoon necklace with pearl and diamond pendant and ornaments, on night Dec. 31, on West 111th St., between Lenox and 7th Avs.; valued as heirloom; liberal reward given. Silbernagel, 60 West 96th St.

LOST—Thursday afternoon, lady's silver watch and fob, on street cars, Subway, or street between 33d and 113th Sts.; liberal reward. Apply Room 266, 29 Broadway.

LOST—A fur neck piece, Saturday evening, Dec. 30, about 11:30, on 55th St., between 5th and 6th Avs. Please return to desk at Holland House and receive reward.

LOST—An Irish setter; answers to name of Prince; New York and Jersey license attached on collar; good reward offered if returned to A. Aubel, 113 East 26th.

LOST—On Thursday evening, between Washington Square and Grand Central Depot, string of gold beads; reward. R. L. Hand, 29 Washington Square West.

LOST—On Friday, Dec. 29, one pocketbook with a note signed H. Sacks and Philip Mandel; finder will kindly return to B. A., Box 323, Times Square.

LOST.—Monday evening, Jan. 1, in or near the Metropolitan Opera House, ornament for the hair, five strands of diamonds over gold hairpin; very liberal reward if returned to 59 East 78th St.

LOST—French bull; bat ears; answers to name Buster. Return to Hamilton Hotel, 132 West 45th St., and receive $10 reward. Mrs. L. Douglas.

[illegible]ison Av., gold chain bracelet, with green Scotch pebble balls; not valuable, but for associations; reward. Korbin, 2,059 Madison Av.

LOST—Tan pocketbook containing about $16, postage stamps, and pawn ticket; suitable reward offered. A 333, Times Sq.

LOST—On Riverside Drive, old-fashioned gold brooch; full value for return; pawn ticket redeemed if returned. 65 West 92d St.

LOST—Fourteenth Street Bank, child's gold ring, set with red stones. Suitable reward if returned to 58 West 53d St., city.

LOST—Sunday night, a pocketbook with money, probably at Webster Av., 161st St.; reward. Tanner, 10 Bridge St.

LOST—Ribbon fob, with society pin; return for reward to name on its back. G. S. Stanton, 596 Broadway.

LOST—MARBLE BUST; stolen from 345 5th Av.; $50 reward will be paid for return to L. PIZZINI, 345 5th Av.

LOST—Between Broadway and Brooklyn Bridge, chain of gold beads. M. J., 212 Times Downtown.

LOST—Small package orders, bills, &c.; reward; return to Empire Eng. Co., 120 Liberty St.

LOST—Scarfpin, pearl and four diamonds; $20 reward. John Taylor, 950 Lexington Av.

LOST—Diamond horseshoe scarfpin, New Year's night; reward. F. L., 132 West 49th.

LOST—Dec. 26, amethyst breastpin, two stones; reward. Return 14 East 58th St.

We announced through the papers yesterday a markdown of some 2300 "Tourist" overcoats.

The sale includes every "Tourist" coat we have, because our "winter resort" winter hasn't invited the purchase of these long, warm garments.

So we've made up for the weather by marking them an inviting price.

$20.

A considerable majority of the 2300 were $28 to $40.

Plenty of all sizes.

Young men's "Tourist" overcoats; sizes 33, 34, 35 chest.

$18 now.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

The clothes with a rich soft finish, yet —moisture proof.

OUR FIRST JANUARY SALES

are demonstrating the fact that it IS possible to attract business in New York even in January without the usual "epidemic" cries—

½ OFF! Backward Season! Overstocked! $40 for $20! or $25 for $9.98!

WE are showing High Class Double Breasted

"TOURIST" OVERCOATS at $17.

Wool lined topped off with Silk Yoke. Clearing House Price.

(All THIS Winter's Styles.)

BROADWAY & CHAMBERS ST.

POLICE FIND FIVE HID AROUND MURDERED MAN

Detectives Come Unexpectedly on an Italian Tragedy.

OIL DEALER DEAD IN CELLAR

And the Police Theory Is That He Was Killed in Revenge for Pasquale Rocco's Death.

Giuseppe Riccobono, a dealer in olive oil, was found murdered yesterday in the cellar at 440 East Thirteenth Street, where he lived and did business.

The discovery was made by Detectives Cahill, Ernst, and Finn of the East Fifth Street Station, who also found five Italians hiding behind olive oil barrels. All were arrested and remanded in Yorkville Court. They deny all knowledge of how Riccobono came to his death.

The police, however, are confident that the murder arose out of the assassination three months ago of another Italian named Pasquale Rocco of 437 East Thirteenth Street. In the Italian colony it was whispered that Riccobono and a man named "Little Bruno" knew who had killed him. "Little Bruno" fled the city immediately after the affair.

Friends of Pasquale Rocco sought revenge. They believed that "Little Bruno" was being shielded by Riccobono. The friends of Rocco asked Riccobono repeatedly where "Little Bruno" was to be found. It is understood that his death warrant had been drawn up among themselves.

The refusals of Riccobono to tell where "Little Bruno" was angered Rocco's friends. Riccobono, the police say, was presently suspected of having assisted in the killing of Rocco. Riccobono received letters from Bruno's wife in Italy which he forwarded to the husband in his hiding place.

One of the letters was found in the cellar yesterday. It is believed by the police that a last effort was made to get Riccobono to divulge the hiding place of his friend, and that upon his refusal he was attacked.

The detectives were walking along Thirteenth Street yesterday afternoon unconscious of the proximity of tragedy when they saw an Italian peer out of the cellar door and speedily withdraw his head. They went in, suspecting some mischief. The place was dark. The detectives struck a light and picked a passage through the olive oil barrels and presently stumbled on a man hiding. He was arrested. The others then gave up.

A moment more of investigation showed the body of Riccobono lying on the cot. The razor with which the killing had been done was broken and the pieces crossed on the dead man's chest in sinister fashion. The men under arrest are Sebastiano Carbona, Tony Sachaco, Pietro Mezzarello, Salvatore Luchessie, and Guiseppe Angelo. All lived in the neighborhood where the murder was committed.

The story of the murder of Rocco is as interesting as the sequel. Little Bruno and Rocco had a quarrel over a card game in the latter's house. Riccobono was present.

The quarrel was so fierce that the men decided it could be settled only by the death of one of the combatants. They adjourned to a lonely part of Long Island to fight a duel with pistols. Riccobono was second to Little Bruno; Rocco had no second, because the parties did not wish to have a fourth party in the secret.

For some reason the men did not fight on Long Island, and returned with the quarrel in a measure patched up. Later, however, the fight started again, and in Thirteenth Street, near Avenue C, the police declare, a duel was fought. Anyway, Rocco was found next morning shot dead. Little Bruno fled to Philadelphia.

Inspector Flood, who handled the case of the first murder, has detailed his best men to the Riccobono murder. Detectives Petrosino, Cavane, and Dondero of the Head uarters Italian S uad are also working on the case.

MAY BAR UNION MEN.

Law Forbidding Employers to Do So Held Unconstitutional.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down an opinion in the case of Harry Marcus, who was charged with and convicted of coercing one Hyman Sheinbaum to enter into a written agreement with the H. Marcus Shirt Company not to become a member of any labor organi ation as a condition of obtaining employment with that concern. The Appellate Division reverses the judgment of conviction and orders the discharge of the defendant.

Justice Laughlin writes the opinion, in which Presiding Justice O'Brien and Justices Patterson and Ingraham concur, Justice McLaughlin concurring in the result. The court holds that Section 171A of the Penal Code, which forbids the making of contracts of the kind described, is unconstitutional. Justice Laughlin says:

"It has always been supposed, and the decisions so holding are numerous, that an employer, so long as the contract does not affect the public health, morals, or welfare, is at liberty to employ or discharge whomsoever he pleases, and to refuse to employ any person without becoming answerable therefor except for a breach of contract for an unjustifiable discharge of an employe.

"The contracts at which the provision of the Penal Code in question is aimed, it is true, do discriminate against labor unions; but that is in the lawful exercise of the employer's right to employ whomsoever he pleases, and it is not competent for the Legislature to make it a crime for him to decide the question upon what considerations of race, or of religion, or of affiliations of the individual with civic organizations, unless, of course, he makes a contract contrary to public policy and affecting the State itself, or, for instance, imposing as a condition that the employe shall not join the National Guard, the maintenance of which is essential to the peace and safety of the property of the State."

For Wednesday and Thursday.

Tailoring Trophies
Men's Good Overcoats
Always $35 to $60, special

$32.

TO-DAY'S offering presents an exceptional opportunity to men who are sticklers for elegance in Clothes. The coats have no rivals save in the graceful productions of New York's good tailors. Woolens and silk linings are the best, while the workmanship is our own.

This seems small praise for what are probably the best ready-to-wear garments in this country. Won't you drop in?

Seven popular styles: Chesterfields, Surtouts, Paddocks, Great Coats, Single or Double Breasted Sack Overcoats. Materials: Venetians, Montagnacs, Elysians, French and English Overcoatings.

Smith Gray & Co.,
THREE STORES
BROADWAY, AT 31ST ST., NEW YORK.
FULTON ST, AT FLATBUSH AV., BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV., B'KLYN.

McGIBBON & CO.

This is our
"AFTER SEASON"
ANNUAL BEFORE INVENTORY SALE
UPHOLSTERY GOODS & LACE CURTAINS
Largely reduced in prices.
Sale to continue through January only.
In this offering will be found at lower prices, selected choice varieties of Lace Curtains, together with one, two, three pair lots.
Dimities, Cretonnes, Printed Taffetas, Tapestries and Damasks
in excellent patterns, not to be carried any more, making a rare opportunity to secure
Upholstery Materials at unusual prices.
Broadway at Nineteenth.

"TO MEN WHO KNOW"
Half-Yearly Sale of
MANHATTAN SHIRTS $1.15 (1.50 VALUE)
2.00 Manhattans 1.38 — 150 Nassau St., at Spruce St.
2.50 Manhattans 1.88 — 58 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane. 369 Broadway, at Franklin St. 757 Broadway, at Eighth St.
WEBER & HEILBRONER

Second Day of Our Semi-Annual Remnant Sale.
All ends at a uniform price. Suit to order $18.
Trousers $5, regardless of their former value.
ARNHEIM,
Broadway & Ninth Street.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.
We sell more swagger shoes than any other store.
4.00 Calf Shoes, 2.97
in lace, button or blucher, on the new Swing Last, with dip toe and high heels.
OAK SOLES
6.00 Pat. Leathers, 3.49
with maple wood shoe trees FREE.
On a new swell last you can't get elsewhere.
Hockey Shoes, 3.75, worth 5.00
Dress Pumps, 3.98, 4.98
Bench-made, in gun-metal calf and patent leather.

VINCENT says

20 PER CENT. REDUCTION.

WINTER is reserving its sharpest shafts for January, February and March. Then the frost will sting like nettles and the winds will whistle their shrillest.

I offer a price reduction of **20 per cent.** on **Stein-Bloch Clothes,** the unchallenged standard of latter-day clothes making.

Mark you, this reduction of 20 per cent. applies to Suits and Overcoats alike, embracing Sacks and English Walking Suits, Paddocks, Chesterfields, Tourists and Storm Coats in the freshest cloths and cut.

"Sales" are as plentiful at this time as flies 'round a sugar bowl. But a 20 per cent. reduction sale of **Stein-Bloch** Clothes is an event so notable that the mere mention of it should serve to clear my counters.

$20 to $50.

Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes.

Broadway, 22d Street — Sixth Avenue, 12th Street

AMUSEMENTS

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Tonight, 8—FAUST. Emma Eames, Bauermeister, Jacoby; Caruso, Scotti, Plancon. Cond., Franko. Fri. Evg., Jan. 5, at 7:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Walker; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass. Conductor, Hertz. Sat. Aft., Jan. 6, at 2—LA SONNAMBULA. Sembrich, Jomelli, Bauermeister; Caruso, Plancon, Begue. Conductor, Vigna. Sat. Evg., Jan. 6, at 8, at pop. prices—LOHENGRIN. Rappold, Homer; Dippel, Goritz, Journet, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz. Sun. Evg., Jan. 7, at 8:30, pop. prices, Grand Sunday Night Concert. Soloists: Rappold, Mulford; Goritz, Journet. MARIE HALL, Violin (Arrgt. with Henry Wolfsohn.) Entire Met. Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Franko. Mon. Ev. Jan. 8, at 8—AIDA. Nordica, Walker; Caruso, Campanari, Plancon, Muhlmann. Conductor, Vigna. Wed. Evg., Jan. 10, at 8—LA BOHEME. Sembrich, Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Journet, Parvis, Rossi, Dufriche. Cond., Vigna. Thurs. Evg., Jan. 11, at 5 P. M. prec'y—PARSIFAL. Fremstad; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Journet. Conductor, Hertz. Fri. Ev., Jan. 12, at 8—FAUST. Emma Eames, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Caruso, Campanari, Plancon, Begue. Cond., Franko. Sale of Seats for next week's Performances begins To-morrow (Thurs.) at 9 A. M.

Parsifal 3 EVENINGS, Thurs., Jan. 11, 18, 25, at 8 o'clock. ONLY MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, Thursday, Feb. 22, at 11:30 A. M. REGULAR OPERA PRICES. SEATS NOW ON SALE. WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, 8:20, Last time, Abarbanell in the comic opera, "MAMSELLE NITOUCHE"

2 GRAND CONCERTS, EACH WITH DIFFERENT PROGRAMME. Carnegie Hall, next Monday, at 8:15. Baptist Temple, (Brooklyn,) Tuesday, 8:15. Inaugural American Appearances of ARTHUR **RUBINSTEIN** the New Polish Pianist. "One of the greatest artists that I know. He is worthy of the great name he bears."—Camille Saint-Saens, (greatest living French composer.) And Happy Return of the **PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA** OF 80 PERFORMERS. FRITZ SCHEEL, Conductor. One of the Great American Orchestras. Tickets for these concerts now on sale at Carnegie Hall; William Knabe & Co., 5th Av. and 20th St., and at Brooklyn Institute, 502 Fulton St. NOTE.—Rubinstein selected the KNABE pianoforte for his entire American tour because of its beauty of tone and durability. The world renowned TSCHAIKOWSKY, D'ALBERT, VON BULOW and HAMBOURG also used the KNABE in America. Management of B. ULRICH.

FIELDS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. MAT. TO-DAY, 50c., 75c., $1.00. **LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN** in JULIE BONBON.

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. $1 Matinee To-day. Evs. at 8:15. **THE BABES AND THE BARON**

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev. 8:15. Best Seats $1 at Mats. Tm'w & Sat. **THE EARL AND THE GIRL** With Eddie Foy

ANGLIN Princess, B'way & 29. Tel. 2545 Mad. Ev. 8:15 LAST 2 WEEKS. in ZIRA. Mats. To-morrow & Sat.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day 50c to $1.50. 4TH MONTH "The Best Play in Town." **WM. FAVERSHAM** IN **THE SQUAW MAN**

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. MATINEE TO-DAY, 50c, 75c, $1.00. **AS YE SOW**

CARNEGIE HALL. **PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York** Friday, Jan. 5, at 2:30; Saturday, Jan. 6, 8:15. Conductor, Wassily Safonoff, of Moscow. Soloist, Jean Gerardy, 'Cello. Program: Summernight's Dream, Mendelssohn; Symphony, "Manfred," Tschaikowsky; 'Cello Concerto, Jongens; Overture, "Egmont," Beethoven. TWO EXTRA CONCERTS. Fri., Jan. 12, at 2:30; Sat., Jan. 13, at 8:15. WASSILY SAFONOFF. ADELE AUS DER OHE. TSCHAIKOWSKY PROGRAM. PATHETIQUE SYMPHONY. USUAL PRICES.

ONLY THIS WEEK Open 9 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. **MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.** NEW YORK POULTRY, PIGEON AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION (Ltd.) SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL SHOW. Grand Display of All Breeds, Pretty Pigeons, Game Birds, Bantams, Fancy Fowl, Exhibition Yards, Incubators, Song and Caged Birds, Cavies, Rabbits. NEW YORK'S CAT SHOW, under direction of ATLANTIC CAT CLUB, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Admission 50c. Children 25c.

HIPPODROME NEW YORK MAT. DAILY. THOMPSON & DUNDY, MANAGERS. **A SOCIETY CIRCUS** WITH COURT OF THE GOLDEN FOUNTAINS. **SOUSA** AND HIS BAND NEXT SUNDAY EVENING.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-day, 25c. Thomas E. Shea. To-day Cardinal Richelieu, To-night Othello.

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Mat. To-day, 25c. 25, 50 & 75c. FISKE O'HARA Mr. Blarney from Ireland

MURRAY HILL 42d St. & Lex. Av. Mat. To-day, 25c. 25, 35, 50, 75c. **SKY FARM**

JOE WEBER'S MUSIC HALL. Evgs. at 8. Only Mat. Sat. Times: "More Fun Than 3 Circuses." Joe Weber's All-Star Co. TWIDDLE-TWADDLE SEATS SELLING 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

MENDELSSOHN HALL THURSDAY EVE., Jan. 4, at 8. Piano Recital JESSIE **Shay** Seats, $1, $1.50, at Box Office and 96 5th Ave. WISSNER PIANO USED.

CARNEGIE HALL THUR. EVE., JAN. 4, At 8:15. FIRST SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT. The Volpe SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF N. Y. WALTER D. VOLPE, CONDUCTOR. HARRY WEISBACH (First Violinist) Violin Soloist. Seats on sale at the Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day & Sat. 2:15. **MAUDE ADAMS** in J. M. BARRIE'S **PETER PAN**

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. **ETHEL BARRYMORE** in J. M. Barrie's play, **Alice-Sit-By-The-Fire.** Also PANTALOON with Lionel Barrymore.

Knickerbocker B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only, 2:15. **FRITZI SCHEFF** IN **MILLE. MODISTE.**

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. LAST WEEK **OLGA NETHERSOLE** To-night and Sat. Mat., **SAPHO** Thur. Ngt., The Second Mrs. Tanqueray. Fri. Night (1st time in this role), Magda. Sat. Night (Farewell), The Labyrinth. Next Mon.—COMING THRO' THE RYE. With Alice Fischer and Dan McAvoy.

DALY'S B'way & 30th. Begins 8:15. **The Crossing** Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:15. By Winston Churchill & L. E. Shipman.

Hudson THEATRE, 44th St. E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. **Robert Loraine** Bernard Shaw's **Man and Superman.**

SAVOY THEATRE, B'way & 34th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. JAMES K. HACKETT | MARY MANNERING | in Alfred Sutro's **Walls of Jericho.**

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. **THE LION AND THE MOUSE.**

NEW AMSTERDAM Theatre, 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Wed. & Sat. Mats. at 2:15. Prices To-day Mat.—50, 75, 1.00, 1.50. KLAW & ERLANGER present **FAY TEMPLETON** in GEO. M. COHAN'S NEW PLAY, **"45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY."** (Business Direction SAM. H. HARRIS).

Broadway Theatre, B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat., 2. Last 2 Weeks George Edwardes' London Co. **VERONIQUE** with RUTH VINCENT. $100 Reward—WHAT IS A GAZEKA?

LIBERTY Theatre, 42 St., west of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last Mat. Sat., 2:15. Last 5 Times SEAT SALE FOR—THE **GINGERBREAD MAN** TO-MORROW 9 A. M.

New York Theatre, B'way & 45 St. Ev. 8:15. PRICES $1.00, 75c., 50c., 25c. Pop. Mat. To-day, 25-50-75c. Reg. Mat. Sat. Last 2 Weeks **Richard Carle** "THE MAYOR OF TOKIO."

BELASCO Theatre. Ev. 8. Mat. Sat. 2. Last Extra Mat. To-morrow. DAVID BELASCO presents **BLANCHE BATES** in THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST. By David Belasco

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY— BERTHA **GALLAND** in David Belasco's Play, SWEET KITTY BELLAIRS. No Wednesday Matinee This Week. Popular prices. Mat. Sat., 2. Ev. 8.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. | 423d Time in N. Y. To-night. | Mat. Sat. 2. Evs. 8:15. DAVID BELASCO presents, 2d Year in N. Y. **WARFIELD** in THE MUSIC MASTER.

SYMPHONY CONCERTS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. Frank Damrosch ..... Director. 3rd Concert Saturday, Jan'y 6, at 2:30. Symphony in E major, Raff; Concerto in C minor, Saint-Saens; Suite in C major, Bach; Overture, "Anacreon," Cherubini. Soloist: S. Stojowski, Pianist. Tickets on sale at offices Musical Art Society, 1 West 34th St., and 21 East 17th St.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Tdy & Sat. 2:15. LAST WEEK **HENRY E. DIXEY** The Man on the Box. NEXT WEEK—HENRI DE VRIES in A CASE OF ARSON, preceded by the 3-act comedy, THE BRAISLEY DIAMOND.

YORKVILLE. Mats. To-day & Sat. Evs. 8:15. Cyril Scott, "The Prince Chap."

Colonial Prince of Pilsen Girls with Truly Shattuck, Felix, Barry & Lancaster, Barry, Jewel's Manikins, Daily Mats. 25. R. J. Rose, 4 Mijons & others.

Alhambra 7th Av. & 126th St. Mats. Daily. All Seats 25c. Col. Gaston Bordeverry, E. A. Roberts, Hal Davis, Inez Macauley & Co., others.

GARRICK 35 St. & B'way. Phone 351—38th. Wm. H. Reynolds, Pres. Ev. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. Hearicks. **CROSMAN** Mary, Mary Quite Contrary. Preceded by (beg. Fri., 8 sharp,) MADELINE.

Majestic Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. **Marie Cahill** MODISTE. Nxt Mon.—"The Redemption of David Corson."

West End Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 25c. & 50c. Nat. M. Wills, "Duke of Duluth."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Ev. 8:15. Matinee Saturday 2:15. **Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots.**

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St., near 3d Av. 4th & 8th Sts. McWatters & Tyson, Hoch, Elton & Co., Ott Bros. & Nicholson, Fields & Wolf.

Proctor's 5th Av.—Cleopatra. 23d St.—Star Vaude. 58th St.—Star Vaude. Daily Mats. 25c. 125th St.—Janice Meredith.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St. 25, 50, 75c. DAILY MAT. LE DOMINO ROUGE, Emmet Corrigan & Co., Will Murphy & Blanche McMahon's Watermelon Girls and others.

Manhattan Theatre. B'way Ev. 8:30. Mat. **BEFORE AND AFTER**

THE GOTHAM Mat. To-day—Rice & Barton's Big

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. The CINEMATOGRAPH. The SEVENGALA'S

14th St. Theatre. Mat. To-day 25c. ELSIE

THE BELLE OF AVENUE. Clement English Lyrics, 15 Girls, 5 Acts. "Manger Politics," Orchestra.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain to-day, fair, cold to-morrow; high southwest winds.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,512. * * * * NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1906.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS. Elsewhere

OPERA CHORUS QUITS; EAMES PLEADS IN VAIN

A Chorusless "Faust" Amazes Season's Biggest Audience.

CONRIED BEFORE CURTAIN

Cheers and Hisses as He Says He Won't Yield to the Union—Opera Programme Changed.

The Metropolitan Opera House chorus went out on strike last night.

The new union's ultimatum was delivered to Director Conried by telephone at 7 o'clock. The director, however, had decided what to do in such an emergency some time before and the curtain went up on "Faust" not more than fifteen minutes late—minus the chorus.

Caruso and Plançon sang in the first scene, and the orchestra filled in the gaps. When the scene curtain dropped Herr Conried stepped out before it with a typewritten paper in his hand and announced to the largest audience gathered within the walls of the home of grand opera in America this season that organized labor had invaded sacred precincts with its sordid demands.

Hisses and Cheers.

Herr Conried threw down the gauntlet to the labor powers, and hoped that the audience would enjoy the evening just as much without the chorus as with it.

Sentiment was divided on this point. There were shouts of "No, No!" hisses, and cheers. And the opera proceeded.

Mme. Eames personally implored the members of the chorus not to strike, urging that it would be especially hard on her, as it was her first appearance this season. She talked with the men for some time, and joined with Mr. Conried in trying to make them understand that they would get no sympathy from other unions. The older singers were in favor of delaying strike action, but the majority rule upset this plan.

The occasion had been heralded as a red-letter night in the history of this season's opera. Caruso was scheduled to make his first appearance in French opera in the rôle of Faust, and Mme. Eames was to appear for the first time this season as Marguerite.

With such a treat in store hundreds on hundreds had set all else aside to be present, and a multitude poured in despite the deluge of rain outside.

At 8 o'clock the house was packed from orchestra to the doors, and from pit to dome. Even the boxes filled up at an earlier hour than usual, and their occupants formed a great glittering circle, that shared the eager expectancy of the rest of the house.

Perhaps some hundreds of the people present had heard either that the fight for song with the union label had already begun or was likely to begin at any moment. This knowledge was confined for the most part to the throng standing half a dozen rows deep in the circumscribing aisles of the big auditorium.

Orchestra Substitutes for Chorus.

The curtain went up and Faust sang his opening lines. Then there was a break, which the chorus should have filled in; but the chorus was missing. A murmur of astonishment interrupted the orchestra, and Faust began again. After a while Mephistopheles appeared and sang his accustomed lines. Then came more interludes distinguished by strike silences and an unsupported orchestra.

The murmur of the astonished house rose to an excited pitch and when the scene curtain shut off the stage, comment, indignant for the most part, was heard on every hand.

Conried Before the Curtain.

At this moment Herr Conried stepped into view.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he began, "circumstances which it was impossible for me to foresee compel me, very regretfully, to inform you that some omissions will be made in to-night's performance."

The speaker was briefly interrupted by hisses.

"The members of the chorus of the Metropolitan Opera House," he continued, "acting under the orders of the labor union, have thought fit, without notice, to deliberately repudiate the contracts which they had signed with me as individual singers, and before they were organized as unionists. Speaking as members, not of the chorus, but of a labor union, they have made certain demands, to which, as a matter of principle, of respect for art, and of respect for this art-loving public, I have refused to submit. [Cheers and hisses.]

"As a result of this repudiation 'Faust' will of necessity be presented to-night without a chorus. I trust, however, that in every other respect you will be satisfied with the performance."

"No! No!" several voices interrupted.

"I will not weary you, ladies and gentlemen," continued Herr Conried, "with details which you might rightly and naturally hold to be of purely administrative interest. But, being—as I have always been—anxious to show my grateful and sincere deference to the public, I feel bound to mention that my objections to making concessions to the chorus are not founded upon the nature of the demands themselves, (some of them are just and I have expressed my willingness to consider them, as to the raising of salaries, for example,) but upon the manner in which they have been presented. In other words, while perfectly willing, so far as possible, to meet the wishes of the chorus, as members of the chorus, I have firmly and absolutely refused to be dictated to by the chorus as a labor union."

"You'd better hire a hall," drawled a

Continued on Page 2.

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FUSE BURNS; HALT IN SUBWAY

Puts System Out Temporarily and Shows a Defect in Steel Cars.

A burned-out fuse on a Lenox Avenue express train hindered Subway traffic more than a little in the rush hour last night. It also demonstrated that when this happens with one of the new steel cars the smoke and smell are quite as bad as when a fuse on one of the old wooden cars sheathed with copper burns out, even if there is no danger of the car taking fire. Also, all the insulations are burned.

This steel car was put entirely out of business, just before 5 o'clock.

The train had left Fourteenth Street. There were eight cars. It was in the fifth that the fuse burned out. All the insulation was destroyed, a short circuit was set up, and every insulation in the car was burned.

A brilliant arc of flame formed under the body of the car and a great amount of smoke with a most unpleasant smell was given off. Beyond that no damage was done. There was no panic.

After a delay of sixteen minutes the motor of one of the rear cars of the train was got to work, and it pushed the car ahead slowly to Brooklyn Bridge.

But at that particular hour of the night such a delay was serious. For a time the express service was entirely held up on both lines, and the locals could not run at their usual pace because the Subway in the vicinity of Spring Street was full of smoke.

One passenger waited twenty-five minutes for an express at Brooklyn Bridge, and then took forty-five minutes to get up to Times Square on a local, no express passing him until Thirty-third Street. Another passenger was one hour and twenty minutes in reaching the bridge from 110th Street on an express.

The stations were packed with people pouring in, and every inch of the platforms was filled. To add to the difficulty at the stations between the bridge and Fourteenth Street there was so much smoke in the cars that many women feared to enter them.

General Manager Frank Hedley said last night: "It was a bad delay at the worst possible time in the worst possible place. The blowing out of the fuse was as serious as it was because it happened on a steel car. It created a short circuit and burned out all the other insulations. This is an inconvenience in the steel cars that we have not yet overcome."

R. K. CASSATT HAS TO PAY.

Even President Cassatt's Son Now Must Buy Railroad Tickets.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—Further evidence that the Pennsylvania Railroad is determined to carry out its order abolishing all forms of free transportation was given to-day, when Robert Kelso Cassatt, President of the Keystone Coal Company, purchased commutation tickets for himself and family between Rosemont and this city. Although a son of the railroad's President and head of a concern closely allied with the Pennsylvania, he is treated like all others who formerly enjoyed the pass privilege.

So effective has the anti-pass rule been on the main line of the Pennsylvania that the officers are considering the advisability of taking a coach off two or three trains operating between this city and Pittsburg. This is made possible by the falling off in the number of passengers having free transportation.

Officers of express companies whose duties do not require them to travel have been included in the general anti-pass order. Officials of elevator and steamship companies, who previously held annual passes, have been included in the list of persons deprived of these favors.

FATAL TORNADO IN GEORGIA.

Demolishes Buildings and Roots Up Trees—Avoids Residences.

ALBANY, Ga., Jan. 3.—A tornado struck the western part of this city at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, demolishing the acid chamber and great shed of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company. Two persons at least were killed and several seriously injured.

The storm, the track of which was about seventy-five yards wide, took a northwesterly course, leveling trees and small buildings in its path, until it reached the residence district. It carried away trees and even porticos from dwellings, but did not demolish a house.

It tore down the sheds and acid warehouse of the Georgia Cotton Oil Company and blew several freight cars from the tracks.

Much of the destruction wrought was well beyond the city limits. Reports from the tornado after it left Albany have not been received. Hundreds of negroes in the city are homeless to-night, and many have lost all their household effects.

Some apprehension is felt for Pretoria, in the southwestern part of the county. The tornado came from that direction. The telegraph wires are down and nothing has come from there.

HEARST INVADES KENTUCKY.

Leases Building at Covington, Probably for Cincinnati Paper.

Special to The New York Times.

COVINGTON, Ky., Jan. 3.—The Walker Building was to-day leased by an agent of William R. Hearst for newspaper purposes, it is understood. It is not known whether the building is for a Kentucky edition of a newspaper to be started soon in Cincinnati, where Mr. Hearst got a building some time ago, or whether it is for temporary quarters for the entire enterprise. It is said, however, the staff will soon be installed here.

John R. McLean to-day wired from Washington to friends here that nobody had money enough to buy The Enquirer. The failure of Mr. Hearst's negotiations with him is supposed to have resulted in prompt action in preparing for a new paper.

$6,000 GONE FROM A SAFE.

The Owner, Edward P. Day of South Brooklyn, Calls in the Police.

Edward P. Day, who lives at Fifty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, Brooklyn, complained to Capt. Parett of the Fourth Avenue Police Station last night that some time on Tuesday a safe in his house had been opened and $6,000 stolen from it.

Mr. Day is 86 years old. He is well-known in South Brooklyn, and has written several books, which won him fame outside that district. His health, however, has not been good for some time.

According to the story he told Capt. Parett, only three persons besides himself knew the combination of the safe. The police are investigating the alleged rob-

C. A. EDWARDS KILLED IN RELATIVE'S HOME

Mystery in Death of Former Officer of Chemical Trust.

BULLET WOUND; NO REVOLVER

Hiller Brothers, New Haven Lawyers, Are Coroner's Witnesses—Dead Man an Old Yale Athlete.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 3.—Charles A. Edwards of 550 Park Avenue, New York, until recently an officer in the General Chemical Company of New Jersey, was found unconscious in bed, with a bullet wound through his left ear into the brain, this morning, at the home of his brother-in-law, Charles A. Hiller. Mr. Edwards died without regaining consciousness half an hour before a doctor arrived.

The circumstances were such that the Coroner's office was notified and Deputy Coroner Pond and the police at once took charge of the Hiller homestead, at 117 College Street, and began an investigation. The Deputy Coroner ended his preliminary inquest to-night at 11:15 o'clock. No arrests were made. The chief witnesses at the inquest were C. A. Hiller and his brother, A. Maxcy Hiller.

The Deputy Coroner decided that there was no possible ground for a theory of suicide. Possible motives for murder had been brought out, he said, but these were as yet merely suspicions. They might relate, he said, to business or such relationships as the dead man had.

The revolver from which the fatal bullet was fired was not found. The windows of the room were closed and unbroken. The bedroom door had not been locked. The outside back door of the house was found unlocked. Servants in the house swore that they had locked it by a bolt on the inside on retiring. They declared that they had turned off all of the lights in the basement. Several of these were found lighted this morning.

Mr. Edwards retired about 11 o'clock last night after attending a birthday party in honor of his sister, Mrs. Samuel Harris, a cousin of ex-President Dwight of Yale. He had come up from New York yesterday for the purpose of attending this party apparently in the best of spirits. C. A. Heller has only two women servants in the house. One of these said that she went to her own home last night.

At 8:30 o'clock this morning Mr. Hiller went to call Edwards to breakfast. There was no answer to his knock and he found Edwards lying on his right side breathing heavily. Mr. Hiller summoned from next door a dentist, Dr. Metcalf, who tried to rouse Edwards, but failed. Dr. B. H. Cheney was called and responded quickly but found Edwards dead when he arrived. He thought the man had been dead half an hour. There were powder marks on the left ear. No evidence of an encounter was found in the bed room.

Deputy Coroner Pond was notified by C. A. Hiller, and on arriving at the house sent a messenger to summon A. Maxcy Hiller from the Superior Court, where he was appearing as counsel in a case. A. Maxcy Hiller lives at 433 Temple Street. He is a lawyer, has served as an Alderman, and has been active in university extension work in this city. His brother Charles came to this city from Salina, Kan., where he was a Judge, about four years ago. He is a thirty-third degree Mason. After a long examination by the Deputy Coroner A. Maxcy Hiller said:

"I was on the best of terms with my brother-in-law, and there has been no family trouble. He had been President of the Passaic Chemical Company in New Jersey, but when that was consolidated with the General Chemical Company he took office in the latter.

"I know nothing about his business affairs, except that he was a large operator in Wall Street. I left the College Street home about 7:30 o'clock last night, and went to my home on Temple Street. I went direct to court this morning."

Edwards was a descendant of Jonathan Edwards, one of the early Presidents of Yale, and related to many families of distinguished ancestry. He was graduated from Yale in 1866. As "Charley" Edwards he was one of the fathers of baseball at Yale, a fleet base runner and accurate fielder. While short of stature, he was of fine physical development. He married Miss Sarah Catherine Hiller, only daughter of Mrs. Abigail Hiller, and sister to Charles and Maxcy.

Mrs. Hiller died a few weeks ago. Her estate has not been settled, and it is said that attempted division of the property caused a disagreement between the Hillers and Edwards. Mrs. Edwards was notified by telegraph of the death of her husband, and though in weak health, came immediately to this city, where she is in nervous collapse.

It was stated to-night by one informed of the situation between the Hillers and Mr. Edwards that, about three weeks ago, Mrs. Edwards came to New Haven, and at that time there was trouble over the settlement of Mrs. Hiller's estate. It is alleged that Mrs. Edwards called at Police Headquarters for a policeman to accompany her to the railroad station in order to protect her from the threatened violence of certain members of the family. A police guard was kept over the Hiller homestead to-night, no one being allowed to enter the grounds. An autopsy probably will be performed in the morning.

Charles Atwood Edwards was 65 years old and with his wife, Sarah Catherine Hiller Edwards, and his two daughters, Sarah De Forest and Katherine, lived at the Yosemite Apartments. Mr. Edwards was a salesman for the General Chemical Company. He left his home, accompanied by his brother-in-law, Allen Maxey Hiller, for New Haven on Monday night. He appeared to be in good health and spirits.

Mrs. Edwards and her two daughters left on the 10 o'clock train yesterday morning for New Haven. A telegram to Everett Isselstin, an attorney, instructed him to go to Edwards's apartments and take charge of his effects. He did so, and last night declined to see any one seeking information about the death or funeral plans.

Latest Shipping News.

The White Star Line steamship Cedric, incoming, was reported by Marconi wireless at 10 P. M. yesterday when 120 miles east of Nantucket South Shoals Lightship; due at her dock about 8:30 A. M. to-morrow.

THE FASTEST LONG-DISTANCE TRAIN in the world is Twentieth Century Limited, the 18-hour train between New York and Chicago by "New York Central Lines."—Adv.

DEPEW TO QUIT BUSINESS.

Expects to Resign from 79 Companies, but Not from Senate.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew when asked yesterday for an expression of opinion on State Senator Brackett's resolution calling on Mr. Depew to resign from the United States Senate said:

"I have no intention whatever of resigning from the United States Senate.

"Why should I resign? I intend now to do my real work in the Senate. Have you ever traced any of these rumors which said I intended to resign and have you ever had any one to give any reason why I should resign?

"I will on April 23 reach my seventy-second birthday. By that time I hope to resign from all the companies with which I am connected as a Director. In all, I am a Director in seventy-nine companies.

"As soon as I resign from all the companies with which I am connected I will be able then to do my real work in the Senate, as I expect to work harder than ever before.

"I leave to-morrow for Washington to be present at the opening of the Senate, and will remain there permanently during the session, only perhaps to run into New York once a week or so."

A. B. PRENTICE IN AN ASYLUM.

Overwork in Caring for an Inherited Estate His Undoing.

Augustus Browning Prentice, lawyer, has been commited to Bloomingdale Asylum by a Magistrate upon request of Dr. Charles L. Dana of 58 West Fifty-third Street and Dr. Edward D. Fisher of 19 West Fifty-second Street.

His father, Augustus Prentice, for many years one of New York's most prominent members of the bar, died about a year ago, leaving his son an estate of several millions. Soon after the elder Mr. Prentice's death, the son began to show symptoms of a nervous affection, which was attributed to the responsibilities in the care of the large estate and his father's law practice. He rested from time to time, once going to a sanitarium, but persistently returned to work.

Until two weeks ago Mr. Prentice transacted business, putting through one or two important real estate deals. All the time he was under the care of his family physician, Dr. George V. Foster, of 105 East Eighteenth Street, who finally called in consultation the allenists.

It was announced yesterday that application will be made for a committee of Mr. Prentice's property and person. The estate consists in large part of tenements on the East Side. Mr. Prentice was married only four years ago to Miss Maud Brevoort Fowler. He is only 38 years old.

BATTLE AT PUERTO PLATA.

Rodriguez Retires and Then Attacks Again—Wants Presidency.

CAPE HAITIEN, Hayti, Jan. 3.—Advices received early this morning from Puerto Plata, on the Northern coast of Santo Domingo, say that the troops of the fugitive President Morales, under the command of Gen. Demetrio Rodrigues, attacked Puerto Plata at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

The fighting, which was severe, lasted until 5 o'clock in the evening, when the besieging force retired. A number of men were killed or wounded on both sides in the engagement, during which bayonets and swords were principally used.

The forces of Gen. Rodrigues, which are massed outside Puerto Plata, were, when these advises were forwarded, preparing for another attack on the place.

A portion of the population of Puerto Plata has declared in favor of Morales, and street fighting has occurred, the supporters of Morales shooting from the windows of their houses at the troops of Gen. Caceres, the temporary President of Santo Domingo. These troops were experiencing difficulty in defending themselves, as they were unable to locate the persons firing on them.

A messenger who arrived here from Monte Cristi to-day brought news that Gen. Rodrigues announced that if his attack on Puerto Plata was successful, he would proclaim himself a candidate for the Presidency of Santo Domingo.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The State Department has received the following cablegram from Puerto Plata:

"Revolution has broken out here late to-day, (Tuesday.) Gen. Rodrigues fought his way into town and then retired. Not less than twenty-five killed and many wounded. Gen. Cespedes holding the fort. Still fighting."

STOPS RULE BY INJUNCTION.

Judge Quarles Will Grant No Order Until Both Sides Are Heard.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 3.—Judge J. V. Quarles to-day announced that there would be no more government by injunction in this court, which was the scene of the famous "Thou-shalt-not-strike" order of Judge Jenkins in 1894. That order forebade the employes of the Northern Pacific to strike, that road being under receivers appointed by himself.

Judge Quarles hereafter will issue no injunction until the defense has had an opportunity to state its case. This decision was announced as the result of a recent experience. On a statement of facts by a petitioner, the court granted a restraining order. Later the defendant appeared and presented its side, as a result of which a modification of the injunction was ordered, preserving the present status of the case until the issues shall be determined.

Judge Quarles characterized his own action to-day as an extreme departure from accepted practice in United States courts, but said that he had pondered the step long and well.

LA FOLLETTE IN WASHINGTON.

Will Speak in Railway Rate Debate Despite Senate Tradition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Robert M. La Follette, Senator-elect from Wisconsin, arrived in Washington to-night. He went to the Raleigh, and at once retired because of a severe cold.

He expects to enter earnestly into the support of the President's policy of rate legislation. When the debate comes on he will be heard, notwithstanding the time-honored tradition of the Senate that imposes a year's silence on a new member.

Sheffield Sees the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—James R. Sheffield of New York had an extended conference to-day with the President regarding the political situation in New York State. Later he took luncheon with the President.

Bedford Sparkling Water—"The Vintage Water." Adds character to the highball.—Adv.

SHONTS WANTS TO QUIT; ROOSEVELT HOLDS HIM

Washington Hears Panama Canal Chairman Has Tired of Job.

WARNED OF ITS DRAWBACKS

Took It, According to One Tale, Only Because of Family Ambition—Doesn't Like "Pounding."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Mr. Shonts, it is reported, has indicated to the President a wish to resign his $30,000 place as Chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission. The President has been urging him to hold on. Mr. Shonts is said to be thoroughly tired of the criticism that has been his portion, and but for the President's personal request, would quit.

The serenity of Mr. Shonts was badly ruffled by the manner in which Congress received the request for an emergency appropriation of $16,000,000, and the tendency so promptly developed to have a thorough investigation of all that has been done toward the construction of the canal. It has become certain that such an investigation will be made, and it is probable that the Senate will get at it in the very near future. Many things have been said already of a character very disturbing to the sensibilities of Mr. Shonts, and yet they are only the beginning.

Last year Mr. Shonts had a conversation with an official who was one of a party visiting the Isthmus for the purpose of inspecting the canal plant and the operations. Mr. Shonts had related to this gentleman his reason for accepting the job when it was offered to him by the President.

Mr. Shonts is a rich man, as his investment of $2,000,000 in the stock of the Clover Leaf Railroad shows. He does not need the $30,000 a year paid for his work on the canal, and it struck the gentleman referred to as curious that he should have taken the post.

Mr. Shonts explained all that very readily. He had accepted, he said, out of deference to the wishes of his family. His wife and daughter were delighted that the place had been offered to him. They felt that it would be a great and lasting honor to have the name of Shonts connected with the building of the Panama Canal, and already enjoyed in prospect the Suez fame of de Lesseps. So Mr. Shonts accepted.

"Well," said his questioner, when he heard this explanation, "can you stand grief?"

"What do you mean?" asked Mr. Shonts.

"Just what I say. Can you stand grief? How thick-skinned are you?"

"I don't know," replied Shonts. "I don't understand you."

"You will understand when Congress meets," said the other. "Those fellows at the Capitol will give you plenty to think about. They are a hard lot to get along with. They will ask a great many questions, and some of them will be mean ones. Can you take a pounding?"

"I don't know," said Shonts. "I have never had to, and I can't tell how much I can stand."

"You'll have plenty of chance to find out before the year is over," was the prophetic rejoinder, and the conversation turned to other things.

Already, too, Mr. Shonts has shown signs of being restive under a pounding. Which is why some men in Washington will not be surprised to see him give up the struggle for his family's ambition.

HAZING TRIAL ENDED.

Court Reaches Secret Verdict in Case of Midshipman Decatur.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 3.—The case of Midshipman Stephen Decatur, Jr., who for three days has been on trial before a naval court martial for the alleged hazing of Midshipmen Isaac N. McCrary and Gaylord Church, was given to the court shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon. The court decided upon its findings by 4:45, and they will be forwarded to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy for his action.

While the verdict was not made public, it was believed that the accused was in great danger of conviction on the fourth specification, which alleges the hazing of Midshipman Church.

Decatur admitted that he had ordered Church to go to his room, and that some one in his presence had ordered Church to perform "No. 16," a form of hazing. His explanation of his reason for ordering Church to the room was that Church had smiled in ranks and was to be reprimanded. He was compelled to admit that he did not reprimand Church, but heard him ordered in the closet to be hazed.

An intimation has been received from an official source that should Decatur have been acquitted of hazing he would be arrested on a charge of neglect of duty because he permitted Church to be hazed when he was the ranking officer present.

The case of Midshipman Worth W. Foster of New Albany, Ind., will be taken up to-morrow, and that of P. B. Marsoni of Pensacola, Fla., after. Both are first-class men, and are charged with hazing Midshipman Chester S. Roberts of Joliet, Ill., on several occasions.

BOSTON HOTEL BARS OPEN.

Parker House and Young's Pay $4,600 for New Licenses.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—Under new licenses, granted on the payment of $4,600, the bars at the Parker House and Young's Hotel, which were closed about 10 days ago by order of District Attorney John B. Moran, because of violations of the screen law, were re-opened about noon to-day.

Without getting a new license, the Hotel Essex resumed the sale of liquor after having closed its bar for a week. Immediately the District Attorney sent his agents to the hotel to collect evidence, and it is understood that he will present this before the Grand Jury, but also against the Police Board.

It is likely that a test case will be made by the Essex, and that the matter will be carried to the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth.

THE BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS runs daily to Buffalo, with sleeping car through to Chicago. Leaves N. Y. 11:55 noon. Lehigh Valley R. R. Dining cars; service a la carte.—Adv

MANNING IN SANITARIUM.

Depew's "Rantankerous Friend" Became Ill Over Insurance.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—William S. Manning, Senator Depew's "rantankerous friend from up the river," was taken to a sanitarium to-day by his son. The insurance investigation has preyed so heavily upon his mind that his physician deemed it necessary to get him out of town, especially as the approach of the session of the Legislature caused him to become more upset.

It is hoped that a few weeks of quiet will restore him to his normal condition.

JAPAN SNUBS CHINA.

Requests That the Visit of the High Commission Be Postponed.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 3.—Owing to the alleged unruly behavior of Chinese students in Japan the Japanese Government has requested that the visit to Japan of the traveling Chinese High Commission be postponed.

ASK RESPITE FOR PATRICK.

Lawyers Want Time to Appeal to Federal Supreme Court.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Gov. Higgins was requested to-day to grant a respite to Albert T. Patrick, who is under sentence to be put to death in the week of Jan. 22 for the murder of William M. Rice.

The request was made by ex-Senator William Lindsay and A. C. Shenstone, who ask sufficient time to examine the record for the purpose of perfecting an appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

Gov. Higgins has not decided what he will do.

D. B. HILL ON HIS ILLNESS.

Has His Little Joke About Pipe Laying in the Telling.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Ex-Senator David B. Hill said to a visitor to-day: "Yes, I have been ill since about Nov. 1. I indiscreetly remained out doors one day on my place laying some pipe on the grounds and caught a severe cold, which has kept me confined to the house ever since.

"I am sure you will remark that many a politician has been injured by endeavoring to lay too much pipe, although the pipe which I 'bossed' in laying was iron pipe, and now I am not a politician. I was quite sick for a time, but am getting better slowly and hope to get out in the near future, although I shall have to be careful all the Winter."

SENATE TO QUIZ PRESIDENT.

Will Ask Precisely How Mr. Bishop Can Earn $10,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The President received to-day the first direct intimation of the line of attack upon the Bishop appointment. He was informed by Republican Senators that a resolution would be passed by the Senate calling upon him for a full statement of the services which J. B. Bishop is to perform in case he is confirmed as a Panama Canal Commissioner.

This statement is to explain to the satisfaction of the Senate what Mr. Bishop is to do for the $10,000 which he is to receive. The fact is that most Senators see no need for an extra Canal Commissioner, and do not believe that there are any duties left for Mr. Bishop to perform as such.

Mr. Roosevelt has assured the Senators that he will have no objection to the plan, and will be glad to comply with it.

HIS PLEA ADMITS REFUGEE.

Fled from Kieff, His Son Murdered—Board Lets Him Stay.

Schmiel Solomon Swilinski, a Russian immigrant from Kieff, was up before the Board of Special Inquiry at Ellis Island yesterday. He was penniless, and seemed certain to be sent back to Russia. At the point where he was about to be set aside among those to be deported he asked permission to address the board. This was what he said, through the interpreter:

"I come from Kieff. During the recent massacres there my son, Nathan, 6 years old, was killed like a dog with a bayonet of a Cossack. I have another child. My wife and this child are hiding somewhere in Russia—God knows where.

"I ask for a chance. It's true I haven't got any money. I want to stay here and make some. I want to become an American citizen."

The Board passed him. He is 42 years old.

A CARDINAL BLACKMAILED.

Note Threatened the Publication of Compromising Letters.

ROME, Jan. 3.—Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli, Archpriest of the Liberian Basilica, received a note which was posted in Rome Dec. 30 threatening the publication of compromising letters said to have been written by the Cardinal if he did not send 1,000 lire ($200) addressed to the initials "C. E." to be left at the Post Office until called for.

The Cardinal handed the letter to the police, who this morning arrested a well-dressed man, who asked for a letter with the initials "C. E." The prisoner's name is Dantonio, and he is from Teramo. He protests his innocence, and has proved that when the blackmailing letter was posted in Rome he was in Genoa, where he landed on reaching Italy from New York.

HAS TO PAY DUTY TWICE.

Mrs. C. P. Huntington's Experience with a Foreign-Built Auto.

A case in which Mrs. Collis P. Huntington is involved, and which is of importance to all owners of foreign automobiles, was decided to-day by Judge Hazel in the United States Circuit Court. The court sustained the contention of Assistant United States District Atorney Frank Lloyd, hat notwithstanding the fact duty had once been paid on a foreign-built automobile, it could, under certain conditions, be reassessed by the Board of Appraisers.

Mrs. C. P. Huntington, in October, 1901, purchased the machine in Paris for $10,000, and brought it to America in February, 1902, paying $4,500 duty. In the Spring of 1903 Mrs. Huntington again visited Europe, taking the automobile with her. When she came back in 1905 the machine was valued at 10,000 francs and it was decided that she must pay a second duty based on the new valuation of the machine.

DOCTOR KEPT YERKES FROM SIGNING A WILL

It Would Have Changed Greatly the Disposal of His Estate.

BEQUEST FOR MISS GRIGSBY

She Was with Him During His Last Illness—He Asked for Her Constantly, and Drew a New Will.

It was learned yesterday that in the hope of prolonging the life of Charles T. Yerkes, Dr. H. P. Loomis, Mr. Yerkes's physician, by a word of professional advice to his dying client's lawyer, Adrian H. Joline, prevented the signing of a new will or codicil, and this would radically have upset the present disposition of the Yerkes estate.

Dr. Loomis gave his consent to Mr. Yerkes's directing the drawing of a new will three weeks before his death. It was given then only because the sick man constantly talked about the necessity of a new will being made. It preyed on his mind so greatly that Dr. Loomis, in the hope of restoring him to mental quiet and poise, that he might better fight off death, finally permitted the patient to have an interview with his lawyer, Mr. Joline.

After Mr. Joline had finished his conference with the dying man and the details of the new will had been taken down by the attorney, Dr. Loomis asked the lawyer what he thought of the mental condition of Mr. Yerkes.

"Clear and clean-cut," Mr. Joline told him. "I have never seen him in better mental condition."

It took Mr. Joline two or three days to draw up the new will, and in the meantime Mr. Yerkes became much weaker. He was still conscious when the lawyer returned with the document, but he was in such condition that Dr. Loomis considered it unwise to have him meet the attorney again or attempt to attend to any business. He was struggling to keep his client out of the grave, and his first professional duty was to that end, regardless of mundane consequences. The hoped-for rally of Mr. Yerkes did not come. He lapsed into unconsciousness, and the Joline will was never signed.

The Yerkes will, published in yesterday's TIMES, exists only as the result of the care of Dr. Loomis for his patient. A word from him and the name of Charles T. Yerkes would have been affixed to a document which it is said would have changed the disposal of his $15,000,000 in almost every particular, save in the bequests to the city giving the art galleries, the family mansion, and the Bronx Hospital.

Mr. Joline would not talk yesterday about the will that was never signed. He went last night to the Laurel House, Lakewood, where he said: "I cannot talk of Mr. Yerkes's affairs, because they were private and do not concern the public."

It is reported that Miss Emilie Grigsby, sister of Braxton Grigsby, former private secretary of Mr. Yerkes, both of whom had been the railroad man's protégés from childhood, would have been provided for in the new will. She had shown the deepest affection for and interest in the dying man, and Mr. Yerkes was continually calling for her. It was said last night by a friend authorized to speak for Miss Grigsby that while Mr. Yerkes had prepared a new will before his death, she had had no part in influencing him to do so.

Miss Grigsby nursed Mr. Yerkes for five weeks, night and day, in London, when he was ill last Summer. In this last illness at the Waldorf, though there were trained nurses in attendance on the dying man, his requests for her were so strong that Dr. Loomis considered it essential that she should be permitted to assist in nursing him, and be near him when he wished for her presence.

Miss Grigsby arrived from London a few weeks before Mr. Yerkes died. She went directly to the Waldorf-Astoria and to his bedside. The meeting gave great distress to the young woman and calm to the dying man. She did not remain in the hotel, but she was with Mr. Yerkes constantly, and only her presence seemed to keep him at peace. His attendants in the last few days say that Miss Grigsby's grief was profound and distressing. She continually visited the sick chamber, however, and her visits there were welcomed and advised by the physician for purely professional reasons.

The effect on the patient of the visits of Miss Grigsby was so much in his favor that Dr. Loomis advised against the visit of Mrs. Yerkes, from whom her husband had been estranged. When Mr. Yerkes died his wife was in an adjoining room. Mr. Yerkes did not call for her, and the death-bed reconciliation was brought about mostly with the hope of adjusting their affairs.

Dr. Loomis said last night that his patient had talked with him frequently about giving his Fifth Avenue home and his art collections to the city and had asked him many questions about the need of hospitals in New York. He wanted to know which part of the city needed a hospital most—a hospital in which the poor might receive treatment without charge. Dr. Loomis suggested that the Bronx needed such an institution and expressed the opinion that a hospital in that section would result in more good than in any other part of the city.

When asked about the drawing of the new will Dr. Loomis admitted that he had consented to the will being drawn because he believed his patient was worrying over the matter and thought it wise to have his mind relieved. He was not in the chamber, however, when Mr. Joline and Mr. Yerkes went over the provisions for this new instrument.

The will published yesterday, and which has been declared to be the last will, was the result of the kindly consideration of master for servant. There had been a prior will. In it Mr. Yerkes discovered that no provision had been made for his faithful valet, Arnold Held. The will

was therefore redrawn, including a bequest of $5,000 for the valet.

Clarence A. Knight, who drew this will and read it before the family on Tuesday, talked with a TIMES reporter last night in his apartments in the Hotel Walcott. In an adjoining room was Arnold Held, valet to Mr. Yerkes. He is supposed to know more about the personal and private life of the dead millionaire than any of his counsel or personal friends. Held was there for a conference with the lawyer.

Mr. Knight was asked as to the probability of another will being produced. His answer was that he believed there was no other will, and that he thought Mr. Yerkes was in such a mental condition after his long illness in London that he was unfit to draw another will. He described the drawing of the will printed in yesterday's TIMES.

"About February in 1904," said Mr. Knight, "Mr. Yerkes came from London on a trip to Chicago. There he drew practically the will which was read the other day. He was in haste to leave the city and signed the will on the Twentieth Century Limited train about 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon. He took this will with him to London. Later he wrote me that he had made a change of one word in the typewritten copy. The change he put in ink. He also wrote me that he objected to a certain phrase in the will."

"Was it because he had forgotten a bequest to his valet, Arnold Held?" Mr. Knight was asked.

Mr. Knight nodded his head toward the next room, where Held was.

Held, when he was called into the reception room, was seen to be of splendid build and with a most impressive face. His brows are heavy and strong, his eyes keen, though they were respectfully lowered, his jaws deep and powerful, and his cheek bones high and wide between. He recalled a date which Mr. Knight had forgotten, then disappeared silently.

Mr. Knight said that after the changes in this will Mr. Yerkes drew another with the changes he desired—practically the same will.

"There was no change in the bequests," he said.

The revised will was acknowledged and signed by witnesses in London. Mr. Knight advised that it be witnessed and acknowledged again in New York. This was done. Mr. Knight came to New York at the request of Mr. Yerkes to superintend this second acknowledgment.

"What do you think of the chances of another will appearing?" he was asked again.

"I believe there will be no other will," he replied. "I think Mr. Yerkes was mentally upset when Mr. Joline was called in. He was in no condition to make a will then."

"Do you expect any attack on the will you have presented?"

"None whatever."

He admitted that he did not see Mr. Yerkes in his last illness.

"Has Mrs. Yerkes expressed any desire to give the mansion and the art collections to the city before her death?" was asked.

"She has not," he replied. "She has not considered that matter at all yet."

"Can you give any estimate of the value of the Yerkes estate?"

"None at all, and no one can," Mr. Knight replied. "There is no known inventory of the estate. I know Mr. Yerkes owned property here, there, and elsewhere, but have no idea of the value of the estate. No one knows what it is worth. The inventory will be taken by the executors. All the figures printed are guesses."

As to the rumor that Mrs. Yerkes intended to give up her home and leave the city, Mr. Knight said it was probably started because Mrs. Yerkes would have to go to Chicago to qualify as an executor of the estate. He did not know anything of her intentions in the matter of the home and the art galleries, and he did not believe that she had given any thought to these yet.

John D. Redding of 170 Broadway, counsel for Mrs. Yerkes, was asked if Mrs. Yerkes intended to vacate the Fifth Avenue home and turn it over to the city at once with the art collections instead of at her death, under the provisions of her husband's will.

"Mrs. Yerkes," he said, "has not yet given consideration to that matter. She is still in retirement and will not take up this question or any other question concerning the estate for some time yet."

It has been reported and is believed by many that Mrs. Yerkes will abandon the Fifth Avenue home, turning it over to the city with the works of art it contains, thus establishing the Yerkes Galleries before her death.

YERKES'S SUCCESSORS NAMED.

Edgar Speyer as Chairman, Sir George Gibb Managing Director.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—At a meeting of the board of the Underground Electric Railways Company to-day Edgar Speyer was elected Chairman of the company in succession to the late Charles T. Yerkes. Sir George Gibb, General Manager of the Northwestern Railroad, was elected Deputy Chairman and Managing Director of the Underground Company and also Chairman and Managing Director of the Metropolitan District Railway Company, vacated by the death of Mr. Yerkes.

The board passed a resolution recording its deep regret at the death of Mr. Yerkes.

Speyer & Co., the American bankers of the Underground Electric Railways Company of London, were advised by cable of the action taken by the board.

Edgar Speyer will have charge of the general financial interests of the company and Sir George Gibb will have the executive direction of its technical operation, succeeding more directly to Mr. Yerkes's labors. The appointment of Sir George Gibb, a British railroad man of long experience, disposes finally of the stories constantly recurring since Mr. Yerkes's illness of his succession by an American.

Sir George Stegman Gibb, LL. B., is 55 years old and an Aberdeen Scotchman. He is accounted one of the most successful and up-to-date railroad officers in England. His railroad experience began in the legal department of the Great Western Railway Company in 1877. He was later solicitor and then general manager of the North Eastern Railway Company, which office he now leaves to enter the service of the London Underground. He has held various political appointments of importance and was knighted in 1904. He is a man of wide attainments and has been noted in England for his progressive policies in railroad affairs. As manager of the Northeastern Railway he introduced the American system of ton and passenger mile statisitics, and during five years effected an increase of 52 per cent. in the freight train loads of his road. The autocar system for branch line passenger traffic, now being taken up in this country, was another of his innovations in England.

MARYLAND TRUST CHARGES.

Former Officers Return and Give Bail —Their Report Challenged.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3.—J. Wilcox Brown, former President, and J. Bernard Scott, former Secretary and Treasurer of the Maryland Trust Company, returned to Baltimore to-day on learning that presentments had been found against them by the Grand Jury.

They went at once to the office of the Clerk of the Criminal Court and gave $10,000 bail. Mr. Bowdoin, the Vice President, gave similar bail yesterday. They are charged with fraudulently giving out false statements as to the condition of the company.

As the term of the Grand Jury will expire to-morrow the indictments must be returned then or the charges will fail. The chief criticism made of the reports is the statement that the $6,000,000 put into the Vera Cruz and Pacific Railway was a loan, and not an investment. The item of cash on hand also is challenged.

W. Ellis Corey to Visit His Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

BRADDOCK, Penn., Jan. 3.—It is announced by a member of the Braddock family of Coreys that next week W. Ellis Corey, President of the United States Steel Corporation, will come here and visit his father and his wife, Mrs. Laura Cook Corey. The father of President Corey is said to have completed these arrangements to-day.

M'CALL OUT; ORR IN; SALARY TO BE $50,000

New President May Not Head N. Y. Life Long.

TRUSTEES' PRAISE FOR M'CALL

His $85,000 Check for Hamilton Expenditures Accepted—Vice Presidents Moved Up.

John A. McCall resigned the Presidency of the New York Life Insurance Company yesterday, his resignation was accepted by the Trustees, and Alexander E. Orr was unanimously chosen President in his place. The programme was carried out exactly as THE TIMES announced, early in the week, it would be. Mr. McCall did not attend the meeting.

Mr. Orr's salary will be $50,000 a year, just half that paid to President McCall. He will not, it is understood, resign the Presidency of the Rapid Transit Board so long as his duties do not conflict. On this account, and because he is nearly 75 years old, it was gathered yesterday he will not remain permanently in his new office. One Trustee who was asked about this remarked that a man of Mr. Orr's years could not be expected to remain indefinitely in any important business connection.

Mr. Orr said yesterday he hoped that Vice President Darwin P. Kinsley, President McCall's son-in-law, and Secretary John C. McCall would remain with the company.

Yesterday's meeting of the board was little more than a formal affair. The fact that Mr. McCall's resignation would be submitted had come to be accepted by the members and it had been agreed that Mr. Orr should be elected President. Mr. Orr was chosen First Vice President to succeed George W. Perkins when the latter resigned from the New York Life two weeks ago, and has been considered the logical successor to President McCall by those who have been looking for the latter's resignation as a result of the insurance investigation.

Mr. McCall's letter of resignation was presented by John Claflin, the oldest member of the board in point of service and one of the three Trustees still holding office who were Trustees when Mr. McCall became President, in 1891.

The letter is dated Dec. 30 and is as follows:

McCall Tells What He's Done.

"At the close of 1905 I have been in life insurance as clerk and as State and company official for forty years. I have been President of this company fourteen years. They have been fourteen very busy years. The results show that. It is no exaggeration to say that the progress of this company during that time has been little less than astonishing. The progress has been real progress, too. The work has been well done. Risks have been soundly selected, assets have been wisely invested.

"In the period of my services as President I have made mistakes. It is easy to see mistakes after events have fully developed the situation. Any one can be wise then, but when facing great problems daily it is not easy to be inerrant. My errors probably seem greater to me to-day than they seem to any even tolerably just critic; but, notwithstanding that, I am not without comfort. My consolation comes from these considerations:

"First—The unprecedented achievements of the company.

"Second—That no officer or Trustee has profited improperly during that time to the extent of a dollar at the expense of the policy holders.

"It is perhaps enough to say this of the achievements of my administration: We have kept the company intact, as it was when I became its head; and at the close of 1905 have added net to the company as it stood at the end of 1891 a volume of outstanding insurance which, in round figures, equals $1,480,000,000. This total gathered in fourteen years approximates the entire outstanding insurance of the Mutual Life at the close of its sixty-second year, and is very close indeed to the outstanding insurance of the Equitable at the close of its forty-sixth year.

"The progress of the company during my Presidency can best be shown by the following tables:

	Dec. 31, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1905.
Assets	$127,947,280	$435,000,000
Income	31,854,194	102,000,000
Dividends of year to policy holders	1,266,240	5,000,000
Total payments of year to policy h'r's.	12,671,491	40,000,000
Number of policies in force	182,803	1,000,000
Insurance in force, premiums paid	575,689,649	2,061,000,000

A Busy Fourteen Years.

"The achievements of a lifetime, if judged by ordinary standards, have been crowded into that period of fourteen years. Knowing that the work is not only vast in extent, but sound in quality; knowing that in every act I have striven to protect the policy holders' interests, I hand you back the commission which you gave me at the beginning of 1892. I say the commission which you gave me, and then I remember that of the board which first elected me President of this company only three remain. Time has indeed wrought changes.

"To you, gentlemen of the board, I extend my thanks for the steadfastness with which you have stood together in the interest of the company during a period of unprecedented trial. To the men in the executive staff I would like adequately to express my sense of obligation, but the obligation is so great that it is hopeless to attempt to cover it here. No corporation has, or ever had, an abler, more loyal, or more expert force. Without them the work could not have been done. They deserve the entire confidence of the board. My thanks go, too, to the junior officers and heads of department all over the world, and especially do I acknowledge my indebtedness to an agency force which, in loyalty, enthusiasm, and efficiency, was never equaled.

"I believe my retirement will make all tasks easier, all burdens lighter, all problems simpler. In that hope I hereby tender my resignation as President of the New York Life Insurance Company, to take effect at once."

There was no discussion upon the acceptance of the resignation, but several of the trustees, among them William B. Hornblower, James A. Blair, Hiram Steele, and Charles S. Fairchild made speeches in tribute to Mr. McCall's service to the company. The tenor of all these speeches was that the New York Life had enjoyed an unprecedented growth during the fourteen years of Mr. McCall's administration and that the mistakes that he had made had been of the head rather than of the heart.

All Vote to Accept Resignation.

The vote of acceptance was unanimous, as the nature of Mr. McCall's letter left no questions as to his intention of withdrawing and there were no resolutions introduced upon it.

The election of Mr. Orr to the Presidency followed at once, and as this left a vacancy among the First Vice Presidents all the Vice Presidents of the company were advanced in order, Darwin P. Kingsley, Mr. McCall's son-in-law, becoming the ranking First Vice President in place of Mr. Orr and Thomas A. Buckner becoming the second one of the First Vice Presidents. Rufus W. Weeks, the actuary of the New York Life, was advanced from a Second Vice Presidency to be a First Vice President.

This left Messrs. Ingersoll and Perkins, the latter a brother of George W. Perkins, the Second Vice Presidents of the company. Mr. Perkins is in charge of the agency force. The vacancy in the number of Second Vice Presidents created by this promotion will not be filled.

President Orr, immediately after the meeting, conferred with some of the executive officers of the company and a little later came out to talk to the newspaper men. Asked whether he would resign as President of the Rapid Transit Commission, he said:

"I certainly shall not continue in both offices if I find that the duties are conflicting. My colleagues on the Rapid Transit Board, however, assured me that they do not believe that this will be the case, and they have been good enough to express a wish that I continue my services there."

Orr Thinks Salaries Are Earned.

Mr. Orr was asked if there would be any general scaling down of salaries under his administration. He replied:

"It is my judgment that the organization of the working force is excellent, and I have not in my observation come across any officer of the company whom I did not think to be earning his salary. As Vice President, I have had occasion to augment the knowledge I gained of the company's affairs as Trustee, although, of course, my observation was entirely as Vice President, for this office has come most unexpectedly to me. But I have familiarized myself with the working of the company and feel reasonably well in touch with the situation."

To a question as to whether John C. McCall and Darwin P. Kingsley would continue in the service of the company, Mr. Orr said:

"That is hardly a fair question to ask of me at this time, but so far as I am concerned I certainly hope that they will do so, for I have found them thoroughly equipped for their duties. In justice to President McCall I think it should be said that the speeches made regarding his administration to-day were all to the effect that the company had prospered under him and that whatever mistakes he had made were not those of the heart."

The New York Life's Investigation Committee went into a session immediately after the Trustees adjourned to consider the Andrew Hamilton report and kindred matters, and did not adjourn until after 6 o'clock. Chairman Fowler stated after the meeting that several weeks might be consumed in the consideration of the Hamilton report. The check for $85,000 which ex-President McCall tendered on Tuesday, in connection with his note for $150,000, to cover the sums Hamilton received in 1904, and which remain still unaccounted for, was yesterday deposited to the credit of the company.

VANDIVER TO STOP SUIT.

He Is Satisfied Now with Conditions in New York Life.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—W. D. Vandiver, Insurance Superintendent of Missouri, to-day said:

"The retirement of McCall and Perkins from the New York Life and the restitution of $235,000 of policy holders' money satisfies my demands upon the company made some weeks ago in the interests of the thousands of policy holders of the New York Life in Missouri. I see no further reason for wishing to oust the company from the State, and I shall withdraw my order in a few days."

ALEXANDER RESIGNS AGAIN.

He and Hyde Out of Fidelity Trust and Union National of Newark.

James W. Alexander and James H. Hyde, former President and Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, respectively, have resigned from the Board of Directors of the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark and from the Union National Bank of that city. Their successors will be chosen at the annual meeting of the stockholders of those institutions next Tuesday. William R. McIntyre, formerly Fourth Vice President of the Equitable, and Henry R. Winthrop, who has remained with the society as financial manager, are still in the board of the Fidelity Trust, and it is understood that Mr. Winthrop will continue there.

The Fidelity Trust Company and the Union National Bank of Newark are both controlled by the Dryden-Ward interests, which control the Prudential Life Insurance Company. In fact, the Fidelity Trust Company holds nearly a majority of the stock of the Prudential, while the latter concern has a relatively large amount of the stock of the Fidelity Trust. This is in pursuance of a plan, which originally contemplated tying the control of the life insurance company up in the trust company and that of the trust company up in the life insurance company. This plan was enjoined by the courts after the Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts had attacked it from the standpoint of insurance policy.

It was modified so as not to conflict with the court's decision by the transfer of a few shares of each institution back to those who had owned them previously, to the end that neither one should have quite a controlling interest in the other.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society acquired a large block of stock in the Fidelity Trust Company and some in the Union National Bank a few years ago, and it is expected that representatives of the society will be chosen to fill the places in the two boards made vacant by the resignations of Mr. Hyde and Mr. Alexander.

THE McCURDYS FINALLY OUT.

Neither Father Nor Son Is Now a Trustee of the Mutual.

The Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company held a meeting yesterday at which the resignations of Richard A. McCurdy and Robert H. McCurdy as Trustees were received and adopted. This completes the elimination of the McCurdys from the Mutual, except for some distant relatives who are holding subordinate positions.

It was learned positively yesterday that Vice Presidents Grannis and Gillette are slated for retirement as soon as it is practicable to fill their offices. The election of Actuary McClintock to be a Vice President in charge of the insurance business of the company, as distinguished from its financial affairs, was the first step to this end, but the retirement of Grannis and Gillette will probably wait upon the completion of the work of the Mutual's own investigating Committee.

Treasurer Cromwell has already announced his intention of retiring as soon as the company can spare him, but his resignation will probably not come much before the annual meeting next June. Mr. Peabody's party in the board desiring that there should be a compact organization at the annual meeting to meet any attack which Thomas W. Lawson of Boston may make, by virtue of his canvass for proxies.

Richard A. and Robert H. McCurdy have also resigned from the board of the Guaranty Trust Company, and their withdrawal from the board of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company was announced some time ago. The Mutual's Trustees took no action yesterday on the report of the Investigating Committee which has been before them since last week.

President Peabody came out to see the reporters yesterday, instead of Julien T. Davies, who has been doing most of the talking for the company of late, but Mr. Peabody made only the announcement of the McCurdys' resignation.

WORK ON INSURANCE REPORT.

Armstrong and Hughes Will Begin the Work To-day.

Chairman Armstrong of the Legislative Insurance Investigating Committee and several members of that committee will return to New York to-day to take up the work of preparing a report to be submitted to the Legislature.

With them will be engaged the counsel for the committee, Charles E. Hughes, James McKeen, and Matthew C. Fleming. It is not expected that the full committee will be called here until a draft of a report is ready to be submitted. That will probably be in about two weeks.

OPERA CHORUS QUITS; EAMES PLEADS IN VAIN

Continued from Page 1.

voice in one of the upper galleries. The remark was received with applause and hisses, about equally divided.

"It is my conviction," the director went on, "that, in the interest of art and of the public, which expects me to produce opera in an artistic way, the manager of the Metropolitan Opera House must be free to choose the singers, small or great, by whom the repertory is interpreted. In any case, I repeat, I will not permit a labor union to dictate what artists shall or shall not sing at this Opera House. I believe firmly that you, and all other intelligent opera goers, will support me in this attitude. [Applause and hisses.]

"In conclusion, ladies and gentlemen, I trust that despite the absence of the chorus, you will have a very enjoyable evening."

The curtain swept back on the first act proper, and the thousand pairs of glasses that had been levelled at the Herr Direktor dropped into a thousand laps, and an animated buzzing, almost rivalling the usual volume of sound from the stage, filled the house.

Performance Was Queer.

That the performance itself was queer but not impossible seemed to be the verdict of the biggest audience of the season. When the curtain rose the house was so crowded that the sale of admission tickets had already been stopped.

The first scene began as usual. Faust gave way to his early morning melancholy, launched his despairing curses, and lifted the fatal goblet toward his lips.

Then came the first shock. The voices of the maidens going to their work through the fields outside, which stays the prospective suicide's hand, failed to float through the open winuow. Nothing but orchestra. Apparently the maidens had on this particular morning failed to get up at all. Yet the suicide hand was stayed just the same. The audience sat up in amazement.

When a moment later the men's chorus fell due, and the laborers, too, seemed to have slept through the 7 o'clock whistle, everybody saw that something was wrong and murmurs began to go around.

At the close of the first scene after Mr. Conried's speech had explained the trouble that was already beginning to be half suspected, the audience began to show its feelings in characteristic ways.

"It's a shame. Why couldn't they hire a new chorus?" exclaimed a number of persons who seemed to think that opera choruses are engaged like cooks or waiters. Others were more philosophic. Some were even amused. "It will be interesting and really new," said the hardened operagoers. But people who had gladly paid their money to stand through their favorite opera were doubtful and disappointed. Still no one seemed inclined to go home.

A Silent Kermesse.

Presently the curtain rose on a strange and silent Kermesse. The gay Nuremberg burghers and burgesses seemed to have been stricken with a dumbness that threw a chill even over the gay strains of the orchestra. "Supes" who ordinarily form the back lines of the chorus, never open their mouths, and try to look as much like real people as possible, found themselves last night in full view close to the footlights. They were literally the whole thing.

Yet the "supes" seemed to feel vastly uncomfortable and showed a strong tendency to pull their velvet caps down over their eyes and stroke their false beards and mustaches.

The orchestra played bravely on to an accompaniment of silence and awkwardness on the stage until the ballet arrived and livened things up a little. The dancers got a warm welcome for standing by the management.

The garden scene, of course, needed no chorus. In the next act, where the soldiers' chorus would naturally be immensely missed, the brass band on the stage heading the voiceless march of supernumeraries did something to fill the gap. But the scene struck the audience as a bit ridiculous.

In the final act Marguerite had to die without the vocal aid of either demons or angels, who were in conference with the walking delegate. But the organ supplied much of the element of impressiveness.

The waits between the acts were oppressively and it seemed needlessly long. They had the effect of stretching a performance that would naturally have been short to unusual length.

The Herr Director after his speech crumpled up his notes, stuck his hands in his pockets, and marched out into the foyer to discuss the matter with his friends, apparently very well satisfied with his brief appearance before the footlights.

Will Have Another Chorus.

"I was not caught unawares," he said, backing up against a wall. "I saw the trouble coming and believed that the chorus, which numbers about a hundred, would take the action they have. I made up my mind, if the emergency did arise, to go right on without a chorus. The trouble may cost me $150,000, but I will have another chorus in two weeks, fully adequate to carry out the regular repertory. Of course, such a hastily trained chorus could not sing 'Parsifal' and one or two other operas which it is purposed to sing.

"If I were to give way, some night the chorus might refuse to sing unless Mme. Eames and Signor Caruso joined the labor union. But I shall stand firm. I will never give in, and in this I am backed up by the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors.

"The union brought the matter to a climax at 7 o'clock this evening by calling me up on the telephone.

"'Your chorus is all ready to sing,' said the voice at the other end of the wire.

"'That's good,' I replied. 'I'm glad to hear it.'

"'Iy you are ready to accede to their demands,' interrupted the voice.

"'Good night,' I replied, hanging up the receiver.

"They called me up again at 8 o'clock, and asked me if I hadn't made up my mind to reconsider my determination. I replied that I had not, and that I was quite ready to go on without the chorus.

Directors Approve Conried.

"As I say, I am backed up by the Board of Directors. If they hadn't backed me up I should simply have walked out of the house for good, and I should now have been in bed. I should have said: 'Gentlemen, if you want to run an opera house under a labor union you can do so.'

"The members of the Opera School, consisting of fifty-two women and nineteen men, have promised me every assistance in their power. They say they will work day and night to form a new chorus.

"Some members of the chorus came to-night, but they went away again at 8 o'clock, and it is evident they were waiting the word to go in and sing. When they did not get it they went away.

"I talked to the members of the chorus for two hours this morning. I told them they were wrong. 'If you come to me yourselves, as members of the chorus, and not as members of a labor union,' I said, 'we can adjust these difficulties in a short time, but if you send strangers to talk to me as your emissaries, I will absolutely refuse to negotiate with them.'"

It was said that eight members of the chorus, six women, and two men, had refused to join the strikers.

G. Haven, one of the Directors of the Metropolitan Opera House, said last night:

"I am glad Mr. Conried took the stand he did."

Italian Lawyer Called.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the Director telephoned to the Italian Consul and asked him to send an Italian lawyer to the Opera House to act as an interpreter between him and the members of the chorus, most of whom are Italians and Germans. The lawyer arrived, and after a short consultation went with Mr. Conried to the Opera House stage, where a rehearsal of "Parsifal" was going on smoothly. The Director introduced the lawyer, saying that he was unbiased in regard to the matters at issue between them, and that he would interpret fairly for them.

"I have come to meet you in a friendly spirit, my dear boys and girls," said the Director, the lawyer interpreting.

Max Salzberg, a member of the chorus, who had been discharged some time ago, and was taken back after pleading with Mr. Conried, according to the Director, was spokesman for the chorus.

Salzberg said, through the interpreter, that the first grievance was the question of pay, and the members of the chorus, he declared, couldn't live on $15 a week, as they had families to support.

The Director replied that he was sorry—that he would like to help them, but that he was unable to act until he had consulted with the Board of Directors.

At this point another member of the chorus spoke up, saying that there was another grievance, and that was the lack of dressing facilities for the chorus on Monday nights, when the company was on the road. Mr. Conried replied that the conditions had never been changed in this respect since Mr. Grau was in charge, that he would give the matter his consideration, and that the conditions would be modified.

Salzberg then said some of the members complained that they were never able to see Mr. Conried in person if they desired to speak to him. The Director replied that he was always accessible to them, and that he only knew of one occasion when a member of the chorus had been denied admission to his office, and that that was through a mistake.

"Everything can be smoothed over, my dear boys and girls," the Director reiterated. "I will treat with you as individuals, and as members of my chorus, but not as a labor union. I might find myself obliged to send to Europe at any moment for a chorus."

Irritated Conried.

After the talk had lasted an hour in a straggling sort of way, Salzberg made some remarks that irritated the Director, who reminded him that after he had been discharged he had been taken back again out of the kindness of heart on the part of the Director.

"You may have a union if you wish," said the Director, "but you must not bring it into the Opera House."

The members of the chorus then tried to point out to the Director that it was to his personal advantage to have them organized into a union, but Herr Conried would not hear to it.

"If you will deal with me in a friendly spirit, my dear boys and girls," said the Director, "as individuals, I mean, I wish to say to you that it would be quite possible for every member of the chorus now in it, to get a five-year contract."

Salzberg said he had neither the wish nor the intention to precipitate a strike.

"You are acting under a great misapprehension," continued the Director, in response. "You evidently believe that the Central Federated Union will back you up. They won't do it; they will leave you to yourselves. Neither will the musicians and mechanics be asked to go out in sympathy with you."

This ended the conference.

Just before 8 o'clock last night, the Executive Committee of the Actors' National Protective Union, of which the Chorus Singers' Union is a local, met and ordered the strike. Early in the day, James Barry, business agent of the Actors' Union, went to the Metropolitan Opera House with a committee and tried to see Director Conried. He says admission was refused them, and that after making several ineffectual efforts to see the Director went away angry.

The union meeting last night was held in Adler's Hall, 342 West Forty-second Street. There the Executive Committee met a delegation from the Chorus Singers' Union, and after expressing themselves in terms very uncomplimentary to Mr. Conried, voted for the strike.

"We couldn't do anything else," said Mr. Barry, "after the way we were turned down by Conried. The strike order affects about 140 men and women, all of whom can get work at once, with better salaries."

It was also said at the union meeting that it was expected that the Central Federated Union will suspend the Musical Mutual Protective Union, of which the Metropolitan Opera House orchestra are members, and the Theatrical Protective Union, to which the stagehands belong, for failing to strike in sympathy with the chorus singers.

Last Strike in 1884.

The last strike at the Metropolitan Opera House was in 1884, in the first year of grand opera under Dr. Leopold Damrosch. The bill that night was "Masaniello." At that time but three operas were sung in the week. The strike was on a Monday night. Dr. Damrosch craved the indulgence of the audience for the evening. "Die Walkuere," the succeeding production, needed no chorus, and before the next opera night, the strike had been broken.

Herr Conried announced some changes in the repertory for the next ten days after the opera last night. The repertory follows: To-night, "Tristan und Isolde"; Saturday matinée, "Faust"; Saturday night, "Don Pasquale." Next week: Monday, "La Tosca"; Tuesday, "Siegfried"; Wednesday, "La Bohème"; Thursday, "Parsifal"; Friday, "Faust"; Saturday matinée, open; Saturday night, "Haensel und Gretel."

"FAUST" WITHOUT A CHORUS

Mr. Caruso's First Appearance Here as Gounod's Hero—The Singers Nervous.

Marguerite	Mme. Emma Eames
Siebel	Mme. Jacoby
Marthe	Miss Bauermeister
Faust	Mr. Caruso
Valentin	Mr. Scotti
Mephistopheles	Mr. Pol Plancon
Wagner	Mr. Begue

Conductor, Mr. Nahan Franko.

Great expectations had been aroused in the public mind concerning the first performance this season of "Faust" at the Metropolitan Opera House, but the event offered much more for public curiosity to feed on than any expectations had suggested. It was not only "Faust" with Caruso and Mme. Eames and Plançon and Scotti, but it was "Faust" expurgated of the chorus; such a performance of "Faust" as probably few of the audience ever before witnessed. The striking choristers selected the effective psychological moment to make their demonstration—the night when attention was focussed on the first appearance of the favorite tenor in the well-beloved opera—and it got all the attention it deserved. "Faust" is an opera in which the chorus has an important and integral part, and some of the most familiar numbers of the score. Consequently, "Faust" without the chorus is bound to be a strange and anomalous production.

It was evident in the very beginning, of course, that something was amiss, and the great audience saw Faust turn and listen for the sounds of the merrymakers outside of his laboratory, and heard only orchestral merrymaking. After the first scene Mr. Conried came out and made his speech. Then it was plain how much was to be sacrificed. In the scenes of the Kermesse and of the public square, when the soldiers return, there had been very large cuts made in the choral numbers, and where the music could not be wholly cut the orchestra played alone. The chorus was represented by a small crowd of supernumeraries, who moved more or less helplessly about the stage, but of course they made no sound. The soldiers' chorus was nobly piped by the brass band at the head of the procession, which at least had one advantage over the chorus, that it played in tune. The audience was by a large majority clearly on the side of the management, and enthusiastically applauded each of the principals, and even the faithful ballet when they appeared.

Of course, such an evening was not one to bring out the best in any of the singers who were concerned in the representation. Every one of them felt the nervous strain and the unnatural and unaccustomed surroundings, from Mr. Caruso, who was making a début through the whole list, and not excepting Mr. Conried, who delivered his typewritten speech with every evidence of nervousness.

Mr. Caruso's Faust suffered from an exaggeration, by all these things, of the nervousness natural to his first appearance. It would not be fair to estimate what he can do by what he did last night. He was evidently singing with circumspection and allowed himself very few of those tours de force that he is often so fond of. There was much of great beauty in his singing, for it is often most beautiful when he restrains his tendencies to exaggeration; yet often, too, his voice seemed not under perfect control, and his effects were not always fully achieved. His Salut, Demeure!" was disappointing, though of course he took care of the high C at the close for the delight of those to whom the high C is so momentous a matter. Mr. Caruso's embodiment of the character is not distinguished. The figure he presents has little allurement or grace. His conception is not uplifted with chivalrous devotion nor fired with impulsive ardor, so far as he made it known last night. It is through his voice that he will impress it deeply upon this public, and it is likely that he will do much more toward effecting that end under less disturbing conditions than those that prevailed last evening. There was every evidence of warm sympathy and admiration on the part of the audience.

Mme. Eames appeared for the first time this season at the Opera House as Marguerite last evening, and was warmly received. She, too, was somewhat influenced by the disturbed surroundings, and in her first airs her singing was reserved and cautious. There was little brilliancy or warmth in them. Nor did it seem that her voice possessed fully all its old-time beauty of tone and quality.

Mr. Plançon's Mephistopheles is one of the most admired of all the operatic figures of the present day, and with much reason. It had all its old look, if not quite all its old richness of voice, and there was a certain nervous unsteadiness in Mr. Plançon's tempos. Mr. Scotti was the Valentin, as of yore. Mr. Franko had the rather unenviable task of piloting this drastically revised performance, and did creditably in keeping things together and moving properly. The enormous audience was liberal with sympathetic applause.

BIG BEAR BIT HIM, SUES FOR $50,000

Grizzly Chewed Up Leg of Young Walter Malloy.

PULLED THROUGH CAGE BARS

John H. Starin, on Whose Pier the Bear Hurt the Boy, Denies Responsibility.

"Huge, wild, and ferocious," is the lawyer's description of a grizzly bear which will figure in a trial in the Supreme Court to-day.

The bear chewed off a little boy's leg, and the boy, through his guardian, William H. Gardner, is suing John H. Starin for $50,000 damages, although Mr. Starin declares he was in no way responsible for what a strange bear did to a strange little boy. The boy, Walter R. Malloy, is 13 years old.

The complaint alleges that on May 26, 1902, while young Malloy was standing on a pier at New Haven, Conn., a bear in a cage that had been unloaded from one of Mr. Starin's steamboats, reached out and grabbed the boy's leg, and pulled it through the bars. Then, it is alleged, the bear tried to eat Malloy up.

The boy screamed for help and several men beat the bear back into a corner of the cage. The injured lad was taken to a hospital where it became necessary to amputate the foot and part of the leg. This left the boy a cripple for life, and he sued for $50,000.

The complaint alleges further that the accident was due wholly to Mr. Starin's negligence in permitting his employes to leave a live bear in a cage on a public pier.

The defense is that the bear was one of four owned by a showman who was taking them to New England to be exhibited. Mr. Starin maintains that the boy and not the bear was to blame for the accident, as the boy was teasing three of the bears, when the fourth bear reached a paw out of his cage and grabbed the boy.

The trial of the case will go on before Justice Giegerich.

POSED AS A. D. NOYES.

Impostor Arrested in Boston for Passing Bad Check.

Detective Sergeants Flay and Lang went to Boston last night to take in charge a man who has been masquerading as Alexander D. Noyes, financial editor of The Evening Post of this city.

The man was arrested there at the request of the New York authorities on the charge of passing bad checks. The specific complaint was made by a Sixth Avenue tailor, who alleges that a man representing himself to be Mr. Noyes purchased an expensive overcoat in his store, paying for it with a check made payable to A. D. Noyes and signed with the name of Philip L. Allen. The signature, it is alleged, is a forgery. Mr. Allen is an editorial writer on The Evening Post. It is alleged that twenty similar checks have turned up.

According to the detectives, the man went into the office of the newspaper on Dec. 6 last and picked up a package of calling cards bearing Mr. Noyes's name. Then he picked up a bundle of blank checks, about twenty-five in all, from Mr. Allen's desk. The checks were blanks of the Trust Company of America. The cards and checks were missed as soon as the man left the office.

TOLEDO TERMINAL RECEIVER.

Judson Harmon Denies Responsibility for Default on Securities.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 3.—Judson Harmon of Cincinnati, receiver for the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and Père Marquette systems, was to-day appointed receiver for the Toledo Terminal Railroad Company of Toledo, by Judge H. H. Lurton of the United States Circuit Court, sitting here.

The application for the receivership was made by George Hoadley of Cincinnati. It is alleged by the plaintiffs that the terminal company is in arrears of interest and other obligations, and is helplessly insolvent.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 3.—Judson Harmon to-day said that interest and dividends on $24,000,000 of bonds and stocks of the Toledo Terminal Company and the Père Marquette had been defaulted, but the responsibility was not his.

"The $930,000 we borrowed this week," said he, "was all that I was authorized to ask for through the issuance of receiver's certificates. This sum, according to the resolution of the Directors, was to apply on interest charges on underlying mortgages. I have carried out all the instructions I had."

The interest defaulted was on these securities: $3,500,000 of Toledo Terminal Railway 4½ per cent. bonds; $3,500,000 Père Marquette collateral bonds; dividends on $14,000,000 Père Marquette preferred stock, 4 per cent. guaranteed; dividends on $3,000,000 common stock 5 per cent. guaranteed.

MAN'S SACRED RIGHT TO GIVE

Sustained in the Case of a Man Who Cut Off His Wife for Another Woman.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday reversed the judgment of the lower court in the case of Elizabeth R. Heyzer and others, against Mary Ann Morris and others. Heyzer, in early life, was married to Elizabeth R. Heyzer, by whom he had seven children. Then he separated from her and boarded with a Mrs. Morris and her widowed daughter Mary Ann, who was generally called "Polly."

In time "Polly" came to be known as Heyzer's wife, and he left his property to her. A jury decided that the will was not valid.

The Appellate Division reverses this judgment. Justice Clarke, who wrote the opinion, says:

"The will, while it diverts the property from his lawful family and bestows it upon the woman with whom for many years he had been living without the sanction of law, yet cannot be said to be unreasonable. We are not called upon to approve his morals or sanction his mode of life. The law is that a man may, if he observes the formality of the law governing the execution of a last will, dispose of his property as he will."

The verdict was set aside and a new trial ordered.

PLAYERS DINE MARK TWAIN.

Becoming an Honorary Member, He Reads "The Jumping Frog."

The Players died Mark Twain last night in their clubhouse in Gramercy Square and made the dean of American humorists an honorary member.

Richard Watson Gilder and Frank Millet made speeches over the acquisition of the new honorary member, and then Mr. Clemens responded with a speech which so delighted his hosts that he was compelled to give an encore. For the encore he read "The Jumping Frog," to the great delight of the members of the club. Telegrams of regret—real regret—were read from Augustus Saint Gaudens, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, and others.

There is something radically wrong in a concern where heads of departments are tinkering with routine while competitors are after live business.

Our system of vertical filing saves the high-priced brains in your business for the special thinking and quick doing which count biggest.

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SERVANT IS AN HEIRESS.

Virginia Senator's Daughter, Worth $200,000, Gets Long-Lost Fortune.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 3. — Working as a servant in the house of E. W. Bausman, Secretary of the Vesta Coal Company, 7,225 MacPherson Street, Katherine Gray, daughter of the late Senator Asbury Gray of Virginia, has just learned that she has a fortune of $200,000.

The money was left to Miss Gray by her father twenty-seven years ago. It was invested in Government bonds, which mysteriously disappeared after her father's death at that time, and the bonds have just been recovered by her uncle, Col. John Gray of Richmond, Va.

Senator Gray died in California, leaving his daughter, Katherine, and one son, who did not long survive. At the time of her father's death Miss Gray was 7 years old. She was taken from her home in Norfolk, Va., by her Uncle John to his home in Richmond. After finishing a preparatory course in a school at Hollidaysburg, Penn., she went to Vassar, from which school she was graduated with honors.

After completing her

The great annual January clearing sales now in progress.

1906 white sales.

THOUSANDS remember the fact that our White Sale values were the greatest ever offered up to that time a year ago. By them we urge you to judge the bargains in the sales now in progress—linens, muslin underwear, embroideries and kindred lines. We have secured greater concessions in our purchases during the past six months than ever before and we assure you better values even than we offered a year ago. Come early in the month.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Genuine bargains.

THE crowds have caught the spirit of the great annual January clearing sales. To say we broke all records yesterday would be commonplace. As a matter of fact Tuesday was the biggest first January business day the house of Simpson Crawford Co. ever had. We want to impress you with the genuineness of the values and the magnitude of the saving in every department, although only a few are mentioned here.

Ten thousand silk and velvet remnants at less than half.

IF you want 75c. silks at 39c., $1 silks at 49c., $1.25 silks at 59c. and $1.75 silks at 69c. in exactly the same lengths you would buy from the piece at regular prices, you will attend this great annual January clearing sale. You will not only attend, but you will post your friends on the greatest silk bargains of the year. You will encourage them to write for one of these sales sheets, which will be mailed promptly upon request, to any address. You would thank them for telling *you* of such bargain news, and they will appreciate it.

Every kind of silk and velvet is included in this sale—every desirable shade and pattern is here, and no matter what length you require, whether for a complete suit or dress, for skirt, for waist, for trimming, you will find it quickly in this sale at about half of the regular price. You will find any length you want between one and twenty yards.

50c to 75c Silks at 39c
- Colored peau de cygne
- Colored habutai.
- Colored taffeta.
- Satin foulard.
- Striped louisine.
- Fancy velvets.

85c to $1 Silks at 49c
- Colored taffeta.
- Black taffeta.
- Peau de cygne.
- Crepe de chine.
- Rough silk shantungs.
- Printed foulard satin.
- Liberty satin, etc.

85c to $1 Silks at 49c
- Chiffon velvets.
- Panne velvets.
- Corduroys.
- Faon velvets.
- Colored dress velvets.
- Black dress velvets.
- Chiffon velveteens.

$1 to $1.25 Silks at 59c
- Fancy taffeta.
- Jacquard effects.
- 36-in. colored taffeta.
- Black messaline.
- Crepe de chine.
- Colored shantung.
- Chiffon taffeta.

$1.25 to $1.75 Silks at 69c
- All the evening silks.
- All the black silks.
- Fancy silks.
- Crepe meteor.
- Plaid silks.
- Jasper effects.
- Fancy black and white

This annual January sale is remarkable for the number of desirable lengths in black and white silks offered—exceptional for the desirable lengths and quality—extraordinary for the low prices. It will go down in silk history as the sensation of 1906. Absolutely nothing is withheld that formerly sold up to $1.75.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Corsets at half price.

$1 tape girdles, 48c.

Fine tape and batiste girdles, closely boned—no side steels—excellent for misses and slight figures—some with garters attached on front. Sizes 18 to 25.

$2 corsets, 98c.

R. G. French Batiste Corsets—bias cut—short hip—medium bust—closely boned—no side steels—prettily trimmed top and bottom with lace—excellent fitting model—white. Sizes 18 to 30. Also another well known up-to-date corset—long dip hip and abdomen. Never sold less than $2.

$1 corsets, 68c.

J. B. Jean Corset—gore cut—dip hip and abdomen—medium high bust—closely boned—garters attached on front—small tapering waist line—white. Sizes 18 to 30.

$5 corsets, 1.75.

Odds and ends of La Beaute, Allaa and Prima Donna Corsets—slightly soiled up-to-date models—long, medium lengths, medium bust—very flat over abdomen—good for medium and full figures—in French coutil and a few brocbe—white in all sizes, 18 to 28. Not one ever sold less than $5.

$1.50 corsets, 75c

A well known up-to-date domestic brand—made especially for Simpson Crawford Co.—fine coutil—gore cut—long, deep hip and over abdomen—garters on front—silk web—medium high bust—small waist line—perfect fitting 1906 model—heavily boned—white. Sizes 18 to 30.

$6 corsets, 3.75.

American lady—silk flowered brocbe material—bias cut—medium and long hips—very flat over abdomen—medium high bust—garters on hip and front. Sizes 18 to 24.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Art needlework---nothing more than ½ price.

CLEARING prices that would be beyond belief were this not the great annual January sale at Simpson Crawford Co.'s. A time when all those handsome sofa pillows, cushions, doylies, work baskets, burnt leather goods and pyrography materials remaining from our holiday business are cleared out at half price.

Aside from the fact that some are slightly soiled and crumpled they are fully as desirable as any you will find at regular prices.

SPECIAL—FIVE THOUSAND REGULAR 25c. PINCUSHIONS—A mammoth left-over holiday collection bought especially for the annual January sale to sell at **10c**

$5 for $18 hand embroidered sofa pillows—others worth from $7.50 up—all at $5.

12c for 25c novelty pin cushions.

$1.50 for $3 lace trimmed pin cushions.

$2 for $4 cushions.

Special stamped linens half price.

25c for 50c stamped linens, slightly soiled—all sizes of scarfs, squares and doylies. Others formerly 25c to $1.50 at 12½c to 75c—nothing more than half.

25c for 50c glove and handkerchief boxes and work baskets.

$2.50 for $5 cushions.

$2.50 for $5 leather pillows and mats; nothing more than half price—all leather pillows and banners remaining from Christmas sales; nothing reserved.

Materials for pyrography half price

All stamped wood left from Christmas is included in this sale.

50c plaques **25c.**
25c plaques **12½c**
15c plaques **7½c**
10c plaques **5c.**

The art needlework section is now on the third floor, near the Ladies' Parlor, having been removed recently from the fourth floor.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

10,000 dress goods remnants up to 59c at 22c

TWENTY-TWO CENTS a yard for 59c. dress goods in weaves, colors and lengths wanted by thousands of smart dressers. That's the value-giving revelation that awaits the early crowds that attend this sale. Never before have such values been given. We wouldn't dare quote such a price if this were a limited lot of remnants. They wouldn't last an hour if the bargains were anything like these. But we have thousands of remnants in the lengths in demand for entire suits, waists, separate skirts and dresses for misses and children. Thousands of desirable pieces that are positive evidence of the popularity of our dress goods section and the unprecedented business of the past few months. Let us tell you the materials that are included in this sale at 22c., 32c., 42c. and 62c.—values up to $2.50 a yard.

22c a yard for 49c. to 59c. dress goods.
- All wool Panamas.
- All wool serges.
- Fancy tailor suitings.
- Nun's veilings.
- Crepe albatrosses.
- Challies.
- Mohairs.
- Voiles.
- Etamines, etc.

32c a yard for 79c. to $1 dress goods.
- All wool cashmeres.
- Nun's veilings.
- Panamas.
- Batistes.
- Voiles.
- Checked Panamas.
- Novelty coat suitings.
- Worsted suitings.
- Cheviots.
- Plain and fancy mohairs.

42c a yard for $1 to $1.50 dress goods.
- Crepe de Paris.
- Henriettas.
- German prunella.
- Panamas.
- Wool taffetas.
- Crepe Egyptian.
- Scotch homespuns.
- English suitings.

62c a yard for $1.50 to $2.50 dress goods.
- Imported and domestic broadcloth.
- French Eolienne.
- English and Scotch suitings.
- Crepe de Paris.
- Plain and fancy English mohairs.
- Checked Panama suitings.
- Prunellas. Poplins.
- Soleils and English whipcords.

2,000 remnants of black and colored broadcloth at 62c

is perhaps the bargain that will cause the greatest enthusiasm at this annual January clearing sale of remnants. We mention this particularly because the colors and quality are the kinds so much in demand this season, and if you want a suiting or material for a broadcloth coat or skirt you will have to come early. This sale has three times the variety of colors that are possessed by any ordinary sale—street and evening shades and an abundance of black, not only in the broadcloth, but in other materials as well.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

500 pairs $4 to $5 bonne femme curtains, $2.50.

A MARVELOUS, bona fide bargain feature of the great annual January clearing sale of lace curtains and upholsteries. This lot won't last long at the price, but we want to show you at a glance the kind of values we offer in this extraordinary event. This lot of 500 bonne femme curtains is the finest we ever had—beautiful Renaissance and Arabian laces—finished with deep, full flounce.

$1.95 a pair for 300 odd pairs of Irish point, Renaissance and Arabian lace curtains that you could not have bought for less than $4.50 to $12.50 a pair two months ago. Think of it, $19.50 lace curtains at $1.95 a pair. Imagine the rush there will be for such bargains. Also 53 broken lots at half price and less.

$10 bed sets $3.95

$3.95 for $5 to $10 ruffled Renaissance bed sets. Early purchasers will get the $10 sets.

$18.50 bed sets $6.90

$6.90 for 18.50 to 18.50 ruffled Renaissance bed sets—the 18.50 sets will go early, of course.

$9.75 curtains $3.75

$3.75 for 7.50 to 9.75 French madras curtains—one lot of about twelve styles and colors.

$5 portieres at $3

$1.50 each for odd tapestry portieres, formerly sold for 3.50 to $5 a pair.

Odd portieres worth 5.50 to 8.50 a pair, each **$1.95**

Odd portieres worth 8.50 to 12.50 a pair, each **$2.95**

$2.50 for $5.00 Oriental tapestry couch covers.

$12.50 for $25 hand-painted tapestry panels—only 8.

$15 for $35 hand-painted tapestry panels—only 8.

98c a yard for $4 Verona Velour in three colorings.

Annual January clearing sale of table covers.

71 table covers which were 2.95, now, **1.50**
23 table covers which were 3.95, now, **1.95**
16 table covers which were 5.00, now, **2.50**
21 table covers which were 6.00, now, **2.95**

65c for Colonial tapestries for drapery or furniture.

$1.95 for $5 wool tapestry—absolutely the best wearing.

$1.75 for $3.50 Gobelin tapestry—several of the best designs.

$1.75 for $3.75 plain silk rep—in red and green—clearing.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

10,000 lengths carpets & linoleums.

REGULAR 80c. tapestry carpets at 40c. a yard—90c. velvet carpets at 50c. a yard—$1.65 Axminster carpets at $1.10—$1.25 inlaid linoleum at 65c. per square yard—these marvelous reductions simply because they are remnants, mostly in the very lengths housewives are always clamoring for. We'll venture to say there isn't a home in New York where one or more of these useful lengths would not come in handy. Sale begins Tuesday, January 2nd.

80c carpets **40c**

Understand there is no mistake about these prices. It is imperative that we clear out every odd length now and reduce our stock to the minimum before inventory. Discontinued patterns in room lengths figure prominently in the sale at ¼ to ½ off.

1.25 linoleums **65c**

Tapestry carpets

For halls, stairs and rooms. Sell regularly from 85c. to 95c. Per yard,

1 to 10 yard lengths, **40c.**
10 to 20 yard lengths, **50c.**
20 yards to full rolls, **60c.**

Velvet carpets

For halls, stairs and rooms. Sell regularly at 90c. to $1.25. Per yard,

1 to 10 yard lengths, **50c.**
10 to 20 yard lengths, **60c.**
20 yards to full rolls, **70c.**

Axminster

For rooms, with and without borders. $1.10 to $1.65 quality,

1 to 10 yard lengths, **90c.**
10 to 20 yard lengths, **1.00.**
20 yards to full rolls, **1.10.**

Inlaid linoleums

Two yards wide. Colors run through to the back. Regular $1.25 to $1.55 sq. yd.

3 to 4 yard lengths, **65c.**
4 to 8 yard lengths, **75c.**
8 yards to full rolls, **85c.**

Genuine cork linoleum at 35c.

Genuine cork linoleums—in various lengths—2 yards wide. Per square yard, 35c., 45c. and 65c.

Discontinued patterns in rugs.

Wilton rugs, body and tapestry Brussels, Axminster and Smyrna rugs in all sizes at ¼ to ⅓ off.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Brass beds & furniture at ½ price.

AND prices to prove it. We feel safe in saying that no furniture store in New York has ever equalled these values. We wish you would compare these remarkable bargains with any or all others offered during the month of January. And when you do compare them remember you have the name Simpson Crawford Co. back of every article as a guarantee of quality and bona fide value.

We have built up an organization that buys furniture in such vast quantities that we readily secure the highest grade furniture at the lowest prices ever quoted by the manufacturers. Manufacturers, mind you—not jobbers. We buy direct from the factories and save you the intermediate profit.

One hundred $36 brass beds at $18.

A fair example of the money to be saved.

Those massive artistic brass beds with the heavy 1⅝-inch posts, massive mounts and vases carefully fitted and joined, cannot work loose, heavy ornamental fittings, guaranteed highest quality French lacquer.

$18

$25.50 for $51 brass beds
$29.50 for $59 brass beds
$34 for $68 brass beds
$35 for $70 brass beds
$46 for $92 brass beds

$15 for $30 dresser, mahogany finish.

27.00 for 54.00 dresser—(Princess) Tuna mahogany.
32.00 for 64.00 dresser—(Princess) mahogany.
26.00 for 52.00 dresser—(Princess) mahogany.
36.00 for 72.00 dresser—mahogany or golden oak.
41.00 for 82.00 dresser—(Princess) mahogany.
55.00 for 110.00 dresser—(Princess) mahogany.

$11.25 for $22.50 golden oak dining table.

16.75 for 33.50 dining table—golden oak.
27.50 for 55.00 dining table—golden oak.
37.50 for 75.00 dining table—golden oak.
31.00 for 62.00 dining table—mahogany.
37.00 for 74.00 dining table—mahogany.
60.00 for 120.00 dining table—mahogany.

$18.50 for $37 china closet made of golden oak.

22.50 for 45.00 china closet—golden oak.
28.00 for 56.00 china closet—golden oak.
35.00 for 70.00 china closet—golden oak.
47.00 for 94.00 china closet—mahogany.
64.00 for 128.00 china closet—mahogany.
75.00 for 150.00 china closet—mahogany.

$72.75 for $143.50 parlor cabinet artistic Vernis-Martin.

In leaf gold or Vernis-Martin—some with hand-painted decorations or graceful curved panels and doors—others are richly mounted with highest quality brass trimmings—very artistic.

68.00 for 170.00 cabinets, Vernis-Martin.
132.00 for 264.00 cabinets, leaf gold.
168.00 for 336.00 cabinets, walnut.
179.00 for 358.00 cabinets, leaf gold.
195.00 for 390.00 cabinets, Vernis-Martin.
206.00 for 410.00 cabinets, leaf gold.
226.00 for 452.00 cabinets, leaf gold.

$15 for $30 golden oak or mahogany chiffonier.

11.00 for 22.00 chiffonier—birch.
21.00 for 42.00 chiffonier—mahogany.
27.50 for 55.00 chiffonier—mahogany.
35.00 for 70.00 chiffonier—birch.
45.00 for 90.00 chiffonier—mahogany.
65.00 for 130.00 chiffonier—tuna mahogany.

$15.50 for $31 golden oak sideboard.

22.00 for 44.00 sideboard—golden oak.
26.00 for 52.00 sideboard—golden oak.
31.00 for 62.00 sideboard—golden oak.
35.00 for 70.00 sideboard—golden oak.
45.00 for 90.00 sideboard—golden oak.
55.00 for 110.00 sideboard—golden oak.

$16 for $32 golden oak buffet.

14.00 for 28.00 buffets—Antwerp.
20.50 for 41.00 buffets—mahogany finished.
27.50 for 55.00 buffets—mahogany finished.
30.50 for 61.00 buffets—weathered oak.
32.00 for 64.00 buffets—golden oak.
38.00 for 76.00 buffets—mahogany finished.
49.00 for 98.00 buffets—mahogany finished.

$42.50 for $85 parlor suite, artistic mahogany finish.

3-piece parlor suites—handsome in design—some mahogany finished frames—some genuine mahogany—handsomely carved—highly polished—best upholstering—covered in silk damask or heavy tapestry.

50.00 for 100.00 suite, 3 pieces.
62.00 for 120.00 suite, 3 pieces.
57.00 for 114.00 suite, 3 pieces.
88.00 for 176.00 suite, 3 pieces.
137.00 for 274.00 suite, 3 pieces.
60.50 for 121.00 suite, 3 pieces.
100.00 for 200.00 suite, 3 pieces.

January clearing Theo. Haviland dinnerware

LESS than the price of ordinary white ware during this remarkable annual January clearing sale. Fine, thin, excellent dinnerware, that gives the table a mark of exclusiveness and good taste. Every piece bears the stamp of Theo. Haviland, Limoges, France—the mark of quality and refinement.

Five thousand Theo. Haviland $1.25 cups and saucers at 75c

Dozen at $9.00—regular price $15 a dozen.

The annual January clearing sale is the time for clearing out all the patterns that will be discontinued at the close of the season. At present they are the latest on the market, but we want to have a low stock and plenty of room for the new designs that are coming. We tell you this so that you will know the reason for these wonderful bargains and have no doubt of them. The price reduction in some cases is more than half. A sale of dinnerware notable for the rich decorations.

Dinner plates, worth 11.00 doz., at	7.00	Soup Tureens, worth 9.00, at	4.50
Breakfast plates, worth 9.50 doz., at	5.50	Covered vegetable dishes, worth 6.00, at	2.75
Soup plates, worth 9.50 doz., at	5.50	Tea cups and saucers, worth 12.00 doz., at	5.00
Meat platters in all sizes, worth from $2 to $12 each, at	1.00 to 6.00	Pickle dishes, worth 2.00, at	95c
Chop trays, worth 4.00, at	2.25	Coffee Cups and Saucers, worth 15.00 doz., at	7.00
Uncovered vegetable dishes, worth 3.50, at	1.75	All other dinnerware priced in proportion.	

Annual January sale at one-third off marked prices.

CHINA FISH SETS, GAME SETS, CAKE SETS, NUT SETS, WELSH RAREBIT SETS, FRUIT SETS, ICE CREAM SETS, &c.

EVERY set our Fall 1905 importation. They are marked $10.00 to $75.00, and during this sale may be purchased at $6.50 to $50. When you take into consideration that our present marked prices are 15 to 20 % lower than those prevailing elsewhere, this means a saving of at least 50 %. Anticipate your future requirements and your saving will be enormous.

50 PER CENT. OFF.

All bronzes, marble busts and figures, electroliers, etc.

that are marked $60 or more will be sold at exactly half price. All $60 articles at $30 and so on. Also great reduction sale of bric-a-brac.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Annual January sale of housefurnishings.

WE could easily use a full page and *then* not have room for all the January clearing sale bargains in our housefurnishing department. To make this announcement complete we would have to enumerate every article in this mammoth basement section. The price of everything has been reduced to the lowest point of the year. You cannot have a household want that may not be filled in this annual January clearing at the lowest price of the year. Utilities of the best construction, guaranteed by Simpson Crawford Co.

Ten thousand 25c brooms at 15c

15c is one of the extraordinary items and you'll find a thousand others equally attractive. And they're not imaginary values, either. For instance, these brooms are the four-sewed kind—the kind that last the longest and give the best service. And that's just what describes all our housefurnishings.

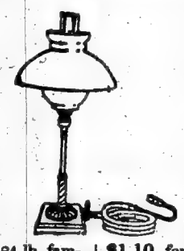

3.25 Welsbach reading lamps 2.25.

That's another remarkable bargain and we could print enough of its kind to keep you reading for hours. But you wouldn't read more than we've enumerated right here till you'd become so enthusiastic that you'd come downtown and buy a supply of housefurnishings for the season at these saving prices.

2.25

$3.95 for $5 3-pint nickel-plated on copper chafing dishes—fitted on nickel stand and fitted with non-explosive alcohol lamp.

85c for $1.25 folding clothes dryers.

$1.50 for two-piece carving set—made of good quality steel—stag handle.

$5.50 for $7.50 guarantee washing machine.

45c for 65c 25-lb. flour or sugar canister.

98c for $1.35 24-lb. family scale with aluminum finished dial.

$3.95 for $5 Miller oil heater—has four-quart brass fount, which has latest smokeless wick attachment.

$1.10 for $1.35 4-tube low gas radiator, finished in aluminum and jeweled front. Special for January sale.

75c for $1.25 cylinder gas heater—has brass star burner.

75c for 98c Mrs. Potts sad irons—set of 3 irons, stand and handle. Shows how low we price necessities.

$1.49 for $1.75 Bissell's standard carpet sweeper.

$6 for electric stove with wire and plug attached. Very special.

$5 for electric heating pad. Very special.

$5 for electric irons with wire and plug attached.

GREAT BRITAIN DEMANDS EXPLANATION OF RUSSIA

Rojestvensky Says British Admiral Was Ready to Sink Him.

HIS STATEMENT AUTHORIZED

Published with the Permission of the Minister of Marine—The Story Denied in London.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 3.—The remarkable allegation that the British fleet was held in readiness to destroy the Russian fleet if the battle of the Sea of Japan had gone in the Russians' favor is made by Admiral Rojestvensky in a letter published in the Novoe Vremya to-day with the permission of the Minister of Marine.

Referring to the absolute secrecy of Admiral Togo in regard to the disposition of his forces, Rojestvensky says:

"This was unknown even to the Admiral of the British fleet allied with the Japanese, who concentrated his forces at Wei-hai-Wei in expectation of receiving an order to annihilate the Russian fleet if this, the final object of Great Britain, was beyond the power of the Japanese."

The statement aroused an immediate sensation in diplomatic circles, all the more so as the letter was published with the permission of the Minister of Marine.

Mr. Spring-Rice, the British Chargé d'Affaires, without waiting for instructions from his Government, demanded an explanation from Foreign Minister Lamsdorff this afternoon.

From Admiral Rojestvensky's account of his tactics in the battle the reader is almost convinced that the Russian commander outmanoeuvred Admiral Togo at every point, and was himself the real victor. He declares he knew Admiral Togo's exact whereabouts two days before the battle, made his dispositions accordingly, and entered the fight with his eyes open. The Admiral only casually states in the course of his letter that the Minister of Marine is investigating the causes of the catastrophe in order to determine whether the commander shall be court-martialed for the loss of the fleet.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 3.—Admiral Rojestvensky's letter to the press in the course of which he alleges that the British Admiral concentrated his forces at Wei-hai-Wei expecting orders to destroy the Russian fleet if the Japanese failed to do it is regarded here as having for its motive a desire to strengthen the impression that Rojestvensky's defeat was inevitable.

The fact seems to be that England is dragged in in order to help absolve Rojestvensky and prepare public opinion for his impending acquittal and rehabilitation, which are considered indispensable for the sake of the future of the Russian Navy.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—It is stated on the highest authority that there is not the slightest authority for Admiral Rojestvensky's aspersion on the neutrality of Great Britain.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 4.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says he has had a conversation with Count Witte, in which the Premier stated that the Emperor and his Ministers alike were astonished at Admiral Rojestvensky's allegation about the British Admiral at Wei-hai-Wei.

Count Witte said he was taking measures to clear up the matter, but, he added, it was self-evident that no level-headed man in Russia would attach importance to the allegation, which the Minister of Marine had not noticed until it appeared in print.

REPRESSION, ASSASSINATIONS.

"Black Holes" in St. Petersburg—Governor of Ufa Shot.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 3.—In spite of the triumph of the Government's arms at Moscow there is no hint as yet of the fulfillment of the promises in the manifesto of Oct. 30. On the contrary, repression is more stringent than ever. The Narodnaya Svoboda, Prof. Miliukoff's organ, which declared against an armed rising and a general strike, has been suspended on the vague ground of its general tendency.

The Prefect of St. Petersburg yesterday assembled the police officials and gave them full powers to search all persons and dwellings without distinction and to confiscate arms. Policemen and even dvorniks are allowed to arrest anybody on suspicion and to invade homes. Rewards are promised of one ruble for each revolver found.

The whole of St. Petersburg is to be divided into small districts, each under the command of an officer having at his disposal infantry, cavalry, and artillery. Furthermore, it is announced that at the first shot fired by the Revolutionaries the city will be placed under martial law.

These extraordinary precautions betray the deep alarm in Government circles. I hear that the Prefect considers the garrison insufficient. The Seminovsky Regiment will therefore be brought back.

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday, Jan. 4, 2:40 A. M.—A general meeting of the Workmen's Council and of representatives of the proletariat organizations has been held across the Finnish border. It lasted for thirty-six hours, adjourning only an hour ago.

It was admitted that the attempt to give battle to the Government without having made due preparation was a mistake, and a complete change in tactics was decided upon. A new Council of Workmen, consisting of 150 members, was elected. Similar councils will be organized everywhere, following which a general congress will be called and an elaborate plan of battle against the Government will be formulated.

It was decided not to take part in the elections for the Douma.

It was resolved to turn the anniversary of Jan. 22 ("Red Sunday") into a day of mourning. An appeal will be made to the Socialist workmen's organizations in Europe and the United States to manifest their sympathy with the Russian revolutionaries by holding demonstrations on that day.

The number of arrests are increasing daily, and the prisons are so crowded that, according to the Nasha Zhisn, rooms with air space for fifteen are holding sixty persons. So far as is ascertainable, not one of those arrested in the last three weeks has been released.

A private dispatch from Ufa says that the Governor has been shot and severely wounded. His assailant was arrested.

The Prefect of Police of Pabianice, Poland, was assassinated yesterday.

It is learned from an authoritative source that the Government has been without communication with Gen. Linevitch for almost five weeks.

WITTE NEEDED TO GET MONEY.

$1,250,000,000 Is Required, and the People Won't Pay Taxes.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 3.—The rumors of Count Witte's departure are authoritatively denied. The Party would undoubtedly prefer M. Durnovo, but the situation, in spite of the victory at Moscow, remains too critical to justify an attempt at open reaction.

The financial situation, in which the Government is most vulnerable, necessitates the retention of Count Witte. The "prestidigitateur," "magician," and "wizard," as the Novoe Vremya styles him, will need all his resources to provide the £250,000,000 required this year in a country the credit of which is impaired and the vast proportion of whose inhabitants cannot or will not pay taxes owing to the commercial and agrarian distress and the revolutionary propaganda.

A Minister said in an interview to-day that the Baltic Provinces, Poland, the Caucasus, Siberia, and several of the southern provinces would in all probability boycott the elections. The Government had therefore decided to convoke the Douma if only 150 members were elected.

The prestige of such a gathering in a country seething with revolution is not difficult to appraise.

REBELS HOLD BLACK SEA PORT.

Have Been in Control of Novorossysk 20 Days—Troops Mutiny.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ODESSA, Jan. 3.—A steamer has arrived from Novorossysk (on the east coast of the Black Sea) bringing news which confirms the revolutionary proclamations regarding affairs in the Kuban territory.

The troops are in real mutiny and the Revolutionaries have maintained peaceable possession of Novorossysk for at least twenty days.

SHOOTING REBELS SUMMARIL..

Drujinist Leaders at Moscow Being Executed by the Troops.

MOSCOW, Jan. 3.—According to stories in circulation here, the number of summary executions of revolutionists is large.

Mr. Smith, an Englishman, proprietor of machine works here which were accidentally burned yesterday, says he personally witnessed a number of executions. When the revolutionary garrison of the sugar factory surrendered the officer in command of the regular troops, after a few brief questions, picked out the victims, who were marched twenty paces in front of a firing squad, received a volley, and dropped without a struggle.

Mr. Smith says he thinks he recognized Gov. Gen. Doubassoff among those present.

The clearing of the Riazan line as far as Lubertzi was attended by much bloodshed. At every station the troops dispersed the crowds by firing volleys. Three leaders—Orloffski, Semionovsky, and Andreieff—were captured and shot, and over 300 persons are reported to have been killed or wounded.

A newspaper reports that a number of "Drujinists" were placed in coffins and smuggled past the troops in the Prezna district. An officer finally became suspicious, a funeral procession was stopped, and the casket was opened. Inside the soldiers found a man and four bombs. Thereafter all suspicious-appearing funerals were halted for examination.

Wholesale arrests continue to be made. M. Mendelstam, who defended Ivan Kaleieff, the murderer of the Grand Duke Sergius, has been arrested for active participation in the armed revolt.

Major Gen. Averianoff, retired, President of the Union of City Employes, is also under arrest in connection with the insurrection, and has been deprived of his rank and pension.

CHINA'S SAUCE NOT RUSSIA'S.

Czar's Government Collects for Damages, but Won't Pay Them.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 3.—The Russian Government will probably decline to settle the claims of foreigners for damages sustained in the riots at Moscow and elsewhere on the ground, as was previously the case when claims for damages were made by foreigners whose property at Baku was damaged; that, while every effort has been and will be made to protect foreign interests and property, foreigners living in Russia are entitled only to the redress which Russian subjects have, namely, to recover under the law from the rioters and local authorities, the Imperial Government not being liable.

This is the position which Russia took in the case of the destruction of Chinese property at Vladivostock, although Russia's share of the "boxer" indemnity exacted from China was $87,500,000.

Russia also recently presented a claim against Persia for the destruction of Russian life and property.

MOSCOW, Jan. 3.—Another naturalized American, a man named Boss, has filed a claim for damages done to his house in this city.

STATEHOOD BILL NOT READY.

Philippines Tariff Debate Will Occupy the House To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—A report on the Statehood bill will not be ready when the House convenes to-morrow. At the eleventh hour a shift has been made, and the Philippine Tariff bill will be taken up for immediate consideration.

An agreement has been reached, however, by which the Statehood bill will be pressed to a vote first.

Chairman Hamilton of the House Committee on Territories arrived in town to-day, and attended conferences with the Speaker. If it had not been for an unwieldly and obstreperous delegation of two hundred from Oklahoma and Indian Territory the Statehood bill would have been ready for immediate consideration.

This delegation had to do something to show there was some reason for its presence in Washington. It insisted upon hearings, and despite the understanding there were to be no open sessions Chairman Hamilton yielded. Everybody had to talk.

ITALIAN GIRL SHOT DEAD.

One of Her Admirers Dying, the Other Under Arrest.

For ten years Pietro Carvasi of 2,116 Second Avenue and Antonio Bucci, employed in the saloon of Frank Romando at 2,118 Second Avenue, both natives of Southern Italy, loved the same girl. She was Saveria Cozza, 25 years old.

Last night Carvasi, Bucci, and the girl met in a rear room of Romando's saloon. The two suitors quarreled and then began to shoot. The net result of the row is that the girl lies dead at the Harlem Hospital, with a bullet in her heart; Carvasi is dying with a bullet through his head, and Bucci and six other Italians are held for examination.

The shooting followed the interference of Romando, the proprietor of the place, when he saw his employe getting the worst of it. Policeman Dodd of the East 104th Street Station heard the row and ran in. When he got through the swinging doors he was blocked by a dozen or more wildly excited Italians. He went outside and rapped for help. Policemen Williams and Connors responded, and the three captured Bucci and six others. Romando escaped.

The ambulance physician who examined the girl said she had been killed instantly.

THE CURE OF A CONTINENT.

The Hot Springs of Arkansas is the only resort owned by the U. S. Government and having its indorsement. Delightful Winter climate. Waters that cure. Write Bureau of Information, Hot Springs, Ark., for literature, or K. E. Palmer, G. E. P. A., Rock Island System, 401 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

GERMANY AND FRANCE PREPARING FOR WAR

Former Orders $50,000,000 Worth of Freight Cars.

FRANCE'S PLANS PERFECTED

American Government Thinks We Have More Rights in Regard to Morocco Than Any Other State.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—The railway administration placed orders last week for 20,000 freight cars, at a cost of $50,000,000, with manufacturers of five countries, stipulating delivery by the middle of February. The car works of Germany are also being utilized. The foreign contracts were distributed among makers in Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, and Italy.

Inquiries to-day resulted in the statement that the ordering of the cars was a precautionary measure, the General Staff desiring to be ready to move troops if necessary by the first of March. This was only a proper measure of prudence, it was affirmed, in view of the extensive military arrangements going on in France, which, among other dispositions, included the movement toward the German frontier of six regiments of artillery, or 180 guns. It was added that the ordering of the freight cars, each of which would accommodate forty soldiers or would enable the authorities to transport material, was only in consequence of the French preparations and must not be taken to indicate any hostile design on the part of Germany, whose peaceful intentions remain unchanged.

The Government will probably regret the publication of the news regarding the order, but its transmission seems necessary to a proper understanding of the drift of events and of how both France and Germany are strengthening their diplomatic position on the eve of the Moroccan conference by material preparations.

No doubt exists here that the French and German policies will differ in the conference on the question of policing the Moroccan-Algerian frontier, and on some less important questions. Under the terms of the agreement to hold the conference all the participating powers must agree to the conclusions of the conference, or the situation reverts to the status quo. In other words, if at the conference all the powers except one agree to a plan for international control of Morocco, the conference will have been in vain, and if the situation becomes as it was before the powers assented to the conference, serious disagreements between those specially interested may arise.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—The Ambassador of one of the powers said to-day that careful inquiry had convinced him that the recent revival of French military activity was due mainly to the change from the military methods of M. Berteaux, the ex-Minister of War, to those of M. Etienne, the present Minister.

M. Berteaux belongs to the Socialists, whose cardinal principle is opposition to war and a reduction of military expenditure. This naturally resulted in inactivity in military preparation. M. Etienne, on the contrary, is not affiliated with the Socialists, but represents the energetic element, which maintains that the country should prepare to meet every eventuality.

M. Berteaux's precipitate resignation on Nov. 10 brought M. Etienne into control of the military administration, and he immediately adopted a vigorous policy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Neither the American Ambassador to France nor the Ambassador at Berlin could treat of the situation which now exists between France and Germany in any report which could be published here without involving himself in trouble. But it is believed that the explanation of the German purchase of cars is to be found in the fact that last July, when the Moroccan situation developed an acute phase, the French General Staff discovered that the entire army, especially the transportation facilities, was not in a condition justifying France in adopting an aggressive attitude. The negotiations then suddenly assumed a mild tone.

The General Staff at the same time went to work with great assiduity to correct the evils which had developed, with the result that within the past ten days it was found, in the opinion of military expert, that the French Army was in better condition than at any period in its history. The weakest point last Summer was discoverd to be the mobilization arrangements, and these have been strengthened so that vast bodies of troops can be collected and transported to the frontier in an almost incredibly short period of time.

It is believed here by officials who have kept close watch on the situation that the Germans have likewise been quietly and, as far as possible secretly, increasing the efficiency of their army.

As to the part the United States is to play in the Moroccan conference, it may be stated on the best of authority that Messrs. White and Gummere, the American delegates, will go into the conference absolutely uncommitted to either the French or the German contentions. The Government's view is that America has, by virtue of her ancient interest in Morocco, rights even superior to those of any European State in deciding the critical questions which will come before the conference.

The basis of this view is that America, single handed, made war upon the Barbary States, wiped out piracy in Mediterranean waters, and concluded the first treaty between any civilized nation and those States, a treaty which has formed the basis of the demand of every other nation for favored nation treatment at the hands of Morocco.

So, on accoun of considerations such as the perpetuation of the open door and fair trade for all in Morocco, the United States Government feels that it has the right and duty to participate in this conference. As to the quesion of policing the Moroccan frontier, America stands uncommitted either to the German proposition, the creation of an interhational police force, or the French plan of employing Algerian police for this purpose.

China Wants to Have Embassies.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—It is understood here that China will shortly follow the example of Japan and propose to raise her legations at Washington, London, Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg to the rank of embassies.

Hunyadi János

Natural Laxative Water, the surest, safest, best

REMEDY

for Constipation and all Bowel ailments. You cannot afford to suffer when relief is so easy. Begin now. Go to the druggist today and say distinctly

"HUNYADI JÁNOS"

Take half a glass on arising. A positive cure

FOR CONSTIPATION

EAST SIDE FOUND IT FUNNY.

Wouldn't Talk Till She Pleased, Despite a Score of Interpreters.

Policeman Thomas O'Flaherty found a 7-year-old girl crying yesterday afternoon at Fourth Avenue and Thirty-second Street. She was lost. She never opened her lips on the way to the Tenderloin Station, but busied herself twisting at the tip of her cap and trying to hold together a hole in her stocking which would flare open when she took her fingers from it.

Repeated questioning at the station brought no answer. She only looked at her questioners. They thought that she must understand only some foreign language. Policeman Willemse, who is a linguist, addressed her in Dutch, Spatish, and French. O'Flaherty tried her in Donegal Gaelic, Sergt. McGowan in Connaught Gaelic, and Tom Wynne, the telephone man, in County Clare Gaelic.

The neighborhood was scoured for interpreters, who asked her questions in Hebrew, Italian, Greek, Russian, and Tenth Avenue English. She looked wonderingly at them all, but never opened her lips. Being despaired of, she was led back to the Matron's room. Then she said:

"Oh, you want to know who I am, I guess. I'm Jennie Lipton, only I don't know where I lives."

She was sent to Police Headquarters.

FIRE PANIC IN A CHURCH.

Action on Pastor's Resignation Stopped by Blaze.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—Fire started in the basement of the First Presbyterian Church of Germantown to-night, while the congregation was discussing the resignation of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Charles R. Erdman, who has been called to Princeton Theological Seminary. The blaze caused $3,000 damage.

The congregation had just closed a prayer meeting in one of the Sunday school rooms on the ground floor, and was about to take action on Erdman's resignation, when puffs of smoke came through the floor. Women screamed and rushed to the doors, several falling and being trampled. Men gathered up valuable records in the pastor's study, and the communion service and took them to the parish house near by.

When the firemen responded the basement was all afire. In an hour the blaze was under control. It is feared that the organ in the auditorium, valued at $14,000, has been injured. An overheated furnace caused the fire.

BATTERED 'TWEEN SEAS.

Hard Trip of the Statendam—Once She Had to Stop.

The Holland-American Line steamship Statendam, from Rotterdam and Boulogne, arrived yesterday with a tale of rough weather to add to those already told by the big steamships which spent Christmas on the ocean. Her roughest day on the voyage across was on Dec. 26, when at 2 o'clock in the morning the ship got caught between two giant waves.

The crash was so great that the cabin passengers, who had the most comfortable berths on board, were thrown out of their beds. Matters were much worse in the second cabin and among the steerage passengers.

The shock also stopped the machinery. The Captain and officers insisted that there was no especial excitement because of the stoppage of the machinery.

Following the whacks by the great combers which broke over the bow, doors and companionways were found to have been broken in. The water drenched the watch below and got into every spot on the ship that was not tightly closed. To keep the ship from dipping up more water, Capt. Roggeveen was forced to turn his ship about and move for a time with the storm.

A coop in which a prize hen, en route for Mexico, was confined on deck, was wrecked, but the hen was washed up on a piece of wreckage to the rigging, where it cackled through the storm. It was caught again, the sailors said.

Among the passengers who arrived on the ship was Mrs. Etelka Gerster-Gardini, the singer, and her daughter, Bertha; J. H. Brockman, and the Baroness Blumenthal.

STAGE HAND A REAL MAYOR.

Is Chief Mogul of Ridgewood, N. J., in Daytime, Scene Shifter at Night.

John Palmer, a stage hand at the Casino Theatre, did not appear for duty for the Tuesday evening performance of "The Earl and the Girl." Stage Manager Fay wanted an explanation yesterday.

"I had to attend a meeting of the Board of Aldermen at my home," said Palmer.

"The Board of Aldermen!" exclaimed Mr. Fay.

"Sure," said the stage hand. "You see, I'm the Mayor."

Then it came out that Palmer is Mayor of Ridgewood, N. J. The town has 8,000 inhabitants, two newspapers, and nine churches. He was elected last November by an overwhelming majority over his opponent, who was so rich he did not need the job. Palmer acts as Mayor all day and comes to New York at night to hustle the scenery of "The Earl and the Girl." The salary of the Mayor of Ridgewood is $500 a year.

CITY FERRY ASKEW AGAIN.

Blower Fan Went Wrong—Crowd Meantime Did a Little Blowing Up.

The municipal service between St. George and South Ferry went to smash again yesterday morning. This time the ferryboat Manhattan was in trouble. One of her blower fans went wrong. The crowd of Staten Island employes waiting in the ferry house at St. George meantime blew up municipalization while they conjured up what to tell their employers in Manhattan.

LINER'S CAPTAIN A SUICIDE.

Commander of the Siberia Killed Himself in His Cabin.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 3.—The steamer Empress of Japan brought news from Hongkong that Capt. J. Tremaine Smith, master of the big liner Siberia, had committed suicide by cutting his throat.

A Chinese cabin boy discovered the body in the Captain's cabin on the morning of Dec. 7. Capt. Smith had been depressed throughout the voyage from San Francisco.

NO BEARD, HIS DOG BIT HIM.

Croker, Whiskerless, Came Home a Stranger, Even to His Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Jan. 3.—Edward Croker, a relative of the former leader of Tammany Hall and a resident of Montclair, was the possessor of one of the finest beards and heads of hair in the Orange Mountains until New Year's Day. On that day he took the advice of numerous small boys to "get you hair cut," and in addition had his whiskers shaved off.

Croker awnos a dog, and the latter, it seems, didn't recognize him when he came home whiskerless. At any rate, after the shave, the first in many years, when Croker got home his wife answered the bell, and when he tried to enter she shut the door in his face.

Then he went around the back way. The dog was chained near the stoop, and growled at his approach. He stooped over to pat the animal, and was immediately sorry, for the dog seized him by the hand and bit him severely. The beast might have torn him to pieces had help not arrived. Neighbors beat the brute off with clubs. The attending physician has advised Croker either to let his whiskers grow or else sell the dog.

A "DEAL" in Fifth Avenue real estate often embraces a transaction in some other part of the city.

¶ Therefore an expert in Fifth Avenue realty must of necessity have expert knowledge of Manhattan real estate generally.

¶ The record of this office in the large and successful transactions it has handled in New York City, is a record of sound judgment and final knowledge of values.

6,500 square feet on West side of the Avenue, also Corner of 18,000 square feet. Great future to both these properties.

Albert B. Ashforth

Real Estate

4 WEST 33D STREET

GAVE UP THEATRE TO PROTEST

Mr. Norman Says a Policeman Tried to Avoid Making an Arrest.

Maxwell Norman, who said he was a guest at the Waldorf-Astoria and that he was employed by J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., abandoned an evening at the theatre last night and followed two policemen to see that they did what he thought was the proper thing.

He was on a Broadway car going north. At Thirty-fourth Street George B. Baker, a waiter, of 253 East Thirty-first Street, and Henry Ray, "commissioner," who gave a Sixth Avenue hotel as his address, got on the car.

"That man," said Mr. Norman at the station house, pointing at Ray, "at once started in to bully everybody, and the first thing I knew he had begun to beat and hammer at this young man, who says he is Mr. Baker. They were all taken off the car at Fortieth Street by these two policemen.

"One of the officers was not willing to arrest Ray at all, it seemed to me, and he did everything he could to get out of it. They know each other well, apparently.

"I saw that unless somebody took a hand this bully would probably not be arrested at all, and so I got off the car and came down here. I'd go down to court in the morning, too, if I didn't have to take a steamer at 10 o'clock."

The two Traffic Squad policemen who made the arrest were John T. McMahon and Joseph Pribyl. Mr. Norman said Pribyl was the man who didn't want to make the arrest. Ray was locked up charged with assault.

DYNAMITE ON A TRANSPORT.

Officers of the Thomas Believe Japanese Planned Ship's Destruction.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, Jan. 3.—That two sticks of dynamite were found hidden in the coal of the transport Thomas on her last trip to the United States is asserted by Lewis E. Davis of Vancouver, a passenger on the Thomas, who is now in Seattle.

About 2,000 miles from Nagasaki, coal passers in the hold found the sticks. The passengers were alarmed when the news got around the ship, and great caution was taken in handling the coal. Davis says the officers believe Japanese stevedores put the dynamite in the coal when loading it because of their feeling over America's part in the making of the unpopular peace treaty.

The Thomas was carrying 1,300 soldiers of the Seventeenth Infantry and 400 saloon passengers. Four thousand tons of coal were put aboard at Nagasaki, and it was in this the dynamite was found.

TWO HELD FOR ARSON.

Owner and Manager of Paterson Credit Company Go to Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 3.—Max M. Glassman, owner, and Joseph W. Silverman, manager of the Paterson Credit Company, were yesterday charged with arson by John Stagg, Chief of the Fire Department, as the result of a fire that occurred three weeks ago.

At the hearing before the Fire Marshal evidence was submitted that the two men knew the fire was in their place of business when the alarm sounded. Over $25,000 damage was done by the blaze and several firms were put out of business temporarily.

Both the accused were held without bail by Recorder Noonberg when they were arraigned before him this afternoon.

SEEKS THE CITY OF PUEBLA.

Tug Sent Out—Steamers Fail to Sight Disabled Vessel.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—Realizing the imminent peril of the disabled steamer City of Puebla, the local underwriters have despatched a tug in search of the vessel.

SEATTLE, Jan. 3.—The steamship Queen arrived to-day from San Francisco. She did not sight the City of Puebla. She went fifty miles off her course in search of the Puebla.

The steamer Edith, which arrived this morning from the south, reports that the Puebla was not sighted.

Protest Parade Against Massacres.

There is to be a monster parade of organized workingmen and women, to be followed by an open air mass meeting on the plaza at Union Square on Monday, Jan. 22, to protest against the lockouts which the workingmen have suffered in St. Petersburg and Moscow, and the Jewish massacres in Russia.

859,024 Aliens Here in 1905.

There entered at the port of New York in 1905 104,965 first cabin passengers, 107,088 second cabin and 708,012 in the steerage—total, 992,065. Of these 859,024 were aliens.

Just the Weather for Colds—

the kind that hang on; just the weather for Scott's Emulsion, too. There's an element of bodily protection furnished by

Scott's Emulsion

that makes one proof against cold risks. Breaks a cold before it can get a foothold and repairs the wear and tear on the tissues affected. Nothing takes hold of a cold so quickly as Scott's Emulsion.

50 cents and $1.00—All Druggists

Frederick Loeser & Co.

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

Store Opens Daily at 8 A. M., Closes at 5:30 P. M.

A $75,000 Stock of Furs

Half Price : : A Sale Never Equaled

SUCH AN IMMENSE STOCK OF FURS was never before offered in Brooklyn under the regular pricing. In magnitude alone the Sale is without precedent. But the size of the Sale is not its most extraordinary feature. The most notable fact is that these are Furs of superb quality; of a character seldom sold at all under their value. They include many pieces from the most famous foreign furriers—men like Drecoll and Paquin and P. M. Grunwaldt. And the stock is made up of the fine product of a Manhattan furrier who is famous all over the country for the originality and beauty of his designs and the fine quality of skins he uses.

His clearance before his trip to the Russian and Leipzig skin markets has made this sale possible.

We guarantee every piece of these Furs. The rich Russian sables and dark Eastern mink and beautiful ermine and baum marten are the sort of Furs seldom to be had under price. It is a rare chance—and with a steadily rising skin market it may never be duplicated.

Natural Russian Sable.

A collection of Muffs and Neckwear made of choice selected skins at a saving of fifty cents on the dollar.

$1,100 Russian Sable Set, $550.
Natural Russian Imperial Crown Sable Set, consisting of six skin Scarf, with tails and paws and four skin flat Muff.

$630 Russian Sable Scarf, $310.
Natural Imperial Crown Russian Sable two-skin animal Scarf, finished with heads, tails and claws.

$235 Russian Sable Scarf, $117.50
Natural Imperial Crown Russian Sable four-skin Scarf, finished with tails and paws.

$135 Russian Sable Scarf, $67.50.
Natural Imperial Crown Russian Sable four-skin Scarf, finished with tails and paws.

Natural Hudson Bay Sable

$405 Hudson Bay Sable Stole, $202.50.
Natural Hudson Bay Sable eight-skin double Stole, finished with tails and claws.

$210 Hudson Bay Sable Scarf, $105.
Natural Hudson Bay Sable four-skin Scarf, finished with tails and paws.

$120 Hudson Bay Sable Scarf, $60.
Natural Hudson Bay Sable double Scarf, finished with tails and paws.

Blended Hudson Bay Sable

$220 Hudson Bay Sable Scarf, $110.
Blended Hudson Bay Sable animal Scarf, trimmed with heads, tails and paws.

$126 Hudson Bay Sable Stole, $63.
Blended Hudson Bay Sable Stole, four skins, trimmed with tails and paws.

A large and very handsome collection of Natural Mink Neckwear; regularly $36 to $630, at $18 to $315.

Women's Fur Coats.

Made of choice selected skins, in a variety of the very smartest and up-to-date foreign and American models.

$1,450 Broadtail Coats, $725.
Broadtail carriage coat with full blouse, large revers, collar and cuffs of Chinchilla, with full circular skirt of broadtail, richly lined with satin brocade.

$750 Baby Lamb Coats, $375.
Baby lamb three-quarter Coats with fancy vest, ermine collar and cuffs; richly lined with brocaded satin.

$390 Alaska Seal Coat, $195.
Alaska Seal Eton Coat with ermine collar, fancy vest, embroidered and edged with ermine, brocaded satin lining.

Second Floor.

Reinforcements Added to the Lace Curtain and Drapery Sale.

THE DIFFERENCE between Loeser merchandise movements and other efforts has been again well demonstrated in this great annual offering from the Upholstery Store. Despite such enthusiastic buying as has probably never before come to any Store in this vicinity, the immense stocks assembled for this sale remain apparently unbroken. And we are still offering fine and perfect Lace Curtains, Portieres and Drapery Stuffs at

Prices in Many Instances Actually Half the Regular

Finer goods than these can be bought nowhere—no matter what you pay. It is the Store's great annual effort, and with the hearty co-operation of the great foreign and American makers with whom we have close business relations, it has proved the greatest sale of the kind in the Store's history.

White Irish Point Curtains.

Over a thousand pairs, including sixty different patterns.
$1.98 a pair, regularly up to $3.75.
$2.48 a pair, regularly up to $4.50.
$3.75 a pair, regularly up to $6.00.
$4.50 a pair, regularly up to $7.50.
$5.98 a pair, regularly up to $10.00.
$9.75 a pair, regularly up to $17.50.

Real Renaissance Lace Curtains.

$6.75 and $7.50 Curtains at $3.98 a pair.
$9 and $10 Curtains at $5.45 a pair.
$15 to $19.50 Curtains at $9.75 a pair.
$25 and $30 Curtains at $17.50 a pair.
$32.50 to $50 Curtains at $23.50 a pair.

Ruffled Renaissance Bed Sets.

$2.75, regularly up to $5.00.
$3.98, regularly up to $7.50.
$5.85, regularly up to $12 and $13.50.
$8.45, regularly up to $15 and $17.50.

Portieres.

$5 and $6.50 Portieres at $3.75 a pair.
$7.50 to $11 Portieres at $5.45 a pair.
$12 to $16.75 Portieres at $8.75 a pair.

Tapestries, Damasks, Etc.

For furniture coverings and draperies.

Silk Gobelin Tapestry, mostly in the popular cream grounds, also imported silk striped tapestry, regularly $2.25 to $3.50 a yard, at.....$1.45

French Silk Gobelin Tapestry, regularly $3.25 to $3.50 a yard, at.....$1.98

Silk and Satin Damasks, in rich self colorings, as well as soft colored chintz effects, regularly $3.50 and $4.50 a yard, at.....$2.75

Imported and Domestic Stripe Tapestry, in French effects, regularly 85c. and 98c. a yard, at.....49c

Hundreds of odd pairs of Lace Curtains at exactly half price.

Stirring Offers From the Rug Store.

$18 to $28 Shirvans at $11.95 to $18.50

These Rugs are closely woven and in designs that seem equally suitable for every part of the house.

The group is a very fine one and the sizes are good, averaging 3½x5½ feet.

$30 Kurdistands and Kazaks at $18.50 and $19.50.

Durable Rugs with the rich, dark colorings that make them especially popular. The average sizes 3½x6½ feet.

$38 Hall Strips at $25.

Quite a number of these desirable Rugs in various weaves. They average about 3x10 feet.

$40 Kazaks at $25.

Many are antiques and almost any color scheme may be harmoniously matched with Rugs from this stock. Sizes run from about 3½x4 feet to 7x9 feet.

$75 to $85 Kirmanshahs at $52.50 to $59.50.

Soft colors, very silky lustre. Sizes average 3½x6 feet.

Kirmanshah Carpets at Half or Nearly.

An unusully notable offering, as the price of these exquisite Persian weaves has advanced in Constantinople and it is hard to get them to sell at even the old regular prices.

Third Floor.

Table Silverware Under Regular.

SOME OF THE BEST and most serviceable pieces of Table Silverware that are marked much below regular prices, because the lots are small and we will not reorder these patterns.

Quadruple Plate.

$1 Candlesticks at 75c. These are fluted, with the bright silver finish, plain but very rich.
$1.25 Condensed Milk Holders at $1. Gray silver finish, with rosebud decorations.
$1.50 Salt and Pepper Sets, two pieces, $1.25. Plain Colonial design, one pair in a box.
$2 Celluloid Handle Dinner Knives, $1.25. These have sharp steel blades, unplated. Meriden Cutlery Co.'s steel.
$1.25 Cork Screws, 98c. They are French stag with sterling silver mountings; large size.
Gorham Silver Soap.....25c
Tiffany & Co. Silver Polish....40c

Extra Plate A1.

39c. Mustard Spoons at.....15c
50c. Tea Strainers at.....25c
69c. Sauce Ladles at.....29c
75c. Cold Meat Forks at.....39c
75c. Berry Spoons at.....59c
$1 Pie Servers at.....75c
$1.50 Orange Spoons, set of 6..89c
$2 Soup Spoons, set of 6, for..98c
$3 Punch Ladles at.....$2.50

Main Floor.

Blankets, Comfortables: Bargains.

A MIDSEASON SALE of Winter bed coverings which in value giving is akin to the other great offerings to-day. Here are details:

$4.50 Blankets, $3.89. Wool Blankets, heavy weight, with slight mixture of cotton; full double bed size; some of them have become slightly soiled from being handled.

$6.50 Blankets, $5. Fine California wool Blankets made on spool cotton warp, with pink and blue striped borders; heavy Winter weight; double bed size.

$10 Blankets, $8. Heavy all wool Blankets, strictly all pure wool, both warp and filling; full double bed size.

$1.25 Bed Spreads, 98c. Heavy honeycomb Bed Spreads, soft finish, absolutely free from all lime or dressing; a variety of Marseilles patterns, ready hemmed; full size.

$1.75 Bed Spreads, $1.49. Fringed crochet Bed Spreads, of good quality, pretty Marseilles effects, fringed, cut out at the corners for the large metal beds.

$2.25 Bed Spreads, $1.89. Fringed crochet Bed Spreads, the best quality, made of long white Egyptian yarn in a wide range of heavily raised Marseilles designs, cut out at the corners for the large metal beds.

Basement.

FRIENDS UPHOLD DEPEW; BRACKETT SEEKS COVER

Resolution Asking Resignation Stirs Hot Words in Senate.

COGGESHALL HITS SARATOGAN

Sponsor for Attack on Depew Withdraws Resolution to Save It—Malby's Sarcasm for Higgins.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Senator Brackett's resolution, which he introduced to-day, calling upon Senator Chauncey M. Depew to resign his seat, caused one of the most acrimonious debates ever heard in the Senate. Brackett withdrew the resolution, temporarily, he said. It was apparent, however, that had he pressed it to a vote the resolution would have been defeated.

The climax of the debate was reached when Senator Coggeshall gave a characterization of Mr. Brackett.

"The Senate from the Twenty-eighth," said Coggeshall, "has the instinct of a hyena with the attributes of a polecat."

The Brackett resolution declared that the people of the State and Nation "have been staggered by the relation shown to have existed for years between the Equitable Life Assurance Society and Chauncey M. Depew, one of the Senators of the State in the United States Congress.

"Recognizing that these disclosures have caused a total lack of confidence in the ability of the Senator named to represent the people in the body to which he was elected," the resolution proceeded, Mr. Depew should be given to understand that it was the sense of the Legislature that he should resign forthwith.

"It is a cardinal rule in a private quarrel," said Senator Brackett, "that no blow shall be given to an adversary when he is down. It is a rule that I recognize and never mean to violate, but in the performance of a public duty the rules of personal combat have no application. Without one thought of resentment toward the Senator named that is not common to the great majority of the people of the State, with nothing but pity for his Icarian fall; acting upon what I conceive to be the plainest duty to my district and the State, I have offered the resolution and move its adoption."

Mr. Brackett also submitted a newspaper petition, with 100,000 signatures, calling upon Mr. Depew to resign.

Senator Raines, Republican leader of the Senate, replied that he had not been "staggered" by Senator Depew's acts, and he failed to see any justification for the resolution.

"I regard Senator Depew as one of the grandest characters of the civilized world," said Senator Malby. "Yellow dogs may now be nibbling at his heels, but in my opinion he has decorated all the offices he has held."

Referring sarcastically to Gov. Higgins's remarks in his message on the independence of the separate branches of Government, he suggested that there ought to be an investigation of the Governor's interference in the Speakership contest. There was no reason why Senator Platt, as well as Senator Depew, should not be included in the resolution.

Senator Grady asked that consideration of the resolution be postponed, as the minority did not feel prepared to vote on it.

Senator Coggeshall charged Brackett with "pandering to blatant and morbid sentiment."

In replying to Coggeshall Brackett said that the Mosaic law was still in force in the public service, and that an eye must be given for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. Senator Depew, he said, had drawn $20,000 a year from the Equitable policy holders for many years and rendered no service for it.

"If the old doctrine that an eye must be given for an eye and a tooth for a tooth is to prevail in the public service," said Senator Coggeshall, "some of the members of this body are very likely to lose their eyesight, and many are certain to be driven to the use of false teeth."

Senator Elsberg said:

"Imputations more serious than those which have been made against Senator Depew are being made against members of this body. In view of that fact, probably, an expression of opinion from this body on Senator Depew's shortcomings would not carry very much weight."

Elsberg's motion that the resolution be tabled and not taken up again without at least one day's notice, was defeated, 28 nays to 19 yeas. The desire was to dispose of the matter at once. Senator Brackett, seeing the drift, said he would withdraw the resolution with the understanding that he would offer it again later. Mr. Raines objected to the withdrawal, but by a vote of 27 to 19 the Senate permitted it.

MANY INSURANCE BILLS.

Senator Brackett Introduces One—Report on Investigation Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Insurance bills fell like sonwflakes on the Legislature to-day. If their number is an indication of what is to come, the Legislature is likely to become so badly blocked by insurance legislation that it will be late in the Spring before the way will be cleared for adjournment.

Senator Armstrong, in the Senate, and Assemblyman Rogers, in the House, gave notice that the joint committee appointed to investigate insurance conditions had completed its labors and was now at work on its report. They said they saw no reason for extending the authority of the committee to probe further. The committee's report will be ready to hand in before Feb. 1, according to present expectations. The committee's bills will be offered at the same time that the report is presented.

Senator Armstrong, the Chairman of the Insurance Investigating Committee, severely criticised the public printer for his conduct in connection with the printing of the testimony taken by the committee. He said he understood that the public printer had copyrighted the testimony and was printing it in ten volumes, which he proposed to sell at $15 a volume. A resolution calling upon the Printing Committee of the Senate to investigate was adopted.

In front of the desk of Senator Brackett of Saratoga to-day there was a floral piece of the most elaborate design ever seen in the Senate. It was sent to Senator Brackett by insurance policy holders in his district. The piece was more than ten feet high and was a perfect representation of the American flag. At the bottom of the piece was a large floral star in which was the inscription: "Repeal Section 56."

Section 56 of the insurance law is the section which provides that no policy holder shall bring a suit against an insurance company for an accounting except with the consent of the Attorney General. Senator Brackett had a bill in last year for the repeal of the section. He reintroduced it to-day.

Senator Brackett also introduced a bill amending the insurance law in the following important particulars:

Changing the office of the State Superintendent of Insurance from an appointive to an elective office.

Prohibiting all life insurance companies from compelling the insured to waive any provision of the law of practice.

Prohibiting life insurance companies from providing in their applications that the agents whom they employ on a salary or a contingent fee, or a medical examiner who examines the insured, shall be deemed an agent of the insured.

Compelling every life insurance policy to contain the whole contract, that is, the application signed by the insured as well as the policy issued by the company.

Requiring every life insurance company doing business in the State to keep a list of its policy holders at its principal office in the State so that every policy holder may examine it at his pleasure during business hours.

Prohibiting insurance upon children under thirteen years of age.

Prohibiting the class of insurance known as prudential or industrial upon the weekly payment plan.

Prohibiting the insurance by any life insurance company of tontine, semi-tontine, and deferred dividend policies, and requiring every insurance company to make an annual statement to every policy holder now holding a policy of that character of the accumulations on his policy.

Limiting the investments of life insurance companies to the same class of investments in which savings banks in this State are allowed to invest.

Making it a felony for any officer of an insurance company to file a false report with the State Superintendent of Insurance, whether with intent to deceive as to the investments or for the purpose of evading taxes.

Providing that the books and records of the Insurance Department pertaining to any insurance company shall be open to inspection and examination during business hours to any policy holder in such company.

Providing that officers or employes of life insurance companies shall not be proxies for their policy holders at election and that such proxies shall not be valid for a longer period than three months, and that a full Board of Directors of each company shall be elected annually at a meeting, of which each policy holder shall have thirty days' notice by mail.

Senator Brackett also introduced a bill that is supposed to have its inspiration in the conduct of certain persons in dodging subpoenas introduced by the Armstrong committee. The bill provides that any person who evades a subpoena issued by any properly authorized body, with authority to issue subpoenas shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

A PUBLIC UTILITIES BOARD.

Grady Introduces Bill to Take Away Transit Commission's Powers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—On behalf of Tammany Hall, Senator Grady to-day introduced in the Senate a bill for creation of a Board of Public Utilities in the City of New York. The bill was introduced, he explained, with the idea of redeeming pledges which the Democratic organization made to the people at the last city election. The body practically would absorb the powers of the Rapid Transit Commission. Senator Elsberg to-day reintroduced his Rapid Transit bill of last year.

The Grady bill proposes a board of five members appointed by the Mayor—a civil engineer of not less than ten years' experience, one member who has at least ten years' experience in practical operation of street, elevated, or subway railways in the city; one wage earner of ten years' experience in some mechanical occupation, one lawyer of ten years' experience, and one business man of ten years' experience. The salary is to be $7,500 a year each.

The board is to regulate car and ferry services, to require and compel efficient telephone service at reasonable rates, and an honest, efficient, and adequate service of all other public utilities. It is to devise, lay out, and, with the approval of the Board of Estimate, contract for such new public utilities as may be determined by the board to be for the interest of the city, or acquire existing utilities, and to act as arbitrator, when requested, of any dispute between owners or operators of any public utility and employes.

FOR MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Senator Saxe Introduces a Bill—Anti-Grafting Measure Urged.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Senator Saxe introduced a bill which provides that any city may provide by contract for the following public service: Street railways, whether surface or elevated; sewers, water, gas, electricity for light, heat or power; bridges, ferries, and docks. The bill also provides for an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the Legislature from passing any law providing for such public service.

Senator Jacob Marks introduced an anti-grafting bill providing that no money shall be paid by corporations to persons engaged in promoting or opposing legislation unless a separate record thereof is kept and a report made annually to the State.

Senator Saxe reintroduced his bill providing for the depression of the New York Central tracks on Eleventh Avenue. This bill has been before the Legislature for several years, but the influence of the Central has always been strong enough to defeat it. Owing to the decision of the New York Central officials to cut off all passes the bill now promises to become one of the popular measures of the session. Senator Saxe received assurances on all sides to-day of support for the bill. The improvement for which the bill calls will cost the New York Central several millions of dollars.

Assemblyman Salomon put in a blanket bill ordering the very best safety equipments for new subways.

THE NEW YORKER GONE UP.

A Desk, a Chair, and the Title All That's Left of the Paper.

A desk and chair—all that remained, above ground and out of jail, of The New Yorker, a so-called "society weekly," was seized by the Sheriff for debt yesterday. The creditor that caused the levy to be made was the Financier Company, which had obtained a judgment against The New Yorker Company of $1,362 for printing.

The seizure was made by Deputy Sheriff Burnes, who announced that the desk and chair would be put up at public auction, with the right of the company to the title of the publication, next Wednesday, unless the judgment was satisfied before that time.

The New Yorker was started in March, 1901, and the present company succeeded to the business Oct. 15, 1903, when it was incorporated with a capital of $100,000. The publication was never much heard of until the men at the head of it began to get into trouble with the authorities. Robert W. Criswell, President of The New Yorker Company, threw himself in front of a Subway train at Seventy-second Street, and was killed on the eve of the trial of an action for libel brought against him by Congressman Rhinock of Kentucky.

Robert A. Irving, who was Treasurer of the company and editor and publisher of the paper, is a graduate of the Town Topics school of journalism, and the "Fads and Fancies" and "America's Smart Set" school of money getting. An extortion charge lodged by James A. Burden, Jr., is now pending against him, and as a solicitor for "Fads and Fancies" and "America's Smart Set," and a member of the Society Editors' Association, his name has frequently been mentioned in the testimony taken in the litigation growing out of the "America's Smart Set," scandal, which has had much attention in the courts.

INCREASE OF BAD GIRLS.

Clerk of Chicago Juvenile Court Quotes Some Statistics.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Bad girls are increasing rapidly, according to William O. La Monte, for five years clerk of the Juvenile Court. He spoke before the Social Economics Club yesterday.

"During the first six months following the establishment of the Juvenile Court," he declared, "only six delinquent girls were brought before the bar. The year before last the number increased to 384, and it is growing constantly. I believe when the totals are made for last year the number will be found to reach nearly 600."

PROBING ELECTION FRAUDS.

Attorney General Mayer's Grand Jury Holds Its First Session.

The special Grand Jury selected at the request of the Attorney General to consider the 1,000 election cases which he has yet to dispose of held its first session yesterday afternoon. It will be in session daily from 2 to 4 o'clock. Yesterday it considered two alleged violations in the Fifteenth Assembly District.

No arrests have as yet followed the Grand Jury's investigation. Attorney General Mayer spent the afternoon in the Criminal Courts Building, where the Grand Jury sits. He declined to make public any information concerning the cases under investigation.

WADSWORTH'S FIRST DAY BRINGS FIGHT ON RULES

New Speaker Aided to Prevent Anti-Administration Line-Up.

WAINWRIGHT A RECALCITRANT

Fish and Stanley Also Join Minority to Clip Rules Committee's Power—Final Vote Deferred.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Mr. Wadsworth had a stormy experience throughout his first day in the Speaker's chair. His first test came with the attempt by the Democrats and some Republicans to take from the Committee on Rules its plenary power over legislation in the last ten days of the session.

As the fight waxed hot the young Speaker stood grasping the gavel, surveying the 149 members, but making no effort to abate the storm. He rebuked Mr. Merritt on one occasion for not addressing the chair. Mr. Merritt bowed and did as directed. Oliver (Sixth New York) forced a ruling when the broil was at its height.

"The chair will rule," said the Speaker, "that the gentleman's motion is not in order, the House not yet having any rules under which to proceed."

The Assembly was called to order shortly after 12 o'clock. The vote for Speaker was: Wadsworth, 106; Palmer, (Dem.,) 34; Thomas F. Long, (Municipal Ownership,) 6.

"I accept the office of Speaker of this House with a full appreciation of the grave responsibilities which it carries," said Mr. Wadsworth. "I want you to know that if I err it will be an error of judgment rather than intent.

"The very gravity of the problems which confront us makes it essential that they be approached and solved in such a manner as to inspire among the people that confidence in their duly elected representatives which is necessary to a successful administration of the affairs of our State. And every influence which I may have will be exerted in that direction and in that direction alone."

The motion of Mr. Burrett to adopt the rules of 1905 was amended by Minority Leader Palmer to continue all standing committees until the end of the session. Stanley and Wainwright came out from the Republican side for the amendment. Mr. Palmer said his amendment represented the sentiment that for ten years had been growing against the absolute power of the Rules Committee over legislation in the closing days.

"And it is stated the Executive wants reform," he added, "and has taken possession of some parts of this Assembly to bring it about. So we better get in line. There is still something of the House left, perhaps, that this injunction may apply to."

Fish of Madison gave the administration men a scare by coming out in favor of a "limitation of the committee's power."

Rogers of Broome, on whom Speaker Wadsworth will have to depend for advice and support at crises, took up the fight, as there was every evidence that Fish, Stanley, and Wainwright would take with them a dangerous number of Republicans. He devoted every effort to preventing an anti-administration line-up.

"It is due to the Speaker to allow him to work out this reform along with other processes of betterment which we understand may be expected at his hands," he pleaded. "I ask that neither he nor the new members be embarrassed by this issue at this time."

Stanley and Wainwright showed a disposition to force a vote. As four hours had been taken up and the members were clamoring for the drawing of seats, they were content with giving notice, under the rules, that "within thirty days" they would move to suspend the rules with reference to the Committee on Rules. This means that the subject of the Committee on Rules will be brought up again, Stanley, Fish, and Wainwright, on the majority side, joining with Minority Leader Palmer. The Palmer amendment then was defeated, 38 to 97.

WADSWORTH MAKING UP SLATE.

G. W. Aldridge Looms Up as Possible Successor to Odell.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Most of the Republican Assemblymen who opposed Mr. Wadsworth for Speaker have not decided yet whether to be good. Some say it will all depend upon the committee assignments to be announced next Wednesday night. Mr. Wadsworth to-night said that he intended to stay here during the recess in the task of rushing up his committee assignments.

Old members as well as new admit they know little or nothing about them, and many declare they do not care. Doubt is expressed, though, whether there will be the house-cleaning that was predicted.

Wadsworth personally is gaining strength with the members, but there is a feeling in some quarters that he will not have as much to do with making up the lists as he would like to have. There is no question that Gov. Higgins and his kitchen cabinet are to have something to say about the appointments. N. V. V. Franchot of Olean has been called the Premier, but the real practical politician in the lot is George W. Aldridge of Rochester. He, and not Franchot, is talked of for Chairman of the Republican State Committee if Odell is put out.

Gossip names five persons who will be prominent in the new Speaker's administration: Moreland of Chemung, Cox of Buffalo, Agnew of New York, Hooker of Genessee, and Burnett of Ontario. Moreland seems the favorite for floor leader. The insurance Chairmanship is a logical one for Cox. Hooker is suggested for Chairman of the Railroad Committee. Agnew perhaps will head the Committee on Gas, Electricity, and Water. The Chairmanship of the Cities Committee would be more to Agnew's liking, but the disposition is to keep that job among the country members. Merritt, Odell's candidate for Speaker, probably will not be disturbed from General Laws. Jesse Phillips of Albany is likely to remain at the head of Codes. Fish of Madison, who handled the Hooker investigation last Spring, probably will stay as Chairman of Judiciary, and Wade probably will be allowed to remain at the head of Taxation and Retrenchment.

Curiosity is expressed as to what will be done with James T. Rogers of Broome County, the late floor leader, who joined the Wadsworth forces late yesterday afternoon, after a two-hour interview with Gov. Higgins.

New Leader in Montgomery.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Ex-Representative John K. Stewart of Amsterdam was to-day chosen Chairman of the Montgomery County Republican General Committee to succeed the late Jacob Snell. The vote was unanimous.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c. Adv.

The Best of Investments

Certain classes of investments—government bonds, for instance—are so secure that they can be sold at low rates of interest, such as 2, 2½ or 3%.

What may be said of an investment, just as secure, that brings 4 or 4½%?

That is exactly what a mortgage on New York City real estate amounts to, when principal and interest are guaranteed.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Capital & Surplus, $10,000,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.
Ma'f'rs Branch, 198 Montague St., Brooklyn.

OFFICER FOUND GUILTY; HUMILIATED SERGEANT

Lieut. Taylor Asked Butler to Change His Theatre Seat.

IS REDUCED TWELVE FILES

Court Says a Soldier's Uniform Is a Mark of Honor that All the Service Must Respect.

First Lieut. Roy I. Taylor of the Coast Artillery, who on the evening of Oct. 24 in the Lyceum Theatre, New London, humiliated Sergt. Patrick F. Butler of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Company, Coast Artillery, by asking him to take a back seat, has been adjudged guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline and reduced twelve files on the lineal lists of First Lieutenants of Artillery.

The court-martial that found Lieut. Taylor guilty met at Governors Island Dec. 29. Col. Louis V. Caziarc, Artillery Corps, was President and Capt. Delamere Skerrett, Artillery Corps, was Judge Advocate.

At the trial Sergt. Butler testified that he had bought a seat in the second row of the theatre and that he was in uniform. He had hardly seaed himself, he explained to the court, when Lieut. Taylor, who was in civilian dress, tapped him on the shoulder and asked him to change his seat. He explained also that his seat was directly in front of that occupied by Taylor and his party.

"Did he order you out of your seat?" was one of the questions asked by Capt. Skerrett.

"No," replied Butler, "but he spoke in a tone as if he meant it. I was very much hurt. In fact, I don't know when I was so mortified. There were a number of my comrades in the house."

Concerning this testimony the court in its finding made this statement:

"The accused as a witness in his own behalf stated that while in the theatre with two friends Sergt. Butler came in and took the seat directly in front of him, whereupon he requested the Sergeant to change his seat to another part of the house because a family party of friends had seats in the row. On cross-examination he admitted that the family party did not occupy that seat and that a stranger might have obtained it.

"In the opinion of the reviewing authority the reason for Lieut. Taylor addressing the Sergeant is so evident, on account of the latter being a soldier in uniform, and his explanation given in testimony is so at variance with candor as to warrant a more severe sentence.

"It is hoped, however, that the sentence of the court and its approval by the reviewing authority will leave no doubt in the mind of any one that the uniform of a soldier is a mark of honor which must be respected in the service of the United States.

"Subject to these remarks the sentence is approved and will be forwarded to the War Department for execution. Lieut. Taylor will be released from arrest."

The order announcing the finding of the court is signed by Brig. Gen. Grant.

Bottle Tragedy Soon Played Out.

"Will the finder of this note notify the police that my body lies at the bottom of this lake? John Miller, 147 East Eighty-fifth Street." This note was found in a bottle found floating in the artificial lake in Central Park yesterday afternoon. The police found that no such person had ever lived at the address given. Then they stopped dragging the lake.

FOOD.

THE BULL'S HORNS
That's the Place to Take Hold.

A man says:

"Some years ago, while employed as an inspector by a large woven wire Fence Co., I was compelled to give up my position because of ill health brought on by coffee poisoning.

"From childhood I had used coffee freely, and for many years had no thought that there was possible harm in it.

"But as time went on I gradually became the victim of indigestion, then of heart trouble, then of habitual headaches, and finally was completely knocked out by nervous prostration, which lost me a good and profitable job that I had held for years.

"At first I scarcely knew what to do, as medicines seemed to have no lasting effect, but it was up to me to do something, and I turned my attention to my diet. Having read more or less about the injurious effects of coffee, I concluded that I would experiment to see whether that was the cause of my troubles.

"At first I cut down my coffee allowance half, using Postum for the other half of my table beverage. This helped me some, but did not do what I wanted—it did not relieve me entirely. I still suffered more or less with headache and nervousness. So I just 'took the bull by the horns' and cut the coffee off short. From the day that I began to drink Postum exclusively my health began to improve, and I have continued its use, as I expect to do for the rest of my life.

"The result is that I have not had a headache in years, no man has better digestion, my nerves are like iron and my mental powers are clearer, more vigorous and accurate than ever before.

"Shall be glad to testify at any time that Postum Food Coffee did all this for me, and keeps me hale and hearty. I can do no less." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
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The stock we now offer is the accumulation of such books as were left out of the great Collier sale because they were not in quite as good condition as those we then sold.

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Famous Pictures by renowned artists; superb reproductions of the greatest paintings of the world's greatest artists, with descriptions and notes; in one fine volume; $2.50 cloth edition, to close, at 1.25
$4.00 full morocco edition at 1.68
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$1.45 and $1.68 Books reduced to 98c

GUESSING AT GAS'S COST STIRS UP COMMISSION

That's What the Consolidated's Lawyer Calls It.

CALLED EXPERT TESTIMONY

Lively Session to Find Out Which Category Prof. Bemis's Talks Come Under—Brooklyn Next Under Fire.

There was an explosion at the session of the Gas Commission yesterday when Prof. E. W. Bemis the expert, began to draw conclusions about the relative cost of distributing gas in New York and in other cities. Charles F. Mathewson, the Consolidated Gas Company's attorney, hurled objections at the three Commissioners with such force and speed that they were kept busy dodging.

As long as Mr. Bemis gave statistics about other gas companies than the Consolidated, Mr. Mathewson only said it was "idle and irrelevant," but when he began to testify as to whether the Consolidated's expenses were "proper" or not, the Consolidated's lawyer rose up in wrath.

"That is the purest kind of guesswork and speculation!" exclaimed Mr. Mathewson, "and—I object to the witness drawing any conclusions."

This so aroused the indignation of Mr. De Ford that he jumped up and began a rapid-fire argument to sustain the witness in the answer he was about to make.

"I say it is the function of an expert to draw conclusions," insisted Mr. De Ford. "That's what an expert is for."

Judge Shedden, one of the three Commissioners, broke in on the dispute. "That's asking the witness to decide what it is the commission's business to decide," he said. "You might as well ask him, Mr. De Ford, whether the price of gas in New York shall be 75 cents."

Mr. De Ford could not see it that way and said so, but it was useless. The three commissioners stuck to it that Mr. Bemis must not testify whether the Consolidated's distributing expense was "proper." Before that the expert had told of the cost of gas making in Chicago and how, in his opinion, the distributing expenses there were appreciably less, even though conditions would tend to make them greater.

"The People's Gas Company of Chicago," said Prof. Bemis, "sells 11,000,000,000 cubic feet of gas in a year and has 2,000 miles of mains. The Consolidated, however, sells 16,740,081 feet (of its own making) and has only 795 miles of mains. So in New York the distributing expense per thousand feet ought to be much less. Instead of that it is 16.94 cents here, against 16.21 in Chicago."

Then the witness took up Toronto. He said that the cost of distributing gas there was 2.75 cents less per thousand feet than in New York. After explaining what details go to make up this distributing cost, Prof. Bemis remarked:

"They sell gas at 80 cents a thousand in Toronto. The officers of the company told me they would probably reduce the price to 75 cents before long."

Mr. Mathewson did not like that a bit. He was on his feet in an instant.

"Mr. Chairman," he said, "I move we strike out that part about the 'officers told me it would probably be reduced soon.'"

"Yes, we'll strike that out," agreed Chairman Gunnison. "I don't think that was necessary."

The witness went on telling about the distribution of gas in other cities. The expense, he said, ought to be less per thousand feet the larger the amount of gas delivered, yet in many towns smaller than New York the companies managed to do the distribution at less cost.

Incidental to this testimony Prof. Bemis revealed the history of a bit of detective work on his part. He is a stout man, with iron-gray hair and a perpetual smile; no one would ever take him for a Sherlock Holmes, but here is his story:

"In the report of Carroll D. Wright, United States Labor Commissioner, there appeared last year the statement of a gas-making syndicate which operates twelve different plants. The report didn't say where the plants were or what the name of the syndicate was. For some reason it was not desired to divulge these particulars, but I wanted to know.

"I heard some population statistics in connection with the statement. Going to the United States census for 1900 I found out that twelve towns in the country had populations exactly corresponding to the figures. Then I found out that the gas plants in these twelve towns happened to be run by one concern—the McMillan Syndicate.

"Now, here are the towns: Long Branch, Buffalo, Columbus, Grand Rapids, St. Joseph"—

Again Mr. Mathewson was on his feet.

"All this is utterly valueless," he declared. "It has no bearing on the work of this commission and is outside of the question altogether."

"Is that valuable?" Judge Shedden asked the witness.

Then followed a long wrangle as to what value, if any, the comparison of these towns with New York had in the present investigation. If real weapons had been used instead of mere verbal ammunition Mr. Mathewson and Mr. De Ford would have completely demolished each other.

"St. Jo!" ejaculated the Consolidated attorney contemptuously. "What similarity do the conditions in St. Jo, Missouri, bear to those in New York?"

"Will you state, Prof. Bemis," interrupted Mr. De Ford, "of what value are the McMillan syndicate records in determining the reasonableness of the distribution charges in New York?"

Mr. Mathewson objected. Mr. De Ford insisted. Finally Prof. Bemis got in a word to the effect that if the expenses were small in "St. Jo" and other towns they ought to be still less in a big city like New York. But he succeeded in getting this in only after much difficulty.

"Remote," tersely observed Chairman Gunnison.

"Interesting," conceded Judge Shedden, "but remote."

But the real fight came when Prof. Bemis came to the subject of a "reasonable return on capital." He had a copy of The Financial Chronicle and began to read from it.

"By referring to this," he said, "I find that the highest price of Consolidated stock in the first eleven months of 1905 was 214, on March 3, and the lowest was 175, on Nov. 13. Now this stock pays a dividend of 8½ per cent.—or is it 8, Mr. Mathewson?"

"It is 8," replied Mr. Mathewson, "but I cannot understand what relevancy this has. The commission is now looking into earnings, not into dividends. What has the market value of the stock got to do with our return on capital?"

Mr. De Ford talked at length to the commission on the relevancy of market prices to dividends.

"The market price of a stock or bond," he said, "is recognized as a criterion on which its value can be based. I say that the testimony of Prof. Bemis is very relevant to the work of this commission."

"Well, let's hear what Prof. Bemis has to say about that," ruled Mr. Gunnison.

"Wall Street represents the consensus of investing opinion," said Prof. Bemis, "and that's why the market values of stock are taken as being an indication of returns on capital."

There ensued a discussion of the value of Wall Street's opinion. "Well," said Prof. Bemis, "the United States Department of Commerce and Labor used Wall Street's opinion in its valuation of the railroads of the United States. Mr. Cortelyou, who was at the head of the department, took the market values as being the standard by which to make his calculations. So the United States Government gave its official sanction to that method of arriving at values."

Commissioner Davies suggested that Wall Street be dissociated from the question, and after that the Street did not figure prominently in the testimony.

Again acting President Adicks was at Mr. Mathewson's right hand. Beside Mr. Addicks sat the Consolidated's Secretary, Robert A. Carter. Chief Engineer Bradley was at the City Hall, too, thinking he was to go on the stand, but he was there all the afternoon without being called. Alexander C. Humphreys, the Consolidated's expert, sat at the end of the long table. He is to be put on the stand in two or three days.

A good deal of attention was paid yesterday to the wages given by the Consolidated Gas Company to its employes as compared with the wages paid by the Chicago gas companies. It turned out, according to Prof. Bemis's testimony, that instead of being higher the wages paid in New York are lower. He made his statement about Chicago wages from memory, and this was the source of constant objections from Mr. Mathewson.

"Did you become familiar with the wages paid men employed in the distribution of gas in Chicago?" Mr. De Ford asked the expert.

"Not in the distribution, but in the manufacture. But I should say that probably these wages would indicate—"

"It seems to me," said Mr. Mathewson, "that the witness is bringing in a good deal about 'perhaps' and 'probably.'"

It appeared that Prof. Bemis knew the wages only of water gas workers in Chicago. These he had to compare with the wages of coal gas employes in New York, as given in a statement of the Consolidated to the commission. This statement gave the wages paid to the men in the Fourteenth Street plant in Manhattan. A "helper" gets $2.21 a day, a wheelbarrow man $2.10 a day, and a retort house laborer $1.51.

"They told me in Chicago," testified Prof. Bemis, "that no workman got under $1.75 a day."

"Who told you that?" inquired Mr. Mathewson.

"The engineer of the People's Gas Company. He, at the request of the company's attorney, showed me through five plants last week, and told me about the wages."

"I make the point," said Mr. Mathewson, addressing the commission, "that the witness is not qualified to give information about that matter."

Once during the day, when Prof. Bemis was making certain calculations of the cost of distributing gas, Mr. Mathewson said that if the witness were engaged in the practical work of manufacturing and distributing gas his word would have more value.

"I am actually engaged in the distribution of water—" began Prof. Bemis.

"But that's not gas."

"And, as regards distribution, the work is very similar."

There was another tilt between the attorneys about the production of tax reports. Mr. De Ford wanted Mr. Mathewson to agree to bring them. Mr. Mathewson said it would be idle to spread the full reports on the minutes when the commission already had all excerpts which were considered material to the investigation.

The commission, however, directed him to bring copies of the reports the company had made to the State Tax Commissioners, and these will be introduced this afternoon.

The Brooklyn Union Gas Company will bring reports this morning. This afternoon Chief Engineer Bradley will be a witness.

LITERARY LADY'S CAT.

In Peril from the Janitor's Ferocious Bulldog—Court Appealed To.

"Now, Madam," said Magistrate Pool, in the Harlem Court yesterday, as he wiped the superfluous papers off his desk and told the bridge policeman to keep quiet, "your complaint is—"

Mrs. Lulu B. Grover of 2 East 119th Street laid a bulky but daintily perfumed letter upon the desk.

"I have written it all out, your Honor," she said.

"Haven't time, Madam. Tempus fugit, you know. Be brief—always be brief."

"Well, your Honor," continued Mrs. Grover, "I am a literary woman. During the last two months the life of my blue-eyed Angora kitten has been continually endangered. Not long ago a man with a dog was showing some people through a flat in the house. My blue-eyed little one was playing on the roof, and the dog nearly killed it.

"Then I am sorely afraid of the janitor's niece, whose name is Wishauser. She wants me to give her money to take her back to Germany, and she insists that I give her three pieces of really valuable furniture, Judge. And because I won't I am afraid to leave my little Angora alone at home. Anything might happen to it."

"Oh, this is terrible!" said Magistrate Pool.

"Yes, Judge," pursued Mrs. Grover, "it is very terrible. Not long ago I had two little ones, and such was the state of things in the house that I had to give one away and sell the other for $50.

"I beg your pardon, Madam," cried Magistrate Pool. "Do I understand you to say that you sold—"

"Oh, no! You misunderstand. I meant kittens, Your Honor," said Mrs. Grover sweetly.

A summons was issued for Emily Wishauser. At the same time Magistrate Pool said he would ask the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to appoint a guardian for the imperiled blue-eyed Angora.

But as Mrs. Grover was leaving the court Magistrate Pool fairly exploded. In his hands was the opened letter. It contained many closely written pages and two $5 bills, all perfumed with violets.

"Madam!" cried the Magistrate, "Why am I the recipient of this money?"

"That," faltered Mrs. Grover, "is—is—your fee, Sir."

"My fee! Take back your taint-er-your perfumed money. Yes, and give me a receipt. Never again offer money to the court."

When Emily Wishauser appeared in court she was held in $500 bail for examination, but later was paroled upon her statement that the dog which had attacked the Angora was owned by her husband. He is to be in court on Friday morning and get whatever may be coming.

ROCKEFELLERS MUST APPEAR

If They and Other Oil Men Don't Testify They'll Be In Contempt.

John D. Rockefeller, Henry H. Rogers, William G. Rockefeller, and many other men whose names are identified with the Standard Oil Company must give testimony concerning the Standard's profits and business connections or stand in contempt of court.

Justice Davis, in the Supreme Court yesterday, issued an order directing the officials of the Standard Oil Company and its subsidiary companies to appear for examination before Frederick H. Sanborn to-morrow and every day thereafter as long as Mr. Sanborn considers it necessary.

Mr. Sanborn has been appointed Commissioner to take the testimony of the Standard Oil officials. The order directs them to appear at the office of Henry Wollman, at 74 Broadway, for examination in the suit which the Attorney General of Missouri has begun against the Standard Oil Company in the Circuit Court of Missouri.

Herbert S. Hadley, Attorney General of Missouri, asked the New York courts to appoint a Commissioner to take the testimony referred to, declaring it was necessary in the action brought in Missouri.

PERJURED HERSELF ON STAND

Girl Witness Against Man Who Shot Her Jailed for False Swearing.

Mary Pearson, an eighteen-year-old mulatto, was the complainant before Recorder Goff in General Sessions yesterday against John Cordoza, who was on trial a second time for shooting the girl. She still has a bullet in her left lung.

When the girl was on the stand she was asked if she had ever been convicted of a crime. She said she had not. A court officer then took the stand and testified that in August last the woman was convicted in Judge Foster's court of assault with a hatpin and sentenced to four months in prison.

The girl was then arrested by order of the Recorder and locked up in the Tombs. She will be indicted for perjury to-day.

Cordoza was convicted of assault in the second degree.

WILD WEST TACTICS CATCH A BURGLAR

Police Shoot Up an Empty House Till One Comes Out.

HE IS A SMALL BOHEMIAN

But He's the Man, Says Capt. Handy, Who Has Kept West Siders Up of Late.

Four detectives from the West Sixty-eighth Street Station led a man hunt, attended by sustained rapid fire from their revolvers, through the empty corridors of an apartment house nearing completion at Central Park West and Seventieth Street, last night.

They finally drove from cover and captured a little wiry Bohemian whom they suspect of being the perpetrator of a number of skylight burglaries which have occurred in the neighborhood during the last few weeks.

The capture was preceded by a series of attempted burglaries last night and the night before, which miscarried only from the fact that the residents of late have given up going to bed. Instead they organize burglar parties, which sit up and watch the alarms go off. A resident of West Seventieth Street said last night that he and his family had begun to like it and that it was almost as good sport as fishing.

Tuesday night a burglar tore part of the roof from the residence of Mrs. Mary F. Dill at 21 West Seventieth Street. He did not have time to finish his job before his presence was discovered by one of the servants, who frightened him away.

Mrs. Dill reported the matter to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and Capt. Handy at once sent out all his detectives to search the block, and the reserves to surround it, with orders to capture the burglar dead or alive. The search went on all night, and all day yesterday a close watch was kept up.

As dusk fell last evening, the police guards, having received strict orders to keep their eyes peeled, got exceedingly busy watching out for the burglar. At about the same time the burglar got busy himself. By 8 o'clock Capt. Handy had received three reports of attempted burglaries in houses on Seventieth Street, between Columbus Avenue and Central Park West. One house on which an attempt had been made, was the residence of ex-Borough President Cantor, at 9 West Seventieth Street; another was the residence of Daniel W. Shoyer, at 11 West Seventieth Street. Mr. Shoyer, who is a wealthy manufacturer, was at dinner with his family when one of the servants came running into the dining room with the report that there were suspicious noises on the roof.

Mr. Shoyer mounted the stairs, armed with a revolver, and accompanied by his butler. He reached the scuttle door just in time to frighten away a man who had succeeded in prying it open. He saw the would-be burglar run at breakneck speed across the housetops toward Central Park West, but before he could start in pursuit the fleeing figure was out of sight. From 15 West Seventieth Street, also, there came a report to the police station of an attempt to break in.

Capt. Handy determined that the time for action had arrived. For several days the police have looked with suspicion on an apartment house in course of erection on the northwest corner of Seventieth Street and Central Park West, and have watched it closely, but without discovering anything to bear out their theories of it being the burglar's base of operations, except that it furnished easy access to the roofs of the row of houses where he had been most active in the last few days.

Last night the Captain ordered his detectives to get right into the house and beat it as a posse would beat the woods in a round-up of Western desperadoes. The idea appealed to the sleuths, who accordingly descended on the structure with drawn revolvers and marched up and down the corridors, firing them until the entire neighborhood resounded with the shooting. Detectives Coleman, Levins, and Storer, with Roundsman O'Connor, each led little contingents of sharpshooters.

Just as the detectives descended to the street ready to give up their man hunt for a bad job, there jumped out from a window on the ground floor the little Bohemian. Detective Coleman grabbed him and held him so tight for fear he would escape that the man squealed with pain. He was so frightened that the policemen had to give him time to pull himself together before they could take him to the station.

At the station he said he was "Joe" Herman, 20 years old, of 76 East Seventh Street. The police say they know him also by the alias "Boston," and declare he is a "professional." Herman said he knew nothing about the burglaries in the vicinity.

"What were you doing in the empty apartment house?" asked Capt. Handy, as he was lined up in front of the Sergeant's desk.

"Oh, I was just out for a walk, and I ran from Ninetieth Street to Seventieth, and then got into the house to get out of the rain," said the prisoner.

The police say he had a piece of knotted rope wound about his body.

ETELKA GERSTER HERE.

Former Prima Donna Had to Go to Work at Once.

Mme. Etelka Gerster, once a notable grand opera prima donna, arrived in New York on the Statendam yesterday to take a class for a time in the endowed Institute of Musical Art. It is nineteen years since she was in New York. She was then with Col. Mapleson's opera troupe. She was compelled to quit the stage because of the failure of her voice. After retiring for a time she started teaching in Berlin.

Mme. Gerster had no time to spare after her arrival yesterday. She had reckoned on being in New York on Monday, but the steamer was delayed. As soon as she had got her baggage past the customs officials she was taken to the music school, where a large class of pupils were waiting for her.

She went right to work, and was busy until after dark making ready for her first term.

JOSEF LHEVINNE IN BERLIN.

Young Russian Pianist Suddenly Arrives There from Moscow.

Word was received by cable from Berlin yesterday that Josef Lhevinne, the young Russian pianist, had arrived there from Moscow. He will sail from Hamburg on Saturday for his concert tour in America.

John Warren, his manager, who has been using the cable for five days in an effort to learn if Lhevinne would be able to fill his engagements here, received a cable dispatch from his Berlin agent yesterday morning saying, "No trace of Lhevinne." He has been compelled to cancel several concerts, and was making arrangements to cancel several more when the second dispatch came.

NEW PLAY FROM SHAW STORY

"Cashel Byron's Profession" Coming to Daly's Next Monday.

"Cashel Byron's Profession," Stanislaus Stange's stage version of George Bernard Shaw's well-known story, which was produced for the first time on any stage on New Year's Day at New Haven, will be brought to Daly's Theatre by Henry B. Harris next Monday night with a cast including James J. Corbett, Margaret Wycherly, Joseph Kilgour, Kate Lester, Lionel Adams, Alice Leigh, Luke Martin, May Tully, Herbert McKenzie, John C. Dixon, and Marion Little.

POLICE STRONG MAN'S LEAP

From Bicycle to Horse's Back—Then He Was Thrown and Trampled.

"Ajax" Whitman, the strong man of the Police Department who used to juggle coal trucks for fun, was injured yesterday while making a heroic effort to stop a team of runaway horses hitched to a loaded ice wagon at 130th Street and Fifth Avenue. He had leaped from the seat of his bicycle on to the back of one of the horses, and the horse threw him trampled him, and he was picked up at last covered with cuts and bruises.

Dr. Berliner took him to the Harlem Hospital in an unconscious condition. It was several hours before he revived. Although no bones are broken, it is feared that he has suffered internal injuries.

The runaway, not the first by many that Whitman has tackled, started at 125th Street and Lenox Avenue. The horses were hitched to a loaded ice-wagon, the driver, William Radloff, being on the tailboard weighing ice.

An automobile dashed by and the noise startled the team. They bolted east at a furious pace.

Radloff, was thrown off at the first jolt and painfully injured by a cake of ice which fell on him.

Whitman, pedalling slowly along 125th Street, saw the runaways. Before 126th Street was reached he was alongside of the team. He pedalled close beside the right hand horse, and when the bridle was within reach he made a leap for the horse's back, kicking the wheel out from under him. He intended to grip the horse's throat with his right hand, but the strap he had seized with his left hand broke at the critical moment, and with a vicious toss of its head the horse threw him headlong.

He landed on the asphalt pavement directly in the path of the heavy wheels. One of the horses kicked him and sent him rolling toward the gutter.

The team was stopped a short distance further on by Patrolman Ward. Whitman was carried to a near-by drug store and then removed to Harlem Hospital. Rudloff was arrested on a charge of criminal negligence.

Whitman received his appointment from President Roosevelt. His chief strength, he says, lies in his jaws and teeth, though it is far above the average in other respects as well. On several occasions he has astonished onlookers by lifting one end of a derailed car and putting it back on the track.

STEEL CARS STAND A SMASH.

Were Only Dented When They Hit Freight Train at High Speed.

The strength of the new steel passenger cars recently introduced by the Long Island Railroad Company over the electrified system between Brooklyn and Belmont Park, was proved yesterday morning in a rear-end collision that has, railroad officials say, no parallel in railroad history.

Plowing its way through the rear cars of a freight train that chanced to be in its way while it was traveling at a rate of sixty miles an hour, the motor train, made up of three steel cars, smashed the freight cars to splinters. Only a dent at the front end of the forward car, and a couple of broken panes of glass, marked the impress of the accident upon the steel train.

The motorman was unhurt, having leaped back after shutting off the power and reversing the motor. The conductor and trainmen were not injured. There were no passengers in the train.

Motorman Albert Zimmerman was running his steel car train at nearly top speed early yesterday morning. The train was on the westbound track between Rockaway Junction and Jamaica, while on the same track, but traveling very slowly, was a string of empty freight cars drawn by a drill engine. Zimmerman did not see that a collision was inevitable until he was very near the freight cars. The three rear box cars were smashed into splinters.

DEBAUCH ENDS IN MURDER.

Vanca Shot Sister-in-Law Through Heart for Ordering Him Out.

Joseph Vanca, 24 years old, shot and killed his sister-in-law, Marie Vanca, 26 years old, at her home, 884 First Street, Jersey City, yesterday.

Vanca, who boarded with his brother, came home intoxicated on Tuesday after a New Year's debauch. His sister-in-law put him out. He went away threatening vengeance. He returned at 11 A. M. yesterday. As he went up the stairs he brandished a revolver. Mrs. Vanca, who was in the hallway, took refuge in the apartments of Mrs. Riccini on the same floor. Vanca followed and, without a word, fired three shots into her left breast. The third pierced her heart, killing her instantly.

As she fell Vanca ran down stairs. He took refuge in a saloon at Mercer and Brunswick Streets, where he was arrested. He admitted the shooting. The only reason he gave was that Mrs. Vanca had ordered him out of the house.

Mrs. Vanca had a pet dog named Charley. After the body had been placed on a lounge the dog jumped on it and licked the dead woman's face, snapping at every one who approached. One woman, who tried to remove the dog, was bitten on the hand. The wound was cauterized by a druggist. The dog kept up its watch until the body was removed to the Morgue.

GOLD TOOTH SAVED HER.

Girl Accused of Robbery Could Show Two—Lucky, Says the Court.

Two gold teeth, which she exhibited to the jury, saved Jennie Williams, 28 years old, a negress, in Judge Foster's Court from conviction yesterday on the complaint of Carlo Carrolo, a peddler, who said she had robbed him of money, watch and chain in West Thirty-second Street. Carrolo, who lives at 28 Second Avenue, told the police to find a woman with a beautiful gold tooth.

"Jennie, show the jury your teeth," said her lawyer.

The woman exhibited a full set of teeth, two of which were capped with gold.

"See," said the lawyer, "she has two gold teeth instead of one. This woman is innocent. Now, Jennie, smile at the jury."

"She must have smiled out of one corner of her mouth when she met Carrolo," put in Assistant District Attorney Train, who was prosecuting.

Jennie's smile showed two gold capped teeth plainly. It was a large, expansive and expressive smile.

The jury found the woman not guilty.

"It's a lucky thing for you," said Judge Foster, "that you have two gold teeth instead of one. You are discharged."

LOUGHMAN TO BE DEPUTY.

Commissioner O'Brien to Name Nephew of Late Henry B. Plant To-day.

It was said last night that Fire Commissioner O'Brien will appoint Francis Loughman Deputy Fire Commissioner to-day.

Mr. Loughman ran for Congress on the Democratic ticket in 1904 in the Fifteenth Congress District. He was defeated by Congressman J. Van Vechten Olcott. He was indorsed for the appointment by Justice Bischoff and by Morris K. Jesup and other influential citizens.

Mr. Loughman is a nephew of the late Henry B. Plant, and was for some time General Purchasing Agent for the Plant system.

Commissioner O'Brien made his first official appointment yesterday. He selected eight new firemen who had served their probationary period in the school of instruction and were up for permanent appointment.

M. J. DOBBINS PROMOTED.

Appointed Examiner by Hertle — J. Caldwell Holds His Job.

Matthew J. Dobbins, assistant clerk to Mayor McClellan for two years, was appointed examiner in the office of the Commissioners of Accounts yesterday, by Commissioner Hertle. He receives $2,000 salary in the new post. His former salary was $1,800.

License Commissioner John N. Bogart appointed John J. Caldwell his private secretary, he having held the same office under Commissioner Keating. He is a follower of Thomas E. Rush in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District.

FORBIDDEN FRUIT

—Cordial gives a finished atmosphere to the little home dinner. The blending of its ingredients—Grape Fruit and Old Cognac—is the epicure's delight.

Forbidden Fruit Cordial is a perfect blend of the juice of Grape Fruit and Old Cognac Fine Champagne.

BUSTANOBY BROTHERS,
Prop'rs of the Café des Beaux Arts, New York,
Sole Owners.

BOTH SIDES CONFIDENT IN THE PRINTERS' STRIKE

Typothetae Issues a Statement Predicting Certain Victory.

ITS MEMBERS ALL FAITHFUL

Strikers Say They Have Won Over Two Firms, and That New Men Cannot Be Had.

The strike of Typographical Union No. 6 against the Typothetae for an eight-hour workday and the closed shop yesterday seemed to have settled down to a question of endurance.

It was admitted on both sides that it will be a fair test of the ability of the union to enforce its demands. The weak point of the Typothetae, as with all organizations of employers, is business competition with those who have granted the demands in case those whose men are on strike fail to replace them.

The Executive Committee of the union yesterday stated that one more firm in the Typothetae had granted the demands—W. P. Powers & Co. of 80 Ferry Street. At the offices of the Typothetae it was said that this firm does not belong to the organization, but the George A. Powers Company is in the Typothetae, and its printers are still on strike. The firm which yielded is an independent.

The Success Publishing Company withdrew from the Typothetae and granted the printers' demands. There was a rumor that the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company had also yielded, but the rumor proved to be unfounded.

Frank N. Doubleday of Doubleday, Page & Co., Chairman of the Publicity Committee of the Typothetae, showed telegrams from Charlotte, N. C.; Altoona, Penn.; Pittsburg, Penn.; Cincinnati, Sioux Falls, S. D.; Indianapolis, and half a dozen other cities, regarding the strike. In Indianapolis no men have been lost, and no men are out in Syracuse. In Cincinnati the men are at work, except for one firm. The printers are out at Sioux Falls, S. D.

Besides the one-half of 1 per cent. of the mechanical payroll of the Typothetae levied for fighting the strike, it was decided yesterday to levy 2 per cent. additional each month while the strike lasts. As far as could be learned, except in one or two isolated instances, little headway appeared to be made in filling the places of the strikers. The Press Committee stated that it was not yet able to give the full number of men employed.

No assaults on strikers were reported, though all the printing offices affected were picketed. The following general statement was made:

The Typothetae believes that the success of this movement for the "open shop" means great benefit for the working men themselves. Master printers come from "open shops," not from "closed shops." The majority of the members of the Typothetae are men who have worked their way up from the case.

The new men who are now at work are extremely satisfactory, and several of the shops are turning out with these men more work per man than they did with the men who went out on strike.

Since the strike was declared on Tuesday morning no member of the Typothetae has given in to Typographical Union No. 6, and whereas it will take some days to get things in working order to make an excellent product, several firms require only a few experts to complete their normal equipment, and the employing printers have every reason to feel satisfied with the progress already made. They are more confident of winning the strike than they have ever been.

The Butterick Publishing Company has won their strike, and in their composing room they are working more men than before the strike began. Notwithstanding that every man in the mechanical department went out, their magazine was only one day late in one city.

President McCormick of Typographical Union No. 6 said last night that the Typothetae had in all only 100 new printers at work.

HOUSESMITHS STAND FIRM.

Allied Iron Trades Admit Their Strike Has Been Effective.

The strike of the Housesmiths' Union against the Allied Iron Trades Association and all the independent firms for an advance in wages from $4.50 to $5 a day was admitted by the employers yesterday to have been very effective, although a beginning was made to fill the places of the strikers.

Neither the Allied Iron Trades nor the Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union are in the General Arbitration Board of the Building Trades Employers' Association, though the Allied Iron Trades Association is still affiliated with the Employers' Association as a body. Even if it had remained in the Employers' Association, a general demand for $5 a day would not have been granted, as the employers are now against paying the same rate of wages to all the housesmiths.

The result of the present strike will determine whether the Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union will remain intact, or go to pieces as its predecessors did. The test will come in a few days, when it will be known if the other unions will refuse to work with new men or stand by the arbitration agreement.

KILLED IN INCENDIARY FIRE.

Captain of Springfield Engine Company Burned—Church Destroyed.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 3.—Capt. Sidney Bowers of Engine 4 was killed and Frank L. Hines, a fireman, was seriously injured in an incendiary fire which destroyed the Highland Baptist Church to-night.

The fire started in an adjoining barn, in which fires had been set twice previously in the last two months. Twice during the last two years fires have been started in the chapel of the church.

Capt. Bowers and three firemen were in the barn when the roof fell in. The three firemen were pulled out, but it was impossible to reach Bowers.

The church, which cost about $60,000, was dedicated in 1893. The insurance is about $40,000.

A Vanderbilt Descendant Reaches 95.

LEONIA, N. J., Jan. 3.—Mrs. Catherine Vanderbilt Dubois to-day celebrated the ninety-fifth anniversary of her birth at the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. J. Randolph Appleby. Mrs. Dubois is a daughter of the late Aaron Vanderbilt, who was related to Commodore Vanderbilt. She was born on a farm in what is now Jersey City. Her father, mother, five sisters, and two brothers all lived long. Except for being slightly deaf Mrs. Dubois's faculties are all well preserved.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

At all Three Stores

Extraordinary Selling of Men's High Grade Shirts

at 85c

Values up to $2.

Some one must pay a penalty for the low pricing on these shirts. Be assured it won't be us, nor will it be you. You are getting the advantage direct as we received it in the form of a great price saving. The shirts concerned are in fancy dress and negligee styles. All models, patterns and sizes.

A supplementary sale of the famous $1.50 Manhattan Shirt at $1.15.

Three Broadway Stores:
13th Street, Canal Street, near Chambers Street.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

Overcoats and Suits for Men

Reduced to $13.75

A low price level indeed, for suits and overcoats with the character and distinctiveness of ours. The garments concerned have been gathered from our $22, $20, $18, $17, $16 and $15 classes, and radically reduced to $13.75.

Involved are single and double breasted sack suits and the new models in overcoats. Made of the season's popular fabrics.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

"It's a Long Drive" to the Next Best Table Water LITHIA SELTERS.

QUARTS, PINTS and SPLITS.

FOR GENERAL USE.

CARL H. SCHULTZ'S
ARTIFICIAL MINERAL WATERS
Artificial Vichy—Selters—Carbonic
Made from distilled water and chemically pure salts only.
430-444 First Ave., New York.
Shipped by Freight or Express to any part of the United States.

Kuyler's
DELICIOUS CANDIES.
UNEXCELLED FOR PURITY, QUALITY & FLAVOR.
FANCY BOXES, BASKETS & NOVELTIES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS
OUR ICE CREAM SODA AND OTHER FOUNTAIN DRINKS ARE UNEQUALLED.
865-469-152 BROADWAY. WALDORF ASTORIA.
508 FIFTH AVE. 21 W. 42. ST. 60 W. 125. ST.
NEW YORK.
836-7 AND 486 FULTON ST. BROOKLYN.
CANDIES SENT EVERYWHERE BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

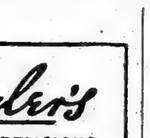

AN ARROW
Cluett Shrunk
Quarter Sizes, with the loop
15 CENTS EACH; 2 FOR A QUARTER
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.
MAKERS OF CLUETT AND MONARCH SHIRTS

KRYPTOK
Without the
FAR NEAR Dividing Line
EYEGLASS and SPECTACLE
Lenses are particularly recommended to those who require separate glasses for near and far vision. Invisible blending of *reading* and *distance* lenses to all appearances ordinary plain glasses. YOUTHFUL, HEALTHFUL, ELEGANT.
E. B. Meyrowitz
OPTICIAN.
104 E. 23d St., near 4th Ave.
125 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Ave.
650 Madison Ave., cor. 60th St.
3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

"LION BRAND"
FOR MORE THAN A QUARTER CENTURY THE LEADING
2 FOR 25c
COLLARS
TIME IS THE TEST OF VALUES
INSIST ON "LION BRAND" ALWAYS

No Merger of German Lines.

Gustav H. Schwab, the New York representative of the North German Lloyd, said yesterday that the rumors of an amalgamation of the North German Lloyd with the Hamburg-American Line had no basis of fact. They were, in fact, said Mr. Schwab, absurd.

HENRIK IBSEN,
The Great Norwegian, will not write an
AUTOBIOGRAPHY,
but the volume of his collected letters just published, reveals much of his powerful personality.
JAMES HUNEKER,
Author of "The Iconoclasts," "Visionaries," "Melomaniacs," &c., will write about this book for this week's number of
The New York Times
Saturday Review of Books.
Charles Lamb used to say that of all the great men of the past he would have liked most to meet
SIR THOMAS BROWNE.
Edmund Gosse's new Life of the wonderful old author of "Urn Burial" and the "Religio Medici" will be reviewed by
HORATIO S. KRANS,
Author of "William Butler Yeats and the Irish Literary Movement."
ALL THE DEPARTMENTS
of News, Criticism and Editorial Comment, will be as bright and up to date as usual.
BOOKS AS NEWS.

Just as "an evidence of good faith" (as the lawyer says when he takes your money and calls it a retaining fee before he begins to talk) I beg leave to submit to my customers a few facts in regard to my business.

Shivers' Panatela
exact size and shape

During the week of December 11-16 I filled eight hundred and twelve orders for cigars, the largest one for two thousand five hundred cigars, none for less than one hundred. Of these orders one hundred and fifteen were from new people. Of these one hundred and fifteen, forty-one were recommended to me by those who were already my customers. That means that out of a total of eight hundred and twelve orders seven hundred and thirty-eight of them were re-orders, or new customers sent to me by my old ones.

No advertising, no sophistry, no argument that I could possibly bring to bear would persuade men in this volume to continue to buy their cigars from me and to recommend them to their friends unless the cigars themselves proved my claim; and that is, that I do sell to the consumer at wholesale prices, that I tell of *exactly what* and *exactly how* my cigars are made, that when I say Havana tobacco it means Havana—it means more than that, a good quality of Havana. When I say Sumatra it means a genuine Sumatra leaf, when I say hand-made it means hand-made. I cannot afford to do other than deliver cigars better than is expected of me.

I don't suppose that a man has ever ordered his first hundred cigars from me without expecting to get "stuck." I gather this from letters that accompany first orders, and especially from letters that accompany second and subsequent orders expressing surprise that the cigars are so good.

For the life of me I don't see how any man who reads my advertisement and my offer can possibly expect to be worsted in the deal. I don't ask a penny in advance; on the contrary, I risk one-tenth of my cigars and expressage both ways to get a man to try them.

Sometimes men write and ask if this offer holds good on subsequent orders. It holds good on every hundred cigars that I sell or ever have sold.

Again, I have a very discriminating class of customers—men who do not buy altogether for the sake of economy; would not buy them in fact unless the cigars pleased them.

MY OFFER IS: I will, upon request, send one hundred Shivers' Panatela Cigars on approval to a reader of "The Times," express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining ninety at my expense if he is not pleased with them; if he is pleased, and keeps them, he agrees to remit the price, $5.00, within ten days.

In ordering please enclose business card or give personal references and state whether mild, medium or strong cigars are desired.

Let me this time persuade you to try a hundred.

HERBERT D. SHIVERS,
913 Filbert Street, - Philadelphia, Pa.

Sale of

Men's White Shirts.

Dress Shirts
with pleated or plain bosoms, made coat model with cuffs attached. Also plain bosom shirts made open front and back, with wristbands.
Various sleeve lengths.

$1.00,
value $1.50.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway and Twentieth Street;
Fifth Avenue; Nineteenth Street.

If any friend of yours is neglecting his eyesight give him no rest until the matter is attended to. The chief danger is delay.

Eyes examined by Oculists who are Registered Physicians of experience.
NO CHARGE except for glasses, and that moderate.

J. Ehrlich & Sons
Oculists and Opticians,
48 Years' Practice.
223 Sixth Avenue, Below 16th St. | 1345 Broadway, Below 36th St.
350 Sixth Avenue, Below 22d St. | 217 Broadway, Astor House.
25 Broad Street Arcade.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

positively permanently removed. Free trial treatment demonstrating Mme. Mayme's latest scientific method, registered, 1905, Patent office, Washington; no electricity or poisons. Mme. Mayme, face specialist, 320 5th Av., 32d St., New York City. 'Phone 5557 Madison Square.

Lest You Forget
We Say it Yet—
Uneeda Biscuit

HIGGINS SUGGESTS INSURANCE REFORMS

Message Says Policy Holders Should Control Companies.

URGES 80 CENT GAS BILL

Would Make It a Felony for Corporations to Contribute to Political Parties.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—The message of Gov. Higgins in part is as follows:

To the Legislature: In transmitting my second annual message I have in mind that the Constitution directs me, first, to communicate to the Legislature the condition of the State, in order that the same may be set forth clearly at the outset as a guide to proper and practical legislation on matters of taxation and appropriations, and that I am also charged with the duty of recommending such matters to the Legislature as I shall deem expedient, in order that my policy on legislation may be clearly defined. The duty to recommend carries with it the duty to aid in carrying out such recommendations.

Relations of Departments of Government.

Each department of Government—legislative, executive, and judicial—is restricted to the exercise of its legitimate functions and one should not be permitted to enter the domain of the others. Yet there is, and can be, no clear line of demarkation separating these departments and making them wholly independent of one another. Constitutional checks and balances are provided, so that no department is supreme, even in its own field. The Governor's chief duty is "to take care that the laws are faithfully executed," but the Legislature places restraints upon executive power and responsibility by its control of the public purse and of the terms and methods of appointment and removal of public officers through whose agency the Governor must act. The courts may declare laws void for unconstitutionality and the Legislature may remove Judges from office for cause. The Governor is responsible, to a large extent, both for the beginning and the ending of important legislation. The duty to recommend measures and the power to veto bills are his constitutional warrant for participation in the law-making functions of government, and mark the limitations beyond which he should not pass.

It is my earnest hope and confident expectation that harmony and forbearance shall continue to characterize the relations between the Executive and the Legislature; that neither shall seek to shirk or shift responsibility and that the session shall be marked by the passage of all just measures and the defeat of all unworthy or base measures, should any such present themselves.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The total receipts of the State Treasury from all sources for the year ending Sept. 30, 1905, were $29,195,569.89; the total payments were $28,479,350.51. The actual available balance on Oct. 1, 1905, was $6,114,582.47. The total appropriations in force Oct. 1, 1905, amount to $27,583,606.98; which is $3,504,358.10 more than the income of the last fiscal year which was applicable to the payment of appropriations. The Controller estimates that the revenues for the present fiscal year applicable to the expenses of Government will be not less than $28,000,000. The State debt will doubtless necessarily be increased by the issue of barge canal bonds and highway improvement bonds during the coming year.

All tax measures have their vigorous critics. Taken one by one, each may be shown to work hardship and injustice. Such criticisms are not always disingenuous. For example, the mortgage tax law, which is a law to equalize and reduce taxation on mortgages, and to prevent tax dodging, is denounced as "pernicious double taxation." Obviously, those who make this argument seek the exemption of all mortgages from taxation, rather than the restoration of the old law under which taxation of mortgages was not only double in the sense in which that term is used, but also grossly uneven and discriminating and at a higher rate. Opponents of each form of indirect taxation state their disinterested economical belief in the general property tax, which experts in taxation say is worthy only of an age of mental and moral darkness and degradation; inequality of assessment, failure to reach personal property and incentive to dishonesty being among its more glaring defeats.

The last session of the Legislature was characterized by special attention to the subject of raising revenues sufficient to meet the obligations of the State. Charitable bequests were exempted from the transfer tax. The mortgage tax law and the stock transfer tax law were adopted. The tax on the surplus of savings banks was allowed still to remain on the statute books. What was left undone showed a lamentable disregard for party honor. I again recommend that the tax on the sulplus of savings banks be repealed, and I urge you to give the other measures a fair trial, perfecting them if necessary, before interfering with their fundamental principles. With proper economy the revenues of the year will be sufficient and, at present, no necessity for new taxes confronts us; but the barge canal debt and the highway improvement debt will introduce additional reasons for further study of the tax problem.

I desire to call attention to the construction given by the courts to Section 181 of the tax law, imposing a license tax upon foreign corporations doing business in this State. It has been held that a foreign corporation which employs all its capital in the State of New York should be assessed upon its capital employed here, and not upon its capital stock. In other words, a foreign corporation, organized, say, in South Dakota, can authorize and issue $3,000,000 of stock, largely diluted with water, actually employ only $200,000 in this State, do business only in this State, and have its license fee computed on the basis of $200,000, while a like domestic corporation would be required to pay an organization tax on its entire capital stock of $3,000,000. I recommend that a commission, consisting in part of members of the Legislature and in part of persons in private life, be provided, whose duty shall be to inquire into the subject of assessment and taxation for State and local purposes, the operation and effect of the laws relating thereto, and the expediency of revising and amending such laws so as to establish a more equal and just system of raising public revenues.

Regulation of Life Insurance.

The magnitude and extent of the business of life insurance is startling, even after a year of discussion and agitation. At the end of December, 1904, forty-two companies doing business in the State of New York had total gross assets of $2,454,669,436.63. For the year ended Dec. 31, 1904, these companies had received in premiums $489,542,922.04, and they had a total income from all sources of $580,743,950.14. The disbursements for commissions to agents on this business amounted to $67,086,887.97; the salaries, medical fees, and payments to employes were $36,537,255.98, and other disbursements were $35,385,686.55. The total number of policies in force Dec. 31, 1904, of the forty-two companies named, was 9,999,722, insuring $10,628,090,981. The business may be roughly divided in halves between those great companies existing under the laws of New York on the one side and the remaining companies on the other.

The problem of State regulation of insurance has become one of overshadowing importance. It calls for calm, courageous, and intelligent treatment. We must aim to cure, not to kill; to preserve, not to tear down. Great companies have, in the past ten years, been heaping up riches almost beyond the dreams of avarice. They deal with amounts rivaling in magnitude the cost and indebtedness of National Governments. The average policy holder has rested content in a belief in their financial soundness and in the integrity of their managers. Self-denial, prudence, foresight, and a desire to protect the family and to provide for old age have given a ready ear to the eager and persistent solicitations of lavishly paid agents, until the hopes and fears of our people find general expression in their life insurance investments.

This enormous business has been done under laws most generous to the companies. While the State permits none to transact the business of life insurance within its borders without an official certificate of authorization and provides for the examination of the officers and agents of such companies under oath with reference to their business, such examinations are conducted with a view to ascertaining solvency, and not for the purpose of otherwise interfering with the discretion of the Directors in making investments, paying salaries, distributing surpluses, and other matters involving the internal management of a solvent company. It is to the credit of the State that no insurance company has failed in recent years.

State supervision, not State regulation, has been authorized by law, yet inconsistently enough Section 56 of the insurance law guards the companies from any but State action which shall interfere in any way with the prosecution of the business of said companies through the equitable remedies of accounting or injunction.

The courts have been no less liberal than the Legislature. They have decided that the holder of a policy, even in a mutual company, is in no sense a partner of the corporation which issued the policy; that the relation between the policy holder and the company is one of contract, measured by the terms of the policy; that upon the payment of premiums the money immediately becomes the property of the company and no title thereto remains in any of the policy holders; that no trust relation exists between company and policy holders and that no distribution of the surplus can be compelled by a policy holder, except where wrongdoing or mistake is affirmatively alleged and proved.

The officers and managers of life insurance companies have been permitted, without let or hindrance, to fix the terms of the contract and to determine how much of the surplus should be distributed to policy holders, and when, and how much retained by the company. Funds have continued to grow until their control for speculative purposes and various subsidiary enterprises has been enough to make vast fortunes for their custodians and until princely salaries have become trifling compared with the magnificent total of assets. The bitter struggle for the control of the Equitable last Winter brought scandal and discredit upon great managers of the insurance business, and aroused the public from confidence and indifference to the keenest interest in the subject. The policy holder now demands something better from the State than a guarantee of solvency. He has learned that his insurance will be cheaper and safer when the companies are compelled to invest their assets for his benefit exclusively, and are prevented from diverting funds to the individual undertakings of speculative Directors and to the payment of vast salaries and exorbitant commissions, gratuities to men of influence and contributions for political campaign purposes. He invokes the power of the State to shield him more effectively and to curb the companies and their Directors.

It is improper for me at this time to anticipate the report of your committee which has conducted its trying duties with ability, courage, and success, nor shall I seek to outline a new insurance law. Legislative action prior to the presentation of the report would be injudicious and premature.

Radical Revision Necessary.

You will be called upon to make a radical revision of the law for the benefit of investors in life insurance and for the regulation and restraint of the companies. We may well consider at this time the expediency of providing for more thorough regulation by the Department of Insurance. Under the new insurance law of Germany not only are thorough investigation and publicity insured, but the Government director actually enters into the business methods of the corporation. The law requires that the funds of the company be invested only in certain prescribed securities, all of which are devoid of speculative character, such as attaches to corporate stocks of every description; limits the commissions of agents and regulates with much detail the management of the companies. We can learn much from a careful examination of this law, although some of its provisions may be deemed too paternal for our differing conditions of business and political life or objectionable as leaving too much to the discretion of the Insurance Department.

The funds of insurance companies should sacredly be safeguarded for the policy holders by the State and every element of personal gain eliminated from their management. To accomplish this result it has been suggested that large amounts ought, for the safety of the insured as well as for the good of the community, to be invested in bonds secured by mortgages on real estate at a conservative valuation; that deposits with or loans to moneyed corporations should be subject to suitable restrictions; that the control of subsidiary companies should not be permitted; that insurance Directors should have no conflicting business connections; that investments in corporate bonds should be regulated so as to prevent speculation and loss from an attempt to float doubtful enterprises; that policies should be of standard forms so that the abuses arising from ambiguity, complexity, and incompleteness of the contract may be eradicated and the contract made definite in form and substance; that a uniform system of audits and accounts should be prescribed by the Insurance Department; that full publicity to policy holders should be assured; that deferred dividend policies should be prohibited or greatly restricted; that policies should be further safeguarded from forfeiture; that an equitable distribution of the gains of the company to the policy holders entitled thereto should be required; that policy holders should have an effective voice in the government of the companies and that the discretion of the Directors should be subject to judicial or administrative review.

Test of Popular Government.

The eyes of the whole world are now turned toward New York, and if this Legislature does not produce an insurance law which shall be drastic but practicable, radical but sane, in a spirit which shall be courageous but not hysterical, it will fail to meet the expectations of those who have confidence in the ability of popular government to solve its own problems as they arise.

Future effective action by Congress or the Federal Government is not probable, and the possibility of such action should not retard for an instant the work of the State.

While life insurance has received almost exclusive attention it cannot be assumed that other corporations dealing in indemnity and investment contracts have been blameless, and a word of caution may not be amiss regarding assessment associations, accident insurance companies, co-operative fire insurance companies, and the like. Better allow free and unregulated insurance than permit such concerns to exist under laws which do not protect our citizens, but enable the promoter of doubtful schemes to beguile the investor to financial disappointment and fatten himself on false promises and deluded hopes.

Good Year for the Canals.

A total of 3,226,896 tons was carried on all the canals of the Stae during the season of 1905, in comparison with 3,138,605 tons carried in 1904—a gain of 88,291 tons. From a financial standpoint the past season is the best that boatmen have known in many years, although the total of tons carried was less than in any previous year excepting 1904. Profitable rates were paid, not only on way traffic, but on through freight. Railroad congestion of through freight contributed to this condition, not alone in supplying an abundance of freight to be carried, but also in forcing a greatly increased rate until, during the last month of navigation, boatmen received 5 cents a bushel for carrying grain from Buffalo to New York. The slight increase in tonnage over last year does not completely reflect the improved condition, so far as canal traffic is concerned.

The total of obligations incurred and expenditures made by the Superintendent of Public Works up to Dec. 4, 1905, for expenditures through his department on account of the barge canal, is $4,888,-[illegible]. The total amount of land appropriated for barge canal purposes for the six contracts already awarded is about 2,100 acres. Of this amount the Board of Appraisers and Examiners has made agreements for and the Canal Board has approved the purchase of about 71 parcels, containing about 475 acres having a value of about $116,000. It would seem that this machinery is unnecessarily expensive and unwieldy, and that the work, both of examination and appraisal, and of negotiating settlements, might better be done by single individuals working in an unostentatious manner after the method followed by railway companies in securing their right of way.

Election Reform.

Experience constantly points the way to the revision, if not to the improvement of our election methods and laws. The tendency is properly toward honesty, secrecy, and simplicity. Corrupt practices are now rigidly prohibited by the Penal Code. Faithful officials, backed by patriotic citizens, have been able to do much to purify the ballot and lessen the cost of elections, without the aid of additional legislation.

The new Corrupt Practices acts, modeled on the English statute, limit the legal expenses of candidates, call for sworn itemized statements from political committees of moneys expended by them, and permit a defeated candidate or an elector to secure a judicial investigation of any alleged case of corrupt practices at elections, the charge if sustained, to invalidate the election and disqualify the guilty candidate. The object of such legislation is meritorious and meets my cordial approval. It must be remembered, however, that the adoption of such a measure, ideal in its terms and stringent in its provisions, will serve to eliminate or reduce corruption and venality and guarantee that public officers shall be chosen solely for ability and honesty only so far as it is in practical accord with public sentiment.

Political contributions by business corporations are illegal and ultra vires. No such corporation exists which includes among its lawful purposes the right to donate its moneys to influence an election. The practice is morally as well as legally, wrong. The entity known as a corporation can have no political principles to sustain aside from those of the individuals who compose it. Its contributions are influenced by business and not by patriotism, and, like other investments, are made in the hope and expectation of financial return or to avert threatened pecuniary injury. I recommend that the making of political payments by corporations be made a penal offense and that all officers and agents of such corporations knowing or approving thereof be subject to fine and imprisonment.

Favors Direct Nominations.

A growing sentiment exists in favor of direct nominations for political office, without the intervention of nominating conventions more or less remote from popular control. It is urged that direct primaries call out a more genuine expression of the desires of the electorate, with greater freedom from boss control than the present system, bring party candidates nearer to the people, and make them more directly responsible to the people. The object is praiseworthy and deserves recognition.

The ballot law should be simplified wherever possible, so as to permit the voter easily to give free expression to his intent without danger of vitiating his ballot.

Seven amendments to the fundamental law of the State of great importance were adopted by the people at the recent election and became a part of the Constitution on Jan. 1. For the most part, these amendments gave rise to but little discussion, and it is not strange that many electors, unable to act intelligently upon them, refrained from voting.

The practice is not to be commended of submitting numerous, disconnected, and complicated constitutional amendments to popular vote, as in the case of four of the seven voted on two years after their final approval by the Legislature, without the aid of an address to the people explaining their purpose and object. The provision that a majority of the electors voting thereon shall be sufficient to ratify constitutional amendments is necessary and salutary, but greater care should be taken to call forth a large and intelligent vote.

Protection to Niagara Falls.

This State and the Dominion of Canada have in the past been engaged in an unworthy rivalry in granting franchises of incalculable value to power development companies, permitting them to take water from the Niagara River above the Falls for commercial purposes. The privileges granted to these companies now constitute a real menace to Niagara. The State of New York cannot carry on the work of preservation effectively without the aid of an international agreement to protect the cataract and the river from spoliation. It can, however, in some degree, repair the mischief already done (1) by limiting the amount of water which may be taken from the river by the New York companies now engaged in developing power, (2) by repealing all undeveloped charters, of which several remain on our statute books, dormant if not defunct, and (3) by instituting legal proceedings for the forfeiture of the charters of any companies which may be guilty of misuse of their franchises or abuse or usurpation of powers. I earnestly desire to impress upon the Legislature a due sense of the responsibility of this State for the protection and preservation of the grandeur and beauty of Niagara Falls.

Regulation of Public Utilities.

Private companies control our railroads, telegraphs, telephones, gas and water supplies, and other services which have become necessary to the daily lives of many of our citizens. Such companies are quasi-governmental agencies, vested with the sovereign power to condemn private property for their uses. They are permitted to exist because the State delegates to them its own functions for convenience and economy, and to promote industrial development. Such corporations should be tolerated only so long as their rates are reasonable and their service prompt and efficient.

It has been suggested by a learned Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States that such companies have not even the constitutional right to a profit on their investments, and that, while they cannot be required to do business at a loss, they may be compelled to content themselves with a return equal to the cost of operation and maintenance. So radical a theory has not been adopted, but that it should be declared from the bench of our most eminent and conservative tribunal is a significant suggestion of the power of the people to regulate public service companies, or, failing therein, to exercise their functions directly through Government, State, or local.

In Great Britain the rate for gas in municipal plants averages 64 cents per 1,000, while in a number of the cities it is as low as 50 cents. In the United States the average charge is $1.25 per 1,000. It ill becomes the State to protect public service companies in extorting unjust charges from the consumer. Corporations are but associations of individuals. The act of incorporation does not make them outlaws nor deprive them of natural rights; nor, on the other hand, does it set them above the law. A careful investigation of the gas problem in New York City by a competent and conscientious legislative committee resulted in the recommendation of an eighty-cent rate to be established by law. A prima facie case was made out. The action of the Legislature was subject to judicial review. Yet relief was refused. I urge a further consideration of this question on your part.

Philanthropic people and organizations may be relied upon to sound the alarm at the first indication that our hospitals and charity homes are being exploited by politics or business. The crowded tenement, the sweatshop, child labor, and kindred evils of congested centres of population warn us that health, life, and decency are threatened by conditions which produce pauperism, disease, and crime. If the State causes poverty, kind treatment of the pauper is a belated atonement. How to prevent insanity is a greater problem than how to treat the insane. To endeavor to prevent the unhappy conditions we are fruitlessly trying to cure or relieve to-day should be our aim.

The Department of Labor cannot adequately discharge the duties imposed upon it by law without a sufficient force of active and capable inspectors, properly remunerated. Thirty-three inspectors now inspect approximately 35,000 factories and from 10,000 to 15,000 tenements in New York City.

The efficient and conscientious Commissioner of Labor advises me that the Free Employment Bureau, maintained by the State in New York City, is of doubtful expediency. In effect the bureau has become an intelligence office for women domestic servants. It seems unnecessary for the State to continue to maintain this agency.

Education.

The reports from the cities and school districts throughout the State indicate a steady and healthy growth in the system along right lines. Between forty and forty-five millions of dollars have been expended by the public schools of the State while several millions more have been expended by the private academies and colleges. Additional teachers and instructors have been employed and the increased attendance indicates the interest which the people of this State feel in educational matters.

Of our State population 10 years of age and over, 5½ per cent. can neither read nor write. There are eighteen States with a smaller percentage of illiteracy. The percentage has been precisely the same in the State of New York in the last three censuses. In 1870 it was about 7 per cent. In the country at large it is above 10 per cent. It is often assumed, apparently with undue haste, that the heaviest percentage of illiteracy is in the City of New York and among the more recent immigrants from other countries. The truth is that the percentage of illiteracy is decidedly lower in the City of New York than in several of our rural counties, and that there are more illiterate children in the State between the ages of 10 and 14 (ordinarily the last years of elementary school attendance) who are the children of native-born than of foreign-born parents. The facts are essentially the same as between the other cities and the rural districts.

The explanation is doubtless to be found in part in the superior and more convenient school accommodations in the cities, but there is some reason to think it may also be found in the more general enforcement of school attendance laws in the cities.

Special Legislation.

The Constitution provides that private and local bills shall not be passed in certain enumerated cases. Equally objectionable are bills granting corporate charters where the objects of the corporation could be obtained under general laws; bills legalizing bond issues, of which the number is increasing yearly; bills changing names of corporations, private claim and escheat bills, private bills legalizing acts of notaries public and other officers, and bills private or local in their purpose but general in form. Except in rare instances general legislation can be drafted to cover all proper cases. Unnecessary special statutes not only needlessly swell the volume of laws, but also disregard the salutary maxim of "Equal rights to all, special privileges to none." The expense of passing private bills should be borne by the parties in interest and not by the State.

I would urge upon the Legislature the importance of beginning serious work at once in order that the labors of the session may not be unnecessarily prolonged.

JERSEY GROWING RICHER.

Revenues from New Corporations Last Year Increased Upward of $100,000.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 3.—New Jersey State revenues for 1905 from the incorporation of new companies exceeded those from the same source for 1904 by upward of $100,000. There was also an increase for the year of 283 in the number of companies chartered.

The books of the Secretary of State's office show that at the close of business on Saturday 1,192 companies had been chartered during the year, as against 1,629 the preceding year.

The receipts from filing fees for the year were $237,467.47, as against $147,659.74 for 1904, making the exact increase in revenue $109,807.74.

Glasgow runs its own trolleys, earns $1,000,000 a year, carries 57,000,000 people a year at a one-cent fare, with better public service than we Americans get for five cents.

All England and Germany are moving in this direction—conservatively, as English and Germans do, but surely.

Read Russell's wonderful fact-story "Soldiers of the Common Good" in Everybody's for January.

Everybody's Magazine 15 cents
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Dancing Frocks, suitable for young ladies. Made of fine net, trimmed with lace.

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Tailored Walking Gowns, of Choice Materials, at **$52.00**

Classique Corsets

New Paris Models in exclusive materials, including the Long Round Waist Effect, for the Princess & closely fitting gowns now in vogue.

Also large assortments of FRENCH HAND-MADE CORSETS, in the newest models, of Coutil, Batiste and Broche, at
$2.00, 2.50, 3.50, 4.50 & 5.75

Fur Automobile Coats

(Sizes 34 to 52 Chest Measure)

For Owners & Chauffeurs, at Special Prices.

Raccoon Fur, Full Skirted Models, Yoke lined with Venetian, Skirt with fine worsted Suiting, an excellent quality of Fur, Value $75.00, **$49.50**

Genuine Wombat or Wolf fur, Venetian yoke, worsted body lining, " $50.00, **31.50**

Manchurian Dog Fur, Quilted body lining, " $20.00, **15.00**

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DECIDED REDUCTIONS IN PRICES HAVE BEEN MADE IN TAILOR SUITS AND DRESSES OF CLOTH, VELVET, CHEVIOTS, TWEEDS, NETS AND LACES, INCLUDING

A SELECTION OF TAILOR SUITS WHICH HAVE BEEN REDUCED TO

$25.00, $32.00, $38.00 AND $45.00

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ARE NOW HOLDING A SALE OF PLAIN AND DECORATIVE HOUSEHOLD LINENS,

COMPRISING TABLE LINENS AND NAPKINS, LINEN SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES, RECEPTION AND TEA CLOTHS, CENTREPIECES AND SCARFS, LACE TRIMMED AND WITH FANCY DRAWN WORK; TOWELS AND TOWELING; ALSO BLANKETS, BED SPREADS AND COMFORTABLES.

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Ladies' Tailoring and Dressmaking Department.

3rd Floor.

Orders accepted for evening and reception gowns at moderate prices.

Tailor-made Walking Suits, to order.
65.00

Twenty-third Street.

TOWN TOPICS

WILL BE OUT TO-MORROW MORNING

The delay of a day in publication is caused by the printers' strike. The kind indulgence of its readers is requested.

W. D. MANN, Editor.

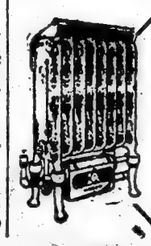

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Made and for sale by
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120 & 122 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st St., New York.

TELEPHONE 1,000—BRYANT THE NEW YORK TIMES

Your Want Advertisement will be printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES the following morning. A bill will be sent later.

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

A small family, three adults, thinking of taking Feb. 1 a modern apartment three minutes from 14th St. Subway, having two double and one single rooms to spare, would like to negotiate with parties, gentiles, (gentlemen or business women preferred,) desiring comfortable home, good table, &c. For particulars address Cozy 334, Times Sq.

139TH ST.—Beautiful furnished rooms, en suite or singly; private family; superior table; persons of refinement only. Box 2,222 Times, Harlem.

West Side.

11TH ST., 113-114 WEST.—Large and small rooms; family or singly; table excellent.

12TH ST., 30 WEST.—Large double room with alcove; southern exposure; running water; small rooms.

50TH ST., 27 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; one second floor; excellent table board; references.

46TH ST., 246 WEST.—Exceptionally clean rooms; well heated; running water; superior French cuisine.

55TH ST., 841 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room, front; running water; excellent board; reasonable.

57TH ST., 343 WEST.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms; good board; all conveniences; moderate.

72D ST., 156 WEST.—Very fine double, single rooms; baths; well heated; choice table; home comforts; table guests; moderate terms.

81ST ST., 117 WEST.—Handsome suit; private bath; high-class table; parlor dining; references exchanged.

90TH ST., 6 WEST.—Large room, private bath; excellent table; parlor dining room; small room.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished double room, select home; couple or gentlemen; references.

94TH ST., 10 WEST.—Sunny, heated double room; running water; with board; two gentlemen; moderate.

96TH ST., 65 WEST.—Nicely furnished sunny front room; excellent table; select house; 'phone; references.

94TH ST., 150 WEST.—Large second-story room, southern exposure; parlor dining; table guests.

97TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished room; running water; heated; board optional.

182D ST., 265 WEST.—Large room, private house; running water; excellent home, table; telephone.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 68.—Warm rooms; board.

East Side.

12D ST., 42 EAST, Near Broadway, The Adelfi.—Large rooms; excellent table board.

24TH ST., 124 EAST.—Two large front rooms, with board; references.

73D ST., 12 EAST.—American private family offers second-story suite; excellent table, service; references.

GRAND AV., 2,450, Near Fordham Road.—Second floor sunny room; moderate terms; few boarders.

MADISON AV., 187, (34th.)—One large, one small room, available, both desirable; clean rooms; cooking perfect; dainty service; central location; references.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Double and single rooms, $18 to $22, (two persons;) $9 to $12, (one;) with superior board.

Brooklyn.

ST. MARK'S AV., 1,370, Brooklyn.—Congenial young lady student or stenographer is wanted as boarder by the wife of a traveling man; price low to the right person. Mrs. McKnight.

SCHERMERHORN ST., 27, Brooklyn.—Convenient to New York; excellent table board; men preferred.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Park House, Morristown, N. J.—Opposite park; dry air, pure water, steam heat, electric light; excellent table; no bar; $8 up.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

31D ST., 37 WEST, APARTMENT 2.—Large, attractive room, one or two business women. Unique.

39TH, 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; small, large rooms; private baths; telephone; breakfast; references.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished, well heated third-floor room; hot water.

52D ST., 318 WEST.—Large front room; also back parlor; running water; private house; references.

56TH ST., 308 WEST.—Furnished rooms, suitable two gentlemen; board convenient; telephone; near Subway.

55TH ST., 68 WEST, Adjoining Hotel Devon.—Large front room, with private bath; telephone, electric light; uniformed hall attendants.

55TH ST., 304 WEST.—Rear parlor, southern exposure; hot and cold water; access to bath.

65TH ST., 816 WEST.—Large square room for two men; also small room; private house.

67TH ST., 400 WEST.—Buckley; furnished rooms; all-night elevator service; steam heat; reasonable rates.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Good-sized, pleasant room; private house; gentleman; references.

88TH ST., 251 WEST.—Newly furnished parlor and alcove; also one smaller room; steam heated; telephone connection; choice location. Hermann.

93D, 33 WEST.—Large and small rooms, running water, $2.50 to $6.50.

104TH ST., 110 WEST.—Neatly furnished room, with or without board; all conveniences; telephone, steam heat; Subway and L. Corderman.

114TH ST., 119 WEST.—Two pleasant connecting rooms; flat; piano; telephone; Subway express. Harris.

106TH ST., 113 WEST.—Cozy room, first floor; convenient to "L"; $3. Higgins.

121ST ST., 150 WEST.—Handsomely appointed house; large rooms, connecting, separate; family, couples, gentlemen; telephone.

135TH ST., 234 WEST.—Choice sunny room; near L and Subway; telephone; private family.

LENOX AV., 426, Near 131st.—Exceptionally pleasant large heated sunny room; private house; homelike.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 68.—Large and small rooms; heated; restaurant.

East Side.

13TH ST., 116 EAST.—Large, small rooms; hot, cold water; steam heated; excellent board; Subway.

55TH, 138 EAST.—Large room, cheerful and comfortably furnished; well heated.

MADISON AV., 1,004.—Handsome rooms and bath; entire floor newly decorated; heated and lighted; unfurnished if desired; references.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Nurses.

WANTED—Nurse afternoons for child five years old; city reference required. Call from 10 to 11, or after 4. Benedict, Apartment 11A, Narragansett Hotel, Broadway and 93d St.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographer, 18-23, Christian, experienced in Mimeograph work; must be accurate and neat in appearance. Underwood Typewriter Co., 241 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Two years' experience; accurate; $10. Box B 304 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Chorus singers, male and female, familiar with grand opera repertory. Please apply personally at Metropolitan Opera House, entrance 39th St. and 7th Av., daily between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

WANTED—Contralto (deep,) for Pennsylvania church; $800. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 Fifth Av., near 18th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policies; large commission, renewals; county managers wanted every State. A. B. Cilley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Compositors, &c.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.

133 EAST 16TH ST., NEW YORK CITY,

wish to add to their staff a number of expert and experienced compositors, (display, stone, and make-up men.) These positions will be permanent to efficient workmen of good character. Salary will be $21.00 per week. Only persons willing to work nine hours in OPEN SHOP desired. Loyalty to employer is expected in return for advantageous working conditions. Reply by letter only, giving employers' references and stating experience and qualifications.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.

CITY STARTS A CLEAN-UP

Outside and In—Begins Inside City Hall and Includes New Library.

A general cleaning of the municipal buildings has been ordered by Borough President Ahearn. Work was started yesterday at City Hall in the Governor's Room, of which the clerical force of the insurance investigators have held possession for the last few months. Carpets and walls are being cleansed by a vacuum process.

To illustrate the perfection of this process the operators brush with their tube apparatus the coats of all who inquired the why and wherefore of the work. The other rooms in the City Hall will be cleaned as soon as the Governor's Room is done.

To emphasize the city's desire for cleanliness men are at work with a sand-blasting machine dressing the stone of the new public library on the old Forty-second Street reservoir site. The library isn't finished yet, but the outside is being cleaned just the same.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Compositors.

Wanted—Compositors, Stone Hands, and Make-up Men; "Open Shop"; Highest Salary; Permanent Position; Additional Bonus for Faithful Services; New York, Vicinity, and Western Points. Call or Address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

Salesmen.

WANTED—Salesman who is acquainted with New York City supply houses covering machinists' supplies and transmission goods who can come well recommended; a first-class man, age between 25 and 35, only will be considered; a permanent position and adequate pay to the right kind of a man. Address, stating experience and age, Salesman, Box 2,094, New York City.

WANTED — Experienced salesman to take cloaks as a side line; A1 conditions. Z., Box 176 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars, Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing trade; pays $5 day after completing course of practical instruction at home or in our schools; graduates admitted to Union and Master Plumbers' Association; positions secured. Coyne Bros. Co. Plumbing Schools, 230 10th Av., New York; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Louis, Mo. Free catalogue.

WANTED—Chorus singers, male and female, familiar with grand opera repertory. Please apply personally at Metropolitan Opera House, entrance 39th St. and 7th Av., daily between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

WANTED—Bright, active boy who writes a good hand and has had office experience; only one who can furnish first-class city references. Apply to Mr. Newman, Herts Brothers' office, 507 5th Av.

WANTED — Banking positions; high-grade clerical openings; salesman and technical situations for men who desire at once good positions. Call Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

WANTED — Desirable recruits for National Guard organization going to camp at Lake Ontario next Summer. Particulars upon application to Guard, Box 44 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Young man to take entire charge of business brokerage department in established real estate office on commission basis. 28 East 23d St.

WANTED—Young man about 18 as assistant order clerk in manufacturing business; state residence and references. Address H. J., Box 177 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Night watchman, with engineer's license; state age and references; must be strictly sober. Address A. D., Box 173 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Men and women to represent us on a good paying proposition; modern and agreeable work. Lay, 145 8th Av., New York.

WANTED—Hall boy; colored; switchboard experience necessary; $25 month. Northeast corner 139th St. and Broadway.

WANTED—Office boy; must be neat and willing; reference required. W. L., Box 350 Times, Times Square.

WANTED — Church organist for Alabama; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class; city or country. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Telephone 741 Riverside.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By good cook; wages $22. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Telephone 741 Riverside.

HOUSEWORK.—Colored; good cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress, in apartment; neat, industrious; city reference, Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 59th St.; Tel. 4786 Columbus.

Nurses.

NURSE.—English; lately landed; small wages. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Telephone 741 Riverside.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; two years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate, conscientious, reliable; best references; $9-$10. Whitlock, Box 263 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; five years' experience; rapid, accurate; business-like references; $12. Miss Boyce, Box 128 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Unusually good beginner; speaks and reads German; rapid figurer; good speller; wants real work; $7. Miss Jackson, Box 149, Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced, neat, accurate, high school training; references; $7. Acceptable, Box 115 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Refined; experienced; excellent recommendation; $8-$10. M. E. C., 3,316 Avenue G, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By stenographer and office assistant; one year's experience; start $6. Miss P., Box 166 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight years' experience; rapid, accurate, thoroughly competent; best references; $15. Burnell, 219 West 115th St.

Miscellaneous.

A young lady thoroughly trained in the teaching of scientific physical exercises, having references from prominent physicians, desires a few lady clients at her studio, Room 112, Carnegie Hall.

LADY'S MAID.—By refined French girl; good seamstress; highest city references. Call at present employer's, 21 East 67th St.

SECRETARY, &c.—By capable business woman as private secretary or office manager; experience; references. E. S., Box 826 Times, Times Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—Small business concerns not desiring a permanent bookkeeper or accountant can have their books or accounts written up systematically once or twice a week at small cost. Accountant, 219 West 4th St.

ACCOUNTANT wishes work evenings and Saturdays; audits, statements, trial balances, bookkeeping, investigations, &c.; terms moderate; references. Accountant, 66 East 8th St.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, competent, thorough; unexceptionable references. H. B. S., 199 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER.—By first-class man. B. H., Box 114 Times Downtown.

Clerks.

COOK.—Experienced Vienna; $35; city reference. Care Mrs. Petri, 166 East 75th St.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent rererences. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

MASSEUR.—Swedish masseur, graduate, seven years' experience at nervousness, insomnia, wishes to treat gentlemen patients at residence; best references from physicians and patients in New York. W. Pengel, 157 East 65th St.

SECRETARY.—Young man, 23, refined, educated, as secretary to business or retired gentleman; finest references. A., Box 312 Times, Times Square.

YOUTH, slightly paralyzed, age 17, tall, English, is anxious to learn some business; very small salary; book store or library preferred; good character. W. F., 1,360 3d Av.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$175,000 For Sale—An old successful mfg. business. Address "Opportunity," The Chelsea, 23d St., New York.

I can sell your patent; booklet mailed free; fifteen years' experience; patent sales exclusively. Call, write, or telephone, William E. Hoyt, patent sales specialist, 290 B'way, New York.

Madison Av., 1,004.—Half handsome millinery store, suitable for first-class business; newly decorated.

STABLE BOY WITNESS A RAVING MANIAC

Wisnewski's Condition Compels Adjournment in Simpson Case.

PHYSICIANS ARE PUZZLED

Important Evidence Adduced Against Dentist Accused of Killing His Father-in-Law—His Wife to Testify.

The Northport hearing in the case of Dr. James W. Simpson, the New York dentist charged with the murder of his father-in-law, Bartley J. Horner, in the kitchen of their home at Northport, L. I., was brought to a temporary halt yesterday by the absence of one material witness and the inability of another to testify.

Dr. Isaiah Frank, the Horner family physician, did not respond when his name was called, and Frank Wisnewski, the stable boy who was the only eye witness of the tragedy, has either been drugged or is so frightened by his predicament that he is unable to talk.

Dr. Frank returned to Northport after the hearing had been adjourned until Monday. He made no statement as to his absence, contenting himself by saying that he would go on the witness stand if he was wanted when the hearing was resumed.

Wisnewski's condition has the doctors attending him completely mystified. From the coma in which he rested yesterday he changed last night into a state of violence, raving continually and requiring the best efforts of several men to keep him in bed. His screams can be heard all over the hotel in which he is confined.

It is the intention of District Attorney Furman to withhold Mrs. Simpson as a witness until the last and, if he can make a sufficiently strong presentation of facts to have Dr. Simpson held for the Grand Jury, to keep her from the stand until the trial. While he would not in any manner outline the expected testimony of the wife, Mr. Furman declared it would be of an unexpected character.

After he was captured by constables Tuesday afternoon, the stable boy, Wisnewski, appeared greatly agitated. He was nervous, and his eyes roved constantly. The officers placed him in a hotel, leaving a constable in the adjoining room to guard him. Yesterday morning he was unable either to respond to questions or to understand them. He gave no signs of life, even when ammonia was rubbed about his nostrils.

Two physicians are in almost constant attendance upon the boy. A complete rest is to be given him until Monday morning, when it is hoped he will have sufficiently recovered to be able to give his testimony.

Roland Miles, the lawyer who had arranged to meet Bartley T. Horner Dec. 28 to change his will, and who called the attention of the District Attorney to the circumstances of the case the day after the tragedy, was the first witness at yesterday's hearing before Justice Charles B. Partridge.

Miles had in his possession a rough draft of the proposed new will, made in the handwriting of Mr. Horner. He gave it into the keeping of the prosecution, and it was yesterday marked for identification.

Miles said he knew Horner's writing and that the paper had been written by him.

"The paper was placed in my possession about six weeks ago," said the witness. "Horner visited me in my office the afternoon of Dec. 27, remaining about ten minutes, during which an appointment was made for the following day with reference to his will. I saw Horner's body at the autopsy. I have made a study of wounds, purely from a lawyer's standpoint." The witness then described the two wounds in Horner's body.

"I asked the physicians to follow the line of penetration, as it would be of exceeding importance later," continuing the witness, "And Drs. Donohue and Frank inserted their fingers in the wounds and noted the line of penetration. The wounds inflicted as they were must have been caused by a weapon held about on a level with the body. There was no abrasion between the wounds, which were clear-cut and distinct. I have done some shooting, and I examined the gun from which the fatal shots were fired. It is a hammer gun of comparatively modern make. Considerable pressure is required to pull the right trigger. I thought the left trigger pulled a trifle easier.

"The hammers of the gun do not rest upon the plungers. I put pressure upon the hammers while the gun was at half cock, and they could not be made to touch the plungers. I did not try that at the same time I pulled the triggers. The examination was made in Justice Partridge's office."

Harry J. King, the next-door neighbor of the Horners, was the second witness called. He went into minute descriptions, at the request of the District Attorney, of the interior of the Horner house.

"I was in bed when the shot was fired," he said. "The window was up in the bedroom, and my wife reached it first. Dr. Simpson ran out of the house and shouted to the stable boy: "Hurry up, Frank! Hurry up!" I shouted to Dr. Simpson, asking if any one had been hurt.

"I've shot Mr. Horner; come right over," responded Dr. Simpson. I dressed as fast as possible. Five minutes later, when I went over, Dr. Simpson had driven rapidly away, for a doctor, I suppose.

"When I entered the kitchen Horner lay with his back towards the outer kitchen door, partly upon his back and partly upon his right side. Mrs. Horner stood over him fanning him with a paper. I was frightened, but not excited.

"Mrs. Simpson stood in the dining room doorway facing her parents. They seemed greatly excited. After they carried Mr. Horner to the sofa in the dining room, he lay there holding his wife's hand in his. Dr. Simpson came in from the kitchen and, as he entered, Mrs. Horner said:

"'May God forgive you.'

"'I hope He may,' was Dr. Simpson's response.

"Mrs. Simpson then said:

"'Jim, haven't I often begged and pleaded with you not to leave loaded guns in the house?'

"'Darling, don't,' said Dr. Simpson, and passed from the room to the hallway leading upstairs."

"What did Horner do when Dr. Simpson tried to speak to him?" asked District Attorney Furman.

"Horner put up his hands and pushed him away," said King. "Horner tried to say something and couldn't. When the gun was fired there sounded but one long shot. That was all I heard. There were not two distinct detonations in my ears."

The hearing was adjourned until Monday morning.

ACTOR BITES HIS PARTNER.

Offender a Bulldog, Victim a Pony—Professional Jealousy Did It.

Professional jealousy was responsible for a disgraceful exhibition of bad temper on the Hippodrome stage at the matinée yesterday. The culprit's name is Teddy. He has been on the stage for several years, and no acrobat in the world can do more tricks with his teeth than Teddy. He was stocky, lithe, quicker than greased lightning, and whenever he took a chew, which he did occasionally, nothing could break his hold but the steel end of an axe.

Yesterday Teddy completely lost his head, and in his star performance, too. He became jealous of his side partner, Zanph, and as Teddy is a bulldog it was not easy to suppress him.

Teddy did not see reporters last night, but a statement was given out that he had retired from the stage for a "protracted rest." Between Teddy, the bulldog, and Zanph, the Shetland pony, there is professional jealousy of long standing. The climax came yesterday afternoon when Teddy jumped for the pony's throat, and the pony eagerly sought to dance on Teddy's head.

For a moment there was a good deal of excitement in the ring, and it took three men to hold the pony and two men with four whips to down the pup.

There was another bulldog in Teddy's place last night, and for an understudy, the part was brilliantly played.

Have you ever observed what hale and hearty men Ale-drinkers are, as a rule? : : : : :

There must be something in it.

Try Evans' Ale.

CHILD'S ENVIRONMENT MAKES ITS CHARACTER

Children's Court Report Says Heredity Is a Minor Matter.

30-YEAR TEST OF THE THEORY

No Wave of Juvenile Crime Here—Pocket Picking as Taught in Pool Parlors the Worst Evil.

After giving the subject three years of careful study the officers of the Children's Court of New York don't believe that heredity controls character. Drawing their conclusions from the thousands of cases of girls and boys arraigned for misconduct, they think heredity does influence the life of a youth, but that the character of a boy or girl is largely determined by his or her environment before reaching maturity.

Statements to this effect are made in the report for 1905 of E. Fellows Jenkins, chief probation officer of the court. After reviewing the 1,188 cases which came before the court, he says:

"Removing a boy or girl from improper environment is the first step in his or her reclamation. The theory that heredity has its influences has not yet been entirely exploded, but that heredity controls character is no longer believed to be a fact. Perhaps the best proof of the contention that environment has the strongest influence on the development of character is found in the records of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which during thirty years has investigated cases involving the social and moral welfare of over half a million children. Instances of this fact are of every day occurrence.

"No less than in the permanent removal of children from improper guardians and their being placed in the control of individuals and institutions is the force for good found in their being placed by any court of competent jurisdiction on parole. In three years 3,377 children arrested for various crimes and convicted at our Children's Court have been so released in the custody of their parents and guardians. The results have been by no means discouraging, even though they show that 16.8 per cent. of such children have been arrested for recurrent misbehavior and committed to institutions.

"The more important fact is that 83.2 per cent. have profited by the privilege of parole and have not later become wards of the court or prisoners of the police for any cause whatever. Unfortunately too great stress has been laid upon the number of 'parole boys gone wrong.' These instances should rather be used to emphasize the number who have 'gone right,' and who are today the best witnesses of that system."

The report shows that the greatest number of juvenile arrests last year were made for petit larcency, 802 boys and 8 girls being taken into custody for the offense. On the charge of disorderly conduct 190 boys and 2 girls were arrested, and for burglarly 131 boys. One boy was arrested for passing a worthless check, while seven girls were designated as totally depraved morally.

Officers of the society say that the wave of immorality among girls in Chicago, as reported by a prominent sociologist there, does not extend to New York.

"The dance halls are said to be the root of the evil in Chicago," said Mr. Jenkins's deputy, E. K. Coulter. "We have seen none of it here. We had about 120 girls up on charges of immorality last year, an exceedingly small number.

"What we are discouraged about, is the constant growth of pocket picking among youths of New York growing out of the maintenance of basement pool parlors. There are many of these on the lower east side. We are trying to break them up. These poolrooms, in a majority of cases, are schools for pickpockets. The Fagins who run them are busy every day getting recruits from among the school children of New York. They select the brightest and best behaved boys of a class. In many cases basement pool parlors have been exposed, fitted with dummy figures used for instruction in the art of pocket picking. The men who do the teaching can be arrested only on a charge of impairing youthful morals. They never do the actual stealing. The boys, after being instructed, are sent out upon the work, but the Fagin gets the lion's share of the plunder.

"In one case we noted that a boy got 10 cents for stealing a $50 gold watch. The worst feature of the whole thing is that in 999 out of 1,000 cases when a youth once becomes a thief of this character he remains so all his life."

MAN'S ROOF ALSO HIS CASTLE

Appellate Division Says Telephone Co. Cannot String Wires Without Permission.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court affirmed yesterday a judgment of the lower court in the case of Ratje Bunke against the New York Telephone Company. The plaintiff sued to recover $200 for the use of the roof of his house at 327 Pleasant Avenue for telephone wires.

Justice Laughlin writes the opinion of the Appellate Division. He says:

"The defendant has no right to invade private premises and attach its wires to roofs or chimneys without a license from the owner, and it has no right to maintain them after a change in ownership without a further license.

"It is difficult for a plaintiff in such a case to prove the damages which he is entitled to recover. In the case at the bar we are of the opinion that he has proved his case by the best evidence obtainable."

Cutler Won Billiard Match.

Albert L. Cutler, the Boston billiard expert, last night defeated Edward McLaughlin of Philadelphia in the 14.2 balk line intercity tournament at Daly's Broadway Billiard Parlors by the score of 400 to 271. By Cutler's victory the three players are tied. On Monday McLaughlin defeated Gallagher and the latter won from Cutler on Tuesday night, which gives each man one victory and one defeat.

Cutler was in his best form last night, and led the veteran througout the contest. He began with a run of 54, the result of delicate nursing, and his next five innings netted but 15 points. McLaughlin then pulled up rapidly. In the seventh turn at the table Cutler put together 16 and followed with 31. His next essay was 91, in which he gave a splendid exhibition of billiards. From this point he drew further away from McLaughlin and ran out his last two innings with 63 and 96. He averaged 23 9-17, the best of the tournament. McLaughlin was outclassed by his young opponent and averaged 15 16-17, with high runs of 58, 40, 35, and 27. Edward McLaughlin and "Tom" Gallagher will meet to-night.

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Annual Sale French Lingerie.

SINCE the establishment of our department for these goods it has steadily grown in favor, and those of our customers who desire hand made French Lingerie will now find here a very large collection of the choicest French products.

The designs range from a simple embroidered vine or scroll up to the most elaborate and costly patterns

At a Reduction of About

25 Per Cent. Off.

Corset Covers.

At	$2.00	2.25	2.50	3.00	3.50
Reduced from	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.25	4.75
	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00 6.75
	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.50	8.00 9.00

Chemises.

At	$2.00	2.25	2.75	3.00	3.25
Reduced from	2.50	3.25	3.50	4.00	4.00
	3.75 4.00	4.75	5.00	5.50	6.00 6.50 7.25
	4.75 5.50	6.50	6.75	7.50	7.50 8.75 10.50

Drawers.

At	$1.25	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.25
Reduced from	1.50	1.75	2.50	3.25	4.00	4.25
	3.50	3.75	4.00	4.25	4.50	4.75 5.50 6.50
	4.75	5.00	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.50 7.50 8.75

Gowns.

At	$2.00	2.75	3.00	3.25	4.50	5.00
Reduced from	2.50	3.50	4.00	4.50	6.00	6.75
	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.50	8.00	9.00 12.00
	7.50	7.75	8.75	10.00	10.75	12.75 16.75

White Skirts.

At	$2.25	2.50	3.25	3.75	4.25	5.00
Reduced from	2.75	3.25	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.75
	6.00	7.00	9.00	10.00	11.50	12.00 15.00
	7.75	9.50	12.50	13.50	15.00	16.50 20.00

Bridal Sets.

Chemise, Drawers and Gown.

At	$9.00	10.50	18.75	20.00
Reduced from	12.00	14.50	25.00	27.50

This sale also includes Table Cloths and Napkins, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Towels, Blankets, and Bed Spreads.

The Linen Store.

James McCutcheon & Co

14 West 23d Street.

INDIANS FIGHT JUDGE WITH GRAFT CHARGES

New Appointee Accused of Selling Liquor Privileges.

HOSTILE CAMPS AT CAPITAL

Friends of L. F. Parker, Jr., Son of Railroad Counsel, Declare the Charges Are Lies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Two camps of Indians, one friendly and the other hostile, have come to Washington to fight about President Roosevelt's nomination of L. F. Parker, Jr., to be United States Judge for the Northern District of the Indian Territory. The nomination was sent to the Senate just before the holiday recess, but went to the Judiciary Committee to await the advent of the hostiles with charges, about which they telegraphed.

Mr. Parker is a young man who has served a term as Assistant District Attorney in the territorial district. He is the son of L. F. Parker, counsel for the 'Frisco Line of the Rock Island Railroad system. His principal backing for the judgeship, it is asserted, is the railroad interest, coupled with the influence of Pliny L. Soper, Republican National Committeeman from the Indian Territory, who was District Attorney when young Parker was assistant.

R. F. Blair is at the head of the hostile camp, together with W. R. Harris. They have twenty-five or thirty amazing affidavits to submit to the Department of Justice, which is to investigate the charges. These allege that Parker and Soper are both grafters, and they set forth case, time, and place with circumstantial detail.

They charge, in effect, that during the Soper-Parker administration it was possible for men to sell whisky to the Indians with ease and impunity on the payment of sums of money to the Federal officials. One affidavit is sworn to by a man who declares that he himself paid $500 for the privilege of doing this business. He was indicted and advised to rusticate for a while in Mexico. He took a vacation and the indictment was dismissed.

Another affidavit says that a certain brewery obtained the privilege of selling its beer in the Soper-Parker district by paying $1 a barrel to the Federal officials.

The friendlies have a simple and direct reply to these affidavits. It is that they are lies told by a set of liars. They are in command of Chief C. B. Stuart of South McAlester, Indian Territory, who is counsel for the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railway.

Equestrian Basket Ball is Lively.

A hotly contested game of equestrian basket ball formed the most spectacular feature last night of the regular music ride at the Durland Riding Academy, West Sixty-sixth Street. The rival teams were composed of some of the best riders that appear in the riding academy sports, and the mastery and cleverness that they displayed aroused the enthusiasm of the spectators to frequent outbursts of applause. The Durland team won, scoring four goals, while the American Horse Exchange team failed to score, although coming near it on several occasions. Fred Wettach, Captain of the Durlands, was the life of his side in the first half, and made two goals after a series of spirited runs. In the second half the Horse Exchange team worked hard to win, but Wettach and Tynan managed to make a goal apiece. It was the liveliest basket ball game on horseback that has been played in the academy this season. The teams were:

Durland—Fred Wettach, Mike Tynan, J. Durran, and J. O'Brien.

Horse Exchange—Joe Mersian, A. Davis, Sidney Holloway, and Fred Burke.

The referees were Charles Holloway and Charles Tiurstum.

Michigan and Penn in Dual Meet.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—The athletic authorities of Michigan University have asked the University of Pennsylvania for a dual indoor track meeting. Michigan suggests that if Pennsylvania accepts the invitation the meet be held at Ann Arbor in April.

Vogel Brothers

$20 Great Coats

Reduced to

$15.

This sale involves those big, long, loose great coats, made of black and Oxford velours and black and Oxford friezes. They are 52 inches long, with shapely athletic shoulders and full wide chests, smart and dashing in every detail.

The best Great Coat twenty dollars could buy up to the present time.

Now reduced to $15.

Men's $15, $18 and $20 Suits

Reduced to $13.50

Involved are single breasted sack suits of fancy cheviots, tweeds and worsteds—a collection of our most popular $15, $18 and $20 suits. Reduced to $13.50.

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Browning, King & Co

ORIGINATORS AND SOLE MAKERS OF HALF-SIZES IN CLOTHING

A Sack Suit Sale.

We are closing out at our Broadway store the remainder of broken lines of Winter Sack Suits in Cheviots and Worsteds at a price that will appeal most to the best judges of materials:—

$15.00

Many $25 Suits are included in this offering—and the Winter is practically all before us.

We won't carry them over the season.

"It is in seizing the opportunity when it comes," said Beau Brummell, "that the shrewd man shows his wisdom."

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SKATER KIRK HURT IN RACE.

Has His Left Eye Cut During Clermont Avenue Rink Contest.

Phil Kearney, the crack New York Athletic Club skater, won the one-mile Class A handicap at the Clermont Avenue Rink last night. Starting from scratch, he caught the limit men about two laps from the finish, and won handily. Clyde Martin of the Polytechnic Preparatory School, with 80 yards handicap, was second, and W. R. Lee of the New York Athletic Club, with 60 yards start, third.

S. D. Kirk of the Pastime Athletic Club fell during the race, and was severely shaken up. He was carried from the ice and a surgeon called to attend him. An examination revealed a laceration of the left eye, which was dressed by Surgeon R. B. Nattress of the Cumberland Street Hospital. He was not taken to the hospital, but was able to go home with friends.

Edward L. Groff won the Class B handicap from the ninety-yard mark, with J. A. Sullivan second, and Martin Leroy third. Summary:

One-Mile Senior Handicap, Class A.—Won by Philip J. Kearney, New York Athletic Club, (scratch;) Clyde Martin, Polytechnic Preparatory School, (80 yards,) second; Walter R. Lee, New York Athletic Club, (60 yards,) third. Time—2:56.

One-Mile Handicap, Class B.—Won by Edward L. Groff, Hoboken Skating Association; Martin Leroy, Clermont Skating Club, (80 yards,) third. Time—3:05 2-5.

One-Half-Mile Novice Race, Scratch.—Won by A. McIntyre, Brooklyn Skating Club; D. A. Bader, Clermont Skating Club, second; R. Farrier, Brooklyn Skating Club, third. Time—1:48.

BEST HORSES ENTERED FOR BIG HANDICAPS

Noted Racing Establishments Represented in Lists.

CHAMPION SYSONBY IN ALL

Brighton Thus Far Has 50 Nominations, Suburban 47, and Brooklyn 36 for This Year's Races.

It is usual that the Suburban, the Brooklyn, and the Brighton Handicaps attract about the same horses, and this year is no exception to the general rule. The three big Spring stakes always bring out the very best of the season and one has only to count the good ones to find the probable entry list.

Up to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Brooklyn Handicap showed a list of thirty-six nominations received, the Suburban forty-seven, and the Brighton fifty. There will be many additions to these when the mails are all in, and indications are that every tradition of the big races will be sustained, both as to the quality and the number of the probable starters.

In all of the lists there is an imported horse that will carry the colors of Frank Starr, a former trotting horseman, who some seasons ago went abroad. He was converted to the runners and in the big Eastern handicaps, this year, he will be represented by a handsome chestnut five-year old. The horse is Fils, by Saraband, out of Alouette II, and he is in charge of Frank Frisbie, who has returned from his campaign on the Continent.

As in former seasons, the big racing establishments are particularly well represented in the handicaps. James R. Keene has named in the Suburban, Brooklyn, and Brighton the champion of last year, Sysonby, and the three-year-olds Kuroki and Bohemian. In the Brooklyn some of the older ones of the string are also named. H. P. Whitney has named four in the Suburban and Brighton, and only two in the Brooklyn. The fillies Artful and Tanya are in both stakes, and the three-year-old colts Burgomastor and Timber are also in the Suburban.

E. R. Thomas has named Stalwart and Mermis for the Brooklyn, Suburban, and Brighton. J. B. Brady has three in the lists in Oiseau, Waterlight, and Holscher. D. C. Johnson will be represented by his sprinters Roseben and Jacquin in Hermis for the Brooklyn, Suburban, and the Waldeck stable has a single entry in The Picket, winner of one Brooklyn and of the American Derby in all three handicaps. August Belmont chose Blandy and Lord of the Vale to carry his colors in the Suburban, Brooklyn, and Brighton.

Other notables in the Suburban are H. T. Oxnard's Santa Catalina, the Oneck Stable's Kiamesha, H. W. Brown's Agile and King Henry, John A. Drake's Ort Wells, Newton Bennington's First Water, Charles Rowe's Colonial Girl, winner of the World's Fair Handicap, and First Mason; T. C. McDowell's Monsieur Beaucaire and Ivan the Terrible, and John E. Madden's Pulsus. Kiamesha is also in the Brighton along with Agile, King Henry, Santa Catalina, Ort Wells, and Pulsus, the latter being in all of the handicaps.

The entries announced yesterday were:

BROOKLYN HANDICAP.

Sysonby,	Oxford,
Delhi,	Whimsical,
Von Tromp,	Pulsus,
Kuroki,	Abdell,
Bohemian,	Hot Shot,
Hermis,	Merry Lark,
Stalwart,	Astronomer,
The Picket,	Aucasin,
Oiseau,	Red Knight,
Waterlight,	Master of Craft,
Holscher,	Glorifier,
Ormonde's Right,	Knight Errant,
Go Between,	Oliver Cromwell,
Lord of the Vale,	Snow King,
Blandy,	Cedarstrome,
Tiptoe,	Fils,
Roseben,	Artful,
Jacquin,	Tanya.

BRIGHTON HANDICAP.

Bad News,	Rose of Gold,
Whimsical,	Aucasin,
Ormondale,	Hot Shot,
Roman Gold,	Adbell,
Ormonde's Right,	Knight Errant,
Go Between,	Kiamesha,
Hermis,	Oak Duke,
Stalwart,	Fils,
Dolly Spanker,	Miss Crawford,
Blandy,	Inquisitive,
Lord of the Vale,	Merry Lark,
Tiptoe,	Bull's Eye,
Oiseau,	Agile,
Waterlight,	King Henry,
Holscher,	Astronomer,
Oxford,	Alwin,
Glorifier,	Sysonby,
King's Trophy,	Delhi,
Cederstrome,	Kuroki,
Pulsus,	Bohemian,
The Picket,	Wild Mint,
Ort Wells,	Von Tromp,
Artful,	Tanya,
Burgomaster,	Timber,
Perverse,	Santa Catalina.

CONSOLIDATION IN CRICKET.

Metropolitan League and New York Association May Be Joined.

Efforts are being made toward the amalgamation of the Metropolitan Cricket District League and the New York Cricket Association. Henry Martin, President of the New York Veterans' Cricket Association and ex-President of the Metropolitan League, is at the head of the movement, and has addressed letters to Presidents, Secretaries, and Captains of the various clubs in and around New York regarding the matter.

The two organizations worked in harmony until last year when the New York Cricket Association endeavored to branch out and obtain some of the prestige of the league. It tried to secure the management of the matches played by the Marylebone Cricket Club of England and the Hamilton Club of Bermuda in this city. The league officials resented the intrusion, and succeeded in bringing to a successful issue both international contests.

The league was organized in 1889. While it met with much opposition at first, it did not take long for the clubs remaining outside to recognize its usefulness in the promotion of interest in the game, and in a few years so many clubs had joined the organization that it was found advisable to form two sections. These were arranged, so far as possible, to comprise clubs so that each section would be of equal strength. It was later changed so that the first section consisted of the stronger clubs, and the second section of those considered weaker. A rule was also in effect so that at the end of each season the first club in the second section and the last club in the first section would compete for a place in the first section for the following year. This arrangement did not suit the second section clubs, and in 1895 they formed the New York Cricket Association.

Crack Athletes for Chicago University.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—University of Chicago athletic authorities made one of the richest hauls of prize athletes in the history of Western athletics yesterday with the opening of the Winter quarter. Seven of the most talented men in this section of the country registered as students of the university. The new acquisitions are Prince, formerly Captain of the Shattuck Military Academy football team, who weighs 210 pounds, and is declared to be a fine player; Taylor, who weighs 200 pounds, formerly a star all-around athlete at Des Moines, and is a full back strongly heralded; Maddigan, the 203-pound guard and all-around athlete from Englewood High School; Moody, a star baseball, football, and track man from the University of Maine; Dickinson, a pitcher from Tufts; Comstock, a half-miler from Princeton, formerly a star at Hyde Park High School, and Rudolph, a pole vaulter from Crown Point, Ind., an interscholastic champion.

Grounds for Chicago Athletic Club.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Steps were taken yesterday to preserve the grounds of the Washington Park Club for racing, golf, and other purposes. At a meeting at the Chicago Athletic Club a committee was appointed to save the grounds from being divided into building lots. The plan is for the 1,000 members of the Washington Park Club to subscribe $1,000,000, which it is believed will be sufficient to purchase the property, although the price that has been set on it is $1,500,000.

BENNINGTON WINS AGAIN.

His Filly Round Dance Easily Took Short Dash for Youngsters.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3.—Newton Bennington uncovered another good two-year-old, the filly Round Dance, at the Fair Grounds to-day. She was easily the best of the youngsters which went to the post in the third race. She broke readily, disposed easily of her only rival, Helen Lucas, and won as she pleased.

Paul Clifford and Lieber were the other winning favorites. The weather was cloudy and the track heavy. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Sea Voyage, 100 pounds, (Cherry,) 6 to 1, won; Baywood, 116, (Livingston,) 9 to 5, second; Mary Primm, 100, (Schilling,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:12 1-5. Loricate, Blue and Orange, Schoharie, Simplicity, Frank Bell, Bob May, and Mordello also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Paul Clifford, 109 pounds, (Denman,) 2 to 1, won; Investor, 103, (McGee,) 12 to 1, second; Whorler, 113, (L. Smith,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:12 1-5. Esterre, Bandillo, Detest, Major Graham, and Lilly Brook also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Steeplechase, short course. New Amsterdam, 165 pounds, (Ford,) 7 to 5, won; Sweet Jane, 146, (Carter,) 3 to 1, second; Rush Reuben, 139, (Miller,) 15 to 1, third. Time—3:22 3-5. Redlands, Tenny Belle, and Oliver Mc also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Declared off.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Belle Strome, 100 pounds, (Perrett,) 3 to 5, won; Salvage, 110, (W. Daly,) 4 to 1, second; Free Booter, 112, (W. McIntyre,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:48 4-5. Red Fox, Jetsam, Nevada, and Billy Handsel also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Amberita, 105 pounds, (Nicol,) 2 to 1, won; Malediction, 99, (E. Mathews,) 8 to 1, second; Adesso, 95, (Koerner,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:53 3-5. Brown Vail, Arab, Woodshade, Chamboise, Happy Jack II., and M. F. Tarpey also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Covina, 106 pounds, (Nicol,) 5 to 2, won; Regale, 99, (Koerner,) 20 to 1, second; Dance Music, 99, (Barrett,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:35. Saranola, Leader, Tryon, Immortelle, and Jack Ratlin also ran.

ROAD DRIVERS' MEETING.

Six Cups Offered for Speedway Brushes Next Season.

The annual meeting of the Road Drivers' Association was held last night at the Hotel Cadillac, Dr. H. D. Gill occupying the chair. After the election of officers Dr. Gill announced that Miss Giulia Morosini had donated another cup for Speedway brushes. This announcement was followed by further offers of cups from E. La Place, Dr. H. D. Gill, George H. Huber, Walter M. Jermyn, and C. S. Rice. These trophies were placed at the disposal of the Brush Committee, to be offered in any classes they may select. In addition to the six cups donated last night a committee was appointed to secure two special cups to be paid for by contributions from the Executive Committee and Board of Directors.

The question of retaining the clubhouse on the Speedway resulted in a heated debate. The rent of $100 a year has been paid for the past two years by an anonymous member of the association, which caused a protest. It was decided to hold the building until July next, when the Board of Directors will determine whether it will be permanently retained or given up and the contents disposed of by auction.

A committee was appointed to arrange for the erection of a covered grand stand at the half-mile post. It is intended to build it on the river side of the Speedway and provide seating accommodation for about 1,000 persons.

The standing committees will be appointed at the next meeting of the Board of Directors, when the date of the annual parade will be selected. An effort will be made to increase the membership, but no definite plans were adopted. The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—Dr. H. D. Gill; First Vice-President—Walter M. Jermyn; Second Vice President—Nathan L. Ely; Third Vice President—George A. Coleman; Secretary—Walter Clark; Treasurer—L. W. Boynton.

Executive Committee.—Stewart Barr, William Cahill, I. A. Burke, George L. Buckman, T. G. Hindes, W. E. Parsons, Jr., Dr. F. H. Flagge, George W. Grote, Joseph Gibbons, George H. Huber, A. Phillips, A. Crawford, A. L. Kerker, Arthur Lape, B. Litchenberg, F. G. Schmidt, J. F. Cockerill, E. La Place, P. Ryan, Thomas B. Leahy.

Board of Directors.—George F. Baisley, C. K. G. Billings, M. Bruckenheimer, James Butler, Andrew Cone, John D. Crimmins, W. R. Jenvier, Paul Dana, Thomas F. Russell, W. C. Floyd-Jones, De Witt C. Flanagan, Thomas Floyd-Jones, Fred Gerken, C. S. Rice, A. B. Gwathmey, Isaac A. Hopper, Dr. Seamon, P. Heipenhauser, W. F. Kirkpatrick, C. A. Roelsoh, W. Scott, Charles C. Lloyd, Fred Wright, H. C. Mapes, J. A. Megargee, Samuel McMillan, John L. Dodge, George W. Plunkitt, J. A. Murphy, and Harry L. Toplitz.

N. Y. A. C. HOCKEY TEAM WINS.

Princeton Beaten in St. Nicholas Rink by 5 Goals to 2.

The New York Athletic Club hockey team defeated the Princeton team last night in a fairly well-played game in the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, West Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue. The first half ended evenly, each side having scored 1 goal. In the second half, the New Yorw players put more snap into their play, and scored four times to once for Princeton, winning by 5 to 2.

Tameness characterized the play of the first half. Locke got the first goal soon after opening, making a long carry down the ice. Hard work by the Princeton forwards, after repeated trials, enabled Zinhiser to get the puck on a pass from Dillon, and, to the delight of the collegians, he scored, thus tying the game. Just before time was called Castleman scored, but as it was made from an off-side play, the referee refused to allow it.

Both sides showed more activity in the second half, and a number of spectacular runs with the puck enlivened the play. The New York Athletic Club forwards showed vastly improved team work, and Locke, by a long carry, assisted by Dilienbaugh and Bullin made a fine goal from a difficult side shot. Within five minutes Castleman and Locke scored again. Princeton was fighting hard, and in a scrimmage for the ball White was ordered off for interfering with a Princeton forward. Coxe, who had taken Osborne's place in the second half, made the second and last goal for Princeton, getting it from a long run down the ice, in which he cleverly evaded the entire New York team of forwards. Castleman was then ordered to the side lines for rough play, and just before time was called Fenwick made the fifth goal for the home team. This closed the match, although the Princetons made a stiff fight during the remaining time to get one more goal. The line-up and score:

N. Y. A. C., 5.	Position.	Princeton, 2.
Williams	Goal	Chislett
White	Point	Tenney
Fenwick	Cover point	Zenhiser
Bullin	Forward	Dillon
Castleman	Forward	Chew
Locke	Forward	Lewis
Dilienbaugh	Forward	Osborne, Coxe

Goals—Locke, 8; Castleman, 1; Fenwick, 1; Zenhiser, 1; Coxe, 1. Referee—H. Hornfeck. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

Wilson Marshall to Go Abroad.

Wilson Marshall expects to sail for Europe on Saturday to carry out his plans for a Mediterranean tour in the Kaiser Cup winner, Atlantic. He will join the yacht at Nice, and proceed east leisurely, going as far as Cairo, even if he does not elect to visit the Indian Ocean or even the Orient. He will return to this country in October or November.

BLACK CAT REBELS IN THE GARDEN SHOW

Dashes Away From Judges and Goes for the Pigeons.

LOST THE FIRST PRIZE

High Standard of Chickens Makes It Difficult to Award Prizes—Big Crowd at Exhibition.

Hawthorne is an aristocrat because he is valued at $500, and he knows his prerogatives. Certainly he thinks he does not belong among the common back yard variety of cats or short haired fraternity. Hawthorne is a cat, too, but his long, black, sleek coat has placed him above the ordinary feline, so yesterday, when the annual cat show, held in conjunction with the poultry show, opened in the Concert Hall of Madison Square Garden, Hawthorne sniffed the trail of the "fence walkers" and determined right there he would have none of it.

His owner, Mrs. A. H. Baker of Chicago, smoothed and petted him preparatory to his entry into the ring where he was to pass before the critical eyes of judges. Here was his chance to show his disgust at the new ruling of the show authorities in allowing the "sleep annihilators" in a bench show, and he immediately began to strike out as soon as he went into the ring. He scratched two of the judges, spit at the "blue ribbon," which was his easily, if he had not shown his temper, and broke away from the centre of competition.

Mrs. Baker, tearful and excited, led the searching party, which was speedily organized, and after an hour's chase, the deserter was found heading for the pigeons on the second balcony. He was promptly caught and safely locked up in his cage. Hawthorne later on got a second prize.

The attendance for the second day of the Madison Square Garden show, notwithstanding the inclement weather, was the best in the history of the organization. Over 500 valuable cats were judged, many of them being imported. The feature this year is that short-haired felines play an important part in the exhibition. The common, backyard type has for some years been despised, and the virtues of the long-haired, aristicratic pets exploited, but the determination of the club to give the former a chance has resulted in a splendid showing of both breeds. A new exhibitor this year is Miss Jane Cathcart of Oradell, N. J., who has on exhibition three imported cats, all of which succeeded in securing the coveted blue ribbons. The cages in which the cats are shown have been tastefully and elaborately decorated, and the occupants are regally taken care of.

The failure of the poultry judges to complete the awards in the various classes of the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, and Orpingtons has retarded the selling of fancy stock. Owing to the high standard to which these birds have been bred the contests are very close in all three breeds, and in almost every case the judges are compelled to take the birds from the cages and minutely examine them in order to score the points. In the Orpington display the American-bred birds were largely favored by the judges over those imported, and while the latter have secured a creditable number of blue ribbons, they are far behind the home product.

In the Barred Rocks, the Grove Hill Poultry Yards of Waltham, Mass., were first prize winners with their cocks, and Gardner and Dunning of Auburn, N. Y., in hens, cockerels, and pullets. The surprise in this class was that the Bradley Brothers, so long supreme in this variety, only secured one first prize, and that with a cockerel. George Fox of Philadelphia carried off the "blues" in the Buff Rocks, and the Oakland Farms of Taunton, Mass., and Hugh Wyatt of Canada split even for first honors in the Buff Cochin classes. G. W. Mitchell of Bristol, Conn., swept the entire field in all four classes for partridge cochins, and the Black cochins resulted in a tie between the birds exhibited by W. Hech of Easton, Penn., and D. C. Peoples of Drichsville, Ohio. A. E. Anderson of Bristol took three firsts out of a possible four in the classes for white cochins.

One remarkable feature about the show is the healthy condition of the birds. Up to last night not a sick chicken had been reported, which is a most unusual thing, and is an evidence of the uniform superiority of the breeding methods now followed in this country.

NEW BASKET BALL TOURNEY.

Round Robin Arranged for Registered A. A. U. Teams for March.

A score of basket ball men representing teams in the metropolitan district met the Basket Ball Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union last evening at the Xavier Athletic Club, 205 West Fourteenth Street, to arrange if possible for an open tournament to stimulate interest in the game for the end of the Winter season. Tentative plans were drawn for a series of contests, to which all teams of recognized standing were invited, which promises to be a great success, judging by the enthusiastic expression of the men in attendance. It was freely stated that, on the lines laid down, at least forty teams would be secured to compete for the three prizes to be offered for competition.

There were present at the meeting as regularly constituted delegates the following basket ball men:

M. Cohn, Atlas Athletic Club; William Mitchell, Young Men's Association; John Fagin, Atlantic Boat Club, Hoboken; Albert Bligh, Separatis team, Hoboken; J. Hopkins, Company K, Hoboken; F. D. Baldwin, Colonials, New York; Ward Brennan, St. George's, Hoboken; J. H. Poggi, Xavier Athletic Club; Albert W. Pross, Calvary Athletic Club; S. Sidy, University Settlement Athletic Association; Robert Thompson, St. Peter's Fraternity; L. Bank, University Settlement Athletic Association; Harry A. Herson, Moon Deaf Mutes' basket ball team.

Representing the Amateur Athletic Union was Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, who presided, and G. T. Hepburn, who acted as Secretary. After an informal discussion of the whole subject the general rules for the tournament were formulated.

It was decided to limit the average weight of players to 125 pounds. It remains to be determined whether one or two players may exceed that limit, but the maximum weight must not exceed 135 pounds in the case of any one player. This was conceded to be the limit that would bring out the largest number of contestants.

It was decided to play the tournament as a round robin, either as a single round robin, if not more than ten teams were to enter, or in a series of round robins played in groups of four teams, the winners of which would compete in a final round robin for the championship.

It was decided to begin the tourney in the second or third week in March, and to close the entries on Feb. 22. All teams that are registered with the Amateur Athletic Union, that have been in existence for six months as a team, will be eligible to compete. Eligibility requirements are that a team must either represent Amateur Athletic Union Clubs, or other well known athletic or social organizations, or, if bona fide evidence of previous existence is furnished, any organized team may compete.

Pool Tie at Amateur Billiard Club.

The defeat of Eugene F. Crowe by Lester F. Carter in the pool tournament for the championship of the Amateur Billiard Club leaves Messrs. Carter and Drake tied for first place, having played five games and losing only one. Mr. Crowe also has lost only one game, but has played one less. The playing of Carter in his game with Crowe was rapid and brilliant, holing fifty-eight balls out of a possible sixty in the last four frames.

The record of the tournament to date is:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Carter	4	1	Everett	2	2
Drake	4	1	Anders	2	3
Crowe	3	1	Hoyt	2	4
Blair	3	2	Borden	1	5

Hyman Easy Victor at Pool.

Arthur Hyman and L. Warrington were the contestants last night in the pool tournament for the Amateur Championship of Greater New York, now in progress at the Broadway Billiard Academy. Hyman so far outclassed his opponent that at the conclusion of the game he had scored 100 to 65. The winner's best run was twenty-nine, and he had three scratches. Warrington's best run was twenty-five, and he had five scratches charged against him. The game to-night will bring together W. H. Anders and F. Tracy.

AUTO HORNS CONDEMNED.

Mr. Post Also Tells Students That Chauffeurs Should Not Smoke.

A new automobile class, the third of the present season in the automobile school maintained by the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, was started last night. Principal C. B. Brokaw and Augustus A. Post, Chairman of the Runs and Tours Committee of the American Automobile Association, addressed the young men in the auditorium of the West Side Branch, West Fifty-seventh Street, and a splendid lot of automobile advice was concentrated in their speeches.

Mr. Post covered a multiplicity of topics from laws, ordinances, and touring roads to the proper use of the horn, brakes, head lights, and other motor car appurtenances, many of which are miserably abused. He condemned the prolific use of headlights, particularly the desire to fit up an automobile intended for city use with the powerful and wholly useless acetylene lamps.

"All these things make a big show," added Mr. Post, "but to the automobilist who knows what is proper it looks foolish. There are enough things about a car to take care of instead of trying to load up with senseless material. The best principle is to abandon everything that is not absolutely necessary. It will make the car look neater and more compact, besides showing to the public that the owner and chauffeur possess wisdom and common sense.

"I don't wonder that people complain of the horn. It has become an abomination by overuse. Constant blowing of a horn is really an evidence of poor driving skill. Any one can blow a horn, perhaps frightening pedestrians or making them angry at automobiles in general. A better way would be to drive in such a manner as to be able to turn out easily. Pedestrians have rights to the road, and instead of tooting at them with a big horn, it will be more satisfactory for the driver to have that complete mastery over his car so that he may easily swerve to one side or the other. It is little things like these that make all the difference between the good and the poor driver. In Chicago and in Paris there are ordinances against using the horn on the boulevards. The horn should only be used in case of emergency, when you cannot get around a 'road hog' or when you are hemmed in, or when some one bolts in front of you suddenly without looking."

Mr. Post said that more importance was being attached to the position of chauffeur. Gentlemanly drivers are being demanded more than formerly, and anything that tends to give the chauffeur a careless, slouchy appearance while in charge of his car may be detrimental to his future standing.

"Should a chauffeur puff at a big cigar or a cigarette when returning his car to the garage?" asked Mr. Post. That question he stated formed the basis of a discussion a few days ago among several members of the Automobile Club of America, and the consensus of opinion was that if the driver had any regard to his future he should not smoke while in the car.

"It looks bad," added Mr. Post, "and besides, owners seeing a chauffeur smoking while on duty with his car are apt to infer that the man would be likely to take the car out without the owner's permission. It is one of those little things that denote character, and the driver who aspires to be a gentleman in all respects will be a careful observer of these details."

Mr. Brokaw stated that the new class started with over 200 members, and that the school garage on upper Broadway had recently received three new cars for demonstrating purposes, a Darracq, a White steamer, and an Autocar.

Columbia Hockey Players Confident.

The hockey "rooters" at Columbia University confidently predict that the representatives of the Blue and White will triumph over Princeton when the two teams meet in the first intercollegiate game of the season at the St. Nicholas Rink on Saturday. With the experience gained in preliminary games and regular weekly practice, the supporters of the Morningside Heights players believe their chances for winning the championship are brighter than ever before.

Commodore Vanderbilt to Cruise.

Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt of the New York Yacht Club contemplates a Spring cruise to Florida in the flagship North Star in the latter part of February. Capt. F. C. Timpson, who went to England for the Christmas holidays, has been instructed to return early next month, and fit the yacht out for her trip. It is probable that six weeks will be spent in Southern waters, and that the return to New York will be made about the middle of April, in time for the opening of the racing season. An effort will be made to induce Commodore Vanderbilt to put the seventy-footer Rainbow in commission to race Minoela, Yankee, and Virginia next Spring.

BRYAN'S GOOD TENNIS PLAY.

Leaves Sick-Bed and, with Clarke, Wins 7th Regiment Championship.

The tennis championships of the Seventh Regiment of the National Guard of New York, held at its armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue, yesterday afternoon, were advanced so far that they may be completed on Saturday according to schedule. The unfinished championship in doubles was decided, R. T. Bryan and M. S. Clarke of Company G taking the honor from W. B. Cragin, Jr., and Arthur L. Lovibund of Company I for the first time in several years. R. T. Bryan had been ill and confined to bed, but he left his room in order to play, and acquitted himself splendidly in view of his indisposition. With Clarke he was forced to play a deuce set to win the title, after taking the first two, 6—3, 6—3, but his strength was equal to the demand. They won out after a pretty contest by a score of 8—6, in which they were forced to the limit.

Bryan also defeated C. S. Rathbun of Company D in the championship singles. This was the second match in the semi-final round, and gives to him the privilege of playing Calhoun Cragin of Company I for the title on Saturday. The latter had beaten Buchanan Houston of Company I in the other semi-final match, but he was unable to appear at the armory yesterday, so the final could not be played.

In the handicap singles play did not advance so far. Two matches in the second round have yet to be played to determine who shall enter the semi-finals. Calhoun Cragin meets W. B. Cragin, Jr., and Arthur Lovibund plays A. S. Cragin. R. T. Bryan and Ed Grosvenor have won their places in the semi finals. The scores:

CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.

Preliminary Round—Calhoun Cragin, Company I, beat A. L. Lovibund, Company G, 6-1, defaulted; W. B. Cragin, Jr., Company I, beat H. Moore, Company D, 6-0, 6-2; A. S. Cragin, Company I, beat M. S. Clarke, Company G, 7-5, 7-5; R. T. Bryan, Company G, beat Ed. Grosvenor, Company K, 6-2, 6-2.

First Round—Buchanan Houston, Company I, beat Sheppard Homans, Company I, by default; Calhoun Cragin, Company I, beat W. B. Cragin, Jr., Company I, 6-4, 6-3; R. T. Bryan, Company G, beat A. S. Cragin, Company I, 6-2, 10-8; C. S. Rathbun, Company D, beat Arthur Clarke, Company G, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4.

Semi-Final Round—Calhoun Cragin, Company I, beat Buchanan Houston, Company I, 6-0, 6-1; R. T. Bryan, Company G, beat C. S. Rathbun, Company D, 6-1, 6-2.

CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES.

First Round—R. T. Bryan and M. S. Clarke, Company G, beat A. L. Clark and King Smith, Company G, 6-0, 6-1; George Price and Harry Parker, Company D, beat Sheppard Homans and partner, Company I, by default; Calhoun Cragin and A. S. Cragin, Company I, beat C. S. Rathbun and H. Moore, Company D, 6-4, 6-3; W. B. Cragin, Jr., and A. L. Lovibund, Company I, beat Ed. Grosvenor and R. B. Miller, Company K, 6-2, 6-4.

Semi-Final Round—R. T. Bryan and M. S. Clarke, Company G, beat George Price and Harry Parker, Company D, 6-2, 6-0; W. B. Cragin, Jr., and A. L. Lovibund, Company I, beat Calhoun Cragin and A. S. Cragin, Company I, 7-5, 6-3.

Final Round—R. T. Bryan and M. S. Clarke, Company G, beat W. B. Cragin, Jr., and A. L. Lovibund, Company I, 6-3, 8-6.

HANDICAP SINGLES.

Preliminary Round—Arthur Lovibund, minus 15, beat D. M. Stewart, plus 15, by default; A. S. Cragin, minus 15, beat Sheppard Homans, minus 15, by default; C. G. Witter, plus ½ 30, beat R. E. Larendon, plus ½ 15, by default; C. S. Rathbun, scratch, beat Harry Parker, plus 15, 6-3, 6-2; Ed. Grosvenor, minus ½ 15, beat Niles Anderson, plus 15, by default.

First Round—H. Moore, plus ½ 15, beat Arthur Clarke, plus ½ 15, 6-4, 6-1; R. T. Bryan, minus 30, beat Richard Sheldon, plus ½ 30, 6-0, 6-4; Arthur Lovibund, minus 15, beat Morris Clarke, minus 30, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3; A. S. Cragin, minus 15, beat C. G. Witter, plus ½ 30, 6-1, 6-0; Ed. Grosvenor, minus ½ 15, beat C. S. Rathbun, scratch, 6-1, 6-2; King Smith, scratch, beat Gerald Stratton, plus 15, by default; Calhoun Cragin, minus ½ 40, beat R. B. Miller, minus ½ 15, 6-0, 6-3; W. B. Cragin, Jr., minus 15, beat George Price, plus 15, 6-3, 6-0.

Second Round—R. T. Bryan, minus 30, beat H. Moore, plus ½ 15, 6-3, 6-2; Ed. Grosvenor, minus ½ 15, beat King Smith, scratch, 6-1, 6-1; Arthur Lovibund, minus 15, to play A. S. Cragin, minus 15; Calhoun Cragin, minus ½ 40, to play W. B. Cragin, Jr., minus 15.

BASEBALL MEN GETTING BUSY

George Davis Talks About Ability of Rusie and Mathewson.

George Davis, the shortstop, now with Comiskey's Chicago team, was a visitor to the Greater New York Club's headquarters yesterday, and was warmly welcomed. Davis is looking remarkably well, attending to his physical condition, as usual in the Winter, as carefully as during a campaign. His appearance indicates that if necessary he would be able to go upon the field at a moment's notice and fill his position as ably as he has ever done. Talking of the ability of pitchers, Davis had no hesitancy in saying that in his opinion the two greatest pitchers of his time were Amos Rusie and Christopher Mathewson. "Rusie, probably," said Davis, "had a greater curve than the present New York pitcher, but it was not any more effective. With all Rusie's fine physique his speed was not any greater than is Mathewson's, and the New Yorker has somewhat of an advantage over the Hoosier by his motion while in the act of delivering the ball, which has a tendency to deceive the eye of a batsman, and which Rusie did not have."

"Jimmy" Sheckard, whom Brooklyn exchanged for Casey, Maloney, McCarthy, and Briggs of the Chicago club, and who has been reported as being disgruntled over the transaction, has set all doubts to rest as to whether he would play with the Western team. President Murphy has received word from the left fielder to the effect that as he had signed a Chicago contract, he would surely live up to it.

Arrangements have just been made between Managers Connie Mack of the Philadelphia Athletics and Hugh Duffy of the Philadelphia National League team for a series of nine games, to be played on alternate grounds, upon the return of the two teams from their Southern training trips. The Athletics, champions of the American League, will make their headquarters at Montgomery in the South, while Duffy will take about twenty-two men to Savannah about March 1.

According to Connie Mack, the manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, he has no intention of letting Pitcher "Rube" Waddell go to the ex-champion Bostons. Mack contends that the Bostons have nothing to offer him in exchange for the big pitcher, and he is not ready to place any of his players on the market. It is believed that Waddell's lame arm, which kept him out of the game during the latter part of last season, will be in good condition when the next championship season opens.

Word comes from Chicago that Frank Hemphill was the first player to sign a Chicago Club contract for 1906. President Comiskey subsequently announced that Hemphill would play at left field, the position left vacant by "Johnny" Callahan, who became a manager of an independent baseball plant in Chicago. Hemphill was a member of the Milwaukee team of the American Association last year, and batted close to the 300 mark.

Shooting at a Disappearing Target.

Fifty-two riflemen took part in the first competition of a disappearing target match, held on the armory range of the Seventh Regiment Rifle Club. The conditions were five shots standing, and five shots prone, magazine fire. The time limit was twenty seconds, and the target, silhouette figure of a kneeling man. Hits in the figure counted five, remainder of target two. Three prizes were offered. The results proved that the conditions specified are well qualified to develop accuracy in rapid magazine fire. The prize winners were: R. C. Robinson, Company C, 23, 25—45; W. W. Taylor, Company K, 23, 24—47; W. C. Meissner, Company K, 25, 20—45. Credit is due to Lieut. A. T. Crall, Company G, and Private E. C. Robinson, Company C, for preparing a proper reduced target and arranging the conditions for the contest, the object being to approach Creedmoor conditions for this class of fire as closely as possible.

A. O. Sherwood of Company I qualified as a sharpshooter with 32, 32—64. On Saturday the Rifle Club has scheduled a sharpshooter and non-sharpshooter match.

Long and Short

—Pot-still Scotch

—Munro's. The only distiller supplying whisky to the HOUSE OF LORDS.

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Everywhere

The Scotch with the Pear-drop flavor.

At Clubs, Cafes, Hotels, and of Dealers.

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SOLE AGENTS.

GREEKS AID ATHLETES FOR OLYMPIC GAMES

Offer of $1,500 to Defray Expenses of American Team.

A. A. U. CLUBS TO CONTRIBUTE

James E. Sullivan Receives Letter from Consul General Botassi—President Whitney Calls Meeting.

That the Greeks in charge of the Olympic games which will be held at Athens April 22 to May 2 are determined to have the best athletic talent in the world is evidenced by the offer of financial assistance contained in a letter just received by James E. Sullivan, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, from Consul General Botassi. It shows that the Olympic Games Committee at Athens is anxious to have America well represented, and it has contributed $1,500 toward the American fund. The letter follows:

New York, Jan. 2, 1905.

Mr. James E. Sullivan, Secretary General of the American Committee of the Olympic Games, City:

Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that the Committee of the Olympic Games at Athens, taking into consideration the very heavy expense which will be incurred by the athletes who propose to take part in said games, has decided to come partly to their assistance, by disposing a certain amount of money to each of the foreign committees. To this effect I am instructed to inform you that the Greek Committee places at the disposition of the American Committee the sum of 7,500f., (about $1,500.)

Besides this, the Greek Committee offers its brotherly hospitality to twenty of the American athletes during their stay in Athens, and, moreover, being desirous to facilitate the athletes and also to encourage a greater number of American athletes or visitors to the games, the committee offers to provide board and lodging to the American visitors, who may so desire, at the rate of 7f. and upward per diem, provided due notice be given in advance of such purpose to the committee.

In bringing to your knowledge the above decisions of the Greek Committee, I beg you to communicate them to your President, Mr. Caspar Whitney, and to the other members of the American Committee, and to express the hope that, having received such a handsome start from Athens, they will now proceed vigorously to work, and make the American representation to the games a brilliant success.

I am, dear Sir, very truly yours,

D. N. BOTASSI, Consul General.

Great interest is sure to be taken by the American athletes in the coming games. An extensive programme of events has been issued, and America will, no doubt, be represented by possibly three athletes.

President Caspar Whitney of the American Committee has called a meeting of the American Committee to be held at the Waldorf Astoria on Jan. 10. In connection with the representation of American athletes, a Finance Committee has been appointed of which Mr. Julian W. Curtiss of Yale has been appointed Chairman. This committee will receive contributions to a fund that will defray the expenses of the American team that is to be selected.

President Joseph B. Maccabe of the Amateur Athletic Union has stated that the Amateur Athletic Union will contribute toward this fund, and he will personally write to the Secretary of every association of the union and request that they contribute to the fund that is now being raised.

Brill Brothers

Semi-Annual Sale.

In the year just past we have done the largest clothing business in the history of this concern.

As there is a cause for every effect, we know that the cause of this tremendously increased business is the increased public demand for our clothing.

Nowadays the public demands only the best.

Every garment in this sale was tailored in 1905, and intended to be sold in the Fall or Winter of 1905-1906.

This sale is truly a clearance sale. Practically everything in our four stores is reduced. We do not offer a few broken lines or a few slow selling lines, but we say choose ANY fancy suit, choose ANY overcoat, in ANY of our stores at a price 25% to 40% less than regular.

And remember, at regular prices these garments were the best value in New York City.

You'll find just the garment you've been looking for among these:

Over 5,500 Overcoats. More than 7,500 Suits. 3,000 Pairs of Trousers.

$12.50 & $15 Overcoats, $9

Black and Oxford Meltons, Black & Oxford Friese. Many styles of handsome Scotch Overcoatings.

There are 46 in. Chesterfields, 52 in. Dress Great Coats and Single and Double Breasted Tourist Coats. You'll find better tailoring, better trimmings and better style in these coats than is usual at $12.50 and $15.

$15 & $18 Overcoats, $11

Black and Oxford Meltons, Worsteds & Velours.

Smart styles of fancy Worsted and Scotch effects. There are 46 in. Box Coats, 52 in. Dress Great Coats and Single and Double Breasted Tourist Overcoats.

Every garment modern in style, high grade trimming and unusual excellent tailoring to find in $15 and $18 garments.

$18 & $20 Overcoats, $13

Black, Oxford, Olive and Brownish shades of English Melton, Foreign Friese, Blind and Twill Worsteds, Rough Meltons and Fine Kersey and many exclusive designs of Tweeds and correct Fancy Worsted Overcoatings.

The models include 44 and 46 in.

The New York Times.

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EIGHTEEN PAGES

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The Governor's suggestions for insurance reform legislation are such as would be made by any good man sincerely desiring to remedy the abuses the Armstrong Committee has uncovered. They are the expressions of a pious wish rather than counsels of practical knowledge. They are the platitudes and commonplaces of insurance discussion, and we say this without the least disrespect. It is well-nigh impossible for any man who has not gained a knowledge of the insurance business by lifelong experience to lay out a plan of reform. Gov. HIGGINS speaks with approval of the new insurance law of Germany, which limits insurance investment to "certain prescribed securities, all of which are devoid of speculative character, such as attaches to corporate stocks of every description." In the present condition of the world's financial markets, with the supply of gold rapidly increasing, giving to that metal a relatively lower price, which may go lower still, and having in view the fact that bonds return only a fixed sum annually, while the cost that must be defrayed out of the income they yield may be subject to increase, would it be a sound policy for the Legislature to require insurance companies to dispose of their stocks and buy nothing but bonds? Under such a regulation how long would it be possible to earn an average of 4 per cent. income on all investments?

These are very practical questions, which naturally Gov. HIGGINS does not attempt to answer. The Legislature must know something more about the subject before it acts. Again, the Governor says that policy holders must have an effective voice in the government of the companies. In all the mutual companies they have a voice now, but they show small disposition to make it effective. How can the Legislature compel them to choose by their own votes a management actually representative of their will? It will be easy to prohibit extravagant salaries and to enact that expenses shall be curtailed. But the Legislature must have more information than even the Armstrong Committee can lay before it if it is to put into form a bill that, in the Governor's words, shall be "drastic but practicable, radical but sane." Very likely the committee of the Legislature to which the Insurance bill will be referred when introduced will give hearings, at which helpful information will be given by persons qualified by knowledge to speak concerning the business of life insurance.

No Governor can pass by the subject of taxation, and Gov. HIGGINS renews the familiar recommendation that a tax commission be appointed to inquire and report concerning the operation of our tax laws, with suggestions how they may be bettered. The Governor himself makes the positive recommendation that the tax on the surplus of savings banks be repealed. The mortgage tax law he defends, insisting that it is a law to reduce and equalize taxation on mortgages. The trouble is that mortgages have hitherto to a large extent escaped taxation in the State. They ought not to be taxed, yet the new law does tax them. It is double taxation, and by increasing the cost of money to the borrower, upon whom, of course, the tax is shifted, tends to discourage real estate improvements. The message condemns "selfish expedients and inequitable makeshifts" in taxation, yet the stock transfer tax is both selfish and inequitable. It has the virtues of being easily collected and of yielding a large return. Furthermore, it does not appear to be burdensome. Yet it is altogether inequitable to tax transfers of shares of stock and let cotton, hay, wheat, copper, iron, and other commodities pass freely from owner to owner untaxed. But Albany will not remove this tax on the sentimental ground that it is inequitable. It is not often that $5,000,000 a year can be so easily got.

Gov. HIGGINS thinks the Legislature should reconsider its refusal to enact an 80-cent gas rate. He is entirely positive in his recommendation that political payments by corporations should be made a penal offense. Such an enactment might not cure the evil. He points out that contributions of corporate funds for campaign purposes are now illegal. An act which should strike at the receiver as well as at the giver by declaring an office vacant whose incumbent had benefited by the use of corporation money in his campaign would probably be much more effective. There is to be a reapportionment of the Senate and Assembly districts. In the Governor's opinion the rule of apportionment "aims to prevent gerrymandering and to produce as near as may be an entire equality in the distribution of political power throughout the State." In another part of his message he deplores "the decrease of our rural population, which has gone on steadily for many years." Everybody knows that the population of New York City is rapidly increasing. Yet the Republican Constitutional Convention of 1894 put into the organic law a provision, afterward ratified by the people, that "no two counties or territory thereof as now organized which are adjoining counties, or which are separated only by public waters, shall have more than one-half of all the Senators." Under that section of the Constitution entire equality in the distribution of political power in the State will soon be impossible. New York and Kings Counties, according to the last State census, which will be the basis of the reapportionment bill, have a population of 3,743,217. This is 290,119 less than one-half the population of the State. As these two counties have during the past decade increased their population by 1,364,546, it is easy to see that before the next quinquennial reapportionment is made the Constitution must be amended or the principle of equality will go by the board.

A BANKING RECORD.

Unprecedented disbursement of profits caused yesterday a record maximum of exchanges at the Clearing House. Previous records have been due to times of panic, such as the culmination of the Northern Pacific corner, or to mere Stock Exchange activity, as when speculation resulted in sales of 3,000,000 shares, or more than twice yesterday's Stock Exchange business. Yesterday the business incidental to the disbursement of $150,000,000 dividends caused bank exchanges to reach $686,844,000, or $88,000,000 more than the previous highest. The accumulation of such a dividend fund is of course the highest evidence of the broadest and soundest conditions of general trade, which is a fact of much more significance than the mechanics of the accumulation of such a fund here preliminary to its distribution throughout the country.

But even prosperity has its embarrassments. The money market is something like a muscle-bound giant, unable to exercise his great strength through previous overexercise. This record of the local Clearing House follows upon such a general and prolonged activity in bank exchanges throughout the country that some rest is necessary to the continuance of such exertion. This is reflected in the pulse of the money market, which is beating too high for normal conditions. The unprecedented magnitude of the business done, and especially its cause, are welcome phenomena. Not less welcome will be the calming of the money market, which is awaited no less confidently than eagerly.

The release of the dividend fund itself will contribute strongly to this result, and the demand for harvest purposes is over. The other chief obstacle to cheaper credit is the unusual demand abroad for funds, which can be obtained here better than elsewhere. Our money market, therefore, must be maintained above European money markets unless they are to drain away our reserves. A mere 6 per cent. should suffice for this purpose, a figure which has small terrors after the experience we have passed with safety if with some anxiety in quarters active beyond strict prudence.

It did not need this record to place New York at the head of the world's capitals as respects bank clearings. This is the comparison for the latest practicable decade, showing both the growth and the result:

	New York.	London.
1895	$29,841,000,000	$36,978,000,000
1904	68,649,000,000	51,447,000,000

New York's clearings have more than doubled, while London's have increased only by something more than half. London might well have been pleased with its progress if it were not overshadowed by our greater progress. The comparison is more than fair to London, for 1904 was its greatest year, while 1901 and 1902 were both much larger years for New York. The comparison is impressive, for Mr. PALGRAVE has estimated the banking resouces of London at £4,577,464,000, a banking capital which New York would not pretend to rival. But on the other hand, New York focuses the business activity of over 80,000,000 people, or, roughly, double the United Kingdom. New York contests the primacy upon the operations of its billion-dollar country and hundred-million-dollar corporations, nearly all financed here, although many operate industrially elsewhere. London's trump is its international trade, and the exchanges passing through the hub of the financial world. It is an interesting rivalry, but before it becomes really threatening to London we must harness our money market, whose eccentricities are disturbing to others even if not to ourselves. Until we can show greater monetary stability, we must remain characteristically a domestic money mart of whatever proportions.

DISARMING THE LABOR UNIONS.

The legal status of the "closed shop" demand is involved in an interesting decision just rendered. It had been previously decided that employers had a right to refuse to employ unionists, and that unionists might rightfully refuse to work beside non-unionists. The right to work or not to work, and the right to employ or not to employ, are correlative and complete, but there had been no decision upon the right to employ with a condition regarding membership in trades unions. Is it lawful to give employment upon such conditions?

The Marcus Shirt Company was convicted of coercing SHEINBAUM into making an agreement, as a condition of employment, that he would not join any union, and there is a section of the Penal Code which forbids the making of such agreements. The agreement certainly violated the statute. The decision of the Appellate Division is that the statute violates the Constitution. The judicial argument is that if it is constitutional to make such an agreement a crime, then it is equally constitutional to make it a crime to refuse employment to any one willing to make such an agreement. But a statute compelling the giving of employment under any conditions whatever, or compelling membership in trades unions, for whatever reason, is class legislation, discriminating in favor of trades unions in a manner which the Judges refuse to sanction, and the law is declared unconstitutional.

It is evident that such a decision against trades unions is in fact a decision in favor of every independent laborer. In other words, it is a decision in favor of the liberty of the great majority—or, rather, in favor of the liberty of all, including trades unionists—to work upon any terms of employment agreeable to themselves and employers, and not contrary to public policy. The trades unions take up so much room in the newspapers that they are in some danger of impressing the unthinking with the idea that they are truly representative of labor, if indeed they are not the entire laboring class. There are not three million trades unionists in the United States. The proportion of 3,000,000 unionists to, say, 83,000,000 population is pitiful. It is high time that the tail should cease to wag the dog. The decision upon lawful principles is sustained by the economic considerations involved. There is not the slightest prejudice against trades unions and their lawful activities, but there is an increasing dislike against their dictation to the rest of the community. They should be satisfied with their rights, and not invade the rights of the rest of us.

MR. M'CALL'S RESIGNATION.

In his letter resigning the Presidency of the New York Life Insurance Company, Mr. MCCALL unconsciously writes an epitome of that business system in insurance to which his career now becomes a sacrifice. He admits that he has made mistakes. His mistakes were of a kind that had come to be common, they were a part of the system now under reproof and correction. But his company's rapid growth, the great expansion of its business, the wonderful increase in its revenues and assets, the very things he cites in justification of his management and points to as his solace and comfort, these, too, are a part of the system. They are under public condemnation as the fruits of a venturesome policy, as evidence that with the trust funds in his keeping risks were taken not sanctioned by prudence, not compatible with safety. The headlong zeal to "push business," the glowing ambition to surpass rival companies and all records, a little while ago applauded, are now censured as unsound and perilous. They were a part of the system.

President MCCALL carried on the insurance business as it has been carried on in other companies during the past fifteen years. He practiced the same methods, he achieved like brilliant results. The errors charged against the others he committed. It was all a part of the system, and now he falls a victim to the system. Of his capacity, of the success of his methods, the trebling of the company's assets during his Presidency, the trebling of its income, the quadrupling of its yearly payments to policy holders, and the increase of insurance in force by nearly fifteen hundred million dollars, afford ample proof. The company will, indeed, be fortunate if along the safer lines upon which all insurance business will be conducted in future it shall reap the benefits of an administration equal to Mr. MCCALL's in energy and ability. For his errors there is no defense, no palliation. But every just and candid man must feel that it is a pity, that it is a loss to the business world, that a talent so exceptional should be withdrawn untimely from productive employment. There could be no surer evidence that the system was evil past all tolerance than the fact that such an insurance President as Mr. MCCALL had to retire because of it.

THE YERKES GIFTS TO THE CITY.

The late CHARLES T. YERKES is best known as a business man who conducted operations on a Titanic scale in Chicago, London, and other great centres, but he had one hobby which took his mind off business and gave him more solace than anything else, and that was the study and purchase of fine works of art.

His New York house is filled with the results of his application to this fascinating pursuit, indulged during his leisure moments. Few of the chief establishments in London and New York where fine paintings are for sale are unfamiliar with his visits. When he returned from London from time to time these were the places which were surest to see him. Nor was he content to accept pictures on the word of dealers. He was not satisfied until they received the vise of the best experts.

Several Rembrandts and a remarkable example of FERDINAND BOL, a Burgomeester long attributed to Rembrandt, are notable pieces in his collection. There are four specimens of FRANS HALS and a large full-length portrait of a Prince Palatine with mastiff at his side by VAN DYCK. He owned a very beautiful Ruysdael, and other landscapes by Dutch masters.

Among more recent masters represented there is TURNER. One of his Turners is the famous "Blue Rockets," a marine for which he paid $80,000. The gallery is also strong in the French landscape and figure school of the last century, COROT, ROUSSEAU, MILLET, DIAZ, and TROYON, a department of painting in which the Metropolitan Museum has been comparatively weak.

The collections of the YERKES gallery will remain in the Fifth Avenue mansion, constituting a museum to be managed by a corporation organized under the laws of New York, and the will requires that there shall be five Directors, one to be the Mayor of the city, and the other four to be named by the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The sum of $750,000 will pass to this corporation upon the death of Mrs. YERKES to be used as a maintenance fund.

Mr. YERKES has provided that his great fortune shall serve the cause of humanity as well as that of art education in this city. His will provides for the founding of a hospital in the Bronx. The sum of $800,000 is to be used in the purchase of a site and the construction of buildings, and upon the death of Mrs. YERKES, to whom one-half his residuary estate is left, the trustees will pay over to the hospital corporation what remains of his wife's share of the estate, after deducting certain other bequests, together with the accrued income. The hospital is to be open to all patients without regard to creed, race, or color, and treatment shall be given free to those unable to make payment for it.

In his study and purchase of art works Mr. YERKES found relief from the cares of business. The resolve to establish a great hospital in New York, and the financial ability to do it, must have given him even a higher consolation. These munificent gifts to the people of New York will cause his name to be remembered when his business exploits and successes have been forgotten. No business success in itself gives title to such honor and remembrance as the generosity of Mr. YERKES confers.

THE PUBLICITY BILL.

The measure of the Publicity Bill Committee, of which Mr. PERRY BELMONT is Chairman, was introduced in the Senate and in the Legislature yesterday. As several measures having the general purpose of repressing corruption in elections are to be considered in this State this year, it is well to keep in mind the specific method of this one, which, on the whole, we regard as the most promising, though it is not improbable that some of the features of other bills may be added to it.

The essential provisions of the committee's bill are that every party or political committee shall have a duly authorized Treasurer, who must receive all moneys; that he shall keep an accurate account of all expenses and receipts, of the persons to whom or from whom money is paid or received, and, if the total is more than $200 he shall file an account of these receipts and expenditures with the Secretary of State. A candidate for office, or any other person, may pay his own personal expenses, or for writing, printing, and circulating his views, or for stationery, telegraph, and telephone charges, &c., but these permitted expenses must be confined to those incurred and paid directly by him. Provision is made for prompt inquiry into authenticated allegations of violation of this law, and those guilty of violating it are liable to $1,000 fine, to imprisonment for a year, or to both. Another and important feature of the measure which is sure to be in any bill passed this year is the absolute prohibition of political contributions from any corporation, domestic or foreign, doing business in this State.

The passage of this bill, if it is enforced in good faith—and that will depend entirely on the strength and sincerity of the public sentiment in the matter—will at least do away with secret contributions to campaign funds, which are by far the most dangerous and harmful. We do not think it goes as far as it might in the way of punishment, and it omits wholly the limitation of expenditure, which is the cardinal provision of the English bill, but if it meets a real public opinion it will undoubtedly be extended in due time.

PATRICK.

Trial, conviction, and sentence have by no means brought conviction to the minds of this community that PATRICK was guilty of the murder of RICE. Leading physicians openly express their distrust of the evidence upon which he was convicted. They do not believe that RICE could have been killed with chloroform in the manner described by the chief witness.

Jurists of distinction have declared that PATRICK ought not to be sent to the electric chair without another trial. The determination of his case by a majority vote of one in the Court of Appeals has produced a widespread belief that the Governor should interfere. A petition to the Governor in behalf of PATRICK has been signed by many men whose names should have great weight with the Executive.

We have no doubt that action by the Governor to prevent the execution of the sentence in this exceedingly doubtful case would be approved and sustained by public opinion.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Afraid of His Own Temper.

There is a good deal of material for the psychologist's study in the explanation given by Senator BAILEY of his determination not to seek or to accept the leadership of the Senate Democrats on the retirement of Senator GORMAN from that position. "I have not acquired," he says, "the art of being agreeable under all circumstances, and I will never place myself in a position where a failure to do so is certain to result in constant personal annoyance and might result in serious embarrassment to my party." Now, whatever arts Senator BAILEY has not acquired, he certainly possesses that of getting the respect and sincere liking of practically everybody with whom he comes in contact, and this despite the very general knowledge that he is prone to give energetic expression to any strong emotions he may feel and has at his command a vocabulary as well adapted for banning as for blessing. Of course, those whose evil chance it has been to be the objects of his occasional sarcasm or somewhat more frequent indignation do not enjoy their experience at the moment, but the fact remains that his outbursts have not created for him the reputation which he apparently thinks he deserves—that of a testy and irascible man who will sacrifice real interests, his own or others, for the brief satisfaction to be derived from using the vehement language which is supposed to "free the mind." His own apprehensions ought, or at least might, show him that the consequences of his service as leader would not at all necessarily be disastrous—would not at all necessarily lead to "constant personal annoyance" or "serious embarrassment to my party." The man really without self-control rarely or never knows it; on the contrary, he is usually or always prompt to resent the charge, when made against him, and to insist that his explosions of temper are only what are to be expected from the circumstances in which they occur—to insist that he is, in truth, the most patient of men, only manifesting a righteous anger when provocation has become unendurable to ordinary self-respect. That Senator BAILEY errs on the other side, so far as he errs at all, is highly significant as well as highly novel.

Looking to Spain for Workers.

It was probably a happy inspiration that led the Isthmian Commission to accept the suggestion of its Chief Engineer and authorize him to employ a thousand men from Northern Spain in construction work on the great canal. The Spaniards long ago demonstrated a special adaptability to the climatic conditions of tropic America, and the power, if not to endure for generations uninjured the effect of those conditions, at least to bear them rather better and longer than any other white men who have tried the hasardous experiment. And it is the Spaniards of the north, or Gallegos, as they are commonly called from the name of their ancient kingdom, who are notable all through those parts as laborers of industry, sobriety, and hardiness. It may be that they will not prove as easy to manage as might be desired by American bosses and superintendents unfamiliar with their peculiarities of custom and character, but in that respect they will be no more "difficult" than any other "labor." our engineers are likely to secure for the actual toil of "making the dirt fly," and, if tactfully handled, they will be sure to prove vastly more efficient than West Indian blacks or Oriental coolies. The Northern Spaniards are not at all the Spaniards of tradition and romance, though they have traditions and romances of their own, enough and to spare, but they have a practicality sometimes missing in their brothers—or cousins, rather—of the southern parts of the peninsula, and the flood of very deeply tainted gold that once poured into the country had little or no effect upon them, for little or none of it was allowed to reach their mountains. They not only can do, but are accustomed to doing actual work of the manual kind, and there are many chances that on the canal they will be invaluable. At any rate, the experiment of trying a thousand of them is worth trying if they can be secured. And probably that will not be hard, for industrial discontent is widespread in Spain, just now, and there are advantages as well as disadvantages connected with work on the Isthmus. It will no longer be the close approach to a condemnation to death it was in the days of the railway, or even of the French canal, for the terrors of the climate have already been much mitigated and they will be still further diminished as the years of construction go on, while the pay will necessarily be good.

Discrepancies in Testimony.

On not a few occasions in the past, when there have been troubles of one sort or another at West Point or Annapolis, some venturesome newspaper man has suggested that the testimony given by the budding heroes was not necessarily and entirely in accord with the eternal verities and the immediate facts. But never once, so far as we remember, has such a suggestion been made, though in the gentlest of terms, that it did not bring into print at least a few letters from army or navy men, angrily protesting that mendacity was an impossibility at either of the academies, and that what every boy in both learned first of all was to tell the whole truth and all of it on every occasion. Accompanying the angry protest, usually, have been a few more or less carelessly veiled accusations that the civilian mind was as incapable of understanding as of practicing the standards of "honor" up to which professional warriors invariably lived, and that therefore civilians would do more than well if they refrained from intimating even the shadow of a doubt as to the truthfulness of the army or navy officer, even when he was only in embryo. All of which was very pretty, and we would be the last to deny or question the general tendency of such officers to evidence their courage by a particularly scrupulous veracity, but—well, as one reads the testimony now given, or extorted, by the investigators at Annapolis, one cannot fail to be struck by the frequency with which one midshipman and another diverge widely in describing the same set of facts, equally well known to both, and it is extremely hard to avoid the fear that at the Naval Academy, as elsewhere in the world, a disposition occasionally develops to—press the truth a little out of shape when its promulgation in natural form will have disastrous consequences. All the stories told by these apprehensive boys cannot be true, and somebody is, to say the least, mysteriously mistaken. In other words, they are much like the rest of us, and capable, when subjected to pressure sufficiently strong, of displaying most of the weaknesses common to the race to which, when everything has been said and done, they really do belong. This, now, cannot justly be called savage condemnation, but we'll await the letters of angry protest with apprehensive confidence.

SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Francis J. Heney, the Special Assistant United States District Attorney appointed to prosecute the land fraud grafters in Oregon and elsewhere, is in Washington preparing for the trial of Representative Binger Hermann, which will be called here the first of next month. About a month ago Hermann was suddenly taken with a great anxiety to have his case brought to trial at once, but later he changed his mind. At that time the Oregon newspapers had just discovered that Puter, one of the Government witnesses, was wanted in one of the Middle Eastern States on the allegation that he had obtained loans of money on fraudulent securities. They made a bother about it, with the result that Puter was sadly discredited as a witness in Oregon. Then came the death of Senator Mitchell, and its inevitably consequent wave of sympathy, which Hermann seems to have thought sufficiently ample to embrace him. At all events, his senior counsel telegraphed Mr. Heney, asking to have the case set for trial in Portland at once. Mr. Heney is young, but he was not born yesterday. He replied that he was delighted that Hermann wanted to be tried so promptly, and he would take the case up at once, as asked, but it would have to be in Washington, on the indictment found here, as it was impossible then to go to Portland. That message produced a sudden change in the ardor of Hermann, for the next day Mr. Heney got another telegram from Portland, saying that Hermann was threatened with paralysis of the leg, or something worse, and that his son-in-law, who is of his counsel, had typhoid fever, so that the trial would have to be put off.

NEW YEAR'S OPTIMISM.

Opposed by One Who Thinks Things Are Pretty Bad.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The New Year's Day article in THE TIMES is seasonably cheerful, and therefore appropriate. It is patriotically optimistic and optimistically patriotic, but it is scarcely convincing. The exposure of a large number of hitherto unsuspected rogues in high places is not evidence of the high moral standard of a nation any more than the arrest of numerous burglars in a town shows abnormally high appreciation of honesty in that town.

THE TIMES points out the wretched condition of the culprits at the present time. What have they lost in comparison with their gains?

They have acquired wealth enough to satisfy every desire, even in this country where money is the summum bonum of existence, while as to the accompanying opprobrium, what does that amount to? How many men in the pecuniarily lower strata of commercial life would refuse the money on similar terms? Very few, and why should they?

Will these men whose methods have been so publicly exposed be ostracised, shunned, or find a single door now closed to them where they were formerly welcomed? Do their colleagues who are not implicated, or at any rate not detected, in the recent scandals, unanimously demand their resignations?

"As long as you have the money, people do not care how you got it," was remarked some time ago by a well-known Western millionaire, and this appears to be a fairly accurate analysis of the moral atmosphere in which we live. N. N-D.

New York, Jan. 2, 1906.

Wishes to Hear from W. R. W.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the interesting discussion of the relative claims of John Fitch and Robert Fulton as to priority of invention or application of steam power for propulsion that ran in your columns last April there was a letter from "W. R. W." of Brooklyn. May I ask for space in your letter column to request your correspondent to give me his address? I have a great deal of interesting Fitch matter that he would probably like to see.

SEYMOUR.

Stratford, Conn., Jan. 2, 1906.

What's In a Name?

From The Washington Star.

When the President left for his little outing it was announced that he departed for Pine Knob; then it was given out that he arrived safely at Plain Dealing; that members of his family were also with him at Fair Deal; that the whole Presidential party was charmed with the quiet and isolation of Pine Knots; that the hunting at Plain Deal was good; that the President's bodyguard was not with him at Fair Dealing; that the weather at Pine Knobs was pleasant; that the President was having a bully time at Square Deal; that rabbits were plentiful at Square Dealings, and that the President would leave Pine Knot Saturday for Washington.

A Lucky Town is Lille.

From Le Figaro of Paris.

Fortunate is the town of Lille—happy the inhabitants thereof. All the winners of the $200,000 prize in the Press Lottery live there, and it now happens that another Lillois has just captured the capital prize of $30,000 in the Pouponniere Lottery. This lucky Lillois is Jean Demailly, a clerk at the Post Office on $600 a year. He has a wife and three children. His wife it was who bought the lucky ticket. Mme. Demailly and her mother keep a "brasserie" in the Boulevard de la Liberte, Lille. And this is not all. In the same lottery another Lillois, a M. Lambert, won $100. Demailly and his mother-in-law will invest the 150,000 francs.

A Motor Miracle.

From Motoring Illustrated of London.

One of our readers states that a gentleman and his wife recently walked in front of a stranger's motor car, were knocked down, but only very slightly hurt. The next day the owner of the car received a letter in the name of both stating that the fault was entirely theirs, and they were much indebted to him for the skill with which he averted a most serious accident.

Told to the Governor of Virginia.

From The Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Among the callers upon Gov. Montague New Year's Day was Mr. Polk Miller with some of his jokes. Here is one:

An old colored woman was urging a colored man to "jine de army of de Lord." "I's dun jined long ago," the man replied. "I b'longs to de Baptist Church. Didn't you know dat?"

The old woman replied: "Dat ain't de army. Dat is de navy."

As to Swearing.

From The Hartford Times.

Police Commissioner Bingham of New York was inclined to inject a little profanity into his greeting to his subordinates. If he swears at the outset we suspect that he will find the resources of language inadequate to meet the exigencies of the situation when he encounters some of the real troubles of the office.

Out of the Mouth of Babes.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"Say, Pop, suppose we built a lock canal?"
"Well?"
"Who'd keep the key?"
"Oh, some ring or other."

In a Nutshell.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

The revolution in Santo Domingo is quite interesting viewed through a microscope.

PYRAMIDING BANK RESERVES.

How to Get at the Exact Relation Between Loans and Cash Reserves.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Discussing the subject of pyramiding bank reserves, your editorial of yesterday makes some most remarkable statements, the strangest of which is that a bank in a "non-reserve" city can lend 6 2-3 times what is deposited with it, less 15 per cent. of reserve. In other words, if $1,000 is deposited, 15 per cent., or $150, is retained as reserve, leaving $850 available for loans, which you say can be loaned 6 2-3 times.

Have you not got the cart before the horse? Are you not confused in the manner in which you have tried to figure percentages? A 15 per cent. reserve means that the total deposit is 6 2-3 times the reserve. That is, a reserve of $150 indicates a deposit of 6 2-3 times $150, or $1,000. But that whole $1,000 is not available for loans. Only the balance, or $850, may be loaned according to law, and that balance is 5 2-3 times the reserve, not 6 2-3 times.

This seems to be the rock on which your logic has come to grief. Your discussion is on the pyramiding of bank reserves, and your figures deal with the pyramiding of bank deposits. But, in fact, it is the reserves, and not the deposits that are pyramided, is it not? To take up your illustration of the Oshkosh bank again, then, what are the facts?

A customer deposits $1,000 in the Oshkosh bank. The bank retains a reserve of 15 per cent., or $150, and loans 5 2-3 times that amount, or $850. Here another complication comes in. The "non-reserve" bank is allowed to redeposit 9 per cent. of its own deposits on a "reserve" city. The Oshkosh bank still has on hand $150 out of the $1,000 deposited. It is allowed to redeposit 9 per cent. of the $1,000, or $90, so it sends $90 of the $150 to some bank in Cincinnati, retaining in actual cash $60. The Cincinnati bank, being in a "reserve" city, must maintain a reserve of 25 per cent. of this deposit and can loan the balance, so it retains $22.50 and loans three times that amount, or $67.50. In its turn the Cincinnati bank is allowed by law to redeposit 12½ per cent. of its deposits, or half of its reserve, in a "central reserve" city, so it sends $11.25 to Chicago. There the redepositing ends, a reserve of 25 per cent., or $2.81, is maintained in cash, and three times the reserve, or $8.44, is loaned out.

If this statement of facts be correct, then your table should be revised to read:

Bank.	Deposits.	Reserve.	Cash.	Loans.
Oshkosh	$1,000.00	$150.00	$60.00	$850.00
Cincinnati	90.00	22.50	11.25	67.50
Chicago	11.25	2.81	2.81	8.44
Total	$1,101.25	$175.31	$74.06	$926.94

In other words, the original reserve of $150 and loan of $850 have been pyramided until the loans amount to $926.94, against an actual cash reserve in all three banks of $74.06, not quite the $5,827 of loans which you figure out. The net result is: Loans, $925.94, plus cash reserve, $74.06, making up exactly the original $1,000, and no more.

INQUIRER.

New York, Jan. 2, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your editorial yesterday, "Pyramided Bank Reserves," and your allusions to a letter from me published a few days since, I must frankly confess that I cannot understand why you assume that when a deposit of $1,000 is made with a National bank in a small town such a deposit can be made the basis of loans by the bank to the amount of $5,610. The law says such a bank can loan out 85 per cent. of its deposits, or $850, yet you claim that it can make loans to the extent of six and two-thirds times $850, how, or why, I cannot comprehend.

Ex-Controller Dawes, in his book, "Banking System of the United States," demonstrates that when one dollar of cash reserve is withdrawn from a 25 per cent. reserve bank in New York and transferred to Chicago it operates to contract the lending power of the New York bank three times the amount, or $3. I cited this rule in my letter as applying to cash withdrawn from circulation to increase reserve requirements, but I know of no rule, or plan, or provision of law under which a bank in a country town can make the loanable proportion of its deposits the basis of expanding its loans six and two-thirds times, and until I am enlightened your argument on this assumption is for me unanswerable.

So much for our disagreement, but on the proposition that a bank interest rate of 100 per cent. for New York City is a reproach to our financial wisdom, I most heartily agree with your views. Of course, the high rates lately and still prevailing do not apply to the bulk of business done in Wall Street, for it is generally known that the largest banks here do not ever advance the loan rate to their regular customers beyond the legal rate of 6 per cent. Still a good deal of bank money is actually loaned at rates up to 125 per cent., and this is the only city in the United States, or the world, where this phenomenon prevails, and if it is all right it does not appear so.

Rates in other large cities in this country have not exceeded 6 per cent., as a rule, the past two months, while in Europe the rate has ranged from 3 to 6 per cent. in different places, so the high rates are peculiar to New York City.

Personally I believe there is a remedy for phenomenally high rates of interest here, but as it is embodied in a magazine article to appear in a few days, I am not now at liberty to outline it here.

GEORGE M. COFFIN.

New York, Jan. 2, 1906.

DE COHN-HOUSE DANCE.

Twilight cum en twilight gon',
Big red moon am peepin';
Dawgs en chillun blink en yawn
But deh's no time foh sleepin'.
Remus blow his ol' tin hohn,
En soon de fokes am cummin'.
En de fiddle will squeak out till mawn
En de banjo will be trummin'.

Dancin' spirit in de air,
Ox-cahts rumble, pine knots flahe;
Hoss-bac', mule-bac', eny way et all,
Ebbybody cummin' to de cohn-house ball.

On a table climbs Big Jim,
Sits right in de middle;
Ah clah mah haid et staht to swim
When Ah keep up wid his fiddle.
Ol' Aunt Susan, eighty-nine,
Wid herring-eyes det's snappin';
Cuts det pigeon-wing so fine
She stahts us all to clappin'.

Gran'pap Jaspeh he jump in,
Toss his cane in de buckwheat bin;
Wave his rabbit's foot foh luck,
En win de prize in Mobile Buck.

Midnight en de clock-bells ring,
De roosteh staht a-growin';
Den hide his haid beneath his wing
En de cattle staht a-lowin'.
Guess dey t'ink et's Jedgment Day,
Pass det dram-cup, Remus;
Gran'pap trip in de yelleh hay
En cuss lak Nicodemus.

Keep dem fiddle-strings in tune,
Guine to staht de cakewalk soon;
Moses sneak up lak a snake,
Run away wid de frosted cake.

Daybreak in de col' gray skies,
Still dem feet am prancin';
Ebby time de fiddleh rise
We keep on a-dancin'.
Fiddleh, doan yu dahe to stop
Till de sun am peepin';
When yu play et a cohn-house hop
Nebbeh t'ink ob sleepin'.

Roun' en roun' de dancehs go,
Shake de grain dus' fum de flo';
Red rays in de purple dome,
Heah det fiddle: 'Home, Sweet Home.'

VICTOR [illegible]

REBATE CASE AGAINST GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.

It Has Received Large Allowances for Shipping Its Freight.

INDICTMENT TO BE SOUGHT

Federal Agents at Schenectady Believe They Have a Strong Case—Company Ready with Defense.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 3.—Two agents of the Inter-State Commerce Commission have been in this city for some time getting evidence on which charges of violation of the anti-rebate law will be made against the General Electric Company. They declare that they have obtained enough to indict the big concern when the Grand Jury for the Northern New York District is called.

The case against the General Electric Company will hinge on the question whether a shipper of freight can legally receive a reduction in the published tariff of a railroad for switching or handling freight in its own yards. This question has been raised in the case of the Pabst Brewing Company.

The agents know that the General Electric Company for seven years has received from the New York Central and Delaware and Hudson Railroads a rebate of 20 cents a ton for all the freight that has been shipped from its Schenectady plant. This is not denied by the concern.

Last year nearly $90,000 was paid back by the two railroad companies. This amount, with what has been received at the plants at Lynn, Harrison, and other places, will make, it is believed, a total of $200,000. Payments were made by H. Y. Tindall, Traffic Manager of the Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Company, and J. B. Brownell, claim agent of the Delaware and Hudson Company. A statement has been made every month, and checks made out in accordance with it.

The company's defense to an indictment would be that it has built tracks in its yards and has engines and cars of its own, manned by its own crews, which are used for switching purposes. The Government will maintain that in handling its own freight the General Electric Company performed no service for the railroads involved, but did what every shipper is required to do—deliver his goods for shipment on the cars and unload them from the side tracks.

M. F. Westover, Secretary of the General Electric Company, when seen this evening said:

"I had heard that a move had been made to indict the railroad companies on the charge of giving the General Electric Company rebates on its freight shipped, but the fact that an effort is being made to indict the General Electric Company is news to me. However, I do not think that either the General Electric Company or the railroads can be indicted.

"The reduction of twenty cents a ton for freight shipped from the local plant of the company is not a rebate. It is a reduction given to the company because it handles its own freight in the yards and the cars are delivered to the railroad companies ready to be made up into trains. The railroad companies have to do no switching."

Asked whether the mere switching of the cars was worth twenty cents a ton, he replied that it was.

President Charles A. Coffin of the General Electric Company, at the offices of the company in this city yesterday, said that he had no knowledge of any investigation of the company by agents of the Department of Commerce and Labor who are looking into the question of rebates given by the railroads to big industrial concerns. Mr. Coffin refused positively to make any further statement regarding the matter, neither confirming nor denying the allegations that his company had received rebates from the railroads mentioned.

Mr. Coffin has been in indifferent health for a long time and sails for Europe on Saturday.

DOCTORS' DANCE FOR NURSES

Eye and Ear Infirmary Transformed Into a Ballroom in a Jiffy.

The Surgeons of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary gave a ball last night for the nurses of that institution. Every Christmas they have been accustomed to do something to show their appreciation of the loyalty of the nurses, but this is the first time they held a dance.

The Infirmary adapted itself excellently to the occasion. The dancing was in the outdoor department, far enough away from the wards of the in patients to prevent their being disturbed by the music and laughter. The mosaic pavement made a surprisingly good floor, if it was a little hard.

Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock 500 patients sat awaiting the doctors in the Infirmary. By 8 o'clock the same place was transformed with flags, palms, lounges, and rugs into an ideal ballroom and sitting out room. By 6 o'clock this morning every sign of gayety will have disappeared and the patients will be in possession again.

About 500 guests were present. They were received by Mrs. Fraser Campbell, Miss Larmour, head nurse, and Dr. A. H. Harrington, Superintendent of the infirmary.

WIN A $100,000 FORTUNE.

Half-Century Fight for an Estate Ends In Favor of Jersey Heirs.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Jan. 3.—After a half century of litigation, T. V. Hendrickson and his brother, Barkalow Hendrickson, of West Park, are, it is said, about to come into possession of a fortune of from $100,000 to $150,000 left by their father, Clayton Hendrickson of Freehold.

Hendrickson inherited the property from his father, William Hendrickson. The estate was tied up many years ago by contests instituted by the brothers and other relatives of the Hendricksons. During all the years of litigation the interest from the estate, which was in money and securities mostly, accumulated until the estate reached its present value.

FRITZI SCHEFF'S WISE MAID.

Hurried Mistress from the Hotel When a Christmas Tree Caught Fire.

Fritzi Scheff found out yesterday why she arrived an hour too soon at the theatre on the previous evening. Her maid discovered an overdue Christmas tree blazing up near her apartments in the Hotel Netherland and, not wishing to have her mistress alarmed before the performance, told her it was time to go to the theatre.

Mme. Scheff left in blissful ignorance of the blaze. She had quite an argument with the Broadway clocks a little later. The fire, after all, did no damage.

Negro Greek Letter Fraternity.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 3.—The first National Greek Letter College fraternity to be founded by colored students was organized to-day at the Ohio State University with eleven members. It is called Pi Gamma Omicron. Charters will be granted to these colleges: Chicago, Indiana, Denison, Fiske, Tennessee, Hampton, Wilberforce, and Virginia.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

For the rewritten version of "The Embassy Ball," in which Laurance D'Orsay will begin his season in Providence on Jan. 22, the following cast has been engaged: Charlotte Walker, Marion Barney, Rose Hubbard, Ida Darling, W. E. Hitchcock, Forrest Robinson, George Clarke, Harold Heaton, and John Haskell.

Silver ashtrays will be given as souvenirs to the women patrons of Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre by Della Fox this afternoon, as gifts for their husbands.

MISS HOLBROOK A COUNTESS.

Now the Wife of Guillaume de Balincourt.

The wedding of Miss Lilian Holbrook, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Holbrook, to Count Guillaume de Balincourt, was celebrated yesterday at the residence of the bride's parents, 66 East Fifty-second Street. The bride was unattended. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Theophilus Wücker of the St. Vincent de Paul Church in Twenty-third Street. Relatives only were present. The engagement was announced about three months ago.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day society will be busy. This morning there will be the Bagby Musical Morning at the Waldorf. In the afternoon comes the musicale at the Anderson studio for the Music School Settlement, at which Mme. Sembrich will sing, and Mrs. H. S. Carpenter and Mrs. G. A. Legg will give an "at home." In the evening Mrs. Philip M. Lydig will give a dinner, followed by a musicale, at which Kubelik will play, and there will be two dances—a large dance given by Mrs. Kingsland at Sherry's for her débutante daughter, Miss Kingsland, and a smaller one, also at Sherry's, by Mrs. Henry Dansing Wardwell for her débutante daughter, Miss Dorothea Fales Wardwell. There will also be the second Century Dance at Delmonico's and a number of smaller affairs.

***

The wedding of Miss Daisy McClure and Dulany Howland will be a home affair, relatives only being asked to witness it. The reception following will also be small, intimate friends only being asked. The ceremony will be performed by Mgr. Lavelle of the Cathedral at 3:30 o'clock on the afternoon of Feb. 17. Miss McClure's sister, Miss Katharine McClure, will be her maid of honor. No other details of the wedding have yet been determined.

***

The concert in the A. A. Anderson studio, 80 West Fortieth Street, for the benefit of the Music School Settlement, will take place this afternoon at 3:30. Mme. Sembrich, M. Gilibert, and M. Pugno are contributing their services. The concert will be followed by a tea given by Mrs. Howard Mansfield and others to Mme. Sembrich. As it has been found possible to place twenty-five additional chairs in the studio, these seats will be sold, unreserved, at $5 each. Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. George R. Sheldon, 24 East Thirty-eighth Street.

***

Miss Blanche Le Roy Shoemaker is in Washington, the guest of Vice President Fairbanks and Mrs. Fairbanks. She attended the dinner given for Miss Roosevelt.

***

Miss Callender and Miss de Forest will give their first afternoon reception on Sunday, from 4 to 6, at their home, 27 East Seventy-second Street. There will, as usual, be delightful music, the receptions being really informal musicales.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Braddin Hamilton will be at home Saturday afternoon from 4 to 7 at their residence, 61 East Fifty-fifth Street.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman have closed their New York house in East Seventy-ninth Street, and have opened the house in Washington, 1731 N Street, which was the home of Mr. Hoffman's mother, the late Mrs. Wickham Hoffman. The Hoffmans will remain in Washington until late in February, when they will go with a party to New Orleans and Mexico.

***

Mrs. Henry Sabin will give a luncheon to-morrow at Sherry's for her daughter, Miss Harriet Sabin.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes gave a large theatre party last evening for their younger children, followed by a supper at the Stokes residence. A number of the guests afterward went to the dance for Miss Roosevelt.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence will give a dance on Jan. 23 for Miss Lawrence.

***

Mrs. Charles Tracy Barney will entertain at a small dance next Tuesday evening at her residence, 67 Park Avenue.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Demorest gave a dance in Sherry's small ballroom last night for their daughter, Miss Demorest. The guests were received by Mrs. Demorest and her daughter at the entrance to the ballroom, and informal dancing followed until midnight, when supper was served. After supper a cotillion was led by H. Rossiter Worthington, dancing with Miss Demorest. The favors included red satin boxes filled with candy for the girls, and cigarettes for the men, the date appearing in gold letters on the satin; flower tipped wands, paper parasols and orders.

Among the guests asked were the Misses Betty Collamore, Ruth Eaton, Jean Rushmore, Ethel Howell, Sylvia Barclay, Elizabeth Hurry, Elsie Morrill, Eleanor Hoyt, Irene Untermyer, Madeline O'Brien, Rowena Blossom, and Anna and Minnie Connoly of Philadelphia.

Also there were Frederic Inman, George M. W. Kobbé, Freeman Smith, Paul Zizinia, Esty Stowell, Albert Hoppin, Edward Clucas, Maurice Heckscher, Raymond Little, Elting Warner, Warren Sage, Graham Hislop, Marcel Sternbrugge, Thomas Achels, Howard Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. John Roberts Coffin, Mr. and Mrs. Tristan R. Coffin, and Mr. and Mrs. Cephas Rogers.

***

The dinner dance at Delmonico's last night for Miss Lorraine d'Orémieul Roosevelt, the débutante daughter of Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, was notable in several particulars. It was given by Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, the wife of Col. Thompson, who was active in the entertainment of Prince Louis. Both the second and third floors at Delmonico's were in use. The ballroom had pine trees along its walls, and through the corridors a forest effect was also given, a promenade between the trees being arranged. A huge Christmas tree was decorated with the favors for the cotillions, holly and other red berries, as well as red flowers. Dinner was served at ten tables, placed in the large ballroom among the trees. These tables seated ten or twelve each, about one hundred guests being served. Mrs. Robert M. Thompson in silver gray moiré, wearing pearls and diamonds; Mrs. J. West Roosevelt in black crêpe de chine, and Miss Roosevelt in pink chiffon trimmed with lace, received the guests in the small ballroom. Dinner was served at 8. The cotillion was led by Schuyler Schieffelin, dancing with Miss Roosevelt, and the favors included French fans, rosettes and bells, long wands, tipped with gorgeous flowers, flower muffs to match; paper hats in fancy sunbonnet, tricorne, and other shapes, and fac similies of handsome foreign orders. After dinner a number of additional guests came in for the dancing, a buffet supper being served. The music differed from the ordinary in that there were twice as many waltzes as two-steps. The guests invited included a few married people, Col. Thompson and Mrs. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. P. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Tams, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Whitridge, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Cowdin, Dr. Markoe and Mrs. Markoe, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Hoyt. There were also invited the Misses Katharine Barney, Ethel Cowdin, Emily Coster, Laura de Rham, Laura and Ellen Delano, Ruth Draper, Gladys Endicott, Rosalind Fish, Doris Francklyn, Alice Fellowes, Dorothea Gilder, Dorothy Grinnell, Louise Gulliver, Malvina Hoffman, Adaline Havemeyer, Gretchen Hoyt, Rosalie Hinckley, M. D. Kane, Edith Kane, Ruth King, Cornelia Lee, Eleanor Lindley, Eleanor Mortimer, Beatrice Morgan, Anita Peabody, Sylvia Parsons, Dorothy Roosevelt, Christine Roosevelt, Gladys Rice, Grace Sedgewick, Dorothy Snow, Susan Street, Anne Sturgis, Irene and Mildred Sherman, Emily Welles, Betty Morton, and Dagmar Wetmore; also Sydney Breese, Philip Birckhead, George M. Booth, C. S. Butler, Cecil Barrett, J. A. Blair, Jr., Lord Terrance Brown, Bertram Cruger, H. A. Curtis, R. Bayard Cutting, John A. Dix, Pierpont Davis, Nelson Fairchild, Charles Edmund Fairfax, George Gibbes, Charles Hitchcock, H. L. Hitchcock, Emmet Harris, C. S. Hoyt, Wirt Howe, Bayard Hoppin, Massey Holmes, Constant Huntington, W. A. Hutcheson, G. H. Hull, Jr., H. W. Jackson, Leonard Jacobs, Jr., G. H. Kinnicutt, G. L. Kobbé, N. H. Lord, Gordon Macdonald, Wainwright Parrish, H. C. Pell, Jr., Stowe Phelps, B. S. Prentice, Franklin Plummer, Lawrason Riggs, Eliot Tuckerman, Baron Edouard von der Heydt, G. L. Wrenn, Jr., Stewart Waller Lispenard G. Wiltbeebee, and Lanier Winslow.

AN OFFICIAL ATTACK IS AIMED AT MAXWELL

His Friends Displaced from "Fads and Frills" Committee.

COLER AIMS A SHOT AT HIM

Calls the School Superintendent the Most Dangerous Man in the City Government.

An attack on City Supt. Maxwell and the so-called "fads-and-frills" system for which he is said to be responsible in the schools, has been revealed in an announcement of changes in the standing committees of the Board of Education, and in assignments to local School Boards made by President Tifft.

The Committee on Studies and Text-Books, which is directly responsible for the innovations that have been introduced into the school course, has been placed in the hands of the opponents of Dr. Maxwell and his system. The terms of all the members of the committee, excepting Nathan Jonas of Brooklyn, expired the first of the year, and Mayor McClellan declined to reappoint them. This was considered a formal declaration of war on Dr. Maxwell.

The result of the Mayor's act has been that two of his appointees and a member of the board known to be opposed to Dr. Maxwell have been named for this committee by President Tifft. They are John R. Thompson of Brooklyn, who succeeds Frank Harvey Field as Chairman; Thomas J. O'Donohue, appointed in place of John P. Kelly, and Clement March, in place of Frederick W. Marks.

Mr. Thompson, who has been a member of the Board of Education for many years, is commonly regarded as a strong opponent of Dr. Maxwell and the "fads-and-frills" system. Mr. O'Donohue, who is a coffee merchant on Front Street, is said to be a strong advocate of a speedy return to the "three Rs." Mr. March is a personal friend of Mayor McClellan. These three men, it is expected, will clean house immediately.

The place on the committee made vacant by the resignation of Frederick W. Jackson of the Bronx, last Fall, has not been filled, presumably because no successor as yet has been appointed to fill his place on the Board of Education.

Bird S. Coler, President of the Borough of Brooklyn, declared that he considered Dr. Maxwell to be the most dangerous man in the City Government and announced that he would do everything in his power to weaken the influence of the City Superintendent.

Mr. Coler made this announcement while he was considering applications for appointments to local school boards. He has now fourteen appointments to make. There were more than fifty applicants for these positions yesterday. Most of these openly avowed their desire of being appointed to the position in order that they might oppose the City Superintendent.

"I want it understood at the outset that I am unalterably opposed to Mr. Maxwell, whom I consider the most dangerous man in the City Government," said Mr. Coler. "I shall talk with the men I appoint to the school boards and shall have it understood before making any appointments that my appointees are in thorough accord with my views and not with Dr. Maxwell.

"Mr. Maxwell's system of personally dominating the school system and injecting military methods into the schools is one of the most dangerous policies now practiced in the city. There is absolutely no sympathy between the different parts of the school system. Teachers are ruled by fear and the best results are absolutely out of the question.

"I want to serve notice on Mr. Maxwell and those about him right now that if I can do anything to lessen his power I shall do it."

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

TODD—HAWKINS.

The marriage of Miss Harriet Rose Hawkins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nehemiah Hawkins, and Herbert Wallace Todd, took place last night at the residence of the bride's parents, 253 West Eighty-eighth Street. The Rev. I. M. Haldeman officiated. The bride wore white satin and duchess lace. She was attended by her sister, Miss Mildred Hawkins, who wore a gown of pale pink daridum silk and Bruges lace.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The area of low pressure central Tuesday evening in Northwest Louisiana has moved to Northwestern Iowa, where it is now central as a storm of great extent and energy, with a barometer reading of 28.68 at Madison.

This storm has caused unusually heavy precipitation over the eastern two-thirds of the United States. In the Mississippi Valley, norh of Missouri, the precipitation was in the form of snow, which still continues with strong northwest to north winds. Along the Atlantic Coast the winds have not become dangerous.

The storm will move northeastward over the upper lakes and into Ontario by Thursday afternoon, causing snow with high northwest winds and gales.

The weather will clear Friday with colder weather in the Atlantic Coast districts and the lake region. In all other parts of the country he weather will be fair.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be high south, shifting to west, on the South Atlantic Coast, brisk southwest to west; on the Gulf Coast, fresh west; on Lake Michigan, high northwest, with snow.

Steamships departing Thursday for European ports will have brisk south winds with rain to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York and Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain Thursday. Friday, fair, colder, except snow in north portion; light south winds, shifting to west.

New Jersey—Rain Thursday. Friday, fair and colder; high south, shifting to west winds.

New England—Rain and warmer Thursday. Friday, fair, except snow or rain in north portion; high south winds.

Western New York—Snow Thursday; much colder. Friday, snow; brisk west winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Rain, turning to snow and colder Thursday. Friday, fair, except snow along Lake Erie; brisk west winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
8 A. M.	38	32	4 P. M.	22	36
9 A. M.	37	32	6 P. M.	21	37
9 A. M.	36	34	9 P. M.	20	39
12 M.	27	35	12 P. M.	18	41

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperatur ystriday was 36 degrees; for the corresponding date last year it was 29 degrees; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 29 degrees.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 32 degrees; at 8 P. M. it was 38 degrees. Maximum temperature, 41 degrees at 10:30 P. M.; minimum, 32 degrees at 3 A. M. Humidity, 63 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 91 per cent. at 8 P. M.

MARRIED.

MELLEN—HARRIS.—On Jan. 1, 1906, at San Buena Ventura, Cal., by the Rev. A. R. Taylor, Ethel C. W. Harris, daughter of Ethelbert Watts of Philadelphia, to Clark Mellen of Colorado Springs, Col.

ROESITER—COLGATE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1906, at St. George's Church, Flushing, L. I., by the Rev. Henry D. Waller, Alice Riggs, daughter of Robert Colgate, to Arthur Wickes Roesiter.

TODD—HAWKINS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1906, at the residence of the bride's parents, 253 West 88th St., by the Rev. I. M. Haldeman, Harriet Rose, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nehemiah Hawkins, to Herbert Wallace Todd.

What Would Happen?

What would happen if two men, hating each other violently and in love with the same girl, with whom both had quarreled, were unexpectedly quarantined in the girl's house by a smallpox scare, along with her and a member of the German nobility (temporarily engaged as a carpet layer) and a drunken plumber?

Well, what would happen?

Here's a glorious comedy complication. George Randolph Chester tells in January McClure's what *did* happen. It's riotously funny; lively every minute and has a sunburst of happy clearing-up at the end that warms the heart.

This story alone is worth more than the magazine costs, and there's a lot more.

All news stands, 10c, $1 a year

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DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Theodore P. Ralli.

Theodore P. Ralli, for many years manager of the American branch of the London importing firm of Ralli Brothers, is dead in London. He had been suffering from a complication of diseases for two years. Mr. Ralli was born in London and came to this city in 1875. He was a member of the New York Club, the New York Cotton Exchange, the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, and the New York Produce Exchange. The news of his death was received on the floor of the Cotton Exchange yesterday with great regret.

Mr. Ralli was a member of one of the most distinguished families in Greece. During the Turko-Grecian war his residence here, 6 East Fifty-fourth Street, was practically the headquarters of the Relief Committee, of which Mrs. Ralli was elected President.

Mr. Ralli and his family went to London to make their home there in 1898. Mr. Ralli leaves a widow and two daughters. His brother, Anthony P. Ralli, resides at 851 West End Avenue.

Mrs. J. Henry Alexandre.

Mrs. J. Henry Alexander died yesterday at her city home, 85 East Sixty-seventh Street. Before her marriage she was Miss Elizabeth Lawrence, a daughter of Mrs. Foxhall Keene, formerly Mrs. Louis White, and of the late Mrs. Howland. Her death throws Mr. Lawrence, Mrs. Keene, and the Misses Elisabeth, Nathalie, and Hortense Howland into mourning, as well her stepdaughter, Mrs. Samuel Adams Clark, and others.

She was Mr. Alexandre's second wife and leaves two children, J. Henry Alexandre, Jr., and Miss Virginia Alexandre, a very young girl. The Alexandres have a beautiful country place, Shore Acres, on Staten Island, where Mrs. Alexandre entertained extensively.

William J. Lewis.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 3.—William J. Lewis, a pioneer steel manufacturer and inventor of this city, died this morning at his home in Haslewood, after a long illness. Mr. Lewis was born here in 1832. During a great part of his life he was associated with the Oliver interests, and was the founder of the iron firm of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips. Mr. Lewis retired from active business in 1896.

Alfonso and His Horse Fall.

MADRID, Jan. 3.—King Alfonso fell with his horse to-day as he was leaving the palace to attend a review. He was not injured and was able to remount his horse and proceed.

DIED.

ALEXANDRE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 3, Elisabeth Lawrence, wife of J. Henry Alexandre of 85 East 67th St.
Notice of funeral hereafter. Kindly omit flowers.

DEMING.—Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 3, 1906, Abbie L. Deming.
Funeral services from her late residence, Tappan, N. Y., Friday evening, the 5th inst., at 8:15. Carriages will meet evening train at Tappan Station, West Shore R. R.

DOUGHERTY.—Jan. 1, Very Rev. James Dougherty, D. D., rector of St. Gabriel's Church, 308 East 37th St., in the 63d year of his life and the 39th of his priesthood.
Solemn Pontifical mass of requiem Thursday morning, 10 o'clock, at St. Gabriel's Church; divine office at 9:30 o'clock. Interment at Kingston, N. Y. Train leaves foot West 42d St., by West Shore Railroad, 2:45 P. M.

DRISCOLL.—In Providence, R. I., on the 3d inst., Johanna, wife of the late John Driscoll.
Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. William H. Brown, 375 Charles St., on Friday, the 5th inst., at 8:30 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend services at the Immaculate Conception Church at 9 A. M.

EDSON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 3, at her late residence, 156 West 78th St., Abbie Maria Edson, wife of the late Alexander Edson.

EDWARDS.—Suddenly, at New Haven, Jan. 3, 1906, Charles Atwood Edwards.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

GLADWIN.—At Verona, N. J., Jan. 1, 1906, of pneumonia, Martha Maria, wife of T. F. Gladwin, in the 65th year of her age.
Funeral at the Congregational Church, Verona, Thursday, Jan. 4, at 11 o'clock.

HILTON.—In Providence, R. I., on the 2d inst., Dolly Hilton, aged 37 years.
Funeral services Thursday, the 4th inst., at 2 P. M., at the Wadsworth St. A. M. E. Zion Church. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MORRISON.—Elisabeth Walker, wife of John Morrison.
Funeral from her late residence, 242 East 74th St., Friday, Jan. 5, at 2 P. M.

PARSONS.—Suddenly, in the City of Mexico, Dec. 5, 1905, James Russell Parsons, Jr., aged 44 years.
Funeral services will be held in All Saints' Cathedral, Albany, Saturday, Jan. 6, at 2:30 o'clock.

ROGERS.—Passed away at Beth Israel Hospital on Jan. 2, 1905, Herman Rogers, beloved husband of Ray Rogers, in his 37th year.
Funeral from his late residence, 120 West 115th St., at 9:30 A. M. Thursday, Jan. 4. Montreal (Canada) and Pittsburg (Penn.) papers please copy.

SHUMAN.—Sophia E., wife of Capt. Samuel Shuman, formerly of Brownsville, Penn., at the residence of her son, George R. Shuman, Hamilton, Ohio, Dec. 30.
Buried Jan. 2, Greenwood Cemetery.

TATEM.—In her 65th year, Mary A., wife of J. D. Tatem.
Funeral services in Grace Episcopal Church, Broad and Walnut Sts., Newark, N. J., Friday, Jan. 5, at 2 P. M.

THOMAS.—In East Greenwich, R. I., on the 3d inst., Henry A. Thomas, in the 74th year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence Saturday, the 6th inst., at 11 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

TOMPKINS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1905, Caroline A., beloved wife of James E. Tompkins and daughter of the late Daniel C. and Clarissa Higgins.
Funeral at 732 West End Av., Friday, Jan. 5, at 8 P. M. Interment private.
Tarrytown and Peekskill papers please copy.

CEMETERIES.

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WHOLESOME FUN FOR OLD AND YOUNG!

TEDDY—B and TEDDY—G

Important Announcement

I beg to announce to the public, and particularly to the boys and girls of New York and suburbs, that THE SUNDAY NEW YORK TIMES has secured the exclusive right for New York to publish reports and pictures of the "doings" of the Roosevelt Bears, beginning next Sunday, Jan. 7. These Bears are good, wholesome fellows, brought up in the mountain country of Colorado, where

They chopped down trees and hunters dared,
And bossed their ranch and panthers scared,
And preached to goats and big horn sheep,
And ordered that they the laws should keep.
They boxed with chums and umpired strife,
And generally led a strenuous life.

I am managing these Bears, and I have had a good deal of fun with them already. The grizzly is the mischief maker, and he looks it; the brown is a scholarly old fellow, with a weakness for giving advice. Their names are Teddy—G and Teddy—B.

The "Teddy" part is a name they found
On hat and tree and leggings round,
On belt and boot, and plates of tin,
On scraps of paper and biscuits thin,
And other things that hunters drop
When they chase a bear to a mountain top.

The Bears are tired of their mountain life, and they start East to see things: to see Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, and New York; to see something of society; to try on civilization; to see the bulls and bears of the Stock Exchange;

And Tammany Hall, where a tiger rules,
And the G. O. P. and its financial schools,
And the President and his eldest son,
And the Capitol at Washington;
And other things both great and small
That bears have never seen at all.

They have a long, weary tramp to the nearest railroad station, but a "big raccoon" gives them some pointers and tells them where to find two cowboy horses. These they borrow while their owners are having

a nap. It was the liveliest broncho riding ever done outside of Buffalo Bill's wild west show.

No stop was made for drink or feed;
They went by camps at breakneck speed;
They waved their hats as boys they passed;
And the lads said, "Gee, but they're going fast."
They asked a man how far they'd come,
"One hundred and fifty miles," said he;
When Teddy—G called to Teddy—B:
"Well, I guess that's going some."

An excellent picture of this race will be published on Sunday, January 14. The first report of the Bears' "doings" will be published in the NEW YORK TIMES next Sunday. It will occupy a full page, and will present several entertaining Bear pictures. The grizzly Bear, Teddy—G, will be a great favorite with the boys. Better get in your order for the NEW YORK SUNDAY TIMES to-day, so that your newsdealer may have time to order for you. Be sure to make a scrapbook of the Bears. I shall have something else to tell you about them to-morrow.

NOTE—This tour of the Bears has been gotten up specially for the children of the United States. Don't miss to-morrow's announcement in this newspaper.

Paul Kiper

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25 Broad Street.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular — Call Money Rates 8@50 Per Cent.

Heavy Withdrawals of Gold for Shipment Out of Country.

The confused price movement which marked the trading in the stock market on Tuesday was again in evidence yesterday, and as a result of the familiar phases of liquidation and fresh buying, stocks moved with more or less uncertainty, but at the close were generally below the level obtaining at the end of the previous day. Once again the strongest stock on the list was Reading, which advanced sharply and held much of its gain, irrespective of the movements in other parts of the market. Atchison, St. Paul and Steel common were conspicuously strong and retained some of the advance made by them, whereas other stocks, including Union Pacific, Pennsylvania, New York Central, and Erie, after moving up a point or more in the rise which occurred in mid-afternoon, fell back later so far that net declines for the day resulted. The Copper stocks were under pressure throughout the day, but elsewhere in the industrial list the strength was more general, than in the railroad list, and in some instances, notably American Sugar, American Locomotive, and American Chemical, advances of over a point were made and maintained. The liquidation seemed no more pressing than on Tuesday, but there was not the fresh buying apparent on that day, and as a result the appearance of the market at the close was much more irregular. Further disappointment over the persistence with which money rates rule at high figures had much to do, undoubtedly, with the indisposition of buyers to make commitments, and was probably effective in persuading holders of stocks to realize their profits and await a clearer exposition of the money situation before making new ventures.

In the money market, the most interesting development was that involving the heavy withdrawals of gold for shipment to foreign points. Owing to the fact that no definite announcements were forthcoming either as to the amount or the exact disposition of these gold withdrawals, there was bred no little uncertainty. So far as could be learned, there was taken from the Sub-Treasury and the Clearing House in the shape of gold about $2,000,000, and of this total $1,000,000 was expressly mentioned as intended for shipment to Buenos Ayres. The destination of the balance was not announced, but it was understood in Wall Street that it would go either to Buenos Ayres or to Mexico, where the high price at which silver is selling has made profitable gold engagements. At all events, the gold is effectively withdrawn from this market, and by that much, of course, the money position is affected. The probable disbursement to-day of $6,000,000 of Panama money will, however, prove beneficial. This export movement, in connection with the losses which the banks have suffered to the Sub-Treasury thus far in the week, amounting to $2,500,000, explains, of course, the activity in money yesterday. Rates opened at 40 per cent., eased off to 25 per cent., where most of the day's loans were arranged, touched 50 per cent. late in the afternoon on one transaction, which seems to have been more or less artificial, or at least unrepresentative of actual conditions, and dropped quickly to 8 per cent., the quotation ruling at the close of the day. Abroad, there was a rather quick change from Tuesday's ease in money markets. Discount rates in London hardened, a movement which resulted in a rise of Continental exchange rates and a recovery of one-third of the ⅝ per cent. decline in the Berlin rate of the previous day. Discounts at Paris, however, were a trifle easier, while at St. Petersburg the Imperial Bank of Russia advanced its rate from 7 to 7½ per cent. Prices of securities on foreign markets were heavy as a result of renewed apprehensions over the Moroccan situation.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad preferred stock.
Hudson River Telephone Co.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Southwestern Railroad of Georgia.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Conley Foil Co.
Harway Improvement Co.
Queens Land and Title Co.
Swift & Co.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	102⅞	103⅜
2s, c., 1930	102⅞	103⅜
2s, r., 1918	102¾	103¼
3s, r., 1918	102	104
3s, 1918, sm.	102¼	..
4s, r., 1907	103	103⅜
4s, c., 1907	103½	104
4s, r., 1925	130¼	131½
4s, c., 1925	130½	131½
D. C. 3-65s	118	..
Philip'ne 4s	109½	110¾
Adams Exp.	235	249
Alb. & Sus.	240	..
Alle. & W.	145	..
A. A. C. pf.	80	94½
A. B. S. pf.	86	88½
Am. Coal	180	195
A. C. O. pf.	93	93½
Am. D. Tel.	39	43
Am. Exp.	222	226
Am. M. ctfs.	4½	5½
Am. M. pf.	25	26
Am. Snuff	220	250
Am. Sn. pf.	106	110
A. T. & C.	90	93
A. T. & T.	135	140
Ann Arbor	32	37
Ann A. pf.	75	80
B. A. L. pf.	106	..
B. Un. Gas.	175	185
Bruns. City	18¼	18⅝
B., R. & P.	150	157
B., R. & P. pf.	155	175
B. & S. pf.	83	86
But'k Co.	53	60
C. C. & C.	..	80
C. & S. A. Tel.	130	137
C. & A. pf.	69	74½
C., B. & Q.	200	..
C. & E. I. pf.	130	140
Chi. G. W. deb.	84½	85
C., I. & L. pf.	70	90
C., M. & St. P. pf.	188	190
C., St. P., M. & Om.	188	191
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	188	195
C. T. & T.	13	15
C. T. & T. pf.	31½	36
C. U. T. pf.	40	41¾
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	117	120
C., L. & W.	75	85
C., L. & W. pf.	105	110½
Cleve. & P.	182	..
C. & P. sp.	105	..
C. F. & I. pf.	89	95
Consol. Coal	90	..
D. & R. G. pf.	87½	88
D. M. & Ft. D.	24	27
Det. So. cts.	10	11
Det. So. pf. ctfs.	35	39
East. Kod.	164	170
Ev. & T. H.	75	80
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	95
Ft. W. & D. City	73½	76
Gen. Ch. Co.	76	80
G. C. Co. pf.	104½	105½
G. & S. pf.	120	..
H.B. Claflin	109	115
Hock. V. pf.	93½	95½
Homestake.	80½	82
Ill. C. l. l.	163½	..
I. S. P. pf.	75½	82
Int. & T.	180	..
K. C. Ft. S. & M. pf.	82¾	88¼
K. & D. M.	15	17

	Bid.	Asked.
K. & D. M. pf.	45	50
L. E. & W. pf.	73½	79
Lacl. Gas.	..	105
Lacl. G. pf.	95	110
L. E. & W. pf.	90	98
& W. C.	45	..
Man. Beach.	12	14
Md. C. pf.	180	..
Mich. Cent.	140	148
Mor. & Es.	191	193
N., C. & St. L.	148	150
Nat. B. pf.	113½	114½
Nat. Enam.	16	16¾
Nat. En. pf.	84	87
Nat. L. pf.	103¼	105¼
N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	88¼	89
N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	20¼	21
N. Cent. C.	37	45
N. Y. A. B.	161½	162
N. Y. & N. H.	195	198
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	118	120
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	88	90
N. Y. D. Co.	33	34¾
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	77½	80
N. Y., L. & W.	136	140
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	156	160
P. C. 1st pf.	100	105
P. C. 2d pf.	103	108
Peo. & E.	41	46
P., C., C. & St. L.	80¼	82
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	106	112
C.	181	..
P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	178	..
P. & C. pf.	99½	100¼
Pullman Co.	243	245
Quicksilver.	⅝	1¼
Q'ksil'r pf.	2½	4
R. R. Sec. I. C. stock ctfs.	94½	97
R. S. S. pf.	103½	108
Rens. & S.	207	..
R., W. & O.	134	..
R. G. M. Co. pf.	101¾	107
Rutland pf.	40	70
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	66	70
St. L. S. W. pf.	55½	56
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	105	125
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	98	100
Tex. Cent.	55	..
Tex. C. pf.	90	..
Third Av.	135	136
T., P. & W.	17	20½
T. St. L. & W.	34	35¼
T., St. L. & W. pf.	55½	56½
U. B. & P. pf.	80	83
U. S. Exp.	118	125
U. S. Leath.	..	13¾
U. S. L. pf.	110	117
U. S. R. & Imp.	88	90
Vand. R. R.	85	100
W.-F. Exp.	235	245
Westinghouse assenting.	170	174
Westinghouse 1st pf.	187	188
W. & L. E.	17½	18

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 3@50 per cent., with the last loan at 8 per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 25 per cent.

Time money rates, 6 per cent. for sixty days to six months, with a commission in some cases of from 1 to 2 per cent. for short loans, making the rate equal to 7 and 8 per cent.

Mercantile paper rates, 5½@6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable and choice four to six months' single names and 6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $686,844,897; balances, $25,622,145. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $795,517.

Sterling exchange was irregular. Nominal rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.8225 for sixty days, $4.8555 for demand, and $4.8625 for cables. Commercial bills were quoted at $4.81⅝@$4.82¼.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.20 and 5.17; reichsmarks, 94 5-16@94⅜ and 94 15-16@95; guilders, 39 15-16@40 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5@10c discount. Chicago—15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, none; telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—par. St. Louis—10c discount @ par.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The supplies of money in the market to-day were apparently unaffected by the large repayments to the Bank of England. There was a disposition, however, toward cautiousness, in view of the large amounts still due. Discounts were steady. There was an indisposition to allow rates to fall unduly in view of possible contingencies.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were firm and the undertone generally was quiet. The market closed irregular. Consols started a shade easier, recovered later, and closed lower on the latest features of the Moroccan question. Americans opened dull, rallied to over parity on fair local and Continental buying, weakened somewhat later, and then again became harder in places and closed erratic.

Grand Trunk was buoyant on the increase in the traffic returns, being nearly $50,000 above anticipations.

Foreigners generally were firm. Russians were the feature, Imperial 4s reaching 85½ and closing at 85⅛. Japanese were cheerful.

Japanese Imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 102¾.

Bar silver steady at 30d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 26.17; Lisbon, 5.

Gold amounting to £25,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South America.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing Yesterday.	N. Y. Equivalent.	Previous N. Y. Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	89 3-16	..	..	— ⅛
Consols, account	89 7-16	..	..	— ⅛
Anaconda	14½	276¼	288	—11¾
Atchison	94¼	91½	90⅝	+ ⅜
Can. Pacific	179¼	174¼	173⅞	+ ⅜
St. Paul	185½	180½	180	+ ½
Erie	50¼	48¾	48⅝	..
Erie 1st pf.	83	80⅝	80¼	+ ⅜
Illinois Central	150¼	176¼	173	+ ¼
Louis. & Nash.	158¼	153¾	153	+ ¾
N. Y. Central	156	151⅝	151½	+ ⅛
Pennsylvania	74	144	143¾	+ ¼
Reading	74	144	141⅞	+ 2⅛
South. Pacific	68	66	66	..
Union Pacific	152⅝	148⅝	148⅝	— ⅜
U. S. Steel	43¼	42½	42⅞	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	109¾	106⅝	106¼	+ ⅛

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm at the opening, but became heavy.

Russian imperial fours were quoted at 85.60, and Russian bonds of 1904 at 489.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 7½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 11c for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was irregular and business was light.

Russians were slightly lower.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 43½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short and three months' bills, 4 per cent.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	11	6	Esperanza	5	8	6
Tomboy	1	6	3	Dolores	2	1	6
El Oro	1	10	0	Stratton's Ind.	0	6	9

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers:

$5,000 Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company first mortgage 3½ per cent. registered bonds, due 1997, interest June and December, 99¾.

$15,000 New York Central and Hudson River Railroad (Lake Shore collateral trust) 3½ per cent. registered bonds, due 1998, interest February and August, 89½.

$25,000 Lake Erie and Western Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1937, interest January and July, 117¼.

$4,000 Erie Railway first consolidated mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1920, interest March and September, 133⅜.

$10,000 Chesapeake and Ohio Railway first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. registered bonds, due 1939, interest May and November, 118¼.

$10,000 Chesapeake and Ohio Railway general mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds, due 1992, interest March and September, 107¾.

$14,000 Evansville and Indianapolis Railroad (guaranteed by Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad) first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1924, interest January and July, 116¼ to 117¼.

$10,000 Brooklyn City Railroad first consolidated 5 per cent. bonds, due 1916-1941, interest January and July, 105⅝.

$5,000 Washington Water Power Company (Spokane) first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1929, interest January and July, 106¼.

$15,000 Kings County Electric Light and Power Company purchase money 6 per cent. bonds, due 1997, interest April and October, 120⅛.

$7,000 Illinois Steel Company (United States Steel Corporation) debenture 5 per cent. bonds, due 1910, interest January and July, 100¾.

2 shares Coal and Iron National Bank, $100 each, 250.

10 shares Mount Vernon Trust Company, $100 each, 250.

$5,000 Tennessee Coal and Iron Company (Tennessee Division) 6 per cent. bonds, 110¼.

$1,000 Delaware and Hudson Company (Pennsylvania Division) 7 per cent. bond, due 1917, 132½.

$2,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad 7 per cent. bonds, due 1907, 107¾.

15 shares West Side Bank, $100 each, 655½.

10 shares Hanover National Bank, $100 each, 528½.

10 shares Equitable Trust Company, $100 each, 550.

$5,000 Middletown (Penn.) Gas Light Company twenty-five-year 5 per cent. gold underlying bonds, due 1927, interest May and November, 103¼.

10 shares Mount Vernon Trust Company, $100 each, 255.

5 shares United National Bank, $100 each, 94½.

10 shares United States Mortgage and Trust Company, $100 each, 502½.

5 shares First National Bank, $100 each, 780.

30 shares Westchester and Bronx Title and Mortgage Guaranty Company, $100 each, 183¾.

26 shares Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, $100 each, 318½.

22 shares National Park Bank, $100 each, 495¼.

$5,000 Berwick (Penn.) first mortgage 5 per cent. twenty-five-year gold bonds, due 1929, interest January and July, 102¼.

100 shares Union Exchange Bank, $100 each, 207⅝.

COLORADO MINING SHARES.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 3.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	10¾	11½	J. Johnson	12	14
American	2¼	2⅝	Lexington	4	4½
Anchor	2½	2⅝	Little Puck	2⅜	3
Anaconda	13	14	Moon Anch.	3¾	4
Banner	4½	4¾	Mollie Gib.	6	11
C. K. & N.	6	11	Nevin	6⅝	6¾
C. C. Cons.	6¼	6½	New Haven	2¼	2⅜
Dante	6	6⅜	Old Gold	4½	5
Dr. Jackpot	5	6	Pilgrim	2½	2⅝
Elkton	47¾	49	Pharmacist	5	5⅜
El Paso	66½	67	Portland	205	209
Findlay	78¾	78½	Rose Maud	3¼	3⅜
Gold Bond	3½	3¾	Rose Nicol	2⅜	2⅝
Gold Coin	3¼	5	Sample	3⅞	4
Gold Dollar	7⅛	8	Un. Gold	12	14
Golden Cycle	60	75	Vindicator	70	85
Sovereign	10½	11⅛	Work	7¼	7⅜
Isabella	62¾	64	Independence	12	15
Jackpot	3	5			

Why ANACONDA is rising is told in the **Boston News Bureau** as nowhere else

If you believe the fictions of "Frenzied Finance" you don't want the Boston News Bureau; if you have been familiar with its news presentations on

AMALGAMATED and on U. S. STEEL

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Start 1906 as a regular subscriber and investment reader and it will keep you posted on

COPPER and STEEL

and you may learn what is under Anaconda that may make it the feature of the copper world in 1906.

No business man or investor should be without the Boston News Bureau, which for eighteen years has printed matter invaluable to financial interests that can be had in no other publication. It aims to be a complete, condensed financial daily record for busy men of affairs.

Price, $12 per annum, $1 per month.

C. W. BARRON, Publisher,
Exchange Place, Boston.

Potter, Choate & Prentice
Bankers
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Investment Securities
Hanover Bank Building
(NASSAU AND PINE STREETS)
NEW YORK.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company
Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds Due February 1, 1922.

SEALED PROPOSALS addressed to the undersigned at its office, 55 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., and indorsed "Proposals to sell C., B. & Q. R. R. Co. Denver Extension 4% bonds," WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL NOON OF MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1906, for the sale of above-named bonds to the Trustee TO ABSORB THE SUM OF ONE HUNDRED AND SIX THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN DOLLARS AND EIGHTY-NINE CENTS ($106,511.89,) OR ANY PART THEREOF, in accordance with the agreement dated December 1, 1881.

Proposals will be opened and successful bids declared January 15, 1906, AND INTEREST ON ACCEPTED BONDS WILL CEASE JANUARY 16, 1906.

THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By D. R. WHITNEY, President.
Boston, Mass., January 1, 1906.

Anthracite Coal Lands

The attention of investors is called to the public sale of a tract of about 10,000 acres of land, underlaid with anthracite coal, in Schuylkill County, near Pottsville, known as

THE BROAD MOUNTAIN COAL LANDS.

Sale will take place in Pottsville on Saturday, January 6th, 1906, at 10 A.M.

C. H. N. BORIE,
251 S. 4th St., Philadelphia.

6% GUARANTEED PREFERRED SHARES

New York Realty Owners Co. shares, sold at $100 each in amounts $100 to $10,000, pay 3% semi-annually from date of issue. Business established ten years. Ten thousand checks paid for profits, with increased surplus, show results. Particulars on request.

New York Realty Owners Co.,
489 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

California Safe Deposit and Trust Company
SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA
OFFICERS:
DAVID F. WALKER.....President
J. DALZELL BROWN..V. Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
W. J. BARTNETT.....Vice President

Guaranty Trust Co. OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.
Captial, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,500,000
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

The Security Audit Company
128 Broadway, New York.
of New York,
AUDITS INVESTIGATIONS APPRAISALS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm name of LADD & COFFIN expired by limitation on December 31st, 1905.

JOHN B. LADD,
STURGIS COFFIN,
BENJAMIN I. MOTT.

The undersigned, having formed a copartnership under the firm name of LADD & COFFIN, will continue the business at No. 24 Barclay Street, assuming and liquidating the debts of the old firm.

JOHN B. LADD,
BENJAMIN I. MOTT.

New York, January 2d, 1906.

New York, January 2, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that WARREN VAN DEVENTER has withdrawn from the firm of NONNENBACHER & CO., manufacturers of picture frames, at New York City.

The business will be continued by JOHN F. NONNENBACHER and SAMUEL F. JACKSON under the firm name of NONNENBACHER & CO.

OFFICE OF HOWARD LAPSLEY & CO.,
Bankers & Brokers,
15 Broad Street.
New York, Jan'y 1st, 1906.

Mr. Townsend Lawrence withdraws and Messrs. Frank P. Holran and John W. Lapsley become members of our firm on this date.

HOWARD LAPSLEY & CO.

New York, Jan. 2, 1906.

We beg to announce that Mr. WILLIAM R. SIDENBERG has been admitted to an interest in our firm.

G. SIDENBERG & CO.,
477-479 Broadway.

New York, January 2d, 1906.

We beg to announce that Mr. JOHN J. PHELAN has been given an interest in our business.

CARL GUTMANN & CO.,
102 Franklin St.

GOODMAN & LIBERMAN, 68 East 8th St., have this day dissolved copartnership. LIBERMAN will continue the business at the same address.

To the Stockholders of National Lead Co.

The National Lead Company, pursuant to resolutions of its Board of Directors, hereby offers to those who shall be its stockholders of record, as shown by its books at 3 p. m. on the 10th day of January, 1906, the option to subscribe for thirty thousand (30,000) shares of one hundred dollars ($100) each ($3,000,000) of the seven per cent. (7%) Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, being a part of the increased capital stock authorized by the Company's amended Certificate of Incorporation.

Said Stockholders of record will be entitled to subscribe at par for one (1) share of said increased Preferred Capital Stock for each ten (10) shares of their said holdings of the present outstanding Capital Stock, either Common or Preferred, of this Company.

Certificates evidencing stockholders' rights to subscribe will be mailed to them as soon as practicable after the closing of the stock books at 3 p. m. on the 10th day of January, 1906, together with a circular more fully describing the form of subscription, the right to which will expire at 3 p. m., January 25, 1906. Payment in full at par for said stock must be made to this Company at its said New York Office on or before the 31st day of January, 1906. Failure to make such payment in full within the time above limited will have the effect of terminating the said option as to any and all stockholders or their assigns who fail to make such payment. Any stock not subscribed or paid for in accordance with the terms hereof will be disposed of as the Directors may determine. Upon receipt of such payment this company will issue its certificates of preferred stock in their present form exchangeable for certificates of preferred stock in an amended form now being engraved, when the same shall have been completed and ready for delivery. This amended form of certificate of stock will contain an agreement by the Company not to redeem any of its preferred stock prior to January 1, 1910. To ascertain the stockholders entitled to make this subscription the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock p. m. on January 10, 1906, and reopened at 10 o'clock a. m. on January 15, 1906.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY
By L. A. COLE, President.
100 William St.,
New York, December 28, 1905.

United States Reduction & Refining Co. First Mortgage 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated July 1, 1901, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to three P. M. of the fifteenth day of January, 1906, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $253,460.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

New York, December 28, 1905.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CLOTHING.—Depot Quartermaster's Office, Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, December 30, 1905.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M. January 15, 1906, and then opened for furnishing and delivering at the Philadelphia Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army: 14,000 pairs Muskrat Fur Gauntlets and 3,000 Dress Caps. The right is reserved to reject or accept any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Preference will be given to articles of domestic manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Standard samples can be seen and blanks for proposals and full information will be furnished upon application to this office. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Clothing, to be opened January 15, 1906." J. W. POPE, Depot Quartermaster.

WEST POINT, N. Y., JANUARY 2, 1906.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon February 1st, 1906, for erection of Power House as per drawings and specifications on file in this office. The U. S. reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Forms and specifications furnished upon application. Address Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

7 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Statement of Condition December 30, 1905.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
New York City 3½% bonds at par	$1,000,000.00	Capital	$1,000,000.00
Other stocks and bonds	5,791,397.77	Surplus	500,000.00
Demand loans	4,677,963.00	Undivided profits	514,165.50
Time loans and bills purchased	7,650,288.84	Dividend No. 6	25,000.00
Accrued interest receivable	150,104.99	Deposits	20,187,210.34
Cash on hand and in banks	5,017,558.67	Certified and other outstanding checks	2,661,272.83
		Reserved for interest on deposits	12,214.80
		Reserved for taxes	7,466.50
	$24,287,263.27		$24,287,263.27

DIRECTORS

STEPHEN BAKER, Pres. Bank of the Manhattan Co., N. Y.
SAMUEL G. BAYNE, Pres. Seaboard National Bank, N. Y.
JAMES G. CANNON, Vice Pres. Fourth National Bank, N. Y.
EDMUND C. CONVERSE, President.
HENRY P. DAVISON, Vice Pres. First National Bank, N. Y.
JAMES H. ECKELS, Pres. Commercial National Bank, Chicago
WALTER E. FREW, Vice Pres. Corn Exchange Bank, N. Y.
A. BARTON HEPBURN, President Chase National Bank, N. Y.
THOMAS W. LAMONT, 2d Vice President.
GATES W. McGARRAH, Pres. Mechanics' National Bank, N. Y.
EDGAR L. MARSTON, Blair & Co., Bankers, N. Y.
GEORGE W. PERKINS, J. P. Morgan & Co., Bankers, N. Y.
WILLIAM H. PORTER, Pres. Chemical National Bank, N. Y.
DANIEL G. REID, Vice Pres. Liberty National Bank, N. Y.
FRANCIS H. SKELDING, Pres. First National Bank, Pittsburgh.
EDWARD F. SWINNEY, Pres. First National Bank, Kansas City.
JOHN F. THOMPSON, Vice President.
GILBERT G. THORNE, Vice Pres. National Park Bank, N. Y.
ALBERT H. WIGGIN, Vice Pres. Chase National Bank, N. Y.
ROBERT WINSOR, Kidder, Peabody & Co., Bankers, Boston.
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Pres. Gallatin National Bank, N. Y.
EDWARD F. C. YOUNG, Pres. First National Bank, Jersey City.

Acts as Executor, Administrator and Guardian; Assignee and Receiver; Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent, and as Trustee for Individuals and Corporations.

ALLOWS INTEREST UPON DEPOSITS.

E. C. CONVERSE, President.
J. F. THOMPSON, V. P. T. W. LAMONT,
D. E. POMEROY, Treas. B. STRONG, 2d V. P.
H. W. DONOVAN, Asst. Treas. F. N. B. CLOSE, Asst. Sec.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

Commercial Trust Co. Building, 15-17-19-21 Exchange Place, } JERSEY CITY, N. J.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND PROFITS, - - - - - $3,200,000.

STATEMENT AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS DECEMBER 30, 1905.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Stocks and Bonds	$3,112,766.14	Capital	$1,000,000.00
Mortgages	1,629,281.31	Surplus	1,500,000.00
Loans, Demand and Time	3,648,311.75	Undivided Profits	685,884.21
Bills Purchased	451,965.98	Dividend	60,000.00
Banking House	721,800.00	Deposits	9,626,307.66
Other Real Estate	164,070.53		
Accrued Interest	52,455.41		
Due from Banks	508,227.32		
Cash on hand and in Bank	2,583,314.13		
	$12,872,192.57		$12,872,192.57

Transacts a General Banking and Trust Business.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OF THE BEST MODERN CONSTRUCTION.

Boxes from $5.00 to $500.00 Per Annum.

OFFICERS.

JOHN W. HARDENBERGH, President.
GEORGE W. YOUNG, Vice President.
ROBERT S. ROSS, Vice President.
WILLIAM J. FIELD, Secretary and Treas'r.
JAY S. PERKINS, Assistant Treasurer.
J. RICHARD TENNANT, Ass't Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Walter E. Ammon, C. Ledyard Blair, Frederick G. Bourne, William Brinkerhoff, John D. Carscallen, Frederic Cromwell, C. C. Cuyler, Jacob J. Detwiller, Charles D. Dickey, Oscar L. Gubelman, John W. Hardenbergh, William B. Jenkins, Clarence H. Kelsey, Gustav E. Kissel, James A. Macdonald, Richard A. McCurdy, Robert H. McCurdy, Allan L. McDermott, James G. Morgan, Moses Taylor Pyne, Robert S. Ross, Edwin A. Stevens, Eben B. Thomas, Myles Tierney, James Timpson, Cornelius Vanderbilt, John J. Voorhees, George W. Young, Augustus Zabriskie.

Guaranty Trust Company OF NEW YORK

Mutual Life Building, 28 Nassau Street

CAPITAL, $2,000,000 SURPLUS, $5,500,000

STATEMENT OF CONDITION DECEMBER 30, 1905.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
New York City and State Bonds	$2,155,027.64	Capital	$2,000,000.00
Other Bonds & Stocks	11,851,710.21	Surplus	5,500,000.00
Loans, Demand and Time	18,808,220.59	Undivided Profits

Dividends.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMONWEALTH (FIRE) INS. CO. OF NEW YORK.
67 William St., Jan. 2, 1906.

The Directors have declared:
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. and an EXTRA DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, payable on demand on or after Jan. 6, 1906;
FIVE PER CENT. as Interest upon the outstanding Scrip, payable on demand on or after Feb. 20, 1906;
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. in Scrip upon the Participating Policies expired in 1905. Certificates for which will be issued on demand on or after May 15, 1906;
The outstanding "Certificates of Profits" (Scrip) of the issue of 1901 will be REDEEMED and paid on demand on or after Feb. 20, 1906. Further interest thereon will cease whether presented for redemption or not. The Certificates to be produced at time of payment and canceled.
The Stock Transfer Books will remain closed until the 8th instant.
JOHN M. DAGGETT, Secretary.

Southern Pacific Company

120 Broadway, New York, December 7, 1905.

DIVIDEND NO. 3.

A dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. ($3.50 per share) was this day declared on the preferred stock of the Southern Pacific Company, payable on demand on and after the 15th day of January, 1906, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, December 22, 1905. For the purposes of this dividend the Preferred Stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Friday, December 22d, 1905, and reopened on Friday, Dec. 29th, 1905, at 10:00 o'clock A. M. Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank orders can be had on application.
A. K. VAN DEVENTER,
Assistant Treasurer.

UNITED COPPER COMPANY

The United Copper Company, having set aside out of the net earnings for the year 1906 the entire amount necessary for the payment of the regular dividend on the preferred stock during the year 1906, (6% amounting to $300,000,) has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¼% on its common stock and an extra dividend of ½%, payable January 31st, 1906, to stockholders of record January 8th, 1906.
Transfer books close January 8th, 1906, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen February 1st, 1906, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. Augustus Heinze, President.

American Woolen Company,

Twenty-Seventh Quarterly Dividend.

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of One and Three-Quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Woolen Company will be paid on the 15th day of January, 1906, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 2, 1906.
Transfer books for Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business January 2, 1906, and will be reopened January 16, 1906.
WM. H. DWELLY, JR., Treasurer.
Boston, Mass., December 18, 1905.

Manufacturers Commercial Company,

299 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The regular quarterly dividend at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. per annum has been declared, payable January 15th, 1906, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business December 30th, 1905.
The transfer books will be closed December 30th, 1905, and reopened January 2d, 1906.
C. B. JAQUA, Treasurer.

New York Mortgage and Security Company

135 BROADWAY, N. Y.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent. (4%) upon the capital stock of the Company, payable January 4, 1906, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 27, 1905.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. December 27, 1905, and reopened at 10 A. M. January 5, 1906.
WILLIAM N. HARTE, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.
New York, January 3, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of the registered four per cent. gold bonds of The American Tobacco Company will close at 3 o'clock P. M. January 15, 1906, for the purpose of the payment of interest due thereon on February 1, 1906. Said transfer books will reopen at the opening of business on the 2d day of February, 1906.
J. M. W. HICKS, Treasurer.

Office of Wells, Fargo & Company,
51 Broadway,
New York, December 20, 1905.

The regular semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. have been declared by the Directors of the company, payable January 15, 1906, at its office, as above.
The transfer books will close December 30, 1905, and reopen January 16, 1906.
H. B. PARSONS, Secretary.

NATIONAL LICORICE COMPANY.

A dividend of 2% on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on January 10th next to all Common Stockholders of record on January 6th. The Transfer Books of the Company will close at 12:00 M. January 6th, reopening on January 11th at 10:00 A. M.
H. W. PETHERBRIDGE, Treasurer.
January 3d, 1906.

THE SAINT LAWRENCE RIVER POWER Company coupons due January 1st, 1906, from The Saint Lawrence River Power Company First Mortgage 5% Bonds will be paid after that date at the office of Robert Winthrop & Company, 40 Wall Street, New York. J. B. NIVEN, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the company's office, 756 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough, on Wednesday, January 10, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon.
Transfer books will be closed from December 30, 1905, at noon to January 10, 1906, at 3 P. M.
JOHN W. H. BERGEN, Secretary.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, December 22d, 1905.

The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nos. 44 and 46 Wall St., on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1906. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. and will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from January 6th to January 10th.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

New York, Dec. 30, 1905.

THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, No. 330 Bowery, on Thursday, January 11th, 1906, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. EDMUND F. SWANBERG, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 9th, 1905.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house, 271 Broadway, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1906. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M., until 1 o'clock P. M.
AUGUSTUS C. CORBY, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK.
New York, Dec. 16, 1905.

The annual election for seven (7) Directors to serve for the ensuing year and for three (3) Inspectors of the next election will be held at the banking rooms on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906.
Polls open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 12 o'clock M.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
NEW YORK, DECEMBER 8TH, 1905.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
December 9th, 1905.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank for election of Directors will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1906, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

THE NEW AMSTERDAM NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.
December 28th, 1905.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 9TH, 1906, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
1 East 14th Street.
New York, December 27, 1905.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

THE BATTERY PARK NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 8th, 1905.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, No. 14 State Street, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 9TH, 1906, from 11 M. to 1 P. M.
EDWIN B. DAY, Cashier.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.
31 Nassau St., New York, December 8, 1905.

To the Shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York:

Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the Shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held at its Banking House, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon on said date.
The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon till 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM C. DUVALL, Cashier.

FOUNDED 1803.

The Merchants' National Bank

of the City of New York.
New York, December 8th, 1905.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking room, No. 43 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
S. S. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

THE PHENIX NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Association will be held at the banking house, No. 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1906, from 12 M. until 1 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the election of three Inspectors of Election.
By order of THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
A. M. BULL, Cashier.
December 26th, 1905.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK
of the City of New York.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house, Nos. 393 and 395 Canal Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon on that date. At said meeting a resolution will be offered to increase the number of Directors from seven to eight.
The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 1 P. M. WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

THE GERMANIA BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
December 29th, 1905.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906, between the hours of eleven o'clock A. M. and twelve o'clock noon, at the banking room, 190 Bowery, New York. LOFTIN LOVE, Cashier.

YORKVILLE BANK.
New York, December 28th, 1905.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank and the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 1,511-1,513 Third Avenue, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906. Polls open from 2:30 until 4 P. M.
At this meeting a resolution will be offered to reduce the number of Directors to twenty-one. WM. L. FRANKENBACH, Cashier.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW YORK.
December 22d, 1905.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held at the banking house, No. 1 Hudson Street, on Tuesday, January 9, 1906, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. o'clock.
BENJAMIN F. WERNER, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of The Corn Exchange Bank, New York, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, 13 William Street, New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, January 16th, 1906. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK.
New York, Dec. 23d, 1905.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at the banking room, No. 23 Broad Street, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1906, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

THE PLAZA BANK.
New York, December 28th, 1905.

The Annual Election for Directors of THE PLAZA BANK will be held at the Banking House, 5th Avenue and 58th Street, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 9th, 1906. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. M. CLARKE, Cashier.

The Market and Fulton National Bank.
New York, December 29, 1905.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
T. J. STEVENS, Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A SPECial meeting of the stockholders of J. Eisner Company will be held on the 6th day of January, 1906, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of said company at No. 683 Broadway in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purposes of voting upon propositions to alter and amend the Certificate of Incorporation and the By-Laws of said Company, and for the transaction of other business.
Dated New York, December 27th, 1905.
JACOB EISNER, President.
WILLIAM B. SEGAL, Secretary.

BLEECKER STREET & FULTON FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY.
New York, December 30th, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, on Thursday, January 18th, 1906, at 4 P. M., for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
4 Irving Place.
December 30, 1905.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office Monday, January 22d, 1906. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 6, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 23, 1906.
R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 154 East 24th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing six Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
HIRAM M. FULLER, Secretary.

New York, January 4th, 1906.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the American Speaking Telephone Company will be held at the Executive Office of the Company, Room No. 60, No. 195 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, January 18th, 1906, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. A. R. BREWER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FEDeral Lumber Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, Suite 8,039, No. 1 Madison Av., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1906, at 2 o'clock P. M. GEORGE T. HANCOCK, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New York Tunnel Co. will be held at the offices of the Company, 45 Wall St., New York City, N. Y., on Monday, Jan. 8, 1906, at 11 A. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before it.
HAROLD NATHAN, Asst. Sec'y.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the American Elevator Company will be held at the office of the Company, 113-115 Cedar Street, on January 15th, 1906, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for ensuing year.
W. H. CORNE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MEETing of the Stockholders of Byron W. Greene, Jr., Company will be held at the office of the Company, 309 Avenue B, N. Y. City, on 10th day of January, 1906, at noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for ensuing year.
CHARLES F. WITT, Secretary.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of THE FRUIT ACTION COMPANY for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, 8-10-12 West St., on Wednesday, January 10th, at 12 M. LOWELL C. BRIGGS, President.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the Inwood Realty and Dock Co. will be held on Tuesday, the 16th day of January, 1906, at Room 714, 290 Broadway, New York City, at 12 M. LESTER S. HOLMES, Secretary.

THE C. N. CHADWICK COMPANY ANNUAL meeting, to elect Directors for the ensuing year, on Thursday, January 11th, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon, at 29 White Street, New York City. CHARLES W. TODD, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NURSERY and Child's Hospital will be held at the Institution January 4th, 1906, at twelve noon.
Mrs. A. S. SULLIVAN, First Directress.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of New York Times Building Co. will be held Thursday, January 18th, at 1 o'clock P. M.
BEN C. FRANCK, Sec'y.

Savings Banks.

The Bowery Savings Bank,

128 AND 130 BOWERY.
NEW YORK, Dec. 13, 1905.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January, next, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 15, 1906.
Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1, 1906.
WILLIAM H. S. WOOD, President.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.
WALTER COGGESHALL, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

80th Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on December 31st, 1905, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on deposits of $5 to $500, and on deposits of over $500, THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the remainder up to $3,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
FREDERICK N. CHESHIRE, Secretary.
The Bank has Removed to its New Building, 31 West 34th Street, (bet. 5th and 6th Avenues.)

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK

N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the three and six months ending January 1st, 1906, on all deposits entitled thereto, under the by-laws, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, on all sums from
$5 TO $3,000.

Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

Dry Dock Savings Institution,

341 & 343 BOWERY, Cor. 3d St., N. Y.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1905, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, payable on and after Jan'y 15, 1906.
Deposits made on or before Jan'y 10 will be entitled to interest from Jan'y 1, 1906.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WM. F. PATTERSON, Ass't Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

54 AND 56 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
91ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after January 15th on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending December 31st, 1905, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EMIL A. HUBER, Assistant Secretary.

The American Savings Bank

501 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 42d Street.

Interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) per annum will be credited depositors for three and six months ending Dec. 31, 1905, on all sums from $5 to $3,000, payable Jan. 15, 1906. Bank open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. Closes 12 M. on Saturday. Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1st.
EDWARD V. LOEW, President.
WILLIAM M. HAZELTON, Acting Treasurer.
GRANVILLE B. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 Chambers St., New York City.

The trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending Dec. 31, 1905, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 15, 1906. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1st.
W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.
CHARLES H. FANCHER, Treasurer.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

108th Semi-Annual Dividend.

28 PARK PLACE, N. Y. CITY.
The Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest be credited depositors entitled thereto at the rate of
Four Per Cent. Per Annum,
payable on and after January 15th, 1906. Deposits made on or before January 6th will draw interest from January 1st, 1906.
L. A. STUART, Secretary. H. F. HUTCHINSON, President.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,

N. E. Cor. 23d St. and 6th Av.

The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors **January 1st, 1906,** at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) per annum on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before **January 10th** will draw interest from **January 1st.**
WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK

3D AV., COR. 124TH ST.

The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto from $5 to $3,000 for the six and three months ending December 31st, 1905. Interest payable on and after Monday, Jan. 15, 1906. Money deposited on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from January 1st, 1906.
THOMAS CRAWFORD, President.
THOMAS R. EBERT, Secretary.

IRON TRADE CONDITIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 3.—The Iron Trade Review to-morrow will say:

Following the recent period of dullness the pig iron market shows much strength, indicating that a heavy buying movement will soon set in. The strong demand for basic is a prominent feature, especially in the Pittsburg district and in the East. The minimum quotation of Bessemer is now $17.50, and several sales of 2,000 tons each have been made at $17.75. During December in the Pittsburg district, from 65,000 to 75,000 tons of Bessemer were sold at about $17.60. There is a strong demand for foundry grades in the Central West. Pipe interests are inquiring for 18,000 tons of iron for the first half. Ferromanganese has made a new high record, a cargo of foreign having been sold at $175. The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company in 1905 shipped 1,050,000 tons of sheet and tin plates, which is within 150,000 tons of the theoretical full capacity of the plants.

A previous high record was made in 1904, when 840,000 tons of sheets were shipped. The outlook for structural material is excellent. Lake ship builders are again inquiring for plates for new vessels. The market for wire products is very strong. Iron ore interests are now figuring on a production of 39,500,000 tons for 1906, an estimate of 1,500,000 in excess of highest figures heretofore considered possible. The American Bridge Company has secured a contract for 2,000 tons of bridge material for the Northern Pacific Railway. Total sales for December were over 55,000 tons, making the total for the year over 500,000 tons, a new record. Recent rail sales are: Baltimore and Ohio, 71,000 tons; Toledo and Ohio Central, 2,000 tons; Vanderbilt lines, 73,000 tons; trolley and miscellaneous, 15,000 tons. There is no reduction in inquiries for rails, and indications are that 1906 will surpass everything in the past.

Reviewing the situation in the iron trade The Iron Age says in its issue of to-day:

The volume of business done in nearly all the leading distributing centres during the past week has been much larger than is usual in the holiday season, and the industry enters the new year under tremendous pressure.

In the Pittsburg district negotiations are still progressing between the merchant furnaces and the Steel Corporation, which is on the eve of closing for a considerable tonnage of basic pig. The leading makers of foundry and forge iron in the Schuylkill and Lehigh Valley have advanced their prices 25c. per ton.

The Southern railroads announce an advance in the freight rate on pig iron to points north, of 25 cents a ton, effective March 1.

Railmakers report additional orders, the largest this week being for 15,000 tons for the Oklahoma Central. It is now definitely announced that the Baltimore and Ohio order negotiated some time since is for 71,000 tons. Bridge builders are active. The week's tonnage placed during the week is that of the bridges for the Northern Pacific, which calls for 20,000 tons, and includes the structures over the Columbia and Willamette Rivers. The American Bridge Company booked 540,000 tons during 1905. The capacity, which was enlarged during the year, is now placed at close to 700,000 tons.

During the past few weeks the German Steel Syndicate has sold in this country 20,000 tons additional of structural shapes, making the total since the movement began about 60,000 tons. This is exclusive of the business in the same line done by representatives of Belgian mills. The German syndicate has advanced the price to the equivalent of about 1.80 cents per pound, duty paid, New York.

One of the leading Eastern plate mills has just decided to ask an advance of $3 per ton on all heavy plates, and $5 a ton on No. 10 plates. Late shipbuilders are figuring on two additional boats. The shipmakers are expected to announce an advance of $1 per ton at an early date.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE STANDARD TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK

on the morning of the first day of January, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$139,806.00
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value $3,257,930.83,) book value		3,219,309.42
Amount loaned on collaterals		11,489,541.92
Other loans, including bills purchased		481,545.56
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions		3,556,584.28
Specie		71,503.60
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks		9,930.00
Furniture and fixtures		7,000.00
Accounts receivable		23,358.83
		$18,948,568.07
Accrued interest not entered on books at date of this report as an asset		128,336.16
		$19,077,906.23

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$1,000,000.00
Surplus on book value, (less current expenses and taxes paid). (Surplus on market value, $1,250,044.54; surplus after charging and crediting accrued interest, $1,354,237.70.)		1,211,423.14
Deposits subject to check, (except as stated below,) not preferred	$13,235,067.72	
Certificates of deposit, (not preferred,) demand	321,940.94	
Amount due trust companies	1,836,456.74	
Amount due banks and bankers	457,856.24	
Preferred deposits, as follows:		
Due savings banks	422,805.83	
Due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, Trustee, committee, or depositary	820,220.07	
		16,133,547.04
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends	28,436.00	
Certified checks	575,167.89	
		603,597.89
		$18,948,568.07

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Total amount of interest and commissions received during the year	$741,584.88
All other profits received during the year	213,689.26
Amount of interest paid to and credited depositors during the year	845,946.22
Amount of expenses of the institution during the year, excluding taxes	113,999.45
Amount of dividends on capital stock declared during the year. When payable: June 30 and December 30.	100,000.00
Taxes paid during the year	20,066.85
Amount of deposits made by order of court	330,220.07
Number of deposits on which interest is allowed at this date, 1,025.	
Total amount of such deposits	15,128,547.04
Average rate of interest on deposits on which interest is paid, 2.78%.	
Amount of bonds and mortgages invested in during the year	172,936.00
Amount received from bonds and mortgages paid or sold during the year	101,580.00
Has each official communication directed by the Banking Department to this institution been submitted to the Board of Directors at the meeting held next after its receipt? Yes.	

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
WM. C. LANE, President, and E. M. F. MILLER, Treasurer, of The Standard Trust Company of New York, located and doing business at No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said Trust Company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law. (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 1st day of January, 1906, as the day as of which such report shall be made.
WM. C. LANE, President.
E. M. F. MILLER, Treasurer.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 3d day of January, 1906, before me.
[Seal.] PAUL O'CONNOR, (8.)
Notary Public, New York County.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—The local money market is firm: The usual table of rates, &c., follows:

Call loans, 8@15 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 5@8 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 6 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 6 per cent.; New York funds, 5@10c discount. Clearings, $48,400,305; balances, $2,628,880; Sub-Treasury debit, $42,205.

There were numerous orders in this market this morning at the opening, with commission houses the principal buyers. The market maintained an irregular tone until the late afternoon, when stocks became somewhat heavy. There was said to be quiet selling of stocks going on during the day, but the market absorbed this well until the pressure became too pronounced. Our market is inclined to be a little erratic and subject to quick fluctuations in either direction, as traders are inclined to follow the trend of the New York list.

Closing prices were irregular and somewhat heavy. Comparative list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Am. Bell Tel. 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾
10,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	95	95	95
2,000	C., B. & Q. 3½s	94¾	94	94
15,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	100	99¾	99¾
2,000	C., M. & St. P. 6s, 1st div	124¼	124¼	124¼
1,000	C. & West Mich. 5s	105	105	105
6,000	Dominion Coal 5s	101	101	101
2,000	K. C., M. & B. 4s	99½	99½	99½
2,000	K. C., M. & B. inc. 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾
1,000	N. E. Cotton Yarn 5s	99	99	99
1,000	U. S. Steel 2d 5s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1,000	West. Tel. & Tel. 5s	102	102	102

RAILROADS.

548	Atchison	92	91	91⅝
85	Atchison pf	105¼	105¼	105¼
20	Boston Elevated	156	156	156
35	Boston & Albany	254½	254½	254½
16	Boston & Lowell	240½	240	240
16	Boston & Maine	173	173	173
24	Fitchburg pf	142	142	142
23	Mass. Elec. pf	60¾	60	60¾
142	N. Y., N. H. & H.	197	196½	196⅞
520	Union Pacific	150	148½	150
113	West End	101	100	101
23	West End pf	113	112	112

TELEPHONES.

135	American	187½	187	187¼
267	New England	135	134	134
50	Western	12½	12½	12½
14	Western pf	91½	91	91½

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,650	Am. Ag. Chemical	25¼	23	24½
10	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	93¾	93¾	93¾
180	Am. Spec. Service	12	11	11
3,201	Am. Sugar	158¾	150	152
162	Am. Sugar pf	140	139	139½
510	Am. Wool	42¼	42	42
297	*Am. Wool pf	104	103	103¼
200	East Boston Land	6	6	6
78	Edison	247	246	247
200	*General Electric	177½	177½	177½
780	Gen. Electric rights	3¾	3½	3½
350	Mass. Gas	47¼	46¾	47¼
345	*Mass. Gas pf	85⅝	85	85⅝
7	Mergenthaler	193	192¼	192¼
16	Pullman	245	243	245
85	Reece	10	10	10
1	Seattle Elec. pf	98	98	98
223	Swift & Co.	103¾	103¼	103¾
279	United Fruit	104	103¾	103¾
1,770	United Shoe Machine	76	73½	76
61	United Shoe Mach. pf	31	31	31
4,249	U. S. Steel	43⅝	42¼	43
212	U. S. Steel pf	106¾	106	106¾

MINING.

300	Adventure	6⅝	6	6⅝
4,870	Amalgamated	109½	107½	107⅝
225	Allouez	40½	40	40
230	Am. Zinc	15	14⅜	15
175	Anaconda	70⅜	70⅛	70⅜
2,585	Arcadian	5⅝	5	5½
155	Arnold	2	1½	2
3,795	Atlantic	27½	25½	26½
3,730	Bingham	36⅝	35¾	35⅝
4,439	Boston Cons	32½	31	31
22	Calumet & Hecla	707	707	707
425	Centennial	29½	28¾	29
620	Cons. Mercur	620	610	620
5,165	Copper Range	84½	83	83
295	Daly-West	18	17½	17½
55	Dominion Iron	26½	26½	26½
650	Franklin	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜
110	Granby	10	10	10
8,096	Greene	31	30¼	30⅝
70	Guanajuato	5½	5	5
13,562	Isle Royale	25½	25⅜	27¼
385	Mass	10⅜	10	10⅜
15	Mayflower	1	1	1
990	Michigan	17⅝	17	17
215	*Mohawk	60	59	59
2,196	Nevada	12⅝	11¾	12½
2,385	North Butte	87½	85	86
75	Montana C. & C.	4½	4¼	4½
1,530	Old Dominion	38	35	35½
150	Osceola	107	106	107
4,700	Parrott	44¼	43¾	44¼
225	Quincy	108	105	108
1,350	Rhode Island	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛
450	Santa Fe	2⅝	2	2⅝
750	Shannon	7¼	7	7
90	Tamarack	121	120	121
290	Tecumseh	12	11¼	12
2,630	Tenn. Copper	51¼	50½	50½
2,175	Trinity	11⅜	10⅝	10⅝
1,210	U. S. Coal & Oil	11⅝	11	11⅜
12,429	U. S. Mining	49½	46¾	46⅝
5,755	United Copper	65¼	64	64½
15,840	*Utah	62⅝	60¾	60⅞
190	Victoria	6⅝	6¼	6¼
800	Washington	65c	65c	65c
100	Winona	8¼	8¼	8¼
1	Wolverine	134	134	134

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights.

STRAIN STILL ACUTE; MONEY 8 TO 50 PER CENT.

Most of Yesterday's Call Loans Were Made at 25.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Sluggish Trading in the Curb Market.

Coppers Reactionary—Few Transactions in Industrials—Total Sales Low.

Trading on the curb was apathetic and irregular yesterday. Coppers were sluggish and inclined to lose ground on selling. Boston Copper dropped 1¼ from the opening on light selling, but recovered to 31⅞ at the close. United Copper on sales of 11,000 shares made fractional moves up and down, closing at 64⅝.

The general market made the same indifferent showing as the copper stocks; all of the day's transactions in industrials showing total sales of only 9,655 shares.

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The following are the principal transactions reported on the curb yesterday with high, low, and last prices:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last
1,500	American Can.	10¼	10¼	9⅝	10
500	Am. Can pf...	69½	69½	69	69⅝
450	Am. Nickel...	1½	1½	1½	1½
900	Am. W. P. pf.	33½	34⅞	33½	34½
200	Beth. S. Corp.	32½	32½	32	32
200	Con. C. & C..	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
200	Hartman Coal	74	74	73½	73½
1,500	Internat. Salt.	40	40	39½	39⅝
40	Lord & Taylor.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
40	Lord & Tay. pf.	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1,070	Mackay Cos..	*59¼	59¼	58⅝	58½
100	Mack. Cos. pf.	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
1,800	Manh. Transit	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜
800	N. J. T. Dock & Imp.....	45½	45¼	44¾	44¾
200	Seaboard L.Co.	67⅞	68	67⅞	68
100	Stand. M. pf..	87	87	87	87
55	Standard Oil..	698	699	698	699

RAILROADS.

2,800	Chi. Subway..	50½	51½	50½	50½
200	New T. Securities, c. w. i.	59	59	58¾	58¾
3,500	Interb. R. T.	230¾	233¾	230	232
20	No. Sec. stubs.	287½	300	262½	262½

MINING STOCKS.

1,130	Bamberger D..	9½	9½	9	9⅜
6,000	Bluebell Min..	3½	4	3½	4
5,000	Boston Copper	32½	32½	30⅞	31⅝
3,000	British Col. C.	10¾	10¾	9⅞	9⅞
4,010	Colum. Copper.	5	*5¼	4¾	4⅞
5,000	Copper Sec....	25⅜	29¼	25½	29
5,000	Dominion Cop.	7-16	15-32	7-16	15-32
140	Douglas Cop..	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
3,700	Granby Cons..	10⅛	10⅛	10	10
1,100	Greene Gold...	3⅞	4	3¾	3⅞
6,000	Greene Con. C.	30¼	30⅞	30⅛	30¾
925	Greene G.-S..	6	6	*5⅝	5⅝
1,535	Guanajuato C.	5	*5¼	5	5¼
900	Juniper G. M..	2	2⅜	2	2⅜
600	La Chivis Min.	3½	3½	3½	3½
400	Mitchell Min..	10	10⅛	10	10
400	Monarch Min.	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝
200	Montezuma M. & S.....	7-16	7-16	7-16	7-16
5,200	Nevada C. C..	12¼	12½	12	12⅜
3,000	Nevada-Utah M. & S.....	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3⅝
10	Phoenix Sec..	4	4	4	4
3,900	Tenn. Cop. Co.	51	51⅞	50⅜	51
1,000	Tintic Mining.	9¼	9⅜	0	9¼
310	Union Cop. Co.	1⅞	1⅞	*1⅞	1⅞
11,000	United Copper.	64⅞	65	64¼	64⅝
1,000	Utah Apex....	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8¾
2,800	Utah Copper..	38¼	38½	38	38
200	Wh. K. C. pf.	2½	2½	2	2

BONDS.

$65,000	A. S. F. 6s, w. i. and int...	85⅞	86	85⅞	86
1,000	Am. Wr. P. 5s.	88	88	88	88
168,000	New T. S., col. 4½s, w. i....	95	95¾	95	95¾
£500	Jap. Gov. 4s of 1905, & i., w.i.	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
$5,000	Standard R. & T., tr. rec...	2⅛	2½	2½	2½

*Odd lots.

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Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Tuesday:

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Jan. 3. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 2 Bid.	Asked.
American Can	9¾	10	10	10½
American Can pf	69¼	69½	69¼	69¾
American Chicle	160	163	160	165
American Chicle pf	103	106	100	104
American Tobacco	455	465	455	465
Am. Steel Found. 6s, w. i., and interest	85⅞	86	85¾	86
Am. Writing Paper	4¾	5	4½	5
Am. Writing Paper pf.	34	34½	33½	34
Am. Writing Paper 5s.	87½	89	87½	88
Bamberger-De Lamar	8¾	9¾	9	9¾
Bethlehem Steel	31½	33½	33½	34
Bethlehem Steel pf.	90	91	88	89
Boston Copper	31	31⅝	31½	32
British Columbia Cop.	9⅞	10½	10⅜	10¼
Central Foundry	5¾	6½	6	6½
Central Foundry pf.	25½	26½	26¼	27
Central Foundry 6s.	80	82	81	82
Chicago Pneu. Tool	55	..	..	55½
Chicago Subway	50	50¼	50	50½
Columbia Copper	4⅞	4⅞	5¼	5½
Cont. Coal & Coke	9¾	9¾	..	..
Copper Securities	28¾	29	28½	28¾
Dominion Copper	½	⅞	½	⅞
Douglas Copper	6½	7	7	7¼
Electric Vehicle	15	18	15	19
Electric Vehicle pf.	18	22	19	22
Gold Hill	¾	¾	¾	¾
Granby Consolidated	9⅞	10	9⅞	10
Greene Con. Copper	30⅜	30¾	30⅜	30½
Greene Con. Gold	3¾	4	3¾	4
Greene Gold-Silver	5½	5¾	5½	6
Guanajuato Con	5	5⅛	5	5¼
Guggenheim Explora'n.	300	310	300	310
Hartmann Coal	73⅞	74½	73⅝	74½
Havana Tobacco	29	31	30	31
Havana Tobacco pf.	38	40	38	40
Houston Oil	7¼	7¾	7½	7⅞
Interborough	231	233	230½	232
Inter. Mer. Marine	12¾	13	12½	13
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	34	34⅜	34½	34⅜
International Salt	39⅜	40	40¾	41
International Salt 5s.	69	71	69	71
Jap. Gov. 4s of 1905 and interest, w. i.	86¾	87	86¾	87
Juniper Gold Mining	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
La Chivis Mining	3	3¼	3	3¼
Mackay Companies	58¼	58¾	58¾	59¼
Mackay Companies pf.	73½	74¾	75⅜	75⅞
Manhattan Transit	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
Mitchell Mining	9⅞	10	10	10⅛
N. J. Term. D. & Imp.	44¾	45	45¼	45½
New Trac. Sec., w. i.	58¾	59	58⅝	59¼
New Tr. Sec. pf., w. i.	97	99½	97	98½
N. Tr. Sec. 6s, w. i.	95	95¾	95	95¼
Nevada Con. Copper	12¾	12½	12	12⅛
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	3½	3⅝	3⅜	3¾
Nor. Sec. "stubs"	262½	275	..	..
Otis Elevator	57	61	57	61
Otis Elevator pf	106	109	106	110
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	16	17	15	16
Seaboard Lumber Co.	67⅞	68¼	68	68½
Seaboard Company	30	32	..	..
Seaboard Co. 1st pf.	80	92	89	92
Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	60	65	60	65
Standard Milling	9½	10½	..	..
Standard Milling pf.	37	38	..	..
Standard Oil	697	700	698	700
Tennessee Copper	50½	51	50	51
Tintic Mining	9	9¼	9⅜	9½
Standard R. & T. tr. rec.	2¼	2½	..	..
Union Copper	1¾	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞
United Copper	64¼	64⅝	64⅞	65⅛
United Copper pf.	87	89	88	88½
Union Typewriter	95	100	90	100
Un. Typewriter 1st pf.	118	120	117	120
Un. Typewriter 2d pf.	115	119	115½	117
Utah Apex	8¾	8⅞	8¾	9
Utah Copper	37½	38	38½	38⅝

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3.—Western Maryland Railroad common stock was a feature in the trading to-day, advancing from 15⅞ to 16¾ and closing strong. Consolidated Gas ran off 1½ points, and Carolina Central 4s were two points down. Houston Oil, which was active for a while, sagged toward the close. In the bond list United Railway 4s led, being in demand for investment. There were fractional advances in several bond issues. There was a marked advance in Alabama Coal and Iron preferred, 2¾ points. The close was dull and steady.

Shares 1,471, bonds $44,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	At. Coast L. 4s.....	101¾	101¾	101¾
10,000	A. C. L. new 4s ctfs.	94	93⅞	93⅞
2,000	Carolina Cent. 4s....	97½	97½	97½
1,000	Ga. & Ala. 5s.....	111¾	111¾	111¾
1,000	Ga. Car. & No. 5s...	110½	110½	110½
1,000	Seab. 1-10-yr. 5s....	103	103	103
1,000	Anacostia & Pot. 5s.	103½	103½	103½
25,000	United Railways 4s...	93¾	93	93
1,000	Breweries incomes...	31¼	31¼	31¼

STOCKS.

5	Northern Central.....	104½	104½	104½
100	Seaboard Co. com...	30¾	30¾	30¾
735	Western Maryland...	16¾	15⅝	16¾
100	Norfolk Ry. & Light.	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜
20	Continental Trust....	200	200	200
50	Maryland Trust pf....	129¾	129¾	129¾
62	Western Nat. Bank...	39	39	39
5	Alu. C. & L. pf.....	90	90	90
59	Consolidated Gas....	83½	83⅛	83½
335	Houston Oil	8¼	7⅞	7⅞

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wed.	Tues.		Wed.	Tues.
Alta	.02	.05	L. W. Con.	.01	.01
Alpha Con.	.04	.04	Mexican	1.35	1.35
Andes	.20	.20	Occid. Con.	.02	.02
Belcher	.24	.26	Ophir	6.00	6.00
Best & Bel.	1.26	1.26	Overman	.23	.26
Bullion	.14	.14	Potosi	.07	.08
Caledonia	.54	.53	Savage	.54	.52
Chal. Con.	.20	.22	Sag Belch.	.12	.12
Challar	.17	.17	Sierra Nev.	.20	.30
Confidence	.88	.88	Syndicate	.11	.11
C., C. & V.	1.25	1.25	St. Louis	.08	.06
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.49	.50
Crown Pt.	.14	.14	Utah Con.	.03	.04
Gld & Cur.	.25	.24	Yel. Jack.	.13	.13
Hale & Nor.	1.05	1.05	Silver bars.	.64¾	.64¾
Julia	.07	.07	D'fts, sight.	.03	.03
Justice	.05	.05	Tele. and Gold	.07¼	.07½
Ken. Con.	.01	.01			

Mexican dollars were unchanged at .51@.53.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1906.

U S 4s, cpn. 1907 20,000 ..... 103½
Impl Jap Govt 6s, sterl loan 1,000 ..... 99⅝ 500 ..... 100½ 500 ..... 100¾ 1,000 ..... 99¾ 6,000 ..... 99⅞ 10,000 ..... 99⅞ 2,000 ..... 99⅝ 1,000 ..... 99⅞ 3,000 ..... 99⅝ 6,000 ..... 99⅝
2d series 12,000 ..... 98⅝ 500 ..... 99½ 500 ..... 99½ 5,000 ..... 98⅞ 17,000 ..... 99 50,000 ..... 98⅝ 39,000 ..... 99 7,000 ..... 98⅞ 52,000 ..... 99 500 ..... 99½ 2,000 99
Jap Impl Govt, Kuhn, Loeb tem ctfs, full paid, for 4½ sterl loan 27,000 ..... 92⅞ 10,000 ..... 93 25,000 ..... 92⅞ 500 ..... 92⅞ 500 ..... 92⅞ 10,000 ..... 92⅝ 3,000 ..... 93 8,500 ..... 92⅞ 3,000 ..... 92⅞ 85,000 ..... 93⅛ 9,000 ..... 93¼ 10,000 ..... 93⅛ 25,000 ..... 93¼ 8,500 ..... 93¼ 4,500 ..... 93¼ 24,000 ..... 93¼ 40,000 ..... 93 9,000 ..... 93⅛ 22,500 93
Jap Impl Govt, Kuhn, Loeb tem ctfs, full paid for new 4½s, 2d ser 50,000 ..... 93⅛ 99,000 ..... 93⅛ 103000 ..... 93⅛ 500 ..... 93⅜ 1,000 ..... 93 10,000 ..... 93⅛ 1,000 ..... 93⅛ 70,000 ..... 93⅜ 10,000 ..... 93⅛ 7,000 ..... 93⅛ 7,000 ..... 93¼ 3,000 ..... 93⅛ 15,000 93
Jap Impl Govt, Kuhn, Loeb tem ctfs for 4½ steri loan 40,000 ..... 87 4,000 ..... 87½
Rep of Cuba 5s 18,000 ..... 106 13,000 ..... 105¾
U S of Mex 4s 30,000 ..... 92⅞
Va 6s defd, Brown Bros & Co ctfs 10,000 22

Adams Exp 4s 1,000 ..... 103⅜ 1,000 ..... 103½ 4,000 ..... 103¼ 1,000 ..... 103¾ 4,000 104
Am Cot Oil 4½s 5,000 ..... 97½
Am Ice Sec 6s 2,000 ..... 87¼ 1,000 ..... 87½
Am Spirits M 6s 3,000 102
Am Tob 6s 4,000 ..... 115 9,000 ..... 114⅝ 28,000 115
Am Tob 4s 23,000 ..... 80½ 8,000 ..... 80¾ 5,000c ..... 80¾ 2,000 ..... 80½ 6,000 ..... 80⅝ 11,000 ..... 80⅝ 16,000 ..... 80½
registered 1,000 ..... 80¾
Ann Arb 1st 4s 1,000 88
At, Top & S F gen 4s 4,000 ..... 103 4,000 ..... 102⅞ 11,000 ..... 103⅛
conv 4s 14,000 ..... 103⅜ 13,000 ..... 103½ 2,000 ..... 103 51,000 ..... 103⅝ 50,000 ..... 103⅝
adjustm 4s, stamped 1,000 ..... 94½ 2,000 ..... 94¼
At Coast L 4s 34,000 ..... 101⅞ 23,000 102
Balt & Ohio gold 4s 3,000 ..... 103½ 11,000 ..... 103¼ 1,000 ..... 103⅜ 1,000 ..... 103⅝ 1,000 ..... 103¾ 5,000 ..... 103⅝ 1,000 ..... 103¾ 3,000 ..... 103⅝
B R T rfg conv 4s 2,000 ..... 96¾ 16,000 ..... 96⅞
gold 5s 1,000 ..... 107¾ 3,000 ..... 107⅞ 4,000 ..... 108 3,000 ..... 108¼
Eklyn Un El 1st 5s 4,000 112
B'way & 7th Av 1st con 5s 2,000 ..... 116¾
Buff Gas 5s 2,000 ..... 80¾
Bur, C R & N 1st 2,000 ..... 100¾
Can So 1st 5s 3,000 ..... 101⅝
Can So 2d, registered 10,000 ..... 103⅝
Can Branch Ry 4s 5,000 ..... 97½
Can of Ga Ry con 5s 2,000 ..... 113½ 1,000 ..... 113¾
1st inc 5s 2,000 94
2d inc 5s 1,000 ..... 81¾ 4,000 82
3d inc 5s 1,000 ..... 76¼
Cent Leath 5s 31,000 ..... 101 3,000 ..... 100¾ 1,000 ..... 100¾ 1,000 ..... 100⅝ 1,000 ..... 100⅝ 5,000 ..... 100⅝ 1,000 ..... 100¾ 3,000 ..... 100⅝
Cen Pac gtd 4s 28,000 ..... 101⅜
Cen of N. J gen 5s 2,000 ..... 131½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 10,000 ..... 108 2,000 ..... 107⅞ 4,000 ..... 107⅞
C & O R & A Div 1st con 4s 1,000 102
Chi & Alt R R 3s 3,000 ..... 82½
Chi & Alt 3½s 1,000 ..... 78½ 14,000 ..... 78½
Chi, Burl & Q joint 4s 2,000 ..... 100 32,000 ..... 99¾ 10,000 ..... 99⅝ 10,000 ..... 99½
registered 1,000 ..... 99½ 1,000 ..... 99½
Ill Div 3½s 2,000 ..... 94⅜ 1,000 ..... 93½
C & E Ill con 6s 2,000 132
Chi Gas L & C 1st 5s 3,000 107
Chi, M & St P, S Minn Div 6s 1,000 ..... 107½
C & P Wn 5s 17000 ..... 113½
C, R I & Pac gen 4s 12,000 103
Chi, R I & Pac Ry rfg 4s 16,000 ..... 95⅝
C, R I & P R R 4s 10,000 ..... 79¾ 2,000 ..... 80 1,000 ..... 79½
C, R I & P R R col tr 5s 22,000 ..... 88¾ 1,000 ..... 88¼
Chi Ter Tran 4s, ctfs off 5,000 38
Chic, Chi & G 5s 20,000 ..... 106⅜
Cleve, C, C & St L gen 4s 5,000 ..... 102⅜
Col & Hd 1st 4s 10,000 ..... 75¼ 5,000 75
Col & So 1st 4s 20,000 ..... 93⅝ 2,000 94
Col Indus 1st 5s, Ser A 5,000 ..... 75½ 10,000 ..... 78⅜ 2,000 ..... 78¼ 10,000 ..... 78⅜ 15,000 ..... 78⅝
1st 5s, Ser B 4,000 ..... 75½ 50,000 ..... 78 105,000 ..... 77⅝
Col & H V ext 4s 1,000 ..... 100⅝
Dist Sec Cor 5s 1,000 ..... 82½ 7,000 ..... 82⅜ 1,000 ..... 82½ 9,000 ..... 83 1,000 ..... 82⅜ 1,000 83
Erie 1st con 4s 1,000 ..... 99⅜
Erie conv 4s 10,000 106
Bend Bdg 1st 2,000 ..... 108½
Hoc Val 1st 4½s 1,000 ..... 107½
Int Pa conv 5s 5,000 ..... 97 5,000 ..... 97½ 2,000 ..... 97⅝ 25,000 ..... 98¼ 3,000 ..... 100 5,000 99
Int Paper 6s 7,000 ..... 110¼ 19,000 110
Iowa Cent ref 4s 5,000 ..... 86½
K C, Ft S & M 4s 1,000 ..... 87¼ 10,000 87
Kan City So 3s 49,000 ..... 73½
Lacka Steel 5s 2,000 ..... 106½
L S & M deb 4s 2,000 ..... 101½ 10,000 ..... 101¼ 1,000 ..... 101⅜
Lg Isl unified 4s 2,000 ..... 101¾
Louis & Nash gen 6s 3,000 ..... 118¾
Col tr 4s 2,000 ..... 98⅝ 2,000 ..... 98½
N O & Mob 1st 2,000 128
Met St gen 5s 10,000 ..... 113¼
Mex Cen 1st inc 4,000 ..... 25 16,000 ..... 25½
Mex Cen 2d inc 2,000 ..... 18½
Mich Cen 5s 1,000 120
Midld N J 1st 6s 1,000 ..... 108½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 6,000 100
Mo, K & T ext 5s 3,000 107
M, K & T of Tex 5s 3,000 ..... 107½
Mo Pac 1st con 6s 1,000 ..... 125½
Mo Pac 4s 1,000 ..... 93⅛
Mob, Jck & K C 5s 1,000 ..... 97 1,000 ..... 96¾ 5,000 ..... 96½ 5,000 ..... 96¾ 5,000 ..... 96⅞
Nash, Chat & S L 1st 7s 1,000 ..... 118 1st con 5s 4,000 ..... 114¼
Nassau Elec Ry 4s 2,000 ..... 88 1,000 ..... 88½
N Y Cen & H R gen 3½s 5,000 ..... 93¾ 5,000 ..... 93⅝ 10,000 ..... 93¾
deb 4s, 1934 2,000 ..... 101¼
L S col 3½s 1,000 ..... 90 5,000 ..... 89⅞ 1,000 90
N Y Dock Co 4s 3,000 ..... 97¼
N Y, G E, L H & P pur money 4s 4,000 ..... 90½
N Y, Lack & Wn 1st 6s 3,000 ..... 126¼
N Y, O & W ref 4s 2,000 103
Nor & Wn con 4s 35,000 ..... 102 10,000 ..... 101¾
Nor & Wn, Pocah, C & C 4s 1,000 ..... 94⅝
No Pac 4s 50,000 ..... 104½ 500 ..... 104¾ 3,000 ..... 104½ 8,000 105
Nor Pac gen 3s 13,000 ..... 76⅜ 2,500 ..... 76⅞
Nor Pac Term 1st 1,000 ..... 115¼ 2,000 ..... 115¼ 8,000 ..... 115½
Ore Short L gtd rfg 4s 8,000 ..... 96 10,000 ..... 95⅝ 5,000 96
Penn conv 3½s 15,000 104
Penn conv 3½s, 1915 10,000 ..... 99¼ 500 ..... 99¾ 11,000 99
Peo G & C Chi rfg 5s 5,000 ..... 107⅞
Peo & E inc 4s 3,000 78
Reading gen 4s 13,000 ..... 101 6,000 ..... 100⅞ 3,000 ..... 101¾ 3,000 101
Rio Gde Wn 1st 1,000 ..... 97½ 5,000 ..... 97⅝
Rio Gde Wn col tr 4s 1,000 90
St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s 30,000 ..... 116¼
unify & rfg 4s 10,000 ..... 92½
St L & San F R R rfg 4s 10,000 ..... 85⅝ 3,000 ..... 85⅞ 1,000 ..... 85½
St L So Wn con 4s 5,000 ..... 80½
1st 4s 2,000 ..... 96½ 4,000 ..... 97 7,000 ..... 96½
San An & A P 4s 14,000 ..... 87½
Seab A L Ry rfg 5s 5,000 ..... 102½
Seab A L Ry gold 4s 1,000 ..... 89½
Seab A L, Atl-Bir 1st 4s 10,000 ..... 96¼
Scioto V & N E 4s 1,000 ..... 100½
So Car & Ga 1st 2,000 ..... 107⅝
So P Cal con 5s 1,000 119
So Pac 4s 500 ..... 94 5,000 ..... 93½
So Pac tem ctfs for 1st rfg 4s 3,000 ..... 95½ 10,000 ..... 95¼ 11,000 ..... 95¼ 1,000 ..... 95¼
So Ry, M & O col 4s 2,000 ..... 98¼
Stand R & T inc 5,000 ..... 2½
Tenn Coal I & R gen 5s 2,000 93
Third Av con 4s 1,000 ..... 95 5,000 ..... 94½
Tol & O C 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 113¼
Tol & O C gen 5s 10,000 107
Tol, St L & W 4s 1,000 ..... 83¼
Underg Elec Rys London profsharing 5s 103,000 ..... 96½
Un Pac 1st 4s 50,000 ..... 105½ 2,000 ..... 105⅝
Un Pac conv 4s 16,000 ..... 148¼ 1,000 ..... 147½ 5,000 ..... 147⅞ 2,000 ..... 148 1,000 149
Unit Rys of San F 4s 50,000s10f ..... 87⅜ 3,000 ..... 87⅜
U S Redu & R 6s 5,000 ..... 100 1,000 ..... 100⅝ 1,000 ..... 100½ 3,000 ..... 100⅝ 500 ..... 100¼
U S Steel Corp skg fd 5s 14,000 ..... 97 10,000 ..... 96⅞ 42,000 ..... 97 95,000 ..... 96⅞ 10,000 ..... 96⅜ 58,000 ..... 96½ 25,000 97
registered 500 ..... 97¼ 500 97

Va L Coal & C 5s 12,000 99
Wabash 1st 5s 5,000 ..... 115¼ 1,000 ..... 115¾ 5,000 ..... 115⅛
Wab deb B 6s 5,000 74
Wab-Pitts Terz 1st 7,000 ..... 87 15,000 ..... 87½
Wab-Pitts Terz 3d 2,000 ..... 34½
West Shore 4s 13,000 ..... 107⅛ registered 12,000 107
W Md 1st 4s 8,000 ..... 99½
12,500 ..... 99¾
10,000 70
12,500 ..... 69¾
25,000 70
Wa Marvl 4s 34,000 ..... 88½
West Un fund & real est 4½s 1,000 ..... 104½
Wh & L E 1st 5s 1,000 114
Wheel & L E 1st con 4s 7,000 81
Wis Cen gen 4s 1,000 ..... 92¼ 8,000 ..... 92¼

Net changes of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

ADVANCED.

Buffalo Gas 5s	1¼	Mo. Pac. con. 6s	⅝
Cen. of Ga. 3d pf.	1¾	Wab.-Pitts. 1st	1¼
Inc.	1	West. Md. conv	1
Int. Paper conv. 5s	2		

DECLINED.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc	1¼

Total sales, Jan. 3, 1906	98,492,500
From Jan. 1, 1906	6,291,000
Corresponding date last year	10,577,560

BONUS WITH NEW BONDS.

Denver Gas and Electric Company to Retire Its Old Issues.

The Denver Gas and Electric Company has issued a circular to its bondholders and those of its subsidiary companies announcing the retirement of all of the company's bonds with the exception of its 5 per cent. general mortgage bonds, which will thus be made a first lien on the company's property.

The issues other than the general bonds are to be retired at the next interest date. They may be exchanged for the general mortgage bonds at par and accrued interest, plus a cash bonus varying according to the class of bonds.

To provide for this cash payment in addition to the face value of the old bonds, additional general mortgage bonds are to be issued and these will be offered to the stockholders of record on Jan. 20.

The Denver Consolidated Electric Company bonds may be exchanged for the general mortgage bonds at par and accrued interest plus a cash bonus of 5 per cent. The Western Electric Construction Company's bonds exchanged for general mortgage bonds will be given a cash bonus of 7 per cent., the holders of Denver Consolidated Gas Company bonds a cash bonus of 10 per cent., the holders of Denver Gas and Electric Company bonds due April 1, 1908, a cash bonus of 8 per cent., and the holders of the 7 per cent. collateral notes of the Denver Gas and Electric Company a cash bonus of 8 per cent.

THOMAS BANKS MAY MERGE.

Mechanics' and Consolidated National Likely to be Consolidated.

W. L. Moyer, who resigned the Presidency of the National Shoe and Leather Bank last week to facilitate the absorbtion of that institution by the Metropolitan Bank, is slated for election to the same office in the Mechanics and Trader's Bank, and also to a Vice Presidency in the Consolidated National Bank. Both of these concerns are controlled by E. R. Thomas.

Mr. Moyer was succeeded in the National Shoe and Leather Bank by Vice President Henry Ollesheimer, who at the same time retained his place as President of the Metropolitan Bank.

Mr. Moyer's election to the dual offices in the Thomas banks will place these institutions in practically the same strategic position for a merger. At the office of Thomas, Maclay & Co. it was said for Orlando F. Thomas, President of the Consolidated National Bank, that Mr. Moyer had been chosen for office in both the Thomas banks simply because he was considered the right man. Whether a merger would result, the future would have to decide.

If the two banks are merged it will be first necessary to change the Consolidated Bank from a National to a State Bank.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Strength and activity in National Biscuit common stock were seen early to-day on the local Exchange. The rise started in New York, as usual. Locally it carried the price from 67 up to 68¾ before noon.

Boxboard preferred was the most active stock of the list, nearly 3,000 shares changing hands before noon on the range from 16 down to 15½.

The general list during the morning was steady and only fairly active. When stocks sold off in New York prices locally weakened. Biscuit fell back a point from high and Boxboard weakened to 15. Match, however, was strong and rose a point to 145. Carbon common fell 2 points.

New York exchange sold at 15c to 6c premium. Money, 5½ to 6 per cent. Last Sales.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
375	American Can	10	9⅞	9⅞
100	American Can pf	69	69	69
70	American Shipbuilding	57¾	57	57
35	Am. Shipbuilding pf	106½	106	106½
20	Chicago Edison	162	162	162
100	Chicago Subway	51¼	50½	50½
10	Chicago Telephone	135	135	135
5	Chicago Title & Trust	116	116	116
15	Chicago & O. P. Elev.	7¼	7¼	7¼
250	Diamond Match	145	143¾	145
50	Illinois Brick	65	65	65
1,250	K. C. Ry. & Light	55⅝	55½	55⅝
160	K. C. Ry. & Lt. pf	89½	89½	89½
75	Northwestern Elev.	25½	25½	25½
25	Quaker Oats pf	104	104	104
10	South Side Elev	97	97	97
25	Street's Stable Car	29¼	29¼	29¼
132	Swift & Co.	103½	103	103½
290	United Boxboard	2¼	2¼	2¼
4,305	United Boxboard pf	16	15	15
245	Western Stone	38½	38	38½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$139,831,093
Gold coin and bullion	87,021,408
Gold certificates	47,376,130
Silver coin and bullion	1,703,318
Silver certificates	12,527,427
United States notes	3,420,622
Treasury notes of 1890	27,792
National banknotes	14,926,190
Total receipts this month	3,557,130
Total receipts this year	300,415,879
Total expenditures this month	3,190,000
Total expenditures this year	307,291,835

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$528,713,869
Silver dollars	475,784,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,324,000
Total	$1,012,821,869
General fund	174,461,690
Deposits in National banks	65,632,026
In Philippine Treasury	5,105,977
Awaiting reimbursement	142,808
Current liabilities	105,601,408

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Stock Exchange has removed from its list of stocks United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company stock, which is inactive, and the Standard Rope and Twine Company first mortgage bonds, substantially all of which have been deposited under the successful reorganization plan.

The Continental Trust Company of Baltimore has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., thereby putting its stock back on an 8 per cent. basis. The dividend was cut in half after the big Baltimore fire.

Edward A. Taft has resigned as President and general manager of the New York and Boston Dispatch Express Company to accept the post of assistant to the President of the Adams Express Company. Henry Prew has been elected to succeed Mr. Taft.

Charles H. Dale and Arthur L. Kelley have been elected Directors of the United States Rubber Company. Mr. Dale is President and Mr. Kelley a Director of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company. Mr. Kelley is also President of the Mechanical Fabric Company of Providence, R. I. The by-law amendments have been adopted.

The Lincoln Trust Company's quarterly statement as of Jan. 1, 1906, shows deposits amounting to more than $17,000,000, and surplus and undiv

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Marble Mosaics Assessed at High Rates of Duty—Other Decisions.

In a decision by Charles P. McClelland the Board of United States General Appraisers overruled yesterday a claim filed by the Evans Marble Company of Baltimore, it being held that merchandise returned by the local appraiser as marble cubes and assessed under the tariff provision for mosaic cubes of marble, onyx, or stone, not exceeding two cubic inches in size, loose, was correctly assessed at the rate of 1 cent per pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem. It was maintained by the importers that the cubes should either have been admitted at the rate provided for waste, or else granted free entry as crude minerals.

Other importers' claims overruled were filed by J. W. Goddard & Sons, Jacob Lawson, R. F. Downing & Co., G. W. Sheldon & Co., New York; the O'Keefe Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; Caledine, Son & Co., Cincinnati; W. W. Robinson and K. Sugawa & Co., Port Townsend, Washington; O. G. Hempstead & Son, Jules Wellens, and the F. B. Vandegrift Company, Philadelphia; John D. O'Brien, Boston; Successors of A. Meyol & Co., San Juan, P. R., and Tsue Lung, Washington, D. C.

The board sustained a protest filed by Marcelino Mirabal, San Juan, P. R.

RECEIVER FOR SILK COMPANY.

Plant Here and In Hornellsville Tied Up on Creditors' Petition.

Judge Holt, in the United States District Court yesterday, appointed Augustus H. Skillin receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of the Liberty Silk Company, with plants at 335-337 West Fifty-sixth Street, and Hornellsville, N. Y.

The petition was filed by Ernst Grund, Frank Frost, and E. Gorli & Co., creditors for $45,000 worth of raw silk sold to the firm. Receiver Skillin was authorized to continue the business for twenty days.

The company owns the two plants, consisting of real estate and machinery at Hornellsville and in this city.

The real estate and machinery are covered by a mortgage of $100,000 to secure an issue of bonds. The interest on the bonds, due Jan. 2, was not paid. Other assets not covered by the mortgage are valued at $146,000.

The business was started in 1870 by H. A. Van Liew. The present company was incorporated in 1902, with a capital stock of $700,000, with Mr. Van Liew as President.

EISNER MISSING, A BANKRUPT.

Receiver Appointed for a Restaurant Keeper Who Held Election Bets.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Max Eisner, who had a restaurant at 265 Grand Street. Eisner was stakeholder for many small election bets. He disappeared about ten days ago. Adolph Prince and Fanny Wilder, creditors for small amounts of goods sold to him, alleged that Eisner is insolvent and made payments of $2,500 to certain creditors, and transferred merchandise and accounts of $2,500.

Judge Holt, in the United States District Court, appointed John Godfrey Saxe receiver.

The liabilities are between $5,000 and $6,000, and the assets $3,500 in merchandise and fixtures.

When Eisner disappeared, his wife assumed charge of the business. She informed the creditors that she did not know her husband's whereabouts. She says she owns the business, which was transferred to her in March last. Jacob Katz, who held a chattel mortgage on the place, foreclosed the mortgage, and the sale was advertised for yesterday.

Mrs. Shanley's Restaurant Sold.

Charles Shongood, auctioneer in bankruptcy, sold yesterday at auction the furniture and equipment of the restaurant formerly carried on by Mrs. Rose T. Shanley at 1,204-1,210 Broadway, together with a long lease of the building, for $12,500. The purchaser was Edward R. Peden.

Refrigerator Companies Combine.

The Brunswick Refrigerator Company and the Union Refrigerator Company filed a certificate with the Secretary of State at Trenton, N. J., effecting a consolidation of the two companies under the name of the latter. The company will manufacture refrigerators. The capital is $2,000,000. The incorporators are Robert W. Johnson of New Brunswick and Frank R. Jones of Philadelphia.

Receiver Asked for Machine Company.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 3.—The Wood & Mathes Company to-day petitioned the Chancery Court for the appointment of a receiver for the American Machine Manufactures Company of Newark. It is alleged that the machine company is insolvent, with $17,500 liabilities and only $200 assets besides interest in patents.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

WILLIAM J. FINERTY.—William J. Finerty of 1,871 Seventh Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,041 and no assets.

ROSARIO LENTINO.—Rosario Lentino of 15 Oak Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,933 and no assets. Of the liabilities $5,500 are on two bail bonds in 1902. He was formerly a partner in the form of Painton & Lentino.

ALFONSO M. SIMON.—Alfonso M. Simon, salesman, of 27 West 139th Street, formerly a wholesale millinery dealer at 43 Bond Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $3,471 and nominal assets of $2,185. A creditor's petition in bankruptcy was filed against him on Nov. 2, 1903, which is still pending.

A. FEIERSTEIN & CO.—Judge Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court has appointed S. N. Tuckman receiver for the assets of the firm of A. Feierstein & Co., manufacturers of comb ornaments at 311 Church Street, in a suit brought by Abraham Feierstein against Harry Stambull, the other partner, for a dissolution of the partnership.

J. WEISSBERGER & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph Weissberger, doing business as J. Weissberger & Co., cigar manufacturers, at 235 Avenue A, by these creditors: Berriman Brothers, $383; J. Monday & Sons, $62, and the Allen Tobacco Company, $66. It was alleged that he is insolvent and transferred property to certain creditors. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed James K. Kelly receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $1,500.

C. T. BRAINARD & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against C. T. Brainard & Co., book sellers, of 9 and 11 East Sixteenth Street, by the Merchants' National Bank, a creditor for $2,984, on a note dated Aug. 31, 1904, of the company, which was indorsed by Merrill & Baker. It was alleged that the company is insolvent, and on Jan. 2 admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts. It was stated that the creditors were less than twelve in number. The company was incorporated on Feb. 7, 1902, with a capital stock of $100,000, and was an adjunct of Merrill & Baker.

Out of Town.

ALBANY.—Edward B. Wooster, furniture dealer, has filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy, scheduling liabilities at $17,405, including $10,251 in secured claims due the executors of his father's estate. There are seventy-five unsecured creditors. The assets are stock, $6,323; accounts due, $225.

Judgments.

These judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

APPEL, Samuel J.—Alfonse D. Weil et al $3,312
APPLETON, Robert, Jr.—City of N. Y. 297
BERKOWITZ, Louis—Max Rochmas 26
BOISSONAD, Eugene — Francisco E. Tonseca 154
BOURNE, Frank—Pennsylvania Rubber Co. of N. Y. 330
BRUMGARA, Jal—Andrew Wolf 158
BROUDY, David—Samuel Weil and ano. 150
BURNS, Frank B.—Alex. Ginsburg 637
BENDHEIM, Henry M.—Wm. J. Olvany 62
BARRY, Geo. B.—Henry T. Flagler 1,048
BARR, James M.—N. Y. Telephone Co. 28
BALLARD, Cecilia A.—Isaac F. Ferris 83
BOYD, Geo. B., ex'r—Sidney C. Chambers 5,735
BREWER, Fred L., Jr.—City of N. Y. 78
BLODGETT, John L.—Same 78
BALDWIN, James D. R.—Same 118
COLLINS, Minnie M., or Minnie Methot —Alethea L. Underwood 161
CALHOUN, John C.—Western Military Academy 618
CHAMBERS, Edwin J.—City of New York 168
COUNCES, John—Same 48
CHRISTACOS, Nickolas and Stephen—Charles Groll 272
COHEN, Charles—Victor Rosenbaum 79
CRAPO, F. A.—Richard Passavant et al. 622
COHEN, Nathan—Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York 2,330
SAME—Same 1,588
SAME—Same 591
DANIELS, Henry L—Augustus C. Bedell 97
DOLAN, John—People, &c. 1,000
DONOVAN, Bartholom.—J. A. Murray 45
DUNN, Ralph H.—Thos. R. Ball et al. 164
EHLER, James—Otto H. George 103
ELLENBURG, Arthur, (not summoned) —New York Telephone Company 96
EDWARDS, Thomas A.—Same 318
FARLEY, James—Daniel Gannon 274
FARRBER, Morris—N. Y. Tel. Co. 42
FROHLICH, Blanca—Caesar Misch 66
FRIEDLANDER, Eugene—City of N. Y. 157
FERGUSON, George B.—Haynes & Correll 436
FINMAN, Jacob and Fanny—Charles Davidovitz 114
GRAU, Alois, Alois, Jr., and Julius—Joseph J. Benesch 350
GLANTZ, Louis—State Bank 3,215
GRAY, Theodore—City of N. Y. 430
GOLDIN, Louis—Barrett L. Abrams 44
GANG, Samuel—Samuel Weil and another 150
GILBERT, Atel H.—N. Y. Tel. Co. 93
GORMAN, Mary—William Fowler 108
GOODWIN, Matthew J.—City of N. Y. 188
GOLDER, Israel—City of N. Y. 818
GRACE, Robert S.—City of N. Y. 17
GIL, Michele A.—Frederick W. Fuchstaf, costs 10
HAAGNER, Conrad—Louis Cohen, costs. 113
HELFAND, Marcus—Title Guarantee & Trust Co. 323
HENRY, Charles—George A. Twele 481
HENRY, Charles—Mary Zaumer 158
HASHAM, Alexander—Andrew Wolf 81
HENRIQUES, Alice F.—Michael M. Haas 68
HALPERN, Jacob—N. Y. Tel. Co. 80
HUSTED, Joseph B.—Ephraim Miller and others, costs 715
HENRY, John—City of N. Y. 318
HUTCHINSON, William—City of N. Y. 173
HOTALING, John W.—City of N. Y. 80
HARPELIN, Arnold and Annie—Joseph J. Benesh 359
HUMBERG, Frederick—Joseph J. Benesh 359
INTERMANN, Wm.—City of N. Y. 108
LEVER, John—Harry R. Haskins and others 274
LILIENTHAL, Wm.—City of N. Y. 318
LUSTBADER, Samuel (not summoned)—State Bank 3,215
JUDSON, Wm. F.—N. Y. Tel. Co. 100
JONES, Lyman N., Jr., and Barbara E.—Thatcher M. Adams 961
KETCHUM, Landon—City of N. Y. 108
KNAPP, Joseph—Joseph J. Benesch 350
KELLEHER, Kathleen M.—Louis Sherry 45
KELLY, John P.—Morningside Realty Company 325
KAMINSKY, Paul M.—Curtis-Blaisdell Co. 1,110
SAME—Groce H. Curtis 433
SAME—Curtis-Blaisdell Co. 1,774
KATZ, Francis and Sadie—Jacob Bloch 460
KAMPSON, H. Frazer—City of N. Y. 297
LEITNER, Julius—Louis Cohen, costs 10
LINDENBAUM, Samuel—Joseph Harris 24
LOWE, Thaddeus S. C.—Geo. Crocker 32,205
LIPSITCH, I. Irving—N. Y. Tel. Co. 96
LEWIS, Orlando C.—Same 45
LINSER, Adolph—Same 136
LITTLE, John T., (not summoned,)—Same 100
LEVINSON, Max I.—H. B. Claflin Co. 747
LUSTGARTEN, Abraham—Lewis A. Williams and another 30
METHOT, Minne, (or Minnie M. Collins)—Alethea L. Underwood 161
MARKS, Louis A. and Alfred C., executors—United States Title Guaranty and Indemnity Co. 1,870
MARTINEAUD, Samuel L.—Title Guarantee and Trust Co. 75
McSORLEY, Patrick—Walter F. Duckworth 161
MEHARRY, Wm. H. (not summoned)—N. Y. Telephone Co. 100
MAURICE, Alfred W.—Berol Ludwak 37
MORTON, George S.—Haynes & Cornell. 436
MANDELBAUM, Max—City of N. Y. 46
MOENNING, Louis—Jos. J. Benesh 359
McCLEARY, Edward—City of N. Y. 173
McCLURE, Charles—Same 78
NEEDHAM, Jos. W.—Int. Rap. Tr. Co., costs 62
NOBLE, W. Clark—Patent Metallic Weather Strip Co. 398
NAVASKY, David C.—H. B. Claflin Co. 747
NYLAN, Knut A.—Chas. O. Nelson 51
MATHUSON, John—Max M. Rosenfeld 193
O'BRIEN, John—City of N. Y. 173
PARSONS, George—Met. Printing Co. 78
PRICE, Samuel—Curtis-Blaisdell Co. 215
PUPPEL, Henry—Joseph J. Benesh 1,774
RABINOWITZ, Sarah (not summoned)—New York Telephone Company 459
ROTH, Charles—Alfonso D. Weil et al. 53
REMSEN, Jacob H.—City of New York. 3,312
ROSEDALE, Eugene—Same 173
RODGERS, Arthur H.—Same 46
RIGHTER, John H.—Same 168
RYAN, James F.—Harry R. Haskin and another 173
REIFF, Julius and Mary—Jos. J. Benesh 274
SPECTER, Morris—N. Y. Telephone Co. 359
STEDEROTH, Peter—Henry Lindenmeyr, Jr., and another 53
SCHWERIN, Charles—Nathan Hutkoff. 60
SCHNAER, Henry M.—Louis Cohen, costs 278
SNYDER, Henry B.—N. Y. Tel. Co. 10
SIMON, Max—Same 30
SALTER, Michael—Same 41
SILBERMAN, Isaac—Same 70
SCHULTZ, David A.—Same 70
SUTHERLAND, Anne—J. Ottman Lithographing Company 42
SHATTUCK, Charles—Continental Hygeia Ice Company 149
SCHOFIELD, Philip—City of New York. 47
SHIMMON, Robert—Same 318
STADIE, Charles—Same 168
SCHNELL, Henry—Same 51
SCHRAMM, Adam—Same 173
TABOR, H. A. R.—Margaret S. Tabor 173
TALLMAN, John H.—N. Y. Tel. Co. 969
TYNG, Francis E.—Same 100
TIRELLI, Louis—City of New York. 67
TUSHINGHAM, Samuel—Same 170
TEITELBAUM, Adolph—Hirst Smyrna Rug Manufacturing Company 170
THOMAS, L. Theodore—John J. Benesh. 222
VALENTI, Daniel—People, &c. 359
SEERY, William—City of N. Y. 1,000
SIEGEL, Abraham—Same 173
SCHWARZ, Louis—C. A. Theller Co. 318
SHAMES, Harry—Bank of M. & L. Jarmulowsky 157
SCHIRRA, Adam—Joseph J. Benesh. 1,100
STRACK, Louis A. and Alfred C., executors—United States Title Guaranty and Indemnity Co. 359
SMITH, Austin W.—City of N. Y. 359
SMITH, John S.—Same 173
WHITSON, Frank L.—Andrew Greenberger and ano. 49
WEAVER, William—John B. Brown and ano 36
WHITE, George—Sterling Wallace 78
YOUNG, Morris —German Exchange Bank 101
T. R. DE LACY CO.—Chas. A. Hauck 2,024
NEW YORK BROADWAY RUBBER Tire Co.—W. Clarence Findley 36
T. R. DE LACY CO.—Samuel Lanner and ano 1,020
INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT Co., Manhattan Ry. Co., and Metropolitan Elevated Ry. Co.—Katie Goldstein 74
OIL CITY BOILER WORKS—De La Vergne Machine Co. 440
SCHWANNECKE, MANCHESTER & Co.—N. Y. Telephone Co. 22,301
BLANKE COFFEE CO.—City of N. Y. 61
E. & G. BROOKE IRON CO.—Same 255
BENTLEY & GERWIG FURNITURE Co.—Same 576
IRONTON STRUCTURAL STEEL CO.—Same 297
KEYSTONE MARBLE AND SLATE Co. of N. Y. City—Same 297

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

BISCHOF, Emil A.—W. J. Hoffman, Nov. 27, 1905 168
BLACK, E. Martin—W. K. Vanderbilt and others, Sept. 3, 1903 ..... $34
DEMARMET, David F. A.—W. E. McReynolds and others, Jan. 28, 1905 87
O'DONOHUE, John J.—W. A. Murray, March 8, 1905 101
ROSENBLATT, Isaac—M. Lang, June 6, 1904 1,949
SCHAFRAN, Isidore and Bezzard—H. Gruberg, June 28, 1904 30
SOMMER, Leo—N. J. Hayes, May 19, 1904 235
VAN NOSTRAND, Chas. B.—T. Hiller, Feb. 24, 1903, canceled 65
VAN NOSTRAND, Chas. B.—L. H. Burr and others, Feb. 21, 1903, canceled 59,648
VAN NOSTRAND, Chas. B.—H. B. Congdon, Feb. 25, 1903, canceled 11,022
..... 180,904

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..7:24|Sun sets..4:46|Moon sets...1:34

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:40	2:53	9:00	9:00
Governors Island	3:27	3:45	10:00	10:03
Hell Gate	5:20	5:38	11:35	11:42

Arrived—Wednesday, Jan. 3.

SS Denver, Galveston, Dec. 28.
SS Statendam, Rotterdam, Dec. 23.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Dec. 31.
SS El Dia, Galveston, Dec. 28.
SS Korona, St. Croix, Dec. 28.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
K. W. der G., Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Campeachy	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Niagara, Bahamas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Rhein, Bremen		2:00 P.M.
El Rio, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Byron, Pernambuco	7:30 A.M.	
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Hubert, Brazil	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Seminole, Turk's Island	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Rio Grande, Mobile		3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Charleston		3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Louis, Southampton	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
Campania, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Southwark, Antwerp	8:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Celtic, Azores	12:00 M.	2:30 P.M.
Hamburg, Naples	12:00 M.	2:30 P.M.
Caracas, Curacao	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Maraval, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Sibiria, Jamaica	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Tagus, Colon	12:30 P.M.	
Minneapolis, London		2:30 P.M.
G. Waldersee, Hamburg		2:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
El Paso, New Orleans		3:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Hostilius	Para	Dec. 9
Etona	St. Lucia	Dec. 19
Largo Bay	Sugentf	Dec. 14
Hero	Hull	Dec. 17
Armenian	Liverpool	Dec. 23
Southwark	Antwerp	Dec. 23
Queen Mary	Rotterdam	Dec. 19
Francesca	Naples	Dec. 15
Nord America	Naples	Dec. 18
Amazonense	Para	Dec. 22
Florida	Shields	Dec. 19
Pennsylvania	Hamburg	Dec. 23
Brandenburg	Bremen	Dec. 23
Ethiopia	Glasgow	Dec. 27
Merchant Prince	Barbados	Dec. 30
Comus	New Orleans	Dec. 30

DUE TO-MORROW.

Esperanza	Vera Cruz	Dec. 28
Cedric	Liverpool	Dec. 27
British King	Antwerp	Dec. 23
Comal	Galveston	Dec. 30
El Cid	Galveston	Dec. 30

DUE SATURDAY.

Philadelphia	Southampton	Dec. 23
Liguria	Genoa	Dec. 20
Minnehaha	London	Dec. 21

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Grecian Prince, at Santos, Dec. 30.
SS Darlen, at Liverpool, Jan. 3.
SS Finland, at Antwerp, Jan. 3.
SS Prinz Adalbert, at Naples, Jan. 3.
SS Main, at Bremen, Jan. 2.
SS Cairntorr, at Queenstown, Jan. 3.

Sailed.

SS Collegian, from Cardigan Bay, Jan. —.
SS Dominic, from Para, Jan. 1.
SS Jersey City, from Swansea, Jan. 2.
SS Laurentian, from Liverpool, Jan. 2.

Passed.

SS Dortmund, New Orleans, for Hamburg, passed the Lizard.
SS Mississippi, New Orleans, for London, passed Prawle Point.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Page, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Westminster Hotel.
Adam, J. M., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Jones, notions; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Barney, H. S., Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; C. E. Raymond, silks; 75 Spring Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Dodson-Fearing-Miller Company, Norfolk, Va.; W. P. Dodson, furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.
Banner, M., Company, San Francisco, Cal.; H. L. Toplitz, millinery; 598 Broadway; Hotel Empire.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; S. D. Clark, silks; 2 Walker Street.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; C. R. March, cloaks and suits; L. B. Withstoney, domestics; 2 Walker Street.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; G. Froehlich, jewelry; Hotel Bresiin.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Troy, N. Y.; Miss E. Fitzgerald, white goods; Victoria Hotel.
Einstein Dry Goods Company, Harrisburg, Penn.; E. V. Einstein, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss M. C. Powers, handkerchiefs; Victoria Hotel.
Furneaux & Hoefle, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. C. Furneaux, ribbons; Mr. Hoefle, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Faller's, Isaac, Sons Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Faller, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
"Fair, The," Cincinnati, Ohio; C. H. Legg, upholstery goods; 43 Leonard Street.
Gable, W. F., & Co., Altoona, Penn.; H. F. Fleck, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.
Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; P. Goldenberg, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Wolf, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.
Gable, W. F., & Co., Altoona, Penn.; H. F. MacDonald, carpets; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Hager & Brothers, Lancaster, Penn.; E. E. Snyder, clothing; 493 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Hasty, Hommett, Benner Company, Portland, Me.; E. G. Benner, ribbons; H. J. Hommett, millinery; Hotel Navarre.
Hudson, J. L., Company, Detroit, Mich.; J. L. Hudson, dry goods; M. Murphy, cloaks and suits; 113 Bleecker Street; Hotel Breslin.
Hudson, J. L., Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. B. Hudson, furnishing goods; 113 Bleecker Street; Hotel Breslin.
Harris & Ginsberg, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. R. Harris, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. E. Chamberlain, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Houston, James A., Boston, Mass.; D. C. Theall, upholstery goods; Grand Hotel.
Kirschbaum, A. V., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. M. Kirschbaum, clothing; Hoffman House.
Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; D. C. MacInnes, domestics; 320 Church Street; Hotel Normandie.
Kaufman, N., St. Louis, Mo.; dry goods; Hotel Breslin.
King & McCleod Company, Newport, R. I.; P. King, notions and furnishing goods; Murray Hill Hotel.
Levis-Zukoski Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Levis, ribbons and veilings; 621 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Lamy, A. A. Company, Sedalia, Mo.; E. M. Staffords, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.
McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; G. G. Winston, fancy goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Earlington.
McCreery & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; R. L. Blumenthal, laces; 43 Leonard Street.
Reed Brothers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. T. Reed, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Sweeney Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. E. Durand, cloaks and suits; 320 Church Street; Hotel Breslin.
Stearns, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; W. I. Wood, ribbons and leather goods; Hotel Imperial.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. Saunders, crockery; E. Blum, dry goods; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Hotel York.
Saule, W. P., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. P. Saule, dry goods; Holland House.
Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; H. B. Alburtus, cloaks and suits; St. Andrew's Hotel.
Smith, T., Company, Boston, Mass.; Miss H. A. Foley, waists; Miss M. E. Burke, corsets and underwear; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Breslin.
Stearns, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; W. H. Cotes, hosiery and underwear; St. Denis Hotel.
Taylor, William, Son, & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. N. Guthrie, linens; Hotel Bratzell.
Tower, E. C., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; M. J. Harris, cloaks, suits, and waists; Continental Hotel.
Wallace, J., Sons, Stroudsburg, Penn.; C. D. Wallace, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.
Wegman, J. B., Company, Rochester, N. Y.; F. B. Stevenson, millinery; Hotel Imperial.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; W. F. Finlayson, hosiery, gloves, and ribbons; 81 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; T. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits; 428 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

TO SAVE WALSH FROM RUIN.

Report That a Syndicate Will Take Over His Properties.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—The aftermath of the Walsh banks' difficulties took a new turn to-day, when A. W. Green, President of the National Biscuit Company, was mentioned as the leader of a number of Mr. Walsh's friends who are determined to see that he shall not be ruined completely.

Talk of a $10,000,000 syndicate to provide, on a blanket mortgage covering the whole of the Walsh properties, sufficient money to develop Mr. Walsh's Indiana interests and bring his road into Chicago was linked with Mr. Green's name. Another rumor was that a Green syndicate was being organized in New York to purchase outright the Walsh railroad bonds which the committee holds. Neither story could be substantiated.

In any disposition which it may be desired to make of the Walsh properties, including railroads, coal mines, and stone quarries, John R. Walsh will co-operate. In any deal Mr. Walsh will be represented by A. W. Green as his attorney. The Clearing House Committee will be represented by John J. Mitchell.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

WHEAT—While not making any great headway in the matter of price advancement yesterday, the wheat market nevertheless showed considerable bullishness, and successfully resisted all attempts to depress it, closing ½ to ⅝c net higher, and about top for the day. The Northwest appeared to be a leader in the bullish sentiment current, and bought more or less wheat again in the Chicago market, influenced by the good cash demand and reports of a better flour situation. Foreign news also contributed to the steadier feeling, as there was an advance of ¼ to ¼d at Liverpool, besides which Broomhall reported frost in the Punjab, heavy rains in Argentina, delaying harvest, floating ice in the River Danube, and light receipts at shipping ports in the Argentine. Clearances for the day were somewhat larger, especially flour, which reached 60,000 barrels, the wheat exports being 107,000 bushels. On the other hand, interior arrivals footed up 906,000 bushels, against 495,000 bushels the previous year. The Berlin market closed partly ½ mark net higher, and Budapest 6 points up. The local market had few reactions all day, although keeping within a narrow range of prices. The opening was higher, and after a slight set-back, due to scattered local selling, the market swung into bullish lines again, where it remained for the balance of the day, closing with considerable activity noticeable among shorts. The cash market was firm as follows: No. 2 red, 91½c elevator, and 95¾c free on board afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 95¾c free on board, afloat.

CORN—There was a good business in May corn at New York, attended by slight advances in price, partly influenced by the big clearances, aggregating from all ports 1,129,000 bushels, a large part of which went as usual from Baltimore. The Chicago market was also higher, reflecting, in addition to this influence, smaller receipts than expected, estimates for only 208 cars on Thursday, and further heavy rains through the West.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Tuesday's Close.
Wheat—				
May	92⅝	92 7-16	92⅝	92⅝
July	89⅝	89¼	89¼	89⅛
Corn—				
May	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50¼
July	..	..	50½	50⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—				
January	..	..	84¼	84
May	88¾	88¼	88½	88¼
July	84⅝	84¼	84⅝	84¼
Corn—				
January	..	..	40¾	41
May	44½	44⅜	44½	44⅜
July	44⅞	44⅝	44⅝	44⅜
Oats—				
January	..	..	31⅛	31¼
May	32½	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜
July	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅝
Lard—				
January	$7.35	$7.30	$7.35	$7.32
May	7.52	7.47	7.50	7.47
Ribs—				
January	..	..	7.25	7.22
May	7.40	7.37	7.40	7.37
Pork—				
January	13.55	13.47	13.53	13.50
May	13.80	13.72	13.77	13.77

COTTON.—The cotton market was quiet, but the tone was generally steady, and sentiment seemed to be working around into less bearish shape, owing to the reports of an improvement in trade demand at the decline, and continued claims of firm interior holders. The close was a little off from the best, but steady at a net advance of 5@8 points. Sales were estimated at 275,000 bales.

The market opened steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 3 points in sympathy with Liverpool cables reporting futures a shade under expectations based on the New York close of the previous day. Private cables, however, reported a better spot demand, and local shorts, recalling that the market has been moving in swings of about ¼ cent a pound since the first of last July, and that each break of a cent has been followed by a renewal of the upward movement on a revival of trade demand and the firmness of holders, showed a disposition to cover, and shortly after the call prices steadied up. Toward midday certain Wall Street interests, which have been bearish, began to buy quite openly, and the market worked up to a net gain of about 10 points. Trading was very quiet in the afternoon, and prices sagged off 3@4 points from the top, but pressure was not aggressive, and the market showed a steady undertone. One of the items favoring a renewal of operations for long account was the estimate by a local authority that the average weight of bales was about 490 pounds, and that only 4 per cent. of the crop remained to be picked on Dec. 22. There were also rumors that the report of the National Ginners' Association, expected on next Friday, would prove bullish. Receipts were lighter at both ports and interior points, and the weather south was wet and unsettled. Southern spot markets were unchanged to 3-16c lower.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Tuesday's Close.
January	11.30	11.16	11.25@11.27	11.17
February	..	..	11.38@11.40	11.32
March	11.59	11.45	11.35@11.00	11.48
April	..	..	11.62@11.64	11.54
May	11.75	11.62	11.71@11.72	11.63
June	..	..	11.73@11.75	11.66
July	11.83	11.69	11.78@11.79	11.72
August	11.54	11.54	11.61@11.63	11.54
September	10.98	10.98	10.95@10.98	10.90
October	..	..	10.85@10.88	10.80

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 3.—Spot Cotton—More demand; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 8,000 bales; receipts, 16,000 bales; American, 14,000 bales. Middling upland, 6.12d. Futures opened quiet but steady, 2 points lower; closed steady at a net advance of 3@6 points; January and January-February, 6.03d; February-March, 6.06d; March-April, 6.09d; April-May, 6.12d; May-June, 6.15d; June-July, 6.16d; July-August, 6.18d; August-September, 6.09d; September-October, 5.98d; October-November, 5.82d; November-December, 5.79d. Manchester—Yarns dull. Cloths—A fair business doing.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—First Lieut. F. W. Vandyne, Fourth Infantry, is detailed as Acting Quartermaster, and will proceed to St. Louis for duty as assistant.

The resignation of Capt. R. O. Rickard, Signal Corps, has been accepted by the President.

Major A. D. Kniskern, commissary at Chicago, on his next monthly visit to Akron, Ohio, will return by way of Kendallville, Ind., to inspect subsistence supplies at the latter place.

The Navy.

Lieut. S. I. M. Major from the Bureau of Navigation to the Maine.

Lieut. J. F. Carter from the Maine to home.

Movement of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED—Don Juan de Austria at Tompkinsville, O'Brien at Charleston, Princeton at Santa Barbara, West Virginia at Newport News, Eagle at San Juan, Monadnock at Hongkong, Rocket at Washington; Hopkins, Worden, Stewart, Truxton, Lawrence, and MacDonough at Bradford.

SAILED—Missouri, from Boston for Hampton Roads; Illinois, from Boston for Tompkinsville.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

4. Original—State of Missouri vs. State of Illinois et al.—Argument continued.

Day call for Jan. 4: 4, (original,) 340 (and 341,) 381, (and 382, 383, 384, 385, 490, 491,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Chambers Street Building Bought by Operators—Institution Acquires Site on Boulevard Lafayette—Day's Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for Mrs. Almy G. Gallatin, to Leonard Weill and the Northwestern Realty Company, 110 Chamber Street, between Church Street and West Broadway, a five-story building, 24 by 75.

Site Bought for Colored Hospital.

Mann & Samuel reported yesterday that they had sold the Vogel property fronting on the Boulevard Lafayette, between 173d and 177th Streets, to the African American Relief League, which, it is said, will erect on the site a hospital intended for the accomodation of well-to-do colored people. The property consists of about forty-three lots with a frontage of 700 feet on the Boulevard Lafayette, opposite Fort Washington Park. The brokers declined yesterday to divulge the names of any of those identified with the undertaking.

Operators Sell 38th Street Houses.

Potter & Brother have sold 39 and 41 West Thirty-eighth Street, two four-story dwellings, on plot 41 by 98.9.

Samuel E. Jacobs has sold the four-story building 25 West Thirty-first Street, on lot 25 by 98.9, to Samuel F. Adams, who owns adjoining property and who will make alterations to both buildings.

E. A. Turner has leased for Joseph Solomon 24 West Twenty-seventh Street, to a client, for a term of years.

Buyer for 64th Street Dwelling.

Collins & Collins have sold for the estate of Annette Lehman 117 East Sixty-fourth Street, a three-story dwelling, 20 by 100.5, which the buyer will convert into an American basement house.

The report that John Boulton Simpson had sold the dwelling 988 Fifth Avenue was erroneous. Mr. Simpson says that there have been no negotiations for the property.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has resold to a client, for occupancy, 118 East Thirty-fifth Street, a four-story English basement brownstone dwelling, on lot 12.6 by 98.9.

Meeting of Dyckman Tract Owners.

Several of the large property owners in the Dyckman tract will meet this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the Van Norden Trust Company, Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street, to discuss plans for the development and improvement of property in the territory between Washington Heights and the Harlem Ship Canal.

Deal for Amsterdam Avenue Lots.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from Samuel Mandel the block front on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, between 121st and 122d Streets, a plot 191.8 by 100.

The Four Realty Company has sold the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 159th Street, 66.7 by 150.

Louis Becker has sold for Edward O. A. Glokner the frame dwelling on the north side of Croton Street, 125 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, on lot about 25 by 92.

Upper Eighth Avenue Purchase.

Reiss, Goldberg & Co. have sold for John Katzman the two six-story flats, with stores, on plot 75 by 100, at the southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and 149th Street, to Wacht & Braverman.

W. & J. Bachrach have bought the plot, 100 by 99.11, on the north side of 152d Street, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue.

Morris Buchsbaum has sold to Adolph Schinkel 314 West 142d Street, a five-story double flat, on plot 25 by 100.

Fortunato D'Onofrio has sold for Alfred Levin a five-story double flat 2,256 Seventh Avenue to Jacob Lissner and J. Marks.

The Columbian Board of Brokers have sold to Kaleski & Lowensohn 47 and 49 West 139th Street, a six-story apartment house in course of construction, on plot 50 by 100.

Lower West Side Transactions.

S. B. Goodale & Son have sold for Aaron Coleman to Milton E. Oppenheimer 214 and 216 West Twenty-ninth Street, two five-story tenements, on plot 49.8 by 98.9.

Louis Schrag has sold for Louise Auerbach the four-story dwelling 222 West Fifteenth Street, on lot 25 by 86.

James J. Etchingham has sold for Moritz E. Knorr 413 West Forty-first Street, a five-story brick tenement with stores on lot 25 by 99.

Sherwin & Harris have sold 414 West Fifty-third Street, a five-story tenement with store, 25 by 88 by 100.

Louis Hein has sold the three dwellings, 167, 169, and 171 West Sixty-third Street, to K. Cohnfeld.

C. Schierloh has leased for the American Meter Company the plot, 75 by 100, on Forty-seventh Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, for a term of years to P. M. & W. Schlichter.

Large Plots Sold in East Harlem.

H. J. Kantrowitz has resold for Lippman & Eisman to the Hauben Realty Company twenty lots, including the plot 80 by 100, at the northwest corner of 130th Street and Lexington Avenue; the plot 80 by 100, at the southwest corner of 131st Street and Lexington Avenue; ten lots on the south side of 131st Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues, and the plot 80 by 100 at the southeast corner of Park Avenue and 131st Street. The properties will be improved at once.

George Brettell & Son have sold for Lowenfeld & Frager to Nevins & Perelman 349 to 353 East 120th Street, three brick dwellings on plot 40.6 by 100; also, for a Mr. Wiegand to Louis Lese 417 East 122d Street, a three-story dwelling, 16.8 by 100; also, in conjunction with David Henry, for Thomas Crawford 308 East 122d Street, a four-story brick flat, 18.3 by 100.

P. Imperato has sold for Baruch Jacobson the four-story tenement at the northwest corner of 116th Street and Second Avenue, a plot 50 by 100, on Wales Avenue, between 146th and 147th Streets; also, the plot 37 by 100 at 336 and 338 East 118th Street, for Manheim, Weinstein & Hoffberg to a builder; also, for Siegel Brothers to a builder, 335 to 341 East 118th Street, four brick dwellings on plot 75 by 100.

Company Buys 110th Street Houses.

William Seidman has sold to the Knepper Realty Company 10 to 18 East 110th Street, between Madison and Fifth Avenues, three double flats on plot 75 by 100, and two double flats with stores on plot 50 by 100.

Schindler & Liebler have sold for Charles Seipp the five-story double flat 309 East Ninetieth Street.

Herman Cohen has sold 322 East Seventy-first Street, a five-story tenement with stores, 25 by 100.

W. and J. Bachrach have sold 227 to 231 East Ninety-eighth Street, old buildings, on plot 75 by 100.11, to Keller & Bogenheimer, who will erect two six-story tenements.

Selling 28th Street Tenements.

Samuel Kadin has sold 309 and 311 East Twenty-eighth Street, a six-story double tenement, with stores, 40.10 by 98.10. This is the third house sold out of a row of six.

Kalman Rubin has bought the five-story tenement, with stores, 323 East Forty-eighth Street, sold recently by the Kempter estate, through S. Friedlander.

James Kyle & Sons have sold for a Mrs. Fallon the four-story single flat 227 East Fifty-seventh Street, 20.8 by 100.5.

Downtown Tenement Dealings.

Friedman & Brody bought the southeast corner of Rutgers & Jefferson Streets a six-story tenement, on lot 25 by 90.

Pepe & Brother and D. M. Gallo have sold for Hannah Steiner and Sammet & Goldman, the two-story tenements 6 and 8 Jones Street.

E. A. Turner has sold for a Mrs. Goldsmith 52 Allen Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100.

Reiss, Goldberg & Company have sold for Harris Weinstein 104 and 106 Monroe Street, two six-story four-family tenements, each on lot 26 by 96.

J. Pompan has sold for Nathan Schwartz to Morris W. Lazarus the six-story tenement, with stores, 60 East Third Street.

Sale of Webster Avenue Property.

R. I. Brown's Sons have sold to Albert J. Schwarzler the vacant lot, 21 by 100, on the west side of Webster Avenue, 314 feet north of 168th Street.

R. I. Brown's Sons have also sold for A. Newbold Morris to Jacob Schapper the property situated 80 feet west of Brook Avenue, 100 feet east of Webster Avenue and 121 feet south of 168th Street, being in size 30 by 46 by 80.8 by 51.

E. Osborne Smith & Co. have sold for August P. Windolph to Edward Waters the lot 25 by 100, on the south side of 163d Street, 90 feet east of Ogden Avenue.

Aaron M. Goldstein has sold 3,816 Third Avenue, a five-story flat, 25 by 104 by 175, for a Mrs. Kahn to a Mr. Newburger.

The Ernst-Cahn Realty Company has sold, in conjunction with Benjamin Wiseman, for Charles Seidenberg 538 East 134th Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 100; also for John Wagner the plot, 50 by 95, on the east side of Boone Street, about 300 feet south of 173d Street.

Joseph Lauber is the buyer of the property at the northwest corner of 152d Street and Wales Avenue.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have sold to a Mr. Melana and others a plot, 75 by 100, on the south side of Magenta Street, east of Rosewood Avenue.

Brooklyn Parcels Change Hands.

Joseph Gans has bought from Samuel Lipshits for David Rothman the four-story double tenement 222 Himrod Street, Brooklyn, on lot 25 by 100.

I. Gancher has sold for N. Prensky to L. Kaufold 450 to 460 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, six four-story brick buildings, on plot 50 by 200.

Sherwin & Harris have sold 410, 412, and 416 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, three four-story brick double apartment houses, each 26.8 by 128.6.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

20th St, 303 West, n s, 79.9 ft w of 8th Av; 20.3x56.4, three-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to John J. Clarke $9,700

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

4th Av, 71, s s, 62.4 ft s of 215th St, Wakefield, 31.2x105.1x30x118.7; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, C. M. Preston, as receiver 2,009

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Water St, 672, for a four-story brick stable, 25x95; R. H. Noble of 763 Jefferson Av, owner; J. H. Friend of 148 Alexander Av, architect; cost, $20,000.

164th St, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, for seven five-story brick tenements, 38.4x87.11; N. J. Burstein of 179 Henry St, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West 125th St, architects; cost, $280,000.

Broadway, s e corner of 63d St, for a four-story brick garage, 116.2x138.4; E. R. Thomas Realty Company, Times Building, owner; L. C. Holden of 1,138 Broadway, architect; cost, $80,000.

173d St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 50x88; Isaac and Henry Mayer of 100 West 119th St, owners; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $100,000.

Unionport Road, w s, 174.5 ft n of Columbus Av, for two two-story frame tenements, 25.9x60 and 25.10x60; Charles Ringelstein of 481 Fillmore St, owner; Bernhard Ebeling of West Farms Road, architect; cost, $15,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Park Av, n e corner of 94th St, to a three-story brick dwelling; Mrs. F. Gulden of 4 East 42d St, owner; Thain & Thain of 4 East 42d St, architects; cost, $5,000.

35th St, 22 West, to a five-story brick dwelling; R. L. Spotts of 1,133 Boston Road, owner; Brandt & Mooney of 3d Av and 185th St, architects; cost, $15,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Jan. 3.

AVENUE A, 1,640, e s, 20x75; Anton Sgilagyi to Antonio Bellet, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

2D AV, 1,464, e s, 25x88.10; Abraham Loeb to Isidor A. Wollheim, (mtg $17,000) 100

77TH ST, 211 East, 16.8x102.2; Ludwig Weinberger to Isidor Friedman, (mtg $5,000) 100

95TH ST, 216 and 218 East, 50x100.8; Siegfried Loewenthal to Frederick Neugass, (mtg $34,000) ..... Nom.

97TH ST, 209 and 211 East, 49x100.11; Israel D. Shlaghotzki to Wolf Bloom, (mtg $37,500) 100

1ST AV, 158, w s, 23.1x100; Marie Sussmann to William Doerzbacher, (mtg $18,875) 100

11TH ST, n s, 296.8 ft w of 1st Av, 142.10x irregular; H. W. Erichs to H. W. Erichs, corporation, (mtg $12,000) ..... Nom.

8TH AV, n w corner of 145th St, 80x25; Margaret Callahan to Ferdinand Brakkas, (mtg $18,000) 100

52D ST, 531 West, 25x100.5; David Crawford to Abraham Klarenmeyer (mtg $14,000) 100

84TH ST, 500½ East, 25x101.10; Av A, 1,582, e s, 25.3x74; Henry Stuckhausen to Adolph Katzman (mtg $36,000) 100

74TH ST, 248 East, 16.8x102.2; Gustav Stiefel to Julius Steiner (mtg $8,500) ..... Nom.

7TH AV, 1,964, w s, 25x100; 7th Av, 1,970, w s, 25x100; Harry Goodstein to Isidor Kraushaer 100

85TH ST, n s, 84.2 ft w of Lexington St, 17x100.5; Georgia I. Plunkett to Daniel Lyden (mtg $6,000) 100

BROOME ST, 63, s s, 25x80; Bernard Ehrlich to Bessie Goldfarb, ½ part (mtg $24,000) 100

115TH ST, n s, 233.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 66.8x100.11; James H. Broughey to Martha E. Hoffort (mtg $100,000) 100

75TH ST, 433 East, 37.6x102.3; Vaclav Nemecek to Alex T. Kellner (mtg $33,000) 100

HOUSTON ST, 147 and 149 East, 50x75; Julius Lichtenstein to Barnett Levy and another, (mtg $93,000) 100

BROOME ST, 61, s s, 25x80; Bernard Ehrlich to Bessie Goldfarb, ½ part, (mtg $19,500) 100

SHERIFF ST, 80, e s, 30x irregular; Bernard Ehrlich to Esther Ehrlich, ½ part, (mtg $25,000) 100

4TH ST, 108 and 110 East, 50x96.2; Charles Michael to Jacob Propos, (mtg $80,000) 100

72D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 50x102.2; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Isaac Specter, (mtg $22,500) 1,400

ORCHARD ST, 166, e s, 25x88; Carrie Aronson to Solomon Ginsburg, (mtg $9,700) 100

WILLETT ST, n w corner of Grand St, 100x25; Jacob Jacobowitz to Louis Lebowitz, (mtg $68,500) 100

116TH ST, 19 and 21 West, 45.4x100.11; Meyer A. Bernheimer and others to Aaron H. Levine, (mtg $64,333) ..... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,830, w s, 20x73.10; Alexander Herzog to Ferdinand Neugass, (mtg $9,000) 100

103D ST, 141 West, 16.6x100.11; William B. Ellison to William F. Weber 100

140TH ST, 267 West, 25x99.11; Philip Ritter to Florence Ritter, (mtg $24,000) ..... Nom.

93D ST, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Alois Fuchs to John Reinhardt, (mtg $12,000) 100

111TH ST, 162 East, 18.9x100.11; Edmund Kohn to Max Kessler, (mtg $7,000) 100

GRAND ST, n w corner of Willett St, 25x100; Luis Krause to Jacob Jacobowitz, (mtg $68,500) 100

99TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 75x100.11; Charles Lowe to Isaac Chauser and another, (mtg $33,000) 100

HOFFMAN ST, n ½ of Lot 105 and s ½ of Lot 106, map of land of heirs of William Powell; Joseph McEvoy to Jacob Abraham and another, (mtg $4,100) 100

LOT 192 to 194, map of estate of Elizabeth R. B. King, City Island; Nellie Duke to City Real Estate Company ..... Nom.

63D ST, s s, 175 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; Jacob B. Underhill to Thomas U. Dudley, Jr., (mtg $14,000) ..... Nom.

63D ST, s s, 150 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; Thomas U. Dudley, Jr., to Jacob B. Underhill, (mtg $14,000) ..... Nom.

27TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Abram S. Jaffer and others to David Garcewich, (mtg $27,000) 100

14TH ST, n s, 119 ft w of Avenue A, 25x103.3; B. Muller to Samuel Greenfeld and another 100

95TH ST, 217 East, 24.7x100.8; Myer H. Ullmann and others to Fanny Fischer, (mtg $19,500) ..... Nom.

132D ST, 112 West; John Alexander and wife to Mary McGinn, (mtg $24,600) 100

DOWNING ST, 46 and 48, s s, 32.5x82.3; Gustav Lange to Agostino Costa and another, (mtg $25,000) 100

AVENUE C, 206, e s, 25x62.3; Max Shaefert to Fannie Schaefert, (mtg $3,000) 100

8TH AV, 2,899 and 2,901, w s, 50x100; Herman Knobloch and others to Ray Bernstein, (mtg $39,000) 61,000

8TH AV, 2,899 and 2,901, w s, 50x100; Ray Bernstein to Louis Bernstein, (mtg $48,000) 100

DEY ST, 42, n s, 18.9x76.11; Lewis Seasongood to Hudson Companies 100

GOERCK ST, 6, e s, 25x99.7; Hyman Levy to Joseph Green, (mtg $36,250) 100

GOERCK ST, 8, w s, 25x100; Hyman Levy to Joseph Green, (mtg $36,250) 100

W s of 2d Av; Field St, 6; Stilson, 4 lots, $10,875, 5 years, 2 per cent. 21,750

ISENBERG, Esther, to A. Mitchell; 105th St, 345, 25x100, 5 years, 5½ per cent. 20,000

ISENBERG, Esther, to James R. Plum, executor; 105th St, 341 East, 5 years, 5½ per cent. 20,000

MINSKY, Louis, to L. Mickel and another; 1st Av, 139 and 191, 2 lots, 23x100, 2 mtgs, $5,000, 5 years, 6 per cent. 10,000

KATZMAN, Adolph, to H. Struckhausen; Avenue A, 1,582, 26x74, 3 years, 6 per cent. 10,500

KATZMAN, Adolph, to H. Henry Struckhausen; 84th St, 500½, 25x101, 3 years, 6 per cent. 6,500

CONDON, John H., to Charles R. Saul; Jennings St, n s, 112.2 ft w of Bristow St, 25x177, 1 year 500

EBERHART, Frank, to Georg A. Hofmann; 94th St, 816 East, 25x100.4, 3 years, 6 per cent. 1,400

LEVY, Barnett, and another to J. Lichtenstein; Houston St, 147 and 149, 50x75, 1 year, 6 per cent. 5,000

MAZZA, Charles N., to H. Wiegand; 132d St, 417 East, 16.8x100.11, 1 year, 6 per cent. ..... Nom.

WALK, Falk, to S. Krasnoff; 102d St, 207 East, 25x100, 2 years, 6 per cent. 2,000

McADAM, George W., to E. Beglan; 29th St, 542 West, 25x98.9, 2 years 1,500

KLAU, Nathan, to M. Mann; 111th St, 7 West, 30x100, 3 years, 6 per cent. 6,000

GREY, Charles, to E. B. Corsa; Pratt Av, 7 w s, 212.1 ft n e of Randall Av, 3 years, 6 per cent., and another 135

LEXINGTON AV, 1,578 to 1,582, w s, 48.6x75.8; Lyman Horwits to Young Women's Hebrew Association, (mtg $26,000) 3,000

LENOX AV, 470, e s, 20x84; Annie L. Andres to Frederick D. Cushman, (mtg $12,000) 500

116TH ST, 447 East, 25x100.11; David Hertz to Domenico G. Fecora, (mtg $19,250) 100

2D AV, 2,213 and 2,215, w s, 49.10x irregular; Jacob Kaplan to James E. Dietz and another (mtg $24,000) ..... Nom.

RUTGERS ST, 11, e s, 25x104.6; Louis Dansky to Morris Harrison and another (mtg $35,000) 5,500

170TH ST, 712 East, 16x99.10; Charles Van Riper, and others to Olga Froh (mtg $2,000) 100

148TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of College Av, 50x100; Louis Lese to Antonio C. Astarita (mtg $7,500) 100

CATHARINE ST, 84, w s, 24.8x100; Jacob Furmann, and others to Rebecca Formisano (mtg $21,500) 100

114TH ST, 230 East, 20x100.11; Mary J. Dougherty to Joseph Kantrovitz (mtg $16,000) 100

58TH ST, 434 West, 25x100.5; Frederick C. Scheele to William H. Klinker (mtg $14,000) ..... Nom.

94TH ST, 516 East, 25x100.8; George A. Hoffmann to Frank Eberhart, (mtg $14,200) 100

111TH ST, 7 West, 30x100.11; Morris Mann to Nathan Klan, (mtg $28,000) 100

48TH ST, 519 West, 25x100.5; Isaac Kapian and others to Catharine E. Weigl, (mtg $16,500) 100

EDWARDS AV, e s, 175 ft s of Lathing St, 50x100; Henry L. Warren to Bernard H. Kelly ..... Nom.

79TH ST, 444 and 446 East, 50x102.2; Samuel Greenfeld and others to Ignatz Weisberg, (mtg $35,000) 100

WASHINGTON AV, s w corner 172d St, 6x irregular; Rose Baum to Barnet Brick, (mtg $45,000) 100

PROSPECT AV, 601, w s, 20x100; Jacob Marx to Freda Goldsmith, (mtg $10,750) ..... Nom.

1ST AV, e s, 23 ft n of 75th St, 28.1x68; Henry Hertzel to Vincent Bousa and another, (mtg $14,000) 100

7TH AV, n w corner of 111th St, 33.11x100; Theresa Goldsmith to Arnold Kohn 100

97TH ST, n s, 265 ft w of 3d Av, 23x100.11; Mighkind-Feinberg Realty Company to Joseph Abraham, (mtg $18,000) 100

1ST AV, 1,693, w s, 20.4x100; John Nadvornik to Charles Steiner, (mtg $16,500) 100

117TH ST, 272 West, 25x100.11; Isaac Specter to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $19,500) 100

102D ST, 207 East, 25x100.11; Lena Kannensohn to Samuel Krasnoff, (mtg $20,000) 100

WEST FARMS ROAD, n s, Lot 134, second map of Neil estate; Mary A. Boshart to Anna M. Hartigan, (mtg $6,000) ..... Nom.

2D ST, n s, 75 ft e of Washington Av, 25x101.6; Jacob Silverstein, referee, to Edward J. Deegan and another 100

102D ST, 207 East, 25x100.11; Samuel Krasnoff to Falk Walk and another, (mtg $23,500) 100

122D ST, 417 East, 16.8x100.11; Henry Wiegand to Charles N. Mazza, (mtg $4,000) 100

25TH ST, 50 West, 19x98.9; Marie M. Hemk to Catherine Devine 100

1ST AV, 189 and 191, w s, 45.10x100; Louis E. Michel and others to Louis Minsky, (mtg $30,000) 100

MORRIS AV, n w corner of 179th St, 175x100; Russell Realty and Improvement Company to David R. Richards, (mtg $15,000) 100

MOHEGAN AV, s e s, Lot 238, map of East Tremont, 66.150; Henry A. Russello to Jacob Levy, (mtg $3,500) 100

RIVERVIEW TERRACE, w s, 198 ft s of Powell Place, 25x113.6; Russell Realty and Improvement Company to David L. Richards, all liens 100

25TH ST, 50 West, 19x98.9; Catherine Devine to Leonard L. Hill, (mtg $36,000,) 100

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 71st St, 100.5x115; Sherman Square Realty Corporation to Peter D. Plunkett, (mtg $226,625,) 100

HONEYWELL AV, w s, 250.4 ft s of 180th St, 66.1x144.3; Samuel Offer to Jacob Levy 100

39TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 11th Av, 190x98.9; James P. Robertson to Henry Derby, all title ..... Nom.

27TH ST, n s, 418.9 ft e of 9th Av, 106.2x98.9; George Tornes to The Hermitage Company, (mtg $162,000,) ..... Nom.

ARNOLD AV, e s, 200 ft n of James St, 25x100; Franz Euler to William H. Weygandt ..... Nom.

25TH ST, 250 West, 25x98.9; Marcus J. McLoughlin, indorser and executor, to John Noonan 23,000

1ST AV, 189 and 191, w s, 45.10x100; Louis Minsky to Isaac Singer, (mtg $50,000,) 100

120TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Herrmann Realty Company to Max Falk, (mtg $22,000) ..... Nom.

46TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Joseph Walter to George Firnkas, (mtg $18,000) ..... Nom.

50TH ST, s s, 23 ft e of 11th Av, 25.8x48.11; George Furnkas to Joseph Walter, one-half part, all title, (mtg $9,000) ..... Nom.

LOT 285, map of Duchess Land Company at Throgg's Neck; Franz Euler to William H. Weygandt ..... Nom.

PARK AV, s w corner 142d St, 24x100, 3 years, — per cent. 20,000

177TH ST, s s, 185.9 ft s e of Central Av, 25x125; Russell Realty and Improvement Company to David R. Richards, (mtg $7,500) 100

150TH ST, 452 East, 25x100; Timothy Sullivan to The Bungay Company of New York, (mtg $3,350) ..... Nom.

33D ST, 235 East, 18.5x98.9; Patrick J. Byrnes to Stephan H. Jackson, (mtg $10,000) 100

2D AV, 1,946, e s, 25.11x100; 2d Av, 1,960, e s, 25.11x100; Abraham Schwarts to Isidore Koplik and another, (mtg $62,000) 100

112TH ST, 158 East, 25x100.11; Samuel Fischler and others to George H. Cordes and another, (mtg $15,000) 100

ARTHUR AV, n e corner of 186th St, 25x85.3; Joseph Schnurer to Minnie Golliet, all liens 100

10TH AV, n w corner of 45th St, 25.1x100; Jacob Israelson to Rosa Newman, (mtg $40,000) 100

148TH ST, 786 East, 16.8x100; Lucy Norris to Timothy F. Sullivan, (mtg $8,500) 100

148TH ST, 786 East, 16.8x100; Timothy F. Sullivan to Mary Bermann, (mtg $3,500) 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BERKOWITZ, Julius, to A. London; 26th St, 322 East, 25x98, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,250

ABRAHAM, Jacob, and another to Joseph McEvoy; Hoffman St, w s, n ½ of lot 105, map of William Powell, 25x95, and s ½ of lot 106, same map, due July 1, 1907, 6 per cent 650

HARRISON, Morris, and another, to L. Dansky; Rutgers St, 11, 25x104, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,000

KLARENMEYER, Abraham, to D. Crawford; 52d St, 531 West, 25x100, 3 years, 6 per cent 4,250

STOLLOFF, Julius, to Minnie Bros.; 2d St, 246, 24.9x105, 4 years, 6 per cent 6,000

BERNSTEIN, Ray, to Title Guaranty and Trust Company; 8th Av, 2,899, 24.11x100, demand, — per cent 20,000

CUSHMAN, Frederick D., to A. L. Andres; Lenox Av, 470, 20x84, 5 years, 5½ per cent 7,000

GREEN, Joseph, to H. Levy; Goerck St, 3, 25x100, 11 years, 6 per cent. 11,250

GREEN, Joseph to H. Levy; Goerck St 6, 25x99.9, 11 years, 6 per cent 16,250

FROH, Olga to Charles Van Riper and another; 170th St, 712 East, 16x89, 4 years, 6 per cent 1,500

GROSS, Ettie to M. Baar and another, executors; Park Av, 1,230, 25x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent 25,000

GERSTEIN, Abraham, and another to I. Bachrach and another; 2d Av, 2,149, 25x79, due July 1, 1908, 6 per cent 800

McGUINNESS, Annie to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Greenwich St, n w corner of Spring St, 40x20, demand 7,000

GREENFIELD, Samuel, and another to S. L. Josephthal; 1st St, n s, 119 ft w of Av A, 25x103, 3 years 18,500

BJORKEGREN, Charles to P. McOwen; Lots 21 to 23, map of Estate J. P. Schmenger, 3 years, 5½ per cent 2,475

GEISSELBRECHT, Katie to Magda Ludeman; 22d St, 206 East, 23.6x irregular, 3 years, 5½ per cent 2,000

ULRICH, John, to A. M. Schuck; 176th St, n s, w ½ of Lot 105, map of Fairmount, due June 30, 1909, — per cent 10,000

KESSLER, Max, to E. Kohn; 111th St, 162, 18.9x100, 10 years 5,000

LYDEN, Daniel, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; 85th St, n s, 84.2 ft w of Lexington Av, 17x100, due Jan. 12, 1906 1,000

ROSENBLUM, Fannie, to Charles Kursman; 58th St, s s, 121.5 ft w of Av A, 20x100, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,000

STEINER, Julius, to G. Stiefel; 74th St, s s, 116.8 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x102, 6 years, 6 per cent 1,500

CHAUSER, Isaac, and another to Chas. Lowe and another; 99th St, s s, 175 ft w of 2d Av; Field St, 6; Stilson, 4 lots, $10,875, 5 years, 2 per cent 21,750

ISENBERG, Esther, to A. Mitchell; 105th St, 345, 25x100, 5 years, 5½ per cent. 20,000

ISENBERG, Esther, to James R. Plum, executor; 105th St, 341 East, 5 years, 5½ per cent. 20,000

MINSKY, Louis, to L. Mickel and another; 1st Av, 139 and 191, 2 lots, 23x100, 2 mtgs, $5,000, 5 years, 6 per cent. 10,000

KATZMAN, Adolph, to H. Struckhausen; Avenue A, 1,582, 26x74, 3 years, 6 per cent. 10,500

KATZMAN, Adolph, to H. Henry Struckhausen; 84th St, 500½, 25x101, 3 years, 6 per cent. 6,500

CONDON, John H., to Charles R. Saul; Jennings St, n s, 112.2 ft w of Bristow St, 25x177, 1 year 500

EBERHART, Frank, to Georg A. Hofmann; 94th St, 816 East, 25x100.4, 3 years, 6 per cent. 1,400

LEVY, Barnett, and another to J. Lichtenstein; Houston St, 147 and 149, 50x75, 1 year, 6 per cent. 5,000

MAZZA, Charles N., to H. Wiegand; 132d St, 417 East, 16.8x100.11, 1 year, 6 per cent. ..... Nom.

WALK, Falk, to S. Krasnoff; 102d St, 207 East, 25x100, 2 years, 6 per cent. 2,000

McADAM, George W., to E. Beglan; 29th St, 542 West, 25x98.9, 2 years 1,500

KLAU, Nathan, to M. Mann; 111th St, 7 West, 30x100, 3 years, 6 per cent 6,000

GREY, Charles, to E. B. Corsa; Pratt Av, 7 w s, 212.1 ft n e of Randall Av, 3 years, 6 per cent., and another 135

LEXINGTON AV, 1,578 to 1,582, w s, 48.6x75.8; Lyman Horwits to Young Women's Hebrew Association, (mtg $26,000) 3,000

LENOX AV, 470, e s, 20x84; Annie L. Andres to Frederick D. Cushman, (mtg $12,000) 500

116TH ST, 447 East, 25x100.11; David Hertz to Domenico G. Fecora, (mtg $19,250) 100

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LOT 285, map of Duch

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

WE CHALLENGE COMPARISON.

BETTER THAN HARLEM

START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT

Take your 3½% money from the Savings Bank and put it where it will be safer and more profitable. A postal will tell you how 350% profit will be realized within three years on improved lots bought at present acreage prices at

ELMHURST HEIGHTS

THE GROUND IS HIGH. THE PRICE IS LOW.
EVERY CITY IMPROVEMENT. NO ASSESSMENTS.
NOTHING NEARER, BETTER, CHOICER OR CHEAPER EVER SOLD.
$750 DOWN SECURES KEYS TO ARTISTIC COLONIAL HOME.
A $20 DEPOSIT SECURES SELECTION.

Better inspect property To-day. To-morrow never comes
Take 34th St. Ferry, "Corona" Trolley, and be sure and get off at Fisk and Woodside Avs. Send postal for circular and views.

BANKERS' LAND AND MORTGAGE CORPORATION.
886 Manhattan Av., - - - - - - - - Brooklyn.

NEARER THAN BRONX

HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

A "SQUARE DEAL" INVESTMENT.

"The safest investment is in real estate; the safest place to invest is in Greater New York real estate."—Andrew Carnegie.

JAMAICA PARK SOUTH REALTY CORPORATION

CAPITAL $200,000.00 . SHARES $100.00 EACH

We guarantee that every investor

will make from 100% to 400% on their investment within 3 years, or we will refund their money with 6% interest. This Company was organized for the purpose of developing a tract of 286 acres at Jamaica, Borough of Queens, within reach of City Hall, New York, for 5c. fare.

Send for Prospectus, Maps, Bank References, etc.

STOKES & KNOWLES,

176 BROADWAY, AND 1,344 FLATBUSH AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

BAYSIDE, L. I.

We have a few choice lots overlooking Bay and Sound.

Big Profits for Investors at Present Prices.

Values will soar when Electric Rapid Transit replace present motive power. Don't wait until prices double.

BUY NOW

Taylor-Storm Realty Co.,
11 EAST 42D ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Department T.

A BARGAIN—2,400 acres main line L. I. R. R.; good train service; commutation 17c.; nicely located; easy terms; price $150.00 per acre.

STOKES & KNOWLES,
Main Office, 176 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Branch Office, 1,344 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

13 miles out, South Shore, 89 acres, high, level land, fronting on wide macadam avenue, electric lighted, within city limits Greater New York; no restrictions; price $1,250 per acre; suitable terms. Carrollton Realty Company, World Bldg., N. Y.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES

"The S. F. Myers Building has better light and contains more modern and desirable improvements than any other structure of the same dimensions in the city."—Opinion of Real Estate Expert.

S. F. Myers BUILDING

47-49 Maiden Lane,
midway between Nassau and William Sts.

New 12-Story Office Building

Fireproof and steel construction.
Tiled halls and toilets on every floor.

Near centre of financial, real estate, insurance, law, drug and wholesale jewelry districts.

This modern fireproof building embraces every improvement for the comfort and convenience of tenants, three speedy hydraulic plunger safety elevators. Fine permanent light on all sides.

To lease, on very inducing terms, a few fine offices and one entire Floor of about 4,000 square feet.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

Apply to J. A. MYERS, on premises, or your own real estate broker.

LOFTS TO RENT

WITH POWER IN THE

RHINELANDER BUILDINGS

WILLIAM, ROSE AND DUANE STS.
BY THE
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.
31 NASSAU STREET.

LOFTS, OFFICES, STUDIOS

28 30 & 32 West 22d Street
NEW BUILDING, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 West 22d St.
or your own broker.

A LARGE NUMBER OF
Buildings, Stores, Lofts and Offices to Let.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St.

28 WEST 15TH ST.

Large store and basement to rent on reasonable terms; immediate possession. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 B'way, near 101st St.

53 WEST 19TH ST.

FIVE-STORY BUILDING TO LEASE
Arranged for Hotel and Restaurant.
F. & G. PFLOMM, 9 West 29th St.

Store and basement, containing 18,000 feet, Leight St., corner St. John's Lane; specially good shipping facilities.
ALEXANDER J. ROUX,
Real Estate, 156 Fifth Avenue.

To lease for term of years, five-story store and loft building, near City Hall, west of Broadway. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St. Possession May 1.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices; studios; 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Factory lofts, including power; best location; manufacturing tenants wanted. Charles Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Desirable loft, 51 West 13th St.; elevator, steam heat; $375. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th—Heat, light, attendance, $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

To Let—Fine front office, Leslie Building, 143 West 125th, insurance or similar business.

Park Av. Double Plate Glass Store,
1,605, N. E. cor. 114th St., $25. Janitor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT "THE Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New York," a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term thereof, Part I., to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "Seamen's Church Institute of New York."

Dated New York, December 28th, 1905.
THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY FOR SEAMEN IN THE CITY AND PORT OF NEW YORK,
By DAVID H. GREER,
Vice President.
CARTER, LEDYARD & MILBURN, Attorneys for Petitioner, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

ARTHUR HALL,

N. E. Cor. 96th St. & Madison Av.

A NEWLY CONSTRUCTED MODERN FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOUSE, LOCATED IN THE VERY CHOICEST RESIDENTIAL PART OF THE CITY, OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.

We cannot convey, in type, an adequate idea of the grandeur, taste, spaciousness, and conveniences of the apartments. A personal visit and inspection only can supply that.

Apartments consist of 8 and 9 rooms and 2 baths.

SOMETHING DECIDEDLY NEW & NOVEL. A BALLROOM FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF GUESTS.

Rents, $1,300 to $1,800.
Supt. on Premises. Tel. 1752—79.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, Owner.

67 E. 93d St., near Madison Av.

New, elegant single flat of 7 rooms, all very light, and marble bathroom; all improvements; also parquet floor and electric light in a beautiful house, for 3 families only.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

The Senate, 237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park. —Elegant 5 and 6 room apartments, $45.00 upward; all modern improvements. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

101 E. 114TH ST., N. E. COR. PARK AV.
Six large, airy rooms; bath. Janitor.

Desirable flats, 55 East 11th; 5 rooms, bath, $30 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

516 East 135th St., $16.50; flat, 5 rooms, bath; open plumbing; newly decorated. Janitor.

97th St., 8 East.—Seven light, large rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, $45.

48th St., 136 East.—Five rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water supply; rent $30.

West Side.

HAROLD

N. W. Cor. Manhattan Av., 118th St.

4, 5 AND 6 ROOMS.

Modern apartments; all latest improvements; marble bath, steam heat, hot water, elevator day and night; hall attendance.

RENTS $35 TO $55.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
111 West 43d St.
Single room and bath.....$25
Two rooms and bath.....$50
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

Newport Court, 111 to 117 West 104th.—High-class elevator apartment; every modern improvement; six rooms and bath; $60; special concessions to desirable tenants; very convenient location. Natkins & Co., agents, on premises.

To Let—Top floor 2-family cozy brick house; six light rooms, tiled bathroom; all improvements, $23. Apply on premises, John Cameron, 65 223d St.; William's Bridge.

An elegant four and six room elevator apartment; electricity; telephone; night and hall service; $28 up. Manitou, 221 West 141st St.

Elegant apartments 6 and bath; private halls; steam and hot-water supply. 139 West 83d St.

104th St., 60 West.—Seven rooms, bath; open plumbing; every improvement; $44.

152d St., 522 West—New apartments 4, 5, 6 rooms, improvements; $20, $34. Janitor.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.

Wanted, immediately, furnished house or apartment for three months or longer; rent not to exceed $250 a month; four adults. Answer Room 910, 26 Cortlandt St., New York.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of AMERICAN CORUNDUM COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 8,368.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt and all other parties interested:

Notice is hereby given that John C. Coleman, Trustee of the above-named bankrupt, will sell all of the property, real and personal, of the above-named bankrupt at the premises, 1,575 Railroad Avenue, City of Bridgeport, State of Connecticut, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at public auction, to the highest bidder. The sale will take place on January 24th, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon.

The property consists of the real estate on Railroad Avenue, Bridgeport, 275 feet front, 150 feet deep; brick foundry building, 134 feet front, 52 feet deep, building equipment appropriate for foundry use and manufacture of corundum, including ore crushers, bucket elevators, grading screens, cranes, furnaces, stack, exhaust fan, 50 H. P. motor, concentrators, general factory supplies and tools, office fixtures, 60 tons of corundum rock, 300 barrels of crystallized corundum.

Printed circular of sale, containing full information as to the conditions of sale, inspection of property, inventory of same, etc., etc., will be mailed upon application to Stern, Singer & Barr, 299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, or Pullman & Marr, Bridgeport, Connecticut, attorneys for Trustee.

Dated New York, December 15th, 1905.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
STERN, SINGER & BARR, 299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
PULLMAN & MARR, Bridgeport, Conn., Attorneys for Trustee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE TIM PUBLISHING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, January 4, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 429 Sixth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of all the right, title, and interest of the bankrupt concern to print and publish a magazine known as "Vim," the subscription list to the said magazine, consisting of about 8,500 names; desks, two typewriting machines, cabinets, files, a quantity of books, magazines, periodicals, and plates relating to health culture and physical culture, and the right to print the same, copyrights and the mailing privileges appurtenant to said publications, together with the good-will of the bankrupt concern. The property will be offered for sale as follows:

1. The entire plant, as above described, to be sold as a going concern.

2. The good-will, subscription lists, and the right to publish said magazine, and the mailing privileges will be offered for sale separately. The books, magazine, and periodicals will be offered separately, and the typewriting machines and office furniture will be offered separately. The receiver reserves the right to accept such offer either for the entire stock as a going concern or upon the separate items, as will seem best for the interest of the creditors of the bankrupt. WILLIAM C. ROSENBERG, Receiver.
MAURICE S. GUGGENHEIMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MORRIS BAUMGARTEN and VICTOR GOODMAN, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts, and consisting of a stock of ladies' fur garments, such as muffs, scarfs, etc., and also a quantity of fur skins, together with the fixtures, sewing machines, etc., will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at No. 113 Leonard Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 8th day of January, 1906, at 10:30 A. M. The property will be open for inspection at the said address between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Dated New York, Jan. 3d, 1906.
MORTON C. FITCH, Receiver.
B. GERSON OPPENHEIM, Attorney for Receiver, 265 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT.—Plaintiff Desires Trial in the County of New York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as Substituted Trustee, under the Last Will and Testament and Codicil thereto of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased, Plaintiff, against PHILIP D. JACOBS, Harriet M. Jacobs, Ethel Lizzie Jacobs, David Ernest Jacobs, now known as Ernest James; Daisy Hilda Jacobs, Winifred May Jacobs, Cyril Henry Jacobs, Maurice Newton Nathan, now known as Maurice Nathan Newton, and Henry Nathan, now known as Henry Nathan Newton, individually and as the English executors and trustees, so called, under the last will and testament of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased; Barron Dennett Holroyd, as Trustee in Bankruptcy of David H. Jacobs; Shirley W. Woolmer, Richard Andrew Fawssett, Rachel Levy, Mildred Jane Jacobs, individually and as sole executrix under the last will and testament of May Jacobs, deceased; Ruby Flora Jacobs, Edward P. Norwich, Henry Charles Creighton Norwich, Cecil Louis Norwich, Reginald Stanley Norwich, Edith Bertha Norwich, Mabel Ella Norwich, Basil Althaus, Teresa Annie Althaus, Gladys Louise Althaus, Dorothy Phyllis Althaus, Vivian Ashley Lyons, Percy Ellis Lyons, Adeline Schloesser, individually and as executrix under the last will and testament of Henrietta Jacobs, deceased; Edward Schloesser, husband of Adeline Schloesser; Joseph Sidney Merton, Florence Maud Merton, Arthur Sidney Merton, Harold Maurice Merton, Lizzie Constance Nathan, (now known as Lizzie Constance Newton;) Reginald Henry Newton, Archibald Angel Newton, Clarence Bethune Newton, Edith Constance Newton, Violet Maude Newton, Angelo D. Jacobs, Leah Jacobs, Elizabeth Hilda Barron, Lawrence Henry Jacobs, now known as Lawrence Hanray; Harry Braham Jacobs, now known as Harry Braham Janson; Clara Platnauer, Edward Platnauer, (the name "Edward" being fictitious, the true first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff,) husband of Clara Platnauer; Nora Janson, David Henry Janson, Grace Janson, Byron Janson, Sara Jacobs, Edith Jacobs, Lizzie Jacobs, Rae Jacobs, Mary A. Jacobs, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the true first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff,) individually and as executrix under the last will and testament of David Henry Jacobs, deceased; Matthew Henry Hale, as executor of the last will and testament of said David Henry Jacobs, deceased; Ethel Margaret Lafone Ashburner, as executrix of the last will and testament of Henrietta Jacobs, deceased; The People of the State of New York, the unknown heirs at law and next of kin of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased, and all unknown persons having any interest in or lien upon the interests of the unknown heirs at law and next of kin of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased, in and to the property now held by the plaintiff; and all persons who may be the heirs at law, next of kin, devisees, legatees, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of the persons claiming through any of the above; the unknown heirs at law, next of kin, legal representatives, devisees, legatees, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of any and all of the deceased legatees under the last will and testament and the codicil thereto of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased, and unknown persons having any interest in or lien upon the interests of the deceased legatees and devisees under the last will and testament of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased, in and to the property in the hands of the plaintiff; and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of or persons claiming through any of the above; the unknown heirs at law, next of kin, legal representatives, devisees, legatees, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of David H. Jacobs, deceased; May Jacobs, deceased; Henrietta Jacobs, deceased; Angelo M. Jacobs, deceased; Jane E. Nerwich, deceased; Leah Jacobs, deceased; Frederick D. Jacobs, deceased, and Lizzie E. Jacobs, deceased, and unknown persons having any interest in or lien upon the interests of said last-mentioned persons in and to the property in the hands of the plaintiff, and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of the persons claiming through any of the above; the unknown wives, widows, and husbands of all the above-mentioned unknown parties; all unknown persons having or claiming to have any dower, right of dower, or curtesy in the real property described in the complaint in this action; and all unknown persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, lien, claim, or demand of any kind, whether in law or in equity, in or upon the personal property in the hands of the plaintiff as trustee and the real property described in the complaint herein, or any part thereof; also each and every other person not specifically named or designated as a defendant who has in any way, manner, or form any right, interest, or claim in or to any of the properties or effects which were of Angel H. Jacobs, now deceased, or in or to the proceeds or avails thereof, whether vested or contingent, direct or remote, and whether in an individual or representative capacity; all of the persons above described who are mentioned after the defendant The People of the State of New York, being persons who are unknown to the plaintiff and their names being unknown to the plaintiff; all of the parties hereinabove described as unknown being all persons answering said several descriptions who are not specifically named above, Defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated September 12th, 1905.
TURNER, ROLSTON & HORAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

To the defendants Philip D. Jacobs, Harriet M. Jacobs, David Ernest Jacobs, now known as Ernest James; Daisy Hilda Jacobs, Winifred May Jacobs, Cyril Henry Jacobs, Maurice Newton Nathan, now known as Maurice Nathan Newton, and Henry Nathan, now known as Henry Nathan Newton, individually and as the English executors and trustees, so called, under the last will and testament of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased; Barron Dennett Holroyd, as Trustee in Bankruptcy of David H. Jacobs; Shirley W. Woolmer, Richard Andrew Fawssett, Rachel Levy, Mildred Jane Jacobs, individually and as sole executrix under the last will and testament of May Jacobs, deceased; Ruby Flora Jacobs, Edward P. 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Jacobs, Leah Jacobs, Elizabeth Hilda Barron, Lawrence Henry Jacobs, now known as Lawrence Hanray; Harry Braham Jacobs, now known as Harry Braham Janson; Clara Platnauer, Edward Platnauer, (the name "Edward" being fictitious, the true first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff,) husband of Clara Platnauer; Nora Janson, David Henry Janson, Grace Janson, Byron Janson, Mary A. Jacobs, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the true first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff,) individually and as executrix under the last will and testament of David Henry Jacobs, deceased; Matthew Henry Hale, as executor of the last will and testament of said David Henry Jacobs, deceased; Ethel Margaret Lafone Ashburner, as executrix of the last will and testament of Henrietta Jacobs, deceased; the unknown heirs at law and next of kin of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased, and all unknown persons having any interest in or lien upon the interests of the unknown heirs at law and next of kin of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased, in and to the property now held by the plaintiff; and all persons who may be the heirs at law, next of kin, devisees, legatees, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of or persons claiming through any of the above; the unknown heirs at law, next of kin, legal representatives, devisees, legatees, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of any and all of the deceased legatees under the last will and testament and the codicil thereto of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased, and unknown persons having any interest in or lien upon the interests of the deceased legatees and devisees under the last will and testament of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased, in and to the property in the hands of the plaintiff; and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of or persons claiming through any of the above; the unknown heirs at law, next of kin, legal representatives, devisees, legatees, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of David H. Jacobs, deceased; May Jacobs, deceased; Henrietta Jacobs, deceased; Angelo M. Jacobs, deceased; Jane E. Nerwich, deceased; Leah Jacobs, deceased; Frederick D. Jacobs, deceased, and Lizzie E. Jacobs, deceased, and unknown persons having any interest in or lien upon the interests of said last-mentioned persons in and to the property in the hands of the plaintiff, and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of or persons claiming through any of the above; the unknown wives, widows, and husbands of all the above-mentioned unknown parties; all unknown persons having or claiming to have any dower, right of dower, or curtesy in the real property described in the complaint in this action; and all unknown persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, lien, claim, or demand of any kind, whether in law or in equity, in or upon the personal property in the hands of the plaintiff as trustee and the real property described in the complaint herein, or any part thereof; also each and every other person not specifically named or designated as a defendant who has in any way, manner, or form any right, interest, or claim in or to any of the properties or effects which were of Angel H. Jacobs, now deceased, or in or to the proceeds or avails thereof, whether vested or contingent, direct or remote, and whether in an individual or representative capacity; all of the persons above described who are mentioned after the defendant The People of the State of New York, being persons who are unknown to the plaintiff and their names being unknown to the plaintiff; all of the parties hereinafter described as unknown being all persons answering said several descriptions who are not specifically named above.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 30th day of December, 1905, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

Dated New York, January 3d, 1906.
TURNER, ROLSTON & HORAN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

WINTER RESORTS.

FLORIDA.

Florida East Coast Hotel Company

SEASON 1905-6

PONCE DE LEON....Opens January 9th
HOTEL ORMOND....Opens January 9th
HOTEL BREAKERS.....Now Open
HOTEL ALCAZAR.....Now Open
ROYAL POINCIANA.....Opens Jan. 11th
ROYAL PALM.....Opens January 8th
CONTINENTAL, Atlantic Beach, Fla., Opens March 15th
THE COLONIAL, Nassau (Bahama Islands).....Opens January 9th

Reservations of rooms, railway tickets, parlor and sleeping car space and reservations on steamers to Nassau (Bahama Islands,) Key West and Havana, may be secured by addressing or calling at

243 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
130 ADAMS STREET, CHICAGO

HOTEL ROYAL PALM

FORT MYERS, FLA.

Famous tarpon fishing and quail shooting sport; all modern equipments.
PHILIP T. BROWN, Manager.

NEW JERSEY.

Lakewood.

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL,

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

"The Hotel that made Lakewood famous."

NOW OPEN.

The Lakewood Hotel, the largest and leading hotel of Lakewood, is now open for the season. Accommodations for seven hundred. Every comfort, convenience, and luxury provided. This season the cuisine, always noted for its excellence, will be better than ever. The Chef and staff that have made BERGER'S of Newport noted, even in that home of epicures, have been brought intact by Mr. Berger to the Lakewood Hotel. The same rates as heretofore will obtain, the Lakewood Hotel continuing to be the most expensive in Lakewood because the best. Reservations may now be made for any time during the season.
American and European plans.
CARL BERGER.
JAS. N. BEKRY, Mgr.

THE TOWERS LAKEWOOD, N. J. Telephone 4—L.

Enlarged this season. Family hotel, opposite main entrance to Laurel House; cuisine unsurpassed; booklet. W. H. & A. Wrisley, Prop'rs.

Atlantic City.

CHALFONTE

On the Beach. Fireproof.
Always Open.
THE LEEDS COMPANY.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,

Overlooking the ocean. Open all year.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
Chas. O. Marquette, Manager. D. S. White, President.

HOTEL RUDOLF. Open all year. Ocean front. Hot and cold sea and fresh water baths, en suite. Special Winter rates.
H. E. EDER.

Brown's Mills.

THE INN

Browns-Mills-in-the-Pines,
New Jersey.

2½ hours from New York. Driest climate in the East. 10 to 15 degrees warmer than New York City. Trains leave New York week days via Pennsylvania R. R., 9:55 A. M.; arrive Browns Mills 12:35.

Plainfield.

Plainfield Sanitarium, Plainfield, N. J.—Located Watchung Mountains. Chronic and nervous cases. No insane. Open all the year. Booklet. Telephone 84.

NEW YORK.

Bronxville.

HOTEL GRAMATAN,

BRONXVILLE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.
A most desirable Winter home.
New and modern; complete in every detail of service and equipment; large piazzas, enclosed in glass for Winter; steam heat and open wood fires throughout the hotel.
QUIET. REFINED. EXCLUSIVE.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR. Special Winter rate from November 1 to May 1. Low rates to bachelors. But 30 minutes from Grand Central Station via Harlem division N. Y. Central, 80 trains daily; 250 sleeping rooms, 120 private baths; long distance telephone in every room; golf, tennis, driving; excellent roads; new garage and stable; fine orchestra; large ballroom; booklet.
J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

New York City.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

BERMUDA.

HAMILTON HOTEL
BERMUDA
OPEN DECEMBER TO MAY
Elevated location, overlooking city, harbor, and Victoria Park.
Send for illustrated booklet.
A. C. BROOKS, Manager.

BERMUDA
The Ideal Winter Resort
THE PRINCESS HOTEL
Open from December to May
Accommodates 300 guests. For terms, etc., address N. S. HOWE, Hamilton, Bermuda.

GEORGIA.

HOTEL BON AIR,

AUGUSTA, GA.,
Now open. The best-known Resort Hotel in the Middle South. Hard, smooth roads for riding, driving and automobiling; also every other known diversion for Winter pleasure. The best 18-hole golf course and clubhouse south of Washington. Only 26 hours from New York. Three through trains daily.
Also Mgr. Frontenac Hotel, Thousand Isles, N.Y.

VIRGINIA.

HOTEL WARWICK, Newport News, Virginia.

Cuisine and appointments unexcelled. Courteous attention. Reasonable rates. Write for booklet.
L. B. MANVILLE, Supt.
GOLF.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York, New York County.—HARRY B. SAWIN, Plaintiff, against SYDNEY E. MILLS, Defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Trial desired in New York County.
Dated New York, November 28th, 1905.
BATTLE & MARSHALL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

To the above-named defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the county of New York, made and dated the 27th day of December, 1905, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of December, 1905.

Dated New York, N. Y., December 27, 1905.
BATTLE & MARSHALL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailings Saturdays, 9:30 A. M. Pier 15, N. R.
St. Louis.....Jan. 6 St. Paul.....Jan. 20
Philadelphia.....Jan. 13 Minneapolis..Ja. 27, 8 A.M.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT. Pier 20, N. R.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Jan. 6, 2:30 P. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Jan. 13, 7:30 A. M.
*MAINE.....Jan. 20, 2 P. M.
†MINNETONKA.....Jan. 27, 8 A. M.
*This steamer carries no passengers.
†Passengers disembark at Southampton.

RED STAR LINE.

ANTWERP—DOVER—LONDON—PARIS.
Sailings Saturdays, 10:30 A. M. Pier 14, N. R.
†Southwark.....Jan. 6 Kroonland.....Jan. 20
Vaderland.....Jan. 13 Zeeland.....Jan. 27
†Carrying second and third class passengers. Will not call at Dover.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN — LIVERPOOL.
Sailings Wednesdays, Pier 48, N. R.
Cedric...Jan. 10, 5 AM Teutonic..Feb. 7, 10 AM
Baltic.Jan.17,10:30 AM Baltic...Feb. 14, 9 AM
Majestic.Jan. 24, 10 AM Majestic..Feb.21,10 AM

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.

FROM NEW YORK:
CELTIC (20,904 tons)...Jan. 6, 2:30 PM; Feb. 17
REPUBLIC...Jan. 26, 8 P. M.; Mar. 9; Apr. 21
CRETIC....Apr. 3; 10 a. m.; May 10; June 21
FROM BOSTON:
CANOPIC.....Jan. 13, noon; Feb. 24; Apr. 7
ROMANIC...Feb. 3 8:30 A. M.; Mar. 17; Apr. 28
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.
Fastest and Most Luxurious of Leviathans.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kaiser...Jan. 4, 10 AM Kaiser...Mar. 6, 10 AM
K. Wm.II...Jan. 25, 2 PM K. Wm.II..Mar.27, 7 AM
Kaiser...Feb. 6, 10 AM Kronprinz..Apr.10, 2 PM
K. Wm.II..Feb.20, 1 PM Kaiser...Apr. 17, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
BREMEN DIRECT.
Rhein....Jan. 4, 2 PM Cassel..Feb. 15, 10 AM
Brand'bg..Jan.11,10 AM Brand'bg.Mar.1, 10 AM
Neckar..Jan.25, 10 AM Koeln...Mar. 8, 10 AM
Rhein...Feb. 8, 10 AM Frankfurt.Mar.22,10AM

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Albert..Jan. 18, 11 AM Barbarossa.Fb.24,11AM
P. Irene.Jan.27, 11 AM P. Irene...Mar.3, 11 AM
K. Luise..Feb.3,11 AM K. Luise..Mar.10,11 AM
K.Albert..Feb.17,11 AM *Neckar.Mar.17, 11 AM
*Gibraltar and Naples only.
From Bremen Piers, 3d and 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

CUNARD LINE

From Piers 51-52, North River.
To LIVERPOOL via QUEENSTOWN.
Campania...Jan. 6, noon Slavonia..Jan. 25, 3 PM
Carmania..Jan. 13, 7 AM Umbria...Jan. 27, 8 AM
Lucania...Jan. 20, noon Pannonia..Feb. 1, 11 AM
GIBRALTAR—GENOA | NAPLES—ADRIATIC
CARONIA—Fastest and Most Luxurious of Leviathans—Jan. 9th, Feb. 27th.
Supplements New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers
CARPATHIA...Jan. 16, 10 A.M.; Mar. 6; Apr. 24
SLAVONIA.....Apr. 3, noon; May 22; July 10
PANNONIA...Apr. 10, 4 P. M.; May 29; July 17
Apply for illustrated booklets, describing the interesting trip through the Mediterranean and Adriatic to Trieste and Fiume and to new Winter resorts.
Vernon H. Brown, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

5 Days on Peaceful Waters

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

PASSENGER STEAMSHIPS.
NEW YORK TO NEW ORLEANS.
Superb Service. Excellent Cuisine.
From Pier 25, North River, New York, at Noon.
COMUS.....Jan. 10 EXCELSIOR...Jan. 24
PROTEUS.....Jan. 17 COMUS.....Jan. 31
Leave New York every Wednesday. Arrive New Orleans following Monday.
Inquire 349 Broadway and 1 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow via Londonderry

Ethiopia...Jan. 10, 9 AM Caledonia..Jan.27, noon
Furnessia...Jan.17, noon Astoria...Feb. 3, noon
Cabin $50. 2d Cabin $35. 2d Class $27.50 and up, according to accommodation and steamship.
For terms and information apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line, Sailing from Pier 64, North River, ft. of 24th St., for Naples and Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of THE LIBBY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Pursuant to an order duly made by this court and entered herein, the Receiver of the estate of said bankrupt will sell property belonging thereto, consisting of

I. The office furniture and fixtures and the machinery of the estate of the above-named bankrupt, all of which is now located at No. 149 Varick Street, New York City.

II. The stock of merchandise in hand, also located at No. 149 Varick Street, New York City, which merchandise consists of valves and packing and the various parts required to manufacture and complete the same and of unfinished brass and iron castings.

Sealed bids must be received for the entire property described in Paragraph I. above and separate sealed bids will also be received for the entire property described in Paragraph II. above. Similar bids will also be received for the entire property described in both Paragraphs I. and II. above.

These bids must be submitted to Marshall S. Hagar, Receiver herein, at his office, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before Thursday, January 4, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., at which time and place they will be opened by the Receiver, and creditors may attend and advise as to the acceptance of the bids. All bids must be accompanied by a certified check for ten per cent. of the amount thereof, and the balance of the purchase price must be paid to the Receiver within two days thereafter. The Receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

The said property may now be inspected on the said premises, No. 149 Varick Street, New York City, on any week days up to the time the bids are opened, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M. and 3 and 5 P. M. A list of the property to be sold will be on the premises for the inspection of prospective purchasers. Further particulars as to the terms of sale, &c., may be had from the Receiver or S. Vilas Beckwith, his counsel.

Should the Receiver reject all the bids submitted or all of the bids submitted for the property described in either Paragraphs I. or II. above, the property will be sold at public auction on the premises aforesaid, No. 149 Varick Street, New York City, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on Thursday, January 11th, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. In the event of said auction sale, the property to be sold can be inspected on said premises two days before the sale, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M. and 3 and 5 P. M. The Recei

LAST SPY POLICEMEN PUT ON PATROL DUTY

Future of Titular Detectives Still in Doubt.

BINGHAM'S MIND NOT MADE UP

Either About Them or About a First Deputy—But He Will Cut Off Free Lithia Water.

Police Commissioner Bingham left his office last night without having appointed a First Deputy Commissioner. The man for this office may not be named for a day or two. When asked what was causing the delay the Commissioner said:

"The process of selection—just the process of selection. I will not go into further details about the matter at present."

The Commissioner landed another blow on the "shoo-fly" system. Shortly after he reached Police Headquarters he was told that there were plain-clothes men attached to the offices of the Inspectors of the First and Second Inspection Districts, which take in the entire city below Fourteenth Street. There were twenty-six of these men altogether, all of whom for the most part had roving commissions extending over the entire district to which they were attached.

Their duty, generally speaking, has been to keep tabs on how policemen in the precincts do their duty, and, in general, on the condition of the precincts. The Commissioner ordered every one of these to report for duty in a number of precincts where he thought they could give the taxpayers a better return for the salaries paid them.

"As far as I know, every spy-policeman is doing something useful by this time," said the Commissioner last night. "If there should happen to be any left they will be abolished also, and in all likelihood somebody will have to explain why the information that they still exist has been kept from me."

The Commissioner was asked whether he was ready to say anything in regard to the reorganization of the Detective Bureau. He answered that he was not yet ready. Ex-Chief of Police Thomas Brynes called at Police Headquarters yesterday, but the Commissioner said it was purely a personal visit.

"Are you ready to say anything in regard to your policy on the enforcement of the excise law?"

"I don't know what my attitude is going to be on any of these questions as yet, and I won't know until after I have examined them thoroughly," was the reply.

Magistrate Barlow called at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon. The Commissioner said the Magistrate's visit was "partly friendly and partly official."

"How do you like to be Police Commissioner?," asked one reporter just before the Commissioner left headquarters.

"Ask me a little later," said Gen. Bingham cautiously.

The Commissioner got down to Police Headquarters as early yesterday as on his first day of duty, which is a good deal earlier than some of his subordinates. One of the first things he did was to sit up and take notice when some one told him that the policemen employed in the building are drinking lithia water, of which a demijohn is kept in every office. Gen. Bingham said a few words regarding the excellent qualities of Croton water and asked his secretary, Mr. Slattery, to find out just how much it costs the city to keep the rarer brand.

"I've run across quite a few items that can be lopped off at Police Headquarters and I'm here to save as much money for the city as possible," said the Commissioner in explanation.

The Commissioner yesterday used the official buggy for his trip downtown. The official automobile ran up against the side of the doorway at the official garage and had a front wheel officially shattered the night before. A little before noon the buggy again was brought into use, this time for a trip to City Hall, where Gen. Bingham had a chat with the Mayor and met Mr. O'Keefe, his Brooklyn deputy. The Commissioner took Mr. O'Keefe along to the Broadway Central Hotel for luncheon. There Secretary Slattery joined them. It was nearly 3 o'clock when the Commissioner returned to Police Headquarters.

During the forenoon the Commissioner had sessions with Chief Clerk Kipp and Chief Clerk Gott of the Auditor's bureau and posed for ten photographers who snapped their cameras on him simultaneously. The General never winced. When told that William M. Ivins, the defeated candidate for Mayor on the Republican ticket, had characterized his selection as Police Commissioner as "appalling," Gen. Bingham said "Really"—and then stopped abruptly.

"It has been said that you did not have a free hand in selecting your own deputies," the General was told.

"I did and I didn't," was his reply. "I had the best possible advice—just what I had been looking for, but it would not be right to say that I didn't have free hands."

TAMMANY SPLIT WIDENS.

Mayor Declines to See Cassidy and Garvin—Sees Bingham, Though.

Mayor McClellan announced yesterday that he had made no further appointments, and he added to this the statement that neither Tammany Hall in Manhatan and The Bronx nor the McCarren organization in Brooklyn had made any recommendations to him as to appointments of deputies and other minor officials.

Further stress was laid on the break between the Mayor and the organization heads by the fact that the party leader in Queens, ex-Borough President Cassidy, had to cool his heels in the Mayor's outer office, unable to get an audience. Michael J. Garvin, the organization leader in The Bronx, by proxy from Haffen, had a like experience.

The Mayor saw Police Commissioner Birgham and discussed Police Department matters with him. The Mayor had a long talk also with Fire Commissioner O'Brien and saw several other heads of departments.

The Mayor has cut loose entirely from Murphy, McCarren, and Haffen, but he does not mean to punish the organization members who remained loyal to him, if that can be avoided.

ALDERMEN PRESS THEIR SUIT.

Will Appeal to Get Back Franchise Power—This Affects New Subways.

L. Laflin Kellogg, attorney for the Aldermen who were contesting the constitutionality of the act passed by the last Legislature transferring the franchise-giving power from the Board of Aldermen to the Board of Estimate, announced yesterday that an appeal will be taken from the Appellate Division decision upholding the act.

When the Ryan-Belmont interests merged and when the last Board of Aldermen went out of existence it was believed that their action would be dropped with the Appellate Division decision. It was because of the trouble between the Belmont interests and the allied Metropolitan-Pennsylvania interests that the act was passed. Many franchises are pending for action, however, and it is thought wise that the status of the act be established beyond question, so that no unfavorable interests in the future may attack the legality of any franchises which may be passed under it. As the present action has been carried through the Appellate Division, the cost of further litigation will be much less than would be the cost of an entirely new suit, later.

NO FIGHT ON McGOWAN YET.

Aldermen Won't Make Any Move Without a Thorough Inquiry.

James Cowden Meyers, the Republican floor leader in the new Board of Aldermen, said yesterday that the majority in the board would not make any move in the Hearst contest to unseat President Patrick F. McGowan in favor of J. G. Phelps Stokes without first going thoroughly into all features of the contest.

No action can be taken until after the board meets on Jan. 9 and names the new Committee on Privileges and Elections.

LEGISLATURE MUST DECIDE.

State and City Can't Agree on a Price for the Jamaica Normal School.

The special legislative commission appointed to arrange the terms of transfer of the Jamaica Normal School from the State to the city on Jan. 1 has failed to decide as to price, and consequently has not effected the transfer.

It was learned yesterday as a result of this disagreement, that the question of price will probably be submitted to the Legislature for decision. The State Controller has suggested that this action be taken.

TOOTING ENDANGERS SICK.

Dr. Gregory of Bellevue Joins Protestants Against River Nuisances.

Mrs. Isaac L. Rice of Riverside Drive and Eighty-ninth Street, who has been making the fight against the needless whistling of river craft at night, has received strong support in a letter written to her by Dr. M. S. Gregory, the resident alienist of Bellevue Hospital. He writes:

I think that the hundreds of employes of Bellevue, as well as Gouverneur Hospital, who are obliged to reside on the premises, would be unanimous in declaring that their sleep is frequently disturbed at night by the incessant whistling of passing steamers on the river. It is quite important that these employes, whose work is arduous and trying, should secure an adequate amount of undisturbed sleep in order to render proper service to the patients under their care. I am quite sure, however, that we physicians, nurses, and employes would hardly complain of such annoyances if we did not feel that this whistling was not of more serious harm to the patients.

Picture to yourself a patient in the agony of death, who is suddenly startled by the shrill noises of prolonged whistles. Then again, many patients suffering from typhoid, meningitis, and other serious illness will become annoyed by the least noise or disturbance. To these, restful sleep is of paramount importance, and frequently such disturbance may cause a relapse or turn the scale against them.

In many delirious patients an hour's rest or sleep may mean life. You can readily imagine the disappointment of the doctor or nurse who has struggled to bring about the much desired quiet and sleep, when suddenly all their efforts are frustrated as a result of the disturbing whistles.

Coming to the department immediately under my charge, that of the psychopathic wards, where the disturbed and restless insane patients are cared for, I can say from personal experience that the whistling from boats does a great deal of injury to the patients. They often imagine that this incessant whistling is meant for them and that it means their death knell.

Dr. Gregory adds that this nuisance has previously been endured as one endures the ills of bad weather. He hopes, however, that something may now be done to abate this peril to the unfortunate sick of the city.

NEW ITALIAN LINER COMING.

The Brasile Has All the Latest Trimmings, Including a Hospital.

La Veloce Line's new steamship, the Brasile, which will ply between this and Mediterranean ports, is expected to arrive here on Jan. 12. This newest product of the Italian shipyards is 400 feet over all, and has a displacement of 8,200 tons. Her beam is 48½ feet and her depth 30 feet. She has accommodations for 100 first class, 100 second class, and 1,200 steerage passengers. The Brasile is equipped with complete steam-heating apparatus, a double refrigerating system, and a hospital and pharmacy. She sailed on Jan. 3 from Genoa and stopped at [illegible]

HUNT POOLROOMS, SAYS BINGHAM; RAID FOLLOWS

Many New Places Opened Up When McAdoo Quit.

POLICE ACT, DESPITE GAYNOR

Batter Down Doors of Dey Street Poolroom Against Raiding Which an Injunction Had Been Issued.

Men who frequent such places declared yesterday that there were more poolrooms in operation in New York than there have been at any time since the wholesale raids made early in the régime of Commissioner McAdoo. The preparations for opening new places and re-opening old ones have been going on ever since it became known that a non-resident and a man who apparently had no knowledge of local conditions was to step into Mr. McAdoo's shoes.

There was considerable jubilation yesterday morning among the poolroom interests, and some poolroom men were bold enough to say that the word had been passed along the line that there was to be no police interference.

That this statement was without warrant was shown when Gen. Bingham, the new Police Commissioner, had his attention called to an article in an afternoon newspaper which was to the effect that the poolroom interests had received a guarantee of police protection and that the new head of the police force was inclined to give dealers in track odds a little leeway.

"I don't know anything about any poolrooms," Gen. Bingham said, "and I have nothing to say on the subject. In a few days I may be more ready to talk." Then he sent for Inspector Cortright.

"Look here, Inspector," said the Commissioner, "I don't believe there's a word of truth in this story about tipping the poolrooms off, but I don't want any let up. See to it that the police keep their eyes open and enforce the law."

Inspector Cortright left the Commissioner's office, and in a remarkably short time there was a raid on a poolroom in Dey Street, said to be one of the largest places of the sort in the city. This was the Commissioner's answer to the boasts of the poolroom men.

The new poolrooms and the old ones received news of the raid before closing time, and their jubilation was cut short. They will try to keep on running and many of them will doubtless succeed for a time, but the sense of security has gone.

Mr. McAdoo, as Police Commissioner, was extremely busy in the suppression of poolroom gambling. When the City Club's anti-poolroom campaign was at its height there were raids by the wholesale. The poolroom interests were badly disorganized.

"The gambler is everlasting hopeful of better days," said a Tenderloin proprietor who opened up yesterday. "So far as I am concerned, I didn't get any tip that could be said to come from the police that we might go ahead, but I opened up on the chance that it would take some little time for the new Commissioner to get on to things. The abolition of the shoofflies looked good to us, too."

District Attorney Jerome declined to say anything regarding the reported opening of new poolrooms yesterday. The only statement he would make was that Police Commissioner Bingham would have the hearty co-operation of the District Attorney's office in any steps toward suppression.

The raid in Dey Street was made in defiance of a Supreme Court injunction issued by Justice Gaynor in Brooklyn.

Capt. Liebers of the Church Street Station, with twenty-five reserves and ten detectives, made it. When the force swooped down on the place, which is between Washington and Greenwich Streets, they found 350 men busily figuring on past performances.

Five prisoners were taken and locked up in the Church Street Station, one charged with keeping and maintaining a poolroom and the others with aiding and abetting.

The police covered every exit, and when a signal was given not a person was able to get out. Everybody was hemmed in on the second and third floors, where the police allege bets were being taken on the races.

Capt. Liebers says the second floor was run for the small fry or "pikers," and two-dollar bets were the limit. The third floor, which was luxuriously fitted up, was patronized by the plungers, and anything from $5 up was taken.

The raiders battered down doors and smashed right and left until they gained entrance. It took the police just thirty-five minutes before they were able to force their way in, for the doors were strongly barricaded. The raiders corralled everybody. The names of all the men were taken, and the five for whom warrants had been issued were singled out.

John Meyers, 82 years old, who says he is a salesman, living at 31 Washington Street, Newark, was locked up charged with keeping and maintaining a poolroom. The prisoners accused of aiding and abetting pool selling said they were Joseph Hall, 41 years old, of 13 York Street, Brooklyn; Thomas Henry, 34 years old, living in Halsey Street, Brooklyn; Thomas O'Brien, 37 years, of 137 Barclay Street, and Hugh Murray, 54 years, of 58 Morris Avenue, Jersey City. They were all locked up in the Church Street Station. The raiders confiscated a box telephone, a desk telephone, a number of racing sheets, charts and slips.

SAY 11TH AV. TRACKS MUST GO

Menace to Life, Declares Father Chidwick—To Confer with Mayor.

Mayor McClellan, Corporation Counsel Delany, and Father Chidwick, of St. Ambrose's Church, have arranged a conference for next Friday to decide what action the city shall take to bring about the removal of the New York Central tracks in Eleventh Avenue. The meeting will be held in the Mayor's office.

Father Chidwick said yesterday there would be no conflict between the different forces now working to get the tracks off the avenue. He spoke confidently of the outcome of the movement and declared the railroad would have to give way. It had been responsible for at least one serious accident, he said, each month during the twenty years the tracks have been down in Eleventh Avenue.

"In a single week in November five persons were ground to death there," said Father Chidwick. "This Winter many children are bound to be injured. This menace to life cannot be ended too soon."

Two plans for the removal of the tracks have been submitted. One involves legislation for the condemnaton of the tracks; the other would involve legislation to compel the Rapid Transit Commission to use Eleventh Avenue for a subway and lease it to the railroad for twenty-five years, with renewal privileges.

No Trace of Escaped Burglar Brown.

Detectives have been unable to find any trace of "Bud" Brown, the clever burglar, who walked out of Raymond Street Jail on Friday and escaped. Descriptions and pictures of the man have been sent broadcast all over the country. Sheriff Flaherty says he will offer a reward of $1,000 for the man's capture.

Stanley B. Tyler Hurt and in Hospital.

Stanley B. Tyler, an insurance agent, who lives at Belle Haven, near Greenwich, Conn, and has an office at 32 Nassau Street in this city, is in Roosevelt Hospital, suffering from a fractured skull. He sustained his injury on Friday night at the Murray Hill Baths, where he slipped and fell on the marble floor. The hospital physicians say he has a chance to recover.

McGIBBON & Co.

In preparation for their Annual Inventory will offer during January without discrimination or reservation

ALL MERCHANDISE on the FIRST FLOOR AT A DISCOUNT OF TEN PER CENT. including all

Table and Bed Linens, Towels, Blankets, Quilts, Beds and Bedding.

Broadway at Nineteenth.

"TO MEN WHO KNOW"
Half-Yearly Sale of
MANHATTAN SHIRTS 1.15 150 VALUE
2.00 Manhattans 1.38 — 150 Nassau St., at Spruce St.; 58 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane.
2.50 Manhattans 1.88 — 369 Broadway, at Franklin St.; 757 Broadway, at Eighth St.
WEBER & HEILBRONER

Remnant Sale.
The entire accumulation of ends for the past season. We offer Suits to order $18, Trousers $5, regardless of their former value.
ARNHEIM,
Broadway & Ninth Street.

If real wintry winds had blown, we wouldn't have to blow about the mark-down of all our "Tourist" overcoats to $20, when most of them have been from $28 to $40.

Young men's sizes, 33, 34, 35 chest, went lower still, to $18.

In our enthusiasm over "Tourists" we've neglected the mixture and blue and black cheviot suits reduced to $15.

They show splendid values still in all sizes.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.
258 at Warren st. — 842 at 13th st. — 1260 at 32nd st.

The clothes with a rich soft finish, yet—moisture proof.

OUR FIRST JANUARY SALES

are attracting more than ordinary attention, as they are devoid of the usual "clap-trap" of "sales adjuncts,"

½ Off! Overstocked! Sacrifice! &c., &c., &c.

To give a faint idea of how radical our Value Giving is we mention this item:

MONTAGNAC Velvet piped and luxuriously Silk Lined OVERCOATS at $37.50

BROADWAY & CHAMBERS ST.

CHILDREN AID STRICKEN JEWS

Upward of $3,400 Raised in Public Schools for Russian Massacre Found.

The pupils of the public schools of New York City have contributed $3,494.33 for the relief of the sufferers from the Jewish massacres in Russia. The collections were made by school teachers throughout the city within ten days ending Dec. 23.

An Advisory Board of teachers, of which Gustave Straubenmuller was Chairman, decided at a meeting held yesterday at the City College to add the money to the National Relief Fund.

This summary shows the receipts:

Manhattan elementary schools, $2,129.86; Brooklyn elementary schools, $563.21; Bronx elementary schools, $222.85; Queens elementary schools, $61.25; Richmond elementary schools, $23.50; colleges and high schools, $353; Manhattan evening schools, $107.70; Brooklyn evening schools, $17; Bronx evening schools, $28.04; Richmond evening schools, $3; other sources, $19.10.

This amounted to $3,528.51, out of which disbursements amounting to $44.18 were made, making the net total, $3,494.33.

Measles Are Increasing.

Measles, says Health Commissioner Darlington, are in the air just now. There were 59 cases of measles yesterday, whereas on Jan. 3 last year there were only 18. Other contagious diseases are not so numerous.

Kennedy 12 CHALMERS ST.

Pajamas and Night Shirts

A Third Saved.

Wool Night Shirts, 1.49, worth 3.00. An importer's clearance. Long, soft and comfort giving.

Domet Night Shirts, 79c., worth 1.00.

Domet Pajamas, 79c., worth 1.50.

In striped designs. Military collar, with pearl buttons on jacket.

What is left of these sox:
25c. Cashmere sox at.....17c.
25c. Cotton fancy sox at.....17c.

New ideas in lisle and silk sox, lower than elsewhere.

$1.00 White Dress Shirts, with extra wide bosoms, 69c.

LET "FOGHORN" OFF EASY.

Sentence for Stealing Suspended in Case of Leather-Lunged Newsboy.

Thomas Ryan, known as "Foghorn" to every newsboy and newsgirl on Park Row and around the Brooklyn Bridge terminal, where he has been selling papers for eight years, was before Judge Foster yesterday, in General Sessions, charged with stealing a scarfpin.

The complainant against "Foghorn" was Dr. Henry S. Fruitnight of 954 St. Nicholas Avenue, who said that the pin was taken from his scarf in the Subway station at Ninety-sixth Street on the night of Dec. 13.

"What have you to say to that?" "Foghorn" was asked.

"Guilty," he replied.

"I don't care to take a plea of guilty," said Judge Foster. "I—"

"Aw, Judge," put in "Foghorn," "let it go at dat. I had me pote on dat night an' didn't know what I was doin'."

Judge Foster said that he had received several letters from persons known to him, testifying to "Foghorn's" previous good character. He suspended sentence, and the newsboy started for the Bridge to ply his trade again.

AMUSEMENTS

CARNEGIE HALL. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York. 1905—Sixty-fourth Season—1906. FRI., Jan. 6, at 2:30. SAT., Jan. 6, at 8:15. CONDUCTOR: Wassily Safonoff of Moscow. Soloist Jean Gerardi 'Cello. PROGRAMME: Overture, "Midsummernight's Dream".....Mendelssohn; Symphony, "Manfred".....Tschaikowsky; Concerto for Violoncello.....Jongens; Overture, "Egmont".....Beethoven. Seats 75 cts. to $2. Boxes $12 and $15. Box office open daily from 9 to 5.

Two Extra Concerts. FRI., Jan. 12, at 2:30. SAT., Jan. 13, at 8:15. Wassily Safonoff. Soloist Adele aus der Ohe Piano. TSCHAIKOWSKY PROGRAM. Serenade for String Orchestra; Piano Concerto No. 1, B flat minor; SYMPHONY NO. 6, PATHETIQUE. SUBSCRIBERS may reserve their seats by applying at the Box Office from Jan. 1st to Jan. 6th, inclusive. General Sale begins Monday, Jan. 8th, at Carnegie Hall. Orders by mail, if accompanied by check, will receive prompt attention. USUAL PRICES. FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

2 GRAND CONCERTS, EACH WITH DIFFERENT PROGRAMME. Carnegie Hall, next Monday, at 8:15. Baptist Temple, (Brooklyn,) Tuesday, 8:15. Inaugural American Appearances of ARTHUR RUBINSTEIN the New Polish Pianist. "One of the greatest artists that I know. He is worthy of the great name he bears."—Camille Saint-Saens, (greatest living French composer.) And Happy Return of the PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA OF 80 PERFORMERS. FRITZ SCHEEL, Conductor. One of the Great American Orchestras. Tickets for these concerts now on sale at Carnegie Hall; William Knabe & Co., 5th Av. and 20th St., and at Brooklyn Institute, 502 Fulton St. NOTE.—Rubinstein selected KNABE pianofortes for his entire American tour because of beauty of tone and durability. The world renowned TSCHAIKOWSKY, D'ALBERT, VON BULOW and HAMBOURG also used the KNABE in America. Management of B. ULRICH.

NEW AMSTERDAM Theatre, 42 St. West of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Wed. & Sat. Mats. at 2:15. Prices Wed. Mat.—50, 75, 1.00, 1.50. KLAW & ERLANGER present FAY TEMPLETON in GEO. M. COHAN'S NEW PLAY, The Season's Most Stupendous Success, "45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY" (Business Direction SAM. H. HARRIS).

Broadway Theatre, B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat., 2. Last 2 Weeks George Edwardes' London Co. VERONIQUE with RUTH VINCENT.

LIBERTY Theatre, 42 St., west of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last Mat. Sat., 2:15. Last 4 Times THE GINGERBREAD MAN. BEGINNING MONDAY, JAN. 9th, "The Most Widely Discussed Play of the Century." THE CLANSMAN. SEATS SELLING.

New York Theatre, B'way & 45 St. Ev. 8:15. PRICES $1.00, 75c., 50c., 25c. Pop. Mat. Wed., 25-50-75c. Reg. Mat. Sat. Last 2 Weeks Richard Carle in "THE MAYOR OF TOKIO."

BELASCO Theatre. Ev. 8. Mat. Sat. 2. Last Extra Mat. TO-DAY. DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in By David Belasco. THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY. BERTHA in David Belasco's Play, GALLAND SWEET KITTY BELLAIRS. Popular prices. Mat. Sat., 2. Ev. 8.

BIJOU B'way 424th Time in Mat. Sat. 2. & 30th N. Y. To-night. Evs. 8:15. DAVID BELASCO presents, 3d Year in N.Y. WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER.

FIELDS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. MAT. SAT., 50c., 75c., $1.00. LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN in JULIE BONBON.

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. $1 Matinee Saturday. THE BABES AND THE BARON.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev. 8:15. Best Seats $1 at Mats. Today & Sat. THE EARL AND THE GIRL with Eddie Foy.

MISS ANGLIN in ZIRA. Princess, B'way & 29. Tel. 2848 Mad. Ev. 8:15. LAST 2 WEEKS. Mats. To-day & Sat.

Mr. Loudon G. Charlton Announces AT MENDELSSOHN HALL JAN. 4 and 13. TO-DAY AT 3. BISPHAM SONG RECITAL. Prices, $1, $1.50 at box office and agencies. Mendelssohn Hall. Afts. Jan. 6, 16. ALFRED REISENAUER 3 PIANO RECITALS. Prices, $1, $1.50. Box Office and Agencies.

CARNEGIE HALL. THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Walter Damrosch, Conductor. SUNDAY AFTERNOON, January 7, at 3. TUESDAY EVENING, January 9, at 8:15. Programme: MENDELSSOHN, Scotch Symphony; LOEFFLER, "La Mort de Tintagile"; SCHILLING, "The Witch's Song," recited by Mr. Bispham. Soloists: DAVID BISPHAM, Recitator; Charles Martin LOEFFLER, Viol D'Amore.

SYMPHONY CONCERTS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. Frank Damrosch.....Director. 3rd Concert Saturday, Jan'y 6, at 2:30. Symphony in E major, Raff; Concerto in C minor, Saint-Saens; Suite in C major, Bach; Overture, "Anacreon," Cherubini. Soloist: S. Stojowski, Pianist. Tickets on sale at offices Musical Art Society, 1 West 34th St., and 21 East 17th St.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. Sat. Thomas E. Shea, Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde. Next Wk—Girl of the Streets.

American 25, 50 & 75c. 42d St. & 8th Av. Mat. Sat. Last Week—More to be Pitied Than Scorned. Ted Marks' 2 Concerts, Sun. Mat., Night, 25, 35c.

MURRAY HILL 42d St. & Lex. Av. Mat. Sat. —SKY FARM— Next Week—AT PINEY RIDGE.

GARRICK 35 St. & B'way. Phone 351—38th. Wm. H. Reynolds, Pres. Ev. 8:25. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Henrietta CROSMAN Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary. Preceded by (beg. Tom'w Nt.—at 8,) Madeline.

Proctor's 5th Av.—Cleopatra. 25, 50c. 23d St.—Star Vaude. 25, 50c. 58th St.—Star Vaude. 25, 50c. Daily Mats. 25c. 125th St.—Janice Meredith. 25, 50.

HARLEM Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Sat. 2:15. Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots. N'xt w'k, William Collier in "On the Quiet."

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 5th & 8th Avs. 125th St., bet. Daily Mat. McWatters & Tyson, Hoch, Hilton & Co., Klein, Ott Bros. & Nicholson, Fields & Walley, & others.

GRAND THIS WEEK AND NEXT, GEO. M. COHAN LITTLE JOHNNY JONES.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. BARRIE'S PETER PAN.

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. ETHEL BARRYMORE in J. M. Barrie's play, Alice-Sit-By-The-Fire. Also PANTALOON with Lionel Barrymore.

Knickerbocker B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only, 2:15. FRITZI SCHEFF IN MLLE. MODISTE.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. LAST WEEK OLGA NETHERSOLE. To-night, The Second Mrs. Tanqueray. Fri. Night (1st time in this role), Magda. Sat. Mat., SAPHO. Sat. Night (Farewell), The Labyrinth. Next Mon.—COMING THRO' THE RYE. With Alice Fischer and Dan McAvoy.

DALY'S B'way & 30th. Last Week. Evs. 8:15. Last Mat. Sat. The Crossing By Winston Churchill & L. E. Shipman.

SPECIAL NEXT MONDAY. HENRY B. HARRIS presents BERNARD SHAW'S CASHEL BYRON'S PROFESSION. Arranged for the Stage by Stanislaus Stange. Cast includes James J. Corbett, Margaret Wycherly, Joseph Kilgour, Kate Lester, Lionel Adams, Alice Leigh, Herbert McKenzie, May Tully, Luke Martin, John C. Dixon, and others. SEAT SALE TO-DAY, 9 A. M.

Hudson THEATRE, 44th St. E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Robert Loraine Bernard Shaw's Man and Superman.

SAVOY THEATRE, B'way & 34th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. JAMES K. HACKETT | MARY MANNERING in Alfred Sutro's Walls of Jericho.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. THE LION AND THE MOUSE.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Fri. Evg., Jan. 5, at 7:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Walker; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass. Conductor, Hertz. Sat. Aft., Jan. 6, at 2—LA SONNAMBULA. Sembrich, Jomelli, Bauermeister; Caruso, Plancon, Begue. Conductor, Vigna. Sat. Evg., Jan. 6, at 8, at pop. prices—LOHENGRIN. Rappold, Homer; Dippel, Goritz, Journet, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz. Sun. Evg., Jan. 7, at 8:30, pop. prices, Grand Sunday Night Concert. Soloists: Rappold, Mulford, Goritz, Journet. MARIE HALL, Violin (Arrgt. with Mr. Henry Wolfsohn.) Entire Met. Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Franko. Mon. Ev. Jan. 8, at 8—AIDA. Nordica, Walker; Caruso, Campanari, Plancon, Muhlmann. Conductor, Vigna. Wed. Evg., Jan. 10, at 8—LA BOHEME. Sembrich, Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Journet, Parvis, Rossi, Dufriche. Cond., Vigna. Thurs. Evg., Jan. 11, at 5 P. M. precisely—PARSIFAL. Fremstad; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Journet. Conductor, Hertz. Fri. Ev., Jan. 12, at 8—FAUST. Emma Eames, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Caruso, Campanari, Plancon, Begue. Cond., Franko. Next Week's Seat Sale Begins To-day. Parsifal 3 EVENINGS, Thurs., Jan. 11, 13, 23, at 5 o'clock. ONLY MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, Thursday, Feb. 22, at 11:30 A. M. REGULAR OPERA PRICES. SEATS NOW ON SALE. WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, 8:15. Gertrud Arnold & Harry Walden in "MARIA STUART," (Pop. Prices.)

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 4TH MONTH "The Best Play in Town." IN WM. FAVERSHAM IN THE SQUAW MAN.

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Best Seats Nights & Sat. Mat. 1.50. Wed. Mat. 1.00. AS YE SOW.

ONLY THIS WEEK Open 9 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. NEW YORK POULTRY, PIGEON AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION (Ltd.) SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL SHOW. Grand Display of All Breeds, Pretty Pigeons, Game Birds, Bantams, Fancy Pets, Exhibition Yards, Incubators, Song and Caged Birds, Cavies, Rabbits. NEW YORK'S CAT SHOW, under direction of ATLANTIC CAT CLUB, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Admission 50c. Children 25c.

Majestic Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. Marie Cahill MOONSHINE. NEXT MONDAY—SEATS NOW SELLING. THE REDEMPTION OF DAVID CORSON.

WEST END, Nat. M. Wills, Duke of Duluth, N't w'k—Elfie Fay, "The Belle of Ave. A." Next Sunday, Matinee & Night, Sensational Sheppard Moving Picture. Novelty.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LAST WEEK HENRY E. DIXEY The Man on the Box. NEXT WEEK—HENRI DE VRIES in A CASE OF ARSON, preceded by the 3-act comedy, THE BRAISLEY DIAMOND.

YORKVILLE. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Evs. 8:15. Cyril Scott, "The Prince Chap."

NEW YORK MAT. DAILY Hippodrome. THOMPSON & DUNDY, MANAGERS. A SOCIETY CIRCUS WITH COURT OF THE GOLDEN FOUNTAINS. SOUSA AND HIS BAND. NEXT SUNDAY EVENING.

CARNEGIE HALL | TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. FIRST SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT. The Volpe Symphony Society of N. Y. A. D. Volpe, Conductor. HARRY WEISBACH (first appearance,) Violin. Tickets 25c to $2 at the Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

JOE WEBER'S MUSIC HALL Evgs. at 8. Only Mat. Sat. "Twiddle-Twaddle one long laugh."—Herald. Joe Weber's All-Star Co. TWIDDLE-TWADDLE. SEATS SELLING 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

Colonial Prince of Pilsen Girls with Truly Shattuck, Felix Haney & Lydecker, Barry, Jewel's Manikins, Daily Mats. 25. B. J. Rose, 4 Mitons & others.

Alhambra 7th Av. & 126th St. Mats. Daily. All Seats 25c. Col. Gaston Bordeverry, E. A. Reuben, Hal Davis, Inez Macauley & Co., others.

COOPER UNION, To-night at 8:15. Marum Quartet. Assisted by August Fraemcke, Piano. Tickets 15 cts. to 50 cts., at Box Office. STEINWAY PIANO USED.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St. 25, 50, 75, 1.00. DAILY MATS., 25, 50c. LE DOMINO ROUGE, Emmet Corrigan & Co., Will Murphy & Blanche Nichols, McMahon's Watermelon Girls and others.

Manhattan Theatre, B'way at 33d St. Ev. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15. BEFORE AND AFTER.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK. ICE SKATING | 66th St. and Columbus Av. 3 sessions daily, except Mondays. Skates free.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. The Great Japan. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. The SEVENGALA'S Telepathists.

THE GOTHAM EAST 125th St. Mat. Today—Rice & Barton's Big Gaiety Co.

SOUSA AT THE HIPPODROME JAN 1. Next Sun. Evg., Seats Now.

14th St. THEATRE. ELFIE FAY, THE BELLE OF AVE. A.

O. W. Pratt Sued for Divorce.

Justice Kelly of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, issued an order yesterday to show cause why Oliver W. Pratt should not pay his wife, Ida, $50 a week alimony and $500 counsel fee pending the trial of her suit for divorce. Mrs. Pratt, among other things, alleges desertion. She has not seen her husband for eleven years. She says he recently came into an inheritance of $250,000 left him by his father.

Credit Men Optimistic About 1905.

Reports to the New York headquarters of the National Association of Credit Men are unanimous in declaring that 1905 was most prosperous in practically all lines of trade in the United States. Charles H. Mock, Secretary-Treasurer, said yesterday that he personally visited all parts of the country last year. Everywhere prosperity seemed to abound, and another gratifying twelvemonth is surely in store for the country.

LOST ARTICLES

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

FOUND—Bunch of keys on 99th St. and Broadway; owner should apply to David Brickner, 243 West 99th St., city.

LOST—Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 26, between 1 and 2 o'clock, gold watch and fob, initials E. C. L. on fob, between Rockwell Place and Ashland Place; liberal reward. Return to William Lakeland, Neptune Av., Coney Island.

LOST—Bank book No. 1,388 of the Hamilton Bank of New York City, Washington Heights Branch, Special Deposit Department; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

LOST — Thursday afternoon, lady's silver watch and fob, on street cars, Subway, or street between 33d and 113th Sts.; liberal reward. Apply Room 266, 29 Broadway.

LOST—A fur neck piece, Saturday evening, Dec. 30, about 11:30, on 55th St., between 5th and 6th Avs. Please return to desk at Holland House and receive reward.

LOST—An Irish setter; answers to name of Prince; New York and Jersey license attached on collar; good reward offered if returned to A. Aubel, 113 East 26th.

LOST—On Thursday evening, between Washington Square and Grand Central Depot, string of gold beads; reward. R. L. Hand, 29 Washington Square West.

LOST.—Monday evening, Jan. 1, in or near the Metropolitan Opera House, ornament for the hair, five strands of diamonds over gold hairpin; very liberal reward if returned to 59 East 78th St.

LOST—Wednesday, about 5:45 P. M., brown fur neck piece, between Hotel Victoria and 28th St. Subway Station. Liberal reward if returned to Mrs. Homans, 237 West 109th St.

LOST—Pearl necklace, Sunday night, Dec. 31, between Met

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, colder to-day; to-morrow fair; fresh west winds.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,513. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1906.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York.) Elsewhere Jersey City and Newark. } TWO CENTS.

DRAG HULL'S SISTER FROM WHITE HOUSE

Congressman's Relative Went to See the President

TO PLEAD FOR HER HUSBAND

Advised by Prominent Woman to Make the Visit—Negro Helps Drag Her Through Mud.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Mrs. Minor Morris of this city, a sister of Representative Hull of Iowa, was to-day thrown out of the White House, trampled upon, dragged for a block over the wet asphalt pathway, put into a cab, and taken to the House of Detention, after having her gown torn and draggled with mud and her hat knocked off.

Mrs. Morris is the wife of Dr. Minor Morris of 2,834 Massachusetts Avenue. He is now in Ohio at the sick bed of his mother, and his wife has been living for two weeks at the Willard Hotel. Dr. Morris was formerly connected with the Army Medical Museum, but his connection was recently terminated.

Mrs. Morris is a woman of quiet and well-bred appearance and of evident education and respectability, and was fashionably and handsomely dressed. She was admitted to the public reception room, where she told Assistant Secretary Barnes that she desired to see the President.

Mr. Barnes inquired what she wanted to see him about, and she replied that she believed her husband's removal from the Government service had been made without due consideration, and that if she could see the President and get the facts before him her husband would be restored.

She was told that she could not see the President because he was busy, and she replied that she would wait until she could see him. Mr. Barnes told her to leave the place or force would be used. She did not take this threat seriously and said again that she would wait until the President could see her.

Mr. Barnes raised his hand and a moment later two policemen seized Mrs. Morris. At first she did not lose her composure. She said: "Please don't take hold of me in that way. I am not used to it." But Barnes made no sign, and the policemen dragged her through the executive offices. She resisted and screamed wildly so that her shrieks were heard all through the building. The policemen got her out on the muddy asphalt walk in front of the building, where they dragged her over to the east entrance.

The officers were dragging her by the arms. Her hat had been torn off and was lying on the muddy roadway. A negro employe of the White House came to the aid of the officers and lifted her up by the feet. In this way she was finally dragged, still shrieking and resisting, into a room at the east end. Here she was ordered to sit down until a cab could arrive to take her to the House of Detention.

At this time she was a pitiable spectacle. Her handsome silk dress was torn into strips clear to the waist, and bore the marks of men's feet traced in mud. Her hair had been disarranged and was thrown down over her shoulders. Every few minutes some one would come in with her hat, her side combs, her purse, pieces of coin that had been scattered over the roadway, or some other belonging.

Mrs. Morris became hysterical. The cab presently arrived and she was ordered to get into it. She again resisted and again was taken up and forced in. She was placed in the House of Detention on a charge of disorderly conduct. There she went from one fit of hysterics into another, and it was some time before a statement could be obtained from her.

When she had been incarcerated for a few hours a friend appeared and deposited collateral bail for her. She was about to be released when a White House policeman appeared, sent by Secretary Loeb. This man bore orders that in case Mrs. Morris was likely to get out on the disorderly conduct charge, a charge of insanity should be made against her, this being a charge where collateral bail would not avail. The officer said he had been told he was to be held personally responsible for the execution of the order.

Accordingly she was held until two insanity specialists, Drs. Wall and Birch, examined her. They pronounced her perfectly sane, and she was thereupon released and returned to the Willard Hotel. The charge of disorderly conduct still holds against her.

"I admit that I was hysterical after they seized hold of me and dragged me out," said Mrs. Morris to-night. "I was hysterical because I am not used to brutality, nor even to discourtesy. Neither has ever come to me before."

It appears that Mrs. Morris went to the White House on the advice of the wife of a former member of the Cabinet. Mrs. Morris had told this lady her version of her husband's removal, and her friend had said: "Why don't you go to the President? He has probably heard nothing of this, and would gladly give you a hearing."

A friend of Mrs. Morris, who did not want his name used, said to-night:

"Representative Hull and his brother-in-law have been enemies. The Morrises believe that Mr. Hull was responsible for the dismissal of Dr. Morris. That is why they hitherto have made no move to get the action rescinded. When Mrs. Morris told her story to an ex-Cabinet officer's wife, the latter asked why she did not carry the case to the President. Mrs. Morris replied that she did not think anything she could do would avail against Mr. Hull, but her adviser assured her that if she could get to the President she would have no difficulty with him, because his sense of justice was too great to take account of Mr. Hull's influence. That explains why she insisted on remaining until she could see the President."

It is learned that while she was in the house of detention some persons went to Barnes and advised him to permit her release, but that he refused to do so.

No official statement concerning the case could be obtained at the White House. It is, however, learned from a source close to the officials there that the facts as understood there are as follows:

That Mrs. Morris, having been informed by Mr. Barnes that she could not see the President, declared she would stay there until she did; that Mr. Barnes requested her to withdraw, and that she repeated her former statement. Thereupon, according to this version, Mr. Barnes informed her that it might be necessary to use force. She still made no move to go, and then, without any motion on Mr. Barnes's part, the policemen rushed forward and seized her.

This version of the case does not take any account of the fact that Mr. Barnes did not interfere with her treatment, nor that Mr. Loeb subsequently tried to prevent her release. The statement of the case as given in the first part of this account is that of nearly a dozen eyewitnesses.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 4.—Until five years ago, Dr. and Mrs. Minor Morris were residents of Indianapolis, having their home at Broadway and Fifteenth Street. Mrs. Morris took an active part in social and club life. She was a member of the Indianapolis Matinée Musicale, and a successful teacher of music.

LUCKLESS EXPOSER OF GRAFT.

Ex-Congressman Baker Tells of Another White House Ejectment.

Ex-Congressman Robert Baker of Brooklyn said last night at a meeting of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, 224 East Sixty-second Street, that he had witnessed a case of ejectment from the White House. The incident he recalled was that of a Mr. Nash, an employe of the Post Office Department, who was in the contracting branch of the Postal Service.

Nash, a young man, it is said, was convinced that crooked work was being done in the branch of the service in which he was employed. Mr. Baker said last night that Nash endeavored to get the ear of Postmaster General Payne, but could not succeed. He believed it his duty to get the knowledge he possessed to some one in authority, and finally decided to try President Roosevelt.

"Nash drew up a typewritten statement of what he knew," said Mr. Baker, "and went to the White House. He sent in word to the President, and waited for more than a half hour. Then he sent in his card, with a few lines written on it, giving a line on what he desired to tell the President. A man came to him, and, tapping him on the shoulder, asked him to follow him. Believing that he was to be escorted to some one in authority, he followed the man, and soon found himself locked up in the police station, charged with being insane. He was kept there six hours, and then released."

Mr. Baker declared that the Nash information finally was a means of starting the Post Office investigation which resulted in the indictment and conviction of Machen and others for graft.

WOODRUFF, INSURANCE HEAD.

Succeeds Scott as President of the Provident Savings Life Company.

The Provident Savings Life Insurance Company is the latest to announce a reorganization. Timothy L. Woodruff has been elected President to succeed Edward W. Scott, who now becomes Chairman of the company's Board of Directors. Mr. Woodruff has put the majority stock of the company, which he holds, in the hands of trustees, under an agreement which provides that the benefits accruing from the trusteeship shall go to the company. The news came in the following statement from Mr. Woodruff last night:

"The general agents of the Provident Savings Life Insurance Company have been invited to New York to a meeting this evening at which I will make the following announcement:

"'Mr. Edward W. Scott, who has for nine years, as you all know, vigorously performed the duties of President of this company, has resigned to-day the office of President, and has been chosen Chairman of the Board of Directors. I have been elected President of the company to succeed him.

"'Mr. Scott has been actuated by his recognition of the criticism aimed at concentrated personal control of life insurance companies, and I, holding 1,125 out of 1,250 shares of the capital stock, moved by the same spirit, have made a declaration of trust whereby the Provident Savings Life is to receive all benefits that may accrue or can be derived from the operation of this trust.

"'In this position of Chairman of the board, Mr. Scott's life-long experience and his knowledge of life insurance cannot fail to be of benefit to the company. Happily the organization has seen fit to reorganize itself, and while my experience in the life insurance business has been limited to a Directorship of four years' duration in this company, I thoroughly appreciate the aroused public sentiment regarding this vital question, and, deeply feeling the duty imposed on me, I am determined to do all in my power in co-operation with the other officers to strengthen and upbuild this great organization.'"

CHARGED WITH CIGAR FRAUD.

Cadillac Hotel Stand Lessee Accused of Refilling Boxes.

John F. Snyder, proprietor of a cigar stand in the Hotel Cadillac, was arrested by United States Marshal Henkel yesterday and arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields on a complaint charging him with filling imported cigar boxes with cheap domestic cigars.

Snyder up to within a few days ago had the cigar stand in the Hotel Marlborough. Lawyer Joel M. Marx deposited $1,000 for Snyder's appearance.

Depew Not to Leave Vanderbilt Lines.

Senator Depew said yesterday that the reports relative to his retirement on his seventy-second birthday from the companies with which he is at present associated is misleading in that it omits to mention the fact that his purpose is to retain his position with the Vanderbilt lines, which he explains is largely honorary, and which will not prevent him devoting full attention to his duties in the United States Senate.

No Theatre Ticket Scalpers in Chicago

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Mayor Dunne announced to-day that he would at once issue orders to arrest all scalpers of theatre and amusement tickets who operate on the sidewalks or streets. The Mayor said he would endeavor to have passed a city ordinance which would provide for a license fee of $500 for every dealer in theatre tickets.

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SCHIFF PREDICTS PANIC UNLESS MONEY IS FREED

Says the Market for Sixty Days Has Been a Disgrace.

APPEALS TO THE PRESIDENT

Banker Urges That He Divert Part of His Energy Toward Helping the Circulating Medium.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, Jacob H. Schiff assailed in unequivocal language the present currency system and Secretary Shaw's handling of the Government funds. The condition of the money market that the past two months have witnessed he called a disgrace to civilization, and predicted that if reform is not forthcoming this country will experience a panic which will make all that have gone before seem unimportant.

The gist of Mr. Schiff's speech was current in Wall Street an hour before the closing of the Stock Exchange and a general slump in the market was coincident with the circulation of his views on the money situation.

The banker's remarks, which were extemporaneous, accompanied his moving of a resolution referring to the consideration of the Committee on Finance and Currency Secretary Shaw's recently announced plan for the extension of the currency by permitting the National banks to issue additional notes equal in amount to 50 per cent. of the bond-secured currency, but subject to a tax of 5 or 6 per cent. till redeemed. His speech was listened to with the keenest interest and heartily applauded.

MR. SCHIFF'S SPEECH.

"We have witnessed," he said, "during the past sixty days conditions in the New York money market which are nothing less than a disgrace to any civilized country. There must be a cause for such conditions. It cannot be the condition of the country itself, for wherever you look there is prosperity—prosperity as we never had it before. It is true that our prosperity may be a contributory condition. It cannot be that the speculation, which prosperity always brings forward can be the sole reason for the conditions which we have witnessed and are still witnessing.

"Other countries have had wider speculation than the United States. In France, in Germany, in England, speculation is rampant and has been rampant at all times, at certain periods; and still you have never seen the money market for sixty days in such a condition that rates have varied all the way from 10 to 125 per cent.

"I say that is a disgrace to a civilized community. There must be a cause for it, and we all know the cause. The cause is in our insufficient circulating medium, or the insufficient elasticity of our circulating medium. Last year I went to the Secretary of the Treasury and said to him, 'The National banks are gorged with their deposits. Take out some of those deposits and prevent this condition, or else money will seek other countries. It will go into enterprises and undertakings out of which it cannot be withdrawn when it is needed. Make yourself strong now; don't wait until the time comes when you must make yourself strong.'

Says Shaw Feared Criticism.

"The Secretary answered me and said that he did not wish to withdraw any deposits now, for he did not want to have the funds withdrawn when deposits might be needed, and he said he feared the criticism of the press, which is always affecting our public officers. Then what happened was he left the larger part of his deposits in the bank until last Autumn.

"Last Autumn he needed money, and the country needed money, too, and at that time the deposits became very much reduced. He did not deposit now when probably twenty-five or thirty or forty millions would have changed the entire state of affairs—for it is only the last twenty-five or thirty millions that are wanted that determine the high rate. He did not deposit now, not because he did not want to mix up money matters, but he couldn't spare the money.

"If he had strengthened himself when money was less stringent and when the banks simply kept the deposits, because it didn't cost them anything, we would have seen another condition now; for the Secretary of the Treasury would now be in a condition to help the money market, if I may use that expression; and as much as I am opposed to helping the Sub-Treasury in the matter, so long as we have such a system as that the Sub-Treasury is the depositary of the money, so long the Sub-Treasury must play the rôle which the Bank of England plays in the money market of England."

"If money is very easy in England, the Bank of England goes into the market and borrows from the market. If money is very tight in England, the market goes to the Bank of England to get its money from the Bank of England. Unfortunately, our Sub-Treasury must play this rôle; it cannot help it.

Says a Panic Must Follow.

"I don't like to play the rôle of Cassandra, but mark what I say. If this condition of affairs is not changed, and changed soon, we will get a panic in this country compared with which the three which have preceded it would only be child's play.

"There is no disaster soon upon us; don't misunderstand me; but this is the time to prepare for it. We have a long session of Congress before us, and if the President of the United States will only put part of the energy which he has so admirably put into the attempt to regulate railroad rates, into an attempt to cure the condition of our circulating medium, the material interests of this country—and, after all, it is the material interests that underlie everything—the material interests of this country can be safeguarded for a very long time to come.

"I have asked that this recommendation be referred to the Committee on Finance and Currency. I don't want to be understood that I am in favor of the recommendation. I think it is a very poor recommendation. I believe if our banks are permitted to issue 90 per cent. of their present circulation without se-

Continued on Page 2.

BAN ON ISADORA DUNCAN.

Berlin Police Forbid Her to Dance in Public—Reason a Mystery.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1906.]

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—Astonishment has been caused not only in Berlin but all over Germany by an announcement which appeared in the Tageblatt, to the effect that the police had prohibited the dancing in public of Miss Isadora Duncan, the American performer.

Miss Duncan dances barefooted, but in a country where women, even of the upper classes, sometimes swim in public attired in costumes which would cause their arrest at Atlantic City or Narragansett Pier, it is inconceivable that this circumstance caused the official order.

21 KILLED IN COAL MINE.

Rescue Parties Unable to Reach Victims of West Virginia Disaster.

BLUEFIELDS, West Va., Jan. 4.—Twenty-one miners were killed in an explosion of gas in the shaft of the Cooper Mines Company at Coaldale, West Va., at noon to-day. Up to midnight only one body had been recovered. Immediately following the explosion, which was heard for several miles, rescue parties set to work to explore the wrecked shaft.

Coaldale is a mining town situated on the line of the Norfolk and Western Railway, and is fifteen miles west of Bluefields. It is in Mercer County and wire facilities are inadequate.

The explosion was of terrific force and caused intense excitement throughout the surrounding country, many people believing an earthquake had occurred.

The fans, mining cars, and most of the property used in the mines are supposed to have been blown to pieces.

All hope of recovering alive the entombed miners has been shattered by the pouring forth of gases from the different entries. If the men were not all killed instantly by the explosion it is believed they must have succumbed to the great accumulation of gas following the explosion.

DYNAMITERS MENACE BRIDGE.

New Haven Road Detectives Guard Structure Near Cosob.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Jan. 4.—Fifteen detectives are guarding the big four-track rolling lift draw bridge of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, between Cosob and Riverside, Conn., to-night. Eight of them are in the employ of the New Haven Road, while seven have been hired by the American Bridge Company of New York. They fear strikers will carry out a threat to blow up the 6,000-ton steel structure.

On July 28, last, the American Bridge Company's gang of men went out on a sympathetic strike. No effort was made until yesterday to fill the strikers' places. Then H. G. Reynolds, General Superintendent for the American Bridge Company, appeared with thirty strike breakers, some of whom were former union men.

Simultaneous with the appearance of the strike breakers were heard threats to blow up the bridge. No effort was made to put the non-union men to work until the detectives arrived. They will go to work in full force to-morrow. Meantime trains are coming practically to a standstill before entering the temporary bridge over the Mianus River. Detectives hold up every one who appears near the bridge and make him give an account of himself.

"There have been threats that the bridge will be blown up," said Supt. Reynolds to-night, "and we are taking precautions against dynamiters."

HIT BY MR. MORGAN'S CAB.

Actor Injured by a Vehicle in Which Was the Financier's Son.

A hansom cab in which J. P. Morgan, Jr., and a friend were, ran down Joseph Whiting, an actor living at the Garden Hotel, on Twenty-seventh Street, near Madison Avenue, last night. Although the cab was going rapidly, Whiting was only slightly hurt. He was crossing Twenty-seventh Street when the cab, driven by Philip O'Brien of 480 West Twenty-ninth Street, came dashing west. Before the actor could dodge out of the way the shaft struck him and hurled him to the ground.

Mr. Morgan sprang from his seat and went to Whiting's assistance, fearing he had been badly injured. With the aid of Policeman John Pierce of the West Thirtieth Street Station, and his friend, Morgan carried the actor to a nearby stoop and offered to summon a physician. Whiting, it appeared, had met Morgan before, and they renewed their acquaintance while a large crowd collected.

Several men in the crowd were indignant at the driver, believing he was going too fast and was to blame. A man suggested to Policeman Pierce that he arrest O'Brien, but Whiting, after talking with Mr. Morgan, refused to make a complaint, and no arrest was made.

HAMMERSTEIN UNDER KNIFE.

Undergoes a Painful Operation and Returns to His Work.

Oscar Hammerstein underwent a painful operation yesterday, when a piece of bone was removed from his nose. He had been afflicted for several months with a growth which affected his breathing. On his return from abroad he went under the care of a surgeon. The growth was removed, but appeared again, and it was finally decided that the bone itself had been affected and must be removed.

This was done yesterday. The operation is one of the most painful and delicate known to surgery. It left Mr. Hammerstein very weak. He nevertheless insisted on going to work again last night, and was at the Victoria Theatre for a while. Finally a friend approached him.

"Don't ask me to talk," said the usually genial manager. "My face pains me."

"If you can't talk why don't you go home?" said the friend.

And Mr. Hammerstein thought it over a while and did.

Army Captain Arrested for Assault.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 4.—Capt. Murray Baldwin of the Twenty-sixth United States Infantry, stationed at Fort Brown, was arrested at that place yesterday, charged with assaulting William H. Kelley. The preliminary hearing will take place to-morrow.

Capt. Taggart to Go to Philippines.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 4.—Instructions from Washington were received at the Columbus Barracks to-day ordering to the Philippines Capt. Taggart, whose divorce trial at Wooster, Ohio, recently attracted attention.

"The Second Empire," at the New York Criterion, is a most fully and charmingly [illegible]

A. M. HILLER DETAINED IN EDWARDS SHOOTING

Dead Man's Brother-in-Law Held Without Bail.

TROUBLE OVER AN ESTATE

Charles Hiller Admits That Administration of His Mother's Property Caused Disagreement.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 4.—Allan Maxcy Hiller, brother-in-law of Charles Edwards, who, the police say, was murdered early yesterday morning at the old Hiller homestead, was taken to Police Headquarters to-night by detectives and detained as a witness without bail pending further examination into the mystery of Edwards's death.

This was done on order of Coroner Mix, who took up the case to-day. It was the result of an official finding rendered by the physicians detailed to the autopsy on the body of Edwards, which was held this afternoon. At the autopsy were Dr. W. H. Carmalt and Dr. H. B. Ferris, both of the Yale Medical School; Dr. Jay W. Seaver, formerly of the Yale gymnasium corps, and Dr. R. E. Peck.

The finding of the autopsy was not given out. On the basis of the report, however, Hiller was detained. His detention came under a new State law similar to that in New York, giving detention powers to Coroners in cases of murder.

Erliss P. Arvine, who has been retained as counsel for Mr. Hiller, accompanied him to Police Headquarters. Mr. Hiller walked calmly along the street to the station house, but on reaching that place he began to gesticulate wildly and to talk almost irrationally. He was very pale and appeared on the point of collapse.

While this was the new development to-night, the day's determined work on the part of the local detective bureau, police, and Coroner's office brought out many important incidents connected with the case. It was found this morning that a family quarrel over the distribution of the estate of Mrs. Abigail Hiller, mother of A. Maxcy and Charles Hiller and Mrs. Edwards, may have much to do with the case, though there is no official statement as yet that it is the basis of the trouble.

Mrs. Hiller died last Fall, leaving no will, and up to date no move has been made by the three heirs to settle the estate or appoint administrators or appraisers. The point at issue in the family has been the naming of an administrator. It has developed that more than two persons desired to be appointed as administrators. Charles Hiller vouched for this to-day when he said:

"There has been a disagreement over the matter of administrator of my mother's estate." Further than that he refused to talk. The estate is believed to be about $50,000 in local real estate, not including large holdings in securities which have not been inventoried.

It is stated to-night by friends of the family that there has been more or less feeling on this question and that Mr. Edwards had come to this city on numerous occasions in reference to the family affairs, but without settling them.

A feature of the case that was brought out to-day by the police was the discovery that the dead man had been robbed of valuable business papers. It was found on examination that the inside waistcoat pocket of Mr. Edwards had been tampered with and that papers which had been known positively to be in the wallet in that pocket had been taken out. Money and jewelry in the wallet and in the bedroom were undisturbed.

It was also found to-day that a servant in the Peck house, next door to the Hiller residence, heard pistol shots in the night. She says that she heard three shots in quick succession about 5 o'clock yesterday morning. But one of the bullets has been found.

The bullet which killed Mr. Edwards was probed for and found in his head this afternoon, having penetrated deeply. It was of twenty-two calibre. Up to late to-night the revolver from which the shots had been fired had not been found. The police sent for plumbers this morning, and a systematic search of the College Street premises was begun. The plumbing in the house was taken out and examined carefully, but no trace of the weapon was found.

The police also set a gang of men at work this evening digging up the garden of the house for the missing revolver, but no results have been obtained so far. The loss of the revolver is worrying the police and detectives, and every effort is being made to locate it.

A suggestion of a motive for suicide was made this afternoon by A. Maxcy Hiller before his detention. He said:

"Have Mr. Edwards's affairs with the General Chemical Company and with the Passaic Chemical Company, of which he was once Treasurer, been looked into? There they might find some motive for suicide, though I am sure I don't see what could have become of the weapon, if a weapon was really used. I know there was a tangle in the affairs of the Passaic company, for I lost $2,000 in it."

At this point Mr. Hiller abruptly changed to a discussion of the condition of the doors in the house on the morning after the murder and refused to talk further about Mr. Edwards's financial affairs. Throughout the interview Mr. Hiller seemed positive that Mr. Edwards's death was due either to apoplexy or to suicide.

As to the bullet hole which extends through the lobe of the ear into the head, he said that in all likelihood the stroke of apoplexy had caused a boil to break and that this gave the appearance of a bullet wound.

In discussing the possibility that murder was committed Hiller said the back door of the house was found open and it was quite possible that the murderer might have come that way. His brother's cook, he said, was very careless and might have left the door open.

Mr. Hiller said he himself went home about 7 o'clock Tuesday evening and remained until nearly 10 o'clock the next morning, when he went to court. His wife and family, he said, could certify to the correctness of that statement.

Shortly after midnight the Coroner's inquiry adjourned and A. Maxcy Hiller was taken in a carriage to his home on Temple Street in charge of a policeman for the night. Coroner Mix said that Mr. Hiller was not yet held on any charge and that the inquest would be continued to-morrow.

EARTHQUAKE AT NICARAGUA.

Town of Masaya Reported Ruined—President Sends Denial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Vice Consul Wallace of Managua has cabled the State Department under yesterday's date that a terrible earthquake has occurred in Nicaragua, and it was reported to him that Masaya had been ruined by the eruption of the volcano San Diego.

PANAMA, Jan. 4.—For the past ten days several severe earthquakes have been felt both in Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

The following has been received from Gen. Zelaya, President of Nicaragua:

Managua, Nicaragua, Thursday, Jan. 4.
To The Associated Press: Earthquake at Masaya of slight importance. Nobody killed. A few buildings ruined.
JOSE ZANTOS ZELAYA, President.

CHAMBERLAIN HOWLED DOWN

Unable to Secure a Hearing at an Open Meeting at Derby.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—At Derby, where Joseph Chamberlain spoke to-night, the promoters of the meeting tried the experiment of an open gathering, not confining the admission tickets to Conservatives, but inviting members of the other party to hear what Mr. Chamberlain's views were.

The result of the experiment was that Mr. Chamberlain was unable to complete his speech on account of "booing," groans, hisses, and shouts by an organized mob at the back of the hall.

JAPANESE CABINET TO GO.

Marquis Saionji Is to Become Premier on Sunday.

TOKIO, Jan. 4.—It is understood that the Chinese-Japanese convention will be ratified on Jan. 6, after which the Cabinet of Count Katsura will resign.

The Marquis Saionji, leader of the Constitutionalists, will assume the Premiership on Jan. 7.

YERKES'S DAUGHTER ILL.

Worry Over Her Father's Affairs Has Sent Mrs. Rondinella to Her Bed.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 4.—Mrs. Bessie Rondinella, daughter of the late Charles T. Yerkes, is ill at her home, 11048 Walnut Street, this city. When a TIMES reporter called there to-day to ask if Mr. Yerkes's children had any idea of contesting their father's will, he was told that Mrs. Rondinella was ill in bed, having been made ill by the worry she had experienced since her father's illness began. She declines to make any statement.

MORELAND FOR LEADER.

Chemung Man Said to be the Choice of the Wadsworth Men.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—Sherman Moreland of Chemung is understood to be the choice of the Higgins-Aldridge-O'Brien combination for Republican leader of the Assembly. At one time Moreland was talked of for Speaker, but as that would have made it impossible to elect A. E. Baxter, who also comes from Chemung to the clerkship of the Assembly, the talk ceased.

If Moreland be the new majority leader, it is planned to have Cox of Erie, Wade of Chautauqua, Burnett of Ontario, Phillips of Allegany, and Hooker of Genesee, and perhaps Rogers of Broome, the leaders of the Wadsworth administration forces, on the floor.

Agnew of New York, who with Prentice stood steadfast for Wadsworth's candidacy, will also be one of the administration pillars. Agnew would like the Chairmanship of Cities. Failing in that, he will make an effort to land railroads or electricity, gas and water supply. Prentice wants insurance, and some of his friends think his work as a member of the insurance investigating committee merits consideration.

Speaker Wadsworth had a conference with Messrs. Aldridge, Franchot, and O'Brien to-day, and there is little doubt that the committee assignments will be submitted to them, and also to the Governor.

REBATES STOPPED BY COREY.

Steel Trust Will No Longer Accept Special Railroad Rates.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 4.—The acceptance of rebates and special rates from railroads by the United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiary companies has been ordered stopped by President W. E. Corey.

A letter containing such an order and signed by President Corey has been received at the local offices of the American Steel and Wire Company, a subsidiary company. The order has been shown to railroad freight men who have attempted to do business with local officials of the Steel Corporation.

Freight rebates form one of the many phases of the freight rate question in this district that United States Attorney Sullivan is investigating. It is said by some who claim to be in a position to know that one of the secret reports that the Commissioner of Corporations, James R. Garfield, will make to President Roosevelt, is the relation of the Steel Corporation to the Pennsylvania Railroad.

$18,000 PACKAGE GONE.

Taken from an Express Pouch Coming to New York.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—It was learned to-day that about $18,000 had been taken from an express pouch between Atlanta, Ga., and New York.

The Southern Express Company received the package at Augusta; from there it went to Columbia, S. C., and it arrived in Washington early Sunday morning. The Adams Express Company then sent it to New York, and there the loss was discovered. Officials of the express company are making an investigation, but nothing has been found so far to indicate who took the money.

GOV. HIGGINS'S JOKE.

Says He Is Trying Not to Interfere with Legislative Matters.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—Gov. Higgins was asked to-day if he desired to make any comment on the debate in the Senate yesterday on Senator Brackett's resolution requesting Senator Depew to resign.

"I do not," he replied. "The Executive is endeavoring to keep from interfering in matters affecting a coordinate branch of the State Government," he added with a smile.

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS.
[illegible] West Indies Limited [illegible]

INSURANCE REFORMS THAT WILL BE URGED

Armstrong Committee Will Recommend Radical Changes.

POLICY HOLDERS TO TAKE PART

Proposed Bills Will Give Them a Share in Management—Publicity and Restriction of Investments.

Upon authoritative information THE TIMES is able to say that the principal objects which the Armstrong Insurance Investigating Committee will seek to accomplish in the legislation it recommends to the Legislature are:

1. Effective participation of policy holders in the administration of the companies and such modification of Section 56 of the insurance law as will enable a policy holder to bring the acts of Directors or Trustees before the courts for review without the intermediate red tape now required by the statute.

2. An extension of the powers of the Insurance Department so that there will be no question of its right to supervise the entire administrative management of insurance companies. This will mean the abandonment of the theory that the department need concern itself only with the question of solvency.

3. A degree of publicity that will enable policy holders to keep informed regarding the management of their companies.

4. Requirements that the insurance companies shall keep their accounts in such a fashion that illicit relations with financial enterprises of various kinds will not be possible without detection.

5. A uniform system of audits.

6. Standard forms of policies which will not permit of ambiguous and elusive provisions.

7. The prohibition or rigid limitation of deferred dividend policies of the tontine form.

8. Additional safeguards against forfeiture.

9. A requirement that the profits accruing from the different departments of the business shall be justly apportioned to the policy holders entitled to receive them.

10. Prohibition of the control of subsidiary financial institutions by life insurance companies.

11. Restrictions as to deposits carried with and loans to banks and trust companies.

12. Restrictions regarding investment in corporate enterprises in process of promotion, the success of which is a matter of speculation.

13. A requirement that insurance Directors or Trustees shall not have business affiliations which will interfere with their judgment in passing upon financial proposals submitted to their insurance companies.

14. A requirement that a greater proportion of funds shall be invested in real estate, bond, and mortgage than now is turned into these channels by the larger companies.

To Begin Work on Reports.

The members of the Armstrong Committee will get back here within the next few days to take up with counsel work on the committee's report to the Legislature. The report, according to THE TIMES's information, will be drafted along the lines laid out above. Senator Armstrong of the committee arrived in New York last night and went to the Normandie. Other members will soon return.

It is probable that no formal meeting will be called until a draft of a report has been prepared. Then bills will be drawn.

Charles E. Hughes, counsel for the committee, refused to discuss the committee's report last night.

The committee's recommendations in some respects embody the most radical suggestions of reform that have been made in the sessions of the last four months. Four general lines of remedial legislation are laid out. The first, embraced in Topics 1 to 4, inclusive, contemplates a marked increase in the rights of policy holders in the management of the companies. The second, embraced in Topics 5 to 9, inclusive, provides for greater safeguards of a technical character. The third, comprising Topics 10, 11, and 13, contemplates a radical readjustment of the relations existing between life insurance companies and other corporations in which they or their Directors or Trustees may be interested. The fourth line of legislation, suggested in Topics 12 and 14, will restrict the latitude with which life insurance funds may be invested.

The attack foreshadowed on Section 56 of the insurance laws, which provides now that any policy holder's suit against a company for an accounting must be brought through and in the name of the Attorney General, indicates at the outset how far the Armstrong Committee is prepared to go in its recommendations of reform. This section has been defended by various companies as being the only effective means of preventing strike suits of all kinds, and thus insuring legal proceedings in the interest of all policy holders rather than some particular aggrieved individual.

May Obtain Justice's Permission.

It is not considered likely that the section will be repealed entirely, and a suggestion that received favorable consideration when it was made to the committee was that a policy holder should be allowed to seek from a Justice of the Supreme Court permission to institute his action.

Coupled with this comes the idea of participation of policy holders in the actual administration of the companies, or at least such provisions in the insurance law as will make it possible for policy holders to participate if they see fit to do so. The compulsory exhibit in the home offices of the companies of a complete list of the policy holders and their addresses is one step which has been suggested to this end, and further suggestions from the firm for which private inquiry

given is another, which the committee is understood to have under consideration. A decision of the Supreme Court recently directing the New York Life Insurance Company to allow C. H. Venner, representing certain policy holders, to examine its lists will, if upheld by the higher courts, make important law on this subject.

Would Enlarge Department's Powers.

The extension of the powers of the State Insurance Department means a complete reorganization of that branch of the administration. Supt. Hendricks, ex-Supt. Payn, Deputy Supts. Hunter and Appleton, and Chief Examiner Vanderpoel all testified before the Armstrong committee that the department, as at present organized, desired to and could inquire only into the question of solvency and did not propose to "interfere" in the conduct of the business. Some increase of the examining force will probably be necessitated by the contemplated extension.

Various suggestions as to publicity have been made, but one that the committee spent a good deal of time on during the sessions looked to the collection by the State Department of data showing the itemized expenditures of the companies for various purposes, such as legal payments, agency contracts, salaries, and the like, to the end that policy holders might acquaint themselves with the degree of economy practiced and might be able to judge whether the returns to them were commensurate with the scale of their company's expenditure.

As a part of this publicity comes the committee's idea that insurance companies shall keep their accounts in such a fashion that illicit relations with various financial institutions will be easily detected. This will prevent the creation of "yellow dog" funds of all sorts and descriptions, and with the annual audit after a uniform system, will present the complete results of the company's operation to the policy holders in general.

The prohibition or restriction of deferred dividend policies will, if adopted by the Legislature, necessitate a tremendous change in the insurance policy of the three largest companies. Officials of the Equitable, Mutual, and New York Life all testified that those companies were primarily deferred dividend companies, in that they encouraged the writing of insurance of this kind, as against annual dividend or other similar forms. The restriction likely to be imposed concerns the length of the deferred dividend period.

Five Year Division Suggested.

It has been suggested to the committee that if a distribution by way of cash dividend or increased insurance be required at five year periods, many of the objections now urged to the deferred dividend policies would be eliminated. This would necessitate a material modification of actuarial methods as they now exist.

The standardization of policies has been much discussed in life insurance circles, and some efforts have been made by the Commissioners of various States along this line. The idea that was emphasized during the Armstrong Committee's investigation was that policy forms must be such that policy holders should not be misled into waiving their rights under their contracts or under the laws of the State in which their policy is written, and should not be allowed to lay themselves open to indiscriminate assessments in the case of assessment companies.

Such standard forms of policies, coupled with the proposed additional safeguards against forfeiture, would prove most important remedial measures for the holders of industrial insurance policies. The percentage of lapses on industrial policies was shown to be enormous in comparison with the average of other forms, and an examination of the gain and loss exhibit of the Metropolitan and Prudential, the two industrial companies which were investigated by the Armstrong Committee, showed that by far their greatest annual gain was derived from this source.

The idea of the committee that there shall be an apportionment of profits to the policy holders entitled to receive them would mean another revision of actuarial method in many of the companies. It was shown in the investigation that different classes of policies contributed in varying degree to the items of gain—namely, the gains from the excess of loading over expenses, the gains from mortality, the gains from interest earned in excess of the legal requirement, and the gains from lapses. In many of the companies which were examined no differentiation was made, and the result was shown to be that some classes of policies enjoyed returns that should have been apportioned to entirely different classes.

The question of ownership of stock in banks and trust companies by the life insurance companies was one to which the committee devoted a great deal of attention. What the actual situation is with respect to the great companies is indicated by the reports of the Equitable Life and the Mutual Life for Dec. 31, 1904, on stocks held in banks, trust companies, and kindred institutions. The New York Life has divested itself of such holdings.

The principal holdings of the Equitable and Mutual, according to this report, are as follows:

EQUITABLE LIFE.

Company.	Capitaliz'n.	Securities Held.—Par.	Market.
Mercan. Trust...	$2,000,000	$1,284,300	$12,843,000
5th Av. Trust...	1,000,000	235,200	1,176,000
Fidelity Trust...	2,000,000	250,000	1,812,500
Lawyers' Mtge..	2,500,030	580,800	953,300
Com. Tr., Phila.	1,000,000	347,500	1,216,250
F'k'n N.B., Phil.	1,000,000	100,000	300,000
Girard Trust.....	2,500,000	40,000	200,000
Equitable Trust..	3,000,000	1,316,100	8,883,675
Int. Bkg. Corp..	3,947,200	180,300	252,420
Un. N.B., New'k.	1,500,000	100,000	375,000
C. Real. B. & T.	1,000,000	50,000	200,000
1st N. Bk., Chi..	8,000,000	249,000	921,300
Hibernia Bank & Tr. C., N. Orl.,	1,000,000	100,000	449,000
1st N. B., Denv.	1,000,000	110,000	330,000
Lawy. Title Ins.	3,500,000	475,000	1,426,200
N. Bk. Com'ce..	25,000,000	4,500,800	10,126,800

MUTUAL LIFE.

Company.	Capitaliz'n.	Securities Held.—Par.	Market.
Am. Ex. N. B'k.	$5,000,000	$200,000	$503,340
Astor Nat. B'k..	350,000	10,000	75,333
Bank of Am....	1,500,000	100,000	500,000
B'klyn Trust....	1,000,000	71,800	284,163
C. Rty. Bd. & T.	1,000,000	75,000	450,000
Fifth Av. Trust.	1,000,000	253,200	1,266,000
First Nat. Bank.	10,000,000	100,000	650,000
Gallatin N. Bk.	1,000,000	75,000	302,250
Girard Tr., Phil.	2,500,000	100,000	650,000
Guaranty Trust.	2,000,000	885,800	5,314,800
Indus. Tr., Prov.	1,500,000	100,000	203,330
Lawyers' Mtge..	2,500,000	133,000	266,937
Lawyers' T. Ins.	3,500,000	429,000	1,294,164
Morrist'n Trust..	600,000	175,000	918,750
Morton Trust....	2,000,000	200,000	1,500,000
Mut. Al. Trust..	500,000	116,500	1,500,000
Nat. Bk. Com..	25,000,000	3,053,500	8,037,700
Nat. Safe D. Co.	200,000	111,500	113,362
Title G. & Tr..	4,375,000	516,200	2,839,100
U. S. Mort. & T.	2,000,000	1,098,600	4,394,400

Controls Mercantile Trust.

From this table it appears that the Equitable Life has the absolute control of the Mercantile Trust Company, and almost the control of the Equitable Trust Company, in addition to its large interests in the National Bank of Commerce. It was said early in the administration of President Morton that it would be the policy of the Equitable to reduce its holdings in these affiliated institutions. The Mutual Life, as it appears, controls the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, and has a large interest in the Guarantee Trust Company and the National Bank of Commerce. Officials of the Mutual argued at the Armstrong Committee's investigation that these affiliations had been very profitable to the company by reason of the increase in the market values of the securities. The committee's idea is that deposits with subsidiary companies should be restricted and loans placed under greater limitation.

Another radical proposal is that insurance Directors or Trustees shall not have business affiliations which it may be supposed will affect their judgment in passing on propositions submitted to their insurance companies. The Trustees of the Mutual Life recently passed a by-law providing that no Director as a member of the committee or otherwise should vote on a proposition involving a purchase or sale of or a loan upon securities in which he was interested. The commitee goes one step further in a suggestion that would virtually prohibit Insurance Directors from serving in boards of other companies that come into intimate business relations with their insurance corporation.

Realty Investments Are Favored.

The final idea that a greater proportion of insurance funds shall be invested in real estate, bond, and mortgage is derived primarily from the testimony that the companies which have featured investments in financial enterprises as their capital has grown larger and larger, have reported a constantly decreasing rate earned upon their invested assets; whereas other companies which have put a larger proportion of their funds into bond and mortgage, and generally have restricted their investments along the lines followed by savings banks, have not suffered nearly as badly in the general decrease of income return.

Two specific suggestions are conspicuous by their absence from the recommendations outlined above. The first is the prohibition by by-law of campaign contributions and expenditures for the influencing of legislation, and the second is the limitation of the amount of insurance to be carried.

Competent legal opinion on the subject of campaign contributions and legislative expenditures has held that both may be made the basis of criminal prosecution under existing statutes. This fact is taken as explaining in some measure the omission of specific suggestions, together with the additional considerations that the kind of publicity that would be enforced if the Armstrong Committee's ideas are enacted into law would make it impossible for companies to give money to political committees or conduct lobbies without every one knowing it.

The question of the volume of business it is believed will be solved through the removal of pressure for new business incident to the restriction of the deferred dividend policies.

ONE INQUIRY ENOUGH.

Chamber of Commerce Insurance Committee Recommends No Action.

The Insurance Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, which has been considering the question of additional legislation for the regulation of insurance companies, submitted a report at yesterday's meeting of the Chamber, which gave high praise to the work of the legislative committee and recommended that the Chamber take no action.

"The committee appointed by the Legislature," the report read, "have performed their work with great skill and intelligence, and it is quite evident that legislation will soon be enacted to insure the reforms needed.

"The fundamental cause of the maladministration of the companies has evidently been the lost ideal and the forgotten ethical conception of the sacred trust involved."

Publicity and the right men in the positions of trust the committee thinks a much better means of reform than additional legislation.

"No restrictive legislation can insure honesty of administration and enforce economy. These essential features in all fiduciary positions must of necessity be left to the Directors as well as the executive officers, and, while restrictive legislation may not be conducive to the best administration, there should be a rigid requirement of publicity in respect to all the affairs of organizations of this character requiring each company to publish its annual statement, with the details of its expenses and other items relating to the administration; and further, that a semi-annual examination be made of all the details of the appropriations of funds used in corporations of this kind. Publicity is really the best means of keeping those who hold fiduciary positions under the eye of the public. It thereby gives to the officers and Directors a realizing sense of the obligations resting upon their administration, as has been evidenced by the rapidity with which reforms have been instituted since publicity has been given to the internal affairs of these companies."

The report concludes:

"Resolved, That the Chamber, in the interests of pure commercial life, enters its solemn protest against the practices which have resulted in thus tarnishing the good name of our financial institutions and of bringing reproach upon our commercial community."

WOULD TRACE THAT $235,000.

Senator Brackett to Demand Inquiry Into New York Life Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—Senator Brackett believes that the Legislature owes it to itself to find out what disposition was made of the $235,000 fund paid by the New York Life Insurance Company to Andrew Hamilton for legislative work in New York, and which was unaccounted for in detail to anybody. It is Senator Brackett's purpose to offer a resolution within the next ten days providing for the appointment of an investigating committee to ascertain just what was done with that boodle fund.

Senator Brackett says that the work of the Armstrong Committee was admirable as far as it went, but that it did not go far enough. He believes more could have been done to trace the New York Life's legislative corruption fund to its outlet. If it went into the pockets of members of the Legislature he desires that those who were bribed shall be made known, and the imputation of dishonesty not rest on the whole body.

On the other hand, if Hamilton kept the whole of the boodle fund himself, Senator Brackett wants that fact clearly established and the reputations of the members of the Legislature relieved of all suspicion.

Trading Stamp Tax Law Void.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—The excise tax upon the business of merchants done with trading stamps is held unconstitutional by the full bench of the Supreme Court to-day, in a decision handed down in the case of Michael O'Keeffe versus the City of Somerville. This tax was provided by a law passed in 1904, and was fixed at 3 per cent. of the gross receipts of sales made in connection with the delivery of trading stamps to customers.

MAKES CHARGE OF FRAUD IN CORPORATION TAXES

Frank White Says the State Has Lost Large Sums Yearly.

ACCUSES CLERK MERRILL

Asserts Controller Kelsey Told Him Bureau's Work Was More Important Than Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—Charges that the State has been deprived of revenue from corporations to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually by reason of the alleged favoritism and misconduct of John J. Merrill, chief corporation tax clerk in the office of the State Controller, were filed with Controller Otto Kelsey to-day by Frank White, who is a lecturer on corporation law in the Albany Law School.

The charges made by Mr. White against Mr. Merrill are:

First—That he is incompetent.

Second—That he has been guilty of neglect of duty.

Third—That he has been guilty of favoritism in the performance of the work of his office.

Fourth—That he exhibits a gross incapacity and inefficiency, which wholly unfit him to discharge the duties of his office, and which enable the corporations subject to assessment and taxation at the Controller's office to escape their lawful obligations to the State.

Accompanying Mr. White's formal charges are specifications relating to twenty-eight cases in which Mr. Merrill is alleged to have favored corporations at the expense of the State.

Mr. White says that his specifications would have been much more numerous had he not been prohibited from making the inspection of the accounts in the Controller's office.

LETTER TO GOV. HIGGINS.

Bearing upon this point, he made public the following letter which he had written to Gov. Higgins upon the subject:

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1906.

Hon. Frank W. Higgins, Executive Chamber, Albany, N. Y.

My Dear Sir: In the letter of your secretary, dated Nov. 24, 1905, he says: "The Governor directs me to say to you that he has taken up the subject with Controller Kelsey and that Mr. Kelsey has assured him that if you will go to the Controller's office with any reputable lawyer the Controller will go over the accounts criticised."

Acting upon your suggestion I selected Hon. J. Newton Fiero and received the assurance from Controller Kelsey that Mr. Fiero was perfectly satisfactory to him.

By appointment we met at the Controller's office and Mr. Kelsey opened the proceedings by stating that he would refuse to exhibit tax reports for our inspection and examination, giving as a reason therefor that such reports were to be deemed confidential in their character, and that it was against public [illegible] to permit an examination and inspection of the same.

Notwithstanding his refusal to consent to the inspection of the public documents filed in his office I submitted several specific instances which made out a prima facie case of [illegible] doing. The hearing was then postponed to a future date, when additional cases of the same character were submitted.

The last hearing was held Mr. Kelsey [illegible] Dec. 11, 1905. Since then nothing has been done, and the Controller has informed me that he deemed the routine work of his office of more importance than an investigation of my charges, in which I accused his chief corporation tax clerk of flagrant misconduct in office.

I disagree wholly with Mr. Kelsey in his views as to public policy, as I can conceive of no public policy that justifies a State officer in concealing wrong-doing whereby the State Treasury is defrauded of hundreds of thousands of dollars of its lawful revenues. It therefore seems to me that the only proper course for me to pursue is to present Mr. Kelsey written charges and specifications, and at the same time furnish you with a copy thereof if you so desire. FRANK WHITE.

When Controller Kelsey was asked what action he would take on the charges he said:

"I have not had time as yet to go through them thoroughly, but of course they will receive very careful consideration, and whatever action they seem to call for will be taken. If the charges have a basis of truth, I am much more interested in establishing the facts than he possibly can be.

"I cannot say what form the investigation will be likely to take until after Mr. Wilson and I have fully acquainted ourselves with the nature of the charges. If wrong has been done it does not necessarily follow that Mr. Merrill is guilty of the wrong. It is possible that the alleged defrauding of the State of which Mr. White complains was due to the filing of false affidavits by the corporations that are involved in these charges. If that should turn out to be the case I would confer with the District Attorney of New York County relative to what action should be taken."

MR. MERRILL'S DENIAL.

When Mr. Merrill was seen with regard to the charges he said:

"It is not at all unlikely that many mistakes have been made in the administration of this department. The fact that our decisions are not infrequently reversed by the Court of Appeals is in itself proof that we are not infallible. I have been in this department for twelve years, and it is my belief, based upon my experience, that mistakes are absolutely unavoidable under the present system of taxing corporations.

"As to Mr. White's charge that there has been willful misconduct by which the State has been defrauded, I absolutely deny its truth. Mr. White's charges, in my belief, are the outgrowth of rivalry between him and Charles E. Kilmer, another corporation lawyer, most of the cases cited by Mr. White, as I understand, being cases in which reductions were made for Mr. Kilmer's clients. The trouble between Mr. White and Mr. Kilmer dates back to the time when they were both in the State Controller's office."

The corporations embraced in the charges filed by Mr. White are:

The American Tobacco Company, the American Cigar Company, the New York Belting and Packing Company, (Limited), the Globe School Book Company, the National Casket Company, the Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Company, the Waterbury Rubber Company, the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company, Francis H. Leggett & Co., the American Chicle Company, the International Silver Company, the Merchants' Union Ice Company, the Manufacturers' Commercial Company, the Marvel Company, the New Jersey Steamboat Company, the Simpson-Crawford Company, the Siegel-Cooper Company, the Adams Dry Goods Company, the Warren Chemical and Manufacturing Company, the Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company, the National Candy Company, the National Starch company, the General Gas Appliance Company, and the New York Investment and Improvement Company.

ALLEGED INSTANCES OF FRAUD.

Mr. White states in his charges what he alleges to be the facts in connection with the reduction of the tax of each one of the companies which have been mentioned, charging that the reduction was improperly made, and was a fraud upon the State. Two of the cases cited by Mr. White are given to indicate the character of the charges.

He says that the American Tobacco Company in 1904 caused to be filed in the office of the Controller a report for the tax year ended Oct. 31, 1904; that upon the items taxable in the report and upon more than $4,000 of good-will not mentioned in the report a tax of over $16,000 was imposed; that without any evidence to sustain a reduction of the tax Merrill revised the tax bill for the corporation and deducted from the tax of $16,000, an amount of over $6,000, without requiring the company to show cause why the reduction should be made.

Further, that in September, 1905, the tax report of this company bore figures or computations in lead pencil enumerating the assets subject to taxation, among which was an item of about $4,000,000, being the amount of good will. Subsequently, and after the complaint of irregularities in the office had been known to Merrill, this item of good-will disappeared from the computation or figures, and a later re-examination of the tax report the times mentioned Merrill had possession of the report.

With respect to the reduction in the case of Francis H. Leggett & Co., which presents somewhat variant features to that of the American Tobacco Company, Mr. White charges that in tax reports of the company filed at the same time and covering the tax years ending Oct. 31, 1903 and 1904, respectively, was an affidavit signed by an officer of the company stating that the actual value of the $1,000,000 of the concern's common stock was only $250,000, and that the shares, instead of being worth $100, the par value, were worth only $25 per share.

Merrill, says White, accepted the reports without further examination to show why $1,000,000 of common stock upon which annual dividends of 3 per cent. were being paid was not worth more than 25 cents on the dollar, although he must have known that said common stock was worth at least 50 per cent. of its par value.

"Attached to the two reports mentioned," he continues, "was a separate sheet of paper containing typewritten matter neither signed nor sworn to, and forming no part of the report, and apparently unauthorized by any officer of the corporation. This separate sheet of paper makes the statement that more than $900,000 of the capital stock of this grocery company is employed in the State of New York in manufacturing operations which, if true, exempts the capital stock to that extent from taxation.

This attached sheet also contains the additional statement that about $90,000 of the capital stock of this company is employed outside of the State of New York, which statement, if true, would exempt said sum of approximately $90,000 from taxation.

PAID ONLY $334 A YEAR.

"This would leave the company taxable during each of said years on approximately $220,000, and as a result said company was required to pay the State only about $334 per year.

"Furthermore, deponent charges and verily believes that said Merrill permitted the State to be defrauded of approximately $4,000 in the matter of taxation of said Francis H. Leggett & Co."

The cases of the American Tobacco Company and the Francis H. Leggett Company may be said to fairly represent the accusations of Mr. White against the administration of the Corporation Tax Bureau of the Controller's office.

In May, 1903, Section 1,905 of the tax law was so amended as to require the State Controller, whenever a revision and reduction of charges was made or credit given in favor of any corporation, to forthwith send notice of his determination to the Attorney General.

The duty of reporting such revision, reductions, and credits of corporation taxes devolved upon Mr. Merrill, as Chief of the Corporation Tax Bureau. Mr. White charges that Mr. Merrill omitted and neglected for more than two years to report to the Attorney General the revisions and reductions or credits of corporation taxes granted by him, and that Mr. Merrill continued to disregard his duties in that respect until the attention of Commissioner Kelsey was called to Mr. Merrill's neglect early last month and the Controller ordered him to fulfill the requirement of the law.

Commissioner Kelsey to-night admitted that the charge of Mr. White with respect to Mr. Merrill's neglect to report to the Attorney General reductions of corporation taxes made by him was true.

While wishing it to be understood that he did not intend the slightest reflection upon Mr. Merrill, Controller Kelsey admitted to-night that he thought the present system of having the power to tax corporations to the extent of over $7,000,000 a year rest with one man was a mistake. He added that he had been conferring with members of the Legislature on the subject of legislation designed to reform the present corporation tax system of the State, and that he would probably have some recommendations to make upon that matter in the near future.

SHOT GIRL WHO SCORNED HIM

Foreman Fatally Wounds a Factory Employe and Tries Suicide.

After a forced courtship of two years, in the course of which the girl repeatedly refused to marry him, James Rogers, a foreman in a shoe factory at 113 East 103d Street, shot Rosie Rosenbaum, one of his factory girls, of 116 East 108th Street, last evening.

The shooting came at the end of a chase up 108th Street, from Third Avenue, about 6 o'clock. The commotion attracted the attention of Central Office Detective Sheridan, who was on a Third Avenue trolley car. He saw the woman running, closely followed by the man, who was flourishing a revolver.

"Stop!" cried Rogers, "or I'll kill you." The girl continued to run as Sheriden and a hundred men and women joined the chase. Just as the girl reached the house at 166 East 108th Street Sheriden pulled his gun.

"Halt," he yelled to the man, "or I'll shoot."

Rogers, however, paid no attention to him as the girl ran up the front steps of the house and into the vestibule. Rogers reached her before the detective could get within reach. He aimed his revolver and rapidly fired three shots, all of which missed the mark. Getting closer Rogers took better aim and fired a fourth shot into her open mouth. Sheriden made a grab for him and Rogers shot at the detective, but the bullet went wild.

Then the man turned the gun upon himself, but there were no more cartridges in the revolver and he threw down his hands and submitted to arrest.

The girl was removed to the Harlem Hospital, where the ball was found to have lodged at the base of her brain.

When Rogers was removed to the East 104th Street Station he yelled to the desk Sergeant:

"I've fixed her, I guess; but you'll never get me."

While left alone for a moment Rogers hanged himself to the bars of his cell by his necktie and was almost dead when discovered and resuscitated.

At the Harlem Hospital it was said that the girl would probably die.

GOLD TEETH BUY FOOD.

Former New York Broker Takes Them to Help Sick Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 4.—In squalid quarters, with a sick wife in the adjoining room, Emanuel Wilhams, a former New York broker, later a owner of race horses on the Pacific Coast, sat digging gold fillings from his teeth when humane society officers found him to-day. Wilhams had already knocked out several gold teeth and crowns and sold the gold to obtain food and medicine for his wife. Wilhams declined the officers' offer of aid.

"It is true that I have had some bad luck," he said, "but I would request you to leave us. We will not ask for help from any one, and, personally, I would rather starve than beg."

The couple came here three months ago from San Francisco. In his prosperous days Wilhams conducted a brokerage office in New York City and is said to have wealthy relatives there. Last Summer he sold out his business and went to the Pacific Coast, where he purchased some race horses. He backed the horses heavily at Oakland and lost. His wife fell ill and a surgical operation became necessary. Wilhams disposed of the horses at a good figure, but nearly all the money went to defray the wife's hospital expenses. The couple will be assisted.

NIGHT SEARCH FOR BONDS.

Missing Securities Hidden in Foundations of Bridgeport Building.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 4.—The missing bonds belonging to Mrs. Gilbert A. Lumpkin, on the charge of stealing which and some jewelry George W. Cornwell, former treasurer of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, was arrested a few days ago, turned up last night in a mysterious and romantic manner. Word had been received that the securities were concealed in the foundations of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's building.

Thither through the pouring rain Mr. Bartlett, counsel for Cornwell, and Deputy Judge Nicholson of the County Court made their way last night. They had a map and searched the basement thoroughly until the bonds were found. They are worth $8,000 and their recovery reduces Mrs. Lumpkin's losses to certain articles of jewelry.

When Cornwell appeared in the City Court to-day before Judge Stevenson for a further hearing of the charges against him, John S. Pullman, the prosecuting attorney, recommended that a nolle prosse be entered in the matter, on the ground that he was morally certain the evidence was not sufficient for a conviction.

Mrs. Lumpkin is the wife of a former partner in the firm of Arnold & Co. of St. Louis, which was prosecuted by the

SCHIFF PREDICTS PANIC UNLESS MONEY IS FREED

Continued from Page 1.

curity that it will go just where it ought not to go—it will go into speculation.

Speculators Can Afford It.

"Legitimate business, the merchant and the manufacturer, cannot stand a tax of 5 or 6 per cent. on additional circulation; but speculation can stand it, and the promoter will pay it, and it will go just where it ought not to go. But we ought to have an elasticity of our circulating medium. If we are to give the banks discretion to increase at certain times the circulating medium, it ought to be made certain that it be only done for the legitimate needs of commerce, industry and trade; and it can be done perhaps by some such plan, if any increase—I don't believe 50 per cent. is needed, which would be $250,000,000—if any increase of circulation was secured solely by legitimate commercial paper—commercial paper based upon possibly a deposit with certain Clearing Houses in the country—if circulation is secured by legitimate commercial paper it is certainly safe. I don't want to go any further into the remedies. We have an excellent Commitee on Finance and Currency. I will leave it to them; but I repeat, the remedy must be found and must be found soon." [Applause.]

After the session of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Schiff issued a statement to reporters at his office. It read:

Action to Prevent Disaster.

"My remarks were dictated simply by the conviction that something must be done to correct our inelastic currency system if we are not to run in time into great disaster. We are trying to play the rôle of giants while still in our swaddling clothes.

"If the President could be made to see that this is a question of vastly more importance to the material interests of the country than that of railroad rate regulation, to which he has devoted himself with such admirable energy, Congress would soon set at work to remedy our circulation evil in a manner which would safeguard our prosperity."

Yesterday's money market showed relaxation from the strained conditions of which Mr. Schiff complained.

The bulk of the borrowing on call was done at about 16 per cent. Near the end of the day loans were made as low as 6 per cent., compared with the day's maximum of 25 per cent. Time money was unchanged, 5½ per cent. to 6 per cent. being the rate for six month loans, while the shorter periods commanded rates up to 8 per cent. for sixty day loans.

HOSPITAL STAFF ACCUSED.

Unauthorized Autopsy to be Investigated—Family Complains.

District Attorney Jerome will be called upon to investigate a charge that hospital doctors removed the thoracic and abdominal viscera of the body of a patient who died recently in Lincoln Hospital. It is charged that after these organs were removed the body was stuffed with excelsior to give it a natural appearance.

It is believed that the investigation may extend to other hospitals in an endeavor to establish the fact that parts of the bodies of all patients dying in these institutions are retained for clinical purposes.

Complaint has been lodged by Mrs. E. G. Dorr of 151 West 102d Street with Lawyer Thomas C. McDonald of 290 Broadway that the body of her father, the late Charles De Letoriere, was illegally tampered with, and that the viscera were removed and kept by the staff at Lincoln Hospital without her consent or authority.

On Dec. 9 last, Mrs. Dorr says, Mr. De Letoriere, who had been afflicted with cancer of the throat, died in the hospital two days after tracheotomy had been performed. Mrs. Dorr says she asked Dr. Lawrence, the house surgeon, if he wished to perform an autopsy. He replied that he did not.

Mrs. Dorr then went away and told A. Eickelberg, an undertaker, of 934 Eighth Avenue to take charge of the body. Eickelberg got a permit from the Board of Health, and sent for the body, but a woman clerk refused to give it up, saying there were no lights in the hospital morgue, and to send for it the next day.

The body finally reached the undertaking establishment, where Mr. Dorr and three others witnessed the preparations for embalming. It was then discovered that an autopsy had been performed, and that the body had been stuffed with excelsior. A further search showed that the viscera were missing.

It was admitted to Mrs. Dorr at the hospital that an autopsy had been performed. Lawyer McDonald addressed a letter of inquiry to the superintendent regarding the case, asking an explanation. The reply was in part as follows:

"As to the organs being removed and retained, I beg to say that they are removed in all cases where an autopsy is performed, and such parts as are of interest to the medical profession are always retained for microscopical or any other purpose, and that the organs are always removed, and excelsior used in their place."

Other undertakers who were questioned on the subject and told of the case said that it was a common thing to find old pasteboard boxes, waste paper, and even old shoes inside a body when brought from a hospital to be embalmed and buried.

Mr. De Leforiere was a graduate of the University of Bonn, where Carl Schurz was one of his schoolmates. He was born in Berlin, and fought in the Schleswig-Holstein war. For many years he taught school in West Virginia, where he was well known and respected throughout the State. He was 79 years old.

FAMOUS MODEL DIES ALONE.

Old Halber Olsen Was Charles Dana Gibson's "Father Time."

Halber Olsen, seventy-two years old, who has posed for many art clubs here, and quite recently as "Father-Time," for Charles Dana Gibson, was found dead in two squalid rooms in the basement of 114 East 115th Street.

The old man was 72 years of age. Since the beginning of the Winter he had not gone out much, preferring to live on his savings in his little rooms, in which the only things apparently ever dusted were a number of oil paintings, said to be very valuable, and many plaster casts with which the rooms were adorned.

His only visitor was a Mrs. Anna Thompson of 416 East Fifty-eighth Street. They were old friends. She heard recently that he had not been around the studios and decided something was wrong.

She went to his room last night, taking some delicacies in case he might be ill, and found the door locked. She finally got the janitor's son to break the lock. Old "Father Time" Olsen was lying on the cot dead.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

12:20 A. M.—Lenox Avenue, between 136th and 137th Streets; owner unknown; damage, $150.

12:25 A. M.—223 Grand Street; Schmidt Brothers; damage, $2,000.

2:55 A. M.—528 West 145th Street; Moaher & Morris; damage trifling.

4:20 A. M.—237 West Seventeenth Street; George Andrews; damage trifling.

6:10 A. M.—437 Fifth Avenue; —. Hutchings; damage, $50.

8 A. M.—172 East Eighty-third Street; M. Walstein; damage trifling.

10:25 A. M.—210 West Twenty-second Street; Donatier Nognes; damage, $25.

4:40 P. M.—92 Cannon Street; Philip Keppel; damage, $10.

5:05 P. M.—862 First Avenue; H. Cohen; damage, $25.

5:30 P. M.—534 West Nineteenth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

5:40 P. M.—136 West 112th Street; owner unknown; no damage.

6:05 P. M.—79 Tompkins Street; Neuchatel Asphalt Company; damage trifling.

6:30 P. M.—685 East 135th Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

7:05 P. M.—313 West Broadway; Mrs. A. A. Miller; damage, $500.

7:25 P. M.—12 Lewis Street; Morris Burchbeum; damage trifling.

7:30 P. M.—96 Delancey Street; Isaac Dollinger; damage $5.

9:35 P. M.—[illegible] East [illegible] Street; Thomas Reilly; damage, $700.

AN INDUSTRIAL CITY PLANNED NEAR BY

Ship Canal Across Bayonne to Jersey Meadow Site.

STEEL TRUST WON'T GO THERE

But It Is Expected to Interest Other Large Corporations in the Future—The Men Behind the Scheme.

Plans for a gigantic undertaking which at no distant date in the future may wipe out the New Jersey meadows to the west of Jersey City and plant there an industrial city second to no other in the world are gradually coming to light. It has come out in the last few days that there are interested in these plans men who are at the back of large industrial corporations and that they hope to transfer to this point some of these large manufacturing plants.

Interests identified with the New Jersey Dock and Improvement Company, the owner of most of the meadows, it was learned yesterday, are back of a bill introduced in Congress last week providing for the construction of a deep waterway canal across the neck of land lying between Newark Bay and New York Bay. This canal is intended to carry the biggest ocean steamships. Its construction will improve the facilities offered by the New Jersey Terminal Company for shipments by water directly from plants on its property, avoiding all charges for transshipment in this harbor.

The New Jersey Terminal Dock and Improvement Company was organized last November to succeed to the Hackensack Meadows Company, which owned several thousand acres of meadow land lying between the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers. The company was formed by the consolidation of the Hackensack Meadow Company and the Federal Contracting Company, which had a Government contract for the deepening of the Buttermilk Channel in New York Bay, as well as for a large amount of dredging in Newark Bay. The idea is to use the excavated material in improving the meadow land.

A $3,000,000 Enterprise.

The company is capitalized at $3,000,000 in stock, all of which is outstanding, and has in addition $3,000,000 in bonds, of which $2,050,000 is outstanding. The stock of the Hackensack Meadows Company is being exchanged for securities of the new company, 25,279 shares having so far been exchanged out of a total of 30,000 shares. The Directors of the New Jersey Terminal Dock and Improvement Company are Pliny Fisk, William M. Barnum, William C. Lane, Charles T. Barney, George R. Sheldon, W. G. Oakman, Andrew Freedman, Anson M. Bangs, and William C. Kinney. The officers are: William G. Oakman, President; Anson M. Bangs, Vice President; Frederick W. Walz, Treasurer, and Charles C. Van Anglen, Secretary.

The plans of the company provide for the filling in of the meadow lands by the material dredged from the waterways which are being deepened under the Federal company's contracts with the Government. The land so filled in it is intended to dispose of to such industrial corporations as can be induced to locate plants on this site. The tract of land owned by the Hackensack Meadows Company is traversed by several of the trunk lines entering Jersey City, including the Lackawanna and the Pennsylvania Railroads. With the canal cut, the plants there constructed would be in direct communication with the ocean.

The tract owned by the company amounts all told to about 3,500 acres. The railroads are expected to increase their right of way by the purchase of strips of land along their tracks. Already the Pennsylvania Railroad has purchased from the company a strip of land 200 feet wide on each side of its tracks. Negotiations are now on for a similar sale of land to the Erie.

Morgan Said to be Interested.

It was reported in Wall Street yesterday that among those who have become interested in the New Jersey Terminal Dock and Improvement Company are J. P. Morgan, George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank; Charles Lanier, George W. Perkins, James H. Willock of Pittsburg, James A. Spoor of Chicago, and William Nesbitt of Scranton. The fact that some of these men are prominently identified with the United States Steel Corporation, the American Locomotive Company, and other industrial concerns gave rise to rumors that the Steel Corporation and other important companies were about to purchase sections of the Hackensack Meadows Company's land with a view to locating there large plants for the manufacture of steel and other products.

A Director of the New Jersey Terminal Dock and Improvement Company said that no land had been disposed of so far to any industrial company. The company is now engaged in filling in an area of about 600 acres, work on which it expects to finish not later than next Fall. Negotiations are under way for the sale of a part of this land, but so far no sales have been actually effected. The scheme of the company in general, as outlined several years ago when the Hackensack Meadows Company undertook the work, was to reclaim the land and make it desirable for manufacturing purposes. This is still the purpose of the successor company, but the reports that the Steel Corporation and others had decided to put plants on the filled-in land were said yesterday by representatives of both the Steel Corporation and the other companies mentioned, to be baseless.

A member of the Finance Committee of the United States Steel Corporation said in regard to his company that the construction of such a plant was not in contemplation. Mr. Oakman characterized it as nebulous. He said that while the suggestion that the Steel Corporation might construct a plant somewhere on the seaboard for the purpose of handling the export trade in steel products may have been made informally, no negotiations in any form whatever had been entered into between the Steel Corporation and the New Jersey Terminal and Dock Improvement Company.

Why the Steel Trust Won't Go There.

Industrial Commissioners and other railroad officials pointed out that in their opinion it was impracticable to establish industrial plans here intended to supply the export trade in view of the fact that owing to the export rate allowed by the railroads, steel products can now be brought so cheaply to the seaboard. The domestic rate of steel products from Pittsburg to New York, they pointed out, is about $2.80 a ton, whereas the export rate is only about $1.35 a ton. They further said that the cost of bringing the ore product all the way to the seaboard from the coal and iron ore mines would probably exceed any advantage gained by reason of the manufacture of these steel products directly on tidewater.

The New Jersey Terminal Dock and Improvement Company has an understanding with the Government through the Federal Contracting Company that in addition to the 25,000,000 cubic yards of dredging to be done under the Buttermilk Channel contract, further dredging to the extent of 30,000,000 cubic yards is to be done by the Federal Company at various points in New York and Newark Bays. This includes the amount already provided for in the Newark Bay contract. The dredging plant now owned by the New Jersey Terminal Company, which it took over from the Federal Company, is said to be worth $2,000,000 and to be one of the most complete in the United States.

The last purchase of land by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was made for the purpose of providing a right of way for the new fast passenger tunnel between Newark and New York, which is to be operated jointly by the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Hudson Companies. The latter, through a subsidiary company, owns the McAdoo tunnels from Jersey City to New York, and a proposed extension northward to Thirty-fourth Street. This new Newark tube was one of the undertakings provided for in the contract entered into between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the [illegible]

The Pianola Piano

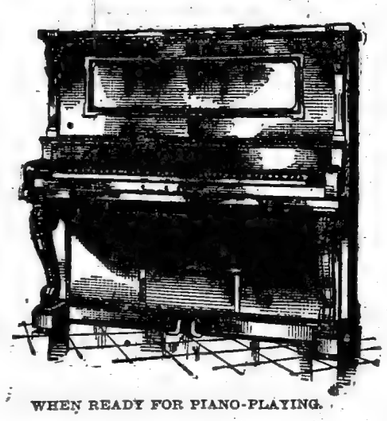

WHEN READY FOR PIANO-PLAY

Our annual January white sale.

A CONTINUATION of those remarkable values that have filled this store with eager shoppers all week long. Our enormous stocks hardly show signs of the greatest first week's selling this store has ever known in any one January period. Perhaps you've heard of the extraordinary values through some friends---the same values that made them so enthusiastic await you to-day.

We want to impress upon you the superiority of our muslin underwear—the full, generous cut; the fine workmanship; the excellent character of the trimmings and buttons, etc.; all made under the strictest sanitary conditions from the very finest materials.

With the white sale we hold our annual January clearing sale of yard goods and ready-to-wear apparel.

DURING this January sale you cannot measure values by any sale that has gone before. It's a time when prices throughout the store reach their lowest point—a time when all Winter apparel is priced for immediate clearance, because it's an inviolate rule that all goods must be sold in its season.

NEVER in the history of this store or any other retail organization in America have we offered such remarkable values in women's suits and coats. The advantage we secured from the manufacturers because of unfavorable weather we give to you.

Great sale of gilt beltings.

MANUFACTURER'S entire stock of short lengths of gold and silver beltings—small quantities in all the best styles and qualities. Bought for less than cost to manufacture. Soft crush and stiff gold beltings—regularly 50c. to 1.50 per yard—in two lots at 25c. and 50c.

Notion Dept., also on Main Aisle Bargain Table, Main Floor.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

New French and German Val. laces. Main Floor.

EVEN now manufacturers of waists and lingerie are running short of Val. laces, so great is the demand; so bargains like these are sure to be appreciated. Edges and insertions to match in the correct widths and correct styles.

25c. per doz. yards—worth ⅓ more. | 35c. per doz. yards—worth 75c. to $1.00. | 75c. per doz. yards—worth $1.25 to $1.50.

Clearing silk and velvet remnants.

THIS is our great January Remnant Sale, the time when we put the final low prices on every short length of silk in our entire stock. The scope of the sale is so great that almost every silk want can be supplied. Prices are about half what we received off the piece—lengths are from 1 to 20 yards each. Main Floor.

39c 50c to 75c values. — Colored peau de cygne; Colored habutai; Colored taffeta; Satin foulard; Striped louisine; Fancy velvets.

49c 85c to $1 values. — Colored taffeta; Black taffeta; Peau de cygne; Crepe de chine; Rough silk shantungs; Printed foulard satin; Liberty satin, etc.

49c 85c to $1 values. — Chiffon velvets; Panne velvets; Corduroys; Paon velvets; Colored dress velvets; Black dress velvets; Chiffon velveteens.

59c $1 to $1.25 values. — Fancy taffeta; Jacquard effects; 36-in. colored taffeta; Black messaline; Crepe de chine; Colored shantung; Chiffon taffeta.

This annual January sale is remarkable for the number of desirable lengths in black and white silks offered—exceptional for the desirable lengths and quality—extraordinary for the low prices. It will go down in silk history as the sensation of 1906. Absolutely nothing is withheld that formerly sold up to $1.75.

Up to 59c dress goods remnants, 22c.

THOUSANDS of remnants in the lengths for entire suits, waists, separate skirts and dresses for women, misses and children piled up during the unprecedented sales of the past season. Main Floor.

22c 49c to 59c values — All wool Panamas; All wool serges; Fancy tailor suitings; Nun's veilings; Crepe albatrosses; Challies; Mohairs; Voiles.

32c 79c to $1 values — All wool cashmeres; Nun's veilings; Panamas; Batistes; Voiles; Checked Panamas; Novelty coat suitings; Worsted suitings; Cheviots.

42c $1 to $1.50 values — Crepe de Paris; Henriettas; German prunella; Panamas; Wool taffetas; Crepe Egyptian; Scotch homespuns.

62c $1.50 to $2.50 values — Imported and domestic broadcloth; French Eoliennes; English and Scotch suitings; Crepe de Paris; Plain and fancy English mohairs; Checked Panama suitings; Prunellas, Poplins.

Remnants of black and colored broadcloth at 62c.

Colors and quality of the kind so much in demand this season, and if you want a suiting or material for a broadcloth coat or skirt you should come early. Street and evening shades and an abundance of black.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

12.50 for women's suits worth from 21.50 to 29.75.

YOU might just as well as not be one of the fortunate ones who will secure one of these handsome and stylish suits for $12.50. The variety is so large that we anticipate no trouble in giving every one who comes here to-day a correct fit. Have just added several hundred suits that we have held until the last minute in the hope of realizing full prices. Third Floor.

$12.50 Several large transactions entered into toward the close of the year have swelled our January clearing sale assortments, so that we are offering values never equalled at this time of the year.

The $12.50 lot embraces a great many styles in broadcloth, mannish mixtures, fine tweeds, cheviots, worsteds and homespuns—long, tight fitting coat styles, with notched or fancy collars—white broadcloth and novelty braid trimming—also blouse and Eton styles, with bodice girdles, and a variety of combination trimmings—21.50 to 29.75 suits to close at 12.50.

$14.75 for suits up to $34.75 including suits in high class mixtures, invisible checks and stripes. Made in "cutaway" style, with light broadcloth vests, fancy braid and buttons, lined throughout with soft satin. Also soft all-wool cheviots, short loose model or ½-length tight fitting cloth and velvet—that cannot be described in detail. Annual January sale price..... **14.75**

$21.75 for suits up to $39.75 Fancy blouse styles, military and top coat models; extreme long, tight-fitting coats, beautifully tailored, in high colored broadcloths, lined throughout with soft satin. Among which are some fancy embroidered suits in the way of trimming, and fancy velvet vests, variety of models, and a number of short, jaunty models, all plaited skirts.... **21.75**

$32.50 for suits that sold up to $60. Velvet and cloth suits, extra fine quality broadcloth and rich velveteen; suits selling up to $60.00. A great many are copies from the originals, long and short models. Plain or trimmed, beautiful effects in Persian and silk braids—lined throughout and in all the latest shades both in cloth and velvet..... **32.50**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

January handkerchief clearance.

CLEARING all the soiled and crumpled handkerchiefs remaining from our unprecedented Christmas business. The largest business in New York naturally accumulated the largest number. Besides, all the handkerchiefs used in window display and in store decorations must be sold. Some are dusty, some are soiled, some have pin holes, but washing will make them perfect. Handkerchiefs for men, women and children, previously at from 12½c to $1.50, now **4c**, 7c, 10c, 19c, 39c..... Main Floor. **7c**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

5,000 pattern table cloths—saving of 25%.

THE looms of Ireland and Scotland can offer nothing handsomer than the immense stock of pattern table cloths which we've assembled for our January linen sale—among them 5,000 of the choicest patterns at 25 per cent. less than the same quality retails for at other seasons of the year. Main Floor.

We've divided them into 6 lots according to size and price and count upon the busiest Bargain Friday in many months.

Lot 1—$2 Table Cloths, 2 yards long.... **1.50** | Lot 2—$3 Table Cloths, 2½ yds. long. **2.65** | Lot 3—$3.25 Table Cloths, 2½ yds. long **2.45** | Lot 4—$2.50 Table Cloths, 2½ yds. long **2.10** | Lot 5—$2.50 Table Cloths, 2 yards long **1.95** | Lot 6—$3.50 Table Cloths, 3 yards long **2.95**

The greatest towel sale

Thousands of towels, including every kind that the housekeeper can desire; none but reliable qualities; saving of a third on every purchase.

35c. hemstitched huck towels, 25c.
12½c. huckaback towels, hemmed, 17x32, 8c.
39c. bath towels, bleached, 25c.
18c. huck towels, 12½c.
29c. hemmed huck towels, 20c.
45c. bles. Turkish bath towels, 25c.
50c. fine h. s. towels, damask borders, 39c.

Austrian breakfast cloths

Hemstitched all around, handsome designs; some are allover designs and many have centre designs, large enough for ordinary size tables; values are $1.50; special price..... **$1.00**

Importer's surplus stock of German linens at 50c on the dollar

5c. for smaller pieces, worth up to 12½c.
12½c. for pieces worth up to 15c.
8c. for pieces worth up to 15c.

49c for fancy linens—values up to 85c.—Scarfs, Shams, Luncheon Cloths, etc.

39c for fancy linens—values up to 65c.—Scarfs, Squares, Shams, Tray Covers.

75c for fancy linens, with hand-drawn openwork scarfs, centrepieces and doylies.

25c for fancy linens—values up to 75c.—Centrepieces, Tray Cloths, Scarfs.

29c for fancy linens—values up to 59c.—Tray or Carving Cloths—Centrepieces.

59c for fancy linens—values up to $1—Tea Cloths, Scarfs, all sorts and lengths.

Sheets and cases

YOU cannot duplicate these READY HEMMED Pillow Cases for less than 12½c, All are regular sizes, 45x36 in., made of good quality bleached cotton. Sale price..... **7½c**

12½c for 17c. Hemstitched bleached cotton pillow cases, 42x36 and 45x36 inches.

85c per pair for $1.25 hemstitched linen pillow cases, 22½x36 in.—very special value.

Ready-made sheets of superior quality

Bleached sheetings—2½ inch hem—ready laundered.

1½x2½ yards, for single beds..... 39c | 2½x2½ yards, for double beds..... 55c
2x2½ yards, for ¾ beds, 50c | 2½x2½ yards, full size, 60c

4.50 pair for 5.50 hemstitched pure linen sheets, full size, 90x90.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

January sale of muslin underwear. Second Floor.

FOR Bargain Friday we have reserved vast quantities of the best values. Price comparisons quoted are an accurate measure of the savings offered. Want to-day to be the greatest day of this sale. It was one year ago when the variety was smaller and the values not so good.

38c for 50c nightgowns—Over 2,500 of the daintiest styles—made of good muslin and trimmed with clusters of tucks—full and large sizes. Will be obliged to sell them at 50c. as soon as this sale is over.
38c. for 50c. night gowns.
50c. for 65c. night gowns.
75c. for 1.15 night gowns.
89c. for 1.25 night gowns.
1.25 for 1.65 night gowns.

50c for 65c chemises—A maker's surplus, consisting of just 500 dainty chemises—made of excellent muslin, with embroidery and lace trimmings—some with corded bands—all made full and large.
$1 for 1.45 chemises.
75c. for 95c. chemises.
50c. for 65c. chemises.
$1.50 for 1.85 chemises.

25c for 50c drawers—Nearly 5,000 in this lot, and we would like to have just double as many—several good styles—lace and embroidery trimmings—regular and umbrella styles—just half price during this sale.
15c. for 25c. drawers.
39c for 58c drawers. 89c for 1.25 drawers.
50c for 75c drawers. $1 for 1.75 drawers.
69c for $1 drawers. $1.50 for $2 drawers.

$1 for 1.50 walking skirt—Just 2,000 in this purchase. No better styles shown this season—beautifully made, with rows of lace insertion between clusters of tucks, some with lace edges.
25c. for 45c. short underskirts.
50c. for 75c. short underskirts.
69c. for 75c. muslin skirts.
89c. for 2.00 muslin skirts.
1.25 for 1.75 muslin skirts.

12c for 25c corset covers—5,000 was all we could secure to sell at this figure—real handsome corset covers of good cambric—trimmed with lace and embroidery—full size—one of the greatest bargains ever offered in muslin underwear.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Women's 3.75 to 5.50 Ypsilanti union suits 1.95

EVERY woman who has ever worn Ypsilanti underwear will know that this is a truly extraordinary value. Main Floor.

There's no better underwear made—that's generally conceded. It's the underwear most generally ordered by physicians. It's the most comfortable woolen underwear, made of the finest, softest wools, specially treated so as not to chafe the skin. We mention the factory numbers 341, 001 and 91—high neck and long sleeves, ankle length—in blue, natural and black, all sizes, hand-finished, various prices, 3.75, 4.50 and 5.50; choice at..... **1.98**

$1.98

55c vests, pants & tights The samples of one of the best known New York houses, 55c to 65c values. Special, 3 for $1, at..... **35c**

Women's natural wool vests and drawers—Natural color only. Vests are high neck, long sleeves; pants are French bands, ankle length. Values $1, $1.25 & $1.50. January sale **79c**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sale of embroidery trial strips.

IF you want to see a crowd of enthusiastic buyers, visit our embroidery section to-day, where we shall throw upon the counters thousands upon thousands of yards of embroidery trial strips. Sample lengths from the manufacturers. Main Floor

This collection embraces all sorts of embroideries, insertions, edgings, matched sets, etc., in fine cambric, Swiss and nainsook—4 great lots at less than half.

Lot 1—10c. and 12½c. values, **5c** | Lot 2—15c. to 35c. values, **10c** | Lot 3—35c. to 50c. values, **15c** | Lot 4—50c. to 75c. values, **25c**

5000 YARDS corset cover emb'ry, the new Japanese embroidery, combined with English eyelet effects in Nainsook, Swiss and Cambric.
19c. a yard for 35c. values.
39c. a yard for $1.25 values.
59c. a yard for $1.23 values.

4000 YARDS of 21 and 27 inch Swiss embroidered flouncings—combinations of baby Irish, English eyelet, new Japanese embroidered effects.
29c. a yard, value 50c.
69c. a yard, value $1.25.
95c. a yard, value $1.50.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

$1 for $2 waists.

A STRAIGHT saving of one dollar on fine lawn waists. Styles that would bear a higher price mark than $2, but we are clearing stock and cannot stop to consider losses.

$2 Lawn Waists at $1—some with hemstitched tucks—others have dainty embroidery insertions and side plaits, regular $2 values at $1.

2.95 for fine Lingerie Waists with designed yoke made of small tucks front and back—shoulders connected with BEADING—has fine tucked cuffs.

3.25 for fine Lawn Waists with exquisite front made of lace, insertion and embroidery design—has short sleeves with ruffle edged with lace. Second Floor.

Black waist special— New Black Waists made of Jap silk—daintily designed yoke made of tucks—open back..... **$5.00**

$1 corsets at 68c.

THE fact that these are the famous J. B. jean Corsets makes them all the more of a bargain, for this grade is considered by many to be the best dollar corset.

68c. Have several hundred to close out to-day; gore cut, dip hip and abdomen, medium high bust, closely boned, garters attached on front, small tapering waist line, in white, sizes 19 to 30. Main Floor.

$2 Corsets 98c.—R. G. French Batiste Corsets—bias cut—short hip—medium bust—closely boned—no side steel—prettily trimmed top and bottom with lace—white. $2 value. Sizes 18 to 30. Second Floor.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Great china clearance.

GREAT bargains in Theo. Haviland china. Lot of 100 piece dinner sets, $30 value, which we place on sale to-day for..... **$20**

Lot of decorated thin china.

35c. Salad Bowls....25c
50c. Salad Bowls....35c
75c. Salad Bowls....50c
75c. Chocolate Pots..50c
75c. Cracker Jars....50c
25c. Cups & Saucers.19c
19c. Cream Pitchers..12c
$1.50 Bread Trays....$1

50 dozen hand-painted Japanese China Cups and Saucers, value 75c., at..... **50c**

100 dozen hand-painted Vienna Cups and Saucers, value 75c., at **30c**
$25 Austrian China Dinner Set of 100 pieces **16.95**
$15 American Porcelain Dinner Set of 100 pieces..... **10.00**
$30 Theo. Haviland China Dinner Sets..... **20.00**

Housefurnishings.

Welsbach and incandescent gas burners.

Complete with 5-inch mantle—air mixing chimney and 10-inch opal shade. Value $1.50.. **1.00**

Burner complete with 5-inch mantle and air-mixing bulb. Value $1.25..... **65c**

Enamelled ware.

Guaranteed at 1-3 off marked prices—dark blue and white.

3-quart Tea or Coffee Pots—regularly 85c..**57c**
5-quart Pudding Pans—regularly 30c.....**20c**
4-quart Covered Berlin Kettle, regularly 50c.....**35c**
3-quart Preserving Kettle—regularly 35c.....**23c**
4-quart Tea Kettles—regularly 85c.....**57c**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Annual sale of canned goods saves 25% to 35%.

Sugar corn. 3,400 cases new pack tender, creamy sugar corn—the kind you usually buy at 10c. a can. Case 24 cans, $1.38; doz., 69c.; per can. **6c**

SUGAR CORN—Royal Stuart; the Cream of Maine Sugar Corn; case 24 cans, $2.95; doz., $1.50; can... **13c**

PEA BEANS, Pearl Barley, Imported Sago, Tapioca, Scotch Peas, Farina or Yellow Split Peas; 10 lbs, 47c.; 5 lbs..... **25c**

STANDARD SUGAR CORN—We sell thousands of cans of Standard Corn; case 24 cans, $2.75; doz., $1.40; can... **12c**

Red Alaska salmon. 800 cases finest Red Salmon, packed in Alaska; regular 15c. quality; 1-lb. can... **10c**

EGG PLUMS OR GREEN GAGES—Cameron Fancy California Fruit; case 24 cans, $4.10; dozen, $2.10; 2½-lb. can... **18c**

LEMON EXTRACT—Cameron Pure Fruit Extract; pint bottle, 85c.; half pint bottle, 45c.; 4-oz. bottle, 25c.; 2-oz. bottle... **15c**

GREEN OR BLACK TEAS—Fine selections from China, Japan, India and Ceylon; 50c. to 1.00 per lb. **25c**

GREEN LIMA BEANS—Boyle's Reliable Victory Brand, medium size, tender, green limas; 15c. a can is frequently asked for these beans. Case 24 cans, $2.75; dozen, $1.40; can... **12c**

NEW YORK STATE CORN—Cameron, fine, tender corn; case 24 cans, $2.25; doz., $1.15; can... **10c**

Fresh Ground Penang BLACK PEPPER, lb... **25c**

New prunes. Two car lots shipped to us direct from the Santa Clara Valley; 40-50's; 50-60's; 60-70's; 70-80's; 80-90's; 90-100's; 100-120's; 120-140's; 140-160's; 160-180's; 180-200's; 200-220's; 220-240's; 240-260's; 260-280's; 280-300's; 300-320's; 320-340's; 340-360's; 360-380's; 380-400's; 400-420's; 420-440's; 440-460's; 460-480's; 480-500's; 500-520's; 520-540's; 540-560's; 560-580's; 580-600's; 600-620's; 620-640's; 640-660's; 660-680's; 680-700's; 700-720's; 720-740's; 740-760's; 760-780's; 780-800's; 800-820's; 820-840's; 840-860's; 860-880's; 880-900's;

RUSSIA INTERFERES WITH RELIEF WORK

Committees Not to Distribute Funds Without Supervision.

JEWS LOSE FAITH IN WITTE

Conference in St. Petersburg Concludes That Nothing Can Be Expected from His Ministry.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 4.—According to the newspapers the Government has forbidden the Jewish committees to distribute the relief funds without official supervision.

There will be a Pan-Russian Jewish Congress this month to decide upon measures for obtaining the abrogation of the anti-Semitic laws.

A Jewish conference just held in St. Petersburg came to the conclusion that nothing could be expected from the Witte Ministry.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Jewish Chronicle states that the Russian relief fund now amounts to about £660,000, ($3,300,000.)

This includes about £100,000 raised in Russia.

The promoters of the Russian relief fund in this city do not know how far the work of distributing the money collected has gone. It is known that a large sum has already been sent to Russia, and that it has been placed in the hands of local committees, but how much has reached its ultimate destination—the victims of the massacres—has not yet been reported.

Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Secretary of the National Relief Committee, said last night that the English and German commissioners who were sent to Russia to investigate the conditions there and to aid in the work of relief had returned with a full report in regard to the sums given to the local committees.

FEW RUSSIAN VOTERS.

It Is Believed the Great Majority of Men Will Not Qualify.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 4.—The St. Petersburg Town Council to-day opened offices for the registration of voters. According to the electoral law the vast majority of the newly franchised must themselves register within three weeks of the promulgation of the law. Half this term has already expired, and it is estimated that nine-tenths of these voters will fail to qualify.

The bureaucratic organs announce that Count Witte has no intention of retiring before the Douma assembles, but has decided to withdraw whenever that happens, which, according to Count Witte, will not be before April.

There is no notable change in the general situation of the country. The Donetz uprising is complicated by agrarian outrages. There has been rioting in Perm.

It is reported that several districts in the Baltic Provinces have been pacified.

TROOPS AT RIGA MURDERED.

Slain While Asleep—Rebels Surrender After Bombardment.

RIGA, Wednesday, Jan. 3.—About 5,000 armed workmen before daylight yesterday invaded and took possession of the Provodnik Rubber Factory. The revolutionists killed the policemen who were guarding the building, and a detachment then crept into an adjoining structure, where a patrol of dragoons was asleep and murdered eight dragoons and six stablemen and wounded eleven others.

One man managed to escape, and gave the alarm to the troops, two regiments of which, with artillery and six quick-firing guns, arrived at the scene by daylight.

In the meantime the revolutionists had thrown up barricades, and a terrific fire was opened by the troops upon these defenses and on the factory.

The workmen later surrendered. Twelve of them were killed in the bombardment. The leaders were delivered up to the commander of the troops, and will be tried by court-martial.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 4.—According to the Government's advices from Riga, after the workmen who seized the Provodnik rubber factory had been routed the troops captured 4,600 prisoners.

Of the twenty-two persons engaged in the murder of the sleeping dragoons eighteen were arrested.

ROJESTVENSKY EXPLAINS.

Says Marine Minister Was Not Responsible for His Statements.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 4.—Admiral Rojestvensky, apparently under pressure from the Foreign Office, writes to the papers to say that his insinuations about the British Admiral at Wei-hai-Wei represented merely his personal views.

He says he thought himself justified in expressing these views, just as foreigners do not scruple to express their personal views regarding the affairs and intentions of Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 4.—As a result of the representations made by Mr. Spring-Rice, the British Chargé d'Affaires, to Foreign Minister Lamsdorff, Admiral Rojestvensky explains in the Novoe Vremya this morning that the Minister of Marine was in no wise responsible for the letter published yesterday. The statements in it were merely the Admiral's personal opinions, which, Rojestvensky maintains, he had the right to express.

The British Embassy is not satisfied, and has reported the matter to London, whence, it is expected, something in the nature of a formal disavowal will be demanded.

POTI IN HANDS OF REBELS.

Russian Authorities Driven Out—Troops Afraid to Leave Fort.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 4.—A man who has arrived here from Poti (a seaport of Transcaucasia) reports that when he left there the local population, armed with excellent rifles of foreign manufacture, had driven out the Russian authorities. The garrison, consisting only of a squadron of Cossacks and a company of infantry, was afraid to venture out of the fort.

The Novorossysk-Rostoff Railroad was in the hands of the strikers, and the man from Poti traveled without a ticket on a card stamped by the Chairman of the Strike Committee.

CZAR DONATES $50,000

For the Sufferers in Moscow—City to be Swept Clean of Rebels.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 4.—Emperor Nicholas has sent $50,000 to Gov. Gen. Doubassoff for the relief of needy sufferers owing to the revolt in Moscow.

MOSCOW, Jan. 4.—"Against the brilliant conduct of the troops and police, the resistance of the insurgents in Moscow has been shattered. The legions have been dispersed and are fleeing in disorder. Many of their chiefs have been arrested and the others have fled far and wide."

With these words Admiral Doubassoff begins a long account of the rising here, which he issued to-day. Continuing, the Governor General says:

"Though organized revolt has been crushed, some of the most desperate fanatics remain and continue to fire on the troops. I cannot suffer the shadow of this terror to hang over the people during the joyful Christmas festival. I have therefore given positive orders that by Christmas Eve every quarter of the city must be swept clean of the last traces of revolution, and I have called on the peaceful part of the population for its co-operation in running down the revolutionists and in restoring tranquillity."

BOMB KILLS CHIEF'S WIFE.

And Radom Official Is Terribly Injured—Bystanders Hurt.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 4.—At Radom to-day a bomb was thrown at the Chief of Police while he was walking in the street with his wife. The latter was killed and the Chief was terribly injured, both of his legs being torn off by the explosion.

Some bystanders also were injured.

ELECTION SLEUTH'S ERROR.

Arrests the Wrong Man and the Police Laugh at Him.

Armed with a revolver and an ostentatious-looking badge of authority, George W. Brown, an inspector in the office of Superintendent of Elections Morgan, went forth on the upper west side last night, in quest of one Peter Haggerty, an alleged "floater," wanted for fraud in the recent elections. Brown didn't find Haggerty, but he did pick up lots of trouble, and got laughed at by the police for his pains.

Early in the evening he started out making the round of the saloons along Columbus Avenue, looking for Haggerty. Every face he saw he scrutinized with Hawkshawlike eagerness. In his sleuthing manoeuvres he chanced upon George E. Crowe of 124 West Sixty-third Street, into whose face he peered.

"Hello, Haggerty," he ventured, smiling, as he edged toward Crowe. The latter ignored the sleuth, and walked over to the bartender.

"Say," he remarked, "you'd better steer this stew out o' here. He's bughouse."

Brown, certain of his quarry, went to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and got Policeman Waitzfelder.

"Stand by me now; stand by me!" he cautioned to the policeman as he edged towards Crowe, "I'm going to make an arrest. Stand by me, officer!"

"G'wan make you're pinch; I'm here," responded the policeman.

With much pomp Brown, chaperoned by the policeman, led Crowe to the station, where the latter protested that he wasn't Haggerty. A policeman in the station identified him as Crowe. Capt. Handy ordered the man to be released and told Brown to get out of the station house. The Inspector disappeared in the direction of the saloon district and the policemen laughed.

HIS ORIENTAL RUG FREE.

Mr. Kneibe Just Ordered One Sent Around and Kept It.

Ralph A. Kneibe, who lives in the Swanannoa Hotel at 105 East Fifteenth Street, and who said he is a diamond dealer at 206 Broadway, was locked up in the Tenderloin Station last night charged with grand larceny. The complainants are Michaelian Brothers & Co., dealers in Turkish rugs at 275 Fifth Avenue.

According to the story told the police, Kneibe went to the Michaelian store last Saturday and ordered a rug valued at $275. With him at the time was A. Karst, who said he was an attorney at 206 Broadway. The complainants said that they understood that Kneibe was to pay the messenger on delivery of the rug, but that when the boy appeared his bundle was grabbed, he was slapped in the face, and the rug was locked up.

According to the police, John C. Uhrlaub of 9 East Seventeenth Street also sent a $200 rug to Mr. Kneibe. It met the same fate that befell the Michaelian rug.

After having broken in his door to arrest young Kneibe last night, the police seized the two rugs and took them to the station. Kneibe was bailed out by a Tammany leader. Karst, his attorney, said that the young man was about to get married, and that he would pay for the rugs.

STRIKE AFFECTS SCHOOLS.

Housesmiths Do Not Except Them as in Previous Struggles.

A number of the public schools in course of construction, it was learned yesterday, are affected by the strike of the housesmiths. Among them is the Teachers' Training School, Prospect Place, Brooklyn, where all work is tied up. In all fifty-five schools are in various stages of construction in the city, some of which, however, have passed the stage where the housesmiths are working. A representative of the Building Committee of the School Board said last evening:

"It will be easier to get new men for school building work than for work on office buildings, as riveters are not required. Cast-iron pillars are used for the schools."

In previous fights between the Building Trades Employers' Association and the unions the schools were excepted. The housesmiths this time do not allow sentiment to interfere with the strike.

SHIPMAN SENT TO BELLEVUE.

Lawyer and Former Clubman in Psychopathic Ward.

Herbert A. Shipman, a lawyer, 50 years old, with an office at 280 Broadway, was taken from the J. Hood Wright Hospital to Bellevue Hospital last night and put in the psychopathic ward, where his mental condition will be inquired into. At the hospital last night Dr. Gregory said that Mr. Shipman was not violent, but that he would be kept there under observation for a few days.

Mr. Shipman's address was given as 219 West Eighty-third Street, but at that address it was said last night that no Mr. Shipman was known there. Mr. Shipman formerly lived at 102 West Seventieth Street, but at that address it was said he left there several months ago. He was formerly a member of the New York Athletic Club, but it was said at the club last night that he resigned from the club some time ago.

SAY MILAN WAS IN BROOKLYN

Police Hear of a Man Who Jumped $11,000 Bail.

Politicians and the police in Brooklyn were interested in a report current yesterday afternoon that "Eddie" Milan, the Myrtle Avenue resort keeper, who jumped his bail of $11,000 when about to be tried on an indictment charging him with attempted bribery in the recent election, had been in town and in communication with his family.

According to this report, Milan has not been further away than Philadelphia. He is said to have been in Jersey City about a week ago, and in Manhattan on Wednesday. His wife is still at the Hotel Touraine in Clinton Street, Brooklyn.

FEATHERSON CONTRACTS INVESTIGATED BY MAYOR

No Trace of Favoritism, Was Mr. Grout's Report.

NO INTEREST IN COMPANIES

Ex-Commissioner Says He Was Not Connected with Any Bidding Concern While His Term Lasted.

Mayor McClellan has completed a thorough examination of the workings of the Dock Department under Commissioner Featherson, and he was aided materially in his researches by reports made to him by Controller Grout just before Mr. Grout went out of office. The Controller, who was in many ways antagonistic to Dock Commissioner Featherson, reported to the Mayor that he found no evidence of favoritism by the Commissioner in contracts let under his administration, and Mayor McClellan is satisfied these reports are correct.

More than a month ago information was laid before the Mayor that Commissioner Featherson, who is the Tammany leader of the Twenty-eighth District, had favored the Phoenix Contracting Company in contracts with the department. It also was said that he was interested in the company, and had been interested in the Sand and Gravel Company which had contracts with the department also. The Mayor asked Mr. Grout to have his examiners go into the situation thoroughly, and the report, exonerating Featherson, was made to the Mayor just before Mr. Grout went out of office. The report said that Featherson has shown no favoritism, and that the Sand and Gravel Company had been out of existence for years.

Featherson, who retired from office on Monday, said at his house, at 358 East Seventy-ninth Street, last night:

"I wish to deny that I was in any way connected with the Phoenix Contracting Company or any other company during my administration as Dock Commissioner. I was connected with the company before I took office, but I sold my interests in that company, as well as in the Continental Asphalt Company, the Continental Improvement Company of New York, and the Sand and Gravel Company, to William Sykes, a coffee broker. The Sand and Gravel Company has ceased to exist now.

"Not only have I not been connected with the companies since I took office, but no member of my family has been interested in them and no one has held any interest for me. It is true the Phoenix Company obtained dumping contracts with the Dock Department while I was Commissioner, and it did have four or five big contracts, including one on the Chelsea Improvement. However, it paid the city high prices for the dumping privileges and was the lowest bidder on contracts.

"In all cases there was public letting after two advertisings. All this is a matter of record and may be proved by the files of the department. The Phoenix Company paid more for its privileges under my administration than under Mayor Low's Commissioner, Mr. Hawkes."

TIGER GETS SHEEHAN AGAIN.

Old Leader of Tammany Re-enters the Fold in Twenty-fifth District.

John C. Sheehan, the old leader of Tammany Hall, formally re-entered the organization last night by being elected a member of the General Committee from the Twenty-fifth Assembly District. This is the first time Mr. Sheehan has regularly identified himself with the organization since he was deposed from the leadership by Richard Croker in 1897, and since his district leadership was taken from him in 1899.

The name of Mr. Sheehan was presented to the General Committee at its regular meeting last night at the Seneca Club. George F. Scannell is the district leader. No objection was made to the reception of his name, and it will be certified to the central organization in Fourteenth Street.

Sheehan was leader of the old Ninth District from 1892 until 1899, when Frank J. Goodwin defeated him. From 1895 to 1897 he was the leader of the general Tammany organization by proxy from Richard Croker. In 1897 Croker returned from Europe, and made every effort to deprive Sheehan of his district leadership, but he held on for two years.

When he finally did lose his district, Sheehan started the Greater New York Democracy, which he used against Tammany Hall in the campaign of 1901, when Low was elected Mayor. Sheehan supported McClellan in the last campaign.

BURNED GIRLS WITH ACID.

Strange Child Pours Fluid Over Newburg School Children.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, Jan. 4.—Margaret Boyd and Rose Moses, each aged about 8 years, were on their way to the South School this morning, when they met a girl about 13 or 14 years old, whom neither knew. She entered into conversation with the two and then proposed that they smell of the contents of a large-mouthed bottle she had in her hand.

As she uncorked it, the odor proving unpleasant, neither of the little girls would accept the offer, and the stranger announced that if they would not smell voluntarily she would compel them. She seized each in turn, and pressing the bottle to their nostrils and throwing back their heads compelled them to smell.

In the struggle the liquid ran down their faces. The bottle contained carbolic acid, and both girls have badly burned faces. Margaret Boyd has a mark that will leave a scar for life.

The older girl ran away, and has not since been found.

CITY BREVITIES.

For the better protection of the wholesale dry goods district Engine Company 7 has been made a double company and moved from Chambers and Duane Streets to 100-102 Duane Street, and Engine Company 32 has been moved from 108 John Street to 49 Beekman Street.

The lecture by Mrs. Craigie (John Oliver Hobbes) on "Dante and Botticelli," under the auspices of the Catholic Library Association at Delmonico's, has been rearranged to take place to-morrow at 11 A. M.

The $3,484.33 fund raised in the city schools for the relief of the massacre sufferers in Russia was collected from teachers and not from pupils. The money was voluntarily subscribed and the pupils did not contribute.

BE BUY A EVERY HALL'S CO. IS PERFECTLY

SAFE

They Defy Fire and Burglar,

THE HALL'S SAFE CO.

TRADE MARK PROVIDES PROTECTION.

THE KINSLEY, RAINIER & THOMSON CO

Sales Agents, 393 Broadway.

Between White and Walker Streets, New York.

Telephone 4810-11-18 Franklin.

That Sale of

Distinctive Suits for Men

At $17.50

Formerly $22.50, $25.00, $28.00 and $30.00

ENDS WITH SATURDAY

Beyond the strength that lies in the fact that every garment is from our regular stock, that they were designed for this season's service and that until now the prices were from twenty-two-fifty to thirty dollars, there is an important factor which contributes much to this sale. It is this: the greater number of the suits are of Worsted.

Single-breasted sack. Double-breasted Sack. Chesterfield Frock.

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

$3.00 Shoes for Men at $2.25

That our imprint insures their high character is all the assurance you need. There are Button, Blucher and Lace models of patent leather, gun-metal calf, wax calf or kidskin; welted oak soles; broad, medium or pointed toes; all sizes.

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

$1.50 to $2.50 Pajamas at $1.10

Well tailored, of cheviots, madras and sateen in blue, tan, pink, white or gray, military collar; large pearl buttons, and many with silk frogs.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

MIDSHIPMEN REFUSE TO TELL OF HAZING

Many Silent Rather Than Incriminate Themselves.

MADE TO EAT UNDER TABLE

Worth W. Foster Also Says He Had to Stand on His Head and Hang from a Locker.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 4.—In to-day's proceedings before the court-martial which is trying Midshipman Worth W. Foster of New Albany, Ind., for the alleged hazing of Midshipman Chester S. Roberts, not only were some new forms of hazing explained, but the number of witnesses who sought to be excused from answering questions on the ground that they would incriminate themselves indicates how thoroughly the practice of hazing has permeated the institution.

The court ruled that a midshipman did not incriminate himself by stating that he was present during hazing if he did not actually take part in it himself, but even after this explanation several midshipmen asked to be excused from answering questions, saying they would incriminate themselves if they answered.

It is alleged that, between the middle of October and December Foster hazed Roberts by compelling him to stand on his head, to hang from the clothes locker, and to eat under the table. Foster pleaded not guilty.

Midshipman Roberts was the first witness. He appeared most reluctant to testify against the accused and parried the questions of the Judge Advocate until Capt. Rees, the President of the court, cautioned him that he was under oath to tell the whole truth. He then said that about two weeks after the school had opened Foster had ordered him to report to Foster's room and he had done so.

Foster had ordered him to go in the small room, and some one had then held his thumb in four positions, these indicating, he said, that he was in succession to tell his name, where he was from, whom he succeeded at the academy, and stand on his head. He was then compelled to do "Number 16," and then to hang on the locker, both of which he did. He then was asked if he could do any better at the table.

The witness said he was told twice to get under the table. He explained that by the unwritten law of the academy only a first class man could order midshipmen under the table, and the Judge Advocate finally secured the admission that Foster was the only first class man at the table.

Midshipman C. R. Hyatt said he knew both Foster and Roberts. He had seen Roberts go under the table two months or six weeks ago. He understood it to be a "first class rate" to order a fourth class man under the table, meaning that only a first class man could order it to be done.

Midshipman John C. Campbell said he had heard Roberts ordered under the table by Foster.

Midshipman Jonas H. Ingram, a second class man, said he had seen Roberts sent under the table. Ingram was the first witness to ask to be excused from answering on the ground of self-incrimination. He did this when questioned about a conversation among second class men relative to putting Roberts under the table.

Midshipman L. M. Atkins was the first witness called for the defense. He said he was the ranking midshipman officer at the table where Foster and Roberts sat, and he was responsible for the conduct at the table.

On cross-examination the witness said he did not believe any but a first-class man would send a fourth-class man under the table, unless permission to do so had previously been asked of the first-class man present. He also said that a midshipman might be under the table at the other end from him and he not know it.

Lieut. Commander S. T. P. Magruder, who has charge of the preparation of the charges and specifications upon which midshipmen are tried before the court-martial, said this afternoon that the only charge which had been prepared up to this time except those already tried was one against Midshipman S. P. B. Marzoni.

"However," he said, "there will be charges in a new case ready for the court as soon as it has disposed of the previous one, and I cannot say when the end will come."

DEAFMUTES MAKE MERRY.

Have a Dance with Music and Talk with Their Hands About It.

In celebration of the twentieth anniversary of its founding, the Deaf Mutes' Union League had a big dance at the Lexington Avenue Opera House last night. A thousand mutes were there, or rather, they call themselves mutes. In this day of scientific lip movements and lip reading, a mute is not a mute long, for he learns how to talk. During the moving picture show, which preceded the dance, a good deal of real conversation was to be heard.

A band of twelve pieces furnished music. A few of the mutes could hear, and even the stone-deaf feel the vibrations of music and can keep good time. The merrymaking lasted far into the night, and everybody had a good time.

Photographs of the founders of the Deaf Mutes' Union League were thrown on a big screen and were loudly applauded. The founders were Joseph Yankauer, Samuel Frankenheim, Adolph Pfeiffer, and Charles Bothner.

BURGLAR WAS GALLANT.

Left Gold Beads When Mrs. Rossiter Said She Valued Them.

Major Walter K. Rossiter, Secretary of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, and his wife, who live at 161 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, were awakened early yesterday morning by a burglar. He stood at the foot of the bed, with an electric lamp in one hand and a revolver in the other.

"If you keep still you'll be safe, but I'll shoot if you make a noise," he warned.

The Rossiters heeded the warning, and the burglar took $36 from Mr. Rossiter's pocket and a gold watch and a diamond stickpin, worth together $100, from a bureau drawer. He fished a necklace of gold beads from a drawer, and was pocketing it when Mrs. Rossiter, forgetting her fear, appealed to him.

"Please don't take that," she requested; "I think a great deal of it."

The burglar looked at the necklace, hesitated a moment, and then tossed it on to the bed, with an attempt at a bow.

"Very well, lady," said he; "if you want it so much I guess I can worry along without it."

As he was leaving the room Mrs. Rossiter began to scream. The burglar escaped, but in such haste that he left behind a quantity of plate which he had packed up in the dining room.

FOOD.

A WELL SPREAD TABLE

And the Man "Fell Out" with It.

A manufacturer in Mo. says he started out as a young man with almost perfect health, but that, "by the time I was 24 my digestive apparatus was so completely wrecked as to make my life a positive burden.

"I was neither a hard drinker nor an inveterate user of tobacco—my condition could not be charged up to these things.

"I had simply ruined my digestion by a course of living common among those who indulge in unwisely selected food and deny their appetites nothing. And so years passed, during which every sort of food seemed to do just the opposite of what it should have done, with me. A well spread table was offensive to me. The sight or smell of food made me deathly sick. In brief, I had dyspepsia in its worst form, and spent many a hard earned dollar for remedies which did me no good whatever.

"This was my condition when a friend insisted that I should try Grape-Nuts food, and to please him I consented, expecting to derive no more benefit or pleasure from it than I had from other prepared foods that I had tried. But I was most happily disappointed.

"For more than a year I ate positively nothing but Grape-Nuts—it was my soup course, my meat and my dessert. I never tired of it, and grew steadily fatter and more hearty, till I put 40 pounds of good solid flesh that had never been there before, on my bones. My dyspepsia is gone—the memory of a terrible nightmare.

"I am well now—seems like I cannot be ill—and Grape-Nuts is still found on my table, in one form or another, at every meal, and it is never out of supply in my home. A meal without Grape-Nuts is a mighty poor meal for me." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Frederick Loeser & Co

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

Store Opens Daily at 8 A. M., Closes at 5:30 P. M.

January Sale for Men.

Greatest Economies Ever Offered.

SHIRTS, PAJAMAS, COLLARS AND CUFFS, all new and perfect, well made and correctly proportioned and the most wonderful values, considering the increased cost of cotton prices, that we have ever had the good fortune to offer.

It is the ANNUAL SALE and most men take advantage and stock up for the year.

Here are some of the values the sale presents:

75c. Unlaundered Shirts, 50c.
The "Loeser Special" made of extra quality muslin with pure linen bosoms.

75c. Muslin Night Shirts, 48c.
The "Loeser Special," made of fine muslin, large and roomy garments, made in the best possible manner, collar and collarless models, fancy trimmed; sizes 14 to 19.

95c. White Plaited Shirts, 59c.
White soft finished cambric bosom Shirts with muslin bodies, made and finished in a high class manner. Some of the Shirts are made with four plaits each side of center; others with five plaits and still others with nine plaits; sizes 14 to 17 in each style.

95c. White Plaited Madras Shirts, 59c.
Shirts of excellent white striped madras plaited. They are the kind of Shirts that most men prefer to wear the year round; sizes 14 to 17.

95c. Plain Color Madras Shirts, 59c.
Plaited Shirts, of a very durable grade of solid color madras, colors are blue, tan and gray. All are splendidly made, correctly proportioned and strongly sewn; a pair of separate cuffs with each Shirt; sizes 14 to 17.

$1.50 White Madras Shirts, 79c.
High grade, white striped and corded madras, in several different stripe and cord effects; separate cuffs with each Shirt; sizes 14 to 17.

Collars, 6 for 48c.
Eighteen styles, wing, standing, lock-front and the low style turndown collars. Sold in half dozen lots only, six for..... 48c

Cuffs, 6 Pairs for 63c.
Single tab link, round or square corners, stud button Cuffs and reversible link; sold in half dozen lots only.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

Immense Stock of The Finest Furs

For Half Price.

NEVER IN THE HISTORY OF THE FUR STORE has a Sale met with such enormous and splendid response.

Never were better values offered anywhere. Furriers from all over the Greater City have been here and examined the Furs and say that in view of the steadily advancing price of skins, the WONDERFULLY LOW PRICES which we are quoting on these, the finest and highest grades of Furs, are almost without precedent.

There's a reason, to be sure. We bought from one of New York's foremost Furriers his entire stock and samples at half price. We are selling the stock in the same way and it brings to the Loeser public such opportunities as may not occur again.

Every stylish and desirable Fur is represented. There are coat models from world-renowned furriers abroad, such as Charles Drecoll, P. M. Grunwaldt and Ernest Rufin and others.

The sale is vastly interesting. We can but hint at details in the papers. Best way is come and see.

Natural Hudson Bay Sables

$270, worth $540. Natural Hudson Bay sable Stole, three stripe, twelve skins, extra dark, beautifully matched and worked, lined with royal ermine and garnished with natural ermine tails, finished with tails and paws.

$150, worth $300. Natural Hudson Bay sable Throw Scarfs, worked in stripes, 75 inches long, lined with royal ermine, trimmed with ten tails and paws.

$112.50, worth $225. Natural Hudson Bay sable Scarf, worked in stripes, 62 inches long, lined with royal ermine, trimmed with tails and paws.

$110, worth $220. Natural Hudson Bay sable Pillow Muff, five skins, trimmed with tails and paws.

$100, worth $200. Natural Hudson Bay sable, ex. a dark four skin Pillow Muff, finished with tails and claws.

Blended Hudson Bay Sable Neckwear.

$150, worth $300. Blended Hudson Bay sable Stole, 8 skins, double fur, trimmed with tails and paws.

$55, worth $110. Blended Hudson Bay sable animal Scarfs, animal effect, trimmed with head, tails and paws.

Natural Mink Neckwear.

$315, worth $630. Natural mink fancy animal shape Shawl, 14 skins, extra fine, dark Eastern mink, trimmed with heads, tails and paws, satin lined.

$180, worth $360. Natural mink, extra dark, large Stole, 14 skins, selected, worked in stripes, trimmed with tails and paws.

$18, worth $36. Natural mink, double fur, fancy Throw Scarf, finished with heads, tails and paws.

Blended Baum Marten.

$110, worth $220. Blended baum marten Shawl, with standing band and two skin throw, attached, trimmed with tails and paws.

$55, worth $110. Blended baum marten Shawl, made to be worn to cross in the front, satin lined.

Kolinsky.

$25, worth $50. Blended Kolinsky Double Scarf, 8 skins worked in stripes, finished with tails.

$13.98, worth $28. Blended Kolinsky Throw Scarf, worked in stripes, lined with satin.

$9.98, worth $20. Blended Kolinsky Neckpiece, worked in stripes, satin lined.

Royal Ermine.

All choice white skins.

$72.50, worth $145. Royal ermine double Throw Scarf, trimmed with natural tails, ends are finished in the natural effect.

$42.50, worth $85. Royal ermine fancy Neckpiece, finished with head and tails.

Natural Mink Muffs.

$60, worth $120. Natural mink Pillow Muff, 5 extra dark Eastern skins.

Leipsic Dyed Black Lynx.

$50, worth $100. Black lynx, large Shawl, satin lined.

$18, worth $36. Black lynx Throw Scarf, satin lined.

Second Floor, Front.

Some Truly Wonderful Values

In Fine Oriental Rugs

THE LOESER STORE HOLDS a unique position in the selling of Oriental Rugs. As there is no other community in the country where these beautiful Eastern color harmonies are so fully appreciated, so there is no other Store in the country where such magnificent stocks of Oriental Rugs are shown and where prices are regularly so low.

The occasion now noted is an annual event. For this Sale the Store's unusual prestige and purchasing power in these lines have been exerted to the utmost. And a truly magnificent stock of Oriental Rugs is here

For Prices Never Equaled Outside of Loeser's

There is every weave and every size and every possible color combination. To-day, just a price hint to show the possible economies which the Sale presents:

Anatolian Silk Rugs, $19.75. Half Price.
$18 to $28 Shirvans at $11.95 to $18.50.
$30 Kurdistans and Kazaks at $18.50 and $19.50.
$38 Hall Strips at $25.
$40 Kazaks at $25.
$75 to $85 Kirmanshahs at $52.50 to $59.50.
Kirmanshah Carpets at half or nearly.

Third Floor.

Dependable Undermuslins.

New Records Are Being Made Daily.

NO LET-UP TO THE CROWDS. Each day finds the tables thronged with eager buyers. Each night reserve stocks are drawn upon and the tables replenished, and the Sale starts anew the next morning.

QUANTITIES are vast. There is plenty of each and every kind. And the most remarkable feature of the Sale is the tremendous quantities of the FINER AND HIGHER CLASS GARMENTS.

Few women will care to miss these great opportunities. But time is passing. Better come to-day. Details:

Night Gowns, 39c. to $1.98. | Drawers, 19c. to $1.98.
Corset Covers, 19c. to $1.98. | Petticoats, 49c. to $5.98.

Second Floor.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

OVERCOATS for JANUARY SNOWS.

THESE garments are smart enough to wear in New York—warm enough to wear in an up-state blizzard.

Prices, $16.00 to $75.00.

Subway Station at Our Door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

The Opportune Moment—

is the time to strike. That's the moment the Alcolm Red Book (Business Telephone Directory) puts you in connection with a Buyer

When He Wants to Buy.

Why waste money on general publicty advertising when you can get Direct Returns from correct representation in the Alcolm Red Book?

New edition now being compiled.

Write or Telephone.

The Alcolm Company

200 Broadway.

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The Provident Loan Society

OF NEW YORK

HAS OPENED A

Brooklyn Office

AT

No. 24 Graham Ave.

NEAR BROADWAY

MONEY TO LOAN in any amount from $1.00 to $1,000—upon pledge of personal property, such as diamonds and other precious stones, jewelry, watches, chains, silverware, clothing, furs, &c.

INTEREST RATES: 1% a month on sums under $250; on sums of $250 and over, at rate of 10% per annum; on loans repaid within two weeks, 1%.

Loans may be repaid in installments.

MANHATTAN OFFICES: 279 4th Av., corner 22d St.; 186 Eldridge St., corner Rivington; 119 W. 42d St.; 105 E. 125th St.

Separate Women's Department.

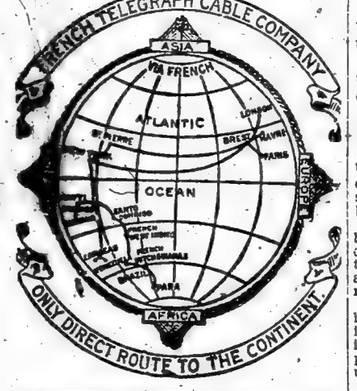

Eade's Gout Pills

Instantly Relieve and Rapidly Cure Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, and all Pains in the Head, Face and Limbs.

E. Fougera & Co., Sole Agents, N. Y. All Druggists.

Without Extra Charge

Marriage and Death Notices

inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following named morning newspapers:

Boston Globe,	Pittsburg Dispatch,
Buffalo Courier,	Providence Journal,
Cincinnati Enquirer,	Rochester Herald,
Chicago Record-Herald,	St. Louis Republic,
Cleveland Plain Dealer,	St. Paul Pioneer Press,
Minneapolis Tribune,	Syracuse Post-Standard,
Phila. Public Ledger,	Washington Post.

CALIFORNIA—COLORADO

Portland and the Northwest

Two Through Trains Daily over the

UNION PACIFIC R.R.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Capt. J. H. Rice during January, February, and March will make two visits per month to Cleveland, Pittsburg, and Sharon, Penn., to inspect ordnance material.

First Lieut. Frank I. Otis, Fourth Cavalry, is dropped from the rolls of the army Jan. 3 for desertion.

The Navy.

Lieut. W. K. Gise from navy yard, Washington, to the Dolphin as executive officer.

A cable from Rear Admiral Train announces the following changes in the Asiatic Station: Commanders J. H. Rohrbacher retired, and M. A. Anderson from the Oregon to home; Lieut. R. B. White, Passed Assistant Paymaster F. R. Holt, and Paymaster's Clerk L. S. Abbott from the Rainbow to home; Lieut. Commander C. W. Dyson to the Ohio; Lieut. Commander L. D. Miner from Cavite Station to the Oregon; Lieut. Commander W. W. Buchanan from the Ohio to the Oregon; Assistant Paymaster R. K. Van Meter from Cavite Station to the Rainbow.

Movement of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Hannibal at Baltimore; Porter, Dupont, Nicholson, Blakely, and Rodgers at Port Royal, Arethusa and Don Juan de Austria at New York, Florida at Jacksonville, Uncas at Kingston, Pennsylvania at Hampton Roads, Colorado at Newport News, Arkansas at Morehead City, Nevada at Port Royal, Saturn at Midway, Concord at Honolulu.

Sailed—Yankton, from Boston for Hampton Roads; Rocket, from Washington for Hampton Roads; Hopkins, Worden, Truxtun, Stewart, Lawrence, and Macdonough, from Bradford for Pine Beach.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

OPERA HOUSE CHORUS STILL OUT ON STRIKE

The Director Rejects the Overtures of the Union.

STARS RALLY TO CONRIED

They Will Stand in the Wings and Sing the Choruses Until New Singers Are Trained.

The chorus of the Metropolitan Opera Company, which went on strike on Wednesday evening just before the rise of the curtain on "Faust," is still out, and indications are that, unless either side swallows its own ultimatum, the fight will be long and interesting.

Yesterday the ninety members of the striking chorus held a meeting at Adler's Hall. Soon after Herr Conried was notified by telephone, as upon the previous day:

"Herr Director, your chorus is ready to sing."

"I am glad to hear it," replied Mr. Conried.

"If," continued the speaker, "you will agree to give the members of the chorus $25 a week and agree to recognize the union."

Directors Uphold Conried.

"It is of no use my discussing the first condition," said Herr Conried in reply, "because I refuse to discuss the second. I am willing, however, to discuss the first, as I told you before."

And so the strike holds. The Board of Directors of the Managers' Association upheld the action of Herr Conried yesterday, characterizing it as "dignified and proper under the circumstances." The meeting was held in Herr Conried's office in the forenoon. Joseph Brooks, Daniel Frohman, Marc Klaw, Charles Burnham, and Frank McKee were among those who attended. The members of the board practically agreed to stand by the Director.

The end of the strike before to-night is "a consummation devoutly to be wished" by the management, but this is considered unlikely. The stars of the Metropolitan Company have already come to the rescue of the Herr Director by offering to be their own chorus.

To-night Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde" will be sung, with Mme. Nordica, Mme. Walker, and Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Mühlmann, Reiss, Bars, and Walter in the cast. Herr Conried's representative, Charles H. Meltzer, said yesterday afternoon that the chorus of "Tristan" was very little, but that such as it was it would be supplied by the stars of the company.

Stars to Sing the Chorus.

"You mean that Mme. Nordica, Herr Burgstaller, and the others will be the chorus?" was asked.

"I refuse to mention names," replied Mr. Meltzer.

"Well, of course, you mean that when the stars are not on the stage they will stand in the wings and be the chorus?"

"I should not care to put it that way," was the reply, "but it is correct to say that the chorus will be unseen."

"Will other members of the Metropolitan Opera Company assist to swell the chorus of 'Tristan'?"

"I do not understand."

"Signor Caruso, for instance?"

"I cannot answer that question, except to say that Signor Caruso is such an obliging gentleman that I should not be surprised at anything he did that would be of assistance."

It was learned yesterday from a member of the striking chorus that another of the grievances of the union is the fact that in the opera season the members are not allowed to sing at churches or to make any money "on the side."

"We get $15 a week," said this member of the chorus. "You know what living in New York costs. And we are artists. Yet we are not allowed to make a penny outside of that $15 a week paid to us by Herr Conried."

Herr Conried's representative was immediately asked about this.

Must Not Sing Outside.

"This is perfectly natural," said Mr. Meltzer. "Herr Conried pays for their voices. You cannot expect him to allow the members of the chorus to wear out their voices outside of the Metropolitan Opera House. Our patrons have to be considered.

"As for this matter of $15 per week, that is not altogether correct. The chorus receives that amount for its ordinary services, but they are paid extra for everything extra they do. Certain rehearsals, for instance, are paid for at half the rate, while they receive $2.50 for each Sunday concert. So you see they make more than $15 a week.

"Aside from that, however, Mr. Conried has already stated publicly, and to the chorus in private, that he thinks $15 a week is a small sum upon which to live in New York, and has signified his willingness to improve upon it.

"The only question at issue is one of labor union versus art. If a union was recognized the Director could not choose particular voices for particular operas, should there be any trouble between art and labor. Then what would opera be worth? No, Herr Conried will never yield to the demand that the chorus union be recognized."

New Chorus in Training.

Herr Conried arranged yesterday for the training of a new chorus of ninety voices. This will entail a tremendous amount of work on Mr. Heinrich and his assistants, who will have to pick and choose from hundreds, probably, to get what is wanted for grand opera. There will be a rehearsal to-day. Herr Conried expressed the hope that, if the new chorus showed ordinary ability, it would be in shape for presentation in ten days. In the meantime the programme of operas is for the most part light, requiring little chorus.

Herr Conried consented to be interviewed personally on the matter of the company's performances at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia, which take place on alternate nights with this city. Last night "Haensel und Gretel" was played. Herr Conried said:

"There will be no trouble about 'Haensel und Gretel.' It is a fairy opera, and requires only a chorus of small girls. They have been taken from the Opera School, and they will be the usual chorus in Philadelphia to-night."

Mr. Conried was asked a few more questions, but he waved the reporters aside.

"I will say no more—not a word. My statement is in the public press, and there is my stand. I am willing to consider the money question, but the union—no!"

The strikers made their headquarters yesterday at Adler's Hall, 342 West Forty-second Street. They talked unionism and waxed eloquent on the subject, but did not adopt the trades union expedient of appointing strike pickets.

Miss Juliet Roslin, a member of the Executive Committee of the strikers, was very enthusiastic. She said that Mr. Conried had offered the chorus singers a contract for such a long term that their earnings would be $5,000 if they remained at work.

"We rejected the offer with scorn," she said. "We'll stick by our union."

Proud of Union Button.

Another woman chorus singer volunteered the remark that Mr. Conried was a "nasty thing." Then, showing the union button on her coat, Miss Roslin kissed it and said dramatically:

"I value this button more than any $5,000 contract. I'm proud to wear it."

Max Salzburg, President of the union and head striker, said that measures were being taken to get the Civic Federation to try to arbitrate the trouble.

"Mr. Conried," he said, "has now sixty-two non-union singers, but they cannot fill our places, as a Metropolitan Opera House singer must be an actor and a linguist, as well as having a good knowledge of music. Committees will visit the stage hands and the musicians at the next meeting of their unions and endeavor to get them to strike in sympathy."

NO HITCH IN PHILADELPHIA.

Opera School Students Act as Chorus in "Haensel und Gretel."

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—The strike of Herr Conried's grand opera chorus, which began in New York last night, did not affect the matinée performance of "Haensel und Gretel" in the Academy of Music to-day, but it caused an announcement of a change of bill for next Tuesday night. "La Tosca," which was to have been sung, requires a large and well-trained chorus. As Herr Conried does not intend to give in to the demands of the chorus and as it would be impossible in five days to whip a bunch of raw recruits into shape for the performance of "La Tosca," Puccini's masterpiece will be withdrawn and "Siegfried" substituted.

Wagner's beautiful musical drama does not require a chorus, and as a sop to those operagoers who prefer the Italian school and will naturally resent the change of bill, an unusually strong cast has been provided.

Headed by Mme. Nordica, Mme. Homer, and Mme. Alten, the list includes Heinrich Knote, Anton Van Rooy, Robert Blass, and Otto Goritz.

Max Hirsh said that while he believed that the strike would be settled before Tuesday, the change in the programme had been determined upon to obviate such an occurrence as that at the New York Metropolitan Opera House, where "Faust" was produced on Wednesday night without the chorus. The semi-choruses in to-day's opera, Mr. Hirsh said, always have been sung by twenty students from the opera school, and those singers appeared this afternoon.

MRS. TANQUERAY AGAIN.

Olga Nethersole's Paula a Brilliant and Finished Performance.

Sir George Orreyed, Bart.....Arthur Klein
Capt. Hugh Ardale.....Charles Quartermaine
Aubrey Tanqueray.....Hamilton Revelle
Cayley Drummle.....William Farren, Jr.
Frank Misquith, Q. C., M. P.....Slaine Mills
Gordon Jayne, M. D.....Harry Dodd
Morse.....E. C. Ashley
Lady Orreyed.....Miss Cicely Richards
Mrs. Cortelyon.....Miss Ina Goldsmith
Paula.....Miss Olga Nethersole
Ellean.....Miss Rosalind Ivan

Olga Nethersole's Paula Tanqueray is not unfamiliar to New York playgoers, having been seen here on various occasions previous to last night's performance of the Pinero play at the Herald Square Theatre. But as an acting achievement it is of such exceptional brilliancy that one wonders why it should have been withheld until almost the end of the actress's season here. In no previous effort has Miss Nethersole succeeded in so far conveying an impression of complete sympathy with her role, in nothing she has attempted has there been evidence of such fine appreciation.

When one adds that in the playing of Paula she compares favorably with Mrs. Patrick Campbell, who has made the rôle peculiarly her own, it may be understood that the impression created is a very gratifying one. In Miss Nethersole's case there is absent, perhaps, a suggestion of some subtle quality in Paula's nature conducive to sympathy, but the woman's unreasoning jealousy and the final torment developed in the moment when she is confronted with the testimony of her past are conveyed with compelling powerful utterance. The actress is especially fine at the climax of the third act, and her exposition of the complete mental and physical collapse of the broken-hearted Paula is marked by a simple and direct earnestness that is most affecting.

Mr. Revelle's Aubrey suffers from a monotony of expression seemingly the result, in part, of the actor's unfamiliarity with the lines. The Cayley Drummle of Charles Quartermaine cannot with any justice be compared to that of several actors—notably Mr. Herz—previously seen here in the part. Miss Ivan is an interesting Ellean.

"The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" is Pinero at his very best, and the lapse of time in no way affects its value. There is not a line in the piece that could be spared with advantage.

Springfield Won't Stand "Sapho."

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 4.—Mayor Dickinson has prohibited the performance of "Sapho" by Olga Nethersole in this city next Monday evening. Miss Nethersole will substitute "Magda" for the proscribed play.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Edwin Arden has been engaged by James K. Hackett as one of the principals in "The House of Silence," to be produced at the Savoy Treatre on Jan. 22.

Tyrone Power will have a part in the forthcoming production of "The Trancoso Trail," a drama by Frances Hastings and Henry Fitch Taylor.

Charles Frohman has obtained the American rights of the new play, "The Harlequin King," produced on Wednesday evening in London. The play will be given in New York in the latter part of February.

John Palmer, theCasino stage hand, is not the Mayor of Ridgewood, he explains, but of Woodridge, N. J.

NEW DODGE COST HIM $50.

Kelley Gave It to an Embarrassed Undertaker, He Thought.

A new dodge served to separate William Kelley of Plainfield from $50 at the Jersey City Terminal of the Jersey Central Railroad yesterday. While Kelley was hurrying through the station for his train, a sombrely dressed stranger asked him if he knew an undertaker named Cole in Plainfield. Kelley said he did. The stranger then said:

"Well, say, I'm an undertaker, and am in an embarrassing position. I've got a body aboard that train for Plainfield, and I have to pay off some cab drivers and others as well as pay the railroad. Can't you make me a loan until we get to Plainfield?"

Kelley gave him $50. When the train arrived Kelley went to see Mr. Cole.

"I have no funeral to-day, and don't know your friend," said Cole.

BOSTON BANK ENJOINED.

Provident Securities Company Has Many Small Depositors.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—A temporary injunction restraining the Provident Securities and Banking Company of this city from doing further business was issued in the Massachusetts Supreme Court to-day on application of the State Savings Bank Commissioners.

The company is organized under the laws of South Dakota, and has an authorized capital of $1,500,000. It has about 8,000 depositors, with an average deposit from each of about $20.

The Commissioners alleged that the company was unable to meet its obligations. Samuel Dalton, for many years Adjutant General for Massachusetts, is President of the bank.

GOV. GUILD INAUGURATED.

Massachusetts Executive Recommends Limiting Election Expenses.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston was proclaimed Governor of Massachusetts in the hall of the House of Representatives shortly after noon to-day. The oath of office was also administered to the new Lieutenant Governor, Eben S. Draper of Hopedale.

Gov. Guild in his inaugural address referred to the lavish use of money in elections.

"When a citizen asked by his fellow-citizens to take public office is forced to contemplate such huge expenditure as a necessity," he said, "the obvious result is to drive the man of modest means from public life. I recommend:

"Some limitation on the total amount to be spent by any candidate; a more stringent penalty, which should be strictly enforced, for those who fail to file election expenses; the voiding of an election where deliberate and serious violations of the provisions of the act are proved against the successful candidate, and, finally, the absolute prohibition of contributions from corporations in campaigns, either for nomination or election."

THE VOLPE ORCHESTRA AT CARNEGIE HALL

Large Organization of Young Players in Larger Field.

AID IS GIVEN BY VETERANS

Harry Weisbach, a Young Violinist, Introduced as Soloist, but He Needs More Development.

The Volpe Symphony Orchestra, organized to give young musicians an opportunity for symphonic playing, has expanded beyond the limits of Mendelssohn Hall, where its concerts were given last year. It appeared last evening in Carnegie Hall, much augmented in numbers, before a large audience that had been provided for the occasion. The orchestra now claims eighty performers, but there were twenty-five musicians from the New York Symphony Society enlisted for their assistance. Arnold D. Volpe is the conductor. The programme was made up of Mozart's C major symphony, Beethoven's quartet in C, Op. 59, No. 3, played by all the strings, and Tschaikowsky's fantasia on Francesca da Rimini, Op. 32. The soloist was the young concert master of the orchestra, Harry Weisbach, who is still little more than a boy; he played the last two movements of Bruch's second concerto.

The young men played zealously and energetically, but there was a rather remarkable lack of body of tone for so large an orchestra. A good deal depends on what standard they are to be judged by. As an orchestra of students they did well, and they gave pleasure to the friendly auditors. Mr. Volpe has some unusual ideas about the tempi and general spirit of Mozart's symphony, and this, together with some not unnatural roughnesses and crudities prevented their performance from being acceptable to a listener with exacting standards. The organization is no doubt doing a most useful and excellent work in its sphere; but its concerts, judging from that given last evening, cannot be considered as an important addition to the musical entertainments of New York.

Master Weisbach is a young player of talent, whose powers show good development and still more of promise, if they are allowed more development. But he is not yet ripe for a public performance of Bruch's second concerto. He attacked it with confidence and aplomb and a certain freedom, but with marked limitation in musical conception and certain deficiencies of taste.

MISS JESSIE SHAY'S RECITAL.

A Large Audience Hears Her Play the Piano in Mendelssohn Hall.

Miss Jessie Shay, who has been heard from time to time in this city as a pianist for a number of years, gave a recital last evening in Mendelssohn Hall that was listened to by a considerable number of her friends. She confined herself chiefly to music of a lighter nature, which sometimes edged closely toward the trivial, but she was wise in not overstepping the boundaries of the field in which she is evidently most at home. Mendelssohn's E-minor prelude and fugue and Chopin's F sharp minor impromptu were the most serious matters she undertook, but there was also a "Sonata Heroic" in a single movement, by one Campbell Tipton, that made claim to seriousness.

Miss Shay is well equipped in a technical way. She has what the old English writers about music used to call a "volant finger," and she has brilliancy and an attractive style in music of the sort she chiefly cultivates. In Moszkowski's showy study in G flat, which glitters with all sorts of technical scintillation, she showed her most characteristic side as an artist. In Chopin's Impromptu she did not penetrate very deeply into the poetic spirit of the music. Miss Shay needs to consider the improvement of the quality and expressively of her tone, as well as the warmth and depth of her style.

THE MARUM QUARTET.

A Large Audience Hears the New Organization's First Performance.

The auditorium of Cooper Union is no place to hear chamber music in, as the Marum Quartet, which began its first season last evening, unfortunately demonstrated. For the bad acoustics, however, they were not, of course, responsible, and the large audience could not have been accommodated in a small hall where the music would have been heard to better advantage.

The members of the Quartet gave a creditable account of themselves throughout. There were some rough places in their performance of the first number, Haydn's Quartet in B flat major. Their reading of this displayed a strenuosity foreign to the composer's placid genius, and there was a disposition on the part of the first violin to accentuate his solo passages too strongly. The audience's appreciation of the work seemed to vary in direct ratio with the rapidity of the tempo. The same was true in Dvorak's Sonatina for piano and violin, the scherzo and finale of which were hugely enjoyed.

The artists did their best work in the novelty of the evening, a quartet by Gliere produced for the first time in America. The composer belongs to the new Russian school, and is a disciple of Taniew. This quartet is his second published work. It gives great promise. The third movement, in particular, a Theme with Variations, is developed in a masterful manner. Though not abounding in melodic inspiration, it is throughout a striking work, far removed from the commonplace.

MR. BISPHAM'S RECITAL.

The Second of His Series Given Yesterday in Mendelssohn Hall.

The second of David Bispham's song recitals was given yesterday afternoon in Mendelssohn Hall. He gave a number of interesting unfamiliar items in his programme, such as an old Italian folk song, "Separazione," arranged by Sgambati; Legrenzi's "Che fiero Costume"; three ballades by Loewe, The Erl King, Tom the Rhymer, and The Wedding Song; and finally a melodrama or "recitation to music," as the programme put it, to J. F. Waller's "Magdalena; or, the Spanish Duel," for which Max Heinrich wrote the music.

Mr. Bispham sang as he has so often sung before, with a voice that has too frequently a coldness, a nasal quality, but yet with which Mr. Bispham can often produce effects that are beautiful or beguiling. So it was with the delightful "Che fiero Costume," and in many places in the three ballades of Loewe's. These are among the less known of his works in this form, and are all interesting if not always of remarkable distinction. The Erl King of course enters at once into competition with Schubert's immortal setting, and it sustains the comparison rather better than might be supposed.

Mr. Bispham was seeking dramatic and picturesque effects. He found a good many in Loewe's "The Wedding Song," but it was in Mr. Heinrich's melodrama that he found most. Mr. Bispham's reading was full of life, but it was sometimes exaggerated, and the same may be said of much of his singing.

Always Remember the Full Name **Laxative Bromo Quinine**

Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

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THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — NEW YORK — 18TH & 19TH STS.

A Great January Event—An Important Sale of

Women's Tailor-Made Suits.

Suit selling has been so much heavier here than even we anticipated that we have very little of the before-Christmas stock to offer. Hence it happens that now we are able to seize the opportunities that between season trade conditions bring about, and give you the biggest kind of money advantages in entirely new suits fresh from manufacturers who were glad to make all sorts of price concessions to use up their Winter stocks of cloth.

An Array of Suits That Combines a Mid-season Newness of Style with a Welcome Lowness of Price.

Style A—Women's New Style Eton tailor-made Suits.....13.50

The illustration will give you an idea of the style points of this remarkable suit; but it can give you no idea of the splendid cloth, the high-class tailoring and the exceptionally fine finish. The suit is made of cheviot in rich shades of green, blue and black. Stylishly trimmed with braid and lined with satin. The skirt is in the newest circular shape and trimmed to conform with the coat. Its beauty challenges any early season suit at $20. On sale to-day at.....13.50

Style B—Women's New Model Long Coat Suits, $20

Fashion continues to give us new models in long coat suits because so many modish women insist on having them. The newest ideas are featured in the suits here illustrated. Close fitting, Double breasted and beautifully tailored. It is without question the very best Broadcloth Suit value offered this season. The coat is finely satin lined throughout. The skirt is in the new circular shape. The colors are black and navy. A wonderful suit at to-day's price.....$20

Style C—Women's new style "Pony" Coat Tailored Suits.....17.50

If there were ever a suit that deserved all the eulogistic adjectives at the ad. writer's command, this is the suit. "Pony" Coats are the latest cry of fashion. These same late styles will be among the first styles seen next season. The illustration shows the smart braid trimming on coat and sleeves and skirt. It is fit to rank with suits at double, and will surely be a swift seller at.....17.50

Sharp Reductions in Velvet Suits.

Women's $22 Velvet Blouse Suits, handsomely made in black, navy and plum.....$16

Women's $32 Velvet Boxcoat Suits; also lingerie trimmed Velvet Dresses.....$18

Similar reductions throughout the richest and handsomest Broadcloth Suits and Costumes.

Women's $35 Velvet Suits, long coat and short coat models, beautifully trimmed.....$25

Women's $60 Velvet Suits, princess and long coat models; the season's most exquisite creations.....$35

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Knitted Winter Underwear for Men, Women and Children at Less Than Half Price.

This morning we inaugurate the great January Clearance event.

That fact alone should suffice to crowd the popular Underwear Store. Remember, prices are actually less than half the regular.

Every garment in the entire offering is new. No "seconds" or odds and ends. Assortments are broken here and there, but you will surely find the size you want.

In most instances the line is complete, and we can fit you in either regular or extra sizes in any kind, shade, weight or quality you may select.

Women's fleeced Vests and Pants; regular and extra sizes; value 35c., at.....19c

Women's 65c. fine combed cotton-ribbed Vests and side-band Pants; Vests have long or short sleeves; beautifully trimmed; all sizes, at.....39c

Women's imported Swiss ribbed, high-neck Vests, with long or short sleeves; in white, pink and blue; value $1.50; all sizes, at.....75c

Women's ribbed Combination Suits; part wool; in natural or white; regular $1.00, at.....55c

Women's natural, white or black pure wool Combination Suits, made to sell up to $2.50, at.....95c

Men's 65c. fleeced Underwear; shirts are double-breasted; drawers to match; at.....29c

Men's 95c. natural wool Shirts and Drawers; well made and finished; all sizes, at.....49c

Men's extra fine natural wool Underwear; shirts are single or double breasted; drawers have taped seams and double gusset. These garments are steam shrunk; all sizes; value up to $2.00, at..98c

Children's Underwear; broken lots, but all sizes of one or another; value up to $1.00; your choice..25c

Children's Wool Underwear; broken lots, but all sizes of one or another; value up to $1.50, at.....50c

Children's and Misses' ribbed Combination Suits, of part wool; value up to $1.50, at.....50c

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, East.)

MORE CHARGES AGAINST HILL

Evidence to Show How Philadelphia Official Favored Contractors.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—At the trial of John W. Hill, ex-Chief of the Filtration Bureau, on charges of forgery and falsifying the records of his bureau, District Attorney Bell took up another count in the indictment charging Chief Hill with conspiracy to defraud the city in connection with building the conduit for the Torresdale filter plant.

Mr. Bell offered in evidence the City Controller's statement dated Feb. 5, 1902, and signed by Hill. Hill in this statement certified that the work on the conduit up to that time amounted to 7.44 per cent. of the contract specifications. The amount paid to the contractrs was $94,785.

Henry H. Garrett, the field engineer in charge of the work, said that the statements were incorrect. He testified that the total percentage of work done at the time the statements were presented was 3.39, which should have cost $41,277.

Pius M. Speicher, an assistant engineer in the Bureau of Filtration, testified that in places where the specifications called for concrete the contractors had used cobblestones and gravel.

Dr. Cate's Memory Returning.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Dr. William H. Cate, the Lakewood (N. J.) physician, who disappeared on Dec. 9 and was found at Springfield, Mass., is at the Inter-Pines Sanitarium, Goshen, where his condition is gradually improving. Dr. Seward says that Dr. Cate is afflicted with some very rare mental ailment, which may be a species of epilepsy.

To Publish Subway Application.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court granted a motion yesterday for publication of the application made by the Rapid Transit Commission for the appointment of Commissioners to decide whether or not certain new rapid transit roads shall be constructed and operated. The routes are in Third Avenue, Lexington Avenue, and what is known as the Seventh and Eighth Avenue route.

Danish Decoration for Mr. Johnson.

A. E. Johnson, the Swedish Consul, and agent of the Scandinavian American Line, with offices at 1 Broadway, announced yesterday that he had received notice from the King of Denmark that the Order of Dannebrog had been conferred upon him. Some time ago when Mr. Johnson was appointed Consul the King of Sweden conferred upon him the Order of Vasa.

FOG ON BAY AND RIVER.

Ferryboat Binghamton Rams Passaic —Two Men Injured.

Fog enveloped the harbor yesterday morning so that the ferries and the big incoming and outgoing steamers played at hide and seek in the rivers and lower bay. At times the game was changed to "tag" and the touches were not gentle. There was tooting enough of the whistles to carry one back to New Year's Eve, and there was language by some commuters unsuitable to a new year.

In the lower bay many ships were held up. At Quarantine there was a fleet of fog-bound vessels until shortly before noon, when the mantle lifted and they could proceed. The last to lift anchor was the battleship Illinois, with a convoy of torpedo boats. They waited until the merchantmen were well under way for fear the curtain of fog might drop down on them again.

Sailormen commented on the anniversary of Jan. 4, 1905, a year ago yesterday. New York experienced one of the worst blizzards since 1888. Surface car traffic ceased in the arctic weather, the elevated lines were blocked, nine inches of snow fell, and the temperature was 4 degrees below zero.

The only serious collision in the crowded river yesterday was between the ferryboats Binghamton, the new big boat of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and the old Passaic of the Erie Railroad. The collision occurred at 8:20 A. M. The Passaic was badly injured. Nichola Carlo, a bootblack on the Erie boat, was so badly crushed that at the St. Vincent's Hospital, where he was taken, it was said he would probably die. Thomas Piper of 328 West Eighteenth Street was severely cut by flying splinters. Capt. Posey of the Passaic was carefully nosing his way across the river under one-third speed when the big Binghamton, also under reduced speed, loomed out of the fog. The boats crashed together just as the engineers were obeying the signal to back at full speed.

There were thirty passengers on the Passaic and sixty on the Binghamton. None save those mentioned was injured. All, however, scrambled for life preservers, and many still wore them when they got ashore.

The Passaic, which is about half the size of the Binghamton, rolled way over to starboard from the force of the impact, throwing some of the passengers and several of the horses from their feet. The Passaic had her port paddlewheel box torn away and the wheel so badly smashed that she was helpless. She whistled for assistance, and three tugs came to her aid. They piloted her into her slip in Jersey City. Later she was taken to a dry dock for repairs.

The Binghamton suffered little damage, she being made of steel.

The officers and men of the two boats after reaching safety expressed the greatest thankfulness that the accident had happened while the boats were bound back to the New Jersey side, as there had been hundreds of women aboard on the trip to Manhattan.

FLAHERTY WANTS A NEW JAIL

Says Any One Can Walk Out of the Raymond Street "Corncrib"—One Did.

Michael J. Flaherty, the new Municipal Ownership Sheriff of Kings County, put in most of his time yesterday keeping the 300 prisoners in Raymond Street Jail in good humor. Any of them might escape, the Sheriff discovered yesterday, if he was thoughtful not to whistle loudly or not to slam the gate when passing out so as to alarm the keepers.

"This thing of being a Sheriff with a lock-up like a cornc[illegible] ing on the nerves," sighed Mr. Flaherty last night as he bounced over his prisoners before leaving for home.

On Tuesday, when Mr. Flaherty had been in office but a day or two, one "Doc" Brown, a dru[illegible] story man, who had been [illegible] by the Brooklyn authorities from Chicago, walked out disdainfully.

"I don't like the plumbing," he explained to one of the new doorkeepers as he was passing out.

"Anybody can walk out," declared the Sheriff, "one way is to go do[illegible] a door in the basement, pass out into the yard, and climb over the fence. I have been told that there have been from two to five escapes under all the Sheriff."

Yesterday the Sheriff suspended the two keepers who were in charge of the gate on the day Brown escaped.

City of Pueblo Is Safe.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—The Pacific Steamship Company's steamer City of Pueblo was towed into port to-day. The 200 passengers and crew were safe. The steamer's propeller shaft was broken during a severe storm off the mouth of the Columbia River, but by using sails she kept her head to the sea until aid arrived.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"

Was It a

Silver Christmas?

Were the gifts you received stamped

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

There is real satisfaction in ownership and pride in possessing such exclusive and handsome designs.

In buying Tureens, Coffee Sets, Trays, etc., ask for the goods of

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

UNSIGNED YERKES WILL OF VALUE IN A CONTEST

It Could Be Introduced to Show the Testator's Intent.

AND THE CITY MIGHT LOSE ALL

No Sign Yet That the Children Won't Be Content with Their Portions—What the Lawyers Say.

Opinions given yesterday to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter by New York attorneys especially qualified to speak on the subject, tend to clear the situation in which the late Charles Tyson Yerkes has left his property, should there be a contest over the will read to his family last Tuesday.

These opinions were, briefly, that if resort should be made to the courts to set aside this executed and signed will, the document left unsigned on account of the precarious condition of the railroad man must be admitted as competent evidence.

In the opinion of the lawyers the importance of this feature of the case cannot be overestimated. The admission of the unsigned will as evidence, it is contended, would be the cornerstone of a contest, and a contest, if successful, would deprive New York City of any share in the Yerkes estate, besides cutting the bequests to the widow to a minimum for the benefit of Charles Edward Yerkes, the son, and Mrs. Bessie Rondinella, the daughter.

The grounds upon which the unsigned will could be admitted in evidence in a contest are mental incapacity on the part of the testator at the time the properly executed will was signed, and undue influence exerted over him. The lawyers said that if a contest were begun it would naturally be on these grounds, and that the unsigned will would be the most important and consupicuous feature of the case.

Upon first view, in the consideration of the Yerkes will situation, the idea became prevalent that the unsigned will which was not offered to Mr. Yerkes on the advice of his physician, w of no value either as a will or as a l er of any legal importance. As a will pu se it is unimportant, but as evidence, showing intent and purpose, legal authorities agree that it would be of great value in a contest.

One attorney expressed it thus: "This so-called 'unsigned will' can be taken into the courts as evidence in a contest, and you know what can be done with such papers before juries. The average jury likes to make a will for a dead man, anyhow, and it would no doubt have great effect."

The unsigned will, of course, cannot be offered for probate, for no court would consider it a will on account of the lack of signatures. But as evidence indicating the intentions of the testator it might be considered to throw light upon the situation and would be thus considered.

Legal Opinion on the Case.

An attorney, recognized as an authority upon this feature of the law dictated this opinion:

"The signed will is the last will of Mr. Yerkes. The statute of this State is imperative and mandatory that a testamentary paper which is the last will and testament of the detedent must be signed by him either by signing his own name or by making his mark. At the same time he must declare to two witnesses, at least, that the paper thus signed is his last will and testament, and that the signature to it is his own signature, or in the event that the witnesses saw him sign his name, his declaration that the paper is his last will is enough. Those two witnesses must sign their names to this paper at his request and in his presence. At the time of signature he must have been of testamentary capacity and free from undue and improper influences.

"If subsequent to the execution by him of a will as thus described there should be prepared for him a paper testamentary in form, which by its provisions revokes the will and makes a disposition of his estate different from that in the first will, the second paper must have been executed by him with all the formalities requisite for the execution of the real will. Upon the question of undue influence and mental incapacity the unsigned testamentary paper is admissible in evidence.

"The effect of such a paper, of course, is problematical. But it is a legal fact that it must be admitted on the grounds stated. This second paper is only useful in case of a contest on the basis I have stated. Otherwise it is waste paper, as far as its legal effect is concerned. And it must be admitted as evidence solely upon the ground that the testator was unduly influenced in or mentally incapable of executing the will proper."

Other attorneys expressed a similar view of the case. They were of the opinion that on the ground of undue influence and mental incapacity the unsigned document must be admitted as evidence.

How the City Would Lose.

Proceedings in the event of a contest first involve a hearing before a Surrogate and if the will is admitted for probate to the Supreme Court a trial by jury.

"Then would come the interesting development of the case," continued the authority quoted, "with butchers, bakers, and blacksmiths on the jury, who could tell what effect the evidence might have?"

Should a contest be made in the Yerkes case no attempt would probably be made, according to the general opinion, to secure the admission of the unsigned will for probate.

The idea would be to offer the unsigned paper as evidence of an intent to change the existing will, and if a jury should decide that it was the intent of the testator, the signed will would become void. In this case the deceased would be held to have died intestate, his property would be distributed according to law and as though no will had been made.

The effect of such a distribution would be to deprive New York City of everything bequeathed by Mr. Yerkes. All the funds which would be distributed under the provisions of the will would revert to the estate and awarded to the heirs. Mrs. Yerkes, the widow, would receive one-third of the personal estate and a dower interest in the real estate, consisting of the use of one-third of it during her life. The remainder of the estate would go outright to the two children.

Reports that there exists a will made and signed in London, subsequent to the accepted will of May 22, and that Mr. Yerkes disposed of a large part of his estate by gifts to avoid certain bequests through a court instrument, were authoritatively denied yesterday afternoon by Clarence A. Knight. He does not believe, moreover, that there will be any contest of the will already produced.

Mr. Knight is now the sole legal representative of Mrs. Yerkes and the estate. He was authorized yesterday by the widow to relieve Joseph D. Redding of 170 Broadway of his papers and accounts as her personal attorney, and to take charge of her affairs himself. Mr. Redding spent most of the morning with Mr. Knight, and is no longer interested in the Yerkes affairs. All of the Yerkes papers in his possession were turned over to the estate attorney.

Mr. Knight started at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon over the New York Central for Chicago. Half an hour before he left the Hotel Wolcott he was seen by a TIMES reporter.

"It is constantly reported that a will was found in London subsequent to the will you drew for Mr. Yerkes; do you know of such a will?" he was asked.

"I believe that there is no such will," he replied. "I believe that the will read to the family is the last will and testament. On the back of it is written in the handwriting of Mr. Yerkes that the will is his last will and testament."

"It is also reported that in London Mr. Yerkes gave away a large part of his estate to his protégés and friends. Can you give an idea as to the value of the estate at this time?"

"I can not give an estimate of the wealth Mr. Yerkes left," Mr. Knight said. "No inventory has been made, and it will take from sixty to ninety days to make one.

"I know this, however, Mr. Owsley, who had charge of Mr. Yerkes's financial affairs, assures me that his wealth in stocks and bonds and other securities is safe in the vaults in Chicago, and that they have not been depleted by gifts or disposal in other ways."

Mr. Knight will return to New York a week from to-day, and will probably escort Mrs. Yerkes to Chicago, where she will qualify as an executor of the estate. Mr. Owsley accompanied him to Chicago and will return with him. Yesterday Mrs. Yerkes had an inventory taken of all the art objects in the Fifth Avenue mansion, including the bric-à-brac, rugs, and furniture.

"Will Mrs. Yerkes give up the mansion and galleries to the city in the near future?" was asked of Mr. Knight.

"No one knows," he answered. "It would not be fitting to take up the subject with her so soon after the death of her husband."

"Do you expect any contest of the will or any effort on the part of the heirs to recover any money that may have been given by Mr. Yerkes to others not named in the will?" he was asked.

"I anticipate nothing of the sort," he replied.

Attempts yesterday to interview Adrian H. Joline, who Dr. Loomis says drew the second will which Mr. Yerkes died leaving unsigned, were futile. He was told over the telephone that Mr. Knight had denied that Mr. Joline had been called in to draw a new will for Mr. Yerkes.

"Mr. Joline says that Mr. Knight ought to know," was the answer over the telephone.

The statement of Dr. Loomis still stands, however, so far as Dr. Loomis is concerned. It has also been verified by THE TIMES in other quarters.

It is estimated that after the Yerkes will is admitted to probate it will be fully three months before all of the demands of the document are met, the bequests paid to the heirs and beneficiaries, and a complete inventory of the estate made. If there is no contest, however, and no new signed will turn up, all the worry and concern natural in the settlement of so large an estate will be over, it is believed, within ninety days.

GUNNING FOR STANDARD OIL.

Testimony in the State of Missouri's Suit Begins Here To-day.

The taking of testimony in the suits instituted by the Attorney General of the State of Missouri to force the Standard Oil Company to disclose its agreements and relations with other companies, and oust it from Missouri, will begin this morning before Special Commissioner Fred H. Sanborn, in the office of Attorney Henry Wollman, 74 Broadway.

The proceedings were instituted under the Missouri anti-trust law by Attorney General Herbert S. Hadley, and have been hanging fire for months.

Every effort has been made to subpoena John D. Rockefeller, but he has thus far evaded the process servers.

Henry H. Rogers was subpoenaed recently. It is said he will be one of the first witnesses called. Among others subpoenaed are Wade Hampton, general auditor of the Standard Oil Company; John D. Archbold, Walter C. Teagle, James A. Moffett, W. P. Cowan, Charles Jennings, James R. Taylor, Edward T. Bedford, Wesley H. Tilford, Charles M. Pratt, Frank G. Barstow, H. Clay Pierce, Silas H. Paine, Richard P. Fineley, Robert H. McNall, and Howard Page. All of these men are officials of the company or hold important positions in it.

There are two suits now pending in Missouri to oust the Standard, Republic, International and Waters-Pierce Oil Companies from the State. Mr Sanborn has been appointed special Commissioner for Missouri by Gov. Folk. Mr. Wollman, in whose offices the hearing will be held, is associated with Attorney General Hadley.

"I expect Mr. Hadley to arrive in New York to-morow morning," said Mr. Wollman last night. "I do not know just how long the hearing will continue, but it would not surprise me if it was on for several weeks."

Rush Lane, Assistant Attorney General of Missouri, reached New York yesterday, and is registered at the Waldorf-Astoria. He will assist his chief throughout the hearing.

The Standard Oil interests will be represented by M. F. Elliott of New York and Alfred E. Eddy of Chicago.

Full inquiry will be made into the Standard's methods of doing business. It is alleged by Attorney General Hadley that the Standard issued orders to its agents to undersell and destroy competition at all hazards. In a hearing at St. Louis it developed that agents were supplied with false gauges to help drive competitors from the field.

WABASH TO PASS PITTSBURG.

It Will Go by Way of Wheeling to Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Jan. 4.—The engineers employed by the Gould railway interests who have been working between Cumberland and Pittsburg and Wheeling have completed their tasks and have forwarded their reports to the New York offices. Information has been received here that the Gould lines will reach the tidewater by way of Wheeling, Uniontown, Penn; Cumberland, and Baltimore, instead of through Pittsburg, as was originally intended.

The key to the tidewater situation has been found in the route between Cumberland and Wheeling, the connecting link between the Gould lines in the West and the Maryland in the East. Not only is the line shorter and more direct, but it is of easier grades over the mountains.

The road will be practically a straight line between Cumberland and Uniontown. The right of way between Uniontown and Pittsburg has been partially purchased, while many options are held on property between Cumberland and Uniontown. The grades are less than 12 per cent., and the line will require few bridges and but two tunnels.

MASS MEETING OF SEVEN.

Prepares to Found Another Veterans' Association with a Woman Head.

Mrs. M. C. L. Morehouse of 328 West Thirtieth Street sent out circulars this week calling for a mass meeting at the Hotel Circle, Eighth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, to form a new patriotic society to found a home for war veterans and their families.

Six persons massed there yesterday afternoon in addition to Mrs. Morehouse, but she was not discouraged.

Mrs. Morehouse started off the meeting with prayer. Then she read letters showing how much a home and such a society are needed. One letter told about a Port Jervis man, whose son had his leg cut off. The family had raised $50 with which to buy the man a wooden leg, but they needed $20 more. The father of the son fought in the civil war. After the letters Mrs. Morehouse introduced O. J. Hindon, late Commandant of the Transvaal burgher forces, who was elected Secretary. After he had talked she brought in Nita Norman, a blind deaf-mute, daughter of a war veteran. The girl had to work at rolling out ashes, Mrs. Morehouse said.

Mrs. Morehouse's husband was there, too. He is a war veteran, she said, and a descendant of a man who was in the Continental Army. John Miller of 953 East 168th Street, speaking about whether future meetings of the organization should be held in the afternoons or evenings, made this speech:

"Have 'em in the afternoons. Get out the ladies. What care the men for the old soldiers? Nothing. Their patriotism is dead and buried. Get at the women. I tell you, when I look back and see how this great country has stretched out clean into Asia, I remember that it was we old soldiers who did it. But what do the men of New York care for us? Nothing."

The Secretary of W. D'H. Washington wrote that "Colonel" Washington would interest himself in the organization when it was a little further advanced, and on the motion of A. C. Johnson, a veteran, the War Veterans and Widows' Home Association was formed, with Mrs. Morehouse as its permanent head.

It was decided to have semi-monthly meetings and elect no more officers until some future meeting, when more people should be present.

JEROME ENCOUNTERS RED TAPE AND DIRT

Also Some Weary Janitor's Men With Pulls.

STARTS COURT CLEANING JOB

And Is Hopeful of Getting the Criminal Courts Building in Shape By-and-Bye.

District Attorney Jerome has been cleaning house for two days and the job is not finished yet. When it is he hopes to be able to contemplate the result with a good deal of satisfaction.

The house cleaning has nothing to do with court calendars, for they are in admirable shape. The work in hand is the actual, literal dusting, scrubbing, and polishing of the court rooms, corridors, and offices in the Criminal Courts Building. Mr. Jerome is co-operating in this with the janitor, Capt. Coppers.

The District Attorney made a tour of the building on Wednesday, examining every nook and corner in it. He found more dust and dirt, he says, than he had ever seen in one building before. He summoned Capt. Coppers and told him that house cleaning must begin in earnest at once. Coppers scratched his head in perplexity.

"Well, Judge," said he, "we've got to have cheese cloths and feather dusters and stepladders, and a lot of things to work with."

"That's right," said Mr. Jerome. "You certainly have. Get 'em right away."

Then Mr. Jerome learned some things about red tape that he had never run across before. It is pretty hard for janitors of public buildings to get things "right away." First, a requisition has to be made to the Superintendent of City Buildings, William Walker; after he has O. K.'d it, the requisition passes along to Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Public Works; next, it goes for final approval to the Borough President.

"We'll have to dispense with red tape this time," Mr. Jerome decided. "How long will it take to get some cheese cloth?" he inquired of the head of his commissariat department.

"About an hour, Sir," was the reply.

Sure enough, in an hour 127 yards of cheese cloth arrived, and 62 yards were turned over to the janitor.

The District Attorney visited the building early yesterday morning. He found that fourteen cleaners had been at work since 6 o'clock. The cheese cloth had been torn into pieces the size of a handkerchief.

"The pieces were as black as your hat," said Mr. Jerome later. "I found one man 'working' in the corner of a corridor. He would make a little dab at the woodwork and then walk to the diagonal corner of the building, two full city blocks away, and dampen the cloth. Then he would talk and then dob at the woodwork, and back to the water again. I marched up and down with him for fifteen minutes.

"I ordered a dozen stepladders for the men to-day and two dozen long-handled feather dusters. Then I made another tour. I found layers of dust an inch thick in places. In one place I found three men with a stepladder cleaning a gas globe. One man was at the top of the ladder, actually dusting the globe; another was holding the ladder, and the third was looking on.

"'What are you doing?' I asked.

"'Cleaning the globe,' said the man doing the work and the man on the ladder in unison.

"'And what are you doing?' I inquired of the man who was looking on.

"'Cleaning the globe,' he replied, calmly.

"I protested to one of the men about the quantity of dust in a certain place. I said it hadn't been cleaned in four years.

"'You're mistaken, Judge,' rejoined the cleaner. 'It was dusted a year ago.'"

The District Attorney and Capt. Coppers went into Judge Foster's court to talk about the matter of keeping the building clean.

"Give me a day or two," said Coppers.

"We'll give him thirty days if he don't hurry up, won't we, Judge?" replied Mr. Jerome, laughing.

The District Attorney found one of the cleaners standing in front of a window without a blind, wagging his head in a serious manner.

"What's the matter?" inquired Mr. Jerome.

"We can't ever hang them shades," the man replied. "We'll have to send for a professional shade hanger to attend to 'em. We can't ever do it."

But the good work is going on, and Mr. Jerome expects to witness one of the greatest triumphs of his career.

The ventilation system is responsible in a great measure for the dusty condition of the building. The ventilators suck in the dust from the streets. It should be mentioned, also, that Capt. Coppers's helpers are chiefly men who owe their appointments to political leaders. Many of them are advanced in years.

A RED SUNDAY REMEMBRANCE.

The Parade of Jan. 22 Is Planned by Socialists to This End.

The east side demonstration and parade planned for Jan. 22 in memory of those who fell in the Jewish massacre in St. Petersburg on "Red Sunday," is of Socialist origin. The proclamation was issued from the International Socialists' Bureau, and 150 labor organizations have been asked to take part in the parade.

A similar call will be sent to other cities.

The demonstration was decided upon at a meeting in Labor Lyceum, at 64 East Fourth Street, at which 400 delegates were present. It is expected by its projectors that 250,000 men and women will take part in the procession, which will start probably from Rutgers Square and proceed to Union Square, where speeches will be made.

Hugh Solomon of the Socialists' Bureau, Chairman of the committee in charge of the arrangements, has obtained a police permit for the parade. Bessie Cannenbaum, business agent of the Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union, says that 30,000 women will be in the parade.

Uric Acid!
DRINK
VICHY
CELESTINS
In the morning and at meals.
Prevents Formation OF Uric Acid
Ask your physician.
Genuine never sold in siphons.
220 Broadway, N. Y. City.

We have merchandised during the last three days more high class tailoring fabrics than any firm in this city.

We have yet $50,000 worth of confined cloths to dispose of.

We can present a proposition that will save you

25 to 33 1-3 Per Cent.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only. 119 & 121 Nassau St.

CITY TO LOSE HEAVILY BY MORTGAGE TAX LAW

Property Assessable as Personalty Will Be Less.

PROBABLE FIGURES FOR 1906

The City's Borrowing Capacity Will Be Increased $30,000,000, Which Will Give Funds for Subway Work.

Through the workings of the mortgage tax law the city this year will lose large sums in personal taxes, although when the tax books are opened in the Department of Taxes and Assessments on Monday morning the tentative personal assessments will be much larger than a year ago. The reason for the net loss in final personal assessments is because investors are putting their money very largely into real estate mortgages, on which they only have to pay one-half of 1 per cent. in taxes, whereas they would have to pay approximately 1½ per cent. on personal property.

Every available man in the Tax Department has been working for days preparing 95,000 notices, which will be mailed Sunday night to persons against whose names appear personal tax assessments on the books of the department. This is 7,000 more notices than were sent out last year, and the department is making every effort to increase the final tax assessments, or, at least, to make up as much as possible for the loss which will be caused through the transforming of cash and securities into real estate mortgages. The swearing off of taxes will begin as soon as the books are open on Monday.

It is believed by President O'Donnel of the Tax Department that the tentative assessments shown on Monday will be higher than were the tentative assessments in 1905, although he said yesterday he was practically certain the final personal assessments would be materially lower on account of the mortgage tax law. The testative figures on personalty last year were $3,630,674,671. So great was the swearing off last year, however, that this total of personal assessments was reduced to $690,571,926, as the final personal assessment when the books were closed. Even those final personal assessment figures, however, were a record for the department.

"It is not to be wondered at that persons are putting their cash and the product of their securities into mortgages," said President O'Donnel yesterday. "The law gives the investor much the better of the situation when it comes to paying taxes, if he has real estate mortgages, instead of cash or securities, and there will be greater swearing off than ever this year as a consequence."

The Commissioner discussed increasing the personal assessment of John D. Rockefeller from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000, so as to place him on a plane with Andrew Carnegie, who has headed the list for some years. Russell Sage, who also pays on $2,000,000, was slated for the same treatment. Finally, however, it was decided not to change the assessments for fear that were the increases made the taxpayers might establish legal residences elsewhere.

Material increases will be shown in the real estate assessments when the books are opened. President O'Donnel believes that the final real estate assessment figures will be close to $5,250,000,000, as against $4,937,378,396 last year, which itself was an increase of $173,000,000 over the year before. To the total real estate figures this year will have to be added at least $250,000,000 for franchise tax assessments which last year were $251,000,000. This will bring the total realty and franchise tax figures up to $5,500,000,000, and will increase the borrowing capacity of the city by fully $30,000,000.

According to the statement submitted by the Mayor to the Board of Aldermen last Monday, the city's borrowing capacity now for public improvements is $60,000,000, and, with the prospective increase, would be $90,000,000 on July 1. By this increase the city would be able to go far forward with subway or other public improvements.

The big increases in real estate assessments, President O'Donnel says, are due largely to the enormous building operations of the past year, especially in the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens. In one tax district alone in Brooklyn the Commissioner had 1,000 new buildings to go over and assess for the first time. The year before the sites were vacant or occupied by insignificant structures.

TUG WRECKED IN LOWER BAY.

Skipper Loses His Bearings and She Sinks on Romer Shoal.

The tug Ariosa, Capt. Frelin Briggs, went ashore in the fog yesterday morning on the Romer Shoal, and is a total wreck. She left the harbor Wednesday afternoon with the mud scows Nos. 16 and 19 in tow, and made the Scotland Lightship, where the mud was dumped on the regular grounds. As she was coming back the southeast wind brought up a thick fog, and the Captain lost his bearings.

The Ariosa struck about half way up the Romer Shoal at 6:20 A. M., and soon thereafter one of the scows went aground also. There was nothing to be done but to save the crew of ten men. A lifeboat was lowered and made several trips back and forth to the scow, which had floated down nearer to the Ariosa. The last to leave was Capt. Briggs, and when he put off the decks were awash. None of the crew saved anything but the clothes he stood in, and all suffered from cold and wet.

The stranded scow was got off, and Capt. Briggs engaged the tug Samuel McCauley of Philadelphia to give him a tow back to the Erie Basin, Brooklyn. Meanwhile the owners, Henry Du Bois, Son & Co., 17 State Street, New York, had been notified and dispatched the tug Du Bois to the scene. It was high tide when the tug reached the spot, and nothing was visible of the Ariosa but her funnels. The Ariosa was valued at $30,000. She was insured for $20,000.

Wickes Must Go to Jail.

Justice Fitzgerald in the Supreme Court yesterday denied the application of Lawyer Thomas P. Wickes, the author of the "Lewis Jarvis" letters, for a certificate of reasonable doubt. Wickes was convicted of blackmail and sentenced to a year in the penitentiary. He will now be taken to the penitentiary.

ANASTON
AN ARROW
Clupeco Shrunk
Quarter Sizes, with tie loop
15 CENTS EACH; 2 FOR A QUARTER
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.
MAKERS OF CLUETT AND MONARCH SHIRTS

MASKED ROBBERS BLOW UP A SAFE

Knock Watchman Unconscious, Then Bind and Gag Him.

ESCAPE WITHOUT BOOTY

Second Attempt on a Twenty-fifth Street Coal Yard Office in Two Years.

The safe in the office of Mathew Wilson & Co., coal dealers, at 417 West Twenty-fifth Street, was blown yesterday morning. The robbers ran away, leaving the watchman, Hugh Pringle, bound and gagged in the stable. They wrecked the door of the safe, but had not got it entirely open, when they ran, apparently frightened by the noise they had made. They would have got nothing of value, however, as the cash had been taken away when the office was closed, and only the books of the firm were in the safe.

According to Pringle's story, soon after 1:30 o'clock he heard a knock at the door of the yard. This is a ponderous affair of wood, which runs on wheels along a beam over the lintel. It has, however, a small wicket, and he opened this. Immediately three men forced their way in and made a rush for the office. They wore long overcoats and black hats pulled well down over their eyes. The lower parts of their faces were muffled in black silk pocket handkerchiefs.

As they entered the office Pringle assured them there was nothing for them to get, but their only reply was to hit him under the left eye with the butt of a revolver. He fell unconscious to the scale platform. When he revived he found the robbers tying his arms behind his back and fastening his feet together. He was lying face down. As he tried to roll over one of the men thrust a revolver in his face, threatening him with death if he cried out. They finished by gagging him with a piece of cloth. Trussed up in this fashion, he was carried to the stable in the rear of the yard and left there.

The safe is about three feet square. To burst it open the "Yeggs" seem to have blown nitroglycerine or strong gunpowder into the cracks around the door, covering the cracks with soap. They then muffled the safe with such coverings as they could find in the office, and set it off. A tremendous explosion followed, which was heard by some of the neighbors. The report was evidently disconcerting to the robbers, and they decided it was time to be off.

If they had paused to cut a single bolt with a chisel, they would have got the safe open, but they were in too much of a hurry even for that. The door was forced a few inches from its place, the inner covering was detached, and at the top and the bottom the safe was badly shattered. The office clock stopped at 2:18 o'clock, and this was probably the time of the explosion.

Pringle found that his legs were not as tightly bound as his arms, and by struggling succeeded in getting them free. Policemen Devlin, Graham, and Lenihan had heard the explosion, and were trying to locate the place where it occurred. They tried the door of the coal yard office, but as the robbers had put out the gas, there was nothing there to arouse their suspicions.

Pringle, when he reached the street, ran for Ninth Avenue. He met Philip Murtha of 269 Ninth Avenue, to whom he told his plight. Murtha released his arms, and a call was sent to the West Twentieth Street Police Station. Detectives were set to work at once, but with the very slight description that Pringle can give of his assailants, the hope of catching them is not great.

Mathew Wilson said yesterday: "We deposit money before the bank closes, and take away what remains at night. Two years ago an attempt was made to rob this office. The burglars chiseled off the handle and combination box of the safe, but were disturbed before they got the door open. A neighboring saloon keeper had two Newfoundland dogs, and they barked and frightened the robbers away."

WILSON MUST PAY.

Man Who Was Shot by His Wife Compelled to Support Her.

Edward R. Wilson, the man who was called "the meanest man in the world" by one of the members of a jury in General Sessions, which acquitted his wife of shooting him on Dec. 21, was before Magistrate Finn in the Tombs Court yesterday on the charge of non-support.

Wilson is a printer employed by the Robert L. Stillson Company, at 122 Centre Street. As such he earns, according to his own story, from $18 to $25 per week.

A couple of months ago Mrs. Wilson shot her husband for failing to support her. She was tried and acquitted. Afterward a collection was taken up for the woman.

Mrs. Wilson told Magistrate Finn that her husband still failed to provide for her. The Magistrate issued a warrant for Wilson, and he was brought in. The court made a new order, compelling Wilson to pay his wife $5 a week. He had ignored a previous order for the same amount.

Nassau Theatre Under the Hammer.

The Nassau Theatre property, at Willoughby and Pearl Streets, Brooklyn, was sold at auction yesterday, to satisfy a judgment in foreclosure obtained against the Brooklyn Amusement Company by the Title Guarantee & Trust Company. The property was bought in by Edward Crandall, manager of the Hotel Touraine, for $60,000. The present management will probably be continued.

B. Altman & Co.

WILL HOLD A SPECIAL SALE OF MATERIALS FOR TAILOR-MADE GOWNS, CONSISTING OF SEVERAL THOUSAND YARDS OF GREY SUITINGS, 54 INCHES WIDE; HERETOFORE $1.65 PER YARD, AT 85c. YARD.

(Rear of Rotunda, First Floor.)

B. Altman & Co.

WILL ALSO PLACE ON SALE, SATIN RIBBONS, COMPRISING EIGHT THOUSAND YARDS OF A VERY DESIRABLE QUALITY OF SATIN TAFETTA AND DOUBLE-FACE SATIN LIBERTY RIBBON, IN BLACK, WHITE AND DELICATE COLORINGS; REGULAR PRICES, 68c. TO 80c. PER YARD, AT

SEVEN INCH WIDTH,
38c. PER YARD; $3.50 PER PIECE OF TEN YARDS.
EIGHT INCH WIDTH,
48c. PER YARD; $4.00 PER PIECE OF TEN YARDS.

Store will be closed daily at FIVE P. M.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Special Sale.

Girls' Fine Kersey Coats
box back, double-breasted, with inlaid velvet collar and cuffs; lined throughout; sizes 6 to 14 yrs.; value $20.00, $13.50.

We also offer a large lot of this season's
Coats and Dresses
in broken sizes at greatly reduced prices.

60-62 West 23d Street.

J. Lauchheimer & Co.
86TH STREET AND 3RD AVE. | COLUMBUS AVE. NEAR 84TH ST.

Nemo "Grand Prize Corset," $1.00
Newest Model, instead of $2.00.
Clearance Sale of Ladies' Shoes, $1.00
Narrow Widths, instead of $3.00.
Clearance Sale of Silk Waists, $2.98
Black and Colors, instead of $4.00 to $6.00.
In preparation: A sale of Men's Collars and Cuffs that will afford most unusual opportunity for selection and value.

VOGUE
First in Fashion
OUT TO-DAY

PARTIAL CONTENTS OF VOGUE JAN. 4, 1906

Theatre, Toilet, and Dancing Gowns.
Dress On The Stage—Olga Nethersole's gowns at the Herald Square.
The latest examples of the smart but eccentric hats of the season.
Novel arrangements of the decollete bodice.
What She Wears. At Bagby Musicales. Tendency of hair arrangement—Ermine—its charms, its dangers.
Vogue Coupon Pattern Design—Child's Empire Coat.
On Her Dressing Table—Some delightful sachets.
The Sale and Exchange—a new Department.
S P C A Reform. Stage Gossip. Society. Music. Art.

VOGUE is published weekly. Subscription price $4.00 a year. Send 10c. for sample copy. We will enter your name for 10 weeks' subscription for $1.00, which includes two special issues that sell for 25c a copy. When you know how VOGUE differs from other women's papers you will not do without it. Liberal commission to canvassers.

Address VOGUE, 11 E. 24th St., New York.

FEAR TUNNEL CAVE-IN.

Belgian Blocks Out of Alignment in Greenwich Street—Safe, Says McAdoo.

Employes in a warehouse in Greenwich Street noticed several days ago that the surface of the street had sunk in places, disturbing the Belgian block paving. They attributed it to the tunneling operations of the New York and New Jersey Railroad Company. It was also observed that the elevated road had been strengthened by means of cantilever structures. They believed that the foundations of the United States Public Stores building were endangered. More than 1,000 persons are employed in the warehouse, and they have become nervous since the breaks appeared in the street.

William G. McAdoo, President of the company, said yesterday that his company was tunneling forty feet under the surface and that there was no danger of a cave-in.

"The fact is," he said, "the tube on the west side of Greenwich Street, from Morton to Christopher Street, was completed a year ago, and consequently the Government's building, as well as the people in it, are safe. The tube on the east side of Greenwich Street, now being put in, is too far away from the Public Stores to have any effect on the foundations. The tunnel is now being built to within about 1,000 feet of Sixth Avenue. If there are any sunken places in Greenwich Street they are not the result of our tunneling operations."

Mr. McAdoo added that the elevated railroad had been shored up merely as a precautionary measure, although the tunnel engineers had given their assurances that the structure was in no danger.

Gallingers Not Badly Hurt.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Senator and Mrs. Gallinger of New Hampshire, who were knocked down by a street car last night, are not suffering any serious effects to-day. The Senator went to the Capitol this morning.

Non-fluctuating Investments

A guaranteed mortgage on New York City real estate offers absolutely the safest form of investment to which money can be applied—not even excepting government bonds.

The principal never fluctuates in value; the interest is paid regularly on the day it is due—whether we have collected it or not.

No investor has ever lost a dollar.

BOND and MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO

Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.

146 Broadway, New York.

175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

James McCreery & Co.,

FURS.

Alaska Sable Scarfs.
Lined with satin.....4.75
With head and tails, 50 inch.....10.50
All fur, with head and tail, 72 inch.....20.00
Muff.....16.50
Black Lynx Tie.....15.00
Muff.....15.00
Mink Boas....19.50, 27.50
Muff.....22.50
Natural Squirrel Boas, Lined with satin.
9.00, 10.50
Muff.....7.50, 12.50

Persian Lamb Coats with fitted back, 22 and 24 inches long.

95.00 and 130.00

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.,

Ladies' Coats.

Three-quarter length Coats. Made of black Broadcloth, Cheviot or Tan Covert Cloth. Lined with satin.

14.50, 18.00 and 22.50
formerly 22.00 to 32.00

Velours Coats, trimmed with braid. Lined with white or black satin.

12.50 and 16.50
formerly 20.00 to 30.00

Twenty-third Street.

The Typothetae

of the City of New York takes this method of informing all persons interested that they will persist in their purpose to run open shops, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. All competent compositors will be fully cared for and retained in permanent positions.

The progress already made is satisfactory to the members of The Typothetae, and better than they expected.

320 Broadway, New York.

Job Compositors

Stone Hands Wanted

Steady employment guaranteed to Good Men at Highest Scale of Wages. All applicants must have good references. Write or apply IMMEDIATELY to

STYLES & CASH

77 Eighth Avenue, New York

ESTABLISHED IN 1865

Wm H. JACKSON COMPANY

Union Sq. North - 29 E. 17th St.

HARPER & BROS. YIELD TO STRIKERS' DEMANDS

Typothetae, Too, Report Gains in Open-Shop Fight.

SAY PRESSMEN WILL STICK

President of Typographical Union No. 6 Hopeful, He Says—Many Machines Tampered With.

Harper & Brothers, one of the most prominent firms in the Typothetae of this city, accepted yesterday the demands of Typographical Union No. 6 for the eight-hour day and closed shop. The firm employs on an average 100 compositors. Late in the afternoon it was also announced by President McCormick of the Union that Robert Drummond, 444 Pearl Street, who was on the Typothetae's list of forty-four signers of an agreement to resist the demands, had surrendered, and that his printers would go to work to-day.

The Typothetae had their innings, too. A. H. Kellogg, the Rodd Electrotyping Company, and the Zeese-Wilkinson Company, which were on the doubtful list, signed the agreement to resist the demands. The last-named company employs no compositors. At the office of the Typothetae it was reported early in the day that machines had been tampered with in six printing offices, causing delay in getting out work. The machines in the shops of William Green, the Grannis Press, the H. K. Brewer Company, and the De La Mare Company had to be repaired before they could be used.

The same difficulty was experienced yesterday as was experienced since the strike started in getting figures as to the aggregate number of men employed as strike breakers. As far as could be learned about 250 strike breakers were employed up to date. A representative of the Typothetae said:

"It will be several days before we can get exact figures. In a week or so we will be able to know how we stand and how many employers will fight to the end. The new men are doing excellent work. Success left the Typothetae because it employs comparatively few printers and did not want to get into the strike."

It was said later that the magazine publishers were making good headway. Doubleday, Page & Co. had arranged to get out the current number of The American Farmer in March, but would be able to have it out in February. A statement issued by the Typothetae in the evening in part was as follows:

"The strike has now gone on long enough to show that there will be no sympathetic strike among the pressmen. To-day there is not a single Typothetae office which is not running in its pressroom with all the men that it needs. The effort to draw the pressmen into this fight has been an entirely unsuccessful one, which makes the master printers' problem an easier one, because there are a dozen near-by cities which will set all the rush orders necessary and send the plates to New York for printing. An interesting feature of this strike has been that none of the unions concerned in the printing trade has failed to live up to its agreements, and the whole question has resolved into fighting for and against the principle represented by the 'open shop.'

"Information is received at the office of the Typothetae this morning from San Francisco that the Typographical Union in that city has laid out a campaign for a flat forty-hour week, beginning with Jan. 1, 1907—five eight-hour days per week.

"All that I have to say," said President McCormick of Typographical Union No. 6 last night, "is that we are very much encouraged. We are doing pretty well."

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—George McDade of the Typothetae gave out an official statement to-day, saying:

"The shops connected with the Typothetae are standing firm and will continue to stand firm. The attempts to involve the pressmen and other branches of the trade have been unsuccessful."

At the headquarters of the Typographical Union it was said that three new firms had signed.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—Following the conference yesterday of committees representing the St. Louis Typothetae and the Typographical Union, at which employes of eleven printing firms were ordered out on strike, a large number of job printers walked out to-day.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Printers who struck for an increase in wages yesterday met resistance from the publishers of five Polish papers. The publishers met last night, and decided to employ non-union men. The Rev. Francis Gordon, who had been selected to head a committee which attempted negotiations with the Typographical Union, was placed in charge of the contest against the union.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—Aside from scattered strikes at half a dozen points, involving not more than fifty or sixty men in each place, the movement for an eight-hour day for printers is not felt in New England. In this city by an agreement between the Typographical Union and the Typothetae, the demand for the eight-hour day is withheld until Feb. 1.

POLICEMAN SAVES A BABY.

Slaps It Into Hot Water and Mustard and Stops Convulsions.

At 108 East 104th Street, a few doors from the police station, there is a little tailor shop where the policemen of the precinct often drop in to get their uniforms mended or buttons sewed on. "Jim" Slater is the tailor. He has a wife and an eight months' old baby.

Yesterday afternoon Policeman Bombach was waiting to get a brass button made secure, when Mrs. Slater rushed downstairs and gasped:

"The baby! Jim! The baby! Awful sick! Come quick!"

Both the tailor and the policeman ran upstairs, and found the baby in a convulsion.

The mother was in a state bordering on distraction, and didn't know what to do, but Bombach took command at once. He slapped a kettle of water on the kitchen range and turned on the hot water in the bathroom.

"Get some mustard, Mrs. Slater, and stop crying," he commanded.

By the time Mrs. Slater got the mustard Bombach had quite a goodly supply of hot water in the bath.

"'Tain't hot enough," said he, as he sprinkled in the mustard. "Now, gimme the baby."

In went the poor little sick baby, which was writhing in agony and almost purple. Then the policeman gave these instructions just as he bolted for a doctor:

"Keep the baby's head up. And you, Jim, pour in that kettle of water when it's boilin'. Hot as ye can get it, mind."

When Bombach came back after calling a Harlem Hospital ambulance he was just in time to take the baby out of the hot bath, quite restored and conscious. When Dr. Reed arrived he found the baby wrapped up with Bombach striding up and down the floor as nurse.

The policeman explained. The doctor's eyes opened wide.

"Whew!" he whistled. "Bully for you! I couldn't have done better."

The baby was doing finely last night.

$15,000,000 for Rock Island Equipment.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 4.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Rock Island, Arkansas and Louisiana Railroad here to-day a bond issue not to exceed $15,000,000 was authorized, for construction and equipment. A lease of the line to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific was also authorized.

WANT LOUBET TO STAY.

Frenchmen Hope He Will Tide Them Over Crisis.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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PARIS, Jan. 4.—I learn that the Republican Union of the Chamber, which combines all the parties of the Left with the exception of the Unified Socialists, has decided to ask President Loubet to remain in office for another term owing to the difficult situation of France at the present moment.

The suggestion will be made to M. Loubet that he will be free to resign from the Presidency as soon as the forthcoming legislative elections are over.

M. Loubet has at present come to no decision in the matter, but it is believed that he is not unfavorable to a plan which might tide the country over a number of political shoals.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—A portion of the French delegation to the Moroccan Conference will start for Algeciras next Monday, as it is now considered settled that the sessions will open on Jan. 16.

Despite the wave of pessimism concerning the conference, French official opinion considers the situation to be materially improved. Any doubts concerning the new British Cabinet's attitude toward France have now been completely removed, and it can be authoritatively stated that the Liberal Ministry occupies exactly the same position as the former Ministry relative to supporting the French position in Morocco.

This has been made known in such a positive form that the French officials feel that it removes one of Germany's chief reliances in any effort to weaken the cause of France.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 5.—"So long as Germany confines her demands at the conference to opening Morocco to foreign trade on an equal basis, there will be no difference of opinion at Algeciras," said an official of the Foreign Office yesterday, adding:

"There is some fear that the German delegates may insist on regulations clashing with what France considers her special privileges, for instance, the policing of the frontier. In fact, it is stated in trustworthy circles that Germany may demand that she be allowed to place German soldiers in Morocco. This France is certain to resist, and under the agreement Great Britain must uphold her contention.

"It is impossible to say what may happen, as Germany is maintaining the strictest secrecy regarding her intentions. The appointment of Count von Tattenbach-Ashold as the second delegate of Germany at the conference has perhaps weakened the feeling of confidence, as he is understood to be opposed to France's policy in Morocco. It is unfortunate that suspicions are aroused at this time, because it seems impossible to remove them before the conference meets."

GEN. RODRIGUEZ SLAIN.

Troops of Morales's Supporter Defeated in a Stubborn Battle.

CAPE HAITIEN, Jan. 4.—Following the attack made on Tuesday on Puerto Plata by Gen. Demetrio Rodriguez, commanding the troops of the fugitive President, Gen. Morales, which resulted in the repulse of the Morales forces by the Caceres garrison after sharp fighting, the Caceres troops, commanded by Gen. Cespedes, attacked the Morales troops yesterday in their position outside Puerto Plata.

Stubborn fighting followed. Gen. Rodriguez was killed, and his forces were defeated. Many men were killed or wounded on both sides.

The streets of Puerto Plata are almost deserted, the stores are closed, and business is at a standstill.

The Santo Domingan exiles, who have been authorized by the Morales party to return to Santo Domingo, are landing at Monte Cristi.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Mr. Joubert, the Santo Dominican representative here, received a cablegram to-day announcing that Gen. Rodriguez was killed at Puerto Plata yesterday, that the fighting there had lasted three days, but that the country was quiet, and it was hoped the situation would be cleared to-day.

Mr. Joubert communicated this information to Secretary Root.

Gen. Rodriguez was educated at Fordham College, New York, and spoke English fluently. He was a cultivated man, and had long been prominent in the affairs of Santo Domingo.

At first he was an opponent of Morales, and only consented to support him after the last revolution on the promise that he (Rodriguez) should be allowed to collect the customs and other revenues of Monte Cristi Province.

CASTRO IS CONFIDENT.

Speech to Diplomats—France Promotes M. Taigny.

CARACAS, Jan. 4.—The report that at the official reception of the Diplomatic Corps here on New Year's Day all the foreign representatives except the French Chargé d'Affaires, M. Taigny, were invited is confirmed.

President Castro, in the course of his remarks, said:

"Those who were routed lately, concealed behind an international coalition, will always be vanquished."

PARIS, Jan. 4.—The Foreign Office says the Venezuelan question has undergone no material change. France continues to rely on her understanding with the United States, whereby efforts are proceeding to adjust the controversy.

In the meantime the Government has given a distinct mark of confidence in M. Taigny, the Chargé d'Affaires at Caracas, by promoting him from the rank of Second Secretary to First Secretary of Legation.

CLUB PRAISES THE MAYOR.

Young Harlem Democrats Decline to Shock Murphy, However.

The Young Men's Democratic Club of Harlem met at 131st Street and Seventh Avenue last night and unanimously indorsed Mayor McClellan's appointments. The "independence" of the Mayor in making these appointments was the subject which brought about the meeting and the resolutions.

"I arise," said a Bronxville member, when the resolutions were put to a vote, "to offer an amendment."

The other 200 members wriggled in their seats uneasily.

"I propose," declared the member, "that these resolutions, praising the Mayor for his independence, be delivered to him through Tammany Hall."

A chorus of protest killed the amendment, and Mr. Murphy was not affronted.

MUTUAL RESERVE CHANGES.

President Burnham and Vice President Eldridge Talk of Quitting.

It was reported yesterday that changes are impending in the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company. President Burnham and Vice President Eldridge have been consulting their friends as to the wisdom of resigning their places. At present they are understood to be undetermined as to the course they shall pursue.

The Mutual Reserve has been for years in financial difficulties in this State, which have made it necessary for it almost continuously to increase its assessments. It was under investigation in Canada in 1904.

Information from across the border is to the effect that fresh attacks will be made on the company at the opening of the Canadian Parliament this year.

CRIMINAL NEGLECT AT COLON—BIGELOW

Declares Whole Canal System Shows Signs of Rottenness.

SAYS JOBBERY FLOURISHES

Laborers Deceived by Promises Not Carried Out—Sanitary Conditions Deplorable.

In an article on "Mismanagement at Panama," appearing in The Independent of Jan. 4, Poultney Bigelow gives a different version of the prevalent sanitary and labor conditions on the Isthmus from that contained in the recent official reports of Secretary Taft and Chairman Shonts. Writing from Panama, he takes issue with Mr. Shonts's condemnation of the Jamaica negro labor, declaring that the canal workmen are housed in squalor in the midst of a swamp which extends into and through Colon, and that they are continually deceived with offers of higher wages than are paid.

The steamer sailing on the day after his arrival on the Isthmus, Mr. Bigelow says, bore 400 negroes, all returning to Jamaica in disgust. He addressed one of the negroes, who was sick with malarial fever, who informed him that the wages which "had been promised to him, $1.50 in gold, were paid in silver, equal to 75 cents; he found that these wages were not paid punctually, but after two weeks, and sometimes more." Continuing, Mr. Bigelow says:

"Not long after this I was in Jamaica, and the Governor, Sir Alexander Swettenham, and the Chief Justice, Sir Fielding Clarke, both men of the first rank in their respective spheres and both competent witnesses, confirmed what I had heard from dozens on the Isthmus, and what is denied by official authority in Washington, namely, that the negroes are returning from the canal in portentous numbers, in spite of the fact that nominal wages there are twice or three times higher than in the adjacent British islands.

"The mere fact that my own ship from Colon carried 400 negroes to Jamaica, and that the ship which followed four days afterward carried an equal number, and that each ship leaving the canal zone has been freighted with negroes abandoning high wages—these facts alone suggest that some of my political friends have signed reports mechanically."

Contrasting with Chairman Shonts's speech in Washington on Nov. 9, in which he said: "If we have not made the dirt fly we have made the filth fly," and "If sickness could ever be regarded as a boon it may be thought so in Colon," Mr. Bigelow describes a personal voyage made by him through the watery flats of that city. He says Colon has no drainage system, adding:

"We passed along the front street—the show street—the only street. We went to the Central Market, which covers a block, around the four sides of which I found merely pools of stagnant water—'handy for drowning babies,' as a negro foreman playfully remarked. Every whiff of air blew poison into the public market; the strings of meat on the butcher stalls hung unprotected against flies, dust, and the plentiful body of germs which were breeding in the hot, moist air.

"'Mr. Taft spent five days down here,' said an eminent engineer to me. 'In that time he attended three dances and a succession of social functions. But he had no time to look into the condition of the laboring man.'

"Mr. Taft, it seems, and most of the other high officials who had run down at Government expense, made themselves ridiculous in the eyes of the residents by exhibiting a panicky dread of disease in a place where thousands of their fellow-men were exposing themselves freely.

"To name all those with whom I talked along the streets of Colon would be impossible—a hundred or more huts did I enter, a hundred or more back yards and latrines did I inspect, and these in every street excepting the one show front street where the costly ambulance paraded up and down.

"Where shall I begin?

"There is Mme. Thérèse, for instance. Her premises face the Episcopal Church and the new big hospital, of which so much praise is sung. She struck me by her personal neatness, and I asked to inspect her home. She had two rooms, each exquisitely neat and tidy. Her bed linen was snow white. Her ornaments well rubbed. She was much depressed and wanted to get back to her native island. The street was a pool of water in front of her—the water lay green and slimy under the house. I went to the back of the house and saw a vista of swamp, broken only by the fences and the latrines of the adjacent owners.

"The word house is misleading; these shelters are houses by courtesy only—they would disgrace the most unworthy sections of shanty town. The dwelling is but a shelter of unpainted boards—a floor, a roof, four wooden unpainted walls—no kitchen, no plumbing, no conveniences of any kind. At the back of the house is a swamp whose bottom we know not. Out in this swamp is a quasi-sentry box, which is inaccessible by reason of the green slime, from out of which protrudes now and then some coarse weed or piece of broken furniture.

"My experience of life in the slums of Chicago, of Canton, of San Francisco—nothing prepared me for the smell of Colon. The real latrine was obviously the swamp immediately under the flooring of the bedroom—not that the inhabitants were indifferent, but simply because the latrine in the yard was inaccessible, save under the greatest difficulties—notably in time of rains.

"Mr. Taft would have felt his warm heart ache had he been with me to see the needless suffering to which these confiding negroes were subjected—driven into a swamp because the Government gave them no ground on which to pitch a tent, and there exploited by landlords because even this swamp became a prime necessity.

"If Colon were in the Berkshire Hills instead of near the equator it would still be unhealthy. Here, however, at the isthmus, where we are officially invited to admire the so-called sanitary system, I noted such criminal neglect as could not be matched to-day in any city of Italy or Spain—not even in Turkey.

"The lowest rents I found to be $6 a month, silver, these being single rooms almost inaccessible by reason of the swamp. Where the room was fairly accessible by means of rickety boards propped up on stakes the price went up to $12 a month. Where a street was convenient, where people could make their way along a safe board walk, the price went up to $20. But the moment you applied for a single room where the conditions of life were half way normal, or, say, up to the standard of a slum in any American manufacturing town, then the price was from $25 up (silver.)

"Throughout my pestiferous excursion up and down this filthy city I could find not a single man or woman who had not suffered or was not suffering from fever of some kind; not a single one who did not want to go home, but was prevented by the want of money.

"Is there a good reason why we should not have made a camp for the negro laborers who are doing a great service to the United States by offering their labor?

"There are plenty of fine, open, healthy meadows, not far from the railway track, where ten or fifty thousand negroes could be quartered under canvas, and where they could at least be kept in physical health pending their assignment to work elsewhere.

"We are not all children or fools. We do not need reports which read like the circulars of doubtful land companies."

Regarding Panama, Mr. Bigelow says:

"I went to see the sewer system of Panama City. Our political engineer had put in a single pipe calculated to carry away both human offal and rain water. In dry weather the human filth stuck in the pipes and would not pass on. During the last rain, a few days ago, the volume of water was so great that it backed the sewage up into the cellars and ruined many houses, to say nothing of threatening the foundations of many more.

"Who did this job? Has he been dismissed from the service or has he been brought to trial?

"When I looked into matters of this nature I soon learned that So and So was the protégé of Senator this or Senator that—there was nothing to do but keep it out of the papers and lay all the blame on the climate or the rain.

"A plain man naturally asks, Why was a sewerage system undertaken without first knowing something of local conditions? Or I might go further and ask, Why was a sewer built at all? What we need on the Isthmus is not sewers, but common cleaning of the streets, back yards, and cesspools. Sewers are things of doubtful utility in communities that are not trained to them. Madrid has no sewers. Berlin had none until after the war with France. Baltimore is but now talking about the matter:

"What we need on the Canal Zone is an honest and efficient corps of sanitary police who shall go daily from house to house, not with medicines and ridiculous disinfectants, but with shovels and brooms and carts, doing daily for Panama what the Japanese or Malay head of a village does in his little paradise."

The following story is told by Mr. Bigelow:

"When the hospital work was consolidated—that is to say, the Republic of Panama made to work together with the doctors of the American Canal Zone—the American medical chief insisted upon buying his professional instruments in America.

"The Panama medical chief objected, on the ground that they were better in Germany, to say nothing of being less costly. The American chief, however, insisted, and carried his point, on the ground that it was more patriotic to be cut up with a costly, but inferior, implement rather than buy one that was cheap, but foreign.

"But on the day when the American chief was embarking for New York in order to purchase his supplies of American tools the Panama doctor came to him and said:

"'I can buy those identical American tools here cheaper than you can buy them in New York! A German house orders them for me. They go from New York to Berlin, and from Berlin a second time across the Atlantic, and in spite of all that travel I get them here cheaper than you can in New York!'

"If any one doubts this story I beg to offer him all the evidence that would carry conviction in a court of law."

After recounting the immoral conditions following the Government's importation of Jamaica women on the Isthmus, Mr. Bigelow says:

"To-day it would be a reckless father who would advise a son to take employment on the canal zone. Yet under practical conditions such a service would draw our best young men."

In conclusion Mr. Bigelow declares that political jobbery is flourishing, adding:

"Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft no doubt mean well when they give us the assurance that political jobbery is foreign to their natures. At the same time, jobbery flourishes under their noses, and they appear to be incapable of stopping it. The people at large need to appreciate this fact and to consider some change in a system which already gives ominous signs of rottenness."

ATE A BRITISH OFFICIAL.

Cannibals in Nigeria Seized Dr. Stewart While Bicycle Riding.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4.—The steamer Olenda of the Elder-Dempster Line, which arrived here to-day, brought a horrible story of cannibalism in Nigeria, of which Dr. Stewart of the Southern Nigerian Government was the victim. The doctor accompanied an expedition to the interior, but was separated from the main body. With only a few carriers he proceeded to Calabar River. He was riding a bicycle, and, being outstripped by the carriers, missed the main road and ran into the village of a hostile tribe.

The carriers returning found Dr. Stewart's bicycle and later parts of his body. Joining the main force, they told of their discovery. The investigation which followed showed that the body had been horribly mutilated, and there was undoubted evidence that it had been partially eaten.

A Japanese Prince Dead.

TOKIO, Jan. 4.—The death is announced of Prince Kujo Michitaka, father of the Crown Princess Sadaka and of Rear Admiral Togo. The latter, who is a relative of Admiral Togo, was wounded in the battle of the Sea of Japan.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. At 8th Ave

An Important Reduction Sale of Men's

Winter Suits and Overcoats

At a Saving of from $5 to $10 on a Garment.

The Winter season for us is fast drawing to a close. For you it just begins—January, February, March, are the real Winter months in which a fine Winter Suit or Overcoat gives you its fullest measure of service.

We have done the largest business in the history of this concern during the past year, chiefly in the highest grades of ready-to-wear garments. All of the suits and overcoats involved are from our regular stocks.

Men's Suits Reduced from $15 to $10.50

The suits concerned, even at our standard price—$15, are infinitely better in grade of material and tailoring than ordinary ready made suits at $18. They are all reduced now to 10.50.

Men's Suits Reduced from $18 & $20 to $13.50

These garments have been gathered into one great lot—individually there are but three of four of a kind, collectively several hundred. There are single and double-breasted models in fancy cheviots, tweeds and worsteds. All reduced to $13.50.

Men's Overcoats Reduced from $15 to $10.50

Ordinarily these Overcoats could not be sold for less than $16 or $17, but our facilities as makers enable us to fix the regular price at $15. They are of oxford gray overcoatings in stylish medium length models. Now all of them are reduced to $10.50.

Men's Great Coats Reduced from $20 to $15

This sale involves our big, long loose Great Coats (52 inches long), fashioned of oxford, velours and black and oxford friezes. Thousands of them have been sold during the past months. You may choose now from what's left of them at the reduced price, $15.

Men's $20, $25 & $28 Tourist Coats, at $17.50

We offer these Overcoats at very extreme reductions. They are handsome broad-shouldered, full wide-chested garments, 52 inches long. Made of rich Scotch plaid overcoatings and black and Oxford friezes. They won't remain long on our tables at the reduced price—$17.50.

Men's Paddocks Reduced from $25 to $20

Paddocks are a pre-eminent specialty with us—modelled on graceful, manly lines of rich black velour. A good custom tailor would charge $40 for the identical garment reduced from $25. Our price is just half—$20.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. At 8th Ave

Open Saturday Night Till 10 P. M.

Special January Sale

KINSEY'S

Fifth Avenue Linen Store

Linens at ¼ to ⅓ off

The Sale Includes: Table Cloths, Towels, Napkins, Bed Spreads, Towelings, Blankets and Hemstitched Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Dresden Linens A lot of beautiful hand-woven grass-bleached Dresden Cloths and Napkins, made of the very best flax; in exquisite designs, never before shown in this country.

NAPKINS, breakfast size,	$4.00 a doz.;	were $5.50
NAPKINS, dinner size,	$5.50 a doz.:	were $7.50
TABLE CLOTHS, 2 x 2 yds.,	$3.50 each;	were $4.50
TABLE CLOTHS, 2 x 2½ yds.,	$4.50 each;	were $5.50
TABLE CLOTHS, 2½x2½ yds.,	$5.75 each;	were $7.50
TABLE CLOTHS, 2½x3 yds.,	$7.00 each;	were $9.50

Towels 100 doz. fine hemstitched huck towels, were $7.50 a dozen, now $6.00 a dozen

WM. S. KINSEY & CO., 240 5th Ave., below 28th St.

AFFIRMS $5,280,333 VERDICT.

District Court Finds Against Harper in Bank-Wrecking Case.

A verdict for $5,280,333, representing the principal and accrued interest of the original claim of $2,500,000, was affirmed by Judge Coxe and a jury in the United States Circuit Court to-day against Edward L. Harper, former Vice President of the defunct Fidelity National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, which he was accused of wrecking in 1887 in an attempt to corner the wheat market.

The suit was brought by George C. Rankin, present receiver of the bank. The litigation in the case has dragged along for eighteen years in various Federal courts. It is expected that this decision will settle it. Whether the judgment will be paid is another matter. Mr. Harper has been trying to get a discharge in bankruptcy from the debts in connection with the bank collapse in the United States District Court in Virginia.

He is now Vice President and Director of the Union Iron and Steel Company, with offices at 71 Broadway, this city.

MAY EXAMINE STOCK BOOKS.

Stockholder in Amalgamated and United Copper Wins Appeal.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has affirmed orders in two proceedings instituted by Joseph Fennelly, one against the Amalgamated Copper Company and the National City Bank, and the other against the United Copper Company and Tracy S. Buckingham. The order in each instance gave to Mr. Fennelly the right to inspect the books of the company in question. Mr. Buckingham and the National City Bank are the transfer agents of the two companies.

Mr. Fennelly sought to inspect the books as a stockholder owning two shares in the Amalgamated Company and five in the United Company. In each case the order granting a mandamus to compel the company to permit Mr. Fennelly to examine its books, and particularly the list of stockholders, is affirmed without any opinion being rendered.

THINKS WITNESS SHAMMING.

Wisnewski May Become Insane If He Continues, Physician Says.

Special to The New-York Times.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Jan. 4.—Dr. John P. Heyen, physician for the Horner family, said last night that in his opinion Frank Wisnewski, the Pole, who is an important witness in the Horner shooting case, is suffering neither from coma nor insanity.

"I have seen symptoms of neither," said Dr. Heyen, "but I think if the man continues to pretend them he will fall into a coma or become insane. He is in a state of acute hysteria as a result of terror, voluntary starvation, and auto-suggestion."

It is still doubtful whether Wisnewski will be able to testify before Justice Partridge on Monday, although by taking the witness for a brisk walk yesterday the physician hoped to induce an appetite and the settling of his nerves with consequent natural sleep. The Pole, who is still at the Northport House, guarded by Deputy Sheriff Smith, seems to believe that if he testifies against Dr. Simpson he is liable to be hanged. He spends much of his time praying.

Mrs. Simpson is not ill, as was reported elsewhere yesterday.

Gen. Percin Wounded in a Duel.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—In a duel with swords to-day, Major Driant twice wounded Gen. Percin, disabling his right arm. The duel lasted for an hour and consisted of thirteen bouts. Percin is the General whose salute Gen. Brugère, commander of the army, recently refused to acknowledge in the Bois de Boulogne.

Accused British Officer a Suicide.

PRETORIA, Jan. 4.—Capt. J. Hopkins, Quartermaster of the Second Dragoon Guards, whose name had been mentioned in connection with the war stores scandal, was found dead this morning under circumstances pointing to suicide.

Murdaco to Die Jan. 26.

Nicola Murdaco, who killed his wife in Jersey City on May 4, was resentenced yesterday by Judge John A. Blair. The execution was set for Jan. 26.

TELEPHONE
1,000—BRYANT
THE NEW YORK TIMES

Your Want Advertisement will be printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES the following morning. A bill will be sent later.

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

A small family, three adults, thinking of taking Feb. 1 a modern apartment three minutes from 145th St. Subway, having two double and one single rooms to spare, would like to negotiate with parties, gentiles, (gentlemen or business women preferred,) desiring comfortable home, good table, &c. For particulars address Cozy 334, Times Sq.

129TH ST.—Beautiful furnished rooms, en suite or singly; private family; superior table; persons of refinement only. Box 2,223 Times, Harlem.

West Side.

11TH ST., 112-114 WEST.—Large and small rooms; family or singly; table excellent.

12TH ST., 39 WEST.—Large double room with alcove; southern exposure; running water; small rooms.

13TH ST., 108 WEST.—Double room, second floor; well heated.

20TH ST., 27 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; one second floor; excellent table board; references.

42D ST., 822 WEST.—Nicely furnished; bath; heat; $2 upward; gentlemen only; also parlor, doctor.

44TH ST., 159 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms for couple; unsurpassed French table board; reasonable.

46TH ST., 246 WEST.—Exceptionally clean rooms; well heated; running water; superior French cuisine.

55TH ST., 341 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room, front; running water; excellent board; reasonable.

80TH ST., 154 WEST.—Superior accommodations, private family, for two couples or four gentlemen. Harris.

81ST ST., 117 WEST.—Handsome suit; private bath; high-class table; parlor dining; references exchanged.

90TH ST., 6 WEST.—Large room, private bath; excellent table; parlor dining room; small room.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished double room, select home; couple or gentlemen; references.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Sunny, heated double room; running water; with board; two gentlemen; moderate.

94TH ST., 65 WEST.—Nicely furnished sunny front room; excellent table; select house; 'phone; references.

94TH ST., 150 WEST.—Large second-story room, southern exposure; parlor dining; table guests.

96TH ST., 49 WEST.—Large, pleasant room with board; table board; telephone; reference.

132D ST., 265 WEST.—Large room, private house; running water; excellent home, table; telephone.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 68.—Warm rooms; board.

East Side.

16TH ST., 130 EAST.—Single rooms, with southern exposure, to rent, with board.

22D ST., 42 EAST, Near Broadway, The Adelfi.—Large rooms; excellent table board.

24TH ST., 124 EAST.—Two large front rooms, with board; references.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Very fine double, single rooms; baths; well heated; choice table; home comforts; table guests; moderate terms.

GRAND AV., 2,450, Near Fordham Road.—Second floor; sunny room; moderate terms; few boarders.

MADISON AV., 187, (34th.)—One large, one small room, available, both desirable; clean rooms; cooking perfect; dainty service; central location; references.

Brooklyn.

SCHERMERHORN ST., 27, Brooklyn.—Convenient to New York; excellent table board; men preferred.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Park House, Morristown, N. J.—Opposite park; dry air, pure water, steam heat, electric light; excellent table; no bar; $3 up.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

19TH ST., 16 WEST.—Large, small, comfortable furnished rooms, with every convenience.

36TH ST., 46 WEST.—Desirable, reasonable double room, connecting bath; single rooms; table board.

36TH ST., 63 WEST.—Rooms, large and small; excellent German-American cooking; table board, $5.

38TH ST., 48 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; private baths; also back parlor; telephone; references.

39TH, 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; small, large rooms; private baths; telephone; breakfast; references.

43D ST., 125 WEST.—Well-heated single, double rooms; near Broadway.

46TH ST., 43 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor, suitable for doctor or business; also other rooms.

48TH ST., 109 WEST.—Parlor floor; communicating rooms, with bath; small room; board optional.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished, well heated third-floor room; hot water.

51ST ST., 551 WEST.—Neat, large rooms; well heated; hot and cold water; nice locality.

52D ST., 318 WEST.—Large front room; also back parlor; running water; private house; references.

55TH ST., 380 WEST.—Will let to a gentleman permanently, large, well-furnished room; well heated; ample closet room; southern exposure; bath adjoining; strictly private house; price moderate.

56TH ST., 308 WEST.—Furnished rooms, suitable two gentlemen; board convenient; telephone; near Subway.

56TH ST., 304 WEST.—Rear parlor, southern exposure; hot and cold water; access to bath.

57TH ST., 400 WEST.—Buckley; furnished rooms; all-night elevator service; steam heat; reasonable rates.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Good-sized, pleasant room; private house; gentleman; references.

76TH ST., 172 WEST.—Front and back room; private family; reference.

78TH ST., 144 WEST.—Well-furnished hall room, suitable for one, with board; private house; also beautifully furnished parlor to rent.

81ST ST., 117 WEST.—Handsome suite; private bath; hall room; board optional; exceptional table; references.

84TH ST., 122 WEST.—Newly furnished single room for gentleman, woman; next bath; $4. Denison.

88TH ST., 251 WEST.—Newly furnished parlor and alcove; also one smaller room; steam heated; telephone connection; choice location. Hermann.

98D, 35 WEST.—Large and small rooms, running water, $2.50 to $6.50.

104TH ST., 110 WEST.—Neatly furnished room, with or without board; all conveniences; telephone, steam heat; Subway and L. Corderman.

112TH ST., 306 WEST.—Trained nurse has nice furnished room; telephone; elevator; $5 week; business woman or nurse preferred.

114TH ST., 119 WEST.—Two pleasant connecting rooms; flat; piano; telephone; Subway express. Harris.

135TH ST., 234 WEST.—Choice sunny room; near L and Subway; telephone; private family.

BROADWAY, 2,335.—$7.50 week, sunny parlor and alcove; excellent location; between 84th and 85th Sts. White.

LENOX AV., 426, Near 131st.—Exceptionally pleasant large heated sunny room; private house; homelike.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 68.—Large and small rooms; heated; restaurant.

East Side.

18TH ST., 116 EAST.—Large, small rooms; hot, cold water; steam heated; excellent board; Subway.

55TH, 138 EAST.—Large room, cheerful and comfortably furnished; well heated.

MADISON AV., 1,004.—Handsome rooms and bath; entire floor newly decorated; heated and lighted; unfurnished if desired; references.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Chambermaids.

WANTED — Chambermaid and laundress; small family; bring references. 15 West 10th St.

Governesses.

WANTED—A nursery governess for two children, 11 and 13; must be willing to travel and teach English; must have city reference. Address B., Box 306 Times, Times Square.

Nurses.

WANTED—Nurse afternoons for child five years old; city reference required. Call from 10 to 11, or after 4. Benedict, Apartment 11A, Narragansett Hotel, Broadway and 93d St.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Contralto (deep,) for Pennsylvania concerts; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 Fifth Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—One hour daily, lady reader for lady. Address, with terms and references, A., 1,564 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policies; large commission, renewals; county managers wanted every State. A. R. Culley, Mgr., 413 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Compositors, &c.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.

133 EAST 16TH ST., NEW YORK CITY,

wish to add to their staff a number of expert and experienced compositors, (display, stone, and make-up men.) These positions will be permanent to efficient workmen of good character. Salary will be $21.00 per week. Only persons willing to work nine hours in OPEN SHOP desired. Loyalty to employer is expected in return for advantageous working conditions. Reply by letter only, giving employers' references and stating experience and qualifications;

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.

Wanted—Compositors, Stone Hands, and Make-up Men; "Open Shop"; Highest Salary; Permanent Position; Additional Bonus for Faithful Services; New York, Vicinity, and Western Points. Call or Address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

Salesmen.

WANTED—Salesman who is acquainted with New York City supply houses covering machinists' supplies and transmission goods who can come well recommended; a first-class man, age between 25 and 35, only will be considered; a permanent position and adequate pay to the right kind of a man. Address, stating experience and age, Salesman, Box 2,094, New York City.

SALESMAN on ladies' skirts; one acquainted with the city trade. Leonora Skirt Co., 133 Mercer St., City.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

OFFICE BOY.—Good position for bright boy with references. New York Casualty Co., 35 Nassau St.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing trade; pays $5 day after completing course of practical instruction at home or in our schools; graduates admitted to Union and Master Plumbers' Association; positions secured. Coyne Bros. Co. Plumbing Schools, 239 10th Av., New York; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Louis, Mo. Free catalogue.

WANTED FOR UNITED STATES ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 2,360 3d Av., 749 6th Av., 2,306 8th Av., New York, or 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Men and women to represent us on a good paying proposition; modern and agreeable work. Lay, 145 8th Av., New York.

WANTED—Office boy; must be neat and willing; reference required. W. L., Box 360 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Experienced furniture polisher from Jan. 11 till Feb. 1. Apply by letter only. Leon Sundheim, Grand Union Hotel.

WANTED—Church organist for Alabama; $800. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WE HAVE AN OPENING for several boys (16 years) of good standing willing to start in business; applications may be made by mail only, and must include all references. L. F. Dommerich Co., 57 Greene St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cooks.

COOK.—Young woman, competent cook, private family; soups, desserts, baker; reference. A. L., Box 301 Times, Times Square.

COOK.—First-class city references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Neat and tidy; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; city or country. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; two years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate, conscientious, reliable; best references; $9-$10. Whitlock, Box 263 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; five years' experience; rapid, accurate; business-like references; $12. Miss Boyce, Box 128 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced, neat, accurate, high school training; references; $7. Acceptable, Box 118 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight years' experience; rapid, accurate, thoroughly competent; best references; $15. Burnell, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Two years' experience; accurate; $10. Box B 304 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

A young lady thoroughly trained in the teaching of scientific physical exercises, having references from prominent physicians, desires a few lady clients at her studio, Room 112, Carnegie Hall.

TEACHER, &c.—By a music teacher, whose afternoon hours are fully occupied, employment mornings teaching, (school experience,) companion, secretary, housekeeper, resident or otherwise. Practical, Box 305 Times, Times Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT wishes work evenings and Saturdays; audits, statements, trial balances, bookkeeping, investigations, &c.; terms moderate; references. Accountant, 60 East 8th St.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER.—Competent and reliable. A. M., Box 188 Times Downtown.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

A RELIABLE, experienced young man, 21, desires position with first-class house; collecting or other outside work preferred; will accept stenographic and general office work; excellent references. Permanent, 766 Decatur St., Brooklyn.

MASSEUR.—Swedish masseur, graduate, seven years' experience at nervousness, insomnia, wishes to treat gentlemen patients at residence; best references from physicians and patients in New York. W. Pengel, 157 East 65th St.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) single, having several years' experience in newspaper office as advertising clerk and solicitor, desires position with newspaper or advertising agent; highest references furnished. R. M., Box 304 Times, Times Square.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

I can sell your patent; booklet mailed free; fifteen years' experience; patent sales exclusively. Call, write, or telephone, William E. Hoyt, patent sales specialist, 290 B'way, New York.

Madison Av., 1,004.—Half handsome millinery store, suitable for first-class business; newly decorated.

CEDRIC HAD GOOD WEATHER.

The Big Liner's Passenger List an Unusually Small One.

The White Star liner Cedric came calmly into port last night to report a pleasant voyage. She had missed the storms that have battered other liners lately arrived. Her only trouble had bene that her company were a lonely lot, there being but sixty-four first cabin and sixty-five second cabin passengers aboard. The usual concert for the benefit of the sailors was changed into a general chorus, where everybody sang.

"We were like a little family gathered in a great deserted city," said one of the passengers, "but there was this advantage, we became a very happy community when we had found one another and became acquainted."

The same story was told i nthe steerage, where there were 157 persons.

Marcus Braun Transferred.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Marcus Braun, United States Immigrant Inspector, has been transferred from Montreal to St. John, N. B. The transfer is said to be in the nature of a promotion.

Safe Robbers Get $13,000.

SHOALS, Ind., Jan. 4.—The safe in Albaugh's general store was blown open with dynamite early to-day. The robbers got $2,000 in cash and $11,000 in unregistered Government bonds. There is no clue to the thieves.

WIGWAM GETS A SHARE OF NEW APPOINTMENTS

Good Berths in Three Boroughs Go to Leaders.

JOB TO AN EX-YALE ATHLETE

Mayor Says He's Friends with Murphy, Which Doesn't Mean That They Agree.

That Tammany Hall district leaders and lieutenants are to be taken care of by the McClellan administration as far as possible, without making them heads of departments again, was shown yesterday when Commissioner Ellison of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity announced several more appointments after consultation with the Mayor.

The appointments included Thomas H. O'Neil to be Deputy Commissioner for the Bronx and Edward L. Miller to be Deputy Commissioner for Richmond. Ex-Coroner Thomas M. Lynch was reappointed Water Register for the Bronx.

Both O'Neil and Miller were appointed originally to the same places by Commissioner Oakley. O'Neil is the Tammany leader of the Annexed District.

In Queens the Commissioner has named Charles C. Wissel as deputy to succeed George H. Creed, who was a Cassidy man. Wissel was the old Croker leader of Queens before Cassidy took the leadership from him. Only on Wednesday Commissioner Ellison announced the retention in office of Frank J. Goodwin to be deputy for Manhattan and Joseph F. Prendergast to be Secretary to the Department. Goodwin is the Tammany leader in the Ninth District and Prendergast Tammany leader in the Fifth District.

Some hitch occurred yesterday over the Brooklyn deputy to Commissioner Ellison. Early in the week he said he had appointed William C. Cozier to be Brooklyn deputy. The appointment was announced in The City Record. Mr. Cozier has not yet been sworn in by the Mayor. Commissioner Ellison said yesterday that the appointment was "still in the air."

It seems that honors have been heaped upon Wissel, who was named as deputy for Queens. Last Monday Borough President Bermel of Queens named him to be Superintendent of Street Cleaning in that borough. It is understood he will resign the Bermel appointment.

In addition to seeing Commissioner Ellison, the Mayor had long talks yesterday with Fire Commissioner O'Brien and Police Commissioner Bingham about their appointments. Mr. O'Brien has not yet announced any of his appointments, and Gen. Bingham still has his first deputy to name. President Herman of the Park Commission and Deputy Chamberlain Campbell were also in conference with the Mayor.

In the course of the day the Mayor announced the appointment of Brinton Buckwalter as assistant chief clerk in the Mayor's office at $1,800 a year. The vacancy was created by the promotion of M. J. Dobbins to the office of the Commissioners of Accounts. Buckwalter is a Yale graduate, Class of 1902, and was a leading athlete while at Yale, as well as at the University of Pennsylvania, where he took a year's course. He won the intercollegiate tennis championship, was shortstop on the Yale baseball team, end on the hockey team, and right end on the Pennsylvania football eleven.

When the newspaper men saw the Mayor yesterday they asked him if he was still good friends with Charles F. Murphy.

"Most certainly," said the Mayor. An intimate friend of the Mayor explained that, while the Mayor and Murphy still were "friendly" personally, that did not mean that they still agreed politically.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Barney, H. S., Company, Schenectady, N. Y., C. E. Raymond, silks; 75 Spring Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; W. M. Rhodes, cloths; Hotel Cadillac.
Byrne & Hammer Dry Goods Company, Omaha, Neb.; G. L. Hammer, notions, hosiery, and furnishing goods; F. C. Pierson, manufacturing department; L. J. Proebsting, hosiery; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Breslin.
Clapp & Tilton, Rockford, Ill.; C. G. Sprague, millinery; Hotel Spalding.
Cherry & Webb, Providence, R. I.; W. S. Cherry, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
Chandler, J. H., Sumter, S. C.; furnishing goods; Hotel Breslin.
Callender, McAusien & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; W. Steele, silks and dress goods; 2 Walker Street.
Drewry-Hughes Company, Richmond, Va.; W. S. Freeman, white goods; 58 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; S. D. Clark, silks; 2 Walker Street.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. L. Cobb, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Breslin.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; C. G. Burns, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Breslin.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions, laces, and leather goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Earlington.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Troy, N. Y.; Miss B. McDonald, laces; Victoria Hotel.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; G. Freundlich, jewelry and fancy goods; Grand Hotel.
Greif Sons, Baltimore, Md.; S. Greif, clothing; Hotel Breslin.
Gallagher Hat Company, Zanesville, Ohio; J. Gallagher, hats; St. Denis Hotel.
Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; B. F. Benedict, boys' clothing; 377 Broadway.
Horne, Joseph, Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; A. C. Heller, hats; 320 Church Street; Victoria Hotel.
Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; A. C. Smith, laces and trimmings; 493 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Kohn, dry goods; M. Hochschild, hosiery and gloves; 31 Union Square; Hotel Imperial.
Hundley-Smith Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; W. A. Graham, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Breslin.
Hale Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; W. M. Johnson, furnishing goods; 395 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.
Johnson & Larimer Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan.; C. L. Taylor, notions, hosiery, and laces; 350 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Kolb Brothers & Huisman, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Kolb, millinery and dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Kline, Eppihimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; W. W. Kline, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
King-Bunsmade Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. E. Runk, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Kline Brothers, Reading, Penn.; H. S. Kline, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.
Kolck, R., Dubuque, Iowa; notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Lamson Brothers Company, Toledo, Ohio; A. F. Stoney, upholstery goods; 320 Church Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Lyon Brothers & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; C. H. Lyon, millinery; Hotel Wellington.
Lamson Brothers Company, Toledo, Ohio; C. E. B. Lamson, dry goods; 320 Church Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
"McHenry's," Cleveland, Ohio; J. Edwards, notions; Hotel Cadillac.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. McCarthy, dry goods; 320 Church Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Milliner, J. R., Company, Lynchburg, Va.; J. R. Milliner, carpets and house furnishing goods; 395 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
McCreery & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. G. Roake, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street.
Montgomery, Ward & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. M. Hendricks, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street.
Northcott, G. A., Huntsville, West Va.; clothing; Hotel Wolcott.
Roberts, J. A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; E. E. Swartout, dress goods and silks; Park Avenue Hotel.
Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, Waterbury, Conn.; G. W. Kimball, dress goods; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Seville.
Rose, S. M., Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; S. M. Rose, millinery; Miss A. E. Orr, millinery; Hotel Breslin.
Robertson, E. A., & Co., Saginaw, Mich.; E. A. Robertson, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.
Rose, S. M., Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; T. A. Marter, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Ira D. Schoen, millinery; 43 Leonard Street.
Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. B. Spooner, laces; W. W. Frederick, notions; 43 Leonard Street.
Sinclair, Rooney & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. A. Rooney, millinery; J. A. McCall, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Stratemeyer & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Stratemeyer, millinery; P. Bergman, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Smith-McCord-Townsend Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. S. Chen, furnishing goods; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Breslin.
Smith, M. E., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; L. B. Clough, domestics; C. Hutchison, ladies' and infants' wear; W. R. Roney, trousers and overalls; 320 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.
Stewart, D. J., & Co., Rockford, Ill.; R. Johnston, carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.
Taylor, W. N., Rockford, Ill.; dry goods; Hotel Spalding.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. O. Moque, carpets; 438 Broadway; Grand Hotel.
Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; E. G. Eby, notions; 57 White Street; Hotel Breslin.
Worden Manufacturing Company, Salem, Va.; L. C. Hansbrough, woolens; E. M. Worden, piece goods; Hotel Breslin.
Williams & McAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; R. J. Williams, carpets; St. Denis Hotel.

Rothschild Building, 43 Leonard St., Headquarters for Buyers.—Adv.

RATE BILL BY HEPBURN.

Broad Definition of Transportation—Commerce Commission Increased.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Representative Hepburn of Iowa to-day introduced his Railroad Rebate bill, which had been anxiously awaited, as Mr. Hepburn is Chairman of the Inter-State and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House. The bill is similar to the Dolliver bill and embraces in a modified form many features of the measure recently prepared by the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

In Mr. Hepburn's opinion, it is so framed that it will satisfactorily regulate refrigerator cars, do away with "midnight tariffs," and abolish other alleged injustices aimed at by the pending bills. The bill increases the Inter-State Commerce Commission to nine members and fixes the annual salary of each at $10,000. Its most essential departure from the other bills is its greatly enlarged definition of "transportation" as used in the act. The word is defined as follows:

"Transportation shall include cars and other vehicles and all instrumentalities and facilities of shipment or carriage, irrespective of ownership or of any contract, express or implied, for the use thereof, and all services in connection with the receipt, delivery, and transfer in transit, ventilation, refrigeration or icing, storage, and handling of property transported."

After defining transportation, the bill provides:

"And it shall be the duty of every carrier subject to the provision of this act to provide such transportation upon reasonable request therefor and to establish through routes and just and reasonable rates applicable thereto."

TO REPORT A GUARDED BILL.

Senators Opposed to President's Policy Seize a Chance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The absence of Senators McLaurin, Carmack, and Foster from the city has been taken advantage of by the opponents of the President's railroad rate policy, and to-morrow the Inter-State Commerce Committee will agree to report a bill not at all such as the President wants.

With these Senators present, the President's policy would have a majority on the committee, for, although not all of that majority is united on any one kind of bill, all are united in opposing any measure which violates the spirit of the President's recommendations.

Only two Democratic members of the committee, Messrs. Tillman and Newlands, are in the city, and this gives the President's opponents the majority.

The measure will contain the innocuous features of the various bills which have been advanced as having Administration approval, but will be buttressed carefully against those particular forms of control that have been strenuously objected to by the railroads.

LA FOLLETTE SWORN IN.

His Opponent, Spooner, Greets and Introduces the New Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Every seat in the Senate galleries was occupied to-day, the occasion being the swearing in of ex-Gov. La Follette of Wisconsin.

This ceremony, usually a simple and matter-of-fact one, gained piquancy and theatrical flavor to-day because of the long standing feud by which Wisconsin Republicans have been divided into two factions, with Senator Spooner and Senator La Follette as exponents of each.

Senator Burrows, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, handed to Senator Spooner Mr. La Follette's credentials with the remark that they were in proper form, and presented the new Senator to him. They grasped hands heartily, and the senior Senator from that time forward took the junior Senator in his charge.

When the Senate was called to order the two Wisconsin Senators sat side by side at Spooner's seat. With brusque directness Mr. Spooner informed the Senate that the new Senator was ready to take the oath of office. There was profound silence as they walked arm in arm down the aisle. This lasted half a moment, and then the all-pervading American sense of humor possessed the spectators, and a poorly suppressed laugh began to be heard throughout the galleries, though not a Senator smiled visibly.

The oath was administered, and Senator Spooner escorted his colleague over to the "Cherokee Strip," on the Democratic side of the Chamber, where he chose one of two seats reserved for him.

ARMY AND NAVY BILLS.

Salaries of Officers Rearranged — Reviving Rank of Commodore and Vice Admiral.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Salaries of officers in the United States Army are rearranged in a bill introduced to-day by Senator Scott to amend the laws fixing such salaries. The bill prescribes a schedule as follows:

The General, $35,500; Lieutenant General, $11,000; Major General, $7,500; Brigadier General, $5,000; Colonel, $3,500; Lieutenant Colonel, $3,000; Major, $2,625; Captain, acting as regimental Adjutant, Quartermaster, and Commissary, $2,400; Captain, mounted, $2,400; Captain, not mounted, $2,160; First Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant, $2,160; First Lieutenant, mounted, $1,920; not mounted, $1,800; Second Lieutenant and Battalion Quartermaster, and Commissary, $1,920; Second Lieutenant, mounted, $1,800; not mounted, $1,680.

Senator Hale has introduced a number of navy bills. They are to re-establish the grade of Commodore, advancing sixteen Captains by seniority to that position; authorize the Secretary of the Navy to require all midshipmen in the Naval Academy to give a satisfactory guarantee not to seek permanently to leave the Academy during their course of study and not to resign from the navy for five years after graduation; to confer the rank of Vice Admiral upon the Commanders in Chief of the Atlantic and Asiatic fleets, with the allowances and pay of the Lieutenant General in the army; authorizing the construction of an armored cruiser of the first class to be called the Constitution and to cost not to exceed $5,000,000 exclusive of armor and armament; conferring the rank of Major General on the officer in command and the rank of Brigadier General on the second officer in command of the United States Marine Corps.

TO STOP DEPARTMENT LEAKS.

Heavy Penalties for Those Who Use Information to Influence Markets.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Revealing confidential information in the possession of Government officials for the purpose of influencing the stock market is now neither forbidden nor punishable. Representative Burleson of Texas has prepared a bill to cover the subject.

He proposes that Sections 5,501 and 5,502 of the Revised Statutes be amended so as to provide that any Government official who might be possessed of information which might influence the market value of any product of the soil or any stock or bond of an incorporated company dealt in on the market, such information being under the rules of the department withheld from publication, and who in any manner, either directly or indirectly, imparts such information to any one so that it becomes a matter of knowledge outside the department in which it belongs, shall on conviction be punishable with imprisonment for from three to ten years and with a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Another section forbids under like penalties any official engaging in speculation in any commodity about which there might be information of a confidential nature in the particular department in which such an official may be employed.

EX-AUDITOR INDICTED.

Perjury Charged Against Former Buffalo Official.

BUFFALO, Jan. 4.—John W. Neff, ex-County Auditor, and Roland J. Conover, the contractor who removed the bodies from the North Street Cemetery to the Lake Side Cemetery to make room for the site of the new Sixty-fifth Regiment Armory, were indicted to-day by the Grand Jury.

The crime charged is perjury, in connection with false vouchers, and warrants issued in payment of money illegally from the County Treasury in 1901, 1902, and 1903.

HOUSE TO INVESTIGATE MAIL FRANKING ABUSE

From Furniture to Laundry Sent by Post, Mr. Sims Says.

PAYNE ENLIVENS DEBATE

Report of His Speech on the Philippine Tariff Bill as Heard in the Press Gallery.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The first thing that occupied the attention of the House upon its reassembling this morning was a charge that there had been scandalous misuse of the mail franking privilege by members of the House. Mr. Sims of Tennessee raised the question, and read an editorial from a Washington newspaper which declared that Congressmen were in the habit of sending all sorts of things through the mails under their franks, specifying articles of furniture and kitchen utensils, laundry, and such. Mr. Sims was excited about it, and wanted to know at once whether there was foundation for the charge.

"If it is true," he said, "every member who is guilty should be expelled from this House, and every postal official who had permitted such conduct should be instantly dismissed."

Representative Mann of Illinois, expressed a derisive doubt and asked if Mr. Sims was in the habit of believing everything he read in the newspapers, or if he wanted every newspaper charge concerning the habits and doings of Congress investigated.

Representative Payne thought it beneath the dignity of the House to pay any attention to such idle talk, and when Mr. Sims asked unanimous consent for immediate consideration of a resolution calling for an investigation Mr. Payne objected. The Speaker, however, sided with Sims, and ruled that the resolution was privileged. So it was considered and passed.

Then the old resolution that was debated several days before recess, providing for the reference to committees of the President's message, was taken up, and the much vexed insurance part was sent to the Committee on Judiciary, which was instructed to consider the general subject of the power of the Congress over corporations and make an early report.

Then the House went into Committee of the Whole for the discussion of the Philippine tariff bill, and Representative Payne, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, took the floor in support of the measure. Judge Olmsted of Pennsylvania was in the Chair, and for a few minutes he had a lively time trying to get a semblance of order to permit the Republican floor leader to go on. There was a considerable attendance of members, who evidenced a desire to hear something of what Mr. Payne had to say by remaining in the House after the gavel had finally put an end to their after Christmas conversation.

Mr. Payne is a large man with a large voice—when he chooses to use it. He talks in a series of loud, vigorous exclamations, interspersed with running comment in a low, confidential tone apparently meant for, and certainly reaching only those who sit in his immediate neighborhood. It is a constant procession of sudden shifts from fortissimo, with all the stops pulled clear out and the heavy pedals jammed down, to the softest and most dulcet pianissimo, accompanied by a sympathetic smile and the double tremolo.

The result is that when, as to-day, he delivers an argument that is meant to carry weight on a subject close to his heart, his speech is a symphony of wit, eloquence and wisdom that is for the most part entirely inaudible beyond a range of ten feet from his desk. To the galleries it is like a series of explosions in an automobile engine that has something the matter with the spark apparatus. Thus a faithful report of Mr. Payne from the press gallery to-day during a period of his special earnestness reads like this:

The year before (in deepest profund,) * * * two years after, (at top pitch, followed by a monologue to the man in the next seat.) * * * The year after ! * * * the buyer held off * * * (cries of louder, louder, from the outer rows of desks, with punctuation of the gavel.) * * * Congress is here! (Head thrown back and fist shaken violently at the Chair.) * * * The rain and the sunshine * * * howling now, (both fists clenched and waved vehemently at the ceiling,) * * * feed the people * * * thought he had been buncoed * * * Constitutional prerogative * * * that was so before, (more cries of louder, with some of the outliers seeking the cloakrooms,) * * * showing conclusively * * * it simply is not true, (decreasing cries of louder, increasing numbers of cloakroom visitors.) * * * I know why they're closed up * * * it has not * * * they have * * * I propose.

And so on for three hours.

When it was ended the official stenographer sat under Mr. Payne's feet, and a little ring of members held the desks close about. The galleries had about given up.

When the bill was taken up it was announced that there would be unlimited debate, the Committee on Rules having no special rule to bring in. This is in accordance with the plan of the Republican leaders to let the Philippine bill serve as an escape valve for all the tariff talk in the House, so as to avoid an attempt to drag in a general tariff measure at this session. There is nothing in this bill making new schedules. It simply amends existing rates, consequently it will be held that amendments, to be germane must either raise or lower the rate proposed by the committee.

TORNADO KILLS CHILDREN.

Two Crushed to Death in Wreck of Alabama Schoolhouse.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 4.—The tornado which passed near this city yesterday did much damage, more than was at first thought. A report from Troy to-day says that at Josiebeat, near there, two school children were killed and fourteen injured.

The little frame schoolhouse was crowded with children when the tornado swept along, and catching the schoolhouse twisted part of it into splinters. There were several narrow escapes, and the two little boys killed were caught in the heavy timbers and crushed to death. Near this city the country home of W. H. Vaugh was partially wrecked and a negro laborer killed.

NO REPRIEVE FOR PATRICK.

Governor's Action Has No Bearing on Plea for Executive Clemency.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—Gov. Higgins to-day announced that he would deny the application for a reprieve for Albert T. Patrick, under sentence to die in the week beginning Jan. 22 for the murder of William Marsh Rice.

The application was made on Tuesday by William Lindsay and A. C. Shenstone, Patrick's lawyers, to enable them to examine the 6,000 pages of testimony taken on the trial, in order to perfect an appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

The Governor made it plain that his denial of the reprieve must not be interpreted as in any way foreshadowing what his action would be upon an application for executive clemency.

Academy of Medicine Meets.

The Academy of Medicine held the opening session of its annual meeting last night. Dr. Charles L. Dana, President of the organization, was in the chair. Dr. C. N. B. Camac read a paper on "Some Recent Advances in Cardiac Pathology." Dr. Francis P. Kinnicutt discoursed on the treatment of chronic diseases of the heart by the Nauheim method. Officers will be elected to-night.

Browning, King & Co

ORIGINATORS AND SOLE MAKERS OF HALF-SIZES IN CLOTHING

The Fashionable Paddock

At a time when others' stocks are generally broken, we are able to offer a complete line of Paddock Overcoats.

$20 to $50

There are three months of Winter and another month of cool nights ahead.

Cooper Square and Brooklyn stores open Saturday evening till ten.

"It is the desire for what is newest," said Beau Brummell, "that is the inspiration of Fashion."

Broadway at 32d Street — **Cooper Square at 5th Street**

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COMPREHENSIVE—AUTHORITATIVE—THOROUGH

AN INVALUABLE GUIDE TO FINANCIERS AND INV

THIEVES RAID PENS AT THE POULTRY SHOW

Valuable Chickens Stolen from Cages in the Garden.

ACTORS WIN MANY PRIZES

White Orpington Sold for $250—Policeman Makes Lucky Purchase—Cat Club Elects Officers.

The chicken thief has appeared at Madison Square Garden, where the Poultry and Pet Stock Show is holding forth. Not the ordinary foul purloiner, who steals the bird for the purposes of a meal, but the thief who is ambitious to possess a valuable pen of chickens without going through the ordinary formality of paying for it. Some time between the closing of the show on Wednesday night and the opening at noon yesterday seven valuable bantams were surreptitiously abstracted from their cages, without the slightest clue to the perpetrators of the act. The birds were prize winners, and are valued at several hundred dollars.

The bantams are shown on the first gallery, at the corner of Twenty-seventh Street and Fourth Avenue, one of the least frequented spots in the Garden, and offering every facility for the light-fingered chicken thief. When the attendants began feeding the birds yesterday morning a silver seabright bantam was found missing. Shortly after a rosecomb black bantam cockerel, entered by J. Willoughby Mitchell, could not be found. This led to a general inspection and search, which resulted in the discovery of other empty pens. Clyde H. Proper reported the loss of three silver seabright bantams, Oak and McNeill were robbed of one silver seabright, one rosecomb black bantam, and one booted pullet, and J. Willoughby Mitchell is minus a rosecomb black bantam.

According to the rules of the association no coops or pens can be locked until after the judges have completed their work. This fact made the work of the thief, or thieves, a simple matter, but, as the association disclaims any liability for the loss of any exhibits, the exhibitors have no redress.

Harold H. Walker of Brooklyn was also robbed yesterday. During the absence of the attendant some person stole an Angora guinea pig, or white Peruvian cavie, from the pet stock section. Dr. H. S. Neilson of Darien, Conn., reported the loss of his prize-winning brown tabby cat, Pansy of Althea, which escaped from her cage. After several hours' search she was found at the foot of the elevator shaft.

The theatrical profession is well represented in the show. Thomas A. Wise, the comedian, who owns the Wiseacre Poultry Farm, is a successful exhibitor in the classes for Faverolle chickens. He has named his birds after famous actors and actresses. Two hens, named Fay Templeton and May Irwin, secured blue ribbons, but Fritz Williams and George C. Boniface, Jr., male birds of the same breed, could do no better than get second, while Peter F. Dailey and "Sunny Jim" received third prizes. W. Barney Owen, who is Secretary of the Orpington Club, is another Thespian who devotes his spare time to poultry culture. His specialty is the famous Orpington, and his success in this line has been remarkable. During the present show he has secured more than forty ribbons, several of them being specials for champion classes. He shares premier honors in the Orpington class with the Willow Brook Farm.

The only important sale of the show recorded is a white Orpington by the Willow Brook Farm for $250. Many inquiries have been made, but purchasers are slow in consummating the deals. There have been several big sales of Orpington eggs, which command as high a price as $30 a dozen. These are used for breeding purposes and are sent to Canada and California.

Yesterday one of the policemen on duty at the Garden purchased a pen of chickens half an hour before they were judged. The pen not only secured the first prize, but received the special premium. The lucky purchaser won more money in prizes than the exhibit cost him.

The annual meeting of the Atlantic Cat Club was held yesterday afternoon, when all the old officers were re-elected and three new championship trophies given.

At a meeting of the American White Plymouth Rock Club yesterday it was voted in view of the increase in membership and interest in the club to work out a reorganization, which will be done at a meeting to be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Jan. 18. A. C. Hawkins was elected President and Leslie Jeffris of Bridgeport, Penn., Secretary. The American Black Minorca Club elected the following officers: President—George H. Northrup, Raceville, N. Y.; Vice President—Joseph P. Hilldorfer, Allegheny, Penn.; Secretary and Treasurer—Frank McGrann, Lancaster, Penn.; Directors—Dr. C. J. Andrew, Canandaigua, N. Y.; H. W. Ballard, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. R. W. Draper, St. Louis, Mo., and C. A. Thompson, Melrose, Conn.

WANT TO SEE CHAMPIONS.

New York Baseball Team in Great Demand in the West.

The officials of the New York Baseball team of the National League are now in a quandary as to what disposition shall be made of the many invitations extended to the team to play in various cities on its way home from the Southern trip. Secretary Frederick Knowles says he is astonished at the enthusiasm shown to see the world's champions in harness. Letters have been received from the management of the Terre Haute team of the Three I. League, from the Watkins (Ind.) team, and from the Dayton (Ohio) team, almost imploring that the champions give an exhibition in those cities. A suggestion has been made that if already booked to play at other places, Manager McGraw might find it convenient to select a representative nine to meet the local teams, inasmuch as he will be carrying at least twenty players with him. "Even if you cannot oblige us with the men who won the world's championship," was the purport of one of the letters from the Hoosiers, "please send us a nine representing the New York Club and we will be satisfied." The matter is up to Manager McGraw, and it is believed that he will accept one or two of the invitations, the one from Terre Haute appealing to him very strongly. That city is the home of his new pitching recruit, Ferguson, whom McGraw thinks is a veritable "find."

Word was received from Captain Daniel McGann of the "Giants" yesterday, in which the bachelor first baseman says he is enjoying life in a quiet way at his home in Shelbyville, Ky., although now and then he goes into the field and takes a whack Grass region. McGann says the baseball season can not open too soon for him, and to be sure that his physical condition is all right before he reports at Memphis he proposes to spend a little time at Hot Springs, Ark. While there he may meet "Mike" Donlin and "Billy" Gilbert, who have planned to leave their cafe in this city and go to the famous health resort.

According to Manager William Murray, the Jersey City team will have one of the most extensive grounds in the country next season. They will be about 625 feet long and 600 feet wide, and all the conveniences of an up-to-date baseball field will be provided. They will be only five minutes longer to reach than the present grounds, which are fifteen minutes' ride from the Liberty Street Ferry, and about the same distance from Newark. Manager Murray further said that he would probably take his men on a short training trip, probably going to Atlantic City. Two exhibition games have been arranged, one on Patriots' Day, April 19, with the Fall River team, and another on the following day.

Anders Forfeits to Tracy at Pool.

There was no game played in the amateur pool tournament for the championship of Greater New York at the Broadway Billiard Academy last night. Sickness prevented the attendance of W. H. Anders, and he forfeited to Ed Tracy. To-night Edward Hannis and Leslie Warrington will play.

RACING FORFEITS DWINDLING.

Jockey Club's List Shows There Is Less Than 1 Per Cent. Due.

No better evidence of the healthy condition of racing in the East is had than by the publication of the forfeit list by The Jockey Club yesterday. It shows a total of $26,100 still due in forfeit money. This is less than 1 per cent. of the money that was distributed among the horsemen. Of this amount many of the forfeits are due merely through the oversight of horsemen, and the publication of the list will assuredly result in the payment of a large amount of the deficit, bringing the total considerably under 1 per cent.

Under the existing rule an owner cannot enter a horse in any stake until he has made a settlement of any forfeits that may be outstanding against that particular horse, and it is a rule that has worked much good.

A notable example of how horsemen have been meeting their obligations is shown in the case of the running of the Great Republic at Saratoga last August. When Sysonby won the $42,100 of the stake there was only $5,005 outstanding in forfeits. Since that running Mr. Keene has received all but a little more than $200 of the paper that was outstanding. In fact, during the whole Saratoga meeting, while there was $324,000 distributed in purses, the forfeits still due amount to only $430.

As a comparison, to the present condition of affairs it is only necessary to refer to the Futurity, won by David Gideon's His Highness. Mr. Gideon then was forced to accept a payment, of which over 22 per cent. was in money owed by forfeits.

RACE PLUNGERS HARD HIT.

Sir Andrew, the Favorite, Meets with Accident and Is Pulled Up.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—Improved weather and track conditions resulted in a larger attendance at City Park to-day, and the sport was excellent. The betting was lively all afternoon, and four favorites were beaten. In the fifth race some of the heaviest of the plungers were hard hit. Corrigan's brown gelding, Sir Andrew, was the favorite, and he was heavily backed; but just as he was getting into a contending position near the head of the stretch he pied profusely and was pulled up. The race was won easily by St. Tammany, an outsider. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Champ Clark, 114 pounds, (Nicol,) 4 to 1, won; old Zone, 117, (D. Hall,) 5 to 1, second; Adonis, 114, (Powers,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:12 4-5. McLaren, Number Eleven, Honeywell, Mescal, Mr. Wadleigh, Self Reliant, Eurocia, and Margaret Angela also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. R. U. Arn, 105, (B. Smith,) 7 to 1, won; Marimbo, 102, (Lowe,) 30 to 1, second; old Coin, 102, (Perrett,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:26 2-5. Burnolette, Rain Devils, Gray Deal, Japanese Maid, Beautiful Bess, Glencare, and Welsh also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Three furlongs. Bonart, 118 pounds, (Troxler,) 4 to 1, won; Little George, 118, (Sheehan,) 2 to 1, second; Chamblet, 118, (Nicol,) 4 to 1, third. Time—0:38 2-5. McIntyre, Our Maid, Edward Wilder, Rudy, and Frank Flesher also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs, handicap. Gus Heidorn, 115 pounds, (Nicol,) 2 to 1, won; Commune, 90, (Perrett,) 4 to 1, second; Lucy Young, 98, (Dealy,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:25 1-5. Czaraphine, Southampton, Merely Mary Ann, and Elliott also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. St. Tammany, 105 pounds, (Rowe,) 10 to 1, won; Room Mate, 108, (Troxler,) 4 to 1, second; Hopewell, 100, (Pendergast,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:10 4-5. Bon Mot, Danseuse, La Cache, Major Carpenter, Sharon Springs, Sir Andrew, Mattie H., and Sheen also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Keynote, 111 pounds, (D. Hall,) 2 to 1, won; Juba, 111, (Nicol,) 4 to 1, second; Nameoki, 114, (Troxler,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:59 4-5. Knowledge, Ben Heywood, Double, Woodlyn, and Delarina also ran.

Hyacinthe, Excitement, and Charlie Thompson were the winning favorites at the Fair Grounds. All three were ridden by Sewell. Merry Belle and Ingolthrift, both well supported, were heavily handicapped by the muddy track. Ingolthrift was claimed by F. Crowder for $1,100, but was later returned to his stable at an advance of $200. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Usury, 100 pounds, (L. Smith,) 7 to 2, won; Lord Kent, 97, (Noonan,) 15 to 1, second; Catherine R., 98, (Cherry,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:07 4-5. Loretta H., Arcospring, Fairview, Merry Belle, Vivian, Pinsticker, Ala Russell, and Sadie Pepper also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Paul Clifford, 104 pounds, (Dennison,) 7 to 1, won; Mart Gentry, 110, (Manders,) 50 to 1, second; Ingolthrift, 104, (Cherry,) 4 to 5, third. Time—1:18 4-5. Sneer, J. W. O'Neil, Alfista, The Plains, and Norwood Ohio also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Hyacinth, 110 pounds, (Sewell,) 6 to 5, won; Bravery, 105, (Flecht,) 5 to 1, second; Lena J., 98, (Freeman,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:26 3-5. Simplicity, Mabel Simms, Viperine, Don't You Dark, Caithness, and Curfew also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile, handicap. Gold Enamel, 103 pounds, (Perrine,) 10 to 1, won; Collector Jessup, 106, (Bell,) 15 to 1, second; St. Valentine, 114, (O'Neill,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:46. De Reszke and Formaster also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Excitement, 103 pounds, (Sewell,) 16 to 5, won; Marvel P., 98, (Cherry,) 4 to 1, second; Delmore, 103, (Bell,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:11. Toinette, T. B. Zero, Turnover, Pepper Dixon, Devilree, Buttercup, Odd Ella, and Discernment also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Charlie Thompson, 105 pounds, (Sewell,) even, won; Nones, 112, (Ball,) 3 to 1, second; Harmakis, 106, (Hayes,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:52 1-5. Sonoma Belle, Katie Powers, Saul, and Mr. Jack also ran.

RADICAL FOOTBALL CHANGES.

Harvard Will Act Alone If Rules Committee Does Not Satisfy Her.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 4.—Unless the National Football Rules Committee takes some radical step in modifying the gridiron game, Harvard is going it alone. This statement was made to-night by Prof. H. S. White, the Chairman of the Harvard Athletic Committee, with which body now rests the fate of the game at Marvard.

"We are opposed to football as it was played last Fall," said Prof. White. "Of course, I cannot speak officially, but I think that I am voicing the sentiment of the whole committee when I say that. Our committee will probably take some radical action within the next two weeks which show where Harvard stands with regard to the game, so far as the committee in charge of athletics at the university goes. We are responsible parties, so to speak, because we are appointed by the official bodies, the corporation, the Overseers, the Faculty, the graduates, and the undergraduates.

"We are not experts on football, but we have the advice of experts, and therefore know what we think should be done for the game. If the action of the other institutions is not radical enough, according to our thinking, we will be forced to go it alone no matter what happens. I do not think that this will be necessary, however, for I know by private conferences that other universities feel as we do about the game.

"The report that the Harvard Athletic Committee or any member of it will resign if any football is abolished at Harvard is without foundation.

"The special committee of graduates to formulate rules is not official, and they can do no more than suggest. We are very glad to receive their suggestions or the suggestions of any one else who has something really worth while to suggest or propose. We also are glad of the co-operation of any other university in the matter.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

For the Futurity of 1908 there had been received to 4 o'clock yesterday 775 entries. This, while it is a good list, is not up to expectation, though there will undoubtedly be many additions before all the mails are in from distant points.

An evidence of the way the Gravesend race course is being crowded by the growth of Brooklyn is in the fact that W. C. Daly has sold his place, which adjoins the track property. The plot will be cut up into building lots by a real estate concern.

John Hynes will handle Ostrich and the other horses to be raced by Thomas Sexton this season. The horses are now at the Hynes place in Connecticut.

The new steeplechase course at Belmont Park has been completed. It is in the form of a figure eight, and is confined to the infield proper.

The United Hunts Racing Association, which held its first meeting at Morris Park last season, will likely build a course somewhere in the neighborhood of Belmont Park. The exact site has not been chosen, but will be at a meeting to be held next Thursday.

W. H. Reynolds, President, and W. C. Edwards, Secretary of the Metropolitan Jockey Club, returned from a visit in the West yesterday. They will sail for Europe on Jan. 13 for a visit of five weeks.

At a meeting of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, held in Windsor Arcade yesterday, the following Stewards were elected for a three-year term: J. R. Cowdin, H. S. Page, Thomas Clyde, and S. S. Howland.

RECORD FOR STAKES LIKELY TO BE BROKEN

Entries Still Coming In for Big Races of Year.

FIFTY-THREE FOR SUBURBAN

Sysonby Also In List for Commonwealth and Advance—Inflexible and Goldsmith Named.

Many additional entries were received to the big stakes of the year yesterday, and there is every assurance that when the last mails arrive from New Orleans and California the record of last year will be broken. For the Suburban the additions brought the total up to fifty-three, while there was a corresponding increase shown in both the Brooklyn and the Brighton Handicap.

For the Commonwealth and the Advance, two of the big fixtures of the Coney Island Jockey Club, there have already been received forty-three and thirty-three respectively. They will also be considerably augmented when all the mails are in. One of the notable entries in the big stakes of the season is the colt Inflexible, entered by H. T. Oxnard. The colt while racing in the colors of the late W. C. Whitney was so badly cut down in the running of the Saratoga Special of 1903 that it was thought for a time that he would have to be destroyed. The race was won by John E. Madden's Aristocracy, which beat home S. S. Brown's Broomstick, the favorite. Inflexible was purchased by Mr. Oxnard for stud purposes after this accident, and he has not been seen under colors since that unfortunate race in his two-year-old year. Last season the horse had improved so wonderfully that it was decided to give him another season on the track, and as a five-year-old he will be seen again in the most fashionable company.

Another old-timer that has been named for big things is the old sprinter Goldsmith. At present he is racing at New Orleans. His owner, J. Tevis, thought well enough of his chances for the Eastern handicaps to pay forfeits to the amount of $275 before his horse became eligible for entry.

H. B. Durgea will be represented in the Advance by an unnamed imported colt. He is a fine-looking brown son of Diamond Jubilee, the famous sire recently sold from King Edward's stud to go to South America, and Pierrette H.

Sysonby, a colt that really thrives on racing, in addition to having been named in the Suburban, Brooklyn, and Brighton, has been nominated for the Commonwealth and the Advance. Although a colt that required a great deal of exercise all last season, the only time he was anywhere near defeat was when he ran his dead heat with Race King for the Metropolitan Handicap.

Harry Payne Whitney is naming Artful in all the big stakes, and he will also be represented by Burgomaster. This last-named colt was considered by many to be really the best two-year-old of last season, and it was only his being ineligible for futures, owing to the death of the nominator, William C. Whitney, that he was not higher up in the winning list at the end of the year. There will not be the same handicap to his opportunities the coming season, and he is already named as the most likely of the three-year-old crop.

Mohawk II., John Sanford's colt that performed so brilliantly at Saratoga last year, will not be seen in any of the early handicaps, though he may have a chance at Burgomaster in the Fall. The Amsterdam sportsman never races any of his horses about New York until late, his season always commencing with the Saratoga meeting in August.

Hermis will not be without ample opportunity, from the way he is being entered. If he stands training, both he and his stablemate, Stalwart, will have an early start in 1906. In fact, there are none of the good ones missing from the lists, and though there will surely be many declarations before post time, the presence of the names of fashionables in the nomination list betokens the fact that there is a healthy chance for the old favorites to come back to the races, and also that the youngsters are in good condition.

The entries thus far received for the Coney Island Jockey Club's big stakes are:

SUBURBAN.

Bedouin,	Battleaxe,
Oliver Cromwell,	Aucassin,
Dolly Spanker,	The Picket,
Ormonde's Right,	Master of Craft,
Go Between,	Oxford,
Blandy,	Pulsus,
Lord of the Vale,	Kinnesha,
Stalwart,	Tradition,
Hermis,	Cairngorm,
Oiseau,	Astronomer,
Water Light,	Merry Lark,
Holscher,	Agile,
Nathan Hale,	King Henry,
Proposer,	Sysonby,
Glorifier,	Von Tromp,
Colonial Girl,	Kuroki,
First Mason,	Bohemian,
Roseben,	Tanya,
Jacquin,	Artful,
Ort Wells,	Burgomaster,
Flis,	Timber,
First Water,	Santa Catalina,
Cederstrome,	Dandelion,
Monsieur Beaucaire,	Hot Shot,
Ivan the Terrible,	Goldsmith,
Knight Errant,	Kehallan.
Jocund,	

COMMONWEALTH.

Dolly Spanker,	The Picket,
Blandy,	Oxford,
Tiptoe,	Tradition,
Stalwart,	Cairngorm,
Hermis,	Merry Lark,
Ormonde's Right,	Agile,
Go Between,	King Henry,
Oiseau,	Sysonby,
Water Light,	Von Tromp,
Holscher,	Kuroki,
Coy Maid,	Bohemian,
Proposer,	Tanya,
Glorifier,	Artful,
Roseben,	Perverse,
Jacquin,	Timber,
Ort Wells,	Inflexible,
First Water,	Dandelion,
Waterbearer,	Pulsus,
Cederstrome,	Hot Shot,
Charley,	Sir Huon,
Knight Errant,	Goldsmith.
Aucassin,	

ADVANCE.

Whimsical,	King Henry,
Dolly Spanker,	Accountant,
Bill Phillips,	Sue Smith,
Stalwart,	Sysonby,
Hermis,	Kuroki,
Oiseau,	Bohemian,
Holscher,	Tanya,
Proposer,	Artful,
Roseben,	Burgomaster,
Ort Wells,	Santa Catalina,
First Water,	Inflexible,
Charley,	Sir Huon,
The Picket,	Goldsmith,
Oxford,	Flip Flap,
Ormondale,	Brown colt, 3, by Diamond Jubilee - Fierrette II.
Tradition,	
Cairngorm,	

MOTOR BOAT GOING ABROAD.

Buffalo Craft, the Wizard, Will Compete in English Waters.

The prospect of America being represented in international motor boat races abroad this coming season is attracting much interest among the members of the Motor Boat Club of America. Several rumors of prospective competitors have been heard, but the first to attain any semblance of possibility is the announcement that the Wizard will be shipped early this year to London for the purpose of being entered in the annual trial and endurance races, which will probably be held this year, as formerly, off Southampton.

The Wizard made her first appearance in the carnival on the Hudson last September, and in the 134-mile race to Poughkeepsie and back she got second place, being beaten by the Simplex III., the latter's time for the distance being 7:27:53, while the Wizard did it in 7:53:52, an average of a little less than 18 miles an hour. The Wizard is a Buffalo boat, and was owned by A. H. Dohn. She is about 40 feet long, and is equipped with a 30 horse-power engine. Since the races last September, it is said, the engine has developed much greater speed, and the boat is expected to be one of the leaders in her class.

RECORD FOR STAKES LIKELY TO BE BROKEN

Over a Thousand Entries for Athletic Meet in 23d Regiment Armory.

Over a thousand entries have been received for the big athletic meet which will be held to-morrow in the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Public Schools Athletic League. In this respect the event will be the biggest athletic competition held in the country. Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, Physical Director of the New York public schools, is Secretary of the meet, and he expects to see some of the most notable results in the history of the league. Since its organization athletic interest has extended to scores of schools where formerly the interest was very light, and an unusually large representation of new material will be a notable feature of the meet to-morrow.

Competitions will be in progress all day, the elementary school athletes meeting in the morning, while the High School championships will form the attraction in the evening. One of the interesting events in the elementary school series will be a race for midgets, limited to lads who weigh up to 80 pounds. In addition, there will be a series of junior events for boys under 18 years of age. Boys over 15 years of age will compete in a 12-pound shot-put, a 100-yard dash, and a quarter-mile run. The leading High School events in the evening will be a 440-yard run, mile run, 100-yard high hurdles, 100-yard dash, half-mile run, half-mile relay, running high jump, and putting the 12-pound shot. There will also be several events open to members of the College of the City of New York, including a 50-yard dash, half-mile and mile runs.

Each school is allowed eight entries in the individual events, and each district league is permitted to enter two terms in the relay races. Point trophies are to be awarded to the schools in each borough scoring the largest number of points, and three individual prizes will be awarded in each event.

GOLF OFFICERS NAMED.

Daniel Chauncey Will Head Metropolitan Association—Handicap Plans.

Leighton Calkins, Secretary of the Metropolitan Golf Association, announced the nominations for office for the coming year as presented by the committee last night. Few changes are made. The nominations are: President—Daniel Chauncey; Vice President—Lionel H. Graham; Secretary—Leighton Calkins; Treasurer—William H. Baldwin; Executive Committee—Charles F. Watson, Simeon Ford, Harvey Murdock, Arden M. Robbins, and Paul Wilcox, with the officers.

The annual meeting will be held on Feb. 6 at the Metropolitan Club, Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street, and each club in the association will be represented by two delegates. It is proposed to change the constitution so as to make the fiscal year end on Nov. 30 hereafter, and the time of the annual meeting will be changed from the first Tuesday in February to the second Tuesday in December.

Mr. Calkins, as Chairman of the Handicap Committee, has sent blanks to all the clubs in the association requesting the Secretaries to fill out the handicap changes, and return to the committee by Jan. 20, so that the revised list for the Spring season may be prepared at an early date.

BENSONHURST YACHTSMEN.

W. H. Childs to Succeed A. C. Bellowes as Commodore of the Club.

The Bensonhurst Yacht Club will honor William H. Childs, owner of the sloops Maydic and More Trouble, at its annual meeting next Wednesday by electing him Commodore of the club, to succeed Commodore A. C. Bellowes. Mr. Childs's victories in the 22-foot class with the More Trouble last year were most popular among the Gravesend Bay yachtsmen, and his elevation will be well received. John B. O'Donohue of the sloop Tabasco will be elected Vice Commodore, and Richard Rummell of the sloop Careless will be named as Rear Commodore. Both Messrs. Childs and O'Donohue have placed orders for next Spring to build new boats in the 27-foot class of one-design craft from the boards of Henry J. Gielow, and they will be prominent in the racing on the lower bay during the season.

W. W. W. Roberts is again named for Secretary and Clarence H. Clayton for Treasurer, while Alfred Mackay will be the measurer. Commodore A. C. Bellowes, Clarence E. Allen, and Louis H. Hall will be the new Trustees. Those named for the leading committees are:

House—Leo A. McTighe, B. Aspinwall, and A. V. Finn.

Race—J. R. Brophy, F. McL. Arnold, A. J. Boyd, J. Brown, and G. L. Beston.

Auditing—C. H. Hamilton, W. R. Sainsbury, and C. C. V. Voorhees.

Alfred Mackay and C. B. Waters are named as delegates to the Yacht Racing Association of Gravesend Bay. The Nominating Committee to make the selections of officials includes G. B. Waters, W. W. W. Roberts, W. J. O'Neill, C. L. Dingens, and J. J. Healy.

Harlem Yacht Club Elects Officers.

Commodore F. J. Mihlfeld of the Harlem Yacht Club was re-elected to serve another term as the flag officer of the club at the largest attended annual meeting ever held in the club's history. The condition of the club was shown by the reports of the retiring officers to be most satisfactory and the past season from every standpoint the most successful it has ever enjoyed.

William Lindemann was named as Vice Commodore and George W. Jarchow Rear Commodore, while the other officers chosen were: Fleet Captain—Joseph Thum; Fleet Surgeon—Dr. T. A. Martin; Measurer—John Wimmer; Treasurer—W. S. Sullivan; Financial Secretary—H. B. McAllister; Recording Secretary—James F. Proctor, and Chairman of the Race Committee—T. B. Bates. The Trustees are Philip J. Fox, F. D. Newton, Joseph Jacobs, E. J. Martin, T. P. Allen, and W. T. Hyde.

Cornell Oarsmen on the Water.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 4.—For the first time in the history of local aquatics the Cornell oarsmen are enjoying practice on the water in January. To-day, with a temperature of 47 and a warm south wind, Coach Courtney took advantage of the Springlike weather, and had the candidates for the crews, rowing nearly two hours on Cayuga Inlet. This practice will be continued so long as the weather permits.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

The Automobile Club of America will resume its weekly lectures next Tuesday night, when Creswell McLaughlin of Cornwall, N. Y., will talk on the subject, "The Age We Live In." Mr. McLaughlin was a speaker at the club's dinner a year ago.

The annual dinner of the Automobile Club of America will be held on Saturday evening, Jan. 20, at the Waldorf-Astoria, the night of the closing of the automobile show. Chairman Homer W. Hedge of the House Committee announces that there will be but few speakers. The dinner is expected to be one of the best ever held in the history of the club.

A publication that will be invaluable to tourists who are members of the Automobile Club of America will be issued by the club probably in March. It will be in the shape of a road map, covering the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

The Long Island Automobile Club has secured latest models of the Lozier and the Maxwell cars for exhibition this evening in the club rooms, 380 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn. There will be three Lozier cars, a landaulet, a touring car, and a thirty-five-horse power chassis. Of the Maxwells, a touring car and a runabout will be shown. Representatives of the two manufacturers will be present to explain the mechanical construction and answer questions regarding the new improvements.

The ninety-horse power Mercedes car used in the late Vanderbilt Cup race by S. B. Stevens has been purchased by J. H. Harding of Boston. It has been entered in the Ormond races at Florida, and will be driven by Joe Downey, an old-time bicycle racer. The car has been lightened in weight by taking off 400 pounds, and other changes have been made with a view to making it a much faster car than in the past.

There is an evident demand for a division of the cars competing in the Glidden tour of 1906, and it is not improbable that arrangements will be made for additional trophies for classes arranged according to selling price, that is, from $2,000 and below, $2,000 to $5,000, and above the latter figure.

President Schurmer of the Royal Motor Car Company of Toledo believes that the proposed route from Buffalo to Quebec for the Glidden tour will prove impracticable. A Royal car traveled over this route, and the driver, upon his return spoke most disparagingly of it.

The question of horse power is an important consideration in buying a car. Many purchasers take the word of the agent that an engine develops a certain horse power. Some makers decry the tendency to overate horse power. Among these is Douglas Andrews, who will be the sole selling agent of the Berkshire cars. These cars will be rated at actual horse power, and no endeavor will be made at any time to overrate them. The three models are 16, 25, and 40 horse power.

Thousands who have opposed the air-cooled engine in the past are now warmly in favor of it. Great progress has been made during the year in the manufacture of air-cooled cars, and the success of these cars has been unquestioned. The air-cooled car will take a more prominent place in 1906 than ever before. Several new companies have been organized, and these will add air-cooled cars to the rapidly growing list.

IN SHARP HOCKEY GAME

Each Team Scores Four Goals at St. Nicholas Rink.

STRANGE IS SEVERELY CUT

Falls on Ice and Is Struck by Hockey Stick—Collegians Excel in Second Half.

Columbia and the New York Athletic Club played a tie hockey game last night at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, the score being 4 goals to 4. Owing to the lateness of the game, due to an unusually large amount of time taken out, no extra period was played. The game was delayed toward the end of the first half by a rather severe injury to Strange, the New York A. C. goal keeper. In a lively scrimmage to prevent the Columbia players from scoring, after they had carried the puck close to the net, Strange fell on the ice and in the melée he was badly cut between the eyes by Jekel, who, in swinging his stick to send the puck away, struck Strange just as he fell to the ice. It was an ugly wound, as the skin was cut open to the bone for three or four inches, and Dr. Mackenzie stitched up the cut in the dressing room. Blakely was put in to finish the half at goal keeping, but in the second half Jekel played the goal position, while Blakely took Piel's place among the forwards.

Coolican had his glasses broken soon after the start of the game, and time was lost until new lenses could be fitted into the big goggles he always wears in hockey. With his glasses adjusted, he got after the puck in dashing style, and soon contributed to the making of two goals, first passing it to McArthur, after a long carry down the ice, and then passing the puck to Reilly. Columbia meanwhile had not been idle, and had it not been for the admirable goal keeping of Strange, the collegians would have scored at least twice and probably three times in the first half.

Miller, after a long carry, passed the puck to Brady, and by a quick side shot, the latter thrust it in the net. A minute later Coolican made a fine score, carrying the rubber, unassisted, the entire length of the ice, and De Lima, after a hard fight, made the fourth score for the New York Athletic Club. The accident to Strange occurred at this time. When play was resumed Armstrong scored for Columbia within five seconds of the call of time. Coolican was ordered to the side lines twice during the half, but on the whole the play was very clean.

The second half was somewhat livelier. Easton earned laurels for the Columbia team by the splendid style in which he stopped several well-shot goals by the New York Athletic Club forwards. Columbia's better adherence to team work eventually gave the team two more goals. Jackson made the first, carrying the puck well down the rink, then passing it to Armstrong, who, in turn, passed it back to Jackson. The second and last goal was made by Armstrong by a pretty shot near the centre of the rink. The line-up:

New York A. C., 4.	Position.	Columbia, 4.
Strange, Jekel	Goal	Easton
Jekel, Connolly	Point	Harrington, Willis
Reilly	Cover point	Jackson, Peck
McArthur	Forward	Armstrong
Coolican	Forward	McKenzie, Jackson
Piel, Blakely	Forward	Miller
De Lima	Forward	Brady

Goals—McArthur, Reilly, Coolican, De Lima, Brady, Armstrong, (2,) Jackson. Referee—S. Kennedy, Crescent Athletic Club. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

CHICAGO TO JOIN A. A. U.

City Wants Protection for Young Athletes on Public Playgrounds.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—The City of Chicago is to join the Amateur Athletic Union. This is perhaps the first organization in which the two million or more inhabitants of the city have become a joint member. It also marks an innovation in the attitude of cities as a government toward sports, for Chicago will in the future have a vote and a voice in the regulation of amateur sports, the same as athletic clubs.

The special Park Commission decided yesterday that it would be proper for the city to join the Amateur Athletic Union and voted the membership fee of $10 a year. The city will enforce the rules of the union on the playgrounds, and professional players will be barred from competition in the amateur games of football, baseball, and other sports. The commission recently employed a football coach for the boys, and everything is being done to encourage healthful sports on the playgrounds.

The reports of attendance from the playgrounds for 1905 show an enormous increase in the number of children who have enjoyed the privileges of the city. There were 1,837,516 children admitted to the grounds in the past year, compared with 1,014,677 in 1904 and 727,000 in 1903.

Novel Exhibits for Sportsmen's Show.

The annual Motor Boat and Sportsmen's Show will be held from Feb. 20 to March 8, as usual in Madison Square Garden. President J. A. H. Dressel announced yesterday that the show would be conducted, if possible, on a more elaborate scale than in former years. The lake in the centre of the Garden will be a foot deeper and this will permit a more varied programme of water sports. Launches will be placed on the main floor, engines and motors in the exhibition hall, while the promenade floor and the balcony will be devoted to the State exhibits and sportsmen's goods.

One of the interesting features will be a mounted fish exhibit from New Mexico, arranged under the auspices of John W. Gates, Charles G. Gates, M. A. Rice, and others. There will be a Long Island exhibit in charge of Will Graham of Blue Point, while the exhibits from Maine, the Adirondacks, and Virginia will occupy more space than last year.

McGraw and Sloan in Business.

Manager John McGraw of the world's champion New York baseball team and Tod Sloan, who won an international reputation as the greatest jockey of his day, have joined hands in a business enterprise. They have completed arrangements for the opening, at Broadway and Forty-second Street, of a pool and billiard parlor on an elaborate scale, which, they say, will surpass anything of its kind in the world. The site chosen is that formerly occupied, first by the late Frank Ives when he was champion, later by George Slosson and George Wheelock, and finally by Oro Morningstar.

$22, $20, $18, $15 Suits & Overcoats

Reduced to $13.75

It would be contrary to our policy to tolerate small lots of suits or overcoats. So we have gathered all the small lots of our $22, $20, $18 & $15 garments together and reduced them to $13.75.

The garments affected are fashioned in the new models of all the modish materials.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

AMERICA'S CUP YACHTS TO SCALE IN MINIATURE

Remarkable Collection for New York Y. C. Model Room.

GIFT OF SIR THOMAS LIPTON

Replicas of Three Shamrocks Presented by Irish Baronet—Kaiser Gives Model of Meteor.

The comprehensive effort being made by the New York Yacht Club to provide itself through its Model Committee with a complete set of models of all the America's Cup contestants, from the first cup race in 1851; of the transatlantic racers in 1866, 1887, and 1905, besides models of all the important yachts in its fleet, is deserving of far more attention than it has received. The notable work done by the late Model Committee, which proceeded without ostentation or acclaim, adding a surprising number to the already large collection, is receiving the heartiest praise from those who have examined its plans. There are still to be added to the lists various America's Cup yachts and the ocean racers of last year, but many of these are provided for and are only awaiting completion.

There was finished in the shops of George Watson & Co. on the Clyde, a fortnight ago, the model of the second Shamrock, ordered by Sir Thomas Lipton for presentation to the club. The first Shamrock had been previously finished, and the third is to follow. When all three are ready they will be shipped to this side by the Irish Baronet, to be placed in their proper place in the clubhouse. There are building also models of Reliance, for Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt; Volunteer, for Gen. Charles J. Paine, and Columbia, for W. Gould Brokaw. In time these will be received for the collection. The club still lacks models of the Countess of Dufferin, (1876,) of the Madeleine, (1876,) the Livonia, (1871,) the Atalanta, (1881,) the Puritan, (1885,) the Thistle, (1887,) the Valkyrie II., (1893,) and the Valkyrie III., (1895,) to complete the list.

A year ago there were in the possession of the club only the America, (1851,) Sappho, (1870,) Vigilant, (1893,) Defender, (1895,) and Columbia, (1899-1901.) These have been added:

1870—Cambria, schooner; Robert Goelet.
1870—Magic, schooner; Robert Goelet.
1871—*Columbia, schooner; W. Gould Brokaw.
1881—Mischief, sloop; Mrs. Joseph R. Busk.
1885—Genesta, cutter; James B. Ford.
1886—Galatea, cutter; James B. Ford.
1886—Mayflower, sloop; E. D. Morgan.
1887—*Volunteer, sloop; Gen. Charles J. Paine.
1899—*Shamrock, sloop; Sir Thomas Lipton.
1901—*Shamrock II., sloop; Sir Thom

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EIGHTEEN PAGES

CONDITIONS ON THE ISTHMUS.

Do the American people know what the conditions actually are in the Isthmian Canal Zone? Has the truth been kept from them? Mr. POULTNEY BIGELOW, who has made a visit to the Isthmus, during which he talked with all sorts of people, canal laborers, natives, and American residents, and carefully studied the situation in respect to canal work and sanitation, presents the results of his inquiry in an article in The Independent of Jan. 4. He draws a picture that will at once arrest attention.

Mr. BIGELOW says that the Jamaica negro laborers have in large numbers deserted their work on the canal and gone back to Jamaica, because the promises of good pay which induced them to come to the Isthmus were not kept. Disease and ill-treatment have further hastened their going. The sanitary condition of Colon, as he describes it, is horrible. There is no water supply, no sewerage system. Houses stand in the midst of marsh water, filth is everywhere, ill-smelling pools abound. Politics, "pull," and personal favor result in unfit appointments to staff places on the canal, and we are not getting the worth of our money. Under present conditions, Mr. BIGELOW declares, "it would be a reckless father who would advise his son to take employment on the Canal Zone."

This is not at all what we have heard from official sources. Chairman SHONTS has assured us that the work of sanitation has been rapidly carried forward. The report of the Commission sent to the Secretary of War on Dec. 6 declares that sanitary conditions are "gratifying," and that "the problem of sanitation need no longer be considered a formidable obstacle to the construction of the canal." Gov. MAGOON says in his report that the work of the Health Department "has been painstaking and thorough."

What is the truth about the situation in the Canal Zone? Mr. BIGELOW was informed that the Government officials who have visited the Isthmus and have come back with such glowing reports did not get at the facts. They were safeguarded against infection and disease—the dispatches told us that. Mr. BIGELOW's information would make it appear also that pains were taken to conceal from them some very unpleasant things in Colon, Panama, and along the line of the canal.

Congress has the power, if it has the disposition, to find out the truth, to ascertain and lay before the people the actual facts. Until a committee of the Senate and House has made a thorough inquiry into the conditions of sanitation, administration plans, work, and cost upon the Isthmus, we should say that it would be a rather unsafe policy for the Administration to proceed with the undertaking and to call for further millions to pay the bills.

MR. BALFOUR'S APPEAL.

In our country of "shirt-sleeves diplomacy" it would be regarded as neither proper nor patriotic for a political leader openly to denounce his rival actually in power in connection with foreign relations as Mr. BALFOUR denounces the Ministry of Sir HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN. It is perfectly well recognized in England that the country is in a situation of considerable difficulty and some risk. The alliance made with Japan, the understanding reached with France, the foreign defeat and home disorder of Russia, have created conditions which all sober statesmen regard with distinct concern, because they have aroused in Germany a tendency to challenge and to disturb the situation thus created. The concern may prove unfounded. It may be well founded now, and through a change of purpose or feeling in Germany, may cease to be so. But there are many indications—those contained in the latest French official publication as to the Morocco affair are the most serious—that Germany has within the past six months really considered if it should not attack France and attack England if she stood by France. Such an inclination, if it were nothing else, would be fraught with great consequences to all Europe, but especially to Great Britain. It could be met wisely or honorably by Great Britain only in one way, and that a way massing the full strength of the British people plainly and firmly behind the British Government, no matter what party was for the time being in power.

This is the moment that Mr. BALFOUR selects to express his want of confidence in the Foreign Office under Lord GRAY. And he has the amazing rashness to say that his want of confidence is based on his fear that the Government cannot command the support of a united Cabinet, or a strong army and navy, "without which in times of peace diplomacy must degenerate either into bluff or appeals to mercy." Now that seems to us the most astounding declaration for a man to make who a few days ago was the head of the British Government. What effect must it have on the minds of such Germans as may be nursing a desire to curb the power of Great Britain in the world's affairs? What influence must it have on the minds of Frenchmen who have been relying on the friendship of Great Britain to protect their nation if need arose from unwarranted dictation on the part of Germany? What effect may it be expected to have on the minds of Orientals to whom recent events have seemed to make the British alliance with Japan a finality as to the situation in the East? Mr. BALFOUR'S reckless statement is the more incomprehensible when we reflect that a Liberal victory, for the time being at least is regarded by the best observers in England as practically assured, and when we reflect also that the Liberal Government is now in power and must for the present manage foreign affairs.

It is pertinent, moreover, to ask if Mr. BALFOUR thought that the advent of a Liberal Government would put the nation in a position of such weakness, why he himself gave up office before he was compelled to do so. He might have held on at least until after the election and postponed the danger as long as possible. He might unquestionably have kept his majority in the House without dissolution for another year or six months, and for that time stood guard over the Foreign Office. Instead, he voluntarily puts affairs in the hands of men he says will be driven to "bluff or appeals for mercy" in the presence of real danger. For an aristocratic politician, who prides himself on the superiority of his party over its more democratic opponent, the ex-Premier's conduct seems little better than shabby.

MR. SCHIFF AND MR. SHAW.

So excellent an authority as Mr. SCHIFF has now expressed himself upon the monetary situation. Like Mr. VANDERLIP, he attributes the disorderly conditions of our market to our currency system, not to speculation. This has been our own opinion, drawn, like Mr. SCHIFF'S, from analogy with foreign markets. We may add certain domestic considerations, such as that our stock market has not equaled previous high levels of business done, and that the range of prices is no higher than has been realized before, when conditions were less favorable. Moreover, whether or not speculation is the cause of the trouble, it is on the record that the trouble did not appear until there arose a demand for money to move the crops. That surely was not a demand for a speculative purpose. It is open to us to contend, as it is to anybody else to deny, that there would have been no trouble if the bank reserves had not been depleted without possibility of restoring them except by starving the uses of trade at an unusually exigent moment. We have gone over this ground too often to say more at the moment than that we welcome the support of Mr. SCHIFF in the cause of currency reform.

On the other hand, Secretary SHAW is still virtuously opposed to helping the "speculators" with Treasury funds. If there is a demand for money for commercial uses, he will meet it by depositing the cash under his control elsewhere than in New York. But not a dollar of Government money shall go to where it is so wanted that usurious sums are being paid for the use of it from day to day.

We wonder how Secretary SHAW knows a "speculator" when he sees him, and we ask under what constitutional or statutory function he applies the funds of the Treasury either to the disciplining of the speculators or the assistance of commercial borrowers. If the excellent Secretary should decide that members of the National Farmers' Exchange, just organized in Sterling, Ill., were commercial borrowers, he would doubtless feel warranted in sending some Treasury money to Sterling. But if he should find that this concern, capitalized at $100,000,000, according to telegrams for which we do not vouch, was engaged in holding wheat for the rise by its operations through its hundreds of elevators, we suppose he would withhold deposits in banks engaged in such heinous operations. If the Secretary should decide that there was a commercial demand for money in New Orleans he might send some money there, but if he discovered that any portion of it was being used to hold cotton above the export price, he would feel "bunkoed," we fear. And if he reasoned rightly, and sent the money where he thought there was a true commercial demand for it, we wonder how long it would stay there, with Wall Street bidding prices that no merchant can afford to pay.

We have applauded the Secretary when he stretched the law to remedy the starvation of the money market through the operation of a bad revenue system. That is not the case now. The Treasury is not disturbing the money market, and the money market ought not to be disturbing the Treasury. The Secretary is not a banker, and if he were a banker, he would, we are sure, deal with these questions as a banker, and less like a politician. We are sorry to see him in an attitude so like posing, rebuking wicked Wall Street, and helping the worthy Grangers, who know how to "hold their cotton," or whatever they raise, as well as any market rigger on Broad or Beaver Street. In the crop-moving season it was all very well to distribute Treasury cash where the crops were. The present situation is different. The tide of money is now toward New York instead of from it, and a policy which was good last Autumn is less good now, although it would be difficult to say that it was bad. But it certainly is bad in the sense that the Treasury is regulating matters not in its jurisdiction.

NEW YORK'S MAIL SERVICE.

The annual report on the New York Post Office just made public shows that profits in 1905 amounted to $11,026,067, an increase of $1,359,382 over 1904. The increase in profits nearly equaled the increase in postal receipts. The total receipts were $16,251,067; eleven-sixteenths of this amount, acquired through an antique service but good administration, was clear profit. It kept down the National deficit nearly one-half.

In view of this report Postmaster WILLCOX and the people of New York await with confidence the speedy extinction of the old service, the installation of a new and prompt system of mail distribution, and the erection of a Post Office near the new site of the Pennsylvania Station. On the side of increased receipts the proposition appeals to the National business judgment. While in Washington recently in the interest of the city's postal needs Postmaster WILLCOX said:

> The New York office is profitable, and its receipts would increase tremendously if we could get the facilities that we are after. In my opinion, the better the service the more receipts; and it will be my aim to make such improvements as will insure the delivery of a letter within two hours after it has been deposited in a mail box. I also desire to have a late delivery at night, to relieve the pressure of business on the first morning delivery, so as to insure the delivery of letters deposited in the mail late in the afternoon.

Postmaster General CORTELYOU in his report had this to say of the New York City Post Office:

> The City of New York is the metropolis of the country. It is also the great distributing point for the international mail service. Its needs are therefore peculiar. With its rapid increase in population and extension of business it makes unusual demands upon the postal service, furnishing at the same time a proportionately large share of receipts.
>
> Several months ago there was submitted to me for approval a draft of a proposed deed for the acquisition by the Government for Post Office purposes, in accordance with the recommendation of a commission appointed by Congress, of certain ground adjoining the site of the new terminal station to be erected by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in New York City. I have thus far withheld my approval of the proposed deed for this property, for the acquisition of which an appropriation was made, wishing to familiarize myself more fully with the postal problem presented and to consider the advisability of certain modifications of the original plan with the object of providing in the best possible manner for the future needs of New York's postal service. A definite plan is now being devised for the solution of this problem, and it is hoped that the matter can be satisfactorily settled in the near future.
>
> The erection of a new building for the postal staff, now cribbed, cabined, and penalized in the mortuary caves and dungeons of the old quarters, is imperatively necessary. The reinforcement of this faithful and exceedingly profitable service, and its equipment with adequate facilities, is a need that the city has immediately at heart. A substantial part, doubtless, of the Postmaster General's recommended appropriation of $1,233,676 for pneumatic tube mail service for cities throughout the country—the cost is covered by the annual increase in profits of the New York office alone—will be used to promote a cheaper, safer, and more rapid New York City mail distribution, the expeditious handling of the valuable mails of the financial district, the furnishing of prompt transport to foreign mails, and facilities for delivery and receipt of mails from and to the railway terminals. The cost of this modernization will amount to less than two-thirds what Congress has declared permissible to appropriate. That the appropriation be made forthwith is a concern of the Nation, which depends in a peculiar degree upon the efficiency of New York's mail service.

STRIKE FOR LONGER HOURS.

A strike for a longer workday is a novelty at a period when every willing worker can find employment, and when many refuse work pressed upon them, for reasons merely of labor politics. Yet just such a strike is reported upon the Long Island Railway. The strikers' hours were reduced from ten to nine, and they forthwith flourished their picks, demanding full employment for themselves and threatening those willing to work the shorter day. Nobody should work at all unless the company would employ them for a day of the old length.

The mystery is not insoluble. It was not the work that was wanted, but the pay for the work, and the men having been paid by the hour, shorter work and less pay went together. They were willing to work the shorter day for the same money, otherwise nobody should work.

This strike is instructive because precisely the same issue is involved in strikes of larger proportions. The anthracite coal miners are asking an eight-hour day, but what they really want is the pay of a longer day for the work of a shorter day. The colliers' day is already about eight hours. The same principle is involved in the printers' strike, the men demanding for themselves time for which their employers have paid heretofore. Doubtless the employers would be willing to concede the point if they could afford it, but they have to meet the competition of those not under such limitations of labor, and they cannot do it.

A square decision upon the merits is to be hoped for. The issue would be plainer if in all the trades the men worked like the Long Island laborers, by the hour. Then they would be striking for longer days, not for shorter.

THE ROOSEVELT BEARS.

From the earliest times the bear has profoundly interested his fellow-being, man. Whether as an instrument of vengeance, as when the two she-bears ravened the forty-two hoodlums that had spoken disrespectfully to ELIJAH, or as the visible embodiment of idleness and the sheer joy of living, sucking his paws in a cage for want of anything else to do, the bear has ever been one of the most various and engaging beasts in nature's menagerie. Some prefer elephants, while others contemplate with inward pleasure the armed rhinoceros. But be he of the rugged Russian variety, be he of grizzly aspect and temper, or of that playful kind named for the sun, the bear has through the ages held his own.

THE TIMES in its Sunday Magazine is going into the bear business. Why not? The Roosevelt Bears, who will make their bow to THE TIMES public in the issue of The Sunday Magazine of Jan. 7, are of the kind that call for applause, not for apology. They are not of the fierce sort, "growling amidst bones and blood," they are frolicsome—they have fun, and make it. Their exploits are set forth in verse by Mr. Paul Piper; our leading bear poet, whom also it is a pleasure to introduce to an appreciative public. Mr. Piper knew these bears intimately from the time when they

had a home out West
In a big ravine near a mountain crest,
Where they ate their meals and took their rest,

until the coming of a fortunate day when, having despoiled two hunters of their outfit,

they said good-bye
To friends and trees and stones and hills,
And with money enough to pay their bills,
And bags on backs and sticks in hand
They started their tramp across the land.

Mr. Piper knew them afterward, too, and was much with them. He will tell of their adventures in a way to interest all healthy-minded children, and all grown-up folks not too much shriveled and saddened by the cares of this world—for which, by the way, bears are a notable antidote. The fun of The Roosevelt Bears is wholesome fun. They are bright, original, cheery, and comical. If you don't believe it, study their portraits in THE TIMES Sunday Magazine next Sunday, and read what Mr. Paul Piper has to say about their ways.

There will be no such plunging as there was last Winter, when the Esch-Townsend bill was sent through the House with a whirl and a whoop, while the Senate was roasted for not imitating the dizzy leap of its co-agent.—Washington News Dispatch.

True, and with good reason. Many rate measures are now before the House, several of them apparently bearing the stamp "Indorsed by the President.' Obviously, none can be skyrocketed to the upper chamber until the well-intentioned but puzzled members can gain information as to which one Mr. ROOSEVELT shall finally select for the whirl and the whoop and the "dizzy leap." The House is at pause.

I have been strenuous on the proposition that one branch of the State Government should not unduly interfere with another. I am pleased with that part of the Governor's message warning us to keep the functions of Government separate. I shall ask the Judiciary Committee, to which this part of the message is referred, to make some suggestions to the House that will prevent in the future the occurrences of the last few days.—Senator MALBY on the Speakership.

Senator MALBY is angry, not, as he thinks, at the Executive's interference with the legislative branch, but at his interference with ex-Gov. ODELL'S control of that branch. The strenuous Senator from St. Lawrence County lacks the power of synthesis.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Advice for Chauffeurs.

It is pleasant—and, to a lot of people, alas! it will be more than a little surprising—to read what a lot of extremely good advice was given by a man as eminent among automobilists as is Mr. A. A. POST in his address this week to the young men who are learning to be chauffeurs in the school maintained for that purpose by the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. POST'S speech was not at all the defense of automobiling as it is or has been that might have been expected from him—by those who know him only as an enthusiastic patron of the motor car; it was no complaint, angry or pathetic, about the prejudice and ignorance on the part of the public that knows automobiles only by dodging them; it was, on the contrary, from beginning to end a strong appeal that young men entering upon the trade or profession of the chauffeur should make themselves skilful, not only in serving what may be called the special interests of their employers, but also in guarding the safety and the rights of other users of the roads, with peculiar regard to the supposedly despised pedestrian. Mr. POST was explicit in his warning against the idea that a chauffeur who kept his horn going had done enough to show his regard for others and freed himself from responsibility in case of accident. Instead, according to this high authority, such drivers simply prove their own lack of skill and their need of instruction that would enable them to dispense with the horn except in a few cases of sudden emergency. Mr. POST also condemned the overuse of overpowerful lights, especially in city streets, but he did not go so far on that subject as did one careful observer who, in recently discussing this subject, suggested that automobiles should be deprived of all lights strong enough to help them make high speed, and should be restricted to one just efficient enough to be visible at a reasonable distance by the persons whom the machine was approaching. The same observer insisted that the horn increased the general public's danger from automobiles, instead of decreasing it, and should be taken away altogether, so that all responsibility might rest on the chauffeur, and he be compelled to keep his car constantly under good control.

Singers on a Strike.

Practically all the possible losses, inconveniences, and improprieties of a strike are illustrated by that of the Opera House chorus, and only the absence of actual violence enables one to view the episode in a calm and semi-humorous way. It seems to be conceded that the strikers, as unionists, violated contracts deliberately made as singers, and it is obvious that they selected as the moment for refusing their services exactly the one that would bring the greatest embarrassment on their employer by rendering him incapable of giving the public what the public had paid for. On the other hand, Mr. CONRIED manifested, on the very eve of the strike, an eager desire to grant increased salaries and improved conditions which, if granted voluntarily when the agitation for them began, would probably have prevented, not only the strike, but the organization of the chorus into a union. That was his mistake, if we are to assume that the demands he offered to meet were all reasonable except that for the "recognition" of the new union, and apparently it can be assumed safely, since Mr. CONRIED now expresses great readiness to give his "dear boys and girls" all they want except the one thing which they have determined they want most. Exactly how the public viewed the situation created by the culmination of the quarrel it is hard to say. There were both cheers and hisses, each in about equal numbers and vehemence, while Mr. CONRIED was reading his explanation to the gathered audience, but one is not too suspicious, perhaps, if one considers the possibility that the hissing was done by particular friends of the strikers, if not by strikers who had themselves spent a dollar for standing room within hearing of the troubled director's voice. Be that as it may, Mr. CONRIED now has a union to deal with and it will be necessary for him either to fight for and win an "open shop" chorus, which may cost him a lot of time and money, and incidentally try severely the precious patience of his public, or he must henceforth submit to the usual rules and regulations of a shop that is "closed." These may work out in curious and amusing ways. What will happen, for instance, if the officers of the chorus union establish a minimum of musical competency and declare that no chorister, man or woman, who in the opinion of the officers comes up to that standard may be discharged? And there may be restrictions upon "speeding," properly adjusted to the circumstances, so that no singer may emit too many notes or notes too loud and clear, with the consequent justification of comparisons invidious to the rest. The possibilities, it will be seen, are very large.

Heredity and Environment.

Whoever will, of course, can deny any large authority to the chief probation officer of the Children's Court, when he pronounces in favor of environment and against heredity as by far the greater influence in determining a child's career. Mr. JENKINS has had an excellent opportunity for the practical study of this much-discussed question, however, and the fact that his verdict is in such close accord with the belief apparently soon to be general in scientific circles will not be at all distasteful to the more eminent men in those circles, and it ought to be reassuring to New Yorkers as regards the intelligence and accuracy of this important officer. It is getting to be quite out of fashion nowadays either to hope much or to fear much from heredity. This is unfortunate for the followers of IBSEN and ZOLA, but it will not cause any grief elsewhere, and should cause no little rejoicing. Perhaps the outcome of the controversy will be an abandonment of the long-accepted assumption that heredity is one thing and environment another entirely different. Already LUTHER BURBANK is defining heredity as "the sum of all past environment," and that comes pretty near to saying that there is no real distinction between them. With heredity so viewed, environment, as its latest and upper addition, can easily be held to be of superior importance, and one can easily realize that it is not much if any harder to recover from a bad case of ancestor than from a bad case of the measles or of typhoid fever. Mr. JENKINS lists a large number of seemingly complete recovery from cases of ancestor that were extremely bad, according to all the received ideas. The new theory, however, enormously increases the responsibility of society and imposes upon it the stern duty to make the environment of every child as good as possible. No longer will it be possible for society to say "heredity," when confronted with a criminal or a defective, and let the matter go at that as fully explained.

SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Representative J. Van Vechten Olcott of New York, who was called by the President for the Chairmanship of the New York County Republican Committee and then not chosen, makes no bones of being a red-hot partisan. But there was a time in his career when he was a little uncertain as to the practical result, and inclined to think there might be advantage in the civil service which he had overlooked. He was telling about it at the Capitol to-day. It was in the administration of William L. Strong as Mayor of New York when Mr. Olcott was appointed a member of the city Civil Service Commission. Everett P. Wheeler was Chairman of the commission. At the first meeting which Mr. Olcott attended Mr. Wheeler proposed to organize the new Bureau of Labor, which had just been created. He wanted to put in as Superintendent a man whom he recommended highly as a good man for the place, which was to pay $2,500 a year.

It was a good place, and the partisan Mr. Olcott could have used it to advantage in his district. He would have liked to have it, but the smooth argument of Mr. Wheeler and his pleasant way convinced Mr. Olcott of the advisability of putting in the Wheeler man. So it was done, and then the smooth and mild-mannered Mr. Wheeler moved to include the place in the protected list, and when this was done the man was in for good. Then a great light dawned on Mr. Olcott.

"There are possibilities in the civil service," he says now, "which the uninitiated never dream of."

Earthly Riches.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The thief had broken through and was stealing.

"Serves 'em right," he said, "for layin' up their treasures so nice an' convenient on top of this bureau, where I can git at 'em."

The moth and rust, meanwhile, were at work in other portions of the elegant and costly mansion.

Why Not?

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

Before we discover the north pole in an airship hadn't we better first discover an airship?

BAD EFFECT OF COMMON SALT

Its Excessive Use a Fruitful Cause of Bright's Disease.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the recent death of Charles Yerkes from Bright's disease of the kidneys, it seems a fitting time to say something of the danger attending the excessive use of common table salt, especially if one has an affection of the kidney.

It has been demonstrated by well-known physiologists that only small amounts of sodium chloride (common salt) are essential for the well being of man. Bunge claims that a person using a mixed diet only requires from 1 to 2 grams (15 to 30 grains) daily; however, most people consume excessive amounts, from 10 to 20 grams, (150 to 300 grains.) Prof. Widal found that when a patient who had nephritis or kidney disease was given 10 grams (140 grains) of sodium chloride (common salt) for several days he increased in weight due to dropsy produced by the salt. The amount of albumen in the urine increased, and headache, nausea, and stupor developed, producing a condition resembling uremic poisoning. Prof. Widal was able to make the dropsy appear and disappear at will by increasing or withdrawing the use of the salt.

Recent reports from the New York Board of Health show that the mortality from kidney disease is greatly on the increase, hence it behooves us as intelligent physicians to disseminate such knowledge as will be preventive, or remedial in Bright's disease, or other diseases of the kidneys. Refraining from a too strenuous life, and the avoidance of excesses, particularly in diet, alcoholic drinks, and common salt will do much toward the prevention of diseases of the kidney.

The reason why a person who has nephritis should use but little common salt is because the excessive use of it produces dropsy and retards the activity of the sweat glands by increasing the osmotic pressure of the blood.

Two grams (30 grains) of salt are a great plenty for the average person. Milk contains from 1.2 to 1.7 grams per litre, (little over a quart;) 100 grams of bread has an average of 1.3 grams; 100 grams of beef has about 1.15 grams. Widal, who is a recognized European authority on this subject, recommends the following daily diet in kidney diseases: 400 grams (about 12 ounces) of meat; 1,000 grams (about 1¾ pounds) of potatoes; 100 grams, (about 3 ounces) of sugar; 80 grams (about 2 2-3 ounces) of butter, (unsalted,) and 2,500 cubic centimeters (about 2 2-3 quarts) of fluids.

SAMUEL G. TRACY, M. D.

New York, Jan. 3, 1906.

Brokers Who Charge High Interest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the head "Topics in Wall Street" your reference to the dissatisfaction of traders conveys the idea that all brokers have charged interest at the rate of 10 to 12 per cent. for the month of December. This is not the fact. Many old and reliable houses have charged 6 per cent. The writer has three accounts in brokers' offices. Two of them charged 6 per cent.; the other nearly double. I have made no objection to the high charge and do not intend to. But I am doing some thinking.

When call money was 1½ to 2¾ per cent. the brokers were charging 4 per cent., and then said: "We do not care for the rate of call money. We make provision for our business by getting time loans." Now houses charging high rates claim to be dependent on call money. Is the broker who fortifies himself against a low money market by paying over the rate and makes no provision against a high money market but depends on call loans, a safe man to intrust with your account?

New York, Jan. 4, 1906. EQUITY.

Sunday Opening of Libraries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some of the branches of the New York Public Library have recently been thrown open to the reading public on Sunday afternoons from 2 to 6 o'clock, and this concession is to be heartily welcomed, although it has been too long deferred. It is to be regretted that the authorities have not arranged to permit the libraries to be open until 10 o'clock week day evenings, as 9 o'clock comes all too soon for working people who desire to take advantage of library reading rooms.

The Washington Heights Branch of the New York Library is unfortunately not one of the branches to open Sundays, although its usefulness would be greatly increased thereby, as it is admitted that the rooms would be well patronized. The Museum of Natural History is thronged on Sundays, and it is to be earnestly hoped that in the very near future all of the branches of the New York Public Library will likewise be thrown open to the people on Sundays, at least in the afternoon.

New York, Jan. 4, 1906. READER.

Advertising in Philadelphia.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Our esteemed contemporaries have each been making claims and counter-claims of leadership in business gains and bulk of advertising for 1905. The public is taken into the confidence of the newspapers as by no other branch of business, and no doubt is often confused by the long rows of figures and the various millions of lines which are so proudly boasted of. Yet it is a question whether it cares for invidious comparisons.

The Public Ledger in 1905 made a larger gain in circulation than during any similar period of its seventy years of history, and today has a larger circulation than it has ever before enjoyed, a circulation that is at present increasing at a more rapid rate than ever before.

During the past year The Public Ledger gained over 1904 632,140 lines of advertising. Expressed in columns of 300 lines, this is a gain of over 2,000 columns, or the equivalent of nearly 300 pages of The Public Ledger.

This newspaper printed last year over 5,000,000 lines of advertising, a much larger amount than in any previous year in its history, and made an actually larger gain than any other newspaper in Philadelphia.

This newspaper printed last year 527,345 separate and distinct advertisements, a gain of 168,670 separate advertisements over 1904.

In eighteen of the chief classifications, such as real estate, financial, new publications, religious, instruction, dividends, partnerships, auctions, resorts, &c., The Public Ledger weekday edition has an extraordinary dominance in this community, a commanding advantage it has enjoyed for many decades, but which is to-day greater than ever before in its history.

"Standards of Drunkenness."

From The Montreal Gazette.

A correspondent of one of the Toronto newspapers points out that on Christmas Day in Toronto, which has 150 places licensed to sell liquor, there were 100 people arrested for drunkenness, while in Buffalo, which has over 3,000 barrooms, there were only 39 arrests. The intention was to prove that the number of licensed places has no effect upon the amount of drunkenness. It cannot be accepted as conclusive evidence, for the police standard of what constitutes drunkenness may differ in the two cities. In Buffalo the citizen who confines himself to getting drunk is probably allowed to go as soon as he is sober, without a charge being entered against him, while in Toronto he is fined. There is no poorer standard of estimating the sobriety of a city's population than by its convictions for drunkenness.

Canadian Inference.

From The Montreal Gazette.

New York, whose annual death rate used to equal and once or twice even exceeded its birth rate, has of late been showing a change for the better, and last year there was an excess of births over deaths of some 30,000. Perhaps this is another evidence that New York is no longer an American city, as regards the nationality of the majority of its people.

MR. CONRIED AND THE PUBLIC.

Criticism of His Attitude Toward Patrons and Singers Alike.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having been present at Wednesday evening's remarkable performance of "Faust," permit me to make a few remarks regarding Mr. Conried's attitude toward the public. That New York opera patrons are long suffering is shown by the meek manner in which they have allowed themselves to be deprived of the enjoyment of the highest class of singers. In no city in the world does grand opera pay so well as in New York, yet because of the preposterous salaries paid by the Director we are debarred from hearing such artists as Calvé, (who, in spite of everything that may be said to the contrary, is still the only Carmen ever heard in this country,) Gadski, Ternina, Melba, Jean de Reszke, and many others.

The chorus of the Metropolitan Opera should have the entire sympathy of subscribers and public generally, whether they have gone back on their contracts or not, for possibly they are only now waking up to the fact that with the increasing cost of living in New York it is impossible to support a family decently on $15 a week. The New York press, I am sorry to say, has, on the whole, treated the "chorus strike" as a joke, but it must be a very serious one to these poor creatures who appear in gorgeous raiment by night, but who (if we only knew it) are obliged to go about in patched garments by day. Some of the men who sing in the chorus of the Metropolitan Opera have wives and half a dozen children to support, and how, in the name of common decency, can they do this on a salary which averages to each less than $2 a week?

Last year, when Mr. Conried took his "benefit," he doubled the prices throughout the house, and every singer—stars and chorus—gave him their services for nothing.

SUBSCRIBER.

New York, Jan 4, 1906.

Mr. Dixon and the Black Race.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of Editor Gonzales is a deserved arraignment of Thomas Dixon's historical inaccuracy, and his attempt to besmirch and belittle the black race that has produced such a military hero as Toussaint L'Ouverture, that contributed to the fertility and richness of imagination and strength of such a writer as Alexandre Dumas, such an orator as Frederick Douglass and such an educator as Booker Washington.

And the colored woman, what of her? She who was our dear "Mammy," our almost real mother, are we to have no regard for her? Must exhibitions be tolerated that publicly hold her sons up to obloquy? If any one is afraid of the kind of miscegenation that Dixon is fearing, let him read the great historian Michelet's work, entitled "La Femme."

REDMOND O'FERRALL.

New York, Jan. 3, 1906.

Getting Acquainted.

From The Washington Star.

Both were well set up, both were of the Napoleonic stature, and they circled around each other in the hotel lobby as the Alabama and the Kearsarge did before beginning the great sea duel. Finally one of them, with hand extended, advanced and said:

"This is—?"

"La Follette."

"From—?"

"Wisconsin."

"Oh, yes, I thought I knew you, but I'm more familiar with your picture without the hat."

"Oh, I've brought my pompadour along." And he bowed his head and removed his hat. Both laughed.

"And this is—?"

"Spooner."

"From—?"

"Wisconsin."

"Why certainly. The tall hat puzzled me. I am more familiar with the sleuch, which we wear so much at home."

"And yet I'm no sleuch, either there or here."

"True. I referred only to the hat."

"You are here to—?"

"Take the oath as Senator, and go to work. Give me a pointer or two."

"With pleasure. The Senate meets at noon. Announcement is made that you are present and ready to take the oath, and the Vice President receives you. According to custom I should escort you to the desk, and with your permission I'll be happy to do so."

"With all my heart. Accept my thanks for your kindness. What about the session? What about legislation?"

"Well, there are four 'ations' to be considered in Congress. First, agitation. That is about over. Second, fulmination. That is about to begin, and if that is a strong hold of yours you're just in time. Third, legislation, and if that fails, or proves ineffective, then damnation for every fellow responsible. Let us hope that we shall all escape the fourth 'ation.' Still there's a risk."

"You like the Senate?"

"Very much. Work that puts you to your trumps, associates who know what's what and how to play politics, and good fellowship going hand in hand with good partisanship. You'll like it."

"I've no doubt of that. At noon, then, to-morrow?"

"At noon to-morrow."

"Glad to have met you."

"Same here."

Through a Hole.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

WINAMAC, Ind., Jan. 2.—Mrs. Anna D. Cornelewis, a handsome widow, is the owner of rental property in Rochester, Ind. When she rented the property to Perry Coplen for a term of years she failed to reserve the right of entrance through a hallway to her rooms upstairs for herself and son. When Mrs. Cornelewis returned home from a visit she and her son, without permission of Coplen, began to pass through the parlors of Coplen's rooms to reach the stairway. Coplen protested and later served notice on her not to trespass. He then padlocked the door of the stairway.

Widow Cornelewis's son is a carpenter and he got a ladder to climb to the attic roof where he opened a way through which the widow and her son have been making their exit and entrance.

Spoils It All.

From The Pittsburg Gazette.

A woman's magazine says: "The bridegroom is generally the most depressing feature of the modern wedding." But a wedding is never considered a success without one.

LOVE IN MOSCOW.

Come, sweetheart, walk with me to-night
Upon the moonlit street,
We'll dodge each little casual light,
And lovers' vows repeat.
The subjects dear to youthful lips
We'll tenderly discuss,
And wreathed in smiles
We'll run for miles,
With Cossacks after us.

Your hand in mine, my pretty maid,
To fondle and caress,
We'll climb the frequent barricade,
Quite lost in happiness;
We'll sit upon some Gatling gun,
Secluded from the storm,
And, cheek to cheek,
We'll hear men speak
Of riot and reform.

Afraid?—the strikers seek no fray,
They're sleeping side by side.
The Cossacks whom they fought to-day
Unanimously died.
In holy calm the city lies,
I hear no shout or shot—
You do hear some?
You will not come?
False maid, you love me not!

THOMAS R. TRARBA.

SEASON'S FIRST BALL GIVEN AT SHERRY'S

Mrs. Kingsland's Brilliant Entertainment for Her Daughter.

IT WAS A NOTABLE GATHERING

A Large Number of Guests Present at This Year's Initial Social Function.

The first ball of the season was given last evening by Mrs. George Lovett Kingsland to formally present to society her débutanté daughter, Miss Kingsland.

Mrs. Kingsland, who is a niece of Mrs. Astor, gave the ball at Sherry's, engaging the large ballroom and, in fact, the entire floor for the affair. The ballroom, being elaborately decorative in itself, had as its additional decorations large palms. Back of the spot where the débutanté received a huge screen was placed. It was entirely covered with the masses of flowers sent to Miss Kingsland in the afternoon and early evening in honor of her début.

Mrs. Kingsland, in mauve tulle pailletted in mauve and wearing pearls and diamonds, and Miss Kingsland, in white tulle sprayed with snowballs, with a wreath of green leaves on her coiffure, received the guests at the ballroom entrance. There was general dancing until 1 o'clock, when a seated supper was served at small tables placed in the adjoining rooms and hall, each being decorated with roses of different colors, including American Beauties, La France, and so on through the rose gamut of colorings.

At 2 o'clock the cotillion was begun, led by Worthington Whitehouse dancing with Miss Kingsland. The favors for it were most attractive, adding greatly to the brilliancy of the dance. They were wreaths of French flowers, chiefly roses in different colors, shaded chiffon scarfs for the girls, also trimmed with roses, long flower wands tipped with small Dresden figures, brocade boxes, and opera bags; for the men a great number of enameled boxes of different sizes for desks and dressing tables.

The list of guests would fill several columns. Mrs. Astor and the John Jacob Astors were not present owing to mourning. Gen. Frederick Dent Grant and Mrs. Grant were there, Gen. Grant escorting Mrs. Kingsland to supper. Among the notable foreigners were the Baron von der Heydt, Count Suzanet, Yonkheer F. Van Hovan der Hoeven, and Lady Maitland. Others were:

Mr. and rMs. E. T. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Welles, Mr. and Mrs. Francis de R. Wissmann, Mr. and Mrs. Barbey, Mr. and Mrs. Clews, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Rives, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Starr Miller, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Karrick Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Norrie Sellar, Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. O. Rhinelander, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. McCreery, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. George Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Lehr.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Main Post, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bull, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Wright Post, Mr. and Mrs. Howland Pell, Mrs. Griswold Gray, Mr. and Mrs. James Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Goadby Loew, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. Byam K. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lydig, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Le Roy Emmet.

The Misses Gladys Pell, Jean Reid, Mabel and Angelica Gerry, Miss Edgar, Miss Newbold, Miss Twombly, Miss Vanderbilt, the Misses Webb, Miss Barney, the Misses Sherman, Miss Starr Miller, Miss Schermerhorn, Miss Therese Iselin, the Misses Eleanor Mortimer, Laura de Rham, Therese Iselin, Caroline Wilmerding, Christine Roosevelt, Evelyn and Gwendolyn Burden, Emily Welles, Emily Coster, Gretchen Hoyt, Dorothy Whitney, Julia Hoyt, Elizabeth Cutting, Grace Ruggles, Gertrude Pell, Annie Kountze, Katharine Lawrence, Laura Swan, the Misses Kernochan, the Misses Knowlton, the Misses Fish, Miss Borland, the Misses Natica Rives and Dorothy Grinnell, the Misses Street, Tuckerman, and Schieffelin.

Stewart Witherbee, George M. W. Kobbé, Gerald Morgan, Clinton Gray, Jr., A. S. Post, H. R. Taylor, Thornton Wilson, Hamilton Fish, Erskine Hewitt, Charles Edmund Fairfax, John Minturn, Gordon Douglas, Morris Lee, Francis Crowninshield, W. Hude Neilson, E. de P. Livingston, the Messrs. Kernochan, the Messrs. Gerry, the Messrs. Weekes, Fitzhugh Townsend. Lispenard Stewart, Robert Hare, Alexander Hadden, Oliver Iselin, Victor Loew, Schuyler Schieffelin, Wainwright Farrish, the Messrs. Cruger, the Messrs. Nicholas, the Messrs. Barnes, Courtland Nicoll, Meredith Howland, Jr., C. A. Dana, Lanier Winslow, the Messrs. Beeckman, the Messrs. Gerard, Monson Morris, T. Suffern Tailer, Duncan Harris, Messrs. Stebbins, Delano, Green, Dix, Blosson, Landale, Duval, Wagstaff, Farr, Geer, Greer, Hinckley, King, Sackett, Robbins, Postlethwaite, Hollister, Van Rensselaer, Tucker Garretson, Gade, Delano, and others.

JAPANESE ART SALE.

Carved Ivory Figures and Decorated Screens Bring Good Prices.

A large four-panel embroidered screen, the last article catalogued for the first day's sale of the Yamanaka importations from the East, was passed last evening at the American Art Galleries to enable would-be purchasers, who expect to present it to the Art Museum, to be present, as they promised to be, this evening. The scene represented is the "Falls of Uozumi, Province of Bungo," carried across the four panels. It was designed by Imawo Keinen, embroidered by Nosé Yasutaka, and is valued at over $1,500.

Yesterday's sales brought a return of $9,865.65, of which $6,900.50 was from the afternoon's sale of carved ivories, Mandarine necklaces, armor and silks, and $2,965 for the evening sale of pictures in needlework and cut velvet framed in Japanese woods and fabrics. The highest price in the evening was paid for a four-fold screen embroidered in a cherry blossom design, $325. Another large screen in dull tones, "Fishing at Night," brought $160. A carved ivory group, "Children Caught in the Rain," by Giokusai, with a carved ivory stand, brought the best price of the afternoon, $180.

More ivory carvings will be sold this afternoon, with antique objects in iron and Japanese weapons, embroideries, brocades, and Japanese rugs. The remainder of the pictures in needlework and cut velvet will be sold this evening.

CHINESE WOMEN LEARNING.

Japanese Ladies Volunteer Teachers—Princesses Seek Instruction.

PEKING, Jan. 4.—A noteworthy movement has recently begun here in the establishment of schools for the education of women under the direction of several Princesses, with Japanese ladies as volunteer teachers.

All these schools are crowded with girls from leading families. Fourteen Mongolian Princesses have arrived at Peking for the purpose of seeking instruction in the European languages.

English is now taught in all the schools.

Lake Forest Alumni Hear Good News.

Forty-five graduates of Lake Forest University gathered last night for the third annual dinner of their New York Alumni Association, to hear good news from President Richard D. Harlan. He brought them the word that $30,000 had been donated for the erection of a new dormitory, and as much more for a commons. Others who spoke were President Finley of the College of the City of New York; Delevan Smith, William Mathers Lewis, Mrs. Annie P. Hillis, '84, and Mrs. Sophia R. Dulles, '80.

If Traveling in Japan

Or any civilized country, you can procure Laxative Bromo Quinine from any druggist. All nations use it. E. W. GROVE'S signature on box. Adv.

AGED CLERGYMAN MARRIES.

Vermont Divine Wedded to His Housekeeper—Widower One Year.

Special to The New York Times.

RUTLAND, Vt., Jan. 4.—The Rev. Dr. Norman Seaver, 71 years old, and Mrs. Ellen S. Pond, 58, were married at the home of the clergyman here this afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. George W. Phillips, who is pastor of the Congregational Church in this city, where Dr. Seaver was ordained in 1880, and of which he was pastor for eight years.

Dr. Seaver's wife died just one year ago. He is one of the foremost clergymen in Vermont. The bride has been his housekeeper for about ten months. She has a daughter and three sons, one of whom, Lieut. Arlington E. Pond, is with the army in Manila.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Henry Sabin will give a luncheon this afternoon at Sherry's for Miss Harriet Sabin; at the Berkeley Lyceum two short plays by Miss Doris Francklyn for the benefit of the St. Mary's Hospital for Women and Children are to be played by amateurs. This will be followed by a tea at Sherry's to be given by the youthful author's mother, Mrs. Charles G. Francklyn. In the evening there will be another large ball at Sherry's, that given by Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman for their débutante daughters, the Misses Irene and Mildred Sherman.

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Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes is to give a dance at Sherry's on Tuesday evening next.

***

The dance for Miss Katharine Lawrence, to be given by Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, will take place at Sherry's on Jan. 31, not on Jan. 23, as previously announced.

***

Mrs. William Sage has cards out for a small dance on Jan. 27.

***

A theatre party is to be given on Jan. 23 for Miss Ruth King, daughter of David H King. It will be followed by a supper and informal dancing at Sherry's.

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The wedding of John Leggett Pulz of 522 Madison Avenue, this city, and Miss Hildegarde McKenna, youngest daughter of Associate Justice McKenna of the Supreme Court of the United States, will take place on Feb. 21 in Washington at the McKenna residence.

***

Mrs. Henry M. Tilford will give a large luncheon on Jan. 16 at Sherry's for her daughter, Miss Isabel Tilford.

***

Mrs. C. F. Winthrop has invitations out for a large luncheon and card party on Jan. 20.

***

Mrs. Trenor L. Park will give a small musicale on Thursday evening next for Ambassador Reid and Mrs. Reid. The intimate friends only of the Reids will be asked. Mr. and Mrs. Park have taken the town house of the Francis Burrall Hoffmans for the season, the latter having opened the Wickham Hoffman house in Washington.

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Phoenix Ingraham will lead the cotillion which Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer will give on Jan. 12 for Miss Edith Pulitzer.

***

Miss Florence Wardwell, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lansing Wardwell, is booked to sail Saturday on the Celtic, en route to Malta, where she will spend the rest of the Winter with her uncle, who is a Major in the British Army, stationed there. Among others booked to sail on the Celtic are Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Hancy and Miss Jean Hancy, who are going to Egypt.

***

Mrs. J. Alden Weir gave a reception yesterday afternoon at the Weir residence, 11 East Twelfth Street, to introduce her daughter, Miss Caro Weir. The receiving party included the Misses Clara Cheeseman, Helen Sturgis, Olga Kobbe, Dorothy Roosevelt, Gabrielle Dexter, and Cecily Sheldon.

***

The concert yesterday afternoon in the beautiful studio of A. A. Anderson, for the benefit of the Music School Settlement, was a pronounced success, netting nearly $3,000 for the Settlement. Tickets sold at $10 each, and the studio was crowded to hear Mme. Sembrich and Mr. Gilibert sing and Mr. Pugno play. Isidore Luckstone was the accompanist. All the artists gave their services, and Mr. Anderson the use of the studio. Mme. Sembrich exerted herself especially in the matter of securing the other artists and also in selling tickets. Her reception was an ovation. Mme. Sembrich sang "Batti, Batti," "C'est mon Ami," "Nymphs and Shepherds," "Die Forelle," "Nussbaum," "Fruhlingsnacht," and "Standchen," and also at the end sang the duo "La ci Darem la Mano" with Mr. Gilibert. The audience was a fashionable one. Mrs. Howard Mansfield is the President, Miss Florence Wardwell the Treasurer, and Miss Laura Post the Secretary. A tea for Mme. Sembrich followed the concert.

***

Mrs. Henry Lansing Wardwell gave a small dance last night in Sherry's small ballroom for her débutante daughter, Miss Dorothea Fales Wardwell, the guests being the younger set, including many débutantes. Mrs. Wardwell and the débutante received near the entrance of the ballroom, which was decorated with palms and flowers. The cotillion was led by Duncan Bulkley, dancing with Miss Dorothea Wardwell. The favors included feather fans with chains, and brass desk and smokers' articles.

Supper was served at small tables in the rooms adjoining the ballroom. The guests included the Misses Kathleen Bulkley, Rosina and Clarinda Boardman, Anne Clarke, Elizabeth and Julia Dodge, Laura de Rahm, Gladys Endicott, Alice Fellowes, Charlotte and Dorothy Grinnell, Malvina Hoffman, Adaline Havemeyer, Annie Sturgis, Helen Sturgis, Cecily Sheldon, Katharine Rhoades, Margaret Tuttle, Caro Weir, May Young, Elizabeth Rose, Ruth Wellington, Archer-Shee, Landon, Kobbe, Imbrie, O'Brien, and Prentice. Also Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Wardwell, Douglas Paige, Pemberton Sturges, Thomas Sturgis, Robert Swan, O. Z. Whitehead, Benjamin Young, Albert Putnam, Hermann Livingstone, Jr., Ezra Prentice, Edmund Kirby, Stephen Landon, Harold Imbrie, Bayard Hoppin, Fred and Tracy Hoppin, Henry Fleitman, Arthur Fowler, Douglas Campbell, Roger and Wentworth Bacon, Kenneth Boardman, Peter Blanchard, Duncan Bulkley, Ernest Ayrault, George Bodman, William Constable, Jr., and I. S. Henderson.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Philip M. Lydig entertained at dinner last night, after which Kúbelik played. Later, with some of their guests, they went to the Kingsland ball at Sherry's. At their second dinner next Thursday evening Mr. Scotti will sing.

***

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Du Val will sail on the Celtic next Saturday for a two months' stay in Italy.

Miss Roosevelt to Wed Feb. 17.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt announced to-night that the wedding of Miss Alice Roosevelt to Representative Longworth of Cincinnati will occur on Saturday, Feb. 17, at 12 o'clock, noon, in the East Room of the White House.

An Appeal for $273.

The American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, 986 Woody Crest Avenue, city, has received a provisional gift if the society will raise $5,000. By the aid of a fair and subscriptions $4,727 has been raised, leaving a deficit of $273. If this is not obtained the society will only receive $1,500. For this reason it asks for gifts amounting to $273, to be sent to its Treasurer, Mrs. S. J. Hallock, 935 Woody Crest Avenue, city.

IN MR. WILLCOX'S HONOR.

Post Office Officials Will Give a Dinner To-morrow Night.

The official staff of the New York Post Office and the Superintendents of the sub-stations will give a dinner at the Hotel Astor to-morrow night, to mark the close of the first year of Postmaster Willcox's administration, and at the same time to testify to the Postmaster the high esteem in which he is held by his subordinates.

John Washington and Thomas F. Murphy head the Dinner Committee, and among the speakers will be Congressmen Olcott and Bennett, Herbert Parsons, John R. Van Wormer, and W. D. Murphy.

MRS. A. BOURNE VERY ILL.

Her Condition a Cause of Anxiety to Relatives and Friends.

The condition of Mrs. Arthur Bourne, daughter-in-law of Commodore Frederick G. Bourne of the New York Yacht Club, who has been ill for a month, is causing apprehension to her relatives and friends.

Inquiry at the Bourne home at Oakdale, L. I., last night elicited that she has been removed from there to a place where she could receive special medical attention. Mrs. Bourne's three-weeks-old child died a few days ago, but her condition is so serious that she has not been informed of it.

CHARLES S. GUTHRIE DEAD.

Well-Known Steel Man Succumbs to an Operation for Appendicitis.

Charles S. Guthrie, Chairman of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, and one of the most active members of the syndicate which acquired control of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company recently, died at his shooting preserve in the North Carolina Mountains on Wednesday night, after an operation for appendicitis.

Mr. Guthrie was an ardent sportsman and made frequent trips South during the shooting season. The details of the merger of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company with the Republic Iron and Steel Company, of which Mr. Guthrie was in charge, compelled him to put off his accustomed trip South until Christmas. He had been in North Carolina only a few days when he was attacked with appendicits. He was at once taken to Salisbury, and operated on there last Sunday. He failed to rally from the shock.

Mr. Guthrie was well known among the noted Pittsburg steel men, and was President of the American Steel Hoop Company at the time it was absorbed by the United States Steel Corporation.

He had lived in New York for six years, and was a member of the Union, Racquet, Lawyers', Tuxedo, and Westminster Kennel Clubs.

Mr. Guthrie lived at 43 West Fifty-sixth Street. He is survived by a widow and two sons.

SALISBURY, N. C., Jan. 4.—The body of C. S. Guthrie was taken to New York on a special train over the Southern Railway to-night. George W. Perkins accompanied the body.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Prof. Charles J. Joly.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Charles Jasper Joly, Royal Astronomer of Ireland, is dead. He was born at Tullamore June 27, 1864.

Prof. Joly was the eldest son of the late Rev. John Swift Joly. He was Professor of Astronomy at the University of Dublin, a Trustee of the National Library of Ireland, President of the International Association for Promoting the Study of Quarternions and Allied Systems of Mathematics, Secretary of the Royal Irish Academy, and a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.

Maurice S. Decker.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 4.—Maurice S. Decker, a corporation lawyer of New York, died suddenly of heart disease early this morning at his residence, 119 Cleveland Street. Mr. Decker was born in Summitville, N. Y. He came to New York in 1880, and made corporation and trust law his specialty. He was Assistant Secretary of the American Law and Trust Company, and later Secretary of the Continental Trust Company of New York. A widow and four sons survive him.

Patrick J. Kenedy.

Patrick J. Kenedy, senior member of the firm of Barclay Street Catholic book publishers, P. J. Kenedy & Sons, died at his residence, 142 West Seventy-third Street, yesterday morning. He was 62 years old. He leaves a widow and seven children. Mr. Kenedy was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Benevolent Legion, the New York Historical Society, and the Catholic Club.

Samuel Brown Parsons, Sr.

Samuel Brown Parsons died yesterday of paralysis at his home in Amity Street, Flushing, at the age of 87. Mr. Parsons had been an invalid for two or three years. His son, Samuel B. Parsons, the well-known landscape artist, was until recently Park Commissioner of Manhattan. Mr. Parsons introduced the seedless orange into this country in 1859. He had an extensive orange plantation in Florida.

He was President of the Flushing Board of Trustees, which established one of the first free schools in this State in 1851.

Obituary Notes.

FRANK G. BARRY, publisher of The Thousand Island News, The Richfield Springs News, The Summer Resorter, and other publications, died yesterday at his home, in Herkimer, N. Y.

ROBERT R. STANNARD, President of the Blake & Johnson Manufacturing Company, makers of machinery, died suddenly of cerebral hemorrhage at his home, in Waterbury, Conn., yesterday. Mr. Stannard was born in 1847.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The storm central Wednesday night in Northeastern Iowa has passed down the St. Lawrence Valley beyond the field of observation.

The weather continues cloudy in northern and eastern districts with light snows, in the remainder of the country fair weather prevails with temperatures generally below the normal in the South and considerably above the normal in Rocky Mountain districts.

For Friday and Saturday fair weather is probable in all parts of the country except the lake region, where snow flurries with temperatures slightly below freezing will prevail.

Winds along the New England coast will be fresh to brisk west; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh west; on the South Atlantic Coast, light to fresh west; on the Gulf Coast, light west; on Lake Michigan, fresh to brisk northwest.

Steamers departing for European ports will have fresh to brisk west winds and cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair and colder Friday, except snow flurries in north portion; Saturday fair, fresh west winds.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Fair and colder Friday; Saturday fair, fresh west winds.

New England—Fair and colder Friday, except snow in North Maine and North Vermont; Saturday fair, fresh to brisk west winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Fair Friday and Saturday, except snow along the lakes, brisk west winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
8 A. M.	16	43	4 P. M.	17	45
6 A. M.	16	44	6 P. M.	15	44
9 A. M.	11	53	9 P. M.	15	44
12 M.	15	55	12 P. M.	12	37

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 48; for the corresponding date last year it was 15; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 50; at 5 P. M. it was 46. Maximum temperature, 59 degrees at 4:15 A. M.; minimum, 37 degrees at 10:55 P. M. Humidity, 100 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 74 per cent. at 8 P. M.

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VOGUE VOGUE Fashion Published Thursdays 10 cts. on newsstands $4.00 a Year. 11 E. 24th St., N. Y.

DEATH OF HARRISON WEIR.

Famous English Artist and Illustrator Was 81 Years Old.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Harrison W. Weir, the artist, author and journalist, died to-day.

Harrison Weir might justly be called another Berwick. His observation of natural objects was as keen, his love for nature as profound and his technical skill was greater.

Born in Sussex in 1824, he was apprenticed to an engraver when he was 13 years old, and though he tried to break his articles, it is probable that the seven years he spent in learning the engraver's art were not as much wasted as he thought. Success came to him early in life, and when he was 24 years old a picture exhibited by him at the British institution attracted a great deal of attention. Before long he was a regular exhibitor at the shows of the Royal Academy.

It is probable, however, that he will be best remembered by his black and white work. It is said that Harrison Weir illustrated over a hundred volumes. Later in life he began to write books as well as illustrate them. Works by him on cats, birds and country life have delighted many thousands of readers.

MARRIED.

BORDEN—JAECKEL.—On Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1906, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Townsend, Marie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adelbert Jaeckel, to Mr. Lewis Mercer Borden.

CLERY—DANFORTH.—On Jan. 3, 1906, at the home of her parents, 315 West 79th St., New York City, by the Rev. Robert McKenzie, D. D., Anna Lyon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bushnell Danforth, to Howard Kingsbury Clery of East Orange, N. J.

DIED.

ADAMS.—At Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1906, Ernest Henry, son of the late William Newton Adams, in the 48th year of his age.
Funeral private.

ALEXANDRE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 3, of pneumonia, at 35 East 67th St., Elizabeth Lawrence, wife of J. Henry Alexandre.
Funeral private, on Friday, Jan. 5, at 2 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

BRAINERD.—Entered into rest on Jan. 4, 1906, Louise D. Brainerd, widow of E. Burtis Brainerd.
Funeral service at her late residence, 397 Clermont Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

DEMING.—Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 3, 1906, Abbie L. Deming.
Funeral services from her late residence, Tappan, N. Y., Friday evening, the 5th inst., at 8:15. Carriages will meet evening train at Tappan Station, West Shore R. R.

EATON.—On Jan. 3, 1906, Adele Livingston Higbie, widow of William Eaton.
Funeral services from Christ Church, West Islip, on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Carriages meet 8:30 train from 34th St.

EDSON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 3, Abbie Marie, wife of the late Alexander Edson.
Funeral service from her late residence, 156 West 78th St., on Friday, Jan. 5, at 10:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

FORTE.—On Thursday, Jan. 5, 1906, at 317 East 40th St., G. Forte.
Funeral from his late residence 9 A. M. Saturday. Friends and relatives are invited.

GUTHRIE.—After a short illness, at Salisbury, N. C., Charles Strong Guthrie, son of Stephen H. and Anne Strong Guthrie.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HANLEY.—In Providence, R. I., on the 3d inst., Michael Hanley.
Funeral Saturday morning, the 6th inst., at 8:30 o'clock, from the residence of his sister, Mrs. George Butler, 520 Wickenden St. Services at St. Joseph's Church, Hope St., at 9 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Member of the United States Navy.

KERN.—On Jan. 4, John Kern, beloved husband of the late Amalia Kern.
Funeral from his late residence, 452 East 120th St., on Monday morning, Jan. 8, at 9 o'clock, and from thence to the Church of Our Lady Queen of Angels, East 111th St., where a solemn requiem mass will be said for the repose of his soul. Relatives and friends are kindly invited.

KEYES.—At Nice, France, Mary Loughborough, widow of E. D. Keyes, late Major General U. S. A.

KIMBALL.—At Lakewood, N. J., Jan. 4, Helen Baker, wife of the late W. S. Kimball, M. D., in the 73d year of her age.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence on Saturday, Jan. 6, at 11:30 A. M. Interment private.

MORRISON.—Elizabeth Walker, wife of John Morrison.
Funeral from her late residence, 242 East 74th St., Friday, Jan. 5, at 2 P. M.

PARSONS.—Suddenly, in the City of Mexico, Dec. 5, 1905, James Russell Parsons, Jr., aged 44 years.
Funeral services will be held in All Saints' Cathedral, Albany, Saturday, Jan. 6, at 2:30 o'clock.

PARSONS.—On Thursday, Jan. 4, 1906, (fifth day first month,) at Flushing, N. Y., Samuel B., son of the late Samuel and Mary Bowne Parsons, in the 87th year of his age.
Funeral services at the residence of Mrs. Robert B. Parsons, Broadway, Flushing, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 6, (seventh day, first month,) upon arrival of train leaving East 34th St., New York, at 1:50 P. M., to Murray Hill Station.
Philadelphia papers please copy.

SHAW.—On Thursday, Jan. 4, 1906, Charles Westervelt, youngest son of Emma L. and the late D. McLean Shaw, aged 24 years.
Funeral services Saturday, Jan. 6, at 11 A. M., at his residence, 144 West 86th St. Please omit flowers.

TOMPKINS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1906, Caroline A., beloved wife of James E. Tompkins and daughter of the late Daniel C. and Clarissa Higgins.
Funeral at 732 West End Av., Friday, Jan. 5, at 8 P. M. Interment private.
Tarrytown and Peekskill papers please copy.

WILLIS.—Suddenly, on Jan. 2, 1906, at his late residence, 407 West 27th St., New York City, Thomas S. Willis.
Funeral services at the Chapel of the Stephen Merritt Burial Company, corner of 19th St. and 8th Av., New York City, on Jan. 5, at 8 P. M.

IN MEMORIAM.

MARTIN.—In loving memory of Ferrier J. Martin, who passed into the higher life Jan. 5, 1903.

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I am told at THE NEW YORK TIMES office that unless the orders from newsdealers reach them to-day they cannot increase the supply of THE SUNDAY NEW YORK TIMES sent to any particular point. People everywhere are already talking about this newspaper feature; not simply in New York, but in every large city in the United States. A children's story as jolly and as clean and as stimulating as this should be *welcomed by every parent* in the country. "The Roosevelt Bears" are two fine fellows. They start from the mountains of Colorado and make a tour of the East. They ride on Pullman trains, eat in dining cars, stop at the best hotels and

have all kinds of good, wholesome fun. There is "something doing" every minute. The story is told in rollicking rhyme; just the kind of jingle that youngsters enjoy. Those who know something of newspaper printing know that extra editions of a Sunday paper cannot be gotten out to fill Saturday night orders. If you want to be sure of getting a copy place your order with the newsdealer or carrier **to-day.** Simply tell your newsdealer to-day to be sure to keep a copy for you or to deliver it at your home Sunday morning. Every copy will sell.

Paul Kiper

NOTE TO PARENTS: Children need pictures and stories. It is just as necessary to feed their imaginations with good food as it is to feed their bodies with good food. Here is a story full to the brim with adventure and fun, and crowded to the page limit with comical and entertaining pictures, and at the same time clean and wholesome and elevating. It has been written for all the boys and girls of the United States. If you want to be very sure of getting the first installment (Jan. 7) place your order to-day for THE SUNDAY NEW YORK TIMES. If you need extra copies to send to distant points, order them in advance.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Lower; Call Money Rates, 6@22 Per Cent.

Market Advances, Then Falls Back on Mr. Schiff's Address at Chamber of Commerce.

The "choppy" appearance which has distinguished the trading on the Stock Exchange since the first business day of the present week was again conspicuous in the fore part of yesterday's market, discreet liquidation in numerous stocks, offset to some degree by buying elsewhere, influencing the movements of prices. The copper stocks, particularly Anaconda, were subjected to even plainer pressure than on other days, while the buying in Reading and Atchison was again, whether purposely or not, in the nature of an offset to this selling. Near the noon hour the pressure abated, and, aided by the continued easing of money rates, the market as a whole assumed an air of strength more real than it has displayed since last week. This improvement, however, was brought to a summary conclusion by the publication of the impromptu address made by Mr. Jacob H. Schiff before the Chamber of Commerce, in which he condemned unsparingly our present currency system, and spoke of recent conditions in the money market in this city as "a disgrace to a civilized community." If Mr. Schiff's remarks had gone no further it is doubtful if they would have had the least effect in the stock market, but the additional statement made by Mr. Schiff that in his judgment the progression of these conditions meant at some time a panic of unheard-of proportions was so generally construed as an immediately bearish factor that stocks were pressed for sale in such quantity that prices broke steadily until the close of the day. All through this selling movement money rates were steadily declining, and finally closed at 6 per cent., the bulk of the day's loans being made around 15 per cent., an average some 10 per cent. lower than that at which the majority of loans were arranged on Wednesday. Final losses ranged from 3½ points in Anaconda, and over 3 points each in American Smelting and Amalgamated Copper, to fractions in the standard railroad shares, which earlier in the day had stood at substantial gains.

It is probable that more meaning was read into Mr. Schiff's address than he had supposed possible, but this is a contingency always to be reckoned with, as was recently shown in the market's construction of Mr. Vanderlip's address. There will be little dissension from Mr. Schiff's characterization of recent conditions in the money market, but the tentative remedy in the form of a circulation based on commercial paper will not be so readily accepted. It is true, however, that the whole question of our currency should be gone over and settled right at the earliest opportunity. Outside of this development and the movements in money, which were toward easier conditions, the only matter of importance was the action of the Directors of the Rock Island Company, who passed the dividend paid up to this time on the company's preferred stock. This is a matter which has long been under discussion, it having been recommended at the recent meeting of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Directors. Abroad the markets were steady, that of London being little affected by a weak return of the Bank, a usual occurrence at this time of the year.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Shipbuilding Co.—Preferred stock.
Bell's Telephone Co. of Philadelphia.
Illinois Brick Co.—Preferred stock.
National Carbon Co.—Common stock.
New York and New Jersey Telephone Co.
North Chicago Street Railway.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway—Preferred stock.
Texas Central Railroad—Preferred stock.
Union Trust Co.
United States Printing Co.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Cleveland Electric Railway.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Malpho Manufacturing Co.
Pelton Realty Co.

NO DIVIDEND ON ROCK ISLAND.

Directors Pass It Owing to Heavy Outlay for Betterments.

The Directors of the Rock Island Company met yesterday and formally passed the dividend on the company's preferred stock. This action was foreshadowed last month, when, after a meeting of the Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific it was announced that a majority of the Rock Island Company Directors were of the opinion that the January dividend on the preferred stock should be passed.

The decision was reached owing to expenditures for improvements and betterments contemplated to the amount of $14,000,000.

The Rock Island Company, the holding company, controls all the lines of the Rock Island and the Frisco systems. The company has outstanding $48,958,800 of preferred stock, upon which dividends have been paid at the rate of 4 per cent. a year, in addition to $83,000,000 of common stock, upon which no dividends have been paid.

The control of the company rests with the preferred stock, the common having no voting power. The bulk of the preferred is held by the Moore Brothers, Daniel G. Reid, and B. F. Yoakum and his associates, who recently purchased the stock formerly held by W. B. Leeds.

JOINT LINE TO THE PACIFIC?

Report and Denial of a St. Paul-Northwestern Traffic Deal.

Reports from the West received in Wall Street yesterday said that negotiations were under way between the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul roads looking to the establishment of a traffic arrangement by which the Chicago and Northwestern would be permitted to reach the Pacific Coast over the St. Paul's Pacific extension, which is now under construction.

Bankers identified with the New York Central-Northwestern interests said that they knew of no such arrangement. It has been rumored for some time that the Chicago and Northwestern was about to construct a line of its own to the Pacific Coast. The recent increase in the capital stock of the North Coast Railway from $1,000,000 to $25,000,000 led to the report that this company was formed in the interest of the Chicago and Northwestern for the purpose of building such an extension.

WINS SUIT FOR $145,000.

James M. Elliott, Jr., Holds Five Notes of Industrial Securities Company.

In the suit brought to recover the face value of five promissory notes issued by the Industrial Securities Company of New Jersey and assigned to James M. Elliott, Jr., Justice Newburger yesterday ordered a verdict in favor of Elliott for $145,000, the full amount claimed with interest.

The notes were made by the Industrial Securities Company at the time that company was organized by James M. Brady and others to take over the Southern Car and Foundry Company. The Securities Company backed out of the purchase and for a defense to the suit asserted that there had been misrepresentations concerning the foundry company at the time of the proposed purchase

HIDDEN ASSETS FOUND.

K. and M. Stockholders Discover Property Not Mentioned in Reports.

The investigation by the minority stockholders' committee, headed by George D. Mackay, into the affairs of the Kanawha and Michigan Railway Company, it was learned yesterday, has resulted in the uncovering of certain assets of the company to which no reference has been made in the company's recent official reports.

It appears that the Kanawha and Michigan, which is controlled by the Hocking Valley Railroad, owns a tract of 8,000 acres of coal lands in West Virginia, which, however, does not stand in the name of the company. The minority stockholders' committee has been informed by the counsel of the Kanawha and Michigan that this land is held in trust for the company by Charles D. Hickock, one of the Directors. The committee is of the opinion that the bonded indebtedness of the company could be discharged through the utilization of this heretofore unreckoned asset.

The committee now represents over $2,500,000 out of the total of $4,000,000 of the minority stock of the Kanawha and Michigan Railway. The total issue amounts to $9,000,000, and of this about $5,000,000 is held by the Toledo and Ohio Central.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 6@22 per cent., with the last loan at 6 per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 15 and 16 per cent.

Time money rates, 6 per cent for sixty days to six months, with a commission in some cases of from 1 to 2 per cent. for short loans, making the rate equal to 7 and 8 per cent.

Mercantile paper rates, 5½@6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable and choice four to six months' single names and 6½ per cent for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $493,986,714; balances, $14,354,494. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $572,626.

Sterling exchange was heavy. Nominal rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.8205 for sixty days, $4.8540 for demand, and $4.86 for cables. Commercial bills were quoted at $4.81½@$4.82⅝.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.20 and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 94¼@94 5-16 and 94 15-16; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centers: Boston—15c discount. Chicago—40c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, none; telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—par. St. Louis—10c discount @ par.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Supplies of money were fairly plentiful in the market to-day, and there were prospects of an increase in the supplies to-morrow with the release of consol dividends, but large withdrawals for South America are expected next week. Discounts were steady.

Trading on the Stock Exchange opened quiet and with a dull tendency. There was some profit taking owing chiefly to the political nervousness on the Continent. Later a better tone prevailed owing to the discount rate of the Bank of England being unchanged. Consols opened steady and afterward became weak. They rallied during the last hour. Home rails were firm, Districts being the feature on the appointment of the officials to succeed the late Charles T. Yerkes.

Americans opened irregular. Several stocks weakened to below parity on profit taking, but afterward became fairly steady at about parity. Prices recovered slightly during the last hour and closed steady. Grand Trunk recovered from an opening spasm of realizations. Canadian Pacific was buoyant, assisted by the traffic returns.

Foreigners were quiet. Russian and Japanese securities were easier, but afterward rallied somewhat.

Copper shares were dull, particularly Anacondas, but they closed with an improvement.

Japanese Imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 102¾.

Money, 2½@3 per cent.

Discount rates: Short and three months' bills, 3 11-16@3¾ per cent.

Bar silver quiet at 29¾d per ounce.

Gold premiums were quoted as follows: Madrid, 25.40; Lisbon, 5.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing Yesterday.	N. Y. Equivalent.	Previous N. Y. Closing.	Net Change.
Consols, money	89⅛	..	..	—1-16
Consols, account	89⅛	..	..	—1-16
Anaconda	13⅛	254½	271½	—17
Atchison	94¼	91½	91⅛	+ ⅜
Canadian Pacific	178¼	173½	173	+ ½
St. Paul	186	181	181¼	— ¼
Erie	49¾	48⅝	48½	— ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	83	80½	81	— ½
Illinois Central	180	175	175½	— ⅛
Louis. & Nash.	156¾	152¼	152½	....
N. Y. Central	155½	151¼	150⅝	+ ⅜
Pennsylvania	78½	143	143¼	— ⅛
Reading	73½	143	142⅝	— ⅜
Southern Pacific	67⅞	65⅞	66	— ⅛
Union Pacific	153½	148⅝	148⅝	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel	43⅜	42½	43	— ½
U. S. Steel pf.	109	106	106	....

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—Prices at the opening of the Bourse to-day were heavy. Russians were weak. Later there was some improvement, and at the close stocks were steady.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 85.00 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 490.00.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 95c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 11c for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—Prices on the Boerse to-day in all departments, especially Russians, were firm.

Prices among the curbstone brokers after the Boerse had closed were somewhat weaker in consequence of the reports in Paris that Emperor William made a speech in a warlike tone at his reception of the Generals on New Year's Day.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 43 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 4¼ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, increase	£220,000
Circulation, decrease	2,000
Bullion, increase	218,342
Other securities, increase	2,861,000
Other deposits, increase	5,885,000
Public deposits, increase	1,743,000
Notes reserve, increase	225,000
Government securities, increase	4,590,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 20.87 per cent. as compared with 33.81 per cent. last week.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England remained unchanged to-day at 4 per cent.

The rate of discount of the Bank of Bengal was raised to-day from 7 to 8 per cent.

The rate of discount of the Bank of Bombay was increased to-day from 7 to 8 per cent.

BANK OF FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation, increase	338,900,000
Treasury deposits, decrease	125,675,000
General deposits, decrease	68,625,000
Gold in hand, decrease	27,025,000
Silver in hand, decrease	9,450,000
Bills discounted, increase	241,275,000
Advances, increase	23,400,000

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	12	6	Esperanza	5	7	6
Tomboy	1	6	3	Dolores	2	1	0
El Oro	1	8	6	Stratton's Ind.	0	6	9

Chartered 1822.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William St., New York.

Capital, - - $1,000,000.
Undivided Profits, - 7,000,000.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

With call money more accessible yesterday to Stock Exchange borrowers than on any previous day of the last ten, the hesitation and irregularity which have characterized the stock market since Tuesday morning became only more pronounced. Such strength as developed in the forenoon was of a whimsical order in most instances, and in the last hour prices broke very sharply under an impulsive selling movement, which was referable almost wholly to the remarks addressed by Jacob H. Schiff to the Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the limitations and imperfections of the currency system. Certain of Mr. Schiff's phrases, uttered in a prophetic sense, were rather startling, and, besides causing timid holders of speculative stocks to sell out, they were seized upon by bearish operators as a pretext for attacking the market. The disturbance thus created by Mr. Schiff, quite innocently, of course, recalls an effect twice produced in the stock market last October by similar means. On Oct. 11 Mr. Vanderlip's speech before the Bankers' Association at Washington was released at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The stock market up to that hour had been buoyant. It broke sensationally on the paragraph in Mr. Vanderlip's speech which read: "Should a stock market speculation start from the present high level of prices in the face of the extraordinary demand for capital and money which crops and business alike are making, the result might easily be temporary disaster." The market recovered fully within two or three days and started serenely up again. It has been going up, with occasional interruptions, ever since. One interruption occurred on Oct. 27, when E. H. Harriman, just returned from the Far East, gave out an interview in which he said: "We are going to run into an era of competitive railroad building, just as we have passed through an era of competitive buying." That assertion produced a temporary spasm in the market, but it was soon forgotten.

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If prices should recover sharply to-day or to-morrow, as they did after the Vanderlip speech and again after the Harriman interview, Mr. Schiff's remarks would be soon forgotten.

***

Every day this week so far, the market has been strong in the forenoon and reactionary in the late trading. It happens in this way: Traders buy stocks on the opening, and as prices improve their enthusiasm increases. At midday they double up. About 1 o'clock the market gets dull and stocks begin to drag. Then in the next hour the room crowd begins to look around anxiously for buyers. The buying power from outside, instead of increasing, diminishes apparently, whereupon the stocks that were bought on the opening and at midday begin to come back upon the market and prices recede. That occurred yesterday, only the selling in the last hour was a good deal more urgent than on either Tuesday or Wednesday. The aggregate of this in-and-out trading is very large, much larger than the average man would believe. Your professional trader deals principally in fluctuations. He is too close to the market to perceive its main tendency. He wants to beat it only for 1 or 2 per cent. each day. He has facilities for turning stocks quickly which the outsider does not enjoy, and, more than this, he has the "feeling" of the market.

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The aggressive selling in the last hour converged upon a few stocks, notably Amalgamated Copper and Union Pacific. Anaconda broke sharply, but it had been declining since the opening. Reading also became very weak, which was natural enough in view of the fact that the bull crowd had been making it a feature of the market. Union Pacific, which had been heavy since Tuesday, showed rather better resistance to the selling movement than other stocks of equal prominence.

***

Transactions in Union Pacific in the last hour between 148 and 149 were enormous. There was one unbroken string of 18,600 shares, which appeared on the tape as follows: "1,900, 148½; 2,400, ⅛; 400, ½; 100, ⅝; 1,800, ½; 2,400, ⅜; 400, ⅝; 500, ½; 2,500, ⅝; 1,500, ½; 1,500, ⅝; 1,600, ¼; 800, ⅛; 800, ¼." It will be noticed that in these consecutive transactions there are two lots of 2,400 shares each, two of 400 shares each, two of 1,500 shares each and two of 800 shares each. There were several larger transactions than any here included, notably one of 4,500 shares at 148¾ and another of 3,500 shares at 148⅞. The evidence of matched order trading in the string as reported from the tape is almost conclusive.

***

For one who seeks to catch the 2 and 3 per cent. fluctuations of a stock, as a large proportion of active traders do, Union Pacific is about as slippery a proposition as the professional crowd has ever encountered. When it is strong it looks as if it were going to soar, and when it is weak it looks as if it were about to fall all apart. Its fluctuations are most exasperating. Only those who have taken positions on the stock have made money in it. The casual trader has almost invariably lost money trying to catch its small, intermediate swings.

***

It seems strange that the Gates crowd should be so bullish on the United States Steel stocks while organizing what must be either a formidable opposition or a failure. The Tennessee Coal and Iron deal appears to be working out very slowly. The death of C. S. Guthrie is not likely to expedite matters at all. There is practically no market for Tennessee Coal and Iron stock. Something of an obstinate short interest may have survived but speculative interest in the stock has greatly subsided.

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There is evidently in progress a quiet accumulation of Colorado Fuel and Iron stock.

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The United States Steel stocks were very well supported yesterday, their resistance to the general selling being all the more remarkable in view of the extent to which popular speculative interest has recently centred upon them.

***

The continued weakness of Amalgamated Copper and Anaconda had a depressing effect upon the market yesterday afternoon. An abrupt decline of 20 points in Anaconda on the opening was unpleasantly associated with the hostile predictions advertised from Boston. From this initial break to 251 the stock recovered somewhat, only to break again in the afternoon to 236, at which point it showed a decline of 62 per cent. from the high point of last week. Its decline for the day was more than 34 points. A reaction of 60 points is not abnormal for a stock that has advanced nearly 200, but it is enough to topple over the inverted pyramids of hundreds of traders who keep doubling up on such a rise. Amalgamated Copper was hotly attacked in the last hour and declined to 103¾. It closed at a decline for the day of 3⅝ per cent.

***

When a general selling movement gets started the stocks in which the bull speculation has been most active are the natural targets for bearish operators. The presence of a large and somewhat extended bull account in "coppers" would be enough to cause experienced traders to sell them short in preference to other stocks if a general set-back in prices were suddenly indicated. The natural preference for selling the stocks that have been most bulled would account in some measure for the fact that the most aggressive selling on the reaction yesterday was seen in Amalgamated Copper and Union Pacific. It was less effective in Union Pacific than in the other.

***

There must be an enormous bull account in "coppers." The general public has been trading more freely in that group of securities than in either railroad or industrial issues. No stocks could be bulled as the "coppers" have in the last three months without atracting a weak following. On every sharp reaction that the market has suffered recently the copper stocks have declined most. It was so in the break that occurred on the announcement of the Chicago bank failures. There was no reason why that news should have caused "coppers" to break with double the violence of other stocks except that in them the bull account was most vulnerable. And still it is believed by the best informed followers of this bull campaign in copper stocks that it will not culminate until several important announcements have been made. It is expected that the Amalgamated Copper dividend will be increased at the next period. That would be an announcement favorable to a distribution of speculative stock. Many persons also expect to hear before the culmination of the copper speculation that the Heinze-Rogers feud in Montana has been settled. In the meantime, however, "coppers," for the reasons here given, are likely to be subject to violent reactions.

***

The Street is full of bull tips on Sugar and nobody seems to know where they originate. Most of them appear to come from the board room, which is to say that they originate there.

Two Electric Companies Purchased.

The American Light and Traction Company, which increased its common and preferred stock 7,189 shares recently, has purchased the Muskegon Traction and Lighting Company of Muskegon, Mich, and the Lacomb Electric Company of Denver. The purchases, which were made for cash, will be financed by the new stock, which is offered for subscription at par.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 18

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Equipment Mortgage Bonds, dated September 3, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sixty (60) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

30	211	314	486	681	895	1044	1134
50	222	341	499	698	926	1045	1143
54	223	358	540	729	937	1046	1154
73	235	377	602	762	983	1048	1169
82	286	384	629	847	995	1081	1200
142	289	385	638	884	1027	1105	1241
187	306	420	644	894	1028	1107	1330
207	313	478	659				

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due March 1st, 1906, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By E. F. HYDE,
2d Vice President.

New York, December 6th, 1905.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the sixty (60) bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

FRED. C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Co. of N. Y.
R. D. LANKFORD,
With Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.
W. H. SMIDT,
Notary Public, Rockland Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds and the coupons maturing March 1st, 1906, attached thereto, will be paid at this office on and after the first day of March, 1906, at par.

Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE,
2d Vice President.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company

Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds Due February 1, 1922.

SEALED PROPOSALS addressed to the undersigned at its office, 85 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., and indorsed "Proposals to sell C., B. & Q. R. R. Co. Denver Extension 4% bonds," WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL NOON OF MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1906, for the sale of above-named bonds to the Trustee TO ABSORB THE SUM OF ONE HUNDRED AND SIX THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN DOLLARS AND EIGHTY-NINE CENTS ($106,511.89) OR ANY PART THEREOF, in accordance with the agreement dated December 1, 1881.

Proposals will be opened and successful bids declared January 15, 1906, AND INTEREST ON ACCEPTED BONDS WILL CEASE JANUARY 16, 1906.

THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By D. R. WHITNEY, President.
Boston, Mass., January 1, 1906.

This Company offers its facilities to those seeking a New Jersey depositary. 3% interest is paid on accounts subject to check.

THE PLAINFIELD TRUST COMPANY

O. T. Waring, President
A. V. Heely, Vice-President
Henry A. McGee, Vice-President
J. Herbert Case, Secretary
Edward F. Feickert, Assistant Sec'y.

6% GUARANTEED PREFERRED SHARES

New York Realty Owners Co. shares, sold at $100 each in amounts $100 to $10,000, pay 3% semi-annually from date of issue. Business established ten years. Ten thousand checks paid for profits, with increased surplus, show results. Particulars on request.

New York Realty Owners Co.,
489 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

Kirby Lumber Co. 6% Timber Certificates

To the holders of the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, under agreement, dated February 1, 1901, of Kirby Lumber Company 6 per cent. Timber Certificates. (Issued by the Maryland Trust Company, as Trustee.)

Upon presentation at the office of the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, on and after January 2, 1906, holders of the above described certificates of deposit will receive from United States Mortgage and Trust Company the amount of the coupons dated August 1st, 1905, on the Timber Certificates represented by such Certificates of Deposit, with interest accrued thereon from August 1st, 1905, to date of payment; interest will cease on January 6th, 1906.

Upon such payment being made a certificate to that effect will be stamped upon the Certificate of Deposit.

Upon the surrender on and after January 2d, 1906, of CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, representing TIMBER CERTIFICATES, SERIES D, which matured on August 1st, 1905, holders will receive from UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY the full amount of the principal of, and the August, 1905, coupon on, such TIMBER CERTIFICATES with interest on said principal and coupons at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from August 1, 1905, to date of payment; interest will cease on January 6th, 1906.

From the principal of these certificates the Committee will retain 5 per cent. to secure the proportionate amount of possible expenses of the Committee and will give a receipt therefor. Any portion of such sum not used by the Committee will be returned to the holder of such receipt.

JOHN G. JOHNSON,
JOHN HENRY HAMMOND,
GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM,
CALVERT BREWER, Secretary.
N. 55 Cedar Street, New York.
} Counsel.

Committee: GEORGE W. YOUNG, Chairman, DUMONT CLARKE, JAMES BROWN, GERALD L. HOYT, F. S. SMITHERS, SIDNEY C. BORG, HAMILTON GREPS.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY, DEPOSITARY,

MESSRS. BROWN BROTHERS & CO. of 4th & Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., and of No. 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., and Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO. of Founders Court, Lothbury, London, E. C., have been appointed agents for the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, Depositary, in connection with the above notice.

$150,000

ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & MANITOBA RAILWAY CO.

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 4½ PER CENT. REGISTERED GOLD BONDS.

DUE JULY 1ST, 1933. INTEREST JANUARY 1ST AND JULY 1ST.

ASSUMED BY THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR TRUSTEES AND FOR THE SAVINGS BANKS OF NEW YORK AND CONNECTICUT.

Details and price on application. Yield, 3.75%.

Clark, Dodge & Co.

BANKERS,
51 Wall St., New York.

The Trust Company of America

135 BROADWAY. BRANCH, 36 WALL ST.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $11,800,000

PRESIDENT
OAKLEIGH THORNE

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN D. CRIMMINS

WILLIAM H. LEUPP	1ST VICE-PRES.	HEMAN DOWD	2ND VICE-PRES.
H. B. FONDA	TREASURER	RAYMOND J. CHATRY	SECRETARY
FRANK L. HILTON	ASST. SEC'Y	ALBERT L. BANISTER	ASST. SEC'Y
CARLETON BUNCE	ASST. SEC'Y	W. J. ECK	ASST. SEC'Y
JOHN G. BOSTON	SOLICITOR	FRANK W. BLACK	AUDITOR

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY BUILDING, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Capital, Surplus and Profits - - - $3,200,000.00

Transacts a General Banking and Trust Business.

Safe Deposit Vaults and Storage Vaults located at the terminus of all Pennsylvania R. R. Ferries from New York and Brooklyn. These are the nearest vaults to New York that are operated under the law of another State.

Safe Deposit Boxes may be held jointly in the name of husband and wife, and at the death of either the survivor has access to the box.

Check accounts may also be opened jointly, and either or the survivor may withdraw the funds.

OFFICERS.

JOHN W. HARDENBERGH, President. WM. J. FIELD, Sec'y & Treas.
GEORGE W. YOUNG, Vice-Prest. JAY S. PERKINS, Ass't Treas.
ROBERT S. ROSS, Vice-Prest. J. RICHARD TENNANT, Ass't Sec'y.

The Dow, Jones & Co. Ticket and News-slips had the only report of Jacob H. Schiff's sensational Chamber-of-Commerce speech on the money market conditions published *before* the close of the market yesterday.

Pere Marquette Railroad Company

Shareholders' Protective Committee

To the Holders of the Preferred and Common Shares of the Pere Marquette Railroad Company:

The holders of more than a majority of the outstanding preferred stock and the holders of a large amount of the common stock of the Pere Marquette Railroad Company having accepted the Agreement dated 7th December, 1905, and deposited their shares under it, the holders of all remaining shares are notified to deposit their shares with the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, AMES BUILDING, BOSTON, or with the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, 20 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, on or before January 20th, 1906. On and after the said date the Committee reserves the right to decline further deposits or to fix terms for receiving them.

Copies of said Agreement may be obtained from either of the said Depositaries.

Boston, 3d January, 1906.

NATHANIEL THAYER, Chairman
WILLIAM W. CRAPO
MARK T. COX
GEORGE H. NORMAN
FRANCIS R. HART, Secretary
Ames Building, Boston
Committee

STOREY THORNDIKE PALMER & THAYER
53 State Street, Boston,
Counsel for the Committee.

London Mining Shares

EL ORO ESPERANZA
CAMP BIRD TOM BOY

and all other stocks actively dealt in on the London Market.

BOUGHT, SOLD & CARRIED ON 20% MARGIN.

CATLIN & POWELL CO.,
35 Wall Street, New York.
Telephone, 1488 Broad.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New York, Jan. 2, 1906.

We beg to announce that Mr. WILLIAM B. SIDENBERG has been admitted to an interest in our firm.

G. SIDENBERG & CO.,
477-479 Broadway.

New York, January 2d, 1906.

We beg to announce that Mr. JOHN J. PHELAN has been given an interest in our business.

CARL GUTMANN & CO.,
102 Franklin St.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

FINK & LASS.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between ABRAHAM LASS and LOUIS FINK, at Nos. 82-84 Centre Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, under the firm name of FINK & LASS, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 3d day of January, 1906. LOUIS FINK has acquired the assets of said firm and has assumed the liabilities thereof, and will continue the business at the same place under his own name.

ABRAHAM LASS.
LOUIS FINK.

Dated Jan. 4, 1906.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CLOTHING.—Office of the Quartermaster's Office, Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, December 30, 1905.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., January 15, 1906, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering at the Philadelphia Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army: 14,000 pairs Muskrat Fur Gauntlets and 3,000 Dress Caps. The right is reserved to reject or accept any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Preference will be given to articles of domestic manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Standard samples may be seen and blanks for proposals and full information will be furnished upon application to this office. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Clothing," to be opened January 15, 1906." J. W. POPE, Depot Quartermaster.

WEST POINT, N. Y., JANUARY 1, 1906.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon February 1, 1906, for erection of Power House and Buildings and specifications on file in this office. The U. S. reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Forms and specifications furnished upon application. Address Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y.

Dividends.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMONWEALTH (FIRE) INS. CO. OF NEW YORK.
67 William St., Jan. 2, 1906.

The Directors have declared:

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. and an EXTRA DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, payable on demand on or after Jan. 6, 1906;

FIVE PER CENT. as interest upon the outstanding Scrip, payable on demand on or after Feb. 20, 1906;

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. in Scrip upon the Participating Policies expired in 1905. Certificates for which will be issued on demand on or after May 15, 1906;

The outstanding "Certificates of Profits" (Scrip) of the issue of 1901 will be REDEEMED and paid on demand on or after Feb. 20, 1906. Further interest thereon will cease whether presented for redemption or not. The Certificates to be produced at time of payment and canceled.

The Stock Transfer Books will remain closed until the 8th instant.

JOHN M. DAGGETT, Secretary.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY.
42 Broadway, New York, January 4th, 1906.

The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. on the First Preferred Stock, (including all outstanding "Preferred" Stock,) and a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the Second Preferred Stock of this Company, from the net earnings for the fiscal year beginning April 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on Monday, January 15th, 1906, payable, without closing of Transfer Books, January 31st, 1906.

JOHN J. WATSON, JR., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF READING COMPANY.
Philadelphia, January 5, 1906.

The Board of Directors have declared from the net earnings a dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the Common Stock of the Company, to be paid on February 1st, 1906, to the stockholders of record at the close of business January 15th, 1906. Checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed dividend orders with the Treasurer.

W. R. TAYLOR, Secretary.

TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

A semi-annual dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. on the preferred stock of this Company has been declared out of the earnings of the Company, payable at the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company on 15th January, 1906.

The transfer books for the preferred stock of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M., 5th January, 1906, and reopen 10 A. M. 17th January, 1906.

D. COMYN MORAN, Assistant Secretary.
New York, 28th December, 1905.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

A Dividend of One and a Half Dollars per share and an Extra Dividend of Three-Quarters of a Dollar per share will be paid on Monday, January 15, 1906, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, December 30, 1905.

The transfer books will be closed from January 1 to January 13, 1906, both days included.

WM. R. DRIVER, Treasurer.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

FOUR PER CENT. COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on January 1, 1906, at the office of the Treasurer in New York, will be paid by the Manhattan Trust Company, 20 Wall Street.

WM. R. DRIVER, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

THE MUTUAL ALLIANCE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of THE MUTUAL ALLIANCE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK will be held at the Hanover Square Office of the Company, No. 66 Beaver Street, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1906, at 11 A. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

The polls will be open from 11 A. M. to 12 M. The transfer books will close on Wednesday, January 10th, 1906, at 3 P. M. and reopen on Thursday, January 18, 1906.

H. M. HUMPHREY, Secretary.

THE PHENIX NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Association will be held at the banking house, No. 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1906, from 12 M. to 1 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the election of three Inspectors of Election.

By order of THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
A. M. BULL, Cashier.

December 26th, 1905.

THE GERMANIA BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
NEW YORK, December 20th, 1905.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906, between the hours of eleven o'clock A. M. and twelve o'clock noon, at the banking room, 190 Bowery, New York. LOFTIN LOVE, Cashier.

BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the company's office, 756 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough, on Wednesday, January 10, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon.

Transfer books will be closed from December 30, 1905, at noon to January 10, 1906, at 3 P. M.

JOHN W. H. BERGEN, Secretary.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY.
New York, December 20, 1905.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Morton Trust Company will be held at the office of the company, 38 Nassau Street, New York, on Wednesday, January 17, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books close at 3 P. M. January 5, 1906, and reopen at 10 A. M. January 18, 1906.

H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.
New York, Dec. 29, 1905.

The annual meeting for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the head office on the afternoon of JANUARY 9, 1906, at one o'clock. A proposition to fix or change the number of Directors will be considered and, if thought advisable, acted upon at the meeting.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, December 22d, 1905.

The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nos. 44 and 46 Wall St., on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1906. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. and will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from January 6th to January 10th.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

New York, Dec. 30, 1905.

THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, No. 330 Bowery, on Thursday, January 11th, 1906, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock P. M.

EDMUND F. SWANBERG, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
NEW YORK, DECEMBER 8TH, 1905.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
December 9th, 1905.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank for election of Directors will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1906, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHAS. H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

THE NEW AMSTERDAM NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.
December 28th, 1905.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 9TH, 1906, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
1 East 14th Street.
New York, December 27, 1905.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.

IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

THE BATTERY PARK NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 8th, 1905.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, No. 24 State Street, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 9TH, 1906, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN B. DAY, Cashier.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK.
New York, December 22, 1905.

The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906. The polls will be open at 12 o'clock M. and will close at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. M. DEDERER, Cashier.

THE MUTUAL BANK.
New York, December 14, 1905.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, No. 1,282 Broadway, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1906, between the hours of three and four P. M.

HUGH N. KIRKLAND, Cashier.

THE PLAZA BANK.
New York, December 26th, 1905.

The Annual Election for Directors of THE PLAZA BANK will be held at the Banking House, 5th Avenue and 58th Street, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 9th, 1906. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. M. CLARKE, Cashier.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.
31 Nassau St., New York, December 8, 1905.

To the Shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York:

Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the Shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held at its Banking House, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon on said date.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon till 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM C. DUVALL, Cashier.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW YORK.
December 22d, 1905.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held at the banking house, No. 1 Hudson Street, on Tuesday, January 9, 1906, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. o'clock.

BENJAMIN F. WERNER, Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAMPION COMSTOCK MINING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting for the election of five (5) Trustees of the Champion Comstock Mining Company will be held at the office of the Company, Room No. 306, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on Friday, January 12th, 1906, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P.M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 29th day of December, 1905, to the 12th day of January, 1906, inclusive.

Dated New York, December 26th, 1905.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

LUCIEN S. BAYLISS, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
4 Irving Place.
December 30, 1905.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office Monday, January 22d, 1906. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 6, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 23, 1906.

R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

A NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF CONSUMERS COUPON COMPANY.
New York, December 27, 1905.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Consumers Coupon Company will be held on the ninth day of January, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon at the office of such company at No. 31 Union Square West, Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, for the purpose of acting upon all business as may properly come before such meeting.

CONSUMERS COUPON COMPANY.
CHARLES D. REOHR, Secretary.

The Toledo Railways & Light Co.
Toledo, Ohio, Dec. 16, 1905.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Toledo Railways and Light Company will be held at the general office of the company in the Smith and Baker Building, corner of Superior and Adams Streets, in the City of Toledo, Lucas County, Ohio, on Thursday, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1906, at 10 A. M.

Transfer books will be closed from Saturday, January 6th at 12 noon, until Friday, January 19th at 10 A. M.

HEMAN S. SWIFT, Secretary.

NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.—An election to supply the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the terms of office of eight Directors of this Institution will be held on the Second Monday of January—the 8th inst.—at four o'clock P. M., at the House of Reception, No. 106 West 27th Street, New York City. The polls will be open for one hour.

William E. Verplanck, Alexander M. Hadden, John Seely Ward, Jr., } Inspectors of Election.

HENRY N. TIFFT, Secretary.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York Electric Lines Co. for the election of Directors will be held at the offices of the company, 170 Broadway, City of New York, on Monday, the 15th day of January, 1906. Polls will be open between 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. W. WILSON, Secretary.

Dated New York, Jan. 5th, 1906.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of Julian Scholl & Co. will be held at the office of the company, 126 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Monday, January 15, 1906, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

R. E. LEIGHTON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Gas Tip and Self Lighter Co. will be held in Room 6, No. 1 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, January 15th, 1906, at 3 P. M., for the election of Directors or any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

F. STORER BROWN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Macconnell & Cook Corporation will be held at the office of the Corporation, 52 Broadway, New York, on Friday, January 19, 1906, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year. GEORGE C. COOK, Secretary-Treasurer.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of The New York Times Company will be held at the office of the Company, Times Building, Times Square, on Wednesday, January 17th, at 11 A. M.

BEN C. FRANCK, Sec'y.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of New York Times Building Co. will be held Thursday, January 18th, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, Times Building, Times Square.

BEN C. FRANCK, Sec'y.

THE PNEUMATIC GAS LIGHTING CO.'S Annual Meeting of Stockholders, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, 20 Nassau Street, New York, at noon on Jan. 8th, 1906.

FRITZ BECK, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF the Hulcamp Co. will be held at the company's offices, 127 Worth Street, Monday, January 15, 1906, at 4:30 P. M.

Savings Banks.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
80th Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on December 31st, 1905, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on deposits of $5 to $500, and on deposits of over $500, THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the remainder up to $3,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
FREDERICK N. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

The Bank has Removed to its New Building, 31 West 34th Street, (bet. 5th and 6th Avenues.)

East River Savings Bank
3 CHAMBERS STREET.

The 115th Semi-Annual Dividend has been declared at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

for the six months ending December 31st upon all accounts entitled thereto from $5 to $3,000, payable after January 10, 1906. DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 10 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1.

DICK & RAMSAY, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
280 Fourth Avenue, Dec. 18th, 1905.

173D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees have declared the usual interest under the provision of the by-laws for the six months ending Dec. 31st, as follows:

At the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upwards, not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the 20th day of January, 1906.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on January 1st, 1906.

Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

WILLIAM W. SMITH, President.
CHARLES A. SHERMAN, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Av. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1905, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable Jan. 15, 1906.

JOHN HARSEIN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
J. HAMPDEN ROBB, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before JAN. 10, 1906, will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1906.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
N. E. Cor. 23d St. and 6th Av.

The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors January 1st, 1906, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) per annum on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution,
BROADWAY, 32D ST. and SIXTH AVENUE, GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited Jan. 1st, payable Jan. 18th or any time later.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 draws interest from the first.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Treasurer.
WILLIAM G. ROSS, Secretary.

Savings Banks.

The Franklin Society

The directors of the Franklin Society for Home-Building and Savings announce

THE THIRTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND,

which is, as usual, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT., payable after January 1st in cash, on all accounts of $10 and up to $5,000. The Society can lend a million more in safe, small mortgages on New York suburban homes, and solicits the savings of non-speculative investors who are satisfied with moderate earnings. Ask for literature or testimonials as to the standing of the Society.

Office open evenings till 9 o'clock to Jan. 10. Deposits up to that date earn from Jan. 1.

JOHN C. M'GUIRE, President.
C. O'CONNOR HENNESSY, V.-P. & Mgr.
GILBERT LLOYD, JR., Sec.-Treas.
Beekman & Park Row, Manhattan.

5%

115th Semi-Annual Dividend.

UNION SQUARE SAVINGS BANK,
formerly the
INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS,
NO. 20 UNION SQUARE.

A dividend will be credited JANUARY 1 at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on sums from $5 to $3,000, to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws; payable on and after January 15, 1906.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 10 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1.

FRANK M. HURLBUT, President.
WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, Secretary.
JOHN T. WEEKS, Cashier.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Treasurer.

EMIGRANT
INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK
51 Chambers St., New York.

The Board of Trustees has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto, payable on and after January 15, 1906.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 10, 1906, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1, 1906.

JAMES McMAHON, President.
JOHN J. PULLEYN, Comptroller.

Metropolitan Savings Bank,
1 and 3 THIRD AV., (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852.

105th DIVIDEND
New York, Dec. 12th, 1905.

INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1905, at the rate of

Three and One-Half Per Cent. Per Annum

will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 17th.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before January 10th, 1906, will draw interest from January 1st.

JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK
N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the three and six months ending January 1st, 1906, on all deposits entitled thereto, under the by-laws, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, on all sums from

$5 TO $3,000.

Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES WANDLING, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 Chambers St., New York City.

The trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending Dec. 31, 1905, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 15, 1906. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1st.

W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.
CHARLES H. FANCHER, Treasurer.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
UNITED STATES TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK
on the morning of the 1st day of January, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$4,306,000.00
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value $10,845,010.81,) book value	10,617,360.06
Amount loaned on collaterals	36,988,049.77
Real estate: Banking house	6,807,645.08
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions	1,000,000.00
Amount of assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	6,139,613.91
Accrued interest entered on books at date of this report as an asset	536,044.50
Total	$66,454,713.32

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$2,000,000.00
*Surplus on book value (less current expenses and taxes paid) (Surplus on market value, $12,635,380.54; surplus after charging and crediting accrued interest, $12,427,679.79.)	12,427,679.79
Deposits subject to check, (except as stated below,) not preferred	20,793,054.88
Certificates of deposit, (not preferred,) time	20,062,213.70
Amount due trust companies	2,226,250.08
Amount due banks and bankers	101,287.90
Preferred deposits, as follows: Due savings banks $2,491,532.38	
Due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary 5,249,446.60	7,740,978.98
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Reserved for taxes and expenses $27,000.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at date of this report as a liability 1,076,247.99	1,103,247.99
Total	$66,454,713.32

*Surplus includes undivided profits.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Total amount of interest and commissions received during the year	$2,856,704.23
Amount of interest paid to and credited depositors during the year	76,065.05
Amount of expenses of the institution during the year, excluding taxes	1,498,594.48
Amount of dividends on capital stock declared during the year	181,310.29
When payable—Jan. 1 and July 1.	1,000,000.00
Taxes paid during the year	164,559.59
Amount of deposits made by order of court	54,329.07
Number of deposits on which interest is allowed at this date, 2,476.	
Total amount of such deposits	49,855,942.33
Average rate of interest on deposits on which interest is paid, 2.81%.	
Amount of bonds and mortgages invested in during the year	1,972,500.00
Amount received from bonds and mortgages paid or sold during the year	1,603,000.00

Has each official communication directed by the Banking Department to this institution been submitted to the Board of Directors at the meeting held next after its receipt? Yes.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

J. GAGE, President, and H. L. THORNELL, Secretary of United States Trust Company of New York, located and doing business at Nos. 45 and 47 Wall St., in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the first day of January, 1906, as the day as of which such report shall be made.

OAKLEIGH THORNE, President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 4th day of January, 1906, before me.

LAWRENCE SLADE,
Notary Public No. 101, New York County.
Term expires March 30, 1907.

[Seal of Notary.]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREWITH GIVEN OF THE intention of the undersigned of applying to the Board of Health of the City of New York, on the tenth day of January, 1906, for a permit to slaughter animals on the following location: South side of Oak Street, running to the East River, lot about 100x350, together with Pier Lot 85, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

Dated December 28th, 1905.

BENJAMIN MAY.

RECEIVER HARMON PLEASES.

Toledo Terminal Bondholders Likely to Profit by His Selection.

Bankers interested in the bonds of the Toledo Railway and Terminal Company expressed the opinion yesterday that the appointment of Judson Harmon as receiver of the property was a favorable development.

The point was made that the appointment of Mr. Harmon indicated that the Toledo Terminal property had in a sense been taken under the protection of the Morgan interests. It was said to be likely that in the long run the Toledo Terminal bondholders would profit by having their interests identified in this way with those of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton.

A member of the firm of Rudolph Kleybolte & Co., through whom a large number of the Terminal Company's bonds were placed, said that, in his opinion, the appointment of Mr. Harmon bettered the situation.

According to advices from Boston, a majority of the preferred stock of the Pere Marquette Railroad and a considerable amount of the outstanding common stock have been deposited with the Protective Committee, of which Nathaniel Thayer is Chairman.

Ask for Big Stock Increase.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—The Commission of Gas and Electricity has received the application of the Niagara Falls Electrical Transmission Company for permission to increase its capital stock from $100,000 to $5,000,000 and to purchase certain obligations of the Albion Power Company and capital stock and obligations of the Niagara Falls Gas and Electric Light Company and to pay off and retire bonds of the applicant to the amount of $59,790.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The 1906 issue of The Financial Calendar, a reference work designed to forecast each day's financial events such as Directors' meetings, payment of dividends, &c., contains many improvements and additions. One of the new features is a list of the stocks of banks and trust companies of the principal cities.

The Dominion Copper Company has planned an additional issue of $300,000 of bonds and the remainder of $2,000,000 of treasury stock to provide for a new smelter and for working capital. Part of the stock will be given as a bonus with the bonds.

Five new members of the Stock Exchange were elected yesterday: Edwin K. Scheftel of J. S. Bache & Co., Alfred P. Posmer of Miller & Co., Harold L. Mack of Sternberger, Sinn & Co., David Crutchfield of Crutchfield & Co., and J. Sawyer Wilson, Jr., of Paine & Wilson, Baltimore.

Marion J. Verdery has been admitted to partnership with Crutchfield & Co.

Between Nov. 9 and Dec. 31, 1905, the Bankers' Trust Company increased the item of undivided profits from $328,000 to $514,000 after allowing for the dividend of $24,000.

J. Edward Swanstrom, who was Borough President of Brooklyn under Mayor Low, and now is at the head of the Home Trust Company of Brooklyn, has been elected a Director of the United Surety Company of Baltimore.

Sixty-eight shares of Bank of Commerce sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 198 @197, and twenty shares of National City Bank at 280.

Clark, Dodge & Co. offer to investors $150,000 St. Louis, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company consolidated mortgage 4½ per cent. registered gold bonds, to yield 3% per cent. The bonds are assumed by the Great Northern Railway Company, and are legal investment for trustees and for savings banks of New York and Connecticut.

The Directors of the United States Rubber Company declared a dividend of 2 per cent. yesterday on the first preferred stock for the quarter beginning Oct. 1, 1905, and a dividend of 1½ per cent. on the second preferred stock for the quarter beginning Oct. 1, 1905. The net earnings for the first nine months of the year (December partly estimated) are approximately $3,162,000, as against last year's $3,140,312.67.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA
on the morning of the first day of January, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$2,127,153.03
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value, $12,623,888.02,) book value	12,623,888.02
Amount loaned on collaterals	37,429,896.50
Other loans, including bills purchased	3,751,036.85
(Amount due from directors, included in Items 3 and 4, $1,042,875.00.)	
Overdrafts	24,193.06
Due from banks, bankers, and brokers	202,509.06
Real estate: Banking house	1,050,000.00
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions	7,846,556.78
Specie	491,117.37
U. S. legal-tender notes and notes of National banks	106,555.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges $3,652.56	
Other items carried as cash 3,390.73	7,043.29
Amount of assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Accrued interest entered on books at date of this report as an asset $439,686.00	
Foreign exchange 253,965.78	693,651.78
Total	$66,353,100.75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$2,000,000.00
*Surplus on book value (less current expenses and taxes paid) (Surplus on market value, $10,081,974.51; surplus after charging and crediting accrued interest, $10,081,974.51.)	10,081,974.51
Deposits subject to check, (except as stated below,) not preferred	38,404,141.85
Certificates of deposit (not preferred)	3,013,176.75
Amount due trust companies	3,611,559.65
Amount due banks and bankers	6,355,859.25
Preferred deposits, as follows: Due savings banks $928,663.51	
Due savings and loan associations 475,553.64	
Due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary 310,662.37	1,714,879.52
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends $16,361.54	
Certified checks 931,953.74	
Reserved for taxes 60,000.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at date of this report as a liability 165,093.94	1,171,409.22
Total	$66,353,100.75

*Surplus includes undivided profits.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Amount of debts guaranteed and liability thereon at the date of this report	$163,500.00
Total amount of interest and commissions received during the year	1,981,703.20
All other profits received during the year	86,689.45
Amount of interest paid to and credited depositors during the year	1,282,226.93
Amount of expenses of the institution during the year, excluding taxes	284,638.62
Amount of dividends on capital stock declared during the year. When payable—October 2 and December 30.	240,000.00
Taxes paid during the year	117,833.20
Amount of deposits made by order of court	210,847.18
Number of deposits on which interest is allowed at this date	5,279
Total amount of such deposits	51,006,956.00
Average rate of interest on deposits on which interest is paid	02.85%
Amount of bonds and mortgages invested in during the year	1,452,500.00
Amount received from bonds and mortgages paid or sold during the year	428,260.12

Has each official communication directed by the Banking Department to this institution been submitted to the Board of Directors at the meeting held next after its receipt? Yes.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

OAKLEIGH THORNE, President, and RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary, of The Trust Company of America, located and doing business at No. 135 Broadway and 36 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the first day of January, 1906, as the day as of which such report shall be made.

OAKLEIGH THORNE, President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 4th day of January, 1906, before me.

LAWRENCE SLADE,
Notary Public No. 101, New York County.
Term expires March 30, 1907.

[Seal of Notary.]

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Slack Trading, with Drooping Prices on the Curb.

Coppers Still Going Down, United Copper Losing 3½ Points—Bethlehem Steel Shows Strength.

The curb market experienced another apathetic day yesterday. Prices were again reactionary and sales were light. Copper stocks declined fractionally almost throughout the list. Sales of 17,000 shares of Boston Copper, which opened ⅛ point below Wednesday's close, sent the price still further down. It closed at 31⅝. Tennessee Copper, which was one of the few to show strength, after climbing 1 point, closed at 51, a gain of ⅛ over the opening.

United Copper lost 3½ points on yesterday's trading, at one time selling as low as 60. Bethlehem Steel, on the news of the actual beginning of important improvements to the company's plant, went up ⅞ points, closing at 33¾.

***

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
700	Am. Can	10	10½	10	10
1,100	Am. Can pf	69¼	70	69¼	69¼
50	Am. Chicle	168	168	168	168
827	Am. W. P. pf.	34½	34½	34	34
1,200	Beth. St'l Cor.	33	33⅞	33	33⅞
300	Cent. Fdy.	6	6¼	6	6¼
300	Cent. Fdy. pf.	26	26	26	26
200	Cont. C. & C.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
200	Hartmann Coal	74	74	73⅞	73⅞
500	Havana Tob.	30	30	30	30
400	Houston Oil	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
300	Houston Oil pf.	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
100	H. O., St. L. receipts	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,500	Internat. Salt	40	40	39½	39⅝
2,000	Mackay Cos.	58½	58⅝	58	58
232	Mackay Cos. pf.	73½	*73½	73½	*73⅝
305	Manh. Transit.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
700	N. J. T. D. & Imp.	44⅞	45	44⅞	45
55	Royal B. P. pf.	112½	112½	112	112
200	Seab. Lum. Co.	68	68	67⅞	67⅞
1,000	Stand. Mill. pf.	36	36	35	35
50	Standard Oil.	699	700	699	700

RAILROADS.

187	Am. Lt. & Tr. rights	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,300	Chic. Subway	50½	51	50½	50¾
180	New Trac. Sec. obm., w. i.	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼
620	Det., Tol. & I. Ry. 2d pf.	*15	15¼	*13¼	14½
1,000	Int. Rap. Tr.	*230½	232	230¼	232
2	No. Sec. stubs	287½	287½	287½	287½
900	Peo., D. & Ev.	½	¾	½	¾

MINING STOCKS.

400	Bam. /Delamar	9⅛	9¼	9	9
6,000	Bluebell Min.	4	5	4	5
14,000	Boston Copper	31½	32⅜	31¼	31⅜
4,000	Brit. Col. Cop.	10	10	9⅝	9⅞
500	Cop. Securities	28½	28⅝	28½	28⅝
28,000	Dom. Copper	15-32	½	7-16	½
100	Douglas Cop.	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾
1,000	Gold Hill	⅝	⅝	9-16	9-16

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, Jan. 4, 1906.

Impri Jap Gov 6s sterl loan
4,000 ... 99⅜
6,000 ... 99⅜
8,000 ... 99⅜
2d series
28,000 ... 99
Jap Imp Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs full paid for 4½ sterl loan
4,000 ... 93
36,000 ... 93⅜
30,000 ... 93⅜
Jap Imp Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs for 4% sterl loan
6,000 ... 87½
10,000 ... 87
5,000 ... 87½
Repub of Cuba 5s
3,000 ... 105¾
U S of Mexico 4s
28,000 ... 92⅞
Tenn settlement 3s
5,000 ... 95½
Alabama Centl 6s
1,000 ... 113
Am Hide & L 6s
3,000 ... 99½
8,000 ... 99¾
Am Ice Secur 6s
2,000 ... 87½
1,000 ... 87
1,000 ... 87½
Am Tobacco 6s
15,000 ... 115
Am Tobacco 4s
10,000 ... 80½
3,000 ... 80⅝
1,000 ... 80½
1,000 ... 80⅜
11,000 ... 80¼
15,000 ... 80½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
2,000 ... 93
At, T & S F gen 4s
8,000 ... 108
500 ... 108⅜
7,000 ... 108
500 ... 102⅝
2,000 ... 103⅛
conv 4s
35,000 ... 103⅜
adjustment 4s
1,000 ... 94¼
stamped
15,000 ... 94⅜
1,000 ... 94¼
5,000 ... 94½
Atlan Coast Line 4s
2,000 ... 102
7,000 ... 101¾
Balt & O gold 4s
2,000 ... 103¼
5,000 ... 103¼
5,000 ... 103¼
P L E & W V 4s
3,000 ... 98¼
55,000 ... 98
So Wn div 3½s
1,000 ... 91½
8,000 ... 91
B Rap Tr gold 5s
1,000 ... 108¼
refg conv 4s
3,000 ... 96⅜
10,000 ... 96⅞
5,000 ... 96⅞
22,000 ... 96¾
8,000 ... 96⅜
2,000 ... 96½
Bklyn Un Elev 1st
1,000 ... 112
4,000 ... 112½
1,000 ... 112
4,000 ... 112⅝
8,000 ... 112⅝
20,000 ... 112
Buffalo Gas 5s
1,000 ... 80½
Buff & S 1st ref 4s
8,000 ... 99½
Canada So 1st 5s
2,000 ... 101
5,000 ... 101½
Cen of Ga Ry con 5s
1,000 ... 113½
1st 1st 5s
10,000 ... 94
Cent Leather 5s
1,000 ... 100¾
5,000 ... 100⅞
4,000 ... 100⅝
Cent Pac gtd 4s
13,000 ... 101¾
Ches & Ohio con 5s
1,000 ... 119
Ches & O gen 4½s
6,000 ... 107⅞
13,000 ... 108
Chi & Alt 3½s
1,000 ... 78½
Chi, Bur & Quincy
joint 4s
33,000 ... 99⅞
5,000 ... 99⅝
12,000 ... 99⅜
5,000 ... 99⅝
1,000 ... 99½
C, B & Q deb 5s
12,000 ... 106½
Ill div 3½s
5,000 ... 95⅛
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
5,000 ... 117⅜
C & E Ill con 6s
1,000 ... 132½
Chi, Ind & Lo ref 6s
2,000 ... 132½
Chi, Mil & St Paul, C & P Wn 5s
1,000 ... 113½
Chi, R I & Pac 6s
1,000 ... 119
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
1,000 ... 103½
Chi, R I & Pac Ry refundg 4s
1,000 ... 94¾
21,000 ... 95
Chi, R I & P R R 4s
5,000 ... 79¾
23,000 ... 79½
Chi, R I & P R R col tr 5s
1,000 ... 88¼
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s
5,000 ... 105
5,000 s6F ... 103
2,000 ... 102¼
Colorado Industrial 1st 5s, ser A
8,000 ... 78
20,000 ... 78¼
12,000 ... 78⅝
10,000 ... 78¾
16,000 ... 78¾
15,000 ... 78¾
3,000 ... 79
10,000 ... 78¾
1,000 ... 79
1st 5s, ser B
2,000 ... 77½
10,000 ... 77¾
5,000 ... 78¼
3,000 ... 78¼
5,000 ... 78¼
6,000 ... 78
Col Mid 1st 4s
3,000 ... 75
16,000 ... 74⅜
Col & So 1st 4s
4,000 ... 93½
5,000 ... 93¾
6,000 ... 94
5,000 ... 94½
Consol Gas Co conv deb 6s
3,000 ... 164½
1,000 ... 164½
Denv & R G con 4s
2,000 ... 98½
4,000 ... 99¾
Det & Mac 4s
5,000 ... 95
Dist Sec Cor 5s
2,000 ... 82⅞
1,000 ... 82⅜
5,000 ... 82½
East Tenn, V & G divisional 5s
1,000 ... 114¼
Erie 1st con 4s
7,000 ... 90½
3,000 ... 90⅜
Erie 1st gen 4s
5,000 ... 91⅜
Erie conv 4s
10,000 ... 108¼
20,000 ... 108
10,000 ... 107¾
20,000 ... 107¾
Erie Penn col tr 4s
2,000 ... 95½
1,000 ... 95¼
Gen Elec 3½s
1,000 ... 88
Green Bay & Wn deb ctfs B
15,000 ... 20
11,000 ... 19⅞
H & Tx C 1st 5s
1,000 ... 110
H & Tx C gen 4s
2,000 ... 99
Int Paper cnv 5s
15,000 ... 88¾
5,000 ... 89
Net changes of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

DECLINED.

Mo Pac con ... 1⅞ | Union Pac conv ... 1

Total sales Jan. 4, 1906 ... $2,017,500
From Jan. 1, 1906 ... 8,308,500
Corresponding date last year ... 14,841,000

Kans City So 3s
8,000 ... 73⅝
Kentucky Cent 4s
5,000 ... 99
Knox & Ohio 1st
3,000 ... 122½
Lacka Steel 5s
22,000 ... 106½
Laclede Gas Lgt of St L 1st 5s
1,000 ... 108
L E & Wn 1st 5s
1,000 ... 117½
L S & M S deb 4s
1,000 ... 101¾
12,000 ... 101¼
Lo & N unified 4s
6,000 ... 103½
Lo, N, A & C 1st
1,000 ... 107⅝
Manhattan con 4s
2,000 ... 103⅝
Met Elev 1st 6s
4,000 ... 105
Mex Cen con 4s
6,000 ... 78½
1,000 ... 79
Minn & St Louis
1st & refg 4s
2,000 ... 96½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
18,000 ... 100¼
Mo, K & T 2d 4s
10,000 ... 89
2,000 ... 89½
Mo Pac 1st con 6s
2,000 ... 123⅝
Mo Pac trust 5s
6,000 ... 106
Mob, Jck & K C 5s
5,000 ... 96⅞
Nassau Elec R R 4s
10,000 ... 88
Nat Railways of Mexico
1st con 4s
1,000 ... 85½
N Y Cent & H R gen 3½s
2,000 ... 99
2,000 ... 98½
1st 4s, 1934
3,000 ... 101¼
L S col 3½s
1,000 ... 90¾
N Y C & St L 4s
5,000 ... 104½
N Y G, E L, H & P pur money 4s
3,000 ... 90½
col trust 5s
2,000 ... 103½
N Y, O & W ref 4s
1,000 ... 103
N Y & Q gen 5s
3,000 ... 102½
Norf & West con 4s
15,000 ... 101¾
divisional 1st 4s
4,000 ... 93¼
Northn Pac 4s
1,000 ... 105
500 ... 105⅝
2,000 ... 104⅞
1,000 ... 105
5,000 ... 105¼
1,000 ... 105⅛
Nor Pac gen 3s
2,000 ... 77
500 ... 76½
1,000 ... 77
Ore R & N con 4s
6,000 ... 100⅜
1,000 ... 100⅞
Ore Sh L gtd ref 4s
10,000 ... 95⅞
5,000 ... 96⅛
1st con 5s
10,000 ... 117½
Ore Short L 1st 6s
4,000 ... 125½
Penn conv 3½s
5,000 ... 103½
Penn conv 3½s, 1915
30,000 ... 99
5,000 ... 99¼
500 ... 99⅜
1,000 ... 99⅝
5,000 ... 99¼
People Gas & C, Chic, 1st con 6s
1,000 ... 122
Reading gen 4s
4,000 ... 101¼
7,000 ... 101¼
2,000 ... 101⅜
10,000 ... 101½
Reading Jer Cent col 4s
10,000 ... 100¼
1,000 ... 100
2,000 ... 100⅛
R Cde Wn col tr 4s
3,000 ... 90
St L, I M & So unify & ref 4s
1,000 ... 92½
St L & San Fr R R refundg 4s
3,000 ... 85½
9,000 ... 85⅜
St L Sthwn con 4s
1,000 ... 80¼
6,000 ... 80¾
1st 4s
5,000 ... 97
1,000 ... 96⅜
San An & Ar P 4s
3,000 ... 87¾
Southn Pac 4s
27,000 ... 94
1,000 ... 93⅞
South Pac temp ctfs for 1st refg 4s
5,000 ... 95¼
4,000 ... 95⅜
3,000 ... 95½
28,000 ... 95¼
Southn Ry 1st 5s
1,000 ... 118¼
2,000 ... 118½
1,000 ... 118⅜
Stand R & T Inc
3,000 c ... 2½
8,000 ... 2¼
10,000 ... 2⅜
Third Av con 4s
1,000 ... 94⅜
5,000 ... 94½
Tol, Peo & W 4s
5,000 ... 92
Undgd El Rys, London prof shar 5s
3,000 ... 96¾
Un Pac 1st 4s
18,000 ... 105⅜
500 ... 105
2,000 ... 105⅜
33,000 ... 105½
Un Pac conv 4s
1,000 ... 149¾
1,000 ... 148
U S Steel Corpor skg fund 5s
16,000 ... 96¾
4,000 ... 96⅝
14,000 ... 96½
2,000 c ... 96⅝
35,000 ... 96¼
5,000 ... 96⅝
10,000 ... 96½
1,000 ... 96⅝
registered
1,000 ... 97
500 ... 96¼
16,000 ... 96¾
500 ... 96¼
500 ... 96⅜
Va Ir, Coal & C 5s
6,000 ... 92½
3,000 ... 92⅜
Va Mid gen 5s
16,000 ... 114
Wabash 1st 5s
5,000 ... 115⅞
Wabash 2d 5s
6,000 ... 107
Wab, Det & C 5s
1,000 ... 108
Wab, Pitts Ter 1st
2,000 ... 87¼
Wab, Pitts Ter 2d
1,000 ... 34½
1,000 ... 34⅝
9,000 ... 34½
10,000 ... 34⅝
Westn Maryland 4s
9,000 ... 86½
18,000 ... 87
Wn Md 1st cnv 4s
10,000 ... 70
20,000 ... 70¼
7,000 ... 70½
2,000 ... 70⅝
West Shore 4s reg
1,000 ... 107½
4,000 ... 106⅞
Wn N Y & P 1st
3,000 ... 117
W U T col tr 5s
1,000 ... 108
West Un fund & real est 4½s
1,000 ... 104⅝
Wh & L E 1st 5s
4,000 ... 114
Wisc Cent gen 4s
7,000 ... 92½
2,000 ... 92½
5,000 ... 92½
6,000 ... 92½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—Money and foreign exchange: The local money market is unchanged. The usual table of rates, &c., follows: Call loans, 10 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 5½@6½ per cent; time loans, mercantile paper, 6 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 6 per cent.; New York funds, 15c discount. Clearings, $82,364,345; balances, $2,000,633; Sub-Treasury debit, $105,828.

Our Boston market was active and strong during the greater part of the day. Stocks were in good demand and advancing prices were seen in many of them, but the weakness in the New York market had a bad effect on local issues and a sharp reaction followed. North Butte was a weak feature, losing over three points. Utah also showed a decline. In fact the whole list was somewhat lower. Closing weak.

Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	American Bell 4s	99¾	99⅝	99⅝
18,000	American T. & T. 4s	94½	94½	94½
19,000	C. B. & Q. joint 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾
1,000	Western T. & T. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼

RAILROADS.

658	Atchison	92¼	91½	92¼
175	*Boston Suburban pf.	93	93	
75	Boston & Albany	254	254	254
4	Boston & Maine	172	172	172
10	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	126	126	126
10	Mass. Electric	17½	17½	17½
70	Mass. Electric pf.	60	59½	60
304	N. Y. N. H. & H.	199	196⅞	199
50	Old Colony	209	209	209
57	Pere Marquette pf.	55	52½	52½
5	Rutland pf	64	64	64
1,163	Union Pacific	150¼	148¼	148½
1	West End pf	113	113	113

TELEPHONES.

184	American	137¾	137	137
11	New England	135	135	135
25	Mexican	3½	3	3½
19	Mexican pf.	8½	7⅞	7¾
5	Western pf	92	92	92

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	American Ag. Chem.	24¾	24½	24¾
82	American Ag. C. pf.	94	92½	94
1,170	Am. Pneu. Service	11¼	11	11⅛
60	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	32	30	30
735	American Sugar	153½	151	151
27	American Sugar pf.	140	140	140
200	American Woolen	43	41¼	42½
163	*American Wool pf.	104¼	104	104
50	East Boston Land	6	6	6
107	Edison	243	240	240
127	†General Electric	177½	177	177½
780	General Elec. rights	9⅝	9¼	9⅝
50	Mass. Gas	47	47	47
93	*Mass. Gas pf.	85¾	85¼	85¾
4	Mergenthaler	194	192	192
10	Minn. General Elec.	99	99	99
62	Seattle Electric pf.	99	98½	98½
190	Swift & Co.	104	103½	104
175	United Fruit	104	103⅝	104
137	United Shoe Mach.	75½	75	75
220	United Shoe Mach. pf.	31	31	31
7,694	U. S. Steel	43¼	42¼	42½
414	U. S. Steel pf.	106	105½	105½

MINING.

30	Adventure	6¾	6	6
12,038	Amalgamated	105¾	104	104¼
400	Alouez	42	40	41
120	American Zinc	14⅜	14	14
80	Arcadian	5⅜	5½	5½
232	Anaconda	65	62⅜	62⅝
1,990	Atlantic	27	26	26
13,200	Bingham	37½	35¼	35¼
6,492	Boston Cons.	32⅜	31	31½
55	Calumet & Hecla	705	705	705
4,210	Centennial	30⅜	28½	29⅜
200	Con. Mercur	62c	62c	62c
6,215	Copper Range	83	81	81
80	Daly West	17½	17⅜	17½
785	Dominion Iron	26½	26	26¼
340	Franklin	17½	17	17
850	*Granby	10	9⅞	9⅞
3,760	Greene	30¼	30	30
10,020	Isle Royale	29½	26	26
235	Mass	10½	10	10¼
50	Mayflower	1½	1½	1½
1,090	Michigan	17¼	16¾	17
570	*Mohawk	60	59	60
1,536	Nevada	12¾	12	12¼
5,445	North Butte	86	82½	82½
125	Montana Coal & C.	4¼	4¼	4¼
4,716	Old Dominion	38	35¼	36⅜
775	Osceola	107½	106	107¼
5,240	Parrot	44½	41½	41½
115	Phenix	1½	1½	1½
155	Quincy	108	108	108
1,540	Rhode Island	7⅞	7	7¼
675	Santa Fe	2½	2¼	2⅜
205	Shannon	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞
60	Tamarack	120	120	120
374	Tecumseh	12	11¼	11¾
1,200	Tenn. Copper	51¼	50¼	50⅝
540	Trinity	11¼	10½	10⅝
885	U. S. Coal & Oil	12½	11¼	12½
7,915	U. S. Mining	48	46¼	46¾
4,840	United Copper	64¼	63¼	63½
90	United Copper pf.	90	90	90
16,081	*Utah	62	59	59
25	Victoria	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜
100	Washington	60c	60c	60c
25	Winona	8¼	8¼	8½
50	Wolverine	134	132	134

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 4.—United Railways incomes and Western Maryland common were the features in the trading to-day. United Railways 4s were also in demand for investment. Western Maryland common advanced to 16½, but toward the close dropped ⅛. G. B. S. Brewing Company common rose ½ and there was a fractional advance in Houston Oil. Prices were well maintained in the favorite issues.

The close was dull and steady. Shares, 1,934; bonds, $81,500.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Ga. & Alabama 5s	111¼	111¼	111¼
16,000	Ga., Car. & N. 5s	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
4,000	Seaboard 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾
500	Va.-Md. 4½ 5s	111½	111½	111½
1,000	Ala. & Potomac 5s	105½	105½	105½
3,000	B. S. P. & C. 4½s	99	99	99
19,000	United Railways 4s	93¼	93¼	93¼
7,000	United Railways inc.	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
13,000	Va. Elec. Ry. & D. 5s	99½	99	99½
7,000	Con. Gas 4½s	100½	100½	100½
7,000	Breweries 4s	61¼	61	61¼
1,000	Pitts. & Alle. Tel. 5s	82¾	82¾	82¾

STOCKS.

31	Ga. S. & F. 1st pf.	99¼	99¼	99¼
100	Seaboard Co	30½	30¼	30½
563	Western Maryland	16½	16	16⅜
45	Alabama, C. & I. pf.	96	96	96
20	Breweries	8½	8½	8½
1,175	Houston Oil	8	8	8

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 4.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Consolidated Ice	5½	5½	5½
20	Consolidated Ice pf.	39	39	39
4,980	Crucible Steel	14¾	13¾	14⅜
1,579	Crucible Steel pf.	73⅜	71½	73
75	Fire-proofing	7½	7¼	7½
200	Harb.-Walker Ref.	14⅜	14½	14½
20	Harb.-Walk. Ref. pf.	80	80	80
305	Independ. Brew. pf.	39½	39½	39½
700	Lustre	34	32⅝	33
1,315	Mfrs.' L. & H.	32½	31⅞	31¾
600	Marsden	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
8,050	Ohio Tonopah	.31	.29	.29
75	Pittsburg Brewing	26½	26½	26½
10	Pittsburg Brew. pf.	48	48	48
10	Pittsburg Coal	15¾	15¾	15¾
212	Pittsburg Brew. pf.	61¾	61½	61¾
145	Pittsburg, O. & G.	44	44	44
184	River Coal pf.	26½	26	26¼
2,220	Tonopah Extension	5.75	5.65	5.70
50	United Copper	64	64	64
165	United States Steel	43	42¾	43
50	West. Electric 2ds	85½	85½	85½

BANKS.

5	Colonial Trust	345	345	345
30	Commercial Trust	185	185	185
10	German Nat. Bank	280	280	280
10	Merc. Sav. & Trust.	50½	50½	50½

BONDS.

$19,000	Independ. Brew. 6s	105	104⅞	105
1,000	Pitts., McK. & C. 5s	103½	103½	103½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thurs.	Wed.		Thurs.	Wed.
Alta	.02	.02	L. W. Con.	.01	.01
Alpha Con.	.05	.04	Mexican	1.25	1.35
Andes	.19	.20	Occid. Con.	.02	.02
Belcher	.22	.24	Ophir	5.75	6.00
Best & B.	1.20	1.26	Overman	.20	.21
Bullion	.21	.20	Potosi	.06	.07
Caledonia	.53	.54	Savage	.51	.54
Chal. Con.	.20	.20	Sag Belch.	.10	.12
Challar	.10	.17	Sierra Nev.	.28	.30
Confidence	.88	.88	Syndicate	.11	.11
C. C. & Va.	1.20	1.25	St. Louis	.08	.08
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.46	.49
Crown Point	.13	.14	Utah Con.	.03	.03
Gould & C.	.23	.25	Yel. Jack	.13	.13
Hale & Nor.	1.00	1.05	Silver bars	.64¼	.64¾
Julia	.07	.07	Drafts, sight	.03½	.03
Justice	.05	.05	Telegraph	.07	.07½
Ky. Con.	.01	.01			

Mexican dollars were unchanged at 51@53.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 4.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	10½	11¾	Jackpot	3	5
American	2⅛	2⅜	J. Johnson	10	13½
Anchor	2⅛	2⅜	Lexington	4	4½
Anaconda	13	14	Little Puck	2¾	3
Banner	4¾	5	Moon Anch.	3⅜	3⅞
C. K. & N.	6	6½	Mollie Gib	8	9
C. C. Cons.	6¼	6¾	Nevin	6¾	6¾
Dante	6	6⅞	New Haven	2½	2⅝
Dr. Jackpot	5	6	Pharmacist	3	5¼
Elkton	47½	48¼	Portland	200	208
El Paso	66½	67	Rose Maud	3¼	3⅜
Findlay	81	82	Rose Nicol	2⅜	2⅝
Gold Bond	3½	3¾	Sample	3¾	4
Gold Coin	3¾	5	Un. Gold	12	13¼
Gold Dollar	7½	8	Vindicator	70	85
Golden Cyc.	60	75	Work	7½	7¾
Sovereign	10⅞	11½	Independence	14½	16
Isabella	23	24	Teutonic	2½	5

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	102¾	103¾	Col. & Chi.	180	
2s, c., 1930	102¾	103¾	Kan. & M.	56	58
3s, r., 1918	102¾	103¾	K., C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	83	83½
3s, c., 1918	103	104	K. & D. M.	15	17
3s, 1918, sm.	102¼	...	K. & D. M. pf.	45	50
4s, r., 1907	103	103¾	K. I., C., pf.	78	80
4s, c., 1907	103	104	Lacl. Gas	...	105
4s, r., 1925	130¼	131¼	Lacl. G. pf.	95	110
4s, c., 1925	130½	131¼	L. E. & W.	92	98
D. C. 3-65s	118	...	L. E. & W. pf.	92	...
Philip'ne 4s	109¼	110¾	M. W. C.	45	...
Adams Exp.	240	249	Man. Beach	12	15
Alb. & Sus.	240	...	Md. C. pf.	100	...
Alle. & W.	145	...	Mich. Cent.	140	148
A. B. S. pf.	86	88½	M. & St. L.	48	...
Am. D. Tel.	37	48	M. & St. L. pf.	99	100½
Am. Exp.	222	225	Mor. & Ess.	190	192
Am. L. Co.	...	...	N., C. & St. L.	148	150
pf.	41	42	Nat. B. pf.	113½	114½
Am. Malt.	4⅜	5¼	Nat. Enam.	16	16¼
Am. M. ctfs.	4½	5½	Nat. En. pf.	84	87
Am. M. pf.	23½	26½	N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	38	39
Am. M. pf. ctfs.	25	25⅜	N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	20	21
Am. Snuff.	220	250	N. Cent. C.	37	45
Am. Sn. pf.	106	110	N. Y., C. & St. L.	37	...
A. T. & S. F.	89	93	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	118	120
A. T. & S. F.	137	139	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	87	90
Ann Arbor.	32	37	N. Y. Dock	33	34½
Ann A. pf.	...	...	N. Y., L. & W.	130	140
B. A. L. pf.	106	...	N. Y. & N.	70	80
B. Un. Gas.	175	185	N. Y. Tel.	156	160
B., R. & P.	150	157	P., C. & St. L. pf.	106	112
B., R. & P. pf.	...	...	P. Ft. W. & C.	181	...
B. & S. pf.	135	175	P. C. & St. L.	173	...
Buf'k Co.	83	86	P. S. C. pf.	99½	100¼
Canada So.	55	60	Quicksilver	¾	1¼
C. C. & C.	69¾	70	Q'ksil'r pf.	2½	4
C. & S. A. Tel.	...	80	R. S. S. pf.	103½	104½
C. & E. I. pf.	130	137	Read. 2d pf.	96	97
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	76	185	Rens. & S.	207	...
Chi. G. W. deb.	84½	76½	R., W. & O.	134	...
C., I. & L. pf.	70	85	R. G. M. Co.	42	44
C., M. & St. P. pf.	180½	190½	R. G. M. Co. pf.	101½	107
C., St. P., M. & Om.	185	190	Rutland pf.	40	70
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	188	195	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	66	71
C. T. & T.	13	15	St. L. & S. F., C. & E.	...	...
C. T. & T. pf.	31	36	St. L. cfts.	180	190
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	117	120	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. 1st pf. cfts.	128	136
C., L. & W.	75	85	S. S. & I. pf.	105½	125
C., L. & W. pf.	105	110½	So. Ry., M. & O. cfts.	98	100
Clev. & P.	182	...	Tex. Cent.	55	...
C. & P. pf.	89	95	Tex. Cent. pf.	98	...
Consol. Coal	90	...	Third Av.	135	136
D., L. & W.	450	465	T., P. & W.	47	20½
D. M. & Fe.	...	...	T., St. L. & W.	34½	35¼
D.	23	25	U. S. Exp.	118	125
Det. So. pf.	...	...	U. S. Leath.	...	15⅞
Duluth, S. S. & A.	35	39	U. S. L. pf.	110	115
Det. U. Ry.	94½	95	Vand. R. R.	85	100
East. Kod.	104	...	W. F. Exp.	235	245
Ev. & T. H.	75	80	Westinghouse assenting.	170	174
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	95	Westinghouse 1st pf.	185	188
Ft. W. & D. City	73½	76	W. & L. E.	17½	18
Gen. Ch.	76	80	Wis. Cent.	29¼	29½
Gt. N. pf.	120	...	Wis. C. pf.	59¾	62
H. B. Claflin.	109	115			
Hav. E. R.	35	36			
H. E. R. pf.	79	80			
Ill. C. I. R.	103½	...			
Int. S. P.	27	28½			
I. S. P. pf.	80	81			

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 29¾d per ounce and in New York at 64¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 49½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Accacia sold at .10, 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.25, 100 Daly at 1.40, 1,500 Gold Dollar at .08@.08½, 400 Gould & Curry at .24, 200 Hale & Norcrosse at 2.10, 500 Jim Butler at .77, 100 Mollie Gibson at .10, 100 Ophir at 6.00, 500 Silver Pick at .13, 300 Sandstorm at .82.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1905.	1904.	1903.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	553	500	500
4th week Dec.	$202,630	$208,208	$165,102
Month	666,577	645,445	511,817
From July 1	4,608,881	4,208,851	4,042,797
CANADIAN NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,602	1,350	1,350
4th week Dec.	130,600	115,200	76,300
Month	437,800	384,900	279,200
July 1-Dec. 31	2,693,200	2,098,700	1,728,000
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	8,568	8,183	8,044
4th week Dec.	1,774,000	1,513,000	1,493,000
Month	5,568,000	4,517,000	4,239,000
From July 1	30,330,794	27,106,880	24,568,503
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	2,398	2,398	2,398
4th week Dec.	476,100	426,600	376,900
Month	1,577,600	1,412,700	1,199,800
From July 1	9,957,200	8,794,500	8,790,500
HAVANA ELECTRIC—			
4th week Dec.	37,198	34,246	.....
Month	150,337	137,606	.....
Jan. 1-Dec. 31	1,961,495	1,698,008	.....
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	7,390	7,201	7,191
4th week Dec.	1,421,611	1,350,268	1,251,959
Month	4,531,034	4,230,515	3,916,071
From July 1	26,480,018	24,929,834	23,040,038
DENVER & RIO GRANDE for November—			
Gross	1,757,425	1,580,405	1,342,420
Expenses	1,036,465	891,094	834,720
Net	720,960	689,311	508,700
Other income	...	2,490	2,558
Total income	720,960	691,801	511,258
Chgs., tax., &c.	354,540	347,763	331,132
Surplus	366,420	344,036	180,126
Renewal fund	10,000	10,000	10,000
Surplus	356,420	334,036	170,126
5 mos. gross	8,535,509	7,534,393	7,750,189
Expenses	5,067,407	4,333,073	4,717,414
5 mos. net	3,468,102	3,201,320	3,032,775
Other income	98,095	62,460	70,644
Total income	3,566,197	3,263,786	3,103,419
Chgs., tax., &c.	1,742,859	1,730,426	1,665,808
Surplus	1,823,338	1,533,360	1,437,611
Renewal fund	50,000	50,000	50,000
5 mos. surplus	1,773,338	1,483,360	1,387,611
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for November—			
Gross	51,904	48,118	33,016
Net	19,586	27,757	12,513
Sur. over chgs.	1,853	9,924	*5,320
5 mos. gross	242,552	202,186	202,051
5 mos. net	102,318	98,005	88,108
Other income	3,556	3,025	3,217
Sur. over chgs.	16,193	9,359	84

*Deficit.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—Incorporated to-day:

The Cream and Toilet Preparation Company, New York; capital, $2,000. Directors—L. G. Rogers, Delaware County; M. D. Bullion, Broo

PUTS ASSETS AT $940,000.

Liberty Silk Company's President Also Appears as a Creditor.

Another petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Liberty Silk Company, whose offices are at 476 Broome Street and factories at 535 and 537 West Fifty-sixth Street, 48 West Fifty-seventh Street and at Hornellsville, N. Y., by these creditors: Ewald Mommer, $143, for merchandise; Harry A. Van Liew, $11,283, money lent, and the Oriental Silk Printing Co., $7,123, for merchandise and work. It was alleged that the company on Jan. 4, while insolvent, admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts.

Judge Holt of United States District Court appointed Augustus H. Skillin, receiver of the assets, with a bond of $50,000. He was appointed receiver on the petition filed on Wednesday. Harry A. Van Liew is President of the company. He stated that the nominal assets are $940,000, consisting of real estate, factories and machinery, $270,000; mortgaged for $100,000; goods manufactured and consigned to this city for sale, $486,000; goods in process of manufacture at the mills, $146,000; miscellaneous, $38,000.

The $486,000 manufactured goods are held by a commission house in this city and are apparently more than covered by advances made by this commission house. Mr. Van Liew consented to the appointment of the receiver, so that the factories could be kept going and the goods in process be manufactured.

E. Myers & Co., Produce Dealers, Fail.

The failure of E. Myers & Co., members of the New York Produce Exchange and dealers in dried fruits and similar products, was announced yesterday. Notice of the inability of the firm to meet its obligations was posted on the Exchange. The firm's offices on the fourth floor of the building were closed.

Root Gets Judgment as Executor.

A judgment for $633,861 was filed yesterday in the New York County Clerk's Office against Clinton G. MacDougall of Auburn, N. Y., in favor of Elihu Root and Carlos M. de Heredia, as executors of the estate of Henry H. Cook, who died on Oct. 10, 1905. The judgment is on a note made by him on Jan. 7, 1895, at Auburn, for $381,643, payable five years after date to the order of Mr. Cook at the National Bank of North America, in this city, with interest, which interest amounts to $251,-696.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Philadelphia Portable Store Company, Camden; capital, $150,000. Incorporators—H. A. Illman, Frank L. Richardson, Wilfred B. Wolcott. The company will establish an automobile peddling service.

The Bordentown Home Investment Company, Bordentown; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Irving W. L. Bourne, Joseph E. Morgan, Abraham L. Murray, Henry T. Johnson.

The Palisade Supply Company, Fort Lee; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—George Gippert, Frederick Gippert, Charles Frank.

The St. Lucia Mining Company, Atlantic City; capital, $250,000. Incorporators—William N. Fort, A. Burton Shimer, John B. Slack.

Savacool & Carhart, Carhart Newark; capital, $15,000. Incorporators—George H. Savacool, Edward Carhart, Floyd W. Harding.

The Wilson Dairy Company, Atlantic City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Thomas K. Wilson, Afric D. Wilson, E. G. Swinghammer.

The Trowbridge & Niver Company, Jersey City; capital increased from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

The United States Railway Supply Company, dissolved.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON FALLS RESERVOIR.
(Reservoir "K.")

NOTICE OF APPLICATION OF APPRAISAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY given that it is the intention of the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883, and the laws amendatory thereof.

Such application will be made at a Special Term of said Court, to be held in the Second Judicial District, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, New York, on the seventeenth day of February, 1906, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.

The object of such application is to obtain an order of the Court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the County of New York and the other two of whom shall reside in the County in which the real estate hereinafter described is situated, as Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners of and all persons interested in the real estate (as the term "real estate" is defined by said act) hereinafter described as proposed to be taken or affected for the construction of a dam and reservoir on the West Branch of the Croton River for the purpose of supplying the City of New York with an increased supply of pure and wholesome water.

The real estate sought to be taken or affected is situated in the Towns of Carmel and Southeast, Putnam County, New York.

A statement or description of the boundaries of the dam and reservoir and the real estate to be acquired therefor by courses and distances is as follows:

All those tracts or parcels of land to be acquired in fee for the construction of the Croton Falls Reservoir (Reservoir K) and Dam ("the Hemlocks" site,) as shown on a certain map entitled "Department of Water Supply, Gas & Electricity, Exhibit No. 6 of 1905. Property Map Number One (1) of lands required for the construction of the Croton Falls Reservoir (Reservoir K) in the Towns of Carmel and Southeast, Putnam County, New York," adopted by the Aqueduct Commissioners December 6th, 1905, and filed in the Putnam County Clerk's Office at Carmel, New York, December 28th, 1905, which are bounded and described as follows:

FIRST TRACT.

Beginning at a point in the centre of the road or highway leading from Somers to Carmel, on the southerly side of Bakers Mill Brook and distant about three hundred and fifty (350) feet southeasterly from the crossing of said brook and said road as measured along the centre of said road, said point being also a corner of the boundary of lands of the City of New York; and running thence along the said boundary of said lands north thirteen (13) degrees forty-three (43) minutes east, two hundred and nine and three-tenths (209.3) feet to a monument; thence north sixty-five (65) degrees forty (40) minutes east, four hundred and sixty and eight-tenths (460.8) feet to a monument; thence north eighty-nine (89) degrees fifty-seven (57) minutes east, seven hundred and fifty-seven and nine-tenths (757.9) feet; thence south fifty-eight (58) degrees thirty-seven (37) minutes east, eight hundred and fifteen and one tenth (815.1) feet; thence south one (1) degree eight (8) minutes east, five hundred and forty-four and one-tenth (544.1) feet; thence south thirty-three (33) degrees sixteen (16) minutes east, one thousand one hundred and fifty and six-tenths (1,155.6) feet; thence south sixty-two (62) degrees thirty four (34) minutes west, one thousand one hundred and ten and six-tenths (1,110.6) feet; thence, leaving the said boundary of said lands, north thirty-one (31) degrees fifty-four (54) minutes west, one thousand and one and one-tenth (1001.1) feet; thence north two (2) degrees thirty (30) minutes west, one thousand and fifty and three-tenths (1,050.3) feet; thence north eighty-seven (87) degrees thirty (30) minutes west, nine hundred and ninety-five and one-tenth (995.1) feet to the centre of the aforesaid highway leading from Somers to Carmel; thence along the centre of said road or highway north twenty-six (26) degrees forty-nine (49) minutes west, five hundred and fifty feet; thence north thirty-one (31) degrees four (4) minutes west, ninety-one and seven-tenths (91.7) feet to the point or place of beginning, containing sixty-four and six hundred and sixty-seven thousandths (64.667) acres, all in the Town of Carmel.

SECOND TRACT.

Beginning at a point in the centre of a road or highway leading from Croton Falls to Carmel on the easterly side of the West Branch of the Croton River, and distant about one thousand one hundred and five (1,105) feet northerly from the county line between the Counties of Westchester and Putnam, at a point marked Monument eighty-nine (89,) (New Croton Reservoir,) set in the centre of said highway and in said county line, said distance being measured along the centre of said highway; said point being also a corner of the boundary of lands of the City of New York; and running thence along the said boundary of said lands north sixty-three (63) degrees thirty-three (33) minutes east, one thousand four hundred and eighty-three and one-tenth (1,483.1) feet; thence north fifty-two (52) degrees fifty-nine (59) minutes east, five hundred and eighteen and nine-tenths (518.9) feet; thence north thirty-six (36) degrees forty-four (44) minutes west, crossing the aforesaid highway, one thousand four hundred and fifty-nine and three-tenths (1,459.3) feet; thence north twenty-one (21) degrees nineteen (19) minutes east, crossing another road or highway, leading from the aforesaid highway to Lake Mahopac, one thousand and fourteen and two-tenths (1,014.2) feet to a point in the first aforesaid highway; thence north seventeen (17) degrees six (6) minutes east four hundred and eighty-five and two-tenths (485.2) feet; thence north ten (10) degrees one (1) minute east, one thousand and twenty-eight and eight-tenths (1,028.8) feet; thence south seventy-nine (79) degrees fifty (50) minutes east, six hundred and sixty-five and nine-tenths (665.9) feet; thence north sixty-eight (68) degrees forty-four (44) minutes east, seven hundred and five and six-tenths (705.6) feet; thence north forty-three (43) degrees fifty-one (51) minutes east, three hundred and eighty-six and one-tenth (386.1) feet, to the town line between the Towns of Carmel and Southeast; thence continuing on the same course and into the Town of Southeast a further distance of seven hundred and eighty-four and one-tenth (784.1) feet; thence north twenty-six (26) degrees one (1) minute east, one hundred and ninety-eight and seven-tenths (198.7) feet; thence north eighty-seven (87) degrees thirty (30) minutes west, nine hundred and ninety-five and one-tenth (995.1) feet to the centre of the aforesaid highway leading from Somers to Carmel; thence along the centre of said road or highway north twenty-six (26) degrees forty-nine (49) minutes west, five hundred and fifty feet; thence north thirty-one (31) degrees four (4) minutes west, ninety-one and seven-tenths (91.7) feet to the point or place of beginning, containing sixty-four and six hundred and sixty-seven thousandths (64.667) acres, all in the Town of Carmel.

SECOND TRACT.

Beginning at a point in the centre of a road or highway leading from Somers to Carmel, on the southerly side of Bakers Mill Brook and distant about three hundred and fifty (350) feet southeasterly from the crossing of said brook and said road as measured along the centre of said road, said point being also a corner of the boundary of lands of the City of New York; and running thence along the said boundary of said lands north thirteen (13) degrees forty-three (43) minutes east, two hundred and nine and three-tenths (209.3) feet to a monument; thence north sixty-five (65) degrees forty (40) minutes east, four hundred and sixty and eight-tenths (460.8) feet to a monument; thence north eighty-nine (89) degrees fifty-seven (57) minutes east, seven hundred and fifty-seven and nine-tenths (757.9) feet; thence south fifty-eight (58) degrees thirty-seven (37) minutes east, eight hundred and fifteen and one tenth (815.1) feet; thence south one (1) degree eight (8) minutes east, five hundred and forty-four and one-tenth (544.1) feet; thence south thirty-three (33) degrees sixteen (16) minutes east, one thousand one hundred and fifty and six-tenths (1,155.6) feet; thence south sixty-two (62) degrees thirty four (34) minutes west, one thousand one hundred and ten and six-tenths (1,110.6) feet; thence, leaving the said boundary of said lands, north thirty-one (31) degrees fifty-four (54) minutes west, one thousand and one and one-tenth (1001.1) feet; thence north two (2) degrees thirty (30) minutes west, one thousand and fifty and three-tenths (1,050.3) feet; thence north eighty-seven (87) degrees thirty (30) minutes west, nine hundred and ninety-five and one-tenth (995.1) feet to the centre of the aforesaid highway leading from Somers to Carmel; thence along the centre of said road or highway north twenty-six (26) degrees forty-nine (49) minutes west, five hundred and fifty feet; thence north thirty-one (31) degrees four (4) minutes west, ninety-one and seven-tenths (91.7) feet to the point or place of beginning, containing sixty-four and six hundred and sixty-seven thousandths (64.667) acres, all in the Town of Carmel.

THIRD TRACT.

Beginning at a point in the easterly right of way line of the New York and Harlem Railroad, distant about five hundred and forty (540) feet northeasterly from the northerly side of a road or highway leading from Carmel to North Salem, said point being a corner of the boundary of lands of the City of New York, and running thence along said right of way line of said railroad on a curve to the right with a radius of two thousand four hundred and ten (2,410) feet, two hundred and thirty-four and eight-tenths (234.8) feet; thence north thirty-six (36) degrees thirty nine (39) minutes east, sixty (60) feet; thence north thirty-nine (39) degrees thirty-one (31) minutes east, two hundred and two-tenths (200.2) feet; thence north thirty-six (36) degrees thirty-nine (39) minutes east, one hundred (100) feet; thence north thirty (30) degrees fifty-six (56) minutes east, one hundred and five-tenths (100.5) feet; thence north thirty-six (36) degrees thirty-nine (39) minutes east, six hundred (600) feet; thence north forty-five (45) degrees eleven (11) minutes east, one hundred and one and one-tenth (101.1) feet; thence north thirty-six (36) degrees thirty-nine (39) minutes east, one hundred (100) feet; thence north thirty-three (33) degrees forty-seven (47) minutes east, two hundred and two-tenths (200.2) feet; thence north thirty-six (36) degrees thirty-nine (39) minutes east, one hundred (100) feet; thence north eighty-eight (88) degrees fifty-two (52) minutes west, seventy-six and three-tenths (76.3) feet; thence north eighty-four (84) degrees fifty-three (53) minutes west, three hundred and ninety-six (396) feet; thence north eighty-one (81) degrees twenty-eight (28) minutes west, seven hundred and forty-two (742) feet; thence south eighteen (18) degrees fifty-three (53) minutes west, five hundred and sixty and one-tenth (560.1) feet; thence south eighty-eight (88) degrees twenty five (25) minutes east, one hundred and nine and eight-tenths (109.8) feet; thence south thirty-one (31) degrees thirty-one (31) minutes east, seventy-two and six-tenths (72.6) feet; thence south eighty (80) degrees fifty-one (51) minutes east, two hundred and sixty-one and nine-tenths (261.9) feet; thence, leaving said highway, north eighteen (18) degrees thirty-one (31) minutes east, six hundred and thirty-six (636) feet; thence south eighty-nine (89) degrees twenty-two (22) minutes east, eight hundred and forty-two and five-tenths (842.5) feet; thence south seventy-five (75) degrees six (6) minutes east, four hundred and one-tenth (400.1) feet; thence north sixty-two (62) degrees forty-six (46) minutes east, three hundred and eighty-eight and eight-tenths (388.8) feet; thence north forty-three (43) degrees fifty-eight (58) minutes east, four hundred and eighty (480) feet, to the westerly right of way line of the New York and Harlem Railroad; thence southerly along said right of way line, on a curve to the left with a radius of two thousand four hundred and thirty-five (2,485) feet, three hundred and forty-two and five-tenths (342.5) feet; thence south thirty (30) degrees thirteen (13) minutes west, one hundred and one and three-tenths (101.3) feet; thence, on a curve to the left with a radius of two thousand four hundred and forty (2,440) feet, two hundred and fifty-one and one-tenth (251.1) feet to the centre of the aforesaid highway leading from Carmel to North Salem at the westerly end of a railroad bridge; thence along the centre of said highway south eighty-seven (87) degrees fifty-two (52) minutes west, forty-three and three tenths (43.3) feet, thence south nineteen (19) degrees fifty-one (51) minutes west, eleven and nine-tenths (11.9) feet; thence south sixty-seven (67) degrees fifty-five (55) minutes west, ninety-nine and six-tenths (99.6) feet; thence south sixty-two (62) degrees four (4) minutes west, one hundred and twenty and nine-tenths (120.9) feet; thence south sixty (60) degrees forty-one (41) minutes west, two hundred and eleven and three-tenths (211.3) feet; thence south fifty-six (56) degrees sixteen (16) minutes west, three hundred and seventy-three and one-tenth (373.1) feet; thence south sixty-six (66) degrees thirty-one (31) minutes west, seven hundred and seventy-six (776) feet; thence north sixty-six (66) degrees thirty-one (31) minutes east, two hundred and fifty-five and six-tenths (255.6) feet; thence south eighty-three (83) degrees eight (8) minutes west, seventy-four and one-tenth (74.1) feet; thence north twenty (20) degrees two (2) minutes west, two hundred and fifty-five and six-tenths (255.6) feet; thence south eighty-three (83) degrees eight (8) minutes west, seventy-five and four-tenths (75.4) feet; thence north twenty-eight (28) degrees fifty-three (53) minutes west, one hundred and one and six-tenths (101.6) feet; thence south eighty-eight (88) degrees twenty five (25) minutes east, one hundred and nine and eight-tenths (109.8) feet; thence south thirty-one (31) degrees thirty-one (31) minutes east, seventy-two and six-tenths (72.6) feet; thence south eighty (80) degrees fifty-one (51) minutes east, two hundred and sixty-one and nine-tenths (261.9) feet; thence, leaving said highway, north eighteen (18) degrees thirty-one (31) minutes east, six hundred and thirty-six (636) feet; 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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Broadway Block Front Sold on the Heights—Deal for New Apartment Houses on 135th Street—West Twenty-second Street Purchase.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Matthias Rock the block front on the east side of Broadway, between 169th and 170th Streets, a plot 200 by 100, facing the junction of Broadway and St. Nicholas Avenue.

Builders Sell New Apartments.

H. D. Baker & Brother, in conjunction with George Backer, have sold for John Signell & Co. the elevator apartment house and the two five-story apartment houses on the north side of 135th Street, beginning 125 feet east of Riverside Drive. The elevator structure occupies a plot 75 by 100 and the five-story buildings two plots each 52.6 by 100. The deal involves $350,000.

Deal for 22d Street Property.

M. & L. Hess have sold for Halliburton Fales to the Realty Holding Company 18 West Twenty-second Street, a four-story dwelling, 27.5 by 98.9. This house was occupied for many years by the late Samuel T. Dunlap.

S. B. Goodale & Son have sold to a client of T. B. Robertson 113 West Twenty-eighth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 21.5 by 98.9.

Buyer for West 89th Street House.

Alfred E. Toussaint has sold for the Rexton Realty Company the four-story dwelling, with extension, 27 West Eighty-ninth Street, on lot 20 by 100.8. The buyer will occupy the house.

Large Plot on 77th Street Sold.

The Columbian Board of Brokers has sold Garfiel & Moll the plot, 300 by 102.2, on the south side of Seventy-seventh Street, 98 feet east of Avenue A.

Joseph E. Mautner has bought from Louis A. Salomon two of the four flats now in course of construction on the north side of Seventy-third Street, 98 feet east of Avenue A. Solomon Friedenberg was the broker.

Rosalsky & Subin have sold to an investor the northeast corner of First Avenue and Ninety-first Street, a five-story triple flat, with stores.

Dyckman Tract Owners Organize.

At a meeting held yesterday at the Van Norden Trust Company, the Dyckman Taxpayers' Association was organized. Edward S. Avery acted as temporary Chairman, Permanent officers were elected, as follows: President—Minturn Post Collins; Vice President—Frederick Mead; Secretary — Paul Halpin; Treasurer—Charles Isham. Committees were appointed on street openings and local improvements, railroads, docks, and taxation and assessment. The association has been formed with a view to directing systematic effort in all matters relating to the development of the Dyckman section. A feature of yesterday's meeting was that it brought about a union of interests between the older owners in that territory and many of the operators and builders who have become identified with it more recently.

Monthly meetings will be held at the Century Building, 1 West Thirty-fourth Street. The Membership Committee will consist of Thomas S. Walker, Loton H. Slawson, and Paul Halpin. Annual dues in the association have been fixed at $2.

West Side Flats Find Buyers.

J. E. Briggs has sold for Jacob Mandelbaum 206 West Eightieth Street, a five-story brick-and-stone double flat, on lot 25 by 102.2.

C. E. Williams has sold for Philip Liberman 212 West Sixty-seventh Street, a five-story triple flat, on lot 25 by 100.5.

Libbey Holdings Enlarged.

Jonas M. Libbey has bought the plot, 83 by 133 by 112, at the junction of Fort Washington Avenue and Northern Avenue. Mr. Libbey owns to the south and west of this plot, and by this purchase completes his tract extending from Broadway to the Hudson River, south of the Billings holdings.

Lots Sold on 152d Street.

Libman & Horowitz have sold the plot on the north side of 152d Street, 100 feet from Eighth Avenue, 100 by 99.11.

Lederer & Greenberg have sold to S. Muslinер and N. Birns the two five-story apartment houses, each 37.6 by 100, on the north side of 147th Street, 125 feet west of Seventh Avenue. This completes the sale of a row of twelve new houses.

Jacob L. Lissner & Sons and Joseph Marks have bought from A. Lewin the five-story flat, with stores, 2,256 Seventh Avenue, 25 by 100.

C. F. W. Johanning has sold for Louis Levy 315 West 119th Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 100.11.

West 49th Street Purchase.

J. B. English has sold for W. E. Stiger the three-story brownstone dwelling 237 West Forty-ninth Street, 18 by 100, to W. N. Eisen, who owns adjoining property, and who now controls a frontage of 36 feet.

John P. Kirwan has sold for Annie McCaffery 546 West Forty-fourth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.5.

A. M. Johnson & Co. have leased for A. L. Roy to a client the property 525 West Twenty-ninth Street.

The Ansonia Realty Company has bought 531 West Fifty-second Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100; also, 527 West Fifty-second Street, a five-story tenement, with stores, on lot 25 by 100.

Joachim & Goldschmidt have sold for a Mr. Huesslein 424 West Thirty-seventh Street, a six-story three-family tenement, with store, on lot 25 by 100.

Clifford N. Shurman has sold for John A. Addison to a client of S. B. Goodale & Son 362 West Nineteenth Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 70.

Addition to Rhinelander Building.

Plans have been filed for the enlargement of the twelve-story Rhinelander Building, on William Street, by the erection of a twelve-story annex at the southeast corner of Duane Street. The addition will front 51.10 feet on William Street and 50 feet on Duane Street, and cost $100,000, according to the estimate of Architects Clinton & Russell.

The Cruikshank Company represented the seller, Mrs. Almy G. Gallatin, in the recent deal affecting 110 Chambers Street.

Horace S. Ely & Co. negotiated the sale of 42 Dey Street for Lewis Seasongood to the Hudson Companies.

Robert H. Gray, formerly with A. W. McLaughlin & Co., is now connected with William A. White & Sons in their mortgage department.

Upper Madison Avenue Deal.

David S. Gerstenfeld has sold the southwest corner of 100th Street and Madison Avenue, a six-story flat, with stores, 50 by 100, for William and Charles Laue to Gordan & Scidesen.

Aaron Goodman has sold to Dr. H. A. Geyer the two five-story flats 207 and 209 East Eighty-seventh Street, 45 by 100.8, adjoining the northeast corner of Third Avenue. These properties, together with the corner, 50.8 by 100, were bought recently by Mr. Goodman.

Leon Mutchnick has sold for Samuel Goldberg 340 and 342 East 120th Street, 40 by 100, to a builder, who will erect a six-story tenement on the plot.

Buying on East 28th Street.

N. A. Berwin & Co. have sold for Guy M. Gest 122 East Twenty-eighth Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 98.9.

James Kyle & Sons have sold for J. McDermott the stable 331 East Twenty-eighth Street, 25 by 100.

Sokolski & Son have sold 306 and 308 East Thirty-second Street, four-story houses, on plot 40 by 98.9, to the Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company; also, 307 to 311 East Twenty-seventh Street, three and four story buildings on plot 75 by 98.9.

H. Freiberger has sold for Julius Tishman to Charles Gerst 346 and 348 East Fifty-fourth Street, 50 by 100; also, for Mrs. J. Mojstrick to Max L. Harris 226 East 110th Street, a four-story building, 25 by 103; also, for a Mr. Margulis to Stoloff & Kronovet 305 East Fourth Street, a five-story tenement, 18 by 72.

Sales of Monroe Street Properties.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold 231 and 233 Monroe Street, two five-story tenements with stores on plot 49 by 95, to B. Mayer; also, 61 Norfolk Street, a six-story tenement, 25 by 55, to Sophia Meyer; also, 142 Suffolk Street, a six-story tenement, 25 by 100, to B. Schlanowsky.

Morgenstern Brothers have bought, through Podell, Levine, Miller & Plitt, 255 and 257 Monroe Street, two six-story tenements on plot 50.8 by 95.

Jacob Ackerman and R. Goldman have sold for I. Sprung to A. Kommel 44 and 46 Rutgers Street, two five-story tenements on plot 50 by 100.

Fleck & Brown have sold for a client 3 and 5 Goerck Street, six and seven story double tenements, respectively, each on lot 25 by 100.

Grenwald Brothers & Klein, as brokers, have sold the five-story tenement, 20 Broome Street; also, the dwelling 274 Stanton Street, to E. Diamond.

Operators Buy on Grand Street.

Schneidler & Bachrach have bought 581 to 585 Grand Street, three five-story tenements with stores on plot 70 by 80.

I. Gancher, as broker, has sold for M. Fisch to J. Hurwitz the two five-story tenements 158 and 160 East Third Street, on plot 47 by 100.

Solomon Rainer has bought, through a Mr. Stockell, the two five-story tenements 338 and 340 Fifth Street; also, 89 and 91 Willett Street, 60 by 100.

M. I. Strunsky has sold for Louis Minsky the five-story front and rear tenements 338 East Eleventh Street, 25 by 95.

Pelham Parkway Lots Change Hands.

R. I. Brown's Sons have sold for the City Real Estate Company a plot of twenty-five lots at the corner of Bronx and Pelham Parkway and White Plains Road.

David S. Gerstensfeld has sold a plot at Pelham Avenue and 191st Street, 150 by 140, to a builder for improvement.

George J. Stricker has sold for Solomon Sobol the two-story brick dwelling 708 Eagle Avenue, on lot 19 by 100.

The Northern Realty Company has sold for the estate of J. Schuyler Anderson to J. Reiner the house and lot 26 Lind Avenue.

S. Marcus & Sons have sold a three-story brick building on the south side of Bassford Avenue, 115 feet from 183d Street, to H. Blum.

New Owners for Brooklyn Parcels.

Sherwin & Harris have sold 633 and 635 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, two four-story brick double flats, each 26.6 by 95.

David D. Weinberger, as attorney, has bought the three-story double flat, with stores, 25 by 100, at 256 Floyd Street, Brooklyn.

Stokes & Knowles report sales of the following Brooklyn properties: Corner of East Twenty-ninth Street and Glenwood Road, a three-story brick building on lot 22 by 80, for C. J. Meyer; 960 De Kalb Avenue, corner of Lewis Avenue, a three-story building on lot 24 by 80, for John Baumann; 631 Wythe Avenue, between Ross and Rodney Streets, a three-story brick flat, with store, on lot 20 by 102, for C. Scholes; 293 Division Avenue, a three-story brick house, 16.8 by 105, for H. A. Knowles.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

76th St, 353 East, n s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2, four-story tenement; executors' sale, to T. A. H. Hallbauer.....$18,100

By Joseph P. Day.

11th St, 210 and 212 West, s s, 19.5 ft e of Waverley Place, 38.10x52, two three-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, to Gustavus L. Lawrence..... 21,500

Shell St, n s, between 4th and 5th Aves, Wakefield, 28.8x109.6; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, C. M. Preston, as receiver 2,750

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

80th St, 33 to 37 East, for a nine-story brick flat, 65x83.9; 35 East Thirtieth Street Company of 1,175 Broadway, owner; Snelling & Potter of 1,175 Broadway, architects; cost, $225,000.

90th St, n s, 105 ft e of 3d Av, for two six-story brick tenements and stores, 37.6x87.11; Sorkin & Riccardi of 301 East 107th St, owners; S. Sass of 28 Park Row, architect; cost, $70,000.

127th St, n s, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, for a four-story brick school, 25x99.11; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $60,000.

8th Av, n w corner of 154th St, for a six-story brick tenement, 24.11x90; A. Silverson of 236 East 61st St, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $35,000.

West Farms Road, s s, 75 ft w of Classon Av, for three-story brick store and dwelling, 20x53; James Anderson of 407 Beacon St, owner; P. H. McDonough of 69 St. Lawrence Av, architect; cost, $6,500.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

28th St, 34 West, to five-story brick studios and store; H. L. Toplitz of 15 East 59th St, owner; A. Mertin of 33 Union Square, architect; cost, $18,000.

William St, s e corner of Duane St, to twelve-story brick lofts; Rhinelander Real Estate Company of 31 Nassau St, owner; Clinton & Russell of 32 Nassau St, architects; cost, $100,000.

Lenox Av, s e corner of 125th St, to three-story brick offices and store; Marion Realty Company of 144 Water St, owner; E. A. Meyers of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Jan. 4.

2D ST, 239 East, s w s, 25x66.6; Louis Levin to Herman Weiss, (mtg $23,500). 100

LOT 168, amended map of portion of Gleason property; Ann Miller to Robert H. Miller, (mtg $300)..... Nom.

143D ST, n s, 141.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 83.4x99.11; Julius Schattman to Morris Weiss, (mtg $93,000)..... 100

68TH ST, s s, 433.4 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x 100.5; Harry M. Austin to Ellen S. Auchmuty and another, (mtg $7,000).. 100

PARK AV, w s, 100.8 ft s of 96th St, 25.2x100; Otto Hirsh to Peter Freess, (mtg $23,000)..... 100

ELIZABETH ST, s s, 50 ft w of Fulton St, 50x100; Abner B. Mills to David Frefberger and another, 2-3 part, all title 1,263

3D AV, 1,317, e s, 18.9x105; Max Weil to Charles H. Potter, (mtg $25,000)..... 100

CRESTON AV, s e corner of 5th St, —x—; 181st St, s s, at n e corner of Lot 223, map of Prospect Hill estate, runs s 50 x n 50 x w 10; Nellie A. Leonard to Conrad R. Schmitt, all liens 100

159TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Abraham Samuels to Joseph Whitmore, (mtg $48,000)..... 100

132D ST, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 99.11; Fanny Klein to Samuel Scher, (mtg $6,000)..... 100

102D ST, s s, 27 ft e of Park Av, 28x 75; Samuel Dworkowitz to Jacob Kaufman, (mtg $15,500)..... 100

76TH ST, n s, 89 ft e of 2d Av, 27x irregular; to Olf Boroschek to Ida Maclis, (mtg $14,000)..... 100

MONROE ST, 22 and 24, s s, 40.5x104; Henry F. Bruning and others to Abraham Schwartz, (mtg $48,000)..... 100

GREENWICH ST, 74, w s, 23.5x99.11; J. A. Murray to Thomas Rahaim, (mtg $30,000)..... 100

ALLEN ST, 60 and 62, e s, 40x87.6; Abraham Kassel to Sophia Mayer, (mtg $29,500)..... 100

CANNON ST, 74, w s, 85.6x100; Sam E. Hillman and others to Abraham Goldschlag, (mtg $42,000)..... 100

AMSTERDAM AV, 822 and 824, w s, 50x98.7; Isaac Heifer to Isaac Schlesinger, (mtg $65,000)..... 100

110TH ST, 21 to 25 East, 56.3x110; John Kafca to Harris Tow, (mtg $60,000)..... 100

124TH ST, 148 West, 25x100.11; Abraham Levy to Emil Abeles, (mtg $23,450)..... 100

163D ST, n s, 120 ft e of 11th Av, 20x 99.11; Peter B. Havanagh to Mary Arns, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and 100

BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, e s, 25.11 ft n of 100th St, 50x irregular; De F. Hicks to Raphael Steinthal and another.... Nom.

126TH ST, n s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 99.11; Charles Cudliff to Marcus Simon and another, (mtg $12,000)..... 100

148TH ST, 674 East, 25x100; Christian Hauser to Pauline Hauser, all title, (mtg $14,500)..... Nom.

AVENUE A, e s, 50.4 ft s of 88th St, 50.4x75; Samuel Wenk to Adolph Bloch, (mtg $33,000)..... 100

KING'S BRIDGE AV, e s, 236.2 ft s w of Terrace View Av, 25x100; Henry W. De Vere to Annie M. Hockholzer..... 100

LOTS 10 and 11, map of estate of John P. Schmeger at Mount Hope; Henry Iden and another, executors, to Maria W. Dittmar 4,000

19TH ST, 25 West, 25x92; John H. Woodbury to E. Sachs, (mtg $36,000).. 100

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,420, w s, 24.11x 75; Henrietta Zoeller to Nathan A. Elsler and another, (mtg $23,000)..... Nom.

2D AV, w s, 49.5 ft n of 105th St, 25x93.6; Hyman Wachstein to Leopold Weill, (mtg $17,750)..... 100

LOTS 296 and 297, Block H, amended map of Mapes estate; John J. Kunts to Angelo Rezzano and another..... 100

WEST ST, s w s, Lot 9, map of Wardsville, 50x1H; Ellen Kenney to Peter Leckler, all liens..... Nom.

BROADWAY, 678, e s, 26.6x180; Theodore De Witt to Matthew Clarkson, ½ part, all lease..... 100

SHIELL ST, n s, 141.11 ft s of 4th Av, 88x105.6; Charles M. Preston, receiver, to Hayman Kommisar, (mtg $1,000)..... 2,800

TIFFANY ST, w s, 364.3 ft n of 180th St, 99x100; Ida L. Alexander to Elizabeth Wainwright, (mtg $10,000)..... 100

19TH ST, s s, 199 ft w of 1st Av, 17x102.2; Jennie C. Gay to Meyer W. Stein, (mtg $1,500)..... 100

89TH ST, 224 East, 25x100.8; Emma Dickinson and another to Isidor Landecker, (mtg $19,200)..... 100

46TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of 1st Av, 20x 100.5; Christoph Reimuth to Bella Glaser 100

3D AV, e s, 49.4 ft n of Rose St, 24.6x 100; Ray Daus to Minnie Kalmus (mtg $28,000)..... Nom.

4TH ST, 72 East; 3d St, 21 East; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Saul Wallenstein, (mtg $25,000)..... 100

3D AV, 1,321, e s, 20x105; Otto Hirsh to Charles Armbruster and another, (mtg $10,000)..... 100

10TH ST, 75.10 E 1st Pl; Hoecker St, 24.11x95.2; William Liberman to Bernard Goodman, (mtg $25,000)..... 100

GOERCK ST, 32, e s, 25x100; Bernaft Klein and others to Minnie Brothers, (mtg $23,800)..... 100

71ST ST, 131 East, 17x102.2; Harriet L. Gallatin to Douglas L. Eliman, (mtg $14,000)..... 100

56TH ST, 441 West, 25x100.5; Christian Wollerson to Anton Meyering, (mtg $18,500)..... 100

39TH ST, 420 West, 25x98.9; Edwin E. Jackson, and others to Henry Nichols and another..... 100

143D ST, 721 East, 16.8x92.10; Clifford L. Goetchins to Elizabeth Cameron.. 100

139TH ST, 682 East, 25x100; Joseph Gunther to John Cannen (mtg $17,725) 100

48TH ST, s s, 94.9 ft w of Madison Av, 25.3x100.5; Maria H. Williamson to Harry M. Austin..... 100

86TH ST, 202 West, 17x74.1; Charles Garneau and another, executors, to John Morgan..... 31,500

76TH ST, 226 and 228 East, 50x102.2; Irving Bachrach and others to William Winstock 100

70TH ST, 179 East, 18x100.5; 70th St, 174 East, 17.6x irregular; Abraham Schwab to Elizabeth H. Betts and another (mtg $24,000)..... 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 114th St, 59.2x107.5x Augusta Goldstein to Joseph Stern and another (mtg $90,000) 100

BROOK AV, 548, e s, 25x100; Louis D. Livingston and others to Elizabeth Little, (mtg $18,000)..... Nom.

107TH AV, e s, 20.5 ft s of 46th St, 20x 60; John Debus and others to Fritz Wendel, (mtg $5,000)..... Nom.

MARION AV, n w corner of 184th St, 97.8x72.5; Peter Handibode to Sarah Kempler and another..... Nom.

BERGEN AV, w s, 150 ft s of Rose St, 25x100; Lena Gerleib to Thomas F. Maloney, (mtg $13,000)..... 100

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S. Marcus & Sons have sold a three-story brick building on the south side of Bassford Avenue, 115 feet from 183d Street, to H. Blum.

New Owners for Brooklyn Parcels.

Sherwin & Harris have sold 633 and 635 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, two four-story brick double flats, each 26.6 by 95.

David D. Weinberger, as attorney, has bought the three-story double flat, with stores, 25 by 100, at 256 Floyd Street, Brooklyn.

Stokes & Knowles report sales of the following Brooklyn properties: Corner of East Twenty-ninth Street and Glenwood Road, a three-story brick building on lot 22 by 80, for C. J. Meyer; 960 De Kalb Avenue, corner of Lewis Avenue, a three-story building on lot 24 by 80, for John Baumann; 631 Wythe Avenue, between Ross and Rodney Streets, a three-story brick flat, with store, on lot 20 by 102, for C. Scholes; 293 Division Avenue, a three-story brick house, 16.8 by 105, for H. A. Knowles.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

76th St, 353 East, n s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2, four-story tenement; executors' sale, to T. A. H. Hallbauer....$18,100

By Joseph P. Day.

11th St, 210 and 212 West, s s, 19.5 ft e of Waverley Place, 38.10x52, two three-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, to Gustavus L. Lawrence..... 21,500

Shell St, n s, between 4th and 5th Aves, Wakefield, 28.8x109.6; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, C. M. Preston, as receiver 2,750

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

80th St, 33 to 37 East, for a nine-story brick flat, 65x83.9; 35 East Thirtieth Street Company of 1,175 Broadway, owner; Snelling & Potter of 1,175 Broadway, architects; cost, $225,000.

90th St, n s, 105 ft e of 3d Av, for two six-story brick tenements and stores, 37.6x87.11; Sorkin & Riccardi of 301 East 107th St, owners; S. Sass of 28 Park Row, architect; cost, $70,000.

127th St, n s, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, for a four-story brick school, 25x99.11; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $60,000.

8th Av, n w corner of 154th St, for a six-story brick tenement, 24.11x90; A. Silverson of 236 East 61st St, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $35,000.

West Farms Road, s s, 75 ft w of Classon Av, for three-story brick store and dwelling, 20x53; James Anderson of 407 Beacon St, owner; P. H. McDonough of 69 St. Lawrence Av, architect; cost, $6,500.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

28th St, 34 West, to five-story brick studios and store; H. L. Toplitz of 15 East 59th St, owner; A. Mertin of 33 Union Square, architect; cost, $18,000.

William St, s e corner of Duane St, to twelve-story brick lofts; Rhinelander Real Estate Company of 31 Nassau St, owner; Clinton & Russell of 32 Nassau St, architects; cost, $100,000.

Lenox Av, s e corner of 125th St, to three-story brick offices and store; Marion Realty Company of 144 Water St, owner; E. A. Meyers of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Jan. 4.

2D ST, 239 East, s w s, 25x66.6; Louis Levin to Herman Weiss, (mtg $23,500). 100

LOT 168, amended map of portion of Gleason property; Ann Miller to Robert H. Miller, (mtg $300)..... Nom.

143D ST, n s, 141.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 83.4x99.11; Julius Schattman to Morris Weiss, (mtg $93,000)..... 100

68TH ST, s s, 433.4 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x 100.5; Harry M. Austin to Ellen S. Auchmuty and another, (mtg $7,000).. 100

PARK AV, w s, 100.8 ft s of 96th St, 25.2x100; Otto Hirsh to Peter Freess, (mtg $23,000)..... 100

ELIZABETH ST, s s, 50 ft w of Fulton St, 50x100; Abner B. Mills to David Frefberger and another, 2-3 part, all title 1,263

3D AV, 1,317, e s, 18.9x105; Max Weil to Charles H. Potter, (mtg $25,000)..... 100

CRESTON AV, s e corner of 5th St, —x—; 181st St, s s, at n e corner of Lot 223, map of Prospect Hill estate, runs s 50 x n 50 x w 10; Nellie A. Leonard to Conrad R. Schmitt, all liens 100

159TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Abraham Samuels to Joseph Whitmore, (mtg $48,000)..... 100

132D ST, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 99.11; Fanny Klein to Samuel Scher, (mtg $6,000)..... 100

102D ST, s s, 27 ft e of Park Av, 28x 75; Samuel Dworkowitz to Jacob Kaufman, (mtg $15,500)..... 100

76TH ST, n s, 89 ft e of 2d Av, 27x irregular; to Olf Boroschek to Ida Maclis, (mtg $14,000)..... 100

MONROE ST, 22 and 24, s s, 40.5x104; Henry F. Bruning and others to Abraham Schwartz, (mtg $48,000)..... 100

GREENWICH ST, 74, w s, 23.5x99.11; J. A. Murray to Thomas Rahaim, (mtg $30,000)..... 100

ALLEN ST, 60 and 62, e s, 40x87.6; Abraham Kassel to Sophia Mayer, (mtg $29,500)..... 100

CANNON ST, 74, w s, 85.6x100; Sam E. Hillman and others to Abraham Goldschlag, (mtg $42,000)..... 100

AMSTERDAM AV, 822 and 824, w s, 50x98.7; Isaac Heifer to Isaac Schlesinger, (mtg $65,000)..... 100

110TH ST, 21 to 25 East, 56.3x110; John Kafca to Harris Tow, (mtg $60,000)..... 100

124TH ST, 148 West, 25x100.11; Abraham Levy to Emil Abeles, (mtg $23,450)..... 100

163D ST, n s, 120 ft e of 11th Av, 20x 99.11; Peter B. Havanagh to Mary Arns, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and 100

BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, e s, 25.11 ft n of 100th St, 50x irregular; De F. Hicks to Raphael Steinthal and another.... Nom.

126TH ST, n s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 99.11; Charles Cudliff to Marcus Simon and another, (mtg $12,000)..... 100

148TH ST, 674 East, 25x100; Christian Hauser to Pauline Hauser, all title, (mtg $14,500)..... Nom.

AVENUE A, e s, 50.4 ft s of 88th St, 50.4x75; Samuel Wenk to Adolph Bloch, (mtg $33,000)..... 100

KING'S BRIDGE AV, e s, 236.2 ft s w of Terrace View Av, 25x100; Henry W. De Vere to Annie M. Hockholzer..... 100

LOTS 10 and 11, map of estate of John P. Schmeger at Mount Hope; Henry Iden and another, executors, to Maria W. Dittmar 4,000

19TH ST, 25 West, 25x92; John H. Woodbury to E. Sachs, (mtg $36,000).. 100

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,420, w s, 24.11x 75; Henrietta Zoeller to Nathan A. Elsler and another, (mtg $23,000)..... Nom.

2D AV, w s, 49.5 ft n of 105th St, 25x93.6; Hyman Wachstein to Leopold Weill, (mtg $17,750)..... 100

LOTS 296 and 297, Block H, amended map of Mapes estate; John J. Kunts to Angelo Rezzano and another..... 100

WEST ST, s w s, Lot 9, map of Wardsville, 50x1H; Ellen Kenney to Peter Leckler, all liens..... Nom.

BROADWAY, 678, e s, 26.6x180; Theodore De Witt to Matthew Clarkson, ½ part, all lease..... 100

SHIELL ST, n s, 141.11 ft s of 4th Av, 88x105.6; Charles M. Preston, receiver, to Hayman Kommisar, (mtg $1,000)..... 2,800

TIFFANY ST, w s, 364.3 ft n of 169th St, 99x100; Ida L. Alexander to Elizabeth Wainwright, (mtg $10,000)..... 100

19TH ST, s s, 199 ft w of 1st Av, 17x102.2; Jennie C. Gay to Meyer W. Stein, (mtg $1,500)..... 100

89TH ST, 224 East, 25x100.8; Emma Dickinson and another to Isidor Landecker, (mtg $19,200)..... 100

46TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of 1st Av, 20x 100.5; Christoph Reimuth to Bella Glaser 100

3D AV, e s, 49.4 ft n of Rose St, 24.6x 100; Ray Daus to Minnie Kalmus (mtg $28,000)..... Nom.

4TH ST, 72 East; 3d St, 21 East; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Saul Wallenstein, (mtg $25,000)..... 100

3D AV, 1,321, e s, 20x105; Otto Hirsh to Charles Armbruster and another, (mtg $10,000)..... 100

10TH ST, 75.10 E 1st Pl; Hoecker St, 24.11x95.2; William Liberman to Bernard Goodman, (mtg $25,000)..... 100

GOERCK ST, 32, e s, 25x100; Bernaft Klein and others to Minnie Brothers, (mtg $23,800)..... 100

71ST ST, 131 East, 17x102.2; Harriet L. Gallatin to Douglas L. Eliman, (mtg $14,000)..... 100

56TH ST, 441 West, 25x100.5; Christian Wollerson to Anton Meyering, (mtg $18,500)..... 100

39TH ST, 420 West, 25x98.9; Edwin E. Jackson, and others to Henry Nichols and another..... 100

143D ST, 721 East, 16.8x92.10; Clifford L. Goetchins to Elizabeth Cameron.. 100

139TH ST, 682 East, 25x100; Joseph Gunther to John Cannen (mtg $17,725) 100

48TH ST, s s, 94.9 ft w of Madison Av, 25.3x100.5; Maria H. Williamson to Harry M. Austin..... 100

86TH ST, 202 West, 17x74.1; Charles Garneau and another, executors, to John Morgan..... 31,500

76TH ST, 226 and 228 East, 50x102.2; Irving Bachrach and others to William Winstock 100

70TH ST, 179 East, 18x100.5; 70th St, 174 East, 17.6x irregular; Abraham Schwab to Elizabeth H. Betts and another (mtg $24,000)..... 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 114th St, 59.2x107.5x Augusta Goldstein to Joseph Stern and another (mtg $90,000) 100

BROOK AV, 548, e s, 25x100; Louis D. Livingston and others to Elizabeth Little, (mtg $18,000)..... Nom.

107TH AV, e s, 20.5 ft s of 46th St, 20x 60; John Debus and others to Fritz Wendel, (mtg $5,000)..... Nom.

MARION AV, n w corner of 184th St, 97.8x72.5; Peter Handibode to Sarah Kempler and another..... Nom.

BERGEN AV, w s, 150 ft s of Rose St, 25x100; Lena Gerleib to Thomas F. Maloney, (mtg $13,000)..... 100

11TH AV, 595, w s, 25x100; Catharine Cusack to Jacob Bier..... 100

144TH ST, 795 East, 25x99.11; Elkan Kahn and others to Ludwig Sobels, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

CLINTON ST, 213, w s, 25x95; Clarita A. Nolan to Harris Sokolski..... 215,000

CLINTON ST, 213, w s, 25x95; William C. Renwick, trustee, to Clarita A. C. Nolan, all liens..... 16,500

99TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 9th Av, 25x 100.11; Fannie Weisburger to Michael J. Kiely, (mtg $22,300)..... Nom.

WEST ½ of Lot 416, map of Melrose South; Lawrence Coyne and others to Margaret Salzman ..... Nom.

WILLOW LANE, s e corner of Robin Av, 25x97.7; Elena C. Gainsborg to Adolph Baumann 100

84TH ST, 324 East, 25x102.2; Louis Koval and others to Liseberger & Rosenthal, (mtg $20,000)..... 100

CANNON ST, w s, 110.6 ft s of Rivington St, 35.6x100; Samuel Hillman and others to Samuel Reiner, (mtg $42,900) 100

BROOME ST, 212 and 214, n s, 42x75; Morris Becker to Louis Rudinsky and another, (mtg $51,500)..... 100

BROOME ST, 212 and 214, n s, 42x75; Elias T. Underhill to Morris Becker, (mtg $65,000) 100

39TH ST, 348 West, 25x98.9; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $24,500) 100

39TH ST, 350 West, 25x98.9; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $24,500) 100

ELIZABETH ST, s s, 50 ft w of Fulton St, 50x100; Hobart J. Park and another, executors, to David Freeberger and another, 1-3 part, all title..... 626

6TH ST, s s, 205.3 ft w of 2d Av, 25x97; Albert Stevane to Max Schwartz, (mtg $33,000)..... 100

39TH ST, s s, 94.9 ft w of Madison Av, 25.3x100.5; Maria H. Williamson to Harry M. Austin..... 100

86TH ST, 202 West, 17x74.1; Charles Garneau and another, executors, to John Morgan..... 31,500

76TH ST, 226 and 228 East, 50x102.2; Irving Bachrach and others to William Winstock 100

70TH ST, 179 East, 18x100.5; 70th St, 174 East, 17.6x irregular; Abraham Schwab to Elizabeth H. Betts and another (mtg $24,000)..... 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 114th St, 59.2x107.5x Augusta Goldstein to Joseph Stern and another (mtg $90,000) 100

BROOK AV, 548, e s, 25x100; Louis D. Livingston and others to Elizabeth Little, (mtg $18,000)..... Nom.

107TH AV, e s, 20.5 ft s of 46th St, 20x 60; John Debus and others to Fritz Wendel, (mtg $5,000)..... Nom.

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BERGEN AV, w s, 150 ft s of Rose St, 25x100; Lena Gerleib to Thomas F. Maloney, (mtg $13,000)..... 100

11TH AV, 595, w s, 25x100; Catharine Cusack to Jacob Bier..... 100

144TH ST, 795 East, 25x99.11; Elkan Kahn and others to Ludwig Sobels, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

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BERGEN AV, w s, 150 ft s of Rose St, 25x100; Lena Gerleib to Thomas F. Maloney, (mtg $13,000)..... 100

11TH AV, 595, w s, 25

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE.

Jersey City as a place of residence has many advantages. For sale, in fine location, two-family house, all improvements; separate entrances and furnaces; 5 rooms and bath first floor; 6 rooms and bath second floor; nicely decorated and ready for occupancy; convenient to trolleys and steam road; 16 minutes to N. Y. Price $4,800. Easy monthly payments. Realty Development Co., Crescent and Communipaw Avs., Jersey City, N. J. Open evenings.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

I will purchase anything in lots or tenements that shows good values, anywhere in Mranhattan, Bronx or Queens; large parcels preferred; unless price is right do not submit property.
Address P. O. Box 1,304 N. Y. C.

OWNERS AND BROKERS.
I am open for all kinds of tenement house property; also alteration property. Albert E. Lowe, 230 Grand St.

Cold-water tenements on west side between 42d and 59th St. wanted for cash buyers; full particulars given prompt attention.
Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 B'way, 101st St.

Have $500 to $1,500 to invest in two or three family house in Bronx. Send particulars to Oswalt, Box 112 Times Downtown.

Owners, we will sell, rent, or manage your property; send particulars. O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St. Open evenings.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

New law, 40 ft., 5 stories; equity $15,000; exchange for other property; principals only.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co.,
206 BROADWAY.

CHOICE BLOCK, 10 HOUSES,
on St. Ann's Av., vicinity 138th St.; 4-story brick; stores; mortgages $110,500; equity $50,000. Ansonia Realty Co., 2,234 8th Av.

West 94th St.—$12,000 equity, three-story private; cash and other property; possession. John D. Karst & Co., 2,061 8th Av.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES

"The S. F. Myers Building has better light and contains more modern and desirable improvements than any other structure of the same dimensions in the city."—Opinion of Real Estate Expert.

S. F. Myers
BUILDING
47-49 Maiden Lane,
midway between Nassau and William Sts.

New 12-Story Office Building
Fireproof and steel construction.
Tiled halls and toilets on every floor.
Near centre of financial, real estate, insurance, law, drug and wholesale jewelry districts.
This modern fireproof building embraces every improvement for the comfort and convenience of tenants, three speedy hydraulic plunger safety elevators. Fine permanent light on all sides.
To lease, on very inducing terms, a few fine offices and one entire Floor of about 4,000 square feet.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
Apply to J. A. MYERS, on premises, or your own real estate broker.

LOFTS,
120 and 122 West 31st St.
Unusually large, light lofts, 40x110 each; rents, $2,500 to $2,800. Apply premises or to **Potter & Bro., Owners, 135 B'way.**

LOFTS, OFFICES, STUDIOS
28, 30 & 32 West 22d Street
NEW BUILDING, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 West 22d St.
or your own broker.

A LARGE NUMBER OF
Buildings, Stores, Lofts and Offices to Let.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St.

New York's Most Remarkable Location.
Eight car lines; stations 6th, 9th Avs. "L." Subway; surpassing any point in city.
BROADWAY ARCADE.
Largest studio floor in city; offices, floors for desirable business; elevators, gas, electric lights, steam heat. Martin, 1,947 Broadway, (66th St.)

28 WEST 15TH ST.
Large store and basement to rent on reasonable terms; immediate possession. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 B'way, near 101st St.

53 WEST 19TH ST.
FIVE-STORY BUILDING TO LEASE
Arranged for Hotel and Restaurant.
F. & G. PFLOMM, 9 West 29th St.

To lease for term of years, five-story store and loft building, near City Hall, west of Broadway. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St. Possession May 1.

Office space, sign privilege, for real estate business, first floor; reasonable; 14th to 42d St. Tampa, Box 304 Times, Times Square.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Large light floor; low rent; elevator, steam heat; will divide. Martin, 1,947 Broadway, 66th.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th—Heat, light, attendance, $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Park Av. Double Plate Glass Store,
1,605, N. E. cor. 114th St., $25. Janitor.

Studio, north light, elevator, steam, light, $20, one; $45 choice. Martin, 1,947 Broadway, 66th.

Studio to sublet; location and furnishings the best; grand piano. Ford, 4 West 40th St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

Barstow,
117-19 EAST 27TH STREET.
One or two sunny apartments left; perfect bathing facilities and all modern appliances which make for comfort. We try to make the lot of the transient the envy of home folks by placing every convenience at their disposal and making them comfortable.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

Couple going away will rent furnished flat, (Harlem;) six rooms, bath; desirable location; rent reasonable. Address Opportunity, Box 1,044 Times, Harlem.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

7TH AV. DRIVE, 1,855.—A high-class two-room front suite; bath, telephone; couple; bachelors; doctor; rent $38.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

58th St., near 5th Ave.
A four-story residence for rent in this high-class neighborhood; immediate possession.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 West 42d St.

Houses, unfurnished and furnished; desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLESSING, BERNARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Bernard Blessing, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Messrs. Kurzman & Frankenheimer, No. 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 12th day of March, 1906.
Dated New York, September 8th, 1905.
CATHERINE T. BLESSING,
Administratrix.
KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Administratrix, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
East Side.

ARTHUR HALL,
N. E. Cor. 96th St. & Madison Av.
A NEWLY CONSTRUCTED MODERN FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOUSE, LOCATED IN THE VERY CHOICEST RESIDENTIAL PART OF THE CITY.
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
We cannot convey, in type, an adequate idea of the grandeur, taste, spaciousness, and conveniences of the apartments. A personal visit and inspection only can supply that.
Apartments consist of 8 and 9 rooms and 2 baths.
SOMETHING DECIDEDLY NEW & NOVEL. A BALLROOM FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF GUESTS.
Rents, $1,200 to $1,800.
Supt. on Premises. Tel. 1753—79.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, Owner.

"THE LEXINGTON."
144-8 East 22d St., near Gramercy Park.
Apartment of 6 rooms and bath; elevator; all-night service; steam heat; electric light; rent, $60.00; only apartment unrented. William Henry Folsom, Agent, 24 East 23d St.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

101 E. 114TH ST., N. E. COR. PARK AV.
Six large, airy rooms; bath. Janitor.

516 East 155th St., $16.50; flat, 5 rooms, bath; open plumbing; newly decorated. Janitor.

48th St., 136 East.—Five rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water supply; rent $30.

98th St., 7 East.—Six light, large rooms; bath; steam heat; hot water; $30.

West Side.

$32.50 to $55.00 WITH
Elevator
AT
PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,
151-59-161-69 West 140th St.
5, 6, and 7 rooms and bath.
Electric light, telephone, etc.
LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.
L. M. SMITH,
Tel. 79 River. 674 Columbus Av.

HENLEY APARTMENTS,
Summit Av., 164th St.
Five rooms and bath, $25; six rooms and bath, $28-$32; high class, steam heat; all modern improvements; seven minutes' walk from 155th St. station, west side elevated.
Joseph Harris Jones,
Ogden Av., 1622 St.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
111 West 43d St.
Single room and bath.....$25
Two rooms and bath.....$50
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

To Let—Top floor 2-family cozy brick house; six light rooms, tiled bathroom; all improvements, $23. Apply on premises, John Cameron, 65 223d St., William's Bridge.

An elegant four and six room elevator apartment; electricity; telephone; night and hall service; $28 up. Manitou, 221 West 141st St.

Elegant apartments 6 and bath; private halls; steam and hot-water supply. 139 West 83d St.

104th St., 60 West.—Seven rooms, bath; open plumbing; every improvement; $44.

66th, 130 West, adjoining Broadway.—Seven and bath, $65; 25x90; select; accessible.

152d St., 522 West—New apartments 4, 5, 6 rooms, improvements; $20, $34. Janitor.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Wanted to rent, lot suitable for storage of iron beams. Apply 2,348 Old Broadway.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL GRENOBLE,
66th St. & 7th Ave.
OPPOSITE CARNEGIE HALL,
NEW YORK.
A SELECT FAMILY AND TRANSIENT HOTEL.
European Plan. Rates reasonable.
FRANK N. LORD, JR., Manager.

ST. PAUL HOTEL,
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
New, fireproof. Beautifully furnished.
100 Single Rooms.....$1.00 per day
200 Rooms, Private Bath.....$1.50 per day
Suites, Parlor, Bedroom & Bath, $2.00 & up
Telephone every room. Restaurant a la carte.
JOHN W. WHEATON, Prop.

EUROPEAN HOTELS.

SAVOY HOTEL, LONDON
See next Sunday's Times for announcement.

FOR SALE.

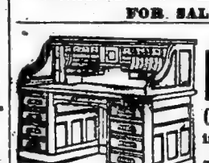

ROLL TOP
DESKS
OFFICE FURNITURE
in great variety of style and price.
T. G. SELLEW
111 Fulton St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., formerly J. M. Mossman, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS Lowest Prices. All Makes.
SELL Any Style. Rebuilt, Guaranteed.
The Typewriter Exchange,
1½ Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Telephone 8570 Cortlandt.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, safes, letter presses, counters, shelvings; stores, offices fitted; 400 dozen chairs. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

FoxKodaks 174 5 Av. abv 22d
TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters.—Remington, $10.00; Densmore, Yost, or Hammond, $7.50; Caligraph, $2.50. Gay, 121 West 125th.

New Underwood typewriter, $50; also mahogany rolltop desk and Rotary Neostyle. Nathan's, 20 Fulton.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

The Antique Furniture Exchange 152-154 W. 34th St.
The ideal shop for lovers of antiques and seekers for bargains in odd pieces of every description; the largest collection and lowest prices; the most popular store.

I pay highest prices for furniture, carpets, antiques. Johnson, 115 University Place. N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Charles Shongood will sell this day, FRIDAY, January 5, 1906, at 10 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard Street, goods held by William Iselin & Co., on account of the American Knit Goods Co., bankrupt, consisting of a large stock of knit underwear, bathing suits, sweaters, &c., in lots to the trade. Dealers invited. Catalogues at the sale.

PATENTS.

Patents, trade-marks, and copyrights secured at lowest rates; advice free. J. J. Thompson, New Hamburg, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

UHLMANN, FREDERICK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK UHLMANN, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Blumenstiel & Blumenstiel, No. 27-29 Pine Street, in The City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of September next.
Dated New York, the fourth day of January, 1906. SIMON UHLMANN, Executor.
BLUMENSTIEL & BLUMENSTIEL, Executor's Attorneys, 27-29 Pine Street, New York City, Manhattan.

WISE, MORRIS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MORRIS S. WISE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wise & Lichtenstein, No. 40 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of March next.—Dated New York, the first day of September, 1905. KATIE WISE, Executrix. WISE & LICHTENSTEIN, Attorneys for Executrix, 40 Exchange Place, N. Y. City.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of the AMERICAN WITCH HAZEL COMPANY, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that the sale herein having been adjourned from December 21, 1905, real estate and personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Augustus H. Skillin, Trustee, at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at 113 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York to-day, Friday, the 5th day of January, 1906, at 2 o'clock P. M.
A general description of the said property to be sold is as follows:
1. The real estate of the bankrupt situated in the Town of Chester, County of Middlesex, State of Connecticut, consisting of about three and one-half acres.
2. The plant of the bankrupt situated in the Town of West Chester, County of Middlesex, State of Connecticut, consisting of a plot of about twelve (12) acres, more or less, with the buildings thereon, water privileges and personal property thereon.
3. The plant of the bankrupt situated in the Town of Killingsworth, County of Middlesex, State of Connecticut, consisting of a plot of land one-half acre, more or less, with the personal property situated thereon.
4. The plant of the bankrupt in the Town of Haddam, County of Middlesex, State of Connecticut, consisting of leasehold interest in real estate, with the buildings thereon, together with certain machinery, engines, &c., now on the said premises.
5. The plant of the bankrupt situated in the Town of East Haddam, County of Middlesex, State of Connecticut, consisting of leasehold interest in real estate, together with the buildings thereon and the machinery, engines, boilers, &c., situated on the said premises.
The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least 75 per centum of the appraised value.
Terms of sale and further particulars can be obtained at the office of the Trustee, Augustus H. Skillin, 34 Pine Street, New York City.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
346 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of M JRICE HELLER, Bankrupt.—Notice of Sale at Auction.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Marshall S. Hagar, Receiver, at public auction, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at 310 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. on said day. A general description of the said property is as follows:
A stock of manufactured and unmanufactured necktles, scarfs, bows, and silks, chambrays, etc., owned by the said bankrupt in connection with his business as merchant of exclusive neckwear at 310 Broadway, and also all the tables, mirrors, pictures, implements of trade, silent salesmen, racks, fixtures, and furniture owned by said bankrupt in such business aforesaid.
The said property will be open for inspection at 310 Broadway on the 8th and 9th days of January, 1906, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. on said day.
The Receiver reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least 75% of the appraised value.
Dated New York, Jan. 3, 1906.
MARSHALL S. HAGAR, Receiver,
34 Pine Street, New York City.
HARRY LEVOR, of Counsel to Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LEWIS ABRAMS, Bankrupt.—No. 8,522.—Notice of sale at Auction.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Charles Levy, the Trustee, at public auction, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at No. 113 Leonard Street, New York City, on the 15th day of January, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon of said day. A general description of said property is as follows: Overcoats, lining, pocketing, stiffening, satin, canvas, etc.
The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least 75 per centum of the appraised value.
New York, January 3, 1906.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
45 Cedar Street, New York City.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MORRIS BAUMGARTEN and VICTOR GOODMAN, Bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts, and consisting of a stock of ladies' fur garments, such as muffs, scarfs, etc., and also a quantity of fur skins, together with the fixtures, sewing machines, etc., will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at No. 113 Leonard Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 8th day of January, 1906, at 10:30 A. M. The property will be open for inspection at the said address between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Dated New York, Jan. 3d, 1906.
MORTON C. FITCH, Receiver.
B. GERSON OPPENHEIM, Attorney for Receiver, 285 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 8,661.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARY GOEB, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Mary Goeb of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1905, the said Mary Goeb was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, New York City, on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1906, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 5th, 1906.

NO. 7,565.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH HASKELL, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Joseph Haskell, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 28th, 1905, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 15th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 3d, 1906.

NO. 8,531.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE ARENA COMPANY, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of January, A. D. 1906, the said Arena Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall Street, city, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1906, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Jan. 3d, 1906. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 8,311.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—ABRAHAM FUTERAL, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Abraham Futeral, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 15th, 1905, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 15th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 3d, 1906.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—JAMES A. SIMMONS, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that James A. Simmons, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 24th, 1905, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 15th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 4, 1906.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LINCOLN, JANE K.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE K. LINCOLN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Warner, Wells & Korb, No. 60 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on or before the 7th day of May next.—Dated New York City, 26th day of October, 1905. CALVIN TOMKINS, Administrator, (C. T. A.) WARNER, WELLS & KORB, Attorneys for Administrator, (C. T. A.,) 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—CEDAR STREET COMPANY, Plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. FARLEY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, William H. Jackson Co., Joseph H. Frisk, Thomas Stone, Anton Lassen, Ernst Bagge, Ronalds & Johnson Co., A. Schwoerer & Sons, Frederick Ruhling, James R. Johnston, Herman Kertscher, Theodore H. Kertscher and Theodore H. Markthaler, copartners under the firm name of Kertscher & Co.; Rudolph Walter, Emanuel Newman, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., and Gerald M. Borden, Defendants.—Notice of Sale Under Judgment.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of December, 1905, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of January, 1906, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that lot of land in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-first Street, distant one hundred and eight feet westerly from the westerly side of Park Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with Park Avenue, one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly parallel with Fifty-first Street, twenty feet; thence northerly parallel with Park Avenue, one hundred feet five inches to the southerly side of Fifty-first Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Fifty-first Street, twenty feet to the place of beginning.
The said premises are to be sold subject to two certain prior mortgages, now liens thereon, made by Joseph A. Farley Construction Company to the United States Realty and Construction Company: one for the sum of $102,500 and interest and the other for $50,000 and interest, upon which mortgages respectively the sums of $37,500 with interest at 6% from April 1, 1904, and $43,185.87, with interest at 6% from August 18, 1904, remain due and unpaid, and also subject to the following covenants in so far as the same are now in force or affect said premises:
1. Covenants and restrictions contained in deed from Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral to Augustus Page, recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 1586 of Conveyances at Page 413.
2. Covenants and restrictions contained in deed from J. Augustus Page and Mary E. Page, his wife, to Rosanna Spaulding, wife of Bernard Spaulding, recorded in said Register's Office, in Liber 1694 of Conveyances at Page 355, and
3. Covenants and restrictions contained in deed from J. Augustus Page and Mary E. Page, his wife, to Abraham Benson, recorded in said Register's Office in Liber 1708 of Conveyances at Page 216, and
4. Covenants and restrictions contained in agreement between United States Realty and Construction Company and Elizabeth E. W. Adams, recorded in said Register's Office in Liber 85, Section 5, of Conveyances, at Page 863.
Dated New York, December 29, 1905.
M. A. KURSHEEDT, Referee.
R. G. BABBAGE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, N. Y.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 40 East Fifty-first Street:

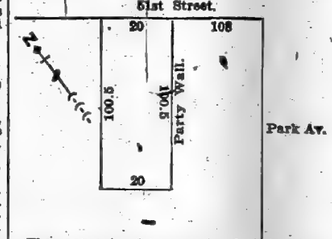

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,357.61, with interest thereon from the 16th day of December, 1905, together with the costs, amounting to $140.15, together with the expenses of the sale.
The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $2,892.42 and interest. The amounts due on the prior mortgages are as stated in the notice above.
M. A. KURSHEEDT, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FITZGERALD, MARY A.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Richard Hodnett and Thomas Hodnett, administrators with the will annexed of Patrick Hodnett, deceased; Thomas P. Fay, legatee and executor named in the will of William T. Hodnett, deceased; Emma S. Hodnett, legatee of William T. Hodnett, deceased; Church of our Lady, Star of the Sea, legatee of William T. Hodnett, deceased; Orville J. Wilsey, legatee of William T. Hodnett, deceased; Scudder Woolley, legatee of William T. Hodnett, deceased; William P. Cantwell, legatee of William T. Hodnett, deceased; Annie Hodnett, legatee of William T. Hodnett, deceased; Richard Newman, executor of Maria Hodnett, deceased; Charles F. Kittredge, executor of John E. Fitzgerald, deceased; Maggie McGuirk, Lizzie Scully, Thomas Pope Hodnett, Helen Brinsley Sheridan, Thomas F. Devine, John Hodnett, and Lawyers Surety Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of Mary A. Fitzgerald, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York on the 13th day of February, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the accounting of proceedings of Richard Hodnott and Thomas Hodnett, as administrators with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 11th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five. JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
HUGHES, RUTHERFORD & SCHUREMAN, Attorneys for Administrators, 96 Broadway, New York.

HAYNES, WILLIAM S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Ann Lock, Edward Haynes, Emma Haynes; George Haynes, otherwise known as John Haynes; Walter Haynes, Fred Haynes, Lucy Haynes, the heirs and next of kin of William S. Haynes, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Mary Finn Haynes of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of WILLIAM S. HAYNES, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 12th day of January, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the sixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.
JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Petitioner, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

BARRETT, MARIE M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIE M. BARRETT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Fletcher, McCutchen & Brown, No. 76 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of September, 1905. ALFRED LOCKWOOD BROWN, CHARLES BARRETT, Executors. FLETCHER, McCUTCHEN & BROWN, Attorneys for Executors, 76 William Street, New York City.

ESELGROTH, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA ESELGROTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Fred. V. Mayforth, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of March, 1906. Dated New York, the 26th day of August, 1905. THEODORE HAAS, Executor. FRED. V. MAYFORTH, Attorney for Executor, 99 Nassau, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

OECHS, ANTHONY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANTHONY OECHS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John B. Pannes, No. 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of January, 1906. CARL RATHEMACHER, Executor. JOHN B. PANNES, Attorney for Executor, 154 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

WINTER RESORTS.

California
Where you can enjoy Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Golfing, Riding, Driving, Shooting, Tennis, and all outdoor sports Every Day in the Year.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
Operates daily from
NEW ORLEANS to SAN FRANCISCO.
Sunset Express
Traversing
LOUISIANA, TEXAS, NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA.
Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway, New York.

NORTH CAROLINA.

PINEHURST
North Carolina
18 hours from New York
Third Annual Mid-Winter GOLF
Tournament of the Pinehurst Country Club
Thursday, Friday and Saturday
January 18, 19, and 20.
Four sixteens to quality Superb Trophies for winners each sixteen and runners up, and winners of defeated eights.
Carolina Hotel Opens Jan. 12th
Full details and reservations of rooms may be had by calling on or addressing
E. R. WINGATE,
Representative at Town and Country Resort Bureau, 989 Fourth Ave., New York.
Phone 6246 Gramercy

NEW JERSEY.
Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD.
Among the Pines of New Jersey.
A Fashionable and Healthful Fall, Winter, and Spring Resort.
THE LAUREL HOUSE.
A. J. MURPHY, Manager.
The Laurel-in-the-Pines.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.
BARTLETT INN,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Thoroughly Modern, quiet, refined, homelike. Terms moderate. Write for illustrated booklet.

Atlantic City.

CHALFONTE
On the Beach. Fireproof.
Always Open.
THE LEEDS COMPANY.
HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Overlooking the ocean. Open all year.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
Chas. O. Marquette, Manager. D. S. White, President.
HOTEL RUDOLF. Open all year. Ocean front. Hot and cold sea and fresh water baths en suite. Special Winter rates.
H. E. HEDER.

Browns Mills.

THE INN
Browns-Mills-in-the-Pines,
New Jersey.
2½ hours from New York. Driest climate in the East. 10 to 15 degrees warmer than New York City. Trains leave New York week days via Pennsylvania R. R., 9:05 A. M.; arrive Browns Mills 12:35.

Plainfield.

Plainfield Sanitarium, Plainfield, N. J.—Located Watchung Mountains. Chronic and nervous cases. No insane. Open all the year. Booklet. Telephone 84.

NEW YORK.
Briarcliff Manor.

POCANTICO LODGE.
BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NEW YORK.
Now open for the Winter season and throughout the year.
Doubled in capacity and with new and desirable features. A toboggan slide, of model construction and near hotel, is a new Winter sport property. DAVID B. PLUMER,
General Manager.
Pocantico Lodge, open all year.
Briarcliff Lodge, June 1 to Dec. 1.
E. S. Comstock at New York Office, Windsor Arcade, Fifth Avenue and 46th St.

New York City.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

PINE FOREST INN
SUMMERVILLE, S. C.
NOW OPEN.
Most delightful health and pleasure resort in the sunny South, magnificently situated in park of world-famed Pines. Private baths, electric lights, steam heat, finest Artesian water, ideal climate.
BEST GOLF COURSE IN THE SOUTH.
Tennis, complete livery, splendid roads, excellent Hunting on Hotel preserves, deer and fox hounds. Booklet on request. Edwin H. Lee, Manager, or F. W. Wagener & Co., Charleston, S. C.

Hamburg-American.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Hamburg
†GRAF WALDERSEE.....Jan. 6, 2 P. M.
†PENNSYLVANIA.....Jan. 13, 7 A. M.
†Amerika.....Jan. 20 †Waldersee.....Feb. 24
†Pretoria.....Feb. 10 †Amerika.....Mar. 1
*Bluecher.....Feb. 15 †Pennsylvania..Mar. 10
S. S. Amerika, Most Luxurious and Most Modern of Leviathans.
*Grill Room and Gymnasium. ‡Elevator and A La Carte Restaurant. †Calling at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, & GENOA.
*Hamburg...Jan. 6, 2:30 P.M.; Feb. 17; Mar. 31
Prinz Oskar...Jan. 13, 11 A.M.; Mar. 7; Apr. 19
Prinz Adalbert.....Feb. 3, noon; Mar. 22; May 5
†Deutschland.....Feb. 6, 2:30 P. M.
*Cretic (chartered from White Star Line) Feb. 27
Rates, 1st Class, $70, $85, $118 upward, according to steamer selected.
*Call at Gibraltar. †

POLICE PULLS DON'T GO UNDER THE NEW REGIME

Announcement by Deputy Mack on First Trial Day.

BUT HE'S A MERCIFUL JUDGE

Imposes Lighter Sentences Than His Predecessors—No First Deputy Named Yet.

Third Deputy Police Commissioner James F. Mack made his first appearance as trial judge at Police Headquarters yesterday. He tempered justice with a large allowance of mercy, and the consensus of opinion among the policemen who came before him was that they could see their way clear to get on splendidly with him.

There were thirty-four cases on the calendar. The Deputy Commissioner dismissed seventeen. The severest penalty he imposed was a fine of three days' pay. He prefaced the meting out of justice with a little speech, which ran like this:

"At the outset of my administration I think it wise to impress on your minds a few principles which will be my guide in the administration of justice. I want it distinctly understood that the only thing that will have weight with me in determining the punishment to be imposed in any individual case will be the evidence adduced and the officer's record. No other power on earth can swerve me from my duty.

"One thing I want distinctly understood, and that is that the man who sends to me after he has been found guilty any friend, whether personal or political, will receive no consideration, but will be likely to have his punishment doubled. I will set out without fear or favor and do my full duty to the citizens of this great city. I want to assure the citizens that the policemen are their friends.

"But no one need expect any favors from me, even if they be Goulds, Rockefellers or Vanderbilts."

Mr. Mack then beamed on the handful of reporters present and bespoke the patience and consideration of the press. The little preamble to the trial had the effect of making every policeman about to be placed on the grill feel uncomfortable. The first defendant approached the judgment seat in fear and trepidation. He was Policeman William J. Sherry of the Fifteenth Precinct, accused of being absent from roll call.

"What was the cause?" asked the Deputy Commissioner.

"I had a restless night and overslept," said the policeman.

"Well, as this is your first offense and my first trial day, I don't want to spoil your record, and I will let you go with a warning, never to come up again. Complaint dismissed," said Mr. Mack.

Patrolman McNamara of the Twentieth Precinct was accused of assaulting a boy. Patrolman Bowden of the Alexander Avenue Station had to answer for losing his shield. Bowden's explanation was satisfactory and the complaint was dismissed. McNamara also went free.

Policeman Edward J. Lawler of the East 104th Street Station failed to report a burglary on his post. Capt. Cruise had lodged a complaint against him. Lawler said he had a post ten miles long, and that he had tried the door of the store twice on the night of the burglary and found it locked on both occasions.

"I see you have two commendations for stopping runaway horses," said the Commissioner. "Were there human beings in the carriage on both occasions?"

"There were," said the policeman brightening up.

"I will dismiss the complaint," said Mr. Mack.

Policeman John J. Campbell had been caught by his Roundsman in a barroom talking with the bartender.

"I see you have been twenty-five years on the force," said the Deputy Commissioner. "You're setting a bad example for the younger men. Such a situation will not be tolerated under this administration. I fine you three days' pay."

Commissioner McAdoo was never known to impose less than five days' fine for a similar offense. Commissioner Greene in his days usually dismissed any patrolman thus caught.

Mr. Mack seemed anxious to find in every case some excuse for the defendant. This last case was the only one in which the culprit was fined more than a single day's pay. Four patrolmen were fined half a day's pay for being absent from roll call without leave.

Commissioner Bingham had a talk with Mayor McClellan yesterday regarding the vacant First Deputy Commissionership. There were rumors that the place had been offered to Former Deputy Commissioner McAvoy. Gen. Bingham said he had not heard of this. He said a man might not be found for several days.

James L. Mock, a young man from Brooklyn who has been private secretary to Mr. Guthrie of the law firm of Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson, was sworn in yesterday as secretary to the Third Deputy Commissioner.

SAYS PARKER TO COLER:

A Little Exchange of Compliments in the Mayor's Anteroom.

Bird S. Coler called on Mayor McClellan twice yesterday to talk about Brooklyn matters. While waiting in the anteroom of the Mayor's suite he talked with City Clerk Scully. Alton B. Parker came out of the Mayor's private office while they were there, and was greeted by Mr. Scully.

"Judge, you know Mr. Coler, don't you?" asked Mr. Scully.

"Oh, yes," replied Judge Parker, "I knew Mr. Coler when he was a Democrat."

"I am a better Democrat now than I ever was," retorted the Brooklyn Borough President.

Judge Parker smiled.

WIFE'S DEATH KILLED HIM.

Pinkham Grieved Constantly and Soon Took to His Bed.

George W. Pinkham, 67 years old, of 62 East Grand Street, Bayonne, N. J., died yesterday in the Bayonne Hospital from grief, it is believed. Three weeks ago his wife died in the hospital, where Pinkham was a patient. The old man's condition was so serious then that he was not told.

When he was discharged and learned the news he grieved constantly. A week ago he returned to the hospital a nervous wreck.

MUST REMAIN LIPSKY.

Petitioner Who Objected to the "Sky." Told How Honorable It Is.

Judge Hascall in the City Court yesterday denied the application of Morris Lipsky of 592 Lenox Avenue for permission to change his name to Lipps. Mr. Lipsky averred that his friends and acquaintances had a decided prejudice against the termination "sky." Judge Hascall, in denying the petition, said:

"The syllable 'sky' means no more or less than 'son of,' like the prefix 'Mac' in the Scotch or 'O' with the Irish. It is not a term nor indication of aught in the way of reproach. The name Lipsky is both well known and illustrious. Among its possessors can be enumerated leaders in most of the polite literature of Eastern lands, while among musicians, artists, writers, instructors, &c., it is celebrated.

"In all reason, so far as the court is informed, there is good ground to rest this denial."

ACTRESS ADMITS THEFT.

Mr. Conried's Protegee Stole Articles Worth $2,000 from Mrs. Wright.

Elsa Braun, 21 years old, of 233 West Fifty-fifth Street, the young German protégé of Director Conried of the Metropolitan Opera House and a member of the company in his Irving Place Theatre, pleaded guilty before Judge Cowing, in General Sessions yesterday, to stealing $2,000 worth of jewelry and clothing from Mrs. J. Hood Wright of 715 Fifth Avenue, by whom she was formerly employed as a maid.

Mrs. Wright is the widow of the banker for whom the J. Hood Wright Hospital was named. The girl, while out of a theatrical engagement, became Mrs. Wright's maid. After she had gone away it was found that the jewelry had disappeared. Most of it was found in Elsa Braun's boarding house.

The girl was indicted for grand larceny in the first degree, but was allowed to plead guilty to grand larceny in the second degree. She will be sentenced to-day.

Mr. Conried was so much interested in her case that he sent his personal counsel Henry R. Limburger, to represent her.

OBJECT TO JOHN DOE INQUIRY.

Counsel for Theatre Trust Talks of Thumbscrew and the Rack.

For two hours yesterday Justice Davis in the Supreme Court listened to lawyers arguing for and against the John Doe investigation of the Theatrical Trust going on before Justice Wyatt in Special Sessions. The argument was on a motion by counsel for Meyer W. Livingston, employed by Klaw and Erlanger, for a writ of prohibition, having in view the stopping of the District Attorney's investigation.

Edward Lauterbach appeared in support of the motion. He declared that Justice Wyatt was practically usurping the powers of the Grand Jury. He had issued a subpoena directing Mr. Livingston to produce certain books and agreements of Klaw and Erlanger, but Mr. Lauterbach said the subpoena was illegal because the proceedings before Justice Wyatt were conducted in secret, in violation of Section 5 of the Criminal Code, and, moreover, were instituted by private individuals. This was taken to mean David Belasco.

Mr. Lauterbach said that his clients were entitled to be properly represented in court. Such a system of what might be called "Jeromeism," he added, while it did not actually subject its victims to the tortures of the thumb-screw and the rack, compelled them to testify against themselves in defiance of law.

Assistant District Attorney Gans said he hoped the court would forget the eloquence of Mr. Lauterbach in defense of a Trust, and deny the writ. It would be farcical, he said, to reveal just what information the District Attorney was gathering, because it would be revealing to persons suspected of having committed an offense, informaton which should be kept secret.

Justice Davis reserved decision.

Newark to Try an Auto Fire Engine.

The International Power Company announced yesterday that it has obtained a contract from the City of Newark for several new fire engines of the Amoskeag type and for one automobile fire engine. One or more fire engines of the latter type are now in use in Boston, Hartford, Portland Me., and Pittsburg.

Van Ingen Burglar Pleads Guilty.

John Madison of Buffalo, E. H. Van Ingen's burglar, pleaded guilty to burglary in the first degree before Judge Cowing in General Sessions yesterday, and was remanded until to-day for sentence. The maximum penalty is twenty years in prison. The $1,200 worth of jewelry he got, however, has all been recovered.

Three Election Indictments.

The special Grand Jury which is considering election cases ordered indictments to be returned against three east side Election Inspectors yesterday. The case against a fourth Inspector was dismissed.

GAS AT 71.34 CENTS A MAXIMUM, EXPERT SAYS

Figure Includes 6 Per Cent. on Plant Investment.

CONSOLIDATED DISPUTES IT

A Wedding Relieves the Monotony of the Gas Commission's Session—Brooklyn Union Not Ready.

Including a 6 per cent. return on the Consolidated Gas Company's plant investment, as reported to the Tax Commissioners, Prof. E. W. Bemis, gas expert, yesterday gave 71.34 cents as the "maximum claim" for the manufacture and distribution of 1,000 cubic feet of gas. In reaching this figure he deducted several items which he did not consider fair charges against operating expenses; the Consolidated does consider the charges fair, and therefore its estimate differs materially from that which the expert put before the Gas Commission yesterday.

Walter R. Addicks, head of the Consolidated Gas Company, was on the stand at the Gas Commission's inquiry yesterday, and another witness was Chief Engineer Bradley. Secretary Carter was on hand as a sort of compendium of gas statistics, to be consulted when no one else could give the desired information. Mr. Carter always knew. There were more encounters between Charles F. Mathewson, counsel for the Consolidated, and William A. De Ford, representing the complainants.

Prof. Bemis is the complainants' expert witness. Alexander C. Humphreys, President of Stevens Institute in Hoboken, is the expert who is to testify for the Consolidated. He will take the stand in a day or two. The Gas Commission is to weigh the testimony of expert and inexpert witnesses, and then fix a price for gas.

Consolidated Disputes Figures.

Charles F. Mathewson, the Consolidated's attorney, objected yesterday whenever Prof. Bemis's estimates were referred to as the "cost of gas." They were founded on hypotheses which the Consolidated does not admit, and every time they were mentioned there had to be qualifying "if's" and "provided's."

When Attorney De Ford quoted Prof. Bemis's estimates yesterday Mr. Mathewson said:

"My friend here is trying to get this computation into the newspapers as representing the cost of gas, whereas it is based on figures which we do not admit to be proper."

"I'm not trying to get anything into the newspapers," retorted Mr. De Ford.

"Go right ahead without all these conversational interruptions," commanded Chairman Gunnison, and then the expert continued his testimony.

Prof. Bemis took the report of the Consolidated to the Tax Commissioners as his basis in figuring a "reasonable return" on plant investment. The attitude of the complainants is that this report ought to be taken as the true valuation of the company's property. The report was made last June, and the Consolidated's plant's assessment value was placed at $27,298,576. Additional construction since last June brings the amount up to $27,408,700. And this is the sum Prof. Bemis used in his calculations.

Adds $3,000,000 to Valuation.

In arriving at 71.34 cents per 1,000 feet as his maximum estimate, though, he counted in $3,000,000 which the Consolidated thinks ought to be considered part of plant investment. This $3,000,000 is made up of accounts and bills receivable ($2,000,000) and cash on hand necessary to the transaction of business, ($1,000,000.) These two items added, $27,408,700 becomes $30,408,700, and that, according to Prof. Bemis, is the outside allowance for plant investment.

Taking figures of his own instead of the company's, he figures out the Consolidated's "claim" for 1,000 cubic feet of gas (including a 6 per cent. return on investment) as 61.01 cents. But he emphasized 71.34 cents as the figure, because he said, in getting that he put in many items which the Consolidated thought should be there.

Two Large Sums Excluded.

Two sums which Prof. Bemis excluded from the cost of gas in the year ended Oct. 31, 1905, are $1,114,236 (extraordinary depreciation fund) and $936,883, (fixed charges.) The first is arrived at by laying aside 10 cents for every 1,000 feet of gas sold in the year. The expert refused to consider this a proper charge against operation, and took, instead, $121,988 as being the average repair and depreciation charge for twenty years.

Once yesterday Mr. Mathewson and Mr. Addicks caught Mr. De Ford napping. The question was whether the $2,000,000 accounts and bills receivable should be included in the investment account. Mr. De Ford said it should not, as the city was paying interest on this money it owed.

"The city is contesting that, though," said Mr. Mathewson.

"Not the interest on the money," said Mr. De Ford, "but only the exact amount of money it owes."

Mr. Addicks whispered to Mr. Mathewson. Mr. Mathewson smiled.

"Why, Mr. De Ford," he said, "your own colleague, Mr. Shearn, is contesting that interest."

Mr. Addicks, Secretary Carter and Mr. Mathewson chuckled gleefully, and Mr. De Ford had to admit the truth of his opponent's statement and join in the merriment.

Acting President Addicks was called to the stand to tell when the present operating plants of the Consolidated Company in Manhattan will be abandoned on account of the new Astoria plant. Mr. Addicks said he could tell nothing definite.

"Can you state whether within five or six years they will all have been abandoned?"

"No, I cannot."

Mr. Addicks told about the tunnel the Consolidated will build under the East River to bring the gas from Astoria to Manhattan. He said it would take about two years to build it.

"We are ready to ask for bids on the tunnel now," said Mr. Addicks, "but certain legal preliminaries stand in the way."

A Wedding Varies the Proceedings.

The very prosaic proceedings of the commission were interrupted at this point by a wedding just outside the door in the Aldermanic Chamber. When the bride and bridegroom kissed they were in full sight of the three Gas Commissioners. For the moment the cost of gas was forgotten.

In the morning W. N. Dykman, attorney for the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, appeared before the commission. He made a protest against admitting as evidence the testimony given before the Stevens Legislative Committee.

"I find a great amount of irrelevant and unimportant matter in the testimony," announced Mr. Dykman. "I say this notwithstanding the high regard in which Mr. Hughes is held as a prober."

The commission had to wait for more reports from the Brooklyn Union.

"The Consolidated, a far greater concern than yours," said Judge Shedden, one of the Commissioners, "required but three days to prepare the statement we wanted."

The Brooklyn Union's affairs will come up again to-day.

FOR 80-CENT GAS.

Senator Page to Introduce a Bill with the Governor's Approval.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—Senator Alfred R. Page, carrying out the suggestion made by Gov. Higgins in his message, will introduce an Eighty-Cent Gas bill. He conferred with the Governor about it to-day.

Senator Page was a member of the Stevens Gas Investigating Committee and made a vigorous fight for the Eighty-Cent Gas bill introduced by the committee. The bill was beaten by a small margin in the Senate. In commenting upon the defeat of the bill last year, Gov. Higgins said at that time that the measure was unnecessary in view of the passage of the bill providing for the State Gas Commission. The commission, he said, could give the City of New York whatever relief was reasonable.

In view of the fact that the State Gas Commission is now sitting in New York taking testimony to determine the reasonableness of a demand by Senator Page and others for a reduction in the price of gas, there was considerable comment today upon the fact that Gov. Higgins should anticipate the finding of the committee by indorsing the introduction of an Eighty-Cent bill.

The Governor was seen after his conference with Senator Page. Asked if he had not tried to have the bill passed last session, he answered:

"I did all that seemed to me proper to do to have it enacted. I regretted very much that it was defeated in the Senate."

ARREST IN POOL'S COURT.

Magistrate Vainly Protested When Detectives Took Menton and Mingey.

Lawrence P. Mingey, a lawyer, who lives at 390 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, and has an office at 90 Wall Street, and Dennis J. Menton, President of the D. J. Menton Building Company of Harlem, who lives at Richmond Hill, L. I., were arrested in the Harlem Court yesterday on a bench warrant. Mingey is under indictment for forgery in the second degree, and Menton has been indicted for forgery and grand larceny in the second degree. They were taken to the Criminal Courts Building and arraigned before Judge Cowing, who committed them to the Tombs, Mingey in default of $2,500 bail and Menton in default of $5,000 bail.

The men were defendants in the Harlem Court when arrested. Magistrate Pool, who was presiding, objected to the arrests while the case before him was pending, but the detectives took the men away notwithstanding.

The arrests grew out of a check transaction. Peter J. Devine of 452 West Fifty-seventh Street accused William Whitcomb of 226 West 114th Street, who is now in the Tombs, of the larceny of a check for $215. The check vanished, and when it reappeared bore the indorsement of the Ross Lumber Company, to whose order it was drawn, which indorsement, it is alleged, Menton wrote upon it, and of Lawyer Mingey, who said that the check came to him in the ordinary course of business.

For Friday and Saturday

Men's Elegant Overcoats

Made to sell at from $35 to $50,

$32

ALWAYS the choicest woolens go into Smith Gray & Co. clothes. Cotton is tabooed; mercerized is eschewed; flock and every other species of near-wool are given a wide berth. So to-day's offer has to do with the finest woolens manufactured, and the silk linings are in perfect consonance with the high character of the coats generally.

And Men's Good Suits

Single or Double Breasted English Walking Frock Suits.

Values $25 to $35,

$19.50

READY-TO-PUT ON. No waiting, no whitewash in the form of many chalk marks. The suits and overcoats announced to-day are ready even tho' you have to catch a train. And the assortments embrace patterns sharp and clear in color combinations—$19.50 instead of up to $35!

Smith Gray & Co.,

THREE STORES

BROADWAY AT 31ST ST., NEW YORK.

FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV., BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV., B'KLYN.

Good Garb Going!

THIS WILL APPEAL TO YOU

$30 SUITINGS Former Prices $40—$45—$50

HANSEN & SHACKLETON

TAILORS

Fifth Avenue and 42d Street (5 Doors West) New York

The clothes with a rich soft finish, yet moisture proof.

OUR JANUARY SALE

is one of surprises to *Men Who Pay Cash.* They find that "Hope" methods are "different."

Other Clothiers *promise much* in their announcements.

In this Store *we give more than we promise,* as you will find by investigating these

"TOURIST" OVERCOATS at $17.

Wool lined topped off with Silk Yoke. (All THIS Winter's Styles.) Clearing House Price.

BROADWAY & CHAMBERS ST.

If the suits marked down to $15 are plums—and they are—there are lots more plums a little higher up.

The same price revision which brought thousands of suits to $15 left others along the downward track at $18, $20 and still farther up.

The "Tourists" overcoats reduced to $20 go sailing along.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

ATTACKS MAXWELL AGAIN.

Coler Intends to Exercise His Power to Appoint Local School Boards.

Borough President Bird S. Coler of Brooklyn attacked City Supt. Maxwell again yesterday in a statement explaining his antagonism to that official which he proclaimed on Wednesday. Mr. Coler said:

"With Supt. Maxwell everything is reduced to a question of increasing his power. One result of his system is to keep the best teachers and the best educators out of the public schools. That Maxwell stare has the teachers all badly scared. In consequence, thousands of boys and girls are not getting what is due them in the schools.

Mr. Coler hopes to strike at Supt. Maxwell through the power which is vested in him, of appointing members to the local school boards. He has fifteen appointments to make this year, and before his term expires will practically dominate the school boards. He will require all the men appointed to openly declare their opposition to Mr. Maxwell.

Supt. Maxwell's followers yesterday pooh-poohed the attack on him, which was contained in an announcement of changes in the standing committees of the Board of Education made by President Tifft.

Dr. Maxwell could not be seen yesterday concerning these attacks and did not make any reply.

Help for the Xavier Blind Institute.

The proceeds from the performances of "As Ye Sow" at the Garden Theatre during the week of Jan. 15 will go to the Xavier Institute for the Blind at 217 West Fifteenth Street, to furnish and maintain its new home. Mrs. T. C. T. Crain, Treasurer, has issued a special appeal for patronage of the performance.

For Tired Brains

and overwrought nerves no tonic is so good as the relief which comes from the perfect digestion and health which are imparted by the daily use of

Bass' Ale

ON DRAUGHT EVERYWHERE

VINCENT says 20% OFF

THERE must be a subtle witchery in the very name of Stein-Bloch, for it needed only my bald announcement of a **20 per cent reduction** on **Stein-Bloch Clothes** to set the town on tiptoe.

Discerning men know **Stein-Bloch Clothes** as the supreme achievement in the fashioning of clothes of class.

"I'm wearing a **Stein-Bloch** Suit or a **Stein-Bloch** Overcoat" stamps you instantly as a man of cultured taste in dress.

You may choose among Sack Suits, English Walking Suits, Chesterfields, Paddocks, Tourists and Storm Coats, all of the newest and most authoritative cut and in materials loomed expressly for **Stein-Bloch.** Limited lots, so make haste.

Stein-Bloch Smart Suits and Overcoats 20% OFF.

Broadway 22d Street — Sixth Avenue 12th Street

AMUSEMENTS

NEW AMSTERDAM Theatre, 42 St. West of Bway. Evs. at 8:15. Wed. & Sat. Mats. at 2:15. Prices Wed. Mat.—50, 75, 1.00, 1.50. KLAW & ERLANGER present FAY TEMPLETON in GEO. M. COHAN'S NEW PLAY, The Season's Most Stupendous Success, "45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY"

Broadway Theatre, B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat., 2. Last 2 Weeks George Edwardes' London Co with RUTH VINCENT. VERONIQUE

LIBERTY Theatre, 42 St., west of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last Mat. Sat., 2:15. Last 3 Times THE GINGERBREAD MAN. MONDAY, JAN. 9th—Seats Selling. "The Most Widely Discussed Play of the Century." THE CLANSMAN

New York Theatre, B'way & 45 St. Ev. 8:15. PRICES $1.00, 75c., 50c., 25c. Pop. Mat. Wed., 25-50-75c. Reg. Mat. Sat. Last 2 Weeks Richard Carle "THE MAYOR OF TOKIO."

FIELDS 424 St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Mat. To-morrow, 50c., 75c., $1.00. LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN in JULIE BONBON.

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Mat. To-morrow. Evs. at 8:15. THE BABES AND THE BARON

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev. 8:15. Best Seats $1 at Mat. To-morrow. THE EARL AND THE GIRL

ANGLIN Princess, B'way & 29. Tel. 2246 Mad. Ev. 8:15. LAST 2 WEEKS. In ZIRA. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 4TH MONTH "The Best Play in Town." WM. FAVERSHAM IN THE SQUAW MAN

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Best Seats Nights & Sat. Mat. 1.50. Wed. Mat. 1.00. AS YE SOW

Mr. Louden G. Charlton announces MENDELSSOHN HALL, Afts. Jan. 5, 16 ALFRED REISENAUER 2 PIANO RECITALS. Prices $1, $1.50, at Box Office & Agencies.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Aft. of Jan. 13. BISPHAM RECITAL. Prices $1, $1.50, at Box Office & Agencies.

Closes To-Morrow Night. Open 9 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. NEW YORK POULTRY, PIGEON AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION (Ltd.). SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL SHOW. Grand Display of All Breeds. Pretty Pigeons, Game Birds, Bantams, Fancy Fowl, Exhibition Yards, Incubators, Song and Caged Birds, Cavies, Rabbits. NEW YORK'S CAT SHOW, under direction of ATLANTIC CAT CLUB, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Admission 50c. Children 25c.

Majestic Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. Marie Cahill MOONSHINE. NEXT MONDAY—SEATS NOW SELLING. THE REDEMPTION OF DAVID CORSON

WEST END, Nat. M. Wills, Duke of Duluth. N't w'k—Elfie Fay, "The Belle of Ave. A." Next Sunday, Matinee & Night, Sensational Sheppard Moving Picture. Novelty.

NEW YORK MAT. DAILY Hippodrome THOMPSON & DUNDY, MANAGERS. A SOCIETY CIRCUS WITH COURT OF THE GOLDEN FOUNTAINS. SOUSA AND HIS BAND NEXT SUNDAY EVENING.

Colonial Prince of Pilsen Girls with Truly Shattuck, Felix Barry & Barry, Jewel's Manikins, Daily Mts. 25. R. J. Rose, 4 Mileas & others.

Alhambra 7th Av. & 126th St. Mats. Daily. All Seats 25c. Col. Gaston Bordeverry, R. A. Roberts, Hal Davis, Inez Macauley & Co., others.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St. 25, 50, 75, 1.00. DAILY MATS., 25, 50c. LE DOMINO ROUGE, Emmet Corrigan & Co., Will Murphy & Blanche Nichols, McMahon's Watermelon Girls and others.

HARLEM Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Sat. 2:15. Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots. N'xt w'k, William Collier in "On the Quiet."

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St., bet. 5th & 8th Aves. Mat. Daily. McWatters & Tyson, Hoch, Elton & Co., Klein, Ott Bros. & Nicholson, Fields & Walley, & others.

Proctor's 23d Av.—Cleopatra. 25, 50c. 23d St.—Star Vaude. 25, 50c. 58th St.—Star Vaude. 25, 50c. Daily Mts. 25c. 125th St.—Jamie Meredith. 25, 50c.

Manhattan Theatre, B'way at 33d St. Ev. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:30. BEFORE AND AFTER

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. The Great Japs. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. The SEVENGALA'S Telepathists.

SOUSA AT THE HIPPODROME Next Sun. Eve., JAN 7. Seats Now.

GRAND THIS WEEK AND NEXT. COHAN GEO. M. LITTLE JOHNNY JONES. THE GOTHAM EAST 14th St. Mat. Today—Rice & Barton's Big Galety Co. 14th St. THEATRE. ELSIE FAY, THE BELLE OF AVE. A.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. BARRIE'S PETER PAN

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. ETHEL BARRYMORE in J. M. Barrie's play ALICE-SIT-BY-THE-FIRE. Also PANTALOON with Lionel Barrymore.

Knickerbocker B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only, 2:15. FRITZI SCHEFF

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. LAST WEEK OLGA NETHERSOLE. To-night, (1st time in this city.) SAPHO. Sat. Mat., SAPHO. Sat. Night (Farewell), The Labadie. Next Tues.—COMING THIEF. With Alice Fischer and Dan Mason.

DALY'S B'way & 30th. Last Week. Evs. 8:15. Last Mat. Sat. The Crossing By Winston Churchill & L. N. Parker. SPECIAL NEXT MONDAY. HENRY B. HARRIS presents BERNARD SHAW'S CASHEL BYRON'S PROFESSION. Arranged for the Stage by Stanislaus Stange. Cast includes James J. Corbett, Margaret Wycherly, Joseph Kilgour, Kate Lester, Lionel Adams, Alice Leigh, Herbert McKenzie, Max Tullin, Lulu Martin, John C. Dixon, and others. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

Hudson THEATRE, 44th St. E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Robert Loraine Bernard Shaw's Man and Superman.

SAVOY THEATRE, B'way & 34th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. JAMES K. HACKETT In Alfred Sutro's MARY MAGDALENE. Wed. at 8.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. THE LION AND THE MOUSE.

CARNEGIE HALL. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York. 1905, Sixty-fourth Season, 1906. FRI., Jan. 5, at 2:30. SAT., Jan. 6, at 8:15. CONDUCTOR: Wassily Safonoff of Moscow. Soloist Jean Gerardi 'Cello. PROGRAMME: Overture, "Midsummernight's Dream"..... Symphony, "Manfred"..... Concerto for Violoncello..... Overture "Egmont"..... Seats 75 cts. to $2. Boxes $15 and $18. Box office open daily from 9 to 5.

Two Extra Concerts FRI., Jan. 12, at 2:30. SAT., Jan. 13, at 8:15. Wassily Safonoff Soloist Adele aus der Ohe. TSCHAIKOWSKY PROGRAM. Serenade for String Orchestra. Piano Concerto No. 2, in G major. SYMPHONY NO. 6, PATHETIQUE. SUBSCRIBERS may exchange their seats by applying at the Box Office from Jan. 8th, inclusive. General Sale begins Wednesday, Jan. 8th, at Carnegie Hall. Orders by mail, if accompanied by check, will receive prompt attention. USUAL PRICES. FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. THIS EVENING, at 7:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Walker; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass. Conductor, Hertz. Sat. Aft., Jan. 6, at 2—FAUST. Eames, Scotti, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Caruso, Scotti, Plançon, Begue. Conductor, Franko. Sat. Eve., Jan. 6, at 8, pop. prices—DON PASQUALE. Sembrich; Dippel, Scotti, Gilibert, Paroli. Conductor, Vigna. Sun. Eve., Jan. 7, at 8:30, pop. prices. Special Sunday Night Concert. Soloists: Eames, Homer, Crawford; Goritz, Journet. MARIE HALL. (Arrgt. with Mr. Henry Wolfsohn.) Met. Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Franko. Mon. Eve., Jan. 10, at 8—TOSCA. Emma Eames, Caruso, Scotti, Rossi, Dufriche, Hayes. Conductor, Vigna. Wed. Eve., Jan. 10, at 8—LA BOHEME. Sembrich, Alten; Caruso, Campanari, Journet, Parvis, Rossi, Dufriche. Cond., Vigna. Thurs. Eve., Jan. 11, at 8—LA GIOCONDA. Eames, Barry, Jewel's Manikins, Blass, Goritz, Journet. Conductor, Vigna. Fri. Ev., Jan. 12, at 8—FAUST. Emma Eames, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Caruso, Scotti, Plançon, Begue. Cond., Franko. Parsifal ONLY MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. Thursday, Feb. 22, at 12:30 P. M. REGULAR OPERA PRICES. SEATS NOW ON SALE. WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PL. THEATRE. To-night, 8:15. Sat. Matinee & Eve. the Comic Opera, "Mamselle Nitouche."

BELASCO Theatre, Bet. 4 and 5 Sts. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY. BERTHA GALLAND in David Belasco's play DECEIVERS. Popular prices. Mat. Sat., $1. Ev. $1.

BIJOU B'way & 45th St. Tel. 1216 Bryant. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. DAVID BELASCO presents, 1st Year, in N. Y. WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. Sat. Thos. E. Shea, Tonight, "The Bells." Next Week—Girl of the Streets.

American 25, 50 & 75c. 42d St. & 8th Av. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 25c. Kp. Blarney From Ireland. Next Week—More to be Pitied Than Scolded. Ted Marks' 2 Concerts, Sun. Mat., Night 7:30.

MURRAY HILL 42d St. & Lex. Av. Mat. Sat. ONLY KNOWN. Next Week—AT FINNEY'S.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:30. Last Mat. Sat. 2:30. LAST 2 TIMES HENRY E. DIXEY. TUESDAY NEXT. SEATS READY. HERE'S TO YOU. A CASE OF ARSON, preceded by the 2-act comedy THE BRAIDBURN DIAMONDS. WORKVILLE. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Evs. 8:15. Cyril Scott, "The Fortune Chaser."

Mendelssohn Hall, Thurs. Aft., Jan. 12, at 2:30. VIOLIN RECITAL. MAUD POWELL. Seats $1, $1.50 at Box Office and Wednesday Night Prices.

ORLENEFF RUSSIAN LYCEUM. To-night, 8:15. Mme. Vasilievsky in

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; light to fresh west winds.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,514. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1906.—16 Pages and Section Devoted to Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS.

MRS. MORRIS TELLS OF WHITE HOUSE EXPULSION

Contradicts Secretary Barnes's Version of the Affair.

EYE WITNESSES SUSTAIN HER

Did Not Scream Till She Was Seized, Then Fainted, and Was Dragged in the Dirt the Length of Two Blocks —Negro Helped Police.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Mrs. Minor Morris, who yesterday was dragged from the White House and locked up by order of Assistant Secretary Barnes, did not appear in the Police Court to-day when her case was called. The $5 collateral bail deposited was therefore forfeited and the case ended. This is a customary proceeding in Washington under the system of collateral bail, which in a majority of cases amounts simply to a small fine.

Mrs. Morris is prostrated at her rooms at the Willard Hotel as a result of her experience. She was able at one time to-day, however, to make a statement in reply to one issued by Mr. Barnes. She also told of the feud between her husband, Dr. Morris, and her brother, Representative Hull.

No affair in recent years has been the subject of so much talk in Washington, although Mrs. Morris's experience is not unusual except in the degree of violence used. About two weeks ago a Mrs. Dean of Pittsburg, having lost some money in a bank failure, and having the idea that the President can do anything, came here to enlist his sympathies. She was locked up in the House of Detention until Senator Knox heard of it, when he promptly got her out. Similar incidents, such as the arrest of the young woman who distributed tracts outside the President's church, are not uncommon, but this particular case, owing to its peculiar features, has considerably excited the city.

Statement by Mr. Barnes.

Mr. Barnes's statement, after telling how Mrs. Morris came to the White House, continues:

"Upon inquiry as to the nature of her business, she stated with considerable reluctance that her husband had been unjustly dismissed from a branch of the War Department; that she did not propose to have anything to do with the Secretary of War concerning it, but that she wanted the President to take it up and see that justice was done. She was informed that the President could not give personal attention to such a matter, and that the decision of the Secretary of War would be final.

"She insisted that she must see the President, and when told that that was out of the question she asserted in boisterous manner that she would not be prevented from seeing him, and that she would remain where she was for a month, if need be, unless she saw him sooner. She was allowed to remain for some moments.

"When Mr. Barnes returned to the reception room shortly after he found her pacing excitedly up and down the room and informed her as quietly as possible that she could not see the President and that it would be useless for her to remain longer. She replied in a loud voice that she would see him and that she would stay there until she did. She was then advised to drop the matter and to go away quietly. This, in still louder tones, she refused to do. She was then told that she must either leave the office at once voluntarily or it would be necessary to have her put out of the building. At this she shrieked at the top of her voice: 'I will not be put out!' rushed to a chair, threw herself into it and shouted: 'Don't you have any hands laid on me. I am going to stay here until I see the President.'

"Mrs. Morris's piercing shrieks were heard throughout the building, and it became necessary in the interest of order to have her removed. She was accordingly taken in charge by a police officer who had witnessed the whole affair. He asked her to go with him quietly. She refused, and told him that if she was removed she would have to be dragged every step of the way.

"Before applying force the officer asked her three times to leave the office quietly. She repeated her refusal to each request and was then led from the room. She struggled violently with two police officers, striking, kicking, and biting them, all the way from the office building to the eastern entrance of the White House.

"As soon as she was outside of the office building she threw herself on the ground and it became necesary to carry her. The officers repeatedly asked her to stand up and walk quietly with them, so that they would not have to use force, but she refused to do so and defied them in shrieks that were heard throughout the White House. She was finally removed to Police Headquarters, where she was charged with disorderly conduct.

"After her arrest she produced an envelope addressed to the President, which she asked to have delivered to him. This envelope was found to contain a lengthy poem on the subject of insomnia, which she said was her own composition. She stated to the officers that she had not slept for seven nights past.

"There is no truth whatever in the statement made by many of this morning's papers that a negro laid hold of Mrs. Morris and assisted in carrying her. One of the colored messengers of the office followed the policemen and gathered up such small articles as were dropped in the woman's struggles, but there was no other foundation whatever for the statement."

Mrs. Morris's Statement.

When Mrs. Morris was seen she spoke deliberately and in a low voice, without any attempt to be dramatic, although evidently agitated and in a weak state. She said:

"I do not want to criticise anything that has appeared in print. I was not in any condition after my experience yesterday to talk to any one, and two or three points in the story were in all probability unintentionally incorrect. What Mr. Barnes said of the affair or what was given out at the White House was almost wholly untrue.

"As to my treatment at the House of Detention, it was as considerate as could be expected under the circumstances. I was not locked up in a cell or anything of that sort. It was bad enough to be confined in the parlor. But I will not say anything about that. The story of my interview with Mr. Barnes is the thing that is absolutely incorrect.

"I went to the White House, in the first place, because I wanted to lay the matter of my husband's dismissal from the army before the President personally. We have been trying for five years to get it to him, personally, but have been thwarted always. I do not want to give the impression that I am attending to my husband's business for him or that he is unable to attend to it for himself. But he is now at the bedside of his mother, who is dying. It seemed to me in the meantime that if I could get a talk of only five minutes with the President and present the facts in Dr. Morris's case to him he might be able to rectify the wrong that had been done us. He is the only man who can.

"When I sent in my card at the White House to Mr. Loeb he sent out Mr. Barnes to see me. Mr. Barnes told me that I must detail my business to him before I could see the President. That far the story is correct. Now, I did not want to talk over the matter with any one. We have for five years refrained from making any public mention of the difficulty, and I told Mr. Barnes that I would rather say what I had to say direct to the President.

"He said that I could not see the President in that way. Then I told him the matter in just as few words as I could. I was not talking loudly. I was not excited. In fact, I was talking in a low tone of voice, because, though there were only a few people present, I did not care for any one to hear what I had to say.

"The only consolation I got was to be told to go to the War Department. Then I said:

"'Mr. Barnes, that is what we have been told for five years, and that is what we have done. The matter never gets to the President in that way, and I want to put the simple facts before him.'

"At that Mr. Barnes told me brusquely that I could not see the President, and that that was the end of it.

"Then what I said has been entirely misunderstood. I pleaded with him for just a few minutes of the President's time, and said: 'I have nothing else to do and am perfectly willing to wait here all day, if necessary, until he is ready to spare me just a few minutes. I am perfectly willing to wait any length of time till he can spare just a little time to see me.'

"'Mr. Barnes glowered and said: 'Well, you can't wait here, and you will have to leave the building.'

"'I was astonished at the tone, and replied: 'Certainly this is a public building, and I am an American citizen who wants to see the President.' But he raised his hand, and it seemed to be a signal for two officers to seize me.

"It is untrue that I screamed or resisted. I was too much astonished to do or say anything except 'Don't lay hands on me. Don't force me.' But I was shoved toward the door and fell. I did not throw myself on the ground. I fainted, and then it was that I was dragged in that condition by those so-called officers of the law. Some one came behind and pushed me at the same time.

Servants Pleaded for Her.

"They got me to one of the exits, and there I came to. I did resist and struggle then, and I appealed to the bystanders. I said: 'Is there not an American here to help me?' But no one moved. In the servants' quarters some of the women appealed to the policemen. I heard them say: 'Oh, don't treat her that way. Don't do that.' But the ruffians who had hold of me shut them up harshly and paid no further attention to them, simply bundling me into a vehicle of some sort and carrying me off."

She then gave an account of the litigation over her father's estate, which resulted in the family quarrel between herself and her brother, Representative Hull.

"It was a small estate," she added, "too small by far to have any trouble over. And my husband and I have tried all these years to avoid any publicity over it. But I rather think it has come to a point where silence is no longer a virtue.

"Mr. Hull has followed my husband and succeeded in securing his removal from the army on charges. He used all the tricks and expedients that he would use in one of his political campaigns. There was not a word of truth in the charges, and never has been. We have tried to have the matter rectified at the War Department and the smirch removed, but it has never been possible to do it. And I wanted as a last resort to bring it to the personal attention of the President.

"Now those are the facts. I would have been glad if all notoriety and publicity could have been avoided, but the matter has come out. It has been discussed in print, and I want to set the matter straight, as far as I am concerned. I would just like to ask if you think I act or talk like a wild or eccentric person. I did not talk to Mr. Barnes any louder than I have talked to you. I was not as excited then as I am now, for I am so shaken that it is hard for me to say anything at all.

"I do not know what the result of it will be for me. But it has been the most heartless, violent outrage of which I have ever heard."

Eye Witnesses Confirm Mrs. Morris.

The eye-witnesses of the affair are unanimous in agreeing with Mrs. Morris as to the inaccuracy of Mr. Barnes's statement. Concerning the Assistant Secretary's assertion that Mrs. Morris began to shriek before a hand was laid on her, one eye-witness said:

"I was not over a dozen feet away from Mrs. Morris and Mr. Barnes, with my back turned toward them. They spoke in low tones, and I did not hear anything until a shriek rang out. Then I turned and saw her struggling in the grasp of two officers."

As to the denial by Mr. Barnes that a negro seized Mrs. Morris, an eye-witness said:

"I saw this negro run out and seize Mrs. Morris by the ankles. At that time she was being dragged by the head and arms, and her body was bumping along on the ground. This negro got a firm grip on her ankles and lifted her, and she was carried along, still, however, bumping and scraping the ground with her body."

Another said:

"The negro was one of the White House force. He was hatless, and came from one of the rooms in the building."

A third said:

"Mr. Barnes evidently did not see the negro. He did not pick up any of Mrs. Morris's fallen belongings; he took her up by the ankles. It was not until after they got her into the room at the east end, guarded by the police, that anybody began to pick up the things she had dropped. She had dropped so many the attendants were several minutes in finding them all and bringing them to her. I entered the place where she was and saw them bringing these things to her."

A similar story is told by all the other witnesses.

Dragged the Length of Two Blocks.

It may give a better idea of Mrs. Morris's experience to state that the distance she was dragged by the two policemen and the negro is equal to two city blocks. Mrs. Morris is a woman 50 years old and grayhaired.

Those who were in the White House reception room agree that Mrs. Morris did not utter a cry until she was seized by the police, and that even then she at first protested mildly, and did not scream until they began to drag her to the door. Those who saw her being dragged along the roadway agree on the correctness of the account given in THE TIMES this morning, and those who saw her in the room where she was confined agree about the shocking condition of her clothes and hair.

Mr. Hull, it is reported, caused Dr. Morris's dismissal from the Government service because he heard that Morris was telling people about the way in which Hull had administered his father's estate. The Morrises have tried to get the case reopened by the War Department ever since, but without success. Mr. Hull is Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, and a man of much influence with the War Department. It was because of this that Mrs. Morris, on the advice of the wife of an ex-Cabinet officer, determined to lay the case before the President himself. For this reason, too, she rejected Mr. Barnes's advice to go to the War Department.

Representative Hull left town to-day. Before going he made a statement criticising his sister for having brought suit against him as executor of her father's will to compel him to pay her a legacy of $1,000.

Mr. Hull was the object of general discussion among his colleagues in the House to-day. The scenes about the Capitol were quite remarkable. In the cloakrooms and lobbies members were discussing nothing but the Morris case, and the sentiment seemed to be unanimously against Mr. Hull.

EDWARDS MURDER CLUES FAIL TO CLEAR MYSTERY

Coroner, After Long Night Inquest, Takes No New Steps.

FAMILY DISPUTES AIRED

Maxcy Hiller Admits Disagreements with Murdered Man—Vain Search for the Revolver Ended.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 5.—The mystery of the murder of Charles A. Edwards of New York at the home of his brother-in-law, Charles A. Hiller, last Wednesday morning, was unsolved when Coroner Mix concluded his second long session of the day with witnesses at 11 o'clock to-night. The Coroner refused to make any statement. C. A. Hiller and Margaret Reynolds, his servant, were the only witnesses examined in the afternoon. A. Maxcy Hiller, Edwards's other brother-in-law, remained under police surveillance at his home for the second night, but there was no move to put anybody behind the bars. At Police Headquarters there was a rumor that developments might be looked for, perhaps, before morning.

The revolver with which the fatal bullet was fired has not been found. Plumbers and mechanics have aided in the search at the Hiller homestead, until the Coroner is satisfied that the weapon cannot be found there and has stopped the hunt. There was interest for a time to-day when an old Derringer, with one chamber empty, was brought to Police Headquarters. But it was found later that this weapon was one of a pair which C. A. Hiller had given to the police from a collection of old firearms in the house. It was taken to a hardware store for comparison of its calibre with that of the bullet taken from the head of the dead man. The result, it is understood, was to satisfy the Coroner that the pistol was not the one used in the murder.

An investigation as to the missing papers taken from the clothes of the victim developed little. It is said that there was a diary kept by a former servant of the Hiller family containing notes about disputes over the estate of the mother, Mrs. Abigail Hiller.

State's Attorney Williams got an adjournment of the criminal court this afternoon and had a conference with Gov. Mix, Deputy Coroner Pond, and Medical Examiner Bartlett. The conference was without evident effect on police movements. Dr. Bartlett's report in its formal dress has been submitted to the Coroner.

From Bridgeport came a report to-day that Edwards confided to a friend there on a New York train recently that he had been threatened with death in connection with his New Haven business and did not like to come to this city.

A permit is on record at the office of the Chief of Police for A. Maxcy Hiller to carry a revolver, issued on April 16, 1904, after his brother Charles came from the West. Mr. Hiller, at the inquest yesterday, said that this was a joke played upon him by Chief Wrinn and the late police clerk, Frank B. Southworth. Chief Wrinn has issued a denial that he played any joke which would have led Mr. Hiller to take precautions to keep himself armed.

Anson Stanley, night watchman at the Graduates' Club, said to-day that while on duty about 2 o'clock Wednesday morning, he heard the report of a pistol from the direction of the Hiller house. The Graduates' Club is on Elm Street, and has a long brick dormitory addition extending back at right angles to the Hiller premises on College Street. Stanley says he paid no attention to it, as he was attending to his work at the club. A guest at the club, it is declared, also heard a report at the same time.

As the facts came out to-day, there was more and more evidence that the troubles in the Hiller family over the settlement of the estate were serious. Charles Hiller was quoted as saying: "I have good reason to believe that A. Maxcy was looking for a larger share of the estate than he was entitled to."

Close friends of A. Maxcy Hiller to-day said that he had much help from his mother in his expenses at various times. He was in part her business agent.

E. P. Arvine, attorney for Maxcy Hiller, said to-day:

"I don't see any evidence. It is a striking fact in this case that Mr. Hiller is a lawyer, and no one knows better than he that to kill that man would be a most useless act.

"There is an utter absence of motive. Any one can see that, admitting there was a quarrel in the Hiller family over the appointment of Mr. Hiller as administrator of the estate, there would be no object in killing Mr. Edwards. It was Mrs. Edwards who was the heir, and if she objected to the appointment the death of her husband would not make any difference."

Mr. Hiller outlined the questions put to him by the Coroner as follows:

"Do you own a revolver?"

"Were you out after midnight on the night of the murder?"

"Have you ever made threats against Mr. Edwards?"

"Do you carry a key to the College Street house?"

"What were your feelings toward Mr. Edwards?"

"Do you chew tobacco?"

Mr. Hiller says he replied that he never had a revolver; that he was not out on the night in question; that he had made no threats, but had made the statement during a disagreement over property "that such actions and such talk will some day bring their just punishment." Mr. Hiller explained that he did not mean this in any sense of violence, rather as a matter of divine retribution.

In the matter of carrying a key, Mr. Hiller said that he did, but he called the attention of the Coroner to statements he had seen in print that the door was bolted as well as locked, so that his key would have been of no use in making an entrance. He denied chewing tobacco. He admitted disagreements with Edwards.

Mrs. Edwards and her two daughters, Katherine and Sarah, arrived from New Haven yesterday afternoon, and drove to their home at Sixty-second Street and Park Avenue. They immediately went to their apartments and gave orders that they would see no one. During the day they received a great many notes of condolence.

The body of Mr. Edwards arrived on the same train and was removed to a local undertaking establishment. The funeral, which will be private, will be held to-day and the burial will be at Woodlawn.

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SOUTHERN'S PALM LIMITED.
THE ROYAL TRAIN. New York to St. Augustine, also carrying Pullman sleeping cars Aiken and Augusta. Leaves Pennsylvania Station New York 12:15 P. M. connects at Washington [illegible] Jan. 6th at 12:15 P. M. [illegible] service.

A WAIL FROM NEW MEXICO.

"Why Are We Stalled?" Passengers Wire, and The Times Tells Them.

The following telegram was received last evening:

"Duran, N. M., Jan. 5.

"To the Editor of the New York Times:

"Golden State Limited train on Rock Island Road from El Paso delayed now fifty-eight hours. Passengers can obtain no information. See Rock Island officials for confirmation.

"S. E. M. WILEY, New York.
"T. P. SKELTON, Cincinnati, Ohio.
"A. M. AUSTIN, New York."

Inquiry elicited the information that the Golden State Limited and the California Fast Mail on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Road had been blockaded in the snow drifts on the plains around Santa Rosa, N. M. Big rotary snow plows and gangs of men had been unable to cope with the situation, and arrangements had been made to run the Golden State Limited and all other overland trains over the Santa Fé and Southern Pacific lines to California.

This information was immediately wired to the anxious passengers on the Golden State Limited.

Duran is a little station on the Rock Island Railway, so small as not to be dignified by mention in books of reference. It is well up in the sandhills to the west of the Pecos Valley, in the midst of a desolate country. The heavy snow that holds the trains is evidently in the Pecos Valley.

BIGGEST SEARCHLIGHT EVER.

Flashed Last Night on The Times Building from the Navy Yard.

Tests of the most powerful searchlight ever built were made at the Brooklyn Navy Yard last night. The 20,000 candle power developed by the electric light proper is multiplied 100 times by a parabola mirror, so that the effective power of the light is that of 2,000,000 candles. The light was flashed on The Times Building from the navy yard, and made the structure visible for miles around.

The big light was made by the General Electric Company at Schenectady. It is a twin to that placed at Sandy Hook for the army. While an ordinary searchlight has an eighteen-inch lens, the lens of this is 60 inches in diameter. The positive carbon is 2½ inches across. The current used last night was 900 amperes, with a voltage of 125. This was reduced by rheostats to a voltage of 50 at the arc.

The immense power of the light was shown by the dust it disclosed in the night atmosphere. One of the men present at the test remarked that it made him uneasy to see what he was breathing.

PLAN PLANTS IN ARGENTINA.

Reported Move by Swift & Co. to Get Around the German Tariff.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Swift & Co. it is said on reliable authority, are planning to build large packing plants in Argentina, and will devote to this purpose a large part of the increase of capital authorized at the annual meeting of the company yesterday.

It is stated that the Swifts have become convinced that some such branching out as the Argentine plan is necessary because of the new German tariff, which goes into effect in March. This tariff will be prohibitory to the packing products of the United States, while Argentina is on Germany's free list. The duty to be charged on shippings from America to Germany will be almost $5 a head for steers and cows.

For some time a syndicate of South American cattlemen has been negotiating with other capitalists for the sale of interests in their cattle business. The American packers may be the parties to take over these interests.

LAWSON TO LONDON TIMES.

Reply to a Request for His Opinion of Mr. Schiff's Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—The London Times, according to Thomas W. Lawson, has asked him for an opinion on Mr. Schiff's speech before the New York Chamber of Commerce, and he has sent a reply, the picturesque language of which, if printed in The London Times, will probably cause the readers of that journal to sit up.

"Schiff's speech," Mr. Lawson says, "was inevitable. It was The System's squeal. There is plenty of money for all legitimate purposes, but our country, having awakened to The System's game, will not send its balances to Wall Street. This, with his own revelations and the President's refusal to allow The System relief, has created a dead-lock, with The System suspended by its own pants seat."

And so on, in the familiar way.

MASQUERADE ON HORSEBACK.

Society Stamps Its Approval on a New Form of Entertainment.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 5.—A masquerade party on horseback attracted a large crowd of society people to-night to the Riding and Driving Club of East Orange. More than fifty couples dressed in the costumes of different nationalities participated in the various events of the programme, which included exhibitions in polo riding, egg and spoon racing, wild west and tandem riding.

A feature of the evening was the march of nations, led by Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Hopkinson. The egg and spoon race was won by Charles Feury of East Orange.

Other participants were L. Nicholson, Charles Harper, Warren Grand, Robert N. King, Wilfred Fulcher, Alfred Muller, Ernest Buckley, Arthur Decker, and Gilbert Pitcairn of East Orange, and H. H. Good of New York.

Thomas Woods, the riding and driving master, was in charge of the programme.

AIDS ROUGH RIDER IN PRISON.

President Asks Gov. McDonald to Investigate the Case.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Jan. 5.—President Roosevelt has written Gov. McDonald, asking that the case of Curtis C. Wagoner, now serving a term in the penitentiary for stealing a horse and buggy, be investigated.

"Wagoner served as a Rough Rider and was known as "Stick Tight." After the war he lost a leg, and when recovering, heard that his daughter was in bad company. In his hurry to find her he borrowed a neighbor's team without leave and was sent up last May for three years. Friends have applied for his pardon here, and one of them wrote the President asking his aid.

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

FIFTH AVENUE FLOODED BY BURST WATER MAIN

Water in Cellars from Four to Ten Feet Deep.

'SHUT-OFF GANG' POWERLESS

Three Spouting Geysers Are Watched for Five Hours by Thousands—Waldorf Cellar Menaced.

Fifth Avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-first Streets, was a miniature river of muddy, swirling water four inches deep from 7 o'clock last night until long after midnight.

The flood, which did great damage to underground property in the neighborhood, was caused by the bursting of at least one, and perhaps two or three, of the six big forty-eight-inch Croton water mains underlying the avenue at that point.

The water burst forth without warning from the asphalt in the middle of the street, spurting six feet in the air, in full view of 300 or 400 diners in the main dining room of the Waldorf-Astoria. As it gushed forth in a small-sized geyser it caused great excitement in the neighborhood, and in a few moments there were several thousand people on the spot to watch it.

Following the first spurt came a second, and then a third within five minutes, and tons of water flooded the street and adjoining pavements for three blocks south, when it partially exhausted itself in the various sewers along the route, and turned into Thirty-first Street toward Madison Avenue. For hours the flow was utterly beyond the control of the Water Department. It entered the electric lighting and telephone conduits and sewers, and flooded many of the nearby cellars anywhere from an inch to ten feet.

Manager Boldt of the Waldorf-Astoria was one of the first to see the water spout. He was standing at a window on the ground floor of the east side of the hotel when the upheaval came. He immediately ran to the telephone exchange in the hotel and called up Chief Engineer Bingham.

"Get all the iron sheeting in the house," he ordered quickly, "and have it brought over to the Fifth Avenue side."

Just as this provision had been made at the Waldorf two more geysers burst forth. The guests of the hotel were crowded in the windows enjoying the sight and a big crowd gathered to enjoy the fun.

When the flood had been coursing down the street at break-neck speed, swishing and foaming in torrents over the curbs and into the cellars, Policeman Martin Haniffy of the West Thirtieth Street Station appeared upon the scene. A cabman two blocks away had informed him of the occurrence, and after he had taken a five minutes' official view of the situation he decided to notify his commander. The police station in turn notified the "shut-off" gang of the Water Department in Thirty-seventh Street near Ninth Avenue. The Water Department said it would attend to the matter at once, but it was an hour and fifteen minutes before any one appeared to see what could be done.

In the meantime the water swept down the avenue at flood tide, and the flow apparently increased as it continued to run. Within half an hour the cellar of the building occupied by Chester Billings & Son, on the southeast corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, was flooded with six feet of water. The adjoining building, occupied on the ground floor by A. Schmidt & Sons, was also flooded, and as the flow continued, the water burst through the electric-lighting conduits under the street and gradually found its way to every building on the east side of the block.

While this was going on a gang of workmen from the Waldorf-Astoria, wearing rubber boots and armed with picks and crowbars, got to work in the street where the water was spurting from the surface, and began to dig and tear the asphalt to bits.

At this juncture three or four of the "shut-off" gang of the Water Department arrived in a wagon and took a look at things, and then wisely climbed into their "hurry-up" runabout and galloped back to the station in Thirty-seventh Street. That was the last seen of the Water Department for two hours. The crowd increased, and the Waldorf guests got more interested as the flood continued. Property owners and tenants in the neighborhood hurried to the scene to see why the water wasn't turned off.

A man rushed up from the Le Marquis Hotel in Fifth Avenue and said his cellar was full of water. He wanted to know why something wasn't done. The Waldorf-Astoria people demanded also that the water be turned off. Mr. Boldt said that his house wouldn't suffer from lack of water, as he had a supplemental supply on the roof, and also access to an east main. It was decided to telephone to the West Thirty-seventh Street water station. The man in charge there said that the water couldn't be turned off at the station.

"Then send some one down here and see what can be done," was requested.

"All right," responded the station, "we'll do the best we can."

An hour later John O'Connell, who described himself as a "floating" Water Department Inspector, appeared with half a dozen men in rubber suits and giant bar-wrenches. O'Connell took a good look at the overflow and then decided to try and stop the flood. He said there were six mains under the street, three of which were of the forty-eight-inch variety. Just as his men were about to begin work he suddenly disappeared in the crowd and wasn't seen again for an hour.

The crowd began to lose patience with the Water Department, and proceeded to have some fun. Small boys built miniature rafts and began to float about the avenue. Others got busy and constructed pontoons over the intersecting streets on Fifth Avenue, and demanded toll of pedestrians going north and south. The crowd yelled for the Water Department to get to work.

"Put the 'floater' in, and see if he's the real article and really can float," cried one.

"Call in the sponge department and we'll try the absorption plan," yelled another.

Property owners in the meantime besieged the unknown Inspector to do something. The water in the cellar of the Chester Billings & Son establishment had reached the ten-foot mark. All the way down the street, on both sides for three blocks, the cellars were holding water. Some of the establishments flooded were Demarest & Co. at Thirty-third Street, and the Kohn Building. The Cambridge Hotel at Thirty-third Street was threatened, but like the Waldorf-Astoria it was protected by a retaining wall, and was able to divert the water.

Some one standing on the underground trolley tracks in Thirty-fourth Street, heard the water running in the car conduit. An electrician in the crowd caused a small-sized panic.

"If the water reaches the underground third rail," he yelled, "we'll have a short circuit and everybody standing in water here will be killed."

Two hundred people who were standing on the edge of the crowd in a quarter of an inch of water, made a break for dry land, and there was a lively scramble.

Then "Floating" Inspector O'Connell and the Harlem man marshaled their forces and again began work, trying with the ten-foot wrench to stem the tide, but at an early hour this morning they acknowledged that they were unable to cope with the situation, and that probably it would be daylight before they could stop the flow.

FLORIDA LIMITED START JANUARY 8.
The special Limited trains to St. Augustine, Florida, via Pennsylvania Railroad, will begin service January 8. Quickest, best

FRICK MAY BUY A PAPER.

Wants to Prevent Further Hostile Cartoons Getting in It.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 5.—It was rumored in Pittsburg banking circles this afternoon that The Leader had been bought by the H. C. Frick interests. It is not denied that $1,250,000 was offered for The Leader ten days ago by the Frick interests, and was refused. Another, larger, offer was made later.

The first move made by Mr. Frick was about ten days ago, when The Leader came out with a cartoon representing him with a dollar sign on his back.

"This won't do," Frick is alleged to have said to his broker. "Buy that paper for me."

PRESIDENT IGNORES CRITICS.

To Extend His Method of Doing Business by Executive Order.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—President Roosevelt is planning a further extension of his method of doing business by "executive order." This way of transacting Government affairs has been the subject of no end of criticism, but the President purposes enlarging it into a regular system.

At the White House to-night he was in conference with Secretaries Root, Shaw, and Bonaparte, and Attorney General Moody on the subject. The next extension of the executive order system is to be in the War and Navy Departments, and for that reason Messrs. Taft and Bonaparte were summoned.

Mr. Root came as an ex-Secretary of War and Mr. Moody as an ex-Secretary of the Navy to give the benefit of their experience. What the President aims at is the facilitation of business in the two departments. It was found impossible to complete the plans at this first meeting.

OSLER MAY NOT GO BACK.

Belief in Baltimore That He Will Resume His Old Post There.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 5.—Dr. William Osler on his arrival here to-day was driven from the station straight to the Johns Hopkins Hospital, where he was cordially received by the Superintendent, Dr. Henry M. Hurd, and others of the university medical staff, whose guest he will be during his month's stay in Baltimore.

Dr. Osler's reticence concerning his plans and also the attitude of the Johns Hopkins people give color to the belief of many medical men of Baltimore that he will resign the Regius Professorship of Medicine at Oxford and return to his old chair at the Johns Hopkins. The opinion prevails that he is now in negotiation with the Trustees.

FRICK'S NEPHEW DROWNED.

Howard Childs, Jr., Was Playing Hockey on the Ice.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 5.—Howard Childs, Jr., aged 16, a nephew of H. C. Frick, was drowned this afternoon. With five young men he was playing hockey on the ice when it broke, and three of the players, including Childs, went down. Two men heard the cries of the lads, and went to their rescue. They succeeded in getting out two of the boys, but Childs had sunk.

BALFOUR KEEPS HIS TEMPER.

Mob Treats Him Worse Than Chamberlain, but He Finishes Speech.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Even worse treatment than Mr. Chamberlain suffered at Derby last night was inflicted on ex-Premier Balfour to-night at Manchester, where, as at Derby, the experiment of an open meeting was tried.

Mr. Balfour managed to complete his speech after a fashion, and won the admiration of all present except the opposition mob by his good-nature and self-possession.

NO FREE EXPRESS LIST.

Companies Announce That They Will Follow the Lead of the Railroads.

The express companies have decided to join with the railroads in refusing to issue passes for the carrying of business free of charge. Announcement to this effect was made yesterday at the office of the Adams Express Company, in the following statement:

"The action of the railroads in cutting off free business has made it practically necessary for the express companies to do likewise. Accordingly, all the leading expresses have issued orders that on and after Jan. 15 they will not carry any business free of charge as a personal courtesy to merchants or other patrons, or for any other reasons.

"They will continue to exchange annual passes with each other, and with railroad lines."

THE DEWEY IN BAD WEATHER.

Holding Her Own in Storm, a Wireless Report Says.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The following message to the Navy Department was received by wireless this afternoon from Comander Hosley, commanding the dry dock Dewey expedition, dated Jan. 4, 8:10 P. M.:

"Bad weather. Heavy winds and sea west. Doing well and heading southeast. Holding our own."

CALLS VARDAMAN NAMES.

Senator McLaurin Out with a Statement and Trouble Is Feared.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 5.—Senator A. J. McLaurin, in a statement given out to-night, denounced Gov. Vardaman as a "vile slanderer and despicable creature."

It is feared that the statement will lead to trouble between the two men.

Harmsworth to be Lord Northcliffe.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Sir Alfred Harmsworth, the newspaper proprietor, who was created a Viscount on the retirement of the Balfour Ministry, takes the title of Viscount Northcliffe, from Northcliffe, Isle of Thanet, where he has an estate.

ONE NIGHT TO CHICAGO
By the Twentieth Century Limited of the New York Central lines. Leaves New York 3:30 P. M., arrive Chicago 1:30 next morning. The fastest long-distance ride in the world—961 miles in 19 hours.

STANDARD FIGHTS TO DELAY INQUIRY

Invokes Old Law to Take Evidence in Long Hand.

ROGERS PLEADS FOR PRIVACY

But Missouri Attorney General Refuses—Faces an Army of Standard Lawyers.

Confronted by five of the ablest men on the payrolls of the Standard Oil Company and opposed by tactics, which, though within the law, are said to be without legal precedent in New York, Herbert S. Hadley, the young Attorney General of the State of Missouri, fought yesterday through the first hearing before Special Commissioner Frederick H. Sanborn, and piled up a lot of evidence in the suits instituted by him for the purpose of putting the Oil Trust out of business in the Commonwealth of which he is the legal representative.

The hearing was held in the law office of Henry Wollman at 74 Broadway. For months Standard Oil officials, including John D. Rockefeller, have been evading subpoenas in the suit. Mr. Rockefeller has escaped, so far, but others in the Standard Oil councils have been less fortunate.

H. H. Rogers was caught by one of the process servers, and so was William G. Rockefeller, son of William Rockefeller and nephew of John D. They were both on hand when their names were called yesterday morning, as were E. T. Bedford, John D. Archbold, Frank O. Bostow, Howard Page, and James A. Moffatt.

Despite the difficulties under which the young official from the West was compelled to work, he had his innings in the afternoon, when he introduced a witness who testified that the Waters-Pierce Oil Company officials and those of the Standard Oil Company were ruled by the same forces and that the Waters-Pierce Company, while posing as an independent concern and a competitor of the Standard, handled its products, after carefully changing the labels, and undersold independent concerns, even when the prices quoted meant a loss, in order to crush "competition." This witness was once employed by both companies, and testified, so it appeared on the record, of his own knowledge.

The first thing the Standard Oil lawyers did was to invoke Section 912 of the Code, which reads:

"The officer or Commissioner before whom a witness appears in a case specified in this article must take down the testimony in writing and must annex thereto copies of the books and papers, or such parts thereof as shall be required, and must certify and transmit it to the court in which the action, suit, or special proceeding is pending as the special practice of that court requires.

"In insisting upon this archaic method of taking testimony," Mr. Hadley said, when the hearing had been adjourned for luncheon, "the attorneys for the Oil Trust are pursuing their usual plan and policy of non-exposure, delay, and objection. It is plainly their purpose by insisting on taking testimony in long hand to wear me out and to clog the hearing in the hope that public interest will wane, but it is hard to wear out a Missourian, especially a Missourian in New York, and I guess I can stand it as long as they can. No matter how they drag the hearing out, I venture to say that the developments will be of sufficient importance to command attention.

"In my whole experience at the bar I have never before known the invoking of the section with which they seek to hamper me, and lawyers who have been in practice much longer than I tell me that it is something new to them. It's the law, though, and I suppose I will have to stand for it."

Attorney General Was Angry.

The Attorney General took no pains to hide his displeasure at the move of his opponents. He is the sort of man who says what he thinks, and in the plainest kind of language. H. H. Rogers found that out before the hearing was even begun.

The second in command in the Standard forces was in Mr. Wollman's office early. Immediately upon his arrival he secluded himself in a private room, and when word was brought him that Mr. Hadley had appeared, sent a message asking for an interview with that official. Mr. Hadley readily granted the request.

"I would appreciate it, Mr. Attorney General," said Mr. Rogers in the quiet matter-of-fact way imaginable, "if you would so arrange matters as to conduct my examination in private."

The Missouri official could hardly believe his ears.

"What's that?" he demanded. "Don't you know that this is a public hearing?"

"Of course, of course," Mr. Rogers admitted in an injured tone. "But I have asthma, and it would be most unpleasant, possibly injurious, for me to have to sit in a room crowded with people. Really, some way might be arranged by which I could escape the ordeal."

"It's preposterous," Mr. Hadley declared. "You are a witness, just like the rest of those summoned, and you will be treated in precisely the same way. You will testify in public, just as they do."

Bad Air Worried Rogers.

Mr. Rogers said something about "bad air."

"I trust that we will be able to examine you in such a manner as to spare you physical discomfort," Mr. Hadley finally said, with accent on the word "physical," "but you may rest assured that the examination will follow the usual rule."

Mr. Rogers added, when he was asked what he would do about the newspaper reporters who would want to hear his testimony, that he "was willing to have a representative of The Associated Press present." Even this concession was made grudgingly, and he was seemingly unable to realize that his request for privacy had been denied, even when Mr. Hadley left him and went into the room in which the hearing was to be held.

He will be put on the stand this afternoon and, as under the procedure named by the Standard Oil attorneys he will be allowed from three to five minutes to record each question and its answer, he will doubtless have plenty of time to answer [illegible]

of watchfulness which made it possible for the process server to hurl his subpoena through the window of his automobile into his lap.

As the hearing went on Mr. Hadley found out that the long-hand method demanded for the transcribing of testimony was not the only obstacle he was to encounter. The opposing counsel were as prolific in objections as are tardy schoolboys in excuses, and they insisted that Special Commissioner Sanborn write down not only all of the testimony, but record at length all the legal barriers they sought to interpose.

The special Commissioner put his foot down flatly when this was requested of him, but the refusal only egged the lawyers on to greater efforts in the way of blocking the inquiry. Chief in the line of verbal sparring was Lawyer Frank Hagerman of Kansas City, representing the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. He was ably seconded by his brother attorneys, Alfred D. Eddy of Chicago, representing the Republic Oil Company; J. D. Johnson of St. Louis, representing the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, and William V. Rowe of New York, who stood as guardian over all Standard Oil witnesses. Through all the bickering M. F. Elliott, the Standard's general solicitor, smiled his approval.

Associated with Mr. Hadley were Assistant Attorney General Lake of Missouri and Mr. Wollman. Mr. Hadley did all his own fighting, however. He was easily the central figure of the proceedings. Tall, rather slenderly built, and clean-shaven, he presents an appearance remarkably youthful when the responsibility of the place he occupies is considered. When assailed he asked no quarter and invariably gave as good as was sent him. Not once did he lose his temper. Half a dozen times he had the lawyers opposed to him all talking at once.

Quarters Were Cramped.

The examination room is much to small for the hearing. Its floor space is entirely occupied by the tables of the lawyers, and witnesses have a hard time in squeezing their way through to the stand. When the time came to start proceedings, Mr. Hadley said there was too little space to bring the witnesses in all at once, and suggested swearing them in in an anteroom. The suggestion was adopted. After they had been sworn in, the witnesses, with the exception of E. T. Bedford, a Director of the Standard Oil Company, and Anthony V. Jockel, a former employe, were allowed to leave, with the understanding that they would return when notified.

Before the Special Commissioner called the hearing to order, Mr. Hadley explained the significance of the two suits instituted by him against the companies, which he says are part and parcel of the Standard Oil Company.

"We propose," he said, "to get through just as quickly as possible but when we finish the hearing in New York we shall really but have begun our work. We began taking testimony in Missouri four or five months ago and have already procured evidence proving the division of territory and trade in Missouri between the Standard and the Waters-Pierce Oil Companies. We expect to get additional evidence along this line during the hearing here, and also to show that the Republic Oil Company, which poses as an independent concern, is really a Standard offshoot organized by clerks in the Standard Company.

"The Waters-Pierce Company is a Missouri corporation and should we be successful in our suit against it, it would mean the loss of its charter. The Standard Oil Company of Indiana, and the Republic Oil Company are both foreign corporations. They are named as parties, however, and if we succeed in proving our cases against them their licenses will be revoked."

The hearing had been scheduled to begin at 10 o'clock, but owing to the delayed arrival of the Washington train on which Mr. Hadley reached New York, it was 1:25 o'clock when the first witness, Anthony V. Jockel, was put on the stand. Special Commissioner Sanborn had hardly sworn the witness in when Lawyer Hagerman sprung his Section 919 surprise.

Defense Springs Surprise.

"I demand, Mr. Commissioner," he said, "that the evidence be taken down in writing and not in shorthand, in pursuance of Section 19 of the Code."

There were two stenographers waiting with pencils poised to begin the transcribing of testimony. They looked up in surprise. The Special Commissioner was nonplused. Then he looked at the Standard lawyer with a puzzled smile and asked:

"Whom do you expect to do the writing? Do you want me to do it?"

"We most assuredly do," the Commissioner was informed.

"Very well then, bring me a pen and ink."

Attorney General Hadley was on his feet in an instant.

"Do you really mean that?" he asked of Mr. Hagerman.

Mr. Hagerman repeated his assurance of earnestness. The Attorney General said, his words fairly pouring over each other:

"I see that you are pursuing the same sort of tactics in New York that you did in Missouri, trying to secure delay at any cost."

"I do not see why we should not," was Mr. Hagerman's retort. "The evidence you are seeking to bring out is to be used for advertising purposes solely, here as well as in Missouri, and we propose to stick to the law."

Mr. Hadley had nothing further to say. The oil lawyers smiled derisively. After a few moments of silence Mr. Hagerman volunteered the information that he and his associates from the West did not mind staying in New York for awhile, as there were plenty of good shows and lots of other things to be seen.

Mr. Hadley said that he had been informed that Edward T. Bedford, one of the first witnesses he proposed to examine, wished to take a trip to Connecticut.

"If you persist in your long-hand demand," the Attorney General warned, "Mr. Bedford had better cut out that trip for a year or so. We will call Mr. Bedford now. Mr. Jockel, you're excused for the present."

When Mr. Bedford took the stand the real meaning of the long-hand method was developed. To one accustomed to the rapid fire testimony usual in New York courts the system was astonishing. Mr. Hadley asked a question. Mr. Sanborn wrote it down laboriously, and then repeated it. The witness answered, and the answer had to be written down before the next question was put. Unless the series were of the most concise nature it took from four to five minutes to record each question and answer.

Nobody Worked by Sanborn.

Special Commissioner Sanborn worked like a Trojan. As a matter of fact, he was the only person in the room who worked at all. It was a loaf for everybody else. The witness leaned back between each question, as if he were in doubt whether or not he would have time to take a nap before the next one.

No whit dismayed by the impediment thrown in his way, Mr. Hadley began investigating Mr. Bedford's business career from the beginning. He ascertained that the witness began the refining and merchandizing of petroleum in the year 1872, and that finally he entered the firm of Boyd & Thompson, which was changed after some years to Thompson & Bedford.

"Was this firm absorbed by the Standard Oil Company?" Mr. Hadley asked.

Then the battle was on in earnest. Mr. Rowe, declaring that he was personal counsel for the witness, advised him not to answer.

"The Commissioner," Mr. Sanborn spelled out word by word, "directs the witness to reply."

Every lawyer on the Standard Oil side of the fence had an objection to interpose as long as a Presidential message.

Attorney General Hadley, keeping his temper under control with difficulty, wanted to know where Mr. Rowe came in. He said that the witness was no party to the suit and had no right to counsel. The Commissioner sided with him.

"I demand, Mr. Commissioner," interposed Mr. Rowe, "that you make a note of my appearance for the witness and the advice I have given."

"You will please do nothing of the kind," said Mr. Hadley.

When the Commissioner sided with the Attorney General, Mr. Rowe had something to say in an audible tone about its being no part of his business to correct the ignorance of that official. The Commissioner heard the remark.

"Look here, Mr. Rowe," he said, "if you do not show proper respect for me I will see to it that you leave the room. I do not propose to permit any one to talk to me in such a manner."

Mr. Rowe subsided.

Mr. Hadley adopted new tactics when the witness, acting upon the advice of Mr. Rowe, declined to answer the question which started the trouble.

"Do you decline upon the ground that it would tend to incriminate you or render you liable to criminal prosecution?" he demanded of Mr. Bedford, who straightened up and said that his refusal was based solely upon the advice of his lawyer.

There was a lot of time wasted in trying to get some other explanation of his silence upon the record. Mr. Rowe interposed on an average of once every two minutes, and was finally informed by the Commissioner that he had absolutely no standing in the hearing. The Commissioner and the Attorney General agreed, however, that it would not be well to treat him with discourtesy, and for a man without standing the lawyer managed to make a good deal of trouble.

A Director Who Knows Nothing.

After Mr. Bedford had admitted that he was a Director of the Standard Oil Company, he said he knew absolutely nothing of the workings of the company, although he attended the meetings of the board, heard reports read, and voted upon them.

"Do you mean to say, as a Director, that you don't know in what territory your company does business?" Mr. Hadley asked.

"I do," was the response.

"Do you know the financial standing of the company?"

"I do; it is good." And everybody laughed.

When Mr. Bedford failed to remember who the officers of the company were Mr. Hadley said he guessed it was about time to adjourn for luncheon, that the Director might have an opportunity to rest and refresh his memory.

At the beginning of the afternoon session, A. V. Jockel was recalled. He lives at 170 Decatur Street, Brooklyn. He testified that he had been formerly in the employ of the Standard Oil Company at Newark as a bookkeeper. He knew W. R. King, the General Sales Agent, and R. P. Tinsley, the Vice President of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company. Mr. Tinsley's offices were in the Standard Oil Company's building, at 26 Broadway. Witness also knew R. B. Backus, who was associated with Mr. Tinsley.

In 1904, Mr. Jockel said, he was transferred from Newark to the Waters-Pierce Oil Company's branch in Oklahoma City. There he had charge of the accounts and office work. He was cautioned by W. R. King of the Standard domestic department to keep a close mouth about the fact that he had ever worked for the Standard. He saw Mr. Tinsley again in St. Louis, when the caution was repeated. When he got to Oklahoma City he was instructed to adopt Standard methods in keeping account of his stock and making reports.

Q.—Did the Standard Oil Company sell any oil in the Waters-Pierce Oil Company's territory in Oklahoma? A.—Not to my knowledge did they sell it to consumers, but the Waters-Pierce Oil Company itself carried the stock of the Standard Oil Company in its warehouses, and they sold it to merchants and consumers, but not in the original barrels. In cases where oil was sold by barrel the contents of the Standard Oil Company barrel were emptied into a barrel labeled "The Waters-Pierce Oil Co."

Q.—Where did the Waters-Pierce Company get its oil? A.—Some was shipped from Philadelphia, some from Whitney, Ind., and some from cars diverted to Oklahoma City. Some of the cars had the Standard Oil shipping tags on.

Q.—Did the Waters-Pierce Oil Company pretend to be an independent company? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you receive a letter from C. P. Ackert, general manager of the Standard Oil Company, giving a scale of prices at which oil should be sold in the territory? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did the scale show that oil was being sold at a loss? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was the purpose of this? A.—To overcome opposition of the Richardson-Gay Oil Company, an independent concern doing business in the territory.

Q.—You mean competition instead of opposition? A.—Yes, Sir.

A Stream of Objections.

Throughout Mr. Jockel's examination there was a constant stream of objections from the table about which the Standard Oil attorneys were seated. They were overruled as fast as they were made.

While he was on the stand an official of the Standard Oil Company circulated a typewritten statement among the reporters, which contained reflections on his character. When this statement was shown Mr. Jockel he indignantly denied the charges it contained. Attorney General Hadley denounced this attack in unmeasured terms.

Mr. Bedford was put back on the stand. Every question which had any bearing on the business methods of the Standard he declined to answer on advice of counsel. These questions were all certified for submission to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, which will rule as to their admissibility, and force replies where the queries are upheld.

When the hour for adjournment came Mr. Hadley told Mr. Bedford that he would have to let the Connecticut trip go, as he would be wanted again on the morrow. This brought a storm of protests from the Standard lawyers, who said Mr. Bedford had an engagement to take a party of women on an outing.

"I fail to see," said Mr. Hadley coldly, "why that should interest me. I do not recall any particular effort on the part of opposing counsel to facilitate me or to make my way smooth."

The director begged in person, and Mr. Hadley at last ended the suppliant's misery by telling him that he needn't come back before Monday.

"The refusals of recalcitrant witnesses to answer questions will not be certified to the Supreme Court day by day," Mr. Hadley said just before he left for his hotel. "We'll wait until we've got enough to make it worth while. It would be playing right into the Standard Oil's hands to do business piecemeal."

In confirming the fact that Mr. Rogers would testify to-day, Mr. Hadley smiled grimly.

"He will be shown no more favor than any other witness," he declared. "We are after information, and we are going to get it."

"How long will the taking of testimony continue?" the Missourian was asked.

"It's hard to tell, at the rate we are going—certainly through next week."

General Solicitor Elliott of the Standard forces, laughed when he was questioned as to the reason for the long-hand policy.

"It's the law—that's all," he answered.

PIANOLA RECITAL

TO-DAY at 3 P. M.

(No cards of admission necessary.)

SOLOISTS:

JENNIE HALL BUCKHOUT, SOPRANO

MR. ERNEST HUNTER, at the ORGAN and PIANOLA.

THESE programs are selected to demonstrate the artistic range of the Pianola and Aeolian Pipe Organ, as well as to call attention to Aeolian Hall, New York's new musical center. They will be found interesting from either the musical or educational standpoint. In addition to their main purpose, these recitals have become a part of the musical life of New York, and are worthy of any one's attention.

PROGRAM.

Impromptu, in F sharp.....Liszt
Etude de Concert, Op. 35, No. 2.....Chaminade

PIANOLA.

More Regal in His Low Estate..Gounod
From Queen of Sheba.
Mrs. Buckhout, accompanied with the Pianola.

Lohengrin—Vorspiel .....Wagner

AEOLIAN PIPE ORGAN.

Intermezzo Scherzoso.....von Bulow
Valse de Concert, Op. 59, No. 4..Grodski
Andante und Allegro, aus Mendelssohn's Op. 64.....Rive-King

PIANOLA.

Matinata .....Tosti
Spring Song.....Well
Mrs. Buckhout, accompanied with the Pianola.

WEBER PIANO USED.

AEOLIAN HALL 362 FIFTH AVE., NEAR 34TH ST., N. Y

CONRIED'S STARS SING IN CHORUS OF 'TRISTAN'

And the Assistant Property Man Gave Tenor Help.

THE CALL BOY SANG, TOO

Won't Tell What Stars Joined the Chorus, but Burgstaller and Van Rooy Are Under Suspicion.

"Tristan und Isolde" was sung at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. Fortunately for the management and the patrons this particular opera does not require much of a chorus. But still there is some necessity for it in the first act when the vessel bearing Isolde to her future husband comes within sight of the Cornish coast.

Certainly the chorus part, such as it is, was never rendered by a more curious assemblage. There were stars of international reputation, and there was the call boy, the assistant property men, and other attachés. It sounded like several big waves dragging along a number of well-meaning ripples.

Earlier in the day a rehearsal was called for "Tristan und Isolde" just to make certain that the chorus passages, brief as they are, could be given in some shape. It was found that a hastily assembled chorus, composed of stars of the opera company and a few loyal retainers of Mr. Conried, did very well, except that the tenors were a little overbalanced by the bassos. Mr. Conried's representative, Charles H. Meltzer, refused to say which of the operatic stars assisted the callboy and the property man and the rest in their chorus achievements.

But the tenors were snowed under, anyhow, and a hurry call was sent for a tenor. No one could be found right away and it was only one—any one—that was needed; just one to tip the scales. The callboy was asked what he could do about it.

"Count me in," said he.

So the callboy was fitted out with a Cornish sailor's rig and put in his place at the rehearsal. It was found, however, that his voice was inclined to the mezzo-soprano register, so while his services were retained, the hunt was again taken up for that one tenor. At last the assistant property man, Carl Furst, walked on to the stage and thus addressed himself to the director:

"Say, I can go t'roo dis. I know 'Tristan' from A to Z. And I can sing tenor, too."

Carl got a trial. The artists nearly wept on one another's shoulders, not on account of Carl's heaven-born tones, but because the hour was growing late. But, really, all had to admit that Carl knew his business as an opera chorus singer. He got a place of honor, and his employment as a tenor may be permanent in the Opera House chorus.

There was some speculation last night when the curtain rose on "Tristan und Isolde" as to what was going to happen. It had been rumored that Messrs. Dippel and Caruso would appear in the chorus. Whether they did or not could only be surmised, for the chorus, although in full view, was appropriately disguised. It was noticeable, however, that when Tristan (Mr. Burgstaller) and Kurwenal (Mr. Van Rooy) were on the stage, the chorus went with a dash and a swing that bade defiance to all strikes and labor unions.

Mr. Meltzer said last night that there seemed no likelihood of the strike coming to an end, but that the Directors of the Opera House were not worrying much about it. The new chorus which was engaged two days ago and has been practising hard ever since has shown remarkable aptitude, it is said, and will be in readiness this afternoon to take part in "Faust."

Herr Conried, who was out of town all day—some said he had gone to interview Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor—said last night that he had received no further communications from the striking chorus.

At Adler's Hall, in West Forty-second Street, the headquarters of the Chorus Union, there was an air of discomfort yesterday afternoon. The hall was bitterly cold, and the strikers, to keep themselves warm, strode up and down the floor carolling selections from divers operas. They kept it up until the barkeeper came in and asked what was the matter.

"The place is like an icechest," was the answer.

"Well, I'll make a fire in the basement. It hasn't been lit this year yet," said the barkeeper.

At 6:30 a meeting of the strikers was called. Max Salzburg was in the chair. He is President of Local 14, as the union calls itself. Very little business had been transacted before the room began to fill with beautiful blue smoke. The chorus ladies coughed and said the gentlemen ought not really to smoke in a serious matter of this kind."

The male members of the chorus union put out all cigars and pipes, but still the beautiful blue smoke continued. Finally it became so bad that the meeting had to adjourn, and Herr Conried's striking chorus took to the street and sought another refuge.

The owner of the hall came in a few minutes later and thunderingly wanted to know what the place was full of smoke for?

"It's them chorus folks," said the barkeeper. "They was cold; so I lit the stove."

"Well," said the "boss," "you go right quick and put it out!"

"Down there?" cried the barkeeper, pointing to the basement stairs, out of which the wood smoke was rolling. "No, I'll be blowed if I will. I'd rather join the fire brigade."

He folded up his apron and resigned on the spot.

James L. Barry of the Actors' National Protective Union said last night that the National Civic Federation might take the strike in hand, and that a meeting with Mr. Conried would soon be arranged.

BAN ON RIVER TOOTING.

Owners of Steam Craft Order Subordinates to Whistle Less.

The National Board of Steam Navigation announced yesterday that, attention having been called to unnecessary whistle blowing along the rivers of this harbor, especially at night, the board had instructed the masters and pilots of their tugboats and other steam craft to blow their whistles only when absolutely necessary in conformity with the law.

The board declares itself anxious to render navigation in these waters orderly, safe, and quiet, as the public desires to have it. The board includes the owners or managers of nearly all the ferryboats and tugboats in New York Harbor.

STRASBOURGER GETS OUT.

Resigns Republican Leadership of the Thirty-first District.

Tax Commissioner Samuel Strasbourger has resigned his post as Republican leader of the Thirty-first Assembly District. Last night he made public a letter which he had forwarded to President Herbert Parsons of the County Committee.

He gives as his reason the fact that Mayor McClellan has retained him in the Tax Department and that his official duties require his entire time. He says, however, that he has been contemplating the move for more than a year.

Legislators Get Passes.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 5.—Members of the Legislature from Passaic County have received passes over the Pennsylvania Railroad, good until ten days after the adjournment of the Legislature.

McCLELLAN FOR LEADER?

Politicians Say His Appointments Indicate It.

Tammany leaders believe that Mayor McClellan is reaching out to take personal control of the Tammany organization now that the grip of Charles F. Murphy is loosening and the leadership of the great political body is bound to change to other hands. They base their belief largely on the appointments that have been made within the last four days by the Mayor personally, as well as on the personality of the men selected as heads of departments and for other positions.

While it has been evident for many days that Mayor McClellan has broken with Murphy in Manhattan, McCarren in Kings, Cassidy in Queens, and Haffen in the Bronx, it also has been apparent that the Mayor was rewarding with deputyships and other subordinate places, the district leaders who had been loyal to him, and who had found favor with him and with his immediate and confidential anti-Murphy advisors.

Before leaving the city yesterday afternoon to go to Princeton, where he will remain until Monday, the Mayor announced the appointment of Herbert H. Sherman to be a member of the Board of Education to succeed Commissioner Jackson of the Bronx, who resigned. Mr. Sherman was a Deputy Register under Ronner, and was recommended by Magistrate Wahle for the appointment.

Controller Metz announced yesterday that he had appointed Patrick H. Quinn to be Auditor in his department at $4,000, and Harry Walsh to be Assistant Auditor at $3,000. Both are McCarren men.

The Controller also announced the appointment of Frank Smith, Chief Bookkeeper in the Office of the City Chamberlain, to fill the place made vacant by the appointment of Joseph Haag to be Commissioner of Accounts. Smith's salary has been $4,000, and now will be $5,500. Both are Tammany men.

BIDS ON SUBWAY IN MAY.

Rapid Transit Board Expects Obstacles to be Cleared.

Bids will be sought in May for the new rapid transit subway contracts if the Rapid Transit Commission, its engineers, and attorneys are able to fulfill the announcement made yesterday by ex-Corporation Counsel George L. Rives, one of the counsel of the board. Every effort is being made by all concerned to do this.

"I think we will be able to get all the legal routine out of the way by May," said Mr. Rives, "so that we may be ready then to insert the advertisements calling for bids for the four chief trunk lines laid out. These are the first lines it is planned to construct. They are the Third, Lexington, Seventh, and Eighth Avenue lines. These lines, we believe, will be the most attractive for bidders. We do not know yet who the bidders will be, outside of the combined Ryan-Belmont interests, but we are confident that subway building will be sufficiently attractive to draw capital, even with the probability that the future subways will be taxed.

Commissioner Charles Stewart Smith was host at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday at a luncheon given as a farewell to ex-Controller Grout, who for four years was an ex-officio member of the board. All the Commissioners were there, including President Orr and Mayor McClellan. Chief Engineer Rice, ex-Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons, George L. Rives, and Edward M. Shepard also were present.

Controller Grout let it be known yesterday that he had been retained as counsel by interests which would make it impossible for him to enter the Rapid Transit Board under any circumstances. It is believed he is to act for John B. McDonald in a syndicate which the latter is trying to form.

Last night the Transit Committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation issued a call of interested citizens to meet at 203 Broadway Jan. 25 at 3:30 o'clock for a conference on the general rapid transit situation. At the meeting action will be taken on various routes, and terms under which the city shall regulate further subway contractors will be proposed.

DREARY BUTTERLESS SHIP.

Nothing but Jam! Jam! Jam!—But $1.25 Each Appeased Sailors.

A crew of thirty-five men who sailed on the four-masted Standard Oil ship Astrae from San Francisco on Aug. 6, arriving here on Dec. 30 last, had a grievance when they presented themselves before United States Shipping Commissioner Hanbury at the Barge Office yesterday. Twisting his hat timidly, the spokesman made known the fact that he had something to say:

"Well, out with it," said the Commissioner.

"It's this, Mr. Commissioner," said the spokesman. "We didn't get any butter."

"What's that?" cried the Commissioner, looking at Capt. Dunham, standing near. "You mean on your last trip, I suppose?"

"Yes, Sir," answered the sailor. "For ninety days out we got butter; then it stopped. We were out 146 days in all, and 56 days of that we were without butter; it was tough."

"Well, what did you get—what did you eat on your bread?" the Commissioner asked. "Where was the proverbial goat?"

"We had no goat, your Honor," answered the spokesman.

"Then what did you get?" said the Commissioner.

"Jam! Jam! Jam!" chorused the group of sailors.

The Commissioner laughed, but the sailors didn't. Capt. Dunham admitted that what they said was true, but that the butter had unavoidably fallen short. This particular crew had manifested rather an unusual taste for butter. He seemed inclined to appease them for their deprivation.

"What do you consider would be an adequate appraisement?" the Commissioner desired to know.

The sailors put their heads together and held a council. At the end of it they announced that they considered that $1.25 a man would make amends.

The sum did not seem exorbitant, and the men were paid what they asked. They left the Commissioner's office fully satisfied, especially with Capt. Dunham, shouting after him a somewhat tardy happy New Year.

ART OBJECTS AT AUCTION.

Museum Donors Fail to Buy Japanese Screen—Fetches $1,000.

The would-be purchasers of the big waterfall in needlework on a fourfold screen to be given to the Metropolitan Art Museum did not appear last evening, but the screen was sold and brought the highest price of the Yamanaka sale at the American Art Galleries so far, $1,000. Purchasers for the museum were present at the afternoon sale, and bid in two colored Chinese bronzes, each $325. Both are temple ornaments, one a lion belonging to the early Ming period, and the other a horse, also of the Ming period.

The afternoon sale brought in $10,970.50 and the evening sale $7,052.50, making a total of $18,023. The second highest price of the evening sale was $500, paid for the largest needlework picture in the collection, an immense panel showing five white goats in a pasture, with cherry trees in early bloom. It was a beautiful piece in a frame of black lacquer, with chased brass mountings.

Warner Van Norden paid $375 for a marine view in needlework on a fourfold screen. Two carved ivory groups in the afternoon sold for $305 and $310, and J. E. H. Curtis paid $175 for an embroidered kimono. Embroideries, bronzes, carved furniture, and rugs will conclude the sale this afternoon.

STAY SAVES ILL WOMAN FROM BEING DEPORTED

Mrs. Lydia M. Thompson Was Upset by Voyage.

INSANE, SAID PHYSICIAN

Dr. Charles L. Dana Disagreed—Washington, Appealed To, Has Granted a Week's Delay.

But for a stay granted at the last moment by the Washington authorities an English gentlewoman, Mrs. Lydia M. Thompson, who arrived from London on the Minneapolis on New Year's Day, would have been deported on the same steamer this morning for no other reason than that she is an alien and was mentally upset by the unaccustomed terrors of an unusually rough voyage.

Mrs. Thompson, who is the wife of an English country gentleman residing in Kent, was on her way to visit her distant relative and friend, Mrs. Sara P. Scull, at the latter's country home in Overbrook, a fashionable suburb of Philadelphia.

She had been somewhat run down by the strain of nursing her husband through a long illness, and came to this country for a brief visit, thinking that the ocean voyage would restore her strength. The Minneapolis ran into heavy weather from the start, and Mrs. Thompson, who is 66 years old, was in no condition to withstand the discomforts of the December passage.

The ship was pitched about in the heavy seas in a way to alarm even the most seasoned voyagers, and in addition to an acute attack of seasickness, the constant strain of the passage completely upset Mrs. Thompson's already shattered nerves. When the ship reached Sandy Hook she was in a condition of mind which led Dr. Stoner of the Marine Hospital Service to declare her insane.

Under the inflexible immigration laws, the Ellis Island authorities are allowed no discretion in such matters, and as an insane alien Mrs. Thompson was ordered to be deported.

Mrs. Scull, who was in New York on the steamer's arrival, pleaded in vain for her friend's release, offering to give bond in any amount the Government should require that Mrs. Thompson would not become a public charge. She explained that the suffering woman would be cared for in her home, and would return to England as soon as practicable. Commissioner Watchorn expressed his sympathy, but regretted that he had no discretion. The law, he said, was inflexible.

Mrs. Thompson was treated with every consideration, and after being examined a second time at Ellis Island was sent back to the steamer. Meanwhile Mrs. Scull had sent for her son, Marshall Scull of the John C. Winston Company, and he came to New York with a lawyer.

Dr. Joshua Barton was called into consultation, and he obtained the services of the alienist, Dr. C. L. Dana, of 53 West Fifty-third Street.

Dr. Dana examined Mrs. Thompson aboard the Minneapolis and decided that she was of sound mind.

Mrs. Scull had been staying with her on the Minneapolis, and under her friend's soothing influence she had much improved. Armed with Dr. Davis's opinion Mr. Thompson's nephew, Mr. Bussé, went to Washington and interested Commissioner Metcalfe of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

After a telephone conversation with Dr. Dana yesterday afternoon Commissioner Metcalf telegraphed to Ellis Island, granting Mrs. Thompson a stay of one week, which he said was the best he could do under the law.

Mrs. Thompson was then taken from the steamer to the home of her nephew. She will be examined again by the authorities next week.

Dr. Dana said last night that he had no doubt there was some justification for the decision of the port authorities declaring Mrs. Thompson insane, but that when he examined her she was of sound mind. It was simply a case of acute confusional psychosis brought on by the severe strain of an unusually rough and terrifying voyage.

DISCOVERY BY DR. LOEB.

Finds Reason for Electrotonic Effects of Galvanic Current.

BERKELEY, Cal., Jan. 5.—Dr. Jacques Loeb, who is engaged in extensive experimentation concerning the phenomena of the generation of animal life, announces that he has discovered the reason for the electrotonic effects of the galvanic current upon nerve and muscle tissue. It is due, he says, to physical causes in the tissue itself.

In previous investigations Dr. Loeb had discovered that sodium and potassium in solution stimulated nerve and muscle fibres, and that the subsequent administration of solutions of calcium and magnesium neutralised the stimulating action of the other two substances.

Dr. Loeb now says that his last set of experiments has demonstrated that this phenomenon is due to the fact that when the galvanic current is applied these chemical substances migrate and concentrate in the region of application of the electrodes, or poles of the battery.

The oleates and stearates, which are normally in the nerve and muscle tissue, precipitate the calcium from the solution under the action of electricity, and in this way the calcium, or lime, is prevented from interfering with the stimulant action of the sodium and potassium.

MAY HAVE FOUND KRUP.

Man Here from Colorado to Claim Reward, It Is Said.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Jan. 5.—James McGrath, who is now in New York, is authority for the statement that James Halpin, alias Krup, the New York election "repeater," is concealed in Colorado Springs. McGrath claims the reward of $1,000 for this information.

Indicted for Concealing Assets.

Growing out of the bankruptcy proceedings of the American Wire and Steel Bed Company, indictments were returned yesterday by the United States Grand Jury against Richard Cohen, Simon L. Simpson, Isidore G. Mann, and Albert Friedman, charging them with conspiracy. The concealment of assets is the conspiracy alleged. To prosecute the four cases the United States Attorney General yesterday appointed Julius Henry Cohen a Special Deputy Attorney General.

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ETHEL YERKES COMING.

Unsigned Will Did Exist, According to Two Who Were with Yerkes.

In spite of denials, made apparently with the benevolent purpose of checking discussion of the subject, THE TIMES still has the authority of two persons who were constantly in Charles T. Yerkes's room during his last illness, in the Waldorf-Astoria, for saying that he directed the preparation of a new will; that such a will was prepared, and that when it was ready for signature the physician in attendance considered Mr. Yerkes's condition so critical that he would not allow it to be presented to him lest his end might be hastened.

While Clarence A. Knight, the sole legal representative of the Yerkes family and the estate, now in Chicago, could not deny that a will was drawn for Mr. Yerkes just before he died, and that his physician, Dr. Loomis, would not allow him to sign it, he told a TIMES reporter that he had been authorized to deny that Adrian H. Joline had drawn such a will. It has been impossible to secure from Mr. Joline affirmation of Mr. Knight's authority as his mouthpiece in this matter.

Miss Ethel Link Yerkes, described in the will as the daughter of a nephew of the late Mr. Yerkes, who is provided with the income from $100,000 in the will, is now on her way to the country. She sailed for New York from Cherbourg on the Amerika, of the Hamburg-American Line, at 2 A. M. yesterday.

JEROME STILL RAISING DUST.

Progress of the Greatest Clean-Up of the Criminal Courts Building.

District Attorney Jerome, housecleaner extraordinary to the Criminal Courts Building, walked about his domain yesterday with a critical eye and a complacent smile engendered by a little problem in arithmetic which pleased him exceedingly.

"Multiply 125 yards of cheesecloth by 12 stepladders by 24 long-handled feather dusters and plenty of water; divide the result among 14 astonished janitor's assistants, who have never moved fast enough to keep their blood in circulation; give 'em a good job, set 'em to work, and what is the answer?"

This is the result as Mr. Jerome sees it:

"Bright, glistening windows that you can see the light of day through; shining woodwork in place of layers of ancient, germ-laden dust, and a generally spruce appearance about the house."

Judge Warren W. Foster, on the other hand, who sits in one of the Courts of General Sessions, wore a gloomy frown all day, and any luckless knight of the feather duster who chanced to encounter him in the corridors skulked out of sight at once. And this is why:

When the District Attorney made the second tour of the building in his Thursday's dust hunt, he led Capt. Ed. Coppers, the janitor, into Judge Foster's Court and said that he had informed the foreman of the Grand Jury that unless there was an immediate clean up, he was afraid some one would have to be indicted for maintaining a public nuisance. Judge Foster smiled indulgently as he swept the courtroom with an approving eye, and remarked:

"Well, I have nothing to complain of; they were taken care of in my court in good shape. I simply told the cleaners that this court must be kept clean, real clean. That was some time ago, and you see the result, clean, clean everywhere."

Stimulated by Judge Foster's example, the District Attorney turned over the second roll of cheesecloth, 85 yards, purchased with money from his contingent fund, to the janitor, and told him to make his men "step lively."

But Judge Foster's triumph was short-lived. On Thursday night, after his talk with Mr. Jerome, it chanced that a jury remained out until after dark, and the lights were turned on. This had very little effect on the general gloom of the room.

"Seems to be some trouble with the lights," remarked Judge Foster. "Must be something wrong with the dynamo."

"Guess they'll burn up in a minute," said one of the attendants. "It's been a long time, Judge, since they've been turned on before."

But the Judge waited in vain. There was not enough light to read by. Judge Foster became nervous, and sent a man down to the basement to ask the engineer what had happened to the dynamo. The man returned and reported:

"Dynamo's all right, Sir."

"Get one of the District Attorney's new stepladders," ordered Judge Foster, "and examine the lights."

The ladder was forthcoming, and a globe was removed. At the first touch a shower of dust fell out of it. It was then discovered that while the globes had been carefully cleaned on the outside, each one contained a layer half an inch thick inside, and they had not been cleaned, apparently, for years.

The District Attorney's housecleaning is more thorough. Everything has to be cleaned inside and out. Result: the Criminal Courts Building was almost a cheerful looking place yesterday.

KILLED BY BRIGHTON TRAIN.

Frank Rogers, Hurrying to Work, Fell as He Tried to Get Aboard.

In a hurry to get to his place of employment in Manhattan, Frank Rogers of 2,807 Avenue F, Brooklyn, attempted to board a moving train at the Newkirk Avenue Station of the Brighton Beach Railroad yesterday morning, and, falling under the wheels, was crushed to death.

The fact that the accident happened on Friday and that just 13 cents were found in the young man's pockets, greatly impressed the superstitious who witnessed the tragedy.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

5:10 A. M.—616 West Thirtieth Street; Crane & Clarke; damage, $200.

5:10 A. M.—96 Suffolk Street; Samuel Brown; damage trifling.

9:35 A. M.—220 Eldridge Street; Jacob Dubin; damage, $5.

9:40 A. M.—131 Broad Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

9:50 A. M.—243 West Thirty-sixth Street; Mary Kelly; damage, $500.

10:15 A. M.—977 Second Avenue; Mrs. Fadden; damage, $50.

3:50 P. M.—93 Eighth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $10.

4 P. M.—806 East 148th Street; owner unknown; no damage.

5 P. M.—355 Madison Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

5:50 P. M.—229 West Twenty-ninth Street; owner unknown; damage, $500.

6 P. M.—111 East Fourth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

6:15 P. M.—676 Water Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

7:15 P. M.—78 Willett Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

7:20 P. M.—321 East Fourteenth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

8:15 P. M.—56 East 104th Street; N. Hanfeld; no damage.

9:45 P. M.—554 West Fiftieth Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

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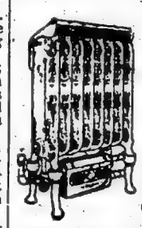

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Ladies' 18 gold filled watch, $12

This is one of those fashionable thin model watches with plain polish open face—case guaranteed 20 years—fitted with fully tested 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin movements. This watch we guarantee to be an accurate time keeper. Sold regularly at $18. Special for to-day... (Main Floor) $12

Great sale of gilt beltings

Manufacturer's entire stock of short lengths of gold and silver beltings—small quantities in all the best styles and qualities. Bought for less than cost to manufacture. Soft crush and stiff gold beltings—regularly 50c. to 1.50 per yard—in two lots at 25c. and 50c.

Notion Dept., also on Main Aisle Bargain Table, Main Floor.

January clearance sale of children's apparel.

THERE'S no use of our trying to enumerate all the bargains in this great sale, for they include our entire stock of juvenile wearing apparel. We can only call your attention to the sale in a general way, and give a few instances to show how radical the price reductions are. Third Floor.

Girls' $9.75 Piccadilly coats, $3.95

This is one of the greatest values in this sale, made up in fine novelty mixtures—full boxy garments with velvet collar—lined throughout—large hand-worked emblem on sleeve—6 to 14 years. Not a single coat but was regarded as excellent value at $9.75, but we must make quick clearance of the entire lot and price them regardless of loss at..... 3.75

$12.50 for misses' $21.00 suits

This is one of the bargains, and we doubt if you ever saw its equal. Lots of suits that are models of correct style, made up in those light all-wool mixtures that are so fashionable this year—novelty effects—long loose-fitting coats—lined throughout with soft gray satin—double breasted—velvet collar—full plaited skirts—sizes, 14, 16, and 18, or 32 and 34 sizes. Suits that were exceptionally popular sellers at $21.00. Choice.....$12.50 $12.50

$16.50 misses' and junior suits, $9.75

Pretty mixtures and invisible checks—dark rich shades—wine, brown and gray—long coat, semi-fitted—satin lined—fancy collars of velvet to match material and plaited skirts.

Misses' $16.50 long regulation coats, $8.95

In mannish mixtures—double breasted—velvet collar—large silk emblem on sleeve.

Misses' $22.50 full length coats, $14.75

High class mixtures—beautiful colorings—several models—large velvet collars.

Girls' $12.50 dressy coats, $7.50

Full length with cape effect—silk braid trimming—double breasted. 6 to 14 yrs.

Misses' and girls' $14.75 chinchilla coats, $9.75

In navy blue—flannel lined—large storm collar—emblem on sleeve. 6 to 16 years.

Misses' crepe de chine dresses at $25.

Very dainty designs—pretty, effective shades—made over silk—full gathered bodice—trimmed in fine Val. lace or heavy applique—wide shirred girdles and full round skirts.

Great sale of men's sample $1.50 and $2 gloves at $1

HAVE secured the entire factory sample line of the famous Meyers' brand of Men's gloves. An enormous assortment, including all the samples carried by the traveling salesmen in their trips throughout the United States. Main Floor.

Regular prices are $1.50 and $2.

All in good condition—best styles and colors in glace and suede—to make the sale all the more interesting, we add a shipment of sample gloves from Grenoble, France—each glove showing the maker's name—every man who reads this advertisement should try to call to-day and secure a pair of them at this special price. $1.50 and $2 values—choice $1.

$2 $1

Women's sample cashmere silk lined gloves.

Travelers' samples—colors and black in all the season's latest styles—thousands of pairs—50c value at 25c. Also lot of women's golf gloves—travelers' samples—regular 50c values at, pair, 25c.

25c. 25c

Women's mannish gloves—In this line we offer the best dollar gloves in the City of New York—imported cape prix seam sewn—all the new English tan shades—1 clasp style—same quality that is generally sold at 1.50 and more—our price $1.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Clearing sale mussed and soiled handkerchiefs.

THERE were thousands of handkerchiefs soiled and mussed during the busy days before Christmas. We have already had several big clearing sales. The balance are now gathered together for the final clean-up. Main Floor.

5 immense lots to select from at

4c., 7c., 10c., 19c. and 39c.

All the handkerchiefs used in store and department display included. Some are a trifle dusty; some show slight finger-marks, and some have had pins run through them, but in every instance the laundry will restore their original daintiness. Values range from 12½c. to $1.50.

Annual sale of men's white shirts.

THIS sale is no hastily gotten together affair, but a sale for which we prepared months ago, when we had time to buy the materials direct from the makers and arrange for the making ourselves. Main Floor.

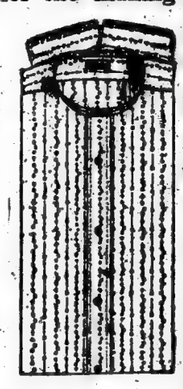

Simpson Crawford's men's shirts are favorites with the men, because they're made according to accurate measurements—that insures an easy fit around collar and across shoulders—they're cut in liberal lengths, and if you have been in the habit of having your shirts made to order suppose you make an exception of a few shirts this time, and see if the saving we offer is not a saving that you can take advantage of.

Sale prices are about a third under the regular prices of the year.

$1.50 Semi-negligee shirts $1.00.

No shirts more desirable for every day wear than these semi-negligee. The best dressers all wear them. Made of the finest printed cottons in guaranteed fast colorings—plaited fronts—some detached cuffs—some coat fronts with attached cuffs, sizes 14 to 17—hand laundered—regular $1.50 shirts, at..... $1

$1.10 white shirts at 79c.

Our $1.10 white shirt is a specialty with us. It is made of fine white cambric, with full plaited fronts—laundered by hand—has 4-ply neck-bands—cushion necks—sizes 14 to 17. Our regular $1.10 shirt includes cuffs. The lot made for this sale comes without cuffs, but are otherwise identical..... 79c

$1 White madras shirts, 75c.

Plain white negligee shirts—the materials are a fine woven madras cloth, in various combinations of white and whitish—all double stitched—hand laundered—perfectly plain fronts—full size—perfect fitting—cushion neckbands—attached and detached cuffs. These are the regulation $1 shirts. Sizes 14 to 17. January sale price..... 75c

White madras pajamas, $1.

A beautiful quality woven madras cloth cotton—made up correctly in pajamas—full sized jacket and full length and width trousers—jackets have the military cut—side opening—large fine pearl buttons—military collar pockets..... $1

89c. Negligee shirts, 59c.

These shirts are in two lots, and represent the best values in the sale, comprising a white madras cloth shirt—woven material, which is guaranteed for wear, and the light tinted shades of the well known and guaranteed end and end woven madras cloths—made plain fronts. Shades, tan, gray and blue. Both lots made same as the finest shirts produced. Sizes 14 to 17 inch—all with detached cuffs. Value 85c. each. Sale price.... 59c

Men's white night shirts.

Bought the materials and had these shirts made to our order. Regular 69c quality at. 45c

Sale of the new 1906 waists

THE ever popular price $1, the price at which we sell thousands of waists every week, gives you choice of two exceptionally handsome new models for 1906.

Fine lawn waists—made with hemstitched tucks or embroidery insertion and fine tucks, $1

Fine lingerie waists at 2.95

With designed yoke made of fine tucks and shoulders connected with beading.

Lawn waists at 3.25

Beautiful model in fine lawn waists with exquisite front made of embroidery design and lace insertion—has short trimmed sleeves. Second Floor.

Jap silk waists at 5.95

With pointed yoke front and back formed of fine tucks—have lace trimmed collar and cuffs.

Jap silk waists at 7.95

Handsome new Jap silk waists with elaborate yoke front and back—made of medallions surrounded with lace—trimmed collar and sleeves.

Men's underwear.

HERE'S underwear that we expected to sell in November, but winter is sure to come, and when it does arrive you'll enjoy these comfortable shirts and drawers. Main Floor.

We are losing money on them now—reducing the prices in order to clear the stock as quickly as possible.

Men's 85c underwear 59c.

Men's heavy natural wool shirts and drawers—easy to wear because made of the softest yarns—all nicely finished garments that sold regularly at 85c. Reduced to close at.....59c

Men's $1 to $1.50 underwear 79c.

Men's natural wool, ribbed, worsted shirts and drawers and heavy ribbed maco balbriggan—three numbers—correct weight for present wear. Values range from $1.00 to $1.50. January sale price.....79c

Annual January clearing sale of all our men's suits and overcoats.

A SALE that the men of New York have come to regard as the greatest clothing opportunity of the year. A sale in which we make no exception, but include every suit and overcoat, no matter how complete the lines may be, at close to half the regular selling prices. Everything has to go. Second Floor.

Almost every one of these great lots of stylishly tailored garments that greet the eye contains a fit for the average man.

Some go at half price—some at a trifle less than half, and some sold for double the present prices. You know the kind of clothing we carry—such makes as Kuppenheimer clothing, generally considered to be the peer of the best custom tailored garments. No shoddy materials, no cheap workmanship—nothing but the products of tailors who have learned their trade in the fashionable custom tailor shops, and carried their expert knowledge to the made-to-order craft.

COPYRIGHT 1905 BY THE HOUSE OF KUPPENHEIMER

Men's $30 & $35 suits

Every high grade suit in the stock—imported worsted in double and single breasted—about 375 suits to select from—sizes from 34 to 44. Annual January sale price..... $17.50

Men's $25 & $27.50 suits

Some 600 suits, including every desirable fabric—worsteds, cheviots and tweeds—also black thibets—plenty of stout sizes. Annual January sale price..... $13.75

Men's $20 & $22.50 suits

450 of the famous Kuppenheimer suits—a wide range of patterns in all sizes—both single and double breasted. Annual January sale price..... $11.50

Men's $15 & $18 suits

First come first served in this lot—375 of the best looking suits you ever saw—all sizes—single and double breasted. Annual January sale price..... $8.50

Men's $35 & $40 overcoats

Nothing better to be had—your unrestricted choice of our highest grade of overcoats—about 185 coats to select from. Annual January sale price..... $21.75

Men's $30 overcoats

The very finest Kerseys and Elysians in every desirable color. The swellest coats of the season are yet to be found. Annual January sale price $17.50

Men's $25 overcoats.

The celebrated Kuppenheimer Coats—the best fitting and finest ready to wear garment. There are 450 very swell coats in this lot. Better hurry, though. Annual January sale price.. $14.50

Men's $15 and $18 overcoats.

369 Kersey, Frieze and fancy tourist coats. They are bound to create a sensation at this very low price. Annual January sale price..... $9.75

Boys' clothing.

Boys' $4 and $5 suits and overcoats, Russian overcoats, Russian suits, Norfolk suits and sailor suits—sizes to fit all—655 garments. Annual January sale price.... $2.50

Boys' $5.50 and $6.00 suits and overcoats—tourist coats, long overcoats, Russian coats, Norfolk suits, and double breasted in this lot—479 garments. Annual January sale price $3.50

Boys' $7.50 suits and overcoats—In this section you'll find 849 different garments—tourist overcoats, long overcoats, Russian coats and Norfolk suits. Annual January sale price $4.50

Boys' $8.50 to $12.50 suits and overcoats—Every high grade suit, reefer and overcoat in our department is marked for this sale. Annual January sale price..... $6.50

January sale men's trousers Coat and vest bought a few months ago as good as ever, but how about the trousers? They get the brunt of the hard wear. To meet the demand we inaugurate our January trousers sale.

The great feature of this sale is the choice for 3.50 of a large purchase of trousers that were made to sell at $5 to $8. Materials are fancy worsteds in all the nobby patterns—all are London shrunk, so that there is no danger but that they will keep their shape and not get baggy at the knees. $3.50

Size range 29 to 52—over 600 pairs of men's trousers in this collection, at prices that insure one of the busiest days ever seen in our men's clothing section.

Men's 35c & 50c neckwear 25c.

WE secured the option on a leading neckwear maker's short lines of 50c silks and had them made up for us in stylish four-in-hands to sell for 25c.

Only a few of any one kind or color, but the collection represents practically every piece of silk used by the maker during the season. You can see what a variety of designs you have to select from. A variety which no haberdasher can hope to equal. Main Floor. 25c

They're all beautifully made and come in both light and dark patterns—most refined effects such as appeal to men of taste in matters of dress. They're the best neckwear hargains in New York at the present time—regular price 50c. Choice.....25c

Coats for baby.

A DROP from $8 to 1.95 is quite a tumble, but it's time to close the balance of our eiderdown and cloth coats, and 1.95 is a quick selling price. Second Floor.

These coats come from a house that makes a specialty of infants' wear, employing a corps of artistic designers to originate or modify from Paris styles—made with round collar and finished with braid. Sizes 2, 3 or 4 years. $3 Value at 1.95. $1.95

Infants' $4 coats, 2.95.

Broadcloth, with collars and fancy buttons. Sizes 2, 3 and 4 years. A regular $4 value at 2.95.

25c for 50c baby bonnets—ruche trimmed.

1.75 for $3 bengaline silk bonnets—chiffon trimmed; special at $1.75.

50c for baby's French bonnet—made of bengaline silk, trimmed with silk ties, ruche and pompons.

3.95 for $6 cheviot coats—trimmed with braid, military buttons, belt and emblem; special at $3.95.

10c for good quality cambric drawers—tucked and hemstitched; bargain at 10c.

19c for children's umbrella drawers—tucked, at 19c.

25c for children's embroidery or lace trimmed drawers.

25c for children's lawn or cambric petticoats—ruffle trimmed.

50c for children's cambric petticoats—embroidery trimmed; special at 50c.

50c for children's hubbard night gowns—tucked and ruffle trimmed.

75c for children's fine gowns—square neck—inserted and embroidery trimmed.

Clearing soiled, mussed and damaged books.

A BOOK doesn't have to be hurt much to lose the value to the retailer. So careful are we that our stock of books shall be up to the mark in point of looks as well as selection that we close out all books whose appearance is at all impaired regardless of loss. Third Floor.

In all confidence, however, we would advise any one desirous of laying in a supply of books to visit this section to-day, for hundreds of these books are but slightly soiled or damaged—so slightly that you will often have to look close to find where the harm comes in. The choicest literature is well represented.

Several tables piled high to make selection easy.

Lot 1—10c books worth up to 50c.
Lot 2—12c books worth up to 50c.
Lot 3—17c books worth up to 75c.
Lot 4—35c books worth up to $1.50.
Lot 5—45c books worth up to $2.

3,000 Odd Books—slightly soiled; regular price from 15c up to 50c.... 12c

1,000 Miscellaneous Copyright Books by such writers as Florence Worden, Mrs. Burnett, &c., worth up to $1. 17c

1,000 Copyright Fiction, by Amelia Barr, May Agnes Fleming, E. P. Roe, etc..... 39c

History of the United States, by Northrop, 2 vols., large octavo, ½ morocco, marbled edges, from earliest time down to date—handsomely bound, fully illustrated, price..... 1.25

David Harum—Edition de luxe, vellum binding, regular $7.50; slightly soiled..... 1.50

5,000 vols. Broken Library Sets, ½ leather, gilt tops, profusely illustrated. Balzac, Hugo, Dickens, Eliot, Thackeray, etc., per vol..... 59c

Venice of To-day, by F. Hopkinson Smith; edition de luxe, reg. $15 3.75

500 Limp Leather Classics, were 85c and 95c; slightly soiled..... 50c

Mark Twain—Odd volumes—Underwood edition de luxe; sold by subscription at $3 per vol..... 1.35

1,500 Handy Classics, dainty white and gold bindings—an excellent list of titles; worth 35c..... 18c

Clearing children's shoes.

SIZES are somewhat broken in the children's lines, but there are so many styles to choose from that it will cause no inconvenience. Second Floor.

Leathers are kid and calf—tan—some with white tops and patent vamps.

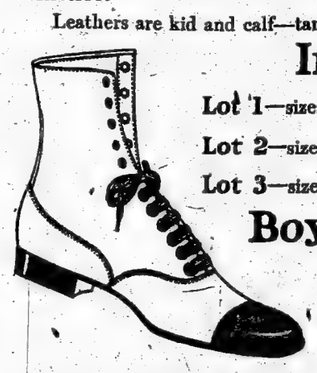

Infants' shoes.

Lot 1—sizes 1 to 6—79c quality..... 48c
Lot 2—sizes 4 to 8—98c quality..... 79c
Lot 3—sizes 6 to 10½—1.25 quality..... 95c

Boys' and girls' shoes.

Lot 1—sizes 11 to 2, at..... 1.23
Lot 2—sizes 11 to 2, at..... 1.59
Lot 3—sizes 2½ to 5½, at..... 1.75

We have a special corps of expert salespeople to help you make selection.

Grocery announcement.

DURING the week we have been conducting our great annual sale of canned goods,

offering exceptional savings on quantities.

To-day the same prices quoted during the week will be available. In those cases where we are sold out we will offer better values to take their places.

Commercial stationery and office supplies.

HERE'S a new department, equipped to supply the needs of every office at a moment's notice. We've laid in a very large assortment to attract the attention of business men and this section will offer special introductory prices to-day.

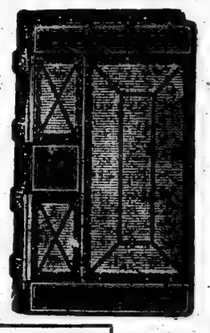

Paragon box file

Made of special heavy wood covered with marble paper—manila index—complete—special price..... 15c

Blank book specials—Complete line of blank books from the full sheep-bound down to canvas and board sides—prices from $5 down to..... 15c

Blank books—canvas, leather corners—Journals, Ledgers, Records and Day Books, 200 pages, each.....37c

Stenographers' note books—80 leaves, doz.....30c

Time books, 150 pages....75c

Blank books—good white wove paper, canvas—Russia corners—spring back—Ledgers, Journals, Records, 600 pages.....75c

Memorandums 1c to 25c

Pass books—special sale price per dozen.....10c

Loose leaf books—A complete line of the famous S. & T. loose leaf books—covers and paper in all rulings.

Typewriter paper—500 sheets to ream.....45c

Office scratch pads—High grade ink paper—all sizes, special, per pound.....10c

Envelopes special

Commercial high cut No. 6 envelopes—per box of 250, regular 40c, special....25c

Commercial high cut No. 6¾ envelopes—per box of 250, regular 45c, special.30c

Manila coin envelopes, 500 for....30c

Inks and mucilage.

Stafford's commercial fluid—quart.....45c
Carter's writing fluid—quart.....50c
Carter's coal black ink—quart.....50c
Carter's fountain pen ink.....10c
Carter's mucilage—quart.....35c

Lead pencils, pens, etc.

Plain cedar lead pencils—per dozen..... 5c
Express pencils, rubber tips—per dozen..10c
Dixon's cabinet pencils—per dozen.....30c
Kohinoor pencils, all grades—per dozen.. $1
Hard rubber pen holders..10c, 12c and 15c

Esterbrook Falcon pens—per gross box..50c

Ink stands.

Safety ink stands.....10c and 12c
Iron base commercial stands 45, 75, and 98c
Sponge cups—round glass..... 5c
Pressed glass ink-stands (bankers')..... 8c
Daily calendar pads for 1906..... 8d

Grocery announcement.

DURING the week we have been conducting our great annual sale of canned goods,

offering exceptional savings on quantities.

To-day the same prices quoted during the week will be available. In those cases where we are sold out we will offer better values to take their places.

MERRILL A HIGGINS MAN; KELSEY CALLS IN MAYER

Attorney General Has Charges Against Corporation Tax Clerk.

SURPRISE FOR THE GOVERNOR

He Stands by the Man Whose Appointment He Got—Legislative Investigation Likely.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—The charges made by Frank White, an Albany attorney, that John J. Merrill, chief corporation tax clerk in Controller Otto Kelsey's office, assisted in keeping the State from collecting hundreds of thousands of dollars of corporation taxes are to be investigated by Attorney General Mayer. Mr. Kelsey turned the matter over to that office this afternoon, and the documents were sent by special delivery to Mr. Mayer, in New York City. Further action by Controller Kelsey will depend on the report which Mr. Mayer makes.

Merrill comes from Alfred, Alleghany County, which is in Gov. Higgins's Congress district. He was appointed in 1894 by Controller James A. Roberts of Buffalo, on indorsement of Mr. Higgins, at that time a State Senator.

At the end of a review of the case, in an interview which Gov. Higgins verified after it had been written out, the Governor to-day said:

"I became convinced that the thing that troubled Mr. White was the feeling that he did not have pull enough with the department."

"You mean that if his own matters had been handled more to his liking there would have been no charges?"

"Yes, that is the way it struck me," replied Gov. Higgins.

This evening Gov. Higgins was asked the following questions about Mr. Merrill:

"Was he appointed originally on your recommendation?"

"He was appointed by Controller Roberts. I indorsed him."

"Do you know of anything now that would prevent your indorsing him?"

"I do not. I want to say that if there have been any improper transactions in the Controller's office, or any evils, they should be shown up, and, if there are any, I have no doubt about the conclusion."

"You believe in standing by a friend, Governor, don't you?"

"I always have faith in a man until I hear of something to his discredit."

The Governor seemed very much surprised when informed that Mr. Kelsey had sent the charges to Attorney General Mayer. This attitude is much the same as that of Gov. Higgins when the first exposures were made of corruption in the Insurance Department. It was only on the last day of the extra session that he yielded to public demand for a legislative investigation. Despite the disclosures of that investigation, his confidence in Supt. Hendricks apparently is unimpaired, for the Onondaga leader still heads the Insurance Department.

Already there is talk of a Legislative investigation. The leaders are inclined to think that it would be just as unwise to leave the investigation to the Executive branch of the Government as, it has been shown now, it would have been to have left the investigation of the insurance scandals to Supt. Hendricks.

It is admitted at the Controller's office that one of the men to whom Mr. White alleges undue favoritism was shown, Charles E. Kilmer of New York, was dismissed from the Controller's office some years ago on charges. The charges were made the subject of a Grand Jury investigation, but no indictment was found.

Mr. Merrill said to-day:

"I deny absolutely any specific charge which has been made with relation to my acts by Mr. White. In the case of seven of the largest corporations among the twenty-four cited by Mr. White, the question of reducing taxes was passed on personally either by the Controller or the Deputy Controller in office at the time. Mr. Wilson, the Deputy Controller, has gone over the reports of the twenty-four companies, and the affidavits and evidence taken on rehearings. The whole matter, as found by him, will be reported to the Controller, who, I understand, will ask the Attorney General to make a full examination."

Merrill declares that he was investigating on his own account how Mr. White came into the possession of confidential information of the department.

Mr. White came out with the following reply to Gov. Higgins to-night:

"I stated very distinctly to the Governor that the reason of my activity was because Merrill's friends and favorites had approached my clients in New York City, as well as the clients of other lawyers, seeking to obtain tax business on the assertion that they had a pull in the office of the State Controller, and I stated to Gov. Higgins with all the clearness of expression at my command that I had no complaint to make even when these confederates of Merrill's approached my clients with that proposition, but I did complain when they made good, showing that they had a pull in the office of the Controller. It seldom happens that there is any disclosure of flagrant wrongdoing, but what the disclosure is brought about by some person who has a just reason."

Legislators are recalling that at the insurance investigation it was shown that one attorney did not seem to be able to accomplish anything with the Insurance Department, but when another attorney was employed "the atmosphere became clarified."

MAYER TO GIVE A HEARING.

Will Examine Charges Against Merrill Publicly and Fully.

Attorney General Julius M. Mayer made public at the Republican Club last night the letter from State Controller Kelsey asking a complete investigation into the charges against Chief Clerk Merrill of the Corporation Tax Bureau. Mr. Mayer said that he would hold a public inquiry at the Attorney General's office in Albany beginning Jan. 9 at 11 A. M. The letter of the State Cotroller says:

January 6, 1906.

Hon. Julius M. Mayer, Attorney General.

Dear Sir: I inclose herewith original charges, signed and sworn to by Mr. Frank White of Albany, filed by him with me late yesterday afternoon, accusing Mr. John J. Merrill, Chief Clerk of the Corporation Tax Bureau of this department, of culpable remissness and neglect of duty in assessing taxes upon corporations required by law to report to the Controller. The charges allege a failure to collect large sums of taxes due to the State by an acceptance of defective reports, and that improper and unlawful reductions have been made in assessments of certain corporations represented before the department by the following-named attorneys, as well as others not mentioned:

Charles E Kilmer, Alexander & Cohn, Atterbury & Beckman, Edward H. Pindar, and John S. Parker.

The charges specify the following-named corporations as a partial list of those which, through deceptive or false reports under oath, have defrauded the State, or whose attorneys by favoritism or collusion with the Chief Clerk of the Corporation Tax Bureau have procured allowances in violation of law:

[Here follows the list printed in yesterday's Times.]

I respectfully request that you will make an investigation of Mr. White's charges, and in doing so take entire charge of such proceedings as may be necessary to obtain knowledge of every transaction and detail connected therewith. All records, papers, services of employes, and sources of information possessed by this department are tendered and placed unreservedly at your disposal.

Public interests will be best served by an immediate and thorough inquiry into this matter, which I am confident will be afforded under your direction. Very respectfully yours,

OTTO KELSEY, Controller.

The Attorney General gave out this formal statement:

"The charges against Chief Clerk Merrill of the Tax Corporation Bureau of the Controller's office have been referred to me for investigation by Controller Kelsey. The public interest requires an immediate, thorough, and public examination of these charges. To that end I have concluded to hold a public inquiry at the Attorney General's office in Albany, beginning Jan. 9 at 11:30 A. M. Notice accordingly will be sent to all concerned, including the persons and corporations referred to in the letter of the Controller. The Controller has arranged to forward to me all the original reports of corporations referred to, and desires that the investigation be of the most searching and thorough character."

PRINTERS GAINING GROUND.

Three Firms Concede the Eight-Hour Day and the Closed Shop.

Three more firms in the Typothetae, it was announced by President McCormick of Typographical Union No. 6, surrendered yesterday and granted the eight-hour and closed-shop demands of the printers.

The first to surrender was the firm of A. G. Sherwood & Co., printers of The Churchman, 47 Lafayette Place, which was on the undecided list of the Typothetae. Then came Pusey & Co., Forty-second Street, near Sixth Avenue, which was on the list of those who had signed to fight the demands. In the evening the announcement was made that the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company had also fallen into line.

This announcement was greeted with joy at the strikers' headquarters, for this firm employs over 100 compositors, and has the contract for printing the reports of the Armstrong Insurance Investigating Committee, which are urgently needed.

It was admitted by the officers of the Typothetae that A. G. Sherwood & Co. and Pusey & Co. had broken away. The announcement of the defection of the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company was a surprise, however. H. V. Boyer, Secretary of the Typothetae, said:

"We are getting along well and are perfectly satisfied with the outlook. The new men are doing excellent work."

According to a statement given out by the Typothetae, the American Bank Note Company will join the fight for the "open shop," although they are not members of the organization.

The Typothetae has received, through Marshall Cushing, Secretary of the National Association of Manufacturers, a formal offer of support.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—A further gain of sixteen men was reported to-day by members of the Typothetae in the strike of the union printers for an eight-hour day. George McDade, the representative of the master printers, said that a number of new men had been put to work in various shops of the city, whereas no additional men had gone out on strike. According to McDade, more than 60 per cent. of the places of the strikers who quit work have already been filled.

The union printers express themselves as satisfied with the situation. Officers of Typographical Union No. 2 said that twenty-seven firms have signed the eight-hour agreement. They refused to give the names of the firms, but said that among them are three firms which employ sixty-eight men, all of whom will return to work on Monday.

AMERICA AS PEACEMAKER.

Our Delegates at Algeciras Told to Try to Prevent Friction.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Ambassador White and Minister Gummere have received from the State Department full and final instructions for their guidance as representatives of America in the Morocco Conference.

Custom forbids the disclosure of these instructions in advance of the meeting of the conference, but it may be stated on authority that they were drawn with special reference to the attainment of two objects—the maintenance of the open door in Morocco and the exercise of good offices by this country in the conference to smooth away asperities and prevent the development of friction that might jeopardize the world's peace.

With the political future of Morocco this country has no particular concern, or at least it is intimated that no such concern will be manifested by the American delegates if it is possible for them to maintain a position of neutrality.

It is certain that there is no intention on the part of this Government to enter into any entangling alliance which would involve the use of force in combination with other powers to carry out any agree- firmly convinced that no single power would undertake to defy the expressed will of the other parties to the conference.

In reference to the movements of Rear Admiral Sigsbee's cruiser squadron, which are regarded as significant in Europe, it is stated at the Navy Department that the plans for the cruise in European waters were projected long before there was the slightest suspicion in official minds here that the Morocco affair would assume such shape as to threaten the peace of Europe.

It is further pointed out that the ships of Admiral Sigsbee's squadron, being, with the exception of the Brooklyn, nothing more than protected cruisers, are not of a type that would be chosen for any very serious business.

TIED CREPE TO A DOOR.

Gruesome "Joke" Played on F. J. Mills on the Anniversary of a Death.

Frank J. Mills, a decorator, who lives at 563A Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, was greatly astonished yesterday morning when his office boy rushed around to the house from Mr. Mills's place of business in Nostrand Avenue, inquiring who was dead in the family.

"Why, what do you mean?" asked the puzzled Mills.

In answer the boy pointed to the handle of Mr. Mills's doorbell. To his amazement Mills saw hanging from the knob streamers of black and white crêpe, such as are used by undertakers to indicate that there has been a death in a house.

Mr. Mills said last night that he felt certain the "joke" was not the work of mischievous boys. The crêpe had apparently been procured from some undertaker's shop, but Mills cannot understand, he says, why it was placed on his door. By a peculiar coincidence, it was just a year ago yesterday that Mr. Mills lost a young daughter by death.

Yesterday he offered a reward of $25 for information which would lead to the arrest and conviction of the persons who perpetrated the "joke."

ATTACKED NON-UNION MAN.

Assault Indicates That Sam Parks Entertainment Committee Is Not Dead.

The "Entertainment Committee" of the housesmiths evidently survived Sam Parks as an institution. An attack was made yesterday on Frank A. Neal, a non-union ironworker, employed on the Bliss Building, one of the Post & McCord contracts. At noon he went into a lunchroom on Third Avenue, where he was followed by two men, who asked him to quit work.

Neal says he consigned them to "that hot place," by away of answer. The two men waited for him at the door and tripped him up as he went out. One of the men struck him as he was going down and Neal pulled a pistol and fired two shots in the air to attract the attention of the police.

The two men disappeared, and Neal was taken to the East Twenty-second Street Station and held on the technical charge of carrying a concealed weapon. Capt. Hussey advised him to apply for a permit to carry a revolver.

Hale's Honey of Horehound & Tar

Relieves hoarseness. Cures colds quickly Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

RELIEF FUND ORDER RESCINDED BY WITTE

Money to be Distributed Without Official Supervision.

RUSSIAN PREMIER GRATEFUL

Sends Thanks to Rothschild—Authorities' Responsibility for the Massacres of Jews.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cables. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Russo-Jewish Relief Committee announces that the Russian Government's order prohibiting the distribution of relief funds without official supervision has been rescinded.

Count Witte has expressed complete confidence in the committee over which Baron Gunsberg presides and has asked him to convey to Lord Rothschild thanks for the help he and his colleagues have rendered for the relief of the sufferers in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 5.—Senators Kuzminsky and Turau, who respectively investigated the massacres at Odessa and Kieff, have made almost identical statements to interviewers in regard to the slaughter of Jews.

They say the authorities were guilty of gross negligence and could easily have prevented the bloodshed, but that the charge that they deliberately planned the massacres is not substantiated by the evidence.

REBELS HOLD ANOTHER LINE.

Trans-Caucasia Railway in Their Hands—Government Victories.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 5.—The Trans-Caucasia Railway is reported to be in the hands of revolutionaries.

The Government troops have won further victories in the Donetz region.

Gen. Linevitch has succeeded in reopening telegraphic communication with Harbin and St. Petersburg, but the railway appears to be at the mercy of returning reservists, who shunt all trains except their own.

The revolutionaries in the Baltic Provinces are capturing landlords and Russian officials as hostages.

The Moscow Russkya Viedomosti, the oldest Liberal organ in Russia, has been arbitrarily suppressed for publishing a dignified and moderate article protesting against wholesale executions without process of law, and declaring that although the revolution has been stifled, there will be no peace while the Government pursues a policy of terror.

Enormous numbers of persons are being arrested in the provinces. Several priests have been taken into custody. Railway employes are being dismissed en masse without permission to re-enter the Government service.

The inhabitants of Moscow are allowed to use the telephone and to go out till midnight.

RELIEF FUND DISTRIBUTION.

Commissioners Announce Grants Made to Various Cities.

An account of the manner of distribution of the funds for the relief of the victims of the Russian outbreaks collected in this country and abroad was received yesterday by Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer of the American fund. The account came from the Commissioners sent to Russia by the International Committee. They were Dr. Paul Nathan, Carl Stettauer, and D. Feinberg.

Owing to the suspension of railway communication the commission was able to visit only St. Petersburg, Kieff, Moscow, and Odessa, but it was able to get into communication with a number of small towns. Relief stations were also established in other large towns where suitable persons were available to handle the relief funds. At the time the latest letter was written, Dec. 10, the commission had found it advisable to grant the following sums:

Odessa, 1,062,847 rubles; Moscow, 280,523 rubles; Kremenchug, 131,000 rubles; Elizabethgrad, 87,000 rubles; Rostoff-on-Don, 31,006 rubles; Romny, 80,000 rubles; Kieff, 434,645 rubles; Gomel, 31,000 rubles; Poltava, 127,735 rubles, and Ekaterinoslav, 26,900 rubles.

The report from the traveling commission says:

The work of relief is in the hands of local men of responsibility, who are limited by certain rules of disbursement laid down by the traveling commission. These rules are as follows:

1. As far as possible, prevention of emigration.
2. No purely eleemosynary assistance.
3. Immediate grant of sufficient assistance to make the sufferers self-suporting, even if only to the most moderate extent.
4. In order to have a proper basis to guide us, the sufferers were divided into several classes: 1—Large wholesale merchants; 2—Smaller merchants; 3—Small dealers, peddlers, &c., and artisans; 4—Unskilled laborers.
5. According to local circumstances, maximum and minimum amounts were fixed for the various categories.

In conclusion the Commissioners say:

There exists in numerous instances already the clearest proof that officials of the Russian Government have urged the people to the excesses and have even acted as organizers of the mob.

We regret to say that there is not the slightest guarantee that similar excesses are impossible for the future. There is grave cause for fear that the systematic incitement against our coreligionists, which still takes place in many towns, and the impunity with which many Russian officials have participated in the "Pogroms" make further outrages possible at any moment.

NO MERCY FOR BALTIC REBELS.

Several Villages Destroyed — More Estates Devastated.

RIGA, Jan. 5.—The energetic manner in which Count Sollogub has inaugurated his Governor Generalship is reassuring the German residents somewhat, and there is less talk of abandoning their property interests in the Baltic provinces. Nevertheless another German steamer will leave Riga to-morrow with 400 refugees of foreign nationalities.

The revolutionists to-day killed two more policemen here in broad daylight, making the number killed in the last three months twenty-eight.

The devastation of estates by the peasants in Esthonia proceeds furiously. In the Dorpat and Pernau districts twenty buildings were burned last week. The authorities are dispatching military expeditions with artillery in all directions.

In Courland no mercy is shown where [illegible] made [illegible] the [illegible] and villages [illegible] have been set on fire and completely destroyed.

[illegible], Jan. 5.—Five hundred and eighty persons were killed or wounded in the recent revolutionary [illegible].

COFFEE AILS

leave when you quit and use

POSTUM FOOD COFFEE

"There's a reason."

MORE TROOPS FOR THE EAST.

Three of Our Regiments in the Philippines Under Field Orders.

MANILA, Jan. 5.—Great activity prevails among the troops in Manila.

Three regiments are under field orders in view of possible eventualities in China.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Two regiments—the First and Second Infantry—have been ordered from this country to the Philippines about five months ahead of their schedule time to go. It is denied by army officers that they are intended for any duty in China.

It was intimated by a high official of the War Department to-night that, while there is no emergency in the Far East at the present time that is likely to require the presence of any considerable body of American troops, it is not intended to permit such an emergency to arise, and find this Government unprepared.

WOMEN'S CLUB (DEM.) MEETS.

Decides on a Euchre and Reveals a Few Feminine Characteristics.

Thirty members of the Women's Democratic Club attended the meeting of that organization in the ballroom of the Hoffman House yesterday afternoon. Mme. President John S. Crosby asked Mrs. Harry Hastings, Chairman of the Committee on Emblems, if a suitable pin had been chosen yet.

"Madam President," answered Mrs. Hastings, "the report is not ready."

"Have you any explanation to give for this delay?" asked Madam President, who is a stern woman. "This committee is taking a great deal of time to get ready a report."

"Madam President, the past month has been a very busy one; that's all."

Mme. President Crosby then called for a report of the committee on entertainments. The Chairman wasn't present.

"This organization needs money," declared the President, "and we hoped to raise some through the proposed entertainment. Since the committee hasn't arranged this thing, let us talk about it here and push it along."

Miss Harriet Yendes, entitled "Mademoiselle Secretary," objected to that.

The members continued to discuss the entertainment. One told about a hall uptown that might be rented at a bargain—$6. Others favored the Hoffman House, some believing that they might get a big room there cheaply, possibly for nothing.

"No, Sir. No, Sir," exclaimed Mlle. Secretary Yendes. "Let us pay. The Hoffman House has extended many courtesies while we have held ordinary meetings here, and now that we are planning a money-making affair, let the Hoffman House share in the profits. Besides, men of this town are always saying: 'Oh, club women! Why, they never pay for anything! Now, let's show them. Let us pay the Hoffman House—if it's only a nickel." [Loud applause.]

It seemed to be the sense of the meeting that the Hoffman House was the proper place for the coming entertainment.

The kind of entertainment was next discussed at length. The majority seemed to believe that a euchre party was the best scheme, as more money would be realised with a small outlay.

"As for the prizes," said Mrs. Berry, "why every woman can bring along some little article; we needn't buy anything. The first winners can take their pick of the prizes. In that way, of course, we needn't expect anything from Tiffany's."

"As cards are against my principles," said Mrs. Hastings, "I shall not give a prize, but I will give a little money with which to buy a prize."

"There's nothing nicer as a prize," said Mrs. Berry, encouragingly, "than a lovely five-dollar gold piece."

Mlle. Secretary Yendes said that she, too, was against cards or card-playing in any form, but she would give a prize. Mrs. Charles Hirschman made the same statement, which was followed by great applause.

As for me," said Miss Caffrey, doggedly, as she slowly rose, "I must say that euchre is not against my principles, and that I will give a prize." [Violent applause.]

William H. Wood was introduced as the speaker of the meeting.

"I understood from a paper," he said, "that I was to tell upon what conditions a woman should be entitled to suffrage, in my opinion. That is simple—on condition that she vote the Democratic ticket." [Violent applause.]

"But I'm going to talk about the basic principles of democracy," he continued. "And if democracy means anything, it means that women should vote."

NOT OPPOSED TO MAXWELL.

President Tifft Denies That Antagonism Actuated His Appointments.

President Tifft of the Board of Education declared yesterday that the motives which governed the changes he had made in the standing committees of the board were not antagonistic to City Supt. Maxwell. He said he acted in the matter according to established precedents and for the good of the educational system.

The Mayor appoints new members to the board in November, and they take their seats the first of the year. In order that the work of the system may not be unnecessarily disturbed it has been the custom in the past, he explained, to appoint the new members to the positions on committees formerly occupied by the retiring members.

In making changes in the Committee on Studies and Text Books President Tifft said he was following this custom. Commissioner John R. Thompson was made Chairman of that committee, he said, because it so happened that he was the best man fitted for the place.

City Supt. Maxwell said yesterday that he had nothing to say about the attacks that have been made upon him by Bird S. Coler, Borough President of Brooklyn.

Mr. Coler announced that it is the intention of Mayor McClellan to have introduced into the Legislature a bill which will materially benefit the teachers and will prevent one-man power.

JAPAN'S NEW CABINET.

Marquis Saionji Premier—Count Kato Foreign Minister.

TOKIO, Jan. 5.—Appointments to the new Cabinet were to-day authoritatively announced as follows:

Premier—Marquis SAIONJI.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Count KATO.
Minister of the Interior—YAMAGATA ISABURO.
Minister of Finance—SAKATANI YOSHIRO.
Minister of Marine—Vice Admiral SAITO MINORU.
Minister of War—Lieut. Gen. TERAUCHI.

Trust Company Officials Free.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 5.—The Grand Jury which last Wednesday found presentments against J. Wilcox Brown, Henry J. Bowdoin, and J. Bernard Scott, formerly officials of the Maryland Trust Company, for alleged fraud, decided to-day upon a reconsideration to ignore the indictments, and the defendants were discharged.

Each had been placed under a bond of $20,000.

Sick, Gunther Kills Himself.

Nicholas Gunther, a Director of the John Matthews Soda Water Manufacturing Company, living at 45 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, committed suicide at his home yesterday by inhaling illuminating gas. He had been a great sufferer from rheumatic gout. He was a brother of Herman Gunther of Gunther & Noll, butchers, of Harlem.

Dr. Nordenskjold's Lecture.

Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld, the Swedish scientist and Antarctic explorer, lectured before the American Geographical Society at Mendelssohn Hall last night, in which he described his two years spent in the Antarctic regions and summarized their results.

A certain robustness of character as well as bodily vigor goes with Ale drinking. Dr. Oldfield of London, and Dr. Russell of New York agree upon the good the extract of grain does for the human race.

Moral: Drink Evans' Ale.

MERCHANTS FLEE RUSSIA; HERE TO ESCAPE RUIN

Contingent with Plenty of Money Arrives on Pennsylvania.

CAN'T COLLECT THEIR DEBTS

Many Expect to Engage in Business in This City—Tell Their Experiences in the Days of Terror.

The Hamburg-American steamship Pennsylvania, in from Hamburg yesterday, brought about seventy-five merchants, who, like their fellow-countrymen in the steerage, were refugees from Russia. There were about twenty-five of these prosperous-looking Russians in the first cabin, and over fifty in the second cabin. Some carried money belts stuffed with Russian gold. They laughed, however, at the suggestion that they carried their wealth upon their persons, and explained that the business methods in Russia were not quite so primitive as that, and that they had bankers here in New York upon whom they could draw.

These men freely confessed that they had left Russia not because of physical fear, but because their businesses had been ruined. They explained that the middle class and poor in Russia were making the massacres and revolutionary troubles in their country the invariable excuse for refusing to pay their debts. In some cases, they admitted, the excuses and explanations were based on fact, but that the bitter facts were made the excuse for a multitude of sins common to humanity in times of peace.

Several of these men candidly said that they proposed to go into business in this country, most of them in New York. Whether for good, or just until the troubles in Russia shall have ended, they could or would not say.

One of the men was Schmerko Tzipkin, the owner of large granaries in Mariupol, on the shore of the Sea of Azov. He explained that in the recent troubles in Mariupol the "rabble" had burned his granaries and destroyed most of his plant.

"This is not the worst of it," he went on. "For a long time past I haven't been able to collect any money from my debtors. They all say that they can't pay; that they have suffered losses through the massacres, have funeral debts to pay, and so on.

"No," he added, "I haven't got a gold belt on me. I have my banker in this city. Yes, I intend to go into business here. I haven't made up my mind yet what kind of business it will be."

Mr. Tzipin brought over his family with him, four besides himself.

Another first-cabin passenger was H. Lusciuski. He admitted to wearing a belt with money in it. Lusciuski has relatives living on Prospect Street, in the Bronx, where he said he was going to stay until he could get into business here. He said that he was also from Mariupol, and that a massacre had occurred there on Nov. 3 last.

"The attack, we thought, was planned to divert attention from St. Petersburg and Moscow," he said. "The Jews were the victims, we thought, to save the Government.

"I owned my own home, other houses, and a large lumber yard. My own workmen joined with the mob, all except one, who warned me of a plan to kill me. I escaped, with my wife and two children, whom I have brought with me. I managed to scrape up a few thousand rubles in cash and left.

"In my own town, which is a small place, twenty-six merchants, and in several instances their families, were butchered. One family that I knew was robbed of everything, and their home was pillaged. Many of the merchants and their families secreted themselves in their back yards, where they were found later by the Cossacks and killed."

There were others with similar stories to tell, notably one Wolf Sobak, who came with his little son from Crinishoff, near Odessa.

"I saw the body of a Russian boy about 11 years old lying dead in the road," he explained, "with a label on his breast, upon which had been written: 'This is the way to kill them off young.'"

The seven hundred refugees who came in the steerage had much the same stories to tell as those who had preceded them on other ships.

MAY BE A SUGAR MERGER.

Invitations to Refining Company's Annual Meeting Are Urgent.

Invitations to the annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Sugar Refining Company in Jersey City next week are unusually urgent. Rumor has it that affairs of much importance will come up for consideration. Both in Wall Street and in Washington there is talk of a consolidation of American Sugar Refining and American Beet Sugar. An alternative suggestion is that a melon-cutting is at hand. This is one paragraph in the printed notice of the stockholders' meeting:

"It is very desirable that the largest possible number of stockholders attend this meeting in person."

It is announced that three Directors will be elected to succeed H. O. Havemeyer, John Mayer, and Arthur Donner. In the circular containing the notice of meeting the Board of Directors recommends that the retiring Directors be elected to succeed themselves.

There has been a noticeable rise in American Sugar Refining and American Beet Sugar stocks in the last few days.

Old style "double vision" glasses for near and far seeing, with an aggravating line ever before the eyes. Are you wearing that kind? If so, you'll be interested in the new

KRYPTOK INVISIBLE BIFOCAL

glasses. Near and far vision lenses so carefully blended that to all appearances there is a plain lens. No line to annoy the sight. Youthful, Healthful, Attractive.

Ask about them.

E. B. Meyrowitz OPTICIAN.

104 E. 23d St., near 4th Ave.
125 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Ave.
450 Madison Ave., cor. 50th St.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

Store Opens Daily at 8 A. M., Closes at 5:30 P. M.

Men's Suits and Overcoats: Clearance.

EVERY BUSINESS SUIT IN STOCK, excepting the plain blacks and the plain blues, comes down in price to-day.

EVERY WINTER OVERCOAT, up to the $40 line, without any exceptions at all, is reduced also.

Little need to say any more. There are enough men in Brooklyn who know Loeser Clothing to take every Suit and Overcoat here twice over. They know that at the former prices it was impossible to match this Clothing with any other as good—unless the other also came from the Loeser Store.

The reduction in the prices of Suits is done at this season instead of waiting until later, because it seems more sensible to give the opportunity for practically a season's wear when we can, and because we carry no patterns over and must make room for Spring styles to appear very shortly.

The Overcoats present a great deal better bargains than would be possible if there had been any real Winter weather. There is an unusually large and fine stock; much larger and better, we think, than was ever before offered for anything like the prices.

These Prices for Suits.

Made of the season's smartest cheviots, worsteds, tweeds and cassimeres, in single and double-breasted models.

Originally $32 to $35, at $26.50.
Originally $25 to $30, at $20.50.
Originally $20 to $22, at $16.50.
Originally $18, at $12.50.
Originally $12.50 to $15, at $9.50.

These Prices for Overcoats.

Made of fine kerseys, meltons, velours, elysians, etc., in new Paddocks, Box Overcoats, Tourists, single and double breasted.

Originally $35 to $40, at $26.50.
Originally $25 to $30, at $20.50.
Originally $20 to $22, at $16.50.
Originally $18 at $12.50.
Originally $12.50 to $15, at $9.50.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

Radical Reductions on All Winter Outer Wear for Girls

STRAIGHTENING STOCKS NOW—and every Winter Dress and Coat and Suit for girls and misses comes under the price-pruning knife. It is the most radical Sale of the kind we ever held; the broadest in scope; the most notable in the values it presents.

For the real Winter is yet to come. The wear-time for these Suits and Wraps is mostly ahead. And yet—to clear our decks for still better service in the coming season—the prices are sharply reduced.

Remember that these are our own carefully selected stocks, in large measure made expressly and exclusively for us. At the regular prices they have not been equaled in Brooklyn. At the new prices they are extraordinary values.

Because it is a clearance Sale and prices are so much lowered none of these goods will be sent C. O. D. or on approval and none will be credited. They may be exchanged within 48 hours, however, if any are left.

$3.75 to $9.98 Dresses at $1.98.

Made of cashmeres, fancy mixtures and serges; some are plaited Russian effects; others with waists and plaited and gored skirts. Sizes are not complete in each style, but all sizes are in the lot, sizes 4 to 14 years.

$6.98 to $12.98 Dresses at $3.98

One piece Dresses of serges, canvas cloths and shepherd checks, mostly with full blouse waists and gored and plaited skirts; sizes 6 to 12 years.

Misses' $19.98 Tailored Suits at $5.98.

Made of mannish checks and fancy mohair mixtures, some with blouse coats; others with short box coats and some with long tight fitting coats.

Misses' $20 to $25 Tailored Suits at $9.98.

Strictly men tailored Suits for misses and small sized women. They are made of mannish mixtures and broken check effects; sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

$6.98 "Piccadilly" Reefer at $2.98.

Made of fancy men's wear materials in choice mixtures; sizes 6 to 14 years.

Misses' $13.98 to $15 Shirtwaist Suits at $3.98 & $5.95

THOSE AT $3.98 are made with mohair waists, plaited back and front, with embroidered emblem on front; full coat sleeves with fancy cuffs, yoke and sleeves are lined. The skirt is kilted of shepherd plaids; in blue and white and brown and white; seams are all bound and finished with deep hem; sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

THOSE AT $5.95 are made with blue, brown or black mohair waists, with box plaited back and front, stitched to yoke length; full sleeves with cuff; yoke and sleeves are lined. The skirt is box plaited and finished with hem; sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

$6.50 Coats at $2.98.

Full length Coats of soft finished cheviot in brown and navy; sizes 6 to 12 years.

$7 to $10 Coats and Reefers at $5.98.

Long Coats and Reefers of fancy men's wear mixtures and blue, brown and red cheviots; sizes 6 to 14 years.

Second Floor, Front.

Some Sharp Price Cutting on Loeser Clothes for Boys.

NOT THE WHOLE STOCK REDUCED IN PRICE, of course. It is a feature of Loeser good service to have at all times full and complete stocks of seasonable Clothes for boys at the fair prices for which the Store is famous.

But wherever sizes are broken there have been sharp price reductions and the most noteworthy chance of the season to buy Suits, Reefers and Overcoats comes to-day.

$5 and $6 Suits, Reefers and Overcoats $3.98
$6 to $7 Suits, Reefers and Overcoats $4.98
$7 to $9 Suits, Reefers and Overcoats $5.98

Wide enough variety in the groups so that we think at the start off to-day there will be satisfaction for every possible need at a lowered price. Some still higher priced Clothes are also proportionately reduced where sizes are broken.

Second Floor, Elm Place.

Men's 95c. Shirts, 59c.

Three styles:

95c. White Plaited Shirts, 59c.

White soft finished cambric bosom Shirts with muslin bodies. Some of the Shirts are made with four plaits each side of center; others with five plaits and still others with nine plaits; sizes 14 to 17 in each style.

95c. White Madras Shirts, 59c.

Of excellent white striped madras, plaited; sizes 14 to 17.

95c. Plain Madras Shirts, 59c.

Plaited Shirts, of a very durable grade of solid color madras; colors are blue, tan and gray; a pair of separate cuffs with each Shirt; sizes 14 to 17.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

Stocks and Top Collars.

5c. and 10c. Instead of 10c. to 25c.

400 DOZEN JUST LANDED. They have hurried over to get into the White Sale—which is more than proud to include them, for a prettier lot of embroidered Neckwear never came from St. Gall to sell at so little a price. Among the Top Collars are

Hemstitched and Embroidered Effects.

The Stocks are particularly fine and dainty and are prettily embroidered in new patterns.

Thirty designs for choice and not one of the entire four hundred dozen that is not worth double to-day's price of.....5c. or 10c

Main Floor.

The Grenadier Shoe.

The New Shoe for Children.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO. GRENADIER BROOKLYN

DURING the past week many Brooklyn parents learned what Paris also recently discovered, that extra high cut Shoes are a boon to the feet of youth.

Perhaps nowhere else in the country are these Shoes to be had in such complete assortment. We are showing them for the first time and believe that they are the most sensible as well as the smartest footwear that has been brought out in years.

We call this new Shoe "The Grenadier." These two styles:

Made of French patent calf with dull kidskin tops, wide but very shapely toe. Goodyear welts. The smaller sizes have spring heels, the large sizes a low safety heel; sizes 9 to 10½, $4; 11 to 2.....$4.50

Made of fine black kidskin with patent leather tip, full wide toe, Goodyear welt, a very dainty little Shoe for dress-up occasions; sizes 9 to 10½, $3.50; 11 to 2.....$4

Boys' Floor.

The Biggest Law Office in the World

A corps of more than 250 skilled lawyers are regularly employed by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company devoting their entire time to the searching of titles and the preparation of the legal papers required in real estate transactions.

There is no law office in the entire world engaging so vast a force of expert service and certainly none with so complete an equipment for the handling of real estate matters.

Hence the charges for searches are reduced to a definite and systematic basis.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

Capital & Surplus, - $10,000,000

146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.
Mtrs. Branch, 198 Montague St., Brooklyn.

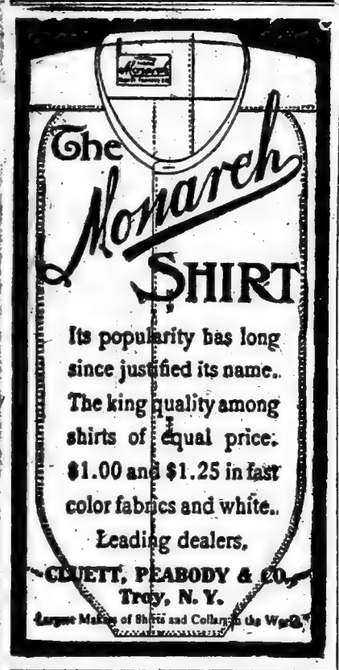

Its popularity has long since justified its name. The king quality among shirts of equal price: $1.00 and $1.25 in fast color fabrics and white.

Leading dealers.

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., Troy, N. Y.

Largest Makers of Shirts and Collars in the World

STANDARD OF THE WORLD FOR 50 YEARS.

Priestley's

BLACK SILK WARP

HENRIETTAS

are made of the finest silk and best Australian wool. The manufacturer's name,

B. PRIESTLEY & CO.,

is stamped on the selvedge. They can be distinguished by their beauty and regularity of finish and soft handle. They come in two standard shades of black.

Write for interesting booklet — FREE.

B. PRIESTLEY & CO.

Manufacturers of Dress Goods, Woolens, Mohairs, Cravenettes, Etc.

71-73 Grand Street, New York City.

Headache, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Epileptic Fits—it is astounding the number and variety of ailments that may be caused by eyestrain.

Eyes examined by Oculists who are Registered Physicians of experience.

NO CHARGE except for glasses, and that moderate.

J. Ehrlich & Sons

Oculists and Opticians.

43 Years' Practice.

223 Sixth Avenue, Below 15th St. | 1345 Broadway, Below 36th St.
380 Sixth Avenue, Below 22d St. | 217 Broadway, Astor House.
25 Broad Street Arcade.

Job Compositors

Stone Hands Wanted

Steady employment guaranteed to Good Men at Highest Scale of Wages. All applicants must have good references. Write or apply IMMEDIATELY to

STYLES & CASH

77 Eighth Avenue, New York

ESTABLISHED IN 1865

Refrigerators

The Eddy, Our Standard for a Quarter of a Century

AND

The "Premier" Glass Lined.

The perfection of Cleanliness and Economy.

LEWIS & CONGER

130 & 132 West 42d Street, and 138 West 41st St., New York.

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTION.

ARTIFICIAL VICHY

MANUFACTURED FROM DISTILLED WATER BY

CARL H. SCHULTZ.

130-134 7th AVE., cor. 20th St., NEW YORK.

LOOK FOR THE LABEL.

MUTUAL AGENT'S REBATE CAUSES LARCENY CHARGE

Broker Says Spencer or Smith Stole a $1,277 Check.

WAS FOR ALLEGED PREMIUM

Really a $50,000 Policy Was to Cost Nothing for a Year and Then Lapse.

In the trial of a case which he intends to bring to bar in General Sessions before the end of the month, District Attorney Jerome expects to turn some light on the illegal rebating system which, it is alleged, has been practiced by certain of the big insurance companies. The case involves the alleged larceny of a check by an agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, masquerading under an assumed name. It came before Judge Foster in General Sessions yesterday, when Lawyer George Gordon Battle moved to dismiss the indictment against his client, Charles T. Smith, the agent. Judge Foster took the matter under consideration.

The complainant is Arthur H. Lamborn, a sugar broker, with offices at 106 Wall Street, who lives in Montclair, N. J. According to the story told by Mr. Lamborn to the District Attorney and the Grand Jury, Smith, the defendant, who was arrested some time ago, and is now out on bail, called on him at his office to solicit insurance. Smith, who now says he is a real estate broker, living in Flushing, L. I., told Mr. Lamborn, according to the complaint, that his name was T. C. Spencer, and that he represented one of the general agents of the Mutual.

Smith or Spencer told the sugar broker that the general agent was under a contract to write a certain amount of insurance for the Mutual annually. He said the agent lacked $50,000 of his quota for the year, and asked Mr. Lamborn to allow him, Smith, or Spencer, to "write" the sugar broker for that amount.

The solicitor, according to the complaint, then laid before Mr. Lamborn a very alluring proposition.

$50,000 Policy Free for a Year.

He said he would "write" him for $50,000 and then return to him the full amount of the first year's premium, which he fixed at $1,277. Then he suggested that it would not be necessary for Mr. Lamborn to continue the policy in force after the first year; in other words, Mr. Lamborn could have his life insured for $50,000 for one year for nothing.

The sugar broker accepted. Still, he was a cautious man, and suggested to the solicitor that, inasmuch as their acquaintance was of the briefest, it would only be fair that when he, Mr. Lamborn, handed over his certified check for $1,277, the solicitor should pass over to him, at the same instant, the Mutual's check for a like amount. This, Mr. Lamborn says in his complaint, the solicitor readily consented to do.

Mr. Lamborn, continuing, says that he went to the offices of the Mutual on Feb. 16, 1903, with his check for $1,277, drawn on the Phoenix National Bank, and made payable to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, or its representative, T. C. Spencer, as he then knew him, in the offices according to agreement, and gave him the check. Spencer, the complaint declares, walked behind a counter and disappeared, failing to return with the Mutual's check, as agreed. Lamborn says that the Mutual's check was never given to him.

No One Named Spencer There.

The complainant then declares that he made inquiries at the Mutual's offices and learned that no one named T. C. Spencer was employed there, but that Charles T. Smith was employed as an agent and solicitor, and had been working for the company for several years. Mr. Lamborn says he was informed that Smith had written a $50,000 policy on his life and had received a check from the company for $1,085.45 as his premium, after turning in to the company the Lamborn check for $1,277.

Lawyer Battle urged the dismissal of the complaint yesterday on various grounds. The motion was opposed by Assistant District Attorney Train, who has been assigned to prosecute Smith.

"I have heard enough about the case," interrupted Judge Foster. "The conduct of this agent, or 'missionary,' as the late lamented President McCurdy would call him, appears so base and wrong that the court ought to be astute in finding grounds to punish him. But the question raised at this time is purely one of law, and I will examine whatever authorities counsel see fit to submit to the court."

Mr. Train said that he proposed to show in the trial of the case how agents solicit insurance with offers of rebates. He added that he would try to get the case before the court this month.

TO PROSECUTE REBATERS.

Insurance Companies May Join to Forward Criminal Action.

A plan is now under consideration by officials of the Equitable Life whereby the machinery which the three great life insurance companies have established to combat the rebate evil may be extended so as to allow co-operation with the prosecuting officers of cities or counties in which rebating may be detected. While no definite decision has been reached in the matter, it is said that the proposal is receiving serious consideration.

FOR MORE STREET SIGNS.

Meeting Takes Steps to Mark New York's Crossroads.

There was a meeting last night in the home of the Bar Association of representatives of various associations and business clubs to see what could be done in the way of placing signs that could be read at the street corners and numbering houses so that the numerals could be seen from the sidewalks in the day time or with the ordinary street lamps at night. J. L. Brower, President of the Street Signing Conference of Municipal Organizations, presided. The organizations represented were the Harlem Board of Commerce, the Independent Club of the Thirty-first Assembly District, the United States Express Company, the Postal Telegraph Company, the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, the Real Estate Board of Brokers, the Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association, and the West End Association.

President Brower recalled the past work of the organization that seeks to make it possible for the stranger to find his way about in New York and New Yorkers in unaccustomed localities, which resulted in the appropriation of $30,000 for the placing of legible street signs. He said that Borough President Ahearn had been very courteous, and had promised to soon have the signs completed and installed. That was in January of last year. He had been equally positive about two months ago that the signs would soon be placed. Mr. Brower said that no blame could attach to Mr. Ahearn, and that it was evidently the fault of the contractor. He then read a list of some five typewritten pages giving important points of the city which had no designations in the way of signs. Among them were the entrances to Central Park, the Grand Central Station, and Union Square.

A resolution was adopted that the chair appoint a committee of seven to ask the Borough President whether the appropriation of $30,000 was used up, and if so to see to it that there should be a further appropriation. Nearly 7,600 signs are still needed, and about 1,400 have been placed.

It was also resolved that an ordinance should be drawn making it mandatory that every residence and place of business in New York should have numbers that could be distinguished at night as well as in day time. The committees are to report Jan. 15.

The whiskey of aristocrats and the aristocrat of whiskeys.

Mount Vernon

is a whiskey of the old school, made of the rich home-grown Rye from the fertile fields of Maryland. It is a straight whiskey, old, rich, mellow, and ripe with age.

Distillery [Square Bottle] Bottling In *Square Bottles Only!*

THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO., New York.

PLANS FOR INSURANCE BETTERMENTS APPROVED

Armstrong Committee's Views Shared Generally by Financiers.

MR. HEPBURN'S SUGGESTION

He Would Prohibit Investment of Policy Holders' Money in Stocks of Any Kind.

Insurance and financial men were deeply interested yesterday in the outline printed in yesterday's TIMES of the recommendations which the Armstrong Investigating Committee is planning to make to the Legislature. There was particularly a disposition to indorse heartily the committee's ideas on the subject of a greater restriction of life insurance investment and a separation of the life insurance companies from trust companies and kindred institutions.

A. Barton Hepburn, President of the Chase National Bank and ex-Controller of the Currency, was one who approved the Armstrong Committee's ideas heartily.

"I think the suggestions are admirable," said he, "except that when the committee takes up the restricting of investments it ought to prohibit investments in stocks of any kind. The investments of life insurance companies, to my mind, should be restricted to securities which carry corporate obligations in addition to real estate and real estate bond and mortgage. If this were done, the possibilities of speculation with life insurance funds such as we have seen would be in a large measure eliminated.

"Furthermore, this would necessitate that the companies divest themselves of the stocks of various subsidiary institutions, through which in the past much of the speculation and syndicate participations have been carried on, often for the benefit of the officers and other insiders, instead of the life-insurance companies and their policy holders.

"I approve, also, the extension of the supervision of the State Insurance Department, and believe that if a code of insurance law were prepared along the lines suggested by the committee, and rigidly and intelligently enforced, it would remove the entire question of Federal supervision of life insurance into the realm of academic discussion."

Many other financial men agreed with Mr. Hepburn's views in regard to the uselessness of Federal regulation if the Armstrong Committee's plans were put in operation in the State of New York. To this idea the companies have devoted a good deal of time lately.

Officials of the great insurance companies were disinclined to talk for publication about the committee's ideas, because of their own relation, in most instances, with the investigation. It was learned, however, that the companies are disposed to accept, without substantial objection, a recommendation that they remove themselves from the control of subsidiary institutions, because it will be possible for the shares so transferred to be held by interests identified with the life companies themselves.

The trust companies that would be affected here are principally the Mercantile Trust, the control of which is owned by the Equitable Life, and the United States Mortgage and Trust, which is controlled by the Mutual Life.

There was a disposition among insurance men to accept the committee's recommendations about publicity as being inevitable and on the whole desirable. The point on which the suggestions came in for criticism was in the matter of prohibiting or greatly restricting deferred dividend business. A high official of one company said that he did not believe the committee would prohibit deferred dividend insurance, inasmuch as the great majority of the insurance written by the three great companies here is now of that character. He said that he thought a compromise might be effected to, which the companies would agree, on the basis of a five-year deferred dividend term.

A radical modification of Section 56 of the insurance law was another thing at which the insurance men balked; but it was conceded that some modification was inevitable, and the one which THE TIMES announced the committee has under consideration, whereby a policy holder could go before a Supreme Court Justice and seek permission to bring suit for an accounting, was considered a measure of moderation upon which perhaps all might agree.

CAPTIVE TOLD OF SMUGGLING.

Gazel, Arrested on Employer's Complaint, Accused Him.

Two big men who grabbed a little man at the corner of Wall Street and Broadway shortly before noon yesterday caused a great deal of excitement. The little man declared that he was in the act of giving information to the United States, and should not be interfered with. The big men said they were Detectives Driscoll and McCarthy of the Central Office Bureau, and that they had a warrant for the little man's arrest on a charge of grand larceny. The prisoner described himself as Salem Gazel, 39 years old, an Assyrian, living at 2,407 Eighty-fifth Street, Brooklyn.

Detective Driscoll told him that he was charged with the embezzlement on Dec. 12 of a check for $12, drawn upon the Coal and Iron Bank. The charge had bene made by Najeeb Maloof, an importer of laces and rugs at 17 Broadway.

"It's all spite," declared Gazel. "I have been working with the United States Government officials giving them information about the boss smuggling stuff into this country and he's sore, so he's caused my arrest on this charge."

Customs Inspector Clayton, who was present, declared that the man under arrest had furnished information to the Government officials. Gazel was taken down to the Custom House, where he made a statement under oath. Then he was locked up at Police Headquarters.

VICHY CELESTINS

The Waldorf-Astoria Segar Company

A New Imported Segar.

Perfect in every detail — LA SAVOIE HABANA — Sixteen shapes and sizes

Sold exclusively in the Humidors of this Company, in the basement of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Main Office and Humidors
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel

HANOVER BANK ARCADE, NASSAU & PINE STREETS
68 WILLIAM ST. COR. CEDAR ST. — 487 BROADWAY COR. BROOME ST.
5 CORTLANDT ST. NEAR BROADWAY — 643 BROADWAY COR. BLEECKER ST.
273 BROADWAY COR. CHAMBERS ST. — 1 WEST 42d ST. NEAR 5TH AVE.
UNION SQUARE STORE, BROADWAY, S.W. COR. 14TH STREET.

Underberg BOONEKAMP Bitters

Enjoyable as a Cocktail and better for you.

At Hotels, Clubs, Restaurants, Grocers, etc

Bottled only by H. Underberg Albrecht, Rheinberg, Germany, since 1846.

The Best Bitter Liqueur

LUYTIES BROTHERS, NEW YORK, General Agents.

WOODRUFF WAIVES SALARY AND DIVIDENDS

Thorough Overhauling of Provident Savings Life Now On.

HE WAS A DUMMY DIRECTOR

And When He Awoke to the Fact He Decided on Complete Reorganization as an Atonement.

Sixty general agents of the Provident Savings Life Insurance Society met Timothy L. Woodruff, its newly elected President, at the offices of the company yesterday afternoon for a continuation of the talk which Mr. Woodruff had with them at the dinner he gave on Thursday night. It was at this dinner that he made known that he had purchased the stock which former President Scott had held, namely, 1,125 shares out of a total of 1,250 shares, had trusteed it with the company as beneficiary and had assumed the office of President, with Mr. Scott as Chairman of the board.

A thorough reorganization of the Provident Savings Life is now in prospect. The State Insurance Department has been asked to make an immediate examination of the company, and an independent audit is under way by expert accountants employed by Mr. Woodruff. A readjustment of the commissions paid to agents and general reductions of expenses will also follow, and an effort be made to put the company on a paying basis.

By the terms under which Mr. Woodruff has assumed the Presidency the beneficial interest which he gives the company in the stock under the deed of trust extends to the dividends which may be earned upon it. In addition Mr. Woodruff will receive no salary at present as President, and as a general proposition at no time will the salary which may be paid him and that to be received by Mr. Scott as Chairman of the board equal the amount paid Mr. Scott under the old régime. That was $36,000 a year.

A general cleaning up of the company's financial obligations has been effected. The majority stock was originally pledged to the New York Security and Trust Company prior to Mr. Scott's administration, and when he became President he acquired it under a loan which had the effect of continuing the obligation. Mr. Woodruff has now become absolute owner, which involves the discharge of this loan and an indebtedness of $20,000 which Mr. Scott had to the company, according to the testimony taken by the Armstrong Committee. Several other financial obligations were also taken.

It is not expected that Mr. Scott will remain permanently Chairman of the board, and Mr. Woodruff's friends say that he does not intend to remain indefinitely as President of the company. Mr. Woodruff has been a Director of the Provident Savings Life for four years. Recently he has told his friends that he realized he had been a dummy Director, and that the best way to make up for past inattention to the affairs of the company was to step in and see that a thorough reorganization took place. After that, he said, it would be time enough to consider whether he might retain the position permanently.

In his address to the agents yesterday Mr. Woodruff asked them to accept a reduction of commissions, and told them that they would not be alone in such sacrifice as they might be called upon to make financially for the company. The company is now occupying offices on four floors of the New York Life Building at 346 Broadway, and this room, it is understood, is more than adequate for its needs.

Boston's Jerome Collapses.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—District Attorney John B. Moran was unable to appear before the Grand Jury to-day on account of illness. His condition is a result of overwork.

ATTACKS TELEPHONE GRANT.

Citizen Assails the Franchise of New York Electric Lines Company.

Attorney General Mayer announced last night that he had received a petition from Abraham Sartorius, a citizen of New York City, to begin an action on behalf of the State to annul the corporate rights and franchises of the New York Electric Lines Company and for an annulment of its charter to do a general telephone business in this city. He has set Jan. 13, at 11 A.M., for a public hearing on the petition. The hearing will be held in the New York office of the Attorney General, at 27 William Street.

Mr. Sartorius gives three reasons for his petition. One is that the New York Electric Lines Company has suspended its ordinary and lawful business for more than one year; the second that the company has forfeited its privileges and franchises by a failure to exercise its powers; the third that the company did not begin the transaction of its business within two years of the date of incorporation. The franchise granted to the New York Electric Lines Company recently passed into the control of the Great Eastern Telephone Company, which has announced that it intends to use it to begin a general telephone business in this city.

Higgins Gets Petition for Patrick.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—Gov. Higgins received to-day the petition for the exercise of Executive clemency in the case of Albert T. Patrick, the New York lawyer under sentence to die. The petition is signed by nearly one hundred persons, including lawyers, physicians and chemists, clergymen and laymen. The Governor said he did not know when he would act, but he did not expect to give a public hearing.

Special Jury for Collier Libel Suit.

Justice Fitzgerald, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, yesterday issued an order for a special panel of talesmen from which to select a jury to try Norman Hapgood, editor of Collier's Weekly, for criminal libel. Justice Joseph M. Deuel of Special Sessions, a Director of Town Topics, is the complainant. The trial was set for Jan. 15.

FOOD OR STIMULANT.

Ask your doctor if when he orders a patient to drink lots of pure milk he advises the addition of a large quantity of whiskey. He'll tell you "no" very emphatically. Yet there are people who, when ordered to get Scott's Emulsion, will accept some wine, cordial or extract of cod liver oil and think it is the same thing or better. If you want and need cod liver oil in its best, purest and most easily digested form, get Scott's Emulsion. If you want whiskey, that's another matter, but don't look for the same results.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl St., New York.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

THE BIG STORE — ACTS BY ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — 18TH TO 19TH STS. — NEW YORK.

Women's Silk and Lace Waists.

Saturday's Exceptional Offerings.

We always have made it a rule not to allow any accumulations of broken lots and sizes of Women's Waists. For this reason on Saturday we shall place on sale about 500 beautiful odd Waists in Chiffon Taffeta, Peau de Cygne and Oriental Lace, in both tailored and trimmed effects, and have priced them for quick selling at

$2.95 and $3.95.

Handsome Cluny Lace Waists.

"Dame Fashion Dictates Laces."

Being always apace with the times, we will place on sale to-day charming new "1906" models in a variety of dainty conceits, well made and bewitchingly trimmed in entirely new and delightfully becoming effects—priced in a way to establish our leadership right from the start of the season. Exquisite styles specially priced for to-day, at

$5.90, $7.90 and $8.50.

(Second Floor, Centre, 18th St.)

January Clearance of Women's High Class Tailored Suits.

Regularly up to $18, at **$10.75**

To-day we surprise you again with sharp reductions in the prices o some of the very best-selling Women's Suits—reductions that give the woman who has waited until now a rare chance to secure an unusually high grade suit and save nearly half her money.

The suits are in various styles: Eton and Long Coat models. The Long Coat style is of beautiful quality Panne Cheviot, cut three-quarter length, with loose fitted front and semi-fitted back, satin lined to waist. The skirt is new style plaited effect. The Eton Suits are of Broadcloth and Cheviot, very prettily trimmed and in various fashionable shades. A number of extra choice suits that have been sold down to one-of-a-kind are included in this great sale and will well repay the early comers at the fractional price. (Second Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Great January Sale Of Girls' and Misses' Coats.

The Big Store's original method of quoting lowest prices right from the start of the season is the secret of the swift selling that prevents the accumulation of old stock in this busy section; and leaves us free to go into the market and secure for you all the advantages of the big price breaks that occur in the manufacturing world at this time.

Girls' Full Length $9.75 Winter Coats, **$5**

We to-day offer the surplus of a prominent manufacturer's beautiful Winter Coats for Girls of 6 to 14 years. They include full length styles in rich, smoth-faced pure wool Kerseys, and stylish Cheviots and Fancy Mixtures. They are exactly like coats that we have until now sold at $9.75, and many are worth even more. Bear in mind these are not remnants of stock or left-overs, but fresh handsome lines of the newest Winter Coats at **$5**

Misses' $12.75 Tweed Tourist Coats at **$7.90**

Another instance of the remarkable price "persuaders" now being offered to move manufacturers' stocks. These smart coats are of handsome all-wool mixtures, cut 45 inches long, made fly front, finished with mannish velvet collar and patch pockets. It is a coat that will keep in style and give handsome wear for several seasons, and is a splendid investment at **$7.90**

(Second Floor, West of Centre. 19th St.)

Toys and Dolls Reduced.

We have determined upon a thorough clearance of Dolls and Toys regardless of cost and have priced our goods accordingly. These lots tell the story:

A table full of Toys, worth up to 25c.; your choice.. 5c

A table full of Toys, worth up to 50c.; your choice.. 10c

A table full of Toys, worth up to $1.00; your choice 25c

Dolls, slightly soiled, at half price.

Toys, slightly damaged, at half price.

(Siegel Cooper Store, 3d Floor, East.)

Cleaning-Up Sale of Books.

This great event is attracting thousands of people to our book store daily, and buying has been very steady and heavy.

Assortments are still strong and to-day will find every table and counter crowded with wonderful values in books of highest character and standing.

By great odds the most important cleaning-up sale of books any store has ever presented.

Library sets. Standard Works.

Recent fiction. Illustrated books.

Remainders from the great Collier stock.

Remainders from the Consolidated Book Company stock.

Books for boys. Books for girls.

Works of education and reference of rare value.

All at reductions ranging from 25 to 75 per cent.

(Siegel Cooper Store, 3d Floor, East.)

Winter Footwear FOR *Men, Women and Children At About Half Price.*

Women's $3.50 Shoes, $1.95

18 styles, in calfskin, kidskin and patent leathers; in all sizes and widths to fit and suit almost any taste; every pair a true bargain.

Men's and Women's 50c. Felt Slippers at 25c.

All sizes of black felt house Slippers, with felt soles; a most useful slipper for the bed or bathroom. Better come early, as supply is limited.

15c. Bed Slippers now 5c.

These are made of fleece underwear cloth; they come in assorted colors and in all sizes, for men, women and children.

Men's Best Overshoes, 49c.

First quality pure gum Rubbers, in the self-acting style; all sizes.

Men's $3.50 Shoes Now $1.95

Box calf double sole lace Shoes; sewed by the Goodyear welt process and made on stylish lasts; all sizes; also patent coltskin lace Shoes at the same low price; all are perfect shoes of this season's make.

Men's Best Arctics, 98c.

First quality buckle Arctics; pure gum soles and best waterproof uppers; all sizes.

Men's Rubber Boots, $2.65

Dull finish gum Boots, knee length, in heavy or light weights; all sizes.

(Siegel Cooper Store, 2d Floor, East.)

We Give "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps.

DETECTIVES COULDN'T DETECT GEN. BINGHAM

Didn't Know Commissioner When He Called on Them.

DRILL IN ARMY SALUTE

The General Instructs a Policeman Whose Contortions Pained Him—No First Deputy Named Yet.

Police Commissioner Bingham began to "get acquainted" at Headquarters yesterday. When he arrived at the building, instead of going direct to his office, he dropped into the Detective Bureau.

It was at the time of morning roll call. There were about one hundred detectives on hand, none of whom recognized the new Commissioner. As a usual thing much of the stiffness of official etiquette is dispensed with in the Detective Bureau. For instance, when the roll is called, the detectives are not drawn up in line in front of the Sergeant's desk, as they would be if the rules were strictly followed. The Commissioner found the men loitering about the room in all sorts of easy attitudes or gathered in little groups.

In the anteroom the Commissioner found the usual number of citizens waiting to make complaints or give information, or discuss some case with the detective assigned to it. Gen. Bingham pushed his way through these, brushed past the doorman who happened to have his back turned and gained the outer record room where Sergt. Powell was on duty at the desk. The Sergeant also had his back turned at the moment the Commissioner entered the room. When he turned around he saw a man walking across the room leaning on a cane.

"What do ye want?" asked the Sergeant bluntly.

"Oh, I just want to nose about a little," replied Gen. Bingham. "I am the new Commissioner."

The Sergeant was making ready to salute and apologize but before he had recovered sufficiently to do so, the Commissioner had already pushed on into the other record room where Sergeant Sheridan was on duty. He knew the Commissioner and showed him about the suite of offices occupied by the Detective Bureau.

The inspection lasted only a few minutes. As the Commissioner passed down the corridor on the ground floor on his way to the elevator, he walked past Patrolman Matthew McCoy who has been doing duty in the Hall for many years. The Policeman was just warming his hand in front of the grating through which comes the furnace heat. As he heard the "tap-tap" of a cane on the marble floor, he turned about and when he recognized the Commissioner he was soon in the throes of that violent wriggle which looks like a convulsion, but in fact betokens the first stage of the time-old school police salute.

This mode of saluting was recognized by Devery as the acme of gracefulness. Other Commissioners have looked upon it as the genuine thing, but they had never been in the army. Gen. Greene tolerated it, but he never cared much about saluting, anyhow. But to Gen. Bingham this process seemed little short of uncanny. He stopped abruptly and almost choked with something that was not tears.

"This isn't the army salute, my man," he said to the policeman. "If you are going to salute me I want the army salute, but nothing like that."

The veteran policeman looked properly mortified, but said they "did not know anything about the army salute here."

Then Gen. Bingham showed him. For the next moment or so he was as busy as a drill Sergeant with a raw recruit on his hands. Then McCoy began to improve. Some other policemen practiced before mirrors after they had learned of the incident, in order to avoid being put in "the awkward squad."

On his way to the Commissioner's office Gen. Bingham took a swift and sweeping peep into the office of Chief Clerk Kipp. It was too early for any real work to be done there and the attachés of the bureau were sitting about telling stories. The appearance of the Commissioner had a magic effect. The next moment everybody in the office was as busy as though he were trying to do three men's work.

The Commissioner last night announced that he did not believe he would appoint a First Deputy Commissioner this week. Sergt. Costigan, who was the successor of ex-Detective Sergeant Eggers as a head of the Vice Squad, was sent to desk duty at the Westchester Station. The Commissioner also swore in fifteen new policemen.

TREASURY TOOK FLIGHT.

Ironworkers Caught It and Beat a Man Who Ran with It.

A plot was discovered early last night to despoil the portable treasury of an ironworkers' union that meets in Central Hall, at 147 West Thirty-second Street, which is near Seventh Avenue, and above a saloon.

Sam Platt of Maspeth, L. I., Secretary of the union, had the portable treasury with him when he went to attend the meeting last night. In the little tin black box was $900. With him was Thomas Shine of 783 St. Ann's Avenue, the Bronx, a trusty member.

Secretary Platt put the tin box in a drawer. Then he and Shine went downstairs for a moment. While they stood there they saw perhaps three or four men creep out through the hallway. Secretary Platt thought he saw a glint of the black box. He raised a shout and pursued.

When members of the union heard that the treasury was disappearing they joined the chase. Platt and his followers caught a running man at the corner of Sixth Avenue and Thirty-second Street. They grabbed the treasury from him and they dealt not gently with him.

Policeman Harms arrested Shine and Platt as disorderly persons. The third man was locked up charged with grand larceny. He said he was Michael Bents of 243 East Thirty-first Street. He was a member of the union, but Secretary Platt said his connection therewith would soon be severed.

Later in the night Detectives Brosnan and Murphy locked up in the Tenderloin Station as suspicious persons two ironworkers, who said they were George Gresser of 466 West 131st Street and Daniel McGowan of 670 Humboldt Street, Brooklyn.

CANAL LABOR OFFICE CLOSED.

Order from Washington Owing to Jamaica Governor's Attitude.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 5.—The agents of the Panama Canal Commission who have been here for some time for the purpose of hiring laborers to work on the canal closed their office to-day on orders from Washington owing to Gov. Swettenham's attitude in refusing to allow laborers to go to Panama without a deposit of $50 each.

Mr. O'Connell, who was in charge of the office, will sail for Colon this evening.

CHAMP CLARK HA[S] FUN OVER THE PHIL[IP]PINES

Ridicules Plea of Suga[r] Growers Against Tax Redu[c]tion.

TURNS A JOKE ON COOPER

Illustrates His Points with Anecdotes and Keeps House and Galleries Amused for Three Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Within five minutes after Speaker Cannon's gavel fell and the House was called to order this morning, the discussion of the Philippine tariff bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole and Champ Clark, one of the most famous exemplifiers of Missouri rough and tumbel oratory, was expounding to a large audience of amused members and visitors his views on all sorts of subjects from the immortal array of figures concealed beneath the white hair of "the distinguished gentleman from Ohio, Gen. Grosvenor, known to the House as 'Old Figures'," to the Teutonic derivation of "our breed" sometimes referred to as "We, the people." He kept it up for three hours.

Mr. Clark jumped into his subject from all sides at once, and proceeded to demonstrate that the reduction of the import tax on sugar from the Philippines would never hurt anything but the fancy of the sugar growers of this country.

"We consume 2,750,000 tons of sugar in this country every year," he said. "We grow 600,000 tons of that in the United States proper, and from the United States improper we import 350,000 tons. Of that imported only 21,000 tons, not a drop in the bucket, comes from the Philippines. But from the way the men representing the sugar interests of this country talked before the Ways and Means Committee during the hearings you would have thought that the Philippines were one vast sugar loaf.

"I never saw anything that reminded me so strongly of the great National game of draw poker, with which you are all familiar, as the way those men came before the committee and swore to facts that are not so. It was an exhibition of bluff to cheer the heart of man.

"First came the sugar men, and said every acre of the Philippines that could be cultivated was in sugar. Then came the tobacco men, and said every acre in the Philippines was in tobacco. In the name of Heaven what do those people eat? They can't live on sugar and tobacco!

"But to hear the talk of the witnesses before the committee reminds me of the two coons that were set to guess for a prize. The prize was put up by a man who offered to give it to the one who named the three best things to eat. The first coon guessed watermelon and 'possum and persimmons. Then the judge turned to the other coon and asked what his guesses were.

"'Gosh a-mighty, boss,' said the coon, 'dey ain't nuffin left to guess.'

"Those fellows talked about raising eight tons of sugar to the acre in the Philippines, but it ought to have been eight tons to the paper. It's just like raising ducks. You take one drake and two ducks and a big enough piece of paper and that's all you need to be a millionaire before bedtime.

"Why, out in my county in Missouri there is an old woman who has a useless notion that she has refused $500 for her feather in with that bird and raised goslings at $500 apiece, in fifteen years the fortunes of Rockefeller and Carnegie rolled into one would pale into insignificance compared with what she would have. That's a fair illustration of the way these sugar men figure about the Philippine sugar possibilities."

Then Mr. Clark went on to argue for the bill on the ground that it was in the way of doing justice to the Filipinos. He had opposed the taking of the islands, and was opposed to keeping them. "But it is one of the characteristics of our breed," he said, "that we never let go of a foot of land to which we have ever gained title."

Dalzell bobbed up with a question as to how Clark reconciled his desire to get rid of the Philippines with his statement that "our breed" never lets go what it has once taken. Mr. Clark did not seem to understand what Dalzell was driving at and turned it off.

Thereupon Representative Cooper of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs, was prompted to butt in. He went over the Dalzell question at length, and Clark saw the point. So did Cooper.

"How do I reconcile it?" repeated Clark. "I don't. Wise men change their minds, they say, and fools never do. I have changed mine."

There were howls of laughter from all over the House and the galleries, and Mr. Cooper sat down so hard it echoed. But he recovered his wind in a minute or two and went at it again.

"Well," said Clark, when the question was repeated, "I'll leave you to fight it out with your own mind."

That time Cooper had enough. After going into the comparative cost of growing corn and sugar and the comparative returns per acre, Mr. Clark defied the sugar men to go out with their plea to the corn growers of his country.

"If the corn raisers only voted their interests as assiduously as the sugar growers do," he cried, "there would never be another Republican Congress or a Republican President in the White House. The corn growers vote their prejudices, not their interests, but I defy any man to stand up before an audience of corn growers and talk about a duty of 1¾ cents a pound on sugar."

When Clark had finished, Representative Fordney of Michigan talked out the day with pleas for the beet-sugar men.

COURT KIND, ACTRESS FAINTS.

Miss Brann Didn't Hear Judge Suspend Sentence—Conried Pleads for Her.

Elsa Braun, the young actress who pleaded guilty to the charge of robbing Mrs. J. Hood Wright of 715 Fifth Avenue of $2,000 worth of jewelry and clothing, was let off with a suspended sentence by Judge Cowing in the General Sessions yesterday. The girl was weeping when led into court, as she had been almost continually while in the Tombs.

Judge Cowing announced that he had received many petitions for clemency in her behalf, among them appeals from Heinrich Conried, Director of the Metropolitan Opera, and Mrs. Wright herself.

"You have committed a crime, but I believe with your friends that it was merely for your own vanity and for your own use only."

At this point the girl fainted and had to be carried from the courtroom.

"I suspend sentence," said Judge Cowing.

The girl did not hear him. Friends took her away in a cab.

THINKS HE IS MORGAN.

Negro Has That Rich Feeling—Gave Away Father's Money.

Harry Pallister, 21 years old, of 163½ York Street, Jersey City, is laboring under the hallucination that he is a white man and that his name is J. Pierpont Morgan. His only mission in life, he says, is to give away money.

The trouble began when, having no money of his own, he undertook to distribute his father's funds among the other tenants of the house. City Physician Hoffman caused Pallister's commitment to the County Jail for examination by County Physician Converse.

CHARITIES REPORT ON JEWISH IMMIGRATION

Desertion by Heads of Families Chief Cause of Poverty.

THE YEAR'S INFLUX 100,388

Society Lacked Funds to Carry on Its Work, but Got $100,000 in Subscriptions.

The thirty-first annual report of the United Hebrew Charities of the City of New York, soon to be distributed, tells a story of interest to all New Yorkers, including immigration statistics and other valuable information for philanthropic citizens.

It is pointed out that owing to the rigid enforcement of the immigration laws, the Jewish immigrants are of a high class, and that many good citizens have come to this country owing to the war between Russia and Japan and the outrages in Russia. The report says that the majority of the applicants at the United Hebrew Charities have not been dependents, but applicants for advice and employment through the agency of the society.

The figures for the year show that out of a total disbursement of over $188,000 in cash relief 28.8 per cent. was given to widows and children, 14.6 per cent. to deserted women, 17.2 per cent. to consumptives, 21.2 per cent. to sufferers from other forms of illness, 3.7 per cent. to applicants over 60 years old, and 15.2 per cent. for other causes.

In the report the greatest cause of poverty is stated to be the desertion of wives and families. In regard to this evil the report says:

> In the belief that through concerted action the enormity of desertion can be brought home to recalcitrant fathers we co-operated with a special Committee on Desertions, which drafted a bill presented at the last session of the Legislature, making desertion a felony. This bill has since become a law, and went into effect on Sept. 1 of this year.
>
> Since then we have instituted an active campaign in the hope of bringing deserters to justice. A special desertion agent has been engaged, and the co-operation of the Jewish press has been secured to give as wide publicity as possible to this movement. The committee has already been successful in bringing several offenders to justice, and the publicity that has been given to the movement will eventually work as a deterrent to others who may contemplate desertion.

At no time in recent years has the society had sufficient money to carry on its work properly. From year to year a deficit has been carried along which has been paid out of the receipts of subsequent years. In order to overcome this difficulty it was deemed advisable in the past year to obtain subscriptions to a Three-Year Guaranty Fund of $100,000. In four weeks subscriptions to this fund amounting to $97,000 were secured, the total being subscribed by one hundred and thirty-three individuals.

The statistics show that there were 100,388 Jewish immigrants admitted from Oct. 1, 1904, to Sept. 30, 1905. Of these 72,324 remained in New York. There were 49,655 men, 23,359 women, and 24,373 children. There was but one immigrant from Switzerland and one from Denmark in the year. There were 3 Jews from Finland, 3 from Spain, 6 from Sweden, 10 from Holland, 12 from Greece, 17 from France, 258 from Turkey, 409 from Germany, and 680 from England.

The nations furnishing the great bulk of the Jewish immigration were: Russia, with 77,564; Austria, with 17,562, and Roumania, with 3,862.

$22, $20, $18, $15 Suits & Overcoats
Reduced to $13.75

The altogether important thing about this sale is that the garments concerned are of the better class of ready for wear clothes, and you may choose from them at a price as low as most stores ask for an infinitely lower grade.

The garments affected are fashioned in the new models of all the modish materials.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S
Mollient Ammonia.
A DELIGHTFUL PREPARATION.
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Restores the Color to Carpets.
Cleans Plate and Jewelry. Softens Hard Water.
So Vivifying after Motoring and other Sports.
USED BY ALL THE ROYALTIES OF EUROPE.

NO TAX RATE RISE LIKELY.

Increase in Real Estate Assessments Will Probably Prevent It.

President O'Donnel of the Tax Board said yesterday that he did not believe there would be any increase in the tax rate for 1906 because of the prospective falling off in the final totals of personal assessments through the workings of the mortgage tax law. There would be such a big increase in the real estate assessments, he said, that this would more than make up any falling off in the figures on personalty.

According to the estimate of President O'Donnel and his associates, the realty assessments in the whole city will be fully $300,000,000 more than last year, and the figures may even reach $400,000,000. The increase is due mainly to the great public improvements in Manhattan and building operations in the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens.

Hospital Closed by Measles.

The Board of Health report issued yesterday showed 357 cases of contagious diseases in the city. Of this number there are 206 cases of measles. There are 123 in Brooklyn and 62 in Manhattan.

Because the institution had been quarantined on account of measles, the authorities of the Hebrew Infant Asylum, 907 Eagle Avenue, Bronx, had to turn away a child suffering from pneumonia yesterday.

A FIRE HOODOO HERE.

Annual Blaze for Five Years in a Twenty-ninth Street Building.

For the fifth time in five years the seven-story building at 227 and 229 West Twenty-ninth Street was threatened by fire early last evening. The blaze was extinguished after a damage of $3,000 had been done. The basement and two lower floors of the building are occupied by the Bowes Iron Works. The upper floors are lofts. The workmen in the Bowes shop had gone home an hour before the fire started.

The blaze originated in a pile of lumber in the basement. Battalion Chief Howe sent in a second alarm and Chief Croker came to the fire. After the flames had been gotten under control Chief Croker, who was standing near a basement door, heard a fall and a groan down in the cellar. The firemen found that Supt. Grove of the Salvage Corps had fallen among a pile of glass, and had cut himself about the face. His injuries were slight.

While Truck No. 24 was turning from Thirty-third Street into Sixth Avenue to answer the alarm the man at the tiller failed to make the proper swing, the wheels caught in the car track and the truck hit a Sixth Avenue car a glancing blow. The windows of the car were broken and the passengers shaken up, but no one was injured.

WHOLESOME FUN FOR OLD AND YOUNG

DON'T GO TO SLEEP TO-NIGHT

Until you have placed an order with your newsdealer or carrier for The Sunday New York Times beginning with to-morrow's issue, which will contain the first installment of

THE ROOSEVELT BEARS

The black bear's name was TEDDY-B;
The B for black or brown, you see,
Or bright or bold or brave or boss;
He was always kind, and seldom cross.
The gray bear's name was TEDDY-G;
The G for gray or gay, for he
Was as full of fun as a bear can be.
Not B for bad and G for good

LOTS OF FUN
and
EXCELLENT PICTURES
Something Doing
EVERY MINUTE

The black bear wanted it understood.
The "Teddy" part is a name they found
On hat and tree and leggings round,
On belt and boot, and plates of tin,
And scraps of paper, and biscuits thin,
And other things that hunters drop
When they chase a bear to a mountain top.

Buy extra copies of The Sunday New York Times to-morrow to mail to your young friends at a distance.

TO OUR READERS:

This announcement will go to-day to many thousands of regular readers of the NEW YORK TIMES. Will you not tell your young friends about it; the boys and girls who may not see the TIMES regularly? Every right spirited boy and girl in the country should be interested in this **jolly Bear story.** The Bears start from the mountains of Colorado to make a tour of the East. They have all kinds of fun on the way. They ride on a Pullman and eat in the dining car but get into so much mischief that the conductor puts them off the train in Kansas. Don't let anybody miss the **opening chapter to-morrow.** You will want to clip the pictures for a scrap book.

TO BUSINESS MEN:

You will be interested in knowing something of the immense advance success of this newspaper feature. More than 5,000,000 children will read this interesting story every week; boys and girls in every State of the Union from Maine to California and from Florida to North Dakota. It is already a great big newspaper "hit" and proves conclusively that good clean fun is always in demand. The story was written specially for the boys and girls of the United States. Mr. Campbell's pictures are equal to the best work of the most famous humor artists of the country. The first installment (a full page) will appear in **The Sunday New York Times to-morrow.**

PROTEST HOCKEY TEAM IN LEAGUE CONTEST

Brooklyn Club Attempts to Play Disqualified Men.

ELIGIBILITY RULE ENFORCED

Victory for New York A. C. by 7 Goals to 1 at the Clermont Avenue Rink.

The officers of the Amateur Hockey League showed very plainly last night at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, that they intended to abide by their recent decision to conduct the game on strictly amateur lines. The Brooklyn Skating Club made a bold effort to dictate to the league in the matter of the eligibility of certain players brought to this city for the purpose of playing on the Brooklyn team. When the scheduled game between the New York Athletic Club and the Brooklyn skaters was called, it was seen with surprise that the Brooklyn team had brought out Kernan, Bellefinelle, and Baxter, all of whom had been disqualified at the meeting of the Hockey League early in the week. Ritchie and Gaul were disqualified at the same time, but no effort was made to bring them out.

A protest was at once made by the New York A. C. team and President Drakeley with some of the other officers of the league also ordered the three disqualified men from the ice. Thomas Howard, Jennison, and Henderson, all old-time members of the Brooklyn team, who were in uniform and ready to play, promptly walked off the ice, thus exhibiting a pettish disapproval of the action of the officers in upholding their own decision. The only excuse that the Brooklyn team advanced for bringing out the three disqualified men was that their status had not been carefully investigated and that the League had acted upon them in an arbitrary manner. It virtually amounted to an attempt to dictate to the league.

This attempt to inject unsportsmanlike methods into the game was promptly squelched. While all this trouble was in progress, the large crowd that had gathered in expectation of seeing a lively match was becoming uneasy. A game was demanded, and several members of last year's Brooklyn team, not wishing to add more unpleasant features to the evening's fiasco, consented to play. Olcott was the only member of the first Brooklyn team who remained loyal to the spirit of amateur sport, and he took his place at goal. Tom Howard and the others refused to play, and, besides protesting the game, they also protested Fenwick and Locke, on the ground that they had not been residents of their borough for thirty days. Fenwick is an old New York Athletic Club player. It is said that he voted in Newark, while the Brooklynites claimed last night that his home is now in Boston.

Even with the assistance of several of last year's players the Brooklyn team could only muster six men, but as they went on the ice they were generously cheered. The game started before the goal umpires took their positions, and that cost the New York Athletic Club a goal, as Castleman made a neat score soon after the puck had been put in play. It was not allowed by the referees. He made two more in quick succession, getting them both after lively scrimmages. Olcott showed great skill in stopping the puck from going in the net, and throughout the match his clever work was one of the best features of the game. The score was 7 to 1 in favor of the New York Athletic Club. The line-up:

New York A. C., 7.	Position.	Brooklyn, 1.
Williams	Goal	Olcott
White	Point	Smith
Fenwick	Cover point	
Castleman	Forward	Johnson
Bullen	Forward	Burns
Dillabaugh	Forward	Bowers
Locke	Forward	Glolstein

Goals—Castleman, 3; Locke, 2; Dillabaugh, 2; Johnson, 1. Referees—William Russell and Dr. Mackenzie. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

BRIGHTON BEACH STAKES.

Entries Increased in Some and Decreased in Others.

The entries to the stakes of the Brighton Beach Racing Association for the coming year give every indication of ample sport for the race-loving public. With Hermis, Stalwart, Tradition, Hamburg Belle, Sysonby, Agile, Kiamesha, Artful, Burgomaster, Ort Wells, Oiseau, and many others of championship calibre generously entered there is every promise of good racing and exciting finishes.

The entries so far received are materially in excess of those of last year, and this is more noteworthy considering that the source of supply is not numerically any greater than that of the year just ended. The additional entries to the Brighton Handicap are as follows: Flip Flap, Dandelion, Cairngorm, Kehailan, Lady Savoy, Hamburg Belle, Tradition, Goldsmith, Ram's Horn, and Brancas.

This brings the total number of nominations to the richest handicap of any association up to the very satisfactory total of sixty-one as against fifty-seven of the previous year. Several of the other stakes also show a gratifying increase in the number of entries.

The Invincible, a new stake for the Brighton Beach Racing Association, for three-year-olds and upward, at one mile and a quarter, to which the association adds $7,500, claims an entry list amounting to an even fifty, and the other stakes for three-year-olds and upward also give evidence of increased popularity with horsemen. The Islip Handicap has an entry list to date of fifty-nine as against forty-nine of last year. The Sea Gate Stakes has sixty-four as against forty-five of last year. The Glen Cove Handicap has sixty as against fifty-three of last year.

The two-year-old stakes show the same degree of prosperity, as the Montauk Stakes now claims an entry list of eighty-seven as against seventy-eight for 1905; the Winged Foot Handicap, ninety as against seventy-seven of last year, and the Distaff Stakes ninety-seven as against ninety-one last year.

There is a slight diminution in the number of entries to the steeplechases, but even this will probably be removed by the time the late mails have arrived, as for the three stakes carded, namely, Brighton Steeplechase, The Punchestown Steeplechase, and The Curragh Stakes, there are already 139 entries received as against a total of 151 for 1905.

The entries to the Brighton Cup also show a slight increase over that of the previous year, the number being forty-one for last year as against forty-five this year. From this continued recognition it may be hoped that for sentimental reasons if not from mercenary promptings, the race may have an increased number of starteres when the bugle sounds.

The entries for the Cup Preliminary, a race designed, as its name indicates, as a preliminary for horses engaged in the Brighton Cup and which is restricted to the entries in the cup, show a subscription list of thirty-nine, as against thirty-five of the year before. It is somewhat difficult to understand why nominators who recognize the claims of the Brighton Cup do not regard the Cup Preliminary as an inseparable part of their entry, as the field is restricted to just the same competitors as they would encounter in the cup race itself.

For the Brighton Produce race, which has a guaranteed cash value of $30,000, the nominations show a comparative decrease over those received this time last year. The total number of entries to date is 624, as against 784 of the year previous.

This nominal decrease in the nominations is only a superficial one, as in consequence of the dispersal sale of J. B. Haggin his nominations have fallen off so materially as to lend to the nominations received this year a far more encouraging character than those of the year previous. Mr. Haggin's nominations to this stake show a falling off of more than 150 in number.

Pastime's Athletic Carnival.

If the efforts of the officials do not go amiss the second annual indoor meet of the Pastime Athletic Club, which will be held in Madison Square Garden on the evening of March 17, will be one of the largest and most elaborately planned carnivals ever held in America. It will probably be the last opportunity the athletes will receive to compete here prior to the games in Athens, Greece, and the committee of the club has wisely decided to place several of the Olympic events on the programme. Among them will be the 800-meter run, standing broad jump, hop, step, and jump, and throwing the stone, with run and follow. These are among the most important of the Olympic programme.

In addition there will be a number of Amateur Athletic Union championships decided, and special races have been provided for members of the Public Schools Athletic League, of the Parochial Schools Athletic League, and of the Interscholastic League.

SOCIETY CHICKEN FANCIERS.

Vanderbilt's Prominent Exhibits in Garden—Stolen Bantams Found.

The attendance at the Madison Square Garden Poultry Show has been the best in the history of the Poultry, Pigeon, and Pet Stock Association, when the social and commercial sides of the exhibition are taken into consideration. Many leaders of society are fanciers and possess high-bred and choice birds, and several of them carried off prizes during the exhibition. H. A. and Theodore Havemeyer own one of the largest and best-appointed pigeon lofts in the country and won the bulk of the blue ribbons with their entries. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who exhibits under the name of the Deepdale Farm, is showing some fine specimens of Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks. Gen. A. E. McAlpin is one of the most successful exhibitors, having nearly 100 entries. Howard Willetts of Gedney Farms is another big breeder of Plymouth Rocks, Orpingtons, and Leghorns.

Among the visitors noticed yesterday were J. A. Burden, Mrs. Carroll Livingston, George Vanderbilt, who bought some turkeys for the Biltmore Farm; W. F. Whiting, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., L. W. Hyde, Jr., Adrian Iselin, Gen. A. E. McAlpin, Theodore Havemeyer, H. P. Wadsworth, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., Dr. E. Whittier, G. D. Wilson, Horace Havemeyer, and Dr. H. W. Lincoln. Prices have been well maintained, and fancy high grade and American bred fowls are steadily increasing in value, and the breeders knowing the increased demand, are holding out for big prices.

Two of the prize bantams stolen from the Garden last Wednesday have been located in a bird store on Sixth Avenue, near Twenty-fifth Street. Detectives are now trying to discover the thieves. A warrant has been sworn out, and the dealer in whose store the birds were found must answer to a charge in Jefferson Market Court this morning of being in possession of stolen birds.

One of the most interesting exhibits is a pen of five white Japanese ducks. Yesterday they took their first swim in American waters. They showed no ill effects from their long journey, and in appearance compare favorably with American ducks. They are hardly as large as the domestic bird, but are graceful and well formed.

H. A. Havemeyer lost a valuable fantail yesterday morning. When the attendant fed the pigeons he discovered the prizewinner dead. It is supposed the bird died during the night.

The final awards in the Orpington Specials were announced. The result was a complete victory for American birds. W. B. Owen and the Willow Brook Farm secured nearly all the cups and championship ribbons. Three years ago the imported Orpingtons carried off all the prizes in their classes.

Miss Kroeh is mourning the loss of her champion white cat, Kilvarock Carrara, which won three first prizes at the cat show. The animal is valued at $200, and, despite a careful search, cannot be found.

The show will close to-night, and professional exhibitors expect a good market to-day. The big dealers, who furnish the bulk of the high-bred fowl, are far from satisfied with the financial results up to date.

FALLS IN SOUTHERN RACES.

Four Horses Go Down at City Park and Fair Grounds Tracks.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5.—With pleasant weather, a good track, and a good card at City Park the sport to-day was enjoyable. There were two falls in the steeplechase, Chanley, the favorite, and Sweet Jane, the second choice, being the unfortunate ones. Pierce, the rider of Chanley, suffered a wrench of the back, which was not serious, while McHugh, the rider of Sweet Jane, escaped without injury. Perrett was thrown by the stumbling of Bill Knight in the fifth race, but he escaped uninjured. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—One mile and a quarter. Ben Heywood, 109 pounds, (W. McIntyre,) 13 to 5, won; Evaskill, 104, (Hennessy,) 10 to 1, second; Flying Charcoal, 106, (Perrett,) 10 to 1, third. Time—2:14 4-5. Mildred L., Red Fox, Bassanio, Little Wally, Tapiola, Ben Fonso, Custus, and Lou M. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Short course, steeplechase. Lionel, 136 pounds, (Archibald,) 6 to 1, won; Lord Radnor, 140, (Dupee,) 5 to 1, second; Redlands, 125, (C. Johnson,) 12 to 1, third. Time—3:27 3-5. Chanley and Sweet Jane fell. Lulu Young, Rush, and Reuben also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Granada, 108 pounds, (Nicol,) 9 to 1, won; French Nun, 103, (Wishard,) 5 to 1, second; Don Fonso, 107, (Heustis,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:10. Sweet Flavia, Miss Point, Prince of Pless, Tichomingo, and Gentian also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Kingsmere, 105 pounds, (Nicol,) 5 to 1, won; Polly Prim, 95, (Wishard,) 6 to 1, second; Jack Dolan, 100, (Hennessy,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:16 3-5. Belden, Water Dog, and Quin Brady also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Monochord, 110 pounds, (Wishard,) 12 to 1, won; Adare, 108, (J. Jones,) 4 to 1, second; April Shower, 113, (Morrison,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:09 4-5. Lythelist, The Don, Gus Lanks, Planet, Modred Law, Presentation, Bill Knight, Itasca, Sportsman, Dundall, Merces, and Bert Osra also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Alma Dufour, 107 pounds, (D. Hall,) 8 to 5, won; Belle Strome, 100, (J. Jones,) 6 to 5, second; Bazil, 106, (Sheehan,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:29 4-5. Gold Monk, Coruscate, Cascine, and Astarita also ran.

Chub, Guiding Star, and Ruth W. were the winning favorites at the Fair Grounds. An unwieldy field faced the starter in the fourth race, which was marked by jostling and crowding all the way. Passing the half mile, Deceitful Lady fell and Peter Becker stumbled over her, unseating Moreland, his rider. Horses and boys escaped injury. In the third race St. Cloud, the favorite, was crowded out from the start. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Affecy, 106 pounds, (L. Smith,) 8 to 1, won; St. Bonnie, 102, (Moreland,) 10 to 1, second; Raining Leaves, 101, (W. Hayes,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:17 3-5. Pirabella, Sachem, Intrigue, Southern Cross, Dorothy Dodd, Ethel's Pride, Rondolet, Bradwarlin, Lucky Joe, Jim Collins, and Dancing Nun also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Chub, 110 pounds, (Sewell,) 9 to 2, won; Augur, 110, (Feicht,) 5 to 1, second; Henry O., 105, (Cherry,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:52. Bouvier, Extol, Arabo, Cashier, Chauncey Olcott, and Colonist also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Three and one-half furlongs. Creole Girl, 103 pounds, (W. Hayes,) 15 to 1, won; Miss Hynes, 103, (Cherry,) 25 to 1, second; Jack Hardy, 104, (W. McGee,) 9 to 1, third. Time—0:44 4-5. Bemay, Glad Pirate, St. Cloud, Bud Hill, Rose Hart, Blackburn, My Son, Bertmont, Sanscrit, and Lucy Marie also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs, handicap. Guiding Star, 112 pounds, (O'Neil,) 4 to 5, won; Black Pat, 95, (Spears,) 15 to 1, second; Stoner Hill, 110, (Sewell,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:16 4-5. Toinette and Deuxtemps also ran. Deceitful Lady fell. Peter Becker lost rider.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Ruth W., 98 pounds, (Sewell,) 7 to 5, won; Marvin Neal, 100, (Freeman,) 8 to 1, second; Holloway, 100, (Klenck,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:45 3-5. Buxom, Wizard King, Remington, Menoken, Santa Suzanne, and Mahogany also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Safeguard, 110 pounds, (Bedell,) 10 to 1, won; Bishop Weed, 109, (W. McGee,) 6 to 1, second; McWilliams, 115, (W. Robins,) 3 to 2, third. Time—1:52. Athena, Galmeda, Light Note, Lee King, Daniel C., Raviana, and Fra Filippo also ran.

Schoolboy Athletes Send Challenge.

A challenge was received by the officers of the Long Island Interscholastic Athletic League yesterday from St. Paul's School, Garden City, to play the champion baseball team of the League on June 12. As the "Poly. Prep's" season closes on June 8 and some of the other schools in the League finish their baseball work about that time, no definite action was taken. Arrangements, however, will be made to select a suitable date, and at a future meeting the challenge will undoubtedly be accepted. The delegates present at the regular monthly meeting yesterday, which was held in the Polytechnic Preparatory School, were heartily in favor of playing the St. Paul nine.

Arthur Henshaw of the Boys' High School was elected Vice President of the League, taking the place of Mortimer Reynolds, who resigned owing to his retirement from the school. It was announced that the "Poly. Prep." Athletic Association had made arrangements to hold a set of open games in the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, on Feb. 10. The games will be open to members of public schools as well as to private school athletes, and some events will probably be put on the programme for collegians.

Professional Racquet Championship.

Peter W. Latham, champion racquet player of the world, returned to New York yesterday from Atlantic City, where he has been resting for his match to-day with George Standing for the racquet championship of America. The match, which is the most important that has been played in America in five years, will take place in the court of the Racquet and Tennis Club. The men will play for $2,500, subscribed by the members of the club. This will be Latham's first important racquet game in four years, and the younger element of the Racquet and Tennis Club expects a victory by Standing, who is ten years younger than Latham.

COLLEGE FENCING SPLIT DEVELOPS TWO LEAGUES

West Point Delegate Explains Causes of Trouble.

CIRCUIT PLAN OPPOSED

Delegate Mathews Says That Massachusetts Institute of Technology Has No Representative Team.

Intercollegiate fencing, during the coming year, will be conducted by rival organizations, a condition created because of the three Universities that withdrew from the Intercollegiate Fencing Association making two bodies, the latter and the University Fencing League formed by Columbia, Harvard, and Cornell. The break occurred at the recent annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Fencing Association, and as stated at the time, the three universities withdrew because their representatives were dissatisfied at the action of the majority part of the delegates in admitting Princeton to membership while denying the privilege to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This break has been seriously deplored by the officers of the Amateur Fencers' League of America. Although weakened, the parent organization in college fencing has five members, Yale, University of Pennsylvania, West Point, Annapolis, and Princeton. There were seven last year and in the withdrawal of Columbia some of the best fencers in the Association have been taken out of the annual championship competitions including the present individual champion, F. Lage.

It has been expected that the trouble would be amicably adjusted and this was evidently the opinion of the delegates at the annual meeting, for special provision was made for the return of the colleges that resigned if they expressed a wish to come back within a month. It was recently announced by the officers of the newly formed University Fencing League that Princeton would probably join them, but no indication of this has been shown and it is not at all likely. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology, however, will become a member of the new League.

Several erroneous impressions have been created by the split and Philip Mathews, the Army fencing representative, consented yesterday to explain some of the points at issue with a view of giving those who have criticised the split as inimical to the best interests of fencing the real causes of the trouble.

It has been stated, said Mr. Mathews, that Yale, University of Pennsylvania, West Point, and Annapolis did not favor the spreading and fostering of fencing in other colleges and, moreover, were opposed to the admission of Princeton and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to the Intercollegiate Association. This is erroneous and gives a wrong impression of the position held by the four institutions.

They have always advocated the advancement of the sport and the admission of all institutions of recognized athletic standing.

The Army delegates at the annual meeting last month proposed the plan of establishing circuits and inviting the Universities of Chicago, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois to become members of the association. This plan was not favored by Columbia, Cornell, and Harvard, and their delegates offered the counter proposition to limit the association to nine colleges.

Then the discussion arose over the admission of Princeton and the Institute of Technology, which occasioned the dissension. The Massachusetts Institute was the first proposed for membership, and its admission was opposed because it was not a college of recognized athletic standing. It had never done anything for the advancement of athletics in general nor fencing in particular, and it is a question whether it could be counted upon to enter into and continue to support any branch of athletics for any length of time. It just happened that for the past few years there were at that institution men who were interested in fencing and they had formed a team. These men had nearly all fenced at other institutions before entering the Institute of Technology; they were not developed at that institution, and the credit for their interest in fencing and their development belongs entirely to other colleges. The most prominent members of its team are officers of the United States Navy, graduates of the Naval Academy, who while midshipmen were members of the Navy fencing team. These men who hold commissions as Lieutenants, junior grade, are now detailed by the Government at the institute for the purpose of receiving a post-graduate course, and consequently cannot be considered bona fide students. Waiving the question of the eligibility of its team to participate in intercollegiate fencing, there were no grounds upon which the institute should be admitted to an association formed for the purpose of advancing fencing.

When the proposal of Princeton's admission came up Cornell, Columbia, and Harvard voted against the motion, and stated that they did so not for any legitimate reason, but simply because the majority had refused admission to the Boston school. Pennsylvania, Annapolis, and West Point strongly favored taking Princeton into the association.

After both these questions had been voted upon and decided Columbia's representative stated that he had been authorized to withdraw Harvard, Cornell, and his own college unless the association reconsidered its action and admitted to membership the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The majority refused to be dictated to, and thereupon these colleges severed their connection with the Intercollegiate Fencing Association.

The college teams that are members of these rival fencing organizations, however, will continue to meet as hitherto in dual meets. The West Point team has arranged to meet the University of Pennsylvania on Feb. 3, Yale on Feb. 10, Princeton on Feb. 17, and Columbia on March 3, all the contests to take place at the Military Academy.

INTER-CLUB BOWLERS.

Official Schedule of League Which Opens Jan. 10 and Closes March 17.

The official schedule of the Interclub Bowling League, which was issued yesterday, shows that a vigorous campaign will be prosecuted from the opening of the season on next Wednesday night until the close of the tournament, on March 17. It will be the first time in the history of the organization that Brooklyn will be represented, and the fact that the Crescent Athletic and the Invincible Clubs will try for premier honors indicates that the Manhattan teams will not have all the glory to themselves.

For the opening games the strenuous team of the Harlem Republican Club will meet the New York Athletic Club on the latter's alleys, while the Caledonians of New York will face the Invincibles of Brooklyn.

The full schedule is as follows:

Jan. 10—Harlem Republican Club at New York Athletic Club, Caledonian Club at Invincible Club; 11—West Side Republican Club at Crescent Athletic Club; 12—New York Athletic Club at Caledonian Club; 15—Invincible Club at West Side R. C.; 19—Crescent Athletic Club at Harlem Republican Club; 22—Caledonian Club at Crescent Athletic Club; 27—West Side R. C. at New York A. C., Harlem R. C. at Invincible Club; Jan. 29—New York Athletic Club at Crescent A. C., Invincibles at Caledonians.

Feb. 1—Harlem R. C. at West Side Republican Club; 5—Invincibles at New York Athletic Club; 10—Crescent A. C. at West Side R. C., Caledonians at Harlem R. C.; 14—Crescent Athletic Club at Invincible; 16—West Side Republican Club at Caledonian; 17—New York A. C. at Harlem Republican Club; 20—Caledonian Club at New York A. C.; 22—Harlem R. C. at Crescent A. C., West Side R. C. at Invincible; 28—Crescent A. C. at Caledonian Club.

March 1—New York A. C. at West Side Republican Club; 2—Invincible Club at Harlem Republican Club; 7—Crescent Athletic Club at New York A. C.; 9—Harlem Republican Club at Caledonian; 12—New York Athletic Club at Invincible; 15—Caledonian Club at West Side Republican; 16—Invincible Club at Crescent Athletic Club; 17—West Side Republicans at Harlem Republican.

Athlete Wants Records Published.

The ex-champion athlete, whose records were recently expunged from the Amateur Athletic Union list, has threatened Secretary James E. Sullivan with legal action to compel the Amateur Athletic Union to reinstate his records in The Official Athletic Almanac of 1906. Mr. Sullivan yesterday received a letter from a New York lawyer, in which it is claimed that the Amateur Athletic Union has ignored its own rules and regulations, and demands that the records made by the athlete in question be published in the almanac. Mr. Sullivan says the Amateur Athletic Union is answerable to no individual regarding its actions, and cannot be restrained. He will not take any action on the letter.

PULLIAM OPPOSED TO CHANGE

Thinks It Would Be Suicidal to Discard Foul Strike in Baseball.

President H. C. Pulliam of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs does not believe that there will be any material change in the playing rules from those that prevailed during the last championship season. When asked whether the game could not be made more interesting by the elimination of the foul strike rule so as to produce a better exhibition of batting, the man who but recently overcame the most powerful influences ever brought to bear to defeat an official of the league replied that in his opinion the rules were eminently satisfactory as they were.

"Why, I think it would be suicidal to change the foul strike rule," said President Pulliam. "For an example we will take the world's championship series of last year. There was no very great exhibition of batting in any of these games, but there was an extraordinary display of pitching and excellent fielding. Not a single unfavorable comment that I heard was made as to the batting. The games pleased everybody. While there was a slump in batting in the American League, the same cannot be said in our organization. Why, we had twenty-one batsmen with averages ranging from 290 to 300 and over last year, against about half that number the year before. No, it is not the foul strike rule that is chiefly responsible for the absence of good hitting, but it is the efficiency of the pitchers, and the National League had without question the champion in Mathewson. Patrons of the National game are as enthusiastic over skillful pitching as good batting, and because a man who is known to be a reliable batsman has two strikes called on him because of fouls, I cannot see why the foul strike rule should be condemned in consequence."

President Pulliam further said he would meet President Johnson of the American League at the joint meeting of the Schedule Committees of the two leagues in New York, and would then announce his staff of umpires. The National League executive said it was untrue that he had difficulty in selecting the proper men to officiate as umpires.

One of the heaviest demands ever made on a minor league occurred last Fall, when the American and National Leagues took from the Pacific Coast League eleven of its star players by purchase and draft. San Francisco was forced to part with two of its best pitchers, Whalen and Hitt both being purchased by the Greater New York Club. The San Francisco Club was also forced to part with "Joe" Nealon, its first baseman, who has signed a contract to play with the Pittsburg Club. Oakland has lost "Doc" Moskiman, a utility player, who has been drafted by the Chicago Nationals, and "Jimmy" Byrnes, a catcher, who has been drafted by Manager Mack of the Philadelphia Athletics. Bennett, an infielder of the Seattle Club, has been drafted by St. Louis, while Sohlafly, second baseman of the Portland Club, has been drafted by the Washington Club. Nordyke, first baseman of the Tacoma Club, has been sold to the St. Louis Americans; Graham, Captain of the Tacoma team, will wear Boston American League uniform; Robert Keefe, who was considered the most deceptive pitcher in the Coast League, has been sold to the Greater New York team, and Sheehan, third baseman, also of the Tacoma team, has been drafted by Pittsburg.

Schoolboy Games to Last All Day.

To get through the immense programme of events scheduled for the Public Schools Athletic League's annual meet, which will be held to-day in the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, the first contest is called for 1 o'clock. From that time until near midnight upward of 1,000 young athletes, ranging in age from 10 to 18 years, will be engaged in the struggle for medals. Some of the youngsters weigh only sixty pounds. Short sprints have been arranged for these tots. The various schools maintain a strong rivalry for the points, because prizes are offered for the schools scoring the most points.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

W. S. Williams has determined to race his good horses, Ram's Horn and Phil Finch, in the East the coming season. Yesterday the entries of both were received for the Suburban. Both horses are wintering at New Orleans and Phil Finch was winner in the New Year's handicap there.

F. R. Hitchcock returned to New York yesterday from a Southern visit. August Belmont is also back from a visit to his place at Garnet, S. C. There is a general return of many prominent turfmen in order that they may be present at the annual meeting of The Jockey Club and the various racing associations to be held next week.

Sandy McNaughton and Frank Lightfoot are back from a trip to New Orleans. They had expected to ship a carload of horses to City Park, but were unable to get stable room. McNaughton has a stable of fifteen horses, all his own, thirteen of them being two-year-olds.

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HARVARD PLANS REFORM OF FOOTBALL RULES

Radical Changes Demanded or Crimson Will Act Alone.

WARNING TO THE COMMITTEE

Low Tackling, Hurdling, and Piling Up of Players Are Some Objections of Cambridge Authorities.

The announcement of Prof. White of Harvard that unless some radical changes are made in the football playing rules that university positively will refuse to accept them and will undertake her own reforms, if she has to act alone, cast a modest bomb in the camp of the football enthusiasts, who were congratulating themselves on the satisfactory solution of their difficulties after a season of troublous times. Following the announcement of President Eliot that he personally favored abandoning intercollegiate football for a year, until each colleges could develop a game that would satisfactorily remedy the evils complained of, a peculiarly sinister aspect is given to the announcement.

A prominent member of the special rules committee of the university, who is in touch with the entire situation, who knows what action is contemplated by the authorities in case of certain eventualities developing, requiring their interference, says:

"Harvard will not act independently of the other colleges, and will not proscribe football, even for a year, if satisfactory measures are taken by the Rules Committee to reform the game. I have personally tried to impress on the members of the Intercollegiate Committee the importance of making effective reforms, and not accepting such silly twaddle as a ten yards rule as a panacea. The ineffective nature of such a change is well understood by experts who know the game. It is introduced as a sop to reforms, with the full appreciation that it is inefficient even in the minds of its promoters. What these men really want is ten yards to gain in four downs, which will make no change at all in the present game. They want this so that they can place the odium of refusing to change the game on other shoulders than their own.

"Let this be a warning to them. If any such plans are adopted, if means are not taken to so define holding and other offenses as to prevent them; if means are not taken to so prohibit piling on men; if means are not taken to prevent low tackling and hurdling and otherwise prevent injuries and roughness and brutality as far as possible, Harvard will prohibit the game for a year and perhaps permanently, unless enough colleges subscribed to her views, which will then be published, as to admit of her playing it with those institutions. But she will not continue with the others, even if they be members of the Rules Committee, if they permit any ineffectual changes."

Dr. Edward H. Nichols, the surgeon who attended the Harvard football players during the entire season last year, has written an interesting article in The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal on the "Physical Aspects of Football." In it he makes some astonishing statements with reference to the frequency and nature of the injuries sustained. He states that they are not only more frequent but more serious than suspected, and gives in detail the record of the past season.

The most surprising fact he states is with respect to brain concussions. "Such cases," he says, "are frequent, both during practice and in games. In fact, but two games were played during the season in which a case of concussion did not occur. The injury was frequently noticed by the surgeon from the side lines before it was recognized by the players. A player might automatically run through a considerable series of plays before his fellows noticed that he was mentally irresponsible.

"Partial and complete dislocations of the outer end of the collarbone were very numerous, and were received in a variety of ways, some while tackling in the open, but the greater number were caused by having one shoulder caught in the pile of men falling. In but two cases was the dislocation complete, and in one of these the player received it early in the half and played through without knowing his collarbone and scapula were entirely separated.

"One of the most frequent injuries was twisted knee and dislocated semilunar cartilages. They were received almost always in the pile, and were due to a flow on the outer side of the knee when the lower leg was fixed. Two men played through the season with such dislocations, but their efficiency was much impaired."

FOOTBALL MEETING TO-DAY.

Conference Rules Committee to Convene in This City.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—Dr. James A. Babbitt of Haverford College, Secretary of the Rules Committee of the National Intercollegiate Football Conference, has sent out notices for a special meeting of the committee to be held at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York, at 2:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The committee will consider important matters which have arisen.

The Rules Committee, through the Secretary, to-night sent to the head authorities of Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Princeton, University of Pennsylvania, Annapolis Academy, and Chicago University a detailed statement of the proposition for the amalgamation of the new Rules Committee with the original Football Rules Committee. The latter body is made up of one representative from each of the above-named institutions. The proposition to amalgamate with the old committee was made in this city a week ago, at which time the old committee promised to give the new committee an early answer.

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NEW 18-FOOT YACHT CLASS.

Committee of Five Sound Clubs Settles on the Size of Boats.

Representatives of five yacht clubs prominent on Long Island Sound met in conference at the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon to decide details regarding the one-design class of boats planned for next season. Estimates were received from various designers and builders for boats in the 18, 22, and 27 foot classes, many of which were very moderate in price and attractive in plan. It was decided to build in the 18-foot class. The designer was not selected, but the chances greatly favor the Herreshoff boat, though additional information will be sought before a final decision is made.

It is assured that there will be twenty boats built and mayhap more. The Seawanhaka, Indian Harbor, American, and Manhasset Bay clubs have been represented among the actual subscriptions already. It is expected that at least three boats will be built by the Larchmont Club, though no definite pledge has yet been secured. From the enthusiasm of the delegates with respect to the plan, it is likely that it will prove a big success.

The committee which has the matter in charge includes R. Wilmer Hanan of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, Francis D. Stewart of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, Charles P. Tower of the Larchmont Yacht Club, R. T. Wainwright of the American Yacht Club, and Frederick A. Hill of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club.

Warrington Beat Hannis at Pool.

Leslie Warrington and Edward Hannis were the contestants in the pool tournament game for the amateur championship of Greater New York last night at the Broadway Billiard Academy. Warrington had the better of the playing throughout and won by a score of 100 to 79. Warrington's high run was 18, and he had 5 scratches. Hannis's best run was 14 and 5 scratches were recorded against him. In to-night's game the principals will be Arthur Hyman and W. H. Anders.

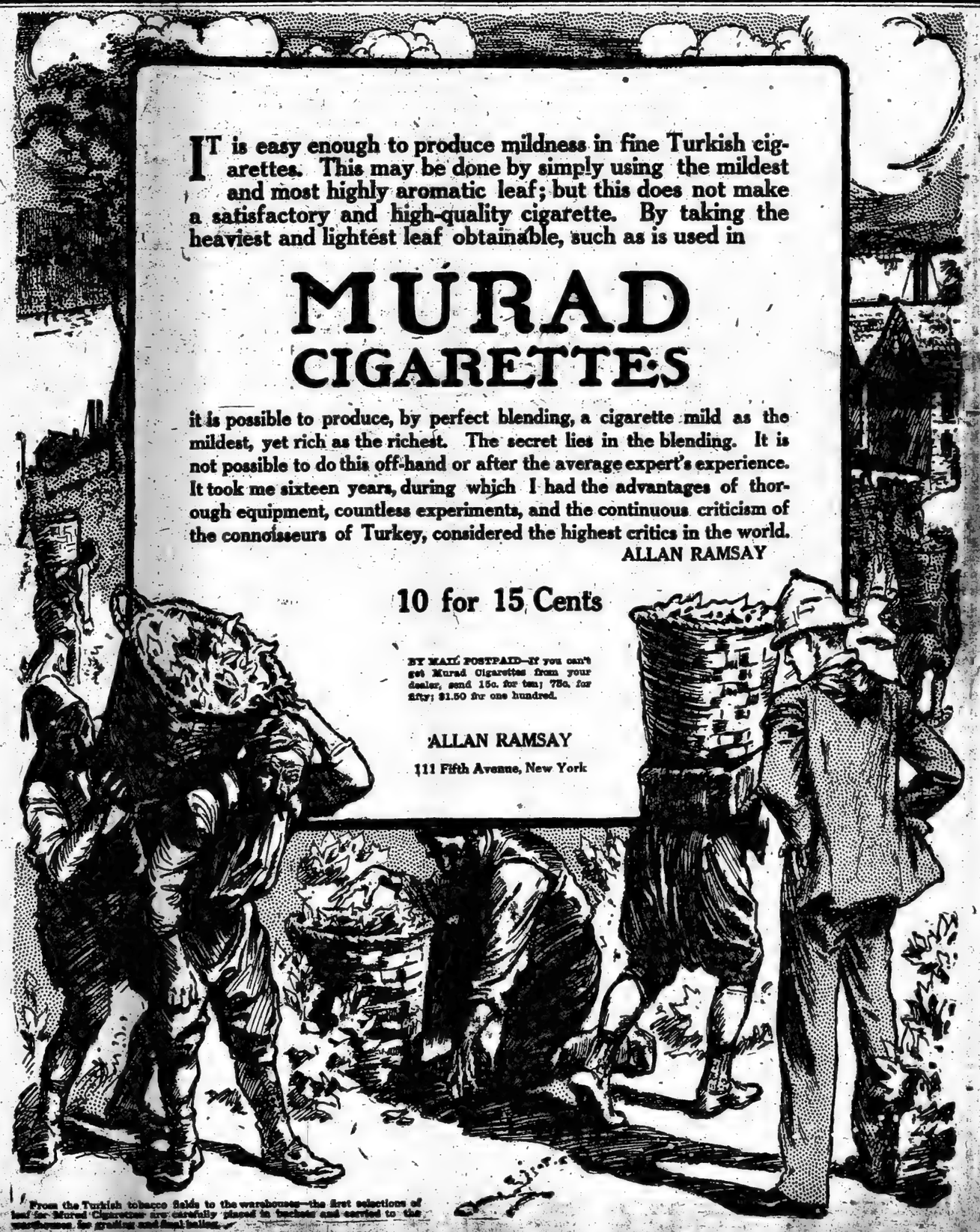

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THE CONFERENCE OF ALGECIRAS.

In the little Spanish town of Algeciras, across the bay from Gibraltar and within sight of the "Cloudy Atlas" Range, on the other side of the Mediterranean, there will be held probably on the 16th a "conference" that may prove as important as the famous conference at Portsmouth last Summer. For it will deal with matters that ultimately and not very indirectly may involve the peace of Europe. It is interesting, therefore, to inquire how the question of Morocco, a congeries of less than half-civilized tribes under the loose control of a Sultan, came to be a European question, in which are tangled the relations of the great Powers, and in the settlement of which the wide world is concerned.

If we go back far enough, the United States is responsible for this situation, since it was her lot nearly a century ago to clear the seas of the "Barbary pirates," and compel the savage chiefs of North Africa bordering on the Mediterranean to enter into pacts of peace with herself and, as a consequence, with others, and it is by virtue of this record that her representatives will sit around the green table in the City Hall of Algeciras with those of the Governments of Europe. But the immediate cause of the approaching conference—and it is an extremely important cause—is the determination of Germany to have the voice and the weight she thinks she is entitled to in all that goes on anywhere, the determination not to be, or seem to be, "isolated" in the diplomacy of the world, or to submit to what she thinks or pretends to think is "isolation." The occasion for the manifestation of this determination on the part of Germany is the policy of France in Morocco. This policy, as freely explained in official documents and in the responsible press of France, is summed up in the latest number of the Revue des Deux Mondes by M. RENE PINON, a writer of acknowledged authority:

> It is natural and reasonable that France, mistress of Algeria, of Tunis, of Senegal, of the Soudan, and of the routes of the Sahara, should conceive the plan and express the desire to have near her no neighbor that could become a rival in this species of "island," isolated by the Mediterranean and the Great Desert from Europe and black Africa; it is legitimate that she should affirm and cause to be recognized the special interests resulting for her, and for her alone, from the long common boundary, and which compel her to make herself the guardian of the integrity and independence of Morocco, and at the same time to establish there order, peace, and stability.

In pursuance of this policy the French Government, through M. DELCASSE, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the year 1904 made two treaties, one with Great Britain and one with Spain, and came to an understanding with Italy that these Powers would not oppose or embarrass the action of France in Morocco, France agreeing to respect the integrity of Morocco, and to maintain the open door and free commercial competition. While the negotiations for these treaties were in progress the German Ambassador at Paris was more or less informally told their nature and aim, and on the 12th of April, four days after the signing of the English treaty, Count BUELOW declared in the German Parliament that they did not concern Germany. There followed much comment in the press of France and England. Some of it was intemperate and most unfortunate, hinting broadly at the "isolation" of Germany and the rearrangement of the balance of power in Europe. Later, as Russia passed from defeat to disaster in the Orient and her importance as an ally of France visibly lessened, this line of discussion was more openly and generally adopted, so sober a journal as The London Spectator advocating a distinct arrangement with France by which England was to replace Russia if Germany should attack France.

Face to face with this situation, the German Government acted promptly, and, it must be admitted, rudely. The Emperor on the 31st of March, 1905, made his descent at Tangier and delivered his famous speech, which was understood by the Sultan as an offer of interference. At the same time Germany complained at Paris that she had been ill-treated, and sustained the complaint so energetically that the French Government, in the interests of peace, and practically to avoid the possibility of war, yielded the head of M. DELCASSE, who retired from the Foreign Office. Just what the actual danger of war was at that time cannot be said accurately, or what alignment of opposing forces would have followed. The general impression is that England advised every honorable means to prevent war, and promised aid if such means failed. And that is understood still to be the attitude of the two countries on the eve of the conference of Algeciras, which is the present outcome of the efforts of France to come to an understanding with all concerned without sacrificing her essential rights and interests in North Africa.

Will France succeed in these efforts? It is by no means certain. In the conference, which will be composed of representatives of all the Powers taking part in the treaty of Madrid in 1880, nothing can be done except by unanimous consent. Germany, therefore, holds the veto. She can compel such terms as the need of her consent is believed to justify, or she can compel an utter failure. Practically she is committed to acceptance of the policy of France with one important exception. Both agree to the integrity of Morocco, the independence of the Sultan, the organization of a police, the creation of a bank, and the revision and development of the system of taxation. They have not agreed as to who shall carry out these provisions. France will undoubtedly claim her right to do so. The other Powers will support her, except Germany. Germany will accede on one of two conditions: if she is convinced that the efforts for her "isolation" did not exist, or have been abandoned, or if she is convinced that it is not now wise to insist on that grievance. That is the key to the situation. No one can say what solution it will open. Meanwhile the attitude of our Government, as of our people, must be one of absolute impartiality, doing all that can be done for peace, avoiding everything that can ever so indirectly incite bad feeling in any quarter.

THE FATE OF MR. ODELL.

Politicians who try conclusions with a President of the United States have generally got the worst of it. Mr. CONKLING, the Stalwart leader, who in 1881 appealed to the Legislature of his State to sustain him in a fight with President GARFIELD, was not re-elected to the seat in the Senate he had resigned in anger. Had GARFIELD lived the Stalwarts would undoubtedly have passed through a period of lean years. When a President of the United States takes a hand in factional contests he cannot afford to be beaten, and it must be admitted that a President has superior facilities for carrying on a fight.

Mr. ODELL has got the worst of it in his contest with the President and Gov. HIGGINS. His candidate for Speaker was rejected by the Republican caucus, the candidate of the Governor and the President now occupies the chair in the Assembly. Mr. ODELL'S County Chairman in New York has given place to Mr. PARSONS, who also was the President's candidate. A few days more than a year ago Mr. ODELL was Governor of the State of New York. He was the party boss. He is still Chairman of the Republican State Committee. Now he is humbled—his enemies say he is crushed. The force that did the crushing acted swiftly, irresistibly, ruthlessly. No attention was paid to the struggles of the victim. His cries awakened no sympathy, his threats no alarm. It is a fearsome sight to see a strong man thus suddenly laid low. Rarely are factional quarrels carried to this length. Usually there is a compromise. Some decent concession enables the beaten boss to save his face. There was no mercy for ODELL. It was a war of extermination.

What will Mr. ODELL do to show that he is not exterminated? Rejoicings over the downfall of a boss are sometimes premature. To regain his power and his grip on his party in this State will be an uphill work. He must overcome the influence of the Governor and the influence of the President. They have patronage and favors to bestow, he has none.

Much depends upon Speaker WADSWORTH. He is unseasoned, inexperienced. The Republicans of the Assembly do not all like him. Traps will be set, pitfalls dug in his path. Some of the most influential Assemblymen are still loyal to Mr. ODELL. It may prove that in spite of the President, in spite of the Governor, and in spite of Speaker WADSWORTH he will have a good deal to say about legislation this Winter. In one respect the public may be a gainer through the working of his resentment. The Legislature will doubtless attempt to remodel the ballot law, and it will probably pass a corrupt practices act providing for publicity of campaign expenditures and forbidding contributions by corporations. Mr. ODELL, we should say, would advocate rather stern dealing with this latter vice. It would be a way of hitting at the President, for back of the disclosures of campaign contributions by the insurance companies lies the "Cortelyou scandal" of last year. Mr. ODELL has not forgotten the President's indignant repudiation of Judge PARKER'S charges. He is aware that the abuse of the diversion of trust funds and corporation moneys into the channels of politics is in the public mind unpleasantly associated with the Republican Presidential campaign of 1904. No measure dealing with this evil could very well be too stringent, and if the enactment of such a bill were in any quarter regarded as a reflection upon the campaign methods employed in 1904, that fact would add to the zeal with which Mr. ODELL would support it.

IMMIGRATION TENDENCIES.

According to yesterday's telegrams from London Mr. GERALD BALFOUR, after two hours of stormy discussion, failed to obtain a vote of confidence from his constituents because of his responsibility for England's law, resembling our own, regulating the admission of undesirable immigrants. The law became effective at New Year's, and already it is having its effect in the exclusion of Russian Jews, who are numerous in Mr. BALFOUR'S constituency. It is possible to sympathize both with those who condemned Mr. BALFOUR, for reasons of especial sympathy with their kindred, and with those other Englishmen who deem the law a necessity in the interest of Englishmen. Thursday's telegrams announced the emigration of 90,000 Russian Jews since the massacres began. Travel to England is shorter and cheaper than to countries across the ocean, and adjacent countries to Russia would be swamped with the fugitives if they were encouraged to settle there. England especially has no such way of utilizing them as ourselves. A country which is under the economic necessity of importing its foodstuffs is naturally embarrassed in bringing together "the landless man and the manless land." When England is doing its best to export its unemployed to its unpopulated colonies it manifestly cannot in justice to itself welcome many more of the helpless class.

With us the case is different. We have the land and we need the men, the labor unions to the contrary notwithstanding. The magnificent figures of agricultural prosperity which is buoying our security markets would never have been possible without the recruits whom we have welcomed and assimilated. Especially there is sympathy rather than prejudice against the refugees to whom England is under compulsion to give a cold welcome, and whom their compatriots here are so splendidly relieving by their generosity. But there are scant traces here of the 90,000 driven by misery from their Russian homes. For November last the Russian arrivals were 7,325, about 5,000 fewer than in 1904. Austria, Germany, England, Ireland, and Scotland each sent about 1,000 fewer. Altogether Europe sent 12,721 fewer than in the previous November. This is a curious sequel to the recent comments elicited by the fact that for the last year immigration had surpassed a million.

The arrivals from Italy are an exception to this unexpected proof of a reversed tendency. Italy sent 14,245, against 8,923 the year before. Here there is a reflection of the South's efforts to promote the increase of its labor class. Italians have been found especially adaptable to cotton culture, and scattered colonies of them have been established by many enterprising planters, wearied and worried by the shiftlessness of negro labor. This movement has extended northward from the Far South to Virginia, whose Legislature is to be asked for $10,000 to promote immigration of the unemployed, from London and elsewhere. It is the best way to sell unoccupied lands, and to cultivate lands needing new hands rather than new owners. The prairies and plantations, having driven the small British cultivator from the country to the cities, are now prepared to absorb them. England may make a wry face as we thus drain her of bone and sinew, after having successively damaged her farms and factories. It is a real service, nevertheless, to make good citizens of the wastrels so recently parading and shouting, "Curse your charity; we want work."

A FORESTRY DECISION.

Cornell University closed its Forestry School two years ago, and abandoned all experiments in forestry. The university had entered into a fifteen-year contract with the Brooklyn Cooperage Company to cut the timber on a tract of 30,000 acres situated in the Adirondacks on the shores of Upper Saranac Lake, which was given by the State specifically for "the advancement of the science of forestry." The conferring act empowered the university to plant, raise, cut, and sell timber at such times, of such species and quantities, as it might deem best, "with a view to obtaining and imparting knowledge concerning the scientific management and use of forests." In an action begun by Attorney General MAYER Supreme Court Justice COCHRANE on Wednesday declared the university's contract with the cooperage company void.

It is not difficult to appreciate the justice of this decision. Scientific forestry does not contemplate the possibility of denuding wooded lands without a continuous process of reforestation. Evidence was adduced to show that within a few years under the contract the land would have been cleared of all its timber. Moreover, by its terms the contract yields no revenue to the university, to the State, or to any interests represented by either, nor is forestry education even incidentally or indirectly benefited. Any such engagement, even though entered into in good faith, is, in Justice COCHRANE'S opinion, without the scope and purpose of the statute. There can be no devastation of the grant of forest, he says, "without reference to the ability, or even the disposition, of the university or its Forestry College to make experiments corresponding to the perennial cuttings when the time to make such experiments shall arrive."

Cornell University is willing to release its title to the State. It is announced that the case will probably be appealed by counsel for the Brooklyn Cooperage Company. Justice COCHRANE'S clear ruling, we should think, has so simplified the matter that the Court of Appeals need only refer the appellant to the firmly fixed policy of the State, as set forth in Article VII., Section 7, of the Constitution, as follows:

> The lands of the State, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be leased, sold, or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed, or destroyed.

THE BEARS.

The Roosevelt Bears are an amusing pair. The story of their travels and adventures, which will be published in successive issues of THE TIMES Sunday Magazine beginning to-morrow, Jan. 7, is just pure, wholesome fun. While calculated for the meridian of infancy and youth, the story of the bears is of a kind that grown-up men and women would not willingly leave unread if they had once begun it, or had knowledge of what it was about and how it was told.

Mr. Paul Piper tells the story in verse. His Roosevelt Bears travel from Colorado to the East, using the railroads and the hotels just as other travelers do. They play pranks, get into scrapes, and raise mischief on their way. Mr. Piper's lively narrative is supplemented by pictures, which aid in the delineation of bear character and habits.

THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Our tenth Annual Financial Review, which appears to-morrow, will be found, we trust, an adequate epitome of a wonderful year. This is setting a high standard of performance, but one not above the capacity of a list of contributors whose distinguished names are an attraction that will be conceded. What Mr. HILL has to say about railways never lacks readers and seldom fails to carry conviction. At the opposite pole, but of equal authority in its way, is a paper by the author of the Railway Rate bill which failed, on a topic which is to have a revival, lending interest to what is written by the Hon. C. E. TOWNSEND. Mr. VANDERLIP'S and Mr. HEPBURN'S claim to speak for the banking interest will not be denied, and Mr. O. P. AUSTIN is an acknowledged master of the statistics which he prepares for the Government at Washington.

It would be agreeable to call the entire list of authoritative contributors if it were possible or necessary. Our own idea is that the facts are their best attraction. No man of affairs, for instance, can afford to be ignorant of what is doing and will be done in the iron industry, which touches banking, transportation, trade, labor, stocks, as no other one factor does. It would be unjust not to add a word regarding the contributions of our staff, whether of text by qualified observers of events, or of figures. The compilation of tables and statistics is a thankless task, never completed and never perfect, but we speak confidently when we say that in these respects we present a worthy record of a year which will long be a standard in a manner which will increase in usefulness as the years pass on. If the new year redeems its promise it may be that 1905 will be outdone by 1906, but until that is demonstrated the records of the year just closed will have permanent value rivaling their present interest.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Dr. Norton on Euthanasia.

Now it is Dr. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON whom an unfortunate impulse has moved to express belief in the "right" of one person to decide that these, those, or the other circumstances not only justify, but in reason oblige, him to confer the boon of death upon a suffering fellow-mortal. This curious delusion has fastened on many people before, but few indeed of them have been euthanasiasts as bold as Dr. NORTON seems to be. After denying that human life is always and necessarily "sacred," and charging the physician with having carried too far his commendable desire to prolong the existence of his patients, Dr. NORTON declares, (1) that no thinking man would hesitate—"hesitate" is actually the word he uses!—to give a fatal dose of laudanum to "the victim of an accident from the torturing effects of which recovery was impossible"; (2) that no reasonable man would hesitate to hasten death in a case where a cancer has reached the stage of incessant pain and the patient wants to die; and (3) that it is plain duty to shorten, not to prolong, the life of "an old person whose mind has become a chaos of wild imaginings productive of constant distress not only to the sufferer, but to all who live with and attend him." Adequate and accurate characterization of propositions like these is difficult, especially when they come from a man like Dr. NORTON. Perhaps it is enough to call attention to several points wherein his premises are either scientifically wrong or wherein they credit science with more knowledge than it possesses. In the first place, nature has herself very carefully provided that in the vast majority of instances her children of all degrees shall have "euthanasia," and a majority almost equally vast of the seemingly exceptional cases are not exceptional at all, for in them, while the body protests, the mind is either indifferent or oblivious. There is the best of reason, for example, to believe that the man torn to pieces by a tiger does not suffer in the least. And where would Dr. NORTON get his physicians who could always tell with certainty the outcome of an accident or disease? Few indeed are the proverbs with as much truth in them as has the one, "While there is life there is hope," and it is an utter waste of time to worry about the few cases where a man with perfect wisdom would be justified in giving the "happy death," to another, since the time to make such experiments shall arrive.

Leniency, but Not a Reprieve.

Gov. BROOKS, while hinting that he might heed an appeal for leniency in the Patrick case, announced that he will refuse the application for a reprieve. In explanation of the refusal he says that, considering the length of time the case has been in the courts, he is not satisfied that the interests of justice would be served by giving further delay for the sole purpose of taking an appeal on purely technical grounds. This position is a reasonable one, and it is not at all easy to see why delay, so utilized, could be anything more than delay or could lead to any other end than another sentence, while the chances of getting a new trial from the courts have apparently been exhausted. And yet it is not reasonable, or at least it is lamentable, that a man whose only appeal has been for justice and due process of law should have to find his last refuge and one hope of life in a Governor's mercy. The general desire, we think, is that, if the murder of RICE cannot be brought home to PATRICK by better testimony than was presented against him, the charge should be held not proven and PATRICK set free. If he is guilty he deserves no leniency; if he has not been convicted beyond a reasonable doubt he should be released, not pardoned or punished under a mitigation of sentence. The murder, if done, was almost certainly not done as described by the moral imbecile, JONES, and, again almost certainly, its doing in that way was not demonstrated by the evidence secured at the necropsy. Chloroform is not so easily given or so easily found as was said by the "experts" whose names we will be kind enough not to recall, and there are other experts, requiring no quotation marks, who are ready and competent to riddle the story that sent PATRICK to his long wait in the condemned cell. The man's courage, energy, persistence, and general bearing have helped to create a widespread feeling that there was something radically wrong about his trial, and there is, if not exactly sympathy with him, at least sympathy with the cause for which he has fought so coolly and so well. We have studied many efforts to save the life of persons convicted of murder, but have never seen one before which, like this one, was quite free from hysteria and morbid sentimentality. Therefore does it have from us the support which so many such efforts have lacked.

Old News About the Cats.

According to a paragraph which is floating along the journalistic current, a school "composition" recently began with the statement that "the cat is a square quadruped, with four legs at the corners." That is only an adaptation from the ancient description of the horse, and inspires suspicion, but the rest is better and may be really modern: "If you want to please the animal you must stroke it on the back. If it is very much pleased it sets up its tail stiff like a ruler, so that your hand cannot get any farther. The cat is said to have nine lives, but in this country it seldom needs them all because of the presence of Christianity." Presumably the reason offered as to why the cat hasn't as much need here as in some other lands to be a polybite as well as a lychnobite is the funniest thing in this essay, but we are ourselves much more impressed by the extreme accuracy of observation which inspired the phrase, "so that your hand cannot get any farther." Everybody who has ever stroked a cat knows the sense of obstruction to which this child refers, but nobody, so far as we are aware, ever before put the thing into words. To have done it was a sort of genius and contains a promise of future greatness in the world of science.

Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Coler.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The most dangerous man in our town is Maxwell Coler, Coler in his ripeness, has said so. The ex-Controller has been standing things on their heads with so much success—persuaded us to give a seventy-five year franchise to Mr. Belmont for nothing, because he said it was municipal ownership in subways—persuaded himself, when he found himself washed ashore after the late municipal upheaval, that he, he was the master of the storm—that now in his exultation he gets on his own head, and with his feet in the air he announces what he sees with his vision perverted.

Maxwell may have weaknesses, but his effort has generally been for betterment, enhanced efficiency, more complete equipment of schools and teachers; he holds his place because he is so completely on the level with the situation in school matters. Coler holds his place—but that's another story.

Coney Island, Jan. 4, 1906. GRATIS.

Is This a Brooklyn Trait?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My name is Norval, and from the Grampian Hills of Harlem I removed to Brooklyn, and set up my household gods.

After a number of years, in which I paid my rent and obliterated myself as much as possible when within my apartments that the owner might delude himself and his neighbors into believing himself the sole occupant, I had occasion to make a change. I visited a number of real estate agents, and the remark of one is worthy of being recorded. After telling him that I had always thought it best to live in a house occupied by the owner, he thoughtfully scratched his chin as he slowly remarked: "Well, I don't know. In case of evil repair the owner always believes his a little gold house!" Is this state of mind indigenous to Brooklyn? NORVAL.

New York, Jan. 4, 1906.

Birds of a Feather.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Does it not seem that our police force, which guards the theatre entrances, often wastes its energy in petty affairs?

Regardless of the pickpockets that may be on every side and especially of the ticket brokers who continue to brazenly disregard the law, they pursue an honest citizen in order to keep him moving, and will, if in the mood, use their club, which should be used on a guilty and insubordinate person.

Surely the police force, the Metropolitan Opera Company, and the ticket speculators seem to an outsider to belong to the same family.

T. M. ODELL.

New York, Jan. 4, 1906.

New Year Quick Step.

From The Lowell Citizen.

"Bills to the right of us, bills to the left of us, bills that are ruinous!" pops dear thundered. "Frightful, the charge they made! Senseless the price you paid!" then on the table laid, check for six hundred!

Dignity.

From The Washington Star.

"Don't you think every statesman should cultivate a manner of great dignity?"

"A manner of great dignity," answered Senator Sorghum, "is an invaluable adjunct. It prevents people from asking bothersome questions, for fear of seeming impertinent."

Henry Beemus's Epitaph.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

henery beemus I'm glad to say
has graduated an gon his way
som young man when dan with schoolin
dont kno quit to stop ther foolin
hes thot it funny to make fools laff
an earned a lattin appitaff
ded o'land for their church—
has ah his father trucking to meth—
friens drop a tear on his quiet rest thats
an whitest mettle ennabled in mute

New York, Jan. 4, 1906.

THE CASE OF MRS. MORRIS.

Comment on the Unfortunate Incident at the White House.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The incident at the White House in Washington, related in this morning's issue of your paper, is of a most revolting nature and bears again testimony of the very deplorable fact that whenever a policeman enters the scene there is sure to be a spectacle of brutal force and unchecked brutality.

If the incident as related by you is true there will be nothing left in my opinion but an apology to Mrs. Morris from the President himself and prompt dismissal of the two policemen and the official who can be held responsible for their disgraceful conduct, or, in future, any citizen of this great country of "Liberty" (?) may expose himself to being subjected to such brutal treatment when he comes to see the President.

ALFRED MUELLER.

New York, Jan. 5, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Bill" Devery, our erstwhile Chief of Police, declared the other day that men under military discipline would not make good policemen because they lacked initiative and discretion. The President's Assistant Secretary, Mr. Barnes, seems not to lack initiative, but where is his discretion? We fancy that if Devery were his superior officer he would soon go "broke." LOOKER-ON.

New York, Jan. 5, 1906.

THE STRIKE AT THE OPERA.

General Opinion That Mr. Conried is Cheapening the Metropolitan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I happened to be one of the many thousand music lovers who paid good money to hear "Faust" presented as it ought to be, and, although sympathizing with the Herr Director, I consider that his attitude in regard to the chorus is an imposition on the public.

I listened in vain when he was reading his statement for any mention of money being returned at the box office on application. If Mr. Conried wants to fight his chorus, why should the public aid him therein by being compelled to listen to opera without a chorus, at full prices?

I hope the Herr will win out, but I shall not pay him while he is doing his fighting at the expense of—the public.

MUSIC LOVER.

New York, Jan. 4, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Herr Conried's speech of Wednesday night struck the reader as particularly humorous.

A bricklayer or a carpenter working but eight hours a day can make $25 a week and have his nights at home with his family. Whereas an opera singer working often morning, afternoon, and evening can make only a scant $15 a week.

When a person pays $5 to hear "Faust" it is no consolation to hear Herr Conried's speech attacking hard-working people, who are endeavoring to obtain a salary such as would remunerate them for their study of music.

Speak out, Herr Conried.

MORTIMER J. HYNES.

New York, Jan. 4, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The strike of the chorus of the opera company suggests the fact that the present management is trying to make more money than the former régime. On the very night of the strike a cheaper conductor presided over the orchestra. Formerly we had the thorough Mancinelli, whose salary and ability could not be compared with the man who has been promoted to the leadership. In fact, nearly every opera has something inferior in it. Some of the star singers, too, are engaged for less numbers of nights than under the former régime—Eames, for instance. In these prosperous times the opera is doing well because of its "fashion," but in ordinary times the public will teach a severe lesson to a management whose liberality is not up to the previous high standard. It pays to be liberal, and this rule applies to the salary of singers, too, who do not hold the whip handle, (like Caruso and the other stars.)

LIBERALITY.

New York, Jan. 4, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seems to be no doubt that Mr. Conried's attitude toward the union is upheld by the general public and the press, and also that the press and public would like to see the chorus more generously paid. This class of work demands arduous preparation and physical conditions which are rather uncommon.

As to the giving of "Faust" last night, it was not only the chorus that was missed, but the orchestra was so loud that the quartet and trios were at times scarcely audible. Let Mr. Franko remember that Italian grand opera is not to be conducted on the lines of an orchestral symphony; the human voice is the main thing from beginning to end in an opera.

New York, Jan. 4, 1906. J. C.

Style in Tombstone.

From The Tombstone (Ariz.) Prospector.

Every symptom points to a tendency to spread on style in Tombstone. Among other instances in this direction the boys bought a pair of beautiful barber pole suspenders, and presented them to the amiable dispenser who shoves the amber extract of cheerfulness over the mahogany of the Parlor Saloon. He promptly donned the innovation, but claimed that he felt like he had a fence rail on each shoulder. Then, when they became overburdensome, he would unbutton them and permit them to dangle in front, but he finally got them down fine enough to go to church in. Several old timers, conspicuously Court attendants from the other end of the county, have fallen into the habit of wearing boiled shirts, and it looks as if sky-blue overalls might be discarded as a full-dress costume. Getting "powerful tony" in town nowadays.

The Wrong Gun.

From The Richmond Times-Dispatch.

QUINQUE, Va., Jan. 2.—What was intended as a Christmas joke came very near culminating in the death of Bernard Payne, a young man living near Ruckersville. Payne had arranged with some friends to play a trick upon Galveston Mitchell at a neighbor's house, in the edge of Albemarle County, by acting as a chicken thief, intending that Mitchell should be handed a gun which had been previously loaded with a blank shell.

Payne came out of the house with the chickens in hand, purposely for Mitchell to shoot at him with what was thought to be a blank charge. But when Mitchell fired Payne fell, as the gun was heavily loaded. Dr. Ed. Birckhead was called in, and succeeded in extracting 150 shot from Payne's breast and one from his eye.

A Case for Neither.

From The Chicago Record Herald.

The pen is mightier than the sword, but is isn't likely to supplant either the pick or the steam shovel in the Panama Canal matter.

Omaha's Jubilee.

With its issue of January The Omaha Bee publishes an "Illustrated Jubilee Year Review," marking the completion of Omaha's first half century. The text and pictures make a handsome showing for the progress of the Nebraska city, and both are most creditable to the editorial and club lies. A special feature is the panoramic view of Omaha printed [illegible] about the size of an ordinary [illegible] sheet.

DOMINGO'S CREDITORS BEWAIL OUR ACTION

British Now Wonder if They Will Ever Get Their Money.

ACCUSE US OF BAD FAITH

Ask What We Would Have Thought of England If She Had Suspended the Alabama Payments.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1906.]

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The present position of British holders of Santo Domingan bonds is one of bewilderment. Thanks to President Roosevelt, the definite expectations they held eighteen months ago of receiving the money due to them have been dissipated, and now they do not know what is going to happen to them.

Discussing the situation brought about by Mr. Roosevelt, an official of the Council of Foreign Bondholders said to me to-day:

"The English claims were included under the international arbitration award of July 14, 1904, between the United States and Santo Domingan Governments, which was regarded here as a final settlement of the dispute that could not be reversed or reopened. The Santo Domingan Government itself proposed and approved the amount that was to be paid to the improvement company under the award, and although the sum owing to the company was so cut down that it involved a heavy sacrifice on the part of the company and the English creditors, they cheerfully accepted the terms agreed upon because they believed that the United States would see that these terms were faithfully carried out.

"The installments provided by the award were being collected and paid over by the United States to the improvement company, and the English bondholders were therefore thunderstruck to hear that the United States Government had suspended the execution of the award and had taken away from them for an indefinite period the money which was secured to them by the United States' own action.

"What would the Americans have thought of England if she had suspended the payments under the Geneva award on the ground that other claims had arisen against her in connection with the Alabama incident?

"The whole Santo Domingan question has now, unfortunately, become involved in politics, and it is impossible for the English bondholders to form any opinion as to what the upshot of the struggle between the United States Executive and the Senate will be. If the Senate does not approve the treaty the English bondholders will look to the United States Government to restore the status quo ante and so put the arbitration award into full operation again. If the treaty is ratified, they rely on the United States Government to see that their special rights are fully protected."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The distress of foreign bondholders who expect the United States to disentangle the Santo Domingan situation and collect their debts for them is not well understood in official circles here. The impression is that they have set their hopes too high and have regarded as accomplished facts many things that are merely tentative propositions written on a certain piece of paper safely lodged in a pigeonhole in the room of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

The United States has made no agreement to make any disposition of the moneys collected by Col. Colton and his force of customs collectors in Santo Domingo. In fact, according to the view of Secretary Root, there has been no agreement whatever in regard to the collection of Santo Domingan customs. This Government has simply complied with a request from ex-President Morales to "present" suitable candidates for the offices of customs collectors at the various ports in Santo Domingo.

This was done with the understanding that 55 per cent. of the moneys thus collected should be deposited in New York to await the time when, if the pending treaty between the United States and Santo Domingo should be ratified, the matter of paying over the amounts collected would be taken up by some suitable tribunal and disposed of equitably.

MORALES LOSES AN ALLY.

CAPE HAITIEN, Jan. 5.—Further advices received here from the scene of the hostilities between the troops of the temporary President of Santo Domingo, Gen. Caceres, and the forces of the fugitive President, Gen. Morales, are to the effect that the defeat of the latter before Puerto Plata on Jan. 3, when Gen. Rodriguez, the Morales commander, lost his life, was complete. About 150 men were killed or wounded.

Gen. Guerrito, ex-Governor of Monte Cristi, who with his troops had declared himself in favor of Morales, on being informed of the death of Gen. Rodriguez decided to fight on his own behalf, and is preparing to attack Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Cable advices received to-day at the State Department from Santo Domingo assert that the revolution is practically at an end, the troops are dispersing to their homes, and the country is again becoming quiet.

Leonidas.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Leonidas was holding the pass at Thermopylae.

"I understand well enough, however," he said grimly, "that it will be no good after Jan. 1."

Yet with the courage of a true Spartan officeholder he died rather than surrender it.

THE NEW LITERATURE.

No more we buy the magazines
For reasons literary—
To thrill at blood-and-thunder tales
Or laugh at stories merry;
No more we look for Conan Doyle's
Or Kipling's latest prosing—
We merely ask: "This magazine,
Pray, what is it exposing?"

'Tis vain to talk of essays rare,
All eulogies we'll shorten;
'Tis vain to tell of subtle tales
By Mrs. Edith Wharton.
The literary era now
Apparently is closing—
We buy no tale for what it is,
But what it is exposing.

So bow to Lawson, Conan Doyle,
And to Miss Tarbell, Kipling.
Oh, budding scribe, curse Standard Oil,
Assail Insurance, gripling!
Burst forth in furious fire against
Graft, grabbing, greed, bullraising.
Ye Homers, Shakespeares, Raleighs of
This era of exposing.

THOMAS B. [illegible]

"TRISTAN UND ISOLDE" AT THE OPERA

First Performance of Wagner's Tragedy This Season.

BURGSTALLER AS TRISTAN

His First Appearance in New York in the Part—Mme. Nordica Sings Isolde—A Chorus of Principals.

Isolde.....Mme. Lillian Nordica
Brangaene.....Miss Edyth Walker
Tristan.....Mr. Burgstaller
Kurwenal.....Mr. Van Rooy
Konig Marke.....Mr. Blass
Melot.....Mr. Muhlmann
Ein Hirt.....Mr. Reiss
Stimme des Seemanns.....Mr. Bars
Conductor.....Mr. Alfred Hertz

"Tristan und Isolde" was given for the first time this season at the opera last night. The occasion was recognized as a notable one by a very large audience that listened to the performance with profound attention. It was the occasion of Mr. Burgstaller's first appearance in New York, in the part of Tristan, this being one of the few remaining Wagnerian rôles that he had not attempted here. Mme. Nordica returned to her part of Isolde, in which she first disclosed her highest artistic stature to this public. Miss Edyth Walker was the Brangaene and Mr. Van Rooy the Kurwenal.

Mr. Burgstaller's artistic personality is not one that pre-eminently fits him for the part of Tristan; but he achieved in it some unexpectedly fine results. He is not yet an ideal representative of Wagner's tragic hero, and he may never be so long as he adheres to his present methods and ideals of acting. There is the touch of the effeminate in much of what he does; but there was less of it last night than in some of his impersonations. Mr. Burgstaller has the initial advantage of a superb physique for the part. His conception of it has evidently been molded by intelligent study, and it is far from being insufficient or unfinished. But it lacks at present the crowning touch of conviction of glowing warmth.

He sings the music well, yet it can hardly be said that his voice is so well adapted for the music through which Wagner interprets the passion, suffering, and longings of his hero, as it is for certain other parts. Here more than anywhere else, the voice must take on the color and accent of the varying emotions, and here more than anywhere else is there need of the perfect and sustained declamation that is also song. There are some things that must be objected to in his enunciation, though they are nothing new. In the third act there were magnificent heights of passionate ecstacy in his scenes of delirium.

Mme. Nordica was in her finest form. Her conception of Isolde seems to have gained in certain points of intensity and subtlety of expression. In the first act she never surpassed what she did last evening. In voice, too, she was superb, brilliant, sonorous, and full of all dramatic power and piquancy of expression through the gamut of emotion. The other parts were all in familiar hands.

The difficulties with the chorus did not interfere with the choral portions of the first act which are so essential to the dramatic proportions of the scene. The chorus of sailors was sung by volunteers from the principal members of the company and by members of the opera school. There were Messrs. Blass, Muhlmann, Bégué, Reiss, Dufriche, Paroli, and Goritz upon the stage; Mr. Knote joined them in the wings. Mr. Caruso volunteered but was not drafted into this service.

Mr. Herz's conducting of "Tristan" has many points of surpassing excellence. There is the dramatic pulse of life through it; there are many effective passages of modification of tempo; there are many beautiful poetic touches. But as a rule he has the orchestra play too loudly, the singers are too frequently covered, and in "Tristan," of all Wagner's dramatic works, this should not be. And in the last act he took certain passages at a lingeringly slow tempo.

SAFONOFF AGAIN CONDUCTS.

Fourth Philharmonic Concert Under His Direction—Jean Gerardy as 'Cello Soloist.

Mr. Wassili Safonoff returns to New York for the third time as conductor of the Philharmonic Society, the only one of the foreign "guests" to be given that honor in three successive seasons. His popularity with the Philharmonic audiences was shown by the reception that was offered him yesterday at the fourth afternoon concert, although he set before his hearers an exacting task to listen through the whole of the programme he had prepared for them. Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" overture, Tschaikowsky's "Manfred" symphony, and Beethoven's "Egmont" overture constituted the orchestral numbers. There was a concerto for 'cello by a composer unknown to this latitude, Joseph Jongens, played by Jean Gerardy. Tschaikowsky's symphony and the concerto are both of merciless length, and altogether the concert had the fault that so many of the concerts of the visiting conductors have had.

Mr. Safonoff's most distinguished achievement was naturally in the symphony by Tschaikowsky, for whose music he has shown such special sympathy and intimate understanding. It was twice performed in New York concerts last season, but is one of the less familiar works of the composer; its inordinate length and the almost unrelieved gloom of its contents, which the Alpine fay and the pastoral scene cannot efface, as well as much that seems labored and uninspired in it, have been marked against it. That there is much of Tschaikowsky's most powerful writing in it, passages that expose the depths of human anguish, the "fierce thirst of death still unslaked," is undeniable. Mr. Safonoff's reading of it was of magnificent power, touching at times limits of titantic breadth. It was conceived on the broadest lines; but it was also wrought out with remarkable finesse. It was phrased and articulated with lucidity and cogency, and it was balanced and projected to its climaxes with irresistible force. It took plastic shape under Mr. Safonoff's hands. Of Mendelssohn's overture he secured a performance of delicacy and somewhat more finish than the Philharmonic Society is often in a position to give—delicacy and strongly marked contrast were the predominant qualities. And Beethoven's overture he played strongly and with masculine vigor.

Jean Gérardy has developed into an artist of the finest fibre and of remarkable power, not only technically but intellectually, since he first appeared here as a boy a dozen years ago. His playing of the concerto by Jongen was masterly—the work of a fine musician. The concerto itself is distinguished from most 'cello concertos by the natural and congenial way in which it is written for the solo instrument. The 'cello has fewer undignified antics to perform than in most works of the kind. It suffers from its extreme diffuseness. Some of its themes are characteristic, but they are put through a long and too often wearisome development that has little strongly marked physiognomy. The instrumentation, especially of the first movement, has much that is of great charm and delicacy of color.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

WATTS SHERMAN GREAT BALL.

The Whole of Sherry's Utilized for a Brilliant Function.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman gave a very large ball last evening at Sherry's. More than a thousand invitations were sent out. The entire house was engaged for it.

The function was given for the Misses Irene and Mildred Sherman, the debutante daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Sherman. The ball was a pink one, all the floral decorations carrying out the pink scheme.

At the entrance of the ballroom Mrs. Sherman in white lace embroidered in steel and wearing a diamond tiara and pearls and diamons, and the Misses Sherman frocked alike in white tulle trimmed with folds of white net and satin, received their guests. Back of them was a large screen covered with bouquets sent to the debutantes. It was a late affair, many of the guests going from the opera and none arriving before eleven.

The seated supper was served soon after midnight, and was followed by the double cotillion, led from one end by Elisha Dyer, Jr., dancing with Miss Irene Sherman, and from the other by Phoenix Ingraham dancing with Miss Mildred Sherman. The favors were beautiful, among them being large pink snowballs that fell open and revealed scarfs of pink chiffon trimmed with swansdown; there were also Louis Seize baskets in gilt filled with natural pink flowers for the girls and boutonnières to match for the men. There was also a huge Maypole with pink ribbons. Other favors were silver vases and pencils, handsome work bags and fans, silver penholders, knives, ash trays, and crops for the men, and in the last figure a huge swan floated in so arranged as by the movements of its wings to send showers of pink rose leaves floating through the room and over the dancers, veiling them in a pink mist. After the cotillion there was a buffet supper.

There were many out-of-town guests, and nearly every one in New York society was there.

BELMONT—GOICOURIA.

Wedding Postponed for Illness Now Set for Jan. 25.

The wedding date of August Belmont, Jr., and Miss Alice De Goicouria was definitely decided yesterday. They will be married on Jan. 25 in the Church of the Ascension, in lower Fifth Avenue. Miss De Goicouria will have as her attendants the Misses Marian Fish, Cynthia Roche, Maria Moran, Edith Kane, and Anne Wall. Mr. Belmont has not yet chosen his best man and ushers.

The date originally set for the wedding was much earlier, but Miss De Goicouria was taken ill of typhoid fever and the marriage was postponed. She has now quite recovered. Mrs. W. Scott Cameron, sister of the bride to be, and her husband, Mr. Cameron, who sailed for England several weeks ago for the hunting season, may return for the wedding.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There is a lull socially to-day, after a week crowded with dinner-dances and balls. There will be several "at homes," bridge parties, dinners, and a meeting of the Saturday Evening Dancing Class at Delmonico's. Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mrs. William W. Rutherfurd are among those who will give dinners.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John Canfield Tomlinson announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Esther Walden Tomlinson, to Clarence P. Wyckoff. Miss Tomlinson's mother before her marriage was Miss Dora Morrel Grant. Miss Tomlinson is a sister of J. C. Tomlinson, Jr., and has been an attendant at several of the fashionable weddings of 1905.

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The date of the dance Mrs. Payne Whitney is to give for her débutante sister-in-law, Miss Dorothy Whitney, daughter of the late William C. Whitney, is Jan. 29.

***

Mrs. Joel Nott Allen will give a reception on Thursday afternoon next at her home, 202 West Seventy-fourth Street, for Mrs. John Worth Edwards, who was Miss Jeannette Mourraille, a bride of last Spring. Mrs. Robert R. Livingston and others will assist in receiving.

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Mrs. William T. Bull, who returned from Europe to December, has recovered her usual health. Last Winter she was a helpless invalid from rheumatism.

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Mrs. Albert H. Gallatin of 25 Gramercy Park will give a dinner on Jan. 16 for Miss Gladys Pell. Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander will also give a dinner for Miss Pell on Jan. 25.

***

Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry has invitations out to a large dinner on Jan. 17.

Two amusing little musical plays, written by Miss Doris Francklyn, the debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Francklyn, were successfully presented yesterday afternoon by fashionable amateurs to an appreciative audience of well known people, the proceeds going to the St. Mary's Hospital for Crippled Children. The curtain raiser was in verse, entitled "On the Fence," the music by Walter Ruel Cowles. The part of Eileen, the village coquette, was taken by Miss Marion Stevenson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Stevenson, and Thomas Achelis and Francis H. Markoe, Jr., were the city lover and country lover, respectively. This was followed by a farcical comedy in two acts, called "Mrs. Shrimper's Boarders." Mrs. Shrimper was played by Miss Hester Davis, while Serissa, her daughter, in love with the grocery boy, was played by Miss Eleanor Townsend. Miss Evelyn S. Witherbee was the old maid, Miss Fedora Flusterby—a most charming old maid, too. Miss Grace Henry was Mrs Jones, and little Cornelia Landon was Blossom, her daughter. Miss Frances Alexander, daughter of William Alexander, was the fetching art student, Rhoda Gainsborough Reynolds.

Miss Mildred Townsend was Queen Lee, the gypsy fortune teller, and Miss F. Vogel and Nathalie Bailey were the twins, Miss Betty and Miss Jenny. Miss Elsie Lazarus, daughter of Mrs. Frank Lazarus, took the part of Rosa Rugg, the colored maid, most cleverly made up. William C. Bowers was Sandiford Hawkins, Serissa's beau.

The first act showed the dining room at supper time, with all the girls and women declaring they had no use for men, while the second act disclosed that each one succumbed to the temptation to marry as soon as the chance presented itself. Last Winter Miss Francklyn's musical fairy operetta, "Flora-Florizel," was presented at the Lyceum. Yesterday's play showed a distinct advance. Much laughter and applause showed the appreciation of the audience. Nothing but praise was heard as the audience filed out. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Landon, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt and the Misses Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Witherbee, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hillhouse, Mrs. Markoe, Mrs. H. H. Piffard, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Jones, Mrs. William Alexander, Mrs. Frank Lazarus, Mr. and Mrs. James Bliss Townsend, the Misses Gilbert, Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey, Mrs. Louis Henop, and others. After the performance, which netted a sum for the hospital, Mrs. Francklyn gave a largely attended tea at Sherry's.

ELSIE JANIS A STAR.

Her Automobile Play, "The Vanderbilt Cup," Is Produced.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 5.—The new automobile play, "The Vanderbilt Cup," in which Miss Elsie Janis is the star, was produced here to-night, and was roundly applauded.

One of the features of the production is the automobile race in which Barney Oldfield drives his car, the Green Dragon, against a competitor at a record-breaking clip. Aubrey Boucicault, Otis Harlan, Henry Bergman, Charles Dickson, Henry V. Donnelly, and Edith Docker are in the cast.

MISS CROSMAN AS AN EMOTIONAL HEROINE

Temperamentally Unsuited to Type of Woman She Represents.

FAMILY STORY PAPER PLAY

Mrs. W. K. Clifford's "Madeline," at the Garrick, an Excursion Into Familiar Sensationalism.

Norman Luard.....Guy Standing
Sir Charles Campbell.....Percy Ames
Christine.....Irma Perry
Josephine Boulet.....Miriam Nesbitt
Madeline de Bray.....Miss Crosman

"A Page from a Family Story Paper" would be a good sub-title for Mrs. W. K. Clifford's "Madeline," which served to introduce Henrietta Crosman last night in emotional aspects which she has avoided during her more recent appearances in this city. Madeline is not a new play, having been used by the actress on tour several years ago, but prior to its performance at the Garrick it had not previously been seen here, although its story, having no especial freshness, may be said to have been long familiar to regular patrons of the theatres and the paperback publishing companies.

Madeline de Bray, a celebrated French actress, has for eight years given her affection to Norman Luard, an English diplomat, who at the outset of the play is about to contract a marriage with his cousin. Responding to the repeated demands of Madeline, he visits her apartment and makes known to her for the first time the reason for a changed attitude, which she had only recently observed. The woman pleads the genuineness of her love for him and endeavors to persuade him not to abandon her. When he refuses, she asks as a last favor that he will spend the evening—his last in Paris—in her apartment. This he finally consents to do.

After a brief scene in which the diplomat warns a youthful friend who has become enamored of Madeline that such women are dangerous the first curtain falls. When it rises again Madeline is discovered waiting for Norman. He arrives, and the pair sip coffee while the actress makes a pretense at gayety. Eventually the man announces that he must go, but discovers that the door is locked and the key missing. As he turns to demand the reason for his detention he finds himself looking into the muzzle of a revolver. Then the actress tells him that she is determined to kill him. He is cold and stolid in the face of death. But at the crucial moment Madeline relents, hands him the key, and tells him to go. As the door slams behind him she drags herself across the floor, picks up the revolver which she has thrown down a moment before. Then the curtain falls. A shot is heard, and the rising curtain discloses the prostrate figure of the woman bathed in blue light.

As may be surmised, all this is acted with rather more attempt at impressiveness than is possible in the telling. It is in a way cumulatively unpleasant. No one would want to assert that it is an impossible story, for the daily records of crime indicate clearly enough that there have been at times even more painful episodes than that indicated in the experience of this English diploma. But to be worth while such a play must contain something more than a mere series of photographically accurate impressions. Mrs. Clifford's principal figures are simply lay figures of the theatre, and of psychologic or mental suggestion they convey nothing.

Miss Crosman's emotionalism has not the breadth nor depths of expressiveness necessary to complete an illusion of poignant and powerful suffering. She does nothing badly, and her acting is perhaps quite as convincing as Mrs. Clifford's writing. But it seems possible that a player of greater flexibility in pathos would have succeeded in making one forget, for a time, the triviality of the play. In the scene with the revolver, where the utterance of a woman of Madeline's supposed temperament would be charged with hurried passionateness, Miss Crosman speaks in measured accents, with speech always retarded where it should be continuously accelerated. As a matter of fact, however, she is temperamentally and physically unsuited to suggest the type of woman apparently involved in this tragedy of the Boulevard Haussmann.

Guy Standing plays the Englishman with very excellent effect, suggesting with never too much elaboration the man's callousness and world-weary cynicism. Percy Ames is fairly successful, and a small part is charmingly done by Irma Perry. Miriam Nesbit, a young actress, who showed some signs of promise a year or two ago, has allowed a tendency toward a gurgling utterance to become so emphasized that it is positively distressing.

NETHERSOLE AS MAGDA.

First Appearance of the Actress Here in Sudermann's Play.

Lieut. Col. Schwartz.....William Farren, Jr.
Magda.....Miss Olga Nethersole
Marie.....Miss Rosalind Ivan
Augusta.....Miss Louise Moodie
Franziska von Wendlowski.....Miss Cicely Richards
Lieut. Max von Wendlowski.....Charles Quartermaine
Pastor Heffterdingt.....Hamilton Revelle
Dr. von Keller.....Hubert Carter
Prof. Beckmann.....Slaine Mills
Lieut. Gen. von Klebs.....Harry Dodd
Mrs. von Klebs.....Miss Ina Goldsmith
Mrs. Justice Ellrich.....Miss Edith McLean
Mrs. Schumann.....Miss Ida Gabrielle
Theresa, maid.....Miss Constance Raymond

New York theatregoers had their first chance to see Olga Nethersole in Sudermann's "Magda" at the Herald Square Theatre last night. Aside from "The Labyrinth" this is the only play of her present repertoire in which Miss Nethersole has not been seen here before.

The piece is too well known to need description. The story of the brilliant woman who, having as she says "tasted life and tasted guilt," comes back to her quiet provincial German home only to crash terribly against the iron austerity of her stern old soldier father, is getting to be one of the most familiar of the modern stage. It has been translated into English, French, Italian, and Russian. The rôle of Magda takes its place along with Marguerite Gauthier, Paula Tanqueray, Floria Tosca, and the other classic types of world-worn women. Bernhardt, Duse, Modjeska, Mrs. Fiske, and Mrs. Campbell have each and all had a try at it.

Last night's performance, in spite of obvious and doubtless unavoidable lack of rehearsal, went smoothly enough to satisfy a well-disposed audience. Miss Nethersole seemed to manage to hold her hearers throughout, particularly in Magda's scenes of concentrated irony with Von Keller, and in the harrowing passages with her half-paralyzed father. There were numerous curtain calls after each act. A due share of applause went also to William Farren, Jr., as Colonel Schwartz, to Hamilton Revelle as Pastor Hefftердingt, and to Hubert Carter, who played the unattractive part of Von Keller.

Miss Nethersole made the most of the chances the rôle affords for the display of beautiful gowns. Magda is far from penniless young woman, and has ample opportunity to show two full changes of costumes, to say nothing of hats and manues—a challenge no actress neglects.

CHARACTERS ALL INDIANS.

A Feature of Grace George's New Play —Produced in Milwaukee.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 5.—Peculiar local interest was attached to the first production of a new play by Donald MacLaren by Grace George and her company at the Davidson Theatre to-night, because the author is a Milwaukee man, and the scene of the play is laid in Wisconsin.

The play is entitled "The Lily of Nemabin." Every character in it is an Indian. Miss George portrayed the rôle of Aduloiah, the daughter of an Indian chieftain.

William A. Brady, Miss George's husband and manager, arrived here last Sunday and has been conducting the rehearsals. The scenario of the piece was read to Mr. Brady two years ago, and he asked the author to finish his work. The time of the play is laid shortly after the advent of white men in America.

PARTY FOR P. F. McGOWAN.

High School Girls Entertain Him and Give Him Their Pictures.

There was a merry time at the Girls' Technical High School, on East Twelfth Street, yesterday afternoon, with the new President of the Board of Aldermen, Patrick F. McGowan, as the guest of honor. As a member of the Board of Education, Mr. McGowan has been interested in forwarding the work of the school, and to thank him for this and with a possible sense of favors yet to come, the girls gave a special reception for him yesterday. Formal invitations, printed on green paper, were sent out, reading as follows:

THE STUDENTS OF THE GIRLS' TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL
desire on Friday, Jan. 5, at 2:30 P. M., to express to

THE HON. PATRICK F. McGOWAN,

President of the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York,
neighbor and friend, their regret at his resignation from the Board of Education. The honor of your presence on this occasion at 34½ East Twelfth Street is requested.

There was an atmosphere of green about the entire reception out of respect to the nationality of the guest of the day.

The girls sang "The Harp That Once Through Tara's Halls" at the request of the Commissioner after they had already sung "Killarney," and there was a little green flag in a book containing the girls' school pictures which they presented to their special guest.

The East Twelfth Street building in which the Girls' Technical High School is located, is an antique, with few of the conveniences of modern schools. Mr. McAndrew, the school Principal, has been making every effort since he has been in charge to obtain a new building in which the big work of the school can be adequately carried on. In a school play which the girls gave yesterday there were many hits upon this subject.

"What would be the punishment of a School Commissioner who neglects his duties?" asked the teacher in the play.

"He should be given solitary confinement for life in the Girls' Technical High School basement lunchroom," was the answer. The girl in the history class described the observations taken by Henry Hudson on his first trip up the North River.

"I see a building in the centre of the island," said the lookout, "with Indian maidens going in and out."

"Yes, it's the Girls' Technical High School," said the navigator.

"It must be very old," said the man on the mast, "for the Chinese wrote about it centuries ago."

"Yes," replied Hudson, "they ought to have a new one."

In the spelling class the girls spelled "Dungeon" "d-u-n-c-h-r-o-o-m," "Necessity" "A-n-e-w-b-u-i-l-d-i-n-g," and "Benefactor" was spelled "M-c-G-o-w-a-n."

The girls offered an address telling Mr. McGowan what a very nice man they thought him, and he said pleasant things to them in return. He found them more embarrassing to address than the strenuous members of the Board of Aldermen, he added, but told them he would always be their friend, and if he ever had a chance he would do everything he could to help them get a new building.

Later dances were given by the girls in the gymnasium, and tea and cakes of their own baking were served by pretty school girl geishas in costume. Among the guests were Controller Metz, Commissioner and Mrs. Heverman, Commissioner and Mrs. Thomas Higgins, Commissioners William Harkness and M. S. Stern, Supts. John Dwyer, Edward Stitt, and Edward G. Shirner.

BARBERS AT OUR CLUB, SIR—

Apparently Pool Was Going to Praise 'Em, but Something Stopped Him.

George Reedy, head of the State Board of Barber Examiners, appeared in Harlem Court yesterday, as complainant against Vincent Serralo, an Italian barber, of 258 East 125th Street, who had been arrested on a charge of having no license.

"Terrible! Terrible!" said Magistrate Pool. "Mr. Reedy, you should come down to the Union League Club and see our barber shop there. Why, Sir—"

"Really," said Mr. Reedy, surprised, "I have one or two barbers at the Union League Club on my list. Why, only last week—"

"Serralo, you are fined $10," interrupted Magistrate Pool.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William M. F. Round.

William M. F. Round, Secretary of the New York Prison Association from 1883 to 1902, died at Acushnet, Mass., on Tuesday. He was born in Pawtucket, R. I., in 1845, the son of a Baptist minister, and studied in the Harvard Medical School. Later he entered the newspaper business, and was employed at various times on the staffs of Boston and New York papers. He was the author of several novels, including "Achsah," "Hal, the Story of the Clodhopper," and "Rosecroft," all portraying New England rural life. He was connected with both the New York and National Prison Reform Associations for many years, and organized the Order of St. Christopher, a nonsectarian body for reformatory work. He was at one time associated with the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale in the publication of The Lend-a-Hand Record.

Otto A. Moses.

Dr. Otto A. Moses died at his home, 72 West Thirty-fifth Street, Wednesday. He was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1846. Dr. Moses had a worldwide reputation as a chemist and geologist. He was a graduate of the University of Leipsic, and introduced most of the Edison inventions in Europe. For some time he was State Geologist of South Carolina and general supervisor of the phosphate works. Dr. Moses was the founder of the Hebrew Technical Institute, in Stuyvesant Street, an institution for the free education of poor boys. For several years he was its Director. He was actively associated with the Montefiore Home, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and other charities.

Eugene E. McLean.

Eugene E. McLean, who had been chief engineer in the Controller's office since 1881 and for fifty years an employe of the city, died at his home, 351 West Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday morning. He was 85 years old. Before becoming connected with the Controller's office he was with the Park Department. His wife died about eight months ago.

Obituary Notes.

Miss CORA CUTSHALL, a Methodist missionary, who recently returned to her home, at Franklin, Penn., from Sierra Leone, Africa, died yesterday of African fever. Physicians could give her no relief.

Major WILLIAM C. PETTY, owner and manager of the Carthage Railroad, extending from Cameron, on the seaboard, to Hallison, in Moore County, N. C., died at his home in Carthage, N. C., yesterday. He was 59 years old.

CHRISTIAN HUMRICH, for forty years continuously a School Director of Carlisle, Penn., the birthplace of the common school system, died at his home yesterday. He was a historian and knew Thaddeus Stevens well.

SEYMORE E. GOURLEY, a former member of the Dominion Parliament for Colchester County, died at Truro, N. S., yesterday. At the last election, running as a Conservative, he was defeated. Mr. Gourley's speeches advocating Canadian independence brought him into public notice.

HORACE K. KENNY died yesterday at Newark, N. J., at the home of his brother, S. J. Kenny, 10 Wallace Street. He had been for several years prominent among the junior members of the Essex County bar. His father, the late Michael R. Kenny, forty years ago was a lawyer and hotel keeper in Newark, N. J.

WILLIAM H. HOLT, a former resident of Bloomfield, N. J., but for the past three years engaged in business in Binghamton, N. Y., died in Roosevelt Hospital last night from pneumonia. He was on his way to Orange, N. J., to visit a sister, and upon his arrival here had to be taken to the hospital.

JOHN R. INNES died yesterday at his residence, 253 West Nineteenth Street, after about a month's illness. He was a silversmith, 67 years old. His parents came from Scotland. The funeral will take place Monday morning at 10 o'clock, from the chapel of the Frank E. Campbell Company, undertakers, 241 West Twenty-third Street.

PERCIVAL WARD, distinguished as a character actor and business manager in many cities of the United States, and formerly a bank manager in Queensland, Australia, died at Islip, L. I., on Jan. 4 in his forty-first year. He was born in Oxfordshire, England, and was a graduate of New College, Oxford. His last theatrical engagement was with Charles Hawtrey in "A Message from Mars," from which he resigned in consequence of illness.

The Common Ground of Intense Interest

There was a time when magazines were divided into solid articles and light reading.

McClure's Magazine has proved that it is no longer necessary for a timely article to be dull any more than it is for a short story to be frivolous.

If you do not yet know how intensely interesting a real news story can be made, read Steffens' account of the Mystery of Mark Fagan, Mayor of Jersey City, in the January McClure's.

If you wish to know what power can be put in a mere short story, recall Kipling, London and Stewart Edward White in November, December, and January McClure's.

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HARRY, THE SCOUT, REPENTS.

Turns Back to Brooklyn from the Westward Trail.

Eleven-year-old Harry Fray pulled his cap over his eyes on Thursday morning, hid his two school books in the areaway of a house, and started away from his home at 466 Hart Street, Brooklyn, for the West. He didn't exactly know what part of the West he wanted to go to, but he was westward bound.

The boy walked across the Williamsburg Bridge. Thursday night he spent in Manhattan somewhere. He had a penny or two, which he spent for fruit. With his coat under his head, like the cowboy's saddle, and with his (t)rusty case-knife by his side, he slept away Thursday night in somebody's hallway, nor feared Indians nor varmints, which he had heard abounded in the West.

Girding up his loins early in the morning, the pioneer took up the westward trail stoutly. By 5 o'clock last night Harry Fray, the boy scout, found himself in the Tenderloin. He was hungry; he was tired; and he didn't know but what he would go back over the trail to his home—if he could only find the trail. He was lost. A kind-hearted trapper told him the way to the Tenderloin Station. He walked in there, told the Sergeant who he was, and asked for a night's rest and directions as to the back trail.

His father, Michael Murray, of 349 West Twenty-second Street, called for his lost youngster late last night. He said the boy's name was Frank.

Stewart E. White Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—Stewart Edward White, author of "The Blazed Trail" and "The White Silence" has taken refuge in Waldeck Sanitarium to recuperate from the effects of mental overwork.

MARRIED.

DUGBEL—SEARLES.—Mrs. Stephen Banks Searles announces the marriage of her daughter, Bella May, to Dr. Henry Greenwood Dugbel, on Thursday, 4th of January, 1906, at the Church of the Epiphany, in the City of New York.

DIED.

ALLAN.—Suddenly, at Newburg, N. Y., on Jan. 4, 1906, Dr. Charles F. Allan, in the 62d year of his age.
Funeral services will be held on Saturday, Jan. 6, at St. George's Church, Newburg, N. Y., at 2 P. M. Interment Cedar Hills Cemetery.

ALLAN.—At Newburg, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1906, Dr. Charles F. Allan.
Funeral at St. George's Church, Newburg, on Saturday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BAUCHLE.—Suddenly, on Friday, Jan. 5, at her late residence, Maria Louise Moon, wife of George Young Bauchle, and daughter of George T. and Sara L. Moon.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of her parents, 668 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 7. The hour will be announced in Sunday's papers.

BRAINERD.—Entered into rest on Jan. 4, 1906, Louise D. Brainerd, widow of E. Burtis Brainerd.
Funeral service at her late residence, 397 Clermont Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

EDWARDS.—Charles Atwood, son of the late Walter and Sarah De Forest Edwards, suddenly, at New Haven, Conn., on Jan. 3, 1906, in his 62d year.
Services at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 45th St. and 5th Av., at 10 o'clock A. M. Saturday, Jan. 6, 1906.

GUTHRIE.—After a short illness at Salisbury, N. C., on Thursday, Jan. 4, Charles Strong Guthrie, son of the late Stephen H. and Annette Strong Guthrie.
Funeral from his late residence, 43 West 56th St., on Monday, Jan. 8, at 10 A. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

HOWARD.—At Ravenswood, L. I., Friday, Jan. 5, Harriet S. Howard, wife of J. Freeman Howard, and daughter of the late Benjamin Salter.
Funeral from her late residence, 538 Hancock St., Ravenswood, L. I., Sunday, Jan. 7, at 2 P. M. Interment private.
Portsmouth (N. H.) papers please copy.

INNES.—Jan. 5, 1906, John R. Innes, aged 67 years.
Services at the funeral chapel of the Frank E. Campbell Co., 241-243 West 23d St., between 7th and 8th Avs., on Monday, Jan. 8, 1906, at 10 o'clock A. M. Friends and relatives invited.
Scotland papers please copy.

KERN.—On Jan. 4, John Kern, beloved husband of the late Amalia Kern.
Funeral from his late residence, 422 East 120th St., on Monday morning, Jan. 8, at 9 o'clock, and from thence to the Church of Our Lady Queen of Angels, East 118th St., where a solemn requiem mass will be said for the repose of his soul. Relatives and friends are kindly invited.

MAXWELL.—Passed suddenly into rest the 5th of January, Mrs. Hamilton Maxwell, beloved mother of Mrs. Edward Lance de Parenty, 349 West 56th St.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

McLEAN.—At his home, 353 West 57th St., on the morning of Jan. 5, 1906, Col. Eugene E. McLean, Engineer of Department of Finance, City of New York.
Services at his home at 5 P. M. Saturday. Interment Sunday afternoon at Syracuse, N. Y.

PARSONS.—Suddenly, in the City of Mexico, Dec. 5, 1905, James Russell Parsons, Jr., aged 44 years.
Funeral services will be held in All Saints' Cathedral, Albany, Saturday, Jan. 6, at 2:30 o'clock.

PARSONS.—On Thursday, Jan. 4, 1906, (fifth day first month,) at Flushing, N. Y., Samuel B., son of the late Samuel and Mary Bowne Parsons, in the 87th year of his age.
Funeral services at the residence of Mrs. Robert B. Parsons, Broadway, Flushing, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 6, (seventh day, first month,) upon arrival of train leaving East 34th St., New York, at 1:50 P. M., to Murray Hill Station.
Philadelphia papers please copy.

RENWICK.—At Stamford, Conn., Jan. 5, 1906, of pneumonia, Mrs. Ellen Jeanette Renwick, in her 63d year.
Funeral from her late residence Sunday, Jan. 7, at 3 P. M. Interment Woodlawn, N. Y.

SHAW.—On Thursday, Jan. 4, 1906, Charles Westervelt, youngest son of Emma L. and the late D. McLean Shaw, aged 24 years.
Funeral services Saturday, Jan. 6, at 11 A. M., at his residence, 144 West 86th St. Please omit flowers.

THOMAS-LEGGETT.—At Sandy Spring, Md., on Friday, Jan. 5, Susanna Leggett Thomas, daughter of the late Thomas Leggett, Jr., of New York City.

IN MEMORIAM.

MULLER.—In loving memory of William, son of John H. and Augusta Muller, who died Jan. 6, 1904.

CEMETERIES.

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Cure hoarseness and sore throat caused by cold or use of the voice. Absolutely harmless.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The barometer continues low in the northeast part of the country and high over the plateau region and the Southwest. An area of high pressure appears to be moving southeastward from Alberta. Unless, however, this high pressure continues its movement the present temperature conditions are likely to continue for several days.

Except for light snow in the lake region, there has been no precipitation of consequence in any part of the country.

The temperature has fallen in the British Northwest, also in Montana and the Dakotas, where unusually warm weather has prevailed for several days past.

Fair weather is indicated for Saturday and Sunday in all parts of the country east of the Rocky Mountains, except along the lower lakes, where cloudy weather with light snow will prevail. It will be colder in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the upper lake region.

Winds along the New England Coast will be fresh west; on the Middle Atlantic and South Atlantic Coast, light to fresh west; on the Gulf Coast, light and variable; on Lake Michigan, fresh to brisk northwest.

Steamers departing Saturday for European ports will have fresh west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Fair Saturday and Sunday; light to fresh west winds.
New England—Fair Saturday and Sunday, except snow in North Maine and North Vermont Saturday; fresh west winds.
Western New York—Snow flurries Saturday and probably Sunday, colder Sunday; fresh west winds.
Western Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Saturday, snow flurries along Lake Erie; Sunday, fair, colder; fresh west to northwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	12	38	4 P. M.	27	39
6 A. M.	14	38	6 P. M.	29	40
9 A. M.	17	38	9 P. M.	30	37
12 M.	23

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25 Broad Street.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Rise; Call Money Rates, 10@2 Per Cent.

General Advance in Prices, Led by Union Pacific — Banks Gain Cash.

Overnight deliberations on Mr. Schiff's speech before the Chamber of Commerce on Thursday, and supplementary and reassuring statements from the author of the speech, convinced Wall Street yesterday that the panic which Mr. Schiff foresaw as the end of disturbances in the money market arising out of the evils of our currency system, was by no means so imminent as they chose to believe it on Thursday afternoon, and trading on the Stock Exchange was therefore resumed yesterday with much more cheerfulness than marked its close on the previous night. Other circumstances tending to increase this more optimistic view of affairs were the notable ease in money, which opened at 9 per cent. and worked as low as 2 per cent. before the close of the day; preliminary estimates of the currency movement, which revealed a gain of from $2,000,000 to nearly $3,000,000 in cash by the banks on the week's movements, and a series of highly favorable railroad earnings statements, those of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific properties being particularly flattering in this respect. Under such pleasant auspices prices of stocks rose practically without interruption from the opening of the market to the close thereof, the greatest advances occurring very naturally in those issues which were so hurriedly dumped overboard on Thursday, including Union Pacific, where the total gain was 4⅞ points, Amalgamated Copper 4⅝ points, Anaconda Copper 28½ points, New York Central 2 points, and Pennsylvania 1⅝ points. The wave of buying extended to all parts of the list and carried prices up irresistibly. The steel issues were heavily dealt in, the preferred rising more sharply, and among other issues to gain substantially were Westinghouse and General Electric stocks, American Woolen, American Sugar, American Smelting, and American Locomotive. Union Pacific's sensational advance was unattended by actual developments outside of its report for November, showing the gain of $137,000 in net earnings, but there is prevalent a not unreasonable belief that at the meeting of the Directors toward the close of the month a substantial distribution will be made upon the road's shares.

The decline in money rates to very low figures follows the clearing up of the January payments, the receipts in this city of important amounts of money from the interior, the disbursement of Government funds, and the loaning of foreign money in this market in some volume, a movement facilitated by the fact that European year-end necessities are now removed. A significant development, possibly, in connection with this decline in rates was the advance of some 30 points in foreign exchange. The London market was cheerful, easy rates for money prevailing there, while the Paris and Berlin markets were weaker, the movement in the Paris market being due to the uncertainties attending the coming Moroccan conference.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.
Anaconda Copper Co.
Consolidated Gas Co. of New York.
Distillers' Securities Co.
National Licorice Co. common stock.
New Orleans Gas Light Co.
Sixth Avenue Railroad.
Toledo Railways and Light Co.
SPECIAL MEETING.
J. Eisner Co.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	102⅞	103⅜
2s, c., 1930	102⅞	103⅜
3s, r., 1918	102¾	103¼
3s, c., 1918	103	104
3s, 1918, sm.	102¼	
4s, r., 1907	103	103⅜
4s, c., 1907	103	104
4s, r., 1925	130½	131¼
4s, c., 1925	130½	131½
D. C. 3-65s	118	..
Philip'ne 4s	109½	110⅝
Adams Exp	240	250
Alb. & Sus	240	..
Alle. & W	145	..
A. A. C. pf.	90	94
Am. Coal	190	200
Am. D. Tel.	37	43
Amer. Exp	222	226
Am. L. Co. pf.	41	42
Am. L. pf.	116⅜	117
Am. Malt	4	5¼
Am. M. ctfs.	4½	5
Am. M. pf.	25	25½
Am. Snuff	220	250
Am. Sn. pf.	106	110
Am. S. Ref. pf.	139½	140
A. T. & C.	90	93
A. T. & T.	137	140
Ann Arbor	32	37
Ann A. pf.	75	80
B. A. L. pf.	106	110
B. Un. Gas	170	180
Brun. City	18¾	18½
B., R. & P.	150	157
B., R. & P. pf.	155	175
B. & S. pf.	83	85
Butt'k Co	53	56
Canada So.	70	70½
C. C. & C.	..	80
C. & S. A.		
Tel.	130	137
Chi. & Alt.	30	31
C. & A. pf.	69	74½
C., B. & Q.	200	..
C. & E. I. pf.	130	140
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	75½	76
Chi. G. Wn. pf., B.	34½	35
Chi. G. W. deb.	84½	85
C., I. & L. pf.	70	90
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	185	190
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	188	195
C. T. & T.	12¾	15
C. T. & T. pf.	31	36
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	116	120
C., L. & W.	75	85
C., L. & W. pf.	105	110½
Cleve. & P.	181	..
C. & P. Sp.	105	..
C. F. & I. pf.	92	95
Consol. Coal	90	..
D. M. & Ft. D.	23	27
Det. S. ctfs.	9½	11
Det. So. pf. ctfs	35	38
D., S. S. & Atl	19¼	20
East. Kod.	150	..
Ev. & T. H.	73	80
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	95
Ft. W. & D. City	73½	76
Gen. Ch. Co.	76	80
G. & S. I.	120	..
H.B. Claflin	109	115
Hock. Val.	116½	119½

	Bid.	Asked.
Homestake	81	82
Ill. C. L. I.	103½	..
Int. S. P.	27	28½
Int. & Chi.	18c	..
Kan. & M.	56	58¼
K. & D. M.	15	16
K. & D. M. pf.	45	50
K. I., C., pf.	77	79
Laci. Gas	..	105
Laci. G. pf.	85	110
L. E. & W.	37⅝	40½
L. E. & W. pf.	93	98
L. & W. C.	45	..
Long Isl.	67	70
Man. Beach	12	14
Md. C. pf.	100	..
Mich. Cent.	140	148
M. & St. L. pf.	100	100¼
Mor. & Es.	190	192
N., C. & St. L.	147	150
Nat. Enam.	16	17
Nat. En. pf.	84	87
N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	19	21
N. Cent. C.	37	45
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	118	120
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	78½	70
N. Y., L. & W.	136	138
N. Y. & N. J. T., ex-d.	150	160
Ont. Min.	3⅝	4
Peo. & East.	39	44
Pitts. Coal	15	16
P., Ft. W. & C.	178	..
P. S. C. pf.	99	100
Quicksilver	1	1¼
Q'ksil'r pf.	2¾	3½
R. R. S. Ill. C. st. ctfs.	95	98
Rens. & S.	208	..
R., W. & O.	134	..
R. G. M. Co.	40	44
R. G. M. Co. pf.	100	107
Rutland pf.	54	64
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	66	70
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	47	48
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	180	190
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	128	150
S. S. & I. pf.	105	125
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	98	100
Tex. Cent.	55	..
Tex. C. pf.	90	..
T. P. L. Tr.	63	65½
T., P. & W.	17	20½
U. S. Exp.	115	125
U. S. Leath. pf.	110	117
U. S. R. & Imp	88	88½
U. S. R. & Ref	31⅝	32¾
Vand. R. R.	85	100
Va.-C. Ch. pf.	114	115
W. F. Exp.	230	245
Westinghouse 1st pf.	187	188
W. & L. E.	17	18
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	26	28½
Wis. C. pf.	60¾	61

COLORADO MINING SHARES.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 5.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	11	11¼	Jackpot	3	5
Anchor	2½	2⅝	J. Johnson	10	14
Anaconda	12½	13	Lexington	4	4½
Banner	4⅞	5¼	Little Puck	2⅜	3
C. K. & N.	6	6½	M. Anchor	3¾	3⅞
C. C. Cons.	6¼	6½	M. Gibson	6	9
Dante	6¼	6¼	Nevin	6¾	6¾
Dr. Jackpot	5¼	5⅝	N. Haven	2½	2⅝
Elkton	48	48½	Pharmacist	5	5¼
El Paso	66¾	67	Portland	200	205
Findlay	84	84¼	Rose Maud	3¼	3½
Gold Bond	3½	3¾	Rose Nicol	2¾	3
Gold Coin	3⅛	5	Sample	4	4½
Gold Dollar	7½	8	Un. Gold	12	16
Gold Cycle	63	80	Vindicator	70	85
Sovereign	10¼	10¾	Work	7½	8
Isabella	23½	24	Independence	16	17

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2@10 per cent., with the last loan at 3 per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 8 per cent.

Time money rates, 7 per cent. for sixty days, including commission; 6@7 per cent. for ninety days, including commission; 6 per cent. for four and five months; 5½@6 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5¼@6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable and choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $491,293,295; balances, $11,248,478. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $1,642,844.

Sterling exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.8240 for sixty days, $4.8575 for demand, and $4.8635 for cables. Commercial bills were quoted at $4.81⅝@$4.82⅛.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.20 and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 94½@94 5-16 and 95; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—40c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, none; telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—par. St. Louis—10c discount @ par.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Rates for money were easier in the market to-day, owing to the distribution of Government dividends. Discounts were disposed to be lower on account of the more abundant supplies of money.

There was a cheerful undertone on the Stock Exchange, although operators generally were idle, this being the eve of the settlement. Nevertheless, there was a fair amount of investment business. Consols opened steady and hardened later on the money prospects. Home rails had a firm tendency.

Americans opened weak, moved irregularly to below parity, became inactive, rallied during the last hour, and closed at top prices.

Foreigners were quiet. Russian Imperial 4s improved at first, but closed easier. Japanese were steady. Internationals hesitated owing to the Moroccan uncertainties and closed dull.

Copper shares were depressed, especially Anacondas.

Kaffirs were cheerful on the understanding that the pending coolie contracts will be fulfilled.

Japanese Imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 102½.

Bar silver steady at 29 13-16d per ounce.

Bar gold, 77s 10½d. American eagles, 76s 5½d.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 25.55; Lisbon, 5.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing Yesterday.	N. Y. Equivalent.	Previous N. Y. Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	89⅛	..	..	+ ⅛
Consols, account	89⅛	..	..	+ ⅛
Anaconda	12½	243	237	+6
Atchison	94⅝	91⅝	91¼	+ ⅜
Can. Pacific	173½	173½	172¾	+¾
St. Paul	185½	180½	180	+ ½
Erie	49¼	47⅞	47¾	....
Erie 1st pf.	82¾	80¼	80⅝	− ⅛
Illinois Central	180	175	175	....
Louis. & Nash.	156	151½	151¼	+ ¼
N. Y. Central	155	150¾	150	+ ½
Pennsylvania	73⅝	142¾	142¼	+ ½
Reading	73½	142½	141½	+1⅜
Southern Pacific	67⅝	65⅝	65⅝	....
Union Pacific	154	149⅝	148¼	+1½
U. S. Steel	43⅜	42⅝	42⅝	....
U. S. Steel pf.	108⅜	106⅝	105⅝	+ ⅝

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened heavy owing to more or less voluntary liquidations and uneasiness caused by the nearness of the opening of the Moroccan conference. The market steadied later, but business was confined to fresh offers. Russians closed heavy.

Russian Imperial 4s were quoted at 84.25 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 488.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 95c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 10c for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were weaker upon yesterday's New York advices.

Russians were easier.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 42¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 4¼ per cent.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	12	0	Esperanza	5	7	6
Tomboy	1	6	3	Dolores	2	1	6
El Oro	1	10	8	Stratton's Ind.	0	8	0

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—While the local market was strong in the main, today, a few weak spots developed. Lehigh Valley and Lehigh Coal and Navigation both reacted over a point, and Philadelphia Electric was weak on rumors that an opposition company was being organized. The strength and activity of Keystone Telephone gave a color of truth to the report, as the latter company could rent its conduits to advantage. United Gas Improvement was also lower, as it owns a large block of Philadelphia Electric securities. Cambria Steel was less active, but held well. Electric Storage Battery, after a weak opening, became stronger. Electric Company of America was also higher, and the General Asphalt issues advanced sharply.

A sale of Pennsylvania Steel common was made at 57½, an advance of points; the preferred was also ½ higher. Philadelphia Rapid Transit, under New York buying, rose ⅝, and Wilkesbarre Gas and Electric was up ½.

Total sales, 56,874 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2	Alliance Insurance	19¼	19¼	19¼
500	Amalgamated Copper	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
12	American Railways	52	52	52
15	American Gas	102	102	102
40	Am. Car & Foundry	40¼	40¼	40¼
55	Am. Car & F. pf.	100	100¼	100¼
50	Atchison	92¼	92¼	92¼
3,160	Cambria Steel	31½	30⅜	31¼
100	Chicago Union Trac.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
50	Con. Traction, N. J.	80¾	80¾	80¾
2,835	Elec. Co. of America	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
476	Elec. Co. of Am. rects.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
900	Elec. Storage Battery	83½	83½	84½
100	Erie	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
325	General Asphalt	13½	12⅝	12⅝
151	General Asphalt pf.	47	45	47
19	Ins. Co. of N. America	28¾	28¾	28¾
100	Int. Smoke, Powder	32¾	32¾	32¾
5,485	Keystone Telephone	13¾	12⅝	13½
1,040	Lake Superior Corp.	19⅛	19	19⅛
7,580	Lehigh Valley R. R.	81½	80¼	81
235	Lehigh Nav. tr. ctfs.	116½	115½	116½
7	Marsden	3½	3½	3½
465	Penn. R. R.	71 15-16	71 5-16	71 15-16
100	Penn. Steel	57¼	57¼	57¼
100	Penn. Steel pf.	106½	106½	106½
400	Philadelphia Co.	51¾	51	51
3	Philadelphia Co. pf.	50½	50½	50½
10,810	Philadelphia Electric	8	7⅞	8
7,775	Phila. Rapid Transit	32⅜	31¼	32¼
182	Philadelphia Traction	100½	100	100
3,595	Reading	71 13-16	70¾	71 11-16
261	Reading 1st pf.	47	46¼	47
8	Reading 2d pf.	48 13-16	48 13-16	48 13-16
20	Southern R. R.	36¾	36¾	36¾
800	Tonopah Mining	16¾	16¾	16¾
99	Union Traction	62½	62½	62½
15	United Cos. of N. J.	270	270	270
537	United Gas Imp.	94½	94	94¼
8,415	U. S. Steel	43⅛	42¼	43¼
100	U. S. Steel pf.	106¾	106¼	106¾
100	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	40	40	40
100	Warwick Steel	5 9-16	5 9-16	5 9-16
68	Wilkesbarre Gas & El.	53	53	53

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 5.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,190	Crucible Steel	14⅛	13¾	14
288	Crucible Steel pf.	73	73¾	73
620	Lustre	32¾	32	32
541	Mfrs. L. & H.	32¾	32	32
400	Marsden	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
110	Ohio Fuel	37¾	37¼	37¾
2,500	Ohio Tonopah	28c	27c	27c
230	Pitts. Brewing	26½	26½	26½
20	Pitts. Brewing pf.	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
673	Pitts. Coal pf.	61⅜	60	60
20	Pitts. O. & G.	44	44	44
100	River Coal pf.	28	28	28
2,050	Tonopah Extension	6.35	5.70	6.30
110	United Copper	64⅛	64	64⅜
5	U. S. Steel	42	42	42
5	U. S. Steel pf.	106¼	106⅛	105¼
2,583	West. Elec. 2ds	87¾	85	87

BANKS.

12	Federal N. B.	197	197	197

BONDS.

$1,000	Ind. Brewing 5s	105	105
2,000	Sewer Pipe 6s	101	101

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

One day last week when call money was so dear a well-known National bank—one of the largest in the Street—called up a prominent broker by telephone to tell him that his loan could not be renewed at a lower rate than 100 per cent. The bank was sorry, of course, but the money was not its own; an out-of-town bank had sent it in to be loaned at not less than 100 per cent. The broker renewed the loan. On the following Saturday a disgraceful scene was enacted in a prominent café much frequented by Wall Street people. A man widely known as a railroad financier and stock market operator of the Western type had been drinking too freely in the place and was making himself openly offensive. Acquaintances who had incurred his ill-will were greeted with taunts or insults, uttered grossly and in a loud voice. At length the disturber, having suddenly espied the broker who had been compelled a few days before to renew a loan at 100 per cent., singled him out from among the rest and said: "You, you ——; I made you pay 100 per cent. for money the other day. You got it from the —— —— Bank. I told them to tell you it was money from out-of-town. It was my money. It was me that you paid 100 per cent. for money." And more to the same effect. The financier here referred to is a member of a Wall Street crowd having very close relations with a large National bank. His presence in the café at length became intolerable, and he was persuaded to leave. There has been a good deal of talk about it since. Those who suffered the man's taunts and insults in silence feel that formal apologies are due them. The standing of the financial coterie to which the offender belongs has not been elevated by his boisterous conduct, and some will say that it was somewhat in need of elevation.

***

Although the position of the banks is certainly improving, it may reasonably be doubted that the improvement has been as rapid as the decline in call money rates to yesterday's average would seem to indicate. An operator who has excellent sources of banking information said: "I fear that money market conditions, superficially, are improving a little too fast. I should not want to assume that we have put money flurries entirely behind us. We may have several yet before we settle down to a normal basis. I shall be surprised if to-morrow's bank statement shows a complete justification of the low call money rates that have prevailed to-day."

***

Panics come ont of the dark. People are never prepared for them. The best insurance against a panic that Wall Street could ask for would be to have attention called publicly to the danger of one.

***

It was persistently asserted yesterday by brokers and others who had followed the transactions closely that banking interests closely associated with the Union Pacific management were large buyers of Union Pacific stock on the decline to 148⅛ Thursday afternoon.

***

"Who are those dejected-looking, sour-faced men I see haunting that post over there day after day?" asked a newcomer on the board. "What men?" said an older member, turning to look, then adding: "Oh, they are the Missouri Pacific crowd. You won't have much to do with them. Nobody trades in Missouri Pacific any more. It used to be a great favorite here, but we have deserted it, as you may see. If you go over there and ask what the market is you'll find that the bid and asked prices are at least ½ per cent. apart. It's about the only stock that you can't bull in a bull market. I don't know why. We used to wonder why, but we have lost even the interest of curiosity."

***

Nearly everybody expected a lower range of prices yesterday. American stocks were depressed in London, the decline in progress here when the market closed on Thursday having continued on the other side. The market made a feverish opening, but when it was seen that supporting orders had been generously provided the selling pressure abated. After some initial uncertainty the market began to improve steadily under the leadership of Amalgamated Copper and Union Pacific, which had borne the brunt of the selling movement inaugurated Thursday afternoon. Traders soon began to buy back the stocks which they had sold impulsively on the scare occasioned by Mr. Schiff's dramatic speech before the Chamber of Commerce. There was nothing else to do. Even Lawson made no attempt to follow up a temporary advantage. The voluntary covering of short contracts having been completed by midday the market became dull but held its recovery. In the last hour the bull forces made a demonstration which scattered the bears and brought the market to a close with recoveries from the low prices of the preceding afternoon, such as 5 points in Union Pacific, 5 points in Amalgamated Copper, 30 points in Anaconda, and 1 to 3 per cent. throughout the active list. It was the first strong closing the market had made this week.

***

Mr. Schiff's speech had an unsettling effect upon sentiment because the market responded to it by breaking abruptly. Yesterday, because prices recovered with even greater rapidity than they had declined, the same speech was put aside as an academic expression of opinion, having no reference whatever to existing stock market conditions. The tape seemed to say that the buying of stocks on Thursday afternoon had been much stronger than the selling, and the tape's authority on these matters is highly respected.

***

On the subject of Mr. Schiff's speech Mr. Vanderlip, Vice-President of the National City Bank, gave out an interview in which there was one paragraph that greatly reassured the stock market. It was this: "I think Mr. Schiff's speech has no application to the immediate situation. Had he believed there was any present danger he certainly would not have regarded this as an appropriate time to call public attention to that danger."

***

Union Pacific was the most prominent feature of the market yesterday, advancing to a new high record price. It sold Thursday afternoon at 148⅜, and in the last five minutes of trading yesterday it touched 153⅛, a recovery of 5 points. From 151 up the trading was enormous. The day's transactions in this stock alone amounted to a quarter of a million shares. The next strongest and most active stock was Amalgamated Copper. The buying of Union Pacific between 148 and 150 since last Tuesday must have been of a pretty strong character. The rise yesterday to 153 was facilitated by the retreat of a considerable short interest. The impression was given months ago that the objective point of this bull campaign in the stock was 150, and on the level of 150 there was heavy selling, representing both realizing on long stock and operations for the short account. On the same principle a large short interest was created in Amalgamated Copper around par, the idea having been given that par was the objective point of the bull campaign in that stock. It is understood that the Western crowd, after having followed Union Pacific up from much lower figures, and nearly around 100, believing that an increase of the dividend had been adequately discounted. Considered merely as outside speculative operations in Union Pacific, those of the Gates crowd on the bull side were the largest that the Street knew anything about, and when the word went out several days ago that the Gates people had quit for the time being on the long side of Union Pacific a lot of small speculators decided to get out.

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The higher Union Pacific goes the greater will be the dividend expectations. Various unofficial forecasts of the next dividend are current. It may be assumed that a regular dividend of 2½ per cent. and an extra 1 per cent. would be disappointing to many holders of the stock. That is one forecast.

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There is much criticism again of the market tactics employed by the Gates crowd. It combines the Western method with a professional floor trading method, and while either method is understood by itself, a combination of the two is very bewildering. When the Gates crowd is active in the market it is always reported to be buying heavily if stocks are strong and selling heavily if stocks are weak. The market no sooner heads downward than the reports begin to come from the floor: "Gates selling Union," "Gates selling Steel," "Gates selling heavily all around the room." When prices are advancing it is the same on the other side. Yesterday, for example, Gates buying was everywhere in evidence. It was perhaps heaviest in United States Steel. One critic has likened the Gates crowd in the stock market to shifting ballast in a ship. Its weight is always where it ought not to be, and instead of having a tendency to steady the craft, it only helps it in the way it is going. The wonder is that the Gates crowd makes any money, since it seems to want to buy stocks as high as it can and sell them as low as it can.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

Commenting on the general business situation, Dun's Review says:

Erratic weather and the customary difficulties encountered in resuming normal conditions after a lengthy holiday have restricted operations during the past week, especially in retail and jobbing departments. There is a good demand for staple lines of foodstuffs, while prices are maintained so firmly that confidence is evidently unshaken. Annual settlements are promptly made. In some parts of the country it is impossible to fill orders for lumber and building materials, open weather making structural work an unusual feature for the season. Manufacturing plants are resuming, advance orders assuring activity for some months in most cases, and, in many divisions of the iron and steel industry, idleness in 1906 can only be produced by extensive cancellation. Thus far the railways have had little adverse weather with which to contend, earning in December rising 6.4 per cent. above last year's, and reports of foreign commerce are even more strikingly favorable. At this port alone for the last week imports exceeded those of a year previous by $6,137,254, or about 50 per cent., while exports gained $2,005,771.

Textile industries continue in a strong position as to the amount of business in sight, but the primary markets have not yet recovered from holiday quiet. Jobbers and retailers of cotton goods show little disposition to operate freely, but there is a general belief that stocks will prove so light that purchases cannot be long delayed. The export situation shows no improvement, but the majority of lines are sold so far ahead that producers are complacent regarding the future.

Bradstreet's says:

Industrial lines are as active as heretofore. Manufacturers entered the year with a heavy volume of business booked and with excellent prospects for a continuance of activity. In iron and steel business is of an excellent character for a period that is usually dull. Pig iron shows strength, and a heavy buying movement is expected shortly. Leaders in the industry predict a great scarcity of pig iron within the next three months. Steel mills making announce additional orders, and other branches of the steel trade are active. Within the past fortnight or so foreign mills have made additional sales in this country. Wire products are very strong. Ore interests are inclined to advance estimates of production in 1906, the probable output being placed at 35,500,000 tons. Resales of copper by Chinese speculative interests tend to check the upward trend of the market, business for future delivery being done on a basis of 1 cent per pound below the markets of this country and Europe. Lead is quiet but firm, and there is less activity in spelter.

TO BUY INTERBOROUGH BANK.

Negotiations for Its Control Said to be Pending.

Negotiations are under way for the purchase of the control of the Interborough Bank at 110 Wall Street. The institution, which was organized in 1904, has a capital of $100,000 and net profits of $53,521. No clue to the prospective purchaser could be obtained at the bank, but it was rumored in Wall Street yesterday that interests identified with the Hanover Bank were seeking the control. At the Hanover Bank all knowledge of the deal was disclaimed.

The stock of the Interborough Bank has been selling at $150, its par value is $154. The officers are Mt. C. Runkle, President; William Carpenter, Vice President, and W. K. Vanderpoel, cashier.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Business on the local Exchange was quiet most of the day. Biscuit, after selling at 68, rallied fractionally. Kansas City Light found inside favor and sold up to 57, while the preferred went at 89. Brick sold, ex dividend 1½ per cent., at 64. City Railway went at 200, and Union Traction common at 11⅛. Box Board preferred declined to 14⅞. Swift's found a meagre demand around 104.

Sales to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	10	10	10
100	American Can pf.	69¾	69¼	69¼
100	American Shipbuilding	57	57	57
4	Chicago City Railway	200	200	200
25	Chicago Edison	161½	161½	161½
50	Chicago Tool	55	55	55
50	Chicago Subway	50½	50½	50½
575	Chicago Union Trac.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
200	Chicago & O. Park L.	7¾	7¾	7¾
35	Diamond Match	146	145¾	146
4	Illinois Brick	64	64	64
2,425	Kansas City Ry. & Lt.	58	56½	58
488	K. C. Ry. & Lt. pf.	89¾	89	89¾
216	National Biscuit	68¾	68	68¾
10	National Biscuit pf.	114	114	114
100	National Carbon	78	78	78
25	North Chicago	82	82	82
50	Union Loop	26	26	26
15	Quaker Oats	152½	152¼	152½
51	South Side L.	96½	96	96
50	Street's Stable Car	29½	29½	29½
212	Swift & Co.	104½	104	104½
400	United Box Board	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
845	United Box Board pf.	15½	14⅞	15⅝
10	West Chicago	54½	54½	54½
50	Western Stone	38½	38½	38½

New York exchange quoted at 40c. premium; money on call, 5¼@6 per cent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company
Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds Due February 1, 1922.

SEALED PROPOSALS addressed to the undersigned at its office, 25 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., indorsed "Proposals to sell C., B. & Q. R. R. Co. Denver Extension 4% bonds," WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL NOON OF MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1906, for the sale of above-named bonds to the Trustee TO ABSORB THE SUM OF ONE HUNDRED AND S

Dividends.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMONWEALTH (FIRE) INS. CO. OF NEW YORK.
67 William St., Jan. 2, 1906.

The Directors have declared:
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. and an EXTRA DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, payable on demand on or after Jan. 6, 1906;
FIVE PER CENT. as Interest upon the outstanding Scrip, payable on demand on or after Feb. 20, 1906;
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. in Scrip upon the Participating Policies expired in 1905. Certificates for which will be issued on demand on or after May 15, 1906;
The outstanding "Certificates of Profits" (Scrip) of the issue of 1901 will be REDEEMED and paid on demand on or after Feb. 20, 1906. Further interest thereon will cease whether presented for redemption or not. The Certificates to be produced at time of payment and canceled.
The Stock Transfer Books will remain closed until the 8th instant.
JOHN M. DAGGETT, Secretary.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.
54TH DIVIDEND.

No. 195 Broadway, New York, Dec. 14th, 1905.
A semi-annual dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2.50) on each share of stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, on January 20th, 1906, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 26th, 1905.
The stock transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on December 26th, 1905, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on January 22d, 1906. A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

Manufacturers Commercial Company,
299 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The regular quarterly dividend at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. per annum has been declared, payable January 15th, 1906, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business December 30th, 1905.
The transfer books will be closed December 30th, 1905, and reopened January 2d, 1906.
C. B. JAQUA, Treasurer.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY.
Detroit, Mich., December 20th, 1905.
The regular quarterly dividend of 1¼% on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable February 1st, 1906. Checks will be mailed to stockholders of record, payable at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., New York.
Transfer books will be closed from Thursday, January 11th, 1906, at 3:00 P. M., until Wednesday, February 7th, 1906, at 10:00 A. M., covering the Annual Meeting to be held on February 6th, 1906.
G. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

The Associated Merchants Company.
Hoboken, N. J., January 6, 1906.
A regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE QUARTER PER CENT. and an additional quarterly dividend of ONE-QUARTER OF ONE PER CENT. on the First Preferred Stock; also a regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. and an additional quarterly dividend of ONE-QUARTER OF ONE PER CENT. on the Second Preferred Stock will be paid to the Preferred Stockholders of this company, of record on January 15, 1906.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. January 8th, and reopened at 10 A. M. January 16th, 1906. MOSES ELY, Secretary.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY.
42 Broadway, New York, January 4th, 1906.
The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. on the First Preferred Stock, (including all outstanding "Preferred" Stock,) and a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the Second Preferred Stock of this Company, from the net earnings for the fiscal year beginning April 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on Monday, January 15th, 1906, payable, without closing of Transfer Books, January 31st, 1906.
JOHN J. WATSON, JR., Treasurer.

THE CRIPPLE CREEK CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.
A quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. for the quarter ending December 31, 1905, has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company by its Board of Directors, payable January 17, 1906, to all Preferred Stockholders of record at the close of business on January 6, 1906. Transfer books will close January 6, 1906, at noon, and reopen January 18, 1906, at ten A. M. JOHN GORLOW, Treasurer.
New York, January 5, 1906.

THE CRIPPLE CREEK CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.
A quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. and an extra dividend of One and One-half Per Cent., for the quarter ending December 31, 1905, has been declared upon the Common Stock of this Company by its Board of Directors, payable January 17, 1906, to all Common Stockholders of record at the close of business on January 6, 1906. Transfer books will close January 6, 1906, at noon, and reopen January 18, 1906, at ten A. M.
JOHN GORLOW, Treasurer.
New York, January 5, 1906.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 13, 1905.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. (one dollar per share,) payable January 15, 1906, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 30, 1905. Checks will be mailed. LEWIS LILLIE, Treas.

Meetings and Elections.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

FOUNDED 1803.

The Merchants' National Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, December 8th, 1905.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
S. S. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK
of the City of New York.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house, Nos. 393 and 395 Canal Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon on that date. At said meeting a resolution will be offered to increase the number of Directors from seven to eight.
The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 1 P. M. WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

THE GERMANIA BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
December 29th, 1905.
The ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906, between the hours of eleven o'clock A. M. and twelve o'clock noon, at the banking room, 190 Bowery, New York. LOFTIN LOVE, Cashier.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY.
New York, December 29, 1905.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Morton Trust Company will be held at the office of the company, 38 Nassau Street, New York, on Wednesday, January 17, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon.
The transfer books close at 3 P. M. January 8, 1906, and reopen at 10 A. M. January 18, 1906. H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, December 22d, 1905.
The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nos. 44 and 46 Wall St., on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1906. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. and will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from January 6th to January 10th.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK.
New York, Dec. 26, 1905.
The annual election for seven (7) Directors to serve for the ensuing year and for three (3) Inspectors of the next election will be held at the banking rooms on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906.
Polls open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 12 o'clock M.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

New York, Dec. 30, 1905.
THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, No. 330 Bowery, on Thursday, January 11th, 1906, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. EDMUND F. SWANBERG, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
NEW YORK, DECEMBER 8TH, 1905.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
December 9th, 1905.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank for election of Directors will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1906, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

THE NEW AMSTERDAM NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.
December 28th, 1905.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 9TH, 1906, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
1 East 14th Street.
New York, December 27, 1905.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.
31 Nassau St., New York, December 8, 1905.
To the Shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York:
Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the Shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held at its Banking House, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon on said date.
The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon till 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM C. DUVALL, Cashier.

THE PHENIX NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Association will be held at the banking house, No. 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1906, from 12 M. until 1 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the election of three Inspectors of Election.
By order of THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
A. M. BULL, Cashier.
December 26th, 1905.

BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the company's office, 756 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough, on Wednesday, January 10, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon.
Transfer books will be closed from December 30, 1905, at noon to January 10, 1906, at 3 P. M.
JOHN W. H. BERGEN, Secretary.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW YORK.
December 22d, 1905.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held at the banking house, No. 1 Hudson Street, on Tuesday, January 9, 1906, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. o'clock.
BENJAMIN F. WERNER, Cashier.

THE BATTERY PARK NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 8th, 1905.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, No. 24 State Street, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 9TH, 1906, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
EDWIN B. DAY, Cashier.

THE PLAZA BANK.
New York, December 26th, 1905.
The Annual Election for Directors of THE PLAZA BANK will be held at the Banking House, 5th Avenue and 58th Street, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 9th, 1906. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. M. CLARKE, Cashier.

The Market and Fulton National Bank.
New York, December 29, 1905.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
T. J. STEVENS, Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETing of the stockholders of the Delaware & Eastern Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 71 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the nineteenth day of January, 1906, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Polls will remain open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock noon.
Transfer books will be closed from January 8th, 1906, to January 19th, 1906.
Dated New York City, January 4th, 1906.
DELAWARE & EASTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
By H. M. GEORGE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Guanajuata Amalgamated Gold Mines Company will be held on January 16th, 1906, the third Tuesday in January, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of Hartshorne, Insley and Leake, Counsellors at Law, 239 Washington Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, the principal office of the Company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, receiving and acting upon reports of the officers and agents, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
In accordance with the laws of the State of New Jersey, no stock can be voted on which has been transferred on the books of the Company within twenty days next preceding this election.
Dated January 5th, 1906.
GEORGE KARSCH, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT OIL COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the election of Trustees for the Northern Lights Oil Company not having been held on the day designated in the by-laws, and the Directors not having within one month thereafter called a special election, the meeting of the members of said corporation for the purpose of electing Trustees thereof will be held at the temporary office of said corporation, Room Number 1,302, Number 43 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1906, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
Dated December 30th, 1905.
C. D. FORD,
Stockholder of said Corporation.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
4 Irving Place.
December 30, 1905.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office Monday, January 22d, 1906. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 6, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 23, 1906.
R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the SCIENTIFIC STATION FOR PURE PRODUCTS will be held in the offices of the Company, 22 Whitehall St., New York City, on Wednesday, January 17, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon. The object of the meeting is to hold an election of Directors and to take up any other matters as may properly come before said meeting.
SCIENTIFIC STATION FOR PURE PRODUCTS
F. L. SCHOTT, Secretary.

NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.—An election to supply the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the terms of office of eight Directors of this Institution will be held on the Second Monday of January—the 8th inst.—at four o'clock P. M., at the House of Reception, No. 106 West 27th Street, New York City. The polls will be open for one hour.
William E. Verplanck,
Alexander M. Hadden,
John Seely Ward, Jr.,
Inspectors of Election.
HENRY N. TIFFT, Secretary.

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of Barretts, Palmer & Heal Dyeing Establishment will be held at the office of the Company, 334 Canal Street, New York, on Wednesday, Jan. 10th, 1906, at 12 M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
HENRY B. PALMER, Prest.

JAMES A. FLOMERFELT CO.
Annual meeting of stockholders of this corporation will be held at office of company, Room 601 Lincoln Building, 1 Union Square, New York City, Tuesday, January 16th, 1906, at three P. M., for purpose of electing Board of Directors to serve for ensuing year and transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
WM. T. FLOMERFELT, Sec'y.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the United States Muff Bed Co. will be held at its office, No. 27 East 10th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on January 8th, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any business which may properly be brought before the meeting.
Dated New York, Dec. 29, 1905.
JACOB TERKER, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING CO.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Journal of Nursing Co. will be held at 265 Henry Street, N. Y. City, at 2 P. M. January 18th, 1906, for the election of Directors of the Company, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
Dated N. Y., Jan. 3d, 1906.
JANE A. DELANO, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Maiden Lane Safe Deposit Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 170 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, January 16, 1906, at 11 o'clock A. M. Polls will open at 11:15 o'clock A. M. and close at 12:15 o'clock P. M.
MAURICE MAAS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDers of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held on Tuesday, January 16th, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 750 Washington Street, New York City.
Transfer books close Jany. 6th and reopen Jany. 17th. E. H. GARRISON, Sec'y.

Hudson Valley Muslin Underwear Co.
The Annual Meeting to elect Directors and transact such other business as may come before the meeting will be held on Thursday, Jan. 11th, 1906, at three o'clock, at No. 27 and 29 White St., Manhattan, New York City.
CHAS. L. KNAPP, Sec'y and Treas.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of The Robert Griffin Company will be held at No. 425 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on Monday, January 8th, 1906, at noon. Election of Directors and Annual Report.
HARRY T. F. JOHNSON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Paddock & Fowler Company, for the election of four Directors, &c., will be held at the office of the Company, 165 Duane Street, Manhattan, January 9, 1906, at 2 P. M.
FREDERICK P. FOWLER, Secretary.

Savings Banks.

The Directors of
THE
Franklin Society
have declared the
34TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
At the rate of **5%** per annum payable on all accounts of $10.00 and up to $5,000.
Deposits made on or before January 10th will earn from January 1st.
Office open evenings except Saturday until 9 o'clock—Ask for literature.
THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
for Home Building and Savings.
Beekman and Park Row, Manhattan.

The Bowery Savings Bank,
128 AND 130 BOWERY.
NEW YORK, Dec. 12, 1905.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 15, 1906.
Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1, 1906.
WILLIAM H. S. WOOD, President.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.
WALTER COGGESHALL, Secretary.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 656 and 658 Eighth Ave., cor. 42d St.
91st Semi-Annual Dividend.
On and after January 15th, 1906, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Mondays from 6 to 8 P. M., holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturdays.
Deposits, $16,700,000. Surplus, $900,000.
A. TURNER, President.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
80th Semi-Annual Dividend.
The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on December 31st, 1905, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on deposits of $5 to $500, and on deposits of over $500, THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the remainder up to $3,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from January 1st, 1906.
SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
FREDERICK N. CHESHIRE, Secretary.
The Bank has Removed to its New Building, 31 West 34th Street, (bet. 5th and 6th Avenues.)

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK
N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue.
The Trustees have declared a dividend for the three and six months ending January 1st, 1906, on all deposits entitled thereto, under the by-laws, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum, on all sums from
$5 TO $3,000.
Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 Chambers St., New York City.
The trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending Dec. 31, 1905, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 15, 1906. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1st.
W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.
CHARLES H. FANCHER, Treasurer.

WASHINGTON SAVINGS BANK,
West 59th St. and Columbus Circle.
Interest declared at following rates per annum:
On deposits from $5 to $500,
FOUR Per Cent.
On deposits from $500 to $3,000,
THREE and ONE-HALF Per cent.
Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.
R. B. WALDO, Compt. J. G. ROBIN, President.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK
3D AV., COR. 124TH ST.
The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto from $5 to $3,000 for the six and three months ending December 31st, 1905. Interest payable on and after Monday, Jan. 15th, 1906. Money deposited on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from January 1st, 1906. THOMAS CRAWFORD, President.
THOMAS R. EBERT, Secretary.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY
on the morning of the first day of January, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$9,500.00
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value $7,139,-472.41,) book value	6,521,143.70
Amount loaned on collaterals	7,299,642.79
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions	1,870,877.70
Specie	1,000,870.80
Collections	81,132.85
	$16,782,667.84
Accrued interest not entered on books at date of this report as an asset	69,156.87

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,000,000.00
*Surplus on book value, (less current expenses and taxes paid)	2,219,261.76
(Surplus on market value, $2,837,590.52; surplus after charging and crediting accrued interest, $2,906,746.89.)	
Deposits subject to check, (except as stated below,) not preferred	11,185,375.97
Certificates of deposit, (not preferred)—Time, $397,498.47; demand, $507,109.04	904,607.51
Amount due trust companies	572,597.74
Amount due banks and bankers	195,204.98
Preferred deposits, as follows:	
Due savings banks...$73,000.00	
Due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	575.97
	485,695.73
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Reserved for taxes...$19,500.00	
Outstanding cheques...200,428.70	
	219,928.70
	$16,782,667.84

*Surplus includes undivided profits.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Total amount of interest and commissions received during the year	$702,014.98
All other profits received during the year	190,388.34
Amount of interest paid to and credited depositors during the year	848,019.42
Amount of expenses of the institution during the year, excluding taxes	151,661.65
Amount of dividends on capital stock declared during the year	110,000.00
When payable—July 1st, 1905, $50,000; January 2d, 1906, $60,000.	
Taxes paid during the year	55,005.53
Amount of deposits made by order of court	412,119.76
Number of deposits on which interest is allowed at this date, 1,402.	
Total amount of such deposits	12,106,969.93
Average rate of interest on deposits on which interest is paid, 2.77%.	

Has each official communication directed by the Banking Department to this institution been submitted to the Board of Directors at the meeting held next after its receipt? Yes.
State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President, and CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary, of Manhattan Trust Company, located and doing business at No. 20 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the first day of January, 1906, as the day as of which such report shall be made.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
C. H. SMITH, Sec'y.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the fifth day of January, 1906, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] CHARLES F. EVERITT, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE FIFTH AVENUE TRUST COMPANY.
on the morning of the 1st day of January, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$626,900.00
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value, $5,761,-054.25,) book value	5,726,907.28
Amount loaned on collaterals	11,038,255.79
Other loans, including bills purchased	651,271.06
Overdrafts	5,386.75
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions	1,870,429.20
Specie	41,811.52
U. S. legal-tender notes and notes of National banks	65,800.00
Accrued interest entered on books at date of this report as an asset...$182,561.09	
Vault 50,000.00	132,561.09
	$19,733,322.71

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,000,000.00
*Surplus on market value, $1,646,773.44; surplus after charging and crediting accrued interest, $1,646,773.44)	1,612,626.47
Deposits subject to check, (except as stated below,) not preferred	16,123,129.36
Certificates of deposit, (not preferred): Time, $468,906.99; demand, $188,236.22	652,162.21
Preferred deposits as follows:	
Due savings banks...$199,867.98	
Due savings and loan associations 34,364.50	
Due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary 25,131.34	
	259,364.32
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Certified checks $74,048.96	
Reserved for taxes... 11,591.39	86,540.35
	$19,733,822.71

*Surplus includes undivided profits.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Total amount of interest and commissions received during the year	$792,916.60
All other profits received during the year	67,812.57
Amount of interest paid to and credited depositors during the year	485,919.84
Amount of expenses of the institution during the year, excluding taxes	90,788.72
Amount of dividends on capital stock declared during the year	120,000.00
When payable, March 31st, June 30th, Sept. 30th, and Dec. 30th.	
Taxes paid during the year	24,400.00
Number of deposits on which interest is allowed at this date	3,474
Total amount of such deposits	16,818,100.00
Average rate of interest on deposits on which interest is paid	.0285
Amount of bonds and mortgages invested in during the year	220,000.00
Amount received from bonds and mortgages paid or sold during the year	163,600.00

Has each official communication directed by the Banking Department to this institution been submitted to the Board of Directors at the meeting held next after its receipt? Yes.
State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
CECIL D. LANDALE, 2d Vice President, and JAMES M. PRATT, Secretary, of Fifth Avenue Trust Company, located and doing business at No. 544 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the first day of January, 1906, as the day as of which such report shall be made.
CECIL D. LANDALE, 2d Vice President.
JAS. M. PRATT, Secretary.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the fifth day of January, 1906, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] HEATHER MEACHAM, Notary Public, No. 157, New York County.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
BOWLING GREEN TRUST CO.
on the morning of the first day of January, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$87,000.00
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value, $6,854,-202.50,) book value	6,862,295.26
Amount loaned on collaterals	15,496,168.40
Other loans, including bills purchased, (amount due from Directors, included in Items 8 and 4, $25,000.00)	858,010.03
Overdrafts	17.00
Due from banks, bankers, and brokers	1,903,876.27
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions	2,693,705.16
Specie	191,341.77
U. S. legal-tender notes and notes of National banks	50,000.00
Other items carried as cash	12,292.52
	$27,254,706.41
Accrued interest not entered on books at date of this report as an asset	171,791.27
	$27,426,497.68

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$2,500,000.00
*Surplus on book value, (less current expenses and taxes paid)	2,861,212.48
(Surplus on market value, $2,853,-119.72; surplus after charging and crediting accrued interest, $3,020,435.45:)	
Deposits subject to check, (except as stated below,) not preferred	13,125,210.80
Certificates of deposit, (not preferred): Time, $10,000.00; demand, $69,860.97	79,860.97
Amount due trust companies	2,551,241.96
Amount due banks and bankers	4,207,208.39
Preferred deposits, as follows:	
Due savings banks...$1,421,272.91	
Due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary 380,968.56	
	1,802,271.47
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Dividend No. 6, payable 1-15-'06 .....$100,000.00	
Treasurer's checks,... 13,770.54	
Unpaid dividends $435.00	
Reserved for taxes.... 13,500.00	
	113,770.54
	18,935.00
	$27,254,706.41
Accrued interest not entered on books at date of this report as a liability	4,475.54
	$27,259,181.95

*Surplus includes undivided profits.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Total amount of interest and commissions received during the year	$971,499.46
All other profits received during the year	2,957.13
Amount of interest paid to and credited depositors during the year	512,886.40
Amount of expenses of the institution during the year, excluding taxes	150,781.99
Amount of dividends on capital stock declared during the year	175,000.00
When payable: July 15th, 1905; January 15th, 1906.	
Taxes paid during the year	52,721.19
Number of deposits on which interest is allowed at this date, 520.	
Total amount of such deposits	20,727,212.74
Average rate of interest on deposits on which interest is paid, 2.72.	

Has each official communication directed by the Banking Department to this institution been submitted to the Board of Directors at the meeting held next after its receipt? Yes.
State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, Vice President, and JOHN A. HILTON, Treasurer, of Bowling Green Trust Company, located and doing business at No. 26 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 1st day of January, 1906, as the day as of which such report shall be made.
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, Vice President.
JOHN A. HILTON, Treas.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the fifth day of January, 1906, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.

Savings Banks.

MAIDEN LANE SAVINGS BANK,
170 Broadway.
By order of the Trustees the semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited on Dec. 29, payable on and after the third Tuesday in Jan., 1906 on sums of $10 and up to $3,000, which shall have been deposited on and prior to the 3d day of Oct., 1905.
Money deposited on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest as from January 1, 1906.
Open daily from 9:30 A. M. to 3:30 P. M.
LOUIS WINDMULLER, MAURICE MAAS, President. Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
N. E. Cor. 23d St. and 6th Av.
The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors January 1st, 1906, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) per annum on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE FIFTH AVENUE TRUST COMPANY.
on the morning of the 1st day of January, 1906:

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Preferred deposits as follows:	
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Due savings and loan associations 34,364.50	
Due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary 25,131.34	
	259,364.32
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Certified checks $74,048.96	
Reserved for taxes... 11,591.39	86,540.35
	$19,733,822.71

*Surplus includes undivided profits.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Total amount of interest and commissions received during the year	$792,916.60
All other profits received during the year	67,812.57
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CECIL D. LANDALE, 2d Vice President.
JAS. M. PR

SHARE SCHIFF'S FEARS, BUT DOUBT REMEDY

Bankers Agree That Inelastic Currency Is Perilous.

SHAW'S VIEW IS APPROVED

Mr. Vanderlip Says Mr. Schiff Performed a Public Service in Calling Attention to the Danger.

Wall Street showed the greatest interest yesterday in Jacob Schiff's views on the currency question, expressed Thursday before the Chamber of Commerce. While agreement was general that the banker had performed a service in forcibly directing public attention to the dangers of our rigid currency system, which successive Secretaries of the Treasury have vainly sought to reform, there were many who disagreed with his suggestion that an increase of bank circulation be obtained by commercial paper, and with his criticism of Secretary Shaw.

Some of the comments on Mr. Schiff's modification of Secretary Shaw's plan, which was to permit National banks to issue additional Government guaranteed currency equal to 50 per cent. of the bond-secured currency, but subject to a tax of 5 or 6 per cent., found their way to the office of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Mr. Schiff would not discuss the matter, but it was said for him that he had intended merely to urge the necessity for action, and left the formulation of plans to the Finance Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

The first point that Mr. Schiff made in his speech was that if the Secretary of the Treasury's idea was carried out the additional currency supplied in time of stringency would reach the speculator and not the legitimate needs of business, since only the speculator could afford to pay for it. On this point A. B. Hepburn, President of the Chase National Bank and former Controller of the Currency, took issue with Mr. Schiff.

He agreed heartily with him that currency reform was needed, but said it should follow some such idea as Mr. Shaw's.

"His plan, or one like it, has been tried successfully in Germany," said Mr. Hepburn, "and was a great factor in saving the situation over there in the hard times of 1900. I consider it more practicable than Mr. Schiff's suggestion, which involves the tying up of the banks' current assets. Some such plan as that, the increase of circulation by the issuance of Clearing House certificates, was advocated by Edward Atkinson in the period of the free silver agitation, and during the stringency of 1893 such certificates and manufactures' notes were very generally circulated, especially in the South, but a currency to be practicable must have the backing of the Treasury."

P. A. Vanderlip, Vice President of the National City Bank, made the following statement:

"I think Mr. Schiff's speech has no application to the immediate situation. Had he believed there was any present danger he certainly would not have regarded this as an appropriate time to call public attention to that danger. He is undoubtedly right in saying that some time our illogical currency system will cause trouble. It has caused trouble in the last six weeks, but the indications are that the trouble is about over.

"There can be no two opinions regarding the importance of the subject. On a subject of such importance the Chamber of Commerce certainly ought to have a well considered opinion. It seems to me the action in taking up the matter at this time was eminently wise, and that Mr. Schiff has done a notable service in so forcibly calling public attention to it."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Secretary Shaw to-day refused to discuss Jacob H. Schiff's speech criticising him. Another Treasury Department official, however, was moved to comment on Mr. Schiff's story about how he last year asked Mr. Shaw to recall some of the National bank deposits, and how Mr. Shaw refused. This official said:

"Mr. Schiff is wrong in his dates. It was not last year, but the year before, that Mr. Schiff asked the Secretary to do this, and the Secretary recalled forty millions. Last year Mr. Schiff did not make any request and the Secretary recalled fifty millions."

Power Company's New Stock.

The Kings County Electric Light and Power Company will issue immediately $3,200,000 new stock at par to supply funds for necessary extensions. The new stock will be offered to stockholders of record of Jan. 15. Each stockholder will be entitled to subscribe for new stock to the extent of 64 per cent. of his present holdings.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—Incorporated to-day:

L. and R. Co-operative Publishing Company, New York; capital, $6,000. Directors—Henry Rochelle, Joseph Levy, and James Rochelle, New York.

James W. Renwick, New York, (manufacturer vehicles;) capital, $25,000. Directors—J. W. Renwick, Helen P. Renwick, and Lincoln Tyler, New York.

Surplus Realty Company, Larchmont; capital, $20,000. Directors—G. W. Culgin, J. B. Pace, and J. B. Pace, Jr., New York.

American Watch and Diamond Company, New York; capital, $30,000. Directors—Hugo Baer, A. R. Baer, and Bernard Baer, New York.

New Utrecht Realty and Construction Company, Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—H. L. Wells, Pompton Falls, N. J.; W. B. Robinson and Anna A. Byrne, New York.

Alden Bathhouse and Sanitarium Company; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. W. Spangler, J. H. Jones, and C. E. Bowman, Alden.

Cryder & Co., New York, (manufacturers horseless vehicles;) capital, $3,000. Directors—H. C. Cryder, T. A. Havemeyer, and Townsend Morgan, New York.

Julius Bohm Agency, New York, (insurance;) capital, $1,000. Directors—Julius Bohm, Isaac Nurnberger, and Leon Forst, New York.

Kirk Realty Company, Syracuse; capital, $5,000. Directors—W. B. Kirk, H. E. Wilson, and G. A. Manz, Syracuse.

Baum, Schechner & Urest, New York, (furs;) capital, $6,000. Directors—Marcus Lindenbaum, Herman Schechner, and Harry Urest, New York.

Whitlock & Hall, New York, (mining;) capital, $40,000. Directors—E. O. Wheeler, Jr., W. F. McGinn, and B. R. Colwell, New York.

Building Equipment Company, New York, (building material;) capital, $5,000. Directors—D. N. Gallen, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; G. W. Dowling, and Alfred Pearson, Brooklyn.

Franklin Refigerator Company, Harrietstown; capital, $30,000. Directors—F. E. Kendall, Kate E. Kendall, and William Minshall, Saranac Lake.

Lewisohn Exploration and Mining Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Thomas Conyngton, Hugh R. Conyngton, and Harry Gorham, Jr., New York.

Mason Concentrated Food Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—George Mason, Charles H. Walker, and George W. Hellen, New York.

Rolen Foundry and Manufacturing Company, New York, (brass finishings;) capital, $2,500. Directors—H. W. O. Lehnert, G. J. Robinson, and Andrew Lehnert, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Frolichstein, England & Klein, incorporated, Croton-on-Hudson, (watches and diamonds;) capital, $50,000. Directors—J. W. Frolichstein, F. H. England, and M. B. Klein, New York.

New York Can-Manufacturing Company, New York, (manufacturer tin cans;) capital, $5,000. Directors—H. R. Berliniche, H. C. Adams, New York, and J. M. Nolan, Paterson, N. J.

Enterprise Fur Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—C. H. Rosenfeld, J. S. Johnson, and Isadore Joseph, New York.

DELAWARE INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 5.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Wilmington Iron Company, (to manufacture and deal in iron, steel, and metal products;) capital, $250,000.

La Grange Water Company of Chester, Penn., (to estimate, build, and operate water works, water plants, and pipe lines;) capital, $65,000.

Milledgeville Water Company of Chester, Penn., (to establish and conduct water plants and water filters;) capital, $25,000.

Onowa Investment Company of New York City, (to conduct an investment business;) capital, $25,000.

Moosehead Investment Company of New York, (to transact financial business and invest funds in securities;) capital, $10,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday, Jan. 5, 1906.

Total sales Jan. 5, 1906..... 1,352,725
From Jan. 1, 1906..... 5,665,262
Corresponding date last year..... 3,331,997

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change
23¼	23⅝	3,800	Allis-Chalmers Co.	23	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅝
62	63	1,300	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf..	63	63¼	62⅞	63	...
108⅞	109	227,200	*Amal. Copper Co.....	105¼	109	105¼	109	+4⅝
24⅜	25¼	350	Am. Agri. Chem. Co....	24½	25¼	24½	25¼	+ ⅞
31½	33	600	*Am. Beet Sugar Co....	31½	33⅜	31⅞	33¼	+1⅝
86	88	100	*Am. Beet Sug. Co. pf..	88	88	88	88	-1
40½	40¾	4,125	Am. Car & Found. Co....	39⅝	40½	39⅝	40⅜	+ ⅝
99¾	100	200	Am. Car & F. Co. pf....	99¾	99⅝	99¾	99⅞	+ ¼
38	38½	2,000	Am. Cotton Oil.....	37½	38⅞	37½	38⅝	+ ⅝
92	93½	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.....	93½	93½	93½	93½	...
10⅜	10⅜	500	*Am. Grass Twine.....	10½	10½	10⅜	10⅜	- ¼
8⅞	9¼	800	Am. Hide & Leather....	9¼	9¼	9	9	- ¼
39¼	39¾	350	Am. Hide & Leath. pf..	39	40	39	39¼	...
39½	39⅞	8,300	*Am. Ice Securities....	39	39⅝	39	39½	+ ⅜
20	21¼	100	*Am. Linseed Co.....	20	20	20	20	-1
77⅝	77¾	25,800	*Am. Locomo. Co.....	76¼	77⅝	76¼	77⅝	+1⅞
25	26	1,100	*Am. Malt. Co. pf., tr..	25½	25½	25	25⅛	- ⅜
165½	165⅝	23,100	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co....	164	165⅞	164	165⅝	+2⅜
127½	127¾	2,100	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf....	128	128½	127¼	127⅞	- ⅛
100¾	100⅞	300	*Am. Smel. pf., B.....	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	+ ⅛
14⅛	14½	300	Am. Steel Foundries....	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
49¾	50	900	Am. Steel Founds. pf..	49½	50	49½	50	...
153⅜	153⅞	33,100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.....	151⅛	153⅞	151	153⅞	+3⅝
105½	105⅞	1,180	Am. Tobacco Co. pf....	105½	105⅞	105¼	105⅞	+ ⅛
46⅝	46⅞	31,819	*Am. Woolen Co.....	41⅞	46⅞	41¾	46⅝	+1⅝
103	104¼	300	*Am. Woolen Co. pf....	104	104	104	104	+ ½
261	262	98,800	*An. Cop. M. Co., x d..	230	262	230	262	+28½
107	110	100	Asso. Merch. 1st pf....	107¼	107¼	107½	107¼	- ¼
92	92⅛	45,350	Atch., Top. & S. F.....	91¼	92¼	91⅛	92⅛	+1
103½	104	1,000	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf..	103⅞	103⅞	103½	103⅝	- ⅛
158	159	300	Atlantic Coast Line....	158½	158½	158	158	+1
113¼	113½	9,550	Baltimore & Ohio.....	112¼	113¼	112¼	113⅛	+ ⅝
98½	100	410	Baltimore & Ohio pf....	98¼	99½	98¼	99½	+1½
87¾	88	9,425	Brooklyn Rapid Tran..	86½	88⅛	86½	87⅝	+1⅛
174⅛	174¼	14,500	Canadian Pacific	172⅝	174½	172⅝	174⅛	+1⅝
45¼	45¼	4,300	Central Leather.....	44⅜	45⅝	44½	45⅞	+ ⅝
103⅜	104	1,050	Central Leather pf....	103⅜	103⅜	103½	103⅜	- ⅜
223	225	500	Central R. R. of N. J..	223	225	223	225	+ ⅝
55⅝	55⅞	4,800	Chesapeake & Ohio....	55	55⅝	54⅞	55⅝	+ ⅛
20⅞	21	600	Chicago Great West....	20⅞	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
181¼	181½	9,200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	179¾	181½	179¾	181½	+1½
189½	190½	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	190	190	190	190	+1½
220½	221	1,500	Chicago & Northw.....	220¼	221¼	220	220⅛	+ ⅛
11½	11⅜	2,700	Chicago Union Trac....	11½	12	11¼	12	+ ⅛
40¼	41½	200	Chi. Union Trac. pf....	41	41	40½	40½	+ ⅛
105¾	106	300	C., C., C. & St. L.....	105	106⅞	105	105⅞	+ ⅛
56⅝	56⅞	13,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	56¼	57⅝	56	56⅝	+1⅛
30⅜	30⅝	8,012	Colorado & Southern..	29½	30¾	29½	30⅝	+1¼
69¾	70	2,300	Col. & South. 1st pf...	68	69⅞	68	69⅞	+1
54⅞	55	7,000	Col. & South. 2d pf....	53½	55	53½	55	+2
17⅞	18	200	Col. & H. C. & Iron....	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	...
178	179	200	Consolidated Gas	176½	179	176¼	179	+2½
19	19⅜	5,610	Corn Products Co.....	19	19⅜	19	19¼	+ ¼
59½	60½	400	Corn Products Co. pf..	60	60	60	60	...
222½	225	600	Delaware & Hudson....	220½	223	220¼	223	+2
455	460	200	Del., Lack. & West....	460	460	460	460	...
38⅞	39	4,600	Denver & Rio Grande..	38	39⅜	38	38⅞	+ ⅞
87½	88¼	550	Denver & Rio Gr. pf....	87	88	87	88	+1
94½	95	100	Detroit United Ry.....	94¾	94¾	94⅝	94⅝	- ¼
51½	52	1,400	*Distillers Sec., ex d..	51½	51⅞	51½	51⅞	+ ⅛
40	41	500	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf..	39½	40	39½	40	- ⅝
80	84½	425	Electric Storage Bat..	84½	84⅝	84½	84½	...
48⅝	48½	11,000	Erie	47⅞	48⅝	47⅞	48⅛	+ ⅝
81¼	81⅜	530	Erie 1st pf.....	80½	81¼	80½	81⅛	+ ⅝
73½	73¾	300	Erie 2d pf.....	73	73½	73	73	...
138½	144	100	Fed. Min. & Smelt.....	140½	140½	140½	140½	+2½
104½	105¼	100	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf..	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ½
105¼	106	100	General Chemical pf...	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	...
180½	180¾	11,200	General Electric	176	181	175½	180⅝	+5⅛
...	...	8,150	General Electric rts....	9¼	10⅛	9¼	10	+ ⅜
288	289	4,100	Great Northern pf.....	285	289½	283	288¼	+3¾
35	36	400	Havana Electric	35	35	35	35	...
79½	80	400	Havana Electric pf....	79	79¼	79	79½	+ ½
95½	96	300	Hocking Valley pf.....	95½	96	95½	95⅞	+ ⅜
174¾	175½	344	Illinois Central	175	176	175	175	...
22½	23	1,650	International Paper	22⅜	23	22¼	23	+1
85½	86	700	Internat. Paper pf.....	84½	85½	84½	85½	...
58	60	400	*Internat. Power Co....	59	59	58	59	- ½
79¼	80½	100	Inter. Steam Pump pf..	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	+ ⅜
30½	30⅝	1,220	Iowa Central	30½	30⅝	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅛
60	60½	1,300	Iowa Central pf.....	60	60½	60	60¼	- ⅜
83¼	84	500	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf...	83¼	83¾	83¼	83⅜	+ ⅛
36⅞	37	22,425	Kansas City South.....	36⅞	37⅜	36¼	36⅝	+1⅛
70	70¼	17,000	Kansas City South. pf..	69	71	69	70	+2
64⅜	65	3,100	Knick. Ice, Chicago....	64¼	65¼	64¼	64¼	- ⅛
152¼	152⅜	5,600	Louisville & Nash.....	152	152¾	151½	152¼	+1
161½	162	270	Manhattan Elevated....	161	161	161	161	- ⅛
72⅝	73	3,500	*Met. Securities	72½	73¼	72½	73	+ ⅜
123½	123½	1,000	*Met. Street Railway...	123	123½	123	123½	+1
24⅞	25	6,700	Mexican Central	24⅝	25	24½	25	+ ⅛
81	82	800	Minn. & St. Louis.....	81¼	81⅞	81¼	81⅞	+ ⅛
142	142½	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M....	142	142	142	142	-1
173½	174¼	600	M., St. P. & S. S.M.pf..	173½	174⅝	173½	174⅝	...
36¾	36⅞	7,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas.....	36½	37¼	36¼	36⅝	+ ⅜
69⅝	69⅞	1,200	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf....	69¾	70	69¼	70	+1¼
100¼	100½	2,500	Missouri Pacific	99½	100½	99	100¼	...
68¼	69	3,725	*Nat. Biscuit Co.....	67⅞	68⅞	67⅝	68¼	+ ⅛
113	115½	209	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf....	113½	113½	113½	113½	-1½
82¾	83	3,800	*National Lead Co.....	81½	83	80½	82½	+1½
103	104	100	*National Lead Co. pf..	103½	103⅝	103⅛	103⅛	- ⅛
37⅞	39	800	Nat. R. R. of M. pf....	38	38	38	38	-1
163	163⅝	2,450	*New York Air Brake..	160	163¾	160	163⅝	+2⅛
150½	152⅜	9,800	New York Central.....	150	152	150	152	+2
...	...	4,530	N. Y. Central rts.....	6½	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
68	69	300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L....	67¼	68	67¼	68	...
86	89	200	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf..	86½	89	88½	89	+ ½
33	35	500	New York Dock	34½	34¾	34½	34¾	...
197	199	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	198½	198½	198½	198¼	- ¾
51½	52	400	N. Y., Ont. & West....	51½	51⅞	51⅝	51⅝	+ ⅛
85⅞	86	5,100	Norfolk & Western....	85	85⅞	85	85⅞	+ ⅝
94	96	150	Norfolk & West. pf....	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	+ ⅞
99	99½	400	North American	98½	99	98½	99	+ ⅜
204	204½	7,800	Northern Pacific	200⅝	205	199	204½	+4½
103½	105	100	Pacific Coast	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	- ⅛
100	108	100	Pacific Coast 1st pf....	105	105	105	105	+2
103	108	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf....	106	106	106	106	-2
46⅜	47	500	Pacific Mail	46	47	46	47	+ ⅝
138⅜	143⅞	39,900	Pennsylvania R. R.....	138	139⅝	138	142½	+1⅞
101¼	101½	1,700	People's Gas, Chicago..	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	100⅝	+ ½
60	62	100	Pittsburg Coal pf.....	60	60	60	60	-1½
54	54¼	1,100	Pressed Steel Car.....	53⅜	54	53⅜	54	+ ½
244	246	175	Pullman Company	245	245	245	245	...
60⅞	61	1,900	*Ry. Steel Spring	60⅝	61¼	60½	60⅝	+ ⅜
103½	104½	150	*Ry. Steel Spring pf...	103½	103½	103½	103½	-1
143⅝	143⅞	58,400	Reading	142	143⅝	141⅝	143⅜	+2½
93⅛	93⅞	1,730	Reading 1st pf.....	93	94	93	93⅝	+ ¾
96⅞	97¼	100	Reading 2d pf.....	97	97	97	97	- ⅛
33⅝	33⅞	3,100	*Rep. Iron & Steel.....	32¾	33⅝	32½	33½	+ ⅜
106½	106½	1,500	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf..	105	106⅛	105	106	+ ⅛
24¼	24⅜	3,300	Rock Island Co.....	23½	24¼	23½	24¼	+ ⅛
62⅞	63	1,100	Rock Island Co. pf....	62	62⅞	62	62⅝	+1¼
...	...	100	St. Jo. & G. I.....	24	24	24	24	+2
20½	21	400	St. Louis Southw.....	21	21	20¾	21	...
54	55	1,100	St. Louis Southw. pf....	54½	54⅝	53	54⅜	- ½
87½	87⅞	700	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co....	86⅞	88	86⅜	88	+1⅝
66¼	66⅝	11,400	Southern Pacific	66	66⅝	65¾	66¼	+ ⅜
118	118½	200	Southern Pacific pf....	118¼	118¾	118¼	118¼	+ ⅛
36⅜	36⅞	10,500	Southern Ry. ext.....	36¼	36⅝	36¼	36⅜	+ ⅛
100⅞	100⅞	600	Southern Ry. pf., ext..	100⅜	100⅞	100¼	100½	...
132	132⅜	8,000	Tenn. Coal & Iron.....	131	133	129½	132⅜	+1¾
33¼	33½	1,300	Texas & Pacific	32⅞	33⅜	32⅞	33½	+ ⅜
135	136	280	Third Avenue	135⅜	135⅜	135⅜	135⅝	- ⅛
32⅜	32⅞	300	Toledo Rys. & Light....	32⅞	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
34½	35	300	Tol., St. L. & West....	35	35	35	35	- ⅜
55	56	300	Tol., St. L. & W. pf....	56	56	56	56	-1
117¼	118	700	Twin City R. T.....	117½	117¾	117	117	- ½
13⅜	13⅝	600	*Union Bag & P. Co....	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
80	81	400	*Union B. & P. Co. pf..	80⅜	80⅜	80¼	80¼	- ⅛
153	153¼	253,410	Union Pacific	145½	153⅞	148½	†153⅞	+4⅞
97	99	200	Union Pacific pf.....	99	99	99	99	...
86⅝	87	500	Unl. Rys. of St. L. pf...	87	87	86⅝	87	...
88½	90	800	United Rys. Invest....	90	90¼	89¾	90¼	+ ¼
89	90	800	United Rys. Inv. pf....	89	89½	89	89½	+1¼
48¼	48⅜	9,200	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe..	47½	49⅛	47½	48¼	+1¼
94⅞	95	300	*U. S. Cast Iron P. pf..	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	- ⅛
68	70	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf..	69½	69½	69½	69½	- ⅝
52	52½	1,800	U. S. Rubber	51½	52	51½	52	+1
110½	111	300	U. S. Rubber 1st pf....	110½	110¼	110⅛	110¼	+ ½
84½	84⅞	800	U. S. Rubber 2d pf....	85	85	84¼	84½	- ⅜
43	43½	112,800	U. S. Steel	42¼	43¼	42	43	+ ⅞
106⅝	106¼	21,250	U. S. Steel pf.....	105½	106⅝	105	106¼	+1⅜
53⅝	53¾	7,520	Va.-Caro. Chemical....	52½	54⅛	52	53⅜	+ ⅞
51½	52	100	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke..	51½	51½	51½	51½	...
20¼	20⅜	600	Wabash	20¼	20¾	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
40¾	41	600	Wabash pf	40½	41	40¼	41	+ ½
36⅜	37	13,900	Western Maryland	35½	36½	35½	36½	+1⅞
93⅞	93½	100	Western Union Tel.....	92¾	93⅜	92¾	93⅜	+ ⅜
174	174½	4,600	Westinghouse E. & M....	172¾	176	172¾	174½	+1½
42	42½	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf..	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	- ⅛
29⅝	29¾	500	Wisconsin Central	28¾	29⅜	28¾	29⅜	+ ⅝

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—The tone of the local money market is easier, but there has been no decided change in rates except those for call loans. The usual table follows:

Call loans, 7@10 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 6@6½ per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 6 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 6 per cent.; New York funds at par; clearings, $32,807,197; balance, $2,014,093; Sub-Treasury debit, $52,349.

After an erratic opening, with prices somewhat heavy for the first half hour, the local market became steady and developed considerable strength, which continued until the close. There was liquidation to be seen around the opening, but the demand was good, and these offerings were gradually absorbed and a better tone was noticed. The sharp advance in Amalgamated and Anaconda had an influential effect upon the balance of the list, which, although quiet, showed a steadily gaining tendency. Closing prices were active and strong.

Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s..	94½	94½	94½
1,000	Atch., T. & S. F. 4s.	102	102	102
7,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s..	99¾	99⅞	99⅝
6,000	Chi. J. R. & S. Y. 5s.	106½	106½	106½
1,000	C. & W. Mich. 5s....	105	102	102
1,000	Dominion Coal 5s.....	101	101	101
3,400	K. C., M. & B. inc. 5s	93½	93½	93½
7,000	Mexican Central 4s....	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜
1,000	West. Tel. & Tel. 5s..	102¼	102	102¼

RAILROADS.

37	Atchison	91½	91	91½
34	*Atchison pf.	104	103⅞	103⅞
5	Boston Elevated	156¾	156¾	156¾
6	Boston & Albany	254	254	254
17	Boston & Lowell	240	240	240
13	Boston & Maine	172½	172	172
2	Fitchburg preferred ..	142	142	142
330	Mass. Electric	17½	17	17
255	Mass. Electric pf.....	61	60½	60⅞
41	N. Y., N. H. & Hart..	199	198⅞	199
23	Old Colony	209	207¼	207¼
28	Pere Marquette pf....	52½	52½	52½
1,982	Union Pacific	152½	148¾	152
7	Union Pacific pf.....	99	99	99
2	West End	99¼	99¼	99¼
100	West End pf.....	113	113	113

TELEPHONES.

436	American	137	136	136¼
501	Cumberland rights....	$4.25	$4.12½	$4.25

89	New England	125	124⅝	125
5	Mexican	3¼	3¼	3¼
9	Mexican preferred ...	8	8	8
125	Western	13	12⅝	12⅝

MISCELLANEOUS.

200	Am. Agricult. Chem..	25	24½	25
4	Am. Agri. Chem. pf...	93	93	93
1,087	Am. Pneum. Service..	13	11	12¼
7	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf..	31	31	31
1,356	American Sugar	153½	151	153¼
11	American Sugar pf...	140	140	140
2,610	American Wool	46¼	42	46¼
195	*American Wool pf...	104	103¼	104
10	Edison	244	244	244
50	Edison Illuminating..	6	6	6
105	†General Electric ...	180	179	180
261	Gen. Electric rights..	9¾	9¼	9¾
218	*Mass. Gas pf.....	85⅝	85	85⅝
17	Pullman	245	244	245
20	Seattle Electric pf....	99	99	99
55	Swift & Co.....	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝
315	United Fruit	104	103½	104
570	Unit. Shoe Machinery.	74¾	74	74½
75	Unit. Shoe Mach. pf..	31	31	31
5,464	United States Steel...	43¾	42½	43¾
445	U. S. Steel pf.....	106¼	105½	106
450	West End Land	45c	45c	45c

MINING.

73	Adventure	*5¾	5½	5¾
19,391	Amalgamated	109	104½	108¾
680	Allouez	41½	40	41
870	American Zinc	15	14	15
176	*Anaconda	64	58⅜	63½
325	Arcadian	5½	5	5
1,505	Atlantic	27½	26	27
2,195	Bingham	36½	36	36½
3,000	Boston Consolidated..	32⅜	31½	32⅜
13	Calumet & Hecla	705	704	704
520	†Centennial	30¼	29⅜	29⅜
350	Consolidated Mercur...	62c	61c	62c
3,915	Copper Range	83	81½	83
705	Daly-West	18	17½	18
155	Dominion Iron	26½	26¼	26½
100	Elm River	2½	2½	2½
260	Franklin	17	16⅝	17
255	*Granby	10	9⅞	10
2,685	Greene	30⅜	29¾	30¼
165	Guanajuato	5

Church Services To-morrow

BAPTIST.

At Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, 6-8 West 46th St., Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor. Public Worship with preaching by the Pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. BIBLE SCHOOL, 9:45 A. M. YOUNG WOMEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S CLASSES.

Amity Baptist Church, 312 West 54th St., Rev. Leighton Williams, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Right Ordering of Life"; 8 P. M., "The Abounding Life in Christ."

Baptist Church, Epiphany, Madison Av., 64th. —11, "After Death—What?" Series. 3, "The Man Who Succeeds." With Prelude, "The Failure of Success," illustrated in recent funeral. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt on "Woman Suffrage." 3:30.

Calvary Church, West 57th St.—Dr. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches; 11, "Motto—Text for New Year"; 8, "A Personal Call."

Central Baptist Church, 42d St., West of Broadway. Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "Untrodden Ways"; 7:45 P. M., Special Musical Service. Haydn's "Creation," (abridged;) organ, piano, violins, and flute; Pastor's address, "The Struggles of Haydn."

Central Park Baptist Church, East 83d St., Bet. 2d and 3d Avs., Rev. Spencer J. Ford, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Madison Avenue Baptist Church, MADISON AVENUE, CORNER 31ST ST. KERR BOYCE TUPPER, D.D., LL.D., Minister. 9:30 A. M.—Sunday School. Madison Ave. League Bible Class.
11 A. M.—Worship and Preaching. Sermon Theme: "The Price of Our Redemption."
8 P. M.—Worship and Preaching. Sermon Theme: "Appreciating People and Telling Them So." The ninth of series on "Had I My Life to Live Over."
MUSICAL SERVICE AT 7:45 P. M.
A CORDIAL WELCOME TO ALL.

Memorial Baptist, Washington Square South. —Edward Judson, Pastor, preaches; 10:45, "Righteousness and Ritualism," and 7:30, "Unanswered Prayer"; Evening Prayer daily, 7:30 to 8; Church Prayer Meeting Friday night.

Mount Morris Baptist Church, 5th Av., Above 126th St., Rev. Henry M. Saunders, D. D., Acting Pastor. Public worship at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

Washington Heights Church, Convent Av. and West 145th.—Boardman Bosworth, 11 A. M., "The Deeper Baptism and the Higher Life"; 8 P. M., "Something Better Than Good Resolutions." Services Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Friday evenings.

West 33d Street Baptist Church, Rev. E. S. Holloway, Pastor.—Services 10:45 and 7:45; the Missionary Pastor, Rev. Chas. S. Keen of China, gives reports of his work.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Central Park West and 68th St.
Christian Science Services Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School 11 A. M. Wed. Eve. meeting at 8. Central Christian Science Reading Room, 23 W. 23d. Harlem Branch, 123 W. 125th. Open daily, except Sunday, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

The subject of the Lesson-Sermon in the Christian Science Churches to-morrow will be "Truth," and the Golden Text (Psalm 51:6). "Thou hast redeemed me, O Lord God of Truth."

CONGREGATIONAL.

Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and 56th St., Rev. C. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., public worship. Dr. Jefferson will preach at both services. 5 P. M.—Dr. Thomson's Bible Class.

Manhattan Congregational, Broadway and 76th St.—REV. HENRY A. STIMSON, D. D., at 11 A. M.; Vesper Service at 4 P. M.; Special Music both services, under direction J. Henry McKinley. Seats free. A cordial welcome to all.

Pilgrim Congregational Church, Corner Madison Av. and 121st St., Rev. Frederick Lynch, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.

JEWISH.

Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St., Sunday, at 11:15, Dr. Daniel A. Huebsch on "Better Than Gold." All welcome.

LUTHERAN.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, Central Park West and 65th St., Rev. C. Armand Miller, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Advent, Broadway and 93d, G. F. Krotel, D. D.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

Evangelical Lutheran Church, (St. James's,) Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Services 11 and 8; Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Centenary M. E. Church, 156th St. and Washington Av.. Rev. B. C. Warren, D. D., Pastor.—10:30, Holy Communion; 7:45, "Young People and Opportunity."

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, West 104th St., Near Columbus Av., Rev. A. H. Baragwanath, Pastor.—11 A. M., Holy Communion; 8 P. M., "Is the New Birth Intelligible and Necessary?" Everybody cordially welcome.

Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Corner 60th Street, Rev WALLACE MACMULLEN, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Preaching by the Pastor, followed by services of Holy Communion.
8 P. M.—Preaching by the Pastor.

Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av.—14th St., Rev. ROBERT BAGNELL, D. D., Pastor. Services 10:45 and 7:45. Prof. M. B. Chapman, D. D., preaches. Evangelistic meetings every night, Jan. 7th to 21st; Prof. M. B. Chapman preaches every night. Music in charge of Male Chorus. POPULAR CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

People's Church, 61st St., Near 3d Av., Rev. Frank A. Scofield, Pastor. — Services 11 and 8.

St. Andrew's M. E. Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av., Rev. ANDREW GILLIES.
11 A. M.—"The Responsibility of Our Inheritance." 8 P. M.—"God's Message of Power."

St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and 126th Street, Allan MacRossie, Pastor.
Morning worship at 11. Evening worship, 7:45.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Av. and 86th St., Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., preaching service.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

All Angels' Church, West End Av. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M.; Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.; Holy Communion and Sermon by the Rector, 11 A. M.; Choral Evensong, 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

Calvary Church, 4th Av., 21st St. Rev. J. LEWIS PARKS, S. T. D., Rector. 11 A. M.—Morning Service; Preacher, Dr. Newton.
7:40 P. M.—Recital. 8 P. M.—Evensong.

Christ Church, Broadway and 71st St., Rev. G. A. Strong, Rector.—Services 8, 11, Rector; 4, Special Musical Service. Selections from "Messiah"; 8, Rector.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9; Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector.) 10:45; Evensong, 4; Special Music.

Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, Rector.
11 A. M.—Morning Service & Sermon (Rector.)
4 P. M.—Mendelssohn's "Hear My Prayer," Sermon by Rev. Walter E. C. Smith.
8 P. M.—Evening Service and Sermon.

Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue, above 45th Street, Rev. D. PARKER MORGAN, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon; Preacher, The Rector. 8 P. M., Evening Prayer; Preacher, Rev. Herbert Shipman.

Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St.—8, 10, and 11 A. M., and 4 P. M.

Church of the Transfiguration, 1 E. 29th.—Communions, 7, 8, 9; Sermon and Weber's Mass in G, 10:30. CHORAL EVENSONG, 4.

Eglise du Saint Esprit, 45 Est 27E Rue.—Services religieux le dimanche a 10½h. du matin et 8h. du soir. Rev. A. Wittmeyer, recteur.

Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, Montague St., Four Sqs. from Brklyn Bridge.—8:30, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Rev. Mr. Melish will preach at 11.

St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Av., Corner 44th St., The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector. Services, 8:30 and 11 A. M.
2:45 P. M.—Sunday School.
4 P. M.—Evensong. Anthem: Selection from "Christus," Mendelssohn.

St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, The Rev. W. S. Rainsford, D. D., Rector. Special Musical Service Sunday, 8 P. M. The choir of 75 voices, under the direction of Mr. Homer Norris, choirmaster and organist will sing selections from Handel's "Messiah" and other Christmas music. Soloists: Miss Annie Rork, Miss Myrs Armstrong, Mr. H. T. Burleigh, and Miss Glenn Priest, violinist. Mr. Merrill Hutchinson, ass't organist.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

St. James's Church, Madison Av. & 71st St.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
10 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
11 A. M.—Holy Communion and Sermon by Bishop Courtney.
8 P. M.—Evening Service and Sermon by Rev. J. Cairns.

St. John's Chapel, Trinity Parish, Varick St., Below Canal. Rev. Philip A. H. Brown, Vicar.—Sunday services, 7:30, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M.

St. Matthew's Church, 84th St. West, Near Central Park, Rev. Arthur H. Judge, Rector. —Services 7:30; 11 A. M.; Litany, Sermon, and Holy Communion; Evensong, 8 P. M.

NEW CHURCH.

Church of the New Jerusalem, 35th St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.—Holy Communion, 10:15 A. M.; Service at 11 A. M., with Sermon by the Pastor; Subject, "The Parable of the Silver Cup."

PRESBYTERIAN.

Adams Chapel, Union Theological Seminary, 700 Park Av., Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock, the first sermon in the course on THE CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE OF FAITH"; Preacher, the Rev. Principal A. M. Fairbairn, D. D., D. Litt., LL. D., of Mansfield College, Oxford, England; subject, "Faith and Reason." All are welcome.

At West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Av., Corner 105th St., Rev. A. Edwin Keigwin, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.

Brick Church,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: { Rev. William R. Richards, D. D. / Rev. Shepherd Knapp.
Communion at close of Morning Service.
Dr. Richards will preach at 11 and at VESPER SERVICE at 4. ALL WELCOME. Choral Service, SEATS FREE, at 8 P. M.
Bible School and Classes, 9:45 A. M.
MEN'S CLASS taught by DR. FAGNANI. Wednesday Service, 8 P. M. Friday, 8 P. M.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and 55th Street, REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Geo. H. Trull, Assistant.
Public worship on Jan. 7 at 11 A. M. & 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Arthur J. Brown will preach in the morning. Dr. Stevenson will preach at the afternoon service.
Bible School meets at 9:30 A. M.
Wednesday Evening Prayer Meeting at 8:15. Strangers are cordially invited.

Central Presbyterian Church, West 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Joseph Taylor Britan, Assistan.—Dr. Smith preaches at 11 A. M., and at 8 P. M. Rev. Alexander MacColl; Sunday School at 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Sunday evening at 7 o'clock; devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Av. and 91st St., Rev. PLEASANT HUNTER, D. D., Pastor. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Corner 22d St.—Rev. Walter Duncan Buchanan, D.D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Northeast Corner 73d St.
Public worship, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; the Pastor, the Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, will preach; Children's Service at 4:30.

Madison Square Presbyterian Church, Madison Av., Corner of 24th St. Sabbath Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The Pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach morning and evening.

New York Presbyterian Church, 7th Av. and 120th St., Rev. Dr. D. J. McMillan, Pastor. Services 11, 8; Christian Endeavor, 7. Cordial welcome.

Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue, Eleventh to Twelfth Street, HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor.
11:00 A. M.—"Dreams."
4:30 P. M.—"Seed and Soil."

Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Broadway and 73d St., Rev. Robert Mackenzie, D. D., Minister. Rev. Allen W. McCurdy, Assistant Minister. Services 11 & 8. Preaching by Dr. Mackenzie.

Scotch Presbyterian Church, 96th St. and Central Park West, Rev. David G. Wylie, D. D., Pastor; Rev. John E. Triplett, Assistant.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

University Place Presbyterian Church, Corner of 10th St., Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Ralph K. Hickok, Assistant.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The Pastor will preach; to-morrow being the first Sabbath in the year, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed at the close of the morning's service. The Wednesday Service in the Chapel at 8 o'clock will have special reference to the week of prayer.

West Presbyterian Church, 42d, Bet. 5th and 6th Avs.—Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Westminster Presbyterian Church, 23d St., Near 7th Av., Rev. John Lloyd Lee, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Song Service.

REFORMED CHURCH.

Collegiate Church, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Collegiate (Marble) Church, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"The Morning Watch." Evening—"Samson Shorn of His Strength."

Collegiate Church, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.; subject, "Christ's Ringing Call of Cheer for the New Year." Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, D. D., of Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Grace Reformed Church, 7th Av. and 54th St., Rev. Dr. Duryee, Minister.—Morning service, 11 o'clock; evening service, 8 o'clock.

Madison Avenue Reformed Church, Cor. 57th. —The Pastor, Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, will preach at 11 A. M. on "Looking Backward and Looking Forward"; Dr. Wm. B. Forbush, Junior Pastor, will preach at 8 P. M.

South Church, Madison Av. and 38th St. Rev. THOMAS R. BRIDGES, D. D., Minister.
9:45—Children's Service.
11—Morning Service.
—Installation Service—Preacher, Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D.

34th Street Reformed Church, West of 8th Av., Rev. Robert W. Courtney, Pastor.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

REFORMED CATHOLIC.

Services in Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St., afternoon, 3:30, Rev. Joseph Giardina preaches, "My Emancipation from the Yoke of Rome."

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Theosophical Society, N. Y. Branch, Tuesday, 8:15 P. M., "Theosophy and Healing," 226 West 58th St. Public invited.

Theosophical Society, 244 Lenox Av.—Public lectures every Sunday and Tuesday, 8:15 P. M.

UNITARIAN.

All Souls', (Unitarian,) 4th Av., 20th.—Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Pastor, will preach "A Sermon for the New Year"; Communion Service following Sermon; Services 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

At Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, Cor. 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, Pastor, will preach at 11; subject, "The Outlook Upon Life"; Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.

Church of the Messiah, (Unitarian,) 34th St., Cor. Park Av.—Services 11 A. M.; Dr. Savage will preach; subject, "The Growth of Piety"; Communion after services; Sunday School 10 o'clock, in Chapel, entrance on Park Av.

UNIVERSALIST.

Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and 76th St., Frank Oliver Hall, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "Soul Thirst"; 8 P. M., Choir Music from Rossini's "Stabat Mater."

OTHER SERVICES.

A UNIQUE SERVICE,
Sacred Song and Scripture Response by Children of the Five Points House of Industry,
155 Worth Street.
HEAR THEM SING AT 3:30 P. M.
Organist—S. N. Penfield, Mus. Doc.
Superintendent—Wm. R. Garbutt.

Address by A. Saunders, London, England, "Bible Vegetarianism," 3 P. M.; 21 East 14th St.

Dr. Chas. H. Parkhurst will speak, Music by Victor's Royal Band, and Mrs. Anna Taylor Jones, Contralto, Men's Mass Meeting, auspices West Side Y. M. C. A., Sunday, 3:30 P. M., MAJESTIC THEATRE, Columbus Circle.

Gospel Tabernacle Church, 44th St. and 8th Av. Services 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching at the morning service, Rev. A. B. SIMPSON; the evening service, Rev. F. E. MARSH; subject, "DEMONISM"—A REPLY TO ELLA WHEELER WILCOX'S RECENT STATEMENT ON SPIRITUALISM. Song Service conducted by the Rev. H. KENNING, 7:30 P. M. A hearty welcome to all.

Society for Ethical Culture, Carnegie Hall, 57th St., 7th Av. DR. FELIX ADLER will lecture next Sunday, January 7, at 11 A. M.; subject, "The Physician as Philosopher; or, The Spiritual vs. the Physical Attitude Towards Old Age."

Spiritual and Ethical Society, 74 West 126th. —Mrs. T. U. Reynolds, lecture and clairvoyant descriptions, morning and evening. Seats free.

Vedanta.—Swami Abhedenanda, 62 West 71st, Sunday, 11 A. M., "Unity of Variety in Religion."

OTHER SERVICES.

The Evangelical Alliance and the Week of Prayer, 1906.—The Alliance, with selected speakers, will conduct the Fulton Street Noon Prayer Meetings, 113 Fulton St., Monday to Saturday, inclusive, Jan. 8th to 13th, instead of meetings as heretofore in the Marble Collegiate Church. All are cordially invited.

The Salvation Army.
COMMANDER MISS BOOTH
At Carnegie Music Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av., Sunday, Jan. 7th, at 3 P. M.; subject, "The Song of the City." Special Vocal and Instrumental Music.
General admission free. Box seats may be secured from Adjutant Shaw, 122 West 14th St., N. Y. City.

The Old Jerry McAuley Mission, 316 Water St., Under Brooklyn Bridge.—Meetings every night and Sunday afternoon at 3. Everybody welcome, especially drunkards. S. H. Hadley, Superintendent.

Tom Keenan, Railway Evangelist, at Church of the Saviour, 109th, Madison, every night, beginning Sunday, 8 o'clock. Men urged to come.

TELEPHONE 1,000—BRYANT THE NEW YORK TIMES

Your Want Advertisement will be printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES the following morning. A bill will be sent later.

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78TH ST., 201 WEST.—Comfortable, homelike rooms, handsome surroundings; elevator apartment; $4 up.

81ST ST., 117 WEST.—Handsome suite; private bath; hall room; board optional; exceptional table; references.

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WANTED—American nurse for boy of 4; West 82d St.; must be able to care for diet, clothing, simple instruction, outdoor exercise. Send references, age, terms, and full details to G., 184 East 42d St.

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THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Major C. M. Gandy, Surgeon; Capt. W. W. Swaine, Capt. C. E. Tayman, Capt. W. M. Crofton, Contract Surgeon Thomas G. Holmes, and First Lieut. A. H. Bishop are appointed a board to meet at Fort Wayne for examination of officers for promotion. First Lieut. T. J. Fealy, First Infantry, will report to the foregoing board for examination for promotion.

Capt. H. S. Keene, Twenty-fourth Infantry, having been found incapicitated for active service, his retirement is announced.

First Lieut. A. W. Williams will report to the Medical Superintendent of the Transport Service at San Francisco for duty as Surgeon of the Meade on her voyage to Manila.

First Lieut. William H. Brooks, Assistant Surgeon, is advanced to the grade of Captain, with rank from Jan. 1.

First Lieut. A. C. Gillem, Fifth Cavalry, is relieved from further treatment at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco.

The Navy.

Rear Admiral G. W. Baird, retired, detached from duty as Superintendent of State, War and Navy Building, to home.

Rear Admiral H. Glass retired from Jan. 7. He continues as commandant of the Pacific Naval District, San Francisco.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived.—Porter, Dupont, Nicholson, Blakely, and Rodgers at Savannah, Princeton at San Pedro, Celtic at Bahia, Illinois at Tompkinsville, Maine at North River, Missouri at Hampton Roads, Paducah at Puerto Plata, Texas at Charleston, and Chicago at San Francisco.

Sailed.—Monadnock from Hongkong for Canton, Minneapolis from Newport News for New York, Hist from Newport for Boston, Hannibal from Baltimore for Hampton Roads, Boston from Acapulco for San Francisco, Uncas from Kingston for Colon, and Nevada from Port Royal for Savannah.

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"L'ELOGE DE LA METHODE BERLITZ N'EST PLUS A FAIRE"

(The Berlitz Method Is Beyond the Need of Praise.)
"Rapport No. 1,202, Chambre Les Députés, Paris, 4 Juillet, 1903, p. 123."

"The Berl

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Deal for Prominent Corner on Upper Broadway—Operator Sells Twenty-fourth Street Houses—Buyer for Residence on Park Avenue Corner.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. have sold for Loring R. Gale 2,181 to 2,187 Broadway, northwest corner of Seventy-seventh Street, four five-story stone-front flats on plot 77.5 by 107.9 by 98.6 by 76.8. Jesse C. Bennett & Co. represented Mr. Gale in the deal.

New Owner for Park Avenue House.

Richard and Minturn Post Collins have sold, through Smith & Stewart, the four-story brownstone and brick dwelling with extension at the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street. The buyer will occupy the house.

Joseph A. McCabe has bought for a client the three-story brownstone dwelling 333 East Fifty-seventh Street, on lot 20 by 100.

Deals on East and West 24th Street.

S. B. Goodale & Son have sold for I. D. Curtis, to Arthur D. Crane the five-story business building 49 West Twenty-fourth Street, on lot 25.6 by 98.9.

D. B. Freedman has sold the two four-story dwellings 21 and 23 East Twenty-fourth Street, 30 by 100.

Increase in 42d Street Values.

William C. Wotton of the office of George A. Bowman has leased for Lydia Gray the five-story building 133 West Forty-second Street, for twenty-one years at a rental aggregating about $156,000. This property was purchased by Mrs. Gray about nine years ago for $75,000. The rental in the lease just made represents a valuation of about $200,000.

The same brokers have also leased to the Brunswick, Balke, Collender Company the second floor of the building at the northeast corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street, at a rental of $4,000 a year.

Corner Sold in Coenties Slip.

D. B. Freedman has bought, through Douglas Robinson, Charles D. Brown & Co., the southeast corner of Front Street and Coenties Slip, a four-story building 30 by 45.

To Improve West 124th Street Plot.

M. Glass & Son, in conjunction with Charles Cohn, have resold for Jackson & Stern, a plot of fourteen lots on north side of 124th Street, 125 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 350 by 100. The buyers, Tischler Brothers & Kanner, will erect nine six-story apartment houses.

Jacob Weinstein has bought the plot, 151 by 100, at the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 114th Street, from William Oppenheim.

M. G. Morganthau and Miss M. Monaghan have resold for Smith & Roefler the plot, 125 by 100.11, on the north side of Ninety-ninth Street, 150 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, to Mandelbaum & Lewine.

Joachim & Goldschmidt have sold for the Mutual Construction Company to Lederer & Greenberg the two five-story flats, on plot 75 by 100, on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 feet north of 166th Street.

Samuel Solomon and Max Kessler have bought the northeast corner of Old Broadway and 131st Street, 25 by 95; also, from Reuss Brothers, the adjoining lot of the same size on Old Broadway; also, from the Krulewitch Realty Company a plot 28 by 185 and irregular on 130th Street, near Old Broadway.

Builder Buys Seventh Avenue Corner.

H. D. Baker & Brother have sold for the Realty Transfer Company to Gustav M. Piermont the southwest corner of 131st Street and Seventh Avenue, 75 by 100. The buyer will erect on the site a six-story elevator apartment house.

H. J. Kantrowitz has resold for Hillman & Golding to the Apollo Realty Company the plot, 285 by 100, on the north side of 144th Street, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue. This completes the resale of twenty-three lots recently purchased from the Fleischmann Realty Company. The property will be improved with six-story apartment houses.

Harris & Co. have sold for Rudolph Guttman 318 West 134th Street, a five-story triple flat, on lot 25 by 99.11.

House Sold on West 95th Street.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has sold for Albert Sklarek 34 West Ninety-fifth Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling, on lot 18 by 100, to a client for occupancy.

Frank Hillman of the firm of Hillman & Golding has bought the dwelling 76 West 120th Street, and will occupy it in May.

Purchase on West 30th Street.

John M. Pryse and H. V. Mead & Co. have sold for W. R. Mason to Joseph L. Buttenwieser 253 West Thirtieth Street, a five-story flat.

Pocher & Co. report the resale of West Twenty-fifth Street, a six-story apartment house, 25 by 100, for Morris and Edward Badt to L. J. Kreshover.

Harry N. Kohn has bought 413 West Forty-first Street, a five-story tenement, with stores, 25 by 98.9, and will make alterations to the building.

Lower Amsterdam Avenue Deal.

The New Amsterdam Realty Company and Leonard Weill have bought from Edmund Kelly of Paris 6 and 8 Amsterdam Avenue, two five-story flats, with stores, on plot 50 by 100.

Isaac Nagel has bought from Ida Levy the two double tenements 327 and 329 West Sixty-ninth Street, 50 by 99.11. Guryan & Feldman were the brokers.

Board of Brokers' Manual for 1906.

The diary and manual of the Real Estate Board of Brokers for 1906 has been issued. The book contains synopses of the Building Code and Tenement House Law, together with nearly one hundred pages of other statistical information useful to real estate men. A flexible binding also adds much to the book's serviceability. In view of the demand for the diary and manual in past years, among those not members of the Board, it has been decided this year to offer copies for sale at the Board rooms.

Upper East Side Building Projects.

John Hill and Joseph Horn, builders, have bought the plot at 151 and 153 East 112th Street, and will erect a six-story tenement.

Glaser, Mendelsohn & Stern have sold for Nevins & Perelman, 116 and 118 East 108th Street, two four-story tenements, 51 by 100, to builders who will erect a six-story apartment house with stores on the plot. It is reported that the buyers are Richmond & Greenfield.

Weiss, Nasanowitz & Son have sold 229 to 233 East Eighty-fifth Street, two five-story double flats, each 27 by 100, for the Gomp estate to William Oppenheim.

Pisani Bros. & Co. have sold for Max Bache to the Roman Realty and Construction Company the two four-story brick houses 432 and 434 East 115th Street, on a plot 42 by 100; also, for a client, the four-story tenement 215 East 122d Street, 25 by 100.

L. Traube, Jr., has sold for a Mr. Armbruster the two five-story double flats 229 and 231 East Eighty-seventh Street, on plot 50 by 100.

New House Sold on 101st Street.

Samuel Solomon and Joseph Metzger have bought from Bernhard Springer 315 East 101st Street, a new six-story tenement on lot 25 by 100.

Abram Bachrach has bought 346 East Ninety-second Street, a five-story triple flat on lot 25 by 100.8.

Maurice S. Weeker has sold for Dr. S. Ingerman the three-story brownstone dwelling 121 East 112th Street, on lot 20 by 100.

The plot 300 by 102.2 on the south side of Seventy-seventh Street, 98 feet east of Avenue A, was sold by the Columbian Board of Brokers for Garfield & Moll.

Second Avenue Corner Changes Hands

Lippman & Eisman have bought the southeast corner of Second Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, two old tenements, on plot 50 by 100; also, 344 East Forty-eighth Street, a five-story four-family tenement, with store.

Charles Hibson & Co. have sold for Joseph P. Ryan to Schmeidler & Bachrach the two five-story tenements, with rear buildings, on plot 50 by 98.9, at 207 and 209 East Fortieth Street.

Joseph Gans has bought for Barnet London, from Rosie Rosenthal, the five-story tenement 402 East Twenty-fourth Street, on lot 25 by 99.

Busy Day in Downtown Tenements.

M. Salmanowitsch has sold for a client to M. Singer 1 and 3 Jefferson Street, two six-story tenements, with frontages of 26 feet on East Broadway, 26 feet on Division Street and 116 feet on Jefferson Street, facing Seward Park.

H. Brass, in conjunction with J. Jacobs, has sold to Rotkowitz Brothers the six-story tenement at the southwest corner of Jackson and Monroe Streets, on lot 25 by 90.

Brill, Rosenberg & Peshkin have sold for I. Male to M. Lamport the southwest corner of Broome and Goerck Streets, a five-story tenement, with stores, 25 by 100; also, in conjunction with O. D. Dike, to M. Berkowitz, the five-story tenement, with store, 541 West Fifty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.

Julius Wiener has sold for M. Kulok to Dr. S. Friedman the southeast corner of Rutgers Place and Jefferson Street, a six-story tenement, on plot 25.4 by 90.

George G. Hallock, Jr.'s, Sons have sold for George V. N. Baldwin to Morris Weinstein 102 Lewis Street, three-story front and rear buildings, 21 by 100.

Valentine Yehling has sold 226 Chrystie Street, a six-story tenement, on lot 25 by 75.

Louis Wolf & Son have sold for Mrs. Etta Stanberg to Louis Kovner 11 Pitt Street, a six-story tenement; also, for Herman Jutchli to Louis Kovner the four-story single flat 179 Avenue B.

S. B. Goodale & Son have resold for E. D. Cantor the five-story front and rear tenement 11 Cornelia Street, on lot 25 by 95.

Sale of Avenue C Property.

Jacob Weinstein has sold to Louis Morrison 121 and 123 Avenue C, a six-story tenement, on plot 38.8 by 83.

Simon Sindeband has sold for Charles Weinstein, builder, 621 and 623 East Twelfth Street, a six-story tenement, with stores, in course of construction, on plot 50 by 103.3. The buyers are Fine & Schwarz.

Sydney S. Cohen has bought from the Butler estate 622 East Thirteenth Street, five-story front and rear tenements, on lot 25 by 103.3. William Alt was the broker in the deal.

H. Kronowd and D. Geisler have sold for Samuel Kirshenbaum to Aaron Kaufman the seven-story tenement 534 and 536 East Eleventh Street, 40 by 100.

Jerome Avenue Flats Find Buyer.

Gutwillig Brothers have sold 2,439 to 2,447 Jerome Avenue, three five-story flats, each 27 by 100, adjoining the southwest corner of Jerome Avenue and Fordham Road.

The Hojer estate has sold the three-story buildings, on plot 91 by 100, at the northeast corner of Tremont Avenue and Washington Avenue.

Mrs. J. W. Alexander Sells Cottage.

Mrs. James W. Alexander's cottage, at Onteora, N. Y., has been sold to Percy Griffin, through Frothingham & Moore.

The same brokers have also sold the following properties at the same place: Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart's cottage, to Mrs. J. N. A. Griswold; also, the Gibson property, consisting of a large dwelling and seven acres of land, for Miss Mary Sharswood; also, for Henry Martin, his cottage, known as Harbell, to Miss Sarah S. McEnery, and that known as Columbine to Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

122d St, 232, 234, and 236 East, s s, 203.10 ft w of 2d Av, 56.2x100.10, three four-story dwellings; foreclosure sale, to Sampson H. Schwartz..... $33,200

By James L. Wells.

Jerome Av, e s, 86.6 ft s of Van Cortlandt Av, 50x100, three-story frame tenement; together with Villa Av, w s, 188 ft s of Van Cortlandt Av, 100x100, two-story frame dwelling; also Villa Av, e s, 425 ft n of Potter Place, 50x124.11, two three-story frame dwellings; foreclosure sale, to Leopold Hutter 20,600

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

182d St, s e corner of St. Nicholas Av, for a five-story brick flat, 50x90; D. Robertson of 246 West 108th St, owner; Moore & Landsiedel of 2,810 3d Av, architects; cost, $60,000.

27th St, 536 to 542 West, for a six-story brick factory, 94.5x87; J. Williams and others of 558 West 27th St, owners; C. H. Cauldwell of 160 5th Av, architect; cost, $70,000.

116th St, n s, 248 ft e of Pleasant Av, for three six-story brick flats, 41.8x87.11; M. Fine Realty Company of 103 East 125th St, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 24 East 23d St, architects; cost, $150,000.

107th St, 465 East, for a one-story brick stable, 52x22.4; Lampert & Horn of 12 West 117th St, owners; A. Hamburger of 133 West 130th St, architect; cost, $1,000.

8th Av, e s, 75 ft s of 148th St, for a six-story brick tenement, 24.11x87; A. Silverson of 236 East 61st St, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $30,000.

Butler Place, s s, 100 ft w of Washington St, for two two-story frame dwellings, 20.9x55; Alexander Brown, Butler Place, owner; Bernhard Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $9,000.

Lincoln St, s w corner of Columbus Av, for a three-story frame store and dwelling, 24x54; Jacob Cohen, Columbus Av and Bronxdale Road, owner; Bernhard Ebeling, architect; cost, $6,500.

Lincoln St, w s, 60 ft s of Columbus Av, rear, for a two-story frame dwelling, 32x24; Jacob Cohen, owner; Bernhard Ebeling, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Ludlow St, 14, to two five-story brick tenements; K. M. Wallach of 245 East 79th St, owner; H. Muller of 3 Chambers St, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Jan. 5.

22D ST, 423 East, 51.7x98.9; Simon Clug and others to Maria V. Sellaw and another (mtg $21,500) 100

AVENUE A, 1,664, e s, 25x100; William Eisinger to Philipp Lanienschlager, (mtg $15,000) 100

49TH ST, 356 West, 25x100; William McKee to Solomon Miller..... Nom.

WEST END AV, 214, e s, 25x82; Patrick Shanley to Kathryn Shanley, (mtg $25,000) 100

3D AV, e s, 150 ft s of 166th St, 112.6x70.7; the William Rosenzweig Realty Operating Company to Henry R. Steele, (mtg $34,000)..... Omitted

111TH ST, 177 East, 25x100.11; Moses May to Samson Rosenfield, (mtg $8,000) 100

41ST ST, n s, 80 ft w of 8th Av, 20x49.5; Robert Miller to Bernard Karsch, (mtg $12,000)..... Nom.

62D ST, 125 East, 16x72.2; John L. Martin to J. L. Hoagland, (mtg $17,000).. 100

136TH ST, n s, 262.6 ft w of Broadway, 54x99.11; Jennie Julian to Isaac Schlesinger, (mtg $62,500)..... 100

CORTLANDT ST, 65, s s, 26.7x77.6; Jane M. Sedgwick to Robert F. Miller. Nom.

BROOK AV, 1,234, e s, 17.8x95; Joseph C. Schrader to Minnie Langraf..... 100

BROOK AV, 1,236, e s, 17.8x95; Joseph C. Schrader to Minnie Landgraf..... 100

150TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Melrose Av, 50x100; Elizabeth M. Wolski to American Real Estate Company..... 100

154TH ST, s s, 266.8 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 16.8x100; Constantine Leonhardt and others to Thomas Murtha..... 100

148TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Morris Av, 25x106.6; James P. Cells to Teresa A. McManus, (mtg $1,500)..... Nom.

COURTLANDT AV, 828, e s, 25x100; Frederick Brauer to Fanny Brauer..... 100

PROSPECT AV, 1,412, e s, 152.5 ft n of Jennings St, 28.1x162.4; Martin K. Wendling to Louis Evers, (mtg $20,500)..... 100

ORCHARD ST, 101, w s, 25x87.6; Samuel Graboys to Isaac Adler, (mtg $25,000)..... 100

1ST AV, 160, e s, 25x irregular; Bernard Ruff to Aaron Wolzin. (mtg $38,000).. 100

LENOX AV, s w corner of 119th St, 100.11x75; Isaac Mayer to Henry Mayer, ½ part, all title, (mtg $125,000)..... 100

142D ST, 237 to 243 West, 100x99.11; Hyman Horwitz to Henry Rosenthal, (mtg $112,000)..... 100

AVENUE C, n s, 121 and 123, w s, 38.8x83; Jacob Weinstein to Louis Morrison, (mtg $40,000)..... 100

1ST AV, e s, 28.3 ft s of 12th St, 25x70; Carolina Kloes and others to Clara Froelich, all liens..... 100

141ST ST, s s, 294.10 ft e of 7th Av, 27.7x98.11; Jennie Julian to Gustav Marder, (mtg $21,000)..... 100

7TH AV, 2,365 and 2,367, e s, 49.11x100; Israel Abraham to Gustav Marder, (mtg $54,000) 100

136TH ST, n s, 262.6 ft w of Broadway, 54x99.11; Simon Marcus to Isaac Helfer, (mtg $62,500)..... 100

BROWN PLACE, 11, e s, 98.4x80; Taube Muth to Nancy Bradower, (mtg $24,250)..... 100

5TH ST, s s, 136 ft e of Avenue D, 24x96; M. H. Hauser to Bertha Blumenthal and another, (mtg $6,000)... 100

PARK AV, s e corner of 40th St, 117.8x100; George J. Johnson to Sale Comm. (mtg $184,000)..... 5,000

163D ST, s s, 200 ft e of Morris Av, 50x146; Hugo Maier to Augusta A. Wurm. Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

LESE, Louis, to American Mortgage Company; 136th St, s s, 250 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100, due June 30, 1907, 5½ per cent..... 3,500

LEBEL, Louis, to Cheltenham Home for Aged Women; 133d St, n s, 368.4 ft e of 6th Av, 16x99, 3 years..... 5,500

GAMACHE, Joseph, and another to C. V. Pratt; Van Buren St, w s, 106.4 ft s of Morris Park Av, 127.7x irregular, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 5,000

GAMACHE, Joseph, and another to J. E. Eustus; Van Buren St, w s, 162.11 ft s of Morris Park Av, 2 lots, 25x100, (2 mtgs, $3,500,) 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 7,000

COHN, Hyman, and others to Prescott Realty Company; 140th St, n s, 241.8 ft e of Lenox Av, 2 lots, 41.8x99, (2 mtgs, $10,000,) 3 years, 6 per cent.... 20,000

SECURITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Title Insurance Company; Webster Av, n w corner of 180th St, 99.11x irregular, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 33,000

HESS, Moses, to Union Avenue Realty and Construction Company; Tinton Av, e s, 146.3 ft n of 152d St, 32x132, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 9,800

SCHNITZ, William, to L. Schlaefer and another; 125th St, 718, East, 25x100, due Feb. 26, 1909, 6 per cent..... 4,000

SUFFIN, Samuel, to W. Buriand; 938 East 183d St, 16.8x75, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 700

SAUNDERS, Arthur W., to City Realty Est. Company; Broadway, s w corner of 108th St, 100x100, 3 years..... 100,000

STEWART, Joseph A., to H. A. Harriwon; 139 West 98th St, 24.9x100.11, 3 years..... 1,750

NEWMAN, Morris, to K. M. Wallach; 233 East 77th St, installments, 6 per cent..... 14,000

REINER, Joseph, to T. F. Sullivan; Bergen Av, s e s, 125.1 ft s w of Grove St, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 1,750

KEMPNER, Irving L, to W. G. Deane; 458 West 27th St, 25x98, due June 1, 1906..... 13,000

BROADWAY, s w corner of 108th St, 100x100; City Real Estate Company to Arthur W. Saunders..... 100

138TH ST, 107 West, 26x99.11; Louis Heinsfurter and another to Emma Heiborn, (mtg $23,000)..... 100

CONVENT AV, 80, w s, 25.11x irregular; Fitz Gerald & Tisdall to Charles G. Hestermann, (mtg $13,500)..... 100

7TH AV, w s, 49.11 ft s of 144th St, 50x75; Edmund Frank to Fred Kaufman and another, (mtg $67,000)..... 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 834, s s, 25 x100; Moses S. Dramond to Arthur H. Sanders, (mtg $17,250)..... Nom.

135TH ST, 718 East, 25x100; Louis Schlaefer and others to William Schmitz, (mtg $10,000)..... 100

BERGEN AV, s e s, 125.1 ft s of Grove St, 17x101.11; Timothy F. Sullivan to Joseph Reiner and another..... 100

142D ST, n s, 140 ft w of Brook Av, 50x irregular; Joseph Fuchs to Thomas McArdle, (mtg $10,080)..... 100

TINTON AV, e s, 146.2 ft n of 163d St, 35.9x121.5; Union Avenue Realty and Construction Company to Moses Hess, (mtg $20,000)..... 100

FULTON AV, n w s, 238.4 ft s w of Bayard St, 16.8x100; Fulton Av, n w s, 216.8 ft s w of Bayard St, 16.8x100; Charles Hafbe to Bodo Von Manderode, (mtg $4,000)..... Nom.

LOT 115, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; Susan Goerg to Antonio Schmidt, (mtg $4,000)..... 100

LOT 228, map of Section 4, St. Raymond Park; H. P. Rose to Mary Marcon ..... Nom.

HUGUENOT ST, n s, part of Lots 171 and 170, map of Pendell property, South Mount Vernon; Rubin Niklad to Joseph Glass, (mtg $3,000)..... 100

LOT 262, amended map of Central Mott Haven; Albert J. Brown to New York State Realty and Terminal Company.. 1,000

135TH ST, 848 East, 18x100; Abe H. Kahn to Addie Finley..... 100

156TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Rose A. E. Barry to Louis Lese 100

131ST ST, n s, 825 ft e of 12th Av, 25x 99.11; Michael Whelen and others to Sigmund Wechsler 3,000

MIDDLETOWN REALTY COMPANY to Corporate Realty Corporation; 8th Av, s e corner of 153d St, 99.11x100, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 60,000

MARKOWITZ, Isella, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 95th St, 220 East, 25x100, demand 15,000

ERLANGER, M., and another to E. Luse; 10th Av, s e corner of 57th St, 90x27, 5 years, 5½ per cent..... 17,000

VON MANDERODE, Bodo, to Charles Halbe; Fulton Av, n w s, 216.8 ft s w of Bayard St, 2 lots, 16x100, (two mtgs, $2,000,) 5 years, 4½ per cent... 4,000

BARBER, Simeon M., to Henry Iden and another, executors; Lots A and 9, map of Mount Hope, 3 years..... 1,800

BARBER, Simeon M., to Henry Iden and another; Lots B and 20, map of Mount Hope, 3 years..... 1,050

McKINLEY REALTY AND CONstruction Company to M. Oppenheim and another; 140th St, 731 East, 37.6x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 28,000

CASCADE REALTY AND CONSTRUCtion Company to City Mortgage Company; Amsterdam Av, w s, 25 ft s of 178th St, 80.8x100, demand, 6 per cent..... 13,500

77TH ST, 233 East, 25x102.2; Karl M. Wallach to Morris Neumann, (mtg $24,000) 100

GREENWICH ST, 74, w s, 23.5x99.11; Thomas Rahann to Alexander Gamin, 1-3 part, (mtg 1-3 of $40,000)..... 100

OAK ST, s s, at n e s of New Chambers St, —x—; 2d Av, w s, 27.2 ft s of 85th St, 21x80; Madison St, s s, 59.8 ft w of James St, 37.6x50.2; Ann B. Coughran to Emil Goldmark, referee..... Nom.

OAK ST, s s, at n e s of New Chambers St, —x—; 2d Av, w s, 27.2 ft s of 85th St, 25x80; Madison St, s s, 59.8 ft w of James St, 37.6x50.2; Florence M. Gallagher to Emil Goldmark, referee.... Nom.

98TH ST, n s, 425 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 24.9x100.11; Herbert Harrison to Josephine A. Stewart, (mtg $22,750)..... 100

98TH ST, n s, 425 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 24.9x100.11; Josephine A. Stewart to Charles Schwarz, (mtg $22,750)..... 100

87TH ST, 229 East, 25x100.8; Christian Armbruster to Hermann Kemper, (mtg $13,500) 100

87TH ST, 231 East, 25x100.8; Christian Armbruster to Henry Breisner, (mtg $13,500)..... 100

MADISON ST, 34 and 36, s s, 37.6x50.2; Emil Goldmark, referee, to Nicholas F. Walsh 16,550

SHERIFF ST, 91 and 93, w s, 50x100; Leopold Brand to Henry Gans and another, (mtg $30,000)..... Nom.

BROADWAY, 1,412 to 1,416, e s, 76.10x 107.3; John J. Roberts to John W. Braid, (mtg $700,000)..... Nom.

BROADWAY, 1,412 to 1,416, e s, 76.10x 107.3; John W. Braid to William F. Connor, (mtg $700,000)..... Nom.

AVENUE B, w s, 68.11 ft s of 14th St, 43.2x95; Max Marx to Henrietta Cohen and another, (mtg $66,500)..... 100

AVENUE B, w s, 68.11 ft s of 14th St, 43.2x95; Max Marx to Henrietta Cohen and another, (mtg $66,000)..... Nom.

70TH ST, 325 to 331 East, 100.5x102.5; Samuel Engle to Wolf Boroschek, (mtg $54,000) 100

79TH ST, n s, 280 ft e of 2d Av, 20x102.2; Anna S. Hartwell to the Institute of Mission Helpers of Baltimore City, (mtg $10,000)..... 100

3D AV, n e corner of 87th St, 50x irregular; Samuel Wacht and others to Aaron Goodman, (mtg $89,000)..... 100

83D ST, s s, 350 ft w of 6th Av, 50x 97.1; 33d St, s s, 400 ft e of 7th Av, 25x113.3; 32d St, n s, 375 ft w of 6th Av, 25x84.3; Hugo Bartholomae to Ross A. Mackey..... Nom.

DELANCEY ST, 242 and 244, n s, 50x 75; Isaac Heppert to David Jacobowitz, (mtg $46,000) 100

83D ST, 53 West, 16.8x102.2; John F. Schreyer to Nicholas H. Granzen, ¼ part 100

8D ST, 70 East, 25x101; Wolf Goldschein to Anna C. Stoiner, (mtg $27,000) 100

29TH ST, 512 and 514 West, 50x98.9; Arthur H. Morris to Jacob Goldstein and another, (mtg $22,000)..... 100

5TH ST, 808, s s, 126 ft e of Avenue D, 24x96; Grace A. Hoffmire to M. H. Hauser, (mtg $9,000)..... 100

8TH AV, w s, 25 ft s of 149th St, 25x 75; Charles McCready and another, executors, to Harry N. Kohn and another, (mtg $72,000)..... 100

26TH ST, 324 East, 25x98.9; Louis M. Ronda to Rosa Engle, (mtg $19,500).. 100

2D AV, w s, 58 ft n of 31st St, 16x62; William Lang to Henry Lang and another 100

45TH ST, 522 and 524 West, 50x100.5; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $32,000)..... 100

BAY AV, s s, 278.8 ft w of Main St, 33.4x100; B. P. May to James Reynolds 100

2D AV, 2,980, e s, 95x85; Joseph Adler to Minnie Kalmus, (mtg $24,000)..... 100

11TH ST, 640 East, 25x94.9; Jennie Wolf to Pinkus Schacher, (mtg $21,000)..... 100

102D ST, 225 East, 25x100.11; Benjamin Jacobs and others to Celia Elias, (mtg $20,000) 100

35TH ST, 529 to 535 West, 100x98.9; Arthur R. Morris to Jacob Goldstein and another, (mtg $34,500)..... 100

WEBSTER AV, e s, 172.1 ft n of 171st St, 37.6x113; Louis Samelson to Samuel Hess, (mtg $30,000)..... 100

2D AV, e s, 375 ft s of Walnut St, 25x 100; Henry Iden and another, executors, to Simeon M. Barber..... 1,900

WOOSTER ST, 172 and 172½, n e corner of Houston St, 100x100; City Real Estate Company to New York Telephone Company, (mtg $75,000)..... 100

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of 180th St; Security Mortgage Company to Abraham M. Morgenroth, (mtg $33,000).. 100

162D ST, s s, 150 ft e of Morris Av, 50x 146; Hugo Maier to Augusta A. Wurm. Nom.

AMSTERDAM AV, 972, w s, 25x75; Ida P. Stabler to Philip Ohl, (mtg $18,500) 100

AVENUE B, s e cvorner of 13th St, 20.5x93; Hyman German to Henry Bergman, (mtg $25,000)..... 100

185TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 200x99.11; David L. Block to Joseph Rosenthal and another, (mtg $250,000.) 100

82D ST, 324 East, 25x102.2; John Murray to Ray Halbert, (mtg $16,000)..... Nom.

FORMAN, Aaron, and another to W. H. Mogan, executor; Pleasant Av, w s, 20.5 ft s of 120th St, 40x85, 5 years, 5½ per cent..... 32,000

FORMAN, Aaron, and another to Jacob Weinstein; Pleasant Av, w s, 20.5 ft s of 120th St, 40x85, demand, 6 per cent..... 8,000

MATCHES, Ida, to M. Wall; 1846 2d Av, 25x100, due Feb. 1, 1907, 6 per cent..... 4,250

VICTOR LAND AND IMPROVEMENT Company to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 33 East 31st St, 20x98, 1 year, 5½ per cent..... 8,000

GIORGIO, Guglielmo, to L. Klinger; 533 West 52d St, 25x100, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

PEISER, Albert, and another to H. Rendsburg; 134th St, n s, 231.8 ft w of 5th Av, 2 lots, 17x99, (2 mtgs, $2,000,) 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,000

ROSEN REALTY COMPANY to A. Pariser; 806 and 808 Cherry St, 2 lots, 22x80, (2 mtgs, $8,125,) 6 years, 6 per cent..... 16,250

CAULDWELL AVENUE COMPANY to E. A. Brinckerhoff and another; Cauldwell Av, e s, 90 ft n of 166th St, demand, 5½ per cent..... 50,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, whole front between 94th and 95th Sts, 201.5x100; Leon Noel against Julius S. Sandler, owner and contractor..... $1,400

LAND UNDER WATER, at Oak Point, s of East Bay Av, between Cabot and Dupont Sts, Bronx; R. G. Packard Company against Rock Plaster Company of New York and New Jersey, owner; New Jersey Dock and Bridge Building Company, contractor. 7,000

61ST ST, 336 East; Michael Marks and another against Bell Realty Company, owner; Columbian Store Fixture Company, contractor..... 800

78TH ST, 453 East; Isaac Greenbaum against E. J. Schevick, owner; Goldberg & Ruden, contractors..... 175

LENOX AV, 477; Thomas Gaillgan against Abram Friedman, owner; United Contracting and Supply Company, contractor..... 205

VYSE AV, w s, 100 ft n of 167th St, 100x100; Daniel McDougall against Abraham A. Silberberg, owner; James G. McKinley, contractor..... 3,125

79TH ST, 401 East; Louis Fink against Samuel Davis, owner; M. Multz, contractor..... 14

88TH ST, 205 and 207 East; McGivney & Reilly against Louis Mendelsohn, owner; I. Lustgarten, contractor..... 80

12TH ST, 543 and 545 East; Harris Bartelstone & Son against Abraham Kosower, owner and contractor..... 138

61ST ST, 243 West; Samuel Ratzkin against Elk Lessman and Hannah Paletz, owners; Jacob Paletz, contractor.. 210

133D ST, 23 and 25 West; Samuel Ratzkin against Sarah Uffell; owner; Gordon & Stern, contractors..... 112

3D AV, 1,891 to 1,895; Samuel Ratzkin against Louis Kovner, owner; Jacob Paletz, contractor..... 224

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

39TH ST, 103 East; Joseph H. Jacobson against Helen G. Wagner and others, Nov. 28, 1905..... 75

136TH ST, n s, 262.6 ft w of Broadway; Ornamental Plaster Company against Simon Marcus and others, Oct. 21, 1905..... 41

70TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of West End Av; A. C. Rader & Co. against Alonzo B. Kight and others, Sept. 8, 1905, by payment..... 200

9TH AV, s e corner of 50th St; Louis F. Sylvester against John Doe and others, Dec. 11, 1905, by payment..... 70

JEFFERSON AV, w s, 200 ft s of Morris Park Av, 25x100; Charles G. Schwartz against Frances J. Tiernan and others, Dec. 29, 1905..... 136

52D ST, 50 to 54 East; John Colleran & Brother against Charles Brendon & Co., Oct. 20, 1905..... 259

135TH ST, 609 to 611 West; Philip Duberstein against D. L. Block and others, Dec. 6, 1905..... 45

82D ST, 430 East; Herman Sachs against Anna Ornstein and others, Jan. 8, 1906..... 10

Lis Pendens.

Broadway, e s, 75 ft n of 27th St, 26.5x114.11x 24.8x105.5; Ellsworth Childs against Charles F. Ayer, (action to reform lease;) attorney, D. R. Horton.

4th St, s s, 19.6 ft n of Bank St, 20x75; parcel of land on map of Manhattanville, extending from centre of Edward St, opposite 171 and 173, on Schieffelin St, about 300 ft, terminating in a point adjoining lands of Jacob Lorillard, 12th Ward; 127th St, n s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, runs n 99.11 x w 25 x n 99.11 to 128th St, x e 49 x n 25.5 x s w 234.7 x s 18 to 127th St, x e 15 x n 79.4 x w 78.8 x s 79.4 x e 37 to beginning; William C. Moore and others against Howard Burtis and others, (partition;) attorney, D. K. Case.

Plots of land colored red and orange, being part of the farm of Leonard Mapes, Westchester, 200x100, two actions; Abraham Quackenbush against Daniel Mapes, Jr., and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, G. B. Boyd.

Forsyth St, 16; Louis Siscovitz against Fanny Krooks, (action to foreclosure mechanics lien;) attorneys, Feltenstein & Rosenstein.

Amsterdam Av, w s, 40.8 ft n of 94th St, 40 x 100; Samuel G. Hess against Julius S. Sandler, (specific performance;) attorneys, Stern, Christiancy & Riegelman.

114th St, 337 and 339 East; Jacob Bloch and another against Simon Kalmus and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Silverstein.

Cherry St, 410; Theodore Bitterman against Simon Lefkowitz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Bitterman.

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Property Owners, Attention!—Clients waiting to buy. Send or call with particulars of tenements anywhere in Manhattan. Brill, Rosenberg & Peshkin, 1,761 Lexington Av. Tel. 1760 Harlem.

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Unusual Opportunity
Two 5-story & Bsc. Tenements,
ABOVE 59TH ST., WEST SIDE.
Cold water, improvements, good condition.
Pays over 16½% on investment of $12,750.
Must be sold on account of principals going in the manufacturing business.
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207 GREENE ST., N. Y.

SPECIAL
54TH ST., WEST. LOOK AT
421 and 423.....50x100 feet
ONLY $25,000, which is $5,000 to $7,500 less than anything in this block or in the neighborhood can be bought at
JESSE C. BENNETT & CO,
Sole Agents.....2,259 Broadway.....81st St.

INVEST $10,000 RETURN 17%!
34-foot five-story double flat; open plumbing; hardwood trim; first-class location; investigate.
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BELOW 59TH ST. RUNNING THROUGH.
Four-story factory, 50x200, with dynamo, Corliss engine, electric and steam elevators, &c., together with 2-story brick stable, sheds, &c.; all in good condition; unusual bargain.
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West End Av., (North Corner.) Four-story and basement, 21 FEET wide, lot 100 feet; hardwood finish, most complete order; handsomely decorated; can be bought at a great bargain; BOUND TO ENHANCE IN VALUE; only one block from prominent Subway station.
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Two 35-ft. double flats; perfect condition; rentals $4,500 each; price reasonable; sell separately.
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Price $105,000
Rental $11,616
Bank Mortgage ..... Reasonable terms
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Apartment house to lease, 10 years, centrally located; magnificent light in every apartment; fine order; fully rented; no brokers; Telephone 3275 Columbus. Edward Browning, 18 West 78th St.

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HIGHEST TYPE OF AMERICAN BASEMENT HOUSES YET PRODUCED.
NOS. 30-32 EAST 52D St.,
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PARK AVENUE IS TO BE LAID.
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BAYSIDE, L. I.

We have a few choice lots overlooking Bay and Sound.

Big Profits for Investors at Present Prices.

Values will soar when Electric Rapid Transit replace present motive power. Don't wait until prices double.

BUY NOW

Taylor-Storm Realty Co.,
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Department T.

A BARGAIN—2,400 acres main line L. I. R. R.; good train service; commutation 17c.; nicely located; easy terms; price $150.00 per acre.

STOKES & KNOWLES,
Main Office, 176 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Branch Office, 1,344 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

12 miles out, South Shore, 89 acres, high, level land, fronting on wide macadam avenue, electric lighted, within city limits Greater New York; no restrictions; price $1,250 per acre; suitable terms. Carrollton Realty Company, World Bldg., N. Y.

Several fine country homes within one block from station; fine orchard; price $2,200, $2,500, and $3,100. Write A. Frederick Ruther, Hicksville, L. I.

10-acre farm within one mile of Hicksville station; fine orchard; well; eight-room house; price $3,600. Write A. Frederick Ruther, Hicksville, L. I.

25 acres fine timber land, 55 miles out, on Carman River; price $26 per acre. Write A. Frederick Ruther, Hicksville, L. I.

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Two-story brick silk winding and warping mill; 3,000 square feet of floor; 10-horse-power gasoline engine. Henry Thiele, No. 41 12th St., College Point, N. Y.

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I will purchase anything in lots or tenements that shows good values, anywhere in Manhattan, Bronx or Queens; large parcels preferred; unless price is right do not submit property.
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Cold-water tenements on west side between 42d and 59th St. wanted for cash buyers; full particulars given prompt attention. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,040 B'way, 101st St.

Westchester County property wanted. I have customers waiting for farms, country seats, tracts of land, &c. Owners send full particulars to Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Have $500 to $1,500 to invest in two or three family house in Bronx. Send particulars to Oswalt, Box 112 Times Downtown.

Owners, we will sell, rent, or manage your property; send particulars. O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St. Open evenings.

Ready money waiting for cheap Bronx lots, houses. Williams & Kelly, Subway terminus 180th St.

$5,000 cash; $15,000 equity Jersey property; wanted, Bronx new law house. Nebeling, Times, Harlem.

Owners having tenements and flats for sale, send particulars Frey, 81 East 125th St.

Bronx.

Have buyers for 1 and 2-family houses, lots at Woodlawn Heights, and William's Bridge 4 and 5-story cold water flats; send particulars. Matthies, 741 Tremont Av.

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A NEWLY CONSTRUCTED MODERN FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOUSE, LOCATED IN THE VERY CHOICEST RESIDENTIAL PART OF THE CITY.
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
We cannot convey, in type, an adequate idea of the grandeur, taste, spaciousness, and conveniences of the apartments. A personal visit and inspection only can supply that.
Apartments consist of 8 and 9 rooms and 2 baths.
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Rents, $1,300 to $1,800.
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144-8 East 22d St., near Gramercy Park.
Apartment of 6 rooms and bath; elevator; all-night service; steam heat; hall light; rent, $60.00; only apartment unrented. William Henry Folsom, Agent, 24 East 23d St.

72 EAST 121ST ST.—7 rooms and bath; open plumbing; hot water supply; $25.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

149th St., 754 East.—Five rooms, bath; hot water supply; open plumbing; rent $19.

Desirable flats, 55 East 11th; 5 rooms, bath, $30 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

97th St., 8 East.—Seven light, large rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, $45.

West Side.

HENLEY APARTMENTS,
Summit Av., 164th St.

Five rooms and bath, $25; six rooms and bath, $28-$32; high class, steam heat; all modern improvements; seven minutes' walk from 155th St. station, west side elevated.
Joseph Harris Jones,
Ogden Av., 162d St.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
111 West 43d St.
Single room and bath.....$25
Two rooms and bath.....$50
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

Newport Court, 111 to 117 West 104th.—High-class elevator apartment; every modern improvement; six rooms and bath; $60; special concessions to desirable tenants; very convenient location. Natkins & Co., agents, on premises.

2,087 Amsterdam Av., near 164th St.
Five and six rooms and bath.
New apartments. All improvements.
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To Let—Top floor 2-family cozy brick house; six light rooms, tiled bathroom; all improvements, $23. Apply on premises, John Cameron, 65 223d St., William's Bridge.

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Office space, sign privilege, for real estate business, first floor; reasonable; 14th to 42d St. Tempa, Box 304 Times Times Square.

Wanted to rent, lot suitable for storage of iron beams. Apply 2,548 Old Broadway.

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abounds in magnificent scenery, lofty mountains, a wealth of antiquities, vast resources, historic ruins, quaint sights, and is altogether of unusual interest to the tourist. Our special trains of sleeping, dining, and observation cars afford facilities for visiting that interesting country with a degree of comfort that would not otherwise be possible on account of the poor hotels. Train schedules arranged to pass through the interesting scenery by daylight. Interpreters. Stopover privileges.

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CHOICE BLOCK, 10 HOUSES,
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West 94th St.—$12,000 equity, three-story private; cash and other property; possession. John D. Karst & Co., 2,051 8th Av.

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Barstow,

117-19 EAST 27TH STREET.
One or two sunny apartments left; perfect bathing facilities and all modern appliances which make for comfort. We try to make the lot of the transient the envy of home folks by placing every convenience at their disposal and making them comfortable.

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UNFURNISHED.

For rent,
224 West 139th Street
3-story and basement private dwelling. 10 rooms and bath, handsomely decorated. Rent reasonable.
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th St.

49th St., between 6th & 7th Avs.

Three stories, in excellent condition.
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

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Seven-room house, Parkville, overlooking Ocean Parkway; improvements; excellent neighborhood; 917 East 5th St., Brooklyn; $30.00.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.

Wanted—Furnished house or apartment on the east side for two or three months; rent $1,000; small family. S. Osgood Pell & Co., 537 5th Av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held in and for the County of New York, at Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of October, 1905.—Present, Hon. Martin L. Stover, Justice.—In the matter of the petition of the DIRECTORS OF G. L. SCHUYLER & CO., INCORPORATED, for the voluntary dissolution of said company.

On reading and filing the petition of Walter G. Schuyler, James E. Schuyler, Arva J. Edson, George E. Tripp, and John J. Curry, all of the Directors of G. L. Schuyler & Co., Incorporated, above named, verified October 16th, 1905, and the schedule attached to said petition and made a part thereof, whereby it appears that G. L. Schuyler & Co., Incorporated, is a domestic corporation, organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, and located in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and that said petitioners are all of the Directors of said corporation, and have the management of its concerns, that the property of said corporation is not sufficient to pay all just debts for which it is liable, or to afford reasonable security to those who deal with it; that said corporation is indebted to divers persons in large amounts, a large part of which is past due; that said company is being pressed for payment, but has no available funds with which to pay its debts or carry on its business, and is unable to procure funds therefor; that actions have been commenced against said company by its creditors for the collection of debts due by said company; that if the property of the company is levied on and sold under execution said property will be exhausted, and there will not be enough to satisfy the claims of all the creditors, and that it will be beneficial to the interests of the stockholders and the creditors that said corporation should be dissolved, and its property placed in the custody of the court, and the said petition further containing schedules showing the assets and liabilities of said corporation and the other matters required by statute to be shown, and also stating reasons why an injunction should be granted restraining creditors from suing said corporation or prosecuting suits already begun.

And on reading and filing the order to show cause herein, granted October 16th, 1905, giving notice of the application for the appointment of a receiver herein, to the Attorney General of the State of New York, and the affidavit of Samuel M. Richardson, verified October 16th, 1905, and on proof of the due service of said order to show cause and of the papers upon which the same was granted, upon the said Attorney General, and on motion of Samuel M. Richardson, attorney for the petitioners herein,

It is ordered that all persons interested in said corporation show cause before this court at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of January, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why the said corporation G. L. Schuyler & Co., Incorporated, should not be dissolved.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each week in the three weeks immediately preceding the said 25th day of January, 1906, in The New York Law Journal and The New York Times, newspapers published in the said City and County of New York, the county in which this order is entered.

It is further ordered that all creditors of said corporation be and they hereby are enjoined and restrained from commencing any suits against said corporation, and from further prosecuting suits already commenced.

It is further ordered that Emanuel Blumenstee of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, be and he hereby is appointed temporary receiver of all the property, real and personal, things in action, effects, and assets, belonging to or held by said corporation or in its possession, and that such temporary receiver immediately take possession of all the property and effects, real and personal, of every name and nature, of said corporation, and hold and administer the same according to law; that before said receiver takes possession of such property or enters upon the performance of his duties he execute and file with the Clerk of the County of New York a bond to the People of the State of New York, with sufficient sureties, in the penalty of thirty thousand ($30,000) dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties as such receiver, said bond to be approved by a Justice of this court.

It is further ordered that the Windsor Trust Company be and the same is hereby designated as a place of deposit wherein all the funds of said corporation not needed for immediate disbursement shall be deposited.

It is further ordered that such further application may be made to this court under the provisions of this order as the receiver may be advised is proper and necessary for his instruction and direction in the management and conduct of his trust.

Enter M. L. S.

Please take notice that an order of which the within is a copy was this day duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of New York County. Yours, &c.,
SAMUEL M. RICHARDSON,
Attorney for Petitioners, 30 Broad Street, New York City.
Dated New York, October 24th, 1905.

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PINEHURST

North Carolina
18 hours from New York
The Leading Health and Recreation Resort of the South.

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THE FINEST RESORT HOTEL IN THE SOUTH.
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THIRD ANNUAL MIDWINTER TOURNAMENT
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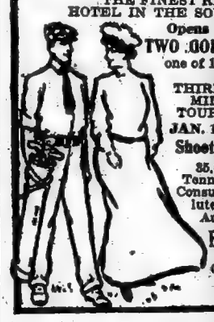

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Famous tarpon fishing and quail shooting sport; all modern equipments.
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"The Hotel that made Lakewood famous."
NOW OPEN.
The Lakewood Hotel, the largest and leading hotel of Lakewood, is now open for the season. Accommodations for seven hundred. Every comfort, convenience, and luxury provided. This season the cuisine, always noted for its excellence, will be better than ever. The Chef and staff that have made BERGER'S of Newport noted, even in that home of epicures, have been brought intact by Mr. Berger to the Lakewood Hotel. The same rates as heretofore will obtain, the Lakewood Hotel continuing to be the most expensive in Lakewood because the best. Reservations may now be made for any time during the season.
American and European plans.
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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Always Open. On Ocean front.
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Always Open.
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Overlooking the ocean. Open all year.
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Chas. O. Marquette, Manager. D. S. White, President.

HOTEL RUDOLF. Open all year. Ocean front. Hot and cold sea and fresh water baths, en suite. Special Winter rates.
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Browns-Mills-in-the-Pines, New Jersey.
2½ hours from New York. Driest climate in the East. 10 to 15 degrees warmer than New York City. Trains leave New York week days via Pennsylvania R. R., 9:55 A. M.; arrive Browns Mills 12:35.

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Bronxville.

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BRONXVILLE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.
A most desirable Winter home.
New and modern; complete in every detail of service and equipment; large piazzas, enclosed in glass for Winter; steam heat and open wood fires throughout the hotel.
QUIET. REFINED. EXCLUSIVE.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR. Special Winter rate from November 1 to May 1. Low rates to bachelors. But 30 minutes from Grand Central Station via Harlem division N. Y. Central, 80 trains daily; 200 sleeping rooms, 120 private baths; long distance telephone in every room; golf, tennis, driving; excellent roads; new stable and garage; fine orchestra; large ballroom; booklet.
J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

New York City.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

GEORGIA.

HOTEL BON AIR,

AUGUSTA, GA.,
Now open. The best-known Resort Hotel in the Middle South. Hard, smooth roads for riding, driving and automobiling; also every other known diversion for Winter pleasure. The best 18-hole golf course and clubhouse south of Washington. Only 22 hours from New York. Three through trains daily.
C. G. TRUSSELL, Mgr.
Also Mgr. Frontenac Hotel, Thousand Isles, N. Y.

BERMUDA.

HAMILTON HOTEL
BERMUDA

OPEN DECEMBER TO MAY
Elevated location, overlooking city, harbor, and Victoria Park.
Send for illustrated booklet.
A. C. BROOKS, Manager.

VIRGINIA.

HOTEL WARWICK, Newport News, Virginia.

Cuisine and appointments unexcelled. Courteous attention. Reasonable rates. Write for booklet. L. B. MANVILLE, Supt.

GOLF

PIANOS TO RENT, $3 UPWARD.
ASHFORTH, 25 EAST 14TH ST.

Uprights $100-$125; rent $3; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.

Chickering upright, fine tone and condition, big bargain, $165. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

ST. PAUL HOTEL,

60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
New, fireproof. Beautifully furnished.
100 Single Rooms.....$1.00 per day
200 Rooms, Private Bath.....$1.50 per day
Suites, Parlor, Bedroom & Bath, $2.00 & up
Telephone every room. Restaurant a la carte.
JOHN W. WHEATON, Prop.

FOR SALE.

ROLL TOP
DESKS
OFFICE FURNITURE
in great variety of style and price.
T. G. SELLEW
111 Fulton St.

For Sale—The entire outfit of musical instruments which were left by the late Thomas Ryan of the Mendelssohn Quintette Club of Boston: One Nicola Amati viola, a second viola, one Tyrolean violin, two clarinets made by Albert, two modern clarinets made in Germany, one Eula flute, extra mouth pieces, reeds, and some fine bows. Address Mrs. Thomas Ryan, 799 Park Av., N. Y. City.

SAFES

—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., formerly J. M. Mossman,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS Lowest Prices. All Makes.
SELL Any Style. Rebuilt, Guaranteed.
The Typewriter Exchange,
1½ Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Telephone 3570 Cortlandt.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, safes, letter presses, counters, shelvings; stores, offices fitted; 400 dozen chairs. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

FoxKodaks $4 to $47.50 Cabinet 22d.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 5988 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters.—Remington, $10.00; Densmore, Yost, or Hammond, $7.50; Calligraph, $2.50. Gay, 121 West 125th.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longmann's Sons, gold and silver refiners, 8 John St.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

The Antique Furniture Exchange
151-154 W. 24th St.
The ideal shop for lovers of antiques and seekers for bargains in odd pieces of every description; the largest collection and lowest prices; the most popular store.

I pay highest prices for furniture, carpets, antiques. Johnson, 115 University Place, N. Y.

OLD REAL LACES BOUGHT.
257 5th Av., city.

BILLIARDS.

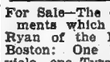

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, Est. 1850. 106 E. 9th St.

DOGS AND BIRDS.

Cocker and water spaniels, toy fox terriers, dog and pups. Jackman, 810 East 3d St.

Five thoroughbred bull terriers, puppies, for sale. Thomas Brown, 267 W. 40th.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MORRIS BAUMGARTEN and VICTOR GOODMAN, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts, and consisting of a stock of ladies' fur garments, such as muffs, scarfs, etc., and also a quantity of fur skins, together with the fixtures, sewing machines, etc., will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at No. 113 Leonard Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 8th day of January, 1906, at 10:30 A. M. The property will be open for inspection at the said address between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Dated New York, Jan. 3d, 1906.
MORTON C. FITCH, Receiver.
B. GERSON OPPENHEIM, Attorney for Receiver, 253 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

Hamburg-American.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Hamburg

†GRAF WALDERSEE.....Jan. 6, 2 P. M.
†PENNSYLVANIA.....Jan. 13, 7 A. M.
†Amerika.....Jan. 20 | †Waldersee....Feb. 24
†Pretoria.....Feb. 10 | †Amerika.....Mar. 1
*Bluecher.....Feb. 13 | †Pennsylvania..Mar. 10

S. S. Amerika, Most Luxurious and Most Modern of Leviathans.
*Grill Room and Gymnasium. ‖Elevator and A. La Carte Restaurant. †Calling at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, & GENOA.
*Hamburg...Jan. 6, 2:30 P.M.; Feb. 17; Mar. 31
Prinz Oskar..Jan. 13, 11 A.M.; Mar. 7; Apr. 19
Prinz Adalbert....Feb. 3, noon; Mar. 22; May 3
†Deutschland.....Feb. 6, 2:30 P.M.
*Cretic (chartered from White Star Line) Feb. 27
Rates, 1st Class, $70, $85, $118 upward, according to steamer selected.
*Call at Gibraltar. †Grill Room.
S. S. Moltke to Madeira, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga, Algiers, and Genoa, Jan. 30, 1906; a delightful trip of 19 days for $95.00 per adult upward.
Offices 35 and 37 Broadway, Piers Hoboken, N. J.

WEST INDIES.

The Quebec Steamship Co.'s Mail Steamer "Pretoria" leaves New York, February 17, 1906, for a

SPECIAL YACHTING CRUISE,
80 DAYS $150 AND UP.
Particulars from
Arthur Ahern, Sec'y; A. E. Outerbridge & Co., Quebec, Canada. 39 Broadway, N. Y.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,185 B'way, 649 Madison Av., New York.

THE R. M. S. P. CO.

Cruises West Indies, Jamaica, Colon, Porto Colombia, Windward and Leeward Islands, Cherbourg and Southampton.
TAGUS.....Jan. 6 | LA PLATA.....Feb. 3
ATRATO.....Jan. 20 | TRENT.....Feb. 17
Large transatlantic steamships, with magnificent passenger accommodations.
The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
Pier 50, North River.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 22 State St., N. Y.

CLARK'S CRUISE TO THE ORIENT

and Mediterranean, including Spain, by specially chartered S. S. Arabic, 16,000 tons, starts Feb. 8th. A cruise of 70 days, spending 19 days in Palestine and Egypt, costing only $400 and up, including shore excursions, hotels, drives, fees and all necessary expenses.
30 TOURS TO EUROPE: 2 TO JAPAN.
Send for Illustrated Descriptive Booklet.
FRANK C. CLARK, 96 Broadway, New York.

"LA VELOCE." Fast Italian Line.
Sailing from Pier 84, North River, ft. of 34th St. for Naples and Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN E. THRALL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of September, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, situated on the southerly side of Front Street, between Wall and Whitehall Streets, in said City of New York, known and distinguished as Number One (1) Front Street, and butted and bounded as follows:

Beginning at the northeasterly corner thereof by land now or late of States M. Mead; running thence westerly along the southerly line of Front Street, thirty-three (33) feet five (5) inches to land now or late of Moses Jaques; thence southerly along the land now or late of the said Moses Jaques, of William Housman, of Isaac Jaques, and of Mr. Rodman, to the middle of the yard between these premises and the rear of the stores Nos. 2 and 3 South Street, one hundred and ten (110) feet; thence along the middle of said yard easterly, thirty-nine (39) feet five (5) inches, to land now or late of said States M. Mead; thence northerly along the land now or late of the said States M. Mead, one hundred and ten (110) feet two (2) inches to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, December 19th, 1905.

CHARLES P. BLANEY, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number being No. 1 Front Street:

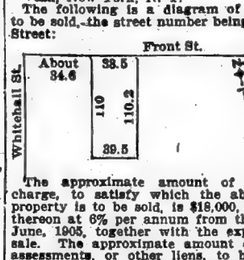

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $18,000, with interest thereon at 6% per annum from the 5th day of June, 1905, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $365.17 and interest.—Dated New York, December 19th, 1905.
CHARLES P. BLANEY, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HUTCHINS, FRANCIS W.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Florence M. Oppenheim, Eberhard Oppenheim, Harold Oppenheim, Waldemar Oppenheim, Friedrich Carl Oppenheim, Jacob H. Schiff, and Ernst Thalmann, and to all persons interested in the trust estate created for the benefit of the said Florence M. Oppenheim (formerly Florence M. Hutchins) by the last will and testament of FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS, deceased, or in the property held by Julius Goldman, as substituted trustee for her benefit under the said last will and testament, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York on the 25th day of January, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of Julius Goldman, as substituted trustee for the benefit of Florence M. Oppenheim, Eberhard Oppenheim, Harold Oppenheim, Waldemar Oppenheim, and Friedrich Carl Oppenheim under the last will and testament of Francis W. Hutchins, deceased, and to show cause why a decree should not be made allowing the said Julius Goldman to resign his said trust, and discharging him from all further duties, liabilities, and responsibilities as such Trustee under said last will and testament, and designating and appointing the Lincoln Trust Company of the City of New York, as the successor of said Julius Goldman, as such trustee under said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [Seal.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 14th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.

JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

JOHN C. ROBINSON, Attorney for Administratrix, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Advertisements for THE NEW YORK TIMES may be left at or telephoned to the following offices: Main, Times Square, (Subway Station in building,) 1226 Broadway; Harlem, (64 Morningside,) 150 West 125th Street; Uptown, (5615 Jan.) 3 Sutton Square, near Nassau Street; Wall Street, (211 Broadway, 20 Broad Street, at the advertising office.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE OF AMERICA.

MAIN STEM OF THE
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Operating more than twelve thousand miles of railway east of Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

This is the Direct Line from New York & Boston to Niagara Falls and to the West, the Northwest and the Southwest by way of the great cataract and Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 3:30, 3:40, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—‖MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours, via New York Central and Lake Shore.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:20 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:20 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND and TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK EXP.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‖Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415 and 1216 Broadway; 26 Union Sq. W.; 275 Columbus Av.; 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. stations, New York; 463 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

To be sure of the best accommodations on any of our through trains it is wise to secure them several days in advance.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

Passengers arriving by Ocean Steamers are met on the pier by a uniformed agent of the New York Central Lines, who will arrange for checking luggage and securing sleeping car accommodations.

Passengers for the Dominion of Canada can have their baggage checked through in bond by this New York Central agent.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. F. DALY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD

(New York Central & Hudson R. R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:

†11:20 A. M.—Mountain and Mohawk Express.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Clevel'd, & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det., & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syr., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. F. DALY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

An Exceptional Opportunity
TO VISIT

Madeira, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga, Algiers and Genoa.

(WITH SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR RETURN PASSAGE TO NEW YORK, AS SHOWN BELOW.)

Leaving New York Jan. 30 by the

S. S. MOLTKE 12,500 TONS

For	Miles.	Arrival About.	Depar-ture.	Stay hours.
FUNCHAL (Madeira).	2,760	Feb. 7	Feb. 8	33
CADIZ	568	" 10	" 11	40
GIBRALTAR	80	" 12	" 13	41
MALAGA	65	" 14	" 14	10
ALGIERS	370	" 15	" 16	25
GENOA	530	" 18	" 20	

From Genoa the Steamship MOLTKE continues on her grand Oriental cruise as per special program, which will be furnished on application.

Owing to the fact that a number of passengers join the Oriental cruise at Genoa, the

CONSOLIDATED GAS MADE BIG PROFIT, SAYS BEMIS

He Puts It at 45.65 Cents Per 1,000 Feet.

VAST DEPRECIATION FUND

With the Growth in Gas Consumption Expert Declares It Will Amount to an Enormous Sum.

A net profit of 45.65 cents, Prof. E. W. Bemis, gas expert, told the commission yesterday, comes to the Consolidated Gas Company from every 1,000 feet of gas it sells in New York. That was his calculation for the year ended Oct. 31, 1905. The average for the four preceding years, he said, was about 40 cents profit.

The Commissioners showed more interest in the expert's testimony yesterday than at any time since the inquiry began. They made him explain his computations, which covered details that had not been considered by the Stevens Committee.

The Consolidated was down at the City Hall in force yesterday. Acting President Addicks was questioned every now and then, as well as Secretary Carter. Expert Alexander C. Humphreys, who will testify for the company, has not yet been called, but he has listened carefully and wrinkled his brow in thought.

Thirteen per cent. is the return Prof. Bemis says the Consolidated got on its capital stock in 1904. This estimate does not consider the millions of dollars of securities held by the company, part of the capitalization of the gasmaking business, but it does allow the Consolidated's own figures for the value of its plant investment. The book value of the plant is placed at $89,000,000. Prof. Bemis took this for his first estimate because, he said, he wanted to be conservative and stick to the company's own valuation.

Showed 18.5 Per Cent. Return.

The witness then took the Consolidated's report to the State Tax Commissioners as a basis for "return on capital." This computation showed the company getting 18.5 per cent. on its investment. Another basis of calculation gave him 17.3 per cent. Still another, the most favorable to the company, because it counted all franchise values and contract rights as part of capitalization, showed 12.04 per cent. return.

Two cents for every thousand feet sold would be plenty to lay aside for "depreciation," said Prof. Bemis, instead of the 10 cents a thousand held out for that purpose last year. The Consolidated, as it announced a long time ago, is going to "scrap" its Manhattan plant, and do all its gas-making in Astoria. Partly to provide capital for this undertaking it is creating an extraordinary "depreciation" fund.

"Since 1890," said Prof. Bemis, "the gas sold has increased from about 6,000,000,000 cubic feet annually to over 13,000,000,000. To be exact this increase equals 123 per cent. To be conservative, I will take 5 per cent. as the annual rate of increase. Now the Consolidated already has $950,000 on hand as an extraordinary depreciation fund. If that is made a sinking fund, bearing interest at 4 per cent., it will amount to $988,000 on Dec. 31, 1907. If, say, 3 cents is put aside for every thousand feet sold, figuring on the 5 per cent. increase in consumption, the fund will be $1,410,000 a year from now. At the end of 1908, the very first year in which, Mr. Addicks says, the Astoria plant now building will be in operation, this fund will be $2,451,854.

Consumption Will Grow, Too.

"Meanwhile the consumption will have increased so enormously that certainly only one of the Manhattan plants—even if that—can have been 'scrapped' by that time. At the close of 1920 the consumption of gas, according to my conservative calculation, will be 27,872,686,000 feet annually—more than twice as much as the present annual consumption."

These figures appeared to stagger the Gas Commission a little. Evidently Prof. Bemis feared this, for he explained:

"I know how big these figures sound to one who may not have gone into this subject of increase, but there is nothing about the calculation that is at all contrary to probability. If the last few years give a fair standard by which to reckon—and there is no reason why they do not—the gas-manufacturing plants now on Manhattan cannot be done away with in fifteen years. They will be absolutely necessary to keep the supply equal to the inevitable demand."

Senator Alfred R. Page came down from Albany yesterday, and, while Prof. Bemis was announcing the results of his computations, sat beside his colleague, Mr. De Ford, listening silently. When the witness had finished, Senator Page arose and walked within two or three feet of him.

"Did you include that item, 'bad debts,' in the capitalization?" he asked.

"Yes, that was in," replied Prof. Bemis.

Mr. Mathewson was delighted at that and laughed.

"Yes, everybody but you puts in bad debts, Senator," he said. Senator Page holds that they are not a proper part of the total amount representing the company's plant investment."

"Well, you can't make me believe 'bad debts' has any place in the 'gas production,'" declared the Senator with some emphasis.

"But" retorted Mr. Mathewson, "the gas-making industry has a part in making 'bad debts.'"

Consolidated Reported a Deficit.

Prof. Bemis spent an hour or two showing how the Consolidated reported a deficit in spite of earnings, according to his figures, of between 15 and 17 per cent. on plant investment. The deficit, he said, was due to the fact that the company's total capitalization is largely made up of securities for which it has to assume obligations.

Mr. Mathewson objected strongly to the injection of this feature into Prof. Bemis's testimony.

"He's drawing conclusions now," said the Consolidated's attorney, "and that is not the function of the witness—that is for the commission to do."

When the expert began to figure out profits for the twelve months ended Oct. 31, 1905, there was a mix-up. It took an hour to unravel it. Somehow, it seemed, Prof. Bemis used the Stevens Committee figures on distributing cost for 1904 and combined them with the manufacturing cost for 1905. That was not satisfactory to either Mr. Mathewson or Mr. De Ford. At this point the questions and answers became so extremely technical that even the commission's own gas expert began to scratch his head. Prof. Bemis alone was undisturbed. He finally arranged the figures to suit both parties.

Once, by some little slip, the witness reached $1.01 as the price per 1,000 feet of gas for last year. That is a cent above the legal rate, and is, so to speak, an impossibility. Senator Page wanted to know what it meant. It turned out that it included 2.15 cents for maintenance of city lamps. There were apologies all around and nobody offered to fight.

Prof. Bemis will finish his testimony Tuesday and then will be cross-examined by Charles F. Mathewson. Late next week Alexander C. Humphreys will go on the stand to tear down the elaborate theories of Prof. Bemis. The commission took an adjournment until Monday, when the Mutual Gas Light Company will come up for consideration.

GOV. HIGGINS EXPLAINS.

Urged 80 Cent Gas Because Consolidated Will Attack Finding.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—Gov. Higgins explained to-day why he had suggested in his message the passage of an eighty-cent gas bill, notwithstanding the fact that the State Gas Commission is at present engaged in taking testimony in New York City to determine a reasonable price for gas. The Governor said:

"I recommend the passage of an eighty-cent gas bill because it has come known to me that it is the purpose of the Consolidated Gas Company to question the validity of any action taken by the State Commission on the ground that the law creating the commission is unconstitutional. The point which is made is that a reduction in the price of gas is legislation and that the Legislature has no authority to delegate any legislative power to a State Commission.

"My legal advisers do not believe the point is well taken, and the Attorney General will seek to have the authority of the State Commission upheld by the courts, but at the same time I concluded that it was just as well to be on the safe side. The people of New York City are entitled to cheaper gas, and it will do no harm to have the Legislature pass an eighty-cent gas bill, even if the State Commission is now making an investigation of the lighting situation."

Senator Page is to introduce the eighty-cent gas bill. He probably will put it in at the session on Wednesday. Senator Page, who is Vice President of the New York County Republican Commitee, takes the position that the legislation is necessary to restore the Republican Party to favor in New York City, and Gov. Higgins is desirous of doing all he can to uphold the hands of Congressman Parsons and Senator Page in their work of party reorganization and upbuilding.

LIGHTSTONE GOES TO JAIL.

Lost $20,000 Gambling, He Said—Did Not Obey Court Order.

Charles I. Lightstone, formerly a woolen goods merchant at 115 Greene Street, who was put into bankruptcy on Aug. 25, 1904, by creditors with debts of $123,000, and who declared he had lost over $20,000 playing the races and cards, was yesterday committed to Ludlow Street Jail by Judge Holt of the United States District Court for contempt of court in not obeying a court order to pay $17,500 to his Trustee in bankruptcy.

Marshal Henkel, who delivered him into the custody of Sheriff Hayes, said that Mr. Lightstone was committed to the county jail instead of the Tombs because it was a civil case. All criminal cases are sent to the Tombs. Mr. Lightstone's board at the rate of 75 cents a day will have to be paid by the Trustee in bankruptcy.

FASTER MAIL TO 'FRISCO.

Round Trip for a New York Letter to be Lessened Forty-eight Hours.

Supt. Bradley of the Railway Mail Service of the Post Office announced yesterday that beginning Monday morning the time between mailing a letter from this city to San Francisco and receiving a reply will be lessened forty-eight hours.

This cut in time has been brought about by better facilities in sorting and transferring mails and the use of the eighteen-hour fliers of the New York Central and the Pennsylvania between this city and Chicago.

The mail will leave here beginning Monday morning at 2:45, reaching San Francisco Thursday noon. A reply mailed in San Francisco before 6 o'clock on the same day will be returned to this city on Monday morning at 9:30. Previously the arrangements were such that the reply could not possibly be received before Wednesday morning.

City Collections Going Up.

Collections of assessments and arrears in Brooklyn last year were $6,228,906.57, an increase of $2,673,007.32 over 1904. The Brooklyn Collector of City Revenues got approximately $600,000 more than in 1904. Col. Austen, Receiver of Taxes, collected in December $2,455,497.10 for the five boroughs. Manhattan alone contributed $2,328,688.14.

LOST ARTICLES

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

FOUND—Finch of keys on 99th St. and Broadway; owner should apply to David Brickner, 248 West 99th St., city.

LOST—($20 reward;) strayed, about 10 o'clock on Thursday night, Jan. 4, from home, 33d St. and West End Av., a small pet dog, female spaniel, golde, brown hair, black pug face, and small white spot on breast; hair hangs long over toes; the dog answers to name "Foo-Foo"; $20 will be paid for her return to 431 West End Av. or to the first person who will give information that will lead to her recovery.

LOST—Bank book No. 945,832 of the Bowery Savings Bank is missing; the finder is requested to return it to the bank; if not restored before the 5th day of February, 1906, application will be made to the bank for a new book.

LOST—Pass book No. 7,883 of the Washington Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return to bank, 59th St. and Columbus Circle, New York City. All persons are cautioned not to purchase or negotiate the same.

LOST—Wednesday night, Jan. 3, between Hippodrome and restaurant, or between there and 47th St. and 5th Av., or in cab, RUSSIAN SABLE BOA; three pieces; liberal reward. Return to 582 5th Av.

LOST—Jan. 3, young Scotch collie, white and tan; answers to name Rex; has Long Branch license 12; address 351 West 86th St. scratched on collar; suitable reward for return.

LOST—GARNET and GOLD NECKLACE in American Theatre or between theatre and Vendome Hotel; reward. EDNA MAY SPOONER, Bijou Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOST—Thursday afternoon, lady's silver watch and fob, on street cars, Subway, or street between 33d and 113th Sts.; liberal reward. Apply Room 266, 29 Broadway.

LOST—An Irish setter; answers to name of Prince; New York and Jersey license attached on collar; good reward offered if returned to A. Aubel, 113 East 26th.

LOST—Pearl necklace, Sunday night, Dec. 31, between Metropolitan Opera House and Hotel Breslin, on Broadway, or on West 23d St. Return Room 1,000, 32 Liberty St.

LOST—On Thursday evening, between Washington Square and Grand Central Depot, string of gold beads; reward. R. L. Hand, 29 Washington Square West.

LOST—Saturday evening, Dec. 30, at Liberty Theatre, black lynx stole. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to W. A. Slayback, 40 West 59th St.

LOST—French bull; bat ears; answers to name Buster. Return to Hamilton Hotel, 132 West 45th St. and receive $10 reward. Mrs. L. Douglas.

LOST—Wednesday noon, 96th St. Subway station, woman's envelope purse, containing about $20; liberal reward. Campbell, 230 West 97th St.

LOST—Cameo bracelet, keepsake, Carnegie Lyceum, Dec. 16; reward for information or pawn ticket. Address L., Box 324 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Wednesday, Jan. 3, between West 75th and Chambers Sts., an enameled violet pin with diamond dewdrop. Return 9 West 74th; reward.

LOST—$10 reward and no questions asked for return of IRISH BITCH TERRIER to J. P. TOPPING, The Barnard, Central Park West and 71st St.

LOST—On Riverside Drive, old-fashioned gold brooch; full value for return; pawn ticket redeemed if returned. 65 West 92d St.

LOST—Wooden delivery box, containing 18 packages of gloves. Reward if finder will please return to 2,269 B'way, 81st and 82d.

LOST—Pearl heart brooch; 7 diamonds in centre; chain attached; large reward; no questions asked. H. D. B., 6 West 90th St.

LOST—Thursday, Maltese cat, white front and feet, collar and bells, yellow ribbon. Reward if returned to 36 West 17th St.

LOST—New Year's Eve, between Rector's and East 58th St., black lynx boa; $15 reward. Miss Ashcom, 51 East 58th St.

LOST—GOLD LION'S HEAD, with diamonds. Finder receive $20 if returned to KENNELLY'S, 83d St. and Columbus Av.

LOST—MARBLE BUST; stolen from 345 5th Av.; $50 reward will be paid for return to L. PIZZINI, 345 5th Av.

LOST—Scrapbook; liberal reward and no questions asked. L. E. B., care of Times, Times Square.

LOST—Leather fob with Masonic charm and monogram; reward. 44 B'way, Room 611.

LOST—Coral necklace; reward. Miller, 23 Madison Av., Room 61.

Wallach's Sale

Third Ave., cor. 122d St.

Big reduction in HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well-Known Well-Made) Suits.

ALTERATIONS FREE.

NO matter how cold a January and February is coming—we must clear our tables for Spring Goods. Splendid, fresh Stocks of HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well-Known Well-Made) Winter Suits, ruthlessly cut in Price—and not a cotton thread in the store. Prices tell the Story—the values speak for themselves.

$45 Suits reduced to $30.00
$35 Suits reduced to 25.00
$30 Suits reduced to 22.50
$25 Suits reduced to 18.00
$20 Suits reduced to 15.00
$18 Suits reduced to 13.50

and $15 Hart, Schaffner & Marx (Well-Known Well-Made) Suits cut to $10.50

BIG REDUCTIONS IN OVERCOAT PRICES, TOO.

Young's Hats

"The Better Made"

Jan. 6th.

In 1905 the sales of Young's Hats increased more than 50 per cent. The reason is plain: Moderately priced as they are, there are "None Better Made." Old customers know it and stay with us; new customers find it out and multiply.

Derbies and Soft Hats, $3.00 and $4.00.

Silk Hats, $5.00 and $6.00.

199 Broadway, near Dey St. | 1197 Broadway, near 28th St.
605 Broadway, near Houston. | 1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
849 Broadway, near 14th St. | 500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

McGIBBON & Co.

In preparation for their Annual Inventory will offer during January without discrimination or reservation ALL MERCHANDISE on the FIRST FLOOR AT A DISCOUNT OF TEN PER CENT. including all Table and Bed Linens, Towels, Blankets, Quilts, Beds and Bedding.

Broadway at Nineteenth.

"TO MEN WHO KNOW"

Half-Yearly Sale of

MANHATTAN SHIRTS $1.15 (150 VALUE)

2.00 Manhattans 1.38 | 2.50 Manhattans 1.88

150 Nassau St., at Spruce St. | 58 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane. | 369 Broadway, at Franklin St. | 757 Broadway, at Eighth St.

WEBER & HEILBRONER

HOW IT FEELS WHEN A BIG BEAR GETS YOU

Boy Victim Describes His Sensations in Court.

ASKS $50,000 OF STARIN

Was Looking at One Bear When the Other Reached Out of His Cage and Grabbed Him.

The trial of the damage suit for $50,000 brought by the New Haven boy whose leg was chewed by a bear was begun yesterday before Justice Giegerich and a jury in the Supreme Court. John M. Gardner, counsel for the plaintiff, explained to the jury that the Supreme Court had appointed a guardian ad litem to bring the suit for the boy, Walter Molloy, as Molloy was only 13 years old.

The lawyer said that young Molloy was playing on a pier at New Haven in May, 1902, when other boys told him that at the end of the pier there were two bears in cages. The cages and bears, said counsel, were practically in the custody of John H. Starin, who owned the steamboat which brought the bears there, and was also lessee of the pier. The bears were being taken down East, where they were to be exhibited, and were known as the Batty bears.

The bear that bit the boy's leg was known as Big Tom. Young Molloy was looking at the beasts when Big Tom reached a paw out through the bars, and, grabbing Molloy's leg, dragged it into the cage and chewed it so that the doctors had to amputate it to save the boy's life. The boy was made a cripple for life, and is now hopping around on a cork leg.

Young Molloy was called as the first witness, and when told to take the witness stand had a bad attack of stage fright.

"Don't be scared," said Justice Giegerich kindly. "And don't cry, Walter. We want you tell just how this happened."

"I heard the bears were on the piers, and went there to see them with my brother," explained young Molloy.

"What was the date?"

"May 26, 1902."

"Well, what happened next?"

"I hardly know. We found the bear cages standing in a kind of angle, and we went into the angle to see the bears. While I was looking at one, the other, Big Tom they called him, reached out and grabbed me. I was bending over at the time when I felt something furry grab me from behind. Then I found that Big Tom had hold of my foot.

"I was screaming, for it hurt like needles, and then there was a grinding as the bear chewed my foot, and I fell down. That was all I knew until I found myself in the hospital with my foot off. It was o'clock that night when I found my foot gone.

"My leg felt awful light, and I could not sleep for two or three nights, as my leg seemed to be jumping. The doctors told me that they had cut it off just below the knee."

The trial will be continued on Monday.

The clothes with a rich soft finish, yet—moisture proof.

The Overcoat Opportunity For Men Who Pay Cash.

The man who said "FIGURES DON'T LIE" lived in a different age. He was not familiar with figures as now used for "real values," "former prices," etc., etc., in the advertisements of today. WE don't say "$40 for $20."

BUT we give values not to be found in any other high class store.

SURTOUTS and PADDOCKS $19. Clearing House Price.

BROADWAY & CHAMBERS ST.

The more you figured on paying, the more you can figure on saving now.

Now that all our "Tourist" overcoats are marked down to $20—youths' sizes $18.

Now that such a selection of sack suits is reduced to $15, $18 and $20.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT ST

6.00 Pat. Leathers at 3.49

A masterpiece of the shoemaker's art

With Maple Wood Shoe Trees FREE Swing Last

Military Heel

Dip Toe

Made of best colt-skin, with welted flexible oak soles

Swell Calf Shoes, 2.97

Why pay 3.50 elsewhere?

In Lace, Button or Blucher, on the new swagger lasts of selected domestic skins; oak soles.

Sample Shoes, 1.98

Cost has been forgotten. We want to close out the tail ends of all the samples we used this season. All are 3.00 and 4.00 qualities.

WON'T STOP TUNNEL WORK.

Justice Greenbaum Declines to Forbid Closing of Thirty-second Street.

Justice Greenbaum, in the Supreme Court, denied yesterday the application of Edward T. Thompson, who brought a taxpayer's suit to restrain the Board of Estimate, Mayor McClellan, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the New York and Long Island Railroad Company from closing Thirty-second Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, for the purpose of tunnel building. Thompson's attorneys asked for a permanent injunction.

Justice Greenbaum says that the railroad company now owns, or shortly will own, the lands abutting on both sides of Thirty-second Street and intends to use the street for legitimate railroad purposes.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW AMSTERDAM Theatre, 42 St. West of Bway. Evs. at 8:15. To-day & Wed. Mats. at 2:15. Prices Wed. Mat.—50, 75, 1.00, 1.50. KLAW & ERLANGER present FAY TEMPLETON in GEO. M. COHAN'S NEW PLAY, The Season's Most Stupendous Success, "45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY"

Broadway Theatre, B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8 sharp. Mat. To-day, 2. Last 2 Weeks George Edwardes' London Co with RUTH VINCENT. VERONIQUE

LIBERTY Theatre, 42 St., west of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last Mat. To-day 2:15. Last 2 Times THE GINGERBREAD MAN. MONDAY, JAN. 8th—Seats Selling. "The Most Widely Discussed Play of the Century." THE CLANSMAN

NewYork Theatre, B'way & 45 St. Ev. 8:15. PRICES $1.00, 75c., 50c., 25c. Pop. Mat. Wed., 25-50-75c. Reg. Mat. To-day. Last 2 Weeks Richard Carle in "THE MAYOR OF TOKIO."

FIELDS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Mat. To-day, 50c., 75c., $1.00. LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN in JULIE BONBON.

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. $1 Matinee To-day. Evs. at 8:15. THE BABES AND THE BARON

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev. 8:15. Best Seats $1 at Mat. To-day. THE EARL AND THE GIRL With Eddie Foy.

ANGLIN Princess, B'way & 29. Tel. 2848 Mad. Ev. 8:15. LAST 2 WEEKS. in ZIRA. Mats. To-day, & Thurs.

BELASCO Theatre. Ev. 8. Mat. Today 2. DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in By David Belasco. THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY. BERTHA GALLAND in David Belasco's Play, SWEET KITTY BELLAIRS. Popular prices. Mat. To-day 2. Ev. 8.

BIJOU B'way 427th Time in 3 & 30th N. Y. To-night. Mat. Tdy, 2 Evs. 8:15. DAVID BELASCO presents, 2d Year in N.Y. WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20, Mats. To-day & Wed. 4TH MONTH "The Best Play in Town." WM. FAVERSHAM IN THE SQUAW MAN

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. Best Seats Nights & Sat. Mat. 1.50 Wed. Mat. 1.00. AS YE SOW

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN 215 West 57th St. Dec. 23 to Jan. 20 inclusive, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., 8 to 10 P. M. 81st ANNUAL EXHIBITION ADMISSION 50c.

NEW STAR Thos. E. Shea, To-day, The Bells. To-night, Dr. Jekyl & Mr. Hyde. Next Week—Girl of the Streets.

American 25, 50 & 75c 42d St. & 8th Av. Mat. Sat. Pat. Blarney From Ireland. Next Week—More to be Pitied Than Scorned. Ted Marks' 2 Concerts, Sun. Mat., Night, 25, 35c

MURRAY HILL 42d St. & Lex. Av. Mat. Sat. SKY FARM— Next Week—AT PINEY RIDGE.

Majestic Ev. 8:15. Mat. Today Marie Cahill MOONSHINE. NEXT MONDAY—SEATS NOW SELLING, THE REDEMPTION OF DAVID CORSON. WEST END. Nat. M. Wills, Duke of Duluth. N't w'k—Elfie Fay, "The Belle of Ave. A." To-morrow, Matinee & Night, Sensational Shepard Moving Pictures. Novelty.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'y. Ev. 8:30. Last Mat. Today 2:15. LAST 2 TIMES HENRY E. DIXEY The Man on the Box. TUESDAY NEXT. SEATS READY. HENRI DE VRIES in A CASE OF ARSON, preceded by the 3-act comedy, THE BRAISLEY DIAMOND.

YORKVILLE. Last 2 Times Mat. To-day. Evs. 8:15. Cyril Scott, "The Prince Chap."

CLOSES TO-NIGHT. Open 9 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. NEW YORK POULTRY, PIGEON AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION (Ltd.). SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL SHOW. Grand Display of All Breeds, Pretty Pigeons, Game Birds, Bantams, Fancy Fowl, Exhibition Yards, Incubators, Song and Caged Birds, Cavies, Rabbits. Adm., 50c. Children, 25c.

NEW YORK MAT. DAILY Hippodrome THOMPSON & DUNDY, MANAGERS. A Society Circus WITH COURT OF THE GOLDEN FOUNTAINS. SOUSA AND HIS BAND TO-MORROW EVENING.

Colonial Prince of Pilsen Girls with Daily Mts. 25 Truly Shattuck, Felix, Barry & Barry, Jewel's Manikins, R. J. Rose, 4 Milons & others.

Alhambra 7th Av. & 126th St. Mats. Daily. All Seats 25c. Col. Gaston Bordeverry, R. A. Roberts, Hal Davis, Inez Macauley & Co., others.

JOE WEBER'S MUSIC HALL Evgs. at 8. Only Mat. Sat. "Twiddle-Twaddle one long laugh."—Herald. Joe Weber's All-Star Co. TWIDDLE-TWADDLE. SEATS SELLING 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

GARRICK 35 St. & B'way. Phone 851—38th. Wm. H. Reynolds, Pres. Ev. 8:00. Mats. Tdy. & Wed. Henrietta CROSMAN Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary. Preceded by a Short Play, MADELINE.

Proctor's 5th Av.—Cleopatra, 25, 50c. 23d St.—Star Vaude, 25, 50c. 58th St.—Star Vaude, 25, 50c. Daily Mts. 25c 125th St.—Janice Meredith, 25, 50

Manhattan Theatre, B'way at 33d St. Ev. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:30. BEFORE AND AFTER

GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY, 25c. TO $1.00. THIS WEEK AND NEXT GEO. M. COHAN LITTLE JOHNNY JONES.

HARLEM Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots. N'xt w'k, William Collier in "On the Quiet."

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. The Great Japs. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. The SEVENGALA'S Telepathists.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St. 25, 50, 75, 1.00. MAT. TO-DAY, 25c., 50c. LE DOMINO ROUGE and others.

SOUSA AT THE HIPPODROME To-morrow Evening.

THE GOTHAM EAST 125th St. Mat. Today—Rice & Barton's Big Gaiety Co.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK, 66th St. & Cel. Av. Hockey To-night—Columbia vs. Princeton. Perfect Ice. 3 sessions daily, except Mondays.

Suit Against Directors Settled.

The suit brought by William C. Warner against Thomas L. James, Phineas Lounsbury, and other Directors of the defunct Anglo-American Savings and Loan Company has been settled. Counsel informed Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court yesterday that it had been discontinued. The plaintiff was a stockholder and depositor in the savings company when it went into the hands of a receiver. Not getting any money, he sued under the law which holds Directors individually responsible.

No Guilty Plea for Joseph Silver.

Sixteen-year-old Jacob Wolf of 137 Norfolk Street, and seventeen-year old Joseph Silver of 57 Norfolk Street were up for trial in General Sessions yesterday on the charge of stealing twenty-four dozen pairs of suspenders. Wolf pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the Elmira Reformatory.

"None o' that for mine," said Silver. "I'm for a trial."

He was tried and acquitted.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Ev. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15. MAUDE ADAMS PETER PAN

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Ev. 8:15. Matinee To-day. ETHEL BARRYMORE in J. M. Barrie's play, Alice-Sit-By-The-Fire. Also PANTALOON with Lionel Barrymore.

Knickerbocker B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15. FRITZI SCHEFF IN MILLE. MODISTE.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15. LAST 2 TIMES OLGA NETHERSOLE. To-day, Last Mat., Sapho. To-night (Farewell), The Labyrinth. Next Tues.—COMING THRO' THE RYE. With Alice Fischer and Dan McAvoy.

DALY'S B'way & 30th Last Night at 8:15. Last Mat. To-day. THE CROSSING, by Winston Churchill. SPECIAL NEXT MONDAY. HENRY B. HARRIS presents BERNARD SHAW'S CASHEL BYRON'S PROFESSION. Arranged for the Stage by Stanislaus Stange. Cast includes James J. Corbett, Margaret Wycherly, Joseph Kilgour, Kate Lester, Lionel Adams, Alice Leigh, Herbert McKenzie, May Tully, Luke Martin, John C. Dixon, and others. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

Hudson THEATRE, 44th St. E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15. Robert Loraine Bernard Shaw's Man and Superman.

SAVOY THEATRE, B'way & 34th St. Ev. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15. JAMES K. HACKETT in Alfred Sutro's MARY MANNERING Wells of Jericho.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15. THE LION AND THE MOUSE.

LYCEUM THEATRE. SPECIAL PRICES MONDAYS, JAN. 8, 15, 22, 29. AT 3:30. BEATRICE IN HER ORIGINAL MONOLOGUES. HERFORD

CARNEGIE HALL. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York. 1905—Sixty-fourth Season—1906. SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 6, AT 8:15. CONDUCTOR: Wassily Safonoff of Moscow. Soloist Jean Gerardi 'Cello. PROGRAMME: Overture, "Midsummernight's Dream"..... Symphony, "Manfred"..... Concerto for Violoncello..... Overture, "Egmont"..... Seats 75 cts. to $3. Boxes $15 and $18. Box office open daily from 9 to 5.

Two Extra Concerts. FRI., Jan. 12, at 2:30. SAT., Jan. 13, at 8:15. Wassily Safonoff. Soloist Adele aus der Ohe. TSCHAIKOWSKY PROGRAM. Serenade for String Orchestra. Piano Concerto No. 1, B flat minor. SYMPHONY NO. 6, PATHETIQUE. SUBSCRIBERS may reserve their seats by applying at the Box Office from Jan. 1st to Jan. 6th, inclusive. General Sale begins Monday, Jan. 8th, at Carnegie Hall. Orders by mail, if accompanied by check, will receive prompt attention. USUAL PRICES. FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. This Afternoon, at 2, FAUST. Eames, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Caruso, Scotti, Plancon, Begue. Conductor, Franko. This Evening, at 8, at pop. prices—DON PASQUALE. Sembrich; Dippel, Scotti, Rossi, Paroli. Conductor, Vigna. Sun. Evg., Jan. 7, at 8:30, pop. prices. Grand Sunday Night Concert. Soloists: Rappold, Mulford; Goritz, Journet. MARIE HALL, Violin (Arrgt. with Mr. Henry Wolfsohn.) Entire Met. Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Franko. Mon. Ev., Jan. 10, at 8—TOSCA. Emma Eames; Caruso, Scotti, Rossi, Dufriche, Begue. Conductor, Vigna. Wed. Evg., Jan. 10, at 8—LA BOHEME. Sembrich, Alten; Caruso, Campanari, Journet, Parvis, Rossi, Dufriche. Cond., Vigna. Thurs. Evg., Jan. 11, at 8 P. M. prec'y. PARSIFAL. Fremstad; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Journet. Conductor, Hertz. Fri. Ev., Jan. 12, at 8—FAUST. Emma Eames, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Caruso, Scotti, Plancon, Begue. Cond., Franko.

Parsifal 3 EVENINGS, Thurs., Jan. 11, 18, 25, at 6 o'clock. ONLY MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, Thursday, Feb. 22, at 11:30 A. M. REGULAR OPERA PRICES. SEATS NOW ON SALE. WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PL. THEATRE. To-day Matinee 2:15, and Evg. 8:20, Aborbanell in the Comic Opera, "Mamselle Nitouche."

2 GRAND CONCERTS, EACH WITH DIFFERENT PROGRAMME. Carnegie Hall, next Monday, at 8:15. Baptist Temple, (Brooklyn,) Tuesday, 8:15. Inaugural American Appearances of ARTHUR RUBINSTEIN. THE NEW POLISH PIANIST. "One of the greatest artists that I know. He is worthy of the great name he bears."—Camille Saint-Saens, (greatest living French composer.) AND HAPPY RETURN OF THE PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA OF 80 PERFORMERS. FRITZ SCHEEL, Conductor. One of the Great American Orchestras. Tickets for these concerts now on sale at Carnegie Hall; William Knabe & Co., 5th Av. and 20th St., and at Brooklyn Institute, 502 Fulton St. NOTE—Rubinstein selects KNABE pianofortes for his entire American tour because of beauty of tone and durability. Management of B. ULRICH.

CARNEGIE HALL. THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Walter Damrosch, Conductor. SUND. AFTERNOON, January 7, at 3. TUESDAY EVENING, January 9, at 8:15. Programme: MENDELSSOHN, Scotch Symphony; symphonic poem, LOEFFLER, "La Mort de Tintagile"; CAMILLE SAINT-SAENS, "The Witch's Song," recited by Mr. Bispham. Soloists: DAVID BISPHAM, Recitative. Charles Martin LOEFFLER, Viol d'Amour.

SYMPHONY CONCERTS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. Frank Damrosch..... Director. 3rd Concert this Afternoon at 2:30. AT CARNEGIE HALL. Symphony in E major, Raff; Concerto in C minor, Saint-Saens; Suite in C major, Bach; Overture, "Anacreon," Cherubini. Soloist: S. Stojowski, Pianist. Tickets on sale at box office.

CARNEGIE HALL. BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Mr. Gericke Conductor. Thursday Evening, Jan. 11. Alfred Reisenauer. Saturday Afternoon, Jan. 13. Prof. Willy Hess. Tickets, $2 to 75c., at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) & Luckhardt & Belder's, 10 E. 17th St.

14th St. THEA. At 6th Av. Elita May. Popular 25 & 50c. Mat. To-day. THE BELLE OF AVE. A. Twice Sun.—Shepard's Marvelous Moving Pictures. Nxt Wk—Al. H. Wilson, "The German Gipsy."

Orleneff Russian Lyceum, 15 East 3d. To-day, 2:30, "Innocent Culprits"; 8:15, "Xwee Family."

BANKRUPT SALE.

Extraordinary Private Sale of Electroliers, Chandeliers, Brackets and Glassware of the BOROUGH BRONZE CO.

will begin MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1906, under the direction of Charles Levy, Trustee in Bankruptcy. For a few days only. CHARLES LEVY, Trustee, HENRY W. SIKES, Atty. for Trustee, 346 B'way, N. Y. City.

JAN
1906

The New York Times

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1906. 12 PAGES.

THE CHEERFUL SCIENCE

Prof. E. R. A. Seligman's New and Suggestive Book on "The Principles of Economics."

By EDWARD CARY.

I VENTURE so to use the phrase "The Cheerful Science" to describe the "Economics," the principles of which Prof. Seligman discusses in a packed and compact volume of six hundred pages, because, to the general reader of newspapers, political economy has long seemed really a "dismal science," as it was dubbed when the Malthusian theory was all that the general reader knew of, or thought he knew of, in that connotation. ("Principles of Economics," by E. R. A. Seligman. Longmans.) Even in those days, to those who chose to experiment with the application of the current generalizations to actual experience in the business of men, trying to test what was sensible and to push, little by little, further toward complete notions, the science needed not to be gloomy or uninteresting. Probably political economy got its bad name to a considerable extent, on the one hand, from the extremes to which its expounders were often tempted to go, and on the other from the fact that to men engrossed in business all theory is apt to appear repelling. The head that can stand any amount of reasoning at short range about things tangible, measurable and, above all, buyable and sellable, aches "ready to split" if it is asked to trace the wider relations and more abstract relations of these things and of other things really connected with them, but in a remote manner. And headache is usually dismal.

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AT any rate, here is a work that can be commended to any business or professional man as pretty sure to be interesting and informing, and one the perusal of which will probably widen his horizon and arouse his curiosity as to familiar things, which is the greatest service that readers fed on the daily newspaper can receive at the hands of the trained thinker. It is to be noted at the outset, moreover, that Prof. Seligman, in his admirable introductory bibliography and the reference preceding each chapter, points the way to a field of almost unlimited study, which those may cultivate who feel inclined. And it may further be noted that his style is remarkably clear, easy, logical, and candid. It helps and does not hinder the reader, which ought not to be rarely deserved praise, though, especially in this line of literature, it unfortunately is. This is not the place in which to discuss the rank rightly to be assigned to the author among contemporary economists, or even among those of our own country, if I were qualified for such discussion, as I am not. It is from the outsider's point of view, from that of a large class of rather eagerly curious readers whose attention is constantly called to the subject matter of this volume, but who have not much opportunity for connected study of it, that I venture very cordially to commend Prof. Seligman's work.

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TAKE, for instance, two subjects that are very much in the minds and on the lips of people just now, "Municipal Ownership" and the "Socialism," of which it is regarded as the fruit, good or bad, according to the predilection of the critic. Prof. Seligman gives to his readers a remarkably clear account of what has really been done in the more or less complete assumption of public utilities by public authorities, from the mere regulation of private administration to ownership and operation by municipal or other public agents. And he points out, with what seems great impartiality, the gain or loss from these different modes of dealing with these things, and the conditions on which gain or loss actually depends. He is no partisan, even of his own conclusions, which appear to be arrived at and to be held with a singularly open mind, with much pains, and with unusual penetration. We know of no exposition of the historic phases of Socialism and its actual status better adapted than his to the instruction of the general reader.

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THE possibly whimsical designation of "cheerful" for the science of economics as Prof. Seligman treats it is especially justified by his few pages on the "economic future." I should really like, if space allowed, to quote it in full. It is a brief elucidation of the three factors of importance in the development of society and its possessions and activities: "the growth of industrial capital, the internationalism of science, and the emergence of the democratic ideal." Here is a single and very pregnant passage: "With modern industrial capital and the snatching from nature of her intimate secrets, the utilization of natural resources in each country has become almost boundless, and provides an ever-broadening base for the benefits of trade and commerce. It is for this reason alone that the history of the world in the future is to be so different from the past. In former times, after a certain point had been reached in agriculture and commerce, human ingenuity was powerless to do more than divide existing wealth; and with this fixed limit to production it is no wonder that each civilization in turn should have attempted to secure the prize for itself. Hence the rise, the glory, and the decline of nations. In future, in lieu of dividing existing wealth, each nation which lives up to its opportunities will be able to create new wealth. Important as will continue to be the land question and the trade relations, the secret of ultimate success is to be sought in the fundamental conditions of industrial enterprise at home, and with the growth and control of industrial capital there need be no limit to the continuous march of wealth and progress. Science is not only boundless in its possibilities, but impartial in its activities. Science transcends all national lines. Never again will a country be able to achieve or retain a monopoly of industrial advantages."

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HENRIK IBSEN.

The Volume of Letters Which May Have to Serve as the Great Norwegian's Only Autobiography.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

JAMES HUNEKER,

Author of "The Iconoclasts," "Chopin: The Man and His Music," "Visionaries," &c.

THE capstone of a great man's life, his autobiography, will be absent in the case of Henrik Ibsen, often acclaimed the greatest dramatist of the nineteenth century. This collection of letters then must suffice, for as the writer of the introduction to the volume tells us, the long-contemplated scheme of a personal history was abandoned because of the indifference of Hegel—not the cloud-compeller and cobweb-spinner of German metaphysics, but Ibsen's publisher—and finally, because of the ill-health of the poet. A disappointment for the large and growing army of his admirers, as it deprives them of more clues to his plays, of missing links in his artistic development. Hardly ten years ago, at least in America, such letters would have been indifferently welcomed. Since then Ibsen has gradually occupied the foreground of the consciousness of every dramatic student. From being denounced as a corrupter of youth, an anarch of letters, a debaser of current moral coin, many have learned to view him as a force making for righteousness, as a master of his craft, and as a creator of a large gallery of remarkably vivid human characters. We know now that nearly all modern dramatists have carried their pails to this vast northern lake and from its pine-hemmed and sombre waters have secretly drawn sparkling inspiration.

An analogous condition existed in the lives of two contemporaries of Ibsen. The real Flaubert was not revealed to the world until after the publication of his five volumes of correspondence, and then we realized how personal was this man whose art is so impersonal, and how much to him was indebted the generation of novelists following his. Zola kindly pitched his tents on Flaubertian domain, coarsening his method for public consumption; Maupassant, Daudet, the Goncourts, and Huysmans offered Flaubert's ideas and art, fashioned, carved, distorted, and cheapened, each as individual temperament dictated. The other case is that of Franz Liszt, a daring innovator and creator of new musical forms. His letters overflowing from the almost inexhaustible springs of his genius show us in no uncertain manner that he was a milch-cow for all the rising composers of his day and since. But in both these men's correspondence there is a stripping of their inner selves. They tell us secrets of their souls. They show us their workshops, even explaining the complex machinery of their art. Not so Ibsen. His letters will help us but little in that way. He was the exact reverse of Richard Wagner, though both men were practically exiles; each found himself, found his true nationality far from his native land. Wagner, a born polemicist, gave battle in his pamphlets; Ibsen, a fighter of sterner mold, disdained argument pro domo. He wrought his masterpieces in Rome, in Dresden, in Munich, and tossed them into the world without an enlightening word. He had his public explosions of anger, but they were brief. He could have never written "A Communication to My Friends" any more than Wagner could have displayed the iron and scornful reticence of the Norwegian dramatist.

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THE most astounding thing discovered in the letters is that Ibsen is not an Ibsenite as was Wagner a Wagnerian. The pose aesthetic, the pose patriotic, are absent. We search in vain for the expression of that muddy mysticism so dear to the heart of the Ibsen disciple with the shining brow. Instead, contemptuous phrases that cut like a whiplash tell us of his hearty contempt for the aesthetic poseur, for sterile symbolism and arid socialism; in a word for the darkling "message" so many of his commentators have endeavored to read into his plays. He was a dramatist who in his later period—in the beginning the poet ruled his productions—went to contemporary life for his inspiration, instead of using the time-honored lay figures of the theatrical greatroom. Immoral or moral, aristocratic or anarchic, pleasant or morbid, his plays express his relentless searching for the truth, that is the truth as conceived by Henrik Ibsen. You may draw a straight line from the earliest to the last of his works and you

*Henrik Ibsen's Correspondence. New York: The Duffield Co.

JAN

bare an truth. Now, a truth more or bottom a's companionable temper, and there is little doubt that truth itself also dwells in the legends of Ibsen's unsociability.

From Skien to Grimstad, Bergen, Christiania, Rome, Dresden, Munich, and again Christiania, these letters portray in rather thin and flat tints the growth of the man. The solitary youth, raised in the vicinity of the town jail and lunatic asylum, and without any softening home influences; the apothecary's assistant making biting epigrams of little, puffing persons in the district; the student, revolutionist—1848 was a period that tried his soul as it did Richard Wagner's—the poet subsisting on a pitiful pension in Rome, but married and happy—if Ibsen ever could be happy; the dramatist and scourger of his times; the return of the exile, and the final triumph of his art, of his ideas—all these things may be found in the loosely linked letters, and they give us the sense of a happy denouement to an obscure and bitter story.

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THE most interesting of the letters—which cover a period from 1849 to 1900—are those addressed to Prof. Georg Brandes. Some of them appeared in the study of Ibsen by this eminent critic. Not an expansive man, Ibsen was nevertheless very human. He summed up in his austere life all the domestic virtues. He was a good husband, a good father, and a devoted friend—this latter despite his diatribe against the price we pay for our friends. His wife, Susanna Thorensen, was the "Only One," as he addressed her in a poem; his son Sigurd, now a distinguished statesman and the husband of Björnstjerne Björnson's daughter, was the object of unceasing affection and solicitude; while the long-lived friendship with Björnson was interrupted but once, and then by political differences. Yet Ibsen could write to Brandes in 1870: "Friends are an expensive luxury, and when a man's whole capital is invested in a calling and a mission in life, he cannot afford to keep them. The costliness of keeping friends does not lie in what one does for them, but in what one, out of consideration for them, refrains from doing. This means the crushing of many an intellectual germ." Doubtless this bit of wisdom was primarily intended for Brandes, who had suffered at the hands of some of his Danish friends; but it also bears the stamp of a personal confession wrung from the lips of a man who saw salvation for his art only in his avoidance of weakening ties. If it required the efforts of Berlioz, Liszt, and Wagner to discover the paths of modern music, Ibsen, alone, undertook the almost impossible task of reshaping the modern drama.

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AS to his general culture, the letters prove without cavil that he was furthest from being provincial in mind or art. And yet it is provinciality of which he has been most accused by certain parochial critics. His intellectual growth in Rome, in Florence, is unmistakable. It was in Italy that he saturated himself with the images that were to appear in the double drama, "Emperor and Galilee." In Italy, too, was Brand conceived and executed, Brand and his satiric pendant, "Peer Gynt." It would seem that the denser atmosphere, in a social sense, of Germany bred his social dramas. If the types are Norwegian, they are also Teutonic, in the more universal meaning of the word. References are to be found in these letters to the cycle of social plays, but seldom is an illuminating beam thrown upon them by their author. A curious incident is that Ibsen gave the actress Hedwig Niemann-Raabe permission to alter the conclusion of "A Doll's House." He explains this temporary concession by telling Count Prozor, his French translator, that at the time he had no choice, as he was entirely unprotected by copyright in Germany. Even such an exemplar of unyielding dramatic art as Eleanora Duse wished to change the last scene of this play. To-day its main thesis and cruel ending seem old-fashioned, especially here, where the American Nora would make quick work of such a husband as Helmer by bundling him neck and crop out of doors.

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IBSEN had an abhorrence of letter writing; like Chopin, he would travel miles to avoid the necessity of pinning down his thoughts to paper. Brandes, however, got from him a promise to put on paper his views on this play. ["Julian"?—but I feel that I cannot do so without running the risk of being misunderstood." In the course of one of his rare public speeches he disavowed any connection with women's rights movements. Women as he was interested in as an individual, not as a political person; but in her he recognized the promise and potency of the future. An ardent politician, he hated republicanism as heartily as the idea of slavery. This philosophic anarch, who saw in the State a menace to the individual, could write to Brandes: "The Liberals are freedom's worst enemies. Freedom of thought and spirit thrives best under absolutism." Liberty is only worth striving for, he has declared; once achieved, it becomes a dangerous weapon in the hands of politicians.

So in these welcome letters we discern fairly the image of the man who could so audaciously proclaim "nothing is impossible that one desires with an indomitable will." The affirmation of the will is the keynote of his art. Denied admission to the laboratory of this magician of the theatre, we nevertheless may hear him beating out with lusty strokes his characters, characters almost as much charged with volition as Balzac's electric men and women. From the fierce conflicting figures of the early poetic dramas to the cloudy heights of his epilogue there is no compromise in Ibsen's art. "All or nothing" is Brand's and his own motto. Wagner and Tolstoy both compromised at the close of their artistic careers; the compromise mystical and the religious compromise. The old Berserker Ibsen has carried his banner to the mountains again—he began in the mountains and will die in them. And the younger generation he feared in "The Master Builder" has come knocking at his door, bearing to him its tribute of admiration, for the Ibsen incident is closed. Whether you hate or love him, he stands a colossus of the drama.

The letters are carefully edited, and the introduction is full of meat. The picture presented of the aged dramatist wears a more benign expression than in the days when he resembled a bespectacled Schopenhauer glaring at an imbecile world from formidable whiskered ramparts.

J. H.

New York, January, 1906.

STEREOSCOPIC TRAVELING.

A NEW "home travel" plan is being put into operation by Underwood & Underwood, who supply American newspapers with pictures of events the world over—the inauguration of a President, the revolution of a Latin-American republic, the funeral of a Pope, or a football game. Under their direction students have prepared lectures on various countries and places—more than a hundred in all—practically covering the world. These lectures are printed as books. With each lecture goes a key map of the country described, and separate maps of the more important sections. On each of these latter maps converging lines in red indicate certain views to be mentioned especially in the lecture.

So far any publisher might have done, but here is where Underwood & Underwood, the publishers of stereoscopic pictures, make themselves felt. With each lecture goes a number of stereoscopic pictures numbered to correspond with the triangular spaces marked on the smaller maps. Provided with the views and a stereopticon a person reads the lecture until a certain picture is called for. On the map he finds the red lines with the same number as the picture, and imagines himself standing at the junction of the two lines. Then, looking at the picture in the stereoscope he sees what he would see if he were actually at the point marked in the map, looking in the direction indicated—that is, not merely a picture of the scene, but the scene as the spectator on the spot sees it.

The views used in this photographic travel system are not the ordinary stereoscopic pictures, but are bifocal pictures, which represent the scenes in most natural manner. The rocks stand out solid, the persons and animals shown are not flat pictures, but living beings caught alive and transferred alive to the photograph. The views, of course, add largely to the interest of the lectures, and the system followed in taking the photographs adds largely to the views. The "home travel" plan as developed here is excellent; there are no tiresome tracts of country to pass over, no ever-talking guides, no ocean to make one seasick; one reads the lecture, looks at his map, and then at the pictures, and comes as near to traveling by the magic carpet as any one can outside of a fairy story.

Books and Men in the Study.

Isles and Birds.

MR. SELOUS is an enthusiast of birds and a student observer of their ways—indeed particularly in deducing from what the eye sees and the ear hears broader things—rather more than he has. This book, according to his own confession, is a journal of his observations, deductions, and divagations during a visit to the Shetland Islands in the summer of 1903. "At first I looked upon it," he says, "as the rough material out of which I might some day make a book. When it came to making one, however, it struck me more and more forcibly that I was taking elaborate pains to stereotype and artificialise what was, at any rate, as it stood, an unforced utterance and natural growth. I found, in fact, that I could make it worse, but not better, so, I resolved not to make it worse. I have not," he adds, "suppressed my errors, even where I happen to know them." The result seems to justify the method—or lack of it. You find yourself leaning over Mr. Selous's shoulder as he lies upon the cliff's edge, with his eyes fixed upon the terns wheeling through the air, or the eider ducks in the water, or the guillemots nesting on a ledge below. You read his notes as he writes them, and begin presently to catch his enthusiasm, and sharing in imagination his physical point of view, to share his mental attitude also—in part, at least. So you follow him upon his whimsical digressions and listen to his notions upon the utility of bright yellow and red linings to feathered throats. Birds so endowed, it appears, yawn horribly at each other when they are making love, just as a maid and a man smile and sigh—and the former appear as pleased as the latter.

Mr. Selous writes of the skua, who is a pirate and brigand, and pursues the tern for the fish the latter has taken:

> Often a pair of skuas will give chase to the same tern, and then one may see the slender, shining bird quite overshadowed by the two evil figures, as pressing upon either side, they rise or sink toward it, often almost covering it up with their dusky pinions. Twin evil geniuses they look like, seeking to corrupt a soul, or else dark shadows that the soul itself has summoned up, and that attend it hardly now to be shaken off.

He passes from this poetic fancy to a classification of skuas (by varieties of marking) into fifteen kinds—though ornithologists are accustomed to distinguish but two. The next chapter relates to eider ducks and eider ducklings, what they eat, and how pleasantly they bob up and down upon the waves. The next tells of the ways of terns and of certain wicked weapons of offense they use.

Another chapter philosophises on the extreme sluggish habit of the young of species, which, full-grown, are masters of aerial navigation. Born as they are on bare cliffs, where a step or a flutter may precipitate them into the sea, they owe their salvation to sheer ability to lie still till they are well fit to fly and to swim. Therefore, they are fearfully lumpish.

In another chapter is this story about guillemots and the "maternal imagination."

> But a little while ago a bird, one of a childless pair, flew in with a fish, and, running with it to its partner, both of them stood together, drooping their wings, and at the same time projecting them forward so as to make that little tent within which the young one is so characteristically fed. Standing in this way they passed the fish several times to and fro from each other, and alternately bending their heads down till its tail hung a little above the ground, appeared to wait for an imaginary chick to take it from them.

And much else of that sort, all very interesting when you have got into the author's mood. For you are on a desolate northern coast with him, where only birds are and nothing matters but the ways of birds.

Nevertheless, as the title shows, Mr. Selous has something to say likewise of seals—even of whales that pass by and leap with huge bulk out of the sea and roar and fall back with the sound of thunder. He writes, too, of a "mongrel lot of ducks," once ornaments of the quiet ponds at Cheltenham, and a pestiferous corporation which banished these ducks as "of no particular breed or strain"—just ordinary tame ducks and no more—therefore, no credit to that corporation.

An Indian Romance.

The authors of "Lords of the Soil" (Boston: The C. M. Clark Publishing Company) are Mrs. Lydia A. Joselyn, whose husband was killed in 1876 by the Indians at Deadwood, S. D., and Mr. Nathan Cuffee, a lineal descendant of the Montauk Chieftain whose tragedy is told in the story. Instead of allowing the martyrdom of her husband to influence

*THE BIRD WATCHER IN THE SHETLANDS. With Some Notes on Seals and Digressions. By Edmund Selous. With ten illustrations by J. Swift. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50.

[illegible] story. The romance [illegible] and traditional [illegible] of an Indian Princess are raised, and other data plots and counterplots carry the interested reader back to the novels of Cooper.

NEW GAMES.

NEW GAMES AND AMUSEMENTS. By Meredith Nugent. Illustrated by Ike Morgan and Victor Beaubier. New York: Barnes, Page & Co. $1.50.

THAT magic carpet of the Arabian Nights—no one need pine for it any longer. We have a book that tells us how we can make things quite as magical, all with our own hands. Between the cover-boards of "New Games and Amusements" lies verily an enchanted land.

Mr. Nugent has a happy way of telling us a story about the wonderful things that happened for Phil and the Bubblers, for Harry Barnes and the other boys of the Green Hemlock Hotel, and then calmly assuring us that we can go and do likewise. Assuring us, did he say? No, more than that: he actually convinces us with directions and with pictures that speak for themselves. It is enough to make a body wish he could begin life over again—this sort of book. To start all fresh, as a brand-new boy, most certainly a Boy, in the goodly land of America, in this early twentieth century.

Who in our childhood days would ever have thought of setting the sunshine to work our toys? Of using wind and sand, even old umbrellas and newspapers as the paraphernalia of our fun? The old idea seemed to be that those children were luckiest whom Kris Kringle brought the greatest number of ready-made toys to. Those toys were used once or twice, then broken and thrown in the trash barrel.

Small wonder that we early grew cynical about that same Kris Kringle, seeing how futile were his efforts to amuse us for any length of time. But at last the idea has filtered through the heads of the "Olympians" that the best fun of a toy is the making of it. Our youngsters are not going to let Santa Claus keep all the pleasure to himself. Whoever has once blown a soap bubble must confess to the joy of it. When you stop to think of it we grown-ups have not even yet stopped blowing them, one way or another. One illusion vanishes into thin air, but on we go puffing away at our little clay pipes, and each rosy bubble is always like a certain old lady's minutes, a wee bit better than the last. Who shall say if blowing soap rings, sending regattas on excursions to the sky, and making toy engines go by sand power are not just as important as tossing political opinions about, running locomotives by electricity and building skyscrapers of steel? Anyhow, there is no question about it when aged 10 and the boy who can read these pages and not be fired to action, is no true American youth.

However, the proof of the pudding is in the eating, and if you give this book to some small person you will have a treat before you in watching his face as he devours it and he will have food for enjoyment for many and many a day.

"IN SELF-DEFENSE."

CACHE LA POUDRE" (Orange, Judd Company) is a sort of book curiosity, professing to be the "romance of a tenderfoot in the days of Custer," by Herbert Myrick. The story begins in old Delmonico's in New York, "the night before the panic of 1873," but soon takes itself to Western ranchland and stays there, getting into complications with a country newspaper, a murder trial, and the Custer massacre. There are a vast number of pictures, particularly a series of reproductions of photographs excellently illustrating all sorts of scenes on the cattle round-up—camps, bunches of cattle, and horses, bucking ponies, thrown steers, calves under the branding iron, &c. The hero is a young man in the office of the late Jay Gould who goes West under suspicion after a horrid scene with his betrothed and an adventuress at Delmonico's. In prairieland he kills a man in self-defense, gets tried for murder, and, saved by the skin of his teeth, scouts for Custer, and finally wins a prairie girl. As for the New York fiancée, she comes West also—but only to die of consumption. The story introduces obviously real persons, (with photographs appended,) and is provided with a series of notes on other real persons—some of them of considerable eminence.

As a romance the merit of the publication is not conspicuous enough to invite serious comment. As a curiosity the book is quite worth looking over, both for what is in it and the elaborate arrangement of the material into forewords, prologues, parts, epilogues, and addenda.

Louis Wallis on Egoism.

The University of Chicago Press is sending out "Egoism: A Study in the Social Premises of Religion," by Louis Wallis, who maintains that the historical criticisms of the Bible must be made in the light of sociology.

1906

AN ALL-ROUND MAN.

Andrew Clarke, Soldier, Legislator, Engineer, Administrator, Man with Ideas.*

THE story of Sir Andrew Clarke's life is not likely to become one of the six best sellers in this country; yet it contains much of interest. Possibly its equal could not be found in any other country than Great Britain, and we doubt if it has been quite paralleled even there. For it is the life of an army officer, who though devoted to his profession yet made his name almost wholly outside of it, as colonial legislator, developer of Australia, naval constructor and engineer, colonial administrator, counselor to the Viceroy of India, Inspector of Fortifications. He was a member of the Royal Engineers, but practically all his service was done in civilian affairs.

Clarke was born in 1824; in 1844 he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Engineers, and the next year was sent to Ireland. While he was at Fermoy two battalions were ordered there.

The only accommodation for the second battalion was a long-unoccupied barracks which had been much neglected. Window panes were broken, doors unhinged, staircases rickety. Andrew Clarke was nettled. He undertook, if the commanding officer would give him a large fatigue party, to fit the barracks for occupation in forty-eight hours. He was as good as his word. But the materials and labor cost £34, and when the bills reached the Commanding Royal Engineer at Cork Lieut. Clarke was not only told that he must pay them himself, but was reprimanded for the action he had taken.

In 1846 he went to Van Dieman's Land, and thence to New Zealand, where he made roads, chose sites for colonies, and acted as envoy to the disaffected Maoris. In 1849 he went back to Van Dieman's Land, to become Aide to the Governor, and there he entered the Legislature, where he served until 1853, when he went to Victoria, Australia, to become Surveyor General, with a seat in the Governor's Council. He was a tireless worker, founded the Victorian volunteer force, which sent many men to the South African war; helped organize a Melbourne exhibition, had the Constitution changed to provide for an acting Governor in case of the real Governor's death; assisted actively in founding a library and art gallery in Melbourne, and drafted a bill to allow local Government "known to this day as Clarke's Act."

When the colony was formed under its new Constitution, Clarke became member for South Melbourne, and was appointed a member of the first Cabinet of the colony as Surveyor General. Somewhat later, however, he resigned, and overthrew the Government on the suffrage question, but when invited to form a Ministry, felt obliged to decline, and a few months later gave up his office and returned to England, to prevent the loss of his rank in the engineers!

For the next six years, Clarke was principally on the Gold Coast, but in 1864 he was appointed Director of Works at the Admiralty, the army and the navy in Great Britain, being really "united services" in some respects, and working more or less interchangeably together. While on the Gold Coast he had the fever and was given up as a hopeless case.

A brother officer who lived in the next room received a case of champagne from England, and asked the doctor if he might give Major Clarke some. "Yes, you can give him a bottle, for he won't be alive to-morrow," said the doctor. Clarke heard the remark and called out, "Give me the champagne; I don't mean to die yet."

While in the Admiralty, Clarke acted for a time also as Agent General for Victoria, and thrice later he held the same position. In his nine years at the Admiralty he rebuilt the great dockyards at Chatham and Portsmouth, and built others at Malta and Cork; he also planned the floating dock at Bermuda, which was built in England and towed to its place—just as we are doing with our new dock for the Philippines. His term as Director of Works was extended, and lasted from 1864 to 1872; in the latter year he was made Governor of the Straits Settlements, where his work was purely administrative and civil; his army rank was too low to permit him to command the troops there. In 1875 he became member of the council to Lord Lytton, who politely rejected most of his suggestions, and from 1880 to his retirement in 1886 he commanded the Engineer School, and served as Inspector General of Fortifications. All this time he was a Colonel, and did not get his Generalcy until his retirement. The trouble was that the time light did not follow him; he was in the support, not a star, but as is often the case, the support made the star possible. Besides, he was different from most officers—he had ideas, and ideas were disquieting—in those days, be it understood; more than twenty years ago.

For example, he proposed the purchase of the Suez Canal in 1870—Disraeli bought the Khédive's shares in 1875; he proposed railroads in India, which Lord Lytton would not build—but they are built now; in 1874 he styled the Queen "Empress of India" in a formal proclamation to the Malayans—and eighteen months later Disraeli gave her the title formally; and other proposals, rejected at the time, have since been carried out.

The life of this civilian in the army is admirably told by Col. Vetch, and may be recommended to officers in our own army who are, under the present dispensation, ordered to colonial service in the Philippines. Clarke's experience in governing colonies was long and varied; it might avail our own people if they studied it.

* THE LIFE OF LIEUT.-GEN. THE HON. SIR ANDREW CLARKE, G. C. M. G., C. B., F. R. S., Colonel Commandant of Royal Engineers, Colonel Commandant of Victoria Brigade, Royal Australian Artillery, Colonel Commandant of Royal Australian Engineers, Colonel Commandant of Royal Australian Corps of Signals, Colonel Commandant of Royal Australian Army Service Corps, Colonel Commandant of Royal Australian Army Medical Corps, Colonel Commandant of Royal Australian Army Ordnance Corps, Colonel Commandant of Royal Australian Army Veterinary Corps, Colonel Commandant of Royal Australian Army Pay Corps, Colonel Commandant of Royal Australian Army Chaplains' Department, Colonel Commandant of Royal Australian Army Nursing Corps, Colonel Commandant of Royal Australian Army Dental Corps, Colonel Commandant of Royal Australian Army Veterinary Corps, Colonel Commandant of Royal Australian Army Pay Corps, Colonel Commandant of Royal Australian Army Chaplains' Department, Colonel Commandant of Royal Australian Army Nursing Corps, Colonel Commandant of Royal Australian Army Dental Corps. By Col. Vetch, R. E. With portrait and maps. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4.

THE CLUBWOMAN.

THE WOMAN OF TO-MORROW. By Helen M. Winslow. 12mo. New York: James Pott & Co. $1.

THE author of "Library Books of To-day" and "Concerning Cats" remarks:

"It is a great compliment to women that they are being so cordially recognized by organizations of men."

She refers, of course, to women organized in clubs. Women not so organized have always been cordially recognized by men and have taken the recognition not at all as a compliment—rather as the course of nature. However, we are told further on in the book that "there is nothing that develops a woman better or broadens her character more than club life." As for Mr. Cleveland's remarks on the subject, "these things are outside the pale of serious consideration." "To-day," says the author, "all American womanhood stands on a broad, high plateau with eager faces turned hopefully to the future"—for Mrs. Winslow's subject is really the woman of to-day as she appears to one who takes organized womanhood to heart, who sees in the splashings incident to the readjustment of economic conditions due to modern machine methods an emancipation and declaration of independence for her sex. Not that Mrs. Winslow (or is it Miss?) despises men—the first sentence quoted shows that she values their support—or that she refuses to recognize woman's peculiary womanly obligations to the race. She honors woman the mother of children almost as much as woman the member of clubs, laden with the sense of individual responsibility for the general welfare.

It is this heavy consciousness, by the way, which seems to account for the lack of the light and humorous in the subjects of discussion in women's clubs. Mrs. Winslow confesses that there is such a lack and deplores it. "Woman," she says, "looks at life in all its relations from an intensely personal standpoint. She does not seem to be able to put herself out of the equation. For this reason when anything genuinely ludicrous occurs she must first think of her own relation to it, whether by any possibility the laugh can be turned against herself, and by this time the spontaneity of the laughter, its genuineness, has vanished."

Elsewhere the author gravely and with engaging simplicity considers the question whether wealthy women should wear rich and fashionable gowns to the club where they will meet poorer sisters whose raiment must of necessity be less splendid. Her conclusion (arrived at by severely logical processes) is that the rich and fashionable gowns should be worn to the club. For she says the poorer sisters like to see pretty clothes even when they can't wear them. Moreover, they are proud, and would bitterly resent the thought that any wealthy sister "dressed down" to their level.

Enough has been said to show that "the woman of to-morrow" is a very entertaining and informing view from the inside of the woman of to-day—a view which lends encouragement to the notion harbored by many persons not wholly frivolous or inordinately prejudiced against the sex that the woman of to-day—even when she is organized like "labor"—even when she is oppressed with a conviction of "individual responsibility for the general welfare"—is the woman of yesterday and always. Which is not intended to imply or conceal the faintest reflection upon woman or woman's work, past or present.

Our Fellow-Mortals.

Is it not strange that neither religion nor the lack of it * * * should concern itself at all with the future of animal life? * * * Strange, indeed! And to the mind of one fellow-mortal so ungrateful that before death comes to her, bringing that perfect equality which belongs to all mortals in the moment of their dying at any rate, she sets down here no collection of animal stories told to provoke tears or laughter from man, woman, or child, but a fair and square record of the many benefits which humanity has taken thoughtlessly, thanklessly, from the "lower animals."

Thus F. A. Steel indicates her object in compiling the volume, "A Book of Mortals," which the Macmillan Company is bringing out. It is a large 8vo, with thirty-four plates in photogravure and half-tone. The pictures are reproductions of paintings by well-known masters and modern artists, and present bears, goats, "The Goose Girl," "The Dog of Ulysses," dray horses, "War," St. Justina and the unicorn, dogs, &c.

The book is divided into three parts—"What Our Fellow-Mortals Are," "What Animals Have Done for Man," and "What Our Fellow-Mortals Are Doing." In the first part the author shows the similarity of the ways of the "beasts that perish" and those of mortals; Part II. is given over to a few animal legends and tales and animal symbolism which have been interwoven with the history of the human race, while the third division concerns itself with "the ways in which, day by day, hour by hour, they (our 'fellow-mortals') make the life of each of us pleasurable, profitable—nay, more! possible."

CALIFORNIA MISSIONS.

IN AND OUT OF THE OLD MISSIONS OF CALIFORNIA. A Historical and Pictorial Account of the Franciscan Missions. By George Wharton James, author of "In and Around the Grand Canyon." With 142 illustrations from photographs. 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $3.

THE Spanish missions on the Pacific Coast and in the regions of New Mexico have long served the romancer with exceedingly picturesque material. They have also found their way largely into history. The present author declares that his pages "are not offered as an original contribution on the subject," and confesses that he has "consulted no original Spanish records."

I am (says he) but one of the great mass of laymen who love the old missions for their own sake, for their history, for the noble deeds they have enshrined, for the good their builders did—and more than what they actually did, what they sought to do—for the Indians, whom the latercomers, my own race, have treated so abominably.

Mr. James goes on to acknowledge his obligation to many previous writers, especially Bancroft and Father Zephyrin, and to point out that he can only pretend to contribution of new matter when he comes to describe the architectural and antiquarian features of the missions. He has laid stress, too, upon a determination of the real condition of the Indians when the padres came among them and afterward. Mr. James does not think the red men of the Western coast were absolute barbarians, and produces much documentary evidence to show that they have been maligned. Then he dwells lovingly upon mural decorations in the old presidios and other settlements, upon furniture, pulpits, doors, crosses, candlesticks, and figures of the saints, and has collected a large number of excellent photographs illustrating these matters.

It is not at all necessary to follow the historical course of the Spanish missions here, but the author has set forth the movement by which they were founded, and then taken up the stations one by one in some detail—San Diego, San Carlos, San Francisco, Santa Clara, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and a long list of others. Mr. James outlines the history of these stations and surveys the work they did. He treats also of the effect upon them of "secularisation" at the hands of the Mexican Government. The author's spirit has been indicated in the quotation from his preface. His book reduces itself to a sort of miscellany of information about the Spanish fathers and contains an almost overwhelming number of facts, many of them of very minor importance in themselves. In view of the writer's evident enthusiasm, it is to be regretted that his manner of presenting the subject has a certain quality of dryness, but there is no doubt that other enthusiasts on the same subject will find much in the volume to please them.

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THE WEIGHT OF THE CROWN

A New Appreciation of the Religious Genius of the "Religio Medici" and "Urn-Burial."*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

HORATIO S. KRANS

Author of "William Butler Yeats and the Irish Literary Revival"

THE successive volumes of the English Men of Letters Series come like invitations to return for a time to the companionship of one or another of the authors who have taken an honorable and permanent place in English literature, and those who accompany Mr. Gosse in his study of Sir Thomas Browne may rest assured that the hours spent with the seventeenth century worthy and his biographer will be hours of pleasure and advantage.

In Sir Thomas Browne Mr. Gosse has to do, if not with one of the great men of his time, at least with a singularly interesting figure—a writer who, while politics and affairs of State absorbed the energies of his great contemporaries, tranquilly pursued the train of meditations which he wrote down in the "Religio Medici." The death of the King, the expulsion of the Parliament, the establishment of the Protectorate, the tumult of war, and the harsh sounds of political and religious controversy left the deep waters of his soul unstirred. It remained for the discovery of a few sepulchral urns to kindle his imagination, and move him to the majestic and impassioned reflections to which he gave expression in the "Urn-Burial."

The life of Browne was quite uneventful and devoid of dramatic incident. His father was a London merchant, his forbears country squires with some claims to ancient descent. Educated at Winchester and Oxford, he chose medicine for a profession, and pursued his studies with enthusiasm in France, in Italy, and at the Dutch University of Leyden. His years of Continental residence had an important influence upon his attitude toward life, and are in part responsible for the freedom from insular prejudices and the breadth of sympathy by which he was eminently distinguished. In 1638, in his twenty-ninth year, he returned to England, and three years later he settled at Norwich, married a lady who was said to have been beautiful, attractive, and affectionate, and became the father of a large family. From 1636 to 1682, when his useful and happy career came to a close, he lived the life of a practicing physician, a scientist, an antiquary, a student, and a dreamer. He died honored by his townsmen and an honor to his town, for his character endeared him to all, and his works had brought him a European reputation. Such is the meagre outline of the life story which Mr. Gosse relates with all the needful details of fact and date.

To the analysis of Browne's character made by his latest biographer, no exception is likely to be taken. He was not a problematical person; the essential traits of his nature are written large upon his life and in his works. Affectionate to his own, friendly and well-disposed to all, he was universally loved. And his scholarly attainments brought him respect as well as affection. Deeply imbued with Platonic mysticism, he delighted to dwell upon what transcends the little sphere of our present material life. His mind was of a peculiar cast, and set him prying into out-of-the-way corners of science and philosophy. Such were some of the leading traits of Browne's character as he was in the flesh, and as we see him in the pages of Mr. Gosse.

***

The Biographer's Method Questioned.

Admirable as the biographical portions of this life are in many respects, a reader, after perusing it, can hardly escape the feeling that there has been too much of analysis and too little of the concrete, synthetical presentation of character which leaves a lively and lasting impression. The best biographies proceed somewhat in the manner of the parable; in them we come to apprehend the nature of the man and the meaning of his life through a series of representative incidents carefully chosen from the records of his career. Had Mr. Gosse's book proceeded more in this fashion—and the records are sufficiently full in the present case to make this possible—the reader might have found in it a more human appeal and might have felt himself at its close upon terms of closer intimacy with Sir Thomas as he lived and moved in the Norwich of two hundred years ago.

In turning from the biographical to the critical side of this life, we come at once to the "Religio Medici," the first of Browne's books in point of time, the one that made his reputation, and the one that seems still more than any other of his writings to conserve it. Mr. Gosse's comments upon this work certainly leave something to be desired. The critic bears perhaps a little heavily on the skeptical qualifications in their bearing upon the affirmations of his faith, for Sir Thomas was one to whom doubt was part and instinctive. His position was open only to him, comforting and tranquillizing, but hardened him with long-lived doubts. The whole drift, not only of the "Religio Medici," but of the body of his works, seems to lead prematurely to the conclusion that he belonged by nature to that class of minds which still study the supernatural view of things credulously.

In another respect this study of the "Religio Medici" is open to criticism. While the aim of the book and the bottom stream of argument that runs through it become plain enough in Mr. Gosse's exposition, he does not bring into relief the essential virtues which, apart from the merely stylistic quality, keep it still current, give it a general appeal, and insure it a long life. The purpose of the work is to explain and justify the author's course, when Sir Thomas, the scientist, found himself at odds with Sir Thomas, the orthodox English Churchman. He extricated himself from the awkward position in which this antagonism placed him, not by endeavoring to effect a reconciliation between hostile opposites, but by contriving to induce the opposing parties to agree to disagree. In other words, the "Religio Medici" would recommend that when science denies the affirmations of religion a man should pay no heed to its negations, but should fall back upon faith. "Theology and science in water-tight compartments, with no possibility of interplay between them—that is," says Mr. Gosse, "the ideal of the physician's religion, and that the system upon which he can obey the Church and yet be absolute monarch of his own mental processes." The position of Bacon and of Descartes, when faith and reason clashed, was precisely that of Browne. But, illustrious examples to the contrary notwithstanding, that position has, with time, become more and more difficult, and is to-day well-nigh impossible. Indeed, as an attempt to build up the bulwarks of faith, the "Religio Medici" need no longer be reckoned with. Its arguments are not philosophically framed, and it begins, continues, and ends by begging the question. Its essential virtue, its true value, lie elsewhere. It is a beautiful, dignified, and persuasive meditation, inducing the religious mood that prompts man to turn with reverence toward the unseen, and to deal reverently and carefully with human life. It is a contribution, not to faith, but to practical piety.

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The Churchman in the "Religio Medici."

Upon another side of the "Religio Medici" Mr. Gosse might well have dwelt more explicitly. That book is an admirable literary expression of the attitude, spirit, and temper of the English Churchman. It is at every point in full sympathy with the Anglican position, embodying its lingering fondness for ceremonies and observances by the Puritans held superstitious, its tinge of Calvinism, its protest against the "unjust scandal" of those who declared it a creation of Henry VIII., its doctrinal elasticity, and the fringe of liberalism that led Taine to speak of the Englishman's religion as half rational. And it is one great virtue of this work that in championing the Church of England it does so without bigotry or fanaticism. In an age of sour and acrimonious controversy, it retained perfect sweetness and serenity of temper, breathing the essential spirit of a generous toleration, and voicing cosmopolitan sympathies that leaped the high barriers of creed and race.

Of Browne's work in general it might be said that the half is greater than the whole. And this is especially true of the "Vulgar Errors," the book that followed the "Religio Medici." This second volume of Sir Thomas's has, indeed, a historical value. It reflects the nebulous condition of science at the time of its appearance, and reminds the reader of the astonishing stuff which professors of both universities, clergymen, doctors, and squires found it possible to believe. But it makes a very slight advance toward scientific truth, and its author was gulled by many vulgar errors of a like breed with those he set himself to destroy. He was himself tainted with thaumaturgy, and a dabbler in necromancy, alchemy, astrology, and witchcraft. It was with effort that he shook himself free from a belief in the real existence of fabulous beasts, Biblical, classical, and romantic—the dragon, the phoenix, the basilisk, the wyvern, and the cockatrice—monsters which the present skeptical age makes bold to maintain have lived only in the dark corners of men's minds, like gargoyles in the shadows of cathedral piles. To doubt the existence of such abhorrential [illegible]

[illegible] "The Garden of Cyrus," which with the "Urn-Burial," followed the "Vulgar Errors," is certainly the most extraordinary of Browne's literary productions—a grotesque monument to the quaintness and eccentricity which characterized not only his style, but his mind. A reader who comes to it as a stranger will at first be bewildered, and then moved to mirth. Even the serious-minded Coleridge, when he perused this chronicle of the physician's relentless quest of the quincunx, was thrown into a fit of hysterical laughter, in which he declared that Browne saw "quincunxes in heaven above, quincunxes in earth below, quincunxes in the mind of man, quincunxes in trees, in nerves, in roots of trees, in leaves, in everything." "The Garden of Cyrus," if the truth is to be told, must, like the "Vulgar Errors," be regarded as a radically bad book, beginning anywhere, wandering everywhere, and ending nowhere, and, in its substance, a tissue of absurdities and pedantries. And save for a few royally purple patches, it is written, as Mr. Gosse says in a strange jargon, crabbed, congested, and quite unreadable.

One is glad to pass from "Vulgar Errors" and "The Garden of Cyrus" to the "Urn-Burial" and the "Letter to a Friend." To the two last-named productions and to parts of the "Religio Medici" the critic properly directs the attention of the reader if he would see the genius of Browne revealed in its fullest splendor. It is in the fifth chapter of the "Urn-Burial" that the author reaches, perhaps, the very summit of his excellence. And to the sombre passion, the majestic music, and the noble diction that, in the "Urn-Burial" and elsewhere, characterize Browne's finest passages Mr. Gosse pays a tribute that is at once generous, judicious, and enthusiastic.

All through Mr. Gosse's book there is a tendency to lay a heavy emphasis upon the value of Browne's style, and to regard the value of the matter as entirely subordinate. The soundness of the critic's opinion upon this question may properly be considered in speaking of the "Christian Morals," the last of the more important of the works of Sir Thomas to appear; for that book relies for its appeal upon its substance, and will not anywhere bear comparison from the stylistic standpoint with the best parts of the author's earlier works. But despite its defects in style there is ground for regarding the "Christian Morals" as a literary work that is weighty in its matter, and entitled to a secure and lasting place among moral treatises. Its author had not, any more than Addison, an original genius as a moralist. Nor had his aphorisms and apothegms the unmatched suggestiveness, conciseness, and incisiveness of Bacon's "counsels of imperfection." Nevertheless these reflections are beautiful expressions of Christian ideals of conduct; they are vitalized in the author's own emotions, sanctioned by his own experience, and genuinely edifying. In weighing the substantial value of Browne's writings it must be at once confessed that a great part of them all is unlovely and worthless—and this holds as true of the style as of the matter. The theology, metaphysics, and scholasticism of the "Religio Medici," for example, are a dead weight upon it; the "Vulgar Errors" does not rank its author well among biologists; the "Urn-Burial" does not constitute him an authority upon antique ceramics; nor do his erratic rambles in "The Garden of Cyrus" make him a great horticulturist. And yet, allowing for all necessary deductions, there is left a residuum of thought, sentiment, and moral reflection that is by no means to be dismissed as insignificant. Such at least will be the opinion of one who seek in the "Religio Medici" a fine literary expression of the Anglican position and values it for the true spirit of Christian piety and generous toleration that informs it; and such the opinion of one who finds delight in the solemn [illegible]

[illegible]

Admirable as it would be to go in at greater length into [illegible] shall [illegible] of the [illegible] qualified they have gone to the [illegible] of it. [illegible] to [illegible] at home with his subject. There is no [illegible] in knowledge or in sympathy. His attitude toward Browne is just what it should be; he refuses to take the [illegible] pedantries, and eccentricities of his author seriously, treats them with an indulgent playfulness, that is in itself delightful, and at the same time escapes from anything like an assumption of patronage. And his style is of rare excellence. Few living critics can write with such gracious ease. This volume might in truth be regarded as a document that exemplifies many of the qualities which are unanimously shared in the work of Browne—and in the works of the age to which he belongs—among them purity of diction, natural flow, suppleness, grace, and clarity. It is a model, too, of careful, conscientious craftsmanship, excelling in all that book-and-eye work which seems so trivial, and yet is so hard to reach, and which makes all the difference between tameness and liveliness, clearness and obscurity, clumsy ineffectiveness and telling force of speech.

This volume of the English Men of Letter Series is not to be counted as one of those biographies that are all so little, the result of unsparing pains and brooding care. But it has, among other merits, one great virtue which alone is sufficient to justify it—it presents its subject in so attractive a light that one who has never read Sir Thomas Browne's books will turn to them with eager interest, and one already acquainted with them will reread them with a new zest.

H. S. K.

*SIR THOMAS BROWNE. By Edmund Gosse. English Men of Letters Series. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents net.

CONVENTIONAL MYSTERY.

THE SECRET OF WOLD HALL. By Evelyn Everett-Green. Pp. 341. 12mo, cloth. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

As we read "The Secret of Wold Hall" there is a constant sense of recognition rather than of discovery. We have all met the wife who must be wooed and won after marriage; as soon as we are introduced to the miss we nerve ourselves to "assist" at an explosion; we are only too familiar with the mystery which need not have been, but seems absurdly nursed and petted by its intimates just for the sake of the mischief it will do. And of all these stale ingredients, not too skillfully mixed, is this "tale of English country life" compounded.

The explanations impress the reader as ill-timed and long-winded, and he takes but a listless interest in them. Men with a "double" are just now a bit overworked.

As to the romance, one can scarcely conceive a man and woman of the smallest delicacy quite so barefaced in their matrimonial bargain. We believe that royalty itself makes a pretense of sentiment, and there was certainly no reason why Marcus Drummond should not have laid siege to the lady's heart before demanding her hand in payment for financial services to her family.

The best that can be said of "The Secret of Wold Hall" is that it belongs to the innocuous class of respectable mediocrities, and is not bad to rest one's mind upon.

ALONG THE OLD FRONTIER

RANDALL PARRISH, who has already written a number of Revolutionary stories, has now prepared "A Sword of the Old Frontier: A Tale of Fort Chartres and Detroit, Being a Plain Account of Sundry Adventures Befalling Chevalier Raoul de Coubert, One Time Captain in the Hussars of Languedoc, During the Year 1763." (Illustrated by F. C. Yohn. 8vo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.)

The story is told in the first person and deals harrowingly with bloodshed and massacre and the fortunes of war. Two lovely ladies there are who pull violently at the reader's heartstrings, also a half-breed villain known as Black Peter, a witty Irishman, a brave Englishman, and our French hero, besides the stolid figure of Pontiac, the Indian Chief, looming in the distance.

Indian treachery and French chivalry, English courage and Irish wit, feminine bravery and beauty and charm—all blended and kneaded into a composite mass, and scattered along a trail cut through the wilderness—this and four hundred and six pages of solid reading matter await those who seek to learn more of the history of the wielder of a "Sword of the Old Frontier."

German Universities.

Charles Scribner's Sons have down for the Spring the translation of Prof. Friedrich Paulsen's work on the "German Universities," by Prof. Frank Thilly of Princeton and W. W. Elwang of the [illegible]

BOSTON NOTES.

The Atlantic for February—The Year's First Boston Novel—Other Announcements.

AS the table of contents of the February Atlantic must have been decided at least three weeks ago, its appearance of having been made to meet two matters of current interest must be regarded as a matter of past prophetic insight, rather than of present adaptiveness. Mr. Arthur Warren has made the first open attack upon the President's methods and measures, and The Atlantic presents "The United States Senate," by Dr. William Everett, a criticism fairly certain to create a diversion. Mr. E. Phillips Oppenheim's "A Maker of History" is sure to direct many a questioning glance toward Germany, and The Atlantic will have a paper by Mr. A. Maurice Low on "The German Emperor." Besides these articles, one of Prof. Shaler's studies, entitled "Exploration," will consider a matter which, although proceeding in remote lands and isles of the sea, may at any moment shake three continents, and Mr. F. R. Guernsey will contribute "A Letter from Mexico," quite sure to add to that complacency of feeling among American Catholics, already pleasantly excited by Mr. Lloyd Osbourne's play, "The Little Father of the Wilderness," and Mr. Francis Wilson's performance of the part of a missionary priest, and Mr. Lincoln Steffens's recent paper on the Catholic Mayor of Jersey City. By the way, it was The Atlantic Monthly that forty years ago began the Protestant movement of amity toward Catholicity and Judaism by sending Mr. James Parton something like a wagon load of pamphlets and books wherewith to write his papers on "Our Roman Catholic Brethren" and "Our Israelitish Brethren." As for Mr. W. C. Hazlett's critical "Elizana, the Latest Windfall," that will be of contemporary interest, for Elia has never grown old.

***

Miss Anna Chapin Ray's Quebec romance, to be published by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., will be entitled "Hearts and Creeds," and will have a mixed marriage for its central incident, the bride being a Protestant girl, the bridegroom a French-Canadian Catholic. The author has had good opportunities to study the curiously complex relations of politics and religion in Quebec society, and also the two sharply contrasted varieties of social life, differing almost as widely now as in the eighteenth century.

***

This firm also announces "Maid of Athens," by Lafayette MacLaws, the author of "When the Land Was Young." In spite of its title, this book is hardly to be counted among the current Lord Byron novels, for, although the poet certainly appears in the story, the main interest is found in the doings of a Greek patriot and his daughter.

***

Mr. Oppenheim's book, "A Maker of History," to be published Saturday of next week, will be the first Boston novel of the year, and, as it professes to explain the mystery of the Russian firing upon the English trawlers, and alleging suspicion that they were Japanese torpedo boats, and asserts that the German Emperor is miserably and intensely jealous of King Edward, it will be attentively read.

***

Dr. Osler has gone to Montreal, where he will be the guest of Dr. Andrew Macphail, the author of "Essays in Puritanism," lecturer at Bishop's College, and editor of The Canadian Medical Journal.

***

An interesting foreign estimate of a certain class of American verse appears in a note on "Parsons's American Reciter," forming part of Mr. Douglas Sladen's weekly page of criticism published in The London Queen. He deplores the absence of Father Ryan from the section of "natural verse and prose"; notes that only one poem by James Whitcomb Riley has found its way into the book, and regrets not to find "Laca," "prettiest and the most popular of American pieces for recitation." "A little too much of Poe and Whittier and Lowell and Longfellow," he says; "quite ordinary stuff like Will Carleton's is more useful in such a book."

***

Among the volumes which Mr. Richard G. Badger has nearly ready for publication are "The Dying Musician," by Miss Mary Elizabeth Powell of Maryland, verses which read like an echo from the old sunny South of limitless leisure, reciting romances in rhyme; and "When the Lilacs Bloom," by Miss Julia R. Galloway of Cincinnati. The latter volume is composed chiefly of poems for special seasons and holidays; many of them have been published in newspapers and magazines, and are good of their kind.

STOPFORD BROOKE.

Boston, Jan. 5, 1906.

"The Long Arm."

The Harpers are publishing a new book by Samuel M. Gerhardson, author of "Lab Cycle" and "The Oldest Inhabitant." The title of the new story is "The Long Arm," and it is concerned with the clever narration of the mystery and adven-

AN ARCHITECT'S JOURNAL.

THE JOURNAL OF LATROBE. Being the Notes and Sketches of an Architect, Naturalist, and Traveler in the United States from 1796 to 1820. By Benjamin Henry Latrobe, Architect of the Capitol at Washington. With an introduction by J. H. B. Latrobe. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1905.

THE fragmentary sketches of which this journal is composed furnish many interesting remarks and some good-natured criticism on various phases of American life and society as the writer saw it. The famous architect moved from England to America in 1796, influenced by personal and political motives. Having designed the Bank of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, and many other buildings, public and private, he was appointed Surveyor of the Public Buildings by President Jefferson in 1803. Chapter VII. of the Journal tells of his work in this capacity. He appears to have been the only competent architect in the United States at this time, and underwent much unpleasantness in combating the ignorance of Congressmen and politicians. After the destruction of the public buildings by the British in the war of 1812 Mr. Latrobe was appointed to rebuild the Capitol. As it now stands it is so far his design as could be, when the style had been settled beforehand by the erection of the north wing. The present dome, too, differs from his plan.

But it is not entirely as an architect that he presents himself to us. Throughout he is the attentive observer of nature and society. As he came to America with the intention of making it his permanent home, it is not strange that his pages are free from those ill-natured sneers with which many European travelers favored provincial civilisation. In his early life, at least, his tendencies were strongly liberal and democratic, and he looked to America as the great scene of an experiment in free government. A dislike for nobility and titles appears early in the Journal, and is expressed in a manner faintly reminiscent of Paine. His early ideas seem to have been modified, for he tells us, toward the close of his life, that he remembers when social compacts were his "hobbies" and the American Revolution "was a sort of dawn of the Golden Age, and the French Revolution the Golden Age itself."

It is rather amusing to find the writer, a year after his arrival in America and while the novelty of American civilization was evidently still impressing him, speaking of "us Virginians." From the outset he was determined to become a good American. The English character, he says, "is the most cold-hearted and cautious of any nation I know."

He describes a visit he made to Washington at Mount Vernon, where he was entertained in a right hospitable way. He sums up the impression made upon him by the General. "Washington has something uncommonly majestic and commanding in his walk, his address, his figure, and his countenance." His description of New Orleans and its people is perhaps the most valuable part of the Journal.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and Including Thursday Afternoon.

History and Biography.

MODERN GERMANY. Her Political and Economic Problems, Her Policy, Her Ambitions, and the Causes of Her Success. By O. Eltzbacher. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2 net.

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THE JOURNEYS OF RENE ROBERT CAVELIER SIEUR DE LA SALLE. As Related by His Faithful Lieutenant, Henri de Tonty; His Missionary Colleagues, Father Zenobius Membré, Louis Hennepin, and Anastasius Douay; His Early Biographer, Father Christian Le Clercq; His Trusted Subordinate, Henri Joutel, and His Brother, Jean Cavelier, Together with Memoirs, Commissioners, &c. Edited, with Introduction, by Isaac Joslin Cox. Illustrated. Two volumes. 16mo. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1 net.

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EUROPE ON $1 A DAY. HOW TO DO IT. By "A. Rollingstone." (Charles Newton Hood.) Published by the Rolling Stone Club, Medina, N. Y. Paper. Illustrated. 50 cents.

WAR INCONSISTENT WITH THE RELIGION OF JESUS CHRIST. By David Low Dodge. 12mo. Pp. 192. Boston: Ginn & Co. 50 cents net.

LAW IN A NUTSHELL.

THE HOME LIBRARY OF LAW. By Albert S. Bolles, Ph. D., LL. D. In six volumes. Cloth, 16mo. Pp. lxvi, 1,047. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $9.

MANY persons might like to know the qualifications of Mr. Bolles for compiling a series of law books intended for home use—so many persons not lawyers bear the title of Doctor of Laws; and we think his publishers might wisely have gratified a natural curiosity. As a fact, Mr. Bolles is a lawyer, has been a Judge, and is an authority on financial law and history. He is therefore fitted to compile such a series of law books. And he has made a book excellent in its way, which may well replace the "Household Lawyer" or "The Law in a Nutshell" that came as a premium with the weekly paper, and rested on so many marble-topped tables in so many best parlors.

Mr. Bolles's "Home Library of Law" is in six volumes, not divided evenly, like Caesar's Gaul. Volumes I. and II. deal with the ownership and use of land; Volumes III. and IV. with the ownership and use of personal property; Volume V. with the pledging of personal property and corporations, and Volume VI. with domestic relations and wrongs. The compiler knows well that our fifty legislative bodies are liable at any time to change any or all of the laws under which we exist; but he says that even with that possibility in view, "the most important and abiding" of the rules of law may properly be brought together and their principles explained. An excellent index, prefixed to the first volume, serves to make the contents of the six volumes accessible to the readers, and the books leave nothing to be desired in respect of size and appearance.

Yet we are doubtful of the value of these books to the persons for whom they are intended. In the old farce "Ici on parle Francais," the heroine's father went about with a handbook called "French Before Breakfast," the study of which qualified one to speak French at an early hour. We ourselves at one time set great store by a pamphlet in red paper covers, price threepence, bearing the seductive title of "Shorthand in Three Hours." The name must have been a misnomer, for that was twenty-eight years ago, and we do not yet write shorthand. We incline to think that Mr. Bolles's "Home Library of Law" is somewhat like "French Before-Breakfast," or our own "Shorthand in Three Hours." Many things may be imparted to man in the way of knowledge, much as food is imparted to the Strasburg goose in posse—the flourishing of uncounted correspondence schools evidences that fact. Even law, we admit, is taught by them to those who pay for instruction. Therefore we presume that Mr. Bolles is justified in preparing his home library of law. Yet we fear that the series is somewhat like boarding house butter, as described in the old minstrel joke. It has too many hairs in it for butter and not enough for mortar. The series is too big for the marble-topped table and not big enough to take the place of a lawyer.

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS

LITERARY SECTION OF
THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, JANUARY 6, 1906.

JAN

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

A VALUABLE book for the height of the opera season is "A Guide to the Ring of the Nibelung," by Richard Aldrich, (Boston: Oliver Ditson & Co.) Mr. Aldrich puts forth this new study of the three great dramas of Wagner's trilogy, and the prefatory "Rheingold," with his accustomed modesty, disclaiming any pretense of originality, and declaring that his presentation of the origin, source, and music of the masterwork of nineteenth century music-drama "is founded largely upon the labors of others." He acknowledges indebtedness to Hans von Walzogen, H. E. Krehbiel, W. J. Henderson, H. T. Finck, and Miss Weston. But thousands of musicians and students of music know that whatever Mr. Aldrich writes is illumined by his own wisdom. He is a broad-minded, sane, and trustworthy critic, and his criticism is invariably of the constructive order. There is, of course, nothing very new to say of the Nibelung trilogy. On the other hand, there was need of just such a book as this, which in the small compass of 125 pages of large type, including a bibliography, and index to music motives, sets forth clearly the whole scheme of a great work, which is ever new in the public mind, tells the story of its composition, and analyzes its music. Particularly useful to students is the second part of this little book, treating of Wagner's musical and dramatic system, and the meaning of the Nibelung drama.

IT is positively refreshing to find one of the captains of industry in this hour of material progress who places a high value upon classical education, and will not admit that any other system can displace it to the betterment of modern civilization. But Mr. Samuel Harden Church of Pittsburg, Penn., is something more and something better than a railway official, Vice President of a steel casting company, and Republican politician. He is also a student of history, and a poet, who has made many noteworthy essays in the literary field. In The Pittsburg Gazette he publishes a plea for more of the old classical education and less reliance on mere technical training. The engineers, bridge builders, and bankers themselves, he believes, would be better for it. He fears that "this practical age will crush out all imagination and beauty from the human intellect." Says Mr. Church:

> Let us recreate the popular taste for letters and art, and those who are capable of feeding that taste will rise up and lead the people back to the true and splendid ideals of human imagery. If you have a boy at college command him to take the old-fashioned classical course, and let his practical development come later. He will then have ideas, and his work will glow with the warm, soft light of genius, and age will not find him in the misery of a life without resources. How many men are there to-day who honestly love to study a picture, to listen to a symphony, to read a poem, to reflect upon the teachings of history? Thousands? Yes, but are you one of them?

ELIZABETH COLSON and Anna Gansevoort Chittenden have compiled a little book of "Children's Letters," containing a collection of letters written to children by famous men and women. (Illus. Noble & Eldredge.) The book is intended for the reading of children, to whom the compilers say: "If you wait until you are old enough to enjoy the correspondence of grown people, you will lose much of the pleasure that their letters to children will give you now." Among the writers of the letters are Phillips Brooks, Martin Luther, Sydney Smith, Charles Kingsley, Julian Huxley, Thomas Huxley, Helen Keller, Oliver Wendell Holmes, John Greenleaf Whittier, Mendelssohn, R. L. Stevenson, Robert Southey, Sir Walter Scott, Thomas Hood, Charles Dickens, Hawthorne, Longfellow, Lewis Carroll, Hans Christian Andersen, Benjamin Franklin, Abraham Lincoln, and Robert E. Lee. Many of the letters are accompanied by descriptive and biographical notes. Here is an extract from a letter written by Franklin to his daughter, Sally:

> For my own part I wish the bald eagle had not been chosen as the representative of our country; he is a bird of bad moral character; he does not get his living honestly; you may have seen him perched on some dead tree, where, too lasy to fish for himself, he watches the labor of the fishing hawk, and when that diligent bird has at length taken a fish and is bearing it to his nest for the support of his mate and young ones, the bald eagle pursues him and takes it from him.

A CURIOUS book, which still is interesting (how could it be else?) is "Tales from Dickens," by Hallie Erminie Rives. Can it be that there are folks in these days who want to know Dickens, yet cannot find the time to read his books as he wrote them? Perhaps Miss Rives has written her book for the children, but in the old days the youngsters used to read "Oliver Twist" and "The Old Curiosity Shop" and "David Copperfield" word by word, and thoroughly enjoy even the passages they did not understand. But, perhaps, in those old days there were few readers in comparison with size of the population. Miss Rives's book must have a good influence; her summaries of the famous novels are lucid, tasteful, and sympathetic; she gives much in little; her tribute to Dickens in the introduction is both reverent and enthusiastic. It is not easy sometimes for a hardened reviewer, bound more or less by conventions, to get the right point of view in judging such a book. But one can see that here is no attempt to sail under false colors. The book is all as modest and straightforward as any guidebook, and it is just what its title says it is. Miss Rives summarizes "The Old Curiosity Shop," "Oliver Twist," "Barnaby Rudge," "David Copperfield," "Great Expectations," "Nicholas Nickleby," "Dombey & Son," "The Pickwick Papers," "Little Dorrit," "Martin Chuzzlewit," "Our Mutual Friend," "A Tale of Two Cities," "Bleak House," "Hard Times," and "The Mystery of Edwin Drood." In indicating the probable conclusion of this last named, unfinished work, Miss Rives indulges in no vain speculations as to the identity of Datchery, and thus avoids obvious pitfalls. Datchery, to her, is simply Datchery. After all, is not that the wisest way? Before each summary there is a descriptive list of the personages Miss Rives employs in her exposition of the story. There is also a full index of the characters in Dickens's novels. The Bobbs-Merrill Company of Indianapolis publishes the book, which is freshly and cleverly illustrated by Reginald B. Birch.

SOME weeks ago we noted that contemporary English literature was largely and brilliantly represented in the new British Cabinet. The appointment of Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill as Under Secretary for the Colonies, and of Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice as Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, (succeeding Sir Thomas Sanderson, who has retired with a peerage after a long term of service,) still further strengthens the new Government in a literary way, though, of course, Mr. Churchill was not in the Cabinet. The Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice's "Life of Lord Granville" has been one of the new books of the present Winter, and he has written other good biographies of English statesmen. Some years ago he edited, for publication in Paris, a collection of the bright letters of the Abbé Morellet, describing a French exile's life in England during the French Revolution. The London Academy recalls that Mr. Winston Churchill's "Story of the Malakand Field Force," was renamed, facetiously, "Advice to Generals by a Subaltern." Mr. Churchill has written other books, and of his new "Life of Lord Randolph Churchill," his father, we have already spoken more than once. In England and America he is still occasionally confused with our own Winston Churchill, author of "Richard Carvel," "The Crossing," and other "best sellers." The London Academy protests against criticisms of the English Winston Churchill, who as he is a grandson of Leonard Jerome is half-American, on account of his youth. "Nothing is more foolish," says The Academy, "than to suppose that Mr. Churchill is, or ever has been, a boy."

MR. HARRY A. SPURR is a self-confessed and habitual collector, who has gathered around him a lot of curious relics of the elder Dumas. To the current number of The Bookman he contributes the first of three articles on these relics, which is illustrated with some wildly extravagant pictures in travesty of "Les Trois Mousquetaires" by a French caricaturist, Marcelin. But the most interesting passage in this article treats of some amusing statements of his opinions and beliefs written by the buoyant old romancer in the album of a friend, Mme. Amélie Ernst, which, if not wholly edifying, was certainly worth translating. One of his favorite heroines in fiction was his own Mercedes, two of his favorite heroes his own Edmond Dantes and d'Artagnan. The others, lumped together, were Childe Harold, Don Juan, Hamlet, Di Vernon, and Niobe. False modesty never troubled Dumas. He pardoned all faults but calumny, theft, and falsehood; his "favorite virtue" was charity, and in answer to the question, "Where would you prefer to live?" he wrote: "Anywhere, provided I had a woman's companionship and pen, ink, and paper." Mr. Spurr finds in this reply "another version of the famous quatrain in Omar."

FOR a number of years those London publishers who used to group themselves around Paternoster Row and the neighborhood of St. Paul's Churchyard have been gradually moving westward. Fisher Unwin has now taken a long lease of the building at 1 Adelphi Terrace, overlooking the Thames Embankment, west of the Hotel Cecil. This fact is particularly interesting, in view of the frequently recurring rumors of the demolition of the whole Adelphi, the neighborhood planned and constructed by the famous Brothers Adam, to make room for a spacious modern building. The house leased by Mr. Unwin, who is a son-in-law of Richard Cobden, was once occupied by the now defunct Arundel Club. It is an Adam house, with woodwork, mantels, balusters, ceilings, and fireplaces in the best style of those artistic brothers. Not far from it is the house in which David Garrick dwelt many years, a house now marked with a tablet in memory of the great actor. The two Adam houses occupied by the Savage Club are in the same row.

Prof. Lounsbury and Prof. Angell.

Henry Holt & Co. report that they have just printed Prof. Thomas R. Lounsbury's "History of the English Language," for the twenty-eighth time, and Prof. J. R. Angell's "Psychology" for the fourth. It may be of interest to note, apropos of Prof. Angell's book, that Prof. William James's two-volume work on the same subject (which is older than Angell's) has been printed two dozen times.

NO PLAGIARISM.

Miss Mary Moss on the Likeness Between Balzac's "Modeste Mignon" and "The Venus of Cadiz."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

MAY I ask your courtesy for a protest against certain not too intelligent general charges of literary plagiarism, and concerning one special attack (the word is moderate) made upon "The Venus of Cadiz." My interest in the book consists in having lately committed myself to a favorable review of it, without a suspicion of its being a piece of literary villainy. The likeness in plot, a quite perceptible one, is between this gay extravaganza and Balzac's "Modeste Mignon." The resemblance is almost though not quite as striking as that, between "Le Chef d'Oeuvre Inconnu" of Balzac, and Mr. Henry James's "The Madonna of the Future," Mr. Anthony Hope's "Servant of the Public," and Mr. James's "Tragic Muse," and those parts of Charles Reade's "Simpleton" in which some critics discovered a pilfering from "Middlemarch." Mr. Reade actually had the temerity to call his Rosamund Lydgate "Rosa."

The points in which real plagiarism consists—treatment, atmosphere, character, observation—the points which make each man's work his own, are as fantastically different in "Modeste Mignon" and "Venus" as an act of Offenbach from a string quartet in the third period of Beethoven. It is perfectly easy to tally certain likenesses; impossible, without quoting whole chapters, to illustrate the complete difference.

Modeste's elder sister has been "unfortunate." Consequently, on setting out to make a fortune, her father leaves her in care of a bodyguard of friends and relatives, with orders to shoot the first man who looks at her. She corresponds clandestinely with a poet, who, scorning a little provincial's effusions, turns them over to his secretary to answer. These two write interminable, edifying epistles to one another. An intrigue threatens their happiness; they end in blissful wedlock. Modeste's story is solemn, wordy, serious. Venus is fantastic, extravagant, deriving its interest not in the least from a tolerably hackneyed plot, but depending upon a perfectly fresh and unhackneyed treatment. Apart from taking the field on behalf of my wounded vanity as a critic, there is a personal reason, a smarting one, for my coming out with the plea that plots, as the boy said of nuts, can't be stolen. "Nuts can only be picked!"

Last Winter it was my happiness to invent a brilliant plot, a delicious situation, ripe for farce-comedy, new, original, never before thought of! I wrote it out, showed it to a friend. The friend sent me Volume IV. of "La Vie Littéraire," containing Anatole France's "Apologie pour le Plagiat." Taking for text the plot of "L'Obstacle" of Daudet, he preaches an eloquent sermon. The plot was the plot of my farce comedy! A serious version, to any reasonable person quite different; a world situation, open alike to Daudet—and me! M. France traces it back offhand to the year 1839, and guarantees in forty-eight hours to track it from the most ancient Hindu legends to Mme. Cottin!

Perhaps, instead of giving space to my ill-digested ideas upon the general crime of plagiarism, you will permit me to quote the words of one who does not stand for a conscienceless standard in literature, particularly as what M. France says might have been written for the case of "Modeste Mignon" versus "The Venus of Cadiz":

> "Our contemporaries show themselves very delicate upon this point, and it is great luck, nowadays, if a celebrated writer be not treated, at least once a year, as a thief of ideas. This mishap, which was not spared M. Emile Zola or M. Victorien Sardou, has recently befallen M. Alphonse Daudet. A young poet, M. Maurice Montégut, is convinced that the main situation of "L'Obstacle" was taken from his drama in verse, "Le Fou," which was published in 1880, and he has written about it to the papers."

He goes on to show that, in fact, the plots are much alike, but adds: 'Tracing out a plagiarism always leads further than one believes or wishes. This situation which M. Maurice Montégut in good faith believed his own private property, has been found in a novel of M. Armand de Pontmartin . . . in 'L'Héritage Fatal' of M. Jules Dornay, in 'Le Dernier Duc de Hallali' of M. Xavier

Montépin, and in a romance of M. Georges Pradel. * * * The truth is that situations belong to all the world. * * * A plagiarist is the man who pillages without taste or discernment. Such a scribbler is unworthy to live or write. But as to the writer who only takes what is suitable and profitable for him, and who knows how to choose, he is an honest man.

"Let us also add that it is a question of measure. * * * La Mothe Le Vayer (apropos to Molière) said: * * * 'You may steal in the manner of bees, without wronging any one, but the theft of ants, who carry off a whole grain, should never be imitated.' * * * "

After quoting illustrious examples of plagiarism, from Molière up and down, Anatole France gives a charming anecdote of M. Pierre Le Brun, who borrowed the whole of Schiller's "Marie Stuart." In his eightieth year, chancing to see Ristori in Schiller's version, he was at first much puzzled, murmuring "I know this, I know this. Voila qui est bien! But where can I have seen it?" Finally his memory came back, and he whispered to his neighbor "Pardieu! These people have stolen my tragedy," adding that it was a trifle not worth mentioning, because, as a man of the world, he disliked nothing so much as a fuss.

Let me not be misunderstood. An enterprising person changed all the names in "Marjorie Daw" and sold his manuscript to an editor who had been so doubly unfortunate as never to have read Mr. Aldrich's charming story. That was theft. But as for stealing the bare bones of a plot or situation, a thing almost impossible to avoid, who would not rather be pilloried with all the illustrious thieves who have consciously or unconsciously appropriated and embellished any idea which came their way, then rest undisturbed with the critical punsters (it is the same mental habit) who excel in ferreting out unimportant likenesses! For every thousand people who have delighted in Aristophanes, are there two who remember that Eupolis and Kratinos accused him of shameless plagiarism! The author of "The Venus of Cadiz" is Richard Fisguill. MARY MOSS.

Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Jan. 4, 1906.

LONDON BOOK NEWS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1906.]

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The second part of Mr. Hardy's drama, "The Dynasts," will be published soon by Macmillan & Co. The first act opens in Tox's lodgings, in Arlington Street, whence the action shifts to Paris, Berlin, the field of Jena, the Spanish Peninsula, Vienna, Wagram, St. Petersburg, and other places too numerous to mention. There are over 100 historical characters in the drama, including Napoleon, George III., Mrs. Fitzherbert, Louis XVIII., the Emperor Alexander, the Empress Josephine, Wellington, Fox, and Sheridan.

***

In a volume entitled "Sixty Years of Progress and the New Fiscal Policy," which Messrs. Longmans are about to publish, Lord Brassey has revised and extended the work published in 1904 entitled "Fifty Years of Progress."

***

Longmans will soon publish a two-volume work by Dr. Shadwell entitled "Industrial Efficiency." It is a comparative study of industrial life in England, Germany, and America.

***

Macmillan & Co. have nearly ready Prof. Nathaniel Schmidt's new life of Jesus, which bears the title, "The Prophet of Nazareth."

***

The same publishers will soon issue a new edition of Sir Archibald Geikie's "The Founders of Geology." The book has been so thoroughly revised and widened that it is practically an original work.

***

Macmillan & Co. will issue this month the first volume of "The Inquisition of Spain," by Dr. H. C. Lea. There are to be four volumes in all.

***

Percy Fitzgerald's life of Sir Henry Irving is to be published in the Spring by T. Fisher Unwin. It is to be profusely illustrated.

***

Ronald Macdonald, son of the late George Macdonald, has a novel called "The Red Mask" with Messrs. Methuen for publication this month.

***

The same publishers will soon issue

A GLANCE AT SOME NEW BOOKS OF VERSE.

A New Volume by Frank Dempster Sherman and Clinton Scollard—Ethel Clifford's Poems—Sara K. Wiley's "Alcestis."

UNDER the title of "A Southern Flight," George William Browning of Clinton, N. Y., publishes a collection of fifty-odd short pieces of verse by Messrs. Frank Dempster Sherman and Clinton Scollard, few of them running on to the second page. They are perilously slight in subject and treatment. Mr. Sherman's verse is always graceful—sometimes it is much more—but one is permitted to speculate if he be not occasionally irked by the epithet "graceful," as applied to his verse, even as the Autocrat amiably resented being inevitably and solely accounted "genial." Mr. Scollard concerns himself somewhat with special places and the associations they claim, while Mr. Sherman is content with the mood evoked by Southern skies and Southern climate, and the sweetness of Summer days coming like an agreeable anachronism into months that should be harsh with Winter winds. The loyal turning of the lover's mind to the absent beloved is oftenest the burden of his song, and the following verses will indicate his prevailing mood:

Under the pendulous plumes of the palm,
Drowsing, I dream in the odorous calm;
Dreams of delight and of rapture
I capture
Out of this bower of the bloom and the balm.

Over me carols a bird on the bough,
Passionate melody, amorous vow;
All of his happy song spells me
And tells me
Fly to her, lover, and speak to her now!

Sweetheart, I send you the song of the bird;
Dared I interpret the message I heard,
This were the whisper above you—
I love you!
This were the music, the secret, the word.

Mr. Scollard is too thoroughly established a writer to claim the indulgence granted to the inexperienced, and though the verses in "A Southern Flight" are metrically simple they demand more careful pruning than they have received. "Floridian," "daffodillian," "clomb," and other eccentricities are teasing, and when we are asked to accept "awed" as the rhyme for "God" we must frankly rebel. But some of the lyrics are quite free from these faults and are charming. The following will serve as an example:

A THRUSH SINGING.

Perched on the topmost branch of yonder tree,
Emblem of joy and its epitome,
From his green minaret, in the noon's hush,
Listen!—the song of the mugwin Thrush.
Music wherein the sweetness of the day
Is all transformed in some transcendent way—
Fragrance and color, glint of grass and dew
Changed into melody and born anew;
The Earth beneath him, Heaven's blue above,
And Allah leaning to his lyric love.

***

THE work of Miss Ethel Clifford is always welcome in the not too-frequent examples presented by the periodicals. Her new book, "Love's Journey," is published by the John Lane Company. There is in her verse the charm of mingled reserve and spontaneity, and if sometimes we miss the note of passion without which we have not all that poetry can give, it is with a sense that it is withheld from expression only until the instrument shall have been sufficiently mastered adequately to render all experience. For this we should be well content to wait; we have too much verse that is choked and incoherent with a verbal passion that is not always convincing. In one of the cluster of poems under the division "Songs of Love" we have the significant definition "Love is a church where kneeling souls may hear the angels sing," and more earthly manifestations are lightly esteemed, but the feeling is very genuine and unhackneyed. The "Songs Out of Doors" are largely subjective and show nature as reflecting, intensifying, or obliterating the mood of the writer. Nature, she seems to say, is quite capable of shamelessly betraying the heart that loves her, and we ourselves are stirred with nameless distrust in "The Song of the Beech-Wood." In "London Children" the author gives an enchanting picture of the world of woods and fields and the joy to little cockneys of remembering "Once we heard the cuckoo sing."

There are few verbal felicities to catch the ear, and there are technical blemishes that easily might have been remedied, but such a song as this "for Saint Thomas" conveys true poetic thought as well as sentiment:

God said, "I am the Light
And the Beginning."
"Ah, Lord," I said, "the middle way
[illegible]"

God said, "I am the Life,
[illegible]"
"Alas, the hours of vague regrets
And vaguer tears."

God said, "Who seeks to see
My face shall find."
"Have pity, Lord, look down
Mine eyes are blind."

***

SARA K. WILEY, author of "Alcestic," (Macmillan) braves not only the perils of the dramatic form which competent critics recently have assured us is a serious handicap in obtaining an audience, but she has chosen a classical theme. The lovely story of Alcestis is never really old, repeated perpetually in all countries and times, the Greek setting only makes less personal the expression of the passion or renunciation felt by many a modern. There are many good lines in this latest rendering of the story, if not many that haunt the memory with the sense of their inevitable aptitude, and the poem as a whole shows sustained power. There are passages of much beauty, as where Alcestis prays for courage to renounce "all the cheerful unknown days to be," and where she dies in the arms of the restored Admetus. There are places also where a more careful revision of the meter would have kept the reader's mind more in harmony with the spirit of the poem. That the author can write charmingly melodious verse is shown by

SPRING WINDS.

The wind of March has the call of the sea
(O wings of the wind, do they never tire?)
It hurries the cloud and it harries the tree
With the flutter and roar of a leaping fire.
Cold and wild and eager to flee,
Is the lure to loss or liberty,
Light of the eyes and my Heart's Desire?

The April wind has the scent of the rain
(O wings of the wind, do they never tire?)
Softly it whispers and hushes again,
Warm as the kiss of the pale sun fire—
Promise of bloom and the green of new grain,
Is peace but the drowsy surcease of pain,
Light of the eyes and my Heart's Desire?

The wind of May tosses the petals white
(O wings of the wind, do they never tire?)
White as the love-moon silvering the night,
Pure as the Dew and the heart's new fire,
Balmy blessing and strong sweet might,
Liberty, peace, and the sure delight,
Light of the eyes and my Heart's Desire?

The American Nation—Vol. XI.

Volume XI of "The American Nation, a History" is published by the Harpers this week. It is entitled "The Federalist" and is the work of John Spencer Bassett, Ph. D., Professor of History in Trinity College, North Carolina. The period covered is that from 1789 to 1801, being the years of the launching of the new Government of the United States, under the auspices of the party called Federalist. The opening chapters are devoted to an account of the erection of the machinery of Government, the erection of a stable financial system and the work of rival political parties. Other chapters deal with the foreign policy inaugurated by Washington. The volume is illustrated with maps in colors and black and white and the frontispiece is a portrait of Alexander Hamilton. The book appears in two forms, a crown octavo and a "special universal edition"—both published at the same price, $2.

A WORTHY EDITION OF A GOOD BOOK.

We shall publish on the 11th of January the authorized edition of Schilling's great work, **"Flashlights in the Jungle,"** the translation of which has been in preparation for many months.

Since the publication of the German edition, showing the extraordinary pictures of wild animals in the jungle which Theodore Roosevelt praises so highly in his recent book, the author has revised the text, has added several new photographs, and has called to his assistance three English scientists to read his proof, and to add to the information given in the appendix.

This edition should not be confounded with Harper's pirated edition, which is incomplete, the pictures being photographed from the German printed page (not from the original photographs), and against the author's wishes.

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FROM READERS.

Some Pertinent Comments on Mr. Warner's Book Called "The Jewish Spectre."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I HAVE recently perused a volume of which the publishers say, "Three distinguished critics who read the manuscript expressed their astonishment at the book's power and meaning."

On Page 274, I learn that the Jewish nation (sic) "is expiring." I had always supposed that the Jews as a nation had long ceased to exist.

On Page 279, I find that "the colonization by the English race (sic) of the United States is about as 'marvelous' * * * " At school I was taught that the English-speaking people are not a race, but a part of a race.

"Disraeli was not a Jew; he was an Englishman of several generations, and used the English Prayer Book." I notice on Page 297. Did these facts change his race? They did not change his face, which I remember well. If a negro is an American of "several generations" and uses the Episcopalian Prayer Book, does his skin become white, and does the character of his hair alter, as a result of environment and religion?

By reading Page 288, I have discovered that Jews are neither soldiers nor college men. I cannot accept this story, even on the authority of "three distinguished critics," because the Hon. Simon Wolf, in "The Jew as an American Citizen * * *" has published the names of nearly 8,000 Jews who fought in the civil war. Moreover, Dr. Peter, in "The Jew as a Patriot," devotes many pages to Jewish soldiers, and concludes with: "The 8,000,000 of Jews in Europe furnish about 350,000 men to the war strength of European armies; that is to say, the proportion of Jews among the soldiers of Europe is greater than that of any other race."

As to Jews not being "college men," at the University of Vienna (Jews are hated in Austria) about one-fourth of the teachers are Jews, as are nearly 40 per cent. of the students, although the Jews constitute only about 5 per cent. of the total population. At Columbia University, in New York, and at University College, London, Jewish names are so numerous that one is tempted to ask if 40 per cent. of the students are Jews.

What book am I writing about? "The Jewish Spectre," by Warner, (Doubleday.)

Some time ago, a lady whose education has been seriously neglected asked me to explain to her the difference between "migrate" and "emigrate." I not only did so, but also defined "immigrate." She said: "I can remember the first two, but not the last. Why won't 'emigrant' do for all those foreigners who are coming to this country?" Presumably it will, for, referring to the Jews in the United States, the "three distinguished critics" have passed the statement that "their numbers are rapidly increasing by emigration." (Pages 284 and 285.)

These erudite authorities do not seem to have been interested in statistics. Mr. Warner seldom gives any authority for his figures, so when I read that Great Britain "has only about 70,000 Jews; possibly now, owing to recent emigration from Russian Poland, 100,000," (P. 284,) I did a little investigating. Chambers's Cyclopaedia relates that there were 100,000 Jews in Great Britain as long ago as 1888. According to the Jewish Cyclopaedia, there are now 250,000. The object of giving absurdly low estimates of Jewish population is to prove that Jews are most numerous among weak nations, and that they cannot compete with Englishmen, Germans, or Frenchmen. Nevertheless, they compete so successfully in England that the trades unions are anxious to exclude them, or reduce their numbers, as far as new arrivals are concerned, by act of Parliament.

When writing upon a controversial topic, it is a good plan to support one's argument by making positive assertions on both sides of the case, because it then follows that if one of the assertions is wrong, the other is very likely to be right. Mr. Warner and his "three distinguished critics" have realized this fact. I append three most satisfactory examples of the truth of what I have written:

Page 271.
* * * if the Jew has persisted it has not been a fruitful persistence; he did not conquer some vacant lands and recreate a country. He wasted his time as a Rolling Stone.

Page 274.
* * * the Jewish nation has existed to some purpose; but is expiring, will be slowly dissipated, at length intermingling in the general current. There will be no heartburnings. There will be no loss.

Page 315.
And as the United States will soon become the financial centre of the world, the importance of the Jewish bankers * * * will cease.

Page 344.
If we narrow down the foregoing inquiry to the question of the influence of the Jew in America, we shall find it * * * increasing in financial matters.

Page 319.
And it is time that * * * we look candidly at the reason why the Jews are not welcome, [in the U. S.] namely, that they come here to be Jews; not to be Americans.

Page 324.
And if we have patience for a few years, the Jewish question in New York will adjust itself, for the Jews of the lower east side will be more than half converted into Americans when they get their hair cut.

"It is said that there are now, in 1905, 80,000 unemployed immigrant Jews on the

[illegible] nothing. Who makes the statement? Not the best authority in the world, the manager of the United Hebrew Charities, (of New York City,) for, in reply to my inquiry, he has sent me the following letter:

"Industrial conditions have not been so good for years as they are at present, and the number of people who apply to this society—because they are out of work—is likewise smaller than usual.

"The report of the East Side Free Employment Bureau, which is intended to cater to this particular class, shows that they are not averaging over 400 applicants per month, for whom they manage to find work for about 70 per cent. This would indicate that the percentage of unemployed people at present is comparatively small. " LEE K. FRANKEL."

"Eighty thousand unemployed immigrant Jews on the east side," but only 400 per month, on an average, apply to the Free Employment Bureau! Mr. Warner's figures are obviously wrong.

Why did not Mr. Warner's "distinguished critics" tell this careless writer that "it is said" is only justifiable when accurate information is unobtainable?

Again, (Page 290,) "And the newspaper reports of the last few years are full of account of Jewish crimes." What newspaper reports? THE NEW YORK TIMES and The New York Evening Post have not been full of accounts of Jewish crimes. Would any conscientious writer make an assertion of this kind, based on something that is intangible and cannot be verified? Yet it has been passed by three "distinguished"—and presumably anti-Jewish—critics.

I have written sufficient to give an idea of the value of the opinion of some "distinguished critics."

IGNORAMUS.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1906.

Irishmen and Genius.

I.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In answer to Mr. Burke O'Keefe's letter on Oscar Wilde, in which he makes the bold statement "No Irishman, with the solitary exception of Edmund Burke, ever practically supported genius. I beg to call Mr. O'Keefe's attention to two notable examples in his own city, which will contradict his statement. Let him investigate Miss Leary's School—and then see what Mr. John D. Crimmins has done for art. COLETTE O'SHEA.

New York, Jan. 4, 1906.

II.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Mr. Burke O'Keefe, writing under "Wilde as an Irishman," makes the statement that no Irishman, with the solitary exception of Edmund Burke, ever practically supported genius. I am not prepared to dispute his statement, as I have never thought of the matter seriously, but in one case I think his statement is a little too sweeping. I know of at least one Irishman who is a practical patron of genius to the extent of thousands of dollars, as represented in a bronze which immortalizes the spiritual side of Washington as he knelt in prayer at Valley Forge. This piece of work occupies a prominent place in one of the leading Young Men's Christian Association buildings of the city. This work places thousands of young men, now and for future generations, under a debt of gratitude to the donor, Mr. John J. Clancy, an Irishman, a veteran of the civil war, and a successful business man in New York City. "Honor to whom honor is due." W. F. LONGACRE.

New York, Jan. 5, 1906.

"The Conquest of Canaan."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Some people are always ready to criticise a novel on the ground that "it isn't probable," which recalls somebody's criticism of "The Ancient Mariner" in one of Dickens's novels. I wonder if it really shows bad taste to like a romance all the better because it is improbable in spots. I wonder if, when some time in the future the critics take a look backward and try to size up the literature we are reading to-day, they will put down all the stories that have unlikely features as of no consequence. For instance, is Booth Tarkington, in "The Conquest of Canaan," justified in making Joe Louden turn out better than such a boy as he was probably would turn out in real life, and in making such a change in Ariel Tabor after his visit to Paris? There is no question that these events are satisfying to the reader. Is it necessary to believe that they are likely to happen?

M. C. W. F.

Plainfield, N. J., Jan. 4, 1906.

"The Choice of Books."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

If there is a bit of territory in your paper not already pre-empted by essays on "The House of Mirth" and other excellent contributions, I should like a stickful or so of space in which to call the attention of your public to the new, revised, and enlarged edition of Prof. Charles F. Richardson's discriminating and helpful work, "The Choice of Books," recently published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Nothing, Prof. Richardson says, can take the place of a direct familiarity with books themselves, and he holds that "to know one good book well is better than to know something about a hundred books at second hand." His conviction is that each reader should search for books which are wholesome and books which are helpful to him personally. The volume certainly is a useful one, and if I am thus referring to it, it is because of an article by Mr. Georg Brandes in the current number (January) of The Interna[illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Brandes's article, but incidentally call to a discussion of [illegible] how did the idea get about that Tennyson was a knight or a baronet? His wife became Lady Tennyson, by courtesy, as the wife of a knight—Sir Hallam, Baron Tennyson, K. C. M. G.—but the poet's only title was that of Lord. He was never knighted or made a member of a knightly order, or created a baronet.

New York, Jan. 8, 1906. TREVOR.

Illustrator's Blunders.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

How can we explain the extraordinary lapse of a certain magazine in its cover for the Thanksgiving number? It represents a party of Puritans going to meeting; some of them carry guns for defense against the Indians, and others carry books, the covers of which display crosses. I had the impression that the Puritans would have been scalped twenty times over before they would use a symbol which they considered a rag of popery—bless their honest hearts! The broader mindedness of their descendants seems to have been applied "nunc pro tunc," as the lawyers say.

Can anybody account for the vagaries of artists or illustrators? In the current number of an outdoor magazine is a picture representing "Jim" Bridger discovering the Great Salt Lake, and his thirsty horse is eagerly drinking the delicious water of that pond. Did any one ever see an artist—except Remington—uniform his soldiers correctly? Even Schreyvogel puts an officer's saddle cloth on an enlisted man's horse, and such little details as making a scabbard long enough for a sword, or putting on a holster properly, or keeping stripes for the proper officers and non-commissioned officers, are always ignored by illustrators—still barring Remington. But it has always been so. Apelles did not put enough latchets on his sandals, an old-time painter put a pipe in the mouth of a Roman soldier at the Crucifixion. Is it not enough that artists and illustrators paint and draw pretty pictures without requiring them to draw truthful ones? B.

New York, Jan. 5, 1906.

Eighty Cords of Wood.

I.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

It is difficult to understand why C. F. A. regards the opinion of farmers as to the amount of wood Arthur Henry burned in his house in the woods as more to be believed than the testimony of the author himself. Mr. Henry says he burned eighty cords in a season. C. F. A.'s farmers declare that the burning of even a third of that amount is a simple impossibility. Fortunately for Mr. Henry's reputation for veracity, persons exist who are prepared to state under oath that the huge fireplace alone in the house consumed two cords of wood in a single week. In addition, wood was burned in several stoves, and the burning of eighty cords is not a fiction but a fact. As to the forced march of the author and his wife on the night of the fire, C. F. A. has misread the text. The nearest neighbors were less than a mile away, and it is not to be supposed that Mr. Henry chose any but the shortest cut. There may be fairy tales in "Lodgings in Town," but the wood story and the flight from the burning house narrative are not among them.

CORNELIA SANDFORD.

New York, Jan. 2, 1906.

II.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

There appeared in the NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, Dec. 23, a letter from C. F. A., Concord, N. H., in which he or she criticises Mr. Arthur Henry's latest book "Lodgings in Town." Although C. F. A. is an admirer of Mr. Henry he appears to doubt the truth of his experiences, requesting him to label which is fact, which fiction. Since I am a near neighbor and friend of Mr. Henry allow me to say that the book is all fact, and no fiction, excepting the charming little tale of Peter. Nancy is the brightest, merriest, wittiest little dark-haired lady imaginable, a great lover of the mountains and nature, and she did have a typewriting office in a New York skyscraper.

I would also suggest that C. F. A. ask some one better informed than a New England farmer about the amount of wood burned in a country house. The Catskill Mountain farmers have no fireplaces, but Mr. Henry had, and has again in the new "House in the Woods." The burning of eighty cords of wood is a fact. I not only saw the burning, but the cutting and hauling of it. The barefooted walk through the woods in night attire was a grim fact, since Mr. and Mrs. Henry actually saved one bathrobe and the manuscript of "Lodgings in Town," neither of which articles affording much warmth on a cold Winter's night. The walk was not miles, but it was a half mile, and if the book says "miles," let C. F. A. take a similar walk, under like circumstances, and it might seem miles to him. The only fairy tale in the book is the fairy tale.

F. C. M.

Brooklyn, Jan. 3, 1906.

"Sir Alfred Tennyson."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In looking over Cuyler Reynolds's "Banquet Book," I find quotations ascribed to Sir Alfred Tennyson; in Anglia, a German magazine of philology, I find the Idylls of the King ascribed to Alfred Tennyson, first baronet. One might assume the invention of a title [illegible] [illegible] as well [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Brandes's article, but incidentally call to a discussion of [illegible] how did the idea get about that Tennyson was a knight or a baronet? His wife became Lady Tennyson, by courtesy, as the wife of a knight—Sir Hallam, Baron Tennyson, K. C. M. G.—but the poet's only title was that of Lord. He was never knighted or made a member of a knightly order, or created a baronet.

New York, Jan. 8, 1906. TREVOR.

Mr. Cawein's "Vale of Tempe."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Mr. A. Emerson Palmer was no more disappointed than I was on receiving a copy of "The Vale of Tempe" and finding that the publishers had omitted to include a table of contents in the volume. I wrote them at once regarding it, but the book had been published, and it was too late then to correct the error. It may be that it was my fault; that I should have prepared a table of contents myself and sent it to the printer after correcting the proof. But as I am usually in the habit of leaving these minor details of publication to the printer, I relied entirely upon him for the preparation of a table of contents, with the result that none was prepared and none printed. Moreover, what was my surprise when I saw my name both on the title page and on the cover and back of the book printed with a "J" in it. Since 1891 everything I have done in verse or prose has appeared over the name of Madison Cawein; all my volumes have been published with Madison Cawein on the title page and back. I could easily excuse the omission of a table of contents, but I could hardly excuse an error of this kind, which for the time being completely bewildered me, until Mr. Dutton explained that Washington refused to issue a copyright for the volume because the name Madison Cawein appeared on the title page, and it was copyrighted in the name of Madison J. Cawein. And so to even up matters the publishers made the change to Madison J. Cawein on the title page without consulting me.

I admit that the volume is full of typographical errors, of which, probably, those cited by Mr. Palmer are the least. A great deal of the original manuscript of "The Vale of Tempe" was in the hands of artists in the East, who were busy with illustrations at that time for the complete uniform edition of my poems, to be published in a year or two—and I was compelled to prepare the manuscript for "The Vale of Tempe," for the greater part, from imperfect copy which I had preserved, and in the hasty preparation for the publisher a great many things were overlooked which would not have been overlooked had I had the original poems to work from.

I was so discouraged on seeing the completed volume of "The Vale of Tempe"—the mistake in the printing of my name and the omission of the table of contents—that I have not really looked through it since to see what other errors it contains.

I want to thank Mr. Palmer for pointing out the three or four that he has discovered, which I shall take care will not occur in the complete edition of my poems, revised and selected, on which I am now engaged.

MADISON CAWEIN.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 3, 1906.

"The Average Reader."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

For something over a year, through no fault of mine, I have been without my copy of the THE NEW YORK TIMES. The satisfaction with which I yesterday opened THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS I leave to your imagination. I browsed along contentedly till I came to "From Readers" and presently found myself in the "House of Mirth," and there I met "E. D." swinging his axe under the nose of the "average reader." I have not read Mrs. Wharton's book, and "tell it not in Gath," I have no present intention of reading it—

In the work-a-day world— for its needs and woes
There is place and enough for the pains of prose.

Also "place and enough" as it seems to me, for some other pains. At any rate I prefer to make rigid application of the ten year rule to books of this class, and to thank God, it may be, that under the rule I have to read so few of them.

But, I am an "average reader" and I do not like axe-swinging under my nose. Therefore, I wish to point out to "E. D." as courteously as possible, not even using my very smallest pocket knife as a pointer, that this department of the SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS is sacred to the "average reader." Here, if anywhere he should be able to say his say without exciting a suspicion that he thinks himself "a literary limelight." He should be courteous, but it is his right and duty to be frank.

We most of us want to know what the "average reader" thinks of a book, not merely his pocket-knife views, but his axe swinging views as well, and if in the telling he sometimes cuts loose the "anchor rope," so much the better. Upon the "axe-swinging" opinion of the "average reader" depends the fate of every book. According to his verdict it stands or falls, lives or dies, both in the present and in the future.

What capable reviewers say of a book is interesting merely, what the "average reader" actually thinks of a book is vital. Therefore, oh! "average reader," take heart, and say thy say fearlessly as of yore. JAX.

Northampton, Mass., Jan. 4, 1906.

Lectures on English History.

Longmans, Green & Co. have in press a volume of "Lectures on Mediæval English History," by the late Dr. William Stubbs of the University of Oxford, edited by Arthur Hassall, M. A.

1906

JANE AUSTEN.

The World She Lived In Illustrated from Her Own and Contemporary Writings by G. E. Mitton.*

THE true "Austenite," or admirer of Jane Austen, is one full of tags from Jane's books. He—it is as often he as she—cannot speak with you an hour without quoting the delectable Mr. Collins or the ineffable Mrs. Bennet or the admirable Elizabeth. And this biographer abounds in such quotations. That is the recognized way of writing of Miss Austen, whose own life was so uneventful and so perfectly of the same kind as that lived by her heroines. But Miss Mitton has made her book particularly interesting by filling in the backgrounds which the novels (not unwisely) omit, by relating all sorts of curious facts about life in England on the borderland of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries—country life, clerical life, London life, the rules of Beau Nash at the Bath, travel by coach and packet and post chaise, Post Office facilities, fashions, the great events on land and sea of which Jane gives you hardly a hint. You, as you read that classic, have to make a rather violent effort of imagination to remember that "Pride and Prejudice" was published about the time the battle of Waterloo was fought, and that its author lived through all the events of the French Revolution and paralleled with her own quiet existence the meteoric career of Napoleon.

***

THIS book is rightly called, therefore, "Jane Austen and Her Times." Persons not utter Austenites can enjoy it and profit by it, while the faithful are not only provided with all the affectionate and familiar reminiscence they can want, but furnished with new lights and new scenery for their favorites. They learn, for instance, exactly how the Dashwoods did their hair, what materials their frocks were made of and in what fashion, and how much their servants got in wages.

Nor does the author omit literary comparisons. Without pushing these delicate matters to the point of odium she puts side by side for differentiation Charlotte Brontë, George Eliot, and Jane Austen, and she illustrates and enlarges Jane's domestic scenes by citations from Hannah More and Fanny Burney. She tells you about the minor novels and novelists of the day, (now happily forgot,) and reminds you pleasantly that Jane's contemporaries (older or younger) included Dr. Johnson, Horace Walpole, Burke, Scott, Hazlitt, Sydney Smith, Charles Lamb, Maria Edgeworth, Coleridge, Byron, Southey, Wordsworth; that Sheridan brought out "The Rivals" in the year of Jane's birth, (1775,) while the great men in middle nineteenth century letters made their entrances while she lived, that is, in the last decade of the eighteenth and in the early years of the nineteenth, before 1817, when Miss Austen died.

Miss Mitton gravely disputes, too, the question whether Jane really believed in true love—a question raised, we believe, by Sir Walter, who seemed to suspect that his rival's humorous turn excluded that sort of sentimental luxury. Miss Mitton, we observe, thinks differently. Most Austenites, to be sure, are too wise (they are a rather sophisticated company) to take this dispute seriously—but it is not without interest.

***

HERE is a passage from that part of the author's "background" which serves to give a picture of what travel really was in Jane's day. It is a landing in France, whither, of course, Miss Austen never went:

> In an instant the boat head was surrounded by a throng of women up to their middles and over, who were to carry us on shore. Not being aware of this manœuvre, we did not throw ourselves into the arms of these sea-nymphs so instantly as we ought, wherefore those who sat at the stern of the boat were deluged with sea spray. For myself, I was in front, and very quickly understood the clamors of the mermaids. I flung myself upon the backs of two of them without reserve and was safely and dryly borne on shore, but one poor gentleman slipped through their fingers and fell head over ears into the sea.

This to show that the author does not confine her pictures of life to Miss Austen's sphere. One gets closer to that when the talk is of clergymen and their manner of living, and in the chapter devoted to this subject occurs the following pleasing passage:

> In some country churches there still survives the family pews, which were like small rooms, and in which the occupants could read or sleep without being seen by any one; in one or two cases there are fire grates in these, and in one strange example at Langley, in Bucks, the pew is not enclosed at all, but the whole front is filled with panels, which can be opened and shut at the occupant's pleasure. Here, in the days when sermons were long and dull, it was possible for any one to retire for a little interlude without the rest of the congregation being aware of it!

Also, it is recorded (upon authority of Miss Constance Hill, whose book on Miss Austen was published in 1902) that when the Bishop came to examine for orders a young man (Mr. Lefroy) who married Jane's niece "he asked two questions—first, if he was the son of Mrs. Lefroy of Ashe, and, secondly, if he had married a Miss Austen." That was his examination in divinity! Thereafter comes a passage from Jane's letters describing her domestic tastes—how she serves "pea soup, a spareribs, and a pudding," when the doctor comes to take pot luck at the rectory at Steventon, and this passage is followed by a discussion of fashionable hours for dining in the year 1799. At Steventon they dined at 3 in the afternoon, but the modish never even then dined before 5.

Presently Miss Mitton, writing of Jane's correspondence, steps aside to tell about the curious ways which grew out of the Parliamentary franking privileges. Jane, we remember, kept letters at hand till a convenient M. P. came by to sign the frank, and "a large firm of drapers used to buy their franks from poor relatives of M. P.'s at 48s. the gross." The precious privilege was abolished in 1847. There is frequent mention of it, of course, in Walpole's letters.

***

THE author is clear that Jane was a very attractive and popular girl at the county balls, and she dwells upon this aspect of her heroine with obvious and quite pardonable pride. She hints at a shadowy romance to explain why her Jane refused several advantageous offers, and enlarges as above noted on what the author of "Emma" would be likely to demand in a husband. In that discussion Miss Mitton exhibits views of her own, agreeably old-fashioned.

So the story passes to travel by coach, with a very full and satisfactory description of what the coach of that day was like, with its vast basket behind and its habit of turning over in the ditch. As a rule coaches did not run on Sundays, but at "rush" times there were dispensations. M. Grosley of France, landing at Dover, which was then crowded, "set out on a Sunday with seven more passengers in two carriages called flying machines." "These vehicles," says he, "which are drawn by six horses, go twenty-eight leagues in a day from Dover to London for a single guinea."

A chapter is devoted to the navy—it was the navy of Nelson's time, remember—in which two of Jane's brothers were officers. Francis Austen rose in due time to be Admiral of the Fleet, and both he and Charles, the other brother, were in active service in days reminiscently accounted full of glory. Another chapter is devoted to the vanities and fashions of Bath, where the Austen family lived from 1801 to 1804; another to Southampton, another to London, where Jane visited frequently in her last years, and yet another to Chawton, so often celebrated by Austenites. The present author makes no attempt to enlarge upon the simple events of Jane's life. As has been said, (as our citations have shown,) she chiefly gives these simple things a truer value by relating them to the novels themselves and to the life of the time. We have purposely omitted here the details of the writing and publication of the novels as matters which are (or should be) familiar.

*Jane Austen and Her Times. By G. E. Mitton. Illustrated. Pp. 320. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50 net.

MISS AUSTEN'S BOOKS.

I.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

As a lover of Jane Austen I was greatly interested by the letter of your correspondent, Mr. Chapin Rees, particularly as I disagree with nearly all of his statements.

In the first place, how is it possible to separate the interest that Miss Austen's—or anybody else's—novels have for one from the characterization? Take two books with precisely the same plot, let the same adventures happen to wooden, badly drawn characters, and to nicely outlined, lifelike ones, and one of those two books will be vastly more interesting than the other. Intensely dramatic as is the plot of "The Breath of the Gods," for instance, the almost painful interest which the book excites is due in great measure to the pity, admiration, and love inspired by that exquisite "bit of moonlight and pearl," Onoto Baku-ko.

Even in what are called tales of adventure, even in detective stories, the noteworthy ones owe much, if not the greater part, of their reputation to vivid delineation of character. What would "The Sign of the Four," "The Speckled Band," and the rest, ingenious as they are, be without the dominating personality of Mr. Sherlock Holmes? Other authors carry their heroes and heroines through adventures as remarkable as those in which Mr. Hamlin Garland's "Gentleman of France" took part, but their tale and their hero in the same degree, because Mr. Weyman's people, unlike most of the rest, are human beings, and not puppets carried in certain accordance with the requisite plot. Dumas père was a master of this, gifted with a most marvelous imagination, but the fame of the "Three Musketeers" [illegible]

[illegible] used again and again, and yet again, with very indifferent success, because those who employed it were quite incapable of drawing a Miss Bingley, a Mr. Collins, or a Lady Catherine De Bourgh, much less an Elisabeth Bennet, most adorable of heroines. Miss Austen's imagination was not particularly fertile as to plot. Elopements were her great stand-by, and out of the six novels she wrote, play an important part in three; there is one in "Pride and Prejudice," there is one in "Sense and Sensibility," and there are two in "Mansfield Park." Unfortunately, Miss Austen's imitators seem to think that the one thing necessary to the production of works of art like hers is the suppression of anything approaching a plot, and turn out long, unspeakably dreary books, which make one pity the unfortunate reviewers who are obliged to read them.

It is because the character drawing in "Pride and Prejudice" is Miss Austen's very best that I agree with Mr. Rees in putting that admirable book at the head of my list, as he puts it in his, but next, to my thinking, comes "Emma," then "Persuasion," "Northanger Abbey"—which, in Henry Tilney, Isabella Thorpe, and Catherine Morland, has three of Miss Austen's most lifelike characters—"Mansfield Park," and "Sense and Sensibility," these last two seeming to me the weakest and least interesting because of the stupidity and priggishness of Edmund Bertram and Edward Ferrars.

LOUISE MAUNSELL FIELD.

New York, Jan. 4, 1906.

II.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Perhaps I may be allowed through your columns to answer my neighbor and fellow-admirer of Jane Austen. Genuinely appreciative lovers of the great novelist may differ as to the comparative interest of her six stories; other difference there would scarcely be.

For instance, I place "Persuasion" second, although "Emma" is such a close third as to make it doubtful if the two are not even in my regard. And, after the manner of enthusiasts, I wonder how any one can so differ from me as to judge "Emma," the faultless portrayal of a most humanly self-willed, impulsive, yet lovable girl, to be inferior to "Sense and Sensibility" in interest.

I would rank the six as follows: "Pride and Prejudice," "Persuasion," "Emma," "Mansfield Park," "Sense and Sensibility," and "Northanger Abbey."

E. CLARK.

Charlemont, Mass., Jan. 4, 1906.

III.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS for Dec. 23 Mr. Chapin Rees wonders how other lovers of Miss Austen rank her books in point of interest. For my part, heretical as it may be, I found "Emma" most interesting. Perhaps I am too scientific, but the Bennet family in "Pride and Prejudice" are not convincing to me. I do not believe such young ladies could have been sisters in real life. Both "Pride and Prejudice" and "Sense and Sensibility" seem artificial to me, while "Emma" and "Mansfield Park" appeal to me as more faithful reproductions of life, although no doubt less clever than their more frequently praised companions.

W. J. B. MOSES.

Alexandria, Minn., Dec. 26, 1905.

JAPAN OF THE MISSIONARIES.

ALL ABOUT JAPAN: Stories of Sunrise Land Told for Little Folks. By Belle M. Brain. Illustrated. Pp. 281. 8vo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.

ACCORDING to a description of this book printed on its wrapper, its author's previous works "have already given her a reputation for bringing down to the level of the child's mind missionary literature of a decidedly instructive nature." This book has been so brought down, a fact which, with the additional fact that it is missionary literature, makes it not easy to commend. It is literature only by courtesy. Some persons appear to think that children must be written down to; others that religious matters must be discussed in a tone and style not untruly called "slushy." The combination of slush and downward writing results in this book.

Yet there are good things in it. The author, who having written about missionary Hawaii without ever having been in the country, may not unreasonably be expected to have written about Japan from a safe distance, has certainly read all the missionary books on the subject, and some others; she has collected many incidents from various volumes and woven them together into a rather jerky story, that still hangs together. The book would have been much better if it had not been leveled down, and if it had been expurgated of most of its piety—not its religion.

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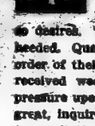

To secure attention to this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large, and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must always be prepared to await their turn.

Mrs. T. B. G., Baltimore.—The lines quoted by E. M. Green, Medford, Mass., are from Coventry Patmore's poem, "The Angel in the House," First Volume, entitled "The Betrothal." The context is as follows:

"Ah, wasteful woman! she that may
On her sweet self set her own price,
Knowing he cannot choose but pay;
How has she cheapened paradise!
How given for nought her priceless gift!
How spoiled the bread and spilled the wine,
Which, spent with due respective thrift,
Had made brutes men and men divine!"

STENOGRAPHER.—C. H. V. inquires in regard to a small dictionary. I think I have one of the kind he is looking for. It measures 2¾x3 inches, and is flexibly bound. It is called "Jenkins's Vest-Pocket Lexicon," and is published by J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. I quote from the title page: "Omitting what evedybody knows, and containing what everybody wants to know and cannot readily find."

I. S., New York.—In speaking of Ambrose Bierce, in reply to a question, you said that he was the author of "The Monk and the Hangman's Daughter." The author is Dr. Adolphe Danziger, late United States Consul at Madrid. He adapted it from a short story by Richard Voss, elaborated it, and Ambrose Bierce revised it. It was then published in a San Francisco daily in serial form under the joint names of Danziger and Bierce, and then published in book form in Chicago, the publisher putting Bierce's name first for reasons best known to himself. Dr. Danziger since transferred the rights to Bierce.

T. E. W., Washington.—The following-named work may be of interest to C. H. V.: "Food Adulteration and Its Detection." P. Battershall, Ph. D., F. C. S. Published by Spon, 35 Murray Street, New York.

ERNEST L. GAY, Boston.—There is an earlier English translation of Molière than those mentioned by Prof. Brander Matthews and Henry L. Shively. The first English translation is as follows: "Moliere, J. B. P. de. The Works." Translated by John Ozell. Six volumes. London: B. Lintott. 1714. 12mo. Post.

J. A. M., Brooklyn.—I have these books: 1. "Hobb's Trip," printed at the Angel, in Westminster Hall. 1654. 2. "Miscellanea Aulica; or, A Collection of State Treatises," by T. Brown, first edition, 1702. 3. "Patriarcha; or, The Natural Power of Kings," by Sir Robert Filmer, 1680. 4. "Letters of Earl of Arlington to Sir William Temple," from July, 1665, to September, 1670, by Tho. Bebington, 1701. 5. "Eirenarcha; or, The Office of the Justices of Peace," by William Lambard of Lincolnes Inn, printed at London by Ralph Newbery, 1594. Kindly, if possible, give me their approximate value.

These have no value for collectors.

L. S., Albany, N. Y.—1. Kindly name the best published concordance to Shakespeare, and the works of Shakespeare that can best be used with the concordance. 2. Who wrote these lines, which I am not sure I quote correctly:

"For want of a nail a shoe was lost.
For want of a shoe a horse was lost.
For want of a horse a rider was lost."

2. Jonathan Libervermis in "Flyleaf Jottings" spoke of "Bartlett's Familiar Quotations." Who is the publisher; price, &c. of this volume? I have "The Cyclopaedia of Practical Quotations" (Hoyt & Ward.) What other volumes of quotations are published and what is their literary value?

1. Bartlett's "Concordance to Shakespeare," Macmillan Company, $7.50; with it use the Globe edition of Shakespeare, Macmillan, $1.50. 2. They have been ascribed to Benjamin Franklin. 3. The publishers are Little, Brown & Co., Boston; the price is $3. 4. Besides Bartlett's and Hoyt's, these are obtainable: S. A. Allibone, "Prose Quotations" and "Poetical Quotations," and "Great Writers," 3 volumes, 1876-8; Henry Bohn's "Familiar Quotations," Stoddard's "Dictionary of Quotations from the Poets," 1883; Reynolds's "Classified Quotations," 1905; Ballou's "Edge Tools of Speech," Powers's "Handy Dictionary of Poetical Quotations" and "Handy Dictionary of Prose Quotations," "Familiar Quotations from Ancient and Modern Languages," 5 volumes, Latin, Greek, Ancient and Modern, German and Spanish, and French and Italian; Dalbiac's "Quotations," King's "Classical and Foreign Quotations," 1889; Wood's "Dictionary of Quotations," Webster's "Dictionary of Quotations," Grocott's "Index to Familiar Quota-Swan's "Dictionary of Contemporary Quotations," Edwards's "Dictionary of Thoughts," Mrs. Hall's "Political Quotations," 1874; Elon Foster's "New Cyclopaedia of Prose Quotations," 2 volumes, and "New Cyclopaedia of Poetical Quotations," 2 volumes; Day's "Collacon of Prose Quotations," 1884; Henry Southgate's "Many Thoughts of Many Minds," Alfred Henderson's "Latin Proverbs and Quotations," "New Dictionary of Greek, Latin, and Modern Languages," 1860; Riley's "Latin and Greek Quotations," 1856; Blackman's "Dictionary of Foreign Phrases," 1893; Belton's "Literary Manual of Foreign Quotations," 1891; Friswell's "Familiar Words," 1866. With few exceptions, these books are not lists of living quotations, but rather commonplace books—lists of extracts which the compilers have found applicable to various topics. Many of the compilers have been clergymen, who have found the extracts of value in sermon making; of course, there are some living quotations in the volumes, but they are only incidental.

MRS. HAMILTON, Montreal.—Please inform me how to form a library for a hospital.

You should get works of fiction, because patients want something to amuse rather than instruct—modern novels as

1. Tale has no especial value. 2. This is worth nothing. 3. This is not recorded separately, but it may be worth something. 4. This has no value.

"J. J. G." New Rochelle, N. Y.—Motley in his "Rise of the Dutch Republic," mentions a letter written by Philip II. to Pope Pius V., in which Philip is supposed to have related the facts concerning the mysterious death of his son, Don Carlos. Motley asserts that when this letter sees the light it will appear whether Don Carlos died a natural death or was killed by order of his father; he says in a note that "a copy of this important letter is confidently expected by the Commission Royale d'Histoire." (Volume II., Part III., Chapter 8, 1860.) Can you tell me if this letter has ever been published, and whether the degree of Philip's guilt has been established?

The letter has not been published, so far as recent writers appear to know.

W. S. J., New York.—Can you give me the author of the following epitaph:

"Ci gît ——
Pas meme académicien."

I cannot place it.

The missing name is Piron, and Alexis Piron wrote the burlesque epitaph. He was born 1689, began to rhyme when young, and, having no reverence for established things because they were established, made himself enemies right and left. In 1753, in spite of his epigrams, Piron was elected to the French Academy, but the King vetoed his election. The poet then wrote the epitaph quoted. The King gave him a pension of 1,000 crowns a year to comfort him. Piron died in 1773.

G. B. LINCOLN, Binghamton, N. Y.—Answering "G. F. S.," in "Queries" for Dec. 22, I would say that the lines he quotes are from Herrick, and may be found in any copy of the "Hesperides." They are entitled "His Own Epitaph," and, complete, are as follows:

"As wearied pilgrims, once possessed
Of longed-for lodging, go to rest,
So I, now having rid my way,
Fix here my buttoned staff, and stay.
Youth, I confess, hath me misled,
But age hath brought me right to bed."

Some years ago the Weddell House in Cleveland was remodeled, and a huge old-fashioned fireplace was built in the lobby, on the lintel of which were carved the first four lines of the above—a very pretty conceit for the place where it was put.

This is No. 617 of the poems which make up "The Hesperides."

"M. B." New York.—According to Huxley's "Life and Letters," edited by his son, the lines on the philosopher's tomb were written by Mrs. Huxley, "By his special direction three lines from a poem written by his wife were inscribed upon his tombstone," Vol. II., P. 428. This should satisfy "L. J. B." as to the authorship of the lines in question, already printed.

MARY DAY LANIER, Greenwich, Conn.—With regard to the ascription to Mr. Lanier of the quatrain

"The inner side of every cloud
Is bright and shining;
And so I turn my clouds about,
And always wear them inside out
To show the lining."

In the interest of accuracy I write to say that I believe this is a mistake. Something of Mr. Lanier's might indeed have escaped my knowledge; but I do not find him at all in this fragment.

JOHN B. BOVINADOR, Seattle, Wash.—I noticed a note in the queries of your paper asking where "Incidents in the Life of a Blind Girl," by Mary L. Day, could be found. The publishers are James A. Young & Co., 114 W. Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.

A. GOODMAN, New York.—In what order should Balzac's "Comedie Humaine" be read?

There seems to be no especial order; the stories are not sequential as are those of Zola.

M. C. L., Plainfield, N. J.—In answer to "F. E. S.," Dec. 30: The quotation, "A rose-red city half as old as time," is from the poem "Petra," by Mr. (afterward Dean) Burgon, which won the Newdigate prize at Oxford in 1845. It may not now be easy to find the entire poem. It has been pointed out that this poetical and perfect description of "Petra" was partly borrowed from a line in Rogers's "Italy," published three years earlier. "By many a temple half as old as time," but surely so apt a borrowing may be pardoned. Old Robert Burton's word is true here: "He that comes last is commonly best."

Appeals to Readers.

"F. T." New York.—In my childhood I learned a little poem beginning:

A mist is on the river,
The sun below the hill,
Yet in the tangled forest
My children linger still.

Can you help me to find the continuations and the author of this?

F. KERR, Brooklyn.—Who is one of the best "of our living poets" that writes:

She made the stars of heaven more bright
By sleeping under them at night.

"M. H." en route.—Kindly give me the two following lines of theis poem:

Before your chin sprout twenty spear,
My word for it, youngster, they'll be here.

Author unknown, name unknown. An old man's advice to his son relative to women, and written I believe in Scotch dialect.

By the Author of "Dedo."

The J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia is to publish this month "The Angel of Pain," the latest novel by E. F. Benson. The scenes of the story are laid among the fashionable country districts surrounding London. The tale deals with a sacrifice for love. One of the principal characters is a man who has the power of conveying a message to bird or beast.

Successful Books.

From the Putnams come the announcement of the preparation of reprints of some of their popular books. They will be issued during the early part of the year and will include Dr. Drummond's "The Voyageur," &c. Baroness Orczy's "Scarlet Pimpernel," Mathews's field books, Nitobé's "Bushido," and others.

"Satan trembles when he sees
The weakest saint upon his knees."

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THE PUBLISHERS.

Early New Books of The Year—Dr. Weir Mitchell's Century Serial—Major Seaman's Forthcoming Book.

AMONG the early 1906 books to come from Longmans, Green & Co. will be the first volume of The Westminster Library, a series of manuals for Catholic priests and students, edited by Mgr. Ward, President of St. Edmund's College, and Father Thurston, S. J. It will deal with "The Tradition of Scripture," and will be by Dr. William Barry. It will be followed later by "The Holy Eucharist," by Bishop Hedley of Newport; "The Catholic Calendar," by Father Thurston; "Our Young People: A Book for Priests and Parents," by Canon James Keatinge; and others. Another book to appear soon with the same imprint is "Aspects of Anglicism; or, A Comment on Certain Incidents in the Nineties'," by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Moyes.

The University Press of Sewanee, Tenn., is publishing Milton's "Ode on the Morning of Christ's Nativity," with an introduction by Dr. Glen Levin Swiggett, head of the Department of Modern Languages at the University of the South. The edition has been printed from Caslon type and the books are cap octavos in size (4½x7 inches). There are several initial letters by Arthur H. Noll. A special edition on Japan paper and bound in morocco boards, has illuminations by the Sister Superior of the Order of St. Mary, in Tennessee.

The Pageant, the little "magazine of belles lettres," published by the Blue Sky Press of Chicago, has in its November, 1905, issue several poems by John Donne. The December number contains Thomas Ingoldsby's (Richard H. Barham) "The Jackdaw of Rheims" and "The Misadventures of Margate."

The University of Chicago Press is publishing "A Decade of Civic Development," by Mr. Zueblin, at one time President of the American League of Civic Improvement. New Yorkers will find interesting matter in the book concerning their city.

The Transatlantic Society of America, in Philadelphia, is sending out a small pamphlet which is a reprint of "International Misapprehensions," part of a chapter taken from James Fullarton Muirhead's book on "America, the Land of Contrasts," setting forth an Englishman's view of his American cousins. It appears as Publication No. 12. The book bears the imprint of the John Lane Company.

"Plant Response" is the new volume by the author of "Response in the Living and Non-Living," which Longmans, Green & Co. will publish in this country. The author is Jagadis Chunder Bose, C. I. E., M. A., D. Sc., Professor in Presidency College, Calcutta, India. Another book dealing with plant life to be brought out by this firm is "Plants and Their Ways in South Africa," by Bertha Stoneman of Huguenot College, Wellington, South Africa.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are bringing out a special edition of their Portrait Catalogue for private distribution. It is printed on special paper and bound in gray boards with blue cloth back and paper label. Besides the catalogue and portraits, the volume contains a sketch of the firm, descriptions of its departments, and an account of the origin and character of the literary enterprises undertaken.

Among the Spring publications of D. Appleton & Co. will be a story entitled "A Lady in Waiting," by Charles Woodcock Savage. It is in the form of a diary, written by an aristocratic young girl just before and during the Paris Revolution. It should be of special interest apropos of the present state of affairs in Russia.

"No. 101," the new novel by Wymond Carey, author of "Monsieur Martin," which was announced recently by G. P. Putnam's Sons, is a tale of the time of Louis XV. It opens in January, 1745, and introduces "No. 101," who is a spy who furnishes the English with French plans. This spy is a mysterious person, whose identity, when known, has a fatal influence. The two principal male characters are an English Captain and a French nobleman. The Englishman, having seen the fruitless, dies the next day during a battle before he can reveal the secret. Among those who figure in the story are Louis XV. and Mme. de Pompadour. The scenes are in France and England.

The Macmillan Company is about to bring out an appendix, in a separate brochure, to Ernest Arthur Gardner's "Handbook of Greek Sculpture." This appendix deals with Cretan sculpture and some recent finds.

D. Appleton & Co. expect to publish at the end of the Winter a new book by Major-Surgeon Lyndon Seaman, author of "The Medical History of the Russo-Japanese War," in which he makes an appeal for a better medical service in the American Army.

The Century Magazine for February will publish the first chapters of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's new tale, "A Diplomatic Adventure," the scenes of which are set in Paris during the American Civil War. Other features of this number will include an account of "The Portraits of Keats," by the late William Sharp, whose death has revealed the identity of "Fiona Macleod," the Scottish "poetess," while the color work will include a new Anna W. Betts picture of half a century ago, "The Guitar;" a drawing of "Winter" by Ivanowsky, and a tinted reproduction of the engraving by Timothy Cole of Alonzo Cano's "St. Agnes."

GOULD'S CARICATURES

THE new volume of "Political Caricatures, 1905," by F. Carruthers Gould, which Longmans, Green & Co. are bringing out here, presents in pictures the principal political events between November, 1904, and November, 1905. The cartoons originally appeared in The Westminster Gazette of London. Prominent among them is the fiscal question, the different phases of the positions of Balfour and Chamberlain being shown. Then are presented the Ministers retreating in face of the fiscal question in the House of Commons. The peace negotiations between Russia and Japan under the auspices of President Roosevelt are noted by the appearance of the Kaiser. Politics are left for a while to give place to "alternative suggestions" of Mr. Hall Caine and Mr. Bernard Shaw as Shakespeares, and a cartoon embodying the general feeling of regret on the part of John Bull at the retirement of Mr. Choate. Then there are caricatures on the colonial conferences, the "rows" in the Westminster Academy, &c., followed by talks about Chinese labor, the "peaceful missions" of President Roosevelt; then comes Scotland and the struggles of its kirks, and the last few cartoons refer to the Congo State atrocities, the Morocco question, the defeat of the Conservative candidate in the Barkston Ash election, the last caricature showing Balfour "Abandoned!" This is the fourth of Mr. Gould's volumes of caricatures, and is in folio form, bound in heavy boards.

"The Abolitionists."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your recent notice of Mr. John F. Hume's book "The Abolitionists" you alluded to the "underground railroad" in Southern Ohio and its wretched passengers in desperate flight toward the North Star. This reminded me that I have a letter written by one of the operators of an "underground railroad" that was planning from Ohio to Canada long before Mr. Hume's time. The letter was written by Charity Rodman Rotch, a daughter of Capt. Thomas Rodman, who was lost at sea in his own vessel while on a voyage from Honduras to Nantucket in the year 1766—the year in which Charity was born. She married Thomas Rotch in the year 1790, and moved from Nantucket to Ohio. The letter was written at her home in Kendall, Ohio, October 14, 1821, to her sister, Anna Rodman Hazard, the wife of Thomas Hazard, Jr., a merchant in New York City. It says:— "• • • Night before last we had a consignment of two negro men and a little boy fleeing for their liberty to Canada; poor things, they excited much sympathy and so prey upon my feelings that I should be glad to have but little of their company. We procured a man to go with them last night to put them on their way, the day having been mostly spent in providing food for them. About half an hour after they went a person knock'd at the door & who should it be but another negro of the same description; he was anxious, tho' very much fatigued, to overtake the others, & after provisioning another decoy we posted them away & were truly glad to be released so soon. This last man said he had been sold & was put on board a boat to go to New Orleans with a little boy 10 years old; the water was low in the river & at night he got off the boat undiscovered & traveled north. We were informed, by one of the persons that went, that he overtook the first party & they were travelling on, negro-like, apparently happy. He provided provisions to last them to Paynsville if they are only prudent. A very lamentable trait in the character of a free people is the circumstance of the poor negroes in this land; but I fear they will not be much better off in Canada. • • •" W. R. H.

Short Hills, N. J., Jan. 5, 1906.

"The Pang Yanger."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

It is evidently a case of "Dr. Fell," with your reviewer of "The Pang Yanger," but you should correct some errors. Revenge is contemptible; but Abijah's was used in a forlorn hope of somehow forcing his wife (his wife, not the wife of someone else, as you say) to acknowledge the legitimacy of their son.

Barbara does not "live airly upon her relations, themselves poor." She is deliberately deceived, the family lawyer called in to abet the deception. She is not undeterred by a knowledge of Abijah's past, &c.," she struggles with her love for him and "he read the unconscious revelations of her heart." These "abnormal lovers" are not "tacitly betrothed in a scene so sickening," &c. they are bewitched by the facts of that scene, it seems to me. "A cockney girl of 20!" Yes, bless 'em all! Their acquaintance is extending in a blest world. The book is like a breath of clean moorland. To other than tepid Democracy, of course, it is not palatable.

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JAN

1906

BOOKS IN WHATEVER

ALTHOUGH much has been written about the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, its story from the inside has never been told. The Macmillan Company announces that Jan. 17 will see the publication of the two volumes on "Pre-Raphaelites and the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood," by William Holman-Hunt, the well-known English painter and author, who was one of the three founders of the movement, which was started in 1848 by him, Rossetti, and Millais.

Pre-Raphaelites. By One of Themselves.

In writing the story the author says his "narrative must conflict with nearly all those which have hitherto appeared on the purpose and progress of our reform movement," but, he adds, "I trust that my story of the private life of these men of genius will glorify them not less than those more ceremonious histories of their careers, in which they appear, as it were, in stiff brocades and fine coats, donned to fence them from the eyes of the vulgar."

The aim of the Brotherhood he indicates in the course of his story—the "searching out a new perfection in life and lovingly teaching it to others * * * the work * * * to be more persistently derived from nature than any having a dramatic significance yet done in the world; not simply were our productions to establish a more frank study of creation as their initial intention, but the name adopted by us negatived the suspicion of any servile antiquarianism. Pre-Raphaelitism is not Pre-Raphaelism. * * * True judgment directed us to choose an educational outflow from a channel where the stream had no trace of the pollution of egoism.

The Brotherhood was organized to rescue the school of English portrait painting, which had fallen into "academicism" under the influence of Lawrence; the members took as their models Botticelli and Mantegna, and painted for the most part classical subjects. Their work was condemned by the Academy, but among their defenders was Ruskin and other writers and painters.

Mr. Holman-Hunt's book may also be considered an autobiography, as it tells of his life and work down to 1854. Among the friends he had and writes about were Rossetti, Watts, Burne-Jones, and other painters, as well as literary men, &c. The volumes are fully illustrated with examples in photogravure and half-tone of pictures by the Brotherhood. They will appear uniform with the "Memorials of Edward Burne-Jones."

***

Catholicism vs. Protestantism.

Guy Thorne's new story, "A Lost Cause," will be published here by G. P. Putnam's Sons the middle of this month. The book is the result of discussions and letters by clergymen to the author dealing with the attitude taken by him toward the Catholic Church in his book, "When It Was Dark." He has written a preface to the present book, in the course of which he tells something of his aims in publishing it. Mr. Thorne writes:

At no period in modern Church history has the Church been assailed with such malignance, slander, and untruth as at the present. "Protestantism" within the Church is a lost cause, it is dying, and for just this reason the clamor is loudest, the misrepresentation more furious and envenomed. * * * The author * * * attacks those of the extreme "Protestants" whom he believes to be insincere and who rebel against the truth for their own ends. He does not say or think that all "Protestants"—even the extremists—are insincere. He has endeavored to point out that there is as much difference between the street-corner "Protestants" and the pious Evangelical Party within the Church as there is between Trinitarians and Unitarians. * * * Finally, the noisiest "Protestants" are hitting the Church as hard as they can. The author has endeavored to hit back as hard as he can.

The characters in the story are all imaginary—"designed to be merely typical."

***

Lord Holland and the Whig Party.

The Volume of "Further Memoirs of the Whig Party, 1807-1821," by Henry Richard Vassall, third Lord Holland, which has been edited by Lord Stavordale, is being published here by E. P. Dutton & Co. This is the fourth volume of Holland recollections, the first, "Foreign Reminiscences," having appeared in 1851. It was followed by two volumes of "Memoirs of the Whig Party," published in 1851 and 1852. The present book completes Lord Holland's writings. An idea of its scope is given by the editor in his preface:

The four books or chapters under consideration deal with the period of English history between 1807 and 1821—years fraught with interest for the student and lover of history. Full details are given of the Prince Regent's negotiations with the Whigs in 1809 and 1812, and a rapid sketch of the principal events and incidents of the last decade of George III.'s reign. Lord Holland, however, distinctly states that the aim and object of his labors were to record any incidents, anecdotes, or intrigues which were not generally known at the time, and which were unlikely to be found in the recognized

for a brief visit.

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS.

SAILORS' NARRATIVES OF VOYAGES ALONG THE NEW ENGLAND COAST, 1524-1624. With notes by George Parker Winship of the John Carter Brown Library. 8vo, pp. xxxvi+[2]+[1]+[2]+[1]+[2]+[1]

Pictorial Section, Part 1.

The New York Times

Sunday, January 7, 1906.

MRS.
H. A. L.
HOGUET.
(Photo by Aimé Dupont.

MISS HILDRETH DUNN.
(Photo by Aimé Dupont.)

MISS ELIZABETH LANIER DUNN.
(Photo by Aimé Dupont.)

MRS. BURKE ROCHE.
(Photo by Ames.)

"REVERIE"
By Jean Baptiste Greuze

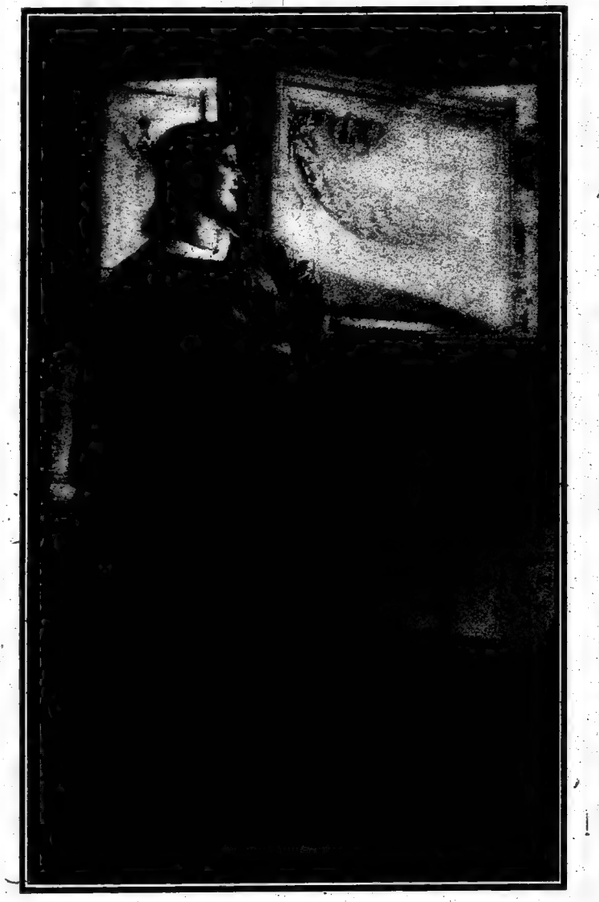

"A COUNTRY FESTIVAL"
By Ludwig Knaus

"LOVE'S MISSILE"
By Alma-Tadema

PORTRAIT OF MR. YERKES
By Jan Van Beers

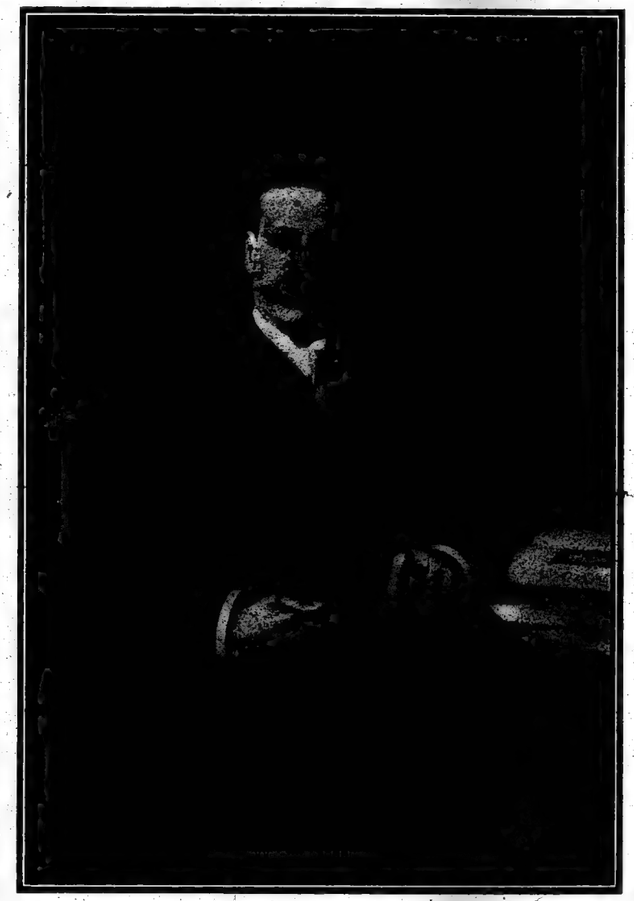

"THE LITTLE POUTER"
By W. A. Bouguereau

"ENVIRONS OF VILLE D'AVRAY"
By J. B. C. Corot

PORTRAIT OF THE ARTIST
By Jean Léon Gérôme

Interesting Pictures in the Collection of the Late Charles T. Yerkes.

A ROYAL RIVAL OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.
The Prince of Wales and His First Tiger. He Recently Bagged Him in the Jungle Near Jaipur, India.
FROM A SNAPSHOT BY LIEUT. COL. P. DARRELL PANK.

THE PRINCE OF WALES
and the Maharajah of Bikaniv.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES
at the Dufferin Hospital, Lahore.

NORWAY'S FUTURE KING.
Little Crown Prince Olaf,
[His new name,] Enthroned.

THE REVOLUTION IN THE CAUCAUSUS.
An Armenian Priest, His Coachman, and Horses Shot Dead by the Mob.

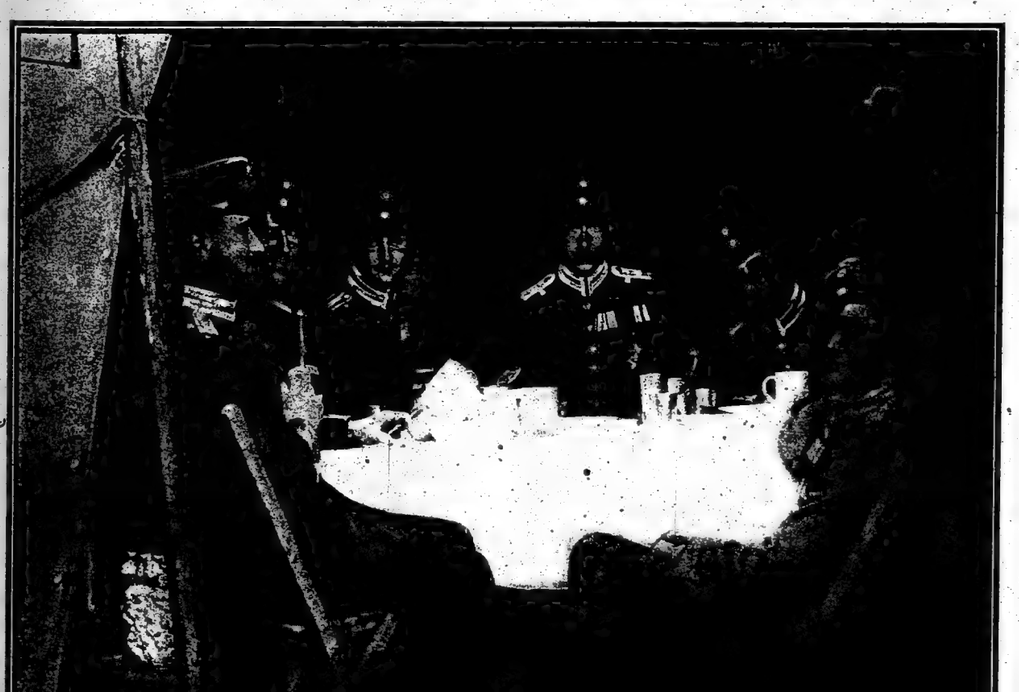

GABRIEL D'ANNUNZIO.
The Famous Italian Novelist Who May Have to Come to America for a Divorce.

PRINCE EITEL FRITZ IN CAMP.
The Most Popular of the Kaiser's Sons, and His Chums.

A Reception to Mrs. Craigie ("John Oliver Hobbes") at the Lotos Club.

(From left to right.) General Stewart L. Woodford, Frank R. Lawrence, President of the Club; Poultney Bigelow, Mrs. Craigie, Mrs. Samuel Untermeyer, Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. J. H. McKinley, Mrs. Ernest H. Behrens, Mrs. William Wallace Walker, Mrs. Henry B. Wilson, Mrs. Stewart L. Woodford and Mrs. Townsend H. Fellows.

(Photos by Scott Studios.)

ETHEL BARRYMORE'S NEW ROLE.
She plays the mother in Barrie's comedy "Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire." In this photograph she is shown with Miss Agnew who plays the role of the daughter.

(Photo by Hall.)

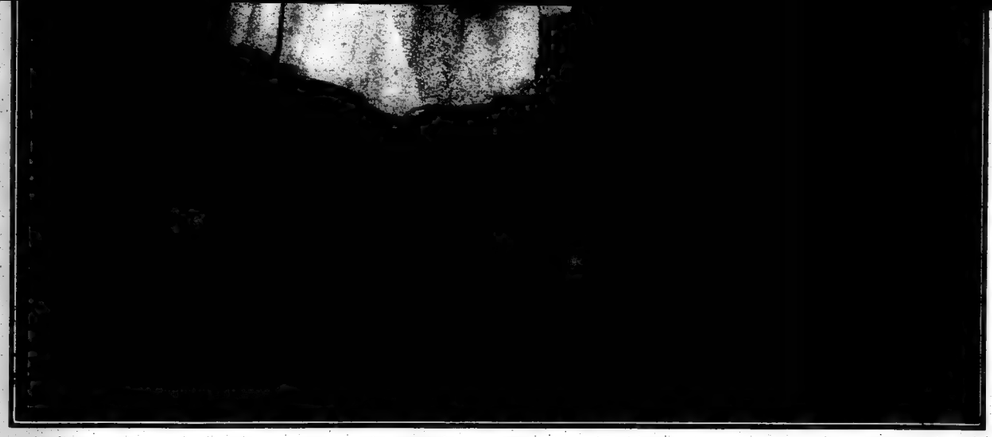

MISS BARRYMORE AND HER BROTHER "JACK."
A photograph of the two players taken at Catalina Island, off the coast of California.

(Photo Copyright, 1905, by Burr McIntosh.)

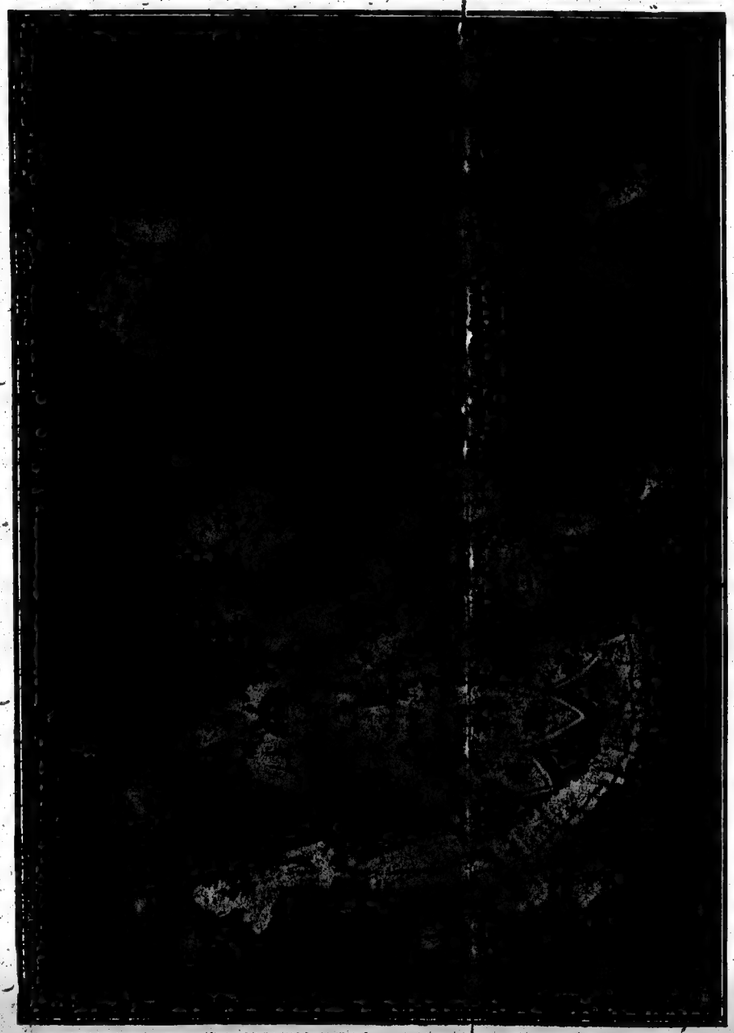

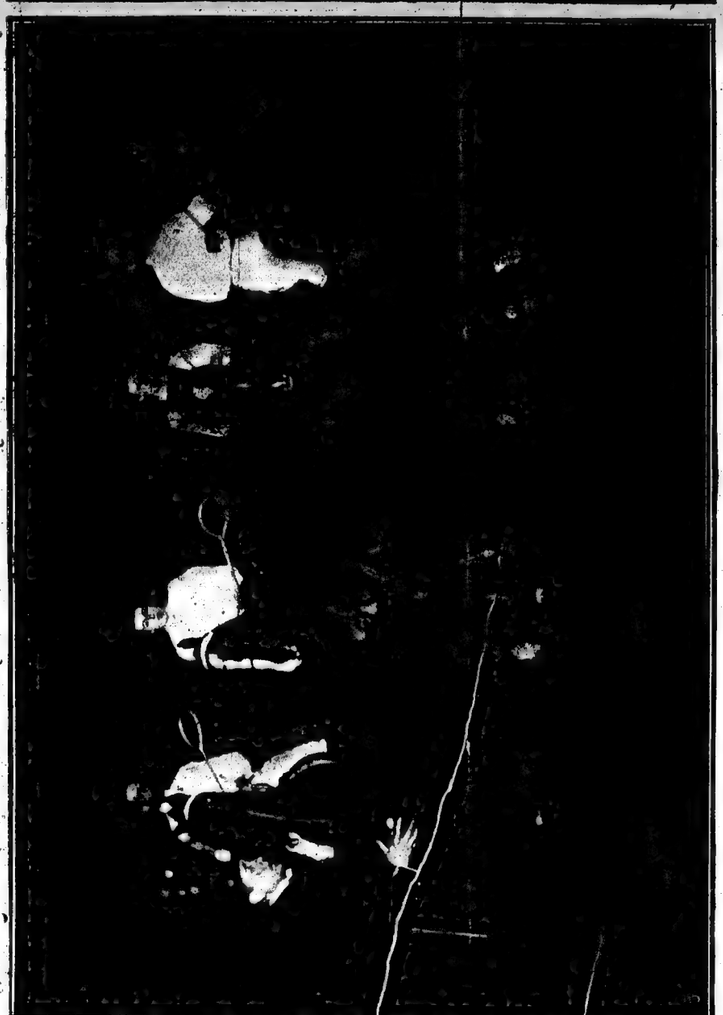

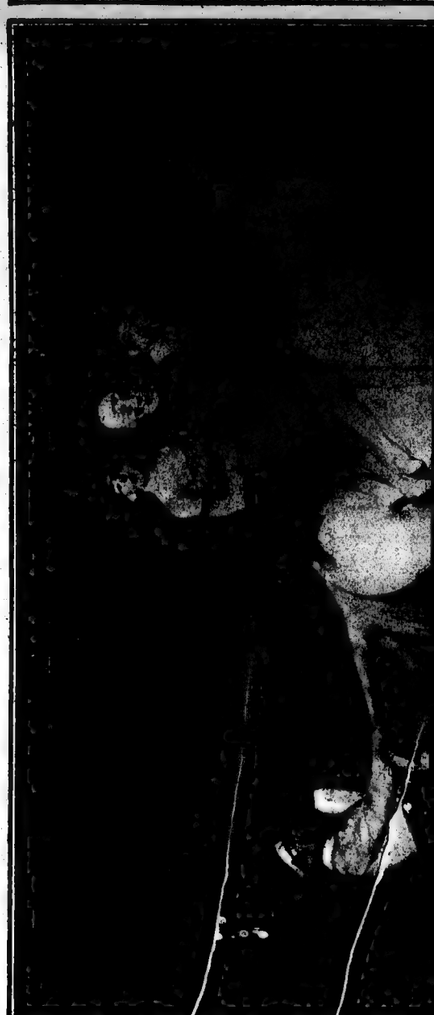

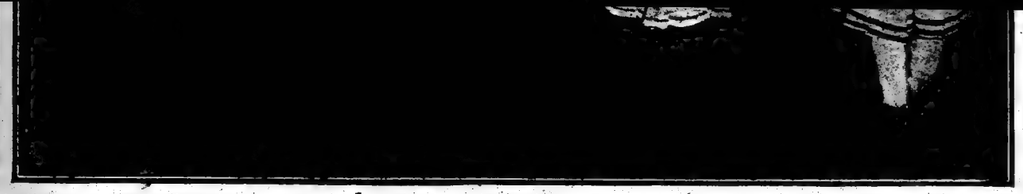

Scenes at the First Christmas Amateur Circus at Durland's Riding Academy

(1) Watching the performance from the boxes. (2) Fred Wettach's "Donkey Act." (3) Mounted tennis team, Misses S. Piel and E. A. Lake, Casper Weyher and George A. Mills. (4) A group of clowns. (5) The "Thrilling bare-back act," Wright Allen and Marshall Clamp as "ladies," Fred Wettach, the "Dutchman" and James O'Brien, clown. (6) Charles Previdi's "sofa act."

(Photos by Scott Studios and The Pictorial News Co.)

2

The Harmonie Club's New $1,000,000 Home in East 60th Street

(1) The Lounging Room. (2) Main Entrance and Foyer.
(3) The Billiard Room. (4) The Dining Room.

(Photos by Scott Studio.)

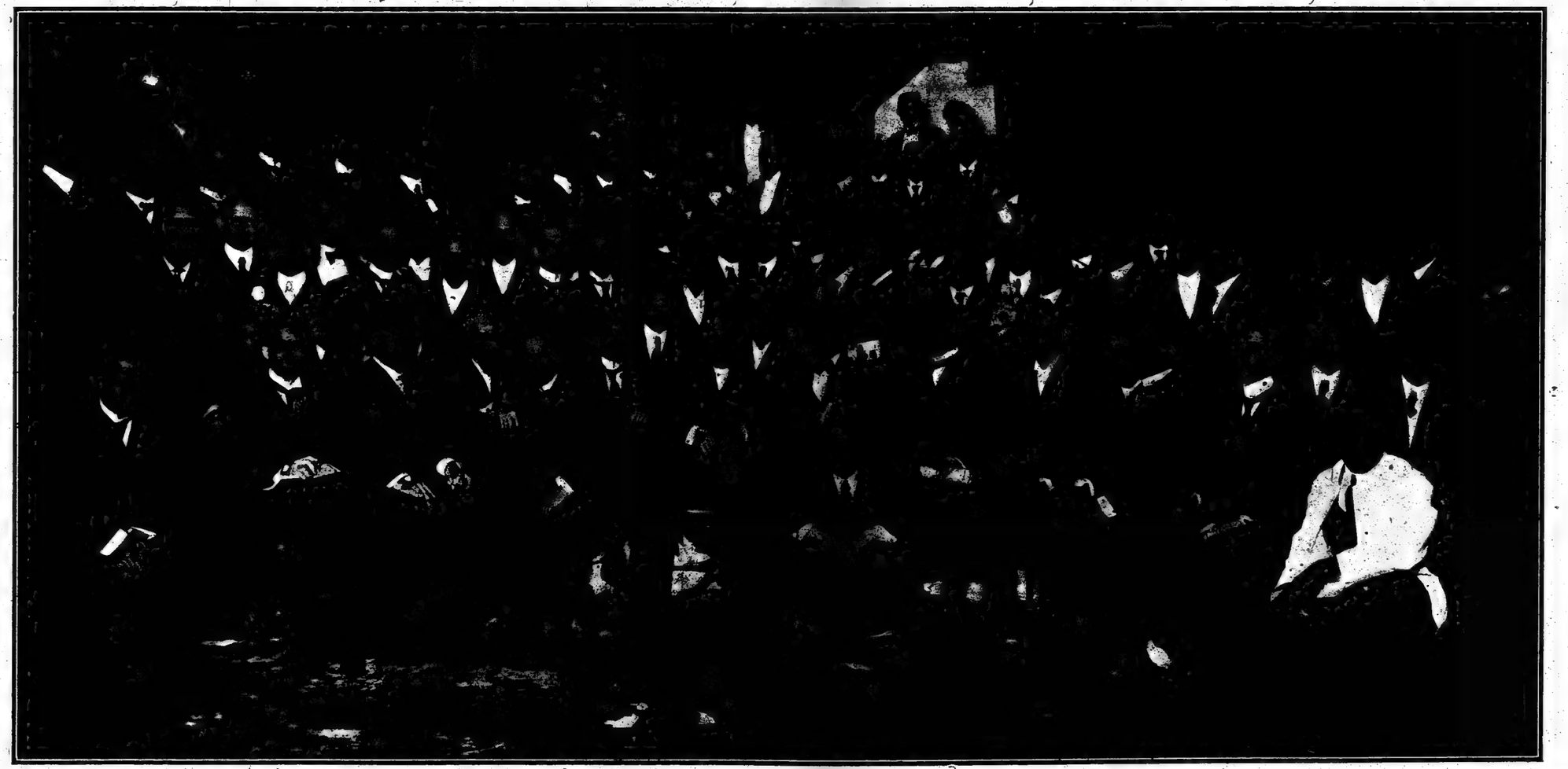

Members of the Salmagundi Club at Their Yuletide Merrymaking.

(Photo by Pictorial News Co.)

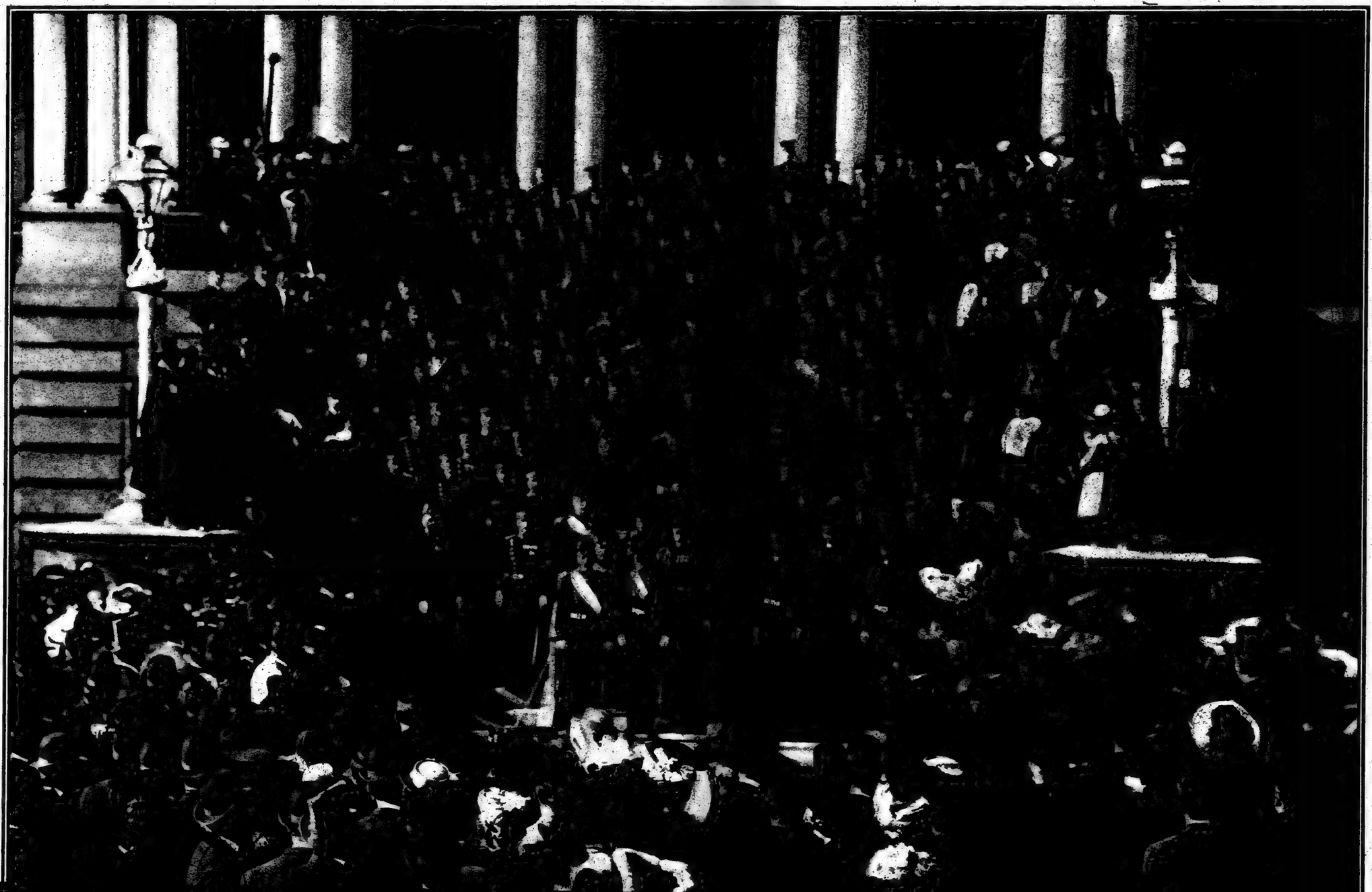

Army Officers About to Start for White House, New Year's Day, 1906.

GENERAL THEODORE A. BINGHAM.
New York's New Police Commissioner.

From a photo taken specially for The New York Times on his first day in office.
(Photo by Pictorial News Co.)

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TEDDY—B and TEDDY—G

THE ROOSEVELT BEARS

(Copyright, 1905, by Seymour Eaton. All rights reserved)

By PAUL PIPER

I. THE BEARS LEAVE HOME

Two Roosevelt Bears had a home out West
In a big ravine near a mountain crest,
Where they ate their meals and took their rest,
And gathered sunshine and strength and cheer,
And welcomed friends from far and near.
They chopped down trees and hunters dared,
And bossed their ranch and panthers scared,

And preached to goats and big horn sheep,
And ordered that they the laws should keep.
They boxed with chums and umpired strife,
And generally led a strenuous life.

One bear was black and one was gray;
Each was good and neither would say
A swear word loud either night or day.
In love and learning they were both alike,
They could run a motor or hike a bike,
Or drive a hansom as good as Mike,
Or sit at dinner with the smartest set,
Or talk in a phone or dance or bet,
Or send wireless messages from tree to tree,
Or copy the styles like you and me.
These things they had learned from papers lost
By weary travelers as the hills they crossed.
They did things fair and neither would bite
If deals were square and white was white
And neighbors tried to do things right.
They lived for fun and not for fame,
And if fame it came it was just the same.
They were honest bears from nose to paw;
They kept out of debt and obeyed the law.

The black bear's name was TEDDY-B;
The B for black or brown, you see,
Or bright or bold or brave or boss:
He was always kind and seldom cross.
The gray bear's name was TEDDY G;
The G for grizzly or gray or gay, for he
Was as full of fun as a bear can be.
Not B for bad and G for good
The black bear wanted it understood.
The "Teddy" part is a name they found
On hat and tree and leggings round,
On belt and boot, and plates of tin,
And scraps of paper and biscuits thin,
And other things that hunters drop
When they chase a bear to a mountain top.

Their home was high and deep and wide,
An elegant place for bears to hide
The things picked up on the mountain side.
They were well supplied with hats and boots,
And leather coats and cow-boy suits,
And pots and pans and whips and strings,
And guns and horns and a hundred things
Lost on the trail by hunters bold
When driven home by the winter's cold

The bears were tired of the life they led;
They wanted to see the world, they said;
To visit New York and Boston, too,
And perhaps Chicago and Kalamazoo;
To go to theatre and church and school,
To see a banker or broker, and fool
With money a little and try a hand
At running a paper or leading a band.

They had heard of things bears never see:
Golf and weddings and afternoon tea,
Trolleys and trains and buildings high,
And machines that write and machines that fly,
And hotels with waiters clear out of range,
And bulls and bears in a stock exchange,
And players who work for life and death

A panther bold and a gray coyote
Came up the creek in a hunter's boat;
Two big horn sheep and a mountain deer
Climbed down on ladders from cliffs quite near;
And a score or more of friends in need
Came in with baskets and to get a feed.

TEDDY-G received each guest;
He was brushed in style and did his best
To make things hum and the evening go
Like a country dance or a minstrel show.
A lunch was served by TEDDY-B:
Twelve pigeon pies and a fricassee
Of eagles' wings and chipmunks' feet
With honey sauce that you couldn't beat;
And a salad dish made of hemlock cones
And fishes' tails without the bones;
A keg of milk-shake with double tap
And a Roman punch made of cedar sap;
Ten heads of cabbage to be eaten raw,

"Hands up," he said, "you come with us; don't touch your gun; don't make a fuss."

To punch a ball clean out of breath;
And millionaires smart and robbers bold
Who play with wagon-loads of gold;
And folks high up in the social set,
Who walk on air and have style to let;
And Tammany Hall, where a tiger rules,
And the G. O. P. and its financial schools,
And the President and his eldest son,
And the Capitol at Washington;
And other things both great and small
That bears have never seen at all.

The news had scattered far and wide
That the bears would leave the mountain side,
Give away their goods and rent their trees,
And travel East and beyond the seas.
Their friends had gathered to laugh and sigh,
To give advice, and to say good-bye.
A wild mustang was the first to arrive;
The card said six, but he came at five.
An old bobcat with a bandaged knee
And a young cougar and red squirrels three
Came jumping in from tree to tree.

And a roasted pig stuffed with lion's paw,
On the biggest platter that you ever saw:
And bags of nuts, about a ton,
Supplied by squirrels for the evening's fun.

The lunch was through and the play was on
When a shot was heard from a hunter's gun.
The guests were ordered to run and hide
While the bears stepped out on the mountain side.
A pistol was pointed by TEDDY-B
At a hunter who stood beside a tree.
"Hands up," he said, "you come with us;
Don't touch your gun; don't make a fuss."
The hunter was scared from head to toe,
He had dropped his gun and he had to go.
A lasso was thrown by TEDDY-G
And he caught his hunter about the knee
And tripped him up so that he couldn't see.
They marched them both to their home nearby,
And fed them on snails and pigeon pie
And toasted toads served with onion sauce
And chipmunk skins stuffed with mountain moss
And a peck of scraps both cold and hot
And all the soup left in the pot.
It made the bobcat laugh and the hunters frown,
But the bears stood by till all was down.

After the hunters were introduced around
To all the guests upon the ground
They were made to sign in red and white
A bond the bears prepared that night
On birch bark paper and sealed in gold
Which read like this in writing bold:
"We hereby take oath on bended knee
That from this hour on we do agree
To keep the peace and hunting stop
From canyon deep to mountain top;
In weather fair, in snow or rain,
We'll never enter the bears' domain,
Or throw a stone or shoot again
At goat or game, at bird or beast,
Till the bears return from their journey East."
The paper signed the law to keep
The guests lay down to have a sleep.
The hunters were rolled in a blanket wide
And swung like a hammock from side to side
Until both were snoring and satisfied.

At break of day the hunters went;
They left their guns and they left their tent;
They left a note which read they say
Like this: "*Dear Bears, we are off, good day.*
We like your home, but we wouldn't stay
For game or gold, for pie or pay;
We are off for good; we won't come back;
We never again will cross your track
Till nights are white and days are black.
We hate your dinners, we love your pluck;
Good bye, old bears, good day, good luck.

The sun rose up in a cloudless sky;
The bears were ready, they said good-bye
To friends and trees and stones and hills,
And with money enough to pay their bills
And bags on backs and sticks in hand
They started their tramp across the land.

(CONTINUED NEXT SUNDAY.)

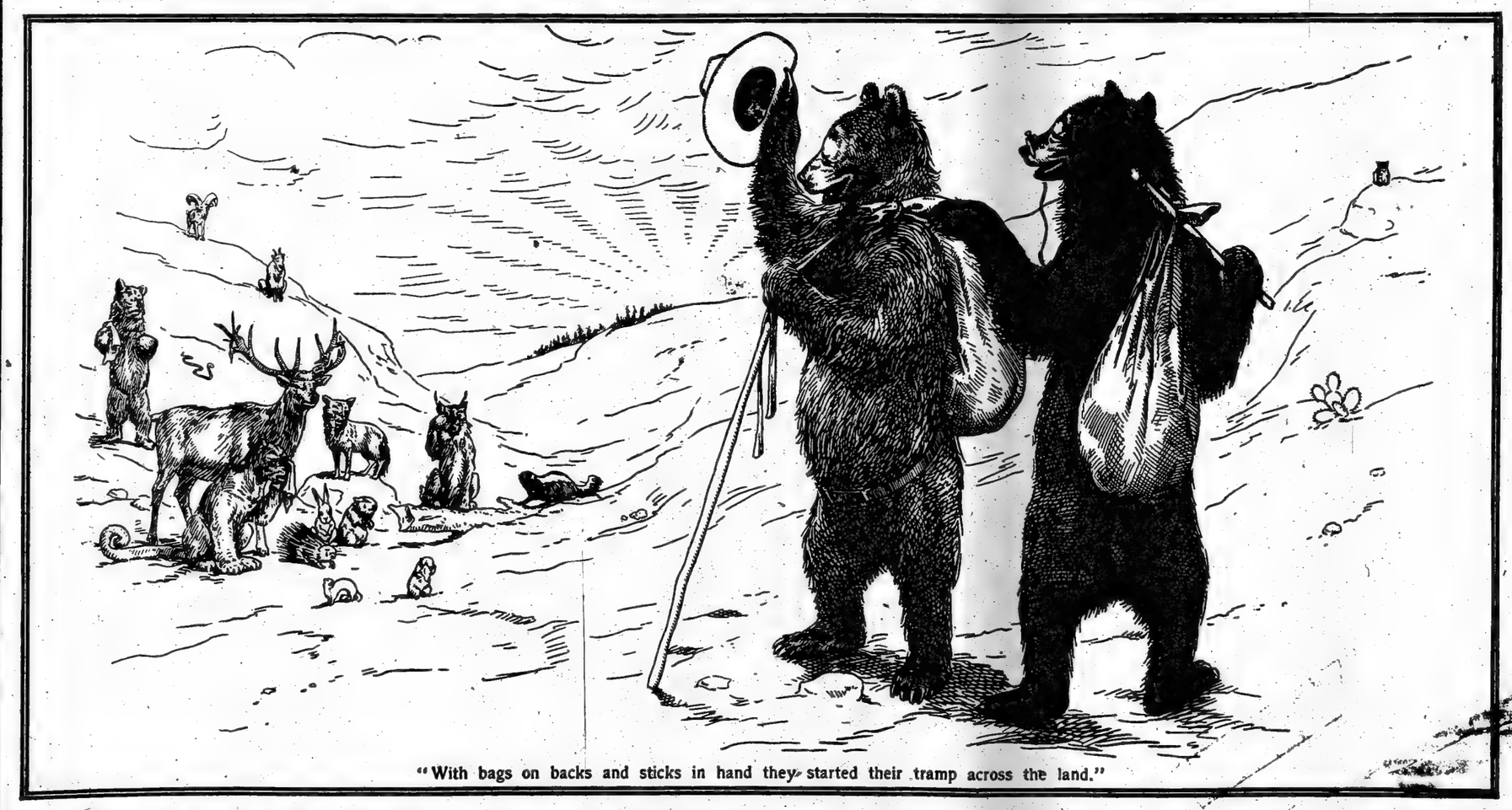

"With bags on backs and sticks in hand they started their tramp across the land."

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; fresh westerly winds.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,515. ** NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 7, 1906.—74 Pages, in Seven Parts, including Pictorial Section. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

AMERICA PREPARING FOR CRASH IN CHINA

Great Revolt Against the Peking Government Expected.

PHILIPPINES TO BE OUR BASE

Increasing the Army There and Making Arrangements for Quick Transportation of Troops.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Revolution is feared in China, and the War Department's recent orders with regard to the movements of troops in the Philippines have been with a view to preparing for the crisis. Within a comparatively short time it is expected American troops may have to be landed in China for the protection of American lives and property.

The European Governments have the same understanding of the situation, and are believed to be taking similar precautions.

These facts were admitted to-day by high officials of the Government. One of them said:

"It is useless to disguise the fact any longer, and the American people might as well be prepared for what is likely to come."

What is going on in China, according to the Government officials who talked on the subject to-day, is a general political awakening of the people the like of which has never been seen in this dormant empire in modern times.

If the crash comes it will utterly eclipse the rising of the Boxers in 1900, for that was a mere insurrection, which did not extend very far. The present movement extends throughout the empire and will mean, not the uprising of a secret society, but a general uprising of the people against the entire political system of the empire. It will be a revolution against oppression such as is now going on in Russia. It will be a rising for such purposes as those for which the Chinese reformers have been contending, whereas the Boxer outbreak was a mere uprising against foreigners.

The American policy, so far as it has been developed, is confined to the protection of American life and property. Nothing has yet been said about the territorial integrity of China, but the policy of the United States on that subject as developed under Secretary Hay, is well understood.

Either Gen. Tasker H. Bliss or Gen. Frederick Funston will lead the first American brigade into China when the explosion comes. These two officers have been designated to the command of the two brigades which are being mobilized and placed in readiness for the forward movement. This is the meaning of the increase of the army in the Philippines.

There are abundant evidences that the first sign of the revolution will be the complete disintegration of the central power and the independent autocracy of the provincial Governments. Already the Governors of the provinces are ignoring the Peking Government and acting on their own initiative in deciding matters of administration. The people are demanding reforms, and the Governors are making concessions on their own responsibility and without consulting the central Government. Sooner or later, it is apprehended, there will be a gigantic upheaval, in which immeasurable lawlessness and riot will occur and every foreign interest will be swept before it, with the loss of thousands of lives and the wholesale destruction of property.

The President has consulted carefully with his Cabinet on the matter, and, with the experience of the Boxer uprising fresh in mind, the imperative necessity for the most thorough preparation is well understood. Naturally the Philippines will be our base in the preparation that must be undertaken. It has, therefore, been decided to put more troops in the Philippines and to carry out the recommendations set forth elaborately in the President's recent message to Congress for brigade posts with the most carefully planned mobilization of large bodies of men. Congress will be asked in the Army bill this Winter to appropriate a larger amount than at any time since the Spanish war for the expense of mobilizing a large force in practice manoeuvres.

An order was issued to-day for the establishment of two brigade posts, one to be called Camp McKinley, and located near Manila, with Gen. Funston in command, and the other to be known as Camp Stotsenberg, and located near Zamboanga, in Mindanao, with Gen. Tasker H. Bliss in command. Gen. Bliss will be transferred from the Department of Luzon to the command of the Department of Mindanao, and will be succeeded by Gen. John F. Weston. Major Gen. Leonard Wood will succeed to the command of the Division of the Philippines in place of Gen. Corbin. The latter is to command the Northern Division, with headquarters at St. Louis.

The recent order sending the First and Second Regiments of Infantry and the Eighth and Thirteenth Batteries of Field Artillery to the Philippines is not for the purpose of relieving troops there who are due to come home, but for the permanent increase of the army in the archipelago, and it may be expected that other regiments also will be ordered to the Philippines.

The first order reached Manila on June 12, and that evening a battalion of marines started north. At that time the infantry of the Philippine garrison was scattered in small posts throughout the provinces. The Ninth and Fourteenth Infantry were ordered to China, but it took several days, working with the utmost rapidity, to get the men of the Ninth collected in Manila ready to take ship. They reached Tien-Tsin only a day or two before the attack of the allies upon the walled city on July 13. The Fourteenth did not reach Tien-Tsin until a week later, and even at that they had gone with such haste that they were far ahead of their transportation and were in no condition to begin a march overland, such as was necessary to reach the besieged legations in Peking.

$500 FOR EVIDENCE.
See the label on a genuine Poland Water bottle.—Adv.

THERE IS BUT ONE POLAND WATER. Beware of imitations. Imitators beware!—Adv.

JOHN A. McCALL ILL.

He Has Suffered from Liver Trouble Since His Retirement.

John A. McCall, it was learned yesterday, has been ill since his retirement from the Presidency of the New York Life, and for several days his family and friends have been worried about his condition. Yesterday he was somewhat better.

Mr. McCall had borne up well under the strain of the last four months until he reached his decision to retire from the New York Life. When that was finally made, it appears, his strength gave way.

Last Sunday Mr. McCall became quite ill, according to a member of his family. He had severe pains in his abdomen, and it was feared that he was suffering from an attack of appendicitis. Dr. John Vanderpoel, his family physician, attended him. About the same time that the apparent symptoms of appendicitis developed there also appeared symptoms of congestion of the lungs.

Dr. Edward G. Janeway, the heart and lung specialist, was twice called in consultation with Dr. Vanderpoel, with the result that they diagnosed the case as congestion of the liver instead of appendicitis, and decided that this was coupled with a slight attack of congestion of the lungs.

Mr. McCall's condition yielded readily to treatment, it was said last night at his home, and he is now on the mend and practically out of danger, but he is in bed, and will remain there some time. It is true that he signed his letter of resignation propped up with pillows, but he is not suffering from nervous collapse or nervous shock. His illness is simply liver trouble.

The physicians have expressed the opinion that with a period of rest and freedom from care Mr. McCall's complete recovery will be speedy.

FITZSIMMONS IN A CRASH.

Floor Falls During Celebration of the Winning Back of His Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 6.—"Bob" Fitzsimmons, the pugilist, and his wife are reconciled. He accomplished this after twelve hours of persuasion at the Cataract Hotel here to-day.

If there is any truth in the surmise that the whole thing was gotten up for theatrical advertising purposes, then Fitzsimmons is a good advertiser. When the pugilist met Mrs. Fitzsimmons's attorney, Judge Aikens, on his arrival in Sioux Falls, and was told that his appearance was useless, as Mrs. Fitzsimmons had fully made up her mind to obtain a legal separation, the fighter broke down and wept. Nevertheless an interview was arranged, and at its conclusion Judge Aikens was thunderstruck to learn that he had lost his client.

"It was all a misunderstanding," said Fitzsimmons. "Everything is cleared up, and we have decided to go back to New York together. More than that I do not care to say."

Mr. and Mrs. Fitzsimmons appeared very happy after their reconciliation and were inseparable. During the afternoon, however, Fitz left his wife for a while, and in response to bantering talk by friends went to a local blacksmith shop to give an exhibition of his ability to make a horseshoe. And then it was that Mrs. Fitzsimmons very nearly lost her new found husband.

The news that Fitzsimmons was to make a horseshoe quickly spread, and a great crowd of men and boys followed him into the blacksmith's shop. He was at work at the anvil when the floor of the shop suddenly gave way and the pugilist, with about 300 men and three horses and the anvil and other equipments, fell into the basement, ten feet below.

The anvil rolled against Fitz's face, cutting an ugly gash, and one of the horses fell on his leg, laming him. A score of persons were injured, one, a high school student, probably fatally.

THAT LOST WESTERN TRAIN.

Rock Island Snow Plows Were Digging It Out at Last Accounts.

K. E. Palmer, General Eastern Passenger Agent of the Rock Island Railroad said yesterday about the telegram in yesterday's TIMES from passengers held up on the Golden State Limited at Duran, N. M., that Duran is on the El Paso and Northeastern Railroad, which is operated independently of the Rock Island. While this was one of the Rock Island through trains, said Mr. Palmer, it is not on the Rock Island Railroad, but in transit over the line of a separate road, and no operating official of the Rock Island having anything to do with the El Paso and Northeastern could therefore tell anything about the blockade.

The Rock Island has since, however, sent its rotary snow plows to assist in getting the train out, and Mr. Palmer hoped last night that in a few hours the service would be restored to the original schedule.

A dispatch to THE TIMES last night from Austin, Texas, said that all attempts there to get information about extricating the Golden State Limited had failed.

PROTECTING THE PUBLIC.

The Proprietors of Poland Water Take the Lead.

Although known and acknowledged universally as one of the world's leading waters, the most striking evidence of the peculiarity of Poland Water ever yet produced is shown by the expert testimony given in the case of the People of New York vs. John Blake, Manager of one of the Wilsons' Drug Stores on Broadway, who was recently tried and convicted by a jury and sentenced to three months in the Penitentiary for refilling Poland Water bottles with spurious water and selling it for genuine Poland Water.

Three of the most noted chemists in America testified positively that out of all the waters they had ever analyzed they had never found one like Poland, and stated how they were able to distinguish it from all others.

In contradiction of these statements made so positively by such eminent authority, the defence offered no expert testimony, although this case had occupied the Courts and had been fought bitterly at every point for nearly four years.

In these wonderful and scientific discoveries may lie the secret of the mysterious but unquestioned curative powers which this remarkable water has maintained for so many years.

It was also shown that so far as chemistry could go, and according to all the different analyses that had been made of this water in over forty years, it had undergone no change.

Here is the great cause for the success of the genuine Poland Water medicinally and for its indorsement by the leading Physicians throughout the world.

The great value to the public in the conviction of Blake cannot be measured in the effect it will have of stopping the counterfeiting of foods and all proprietary articles.

The proprietors of Poland Spring stand ready to join any association of from one hundred to one thousand men to put up $1,000,000 to help convict and stamp out this unscrupulous class of counterfeiters who not only rob the public, but are a menace to their health.—Adv.

The Sun Never Sets on POLAND WATER. Its patrons. The purest, most famous of the world's waters.—Adv.

NEW TURN TO INQUIRY IN EDWARDS MYSTERY

Evidence That New Yorker Was Not Killed in Bed, as Supposed.

BULLET DID NOT HIT BRAIN

Believed, However, to Have Caused Death—Judge Hiller Under Surveillance of Police.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 6.—Evidence that Charles A. Edwards of New York was not in bed when fatally shot on Tuesday night, in the old Hiller homestead, was the most important discovery in the mystery to-day. Because of the prominence of Edwards, descendant of Jonathan Edwards, noted Yale athlete and business man, and of Allan Maxcy Hiller and C. A. Hiller, the brothers-in-law, who are concerned in the investigation, the case is regarded as perhaps the greatest murder mystery in the history of Connecticut.

It is now thought probable that Edwards was standing or sitting when shot. A close examination was made to-day of the clothing found on the body. On one of the stockings—the left one—a blood clot as large as the end of a man's thumb was found. The blood had soaked through the stocking and spread itself over the top of the instep. The detectives are now working on the theory that the man was shot while standing or in some other position where the blood from the wound in the left side of the head would fall upon his foot.

The fact that on the left stocking also there was a collection of lint or carpet wool lends color to the theory that his body was dragged to the bed. The stocking that covered the right foot also showed signs of dragging on one side. That the body was dragged on the floor is believed by Coroner Mix.

A blood-stained kandkerchief was found under the right side of the head of Edwards, the side opposite from the wound. The investigators are unable to account for this except that the murderer after the shooting used the handkerchief to bathe the wound.

It was said to-day that two bullets have been found imbedded in one of the walls of the guest chamber where the body was found. There are evidences also that some one rolled a cigarette or filled a pipe there. Edwards did not smoke either.

A blood clot on the brain is now said to have been the cause of death directly, though it is believed that the bullet wound caused the clot. The bullet is said not to have penetrated the brain. It pierced the left ear, penetrated the scalp, and glanced from the skull while still under the skin, keeping close to the bone and skimming over and around the skull, after the fashion of a billiard ball carroming. The shock of contact of the bullet is believed to have ruptured a blood vessel and caused a clot to form upon the brain.

Eminent medical authority of New Haven, including Prof. J. W. Seaver of Yale University, declares the theory that poison may have contributed to Mr. Edwards's death is highly improbable. The autopsy conducted by Examiner C. F. Bartlette showed the presence of an opiate in the stomach, but it was insignificant.

Dr. Seaver said to-night: "There were little, if any, signs of poison irritation in the stomach when we made the autopsy. Of course I cannot say absolutely whether there were any indications of poison in the system or not, but I regard that as highly improbable. That is a matter for chemical analysis of considerable length and time to determine."

That both the Hillers are under police surveillance became known to-day. It had been supposed that the authorities were fully satisfied by statements made by Judge C. A. Hiller, and that after his examination yesterday he was done with the case. He was recalled before the Coroner to-day, however, and submitted to more questioning.

An hour later a visitor at his house asked to see him, and he went to his door accompanied by a man who was recognized as a New Haven detective. He did not seem to regard the recognition as of importance. Asked if he had anything to say, he replied:

"I have nothing to give to the newspapers."

"Have you employed counsel?" was asked.

"Why should I?" he replied. "There is no occasion for it as far as I can see."

Coroner Mix to-night was asked if Judge Hiller was under surveillance.

"I have nothing to say about this case," he replied. "I cannot discuss it in any phase."

New Haven is being searched, surface and underground, for the 22-calibre revolver with which the shooting was done, and the diary of Mrs. Abigail Hiller, whose hundred-thousand-dollar estate caused the differences between Edwards and the Hillers. The Street Cleaning Department had a force at work to-day dragging the sewers in the vicinity of the Hiller homestead.

The diary, among other things, it is said, showed just what disbursements of money had been made by Mrs. Hiller from time to time to those who were ultimately to benefit from the distribution of her estate. It is conceded that in the settlement of the estate the disbursements as recorded in the diary would have to be reckoned with. It is believed Edwards had this document with him when he was killed, although that is not certain. It has now disappeared.

Mrs. Lillian Hoffman, formerly a nurse in the employ of the Hiller family, has told the Coroner that she heard Maxcy Hiller make threats against Mr. Edwards. According to a statement to-night by Mrs. Hoffman, Hiller said:

"That man Edwards is making trouble for the family in the management of our property. I don't intend to stand for it. I'll get even with him some day. I'll fix him, as sure as I live."

George E. Hill, Health Officer of Fairfield County, this State, telephoned the Coroner:

"I was on a train, riding down from Ridgefield recently, with Mr. Edwards. He turned to me suddenly and said: 'My mother-in-law died recently in New Haven, and I'm having a good deal of trouble over the property through the Hillers. I don't know what to make of Maxcy Hiller. I think the man must be crazy. He has threatened a dozen times to kill me.'

On the strength of these statements Maxcy Hiller was again called before the Coroner to-day. Detectives meanwhile had been trying to break the alibi established by his wife, who stated that he had not left his bedroom on the night of the shooting. They were not successful. The examination of Hiller developed nothing. He was allowed to remain in his home under the surveillance of a policeman.

In the meantime public statements by prominent persons are coming out on behalf of Maxcy Hiller. They all declare he could not have committed the crime. The Hillers are of the oldest Puritan stock in New England, and the family through its excellent social connections is widely known.

A. Maxcy Hiller, through his connection with university matters, had a wide acquaintance with men of letters, many of whom he has entertained at his home here. He is a close friend of Jacob Riis.

Charles Hiller was formerly a Judge in Salina, Kan. He has lived in New Haven for two years, but still maintains a city in Kansas. He is regarded by his business and legal associates as a man of honor and high character.

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS.
[illegible]. & Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M.; "Fla. & Indian Ltd.," 9:25 A. M. Unexcelled service. Fla. Perm. & Atlantic Coast Line, 1,161 [illegible], N. Y.—Adv.

THERE IS BUT ONE POLAND WATER. New York Depot, 3 Park Place.—Adv.

THIS ISSUE
OF THE
New York Times
CONSISTS OF
74 Pages
COMPRISING
The Annual Financial Review
Two News Sections,
Weekly Financial Section,
Two Magazine Sections,
Colored Pictorial Section.

GREAT YERKES HOSPITAL TO BE SPEEDILY BEGUN

Widow Wishes to See the Institution in Being.

MUST FIRST SETTLE ESTATE

She Will Not Avail Herself of Provision Postponing Endowment Until Her Death.

The great hospital in the Bronx provided for in the will of the late Charles T. Yerkes, the traction promoter, who died in this city last week, will be built as soon as the estate can be settled, instead of waiting for Mrs. Yerkes's death, as the will provides.

This announcement was made yesterday by Dr. J. E. Janvrin for Mrs. Yerkes. Dr. Janvrin has been for many years Mrs. Yerkes's physician.

"Mrs. Yerkes is anxious to have the Yerkes Hospital built as soon as possible after the estate is settled," said Dr. Janvrin last night. "She will consent to its establishment as soon as the law will permit the work to begin. She is anxious to see it in operation before her death and to have a hand in its direction.

"Mr. and Mrs. Yerkes had their ideas clear on this bequest fifteen years ago. They had also agreed that their art collection should go to the Metropolitan Museum when they had passed away."

"Has Mrs. Yerkes expressed an opinion as to the advisability of giving up her Fifth Avenue residence and letting the city have it with the art treasures before her death?" he was asked.

"She has not considered that question," replied Dr. Janvrin.

Dr. Janvrin has been, in a friendly and professional way, an adviser to Mrs. Yerkes for years, as well as a professional attendant.

"Does Mrs. Yerkes expect any other will than that prepared by Mr. Knight of Chicago and read to the family?" he was asked.

"She does not believe there was any other will or that any other will was desired by Mr. Yerkes," he replied. "The will read by Mr. Knight is considered the last will of Mr. Yerkes."

Dr. Janvrin said that Mrs. Yerkes desired to assist in superintending the construction of the Yerkes Hospital. She was anxious, he said, to help all that she could with it in her lifetime. She was interested in such an institution where rich and poor, black and white, might get the benefit of the best medical service.

The Yerkes will provides that the real estate and the buildings for the hospital in the Bronx shall not exceed in cost $800,000, but for the maintenance of the institution a great part of the estate will revert after the death of Mrs. Yerkes—perhaps an endowment fund of $7,000,000. According to Dr Janvrin, Mrs. Yerkes will go as far as the law will permit in disposing of the estate for the operation of the Yerkes Hospital before her death.

SALOONS TELL MAYOR TO GO

Strict St. Cloud Executive Warned to Take a Vacation in Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Jan. 6.—Mayor Benson some time ago ordered the saloons of the city closed on Sunday at 11 o'clock at night. Repeated attempts to get him to rescind his order have failed.

The saloon men and their sympathizers met in conference yesterday and decided that the Mayor should leave at once for Mexico, where he has extensive property, and remain there until the expiration of his term of office. A committee from the conference to-day waited on the Mayor and advised him to leave.

Mayor Benson's friends view the action of the saloon men as a threat of bodily harm. His son said to-day he had for some time intended to visit his property in Mexico, but was reluctant to go under existing circumstances. He is not afraid of the saloon element.

PANAMA FREIGHT TIE-UP.

Coffee Must Be Sent Through the Straits of Magellan.

PANAMA, Jan. 6.—The congestion of freight on the Isthmus never was worse. All the wharves are packed with mixed cargoes.

The coffee season is near and the thousands of bags which previously have been shipped to the United States and Europe by way of Panama must be sent through the Straits of Magellen in order to obviate the risk of delay in handling here.

JUDGE GETS PERMIT TO ARM.

Rosenthal, Elected on Hearst Ticket, in Fear of Enemies.

Fearing an attack by some of his political enemies, Judge Alexander S. Rosenthal of the new Seventh District Municipal Court, East New York, obtained yesterday from Magistrate Furlong in Gates Avenue Court a pistol permit. The Judge declared that he was in imminent danger of being attacked.

Since his election, on the Municipal Ownership ticket, Rosenthal's opponents have been trying to unseat him on the ground of irregularities.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED
resumes service January 8. All Pullmans, electric lighted. Leaves New York daily 12:25 noon. Makes quickest time to Florida. Office 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

POLAND WATER NEVER CHANGES. The Pioneer and purest of American waters.—Adv.

OPERA STRIKE IS OFF; CONRIED SAYS HE WINS

But Chorus Gets All Demands Save Recognition of Union.

STRIKERS SING IN "FAUST"

Opera Begins Without Them, but They Appear After the Herr Direktor Makes a Speech.

The strike of the chorus of the Metropolitan Opera Company is at an end. It ended as suddenly as it began. It began with "Faust," and it ended with "Faust," precisely at the rise of the first curtain in each case.

Herr Conried is undoubtedly the conqueror. He admitted it himself after the first scene of "Faust" yesterday afternoon when he announced the breaking of the strike to a vast audience which had attended on the promise of a chorus, only to find that there was none until the second scene. The strike had not collapsed until the new chorus, which had been in training for days, was in full costume in the wings. The conditions under which the strike was ended are these:

First—The chorus is to take up its contracts and fulfill them to the letter throughout the rest of the season.

Second—Director Conried is to raise the salaries from $15 to $20, with a continuance of extra pay for Sunday concerts, special allowances for rehearsals, and an increase in the allowances made for trips to Philadelphia.

Third—The chorus will not be recognized as a union.

"It was really only the third condition which Mr. Conried fought against," said Charles H. Meltzer, his representative.

"When it was first hinted that the chorus would like an increase of salary he said that he was quite ready to accede to the request, realizing that $15 a week was very little to live upon in this city, particularly as the contract did not allow the chorus to sing outside of the Metropolitan Opera House.

"But the point which he did fight, and was ready to fight to a finish, was the question of whether opera should come under labor laws or not. He told the chorus, and he told the public, that he would not recognize the chorus union.

"The day after the strike he took the train for Washington, and there held a conference with Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor. He came back to this city with Mr. Gompers's assurance that the chorus union would receive no support from the Federation.

"The members of the chorus seem to have received this notice from the same source, for shortly after noon to-day individual members of the chorus, speaking for themselves, opened negotiations with Mr. Conried for a return to work. He accepted all overtures, reiterating that he would grant an increase of salary, but would not recognize the union. The result was that fifteen minutes before the rise of the curtain on 'Faust' the whole chorus of ninety, which went on strike on Wednesday night, trooped into the dressing rooms."

The first intimation the public received of the breaking of the strike was half an hour later, when Mr. Conried himself appeared on the stage to announce it.

Any idea of another "Faust-Without-a-Chorus" was far from the minds of the music enthusiasts when the curtain went up on the alchemist in his laboratory. Caruso, as Faust, sang his despondency, and was just about to drink the poison cup and end it, when—

The audience bent their ears and listened. Of course, the chorus was expected to be weak, but—then the truth dawned on them. There was no chorus, after all. The orchestra droned through the measures of the laborers in the fields, Faust went to the casement, let in the sunshine, and listened to imaginary voices, while "Vox Populi" up in the gallery groaned its displeasure.

When Herr Conried stepped out a bored look swept around the boxes; the parquet murmured its disapproval, while "Vox Populi" hissed. But Mr. Conried only smiled, waved his hat a little, and shoved his left hand between the first and second buttons of his coat.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he said—and it was not in an apologetic voice—"I have great pleasure ——"

The audience gasped.

"—— in announcing to you that the entire chorus is here!"

There was a brief, astonished silence; then the audience burst into applause. Mr. Conried proceeded:

"The chorus has yielded to all my demands, not as a union, but as individuals. It is agreed that the union shall not be recognized.

"The monetary question has been settled. The members of the chorus will receive an increase of salary. I expressed my willingness to do this from the very beginning. The settlement is satisfactory to me, to them and "—bowing again—"I hope to you."

Herr Conried withdrew amid deafening applause which lasted so long that the triumphant director had to make another appearance to acknowledge it.

He had hardly withdrawn the second time when the orchestra began the "Kermesse" scene and the curtain arose upon the entire chorus in the revels of the students at the tavern.

The audience gave them a great reception, which lasted for a full minute, during which the members of the chorus, taking advantage of the hilarious parts they happened to be playing, waved their hats and hands at the audience and cheered too.

"There is no ill-feeling between the management of the Opera House and the chorus," said Mr. Conried, in expressing his complete satisfaction with the end of the fight. "It is merely a little cloud which has come and passed away, leaving the sunshine brighter than ever."

However, it is a good wind that blows nobody ill, for the new chorus which was being trained must now be relegated to the tailor shops and the delicatessen stores where many of its members were discovered. Those who had dreams of operatic glory had their fond hopes blighted just as they were about to be able to say for all time that they had "sung in 'Faust.'" The bitterest pill was when, at the rise of the curtain, they were instructed to take off their costumes and hand them back to their original wearers. Some of the new chorus who showed that they had no mean ability will be retained.

Several members of the chorus last night expressed themselves as entirely satisfied with the manner in which the strike had ended. They declared they regarded the concessions gained by them as all that they ever really wanted. They made light of the union matter.

"It is a good thing," said one, "to make a bluff at a big concession which you don't particularly want, for then, as in this case, you usually get all the little concessions which you really want. As it is, we have got an increase in salary. Mr. Conried calls it $20, but when you consider the extra money for rehearsals and Sunday concerts and Philadelphia trips you can sum it up as $25 a week.

"Besides that, our accommodations and general comfort traveling between this city and Philadelphia are to be vastly improved. That is one of the concessions we most wanted, and we have got it, although Mr. Conried did not mention it."

The West Shore Railroad is the $8.00 line to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Up the Hudson and through the Mohawk Valley.—Adv.

POLAND WATER DEPOT, 3 PARK PLACE. Hiram Hixon & Sons.—Adv.

HARRIMANS IN A SMASH.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver in Carriage Struck by Car—Going Home from Opera.

While returning from the Metropolitan Opera House last night Oliver Harriman, the banker, and Mrs. Harriman, who live at 34 East Fifty-second Street, had a narrow escape from serious injury. Their carriage was struck by a Forty-second Street car at the corner of Fifth Avenue.

Hugh Dunlap, the coachman, thought he had ample time to cross the tracks before the car reached the corner, but the motorman did not slacken speed. The carriage was struck in the rear, swerved to one side, and Dunlap and the footman were thrown from their seats. Both landed on the pavement and were slightly bruised on the back and shoulders.

Mr. and Mrs. Harriman, although shaken up, were uninjured. Immediately following the crash the two horses attached to the carriage bolted up Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Harriman became hysterical when she saw that there was nobody to guide the runaway team. She screamed, and her husband did his best to quiet her.

Detectives Summers and Conroy of the East Fifty-first Street Station made after the horses.

Conroy sprang for the bridle, caught it, and pulled with might and main, while the horses dashed on. The detective would have been trampled had his partner, Summers, not darted around the coach and seized the bridle of the off horse. The team had gone about a block, with both detectives tugging at them, when the two brought the runaways to a stop.

Fifth Avenue, at Forty-second Street, was crowded at the time with many vehicles. There was imminent danger of a smash-up. Dunlap and the footman both refused medical attendance and went to the Harriman home.

MONEY FROM STOCK TAX.

The State Realized $728,409 from It Last Month.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—The receipts from the stock transfer tax for December exceeded the estimates. The State's revenue for the month from this source was $728,409.38. It was thought that the receipts would not go over $670,000. The amount is believed to be the largest the State will receive in a long while. It was due to the activity of the stock market.

The tax on stock transfers went into effect last June, and for the six months previous to December $2,610,000 was realized.

SAILORS SCUTTLE A SHIP.

Bore Holes in Her Bottom—Angry at Being Placed in Irons.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 6.—Revengeful after being placed in irons by the Captain of the Norwegian ship Regent, lying at Sapelo, several members of the crew, when they were liberated, scuttled the ship by boring holes in the bottom.

The men, after arranging to send the ship to the bottom, deserted. The authorities have been searching for them. They are known to have come here.

The owners of the Regent have arranged for the raising of the ship, which lies off the Mud Bank. They have also given instructions that no expense be spared in catching the guilty men.

ROOSEVELT, JR., BUFFALO WHIP

Exhibits His Skill at the Boston Sportsmen's Show.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—The Sportsmen's Show was marked by two special attractions to-night. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., came over from Harvard accompanied by some friends and showed his skill in driving the buffalo team.

Gov. Guild greatly admired the fly-casting contest, which he watched with much interest. The contest held in the afternoon was a handicap match, with seven entries and L. S. Dowling as scratch man.

The prizes, consisting of gold and silver cups, were awarded to the two giving the longest cast. L. D. Chapman captured the first prize with a distance of 114 feet 6 inches, and next came F. H. Colcott, 110 feet 6 inches, and L. S. Dowling, scratch, 97 feet.

The open casting contest with eight entries was won by C. L. Harnden, distance 90 feet, followed by R. E. Follett, 88½ feet.

PURCHASE BY MRS. J. J. ASTOR.

Dwelling Adjoining Her Residence Bought to Checkmate Speculators.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor is the buyer of the dwelling at 844 Fifth Avenue, between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Streets. The house was reported to have been sold by Mrs. Benjamin Blossom several weeks ago.

The house adjoins the Astor residence at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, separating it from the dwelling on the Sixty-sixth Street corner, owned by Grant B. Schley.

The purchase is said to have been made with a view to preventing any undesirable use being made of the property in the hands of some speculator.

Upper Fifth Avenue owners had an effective and, some say, costly lesson, in this particular, about three years ago, when the house at 835 Fifth Avenue, in the block just south of the Astor residence, was bought by a speculator, who promptly created a stir among the neighboring owners by the announcement that he would build a fifteen-story apartment hotel.

There were several hurried conferences among the owners, the speculator's holding was transferred a little later, and the apartment hotel was never built.

Carnegie Steel Co. to Improve Plant.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 6.—President W. E. Corey attended a meeting of the heads of the departments of the Carnegie Steel Company to-day. It was agreed to build two additional blast furnaces and ten open-hearth furnaces and to improve the plants at an aggregate cost of $7,000,000.

It is not known whether or not Mr. Corey called on his wife, who is stopping with her mother in Swissvale.

THE IDEAL TRAIN TO FLORIDA.
Commencing Monday, Jan. 8th, 12:55 P. M. The Southern's Palm Limited, New York to St. Augustine. Entire train electric lighted. New equipment—Pullman's best productions. New York Offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

GOLF TOURNAMENTS, PINEHURST, N. C., January 15 to 20. Special rates via Seaboard Air Line. Office, 1,18[illegible]

POLAND WAT[illegible] as a solvent a[illegible]

ROGERS WON'T TELL STANDARD'S AFFAIRS

Missouri's Counsel Will Ask Court To Make Him.

WOMAN IN THE OIL INQUIRY

Stepdaughter of George Rice, Who Fought Standard Till He Died, Tells of Trust's Early Days.

Willing to answer readily all questions which had no bearing on the secret operations or the stock ownership of the Standard Oil Company and its offshoots, urbanity itself in declining to reply to questions of an illuminating tendency, H. H. Rogers, the uncrowned head of the Petroleum Trust, was kept on the griddle for the better part of the second day's hearing before Special Commissioner Sanborn, who is taking testimony in the two suits instituted by Attorney General Herbert S. Hadley of Missouri, to bar the Standard Oil Company from that State.

Mr. Rogers was more than urbane. He insisted on rising and bowing ceremoniously to the Special Commissioner when, in the course of the proceedings, it became necessary for him to decline to answer questions. He grew facetious when opportunity offered, indulging in passages of wit with Mr. Hadley which brought smiles to the faces of all and made the group of Standard Oil lawyers laugh outright.

Once or twice in the course of the interorgative grueling to which he was subjected by young Mr. Hadley, the autocrat of 26 Broadway showed signs of kicking over the traces. Once or twice he straightened up in his chair as if on the brink of rebellion. In each instance, however, he thought better of it, masked his face in smiles, and renewed his Chesterfieldian manner.

All unawed, the Attorney General from Missouri pursued the even tenor of his inquiry. He was unsuccessful in eliciting a single reply from Mr. Rogers which would tend to elucidate the problems he is delving into, but invariably when the witness balked he had the questions certified to the Supreme Court of the State of New York for a ruling as to their propriety.

"This is just the ground work," he said, when the hearing for the day was over, and Mr. Rogers had been instructed to be on hand again Monday morning. "When the proper time comes the questions which have been evaded will be presented to the Supreme Court, and if the witnesses are instructed to answer they will be committed for contempt should they persist in their present course.

"Of course there may be writs of habeas corpus and appeals. That is all part of the game. We are out for information, though, and we will get it before we are through.

"What we are after in New York is the unraveling of the stock ownership end of the Standard Oil sphinx. Throug the proof submitted in the investigations in Missouri we have clearly shown the methods pursued by the corporation. Evidence is already in to the effect that two-thirds of every dividend declared by the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, which is ostensibly an independent concern and a Missouri corporation, is paid over to a man supposedly the representative of the Standard Oil Company.

Made H. H. Rogers Wait.

"We have shown, too, that the Republic Oil Company is the stalking horse which the Standard uses to put competition out of business. Under the old system, in a field where the Standard was selling nine-tenths of the oil consumed, it cost the Standard nine times as much to undersell a competitor as it cost the competitor to meet the cut-rate prices. With a supposedly independent company to do the selling, the loss is placed on a basis more nearly even, and the downfall of the competing company is hastened.

"The task we have still to perform is definitely to trace the ownership of the stock in the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, the Republic Oil Company, and the other subsidiary companies of the Standard operating in our State. This is what we are trying to get at here. Of course it is no easy task, but it is by no means impossible.

"I do not know just when the questions which have been certified will be submitted to the Supreme Court. That is a matter to be determined later. It is no part of my intention to spend my time running between the court and the Special Commissioner, while the hearing stands still, but before I leave New York every inch of progress possible will have been made. The hearing in Cleveland, scheduled for next Wednesday, has been postponed. If we are not ready Wednesday—and I do not see how we can be—the Cleveland hearing will go over again."

The Attorney General declared himself yesterday morning before the resumption of the hearing against a continuance of the longhand policy insisted upon by the Standard Oil attorneys.

"For the remainder of the hearing," he announced, "the testimony will be taken on a typewriter. There is not the slightest reason why Mr. Sanborn should be compelled to write out all the questions, answers, and objections with pen and ink. A typewriter will fully comply with the provisions of Section 919 of the Code, which instructs the reduction to writing of testimony given and a typewriter will be used."

When the decision of Mr. Hadley was submitted to Commissioner Sanborn that official smiled broadly.

"I'm a very fine penman," he said, "but enough of a thing is enough."

When the young army of Standard Oil lawyers was marshaled and the Attorney General's ruling was communicated to them there was talk of protest, but it died away. They had no choice but to submit, and machines were at once installed to rest the weary fingers of the Special Commissioner.

Both Mr. Rogers and William G. Rockefeller—son of William and nephew of John D.—were in the offices of Henry Wollman, 74 Broadway, at the [illegible] the reconvening of the [illegible] entered into [illegible] where Mr. Ro[illegible]

was wanted, and Mr. Rockefeller stayed all day.

The Standard's Stalking Horse.

Mr. Rogers was not put on the stand first. Instead he was kept waiting until Mrs. Ida M. Butts of Pickens, West Va., formerly of Marietta, Ohio, and a stepdaughter of George Rice, who died last year, and was known as one of the most persistent enemies of Standard Oil methods in Ohio, was examined. Mrs. Butts came loaded for bear. She had with her the only outstanding certificates of the Standard Oil Trust and displayed an intimate acquaintance with the history of the corporation and its doings in the Ohio field.

Special Commissioner Sanborn said that there would be no further hearings in the Wollman offices, as they were too small. Beginning Monday, the hearings will be held in the offices of the Law Typewriting Company, 67 Wall Street, where there is room to accommodate several hundred people.

When Mrs. Butts was called the Standard attorneys were all in their places—General Solicitor Elliott, Mr. Hagerman of Kansas City, Mr. Eddy of Chicago, Mr. Johnson of St. Louis, and Mr. Rowe of New York. Before the morning was over Mr. Rowe, who appears as personal counsel for Standard Oil witnesses, was ordered to leave the room after a bitter wrangle with the Special Commissioner, but their differences were patched up during the recess adjournment for luncheon and the lawyer was permitted to occupy a seat near the witness stand, with the understanding that he would not attempt to interrupt the proceedings.

When Mrs. Butts was excused and Mr. Rogers was called there was a stir in the Standard Oil ranks. The trust attorneys hastened to throw open windows, explaining that "Mr. Rogers suffered from asthma and needed fresh air." The chair in which Mrs. Butts had been seated was moved from the position which it occupied to a corner of the room better screened from the view of spectators in the rear of the place.

"What is your name, residence, and occupation?" was the first question put by Attorney General Hadley after Mr. Rogers had taken his seat.

"I would like to see the paper on which the question is written," announced the witness when the typewriter had clicked it off.

The Standard Oil attorneys insisted that he had that privilege, but Mr. Hadley couldn't see it that way. Commissioner Sanborn said he was willing to extend every courtesy to Mr. Rogers, but he would not agree to permit the reading of questions by him until the end of his examination.

"Hold on a minute," said the witness. "I see an artist taking my picture. Will you kindly have him stopped?"

The request was complied with and the examination was resumed. When Mr. Hadley's question was repeated, he said that he "believed his name was H. H. Rogers," that he lived in New York and that he was in the oil business.

"What oil companies are you connected with?" Mr. Hadley asked.

Objection was made by Mr. Rowe, who declared he was Mr. Rogers's personal counsel, that the question was too general. The lawyer advised against an answer.

Mr. Rowe Butts In.

"Mr. Rowe," said Special Commissioner Sanborn, "you represent no party to these proceedings, and I must insist against further interference from you."

"I decline to answer," Mr. Rogers finally said, "on the advice of counsel."

"I direct you to answer."

Mr. Rogers bowed, smiling. "I am advised by counsel," he said.

Mr. Rowe insisted that he be recognized, and that his objection to the question and his advice to Mr. Rogers be noted. Mr. Hadley informed the attorney that he had no standing before the Commissioners.

"In refusing to answer," he asked of the witness, "do you claim any personal privilege under the laws of either the United States, the State of New York, or the State of Missouri?"

"I claim my personal rights," was the answer.

"On the ground that to answer might tend to incriminate you, or subject you to penalty of forfeiture?"

"No, Sir. I am within my rights in declining to answer on the advice of counsel."

"If instructed by the Commissioner that the Supreme Court ordered you to answer, would you then refuse?"

"I would decide at that time."

"By whom would your decision be governed?" Mr. Hadley persisted.

"That will be determined when the occasion arises," softly responded the witness.

"Are you connected with any of the respondents in this case, the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, the Republic Oil Company, or the Waters-Pierce Oil Company?"

"I am a Director of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana."

"Are you a stockholder?"

"Counsel advises witness not to answer," interposed Mr. Rowe.

"Mr. Rowe," warned the Special Commissioner, with emphasis, "you really must not interfere again."

Mr. Rowe declared that the matter of stock ownership was one to be settled by the court. It was involved in a suit now pending before the Supreme Court of Missouri.

"I ask this specific question to show the interest of the witness," Mr. Hadley declared, "and for the purpose of testing his credibility."

"I refuse to answer," Mr. Rogers said, "acting upon the advice of counsel."

"Do you know who owns the stock of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana?"

"I advise the witness not to answer," said Mr. Rowe.

"I have already warned you not to interrupt these proceedings," said Mr. Sanborn. "If you do so again, I shall be compelled to ask you to leave the room."

"Mr. Rowe knows his rights and will continue to advise the witness," Mr. Hagerman interposed.

Ordered Lawyer to Go.

Mr. Rowe repeated his advice, and the Special Commissioner ordered him from the room.

"I refuse to go," said Mr. Rowe, taking his seat, his face drawn with excitement.

"I would like to be ordered from the room," mildly suggested Mr. Rogers, and there was a general laugh.

"The hearing will not proceed until Mr. Rowe obeys my order," announced Mr. Sanborn. "I would not like to resort to force, but Mr. Rowe must leave the room at once."

Mr. Hagerman attempted to pour oil upon the troubled waters by urging that Mr. Rowe meant no disrespect to the Special Commissioner. Mr. Sanborn was deaf to the plea.

"I must preserve some kind of order," he declared.

"Why not adjourn until 2 o'clock?" suggested Lawyer Johnson.

"A good idea," acquiesced the Commissioner, and ordered a recess accordingly.

In the course of the recess hour Mr. Sanborn said positively that Mr. Rowe would not be allowed to return. If he insisted, the hearing would not proceed. Mr. Rowe was equally positive in declaring that he would be on hand when Mr. Rogers resumed the stand.

Before the proceedings were taken up again an agreement was reached by which Mr. Rowe was permitted to occupy a seat near the witness, so that his advice might be sought in case Mr. Rogers was in doubt as to the admissibility of any question. It was understood, however, that he was not to attempt to take an audible part in the hearing.

It was almost 2:30 when Mr. Rogers entered the room and took his seat in the witness chair. Mr. Hadley seated himself directly in front of the Standard leader.

"Do you know what person or persons own the majority of stock in the Standard Oil Company of Indiana?" Mr. Rogers was asked.

There was a whispered conference, an objection by Mr. Hagerman, and Mr. Rogers declined to answer on the advice of counsel.

"Do you decline to answer the question," Mr. Hadley asked very slowly, "on account of any personal privilege under the Constitution or laws of the United States, the State of New York, or the State of Missouri, on the ground that to answer the question might subject you to a criminal prosecution, a penalty, or a forfeiture?"

"I have no conception of such distant things," said Mr. Rogers. "I decline for personal reasons."

"What are your personal reasons, Mr. Rogers?"

"The witness," Mr. Hagerman objected, "is not obliged to state any reason further than that he is acting on the advice of counsel."

"I ask you the question again," Mr. Hadley persisted, hitching his chair forward until he was within a yard of the witness. "Do you decline to answer for fear that you might subject yourself to criminal prosecution?"

"I cannot conceive of such a condition of affairs," Mr. Rogers replied. "I have nothing further to say than that I am acting under the advice of my counsel."

"Is that your only reason?"

"That is the only answer I can give. I believe I am within my rights."

"I might concede that on certain grounds, but I ask you whether the advice of counsel is the only reason for refusing to answer my question."

"I can't think of any other," said the witness, almost apologetically. "That is all I can say, Colonel."

"You are not giving me my proper rank," purred the Attorney General.

There was a noise in the rear of the room. Mr. Rogers protested that he could not hear the questions. The typewriter operator said he couldn't hear Mr. Rogers's answer, and the machine was moved closer to the witness while the Special Commissioner called for quiet.

Q.—Are you familiar with the business done by the company of which you are a Director—the Standard Oil Company of Indiana? A.—I know it's in the oil business, but I am not familiar with the details.

Q.—You feel reasonably confident, though, that it is in the oil business? A.—I judge so from what I've heard.

Q.—You took a trip, did you not, a few months ago, through a part of the United States where the Standard Oil Company does business, for the purpose of examining its properties? A.—I don't recall it if I did.

Q.—You have a good memory, haven't you? A.—I object to the question.

Q.—Is that the only answer you desire to make? A.—To the memory question, yes.

Q.—In the course of the last few months did you go to Whiting, Ind., and examine the Standard Oil refinery there? A.—I did not.

Q.—Were you in the State of Kansas last year for the purpose of looking into the oil business? A.—I was in Kansas.

Q.—When was that? A.—In the course of the last year.

Q.—You did not go into the State of Missouri on that trip, did you? A.—I don't think I did.

Q.—On the occasion of that trip did you not purposely avoid the State of Missouri for the reason that you feared that you might be subpoenaed as a witness in this case if you came within its borders? A.—I did not.

Mr. Rogers said he could not say, for the moment, whether the Standard Oil Company of Indiana had a refinery at Sugar Creek, near Kansas City, Mo.

"We'll give you plenty of time to think," said Mr. Hadley, suavely.

"I'll give you the answer next week," Mr. Rogers offered.

"Do you mean to tell the court," the Attorney General demanded, "that you, as one of the Directors of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, don't know of the existence of the refinery at Sugar Creek? Is that what you mean to have the court understand?"

"I wish the court to understand all that I say."

"Very well, then, answer next week," Mr. Hadley assented.

"I accept your apology," said Mr. Rogers with a smile.

"I beg your pardon," corrected the young Westerner, "but I didn't apologize."

Mr. Rogers accepted the correction gracefully, and the examination went on.

Q.—Will you be kind enough to tell me with what portion of the business of the Standard Oil Company you happen to be familiar? A.—I may modestly say that I am familiar with dividends, when they are passed.

Q.—Oh, you remember the dividends, do you? A.—I can't remember them in detail. I am not very good on dates.

Q.—Do you know whether the Standard Oil Company of Indiana refines as well as sells oil? A.—I know it from hearsay.

Q.—Don't you know it from actual observation? A.—I do not.

Q.—Wasn't the purpose of your recent Western trip to look over Standard Oil properties in Kansas? A.—My business was largely in Oklahoma. I was there in the interest of the production of oil in the Oklahoma and Indian Territory fields. I don't recall much of Indiana.

Q.—I didn't ask you about Indiana. I asked you about Kansas. A.—I know, but I wanted to tell you.

Mr. Rogers fairly beamed. He leaned forward in his chair. He turned to the Standard Oil attorneys.

"When the General looks so smiling and happy," he said, "I can't help talking to him."

Mr. Hadley joined in the ripple of amusement that circled the room, but kept on digging.

"Is it not a fact," he demanded, "that on that trip you stopped at Neodesha, Kan., and examined a refinery?"

"I don't recall Neodesha," Mr. Rogers replied.

"Did you not, at some point in Kansas, examine a refinery owned by your company?"

Before Mr. Rogers could reply to the question Mr. Hagerman objected, on the ground that the inquiry was not directed toward Kansas and that the witness was not obliged to answer questions pertaining to happenings outside of Missouri. Mr. Rogers thereupon kept silent.

"Why was it, Mr. Rogers, that you didn't visit the State of Missouri on your Western trip?" Mr. Hadley questioned.

"I wasn't invited," Mr. Rogers answered, lowering his voice to a confidential tone.

This was nuts for the Western lawyer. He was on his feet in an instant.

An Invitation from Missouri.

"Permit me now, Mr. Rogers," he said, "to extend to you on behalf of the State of which I have the honor to be the Attorney General, a formal and standing invitation to you to come and see us. We will give you a warm welcome and try to keep you entertained."

"I didn't know you had so much authority," vouchsafed Mr. Rogers.

"You do now?" Mr. Hadley asked.

"That's what I'm here for," Mr. Rogers answered, fairly bubbling over with smiles.

"Did you find that the Waters-Pierce Oil Company sold oil in Oklahoma Territory and Indian Territory, while the Standard Oil Company did not?" the Missouri official continued.

Mr. Rogers was advised not to answer and did not. The question, following the usual course, was certified.

Mr. Rogers could not remember having stopped in Kansas City, Kan., on the Western trip, and when asked if he recalled the wreck in which his train had played a part at Leavenworth, said he remembered little even of that place, as he had been asleep at the time.

"Were you advised by counsel, either before or after the Western trip," Mr. Hadley asked, "that you might be subpoenaed as a witness if you got in the State of Missouri.

"I don't recall that I was."

"Was the only reason you stayed away because you were not invited—did not have a formal invitation?"

"I fear that the omission of the invitationtion did not have quite that much weight with me."

"You didn't come?" "I did not."

"Can't you tell me why?" This was Mr. Rogers's chance. He paused a moment, then said, smilingly:

"I had no occasion to be in Missouri, and consequently no desire."

The Attorney General made a little gesture showing that he appreciated the thrust, and then asked the witness if he didn't know that the Standard Oil Company had a refinery in the State.

"I have heard there was one," Mr. Rogers admitted, "but I never saw it."

"Have you never longed to go through that establishment, built for the purpose of handling oil from the Kansas and Indian Territory oilfields?"

"Inasmuch, General, as I have been in the petroleum business, notably in the refining end of it, since 1861, an oil refinery has about as much attraction for me as Carrie Nation."

The simile made a hit with the Attorney General. He joined in the laugh that followed. Then he wanted to know if Mr. Rogers was aware of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company. Mr. Rogers admitted that he knew it by reputation. He didn't know that there was any trade agreement with his company as to the Indian Territory field. Indeed, he was not allowed to go into the merits of this question, being stopped by Mr. Hagerman.

The witness know nothing of the Republic Oil Company, nor of the company it succeeded, except in a general way. He knew W. H. Tilford, but couldn't recall George B. Wilson. He was questioned about other officials of the companies which Mr. Hadley is after, admitting casual acquaintance with some of the men mentioned, denying any knowledge of others. Finally Mr. Hadley propounded this question:

"What business have you ever transacted or known to have been transacted by the Board of Directors of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana?"

"I suppose I have known that they passed dividends."

"Is that all?"

"If I had time I might think of something else."

"Will you take the time?"

"With pleasure."

"The pleasure will be mutual, I assure you."

Mr. Rogers made a movement as if to leave his chair.

"May I go now?" he eagerly questioned.

"No," gravely replied the Missourian, "I think you had better wait until after adjournment."

The Standard Oil leader admitted an acquaintance with H. Clay Pierce of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company and a slight knowledge of H. P. Tinsley. He declined to say anything regarding his possible knowledge of the ownership of the Waters-Pierce stock.

"Do you know M. Van Buren?" Mr. Hadley demanded.

"I heard of an M. Van Buren who died a good many years ago," was the innocent answer. "I think the M. stood for Martin."

"Answer m[illegible] without levity," cam[illegible]. "I mean the M. Van Buren who lives at Arsdale-on-the-Hudson, and who holds stock for the Standard Oil Company of Indiana or the Standard Oil Company of Missouri, which amounts to a controlling interest in the Waters-Pierce Oil Company?"

"I do not recall. I will find out and let you know next week."

Many questions aimed to show that the Waters-Pierce Oil Company was really a Standard property and that two-thirds of every dividend declared went into Standard pockets were put, objected to, and answers declined. In each instance of certification, when instructed by the special Commissioner to answer, Mr. Rogers accompanied his refusal by rising and bowing in token of respect. Mr. Sanford was not a little embarrassed by this profusion of courtesy, and at last lodged a laughing protest, saying that there was no need for so much formality.

Mr. Rogers said that James A. Moffat was the President of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, and could tell of its affairs. Personally the witness was unable to say whether there had been any division of trade interests in the State of Missouri between the Standard and the Waters-Pierce Company. He had never heard of such a division, either directly or indirectly.

Knew of No Agreement.

"If it is a fact," Mr. Hadley demanded, "that the Standard Oil Company of Indiana sells oil in the northern half of Missouri and the Waters-Pierce Company sells oil in the southern half, and that neither will enter the territory of the other, have you any explanation to make on such a situation other than the existence of a trade agreement?"

"I have none."

"Assuming the truth of my premises?"

"I don't believe in assuming too much. You know the story about the dog and the rabbit."

Acquaintanceship with Alexander McDonald and W. H. Tilford was admitted by the witness.

"Where is Mr. Tilford now?" suddenly asked Mr. Hadley.

"He's not in Missouri."

"No, that goes without the saying," the Attorney General conceded.

"Has Mr. Tilford offices at 26 Broadway?" was Mr. Hadley's next question.

"I think he has an office there."

"Is it not a fact that two-thirds of the dividends of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company are paid to H. M. Tilford, whenever declared?"

Mr. Rogers declined to answer. There was the usual instruction, the usual bow, and the usual certification. Inquiry was made as to certain business transactions between H. Clay Pierce and the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, which came to naught. There was always the objection, followed by the certification.

It was after the hour fixed for adjournment, but Mr. Hadley kept on. He wanted to find out about the committee system in vogue in the Standard companies.

"You will have to be more explicit," said Mr. Rogers.

"The business of the Standard is conducted by committees, isn't it?"

"Have you not at 26 Broadway a Committee on Domestic Business, a Committee on Foreign Business, a committee that looks after the sale of lubricating oils, and a committee that looks after the sale of illuminating oils, and is not the business of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana carried on through these committees?"

There was objection to the question. After much beating about the bush Mr. Rogers said he didn't know what part was played by committees in the management of the company.

"As a matter of fact, Mr. Rogers," demanded Mr. Hadley, in closing the examination for the day, "do you know whether the Standard Oil Company of Indiana sells lubricating oil or illuminating oil or both?"

"I presume they sell both," the answer came. "Inasmuch as I have not been to the Whiting refinery for a good many years and all my information is hearsay, I cannot speak of my own knowledge, but I assume that the company deals in all departments of petroleum."

When Mr. Rogers left the stand he was told that he would be wanted again on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. As he walked from the room several photographers asked for permission to take his picture. He declined, still wearing the smile that wouldn't come off.

Mrs. Butts, the only other witness examined, is a small woman. She came to the hearing dressed all in black, and when she took the stand she was thoroughly self-posessed. She had been in the oil business, she said, in Ohio, Virginia, and New York, and in her stepfather's office in Marietta, Ohio.

"Who was your stepfather?" Mr. Hadley asked.

"George M. Rice," was the answer. The story of George Rice, the man who fought the Standard to his last gasp and died at the Astor House about a year ago was fresh in the minds of all present.

Mr. Hadley commenced by asking Mrs. Butts if her stepfather was in any way connected with the Standard Oil Trust in Ohio. She replied that if holding certificates in the Standard Oil would make him a member, he was. Later, the witness said that as administratrix she still held those certificates. Her stepfather died last year.

The witness told of the fight made against the trust in Ohio, and of the attempt made at that time to drive the Standard Oil out of the State. The Standard Oil moved to dissolve in 1892, Mrs. Butts explained, issuing liquidating trustees' certificates. These were not taken up, and a second suit was commenced in 1899 with the result that the courts ordered the trust to liquidate, as the first dissolution was merely a subterfuge.

A second injunction was issued by the Ohio Supreme Court, which resulted in the formation of the New Jersey Standard Oil Company. Mrs. Butts told quite a little of the ancient history of the attempt at that time to force the Standard Oil out of Ohio, and of the many delays it interposed to thwart the judgment of the Ohio courts obtained by Attorney General Monnett of Ohio.

"Was the Waters-Pierce Company a part of the trust agreement?" Mrs. Butts was asked.

"I understand so."

"Did you ever see the original trust agreement?"

"I saw certified copies of it. I do not know where the original agreement is now."

Mrs. Butts said her stepfather held some of the certificates, and she still held the trustee's liquidating certificates. So far as she knew, there are no others outstanding.

Mr. Hadley then handed Mrs. Butts a number of papers and asked her what they were. She said that they were her stepfather's certificates. They were, Mrs. Butts said, six shares of the Standard Oil Trust, original certificates; one share of assignment of legal title, and other shares of legal title converted into scrip.

Mr. Hadley read the certificates over one by one to the witness to get them on record. In doing so he enumerated the names of the twenty subsidiary companies that were included in the formation of the original Standard Oil Company of Ohio, and which, under the order of the courts then, was compelled to liquidate and got out of business, to reorganize later in New Jersey.

Mrs. Butts presented one of the original Oil Trust certificates, and said that the men composing the trust were:

John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, Henry H. Rogers, J. H. Alexander, H. H. Roque, W. H. Tilford, James B. McGee, Alexander McDonald, C. N. Paine, John D. Archbold, N. F. Clark, and William F. Kenning.

The companies, some of them under other names, she said, were Standard Oil Companies of Ohio, New Jersey, New York, Kentucky, and Indiana; Union Tank Line Company, Indiana Pipe Line Company, New York Transit Company, Atlantic Refining Company, Buckeye Pipe Line Company, Northwestern Ohio Natural Gas Company, Eureka Pipe Line Company, Solar Refining Company, South Pennsylvania Oil Company, Forest Oil Company, and Ohio Oil Company.

"Was the Standard Oil Company of Indiana in the original trust?"

"It was, under another name, I think. I would have to refresh my memory."

Attorney General Hadley asked what the witness did in the office of Mr. Rice, her father.

"I was sales agent. Corresponding Secretary, and I visited different parts of the country doing business," replied Mrs. Butts.

Mr. Hadley said after the hearing was over for the day that Mrs. Butts would probably be recalled before final adjournment. She came to New York for the purpose of giving her testimony.

"How much longer will Mr. Rogers be kept on the stand?" was the last question fired at the head of Missouri's legal department as he was leaving Mr. Wollmann's office for his hotel.

"Impossible to say," Mr. Hadley answered. "I have a great many more questions to ask him. While the typewriter beats long hand for speed, it's a pretty slow way of taking down testimony."

Mr. Rogers was on the stand a full hour at the morning session and for the entire afternoon session, which was dragged out long after the hour set for adjournment—4 o'clock—by the eagerness of the indefatigable official from Missouri to get at a fact he fought to bring out in vain.

Even then he was ready to keep on, and only consented to adjourn on the earnest pleas of the Standard Oil lawyers. It is not at all improbable that Mr. Rogers will have an all-day session Monday.

HARD FIGHT ON CANNON TO BE MADE IN HOUSE

Strong Coalition on Statehood and Philippines Tariff Forming.

BABCOCK WILL LEAD REVOLT.

Democrats Ready to Throw Philippines Bill Overboard to Defeat Republican Statehood Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Strong efforts have been made to-day to shape up an agreement among the Republicans opposed to the House leaders on the Statehood proposition and on the reduction of the tariff on Philippine sugar. It is hoped that they can be induced to stand together with the Democrats to beat both the Philippine tariff bill and the Hamilton Statehood bill.

The Statehood bill is to be reported by Representative Hamilton, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, on Monday. It provides for the admission of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory as Oklahoma, and of New Mexico and Arizona as Arizona. To this bill there is a large Republican dissent, headed by Tawney and Babcock, and including practically all the Western members from States near the Territories, as well as others from the Middle States. These members aim at preserving her identity to Arizona.

The House Rules Committee has planned on Monday to bring in a special rule fixing the bill as the special order displacing the Philippines tariff bill, and prohibiting any amendment. The proposed coalition of Republican insurgents and Democrats plan to defeat the rule and to instruct the Committee on Territories to report a bill providing for the admission of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, and stop there.

That done, the Philippines Tariff bill could come up again, and the beet sugar men would call on their allies for support in defeating this measure. At this programme the Democrats are likely to balk. They would much rather have the proposed bill than no legislation.

To hold the Democrats, the beet sugar men propose to bring in an amendment repealing the differential on refined sugar. In his speech yesterday Champ Clark made a square offer to the beet sugar men to vote against any bill they wanted to kill if they would vote with him to abolish the differential, and received a hearty response of "We'll go you on that."

Such an amendment would be ruled out by the Speaker as not germane to the bill. Then the ruling of the Speaker is to be upset, if the combination can hold its votes. The result will be, if they win, that the bill will be left in a shape repugnant to the great majority of Republicans, including the beet-sugar men themselves, and probably will be killed.

Many Democrats are willing to let the Philippines bill be killed if they can thus obtain the admission of Oklahoma without Arizona.

Representative Lloyd, the Democratic whip, and also a member of the Committee on Territories, held several conferences with leading Republicans to-day and told them that he could count on the full Democratic vote. Representative Babcock of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, has been selected to lead the fight for the insurgents, who estimate that they will control about seventy votes, which will be more than sufficient.

The Speaker's organization recognizes that it has a hard fight on its hands, and to-night it is learned that there may be a shift in tactics which will leave the tariff bill undisturbed and not bring in the Statehood bill until the tariff matter has been disposed of. That would give the Speaker opportunity to break the combination. Watson, the Republican whip, was busy all day sounding Republicans, and the Republican managers professed to be confident that they can spoil the plans of the insurgents.

The fight is made directly on Speaker Cannon. Several Senators have been taking a hand and urging their Representatives to stick to the fight in the House even to the point of turning down the Speaker.

FENCE ROCKEFELLER ESTATE.

No One Allowed to Roam Over Forest Hill in the Master's Absence.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 6.—"No Trespassing" is a sign that will soon cease to be needed about Forest Hill, the Summer home of John D. Rockefeller. Beginning at the rear of the estate, an eight-foot iron-posted wire fence of forbidding appearance is being put up. Over this, as a further precaution, a layer of half-inch mesh wire netting is being stretched.

Sections of the estate to which the neighbors have hitherto been allowed free access in Mr. Rockefeller's absence are to be walled off, and walks and drives are now to be reserved for the sole use of the master of the preserves.

$40,000 FOR HIS BOOK.

Paid to Winston Churchill for His Biography of His Father.

The rumor is current in London that Macmillan & Co. paid Winston Churchill $40,000 for his "Life of Lord Randolph Churchill," and guaranteed him besides one-half of the profits after $60,000 has been realized from its sale.

This is a large wage for the literary work of any one, and especially for that of a man barely thirty years old. Neither Lord Byron nor Dickens, the two most popular writers of the last century, received such compensation for any of their works on publication. America may share Great Britain's pride in this literary success, for Winston Churchill's mother was a member of a New York family.

THEATRE COACH RUNAWAY.

Horses Take Fright on Brooklyn Bridge, but Are Caught.

A team of horses attached to a theatre coach took fright at a passing train on Brooklyn Bridge last evening and bolted along the south roadway toward Brooklyn at top speed.

Policeman Gardner telephoned to the Brooklyn squad to look out for trouble. He said there were several women in the coach. Policemen Stack and Cumisky immediately closed the collision gate on the south roadway and awaited events.

In a few minutes down the incline at the Brooklyn end came the runaway team, with arms being waved from the windows and the driver brandishing his whip. Each of the policemen grabbed a bridle and, after being dragged thirty feet, brought the animals to a standstill. The women were helped out. They were Mrs. J. B. Martindale, Miss Ethel Martindale, Miss Esther Smith, Miss Gertrude Middleditch, and Miss Dorothy Morehead. All live at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn.

They said they had been to the Criterion Theatre and were returning when the horses became restive. The driver was Mrs. Martindale's coachman. Her husband is said to be well known in banking circles. The members of the party continued on their way in a carriage.

Engagement Broken, Drowned Herself.

Special to The New York Times.

VINELAND, N. J., Jan. 6.—Despondent, her friends think, because of an estrangement from a young man to whom she had been engaged, Miss Laura Huber, 20 years old, drowned herself in a cistern at her father's home. Miss Huber had been teaching school at Norma. Last July she became engaged to Edgar Sibly, a former schoolmate. The young man is employed in New York as an electrical engineer. On Oct. [illegible] to his mother, saying that [illegible] broken. From th[illegible] was constant. [illegible] was a bridesma[illegible]antown, Penn.

PARSONS SEES WADSWORTH.

Asks for Committee Places for New York County Assemblymen.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Representative Herbert Parsons, President of the New York County Republican Committee, talked with Gov. Higgins and Speaker Wadsworth to-day about committee places for New York County Assemblymen.

"I spent an hour or more with Speaker Wadsworth, who assured me that he was trying to be fair with New York City," he said afterward. "I have asked that Assemblyman Agnew be made Chairman of the Committee on Cities, and I suggested to the Speaker that New York should be represented on all committees that are likely to affect the interests of New York City."

"The only thing I care to say about it," said Speaker Wadsworth, "is that I told Mr. Parsons, and I am myself convinced, that when the assignments are finally announced, the New York delegation will be pleased."

That the men who were either straight-out Municipal Ownership candidates or were known as "Republican and M. O." will receive an equitable division of committee places seems likely. The foremost of them from New York County is Stanley of the Nineteenth. He may get a Chairmanship or a high place on one of the three leading committees.

Stanley is ambitious, and, though he led the Wainwright forces, it is not thought this will be held against him by the Speaker and his advisers. Steffens of the Seventeenth, who like some of the others overturned a strong Democratic district, and Francis of the Twenty-third have strong influences behind them, and are sure to be as well or better taken care of as any first-year member.

Speaker Wadsworth has given no sign as to what plums he will hand out next Wednesday night. Gov. Higgins, Railroad Commissioner Aldridge, Supt. Franchot, and Secretary of State O'Brien, the quartet behind him, will scrutinize the slate as its sections are put together.

The impression is general that either Agnew of the Twenty-seventh or Prentice of the Twenty-fifth New York will have a Chairmanship, perhaps both of them. Agnew is talked of to head Gas, Electricity, and Water Supply, now led by Apgar of the Third Westchester. Prentice's name is heard most in connection with Public Education, now headed by Wainwright.

Bedell of Orange, long Gov. Odell's personal representative, is to have little consideration, for the indications are that Hooker of Genesee will get his place as Chairman of Railroads.

While New York always looks with covetous eyes upon Cities it will be passed by again this session. Burnett of Ontario, who got on the Wadsworth bandwagon very early, will no doubt be allowed to remain.

FIVE KILLED BY DYNAMITE.

Four Others Fatally Hurt When a Ton Blows Up at Gary, Ill.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Five men were killed, four others fatally hurt, and seven seriously injured by the explosion of a ton of dynamite at the quarries of the Dolese & Shepard Company at Gary, Ill., to-day. All of the men killed and injured were foreigners who were laboring in the quarries.

It is supposed that a box containing 100 pounds of the explosive fell from the top of another case while it was warming prior to use for blasting purposes, and that the explosion of this amount set off the rest of the 2,000 pounds.

Of the forty men at work at the quarry hardly one escaped injury of some kind from the falling debris of the wrecked buildings, but only eleven of them were so severely hurt as to require assistance. The total loss to property is $25,000.

The force of the explosion was felt for twenty miles around.

HIGGINS ON MORTGAGE TAX.

Governor Believes That the Principle Should Be Maintained.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—Gov. Higgins, in answer to questions to-day, said:

"The principle that mortgages should be definitely taxed at a definite rate I think should be maintained. If there is anything in the law which will work injury to any interest it should be corrected."

He said he had a letter from New York opposing the repeal of the mortgage tax law, and he knew there was much similar sentiment throughout the State.

A COUSINSHIP BUNCO GAME.

Detroit Man's Friends Lost $4,000 by It, Detective Says.

According to Detective Flood of the District Attorney's office Henry Van Dyke, who is connected with the office of the Corporation Counsel at Detroit, has been agitated by people who have been dropping into his office and saying something to this effect:

"Well, old man, I hope you made out all right in New York that time. I'm sorry I couldn't let you have more, but at that time I was a little embarrassed myself. If—er—if—er—if you have that $50 now that I loaned you it would come in mighty handy for me."

Before telling this story Flood caused to be locked up in the Tenderloin Station a young man who said he was William Van Dyke, a broker living at the Rossmore Hotel. He is charged with grand larceny, the complainant being Percy Brooks of Detroit.

"This man is a cousin of the Detroit Van Dyke," said Flood. "He looks a great deal like the Corporation Counsel man out there, who is of some prominence."

BOY ACCUSED OF FORGERY.

Negro's Confession Implicates Ruppert in Bad Check Transaction.

Charged with helping to forge the name of a Secretary of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to a check for $485, John Ruppert, 19 years old, of 623 East 152d St, was locked up in the East 104th Street Station last night by Detective Stein. The arrest was brought about by the confession of Joseph Lamerens, a negro, who was held for trial in Harlem Court yesterday on the charge of having stolen silver from the restaurant of the Metropolitan Company Building at 1 Madison Avenue several weeks ago.

Appraisers' Work in 1905.

The Board of United States General Appraisers issued a statement yesterday reviewing the work of the Customs Court for 1905. The tribunal decided 32,939 importers' protests, and 5,071 appeals for reappraisements. There were pending on the suspended files at the year's close 60,000 protests awaiting decision by the courts of questions raised on appeal. The number of hearings held and opinions written exceeded those of any previous year in the history of the Board.

Train Destroys Mail.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 6.—A bag containing 500 letters from New York for Stamford was ground to pieces this forenoon beneath an east-bound mail train.

The bag was thrown from the train as it swept through Stamford Station, and the suction drew it beneath the wheels.

Sturdy Brains Win.

Grape-Nuts

Is the one true Scientific Brain Food.

BE A WINNER!

LIFE SAVERS IN PERIL.

Sandy Hook Crew Nearly Lose Their Lives Off Romer Shoal.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Jan. 6.—The Sandy Hook life savers nearly lost their own lives to-day in rescuing the occupants of a disabled gasoline boat which had grounded on Romer Shoal. The life savers got to the boat with comparatively little trouble, but were prevented from returning to the station, owing to the high wind that sprung up and the heavy seas.

After rescuing the two occupants of the distressed boat, their own craft became disabled, and it was with the greatest difficulty that they succeeded, after a long struggle, in reaching the revenue cutter Mohawk, which was anchored off Tompkinsville, S. I.

A message that the rescuers and the rescued were safe on board the cutter reached here late to-night.

Boy Tried to Wreck Train.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.—Samuel Sweeney, aged 14 years, residing near Junction City, Ky., is under arrest on a charge of attempting to wreck the Queen and Crescent's Florida Special, which passes his home daily. He was caught as he was about to fasten a knuckle from a patent freight car across the track.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

12:35 A. M.—235 West 135th Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

7:30 A. M.—809 East 138th Street; L. Reicker; damage, $15.

9:15 A. M.—1,984 Madison Avenue; Paul Dolge; damage trifling.

11:10 A. M.—2,102 Eighth Avenue; Henry Chrystie; damage, $25.

1:25 A. M.—179 East 113th Street; Benjamin Herfeld; damage, $200.

1:30 P. M.—132 Canal Street; Robert Perkins, damage, $10.

2:10 P. M.—2,093 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $50.

3:20 P. M.—179 West Sixty-third Street; owner unknown; damage, $300.

7:30 P. M.—20 West Third Street; Harry Porretti; damage, $25.

8:10 P. M.—162 Elm Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

8:25 P. M.—110 East Seventy-fourth Street; Barnet Bernstein; damage, $500.

8:45 P. M.—2,232 Third Avenue; Robert Heins; do damage.

8:55 P. M.—235 East One-Hundred and Fifth Street; [illegible]mage, $1,60[illegible]

10:[illegible] [illegible]sdam Avenue; owner unkn[illegible]

10:[illegible] [illegible]nevenue, Bronx; owner unk[illegible]

BEST & Co
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

CLEARANCE SALE
of
Children's Wear.

Muslin Drawers,
trimmed with neat embroidery; 1 to 6 yrs.,
25c. pair.

Cambric Skirts,
plain hem and tucks; 4 to 12 yrs.,
35 cts.

Cambric and Muslin Nightgowns,
2 to 12 yrs.,
60 cts.

Short Dresses,
38c., 60c., 75c., 89c., $1.25,
$1.50, $1.85, $2.50 & $3.00.
6 mos., 1, 2 & 3 yrs.

Colored Coats,
$4.00, $4.75, $5.00, $6.75,
$7.75 & $9.75.
1, 2 & 3 yrs.

60-62 West 23d Street.

ALCOTT & WEEKES,
7 & 9 East 20th Street,
Between Broadway and Fifth Avenue.

Removal Sale.

Gowns, Suits, Coats, Wraps, Waists
for Every Occasion;
Also Corsets and Millinery.

On account of removal it is our purpose to sacrifice the remainder of our stock at prices much below their value. A remarkable opportunity to secure choice and beautiful garments—all consistent with the reputation of our house.

SALE COMMENCES MONDAY A. M.
AND WILL CONTINUE UNTIL SOLD.

It's worth "Stopping for"
Schultz's Ginger Ale
Look for this Label.

CARL H. SCHULTZ'S
ARTIFICIAL MINERAL WATER AND
Ginger Ale, Sarsaparilla and Lemon Soda.
430-444 First Ave., New York.
Shipped by Freight or Express to any part of the United States.

E. Kumke,
MANUFACTURING FURRIER
Fine Furs
at ½ Former Prices
Owing to Removal.
I will occupy my new premises 22 West 35th St., on or about May 1st, and have decided not to take any manufactured furs to these quarters.
The entire stock is therefore offered at a discount of from 15 to 50%.
This is an exceptional opportunity to obtain reliable furs at half their cost.
134 West 23d St.
Near 6th Avenue.

Lest You Forget
We Say it Yet—
Uneeda Biscuit

CLUB COCKTAILS
are the only kind you can depend on. They're exquis

LARGE PART OF SIBERIA IS UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Many of the Railroad Stations in a Condition of Anarchy.

FACTORIES IN CAPITAL CLOSE

Not to Reopen Until After Jan. 22, Disturbances on the Anniversary of "Red Sunday" Being Feared.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 6.—On account of the serious condition of affairs on the Siberian Railroad, many stations of which are in a condition of anarchy, seventeen districts through which the line passes, from the Ural Mountains to Lake Baikal, a distance of 1,800 miles, have been placed under martial law.

The steamer Nicholas, which arrived at Odessa to-day from the Caucasus, reports that Novorossysk is completely in the hands of the revolutionists. The Governor and the other Russian authorities have fled.

All the factories, mills, and other industrial enterprises here closed to-day for the holidays. The employers at a general meeting decided not to open their establishments, in view of the threats of disorder, until after Jan. 22, the anniversary of "Red Sunday."

Hundreds of thousands of copies of a proclamation of the Executive Committee of the International organization of the Socialists at Brussels, calling on their comrades everywhere to join in the celebration of the anniversary of "Red Sunday," have been received secretly and are being distributed throughout the country.

The preparation of the lists of electors has begun. Over 70,000 persons of the tax-paying classes have already registered in St. Petersburg. The members of the workmen's and Socialists' organizations, in obedience to orders to boycott the elections, are refraining from registering. In one district only six of the workmen's class have registered.

RUSSIA FAILS TO GET LOAN.

All the French Bankers Will Do Is to Make Short-Term Advances.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—The marked weakness of Russian Government securities on the Bourse to-day is attributed to the refusal of the French bankers to entertain the proposals for another Russian loan of approximately $160,000,000.

The negotiations for the loan have been pending for a long time, being first deferred owing to the internal disorders in Russia. These having calmed down, the Russian financiers considered the time opportune to reopen the question, and M. Kokovsoff, the ex-Russian Minister of Finance, has been here conferring with Premier Rouvier and the local bankers. It is understood that M. Rouvier inclined against the loan on the ground that sufficient French capital was already invested in that quarter.

The bankers took the position that the present monetary conditions and the disturbed political situation over Morocco made it unwise to attempt to float another Russian loan at the present moment. However, they indicated their willingness to give relief to Russian finances in another form by advancing gold to the Russian State Bank against suitable guarantees, in order to maintain the bullion reserve and protect the ruble against depreciation.

Plans are still under discussion for the purpose of making short-time advances which would insure the continued stability of Russian finances until a propitious moment arrives for the flotation of a loan.

ALBERS BROTHERS FREED.

Americans Arrested in Nicaragua Pardoned by the Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The State Department has received a cablegram from Nicaragua announcing that the Albers brothers, who have been in prison there, have been pardoned by the Nicaraguan Government.

William C. Albers and his brother are in business at Jalapa, District of New Segovia, Nicaragua. They were in conflict with the authorities over the Nicaraguan tobacco monopoly. William C. Albers opposed the local authorities in their attempt to serve a writ, and, it was alleged, insulted the President of the republic.

The American Minister reported the case to the State Department, and said he would see that the Albers brothers had a fair trial.

CIVIL WAR IN ECUADOR.

Minister to This Country to Command the Government Army.

GUAYAQUIL, Jan. 6.—President Garcia to-day declared the republic to be in a state of war.

Gen. Leonidas Plaza, Ecuadorian Minister to the United States, has been called to assume command as chief of the army.

Col. Larrea, Secretary of War, has been appointed commander of the centre army.

The revolutionary forces under Col. Teran hold Tunguragua and Chimborazo provinces.

Troops continue hastily marching into the interior.

Gen. Leonidas Plaza, Minister from Ecuador to the United States, who makes his official residence in this city, sailed for home yesterday on the Royal Mail steamer Tagus, bound for Kingston and Colon, in response to an urgent cablegram from President Garcia summoning him to Guayaquil to take command of the Government troops in opposing the revolutionary forces.

The cablegram to Minister Plaza came late on Friday night, and he made hurried preparations for his departure. The cablegram, in addition to stating that the republic had been declared to be in a state of war, conveyed the information that one Government battalion, numbering some 800 men, had gone over to the rebels.

Gen. Plaza, who is an ex-President of the republic, is counted upon to hold the Government troops loyal.

Not for The London Times.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—Thomas W. Lawson was not asked by The London Times for a statement regarding Jacob H. Schiff's currency speech, as was reported last night. His announcement said that the statement was prepared "by request of the London press." A financial newspaper asked for it.

Record Year for Japanese Trade.

TOKIO, Jan. 6.—Japan's foreign trade for 1905 was unprecedented, the imports totaling $244,000,000 and the exports $160,500,000.

Josiah Quincy Democratic Chairman.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—Josiah Quincy of Boston was unanimously elected Chairman of the Democratic State Committee at the annual meeting of that body at the Revere House to-day. The meeting was held behind closed doors.

POINT FOR THE PRINTERS.

Funk & Wagnalls Yield, but They Are Not in the Typothetae.

Typographical Union No. 6 announced yesterday that another firm had yielded in the printers' strike, Funk & Wagnalls, who employ twenty-five printers, having signed an agreement with the union. This firm is not in the Typothetae, but is a member of the Periodical Publishers' Association, which some weeks ago passed a resolution to stand by the Typothetae in its fight against the eight-hour workday and the closed shop.

It was announced by President McCormick of Typographical Union No. 6 that he was in negotiation with two large firms in the Typothetae, and hoped to be able to report to-morrow that they had granted the demands. The agreement with Funk & Wagnalls was for a forty-seven-and-a-half-hour working week and the closed shop.

After the strike was declared the union found that it was likely to gain over more employers by agreeing to the forty-eight hour working week than by standing out for the eight-hour workday straight. Most of the settlements made have been on this basis. Early in the strike a number of the employers, especially among the magazine printers, offered to grant the forty-eight-hour working week provided they could distribute the time themselves.

By this means the printers could work ten or eleven hours on publication days, the employers agreeing to work them five or six or seven hours on other days, and to see that the total working time did not exceed forty-eight hours in any one week. This cuts away most of the opportunities for overtime, but the union considers the compromise a victory and an aid in bringing other employers to terms.

The officers of the Typothetae reported yesterday that no members had yielded during the day, and that none of the doubtful ones had gone over to the fighting list. The report that the Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia had conceded the demands of the printers was officially denied. Cyrus J. Curtis, head of the company, is President of the Periodical Publishers' Association.

It was said that more new men had been put to work and that a large number from various cities were expected here on Monday. No estimate was given as to the number of new men at work. The union insists that there are less than 100 working.

Last night it was said that the reason Funk & Wagnalls capitulated with the union is that it has orders for the printing as soon as possible of "The United States in the Twentieth Century," which has been translated by H. Addington from the French of Pierre Beaulien.

MAY ORDER NATIONAL STRIKE.

Housesmiths Talk of Extending Tie-Up All Over the Country.

The Greater New York District Council of the Housesmiths' Union will meet on Tuesday to consider the question of recommending to President Ryan of the International Association the ordering of a National strike of the housesmiths against members of the Allied Iron Trades Association in all other cities.

The strike has now reached a deadlock. Not a member of the Allied Iron Trades Association, up to last evening, had agreed to the demand for $5 a day. The only thing that could break the deadlock would be the extension of the strike to all the contracts of members of the Iron League in other cities.

President Ryan said last night that the International Association would order the National strige if it were called upon to do so.

So far few new men have been put to work. Unless a stampede of the strikers to work takes place or the employers yield, the present deadlock will probably be a long one.

MORALES GIVES UP.

Offers to Resign if He Is Allowed to Leave the Country in Safety.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The State Department has received news from Santo Domingo that ex-President Morales has offered to resign if he is allowed to leave the country in safety. This proposition, it is understood, will be acceptable to the de facto Government. Where Morales will go is not known.

Advices to the State Department from naval sources are to the effect that the situation in Santo Domingo continues to improve. Morales is now reported to be in hiding near the capital. There was, it appears, no revolutionary movement in the republic save the outbreaks reported from Puerto Plata and Santiago. Telegraphic communication has been everywhere re-established except with Monte Cristi.

SANTO DOMINGO, Jan. 6.—Congress to-day voted a decree temporarily suspending the constitutional guarantees throughout the republic.

The news from the south and east of Santo Domingo continues favorable to the Government, and it is expected that the whole country will shortly resume its normal condition.

MGR. GIBBONS LIBERAL.

Will Be Vice President of a Meeting in a Methodist Church.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—Cardinal Gibbons, in accepting an invitation to act as Vice President of a mass meeting to be held in the Eutaw Street Methodist Church next Thursday by the Prohibition Party, writes:

"The holding of a 'civic meeting' in a Protestant church does not excite any religious scruple in me. I gladly allow the use of my name as one of the Vice Presidents of the meeting."

Cardinal Gibbons accepted the invitation before the meeting place was chosen.

CLASH IN MOROCCAN CONFERENCE EXPECTED

Germany to Demand International Police for Frontier.

SERIOUS SITUATION FEARED

France Is Certain to Resist and England Will Support Her, but War Is Thought Very Unlikely.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—According to official information received in London from Berlin, Germany not only demands that all the powers shall participate in the execution of reforms in Morocco, but also that the work of watching the frontier shall be divided among them, thus realizing the fears expressed by an official of the Foreign Office in an interview last Thursday that the German delegates might insist on regulations clashing with what France considered her special privileges—for instance, the policing of the frontier.

If Germany persists in this attitude in the conference, it is believed that a most serious situation will arise, as France is certain to resist and Great Britain will support France. The British Government, while believing that the conference will finally reach a satisfactory settlement, realizes that persistence by Germany in her demands will cause irritation which will require all the efforts of the delegates to remove, and in this it expects the support of the United States, Spain, and Italy.

The British public is busy with the elections and is not taking much interest in the question. Members of the Diplomatic Corps believe Germany is putting forward her demands before the meeting of the conference in order to see how they are received.

In official and unofficial circles the possibility of war is considered the remotest, even if the conference fails, particularly as those who are inspiring the German policy do not belong to the war party, but are powerful commercial men.

ROME, Jan. 6.—Interest here in the Moroccan Conference is growing. This is due to the prominent position that Italy will assume because of the importance of her delegate, the Marquis Visconti Venosta, who, when he was Minister of Foreign Affairs, concluded an agreement with France by which Italy abandoned her claims on Morocco in favor of France. This agreement was completed later by Foreign Minister Prinetti, who pledged Italy's help to France in Morocco, receiving in exchange the help of France in Tripoli.

At that time Germany had shown no interest in Morocco and Italy considered herself free to act as she chose, Morocco not being included in the agreement of the Triple Alliance concerning the equilibrium of the Mediterranean. Now Germany, it is said, maintains that any question, even if it were not contemplated by the Triple Alliance, comes within the terms of the treaty, and that if Germany is attacked by another power the other two members of the Triple Alliance, Austria and Italy, are compelled to assist her with arms.

Thus the situation of Italy is becoming most delicate, as the conference may lead to war, though the prospects at present point toward peace.

The opinion prevails here that France should represent the powers in the work of civilizing Morocco, and that they should intrust to her, or principally to her, the execution of the programme of reforms.

Ambassador White will leave Naples on Jan. 12 on board the steamer Princess Irene on his way to Algeciras.

In asking Austria to present to the Moroccan Conference a proposition for religious liberty in Morocco Pope Pius is following the plan of his predecessor, who, through Cardinal Nina, then Papal Secretary of State, made a similar proposition to the conference held at Madrid in 1880, citing as a precedent the protocol of the Berlin Congress, which established the religious liberty of all Ottoman subjects.

GERMANY TENDER TO FRANCE.

White Book on Morocco Not to Contain Any Political Sensations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—I am informed that the Foreign Office's White Book on the Moroccan question will not consist of more than fifty pages, and that not one-tenth of the documents in the possession of the Government will be published. Germany will do all she can to avoid offending France, and in pursuance of this policy she has submitted portions of the White Book to Paris, requesting France's acquiescence in their publication.

I am told that France did the same thing in regard to her Yellow Book on Morocco, so that it did not come as an absolute surprise to the German Government.

The White Book will not contain any political sensations, but will clearly explain Germany's position. It will be laid before the Reichstag next week.

MRS. THOMPSON STILL HERE.

Formal Order Preventing Her Deportation Arrives from Washington.

Immigration Commissioner Watchorn received formal notice yesterday following a telegraphic order from Secretary Metcalfe of the Department of Commerce and Labor, as was told in yesterday's TIMES, that one week's stay had been granted for Mrs. Lydia M. Thompson, the English gentlewoman who became hysterical because of the rough voyage of the Minneapolis on which she arrived on New Year's Day. The order came in part through the instrumentality of Commissioner Watchorn, who advised the Secretary that Mrs. Thompson's case was one that deserved leniency. Many other influential persons are interested in Mrs. Thompson's case, among them Senator Depew.

Both Dr. C. L. Dana of 53 West Fifty-third Street, and Dr. Joshua Barton, the family physician of Mrs. Sarah B. Scull of Overbrook, Penn., whom Mrs. Thompson came here to visit, have examined Mrs. Thompson and found her to be sane. Against them is the opinion of Dr. Stoner of the United States Marine Hospital Service, who thought Mrs. Thompson insane on the day of her arrival, and the ship's surgeon.

Dr. Barton took Mrs. Thompson from the Minneapolis yesterday morning to the home of her nephew, Alfred Busselle, at 110 East Sixty-second Street. Dr. Barton said in regard to Mrs. Thompson:

"Her condition is entirely due to the high seas and heavy storm, coming after her exhausting labor in nursing her husband. Both Dr. C. L. Dana and I will be present at the examination to be held, probably at Mr. Busselle's house. Physicians from the United States Marine Hospital will be present."

Americans Off to West Indies.

The Royal Mail steamship Tagus sailed for the West Indies yesterday. Among the passengers were Judge James H. Vreeland, Mrs. Vreeland, Gen. G. Plaza, Lieut. Col. Enrique Roca, Mrs. E. De Cordova, P. H. De Witt, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Lipman, Mrs. R. E. Nunes, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Wilbur, and Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Waters.

BANNER BRITISH TRADE YEAR.

Exclusive of Re-exports, the Amount in 1905 Was $4,476,514,345.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The trade of Great Britain for the year 1905 as shown by the Board of Trade returns, issued to-day, reached the enormous aggregate, exclusive of re-exports, of $4,476,514,345, an amount which has never before been approached. It exceeds the record figures of 1904 by $217,500,000. With re-exports included the total increase over 1904 is $255,000,000.

The imports of bullion and specie were $257,749,545 and the exports $226,957,595. Of the increase in exports, amounting to over $145,000,000, $130,000,000 is accounted for by manufactures, including over $40,000,000 for cotton fabrics. The imports of raw cotton decreased over $12,500,000 and the imports of wool increased over $15,000,000.

CATHOLIC CHURCH CENSUS.

12,651,944 Members in United States—1,700,000 in This City.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 6.—From advance sheets of the official Catholic directory, published in Milwaukee, it is found that the total Catholic population of the United States is 12,651,944, an increase of 189,151 over the previous year. The number of priests, including seculars and regulars, is 14,484, an increase of 627. The number of Catholic churches is 11,814, an increase of 427.

The number of children attending Catholic parochial schools is 1,066,207, an increase of almost 35,000. Children under Catholic care, including those in orphan asylums, number 1,229,668.

The archdioceses of New York and Chicago are each rated as having 1,200,000 Catholic inhabitants. Boston follows with a Catholic population of 700,000, Brooklyn is fourth with 500,000, Philadelphia fifth with 485,000, and New Orleans sixth with 450,000.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.

Koch's Uptown Prices Make Downtown Shopping an Extravagance.

15th Annual Silk Sale.

AN EVENT of the greatest importance begins to-morrow, presenting an immense collection from the best manufacturers of Europe and the choicest examples from the looms of America.

The prices are the lowest ever quoted—a statement that, while broad, is positive, and an inspection will show economies that will resolve this silk sale into the greatest money-saving opportunity of 1906.

These from foreign manufacturers.

Black Taffeta Superior.
89c. quality, 19½ inches wide..... 65c
98c. quality, 21 inches wide..... 75c
$1.19 quality, 21 inches wide..... 89c
$1.39 quality, 22 inches wide..... 1.09
$1.50 quality, 27 inches wide..... 1.19
$1.75 quality, 36 inches wide..... 1.39

Black Elegante.
$1.25 quality, 22 inches wide..... 89c

Black Sapho.
$1.19 quality, 20 inches wide..... 85c

Black Surah.
89c. quality, 23 inches wide..... 67c
$1.25 quality, 23 inches wide..... 90c

Black Taffeta Mousseline.
$1.15 quality, 21 inches wide..... 85c
$1.35 quality, 21½ inches wide..... 95c
$1.50 quality, 22 inches wide..... 1.15

Black Alexandre Gros Grain.
$1.39 quality, 21 inches wide..... 1.00
$1.69 quality, 21 inches wide..... 1.19

Black Moire Francais.
$1.29 quality, 20½ inches wide..... 85c
$1.65 quality, 22 inches wide..... 1.15

Black Veloutine.
$1.49 quality, 21 inches wide..... 1.00
$1.69 quality, 21 inches wide..... 1.25

Black Drap d'Eleusis.
$1.50 quality, 20 inches wide..... 98c
$1.75 quality, 21 inches wide..... 1.29

Black Louisine.
75c. quality, 19 inches wide..... 54c

Black Messaline.
$1.00 quality, 19½ inches wide..... 75c

Black Paillet de Soie.
89c. quality, 19½ inches wide..... 53c

Black Peau de Soie.
$1.25 quality, 21 inches wide..... 85c
$1.39 quality, 22 inches wide..... 1.15

Black Moire Antique.
$2.00 quality, 36 inches wide..... 1.35

White Habutai.
59c. quality, 27 inches wide..... 39c
79c. quality, 36 inches wide..... 50c

Printed Foulards.
49c. quality, 21 inches wide..... 29c
79c. quality, 23 inches wide..... 59c

White and Cream Taffeta.
75c. quality, 19 inches wide..... 59c

Natural Color Pongee.
89c. quality, 27 inches wide..... 59c

Black Velveteen.
$1.25 quality, 27 inches wide..... 79c

These from American manufacturers.

Black Taffeta
65c. quality, 19 inches wide..... 49c
75c. quality, 21 inches wide..... 55c
79c. quality, 21 inches wide..... 59c
98c. quality, 27 inches wide..... 69c
$1.25 quality, 36 inches wide..... 88c
$1.39 quality, 36 inches wide..... 1.05

Black Peau de Soie.
69c. quality, 19 inches wide..... 49c
75c. quality, 19 inches wide..... 59c
98c. quality, 24 inches wide..... 79c
$1.15 quality, 27 inches wide..... 89c

Black Armure.
85c. quality, 19 inches wide..... 65c

Black Sumera.
89c. quality, 23 inches wide..... 67c
$1.15 quality, 25 inches wide..... 79c

Black Faille.
$1.25 quality, 21 inches wide..... 89c

Black Duchess.
89c. quality, 19 inches wide..... 69c
$1.15 quality, 21 inches wide..... 90c

Black Peau de Cygne.
$1.10 quality, 26 inches wide..... 72c

Black Crepe de Chine.
89c. quality, 24 inches wide..... 66c
$1.10 quality, 24 inches wide..... 85c
$1.50 quality, 40 inches wide..... 1.19
$1.98 quality, 44 inches wide..... 1.59

Black Gros Grain.
$1.25 quality, 23 inches wide..... 89c

Black Shanghai.
75c. quality, 26 inches wide..... 49c

Black Chiffon Taffeta.
89c. quality, 19½ inches wide..... 69c
$1.49 quality, 22 inches wide..... 1.09
$2.25 quality, 44 inches wide..... 1.50

Plain Colored Pongee.
50c. quality, 23 inches wide..... 33c

Plain Colored Tussah.
89c. quality, 27 inches wide..... 49c

Crepe de Chine.
Black and all colors.
75c. quality, 23 inches wide..... 49c

Colored Peau de Cygne.
65c. quality, 19 inches wide..... 42c

Checked Louisine.
Black and white and blue and white.
75c. quality, 19 inches wide..... 55c

Colored Moire Velour.
Changeable effects.
$1.25 quality, 20 inches wide..... 79c.

BEGINNING MONDAY ANNUAL SALE OF
Housekeeping Linens.

Preparations on the most extensive scale ever attempted by us have assembled here a choice and large assortment at the lowest prices ever named for such dependable qualities. An unparalleled opportunity to replenish your linen closet—every pattern pretty and new.

The lower-priced sorts are only quoted here—the finer goods at proportionate reductions. A comparison will prove a

Saving of about 33⅓ Per Cent. on quotations prevailing elsewhere.

BLEACHED DAMASKS; Irish and German.
Value..... .50 .89 1.15
Sale price... .39 .69 .89 yard

CREAM DAMASK; Irish and German.
Value..... .50 .75 .98
Sale price... .39 .59 .79 yard

MERCERIZED DAMASK; genuine yarn mercerized. Value .75 yard.
Sale price..... .49

TABLE CLOTHS, size 2x2 yards.
Value..... 1.39 1.75 1.98
Sale price... .98 1.39 1.69 each

TABLE CLOTHS, size 2½x2 yards.
Value..... 1.50 1.98 2.35
Sale price.. 1.19 1.49 1.89 each

TABLE CLOTHS, sizes 3x2 yards.
Value..... 1.75 2.25 2.75
Sale price.. 1.39 1.69 2.19 each

BREAKFAST NAPKINS, all linen.
Value..... 1.00 1.65 2.25
Sale price... .89 1.29 1.89 doz.

DINNER NAPKINS, all linen.
Value..... 1.49 1.98 2.75
Sale Price.. 1.19 1.59 2.19 doz.

LUNCH AND TEA CLOTHS, all linen.
Value..... .75 .98 1.19
Sale price.. .49 .69 .89 each

TRAY CLOTHS, of hemstitched damask and of hand embroidered linen:
Value 25c. & 30c., .19; Value 35c., .25

BUREAU SCARFS of openwork damask or hemstitched plain German linen:
Value..... .35 .65 1.00
Sale Price.. .25 .49 .79 each

HUCK TOWELS, plain hem or hemstitched;
Value..... .12 .16 .25
Sale Price.. .08 .12½ .17 each

DAMASK TOWELS, hemstitched or fringed:
Value..... .25 .30 .39
Sale Price... .19 .24 .33 each

GLASS TOWELLING, checks or stripes in red or blue:
Value..... .10 .12½ .15
Sale Price.. .07½ .09 .11 yard

KITCHEN AND ROLLER TOWELLING, best linen crash:
Value..... .10 .12½ .15
Sale Price.. .07½ .09 .11 yard

BATH TOWELS, full bleached and snow white, hemmed or fringed:
Value..... .15 .25 29
Sale Price... .12 .18 .22 each

LACE DOYLIES, CENTRE PIECES, SCARFS, SHAMS, &C., in Renaissance, Cluny, Guipure, hand-drawn Japanese and Mexican linen, hand embroidered Irish linen, etc. An immense assortment at attractively low prices.

IRISH POINT SCARFS AND SHAMS, many different designs on finest Brussels Net. Value 1.49 each. Sale Price..... .79

SPECIAL NOTICE—All Damasks, cloths and napkins purchased during this sale will be *hemmed free of charge.*

125th St., West, Between Lenox and Seventh Avenues.

Le Boutillier Brothers

ANNUAL SALE OF
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS
BEGINS MONDAY, JANUARY 8,

Comprising many selected lots of bleached and unbleached Table Damask, Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, all sizes; Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow and Bolster Cases; Bedroom, Bath and Kitchen Towels; Hemstitched and Embroidered Bedspreads, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Scarfs, Shams, Lunch Cloths, Tea Cloths, Tray Cloths, Doylies, etc., at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

N. B.—Included in this sale is William Liddell's Gold Medal brand of old hand loom Irish Linens, made from Golden Flax; and Webb's celebrated dew bleached Towels. Also our new Linen Suitings for 1906 at special prices. Send for catalogue of this sale.

Le Boutillier Brothers
West Twenty-third Street.

Lord & Taylor

SILK DEPARTMENT

Advance Showing of
New Spring Silks.

Among the attractive silks for Spring are the new "Queen's Grey" Fancy Silks in many pretty effects.

One of the season's novelties is a plain "Queen's Grey" Silk, 32 inches wide, very stylish and particularly appropriate for entire costumes at $1.25 a yd.

Japanese Habutai Wash Silks in "Queen's Grey" striped and checked effects.

We also show many Foulards in neat pretty patterns at

$1.00 and $1.25 a yd.

Shadow Chiffon Cloth

A most desirable silk for evening and afternoon costumes.

Selling at $1.85 a yd.

We show these in the most dainty colorings.

Special Silk Counter

Closing out many hundred remnants of plain silks in a variety of weaves and colorings; former prices 75c. and $1.00 yard..... at 50c a yd

Dress Goods Section.

Dress Linen.

Our complete line of Dress Linen is now on exhibition and sale.

Shadow Checked Mohair.

900 yards of a superior quality in blacks to be sold at 75c. a yard. 52 in. wide.

Regular price $1.25 a yard.

Remnants of Dress Goods.

In Waists, Skirts and Dress lengths. The accumulation of our season's business on sale on special tables.

Values up to $2.50 a yard, at 78c. a yard.

Wash Goods Dept.

Monday, January 8th,

We will display our full lines of Imported and Domestic Wash Fabrics in exclusive designs at moderate prices.

Samples mailed upon request.

White Goods Dept.

Fine White Goods. Full lines of our IMPORTED and DOMESTIC makes in the most desirable fabrics which are now in great demand, all at the lowest prices.

Special Sale of
Fine White Madras Cloth
in very desirable, neat designs,
At 25c and 35c yd.

Flannel Dept.

Clearing Sale of
32 inch Scotch Washable Flannel
Large variety of fancy stripes. Value 25c.,
At 15c yd.

Fancy Double Faced Cotton Eiderdown
in a variety of designs, very desirable for Bath Robes and House Sacques. Value 35c.,
At 20c.

Special Sale of Flannel Remnants at half price to close.

Shoe Department.

The new walking boot of the season,
The Spat or Gaiter Top Boot.
$6.00 to $10.00.

Women's Carriage or Automobile Boot,
Black or Colors,
value $5.00, at $3.50.

Evening Slippers
in all colors, kid or satin.

Walking Pumps, Gibson and Oxford Ties,
in white buck or canvas, tan Russia, black kid or Russia and patent leather,
$4.00 to $7.00.

Men's Furnishings.

White Dress Shirts, made coat model, with cuffs attached. Value $1.50..... $1.00

House Coats, made of double faced cloth; collars, cuffs and pockets trimmed with the reverse side of cloth..... $4.50
Reduced from $6.00, $7.50, $8.50.

Half Hose Fancy Lisle thread in a large variety of designs, embroidered figures and vertical stripes..... 35c
Value 50c. and 75c. pair. Three for $1.00.

Silk plaited and fine lisle thread half hose with embroidered figures and clocks; sizes mostly 10½. Value 75c. and $1.00..... 50c

Broadway and 20th St., 8th Av., 19th St.

DR. MORRIS DENOUNCES WHITE HOUSE EXPULSION

Calls Treatment of His Wife a National Disgrace.

HULL ISSUES A STATEMENT

Gives History of His Quarrel with His Sister, and Asks the Public to be Charitable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Dr. Minor Morris arrived in town to-day and joined his wife at the New Willard Hotel, where she is still confined t her bed as the result of the experiences through which she passed at the White House on Thursday. Dr. Morris was not inclined to discuss the case. All he would say was: "This White House outrage has been a burning shame and a National disgrace."

Mrs. Morris has been overwhelmed with letters and telegrams of sympathy from all parts of the country. She has requested the newspapers to express her gratitude and to say that as soon as she is able she will make it her business to answer them all.

There has been a good deal of clamor here for an investigation of the affair by the President, but so far there has been no sign that he will yield to it.

Representative Hull was moved to-day by the harsh criticisms made by his colleagues to issue a defense of his course in the matter. There does not seem to be any doubt that it was Mr. Hull's influence which secured the removal of Dr. Morris from his post in the War Department, to which he was appointed on the recommendation of Controller of the Currency Charles G. Dawes.

There is no record of the charges against Morris. He was dropped from the rolls just three days before the post he held was brought under the civil service rules, when an investigation of the charges would have been necessary before he could be dismissed. Dr. Morris asserts that these charges were made by Hull in consequence of his discovery that Mrs. Morris was about to go West to continue the prosecution of the old will case in which the Hulls and the Morrises have been involved.

From that day to this the Morrises have been vainly trying to get the case reopened. The War Department officials to whom they have applied have always refused, and the Morrises have been disposed to believe that it was because Hull is Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, which controls the appropriations necessary to the support of the War Department. This was what led Mrs. Morris to try to get the case before the President.

Mr. Hull's statement to-day is very different in tone from his talk yesterday. Then he justified the action of the policemen in their rough handling of his sister, and said they had done quite right, and that she should not have acted as she did. His typewritten statement to-day begins as follows:

"The deplorable events of the past two days seem to render it necessary for me to make a statement. In the beginning I desire to bespeak the kindly consideration of the public for the members of my family prominently connected with the unfortunate affair. I cannot believe the public specially interested in the domestic difficulties of any one, and greatly deplore the necessity for making any statement whatever. I certainly would not say or do anything which would unnecessarily reflect on my sister, and ask those who may read what I have to say to cast the mantle of charity over all of us.

"The trouble began on the death of my father, and has been continuous since. It is charged that I violated the provisions of his will; that I failed to file a codicil to the will, and I understand it is further charged that I forged part of the will. These are very serious charges, and if true I would not be entitled to even associate with decent people. This charge was made first in January, 1902, and I will try and take the matter up in the order in which it has come into my life.

"My father left me executor of the estate without bonds. He gave me envelopes purporting to be, first, his will; second, a codicil thereto, executed more than a year after the first paper was placed in my hands. On the death of my father I forwarded the same to the Probate Judge at Pueblo, Col., both the will and the codicil, and supposed both were properly filed. My sister employed an attorney to look after her interests there. Evidently he wrote her that the will was filed, but not the codicil. When she charged me with not filing the codicil I immedately wrote to the attorney looking after the estate, and not hearing from him, wrote to the Probate Judge direct."

Here Mr. Hull quotes letters from his attorney showing that the codicil had got mixed with some other papers, but had been filed. The letters show that Hull's lawyer had made these statements in reply to questions from Mrs. Morris's attorney. These letters did not satisfy Mrs. Morris, and Hull secured an affidavit from the Probate Judge, rather peculiarly worded. The Judge swears that it is his duty and not that of an executor to record wills, and that Hull as executor has "fully performed his duties as such, and has complied with the rules of this court and the laws of the State of Colorado in reference to said estate."

Mr. Hull next takes up the claim of his brother, M. A. Hull, who did not get anything under the will and who therefore filed a claim against the estate. It was this claim which Mrs. Morris contested, she having a legacy of $1,000 under the will, which she did not get. Mr. Hull says his brother cared for his father over two years. "On account," says he, "of his extreme age and physical condition the care they gave him could never be paid for in money, and was more of an evidence of affection than any of the rest of the children could give. It was understood by all of the children that whatever father left should go to my brother for this care."

After the old man's death M. A. Hull filed a claim for "only $15 a week for support," the Congressman says, and it was afterward reduced to $10. Mrs. Morris contested this claim so as to get her legacy. Mr. Hull says that he "used no effort whatever to influence the court, except the bare statement of the facts under oath." He quotes the findings of the court at Pueblo, Col. The court found in favor of M. A. Hull and awarded him $1,600, and also found that Congressman Hul had faithfully performed his duty as executor.

"Under this decree," says Mr. Hull, "the only property left by my father was ordered sold, and under the direction of the court the proceeds were applied as ordered by the court."

He quotes the court's order discharging him as executor and concludes:

"On family matters I cannot enter into any controversy with others. There are things which come into the lives of families which cause profound sorrow and regret, and the mantle of charity and silence can only make them endurable. I again bespeak the considerate and charitable judgment of the great public in considering the facts of my sister in this most regrettable affair."

TO-DAY IS GREEK CHRISTMAS.

Archbishop Tikhon to Pontificate at the Cathedral Services.

To-day is Christmas Day, according to the calendar of the Greek, or Holy Orthodox, Church. Preparation for the day began Friday by the reading of "The Imperial Hours" at 10 A. M. at St. Nicholas Cathedral.

Yesterday the services at the cathedral included the Divine Liturgy at 10 A. M., according to the use of St. John Chrysostom, and vespers followed at 7:30 P. M. Great Compline and Christmas matins were sung. To-day the Divine Liturgy with the Te Deum will be sung according to the Use of St. Basil the Great. In the evening All-Night Vigil will be sung at 7:30, with a sermon in English.

Archbishop Tikhon will pontificate to-day at all the services. He will be assisted by the Dean of the cathedral.

SAYS COMPANIES ARE SOUND.

Insurance Investments Chiefly Prudent, Says a French Authority.

In a review of the recent troubles in American life insurance companies the Moniteur Des Intérêts Matériels, one of the principal financial publications of Europe, in its issue of Dec. 17 last, holds that while reforms are called for, the present management of the companies from the standpoint of their investments has not been bad, and that new legislation should not go too far in the direction of restriction. After referring to the abuses disclosed before the Armstrong Committee the article continues:

"If it is necessary to censure such practices, it is not, however, proper, under present circumstances, to draw conclusions too pessimistic nor to entirely condemn the great American companies.

In relation to investments it should be recognized that the American insurance companies merit less censure than might be indicated by the grave accusations brought by the public against their administration. If their funds have sometimes been employed in speculation, it has been exceptional. They have been in general invested with prudence and circumspection."

"The new President of the Equitable, Mr. Morton, who is applying himself with a praiseworthy energy to reforming that company, is seeking to break away from the system of rebates. Will he succeed? Mr. Morton has also decided to distribute dividends every five years instead of retaining them until the end of the period of the insurance. He has already reduced by about $500,000 his annual expenses and does not expect to stop there.

"On the other hand, a special commission, of which the President of the Illinois Central Railroad is a member, has been charged with seeking the most beneficial modifications in the organization of the Mutual Life. The tendency is then toward reform and justifies the belief that the three great American companies will not delay in establishing themselves soon on much more healthy foundations. It is to be remembered, moreover, that their assets, composed in great part of elements of undisputed value, largely exceed their liabilities, and constitute a solid guarantee for the insured."

TO TRACE INSURANCE LOBBY FUND AT ALBANY

Efforts Will Be Made to Find Where Money Went.

BRACKETT'S IMMUNITY BILL

The Senator Says He Wishes to See How the Legislators Will Line Up on It.

Renewed efforts are being made here by interests in touch with Albany to start a general graft hunt in the Legislature by tracing the ramifications of some of the "Yellow Dog" funds maintained by the life insurance companies which have been under examination by the Armstrong Committee. The testimony taken in the investigation just closed showed clearly enough the existence of funds devoted to lobbying purposes and other things, but did not bring out plainly the directions in which the money was finally expended.

At Albany Senator Brackett introduced a bill on the first day of the session to further legislate against lobbying work. It is said now that he is thinking of following this with a bill providing that any person who has distributed money to legislators, may upon making affidavit to the Attorney General obtain immunity from prosecution. Senator Brackett told some of his friends in this city recently that he did not expect that the Legislature would pass such a bill, but he just wanted to see how the members would line up on it.

Vast sums of life insurance money, according to the testimony taken by the Armstrong Committee, still remain unaccounted for. The "J. W. A., No. 3" account in the Equitable Life, better known as the $685,000 loan in the Mercantile Trust Company, as President Morton of that society has reported to the policy holders, was once as large as $1,900,000. The funds paid in to reduce it to $685,000, at which it stood when discovered last Summer, came out of the society's treasury, or out of accounts which it maintained in different trust companies for the replenishing of "J. W. A. No. 3."

The sum of the payments made by the New York Life to Andrew Hamilton, according to the accounts overhauled by the Armstrong Committee, was $1,640,000 in the last five or six years, and these are still unaccounted for. Hamilton in his statement to the Trustees having declined to make known any of the individuals to whom he had disbursed money.

In the Mutual Life no reckoning has ever been made of the amounts that Andrew C. Fields spent through that company's supply department, and probably no exact record can ever be made, because Fields kept few accounts, and most of those which had been kept were destroyed before the Mutual's investigation committee got to work.

It is well known here and in Albany, however, that W. H. Buckley, Eugene Wood, and "Moe" Dinkelspiel handled large sums for such persons as Fields and Hamilton, and the idea is that if the Legislature started a graft hunt of its own, these and other witnesses who were not called by the Armstrong Committee because of their illnesses and absences from this jurisdiction might throw some light on this interesting subject.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Annual Clearing Sale

MONDAY, JANUARY 8TH.

Misses', Girls', Boys' and Infants' Wearing Apparel

Best Values Ever Offered.

FIFTH AVE., 37th and 38th Sts.

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, Annual Sale of

Women's Underwear

of Muslin, Cambric and Nainsook,

At Exceptionally

Attractive Prices.

Important Reductions in

Fur Garments, Neck Scarfs

and Muffs, of the choicest furs, also Fur & Cloth Fur Lined Coats,

including

Cloth Fur Lined Coats with Fur Collars, at $49.50, 75.00, 115.00

Formerly $65.00 to 185.00

Neckscarfs		Flat Muffs
$7.50	JAPANESE MINK	$13.50
7.95	NATURAL SQUIRR.	8.00
12.00	PERSIAN LAMB	13.00
16.95	BLACK LYNX	18.50

Gowns for Southern Wear

A handsome collection of White Linen, Embroidered Batiste, English Embroidery and White Serge Gowns.

Also To-morrow, an Attractive New Model

of Messaline Silk, made in latest Princess Style, with handsome lace yoke, lined throughout with taffeta, at $52.50

Real Value $75.00

Suit Department, Second Floor.

Women's House Gowns

Special Sale of Entirely New Models

Challies,	Real Value $8.75	$6.25
Albatross,	" " 10.25	7.50
India Silk,	Real Value $12.00 & 16.50,	$8.75, 11.50

Cloak Departments

Continuation Sale—Greatly Reduced Prices.

Cloth Coats, at $8.50, 12.50, 18.00 to 28.00

Reduced from $14.00 to 60.00

Velour Blouses & Persian Cloth Coats, at 24.75

Reduced from $40.00 and 55.00

Imported & Domestic Evening Garments, $30.00, 45.00, 65.00

Reduced from $58.00 to 95.00

Also the Remainder of High Class Imported Novelties, at $65.00 to 110.00

Reduced from $125.00 to 295.00

French Lace Curtains

and Stores Bonne Femme

Special Sale, at Unusually Low Prices.

Renaissance Lace Curtains, Pair $5.95 to 12.00

Reduced from $7.75 to 16.50

Arabe Lace Curtains, Pair $5.75 to 18.50

Reduced from $7.50 to 23.50

Stores Bonne Femme, Each $8.00, 9.75, 12.50

Reduced from $11.50 to 18.50

West Twenty-third Street

Stern Brothers

Are now showing in their

Silk Departments

FIRST IMPORTATIONS OF PLAIN & FANCY SILKS FOR EARLY SPRING WEAR, IN THE NEW WEAVES & COLORS. IN ADDITION EVENING SILKS IN THE LATEST SHADES AND COMBINATIONS.

Also To-morrow, a Special Offering of

8000 Yds. SATIN MESSALINE, SATIN LIBERTY & CREPE de CHINE, in a full assortment of evening colors, including white, ivory and cream, at 59c Yd.

To-morrow will be placed on sale a large purchase of very desirable

Silk & Cotton Dress Fabrics

At Exceptional Prices.

32000 Yds. Crystalines in plain colors, satin figures, open small designs and dots, in all shades for street and evening wear, at 22c Yd.

Price Heretofore 48c. Yd.

1500 Yds. Paris Floral Bordered Chiffon Finish Mulls, 52 inches wide, at 87c Yd.

Value $1.65 Yd.

Throughout this week Continuation Sale of

Housekeeping Linens

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS	2 x2 Yds.,		$1.60 to 3.90
	2 x2½ "		2.00 " 4.85
	2 x3 "		2.40 " 5.75
	2½x2½ "		3.38 " 6.00
	2½x3 " and larger,		4.25 to 11.75
NAPKINS TO MATCH	Breakfast Size,	Doz.	1.75 to 4.75
	Dinner "	"	2.35 " 6.25
BLEACHED TABLE DAMASKS,		Yard	75c " 1.45
HEMSTITCHED LINEN SHEETS,		Pr.	3.90 " 6.50
" " PILLOW CASES,		"	75c " 1.75
CROCHET QUILTS,			85c " 1.35
MARSEILLES QUILTS,			1.75 " 3.00
HEMSTITCHED HUCK TOWELS,		Doz.	2.25 " 5.40
TURKISH TOWELS,		"	2.90 " 7.50

Also a very attractive collection of

Hand-made Decorative Linens

At Large Reductions from Regular Prices.

Extraordinary Reductions in Misses' & Girls'

Suits, Coats & Dresses

Misses' Suits, of Cheviot, Broadcloth and Mixtures, sizes 14 to 16 yrs., Heretofore $20.00 to 30.00, $14.75

Misses' Long Coats, of Cheviot & Fancy Mixtures, loose box model, velvet collar, 14 & 16 yrs., Heretofore $12.00 to 15.00, 9.95

Girls' Cloaks, of Cheviot and Fancy Mixtures, full length, buttoned to neck, nicely tailored, excellent school coat, 6 to 14 yrs., Heretofore $9.95 to 12.50, $5.95, 6.95

Children's Coats, of Cheviot and Broadcloths, lined and interlined, buttoned to neck, 2 to 6 yrs., Heretofore $5.95 to 8.95, 3.95

Boys' & Children's Clothing

Clearing Sale To-morrow.

Children's Overcoats, Small and Large Boys' Reefers, Russian, Sailor, Norfolk & Double Breasted Suits, $3.95

Formerly $5.00 to 5.95

Norfolk, Double Breasted, Vest, Russian & Sailor Suits, Formerly $6.40 to 8.50, 5.00

Boys' Reefers and Overcoats, Formerly $7.45 to 9.75, 6.95

Children's Fur Trimmed and Cloth Coats, blue, brown & red Broadcloth & Kersey, Formerly $11.90 to 17.50, 9.50

West Twenty-third Street

B. Altman & Co.

STORE WILL BE CLOSED DAILY AT FIVE P. M.

B. Altman & Co. have prepared in various departments, articles of apparel and accessories appropriate for the Winter resorts.

In the Dressmaking and Tailoring Department (Third Floor), Hand-embroidered Linen Dresses and Separate Blouses are shown in styles appropriate for afternoon wear and promenade, together with a variety of Model Gowns, from which orders will be executed in white serge and other tropical materials.

Riding Habits made to order in cloth fabrics or in linen at moderate prices, also Coats for steamer and traveling wear.

The assortments in the departments for Completed Garments (Second Floor), include dresses of various sheer materials, and Tailor Gowns suitable for outing service, also Motor Coats, Caps and Hats; Automobile and Steamer Rugs; Shawls for traveling and veranda.

For wear with the above costumes, a number of new designs are offered in Lingerie and Straw Hats, together with Gloves for riding, driving, golfing and motoring; Mousquetaire Gloves of silk or kidskin; and a variety of styles in patent leather, black and tan Russia calf and white canvas Ties and Pumps.

In addition, an advance importation of PARASOLS has been received, embracing styles in English hand-embroidery, lace and chiffon.

Spring importations of Dress Materials are now in readiness, comprising Wool Suiting in fancy check, stripe and invisible plaid effects, also a large variety of white and cream materials, suitable for tailor purposes; Fabrics for lingerie gowns, embracing plumetis, embroidered batiste and handkerchief linen, crystalline, French and English piques;

also a selection of White Muslin Embroideries in plumetie and à jour effects, comprising many novelty combinations with Irish and Valenciennes laces; exclusive designs in double-width All-overs, suitable for separate waists and entire gowns; and hand-embroidered Waist Patterns and Robes (unmade), especially appropriate for Southern wear.

B. Altman & Co. direct attention also to the following Garments and Materials which will be placed on sale at Special Prices:

COLORED DRESS FABRICS—For Monday and Tuesday

Several Thousand Yards of Fancy Mixed Suitings, appropriate for tailoring, consisting of check, stripe and broken plaid effects, in medium and dark colorings, 50 inches wide;

regular prices, $1.25 to $1.50 per yard, at 58c. per Yard.

(Rear of Rotunda, First Floor.)

WHITE EMBROIDERIES—Beginning Monday, January 8th:

A special importation of Twenty-five Thousand Yards of White Muslin Embroideries, consisting of edges and insertions, the usual prices of which range from $1.00 to $4.50 per length, at

65c., 85c., $1.10, 1.50 to 2.50 per length of 4½ yards.

(Rear of Rotunda, First Floor.)

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Included in the assortments of Household Linens, the sale of which will be continued during the present week, are lace trimmed and fancy drawn-work Reception Cloths, Luncheon or Tea Cloths, Centrepieces and Scarfs, Linen Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Hemstitched Linen Sheets, Pillow and Bolster Cases, Hemmed and Hemstitched Towels.

Linen Damask Table Cloths,	$2.00 to $3.90
Dinner Napkins to match,	per dozen, 3.00 and 4.75
Hemstitched Linen Sheets,	per pair, 3.75 to 7.00
Hemstitched Linen Towels,	per dozen, 3.00 to 6.75

WOMEN'S SUITS—For TUESDAY, January 9th:

Made-up Suit Department, 2d Floor.

Princesse Dresses of Silk Clair de Lune, lace trimmed; black and colors,	$48.00
Eton Suits of Chiffon Velvet; black and colors,	58.00
Suits of Black and Colored Broadcloth,	35.00
Separate Skirts of Black Broadcloth,	14.00

Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

REV. DR. WISE SURPRISES EMANU-EL TRUSTEES

Speaks of a Call Which They Flatly Deny.

NO ACTION, OFFICERS SAY

Portland Rabbi Tells His Congregation That He Stipulated for Perfect Freedom in the Pulpit.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 6.—The Rev. Dr. S. S. Wise, rabbi of Temple Beth Israel, Portland, Ore., read to his congregation last night an open letter addressed to Temple Emanu-El of New York on the freedom of the pulpit. His letter was as follows:

To the President and Members of Temple Emanu-El, New York:

Gentlemen—On the 1st of December I received a communication from Mr. Louis Marshall, Chairman of a committee of the Board of Trustees of Temple Emanu-El, a copy of which I append.

On Dec. 3 I addressed to him the following reply:

Mr. Louis Marshall, Chairman of Committee of the Board of Trustees, Temple emanu-El:

Dear Sir—If your letter of Dec. 1 be expressive of the thought of the Board of Trustees of Temple Emanu-El I beg to say that no self-respecting minister of religion, in my opinion, could consider a call to a pulpit which in the language of your communication, "shall always be subject to and under the control of the Board of Trustees." I am, yours very truly, STEPHENS S. WISE.

While my position in the matter under question is thus explained in unmistakable terms, I feel that it has become my duty to address this open letter to you on the question of the freedom of the Jewish pulpit.

A Pre-eminent Question Raised.

I write you because I believe that a question of supereminent importance has been raised, the question whether the pulpit shall be free or whether the pulpit shall not be free, and, by reason of its loss of freedom, reft of its power for good. The whole position of the churches is involved in this question, for the steadily waning influence of church and synagogue is due in no small part, I hold, to the widespread belief that the pulpit is not free and "subject to and under the control" of those officers and members of church or synagogue who for any reason are powerful in its councils.

The question, therefore, "Shall the pulpit be free or shall it not be free?" is of infinitely greater moment than the question of the occupancy of your pulpit by any man whosoever, and it is the deep conviction that this is so that has impelled me, now that any thought of a direct relation between us is definitely set aside, to address you in earnest language as men equally concerned with myself in the well-being and increasing power of our beloved religion.

When a committee of five, constituting a majority of the Board of Trustees of the congregation, came to me for the purpose of ascertaining whether a call to occupy your pulpit would be accepted, and if accepted upon what terms, I stated that I had but one stipulation to make with respect to the terms of such call, and that I was ready to leave everything else to the judgment of the Board of Trustees and the members of the congregation, merely adding that a written contract ought not to be deemed necessary between a congregation and its minister. The one stipulation I made in the following words:

Pulpit Not to be Muzzled.

"If I am to accept that call to the pulpit of Temple Emanu-El, I do so with the understanding that I am to be free, and that my pulpit is not to be muzzled."

I made no other stipulation; upon this I insisted. Counsels of prudence which were urged upon me suggested that I should have taken this freedom for granted, but viewing the manner in which my stipulation was met by the members of the committee, I deem it most unfortunate that I anticipated the situation which has arisen. My stipulation, that if I were to occupy the pulpit of Emanu-El, I must be free, was met by the statement of the committee since formulated in the appended letter:

"The pulpit shall always be subject and under the control of the Board of Trustees," which statement of the committee was not disavowed at either of the two subsequent meetings of the Board of Trustees, held Dec. 14, 1905, and Jan. 2, 1906.

Between this position and my own conception of the pulpit, as laid down in my stipulation, there is an irreconcilable difference. It was indeed held by some of the members of the committee that the phrase "the pulpit shall always be subject to and under the control of the Board of Trustees" was an empty formula, or a mere figure of speech, which interpretation, however, the Chairman of the committee at once emphatically disavowed.

Even though this phrase were admitted to be an empty formula, I would still be under the moral necessity of refusing to maintain the fiction of making a compact in terms of falsehood to teach in a place dedicated to truth. But how can a form of words so threatening to the liberty of a minister of religion be regarded as a mere figure of speech? The very fact that was insisted upon is evidence that it was not intended as a formula, and if it be intended seriously, as it clearly is, I have only to repeat that no self-respecting minister of religion could consider a call to the pulpit of a church or synagogue on such terms.

Calls Formula Humiliating.

Such a formula taken under any construction that may be put upon it is not chiefly humiliating to me, who unequivocally reject its terms, but much more humiliating to the congregation in the name of which such terms are offered. For let us consider the obvious meaning of the words "the pulpit shall always be subject to and under the control of the Board of Trustees" in the light of the paragraph of the communication appended, which read: "The logical consequence of a conflict of irreconcilable views between the rabbi and the Board of Trustees is that one or the other must give way. Naturally, it must be the rabbi. It goes without saying, therefore, that at such a juncture he should have the privilege of resigning. His failure to exercise that option necessarily implies an acquiescence by him in the views of the Board of Trustees."

It is not said that in the event of a conflict of irreconcilable views between the rabbi and a majority of the members of a congregation the rabbi must give way, but that the acceptance of the terms "the pulpit shall always be subject to and under the control of the Board of Trustees" implies acquiescence on the part of the rabbi in the views of the Board of Trustees in the event of a conflict of irreconcilable views between him and them or the necessity of exercising the "option" or "privilege" of resigning.

Spiritual Control by Trustees.

The Board of Trustees thus assert for themselves in the last analysis the custodianship of the spiritual conviction of the congregation. When I asked the members of the committee to define the terms "subject to and under the control of the Board of Trustees," the same thought was expressed by them in saying that if some members of the congregation should differ from my views as expressed in the pulpit and should make representation to that effect to the Board of Trustees the latter would expect me either to alter or to be silent touching the views to which objection has been raised.

Stated more simply, the rabbi, whose whole life is given to the study of and preoccupation with religion and morals, must always hold his views subject to revision or ratification at the hands of the Board of Trustees or of any number, however small, of the members of the congregation having sufficiently formidable influence with the Board of Trustees. In other words, the mere fact that a certain number, necessarily a majority of the members of the congregation, or certain members of the Board of Trustees, might object to his views, is to compel retraction, silence, or resignation without the slightest guarantee that reason and right are on the side of the objectors. The mere statement of the case is its own severest condemnation.

A fundamental error underlies the position set forth in the communication herewith appended with respect to the office of the ministry. The chief office of minister, I take it, is not to represent the views of the congregation, but to proclaim the truth as he sees it. How can he serve a congregation as a teacher save as he quickens the minds of the hearers by the vitality and independence of his utterances? But how can a man be vital and independent and helpful if he be tethered and muzzled?

Free Pulpit One of Power.

A free pulpit worthily filled must command respect and influence. A pulpit that is not free, howsoever filled, is sure to be without potency and honor. A free pulpit will sometimes stumble into error, a pulpit that is not free can never powerfully plead for the truth and righteousness. In the pursuit of the duties of his office, the minister may from time to time be under the necessity of giving expression to views at variance with the views of some, or even many, members of the congregation. Far from such difference proving the pulpit to be in the wrong, it may be and oftimes is found to signify that the pulpit has done its duty in calling evil evil and good good, in abhorring the moral wrong of putting light for darkness and darkness for light, and in scorning the limit itself to the utterance of what the prophet has styled "smooth things," lest variance of views arise.

Too great dread there may be of secession on the part of some members of a congregation, for after all difference and disquiet even schisms at the worst are not so much to be feared as the attitude of the pulpit which never provokes dissent because it is cautious rather than courageous, peace loving rather than prophetic, time serving rather than right serving. The minister is not to be the spokesman of the congregation, not the message bearer of the congregation, but the bearer of a message to the congregation.

His Conscience Must Dictate.

What the contents of that message shall be must be left to the conscience and understanding and loyalty of him in whom a congregation places sufficient confidence to elect him to minister to it. In the course of the conferences held between the committee and writer it was urged that the pulpit has no right to demand exemption from criticism.

The minister in Israel does not regard his utterances as infallible. No minister will refuse to correct an opinion, though he will take the utmost pains to achieve correctness in substance and form before speaking, when reasons are advanced to convince him of his error. Nor will he fail to welcome criticism and invite difference of opinion to the end that truth may be observed.

"The pulpit shall always be subject to and under the control of the Board of Trustees," in the light of interpretation afforded by the subjoined communication, implies something radically different from the view that the minister is not above criticism, namely, the teacher of religion and ethics must bend before any opinion which the majority of the Board of Trustees or any chance group of members of the congregation may hold, providing it be in irreconcilable conflict with his own.

To declare that in the event of a conflict of irreconcilable views between the minister and the Board of Trustees it is the minister who must yield, and not the board, is to assert the right not to criticise the pulpit, but to silence its occupant, and, above all, to imply that the Board of Trustees are always sure to be in the right or else that the convictions of the Board of Trustees shall stand whether right or wrong, and that the minister must acquiesce in these convictions, right or wrong, or else exercise the "opinion" and "privilege" of resigning.

Must Express His Convictions.

The Jewish minister, I repeat, does not speak ex-cathedra, and his views are not supposed to have a binding force upon the congregation to which he ministers. He is to express his convictions on any subject that comes within the purview of religion and ethics, but these convictions do not purport to constitute a creed or dogma to which a congregation must in whole or in part subscribe. But the Board of Trustees asserts the right to define and to formulate the views in which the rabbi must acquiesce, or, failing to acquiesce therein, resign.

Let us assume for a moment that it were possible for the Board of Trustees to come to an agreement with respect to its convictions upon reform Judaism for which Temple Emanu-El may fairly be said to stand, though these convictions cannot be ascertained and reduced to unity save in the broadest sense. Let us furthermore assume that my convictions are substantially in accord with those held by the present Board of Trustees.

It is not clear that under the terms the pulpit shall "always be subject to and under the control of the Board of Trustees." The rabbi may in time be called upon to acquiesce in the views of the Board of Trustees at variance with those held by them to-day. Not only is the rabbi expected to sign away his present independence, but to mortgage his intellectual and moral liberty for the future. Stated in briefest possible terms, the rabbi is asked to subscribe to a statement and future conviction of the Board of Trustees.

Must Sign a Blanck Page.

The demand is sput forth that he subscribe to a blank page, the contents of which are to be determined, not on the basis of his understanding of and loyalty to the teachings of his religion, but by the views of the Board of Trustees. This is indeed the attempt to rob the pulpit of every vestige of freedom and independence. I am asked to point the way, and my hands are tied and my feet are fettered. It is idle rhetoric to say, as does the communication appended, that the words "The pulpit shall always be subject to and under the control of the Board of Trustees," do not mean that the Board of Trustees will call upon any incumbent of our pulpit to sacrifice or surrender his principles or convictions.

"In the face of menacing declarations immediately following that in the event of a conflict of irreconcilable views between the rabbi and the Board of Trustees, the rabbi must naturally give way, his failure to exercise the option of resigning necessarily implying acquiescence by him in the views of the Board of Trustees.

"If I could bring myself to accept a call to the Temple Emanu-El upon such terms, and this is unthinkable, the Board of Trustees would never find it necessary to call upon me to surrender my convictions or assent on my part to the stipulation.

"The pulpit shall always be subject to and under the control of the Board of Trustees" would involve such a sacrifice of principles as would leave me no conviction worthy of the name to surrender at any subsequent behest of the Board of Trustees. It is equally meaningless to declare that "in the past this has never led to any friction between our rabbis and our Board of Trustees."

Where a Rabbi is reduced to the choice of acquiescence in views right or wrong because held by the Board of Trustees or of silence, friction is impossible. The absence of friction in the past between the Rabbis and the Board of Trustees of Temple Emanu-El proves that either the pulpit has been circumspect or that it has been so effectually muzzled that even protest was impossible on the part of an occupant, who had subscribed to such conditions.

May Have Had Forbearance.

A third possibility obtains that the Board of Trustees has had the forbearance of the angels with the occupants of the pulpit in so far as they have not abused the power which they claim as their own. As for the forbearance of angels, which has possibly been theirs, I wish to make clear that I would not deliver my conscience into the keeping of the angels. My conscience is my own. Finally, to hold that the subjection of the pulpit to and its control by the Board of Trustees is a written or unwritten law of the congregation is to maintain that the pulpit of Emanu-El never has been free.

I have sought to do you the justice of helping you to realize the seriousness of the situation which you face. This situation I believe you have not planned; into it you have, however, permitted yourselves to drift. That this appeal to the spirit of my people at its highest shall not have been made in vain is my hope for the sake of our religion which a free pulpit alone can truly serve.

I am faithfully yours,
STEPHEN S. WISE.

The letter from the commission of inquiry referred to by Dr. Wise follows:

New York, Dec. 1, 1905.

Dear Doctor: At your request I am formulating the substance of what was said to you last evening by the Committee of Inquiry appointed by the Board of Trustees of the Congregation Emanu-El. The committee waited upon you for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not in the event that it should be concluded by the Board of Trustees and congregation to extend a call to you to occupy our pulpit in conjunction with its present occupant, Rev. Joseph Silverman, such call would be accepted.

In making this inquiry, it was stated to you that, in view of the tradition of our congregation and out of consideration for a church policy which has always prevailed therein, it was considered as a necessary condition, applicable to any incumbent of office of rabbi of the congregation, that the pulpit should always be subject to and under the control of the Board of Trustees. This was considered to be particularly important, in view of the circumstance that the requirements of the congregation were such as to render it essential that there should be two incumbents of its pulpit, of equal rank and performing identical functions.

This announcement of our congregation law is not a mere figure of speech or an empty formula, although in the past it has never led to any friction between our rabbis and our Board of Trustees. It does not mean that the Board of Trustees will call upon any incumbent of our pulpit to sacrifice or surrender his principles or conviction. The converse of the proposition is equally important—that the Board of Trustees shall not and will not sacrifice or surrender the principles or the convictions which it especially represents.

The logical consequence of a conflict of irreconcilable views between the rabbi and the Board of Trustees is that one or the other must give way. Naturally, it must be the rabbi. It goes without saying, therefore, that at such a juncture he should have the privilege of resigning. His failure to exercise that option necessarily implies an acquiescence by him in the view of the Board of Trustees.

Our insistence upon the phrase which I have employed and which is a mere adoption of terms in which the unwritten law of the congregation is couched, is based upon the idea that it is but fair to the rabbi and to the congregation that both shall understand at the outset the nature of the contract which exists between them and that the former shall enter into the pact with his eyes open, so that he may never have occasion to complain should a difference ever arise that he was placed in the position of either sacrificing his principles or of becoming a martyr to what he may possibly conceive as the interest of the Board of Trustees.

The committee likewise believes that without in any way detracting from the dignity of the rabbi or of the congregation, both of co-equal importance, whatever understanding is reached between them should be perpetuated by some form of writing, whether it be by correspondence, memorandum, or formal agreement.

The very fact that in our several conferences there has arisen the necessity of defining the language used by the respective conferrees indicates the wisdom of such a course. With best regards, I am, very truly yours,

LOUIS MARSHALL.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise.

It is said that Dr. Wise, who is to announce his plans to the congregation at the next Sabbath service, contemplates going to New York in the near future in order to organize and lead an independent Jewish religious movement.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, the rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, said yesterday of the Rev. Dr. Wise's open letter:

"No call has been extended to Dr. Wise."

M. H. Moses, President of the Board of Trustees of the synagogue, said: "We have extended no call to Dr. Wise. He came here once or twice and lectured, and it is somewhat presumptuous on his part to read any letter to his congregation. It is untrue, and there may be things untrue in his letter. We have had no meeting whatever yet, and a meeting of the congregation is necessary before anything can be done."

Asked if Dr. Wise might be called when the next meeting is held, Mr. Moses replied:

"That will be a question for the meeting to decide. At present nothing has been done."

Louis Marshall, Secretary of the Board of Trustees of Temple Emanu-El, said:

"No such letter has been received by Temple Emanu-El. It would be most extraordinary if such a communication should come to it, and there is no occasion calling for it. No call, conditional or otherwise, has been extended to Dr. Wise by the Board of Trustees, or the congregation of Temple Emanu-El.

"It is true that he has preached in Temple Emanu-El by invitation, but it is equally true that for several years it has been the policy of the Board of Trustees to invite rabbis from all parts of the country to occupy the pulpit for the religious instruction and spiritual elevation of the congregation. No less than fifteen gentlemen have been called upon to preach at different times, and all of them have had their admirers among their hearers.

"In every instance the invitation was one of courtesy, and was accompanied by the payment of an honorarium.

"It is therefore a matter of great surprise that Dr. Wise should take the liberty of making a statement of the character that it attributed to him, which under the most favorable view refers to private and unofficial conversation, tentative in character, and essentially confidential in its nature.

"It can be stated without qualification that nothing has ever occurred that warranted the sensational utterances thrust upon the public attention and feeling."

METZ REVISING CITY BOOKS.

Finds Accounting Methods Antiquated —Melody Gets a Place.

Controller Metz announced yesterday that he intended to do away with the "present antiquated bookkeeping system of his department" at the earliest possible moment. "I am working now with experts to devise a proper and up-to-date system of keeping the accounts of the Finance Department," he added.

"It is obviously to the advantage of the city to have a system which will enable us to strike a trial balance at least once every six months. Some of the bureaus of the department, I find, are from three to four years behind in their accounts."

The Controller yesterday appointed William E. Melody of Brooklyn to be Collector of Assessments and Arrears in that borough to succeed John H. McCooey, now Deputy Controller. The salary is $3,500.

Latest Shipping News.

The Cunard Line steamer Carmania, from Liverpool and Queenstown for New York, was in communication by wireless telegraph with the station at Siasconsett, Mass., at 12:30 A. M. She was then 200 miles east of the Nantucket lightship and should reach her pier about 8 A. M. on Monday.

"77"

Dr. Humphreys' Seventy-Seven breaks up Colds and

GRIP

The mild weather makes it all the more necessary that you should carry a vial of "Seventy-seven" to offset your carelessness, as a preventive against taking Cold.

A dose of "77" at the beginning will break up your Cold and prevent it running into the more serious Grip, Catarrh, Bronchitis or even Pneumonia.

"77" breaks up Colds that hang on.

At Druggists, 25 cents, or mailed. Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

Proper Thing

these days

to serve

Grape-Nuts Wafers.

No Better Financial Gain

can be secured than by

Purchasing Now.

Every yard of our tailoring stock must go to make room for heavy foreign shipments to arrive for the opening of our

New Broadway Branch 1161-1163-1165, Cor. 27th St.

A special line of 1906 Spring fabrics included

Suitings at $20.00 Trouserings at $5.00

One-quarter to one-third less than regular prices.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only. 119 & 121 Nassau St.

BLACK STATE CHAIRMAN ON JUST ONE CONDITION

If He Could Save the Universe Thereby He Might Take It.

NEUTRAL IN ODELL FIGHT

The ex-Governor Says He Wishes Politics of the Old Port and Cider Variety Would Return.

Frank S. Black, ex-Governor of the State and reported probable Chairman of the State Committee, came out in an interview yesterday in a manner which may settle all thought of connecting his name with the conduct of the State organization as Chairman. He also declared himself merely an onlooker in the anti-Odell fight. Both sides had been claiming him as a partisan.

The ex-Governor would not say whether President Roosevelt has tried to get him to take the State Chairmanship, and he also declined to comment on or discuss his supposed candidacy for the United States Senate.

"I suppose it is worse to be thought foolish than to be a fool," said Mr. Black, "and I also believe it is thought worse to be foolish than to be wicked, because if you are wicked you are in the vast majority."

This came as a sort of soliloquy when the State Chairmanship was mentioned. He then was asked if the Chairmanship could be forced upon him.

"If you can prove to me that the preservation of the universe depends on my taking the post I would take it, but on no other conditions," he said. "People seem to forget that I am practicing law. I will not say I have no interest in politics, for every wide-awake man has such an interest, but I know what I want to do, and I cannot imagine of any advantage that would come to me through the State Chairmanship. Neither can I see any advantage to the party, for I am not mixed up with the new-fangled and new-tangled politics of the day.

"Nowadays things have come down to record-breakings, and I do not understand them. If they would get back to the port and cider variety of politics that farmers understand, than it might be different."

"Is it true that you are not on friendly terms with Chairman Odell?" was asked.

"I have seen a number of statements to that effect," said Mr. Black, "and I also have seen a number of statements that I am friendly with Mr. Odell. You know that a lawyer in trying a case wants to get all the facts. Before expressing an opinion I should want to hear both sides. There is lots of talk now about the difference between leadership and bossism, but it sometimes is very hard to distinguish what that difference really is.

"Some people say, Mr. Black, that had Mr. Odell fought for you harder last year in the Senate contest he could not be easily beaten now. Do you think the same way?"

"Well, it is hard to stop running away when once you begin," he replied.

FIREBUG AT LEVENTRITT'S ?

Blaze in Justice's Home and Another Near By, Excite Police Inquiry.

A fire, the origin which has called for an investigation by the police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, did $200 damage in the laundry in the rear of the basement of the residence of Justice Leventritt at 34 West Seventy-seventh Street, at 12:40 o'clock this morning.

Mrs. Leventritt discovered the fire, and Policeman Hodgins turned in an alarm. The fire was confined to the laundry.

An hour before a fire was discovered in the rear basement of the residence of Samuel Auerbach, at 40 West Seventy-seventh Street. This is only three doors from Justice Leventritt's house, and the police are looking for a possible incendiary. The first fire did little damage.

MEMORIAL FOR PAUL JONES.

Sculptors Asked to Submit Bronze-Door Designs for Col. Thompson's Gift.

The National Sculpture Society, through H. A. McNeil, acting secretary, sent yesterday to sculptors announcement and details of a competition for the designs for two doors, a transom and a decorative panel above the transom, for the chapel of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, where rests in a crypt the body of John Paul Jones.

The work is to be done in bronze and will be the gift of Robert Mapes Thompson as a memorial of the class of 1868. All designs must be offered on the basis that $15,000 will cover the completed work.

Sculptors will submit their plaster models to the National Society in the Fine Arts Building, between March 15 and 20, and without making known their names. A cipher shall be used on the design and the name of the competitor given in a sealed envelope.

The first prize will be the awarding of the contract, the second will be $250, the third $150, and the fourth $100.

The jury of award will be composed of Col. Thompson, the donor of the doors; Ernest Flagg, architect of the Naval Academy; Walter B. Chambers, architect; Charles Grafly, sculptor of the National Sculptire Society; and Daniel C. French, sculptor of the National Sculpture Society. Decision will be rendered within two weeks of the close of the contest.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

DRY GOODS—CARPETS—UPHOLSTERY

Early Importations

Spring 1906

RADIA AND RADIA IMPRIME, the Season's most pronounced novelties, 44 inch all silk fabric, in a complete range of tints in plain colors; exclusive designs.

WHITE SILKS AND SATINS FOR WEDDING GOWNS. NOVELTIES FOR BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES.

DRESS GOODS. The latest Paris Fabrics in extremely sheer effects, in Silk and Wool and all Silk, in stripes, checks, fancy figures and invisible plaids. Fancy Suitings in new grays and black and white effects. Scotch Suitings, Mohairs, Cheviots, Voiles, Eoliennes and fancy weaves. Chiffon Cloths, extreme light weights, in new pastel tintings. White Fabrics in various weaves in medium and light weights.

COTTON AND LINEN FABRICS, showing the latest ideas in floral printings, English eyelet work, embroidered effects and extreme delicate tintings; also many novelties in all white.

FINE EMBROIDERIES. Entirely new designs and combinations, many exclusive, in High Grade French Batistes, Linen Batiste Embroideries, in delicate shades.
Appenzell Embroideries; Novelty Combination Embroideries with Valenciennes, Cluny and Baby Irish Laces; hand embroidered Madeira work, of Swiss Nainsook and Cambric edgings, insertings, all-overs, flouncings, galons, motifs and Baby Sets in blind, eyelet and novelty raised work effects.

LINEN ROBES AND WAISTS (UNMADE). Attractive styles for Southern and Early Spring Wear, in French Hand Embroidered Handkerchief and Butcher Linens; Embroidered Swisses and Batistes in white, cream and biscuit shades.

Upholstery

Rich Imported Fabrics for Wall and Furniture Coverings, Draperies and Portieres.

LACE CURTAINS AND BED SETS. Italian Filet, Renaissance, Cluny, Brussels and Irish Point, modern and period designs.

REAL LACE MOTIFS, INSERTIONS AND EDGINGS, in Point Arab, Cluny and Renaissance, for Panels, Pillow and Bureau Tops, made to order from special designs on short notice.

Designs and estimates submitted for furnishing private residences, hotels, theatres, yachts and steamships.

SCOTCH, FRENCH, INDIAN AND TURKISH

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Superior Grades of Floor Coverings in Exclusive Colorings and Designs.

DOMESTIC CARPETS AND RUGS.

Unsurpassed facilities for furnishing one piece carpets to meet special requirements.

Broadway & 19th Street

H. O'Neill & Co.

Big Reductions in Women's

COATS, SUITS AND FURS

(Third Floor.)

Clearing lots are usually a medley, but these garments are NEW, purchased only last month, so low a price that we are able to offer them

For Almost Half Regular Value

The Suits

Women's Suits—Fifty-inch length Coats, satin lined and interlined, made of excellent close fine cheviot, in black and colors. Monday at..... $19.75
Regular price $35.00

Women's Suits of Rich Imported Velvets

The $55.00 Suits Monday at..... $35.00
The $45.00 Suits Monday at..... $25.00
The $85.00 Suits Monday at..... $45.00

The Coats

Women's Coats—Medium length, all fine materials, lined with satin. Regular price $16.50; Monday at..... $10.00

Women's Coats—Extra long, of cheviot, lined with satins, finely tailored. Regular price $18.00; Monday at..... $11.75

Evening and Dress Coats

A number of Evening and Dress Coats that were marked $25.00 to $40.00 each; now..... $15.00

Fur Neck Pieces and Muffs
Fine Qualities—Big Reductions

MINK SCARFS.....heretofore $40.00; now $25.00
ALASKA SABLE SCARFS..heretofore $20.00; now $11.75
SABLE MARTEN SHAWLS.heretofore $30.00; now $16.75
JAP SABLE SCARFS.....heretofore $25.00; now $19.75
PERSIAN PAW SCARFS...heretofore $18.00; now $9.75
BEAVER SCARFS.....heretofore $30.00; now $19.75
ERMINE SCARFS.....heretofore $25.00; now $15.00
SABLE FOX BOAS.....heretofore $25.00; now $15.00
SABLE SQUIRREL SCARFS.heretofore $6.50; now $3.95
Muffs to match the above at equally low prices.

Two Special Items in

New Lawn Waists for 1906

(Third Floor.)

No. 1—Has five rows of Pompadour Embroidery (tucking between), long sleeve, button back..... $1.38
Value $1.98.

No. 2—Of all-over eyelet embroidery, panel effect, button back, elbow sleeve..... $1.68
Value $2.95.

These numbers cannot be duplicated at the above low prices later in the season.

After Holiday Sale of
200 Plaid Silk Waists (3 models).
Monday at $3.95 each; were 5.75.

Eiderdown Sacques and Flannelette Wrappers.

Eiderdown Sacques. 69c and 98c. Were 98c. and $1.48.
Flannelette Wrappers. $1.25, $1.50, $1.98. Were $1.75 to $2.98.

500 Lace and Embroidered Robes
(unmade)
At One-Half Regular Value, viz.:
$2.98, $3.95 upward to $14.50.

January Sale of

High Class Linens

Continues, with Many New Specials Daily
Decorative Linens 1/3 Off Regular Prices
including
Reception, Dinner and Tea Cloths,
Centre Pieces, Tray Cloths, Dresser Scarfs, Doylies, &c.,
in Cluny, Renaissance and Fille Antique lace trimmed:
Also
Hand Embroidered Irish Linen

Centre Pieces at.....$1.65, $1.85, $2.25 each.
Tea Cloths at.....$1.50, $1.85, $2.25 each
Dresser Scarfs at.....$1.65, $2.25, $3.25 each

1,250 HEAVY IRISH DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
New, Handsome Patterns.

2x2 yards.....$1.38 $1.98, $2.75, $3.50 each
2½x2 yards.....$1.88, $2.48, $3.50, 4$.50 each
3x2 yards.....$2.00, $2.98, $4.25, $5.25 each
NAPKINS to match: Breakfast Size..$1.65, $2.10, $2.98, $3.98 dozen; Dinner Size....$2.25, $3.25, $4.25, $4.98 dozen

Clearance Sale of Laces

We offer To-morrow, Monday,
Several thousand yards of White, Cream and Black Trimming Laces
At Less Than 50c. on the Dollar.
Consisting of Edging, Insertions, Applique Galoons, Bandings, &c.

Four to nine inch widths—formerly 75c. to $1.50 per yard; now marked..... 50c
Four to seven inch widths—formerly 35c. to 75c. per yard; now marked..... 25c
Two to five inch widths—formerly 25c. to 50c. per yard; now marked
5c., 10c. and 15c.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st, N. Y.

The New York Times.

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INCLUDING PICTORIAL SECTION
AND
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REVIEW.

THE UNITED STATES AT ALGECIRAS.

What will be the attitude of the United States Government at the conference of the Powers which meets next week at Algeciras to consider the affairs of Morocco and the questions therefrom arising?

No distinct answer to this question has yet been made by the Government itself, nor is it at the present time to be expected. There have been semi-official statements sent out from Washington, which may or may not express the views of the State Department. One of them, at least so far as concerns the tone of a part of it, we feel quite safe to regard as unauthentic. "The Government's view," says the statement, "is that America has, by virtue of her ancient interest in Morocco, rights even superior to those of any European State in deciding the critical questions which will come before the conference." And the statement goes on to give as the basis of this remarkable assumption the fact that the United States wiped out the piracy of the Barbary States and made with them the treaty which is the foundation of all subsequent agreements with other nations. This is a very interesting and even a picturesque notion of our relations to the present situation, but it is entirely impertinent and fanciful. Our Government, nearly a century since, took up the job of sweeping the Mediterranean of pirates in the legitimate and strictly limited interest of American commerce, and in the settlement of any questions now arising in connection with Morocco it can have no concern save for its commerce and the security of its citizens in Moroccan territory. The historic incident referred to in the Washington dispatch was one of which we have a right to be modestly proud, but it has no more relation to the policy we should now frame than PERRY'S victory on Lake Erie.

There is no serious disagreement among the nations taking part in the Algeciras conference as to the open door or free commercial competition. These are held to be essential by all. The second point, the security of our citizens pursuing legitimate occupations in Morocco, involves, of course, the police administration of the country and, indirectly, the nature and extent of supervision and influence over the action of the Sultan's Government which may be found necessary. Here the conflicting ideas, desires, aims, and interests of Germany and of France come in, and they involve more or less directly the interests of several of the great Powers. Substantially the form in which this will probably present itself will be whether the measures deemed necessary shall be intrusted for application and enforcement to France alone or to an international agency. On that point France has recently been very firm and emphatic, and Germany, while not committing herself clearly, has omitted to accept in advance the claim of France. One of the considerations that will have to be weighed, and of which it is likely that Germany will make the most, is the allegation that France has had her chance to shape the policing of Morocco and has not done it well, has not in fact practically done it at all. There has been on this matter a decided difference of policy in the counsels of France itself in the past, and it is only recently that harmony has been brought about. It is by no means entirely clear which is the wiser or safer course to pursue, and our Government cannot profitably or expediently commit itself until the question has been thoroughly thrashed out.

It is only too possible that underneath this question of single or combined administration in Morocco there will be found to lie considerations of international jealousy, rivalry, and ambition that may menace the peace of Europe. With these the United States can have nothing whatever to do. The duty of our representatives must simply and solely be to use all possible influence for the preservation of peace and for the establishment of a principle of settlement just and honorable for all. We have a right to hope that that influence will be considerable, and we know that it will be legitimate.

A MIDNIGHT CONFERENCE.

We learn from a journal friendly to the President that the prolonged night session at the White House on Friday had for its object "to create a naval general staff by Executive Order, and thus obviate the dangers and embarrassments of attempting to secure the same result by legislation."

Undoubtedly that is the easiest way to secure the objects nearest to our President's heart. When it appeared that there would be difficulty about ratifying the Domingan treaty it was said that the same object would be attained by a resolution. This merely ousts the Senate from its constitutional functions. The Executive Order is plainly better. It is especially applicable to the tariff dispute with Germany. No such legislation as Germany requires can be had because the edict has gone forth that the tariff must not be touched. But there will be a tariff war unless something is done, hence the especial appropriateness of dealing with the business by ukase, or it might be better to use the official phrase—Executive Order.

We are far from criticising the innovation. Would it not be better that both the Senate and House should be dispensed with? They have become a mere coccyx, purely superfluous ankylosed vertebrae, of no earthly consequence. Perhaps as much cannot quite yet be said of the sundry State Governments. They still have discoverable uses, but are ceasing to deal with questions of insurance and railway administration in a manner clearly denoting the advantages of Orders in Council, as they say in England, or Executive Orders, as we phrase it. Russia is discarding its bureaucracy, and it is mere intelligent anticipation of events to suggest that an Executive Order should be issued for sending a Presidential Commission to Russia to learn how Russia administers its immense territory without a legislature or State organization. The mir or communal system would go well with the new fashion, and Russia is the best place to learn all that is knowable regarding its advantages.

INCOMPETENCE.

That water mains should occasionally burst is the fulfillment of the law that "accidents will happen." But that the stream from a broken main should be allowed to continue to flow unchecked, to interrupt street travel, and to flood basements and cellars for hours at a time is a fulfillment of no law save that of incompetence and stupidity. In private affairs a man who goes on repeating the same old blunders is called a fool, or at least half a fool. The Water Department of the City of New York seems upon every occasion when a main bursts to be unable either to discover the cut-off controlling the flow in that main, or, when discovered, to close it.

It was so in Columbus Avenue some months ago. It was so in Park Avenue and Forty-second Street. The employés of the Department fussed and fumbled for an unconscionable time, and the water was finally shut off only when an intelligent workingman not employed by the Department happened upon the scene and told the Water Department men where they could find a cut-off. The excavation of the Times Building was flooded by a stream that flowed for hours before any one could be found having the knowledge and the authority to close the gate. In Fifth Avenue Friday night the water main burst at about seven o'clock. Men from the Water Department arrived on the spot one hour after they had been notified of the trouble. Other and further hours elapsed before any serious, well-directed effort was made to arrest the flow. For five hours and more the deluge poured, the geysers spouted, and lakes formed. Incidentally, cellars filled and property damages accrued.

We do not know whether the city is responsible for this damage or not—probably it is not. But when through the neglect or the incompetence of the city's servants the flow from a broken main continues beyond the reasonable time that under competent administration of the Water Department should have elapsed, the city ought to be responsible. It is outrageous that property owners should be subject to such risks. The Department maps are supposed to show the location of cut-offs controlling the flow in every main and pipe. The Department men ought to know where they are and how to close the gates promptly. Blunders due to ignorance and incompetence may be excused once, perhaps twice. After that the heads of the delinquents should adorn the baskets kept for emergencies of that nature.

THE NECESSITY OF MR. SCHIFF'S PANIC.

The reception of Mr. SCHIFF'S remarks is flattering to his position in the financial world, but discouraging as regards the prospects of realizing the reforms he suggests, or any other. As soon as it was realized that he spoke only as a professional banker, master of his craft, popular interest disappeared. This is disappointing to those whose interest in the prices of any given day is small compared with interest in the permanent welfare of the community, but it is necessary to recognize that the hope of any useful result vanished with the prospects of panic and the reduction of popular interest. So long as the market is rising it is obvious that nothing is necessary to be done. It would be the part of wisdom to accept the advice given successively by Mr. VANDERLIP, Mr. SHAW, and Mr. SCHIFF. It is not for lack of warning that such action is not taken, but because such an experience as 1873 or 1893 is necessary to keep attention at such a pitch that politicians will respond. Under supreme necessity unessential differences are buried, and agreement is reached upon something. Now each doctor insists upon his remedy, and the patient's recovery is endangered.

This makes it necessary to consider what can be done without the legislation which cannot be had. A hint may profitably be taken from the course of the railway rate agitation. More has been achieved in the last three weeks by action under existing laws than for the previous three years of talk about new laws. If the bankers who are praising or dissenting from Mr. SCHIFF'S words were agreed among themselves, the larger part of what he advised might be realized forthwith. For instance, everybody sees how wisely Mr. SCHIFF advised Mr. SHAW to reduce the Treasury deposits, that he might disburse them at a time when the banks would need them. Everybody recognizes Mr. SHAW'S mistake in not doing so, for the curious reason that he feared the criticism of the public press. The banks at least ought to be free from this sensitiveness, and they owe it to their customers to explain how their reserves were suffered to fall so low that they were unequal to the strain. Why were reserves reduced to the lawful minimum when there were ample signs of the need of maximum resources? The banks also are put upon the defensive regarding the money market. Banks not only accepted extortionate rates for money—some banks even descended to make extortionate bargains for other people's money. There is urgent need of a banking opinion which should prevent the connection of reputable names with disreputable practices. Undoubtedly usury is extorted in all money centres, but it is not boasted of and advertised to the world as the course of good business practice. Banks also would do well to moderate their professional rivalries enough to act together for the good of themselves and all dependent upon them. A few banking officers have exclusive knowledge of the banking situation, but it is unendurable that the public at large should have only a bank statement which is a farce, because the banks and trust companies cannot compose their differences. The Clearing House should really represent financial New York, not half of it. It ought to speak unitedly and irresistibly regarding practices which are as much matter of administration as of law. There ought to be a standard rate for money which no banker could creditably exceed. These are merely some of the things which might be done in a few days, without asking anything of Congress, or doing anything more than a banker's bounden duty to himself, to say nothing of his duty to his clientage. But it is nearly as hopeless to expect this from the bankers as the other things from Congress. The panic seems to be necessary.

STANDARDIZING PRESIDENTIAL GAME.

The President's sporting tendencies, as illustrated in his pursuit of big game, have not been looked on with favor by all his fellow-citizens because it was felt that there was an element of danger in them. At any time on these far-away expeditions a large bear, or several of them, might rush forth out of places of concealment, and, swifter than the manual of the Presidential firearms, carry that bold official to the earth. It is of more consequence that we should have an unbruised and unclapperclawed Chief Magistrate in the chair than that the said magistrate should periodically satiate his thirst for the sports of the field in antres vast and deserts idle upon the far-off verges of the world, where no help could come to him except what the rude attentions of his guides might supply, no matter how urgent his need thereof. The Virginia rabbit and the snowbird coming before the snow and taking the winds of January with its sober beauty, toward which the Presidential attention is now or was recently directed, excite no sense of peril, but it is otherwise with the kind of game for which Mr. ROOSEVELT has always signified a preference. In these very days one of his Colorado guides, going around and gleaning up the stray mountain lions left after the last Presidential raid, has been so seriously injured that he had to go to a neighboring health resort to get treatment for his wounds. If such things can be done to a guide by those ravening animals, they may likewise be done to the most popular and esteemed of Chief Magistrates. Neither the mountain lion nor the rugged cinnamon bear, the ox's size and the catamount's temper, is any respecter of persons, more than the armed rhinoceros or the Hyrcian tiger. They would make no more of rending a President limb from limb than if he were a humble forester with no game beyond his forests and their haunted preserves. So far we have not been visited by any such National calamity, but immunity is not promised to us forever, nor is it to be expected unless our enterprising first citizen voluntarily abates his grandiose hunting ambitions.

One of his predecessors, whom his countrymen equally delighted and dedight to honor, has always been equally fond of shooting, but has exhibited a becoming modesty in the kind of game selected to exercise his skill upon. He rarely goes higher in the bird line than ducks, leaving the ostrich, the emu, and the cassowary, and other such refractory fowl of one-story merits and three-story pretensions, to any who may choose to pursue them. As to animals, he rarely tackles anything more dangerous than a rabbit or some denizen of forest or field of like modest dimensions. This is a kind of sport which a President may pursue without sending cold chills down the back of the country lest he be brought home on his shield with all his new hunting clothes clawed off instead of with it heading a line of attendants bringing in samples of game of the average size of a dray horse or a registered Holstein bull. That was the way when Nimrod and Hercules were on the stage, and it possibly survives yet in some out-of-the-way places like the monarchies along the Niger or the Congo. But it is no suitable example for us at this time of day.

In view of the various perils we have outlined it might not be a bad notion to standardize the game which a Chief Magistrate may hunt, drawing the line at all beasts liable under any provocation to become dangerous. That would rule out pretty nearly all the game which Mr. ROOSEVELT has ever shown any marked predilection for, while it would provide for the most generous attention to all the kinds which Mr. CLEVELAND likes to shoot at. The country would be safer under this arrangement, which would likewise tend to the preservation of the remnant of big game which the continent still possesses, but which at the present rate of Magisterial ravage will not last long.

THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REVIEW.

A financial review on the scale of that published for the last decade by THE TIMES is in effect almost as much a forecast as a review. Dealing with the course of affairs in so many and such varied lines as necessarily are to be considered, it tempts the writers and the readers alike to extend these lines in the direction the record of the year shows that they have taken.

This year the direction referred to is almost without exception that of advance and expansion. There are, however, exceptions, which are duly noted either expressly or by implication. The most conspicuous is in the field of banking and currency, where more than one observer points out that the machinery and methods we have developed fall distinctly below the standard of efficiency maintained in every other branch of our National business The defects are those which THE TIMES has ventured to indicate and discuss for many years, and they are now more plain only because the work the machinery has to do is immensely increased by the unexampled prosperity of the country. We cannot but think that the Review may be of particular interest and value in this matter since it presents in convenient form so large a mass of information bearing upon it.

Another exception to the entirely satisfactory conditions generally described is the state of our foreign trade. While it is continually growing in volume, it is not growing in the same ratio, or nearly as healthfully as it might, in variety, especially of exports. The difficulty is chiefly in the obstacles interposed by our tariff system, which was adopted under very different circumstances, when our trade relations with the rest of the world were much simpler than now, and when there was no expectation that we could become serious competitors in foreign markets. We reckon among the advantageous features of our Review the impartial picture it offers of a situation that incites to great cheerfulness, but that also admits of improvements which a study of the Review plainly suggests.

ANTI-FAT REMEDIES.

Proclamation of the virtue of a whole lot of anti-fat nostrums as correctives of pinguidity has been made for many years in all available quarters, in newspapers and periodicals which take in such stuff, on the dead walls of old abandoned barns all over the country in letters three feet long, on the face of rocks visible from the passing railway train in characters still larger, at all points where commendation of the remedy could be thrust into public view. Ofttimes it has been accompanied with pictorial illustrations of "before" and "after," the first showing a weltering mass of fat flowing around a figure bearing some resemblance to humanity, and the latter an attractive outline rather too slim, if anything, but set off with a fine air of symmetry, from which all suggestions of redundancy were excluded. If the preparation could really and without harm effect these changes according to the claims made for it, it would be a boon to that considerable portion of humanity which the fates have overweighted with flesh, making their cheeks to stand out with fatness like those of sway-bellied JESHURUN, who in his pride of condition, as the old hymn sets the occurrence forth, kicked out against the Lord, flinging up his hind quarters like a plantation mule, but experience shows that its performance does not always come up to the sounding phrases of its manifesto. About so often the tale is told of some misguided fat person who, allured by its glowing promises, embarked on its use, keeping strictly to the directions put forth in its circular, and died punctually, as one might say, in the very vestibule of the experiment.

The last story of the kind comes from Nebraska, where a young maiden of nineteen weighing four hundred pounds, in despair of any help from the regular doctors in her region, reached out for one of these irregular remedies, and after brief use of it joined the procession of its victims and wandered away into the still kingdoms, leaving all her burdens of earth, her superabundant flesh included, behind her, though any such radical line of treatment was as far away as possible from her intentions.

The lesson of such occurrences should undoubtedly be to let the abominable nostrums alone. If the regular doctors can't help, and dieting and horseback and basketball are without avail, (the former being generally efficacious if practiced with sufficient rigor,) there is nothing for the afflicted fat person to do except to bear his burden as gracefully as he can and as unrepiningly. There is no rational ground of hope in quackeries, however plausible the terms in which they are advertised, but, on the contrary, there is the pretty sure prospect of an undermined constitution or a swift taking off, like that which only the other day befell the unfortunate Nebraska maiden aforesaid. The report of her case says that her health began to fail soon after she began the treatment, and the punctuality with which these symptoms appear as soon as the stuff begins to get in its fine work would seem to cast a cloud on the pretensions so extravagantly made for it. One of our most enterprising weekly contemporaries has of late been bestowing particular attention on the nostrum business at large, a tremendous one, its proportions big enough to be a public menace and its methods impudent and aggressive beyond belief, and the showing of the Hecates caldron with the lid off is a clear enough sign that the public has quite an imperative duty before it in connection with the contents of that kettle of abominations.

NAHAN FRANKO REPLIES.

Has Learned Some, but Is Quite Willing to be Taught by His Critics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After having been complimented by your critic upon the way in which I had conducted at last Wednesday's performance of "Faust," I read this morning, with much interest, two ferocious, but remarkable, anonymous letters in THE TIMES attacking me for my failure to do justice to Gounod and the public. Although I have lived for more than a quarter of a century in the shadow of such great musicians as Theodore Thomas, Dr. Leopold Damrosch, Anton Seidl, Hans Richter, Felix Mottl, Dr. Muck, Hans von Bülow, Mancinelli, Arditi, and others, I am modest enough to be willing to learn. If my anonymous traducers will favor me with their names, addresses, and terms for tuition I shall be deeply indebted to them. NAHAN FRANKO.
New York, Jan. 6, 1906.

PYRAMIDED BANK RESERVES.

A Final Word Upon a Topic Associated with Current Events.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Coffin quotes with approval ex-Controller Dawes to the effect that withdrawal of $1 from the reserve of a New York bank reduces its loans $3. It is an equality of argument and authority that the addition of $1 increases the loaning capacity three times. The proportion in the case of a country bank is not 1 to 3, but 1 to 6 2-3, corresponding to the lawful reserves respectively of 25 per cent. and 15 per cent. I am unable to share Mr. Coffin's difficulty in reasoning from one case to the other, because they are precisely parallel. If the supposed deposit was in a check, of course the argument fails, but the hypothesis was that the deposit was in "dollars," not in a check, or National bank note, or other promise to pay dollars. The law does not say that a country bank may loan 85 per cent. of its deposits, but that it must keep a reserve of 15 per cent. of its deposits. So long as the reserve is maintained the bank is not limited in its loans to the amount of its deposits. There are no better banks in New York than those which recently reported, one an excess of loans over deposits by $23,000,000, another of $14,000,000, and so on indefinitely.

This fact answers "Inquirer," who strikes a balance where no balance is possible, and while protesting against the suggestion of a pyramiding of bank reserves himself makes a statement showing a pyramiding of each item—deposits, reserve, cash, and loans. Each without the addition of another new dollar, are enlarged by an amount small in itself; but considerable in percentage, and enormous if applied to the National bank system. And yet the increase of cash by 25 per cent. leaves the enlarged total only one-half of the reserve required by law. I prefer "Inquirer's" table to your own as approximating actual practice, but as a reduction to absurdity of possibilities under a cumbersome system, your own statement has its uses, such as, I presume, you intended it for.

It is a pity that this subject is thought technical, and impractical. In 1893 banks suspended by the score for no other reason than that their reserves were pyramided—that is, were not in their tills. They might as well have been buried so far as usefulness in the crisis was concerned. These same banks, upon getting back their reserves, resumed by scores. How much better to have had them keep their own reserves, and not fail!

THEORIST.

Rates May Be Lower, but Bills Grow.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We all remember when last year the Legislature was called upon to reduce the prevailing charges for gas, telephones, and electric light and power, the corporations having a monopoly in the two latter utilities voluntarily reduced their prices to subscribers, and thus escaped the threatened investigation. The question has often been asked whether the reductions of the New York Edison Company were really such. I for one, on the basis of bills received since that so-called lowering of rates, have been paying from 30 to 50 per cent. more than in the corresponding time before. No doubt others of your readers have had a similar experience.

AN ELECTRIC VICTIM.
New York, Jan. 6, 1906.

Use for the Big Stick.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since it seems to be thought proper, by certain White House attaches, to throw women into the street, would it not be in order to suggest to President Roosevelt that he employ the big stick to subdue this ejective enthusiasm of his employes? Just one rap, please.

New York, Jan. 6, 1906. BILLY.

FREE TRADE AND SHIPPING.

Many Imports from South America Free Now, but Without Result.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Freer trade, a larger volume of freights will produce a mercantile marine," without subsidies, you argue in a recent editorial—and you point to the arrival of a "tramp" steamer—foreign, of course, from Argentina—in proof of this.

If it is indeed true that "freer trade, a larger volume of freights will produce a mercantile marine" without National aid, why is it that with imports three times the value of those of 1860 (45 per cent. in value and 60 or 70 per cent. in bulk now free of customs duties) our ocean tonnage is only one-third as large as thirty-six years ago?

Will you explain also why, with 80 per cent. of all our imports from South America free, only one American steamship line, and that mail-subsidized, runs south of Panama?

Perhaps you are about to reply that the trouble is with the Steel Trust, but before you do so look carefully at Sections 12 and 13 of the Dingley tariff, which remit all duties on materials for ships for foreign trade.

Finally, you may be interested to know that Porto Rico, to which a new American steamship line has just started, is and long has been completely within the protection of our tariff and navigation laws, and that no foreign vessel can carry a ton of cargo between the island and the United States.

Kindly reflect upon these points and tell us whether they count so very heavily, after all, against the shipping subsidy bill of the Merchant Marine Commission, indorsed by the great commercial associations of the country and now receiving from Congress the "earnest consideration" which President Roosevelt has invoked for it. JOHN A. PENTON.
Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 4, 1906.

AS TO ELECTION INSPECTORS.

Feasibility of the Plan to Have a Separate Set of Canvassers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In several of the letters that have appeared in your paper on the subject of ballot reform laws it has been proposed to have more thorough examinations for Election Inspectors.

It is readily seen that men of education, judgment, and probity, such as would be desired for Inspectors, would not be found among the unemployed or those seeking temporary work. And no such men holding permanent positions would care to give them up for the sake of working for the Board of Elections at $6 a day, nor would their employers be willing to spare them from their regular duties.

Now, I suggest that, as most of the criticism of the Election Inspectors is in regard to their inability properly to canvass the vote cast and to make correct returns, a separate Board of Canvassers be appointed for each district. These men would have to work only for a few hours after the closing of the polls on Election Day, so it would not interfere with their regular work. It might be necessary to pay them more than $6 in order to attract the class of men desired, and it certainly would be necessary to remove the present restriction against taking men outside the election district in which they are to act, as there are many districts in the city in which no competent men could be found.

These men, also, coming to their work refreshed by the day's rest, would be in much better condition to do their work well than Inspectors who had already been on duty continuously for eleven hours, often in crowded and badly ventilated rooms, and whose one thought was to finish their work and get home.

Brooklyn, Jan. 5, 1906. G. H.

Commissioner Bingham.

From The Army and Navy Journal.

Brig. Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, United States Army, whom Mayor McClellan has appointed Commissioner of Police of New York, is entirely worthy of a place in the group of officers of the army who, at various intervals, have been called into official relationship with the police service of the American metropolis. In the history of that group one finds the names of Gens. Fitz-John Porter, William F. Smith, Frederick D. Grant, Francis V. Greene, Major Frederick H. E. Ebstein, and Capt. Alexander R. Piper, all of whom, without any solicitation on their own part, were at different periods called to high places in the police administration of New York, in which they did their utmost for the interests of the service. Gen. Bingham enters upon the duties of his new office with advantages which none of his military predecessors possessed. He has all their experience to guide him. The Police Department is no longer subject to a dual authority, but is under a single control, and Gen. Bingham is the chief of the organization in fact as well as in name. He is a highly educated military officer, a strict disciplinarian, honest, fearless, impartial, and a resolute advocate of the "square deal," who, if properly upheld by Mayor McClellan and guarded by him against the demoralizing interference of political jobbers, will advance the police organization to a condition of respectability, discipline, and efficiency unsurpassed in its history. The difficulties attending that needful task are enormous, and if they are to be overcome at all it will be by a man of inflexible courage, tireless energy, incorruptible integrity, and the military habit of dealing with organized bodies of men. Gen. Bingham possesses those qualities in exceptional degree, and what is scarcely less in his favor, is the fact that he has undertaken the work with a true appreciation of its gravity, its importance, and its requirements. The public may rest assured that so long as he remains in office his authority will be obeyed, that there will be no compromise with vice or crime, and that the police will be held to a strict responsibility for the proper performance of their duty. The question is whether it is possible to emancipate the metropolitan police from the influences which have so long tended to demoralize it and lessen its efficiency. If it can be, and if Gen. Bingham accomplishes that great reform, he will have proved himself not merely a benefactor, but a genius in organization and leadership. The Army and Navy Journal cordially unites with his friends in the service in the hope that his courageous undertaking may be completely successful.

The Queen's Fair Exchange.

From The Chicago Evening Post.

Let us not misunderstand Queen Alexandra's noble purpose. It is not her idea to prevent American heiresses from "obtaining aristocratic British husbands with respectable moral characters and blue blood," but to protect them against "titled but unprincipled bargain hunters." Up to the hour of going to press we have not been able to recall an aristocratic Briton of title who has sought an American heiress for anything save her money, but the good and wise Queen recognizes the imperative necessity of a fair exchange and is willing to admit the justice of barter and sale, with a reasonable allowance of character on both sides. When this new "Anglo-American matrimonial bureau" is established her Majesty will have personal knowledge of all applications, and no fond mother or doting father of an heiress will be ashamed to go to the bureau and secure a certificate of titled character. Thus our daughters will be enabled in future to buy English husbands of a little higher moral grade for the same money. It is a great scheme.

Not in Their Class.

From The Washington Star.

"Do you think that the corporation men are going to run the Government?"

"No," answered Senator Sorghum, "I don't think they will give their time to it so long as corporations pay so much larger salaries than the Government."

WORK AMONG THE POOR.

The Good Done by the Society with the Long Name.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Whoever throws this year's report of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor into the basket unread makes a mistake. It is a document as entertaining as it is instructive, which is saying much. Of course, the usual lists of names and the standard amount of statistical information had to be included, for otherwise the United Charities Building might have become the scene of an investigation, but all this is much alleviated, in fact, quite put out of mind by the abounding humor and vivacity of the narrative portions of the pamphlet. One feels, after reading the account of life at Sea Breeze, (a seaside home for mothers and children,) that "short and simple" though the "annals of the poor" may be, they make capital reading, when well edited.

During the many years that I had the privilege of serving on the Board of Managers of the association, a certain corporate modesty, so to speak, restrained me from publicly sounding the praises of what my colleagues and their staff were doing, but now that I am out of it I feel quite at liberty to express a long-felt admiration for the efficient manner in which this venerable society lives up to the demands of its painfully cumbrous name. The association never was more thoroughly alive than it is to-day, under Mr. Cutting and Dr. Allen. If any of the 6,000 or 7,000 of our citizens who do the bulk of the giving to the public charities of New York, happen not to have seen this report, the trouble of sending for a copy of it will be well worth their while.

WILLIAM R. HUNTINGTON.
Grace Church Rectory, Jan. 5, 1906.

SKIN AND CANCER HOSPITAL.

An Institution Whose Good Work Is Out of Proportion to Its Resources.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the northeast corner of Second Avenue and Nineteenth Street stands a small but substantial building, with this inscription over the door, "New York Skin and Cancer Hospital." Is it the title which repels the philanthropic people of this great and wealthy city? Surely all the more on account of its name should it appeal to and touch the hearts of those who are able of their means to aid the suffering poor. Although there are a few private rooms, some six or eight only, they are seldom occupied by wealthy patients, who in gratitude for complete recovery can endow a bed or beds or give a large donation of money.

Its greatest claim upon the sympathies of wealthy donors is that it is the "court of last resort." To it come the hopeless ones, whom all other hospitals have turned from their doors, because they do not want or cannot accommodate those who are evidently "incurable."

This hospital takes them "without money and without price," if need be, and many cures on their records to-day are of those who had been pronounced "incurable." Some of these cures are so remarkable that they must be fresh in the minds of the reading public.

This hospital is not known as it should be throughout the city, when one appreciates the magnitude of its gratuitous work, done in such small quarters and with facilities so curtailed. It is supported only by voluntary contributions, and the medical and surgical officers connected with the hospital receive no compensation for their services.

The hospital was incorporated in November, 1882, and until very recently was the only one of its kind in the country. Although intended principally for the poor of this city, patients from all localities are admitted to its privileges.

It has been said to know people one must live with them. That the writer of this article did, and, being able to give but meagre remuneration for care received in this hospital, conceived the idea of trying, through the courtesy of your valuable paper, to set these few facts before the eyes of those able and generous readers who hitherto have known little, or nothing at all, of this most worthy institution and its growing needs.

New York, Jan. 5, 1906. M. E. R.

Father.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I suppose I ought to ask your father for your hand?"

"Well, yes, it might please him, and it can't do any hurt. Of course it wouldn't be at all necessary if mother were home."

THE STRENUOUS LIFE.

There lay a man in a hospital with his
face all seamed and scarred,
A groan of pain from his blistered lips
and his hands all greased with lard;
His hair was singed to a fuzzy tuft and
his browless eyes were red,
Where the flames had swept from his
whiskered chin to the top of his
aching head;
Then the nurse came in with a noiseless
tread and she smoothed his wrinkled
brow:
"Did you save a child from a tenement
that was wreathed in flame, or how
Did you come by all these cruel scars?"
There fell a moment's pause:
And a voice from the bandages replied:
"No, I was a Santa Claus!"

"I was a Santa Claus," he said, "with a
cotton batting beard,
And a wig of cotton batting hair, and the
Christmas tree, upreared,
Was bright with candles all aflame, and
I took the presents down
Till the fire department put me out and
saved the rest of town
In a gallant fight. And you see me now,
a wrecked and broken man,
With cruel scars on my brow and cheek
for a curious world to scan,
And men will ask what deed I did and
others say: "Oh, he?
Why, he dressed as Santa Claus and then
caught fire at a Christmas tree!"

Then there passed along a crippled boy,
with a finger gone or two,
A powder scar on his ruddy cheek and a
scar where the scalp showed through.
"Pray who are you?" said the blistered
man, and the boy replied: "Oh, I
Am the little lad who fired the mine on
the Fourth of last July.
My time is up and I'm well again and
I'm going home to-day."
Then the blistered man raised up his
head and tore the cloths away:
"Come, look, my lad, on your poor old
Dad," (for sure enough 'twas he.)
"Come look at your poor old Dad all
burned at a children's Christmas tree."

Then the nurse came in with her gown of
white and saw them sitting there,
The boy with the fingers gone and the
man with the fuzzy tuft of hair.
They told her all and she oped her eyes
in wonder as she heard,
And her heart with grief for the mother's
pain and the wife's sad lot was stirred.
"And what of her?" she quickly said,
"of the wife and mother true,
Whose husband lies here wrecked and
maimed and whose son has just come
through?"
And the man writhed helplessly in pain
and cried aloud: "Oh, hush!
She lies at home with a broken leg from
a bargain counter rush!"

J. W. FOLEY.

MR. EBIN, PEACE-LOVER, JUST FULL OF FIGHT

Says Miss Bingham Lifted His Playgoers' Club.

MISS EVESSON SYMPATHIZES

And the War Clouds Are Hovering Low Over the Universal Peace Theatre Society.

New troubles are in sight for the unhappy Universal Peace Theatre Society and its quarrelsome progeny, the New York Playgoers' Club and the American Playgoers, the latter of which Amelia Bingham is accused of cruelly tearing from the arms of its sponsor, Alexander B. Ebin.

Mr. Ebin's injured feelings again got the better of him yesterday when in an open letter he made very unpeaceful references to Miss Bingham's "persistency in pulling down our half-completed building merely to show how she can lay cornerstones." After further accounting for Miss Bingham's conduct by attributing it to jealousy of Isabelle Evesson, who shares Miss Bingham's rôles at Proctor's, Mr. Ebin goes on:

"No contributions have ever reached the treasury of the Playgoers' Club from any and all people who, under the mask of reorganizers, are trying to reap the fruit of our labor and capital. We estimate the cost of the organization at not less than $5,000, counting the $2,000 cash invested and our time for over a year. Mr. Greville and Dr. Landes, Miss Bingham's Vice President and manager, have taken advantage of our hospitality for nearly a year to them and to their friends. They have encouraged us to spend our money and time for subscriptions they promised to obtain."

Miss Bingham, when confronted with these remarks yesterday afternoon, was just going on the stage for the last act of "Cleopatra." It was therefore with a Cleopatrician lift of her bejeweled head that she expressed her scorn of them.

"Mr. Ebin matters little to me one way or another," she said. "I have no hard feelings toward him, and I wish him all success. When my friends and I attended the meeting of his club we found it had no officers, no constitution, and not even a by-law. Not caring to trust ourselves to a society founded on the air, we formed ourselves into a district club and called ourselves the American Playgoers.

"Among our members are Murray Carson, Charles H. Meltzer, Mary Shaw, Walter Logan, Mrs. Doré Lyon, and Eden E. Greville. As for my feelings toward Miss Evesson, she and I are the best of friends and have no intention of dividing on this point."

Miss Evesson, however, is inclined to sympathize with the complaining Ebin.

"I really know very little about him," she admitted, "but I do think it was a little hard on him and on the rest of us to have our club snatched out of our hands, name and all. How would the Lambs feel, do you think, if some one should start an American Lambs? Therefore, feeling as I do, when Miss Bingham asked me the other day to join her club I refused."

Mr. Ebin is a Russian and a writer of plays, with such a sublime faith in universal peace that it seems a pity he shouldn't have a little of it. Just now he feels he is like the people who invent sewing machines and egg beaters that are full of fame and fortune for somebody else.

"It was just the same last Winter," he lamented yesterday, "when Mrs. Helen Schramm and Mrs. Harry Hastings took my Universal Peace Theatre and made it into a Women's Peace Circle without consulting me at all.

"I worked fifteen months and spent $2,000 in cash to get a President for my Playgoers' Club. A good President, you know, is our best stock in trade. I only took in $200 in subscriptions. And now they steal my club without offering me any reparation. If Miss Bingham takes over the society she ought to pay all expenses up to date. Otherwise it is highway robbery. She thinks I have not reputation enough. So her friend, Dr. Landes, puts up the money and she furnishes the reputation."

Eden E. Greville, who is secretary of Miss Bingham's branch of the original peace tree, speaks of the energetic Ebin with weary tolerance.

"We tried in every way to be courteous to him," said Mr. Greville last night. "We invited him to be one of us in any capacity he chose. But we did not propose to leave in his hands the unlimited and absolute control he so hysterically demanded at that first meeting at the Hotel Imperial."

Mr. Ebin's original committee included the following: Sir Charles Wyndham, John Drew, John Philip Sousa, David Warfield, J. E. Dodson, Annie Russell, Nat C. Goodwin, Henry Miller, Rose Coghlan, and Charles Klein.

"Most of these names," said Mr. Greville, "he secured by issuing invitations for a big luncheon and obtaining signatures in approval of some universal peace scheme. These people would be surprised enough if they could see themselves figuring on the committee of a New York Playgoers' Club."

Now, still in the interests of peace, it will be observed Mr. Ebin announces that the New York Playgoers' Club will soon produce "Eligibles," a comedietta which he describes as "indirectly collaborated upon by some of the ripest brains," and which he says will contain "a laugh at everything and a friendly word for everybody."

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

DICKERSON—L'HOMMEDIEU.

Miss Florence L'Hommedieu, daughter of Mrs. James Harvey L'Hommedieu, was married yesterday to Harold Dickerson of this city at the L'Hommedieus' home, at Great Neck, L. I. The house was decorated with pink roses and smilax. The bride wore a princess robe of white chiffon cloth over satin and duchesse lace, and carried lillies of the valley. A diamond brooch which she wore was the gift of the bridegroom. Her sister, Miss Madeleine L'Hommedieu, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were the Misses Marie D. White, Rosalind Harrison, May Remson, and Anna L. Dickerson, sister of the bridegroom. Mr. Dickerson's brother, F. Secor Dickerson, was best man, and the ushers were Charles B. Halsey, Philip B. La Roche, Arnim W. Riley, and Joseph S. L'Hommedieu, brother of the bride.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Kirkland Huske of All Saints' Church, Great Neck. A reception for friends and relatives followed. Mr. and Mrs. Dickerson will go South on their wedding trip, and upon their return will live in New York.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles V. Hoffman of 245 West Seventy-fourth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marie Mabel Hoffman, to William Walter Brainard of this city.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Baggs of 211 West Seventy-eighth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marion Baggs, to Edwin C. Worcester, son of Mrs. Franklin E. Worcester of Brooklyn.

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Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Doyle of the San Remo announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Grace Parker, to Hiram E. Foster of Derby Line, Vt.

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Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Grasmuck of 193 Edgecombe Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Viola Grasmuck, to Lenox Drake Barnes of 257 Edgecomb Avenue.

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The wedding of Miss Beatrix S. Loughran, daughter of Mrs. Charles A. Olcott, to Charles A. O'Connor, will be held next Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

An Engagement.

The engagement was announced yesterday of Miss Elsa Feder of the St. Urban, 2 West Eighty-ninth Street, and Simeon Wile of Rochester. Miss Feder and Mr. Wile will receive their friends this afternoon.

AT THE OPERA.

"Faust" with a Chorus Again—"Don Pasquale" in the Evening.

The most important and engrossing feature in yesterday's performance of "Faust" at the opera matinée was again the chorus. Just before the curtain went up, after some delay, it became known that the strike had collapsed, and that the choristers had presented themselves upon the stage ready to go on. After the first scene Mr. Conried appeared and made one of his little speeches, explaining the new change in the situation—the strikers had "yielded to his demands," he said, and when he mentioned the fact that the union would not be recognized there was a burst of applause. So great was the satisfaction with Mr. Conried's oratory, in fact, that after he had finished and gone off he had to come back again and bow, quite like one of his own prima donnas, and the orchestra gave him a "Tusch."

And when the chorus was first visible, in the second scene, that of the Kermesse, there was prolonged applause of welcome from the audience, to which the serried ranks of the chorus responded with a friendly waving of hands and doffing of caps. After that there was an opportunity to settle down and listen to Mr. Caruso's Faust and Mme. Eames's Marguerite, Mr. Plançon's Mephistopheles and Mr. Scotti's Valentine. They had not changed remarkably in the two days that elapsed since they were disclosed for the first time this season. Yet it was natural enough that everything should go better under the more natural conditions and surroundings. There was a little less restraint and carefulness in the singing of Mr. Caruso especially, and Mme. Eames's voice sounded to better advantage than it did on Wednesday evening.

Norina.....Mme. Sembrich
Ernesto.....Mr. Dippel
Dottore Malatesta.....Mr. Scotti
Don Pasquale.....Mr. Rossi
Conductor, Mr. Arturo Vigna.

The substitution of Donizetti's "Don Pasquale" for "Lohengrin" at the popular evening performance, made necessary last Wednesday when it seemed as if there would be no chorus, was not at all a popular proceeding. The audience was a dismally small one, and several hundred people who had bought tickets for "Lohengrin" had their money refunded. It was a pity, in some ways, that the brilliant and sparkling performance of Donizetti's comedy should not have had a greater appreciation. In it Mme. Sembrich gives some of her beautiful singing and bewitching comic acting, and the other singers give thoroughly characteristic representations of their parts. Mr. Dippel was the Ernesto, Mr. Scotti the Dr. Malatesta, and Mr. Rossi the Don Pasquale. It was the first performance this season of Donizetti's amusing work.

One of the charming incidents of the evening was the demand at the end of the first half of the first act for the restitution of their money by a party of three. They had come armed with the libretto of "Lohengrin," but they found by the end of the first scene in Don Pasquale's study that they were unable to follow it and were not viewing proceedings on the banks of the Scheldt. The management refunded the cash, as it did about $1,200 before the performance began to more observant people who had read the newspapers.

MUSIC FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

Sigismund Stojowski's First Appearance Here as a Solo Pianist.

The symphony concerts for young people at Carnegie Hall have propelled the young people so far along the path of musical appreciation that their programmes are now very much like those of ordinary symphony concerts. The last one given yesterday afternoon brought forward Raff's "Lenore" symphony, and the next one will bring Brahms's first symphony. Movements from Bach's C major suite and Cherubini's "Anacreon" overture were the other orchestral numbers. Mr. Sigismund Stojowski was the soloist and played Saint-Saëns's C minor piano concerto.

Mr. Stojowski has but recently been added to the list of New York resident musicians, and brings with him good repute as a pianist and composer from Paris as a pupil—one of the few—of Paderewski. He made his first appearance in New York last week with the Boston Symphony Quartet, when he played the piano part of his own sonata for piano and violin very agreeably. Saint-Saëns's C minor concerto was not the work that might be desired for such a pianist as Mr. Stojowski to make his first appearance in as a solo player. It is jejeune in its musical content, and, though it is made with cleverness and a shrewd knowledge of piano effects, there is not much except display to engage a pianist's attention in it. If Mr. Stojowski has temperament, he liberated little of it in his playing of this work; neither did he display great brilliancy nor an awe-compelling bravura. He played with skill and taste and fluency, scarcely with authority. He also added to the programme Rubinstein's A minor barcarole and Liszt's E major polonaise.

GIGGLED AS TWO WERE SLAIN.

Training School Girls Unmoved by a Black-Mustached Tragedy.

There were two assassinations, two runaways, and a masquerade ball at the New York Training School for Teachers, in East 119th Street, yesterday. The girls who witnessed the tragic series said they had one of the best times of their lives. It was in a Twelfth Night carnival given by the '05 girls to classmates and instructors. The opera "Il Pagliacci" had been reduced to English words of one syllable, or more, for the benefit of the school. That an opera was attempted was due to last year's success of "Every Girl," a take-off on "Everyman," written by the girls themselves. The young women decided upon a classic, and a tragedy, but kept it a secret until yesterday.

There were four men's parts out of the five characters. This gave the girls a chance to turn their "gym" bloomers into Italian peasant knickerbockers; to make dinkey little jacets to wear over white shirtwaists, and to put on last Summer's low shoes. The best theatrical costumers could have done no better. Then there was added the effect of deep-dyed black moustachios and long, treacherous looking knives in belts. Even the one woman in the play was in short skirts of red and black.

This was the cast:

Canio, a jealous husband.....Miss Killion
Tonio, a clown.....Miss King
Beppo, a harlequin.....Miss Crawley
Silvia, the lover.....Miss Norwood
Nedda, the wife of Canio, beloved by Silvia.....Miss Deutsch

Nedda and Silvia were slain before the eyes of the audience by Canio; Beppo and Tonio ran away, and Canio was left alone in jealous misery. It should have brought tears, but it did not. The girls had expected comedy. They greeted the first black-mustached Italian with giggles and giggled straight through the play.

The real tragedy was among the players. They had not rehearsed in black mustachios, and when they saw each other on the boards something worse than stage fright struck them. When Canio first appeared with a knife Silvia forgot to run and narrowly escaped being caught and killed in the wrong place, which would have stopped the play short in the middle. Canio thoughtfully took an extra trip around a gymnasium post and allowed his victim to escape for the time being.

The play was preceded by the masked ball. The tall "girl in black" was a mystery until Dr. Jones, the Principal, dropped his mask. There was a Twefth Night cake to cut, and the girl who found the bean was crowned.

State Bank Dines Employes.

The State Bank of New York gave its annual dinner to its employes last night at the Manhattan Hotel. Addresses were made by officers and Directors, and President O. L. Richards acted as toastmaster. Among those present were A. H. Curtis, Col. Dowd, Andrew Knowles, Arnold Kohn, Elias Spingarn, A. R. Voorhes, E. H. Richards, Orlando Thomas, and others. A vaudeville entertainment accompanied the dinner.

TWO PLAYLETS DELIGHT TWELFTH NIGHT CLUB

In "Immortality" the Candidates Encounter Severe Tests.

CANDIDA PUT ON PROBATION

The Members Hold a Reception and Pass a Jolly Evening at Berkeley Lyceum.

The Twelfth Night Club, in its pretty rooms, at the Berkeley Lyceum, in Forty-fourth Street, held its usual twelfth night celebration last evening, gave some jolly little plays in the Berkeley Lyceum Theatre, received afterward the prominent men and women of the stage, now playing in New York, and drank its own health in the big silver loving cup presented to it last year by Dr. Louis L. Seaman.

The plays are always the important part of the entertainment. Then the Twelfth Night, through its friends, writes skits throwing bouquets or—and it is more often the other way—cracking jokes upon itself, as represented by the stage, and the stage people, who manage to get in to hear it, give a first-class imitation of how a New York audience should applaud.

There were two skits last night, one by Grant Stewart and the other musical, the words by Miss Louisa Closser and music, orchestration and all, by Miss Laura Sedgewick Collins. "Immortality" was the title of Mr. Stewart's play, and Lady Teazle, Lady Gay Spanker, Camille, Zicka, and Sis Hopkins figured in the immortal band, while Candida made an application for admission, but was put off on probation for a term of years.

Candida made her first appearance to the band of immortals with a cheerful "Good morning." The immortals giggled.

"It's a pleasant day," remarked Candida. The immortals giggled again.

"There is no use talking, Shaw is a great man," said Lady Gay, with emphasis.

"But you don't understand him," said Zicka.

"No," replied Lady Gay, "but if you keep on laughing every one will think you do."

The musical skit was a "Twelfth Night School." There was a class in session with lessons in "Stage Lore and When to Spring It." The guest of the evening at the school was the squaw woman, who had a seat at the side, but could not be made to stay in it. That was because "Wallack's squaw always has the middle of the stage." Being subdued for a time the lesson began:

"Who killed Julius Caesar?" asked the teacher.

"Me kill him," broke in the irrepressible squaw, but being again put down the proper answer came:

"Several actors at several times."

The squaw, indignant at not being noticed, tried to break in with a war dance, and was subdued in time for the "Class in Talking About Ourselves" to be called. "A few words about our favorite roles are always appropriate for an afternoon tea," said the teacher.

The musical skit was built up around the various talents of different Twelfth Night Club members, who danced, sang, and whistled.

Miss Beatrice Herford gave several monologues as a part of the evening's entertainment.

The rooms were decorated with palms, holly, Christmas greens, and red hangings, and Richard Hicks made special Twelfth Night posters for the occasion. There were refreshments with the Twelfth Night ale, which is always a feature of the festivities.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. John Lee Connable of Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Harriet M. Connable, to Walter Bennet of Chicago, now living in London, England.

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Norman P. de Mauriac, whose wedding to Miss Alice H. Bergen is set for Jan. 27, will have Percy de Mauriac of Boston as his best man. The ushers are to be Guy de Mauriac, George M. S. Brittan, Kenneth N. Murchison, George Batcheller, Henry H. Bergen, and William Frenaye. Mr. de Mauriac's sister, Mrs. Kenneth McKenzie Murchison, will be the matron of honor, and the bridesmaids are to be the Misses Charlotte Stillman and Clara Ogden.

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Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Vernam of Morristown have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Gertrude Vernam, to Putnam Bates, a son of Mrs. Alfred W. Bates.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Grenville Bates are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son. Mrs. Bates was Miss Anita Boulton.

***

Mrs. John C. Calhoun will give a theatre party on Wednesday night for her daughter Julia. Supper and dancing at Sherry's will follow the theatre.

***

Mrs. Wilson Shannon Dunn, who was Miss Grace Atkins Dobson, is settled in her new home, 127 West Fifty-eighth Street, and is at home on Mondays.

***

Samuel Grimson, a young English violinist, will play and Mme. Sembrich will sing at the first of the second series of Mr. Bagby's Musical Mornings at the Waldorf to-morrow.

***

Mrs. William Tillinghast Bull will leave town to-day for Chicago to be absent about a week.

***

Mr. Jean Gherardy is to play and Miss Bessie Abott and Signor Caruso are to sing at the musicale Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont are to give on Jan. 25 at their Washington home.

***

Mrs. James Harriman gave the latter part of the week at her Washington home a tea in honor of Mme. Bernhardt. Among those who attended were Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, the Misses Cryder, Mr. and Mrs. Henry May, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. Richard Townsend and Miss Matilde Townsend, the Austrian Ambassador and Mme. von Hengelmuller, the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, the English Ambassador and Lady Durand, and the Portuguese and Belgian Ministers.

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Miss Adelaide Randolph sailed on Wednesday to join her brother in London.

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A number of New Yorkers were present at the Diplomatic reception held at the White House last week. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, who have opened the old Hoffman residence at the capital for the season; Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Olin, Miss Lorraine Roosevelt, Lloyd Griscom and Mrs. Griscom, Mr. and Mrs. F. Egerton Webb, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hastings. The Griscoms are guests at the White House, and Mr. and Mrs. Hastings have been the guests of the First Assistant Secretary of State, Robert Bacon, and Mrs. Bacon.

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The Saturday Evening Dancing Class met at Delmonico's last evening. Mrs. Charles R. Huntington and other patronesses received. The cotillion was led by Stowe Phelps. The favors were floral pincushions in velvet and ribbons and woven Indian grass twine-holders already filled. This class is composed chiefly of the young married set and the older men and girls. Only a few débutantes are admitted. Among this year's new members are the Misses Alice Kobbé, Martha Orr, Virginia Nicholas, Dorothy Arnold, Julia Cooper, Clara Cheeseman, Blanche Shoemaker, Anne Hyde Clark of Hyde Hall, Helen Glover, Virginia Duane, Alexandra Stevens, Helen Sturges, Anna Sturgis, and Virginia Verplanck. The dances are held every second Saturday.

GOVERNOR HIS ACCUSER.

Indiana's Executive Files Charges Against Secretary of State Storms.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 6.—A voluminous complaint, sworn to by Gov. Healy, and charging many acts of dereliction on the part of Secretary of State Storms, and asking in the final paragraph for judgment in removing him from office, was filed in the Circuit Court here this evening. The complaint covers forty typewritten pages, and contains charges which date back to the first year of Mr. Storms's incumbency of office. The fact is recited that he was forced to place his property in the hands of a trustee and to appeal to his bondsmen for assistance in order to make a settlement due in October.

The first paragraph sets out the fact that on Jan. 2, 1905, the Vandalia Railroad Company paid into the office of the Secretary of State, for the benefit of the State, a fee of $25,000 which Storms did not account for, but converted the money to his own use, and did not pay it into the Treasury until Aug. 19; that between March, 1903, and September, 1905, the Secretary of State sold volumes of the Supreme and Appellate Courts to the value of $10,000, and in no case was the money derived from these sales turned over to the State at the quarterly settlement following the receipt of the money; that he drew money appropriated to carry out the automobile law, but that he failed to file a voucher with the Auditor showing for what the money had been expended; that he drew an appropriation of $2,000 annually for the employment of an incorporation clerk, but the first year he paid the clerk only $1,800, and the remaining years only $1,500, converting the remainder to his own use; that he refused to pay over fees received for issuing commissions to Circuit Judges, Prosecuting Attorneys, Peace Justices, and county officers, the amount of which is unknown.

Storms refused to make any statement, except that he intends to fight the case to the end.

FIRST AID TO E. A. POE.

Mother-In-Law Approved Him, So Maybe He'll Get Into the Hall of Fame.

The Chicago Woman's Club of New York City met at the Hotel Coronet yesterday afternoon to discuss "The Right of Poe to enter the Hall of Fame," and its members brought their Chicago weather with them.

Mrs. Miles M. Dawson read a paper on Poe, which had previously been read at a meeting of the Minerva Club, when the poet's name was up for membership in the Club Women's Hall of Fame. She spoke highly of Poe's work.

Miss Julia P. Leavens, who was the presiding officer, disapproved of Poe, and said that, so far as Chicago women were concerned, it was not up to them to class him with the great American poets. When she announced the meeting open for discussion of this question, ten or twelve women got up at once. They all tried to talk at the same time.

Mrs. Thomas L. Lonergan prevailed, and told of a conversation she had recently with George Cary Eggleston, who has written a life of the poet, in which she tried to get a lucid reason for Poe's non-admittance to the Hall of Fame. She said that Mr. Eggleston said, "I guess the jury that passed upon Poe was a jury of asses. Now, I won't use the same words, but that's just what I think was the matter with them." This was greeted with loud and prolonged applause.

Mrs. D. E. Wade said: "I don't believe in Halls of Fame, anyway. They are nuisances. We can't judge genius, we women can't, because we can't distinguish between the man and his work."

"I believe in the Hall of Fame," said Mrs. George Dalton, "if we can somehow manage to get a committee of judges that isn't made up of long-eared animals."

Mrs. E. C. McIntyre's opinion was that if a man pleased his mother-in-law he was all right, and Poe's mother-in-law "thought he was the pink of perfection."

Mrs. Dawson made a motion to have a committee appointed to help to get Poe into the Hall of Fame, and this seemed to be favored by the majority, but the motion was tabled until the next meeting.

WHIPPING COSTS HER $500.

Mrs. Fieldhouse Lashes High School Principal—Weeps in Court.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 6.—Mrs. Christine Fieldhouse of Swissvale was fined $500 and costs in the Criminal Court this morning by Judge Shaffer for horsewhipping Prof. Reardon S. Cotton, a teacher in the Swissvale High School. When he imposed the sentence Mrs. Fieldhouse wept bitterly. The Judge said to her:

"You can consider yourself lucky, Madam. The only reason I did not give you a prison sentence is that I believe you committed the act while laboring under a great nervous strain."

Mrs. Fieldhouse has two weeks in which to pay the fine.

According to the testimony Mrs. Fieldhouse went to the school to demand redress for alleged impositions upon her adopted son, Homer. She failed to receive the satisfaction that she thought she was entitled to, and, pulling a big whip from under her dress, she lashed Cotton soundly. It was the fact that she had gone to the school armed with the whip that caused the Judge to impose the heavy penalty.

FUNERAL OF MR. EDWARDS.

Many Floral Tributes—Body Is Buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

The body of Charles Atwood Edwards, who was killed in New Haven Tuesday night, was buried yesterday in Woodlawn Cemetery.

The funeral services were held in the Church of the Heavenly Rest and were conducted by the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, assisted by the Rev. Herbert Shipman and the Rev. Sydney Evans. The pallbearers were Caldwell Blakman, James Smith, Judge George C. Holt, Edward Caswell, Edward Morgan, and J. K. Crevy.

Mr. Edwards had been a member of the Church of the Heavenly Rest for the last decade. Scores of friends sent flowers, and the coffin was covered with them. There was no funeral eulogy. A surpliced choir sang the responses in the services.

A special train carried the body and the mourners to Woodlawn from the Grand Central Station.

LINER BUFFETS BIG SEAS.

Philadelphia Met Bad Weather Almost All the Way Over.

The American liner Philadelphia arrived from Southampton yesterday after having experienced rough weather almost the entire trip.

During the storm Herbert Manskplow, cook, and Charles Peterson, a sailor, suffered broken legs. Michael Manpleck, a two-year-old Austrian child, died of convulsions on the voyage.

Among the passengers were U. Grant Smith, Secretary of the American Legation at Constantinople; Miss Daisy Robinson, who is here to join Richard Mansfield's company, and Julia Magruder, the novelist.

President to be Club's Guest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—President Roosevelt to-day accepted an invitation to attend the annual dinner of the Gridiron Club, which will be given on Saturday night, Jan. 27.

COREY GUEST OF HONOR AT PITTSBURG BANQUET

Son and Brother of Steel Corporation's Head Also Present.

MR. CARNEGIE STAYS AWAY

Charles M. Schwab Also Fails to Attend—Reconciliation Between Corey and Mrs. Corey Is Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 6.—W. E. Corey came back to Pittsburg to-night, and in triumph. He was the guest of honor at a banquet tendered to him at the Duquesne Club by sixty-seven prominent residents of Pittsburg, every one of them connected with the United States Steel Corporation and most of them officials of the Carnegie Steel Company.

The room in which the banquet was held was the same in which Henry C. Frick gave his famous dinner to Anna Held. The menu cards cost $100 each. The covers bore reproductions in miniature of the oil portrait of Andrew Carnegie, which hangs in the ironmaster's Fifth Avenue mansion in New York. The painting was shipped here several days ago, and the miniatures were made in Pittsburg. They were set on the menu cards in a frame of solid gold, and the titles over the pages of the cards were also of gold.

Of all the distinguished list of guests whose names appeared upon the cards, Andrew Carnegie and Charles M. Schwab only were not present. Mr. Corey occupied the place of honor at the banquet table. Beside him sat his son, who had returned from the West with his mother. A. A. Corey, Jr., his brother, was also among the guests. The toastmaster was Henry P. Bope.

The quotation in raised letters of gold under W. E. Corey's name read:

"Of thee I'll speak the tenderest words that tongue e'er uttered or that art e'er thought."

The guests smiled when they read it, and then looked at Mr. Corey, who beamed upon them in return.

Alva C. Dinkey, who succeeded Mr. Corey as President of the Carnegie Steel Company, responded to the toast, "Well Done, Thour Good and Faithful Servant," and again Mr. Corey beamed his satisfaction.

"Nimrod Was a Mighty Hunter" was the toast assigned to Homer D. Williams.

"A Homestead, Not a Diocese," formed the theme of remarks by A. R. Hunt. He intimated, it is said, that Sunday school affairs played no part and cut no ice with steel.

The fact that Mr. Corey's son and brother were at the banquet is taken to mean that a speedy reconciliation with Mrs. Corey is in sight.

TO SELL PALMER COLLECTION

Widow Offers Many Volumes of Historical and Personal Interest.

The widow of Albert Marshman Palmer, theatrical manager, and one of the founders of the Actors' Fund of America, has decided to sell his collection of books, prints, and autographs, and has placed all this material in the hands of the Merwin-Clayton Company, 20 East Twentieth Street.

The material will be catalogued in two parts and the sale of the first part will be held late this month or early in February. Particularly interesting, as a local matter, is a history of the Union Square Theatre under Mr. Palmer's management from 1872 to 1883. It is a compilation from various papers, illustrated with portraits, views, autograph letters, programmes, biographies (many in the autograph of the actors and actresses), original contracts for the plays produced, obituaries, &c. There are ten volumes.

Another interesting item is "Full Accounts of the Brooklyn Theatre Fire," tickets for the funeral services of the actor victims, views of the theatre, &c.

There is a second edition of "The Schoolmaster," by Roger Ascham, in black letter, small quarto, dated London, 1571; a Sir Richard Baker's "Theatrum Triumphans," 16mo, London, 1670, from the library of William E. Burton, with his autograph on the title page; "An Apology for the Life of George Anne Bellamy. Written by Herself." 12mo, London, 1785; "A Full and Accurate Account of the Destruction of the Brunswick Theatre," 8vo, London, 1828; "The Autobiography of Joseph Jefferson," presented by the author, Oct. 30, 1890; "The Assassination of President Lincoln and Trial of the Conspirators. Compiled and Arranged by Benn Pitman," with the library label of John T. Ford, in whose theatre Lincoln was shot; a first edition of "The Tender Husband," by Richard Steele, with Prologue by Addison, published in London in 1705, and many interesting presentation volumes.

HOSPITAL FUND CONTRIBUTIONS.

John C. Eames, Treasurer of the Dry Goods Trade Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the receipt of the following contributions from the trade to date:

James A. Hearn & Son	$500	Rusch & Co.	50
The H. B. Claflin Co.	200	Treat, Converse & Co.	50
The Linen Thread Co.	100	Arnold, Constable & Co.	50
M. C. D. Borden, Calhoun, Robbins & Co.	100	H. J. Libby & Co.	50
Parker, Wilder & Co.	100	Woodward, Baldwin & Co.	50
J. B. Locke & Potts	100	Wise Brothers	50
William Ewart & Son	100	W. Stursberg, Schell & Co.	50
The Spool Cotton Co.	100	Cone Export & Com. Co.	50
American Hard Rubber Co.	100	O. Jaffe & Pincus, Einstein, Wolff & Co.	50
Amory, Browne & Co.	100	Collins & Co.	25
William Iselin & Co.	100	Perkins, Van Bergen & Co.	25
L. F. Dommerich & Co.	100	Wilmerding & Bisset	25
Fred Vietor & Achelis	100	Galey & Lord	25
James Talcott	100	Saks & Co.	25
C. L. Bauscher	100	Dieckerhoff, Rafloer & Co.	25
Catlin & Co.	100	S. Eiseman & Co.	25
Arnold Print Wks.	100	Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell	25
Passavant & Co.	100	Townsend & Montant	25
Taylor, Wendell & Co.	100	Adams Dry Goods Co.	25
Faulkner, Page & Co.	100	Wellington, Sears & Co.	25
Schefer, Schramm & Vogel	100	George B. Duren & Co.	25
Harding, Whitman & Co.	100	Mendelsohn & Co.	25
Clarence Whitman & Co.	100	Hockanum Asso.	25
J. H. Lane & Co.	100	S. Peiers & Co.	25
The Thread Agency	100	J. Kridel, Sons & Co.	25
John Wanamaker	100	Sawyer & Blake	25
Lawrence & Co.	100	Remy, Schmidt & Pleisner	10
Bliss, Fabyan & Co.	100	Solinger & Co.	10
Minot, Hooper & Co.	100	James McCutcheon & Co.	10
William Openhym & Sons	100	King, Beals & Co.	10
Cheney Brothers	100	Austin, Poor & Co.	10
Metcalf Brothers & Co.	100	Shreve & Adams	10
Erlanger Brothers	50	David Oberndorf	10
Lamb, Finlay & Co.	50	L. Rothstein & Brother	10
Greef & Co.	50	William L. Barrell & Co.	10
Fleitman & Co.	50	Salant & Salant	10
E. M. Townsend & Co.	50	Wright & Graham	10
Stern Brothers	50	Denser & Nathan	10
James H. Dunham & Co.	50	J. N. Richardson Sons & Owden	10
Tefft, Weller & Co.	50	Charles R. Wasnitig	10
H. & W. H. Lewis	50	Farish-Stafford Co.	10
J. P. Stevens & Co.	50	George C. Riggs	10
Creighton & Burch	50	William Anderson & Co.	10
Eldredge, Lewis & Co.	50	George L. Putnam	10
		Walter Hoffman	10
		R. B. Hart	5
		J. L. Marrow & Co.	5

Maeterlinck at Berkeley Lyceum.

Maurice Maeterlinck's symbolic drama "The Death of Tintagiles" will be presented by the Progressive Stage Society to-morrow evening at the Berkeley Lyceum. Kate Parsenow of the Kleines Theater, Berlin, will make her first appearance in English as Ygraine in this play.

RUSSIAN PLAYERS' BENEFIT.

They Are in Hard Luck—Frohman and R. W. Gilder Helping.

A special performance will be given on Tuesday afternoon at the Criterion Theatre for the benefit of the Russian players, who are at present in greatly straitened circumstances. Charles Frohman has lent the theatre and Richard Watson Gilder has especially interested himself in the benefit.

The Russian players will themselves appear in Ibsen's "Ghosts," Paul Orieneff and Mme. Nasimoff taking the leading rôles. The performance is under the patronage of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Edward Wharton, Mrs. Stanford White, and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. It will begin at 2:30 o'clock.

NORDENSKJOLD TO LECTURE.

Antarctic Explorer Will Be Heard in Brooklyn To-morrow Night.

Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld, the Swedish explorer who headed the Swedish antarctic expedition of 1901-03, will lecture in the Baptist Temple, Third Avenue and Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences to-morrow evening.

The lecture will be illustrated by stereopticon projections of, among others, the only antarctic plant, the Winter home of the expedition, the birds, icebergs, methods of travel, and the geology of the southern regions.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Israel C. Jones.

Israel C. Jones, who for forty years was Superintendent of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, died suddenly at his home, 1,588 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, yesterday afternoon of heart disease. He was 80 years old. Funeral services will be held at his home on Monday.

Mr. Jones was born in Salem, Conn. He came to New York when quite a young man, and early in life turned his attention to the problem of rescuing the waifs of New York who had gone wrong. Succeeding Judge John W. Ketcham as Superintendent of the House of Refuge while it was in Madison Square, he served continuously in that capacity forty years, devoting the best years of his life to the work and bringing the home to a high state of efficiency. He resigned as Superintendent fifteen years ago, but retained to his death a place in the Board of Trustees.

He was the oldest member of the Harlem Presbyterian Church, one of the oldest Trustees of the Harlem Savings Bank, and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. He leaves two daughters—the wife of the Superintendent of the Home for the Incurables, at Fordham, and Mrs. Charles Dubois of Tremont.

Col. Thomas P. O'Reilly.

Col. Thomas P. O'Reilly died suddenly of heart disease at his home in Newark last night. He was born in Ireland about 66 years ago and came to this country when he was a child. He enlisted in the Thirteenth Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers in August, 1862. While guarding a mansion several miles from his camp in the South he was taken prisoner and narrowly escaped a spy's fate at the hands of Gen. Mosby's men. He subsequently received a Major's commission, taking command of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment, negro troops.

In February, 1867, he was mustered out. He rejoined the regular army the same year and was sent West to fight Indians. For a time O'Reilly was stationed at Fort Randall, in South Dakota, and while there he was under the command of Col. E. A. Otis, who made accusations of insubordination on which a court-martial convicted him. For thirty years he strove to have his rank restored to him, and through the efforts of Representative R. Wayne Parker a bill was passed in 1901 reinstating O'Reilly in the army and retiring him as a Colonel.

John R. Daggers.

Ex-Judge John R. Daggers, one of the largest manufacturers of bobbins in this country until his retirement a year ago, and one of the lay Judges that tried Libbie Garrabrant, the poisoner, was found dead in bed at his home in Paterson, N. J., late on Friday night. He had been confined to his home by a cold for about a week.

Judge Daggers was born in England 87 years ago, but had been a resident of Paterson for seventy-one years. He was appointed a lay Judge nearly forty years ago. He signed the petition which led to the recent release of Libbie Garrabrant, believing that she had been sufficiently punished for her crime.

His wife discovered his body when she went to his bedside to give him medicine. He leaves a son and four daughters.

George Fayette Thompson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—George Fayette Thompson, editor of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, died to-day. Mr. Thompson was best known throughout the country and abroad as an authority on goat husbandry. He was the first to urge the revival of interest, some years ago, in the mohair industry, and it was through his agency that the present extensive development of the Angora goat interests of the United States was promoted. He made a tour of Europe and the East last year to collect a large flock of milch goats for the purpose of developing the milch goat industry in this country.

Isaac Marks.

Isaac

FORGED CERTIFICATE FOR 100 SHARES FOUND

Spurious Norfolk and Western Paper Had Passed Scrutiny.

FOUR FIRMS INDORSED IT

The Perforated Edge Attracted a Transfer Clerk's Attention and He Discovered the Counterfeit.

The sharp eyes of a transfer clerk in the Guaranty Trust Company detected a counterfeit certificate for 100 shares of the common stock of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company Friday afternoon. The counterfeit, which was very skillfully executed, was handed in at the transfer window with a genuine certificate by a broker's messenger for transfer. It bore on its back the indorsements of four brokerage houses, showing that it had changed hands without detection at least as many times as there were names, and only one circumstance made the clerk scrutinize it more closely.

The left-hand edge was perforated as if it had been torn from a stub. The Norfolk and Western stock has cut edges, and the perforation marks aroused the clerk's suspicion. He scrutinized the signatures of the officers and transfer agents and decided that they were spurious. It was only then, and by comparing the certificates side by side, that he was able to notice differences in the design.

The common stock of the Norfolk and Western Railway, of which more than $64,000,000 is outstanding, is printed in blue ink, and is engraved with geometric lathe patterns and vignettes, and all the safeguards that skillful engraving is supposed to place about banknotes and such paper. One of the designs on the plate is a picture of an old-fashioned locomotive nearing a rural station. In the genuine certificate this locomotive is going to the right. In the spurious print the engine is running the other way, and some of the details are lacking.

When the certificates were placed before an official of the railroad at the New York office, a man who has signed his name to thousands of them, all of the differences in the detail of the design escaped his notice. The first thing his eye stopped at when he had been told the paper was a counterfeit was his own signature. He was able to say at once that this was a forgery. Closer comparison revealed other discrepancies.

The Guaranty Trust Company immediately notified the railroad officials, and the Pinkerton Agency was put at work immediately. The discovery was kept secret over night in the hope of running down the counterfeiters, but the possibility of a rapid extension of the fraud was so great, in a stock so widely distributed, that it was decided yesterday to send out a general warning. Notice was posted on the New York Stock Exchange early in the day warning brokers to look out for the spurious paper.

So far the Pinkertons have not caught the counterfeiters, and the transfer agency refuses to divulge the names of the brokers through whose hands the certificate has passed. There is no way of estimating at present how many of the spurious certificates have been floated, but the number may be large. The stock has been on the market since 1890, and is held all over the country. The authorities have learned that the broker who sent for transfer the certificate that was detected holds one other spurious one and trace has been found so far of four others in New York. They are all of the denomination of 100 shares each, and at 86, the closing price of the stock yesterday, represent $5,600 in value.

This is said to be the first time in the history of the Stock Exchange that an active stock has been counterfeited. Forged certificates are often discovered made out on genuine paper, and very often the stocks of defunct concerns are sold for the certificates of existing companies bearing similar names.

The Norfolk and Western Railway is now prosecuting a man in Knoxville, Tenn., for obtaining money on old certificates of the Norfolk and Western Railroad which was foreclosed in 1896, and of which the railway is the successor. The large profits of counterfeiting an active high-priced stock which is changing hands at the rate of thousands of shares daily have always been recognized in Wall Street, and no pains are spared in making the engraved paper as difficult to reproduce as possible.

An expert who examined the false Norfolk and Western certificate yesterday said it was an example of the highest form of the lithographer's art. The discrepancies in the design prove that photography was not used. This man accounted for the queer mistake in the locomotive part of the design. He said that a lithographer who had access to a well-stocked printing plant might find among the lithograph transfers geometric lathe work and vignettes which pieced together might make a whole approximating the original certificate, but not corresponding exactly in details to the work of the engraver. He thought a good clue might be found to the counterfeiter by looking for a lithographing concern which has a design in stock of a locomotive running to the left and otherwise corresponding with the counterfeit engraving.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—Secretary E. H. Alden of the Norfolk and Western returned to-night from New York, where he was in conference with the company's transfer agents and Henry W. Fink, Chairman of the Board of Directors. He declined to discuss the case other than to say he believed the forgeries the work of an organized band of experts.

WHERE AUTOS CANNOT GO.

Federal Barrier on a Jersey Road—Defiant Freeholders Back Down.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Jan. 6.—There is one highway in New Jersey where automobiles are forbidden. It is the road leading to the Government Powder Works at Picatinny. Major O. H. Mitchell, the commandant, has placed a flagpole in the road, on which waves an American flag, surrounded by signs reading:

NO AUTOMOBILES ALLOWED.

When Freeholder John D. Smith of Rockaway, Chief of the village fire department and a politician, encountered the obstruction he sent for Major Mitchell and remonstrated, saying that it was against the laws of the State to in anywise obstruct a highway. The Major informed him that the State had ceded the grounds to the Federal Government, and that he had absolute jurisdiction.

Smith called a meeting of the Rockaway authorities, and suggested a trip to the Government works in automobiles to demand that the flagpole be taken down with the trespass notices.

"What's the matter with notifying the Governor?" said one. "You know they have soldiers up there, and our Executive can call out the National Guard if necessary to enforce the laws."

Just before the time agreed on to go to Picatinny one Freeholder became nervous of visions of bristling cannon. Others became similarly afflicted and the trip was given up. Then they proposed taking the matter before the Morris County Grand Jury.

To Talk About Empress Tsi-An.

Under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association, Miss Carl will give a talk at the Waldorf-Astoria on the afternoon of Jan. 11. Miss Carl painted the portrait of the Dowager Empress of China and had an intimate acquaintance with the ladies of the Court. Under the patronage of Mrs. Edwin Trowbridge Hall, tea will be served by young women attired in Chinese costumes.

PAINTERS OF SENTIMENT.

Joint Exhibition by Dewing and Tryon at the Montross.

A little exhibition of paintings which appeal to the narrow circle will hold the Montross Galleries, 372 Fifth Avenue, until the 20th of the month, hold it with a thin line and abundant intervals between frame and frame. They are by Thomas W. Dewing and Dwight W. Tryon.

Both artists appeal to sentiment and avoid with care the telling of a story. This avoidance is easier in the case of Mr. Tryon, for he is a landscapist; he has only to keep clear of the suspicion of painting the portrait of some definite place and then try his best to reflect some one of nature's many moods, as for instance with his "Moonlight," where he manages to express very well the magical effect of the full moon breaking out of a fleecy cloud and casting a bit of silvery wake on a pool half hidden by a clump of trees. Agreeable in the disposition of copses and trees, of lighted clouds and shadowed, he produces his effect without the introduction of houses or of humanity.

Mr. Dewing, on the other hand, although he deals with figures, and those exclusively women, is hampered more than Mr. Tryon by the fashion that these human beings shall be doing nothing to the purpose—or any purpose saving to keep themselves decorative and subordinate to the general scheme of the canvas. "Le Luth" (not "la lute" as the catalogue prints it) has indeed a large musical instrument on the lap of one of the maidens who dot the green surface of the canvas, but one sees that the title is an afterthought and the purpose of the picture is to arrange graceful girls at certain points where their figures will make the most agreeable pattern. And so it is with "La Pêche," at the other end of the hall. The piscatory efforts of the young woman on the right are intended otherwise than to give an excuse for placing her figure in an odd pose never assumed by the most frivolous disciple of Izaak Walton. It would be useless to make her realistic, for her rod is not practicable and the water in which she fishes would not support a newt. The other lissom girls with tremendously elongated legs who sit or stand about are neither amusing themselves nor reading nor talking; they are not even thinking. Just charming shapes are they, blending away into a dreamy background which is not made of anything that is real.

So in "Brocart de Venise" the title itself, which refers to the wall paper of a room in which two women sit, proclaims the anxiety of the artist lest some one should suspect him of painting genre or anecdote. Off to the right is one young woman at the piano, the other sits nearer and to the left, but neither condescends to express anything so commonplace as emotion. Dangerously near reality, yet escaping it pretty well, is "Woman in Purple and Green," a single figure lent for the occasion by Mr. W. T. Evans. Here is some delightful painting on face and neck. But even here we find the impersonal note that runs through Mr. Dewing's work. We see that his figures are those of women, but only in outward appearance do they possess sex.

Very sweet and attractive, nevertheless, are these combinations of color, with figures as part of the composition. Certainly it must be more difficult for the figure painter than for the landscapist to extract all human nature from the scene. Whistler did notable things in this line. Are we to have abstractions still more completely indifferent to individual character, still more occupied with technique and the solitary joy of color arrangements?

FLOWERS BY FANTIN-LATOUR.

Exhibition of Still Life and Portrait by the Late Master.

How to paint flowers is a question that will assail any one visiting the Knoedler Gallery who examines carefully the floral pieces by the French painter, Henri Fantin-Latour, there newly exhibited.

Fantin-Latour died in 1904. He was born at Grenoble in 1836, so that he was a contemporary of Courbet, Whistler, and Degas. At first he worked with the portrait painted Lecocq de Boisbaudran. Later he painted flowers and still life with occasional historical pieces, like "Delacroix and His Friend" and "Birthday of Berlioz," also genre pictures, such as "The Toast" and "The Levee." He was always interested in music, and was one of the comparatively few Frenchmen who appreciated Wagner at an early period, having been prepared for his music by that of his beloved Berlioz. From about 1880 onward he began to paint scenes from Wagner's operas.

It was between 1872 and 1880 that Fantin-Latour, like Diaz, did most in flower pieces. Here we have seventeen examples, in some respects like but in others very unlike, those of Diaz. Fantin-Latour is less the sumptuous colorist, more a modern rival of the old Dutch painters of flowers, like J. Weenix and Jan and Jakob van Huysum.

Against a neutral background the firm petaled dahlias, roses, and small old fashioned chrysanthemums stand out with great force of modeling, but with a peculiar reserve in the colors that one finds in flower paintings several centuries old. The glass in which a bunch of dahlias stands has been relieved from the background by a careful and regular scratching of that background with the palette knife, from above downward. Any reflection of light in the slender glass has been suppressed, thus concentrating the attention on the dull, but strong flowers. He does not always employ this method, as we see in some roses in another canvas, which have a more modern freshness and juiciness in the petals. In the handsome group, "Gorse and Hawthorn," the bright yellow of the gorse bloom and even the white of the hawthorn blossoms are moderated below nature's hues. These curiously low tones are seen in a bunch of pompon chrysanthemums, the small proletariat blossoms, compared to which our giant single chrysanthemums, derived from the Japanese, are aristocrats indeed. "Bunch of Annual Pinks" and "Roses in a Glass, with Basket," show other methods of suppressing parts of the picture to throw others into relief.

A portrait of a seated lady, dated 1882, is a very conscientious piece of work, revealing a pleasing character in the sitter. Black dress, cut out in the neck; parted hair over the broad low brow with a little central curls; locket hanging from a velvet ribbon round the neck, left hand gloved, right arm and hand, with bracelet, bare—the comely matron looks down in a brown study as she holds in her lap a pale blue fan. To the left is a red velvet cushion beautiful in color quality; to the right a skin on the sofa beside her. Face and neck are painted evenly and smoothly with a tinge of color in the over-painting. At her bosom are two roses executed in the repressed tones one sees in the flower pieces. The entire canvas is a fine example of harmony in tones and firm, masterly, but not insistant drawing.

A little picture called "Le Voyageur," with a nude Venus in the centre, a darkclad pilgrim with staff to the right, and a winged male figure in the air to the left, seems to be one of the Wagnerian series. It is hung too high to be well seen, and might be exchanged with advantage for one of the powerfully wrought flower pieces lower on the wall.

Fantin-Latour is so little known over here that this exhibition is very welcome. Of late his flower groups have been selling at surprising sums in the London market. Some of his notable pieces are "Last Scene of Rheingold," (1880), imported last year by Kraushaar; "Woman Embroidering," (1881), "The Study," (1884), and "Around the Piano," (1885.) A portrait of the artist is affixed to the little catalogue.

WILLCOX THE GUEST AT POST OFFICE DINNER

Subordinates Celebrate His First Anniversary in Office.

HE URGES A NEW BUILDING

One Central Station, Not Two, Needed, He Tells Congressmen—For Quicker Local Transit.

Postmaster William R. Willcox was the guest of honor last night at a dinner in the Hotel Astor's "College Room" arranged by his official staff and the Superintendents to celebrate the first anniversary of his appointment. Congressmen Herbert Parsons, J. Van Vechten Olcott, and William S. Bennet, John R. Van Wormer, and W. D. Murphy were present. Assistant Postmaster E. M. Morgan presided.

The company was enjoying the first course when Letter Carrier John Schust of Station G, known as the handsome man, entered with a number of registered packages. He wore a brand new uniform, and stood erect, although burdened down with the dinner souvenirs, traveling clocks of red leather.

Every package was addressed to the Postmaster, and Schust would take no other receipts than those signed by Mr. Willcox. The Postmaster was kept busy for a while. He made a mistake with the first one, to the delight of the company, who kept up the fun while he signed the other receipts for the souvenirs. The carrier then delivered postal cards addressed to each guest.

The Assistant Postmaster said in part:

"Our chief could not have known the troubles ahead of him when he took office a year ago. There were elevated and Subway and mail wagon strikes, and finally the tubes were tied up, but he worked on energetically and cheerfully, and the mail service of New York, you will bear me witness, gray-heads of the department, was never in better condition. The mails were never better handled than they were during the holidays."

Postmaster Willcox was cheered when he got on his feet, and took occasion to remark that it was the first dinner of the kind ever given to a New York Postmaster. Except for a prohibition of the Civil Service law, it was learned the men would have presented to him a substantial token of regard. After thanking his subordinates for their loyalty and praising them for their good work the Postmaster talked chiefly for the ears of the three Congressmen. He said in part:

"In the year we have established a branch at Wall Street and have obtained the consent for three others. We have added thirty sub-stations. We have obtained more clerks and letter carriers, but not enough. Our business amounted to $16,500,000, and that of the rest of the United States to $152,000,000, and with such a showing we have the right to demand of Congress better facilities for this great city.

"What we need first is a new Central Post Office—not two. We want one so centrally located that the incoming and outgoing mails may be brought and sent, and this should be on the line for the rapid distribution of the mails of the city. We want, of course, more of the supreme knowledge of the Post Office Inspectors to tell us how to run things here in New York in our cramped quarters.

"We do want home rule, and if we do not know our territory we ought to get out. We want better transportation in this city. We delight that a record run has been made from coast to coast or that some hours have been saved in the journey from Chicago. There may be an hour saved in the run, but what of the lost hour in getting the mails to the Post Office?

"Business men use automobiles and they should be an aid to the Post Office. We need more pneumatic tubes. They were a success until they were closed by litigation. For the heavy mail we should have at least one delivery a day and be supplied with wagons for this delivery, so that it would not be necessary that a notice be sent to the one to receive the parcel that he had better call for it.

"We want more clerks, more deliverers, and more pay for them. There is not a man in service who is doing his duty who is receiving a just recompense. The allotted payment of years ago is not adequate, with the cost of living 25 per cent. higher.

"Our employes, after careful supervision showing the worthy, should receive a gradual increase for their labors. The same thing is true of my executive staff and the Superintendents, who have made possible the service of the last year, often working from fourteen to fifteen hours a day for the honor of the service.

"As an instance, the Assistant Postmaster, my friend Morgan, gets the munificent pay of $3,500. The Postmaster at Milwaukee gets $6,000. Who does the larger work? It is not right, and there is a great deal of injustice to a loyal, devoted set of men. Our needs must be recognized by the rest of the country and upheld by these our Congressmen."

The other speakers were Congressmen Parsons, Olcott, Bennet, John P. Van Wormer, and W. D. Murphy.

BEATEN IN ASYLUM.

Warrant Issued for Male Nurse Accused by ex-Mayor Beatty.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Jan. 6.—The town authorities of Hackettstown have taken action to bring to the Governor's attention, if necessary, the brutal treatment ex-Mayor Beatty is alleged to have received in the State Hospital for the Insane at Morris Plains.

A warrant has been issued for the nurse believed to be responsible for Mr. Beatty's injuries, but he has disappeared. He handed in his resignation Thursday, after making an affidavit that he had not injured the patient, and the hospital authorities allowed him to get out of the way.

John H. Beatty was a contractor and was Mayor of Hackettstown for five terms. Recently he gave evidence of insanity, and on Tuesday Dr. E. C. Kline and three of the ex-Mayor's friends enticed him aboard a train and took him to the asylum. His daughter, Mrs. Minnie Stephenson, visited her father the next day and found him helpless in bed. He told her that he had been beaten by one of the attendants.

The ward physician acknowledged to Mrs. Stephenson that her father was suffering from two injured ribs which may be broken, and was badly bruised about the body. He said, however, that his hurts had not been received at the asylum.

Mrs. Stephenson returned to Hackettstown immediately and told her story to the town authorities. A committee, consisting of Mayor A. C. Van Syckle, Councilman Robert V. Kinsey, and Freeholder Jacob A. Shields, went to the asylum on Thursday to investigate. To them the ex-Mayor repeated his story of brutal treatment and pointed out James Mitchell, a male nurse, as his assailant. Mitchell and another male nurse, Maurice Donovan, had taken Beatty from the office to the ward. The committee went at once to Dover and obtained a warrant for Mitchell and a summons for Donovan. Neither paper has been served.

Last night a town meeting was called to hear the story of the committee and of Mrs. Stephenson, and a special committee has been appointed to push the investigation. Dr. D. B. Evans, medical director of the State hospital, issued a statement to-day exonerating the accused nurse.

The statement says:

"About two hours after Beatty had been admitted Dr. Horsford made a physical examination of the patient, and was of the opinion, and is now, that two of his ribs had been injured in some way. As Medical Director, I believe that he received this injury either at his home or while being brought from his home to the asylum. He is able to be about, and this afternoon was capering about the ward when I visited him.

"Mr. Beatty assaulted James Mitchell, the man who is accused of having maltreated the patient, and tore his uniform almost into shreds.

"Mitchell belongs in Marion, Va. He has been twice in the employ of the asylum and has had many troublesome patients to care for. He has never before had a complaint made against him.

"The only evidence that I can find of brutal treatment comes from Beatty himself, a patient whom I can only describe as highly excitable, destructive, delusional, profane, and abusive."

BIG SALES AT POULTRY SHOW.

About $50,000 Invested in Birds and Incubators During the Week.

After the most successful week in the history of the Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association, the annual exhibition of the organization closed at Madison Square Garden last night. For the first time the show was a paying institution and the treasury has been replenished to the extent of $2,500. Many picturesque scenes marked the close. As the birds were transferred from their cages to their coops many escaped and furnished some exciting races between the birds and their owners or attendants. Another closing day feature, which attracted many people, was the selling off of the chicks hatched in the incubators to the visitors, and thousands were disposed of at 25 cents each.

Supt. Crawford was busy all day registering sales. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Howard Willetts were among the biggest purchasers of birds, while Gen. E. A. McAlpin, ex-Congressman William Whiting, Richard Weir, Thomas A. McIntyre, W. Barry Owen, George Vanderbilt, and H. A. Havemeyer invested large sums of money in birds, eggs, and incubators. The biggest single order of the show was placed with a breeder for 40,000 eggs of a breed with which he made a clean sweep in all classes. This sale represented $5,000, and the eggs are to be delivered within four months. The show has now come to be regarded as the greatest mart in the country in which to buy choice and perfect stock yearly, with which to stock poultry farms all over the country. This year purchasers have come from Australia, South America, California, Texas, and Canada.

Despite the absence of any big individual sales, it is estimated that about $50,000 was spent at the Garden during the show.

There is a change in the method of purchasers. In past years the gentlemen farmers were anxious to secure prize winning stock, but this year the breeders preferred to buy the eggs and raise the stocks on their own farms. They have taken the stand that they can secure just as good, and perhaps better results in this way, than from grown stock. The outcome of this method will be watched with interest at next year's show.

Among the winners this year in a number of classes has been Gen. E. A. McAlpin. He had 150 birds from his Rock Hill poultry farm at Ossining, N. Y., entered in the show, and these birds carried off thirty-four blue ribbons in the White Wyandotte, Silver Pencil Plymouth Rock, Buff Cochin, and Bantam classes.

The management is confident of tracing all the Bantams which were stolen from the cages last Wednesday night. The dealer, in whose bird store on Sixth Avenue, two of the stolen Bantams were found, did not appear at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning, and the case was continued. Detectives are still working on the case, and believe they will find all the missing birds.

The Director of the Cold Spring Harbor, S. I., reservation, where Andrew Carnegie is experimenting on the propagation of species, purchased a pen of Indian Aseel game for the purpose of crossing them with American chickens. The Aseel is imported from England, and is a much heavier bird than the local fowl.

RIVAL FENCERS THRUST.

Lage of Columbia Replies to Mathews of West Point.

Fredericko P. Lage of Columbia, President of the new Interuniversity Fencing Association, is excited by the statements of William Mathews, the West Point fencer, who is the dominant figure in the old Intercollegiate Fencing Association, of which the new body is the offshoot, since the split in the older league over the admission of Princeton and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He declares in no uncertain terms that Mr. Mathews misstated the facts in his interview on the situation, in which he explained the dispute between the two bodies. He says the misstatements are advertent and made for the purpose of prejudicing public opinion against the new organization. He says the bitterness that exists between the two leagues will be fomented and continued by the course of the West Point representative. In an interview yesterday President Lage replied at length to the statements. Among other things he said:

"Mr. Mathews says that the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was rejected because the Bostonians have done nothing to advance fencing among the colleges, let alone athletics. That is absolutely untrue. Mr. Mathews presumably does not know that the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is one of the constituent colleges of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association, as well as a recently elected member of the Intercollegiate Cross-country Association. More than that, the Bostonians have done as much and more to advance fencing than any college in the country. There has been a fencing team at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the past three years. The ex-Intercollegiate Fencing Association itself is not much more than six years old. Furthermore, all the men who are fencing on the Boston team are as eligible as any men on any team that fences in the intercollegiate championship.

"It is not true that the fencers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are all navy men, not by a good deal. Just one man on this year's team is a former Annapolis fencer. That is Gatewood. The other two, J. Lage and Bunneteau, not only are not navy men, but they learned fence at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, although, according to Mr. Mathews, all fencing interests at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology come from other colleges. It may interest Mr. Mathews to know that when I was at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology I had never fenced and that I learned to fence there. There is another thing. For the past two seasons the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has had a freshman team, which is something no other college, except Columbia, which has anything to do with fencing has thought it could support. Mr. Mathews is away wrong when he says that all the interest in fencing in Boston Tech. is imported.

Skating Races in Brooklyn Rink.

Clyde Martin of the Polytechnic Preparatory School won the one-mile Class A handicap at the Clermont Avenue rink last night. Martin had 80 yards handicap and just managed to win from W. L. Smith of the New York Athletic Club; who started from the forty-yard mark. Phil Kearney of the New York Athletic Club started from scratch, but quit after going three-quarters of the distance. Summary:

EVENING EVENTS.

One-Mile Class A Handicap.—Won by Clyde Martin, Poly Prep, (80 yards); W. L. Smith, New York A. C., (40 yards,) second; Allen Taylor, Beacon A. C., (30 yards,) third. Time—2:55 1-5.

One-Mile Class B Handicap.—Won by A. B. White, Brooklyn Skating Club, (120 yards;) C. Carman, Long Island, (110 yards,) second; M. Leary, Clermont Skating Club, (20 yards,) third. Time—3:04.

MORNING EVENTS.

Quarter-Mile Handicap—For boys under 14 years.—Won by Augustus Peverelly, Jr., Public School No. 11, (60 yards;) F. A. Seaman, Public School No. 9, (40 yards,) second; Alfred H. Nollman, Public School No. 69, (scratch,) third. Time—0:55 1-5.

Half-Mile Interscholastic Race—For boys under 16 years.—Won by M. Froeb, Poly Prep., (70 yards;) G. Stell, Public School No. 2, second; J. La Furia, Public School No. 9, third. Time—1:37 1-5.

Quarter-Mile Novice.—Won by Harry Burnside, Public School No. 9; Frank Markey, Public School No. 77, second; W. Stell, Public School No. 2, third. Time—0:57 1-5.

Schoolboy Makes Skating Record.

There were thirty starters in the schoolboy skating races at St. Nicholas Rink yesterday afternoon, and two well-contested events. The better was the race in the Spalding Cup series, which Clyde Martin of the Polytechnic Preparatory School won from scratch in 1 minute and 32 seconds, the fastest time for a half mile ever made in St. Nicholas Rink by a schoolboy. He defeated a field of fifteen starters, two of whom were on scratch with him, but distanced both of them, and working through his handicap field, gradually went to the front and was never headed. Claude Granger of McKenzie's School followed him from scratch through the limit men and took second place, but A. F. Ingold of the High School of Commerce was not able to overtake Alexander Loughlin of Adelphi School, and had to yield third place.

There were also fifteen boys in the race for youngsters under fourteen at about a quarter mile. H. Baker of St. Paul's School, Garden City, started from the forty-yard mark, and managed to keep his lead on the scratch men, though Warren Parker of Public School No. 139 was close up at the finish. I. Stearns of Sinn's School, from the thirty-yard mark, was third. The time, 1:15, was fair considering the crowded conditions.

Secretary F. M. Clark of the National Amateur Skating Association supervised the races.

High Scores on Dyker Meadow Links.

Nearly twenty members of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club competed yesterday on their club links near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, in a bogey handicap. The high wind interfered materially with low scoring, and the results showed high averages. G. Weatherby was the winner with a score of 95, 4, 9 down. He tied with W. J. Geddes at 95 strokes for the low score of the day. The latter had 5 handicap, and finished 10 down to bogey. The others who finished were: W. C. Barber, 112, 17, 12 down; J. E. Bruck, 116, 14, 18 down; J. S. Hinkle, 116, 7, 13 down; Percy T. Maher, 114, 4, 12 down; Thomas F. Riley, 107, 5 down.

COLUMBIA VICTORIOUS OVER PRINCETON SEVEN

Wins Opening Collegiate Hockey Contest by a 4 to 2 Score.

POORLY PLAYED ROUGH GAME

Six Men Ruled Off for Rule Breaches, While Others Are Warned—Few Good Plays.

In a poorly played, rough hockey game, in which there was little or no evidence of team play and only occasional exhibitions of individual brilliancy, Columbia beat Princeton last evening at St. Nicholas Rink, in the opening match of the intercollege hockey season. The Morningside collegians had a bit the better of it on both individual and team scores, and their victory was in consequence deserved, though toward the close Princeton pressed them very hard and appeared to have a fair chance of gaining a tie, but the clever work at goal of Easton, who four times in succession stopped well-aimed shots at goal, prevented, and the game ended with the score 4 to 2 in Columbia's favor.

The first half was better played than the second. In the first period Miller scored a goal from scrimmage after six minutes' play, and although both teams had excellent opportunities, neither was able to place the puck within the net. In the second half Columbia started off with a rush. In three minutes Armstrong shot a goal from scrimmage, and a minute later Knight took the puck the length of the rink and cleverly placed it within the goal. Three minutes after this Knight again shot a pretty goal from scrimmage, after taking the puck down the ice on two occasions only to lose well-directed shots by the good work of Chisholm at goal.

With the score 4 to 0 against them, the Princetonians seemed suddenly to awaken. They displayed more speed and accuracy and greater skill in passing and following the puck, with the result that they pressed Columbia very hard for a score. Four times shots were narrowly missed and twice stopped when a goal seemed assured. Finally Chew placed the puck directly through Easton's guard and won the Tigers' first score. Three minutes elapsed when Zahniser placed a second shot in the net, but their several well-directed efforts went for naught after that through Easton's cleverness.

It was in the second half that the rough work developed. Levis in the first half had been ruled off for a minute, but in the second penalties came thick and fast, while many offenses were allowed to pass with a reprimand. Miller was the first to suffer a minute's exclusion, while Zahniser followed. Then Dillon and Brady were set down for two minutes apiece together. This seemed to halt the players a bit, though body checks and fouls were still frequent.

There was a good-sized crowd in the rink to witness the sport. Its sympathies were manifestly with Columbia, and it took ample occasion to show its partisan feelings at each score. But Nassau was not without her supporters, and a hearty Tiger cheer greeted both her scores. The teams lined up as follows:

Columbia, 4.	Position.	Princeton, 2.
Easton	Goal	Chislett
Harrington	Cover point	Tenney
Jackson	Point	Zahniser
Armstrong	Forward	Chew
Knight	Forward	Osborne
Miller	Forward	Levis
Brady	Forward	Dillon

Goals—Miller, Armstrong, Knight, 2; Chew, Zahniser. Referee—H. Hornfleck, Montreal Wanderers. Umpires—E. O'Donnell, New York Athletic Club, and Kay Gordon, St. Nicholas Skating Club.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Four Games Played in Metropolitan League Championship Series.

Favored by good football weather the teams competing for the Metropolitan Association Football League championship played another round yesterday. In the game between the Bronx Rangers and the champion Caledonians the former triumphed for the second time this season. The contest was a stubborn one, and it was only near the end of the first half that either team could score, Caldwell for the Rangers securing the goal on a free kick allowed for a foul. The crack Hollywood Inn team and West Hudson played a tie game at Newark, N. J., each club scoring one goal. At Macomb's Dam the New York Thistles, leaders in the championship struggle, scored a decisive victory over the Camerons by 8 goals to 1. Staten Island defeated an eleven from the steamship Carpathia at The Cove, Staten Island, by 6 goals to 1. Line-up:

AT 145TH STREET AND LENOX AVENUE.

Caledonians, 0.	Position.	Bronx Rangers, 1.
Warburton	Goal	P. Martin
Neill	Right back	Harper
Mackle	Left back	Caldwell
Reed	Left half back	Inglis
Taylor	Centre half back	Dorwood
Gordon	Left half back	Forrest
Tait	Outside right	McCruer
Faull	Inside right	A. Martin
Maxwell	Centre forward	Huesten
McDonald	Inside left	Bolland
Stark	Outside left	Chambers

Referee—J. Watt, Caledonians. Linesmen—W. Wilkie, Caledonians; J. McCruer, Bronx Rangers. Goal—Caldwell, Bronx. Time of game—Thirty-five-minute halves.

AT NEWARK, N. J.

West Hudson, 1.	Position.	Hollywood Inn, 1.
Hayes	Goal	McArdle
Donald	Right back	Horton
McMahon	Left back	Mathewman
Lowe	Right half back	Roy
Neil	Centre half back	Mr. Black
Young	Left half back	Lamson
McKee	Outside right	Ovens
Knowles	Inside right	Manten
Gorman	Centre forward	Christy
Singleton	Inside left	Broadwood
Miller	Outside left	Latham

Goals—Gorman, Manten. Referee—Mr. Black. Linesmen—Mr. McClung, West Hudson; Mr. Broadwood, Hollywood Inn. Time of halves—Forty-five and thirty minutes.

AT MACOMB'S DAM PARK.

N. Y. Thistles, 8.	Position.	Camerons, 1.
Burgess	Goal	Hall
Williamson	Right back	Shaw
Grant	Left back	Saunders
Hurst	Right half back	Lindsey
Hutchinson	Centre half back	Pearson
Farquhar	Left half back	Evan
Craig	Outside right	Chapman
McNeil	Inside right	Hastings
Dudgeon	Centre forward	W. Pratt
Colville	Inside left	Smith
Wiley	Outside left	Barnby

Goals—Dudgeon, 3; Wiley, 2; Craig, McNeill, Colville, Hastings. Referee—Mr. Cairns, New York Thistles. Time of game—Forty-five-minute halves.

AT THE COVE, STATEN ISLAND.

Staten Island, 6.	Position.	S. S. Carpathia, 1.
Cook	Goal	Pimbley
F. van Lear	Right back	Cannell
Van der Zee	Left back	Spruce
Ross	Right half back	Akin
Smith	Centre half back	McEngert
Arnott	Left half back	Lowe
Bonsfield	Outside right	Dorwick
Sparks	Inside right	T. Bond
A. Van Lear	Centre forward	Plant
Humble	Inside left	J. Bond
Killick	Outside left	Murry

Goals—A. Van Lear, 3; Bonsfield, 2; Humble, Dorwick. Referee—J. Hutton. Linesmen—J. Dennis, Staten Island Field Club; Mr. Spender, Steamship Carpathia. Time of halves—Forty-five minutes.

Cutler Wins Inter-City Billiards.

Albert Cutler of Boston won the inter-city billiard tournament that was concluded last night at Daly's Broadway Billiard Academy. In the final game of the series he met Tom Gallagher, who represented Chicago, and won by the one-sided score of 400 points to 168. The game was at 18.2 balkline. Cutler played with great ease and handled the balls with consummate skill. In the twentieth inning he made a grand run of 93, which then gave him the total of 345 points, and the remaining 55 points he ran out in the next three innings. Gallagher was badly off his form and did not show at his best in any part of the game. His best run was 50, and he made others of 29 and 24, averaging 7 1-23. Cutler's average was 17 9-23, and his high runs were 93, 58, and 42. Cutler won three games in the series and lost one. Gallagher, who got second place, won two and lost two, while Edward McLaughlin, the New York representative, won one game and lost three.

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS. | ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

The Fifth Ave. Art Galleries

366, 368 Fifth Ave. (near 34th St.),

JAMES P. SILO, AUCTIONEER,

THE

Boughton-Richards SALE

will be held at these galleries on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, January 10, 11, 12 and 13, at 8:15 o'clock.

By order of the executors of the two estates.

It comprises all of the PAINTINGS and WATER COLORS left by the late

Geo. H. Boughton, R. A.

(who died recently in London, England), with examples of Sir L. ALMA TADEMA, JOHN H. SARGENT and others, belonging to his estate.

Also all the superb canvases from the easel of the CELEBRATED MARINE PAINTER,

Mr. William T. Richards,

recently deceased, comprising his most important works, with many of his Water Colors including his last painting, which has lately been on exhibition in Philadelphia.

Mr. SAMUEL P. AVERY will assist in the management of the sale.

Exhibition daily, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Catalogue mailed on application.

FOOTBALL COMMITTEE IN ALL-DAY SESSION

Newly Appointed Reformers Plan to Meet Old Body.

OPPOSE RADICAL CHANGES

Practically in Accord with Older Board on All Questions for the Good of the Game.

The Rules Committee appointed by the National Intercollegiate Football Conference to meet the old Intercollegiate Football Rules Committee and, either with it or independently, reform the playing rules for the game, met in this city yesterday afternoon, at the Murray Hill Hotel, to discuss the situation and formulate plans for its procedure in the two eventualities that confront it. It was in session for five hours in the afternoon, and after an adjournment of an hour continued in session until long after midnight. The technical consideration of the rules was undertaken; views were exchanged as to the ends to be desired in reforming the code and as to the best means to obtain those ends; but no policy on the technical game was formulated. Methods of procedure were discussed in case amalgamation was effected with the old committee, and also in case the proposed amalgamation failed and it was compelled to act alone. They adjourned at midnight, to meet again at the Murray Hill next Friday evening at 7 o'clock.

The old Rules Committee has been called to meet together in this city at the University Club at the same hour. It is expected that the members of that committee will then be empowered by the institutions which they represent to accept or reject the proposed amalgamation. It was for this purpose that they adjourned their former meeting for two weeks to secure authorization and instruction to act in the premises. Shortly after that hour the two committees will undoubtedly exchange notes announcing the decision. Until that time it will not be known whether or not amalgamation is possible and whether the two shall continue in independent session or act jointly.

As Dr. Harry L. Williams, Chairman of the Conference Committee, said last evening:

We met here to-day to formulate our plans of procedure. We have made a definite proposal to the old Rules Committee that the two bodies amalgamate. Obviously we can take no action whatever on the question until we receive that answer. All we have done since that meeting was to send a letter to the President of each of those seven institutions, Harvard, Yale, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Cornell, Chicago, and Annapolis, notifying them of our action and proposals. We are awaiting replies either from the official heads of the universities addressed or from the committee to which we made our proposal.

Meantime, we cannot allow time to go by without preparing for the future. If we are to act independently of the old committee, we must study the rules and formulate our ideas as to the changes, what is best, and how best to obtain it. We must learn in a few weeks' time what the other committee has been inculcating in itself for years. We must study the conditions with which it is thoroughly familiar. This is no less true if we are to meet and act with it. In fact, it is more true, since we have to act sooner in that case. We cannot delay it unnecessarily by our ignorance of conditions, by uncertainty as to what we want. To make this study, or rather to exchange opinions on what we have learned by our constant study since we have been appointed, is the main reason for our meeting. We had, too, to decide how we should move in case of the acceptance of our proposal, and also in event of its refusal.

We did not formulate any suggestions for rule changes or express any opinion on suggested changes that have been brought to our attention. We had certain prescribed objects to attain: Open play, eliminating roughness and brutal play, and eliminating the dangers of the game as far as possible. We have ideas of course as to how to do these things.

From the joint conference with the other committees in which the fourteen men present exchanged their views at length, I should say that we were generally in complete accord with the old committee as to the desirable ways of changing the game. We certainly are as to the purpose we wish to forward. We agree on the general questions of having a central appointive board for permanent officials. We agree on the question of more severe penalties and other means to define and then to eliminate brutality and restrict roughness. We agree on the desirability of certain restrictions that have been announced looking toward the reduction

RACQUET CHAMPIONSHIP TAKEN BY STANDING

Peter Latham, World's Champion Beaten in Straight Sets.

BRITISHER HAD NO CHANCE

Society Athletes Crowd the Galleries of the Racquet and Tennis Club to See the Match.

George Standing, professional to the Racquet and Tennis Club, yesterday defeated Peter W. Latham, champion of the world, for the racquet championship of the United States. The victory was a remarkable one, inasmuch as the local expert won in three straight games by the scores of 15–5, 15–10, 15–10. The Britisher, with a single exception, did not have the slightest chance, and was thoroughly beaten on his merits. Twice before Standing tried to take the measure of Latham, but on each occasion he was unable to extend the world's champion. Standing played superb racquets yesterday, while Latham's work in the court was only second rate. He showed a falling off in his strokes and was unable to play in the backhand court, where Standing repeatedly placed the balls. There was less speed in his foot work and his famous cross-court cuts did not worry Standing in the least.

That Latham has affected his racquet game by devoting all his attention to court tennis was evident. It was his first single-handed match in nearly five years, and since that time he has practically neglected the game, in which he has held the world's championship for eighteen years. After the game Latham remarked that it was impossible for a player to go from court tennis to racquets and keep in proper form. His playing, as shown yesterday, was a practical illustration of the truth of this.

Standing, on the other hand, probably never played a better game of racquets in his career. He has held premier position among racquet players in America for a decade, and during that time has shown championship form in more than one match.

Only one protest was lodged during the game. Latham called for the ball when Standing put the sphere close to the telltale board. The ball shot up fully a foot, showing it struck the board. Latham appealed, but the marker called play and disallowed the claim.

Never before in the history of racquets has so much interest been shown in a match. Owing to the extraordinary demand for tickets, every seat was numbered and reserved, an unprecedented proceeding in the Racquet and Tennis Club. Even with this precaution it was impossible to accommodate half the number of members who applied for tickets. Long before the game was called both galleries were crowded to suffocation. Many former amateur champions were present, and a big delegation of out-of-town members was on hand. Among those present were noticed:

Clarence H. Mackay,	J. E. Cowden,
E. A. Thomson,	Pierre Lorillard III.,
Louis Livingston,	C. Lawrence Perkins,
W. A. Hazard,	A. G. Jennings,
Howard A. Colby,	H. H. Hunnewell,
Andrew Miller,	C. E. Sands,
Payne Whitney,	W. P. Thomson,
M. E. La Montagne,	John D. Crimmins, Jr.,
L. E. Larocque,	Cecil Barret,
Robert W. Goelet,	S. L. Bladgen, Jr.,
A. R. E. Pinchot,	Howard C. Brokaw,
Frank L. Polk,	Louis C. Cark, Jr.,
E. S. Knapp,	H. W. Slocum,
Veryl Preston,	H. M. Vinguf,
T. Markoe Robertson,	James M. Marvin,
Isaac Townsend,	R. L. Stevens,
C. F. Watson,	G. P. Snow,
Harry Payne Whitney,	Reginald Rollins,
M. S. Bayer,	Harry Holbrook,
R. H. Williams, Jr.,	J. Borden Harriman,
Thomas Paton,	George H. Mairs,
Amory G. Hodges,	Alexander Morten,
W. K. Bryce,	H. C. Mortimer,
H. D. Cheever,	A. G. Norris,
W. P. Burden,	Sherman Day,
Devereaux Emmet,	Frank R. Hitchcock,
J. W. Henning,	H. L. Denny,
J. Insley Blair,	Alphonse de Navarro

Both players had spent a few days at Atlantic City preparatory to the game. A few wagers were made. Up to Thursday last Latham had ruled favorite at odds of 7 to 5, but these odds changed to even money yesterday. Latham in a practice game conceded five aces to Edward Rogers, one of Latham's assistants, and suffered defeat. Standing prepared for the match, and in practice games with Clarence H. Mackay and Lawrence Waterbury had shown such good form that many club members changed their views as to the outcome and bet on him.

Near the end of the second game, with the score 10 to 8 in favor of Latham, it looked as though Standing was tiring, but he made a magnificent rally and ran out seven aces in the next hand and captured the game. This was the only real chance Latham appeared to have, although in the last game, with the score 14 to 6 in favor of Standing, the latter followed with three love games. Latham made four aces in an equal number of games, two by service and two by opponent's misses, but was unable to overcome Standing's big lead. Latham thought he had Standing going on each of the games.

Latham won the toss and lost his hand. Standing followed with thirteen aces, made mostly by placing. He required two innings to complete the game, Latham meanwhile scoring five aces. Latham secured a lead of six aces to love in the second game, when Standing rallied and ran out winner by five points, his final contribution being seven aces. Standing secured a big lead in the third and deciding set, and was never in danger. The summary:

FIRST GAME.

Latham	0	0	0	2	8	–	3		
Standing	15	0	1	0	1	–	15		

Aces by service—Standing, (3,) Latham. Aces by pacing—Standing, (10,) Latham, (3.) By opponent's miss—Standing, (2,) Latham.

SECOND GAME.

Standing	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	0	7	–	15
Latham	1	4	1	0	0	0	2	2	..	–	10

Aces by service—Standing, (2,) Latham, (6.) Aces by placing—Standing, (5,) Latham, (6.) By opponent's miss—Standing, (3,) Latham, (2.)

THIRD GAME.

Standing	1	6	4	3	0	0	0	1	–	15
Latham	2	3	1	1	1	1	..	..	–	10

Aces by service—Standing, (4,) Latham, (6.) Aces by placing—Standing, (3,) Latham, (3.) By opponent's miss—Standing, (8,) Latham.

SUMMARY.

	Aces by Service.	Aces by Placing.	By Opponent's Misses.
Standing	7	23	13
Latham	13	8	4

Referee—Morton S. Paton. Marker—Edward Rogers.

COLUMBIA FIVE WINS.

Beats West Point Basket Ball Team by Good Margin.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 6.—The Columbia basket ball team defeated the cadets to-day on the academy floor by a score of 31 to 15. The visitors took the lead at the outset, and maintained it throughout the game, the first half ending with the score of 17 to 9 in favor of Columbia. In the last period Hetrick and Rockwell were the only cadets to cage a goal, Hetrick also adding two points from the foul line.

The game was the fastest and most interesting contest here this year, and was witnessed by the largest attendance of the season, which filled the gallery and applauded good plays on both sides. The Morningside boys played a strong defensive game, and shot and passed accurately and quickly. Line-up:

Columbia.	Positions.	West Point.
R. White	Forward	Rockwell
Moore	Forward	Castle
M. White	Centre	Higley
Ryan	Guard	Jones
Fetretch	Guard	Hetrick

Goals for Columbia—R. White, 2; Moore, 5; M. White, 3; Ryan, 3; Cuthell, 1; Mellitzer, 1. Army goals—Rockwell, 3; Jones, 2; Hetrick, 1. Goals from foul—Jones, Hetrick, 2; Moore. Columbia substitutes—Cuthel and Mellitzer.

BRIDE KILLED IN HOME.

F. J. Constantine of New York Is Sought by Chicago Police.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Mrs. A. W. Gentry, a talented artist and a bride of six months, was fatally cut with a razor as she opened the door to leave her flat at 582 La Salle Avenue to-day. F. J. Constantine is sought as her murderer. He is 20 years old, of dark complexion, and said he came of a wealthy New York family.

Mrs. Gentry staggered down the front stairs to the office of Dr. David J. Doherty, on the floor below. She sank unconscious as the doctor opened the door, and died in a few minutes. Her husband, Arthur W. Gentry, President of the Universal Trading and Supply Company, a large mail-order house at 100 Lake Street, was called by telephone.

Constantine's razor was dropped in front of his door. His trunk and closet were ransacked and letters of importance were taken. The murderer, seizing a light Summer overcoat, fled down the front stairway, past Dr. Doherty's door, where Mrs. Gentry was dying.

Letters from New York gave but slight clews to Constantine's identity. Some envelopes addressed to him at 1,372 Sheffield Avenue, led the police there. They found he had roomed there but a short time. To Mrs. Gentry he had said that his father, a member of the firm of John Constantine & Son, New York City, was a wealthy real estate broker, who gave him $50 a week and he had come to Chicago to see the sights.

His acquaintance with Mrs. Gentry came about by chance. About Thanksgiving he answered a furnished room advertisement inserted by Mrs. Peter Meyer, 19 Carl street, a friend of Mrs. Gentry. He looked at the rooms and when he saw that they were not suitable, she offered to introduce him to a friend who had a room to rent. She took him to Mrs. Gentry's apartment and he rented a room there.

Constantine at once became a friend of both husband and wife. He accompanied them to theatres, and at Christmas gave them both presents.

SHOOTING IN A GALE.

Crescent A. C. Members Find It Difficult to Break Targets at Bay Ridge.

The strongest wind that the trap shooters of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn have had to contend against for a long time prevailed yesterday at the Bay Ridge shooting grounds, and good marksmanship was almost impossible. The principal attraction of the day was the first contest for the January Cup, in which there were sixteen shooters. The high scores were made by George G. Stephenson, Capt. Vanderveer, and L. C. Hopkins, each gathering twenty-three targets out of a possible twenty-five.

The team shoot brought out seven pairs, the highest number that has appeared in the season's competition. A. G. Southworth was the high scorer, but the team laurels went to G. G. Stephenson and J. Thomas. For the Stake Trophy F. B. and G. G. Stephenson each scored twenty-two, and in the shoot-off G. G. Stephenson won by 19 to 18. Of the fifteen trophy shoots Capt. Vanderveer won one, F. B. Stephenson another, and T. Adams annexed the third. The scores:

JANUARY CUP—25 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
L. M. Palmer, Jr..0	18	J. N. Teeter.....	17
A. G. Southworth..0	20	W. W. Marshall...4	11
F. B. Stephenson..0	21	H. B. Vanderveer.4	23
G. Thomas.....1	17	J. Henry.....4	15
O. C. Grinnel, Jr..1	15	L. C. Hopkins....3	23
G. G. Stephenson..2	23	Dr. F. C. Raynor.3	18
A. Christie.....1	17	T. Adams.....2	18
C. A. Lockwood...2	18	J. Brown.....6	21

TEAM SHOOT—25 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
A. G. Southworth..0	21	L. M. Palmer, Jr..0	18
W. W. Marshall..4	18	L. C. Hopkins....3	16
Team total.....	39	Team total.....	34
	H. T.		H. T.
G. G. Stephenson..2	21	F. B. Stephenson..0	20
J. Thomas.....1	18	O. C. Grinnel, Jr..1	18
Team total.....	39	Team total.....	38

SHOOT-OFF.

T. Adams.....	2	20
J. N. Teeter.....	3	15
Team total.....		35

Shoot-off—Stephenson and Thomas, 41; Southworth and Marshall, 35.

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
C. A. Lockwood..1	11	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.0	12
J. Thomas.....0	8	T. Adams.....1	13
W. W. Marshall..2	7	L. C. Hopkins....2	11

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
L. M. Palmer, Jr.0	9	C. A. Lockwood..1	10
A. G. Southworth.0	10	W. W. Marshall.2	7
F. B. Stephenson.0	10	H. B. Vanderveer.2	12
J. Thomas.....0	11	Dr. F. C. Raynor.1	8
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.0	12	T. Adams.....1	12
A. Christie.....0	10	J. Brown.....4	10

Shoot off—Vanderveer, 14; Grinnell, 13.

STAKE TROPHY—25 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
L. M. Palmer, Jr.0	13	J. N. Teeter.....3	15
A. G. Southworth.0	16	W. W. Marshall..4	16
F. B. Stephenson.0	22	H. B. Vanderveer.4	21
J. Thomas.....1	19	G. Henry.....4	16
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.1	21	L. C. Hopkins....3	20
G. G. Stephenson.2	22	Dr. F. C. Raynor.3	19
A. Christie.....1	10	T. Adams.....2	17

Shoot off—G. G. Stephenson, 19; F. B. Stephenson, 13.

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
L. M. Palmer, Jr.0	10	O. C. Grinnell...0	9
A. G. Southworth.0	12	H. B. Vanderveer.2	10
J. Thomas.....0	12	Dr. F. C. Raynor.1	13
W. W. Marshall..2	9	T. Adams.....1	8
C. A. Lockwood..1	11	L. C. Hopkins....2	8
F. B. Stephenson.0	14		

AT TRAVERS ISLAND TRAPS.

Hibbard First for January Prize—Loving Cup for Dr. Hamlen.

Quite a good field braved the unfavorable weather conditions at the New York Athletic Club's Travers Island traps yesterday and participated in six competitions. A cold strong wind blew across the grounds during the shooting, but at that the marksmanship was very fair. The contest for the January Cup resulted in a victory for J. W. Hibbard, who with a handicap of five birds secured a total of twenty-one out of a possible twenty-five. Dr. George D. Hamlen, with a handicap of seven, led in two competitions and won a handsome loving cup.

In the other shoots the winners were J. W. Hibbard, P. R. Robinson, and E. R. Huggins. Scores follow:

FIRST EVENT—25 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
J. W. Hibbard.....5	23	E. N. Huggins.....7	19
G. E. Greiff.....0	22	J. Thompson.....7	17
P. R. Robinson.....7	21		

SECOND EVENT—25 TARGETS.

P. R. Robinson....7	23	J. Thompson.....7	19
E. N. Huggins.....7	22	J. W. Hibbard.....5	18
G. E. Greiff.....0	22	G. W. Kuchler.....7	16
F. Vilmar.....5	21	Dr. G. D. Hamlen.7	14

JANUARY CUP—25 TARGETS.

J. W. Hibbard.....5	21	J. Thomas.....7	18
E. R. De Wolfe..2	20	G. W. Kuchler.....7	17
P. R. Robinson.....7	20	J. Thompson.....7	16
H. Reiber.....7	20	E. N. Huggins.....7	14
G. E. Greiff.....0	10	Dr. G. D. Hamlen.7	14

FOURTH EVENT—25 TARGETS.

Dr. G. D. Hamlen.7	23	J. W. Hibbard.....5	21
G. E. Greiff.....0	22	J. Thompson.....7	18
F. Vilmar.....5	21	J. Thomas.....7	18
P. R. Robinson...7	21	E. R. De Wolfe..2	17
E. N. Huggins..7	21	H. Hendricks.....0	17

FIFTH EVENT—25 TARGETS.

E. N. Huggins..7	22	E. R. De Wolfe...5	19
G. E. Greiff.....0	21	J. W. Hibbard...5	19
Dr. G. D. Hamlen.7	20	H. Hendricks.....0	18

SIXTH EVENT—25 TARGETS.

Dr. G. D. Hamlen.7	22	G. E. Greiff.....0	21
E. R. De Wolfe...5	21	H. Hendricks.....0	20
J. W. Hibbard.....5	21	W. Brown.....7	14

Wyckoff Wins Leg for Pool Cup.

F. W. Wyckoff won the third leg for the Arthur Rendle Cup in the pool tournament of the Amateur Billiard Club. The scores were:

Preliminary Round—R. Barry (30) defeated A. Clough (26) by 30 to 17; F. W. Wyckoff (20) defeated H. B. Gotchius (26) by 20 to 22; J. B. Blair (39) defeated R. Waltek (13) by 39 to 5; Dr. Borden (30) defeated T. Wentz (17) by 30 to 3; F. Prescott (24) defeated T. D. Hooper (35) by 24 to 29; J. C. Davies (15) defeated D. J. McGinnis (11) by 15 to 15 to 9; H. D. Schutte (9) defeated L. Doty (15) by 9 to 0.

First Round—Wyckoff defeated Clough, 20 to 17; Dr. Borden defeated J. B. Blair, 30 to 15; H. Prescott defeated J. C. Davies, 29 to 14; H. Schulte defeated L. F. Carter, 9 to 11; S. M. Pennock defeated W. H. Anders, 20 to 15; Dr. Sturges defeated E. M. Tobias, 15 to 17; E. A. Gamble defeated A. Rendle, 39 to 10; W. H. Flinn defeated H. W. Switt, 29 to 19.

Second Round—F. W. Wyckoff defeated Dr. Borden, 20 to 25; F. Prescott defeated H. W. Schutte, 24 to 7; J. M. Pennock defeated Dr. Sturges, 20 to 8; E. A. Gamble defeated W. N. Flinn, 39 to 14.

Third Round—F. W. Wyckoff defeated F. Prescott by 20 to 16; E. A. Gamble defeated J. M. Pennock, 39 to 16.

Final Round—F. W. Wyckoff defeated E. A. Gamble, 20 to 16.

ATHLETIC SCHOOLBOYS IN CHAMPIONSHIP MEET

High-Class Performances of Speed and Strength.

MANY NEW RECORDS CREATED

Hurlbut Runs Mile in 4:49—Elementary Boys Change Number of Old Marks.

Bursting with pent-up energy, the young athletes of the Public Schools Athletic League engaged in their annual elementary schools championship games yesterday afternoon upon the drill floor of the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn. Only the heat and excitement of competition relieved the pressure. Everywhere and in each event the spirit of young and vigorous America was uppermost, and the tremendous success of the big organization, the largest of its kind in the world, was sealed in no uncertain way. Two records were bettered in the field events, but throughout the programme the performances of the boys were of high class.

Brodine of School No. 14, Manhattan, created a new record for the junior high jump. Although a little chap, he cleared 4 feet 4¾ inches, beating the record of Basside of School No. 18, Manhattan, by three-quarters of an inch. Mollu of School No. 15, Brooklyn; Hughes of School No. 18, Manhattan, and Martinson of School No. 7, Queens, bettered the old record of 28 feet 9¾ inches for the twelve-pound shot put, special. Mollu's put measured 30 feet 11¼ inches and was well done from a perfect take-off.

It was three packed hours of screaming enthusiasm for the youthful athletes and their admirers, who jammed themselves into every seat and available inch of standing room. At times the deafening calls and cheers drowned the starter's pistol and the boom of the lap gong. Altogether nearly 800 boys competed in the championships, some of them being of diminutive stature and weighing only sixty pounds. But even with this great number of competitors excellent order was preserved, and the events run off in rapid order. The boys swamped the accommodations of the dressing room, which had been rigged with canvas tarpaulins under the south gallery. Then they found places along the walls, depositing their clothing in heaps, as boys do when preparing for a swim. This arrangement was all well enough for getting into their athletic costumes, many of which were of a startling nature, and varied from pink pajamas to made-over underwear.

It was when the young athletes endeavored to resume their street clothes that the trouble began. Doubtless many mothers are wondering who actually got certain articles of their son's apparel in the shuffle. The boys experienced the greatest difficulty in establishing relationship with their shoes, and the last boy to leave trudged away with a pair, both for left feet.

The relay races were the feature of the meeting, and the hardest sort of contests resulted as the little fellows ran around the track. The team of School No. 40 easily outfooted the others in the midget race of a quarter mile, in which the runners only scaled a trifle over a half hundredweight. School No. 5, of Manhattan, scored over No. 40 in the junior race. This was a surprise, as it was on the last two relays that Kahn and Ehrlich pulled ahead of No. 40's runners and won by a margin of two yards at the tape.

That the standard of athletes has been materially advanced during the two years of the big league was shown during the progress of the High School portion of the games in the evening. No less than six records were bettered and another equaled. The fine performances, and the one which indicates the improvement that is being made, occurred in the one-mile run, which was won by George Hurlbut of De Witt Clinton High School in the remarkable time of 4:49. The old record of 5:07 4-5 was made by Harry Boden, High School of Commerce, a year ago, and last night he finished fourth to Hurlbut. Throughout the race Schraduck of the Brooklyn Boys' High School made a pluck attempt to overhaul Hurlbut, but the latter held the lead to the end.

Summaries:

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

50-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by Ronner, No. 23, Bronx; Bogen, No. 5, Manhattan, second; Mahon, No. 6, Manhattan, third; Wrenstrom, No. 15, Brooklyn, fourth. Time—0:06 4-5.

60-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by Iskyan, No. 108, Brooklyn; Anderson, No. 44, Brooklyn, second; Volk, No. 77, Manhattan, third; Fuss, No. 74, Manhattan, fourth. Time—0:07 3-5.

100-Yard Dash, Special.—Won by Phillips, No. 19, Manhattan; Ruggles, No. 44, Brooklyn, second; Walsh, No. 6, Manhattan, third; Van Valkenburgh, No. 37, Bronx, fourth. Time—0:11 3-5.

220-Yard Run, Senior.—Won by Cordes, No. 77, Manhattan; Stark, No. 24, Manhattan, second; Smith, No. 108, Brooklyn, third; Shiro, No. 5, Manhattan, fourth. Time—0:27 1-5.

Quarter-Mile Midget Relay Race.—Won by No. 40 team, Marshall, Ottinger, Beisler, and Denroche; No. 18 team, Hesser, Scott, Herrick, and Felix, second; Nc. 6 team, Zweig, Weidler, Meier, and Unger, third; No. 24 team, De Fara, Schmidt, Green, and Hautman, fourth. Time—0:56.

Running High Jump, Senior.—Won by Sarner, No. 18, Manhattan, with 4 feet 9¾ inches; May, No. 77, Manhattan, with 4 feet 6⅝ inches, second; Coquan, No. 32, Manhattan, with 4 feet 5⅝ inches, third; Shaw, No. 3, Brooklyn, with 4 feet 4⅜ inches, fourth.

Quarter-Mile Junior Relay Race.—Won by No. 5, Manhattan—Pearl, Cahill, O'Brien, Kahn and Ehrlich; No. 40, Manhattan—team, Craig, Aufforth, Weinstock, and Reiss—second; No. 3, Brooklyn—team, Butler, Bush, Learey, and Valentine—third; No. 18, Manhattan—team, Miranda, Sherwood, McAuliffe, and McAuliffe—fourth. Time—0:57.

Putting Twelve-Pound Shot, Senior.—Won by Grother, No. 18, Manhattan, with 30 feet 10¾ inches; Sierichs, No. 19, Manhattan, with 29 feet 10¼ inches, second; Losse, No. 72, Queens, with 29 feet 2½ inches, third; White, No. 128, Brooklyn, with 27 feet 11 inches, fourth.

Putting Twelve-Pound Shot, Special.—Won by Mollu, No. 15, Brooklyn, with 30 feet 11¼ inches; Hughes, No. 18, Manhattan, with 29 feet 8 inches, second; Martinson, No. 7, Queens, with 28 feet 11¼ inches, third; Williams, No. 14, Brooklyn, with 28 feet 3½ inches, third.

Running High Jump, Junior.—Won by Brodine, No. 14, Manhattan, with 4 feet 4¾ inches; Carlson, No. 9, Brooklyn, with 4 feet 2⅝ inches, second; Leiss, No. 18, Manhattan, with 4 feet 1⅝ inches, third; Cohen, No. 5, Manhattan, with 4 feet ⅜ inch, fourth.

Puting Eight-Pound Shot, Junior.—Won by Gordohon, No. 77, Manhattan, with 31 feet 4¼ inches; Jacobson, No. 25, Manhattan, with 28 feet 5¼ inches, second; Farleigh, No. 11, Brooklyn, with 27 feet 11⅝ inches, third; Barrett, No. 18, Manhattan, with 28 feet 9¾ inches, fourth.

Half-Mile Senior Relay Race.—Won by No. 3, Brooklyn, team, composed of Suarez, Morrell, Stevens, and Tuttle; No. 25, Manhattan, team, composed of Rosenberg, Goldstein, Hirschorn, and Lurrie, second; No. 44, Brooklyn, team, composed of Sloat, Dolbier, Schneider, and Cook, third; No. 18, Manhattan, team, composed of King, Brundage, Duke, and Simon, fourth. Time—1:48 2-5.

Quarter-Mile Run, Special.—Won by Young, No. 18, Manhattan; Ochs, No. 74, Brooklyn, second; Burtt, No. 44, Brooklyn, third; Dowling, No. 5, Manhattan, fourth. Time—1:01 4-5.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

One-Mile Run.—Won by George Hurlbut, De Witt Clinton; Schraduck, Boys' High of Brooklyn, second; Stolz, De Witt Clinton, third; Boden, High School of Commerce, fourth. Time—4:49.

100-Yard Dash, College City of New York.—Won by Pepis, Collegiate Department; Mullen, Collegiate Department, second; Bernstein, Collegiate Department, third. Time—0:11 1-5.

One Mile, College of the City of New York.—Won by Frank, Collegiate Department; Larkin, Collegiate Department, second; Stauder, Collegiate Department, third. Time—4:49 1-5.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by Collins, Boys' High; Hutchings, Erasmus Hall, second; Lynch, Manual Training, third; Crosby, Boys' High, fourth. Time—2:10 3-5.

Midget Relay Race, Half Mile.—Won by Morris High team, Murray, Traeger, Trainor, and Wilson; Bryant High team, McKeever, Brunden, Hebble, and Terwilliger, second; Commercial High team, O'Connell, Terry, Lampard, and Drew, third; Manual Training team, Wright, O'Connor, Mead, and Stoughton, fourth. Time—1:49 4-5.

Half-Mile Freshman Relay Race.—Won by Manual Training team, Dale, Kelley, Minden, and Cozzens; Boys' High team, Wiggins, Hart, Platz, and Everson, second; College City of New York team, Rotherbers, Lear, Kopff, and Fuller, third; De Witt Clinton team, Wright, O'Connor, Mead, and Stoughton, fourth. Time—1:44 4-5.

Quarter-Mile Run.—Won by Vorhis, High School of Commerce; Murphy, Boys' High, second; Cluman, Manual Training, third; McKrell, Boys' High, fourth. Time—0:57 3-5.

Half-Mile Run, for College City of New York.—Won by Larkin, collegiate department; Oboler, collegiate department, second; Morrison, collegiate department, third. Time—2:19 2-5.

100-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by Perkins, High School of Commerce; McNulty, Erasmus Hall, second; Buttner, Manual Training, third; Jacques, C.-C. N. Y., fourth. Time—0:11 1-5.

100 Yards, High Hurdles.—Won by O'Leary, Boys' High; Waters, De Witt Clinton, second; Hoffmann, High School of Commerce, third; Goulden, Boys' High, fourth. Time—0:15.

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Bruce, Boys' High; Smith, Commercial High School, second; Smith, High School of Commerce, third; Newton, Jamaica High, fourth. Time—0:11 1-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by Murphy, Boys' High; Adam, De Witt Clinton, second; Mendelson, Morris High, third; Levitt, C. C. N. Y. "Prep," fourth. Time—0:26 2-5.

Putting Twelve-Pound Shot.—Won by Hirschman, High School of Commerce, with 42 feet 8¾ inches; Ware, High School of Commerce, with 41 feet 11 inches, second; Morton, Manual Training, with 39 feet, third; Israel, De Witt Clinton, with 36 feet 10¾ inches, fourth.

Running High Jump.—Won by Price, Morris High, with 5 feet 3 inches; Samuels, De Witt Clinton, with 5 feet 2½ inches, second; Meyer, Morris High, with 5 feet 2¼ inches, third; Juns, C. C. N. Y., with 5 feet 2 inches, fourth.

BONHAG RUNS GOOD RACE.

Leads Fast Field in 47th Regiment Games—Pastimes Win Relay.

George V. Bonhag of the Irish-American Athletic Club won the one-mile handicap at the fourth annual athletic games of the Forty-seventh Regiment Infantry Athletic Association, held in the armory, Marcy Avenue and Heyward Street, Brooklyn, last night. Bonhag was the low handicap man, having ten yards. He won by two yards. A. Coakley and H. Davenport, both of Trinity Club, finished second and third respectively.

Harry Sedley of the New York Athletic Club started from scratch in the quarter-mile run, but could do not better than third. W. E. Cimmiotti, with 16 yards, and G. F. Smith, with 5 yards, both from the St. Bartholomew Club, finished first and second, as named. Only two teams started in the two-mile relay race, the Pastime Athletic Club, with 90 yards, and the Xavier Athletic, with 75 yards. The Pastimes won easily. O. J. Devine of Company M, Thirteenth Regiment, won the race. Summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by W. M. Prungle, Irish-American Athletic Club, (8½ feet;) P. L. Waters, Irish-American Athletic Club, (5½ feet,) second; A. House, Germania Athletic Club, (9 feet,) third. Time—0:10.

One-Mile Regimental Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by H. Cranston, Forty-seventh Regiment, (10 yards;) F. Adams, Twenty-second Regiment, (30 yards,) second; G. H. Cunningham, Forty-seventh Regiment, (50 yards,) third. Time—2:31 4-5.

One-Mile Relay Race, Closed to Young Men's Christian Association.—Won by West Side Branch, which composed of James Cox, George Fratt, W. Laurason, and W. H. Gill, (80 yards;) West Side Branch first team, (scratch,) second; Central Branch second team, (38 yards,) third. Time—3:42.

100-Yard Dash, Regimental Handicap.—Won by C. H. Cunninghan, Company F; C. J. Tucker, Company I, second; F. Kellerman, Company F, third. Time—0:12.

Half Mile, Novice.—Won by G. W. Lyon, unattached; A. H. Smith, New York Athletic Club, second; V. Schwartz, National Athletic Club, third. Time—2:11 4-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by H. G. Wilson, St. George Athletic Club, (18 yards;) G. E. Hall, Irish-American Athletic Club, (18 yards,) second; O. D. Brown, Pratt Institute, (18 yards,) third. Time—0:23 4-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by E. A. Leslie, Xavier Athletic Club, (40 yards;) A. Zinc, unattached, (34 yards,) second; J. W. Brodix, Columbia University, (46 yards,) third. Time—2:02.

One-Mile Relay Race, Closed to Sunday School Athletic League, Handicap.—Won by St. Peter's team, composed of R. Cook, H. Mitelu-son, W. McAdam, and George Schilling, (70 yards;) Fourth Avenue Church team, (65 yards,) second; Fenmore Methodist Episcopal Church team, (10 yards,) third. Time—3:44 1-5.

One-Mile Relay Race for the Interborough Athletic League.—Won by Young Men's League team, composed of J. Moore, R. Manners, H. Smith, and E. Flandreau, Wanderers Athletic Association team second; Temple Forum Athletic Association team third. Time—3:53 4-5.

One-Mile Miss and Out Bicycle Race.—Won by O. J. Devine, Company M, Thirteenth Regiment; H. Cranston, Forty-seventh Regiment, second; F. Adams, Twenty-second Regiment, third. Time—2:38 2-5.

Two-Mile Relay Race, Handicap.—Won by Pastime Athletic Club team, composed of F. Truke, Jr., E. Sweeny, W. Grady, and P. Sautar, Jr., (90 yards;) Xavier Athletic Club team, composed of E. P. Carr, W. J. O'Connell, W. Van Thum, and B. Freeman, (75 yards,) second. Time—8:17 3-5.

Half-Mile Inter-Company Relay Race.—Won by Company I team, composed of Cranston, Seitz, Cunningham, and Tucker; Company F team, second; Company B team, third. Time 1:54.

One-Mile Handicap.—Won by George V. Bonhag, Irish-American Athletic Club, (10 yards;) A. Coakley, Trinity Athletic Club, (80 yards,) second; H. Davenport, Trinity Athletic Club, (70 yards,) third. Time—4:32 1-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. E. Cimmiotti, St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, (16 yards;) G. F. Smith, St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, (5 yards,) second; Harry Sedley, New York Athletic Club, (scratch,) third. Time—0:52 3-5.

NO DELEGATES TO LONDON.

Yachtsmen Had Trunks Packed When Commissions Were Revoked.

When, after a protracted and pregnant meeting of the Atlantic Coast Conference of American Yacht Clubs on Friday evening, Secretary George Cormack of the New York Yacht Club emerged smiling and announced to the press representatives at the club that a decision had been reached not to send delegates to the international congress to establish a universal yacht-rating measurement rule, he neglected to tell a very interesting story. He omitted to state that the meeting was not an entirely harmonious one; that the conclusion was only reached after a mildly heated discussion, and that the result was the reversal of the decision of the sub-committee appointed by the conference to advise it on the question of accepting the invitation of the Yacht Racing Association of England to send delegates to London. He also neglected to state that as a result of the decision one and maybe two gentlemen who had packed their trunks with the intention of sailing for Europe yesterday would likely spend a part of last night unpacking them, and would not sail for the other side in consequence. Nevertheless, this was the condition that existed and its probable outcome. At 8 o'clock that night there was one delegate, maybe two, named to go abroad, and at eleven there was none. A hurriedly called meeting of the Atlantic Coast Conference had effected the transformation.

The question of sending delegates abroad to the international conference had been hanging fire for some six weeks. A committee had been appointed by the Atlantic Coast Conference to consider its advisability. The New York Yacht Club had turned over the invitation of the Yacht Racing Association of England to the conference. The conference turned it over to its committee. The club, the conference, and the committee all spoke of the advantages of a universal rule, and the prospects of America participating to secure it were very bright. A representative of the Eastern Yacht Club had been abroad the previous Summer and had explained the advantages of the American rule to the English yachtsmen. They had received his explanation with approval, and the prospects of the adoption of the American rule as the universal rule appeared very bright.

The sub-committee met to consider the subject in all its various phases. It decided to send delegates. Difficulty was experienced in finding satisfactory men to go. There were many candidates, but it was hard to find just the men to fill all the conditions.

Until last Wednesday no men had been found who could fill the bill. There were two men who were satisfactory, but it was not certain they could make their business engagements admit of their taking time to go abroad. Men who qualified on such a high standard are naturally busy men. On Thursday a decision was reached by one man. He would go. The other still wavered, but it was hoped he would be influenced by his fellow's decision. The committee announced that at least one delegate would be sent, and maybe two. He or they would sail yesterday.

Information of the personnel of the delegation was withheld, and fortunately, so it turned out. Else some prominent yachtsmen would now be in a more embarrassing position than they now are.

On Thursday Secretary Cormack stated there would be no meeting of the Atlantic Coast Conference for some time, certainly not for three weeks. On Friday a hurried call for a meeting was issued. On Friday about midnight the prominent yachtsman changed his mind about going abroad. Now the interesting question arises, Why did the yachtsman change his mind? The Conference Committee did not. Why did the conference change its mind? What influences affected it?

Tennessee's Betting Law May Stand.

George C. Bennett of Memphis has been quoted as saying that the Supreme Court would declare the anti-betting law of Tennessee constitutional. In his opinion the law was very carefully drawn up by one of the best lawyers of the State, and is one almost sure to stand the test of the highest court. Should the final ruling sustain the law, it is more than likely that the Tennessee Derby and the Oaks of the New Memphis Jockey Club will be transferred to the Oakdawn Park track at Hot Springs. A significant fact in connection with these stakes is that the declaration list is remarkably small.

TWO AUTOMOBILE SHOWS WILL OPEN THIS WEEK

Over 400 Exhibitors Will Display Their Product Saturday Night.

GREAT VARIETY OF TYPES

Madison Square Garden and 69th Regiment Armory Will Illustrate Motor Car Popularity.

Two automobile shows opening next

LOST ARTICLES

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

FOUND—Bunch of keys on 99th St. and Broadway; owner should apply to David Brickner, 243 West 99th St., city.

FOUND—An umbrella, at Savoy Theatre, Thursday night. Owner may obtain it from S. I. Rainforth, 61st St. and Broadway.

LOST—($20 reward;) strayed, about 10 o'clock on Thursday night, Jan. 4, from home, 83d St. and West End Av., a small pet dog, female spaniel, golden brown hair, black pug face, and small white spot on breast; hair hangs long over toes; the dog answers to name "Foo-Foo"; $20 will be paid for her return to 481 West End Av. or to the first person who will give information that will lead to her recovery.

LOST OR STOLEN—Bank book No. 529,650 of the German Savings Bank in the City of New York, corner 4th Av. and 14th St., issued to Friedrich H. Pauser; all persons are cautioned against negotiating the same; if not returned to the bank on the 17th day of January, 1906, a duplicate will be issued. Dec. 27, 1905.

LOST—Lady's small gold open-faced Waltham watch, leather fob, brass stirrups and bit, between 5 Nassau St., Fulton St. "L" to Rockaway Av. and Chauncey St., Brooklyn, Friday, 7 P. M.; $10 reward, watch or pawn ticket. Miss Kershaw, 5 Nassau St., Manhattan.

LOST—$100 in $10 bills, in the neighborhood of Broadway and Dey St.; the finder is requested to return it to a poor man, whose child lost her employer's money; check for said amount had just been cashed by loser. Sam Armour, 226 East Broadway.

LOST—Bank book No. 945,832 of the Bowery Savings Bank is missing; the finder is requested to return it to the bank; if not restored before the 5th day of February, 1906, application will be made to the bank for a new book.

LOST—Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 26, between 1 and 2 o'clock, gold watch and fob, initials E. C. L. on fob, between Rockwell Place and Ashland Place; liberal reward. Return to William Lakeland, Neptune Av., Coney Island.

LOST—Thursday morning, lady's gun metal watch and fob; either 93d St. station, 9th Av. train, or from Warren St. station to Reade St. via Chambers St.; suitable reward. Address R. K. Carter & Co., 66 Reade St.

LOST—Pass book No. 7,882 of the Washington Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return to bank, 59th St. and Columbus Circle, New York City. All persons are cautioned not to purchase or negotiate the same.

LOST—Wednesday night, Jan. 3, between Hippodrome and restaurant, or between there and 47th St. and 5th Av., or in cab, RUSSIAN SABLE BOA; three pieces; liberal reward. Return to 582 5th Av.

LOST—Monday evening, Jan. 1, in or near the Metropolitan Opera House, ornament for the hair, five strands of diamonds over gold hairpin; very liberal reward if returned to 59 East 78th St.

LOST—Bank book No. 1,388 of the Hamilton Bank of New York City, Washington Heights Branch, Special Deposit Department; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

LOST—Wednesday, about 5:45 P. M., brown fur neck piece, between Hotel Victoria and 28th St. Subway Station. Liberal reward if returned to Mrs. Homans, 237 West 109th St.

LOST—GARNET and GOLD NECKLACE in American Theatre or between theatre and Vendome Hotel; reward. EDNA MAY SPOONER, Bijou Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOST—Thursday afternoon, lady's silver watch and fob, on street cars, Subway, or street between 33d and 113th Sts.; liberal reward. Apply Room 266, 29 Broadway.

LOST—A fur neck piece, Saturday evening, Dec. 30, about 11:30, on 55th St., between 5th and 6th Avs. Please return to desk at Holland House and receive reward.

LOST—An Irish setter; answers to name of Prince; New York and Jersey license attached on collar; good reward offered if returned to A. Aubel, 113 East 26th.

LOST—Pearl necklace, Sunday night, Dec. 31, between Metropolitan Opera House and Hotel Breslin, on Broadway, or on West 23d St. Return Room 1,000, 32 Liberty St.

LOST—Small golden brown Chinese spaniel, with black face; strayed from 481 West End Av. Liberal reward will be paid for immediate return to above address.

LOST—Subway, Lenox Av. local, 116th St. Station, pocketbook, containing letter and money; reward. Henrietta Becker, care of Moskowits Bros., 12 John St.

LOST—Thursday, lady's gold watch, pin attached, diamond star and crescent on case, full name inside; reward. Return Hotel Buckingham, Annabelle Kent.

LOST—On Thursday evening, between Washington Square and Grand Central Depot, string of gold beads; reward. R. L. Hand, 29 Washington Square West.

LOST—White four-leaf clover pin, with diamond in centre, McCreery's or vicinity. Liberal reward on return to George A. Brinkerhoff, 149 Broadway.

LOST OR STOLEN—Bank book No. 508,597 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

LOST—Saturday evening, Dec. 30, at Liberty Theatre, black lynx stole. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to W. A. Slayback, 40 West 59th St.

LOST—A gold locket containing two pictures; suitable reward will be paid upon return to Dr. L. L. Watters, 2,875 Broadway, corner 112th St.

LOST—French bull; bat ears; answers to name Buster. Return to Hamilton Hotel, 132 West 45th St., and receive $10 reward. Mrs. L. Douglas.

LOST—Wednesday, brown fur neck piece, between Hotel Victoria and 28th St. Subway station; liberal reward. Mrs. Homans, 237 West 109th St.

LOST—Wednesday noon, 96th St. Subway station, woman's envelope purse, containing about $20; liberal reward. Campbell, 230 West 97th St.

LOST—Cameo bracelet, keepsake, Carnegie Lyceum, Dec. 16; reward for information or pawn ticket. Address L., Box 324 Times, Times Square.

LOST—$5.00 reward return large opera glasses, Saturday evening, Dec. 30, between 34th and 45th Sts. Mrs. Theo. Koehler, Long Island City.

LOST—Wednesday, Jan. 3, between West 75th and Chambers Sts., an enameled violet pin with diamond dewdrop. Return 9 West 74th; reward.

LOST—$10 reward, and no questions asked for return of IRISH BITCH TERRIER to J. P. TOPPING, The Barnard, Central Park West and 71st St.

LOST—Madison Av., gold chain bracelet, with green Scotch pebble balls; not valuable, but for associations; reward. Korbin, 2,059 Madison Av.

LOST—Wooden delivery box containing 36 packages of gloves. Reward if finder will please return to 2,269 Broadway, 81st and 82d Sts.

LOST—On Riverside Drive, old-fashioned gold brooch; full value for return; pawn ticket redeemed if returned. 65 West 92d St.

LOST—Wooden delivery box, containing 38 packages of gloves. Reward if finder will please return to 2,269 B'way, 81st and 82d.

LOST—Tan pocketbook containing about $16, postage stamps, and pawn ticket; suitable reward offered. A 333, Times Sq.

LOST—Pearl heart brooch; 7 diamonds in centre; chain attached; large reward; no questions asked. H. D. B., 6 West 90th St.

LOST—Thursday, Maltese cat, white front and feet, collar and bells, yellow ribbon. Reward if returned to 36 West 17th St.

LOST—New Year's Eve, between Rector's and East 58th St., black lynx boa; $15 reward. Miss Ashcom, 51 East 58th St.

LOST—GOLD LION'S HEAD, with diamonds. Finder receive $20 if returned to KENNELLY'S, 83d St. and Columbus Av.

LOST—Leather pocket, name Susan Shrive, Balto., on 42d St. or 3d Av. surface cars, Jan. 3. Shrive, 536 Lexington Av.

LOST—MARBLE BUST; stolen from 345 5th Av.; $50 reward will be paid for return to L. PIZZINI, 345 5th Av.

LOST—Ribbon fob, with society pin; return for reward to name on its back. G. S. Stanton, 596 Broadway.

LOST—Watch, diamond fob, Columbus, between 81st and 86th; liberal reward. Fisher, 61 West 86th.

LOST—Between Broadway and Brooklyn Bridge, chain of gold beads. M. J., 212 Times Downtown.

LOST—Scrapbook; liberal reward and no questions asked. L. E. B., care of Times, Times Square.

LOST—Bank book No. 993,127, Bowery Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST—Small package orders, bills, &c.; reward; return to Empire Eng. Co., 120 Liberty St.

LOST—Watch fob, with Phi Beta Kappa key; suitable reward. Inquire Starter, 117 Broadway.

LOST—Bank book No. 110,028, Harlem Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST—Plaid belt with heavy silver buckle, black stone centre. A. Scheidig, 566 West 161st St.

LOST—Scarfpin, pearl and four diamonds; $20 reward. John Taylor, 950 Lexington Av.

LOST—Diamond horseshoe scarfpin, New Year's night; reward. F. L., 122 West 49th.

LOST—Dec. 26, amethyst breastpin, two stones; reward. Return 14 East 58th St.

LOST—Leather fob with Masonic charm and monogram; reward. 44 B'way, Room 611.

LOST—Coral necklace; reward. Miller, 91 Madison Av., Room 51.

REWARD paid for return of Persian lamb muff, taken by mistake from dressing room at Maillard's, Jan. 5. C. M. H., Lucerne Hotel, 79th St. and Amsterdam Av.

$100 REWARD for heart-shaped brooch, diamonds and forget-me-not, with small diamonds. Shreve, Crump & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

BINGHAM ENDS MORE POLICE TRADITIONS

Saturday Holiday Custom Goes; Army Methods Now.

ANOTHER VISIT TO JEROME

First Deputy Not Yet Announced, but Inspector O'Brien May Be the Lucky Man.

"Gee, don't he never rest?" said one subordinate of Gen. Bingham's yesterday at Police Headquarters. In the old days Mr. McAdoo, when he left the building on Friday afternoon, was not expected back until Monday morning. But yesterday morning Commissioner Bingham and his Secretary whirled up to Police Headquarters a minute or two after 9 o'clock; they didn't depart until late in the afternoon.

"Going to work Sundays, too?" Gen. Bingham was asked yesterday.

He grinned as he replied, "Why, I shan't be here to-morrow, but I expect to put in Saturdays right along."

Commissioner Bingham had no news to give out yesterday. He couldn't tell who is to be his First Deputy.

Directly after his early arrival at Headquarters he paid a visit to the dingy office of Chief Inspector Cortright. The two exchanged greetings; then they walked around the building a little, looking in at the Bureau of Information, the office of the Property Clerk, and the record room.

The Commissioner and his Secretary went over to see District Attorney Jerome. Patrolman Palmer, who stands guard at the District Attorney's office to ask people what their business is, didn't recognize his chief, and so he asked bluntly:

"What's your business?"

Commissioner Bingham told him meekly that he had an appointment with Mr. Jerome, Secretary Slattery grinned all over, and it broke in upon Palmer's mind that he was talking to Gen. Bingham. He was smooth as oil after that, acting as bodyguard extraordinary to the Commissioner all the way to the elevator.

Commissioner Bingham said his visit to Mr. Jerome's office was a private call; Mr Jerome said it concerned personal matters.

There is still much speculation as to who is to be the First Deputy. Inspector Stephen O'Brien, present head of the Detective Department, is talked of for the place. He is fifty-four years old and has been in the department thirty-one years. Neither he nor the Commissioner will discuss the matter with any degree of definiteness.

Watching the movements of the new Commissioner, policemen believe that he has already begun a set policy of gradually weaving into the system as much of the genius of the army discipline as the system can stand.

First he called a halt on the nondescript salute, stopping to show a surprised policeman how they do it in the army. And he took pains to say that the ancient and care-free flip of the right hand in the general direction of the head will not do, and that he wants the army salute, and all of it.

"Aw, well," said a gray old policeman of the Tenderloin last night, "we can do it. We been usin' the navy s'lute. If the Commish wants the army s'lute, why, we can change mighty quick f'om the navy to army style."

A pointer concerning the Commissioner's designs upon the police system that is much more important than the salute is the fact which developed yesterday that the Commissioner is going to hold Inspectors absolutely responsible for the Captains under them, as well as the Captains for the subordinate officers under them. To that end he has already had before him this week several of the Inspectors to tell them what he expected of them.

In some cases, at least, under past régimes, active and aggressive or influential Captains went about their work as if no one stood even formally between them and the Commissioner. When they had any complaint to make they thought little about going past the Inspector's office directly to the Commissioner. That served, it is pointed out, to disorganize the force, leaving many Captains to work or sleep as they chose.

But now, as Secretary Slattery admitted yesterday, every Inspector will be held responsible for the actions of all the Captains in his district. The Inspector will be expected to see to it that they work, and if Captains have any police business to transact with somebody higher up it will be transacted with the Inspector, or, at least, through him.

The advantage of this sort of reorganization, it is pointed out, will be in the direction of stiffening the force and marking off clearly and plainly both authority and responsibility. If anything then goes wrong, it is argued, it will be an easy matter to get at and discipline the responsible official without resorting to long and abortive "investigations."

SAY POLICE IGNORE CRIME.

Parkhurst Society Doubts if Any Commissioner Can Succeed.

The Society for the Prevention of Crime, commonly known as the Parkhurst Society, has sent out a statement criticising the Police Department, which is described as "Bulletin No. 1," and which is designed to be the first in a series to be sent to subscribers.

"The department should have full credit," says the statement, "for all that it has done in the way of regulating street traffic. However, a small regiment of cavalry distributed at a few street crossings indicates nothing one way or the other as to the thorough policing of the city, and as to the success or failure of the Commissioner in enforcing the laws, closing the saloons, repressing burglaries, preventing murder, in making New York a safe and creditable place to live in.

"Thieves and highwaymen are able to do a rushing business by day, because policemen are hobnobbing on the street corners, and by night because they are sleeping in back rooms or carousing in saloons. (This last matter we brought to the attention of the Mayor a good many months ago, and specific cases of the policemen so conducting themselves were mentioned. The Mayor informed us that our complaint was referred to the Commissioner, but nothing seems to have come of it, and no request from him was received by us looking for more exact details, in order that thereby he might discover and punish the offenders.)"

The bulletin concludes as follows:

"Our uniformed force is not at present in sympathy with the spirit of law, and is primarily interested not in securing its enforcement, but in taking care not to be a witness to its infraction, along with such perquisites as obliviousness, may be supposed to secure. We are not sanguine that under a continuance of the present Mayoralty régime any Police Commissioner would be able to maintain himself who sets about in a competent and aggressive manner to inspire the force with a self-respecting and law-enforcing spirit; but, as always, this society will be as prompt in its attempts to make it pleasant for a faithful Commissioner as it will be to make it uncomfortable for a delinquent one."

LOST ARTICLES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Between Broadway and Brooklyn Bridge, chain of gold beads. M. J., 212 Times Downtown.

LOST—Scrapbook; liberal reward and no questions asked. L. E. B., care of Times, Times Square.

LOST—Bank book No. 993,127, Bowery Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

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LOST—Dec. 26, amethyst breastpin, two stones; reward. Return 14 East 58th St.

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REWARD paid for return of Persian lamb muff, taken by mistake from dressing room at Maillard's, Jan. 5. C. M. H., Lucerne Hotel, 79th St. and Amsterdam Av.

$100 REWARD for heart-shaped brooch, diamonds and forget-me-not, with small diamonds. Shreve, Crump & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

LOSES $50,000,000 PROPERTY.

City's Taxable Estates Reduced by Working of the Mortgage Law.

According to President O'Donnel and other officers of the Tax Department, the net reductions in personal tax assessments this year will not only be greater than ever before, because of the operations of the mortgage tax law, but greater even than was estimated a week ago. The books will be thrown open in the department to-morrow, and the swearing off will continue until March 31.

The operations of the mortgage tax law brought in $252,727 from July 1, when the law went into effect, until Jan. 1. Since the first of this year the collections have amounted to $33,000, a total of $285,727 in New York County alone. This is equivalent to taking $50,000,000 personal assessments off the lists. Investors have to pay only one-half of 1 per cent. tax on mortgages, while the average is about 1½ per cent. on other personal property. Because of this they are rapidly turning their investments into real estate mortgages.

No personalty assessment against the men of large fortunes has been raised this year. President O'Donnel says this was to prevent any movement to take their property out of this city. Andrew Carnegie again will pay on $5,000,000 personal assessments. His real estate in the city is assessed at $2,720,000. Russell Sage again pays on $2,000,000 personalty and John D. Rockefeller on $2,500,000. J. Pierpont Morgan has been fixed at $400,000 personal property and $200,000 realty. William K. Vanderbilt is fixed at $1,000,000 personalty and $3,000,000 realty. Alice Vanderbilt will again be fixed at $1,000,000 personal property, and Alfred G. Vanderbilt will stand at $250,000 personal property. The personal assessment of Frederick W. Vanderbilt will be $2,000,000, and that of Reginald C. Vanderbilt $250,000.

The real property of the late Charles T. Yerkes has been assessed at $1,480,000.

MORE PLEAS FOR PATRICK.

Richard Watson Gilder Joins Those Who Have Appealed for Clemency.

Since the petition for clemency in the case of Albert T. Patrick was sent to Gov. Higgins many letters have been received by Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, who started the petition. Richard Watson Gilder has written to the Governor as follows:

"May I be counted among those who feel that there are reasonable doubts as to the sufficiency of the evidence in the case of the lawyer, Patrick, condemned to death?"

Stanley W. Dexter, a lawyer of 71 Broadway, wrote: "I have read the opinions in the Patrick case with considerable care, and I cannot see how it is possible for the Court of Appeals to have disregarded the fatal lack of corroboration of the accomplice's testimony, nor the serious errors in the exclusion of evidence on behalf of the defendant. Whatever may be our individual views as to the man's guilt, I, as a lawyer, am satisfied that he did not have a fair trial, and it would be a great stain upon the jurisprudence of this State if this man were executed on such evidence as was admitted at the trial.

"I certainly join with you and the other professional gentlemen who have written you upon the subject in urging upon the Governor the exercise of his high prerogative in commuting the sentence. * * * Of course, the logical and proper course would be a new trial, which the courts have up to the present time refused to grant. To meet just such cases I think the Governor's power of pardoning or commuting was granted."

The Executive Committee of the Medico-Legal Society has directed its President, Clark Bell, to appeal to the Governor for the pardon of Patrick. A petition will be circulated this week. Those who are willing to sign may send their names to Dr. A. P. Grinnell, 500 Fifth Avenue; J. R. Abarbanell, 24 Vandewater Street, or Clark Bell, at 39 Broadway.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—Gov. Higgins received to-day from Navasota, Texas, a petition in addition to that received yesterday asking for the exercise of Executive clemency in the case of Albert T. Patrick, the New York lawyer, condemned to be executed at Sing Sing the week after next for the murder of William Marsh Rice. The petition is signed by more than 100 persons.

ANOTHER BLOW FOR MURPHY.

Civil Service Commission Again Turns Down His Favorite, Wiegand.

Charles F. Murphy again had reason yesterday to know that the bed of a political boss is not made of roses. He discovered several thorns in the offices of the Municipal Civil Service Commission and failed to land one of his favorites in a much-sought berth.

When the commission decided to oust Henry Berlinger from his $5,000 job as Secretary and appointed Frank Spencer to the place last Monday, it was a blow to Murphy. The Tammany leader had been grooming A. C. Wiegand for the place and had reason to believe that President Baker of the commission would stand by the organization. Wiegand was the Democratic Assembly candidate in the Fourteenth District, but was defeated.

When Wiegand was turned down for the $5,000 Secretaryship Murphy started out to land for him the Assistant Secretaryship at $3,500 as a sort of consolation prize. The commission yesterday named Philip Coffen for the place. Murphy immediately went into retirement and last night refused to emerge to discuss the matter.

VIRGINIAN'S TRAGIC PLIGHT.

Capt. Willard's Shoestring Breaks, with All the Shoe Stores Closed.

Joseph E. Willard, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, owner of the New Willard Hotel, Washington, and a millionaire, walked from Fiftieth Street to Times Square last night, beseeching policemen and kindly looking passersby to tell him where he might in this great city buy such a simple thing as a shoestring.

Capt. Willard left the Hotel Buckingham after dinner for a stroll and to call on friends at the Manhattan Club. He had not walked two blocks when one of his shoelaces broke. He would have given a lot just then for a shoestring, but he couldn't find a shoe store open. There were theatres, cafés, and restaurants and hotels, but no place where he thought he could find a shoestring or where he dared ask for one without expecting a laugh at his expense.

"It beats me," he told the policeman at Forty-second Street, "how in such a great city one can go begging for such a necessary thing as a shoestring. Please help me out. I can't keep my right shoe on my foot much longer."

The policeman showed the Virginian to a barber's shop, where a bootblack furnished the shoelace and got a fine tip.

AID FOR AMBITIOUS GIRLS.

Vassar Students' Society Plans to Raise an Educational Fund.

The Vassar Students' Aid Society of New York State held a business and social meeting at the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon. Among those who entertained the guests were Miss Minnie Coons, who played piano selections; Miss Cecilia Bradford, a young violinist; Miss Margaret Zerbe and Miss Agnes Hume Donaldson in dialect selections.

At the business meeting ways and means were discussed for a benefit entertainment to be given in March. Theatricals and tableaux will be features. The object is to raise $200 each on the tuition of eight ambitious girls who are selected every year by this society. The girls must be natives of New York and of especially promising mental attainments.

Mrs. Louis H. Allen is President of the society and Mrs. Gerrish Vice President.

The Hudson River Still Open.

Owing to the mildness of the Winter, navigation on the Hudson as far as Newburg has not been interfered with. The boats of the Central Hudson Steamboat Company are still making daily trips without interruption between New York and Newburg. Last year they had to stop running early in December on account of the ice.

Special Sale.

The entire stock of the well known merchant tailor and importer, J. H. Miller of 816 Broadway, is now on sale on our second floor. Suit to measure $25. Trousers $7. Fancy silk vestings $6, and Overcoats, silk lined, $30. They are the finest imported materials and best that money can buy. Their prices were more than double our asking.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & Ninth Street.

CANNOT AVOID A FLOOD, ELLISON'S REPORT SAYS

But He'll Have Water Engineers' 'Phone Numbers Next Time.

5TH AVENUE'S LOSS $150,000

Commissioner Explains Why Broken Main Was the Last of Six Shut Off —Blasting Caused Break.

The flooding of Fifth Avenue in the vicinity of Thirty-fourth Street by the bursting of a water main on Friday night was due to blasting that has been going on in the vicinity for a long time, Water Department officers say. The same thing has happened before in this city.

There was no traffic on Fifth Avenue yesterday between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-third Streets, all vehicles having to swing over to Broadway or Madison Avenue, making an extra three blocks' journey. It will be several days before the street is again open for traffic. The damage was placed yesterday at not less than $150,000. Occupants of the Billings Building, at the southeast corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, were the heaviest sufferers. Their loss was placed at $100,000. The building has been occupied but five months.

Hotel men, merchants, and residents who suffered loss made many complaints yesterday to Commissioner Ellison of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, not because the main burst, but because it was hours before the water was shut off from the broken main. They also pointed out to him the grave danger to a large section of the city in case a serious fire had started while the hydrant supply was reduced by loss of such an enormous volume of water. Commissioner Ellison gave out the following statement:

"It appears that when the alarm was turned in somewhere between 7 and 7:30 o'clock in the evening, the two emergency gangs, kept on duty at all hours, were elsewhere engaged. One gang was downtown at a leak requiring attention and the other was somewhere to the north.

"As soon as the men could be reached and leave the places where they were stationed they took up the matter of the Fifth Avenue break. This accounts for the apparent delay in reaching the scene.

"It must be borne in mind that it takes approximately half an hour to shut off one of those large mains, because, if suddenly closed, the force of the water is sufficient to force out any weakened spot there might be above. The water was coming from the west side of the street. The three westerly mains were closed one by one. The discovery that it was the extreme eastern one of the six big mains could be made only by shutting off one by one until the last was reached.

"As far as I have been able to learn, there was no undue delay on the part of the forces working under this department. The matter, however, will be carefully investigated.

"I have heard it suggested that all the mains could have been closed at one time. That would have been a most dangerous experiment for two reasons. First, by so doing we would have cut off half the water supply for the city below, and, second, because the force of the water thus turned back, might quickly have burst the pipes above.

"I regret that neither I nor the deputy for Manhattan, Mr. Goodwin, was notified until midnight. Hereafter, either or both of us will be notified immediately. I shall order that the engineers leave their telephone numbers or such other addresses as will enable us to reach them without delay."

SAW SHOOTING; GONE MAD.

Horner Case's Chief Witness in Asylum—Vain Search for Will.

Frank Wisnewski, the Polish stable helper, whom District Attorney Furman expected to use as an important witness in the case of J. W. Simpson, the dentist accused of killing his father-in-law, Bartley T. Horner, on Wednesday night, Dec. 27, was committed to the Kings Park Hospital for the Insane yesterday. The commitment followed an examination by experts summoned from the hospital. All day the young man had been in the attitude of prayer, with hands uplifted, crying out: "Mary, mother of Christ, save me." Wisnewski is the only person who saw the shooting.

The vault of the Bank of Northport, L. I., was searched yesterday afternoon for a will made by Mr. Horner, but no will was found. Rowland Miles, attorney for the Horner family, said that, the day before the shooting, Horner called on him to consult about drawing up a will, and said that a will existed which he did not intend to destroy until a new one had been executed. Another strong box in Manhattan will be opened to-morrow.

Vague rumors that the shot found imbedded in Horner's body had been steeped in poison before being placed in the shells have reached District Attorney Furman, and he is considering whether the report has sufficient probability to warrant his ordering a chemical analysis for traces of poison in the body.

COLER HITS CONTRACTORS.

Ruling on Sewer Contracts May Cost Them Dear.

Contractors for sewer building in Brooklyn were hit hard yesterday by Borough President Coler, who ordered that in the future all sewers would have to be laid on concrete foundations. Most of the contractors who are doing such work had reason to suppose that concrete would not be called for, and as the price of this material is now about $5 a cubic yard, they say that they will suffer heavy losses if compelled to comply with Mr. Coler's order.

It is believed that President Coler's action will put an end to the much-criticised system of "balance bidding." Under this system it is said, contractors get the better of the city by bidding low on items of work or material which they figure, are not likely to be demanded of them, and bidding high on items which they know cannot be reduced or omitted.

TRAIN JUMPS TRACK.

Two Men Buried in Wreckage and Killed—Engineer Fatally Hurt.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 6.—In a freight wreck at Brandtsville on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad to-day Simon Geig the conductor, and Frederick Ander , brakeman, were bur d in wreckage and killed. Samuel Alleman, [illegible] injured.

[illegible]ty-one cars jumped [illegible]p in a ditch. It is [illegible]dent was caused by

HORNER'S FURNITURE

A COMBINATION OF ADVANtages which our stock presents to buyers:

1. It is the largest and most comprehensive collection of Fine Furniture in America.
2. It is absolutely complete in all the lines required for modest homes and for homes of luxury.
3. It represents the very latest designs in all the fashionable woods and various finishes, together with reproductions of the old styles now so much in vogue.
4. It abounds in Novelties combining utility and beauty with inexpensiveness.
5. Prices the lowest that can possibly be quoted for Furniture of standard quality and merit.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,

Furniture Makers and Importers,

West 23d St.

Canaries

Warranted Singers.....$2.00, $2.50, $3.00
Soft Singers.....$5.00, $6.00, $8.00, $10.00
Holden Contraltos.....$15, $20, $25, $30.00

Parrots

and the famous talking Minah. Best taught birds ever known. Extra lot of talkers, $50, $100, $200.

Young beginners, $12, $15, $20, $25.

Bullfinches Piping Two Songs.

The most delightful tame and affectionate birds, whistling many familiar songs. Prices, $25, $40, $50, $60, $75, $100.

Holden's Book on Birds, all about food, singing, mating, mailed for 12 cts. stamps.

G. H. HOLDEN,

240 6th Ave., near 15th Street.

DRUNKEN MAN WRECKS THE MONTREAL EXPRESS

Switch Locked So That Train Had to Take a Siding.

ENGINE CREW BADLY HURT

The Wreck Occurred Near White Creek, N. Y., Before Daybreak— Shattered Cars Burned.

Special to The New York Times.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Jan. 6.—The fast express bound from Montreal to New York City by way of the Rutland, Boston and Maine and the New York Central Railroads, was deliberately wrecked early this morning. The engineer and fireman of the train were badly hurt and several passengers were shaken up and bruised.

The wreck occurred at Wallomsac Station, near White Creek, N. Y., on the Bennington Branch of the Boston and Maine Railroad. Only the presence of two freight cars on a siding, upon which the express train was switched, saved the train from a far more serious accident, it is believed.

After the wreck it was found that the switch near the Walloomsac station had been deliberately set and locked against the express, so that it would have to take the siding. The train was moving at a fair rate of speed when the accident occurred, and the locomotive, baggage, and express cars were badly wrecked.

Engineer Charles Wardwell and Fireman Charles Simpson of Rutland were scalded and bruised and Baggagemen McKierman of Mechanicsville, George Gresgonious, Thomas Kierduck, and Peter Lucini, all of Montreal, were slightly injured. Traffic was stopped for several hours. The police were notified of the affair, and an investigation was started, in the hope of arresting the person responsible for the crime.

Every doctor in the vicinity responded to the call for assistance, some driving to the scene of the wreck and others going on a special train. Dr. William E. Fox of North Hoosick, who lives about two miles away from the place where the wreck occurred, was the first to arrive, and did heroic work. He aided in pulling Engineer Wardwell from the débris.

The physicians attended the injured by the light of the blazing cars. Later the Walloomsac people fought the flames until they were extinguished. The cars were thrown up the fifteen-foot bank toward the highway, their sides ripped out. The rear wheels of the locomotive were fifty feet away from the locomotive itself, which was piled up against the baggage car directly across the track. The tracks were torn out a distance of 100 feet and covered with splinters of wood.

The escape of the full train load was miraculous. Many passengers were badly shaken up and suffered from shock. One man was hurled through a window, but escaped unhurt. The wrecking crew arrived at daybreak. Traffic cannot be resumed before Monday. It is believed that the train wrecker was intoxicated, as two empty whisky bottles were found within three feet of the switch.

THREE KILLED IN WRECK.

Train Plunges Over Embankment After Collision in Pennsylvania.

CORRY, Penn., Jan. 6.—Three trainmen are known to have been killed and eight passengers injured in a wreck on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at Horn's Siding, ten miles east of here, to-night.

Engine No. 900, running light, met Passenger Train No. 4 head-on. Both engines were demolished. Engineer Finn and Fireman Herman of the passenger train were killed and Fireman Rudd of the freight engine also met death. Eight passengers are reported to have been injured, but how serious is not known.

Communication with the scene of the accident is interrupted by a terrific blizzard. A brakeman on the passenger train who ran back to flag ing Creek and gave the alarm said the entire t[illegible] plunged over a near-by embankment, and that many were kille[illegible] hurt.

Relief and wr[illegible]ng trains have been sent to Horn's [illegible] from Erie, Warren, and this city, carrying doctors and nurses.

HIGGINS & SEITER

FINE CHINA, RICH CUT GLASS

19th Annual Plate Sale

"BUY CHINA & GLASS RIGHT."

"¼ LESS THAN ELSEWHERE."

Once a year for 19 years we have conducted a special Plate Sale:—

These events have grown in attraction, magnitude and importance until they are recognized far and wide as the one great opportunity of the "China Year."

"Those now buy Plates
Who ne'er bought Plates before
And those who often buy
Buy now a few Plates more."

This sale, absolutely the greatest in our history, will commence

Monday, January 8, 1906,

and continue during January.

Special Importations. Special Prices.

Carriages at 21st St. entrance.

The following description and prices must suffice as representative of the entire line. There are literally thousands of dozens of plates included in this sale. Practically every plate in our entire Establishment has been very materially reduced. It would be very much to your advantage to anticipate your plate wants and buy now. Be Quick.

English Cauldon Plates Geometrical design, with either Cobalt blue or maroon, with cream background; best burnished gold.
Regular price, $82.00; plate sale price, doz. $65.00

English Cauldon Plates Flower center, assorted designs, yellow border, gold lace work.
Regular price, $70.00; plate sale price, doz. $45.00

Royal Doulton Blue border, with heavy gold lace and festoon of small roses.
Regular price, $45.00; plate sale price, doz. $37.00

Dresden Plates One-half inch green border, gold lace and flowers scattered over center; gold throughout.
Regular price, $48.00; plate sale price, doz. $43.00

Copeland English China Plate This very rich Copeland Serving Plate, panel effect in green, with raised paste gold.
Regular price, $108.00; plate sale price, doz. $80.00

Royal Doulton Only a few dozen of these magnificent fruit plates with assorted fruit centers covering entire plate, with heavy gold edge decorated by the celebrated and well known fruit painter, "Piper."
Regular price, $152.00; plate sale price, doz. $100.00

Copeland China Plates Jewel design in raised paste gold, with borders assorted in pink, green and yellow, fancy gold center.
Regular price, $97.00; plate sale price, doz. $69.00

English Cauldon This rich English Cauldon Serving Plate, with turquoise blue and raised paste gold, large gold center.
Regular price, $165.00; plate sale price, doz. $140.00

English Minton Plates Border of either Empire green or Cobalt blue, with raised paste gold, fancy gold center.
Regular price, $100.00; plate sale price, doz. $75.00

English Wedgewood Plates Pink border, with small flower decoration in panels, heavily gold decorated throughout.
Regular price, $50.00; plate sale price, doz. $40.00

Minton Soup Plates Cream and gold border, richly decorated.
Regular price, $25.00; plate sale price, doz. $22.50

Wedgewood Fish Plates Assorted fish centers, beautifully decorated in natural colors, gold lace network extending from center decoration to edge of plate.
Regular price, $50.00; plate sale price, doz. $40.00

Copeland Game Plates Decorated with center decoration and panel with Birds of Paradise, relieved throughout by heavy paste gold. These magnificent plates:
Regular price, $110.00; plate sale price, doz. $80.00

Limoges China Plates Magnificent set of finest Limoges China entrée plates with heavy acid etched border, with flower decoration in panel.
Regular price, $60.00; plate sale price, doz. $54.00

Limoges China Plates We could fill this entire advertisement with description of our Limoges China Plates, but suffice it to say that we have assembled on one table nearly our entire stock of rich Limoges Plates, assorted sizes, decorations, etc., ordinarily marked at from $14.00 to $20.00 doz.; you take your choice from this entire lot at.....$1.00 each

Reduction in Vienna and Limoges Plates In all some 800 dozen Vienna and Limoges Plates, entrée, dessert, fruit, salad, bread and butter sizes; hundreds of decorations imported especially for this sale; will be sold very much below real value, as follows:

75c	plates all at		.....50c
50c	"	"	" 35c
35c	"	"	" 25c
25c	"	"	" 15c

West 21st and West 22d Sts.

NEAR SIXTH AVE., N. Y.

A. H. HUMMEL MAY SOON FACE ANOTHER JURY

Jerome Likely to Press Other Dodge-Morse Indictments.

CASE NOW IN APPEALS COURT

If Convicted of Subornation the Lawyer Will Stand Disbarred for Felony—Dodge Under Guard.

It was said at the Criminal Courts Building yesterday that Lawyer Abraham H. Hummel, who was convicted recently of conspiracy in connection with the Dodge-Morse divorce case, is likely to face another jury before Spring on a charge of subornation of perjury growing out of the same case.

Two indictments charging subornation of perjury were returned against Hummel by the Grand Jury some time ago. As the result of an appeal to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court the indictments were upheld by a vote of 3 to 2. Then the case was taken to the Court of Appeals, where it will be argued to-morrow. Ex-Assistant District Attorney Howard S. Gans, who has just resigned, will represent the District Attorney's office.

It is probable that a decision will be rendered inside of a month or six weeks. In that event Hummel may be put on trial before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court shall have passed upon the legality of his conviction on the conspiracy charge. In case Hummel is tried on the charge of

Part Three
First Magazine Section

The New York Times

SUNDAY, JANUARY 7, 1906.

Part Three
First Magazine Section

WHAT THOMAS A. EDISON THINKS
WILL BE
SCIENCE'S NEXT MOST VITAL DISCOVERY

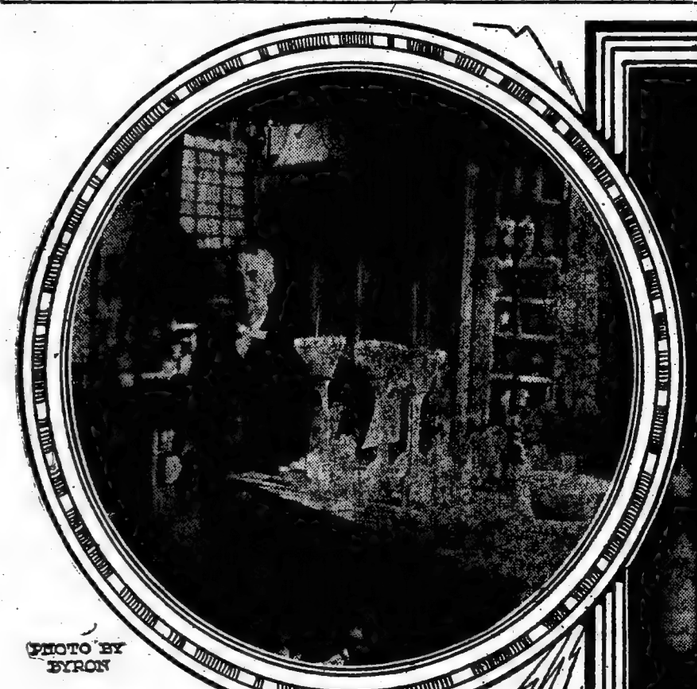

PHOTO BY BYRON

MR. EDISON IN HIS LABORATORY

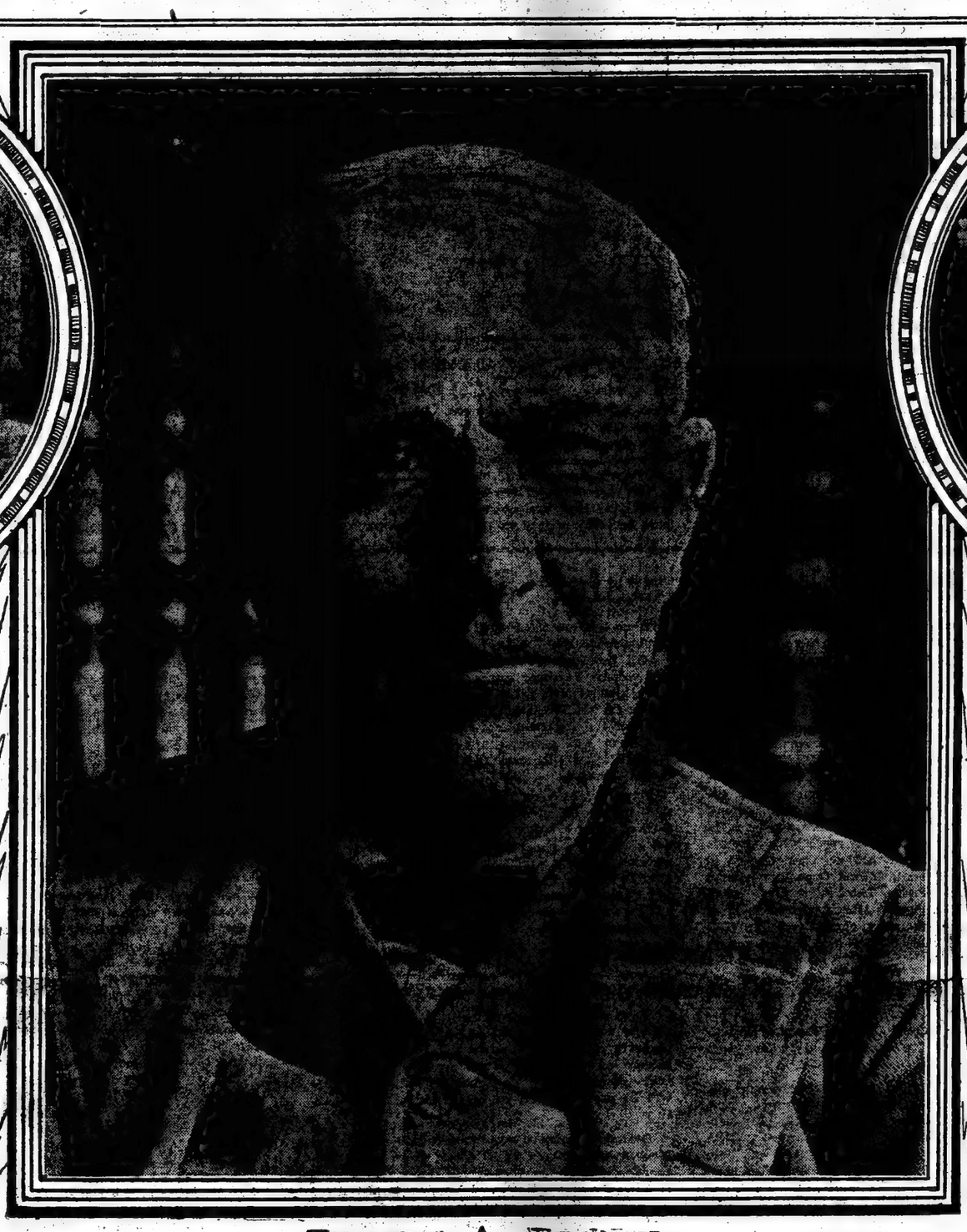

THOMAS A. EDISON
PHOTO COPYRIGHT BY PACH BROS.

PHOTO BY BYRON

MR. EDISON IN HIS LIBRARY

The "Wizard" Says It Is Only a Matter of Time When an Express Train Can Be Run from New York to Buffalo with Two Bushels of Coal.

THOMAS A. EDISON does not measure age by anniversaries. His mental processes are too unusual and his purposes are too singular for such an ordinary method. On the eve of his sixtieth year—by the Caesarean calendar he will be fifty-nine years old (or young) early in February—the electrical wizard is quite as old as he looks, though hardly as ancient as he ingeniously declares himself to be—ninety-eight years.

Ninety-eight? Noting the incredulous tone in which the trespasser on his time repeated the numeral, the fine gray eyes twinkled humorously and a chuckle was scarcely suppressed as he explained that he had labored eighteen hours a day on an average since he was twenty years of age, or about twice as much work as the ordinary man puts into a day. For an eight-hour day is not long enough to compass the extraordinary energy of this premier American, who, from turning night into day in respect to his working hours, has done the same thing for the electric-lighted world. His has not been a union schedule.

Dwelling one more paragraph on the subject, it may be added that he reckons his own age by still another and more favored method—by the epochs in his life rather than by the coming of the anniversaries.

He whose name is as familiar as electricity was standing in the big front hall of the West Orange home when he humorously made the foregoing reckoning. Arresting the glance on every hand were all the comforts of home and most of the luxuries. A general impression of the Edison home may be condensed in a phrase—every comfort in it is a luxury and every luxury is a comfort. This main hall, like the remainder of the big gabled mansion, contained no garish suggestion of wealth. It opened into a dining room so large around that it appeared low and so generously windowed that the frosty morning sun routed every shadow within. Also opening on the hall was an ample drawing room which violated all drawing-room traditions in that it contained several energetic phonographs hoarsely fulfilling their mission. We were leaving the house for the laboratory after the famous worker of wonders had spent the entire night over some new problems. He had snatched perhaps five hours of sleep, had partaken of a frugal breakfast, and was now starting back to the workshops under the hill. What were the problems?

\+ + +

Ah! if one only knew, the knowledge might be worth its weight in radium, if knowledge have any weight. When a writer for THE NEW TIMES YORK naively put the question to him, the author of many inventions smiled quietly, so quietly, and replied that he was not sure himself what he had been doing or that he had been doing anything worth mentioning.

He had a dozen things in process of incubation, he added, but whether they would ever hatch or would be still-born or malformed or healthful successes were matters of conjecture. Working and waiting, with variations of watching—such was his programme.

Leading the way down the broad steps and boarding an automobile which the day before had traveled a hundred miles without a restorage of its battery, a quick trip was made across the park and around the hill to the huddle of brick and frame buildings which is at once the chemical laboratory and Edisonian wonder theatre.

As it was to be a day crowded with work for him there would be no time for talking, but the visitor was at liberty to see and describe as much as possible what was going on in the house of mystery, not of mirth. Reaching the private office on the second floor front, and eagerly doffing hat and coat, the great inventor donned a working garb which had seen whiter days.

"Now," he laughed, as he lighted a cigar and settled himself comfortably in a chair, "I feel at home. But what is it you want me to say?"

"Do you expect to make any special announcement on your forthcoming anniversary?" was ventured.

"Everything depends—depends on how certain problems pan out," was the slow reply. "It would give me all the pleasure imaginable to make an announcement every day in the year, but it is mere foolishness to express hopes when all the world wants or is concerned in are results."

"Is it true that you are in hope of solving the problem of perpetual motion?"

"Absurd! absurd! Perpetual motion to science and the discovery of the north pole to the world bear what we might call corresponding relations. When some scientist finds time hanging heavy on his hands he may turn his attention to perpetual motion. But meanwhile there are far more vital and immediate discoveries to be made."

"For example?"

"Well, the control of the energy stored in coal, directly and without waste," replied Mr. Edison. "Is it a possibility? Yes, it is not only possible but probable of discovery. Some day soon it will be done." The well-modulated voice went almost to a whisper. One hand shaded and partially supported the broad, domed forehead, the other rested on the arm of the chair. The keen eyes were curtained as by a phantom veil, and his whole manner became one of preoccupation. Presently he continued, as though thinking aloud rather than addressing any one: "Ninety per cent. of the energy stored in coal is now lost. That is a tremendous waste. It goes off in heat from the chimneys and is especially wasted in the process of converting water into steam. If, therefore, a means can be devised by which this enormous waste is saved, it will naturally revolutionize and vastly cheapen the production of power. The result will have an incalculable influence upon the material progress of civilization. It will enable an ocean liner of, say, 20,000 horse power, to cross the Atlantic in unprecedented time and with an expenditure of about one-tenth the amount of fuel now required—250 tons instead of 3,000 tons. It will enable an engine to draw an express train from New York to Buffalo on a two-bushel consumption of coal. Coal will be put in a receptacle, agencies applied for developing its energies with an inappreciable wastage, and through these agencies electric power of any necessary degree will be forthcoming. Yes, it can and will soon be done; some of the details are already mastered, practically. That problem seems to hold the greatest promise, to my way of thinking. What's that you are saying? What will follow a victory in that direction?"

\+ + +

He smiled softly, as though the query seemed childish to the verge of absurdity. His facial expression indicated that he had not only looked ahead that far, but beyond, and far beyond. Shadows of prophecy were in the far-away gaze, as though he were mentally following a road which extended world beyond world. He remained preoccupied, musing upon what?

"Do you think one of the scientific triumphs of the near future will be discovered at the end of the wireless telegraph—by the establishment of communications with Mars or other neighboring planets?" was the interrupting query.

Brought suddenly back to his surroundings by the question, the wizard of Llewellyn Park gave a very substantial chuckle.

"There, there," he expostulated, "you are getting over my head. My province goes as high as the top of Mount Everest. When you get above that you must consult others."

This suggesting practicalities, the question of the general improvidence of inventors was broached. Did material—business—ability necessarily interfere with the inventive faculty?

The great face under a mane of whitening hair wrinkled with swift humor. A recollection which caused him joy had come to him, and he said: "Several years ago, on starting out, or in, for myself, my factory was in Newark. I, of course, engaged a bookkeeper, because everybody said that was the thing to do. At the end of the year the bookkeeper drew up a statment and displayed it to me. According to the items we had cleared some $8,000 during the twelve months. It really made me so happy that I invited all hands to dinner and blew them off in first-class style.

"Then I began to think over the matter. There seemed to be something wrong somewhere, but I did not know where. So I set to work looking over the accounts, spent several nights at it, got somebody who was up in such things to help me, and started in just as though it were an insurance investigation."

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Again came the hearty chuckle, which subsiding, he continued: "Well, when we finally got those accounts untangled I found that, instead of $8,000 profit, there had been about $7,000 loss. It was a long time before my confidence in bookkeeping was fully restored.

"But," glancing at his watch and rising with a start, "we have been talking too much, even for a pre-anniversary talk, and my work is getting impatient in there," nodding toward the doorway which opened on a vista of glass bulbs and twisted tubes and strange receptacles and glowing ovens tongued with rainbow flames.

"What have you to say about the Subway?" was suggested. "Is it, in your opinion, a solid and successful feat of engineering?"

"Of course it is—an admirable piece of work. We hear talk from time to time about underground perils—about excessive heat and foul air, and impending cave-ins. But such talk is idle for the most part. If I were an insurance company, I'd like to issue a policy on the Subway. It would be an ideal risk, because the risk would be practically nil. But there, there, we have said enough. What? My notes and notions? All of them are over yonder in that pile of books," as he passed out of the laboratory, and left me with probably the most unique volumes of a sort ever penned—the remarkable Edison notebooks, in which are recorded the various stages of nearly every invention conceived or executed by one of the tallest geniuses of modern times.

Volumes have been written about Thomas A. Edison himself and about his laboratory and machine shops. He has been interviewed on nearly every topic under the scientific sun, but hardly any mention has been made of his dusty, well-thumbed notebooks, the oldest of which dates back to duplex telegraphy, his fourth invention.

This Edisonian Book of Genesis also contains particulars of an apparatus for recording votes, for which a patent was applied in 1869. The item is interesting as the first of the thousands [illegible] in his name. As the [illegible] he turned [illegible] with [illegible]

[illegible] Edison [illegible]

made, and no erasures are in evidence. Here and there the word

HURRAH!

stands out hand-printed on a page. A particularly vociferous exclamation appears directly under a minute record of the various stages of progress in the quadruplex system of telegraphy.

Even more frequent, however, are the appearances of the talismanic letters

N. G.

at the end of a notation. Whenever an item bears those letters for a punctuation, no subsequent mention of the item is on record. As a precautionary measure, each page of the several volumes is dated and the date attested by three witnesses chosen from among his confidential assistants. Whenever, as has happened on various occasions, a lawsuit is brought against or by Thomas A. Edison, his notebooks have been of invaluable assistance—his best witnesses and sturdiest documents in evidence.

One of the most interesting passages in the notebooks sets forth in detail the Alpha and Omega of the Edison incandescent light, which, as the world now knows, is produced from a little piece of paper—a tiny slip that a zephyr would blow away. It seems very simple, that invention. But if you follow it line by line and page by page in one of these volumes you soon begin to realize that the inventor is worthy of his fame.

Naturally, the first stage of the incandescent problem was to overcome the inflammability of the paper. The answer appeared simple. Edison made his paper more infusible than platinum and more durable than granite, a stage which involved no complicated process. The paper was simply baked in an oven until all its elements were consumed except the carbon framework. This was carefully placed in a glass globe connected with wires leading to the generator and the air was exhausted from the globe, creating a vacuum. Lo! the apparatus was ready to give out light without flame, without danger, demanding no matches to ignite and void of all flickering.

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Pages record the slow stages of this epoch-making invention. For example, while working in the laboratory one day in the very early eighties, the baffled inventor chanced to be rolling between his fingers a piece of compressed lampblack mixed with tar for use in the telephone. Under the rolling process the piece became a slender filament. Happening to emerge from his abstraction and noting the lampblack, it occurred to him, say the notebooks, that it might give good results as a burner if it were made incandescent. Directly the experiment was made and proved satisfactory.

Shortly afterward the notebooks record that Edison recruited a piece of ordinary cotton thread, which was placed in a groove between two bits of iron and then shoved into the furnace. At the expiration of an hour the iron and thread were removed—and all that was left of the thread after its fiery ordeal was a delicate carbon framework. This was placed in a globe, as previously described of, though subsequently tried with [illegible] and the current turned on, a beautiful light greeted his eyes. The current was increased [illegible] candlepower, a more brilliant light [illegible] More and still more [illegible]

On the Eve of His 59th Birthday Tells What It Will Mean to the World if a Method of Saving the 90 Per Cent. Waste in Coal Consumption Can Be Devised.

creased the current, yet the frail thread remained intact. Then, with characteristic impetuosity, and marveling at the power of the filament, the full power of the machine was turned on and the consequences eagerly watched.

For a minute or so the slender thread seemed to struggle with the intense heat passing through it—heat that would melt a diamond itself—until it succumbed. Night and day, with scarcely rest enough to eat and sleep, the inventor continued his experiments. From carbonizing pieces of thread he went to splinters of wood, straw, and then paper.

As a sample of the notations which appear in these wonderful dream books, the following items may be taken:

The matter in butternut shucks gives a color with sulphate of iron. Get butternuts.

Chloroform is a test for iodine.

Experiment with the instantaneous formation of metallic tin flake by chemical composition in glass and on paper to form metallic dots and dashes in paper for repeating.

Experiment on the speed, strength of current, and form of coil which is best to work by induction. It may be a primary of 20,000 Dhms. R, and a secondary of 10,000 Dhms, will work with very delicate current.

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At least fifty notebooks deal with the phonograph, which remains a pet invention of its creator. Thus stage by stage and page by page the genius of Thomas A. Edison is curiously recorded, a genius which is half patient painstaking and half common sense, nor is it in any way spooky as revealed in these beautifully written diaries. Asked if the many "N. Gs." which star or mar the pages represented a waste of time, the Columbus of chemistry began murmuring something about—

Him who sings
To one clear harp in divers tones,
That men may rise on stepping stones
Of their dead selves to higher things—

or words which meant the same.

Appearances Deceptive

AN eminent French physician was asked once by a student if there was any sure test by which to tell sane from the insane. Instead of answering the question the doctor invited the student to dine with him the following evening. Two gentlemen were present when the student arrived for dinner. One was faultlessly dressed and apparently highly cultured; the other man was noisy, extremely conceited, and in every way excited the suspicion of the student.

As the student left for his home he remarked to the doctor: "The quiet, agreeable gentleman is certainly distinguished in some line, but that uncouth fellow is certainly a lunatic and ought at once to be locked up."

"You err very much," replied the doctor. "That man who talks so rationally and has so favorably impressed you has for years labored under the delusion that he is God; the uncouth fellow is M. Honore de Balzac, the greatest French writer of the day."

Dyspeptic Philosophy.

Half the sympathy in the world isn't appreciated. The other half is wasted.

The fellow with more money than he knows what to do with always has more friends than he needs.

Clothes don't make the man, or the ballet girl.

The henpecked man has to do all his crowing away from home.

Don't borrow money on your prospects if you ever hope to catch up with them.

A friend in word is not always a friend indeed.

Success generally depends on taking advantage of opportunities and people.

Envy perpetuates itself. It envy other people and they envy some one else.

Another Attempt to Solve Aerial Navigation Problem

Flying Machine Invented by the Wright Brothers Sails Through the Air Without Aid of Balloon or Gas Bag--Working On It in Secret for Years.

A FLYING machine, or aeroplane, constructed by two young brothers, Orville and Wilbur Wright, has been propelled by its own power and without any aid of balloon or gas bag, for a distance of twenty-four miles in thirty-eight minutes, or at the rate of very nearly thirty-eight miles an hour.

These young inventors are the sons of a minister, now residing at Dayton, Ohio. They have been experimenting in strict secrecy for several years, but their final success is to be made public in connection with the exhibition of the Aero Club, to be held in conjunction with the Automobile Show at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, Jan. 13 to 20. A model and photographs of the machines in flight will be there on view.

Not more than a dozen persons have been in the secret. Among these is A. I. Root, the apiculturist of Medina, Ohio, from whose statements the following details are mainly derived. The chief facts have been indorsed by members of the Aero Club.

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The Wright brothers first turned their attention to the subject of aeroplanes when, as boys, they made an apparatus on which they could slide down hill in the air a few inches from the ground. They made a number of these gliding machines, and experimented with them during their Summer vacations until they found that they could to a considerable extent control their movements while in the air, and turn them from side to side, as well as slightly up or down. They then began the study of the flight of birds and insects, and read up the history of the numberless attempts that have been made to solve the problem of aerial navigation. The Wrights now possess one of the largest collections of books on this subject in the world.

Thus the boys developed into scientific explorers. They were familiar with what others had done or were trying to do, and they laid their own plans so carefully that there has been no waste of effort, but a progressive accumulation of experiences on which to build up both theory and practice. At the same time they have maintained a discreet and consistent silence.

They experimented with their gliding machines for several Summers. They used to glide down hill against the wind, so that the wind helped them to carry the machine up again. When they were satisfied both that the wings were constructed as nearly perfect as possible, and that they were able to control the machine within broad limits, they bought a gasoline engine, attached a propeller to the apparatus, and obtained some slight success in flying through the air at the end of the Summer of 1903.

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They resumed their secret experiments in the Summer of 1904, and conducted their investigations in a large level field of eighty-seven acres of pasture near Dayton, Ohio. The location allowed them a straight run of about half a mile, and a circular course of a little less than a full mile. In their first trials with gasoline propulsion they kept near the marshy ground, but this precaution proved unnecessary, because in none of their experiments did any accidents happen that occasioned more than a scratch either to the machine or the brothers.

At first the aeroplane, when driven by the engine, persisted in going up and down with a wave-like motion, but when, after a large number of trials, fifty pounds of cast iron were placed on the "nose" of the machine, or at the head of the forward steering gear, this fault was remedied. Other defects were likewise overcome with patience and ingenuity.

Toward the end of the Summer of 1904 the brothers were able to fly one at a time in their machine for a few seconds, and to attain a height of fifty or sixty feet above the ground. On these short flights, and going against the wind on the straight course, they attained a velocity of from thirty to forty miles an hour, with the ballast increased to seventy pounds. They did not at that time try going with the wind, but they experimented turning corners, until on Sept. 20, 1904, the aeroplane went round the circular track of about one mile and came back to its starting point without touching the ground once. This achievement was witnessed by Mr. Root and a few others, and proper notes were made of the

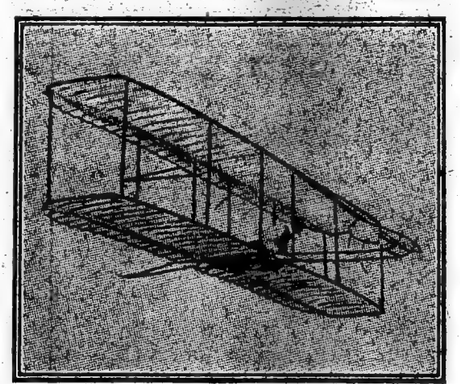

ORVILLE WRIGHT IN HIS GLIDING MACHINE.

facts connected with the event. In the next few weeks they succeeded in making as many as four complete circles without alighting, and on one flight the machines remained in the air for five minutes and twenty seconds.

The last flight of the season, made on Dec. 1, could have been prolonged but that the operator's hand became cramped on the rudder. In the season of 1904 altogether a hundred flights were made, and certain facts as to the behavior of the aeroplane had been positively ascertained. In rounding corners it was found that it was necessary to ascend to at least twenty or thirty feet, so that the tip of the inner wing (the wings being forty feet long) would always clear the ground. The machine turns corners in the same manner as a bird, by raising the outer wing. In the earlier trials the machine was always run against the wind, so that the operator would be longer in the air, and have more opportunity to make experiments, and also because the inventors did not at first wish to go very far from the shed in which the machine was housed. After they found that they could turn around, they felt it advisable to start with the wind, and in this way, for short distances, they attained a speed of one mile a minute.

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Last Summer the experiments were continued, and late in the Fall the machine, with one of the brothers on board, went round and round the circular track for a distance of twenty-four miles in thirty-eight consecutive minutes, or at the rate of nearly thirty-eight miles an hour. On the half-mile straight portion of the course the speed was greater. This flight was accomplished at a height of from seventy-five to one hundred feet above the ground, but no attempt was made to drive the engines at the fullest speed nor to mount any higher. The gasoline gave out at the twenty-fourth mile, but seeing that forty pounds of ballast were carried, it would have been easily possible to carry enough fuel for a full hour's flight or even longer. But the Wright brothers have not sought for spectacular success, such as flying from city to city, but are determined to go along step by step and test everything that they do.

The Wright aeroplane consists of two wings or planes, forty feet long, about four feet broad, and arranged above each other on a slight wooden framework, with the planes about five feet apart. The sails are of white canvas, and the framework, strengthened by diagonal wire braces, is painted white. The "planes", or wings are not strictly speaking planes, but each is slightly concave. The front edges of the wings are stiffened by means of light wooden rods, but at the rear the canvas is free to bend. The whole construction is built on the same principle as the wing of an albatross, except that it is rectangular in shape. In the middle of the machine, a rudder, controlling the up and down movement, projects about six feet in front, and a turning rudder is attached in a similar manner at the rear. The front rudder is a small independent plane, which can be raised or lowered by the hand of the operator. The rear rudder consists of two vertical planes made to rotate on a pivot.

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The operator reclines across the middle of the lower wing and the gasoline engines are beside him. The engines are of aluminum, and of about the power required to drive a two-passenger automobile. Each of the two engines has four cylinders, which drive a shaft stretching out at the rear. On each shaft is a two-bladed propeller working on either side of the back rudder. When preparing for a trip through the air the machinery is started and gets up speed gradually, and at the right moment an ingenious tripping device releases the mooring, and the aeroplane quickly soars aloft from the short metal track on which it reposes when not in use. The aeroplane can be started as quickly as an automobile. When the power is shut off while flying, the apparatus glides quietly to the ground and slides along its runners for perhaps six yards. There is no difficulty in alighting on a fairly smooth field, and it is found better to come down while traveling at a good rate, say, thirty miles an hour, rather than to drop down straight on stopping the engine. Speed can be reduced by raising the forward rudder, so that the air acts as a brake.

New York Assembly's Youthful Speaker---His Task and Opportunity

TO leap at a single bound from the rank and file of the Assembly to the Speakership is a tremendous achievement, viewed from any standpoint, and he who is able to perform such a feat becomes at once an object of great interest. And when that result has been brought about through the intervention of all the power that a National and a State Administration can wield, the talk and comment are not confined to people who live and have their being in the highways and byways of politics. James Wolcott Wadsworth, Jr., elected Wednesday to preside over the 129th regular session of the New York Assembly, is, therefore, perhaps more in the limelight just now than any legislator in either the State or Nation. It is true with reference to the country at large in view of the fact that he was snatched from comparative obscurity by President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Root. And anything these two men do these days comes in for general observation.

It is not inaccurate to state that the election of Wadsworth of Livingston has stunned scores upon scores of legislative war horses. His sudden accession has forced a rearrangement on many chess boards. State committeemen who carry whole counties in their pockets are figuring how they can "get a line" on the new Speaker. They are trying to recall if they or any members of their families ever did a favor for a Wadsworth; if any of their ancestors fought with Gen. Wadsworth in his last battle at The Wilderness; if anybody to whom they are related or with whom they have close political relations has ever done a favor for Congressman Wadsworth, Chairman of Agriculture. They think if, perchance, there should be an affirmative to any or all of these propositions it will help them in what they want or don't want at Albany this session.

The conditions surrounding the election of Wadsworth have no precedent since the inception of the Republican Party. It is true that others have been elected Speaker at the beginning of their second term, and even some at the beginning of their first term, but in none of these instances were the incumbents placed in their high position because a powerful National Administration wished it. There have been six Speakers in the past sixty years who had as brief a legislative experience to their credit when elected as Wadsworth: Horatio Seymour of Oneida, elected in 1845; Henry Jarvis Raymond, Seventh New York, elected in 1851; George G. Hoskins, Wyoming, elected in 1865; George B. Sloan, First Oswego, elected in 1877; George H. Sharpe, First Ulster, elected in 1880; Alfred C. Chapin, Eleventh Kings, elected in 1883. There were six who did not have even one term to their credit when elected: Alonzo B. Cornell, Eleventh New York, elected in 1873; Thomas G. Alvord, Second Onondaga, elected in 1858; Robert H. Pruyn, Third Albany, elected in 1854; Henry Smith, Second Albany, elected in 1872; Jeremiah McGuire, Chemung, elected in 1875; William Hitchman, Twenty-first New York, elected in 1868.

Of these some rose to higher honors. Cornell and Seymour became Governor, Raymond and Hoskins and Alvord became Lieutenant Governor, Chapin became Controller of the State and Mayor of Brooklyn, Sloan became a State Senator and was for years the leader of Oswego.

The career of Cornell alone affords the only elements of similarity to that of Wadsworth. Like Cornell, Wadsworth was born to wealth. But perhaps there the similarity ceases, for Cornell had already been long a power in the party and had been honored with a nomination for Lieutenant Governor. Though elected from New York County, Cornell, like Wadsworth, had his forebears in the region of the State known as "Western New York." As Congressman Wadsworth has high hopes for his son and has the money and power to help put him into places of great power, honor, and trust, no less did Ezra Cornell have the power and wealth to advance his son. As Cornell University is a monument to the Cornells, no less are the beautiful estates at Geneseo a monument to the Wadsworths. Alonzo B. Cornell headed the Republican State Committee for years and became Governor and went into the history of the Stalwart-Half Breed titanic struggle as "The Lizard On the Hill," conferred by Roscoe Conkling. Some of the Republican ancients are wondering if conditions will ever come about whereby young Wadsworth will become the important man that Cornell became.

Certainly, in view of the important legislation that the people of the State are demanding this session, young Wadsworth is already in an important place. Already he is the centre of a vortex. Insurance, railroad, traction, banking, agricultural, good roads, water company, real estate, lumbering, and other interests have been pounding him and his advisers during the week. They want safe men on the committees; they want guarantees that "it's all right"; they want assurances that they won't be held up; they want to know that the new Speaker recognizes their potency. And not less are they fearful of the Roosevelt-Higgins "new deal."

Those who can tell almost at a glance at the committees which are "safe" and which are not, what interests will be served, and whether the people have a show on earth with this committee or that, are anxiously awaiting Wadsworth's appointments. That will be the barometer of the new Speaker's intentions.

Behind Wadsworth stand two leaders—Aldridge of Monroe and O'Brien of Clinton. They played the practical end of the Wadsworth canvass to a large extent. Roosevelt, Root, and Higgins furnished the munitions, and Aldridge and O'Brien saw to it that they were distributed or promised. Superintendent of Public Works Franchot beamed o'er all, and on the night of the Republican caucus took personal charge of the caucus nominee's room. Outside the Assembly, Wadsworth's cabinet will be Aldridge, O'Brien, Higgins, and Franchot, with Health Officer Alvah H. Doty and Frank Sullivan Smith as provisional advisers. Some of the wise ones concede that Wadsworth can't go far wrong with these people to advise and direct. Other wise ones don't believe the new Regency can long endure. It is built of some sentiment and considerable patronage. Odell's organization was built wholly of patronage, and, for the time, is shattered.

James Wolcott Wadsworth, Jr., is one of the very few recently in New York State politics who may be said to have been born with a golden spoon in his mouth. There have been Speakers of wealth, Lieutenant Governors of wealth, Governors of wealth, and United States Senators of wealth, but in nearly every instance these officials had started with a shoestring. Flower was such a one. Depew is wealthy, but he made his money by his own efforts. Platt has a few dollars, but he worked for them. On the other hand, Roosevelt and Higgins, like Wadsworth, were born to moderate wealth. Of the three heads of the State Government—Higgins, Bruce, and Wadsworth—Lieut. Gov. Bruce alone has risen to his office through sheer ability and political perspicacity. He had no money to purchase advancement for himself, and nobody stood behind him to pave the way with dollars. These conditions have led many to make the observation that Roosevelt and Root and Higgins apparently believe in handing out honors in New York State as they are handed in the countries of the Guelphs, the Hapsburgs, the Hohenzollerns, the Bernadottes. Some of the mean men at Albany say the Roosevelt-Root-Higgins programme is to recognize only the crown prince in the landed families of the State.

The successor of the late Speaker Samuel Frederick Nixon of Chautauqua is probably as young at the time of taking office as Speaker as any of the long line of predecessors. He told nothing more than the truth when he said he could not hope to equal Nixon as a presiding officer. That candid statement helped him.

"Young Wadsworth," as he will be called for some weeks to come, despite his election to the Speakership, was born on Aug. 12, 1877. He belongs to the family that is best known in the Genesee Valley, which stretches from the Pennsylvania line on the south to Lake Ontario on the north. One can walk for miles in this valley without putting foot on other than Wadsworth land. Part of it afforded a battleground for Gen. Sullivan and his Indian foes in the first Washington Administration.

The home of the new Speaker is at Groveland, about three miles from Geneseo, where for years the Wadsworths have held fox hunts every Autumn. President Roosevelt has ridden to the hounds here. The Groveland farm is a model. Plenty of money for equipment and plenty of money for keeping the buildings in first-class condition make it so. Cattle and sheep are raised here. Farming as Speaker Wadsworth is able to pursue it becomes almost a joy forever.

It can be said that social Albany is pleased beyond expression by the election of Speaker Wadsworth. Social Albany is powerful in its way. The Higgins administration is popular with social Albany, because the Governor has the means to entertain. For the same reason, the Morton Administration was popular. The Black Administration achieved only nominal social success. Black was not rich. Gov. Odell was so busy with politics that the social side received just ordinary consideration. The Roosevelt Administration was just what social Albany wanted. Roosevelt pleased the old Dutch patroons—the Ten Broecks, the Ten Eycks, the Van Santvoords, the Van Rensselaers, and the Van Wormers.

Social Albany is also hugging itself in view of the social standing of Mrs. Wadsworth's family—the Hays. With the son of Congressman Wadsworth and the daughter of the late Secretary Hay to join with the Higgins household at the Executive Mansion in entertaining this Winter, social Albany is quite beside itself. It is expected the new Speaker will take a residence for the session where the social side and the political end of his administration may have room for play or development.

Alexander E. Orr, the New York Life's New President

WHEN Alexander Ector Orr was elected to the Presidency of the New York Life Insurance Company last week he received fitting laurels for a half century of prominence and activity in the financial centre of the hemisphere. It is doubtful, however, if Mr. Orr will be best known in history as the head of this great corporation or as the Chairman of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, which built the subway. Either position alone would entitle him to eminence; the two show the position the man has made for himself in the regard and confidence of his fellows.

Kindly, courteous, fair, but at all times watchful and careful for the great interests in his charge, few who know Mr. Orr and his activities would take him for a man nearing the three-quarter century mark in the march of time. He carries himself with altogether too much firmness of step and alertness of manner to impress one as a man seventy-five years of age, and yet he will reach that mark on March 2 of this year, less than two months away. Fifty-five years of that life have been spent in this city; in its activities and in its upbuilding.

During that time Mr. Orr saw the great growth of the city as a grain centre, and to him more than to any other single man the city owed its prominence as a grain port. He, too, saw the decadence of New York's shipping, and saw the falling away of the great industry he did so much to upbuild before railroad discriminations took grain shipments to Boston, to Baltimore, to Newport News, and to New Orleans.

He has seen the passing of the Broadway stages to the horse cars, of the horse cars to the cable roads; has watched the development of the steam elevated roads, the trolleys, the electric elevated service, and finally the Subway, which he did so much to make an established fact. He was able to study the transit problem from its real beginning, to study the growth of New York through its greatest years, and now, at the time when most men are willing to lay aside business pursuits and rest, he is called to the head of one of the leading financial institutions of the world, and does not drop a single one of his other many activities to take on the new burden, which would be far too much for many a younger man.

Mr. Orr is a native of Ireland, having been born in Strabane, County Tyrone, in 1831. His parentage was Scottish, his ancestors having left their own country and settled in Ireland the century before. Young Orr was destined for a seafaring life by his parents, and, therefore, they entered him in the service of the East India Company's college at Addiscombe, England, but he had barely passed his entrance examination when he met with a serious accident that checked his career and compelled him to study under a tutor.

Afterward he was sent on a sea voyage and made a trip to this country, landing at Wilmington, N. C. He stayed several months here, and then returned to Ireland, but with the determination to make America his home of the future. The next year after his return, in 1851, he came to this country and settled permanently in New York, entering the shipping trade. Shortly after he made a connection with the establishment of David Dows & Co., and about that time married Miss Juliet B. Dows, daughter of Ami Dows, the original head of the house. He was admitted to partnership in the firm in 1861, and for years has been its head, as he is to-day, as well as being the executor of the estate of David Dows, which is exceedingly wealthy.

For a quarter of a century, under the management of Dows and Orr, this house was one of the leading commission houses of the country, the business being in flour, grain, and provisions, chiefly home products. To the firm largely was due the maintenance of a leading place as a grain market for the port of New York, and the largest grain elevator in the world, at the time, was erected for the Dows stores, at Pacific Street, Brooklyn, in the early eighties. The buildings and machinery cost $1,000,000, and the capacity was 3,500,000 bushels of wheat. Since the death of David Dows, in 1885, the business of the firm has been discontinued and is in process of liquidation, but its many investments have kept the firm intact, and there is no need nor prospect of winding up its affairs further than they now are wound up.

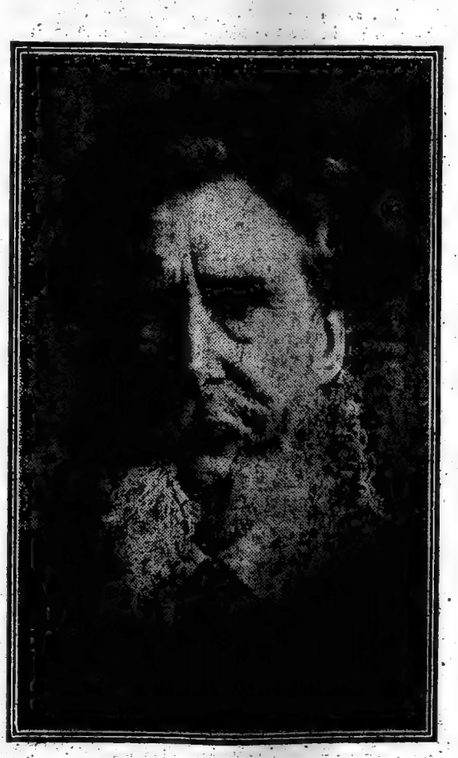

ALEXANDER ECTOR ORR

Mr. Orr joined the Produce Exchange in 1859, and has been President more times than he can remember. He was the Chairman of the committee which constructed the present fine home of the Exchange, and he also was the author of the gratuity system of the organization. He has taken a leading part in the work of the Chamber of Commerce, and has served as its President. As Chairman of the Rapid Transit Commission, since its creation in 1897, he has guided and watched the progress of the work from the beginning with an eye to the interests of the public, and has been found ready at all times to take forceful action when needed either to curb the interests in control of the construction and operation of the subway lines, or to force the advancement of new routes and projects. Progressive when progress is needed, he is conservative when care and conservatism are required.

In politics Mr. Orr always has been active and independent. He was associated with John Bigelow, Daniel Magone, and John D. Van Buren in the Canal Commission appointed by Governor Tilden in 1875, and which worked eight months in exposing the Canal Ring frauds, which led to placing the State canals under the State Superintendent of Public Works. He was an intimate friend of Tilden's, and was a Tilden Presidential Elector in 1876. In 1881 he supported Seth Low for Mayor of Brooklyn, Mr. Orr at that time living, as he has for years, on Brooklyn Heights. In all of Mayor Low's campaigns Mr. Orr supported him, but last year was with Mayor McClellan for re-election. He was a Civil Service Commissioner under Mayor Chapin, and during his entire career has been identified with charitable, benevolent, and financial institutions to such a number that space does not permit of their enumeration.

Mr. Orr has been twice married. His first wife died in 1872. His second marriage was in 1878 to Miss Margaret S. Luquer.

From the zest with which President Orr has entered upon his new duties with the New York Life, it is apparent to all his friends that he finds his greatest enjoyment in business activity. He has no thought of retirement, and frowns at the mere suggestion that his new duties may occupy him so that he may have to lay down the Chairmanship of the Rapid Transit Board.

Largest Buyer of Diamonds

SOME few years ago there was a general impression among dealers in precious stones that the value of the diamond, in view of the constant and increasing supply and the indestructibility of the article, must necessarily decrease. So far from this being the case, the value of diamonds within the last ten years has increased enormously, and this accretion in value bids fair to continue.

The reason for this abnormal state of trade is declared by experts to be due to the demands of a comparatively new and apparently an inexhaustible market in the United States.

According to the returns of the Appraiser of New York, over £6,640,000 worth of diamonds and other precious stones entered the port in 1904—an increase of £2,200,000 over the imports of the preceding year. Last year £2,056,000 of uncut stones were entered, as against barely £100,000 worth in 1904.

"America is undoubtedly far and away our best market," said the London representative of a firm which deals with a large part of the diamond output. "The great majority of the best stones mined in South Africa are sent to the States, not less, in fact, than five-eighths of the total value. Several Amsterdam firms have recently established diamond-cutting works in New York."—London Mail.

Sure He Would Get It

IT is a fact, made well known by the press, that President Roosevelt uses a phrase of greeting of which he is very fond. He is often "de-lighted" to see one and says so with great heartiness.

Last Winter a man from the West, who had met the President many years before, came to Washington for the purpose of laying a certain request before the Chief Executive. As he sat in an ante room, awaiting his turn to see the President, the latter had occasion to enter the room for a word with his Secretary. Mr. Loeb made the usual presentation; whereupon the President grasped the visitor's hand, said he was "de-lighted," and returned to his own office. In a short time the President re-appeared and, glancing at the Westerner again, evidently recognized him as one he had seen before, for he again shook hands, repeating the favorite phrase of greeting.

This happened a third time, for the President was extremely busy that day, and much pre-occupied.

"I regret that you have to wait so long," said the Secretary, after a while.

"Oh, I don't mind in the least," was the cheerful response of the man from the West, "I'm going to wait till I can see the President. When a man is delighted to see me three times, I think he will give me what I want."

No man has more money than brains who has brains enough to hang on to it.

The greatest follies are often committed by the smallest fools.

When two young people embark on the sea of matrimony one of them is pretty sure to rock the boat.

New York City Literally Run by Newspaper Reporters

Scores of Important Offices from the Mayoralty Down Now Filled by Graduates from Journalism.

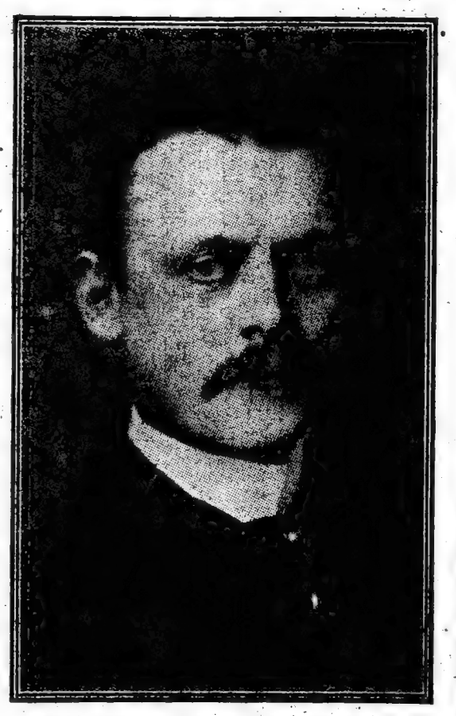

Dr. Darlington, Health Commissioner.

FOR many a long day the comic weeklies and the cross-grained politicians have used the terms "government by newspapers" and "trial by newspapers," although they have been expressions and nothing more. It has remained for this City of New York, however, to establish in fact a "government by newspaper men."

This has come with peculiar emphasis under this second term of Mayor McClellan, himself a one-time reporter on two metropolitan dailies. A glance at his appointments to office and to the appointments which come indirectly under his control shows that a very large percentage of the government of the city to-day is in the absolute control of men who took public office from the ranks of the newspaper reporters and newspaper editors of the city.

Supporting the newspaper reporter Mayor there is a newspaper reporter at the head of the Fire Department in the person of Commissioner John H. O'Brien, who two years ago was the political reporter of The New York Sun. Then there is a newspaper reporter at the head of the Bridge Department in the person of Commissioner James W. Stevenson, who was connected with The World and The Journal before he went into politics. Health Commissioner Darlington was an editorial writer on The Mail and Express, License Commissioner John N. Bogart was a labor writer on The Evening Journal, Assessor Paul Weimann was a political reporter on The Brooklyn Freie Presse, and Water Register Joseph W. Savage was a political reporter on The Evening Journal. All of these men are actively in control of departments and bureaus.

In addition, the Secretary to the Mayor was appointed two weeks ago in the person of Frank M. O'Brien, a reporter on The Sun and a brother to Fire Commissioner O'Brien. William A. Willis, the Mayor's Assistant Secretary, was a reporter on The Sun for thirteen years, but had been with The World two years when named for his present place. Eight important city departments have newspaper reporters for secretaries—the Fire Department, Police Department, Park Department, the Rapid Transit Commission, the Finance Department, the Corporation Counsel's Office, the new Board of Water Supply, and the Board of Education, and in addition, fully thirty other important places of trust now are held by men who, until recently, were writers for the daily press.

Mayor McClellan himself worked on both The Herald and The World from the time of his graduation from Princeton, in 1886, until the time he was appointed Treasurer of the Brooklyn Bridge in 1889. Since then he has held political office continually and, although since admitted to the bar, never has practiced law.

Fire Commissioner John H. O'Brien was thirteen years a newspaper man, when he was appointed Secretary to the Mayor two years ago. He was a reporter on The Buffalo Enquirer, Courier, and Times from 1890 until 1901, having been city editor of The Buffalo Times and a legislative correspondent for the same paper. In 1901 he was the correspondent of several New York papers at Buffalo, including The Sun, when President McKinley was assassinated. His work there led to his coming to New York shortly afterward and becoming a reporter on The Sun. Soon he was assigned to political work, and he was a reporter during the first McClellan campaign. His work attracted the attention of the Mayor, and he was appointed Secretary to the Mayor before he had lived in the city two years. As a result of his augmented political influence while Secretary, Mr. O'Brien was named to head the Fire Department on Monday last.

The rise of his brother in political importance was even more rapid. For ten years Frank O'Brien also was connected with Buffalo papers, the last seven years as city editor of The Express. Little more than a year ago Frank O'Brien came to New York and followed in his brother's steps on The Sun. As a reporter, he too was a frequent visitor at the Mayor's office. When Mayor McClellan was re-elected Frank O'Brien first was named as Assistant Secretary under his brother, and then, after the elder O'Brien was made Fire Commissioner, the younger was made full Secretary. His post as Assistant Secretary was filled last week by the appointment of William A. Willis, who, for thirteen years, was a Sun reporter and close personal friend of Fire Commissioner O'Brien. Mr. Willis for two years had been on The Evening World.

Bridge Commissioner Stevenson did his first newspaper work in Pittsburg on The Dispatch and on The Times. From Pittsburg he worked in the New York offices of The World and The Journal, and then was appointed, in 1898, by Edward M. Grout, to be his Secretary. Mr. Grout then was Borough President of Brooklyn. When Mr. Grout became Controller, in 1902, he made Mr. Stevenson Deputy Controller, from which position Mayor McClellan called him to head the important Department of Bridges.

Although Health Commissioner Darlington was appointed to his present place two years ago from the ranks of practicing physicians, he long had been an editorial writer on The Mail and Express, and still occasionally contributes.

Commissioner John N. Bogart, of the Department of Licenses, started in life as a printer in Johnstown, N. Y., and did not take up newspaper writing until 1884, when he began writing labor news for John Swinton's paper. He was twice President of the Labor Press Association, and has been a member of the "Big Six" Typographical Union since 1886. He was labor editor of The Evening Journal for seven years, from 1898.

Paul Weimann, of the Board of Assessors, came from the German press, having been a reporter on the Staats-Zeitung, the German Herold, and the Brooklyn Freie Presse, from which paper he went to his present position on Monday last. Mr. Weimann was born in Berlin, but came to New York in 1890. He became well-known through writings under the nom de plume of "Dr. Klatsch," (Dr. Gossip.) For some years Mr. Weimann has been active in German politics.

Water Register Joseph W. Savage was the political man on The Evening Journal when first appointed to his present place two years ago. He was reappointed last Monday.

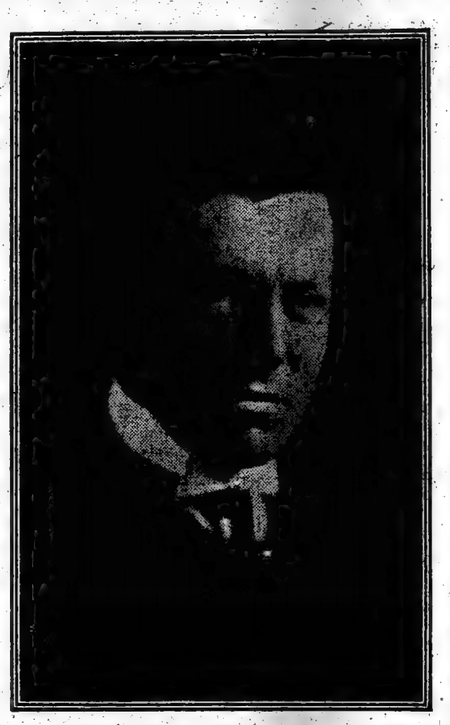

Copyright, 1905, by Pirie MacDonald, Photographer of Men, New York.
Mayor George B. McClellan.

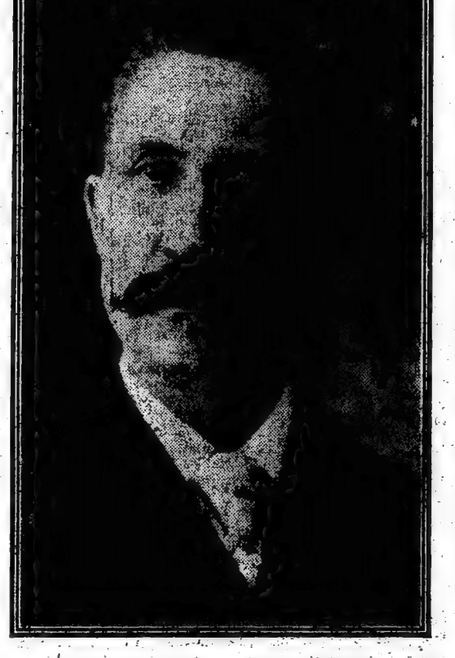

John N. Bogart, Commissioner of Licenses.

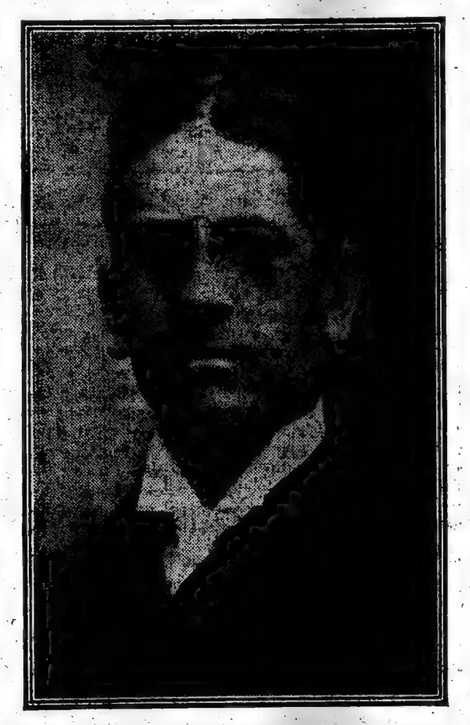

Wm. A. Willis, Assistant Secretary to the Mayor.

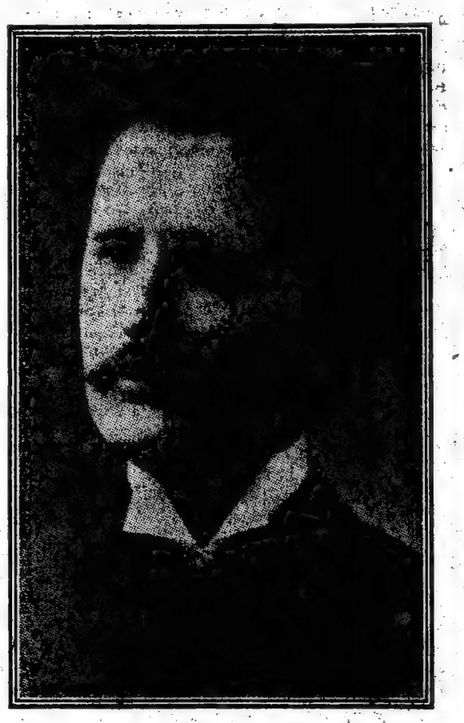

Thomas F. Smith, Clerk of City Court.

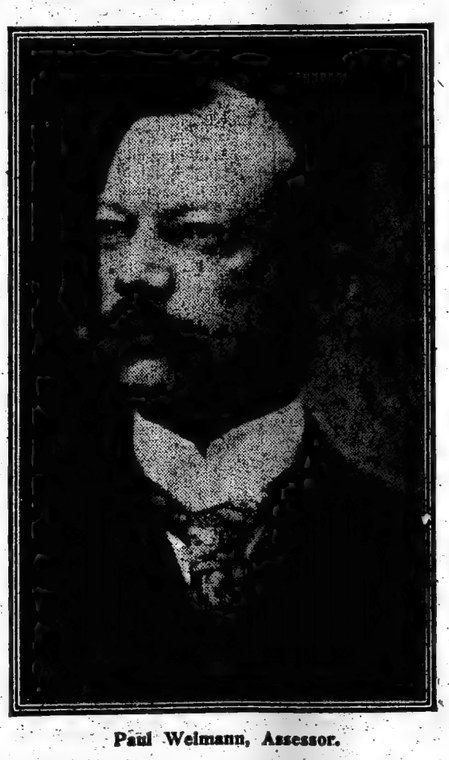

Paul Weimann, Assessor.

Of the secretaries to important departments the dean and probably the best known is Willis Holly of the Park Department. Mr. Holly, like so many of the other newspaper reporters holding high office, is a graduate of The Sun office. He is a "Yankee Doodle Boy," having been born on July 4, 1854. He entered The Sun office in 1871 as an office boy, then became a reporter on general work, later City Hall reporter, and for a time was legislative man at Albany. During most of a twenty year and six months continuous connection with the paper he was doing political work. Mr. Holly left The Sun in 1891 to become Secretary to Mayor Grant, and held the office under Mayor Gilroy. When Mayor Strong was elected, Mr. Holly became advertising manager for a large department store, but later returned to The Sun. He was made Secretary to the Park Commission under Mayor Van Wyck, held this office for four years, and then retired under Mayor Low, only to come back again under Mayor McClellan.

Bion L. Burrows, Secretary to the Rapid Transit Commission, was on The New York Press from the time he left college until he was appointed Assistant Secretary to Mayor Strong. Later he served as full Secretary, and, finally, in 1897, was made Secretary of the Rapid Transit Board, where he has remained ever since.

Alfred N. Downes, Secretary to the Fire Department, was a reporter on The Morning Telegraph, The Times, and The Daily News, first having done newspaper work in New Haven. Mr. Downes became Secretary to Mayor Van Wyck, and held the office during the full four-year term. He took up newspaper work during the two years of Mayor Low's term, but was appointed Secretary to the Fire Department when Mayor McClellan took office.

Daniel J. Slattery, who was made Secretary to the Police Department last week, was a police reporter on The Sun for years, and also did important general work on the paper. Mr. Slattery was appointed for his intimate acquaintance with the inner workings of the Police Department.

Oliver E. Stanton, Secretary to the Finance Department, was on The Brooklyn Eagle for many years. Controller Grout appointed him to his present place four years ago, and Controller Metz has retained him in office.

William F. Clark, Secretary to the Law Department, was for twenty years doing reportorial work on The Herald, World, and Evening Telegram. All that time, however, he was actively interested in Tammany politics, and he has a very large acquaintance with public men from all sections of the country. Corporation Counsel Delany appointed him to his present place two years ago.

Harold G. Murray, who is Assistant Secretary to the Board of Water Supply, was for years on The New York Press.

Archibald Emerson Palmer, Secretary to the Board of Education, was an editorial writer on The Tribune.

William C. Cozier, who has been named Deputy Water Commissioner for Brooklyn, was political and sporting writer on The Mail and Express for eighteen years, and for two years has been on The Sun.

One of the most conspicuous positions in which a newspaper man has been placed has been given to Thomas F. Smith, who for years was connected with The World, The Herald, and the local news bureau of the Associated Press. Mr. Smith is Clerk of the City Court, and he also is Secretary of Tammany Hall. While one is official and the other not, Mr. Smith's prominence is due largely to his important work in Tammany Hall. He was a power under Sheehan and retained his influence under Croker, even adding to it. Murphy also was obliged to recognize the ability of Mr. Smith, and it really is hard to understand how a Tammany convention could be run without his aid. He has called the roll in State, City, County, and district conventions for years, and in 1904 called the roll in the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis. He is the man behind the throne in the Ninth Assembly District, and secured the election of Frank J. Goodwin as district leader. He is a member of many newspaper organizations and a great favorite generally.

Of the other old-time reporters holding public office in the city a conspicuous figure is Justice Willard H. Olmsted, of the Court of Special Sessions.

Photo by Wheeler.
Fire Commissioner John H. O'Brien.

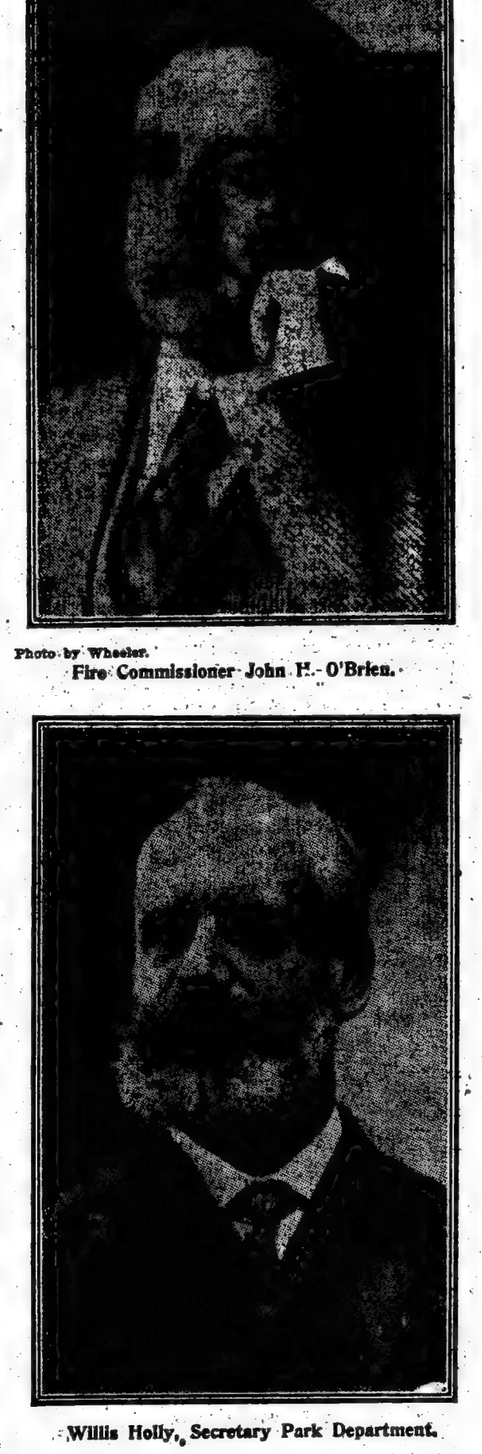

Willis Holly, Secretary Park Department.

He was for years a reporter on The Sun, and for a time was on The Evening World.

George F. Spinney, another old-time reporter, is Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions. Mr. Spinney was one of the best-known political writers in the country, and was with The Times for years, being its publisher at one time.

Michael F. Blake, who for years was on The Herald, is Clerk of the Board of Aldermen; Ernest K. Coulter, another old Herald man, is Clerk of the Children's Court. The Clerk of the Court of General Sessions is another newspaper man, William A. Penny, who used to be city editor of The News.

Among the other newspaper reporters holding important places are John S. Caldwell, Superintendent of the Speedway. He is an old Telegram man. Joseph O. McShane, the Chief Inspector of the Department of Licenses, for years was on The Sun, News, and Herald, having covered politics. John P. Kenny, an old Sun man, is Examiner of Accounts in the Finance Department; George W. Wharton, who used to be with The Commercial Advertiser, is Secretary to Superintendent Maxwell of the Department of Education; James Clancy, of The Herald staff, is a member of the Board of Education; Herbert Reilly, who used to be with The News, is Secretary to Borough President Haffen of the Bronx; James A. Rooney, an Eagle man, is in charge of the Bureau of Complaints in the Brooklyn Borough President's office; Albert F. Volgenau, of the City News Association, is Secretary to the Fire Commissioner; George W. Kirchner, who used to do Brooklyn politics for The World, is Secretary to Deputy Police Commissioner O'Keefe; John W. McDonald, an old World man, who led in the "Boodle Aldermen" exposé, is an Examiner of Accounts in the Finance Department; John A. Heffernan, who was in The Herald's Brooklyn office, is Secretary to Bird S. Coler, Brooklyn's Borough President, and Robert F. McIntyre, who was city editor of The News, is in charge of the Bureau of Investigation of the Finance Department.

James W. Stevenson, Bridge Commissioner.

Edward Feeney, who was with The Brooklyn Citizen, is Auditor of the Department of Finance; Thomas F. Reilly, who was on The Eagle and Citizen in Brooklyn, is Secretary to the Brooklyn Park Commissioner; James P. Conway, who was a local bureau man, is Assistant Chief Examiner of the Municipal Civil Service Commission; William A. Harvey, an old Eagle man, is Chief of the Bureau of Combustibles in Brooklyn, and his brother, Charles S. Hervey, also of The Eagle, is Chief of the Investigation Bureau of the Finance Department. Don C. Bewell, a former Sun man, is Information Clerk of the Special Sessions Court; Frank C. Beard, of The Sun, is stenographer of the Court of General Sessions.

Three old newspaper men have studied law, been admitted to the bar, and have become public prosecutors. One is Robert H. Elder, who was graduated from The Sun, and now is First Assistant District Attorney in Brooklyn. Paul Krotel, who was with The Herald and The Journal, and Almuth C. Vandiver, who was with the City News and then The Times, are Assistants under District Attorney Jerome.

Belgium's Royal Physician

PRINCESS ELIZABETH of Belgium, wife of Prince Albert, heir-apparent to the throne, has recently taken her degree of M. D., and is now the chief physician of her husband and children. The Princess is a daughter of Duke Charles-Theodore of Bavaria, the well-known oculist.

While medicine has always been the Princess' hobby, she has written and published works dealing with various scientific subjects. She has also written a very entertaining book of animal anecdotes, being true stories of her own pets.

Princess Elizabeth is one of the very few royal ladies upon whom the much-coveted Papal decoration, the Golden Rose, has been bestowed, the only other Princesses upon whom the honor has been conferred being Princess Leopold of Bavaria and the late Queen of the Belgians. The ceremony, by the way, of giving the Golden Rose is both elaborate and unique. The rose itself, which is made by the Vatican Court jeweler, is a splendid work of art, the stem and petals of solid gold being superbly chased and strewn with sparkling diamond dust in imitation of the morning dew. It is inclosed in an exquisite case lined with white silk and ornamented on the lid with the Papal arms and those of the recipient. The mission to convey the order is a most important one, and much competition takes place to be the bearer among the Papal nobility, since the envoy extraordinary on this occasion receives a present of several thousand dollars, together with some great decoration. The cost of the much-coveted rose amounts altogether to some $25,000, and for this reason alone it is rarely bestowed, the Princess Elizabeth being the last to receive the honor.

Princess Elizabeth is an enthusiastic automobilist, and lately obtained her certificate as a competent driver of an automobile. The Princess is one of the very few women who has ridden to hounds on her machine.

Sport has always been a passion with Belgium's future Queen; as a daring and skilful horsewoman she has no equal among Royal Princesses of the day. Although somewhat small in stature, she presents a graceful figure on horseback, due to her perfect knowledge of horsemanship. Latterly, however, the Princess has to a great extent given up riding for the automobile. With Prince Albert, her husband, she may be seen almost any morning out for a "spin" in the Brussels Bois de la Cambre.

To her other accomplishments Princess Elizabeth adds that of being a clever sculptor, and several of her works have lately figured at various Belgian art exhibitions.

The Gentle Cynic

A woman's adjectives are always larger than her ideas.

The future has little in store for those who neglect the present.

He who loves applause must pay for it.

Many a girl has tried to sit on a fellow, only to find that he was too sharp for her.

Quarrelsome people are always satisfied with a fighting chance.

The trouble with the dead beat is that he is so very much alive.

To please a woman you must first make her decide what she wants, and that is why it is so hard to please a woman.

The Coming Election in England and the Issues Involved

The Outlook as Viewed by an American in London---Home Rule, Tariff Reform, the Labor Question, and International Relations.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

THOSE of us who live as foreigners in England, and have only a mildly curious interest in British politics, feel we are under deep obligations to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Lord Rosebery for having, between them, made a live issue out of Home Rule. For over two years we had had nothing but tariff, and we had become quite sick of it, for not a day had passed that somebody had not fiddled it at us. Then came the clash between the new Premier and Rosebery, and forthwith we got a certain amount of relief from a dull, wearisome, exasperating monotony. They continue fiddling at us, but they don't confine themselves to one tune.

Besides, the field of speculation has been enlarged through the introduction of the new issue. The outcome of the general election next month is not predicted with such confidence as was manifested by the forecasters a few weeks ago. Everybody seems to admit there is a wide range of possibilities with respect to the standings of the parties in the next House of Commons. While it was just a case of tariff, with religious and educational complications, I found nobody who would allow the Conservatives a chance of winning nor many who would admit there was much doubt the Liberals would secure an actual and substantial majority in the House and be able to conduct the Government, no matter what the attitude of the Irish Nationalists.

It certainly is different now. Home Rule looms up big and threatening to the Liberals just at this moment, and promises to continue to be an important factor throughout the campaign. Few persons predict a Conservative victory in the general election, but a great many persons express doubt that the Liberals will have what they would rate a working majority.

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In a House of 670 members the Balfour Government, when Parliament arose in August, had a majority of 70, the combined Conservative and Liberal-Unionist vote being 370, and the combined Liberal and Irish Nationalist vote numbering an even 300. The Liberal strength was a trifle under 220. It was quite generally believed, as the case stood a month ago, that in the general election the Liberals would have little difficulty in gaining a sufficient number of seats to give them full control of the House. It was quite a common thing to hear it said they probably would have a majority of 50 votes, which meant they would elect 360 of the 670 members—in other words they would gain about 150 votes.

We have heard much less about this majority of fifty since Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman made his Home Rule speech and Lord Rosebery took it up and avowed he would have no part nor lot in a government led by the man who had pledged himself to aid, in every possible way, the Irish movement of disunion. The Rosebery pronunciamento seemed to change the entire aspect of the conflict between the two great parties. It gave heart to the Conservatives, while it made the Liberals feel very miserable. The Liberals didn't want that Home Rule issue in the campaign; the Conservatives never had dreamed it would be in the campaign. But it seems to be in to stay, in spite of the efforts of the Liberals to get it out of sight.

There is no absolutely reliable evidence that the Conservative leaders expect to be returned to power, but some of their utterances suggest they may hope for a victory, confident the presentations they are making of the peril of disunion will gain their party many votes. Balfour, in a recent speech at Leeds, summoned the Unionists to the defense of the Empire. They mustn't let their slight disagreements about tariff keep the party from coming into the next house with a big minority. The Times next day made the same sort of plea. "It is time," it said, "for all Unionists, in the face of the danger with which the Union is threatened, to cease insisting upon differences which can have no practical bearing so long as they are in opposition."

It is quite conceivable both these pleas are made with mental reservations on the part of the pleaders. The thought may be in their minds that if it is possible to make the country believe there is no chance whatever for the Conservatives to "come in" the actual chances of coming in will be greatly improved. It certainly is probable that thousands of men who are alarmed at the prospect of disunion could easily be persuaded to vote for tariff-reform Parliamentary candidates if they should be convinced the tariff-reform party in the House will be in the minority. If enough votes of this sort were thrown, it might be found when the election was over that tariff reform had won, as well as Unionism.

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Tariff reform, without a running mate to help it along, has a hard road to travel; but it isn't altogether an intelligently formed judgment that neither retaliation nor preference would be good for the country, that makes the going bad; indeed, it may be said the chief obstacle the tariff reformers have to encounter is the ultra-conservatism of the British people. Without undertaking to say which would be better for Great Britain, to stay as she is or so modify her laws that it would be possible for the Government to attempt to exact fair commercial treatment from other nations, I do not hesitate to say the question has not yet been considered by the people with open minds. Tariff reform is an innovation, and that's quite enough to condemn it in the minds of a very large percentage of the voters. The widely prevalent feeling about this innovation reminds me at this moment of something that happened a few days ago:

Coming out of Tottenham Court Road into Oxford Street our omnibus was halted so that a fire engine might go by. Warning of the engine's coming we got in the clanging of its bell, which easily could be heard above the roar of the street traffic four blocks away.

Now the fire-engine bell is a new thing in London, and the Londoners hate it for that reason.

"Folks ain't goin' to get out the way for that," growled the omnibus conductor; "they think it's the muffin man."

"Right you are," exclaimed half the passengers in the omnibus, while the rest nodded their approval.

"I much prefer the old 'Hi-yi-yi,' if you ask me," the conductor ran on.

"It's much more effective," ponderously rema d a clerical gentleman in the corner, who looked as though he might be a Bishop, or at the very least an Archdeacon.

This clerical judgment prevailed unanimously with the natives in the omnibus, and so long as the omnibus was halted they exchanged remarks, expressing indignation that the London Fire Department had stopped the firemen from saying "Hi-yi-yi" all the way from their engine houses to the fires, and had substituted for their shouts the clanging bell.

Of course the Londoners will give up mourning for their "Hi-yi-yi" in time and accept the bell as really a good substitute. Whether the same sort of thing will come to pass with respect to the tariff it

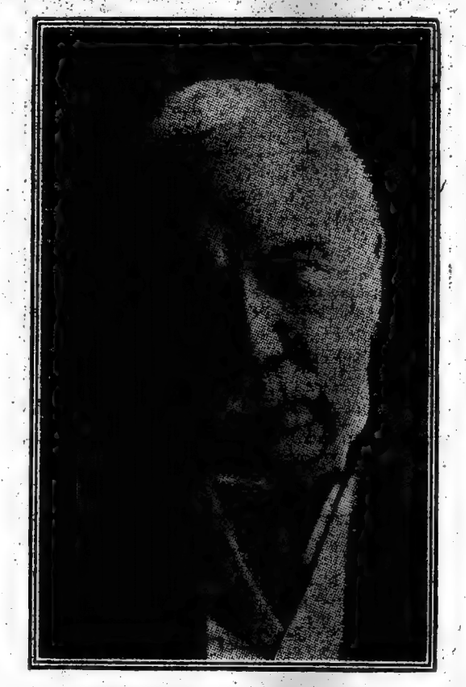

The New Prime Minister, the Right Hon. Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, K. C. B.

would be dangerous to predict; but something has got to happen to improve the industrial conditions of this country. To this there is universal assent.

On my desk lies a quarto volume entitled "The Queen's Carol." It is an anthology of poems, stories, essays, drawings and music by British authors, artists and composers. It was published by the committee to whom has been committed the management of what is known as the Queen's Fund, that fund having been established for the benefit of the unemployed. Over half a million dollars has been paid into this fund in cash subscriptions, and now the committee is undertaking to raise more money by selling this quarto volume at half a crown a copy.

Last year there was an immense newspaper subscription for the benefit of the unemployed. Next year there may be some other sort of subscription. But all the while intelligent persons know very well it is not fit that thousands upon thousands of Britishers who want to earn their living by work should not be able to find work to do and should be compelled to subsist on charity.

It is a certainty that some remedy for the conditions that cause this enormous and extremely dangerous class of workless people will be sought in legislation, and the idea prevails to some extent among the Liberals as well as among the Conservatives, that the thing to be aimed at is to reserve for British labor a greater share in the production of articles used and consumed by the British people.

Somebody may devise a free-trade tariff reform that will not meet such opposition as is directed against Mr. Chamberlain's scheme. Mr. Balfour said recently at Leeds that his tariff-reform scheme was of that sort, but it isn't so characterized in the Liberal newspapers.

George Meredith, who wrote the foreword for "The Queen's Carol," clearly implies in one of his sentences that passing the hat for the benefit of the unemployed is only a temporary expedient. He says: "The royal fund in aid of the unemployed should conjure fruitfully from the procession of singers and narrators, under headship of the lady of the land, bearer of light into a region of darkness, where economists are groping for a path."

The same thought is variously expressed by others who contribute to the quarto. And so it is whenever one encounters discussion of the matter. There is no dissent from the proposition that it is a shameful thing that men who know how to work and are praying day and night that work shall come to them are forced to go about the streets selling matches and shoestrings and grinding hand organs, begging for bread for their wives and little ones.

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The one country in the world that is worrying about the progress of the tariff-reform propaganda in Great Britain is Germany. Per contra, if it were possible for the Britishers to put up a tariff wall against Germany without having the country committed to the protection idea, up the wall would go with almost universal acclaim. There's a fierce hate running from the one country against the other. If the two countries were neighbors, like France and Germany, they would have been at one another long ago.

The time may come when better feeling may displace the sentiments that now prevail; but it would be a rash guess to predict the coming of that time in the life of the present German Emperor. William may be a man who makes for peace, but the English people do not so regard him. Their judgment of him is that he is a whimsical Emperor who, about half the time, is busy thinking how fine he would look on his white charger, directing the operations of a German Army actually engaged in war. They believe there were times while the Morocco crisis was in its acutest stage when there was real danger of war between France and Germany. They believe that if William had not seen Great Britain standing at the back of France he would have opened hostilities in one of his ecstatic moments.

This intolerance of Germany, as she is to-day, bore fruit when France published her Yellow Book about the Moroccan case, and again when M. Rouvier made his statement of the negotiations that led up to the agreement with Germany with respect to the conference, and set forth with what intentions and determinations France would enter the conference. Not even the most ardent of French journals surpassed the newspapers of London in the warmth of their indorsement of the course France had followed from the beginning of her unpleasantness with Germany.

It bore fruit, too, when Prince Bülow made his recent address, in which he painted Germany as a sort of ironclad, turret-mounted worm which, though her every aspiration was for peace, had been forced to arm herself as a measure of defense against those who were bent on treading on her and "squashing" her. The British comment on that speech might be epitomized in the one word, "Bosh!"

If another notable instance of the fruitage of this anti-German feeling were to be mentioned one would naturally cite Sir Edward Gray's remark when it was suggested to him that an alliance with Germany would be a good thing:

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"You can never make a new friendship that is worth having by backing out of an old one. We should enter into no engagements and no relations with other powers inconsistent with or prejudicial to our agreements with France." These words coming so short a time before Sir Edward's assumption of the post of Foreign Secretary may be accepted, for all practical intents and purposes, as a declaration of the British Government's attitude toward Germany.

There are those who profess to regard the European situation as more or less critical because of the evident antagonism of Germany toward France. M. Jules Delafosse, one of the leading Conservative members of the Chamber of Deputies, speaks for another class who haven't the slightest fear, they say, that William ever will attack France so long as he has cause to believe that in case of aggression on his part Great Britain would make common cause with the French nation.

"Germany," says M. Delafosse, "exploits the fear of war. Her whole policy, brusque, bombastic, and threatening, is at the bottom nothing more than premeditated and persistent 'bluff,' the very obvious aim of which is to lead France by degrees to break her agreement with England through fear of a conflict with Germany. What could be clearer proof of this than the words of Prince Bülow to the French Ambassador?—'Germany cannot do to-day what she would certainly have been able to do a year ago, and what she may be able to do a year hence.' Morocco is but a pretext and the German threat is blackmail. It is Germany herself who says so."

I asked a prominent British naval officer the other day how many years would go by before there would be another war.

"There'll not be another war in thirty years," he answered. "The world was mighty well scared out of its liking for war by what took place in the Far East in that little affair between Russia and Japan."

R. W. W.

"COAL OIL JOHNNY'S" FLUSH DAYS DESCRIBED BY AN OLD COMRADE

JOHN W. STEELE, who under the name of "Coal Oil Johnny" was the best-known character in this country forty years ago, is dying in Franklin, Penn. In his day Steele was the greatest spender the world had ever known. It is doubtful whether his record has been excelled since, certainly not when it is taken into consideration that he threw away about $3,000,000 in less than a year, not in speculations, for that amount would not be large if any of it went on the Stock or Oil Exchange. But Steele's story is one of most gigantic folly. In one year he ran the gamut from oil-wagon driver at $2 a day to millionaire and back again to his $2 a day job. To-day he is being nursed by the faithful wife he neglected when the floodtide of his folly was at its full. The few dollars which she managed to save from the wreck, and which he could not touch after he went broke, are sustaining him in his last hours.

It is likely that more fool things have been written about "Coal Oil Johnny" than about any other man alive, but it is also true that not half of the really fool things he did in his heyday ever found their way into print.

The man who knows more about him than any other man alive is George C. Brotherton, whom every sporting man in the United States knows and respects. Brotherton, who is just about Steele's age, has been in turn gambler, theatrical manager, and hotel keeper. He had and has the reputation of being the squarest gambler that ever stood in shoe leather. Most of the men who would have backed Brotherton to the limit in any enterprise upon which he cared to enter have passed to the great beyond, so that his paths do not now lie in such pleasant places. But Brotherton knows all about "Coal Oil Johnny." As the spendthrift's major domo, secretary, and factotum, he spent for Steele the greater part of the money that was dissipated in that short hurrah year. So Brotherton, when he tells the story of "Coal Oil Johnny," talks by the book.

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As a boy Steele was abandoned by his parents in Bradford, Penn., and it was as a waif that he was adopted by the widow McClintock, who owned one of the richest oil-producing tracts in the country, where Oil City now stands.

From her royalties and the sale of oil Mrs. McClintock had accumulated about $600,000 in cash, nearly all of which she kept stuffed in a big safe that stood in the parlor of her home on the farm. In spite of her wealth the old woman did all her own housework, and one morning in 1863 she was burned to death while trying to light her kitchen fire with kerosene.

Steele was her sole heir. Before that he had been driving her oil to market for $2 a day. Mrs. McClintock's hoard did not constitute her entire wealth. Wherever a drill was sunk on her properties oil gushed forth, and conservative estimates at that time placed the value of her estate at over $3,000,000.

Every cent of this was bequeathed to the penniless wagon driver. He was then twenty years old, and had to wait for his majority before coming into control. That year he spent mainly scheming what he would do when the millions fell into his hands. He was at the time married to a young school teacher, and had a baby son.

Steele had formed a close friendship with Seth R. Slocum, who worked on the boats of the Erie Canal, and who went to live with Steele on the McClintock farm after the boy got his windfall. Slocum was Steele's constant companion during his spendthrift period. They parted just before the end came, and Slocum died a short time later of consumption brought on by his excesses.

"Let's get out of this hole and go to America," said Slocum to Steele one day not long after the courts had decided that the latter was in absolute control of the Widow McClintock's property. By "America" Slocum meant the great undiscovered country to the East—New York, Philadelphia—"where they could live," as Slocum put it. That idea had been germinating in Steele's mind for a year, and so they started.

For a bank roll Steele and Slocum packed two old greasy haversacks full of demand notes. These were the gold notes of the day and passed current for as much over their face value as there was premium on gold. In 1864 every gold dollar was worth about $2.40 in greenbacks or silver.

The men did not bother much about their personal appearance. They threw the two haversacks, packed full of bills, into the wire rack in the passenger coach, and did not even take the trouble to carry the haversacks with them when they got off the train to get their meals. There were no dining coaches in those days. They traveled via Corry, Jamestown, and Rochester to New York. In Rochester they were arrested because their actions in passing the demand notes at par and waiving the premiums attracted attention. They explained and were released. After a short stay in New York Steele and Slocum went to Philadelphia.

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Their first stopping place was at the old Butler House, on Sixth Street, below Chestnut, now a part of The Public Ledger Building. They began scattering their money about, visiting places of questionable resort, and buying liquor for whoever would drink with them, until some one suggested that they had better take up more elaborate quarters in the Continental Hotel, then the leading hostelry of Philadelphia, and famed throughout the country.

They still wore their "hand-me-down" suits and had a more or less disreputable air, but when they began ordering champagne for breakfast, throwing money to the waiters, and in other ways scandalizing the staid residents of the Continental, they were asked to leave.

Across the street was the Girard House, run by Harry Kanaga and Simon Cameron, afterward United States Senator from Pennsylvania. There they were welcomed, and into the big hotel safe went several hundred thousand dollars in demand notes.

It was about this time that Brotherton met Slocum. Brotherton then kept a saloon at Ninth and Chestnut Streets, where the Post Office now stands. He was young, handsome, knew every woman and man in Philadelphia of a certain class, and was just about the companion that Slocum was looking for. He and Steele wanted to get into the swim, and Brotherton was the man to launch them.

"Coal Oil Johnny" was beginning to attract attention in Philadelphia at that time, and when Slocum suggested to him one day that he come over to the hotel and meet Steele, Brotherton readily acquiesced.

"I'll never forget that introduction as long as I live," said Brotherton yesterday. "The ordinary suite in the hotel wasn't large enough, so Steele hired one of the big sample rooms, a place as big as a hall, and installed himself there. He was a likely looking young fellow, strong as an ox, but with 'easy mark' stamped all over him. He had started to get acquainted with the dregs. In that room he had a lot of 'nigger singers,' as they called them in those days—afterward they were called variety actors—tinhorn sports, bums, and in all the motliest collection of people I ever saw. Liquor was standing all over the place, and Steele was playing euchre with three of the men. I watched the game a minute, and when I saw them let him take an ace with an eight-spot, in fact, anything to let him win the money which he had previously given them, I was on to the whole thing in a minute. Steele was scattering hundred-dollar bills to the crowd, and was as tickled as a child if he won two dollars back at euchre.

"The room was piled up with costly rugs, paintings, fur robes, bric-à-brac, and a lot of other stuff for which he had been stuck. After we had talked ten minutes he wanted to know how to start in to be a 'sport.' He wanted me to give up my business, and said he would pay me $5,000 a year and all my expenses, no limit, if I would travel with him in the future and put him on the right track and the right people. He had the money, he said, and he thought I could show him the right way to spend it.

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"He acted on my first suggestion like lightning. In an instant the room was cleared of the motley gang, and he threw a handful of notes after the crowd as he told them not to come back again. Then we started up to Weston Brothers, the tailors. Outside of the hotel was standing a sleigh drawn by four spanking horses and piled up with costly robes. He had just bought that outfit for $10,000. Not long afterward he gave it entire to the coachman. When we got to the tailor shop Steele ordered $8,000 worth of clothes right off the reel. That included outfits for Slocum and myself, and the spending battle had begun.

"It's all nonsense to talk about the wine that Steele drank and the cigars he lighted with $100 bills. He drank whisky, but he bought oceans of wine for others to drink, and he never quite got to the foolishness of using notes for cigar lighters. I found that my principal work consisted of keeping away the gang of thieves that followed him about everywhere. So long as I was nigh they knew it was no use, but I couldn't stop him from spending his money, or at least from spending it as he directed. After I had been with him a few months he turned all the money over to me and directed me to pay his bills. Everybody trusted him. He gave notes to every one for everything, and then they came on me to collect the amounts. He got an accounting to the last penny, although he never once asked for it.

"One of his fads was for minstrels, and he organized Skiff & Gaylord's Minstrel Troupe, one of the biggest organizations of its kind in the country at the time. They used to travel about, and every once in a while Steele would get the fever and go on to where they were playing. Then followed a banquet, diamond studs and gold watches for the performers, wine for the whole town, and Steele would land back in Philadelphia smiling and happy but about $10,000 to the bad. At times when the fever was on him and he wanted to hear singing, he would order the whole troupe to charter a special train and get back to Philadelphia. Then he would hire a hall, invite his friends, and give a special performance. The troupe got known over the country as "Coal Oil Johnny's Troupe," and that brought money to the box office. He never got any of that. All he did was to pay bills.

"Somewhere Steele had heard that the old Kings used to have a jester, and so a jester he would have. He said he wanted to hear jokes and singing whenever he wanted, so he picked out a man named Pettit for the part, and the traveling party thereafter always consisted of 'the jester,' Major Teagle, a very polished colored person, who is still living in Philadelphia, and who was the butler with the outfit, a number of women, Slocum, and myself. Slocum's influence over Steele was remarkable. We had many violent scenes, usually following any advice from me to 'Johnny' that he ought to cut out certain extravagances engineered by Slocum. I came to the conclusion that nothing could stop Steele from doing as he pleased, and I let him do so thereafter without hindrance.

"Just to give an idea of the limits to which his folly would sometimes reach, let me tell you that he once seriously proposed to organize a bank in Philadelphia, although he couldn't read or write then. He began negotiations for a piece of property on Chestnut Street, and when it fell through he was about $20,000 out. Any one who asked him for a present got it.

"'Here's a friend of mine,' he used to say. 'Take him over to Caldwell's and get him a diamond ring. Let him have what he wants.'

"'I just bought a silver service for $4,000 for my doctor,' he said. 'Go over and pay for it.'

"On another occasion he bought the same doctor $10,000 worth of paintings. He had given a command to Caldwell's to fill any orders he might send in for watches, diamonds, silverware, and everything else that was in the store. That firm alone got over $100,000 for these gifts. Another jewelry firm got $50,000. I had an order to go to the latter place and buy every big diamond they had in stock. At that time the $50,000 covered all the big jewels they had, and I took them all.

"'Say, John,' said Conway, the cabman at the Continental, one day to Steele, 'my wife's been bothering me for a diamond ring.'

"'I'll give you $3,000 for that cab of yours,' said Steele, quick as a wink.

"'You're on,' said Conway.

"'Now drive me around the block,' said Steele, handing over three one-thousand-dollar bills. When they got back ten minutes later Steele said:

"'Take your cab, Con. I dont' want it, and go over and buy your wife that ring.'

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"It was not long before the Widow McClintock's ready cash had melted like snow before the sun, and then came the trips 'up the Creek' and the demands on the manager at the farm for money. It came down in bundles for a while, but later it was not so easy to raise ready cash, and Steele resorted to the borrowing game. He gave $20,000 for $10,000, $100,000 for $50,000, and other such bonuses. He would give his creditors an order on the Superintendent up at the farm, and the creditors would hurry up there with his notes, often collecting the full amount from the farm people before they had paid the loan to Steele. That was the beginning of the end. Capitalists had their eyes on his base of supplies, and a lot of queer work was done up the State to make the wells and the property less productive. They were figuring already on forcing Steele to sell when he got to the end of his rope.

"On one of his trips to Meadville he bought an interest in a hotel for $100,000 and a farm for $80,000. When he got pinched for money he sold the whole outfit for $37,500. He got $10,000 down and never pushed his claim for the balance, so that this one transaction cost him $120,000 in a few months. It does not take long to get rid of money at a pace like that."

Mr. Brotherton still has the original agreement covering that transaction.

Finally, when things looked pretty black, a syndicate began to dicker with him for the McClintock farm. They said they would give $3,000,000 after an investigation had proved things to be all right. At the same time Slocum said some of his friends wanted the farm and would give $1,200,000 in installments every month. Steele wanted money at once, and told Slocum to go ahead.

"That was the finish," said Mr. Brotherton. "I told Steele I could not stand for that, and that I would quit. Nearly every dollar that was coming to him at that time was replevined as soon as he got it to pay his outstanding notes. The ones who had robbed him the most were the keenest after him then. Every dollar had been swept away.

"Steele managed to get hold of $75,000 at that time and went West. In Cleveland he started to make a splurge, and was robbed of every dollar. He came back to Philadelphia in a last vain hope to raise more money, but it was useless, and one morning late in the year 1865 'Coal Oil Johnny' went back to 'the Creek,' broke and hopeless.

"All of Steele's money was not spent in Philadelphia. He did the same things every time he went over to New York, and there are old-timers in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yet that remember his lavish acts. His notes were plastered all over the country, and I believe that all of them were made good. He did not stay long in the oil country. He used to say that the sight of a derrick made him sick, and so he wandered around in Kansas, South Dakota, and Washington Territory, but he never made over $2 a day. He went back to Franklin to die."

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A letter, yellowed with age, which is in Mr. Brotherton's possession, casts a sidelight on the character of the spendthrift. It is from the wife who has been his mainstay in all his misfortune, and who nurses him in his last hours. It is dated "Steele Farm, Nov. 6, 1865," and is addressed to "My Dear Husband."

The letter tells of sending $4,000 by messenger the day before, and "hopes it was received all right."

"I hope you will put the money to a good use and get well and come home," says the wife. "John, I have been very sad to-day. I received a letter without a signature—and it says things which were insulting for any person to write to me. But, my dear, I shall try not to give myself any uneasiness about it, for I firmly believe what you told me when you were here, that you intend to quit such associates and come home a better and reformed man and take care of the wife and child that have loved you through all. I long for the time to come when you will hold me in your arms and call me dear wife, like in days gone by. We were so happy then, weren't we? I hope ere long we will be as happy again, and that the past year will be forgotten."

The letter tells about things at the farm, and concludes:

"John, I would like you to get me that watch you promised me, if you can spare that much out of what I send you."

"'Why don't you buy her the little watch?' Brotherton asked Steele when he read the letter.

"Oh, she always wants something," growled the spendthrift, as he turned on his heel and walked away.

The wife never got the watch she longed for as a token.

Netting Tigers in Bengal: Its Danger and Excitement

How the Koruba Tribesmen Track "Stripes" to His Lair in the Jungle and Capture Him in a Unique Manner.

EVEN the tiger has his uses. He provides sport for the Rajahs of India and thousands of British officers from Assam to Trichinopoly, to say nothing of visiting royalty; he puts something—not into the pockets, because they have none—but into the incredibly poor homes of the people. Thus the villager whose first-born was carried off in broad daylight from the paternal threshold may later on count on a little blood money in the shape of "bounty," or the premium which an intelligent Government puts on the head of the stealthy and destructive "Stripes."

Nor need the Government of British India fear fraud in this matter. True, there is also a bounty on the head of each cobra brought in—cobras and tigers are responsible for terrible mortality every year; but too often fraud lurks with the snake, for cases abound where humble Moslems and Brahmins have actually installed cobras on their own hearth; tended, cared for, and bred them, that a crop of "heads" might be raised, convertible into a few annas, or at least a bag of rice.

A tiger farm, now, is scarcely practicable. Even if it were the hereditary terror of "Bagh" would rise up in the Hindu and veto the venture, though it were worth lakhs of rupees. Truth to tell, the Indian tribesman of the plains is a poor-spirited creature. Do not confuse him, however, with the Pathan, the Sikh, the Ghurka, and other fearless fighting races that form the backbone of Britain's imperial army in India. I speak only of the ruck of those plague-bitten, famine-blighted millions who from cradle to grave oscillate feebly between life and death in abject poverty.

As Shikaris they are apt to bolt at the gleam of "Stripes." They are pretty useful as beaters and gunbearers, however; and they know that a demand exists for tigers, dead or alive. The beautiful skins, with the skull and gleaming fangs attached, fetch an excellent price in Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras, whence they are exported to America and Europe to ornament the libraries and drawing rooms of the well to do.

Rich officers, with little else to do, pay a good deal for help in Shikar—particularly when a tiger is to be bagged. Native Princes, too, of opulent means and sporting proclivities—like the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maharajah of Kooch-Behar, and others—need live tigers for the tiger-and-elephant fights wherewith they entertain distinguished visitors; and lastly, but by no means least, live specimens have to be acquired for circuses, museums, and zoological collections.

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Now, manifestly it is no small matter to take an adult tiger alive. The mother may be shot in the recesses of some nullah and her cubs taken and brought up by hand. Or, again, there is a chance that a full-sized beast may be crippled by a lucky shot and taken alive. But if you would know something of wounded tigers, you should consult some veteran British officer, who would surely tell you there is not in all nature a more terrible or formidable monster than a hurt tiger turning upon his foes.

Taking the brutes in pits has disadvantages, for these are commonly staked, and the tiger may be very seriously injured, or at least his skin badly perforated. This brings me to the tiger-netting of the Koruba Tribe of the Sunderbund—that vast region of swamp and waterway, forest and jungle, which is in effect one huge tiger preserve, comparable only to the "sudd" country, near the sources of the Nile, which swarms with game because of its remoteness and the primitive weapons of the natives.

The Korubas are unique in all the great continent of India, with its myriad languages and races, in that they tackle live tigers in a businesslike way, either slaying them or capturing them alive, and that with no more elaborate armament than a lot of bamboo poles, a stack of fibrous nets, a sort of "orchestra" of tomtoms and instruments of uproar, and a lot of spears hafted with the inevitable bamboo.

Not prepossessing fellows are these tribesmen. They remind me very much of the "black fellows" of Queensland and Northwestern Australia. Like the aboriginal Todas of the Neilgherry Hills, these savages have a religion of their own, being entirely pagans and utter strangers to the uplifting influence of Brahminism or Mohammedanism.

Their jungles remind the traveler of those in the interior of New Guinea—vast, impenetrable masses of

The Nets Gradually Drawn In Upon the Captive Tiger Until He Is Within Reach of The Tribesmen's Spear.

parasitic plants, starred with orchids, knitting together the great forests, and forming an all but inaccessible retreat for the dreaded tiger. In this country it would be utterly impossible to shoot tigers from the backs of elephants, as is the manner of the moneyed globe-trotter in India. The denseness of the jungle renders this out of the question.

The Korubas, on the other hand, are a race of hereditary hunters, nomads, and professional trackers, and it is not often that a white Shikari penetrates into these dense jungles of Southern Bengal. It takes very little to maintain an adult Koruba, and such industry as is theirs they promptly suspend when one of their brethren brings in news of a tiger's spoor.

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As if by magic the men gather up their poles, nets, spears, and a little food, and go off with the messengers on a long and toilsome journey, involving whole days and nights of travel. They pass through almost impenetrable jungles, as though they were tropical birds, and at length arrive at the spot where the men who brought the news found the "kill." All that remains of it, however, is probably a few bones of buffalo, bullock, or deer; and the next step is to locate the lair where "Stripes" is sleeping off the effects of his feed.

Sometimes the way is so far that the bamboo poles are thrown away and others cut on the scene of action. Each one of these poles, by the way, must not be less than twelve feet in length, since the leap of an enraged tiger has to be seen to be believed. It may well be wondered how these singular tribesmen can possibly put up poles and nets in so densely wooded a jungle. Here I may say the lair or habitat of the sleeping tiger is not altogether surrounded; but so deeply versed is the Koruba headman in the subtle science of "shikar," that, having inspected all the conditions, he will have a wall of nets with curving ends put up in a certain spot and the beaters so arranged that he seldom or never fails to prejudge the place where the roused brute will make a dash for liberty.

The nets are put up as our skilled circus men put up their poles and canvas, against time. Only the half-naked savages work in utter silence, using not alone their wonderfully nimble fingers, but even their teeth and toes in tying and pulling knots; and they also make skilful use of branches and trunks, to lend greater strength to their enveloping nets.

When these are firmly established they are quickly tested, especially the short flanking nets at the side. This done, the headman posts his beaters, "musicians," and spearmen in commanding strategic points, much as a General on the field of battle disposes his forces.

Suddenly pandemonium breaks loose. On a given signal the scores of once-silent savages break out into blood-curdling screams and shrill staccato yells that seem to fill the forest. The tomtoms are beaten with dull, roaring monotone, and the brazen gongs disturb the innermost recesses of the jungle. Spears are brandished, strange words of defiance hurled at "Bagh."

But clear above the uproar are heard the long, vicious snarls and dread roars of the tiger, as with belly low and head down he glides swiftly this way and that, infuriate, seeking exit. On this side he is confronted by blazing torches or defiant spearmen; and on that he sees crowds of enemies also.

Raising himself, he leaps high, and bounds for the first time. One sees plainly his great yellow-striped hide, his bared fangs, and his massive head, as the furious brute fairly hurls himself through the dense undergrowth—only to find himself without a moment's warning enveloped in a soft, clinging, yielding, but securely holding embrace, at which he bites and claws in vain.

Before he has time to recover himself the nets are drawn this way and that, and for a moment it looks as though the tiger, now thoroughly roused and fighting for his life, is entirely overcome. He is rolling in a ball—roaring, tearing great holes in the meshes. Suddenly he sees an opening, and like a flash is through, his hoarse, vindictive barks, deep-throated, and terrible, striking dismay even into the hardened children of the jungle that surround him on almost every side.

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When such a dash as this takes place fatalities are common enough. There is a cruel bite here, a deadly paw-stroke there, and three or four poor creatures lie weltering in their blood. But to die as a shikari is to these people what death in warfare is to the Bedouin of the Syrian Desert—an honor and a glory! And the funerals of these fallen heroes are by no means allowed to dampen the enthusiasm of the home-coming, when the dead monster is borne on bamboo poles into the village to the accompaniment of brazen music and weird flutes and horns of great length and strange curvature.

But the tiger, though he fancies himself free in that last great struggle, soon faces yet another line of nets, and in his headlong flight is involved more hopelessly than ever. This time the Koruba tribesmen, with blood before their eyes and the recklessness of born hunters filling their veins, fairly throw themselves upon nets and tiger alike and overwhelm in the meshes the struggling monster.

It might very well be that at that supreme moment the furious brute would succeed in tearing holes, but the spearsmen are upon him, stabbing with passionate fury if the brute is to be killed, or roping him securely if he is to be taken alive. The fight to the death is naturally more exciting and dramatic. Other net men come to their aid, and the struggle, though sharp, is short. "Stripes" has made a bold dash, or it may be two or three dashes for liberty—has perhaps killed or maimed four or five of the boldest and bravest of his enemies; yet his time has come. His struggles grow feebler and feebler, and the taunting cries of the spearmen louder and louder: "Ari, Ari, my brother! Say, are they sweet, these enfoldings of the arms of thy love?"

In due time the last convulsive struggle ceases, the men kindle a fire, prepare supper, and, fatigued after the trying day, chant the old, old songs of love and war common to primeval races ever since the world began. And the firelight dances on the great yellow body of the vanquished tiger. Presently the men fall asleep around the fire; and next morning a couple of the principal net poles are taken and the dead monster's massive paws lashed thereto. This done, a triumphal procession is formed, with music and song, as the hunters turn homeward to the far-off village.

The Party Bringing Home the Dead Tiger, with Band of Strange Horns and Tom-toms—Successful Spearsman in the Background.

THE GIRL IN THE BOOK AND THE GIRL OUT OF IT

THE Girl out of the book held it on her knees and wrathfully totted up the advantages of the girl in it. She had spent a long, hot, stressful day, and her grievances culminated with the story she had just finished—a story in which an American Princess passes over the Alps and into the heart of a young English lord who is seeking consolation from the jilt of a heartless first love.

The Girl who was out of it fingers its pages musingly: "They have the best of it—these book heroines," she muttered. "Everything comes their way. They are never awkward or blowsy, they are always gowned in the tip of fashion, and whenever there seems to be any danger of their charms not being fully recognized the author stops the story right there and swings in like a Greek chorus to tell you all about it. It's disheartening to be alive, to say the least!" Her monologue was arrested by the leisurely figure of a slender youth in Byronic evening dress, who sauntered slowly toward her and dropped into a garden chair at her side.

The Girl fluttered unconsciously; then with a stare at the brown curls and startling blue eyes of the other, she exclaimed petulantly, "Why, you're only the make-believe Boy in the book I've been reading, after all."

"Yes," assented the other, with an American drawl, "whom else were you expecting?"

"It's too much!" protested the Girl, unheeding the question. "If I were to dress up in trousers and a coat like that and go prowling about the country with my maid, the police would nab me in less than no time; yet, just because you live in a book you can do as you please, go where you please, and no questions asked."

"That's the one advantage of living in a book," answered the Boy, coolly.

"The one advantage? One of the thousand advantages, you mean," the Girl said testily. "You book heroines are spoiled darlings, every one of you. No one ever sees you at anything but your best and in your best. You don't have to account for every tire from the scenes at just the right moment and make an interesting and apropos entrance again when your reader is beginning to weary of your absence and long for your coming. Look at the difference between us. I'm on view all day, not gowned in some 'soft, clinging stuff,' as the novelists say, but as like as not in a darned shirtwaist and a skirt that smacks of bluing. I'm at everybody's beck and call. I do the marketing for the entire family, pull up chickens' wings to see if they are tender, and poke my nose into meat and vegetable stalls. I darn my own stockings and sew on my own skirt bands, and there are many times when I have to wear cleaned gloves and shoes that have been half soled. Oh, there's nothing ideal about me! You can be as dramatic as you like, and your audience thrills with every word you utter. When I'm dramatic my family puts it down to bad temper."

"But, surely," protested the Boy, "you can gain much that you envy in me by simply being exclusive, by not being 'on view' all day and every day, as you express it. Lord Lane used to complain terribly at times during our walking tour that I was so exclusive. He couldn't understand it in a boy, and it piqued his curiosity."

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"Yes, I dare say," interrupted the Girl. "You could afford to be as exclusive as you pleased, but suppose you had half a dozen sisters and brothers who never let you out of their sight and who think your room the jolliest loafing place in the house, what then? Are you going to be selfish and sport your oak? You reason like a book heroine. You never have to give in to any one, you don't know what it means. You never have to consider any one but yourself, and that's all right, of course," she added hastily, fearing she had been rude, "because you are the natural centre of the story and everything and every one else revolves around you. But you can't be the exclusive centre of a large family; that's an anomaly, you know.

"Sometimes it is hard to have to play jigs and ragtime for the youngsters when you are dying to creep away and finish an interesting book, or to have to tell them bedtime stories when you long to have your room all to yourself just to be lazy in. But that's the penalty for being a popular member of a large family. I have quite another grievance against you. It doesn't matter how dull you are—I don't mean you personally, but your clan of book heroines—your conversation is weeded of all its commonplaces till it fairly shines. You are full of repartee and bon mots, and you have always the right word for the right place. Your enunciation is so clear and perfect that even in the midst of a proposal, when your voice is supposed to be low and faltering, your lover never has to ask, 'What did you say?' That would be fatal to a book proposal, wouldn't it? and yet it often happens in our everyday, commonplace affairs.

"You are never affected by the weather either. You don't have to mop furiously with a powder puff on a hot day and groan inwardly with the knowledge that your nose is sleek enough for a fly's skating rink; and in Winter that same troublesome feature never gets blue, or red or swollen, and—"

"Look here," said the Boy, leaning forward confidentially. "I don't mind telling you that I was a sight to behold when Lord Lane and I got lost in the snow that time. I sat in a big chair in the inn with my back to the light just to keep him from seeing how mottled and homely I looked. You won't give me away, will you?"

"Never," said the Girl. "That's the first human admission I've ever had from a Girl in a Book."

"I'll treat you to another," said the Boy. "Often we have to marry men we don't care a bit about just because it is the fancy of our creator. And sometimes we find life in a book an intolerably dull and monotonous affair. Of course we live our lives over from the fresh viewpoint of each new reader, but even that is not as satisfactory as it might appear. Some readers are so dull. They give us the impression that we are not real heroines after all, but only make-believe affairs."

"There's another thing we have in common," said the Girl meditatively. "If we're not interesting the world will have none of us. And if we do not marry and live happily ever afterward as we are expected to do, there are always plenty of critics to carp and pick flaws until the public throws us aside for a more interesting type of woman. We

THE RABBIT OF WALES—A SOLILOQUY

MY riddle's a joy in a world of despair;
A cousin, they say, of the merry March hare;
He flourishes most at five hundred degrees;
His cradle's a toast and his mother's a cheese;
A troublesome, bubblesome, sweet little beast,
His fragrant enough is as good as a feast—
(For who that is mortal may grapple with two?)
When hot, he's ambrosia; when cold, he is glue.
He never had fur, feathers, features, nor scales.
The answer? Of course! 'Tis the Rabbit of Wales.

When Arthur ruled Britain with sceptre and sword,
There came to the King at the festival board
A cousin, said, "ye perceive
There's nothing concealed in the folds of my sleeve."
Then, "Hey! presto! change!" From the heim of King Lot
He drew forth a Viand all smoking and hot.
"This Marvel," quoth he, "'mongst the chiefs of the dales
Of Rheidol, is known as the Rabbit of Wales."

Then reveled those lordlings, and when it beseemed
They hied them to slumber. And, soothly, they dreamed
Of gryfons and dragons and gyaunts, and thynges,
And heathen enchaunters and Saracen kynges,
And boars that had tuishes full twenty rode long.
Remember, that they who recounted those tales
Had banqueted free on the Rabbit of Wales.

He lives through the ages, more soothing than silk,
As potent as porter, as gentle as milk,
Unblemished of youth, he hath heightened disport
In hovel and palace, in tavern and court.
When Jonson and Herrick made feasts at the Sun,
The Boar and the Mermaid, of them he was one.
He frolicked with Shakespeare, with Chaucer and Gower;
He's older than Merlin and Owen Glendower;
They find in the primal Devonian shales
The fossil remains of the Rabbit of Wales.

When tables are snowy, and heavenward
Upborne on the platter of rubicund Fritz.
How blithely he bubbles! How sweetly he steams!
How mellow, how yellow, how tender he seems!
So mild is his temper, we'll give it a cross;
Then feed him with mustard and Worcestershire sauce,
And drink his repose in the primest of ales:
"Waes hael! to the rantipole Rabbit of Wales!"

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

Overdue.

"The wages of sin is death," emphasized the preacher, announcing his text.

"Huh," decided Grouch, sotto voce, "a good many people of my acquaintance ought to be getting their envelopes."

A Conscientious Answer.

"Does de white fo'ks dat lib in youah

"Founder's Night" at the Players: A Retrospect

Club's Historian Looks Back Over Bygone Days When Edwin Booth and His Successor, Joseph Jefferson, Did the Honors on New Year's Eve.

FOUNDER'S NIGHT at the Players was celebrated in their clubhouse Dec. 31 until the new year was well upon its feet and the old year banished. I remember well the first occasion of this kind at the Players, on Dec. 31, 1888. That first assembly included the names of some of the most distinguished of our country's sons. As we came up the short flight of steps that led from the street door into the broad hall, with its great fireplace, above which hung the portrait of the elder Booth, the eye rested first upon a group of historic faces fixed with affection on that of Edwin Booth, who stood under his famous father's picture, smiling with happiness upon us as we gathered about him. There were Edmond Conner, Frank Murdock, and John Gilbert, great actors of a past generation; Gen. Tecumseh Sherman, hero of the civil war; Lawrence Barrett, comrade in histrionic fame with the host; Augustin Daly and A. M. Palmer, E. C. Benedict, Laurence Hutton, and a multitude of well-known men of the drama, literature, law, and the arts.

When the clock marked the time as fifteen minutes before 12 the buzz of conversation ceased suddenly, as it became evident that Edwin Booth was about to speak. That instant hush was more expressive of reverence than would have been the loudest and most demonstrative burst of applause. The exquisite modulations of the voice of the "Prince of Players" fell upon every ear like a benediction. This address of Mr. Booth is preserved in the archives of the club as a priceless memento, and it may give a better notion of the joy felt by him on the occasion to quote his very words than to indulge in a column of description:

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"Although our occupations are various I greet you all as brother Players. In this supreme moment of my life it is my happy privilege to assume the character of host to welcome you to the house wherein I hope that we for many years and our legitimate successors for at least a thousand generations may assemble for friendly intercourse and intellectual recreation. Especially for the worthy ones of my own profession am I desirous that the association may be the means of bringing them, regardless of their theatrical rank, in communion with those who, ignorant of personal qualities hidden by the mask and motley of our calling, know them as a class only. Frequent intercourse with gentlemen of other arts and professions who love the stage and appreciate the value of the drama as an aid to intellect and culture must inspire the humble player with a reverence for his occupation as one among the first of the fine arts, though too many regard it as merely a means to the gratification of vanity and selfishness. Such is the object of our club. For many years I have cherished a hope that I might be able to do something for my profession of a more lasting good than mere almsgiving, but could not determine what course to pursue."

After giving, with characteristic modesty, the credit of evolving the plan of endowing a social club to his friends, he closed his short address with these words: "My part now as the New Year comes is a very happy one, since it permits me to present to you by the hands of your Vice President, Mr. Daly, your title deeds to this property. Having done so I am no longer your host. Let us drink from this loving cup, bequeathed by William Warren of loved and honored memory, and from this flagon of my father, a souvenir of long ago, beneath his portrait and on the anniversary of this occupation—To our Players perpetual prosperity!"

This silver, used for the occasion of Founder's Night, is especially interesting, on account of the associations hinted at in Mr. Booth's address. The flagon is a pitcher or ewer-shaped piece of old silver holding about two quarts and bearing the inscription, "The Tremont Theatre Association, in token of respect to J. B. Booth, Esq., Boston, Oct., 1828." Into this flagon the wine for the loving cup is first poured from the bottles, and from that the loving cup, a massive three-handled beaten silver cylinder which holds a little more than one quart, is filled. The loving cup is inscribed, "To William Warren on the completion of the Fiftieth Year upon the Stage, Oct. 27th, 1882. Joseph Jefferson, Edwin Booth, John McCullough, Lawrence Barrett, Mary Anderson." The only occasion upon which this service is brought from the safe is the New Year's Eve celebration of the opening of the club.

This custom of holding the celebration of Founder's Night at the hour of midnight has survived ever since that first night. The members assemble in the main hall, those not fortunate enough to find standing room (no one sits during the brief exercises) seek a place on the stairs or in communicating rooms. The President of the club, or some officer for him in his absence, leads the speaker of the occasion to the hearth of the hall fireplace, the spot occupied by Mr. Booth on the opening night, and introduces him in a very few informal words. The address must not fill more than ten or fifteen minutes, for the New Year's toast must be drunk precisely at the moment the clock strikes 12. The loving cup is passed around the company from hand to hand, only going to a waiter to be refilled.

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It is incumbent that the choice for the speaker for the occasion should be made by the Board of Directors from the membership of the club. The names of some of the notable men who have successively held the honor are as follows, with the years of their acting in that capacity: Joseph Jefferson, who was elected President of the Players in 1893, immediately after the death of Mr. Booth, who, in accordance with the organic law of the institution, held the place of President for the term of his life, as do all who have succeeded him.

Mr. Jefferson addressed the club for the first time on Founder's Night, 1893, the first of many happily remembered talks enjoyed from his lips. (During the lifetime of Mr. Booth the compliment of inviting a special speaker to address the members on Founder's Night was held in abeyance.) The next year, 1894, was graced by the presence as speaker of Founder's Night of Gen. Horace Porter, who delivered an eloquent and touching eulogy upon the life and memory of Edwin Booth. Bishop Henry Codman Potter responded proudly to the invitation to speak on the coming of the anniversary of 1895. On this occasion there was added to the toast "To the perpetual prosperity of the Players," the reverent words which still accompany them, "And the memory of the Founder." The year 1896 was honored by the distinguished orator and lawyer, a leader of New York's bar, Stephen H. Olin. Judge Henry E. Howland was chosen for the speaker in 1897, and brought to the occurrence a noble measure of the dignity and eloquence with which he graced his official place. The next year, 1898, was marked by a scholarly and fervid address from the young-old representative of the past generation of America's poets, Edmund Clarence Stedman.

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It was eminently fitting that the first lips to touch the wine of the loving cup as the chime of the clock announced the incoming of the new century, 1900, were those of the future President of the Players, now happily doing honor to that position, John Drew. William H. Crane made the address in 1900, introducing an element of genial humor to the performance of the duty, which was an agreeable and highly appreciated variation of the solemnity of the hour. This touch of living humanity evidently so impressed the Directors that their next selection fell on the man whose name spells the best American humor, Samuel L. Clemens, whose "mingled yarn" of pathos and humor made a happy moment more delightful under the greenery of the Players' home in 1901. On the occasion of the celebration of 1902 Judge Edward Patterson of the New York bench responded nobly to the office of speaker.

F. Hopkinson Smith brought to the enjoyment of the 1903 "Watch Night" an inspiration of that invigorating mental ozone with which his writings and his conversation run brimful. Augustus Thomas, the brilliant and well-liked playmaker, filled worthily the position of honor on Founder's Night, 1904.

In the past few years the tramp of Time has thinned the ranks of the Players who have attended the recurring celebrations of Founder's Night, but their places have been taken by young and appreciative members. The young and bright of art, literature, and the drama have vied with each other in filling the seats of the veterans who have passed away. The last assemblage of members, on New Year's Eve, 1905, while showing few old faces of the club's early history, was exceptionally large and appreciative. Very nearly 400 of the most distinguished members of the Players gathered before the fireplace when Harrison B. Hodges escorted John Drew, the young and popular President of the club, and Francis Wilson, the speaker of the night, to their places upon the hearthstone.

Mr. Drew, in a few bright words, spoke his regrets that the exigency of dramatic art obliged him to rush away to Boston before the exercises could be considered accomplished. As his special train did not leave New York until 3 o'clock A. M. it may be easily surmised what the Players consider early hours. As this was Mr. Drew's first official appearance before a general meeting of the club as its President, his appearance and greetings were most enthusiastically received. Referring in a few well-chosen terms to the solemnity of the occasion, he turned to Mr. Wilson, who stood beside him, and as the clock indicated the moment of fifteen minutes to 12 yielded the floor to the latter. Mr. Wilson then, with a voice almost trembling with unaffected modesty and deep feeling, addressed the intent and sympathetic audience in substance in the following words:

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"If it shall be asked in the future, as it has been asked in the past, why the Players as a club has such marked individuality, the answer shall be, Edwin Booth! He set the seal of his distinctive and distinguished personality upon it and gave it all, a sacred gift, into our hands to cherish, and to be given over again, unsullied, into the hands of those who shall come after us. This, then, is the explanation of why the Players is a distinctive club among clubs. It is the knowledge and appreciation of what Edwin Booth and his memory mean to us, which inspire in the bosoms of all Players a finer, fuller measure of club affection.

"You are not to suppose, those of you who did not know Edwin Booth well, that he was too dignified, too ethereal for human nature's daily needs. Dignity he had a plenty, but he had also wit and a glad sense of humor, and there was a good deal of the boy in him up to the last. None of us forgets when the actor-pugilist Corbett overcame the actor-pugilist Sullivan that Booth said he thanked God the championship still remained in the profession!

"I remember once that he and Lawrence Barrett insisted upon coming as spectators on a certain night to the theatre in which I was playing. No seats were to be had, and I was appealed to personally. After some effort the best that could be done was to give them two seats in the first balcony, which were accepted. Modesty forbids my repeating to you what the paid sleuth reported as to their enjoyment of the performance, but it may interest you to know, apropos of the boyishness of Booth and of Barrett, that under the seats occupied by the distinguished tragedians were found two huge piles of peanut shells. They had been to the circus and fed the—animals!

"Many of us here to-night remember the days when the Founder sat, a picturesque figure, at the end of the long reading table yonder, and scanned his evening paper—and those were the days, too, when dear Laurence Hutton, our first Secretary, would come and beam upon him, as indeed we all did, with affectionate eyes. And some of us remember, too, with a tinge of regret, how Mr. Booth sometimes disregardful of personal appearance, would allow an ambitious barber to rob his head of half the picturesqueness of its classic outline.

"There he sat, that great tragic genius, the personification of modesty and gentleness, a man upon whom it was impossible to look without a dual feeling of admiration and sympathy—a man to whom success had probably come too early in life, and one whom sorrow had seemed to mark as her special quarry.

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"Mr. Booth complained that people spoke too much to him of the sad events of life, particularly past theatrical life, and in such measure of intimacy as was permitted me I did my utmost to reverse matters, to add a touch of gayety, to bring a smile to the wan cheek of the man who had known so much of success and, alas! so much of sorrow. Once as I sat opposite him there reading I saw him tear off a piece of the sacred margin of The Post, and write upon it. This was contrary to club discipline, and no doubt he should have been suspended. Rolling the slip into a ball he tossed it over to me and resumed his paper. On opening the wad I read: 'I once played in "Erminie," only it wasn't known by that name. It was called "Robert Macaire."' I wrote back to him in the same manner, also meriting suspension, asking if he would play Jacques Strop some day to my Robert Macaire. He answered that he would. Not a word had been spoken. I then had a long, wide, old-styled programme printed, one in which his name figured in very small type as Jacques Strop and my own in very large letters as Robert Macaire, and this I inclosed to him later, with an alleged letter from the authorities at Hudson City, N. J., saying that these bills were being actively circulated about town, but if any such performance were attempted it would, in the interest of decency and respect, be stopped. It was not a very brilliant joke, but it served over many days to divert the Founder, and, Heaven knows, he needed diversion. Mr. Magonigle, I think, for a while was inclined to accept it as quite serious!

"Another time as I sat talking to the Founder on the sofa here, he said, in response to my inquiry after his health, that he had been quite weak all day. I asked him if he had eaten anything, and he answered amusedly that he had forgotten all about it. I insisted upon his coming to the grillroom at once. On the way thither I said: 'Why, Mr. Booth, if you don't eat how can you expect to live?' He turned, and looking into my face he said sadly: 'It doesn't matter much, Wilson, it doesn't matter much.' The realization had come to him that the labor of his life lay back of him, yet this man, the brilliancy of whose genius had lighted up the enthusiasm of two continents, possessed so true, so sweet a sense of modesty it would not permit him to feel that his passing would matter much."

JOHN MALONE,
Historian of the Club.

Holding Paderewski to His Contract

MRS. MARY GREGORY MURRAY, a lecturer and writer on musical subjects of this city, tells the following story to illustrate the difficulty of getting a musician to work when the inspiration does not move him.

"At the time of Mr. Paderewski's first visit to America," she said, "the editor and publisher of the best-known of all periodicals devoted exclusively to the interests of women, conceived that it would be a pleasing feature to secure a minuet composed by the great pianist exclusively for the pages of his publication. He secured the promise of the minuet, paid several thousand dollars in advance, and then advertised it to appear in the October number, nearly a year later.

"All Winter the pianist played in different cities of the United States, and the editor could get no satisfaction from him in regard to the minuet. Finally he returned from a Western trip and appeared for a final recital in Philadelphia. The editor appeared at the hall just at the close of the programme, thinking to catch the pianist. By the time he got back to the stage, however, the musician had slipped out of a stage entrance and gone off to keep an early dinner appointment at the residence of one of Philadelphia's most prominent citizens. The editor felt constrained to wait a decent period until dessert should at least have been reached. Then he took a cab and drove to the home of the eminent citizen. Alas! Mr. Paderewski had dined in haste and immediately driven to the station to catch the train for New York. The editor leaped into his cab and pursued the man of music to the station. There he saw the train just pulling out. He took the next train to New York, but it was a slow one, and he had to seek Mr. Paderewski's whereabouts among various possible hotels. When he at last came up with the master of the keys it was to see him on the deck of an ocean liner, just pointed down the bay.

"The editor threw up his hands and went sadly to his desk, whence he wrote a moving letter to Mr. Paderewski, throwing himself upon the mercy of that gentleman to enable him to keep faith with his subscribers. He received no answer to the letter. This was in June. Late in July the editor had business, which called him to London. At the completion of his first day's affairs an English friend invited him to attend the opera. The editor consented indifferently, his mind being fixed on business affairs. They went to the opera, and as they raised the curtain to enter their box the editor saw Mr. Paderewski sitting alone in the box. The pianist, thinking the editor had followed him to Europe to get the minuet, and had pursued him into his box at the opera, threw up his hands and exclaimed: 'Mr. Blank, I'll write that minuet to-morrow. What a people you Americans are!'"

A train of thought isn't always on time.

The tipping evil extends even to the races.

The trouble with taking a day off is that you can't put it back.

In shaping his career a young man shouldn't depend entirely on his tailor.

The average man can do more kicking with two legs than a centipede with a thousand.

PUBLIC SCHOOL CHILDREN STUDYING ART AND NATURE ON THE SPOT

IT is a growing idea that the free institutions of a great city should supplement the work of one another. To this end Principals and teachers of the public schools regularly conduct classes of children to notable free institutions in our city where practical demonstrations in nature study and other branches may be given to the city child.

These excursions partake of the nature of a regular class, but the new mental pabulum is presented in such a novel way that unconsciously the pupil assimilates a great deal more of good and useful information than he would do in the course of ordinary school work.

To supplement the theoretical teaching in nature study, which forms a part of the elementary school curriculum, classes of pupils are taken to the Botanical Garden in the Bronx and to the great conservatories in the northern end of Central Park. Here they have a chance, in groups of twenty-five, to study the plant forms of every climate in seemingly unending variety. Old Mother Nature reveals her secrets to the botany class a great deal quicker and easier when the class is in a place where plants really grow than in a stuffy schoolroom, where the best illustration is a colored picture or a wax model. On almost any day a class of eager-eyed boys and girls may be seen wandering among the palms and ferns and listening to the teacher unfold the mysteries of the amazing growth of tropical vegetation.

Similarly with regard to the Museum of Natural History, at Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West. Here may be seen a class of boys or girls studying a section of a great tree and learning to know the kinds and qualities of native and foreign woods. In this city of brick and asphalt, with our knowledge of trees commonly confined to the three or four varieties in Central Park, it is a revelation to see samples of mahogany, ebony, rosewood, sandalwood, and the many other kinds of rare and valuable trees which are found in other lands.

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Again, when geology or mineralogy forms the theme of study, after a little preliminary instruction, the class is taken, perhaps twice a month, to a museum where they have an opportunity to see specimens of the various rocks, great diagrams of strata formation, and samples of each and every mineral, from the commonest quartz to diamonds and rubies. The pupils, notebook in hand, make drawings of the specimens, put down their impressions, and later have them corrected or commended by the teacher.

Likewise, classes are taken to the old but well-be-

which they are found. Needless to say the aquarium trip is exceedingly popular.

Every boy or girl is willing and anxious to go to the Zoo on every conceivable opportunity. So classes are taken to the old menagerie in Central Park and to the newer and greater Zoological Park in the Bronx. The hippo family in their bathroom suite are probably an even greater attraction than the lions and tigers opposite, but all animals are used as object lessons, and a great deal of physical geography is learned while the teacher talks of the habitats of the wild beasts of the forest and jungle as well as of the barren sands of African deserts, from which come the omnivorous camels, or the bleak regions of the north, the home of the polar bear. The chattering parrots and cockatoos, the bald-headed owls and eagles, the grinning monkeys and the snakes are all made subjects for interesting lessons in natural history.

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To supplement the teaching in literature and explain classical allusions, as well as to inculcate a love of the beautiful, the children are taken to the museums of art, both in Manhattan and Brooklyn. Here they can see and sketch originals and replicas of the statues of almost every mythical hero of whom children of all nations have learned since the time of Homer; here they can observe masterpieces of ancient and modern art, as well as of the industrial arts—glass blowing and cutting, embroidery and lace making, old tapestries and furniture—and all the other things which go to make the vast collection a storehouse of information to the receptive mind.

Somewhat allied to these trips to free institutions are the historical excursions to points made famous in the annals of the city's life. Guides from the Historical Society take classes to points of interest; explain the old landmarks yet remaining of the Dutch and English occupations; tell the story on the site of the old wooden fort of peg-legged Peter Stuyvesant and the other Dutch Governors of the West India Company; explain the significance of the street names in lower Manhattan; detail the history of Trinity and St. Paul's and the scores of men famous in the country's history there buried; take the children over localities made famous in Revoluttionary times, and largely give life to the dry bones of history so far as relates to the City of New York.

The moon affects the tide, and the un-tied.

It is better to be called down than shown up.

A Living Brain Made the Subject of Electrical Experiments

Dr. Albert J. Atkins Explains How He and Dr. Lewis Have Undertaken to Prove Their Theory that the "Vital Principle" is a Source of Electrical Energy.

DURING the past five years Dr. Emma A. Lewis and I have been experimenting upon the organs of living animals, and in some instances on the human body, to determine the truth of our theory of the electrical action of the life principle.

Our latest experiment was performed at the stock yards of Poley & Clayburgh of San Francisco, Cal. The experiment consisted of trephining the skull of a Texas steer and inserting platinum electrodes into either hemisphere of the living brain. To show the positive electrical results of this experiment I submit the following report to me made by Capt. L. D. Wildman, Signal Corps, United States Army, who furnished the electrical apparatus and made the records of their readings:

"I take pleasure in making report of the experiment carried on under your direction to determine whether there exists a difference of electrical potential in the brain of a living animal under all conditions, and whether the difference varied with the emotions of the animal.

"The apparatus used consisted of two platinum terminals, so formed that there was little tearing of the brain tissue, and fitted into ebonite handles, which were connected by binding screws to the insulated copper wire running to a very sensitive galvanometer, through a shunt of one-tenth. The shunt of one-tenth was used in order to bring the readings upon the scale of the instrument.

"No batteries of any kind were used, and all the current indicated on the galvanometer must have come from one of two possible sources: First, electricity residing in or developed by the brain of the animal; second, electricity caused by difference in temperature at the joint of two dissimilar metals. It is probable that the second cause may be partially incorrect, when the irregularity of the curves is considered, as there would be no sudden difference of temperature to account for it.

"The line AB on the chart is the deflection caused by dipping the same electrodes into the blood of the animal after death. Its temperature was somewhat reduced from the normal temperature of the animal, but no increase or decrease of this temperature would produce other than a steady current, without pulsations or fluctuations, and would, therefore, only affect the amount of the current produced. The chart shows exactly what occurred without further written explanation.

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"When the electrodes were inserted a deflection of seven points upon the galvanometer was noticed, which fell within one minute to a deflection of four points. This momentary rise may have been due to temperature effects on putting the cold electrodes into the brain, or it may have been caused by the mental excitement on inserting the electrodes. Whatever its cause, the fact remains that a current which produced the deflection of four points in the galvanometer continued with great steadiness for nearly six minutes, while the animal was lying quietly and apparently without excitement.

"At the moment the animal's throat was cut the galvanometer deflected nineteen points in the same direction, and then fell, following the curve as shown, until the electrodes were removed at the end of five and one-half minutes after the animal's throat was cut. For a moment or two the animal struggled slightly, to which fact is probably due the variations shown from the point marked '10' to the point marked '15.'

"The variation of the pressure of these electrodes upon the brain substance itself would alter the resistance in the entire circuit, and, therefore, the current in the apparatus.

"I have dotted the curve from 15 to 9, as the probable one upon which this current actually fell. This curve, however, is merely a supposition, and does not alter the facts in any way.

"From the point marked '15' to the point marked '20,' a period of three and one-half minutes, the current fell with great steadiness until the electrodes were removed, at which time the animal was practically bloodless. The electrodes were then removed and immediately put into the blood of the animal, which produced the deflection shown at AB.

"As this report is merely upon the electrical part of the experiment, I venture no opinions as to whether the electricity clearly shown resided in the brain substance, or was the phenomenon connected with the blood letting.

"One thing, however, is proved. In the living animal there exists a difference in potential between two points in the brain, which difference in potential would cause a certain amount of electrical current to pass between those points. When the animal is killed by bleeding to death, this difference in potential ceases, and with it the electrical current.

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"The apparatus with which this experiment was performed was taken to the laboratory and the electric constants worked out. There is one element of uncertainty in the circuit, that element being the actual resistance of the brain material between the points of the electrodes. This resistance must have been slightly variant with the pressure of the electrodes and the position which they occupied in the brain.

"In figuring the exact voltage and amperage obtained I have arbitrarily assumed this slight resistance. As a result, I find that the current produced at the moment the animal's throat was cut was, approximately, .0007 amperes. As this galvanometer is a tangent galvanometer, the other points are exactly proportionate, and the current at any point may be readily calculated.

"L. D. WILDMAN,

"Captain Signal Corps, U. S. A., M. E., Member of The American Society of Electrical Engineers."

As a result of our experiments we consider the whole living organism an electro-chemic machine of a very high order. We believe the brain and nervous system to be primary conductors and distributors of the electrical life-energies of the human organism.

In order to produce mechanical motion or other phenomena seen in living organisms every electrical current must have a complete circuit. We believe the principal office of the blood is to furnish a ground circuit for the return of every electrical impulse which passes through the nervous system of the living body. The fact that electrical action ceased when the animal was bled to death sustains this theory.

At the moment of death the galvanometer registered a sudden rise to 19 points, as seen by reference to Capt. Wildman's scale; this shows that the mental forces are electrical in action and are much concentrated upon the brain at death. A similar activity of mind has been recorded in cases of persons resuscitated from drowning. They relate visions of the entire actions of a lifetime passing before their mental sight within the space of a few seconds, thus showing the intense electrical activity of the mind under extreme stress.

The fact that the living brain is charged with electrical energy is the cause of its being sensitive to waves of thought. These facts give a scientific basis to mental telepathy which we believe acts upon the same principle as wireless telegraphy.

In the living body we find perfect illustrations of all forms of electrical phenomena, and every electrical principle is brought into use in the varied action of the life forces of the organism. For instance, sound waves affect the auditory nerve when it is electrically charged, just as manifested in the telephone when it is charged with electricity. The eye receives the light waves and the mind thought waves. Within the organism nerves, which are always insulated, act as conducting wires from organ to organ.

It will naturally be asked, Whence comes this great supply of electrical energy for the use of the organism?

Our experiments upon the living lungs prove that its most important source is the atmosphere; we breathe it in with every breath of life. The purer the air we breathe the more do we energize every cell of our bodies with the living fires of life.

Another source of supply is from the electrical energy which is stored in food and which is released through the process of digestion. Bear in mind that the electricity which sustains the living organism is Nature's product. It is the stored sunshine of long Summer days; the healthful breezes of pure, open air, which should be plentifully supplied to all mankind.

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At a superficial glance some might think that the experiment upon the steer would lead to the belief that life is material; but a deep study of the principles which underly electricity and magnetism offer to the world a truly scientific basis for a belief in the immortality of the soul. Life is activity, life is energy; differences in the rate of vibration cause all the varied phenomena of the universes.

From the time food is taken into the mouth a form of electro-chemical reduction commences; this is continued throughout all the digestive apparatus as a process of refinement as well as reduction; finally, the energy released from food passes out to the system in magnetic waves, that sustain and hold in continuance the life forces.

In our experiments on the stomach of a healthy man we demonstrated the existence of a current of electro-motive force of ten milli-volts value, in every inch square of the stomach walls. This current of electricity causes the action of the secretory glands of the intestinal tract; furthermore, by its resistance it prevents the digestion of the stomach by its own juices.

Nerves are so constructed that they will respond only to the vibration of certain wave lengths; consequently, certain nerves respond to an acid wave, while others respond to an alkaline. This difference of response accounts for the different action of drugs, and furnishes the key for a scientific basis of medicine. Herein are great possibilities. Food furnishes the energy for the building of the physical form, but the electrical energy gained from breathing atmosphere keeps in constant vibration the real life of the being.

ALBERT J. ATKINS, M. D.

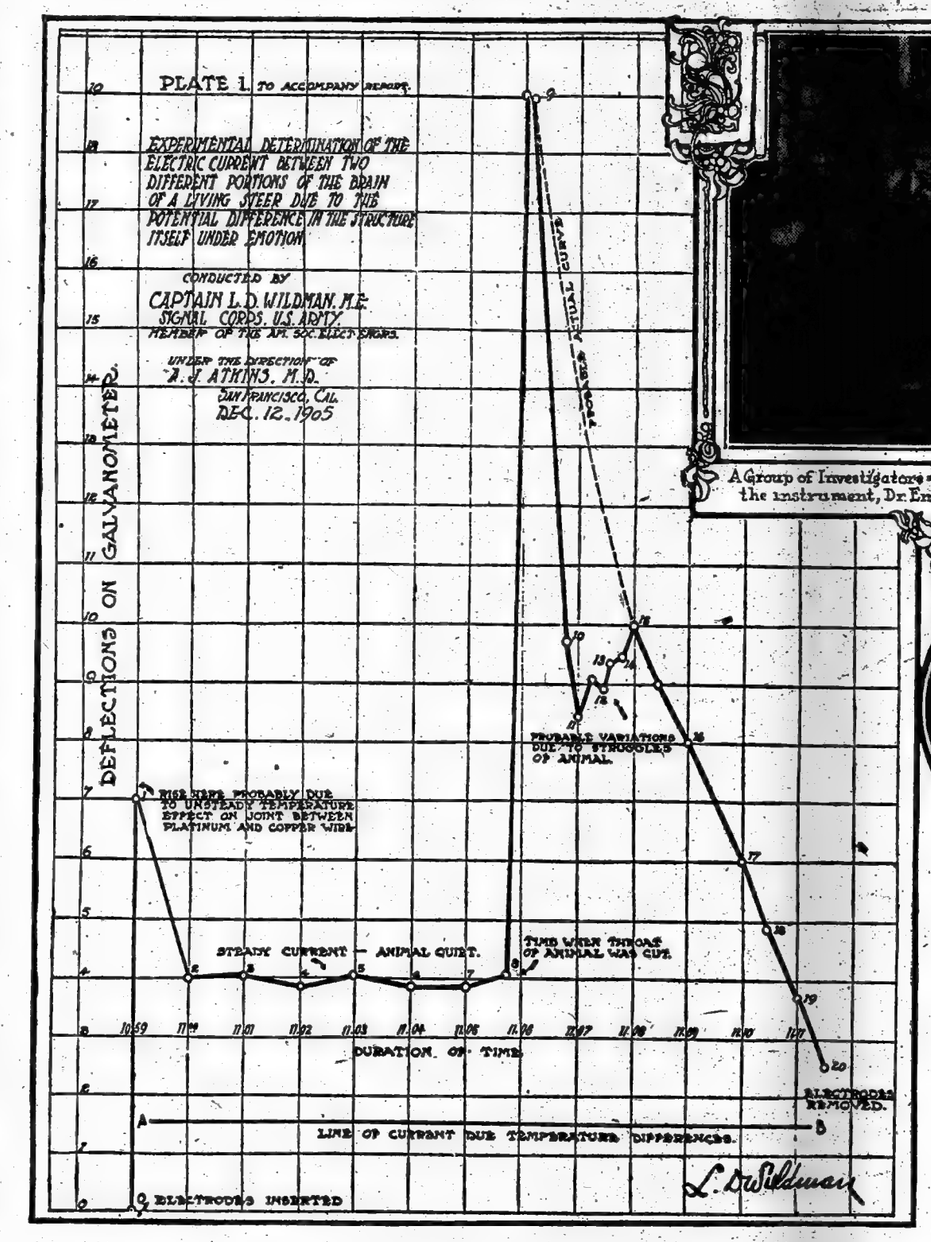

A Group of Investigators—Dr. Atkins in the foreground, Capt. Wildman at the instrument, Dr. Emma A. Lewis and Dr. H. W. Hunsaker at Dr. Atkins' right.

The Subject.

WHAT IS BEING DONE TO EUROPEANIZE MUSIC IN JAPAN

AS it has been with other nations, so it is with Japan. "A world power," we call her now, because her sons can fight, they can endure, they can die. Before her encounter with China in 1894 she was, to the rest of the world, a picturesque little country in an island of the sea, remarkable chiefly for her tea drinking and her fantastic art. But there came China with her hordes to be repulsed, and the powers opened their eyes at the doings of the "tight little island." Then the Russian bear thundered down, and the arms of the little Nipponese shot out with jiu-jitsu skill and turned him homeward howling with helpless rage.

Then it was that Japan was asked to come in and sit down with the best the world could afford.

But to win high place is not enough. With such victory comes the perpetual war of competition. Japan knows she must compete from now on with Western civilization, and if she would hold her own she must employ to a large extent the methods of the Occident. In this knowledge lies half her power. The other half lies in immediate action.

So while her hundreds of thousands of warriors were holding the arena of public interest there were other sons going about, quietly, but with grim determination to learn the various arts that go to make Western civilization the power it is.

An interesting investigator of this class is Shoji Iwamoto, who has just come to New York from Tokio for the purpose of studying European music in this country. Mr. Iwamoto is a professor in the Government School of Music, Tokio, and is the founder and editor of Ongak—The Musician—a musical monthly which devotes its space to articles on music, musical criticisms, biographies of musicians, and to musical compositions.

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Besides being a performer upon the piano and the Japanese koto, Mr. Iwamoto is a composer, his chief work consisting in the co-ordinating of Japanese and European music. Or, as Mr. Iwamoto expresses it, "the Europeanizing of Japanese music." The native music, he says, is too much minor, and very poor measure; still, it appeals to the Japanese ear, and the introduction of pure European music, especially of the classical sort, is too radical a change to catch the popular taste. The gradual taking over, however, of the Japanese melody into the major key and the perfect measure will work a revolution in the world of popular music in Japan. The Western music that the native is most attracted by at present is the church music, as it is introduced through the foreign missions. Mr. Iwamoto himself, being a Christian, was first attracted to the study of Western composition through the singing of religious hymns. And he expresses himself as delighted to find church music so highly developed in this country.

"I believe in the practical side of music," Mr. Iwamoto said. "I believe in its refining and ennobling influence, and for this reason I want the masses of my countrymen to take it into their daily lives. I regret that our Government has sent its musicians to Germany in the past, instead of to America. For while the Germans make good music they do not teach the popularizing of it as do the Americans. And since we cannot make music as yet, it is wisest for us to follow your method in adopting and popularizing it. Among our students, of course, the German influence is great, and the works of such composers as Wagner, Schumann, Schubert, and Beethoven are the most popular.

"We have no pipe organ in Japan, but our Government College is soon to put in one, and a student is now in Germany preparing himself to teach it. The introduction of the piano has only been gradual, and two theatres in Tokio have but lately brought them into use. They have found them to be profitable from a financial standpoint, and it will not be long before the piano is found in all prominent theatres. We consider the American-made piano to be much better than those made in Europe; but they are much more expensive, too. So we buy most of our instruments from the European market. Of all Western instruments the violin is the one best suited to the Japanese temperament, and we have students in Germany studying violin music now."

Mr. Takaori, a prominent violinist of Tokio, is with Mr. Iwamoto in New York for the purpose of studying our methods. Later the two will go to Europe for further study and investigation.

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The Government College of Music, of which Mr. Iwamoto is a representative, was established in 1892, and an American teacher, Prof. T. F. Mason of Boston, was placed at its head. To this American more than to any other one man do the Japanese feel that they owe what they now have of Western music. Prof. Mason was a vigorous worker and encouraged the popularizing of Western methods through the public schools. To-day the college has a Faculty consisting of six German and forty Japanese instructors. There is a chorus of 200 voices, an orchestra of 200 pieces, and a total of 500 students. Two-thirds of the graduates of the college become teachers; the remainder are usually performers.

Besides studying Western methods, Mr. Iwamoto hopes to raise a fund for the purpose of sending Japanese musicians to this country to study. He will start this fund by giving recitals under the auspices of various societies and by the sale of his own compositions.

Mr. Iwamoto comes of a highly cultured family, one that has long been interested in the intellectual development of the Japanese. His brother, Zenji Iwamoto, is the founder of Meiji Jogakko, a well-known college for girls. A sister-in-law, Kashi Iwamoto, is the author of a volume of essays in English, entitled "A Woman of New Japan." She is also the translator into Japanese of "Little Lord Fauntleroy."

While music, as the Westerner knows it, seems but a tiny bud in the garden of modern Japanese culture, there is no practical reason why it should remain so small a bud. Considering the vigor with which the Japanese ambition works, we need not be surprised to find after a few decades that this small promise has expanded to some considerable degree; that Japan has not only assimilated the music of the West, but that she has a new music of her own—simple, mere folk songs, maybe, and Europeanized, but retaining the local flavor.

PASSING OF ZADOC KAHN---CAREER OF FRANCE'S LATE GRAND RABBI

PARIS, Dec. 26.

THE funeral of Zadoc Kahn, Grand Rabbi of France, and the last Grand Rabbi to be an official of the French Republic, afforded an opportunity to Frenchmen of all denominations to show not only their respect and affection for the deceased, but also their approval of the cause of truth and of justice which he so steadfastly championed.

In accordance with his expressed desire the ceremony was notable for its extreme simplicity. But nothing could prevent the spontaneous outburst of sorrow and of respect that was displayed on all sides. The temple in the Rue de la Victoire could only accommodate a fraction of those who desired to be present at the services, and an extremely large crowd which overflowed into the Rue St. George and Rue Taitbout was managed by a body of troops assigned for the occasion. At the services were present a large number of prominent public officials, among Assistant to the Secretary of the Council; M. Outrand, General Secretary of the Prefecture of the Seine, &c., &c. Col. Lamy offered to the bereaved family the condolences of M. Loubet, the President of the Republic.

And when, after the final prayers, the funeral cortége, including representatives of charitable and aid societies, pupils from numerous schools, hospital internes, and delegates from many other organizations, wound its way through the streets of Paris, every one, without distinction of faith, bared his head to all that remained of a great and good man.

The position that Zadoc Kahn occupied was unique. The Jewish Church in France, of which he was the official head, dates back to the time of the First Empire. Under Napoleon France was divided into four consistories, which have since been increased to seven, all seven of which send delegates to the Central Consistory. In this way a system of autonomous congregations was changed into the Catholic and Protestant clergy have received a salary from the State. This was done, as was stated in the bill in the Senate, because, "since the removal of their disabilities by the Revolution, they have shown themselves worthy of the privileges granted them."

Because of this system of centralization, so characteristic of French institutions, because of his own personality and the character of the people whose spiritual leader he was, Zadoc Kahn, it may be said, was the most prominent and influential Jewish minister of his time. Ever active in fostering and aiding local charitable institutions, his relation to the Government and his friendship with French officials placed him in a position where he could render most efficient aid to his oppressed coreligionists in all lands. The victims of the anti-Semitic outbreaks in Algeria and the French protectorate of Tunis were the special objects of his solicitude. He organized many relief movements in behalf of the Russian Jews, he dispensed many millions of francs annually.

Le Siecle, in a recent article speaking of Zadoc Kahn, gives an idea of the many sided activities of a brilliant and useful career. It says: "Born in 1889, Zadoc Kahn pursued his preparatory studies in Alsace. He entered the Rabbinical School in 1856, and six years later was ordained a rabbi. A thesis which he wrote on the occasion on 'The Institution of Slavery in the Bible and the Talmud' created a great deal of interest at the time because of the American civil war which was then raging. It was translated into almost all the languages of Europe, and is still considered a scholarly piece of work. Immediately after his ordination he was made principal of the Preparatory School of the Jewish Seminary. He was married in 1863 to Ernestine, daughter of Isaac Meyer. And when at the early age of twenty-nine years he was called to the position of Grand Rabbi of Paris it was found that he had already published a number of sermons and addresses which had made his name known throughout the world.

"A Hebrew Scholar of the first rank, he never ceased to devote to scholarly investigations those hours he could spare from the onerous and exacting duties of his office. His 'Etudes sur le livre de Joseph Le Zelatuer,' a collection of religious controversies of the Middle Ages, shows deep learning. Scarcely five years ago he assumed the supervision of 'A Complete Translation of the Bible from the Original Text.' Of this monumental labor he was not only the inspiration, but he did more of the work than any one else. His translation of 'The Psalms' and of the 'Book of David' are excellent pieces of work, remarkable for their clearness and faithfulness to the text. And his version of the 'Book of Job' brings home to the reader as never before all the sombre eloquence of that masterpiece.

"In 1879, and was made an officer of the Legion of Honor in 1891. He was also an officer of Public Instruction.

"Orator, scholar, administrator, Zadoc Kahn was especially endowed with that personal magnetism which is as rare as genius. To it and to the generousness of his spirit and the nobility of his character he owed the influential position he occupied. Of a kindly nature and ever ready to find an excuse for one who had done wrong, all who came in contact with him were struck by the quickness of his understanding and the accuracy of his judgment. To him it was unnecessary to express grief. He divined it by the keenness of his intuitions, and by a deep and tender sympathy and by the delicacy of his attentions he comforted and consoled. Thus it was that though he originated and fostered many charities, the dignified and impassioned, his language was always vivid and luminous. His extemporaneous address overflowed with the enthusiasm of youth, and his four volumes of 'Sermons and Addresses,' 'Souvenirs and Regrets,' are the reflection of a spirit full of life and vigor.

"Orator, scholar, administrator, Zadoc Kahn was especially endowed with that personal magnetism which is as rare as genius. To it and to the generousness of his spirit and the nobility of his character he owed the influential position he occupied. Of a kindly nature and ever ready to find an excuse for one who had done wrong, all who came in contact with him were struck by the quickness of his understanding and the accuracy of his judgment. To him it was unnecessary to express grief. He divined it by the keenness of his intuitions, and by a deep and tender sympathy and by the delicacy of his attentions he comforted and consoled. Thus it was that though he originated and fostered many charities, the actions. His death is not only an irreparable loss to his coreligionists but to France and the whole world."

RANDOM NOTES.

Tobacco, according to Dr. J. D. Quackenbos, depresses the nerve centres and thus creates an imperious demand for its antidote, whisky. This, he says, explains 75 per cent. of all cases of dipsomania. The doctor is firmly convinced that hypnotism is a valuable remedy with which the drink habit can be cured.

Hereafter physicians in New York State, according to a recent decision, will not be permitted to withhold testimony on the ground of "professional privilege" if the patient is under 16 years of age.

"Some years ago," remarked a physician, "when the people in the South feared that an epidemic of yellow fever

Some Impressions of the Passing Show by H. C. Meyer

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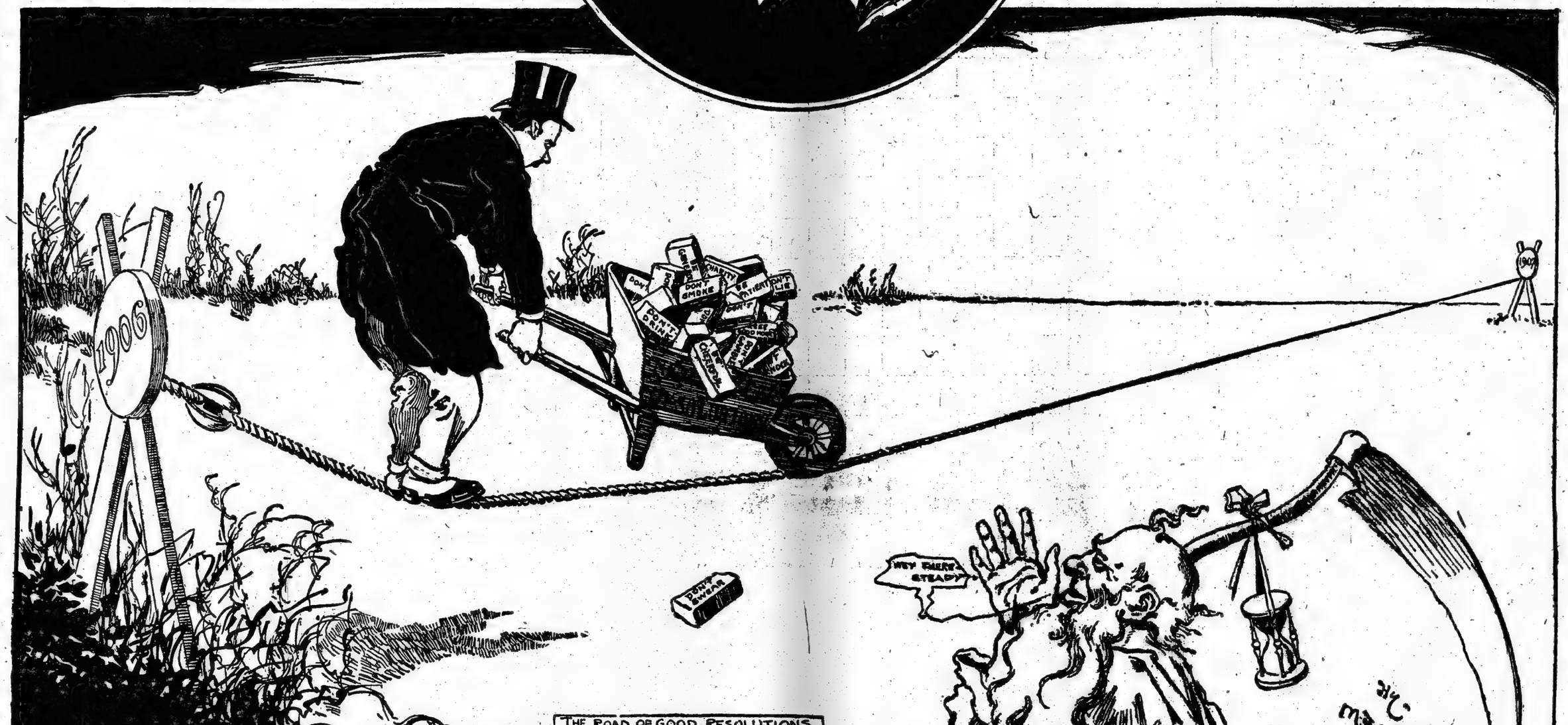

OH! THEY'RE COMING!
DURHAM'S MILITARY BROADWAY SQUAD

TO THE TALL TIMBER.

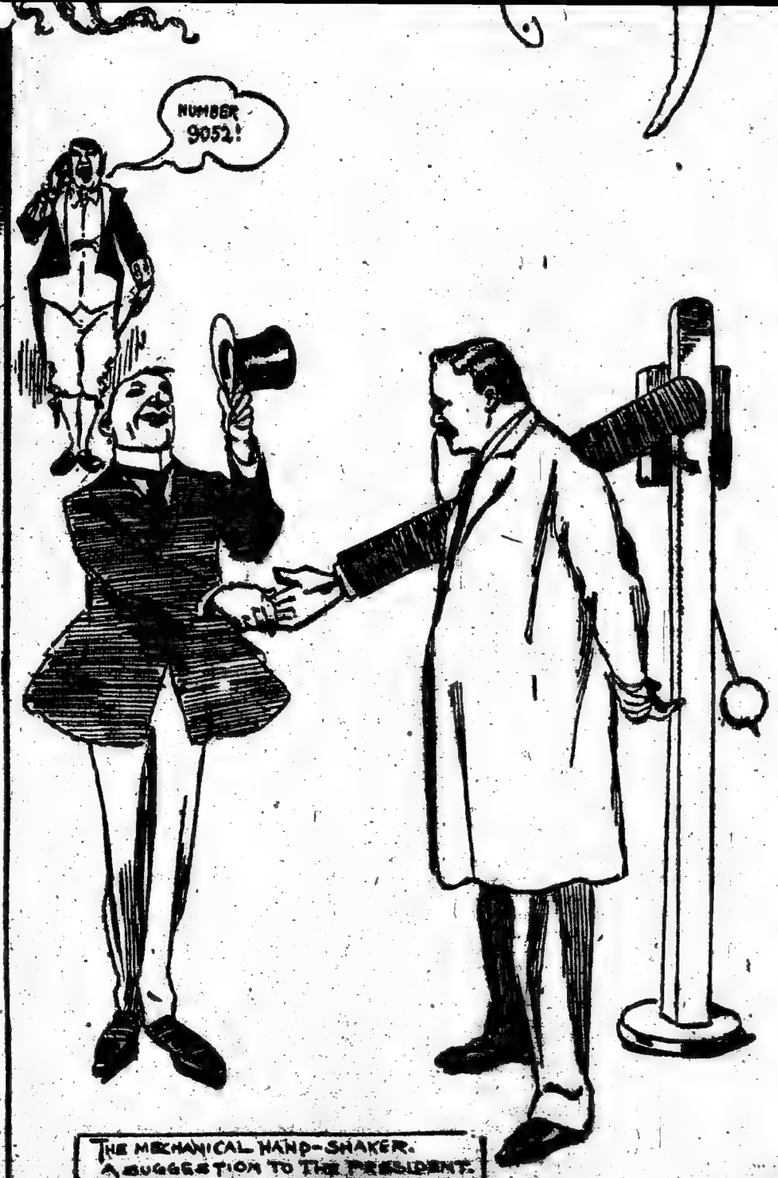

THE MECHANICAL HAND-SHAKER.
A SUGGESTION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Part Four
Second Magazine Section

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 7, 1906.

Music—Drama—Art
Society—Fashions

MUSIC AND MUSIC MAKERS

PHOTO BY BURR McINTOSH

MISS BAUERMEISTER
Who revives old memories as Martha in "Faust"

PHOTO BY BURR McINTOSH

EDYTH WALKER
Who sings Brangaene in "Tristan"

MAUD POWELL
Who will give a violin recital on Thursday

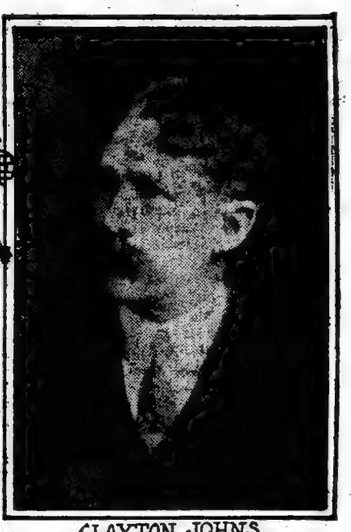

CLAYTON JOHNS
Who will give a recital of his own compositions on Tuesday

THE acute phase taken last Wednesday by the question of the chorus threatens to disarrange, for a short time at least, the plans of the management of the Opera House. There are some operas in which the chorus takes a subordinate place, and these will be put to the front till the new chorus that has been in training is ready to appear in public. The leaders of the striking choristers made an excellent calculation when they decided upon "Faust" as the opera in which they would strike their first blow. They might have made it a little more effective in "Aida," which was announced for this week; especially as the desire to hear and see for the first time Mr. Caruso's Faust and to hear Mme. Eames once more was sufficient to outweigh in the minds of very many of the audience the loss of the continuity and effect that the chorus gives in Gounod's opera. So great was the confidence of the management in this desire of the public's, or else so great was its necessity, that it put the mutilated "Faust" on for a second time yesterday.

It was clear that most of the audience on Wednesday night sympathized with the director, who explained with so much nervousness from his typewritten manuscript the cause of the trouble. The few interruptions in the way of catcalls and sarcastic remarks were very promptly hissed down. And indeed it is difficult to see how the management could take a different position. There were individual contracts with the choristers, which they deliberately violated, and it could pertinently be asked, if these were not kept, what certainty there could be that any other and more favorable contracts would be. That the chorus has grievances seems to be undoubted, indeed is admitted by the management, and it is declared a higher rate of pay would be granted on individual application. Mr. Conried's position that he cannot recognize a union in this matter is undoubtedly the right one. One of the chief dangers he hinted at in his speech on Wednesday night when he said that he would not permit a labor union to dictate what artists shall or shall not sing in this Opera House, great or small, the implication being that the chorus would attempt that sort of dictation in regard to its own members. Of course any such attempts would be injurious to discipline and the maintenance of a standard. Unfortunately Mr. Conried is obliged to take a different stand toward a higher and more important branch of his artistic forces—the orchestra.

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The visit of the Boston Symphony Quartet showed how rapidly that organization, under the extraordinarily vigorous and energetic domination of Prof. Willy Hess, has acquired the essential unity of thinking, feeling, and acting that is the most difficult quality for even musicians of the highest rank to acquire when they come together as players of chamber music. That these players will reach it in increasing measure is a foregone conclusion, for they are all artists initiated into the inner secrets of quartet playing. The greater spread of this form of art is one of the surest touchstones of musical cultivation, and the recent additions to New York's resources in this direction are notable. The latest is Ludwig Marum's Quartet, that began its work last week with an effort to inculcate the love and appreciation of chamber music in the lower part of the town. Such efforts always repay, in the end, even if they are attended with difficulties in the beginning. Experience has shown that nowhere is there a greater hunger for music and musical cultivation than in this quarter of the city, and it is a hunger for the best. The People's Symphony Auxiliary Club has done work in this way; but it has necessarily been rather fragmentary and has availed itself of the best it could get, as it could get it, to carry it on.

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It is on the whole gratifying to have the assurance of the management of the Boston Symphony Orchestra that there is no intention of keeping up the policy of inviting "guest" conductors from Europe to conduct the concerts of that orchestra. Mr. d'Indy was a welcome guest, and his musical offerings stirred the waters as they are not often stirred. It was a valuable and a significant experience. But so far as Mr. d'Indy, the "guest" conductor, is concerned, his visit was only moderately a success. He is not a conductor of high powers of anybody's music, not even his own, and it was not difficult to perceive that the jealously guarded perfection of the band's technical performance was not all there when Mr. d'Indy conducted. It has only proved once more that the best results are obtained under one conductor, and that the Boston Orchestra will continue to play under one conductor is on the whole a decision to be grateful for. There have been and will be foreign conductors to hear whom conduct would be an interesting experience; but it is one which the admirers of the orchestra will perhaps be willing to forego rather than see any risk of injuring the perfect finish of the orchestra's playing.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.

Safonoff to Conduct a Tschaikowsky Programme.

The Philharmonic Orchestra will give two extra concerts under the direction of Wassily Safonoff, the Russian conductor. They will take place on Friday afternoon, Jan. 12, and on Saturday evening, Jan. 13, at Carnegie Hall.

The programme will be made up exclusively of the works of Peter Iititsch Tschaikowsky, and shows the famous Russian composer in the forms most characteristic of his genius. The soloist is Adele Aus der Ohe. The compositions selected are:

Serenade for string orchestra, Op. 48.....Tschaikowsky
Piano concerto No. 1, B flat minor.....Tschaikowsky
Symphony, "Pathetique".....Tschaikowsky

The same programme will be repeated at the evening concert.

It is interesting to note the compositions of Tschaikowsky as they were performed at the evening concerts of the Philharmonic Society. In chronological order they are, "Romeo and Juliet," April 22, 1876, conductor, George Matzka; "Francesca da Rimini," Dec. 21, 1876, Adolph Neuendorff; symphony No. 3, Feb. 8, 1879, Adolph Neuendorff; pianoforte concerto No. 1, (Franz Rummel,) Nov. 22, 1879, Theodore Thomas; pianoforte concerto No. 2, (Madeline Schiller,) Nov. 12, 1881, Theodore Thomas; "Manfred" symphony, Dec. 4, 1886, Theodore Thomas; symphony No. 5, March 7, 1891, Theodore Thomas; "Hamlet," April 11, 1891, Theodore Thomas; symphony No. 4, Nov. 19, 1892, Anton Seidl; "Souvenir de Florence," Jan. 14, 1895, Anton Seidl; symphony No. 1, Feb. 8, 1896, Anton Seidl; "Pathétique," Jan. 8, 1897, Anton Seidl; concerto for violin, (Petschnikoff,) Nov. 18, 1899, Emil Paur; variations sur un theme rococo for violoncello, (Hugo Becker,) Emil Paur; theme and variations from suite No. 3, Jan. 10, 1903, Walter Damrosch.

THE NEW MUSIC SOCIETY.

The New Music Society of America announces its first series of three concerts of orchestral music by American composers for the evenings of Feb. 19, March 10, and April 2 at Carnegie Hall. The orchestra will be that of the Russian Symphony Society, conducted by Modest Altschuler, and the programme will contain, among other works, MacDowell's "Indian Suite," Opus 48.

Wasili von Safonoff, who will remain in this country for some weeks after finishing his engagement as guest-conductor with the Philharmonic Orchestra, has shown marked interest in the New Music Society's effort to stimulate and reward creative musical activity in America. He has accepted honorary membership in the society's Score Committee, to whose Chairman, Lawrence Gilman, 227 East Seventy-second Street, composers have been invited to send orchestral works for examination.

Mr. Safonoff will take active part in passing judgment on the compositions submitted, and he hopes to perform several of the best of them at his own concerts in Moscow. As conductor of the Russian Symphony Orchestra during a short tour soon to be made, Mr. Safonoff will conduct MacDowell's first suite, Opus 42, in several cities.

THE BOSTON SYMPHONY.

At its next New York concerts in Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening, Jan. 11, and Saturday afternon, Jan. 13, the Boston Symphony Orchestra will again be under the direction of Mr. Gericke. The management is thoroughly content with the result of the experiment of bringing Mr. d'Indy to this country, which gave an unusual fillip of interest to the season. But it is necessary to correct an impression that the coming of Mr. d'Indy meant the beginning of a new policy in the management of the orchestra and that "guest" conductors will be a feature of every season. This is not true. So far as can be seen, the policy of the orchestra in the future will be the same as that of the past. The success of the orchestra has proved conclusively that best results are obtainable only when a band works continuously under one conductor.

The soloist on Thursday night will be Alfred Reisenauer, who has chosen Weber's "Concertstück," a work which is now seldom heard in concert halls. On Saturday afternoon Prof. Willy Hess, the concert-master of the orchestra, will be the soloist. He will play Spohr's concerto in G minor. The programmes are as follows:

Thursday Evening.
Overture, "Hiawatha".....Rubin Goldmark
Concert piece in F minor for pianoforte and orchestra, Op. 79.....Weber
Orchestral fantasia, "Francesca da Rimini," Op. 38.....Tschaikowsky
Symphony No. 2 in D major, Op. 73..Brahms
Solo artist, Mr. Alfred Reisenauer.
Saturday Afternoon.
Symphony No. 1 in E flat major, Op. 38..Schumann
Concerto for violin in D minor, No. 9....Spohr
Tone poem, "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks," Op. 28.....Richard Strauss
Overture, "In the South".....Elgar
Solo artist, Prof. Willy Hess.

NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

The programme for the fifth concert of the New York Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Walter Damrosch, conductor, this afternoon and Tuesday evening, will be as follows:

Symphony No. 3, (Scotch).....Mendelssohn
"La Mort de Timtagiles".....Loeffler
Symphonic poem after Maeterlinck's drama. (The Viol D'Amore obligato, played by the composer, Charles Martin Loeffler.)
"The Witch's Song," ("Das Hexenlied.")
Poem by Ernst von Wildebruch.
A musical recitation, with orchestra.....Max Schilling
(New; first time in New York.)
David Bispham.

"Das Hexenlied," ("The Witch's Song,") is a Ballad by Ernst von Wildebruch, set to accompanying music by Max Schillings. Its original description was "a musical recitation with orchestra or piano." A note on the fly leaf of the score says that the present treatment of "The Witch's Song" was undertaken by himself expressly for Max Schillings, and may be used for public performance only in connection with the music composed by the latter.

The other chief attraction at this concert will be Charles Martin Loeffler's symphonic poem, "La Mort de Tintagiles." For this the composer himself will play the viol d'amore obligato. The idea of using the viol d'amore to impersonate the child "Tintagile" is an original device, as the gentle and plaintive sounds of this instrument aptly portray the child's terrors as well as the love for the sister, Ygraine. The piece was composed in the Summer of 1897, being intended originally for orchestra and two viols d'amore obligato. Mr. Loeffler afterward remodelled the score. He took out the second viol d'amore part, and lessened the importance of the part taken by the other, so that the poem may now be considered a purely orchestral work.

It has been said that, "from a poetico-dramatic point of view, the music may be taken as depicting a struggle between two opposing forces—say, the Queen and her Handmaids, on the one hand, and Tintagiles and Ygraine, on the other; but it does not seek to follow out the drama scene by scene."

MUSICAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes are giving a chronological series of five recitals of sonatas for violin and piano at the residence of Mrs. Charles T. Barney, 67 Park Avenue. These are for the benefit of the Music School Settlement. A very interesting programme has been arranged. The first recital was given last Wednesday morning and sonatas by Tartini, Corelli, and Locatelli were played. The next one will be next Wednesday morning at 11, when the programme will consist of sonatas by Handel, Bach, and Mozart. Beethoven will be reached in the next one; the fourth will be devoted to Schumann, Rubinstein, and Grieg, and the fifth to Brahms and Cesar Frank.

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The next set of People's Symphony Concerts will take place at Cooper Union Thursday evening, Jan. 25, and Grand Central Palace Friday evening, Jan. 26, and in recognition of the proximity of the date of Mozart's birthday, the programme will be chiefly devoted to works by that master—the overture to "The Magic Flute," the "Jupiter Symphony," an aria, with Miss Susan Metcalfe, soprano, as soloist, together with Beethoven's "Leonore" Overture No. 3 and the Scherzo from Tschaikowsky's fourth Symphony.

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The Russian Symphony Orchestra's next concert at Carnegie Hall, on the evening of Jan. 27, will fall on the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Mozart's birth. In recognition of this fact, the orchestra will depart from its plan of giving only Russian music. At the suggestion of Wasili von Safonoff, a seldom-heard Mozart symphony in A major will be performed. Josef Lhévine, the Russian pianist, who has made his way out of Moscow with great difficulty to come for his American concert tour, will be the soloist. He will play Rubinstein's fifth piano concerto, in E-flat major, which is said to be wholly unfamiliar here. It was with this composition that Lhévine won the Rubinstein prize in Berlin in 1895. Tschaikowsky's first symphony, the "Winter Reverie," will also be a feature of the programme for Jan. 27. The Russian Symphony Orchestra will soon give a series of concerts in Brooklyn, Boston, Chicago, and elsewhere under the leadership of Mr. Safonoff.

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Sigismond Stojowski, the Polish pianist, is to give a recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Wednesday afternoon, the 24th. Stojowski made a success when he played here for the first time last Tuesday evening, and was again the soloist with the Young People's Symphony Orchestra yesterday afternoon.

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When Mr. Victor Beigel gives the first of his recitals in Mendelssohn Hall on Wednesday evening, the 17th, he will present a programme of classical compositions dating from the years 1400 to 1800, including compositions by Lully, Rameau, Handel, Bach, Haydn, Beethoven, and others, with the assistance of Miss Susan Metcalfe, Miss Frances Ives, Miss Emma Van der Veer, and Mr. William Raymond.

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Raoul Pugno, pianist; Joseph Hollman, 'cellist, and Miss Marie Hall, violinist, will give a concert in Carnegie Hall on Sunday afternoon, the 21st, at 3 o'clock. The concert will also serve to reintroduce an old friend in Joseph Hollman, who has been absent from the local concert stage for nearly twelve years.

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The illness of Mrs. Corinne Rider-Kelsey, the soprano, is not as serious as was first believed. A letter received by Mr. Wolfsohn, from the doctors attending Mrs. Kelsey in Portland, Me., promises that after a few weeks' rest she will be able to continue her tour.

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The whole world is about to celebrate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Mozart, and New York's tribute to the "wondrous boy" will be fittingly represented by the second Sam Franko's series of concerts of old music. This will be given on the evening of Thursday, Feb. 1, at Mendelssohn Hall, and Mozart's works will be the only ones on the programme. The rarely performed Symphonie Concertante for violin and viola will be played by Leopold Lichtenberg and Mr. Franko. An important number will be a Divertimento in B flat for strings and two horns. It is astonishing that a work of this importance, the product of Mozart's ripest period, should only now be played for the first time in America.

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The compositions of Louis Victor Saar are at present considerably in evidence. His new violin sonata, his violoncello sonata, and a group of songs by him will also be given on different occasions in New York this week. Both sonatas will be heard for the first time in New York. The violin sonata was written in 1903 and published the same year by a Leipsic publisher. The 'cello sonata is earlier, but has been revised, and is still in manuscript. It is in three parts, all constructed on one theme, which appears in various keys and rhythms.

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The intendance of the royal theatres announces that the Summer festival for 1906 will be arranged as follows: Sixteen Richard Wagner festival performances in the Prinze Regenten Theater from Aug. 13 till Sept. 7, which will include five performances of "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg," three of "Tann-häuser," and 2 of "Der Ring des Nibelungen," and six Mozart festival performances in the Residenztheater from the 2d to the 12th of August.

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Felix Weingartner, the famous German conductor, who will visit this country for one month on Mr. Damrosch's invitation, will begin rehearsals immediately on arriving here, and he will make his first reappearance in New York on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 14, and Tuesday evening, Jan. 16, at the sixth concert of the New York Symphony Orchestra. The first programme that he will conduct with the New York Symphony Orchestra will comprise Weber's overture to "Der Freischütz," Schumann's Symphony in B flat, No. 1, and Berlioz's "Symphony Fantastique." This will be on Jan. 14 and 16.

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The exhibition of the Seidl urn, designed to receive the ashes of Anton Seidl, by George Gray Barnard, continues at Steinway's till Jan. 6. To-morrow morning at 11 o'clock there will be a short memorial service and dedication of the urn.

SOME ARTISTS AT PLAY.

How Herr Safonoff and Others Welcomed the New Year.

Herr Safonoff was not a stranger in a strange land on watch night, although he had arrived only the day before. He was the centre of a group of artists who made merry in the college hall of the Hotel Astor until the New Year had been duly welcomed. None of the old New Yorkers had a better time than this company, who were guests of Joseph Muetter.

Conductor Herz of the Metropolitan was one of those who helped the fun along. He sat at the piano and played waltz music for the dancers. Miss Arnold, from the Irving Place Theatre, gave a graceful dance while he played. Jacques Frierberger at the piano played "Dixie" a la Wagner, Schumann, and Beethoven, and Rudolf Proell of the Frankfort opera improvised a song bidding farewell to the old year and welcoming the New Year, while Hugo Bryck, at the piano, improvised the accompaniment to it. Herr Safonoff suggested other ideas for improvisations and the two carried them out.

Herr Safonoff helped along the fun with an exhibition of dexterity with his fingers. He has developed them to such a point that he can move any one, two, or three at will independently of the others. He had the company laughing whenever he would show how he would lead the orchestra, and control the picolo with his little finger, the tuba with his thumb, and the balance of the orchestra with the remaining digits.

HALL-PUGNO-HOLLMAN CONCERT

French Pianist Surprised English Violinist with a Kiss.

Arrangements have been made whereby Miss Marie Hall, the English violinist; Raoul Pugno, the French pianist, and Joseph Hollman, the Belgian 'cellist, will appear together in a concert to be given at Carnegie Hall on the evening of Jan. 21.

It will be the first appearance of Mr. Hollman in New York. He has been on tour with Mme. Emma Eames, but as she gave no concerts here he did not have an opportunity to be heard.

Among the ensemble numbers they will play will be a Cesar Franck sonata. While rehearsing this a few days ago, M. Pugno surprised Miss Hall exceedingly. Miss Hall is very quiet and self-contained. M. Pugno's Gallic enthusiasm sometimes carries him away. He is particularly fond of the Franck sonata, and while the violinist was playing it he paid more attention to her part in the rehearsal than his own. When it was through the huge Frenchman jumped up from the piano, gave three or four exclamations of delight, and then gathered the little violinist into his arms and gave her a bearish embrace and an enthusiastic kiss. Miss Hall did not recover her composure for some time.

Mme. Sembrich to Give a Recital.

It is announced that, in answer to many requests, Mme. Sembrich will give a song recital at Carnegie Hall on the afternoon of Thursday, Feb. 1.

Why?

Johnny—Isn't a tin horn made of tin, mamma?
Mamma—Certainly it is.
Johnny—Then how is it that a fog horn isn't made of fog?

A MONTH'S MUSICAL CALENDAR

Jan. 7—N. Y. Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Jan. 8—Alfred Reisenaur, piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall.
Jan. 8—Arthur Rubinstein and Philadelphia Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Jan. 8—Leo Schulz Quartet, Knabe Hall.
Jan. 9—Clayton Johns, song recital, Mendelssohn Hall.
Jan. 9—N. Y. Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Jan. 9—Olive Mead Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall.
Jan. 9—Mendelssohn Trio, Hotel Majestic.
Jan. 9—Beatrice Eberhard, violin recital, Carnegie Chamber Music Hall.
Jan. 10—Y. M. C. A. concert, Carnegie Hall.
Jan. 10—Miss Crane and Mr. Grienauer, recital, Mendelssohn Hall.
Jan. 11—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Jan. 11—Maud Powell, violin recital, Mendelssohn Hall.
Jan. 12—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall.
Jan. 13—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Jan. 13—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall.
Jan. 13—Margulies Trio, Mendelssohn Hall.
Jan. 13—David Bispham, song recital, Mendelssohn Hall.
Jan. 14—N. Y. Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Jan. 16—Alfred Reisenauer, piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall.
Jan. 16—N. Y. Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Jan. 16—Flonzaley Quartet, Carnegie Chamber Music Hall.
Jan. 16—David Bispham, song recital.
Jan. 17—Victor Beigel, recital, Mendelssohn Hall.
Jan. 18—Heinrich Meyn, song recital, Mendelssohn Hall.
Jan. 18—Kaltenborn Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall.
Jan. 19—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall.
Jan. 20—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall.
Jan. 21—Pugno, Hollman and Hall, concert, Carnegie Hall.
Jan. 23—William H. Barber, piano recital, Association Hall.
Jan. 23—Kneisel Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall.
Jan. 24—Sigismond Stojowski, piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall.
Jan. 25—Edwin Grasse, violin recital, Mendelssohn Hall.
Jan. 25—People's Symphony Orchestra, Cooper Union.
Jan. 26—People's Symphony Orchestra, Grand Central Palace.
Jan. 27—Russian Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Jan. 30—Susan Strong, song recital, Mendelssohn Hall.
Feb. 1—Sam Franko, concert of old music, Mendelssohn Hall.
Feb. 4—N. Y. Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 5—People's Symphony Auxiliary, Cooper Union.

Concerts, Recitals and Church Choir News

A Musician Who Was Never a Child

Arthur Rubinstein Seems to Have Been Born Old and Has Always Felt Old.

PERHAPS there are boys who never grew up; there certainly is one man who never was a boy. Arthur Rubinstein came heralded as one who had been an infant phenomenon, of the extreme type, one whose baby fingers stretched over the keys and brought forth music of Brahms, and whose baby mind could transpose that same music of Brahms. It all becomes clear when one meets him. He never really knew what it was to be a child. Eighteen are all the years he knows, but he entered upon them free from that period when a boy grows up in mere animal savagery. So why think of him as a boy?

Other youngsters have come to New York to be exploited. Josef Hofmann, with his spirits running riot; Kubelik, with his dreamy shyness, were real boys, neither was as old in thought as this Rubinstein who looks calmly upon one who questions him, with less of nervousness than the veteran Paderewski shows, and calmly and decisively utters his opinions as though no other could be held by him or anybody else. Musicians who know of the struggle with temperament might well envy one who had his temperament ready made and developed for him before he had come to the years when others must begin the real struggle.

It was curious to hear him, in a conversation of an hour, dealing with subject after subject without the slightest trace of uncertainty with the poise of a man of fifty. He talks of himself in a curious, impersonal way, the way of the man who has gone through life and got his point of view on himself from a vantage point outside himself. He relates the things that have happened in his life without once betraying more than the passing interest one would have in the tale of another.

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And never a doubt shows at all through it. He has found, for instance, that his family are not in touch with him, and so he does not care to be with them, and it is a matter of course that he does not spend much time with them. He discusses Caruso's mannerisms as an old crony would. He speaks of the Kaiser in critical fashion that is almost lèse majesté. It is done, though, without any assumption. He merely believes in himself with the belief of a man who has never had a doubt instilled in his mind.

"I feel very old," he said. "I always did feel old. I never played with other children. I did not care for toys or for games. Other boys I didn't like, because they were too rough. It was not because I was not strong, either, for even though I do not look it, I am."

He held out his arm, and one could feel that even in repose it was hard like an athlete's. It is not the arm alone, but the whole slight body.

"My parents were old when I came," he continued, thoughtfully. "I was the youngest of many children, and the next youngest was eight years older than I. I did not care for the other children and so I was always with the older members of my family. I was always allowed to be around with the men, and as I grew older, to smoke and talk with them. I was not interested in children's talk.

"My pleasure? Of course music was my great thought. But after that I spent all the time I could reading. I have read much of Polish, Russian, German, Scandinavian, and French literature, and now I am interested in English literature," for he speaks all the languages he mentioned and is gaining a command of English.

"How it came that I am what I am I do not know," he went on. "Somewhere in my family there should be musical talent, but there was none that I know about. In a distant way I have a relationship to Anton Rubinstein. In Warsaw were cousins of his who were cousins of my father, but not close cousins. He belonged to the Russian branch of the family, I to the Polish branch. All my people were in trade, in manufacturing mostly, and that was their life. I was born in Lodz, a manufacturing city, where music, real music, was not much known. I do not like to be with my family now, because they do not understand.

"Think, then, how surprised my people were when as a baby I first showed I loved music. It was when I was less than two years old that my sister one day was singing a song and I listened and suddenly I started to sing and carried the air she had been singing. Then for play they got me to sing and then put me at my sister's piano. As a baby I should have drummed at the keys just to make a noise, but I did not. I tried to pick out airs on it, and did it. My sister's music teacher helped me when he saw I could do it and struck me on the fingers when I did anything wrong.

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"So it was that I came under the care of Joachim. My parents did not know what to do, and they wrote to him. He advised that I should be held back and not be permitted to rush out and be a child wonder. I have that letter yet. Joachim has been everything to me. When I was 8 years old my sister went to Berlin to buy her trousseau and took me along. Then I first saw Joachim. He did not want to hear me play, said I was too young. But I did play, and he found I could transpose Brahms without the notes.

"Then he took me in hand. He said I must not be permitted to be led astray by the need of making money. He interested some wealthy people, and they agreed to give me 3,000 marks a year until I was ready to earn my living. He put me to studying the piano, but also made me read."

He went on calmly telling of persons he surprised at times, but with no boasting. He was asked how he liked his prosperity.

"I do not play for the money," he said. "Money is good, but I could not think of that. That is why I do not like to play in the daytime. It is the money, then, only that I would be playing for, because I must force myself, lift myself up, to the work. I do not feel like playing till the night comes. When the lights go up then I feel my art, and I could play all night long."

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

The first concert in the series of the Leo Schulz Quartet will be given in Knabe Hall on Monday evening. The quartet is composed of Maurice Kaufman and David Robinson, first and second violins; Fritz Schaefer, viola, and Leo Schulz, 'cello. The entire programme will be heard in America for the first time. It comprises Wilhelm Stenhammar's third quartet in F, Op. 18; Louis Victor Saar's sonata for violin and piano, in G major, Op. 44, and Alexander Glazounow's fifth quartet in D minor, Op. 70.

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Arthur Rubinstein, a young pianist, of whom much has been said lately, will make his first appearance here in Carnegie Hall to-morrow evening with the co-operation of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Rubinstein will play Saint-Saëns's concerto in G minor. The orchestral numbers will be Georg Schumann's overture, "Liebesfrühling," Brahms's second symphony, and Max Schillings's symphonic prologue to Sophocles's "Oedipus Rex," Op. 11.

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At their second concert in Mendelssohn Hall next Tuesday evening the Olive Mead Quartet will give the following programme: Mozart, quartet, G major; Arthur Foote, pianoforte quintet, Opus 38; Mendelssohn, quartet, E flat, major. Mrs. Augusta Cottlow is the assisting artist.

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A 'cello and song recital will be given in Mendelssohn Hall on Wednesday evening by Karl Grienauer, 'cellist, and Miss Ethel Crane, assisted by Louis Victor Saar. Mr. Saar will play with Mr. Grienauer his new sonata for 'cello and piano in C minor, Opus 49, for the first time. Mr. Grienauer will play also pieces by Victor Herbert, John Hyatt Brewer, and himself. Miss Crane will sing groups of songs.

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The second concert of the Adèle Margulies's Trio, Miss Margulies, Mr. Lichtenberg, and Mr. Schurz, with the assistance of Eugene Boegner, violin, will be given in Mendelssohn Hall on Saturday evening. They will play Mozart's trio No. 1, in G major; Richard Strauss's sonata for piano and 'cello, Opus 6, and Dvorak's piano quartet in E flat, Opus 87.

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Miss Maud Powell will give a violin recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday afternoon, assisted by Mr. Epstein, pianist. Miss Powell will play Strauss's violin sonata, Op. 18; pieces by Bach and Corelli, Paganini's Witches' Dance, Dvorak's Humoreske, and Wieniawski's Valse Capriccio.

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At Alfred Reisenauer's second recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Monday afternoon he will play these pieces: Schuman's sonata in F sharp minor, Op. 11; Beethoven's Two Bagatelle, F major, Op. 33, No. 3, and B min[illegible] also polonaise, C m[illegible]

Two Moments Musicaux, C sharp minor and F minor; "Staendchen," D minor, and Hungarian Marche, C minor, transcribed by Liszt, and Chopin's ballade, F major, Op. 38; berceuse, D flat major, Op. 57; Grande Valse Brillante, E flat major, Op. 18, and polonaise, A flat major, Op. 53.

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Miss Beatrice Eberhard's second violin recital will be given at Carnegie Chamber Music Hall on Tuesday evening. She will play new sonatas by Hans Huber and Vincent d'Indy and Grieg's C minor sonata. Carl Voelkner will play the piano.

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David Bispham will give his third song recital on Saturday afternoon in Mendelssohn Hall. His programme will be as follows: "Si tra i ceppi," (Berenice,) Handel; Qui Sdegno, (Magic Flute,) Mozart; Die Ehre Gottes, Beethoven; Schoene Wiege Meiner Leiden, Schumann; Der Wanderer, Schubert; Wie froh und frisch, Brahms; the Erlking, Tom the Rhymer, the Wedding Song, C. Loewe; the Witches' Song, (Das Haxenlied,) Max Schillings; recitation with music.

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Miss Beatrice Eberhard will give at her second violin recital in Carnegie Chamber Music Hall, on Jan. 9, new sonatas by Hans Huber and Vincent d'Indy and Grieg's sonata in C minor.

NEW DIRECTOR FOR ST. MARY'S.

Mr. Chegwidden, the Organist Now in Charge—Special Music To-day.

Changes in the direction of the music at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin (West Forty-sixth Street) places Frank Jarrett Chegwidden, the organist, in full charge. Mr. Chegwidden, who is a young man, has been at St. Mary's for the past four years, at first as assistant to Dr. Prentice, the former organist, now organist emeritus, and taking his place when the latter gave up actual work. In addition to this he now takes the position of Musical Director in charge of the vested and mixed choir, in place of Mr. Thomas Prentice, resigned.

There will be special music in the church to-day, Cimarosa's Military Mass, which is a favorite with the congregation, for the morning service and for the offertory, "Oh, Thou That Tellest," from Handel's "Messiah." The vesper service will be by Le Prevost and the offertory the Noel by St. Saens. The orchestral numbers to-day will be the Priests' March, Mendelssohn, and the Coronation March, Meyerbeer. There will be the procession solemnelle around the church at both services.

Wenzel A. Raboch will conduct the music. Mr. Raboch and Mr. Chegwidden have been associated in church music before, the latter having been a choir boy under Mr. Raboch for thirteen years at the Chapel of St. Chrysostome, where Mr. Raboch was organist. Mr. Chegwidden has charge of the choir at the chapel at the present time.

IN THE ORGAN LOFT.

At the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, an organ recital is given for half an hour previous to the service by Will C. Macfarlane, the organist, every Friday from 5 to 5:30. This past week the "Marche Pontificale," by Lemmens, was given; "Spring Song," Hollins; toccato in F, Bach, and the prelude to "Parsifal." An equal variety is given at each recital. The Temple Emanu-El choir, which is under the direction of Max Spicker, is perhaps the only one of its kind in the country. It has twenty high-priced soloists. In the leading quartet are Miss Anna Bussert, soprano; Miss Janet Spencer, alto; Willis Bacheller, tenor, and C. Bologna, bass. Within the last two years the Temple has put in a fine new four-manual Odell organ.

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The First Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn has a new contralto soloist in Miss Margaret Stephens. Miss Stephens's success should encourage the younger singers, who find it difficult to make progress in New York. She was engaged from a list of more than 200 competitors. She is a young California girl, who came to New York to study, has sung for a short time in other choirs, but this is her first important engagement.

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New York should have a reputation for introducing young organists. Gaston Marie Dethier, one of the best in the city, who had brought the large mixed choir of the Church of St. Francis Xavier to such a state of perfection before the Gregorian edict, was only nineteen when he was heard at Liege, his native town, and engaged for the church. Mr. Dethier's last public organ recital was given at Brown University, Providence, this month.

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An interesting piece of music given by the choir of St. Paul's Chapel, on Broadway, on Christmas Day was the offertorium, "Glory to God," by T. Tertius Noble. It is a York, England, publication, and was brought over this year by Edmund Jacque, the organist of the Chapel, and produced at the festival service for the first time in this country.

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There are New York musicians who consider Mr. Noble one of the coming organists and composers. One of the wealthy New York churches felt so sure of this that he received a very flattering offer this past Summer to come to this city to take charge of its music. But a big salary did not tempt him. Mr. Noble is organist at York Minster, where there is a large and fine organ, which has recently been restored at great expense, and the same atmosphere, he thinks, is not to be obtained in a newer country.

"What, leave all this?" Mr. Noble is known to have said later, looking around the old church. "All the money in New York could not tempt me." The York organist received part of his training under Sir Walter Parratt of the Chapel Royal, Windsor, and St. John's College, Cambridge, and he also studied with Sir Charles Villiars Stanford of the Royal College of Music, London.

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Speaking of the atmosphere which frequently surrounds the organist abroad, Mr. Jacque of St. Paul's, says that not the least of this is the house in the grounds which is sometimes provided for him by the church. Ivor Atkins, the organist of Worcester Cathedral, which Mr. Jacque visited this Summer, has a residence on the church property. It is a charming house under the shadow of the great cathedral. Mr. Atkins is a friend of Sir Edward Elgar, who lives near Worcester, and was the organist of the Roman Catholic Church there until he left to devote himself to other lines of work. Sir Edward wrote the libretto for a cantata written by Mr. Apgar, and which was given at the musical festival at Worcester in September.

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Charles Heinroth of the Church of the Ascension, Percy Grant's church, is one of the organists of the city who are going to give Tertian Noble's music this Winter. He has sent to England for everything published.

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One organist in New York who is surrounded by an ecclesiastical atmosphere is James M. Helfenstein, organist of Grace Church. In the group of Grace Church buildings, which run into each other in true Old World style, in a manner confusing to the unfamiliar, he has a large room on an upper floor, from which only the top of the church is visible. In this room one might be a hundred miles away from New York. There are a number of windows, but all look out upon the gray towers of the church. Nothing else is to be seen, and the effect of seclusion and churchly atmosphere is delightful.

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They are interested in congregational singing at St. Agnes's Chapel, (Episcopal) Ninety-second Street, near Columbus Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Manning, rector of the church, is greatly in favor of it, and in addition to his regular vested choir, Dr. G. Edward Stubbs, organist and choirmaster, has a congregational choir of 100 voices. This choir sings at the Wednesday evening services in Lent, and has rehearsals every third Sunday following the 4 o'clock service in the afternoon. The rehearsals for next year will commence some time during January. Last year was the first of this amateur service.

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The vested choir is a large one, and its robing room is one of the most attractive in the city. If the choir boys in the large churches are obliged to work hard, much is done for them. The robing room of these boys is spacious, long, and narrow for its length, and having a semi-ecclesiastical appearance in its architecture. Around the sides of the room are the lockers of oak, the wood used in the church. Through the centre of the room lengthwise is a long, double bench, a high back with seats on either side, the wood of oak and the cushions dark green. There are high windows, through which the sun shines, and around the sides of the room are pictures of the great cathedrals of the world, placed there for their educational value for the boys. An interesting framed document is a letter, yellow and worn, but easily read, written by Mendelssohn to the late Dr. Cutler, the organist of old Trinity, who first introduced the vested choir boy to New York at the time of the visit of the Prince of Wales to this country. Dr. Stubbs was a pupil of Dr. Cutler's. There are also certificates of Dr. Stubbs's framed, but not the one of the latest that he has received, that in which the University of the South made him a Doctor of Music in the Spring.

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Every one does not know that the musical and other work done on a large scale at St. Agnes's Chapel is entirely in proportion to the size of the church. The word, chapel used by all the churches, other than old Trinity, the parent, in Trinity Parish, is misleading. St. Agnes's Chapel is the largest Episcopal church in New York City, and contains the greatest number of cubic feet. It is a magnificent $1,000,000 building, with great seven-foot aisles, an immense choir and chancel, and wide spaces at the front of the nave. The marble pulpit and altar are beautifully inlaid, and the organ case finely carved. The space given to aisles and at the front and back of the church makes its seating capacity small in comparison to its size, but this is actually greater than that of even the mother church.

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At the Roman Catholic Churches where the Pope's edict concerning the Gregorian music has been fully carried out there has been in many cases much unhappiness. Christmas is the season for the brightest and most beautiful music of the year, and to give in its place the monotonous plain chants with no women's voices to take the high notes and no high notes for them to take, with none of the fine old classics or beautiful modern music for the organ, the organists have been in despair. Where they have devoted ten, twelve, and more years to building up the music in the churches and training the choirs they feel that a lifetime of effort has been swept away in a moment.

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"The Gregorian music is intended for the study of the erudite," one of them groaned. "It is the primer of music, the music of the early days. To be sung now it can only be done when the full value of every word is given by the singers, and how can a boy who has no feeling, who is immature, give expression to something he does not understand? It only amuses them and the congregation goes to sleep."

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The men soloists of other days who are still singing in the choirs have been known to throw their music on the floor in disgust, tired of the continual pounding with the voice, the constant monotonous repetition of the music. The women who have not had a chance to try it, but have lost good positions which they formerly held, have spent an equally lugubrious Christmas season because of salaries that are minus.

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One of these, returning recently from a visit to Philadelphia, where she obtained part of her musical education, says that there is apparently a distinct financial loss in that city in the churches formerly rcted for their fine music. Much of the revenue was received from visitors of other denominations, who were glad to contribute liberally for the music they heard. Now there is no music, and they stay away.

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The Church of the Paulist Fathers gives a good example of the Gregorian music rendered in the Roman Catholic Church. The edict did not affect the music there because the plain chant had already been adopted. The boys, as in other Roman churches, are taken from the parochial schools, and if they sometimes represent raw material, they give a large body of sound, and any rough edges there may be are lost as the notes float upward in the lofty height and are harmonious when they reach the ears of the congregation.

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S. C. Bennett of Carnegie Hall is giving a series of lecture musicales, taking for his subject "Psychological Principles in Voice Production." Mr. Bennett is assisted by his pupil, Mrs. Walter Hubbard, who will soon be heard at his lecture in New York at the Waldorf-Astoria.

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The tenor solo, "Jesus, Fount of Life Still Flowing," by Bridge, will be repeated at the 4 o'clock service at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, and the Magnificat, by Stainer, which were given at the musical service last Sunday. New York people are appreciative of these musical services, and followed the music carefully. They come early, not to lose the prelude, and stay at such a service as was given at the Church of the Incarnation last Sunday until the end of the postlude. No one seeing such a congregation could say that New Yorkers did not care for good music or fail to appreciate the pains taken in the churches to give them the best.

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Mendelssohn's "Hear My Prayer" will be given by the choir at the 4 o'clock musical service of the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street, to-day.

MUSIC AT ST. THOMAS'S.

Ten of America's ablest architects are at work on plans for the new St. Thomas's Church building to replace the old one burned in August. The walls of the old building not being strong enough for further use, there will be an entirely new structure, which it is expected will show "a revival of Gothic architecture in America." This is one of the statements made in the year book of the church, which has just been issued. The plans will, among other things, provide room for one of the finest organs in the world to replace that in the old building.

This was a new and beautiful one, at the time of the fire, dedicated only the previous November, a gift from the late Henry H. Cook, one of the vestry men of the church, whose death took place this last October, a couple of months after the burning of his magnificent gift. The organ was presented fully insured, and the money for the insurance will help to replace it.

It is now history, the wonderful record made in building a temporary structure inside the walls of the old church. Seventeen hundred cartloads of debris were carted away, and in sixty days from the start the new building was ready for occupancy, and on All Saints' Day, Nov. 1, the first service was held in the building. In this is the temporary organ built for the church and loaned by the builders. It is a good but not large organ, heard, however, to best advantage, for the acoustic properties of the building are excellent.

Not such elaborate music is undertaken on this small organ as on the larger one. "The Messiah" was given on Christmas of last year in the church with a string orchestra, assisting chorus, and soloists. In recapitulating the events in the musical department of the church, Will C. Macfarlane, organist and choirmaster, mentions the death, last April, of Alfred F. Toulmin, who was for over thirty years harpist and bell ringer at St. Thomas's, and Theodore Van Yorx, the tenor soloist, took the place of Frank Van R. Bunn in May.

In a well-regulated choir there are many things aside from the singing and rehearsals. There is a Summer vacation, for one thing, and the St. Thomas boys spent two weeks of this last season at Rhinebeck, and a day as the guests of Levi P. Morton at Ellerslie, his Summer home. The choir boys have gymnasium classes and basket ball teams, for which uniforms are provided. There are also gymnasium classes for St. Thomas's Choir Guild, an organization for which the choir boys are eligible only when they become ineligible for choir service. This choir guild has the distinctive feature of being the only organization in the parish which meets continuously throughout the year.

One interesting statement made by Mr. Macfarlane in his report is that the fire in the church did not originate in the organ, as was suggested at the time. The starting box, with the switches for admitting electric currents to the motors, was found among the débris after the fire, properly disconnected.

There is now a choir of forty voices, with twelve boy probationers to fill vacancies. The soloists, besides Mr. Marx, are Masters Charles Arthur Bradley and William Alfred Craven, Jr., sopranos; Master W. Douglas Matthews, alto, and Oley Speaks, bass. G. Darlington Richards is assistant organist.

IN THE STUDIOS.

A musicale was held on Friday afternoon in Miss Emma Thursby's studio at 34 Gramercy Park. Among those who took part were Leo Lieberman, tenor; Miss Rieba Cornett, soprano soloist at the Broadway Tabernacle, and Miss Martha Wittkowski, contralto. Next Friday Miss Thursby is to have another musicale for Count Massaglia, the new Italian Consul General, and Countess Massaglia. Signor Bell-Resky is to sing on this occasion.

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On the afternoon of Wednesday next there is to be a musicale in the studio of Mrs. William S. Nelson, 1 East Fortieth Street. Mrs. John de Hart and William Harper will sing several songs by Percy Lee Atherton of Boston. The composer will accompany at the piano.

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Miss Kate Stella Burr gave a free organ recital at the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church last Thursday evening. She was assisted by Percy Hemus, baritone.

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In William Nelson Burritt's studio, in Carnegie Hall, on Friday afternoon, these pupils performed: Elizabeth Frederick, soprano; Helen Waldo, contralto; Ada Saicker, mezzo-soprano, who has just returned from a tour in Wisconsin, and Ethel Wenk, accompanist.

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Mrs. Carroll Badham is to have a musicale on Jan. 15 in her studio, in the San Salvador apartment house, at 2 West Ninety-eighth Street.

CROTCHETS.

Resumption of the cable service with Moscow last week brought word to John Warren from Rachmaninoff, the conductor of the Imperial Opera in that city, who is to make a Spring tour in this country. Rachmaninoff sent word of his safety and inquired anxiously about the details of his American trip. His cablegram indicated that registered letters sent to him from this city as far back as Oct. 23 had not been delivered, owing to the Russian postal strike.

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Rudolf Prosi, a baritone from the opera at Frankfort, has been appearing to drawing room concerts in New York. Andrew Carnegie, Jacob H. C. Schiff, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish being among those who have taken him up. He came over to sing with Kubelik, but after his arrival concluded that the best way not to be noticed in America was to try to shine beside the violinist. He obtained his release in amicable fashion and will probably enter the concert field after filling some more drawing room engagements.

+ + +

Mlle. Jeannie Uuota, gave recently at the Murray Hill Lyceum a performance for copyright purposes of her operetta, "Carmela," with her "Italian Street Singers." There are three characters, and the scene is laid in Naples.

CHARLES MARTIN LOEFFLER
Whose "Death of Tintagiles" will be played by the New York Symphony Orchestra.

PROF WILLY HESS
Soloist at the Boston Symphony Concert on Saturday

LOUIS VICTOR SAAR
Whose music will be heard here this week.

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METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:30 O'CLOCK. At Popular Prices.
Soloists: RAPPOLD, MULFORD; GORITZ, JOURNET, and MARIE HALL, Violin (Arrgt. with Mr. Henry Wolfsohn.) Entire Met. Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Franko.
Mon. Ev., Jan. 8, at 8—TOSCA. Emma Eames; Caruso, Scotti, Rossi, Dufriche. Cond., Vigna.
Wed. Evg., Jan. 10, at 8—LA BOHEME. Sembrich, Alten; Caruso, Campanari, Journet, Parvis, Rossi, Dufriche. Cond., Vigna.
Thurs Evg., Jan. 11, at 8 P. M. prec'y—PARSIFAL. Fremstad; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Journet. Cond., Hertz.
at 8—FAUST. Emma Eames, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Caruso, Scotti, Plancon, Begue. Cond., Franko.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 13, at 1:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Walker; Knote, Van Rooy, Blass, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. Evg., Jan. 13, pop. prices, at 8:30—HAENSEL UND GRETEL. Abarbanell, Alten, Homer, Weed; Goritz. Cond., Franko.

Parsifal 3 EVENINGS, Thurs. Jan. 12, 18, 25, at 8 o'clock.
ONLY MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, Thursday, Feb. 22, at 11:30 A. M.
REGULAR OPERA PRICES.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. Monday Evg., Abarbanell in the Comic Opera "Mamzelle Nitouche"; Tues., first appearance, Rudolf Christians! Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. Evgs. & Sat. Mat. & Evg., Gertud Arnold & Christians in Blumenthal's latest Comedy, "Der Schwer der Treue"; Sat. at 10 A. M., "Minna von Barnhelm."

2 GRAND CONCERTS, EACH WITH DIFFERENT PROGRAMME
Carnegie Hall, TO-MORROW EVG. at 8:15.
Baptist Temple, (Brooklyn,) Tuesday, 8:15.
Inaugural American Appearance of ARTHUR
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THE NEW POLISH PIANIST.
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THIS AFTERNOON AT 3
THE New York Symphony Orchestra
and Tuesday Eve.,
JANUARY 9, at 8:15
PROGRAMME:
MENDELSSOHN, Scotch Symphony; LOEFFLER, "La Mort de Tintagile"; SCHILLING, "The Witch's Song." Recitation by Mr. Bispham, with orchestra.
Walter Damrosch.....Conductor
Soloists { DAVID BISPHAM Recitator; Charles Martin LOEFFLER Viol D'Amore

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
Two Extra Concerts
Friday, January 12, at 2:30 P. M.
Saturday, January 13, at 8:15 P. M.
Conductor,
Wassily Safonoff
Soloist Adele aus der Ohe Piano
PROGRAM:
Serenade for String Orchestra, Op. 48.....Tschaikowsky
Piano Concerto No. 1.....Tschaikowsky
Symphony "PATHETIQUE"...Tschaikowsky
Seats 75 cts. to $2. Boxes, $12 and $15.
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TWO AFTERNOONS
ALFRED REISENAUER
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Raoul Pugno
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Management.....Henry Wolfsohn
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Mr. Gericke Conductor.
Thursday Evening, Jan. 11. Alfred Reisenauer
Saturday Afternoon, Jan. 13. Prof. Willy Hess
Tickets, $2 to 75c., at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) & Luckhardt & Belder's, 10 E. 17th St.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
2nd Concert, Tues. Evg., Jan. 9, at 8:15
Olive Mead Quartet
Program; MOZART, Quartet E major; ARTHUR FOOTE, Quintet; MENDELSSOHN, Quartet E flat
Assisting Artist Miss AUGUSTA COTTLOW
Tickets $1.50 at Box Office, Mendelssohn Hall

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Second Concert Sat. Evg., Jan. 13, at 8:15.
ADELE MARGULIES TRIO
MISS ADELE MARGULIES, Pianiste;
MR. LEOPOLD LICHTENBERG, Violinist;
MR. LEO SCHULZ, 'Cellist, assisted by
MR. EUGEN BOEGNER, Viola.
Res. Seats, $1.50, at Mendelssohn Hall Box Office.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Mon. aft. Jan. 22, at 3
ELLEN BOWICK
Original Monologue—Poems with Music.
Seats, $1, $1.50 at box office and music stores.

Mendelssohn Hall, Wed. Evg., Jan'y 17.
FIRST CONCERT VICTOR BEIGEL
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MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Wed. Aft. Jan. 24, at 3
Sigismond STOJOWSKI Piano Recital
Seats $1, $1.50 at Box Office and Music Stores.

THE STAGE AND ITS PLAYERS

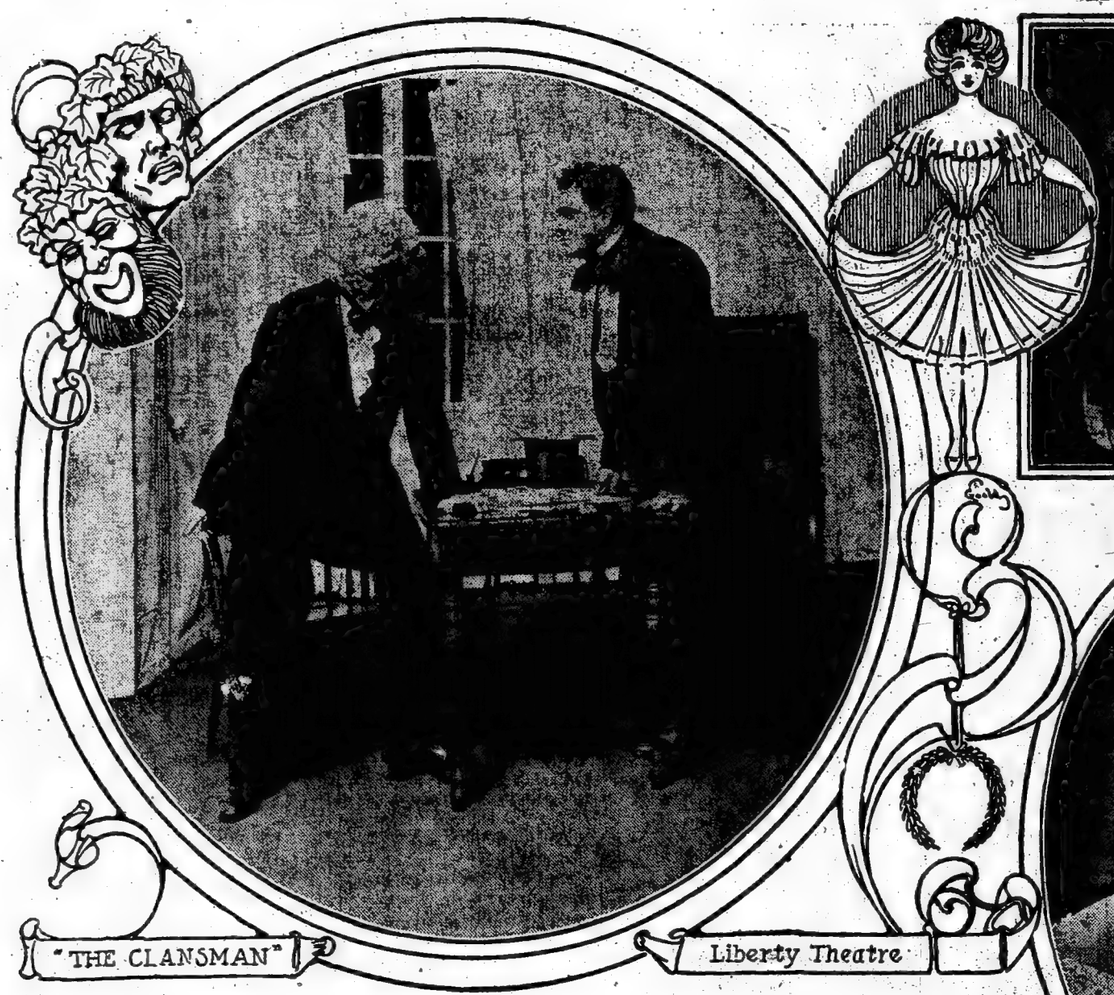

"THE CLANSMAN" Liberty Theatre

"COMING THRO' THE RYE" Herald Square

HELEN GRANTLY
In "The Braisley Diamond"
Madison Square Theatre

LOIS EWELL
In "45 Minutes from Broadway"
New Amsterdam.

WILLIAM COURTLEIGH
in "The Redemption of David Corson"
Majestic Theatre

THIS WEEK'S OFFERINGS

"CASHEL BYRON'S PROFESSION."

A play by Stanislaus Stange, dramatized from Bernard Shaw's story, to-morrow evening at Daly's Theatre.

"THE CLANSMAN."

A drama by Thomas Dixon, Jr., to-morrow evening at the Liberty Theatre.

"THE REDEMPTION OF DAVID CORSON."

A play by Lottie Blair Parker, dramatized from the novel by the Rev. B. F. Goss, to-morrow evening at the Majestic Theatre.

HENRI DE VRIES IN "A CASE OF ARSON."

and also "The Braisley Diamond," a farce comedy, by Tremayne and Hall, Tuesday evening at the Madison Square Theatre.

"COMING THROU' THE RYE."

A musical play, by G. V. Hobart, J. S. Hiller, and Baldwin Stone, Tuesday evening at the Herald Square Theatre.

THE last half of the theatrical season of 1905-1906, ending with the little flurry of new offerings on New Year's Day, may not provide occasion for unmixed rejoicing, but to the observer capable of penetrating beneath the surface it has not been without some satisfying indications. Were we to accept as an index the particular attractions with which the year was ushered in, it is hardly likely that any of us would wax enthusiastic. But the progress of an institution is not to be estimated by the results of a day. And attempts at prophecy based on the experience of a single season can have as little real significance.

There have been, however, some signs of radical departures both in the making of plays and the acting of them which ought not to be overlooked. Especially to the American writers of plays has the last half season been prolific of instructing experience. If we were asked to state offhand in what respect the generality of theatrical entertainment of to-day differs materially from that of a year ago, we would find the question difficult to answer. Then, as now, a large number of the houses were given over to light, frothy, frolicsome amusements, some projected with evidences of underlying good taste and judgment, others reflecting only the vulgar taste alike of producers and consumers. Possibly there has been a slight diminution in the number of such entertainments actually successful, but without tabulated statistics at hand it does not seem that the output has been lessened to any appreciable extent.

If we are to see any signs of hope, they are to be found in individual instances rather than in general conditions. Of the fact that there has been actual progress on the part of the American makers of plays there can be no two opinions. Our playwrights are beginning to look about more than ever in the hunt for native inspiration, and the fact that three of the distinct successes of the year are wholly American in theme as well as in treatment provides occasion for felicitation. Mr. Royle, Mr. Klein, and Mr. Belasco have each dug gold from the native soil, and though each of the three has long been a familiar figure, their exceptional success is likely to be of general benefit to the craft at large. In each case this success has been due largely to something more than mere dramaturgic cleverness. It has involved an ability to look ahead. And this brings us to the point, to the lesson, in fact, which the past season's successes have borne to the American dramatist.

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There has been a too stupid adherence to conventions. Dramatic inspiration has been held in check by the apparent necessity for obedience to obsolete laws and customs. There can be no question, to be sure, about the necessity for some sort of observance of demands consistent with every legitimate art form. In drama, no less than in painting and sculpture, some recognition of the rules of composition, of balance, of perspective, must prevail. There must be light and shade in character and in incident, there must be directness in the handling of the colors, the sure and authoritative touch of the hand that knows its medium and the best means for its application. And in drama, designed to appeal to a more general audience than any of the other arts, there must be of all things a sympathetic and wise selection of the subject.

Let us admit for the sake of argument that the plays of George Bernard Shaw which have been most formless have been the least acceptable. The fact still remains that the influence of his unconventionality—this refers to the handling and not the subject matter—is certain to be felt.

An example on a minor point will serve to illustrate. It has been one of the invariable rules of the theatre that in no case could the dramatist afford to mystify his audience as to the identity or the purpose of any of his characters. Let the actors seem to be mystified about one another, runs the old rule, but always let it be plain to your audience that it knows more than the people on the scene. On the opening night of "Man and Superman" one who had read the play prior to its production pointed out in a whisper to his companion that Shaw had made a grave error in not conveying by some means the actual identity of young Hector Malone, prior to the actual discovery, by the other characters in the play, of his relations with Violet. As it happened, the objection was hardly uttered before there came from an adjoining chair, held by a person unmistakably not a reader of books, an indication that the man's identity had been very promptly discovered.

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The audience of to-day is not capable of giving itself up to the easy illusion possible in the past, but it is able to see deeper into personalities, motives, and actions. And, indeed, it would be astounding if such were not the case. With common schools broadcast over the land, with books of all kinds more generally disseminated and read, and with a higher common knowledge upon all subjects under the sun, what excuse could be offered if our playgoers had not developed a greater perspicacity?

The playmaker of the future cannot afford to disregard the developed intelligence of his general audience. Let him sneer at Mr. Shaw if he likes, let him uncover the man's weaknesses in dramatic technique, but let him remember also that in one respect Mr. Shaw may be followed with advantage. He has recognized that some of us go to the theatre to think, that all speeches of the characters need not be cut down to bare bones, and that if he has an intelligent and interesting verbal covering for his skeleton we will rejoice in its presence.

This fact was demonstrated beyond question in "John Bull's Other Island," where, by the way, another of the conventions was exploded. The play was a failure, it is true. But it cannot be denied that its first act proved highly diverting to those who went to see it. According to one of the conventions of playmaking no scene should be prolonged that involves only two characters. The demand for action in a play requires that the dialogues shall be broken up by a variation of the characters engaged in their expression. But the first act of "John Bull's Other Island," decidedly the most interesting of the play, was, with the exception of a brief interruption, played entirely by the two chief male protagonists.

We have passed beyond the point where all we demand is action in our drama. Action there must be, to be sure, else what is intended for drama becomes mere narrative. But for intelligent men and women something more is required.

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A repetition of the pleasurable experience of sitting through "Man and Superman" served to bring home the fact that with the passing of the conventionally made play some of the conventions of acting and stage business are also disappearing. We learned long ago that an actor was still an actor who dared to turn his back upon an audience while engaged in the delivery of his author's speeches, but it has remained for those responsible for the staging of this play to indicate to us that a scene may still be a scene without an observance of the so-called necessity of "dressing the stage." Such points as these point the way to greater reforms.

Passing from Mr. Shaw to J. M. Barrie we find another instance of a success resulting primarily from the courage to disregard conventions. We were not prepared for "Little Mary," and it failed—not so much because its subject was less appropriate to the American public than to the British, but because as yet we were unprepared for its audacious onslaught upon established dramatic customs. American audiences were confused, they could not understand. "The Admirable Crichton" fared better. The play was quite as British in theme and handling as "Little Mary," but by that time the public had come to know that drama may be something more than mere heroics and sentimental clap-trap. If Peter and Alice had come first, it is not impossible that there would have been a warmer welcome for Little Mary.

Let the American writer of plays remember that his audiences have advanced in their capacity for appreciation. Let him cease to cut his cloth according to the old fashion, let him cease to use the old cloth. The life about us teems with inspiring themes for rugged, healthful, stirring drama. If he will use that life, if he will break away from the old models, and, above all, if he will endeavor to develop ideas rather than superficialities of character and incident, there is no reason why his product should not eventually result in an institution of solid, substantial, and lasting worth.

James J. Corbett and Margaret Wichterly in "Cashel Byron's Profession" at Daly's.

Incidents of Stageland

WOMEN theatregoers have just now several particularly good chances to see certain of their more amiable vanities in the full radiance of the footlights. In both "Mlle. Modiste" and "Julie Bon-Bon" the first curtain rises upon the wonders of a fashionable millinery shop filled with hats, chiffons, and attractive saleslades. In Mlle. Fifi's establishment the latter waste their time delightfully in the pleasures of song and dance. On the other hand, "Julie Bon-Bon's" girls give one an illuminating glimpse into the mysteries of how to "Frenchify" a yard of ribbon and a piece of straw, how to sell the same exclusive model to two women within ten minutes, to say nothing of the art of making a simple domestic bonnet into a Virot toque by adorning the lining with a piece of gilt-lettered braid.

It is interesting to note, by the way, that "Mlle. Modiste," "Julie Bon-Bon," and "Veronique" could exchange the settings of their first acts any night and still all three feel perfectly at home.

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"I don't know where liars go to," reflects Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary, while she is elaborately fibbing about herself to save her friend from the effects of a husband's jealousy; "but wherever it is, one is sure to find lots of well-educated, lovely, and refined people there." And she goes back to her task with relish.

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The fortunes of Fay Davis, whom Charles Frohman was thought merely to have loaned to the Dillinghams for "Man and Superman," seem for the rest of this season at least to be definitely cast with the Shaw play. It was announced last Summer that Miss Davis was soon to star in "All-of-a-Sudden-Peggy," a new piece by Ernest Denny, a young English playwright. Mr. Frohman is still holding the play in reserve, but there is no sign that Miss Davis is to be anything just yet but the "boa-constrictor, elephant, and hypocrite" fated to pierce the misogynystic armor of talkative John Tanner.

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Dorothy Grimston, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, who has been playing with Miss Nethersole, ended her connection with that company the middle of last week. Miss Grimston, who in private life is Mrs. B. A. Meyer, will remain with her husband for the present in New York. Although she has no immediate engagement, she will probably finish the season in this country.

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Rosalind Ivan, who succeeds Miss Grimston in the Nethersole company, began her work last Thursday, when she played Eleen in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray." Friday she was Marie in "Magda," and Saturday Paulette in "The Labyrinth." Miss Ivan was last seen here with Sir Henry Irving and Ellen Terry during Miss Terry's last appearance in this country. Miss Ivan played Marie in "Louis XI.," Nerissa in "The Merchant of Venice," and the Princess in "Mme. Sans Gene." She has also played the same parts at the Lyceum Theatre, in London, where she appeared in the revival of "Faust" when "Cissy" Loftus played Margaret. More recently Miss Ivan has toured in "Zaza" through the English provinces.

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Lew Dockstader has a partial interest in the farce, "Before and After," now running at the Manhattan Theatre. When the farce first started out on the road before it came to New York, Mr. Dockstader devised an elaborate code whereby the box office receipts and other secrets were to be telegraphed to him daily without risk of undue knowledge or comment from people whose business they were not. When the first telegram, just after the opening, reached Mr. Dockstader in Cincinnati, it read something like this:

"First night, POOO EX ON. H."

Mr. Dockstader eagerly sought his code sheet only to find to his dismay that he had mislaid it. Hoping it might turn up somewhere in his luggage, he bore the suspense until next evening, when the following came:

"Matinee. AYXV NOT."

Again Mr. Dockstader searched carefully for the code, but in vain. His patience held out only till late that evening, when the message, "Evening. OOGO PRAY," sent him rushing to a telegraph office with a hurried dispatch for plain, uncodified figures.

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An actor who has played seven parts in a single play well enough to set London talking about him for a whole season ought to manage to interest New York. The metropolis always likes something new in the way of a tour de force, and Henri de Vries, with his "Case of Arson," may prove acceptable as such, if for nothing else.

One is reminded of Samuel Johnson's remark about women preachers. "One admires a woman in the pulpit," said the great doctor, "much as one admires a dog walking on its hind legs. The wonder is not that they do it so well, but that they do it at all."

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Now that Henrietta Crosman is doing two plays at each performance, it may interest her friends to know that she is compelled each evening to get into five different gowns. This means that on matinée days, when there are two performances, she dresses ten times for the stage, to say nothing of her usual morning toilet, or the necessity of preparing for the street after each performance. Even the most strenuous society women may well feel that she deserves both admiration and sympathy.

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With her substantial presence one hardly thinks of Fay Templeton as furtive. Just the same, as the astute and sympathetic Mary in "Forty-Five Minutes from Broadway," she has a rôle that is nothing if not stealthy. Through one entire act she is continually disappearing behind screens, listening from behind doors, hiding on stairways, and walking cautiously behind people. To be sure, her habits stand her in good stead for discovering the villain in the act of cracking the safe. But one finds it unusual to see Fay Templeton creeping about with a little apologetic dust-cloth in her hand and a cautious meekness and self-effacement in her every movement.

ABOUT STAGE LIES.

Fritz Williams Discusses Prevarication from the Farce-Comedy Point of View.

A LIE, or a group of lies, is the commonest point of departure in constructing a farce. That continual stage deceit may have, consciously or unconsciously, a direct influence on the private veracity of the player, is the belief of Fritz Williams, leading man of the "Before and After" Company.

"Playing light comedy parts in the average farce," says Mr. Williams, "becomes in time almost a liberal education in the finished art of falsehood. If one is not careful, if one does not exercise a bit of moral strength now and then, an one continues too long in this particular kind of work, one is really in grave danger of getting the habit of perverting truth in real life.

"I took a rather thorough course in this sort of thing during a period of some five years in the company of E. M. Holland. In all modesty I fancy I can tell as good a lie as any contemporary on or off the stage, or assist neatly and effectively in the telling of a 'whopper' calculated to impress Ananias himself.

"The best lie I ever told on the stage, previous to this exhibition of falsehood in 'Before and After,' was in 'The Lash of the Whip,' produced at the old Lyceum in 1901. To maintain the falsehood necessary to the plot of this piece, the character I played explained certain moral obliquities by telling a story of another man's remarkable resemblance to himself. He convinced every one that this imaginary individual was really an actual being, and assured all his fellow-characters that this other man was really his double, not to be distinguished from him even by intimates.

"A doubting wife, however, brought matters to such a point that my man was forced to represent himself for an entire act as his imaginary double. This he succeeded in doing, much to the discomfort of a doubting friend. His deception, however, was discovered by accident, and not through his inability to act out his lie. After an interview with his wife, as the double, he found it necessary straightway to appear before her as his real self. To manage this he sent a friend for his clothes, which he had removed at a house supposed to be some distance away, when, preparing for his daring lie, he had put on garments unfamiliar to his wife.

"His friend brought back the original clothes in miserable condition, brought about by a sudden fire during his absence. These singed garments I had to put on under a table and then invent fresh 'whoppers' to explain my dilapidated condition.

"I refer to this lie, as it always struck me as unique. Interpreting the rôle of the double always appealed to me, because the complications and situations arising from the imaginary man's eccentricities made the work easy and sure of getting laughs.

"It is worth noting, however, that in most farce presented on the American stage, the falsehood springs from force of circumstance, and not insistent immorality. Otherwise our public would never accept them with smiles and approval. It has been my observation that only the harmless lie appeals to the American theatregoer. A stage deception with ever so slight a sinister taint, no matter how dramatically effective, spoils the audience's pleasure in the play and usually ruins the best of farces."

AN ACTRESS'S FINE FEATHERS

Plumage Provided by Enterprising Tradesmen.

MLLE. MADELEINE CARLIER of the Odéon is well known as one of the best-dressed actresses of Paris. The lucky lady spends little on her wardrobe, because tradesmen clothe her usually for nothing. A photograph of her attired in a mantle of Russian sables, valued at £15 15s. 11d., can be seen in many a shop window. The cloak was a present from the furrier, so Mlle. Carlier understood, and, as per contract, she wore it at the races, at first nights, and in the Bois, and whenever any one admired it she immediately remarked that it was made by "So-and-So, Place de la Bourse." According to a London correspondent, her surprise was great when the furrier sent in a bill for the mantle, and more outrageous still, sued for payment. Her defense in court was to produce the following note, signed by the firm: "To Mlle. Carlier—Happy, indeed, that some memento of our house should enwrap the most exquisite daughter of the civilized world, we hasten to send her also a first copy of our designs"—the latter being a fashion catalogue. This meant that the firm would be only too delighted if Mlle. Carlier honored them by deigning to wear their furs, and the court understood it in this sense and dismissed the suit.

Over the Teacups with Maude Adams

IT was in the library or "den" of a house whose whereabouts I may not tell. The maid knew me at the outer door, which is level with the street, just as are most of the living and working rooms within the house itself. "There is much more to it upstairs," as I was afterward told with an exquisite coyness, "but for almost a year I haven't seen the inside of my main dining room. It's so much pleasanter to have it all here on one floor and in the wing built out into the yard."

As I still remained standing awaiting my hostess, I took in at a glance a room lined with heavily laden book shelves, the highest of which was even with my shoulders. I scanned the backs of these for a guess at the mental bent of their owner, and soon I became divided in wonder between the rare catholicity and the simplicity of what I saw. It pleased me to think that here was the lie to the aspersions, however humorously they tessellate of Addison's Essay on a Ladies' Library. However narrowly I looked or widely, those turned down leaves in an aged looking Elia, the hastily inserted book marks in a Thackerayana, the marginal pencilings in a Praeterita and a Modern Painters—with many others all clothed in the workaday bindings that might be handled as well as looked at, without bathing and dressing for the occasion—these bespoke only the genuine reading habit; the taste for the matchless relish of a miscellaneous browsing among books; the joy of finding new beauties in old authors.

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The room, with but one window looking out upon the yard, seemed to be about fifteen feet by eight. It was furnished with a New England plainness and simplicity, with here and there something to hint of extensive traveling. Afterward its interest was greatly heightened for me on learning that it always serves as the place for the first rehearsal, and that its four walls are the first ears ever to know how its owner is to interpret a new rôle. These walls carried scarcely a picture for the great space given to the book shelves. When another object caught the eye it was distinctly some memento of a traveler's journeys: whether a Damascan blade, standing in the corner; a little humorously squatting Egyptian idol upon a top shelf, or, above, worked upon the wall, the illuminated detail of some mediaeval, ecclesiastic fresco, such as one might encounter in a stray corner of a Florentine chapel.

But I was suddenly interrupted by the sound of footsteps, at which I struck my most decorous attitude only to be faced out by another maid bearing the question, "If I would not be seated for a few minutes?" However, there was no harm done, for as I sat in the great armchair and watched the maid drive out the gray wintery twilight by lighting the heavy parlor lamp—whose rays as they came through the red tasseling gave the little room a quiet sense of mystery—I had before me for inspection the best wall of the den where there were much more data than mere books.

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Then, as the maid again silently disappeared, my eyes caught sight of a tennis racquet resting in the corner. I leaped lightly off the chair to grasp its handle with some glee at the thought of the sport it must have meant to its owner, but also with a stern determination that by her tennis racquet would I judge her as a lover of outdoor life. It was locked in a stretcher, as a wise sportswoman would keep her favorite racquet. It was faced with a double set of catgut, the usefulness of which in cutting and cross-court strokes the Doherty brothers have taught us to our sorrow for two seasons past; it was the well-known English make, and its cedar handle testified to its frequent use and to a deft handling. I put it quietly down, with a half glance toward the open door not to be seen by any one else, and a sigh for its possession. My thought was that, though never strong for a tennis match with any girl—since it generally means chasing the ball into the next county—I should be very partial if not a bit wary of a player thus equipped.

"How do you do?" suddenly came to my ears in tones of such blithesome cheeriness that the words seemed to lilt out upon little ripples of laughter, It was she. And her coming had been with the fleetness and easiness of one who moves without touching earth, and yet she had entered by the very door at which I had been casting almost momentary furtive looks, that I might not be caught prying about the room. As I jumped up from my knees and seized her extended hand, she gave mine a grip of fine strength and looked at me or through me with a wistfulness and mirthfulness of expression further betokened by a youthfully healthful eye and a spirit of even buoyancy. I only had eyes for the countenance, lighted up not so much by a smile as by a spirit of gayety and friendliness that could not but put me at instant ease—but I was vaguely aware that she wore a long white dressing gown with an embroidery of golden thread, so designed as to revert my thoughts to the uniform worn by L'Aiglon.

"They tell me that you like Peter Pan," she continued, as she still held me by the hand.

"Very much," I stammered, not quite over the embarrassment of my discovery and now seized with the wondering fear whether the interviewer was to end by being interviewed.

"Then we are on common ground and can talk sympathetically," she went on, as she moved swiftly toward a chair, with a wave of the hand toward mine.

"You remember the keen saying of Henry James—that the test of a truly artistic stroke is the spinal thrill such as the artist feels when he achieves a fine touch and the similar thrill with which it later affects the reader?

"No?"—to my negative wag of the head.

"Then you don't know his fine example of it in the anecdote which he got from the lips of Thackeray. The great humanist told Mr. James that, when he divined the idea of making Becky Sharp, although it meant her own downfall, admire the strength and manliness with which Rawdon Crawley knocked down Lord Steyne—he slapped his writing table and exclaimed with a thrill, 'That's a true shot,'—well, in the same way or a supplementary, to feel a lump rise in the throat and a wish not to be silly and cry during the performance of 'Peter Pan'—I regard as a test of one's artistic fibre. I feel more strongly about it than of any other play I have had to do with in seven years. But that isn't business: you are to put to me a myriad of questions, are you not?"

I thought that was shouldering the situation pretty heavily upon me. Still, I fought for wind by thinking back to her first remarks for any cue by which to avoid a stage wait, and answered:

"Do your friends actually stand or fall with you, Miss Adams, as they like or dislike Peter Pan?"

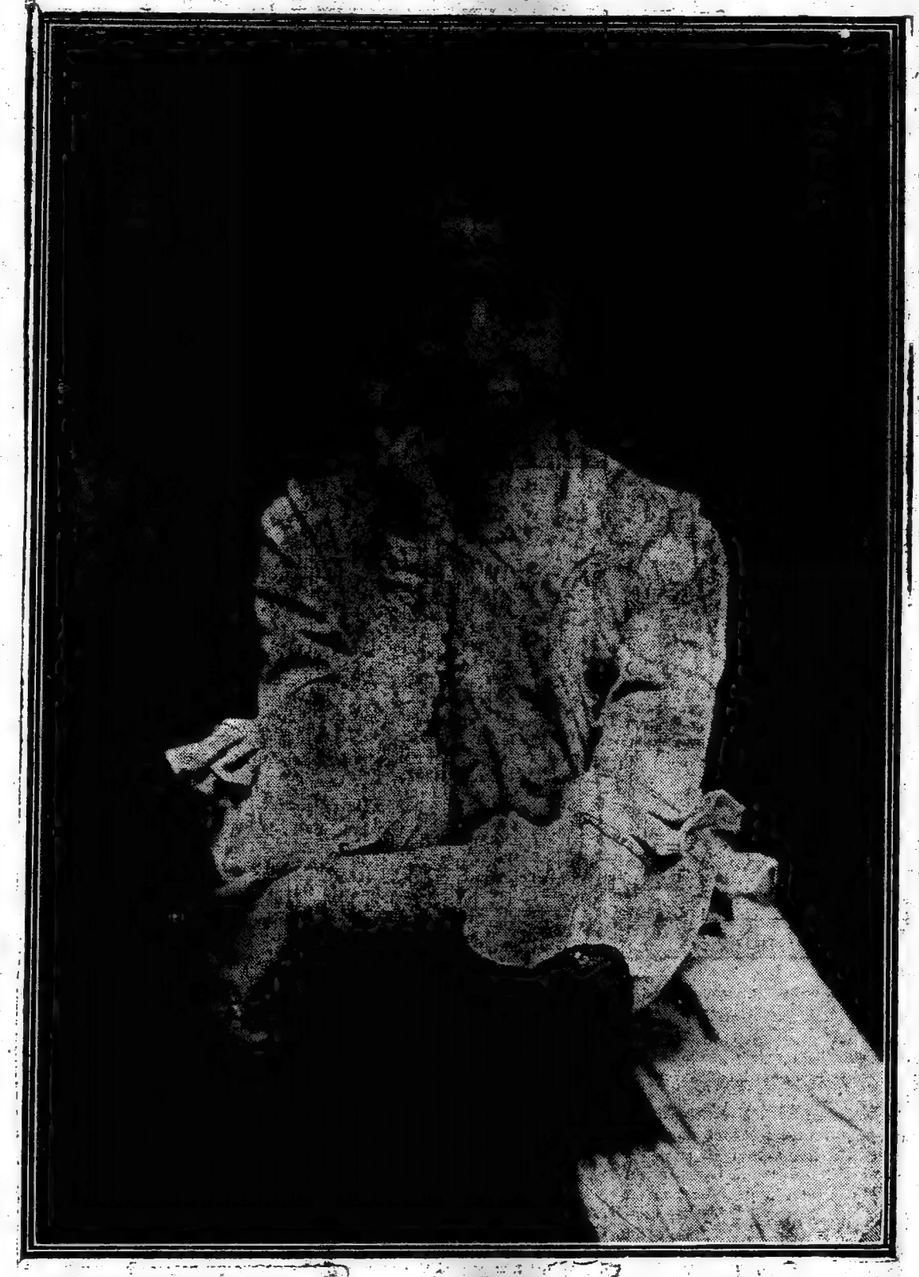

Maude Adams at Home.

"Y-e-e-s," with some hesitancy of doubt at my blunt way of stating the case. "Let's not say fall absolutely, but that they are unfortunate—that, like Malvolia's letter, they do suffer under probation"—this with an almost tomboyish cocking of the head to one side, and again the mirthful chuckle.

"I say unfortunate, thinking all the while of that funny little vexed spectator—he must have been a puffy little fellow—who, as he stood before one of Turner's landscapes and exclaimed, 'We never see clouds like those!' was answered by Ruskin, 'Ah, but wouldn't you like to be able to see clouds like those?'

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"You know Peter Pan almost makes one think there is something new under the sun. And what is true of all dramatic offerings is so eminently true of it—that only those who have eyes to see shall ever see or ears to hear shall ever know; that the bulk of the good one derives from the theatre is entirely commensurate with the intelligence, the fancy, the temperament, the soul, if you will, that one brings to the theatre. Not that I am complaining—ah, no—our great audiences seem to me so many witnesses of the mental healthfulness and liveliness of American theatre audiences—a tremendous testimony from the upland and the lowland that they have no taste for the erotic or the abnormal, but that they glory with Peter Pan in the possession of youth, youth, eternal youth.

"Only that I could not but sympathize with and understand the wish of one of our prominent actresses in the recent saying that she wished one day to put on a play to a first night audience made up entirely of friends. Believe me, nothing but actual experience can convey a just idea of the oppressiveness to an actor's spirit which can be exerted by what is called a cold or unsympathetic audience. Say that the audience is indifferent, unresponsive, or, like foreign audiences, openly hostile toward him who is before them in a full glow and animation. No sooner does he encounter this feeling than there is a reaction within him—his best temperamental impulses are bent back and the occasion as completely lost as if never tried. But say that the actor enters upon his part with this same zeal and eagerness and that he exerts himself to the point where his audience takes fire and 'is with him,' as the saying is. It is a fine economy on both sides—the total effect may or may not be correct art, but at least everything possible to the occasion has been elicited.

"From just that mental attitude has come all the pure joy which so many persons, old and young, assert is their reward for attending Peter Pan. They submit themselves; hang loosely, as the photographers say; and, with the stage and all upon it, if you will, so many sensitized plates—allow the fantastic camera to be snapped and boyhood and girlhood re-presented.

"But, after all this, will you let me revive you with some tea, and by then, perhaps, we shall have got to something you want to talk about?"

I said I should like some tea, and agreed to pressing the servant's button which hung near the arm of my chair. Long afterward, on my way home in fact—as one always does when it is too late—I remembered that it would have been a bit neater to have protested that the subject had been very pleasing. But the sudden appearance of still another maid at the door, who quickly vanished at the words—"Tea, please, Mary"—must have upset my poise unless I at once admit (which is more than half true) that, completely captivated by the manner as well as the matter with which my hostess so charmingly kept things moving, I quite forgot the interviewer's ordinary devices of being always en rapport and of having ready in the back of his head the next question with which to follow the one then being answered.

Over the teacups I listened to her enthusistic expression of a fondness for traveling and sightseeing. "Not so much museums, art galleries, or historical spots, except by the way, but rather glimpses of a country and its people from unusual angles and at psychological moments—when something of the heart is laid bare. Thus a mule ride out to the Sphinx on a moonlight night reveals this wonder amid a mystical setting and awfulness which make it doubly wonderful—but you must never see it under other conditions, or the picture is forever erased from your memory.

"Well, then, Egypt of the East is your wisest starting point"—this in answer to my interjection that I had always felt an interest in church architecture. "Progress from the East to the West. And you get it all in sequence—from the mother East to the little children States of the West"—and again the merry little ripple of laughter which always seemed to accompany the thought of things in miniature.

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I have heard from other lips the story of a simple nun of Southern France who still tells travelers of "the wonderful little lady who came to us from America and lived our life for nearly a year." How she asks news of her eagerly, and furtively describes the electrical effect which her personality had upon everybody in the community.

"Well, it's getting a bit late," I said, arising from the tea table.

"Is it?" was the reply.

"For you," I hastily rejoined, and I moved toward the threshold.

She followed me to the outer door, and again I felt the sincerity of "that thrust of the ready hand in mine." The lingering wistfulness over her face as she nodded good-bye made me feel with Wendy—"Dear Peter, I wish you were smaller that I might take you up in my arms and just squdge you."

J. D.

The Week's Novelties

AT Daly's Theatre to-morrow evening "Cashel Byron's Profession," Stanislaus Stange's stage version of Bernard Shaw's well-known story, will be given its first New York presentation.

Mr. Stange is said to have divided his play into three acts; the first a glen in Wilstoken Park, near the lodge; the second, the conservatory of Mrs. Hoskyns's London House, and the third, back again at the lodge.

The story relates the love of Lydia Carew, a young woman of good family and possessed of ultra-modern ideas for Cashel Byron, a "fighting man," the champion of England and Australia. In the first act Cashel meets Lydia, who gains the impression that the "fighting man" is a professor of physical, not fistic, science recuperating at Wilstoken Park from the strain of his work, which she imagines to be of a scholastic nature.

In the second act Cashel's patron, Lord Worthington, has in the spirit of a joke at the expense of Mrs. Hoskyns, a social lion hunter, brought the "fighting man" to one of her Sunday "at homes" in response to her request that he bring a celebrity to grace the occasion. Cashel's identity is disclosed in a scene which climaxes in Lydia's rejection of Cashel's love because of his profession.

The third act finds Lydia occupying the lodge at Wilstoken formerly used by Cashel as his training quarters. The act opens on the eve of what Cashel has decided will be his last fight. During its progress we are introduced to Cashel's mother and to his foster-mother, two contrasting types, both of whom play important parts in the development of a happy consummation to the love story of Cashel and Lydia.

Mr. Harris has secured James J. Corbett and Margaret Wycherly for the rôles of Cashel and Lydia. The cast includes in addition Joseph Kilgour, Kate Lester, Lionel Adams, Alice Leigh, Herbert McKenzie, May Tully, Luke Martin, Maude Giroux, John C. Dixon, Marion Little, Frank Opperman, Sydney Blow, and Charles Sturgis.

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To-morrow night, at the Liberty Theatre, Thomas Dixon, Jr.'s, play, "The Clansman," will have its first production in New York after having been tried out for a week in the up-State towns, where it is said to have met with a cordial reception.

Last Monday, the play, with its Northern company, was produced in Syracuse and accepted. In its story it more closely follows "The Clansman" than it does "The Leopard's Spots"—in fact, "The Leopard's Spots" is simply drawn upon for a few character sketches which have nothing to do with the story per se. The company engaged by George H. Brennan includes Holbrook Blinn, Jeffreys Lewis, Georgia Welles, Grayce Scott, Sydney Ayres, Joseph Wheelock, Sr., and at least one or two players who have been with the Southern company, and whose negro character delineations will establish them in New York City.

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"The Redemption of David Corson" opens at the Majestic Theatre to-morrow evening. The play is dramatized from the novel of the Rev. Charles Frederick Goss by Mrs. Lottie Blair Parker, author of "Way Down East" and "Under Southern Skies," and is said to be essentially American in locale and spirit. The scenes are laid in a quiet Ohio Valley village, in Cincinnati, and in New Orleans. The time is the early fifties.

William Courtleigh will be featured in the rôle of David, and Emma Dunn will create the principal female rôle of Peepeta, the Gypsy girl. Others in the cast are Mrs. Samuel Charles, Pearl Ford, Elsa Hoffman, Juliet Lear, Georgia Earle, Scott Siggins, William Armstrong, (by permission of Charles Frohman,) Robert Robson, William McKay, John Sutherland, Joseph Lothian, Jay Hammond, and William Payne.

The play tells the story of a young Quaker preacher who falls in love with a Gypsy girl, turns his back upon his religious life, becomes a traveling "talker" for a medicine fakir, elopes with the Gypsy girl, who is the fakir's wife; becomes a gambler, and is deserted by his wife, and finally mends his ways and effects his own redemption.

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Henry de Vries, who has been appearing in London for nearly a year in his play, "A Case of Arson," will make his first American appearance in this play at the Madison Square Theatre on Tuesday evening. In connection with this engagement Mr. Lawrence will also present a new farce comedy entitled "The Braisley Diamond," by Tremayne and Hall.

In "A Case of Arson" Mr. de Vries enacts seven of the nine characters, the other two being played by Henry Vibert and C. N. Schaeffer. Briefly told, the story of the play brings seven witnesses before an examining Magistrate, who is investigating the origin of a fire in which the daughter of the owner of the building has lost her life. The father, whose child was killed in the flames confesses to the crime of arson, his object being to get the insurance money.

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"The Braisley Diamond" is supposed to be a family mascot. Mr. Braisley has been out late one night and misses the pin on his return home. He has a paste substitute made to deceive his wife, who previously to this has pawned the real stone to get money to play the Stock Exchange. Around these incidents the farcical situations take their origin.

In the cast are Ferdinand Gottschalk, Henry Vibart, Grace Merritt, Helen Grantley, and May Vokes.

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"Coming Thro' the Rye," a new musical play by George V. Hobart, with music by A. Baldwin Sloane and J. Sebastian Hiller, will have its first metropolitan presentation at the Herald Square Theatre Tuesday night, under the direction of Will J. Block. Alice Fischer and Dan McAvoy head the cast, the former being seen in the part of a Newport leader of fashion who entertains penniless artists in the hope of discovering a genius who can be made a fad; and the latter, as a tailor from Fall River who comes to Newport in search of his daughter, who turns out to be the model for a famous picture, "Coming Thro' the Rye," painted by one of the penniless artists. The plot gets lost about this time, and the balance of the melange is devoted to musical comedy variations, among them a travesty on "The Squaw Man," in which Mr. McAvoy will be seen as an Indian squaw.

The play was staged under the direction of George W. Lederer, and the chorus is said to be up to the Lederer standard of feminine beauty. In the cast, besides Miss Fischer, who now makes her reappearance in musical comedy after a starring tour in serious drama, and Mr. McAvoy, are Amelia Stone, Nena Blake, Georgie Kelly, John Park, William Riley Hatch, Frank Doane, and others.

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On Tuesday evening next, and on every successive evening and at the Saturday matinée, "Der Schwur der Treue," ("The Oath of Constancy,") a new comedy by Oscar Blumenthal, dealing with love and intrigue in the Antwerp of the seventeenth century, will be presented at the Irving Place. Mr. Christians will make his first appearance this season in the part of Veit van Emden, a gifted but dissipated young painter who is converted to constancy by marrying a resourceful wife. Hedwig von Ostermann will appear as the heroine, Claudine. The rôle of Countess Lux will be interpreted by Gertrud Arnold.

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

The plays that remain indefinitely in the city are David Warfield in "The Music Master" at the Bijou, William Faversham in "The Squaw Man" at Wallack's, Maude Adams in "Peter Pan" at the Empire, Blanche Bates in "The Girl of the Golden West" at the Belasco, Ethel Barrymore in "Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire" and Lionel Barrymore in "Pantaloon" at the Criterion, Robert Loraine in "Man and Superman" at the Hudson, "The Lion and the Mouse" at the Lyceum, and "As Ye Sow" at the Garden.

Henrietta Crosman will continue for the present in "Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary," at the Garrick, while Louis Mann and Clara Lipman will be at the Fields' for about five weeks in "Julia Bon Bon." "Before and After" will remain at the Manhattan for a number of weeks. This is the last week of Margaret Anglin in "Zira" at the Princess. James K. Hackett and Mary Mannering have two weeks more in "The Walls of Jericho" at the Savoy.

MUSICAL ATTRACTIONS.

Fay Templeton in "45 Minutes from Broadway" at the New Amsterdam and "Twiddle-Twaddle" at the Joe Weber Music Hall begin their second weeks in the city to-morrow evening. "The Babes and the Baron" at the Lyric, "The Earl and the Girl" at the Casino, and Fritzi Scheff in "Mlle. Modiste" at the Knickerbocker continue indefinitely. This is the last week of "Veronique" at the Broadway and of Richard Carle in "The Mayor of Tokio" at the New York.

AT OTHER THEATRES.

Henry Blossom's comedy, "A Fair Exchange," will be the offering this week of Proctor's All-Star Company at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. Amelia Bingham will be seen as Mrs. Ryerson, and James Young, who makes his first appearance with the organization, as Cliffe Austin. The original scenic equipment will be used.

George M. Cohan continues for another week at the Grand Opera House in his successful musical comedy, "Little Johnny Jones."

William Collier comes back to the city to-morrow evening at the Harlem Opera House, where he will present "On the Quiet" for the week.

Elfie Fay will be seen at the West End this week in "The Belle of Avenue A."

The revival for the week at Proctor's 125th Street Theatre is the well-known drama "The Ironmaster."

"More to be Pitied Than Scorned" is the melodramtic offering at the American.

Al Wilson will present for the first time in this city a comedy-drama by Robert Sidney, entitled "The German Gypsy" at the Fourteenth Street to-morrow evening.

Henry E. Dixey will appear in "The Man on the Box" at the Yorkville this week.

Bertha Galland will conclude her engagement in "Sweet Kitty Bellairs" at the Academy of Music on Saturday night.

"Girls of the Streets" will be the attraction this week at the New Star.

At the Murray Hill "At Piney Ridge" will be the offering.

"The Flaming Arrow" comes to the Third Avenue to-morrow night.

The Rays in "Down the Pike" will be seen at the Metropolis.

VAUDEVILLE.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA.—Virginia Earle and her Six Johnnies; Auguste von Biene, 'cellist; Col. Gaston Bordeverry, sharpshooter; Capt. Bloom, lecturer; Al Shean and Charles Warren, Nichol Sisters, comediennes; Callahan and Mack, V. P. Woodward, juggler, and the vitagraph.

PROCTOR'S TWE... THEATRE.—Mar... Cliffe Berzac's Pony Circus, Hal Davis and Inez Macauley in "Pals," "The Little Black Man," O'Brien and Havel, Three Meers; Esmeralda, xylophone soloist; Charles de Camo, Clark and Florette, Ben Meyer, and the moving pictures.

COLONIAL—Aimée Angeles, MacMahon's Watermelon Girls, Ned Nye and his Rollicking Girls, Carlotta, Tom Nawn and company in "Pat and the Genii," Chasino, shadowgraphist; Jack Northworth, Young and Devole, and Silvano, equilibrist.

KEITH'S—Ilka Palmay in an original character sketch, Bert Levy in a sketch entitled "The Artist and the Model," Julie Ring in "A Quiet Life," Hermany's dogs, Clarice Vance, singer; Phil and Nettie Peters, three Armstrongs, A. R. Carrington, musical specialist; Neff and Elliott, Murphy and Nichols, and the kinetograph.

ALHAMBRA.—Arthur Prince, ventriloquist; Ida Rene, singer; Smith and Campbell, Two Pucks, singers and dancers; Nick Long and Idalene Cotton in "Managerial Troubles"; Camille Trio, tumblers; Five Juggling Mowats; Griff Brothers.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S.—Annie and Jennie Yeamans in "Making an Actress"; Genaro and Bailey in "A Cigarette Case"; Ferry Corwey, musical clown; Brockman and Mack in "The Count on Mother's Account"; Mlle. Troja, comedienne; Albert E. Reed in "Making a Man"; Carnello Troupe, acrobats, and the Chamberlains.

PROCTOR'S FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET THEATRE.—Paul Cinquevalli, juggler; "The Military Octet"; Grand Opera Trio; Joe Flynn; Mazuz and Mazett, eccentric acrobats; the La Velles, Cecilia Weston, Larkin and Patterson, and the moving pictures.

EDEN MUSEE.—The Svengalas in an act entitled "The Transmission by Telepathy," World in Wax, and the cinematograph.

HUBER'S FOURTEENTH STREET MUSEUM.—Royal Jiu Jitsu Japs, Krao, and Ell Brown.

CIRCLE.—Robie's Knickerbocker Burlesquers in "Reilly's Speech."

THE HIPPODROME.

"A Society Circus" continues to draw capacity houses at the big playhouse. There is enough variety for any one in the entertainment—the catchy music, the circus acts, the ballet of "The Song of the Flowers," and the beautiful tableau "The Court of the Golden Fountains."

Sousa and his band will be heard at the Hippodrome to-night.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

The bill of last week's attractions will be given at the Alhambra, Colonial, Eden Musée, Hurtig & Seamon's, Proctor's Twenty-third and Fifty-eighth Street Theatres, and Hammerstein's Victoria.

HIPPODROME—Sousa and his band.

GRAND—Ned Wayburn's Minstrel Misses, Great Clivette, Billy Link, Adamini and Taylor, the Pantzer Trio, and others.

MURRAY HILL—Brockman and Mack, James Richmond Glenroy, Zinsle and Boutelle, De Veaux, and Newman and Knowles.

NEW STAR—Smith and Cook, Pacheco Family, West and Van Sicien, McIntyre and McAvoy, and Gates and Nelson.

NEW YORK—Arthur Dunn and Marie Glazier, Henry Lee, Emma Carus, Agnes Mahr, Navajo Girls, Stanton, and Charles R. Sweet.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE—Florenz Trio, Three Keatons, the De Biere, Louise Dresser, Onlaw Trio, and Jack Northworth.

WEST END—Archie Shepard's Moving Pictures.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe will appear at the New Montauk this week in Shakespearean répertoire. "The Taming of the Shrew" will be presented to-morrow and Friday evenings, and at the Saturday matinée; "Romeo and Juliet" on Tuesday evening, "Twelfth Night" for Wednesday and Thursday evenings, and "The Merchant of Venice" on Saturday evening.

"Lady Teazle" comes to the Shubert-Park to-morrow evening for a week's engagement.

Vaudeville is current at the Orpheum.

HOW NOT TO MAKE-UP.

George Arliss Offers Some Revolutionary Ideas for Actors.

GEORGE ARLISS, the English actor who is now playing Raoul in Mrs. Fiske's production of "Leah Kleschna," thinks there is a growing tendency among actors unduly to exaggerate the need of make-up.

"As a body," says Mr. Arliss in the holiday number of The Actors' Society Bulletin, "I think we are only really excessive in one respect; there is no denying it, we do give way terribly to grease paint, and I believe this intemperance is merely a habit, a bad habit, which we might get out of with advantage.

"There is no doubt that the art of making up is very fascinating. The principal of an important dramatic school in a large city was telling me a few weeks ago that he was giving special attention to the art of make-up in his school. He was particularly delighted because he had learned from an actor the previous week how to make up to look as though you had a wart on your face. He could make up warts and pimples to the life. Now, this was undoubtedly interesting, but bad training for his pupils. I pointed out to him that we no longer consider it advantageous to disfigure ourselves merely to show that we can do it, and that his newly acquired accomplishment would be of no use to his students except in problem plays. It is a delightful art; to sit in front of the glass and make yourself look different; to observe the signs and lines of age in other faces and endeavor to show them on your own by lights and shadows with your paints.

"And this fascination helps to lead us to excess. We give a touch here, and a touch there, and when we have finished we have only produced a picture. We don't look human. It is a good make-up, but the colors are not real flesh colors.

"The only remedy I can see is for each of us to be our own master and student in the art of 'How to Not Make Up.' First of all, let us try to have more confidence in our own faces and in our own complexions. Let us use as many inches of our own unpainted skin as we possibly can. To appear healthy it isn't necessary to look ruddy. We say that we must put on color in order to counteract the lighting of the stage. I am of the opinion that we lay too much stress on this. In these days of brilliantly lighted rooms, hotels, public places, private apartments, we are used to the face with the color taken out; and I believe that in spite of the artificial lighting our natural color would no longer appear strange to an audience. I don't think that the matinée idol would lose a single request for an autograph if he went on just like a real man."

A THEATRICAL PRIMER.

GEORGE M. COHAN is said to be responsible for this alphabetical summing up of the theatrical conditions throughout the United States:

A stands for Albany, good for one night.
B stands for Boston, for two weeks all right;
C for Chicago, big money. No yaps.
D stands for Denver, break even, perhaps.
E stands for Evansville, Sunday night stand.
F is for 'Frisco, you must have a band.
G for Grand Rapids, for ten, twent, and thirts,
H is for Houston, and getting there hurts.
I Indianapolis fills in on the tour,
J stands for Johnstown, capacity sure.
K Kansas City, big coin for the West,
L Louisville, just one night at its best.
M Minneapolis, as good as St. Paul,
N for New York, the jay town of them all.
O for Oswego, they always come late.
P is for Pittsburg and Phillie, both great.
Q is for Quebec, gross, three eighty-nine.
R is for Rochester S. H. O sign.
S for St. Louis, for big shows O. K.,
T for Toledo, ain't played it; can't say.
U is for Utica, taking a chance,
V is for Vicksburg, sold out in advance.
W Washington, always a doubt,
X is for Xenia, get in and get out.
Y is for Youngstown, the management cheap.
Z is for Zanesville, you'll stand 'em ten deep.

In the twenty-six letters the
Alphabet's got.
Not one stands for Providence,
None in the lot;
I wouldn't insult the
Proud capital "P."
I can't stand for "Prov,"
And it can't stand for me.

Where It Hurts.

"Does the automobile hurt your business?"

"Yes. The junior partner and my stenographer are both in the hospital." And the man of affairs gave full rein to his feelings.

AMUSEMENTS

CHARLES FROHMAN'S NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Eves., 8:15. Matinees, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
THIRD MONTH.
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
MAUDE ADAMS
in J. M. BARRIE'S Play,
PETER PAN
by the author of THE LITTLE MINISTER.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 45th St., E. of B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager.
3rd WINNING MONTH
Henry B. Harris presents
UNABATED ENTHUSIASM
THE LION AND THE MOUSE
By CHARLES KLEIN.

LYCEUM THEATRE.....SPECIAL PRICES.
MONDAYS, JAN. 8, 15, 22, 29, at 3:30,
BEATRICE HERFORD
In Her Original Monologues.
50, 75, 1.00, 1.50.

Savoy THEATRE, B'way 34th St. Eves. 8:15
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:15.
FRANK McKEE.....Manager
"Success with a big 'S.'" —Acton Davies, Eve. Sun.
JAMES K.
HACKETT
MARY
MANNERING
LAST 2 WEEKS
in Alfred Sutro's great play,
THE WALLS OF JERICHO
JAN. 22, } JAMES K. HACKETT and MARY MANNERING
in a new play THE HOUSE OF SILENCE

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Eves. 8:15.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager
TO-MORROW NIGHT AT 8:15
HENRY B. HARRIS presents
BERNARD SHAW'S
CASHEL BYRON'S PROFESSION
Arranged for the stage by Stanislaus Stange.
CAST INCLUDES James J. Corbett, Margaret Wycherly, Joseph Kilgour, Kate Lester, Lionel Adams, Alice Leigh, Herbert McKenzie, May Tully, Luke Martin, John C. Dixon, and others.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Ev. 8:20. Matinees, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
THIS WEEK
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
ETHEL BARRYMORE
in J. M. BARRIE'S 3-act Comedy,
ALICE-SIT-BY-THE-FIRE
Also J. M. BARRIE'S playlet,
PANTALOON
With LIONEL BARRYMORE.

SPECIAL MATINEE TUESDAY 2:15
Benefit Performance by the
FAMOUS RUSSIAN PLAYERS
with M. Orleneff and Mme. Nasimoff,
IN IBSEN'S GHOSTS.
Under the patronage of Mrs. Henry Payne Whitney, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Edward Wharton, Edgerton Winthrop, Richard Watson Gilder, and Mrs. Stanford White.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Sat., 2:15.
"THE TEMPLE OF LAUGHTER."
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
TUESDAY EVENING AT 8:15.
MONDAY TICKETS GOOD TUESDAY EVENING.
The Will J. Block Amusement Co. presents George V. Hobart's Satiretta, with music by A. Baldwin Sloane, and J. Sebastian Hillier.
COMING THRO' THE RYE
Those Who Come Thro':
ALICE FISCHER, DAN McAVOY,
AMELIA STONE, JOHN PARK,
NENA BLAKE, WM. RILEY HATCH,
GEORGIE KELLY, FRANK DOANE,
And a gladsome chorus of natural beauties and
"The Girl With the White Horse."

HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
HENRY B. HARRIS.....Manager
6TH MONTH OF LAUGHING CROWDS.
CHARLES FROHMAN announces
ROBERT LORAINE
in the Bernard Shaw Comedy,
"MAN AND SUPERMAN"
Direction CHARLES DILLINGHAM.

KNICKERBOCKER THEA., B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only, 2:15.
AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprs.
CHARLES DILLINGHAM presents
FRITZI SCHEFF
in the American-made Comic Opera Success
MLLE. MODISTE
The story of a shop girl who became a prima donna.
By Victor Herbert & Henry Blossom.

EVES. 8:15. MED. & SAT. MATS. 2:15
WEDNESDAY MAT. POP. PRICES 1.50-1.00-.75-.50
NEW AMSTERDAM
42 ST WEST OF B'WAY KLAW & ERLANGER MGR'S
KLAW & ERLANGER PRESENT
FAY TEMPLETON IN GEO. M. COHAN'S "45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY"
SEASON'S MOST STUPENDOUS SUCCESS
SEATS 4 WEEKS AHEAD

EVES 8 SHARP LAST MAT. SAT. AT 2
LAST 7 TIMES.
BROADWAY
THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 41 ST.
JACOB LITT. PROP. A.W. DING'WALL MGR.
MERRY, TUNEFUL
VERONIQUE
WITH RUTH VINCENT AND GEORGE EDWARDES' COMPANY FROM THE APOLLO THEATRE, LONDON.

EVES 8:15 MATINEES SAT. 2:15
LIBERTY
THEATRE, 42 ST WEST OF B'WAY
BEGINNING TOMORROW EVE 8:15
GEORGE H. BRENNAN PRESENTS
THE CLANSMAN
BY THOMAS DIXON JR.
THE PLAY THAT IS STIRRING A NATION
COMPANY OF 125 INCLUDES
HOLBROOK BLINN, SYDNEY AYRES, M. J. JORDAN, AUSTIN WEDO, CECIL BUTLER, JOS WHEELOCK, JR. GEORGIA WELLES, JEFFREYS LEWIS, GRAYCE SCOTT, ETC.

EVES 8:15 MAT. WED. & SAT. 2:15
NEW YORK
THEATRE, BROADWAY & 45 ST.
PRICES 1.00-.75-.50 & .25
LAST POP. MAT. WED. 25-50-& 75
RICHARD CARLE PRESENTS HIMSELF IN "THE MAYOR OF TOKIO"
YOUR LAST CHANCE
MON. JAN. 15. 2 WEEKS ONLY
LEW DOCKSTADER AND HIS GREAT MINSTRELS
SEATS THURS.

BROADWAY THEATRE—MONDAY, JAN. 15. SEATS SALE THURSDAY.
ELSIE JANIS
AND COMPANY OF 75 PEOPLE, INCLUDING
OTIS HARLAN
AUBREY BOUCICAULT
HENRY V. DONNELLY
HENRY BERGMAN
CHARLES DICKSON
JACQUES KRUGER
(Arrangement with Messrs. Aborn.)
IN SYDNEY ROSENFELD'S SPECTACULAR GASOLINE EXPLOSION, WITH MUSICAL ACCOMPANIMENT BY ROBERT HOOD BOWERS AND LYRICS by RAYMOND PECK.
"THE Vanderbilt Cup"

NEW YORK THEATRE,
TO-NIGHT
Fifteenth All-Star Smoking Concert.
BEST SEATS. $1
HENRY LEE, The American Actor.
ARTHUR DUNN and MARIE GLAZIER,
CHARLES SWEET,
THE NAVAJO GIRLS,
AMERICAN QUINTETTE,
AGNES MAHR, SUMMYATTI
TROUPE OF JAPS.
STANTON,
EMMA CARUS and Others.

Attractions Playing in New York Under Direction of the Messrs. Shubert

FIELDS Oscar Hammerstein, Owner and Manager. 42d St., W. of B'way. Tel. 44 Bryant. Evgs. 8:15. $1 Matinees Wednesdays & Saturdays. **NOW**
LOUIS CLARA
"Louis Mann in Julie Bonbon is immense."—Alan Dale in The American.
MANN & LIPMAN
"Nothing better of its kind has been seen in New York."—Van Ness Harwood in The World.
In the Sparkling Comedy,
JULIE BONBON

LYRIC 42d St., W. of Broadway. Tel. 1616 Bryant. Ev'gs at 8:15. $1 Mats. Weds. & Sats. **NOW**
$500 REWARD
IF YOU HAVEN'T HEARD OF THE WOODEN SOLDIER IN
THE BABES AND THE BARON
A SHOW MUST BE PRETTY GOOD TO BE TALKED ABOUT THAT WAY

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Evs. at 8:15. $1 Matinees Thursdays & Saturdays. **NOW**
100TH TIME MONDAY, JAN. 29.
THE EARL AND THE GIRL
with EDDIE FOY.

MISS **ANGLIN** IN **ZIRA** PRINCESS THEATRE, Broadway and 29th St. **LAST 6 NIGHTS** Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
MONDAY, JAN. 15—SEATS READY THURSDAY.
HENRY MILLER in GRIERSON'S WAY
A New Play by Henry V. Esmond, author of "When We Were Twenty-One," "The Wilderness," etc.

PRICES:
EVE. & SAT. MAT 25c to $1.50
WED. MAT., 25c to $1.00
MAJESTIC THEATRE, B'way & 59th St.
BEGINNING TO-MORROW NIGHT AT 8:15.
A NEW AMERICAN PLAY
THE **REDEMPTION** OF **DAVID CORSON**
A dramatization of Rev. Charles Frederick Goss' Famous Novel. (Arrangement with Bobbs-Merrill Co.)
By LOTTIE BLAIR PARKER Author of UNDER SOUTHERN SKIES. and WAY DOWN EAST.
WILLIAM COURTLEIGH as DAVID.

As this play promises to create wide discussion, the management desires to obtain the opinion of the theatre-going public at first hand, and offers, for the best written criticisms on the play:
A 1st prize of $50.
A 2d prize of $25.
A 3d prize of $10.

500 Seats @ 1.50
400 " @ 1.00
300 " @ .75
300 " @ .50
400 " @ .25
AND
You can see and hear as well in the cheapest seat as in the highest priced.

SALIENT POINTS OF THE CRITICISM.
First—The value of the play as a dramatic entertainment.
Second—The power of the play and its moral influence.
Third—The quality of the acting and the stage settings.
Fourth — Whether the play could logically have had a different ending.
The criticisms must not exceed 400 words; attached to the criticism must be a seat coupon, (any performance from Jan. 8 to 20, inclusive,) as a guarantee that the writer has actually witnessed the play. Criticisms received before noon Monday, Jan. 22, will be admitted to contest. The names of the successful competitors will be announced in the amusement columns of the N. Y. Times, Wednesday, Jan. 24. Mail your criticisms to Manager Majestic Theatre.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15 Wed. Mat., 50c. to $1.50
WILLIAM **FAVERSHAM** (By arrangement with Charles Frohman)
4TH MONTH of "The Best Play of the Season."
In Edwin Milton Royle's Western Romance, THE
SQUAW MAN
THE PLAY EVERYBODY IS TALKING ABOUT.
Liebler & Co., Managers.
SEATS 4 WEEKS AHEAD.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evs. 8:15.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Manager
William A. Brady and James R. Grismer's big scenic production,
THIRD TRIUMPHANT WEEK.
AS YE SOW
By Rev. John Snyder.
Best Seats, Nights & Sat. Mat., $1.50. Wed. Mat., $1.00.
MATS. WED. & SAT.
HENRY W. SAVAGE will offer as the NEXT ATTRACTION
RAYMOND **HITCHCOCK** in **THE GALLOPER**
A Farce by Richard Harding Davis.

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Phone 351—38th.
WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS.....President
Evs. 8:10. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
SUCCESS EXTRAORDINARY!
THE HIT OF HER CAREER.
COMEDY and TRAGEDY
LAUGHTER and TEARS
MAURICE CAMPBELL presents HENRIETTA
CROSMAN
in a Sensational Triumph,
MADELINE
and in Her Greatest Comedy Achievement,
Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary
Two Plays Making a Remarkable DOUBLE BILL.

KEITH'S 14th St. n'r B'way
Subway Express Station.
Continuous Performance, 1:30 to 10:30 P. M.
MME. ILKA PALMAY (COUNTESS KINSKY)
Famous Hungarian Character Actress.
CLARICE VANCE | JULIA RING & CO.
Renier & Gourdier | Delmore & Oneida
BERT **LEVY & VERNON** LOTTIE
Phil & Nettie Peters | Ford & Wilson
3 Armstrongs | A. R. Carrington
W. H. **MURPHY & NICHOLS** BLANCH
HERMANY'S CANINE ACTORS
PRICES 25c. and 50c. Reserved Seats $1.

Admission 25c. Sundays WORLD IN WAX.
EDEN MUSEE
SPECIAL GROUPS and FIGURES
This Afternoon at 3. Evening at 9.
THE WONDERFUL CINEMATOGRAPH
The French Tramp, Old Chorister, &c.
To-day, Grand Concerts. Commencing 2 o'clock.
New Budapest Hungarian Orchestra.
To-morrow Afternoon and Evening,
KARABANZA JAPANESE TROUPE.
ORIGINAL SEVENGALA'S
Transmission by Telepathy.

HIPPODROME TO-NIGHT
SOUSA
BOX OFFICE OPEN ALL DAY.

Huber's 14TH ST. Museum
FIRST TIME IN N. Y.
SACKEMOTOS ROYAL JIU JITSU JAPS.
LINTINI, 3-Legged Boy.
ELI BOWEN, Half Man.
KRAO, Missing Link.
Leah May, America's Giantess.
THEATRE—High-Class Vaude.
Hallman & Gemella, Ward & Fields, Fields & Dupree, New Edison Pictures.
SUNDAY CONCERTS.

LAST WEEK—SOUVENIRS FRIDAY.
GRAND GEO. M. **COHAN**
Original Co. in Little Johnny Jones.
TO-NIGHT WAYBURN'S MINSTREL MISSES, The Great Clivette, Adaminf & Taylor, Billy Link, Pantzer Trio. 25c., 50c.

METROPOLIS 142d St. & 3d Av. Ev'g, 8:15. Mats. Mon., Wed. & Sat. 2:15
THE RAYS IN "DOWN THE PIKE."
To-night—GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT

Gotham 125TH ST. & 3RD AVE. MATINEE EVERY DAY
MAT. TO-DAY 2.15 RESERVED SEATS, 25c. TO-NIGHT 8.15 25c & 50c
EDWIN KEOUGH & CO
TODD JUDGE FAMILY
CASINO COMEDY 4
TENJI TROUPE
BESMAH & MILLER
CAPRICE, LYNN & FAY
MITCHEL & MARRON
REIDY & CURRIER
THE GOTHAMSCOPE
TROCADERO BURLESQUERS.
Com. To-morrow (Mon.) Mat. & All Week. Polite Vaudeville & Burlesque.

MATINEES DAILY, 25c. **PROCTOR'S** SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE
Great New Year's Bills at All Proctor Houses.

23rd St.
ALL STAR VAUDEVILLE
Daily Mats., Orch & Balc., 25c. Res'd 2d Balc. 15c. Smoking Balc., Res'd 25 & 50c. Nights (or Orch.) 50c.
MABEL McKINLEY
IN HER OWN SONGS.
HAL DAVIS & INEZ M'CAULEY in their capital sketch, "Pals."
THE THREE MEERS
Esmeralda | Clark & Florette
O'BRIEN & HAVEL
in "Ticks & Clicks."
Charles DeCamo | Ben Meyer
The Little Black Man
The Smallest Man on Earth.
Last Week of
CLIFFE BERZAC
and His Ponies and Unridable Donkey.
TWICE TO-DAY MATINEE AND NIGHT
Girl in the Clouds, Nichols Sisters, A. O. Duncan, Cliffe Berzac, Columbias, Allisons, G. H. Alexander, Willie Gardner, Cinquevalli.

125th St. Harlem's Own Stock Co.
25 & 50c. All Reserved.
THE IRONMASTER
With a great cast, including Miss Morgan, Mr. McAllister, Miss Scott, Mr. Griffin, Miss Deshon, Mr. Hill, and all the Favorites.
SPLENDID SPECIALTIES, TOO. Darras Bros., Artie Hall, Hayman & Franklyn.
TWICE TO-DAY MATINEE AND NIGHT.
2d Balcony Sunday Matinees, 15c.
Sheand & Warren, James Thornton, Barrows-Lancaster Co., Grand Opera Trio, Reno & Richards, Gilroy, Haynes & Montgomery, The Misses Delmore, Chas. DeCamo, Jascott, Joe & Nellie Doner, Cavana.

ONE WEEK ONLY
THE SEASON'S COMEDY SUCCESS,
A Fair Exchange
By HENRY BLOSSOM.
Souvenir Matinees Monday, Tuesday & Thurs (No Advance in Prices.)
Amelia Bingham, A. H. Van Buren, Isabelle Eveson, James Young, Frances Starr, Robert Cummings, H. Dudley Hawley, and all the FAVORITE PLAYERS.
Reception After Friday Matinee.
300 Res'd Orch. Seats Every Night, 50c
500 Res'd Seats Every Matinee, 25c.
TWICE TO-DAY MATINEE AND NIGHT.
Florenze Troupe, Watson, Hutchings & Edwards, Mysterious DeBiere, Louise Dresser, Onlaw Trio, Jack Norworth, Leah Russell, Hawthorne & Burt, Hurtis & Busse, Young & Melville.

58th St. All-Star Vaudeville. New Smoking Balcony. Nights 25, 35, 50c. Res'vd or Orch., 25, 50c.
DAILY MATS.
PAUL CINQUEVALLI
The World Famed Master Juggler.
The Lavelles | Cecelia Weston
JOE FLYNN
Larkins & Patterson Hurtis & Busse
GRAND OPERA TRIO
In the Prison Scene from "Faust."
MAZUZ & MAZETT,
An Eccentric Acrobatic Novelty.
Vaudeville's Costliest Musical Act,
MILITARY OCTETTE
& THE GIRL WITH THE BATON.
TWICE TO-DAY MATINEE AND NIGHT.
DELLA FOX, Wood & Ray, Little Black Man, Harry Thomson, O'Brien & Havel, Barr & Evans, Avery & Hart, Rochez Pony Circus, Tom Hearn.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.
One Week Beginning To-morrow Eve. Evgs. 8:15. Only Matinee Saturday 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
WILLIAM COLLIER
After his Great London Triumph in Augustus Thomas' Comedy,
ON THE QUIET
With the same cast as seen during his triumphant run at the Comedy Theatre, London, and Criterion Theatre, New York.

Jan. 15—OLGA NETHERSOLE.
Mon. Evg., CARMEN; Tues. & Fri. Evgs., SAPHO; Wed. Evg., SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY; Thurs. Evg. & Sat. Mat., THE LABYRINTH; Sat. Evg., MAGDA.
Seats on Sale Thursday.

TO-NIGHT GRAND CONCERT.
McWatters & Tyson, Hoch, Elton & Co., Klein, Ott Bros. & Nicholson, Fields & Wolley, Elizabeth Murray, George H. Wood, The Josselin Trio, Mooney & Holbein Comedy & Pathos.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S
MUSIC HALL, 125th St., bet. 7th & 8th Avs.
To-day 2:15—All Stars—To-night 8:15.
Beginning To-morrow Matinee & All Week Matinee Daily. Reserved Orch. Seats 25c.
Mrs. Annie & Miss Jennie YEAMANS
Ferry Corwey, Brockman, Mack & Co., Troja, Albert E. Reed & Co., The Carhello Troupe, The Chamberlins, The New Year's Caller.
Special Attraction, GENARO & BAILEY

Manhattan Theatre
Broadway and Thirty-third Street.
HARRISON GREY FISKE.....Manager
Evenings at 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:20
FIFTH LAUGHING WEEK
YOU Want to LAUGH, Don't You? WELL The Answer is
BEFORE AND AFTER
Leo Ditrichstein's screaming successor to "Are You a Mason?"
With the Best Comedy Cast Seen in Years.
SEATS 4 WEEKS AHEAD.

SIXTH NATIONAL
Automobile Show
WILL OPEN AT
Madison Square Garden
Saturday, Jan. 13 AT 8 P. M.

AMERICAN 42d St. and 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 25c., 50c., 75c.
MORE TO BE PITIED THAN SCORNED
TED MARKS' VARIETIES.
To-day at 2:15. 25c. and 35c.
To-night, 25, 35, 50c.
Yums, Europe's Sensation; Dillon Bros., Walter Perkins & Co., Alf Gibson, Joe Hardman, The Life of a Newsboy, & 7 other big acts.

NEW STAR Lex. av. & 107th st. Girl OF THE Streets BRITT-NELSON FIGHT PICTURES. 15c Mats. 25c Mon., 35c Wed., and 50c Sat.
To-Night Big Sunday Concert 15, 25 35 and 50c. Byron & Langdon, 10 Hassen Ben All Arabs. 75c

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HIPPODROME
THOMPSON & DUNDY, Managers.
"A Society Circus"
Introducing the stage miracle
Court of the Golden Fountains
BALLET EXTRAORDINARY
AND OTHER FEATURES
PALING INTO INSIGNIFICANCE
ANYTHING EVER PRODUCED
ON ANY STAGE.
ITS EQUAL NEVER SEEN
MATINEE EVERY DAY AT 2.
SOUSA AND HIS BAND IN A PROGRAM OF POPULAR AND CLASSICAL SELECTIONS, WITH RENOWNED SOLOISTS.
TO-NIGHT

MADISON SQ. THEATRE
24th St., near Broadway. Walter N. Lawrence, Manager.
Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
BEGINNING
Tuesday Night
First American Appearance of Mr.
HENRI de VRIES
(After a run of one year in London) in the powerful play,
A Case of Arson
Preceded by the farcical comedy,
The Braisley Diamond
By Tremayne and Hall, with this great cast:
HELEN GRANTLY, MAY VOKES, HENRY VIBART, FERDINAND GOTTSCHALK and others.
DOROTHY DRAKE, EDITH YEAGER, GEORGE PROBERT

COLONIAL BROADWAY AND 62D ST. Phone 4467 Col.
TO-NIGHT BIGGEST & BEST BILL IN N. Y. 25c. TO $1. NO HIGHER.
THE PRINCE OF PILSEN GIRLS with TRULY SHATTUCK, FELIX, BARRY & BARRY, Jewel's Manikins, E. J. Jose, Carlin & Otto, 4 Milons, Probst, Etc.
WEEK JAN. 8th. Ladies' Mat. Daily, 25c.
AIMEE ANGELES, McMAHON'S WATERMELON GIRLS, TOM NAWN & CO. - CHASSINO, NED NYE & HIS ROLLICKING GIRLS, JACK NORWORTH, YOUNG & DE VOIE, CARLOTTA (The Marvel), SILVANO Vitagraph.

ALHAMBRA 7th Av. and 126th St.
CONCERTS To-day, 2:15; To-night, 8:15.
Week Jan. 8th. Bargain Mats. Daily, 25c.
IDA RENE, ARTHUR PRINCE, NICK LONG & Idalene Cotton, 5 MOWATTS, CAMILLE TRIO, 3 DUMONDS, SMITH & CAMPBELL, THE 2 PUCKS, CHAS. SERRA Vitagraph.

YORKVILLE 86 St., Lex. Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:15.
TO-MORROW NIGHT—One Week Only,
WALTER N. LAWRENCE presents
HENRY E. DIXEY IN HAROLD MacGRATH'S
THE MAN ON THE BOX By Grace L. Furniss.
Great Acting Co. includes Carlotta Nillson.
TO-DAY, 2:15 & 8:15, ALL-STAR CONCERTS
Nxt Wk—Edward Harrigan, "Old Lavender."

CIRCLE Theatre. B'way & 60th St. 'Phone 1477 Col. Mats. daily
ROBIE'S BIG SHOW EXTRA FEATURE
KNICKERBOCKER BURLESQUERS. Presenting TWO GREAT BURLETTAS
JACK O'BRIEN Champion Heavyweight of the World.
FRIDAY NIGHT.....AMATEUR NIGHT
NEXT WEEK "CRACKERJACKS."

MURRAY HILL Theatre 42d St. & Lexington Av. DAVID HIGGINS' Southern Play, AT PINEY RIDGE
To-night Big Sunday Concert. Gallery, 15c. 25c 35c 50c. Mats. Mon., Wed. and Sat. 25c 35c 50c. Brockman, Mack & Co., Jas. Richmond Glenroy and others.

DAVID BELASCO'S ATTRACTIONS NOW PLAYING IN NEW YORK.
BELASCO THEATRE, W. 42d St. EVGS. AT 8. MAT. SATURDAY AT 2.
DAVID BELASCO presents
BLANCHE **BATES**
IN "THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST"
A play in 4 acts of the period of '49—Scene California—by DAVID BELASCO
SEATS 5 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore and Eugene Tompkins, Mgrs.
LAST WEEK Last Times in the City.
David Belasco presents
BERTHA **GALLAND**
In the famous comedy
Sweet Kitty Bellairs
Popular Prices. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8.
EXTRA — ★ —
A Special Engagement Beginning Jan. 15th.
DAVID BELASCO WILL PRESENT MRS.
LESLIE **CARTER**
In a Repertoire of Her Notable Creations. Opening Monday Eve., January 15th. IN HER LATEST TRIUMPH,
"ADREA"
BY DAVID BELASCO AND JOHN LUTHER LONG as given 200 nights at the BELASCO THEATRE
"ZAZA" and "DU BARRY" will follow.
POULAR PRICES. SEATS ON SALE.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Matinee Saturday at 2.
DAVID BELASCO
PRESENTS
WARFIELD
In Charles Klein's Comedy Drama,
THE MUSIC MASTER
2d Year in New York.
Seats Selling Four Weeks Ahead.

JOE WEBER'S MUSIC HALL
Curtain Evenings at 8:00. Only Mat. Sat.
Twiddle-Twaddle is one long laugh. HERALD.
TWIDDLE-TWADDLE
"A Medley of Mirth, Melody and Madness." Weber glories outdone in Twiddle-Twaddle.—PRESS.
Book by Edgar Smith. Music by Maurice Levi. Staged by Al M. Holbrook. Acted by a company of 100, accompanied by an orchestra of 20, and among the principal players are such favorites as:
Twiddle-Twaddle enthusiastically received.—SUN.
MARIE DRESSLER, TRIXIE FRIGANZA, BONNIE MAGIN, MAY MONTFORT, ERMINE EARLE, CHAS. A. BIGELOW, EDW. J. CONNELLY, ERNEST LAMBERT, SAM MARION, EDYTHE MOYER, and JOE WEBER
Play and Company a complete success. TIMES.
JOE WEBER'S ALL-STAR CO.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK, 66TH ST. & COLUMBUS AVE.
IT OPENS TO-DAY.
3 sessions daily except Mondays at 10:30 A. M., 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
Perfect Ice. Skates Free. Admission 50c.
HOCKEY GAMES THIS WEEK:
Wed., Jan. 10.—Brown vs. Princeton.
Thurs., Jan. 11.—St. Nicholas vs. Brooklyn.
Sat., Jan. 13.—Columbia vs. Harvard.

HAMMERSTEIN'S TO-DAY SUNDAY MATINEE TO-NIGHT 42d St. Bv. 25c., 50c., 75c. & $1. at 8:15.
POPULAR ALL-STAR BILL.
** Week Beginning To-morrow.
MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c. & 50c.
VIRGINIA EARL, Auguste Van Biene, Col. Gaston Bordevery, Shean & Warren, Wireless Telegraphy, Calahan & Mack, Nichols Sisters, and others.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MONTAUK THEATRE
WEEK BEGINNING TO-MORROW, MON., JAN. 8,
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
E. H. SOTHERN JULIA MARLOWE
In Shakespearean Productions.
Mon. and Fri. Ev'gs at 7:45, and Sat. Mat. at 2, THE TAMING OF THE SHREW; Tues. Ev'g at 7:45, ROMEO AND JULIET; Wed. and Thurs. Ev'gs at 7:45, TWELFTH NIGHT; Sat. Ev'g at 7:45, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Next W'k—Frank Daniels in Sergeant Brue.

SHUBERT THEATRE
Opp. City Hall, B'klyn. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
NEW YORK CASINO OPERA CO. in
LADY TEAZLE
80—COMPANY—80
ELIZABETH BRICE in LADY TEAZLE
NEXT WEEK Jefferson De Angelis' Opera Co. FANTANA.

Society At Home & Abroad

Social Calendar of the Week.

SUNDAY—

First afternoon reception of Miss Callender and Miss De Forest.

MONDAY—

First of second series of Mr. Bagby's Musical Mornings, Waldorf-Astoria.
Mrs. Frank Morgan Freeman, dance for Miss Freeman.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Redmond, anniversary dinner.

TUESDAY—

Mrs. Anson P. Stokes, dance at Sherry's for Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Alexander.
Mrs. Charles Tracy Barney, dance.
Cotillion of Eighty, Delmonico's.

WEDNESDAY—

Mrs. Charles Hackstaff, dance at residence.
Mrs. Albert H. Gallatin, dinner for Miss Gladys Pell.
Ladies' Auxiliary St. Vincent's Hospital, reception, Astoria.
Mrs. Atwood Violett, reception.
Colonial theatre party and dance, Hotel Gotham.

THURSDAY—

Mrs. Trenor Park, small musicale for Ambassador and Mrs. Reid.
Wedding, Arthur Whitney and Miss Florence Wyckoff, Grace Church Chantry.
Mrs. Herbert Sanford Carpenter and Mrs. Albert Legg, at home.
Mrs. Herbert Shipman, at home.
Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge, entertainment for Thursday Evening Club, Sherry's.
Mrs. Philip Lydig, dinner, with music.
Capt. Warren C. Beach and Mrs. Beach, dinner.
Mrs. Maturin Livingston, dinner.
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, dinner.

FRIDAY—

Mrs. Gustav Kissel, at home.
Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, dinner dance for Miss Pulitzer.
James Henry Smith, a dinner.
Mrs. E. C. McKenna, dance at Delmonico's.

SATURDAY—

Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, dinner.

LOOKING FORWARD—

Jan. 15.—Mrs. John Hobart Warren, dinner for Miss Smith Hadden.
Jan. 15—Miss Elizabeth S. Hamilton, dance for Miss Smith Hadden, Sherry's.
Jan. 16—Mrs. Richard S. Dana, at home.
Jan. 17—Mrs. William P. Hardenbergh, theatre party.
Jan. 17—Mrs. Benjamin J. King, dance for Miss King, Delmonico's.
Jan. 18—Mrs. Harold Farquhar Hadden, reception for Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Robinson.
Jan. 18—Second dinner dance, managed by Mrs. Endicott, Delmonico's.
Jan. 19—J. Henry Smith, musicale.
Jan. 19—Mrs. Ogden Mills, cotillion.
Jan. 19—Mrs. Charles De Rham, dance for Miss Laura De Rham.
Jan. 20—Wedding Miss Bessie Moulton and Lloyd Aspinwall, Church of the Incarnation.
Jan. 23—Miss Ruth King, dance, Sherry's.
Jan. 27—Mrs. William Sage, dance, Sherry's.
Jan. 31—Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, dance, Sherry's.

IT would seem as if January were to be devoted to Terpsichore. It has been a week of balls and dances, and there are more than the usual number of similar entertainments planned for the rest of the month. If the Astors and Vanderbilts had not been in mourning, this coming week would have been most brilliant. A few of the dances which were to have taken place in December are arranged for February. One of these will be the cotillion to be given by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney for her sister-in-law, Miss Dorothy Whitney, a debutante of this year. Mrs. Ogden Mills has taken the date of Mrs. John Jacob Astor's cotillion, on the 19th. Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence will give a dance for Miss Lawrence on Jan. 31, and other similar affairs for débutantes are being arranged.

The New Year was passed by many in the country. Lenox was gayer at this time of the year than it had been for many Winters, nearly all the villa owners going there. Those who did not open their houses went to the hotels. Tuxedo and Baltusrol and Hempstead and Westchester were as gay as in the earlier Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Boissevain had a large house party at their new home, near Mount Kisco. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould entertained a family party at Georgian Court, and the last of the large gatherings at Idle Hour, the William K. Vanderbilt place on Long Island, broke up in the middle of the week. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt are in the Adirondacks for several weeks, and they have had a constant succession of guests.

To-day Miss Callender and Miss de Forest begin their series of Sunday receptions with music at the Tiffany apartment house, and A. M. Bagby will start his second series of musical mornings to-morrow at the Waldorf-Astoria. Miss Callender and Miss de Forest, by the way, had an old-fashioned informal reveillon on New Year's Eve. Mrs. Eames Story was one of the guests.

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One hears of many midwinter plans for a foreign outing or a Southern trip. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer have already sailed and are to be in Rome. Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard are also to pass the Winter on the other side. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane will sail next month, and also Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy. Miss Mattie Beekman and Miss Mackay are going abroad for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont are established in Washington for January. They are to give a musicale there in their new home, at which Caruso will sing and Gherardy play. August Belmont, Jr., is with his father on the latter's shooting preserves in the Carolinas. Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Jr., are on their Southern plantation.

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Society regrets deeply the omission of Mrs. Astor's ball on Monday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Redmond, however, will have a large dinner and there will be the opera, chorus or no chorus. Mrs. Frank Morgan Freeman has changed the date of her dance for her daughter, Miss Julia Freeman, and will give it to-morrow evening at Sherry's.

On Tuesday evening Mrs. Charles T. Barney will give a small dance for Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Alexander at her residence, 67 Park Avenue. On the same evening there will be a meeting of the Cotillion of Eighty at Delmonico's.

Mrs. Atwood Violett will give a reception on Wednesday for her daughter, Miss Corinne Violett. Miss Violett passed last Winter in New Orleans, where her aunt, Miss Lily Violett, has lived for some years. Another aunt of Miss Violett is Mrs. Whelan of Philadelphia, who was Miss Mignonette Violett. Mrs. Atwood Violett is an Austrian, and her sister was the wife of the Austrian Consul in New Orleans, Baron von Meseyenburg. Miss Violett is of the Austrian type, blonde, tall, and with a beautiful complexion and much chic.

The Colonial Assembly, one of the many dancing classes of young people, will give a theatre party, followed by a dance, at the Hotel Gotham on Wednesday.

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Thursday is always a favorite day for entertaining, and next Thursday will prove no exception to the rule. At Grace Church chantry there will be a quiet wedding—that of Miss Florence Wyckoff, whose mother was a Miss Ripley, sister of the late Sidney Dillon Ripley, and Arthur Whitney, second son of Mrs. Stephen Suydam Whitney of Morris Plains. Owing to Mrs. Wyckoff being in mourning, the wedding will be quiet, and there will be no reception. Mr. Whitney's sisters are Mrs. Seymour Cromwell and Mrs. Robert L. Stevens, and his brother is Stephen Whitney. He is a great-grandson of the New York merchant, Stephen Whitney, and is consequently related to the Kernochans, Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. George B. McClellan, Mrs. Robert Cambridge Livingston, Mrs. Harry Bull, and many other well-known New Yorkers. His mother was a Miss Thompson, sister of Arthur Thompson of the Union Club.

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James Henry Smith has a dinner on for Jan. 12. This is the date of the dance to be given by Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer for Miss Edith Pulitzer, one of the season's débutantes. Mrs. E. C. McKenna will give a dance the same evening at Delmonico's. On Saturday Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren have cards out for a dinner.

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There is a great deal on for next week. Miss Hamilton's dance at Sherry's for Miss Smith Hadden will be one of the larger entertainments. Mr. and Mrs. Smith Hadden have been entertaining this Winter at Hempstead, where they live, with numerous house parties. Last Autumn they gave a dance at the Meadow Brook Club for their débutante daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Hadden are identified with the hunting set and Mrs. Hadden is one of the trio of young matrons, which includes Mrs. James L. Kernochan and Mrs. Ladenburg, who are noted horsewomen. Mrs. Hadden was a Miss Hamilton, daughter of the late Augustus Hamilton. One of her sisters is Mrs. "Jack" Duer, who has already given a tea for Miss Elizabeth Smith Hadden.

Mrs. John Hobart Warren on the same evening will give a dinner for débutantes and take them afterward to Miss Hamilton's dance. Worthington Whitehouse will lead the cotillion. On her father's side Miss Smith Hadden is related to John Hadden and Alexander Hadden and Mrs. Harold Hadden and Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Douglas Robinson.

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New York does something besides dance. Bridge has taken on new life, and forms the chief topic of discussion, together with music and servants. There is such a dearth of servitors that everywhere this one subject seems to possess for nearly every hostess an absorbing interest. It is one of the reasons why so many dances this Winter have been given at Delmonico's and Sherry's, rather than at private houses.

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Washington is coming to the front as a place of great social activity in Winter. Just now there are several of the débutantes at the capital, including Miss Lorraine Roosevelt, who is visiting at the White House; Miss McCook, and Miss Blanche Shoemaker. As already mentioned, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman have taken a house in Washington. Mr. and Mrs. William Eustis have been entertaining at the famous old Corcoran mansion, and Mrs. Eustis's sister, Miss Morton, has been visiting there. Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton open their New York house this week. Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Rutherfurd are sailing for Europe. Mrs. Rutherfurd's health is much improved.

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One of the most interesting engagements announced last week was that of Miss Lydia Eustis, daughter of Allain Eustis, who is to marry the Dutch Minister at Tokio. Miss Eustis will be remembered in New York and at Newport, where she lived for several years, as possessing a beautiful contralto voice. Musicales were given with her as star both at the Summer city and in town, and one of these was a large affair at which Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont were the host and hostess. Miss Eustis is a cousin of the other Eustises—that is, of Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., of George and "Willie" Eustis, and of Mrs. Josef Hoffmann. Miss Lydia Eustis's sister is Mrs. Kinen of Paris, wife of a Russian banker. Mrs. Kinen had also a remarkable voice and was a pupil of the late M. Gounod.

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The engagement of Miss Pell and Mr. Bishop was announced in THE TIMES on Saturday, Dec. 30, several days before the published "formal" announcements were made. This is also a most interesting engagement, as Miss Pell is one of a family which has recently made not a few brilliant marriages. The Walden Pells are among the oldest of the "Knickerbocker" set, and for years lived in the fine brownstone mansion on East Twenty-ninth Street, near the Church of the Transfiguration. Miss Pell's cousin, Stephen H. P. Pell, married the daughter of Col. and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson. Col. and Mrs. Thompson, by the way, are shortly to leave for the South, where they will pass the late Winter and the early Spring.

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There is some chance of Mrs. George Ogilvie Haig coming to this country to live with her mother, Mrs. Astor. Mr. Haig's death was most sudden and took place at a hotel at Chester, where they were for the week-end. Mrs. Astor will sail in late February or early March, however, as has been her custom for years, and if Mrs. Haig comes to this country, it will not be until next Winter. Mr. and Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen have entered the list of entertainers, giving a large dinner last week. James J. Van Alen passed the Christmas in Paris, where there were some well-known Americans, including Consuelo Duchess of Manchester and Miss Yznaga.

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Miss Satori, who married Mr. Ackroyd in Rome, was well known in New York society as well as in Philadelphia. She is a sister of Mrs. Murray Bohlen of Chestnut Hill, and was at one time reported engaged to a well-known New York man with an old Dutch name.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer, Jr., who are passing the Winter at 244 Madison Avenue, are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter. Mrs. Havemeyer was Miss Charlotte Whiting, daughter of the late Augustus Whiting.

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Mrs. Griswold Grey, who is spending the Winter with her sister, Mrs. James A. Burden, has been ill from an abscess in the ear. Mrs. Clarence Rice, who had an operation for appendicitis a week ago, is another convalescent. Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt remained in New York until New Year's Eve, when she and her husband went to Newport. Mrs. Frederic Neilson, who was at the Vanderbilt farm during her daughter's absence, has returned to New York.

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Mrs. Carlos de Garmendia and Miss Pepelia de Garmendia are at Frederick, Md. They were to have gone to the royal Spanish marriage at Madrid, but Miss de Garmendia has been an invalid this Autumn. For some years Mrs. de Garmendia and Miss de Garmendia were at Nymphenburg, the royal suburb of Munich, and on account of the close intimacy which has always existed between the Spanish royal family, into which the House of Bavaria has married, and the late Carlos de Garmendia, they were personae gratissimae at Court. The Prince of the House of Bavaria, who is to marry his cousin, the Infanta of Spain, is a personal friend of Cordova de Garmendia, Mrs. de Garmendia's son.

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Pau this Winter will not be as gay as in former seasons. There are many of the prominent residents in mourning. The death of the Count de Gallifet, who was the son-in-law of Mrs. Livingston Sampson, formerly the Duchess de Dino, deprived Pau of a genial host. Harry Ridgeway, the M. F. H., is also in mourning. Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Morgan are as usual at Pau this Winter.

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Ambassador Reid has arranged to sail for England on the 17th. Mrs. Reid and Miss Reid will remain in America some time longer. Mr. Jay of the embassy has been visiting in Ireland for the Christmas holidays. The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have been at Tandaragee Castle, in Ireland, for Christmas, and Mrs. Chauncey has joined the American and English party at the Ritz, in Paris, where have been also the Earl and Countess of Essex. D. O. Mills gave a dinner for Mr. Reid last week on the latter's return from Washington. The Trenor Parks will give a small musicale on Thursday for the Reids.

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Mr. and Mrs. Walsh and Miss Evelyn Walsh are in Washington, at the Shoreham, en route for California. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Martin are now in San Francisco, where they are settled for the Winter. Later they may go abroad, before they return to Newport for the Summer.

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In the necrology of the week was the name of Mrs. J. Henry Alexandre, who died from pneumonia at her town residence. Mrs. Alexandre was one of the daughters of Frederick Lawrence and a sister of Mrs. Foxhall Keene. She was the second wife of J. Henry Alexandre, and lived in Autumn and Spring at Shore Acres, the Alexandre estate on Staten Island. She had a young daughter who was not yet out in society. Her two nieces, the Misses Howland, made their débuts this Winter.

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The fostering care of the Nursery and Child's Hospital for its inmates is not confined to food and raiment; a class of forty children ranging from 3 to 6 years, is carried on there by the New York Kindergarten Association, and has aroused interest among young and old. It is for this institution that the Charity Ball will be given on Feb. 1 at the Waldorf-Astoria, with every prospect of a brilliant success. Boxes and tickets may be had of Mrs. F. N. Goddard, 33 East Fiftieth Street, who has already sold a number of the most desirable ones. Telephone, 3350 Plaza.

The Social Whirl

TWENTY young people enjoyed a bowling party, followed by a luncheon and "auto" ride, on Tuesday. The guests were invited to the Columbia Yacht Clubhouse, on Riverside Drive, by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clarke Coe. The rooms were hung with the flags of the different yachts that put in there during the season, and the table decorations were of holly and roses. Those invited were the Misses Ethel Bramen, E. Margaret Greeme, Ethel Belgram, Florence and Gertrude May, Clarisse Hale, Adele Fay Norriss, and Louise Tarbell, and Allan Hawley, Ernest Foster Slocum, Anson Wood Burchard, Swift Tarbell, Leroy Clarke, Dr. Frederick N. Wilson, R. N. Davenport, William Fay Norriss, Baron Henry van Gossler, and Franz Rintelin. After the bowling the party took automobiles to the Hotel Gramatain, in the Bronx, where tea was served.

There was a reception on New Year's Day to the members of the Ideala Club, in the home of the President, Mrs. Harry Newington, 323 West 106th Street. In the receiving line with Mrs. Newington were Mrs. William Trahue, Mrs. Murray Crombie, Mrs. MacMonnies Mann, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. B. Schenck, Mr. and Mrs. Olin Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jordan, and Miss Crombie.

Mrs. Theodore Connoly entertained the Thursday Bridge Club last week. Some of the members are Mmes. Hugo Hoefler, Harry C. Fulton, E. B. Hall, Eugene Pitou, J. P. Miller, B. Fales Brown, Junius Love, William Callender, R. Runyan, William Henry Oakley, Benjamin Lillard, Lucy Tate Griffith, and B. Momand.

Mrs. Samuel D. Levy, 77 West Seventy-ninth Street, has been entertaining her niece, Miss Viola Rothenberg of Boston, for some weeks. Mrs. Levy has given several little affairs for her, and last week invited about thirty of her friends to an entertainment consisting of tableaux vivants and a luncheon.

Mrs. John Meston Duncan, 128 West Seventy-first Street, has planned a series of five whist parties for January, February, and March. This is the ninth season of the Social Bridge parties under Mrs. Duncan's able management. The first one will take place on Tuesday, Jan. 16, in the Waldorf. The club has a membership of 100 ladies.

Mrs. R. A. Gottheil, 63 West Eighty-fifth Street, has sent out cards for four at homes to be given on Jan. 6 and 13 and Feb. 3 and 10.

Several hundred invitations have been sent out for the wedding of Miss Beatrix S. Loughan, daughter of Mrs. Charles Olcott, to Charles A. O'Connor. The ceremony will be performed in St. Patrick's Cathedral on Wednesday morning at 11. His Grace Archbishop Farley will read the service, which will be followed by a solemn nuptial mass, at which Mgr. Lavelle, Vicar General of the diocese, will be the celebrant. The bride will be attended by Miss Helen Cambloss, Mrs. G. F. C. Boos, and Mrs. D. C. Regan, and four bridesmaids, the Misses Irene O'Donoghue, Adele Kaughran, Madelaine Keveney, and Evelyn Jordan. Anthony Fleck will be best man, and the ushers, Richard K. Maguire, John D. Kreamer, James Garvey, and Joseph Brennan. The wedding will be followed by a reception in the home of the bride's parents.

Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant and Mrs. Joseph B. Coghlan will be the guests of honor to-morrow at the honor day luncheon of the National Society of the United States, Daughters of 1812. The luncheon will be given in Delmonico's at 12:30.

Frank L. Nugent and his daughters, Miss Louise and Miss Frances Nugent, returned last week from a two weeks' visit to the Laurel-in-the-Pines, Lakewood.

Cards have been sent out for a large reception to be given on Tuesday by Mr. and Mrs. Olin D. Gray of 40 East Eightieth Street. Mrs. Gray is giving a number of at homes on Tuesday. She is quite well known in club life and is philanthropic circles, and has thrown open her home on several occasions for charity card parties.

A pretty New Year's card party was that given by Mrs. H. C. Coe of 8 West Seventy-sixth Street. It was a surprise to her two sons, Fordyce Barker Coe and Harry Clark Coe, Jr. Those invited were members of the Knickerbocker Camp, a club that has a bungalow at Silver Lake, New Hampshire. The entire lower floor of the house was given over to the boys, and was decorated with antique masks and glaring red devils. The prize offered for the best reminiscence of camp life was won by Robert Magrane. Those invited were Roy Smith Wallace, Arlick Man, Emerson McMillan Stuart, Joseph Mooney, Tom Ellis, Bache Brown, William Turner, Renouf Russell, and Roosevelt Thompson. They were entertained with songs and stories, followed by a generous supper.

Mrs. C. P. Armstrong and Mrs. F. S. Armstrong of 9 West Seventy-fifth Street are at home on Wednesdays.

Mrs. Frederick Durland, 326 West Seventy-eighth Street, has sent out cards for the Thursdays of January and February.

The last meeting of the Charma Club was held with Mrs. Charles Johnson on the fourth Friday of December. Mrs. J. Fellowes Jenkins is President of the club, which has a membership of thirty-two. The next meeting will be with Mrs. May, 135 West Seventieth Street, on Friday.

Mrs. Charles E. Sprague, 168 West Seventy-fifth Street, who has just returned from a holiday visit to Lakewood, will give a large at home to-morrow, assisted by Mesdames Gertrude Baumgarten, J. J. Allen, B. Lillard, and J. H. Judge.

Arrangements for the fancy-dress ball for Jan. 30 have been completed. The dance will be one of the largest and, it is hoped, the jolliest of the season. It is for the benefit of the Little Mothers' Aid, and is being planned by Mrs. Lyon Decamp, assisted by Mrs. Marvin, who will open her home on Riverside Drive for the occasion. The patronesses are to be Mesdames Munsell, Julian Meyer, Weeks, Floyd Crane, C. A. Bates, G. L. Lawton, C. E. Sprague, and A. C. Gunther. Theodore Ripson, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, is being assisted by the Misses Lawson, Doyle, Sprague, Marcoso, Kochersperger, Atwater, Wainwright, Purdy, Bentley, and Gasper.

The Misses Despard, 106 West Seventy-third Street, received on Tuesday afternoon. Miss Gadon entertained with them.

The second of the four Holland Dances being given in the Waldorf will take place on Wednesday, Jan. 17. The young ladies who have charge of the various committees are Miss Frances Cleveland Morrill of 334 West Eighty-seventh Street and Miss Mary Creasy Lawton of 259 West Seventy-first Street. The patronesses are Mesdames Charles Morrill, Alfred Geery, Lyon, Anna R. Greene, Charles Lowell Stickney, Albert Chester Travis, William C. Morrill, John Price Hollingshead, and Edwin Crosby Chamberlin.

On Friday Mr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Bryant will entertain a number of friends at dinner in their home in West Fortieth Street.

Mrs. Anna Knox McIntyre and Miss McIntyre of 845 West End Avenue receive informally on Wednesdays.

Mrs. F. Denman Thompson, Hotel Majestic, is receiving congratulations from her friends on her recovery from an illness which has kept her housed since her return from her country home in West Swansea, N. H. Mrs. Thompson is the daughter-in-law of Denman Thompson of "Old Homestead" fame. She receives on Fridays.

Mrs. Francis W. Steele and Miss M. C. Palms of Detroit are spending the holiday season with Mrs. Walbridge in the Hotel Ansonia.

Senator and Mrs. George J. Smith gave a dinner party on Wednesday evening in honor of their guest, Mrs. M. Love, who is spending some weeks with them in their home in the Ansonia.

Elaborate preparations are under way for the annual convention and luncheon of the New York Federation of Women's Clubs. It will be held in the Hotel Astor on Friday, Feb. 2. Those who are assisting the President of the federation, Mrs. Belle De Rivera, are Mesdames Doré Lyon, Augustine J. Wilson, Harry Hastings, A. M. Palmer, A. W. Gifford, Oreon W. Haskell, Mary E. Firman, A. Nugent, Mary E. Craigie, George H. Winkler, Leroy Sunderland Smith, Belle Gray Taylor, Minnie Rogers Ryan, and Francis Egerton.

There was an informal reception on Thursday evening in the home of Miss Martha Young, 142 East Eighteenth Street.

Mrs. Morriss Samuels, the Ansonia, has sent out invitations to twenty-five of her friends to attend a dinner party on Tuesday evening.

The Knickerbocker Subscription Ball, given recently in the Waldorf, was a large and successful dance. It was for the benefit of Ralph, Mitchell, and Charles Kellert, three boys in whom a number of uptown society women have become interested. Six hundred and fifty guests were invited. The patronesses were Mesdames Henry H. Rogers, Wendell C. Phillips, James Breckenridge Curtiss, William Henry Reid, P. Flewellen Chambers, Benjamin Griffin, Thomas Henry Wheeler, John Hull Browning, W. Granville White, Frank Hastings, Frederick Baird Taylor, J. Walter Thompson, Charles Pelgram, William Mortimer Miller, Henry Coe, and others. The ball was led by Mrs. Coe and William Henry Reid. At the close of the march a double K was formed, the effect being a pretty one, enhanced by the elaborate gowns of the ladies.

Mrs. Hubert E. Rogers, 1 West Seventy-second Street, gave a large at home on Wednesday afternoon.

A jolly little party of twelve was given on Friday evening in the home of Mrs. W. Douglas May, 145 West Seventieth Street. The evening was passed merrily with cards, dancing, and music. Those who enjoyed the hospitality of Mrs. May and her two daughters were Mr. and Mrs. George W. Miller, Miss Hertline, W. F. Norriss, Otto Remke, and J. P. Butler.

The first of Mrs. Lillard's series of bridge parties will be held in the Waldorf on Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Henry Baldwin Fisher, 63 East Fifty-ninth Street, entertained the Colonial Bridge Club on Friday.

Mrs. John Edwin Dietz, 253 West Seventy-fifth Street, gave a large at home yesterday from 4 until 7. Mrs. Dietz will receive on the four remaining Mondays in January.

Mrs. Julian Meyer, 303 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, gave a dinner party on Thursday evening to a number of friends.

On Tuesday the fourth meeting of the bridge players who are interested in the Free Industrial School for Crippled Children, will be held in the home of Mrs. Whitney Lyon, 147 Riverside Drive.

There were thirty-two guests on Thursday evening in the home of Mrs. Richard Esterbrook, 778 West End Avenue. The occasion was a bridge party, and a number of pretty prizes were won.

ON STAGE LAUGHS.

J. M. BARRIE'S feeling about lines that "raise a laugh" is not to be mistaken. In his instructions to the actors in "Peter Pan" he says:

"A very natural desire of the actor is to 'get everything possible out of a line'—to squeeze it dry—to hit the audience a blow with it, as from a hammer, instead of making a point lightly and passing on as if unaware that he had made a point. There are many tricks of the stage for increasing this emphasis, and they are especially in favor to strengthen the degraded thing called 'the laugh,' which is one of the curses of the English stage. Every time an audience stops a play to guffaw the illusion of the stage is lost and the actor has the hard task of creating it again. Don't force the laugh. An audience can enjoy itself without roaring—as the French know.

"In short, the cumulative effect of naturalness is the one thing to aim at. In a fairy play you may have many things to do that are not possible in real life, but you conceive yourself in a world in which they are ordinary appearances and act accordingly. Never do anything because there is an audience, but only and entirely because you think this is how the character in that fanciful world would do it.

"No doubt there should be a certain exaggeration in acting, but just as much as there is in stage scenery, which is exaggerated, not to be real, but to seem real."

L. Shaw

506 FIFTH AVENUE,
BETWEEN 42D AND 43D STS.

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT

We take pleasure in extending an invitation to our Patrons and friends to visit our magnificent new establishment and view the superb display of Hair Goods, Hair Ornaments and Hair Dressing accessories.

THE BUILDING.

Designed and built especially for our business, embodies every feature that an experience of fifty years has found to be expedient. The resources of the world's best artists and artisans have been called into play in the successful effort to construct a building that would surpass in point of elegance and fitness anything heretofore erected for business purposes.

THE FIXTURES.

The Fixtures, Decorations and Draperies all combine in producing an effect of elabcrate richness and artistic harmony.

Every device known to modern science, together with many valuable innovations of our own design, has been installed, assuring a service that is efficient, prompt and satisfactory.

THE STOCK.

With the increased facilities for carrying and displaying stock, we have assembled the largest assortment of strictly high class Human Hair Goods to be found in the world, every shade with which nature has endowed her most favored protegees, from the simplest to the most difficult and delicate, can be matched here at a moment's notice.

COIFFURES.

In anticipation of the opening of our new store special artists have been employed for months, devoting their entire time to the designing, creation and dressing of models, embodying the latest effects and styles in both Imported and Domestic Coiffures, constituting a display that is at once interesting and instructive to the devotee of Fashion.

HAIR ORNAMENTS.

In order that this department should be in keeping with the rest of the establishment an exhaustive research was instituted, with the result that we now have the largest and most elaborate collection of all that is rich and rare as well as the more substantial articles for everyday use. The showing includes Hair Ornaments and useful, desirable Toilet Articles in Tortoise and Amber Shell, Ivory, Jet and many novelties in delicate designs, richly carved work, hand painted decorations, as well as mountings in gold, silver and jewels of all kinds.

HAIR DRESSING.

Our facilities for giving a prompt and satisfactory service for Hair Dressing, Hair Coloring, Marcel Waving, Scalp Treatment, Facial Massage and Manicuring have been given the careful consideration that work of this character merits. Superbly appointed individual rooms insure absolute privacy, and expert artists, leaders in their respective branches, assure satisfaction in every instance.

Suesine Silk

WE would like nothing better than to have you ask your dealer for a sample of Suesine Silk and a sample of China Silk—Compare them and see if you can tell the difference, not one woman in ten can. Suesine Silk wears better than China Silk because of the touch of cotton in it, and costs less than half the price. All colors.

Wears Better Than Silk

Samples mailed upon request.
Please give the name of your dealer.
BEDFORD MILLS.
INTRODUCERS OF SEIDE GLACE
Third and Mercer Sts., New York.

SAVE YOUR FEET
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VARIETY IN FROCKS

UNDOUBTEDLY it is the advent of the Princess robe as the most fashionable mode, or perhaps one should say the most popular of the fashions of the day, that has led to the tendency to mold the figure into more graceful lines, the swelling hip and bust being a necessity to the beauty of such robes, and hence also the alteration in corset shapes. Here the plump woman has the advantage of the thin, for, while flesh is plastic, bones are not.

One of the features of the newest corsets is the curve in the back that is so needed by the majority of women who are hopelessly flat in the back; even plump women often show this deficiency as badly as the thin. The new corsets to a considerable extent do away with this flatness. Of course, these corsets cost much more than the ordinary grade, but the woman with a poor figure can make no better investment of her money if she aims at a good figure.

Another tendency in corsets is the production of long lines. The short waist is more than ever objectionable. While the woman with a good figure can wear an ordinary corset and look well, the short-waisted woman should endeavor to in some measure correct her defect by securing a cut of corset that will lengthen her lines.

It is rather amusing to discover that instead of bone—whalebone, of course, is meant—being used to stiffen corsets, that the best so-called "boning" is steel piano wire rolled flat. This is incased in paper and forms the ideal bone. It doesn't warp, and can be instantly straightened without breaking, whereas whalebone warps badly. One thing is certain, and that is that the tight Princess robes require the best made and best fitting corsets obtainable, in order to have the wearer look at all well.

It is a curious but almost universal fact that the average woman in gowning emphasizes the defects of her figure. If her waist be large and short she wears bright hued belts, and blouses differing from the color of her street costume, and the chances also are that she prefers wide belts to narrow ones. She seems never to compare her figure with those having fine outlines. She is so used to her defects that she does not notice them. On the other hand, the too long waisted woman—and there are many of them—pull their belts down still further and get the narrowest ones obtainable under the mistaken impression that they are adding to their supposed charms, whereas they should endeavor to shorten their excessive length. All women should, if they have not the set of long mirrors so desirable, take a good hand glass and study their figures from the back as carefully as from the front; more so, indeed, for one is seldom stared at when a front view is taken.

One's waist may always be lengthened by standing very erect, thus preventing the settling down of the muscles. Many women have a habit when tired of settling down, relaxing and falling in a heap, so to speak. As a matter of fact, this, instead of resting one increases the feeling of fatigue. It may seem a bit odd, but the raising of one's figure and the sitting erect with head back and chest out when one is, to use the common expression, "tired to death," will do more to rest one, even when on a car or walking, than any other method.

One should never "huddle" into a heap, or allow one's self to arch one's back and depress one's chest, if one wishes to produce the best result with whatever figure she may be blessed, or cursed. There is in these modern days such variety in gowning that the worst figure may be so robed or concealed as to appear not unattractive, while the beautiful figure may be shown in its fullest perfection.

Perhaps the stout woman has the worst trials with her figure, for it is impossible to do away with too solid flesh by means of corsets, whereas, the thin figure may be, and usually is, padded out to graceful outlines. But the former may exercise and diet and reduce if she chooses, whereas the latter never seems to be able to fill out; she may gain an ounce where she wishes a pound, but that is about as near as she gets to the desired curves.

+ + +

Mrs. Henry Sturgis wore at a recent reception an unusually handsome princess robe of accordion plaited white chiffon under black net. The net opened at the sides giving a panel effect, and these panels were crossed by narrow black velvet ribbon forming Xs. The black Brussels net of the robe was hand embroidered in small flowers and black silk was curiously wrought in some of them as centres. This overdress was divided at each side over the plaited white chiffon and narrow velvet ribbon, say a half inch wide, ran across from point to point of the net edge, forming velvet Xs eight inches long, the velvet ribbon forming loops. The edges of the net were embroidered to a depth of five or six inches, and the net forming the front section was so shaped that this border extended not only up the sides, but as the net tapered to a blunt point, the border ended on the corsage at the centre and on the bust line. Below the bust line the blunt point was tucked in over the chiffon and thus outlined the figure. The panel effect with the crossing Xs of velvet began also at the bust line under the arms, narrowing in at the waist line and then out again. The back was somewhat similar, and the centre formed one solid panel of the embroidered net. The panels of accordion chiffon showed at the sides only, although the whole foundation was thus plaited.

The sleeves were short puffs of the Brussels net, but of the plain net only, and had elbow frills of lace.

+ + +

Miss Frances Livingston's coming-out frock was white net embroidered in silver. The skirt was trimmed with several narrow net ruffles touched with silver. The bodice had a round neck and short puffed sleeves, and quite heavy silver embroidery near the centre of the corsage. Her mother, Mrs. Raborg, was in white broadcloth, a princess robe. The skirt was plain save for a Greek key pattern of the cloth stitched on around the bottom, but the bodice was elaborately embroidered in gold. The sleeves were elbow length, the tops short full puffs, and the tight-fitting part above the elbows formed of bands of cloth and lace gold embroidered. Motifs in gold embroidery were introduced in the bodice.

+ + +

One of the young matrons recently returned from abroad showed to her friends some of the exquisite sartorial creations purchased in Paris. One as described is altogether new, yet quite simple.

The foundation is a princess slip of pale green chiffon velvet; this is tight-fitting, being lined with soft white silk well boned as to the waist. The top is cut out in a sharp V in both back and front, and the velvet merely turned in shows above the lace overdress a couple of inches, and at the end of the front V, just above the lace of the overdress, a fold of the velvet crosses over, and from under this cross-piece droop two ends like handkerchief corners, only narrower, of the velvet. Folds of white tulle are laid in under the velvet, dividing it from the flesh. This underslip trails, of course, as it is a formal dinner and evening gown and not for dancing. It is also perfectly plain. The overdress of white lace is so cut as to follow the outlines of the figure. At the

Three-quarter fitting coat with skirt of mixed plum colored cloth having plum velvet accessories.

top it follows the V shape of the velvet corsage, ending, as stated, a couple of inches from the edge of the velvet, in small scallops. Each scallop is fastened to the velvet by a small rose of cloth of silver. The shaped girdle is of cloth of silver folds, two inches wide at the back, widening in front below the waist line; this girdle ends under the lace, which is laid in a double box plait down the front from bust line to far below the knees. At the waist line the box plait is four inches wide, and on each side are three small cloth of silver roses fastening it down, two above the girdle, two in the centre and two just below. The robe closes invisibly under this plait, which hooks over on one side. The silver girdle holds the loose folds of the lace close down around the waist and hips, below which point it flares out gracefully, ending in a shawl point in the front some eight inches from the edge of the velvet underslip; in the back the shawl point extends to within twelve inches of the end of the skirt train. Just above the knees a band of large, loose cloth of silver roses garlands the overdress, dipping in a point in the front and again in the back.

The sleeves are loose puffs of the lace over velvet. The lace ends in scallops about four inches above the elbows, the scallops being caught, as are those on the bodice, with silver roses, the velvet showing underneath in a smaller puff. This velvet is gathered in just above the elbow, and a cloth-of-silver ribbon is wound around each sleeve and tied in a bow with tiny shawl ends at the back. Five-inch frills of lace fall from under these silver bands. There are cloth-of-silver roses to go in the coiffure, if desired.

+ + +

Mrs. Harry Black, who was Miss Fuller, and who recently separated from her husband, was walking down Fifth Avenue recently in a black cloth princess robe, or a tight redingote—it seemed cold enough weather for the latter, but the effect was of the former. It was simplicity itself, being absolutely plain, but having also many seams and no signs of any trimming whatever. The fullness necessary to the skirt section resulted from underlying plaits. Her hat, one of the large, flat hats she affects, had a single enormous ostrich plume in deep blue going from the centre of the round crown out over the right side, and dropping six or seven inches below the brim. She wore a superb fox boa and carried a huge fox muff.

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At a recent English wedding the bridesmaids wore cavalier capes of white satin lined with rose-red velvet. These were slung from the shoulders and held in place by straps of rose-red velvet ribbon fastened to the waist. Their hats were ivory-white beaver, trimmed with loops and bows of rose-red velvet ribbon and large white ostrich plumes. They carried sheaf bouquets of red flowers. Their gowns were ivory-white satin having near the hems of the full skirts silver gauze and ecru lace threaded with silver. The bodices had guimpes of ecru net appliqued with Mechlin lace motifs.

At another English wedding, where the bridegroom was a member of the Life Guards, the bridesmaids wore little velvet coats of soldiers'-red velvet with silver tassels over white satin frocks. Scarlet coque feathers trimmed their tricorne-shaped white beaver chapeaus, and their bouquets of scarlet geraniums were tied with scarlet chiffon ribbons. There were two little girl attendants in long frocks, mob caps, and a tiny page who wore a powdered wig, a white satin suit, and a sword at his side. The latter carried the bride's train of silver tissue and lace, which was worn over a silver tissue robe veiled in white chiffon, the latter embroidered with Madonna lilies in relief.

+ + +

Miss Katharine Vernum Kendall, daughter [illegible] and one of [illegible]on, wore an especially girlish white chiffon cloth frock at her coming-out reception. Both the skirt and the bodice were so fashioned as to suggest the petals of a flower. The bodice had a round-necked, unlined yoke of Duchess lace, and from this a plain, ungathered flounce of white chiffon cloth, cut in deep, almost pointed scallops, drooped over the shirred bodice three-fourths of the way to the girdle, which was of white satin. Each of the scallops had an edge of white silk ribbon braid, and in the centre of each point a white rose was embroidered in silk. The sleeves were short, gathered puffs of the chiffon cloth, and over each drooped three of the embroidered, bordered, petal-shaped points of the cloth.

The skirt was gathered at the top and had a deep Spanish flounce effect, being gathered at a point several inches above the knees and again at a point below. It was finished with a deep hem, and over it drooped an overskirt, plain at the top, cut at the bottom in the same petal fashion as the bodice drapery, and edged and embroidered in the same fashion.

+ + +

A novelty appears in an evening gown just arrived from Paris for one of the débutantes. The gown is chiffon cloth, and the novelty is the girdle of pale yellow panne velvet that ends a half-inch below the waist line in the back and at the sides, but extends down the front in a sharp point two and a half inches below the waist line. The sides of this girdle extend up within three inches of the arm holes, about two inches from the under arm seam the velvet is cut in some three inches from the bottom of the girdle, the upper and wider portions of the velvet are then raised and crossing each other at the bust line, are laid two inches from their ends in narrow box plaits, the ends being doubled over. Each end is then run through a tiny gold buckle and fastened just above the bust line at each side to the chiffon cloth bodice. The lower three inches of the velvet is laid smoothly over a canvas lining, that holds it taut, and between the raised sections and this lower section of the girdle there is seen a diamond shaped section of the shirred chiffon bodice. This girdle effect, which is really part of the bodice, closes down the centre back, a depth of some eight inches under a series of tiny flat bows of the velvet pulled through little oval gold buckles, matching those on the ends in the front.

The bodice, which is cut low and round, has an inch-wide band of white satin embroidered in silver at its edge, and below this is a two-inch box-plaited ruffle of white lace, with touches of silver. Below this the bodice is shirred twice every two inches to the bottom. The sleeves are large puffs of white tulle, over a foundation of the yellow chiffon cloth, and are shirred half way between the outside and the inside of the arms. Inch-wide bands of satin, silver embroidered and matching that on th bodice, finish the sleeves, while two-inch box-plaited lace ruffles, also like those on the bodice, finish the droop over the long gloves.

The skirt is shirred at the top every inch till it gets below the widest part of the hips. It is of round length, and opens at the side, to show a series of five lace flounces, varying from seven to four inches in width, set on to the yellow liberty silk foundation. At the sides of the skirt openings the yellow chiffon cloth is embroidered in silver scallops. The lower lace flounce runs all the way around the skirt. On the chiffon cloth front near the bottom is embroidered a cluster of roses and leaves in silver. There are yellow velvet roses, dewdropped with crystals, for the coiffure.

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Miss Gladys Rice wore at the studio dance given for her by Mrs. Clarence C. Rice a princess robe of cloth of gold. The low-necked top had crossing folds in surplice effect over a V-shaped section of Irish lace. The sleeves were short puffs of yellow tulle, banded by Irish lace. As Miss Rice has yellow hair and blue eyes, the effect was uncommonly good. Would that more yellow-haired blondes would wear yellow, and also scarlet.

+ + +

The gowns of the débutantes are of special interest. In this country they are, as a rule, much more elaborate and made of richer materials than in Europe, where, in France especially, the idea is that of the simplicity ascribed to the jeune fille. In Paris many modistes refuse to make up satins and velvet for the débutante and insist on tulle, chiffon, or similar airy fabrics appropriate to youth. Here in New York white satin, usually, however, of the Liberty variety, is the favorite material with débutantes. Satin makes durable frocks that will stand cleaning, while tulle perishes at once and chiffon is never the same after it is cleaned. Chiffon cloth and crêpe de chine and the Liberty silks and satins are warranted to stand, comparatively speaking, a considerable amount of wear and tear, including cleaning. White lace is also a good investment when not too frail, and may be repaired when torn, the repairs not showing if the work be skillfully done.

Miss Lorraine d'Orémieulx Roosevelt, a relative of the President and débutante daughter of Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, wore at the dinner dance given for her by Mrs. Robert M. Thompson at Delmonico's a simple frock illustrating the French idea of what a jeune fille should wear. The material was a soft chiffon cloth of a soft pink shade trimmed with shell lace, white hair was an ornament made of roses matching the garniture of the frock.

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Miss Demorest, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Demorest, for whom a small dance was given at Sherry's on Wednesday evening, wore a white satin princess robe. The skirt was plain. The square cut top had a band of white lace, below which there was a bolerolike band, swinging loose at its lower edges, of white satin embroidered all over in silver roses. The sleeves were puffs of lace, banded with the silver embroidered bands.

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Mrs. Burke Roche and her daughter, Miss Cynthia Roche, were at one of the Bernhardt matinées. Miss Roche wore a black caracul, half length, semi-fitting coat and a soft gray felt hat trimmed with gray velvet and gray bird of paradise feathers. Mrs. Roche wore a dark cloth skirt and white lace and chiffon blouse; a three-quarter length, loose coat of chinchilla, fur-lined with brocade; a chinchilla muff and tie scarf, and a large hat, also of the fur. The latter had a fold of pink Liberty satin ribbon twisted around the crown, and two pink ostrich plumes fell from the left side and back over her hair.

+ + +

A frock recently purchased in Paris by Mrs. George Law, who has taken a house in London, is described in a letter from abroad. It is of white net Brussels with a small pattern, a leaf design, embroidered on it in white, and portions of the net are cut and the edges embroidered in

House gown of mauve chiffon cloth trimmed with embroidered bands in shaded mauves and mousseline ruchings.

Empire gown of gray satin with tucked skirt and bolero piped and trimmed with darker velvet. White lace frills. Gray hat trimmed with violets.

scallops. The top of the gown is a deep ruffle of the net that extends under the arms and downward some five or six inches under the arm seams. This ruffle has its top cut in small scallops, and it is also slashed; the edges of the slashes are bound in with narrow white satin ribbon, and embroidered on the satin are tiny white vines. Through these slashes cloth of silver ribbon is slipped; this draws up the bodice into folds around the tops. The sleeves are eight-inch puffs of the embroidered net gathered very full, the lower edge is scalloped and embroidered, and through tiny slashes are drawn silver ribbons matching those of the bodice, drawing the sleeves into the arms. The net ruffle forming the top of the bodice droops over the body of the robe to a little below the bust line at the sides and considerably below in the middle. From under this ruffle the robe falls in straight folds over a tight slip of cloth of silver, the outlines of the figure being plainly seen through the net. There are three ten-inch ruffles of net, scalloped at both edges, slashed at the top and gathered on silver ribbons tied at intervals in bows. Down the front of the gown, from under the top ruffle and forming a panel from top to bottom, are two stole pieces of rather heavy white lace. These are caught at intervals to the net. Silver ribbon is fashioned in a short stiff bow from, a white aigrette rises, the ends frosted in silver for the coiffure.

MARIE WELDON.

Personal and Otherwise

MRS. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, whose picture appears in the pictorial section, is the wife of New York's Mayor. The photograph from which the cut is made was taken several years ago, and was a striking likeness of her at that time. Mrs. McClellan was Miss Georgiana L. Heckscher, a daughter of John G. Heckscher by his first wife, who was a Miss Whitney, and a granddaughter of the famous merchant Stephen Whitney. She is a sister of Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., has always been prominent in society and is a gracious [illegible] in her [illegible]

whose picture also appears in the supplement, was Miss Ruth Howard, a daughter of the late Edward Tasker Howard. Her marriage to Mr. Hoguet took place last October at New Canaan, where the Howards have a beautiful country place. The ceremony took place in a floral bower on the lawn of St. Aloysius's Catholic Church, the Rev. Father Goggin of Holy Trinity Church, New York, officiating. Mr. Hoguet is a descendant of the old Hoguet family, which owns quite a famous homestead up the State.

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Lady Orford, who was Miss Louise Corbin of New York, is now staying in London. Her youthful daughter will be one of the débutantes of next year. Lady Orford was married in 1888. She is slight and small, with reddish golden locks and a fair skin. Her town house is in Bruton Street, and Lord Orford's country homes are Mannington Hall and Wolterton Park, both places being in Norfolk. Lord and Lady Orford have traveled extensively. He was at one time an officer in the British Navy; later he joined the Turkish Army, and afterward held several appointments in Court circles and went with Lord Rosslyn to Spain to be present at the wedding of Alphonso XII. He is especially fond of tarpon fishing and wrote on it an article for the Badminton Library. Mannington Hall has a ghost. The late Dr. Augustus Jessop, by no means a believer in apparitions, while at work late at night in the library at the hall in the Autumn of 1879, making extracts from certain rare volumes, suddenly saw a large white hand, much like that of Velasquez's "Dead Knight," close to his elbow but resting on the table; turning his head he saw what seemed the figure of a man bending over the table apparently looking at the books. The figure then disappeared, again returned, and finally disappeared. Who knows "what dreams may come"—after a hearty late English dinner and several glasses of mellow wine!

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Lady Curzon while in India received or became the possessor of an extremely interesting, not to say amusing, number of letters. These letters showed only too well the difficulties the natives in India combat in endeavoring to master the English language. From several received at the Allahabad Memorial Hospital for Women the following are copied:

"Dear and Fair Madame: I have pleasure to inform you that my dearly unfortunate wife will no longer be under your kind treatment, she having left this world for the other on the night of the 12th ult. For your help in the matter I feel I shall ever feel grateful. Yours reverently."

"Dear Madame: My wife has returned from your hospital cured. Provided males are allowed at your bungalow, I would like to do you the honor of presenting myself there this afternoon, but I will not try to repay you—vengeance belongs unto God. Yours noticeably."

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Mrs. Charles Lawrence, who was Miss Catherine Wiggin of New York, has returned from the country to London. She is descended from the Gerards and her marriage was an event of nearly a quarter of a century ago. Her London house is in Easton Square, and here she and her husband, who is a younger brother of Lord Lawrence, entertain at luncheons, dinners, and musicales. The first Lord Lawrence achieved fame in East India, and during the sixties was Viceroy.

Mrs. Lawrence differs from most of the modern society women in caring nothing for motoring or cards. She is highly accomplished and has a good, well-cultivated voice.

+ + +

Queen Maud of Norway—wife of the new sovereign—is well known as the youngest daughter of King Edward. She married Prince Charles, now King Haakon VII., in 1896, and has one child, a little lad two and a half years old. She is fond of cycling, and used often to ride through the crowded London streets on her bicycle. She is a good linguist, speaking five languages. King Haakon has a great fondness for animals, and one day when in command of a Danish warship—he was termed the "Sailor Prince"—he noticed a small dog following the ship, which, although he was ordered back to shore, still swam on. The Prince, seeing he was becoming exhausted and would die unless rescued, ordered a boat lowered and the animal brought on board. It proved to be a mongrel, but the Prince kept and made a pet of it.

+ + +

The Misses Irene and Mildred Sherman, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, who are to have a large dance given for them on Jan. 5, are most youthful appearing, even for débutantes. Both are blondes, and one afternoon at the Horse Show they attracted much attention as they sat in an arena box, chaperoned by their elder half-sister, Mrs. Norrie Sellar. They were frocked exactly alike in skirts, and plain, rather loose coats of wine-colored broadcloth; each wore a large picture hat of the same hue, the crowns draped with wine-colored ribbon, and wine-colored plumes, shading to pink, covered the rolled left sides of their chapeaus and extended almost to their necks. Both wore long fur boas and carried large muffs exactly alike. Unlike many twins, however, there is no close resemblance between them except in coloring.

A. Simonson

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"Oh how the streamlet laughs and sings,
What a delicious fragrance springs
From the deep flagon as it fills,
As of hyacinths and daffodills!"

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Has the same delicious flavor and boquet as these famous old Champagnes of France—the only American Champagne possessing these qualities. It is due to the long cultivation of the Rheims vineyards, where grapes for Great Western are grown. The soil has the same rare qualities peculiar to the fine Champagne-producing grapes of sunny France. Only the duty—not the quality, makes the difference in the price you pay.

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THE WORLD OF ART AND ARTISTS

Auspicious Year at the Museum

1906 Gives Promise of Great Things--The Yerkes Collection.

AFTER a long term of years, during which gifts were few and far between, the Museum of Art in Central Park is likely to become the fashion as a receiver of bequests and donations. The Trustees formerly had to fill many a deficit in the yearly budget. Presents of cash, gifts of pictures and sculptures, donations of costly real estate, and whole collections of valuable paintings now greet the new era of which Sir Purdon Clarke was the lucky harbinger. But it is understood that the annual charges are still very much larger than the annual income. The Metropolitan is still a Micawber waiting for something to turn up, perhaps expectant of an angel who will give not objects of art which cost just so much more to install, watch and care for, but a fund the income of which will serve to run the establishment.

The Museum is like one of the big universities which can build all the libraries and dormitories it wants, provided the name o' the giver is put on the "kiver"; but meantime is in a quandary for the money to pay professors and care for what buildings it owns.

To meet this difficulty an ingenious system of honors has been devised, honors which carry with them lifelong privileges for the recipients and their families. Instead of paying annual dues of $10 or $25, the public-spirited citizen is able to commute annual payments for a single sum equivalent to about ten years of subscriptions. Of a verity and in good sooth 'tis a worthy cause, which may well commend itself to every citizen of Greater New York who feels that he can afford such a gift as a sacrifice to the new year!

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Nineteen hundred and six certainly opens auspiciously for the Metropolitan, since not only has its staff been strengthened by Dr. Robinson's advent, but it has every reasonable prospect of inheriting sooner or later the collections made by the late Charles T. Yerkes.

These include the famous marine by Turner, a nocturne called "The Blue Rocket," a full-length standing portrait of Wolfgang, Duke of Neiuburg, by Van Dyck, several Rembrandts and examples of Frans Hals. To Holbein is attributed a bust portrait of a man which once belonged to Horace Walpole, who was a connoisseur of considerable force. Among the Rembrandts is an interior of a cottage with strong radiation of light on four persons. It represents the story of Zeus and Hermes visiting the cabin of Philemon and Baucis, an indigent couple who prepare to kill their only possession, a goose, to entertain the strangers. Zeus is holding out his hand in a gesture of protest as Baucis offers him her goose. Another is a portrait of Joris de Conlery, signed and dated 1632.

In the modern department are half a dozen Corots, a landscape from Berry by Rousseau, the "Pig Killers" by Millet, several landscapes by Diaz and Dupré, "Frugal Meal" by Israels, and two river scenes by Daubigny. A number of excellent Troyons, including "The Market Day" and a "Moonlight at Midnight" by Cazin, are of the number. Meissonier's "Reconnaissance," an officer dismounted who is examining the distance through a field glass, and Vibert's comic picture "The Sacrilegious Monkey," are part of the original collection.

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Like a good many amateurs Mr. Yerkes tired of some of the pictures which once he cared for sufficiently to have illustrated in the catalogue printed at Chicago in 1893; and he weeded them out. Others he may have had reason to suspect were not quite authentic; or else, having obtained much finer specimens, he determined to eliminate the less attractive; these also have disappeared. But it need hardly be said that their places have been more than filled in recent years. Mr. Yerkes found the study and purchase of pictures a relief from the cares of business in London and New York. Whenever he returned from abroad he was sure to be seen in the galleries of the art dealers examining and discussing old and modern masters. Picture collecting was almost his only hobby, and the result is that his gallery is a rarely perfect one which some day will close many of the gaps that exist in the collections at the Metropolitan.

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The pictorial supplement of to-day's paper shows a number of the Yerkes pictures. Here is a portrait of Mr. Yerkes himself by Jan van Beers of Brussels. He is seated before a painting and on a table at his elbow lie books with prints, papers, &c., while he holds his eyeglasses in his hands. It is painted in the strongly drawn, rather hard brushwork employed by this painter, whose startling color-notes and vigorous drawing will be remembered by all who visited the Chicago World's Fair. Mr. Yerkes, it will be recalled, was one of the Directors of that international fair and devoted himself to the task in no half-hearted way. Van Beers was one of his favorites at that time, but his subsequent purchases give reason to suppose that in later years he began to enjoy less forcible and more poetic pictures.

Bouguereau's group of two little barefooted girls called "The Little Pouter" is dated 1888, and was shown at the Universal Exposition at Paris in 1889. Gérôme is here seen at work in his sculptor atelier in a picture painted by himself. He is finishing the colored statue "Tanagra" now in the Luxembourg, and beside the plaster model on which the artist is engaged sits the living model in the same pose. Behind the living and the plaster models is a statutte of a dancing girl and on the wall hangs a picture of "Pygmalion and Galatea" (also in the Yerkes collection) giving the moment when the statue comes to life and bends down to embrace the ardent sculptor. Gérôme has celebrated himself very completely in this self-portrait, showing his atelier and his cleverness as sculptor and painter in the same canvas—a combination hardly to be found elsewhere in the world.

"Love's Missile" is a typical figure by Sir Laurence Alma-Tadema painted 1893. Phyllis stands at a casement with pivoted marble screen, one knee on a couch, as she looks out at the daring lover who has just thrown through the open window the bunch of roses which she grasps in her right hand. The face, hair dressing, and costume are Roman in the style favored by Alma-Tadea, Albert Moore, and others about twenty years ago.

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Earlier in date is the "Country Festival," by Ludwig Knaus, the veteran painter of innocent gayety who has outlived his comrade, Menzel, and still wields the brush in Berlin. The date is 1883. It represents peasants of the Schwalm, near Marburg, in Rhenish Prussia, dancing on the grass at a kirmess after the later harvest in October. Children of all ages as well as young men and women are whirling heavily in the rustic walze; in the distance are groups of old people looking on.

A typical example of Greuze is the half-length seated maiden in the canvas called "Dreaming," who props her cheek lightly on her hand while her elbow presses some sheets of paper on the table. The pen explains the direction of her thoughts. It is one of those suggestions of sentiment which were so popular in prints and paintings toward the end of the nineteenth century. The ribbon in her hair is a light blue. She is by herself in her bedroom, and her dress is somewhat disarranged, in order to carry out the idea of that disorder in her thoughts which Cupid has caused. The flesh tones are very suave yet firm, and the eyes have the lustre which gave Greuze such a reputation in his day.

From the Corots a specimen has been selected giving in the peculiar ideal vein of that master a glimpse of his favorite painting-ground near Ville d'Avray. Peasants and cows lend the touch of animate things without telling any particular story; they are color spots in the foreground and middle distance. The trees quiver in the air against pearly clouds, and the far-off patches of water seem part of the sky itself. Another lovely Corot in this collection is the little "Path to the Village," from the Seney sale. But enough of the Yerkes gift—which may be some time in coming.

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Among the recent purchases for the Metropolitan are two examples of Carlo Crivelli of Venice, a painter who was in his prime when Columbus electrified Europe by his discovery of islands far in the west. Working chiefly at Ascoli, he was distinguished enough in 1490 to win a knighthood from Ferdinand II. of Naples, after which he added the word Miles to his signature. Reproductions of them are given here.

They are both narrow panels painted, not in oils, but in tempera, which keeps the colors more brilliant than oils, and both have figures of saints posed with some of the stiffness we find in sculpture for Gothic churches. Saint Dominick in ivory-white gown and brown cloak, with the hood thrown back, stands clutching a book of prayers in his left hand, while the right holds a stalk of Easter lilies, open and in bud. The saint has a tonsure of a peculiar kind, a short band of hair being left above the brow and a longer one starting from one temple and passing round the back of the head to the other temple. He has Joseph Chamberlain's nose, a mouth with depressed corners, and wrinkles on his high forehead which take the shape of a cross. The cords of the hand holding the book are strongly modeled.

Saint George is a youth with golden locks curled in spirals, his head to one side, and a sidelong look that suits the dissatisfied expression of his mouth. If Saint Dominick is sour and troubled, Saint George is bored and ill at ease. He grasps an upright tilting spear with broken end in his left and rests his ungloved right hand on his hip. The dragon crouches behind his legs in complete discomfiture, for the point of the tilting spear has traversed its head between the eyes and issues below the jaws, which are wide open and show the slender poison fangs and double tongue of a serpent. Neck and tail are serpentine, but the main body has four talon-ending legs and a mass of shaggy hair. The young saint is evidently a sad coxcomb, for such gorgeous armor was never seen—high flower-shaped bosses over the breasts, half masks of lions for epaulets, full lion mask over the stomach, and architectural scrolls over the hips. Where cuissards and greaves meet the knees are garnished with great broad circular bosses. He wears a velvet coat under this splendid armor, and a sword is fastened by a double strap to his left side.

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These figures are painted with great vigor, as if to vie with carvings in wood. They detach themselves from the background most definitely and forcibly, as if it had been the intention of the painter to overcome the obscurity of a church interior and perhaps a considerable distance, such as occurs in the side chapels of a church when the worshippers are kept off by grilles or balustrades. The haloes are cut in the background and show traces of gilding.

Such pictures are particularly useful to students of painting. They contain no accessories of the kind Crivelli liked to add, such as flowers in festoons and fruits. Probably they are side pieces for some large central painting with Christ and the Madonna, on which the painter had space to indulge his love for fruits and flowers. For so early a painter a good many examples of his work have survived, notably his own self-portrait at the Brera in Milan, and his "Madonna of the Swallow," the "Pieta," with Christ taken from the cross, in the Vatican, and the "Annunciation" in the National Gallery, London.

Another addition is in the line of old wood carving, a panel with the Madonna, Christ taken from the cross, and two saints carved in pretty high relief. This is a gift from two of the Trustees of the museum. It has been colored, and time has improved it by softening the tones. The dead Christ, with slightly opened lips, lies partly on the knees of the Virgin. Saint John, with feminine face and long hair, supports the head. St. Mary Magdalene kneels on the other side of the Virgin, holding a round box of ointment, the lid of which she is lifting. She wears a curious turban, from which hangs a veil that passes over her bosom and back over her left shoulder. The sleeves of her dress are slashed. The panel is a good deal cracked, but fortunately not across the faces of the personages.

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Surely a beneficent fairy has arrived with costly offerings for the Museum of Fine Arts. She is setting an example other collectors and donors will be sure to follow.

Talk of the Studios.

F. LUIS MORA has recently returned to his atelier after a Summer spent in picturesque Spain. He opened a studio in Madrid near the Prado in order to be near the inspiring influence of Velasques and return with innumerable studies and sketches of the housetops of Madrid and byways of colorful Spain, filled with enthusiasm over the stimulating influences gained after a four months' sojourn in the land of the toreador.

"Yes, I am a devotee of Velasquez," said Mr. Mora, "and I am glad to declare myself one. I enjoyed my visit immensely, and while at Madrid made a copy of Prince Balthazar, a son of Philip IV., the famous full-size portrait by Velasquez. The rest of my time was spent in painting Spanish subjects, introducing many interesting gypsy types, which abound in and around Madrid and other cities. I was fortunate in securing for a model a beautiful gypsy girl, Agustina by name, who has posed for many noted artists. Then I have a portrait of an old gypsy known by the name of Diego, also well known as a model among the painters of Madrid.

"Another picture shows a girl dancing outside a wayside inn, surrounded by a group of eight or nine of her countrymen. Another I call 'La Buena Ventura,' or 'The Fortune Teller.' A family of gypsies posed for me. A bullfighter is having his fortune told, and the background is a portion of the Rastro, or old junk market of Madrid, where one can procure almost anything from a gold toothpick to a penny stamp. At the Rastro, if you want to learn your future, all you have to do is to slip a dime into the hand of a wandering fortune teller, and, presto! your fortune's told! But first the dime must be forthcoming."

In his studio Mr. Mora has a new sketch under way entitled "Sevillana," a dance of Andalusia. A girl dances to the accompaniment of several guitar players, while a group of men and woman are clapping their hands to keep time to her steps. Mr. Mora is disappointed at the failure of his finished canvases to arrive in New York in time for the exhibition of the National Academy.

"How did the Spanish school of art impress you?" the artist was asked.

"Well, I found a group of painter artists whose work in figures bids fair to raise the standard of Spain to her former prestige. Spanish art has been rather dormant, you know. Engiada, Zuloaga and Lopez Mezquita lead the present day school in figure painting. In regard to landscape I think America leads the entire world. Our landscape artists in this country are quite the equal of those in Europe. During the early part of my sojourn in Spain I made a visit to the northeast Province of Catalonia, my father's birthplace, by the way, a most picturesque region little known by American artists."

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Paul Nauen of Munich has arrived in New York recently to execute a number of important commissions. At present he is the guest of Carl Weidner, a miniature painter. He received a gold medal at Vienna for a portrait of a woman, and favorable mentions at other expositions abroad. A dinner was given the artist a few days ago at the Salmagundi Club in honor of his arrival in New York, at which a dozen or more of his pupils and fellow-artists assembled to bid him welcome. Among the artists present were Charles Schreyvogel, Albert L. Groll, A. B. Wensell, Henry Wechsler, Mr. Williamson, Carl Weidner, Mr. Halbelson, and William Verplanck Birney.

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Charles Schreyvogel's paintings of life among the cowboys and Indians of the Western country are widely known. He has an interesting lawsuit just now on hand, which concerns a reproduction of his famous picture, "My Bunkie," which has been exhibited at art expositions in this country and in Paris.

A firm dealing in novelties of this kind in Jersey City imported the design from Vienna on a wall pocket, and so this infringement on his copyright was brought to his attention. An injunction has been served on the manufacturers and distributers of the wall pocket, and the case will be tried soon in the Jersey courts. Mr. Schreyvogel will take every legal step to protect his rights.

"I have been approached many times by manufacturers of novelties with all kinds of schemes," said Mr. Schreyvogel, "with a view to exploiting for commercial purposes a reproduction of 'My Bunkie.' In every case I have refused to entertain such propositions. I regard my art with some pride, and do not propose to lower my standards, even for temporary financial gain."

This reproduction is not an exact imitation of the original picture, but in general the figures are the same, and there is no mistaking the attempt to reproduce it in miniature form.

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Charles Dana Gibson's studio in the Carnegie Building has been taken by John W. Alexander, who is now painting a new decoration for the entrance hall of Carnegie Institute. The decoration, which is of large dimensions, will be placed in the Carnegie Institute, according to present plans, on Founders' Day, Nov. 23, 1906. Mr. Alexander is also painting fourteen lunettes for the State Capitol at Harrisburg, Penn., representing history of Pennsylvania.

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William T. Smedley is painting portraits and dividing his time between his home in Bronxville and his studio in Carnegie Hall. He has several portrait commissions, and at present is engaged in painting a likeness of Irving R. Wiles, N. A.

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Will H. Low is painting mural decorations, consisting of four lunettes for the interior of a residence in Albany, N. Y.

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Jef Leempoels, the Belgian portraitist and allegorical painter, who arrived in this country from Belgium last Fall, is now in Brussels for a brief visit, having been recalled to his native land quite unexpectedly. He plans to return to America in several weeks, however, and will then resume painting in his New York studio.

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F. Hopkinson Smith has been holding an exhibition of his recent water colors in Philadelphia. He will open his annual display of pictures in New York at the Noé Gallery, 368 Fifth Avenue, on Jan. 12.

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The collection of paintings formed by Col. Edward M. Knox, including numerous examples of the modern French, Dutch, and early English schools, will be dispersed at auction under the auspices of the American Art Association, probably late this month. In the collection are paintings by Corot, Diaz, Troyon, Van Marcke, Daubigny, Jacob Maris, Schreyer, Constable, and Josef Israels.

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George H. Clements, who has spent the past six months in cruising off the Maine coast and about the waters of Chesapeake Bay, has returned to New York, where he has opened a studio in the Atelier Building. Mr. Clements made a number of interesting sketches on his recent trip.

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William J. Glackens is painting a full length portrait of Robert Henri, the artist, in his studio at 3 North Washington Square. Among other new canvases in his studio are "Winter in Central Park" and "Battery Park and the Aquarium."

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Louis Frazer, the sculptor, who has a studio in Macdougal Alley, is completing a bust portrait of one of the children in the family of Harry Payne Whitney, and is also executing a statuette of two of the same children on horseback.

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William B. Van Ingen has completed the last of his decorations for the windows of the Pennsylvania State Capitol at Harrisburg. The series of thirty-four illustrate the resources of Pennsylvania; they have just been placed in the new Capitol building.

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Alexander T. Van Laer has been giving a course of lectures in the Board of Education series, and will lecture before the students of the Academy of Design on Jan. 9. His subject will be "The History of Painting."

Artists and Their Doings.

IRVING R. WILES is going to Philadelphia on Jan. 15 for a three weeks' stay in that city, the purpose of his visit being to paint a full-length portrait of Miss Julia Marlowe in the costume of Viola in "Twelfth Night." Mr. Wiles's first portrait of Miss Marlowe, representing the actress in an evening gown and seated, is one of his best-known paintings. In his studio he has been showing to his friends a picture that is to go to the annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. He calls it "A Portrait of a Lady," the seated figure in three-quarter length being that of a young woman with an unusually interesting and beautiful face. She is dressed in a white frock with touches of pink in it and holds an opened fan in one hand lying in her lap.

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Maurice Fromkes, the portrait painter, is in Pittsburg at present, where he has been arranging for an exhibition of his recent work. Since his portrait of Cardinal Merry del Val is now hanging in the Vatican, Mr. Fromkes has had to use a photograph of the canvas in this show, the picture being surrounded by an appropriate mat of scarlet silk.

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The recent fire in the Clausen Galleries, which did much less damage than was at first reported, has put back a few weeks three exhibitions that Mr. Clausen had arranged for. These were "one-man" shows by E. C. Peixotto and F. K. M. Shurtleff, and another by the Beal brothers, Reynolds and Gifford. The upper gallery will be ready for the first of these some time in February.

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A novel feature of the annual meeting of the National Sculpture Society on Tuesday night will be an exhibition of "paintings" by the members as well as a group of bas reliefs from the same hands. A dinner to the retiring President, Daniel C. French, will follow the election of officers for the next year. The slate prepared by the Nominating Committee comprises Karl Bitter for President, Arnold W. Brunner for First Vice President, Charles Grafly for Second Vice President, J. Wyman Drummond for Treasurer, and J. Scott Hartley for Secretary. The other nominations are: For Council, class expiring January, 1909: Karl Bitter, Charles Grafly, J. Scott Hartley, Arnold W. Brunner, J. Wyman Drummond, William C. Hall.

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Parker Mann, the landscape painter, sailed for Europe yesterday for a Winter's work abroad. He is to spend most of his time painting in France. At his recent exhibition held here six of the score of canvases he showed were sold, four remaining in New York and two going to Boston.

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Since the annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design was opened the following pictures have been sold: S. A. Guarino's "The Cock of the Fight," W. H. Drake's "The Wounded Lioness," Irving R. Wiles's "Interior," M. Jean McLane's "A Spot of Sunlight," Paul Dougherty's "The Evening Tide," H. M. Walcott's "Her Busy Day," F. K. M. Rehn's "Morning, Cape Ann," H. Bolton Jones's "The Pool," E. L. Henry's "A Morning Call," Thomas Moran's "Entrance to Grand Canal, Venice," and F. S. Church's "The Shepherdess."

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S. Harkness McCrea, whose studio is at Darien, Conn., is fond of trying experiments in landscapes, particularly as to making color the primary consideration, composition coming as an afterthought. Not long ago he bought a new Eastern rug, and its particularly brilliant hues suggested a theme to him which he painted and called "An Oriental Autumn." Later it went to a Chicago exhibition and when he received a copy of the catalogue he had occasion to wonder if he hadn't hit it after all, for the title in the pamphlet read "A Quiet Autumn."

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An open competition that is of interest to sculptors is shortly to be announced. It is for a pair of bronze doors for one of the new buildings at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. The competition is to be conducted under the auspices of the National Sculpture Society, and the circulars containing the necessary information will be issued this week.

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Robert Henri is to send to the annual show of the Pennsylvania Academy of Art his full-length portrait of his wife, who died recently. He does so at the request of the managing Director of the Philadelphia institution.

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The work on the new Custom House is getting along so rapidly that the works of sculpture will begin to be put in place on the façade by the time Spring sets in. A block of Tennessee marble, weighing twenty-eight tons, arrived in this city last week for Augustus W. Lukeman's statue of "Genoa," and it is expected that the cutting of it will be finished in eight weeks. This statue and F. Wellington Ruckstuhl's "Phoenicia" are the only ones of the sculptures that will be carved out of one block of marble.

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Paul Dougherty's friends are congratulating him on the sale of several of his canvases to Dr. Humphries, who is one of the collectors of American art whose approval in this practical fashion all painters are glad to have.

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Miss Helen Watson Phelps is showing in her studio in the Sherwood three portraits that she painted in Paris in the late Autumn. One is a head of Albert Shattuck, the pianist, and the others are of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hazen, who formerly resided in this city.

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John Sloane has been invited by the Director of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts to send his canvas called "The Bread Line" to the annual exhibition. The picture was shown here at the last society show.

Art Notes Here and Abroad.

SCULPTURES by Mr. Waldo Story of Rome and London are shown at the Knodler Galleries. He is a son of W. W. Story, the sculptor and author, and has passed most of his life abroad. In the front gallery is a bronze equestrian statuette of Edward the Black Prince, the model for a colossal monument, one of the embellishments of Waterloo Bridge over the Thames. The Black Prince is a robust young man with decided features, in complete armor save for head and shoulders. The knee guards have long prickles, and on his iron heels are long, vicious-looking spurs. The steed is covered with a coat of mail. The other pieces are marble, which Mr. Story has tinged to an old ivory tone. A bust of the young Emperor Honorius is so treated, with the result that it escapes the glaring white of Carrara marble. The bust of a lady with very long neck and hair brushed high above a high forehead, an inspired look and also a disdainful, is a portrait of Mrs. Clayton Glyn, authoress of "The Visits of Elizabeth." These and other pieces have a distinct style of their own, albeit the influence of French, not of Italian, sculptors can be easily seen.

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Several recently imported examples of Theotocopulos (Il Greco) may be seen at the Durand-Ruel Galleries, 5 West Thirty-sixth Street, and a specimen of Goya, a later but a kindred spirit. A new arrival is an uncommon specimen of A. Decamps, whose small Oriental scenes, fables in paint and views of huntsmen, are best known here. It is a large Biblical picture sketched rapidly with colored crayons and charcoal, and represents the siege of Jericho, with soldiers contending before the walls doomed to be overthrown by the trumpets of Israel. In a profusion of small figures Decamps has avoided confusion, and yet expresses very well the haste and waste of battle. This is the gallery where the Plein-Airistes are always welcome, so we find Sisley, Pissaro, Maufra, and Moret well presented. Claude Monet is seen in a view of the Isles de Pontvillers on the upper Seine, taken soon after dawn while the mist lies still undisturbed about the clump of tall trees which are mirrored in the water. Other Manets belong to the London river series and include a picture of Waterloo Bridge crowded with cabs and passers. The low-hung sun is barely visible through fog and light clouds. Some excellent Corots and Jules Dupris are also in these galleries. Since their removal to West Thirty-third Street from Fifth Avenue, this firm has not held the exhibitions that used to enliven the old galleries.

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About the end of next week a notable showing of pastel and charcoal drawings by J. F. Millet will be opened in the Leicester Galleries, London, by Ernest Brown & Phillips. It is the collection made by the late Staats Forbes, who spent many years gathering it. The first idea for "The Angelus" and that for the painting which some admirers consider still finer, viz., "The Gleaners," are in this lot; also those for "The Diggers" and "Going to Labor."

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The marbles from the Parthenon, which are now the pride of the British Museum, created a great stir in London when Lord Elgin brought them from Athens. The Academicians were, generally speaking, opposed to them, as indeed they were to all ancient works, especially to exhibitions of old paintings which were supposed to injure the living painters by encouraging the fashion for old masters. Richard Payne Knight (1750-1824), the antiquarian and numismatist, declared that they were not Greek at all, but Roman work of the time of Hadrian, the Emperor who embellished Athens in many ways by buildings and restorations. It was chiefly due to the eccentric painter R. B. Haydon, that the marbles were not lost to the world. Knight's profound disparagement destroyed them in the opinion of the London world. Haydon, however, drew them and wrote about them. He attacked Knight sharply in The Examiner and made him his enemy, so that when Queen Caroline came to see Haydon's historical pictures, escorted by Knight, the latter spoke contemptuously of the work. Meantime the marbles were left in a damp shed, where any one could have injured them. Haydon obtained permission to have casts made, set his pupils to copying them and sent a set of drawings of them to Goethe in Weimar, who had them framed and placed in his house; he wrote appreciatively and gratefully to Haydon. Canova, the sculptor, happening to visit London, was deeply impressed by them and told Haydon that merely to see them was worth a visit to England. Finally the Government bought them for $17,500, which was less than they cost Lord Elgin to secure and import.

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The monument to Gen. von Steuben, to be erected at Washington, was submitted to competition and the following sculptors have been chosen to receive a prize of $500 each and compete once more with one another: Albert Jaegers, Adolph S. Weinman, and Henry Herring, all of them of German descent. The enlarged models for the final are to be presented by April. The jury of award consisted of Secretary Taft, Senator George Peabody Wetmore of Rhode Island, Chairman of the Library Committee of the Senate, and Mr. McCleary, who consulted Augustus Saint-Gaudens as expert. Another art work for Washington still to come is the bronze doors for the west front of the Capitol. Designs by Louis Amatels, illustrating the growth of arts and sciences in America, have been approved by a jury consisting of the sculptors French, Niehaus, and A. Piccirilli and the architects Hastings and Wood. It will be a year at least before the doors are cast in bronze. Congress appropriated $18,000 for the work.

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The record price for a Whistler was paid at the sale of Sir Henry Irving's collection when a portrait of Irving as Philip of Spain was sold for $25,200. The buyer was naturally supposed to be Mr. Charles L. Freer of Detroit, but this has been denied. Perhaps it was concerning this picture that a story is told to the effect that when Irving came to ask Whistler what it was to cost, the price announced by the painter, £1,000, appalled the actor. Whistler said no more about the matter, and Irving did not show any great anxiety to call for it. Some years later, while "snooping" about the den of a bric-a-brac seller, Irving was amazed to see his own portrait. Without revealing his identity, he secured the canvas for ten pounds. Whether the painter sold it for what it would bring while temporarily hard up, or the canvas had been thrown aside and filched by some dishonest domestic, the fact was that Irving obtained for ten pounds what was to have cost him one thousand.

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Prof. Charles Waldstein has by no means given up his plan for the excavation of Herculaneum. The mere fact that a newspaper campaign was started against the scheme, on the idea that Italy is too proud to allow foreigners to pay for the digging, does not worry him at all. He makes nothing of the further objection that it would establish a dangerous precedent to permit outsiders to ransack Italian soil. Recently the Commissioners for Antiquities considered his plan at a meeting and put the question to a vote, when it was found that a majority was in favor of the project. If Italy herself does not feel that she can afford the expense, it is dog-in-the-manger-like to prevent others. In any case the bulk of the finds would enrich the museums of Naples.

THE HAPPIEST WOMAN IN NEW YORK.

AT Hotel Martha Washington, preparatory to sailing on Jan. 13 for India, is probably one of the happiest women in New York. Her name is Miss Suzie Sorabji, a Christianized Parsee, who since May has been in this country in the interest of the American Parsee School for Women at Poona, India. This is Miss Sorabji's second visit to America. She came pledged to raise $10,000 for the improvement and extension of the American Parsee School, the only Christian School for Parsees in all India.

Miss Sorabji's picturesque costumes, spiritual beauty, wealth of English undefiled, and natural eloquence, have made her a favorite in church, social, and educational circles in New York. But her strength has not been equal to her enthusiasm, and with anxiety friends have watched the pallor deepen in her olive cheeks, the hunger for home haunt her great dark eyes. But until her mission was accomplished, it was evident the young Parsee would plod on. Miss Sorabji as Christmas drew near, was plainly wasting away from homesickness. Despite her industry and eloquence, only $3,000 of the desired $10,000 had been raised. But Santa Claus divined her plight, and the happy Parsee's Christmas greeting to her mother was in the guise of a cable dispatch which read:

"Will sail for home Jan. 13."

The good fairy who made the cable message possible was Miss Helen Gould: "I have sent $7,000 to the agent of the American Committee of the Sorabji Schools in India," Miss Gould is said to have written the young woman Christmas week. "The sum is now complete. It is but a little gift of love to enable you to go home and be with your loved ones."

Until the conversion of her father, the Rev. Sorabji Kharsedji, a high caste Indian, no Zoroastrian had ever been won over to Christianity. Miss Sorabji is one of seven daughters, who with the mother are reputed to have done more than all other combined forces toward the uplifting of the women of India. In response to their appeal the Government of India opened its universities to women in 1876. The Government sent two of her sisters to England to be educated. They went back to India trained teachers under five-year Government contracts. One is to-day head of a Female Training College and Girls' High School for high caste Hindu girls. A fourth sister is well known in England as the first and only woman who has taken a lawyer's degree at Oxford. The youngest sister received last Spring her doctor's degree in London, and is now in charge of one of the Dufferin hospitals for women in India.

RUSSIAN SIDELIGHTS AS VIEWED IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Dec. 23.

THE streets of Berlin are crowded by Russian refugees who daily come here in large numbers. An interesting picture is presented at the railway stations where the travelers arrive. The cars are so completely filled that many of the unfortunate had to make the trip standing. Many Russian and Polish nobles are among the number. They all tell harrowing tales of cruelty. One woman who arrived here this week from Warsaw is the owner of a farm. Her granaries were full as the result of the last crop; then a committee of strikers came, seized the whole output and sold it for the benefit of the strike.

A special correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, who recently went to Russia, has just had an interesting interview at Jassnaja Poljana with Tolstoy. Speaking of the present Russian crisis, Tolstoy says: "I do not consider the situation serious. Formerly lies were told in favor of the Government. Now false reports are made against the Government. As a matter of fact, Russia will never give way to a French revolution, as this is against the character of the Russian people."

In answer the correspondent pointed to the fearful peasant uprisings which have taken place. To this Tolstoy replied: "Although you are writing for a newspaper, I must say that the newspapers are the greatest liars. For many years I have not read a paper, and I only know what I have been told. I do not consider the uprising serious. The peasants have always gone to the forests, and they are doing so now with a little more impudence, but when two Cossacks appear they stop. Only a few desire revolution, and only agitators are creating the disturbance. At the peasant convention at Moscow lawyers and academicians had the chief word."

Tolstoy also declared false the news of the Petersburg papers that in the Government of Tula serious peasant uprisings had occurred and that the peasants had taken Tolstoy's estate. He then asked what percentage of the German population was rural, and then added: "In Russia perhaps 80 to 90 per cent. of the population is agrarian. This is the largest and most important part of the Russian people. The factory workers in the few large cities are of no importance. The peasant earns from 5 to 6 rubles a week, while the workman demands from 20 to 25 rubles a week. The peasant does not wish, as reported, that the land should be divided, but on the contrary is willing to leave the ownership to the Government. Entirely different conditions prevail in Russia than in Germany. We have had no Protestantism and no religious wars. I do not wish to appear as prophet, but as you did not know twenty years ago what would happen to-day, so we cannot know what will happen to Russia in twenty years."

When the correspondent asked for Tolstoy's opinion on the reformatory intentions of the Russian Government the Count answered: "You will know that I never was in accord with the Government, and I cannot enter upon a discussion of the subject, only I wish to say that the Government up to this time has depended on force, and in future it must rest on love and good intentions—good intentions according to the dictations of Christianity."

TOO LATE.

Katherine Florence, leading woman of the company presenting "Before and After," tells of a bright little nephew's chagrin anent the appearance and sex of a new member of his family.

"It doesn't look like much of anything," grumbled the disgruntled four-year-old, "but nurse says it's a girl."

"Why, that makes her your darling little sister!" exclaimed the adult confidant. "Don't you want a little sister?"

"Naw!" returned the ungallant babe.

"Well, why not have her exchanged for a little brother?"

"We can't now," tremulously responded the displeased one, "we've used her for three days."

A genius is often merely a man who understands the art of advertising his egotism.

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JAN

The New York Times

Annual Financial Review

New York,
January 7, 1906.

Part Five — Part Five

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1905---A Retrospect of the Year.

THROUGH the many articles presented in this review of the financial and business year 1905 there will turn up with almost irritating persistency the brief phrase "a record," and so exact and inevitable is this phrase in any description of the financial, industrial, and agricultural achievements of our country in the twelvemonth that all these activities might simply be bracketed together by name, and, with the phrase "a record" following the history of the year, would be clear and convincing. Thus, in the pig iron trade, which, not without reason, has come to be looked upon as one of the safest guides to business conditions, it is believed that the production of the year 1905 will amount to some 23,000,000 tons, a total double the iron production of so recent a year as 1898. Again, in an analysis of the bank clearings of the country in the year 1905, we find another record, for the total of all clearings of all cities for the year approximated $143,680,000,000, this representing an increase of $31,235,000,000 over 1904 and of $25,000,000,000 over the total clearings of the year 1901, which up to 1905 held the record in this respect. These figures are so tremendous that it is difficult to grasp their full significance, but when it is recalled that they represent not the clearings of New York City alone, but of every other city of the country, and that these clearings are the measure of trade of these cities and of the country about them, an idea at least is obtained of the wonderful volume of the country's commerce. The Secretary of Agriculture has attested the fact that the wealth production on the farms of the United States in 1905 reached $6,415,000,000, the highest figures ever attained in this or any other country. Four crops in all made new high records as to value, these being corn, hay, wheat, and rice, although corn is the sole one to exceed the previous yield. In speaking of the vastness of the grain crops of the year, it has been estimated that for their transportation by rail there would be required over 5,500,000 standard freight cars, and this illustration serves to show the advantages gained by the railroads of the country during the year as a result both of this marvelous production of the farms and of the activity in all lines of business. It is not surprising to find, therefore, that the railroads, too, were busy making records in 1905, and that both their gross and net earnings attained totals never before reached. Just as these matters represent the material prosperity of the country, so the trading on the Stock Exchange in the evidences of ownership in the corporations engaged in production and in transportation, represents by its trend the success or failure attending these agencies, and it is altogether in keeping that there should have been found on the Stock Exchange advances corresponding to the increased values of the corporations themselves. In spite of the obstacles presented by the Russo-Japanese conflict, by the disturbances in Russia, and, finally, by the scarcity of money following the demand for it the country over, stocks rose steadily until the average prices attained were the highest in the history of the Stock Exchange. This summary of the facts regarding the basic activities of the country justifies and explains the use of the phrase "a record," for the year itself was in almost every direction a record year.

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In the filling in of the details of the whole picture it is plain now, in retrospect, that the impulse which worked to such magnificent ends before the close of the year had its beginning in the confidence which spread in the closing months of the year 1904. September, 1904, marked the depth of the depression in the iron and steel business, for, with the reductions made in prices in many directions at that time, there came into these markets a steadily rising wave of buying orders, this augmenting as it became more and more certain that the crops of the country for that year were to be of exceptional size and value. It was therefore under the influence of reviving trade and after overproduction, both in goods and in securities, had been corrected that the work of the year 1905 was taken up. The most important factor in the world's affairs at the time was, of course, the Russo-Japanese war, but there were evident no ill-effects to us from its prosecution, and our people were freely subscribing to loans, the proceeds of which were going to finance the operations of the Japanese. The crops were progressing under favorable circumstances, and it early became evident that, without the intervention of some entirely unforeseen event, their progress toward maturity would be even and successful. Over the cotton crop alone there was some uneasiness, but even here the large surplus carried over from last year seemed to obviate any possibility of a real dearth of the staple for manufacturing purposes.

It is true that as a result of the unsettlement in Europe and particularly in France over the continued misfortune to the Russian arms following the fall of Port Arthur early in January, our money market was called upon to sustain the loss of much gold. Through the months of January and of February there were continued shipments of gold either to Europe itself or to Argentina and Cuba for European account, but the banking position was such that this loss was without particular effect. The soundness of the position at that time is revealed by the fact that the banks held a surplus of practically $27,000,000 on Jan. 28, and that by July 15 this had only fallen to $19,528,900, although in the meantime, particularly in the second week of February, there occurred heavy expansions in loans and a consequent reduction in reserve. Other unfavorable factors present in the situation during the first half of the year were the disclosures which came to light slowly regarding the situation of affairs in the Equitable Life Assurance Society and the contest between the Harriman and Hill forces over the method of distribution which should be followed in the winding up of the affairs of the Northern Securities Company in accordance with the Supreme Court's general decision. The Equitable matter exerted less influence marketwise than had been expected, although outside of the financial district it was undoubtedly potent in keeping out of the stock market a great part of that clientele which Wall Street knows as "the public." In April there came the final decision of the Supreme Court approving Mr. Hill's plan of distribution, and following this the dropping of Mr. Harriman from the Directorate of the Northern Securities Company and later of Mr. Gould from the Directorate of the Union Pacific, public acknowledgment having been made by the Gould forces of their interest in the Western Pacific Railroad, the Gould extension to the Pacific Coast. The failure of the First National Bank of Milwaukee, owing to the irregular practices of President Bigelow, who had been caught, along with other Western financiers, in the wheat market, was a further depressing influence. These developments were so effective on prices in the stock market, which, of course, reflects most sensitively occurrences in the financial and business world, that they obscured the rising tide of prosperity which was beginning to be evidenced in concrete and most pleasing form by increases of dividends on the part of both railroad and industrial corporations. This dividend augmentation began in March, and it is interesting in the retrospect to notice how steadily it ran unheralded through the more or less feverish markets of the following three months. It may be said to have begun with the increase in the quarterly rate of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad from a 7 per cent. to a 10 per cent. basis, this being quickly followed by an initial dividend on Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron stock and a resumption of dividends by the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, the action in respect to these two companies reflecting adequately the increasing prosperity attending the conduct of the steel and iron trade.

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The turn in the stock market proper may be dated from the month of May, for in that month a majority of the active issues traded in on the Stock Exchange touched their lowest prices of the year; but already the favorable developments in trade and the splendid progress of the Winter wheat crop, which was then estimated at 460,700,000 bushels, were beginning to exert wider influence, and the Russo-Japanese struggle was brought appreciably nearer an end by Admiral Togo's annihilation of Russia's fleet at the end of the month, or, to be exact, on May 27. Further point was given to this betterment in the situation at large by the removal of the Equitable situation as a market menace as a result of Mr. Ryan's purchase of control, and by the continued increases in dividends, the most important of the month of June being that in Reading, which was placed upon a 4 per cent. basis, while in July Baltimore and Ohio, Illinois Central, Union Pacific, Erie second preferred, and Amalgamated Copper all joined the list of issues upon which enlarged dividends were declared. In the meantime the Government reports on crop conditions were making it certain, so far as this could be foreseen, that we were to harvest probably the greatest corn and wheat crops in the country's history. With the opening of the peace conference at Portsmouth between the belligerents, there was a steady note of optimism sounding through all the world's markets, in spite of the interruptions arising from the uneven progress of the negotiations for peace.

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While the material prosperity of the country increased steadily from the conclusion of the peace negotiations up to the end of the year, and formed, therefore, what under ordinary conditions would have been accepted as sufficient basis for the most thoroughgoing optimism generally and a pronounced rise in the prices of stocks on the Stock Exchange, there was from that time, nevertheless, a very plain division of sentiment in regard to the course of securities. The conclusion of peace without an indemnity was accepted as a matter of congratulation on all sides, but to many observers of financial matters it seemed inevitable that with the fresh borrowings which would have to be made by both Russia and Japan falling upon the European money markets, and with the necessity of caring for the tremendous volume of trade in every corner of this country facing our own banks, there could be no surplus funds available for stock market purposes, and that, furthermore, if in spite of these obstructions a great speculation based upon the country's advance in wealth arose, there must follow in due course an exhaustion of money supplies and sensational interest rates for the use of such funds as were still unpledged. Supporting this view of the situation also were the confirmatory statements of Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, in his address before the American Bankers' Association at Washington; the statement by Mr. E. H. Harriman that we were entering upon an era of competitive railroad building, this being supported by the immediate announcement of the St. Paul extension to the coast; by the disclosures made in the course of the insurance investigation, which in many respects were so shocking as to undermine confidence on the part of the people at large in the men in whose hands great financial and business interests had been for years intrusted, and, finally, by the internal disorders in Russia, which were assuming such proportions as to threaten a most bloody revolution. This contingency, which would have had the direst sequences in both the Paris and Berlin market and in France and Germany at large, owing to their money relations with Russia, actually led to the postponement of the flotation of a great Russian loan, in which our own bankers had made arrangements to participate. This array of disheartening factors would, under ordinary circumstances, have made impossible any such movement in the stock market as finally developed. For, in spite of the fact that the conservative predictions as to the course of money under the double demands of trade and speculation came true, these demands resulting in two deficits in reserves of the Clearing House banks, the first for years, and, although money in the last quarter of the year worked as high as 28 per cent., and at the close of the year touched 125 per cent., the highest rate since the 186 per cent. made in December, 1899, while in Europe the great banks were marking up their discount rates to figures which could be construed only as indicating the severest kind of a money stringency, the stock market advanced steadily to the close of the year, when prices in general were higher than ever before in the history of the Exchange. The foresight of brokers in providing themselves at the beginning of the crop-moving season with money on time at moderate rates, the volume of such time borrowing being accepted as larger than at any other like period in the annals of the local banks, was undoubtedly a most potent factor in this upward movement of the market through the money stringency, but this in itself would not have sufficed to sustain such a movement unless it had been aided by the absolute confidence of holders of securities in the present and future prosperity of the country.

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It is on this wave of optimism that the country is carried over into a new year. How far is this optimism justified, and if justified for the present, how long will the conditions fortifying this faith continue to exist? These are natural questions to ask on the threshold of the year. Compared with a year ago, we are in a far better position as regards the outturn of our farms and the basic position of the great steel trade; for in the first instance we have once more surplus wheat to export at exceptionally good prices, this working to reduce our indebtedness abroad or to establish credits, and in the second case our manufacturing plants are entering the new year with an accumulation of orders on hand such as they have never known before. In the steel rail department, in particular, these are in such volume that the capacity of most mills for many months of 1906 is already taken. This is also true of the structural plants, and with them the open Winter has been a boon, since it has permitted building operations to proceed without interruption, and in the great factories which turn out railroad materials, including the locomotive and car-building plants, the story is one and the same, that of a tremendous volume of orders on hand. The open Winter has also proved beneficial to the operation of the country's railroads, although here it should be noted that those roads whose profits depend upon the sale of coal may not so much enjoy this weather as their neighbors. On the other side of the account there are to be weighed and given due prominence the still disturbed situation in Russia and the certainty that sooner or later that country must be forced into the Continental money market as a borrower of great sums. The effects of this would be found directly, of course, in our own money market, for we might lose gold in large quantity unless interest rates rested at prohibitive rates. In the European situation also are present the elements of trouble in the Moroccan affair. Outside of the now remote possibility of a strike in the anthracite region, there is at present little in the nature of disturbing factors in the financial or business situation at home, nor does there promise to be until the annual worriment over the crops is again in order. Turning to the stock market proper, it is of course clear that stocks are high, that in many instances they are higher than they should be, but a broad advance in stocks seldom stops where values and prices meet, and there are yet dividend possibilities in many issues, including Union Pacific, which may prove the pivotal stock. On the other hand, there is the additional question whether the public, which has been splendidly educated of late in the arcana of speculation, will consent to play the part which it has always heretofore assumed at the end of a great bull campaign in stocks. It must be conceded that the movement in the market is each day drawing nearer this traditional culmination, and as it progresses it will become ever more worth while to remember that an error on the side of conservatism is always far less costly than mistaken optimism.

JAN

1906

Record of Government Securities in the Year 1905.

Frank A. Vanderlip Sees Significance in Our Increasing Attention to the National Financial Administration of Several South American Countries.

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GOVERNMENT finance has come to have a much broader significance to American financiers in the last few years. A more substantial advance was made during the year 1905, in still further widening that interest. We no longer think of United States bonds alone when the subject of Government securities comes up, for we are beginning to be more or less intimate with the Government finances of many nations. Our relation to Japanse finance had already assumed considerable proportion at the beginning of the year. In 1905 three more loans of the Japanese Government were successfully floated. The subscriptions from the American public in each case aggregated several times the total that was offered. One-half of the $150,000,000 first series 4½ per cent. Japanese loan was floated in March in this country. One-third of the $150,000,000 second series 4½ per cent. loan was successfully floated here in July, and our proportion of the $250,000,000 4 per cent. sterling loan of the Japanese Government was largely oversubscribed at the end of November.

American investors are now not only largely interested in Japanese, Mexican, and Cuban bonds, but they have some interest in Russian and German imperials, British consols, and a considerable interest in German municipal issues.

A significant tendency illustrating the growth of the interest which we are showing in foreign Government issues is noted in the increasing attention we are paying to South American Government matters. Contracts have already been made which will bring an issue of Costa Rican bonds to this country, and financiers of the first order are now studying with care the financial position of nearly every South American republic. The Germans and English have the lead in South American national finance, but with the growing disposition of our investing public to become interested in Government issues, and with the clearer understanding of the responsibilities which must follow our declaration of the principles of the Monroe Doctrine, there seems to be every reason to anticipate that we shall rapidly take a position of importance in connection with the financial administration of several South American countries.

It has been a year of extraordinary fluctuation in the market value of Government securities. Russian issues have naturally suffered the most, falling an average of 20 per cent. under the stress of a losing war and the development of internal revolution. The marvel has been that France, with more than two billion dollars of Russian securities, has exhibited no outward sign of concern. Her markets have been without panic, and the decline has gone on from month to month, following one disaster after another to the Imperial house, with less agitation on the Bourse than one would suppose possible.

On the other hand, those foreign securities in which American investors have been most largely interested have, as a rule, shown appreciation. The Japanese issues are all selling at prices showing the original investors' substantial profits. The Cuban bonds have been so completely absorbed by permanent investors that there is but small market for the issue, and that is at a price more than 15 per cent. above the figure at which the Government sold the bonds. Mexican issues have been in growing favor. On the whole, Americans have good reason to be satisfied with the results thus far attained by their excursion into international Government finance.

Coming to our own field, we find that it has been a year of remarkably wide fluctuation in the price of United States Government issues, although the term of wide fluctuation means but comparatively small variation in prices. United States Government bonds sell on a basis returning far less interest to the investor than do the issues of any other Government. The reason for that is found, of course, in large measure, in the special use which banks make of our Government securities. The tendency this year, however, has been in the direction of falling prices and an increasing interest return, and in this usually stable market there has been unusual fluctuation. At times there were variations of from 1 to 2 per cent. in the price of bonds recorded within as many weeks. Inside of two months banks have had two years' expected profits on circulation wiped out by a drop in the price of their bonds.

OUR BONDS IN 1905.

The year did not open auspiciously. The Secretary of the Treasury had called for 25 per cent. of the public funds lodged with the depositary banks to be paid in part on Jan. 15 and in part on March 15. The 20 per cent. consols of 1930, comprising 10 per cent. of the bonds on deposit to secure Government moneys, were chiefly affected. On offerings of bonds in anticipation of the reduction, the market eased off. A large proportion of the released bonds were, however, transferred from deposit to circulation account. This fact, together with the influx of buying orders which had been held back with the idea of securing cheap bonds, gave the market an upward turn which continued until April, not even being checked by the reduction in deposits on March 15. This heavy buying advanced the 2s to 105, the highest point of the year.

Then came the announcement of a further call on the depositary banks for funds to be paid in May and July. This call for the return to the Treasury of $29,000,000, or nearly one-third of the Government moneys deposited with the banks, brought to a sudden end the upward movement in the 2 per cent. consols, which, with the exception of a temporary drop early in January, had been going on since November, 1904. Banks which were about to increase their note issues at once withdrew their orders for bonds. A week later, when the depositary banks had had time to consider the Secretary's circular, there came into the New York market an influx of selling orders, which, though at first moderate in amount, increased and continued until the last week in July. With the demand for bonds practically dried up, the market sagged steadily.

On Sept. 28 the Treasury announced that on Oct. 2 it would resume the refunding of 3s of 1908-18 and 4s of 1907 under the Financial act of March 14, 1900. The department under that act offered to accept the short-term bonds on a 2¼ per cent. basis, and to issue new 2s in exchange at 101. When refunding was opened in the Fall of 1903, the Treasury put out 2s at 102. The concession of a point was due to the decline in the market price of the 2s in the meantime. The reopening of refunding meant an increased supply of 2s, and the offered price for this issue at once dropped from 104 to 103½. The Treasury's offer bringing into the market a large supply of the refundable 3s and 4s for sale or conversion depressed prices until the 2s on Nov. 10 sold down to 102⅞ net, the lowest price since their issue.

The 4s of 1907 and the 3s of 1908-18 have been subject to almost as extreme fluctuations as the 2s. The trading in both issues has been active throughout the year. The fact that the 4s mature eighteen months hence, and that the 3s are redeemable in 1908, brought them out of the distinctly investment class of Government bonds and made them desirable as a basis both for circulation and public deposits, especially in view of the fact that there was always the possibility that refunding might be reopened at any time, just as it was in the Spring and in the Fall of 1903.

During 1904 nearly $10,000,000 short 4s had been shifted from the hands of individual holders into National bank ownership. This movement continued during 1905. From January on, banks began exchanging their 2s of 1930 for 3s and 4s on the theory that with practical maturity for both the latter issues so near, they could eliminate market risk and calculate at least what their minimum profits would be. Although on the surface the 2s showed the greater profits on both circulation and public deposits, this advantage was thought to be counterbalanced by their market risk. This buying of 3s and 4s, and substituting them at the Treasury for 2s, and the selling of the latter continued up to Oct. 28, when refunding was reopened, the 4s being the favorite issue. On Jan. 1, 1905, there were $17,000,000 4s of 1907 on deposit as security for circulation and public moneys. This was increased to $25,000,000 by Oct. 1. The banks which had made these exchanges reaped smart profits on the reopening of refunding. The 3s of 1908 were subject to the same general influences as the 4s.

The 4s of 1925 are the strictly investment issue. Owing to the high premium at which they sell, they are much less profitable than the other issues as security for public deposits or for circulation. They fluctuated almost four points during the year. At low point, 130¾, early in January, they advanced almost steadily, achieving a rise of two points by the end of February. In July began an upward movement which carried the 4s from 131⅛ to 133⅝, reaching high point in October. The market then weakened on lack of investment demand and sagged steadily 1⅝ points until the first of December. On large offerings of bonds the market slumped a full point on Dec. 11.

WISDOM IN REFUNDING.

The reopening of refunding by the Secretary of the Treasury on Oct. 2 proved a wise action. Not only did it involve a reduction in the interest charge on $40,000,000 4s and $12,000,000 3s, but it also had as its purpose the retirement of these early maturing bonds, reducing the amount it will be necessary to take care of in 1907 and 1908, when the Government may be in a less favorable position to do so then than at present. The supply of 2 per cent. consols, moreover, had practically been fully utilized for banking purposes, so that the making of additional bonds available as a basis for circulation enabled many banks to increase their note issues. The offer to refund their bonds into 2 per cent. consols of 1930 met with favor with the holders of both the 3s and 4s. The total of bonds deposited with the Treasury for conversion was $52,000,000.

The aggregate of National bank circulation now outstanding is $535,000,000, the highest record since the passage of the Bank act. It has more than doubled since the Spanish-American war. The increase of $70,000,000 during 1905 was the largest of any one year, with the exception of 1900, when the tax on circulation was reduced from 1 per cent. to ½ per cent. in thirty years. It is to be accounted for in the main by the reduction of $57,000,000 in public deposits. In most instances the bonds released had been purchased, at higher prices and, rather than suffer a loss, banks transferred them at once from deposit to circulation account. The reopening of refunding in October was also an important factor, adding $26,000,000 to the supply of 2s of 1930 available as a basis for additional circulation. The report of the Controller of the Currency shows that this vast addition to the note supply has been well absorbed. There has been but a small proportionate increase in current redemptions at the Treasury, and over 98 per cent. of the total amount issued is outstanding. This absorption of notes has been made easy through the great increase in bank deposits, the necessity of larger reserves, which have meant the withdrawal of specie and legals for circulation, their place being taken in the banks of the people by the new bank notes.

During the year two new Government issues were brought out. On March 10 the War Department sold $2,500,000 Philippine public works and improvement 4s, redeemable March 1, 1915, and payable March 1, 1935. They are tax exempt throughout the United States and its dependencies, and were sold to provide funds for harbor work at Manila. On May 25 the War Department sold on behalf of the Philippine Government $1,000,000 City of Manila 4s, redeemable June 1, 1915, and payable June 1, 1935, and, like the other Philippine issues, tax exempt. In May $6,000,000 one-year 4 per cent. certificates were paid off and not reissued, and of the $3,000,000 maturing Sept. 1 only $1,500,000 were re-issued.

COMING PANAMA ISSUE.

The outlook for Governments during the coming year has in it many elements of uncertainty. The encouraging state of the revenues indicating but a small deficit for the current fiscal year, presages no immediate call on the depositary banks, which is a hopeful sign as respects a recovery in the price of 2 per cent. consols. On the other hand, the early issue of $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 Panama 2s is a significantly depressing factor. There is much doubt in the minds of bankers as to just how well the new issue will be taken. As is well known, the longer a bond has to run, other things being equal, the lower will be the basis on which it will sell. As the new Panamas may be redeemed at par after ten years, and the 2s of 1930 have still twenty-four years to run, on the same basis the latter ought to sell a point higher than the Panamas.

This feature is creating considerable doubt in the minds of bankers as to which course to pursue. Some are selling and preparing to sell. The full $3,000,000 retirement limit was applied for in December and has already been reached for January and February as well. This would seem to indicate a large supply of 2s. On the other hand, many banks are preparing to increase circulation. Whether the market is prepared to absorb so large a block as $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 bonds is a matter of much uncertainty. The enormous increase in circulation during the past year is conducive to an optimistic view of the situation, although some believe that the limit must soon be reached. In support of this theory is the notable fact that the banks in the large cities during the past two years, with but few exceptions, have not been buyers of bonds for circulation purposes. While they have increased circulation, it has been almost uniformly in a case of the transfer of bonds released by the reductions in their public deposits, but the greater portion in such cases has been sold. The smaller banks have been doing the buying until now almost one-half of the room for increased circulation—that is, the difference between total capital and total note issues of all the banks—lies with the banks in the largest cities. With only the smaller banks buying, and with some selling, and $20,000,000 Panama bonds to be absorbed besides, no considerable advance in 2 per cent. consols would seem probable.

FRANK A. VANDERLIP,
Vice President National City Bank.

Our Currency System Defective.

National Bank Note System Needed Says Ex-Controller Eckels.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Excessively high rates for money at the close of the year in New York City have again called attention to the very defective currency system under which we undertake to do business in this country. It is a curious condition that in the midst of unusual prosperity with abundant wealth on every hand and a substantial basis for every business undertaking, any character of business should be hampered by rates for money which are absolutely prohibitive.

This would not be possible if we had a rational bank note system, and the Government in its Treasury Department did its banking business in the same way that any other great business enterprise does its banking business. At such a time as this the banks should have the power to increase their note circulation to such a reasonable extent as would enable business conditions to be met without embarrassment. This could be done with perfect safety, and under proper regulations, and not to do it, is to not only hamper the efficiency of the banks, but to seriously retard the proper development of business.

Under existing currency laws the banks are about the only business institutions which cannot avail themselves of the credit to which they are entitled. Of course, they do avail themselves of their credit to a degree in the matter of the issuance of drafts and bills of exchange, but the really efficient use of banking credit would be in the issuance of bank notes which would circulate as money. Financial and currency conditions are also affected by the disturbing element created by the Sub-Treasury system, which, especially in New York, takes so much available currency from the channels of trade and keeps it in idleness.

If within the next year, these two fundamental defects in the Government's financial system could be corrected, there would be no further distress caused by the extraordinary fluctations in the price of money from 8 per cent. to 125 per cent. And until these conditions are rectified, an increase of business activity but renders more certain the inability of the existing currency system to meet the country's needs. I believe that after the beginning of the year, existing currency conditions will improve and money and credit become somewhat cheaper, but not as cheap as characterized the greater portion of 1905. It ought not to, because when money is too cheap it becomes a scurce of danger causing over-trading and over-speculation. The country is safer when the use of money and credits demand a fair price than when there is an over-abundance of both money and credits.

JAMES H. ECKELS.

Prosperity in Detroit.

BUSINESS was never better in the history of Detroit, which is growing rapidly; numerous manufactories are moving to this city every day; building during the last year had a remarkable increase, and conditions generally among manufactories, jobbing houses, and banks are in a very healthy and satisfactory condition. The past year has been a very prosperous one in all lines of trade, and the outlook for the coming year is even brighter. Money, while it has been in active demand for the last three months for legitimate purposes, remains comparatively easy, and local banks have been able to supply their customers at from 5 to 6 per cent. Personally, I am very well satisfied with the business situation locally, and have every confidence for continued prosperity during the coming year.

M. L. WILLIAMS,
President Commercial National Bank.
Detroit, Dec. 14, 1905.

Growth and Position of the New York Banks.

A. Barton Hepburn, President of the Chase National Bank, Writes of Money Movements of the Year and Remedies for Present Defects.

THE money situation necessarily enters prominently into any review of the various developments which have affected the position of the New York banks during the year which has just closed. Within so brief a space as the last quarter of the year the Clearing House banks faced two deficits, and call money touched 125 per cent. and 6 per cent. on the same day.

The banks entered the year, according to the statement of Jan. 7, with deposits of $1,108,168,000, with loans of $1,069,742,000, reserves of $288,900,000, and a surplus reserve of $11,606,000. Reserves attained their highest figures for the year on Jan. 28, some $324,436,000, at which time surplus also stood at the year's record, the figures being $26,979,000. Deposits stood at the maximum of the year on Feb. 11, the amount being $1,202,972,000, and loans at the year's high figures on Aug. 5, with a total of $1,146,163,000, although this was only some $4,000,000 above the loans reported on Feb. 11, when deposits stood at the maximum. The low figures for these items for the year were, for deposits and loans, Dec. 16, when they were respectively $983,888,000 and $1,004,594,000, and for reserves the minimum was reached on Dec. 9, when this account stood at $246,812,000, and a deficit of $1,246,525 was reported, although the record and only other deficit of the year was reported on Dec. 11, the figures being $2,428,800.

With this brief statement of the money movements of the year in mind, representing, as they did, on Dec. 16, a shrinkage of nearly $220,000,000 in deposits and $137,000,000 in loans, and practically $40,000,000 in reserves, it is interesting to note the dates on which call money reached the minimum and maximum rates. In the early months of the year, while reserves were high, money was loaned freely from 1½ per cent. to 3 per cent., and in the first week of September even 1½ per cent. was recorded, while in the first week of October money was put out as low as 2 per cent. On Nov. 13 the 25 per cent. rate was made, and on Dec. 7 the maximum rate of 28 per cent. was touched, these rates corresponding very closely, as will be noticed, with the reports of deficits in surplus reserves.

The explanation, both of the movements of money and the corresponding fluctuations in rates, is found, of course, in the history of the country's trade during the year. The constantly growing volume of business reached the zenith of its activity at the same time that the West was called upon to harvest the largest aggregate crops in its history, and the South was likewise busy with the care of a substantial cotton crop. The meeting of these various demands would necessarily produce increased activity in money, as has always been the case during crop-moving periods, but in the present instance there was another powerful factor in advancing the rates for money.

In the New York Stock Exchange there was an upward movement in prices, which, while tending to excess in some directions, was, nevertheless, prompted and inspired by the entirely natural optimism bred of the business and agricultural situation. This too, required financing, and the inevitable consequence was a combined demand for money, which was met by the banks, but, of course, at the cost of a reduction in the money supply and therefore of an increase in its value, or, in other words, an increase in the rates which borrowers had to pay. It is, upon the whole, a matter for congratulation that these high rates were so short lived and that the amazing demands from all these sources were met with so little difficulty and, as it transpired, without the necessity of intervention by the Government through the much-mooted deposits of its surplus funds in the banks.

As a result of the money market and varying rates of the year, many proposals have been made looking to the prevention of a recurrence of the money stringency; official prestige gives greatest prominence to those of Secretary Shaw and Controller Ridgely.

The various recommendations may be grouped in this wise: First, a proposal, understood to receive the commendation of Secretary Shaw, that larger reserves be required of our banks during the Summer months, that they may be prepared to meet inevitable Fall demands; second, the personal proposal of Secretary Shaw, that the National banks be prepared to issue a volume of additional Government guaranteed currency, equal in amount to 50 per cent. of the bond-secured notes retained by them, but subject to a tax of 5 or 6 per cent. until redeemed by a deposit of a like amount in the Treasury. Not bearing so directly on the situation growing out of the money stringency, but nevertheless of exceptional importance to our banks, were the recommendations of Controller Ridgely; first, that the provisions of the Bank act be amended so that institutions may be permitted to loan 10 per cent. of their unimpaired capital and surplus instead of 10 per cent. of the capital alone, as is now provided under the law; second, that National Bank Examiners be paid a per diem salary for their labor, and increasing their numbers so that they may have time and the ability to get at the real facts regarding the position of the bank under examination.

In regard to a larger reserve during the Summer months, good and conservative banks should and would strengthen themselves and increase their reserves during the Summer, in anticipation of the crop-moving demand for money, which invariably comes in the Fall. For the Government to seek by law to regulate this matter (of increased reserves) would be a serious mistake. The great criticism upon our money system is its rigidity and the crying need of our currency is elasticity. If money were always easy in Summer and in greater demand in the Fall, a rigid rule might possibly be wise, but we have had panics in Summer with maximum rates in July and August. During President Cleveland's last Administration, there was an acute disturbance in the money market on account of the four bond issues; also at the time of the Venezuelan message and the Bryan campaign, and none was in any wise dependent upon season. The management of the banks should be left to the managers of the banks with as little interference by arbitrary statute as possible.

As to the second proposal, that of Secretary Shaw, that the banks be permitted to issue additional currency amounting to 50 per cent. of the bond-secured notes maintained by them and subject to a tax of 5 or 6 per cent., this is, I think, a wise and conservative recommendation. It is based upon the law regulating currency issues now in force in Germany, and is, therefore, fortified by successful practical application. Such currency would be safe, surely, being guaranteed by the Government; the Government would be safe, surely, since statistics as to failed banks justify the conclusion that the percentage tax paid the Government on such currency would constitute a fund more than ample to redeem any such notes that any failed bank might fail to redeem. Such currency would be issued only with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency and to such banks as they deemed deserving, and would be redeemed by the banks under the direction of said officers. It is an eminently wise recommendation, and should Congress see fit to incorporate it into law, it would give to our currency real elasticity and render it responsive to the varying needs of business.

Controller Ridgely recommends that banks be allowed to make loans to single interests of an amount equal to 10 per cent. of their capital and surplus. The present law, enacted in 1863, limits the amount which National banks may loan to any single interest to 10 per cent. of the capital stock actually paid in. More than forty years have elapsed since the passage of that law. The volume of business of the country has increased manyfold; the volume of individual transactions has increased manyfold, and if the law as it now stands was wise and conservative in 1863, the adoption of Controller Ridgely's recommendation would be eminently wise and conservative now. For the purpose of taxation surplus and undivided profits are construed as capital, and for the purpose of limiting loans which an institution may make they should also be included. This recommendation in substance has been made by every Controller of the Currency from J. J. Knox down to the present time, and but for the general feeling of hostility to corporations of all kinds which obtains in Congress, it would undoubtedly have been enacted into law before now.

The Controller discusses in a most interesting manner the subject of bank examinations, and recommends that examiners be paid a salary in order that they may spend more time in their work, be more thorough, and produce better results.

The original purpose and, seemingly, the sole purpose of the statute in providing for bank examinations was to see that the banks in all respects complied with the statute with reference to issuing a circulating note. By the process of evolution, the examiners have come to look after the solvency of institutions and the conservatism of their management, and the public is quite inclined to hold the Controller's office responsible in case of any serious bank failure. The banking interests of the country are simply enormous. The total resources of the National banks on Nov. 9 were $7,563,155,823.55. These resources are managed by an army of clerks and accountants distributed throughout the country. It is apparent at a glance that no corps of examiners could ever do more than examine and supervise these banks in a very general way. A bank examiner, with proper intuition, can easily tell which institutions are well managed, and his time should be concentrated in greater degree upon those which are measurably open to criticism. The examiners can do good and do accomplish most beneficent results, largely by way of prevention, but public sentiment should not be wrought up to expectancy of responsibility on the part of these examiners. If more were required the examining force would have to be multiplied many thousandfold.

Another matter of importance to the banks of New York City is that involved in the resolution of the Clearing House on Oct. 3, that the Clearing House Committee "be requested to consider the relations of the Clearing House and the trust companies to the end that harmonious relations may be renewed on a basis that will insure their return to the Clearing House, either as members or through representative banks."

The only complete solution of trust company reserve lies with the Legislature at Albany, and it is much to be hoped that the very able Clearing House Committee, acting in concert with the trust companies, will be able to suggest some proper solution.

A. B. HEPBURN.

The Evolution of the Trust Companies in 1905.

Clark Williams, Vice President of the Columbia Trust Company, Declares That They Have Become the Depository for the Funds of the Provident Rich.

THE year marks a point in the growth of the trust companies in the City of New York, which is particularly significant, since within that year the aggregate of their deposits has come to exceed that of the National banks within the same boundaries. In view of this fact the steady progress which has been shown in attaining this result is of especial interest:

	No. of Companies.	Deposits.	Total Assets.
1890	16	$175,000,000	$218,000,000
1895	19	237,000,000	302,000,000
1900	30	535,000,000	651,000,000
1905	37	935,000,000	1,134,000,000
1905 (Nov.)	33	1,008,000,000	1,251,000,000

In general, this constant growth reflects the enormous and steadily increasing accumulation of wealth resulting from the prosperity of the country at large, but in particular it indicates a broadening appreciation of the diversity of service which trust companies may render their patrons and a consequent increase in patronage.

Fortunately, the simultaneous publication of the official statements of the National banks and those of the trust companies of the city, as of Nov. 9 last, has given us an opportunity for accurate comparison of the banking power of these two classes of financial institutions. The total deposits of the trust companies on that date were $1,008,000,000, showing an excess of $61,000,000 over the $947,000,000 reported by the National banks.

The total resources of the trust companies were $1,251,000,000, as compared with $1,253,000,000 of the National banks. When we consider that the large amount of deposits carried by the trust companies in the banks is included in their $947,000,000 of deposits, the above figures become still more significant and the real growth of the trust companies more clearly apparent.

As the savings bank has become the depository for the funds of the "provident poor" so the trust company may be said in a measure to have become the depository for the funds of the provident rich.

The striking increase in deposits, however, suggests a danger which is worthy the consideration of trust company officials, not only in this city, but throughout the country. The increasing competition for deposits, stimulated by a desire for rapid growth, may result in the offering of higher interest rates and more liberal terms than are justified by the conditions. Public distrust is as sure to follow such methods as the night the day, for the logic of the suggestion that it is an easy step from the borrowing of the public's money at high interest rates to the loaning of it in ways involving extra hazard is so direct as to be generally understood.

In times like these, when for successive weeks the call money market has been most favorable to remunerative use of depositors' funds, it is well for the trust company officials to pause in making their commitments to depositors, lest they forget the fact that for the past three years exceeding the past two months the average call money rate has not exceeded 2.81 per cent.

The year has seen the establishment of but one trust company in the city and the disappearance of but three. Two of these lost their corporate existence through merger.

The year has likewise seen the upbuilding and strengthening of the Trust Companies' Association of the State of New York, which is destined to be an important organization in representing the common interest.

LAWS OF 1905.

During the last meeting of the Legislature laws were enacted affecting the interests of the trust companies in the following particulars:

The amount of loans to any one borrower was limited to 10 per cent. of the capital and surplus, except when secured by collateral worth at least 15 per cent. more than the amount of the loan, in which case the amount was limited to 40 per cent. of the capital and surplus.

All communications from the Banking Department pertaining to investigations or examinations were required to be submitted to the Directors of the trust company.

The duty of examining into the affairs of the companies and reporting the result in detail to the Banking Department in the months of April and October of each year was imposed upon the Directors.

The Superintendent of Banks was directed to examine the trust companies at least twice in each year.

Reports from trust companies upon their condition were required at least once in every four months, on the call of the Superintendent of Banks; the reports to show a classification of deposits and to be made public.

All these measures were wise and salutary, but the most important of them all is perhaps that last mentioned. It was generally welcomed by the trust companies, as it not only affords an opportunity for proper publicity, but sets at rest the insinuation frequently heard that "window dressing" has been indulged in when the issuing of the statements has been at fixed periods.

THE INSURANCE INQUIRY.

As to legislative enactments during the coming session, those which may result from the insurance investigation are perhaps most in the public mind, but a general discussion of those phases of possible legislation which might directly affect trust companies would be premature and unwarranted. Yet it may properly be suggested that aside from the possibly greater independence of policy, trust companies affiliated with great insurance companies would probably not be directly affected should those institutions be compelled to divest themselves of their present holdings of trust company stocks. The individual stockholders doubtless would avail themselves of the opportunity to acquire the shares so offered for sale.

Legislation of great importance to trust companies generally may, however, follow the insurance investigation. If, for instance, the investments of these great companies should be restricted to such securities as are now prescribed by law as proper investments for the capital of trust companies, or as are now largely held by those companies through preference, the consequent demand for such securities would greatly enhance their market value. Again, should laws be enacted discriminating against investments in "junior securities" the market for those securities would be affected the world over.

But whatever the legislative result, the investigation may be considered a blessing to trust companies as well as all other

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corporations, in having stimulated Directors to take a larger interest in the affairs of the corporations of which they are Trustees—an interest the lack of which has given rise to the current use of the phrase "negligible quantity."

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

A settlement of the reserve question by fair legislation would be generally welcomed by the trust companies. Such legislation should be based on an intelligent understanding of the conditions involved, giving due weight to the character of the business of the trust companies, the legal restrictions as to capital investment, the deposit of prescribed securities with the Banking Department for the direct protection of depositors, and a just discrimination as to the character of deposits.

The attitude of the trust companies regarding reserve has too frequently been confused with that regarding the question of representation in the Clearing House Association. The first problem must be solved solely through the consideration of the principles of sound banking. The other question is largely resolving itself into one of convenience and facility. This treatment of the matter, however, would seem to be shortsighted and unwise. During the past year at least one attempt has been made to reopen the consideration of the relations of the trust companies with the Clearing House Association, but nothing has resulted to justify the hope of a satisfactory adjustment of the matter.

Aside from the consideration of convenience in the transaction of the business of this great city it is understood that the Clearing House Association exists for the purpose of safeguarding and protecting the financial interests of the greatest money centre in the world. With the banking power of the trust companies equal to that of the National banks, it would seem proper that the trust companies too should be allowed to share the benefits of such association and a part in this single purpose. If in union there be strength, a sincere regard for the great interests involved would seem to require from the Clearing House a proper recognition of the trust companies' claims for representation.

Until the banks and trust companies shall have come together again in an unselfish purpose to promote the safety and to maintain the strength of the financial community the Clearing House Association must lose its distinction as a thoroughly representative organization.

Meanwhile the trust companies might do well to consider for their own convenience the advantages of an establishment for the clearing of items drawn on each other and the generous extension of such facilities to the banks as regards checks drawn against the trust companies.

The failure of the "weekly bank statement" to express the true banking situation is a matter of frequent comment and just criticism. The trust companies should relieve the situation, for the public good, by reporting weekly to a common agency or audit company such items of their condition as would show, when combined in the aggregate with the bank statement, the true condition of the banking institutions of the city.

The year, besides recording a most satisfactory growth in the trust companies, has been an unusually profitable one for them, and their general condition reflects great credit upon those intrusted with their administration.

When we consider that an eleventh part of the banking power of this great country is represented by the trust companies in New York City, we may be justly proud of their position, but should ever be mindful of the weight of responsibility involved.

CLARK WILLIAMS.
Vice President Columbia Trust Company and President National Organization of Trust Companies.

Savings Banks' Investments Now Standardized.

John J. Pulleyn, Controller of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, Writes of the Year's Record in Business and Legislation Affecting Savings Institutions.

THE general prosperity which has marked the past few years still continues among the 130-odd savings banks organized under the laws of the State of New York. Beginning with Jan. 1, 1905, there were 2,443,555 accounts, showing an aggregate deposit of $1,198,583,142. For the first six months of the year deposits and withdrawals were about even, while the latter half showed a slight falling off in deposits and a normal condition in withdrawals. Several matters of legislation also hold a prominent place in the record of the year for the savings institutions of this State, and some of the needs of the future are legislative.

Notwithstanding the fact that strong assurances had been given to the depositors in savings banks by both political parties that they considered themselves pledged to the repeal of the 1 per cent. tax on surplus, the bill failed of passage on the last day of the 1905 session of the State Legislature. The bill was passed in the Senate, but was killed in the Assembly before it had an opportunity to reach the floor for discussion and a vote. Since savings banks are not organized for personal profit, the taxing of surplus earnings is virtually a tax upon thrift.

The passage of the Mortgage Tax bill, which had the opposition of the savings banks generally, resulted in an increase of rates and a changing of loans in order to anticipate the operation of the act. Before it took effect, upon July 1, 1905, not only were new loans effected rapidly, but the rates for money steadily increased. Up to that date the savings banks loaned heavily upon real estate mortgages—in fact, making a feature of that form of investment. Since then the rates on mortgage loans have been averaging from 5½ to 6 per cent. The savings banks, being committed under the law to a 60 per cent. loan, have been lending rather freely at 4½ to 5 per cent. The borrower who is contented to take a conservative loan upon his property, based upon the percentage allowed by New York State, finds it much to his advantage to deal directly with these institutions. High rates of interest are likely to continue during the administration of this law.

The most important legislative feature of the record of the savings banks for 1905 was without question the passage of the act to amend the banking law relative to securities in which deposits in savings banks may be invested. The meaning of this new law is, in effect, the standardizing of investments of State, municipal, and railroad securities. For several years past has this legislation been sought. Automatic in its operation, the general statute does away with the continually recurring need of going to the Legislature in regard to specific securities.

As to public or municipal bonds, the savings banks may under this law invest deposits in the stocks of bonds of any incorporated city in any of the States admitted to the Union prior to 1890, and which since Jan. 1, 1861, has not repudiated or defaulted in the payment of any part of the principal or interest of any debt authorized by the Legislature of any such State to be contracted, provided that the city has a population of not less than 45,000 inhabitants, according to the Federal census, and was incorporated as a city not less than twenty-five years prior to the making of the investment, and has never defaulted for more than ninety days in the payment of any part either of principal or interest of any bond, note, or other evidence of indebtedness or effected any compromise of any kind with the holders thereof. The law goes on to stipulate that if at any time the indebtedness of the city, together with the indebtedness of any district or other municipal corporation or subdivision, except a county, which is wholly or in part included within the limits of the city, less its water debt and sinking funds, shall exceed 7 per cent. of the valuation of the city for purposes of taxation, its books and stocks shall thereafter, and until such indebtedness shall be reduced to 7 per cent. of such valuation, cease to be an authorized investment of the moneys of savings. The Superintendent of the Banking Department, however, may, in his discretion, require any savings bank to sell such bonds or stock of such a city as may have been purchased prior to the increase of debt.

Coming to the subject of railroad bonds, the statute provides, first, that savings banks may invest deposits in "the first mortgage bonds of any railroad corporation of this State the principal part of whose railroad is located within this State, or of any railroad corporation of this or any other State or States connecting with and controlled and operated as a part of the system of any such railroad corporation of this State, and of which connecting railroad at least a majority of its capital stock is owned by such a railroad corporation of this State, or in the mortgage bonds of any such railroad corporation of an issue to retire all prior mortgage debt of such railroad companies, respectively; provided, that at no time within five years next preceding the date of any such investment shall such railroad corporation of this State or such connecting railroad, respectively, have failed regularly and punctually to pay the matured principal and interest of all its mortgage indebtedness, and in addition thereto regularly and punctually to have paid in dividends to its stockholders during each of said five years an amount at least equal to 4 per centum upon all its outstanding capital stock; and provided, further, that at the date of every such dividend the outstanding capital stock of such railroad corporation, or such connecting railroad company, respectively, shall have been equal to at least one-third of the total mortgage indebtedness of such railroad corporations, respectively, including all bonds issued or to be issued under any mortgage securing any bonds in which such investment shall be made."

Among the other classes of mortgage bonds approved by general description in order to obviate the need of specific legislation in the case of each railroad corporation, this statute, as amended now, includes bonds whose securing mortgage meets subsequent provisions of the act, when such bonds are the mortgage bonds of any railroad corporation, incorporated under the laws of any of the United States which actually owns in fee not less than 500 miles of standard-gauge railway, exclusive of sidings, within the United States, provided that within five years the company had not failed to pay regularly and punctually the matured principal and interest of all its mortgage indebtedness, and also dividends of at least 4 per cent. upon all its outstanding capital stock, and "provided, further, that during said five years the gross earnings in each year from the operations of said company, including therein the gross earnings of all railroads leased and operated or controlled and operated by said company, and also including in said earnings the amount received, directly or indirectly, by said company from the sale of coal from mines owned or controlled by it, shall not have been less in amount than five times the amount necessary to pay the interest payable during that year upon its entire outstanding indebtedness, and the rentals for said year of all leased lines."

The enactment of this general law marked a long step forward in the progress of the sort of legislative supervision best calculated to strengthen savings banks, not by restrictional meshes as to reduce them to the position of suppliants for needed powers, but by granting to them within the limits defined by the State as necessary, the freedom to invest without the approval of special legislation. That this freedom of investment has been granted by way of the establishment of a standard by which conservative investors of trust funds may safely judge securities in the market, ought to serve still another purpose. The railroad corporation whose financial showing entitles its securities to be considered a safe and desirable investment for the deposits of the thrifty, should thereby hold a rank beyond comparison with that of any other railroad corporation in its title to the confidence of the community. Under the provisions of this act approximately $300,000,000 in new securities will become legal for investment of savings bank funds within the next three years.

No record of the legislative experience of the savings banks for 1905 would be complete without some emphasis upon the amendment of the transfer tax law, (Ch. 368; S. 227, 1905,) so that savings banks, as well as other depository institutions, were required to notify the State Controller whenever money was to be withdrawn from a joint account, where one of the parties mentioned in the title was deceased. In the application of this law, many depositors in savings banks have suffered a great deal of annoyance and sometimes even hardship. A majority of alternative accounts, which are mistakenly called joint accounts, are in the names of husband and wife, or parents and their children, mostly in small amounts. Such accounts are usually opened in this form for the purpose of having the funds at immediate command in case of death. In opening these accounts agreement is made with the depositors that the bank may pay either or the survivor. The joint signatures of the parties are never required in order to draw. It seems that the application of this law abrogates such contracts with the depositor to pay to the survivor, and causes annoyance and delay in payment at a time when funds are most needed, because of the death of a near one. The law was enacted for the purpose of preventing the survivor of a joint occupancy of a safe deposit box from removing from the State taxable securities belonging to the estate of the person having joint control of such a box. But in amending this law, its provisions were broadened so as to cover joint accounts in savings banks. This law should be amended again, so as to exempt savings bank accounts from its provisions.

To the officers in charge of the funds of the savings banks there is one inequality in the State programme of taxation which seems to call for some adequate remedy, and that inequality is evidenced in a comparison of the manner in which savings banks and life insurance companies, respectively, in this State are dealt with in regard to taxation. Life insurance premiums should bear a tax on any principle which would justify a tax upon savings bank deposits in whole or in part. Such a tax affects at least the surplus and profits of the banks which hold the deposits of the thrifty. Semi-public institutions, such as life insurance companies and savings banks, are subject to State supervision because they are so exclusively holders of trust funds. The very quantity of funds so held demands that they should share, and share alike, whatever burdens of taxation the State may deem it necessary to impose upon either. Both represent the highest form of trust, as both are the guardians of the funds which represent comfort or at least a partial guarantee against disaster in the families of the breadwinners of the Nation.

An account in a savings bank makes one a capitalist. The passbook, properly authenticated, passes current everywhere as collateral security, and the custom of banks and trust companies in advancing money against this security has grown rapidly within the past two years. The importance of the savings bank business to the community, its value in character, may be best stated by merely noting the activity at times of trust companies, banks of deposit, and even department stores in efforts to obtain deposits. Often have they offered rates of interest equal to those paid by savings banks, thus producing for a time a competition that is keen.

The rate of dividends paid to depositors during 1905 has varied between 3½ and 4 per cent. Whatever the outlook for 1906 may be, the fluctuating rates should not produce competition, even in a remote degree among savings institutions. The best efforts of those associated in the management are directed toward the best interests of depositors, and distributions of earnings are based entirely upon the profits of each six months. The general custom prevailing is to pay whatever is earned after deducting a sufficient amount for surplus, and each bank seems to hold its particular clientele.

Trustees of savings banks are virtually held to the strict accountability of individual trusteeship. The laws of New York State are models of conservatism, and rightfully so. The restrictions as to investments, its reports, and the yearly examinations all tend to make the care of savings banks a most sacred trust. In point of restriction of investment the laws of New York State are the most rigid of any State in the Union in the interest of safety. Limited by law to gilt-edged Governmental securities, real estate mortgages, and first-class railroad bonds, New York banks are shut from many sources of revenue open to similar institutions in other States. In Massachusetts, for instance, street railway securities are approved. Particularly strong in contrast is the State of Pennsylvania, whose savings banks are often referred to as earning such large amounts as would invite subjection of earnings to taxation. A Pennsylvania savings bank has the legal power to invest funds of depositors in the bonds of any city or county or town or village in the United States, regardless of debt limit or record as to repudiation. The loss of earning power to the New York banks is the gain of the depositor in safety, and recognition that a savings bank must first of all safeguard its funds rather than conduct itself as a purely profit-earning enterprise involves a further recognition that the greatest economic force operating to-day is that of the savings banks.

JOHN J. PULLEYN.

Philadelphia Is Busy.

THE excellent conditions of trade in this city are so general that there exists almost absolute unanimity among men of all trades in regard to it. It is cheerfully admitted by our correspondents throughout the country that all goes well in their districts. Our manufacturers are busy. Many of them have found it necessary to call off their salesmen and to turn down orders. Merchants, wholesale and retail, report a substantial gain in sales over the previous year, and some of them claim better profits.

The financial situation, a strong and rising stock market in the face of a long continued stringency in money—would be puzzling were it not for the fact that people know that the underlying conditions of business are sound and healthy, and that the money of the country in undiminished volume is not lost, but is simply busy.

FRANCIS B. REEVES,
President Girard National Bank.
Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1905.

Outlook for American Trade in the Far East.

James J. Hill Declares Our High Tariff on Imports Operates Against Our Ability to Build Up a Large and Lasting Market for Our Products in the Orient.

THE trade relations between the United States and the Orient, both present and prospective, are the reverse of encouraging. This is not because the trade is not to be had, enormous in the aggregate and immensely desirable, but because certain domestic policies to which the United States is at present committed forbid it to enter that field as a permanently successful competitor. I wish it understood distinctly that I am not arguing either for or against those policies, but considering solely how they affect our trade relations with the Orient, and how they must operate in future.

First, the tariff. It is impossible to build up a large and lasting market for our manufactured products under a high protective duty on imports. This is not so much because of its interference with the immutable rule that there can be no free interchange of products where those who wish to sell are not also willing to buy, but because the economic effect of the tariff is an accession of cost of production which disables competition. The tariff makes high prices at home. It keeps them if not as high abroad, at least higher than those of competing countries. No market can be held for manufactured products under such conditions.

One effort of industrial organization is to reduce hours and multiply the number of employes at the same time that wages are increased. Whatever the effect of this upon the workers immediately affected, it must inevitably give a preponderating advantage to the products of countries not so limited. Thus the products of German industry, where long hours prevail, are entering all the markets of the world and driving the English manufacturer to the wall in the cities of his own empire, with a result that over a million men are idle and asking for bread.

That people will dominate trade which can produce the best finished product at the lowest total cost. Our exports to the Orient at the present time consist mainly of raw materials and of the machinery by which it is intended to convert these and other raw materials into manufactured goods for local consumption. At a sufficiently low price we can now sell raw cotton in the Oriental market and some flour. Mills are being constructed rapidly for the manufacture of these articles in the Orient itself. With the same machinery, turning out an exactly similar product, but operated by labor costing much less than we pay, it should be evident to all whether we can make or keep a market for more than the raw material that these growing industries of the Orient will consume.

Looking only at the magnitude of the possible market for America in the Orient, at the potential demand, our advantage of position and the statistics of Oriental traffic in the total, without analyzing these into their elements, people who leap before they look have congratulated themselves upon a possibility as if it were a fact accomplished; at the same time giving heartiest support to all those policies which would do most to make realization impossible. The one thing that we are in a position to give to our traffic to the Orient at a lower price than any other country in the world is transportation, and it is the one that does not receive any protection from the Government.

Oriental trade is a magnificent reality. The business is there, and some one will do it. Like every other desirable thing, it has to be obtained by certain labor, certain sacrifices, under certain fixed conditions. I have not intended to decide whether or not this country should pay the necessary price. It is far more desirable for all thoughtful people to understand what these conditions are, to see the situation as fact and not as fancy presents it, to get rid of boasting and retire the imagination, to know exactly what the command of Oriental trade entails upon those who seek it, and then to determine for themselves whether or not this is a thing they wish to do. That they are not now on the way toward that goal must be admitted.

The Railway Problem in the Philippine Islands.

Col. Clarence R. Edwards, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs in the War Department, Writes of the Future.

THE problem of providing transportation for the Philippine Islands naturally falls into three classes—oversea transportation, inter-island and coastwise transportation, and land transportation. None of these is in an absolutely satisfactory condition, and while the changes which are threatened soon to go into effect in the oversea transportation between the United States and the islands point rather to a decline than to an advance in this direction, recent legislation of the Philippine Commission looking to an improvement of the inter-island shipping promises somewhat of an improvement in that direction.

The land transportation, though improved recently to some extent, is the furthest from being in a satisfactory condition. This applies not only to the lack of railways but to the lack of suitable roads or trails. The roads and trails, however, are being improved.

At the close of the period of insurrection in 1902 it was found that six years of almost total neglect during the disturbed period in the islands had caused the roads in many places to become overgrown with tropical vegetation and in other places they were absolutely destroyed and washed away by tropical storms. The Philippine Commission has, however, done a great deal toward the improvement of the roads in the islands, and at present they are in perhaps better condition than at any time in the history of the Philippine Islands. Notwithstanding, however, the great aid of highways and good roads in the development of the resources of a country a very rapid growth is impracticable without railways.

The necessity of railways to supplement the very indifferent highways in the Philippine Islands received Spanish recognition as early as 1876, when Mr. Eduardo Lopez Navarro, a Spanish engineer of the Department of Public Works, Manila, published a proposed plan for a system of railways in the island of Luzon. This plan, elaborated with the great care customary in the reports of Spanish engineers, provided for practically the same roads for the construction of which concessions have just been offered by the present Philippine Government.

In his report Mr. Navarro considered the roads from practically every point of view, dividing them into classes of those that would be immediately commercially profitable, those that would be of value to the State in developing the country and profitable commercially only after several years of operation, &c. This report is especially interesting as conditions and classifications made by Mr. Lopez Navarro are practically in accord with the most enlightened opinion at this time.

Notwithstanding the general approval of Mr. Lopez's plans, immediate results did not follow, and it was only on the third offer of what was regarded as the most valuable of these lines that on the 14th of October, 1886, a bid for the concession for its construction was received. This was the line from Manila to Dagupan, approximately one hundred and twene-two miles in length.

The concession for this road assumed a cost of construction of $4,064,473.65, and on this amount the Government guaranteed an annual interest of 8 per cent. to the company which would offer to construct the line. The concession was for ninety-nine years, and the interest was guaranteed during the entire period, and at the end of the period the line was to become the property of the Government. But one bid was received for this concession, the bid calling for the maximum guarantee which was authorized under the terms of the invitation for bids, and was made by Mr. Edmund Sykes Hett, representing a British company, and the road was constructed by that company.

The estimated cost of construction was exceeded, with the authority of the Government, by about a half million dollars, and when the Philippine Islands came into the possession of the United States the Spanish Government was guaranteeing 8 per cent. interest on $5,553,700, and was paying quarterly the amount of this subvention which fell due under the terms of the contract.

Since American occupation concessions have been granted to this railway company to extend its lines to the extent of about 108 miles, so that it now has concessions north from Manila to Cabanatuan and to the northeast of Manila to Antipolo.

This was the condition of the Philippine railways on the passage of the act known as the Cooper bill, approved Feb. 6, 1905. This bill authorized the Government of the Philippine Islands to assume under certain conditions a contingent liability, of not exceeding $1,200,000 a year for a period of thirty years to encourage the construction of railways in the Philippine Islands. Under this act the Secretary of War, representing the Government of the Philippine Islands, on June 12, 1905, invited bids to be opened on Dec. 15 at the Bureau of Insular Affairs for concessionary contracts and grants in aid of the construction, equipment, maintenance, and operation of about 1,233 miles of railway in those islands. The Island of Luzon, which is at present in all respects the most important one in the group, was to have about 900 miles of these railways, and in no material respect would the roads on this island differ from those provided for by Mr. Lopez Navarro in his plan in 1876, but the plans of the War Department, or of the Philippine Government, varied widely in that they proposed to have constructed lines of railway in the Visayan Islands, on Panay, Negros, Cebu, Leyte, and Samar.

In the advertisement for bids under the Spanish Government the road from Manila to Dagupan had been offered twice without bidders, and it was only on the third invitation for bids in October, 1886, that it was possible to grant this concession. This notwithstanding the fact that the Spanish Government guaranteed 8 per cent. annually on the money invested, whereas under the law of Congress under which the recent concessions were offered by the Philippine Government the maximum that could be guaranteed was 4 per cent., and in view of the further fact that the Manila and Dagupan line was one of the most valuable, if not the most valuable, concession in the islands, there was some not unnatural doubt as to the result of the bids for the Philippine concessions under the present Government.

The bids were opened on Dec. 15, 1905, when it was found that bids had been received for the construction on the Island of Luzon of about 425 miles of railway, the bidder agreeing to construct the same at the rate of approximately 75 miles a year, without any guarantee of interest on the part of the Philippine Government; another bidder offering to construct the three roads on the Islands of Panay, Negros, and Cebu, a total distance of about 290 miles, under the maximum guarantee authorized in the invitation for bids—that is, 4 per cent. interest on 95 per cent. of the cost of construction for a period of thirty years, at the end of which period the guarantee would cease and a settlement between the railroad company and the Philippine Government would be made in accordance with the terms of the Cooper bill. One striking difference between the concessions offered by the Philippine Government and those formerly offered under the Spanish Government was that those of the Spanish Government were for ninety-nine years, whereas the Philippine Government, following the more usual custom in American railway construction, gave the concession in perpetuity.

It is understood from the War Department that the bids offered have not yet been passed upon by the Philippine authorities, and it is therefore impossible to state how promptly construction under the recent offer of concessions may be begun, but it seems fair to assume that in a very short time the Philippine Islands will be provided with a satisfactory system of railroads, covering all routes where capital can be made to believe that the roads will be immediately profitable from a purely commercial point of view.

COL. CLARENCE R. EDWARDS.

Tacoma View of Japan's Year.

Food Problem of the Island Empire and Our Milling Trade.

TACOMA, Dec. 30.—Twelve and fifteen years ago, following the establishment of the first steamship lines between Vancouver and Tacoma and the Orient, steamships brought from Oriental ports full cargoes and returned westward almost light. During the intervening years the situation has been reversed to such an extent that the bulk of cargo from the Orient is now only 20 to 25 per cent. of that of the immense cargoes of American products shipped to the Orient. Under the pressure of immense shipments of war materials, the value of exports from the United States to Japan amounted to $46,647,001 during the ten months ended Oct. 31, 1905, as compared with $21,085,585 and $16,264,757 for the corresponding periods of 1904 and 1903. Imports into the United States from Japan during the ten months ending Oct. 30, 1905, amounted to $42,000,000, as compared with $41,000,000 and $38,000,000 for the corresponding periods of 1904 and 1903.

The war materials shipped in such quantities to Japan during the first half of this year comprised steel rails, locomotives, railroad cars, and other railroad equipment, together with flour, meats, and other army food supplies.

Following the war the Japanese people are practicing rigid economy, which makes them conservative in ordering even necessities. This policy of conservatism has been emphasized by Japan's failure to secure an indemnity from Russia, which was expected by the masses of her people. This policy will probably continue while her finances are being rearranged and until the inauguration of great public works, including the building of railways in Korea and Manchuria, putting large amounts of public money into circulation.

JAPAN'S FOOD PROBLEM.

The food question is rapidly becoming as important in Japan as in England. An estimate of this year's rice crop, issued Oct. 24 by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, shows a diminution of 25.7 per cent. compared with last year, and of 12.9 per cent., compared with a normal year. The rice yield for this year aggregated 38,000,000 koku, as compared with 51,000,000 in 1904 and 46,000,000 in 1903. Experience proves the yield of rice to be subject to much fluctuation according to weather conditions. This subject is one of the greatest interest to the United States, and especially the Pacific Coast, since Japan's future food supply will naturally come largely from this country. The food situation in Japan is thus described in the Nov. 3 issue of the Japan Chronicle:

"It is not unnatural, therefore, that the Japanese should gradually turn their attention from agricultural to manufacturing industries, which, if fully developed, may enable Japan, like England, to depend upon foreign countries for her food supply. Even now Japan obtains a considerable amount of food from abroad. Last year's rice crop in this country was exceptionally good, the yield amounting to 51,430,000 koku. But the supply was evidently inadequate to feed the population, judging from the large amount of food supplies Japan imported from abroad during the same year. The importation of foreign rice in 1904 amounted to close upon 60,000,000 yen in value, not to mention flour to the value of nearly 10,000,000 yen imported during the year. It is true that during the same period Japanese rice to the value of 4,724,000 yen was exported, but the amount is trifling in comparison with the import, and when deducted the balance remaining constitutes the amount which Japan spends in buying rice to fill the inadequacy of the domestic supply.

When these figures are considered together with the fact that the population of Japan is increasing at the rate of more than 400,000 per year, it is not surprising that the question of food supply should engage the serious attention of her public men. Efforts are being made to increase the yield of rice by extension of the area of cultivation, and by the introduction of agricultural improvements, but it is evident that the increased production by these means can hardly be at a rate to keep pace with the rapidly increasing pressure that is put on Japan's food resources.

"It may be interesting in this connec-

tion to give the value of flour and rice imported into Japan and also of Japan's rice exported during the last five years:

Year.	Import of Flour—Yen.	Import of Rice—Yen.	Export of Rice—Yen.
1900.....	3,882,000	9,021,000	3,576,000
1901.....	2,872,000	11,578,000	6,908,000
1902.....	3,278,000	17,750,000	6,679,000
1903.....	10,324,000	51,960,000	4,939,000
1904.....	9,624,000	50,702,000	4,724,000

"It will be seen that while these figures exhibit considerable fluctuations, there is a general tendency to an increase of imports and decrease of exports, which is more noticeable when it is taken into consideration that for some years past the harvests have been good. Japan is gradually developing into a manufacturing country, and will in the future come to be dependent in large part on foreign countries for her food supply."

Pacific Coast millers say that if Japan shall gradually, as is expected, increase her flour imports, with a corresponding decrease in rice imports, it will not be long before all the exportable wheat and flour grown on the Pacific Coast will be needed to supply the Japanese demand.

A year ago flour was being sold to the Japanese at an average cost of $3.60 per barrel, free on board coast ports. Present prices average $3.20 per barrel, present lower prices corresponding to the average lower wheat prices. Puget Sound millers are just now investigating to ascertain whether Japan is importing any flour from Australia, as are some of the Southern Chinese cities, due to the anti-American boycott. The Australian flour costs more and is not likely to be purchased in quantities by Japan. Preceding the recent war, the increase in Japan's consumption of flour was phenomenal. The outlook for 1906 is indefinite and uncertain, owing to the economical turn just now prevailing.

The rice imported from Rangoon and Siam comprises chiefly a cheap brown variety, which will not stand competition with American flour, when the Japanese people have the money with which to purchase the latter.

Several flour mills have been built in Japan during the last two years. A number of cargoes or partial cargoes of wheat have been shipped from coast ports to these mills. Their number will undoubtedly increase with the expansion of the new Japanese policy of importing raw products and exporting finished products.

Shipments of raw cotton from Pacific Coast ports to Japan were especially heavy during the early part of this year. They have subsequently fallen off somewhat, apparently due to the general policy of retrenchment. It is expected that gradually Japan will increase the number of her cotton mills, and increased quantities of American cotton will be mixed with cheaper grades from India to keep them running.

In the same manner it is practically certain that within a few years Japan will use her own coal in transforming the iron ores of Korea and Manchuria into rails and other products of iron and steel, thereby supplying to a large extent her own demand.

There is a continued and steady demand for American petroleum, which is shipped chiefly from Atlantic coast ports. Other manufactured products bought from the United States comprise bar iron, oil cake, woolen goods, sheetings, dyes, alcohol, tobaccos, machinery and tools of all kinds, electric machinery, wire, and other copper products.

Dried fruits in increasing quantity are being shipped to Japan from Pacific Coast States. Annual shipments of salmon and other fish from the Pacific Coast will average about 10,000 tons. These are chiefly the lower grade of fish, including the dog salmon, which Americans do not eat. Last Summer a Tacoma firm salted three cargoes of dog salmon in Alaskan waters, making shipment to Yokohama in three Japanese sailing vessels. Of American lumber Japan buys only large timbers for special purposes, her northern islands supplying ordinary grades at a minimum cost.

JAPAN'S MARKET HERE.

The United States continues to be the largest market for Japanese teas. Practically the entire crop enters through Pacific Coast ports, while a large part of the China teas used in the United States come via Suez.

The United States is a steady buyer of the largest part of the Japanese silk crop. Though smallest in bulk, this constitutes in value one of our chief imports from the Mikado's kingdom. The silk is brought by the fastest steamers crossing the Pacific, and shipped to the silk mills about New York by express trains.

The American consumption of Japanese mattings is growing from year to year. The bulk of the mattings come through Puget Sound, owing to exceptional facilities and the erection at Tacoma of a large bonded warehouse, which usually contains mattings to the value of $300,000 to $500,000.

Year by year the fleet of steamships plying between Pacific Coast and Japanese ports has grown to large proportions. The steamship lines started from Tacoma in 1892 and from Vancouver, B. C., in 1888 comprised vessels which carried not to exceed two or three thousand tons of cargo. The Pacific Mail steamers out of San Francisco were of similar size. These smaller vessels have now been replaced by the big Minnesota and Dakota, sailing from Puget Sound, the Mongolia and Manchuria, plying from San Francisco, and many other steamships of nearly the same size. There are now thirteen to fifteen regular sailings each month of vessels of this class from Puget Sound, San Francisco, Portland, and Vancouver. Westward cargo offerings have been so heavy that during the last year fifteen large special cargoes have been shipped from Puget Sound to the Orient, and a number from each of the other ports.

The Japan Mail Steamship Company is the fifth maritime enterprise in the world in point of tonnage. It now comprises 73 steamers with an aggregate displacement of 250,905 tons. The company is building 9 steamships, together with 39 tugs and launches, which will raise the displacements to 273,068 tons. During the half-year ended Sept. 30 the gross profits of the company amounted to over 4,000,000 yen. A regular dividend was declared at the rate of 10 per cent., together with 2 per cent. as a special dividend, making 12 per cent. in dividends paid by the company during the year ended Sept. 30.

Under the pressure of military necessity the Japanese have built a number of narrow gauge railroads in Manchuria besides other standard gauge lines in Korea. These, and especially the lines in Manchuria, are to be rebuilt and extended, creating a splendid system of railroads under Japanese ownership and operation. All this work involves a heavy outlay, and the materials, as heretofore, including rails, locomotives, and other equipment, will come from the United States.

Three of the largest brewing companies in Japan have just combined for the formation of one strong company. The value of beer exports from Japan has risen from 520,000 yen in 1902 to 750,000 yen in 1904, and 1,200,000 yen during the first ten months of 1905. The new brewing combination intends to introduce economies, which will result in increased beer exports, especially to China and Korea. The result may be to affect the increasing demand for American beers in China and the Philippines.

EDWARD MILLER.

High Record for Our Oriental Trade in 1905.

John Foord, Secretary of the American-Asiatic Association, Tells of Greatly Increased Activity With the Countries of Eastern Asia.

THE activity of American trade with the countries of Eastern Asia, which showed so remarkable an access of vigor simultaneously with the Japanese occupation of the Port of Niu-Chwang and the consequent recovery of commercial and financial confidence in China, in June, 1904, has exhibited but few signs of abatement during the current year. In the fiscal year ending with last June the trade of the United States with China and Hongkong reached the total of $82,913,799. This marks an enormous advance over the trade of any previous year, that of the fiscal year 1904 being only $54,185,279, and even the "record" year 1902 reaching a total of but $55,086,600. Our exports to China for the last fiscal year figure for $63,257,730, and the imports for $29,656,069, so that the balance of trade is very much "against" China. The chief item of export continues to be cotton cloth, of which we sent to China in the last fiscal year 475,418,432 yards, valued here at $27,834,322.

The estimate made in this column last January, which placed the probable total for this trade for the fiscal year at $20,000,000, was, it will be perceived, very considerably exceeded. For the calendar year the exports of American piece goods to China had already reached in the ten months ended with October, $27,405,475, so that it is safe to assume that the total from January to December will not be less than $33,000,000. During the fiscal year the export of mineral oils to China more than doubled in quantity, but, mainly through the influence of the boycott agitation, there was a slight decrease of the exports of this product to Hongkong. That decrease has continued in a somewhat marked degree, till at the end of October the returns for the ten months of 1905 show a total exportation of mineral oil to Hongkong of only $826,911, against $2,740,799 for 1904. The exports to the Chinese Empire, on the other hand, which are mainly destined for the port of Shanghai, show but a trifling decrease.

While it is mainly in the sales of kerosene oil, tobacco, and sundries that the direct effect of the boycott on American trade has been so far felt, the fact is clearly recognized by those in the trade that unless our relations with China can be placed on a more satisfactory basis, there is great danger that the market for cotton piece goods may be, to a serious extent, closed against us. The only effect which the boycott has had on that market so far has been to interfere with the promptitude of deliveries, but, as cotton domestics sent to China are now almost wholly consigned to Chinese merchants, the boycott agitation, as applied to this class of merchandise, was calculated to injure the Chinese themselves.

A letter recently received from the President of the American Association of China in Shanghai contains some interesting reflections on this subject, which may be briefly summarized: The boycott in Shanghai is not as active as it was a few months ago, but there is very little trade for American goods in Central and Southern China. The agitation has by no means ceased, though it has somewhat changed its character. It began under the leadership of Chinese merchants; it is being continued almost exclusively by the student class. The native Chinese press has almost daily references to meetings that are being held in Shanghai and other parts of China, with occasional articles discussing the question and urging that a strong attitude be maintained until some kind of justice is secured. The students have educational associations in nearly every important city, and they continue to meet together and pass resolutions condemnatory of our Government, making excited speeches in denunciation of nearly everything American.

That the new leaven of modern progress should affect the Chinese mind in this way is perhaps not surprising. That it should be beginning to assume the character of opposition to all foreign influence was possibly to be expected, however illogical it may appear for the new China to turn against those who have been chiefly instrumental in its regeneration. Considering the matter from a purely commercial point of view, the interests of American trade in the Far East imperatively demand that something should be done to check an agitation which may be pushed to very dangerous lengths.

The judgment of Americans on the spot seems to be that the Chinese Government should be moved to issue a strong edict condemnatory of the continued dissemination of false charges against our people and Government, and forbidding under penalty the diffusion of such charges through the vernacular press and pamphlet literature. It is urged that these publications partake of a seditious nature because they are calculated to undermine the friendly relations between the governments of the two countries and their peoples, and are expressly in defiance of the spirit of the existing treaties between them.

But as the President of the United States has pointed out, while we intend to insist upon justice being shown us by the Chinese, we cannot expect to receive equity unless we do equity. "We cannot ask the Chinese to do to us what we are unwilling to do to them." But there comes the objection from Shanghai that to make concessions to China while the boycott agitation continues would lead the Chinese to believe that they had compelled the United States to act justly, and that similar methods might properly be employed in the future whenever any international question demands settlement. The Chinese have already declared that, were it not for the boycott, the President would never have issued orders to treat with fairness the exempt classes coming to the United States.

The obvious answer to all this is that, if it be true, as the President has averred, that in the effort to carry out the policy of excluding Chinese laborers, "grave injustice and wrong have been done by this Nation to the people of China, and, therefore, ultimately to the Nation itself," the United States is strong enough to be able to render justice, no matter what impression it may make on those who are its immediate objects. The solution of the whole question proposed by the President is a perfectly simple and practicable one. At present, our exclusion law attempts the impossible feat of defining both the excluded and the exempt classes of Chinamen, and it has been held by various rulings of the Department of Justice and decisions of the courts, that unless exempted by name any given class of Chinamen must be held to be excluded.

The President's recommendation amounts to this: that we shall define as broadly as language will admit what we mean by the word "laborer," and let all other classes of Chinamen enter the country and be treated precisely as we treat visitors from other nations. Of course the working of any such law involves a preliminary distinction between the excluded and the exempt class, and, in order to make that distinction promptly and finally, the examination of Chinese proposing to visit these shores must be made at the port of departure, and not, as now, at the port of entry.

For this purpose the President thinks we need a more adequate consular service in China than we now have. We certainly need a more honest service than we had before one or two of the chief transgressors were removed. The trade in bogus certificates, which has been quite lively of late years, would have been impossible but for the dishonesty of our consular representatives at some of the chief ports of China. Manifestly, however, we can hardly take the position before the world of being unwilling to do justice to China because of our inability to find capable and honest representatives of our Government.

Our trade with Japan, which for the fiscal year 1904 amounted to $71,518,890, attained in the fiscal year 1905 the total of $108,838,099. Unlike China, Japan sold us a trifle more in value than we sold to her, but in 1904 we had what is called an adverse balance of trade in our dealings with Japan of more than $22,000,000, the gain in exports being very satisfactory. Nor need it be hastily assumed that the gain was altogether due to the Japanese demand for war material. It has been maintained since the conclusion of the war, so that for the ten months of the calendar year, ended with October, we have a total value of exports amounting to $66,647,011, against imports valued at $42,027,478.

Of the exports, raw cotton accounts for $13,784,390, and of the imports raw silk figures for $23,405,114, while tea amounts to $5,817,801. But against twenty-five locomotives, valued at $399,213, for the first ten months of 1903, and sixty-eight, valued at $462,100, for the same period of 1904, Japan took 228 locomotives, valued at $2,216,822, for the ten months ended with October last, and orders are still going forward. So, under the head of railroad cars Japan has come up from $23,628 in the first ten months of 1903 and $363,441 in 1904, to $1,056,607 in 1905. As a buyer of our electrical machinery Japan appears with a total for the ten months of $1,058,776, or four times the amount recorded for the same period of 1903.

That the result of the war means new outlets for American trade needs no demonstration. Russian supremacy in Manchuria and Korea would have involved the dismemberment of China and the reduction of Japan to the position of a second-rate power, if not of a feudatory State. Whatever temporary inconvenience may come from the awakening of a new spirit of "nativism" in China, now that the fear of foreign aggression has been removed, a China fairly launched on a career of modern progress must contribute an enormous addition to the wealth of the world, and in so doing must make a proportionate contribution to the world—commerce. It is not necessary to credit Japan with any altruistic motives to assume that her leadership in Eastern Asia, backed by the power of Great Britain, is a solid security for the maintenance of equality of commercial opportunity. Japan cannot prove false to the policy of the "open door" if she would, and in the judgment of the present writer she would not if she could. There has been a good deal of shallow dogmatism aired on this subject, which proceeds on a total misapprehension, first of the probable submissiveness of China to any and every demand of Japan, and next of the desire or capacity of Japan to play the part of political and commercial monopolist which she has definitely compelled Russia to abandon.

JOHN FOORD.

No Slump for St. Louis.

FINANCIAL conditions in the City of St. Louis are most extraordinary. It is just a few days over a year since our World's Fair closed. In all other cases where an international exposition was held history has proved that a slump occurred the year following in that particular locality. Just the reverse is the case with the City of St. Louis.

During the past year we have had the most active real estate market in twenty-five years. Postal receipts increased to such an extent that it required fifty additional clerks at the Post Office. Street-car receipts are 15 per cent. more than they were in 1903. Deposits in financial institutions in the City of St. Louis have increased 18 per cent. over 1903. Every man or woman within the limits of the city who desires to work is employed. Manufacturing industries, commercial establishments, and financial institutions are constantly developing their business. Most unparalleled prosperity exists.

FESTUS J. WADE,
President Mercantile Trust Company.
St. Louis, Dec. 14, 1905.

The Railroad Situation, Present and Future.

Hugh Rankin of the Railroad Gazette Rehearses Causes of Car Famine, Record of Orders for New Equipment, Building of New Roads, and Electric Locomotives.

THE past year's results speak eloquently of the rapidly shifting conditions which American railroad managers have to meet. With the two years preceding, 1905 completes a cycle of modern railroad history — prosperity, depression, and great prosperity again, the return swing of the pendulum having in this case carried it to a new high level.

In 1902 the country experienced a widespread boom. The rush of business which resulted was so unexpectedly large that every facility of the railroads was overtaxed. In many cases it was a physical impossibility for them to handle the tonnage. On so splendidly managed a property as the Pennsylvania, freight blockades were frequent. Pittsburg, the traffic centre of the system, became a freight car dead-water, through which traffic could be moved only by heroic efforts. The road's motive power, main lines and in particular yards and terminals, representing probably the highest standard of American railroad practice, proved themselves utterly insufficient.

Naturally enough, with conditions such as these, precedents of economy had on all roads to give way to the obvious necessity of moving the available traffic. Accordingly improvement work on the most extensive scale ever known was inaugurated with the purpose of bringing capacities of the railroads up to the new high traffic level. There were record orders of motive power and rolling stock, much double tracking, building of low grade freight lines, and, in particular, extension, often at specially large expense, of yard and terminal facilities.

Meantime, with the improvements well under way, in the latter half of 1903 the traffic tide began to recede.

Gross earnings, of course, immediately fell off, and with them net earnings, for, on account of the extraordinary expenditure on work which could not be dropped at short notice, operating expenses did not decrease proportionately. With the intensifying of this condition by the poor crops and industrial depression of 1903-1904, it came about that, fast on the heels of a period when the size of expense outlays was of small consequence compared with keeping the line open and carrying the traffic, there followed a time when the necessity of reducing operating expenses became a most serious problem.

This was accomplished, and net earnings were kept above the safety line by lopping off every possible extraordinary improvement expense, most of which, according to the conservative habit of American railroads, were being charged directly to income account.

In no way was the checking of current expenditure more clearly shown than by record of car and locomotive building in 1904, which disclosed a falling off of considerably more than 100 per cent. in the year's output. The railroads were simply in most cases getting along with their existing equipment. As a whole, the year 1904 was a period in which the railroads marked time.

If railroad managers could have foreseen what is now common knowledge about 1905, it seems certain that they would have managed to keep the whole and more of the 1902 extraordinary expenditures steadily under way. Nothing short of this would have put the roads in condition to handle most efficiently the remarkably large traffic which was to come.

Increasingly large offerings of traffic as the past year progressed resulted in the latter part in an exceptionally severe car shortage throughout all parts of the country, which has by no means yet been relieved. As an instance, the New York Central lines west of Buffalo were for a considerable time in December short 11,000 cars daily. On certain of the trunk lines traffic solicitors were called off from hunting traffic and put to work looking for cars to move the business already in sight.

CAUSE OF CAR FAMINE.

The cause of the tremendous demand for rolling stock has been not so much the requirements of any one particular kind of tonnage as of all kinds together, and in particular of a surprisingly large amount of diversified general traffic.

In the old days railroad prosperity even in the case of the trunk lines depended on the crops. Alone they had the power to make or break the railroads. If the crops were a failure, the railroads lost their one great article of east-bound traffic, with the added encouragement that the bankrupt farmer could not buy anything to be shipped west-bound.

Railroad securities were naturally highly speculative when their value depended on anything so inherently uncertain as crop results. The change that has come about is evident, from the stock market point of view, in the high price of Granger shares, but the underlying cause is not always so plain.

With the spread of population and the industrial development of the West, grain has become of relatively less and less importance in a road's total traffic. This broadening of traffic stands for stability of railroad values. It is in this general traffic that the most remarkable increases of the recent year took place.

As illustrative of the year's prosperity, the gross earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, including most of the lines east of Pittsburg, in the five months from June to October inclusive, showed average increases of $1,700,000 a month, the September increase being just short of $2,000,000.

In a very different part of the country, but quite as representative, the Union Pacific earned, it is estimated by The Wall Street Journal, some $2,500,000 more net in the last six months of 1905 than in the same half of 1904. This is an especially remarkable showing because of the splendid results shown in the recent annual report.

The tremendous offerings of traffic have, as in 1902, resulted in very liberal expenditures for betterments. More than three-quarters of the Pennsylvania's gross increase in earnings for the first ten months of 1905 disappeared in operating expenses. Improvements and additions contemplated or actually under way by the railroads west of Chicago are estimated to call for an ultimate expenditure of $1,000,000,000.

NEW EQUIPMENT ORDERS.

The reaction of returning prosperity on the railroads can hardly be shown in any more striking way than in the year's record of orders for new equipment.

According to The Railroad Gazette estimate, which comes directly from the builders, 168,000 cars (excluding street cars) were built during 1905. This is the largest car output in any one year on record. In 1904 the total was just under 63,000, a striking evidence of retrenchment. In 1903, 154,808 cars were built, and in 1902—the previous high-water-mark year—the output was 164,547. None of these figures includes cars built at the railroad shops, of which an unusually large number have been turned out during the past year. Even the indicated increase of over 100,000 in the number of cars built during 1905, over the previous year, by no means measures the activity in the equipment trade. In May, the Baltimore and Ohio order for 250 locomotives and 10,000 cars was a record equipment contract. In November, the Pennsylvania, in two orders, and New York Central, in one, placed contracts for the building of 38,160 cars, or within less than 5,000 of the total output during 1904. Other orders by these same companies during the Fall brought their total alone above the 1904 figure.

These cars are, of course, for 1906 and 1907 delivery, and do not form part of the 1905 output. A conservative estimate places the number of cars already booked for 1906 and 1907 at from 100,000 to 125,000, and most of the large car builders apparently have orders on hand which will keep them busy for twelve months ahead. The locomotive output, 5,491, as compared with 3,441 in 1904, is also the largest recorded, the previous high figure being that of 1903, when 5,152 locomotives were built.

INCREASES IN DIVIDENDS.

A very tangible evidence of the year's prosperity lies in the increases in various railroad dividend rates. The list is too long to bear repetition, but the cases of the Atlantic Coast Line, Baltimore and Ohio, Norfolk and Western, Lehigh Valley, and Union Pacific are typical. The three most notable instances were the celebration of the one hundredth semi-annual dividend on Illinois Central stock by the declaration of an extra dividend of one-half of 1 per cent., which, though still continued as "extra," practically amounts to putting the stock on a permanent 7 per cent. basis; the payment of 20 per cent. in dividends on Delaware, Lackawanna and Western stock, and its almost total disappearance from the speculative market, and the rehabilitation of Reading as a property and on the Exchange.

The three increases in dividends on stocks of anthracite carriers are suggestive of the very general increase during the year in the estimated value of anthracite coal lands, due largely to the great prosperity which has followed the award of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission.

The purchase by the Lehigh Valley at a round price of the largest independent anthracite holding is another evidence of the larger realization of the value of the yet unmined anthracite supply.

ANTHRACITE AND STRIKES.

The doubtful element in the anthracite situation is, of course, the expiration on April 1 of the present agreement between operators and miners and the chance of another disastrous strike. Though the crux of the whole matter—the recognition of the miners' union—seems still as impossible of agreement as ever, there are strong hopes that a peaceful settlement may by some means be reached.

The only important exception to the splendid dividend record of the year 1905 was the announced passing of the dividend on Rock Island preferred stock. This was no surprise to those who had watched results since the formation of this 14,000 mile system in 1902. Severely criticised even in that boom year on account of the size of its capital issues, the omission of payments on the stock of the holding company has been objected to only because it comes so late. Dividends of the underlying railroad company are to be used instead toward the extensive improvements, which are essential before this collection of good, bad, and indifferent railroads can be brought as a whole to any degree of real operating efficiency.

BUILDING NEW ROADS.

Next to the prosperity of the past year, 1905 is notable as the beginning of a new era of railroad construction. The President of the Union Pacific was the first to put this in words, when he said that in his opinion the country was running into a period of competitive railroad building, just as it had lately passed through an era of competitive railroad buying. Before this remark was made the identity of the Western Pacific enterprise had been disclosed and actual work had been begun on this new 900 mile Gould line from Salt Lake City, the present Western terminus of the Gould chain of roads, to the Harriman stronghold, San Francisco. The Moffat road, the Denver, Northwestern and Pacific, potentially a severe competitor of Mr. Gould's Denver and Rio Grande, had put into operation the first 130 miles of its projected short line between Denver and Salt Lake and the Hill interests had work under way on a new line in the State of Washington down the Columbia River, bringing the Northern Pacific and Great Northern directly into Portland, Ore., now largely controlled by Harriman lines.

That something more significant than any of these projects was included in Mr. Harriman's prophecy was soon proved in the long-expected announcement a month later that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul had completed plans for an extension to the Pacific Coast, an undertaking involving the building of from 1,500 to 3,000 miles of new main line and branches, and meaning to the country as a whole the opening up of very large undeveloped productive areas. In contrast with this reaching out for a through line by what is to-day an essentially local, though immensely important, railroad, Mr. Harriman's own plans proved to be the long-delayed development of the local territory traversed by his splendidly equipped through lines by the construction of branches and feeders. Each road thus takes a page out of the experience of the other.

The meaning of these extensive construction plans is clear enough as a part of our National progress. Population is moving westward so rapidly that Wyoming, Montana, Oregon, and Washington are now coming to occupy the same relative position that Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa did not so very many years ago, and Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas even more recently.

Aside from these extensive projects already made public come strong and reiterated rumors of important extension plans, as yet unannounced, on the part of other lines. The Burlington, with its 8,000 miles of line, faces the situation which induced the St. Paul to reach out for a Pacific terminus. Neither road, with its thousands of miles of line, now gets more than a five-hundred-mile haul on through traffic, as against the more than two-thousand-mile haul which falls to a railroad with its own rails from Chicago to Pacific tidewater. More than this, Mr. J. J. Hill has at the present moment no share in the traffic of the most important Pacific port, San Francisco. These two facts, taken in conjunction, would temper the surprise of a flat announcement sooner or later that the Burlington will build through Wyoming to Salt Lake City and will eventually reach San Francisco. The Chicago and Northwestern, also, although wonderfully well situated, cannot escape similar disadvantages of a short through haul. Denials, if possible more positive than those lately made in regard to the St. Paul's extension, have been given to the story that the company will also build a Pacific line, but the Northwest still contains railroadless areas as large as the State of New York, and even a Northwestern line to the Pacific is not beyond the bounds of possibility.

In Canada the rapid construction to the westward of the Canadian Northern, another road with the Pacific as its goal, and the completion of surveys and beginning of work on the Grand Trunk Pacific, which is to be a third Canadian transcontinental, are analogous to the activity on the American side of the line.

These, then, are the two striking tendencies of 1905—an unprecedented National prosperity and the beginning of a period of extensive railroad construction.

NORTHWEST MERGER CASE.

Of the specific events of the year, the final dissolution, on April 3, of the Northern Securities Company, in which the Supreme Court had perforce, in denying control of the Northern Pacific to the Union Pacific, a parallel and competing line, to confirm that same control to the Great Northern, a much nearer parallel and competing line, was among the most important in its immediate effects. One noteworthy result was the breaking up of the "community of interest" theory, evolved in 1902 and acclaimed as the final solution of the troublesome facts of railroad competition. The idea is familiar enough that by including in each railroad Board of Directors representatives of competing and connecting roads, matters of difference could be amicably settled at the seat of highest authority, and perfect railroad peace secured. In pursuit of this plan, after the formation of the Northern Securities Company, in 1901, representatives of the Union Pacific, St. Paul, Northwestern, New York Central, Pennsylvania, and one or two other roads, as well as the Great Northern interests, were included in the Northern Pacific Directorate. The result was held up and copied as a model of the new "peace and good will" theory. How little is left of the community of interest as such after its short life came out in the first annual meeting since 1902 of the Northern Pacific, on May 18, when every representative of other railroads retired and a new board, made up of representatives of the owners of the road, was elected. A little later Mr. George Gould resigned from the Union Pacific Directorate, giving as his reason his interest in the Western Pacific, which is to parallel a Harriman line; the very reason, according to the "community of interest" theory, why he should have a place on the Union Pacific board.

THE ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE.

Another interesting event, especially significant of the future, was the successful test of the New York Central's first electric locomotive, which, at least as far as power and speed are concerned, showed its ability to compete on even terms, or better, with the modern steam racing locomotive. Rapid progress is being made on the extensive improvements now under way in the vicinity of and north from the Grand Central Station, and the announcement is made that the management expects to be operating the entire service out of New York City under electric traction by the Fall of 1906.

The New York Central has further extended its electric interests by the electrification of part of the West Shore Railroad west of Albany, and in new purchases of electric lines.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad has extended its holdings during the year by the purchase of the important Hartford and Springfield trolley systems. The New Haven Company through its subsidiary electric holding company, the Consolidated Railway, which has grown in a year and a half from 43 to nearly 600 operated miles, made public in its annual report last year the first figures of results on a steam road's electric railroad investment. The Consolidated Company returned a net profit to the New Haven of $76,000 over and above interest on the steam road's investment, taking the place of a previous deficit, which it absorbed, of $80,000 a year on one of the electric lines.

If such results are generally possible, it is safe to say that the next few years will see a very general buying up of competing electric lines by steam railroads.

In another way the year has been an important one for the New Haven Company. As a result, probably, of the New Haven's purchase of the Ontario and Western New York Central engineers began last Spring a survey across the northwestern corner of Connecticut. This line, if feasible, would by connecting with the Harlem on the south and the Boston and Albany on the north make a through line between New York and Boston little longer than the Shore Line route and would break up the New Haven's Boston monopoly. This was admitted to be the purpose of the survey. President Mellen at once saw his chance, appealed to the Connecticut Legislature for protection against the attack brought on by an endeavor to acquire a cheap coal supply for New England, and succeeded in persuading that body to repeal the general railroad law of the State—an action long unsuccessfully sought by the New Haven corporation. By it no new railroad can cross the State line without obtaining authority from that stronghold of the New Haven corporation, the Connecticut

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Senate. This is a remarkable example of a State's riveting a railroad monopoly of its own accord.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton episode is fresh enough to be clear in every one's recollection. On its face the situation is that through succeeding syndicate operations involving the purchase of the Père Marquette and the Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville, neither strong nor well situated roads, the price of the controlling Chicago, Hamilton and Dayton stock was boosted to $180 a share, at which figure the long-suffering Erie took it over. The Erie's purchase having been made on the "sight unseen" principle, that company was fortunate in being able to escape from its bad bargain. This action was almost immediately followed by the receivership of the roads, and the sudden realization on the part of the financial world that the companies involved had been loaded with some $70,000,000 of recent debt.

Other events of the year which, on account of space limitations, can only be mentioned are the International Railway Congress at Washington, the installation of eighteen-hour trains between New York and Chicago, the centralization of management of the principal Vanderbilt properties east of Chicago, by which the roads are now known by the general title "New York Central Lines," and the highest executive officers have authority over some fifty companies, and, in the local traction field, the merger of all the elevated, surface, and Subway lines in Manhattan and the Bronx.

With regard to the outlook for 1906 no testimony is more convincing than that of railroad officers themselves. Of some twenty-five or thirty letters already received, mostly from railroad Presidents, who were asked to discuss the outlook for the year, the opinion is uniformly optimistic. These strong expressions of opinion may fairly represent the present outlook for the next railroad year. With splendid crops, brighter prospects, if possible, than ever before for the iron and steel industries, and the greatest activity on record in general business, nothing but sudden appearance of the sort of wildly speculative activity which overthrew the prosperity of 1902-can, it seems, come in the way of a new high level of railroad prosperity.

Even the likelihood of National railroad legislation is admittedly causing less and less misgiving among the railroads themselves. It becomes steadily more evident that there will be legislation, and at the same time—a conclusion which has really always been pretty clear—that no measure will be enacted which will mean confiscation of the property or prosperity of the railroads.

HUGH RANKIN.

Government Rate Making for the Railroads.

The Administration Policy for Amending Existent Conditions and Its Reasons, Presented by Congressman Charles E. Townsend of Michigan.

RAILROADS and other inter-State carriers have been permitted to organize to serve the public. Every one accepted its charter knowing that it was subject to Government regulation and control, and that it was and is unlawful to impose other than just and reasonable charges and regulations for performing the public work. When the Government at first retired from operating inter-State highways and turned the work over to corporations to perform the service under the foregoing restrictions, the conditions of the country were not highly attractive to investments in railroads, and the Government not only recognized the necessity of high charges for public service, but in many instances granted bonuses in the nature of public lands and treasure to encourage the extension of inter-State roads. States did the same for State roads, and thousands of our citizens contributed from their private funds to railroad building, but in time the country was developed and railroading became a great and ever-increasing industry.

For a season the Federal powers of regulation were allowed to remain unexercised, but gradually, yet surely, the common carriers eliminated competition by combinations and agreements, and instead of recognising and acknowledging their duty to serve asserted their power to control the public. They insisted, in many instances, that they were masters instead of servants, and through their position as monopolists (for such they essentially are) they could, and did, dictate as to how the country should be settled, what places and men should prosper, and what particular kind of business should succeed. To the places, men, and business favored by the carriers this plan was satisfactory, but to the less-favored ones it was most unsatisfactory, and from all over the country arose the demand for governmental regulation, to regulate in a lawful and constitutional manner the instrumentalities of commerce.

The Fiftieth Congress responded to this demand and passed what is known as the Inter-State Commerce Law, creating the Inter-State Commerce Commission. This law in terms expressed the provision of the common law and declared that all rates and regulations of Inter-State carriers should be just and reasonable and that all others were unlawful. It prohibited discriminations and provided what was supposed to be sufficient machinery to carry out these provisions. The commission proceeded to set such machinery in motion, but found through the interpretation of the Supreme Court that the law was inadequate successfully to prevent discriminations, and the Elkins anti-rebate law was passed in the Fifty-seventh Congress. The court also held that the commission could not apply the remedy for unjust and unreasonable rates when found to exist and the remedy known.

Again the question of amending the law is up, and there has come to be such a general demand for amendment that the Congress will hardly hesitate to recognize it. The President has twice officially called the attention of Congress and the country to the exact thing demanded, and the Esch-Townsend bill which passed the House of Representatives in February, 1905, has placed the issue squarely before the country. There are many evils of which complaint is made, but I am satisfied that most of these can be cured by a few amendments to the substantive law, and a few improvements upon legal procedure intended solely to expedite orders of the commission to a speedy determination.

The commission should have supervision over all inter-State carriers and of inter-State commerce. This should include all the facilities of transportation such as cars, refrigeration, elevators, terminals, and every other device connected with transportation, whether such facilities are owned by the carriers or not, and no carrier should be allowed to defeat equal and impartial treatment to all by any scheme whatever. The carriers being quasi-public corporations should be frank, honest, and open in all their dealings with the public, and the Government has the right under the law, not only to know what moneys are received and disbursed by the carrier, but also from and to whom the same comes and goes, and in what amounts. Therefore a uniform and complete system of accounts should be required to be kept, and the commission should have the right, not the privilege, of inspecting such accounts at all reasonable times, and to require reports of any or all of the business methods of the carriers. When cases of violation of the law against rates, regulations, or methods have been heard by the commission it should determine the same without unnecessary delay.

POWER TO CORRECT RATES.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission, as the result of its exhaustive investigations and hearings, has frequently recommended to Congress, as it was its duty to do, that an effective administration of its duties required an amendment to the inter-State commerce law giving the commission power, after complaint and hearing, to substitute a reasonable rate for one found otherwise. It is believed that such a power is absolutely necessary for a correction of many of the evils found to exist. That does not mean that the commission is to have power to initiate rates in general, but simply to correct rates where they are found to be unjust. From the very nature of things it would seem this is not an unreasonable thing for the Congress to do, for, as I have stated, the law now is that all rates shall be just and reasonable, and that all others are unlawful.

Now when complaint is made against a rate, is it more than just to the people and carriers both that there shall be a tribunal to which the matter may be submitted and which may grant relief where it is necessary? The carriers insist that they will adjust these matters themselves, but I submit that if a controversy arose between two individuals, or between any other kind of a corporation and an individual, the proposition to leave the matter to one of the parties in interest would be considered monstrous and entirely incompatible with a "square deal." Various schemes have been advanced having in view the submission of the matter directly to a court without intervention of a commission. This, in my judgment, would not change existing conditions materially, for no one can read the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States carefully without being convinced of the fact that that court has in express terms declared that it will not legislate—that is, will not fix a rate to govern in the future. The Congress having declared that rates shall be just and reasonable, has, under the decisions of the Supreme Court, the right to establish an administrative board to see that rates are just and reasonable, and the decisions of this board shall be final, except where such decisions are not in accordance with constitutional or statutory law.

The bill which I have introduced this session provides for a determination of all questions in which the legality or constitutionality of the commission's order is involved by the Federal courts. The bill which passed the last House of Representatives provided for a transportation court. The present bill provides that the same judicial procedure shall be followed in case of hearings as prevailed in the Northern Securities case; that case was tried in the so-called Expedition Court, a court composed of three Circuit Judges, or of two Circuit Judges and a District Judge, and appeals can be taken from this court without intervention directly to the Supreme Court. No provision is made in the bill for suspending the order of the commission at any stage of the proceedings, for the reason that the commission, being an administrative board, acting under the authority of Congress, and with its duties defined, should have its findings respected except in cases where it can be safely shown to the court that such decision is illegal or unconstitutional, and in such cases the carriers will have no trouble in making a showing to that effect to the court, which will promptly enjoin the operation of the order. I do not believe the carriers seriously fear that there will be pressure in this respect, or that their remedy will not be complete. Furthermore, the real parties interested in the pending legislation are not the shippers and the carriers, but the people and the carriers. It is the people who pay the freight. They sell their products to the shipper in all cases unless they ship their own products, and therefore are not parties to the record, and if a rate could be suspended, and then finally was found to be just, the producers would have suffered an irreparable injury, as no bond or deposit in escrow given or made by the carrier could reach them.

There has been a great agitation throughout the country over this subject due to the fact that the carriers have been exceedingly active, and have flooded the country with warnings, in themselves sufficient to disturb business, if the business interests actually believed them. But the representatives of these interests have memories and recall the fact that when the original Inter-State commerce law was pending the same direful prophecies were announced, the same appeals made to the country, and yet experience has demonstrated that the prophecies were false, and the carriers themselves now commend the law which they originally condemned.

I think it is generally conceded that if the Esch-Townsend bill had become a law in the Fifty-eighth Congress the matter now would be ancient history; the roads would have adjusted themselves to the situation, and a great measure of justice would have been secured for the people. I am satisfied that a bill containing the principles of the Esch-Townsend bill will be passed at this session, and, while I have no doubt that the carriers will oppose its operation for a season, yet when it is determined that the law is constitutional these carriers will recognize the justice of the law and remedy existing evils themselves; let it be understood that the commission has unquestioned power over unjust rates and regulations, and such rates and regulations will disappear.

That there is a prejudice against railroad corporations there can be no doubt, but this is largely due to the fact that the carriers have been credited with a disposition to oppose the exercise of a legal power vested in the Government to control inter-State commerce, and this feeling on the part of the people has not diminished, and to-day they will not be satisfied with what would have satisfied them last year, and every year that the matter is postponed the demand for more radical legislation will increase. I believe it is for the interest of the carriers and people alike that this whole matter be settled promptly, fairly, and justly.

CHARLES E. TOWNSEND.
Jackson, Mich., Dec. 28, 1905.

Rate Agitation the Only Cloud.

S. M. Felton, President of the Chicago and Alton Railway, Hopes for Wise Counsels.

RAILROAD business in the West promises to be very satisfactory for the coming year. In the territory served by the Chicago and Alton Railway we see no signs of a falling off in the volume of traffic which we have enjoyed during the past year. The railroads generally are preparing to spend a large amount of money in grade reductions, correction of alignment, new equipment, and terminal facilities. Large expenditures of this kind do much toward continuing to contribute to the general prosperity of the country.

The only cloud on the horizon is the possibility of adverse legislation, both State and National, in regard to rate regulation. Any radical action in this direction will surely alarm capital and curtail expenditures for the improvements above mentioned. To stop such enormous expenditures in connection with the railroads of the country would in itself seriously affect the great prosperity we are now enjoying. To attempt anything in the way of Government ratemaking would be, in my judgment, very serious in its effect on the general prosperity of the country as well as on the railroads themselves.

Let us hope that wise counsels will prevail and that the clamor of those who really fail to understand the situation and do not know what they want may give place to some carefully considered legislation tending effectively to regulate possible violations of law, placing the railroads in a position where they can effectively conform to such laws as now exist or may hereafter be enacted.

S. M. FELTON,
President Chicago and Alton Railway.

Opposes Proposed Policy.

Vice President Caldwell of Lackawanna Fears Rate Legislation Would be Injurious.

THE present conditions with respect to earnings and operation of our railways seem to me, from a commercial standpoint at least, to be extremely satisfactory, and the outlook for the coming year is most encouraging. As to the effect of the proposed rate legislation upon the earnings of the railways and the commercial interests of the country it is impossible for any one to make an accurate forecast.

I regard the proposition to give to the Inter-State Commerce Commission, or any other similar body, power to name rates without a stay of proceedings as extreme, and, while it is furthest from my purpose to be in any sense an alarmist, I believe that the result of such legislation would in the end be seriously injurious to all interests, and especially as to that of commercial development.

I am satisfied that the future of [illegible] tion of industrial development will in the future, as in the past, be served by direct co-operation between the shippers and the railways, which rate legislation such as described would undoubtedly check to a less or greater extent.

B. D. CALDWELL,
Vice President Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company.

Expects Large Earnings.

RAILROAD rate legislation that may be put in effect by Congress cannot mature in season to be manifest in the coming year's earnings. The gross and net earnings of the railways of the United States will be larger than ever before in their history.

S. D. CROCKWOOD,
[illegible]

Copper Output Largest and Richest Known.

Conditions in Montana, Arizona, Utah, Lake District and Other American Mining Regions Reviewed by J. Parke Channing, President of Tennessee Copper Company.

THE year 1905 has been a memorable one in the copper trade because of the gradual and regular increase in the price of the metal from about 15 cents at the beginning of the year to 19 cents at the close. This increase in price has not been due to any manipulation either by individual companies or by any association of producers, but has come about by an increased demand for the metal due to the general prosperity of the country causing an increased consumption for electric lighting plants, trolley roads, the electrification of steam road terminals, and the hundred and one uses to which copper is put in the arts in the form of copper and brass products. Consumption during 1905 outstripped production, so one may with safety say that Jan. 1, 1906, finds the world bare of copper save that of the ordinary stocks which it is necessary to carry in the metallurgical establishments of the producers and in the stock rooms of the consumers. This, notwithstanding that the increased production for 1905 over 1904 is 11 per cent., while production for the previous ten years has shown an annual increase of only about 8 per cent., compounded annually.

I am indebted to Mr. Horace J. Stevens of Houghton, Mich., author and publisher of The Copper Handbook, for the following figures of production, which from my own knowledge of the subject I have every reason to believe are the most accurate obtainable at this early date.

UNITED STATES COPPER PRODUCTION.

(Pounds.)

State.	1905.	1904.
Montana	335,000,000	298,314,804
Arizona	255,000,000	191,602,958
Michigan	221,000,000	208,329,246
Utah	60,000,000	47,062,889
Other States	72,000,000	67,227,368
Total	943,000,000	812,537,267

Properly speaking, to this should be added a very large part of the production from Mexico and Canada, as most of this copper finds its way into the United States for refining and metallurgy, so the whole may be considered as the production of the North American Continent. If we should take these figures into account we would have for the year 1905, 150,000,000 pounds from Mexico, and 60,000,000 pounds from Canada, thus giving a total of 1,153,000,000 pounds for the year. The production of the whole world is given in the table below, and it will be seen that by far the largest increase has been in the United States.

WORLD'S COPPER PRODUCTION. (Pounds.)

Country.	1905.	1904.
United States	943,000,000	812,537,267
Other countries	678,000,000	641,052,493
Total	1,621,000,000	1,453,589,760

While a technical review of the conditions abroad would be of interest, it is safe to say that no great producers in any foreign country have come in during the last year so as to seriously disturb production, the increase noted being that which would be expected from the general enlargement of operations of existing properties.

In the United States increased production in every State is noted. In Montana most of the increased production can be traced to two sources, the most important one being the improvements which have been made at the Washoe Reduction Works of the Amalgamated. At the present time there is being treated at the Washoe plant and the Great Falls plant of the Amalgamated about 12,000 tons of ore per day. At the Washoe plant much of the increased tonnage and reduction of costs has been due to the lengthening of the reverberatory furnaces and the placing behind them of waste heat boilers. This latter expedient has enabled the smelter boiler house to be shut down, all the steam for the power plant being furnished by these waste heat boilers. In addition to this the novel expedient of lengthening the blast furnaces by filling in behind existing furnaces has been taken up, and to-day at the Washoe plant there are two blast furnaces, each 52 feet long, and each capable of treating 1,600 tons of ore every twenty-four hours. The former furnaces were 18 feet long, and each treated 400 tons per day, so that the added length of 16 feet joined the two furnaces together and added to the capacity practically 500 tons. Still further economies are expected during the coming year by the introduction of electric power derived from the Missouri River to operate the concentrator. This will permit of the shutting down of the concentrator steam power plant, and will no doubt cut the cost for power in two.

The other element which has had to do with the increase at the Amalgamated plants has been due to the strike of high-grade ore in the lower levels of the Anaconda and recently in the Parrot. There has been much exaggeration as to these new strikes, particularly in regard to the grade of the ore and its width. Still, however, the discoveries are of far-reaching importance, as they prove that in the whole camp the striking of low-grade iron pyrites at depths of from 1,000 feet to 1,500 feet does not mean that the bottom has been reached; the discoveries at the Anaconda being at the 2,200 feet and 2,400 feet levels, and showing thirty feet of ore carrying 6 per cent. copper, most of the material between the 1,200 feet and 2,200 feet levels barely carrying 2 per cent.

A large portion of the increased production for 1905 is due to the strikes of very rich ore in the mines of the North Butte Mining Company, and the increased production from this source will be very noticeable during 1906, now that the new shaft is in commission. The Heinze properties, under the name of the United Copper Company, have largely increased their production, owing to a truce in litigation, and it is rumored that during the coming year they will build new reduction works.

It is in Arizona that the largest increase is noted, and this has been due very largely to the development of the Calumet and Arizona group of properties. In these properties exceptionally high-grade smelting ore has been encountered, and their reduction works at Douglas have been in full blast and are now being enlarged. Of course a large part of the increase has been due to the gradual tuning up of the mammoth reduction works of the Copper Queen at Douglas, which has entirely replaced the old smelting works at Bisbee; the furnaces at this new plant are giving excellent satisfaction, and the power plant is unquestionably the finest in design and construction in the Southwest.

At Clifton, Arizona, the Detroit, the Shannon, and the Arizona have all increased and improved their concentrators and to a certain extent increased their smelting capacity. It certainly seems as if a material increase in Arizona's production may be expected from this district, where such large deposits of low-grade concentrating ore are to be found.

In Jerome, Arizona, 1905 will no doubt show a falling off in the production of the United Verde, due to a variety of causes, though there is no reason at present in view why the 1906 production should not be normal. It is rumored that it is the intention of Senator Clark to build new reduction works down in the valley on the river bank, and if this is done no doubt the production of the mine could be materially increased.

At Globe, Arizona, the reorganized Old Dominion is now in good working order and producing copper at a very satisfactory rate. There is also a prospect for increase in this district on the development of adjoining properties.

Although not in the United States, it is proper at this point to refer to the Greene located at Cananea, Mexico, just over the line from Arizona. A great deal has been done in the last year to increase the capacity of the reduction works at this property; the new concentrator is now in full operation, and the smelter is being gradually improved on modern lines. The rise of this property from an undeveloped prospect to a mine producing from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 pounds of copper per month, all in a few years, is almost phenomenal.

In Michigan the increased production for 1905 over 1904 has not been very great, nor can one expect sudden increases in a district of this kind where the rock treated is relatively of such low grade and where the development and equipment of a new mine and mill is an operation of years. The two interesting sources of new copper from Lake Superior have been the new mines on the Baltic and the Kearsarge lodes, and the whole of these wonderful new belts has evidently not yet all been discovered, and they are being traced on many properties where, although it was known that one or the other of the lodes existed, yet it was not suspected that they carried sufficient copper to make them workable. The largest producer on the Baltic lode is the Copper Range, which owns the Baltic and the Trimountain Mines and one-half of the Champion Mine, the total production for these three mines for 1905 being about 40,000,000 pounds. The Calumet and Hecla still heads the list with a production of 82,500,000 pounds, this unquestionably being the largest production from any single mine in the world, as one can hardly with propriety call either the Boston and Montana or the Anaconda single mines, they in reality being groups of mines. A great deal of work has been done in Michigan, particularly at the Calumet and Hecla, in remodeling the old stamp mills, and this has led to improved savings and decreased costs. For 1906 one may expect a fair increase in the production from Michigan, as one must take into consideration that while the new properties are increasing their production, the rock in the older and deeper mines is unquestionably growing poorer and more expensive to extract. For certain purposes Lake copper is still unsurpassed by electrolytic, and this condition will unquestionably always remain and so permit of an increased price for the product of certain of the Lake Superior mines.

In Utah the principal production continues to be in Salt Lake City and vicinity, and the Utah Consolidated, the Bingham, and the United States continue operations with slowly increasing production. One new producer was added to the list in 1905, the Cactus, a large low-grade concentrating ore in the southern part of the State, and during the present year production may be expected from the utilization of the immense porphyry mass owned by the Utah Copper Company (not the Utah Consolidated Mining Company) and the Boston Consolidated Copper and Gold Mining Company, Limited; these two properties having arranged to build large concentrating plants near the Great Salt Lake, their concentrates to be handled by the new Garfield plant of the American Smelting and Refining Company. It is rumored that the Cactus, Utah, and Boston Consolidated are to be brought together under one general management. The new properties in Utah may be expected within a year or two to almost double the present production.

In California the only new addition to the list of producers is the Mammoth Mine and Reduction Works, owned by the United States Mining Company at Salt Lake. It has just completed a pyrite smelter and is shipping the matte to Salt Lake for treatment.

NEVADA AS A PRODUCER.

Nevada will probably enter the field as a producer of copper toward the close of the year upon the completion of the Nevada Northern Railway from the Southern Pacific to Ely; here very large deposits of concentrating ore, almost identical with those found at Clifton, Ariz., have been uncovered, and large reduction works are being erected of a capacity of 2,500 tons per day.

In the Atlantic States there has been no particular change during the year 1905, though in 1906 the Tennessee Copper Company will undoubtedly more than double its production, as its enlarged smelting plant will be in operation for most of the year, and will toward the latter half of the year probably be treating ore at the rate of 2,000 tons per day. The ore treated at these works is probably the lowest grade copper ore in the world which is smelted for copper alone, there being no precious metals to help out as is the case in the low grade properties in British Columbia.

In British Columbia the Granby smelter has been enlarged. Arrangements have been perfected and contracts let for the more than doubling of the smelting plant of the British Columbia, and it is quite possible that the Dominion, the successor to the Montreal and Boston, will also build a new plant. The ores in the Boundary District, where these three mines are situated, are extremely low grade, yielding only about 20 pounds of copper and $1.50 in gold and silver to the ton. They fortunately, however, are so very nearly self-fluxing that they are very readily smelted, and hence the cost per ton of treating this ore is very near that achieved in Tennessee.

The only large producer outside of those mentioned above which may be expected to enter the field in 1906 is the Cerro de Pasco, in Peru, from which it is hoped that production at the rate of 5,000,000 pounds a month will be made.

With the rapidly increasing demand for copper, and with no indication of any material slacking off it may confidently be predicted that for 1906 the production of copper in the world will hardly equal the legitimate demand, and therefore one may expect that the average price for the year will probably not be less than 18 cents per pound. It is too far ahead to look beyond 1906, but it certainly seems that 18 cent copper is a long way off, if that price will ever again be reached. The supply of the raw material in the world is limited, and the copper of the future may be expected simply from the utilization of extremely low-grade ore which will require enormous expenditure of time and capital to make available, and, therefore, the development of these new properties will in all probability be in keeping with the demand for the metal. In years past 15 cents was considered a fair price to both seller and consumer. The question yet remains to be solved as to whether with a rapidly increasing demand for the metal and with but a slow discovery of new deposits, 17 cents may not be a fair and legitimate price for some time to come.

J. PARKE CHANNING.

Marketing the Grain Crops.

A. I. Valentine, President of Armour Grain Company, Looks for Higher Prices.

THE early part of the year 1905 has shown conclusively the large consumptive power of the United States for all sorts of grain without the material assistance of Europe. Prices started out very high for wheat and were well maintained until late in the Spring, when the prospects for the growing crop seemed favorable.

Notwithstanding the magnificent Fall weather, which enabled the farmers to garner and ship their grain, the heavy marketings of all kinds of grain were well taken care of and at no time have stocks been burdensome, and although the crop this year is a good one, I personally doubt the extreme figures given out by the Government, and I estimate the total crop of Winter and Spring wheat at 630,000,000 bushels, and of corn at about 2,500,000,000. This is considerably less than the Government estimate, but still leaves good crops of both cereals, the quality being superior to that of last year. Our prices have started in so low and so much of the grain has already found its market that I think the minimum prices for the coming year have already been reached.

When we consider the shortage in Europe in wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, and fruits, the poor outlook in India and the shortage in the rice crop in the Orient and consequent demand for wheat, the already large marketings of Manitoba wheat that has gone into rapid consumption, I feel convinced that the new year will commence with higher prices and greater prosperity for our farmers. Already the foreigner has taken fair quantities of our wheat and flour, a good deal of our corn, and an immense amount of oats.

A prominent feature of the Minneapolis and Northwestern country markets has been the liberal premiums paid for cash wheat over the nearby futures during the period of heavy wheat movement. This created a very healthy and legitimate condition of the market. The flour demand has been unusually good, as shown by the large output of the mills, and even now these mills are sold ahead from four to six weeks. The Canadian crop has been our strong competitor. This crop has been estimated by conservative men at about 85,000,000 bushels, and that there is now in store in Canadian country elevators 16,000,000 bushels or thereabouts, and it is estimated country mills will use 8,000,000 bushels more, while 8,500,000 bushels will be needed for seed, leaving about 20,000,000 in farmers' hands to come to market, and this latter amount, with the exception of the Argentine crop, (the latter probably being about the same as last year,) is all that we have to prevent very much higher prices in the world's wheat market.

Unless the market rules very much higher than at the present time, I hardly think farmers will sell the balance of their crop freely, and do not look for more than 30,000,000 bushels of wheat to be carried over as reserves at the end of the crop year. Private estimates show about 65 per cent. of the Spring wheat already marketed by the farmers and 75 per cent. of Winter wheat.

A. I. VALENTINE.

Buying Land in Japan.

ACCORDING to the Revue de Commerce Exterieur, Japan is striding for ward. She is fast taking her place among the great maritime and industrial nations. She has known how best to build up her trade and home productions. In order to get capital to enter her gates she has just broken with one of her oldest traditions. She is allowing foreigners to buy and hold land, and she is permitting her own people to mortgage their real estate holdings. It was not possible in the past for capital to enter Japan, for the first demand made by capital is security, and the best security on earth is the earth itself. The law permitting the Japanese to mortgage their real estate puts into their possession the possibility of loans amounting at least to 785,000,000 francs. With such a sum mines may be opened, soil reclaimed, and factories built and equipped. Mortgages may now be placed on mills, mines, railroads, &c., thus materially augmenting the empire's industrial and trading powers.

JAN

The Iron and Steel Trades in 1905 and 1906.

Year Just Closed Most Memorable in Both Production and Consumption in Experience of the Industries, Declares James C. Bayles, Ph. D.

THE year which draws to its close as this is written has been the most memorable in the experience of the iron and steel trades of the United States. Not only has it broken all records for production and consumption, but it has brought us to the beginning of a new year with an impetus which apparently assures the continuance of these conditions for as many months to come as commercial prophecy deems it safe to deal with in forecasts.

To understand the situation as we find it at the end of the year, it is necessary to follow briefly and in outline the progress of events through the past twelve months, so far as these relate to the industries under review. The year 1905 opened with a confident feeling in all departments of the iron and steel trades, except possibly in the rail mills. The railroads were convinced that rails were kept at a level much too high, and that the consumer had not enjoyed the benefit of as large participation as he was entitled to in the economies which had reduced the cost of production all along the line. This feeling led to the withholding of orders as long as they could be withheld, and had there been any way of doing so the railroads would probably have forced reductions by continued postponement of purchases. In a few weeks, however, the deferred orders were placed and the necessities of the railroads made any discussion of whether prices were too high rather academic than practical.

Shortly after the first of the year an upward tendency in prices was noticed, led by iron pipe. This was perhaps due in part to the fact that the consumption of pig iron had reached an average of about 1,700,000 tons a month and that the stocks in first hands were very light. The industries consuming pig iron and the cruder forms of steel were all well occupied, and as an indication of the pig iron situation the United States Steel Corporation began the year with 94 per cent. of its furnace capacity in use. Still more significant was the fact that 99 per cent. of its tin plate capacity was utilized, and 98 per cent. of its capacity for turning out tubes, bars, plates, and shapes. The impulse was felt all along the line. During January pig iron production increased to 1,800,000 tons, and by the beginning of the second quarter the tonnage engagements of the mills producing crude and finished steel were the largest then of record.

By midsummer the situation appeared less encouraging. There was no material change, but a pessimistic feeling obtained in the trade, and more especially among large buyers, who thought they saw indications of a sharp curtailment of the consumptive demand. There was a tendency in the direction of a restriction of pig-iron production and the steel market was described as "easier," meaning that orders tendered were more favorably considered than they had been a few weeks before. The tables of the American Iron and Steel Association showed the pig-iron production for the first six months of the year to have been 11,163,175 gross tons, which loomed large as a total and created no little uneasiness, for fear that such prosperity must be fictitious and could not possibly last. This was a little more than 3,000,000 tons in excess of the production of pig iron for the first half of 1904, and it did not seem possible that the country could continue to consume it. Indeed, the vicissitudes of uninspired prophecy as to iron and steel are well illustrated by the pessimistic character of the opinions freely expressed by those presumably well informed during June and July.

Pig iron production began to show a decline; everybody agreed that "the thing had been overdone" and that at last the brake shoe had a firm grip on the tire of the wheel of progress. Reports of furnaces which had given up the hopeless struggle to make both ends meet came in from all parts of the country. Many of these were "something if anything anticipatory," but they served their purpose. Stock of iron in makers' hands began to show a tendency to pile up, and during the second quarter reached the disquieting total of 151,000 tons, thus confirming the diagnosis of a declining consumption.

Predictions of lower prices and general hard times were freely indulged in not publicly so much as in the councils of the office and board room. They were the more significant from the fact that a great many people believed them who did not want to believe them. None the less, however, did they involve wholly mistaken views of the position of the markets and the course of trade. Before those who were satisfied that the time had come to double reef sails and stow everything movable could carry their prudent purpose into effect, the situation changed and the last half of 1905 was one of brilliant expansion all along the line. That it was not possible to get more quickly in response to the danger signals of midsummer, saved a great many manufacturers from the most serious disappointment of their business experience.

By the middle of August the signs of a general revival became unmistakable. The apparent restriction of consumption no longer appeared. By September the scarcity of steel began to be felt acutely. During October the buying movement became cyclonic in character. Everything in sight was swept up, and that month established a new record. These conditions have continued until the end of the year. From every point of view 1905 stands alone.

That in view of a situation so strong statistically, so well understood in the main, and so exceptional in every way, nothing like a "boom" happened in 1905, and no well-advised predictions of one in 1906 are heard, shows that the hand on the lever is stronger than the combined forces of those eager for a speculative saturnalia.

THE DECEMBER SITUATION.

The situation at the end of the year warrants examination in some detail, as it is the only basis for an intelligent opinion as to the outlook for 1906. The daily average pig iron production during November was 67,134 gross tons. For what had been the banner month, October, it was 66,231.4 tons. This warrants the prediction of a December product—the exact figures of which are not yet obtainable—of 2,100,000 gross tons. If this is made, the product for the year will exceed 25,000,000 gross tons. Nor does this represent the limit. January is likely to run considerably ahead of both November and December. The best statistical authority in the United States, the American Iron and Steel Association, reports that the stacks which have lately been blown in or will be within a few days, will add 901,500 gross tons to the production, and that furnaces are now building or rebuilding, and to be ready during February, March, and April, which will add 915,000 gross tons more.

The association's official estimate of the increase of furnace capacity immediately in sight is at the rate of 1,516,000 gross tons per month before May 1, and its estimate of the 1906 pig iron make, if the available capacity continues to be utilized, at least 31,151,000 gross tons. Allowing for accidents and suspensions forced by the necessity for relining, it may be safely estimated that, if the demand holds, the supply of domestic pig iron in 1906 will be at least 30,000,000 gross tons.

Obviously, there is nothing local in this furnace prosperity. Every part of the country in a position to make iron to advantage has shared it equally. The blast furnace situation at the beginning of December was in brief as follows:

	Total No. of Stacks.	In Blast.	Capacity Per Week, Gross Tons.
New York	22	15	20,585
New Jersey	10	7	5,708
Pennsylvania	132	128	210,120
Maryland	5	4	6,987
West Virginia	13	13	27,404
Ohio	47	45	82,331
Illinois	22	19	44,456
Wisconsin	5	4	5,270
Missouri	1	1	1,032
Colorado	5	4	9,067
The South	91	58	54,778

The total number of stacks in a State includes all which are not dismantled and put permanently out of commission. A good many of these can be run only under conditions not likely to again occur. It is safe to say that no furnaces fit to be run and able to obtain supplies of raw material if now idle will remain so longer than is necessary to fit them for operation.

That a statistical position for pig iron as strong as has been indicated in the above figures should be reflected in that of ore is not surprising. The situation in the Lake Superior ore market is without precedent or parallel. During the first week in December, before all the shipments promised for 1905 were delivered and everything afloat was being pressed into the service to take advantage of the still open navigation, 96 per cent. of the estimated output of the mines in 1906 had been sold at an advance of from 50 to 56 cents a ton over last year's prices. The 1906 output of Northern ores is estimated at about 37,000,000 tons. This means that the requirements of the merchant furnaces depending upon Northern ores have been provided for until May, 1907, at a price which necessitates the sustaining of the price of pig iron if they would avert ruinous loss.

From this it is safe to conclude that pig iron will not show any conspicuous weakness for at least seventeen months to come. That only about a million tons of the estimated 1906 shipments are available for emergency orders means that there will be a good market everywhere for desirable local ores, which appear to less disadvantage as compared with Lake Superior run of mine than they did when the policy obtained of stripping these unique deposits for ores rich enough to satisfy the requirements of hypercritical furnace owners not content with anything running under 58 to 60 per cent. iron. The present average is a little below 55 per cent.—which is very good, but not so much better than many other ores as to make their competition a hopeless one. Next to a coal mine, an ore mine is about as good an asset as one is likely to need in present conditions.

THE MARKETS AT THE YEAR END.

The commercial situation of iron and steel in the last week of the year may be briefly reviewed as follows:

Pig iron is "quiet," for the reason that few large consumers have been improvident and purchases in the open market are small and relatively infrequent. Consumption is steadily absorbing the enormous output, but in view of an anticipated increase of some 20 per cent. in 1906 buyers are feeling comfortable and regard the immediate future without apprehension. In its policy of pig-iron purchases the United States Steel Corporation is doing all in its power to prevent a too rapid or extreme advance in prices. This it is in a better position to do now than in 1899, as its own make is about 900,000 tons per month, and it will start another large furnace in January and slow down some of its mills for extension and repairs.

It is understood that the conviction obtains in the boardroom that it would be wiser to curtail steel production, notwithstanding the volume and satisfactory character of the consumptive demand, than to pursue a policy which would permit the pig iron market to become uncontrollable. The pig iron requirements of 1906 are still indeterminate, and a supply of 2,500,000 tons a month, more or less, makes it probable that a conservative policy on the part of the Steel Corporation will hold the market steady. The only present scarcity reported is in some kinds of steelmaking pig irons, especially basic.

Pig iron prices in the last week of 1905, as compared with those for the last week in 1904, are as follows:

	Last Week 1905.	Last Week 1904.
Foundry No. 2, Philadelphia	$18.25	$17.25
Foundry No. 2, So. Cincinnati	16.75	15.75
Foundry No. 2 local, Pittsburg	19.25	17.00
Bessemer, Pittsburg	18.35	16.85
Gray Forge, Pittsburg	17.10	15.85
Lake Sup. Char., Chicago	20.00	18.50

Bessemer and open-hearth billets and bars are so largely sold by contract that fluctuations from week to week, if they occur, mean very little. The open market prices for billets, bars, and rails in the last week of 1905 and in the last week of 1904 compare as follows:

	Last Week 1905.	Last Week 1904.
Bessemer billets, Pittsburg	$28.00	$21.00
Forging billets, Pittsburg	30.00	25.00
Open-hearth billets, Philadelphia	30.00	24.00
Wire rods, Pittsburg	32.50	30.00
Steel rails, heavy Eastern mill	28.00	28.00

The position of finished material, both iron and steel, is highly satisfactory to all in interest. The United States Steel Corporation closes the year with booked orders for 1906 delivery of about 7,300,000 tons of its manufactures. Other large companies are equally well provided in proportion to their capacity. A conservative estimate gives them work enough in hand to keep them busy for at least six and perhaps seven months. Concerning these orders it is but fair to state that they are in the main unaccompanied with specifications and not valid or binding on either side until specifications are furnished. The history of such orders was that if conditions change unfavorably specifications are not furnished at all and the deal is "off."

It sometimes happens, as during the past fortnight in the case of large orders in hand for the enterprises controlled by John R. Walsh of Chicago, that financial collapse on the part of the buyer leads to indefinite postponement and possible ultimate cancellation, but in the case of the Walsh enterprises the syndicate which has taken over their securities for the protection of depositors in the wrecked banks and trust company will have to carry out the work contemplated in great part if not entirely, and will need all the materials called for by the suspended orders and perhaps more.

The prices current for finished iron and steel in the last week of 1905 and those for the corresponding week of 1904 compare as follows:

Refined iron bars, Philadelphia	1.82½	1.82½
Common iron bars, Chicago	1.85	1.85
Common iron bars, Pittsburg	1.80	1.56½
Steel bars, New York	1.76½	1.64½
Steel bars, Pittsburg	1.60	1.40
Tank plates, Pittsburg	1.60	1.50
Beams, Pittsburg	1.70	1.50
Angles, Pittsburg	1.70	1.50
Skelp, grooved, Pittsburg	1.65	1.50

Other manufactures of steel still range materially below the 1899 high level, and it is the purpose of makers to keep them there. The demand for structural material is large and continuous, that for sheets surprisingly large. For steel merchant bars the demand is greater than ever before, and the fact that the price is held down to 1.6. Pittsburg, when I

Continued on Page 12.

the purpose of the Steel Corporation to avert a "boom" is quite sincere. The prices of steel mills and wire in the last week of 1905 and those for the last week of 1904 compare as follows:

Sheets, No. 27, Pittsburg	2.20	2.10
Wire nails, Pittsburg	1.80	1.75
Cut nails, Pittsburg	1.70	1.75
Barbed wire, galv., Pittsburg	2.25	2.50

To sum up the situation in few words, the year ends with everything in the iron and steel trades keyed up to concert pitch, but without excitement or flurry. Opportunity has not been offered at any time during the year, and is not offered now, for speculators to corner raw or finished materials, and consumers are assured that the forces in control of the market are governed by conservative considerations. Such a situation never existed before. That it is more likely to recur under existing conditions of market control than it ever was to occur under those which antedated the formation of the great consolidations is admitted without discussion.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

A factor in the situation is the large export movement which has been well maintained through the year, and promises to continue into that just beginning. Equally important are the imports, however artificially restricted by the tariff. The exports of domestic manufactures of iron and steel for the ten months ended with October—the latest at hand—compare with those for the corresponding ten months of 1904 as follows:

	Ten Months 1905. Gross Tons.	Ten Months 1904. Gross Tons.
Pig iron	40,812	43,354
Scrap	6,560	24,782
Bar iron	28,591	24,589
Wire rods	4,836	1,452
Steel bars	18,070	21,605
Billets, ingots, blooms	179,780	275,815
Hoop, band, scroll	3,354	2,606
Iron rails		1,337
Steel rails	240,941	342,126
Iron sheets and plates	6,420	3,395
Tin plates and terne plates	6,029	5,383
Structural shapes	62,401	43,511
Wire	110,271	94,237
Cut nails	7,252	8,078
Wire nails	30,503	2,370
All other, including tacks	3,478	2,409
Total	757,238	898,701

A like comparison of imports for ten months makes the following showing:

	Ten Months 1905. Gross Tons.	Ten Months 1904. Gross Tons.
Pig iron	171,291	68,294
Scrap	12,604	11,801
Bar iron	2,919	17,139
Rails	16,560	37,444
Hoop, band, scroll	2,467	1,942
Billets, slabs, bars, steel in forms n. e. s.	1,151	9,579
Sheets and plates	1,882	3,775
Tin plates and terne plates	58,778	61,068
Wire rods	14,458	13,062
Wire and articles made from	8,083	3,372
Structural shapes	9,010	6,804
Chains	210	309
Anvils	169	123
Total	294,582	234,802

The importation of iron ores for the ten months aggregated 709,766 gross tons. A feature of this comparison which does not appear in the above tables results from a study of values. The value of the domestic exports of iron and steel in the ten months of 1905 was $115,576,724; that of the imports of like character $21,820,972. The discrepancy in values is very much greater than in tonnage, as this will show.

THE FORECAST FOR 1906.

The facts above presented would seem to warrant a very optimistic view of the course of trade during the next twelve months. However, no fact is better established by experience than that the iron trade is subject to sudden and extreme vicissitudes. When everything appears brightest and confidence is seemingly founded upon a rock, a chill of apprehension is liable to make itself felt at some point where it was least expected to develop. No one is wise enough to foresee these frosts. The causes which produce them may seem wholly unrelated to anything connected with iron and steel.

First a rumor gains currency that something is wrong somewhere; then a feeling of apprehension spreads through the world of finance. Bankers show hesitation to undertake the flotation of securities which a few days before they had regarded with the greatest favor. The money market stiffens; perhaps Wall Street has a spasm in anticipation of the call of Europe for gold, possibly some such incident as that of the Chicago bank complications, coming at a moment when everybody is looking for trouble and wondering in what quarter it will first make its appearance, shakes the foundations of confidence and precipitates, if not a panic, at least a sharp contraction of banking credits, and the setting aside of everything which can be postponed and some things which cannot. This may last a week, a month, or three months.

Gradually the bankers lift the covers of their cyclone cellars and begin to look about them. They discover that the menace of the clouds was out of proportion to what has happened. Good crops, good prices, general prosperity and satisfaction

Influence of Politics on International Exchanges.

Commercial Supremacy of a Nation Gauged by Its Foreign Trade, Asserts John Gardin, Manager of Foreign Exchange Department, National City Bank.

WHILE the occurrences in the political world are not the prime factors in the movement of the exchanges, they nevertheless cannot be considered as secondary in importance. Money or its equivalent is supposed to move from one country to another to meet the demands of commercial exigencies, but these demands are oftentimes accelerated or retarded by happenings in the realm of politics. Not alone the disturbances in the comity of nations have an unexpected effect, but those of a local nature very frequently exert an influence that is sometimes far reaching. The natural query always is, why trade and industrial relations should in any way be mixed up in matters that are supposed to concern the diplomat alone, but it must be borne in mind that the present day statesmanship has for its object the welfare of the commercial community of its respective country more than perhaps the territorial aggrandizement of the country itself, on the natural grounds that the former being accomplished the latter will follow as a matter of course, with the added satisfaction that the desired result has been attained by peaceful means rather than by a resort to arms, which always, no matter how glorious the carryout, entails sacrifice of a most revolting nature.

The commercial supremacy of a nation nowadays is gauged by its foreign trade, and every effort is made to encourage relations with foreign countries, in order to afford an outlet for surplus products. Commercial treaties are considered of more importance than defensive and offensive alliance, and whereas at one time only the inhabitants of the tight little isle were reproachfully commented upon as a nation of shopkeepers, the whole civilized world falls under this category at the present time.

The commercial traveler of to-day is the pioneer of civilization; into the remotest corners of the earth does he penetrate in order to dispose of his wares, and woe betide the unfortunate inhabitant if harm befalls him. The agencies of the entire commonwealth, military and civil, are set in motion to right even a supposed injury, and it is this absolute confidence in the protection of his home Government that fosters the venturesome spirit that builds up new empires on the basis of a commercial fabric. In the acquisition of new territory the question of strategical importance is a matter of minor consideration alongside the all-absorbing one of trade relations—the latter are given the most careful study, and Governments are be first to lend assistance toward the exploitation of any new field of enterprise.

It thus becomes apparent that commercial rivalry is oftentimes the cause of international dispute, and when these misunderstandings assume dangerous aspects the markets the world over show the effects in a most unmistakable manner. Undoubtedly the most sensitive of all markets is the money market, which in reality can be likened to the pulse of the body politic. So sensitive are the financial centres that the slightest rumor of friction between any two nations causes a decline in all securities on every Stock Exchange in the world, regardless of where they are located. No one likes to fish in troubled waters, and it is the fear of what might happen that influences values.

Certain causes produce certain effects, and this can be demonstrated mathematically, but the money markets have a method of reasoning peculiarly their own, and it is this uncertainty of effect following a given cause that upsets all calculations in monetary matters. Equally surprising is the effect of an occurrence that has been expected for a long time—certain results should follow when it actually happens, but to the amazement of all, the exact opposite takes place—the laws of cause and effect are set at naught, and the speculator who has done the least thinking is frequently the one who reaps the harvest. All this is evidence that as values are more or less matters of sentiment, they are governed by laws absolutely psychic in their nature.

The principal financial centres of the world are of course the capitals of the four nations that play a leading rôle in the affairs of nations. They are the planets around which the lesser constellations revolve, but it quite frequently happens that occurrences in the satellites set the ball rolling that has far-reaching results. London, in this respect, plays the foremost part, but at times the pivotal point is transferred across the Channel, but that occurs only under exceptional circumstances.

The banking system in vogue in London has reached a development that is the envy of the rest of the world—it is absolutely scientific, governed by laws that are as infallible as the laws of nature, and this need not be surprising, as they are the outcome of long experience and are based upon that most natural law—common sense. Money, or, rather, the value of that commodity, rises and falls absolutely with the exigencies of supply and demand—certain currents set in at certain times of the year that deplete or replenish the vaults of the great banks, and the value of money is gauged according to the course that these currents take. London is also the principal clearing house of the world, and this feature in no small degree has given that metropolis its financial supremacy.

In Germany the conditions are still in a more or less primitive state, and this is why that country is so sensitive to political occurrences—actual money is still the means of settlement in most transactions, as the check system is known in practice only to the larger commercial institutions. It is then not surprising that a strain is easily brought about. Much, however, is being done along the proper lines and the country is being gradually educated to the value of utilizing the existing banking facilities.

In France conditions are somewhat similar, only the distribution of wealth is greater than it is in Germany. The citizen, or rather, as he likes to be called, the "bourgeois," be he small or large, is a capitalist; and the height of his ambition is to retire from active business and live upon the revenue derived from his investments. As a class, the Frenchman is thrifty to an extent that puts any other nation to shame; and it is this very condition that gives the financial institutions in France their enormous strength.

Upon investigation it will be found that, while the deposits in the various banks are something enormous, the depositors are widely distributed throughout the country, which makes absolutely for the safety of the concerns interested. Furthermore, the French capitalist, small as well as large, has implicit confidence in his banker, and his dictum is the law as far as the investor is concerned. This argues for a peaceful condition in monetary matters, and it has never been so successfully demonstrated as during the troubles in connection with the Russo-Japanese war. France is loaded up with Russian securities, to the extent that the rest of the world has been alarmed; but France itself has been wonderfully quiet under the strain. And this condition is due simply to the circumstance that the French banker is cognizant of his power over his clientele.

THE FAR EASTERN WAR.

The world has been on the tenterhooks during the whole year as to what the result of the Japanese victory would be. The calamity howlers predicted financial ruin, not alone to Russia, but to Germany and France as well, but the least of all concerned, apparently, was the French investor, and it is really marvelous to consider the power that has been exerted by the French financial institutions to hold any possible fears of their clientele in check over the outcome of this, for Russia, disastrous war.

As an example, let us take the last Russian loan that was issued in Paris at about 97 per cent. to the public. These bonds to-day are quoted at 480f., equal to 96—a loss of only 1 per cent.! Such a condition of affairs could not be possible in any other country, and the French banker certainly deserves the highest encomiums for the masterful manner in which he has maintained control over conditions. Occasionally, during the darkest periods of present Russian history, the value of Russian securities held in France has declined to a considerable extent; but it is claimed, how true, of course, it is impossible to determine, that this was due mainly to machinations on the part of a certain coterie of disappointed financiers, who resorted to this method to gain private revenge. Of course, this is rumor; but be that as it may, the world is to be congratulated that their efforts were in vain.

International welfare is so closely knitted together at the present day that an injury to one country is an injury to all, and this was never so clearly demonstrated as during the panicky year of 1893, but then the panicky conditions were infectious rather than contagious. The trouble was inherent throughout the world, and only needed an excessive ebullition in one spot to produce a general eruption. It started then in Australia, leaped to England, thence to America, and then followed a period of depression that held sway in every country. Germany, for instance, has not yet entirely recovered from it, although other countries have long forgotten the spell, and are now in a period of prosperity which particularly finds its climax in the United States. It is claimed by many that we are now approaching the apex, but whether this is so or not need not worry us at the present time. Suffice it to say that contentment is the spirit that governs the destinies of our country at the moment.

To revert to European affairs, it is a great satisfaction to the world at large that, owing to the determined stand that at last has been taken by the Russian Government, the internal conditions prevailing there are promissory of a satisfactory solution. A change in government would probably lead to a disturbed condition of affairs as far as Russian governmental liabilities, &c., are concerned, but what really is more important than this is the troubled state of commercial matters. Trade and industry are at a standstill, and it is generally feared that the neighboring States will suffer more in proportion than commercial Russia itself will, inasmuch as there the Government, with its all-decreeing powers, through extension of clemency to debtors may be able to tide them over their present difficulties; but these same governmental edicts do not extend to the creditors in Germany, Austria, France, and England, and these are the ones who possibly may have to suffer if the disturbed condition continues for any length of time. So far very little trouble in this respect has become apparent, and it is to be hoped that the clouds will gradually dissolve, and that the new year will bring about the promise of political salvation to a downtrodden proletariat.

That the present troubles can be likened to the boiling of the cauldron by which the dross is thrown to the surface and swept away cannot be denied; and it is to be hoped, when the atmosphere has again cleared, that that country will take its rank among the civilized nations of the earth, although in a moderate degree at present, still with the elements of progress that are inherent there is no doubt that with the established freedom of the people a new empire, and that one of intelligence, will gradually force its way to the front. This would mean a further prosperity to the trading nations of the world; as with education come requirements which, while familiar to other nations, have ever been foreign to Russia.

Taking it all in all, while the world is still upon the anxious seat, and many affairs have still to be settled before the old order of things can be replaced on the broad basis of the fellowship of man, each day that passes is a gain in the right direction, and toward a normal condition of affairs. Speed the day when this has been brought about!

Exchange conditions in the United States of America have been abnormal the year around. The year started in with goodly time. exchanges against us, and this is an argument of prosperity—in fact, a truer one than official returns, &c. It means the increasing importation of luxuries, in the purchase of which people indulge only when times are good. Furthermore, the amount of money spent abroad by American citizens is something enormous.

In the early part of the year, during a brief sojourn in Europe, the writer had occasion to make inquiries of quite a number of bankers who are familiar with such matters, and who have made it their life study, as to what extent it is generally supposed that funds are used abroad for the pleasure of American travelers, and the estimates ranged from three hundred to four hundred millions of dollars. This is a vast amount of money to be taken out of the country, and is equal for the year 1905 to the amount of surplus exports over imports, as shown by the Custom House records.

That this is no insignificant factor in the course of the exchanges goes without saying, and a further cause for the high exchange is the enormous consumptive power of the country under the present prosperous conditions. Very little cotton has been exported, and, while we have had an immense wheat crop, which formerly found its way abroad, to a great extent this year it is all being used up by our own people; in fact, during the forepart of the year considerable quantities were imported. Luxuries continue to pour in through the various ports of the country, and the foreigner has not been slow in taking advantage of the demand to enhance the prices of his wares.

Another argument for the general prosperity of the world is shown in the demonstration of the various methods of arriving at the prices of commodities in England, Germany, France, and this country. Each method evidences a degree high above the normal. For instance: The index figures of The London Economist show an increase in the price of commodities of practically 10 per cent. over and above the prices that prevailed thirty or forty years ago, which were then established as the normal ratio.

What wonder, then, is it that this country takes the lead in this respect? Where other countries are prosperous, this United States, with its enormous natural resources, the energy of its people, and their adaptability to circumstances, with their labor-saving machinery, occupies the foremost rank, and it would not be surprising if this condition, now that we are on the upward grade, were continued for a goodly time.

JOHN GARDIN.

The Iron and Steel Trades.

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all along the line are indications that they took fright too soon. Undertakings which were for the time set aside again attract attention, and belated specifications are forwarded to the mills. Meanwhile, however, the mills have had a hard time. Some have run slow, others have shut down. Pig iron has accumulated on furnace bank, stocks of manufactured iron and steel are congesting the mills which have kept in operation, and prices have weakened or broken. The conditions existing before the frost may be restored as quickly as they were destroyed, or it may require several weeks or months to reestablish them. Just here prophecy falls utterly, and the wise student of market conditions forecasts the future in glittering generalities.

Of the 10,000,000 tons, more or less, of orders for finished material placed and accepted for 1906 delivery before 1906 had begun, not many are strictly binding upon either buyer or seller. If the conditions change sharply, specifications will be withheld and this will operate as a practical cancellation. The orders in hand for which specifications have been forwarded would all be cleaned up in sixty days, and to do this would not involve running overtime. These considerations, to any one familiar with the course of the market or with a memory long enough to reach back to June and July of 1903, should tend powerfully to restrain movements looking to such a boom as we had in 1899. It is true that a careful study of the situation fails to reveal any point of weakness, and that if any exists it is outside the iron and steel trades—possibly in Russia or in Berlin.

Uncertainty on this subject would seem to suggest the observance of great caution in planning for the immediate future. That the railroads will continue to purchase rails and replacement materials, cars, and bridges at the same rate through 1906 that they found necessary in 1905 can scarcely be expected. Labor troubles in the building trades, always an uncertain factor in the equation of the business situation, may operate to reduce materially the requirements for structural steel. A hundred things, indeed, may happen which would find the iron and steel trades sensitive to sudden depression for a longer or shorter period, as might be.

This sufficiently explains why the conservative influences which now dominate the councils of the iron and steel trades are determined, if possible, to avert anything like a "boom" in 1906. For the moment conditions are such as make it difficult, and perhaps impossible, to hold prices steady. A runaway market would come to grief as certainly and nearly as quickly as a runaway automobile; with a sane market and no National or international calamity, 1906 promises to be the greatest year the iron and steel industries of the world have ever known.

JAMES C. BAYLES, PH. D.

Northwest Business Good.

BUSINESS conditions prevailing in the Northwest are very satisfactory. During the Fall and Winter months business has been extremely active, money in good demand, and business in all lines generally profitable. The final round-up of the crop condition on the whole was satisfactory, and with good prices prevailing agricultural interests have been most prosperous. The slow movement of grain, on account of the shortage of cars and motive power, has to some extent made collections slow, but I see nothing to cause embarrassment in any way.

The business of the banks has been unusually prosperous since midsummer. There has been a good demand for money, rates have been satisfactory and deposits unusually high, and on the whole the last half of the year has been probably one of the most prosperous seasons the Northwest has ever known. There is nothing in sight, so far as one can judge, which would indicate that we are not to have a continuance of present prosperous conditions for some considerable time, and the large accumulation of wealth during the last few years affords a firm foundation for future prosperity.

A. A. CRANE,
Cashier National Bank of Commerce.
Minneapolis, Dec. 14, 1905.

Decisions and Legislation Affecting Corporations.

Athelstan Vaughan of the New York Bar Reviews the Record of the Large Enterprises of the Country on Their Legal Side During the Year 1905.

TO even attempt to cover the principal corporation cases of the past year in a newspaper article would be a rash undertaking, if not an impossible one. All that can be done is to pick out a few of the decisions of general interest and give brief notes of them. Hardly a Supreme Court in the land, says the late Dr. John P. Davis in his work on the origin and development of corporations, does not complain that more of its time and attention is devoted to cases involving corporations than to cases of any other kind. "The mass of laws, rules, and decisions evolved from the creation of corporations and from the interpretation and enforcement of their rights and duties, both by Legislatures and courts, has become so great and so confusing in its details, and at the same time the dependence of society on the activity of corporations has become so close and vital that special governmental bodies have been formed for the purpose of both restraining and protecting them, while the 'corporation lawyer' has been clearly differentiated in the legal profession, and the corporation journal among publications."

The all-absorbing topic during the past year regarding corporations—at least those controlling railroads—has been the regulation of railroad rates. This is President Roosevelt's pet scheme for legislation by Congress during the session just opened. State Rate Commissions have been established in Indiana, Washington, and Wisconsin. A Railroad Commission bill was passed in Montana, but was vetoed by the Governor. A maximum freight-rate law went into effect in Missouri on June 16 last.

As to regulation of corporations in general it is proposed by Mr. James R. Garfield, the Commissioner of Corporations, that every corporation shall be required to obtain a Federal license before engaging in inter-State commerce. He calls attention to the fact that practically all the important corporations of the present time are so engaged. By such a system, he argues that the Federal Government could reform the present condition of corporate business.

GRAND JURIES ACT.

The bearing of the trust problem on corporations brought about in July last the indictment at Chicago by the Federal Grand Jury of twenty-six persons, officials of the packing companies and of transportation agencies, for conspiracy in restraint of trade. In Kansas and in Montana also the Beef Trust has been a subject of investigation by Grand Juries. A Federal Grand Jury here in New York has been carrying on an investigation to determine whether the American Tobacco Company has been violating the Sherman anti-trust law, and the business of the paper trust has been under the eye of Federal authority in Wisconsin and Minnesota. In Arkansas the Logan anti-trust act was declared Constitutional by the State Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of the United States in the case of The National Oil Company vs. Texas, has upheld the Texas anti-trust acts of 1889, 1895, and 1899. In Smiley vs. Kansas, the highest court in the land has decided that the police power of the State extends to the prohibition of secret arrangements by which, without any merger of interests through partnership or incorporation, an apparently existing competition among all the dealers of a community in a necessary of life is substantially destroyed. The case in the United States Supreme Court which attracted the most public attention was Swift & Co. vs. The United States, decided on Jan. 30. In this case the court held that it was in violation of the anti-trust act of 1890 for a dominant proportion of fresh-meat dealers in the United States to combine to control bidding, regulate prices, restrict shipments, secure unlawful rates from railways, and monopolise commerce among the States with a view to the exclusion of competitors. It was also maintained that it does not matter that such a combination primarily embraces monopoly and restraint of trade in but a single State if it be also directed against commerce among the States.

The State of Michigan also has attempted to put down agreements and combinations in restraint of trade. All such are declared void by a statute approved June 20 last. Corporations organized to maintain combinations are declared to be against public policy. Any foreign corporation attempting such a thing is to be prohibited from doing business in the State. The act is not, however, to apply to a contract entered into "to protect the vendee or transferee of a trade, pursuit, avocation, profession, or business, or the good-will thereof, sold or transferred for a valuable consideration in good faith and without any intent to create, build up, establish, or maintain a monopoly."

New Jersey is to have a commission to revise and codify its corporation laws. Kansas has enacted into law a statute prohibiting trade discrimination, and made it apply to corporations, firms, and individuals. It is to be the duty of a Charter Board, on complaint, to institute an inquiry on notice. If the corporation be found guilty, it will forfeit its charter, if in the domestic class, and if a foreign corporation, it will lose its right to do business in the State. In Indiana, corporations and others employing child labor and making the day more than eight hours, will be subject to a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $100.

A CORPORATION'S OWN STOCK.

There was noticed in the 1904 number of The Times Financial Review a decision of this city's Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to the effect that a solvent corporation may purchase its own stock. While it is universally admitted that a corporation has no authority to traffic in its own shares, in the New York case it appeared that it was intended to immediately reissue the stock. The English doctrine is that in the absence of express authority a corporation ordinarily has no power to purchase its own shares. The prevailing American view, however, is that where there is no injury to creditors the purchase may be made. "In support of the English doctrine," says The Harvard Law Review in its May, 1905, number, "it is urged that to imply the power to purchase would be unfair to creditors and remaining stockholders.

"Persons who deal with the corporation rely upon the amount of its capital stock, and have a right to assume that this asset will remain undiminished. In many cases they may look also to the stockholders themselves for the satisfaction of their claims. If the corporation pays for its own shares out of its capital it reduces the fund available for creditors, and at the same time limits the number of persons to whom the creditors may resort. There is this same limitation in the number of persons liable, even if the purchase is made from the net profits. If such transactions stand, then either the creditors' chances for obtaining payment are lessened or additional burdens are thrown upon the other stockholders." It is pointed out in defense of the weight of American authority that the arguments based on protection to creditors and other stockholders do not apply where, by a vote of all the stockholders, stock is purchased from the net profits.

A late case on this subject is Edgar F. Leonard vs. Edward F. Draper and others. The action was on a promissory note. The instrument was given for capital stock of a corporation which its officers thought desirable to have the corporation buy. The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts holds that the purchase of shares of its capital stock by a street railway company (the corporation in question) is not illegal and therefore a note given in payment for such stock is good.

CONTRACTS BY PROMOTERS.

The liability of a corporation for a contract entered into for its benefit by promoters is considered by Judge Frederick E. Crane of the Kings County Court. He finds that, "while it is true that contracts entered into by promoters of corporations cannot technically be ratified by a corporation not in existence at the time of the making of the contract, yet if the agreement appears to be a reasonable means of carrying out any of the company's authorized purposes, it may be accepted and adopted by the latter, either at the time of its formation or subsequently through its usual agencies." In the case before Judge Crane, two ladies, on behalf of the Woman's Aid Nursery, before its incorporation, signed a lease for premises to be used by the nursery. In an action for rent the plaintiff claimed the right to recover against the signers of the lease for use and occupation, maintaining that the lease itself was absolutely void. The defendants entered a demurrer, insisting that an action on the lease should be brought against the corporation.

The rule as enunciated by Judge Crane prevails generally throughout the United States. A group of cases decided by Lord Cottingham form the basis of the American doctrine. Of these, Edwards vs. Grand Junction Railway Company, (1 Myl. & Cr. 650) is the one most frequently cited. There the court was asked to restrain the defendant company from proceeding in violation of an agreement made by the promoters with the plaintiffs, by the terms of which the plaintiffs were to withdraw all opposition to the granting of a charter to the proposed company, in return for which the promoters promised to have inserted in the company's articles certain amendments respecting the width of a bridge over the turnpike operated by the plaintiffs.

The corporation when formed proceeded to build the road, ignoring entirely the agreement, which was never acted upon. Lord Cottingham, in granting the injunction, stated that the corporation cannot in the place of the projectors and succeeds to their rights and must assume their liabilities. The learned jurist's decision is seriously discredited, as a precedent by the later English cases, which will not even allow evidence showing a ratification or adoption, basing the ruling on the theory that such steps were taken under the mistaken belief that the corporation was liable under the original contract with the promoters. The English courts will, however, allow evidence to show that there was a new and complete meeting of the corporation and the third party. (Howard vs. Patent Ivory Co., 38 Ch. Div. 156.)

DOING BUSINESS HERE.

What constitutes "doing business in this State" by a foreign corporation, was the subject of an opinion rendered by the Court of Appeals in the case of the Penn Collieries Company vs. Edward J. McKeever. There is a statutory provision in the general corporation law that no foreign corporation "doing business in this State" shall maintain an action on a contract made here, unless prior thereto it has procured a certificate from the Secretary of State authorizing it to do business. The court held that such provision does not apply to the case of a single sale of goods by a foreign corporation which has no general or established business here and does not contemplate any at the time of the sale. The corporation may, under such circumstances, maintain an action on the contract, though no certificate has been issued to it.

Judge Gray, in giving the court's opinion, said in part: "The policy of our State, as manifested in its laws, is not to impose any unconscionable restrictions upon the transactions of foreign corporations here. Their right to transact business here has always been conceded. Indeed, the effect of the legislation of recent years has been to remove all barriers in their way and to enable them to come here freely; provided they subjected themselves to our laws and exercised no powers not conferred by their charters. That is to say, a foreign corporation may enter our boundaries as freely as may natural persons, and it may transact any lawful business here; provided that it takes those preliminary steps prescribed by our statutes, which evidence its corporate nature and purposes, and which secure to the State Government an effective supervision and control of the business to be carried on. The statute of 1892, only, declared the policy of this State that a foreign stock corporation should not carry on any business therein which a domestic corporation, of similar nature, could not lawfully conduct. It was intended to place them upon a similar footing.

"The rule was early declared that, unless interdicted by the State, a foreign corporation could perform within its boundaries single corporate acts, or conduct its corporate business, when not prohibited by our laws, or violative of public policy, and the enactment of the present General Corporation Law was intended to regulate its existence here, if proposing to conduct a business, by the imposition of reasonable conditions. But no such narrow policy was intended to be declared by the statute as the prohibition of all corporate transactions by foreign corporations, irrespective of their nature, or of the condition under which they occurred; nor does the language indicate it. To bring into operation the statutory provision, the facts should show more than a solitary, if not accidental, transaction, as was the one before us."

In a recent Kansas case, (John Deere Plow Company vs. Wyland, 76 Pacific Reporter 853,) where, although the transaction was a single one, it showed an undoubted intention to do business within the State, the court held the statute effective. Judge Mason, for the Supreme Court, said in part: "Although the record in each case discloses but one transaction of the corporation, that transaction was not merely incidental or casual. It was a part of the very business to perform which the corporation existed. It did distinctly indicate a purpose on the part of the corporation to engage in business within the State and to make Kansas a part of its field of operation, where a substantial part of its ordinary traffic was to be carried on. Therefore, although a single act, it constituted a doing of business in the State within the meaning of the statute, while several acts of a different nature might not have had that effect."

ON STOCKHOLDER'S LIABILITY.

A stockholder's liability in an Ohio corporation cannot be enforced outside of the jurisdiction of that State, on the theory that the Ohio State Constitution is, for that purpose, self-executing, when it provides for the individual liability of the stockholders, where an action in the Ohio courts alone is contemplated, by a provision of the Ohio Revised Statutes, which was enacted in pursuance of the constitutional provision, and itself provides for the procedure and states the remedy. (Middletown National Bank vs. Toledo, &c., Ry. Company, 25 Supreme Court Reporter, 463.) This case shows an important qualification to the general rule that if a liability is imposed by a statute of a corporation's home State it will ordinarily be enforced by the courts of another State against stockholders within their jurisdiction. The qualification is that if the liability can be enforced only by some particular form of procedure it cannot be enforced in a foreign State unless the same kind of proceedings may be taken there.

CORPORATIONS ARE CITIZENS.

The Madisonville Traction Company, a Kentucky corporation, sought through the courts of its own State to condemn for railway purposes land of the St. Bernard Mining Company, a Delaware corporation engaged in mining coal. The latter opposed. After several moves on the part of each of the parties the controversy reached the United States Supreme Court. Among the questions to be determined, as put by Mr. Justice Harlan, were: Was the proceeding in the State court a suit or controversy to which the judicial power of the United States extends? If a suit or controversy, was it removable to the Circuit Court of the United States? Each corporation, Justice Harlan said, was to be deemed, for the purpose of suing and being sued, a citizen of the State where it was created. There therefore arose a suit involving a controversy between citizens of different States, of which a Federal court has original jurisdiction, and removal to a United States court followed as a matter of course.

Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes recorded his dissent. He does not believe that just because the controversy was one between citizens of different States it was, by the very words of the Constitution, within the jurisdiction of the United States courts.

Such a decision is rather too literal a reading for him. The fundamental fact, he said, is that eminent domain is a prerogative of the State, which, on the one hand, may be exercised in any way that the State thinks fit, and, on the other, may not be exercised except by an authority which the State confers. "It seems to me," Justice Holmes continued, "that if a State authorizes a taking to be accomplished by certain machinery the United States has no constitutional right to intervene and to substitute other machinery because the State has chosen to use its law courts rather than a legislative committee, and thus to give to the exercise of its sovereign power the external form of a suit at law."

MISAPPROPRIATION OF FUNDS.

N. A. Carmean was President and Treasurer of the Rhoades-Carmean Buggy Company. He was indicted and convicted for embezzlement under a statute of Iowa which provides that any officer of a corporation receiving or collecting money for the use of or belonging to another, who embezzles it, or fraudulently converts it to his own use, is guilty of embezzlement. It was not claimed that the money which defendant was charged with having embezzled was intrusted to him personally, or came into his hands, nor that he had any personal knowledge of its receipt. The question was, directly, whether defendant could be held criminally accountable for the failure of the clerks of the company to apply the sum received in a proper way. The Supreme Court of Iowa holds that he could not, and orders a reversal of the conviction. The court said in part: "We are not referred to any authority for the proposition that the officer of a corporation, no matter how great his responsibility, is criminally liable for the acts of the corporation, performed through other officers or agents, in misappropriating money. It is no doubt true that the corporation would be liable for such misappropriation by its officers; but there seems to be no reason for holding that one officer is to be held criminally liable for the acts of subordinates, unless such acts are by his direct authority and in the execution of a criminal purpose on his part."

OTHER STATE CORPORATIONS.

It is indispensable, holds the Supreme Court of Oklahoma, in Myatt vs. Ponca City Land, &c., Company, (78 Pacific Reporter, 185,) that a corporation, seeking to be possessed of some right, power or privilege in its own State, and unless it has both existence and some right of power there it cannot be awarded any in a foreign State. In other words, when a corporation is created without giving it any power to act in the State of its creation, it can exercise none in any foreign State. "Where one State," says the court's opinion, which is by Judge Gillette, "attempts to legislate for the exercise of

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Great Britain's Recovery from Boer War Depression.

Extraordinary International Political Situations Have Tended to Shock Stock Speculation in London, But Business Conditions Show Improvement.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Great Britain's financial condition at this moment is far more satisfactory than it was a year ago. At this date last year the most that could be said was that, in the opinion of many of the great financiers of London, the British people had begun to get the better of the depression from which they had suffered ever since the South African war.

It seemed to these financiers they could note a substantial improvement over the conditions that had prevailed so long. There was, they thought, more money available for investment, speculation, manufacturing, and trade, and a moderate degree of confidence seemed to have developed with respect to various lines of business. It was maintained particularly that the attitude of the public toward the Stock Exchange apparently had changed, so that persons who twelve months before had left the professionals in almost complete control of the markets were beginning to be interested in stock transactions, and were making little ventures now and then that might be regarded as more or less experimental. There had been considerable advance in the prices of securities—there was no doubt of that, even if there was doubt as to the other developments on which the financiers commented in hopeful but not optimistic terms.

There was a pause toward the end of the year, and for a time the stock markets took on their old dullness, and saving conditions became less favorable than they had been. In this period there were some who questioned that the country was better off than it had been a year before, and while it was not hard to find men ready to predict easy money and a stock boom after the turn of the year, there were a lot of others who made a distinctly different forecast.

The course of the stock market since Jan. 1, 1905, up to now has been full of encouragement to those who look upon the stock market as a financial barometer of the country. Investment has been going on steadily from the beginning of the year, and has assumed great volume in the last six months.

Consols have been favorites with investors and will continue to be favorites, no doubt, so long as they keep well away from par. That, it may be added, promises to be a long time, for Britishers apparently do not consider it a disgrace for their most famous national bonds to be at a discount of 10 to 12 per cent., and no effort is made by the great financiers of London to make them sell at their face value. In other words, the London financiers do not mix patriotism with their finance. With them it is a matter of considerable importance that consols at par are less remunerative to their holders than consols at 88 and 90. British financiers have more or less to say in the way of adverse criticism of the American National banking system; but they do admit the demand the National banks make for United States Government bonds is a grand thing for the Government credit, and occasionally one hears an expression of regret that Great Britain has no corresponding "bond booster."

Other home and colonial Government stocks have come next to consols in interesting investment buyers, and after them some British rails which have been bought heavily, especially in the recent months. There has been some buying of Americans by actual investors, but for the most part American stocks have not been in the very best repute this year, nor in fact have any of the stocks which are rated here as largely speculative. Speculation, to a very great extent, has been left to the professionals.

No doubt the extraordinary international political situations that have influenced notably the stock operations of all the European financial centres this year have been of a sort to discourage speculation and to suggest to non-professional persons the desirability of confining their stock dealings to the purchasing of securities they are able to pay for and keep and lock up indefinitely. For the possibility of a serious panic, Russian-born and Continental-bred, has been in the minds of well-informed persons here all along, and has loomed up bigger and bigger as the year has grown old. All the financial writers have given warning of the great peril to the London stock speculator that lies in the Russian situation.

Up to the present nobody has suffered much in this way except the few who let go their Russian bonds the other day when they had dropped below 80. But for that reassuring word from M. Rouvier, though, there might be a different story to tell. London was quite equal to the emergency which it actually confronted; but nobody would like to say it would have emerged unhurt from the situation that would have developed here in case the Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and Amsterdam Bourses had been thrown into actual and prolonged panic on account of some startling event in Russia.

The reason why the Stock Exchange went through the ordeal so well is without doubt to be found in the caution which had been exercised by operators all through the year in apprehension of a Continental panic. There was no panic in London. If there had been—if the Stock Exchange here had taken on a state like that prevailing in Paris and Berlin, possibly it would have taken something more than that little statement of M. Rouvier's to restore the financial equilibrium of Europe.

But one does not have to rely exclusively on the "Stock Exchange barometer" for information as to what has been going on in Great Britain this year in a business way. Reports from the industrial centres of the country for many months have told of good business in practically all manufacturing lines. There is no question that the manufacturers of this country have made a great deal of money, the last six or eight months, for they have, as a rule, been hard at work, and have sold their products at satisfactory prices.

The trade and navigation returns for the eleven months ending with November show the value of British exports at £301,871,273, against £272,745,768 for the similar period of 1904. All this expansion, except about £2,000,000, has been in manufactured articles. Exports of iron and steel are valued at £3,670,394 more than last year's, the outgo this year including nearly £700,000 in pig iron, £360,000 in steel rails and other railroad material, and £300,000 in galvanized sheets. Exports of machinery show an excess of £2,001,478, the chief gains being in locomotives for India and South America and in textile machinery for India. The value of the new ships sent out as exports is £1,104,089 above last year's figures.

The greatest expansion, however, has been in exports of cotton goods, the gain over last year being £7,989,493. This gain is made up of £1,295,000 contributed by yarns and £6,742,000 contributed by piece goods. In yarn the increase took place chiefly in shipments to India, Turkey, Roumania, China, and Japan. China took very much larger quantities of piece goods this year than last, and India, Japan, South Africa, South America, and the United States also bought more heavily.

Exports of woolen goods this year showed an increase over last year of £2,524,790. China and Japan figured largely in this increase; the United States, Germany, and Belgium to a lesser degree.

The United States bought heavily of linen piece goods in this market this year, the value of the goods sent across the Atlantic being £2,258,617 as compared with £1,916,936 last year. France bought silk here to the value £569,919, which is £333,550 in excess of the value of last year's purchases in the eleven months ending with November.

R. W. WELCH.

Decisions and Legislation Affecting Corporations.

(Continued from Page 13.)

power solely in another State, there is no opportunity for the application of the doctrine of comity, and to recognize the binding force of such enactment upon the ground of comity would be a recognition of a legal right to exercise sovereignty beyond its territorial limits, and a surrender of sovereignty and legislative authority by the State whose limits and jurisdiction have thus been invaded and usurped. In this instance, if the State of Kansas may rightly legislate into existence a corporation with no power to act except in Oklahoma, then it must be conceded that the Legislature of Kansas has jurisdiction over Oklahoma, which, by comity, the courts of Oklahoma must acknowledge and enforce. No such result can be deduced from the authorities on this subject."

DIRECTORS LOANING MONEY.

It was set up on behalf of the Old Home Consolidated Mining Company, in an action against it to foreclose a mortgage given to secure a promissory note, that the money loaned when the note was given was advanced by two Directors, and that as their relation to the corporation and its stockholders was that of Trustees, the transaction in which the loan was made was void. It appeared that while the Directors acted through a figurehead, the loan was authorized in a regular way, and even if the Directors in question had voted for it (which as a fact did not appear) there were enough votes besides their to make the resolution effective. "It was," said the Supreme Court of California, in adopting the opinion of Commissioner Harrison, "no violation of their duty as Trustees to loan the money in the name of another rather than in their own, unless it could be shown that thereby the corporation sustained some detriment, or they obtained some undue advantage over the corporation." The following language from another part of Commissioner Harrison's opinion may not make exactly interesting reading for life insurance Trustees: "A Director of a corporation, like any other Trustee, is bound to act in the utmost good faith toward his beneficiary, and is forbidden to take part in any transaction concerning the trust in which he has an interest adverse to that of his beneficiary; but he is not absolutely precluded from dealing directly with the corporation of which he is a Director. Any transaction between them is subject to rigid scrutiny, and is voidable at the instance of the beneficiary for any violation of his duty as Trustee, but is not ipso facto void."

CORPORATE OFFICER'S RIGHTS.

It is a settled rule generally that a corporate officer cannot recover compensation for services rendered the corporation unless there was an express contract of employment before the services were performed. In the case of Brophy against the American Brewing Company. (211 Penn. State Reports, 597) it appeared that the plaintiff and other organizers of defendant, in order to conceal their connection with it, placed their stock in the names of persons who had no interest in the corporation, but held solely for them. The real owners of the stock had exclusive control of the affairs of the corporation. The plaintiff during the whole period for which he claimed compensation for services was an acting Director and a member of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors. The Appellate Court held that an instruction to a jury that there could be no recovery under such circumstances was right.

RECEIVERS OF CORPORATIONS.

The right of a creditor of a corporation to the appointment of a receiver is the subject of an opinion in the Michigan case of McKee against the City Garbage Company, (103 Northwestern Reporter, 906.) The general rule is that a creditor is not entitled to the appointment of a receiver until he has secured a judgment and exhausted his remedy by execution. McKee, the creditor, had not reduced his claim to judgment. The court held that he was not in a position to ask for a receiver, although all the assets of the corporation had been distributed among its individual members.

SIGNING CORPORATION'S NOTE.

How a promissory note of a corporation should be signed is the subject of an opinion by Judge Crew of the Supreme Court of Ohio. (Aungst vs. Creque, 72 Ohio State Reports, 552.) The note before the court read: "Thirty days after date we promise to pay," &c., and was signed "The Akron White Sand and Stone Company. L. K. Mihlis, Secretary and Treasurer. D. B. Aungst, President." It was held that the instrument was the note of the company alone, and not the personal obligation of L. K. Mihlis and D. B. Aungst. Judge Crew said that where a promissory note "is signed by the proper officer of a corporation in the corporate name, and underneath the corporate name he signs his own name, affixing thereto his appropriate official title as an officer of said corporation, in the absence of anything in the body of the instrument requiring a different construction, such note will be construed and held to be the note of the corporation only, and not the note of the officer so signing, or the joint note of such officer and the corporation." It was contended that the use of the words "we promise to pay" imparted an undertaking on the part of the signers that they would be bound, and that it imposed upon each signer a personal liability. Judge Crew does not think so. The word "we," he said, when used in a promissory note does not always or necessarily imply a plurality of makers, and it is often used to designate or describe a corporation aggregate.

ON INSOLVENT CORPORATIONS.

The Supreme Court of Indiana, in the case of the City National Bank vs. Goshen Woolen Mills Co., 163 Indiana, 214,) reiterates its view taken in Napponee Canning Company vs. Reid, &c., that an insolvent manufacturing corporation may lawfully prefer bona fide claims due to creditors who are Directors and officers of such corporation when it requires the vote of one or more of such to pass the resolution authorizing such preference.

VOTING TRUST HELD VOID.

What is called the voting trust has recently been held void as against public policy by the New Jersey Court of Appeals. (Warren vs. Pim, 59 Atlantic Reporter, 773.) The court followed a North Carolina case to the same effect. (Harvey vs. Linville Improvement Company, 118 North Carolina, 603.) The stockholders, it is said, should exercise their discretion on the question submitted to them, and should not be allowed permanently to divest themselves of the power of control in favor of those who have no beneficial interest in the corporation. There are, however, a number of well-reasoned dicta to the contrary. (Brightman vs. Bates, 175 Massachusetts, 105, and see 5 Blatchford, United States Reports, 525.)

STOCKHOLDERS' LIABILITY.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals of the Seventh Circuit, by Judges Jenkins and Baker, has recently decided that a stockholder in an insolvent National bank is discharged from the statutory liability if he has transferred his stock to a person able to perform the obligations thereby cast upon him. The court held, in short, as stated by Judge Grosscup, who dissented, that though the final suspension of the bank was in line of cause and effect of insolvency existing at the time of the transfer, and though the transfer was made with insolvency of the bank in view, nevertheless no liability attaches, because, before liability can attach, it must be shown, in addition to the facts stated, that the transfer was made to persons themselves insolvent or to persons who could not be responsible to stockholder's liability. Judge Grosscup places his dissent on the ground that knowledge on the transferrer's part of insolvency should hold him still liable, even though the transferee is insolvent.

It has been thought best to add to this article a list of legal discussions during the past year of corporation questions. Mr. John E. Parsons of this city writes, in Volume XVII. of the Green Bag, of the Federal regulation of corporations. He says that it would be a dangerous departure, and contends that it would lead to too great a change in our political system. Another well-known corporation lawyer of Manhattan, Mr. Thomas Thacher, argues that the purpose of legislation providing such control is unconstitutional. (14 Yale Law Journal, 301.) Still another article on the same subject, by E. Hilton Jackson, reviews the first annual report of the Commissioner of Corporations, James R. Garfield. Mr. William J. Curtis maintains in the eighteenth volume of the Green Bag that Federal regulation is a public necessity. He says that corporations need relief from continual harassment by State Legislatures. Judge Quarles advocates Federal control as a remedy for the present confusion of State laws and loss of remedies to creditors. (22 Chicago Law Journal, 253.) The liability of corporations on contracts made by promoters is discussed by Mr. H. S. Richards in the December, 1905, number of The Harvard Law Review.

ATHELSTAN VAUGHAN.

Hankau's Export Trade.

VICE CONSUL CLOUD of Hankau reports that the Russo-Japanese war does not appear to have affected seriously the markets of Hankau, either with respect to its import or its export trade. There is no doubt, however, that the long-continued fluctuations of money values occasioned by the stress of war has had a depressing effect upon trade throughout the whole of China. This constant fluctuation of exchange has brought about a condition of affairs that has introduced into the business of this port, as well as into all the other ports of the empire, an element of gambling, which renders it exceedingly difficult for the merchant to determine the amount in any one currency that will give him a desired profit upon the sale of his goods. A profit realized in one currency may not result in a profit when converted into another currency, as often happens in the complexity of exchanges which a merchant is compelled to undergo before his business transactions have been completed. This condition of affairs greatly increases the cost of trading, inasmuch as the merchant is compelled to ask large margins in order to insure proper profits.

The war, it is true, closed large areas of consumption of foreign goods in Manchuria, which hampered American trade to some extent, but the war has scarcely affected American trade in this part of the empire. It is not noticeable that American trade interests have suffered.

JAN

New Banks Organized Last Year.

Record Year, Says John L. Blauss of Daily Banker and Stockholder.

IT is probable that more banks were organized throughout the country during 1905 than during any other year in the country's history. Fewer National banks were established than in 1903, but a remarkable numerical expansion has taken place in other classes of banking institutions. About 40 per cent. of the new National banks is the result of conversions into the National system of banks already existing. This process seems to have been stimulated during 1905 by the great improvement which has taken place in the resources of the smaller communities. It is also stimulated by competition among neighborhood banks in the rural communities where a certain prestige is thought to be gained by nationalizing.

Only a slight proportion of the new State banks established last year is made up of banks converting from a different class. A number of conversions from the private to the corporate class have taken place in Minnesota, Ohio, and Texas, although without legislative compulsion, as was the case in Wisconsin a year ago.

The private banking system, though still strongly represented in many important States, tends, on the whole, to disappear. Evidence of this appears not only in the gradual extension of regulative legislation, but in the fact that only 102 banks of this character were organized during 1905, against 224 in 1904.

The following table shows the number of banks of different classifications organized throughout the country in 1905 and 1904:

	1905.	1904.
National	471	460
State	1,248	935
Private	102	224
Trust companies	200	149
Savings	153	126
Total	2,234	1,844

Most of the new banks are located in the West and South. In New England and the Eastern States the banking development shows itself more strikingly in the growth of existing banks than in the multiplication of new banks. The new banks are most numerous in the South and Far West, where the increase in numbers over 1904 is especially significant.

The geographical distribution of the new banks of 1905 and 1904 is shown in the following table:

	1905.	1904.
New England	27	19
Eastern	132	137
Southern	734	565
Middle West	610	607
West	516	351
Pacific	215	165

It is true that the increased prosperity of the farmers and planters of the West and South has facilitated the organization of small country banks. But the comparative paucity of resources available for banking purposes is indicated by the much smaller number of new National banks, compared to the new banks of other classes, organized in the South and West. In the South, for example, the number of new National banks for 1905 is but 127 out of a total of 734 of all banks. The higher capitalization required for National banks, and possibly the limitation of loans, as well as the absence of the privilege of lending on land, tend to restrict the growth of the National banking system in the agricultural communities.

While it is true, as was pointed out in the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture, that the richer farmers and planters are taking up banking, this must inevitably be so, though perhaps it is now more general than ever. Formerly the surplus wealth of the East was more extensively invested in Western and Southern banking enterprises. Now, however, the bulk of the new banking capital is obtained locally. But many of the new banks are promoted by men who are already operating banks in other places. Chains of banks, bound together by a community of interest, imitating in some quarters the branch banking system, are developing here and there. Some of these combinations some day may prove a serious weakness, as in the well-remembered instance of the Dwiggins banks in 1893.

The following table gives the number of new banks organized in the several States during 1905:

	National.	State.	Private.	Trust Co.	Savings.
NEW ENGLAND.					
Maine	1	1	..	3	..
New Hampshire	..	..	1	..	..
Vermont	3	..	..	2	1
Massachusetts	5	..	2	1	1
Rhode Island	..	..	..	..	..
Connecticut	..	..	1	3	..
Total	9	1	4	9	5
EASTERN.					
New York	17	14	2	4	2
New Jersey	6	3	..	6	..
Pennsylvania	20	10	1	12	2
Delaware	..	1	..	1	..
Maryland	2	..	..	2	1
Dist. of Columbia	1	..	1	1	2
Total	65	30	5	30	8
SOUTHERN.					
Virginia	8	37	1	8	1
West Virginia	6	16	..	1	2
North Carolina	7	43	..	3	..
South Carolina	1	26	1	6	3
Georgia	8	79	2	..	1
Florida	4	13	2	2	..
Alabama	16	28	..	6	1
Mississippi	1	49	4	9	4
Louisiana	4	10	..	2	3
Texas	46	27	41	11	1
Arkansas	6	46	1	6	1
Kentucky	11	32	1	4	5
Tennessee	9	39	..	13	4
Total	127	450	53	76	28
MIDDLE WEST.					
Ohio	29	24	5	10	16
Indiana	17	21	4	7	..
Illinois	31	39	19	13	1
Michigan	2	16	18	3	11
Wisconsin	6	35	..	4	..
Minnesota	11	49	14	..	..
Iowa	7	13	8	7	51
Missouri	15	90	4	8	2
Total	118	287	72	52	81
WESTERN.					
North Dakota	26	77	..	2	..
South Dakota	6	26	..	..	4
Nebraska	9	66	2	1	..
Kansas	13	78	..	..	2
Montana	2	8	1	..	..
Wyoming	1	3	1	..	..
Colorado	18	5	6	1	2
New Mexico	1	4	..	1	..
Oklahoma	14	45	1	3	1
Indian Territory	26	48	2	10	..
Total	116	300	13	18	9
PACIFIC.					
Washington	3	19	6	2	..
Oregon	1	10	2	2	1
California	25	43	3	13	21
Idaho	3	24	..	2	..
Utah	2	7	..	..	..
Nevada	2	5	4	..	..
Arizona	1	3	..	..	..
Alaska	..	2	..	..	..
Total	37	122	15	19	22

Texas provided this year for the incorporation of State banks, which accounts for the issue of twenty-seven charters, where the year before not one was issued. The new provision seems to have had the effect of diminishing the number of new National banks. In Ohio an attempt will be made this year to have a general State Banking act adopted, the Ohio Bankers' Association having the matter in its care. In Wisconsin the transfer of private banks to the State system has been practically completed, and this year we find no new private banks in that quarter. In Indiana, where a step has been taken toward the elimination of private banks, we find fewer new enterprises of this class than in the year before. In Illinois and Ohio the new private banks are also diminished, influenced possibly by a growing public sentiment in favor of chartered and Government regulated banks. It is interesting to note that the new President of the American Bankers' Association is one of the leading private bankers of Illinois. The growth of trust companies has not abated. The charters of these concerns enable them to perform so many useful services besides pure banking that their continued expansion is certain. The banks classed as "savings" are not all of the same species. A New England or New York savings bank must in no sense be confused with the so-called savings banks of many other States. Most of these institutions in the West and South include, under more or less regulation of their savings business, the features of general commercial banking.

The figures of the new banks of 1905 are impressive. How much inexperience, if not lack of shrewdness and care, must enter into their operations! But the influence of the Bankers' Associations is educative and monitory. The work of these associations, becoming more elaborate ear by year, tends to fortify the weak and restrain the heedless. That their influence touches practically every banker in the States where they exist, the high percentage of their membership, of the total number of banks, proves. Thus the membership of the Missouri Bankers' Association represents 96 per cent. of all the banks of that State; that of West Virginia, 75 per cent.; Minnesota, nearly 80 per cent.; Texas, over 97 per cent., and Washington, 96 per cent. These figures are fairly representative. They testify not only to the strength of these organizations of bankers, but their success proves that our bankers realize their isolation and appreciate the advantages of the spirit of co-operation which these organizations foster.

During the last two years the immense development of the country's banking resources has had the effect of decidedly lowering the customary interest rates. In many parts of the country a certain rate has come to be regarded as unchangeable, but increasing competition has established a lower basis. It has been asserted that because of the want of a banking system like that of Canada, characterized by a large parent institution with branches in the country towns, our interior borrowers must be subjected to excessive costs; because as independent banks they possess but limited resources and are free from competition. The grounds for this view are disappearing. Rates in the country are actually approximating city standards and competition is growing more intense. The latter is demonstrated by the fact that of the new banks organized in this country last year at least 40 per cent. have been established in towns where banking facilities already existed.

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STATEMENT JAN. 1, 1906

RESOURCES

New York City Bonds, (market value)	$107,000.00
Stocks and Bonds, (market value)	1,899,557.50
Bonds and Mortgages	645,225.00
Loans on Collateral	4,109,858.13
Bills purchased	449,780.30
Cash on hand	723,802.09
Cash in Banks	734,821.85
Real Estate	26,906.00
Interest due Company	90,625.30
Overdrafts	123.98
	$8,787,884.04

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	$1,137,494.86
Interest due Depositors	64,766.65
Account Taxes	8,000.00
Deposits	7,087,055.03
Dividends unpaid	67.50
	$8,797,304.04

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Our International Balance Sheet and Financial System.

Credit of $460,000,000 in Visible Operations of America's Foreign Trade Is Figured by Maurice L. Muhleman, Deputy Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

IT was a logical sequence to the enormous production of commodities of all kinds in the United States during the year 1905 that the exportation of merchandise should have reached an unprecedented aggregate in values. It was forecast, as well, that the Nation's material prosperity resulting therefrom would lead to an increase of importations of foreign goods, after it had been determined in 1904 that no radical change in the Nation's fiscal policy would be undertaken. Thus the favorable balance in the account of our merchandise movement, although somewhat larger than that of the previous year, is less than might have been expected. It is, however, significant that the most important increase in the values of imports was in articles classified as "crude" for the use of our manufactures; the ratio of increase in this category has kept pace with that of our exports of manufactured goods, which now constitute fully 38 per cent. of our total sales abroad. As indicative of the greater prosperity in general, there has been a marked increase in the purchases of foreign manufactured articles and of those classified as luxuries, especially the latter. Both sides of our international trade account, therefore, show the steady economic development of the Nation in the year just closed; that the credit balance in the account is somewhat smaller than in most of the recent years is unimportant.

Respecting the specie movements, it may be said that they have been satisfactory. We continue the principal provider of that much-needed commodity—silver—exporting the greater part of our own product, and substantially all that we import, which runs in value to about 99 per cent. of our own output. As usual, the gain in the movement has been substantial, giving us fully $20,000,000 of credit balance, although the recent extraordinary demand for the white metal was supplied in greater part from increased imports of the Mexican product. The record of the gold movement shows that we have sent back and forth less than $100,000,000, gaining about $2,000,000 in the operation; we were thus enabled to retain for our monetary needs all of our own large product after supplying our industrial demands, which, as might have been expected, have grown with the nation's enlarged spending power. The details of the gold transfers hither and thither continue to suggest the great desirability of adopting, internationally, some means to save the expense of this shifting without permanent result. The use of credit facilities to obviate or defer the actual movement of metal has been frequently availed of during the year, and may be said to be developing. Certain it is that upon several occasions the disturbance of the equilibrium between the money markets was averted by this device.

THE INTERNATIONAL BALANCE.

In striking a balance in the international account the conclusion is reached that the visible operations of which we have record resulted in a credit for the calendar year 1905 of $450,000,000. Compared with previous years the statistics, including merchandise and specie, show as follows, in millions of dollars:

Calendar Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Balances.
1901	1378.8	966.3	612.5
1902	1448.0	1039.9	408.1
1903	1569.7	1084.7	485.0
1904	1622.6	1146.8	475.8
1905*	1700.0	1250.0	450 0

*December estimated.

The falling off in the balance in 1905, compared with 1904, is largely attributable to the gold movement, which in 1904 included the heavy transfers for the Panama Canal payments.

The invisible movement in our international relations must still be a matter of estimate. There are, however, some general indications that are useful in determining the comparative data. Thus, we know almost positively that the operations in securities have been larger, and that the tendency has been toward a more general buying of ours by foreigners, even though chiefly with speculative objects, rather than as investments; we are certain that, upon the one hand, the disbursements for our tourists abroad and aliens returning home have been larger in 1905 than ever before, and, upon the other hand, funds brought by immigrants, owing to the further increase in their number, were in excess of the amounts brought in during previous years. There is no question that we have continued, and increasingly, to invest in foreign loans and enterprises, treating, for this comparison, the non-contiguous territory of Porto Rico and the Philippines as foreign; we have assisted Japan in the flotation of her several war loans, provided further capital to Mexico and Cuba, increased our investment in Panama, and have enlarged our interest in European enterprises. There is reason to believe that we retained a larger part of freight moneys, which our foreign trade pays, than formerly, through ownership or control of more of the ships in the carrying business; and, while the sums going abroad to Americans resident there, by way of rents and dividends, including the drafts from titled heiresses, have shown no abatement, it may be said with confidence that the loss hitherto annually charged in the account for undervaluations of merchandise, to evade tariff dues, has been materially reduced.

It is possible only to generalize in the discussion of these features of our international transactions; records exist which could enlighten us, but these are, in the nature of the business of the international bankers, not available. The market for foreign exchange gives little clue, since the buying or selling of securities, the creation or so-called "finance bills" covering temporary loans, and the maturing of the latter, manifestly influence the fluctuations of rates. It is certain that at the close of the year quite a large sum was due by us on account of temporary advances of this nature, for our recent stringency induced New York financial institutions to avail themselves of the opportunity offered by lower interest rates abroad to "shift" loans to foreign bankers.

Aside from this last-mentioned debit, it may be fairly estimated that the net balance against us in the current reciprocal items of the invisible movement is not in excess of $100,000,000. Upon this assumption we had available a credit balance of approximately $350,000,000 for the reduction of our more permanent obligations or for the increase of our own investments abroad. Revising the estimates presented a year ago, the general account is shown in the following summary, giving first the net credits arising from the recorded movement; then the debits arising from the excess of our remittances and disbursements abroad in current account, over our receipts from the profits of our own investments and other sources, (immigrants, &c.;) finally the resulting annual balances to our credit for the direct or indirect reduction of the debit in permanent account.

Calendar Year.	Credits.	Debits.	Balances.
1901	612	150	462
1902	406	135	271
1903	425	125	300
1904	476	115	361
1905	*450	100	350

*Partly estimated.

Recurring now to the estimate of our foreign obligations at the close of 1900, then placed at $3,000,000,000, we have during the period been able to offset against this fully $1,800,000,000; that we have enlarged our interests abroad to $1,200,000,000 seems an entirely reasonable estimate, so that to all intents and purposes the permanent debit is probably fully offset at this time by the permanent credit. Our temporary debt, to which reference has been made, is extinguishable by a few months' exports of our commodities, of which we have a great abundance, bringing good prices; or we could afford to part with some of our gold in partial payment, since Europe appears to be manifesting a need for the metal.

The position which our tremendous industrial activity in the past decade has thus enabled us to take is of much greater importance than the mere figures indicate. We are no longer required to remit large portions of our profits to pay interest upon borrowed capital. The greatest food-producing nation, we continue to be the chief purveyor of the necessaries of life, the other nations coming here to obtain the surplus remaining after providing for our own needs, which are much larger per capita than those of any other people. Possessing the greatest aggregation of mechanical power, and in most particulars unlimited raw materials, we are in the lead in the work of converting the materials into commodities. Of the resulting manufactured articles we are again the largest consumers, but so greatly have our operations developed that we are compelled to seek markets among other people for the surplus of our converted material. To date we have succeeded fairly well in the disposal of our excess, but it continues to grow, and we are confronted with the question whether we can continue this expansion without serious check; whether it will be necessary to restrain our productive energies for lack of markets.

It is obvious that unless we can maintain our position in foreign markets or continue the progress in reaching new ones the present conditions, so gratifying to our National pride, are menaced, even though we may never again be compelled to run in debt internationally in very large amounts. Eager competitors, jealous of our unexampled success, are keenly and intelligently observant of our efforts to increase the sales of our manufactures. The world's consuming capacity is unquestionably growing; but the production of commodities other than alimentary articles is growing in even greater ratio. The inevitable outcome is a contest between the manufacturing nations over markets to absorb the excess, in which the strongest will be gainers; the losers will necessarily be compelled to curtail production and suffer the industrial ills consequent thereto.

When we come to examine our equipment for such a contest we are forced to admit the existence of the superiority of some of our competitors. Thus, the relatively autocratic Government of Germany has adopted a more farseeing policy to benefit its people than we who are governing ourselves. We are discovering the weak spots by contrast; but we must not be satisfied with this knowledge; we must get at the business of strengthening them. In discussing our public policy in this particular the Secretary of the Treasury has upon numerous occasions during the past year pointed out, in the matter of our trade with South America, that the conditions are as unsatisfactory to us as they must be gratifying to certain European nations. He urges that as chief correctives we should provide encouragement to our mercantile marine and adequate international banking facilities. However some may differ as to the wisdom of the former of these suggestions, there can be no question as to the utility of the latter. Our Consular officers report the almost total absence of merchant vessels sailing under the American flag; and our equipment for the provision of credit facilities is of the most primitive character, even in those Latin-American States lying nearest our borders. Germany is in this particular so well established that her people possess enormous advantages over ours.

We are hampered by circumstances that are difficult to overcome; if the term could be appropriately applied to a nation, we might be justly characterized as provincial respecting our attitude toward questions of money and credit, finance and banking, both as relating to our foreign and our domestic business. We confess that the systems under which we are working are inefficient and detrimental; we turn for help to our legislators, who seem, however, equally provincial when it comes to the consideration of international banking and a proper currency system. This is only natural, since our legislators are thoroughly representative. It is perhaps too much to expect that a nation so prosperous, with an inefficient monetary system for its domestic purposes that it has no time to improve it, shall go beyond this and provide itself with the machinery necessary to carry on its international trade with greater ease and economy. The fact that we have grown so far beyond our expectations despite the defects doubtless leads many to regard their correction unimportant to our welfare. As the Secretary of the Treasury has expressed it, we apparently need actual and prolonged distress to convince us of the imperative need of remedies for these defects.

So far as concerns our foreign trade relations we are likely to have the subject brought home to us in the near future, for we shall have to meet antagonists some of whom have developed equipments as nearly perfect as human ingenuity can make them. Unless we prove to be able to offset that superiority with other factors we shall inevitably be the losers. If we are crowded out of foreign markets for our manufactures only fractionally it will mean for us curtailing production, the consequent reduction in the measure of employment of operatives will be followed by diminished consuming power at home, which results in further curtailment of operations, and ultimately general distress. We had such an experience in 1892-3, although the causes were not identical. The possession of powers without wise direction is not sufficient, as we then discovered, to avert disaster.

It would be deplorable if with the extraordinary accumulation of capital during the past decade, and with the strong and independent position to which we have attained through our unprecedented industrial success, we now failed to give intelligent direction to the utilization of the power it gives us to assure our winning in the impending contest. The apparent sacrifice necessary to place our monetary system upon such a footing that no room remains for adverse criticism would now be an insignificant factor. We could once for all remove the possibilities for harm that still exist if we adopted the programme reported to the American Bankers' Association in October last. With our domestic money and credit affairs in good order, we could develop an international credit system that would be an invaluable auxiliary to our foreign trade, in which, as has been well said, "every burden is a handicap," even the lightest.

If we accomplish these improvements in our equipment we shall at least be able to meet our competitors upon even terms; if we neglect our manifest duty too long it is likely to prove an expensive dereliction. We may not continue as strong as now; the exceptionally favorable conditions will not favor us indefinitely. We have demonstrated our capacity to apply intelligent direction in the use of our power in its application to industrial problems; let us now demonstrate that we are capable of the same wisdom in applying it to the financial problems while there is still time to fully utilize the results.

MAURICE L. MUHLEMAN.

High Mark in Foreign Trade.

Record of 1905 by O. P. Austin, Chief of Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commercial Labor.

THE year 1905 made a new "high-water mark" for American commerce, both as to imports and exports. The year 1904 produced the first billion-dollar record for imports, but 1905 will materially exceed the figures of 1904 and show a total of imports amounting to about $1,750,000,000, or an average of practically $100,000,000 a month, against an average of about half that figure twenty years ago. The exports, which never touched the billion dollar mark until 1895, and have never in any calendar year been as much as a billion and a half dollars in value, will this year considerably exceed that figure and approximate $1,600,000,000, should the export figures of December be as great as those of November. Even these surprisingly large figures would be still further increased, both on the import and export side, if the trade between the United States and its non-contiguous territory were included, since that will amount to considerably more than $100,000,000 during the year, most of which had, until a comparatively recent date, been included in our figures of foreign commerce.

This expansion in our foreign commerce makes itself apparent in our trade relations with nearly all of the principal countries of the world. To Canada, at the north, our exports have increased about $3,000,000, while our imports therefrom have increased about $9,000,000. To Mexico, at the south, our exports have increased about $4,000,000, while our imports from Mexico have increased between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000. To Cuba, with which we have now special relations under the reciprocity act, which went into effect about the beginning of the calendar year 1904, our exports in the first ten months of the present year show an increase of $10,000,000 over the corresponding months of 1904, and about $17,000,000 over the same months of 1903, the last year prior to the reciprocity treaty, while our imports from Cuba show an increase of $17,000,000 compared with 1904 and $34,000,000 compared with 1903.

This large increase in imports is due, however, in a considerable degree to the general increase in the price of sugar, not alone from Cuba, but from all parts of the world, an advance which has brought the total value of sugar reaching our ports in 1905 to more than $150,000,000, while but a few years ago an importation of as much as $100,000,000 worth of sugar in a single year was considered phenomenal. To the United Kingdom our exports are about $6,000,000 less than those of last year, while our imports therefrom are nearly $25,000,000 greater than last year. To Germany our exports exceed those of last year by $13,000,000, and our imports from Germany exceed those of last year by about $10,000,000. To Europe, as a whole, our exports show an increase of about $29,000,000, and our imports from Europe an increase of about $66,000,000.

In the commerce with Asia is found the most remarkable of the developments of the year, our total exports to Asia being more than $50,000,000 in excess of those of last year and our imports therefrom about $15,000,000 in excess of those of last year. This increase in our exports to Asia occurs almost exclusively in the trade with China and Japan, the exports to China showing an increase of $30,000,000 and those to Japan an increase of about $25,000,000.

All the above figures with reference to the growth of our trade by countries relate to the figures of the ten months ended with October of the present year in comparison with the corresponding pe-

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riod of 1904. Those which relate to the total imports and exports, not classified by countries or articles, are based upon the figures for eleven months as supplied by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics.

IMPORT AND EXPORT GROWTH.

The year's record will show, as already indicated, a marked growth both in imports and exports. In the ten months ending with October, the latest available figures as to details of commerce by articles or countries, the imports show an increase of about $136,000,000 over the corresponding months of last year. This increase occurs in all of the great groups of articles into which the imports are divided, but especially in manufacturers' materials. The value of manufacturers' materials imported in a crude condition during the ten months ended with October, 1905, was $338,000,000, against $277,000,000 in the corresponding months of last year. The value of materials partially or wholly manufactured imported for use in manufacturing is $130,000,000, against $109,000,000 in the same months of last year, showing a total gain in manufacturers' materials of all kinds of about $82,000,000 in the ten months, and should the increase continue at about the same rate the gain in the full year will approximate $100,000,000 in manufacturers' materials alone. Manufactured articles also show a considerable increase, the growth in imports of articles manufactured ready for consumption being about $21,000,000, and that in the class "articles of voluntary use, luxuries, &c." being also about $21,000,000. Foodstuffs show a gain of about $12,000,000 in the ten months for which figures are available. This gain in imported foodstuffs occurs almost exclusively in sugar, in which the increase is $19,000,000, while coffee, which is also included in the general class "articles of food," shows a falling off of about $10,000,000 in the value of the imports.

The more important articles of manufacturers' materials which show increased importations in the ten months of the present year as compared with the same months of last year are: Hides and skins, in which there is an increase of about $14,000,000; india rubber, which shows an increase of about $6,000,000; raw silk, an increase of about $4,000,000; fibres, an increase of $3,000,000; tin, a gain of about $3,000,000; tobacco, a gain of about $2,000,000, and raw wool, in which there is an increase of $19,000,000. In importations of finished manufactures the increase occurs in a very large number of articles, but is especially marked in silk manufactures, the imports of which in the ten months ended with October, 1905, were $28,500,000, as against $25,500,000 in the corresponding months of 1904. Manufactures of iron and steel show an increase of over $3,000,000 and cotton manufactures an increase of $5,500,000, manufactures of fibres about $4,000,000, manufactures of silk about $3,000,000, and manufactures of wool about $4,500,000. One article in the group entitled "Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, &c.," in which there is also a considerable increase, is diamonds, of which the increased value in the ten months for which figures are now available is about $8,000,000, while of other precious stones the increase is about $3,000,000.

The increase in exports, which seems likely to be considerably more than $100,000,000, occurs in nearly all of the classes, but especially in agricultural products and manufactures. During the ten months for which statistics are now available the exports of manufactures exceeded those of last year by about $48,000,000, and those of agricultural products exceed those of last year by about $50,000,000. Manufactures form, in the ten months ending with October, over 38 per cent. of the total exports of domestic products, while agricultural products form 53 per cent. of the total. In the same months of last year manufactures formed 36 per cent. of the exports, while agricultural products formed 53.6 per cent.

The most important of the increases in exports of agricultural products occurs in corn, of which the total exports amounted in the ten months for which statistics are now available to $47,000,000, against $20,000,000 in the same months of last year, while wheat, on the other hand, shows no material change, and flour is about $8,000,000 below the figures of the corresponding months of last year. The wheat exports of the year are again extremely small, as was the case in 1904. The value of wheat exported in 1904 and 1905 is but a small fraction of that of certain earlier years, the total for the ten months ended with October in 1905 being a little over $7,000,000, against over $50,000,000 in the same months of 1903 and $84,000,000 in the same months of 1902. This great falling off in the exports of wheat is due in part to an unusually small wheat crop in the United States in 1904 and in part to an unusually large crop in most of the other countries upon which the world depends for its wheat supplies.

In addition to this there is the steady increase in the home demand for wheat for domestic consumption, due in part to the natural increase in population and in part to the transfer of population from the wheat-producing areas to the sections engaged in manufacturing. Cotton exports show a slight increase in value over last year, the total value of exports of cotton for the eleven months ending with November being in round terms $325,000,000 against $320,000,000 in the same months of last year, and it seems probable that the year 1905 will show the highest record of exports of cotton, both as to quantity and the total sum of money received therefor. Provisions also show a material increase in the exports as compared with the corresponding months of last year, the total value of provisions exported in the eleven months ending in November being in round terms $152,000,000 against $134,000,000 in the same months of last year. These figures for the eleven months ending in November are not absolutely complete, since the Bureau of Statistics has up to this time only the figures for the principal ports, but they are understood to represent about 97 per cent. of the total imports, and are at least useful in comparison with the figures of last year, since in the figures cited comparison is made with the corresponding figures of last year.

JUMPS IN COPPER EXPORTS.

The increase in exports of manufactures occurs chiefly in copper, manufactures of iron and steel, and cotton cloths. The value of copper exported in the form of ingots, bars, and plates for the ten months ended with October amounted to $89,000,000, against a little more than $58,000,000 in the same months of last year, while in iron and steel the total exports of the ten months amount to $115,000,000, against $105,000,000 in the same months of last year. This increase in iron and steel manufactures is distributed through most of the large number of articles which are grouped under the general head iron and steel. Typewriters, for example, show an increase of about $1,000,000, metal-working machinery about $1,500,000, and electrical machinery nearly $1,000,000.

A marked decrease is shown in the exports of steel rails to Canada, which amounted in the ten months ending with October, to $528,086, against $5,002,214 in the same months of 1904 and $443,181 in the same months of 1903.

The manufacturers of leather also show a marked increase in exportation, amounting in the ten months of 1905 to $32,500,000, against $28,500,000 in the same months of the preceding year. Mineral oils show a slight decrease, especially in that classified as illuminating oil, which falls about $3,500,000 below the figures for the corresponding months of last year, though the quantity is considerably greater than last year, the decrease in the total value of this article exported being thus apparently due to sales abroad at lower prices. The total quantity of illuminating oil exported in the ten months of 1905 was 747,192,518 gallons valued at $46,233,184, while in the same months of 1904 the number of gallons was 641,780,089, of the value of $49,999,815. Cotton-seed oil also shows a material increase in value of exports, being in the ten months ending October $12,451,800, against $8,883,422 in the same months of last year. Cotton cloths show a remarkable gain in exports, the total value of exports in the ten months ending with October being $39,000,000, against about $19,000,000 in the corresponding months of last year. Nearly all of this increase occurs in the trade with China, to which exports in the ten months ending with October, 1905, were $27,405,475, against $9,657,707 in the same months of last year. This increase is chiefly due to the reopening of the markets of northern China, in which most of the cottons exported from the United States to that country were marketed.

Comparatively few articles either in manufactures or other important articles of exports show any material decrease in the present year compared with the corresponding portion of the immediately preceding year, while in many articles, especially those already enumerated, there is a marked increase. Manufactures for the ten months ending October, 1905, form 38.22 per cent. of the total exports of domestic products, against 36.63 per cent. in the same months of 1904 and 29.28 in the same months of 1903.

O. P. AUSTIN.

Puget Sound Outlook.

THE year 1905, now closing, will show all branches of business in a very healthy condition. Farmers have had an abundant harvest with good prices for their product. The merchants and manufacturers have all been very prosperous. The lumber trade, which is one of the principal products of this Western country, has been unusually good. Demand for that product both for export to foreign countries as well as in the United States has been good, and prices held up so that the manufacturers have made a fair profit. The mines, both in this State and Alaska, have shown a remarkable increase. The trade outlook for the next year seems to promise to be at least as good as 1905. There is nothing that can prevent trade from increasing. The vast amount of new railroad building in this State must necessarily add to the wealth of the State.

J. FURTH,
President Puget Sound National Bank.
Seattle, Washington, Dec. 15, 1905.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY
Madison Square, New York

Interest on balances of both active and dormant accounts at rates justified by the condition of the money market.

CONDENSED QUARTERLY REPORT, JANUARY 1, 1906

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
New York City and other Municipal Bonds (market value)	$201,166.66	Capital	$500,000.00
Mortgages (first liens) on New York City Property	1,221,340.67	Surplus	750,000.00
Other investments (market value)	4,592,417.85	Undivided Profits	165,993.68
Time Loans on Collateral and Bills Purchased	7,793,341.28	Deposits	17,061,246.13
Furniture, Fixtures, and Building Improvements	25,000.00		
Rents Receivable	2,413.90		
Cash in Vaults and Banks $2,400,540.90			
Demand Loans on Collateral 2,255,770.65	4,656,311.04		
Interest Accrued	5,249.21		
	$18,497,239.81		$18,497,239.81

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The World's Industrial and Commercial Needs.

Extent to Which the United States Can Supply the Requirements of International Commerce Discussed by James Van Raalte.

FROM conditions surrounding us we are warranted in the belief that the volume of commodities which the industrial and agricultural interests of the United States will be called on to supply in order to meet the requirements of the world's trade will be of such magnitude as to tax the capacity of the producer to its utmost extent.

Throughout the civilized world—with the exception of Russia—normal, peaceful, and, in the aggregate, prosperous conditions prevail. These conditions must be primarily taken into consideration, since they are the fundamental requisites which allow a nation to follow its commercial pursuits free and unhampered, and enable it to give full vent to its energies and enterprise. It is therefore not surprising that a healthy activity in the principal commercial centres of the world has been all along in evidence during 1905, and it is in the very height of this activity that we enter on the new year, with indications that the volume of the world's international commerce—which for the preceding year is the largest on record—will be maintained this year, and under favorable conditions bids fair to exceed probably largely the figures of 1905. The extent of the share in this trade to be allotted the United States we shall be able to form a fair idea of after a careful survey of the situation at home and abroad—where we have left off in 1905, and what conditions are likely to confront us during the present year.

In probably no other part of the globe has the activity in commercial circles—referred to above—been more apparent than in the United States; intrinsically, a more healthy condition of affairs has never prevailed. Not a vestige of the débris is discernible to remind us of the great storm which burst over the United States, and in particular over its financial centres, in 1904, and when, during the latter part of that year confidence was being gradually restored, it was scarcely conceivable that the storm could so effectually have cleared the atmosphere as to render possible a revival of trade such as we have witnessed during the preceding year. Such, however, is the case, and the magnificent results attained in the United States during 1905 tell the tale.

Aside from the extraordinary activity in industrial circles our crops are again bountiful, and, on the whole, in urgent request both at home and abroad. Enterprises of various descriptions in every part of the country, some of great magnitude and many among which contemplated already two or three years ago—only awaiting the advent of such times when stable conditions would prevail—were set on foot during 1905. Construction is everywhere in evidence. Every possible furnace has been brought into requisition, every coke oven availed of, while bustle and life, both night and day, characterize the predominant features of the machine shop. Never before was such clamor heard for the raw material in which all minerals—coal, iron, lead, zinc, copper, and gold—participate alike. In fact, in spite of the enormous yield of copper in the United States, demand has actually overtaken supply, while in the matter of iron ore it is authoritatively stated that upward of 95 per cent. of the total output of all the Lake Superior ore for 1906 has already been contracted for.

Where we stand face to face with so brilliant a condition of affairs need we tarry to consider what our home needs shall be during 1906, or what they are likely to consist of? If we may have faith in the stability of these conditions a home trade of enormous proportions, probably breaking all previous records, is well-nigh assured us, more especially if we consider the enormous crops to be disposed of, which we are told exceed in value any hitherto gathered. The country, moreover, is fully alive to these facts, and in consequence the spirit of enterprise is stimulated even to a high degree, with ample individual capital seeking legitimate investment. Great opportunities are thus within our reach, which if judicially availed of are likely to bring about a higher degree of prosperity on a more solid basis than we have ever before attained.

CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA.

In marked contrast to this state of affairs is the situation in Russia, which we are told might upset all our calculations; in fact, we have at brief intervals heard for months of panicky conditions on the Continental exchanges, and of all sorts of warnings of impending disaster.

That the main channels of the world's trade should become clogged and dire calamity befall us because of the means adopted by a great nation to overthrow a despotic Government is neither logical nor probable and might be said even to be beyond the scope of possibilities; especially in the case of Russia, whose foreign trade is purely a one-sided affair. She exports on a gigantic scale and imports but very little. The balance of trade in her favor year after year is simply enormous; therefore should events virtually isolate her from the rest of the commercial world the situation would by no means make a serious impression on supplying countries.

Then again, if her Government securities should continue to decline even to a marked degree her natural resources—marvelous and well nigh inexhaustible in extent—will continue to stand forth firm as a rock and as a solid guarantee to the investor more substantial, perhaps, than any collateral security that could be offered. Indeed, the wonderful fertility of her soil, together with the hidden treasures far beneath it, are assets which no human power, no mob nor horde can destroy, no matter how great their numerical strength, and while we may hear of depredations and of great destruction wrought, yet it is doubtful in the extreme whether from the ruins of the revolution a spirit of oppression is likely to arise greater than that which for centuries has trampled on the rights of her people, and which was in vogue at the time the investments in her securities were made. It is indeed more likely that from these ruins—as it has always done in the past—a talent will spring up able to cope with the situation, restore law and order, and permit a peaceful application to man's pursuits in the future.

FOREIGN REQUIREMENTS.

A very important, and at the same time a most pleasing, feature in our foreign trade is the return of normal conditions in ocean freights. For several years past the prevailing rates were purely nominal—ruling so low that they could not possibly go any lower. To many it might seem as if low freight rates were beneficial to the producer and stimulate trade; this, however, is by no means the case. When ocean freights are down to a figure barely paying stevedore charges, and carriers taking cargo simply for ballast, foreign consumers of our staples limit their purchases purely to their immediate wants, and commitments for future delivery are entirely out of the question. Now, however—thanks to our large corn crop—that freights are again on a paying basis to the carrier and are subject to fluctuations, fresh life is being instilled in our foreign trade, and for the first time in years do we enter the new year with substantial orders on the books for future delivery.

Our large trade with England for the past year shows up very well. The detailed statistics of our exports, so far obtainable, do not go beyond the first ten months of the year, which shows in the aggregate exports of about $40,000,000 per month. These figures are slightly below the average of recent years, but the orders for delivery for November and December were ahead of those for 1904, so that the final figures for 1905 will represent exports to English markets larger than at any previous year, whereas, requirements of American products for 1906 under normal conditions are such that we shall make a substantial gain in our exports—which conservatively estimated—are likely to show an increase of at least $50,000,000, since many commodities were but sparingly bought in 1905, resulting in a considerably reduced stock; adding to this a supply of our cereals in much more liberal proportions than she has bought of us of late, and we may find the increased estimate rather below than above actual figures for the year.

Our trade with France, which for 1905 will show an increase of about 10 per cent. over the year previous, is likewise very satisfactory, although naturally in much narrower compass than that with England. Our exports to France average about $6,000,000 per month and on the whole cover an entirely different class of merchandise. In most lines her purchases have also been made from hand to mouth; most of these articles will be required at least in equal quantities this year, if not in much larger volume. Affairs in Russia have probably contributed largely to a conservatism in buying, since owing to her enormous holdings of Russian Government securities her markets are naturally susceptible to the condition of affairs in Russia. For this reason the requirements of France for the year are not so easily estimated at this time, but as her stock of most American products is low, the possibility of a reduced volume of exports compared with 1905 is very slim—on the contrary, it would look as if it might exceed considerably those of last year, inasmuch as prices are in favor of her buying considerable quantities of our oats and corn which—with the exception of the last few months—she has during the past three or four years bought in other directions.

To Germany our export trade is active and in a very satisfactory shape. It embraces nearly all our staples and very many of our manufactured articles, while in nearly every line we are making substantial gains. The German trade is next to England the most important to us on the list; our shipments there now aggregate about $200,000,000 per annum. Last year's figures exceed those of 1904 by fully 10 per cent., while she has made large commitments already for shipment during the present year. The prices of many commodities required by Germany comparing for the greater part so favorably with competing countries, indications point to a large increase of our exports in 1906, and making allowances for an accumulation of stock of some of her last year's purchases, which have to be worked off, we may, barring the unforeseen, confidently expect an increase in the volume of our exports of at least 10 or 15 per cent.

Next in importance among European countries is our trade with Holland, which on a smaller scale is almost a counterpart of that of Germany. In fact more than one-half of the purchases from us by the Netherlands is for German account, the transshipment being made by canal boats to the Rhine. Copper heads the list of our supplies to the Dutch markets, averaging in quantity from ten to twelve million pounds per month; the most interesting feature of her purchases is, however, the enormous quantity of oleomargarine—amounting to 100,000,000 pounds per annum; the manipulation of his article with other dairy products being quite an industry in that country. Another feature of her last year's purchases was the large quantity of cotton seed oil, exceeding even those of France. In the large assortment of articles which Holland needs of our products a steadily increased demand is noticeable, and to quite some extent orders have already been booked here for Dutch account for deferred delivery.

The volume of our shipments to Belgium is not as large as it was some years ago, as her chief purchases of us always consisted in cereals, which, during the last three or four years, we were unable to supply. Her requirements from us consist mainly of staples, and scarcely any article of manufacture. Our last year's trade with her increased about 15 per cent., to which a considerable addition will be made this year, since values will admit of her buying our cereals again in quantities.

The same thing may be said of Denmark, which country is an enormous consumer of corn.

Our trade with Italy, which is not large, averaging in value about $3,000,000 per month, is being well maintained, but does not promise much of an increase during the year.

On the other hand, our trade with our next door neighbor, Canada, or what constitutes British North America, is full of promise for the present year. She buys of us pretty much every article on the calendar, and does that to quite a liberal extent—about $150,000,000 annually—among which is a well-distributed proportion of manufactured wares, and along the entire line there is noticeable not a very marked, but a healthy increase of consumption, and considering her good crops, for which she is finding a ready market at high prices, there is every reason to believe that her needs for the products of the United States will be large this year, and we hope to participate in her prosperity in the shape of a substantial increase in her distribution of patronage.

Our neighbor to the south, Mexico, now buys of us a long list of articles. Her requirements of each, it is true, are not very large, but constantly increasing. There is scarcely an article which does not show an increase from 10 to 20 per cent. Her purchases of us during 1905 will aggregate upward of $50,000,000. As her conditions improve, so will her requirements for our products, and there seems but little in the way to warrant this trade to show up fully as well in 1906 as it did during the preceding year.

The prosperous conditions prevailing in the Argentine Republic are to a certain extent reflected in her additional purchases from the United States. In the last few years these purchases have each year increased some 20 or 40 per cent., and as they nearly all consist of articles of manufacture, this trade is very valuable to us, and promises to assume much larger proportions in the future.

Our trade with other countries in South America is small, and varying little from year to year. This also refers to the Central American States, where—with the exception of Panama—the requirements are insignificant. The needs of Panama, which now average a little over $600,000 per month, will naturally increase largely as work proceeds on the canal.

Our shipments to Cuba show a marked improvement and now represent a trade of nearly $4,000,000 per month, which is an increase of fully 40 per cent. over the preceding year. With only one exception the increase extends proportionately over every article she buys of us, which consists of quite a variety, showing the steady and healthy gain of our trade in that direction.

In other parts of the West Indies the demand for products of the United States is small and not worthy of particular mention.

Quite an important feature in our foreign trade is the increase of supplies to China. The exports of 1905 up to Nov. 1 foot up $50,000,000, against only $20,000,000 during the same period of 1904, and $13,000,000 in 1903, but the most refreshing part in the situation is the increase in the demand for our manufactures of cotton, the shipments of which during the first ten months of 1905 reached the splendid figures of 400,000,000 yards, to the value of $27,500,000, against only 171,000,000 yards during the same period in 1904, and about a similar quantity in 1903. A continuation of this demand during the present year is, from indications now at hand, not so promising, as we are told that the stock of cotton manufactures in China is great and is being pressed on the market; at the same time the feat which was accomplished last year was a great one, in so much as it represents the same quantity shipped by England to China during the whole year of 1904. Another noteworthy feature in our last year's trade with China is her large purchase of copper, which up to Nov. 1 extended to upward of 77,000,000 pounds, against 4,500,000 pounds in 1904 and none in 1903.

Our trade to Hongkong shows, however, a decrease—principally owing to a heavy curtailing in the demand for flour, amounting to fully one-half of that of the preceding year.

What the demand from Japan will be this year for our products is of course difficult to forecast. Her purchases of us during 1905 were very large—more than twice those of 1904. To what extent they were needed for purposes of war cannot be determined. The main feature of last year's trade with us during the first ten months was the purchase of 239,000 bales of cotton—against 44,000 bales the year previous; furthermore a large quantity of leather, flour, canned meats, and, among other things, 222 locomotives, costing $10,000 each.

With Australasia there is absolutely nothing to indicate a change during 1906 from that of previous years. From one year to another the volume of trade remains virtually the same. A curtailing in the demand of some articles is generally made up by an increased demand for others. The extent of our supplies varies between $2,000,000 and $2,500,000 per month, consisting mainly of manufactured articles.

To the Philippine Islands our trade remains very small, not over $6,000,000 per annum, which, however, is an increase of about 20 per cent., in which increase with only two exceptions all articles shipped there participate.

While the varied articles shipped to South Africa are quite numerous, this trade is constantly on the decline. From what promised in 1903 to become an active market for us with a fair outlet of different articles of manufacture, the volume of business since then has been more than cut in two, and is now one of indifferent proportions, with absolutely no data to form any opinion on as to future supplies.

COTTON.

Of all the staple products of the United States none has come more prominently into public notice than cotton. The question uppermost in the mind of the trade is, how much have we for sale? If this all-important factor in the situation should agitate the mind, as it does to an unusual degree, there is every reason for it. The increase of consumption all the world over is so great that even many in the trade do not fully realize its extent. In this respect it might be of interest to furnish here the figures representing the exports from England of manufactures of cotton during 1904:

Cotton yarn and twist, 164,000,000 pounds	$45,000,000
Piece goods of all kinds, bleached and unbleached, dyed, &c., 5,000,000,000 yards	310,000,000
Thread for sewing	16,000,000
Other manufactures	39,000,000
Total exports of cotton yarns and textile fabrics	$410,000,000

We should here bear in mind that these results were attained during a period when prices ruled abnormally high, the price for the raw material averaging 13 cents per pound. Yet, in spite of this, she increased her exports that year by 435,000,000 yards over the year previous, and it is said that her exports for 1905 are enormously ahead of the aforementioned figures. This rapid and unprecedented increase in consumption is not confined to England, but extends correspondingly throughout the world, which

state of affairs will bring into requisition every bale of cotton available.

Our great crop of corn—estimated at 2,700,000,000 bushels—will admit of a large export trade, which in the event of prices giving way a few cents per bushel would result in our supplying record-breaking quantities.

The price of oats likewise admits of exports, for the first time in several years, and a fair demand now exists also for barley.

In supplying the foreign trade, wheat promises to do somewhat better than last year, which, however, is not saying much, since the exports of 1905 of this cereal up to Nov. 1 make the worst showing since the United States occupied its prominent position among the agricultural countries. The high prices prevailing because of the urgent home demand are prohibitive of shipments to foreign ports. This condition of affairs is now virtually looked on as permanent. Sad, indeed, to think that our foreign trade in this article should have dwindled to retail dimensions, especially in view of the fact that it was our shipment of wheat abroad which gave us our start in life, and which contributed in the past over an extended period so largely to our prosperity.

To the same causes assigned to the decline of our foreign trade in wheat is also to be attributed the enormous shrinkage of our shipments abroad of flour. During the last two years our supply to foreign ports of this important article has actually been cut in two. This forms, indeed, a deplorable feature in our foreign trade.

Provisions which we shipped last year, to the value of $15,000,000 per month, being an increase of 10 per cent. over 1904, promise this year to be in equal request. Requirements as well as prices favor the position.

Foreign consumption of our mineral oil products during 1906 should be largely in excess of last year's, particularly so in view of the destruction of the oil fields in Russia.

The supply of copper this year is likely to increase, since the advance in price to 18½ cents per pound will enable production by many properties hitherto unable to do so. There is ample demand, both at home and abroad, even for largely increased production.

The position of iron and steel manufactures is too well known to require detailed mention here. The fact that the United States Steel Corporation has unfilled orders on its books to the extent of 7,300,000 tons, and other companies in proportionate quantities, gives a sufficient idea of the stupendous volume of trade, exceeding by far all previous records.

The home demand for cotton manufactures is very brisk and spinners have many unfilled orders on hand. Commitments extend well into the Spring months. Aside from the great improvement in the trade with China, the demand from other foreign countries is steadily increasing.

Two years ago unusual activity in the lumber trade was experienced in hardwoods, which since then has been well maintained, although not in quite as marked a degree. During the preceding year, however, soft woods—the hemlock, spruce, and yellow pine varieties—had their innings, amounting to a veritable boom, and never before has the lumber trade in this particular line been in the enjoyment of so great a prosperity as is existing to-day; values have greatly enhanced, and in spite of these much higher prices the demand is unabated and has been for some time in excess of supply. Heavy orders are being booked for future delivery, extending even into the Summer months.

The estimates as here presented of the needs of the world—and what the United States can do to supply them—speak for themselves. Let us hope that no adverse influences may interfere to prevent us from availing ourselves to the fullest extent of the great opportunities before us.

JAMES VAN RAALTE.

America's Prospects in Norway.

Consul General Bordewich Sees No Ill Effect of Recent Political Disturbances.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Dec. 11.—The political disturbances through which Norway has passed in the year 1905 had, so far as I am able to observe, no detrimental effect on the business affairs of the country, but as the military expenditures were rather heavy, the national debt was increased, and this will necessarily demand higher rates of taxation. As an offset to this, the crops were good and the fisheries and shipping have given fair returns. Many new industrial enterprises have been started. Of these may be mentioned a saltpetre factory, run by a stock company, with a capital of 7,000,000 kroner. New mines have been opened in many tracts and promise well.

In the year 1904 Norway's total imports and exports were:

Imports	$78,295,495
Exports	45,804,217

In these figures are included iron ore in transit from the Kiruna district in Sweden to the port of Narvik, in Northern Norway, for shipment to Great Britain and Germany. The actual trade for the year 1904 was: Imports, $75,602,800; exports, $48,642,000. This will show imports in excess of exports to the amount of $26,960,800.

It is calculated that of the imports in 1904, about 53.2 per cent. were for purposes of consumption and 46.8 per cent. for purposes of production.

The trade of the kingdom for the first six months of the year 1905 has been:

Import	$44,654,480
Export	28,113,000

Groceries are, next after breadstuffs, the most important articles of import. The import of pork and beef has gradually decreased. In 1901 it amounted to some two and one-half million dollars, and in 1904 to one and two-fifths million dollars only. The importations of machines and machinery, oils, and electrical goods and contrivances are increasing. The imports cover nearly all classes of commodities, the principal items being breadstuffs, coal and coke, petroleum, groceries, and dry goods.

The chief exports consist of lumber, wood pulp, fishery products, and ores.

Of the imports in 1904 only $2,539,085 is marked down in the statistics as direct imports from the United States; they consist of breadstuffs, beef and pork, lard, margarin, leather, fruits, tobaccos, syrups, petroleum and other oils, boots and shoes, machinery, tools, and a variety of other articles. While the direct imports give such insignificant figures, the indirect imports from the United States, in the same year, are estimated at nearly $4,000,000, making a total of more than $6,500,000. The imports from America in 1905 are of about the same volume, and cover as a rule the same classes of goods as in 1904.

The export from Norway to the United States embraces chemicals, wood pulp, fishery products, including cod liver oil, art goods, books, hides and skins, safety matches, chemicals, and very few other articles. This export does not exceed $2,500,000 per annum.

There is every reason to believe that our trade with Norway will increase as the time passes. American goods in considerable quantities are constantly arriving, and the goods are well liked.

American manufacturers and exporters should, to a greater extent than is now the case, have their traveling salesmen visit Norway when they are in Europe. By regular calls on the trade do the German and British traders obtain and maintain their large shares of the Norwegian import.

HENRY BORDEWICH.

Chicago's Steady Growth.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Taking the Chicago Clearing House statistics as an index, the course of business in this city during the last year has been in the direction of uninterrupted growth and expansion. Every month of 1905 has shown a very substantial increase over the corresponding month of 1904, and the aggregate for eleven months exceeds that of last year by over $1,000,000,000, with an almost certain prospect that the close of business on Dec. 31 will show clearings of over $10,000,000,000. Last year's total was $8,980,983,764, which was the high-water mark up to that time. Ten years ago (1895) the total clearings aggregated $4,614,978,203, considerably less than one-half, while in 1896 they were $4,413,054,108, a falling off due to general business depression. Since that year there has been uninterrupted growth, as follows:

1897	$4,475,893,340	1901	$7,756,372,455
1898	5,517,335,476	1902	8,394,872,351
1899	6,612,313,611	1903	8,755,553,649
1900	6,796,535,586		

The most encouraging feature in connection with the constantly expanding yearly totals in Chicago is that they represent legitimate growth of honest commerce and not frenzied speculation, the latter element being almost entirely absent. Business seems established on a firm, conservative basis in this city, and viewing the marvelous growth in the West, Northwest, and Southwest, with the South now falling into line, it would be rash to attempt to predict what the showing two years from now may be.

W. D. C. STREET,
Manager Chicago Clearing House.

PROSPERITY IN KANSAS.

A SUCCESSION of abundant crops, realizing good prices, has given unusual prosperity to this section of Kansas. Money is abundant, largely exceeding local demands, and much of the surplus is being invested in Eastern loans and securities. All labor is fully employed. There is nothing in the present outlook to indicate an approaching change in present prosperous conditions.

PAUL M. HAVENS,
President Leavenworth National Bank.
Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 18, 1905.

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The Cotton Markets of the World Centres.

Theodore Price Reviews the Record of 1905 with Its Reversal of Market Conditions and Describes the Outlook for the Coming Year.

A YEAR ago the cotton markets of the world were in a state of demoralisation, staggering under the weight of an unprecedented production of American cotton. On Dec. 20, 1904, contracts for delivery in July, 1905, sold in the New York market at 6.80, whereas but ten months previously contracts for delivery in July, 1904, under the irresistible force of an insane speculative orgy, having for its basis an actual shortage in supplies, had been carried to 17.55, the highest price recorded since 1875. During this period of ten months, speculative conditions had been completely reversed, and the closing days of 1904 probably found the speculative element of the trade more heavily committed to the short side of the market than at any previous time in its history.

The year 1905 was therefore inaugurated with the cotton markets in a state of complete prostration, the impression being almost universal that the enormous supply could only be marketed at a further substantial decline in values. During the past twelve months, however, we have witnessed an even more remarkable revulsion in sentiment and reactionary price movement than characterised the year 1904, because of the fact that the cause is found largely in hypothetical rather than actual conditions.

While the initial impulse to the recovery in prices was given by the acreage curtailment and poor start of the current crop, the advance was accelerated by brilliant trade conditions, which fostered the belief in a record consumption for the season, and, finally, and despite the generally favorable climatic conditions which prevailed during the final months of the crop's development, a sharp stimulus was given to prices by the general acceptance of the persistent reports of crop disaster and predictions of inadequate supplies which inflamed the speculative mind and resulted in an advance to 12.61 for July contracts on Dec. 6, when the bull movement culminated.

We have, therefore, a situation speculatively the antithesis of a year ago. Speculators are now holding enormous lines of contracts, purchased upon the theory of a crop of 10,000,000 bales or under. These speculators have no use for the actual cotton except to resell it to spinners at a profit, and the probability seems to be that they will be disappointed in thus disposing of their holdings, especially as evidence is daily accumulating that this year's yield will be nearly 11,000,000 bales, and the effect of the advance of nearly 100 per cent in the price is already becoming apparent in a restricted consumption of American cotton and the substitution by European spinners of the cheaper grades of East Indian, Brazilian, and Peruvian cotton.

So far as the demand for American cotton is concerned, an analysis of spinners' takings shows that while their aggregate takings from Sept. 1 to Saturday last were 102,000 bales greater than last season in the same interval, the entire excess is to be found in the takings prior to Oct. 6, when last year's takings were not specially large, and that since that time they have lost 153,000 bales as compared with last year. The restrictive effect of high prices will doubtless become more and more apparent as the season progresses, and although spinners' takings to date are 102,000 bales in excess of last year, when the total for the year was 12,435,000, I regard it as absurd to assume that they indicate a consumption of 12,000,000 bales when we consider the fact that they are only 53,000 bales more than in 1902-3, in which season total takings were only 10,941,000.

The extent to which East Indian, Peruvian, and Brazilian cotton is supplanting cotton of American growth is shown by the fact that total exports of these growths to Europe from Sept. 1 to Dec. 8 were 358,702 bales as against 144,582 during the same period last year, an increase of 149 per cent., or at the rate of 800,000 bales per annum.

With regard to the supply, I believe that the large number of people who are proceeding upon the theory of a production of only 10,000,000 bales this season are making as egregious a mistake as those who are basing their calculations upon a consumption of 12,000,000 bales, and after the publication of the next census report showing the quantity of cotton ginned up to Jan. 1 I feel convinced that the acceptance of a yield of at least 10,750,000 bales will become general. The fact that throughout the entire belt more cotton was ginned from Nov. 14 to Dec. 13, 1905, than during the same period in 1903, and that in Texas, Tennessee, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory, where the crop is known to be the latest, the ginning from Nov. 14 to Dec. 13 exceeds that of last year by approximately 40,000 bales, I regard as conclusive evidence of the absurdity of the claims that the ginning has been practically completed. It is my sincere conviction that the trade will shortly agree with me that we are confronted with an actual production this season of at least 10,750,000 bales and a commercial crop in excess of 11,000,000, and I therefore correlate supply and demand in the following:

SUMMARY.

Consumption of American Cotton.

	1904-05. (Actual.) Bales.	1905-06. (Est'ed.) Bales.
Great Britain	3,620,000	3,681,000
Continent	5,813,000	5,650,000
United States, (census)	4,276,000	4,200,000
Mexico, China, Japan, India	648,000	250,000
Total	11,557,000	11,031,000

Ellison calculated last season's consumption at 11,768,000 bales, but his estimates of mill stocks on Aug. 31, 1905, have since been proved to be too low, (as per statement of the International Federation of Cotton Spinners, herewith reprinted.)

The reduction of consumption for the present season is due to the increased use of other growths and to the natural check caused by high prices. Ellison estimates the decrease at 518,000 bales.

VISIBLE AND INVISIBLE SUPPLY OF AMERICAN COTTON.

Aug. 31, 1904—	Bales.
Visible supply	458,000
European mill stocks, (Ellison)	410,000
United States mill stocks, (census)	345,000
Uncounted interior stock, (census)	200,000
Total visible and invisible supply	1,416,000
Total growth, 1904-5, (Hester)	13,800,000
Total supply for 1904-5	15,216,000
Total consumption, 1904-5, as above	11,557,000
Leaving visible and invisible, Aug. 31, 1905—	3,659,000
Visible supply	1,638,000
European mill stocks, (International Federation of Spinners)	1,036,000
United States mill stocks, (census)	647,000
Uncounted interior stocks, (census)	338,000
Total visible and invisible supply	3,659,000
Total growth, 1905-6, (estimated)	10,750,000
Total supply for 1905-6	14,409,000
Total consumption, 1905-6, as estimated above	11,031,000
Aug. 31, 1906— Total indicated visible and invisible supply	3,378,000

In view of the foregoing there does not seem to be any logical basis for anticipating any scarcity of supplies during the present season under almost any conditions. Therefore the Southern Cotton Association, in attempting to coerce spinners into paying an exorbitant price for their future requirements, ignoring the fact that without the spinners the cotton production of the United States would be worth nothing, and the powerful speculative interests which, encouraged by the holding policy of the South, are endeavoring to advance prices by force majeur, are thwarting the natural operation of the law of supply and demand, which is certain sooner or later to exact its penalty.

THEODORE PRICE.

Japanese Cotton Mills.

FEW fields present so many interesting phases of industrial and commercial life as are to be found in Japan. In numerous ways, seemingly heavily handicapped, the Japanese have succeeded in securing a success not only in war, but in manufacturing and marketing goods, almost as phenomenal as that won by their arms in Manchuria and on the Pacific. As far back as 1898 Mr. Drake, manager of the Union Iron Works in San Francisco, visited Japan. He had unusual privileges and facilities for examining the industrial, social, and economic conditions of the country. His views were then and are now at strange variance with the views of agents sent thither to see how soon American industries were to be brought into competition with that country. So important are his views considered in this matter that the Department of Commerce and Labor in its monthly consular and trade reports takes the following extract from one of his addresses:

"We may now come to a question that has agitated the manufacturers of this country and of Great Britain for some time, and has been used in this country as a political argument—that is, the question of Japanese competition in various lines of manufacture that have to some extent been established in Japan. The Japanese are expert weavers, and when cotton mills began to appear in Osaka there was no lack of skilled labor of the most efficient kind to do the work, and at a very much less cost than was possible either in Great Britain or America. The establishment of cotton mills has heretofore been a very profitable enterprise in Japan, and a large part of her own wants in this line are now supplied by her own mills. Yet Japan must come to this country for the raw material. She is also branching out in other lines of manufacture, and nothing that this country or Great Britain can do will prevent the Japanese from doing for themselves what they can do cheaper than others can do for them. What did we force our civilization upon them for but this very thing, and why should we complain at the result? But we need not be alarmed."

Top Prices for Cash Cotton—(Middling Uplands)—New York, 1905.

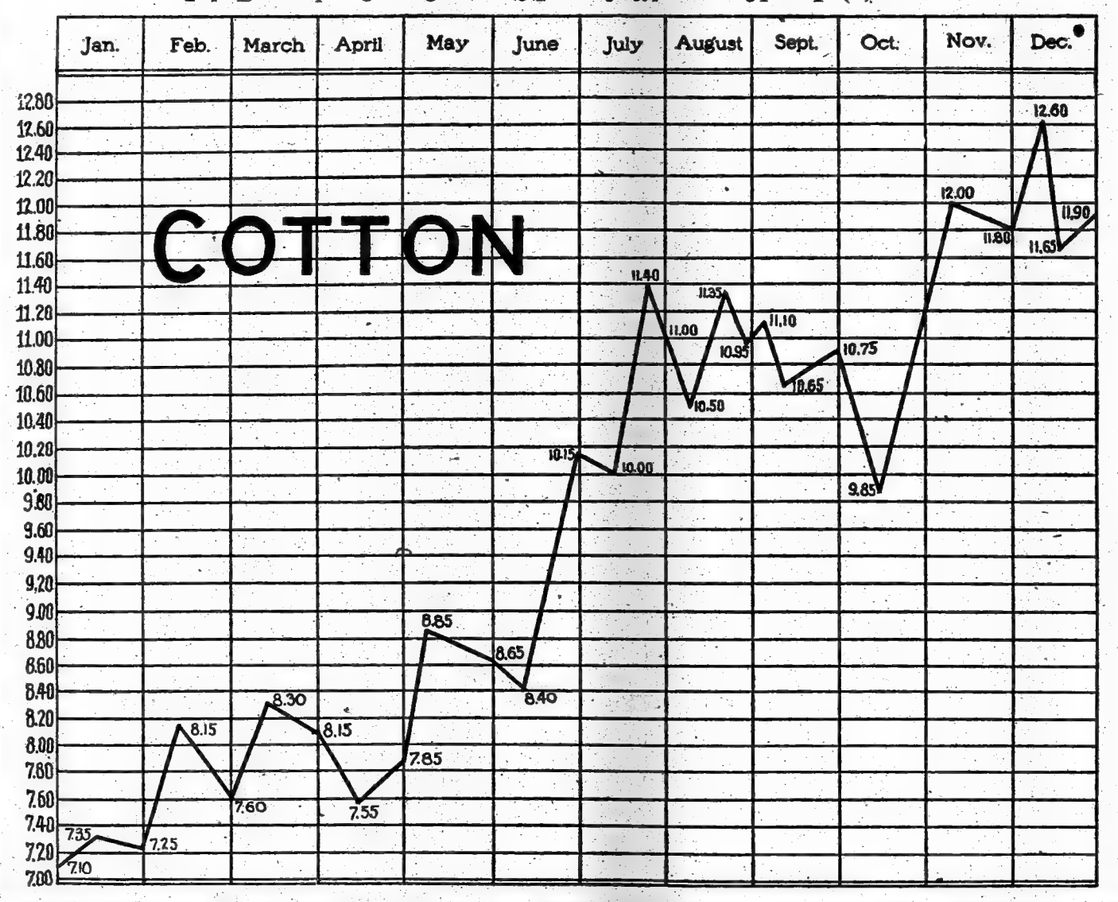

1906

Growth of French Commerce.

Good Market for American Securities, Reports Consul General Skinner at Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, Dec. 6.—The most interesting phase of Franco-American business relations is a present tendency on the part of French investors to purchase good-paying American securities. We cannot know just how important this tendency is or will become, since American securities have not the honor of being quoted on the Paris and provincial exchanges, and therefore make their way with difficulty into the portefeuille of the careful French rentier.

In spite of these difficulties we are making headway in matters of finance and in matters of trade, which simply goes to show that when all is said and done the fundamental obstacle to the more rapid extension of American interests abroad is the absence of American men personally desirous of engaging in foreign trade and commerce.

There is, of course, a potent reason for the strong position and bright prospects for American securities in France. Europe is troubled politically.

Now, a very large part of the French investing population is wholly detached from active participation in business enterprises and management. The population seeks dividends, and in seeking them is looking for the spot on the map least likely to suffer, not from any probable agitation, but from any possible agitation.

"There are plenty of new countries to which we can turn," said an eminent lawyer to me the other day, "but there is only one relatively great and settled country completely separated from the complex problems pressing for settlement in Europe, and that country is America. For the present a certain doubt attaches to every European investment. I for one expect to make considerable purchases of your securities, and shall advise my clients to do the same."

Why it has taken France 100 years to discover that American securities are desirable is hard to comprehend. These careful people have never found it difficult or imprudent to invest in foreign enterprises, and upon a very important scale. The profound influence of France upon financial matters beyond her confines is suggested in the statement of the Paris exchange agencies, through

Foreign—	Number of Shares, &c., in Circulation Dec. 31, 1904.	Nominal Capital, Francs.	Capital at the Rate of Value of Shares, &c., on Dec. 31, 1904.
Russian bonds	12,480,313	11,952,854,100	16,576,538,100
Miscellaneous State bonds	21,049,663	50,297,185,900	47,234,209,500
Insurance banks and companies	2,036,388	1,007,935,500	1,459,374,700
Railroads	14,713,393	7,223,045,500	5,220,781,000
Miscellaneous	3,495,274	838,230,100	1,614,756,200
Total foreign	54,675,233	71,409,251,100	66,110,059,500
Total French	75,800,842	58,670,422,700	63,990,726,700

whose hands all purchases and sales of listed securities must pass, the figures relating only to the number and the value of titles, bonds, and shares susceptible of negotiation on the French market, and "one may not deduct the amount of paper circulating in France or belonging to the French people."

How rich a field France is for legitimate enterprise in search of capital is unknown even to the French people. We can only guess at figures on the basis of certain known results. But we know that French wealth is wonderfully well distributed. In 1904 the net taxed value of estates administered on was $1,017,844,635, and in a total of 394,787 estates so administered 13,186 only showed greater liabilities than assets. Think of this, and then remember that one-half of the whole amount administered consisted of estates valued at from $9,650 to $96,500, and that only three estates were worth more than $10,000,000, and these three reached a total of $48,388,388! Could any other country demonstrate any such even distribution of wealth?

No surprise need be expected during the coming year, either in the sum total of French commerce or the share of the United States therein. The special commerce of France as a whole, (special commerce excludes all transit trade,) measured in periods of five years, and stated in millions of francs, works out thus:

Five Years Ended.	Imports.	Exports
1899	4,149.2	3,306.8
1904	4,219.8	3,419.7
1899	4,093.0	3,007.2
1904	4,552.0	4,215.4

Let me mention here that trade between France and her colonies increased 23 per cent. in the five years last past compared with the similar next preceding period.

The American account with France thus stands:

Period.	American Exports to France.	French Exports to America.
1905, (8 months)	$70,181,941	$34,059,483
1904, (8 months)	57,920,844	31,155,007
1904, (12 months)	90,617,380	49,998,589
1903	104,164,030	49,122,518
1902	81,963,136	47,879,512

Our line of manufactured goods exported to France steadily grows, but the big changes which swing the tables above or below the average almost invariably reflect crop conditions at home or abroad. If France has a short wheat crop she buys ours. This year she needed hard wheat, and found the required supply in the United States. She also needed American cotton oil, because of a shortage in the African and Asiatic seed crops, and during eight months of 1905 bought this article in the United States to the value of $2,843,662, as against $1,503,063 in the first eight months of 1904.

Occasionally France gives her tariff list a sudden alteration, and an American product falls by the wayside. Thus salted pork fared more than a year ago, and we are short 300,000 pounds in our importations of American pork at Marseilles alone during the first nine months of 1905, as compared with the first nine months of 1904.

French farmers rejoice to-day, if they receive $1.93 per 100 liters (26.417 gallons) of common red wine. An excellent red wine at retail can be had in large cities, freight and octroi paid, for $5 per 100 liters. These are wines for which there seems to be no foreign market, and not much hope of finding one. The wine business is now in a very depressed state.

The French Government paid $11,001,000 to support the French merchant marine in 1904 subsidies and premiums of various kinds, and in spite of complaint from various foreign countries, the French people seem to take a lively satisfaction in this policy, and to be determined to continue the same. There are various projects for increasing the amount of the payments.

Nothing shows domestic conditions more truly than railroad earnings. There are now 28,439 miles of steam railways in France, an increase of 340 miles over 1904. The present mileage is 7.27 per 10,000 inhabitants. The gross receipts of the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean system from Jan. 1, 1905, to Dec. 1, 1905, were $78,755,580, or an increase of $2,020,710 over last year, upon a mileage of 5,855.78.

The American workingman, who is troubled by the increased cost of living, must not turn to France to seek an improved state of affairs. The price of beef has advanced in Marseilles per 220 pounds in the following manner:

1900	$24.12
1901	27.13
1902	27.07
1903	28.06
1904	29.32

The prices of all classes of meat products show a steady advance likewise. The effect of these facts upon the consumption of meat per capita in Marseilles has been most marked. The figures follow:

	Pounds.	Ounces.
1900	107	0.5
1901	98	0.5
1902	97	4.5
1903	94	3.3
1904	91	7.8

A great colonial exposition will be opened in Marseilles in the Spring, and continued throughout the Summer. It will mark the first attempt to organize a comprehensive manifestation of French colonial work, and is arousing much interest.

On the whole, France is rich and prosperous, and shows every sign of remaining so.

ROBERT P SKINNER.

Alabama Demand for Labor.

GENERAL conditions in this section are highly favorable. Our principal sources of wealth are coal and iron, cotton and timber. There are a great demand and satisfactory price for all these commodities, and their strength is reflected in all lines of trade. Merchants report business active and collections good, and our banks generally have the largest deposits in their history. In Birmingham alone the increase in bank deposits during the present year has been $3,000,000. Perhaps the most serious problem that confronts us is the scarcity of labor, and I am reliably informed that 15,000 new men could be profitably employed in the Birmingham district alone.

W. P. G. HARDING,
President First National Bank.
Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 16, 1905.

Louisville Never So Active

This city was never so prosperous, its industries so active, and money so relatively sufficient for the needs of the wholesale and manufacturing wants around the Falls of the Ohio, comprising as it does more than 300,000 people. Reports from the manufacturing and wholesale merchants are satisfactory to the banks as to the year's business, and they look forward to 1906 with deep confidence, barring the failure of the crops of 1906, and assuming they will be normal.

LOGAN C. MURRAY,
President American National Bank.
Louisville, Ky., Dec. 14, 1905.

Potter, Choate & Prentice
Bankers
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Transact a general banking, and commission business.
Deal in high-grade investment issues.
Orders executed in all markets.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to cheque.

Hanover Bank Building
(NASSAU AND PINE STREETS)
NEW YORK

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DIRECTORS.
C. T. BARNEY, Pres. Knickerbocker Trust Co. — R. R. MOORE, President.
J. ROMAINE BROWN, Real Estate. — C. W. MORSE, Capitalist.
J. D. CARROLL, Treas. Fire, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co. — H. F. MORSE, Capitalist.
FRANK CURTISS, President 6th Av. R. R. Co. — LOUIS STERN, of Stern Bros.
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Centrally located, well equipped, the NEW AMSTERDAM NATIONAL BANK is pleased to offer exceptional facilities for the transaction of business of up-town merchants and corporations. The BANK'S LETTER OF CREDIT, available in ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, assures to the holder the UTMOST COURTESY from all of its correspondents. YOUR ACCOUNT IS INVITED.

GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY
170 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.
Capital and Surplus $1,000,000.00
OFFICERS:
FRANK W. WOOLWORTH, President.
GEORGE W. FAIRCHILD, Vice President.
CHARLES L. ROBINSON, Vice President.
LATHROP C. HAYNES, Secretary.
J. FRANK CHANDLER, Asst. Secretary.
ALFRED M. BARRETT, Asst. Secretary.
Comparative Statement of Deposits:
January 1st, 1905 ..... $2,517,000
March 1st, 1905 2,777,000
July 1st, 1905 3,310,000
October 1st, 1905 3,432,000
November 9th, 1905 4,029,000
December 31, 1905 4,583,000
Increase since January 1, 1905 .. 2,066,000
NEW ACCOUNTS OPENED DURING 1905—598.

THE Commercial National Bank OF CHICAGO
ESTABLISHED 1864
Capital, $2,000,000.00 — Surplus and Undivided Profits, $1,745,000.00
OFFICERS
JAMES H. ECKELS, President. — N. R. LOSCH, Cashier.
JOSEPH T. TALBERT, Vice President and Cashier. — H. C. VERNON, Assistant Cashier.
G. B. SMITH, Assistant Cashier.
RALPH VAN VECHTEN, Second Vice President. — H. E. SMITH, Ass't Cashier and Auditor.
WM. T. BRUCKNER, Assistant Cashier.
DAVID VERNON, Third Vice President.
This bank restricts its operations to legitimate COMMERCIAL BANKING and especially invites the accounts of banks, corporations, firms and individuals.

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Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits,
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ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HODENPYL, WALBRIDGE & CO.
BANKERS
7 WALL STREET
Investment Bonds

Corn—(No. 2 Mixed)—Top Cash Prices—Chicago, 1905

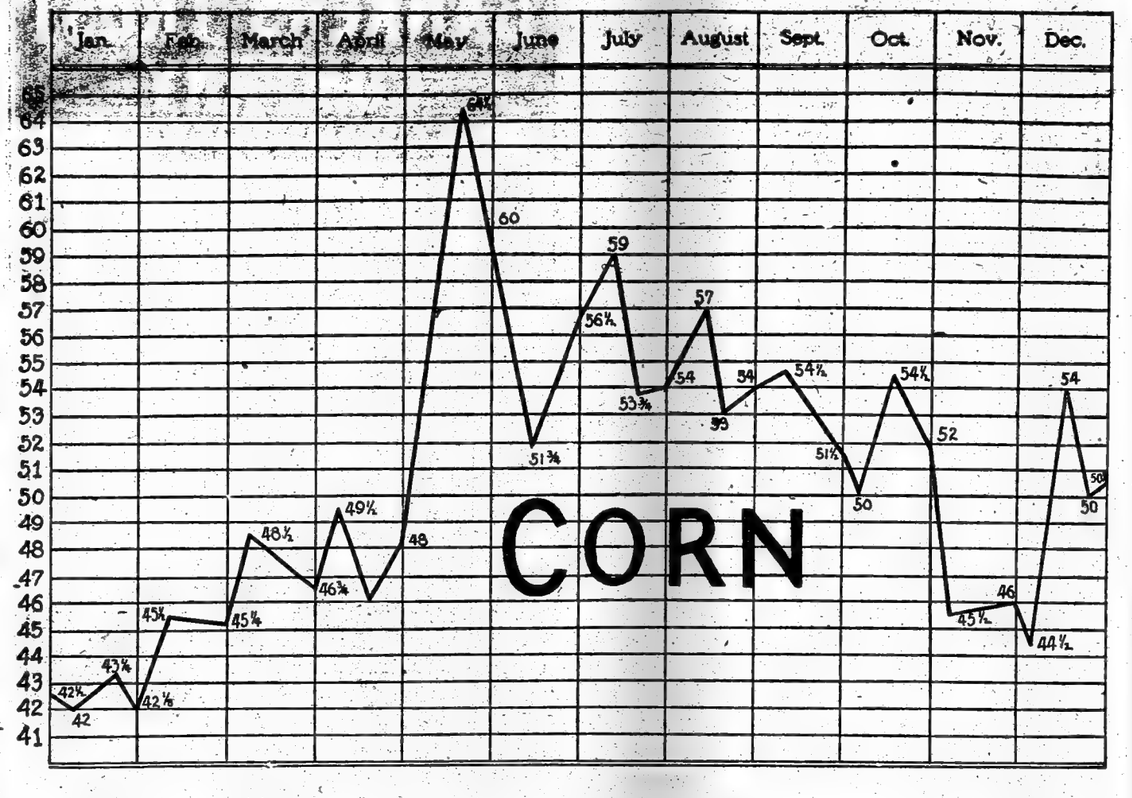

Record of Grain and Milling Trade in 1905.

E. S. Woodworth, Ex-President of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, Looks for a Good Year to Come.

HAVING produced more new wealth this year than ever before, and being blessed with every condition making for healthy business expansion, the Northwest is looking forward to greater things to come through the year 1906. The milling and grain industries have closed a year that, starting in very unfavorably, turned better as it progressed and made up in the later months in good part for the deficiencies of the opening quarter.

When 1905 began the milling and grain trades were laboring under a great handicap—a change in conditions affecting the raw material supply. The crops of 1904 had encountered adverse influences at the stage of immaturity when most susceptible to injury. The wheat crop was cut materially by rust. In 1903 Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota had produced, according to Government figures, 153,703,000 bushels of Spring wheat, compared with 173,147,000 in the year preceding. The total Spring wheat production, at 227,000,000 bushels, was only about 10,000,000 short, but the Winter wheat crop totaled only 325,000,000 compared with 401,000,000, making the entire production of the United States 552,000,000, or about 85,000,000 short. The pinch was felt in the Spring wheat States, from which the larger millers drew their supplies. The shortage of 20,000,000 bushels in the States of Minnesota and the Dakotas was really greater than the figures would indicate, for the wheat had not the milling quality of ordinary years. The old ratio of 4.40 bushels wheat to the barrel of flour, long used in figuring wheat over into flour, had to be abandoned. Five bushels were required, and often the unit was 5.10, depending somewhat upon variation in the wheat.

When the year opened, No. 1 Northern wheat in Minneapolis was quotable from $1.13 to $1.15. The grain trade felt this higher range of prices in the larger money requirements in the business and in other ways. As the year drew on, prices advanced to the extreme point of $1.27. The millers felt this keenly. Flour buyers became imbued with the idea that nature would remedy the abnormal supply conditions by dealing liberally in the next harvest, and they bought sparingly of flour, hesitating to stock up and fearing eventual decline. That their attitude was not without good judgment was shown by later severe declines that carried wheat well down below the dollar level, and into the eighties. This was as May approached and conditions began to tend back toward the normal, as indicated by the growing crops.

Through this period of stress every known expedient was resorted to in an effort to overcome the handicap of high prices and short supplies. Minneapolis millers paid the highest prices for the cash wheat, and at one time the grain was streaming in here from no less than thirteen different States and Territories. Meanwhile, the Treasury Department having first passed upon the legality of it, and having issued directions for compliance with customs regulation, the millers brought down wheat from Manitoba and milled it in bond and under drawback regulation. This made it possible for American millers to turn to the wheat fields of the Canadian Northwest for their supplies, despite the 25 cents import duty, but, as the wheat so procured could be used only in making flour for export, it helped in part only.

Thus passed the first half of the year—a period of unsettled and widely varying prices and general irregularity. Grain dealers and millers felt it alike. Every one in the trade looked anxiously for a return to former conditions of stability.

The wheat crop of 1905 was not a bumper crop. It was a good average crop, and a little better. Compared with the short yield of the year before, it of course looked big. The three States produced about 175,000,000 bushels. There was again enough wheat to go around, and again prices were down to a level comparatively low, while yet high enough to be very remunerative to the farmers.

There were so many holes to be filled, from the shortage effect of the previous crop, that although the wheat moved in to market very freely there was no opportunity for accumulation of stocks. The flour mills seized upon it and began to grind as never before. New records of production were made. On occasions when the railroads would clean up the Minneapolis yards 100,000 barrels or more would go out in a day. During October 11,540 carloads of millstuffs and flour were loaded and shipped out by the Minneapolis mills, in which 2,025,000 barrels of flour appeared.

A comparison of the calendar year of 1905 with that of 1904 does not afford a favorable view of the Minneapolis production, for conditions of raw material supply were so bad for a period early in the present year that the effect was to pull down the total. But when the crop year of 1904-5 is compared with that of 1905-6 there will be found to be a very favorable line up indeed, and the calendar year 1906 will show results far ahead of 1905. Indeed, if the mills continue grinding as at present for another month they will be producing at a rate to exceed the high record, which for Minneapolis's annual production is 16,000,000 barrels.

How heavy the demand for wheat has been is shown by the fact that, while the receipts at Northwest markets since the new crop began to move, up to this writing, have been approximately 70,000,000 bushels at Minneapolis and Duluth, against 63,000,000 bushels in a like period last year. This 7,000,000 bushels excess has not only disappeared, but at this time Minneapolis elevator stocks are only a little over 7,000,000 bushels, compared with 14,000,000 a year ago. The wheat has not been permitted to accumulate, for the mills have consumed it. Even yet they are grinding heavily. It is the usual thing for the milling trade to fall into dullness after the close of navigation on the lakes, and in former years half the milling capacity or more has often been closed over the holiday dull period, or until the revival of demand after the turn of the year. But, to this writing, sixteen of the twenty-two Minneapolis mills are still grinding, and it seems highly probable that the annual dull period is to be omitted this year.

The mills, it is true, are running now very largely on old orders, but they are so far sold ahead that no interval of length is probable between the cleaning up of the old business still on the books and the beginning of the new demand of 1906. Everything promises a good year to come. Activity for the first half is already assured, and with another fair crop the Northwest will show some new records all around.

E. S. WOODWORTH.

Greater Kansas City.

LOCATED on a great bend of the Missouri River and on either side of the mouth of the Kaw River in the very centre of the United States, so far as commercial, industrial, and agricultural wealth is concerned, Kansas City's growth has been phenomenal and must continue for an indefinite period of time to make the most rapid strides along the line of development, surpassing in the future as in the past the imagination of the most enthusiastic prophet. It has practically all been builded since the civil war. The first railroad, what is now known as the Missouri Pacific, reached the little burg in September, 1865, and July 4, 1869, the village celebrated the completion of the Hannibal Bridge, and the Hannibal, now known as the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, entered the city. But thirty-six years have come and gone since that advent, and today Kansas City ranks second among the world's greatest centres. In transportation facilities as an inland city it ranks first in the United States. Greater Kansas City has within corporate limits 500 miles of steam railway tracks, making a great terminal system. Thirty-nine distinct lines of railroad enter the city, and the fortieth is near at hand. Two hundred passenger and three hundred and forty freight trans enter the city each day in the year. Every twenty-four hours 1,200 cars are handled within her borders. These lines radiate in every direction, down the valleys, over the mountains and prairie to the Pacific Coast, the great Southwest, Gulf of Mexico, Republic of Mexico, and radiate to all great commercial centres in the East.

In a half century Kansas City has risen to the tenth place among cities, as shown by bank clearings.

In the year 1856 Kansas City did not have a single bank, but voted $200,000 for a railroad and got it at the close of the civil war, and from that time forward she commenced to grow. In 1858 sixty river boats were unable to carry all the freight between St. Louis and Kansas City, besides two additional passenger boats. Step by step the village grew and at the close of the year 1904 her Clearing House record showed her to be the tenth city in the United States, aggregating $1,097,887,155.57, and on the last day of November, 1905, the first eleven months of 1905, $1,870,557,590.67, an increase of over ten per cent., and this we feel sure will raise her above the tenth grade. She is the money centre of the great West.

W. J. NELSON,
Secretary and Treasurer Kansas City Stock Exchange.
Kansas City, Dec. 23, 1905.

Chicago Provisions Trade.

SO far this year the receipts of swine have been in excess of those of last year. The receipts at Western markets for the year 1905, up to and including the week ended Dec. 9, were 16,627,234 head; for the year 1904, 15,092,541 head.

The quality and condition have been better than usual, owing to the healthiness of the same throughout the country, and the good quality of the corn crop. There is every indication that we will have a liberal supply for the coming year, and in all probability a larger number will be marketed through the Western markets than ever before.

Happily the large supply is offset by a good consumptive demand, and it now appears that the producer will receive fair prices for his stock, while the consumer will be able to purchase at reasonable prices. The raising of swine has been very profitable for the past three or four years, and the natural result is increased production.

The restrictive tariff of Continental European countries is a serious handicap to the American producer.

EDWARD F. SWIFT.
Chicago, Dec. 15, 1905.

JAN

1906

Remarkable Year in Coffee.

Retrospect of 1905 by Louis Seligsberg, Secretary of the New York Coffee Exchange.

THE year under review has for many reasons been one of remarkable occurences in the history of the coffee trade and of coffee speculation. While the statistical position of the article has been steadily improving every month since the crop year began, showing less coffee in sight than at the corresponding period of the preceding year, the price of coffee has followed a downward course from the opening quotations of the year. Prices have undergone smaller fluctuations during 1905 than in any year since 1898, while speculation and business on the Exchange and in the distributing markets reached almost as large a volume as in the banner year of 1904. The sales on the New York Coffee Exchange alone aggregated over 21,000,000 bags. The difference between the highest and lowest quotations for the current month at the beginning of each month was only 1¼ cents per pound, while in former years the range of prices represented variations of 2½, 3, and 4 cents per pound between the extreme prices of a given year.

The anomaly of a large business on all the three leading Exchanges of the world, (New York, Havre, and Hamburg in the order of importance,) and narrow fluctuations indicates the absence of wild speculation and the prudence of operators, but may also demonstrate the existence of factors of grave import and far-reaching influence entirely outside the channels of supply and demand or growth and decline of production.

The magnitude of the Brazilian crops, 75 per cent. of the production of the world, necessarily places that country in the foreground, and, in an annual retrospect of the business, we need only consider the other coffee-growing countries in passing and as they affect the general situation. Brazil practically dictates the course of events for Central America and the West Indies. Thus it will appear to the statistician that, while the year began with the price of January coffee at 7.65 cents and ended with the value of the same option at 6.35 cents, a decline of 17 per cent., the price in Brazil on Jan. 1, 1905, was 5$700 per 10 kilos, (5,700 reis per 22 pounds,) while on the last day of the year the same quality of coffee was quoted at 4$050 per 10 kilos, (4,050 reis per 22 pounds,) a decline of 28 per cent. Translated into plain English, this means that Brazil has suffered more from the decline of its chief product than prices in consuming countries indicate.

It is true that owing to the rise in sterling exchange—from 13⅞d. sterling per 1,000 reis at the beginning of the year, to 16⅛d sterling per 1,000 reis on Dec. 29, the purchasing power of Brazilian currency has apparently increased, but, unfortunately for the planters, the scale of wages paid by them and the principal expenses of cultivation, picking, and preparation have hardly undergone a perceptible change during the year, if reports from primary sources are to be credited. It is this state of affairs that has given rise to all kinds of schemes looking to the amelioration of the planting interests. The most visionary plans proposed seem to have been abandoned; the Governments of the three coffee-growing States of Sao Paulo, Rio, and Minas have recently united on what may still be considered a tentative scheme of imparting steadiness to coffee values. The movement is known as the "Valorisaçao Movement," and has for its object the raising by a foreign loan of the sum £12,000,000 to be employed under the direction of foreign bankers in (1) limiting the export from Brazil to a maximum of 10,000,000 bags per annum, the extent of the most recent crops, (2) in determining at what price it will be necessary to purchase coffee in order to protect the planters from actual loss, it being assumed that the prices now ruling in Brazil and which have practically been current (with the exception of 1904) for three years do not cover the actual cost of production and maintenance of farms.

The Federal Government of Brazil does not appear to look with disfavor upon this "amelioration" plan, being rather disposed to aid the coffee planters by some protective measures, and even to stand sponsor for the interest and redemption of the loan if public policy dictates the imperative need of coming to the rescue of the planters, who represent a large and powerful element in the Brazilian population.

It will depend upon the wisdom of the Brazilian economists whether a measure for the improvement of the conditions that now prevail among the planters, and which conditions are characterised as deplorable, will bear the much-needed golden fruits. Discussion of these movements in Brazil and (beginning last Summer) of the probability of an import duty being placed on coffee in this country, either as a revenue measure or in retaliation for Brazilian discrimination against American products, has from time to time given unusual impetus to transactions and caused new interests to enter the market, which, added to the large arbitrage tradings between Europe and New York, helped to swell the aggregate of the sales for this year. That the study of all questions pertaining to coffee has been carefully undertaken by our own Government is well illustrated by the comprehensive monograph on coffee issued in Washington last September.

Formerly New York was known to carry a small stock of coffee in proportion to the business done here. The facilities for handling, financing, and distributing this important staple have of late years so extensively increased that a visible supply of 5,000,000 bags, which ten years ago might have been considered a stupendous burden for the owners, is to-day no burden at all. American and foreign bankers are only too anxious to avail themselves of the opportunities offered through the New York Coffee Exchange for investing their funds in loans secured by an article whose intrinsic value does not deteriorate by age, but frequently improves.

The world's visible supply of coffee on Jan. 1, 1906, was fully 1,200,000 bags smaller than at the same date in 1905—12,700,000 bags, against 13,900,000.

If the claims of well-informed observers are correct that the consumption of coffee is steadily increasing, owing to growth of population and on account of almost complete abandonment of adulterants, (superinduced by the low price of the article,) the annual deliveries of coffee from the seaboard markets to consumers, which for over three years have remained stationary, (at about 10,000,000 bags per annum,) may indicate a material decrease of reserve stocks in the hands of inland dealers, both here and in Europe.

Assuming the world's consumption of coffee at over 16,000,000 bags and this year's production of Brazil coffee as a little larger than last year's (the receipts from July 1 to date are about 70,000 bags in excess of the same period in the preceding crop year) there would remain more than 6,000,000 bags to be gotten from all other coffee-growing countries, i. e., Mexico, Venezuela, and Colombia, Central America, and East and West Indies. This quantity does not appear to have been or to be forthcoming; merchants are agreed upon that point. Whether this crop year, ending June 30, 1906, will show that production has again fallen behind the requirements of consumption to the extent of 1,000,000 bags as it did during 1904, or of a much larger quantity, will not be definitely known until the annual statistics are completed.

The price of No. 7 spot coffee during the year ranged between the two extremes of 8⅜c and 7¼c, and is now on Dec. 29, 8 cents per pound. The closing price of Nos. 4 and 3 spot coffee, the qualities at present delivered on exchange contracts is 8¾c and 9c respectively, which prices correspond approximately with the value of January coffee at 6.40, taking into consideration the different terms of payment and settlement for spot coffee and the premiums some spot coffees command.

Concerning the prospects for the new year, without entering the field of prediction it may be proper to state the known facts and to indicate the probabilities likely to ensue. In 1902 the Sao Paulo Government passed a law prohibiting the planting of coffee trees except where replanting was necessary to replace exhausted plantations. This law is still in force, and production has been kept within established limits in the entire Santos district. Unfavorable weather during 1903 and 1904 reduced the yield in the Rio, Minas, and Santos sections for 1904-1906 crops; during the past six months atmospheric conditions have been, to say the least, irregular, and views as to the next crop, beginning July 1, 1906, vary considerably. That the low prices realised by Brazilian planters during the past four years have brought about neglect of plantations is no longer doubted, nor is it denied that neglect is a serious obstacle to large crops.

At this season of the year, when Brazilian planters must make financial arrangements for the requirements of growing crops, large estimates are the rule, and it may be the part of prudence not to lay too much stress on such predictions.

What 1906 must demonstrate will be whether the present price of coffee, which is supposed to be below the cost of production, will not, of itself, be a sufficiently potent argument in favor of an advance, which advance would, of course, become accentuated by such extraneous influences as have been alluded to in the earlier part of this article.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

7 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Statement of Condition December 30, 1905.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
New York City 3½% bonds at par	$1,000,000.00	Capital	$1,000,000.00
Other stocks and bonds	5,791,397.77	Surplus	500,000.00
Demand loans	4,677,963.00	Undivided profits	514,163.32
Time loans and bills purchased	7,650,238.84	Dividend No. 6	25,000.00
Accrued interest receivable	150,104.99	Deposits	20,197,210.35
Cash on hand and in banks	5,017,558.67	Certified and other outstanding checks	2,031,372.80
		Reserved for interest on deposits	12,216.56
		Reserved for taxes	7,400.24
	$24,287,263.27		$24,287,263.27

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THE NATIONAL SHAWMUT BANK

BOSTON, MASS.

Wheat-(No. 2 Red)-For Cash Prices Chicago, 1905

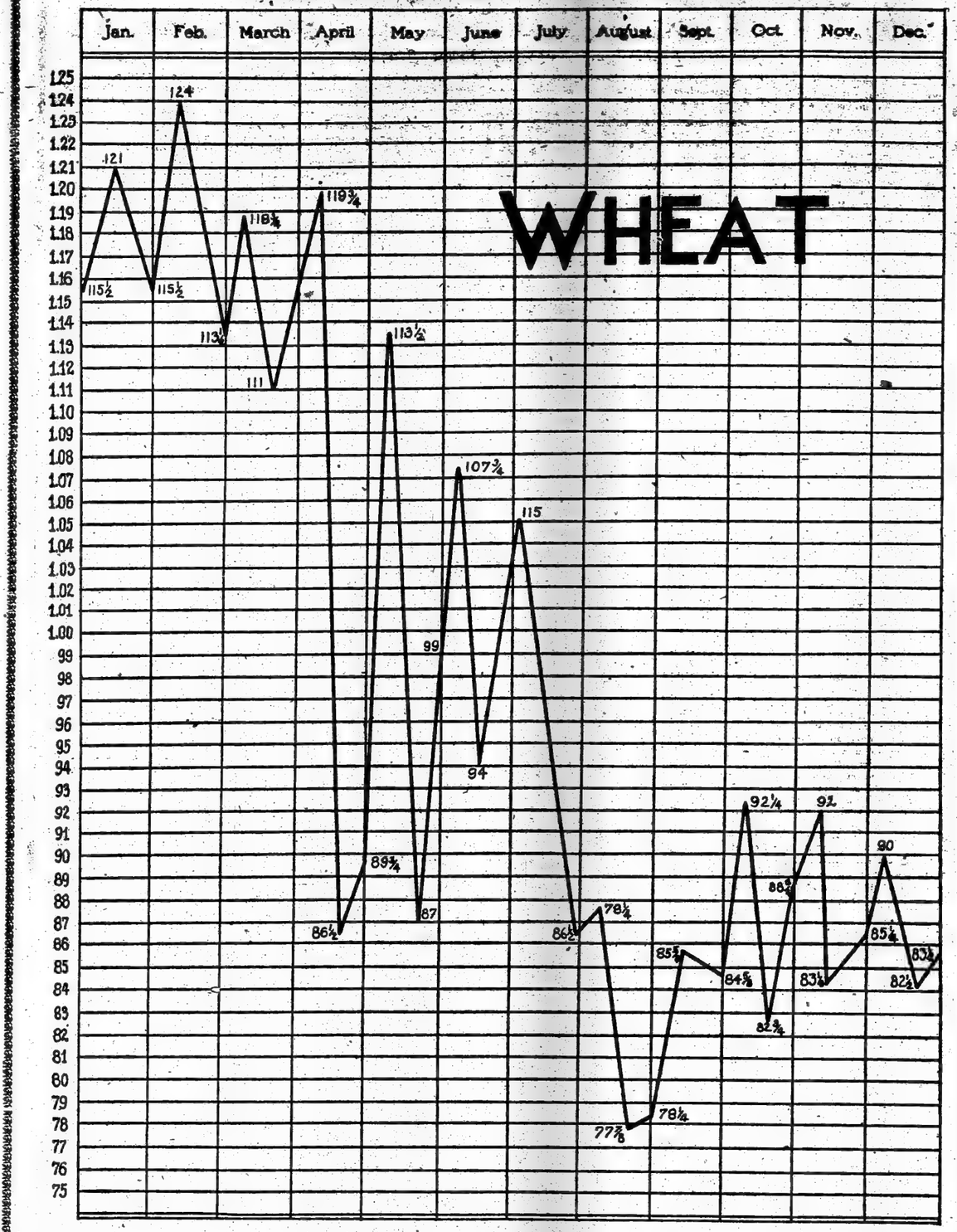

Chinese Trade Boycott.

THE year 1905 may be set down as a fairly prosperous one for certain commercial centres of China. Although as a whole China is slow and unprogressive, its 400,000,000 people by no means represent its purchasing capacity, the great majority of this population being spread over vast territories which are difficult of access and have little or no communication with the outside world, and the swarming populations of which have for generations led a sort of hand-to-mouth existence, having few wants beyond the meagre necessities which are produced in their immediate neighborhoods.

The tendency, however, toward a general waking up of the people of this great empire is shown in an interesting report from Shanghai furnished by Consul General Rodgers. He states that as at present constituted, Shanghai consists of a native city of about 700,000 souls and international settlements containing fully 200,000 more, of which 15,000 are foreigners of all nationalities. This population is constantly increasing, owing to the advantages offered as a place of residence, and it is safe to say that in ten years the city as a whole will contain at least 1,500,000 people, the ratio of increase of foreigners being about the same as that of the Chinese. Shanghai is thus developing into a great city, owing to its proximity to the great Chinese centres of Soochow, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fuchau, Wuhu, Chinkiang, and Nanking, with their fertile tributary areas and native industries.

The great Yangtse delta country, productive to a high degree, is backed by the Yangtse Valley, stretching to a thousand miles inland, having populous and rich cities lying in a country of undeveloped richness according to Western ideas. The trade and commerce of this great region, with a population estimated from 125,000,000 to 175,000,000, must filter through Shanghai, leaving its effect in ever-increasing volume. With such resources behind it, in addition Shanghai has the advantage of being the natural port for middle China. Here, in the track of the ocean's traffic, call the ships from Japan and from the Occident. Here the cargo from the north is transshipped and from here it goes to the coast cities, to Manchurian ports, and to Korea.

The principal competitors of the United States in the Shanghai trade are naturally England, Germany, France, and Japan. Before the boycott American trade with Shanghai had only two great competitors—Great Britain and Japan—and with neither did her importations vitally conflict. But all the nations are now doing their utmost to attract the attention of the Chinese, to increase their influence, and to obtain a stronger foothold. Aside from the long established prestige of Great Britain, there is the every-day effort to maintain and increase the respect paid to the English. Germany, not content with her fine Consular establishment and system, is constantly endeavoring to perfect her conditions in the outports; France, with her concessions in Shanghai and able Government, is improving her foothold in important places, and Japan, with her agents broadcast, is taking advantage of every opportunity.

Of the boycott against American goods Mr. Rodgers wrote under date of Sept. 12:

"Prominent Chinese merchants and officials in Manchuria took no part in the agitation, which was promoted chiefly by representatives of southern guilds. Circulars and newspapers containing inflammatory statements hostile to the United States were speedily suppressed by the authorities. An attempt was made to prevent the unloading of oil of the Standard Oil Company from the steamship Falk, but the work was accomplished by Japanese coolies. With the boycott suppressed and the military restrictions removed, large quantities of American cotton fabrics, kerosene oil, flour, and cigarettes will be required for the Winter trade."

Consul General Sammons, under the same date, wrote:

"The boycott is not much in evidence in Shanghai, American goods under contract being taken and forwarded and in many instances new purchases being made. My information is that no meetings of consequence are being held, no placards are being posted, and no attempt in general is being made to revive the agitation. The Chinese merchants are still timid, but are regaining confidence."

More recent reports indicate, however, that there has been no abatement of the Chinese boycott on American goods. This trade animosity, it is alleged, has developed into a bitter hostility not only on American products, but also against people from the United States. In the leading cities of China, it is said, store windows bear signs reading "No American Goods Sold Here." The goods which have principally come under the ban are oils, tobacco, sewing machines, and flour.

Many Ups and Downs in the Coal Trade in 1905.

Anthracite Industry Shows Unprecedented Output and Large Future Promise Says Frederick E. Saward, Editor of Coal Trade Journal.

THIS year of grace is going on record as a most extraordinary and unusual one in many ways, and in none more so than in the fuel industry. There have been ups and downs during the year, and yet "the ups have it," in the matter of output, at any rate. We carried over a pretty good general condition of affairs from the previous year, and ran along in fine shape until May; then came a time when one might verily believe that the pessimists were in charge of all the industries. It was a severe shock to those who had a feeling that some months, at least, if not years, of good times were ahead, and yet the unexpected happened. Why it did so one hardly sees in looking back, but it did, most damagingly.

The coal trade, for other than domestic purposes, felt the incubus, and we had three months—June, July, and August—of the lowest values on soft coal that had been recorded in years; there was first-class coal from the Alleghanies sold at $3.00 per ton and less, with buyers naturaly indifferent to the "good things" offering, because as a rule they also had the scare on and were pessimistic to a degree totally unwarranted, as events proved. In September the turn of events toward better things could be recorded, and the usual Fall scare as to shortage of transportation came into play; and then again it was readily seen that the demand for products of our mills and furnaces was of such magnitude that the coal mine owners began to get a little more courage.

On the basis that every one wants a thing when it is difficult to get it, we have had a tremendous Fall trade in fuel of all kinds. It may be said that the fear of idleness at the mines in the Spring might have something to do with the great tonnage movement, but there must have been other forces at work to have caused this great augmentation in the way of demand. It is an evidence of the increase in values when we state that soft coal from the Alleghanies is now running at $1.50 per net ton at the mines, for the best grades, and the Middle Western mines have come up to the same basis of values, which is almost equal to the prevailing prices of last Fall and Winter. It is one of the remarkable features of the soft-coal trade that slack, which was to be had for the traffic charges during the Summer of 1905, will now readily sell at 90 cents a net ton in some parts of the great Pittsburg coal district, and there is the fullest demand for all the various steam and other grades of fuel at good prices. One may now put the soft coal trade of this country on the basis of a million tons a day for each of the working days in the year, and the great feature in this connection is that this immense tonnage, in so large a degree, is consumed at home—our export trade not being of any great magnitude.

When one takes up the anthracite trade it is with the remark that great as was the output of the years since the strike, the output for 1905 will be larger than even these great figures which have been recorded. In fact, in taking up the series of monthly tonnages, as has been the custom, one may find a lot of new records again. The list runs as follows:

Month and Year.	Long Tons.
January, 1903	5,934,950
February, 1903	5,070,608
March, 1905	5,258,597
April, 1904	5,407,736
May, 1905	6,005,158
June, 1905	5,844,052
July, 1903	5,377,495
August, 1903	5,189,402
September, 1905	5,082,232
October, 1905	5,205,894
November, 1905	5,421,000
December, 1902	5,099,451

Perhaps December, 1905, may also establish a new record.

It is only necessary to take a statistical view of the growth of the tonnage in this country to show its importance, as in the following table of bituminous coal production:

Total for the United States.	Net Tons.
1869	16,204,415
1879	42,713,506
1904	279,153,718

The year 1905 will be fully 4 per cent. better than 1904, owing to the impetus to the steel and iron industries in the past few months, which call for an immense quantity to be turned into coke for this particular use.

The record of the anthracite companies is shown in the following schedule of only a few recent years. The production of anthracite has increased as follows:

	Net Tons.
1902	81,548,566
1903	74,487,803
1904	72,184,722
1905, (estimated)	85,000,000

It is thus shown that the production for 1905 will be more than 14,000,000 tons in excess of that of the year of the strike—1902.

In no portion of the country has there been such a development of natural resources as in them States below the old Mason and Dixon line. In 1869 the production of bituminous coal was of no great moment, but the following table of its production since then, in net tons, shows how it has grown:

	1869.	1879.	1904.
United States.	16,206,415	42,713,506	279,153,718
South	2,785,566	6,063,893	71,554,229

Alabama has increased in tonnage nearly 50 per cent. in five years, while West Virginia has grown from 22,647,207 tons in 1900 to 32,602,819 tons in 1904.

The shipments of each of the anthracite companies to Nov. 30, 1905, were as follows, compared with 1904; also the percentages which each carrying company has done in the past two years:

	1905.	P. C.	1904.	P. C.
Phila. & Read.	11,527,650	20.58	10,343,278	19.73
Lehigh Valley.	9,183,971	16.40	8,717,519	16.62
C.R.R. of N.J.	7,294,948	13.02	6,576,157	12.54
D., L. & W...	8,600,889	15.37	8,546,309	16.30
Del. & Hudson	5,188,872	9.26	4,837,197	9.23
Pennsylvania.	4,449,749	7.94	4,383,603	8.36
Erie	5,657,393	10.16	5,221,145	9.96
Ont. & West.	2,611,323	4.66	2,410,739	4.60
D., S. & S....	1,403,093	2.61	1,413,431	2.70
Total.....	56,015,088		52,429,378	

The capitalization of the several companies engaged in this carrying trade is large, as may be seen from the following: If the Pennsylvania, being so preeminently a great trunk line, be excluded, the total present capital stock and bonds of the other anthracite roads is $957,320,955. These roads are, in addition, responsible for fully $175,000,000 indirect obligations, in the shape of guaranteed bonds and stock outstanding, representing that much more capital investment.

	Capital Stock.	Bonds.	Total.
Pennsyl'a.	$301,285,650	$217,182,007	$518,467,657
Reading ..	140,000,000	105,115,672	245,115,672
Leh. Val..	40,441,100	73,100,000	113,541,100
Del. & H.	40,990,000	9,150,000	50,140,000
D., L. & W	20,200,000	3,067,000	29,267,000
Erie	176,271,300	185,391,100	361,962,400
Jer. Cent.	27,425,800	50,361,000	77,786,800
Ont. & W.	58,117,983	20,000,000	78,117,983
D., S. & S.	1,500,000	.....	1,500,000
Total..	$812,231,833	$663,568,779	$1,475,798,612

It is thus one of the greatest single industries that has yet been known in this country, and far outweighs in importance the cotton industry, of which so much is heard from time to time.

One of the results in the anthracite industry since the strike year of 1902 has been the largest output of coal ever made. Since November, 1902, when the mines began working after the strike, to the end of October, 1905, the production of anthracite had been 177,542,691 tons, or at the rate of 57,180,897 tons per year, the period being just three years, and nearly 5,000,000 tons per month. Before 1902 the output of coal was as follows, in three-year periods:

Year.	Gross Tonnage for Three Years.	Average Tonnage Per Year.
1899-1901	146,241,228	48,750,429
1896-1898	126,705,000	42,235,000
1893-1895	130,992,214	43,664,071
1890-1892	118,196,833	39,398,944
1887-1889	108,194,446	36,064,815

In none of these periods has the output come within 30,000,000 tons of the three years ending Oct. 31, 1905, and the earliest period is nearly 70,000,000 tons below it. Every pound of the coal mined in the last three years has been sold at a profit, the minimum of the Strike Commission affording a fair profit and the advance of prices to the trade affording big profits for more than half the year.

As to the rates per ton received by the anthracite companies, there is nothing of news. It is the same as any recent year. These rates are high, but they have been successfully defended by the anthracite carrying companies from any attack in the last thirty years. The companies have not reduced the cost of carrying anthracite coal in recent years, and it is still high as compared with the rates on bituminous coal. The anthracite companies have always insisted that the rates on anthracite coal should be higher than on bituminous or other similar bulky freights, because of the greater value of the product, the greater care necessary in its transportation, and the greater expense in handling it. As compared with carrying bituminous, anthracite costs in some cases twice as much.

The lowest rate ever made for carrying bituminous coal was by the Chesapeake and Ohio, when, during the absurdly competitive period in 1902, that road carried coal at a little more than two mills per ton-mile. Both the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Norfolk and Western, which are distinctly bituminous carriers, can make a profit at four mills per ton-mile. Anthracite traffic is altogether one-way tonnage, while many cars in the soft coal trade get double loading; the destinations are greatly different from those of bituminous coal. The latter coal territory would never have been exploited if the low rates—on the heavy tonnage—had not been secured by the land owners, or made available by the carriers.

As to the labor proposition in the coal trade of this country, the leaders claim a membership for their organization of about 300,000 men, out of a total of 360,000. While there are many foreigners, such as Poles and Hungarians, employed in and about the mines, as a rule, they are all good unionists, foolish in very much in their credit,) and they do not work for a longer period than in other countries—in fact, much less, for the eight-hour day prevails in the bituminous regions. It is a fact that since the union has gained strength in the coal industry wages have increased very materially, and there have been claims and demands in almost every year during the past decade, either for higher wages or for fewer hours of work, so that the pay is now good. In the Pittsburg district, it has been stated by leaders, earnings are 100 per cent. better than eight years ago, and hours of labor are 20 per cent. less. In the anthracite region the miner does not work an average of five hours per day, but the outside laborer and the man who follows the miner, to load the coal which he digs, formerly worked ten hours.

By the decision of the Anthracite Strike Commission, however, the basis for all this labor was cut to nine hours; now the effort is to secure a universal eight-hour day for all classes of labor. This now prevails in the bituminous districts, where the union is powerful. If it is made to prevail in the anthracite district it means an advance of 11 per cent. in wages to these employes; quite an additional item of expense to be carried forward to the consumer.

Bituminous or soft coal is dealt in in great volume, and the outlook is for a large tonnage next year, with a vast amount—40,000,000 tons—to be turned into coke for use in the iron and steel industries. Car supply governs the bituminous market. The task of getting the coal is one that is causing lots of trouble and worry to the trade. For all that a large tonnage is being delivered, at prices which are gradually rising to a point which recalls the "good old times." The market is an average of $1.50 per ton for Pennsylvania coals at the mines, while isolated sales of special coals, under exceptional circumstances, have been made as high as $1.75. The owners of individual cars during the past month have got good interest on their investments, inasmuch as the movement has been very free as compared with company cars. The car situation in November was better than in October. A touch of real Winter, however, may demoralize this market badly. Traffic returns show very decidedly that there is a tremendous tonnage being moved, and that it is impossible to accumulate much in the way of stock is only too well known. Cars are scarce and the season of snowstorms is upon us, so that the delinquent buyer must be feeling nervous. The large interests, such as the railroads, are getting in coal, for they know that their traffic will be all that can be desired, and they must be fortified on a fuel supply at any cost.

In conclusion it can be said that the coal trade of the country has had a very good year of it, in the way of tonnage movement and of price realized. The year is a record one in the way of tonnage of coal of all grades, and the outlook is that the next will be equally as fine in this respect, for the latest reports in regard to labor seem to be much more in the line of conservatism and that peace will prevail, and a basis for the renewal of the old agreement will be made in time to run along smoothly. There is no class of labor so well repaid for the service rendered as is that of all labor in and about the coal mines of our country, and this great industry thus takes care, in the best form, of hundreds of thousands of the people.

FREDERICK E. SAWARD.

The Nations of South America.

Story of Their Prosperity and Progress Becomes More and More Interesting.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The story of South America, its progress and its prosperity, grows more and more interesting. Among all the nations of South America none has done more to make its resources known and available than Argentina. It has long been playing a leading part in the great southern continent. In 1903 its imports aggregated $131,206,600, and its exports $220,984,524. Of the imports Germany furnished $17,000,322 and received $26,812,873. Of the exports the United States supplied $16,684,954 and received $8,126,346. Belgium supplied $5,448,572 and took $20,143,012. Brazil furnished $5,350,976 to the tables of imports and $8,545,127 to those of exports. France sent $12,708,238 and took $34,294,945. Italy sold $14,702,193 and bought $4,858,554. The United Kingdom sold $44,828,749 and bought $35,600,922. It is a long, interesting story that is told by our Consuls, Ministers, and special agents.

Over the pampas of Argentina roam innumerable cattle, and the breeding efforts recorded are as remarkable as any in the world. Next to Australia, Argentina is one of the world's great sources for the supply of wool. Meat stored in refrigerator ships is finding its way in huge quantities to all parts of the world, particularly to Europe.

The population of Argentina increased from 1,375,481 in 1860 to 4,860,324 in 1903; the imports from $22,441,120 to $131,206,600; the exports from $14,322,589 to $220,984,524. It is doubtful whether any country, even our own, can show a greater increase.

There is nothing that is possible to Europe or the United States that is not possible to the people of South America. They have mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, coal, &c., a splendid climate, fertile soil, and numerous rivers. As capital pours in, as railroad facilities increase, as harbors are deepened, as quays and docks are constructed, as canals are cut, and factories are established, South American will emulate Europe and the United States. As the Germans and Italians pour in, the possibilities will become realities.

What has been said of Argentina may be said of Brazil. This vast country, lying partly in the tropics and partly in the south temperate zone, is larger in its area than the United States, Brazil having 3,218,130 square miles, the United States 2,970,670 square miles. The country is enormously rich in minerals, chief among which are diamonds, for which Brazil has long been famous. Indeed, up to the discovery of diamonds in South Africa, Brazil was the world's chief source of supply.

Its soil is rich, coffee and tobacco growing in great abundance. Its forests are full of the world's hardest and richest woods, among them mahoganies and the rubber trees. In the campos cattle abound. Brazil is growing more and more important as a source of supply for the raw materials of trade and as a market in which to sell the products of the great outside industrial world.

Conditions are said to be favorable to the United States, though the figures furnished, if carefully analyzed, can hardly be said to support this claim. For example, the United States supplied Brazil in the years 1894-8 with $68,800,000 of its imports, Germany $63,500,000. In 1899-1903 the figures were: United States, $56,100,000; Germany, $50,200,000. Of manufactured goods the United States supplied in the first period $39,306,000, and $35,320,000 in the second period, while Germany supplied $65,469,000 and $50,214,000 in the two periods, respectively. In 1903 the United States took 41.21 per cent. of Brazil's exports; in 1904, 50.31; Great Britain, 19.33 and 16.17; Germany, 14.83 and 13.93; France, 9.45 and 5.07; Austria, 2.71 and 2.79; Belgium, 1.90 and 1.61 per cent. in the corresponding years.

It is hard to think that a trade is entirely satisfactory that is as one-sided as that between Brazil and the United States. Brazil sells us the major part of her products—coffee, rubber, woods, &c.—and buys the better part of all she needs from our commercial rivals. If she got better goods at equal prices, or even somewhat inferior goods at cheaper prices, there would be no ground for finding fault; but it is a notorious fact that many of the goods that go to Brazil from Germany, at least, could be supplied by the United States superior in quality and at the same or even lower prices. The lesson being taught by Brazil is one that is being forced upon us in other parts of South America. An effort should be made to secure a readjustment or realignment of our commercial relations with those parts. Any effort, intelligently and energetically carried out, must result in greater general trade and a better and more equitable balancing on both sides.

The New York Times
has a larger circulation among business men and others interested in financial matters than any other newspaper. It prints more bank statements than any other publication in America.
It has actual sales of over 100,000 in the metropolitan district.
The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The Year in British Agriculture.

Results for Many Crops More Satisfactory than Production of 1905.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The agricultural returns of Great Britain for the year 1905 are much more satisfactory than those of last year. The preliminary statement of the Board of Agriculture, issued a few days ago, is distinctly gratifying with respect to the principal farm crops of England, Scotland, and Wales. Wheat, barley, beans, potatoes, turnips, swedes, and mangolds not only have done better than in 1904, but without exception have surpassed the averages of the decennial period ending with 1904. Peas have fallen slightly behind the crop of last year, and also behind the decennial average, and the same may be said of oats and also of hay, whether grown from clover, sainfoin, &c., or from permanent grass.

The product per acre of this year's harvest is set forth in the Board of Agriculture's returns as follows:

Estimated average yield per acre of the crops of Great Britain in 1905 and the average of the ten years, 1895-1904:

		Average for 10 Years,	1905 Avgs. Compared.	
	1905.	1895-1904.	Inc.	Dec.
Crops.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Wheat	32.78	30.56	2.22	..
Barley	33.91	32.82	1.09	..
Oats	38.16	38.81	..	.65
Beans	32.28	27.66	4.62	..
Peas	25.71	26.30	..	.59
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Potatoes	6.18	5.83	.35	..
Turnips and swedes	13.74	12.88	.80	..
Mangolds	20.32	18.32	2.00	..
Hay from temporary grass	28.72	28.89	..	.17
Hay from permanent grass	21.71	23.23	..	1.52

Comparing this year's crop with 1904, it appears that wheat in 1905 has run ahead of last year's product almost six bushels to the acre, the crop of 1904 having been 26.82 bushels to the acre, which was 4.73 bushels short of the decennial average for 1894-1903, and well under the product of every year since 1895, when the average was only 26.32 bushels to the acre. This year's crop is about a bushel and a half under the largest yield of the last decade, which was the crop of 1898.

The barley crop is nearly three bushels to the acre above last year's crop, which was the poorest since 1893, excepting that of the year 1901, when the rate per acre was 30.98 bushels.

Oats have fallen just about a bushel under last year's crop, England dropping from 40.82 bushels to the acre to 39.41, and Wales from 34.99 to 33.87, Scotland making a trifling gain.

The great gain of over nine bushels to the acre in the bean crop over last year's is due to the fact that the vines were not attacked this year by the aphides, which in 1904 so ravaged the crop that the rate per acre was brought down to 23.12 bushels. This year's crop is about on a par with the crop of 1903, which exceeded the decennial average by a little over four bushels.

The potato crop this year is not quite up to last year's, but the difference is very slight—just about a tenth of a ton to the acre. It was feared for a time the crop would turn out poor in quality, which would have been most disheartening to the British farmers; but fortunately this fear was not realized, and when the crop was harvested it was found to be not only well above the decennial average in quantity but of excellent quality as well.

It looks as though the farmers had won in their war against the potato disease which a few years ago was cutting down their crops tremendously. Dealers in seedlings have made fortunes while the campaigns against potato rot have been going on, but nobody begrudges them their enormous profits, for it is frankly acknowledged that without their help it would have been impossible for the potato planters to win.

The total production of potatoes this year is 3,762,706 tons, of which 2,619,276 were raised in England, 163,889 in Wales, and 979,541 in Scotland. This year's production exceeds that of last year, in spite of the fact that last year's rate per acre was the larger, the total acreage for this year being 608,473, against 570,209 last year.

The subjoined table gives figures relating to the total production of wheat, barley, and oats in the decennial period beginning with 1895. The estimated products for this year are given, and for the sake of comparison the decennial averages also are given. In examining this table it should be kept in mind that there is considerable variation from year to year in the number of acres under crops.

Estimated total production of wheat, barley, and oats in Great Britain, 1895-1904:

Year.	Wheat, Bushels.	Barley, Bushels.	Oats, Bushels.
1895	37,176,257	68,650,945	122,148,628
1896	57,052,932	70,774,776	114,015,907
1897	54,940,535	66,814,066	116,847,179
1898	73,028,856	68,051,918	118,920,917
1899	65,529,325	67,715,698	114,746,544
1900	52,639,809	62,314,510	114,847,537
1901	52,457,602	61,107,023	110,165,530
1902	56,876,783	66,494,606	130,383,682
1903	47,642,816	59,474,041	124,081,188
1904	36,880,246	57,193,067	127,407,848
Ten years' average	55,904,743	65,030,069	118,343,490
1905	58,902,499	58,110,064	116,436,887

The wheat crop this year is over 22,000,000 bushels greater than last year's and is over 3,000,000 bushels above the decennial average, but it is over 14,000,000 under the banner crop of the decennial period which was grown in 1898, and is nearly 7,000,000 under the crop of 1899. The excess of this year's crop over last year's is due largely to increased acreage, the area sown in 1905 having been 1,798,095, against 1,875,284 the previous year. This Autumn's seeding time has not been so propitious for wheat as that of last Autumn, but it is quite likely the acreage of the crop of 1906 will exceed that of 1905, for there is a certain measure of encouragement to wheat growers in the extraordinarily good rate per acre shown in this year's fields.

Barley men also are likely to gain encouragement from the agricultural board's returns this year. Notwithstanding this year's barley area was more than 120,000 acres under that of last year, the crop this year exceeds last year's by about a million bushels. The chances are the barley acreage in 1906 will run large again, probably gaining, like the wheat acreage, from the oats area. This year's wheat acreage undoubtedly gained through subtraction from the barley as well as from the oats area, but it is improbable the barley farmers will lessen their acreage next year. There may, however, be some gain from the "uncultivated" lands, the area of cultivated lands now being several thousand acres under that of two years ago.

The total land surface of Great Britain, according to the latest corrections of the Ordnance Survey, is 56,200,484 acres. Of this area about 3,000,000 is absorbed for residential and commercial purposes and by waste places incapable of profitable cultivation. With reference to the remainder of the land surface the Board of Agriculture remarks:

The mountain and heath land returned in 1905 as used for grazing accounts for 12,703,099 acres, and the surface now ascertained to be utilized for woodland reaches 2,788,243 acres. The land under crops and grass, and commonly described as "cultivated," is 32,286,832 acres. This is a decline of 30,778 acres between 1904 and 1905, and the broad changes in the allocation of the agricultural land resulting in this small diminution may be conveniently summarized as follows:

Crop.	1905. Acres.	1904. Acres.	Inc or Dec. Acres.	P. C.
Cereal crops.	7,054,232	6,953,034	+101,198	+ 1.5
Root and other crops	3,205,275	3,162,335	+ 42,940	+ 1.4
Clover and rotation grasses	4,477,518	4,671,495	—193,977	— 4.2
Bare fallow	349,313	432,690	— 83,377	—19.3
Total arable land.	15,086,338	15,219,554	— 133,216	— 0.9
Permanent pasture	17,200,494	17,098,056	+102,438	+ 0.6
Total:	32,286,832	32,317,610	— 30,778	— 0.1

A curious exhibit is made in the statistics of the bean crop. This year's bean area is only 2,011 acres above last year's, the total acreage being 254,095; but the rate per acre this year is so much above that of last year that this year's crop exceeds last year's by almost two and a half million bushels, the total crop amounting to 8,210,730 bushels. The pea crops of the two years, on the contrary, seem to run on almost parallel lines—172,678 acres were planted this year, against 172,485 in 1904; the crop this year is 4,439,483 bushels, agaist 4,441,103 in 1904.

The Board of Agriculture's report contains some interesting figures showing where the various grains and other products made their best showings. In the following table the figures relate to the grains:

ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD OF CEREAL CROPS PER ACRE IN 1905.

	Wheat. Bushels.	Barley. Bushels.	Oats. Bushels.
England	32.66	33.53	39.41
Wales	26.59	30.88	33.87
Scotland	42.46	37.73	36.63
Great Britain	32.78	33.91	38.16
Average, 10 years, 1895-1904	30.56	32.82	38.81
1905 compared with average	†2.22	†1.09	—.65

It appears that Scotland in 1905, as in 1904, and other years, has surpassed England and Wales in respect to wheat and barley; that England leads in oats, and that Wales tails up all three of the possessions. Comparing by localities the crops of potatoes, turnips, and swedes, and mangolds, we get the following exhibit:

ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD OF POTATOES AND ROOT CROPS PER ACRE IN 1905.

	Potatoes. Tons.	Turnips and Swedes. Tons.	Mangolds. Tons.
England	6.02	12.83	20.43
Wales	5.57	12.78	16.55
Scotland	6.79	16.06	18.94
Great Britain	6.18	13.74	20.32
Average ten years, 1895-1904	5.83	12.88	18.32
1905 compared with average	†.35	†.86	†2.

This table shows the yield per acre of the Scotch potato crop runs very much in excess of those of England and Wales, and that in turnips and Swedes the same superiority is maintained.

Last year's harvest favored the stock raiser more than the grain grower; this year the advantage is rather in favor of the grain grower, but there is no extraordinary shortage anywhere along the line, the nearest approach to it being in the matter of hay, this year's crop of which is about a million tons below last year's and about 9 per cent. short of the decennial average.

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1906

The Year in Metal Mining.

Gold and Silver Production Reviewed by Frederick Hobart of Engineering and Mining Journal.

THE metal mining industries of the United States in 1905 had their share of the prosperity with which all other branches of industry were favored. The precious metals were recovered in abundance, and the metals of construction—copper, lead, and zinc—were in such active demand for the greater part of the year that their producers realized higher profits than any previous year had been able to show. The iron trade is treated in another article; the trade in other metals followed it on parallel lines, showing great production, with a consumption which absorbed the output promptly and at steadily increasing prices. Under such conditions the normal result was great activity in mining and in prospecting for and opening new mines.

The precious metals come first in public estimation; usually, though, their total value falls really below that of some other metals, and far below that of our coal and iron output. The gold production of the United States, which was $80,723,200 in 1904, showed in 1905 a moderate increase, coming from many quarters. In Colorado, the chief gold mining State, there was not much change. The Cripple Creek district held its own well, gaining in the later months of the year. The district is now turning its energies to the construction of a great drainage tunnel, which will make possible the working of its rich veins to a greater depth; and there is no doubt that the money invested in the new adit will bring good returns. Leadville—the old camp where there is always something new—has been a great producer during the year, both of high and low grade ores. Telluride, the San Juan, and the old mines of Gilpin County have all done well. The labor troubles which have so afflicted the State are apparently over for the present.

In California, which comes close to Colorado as a producer, fortune has been varied. An unusually dry year, and the consequent short supply of water in the Fall, interfered with the operation of many mines, and tended to restrict their output. On the other hand, the comparatively new industry of dredging for gold has been largely extended, and generally with profitable results. The cheapness with which the gold dredge can handle alluvial gold-bearing deposits, in places suited for its working, is now well established. Full advantage is being taken of this in the river valleys of California. A combination of a number of companies was completed during the year to carry on dredging work on a large scale, and with large capital, while the number of smaller operators is increasing. In the southeastern part of the State of Nevada discoveries have given a great impetus to prospecting, and many new mines are being opened in the Panamint, the Armagosa, and even in Death Valley. Some of these, especially in the Panamint, were known many years ago, but abandoned as unprofitable. Now, new railroads and great improvements in transportation have made it possible to reopen the old mines and to work the new ores.

The desert of Nevada, adjoining California, has seen the most notable gold discoveries of the past three or four years. Tonopah has passed the first stage, and is gradually settling down into a permanent camp, with several large and important mines as a nucleus. Goldfield, Bullfrog, and the adjacent smaller districts are still in the sensational stage, but have undoubtedly values which will make in due time some rich mines, which may be steady producers for years to come. Not only in Tonopah, but elsewhere, discoveries have been made in old and new districts which promise a revival and a future for Nevada, which has for years past been considered a dead State.

In the southwest Arizona has done well, and in New Mexico mining is reviving. In the Northern Rocky Mountain States also there has been a good year. In Montana, in Idaho, in Eastern Oregon, and in the Black Hills of South Dakota the gold production has been steadily kept up. Utah has been especially active, and mining has made great progress, though gold is becoming rather a secondary interest.

Alaska still has its surprises. If Nome has begun to lose its interest for the miner, new districts have been opened up on the Tanana, on Copper River, in other parts of the coast country, and in the American Yukon. The great low-grade mines of Douglas Island continue to work steadily, and with no signs as yet of exhausting the ore deposits. New methods and better transportation are gradually overcoming the difficulties imposed by the vigorous climate, and making the far north a valuable contributor to our National wealth.

In brief, the increase in gold production in recent years has come only in part from new discoveries. In greater degree it is due to more rational and more economical methods of mining, and to improved processes of extracting the metal from its ores. The cyanide process is a prominent case of these improved methods, because it has been so widely known and exploited; but it is only one of many which have contributed to the same end. Lower costs and closer extraction have prolonged the life of some mines and have made it possible to reopen many others which had been abandoned because they did not pay. In many parts of the world, indeed, the tailings, or waste, from old workings are now treated at a profit. The advance in metallurgy has applied not only to the mines of the United States, but to those of many other countries.

The gold production of the world, which reached the great total of $347,325,000 in 1904, was undoubtedly close to $370,000,000 in 1905. The United States, as already stated, showed a gain. Australia has been about stationary, as has Canada. The Russian mines, so far as any information may be obtained from that country, have been little affected by the war and by the internal troubles of the country, owing to their generally remote and isolated location. The Transvaal production, it is certain, was about $102,000,000 for the year. South Africa stood easily first among the gold producers of the world last year. It furnished about 28 per cent. of the total output, while the United States supplied 23 per cent., the two together having mined more than half of the yellow metal.

The economic effect of the great production of gold for the last decade is a tempting subject; but it is one for the discussions of the banker and the political economist rather than the miner, whatever the reflex effect of his activity may be on his own prosperity. His business is to furnish the cause, and he leaves others to study out the effects.

PRICE OF SILVER RISING.

Silver production in 1905 showed no considerable change from the previous year. There are only a few countries now—such as Mexico and Bolivia—where silver is a primary product of the mining industry. In the United States it is almost entirely a by-product; that is, it is produced in connection with other metals, chiefly copper and lead, from mines worked primarily for those metals. The silver, of course, is an important part of the values obtained, but it is not the only value, nor generally the chief one. Very few mines in this country are worked for silver alone. Under these conditions the production of the white metal is maintained with less regard to its market than in the case of any other metal. In the year just closed, however, the market has been good, and for several months the price has been the highest known for years. One reason has been a succession of good crops and consequent prosperity in India, together with activity in Chinese trade. The Far East, in normal years, absorbs fully half the silver mined in the world, and it returns very little of it. India and China have been buyers of silver ever since commerce with them was begun, and there seems to be no cessation in their demand for the metal. Another cause has been the general prosperity, in this country especially, which has caused a greater demand for silver for household wares and for decorative purposes. Good authorities testify that the consumption of silver in the arts last year was probably the greatest ever known, and this has been an important factor in increasing the price.

LEAD AND ZINC IN 1905.

As with the other metals, lead mining was active throughout the year. The great silver-lead mines of the Coeur d'Alenes in Idaho, the silver-lead producers of Colorado and Montana, the soft lead mines of Southeast Missouri, all had a very successful year, and made advances on their output for 1904. The home output of about 330,000 tons was not sufficient to meet the demand. In addition to our own product our works refine and put in marketable shape yearly some 90,000 tons of lead bullion, chiefly from Mexico. In ordinary years, most of this foreign lead is re-exported and sold in Europe, but last year about 40,000 tons were retained for consumption in this country. The demand has been steady throughout the year. Further progress was made in the consolidation of the lead industry, so that the soft lead mines of Missouri are now practically the only independent producers, the industry elsewhere being controlled by the American Smelting and Refining Company. The final conclusion of negotiations between two important companies also put the consuming end of the trade very largely in the same hands.

Among the important metals tin is the only one which the United States does not produce in quantity, and no change can be noted in 1905. A few tons mined in South Carolina and a few more in California represent the total.

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Commerce and Electricity.

Charles W. Price, Editor of Electrical Review, Writes of Wonderful Development of Power.

THE year just closed has been prosperous in the electrical industries. There has, in general, been continued improvement in the various applications of electricity, and in certain fields some important developments have taken place. In general, however, the greatest progress has been made rather along commercial than technical lines.

A few years ago we heard more about the engineering features of electrical systems than the commercial, but now more attention is being paid to marketing the products of these industries. A campaign of education is being carried on to increase the sales of electric light and power, and to teach the public how it can save time and money by adopting electrical methods. Many of the large electrical companies have adopted advertising in the daily press in order to reach new customers.

The electric railway still remains the most active field of electrical development. During the past year this growth went on with undiminished vigor. This applies not only to the light traffic roads, but as well to trunk lines. The most important work of the latter class is that about New York City, where great progress has been made on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company's terminal. A significant fact in connection with this work was the announcement that the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad had decided to adopt the alternating current electric locomotive for operating its trains in and out of this terminal. Other roads have announced plans for electrifying. Only recently the Pennsylvania Railroad stated that it would proceed with the electrification of the Philadelphia-Atlantic City line, a branch of its system which has always been noted for its excellent high-speed service.

The Long Island Railroad during the Fall put into operation a part of its system lying in and near Brooklyn, supplying power to this from its large power house at Long Island City. During December it was reported that it had put into service a five-mile line between Sea Cliff and Glen Cove. Just at the close of the year electric railway men were interested in a suggestion that higher electrical pressures be employed for the direct-current railway systems. The great advantage claimed for the alternating current system is that it allows a higher voltage or electric pressure to be used, thus enabling power to be transmitted greater distances without the intervention of substations, and at the same time reducing the outlay for the transmission line itself. An increase of the direct-current voltage of two and one-half or three times that now employed would increase the permissible distance of transmission from five to nine times. It seems apparent from this that the advocates of the direct-current system are not yet ready to give up the battle.

The industry next to the railway in activity and in its direct appeal to the public is the telephone. Nothing of a startling nature has taken place in this field during the past year. The growth has proceeded vigorously, however. Particular attention has been paid to developing the rural districts, and one significant incident was the beginning of work on an underground line from Philadelphia to New York City. This work has been made possible by the Pupin system of loading. This is probably the beginning of a system of underground trunk lines connecting the large, important cities of the East, and thus rendering them safe from interruptions due to storms.

A feature of the development of the electric light and power companies during the year 1904 was the attention paid to the small consumer. Large users of power had been reached, and their custom, in general, secured. Then attention was directed to the man with the small motor. The cultivation of this field was continued actively during the year just closed, and custom sought for electric power in other directions. Electric current is now being used to a greater extent than ever before for heating and cooking, and no effort is being spared to develop this field further. Uses of the electric motor for many purposes are being sought. Small refrigerating plants for the hotel or the restaurant may now be purchased, and are being used, and the motor is being put to work in many other ways.

In central station construction the work has proceeded along lines previously laid down. The steam turbine has proved to be a favorite, and has been adopted for a number of large and important plants.

An important development in electric lighting was announced by John W. Howell at the June convention of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. This is a new type of carbon incandescent lamp, which, it is said, is constructed so as to be as efficient as the Siemens & Halske tantalum lamp. The new feature of the lamp is a carbon filament lamp of the ordinary type, which has been subjected to an additional treatment consisting of exposing it to an excessively high temperature in an electric furnace. This appears to convert the surface of the lamp into a form of carbon having certain properties resembling those belonging to metals. Apparently the new treatment is not expensive, and it reduces the energy required by the lamp some 20 per cent.

In connection with the many other forms of illuminants, nothing of special importance has been announced. The flaming arc lamps are seen more frequently, and the mercury vapor lamp is proving most valuable in photographic processes and for lighting rooms where peculiar conditions prevail.

Interest in the transmission of electrical power still centres largely at Niagara Falls, where work on a heroic scale is being done. During the year much progress was made on the Canadian plants. The Canadian Niagara Falls Power Company has completed its building for an equipment of 50,000 horse power, and can at the present time deliver approximately 30,000 horse power, part of this being delivered to the American side and the remainder transmitted to Toronto over the lines of the Niagara and Toronto Power Company. This arrangement will be continued until such time as the latter company can deliver power from its own plant. It is anticipated that this will be some time in the Summer or Fall of 1906.

The Ontario Power Company has three 10,000 horse power units completed, and is making rapid progress with its transmission lines. This company is now delivering power to Lockport, N. Y., and is working on lines between Lockport and Rochester. This line, when completed, will be extended to Syracuse, which point, it is thought, will be reached by March next. Much of the power to be delivered by the Ontario Power Company has already been contracted for, and will be used for traction purposes. The Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power and Manufacturing Company, which owns the plant placed in the Niagara Gorge below the cantilever bridge, is clearing ground for an extension to its plant.

An industrial development at Niagara Falls has been the establishment there of a large caustic soda and bleaching plant by the Development and Funding Company, using the Townsend patents.

Interest has also been aroused by the appointment of a commission of engineers to consider developing the power of Victoria Falls on the Zambesi River in Africa, transmitting this seven hundred miles to the mines in the Rand. The suggestion is not new, but no steps had been taken in this direction until the appointment of this commission, which consists of a number of prominent European engineers. The power used in the Rand mines amounts to about 100,000 horse power. It is a question, however, whether this undertaking is feasible in the present state of the transmission art.

The most striking phase of electrical growth during the year was the development along commercial lines—that is to say, the increase of systems already existing, the building of new systems along lines already laid down, and the increasing sale of electrical power and material. This feature of the work seems to be significant when one seeks for an explanation of the present prosperous condition of the country. Every important engineering development or mechanical improvement of apparatus brings a new agent into the industrial world, which must have a greater or less effect. It is inconceivable, therefore, that the wonderful development of electrical industries during the past quarter century cannot have had some decided benefit to the world in general and to this country in particular, where this work has gone on at an unparalleled rate. On the other hand, there has been no revolution of methods in other industries, which is sufficient to account for the present fortunate state of affairs.

Is it not, therefore, probable that this healthy condition is directly attributable to electrical methods and apparatus, which are now at work everywhere in all branches of industry? It seems likely that, as years go by, this will be more fully realized, and that we will turn more and more to electrical methods for accomplishing the work of the world.

At this time statistics are in order, though, unfortunately, it is too soon to give any accurate figures for the year just closed. A few approximate estimates may, however, be made. A year ago the Bell companies had nearly 2,000,000 telephones in use, and at the rate of increase then going on they should to-day have 2,350,000. It is impossible to obtain data at all accurate for the independent companies, but they estimate that they have about 3,000,000 instruments in use. These companies probably earned not far from $150,000,000. The telegraph companies earned more than $40,000,000. The electric lighting companies earned about $140,000,000. The electric railway companies earned some $300,000,000. The electrical manufacturing companies turned out material valued at not far from $200,000,000. The year 1906 promises to be the greatest, commercially considered, in the history of electrical development.

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Revival of Trade in Spain.

American Treaty Needed, According to Consul General Ridgely of Barcelona.

BARCELONA, Spain, Dec. 26.—During the Winter of 1904 and 1905 Spain suffered from a great cold wave which destroyed nearly the whole of the rich and profitable fruit crop of Andalusia. Oranges, lemons, sugar cane nearly all suffered destruction.

The orange crop of Valencia, valued at about $5,000,000, was completely lost. Following this devastating cold snap came a prolonged drought which resulted in the loss of the cereal crop throughout nearly the whole of Andalusia.

In Catalonia, the great industrial section of Spain, one result of the drought was to stop the operation of a few of the cotton mills and other plants which are worked by water power. But in spite of these adverse conditions and notwithstanding the general lack of money in the country resulting from the previous bad years, industrial Spain has a better story to tell than any other year since 1902. In 1904 the trade balance against her was wiped out for the first time since the loss of her colonies, that is to say, her exports exceeded her imports. This condition has not been maintained during the present year, owing to unusually large imports of wheat, but the indications are that in the volume of importation and exportation the total of the business will largely exceed either that of 1904 or 1903.

The statistics of the various Custom Houses, as edited and compiled by this office, show the following results for the ten months of 1905 ended Oct. 31, as compared with the same periods of 1903 and 1904:

IMPORTATIONS, (Pesetas.)

	1903.	1904.	1905.
Raw materials	369,326,485	341,445,116	348,318,295
Manufactured articles	218,594,092	194,043,692	179,387,879
Alimentary products	100,836,965	133,624,132	294,872,227
Total	688,757,502	669,112,940	822,578,401

EXPORTATION, (Pesetas.)

Raw materials	278,743,152	272,502,558	307,152,502
Manufactured articles	130,783,351	140,071,462	151,521,660
Alimentary products	268,238,436	277,565,647	239,324,011
Total	677,774,939	690,139,667	697,998,173

The Spanish peseta is equal to about 13 United States cents at the present rate of exchange.

The large increase in importation during 1905 has been through the shortness of the Spanish cereal crop, thereby necessitating, as above stated, largely increased imports of wheat; up to July 31, 369,000 tons had been imported from the Danube countries, India, and Australia, but not a single bushel arrived from the United States. This was due to the lower prices prevailing for the product of Eastern Europe, and further to the fact that the firm of Liverpool brokers who absolutely control the Continental wheat market thought the time opportune to send Indian and Australian wheat to Spain. Large cargoes arrived here from Bombay as early as December, 1904, and others followed in January and February of the present year. From Australia steamships of from 7,000 to 10,000 tons burden which had loaded the wheat for the sake of the freight sold the cargoes afloat to dealers, who disposed of them in this market. Imports of maize (Indian corn,) on the other hand, have fallen off during the present year in an extraordinary way.

SPANISH COTTON MARKETS.

In spite of the abnormal conditions prevailing in the cotton market during the season of 1903 and 1904, this great staple, so necessary to the life of industrial Barcelona, where more than 100,000 cotton operatives are employed, was able to emerge satisfactorily from the crisis. Naturally, the extraordinary rise in prices from America was severely felt by all sections of the trade, and caused a very marked diminution in consumption, imports of American cotton during 1903 and 1904 being 78,941 bales short of the preceding season. In normal times the estimated daily consumption of cotton in this region is 1,049 bales. During 1903 and 1904 it did not average more than 949 bales.

As to the present season of 1904 and 1905, the important decline in prices with which it opened and which continued until the last days of December, 1904, caused by the bumper crop in America, produced an enormous demand, not only from the spinners, but from local speculators, who looked upon the cotton as a profitable investment. This demand is reflected in the imports, which have been the largest for many years. The conditions have been favorable to spinners, and all the mills are working on advance orders. Unfortunately, the failure of the crops in many parts of Spain is already beginning to influence the demand for cloth, and it is feared that the present activity in the cotton trade may be short lived.

Spain's two best customers are France and England. A continuous stream of market produce crosses the frontier into France, while Spanish wine growers depend almost entirely on their northern neighbors for the sale of their red wines. In return France supplies Spain with silks and other kinds of dress goods, machinery, chemicals, china, and glass ware, fine dressed skins, and many other lines of goods. In exchange for her ores, fruit, and cherry wines England sends Spain large quantities of coal, machinery, woolen cloths, fine cotton yarns, and chemicals, besides the natural products of her colonies, which are now almost always shipped direct or for trans-shipment at Marseilles.

Belgium has in Spain a good market for her steel rails and other metal manufactures, besides having secured the principal share of the waning trade in linen yarns.

Spain's imports at Barcelona from the United States are principally cotton and staves. These two products, with leaf tobacco, indeed are the backbone of the business between the two countries.

AMERICAN TREATY NEEDED.

As to increasing Spain's imports from the United States, it is difficult to see how any very important increase in the sale of American manufactured goods can be expected until we shall have enacted a commercial treaty with Spain which will let our products in under a decreased schedule of duties.

To accomplish this we would have to make several important concessions ourselves, particularly in the matter of fruits, raisins, and wines, and this would naturally hurt California. But for the duty on raisins, for example, Spain, with her big and fine crops, would cut very largely into California trade all over the United States, and particularly in the East and South. On the other hand there are many American food products—particularly all classes of tinned meats—which could be sold here if the schedules were revised in our favor.

As for manufactured articles, Germany supplies Spain with a very large percentage of everything she imports. Without doubt, the Germans are the most enterprising and practical merchants working this market.

They not only send commercial travelers who speak the language, but they sell cheap and give satisfactory credits. Moreover, they advertise their novelties in the Spanish daily newspapers and back up their advertisements with samples.

Such American manufactured articles as typewriting machines, sewing machines, meat choppers in boxes, ice cream freezers, water filters, and sausage grinders are currently sold in Spain in spite of the discriminating tariff; but the Germans, are pushing us hard to get this trade away from us and have already cut into the sales of American sewing machines to some extent by establishing a big agency here. They have not been able, however, to sell their typewriters in competition with ours.

There are two ways of increasing the sales of American manufactured products in Spain. The first is to secure certain tariff concessions by means of a commercial treaty; the second is to establish in Barcelona a big exposition of American products, particularly machinery, hardware, and novelties of all sorts, and put it in the hands of a live American manager with sufficient money behind him to employ first-class traveling Spanish salesmen to literally invade the country with samples. The Spaniard will not buy sight unseen, and he will not buy readily from people with whom he cannot converse in his own tongue.

MOVEMENT OF VESSELS.

Some idea of Spain's seaport commerce may be had from the fact that during the year 1904 37,469 vessels entered her ports, representing a total of 30,920,068 tons burden. These ships discharged and embarked 14,219,250 tons of freight, of which 5,043,003 tons were carried under the Spanish flag.

The extraordinary development of Spain's commerce with the Argentine Republic is an interesting feature of the present commercial situation. In 1899 Spain's commerce with the Antilles amounted to 121,000,000 pesetas and that with Argentina to 87,000,000 pesetas, but in 1904 these figures were 93,000,000 pesetas for the Antilles and 52,000,000 pesetas for the Argentine Republic. Thus, while Spain lost 28,000,000 pesetas in her trade with the Antilles, she gained 15,000,000 pesetas in the Argentine trade, and this gain has been more than kept up during the present year.

In a word, it may be said that while commercial and agricultural conditions are by no means satisfactory in Spain, there is none the less a better feeling than there has been since 1902, and this feeling seems to be warranted by the increased volume of trade. Nor is there any reason to doubt that slightly better conditions will prevail during 1906.

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Our Goods in Chinese Markets.

Showing of San Francisco Leads American Export Trade.

DURING the year just closed the commercial relations of the United States with the countries of the Orient made a grand step forward, the total exports of those much-sought markets being the largest in both volume and valuation for any year since trade relations were established. Comparatively few people realize the great future or even the present value of the markets of China and Japan to the United States and the ease with which a large portion of it may be secured for this country. The total value of merchandise exported from the United States to China in the ten months ended with October, 1905, was $50,104,767, while for the corresponding ten months of the previous year the total was $20,537,184. No other branch of America's export trade can show such a phenomenal development.

Last year's total to China was the greatest in history up to that time, and now, one year later, that high mark is not merely increased, but multiplied two and one-half times. Surely a market showing such results is worth looking after and cultivating carefully. The exports to Japan have grown almost as rapidly, the figures being nearly the same as to China. The greatest increase to Japan was in raw cotton. The United States shipped 324,668 bales of raw cotton to Japan in the first eight months of 1905, while the total for the corresponding months of 1904 was 47,295 bales. The valuation of this cotton in 1904 was $2,930,198, while the valuation for the same months of 1905 is $17,434,047. For the calendar year 1905 the total will exceed 500,000 bales and the valuation will be over $25,000,000. This shows how quickly the Japanese mills resumed operations after hostilities ceased.

Japan now has thirty ports open to foreign trade. At four of these in 1902 Japanese vessels registering 19,809,745 tons and foreign ships registering 12,092,615 tons were cleared. Osaka, sometimes called the Liverpool of Japan, as Japan is called the England of the East, is a beehive of human industry. Day and night there is a constant whirl of machinery—a ceaseless murmur of the turning wheels. It has more than a million people. About eight years ago $11,250,000 was appropriated to build docks and supply the harbor with facilities commensurate with the requirements anticipated when the Panama Canal is completed. Some $9,000,000 has been expended, but the plans of the engineers call for further expenditures of about $20,000,000 before the city has what is deemed requisite. Everywhere in all the large Japanese ports the people are busy. They are building not alone for to-day, but for the coming decades. Breakwaters, dikes, piers, wharves, dry docks, and warehouses are being built, equal to those of Liverpool, London, Hamburg, or any other great world port.

Twenty years ago the imports of Japan were valued at $25,000,000, of which the United States supplied $2,000,000 and Great Britain $11,000,000. In 1904 Japan bought merchandise abroad to the value of $185,000,000, of which the United States supplied about $29,000,000 and Great Britain $37,000,000. The principal commodities imported were as follows:

Mineral oils	$5,500,000
Flour	4,600,000
Raw cotton	4,500,000
Machinery	2,000,000
Iron and steel goods	1,900,000
Cotton manufactures	1,100,000
Leather	1,700,000

Japan's exports during 1904 aggregated $150,000,000, the principal countries purchasing the supplies being as follows:

United States	$50,432,000
China	33,857,000
France	18,087,000
Hongkong	14,024,000
Korea	10,154,000
Great Britain	8,787,000
Italy	6,011,000

A similar tabulation might be made for China, but the above is sufficient to demonstrate how the trade of the United States is developing in the Orient and also to show what extensive preparations have been and are now being made in those countries for the accommodation of the vast commerce of the future, which those people recognize as a certainty.

These statistics are given to show in concise form the character of the market and the facilities being prepared for the convenience of commerce. The question at once comes to mind: What are the American merchants doing to maintain the advantages already gained? All firms which have business relations with the Orient should seek to enlarge their field of operations, and all merchants who contemplate selling goods there should begin at once. The utmost diligence should be used, for there are the waiting markets, and the sellers of Germany and other European nations are already on the ground and will not be slow in pressing the merits of their products. The prediction has been freely made that this coming year will determine whether America loses or retains its prestige and share in the trade of China.

The Chinese boycott has been pronounced by our Consuls to be a sort of culmination of years of remonstrance at what the Chinese believe is unjust discrimination on the part of this country toward their countrymen. The Chinese are a primitive people in many respects, and they are adopting modern ideas very rapidly. The alarm that was created among our shipping interests by the threat of boycott has disclosed to that people that they have a means of retaliation which would prove strikingly effective. China is now in the process of awakening to a sense of her latest power, and she is coming to a realization of the true value of her markets. China as a Government can have no cause to feel any resentment toward this Government, but the people of the higher classes over there cannot understand why they should be treated differently from corresponding classes of other nations.

In his recent message President Roosevelt answered this whole question when he said: "To obtain justice from others we must be just ourselves." That China has not taken advantage, as has Japan, in the world's political development must not be construed to mean that the country does not exist. The predictions of recent years are many that the time is not far distant when China will startle the world with her onward movement.

The crying need in the development of trade with China is the increase of her purchasing capacity. China's foreign trade amounts now to a trifle less than $1 per capita. Japan's trade is $7 per capita, although twenty-five years ago it was no greater than is China's now. If China's trade can be developed to $2.50 per capita it would mean a trade of $1,000,000,000 per annum. To prepare a way for the United States to obtain a share of such a market is certainly worth the strongest and best efforts of American merchants.

In a general way the character of the exports to China and Japan was about the same as for the two or three previous years. The inhabitants over there are slow to indulge in new products or commodities, but substantial progress has been made. They are taking a greater variety of our food supplies than ever before, they are buying more cotton and more machinery, while the demand for small household appurtenances is rapidly growing greater. In this Oriental trade San Francisco, and incidentally the entire Pacific Coast, has just closed the greatest year in her existence. The exports of merchandise from San Francisco for the first eleven months were as follows:

1905.	China.	Japan.
January	$242,667	$1,218,224
February	906,371	1,078,988
March	1,152,778	3,416,223
April	1,089,809	2,042,126
May	894,153	2,414,585
June	720,573	1,983,977
July	1,329,468	1,128,829
August	1,336,364	1,061,361
September	889,201	1,031,227
October	628,127	893,772
November	943,764	1,452,226
Total	$10,230,678	$17,623,836

Both of these totals represent an increase of over 100 per cent., as compared with the same months of 1904. These figures give some idea as to the volume of San Francisco's trade in the Orient. During 1905 the total exports from San Francisco by sea were $65,000,000, and it will be noticed that the shipments to China and Japan aggregated $27,854,214 for eleven months. It is also safe to say that when the record is computed for the twelve months and the shipments to Korea and other Oriental ports are added, the total will be just about one-half of San Francisco's entire sea commerce. During 1905 there were eight cargoes cleared from San Francisco for Oriental ports valued at more than $1,000,000 each, exclusive of treasure. The largest cargo was on the steamship Mongolia, which sailed on March 18, 1905, for China and Japan with a merchandise cargo invoiced at $1,947,917, and the smallest of the eight was considerably over the million-dollar mark.

The imports from China and Japan at San Francisco show a handsome increase for the first eleven months of the year, as compared with the total for the corresponding months of 1904.

1905.	China.	Japan.
January	$1,020,954	$1,855,725
February	332,779	1,385,507
March	694,231	1,140,478
April	291,117	1,421,074
May	801,782	1,551,946
June	433,392	1,314,139
July	378,989	955,035
August	478,218	1,695,926
September	985,819	979,328
October	587,631	1,292,482
November	618,836	936,902
Total	$6,233,428	$14,156,542

In the case of San Francisco these imports compare exactly with the exports. The city's total imports for 1905 were $45,000,000, and with the totals to China and Japan combined for eleven months, amounting to $20,389,970, it is evident the total for the year will equal one-half of the imports. San Francisco's entire ocean trade, both exports and imports, is about evenly divided, one-half with the Orient and the other half with the balance of the world.

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$7,000,000	July 1, 1995	Quar. Jan.	98½	99½	+2½	**Ann Arbor** 1st g. 4s	96½	101	June 26	96½	Jan. 5	99 Dec. 28	98	$623,000
148,155,000	Oct. 1, 1995	Apr.-Oct.	102⅝	102⅞	7/8	Atch., Top. & Santa Fe Ry. gen. g. 4s.	103⅛	105½	Sep. 13	102⅝	May 1	103 Dec. 30	103½	7,558,000
		Apr.-Oct.	..	..		Do registered	102½	104¾	Sep. 8	100½	Apr. 3	101½ Dec. 28	101	84,500
25,616,000	July 1, 1995		..	95	— ⅝	Do adjustment g. 4s	94⅜	99¾	Sep. 2	93¼	Dec. 13	94 Dec. 30	94⅜	1,328,000
			..	..	+1½	Do do registered	93½	95	Sep. 11	93½	Feb. 1	95 Sep. 11	82½	66,000
26,112,000		May-Nov.	93½	94½	— ¼	Do do stamped	94⅜	98	Feb. 9	93½	Dec. 12	94⅜ Dec. 30	95	2,317,500
32,420,000	June 1, 1955	June-Dec.	..	..	—1	Do 50-year conv. g. 4s	103½	105	Nov. 27	102½	Dec. 6	102½ Dec. 30		4,840,500
2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1907	Feb.-Aug.	..	..	...	Do debenture 4s, Series E	99⅝	99⅝	May 2	99⅜	May 2	99⅜ May 2	99⅜	5,000
2,560,000	Feb. 1, 1909	Feb.-Aug.	99½	..	...	Do debenture 4s, Series G	99⅞	99⅝	June 17	99⅜	June 17	99⅜ June 17	99⅜	10,000
2,560,000	Feb. 1, 1910	Feb.-Aug.	99	..	...	Do debenture 4s, Series H	99½	99½	Jan. 10	99⅜	Jan. 10	99⅜ Jan. 10	97½	3,000
6,128,000	Mar. 1, 1928	Mar.-Sept.	..	98½	+ ½	Do East. Oklahoma Div. 1st g. 4s	99¼	101½	July 8	98¼	June 8	98½ Dec. 15	99	16,000
43,141,000	July 1, 1952	Mar.-Sept.	101	101⅛	+ ⅝	Atlantic Coast Line R. R. 1st g. 4s	101	103⅜	Aug. 31	100¾	Mar. 29	101⅜ Dec. 30	101¼	4,045,000
			102	..	...	Do registered	102	102	Nov. 27	102	Nov. 27	102 Nov. 27	92	4,000
4,656,000	Apr. 1, 1934	Apr.-Oct.	132⅜	..	...	Savannah, Florida & Western 1st c. 6s.	131⅞	131⅞	Sep. 19	131⅞	Sep. 19	131⅞ Sep. 19		1,000
2,800,000	Nov. 1, 1928	May-Nov.	114½	..	...	Alabama, Midland 1st gtd. g. 8s	114⅛	114⅝	Nov. 14	114⅛	Nov. 14	114⅜ Nov. 14	114¼	1,000
3,000,000	Jan. 1, 1938	Jan.-July	100¾	..	...	Brunswick & Western 1st gtd. g. 4s	100¾	100¾	Nov. 6	100¾	Nov. 6	100¾ Nov. 6	93	1,000
1,067,000	July 1, 1918	Jan.-July.	99⅝	..	...	Silver Springs, O. & G. gtd. g. 4s	101	101	Dec. 18	101	Dec. 18	101 Dec. 18	97⅜	3,000
35,000,000	Oct. 1, 1952	May-Nov.	..	95	—2¾	Louisville & Nashville col. g. 4s	97¾	97¾	Oct. 26	95	Dec. 8	95 Dec. 27	..	79,000
72,708,000	July 1, 1925	Jan.-July	95½	96	+1	**Balt. & Ohio** prior lien g. 3½s	95	97⅝	June 28	94½	Jan. 5	96 Dec. 30	96⅝	2,389,500
70,983,000	July 1, 1948	Apr.-Oct.	102½	103½	— ⅝	Do g. 4s	103⅞	106⅝	July 1	102	Nov. 15	103½ Dec. 29	103⅝	3,189,500
	July 1, 1948	Quar. Jan.	101	..	—1⅝	Do do registered	104½	105	Aug. 24	102	Dec. 1	102½ Dec. 8	102	120,000
11,293,000	Nov. 1, 1925	May-Nov.	91	91⅞	— ⅜	Do Pitts. June. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s	93¾	93½	Apr. 11	90½	Jan. 20	91⅜ Dec. 6	91¾	104,500
31,347,000	Nov. 1, 1949	May-Nov.	..	95¾	—1	Do Pitts., L. E. & West Vt. ref. g. 4s	99¾	101	Feb. 27	98¾	Nov. 16	98½ Dec. 28	99⅝	2,580,000
45,590,000	Jan. 1, 1925	Jan.-July	92½	93	+ ⅝	Do Southwestern Div. 1st g. 3½s	92¾	93¾	Oct. 17	91	July 7	93 Dec. 30	93⅜	2,827,000
700,000	Feb. 1, 1919	Feb.-Aug.	108⅝	..	...	Monongahela River 1st gtd. g. 5s	108½	108½	July 13	108¼	July 13	108½ July 13	103½	1,000
1,000,000	Sep. 1, 1930	Mar.-Sept.	108¾	109	...	Central Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s	109	109	Apr. 25	109	Apr. 25	109 Apr. 25	108	1,000
633,000	July 1, 1917	Jan.-July	98⅜	..	+ ¼	Pittsburg & Western 1st g. 4s	98¼	100	June 23	97¾	May 4	98½ Dec. 30	100	9,000
4,427,000	Sep. 1, 1937	Mar.-Sept.	125	..	+3¾	Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. gen. g. 5s	119½	123¼	June 26	119½	Feb. 8	123¼ Dec. 27	115½	76,000
1,800,000	Feb. 1, 1921	Feb.-Aug.	125½	125⅞	+ ¾	Rochester & Pittsburg 1st g. 6s	126½	126¼	Jan. 17	124	Aug. 9	125⅜ Dec. 27	121½	11,000
3,920,000	Dec. 1, 1922	June-Dec.	126	..	+ ⅞	Do con. 1st g. 6s	124¾	130	Nov. 3	124⅜	Jan. 5	125⅝ Dec. 5	123½	19,000
6,521,000	Apr. 1, 1951	Jan.-July	99½	100	+1¼	Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st ref. g. 4s	98⅜	100½	May 4	98	Feb. 18	100 Dec. 22	100¼	274,500
14,000,000	Jan. 1, 1908	Jan.-July	103⅜	104⅛	+ ⅜	**Canada Southern** 1st 5s	102½	104⅜	June 21	102	July 5	103¼ Dec. 29	105	926,000
6,000,000	Mar. 1, 1913	Mar.-Sept.	103½	108	...	Do 2d 5s	107	109	Feb. 6	104⅜	Sep. 23	107 Dec. 19	107	264,000
		Mar.-Sept.	..	..	+ ¼	Do registered	105¾	106	Apr. 19	105⅜	Apr. 19	106 Apr. 19	107	10,000
2,500,000	June 1, 1948	June-Dec.	93	..	...	Central Branch Union Pacific 1st g. 4s	94	94	Jan. 4	94	Jan. 4	94 Jan. 4	93½	1,000
7,000,000	Nov. 1, 1945	Feb.-Aug.	120	122½	—1	Central of Georgia Ry. 1st g. 5s	121	121¾	Apr. 13	121	May 22	120 Dec. 5	120¾	59,000
16,700,000	Nov. 1, 1945	May-Nov.	113	114	— ⅛	Do con. g. 5s	113⅜	116⅜	Oct. 24	113	Jan. 5	113¼ Dec. 30	113⅜	1,487,000
2,542,000	Nov. 1, 1945	Oct. 1	93½	94	+3½	Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s	92	101	Sep. 27	90	Jan. 10	95½ Dec. 7	93	1,398,000
3,224,000	Nov. 1, 1945	Oct. 1	80	82	+7⅝	Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s	73¾	88¼	Sep. 23	67	Feb. 27	81 Dec. 28	73¼	6,282,000
3,776,000	Nov. 1, 1945	Oct. 1				Do do stamped	82	82	Nov. 3	81	Dec. 27	81 Dec. 27	..	8,000
2,004,000	Nov. 1, 1945	Oct. 1	74¾	76½	+13	Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s	62½	83½	Sep. 28	52¼	Mar. 8	75½ Dec. 29	65½	4,641,000
2,051,000	June 1, 1951	June-Dec.	92⅜	..	—1⅛	Do Chattanooga Div. pur. money 4s	95	95	Jan. 18	93	July 7	93¾ July 12	96	27,000
840,000	Jan. 1, 1946	Jan.-July	113	..	...	Do Macon & Northern Div. 1st g. 5s	115½	115½	Dec. 4	115½	Dec. 4	115½ Dec. 4	104	5,000
413,000	Jan. 1, 1947	Jan.-July	113	116	— ⅛	Do Middle Ga. & At. Div. 5s	110¾	110¾	Aug. 1	110⅜	Sep. 5	110⅜ Sep. 5		2,000
1,000,000	Jan. 1, 1948	Jan.-July	112¾	..	...	Do Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s	115½	115½	Aug. 3	115½	Aug. 3	115½ Aug. 3	107¼	5,000
4,880,000	May 1, 1910	May-Nov.	106½	..	—1¼	Cent. R. R. & B. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s	110	112	Feb. 17	108⅜	July 10	108¾ Aug. 4	105½	15,000
45,091,000	July 1, 1987	Jan.-July	134½	134½	+ ⅛	Central of New Jersey gen. g. 5s	134	136¾	Feb. 7	133⅜	Dec. 20	134¼ Dec. 20	130½	322,000
		Quar. Jan.	131	..	—1⅝	Do do registered	133¼	135½	Feb. 18	131⅜	Dec. 27	131⅝ Dec. 27	132⅜	179,500
4,987,000	July 1, 1921	Jan.-July	113⅜	..	+ ⅜	Am. Dock & Improvement Co. gtd. 5s	113	115	Apr. 8	112	July 3	113⅜ Dec. 27	114¼	83,000
2,691,000	Nov. 1, 1912	May-Nov.	101½	..	+1¾	Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal con. 5s	103⅜	104½	Mar. 17	101¾	Dec. 27	103 Dec. 28	103	7,000
12,175,000	June 1, 1910	June-Mar.	101	..	— ⅛	Do con. ext. gtd. 4½s	101⅞	103	Nov. 22	101	Dec. 13	101⅞ Dec. 29	101⅜	292,000
2,000,000	July 1, 1908	Apr.-Oct.	104⅞	..	—3½	Chesapeake & Ohio g. 6s, Series A	107½	108¾	Mar. 1	104½	Oct. 10	104¼ Oct. 10	106¾	14,000
2,000,000	Jan. 1, 1911	Apr.-Oct.	103¾	..	—1⅞	Do g. 6s	111	111½	Sep. 13	109⅜	May 11	109¾ Dec. 19	111⅛	22,000
25,858,000	May 1, 1939	May-Nov.	118½	119	— ½	Do 1st con. g. 5s	119	122	Apr. 24	117¼	May 5	118½ Dec. 30	118½	886,000
			116¾	..	...	Do do registered	116¾	118¾	May 18	116¾	May 18	116¾ Dec. 1	117½	5,000
40,573,000	Mar. 1, 1992	Mar.-Sept.	103	103½	+ ⅜	Do gen. g. 4½s	103	107	Aug. 30	103¾	May 10	108¼ Dec. 28	108½	2,727,000
			105	..	+1	Do do registered	106¾	107¾	Nov. 17	103½	June 23	107¾ Nov. 17	..	14,000
650,000	July 1, 1940	Jan.-July		..	...	Do Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	113	113	Mar. 8	113	Mar. 8	113 Mar. 8	..	5,000
6,000,000	Jan. 1, 1989	Jan.-July	103½	..	+2½	Do R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s	102	104½	Dec. 30	101½	July 12	104½ Dec. 30	103¼	239,000
1,000,000	Jan. 1, 1989	Jan.-July		100	— ½	Do R. & A. Div. 2d con. g. 4s	98½	98½	Feb. 16	97	Mar. 2	98 July 26	98	15,000
400,000	Mar. 1, 1941	Mar.-Sept.	111¾	..	...	Do White Springs Valley 1st g. 5s	113¼	113¾	Feb. 17	113¼	Feb. 17	113¾ Feb. 17	..	5,000
2,000,000	Nov. 1, 1940	May-Nov.	99	..	...	Greenbriar Ry. 1st gtd. 4s	100	100	Sep. 23	100	Sep. 23	100 Sep. 23	95½	1,000
87,350,000	Oct. 1, 1949	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	—2⅝	Chicago & Alton Ry. refunding g. 3s	85	86¾	Mar. 10	82¾	Nov. 28	82¾ Dec. 26	85	589,000
22,000,000	July 1, 1950	Jan.-July	79	80½	— ½	Chicago & Alton Ry. first lien g. 3½s	80½	83½	Aug. 30	79½	Dec. 28	80 Dec. 30	82½	2,234,000
			80½	..	...	Do do registered	80½	80¾	May 4	80¼	May 4	80¼ May 14	..	5,000
4,383,000	Feb. 1, 1922	Feb.-Aug.	102	..	+ ¼	Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	101¾	103	June 7	100¾	Aug. 12	102 Dec. 14	101¼	59,000
50,835,000	July 1, 1949	Jan.-July	96½	..	+1	Do Illinois Div. 3½s	95¾	98	Apr. 28	95½	Jan. 4	96¾ Dec. 29	97¼	721,000
			96⅝	..	...	Do do registered	96⅝	96⅝	Feb. 24	96¼	Feb. 24	96¼ Feb. 24	..	5,000
2,388,000	Oct. 1, 1919	Apr.-Oct.	108¾	..	...	Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s	110¼	110¼	Jan. 5	110¼	Jan. 5	110¼ Jan. 5	109¾	2,000
7,382,000	Oct. 1, 1919	Apr.-Oct.	101⅞	..	—2⅛	Do Iowa Div. s. f. 4s	103⅜	103⅜	Feb. 20	101⅜	Nov. 14	101⅜ Nov. 14	102	14,000
25,071,000	May 1, 1927	May-Nov.	108	107	—1	Do Nebraska extension 4s	107	108¼	Mar. 23	105¾	Nov. 1	106 Dec. 26	106	305,000
			106¾	..	...	Do do registered	106¼	106¾	Feb. 15	106¼	June 16	106¼ June 16	..	21,000
2,385,000	Sep. 1, 1921	Mar.-Sept.	99⅝	..	...	Do Southwestern Div. 4s	100	100	Apr. 10	100	Apr. 10	100 Apr. 10	100¾	1,000
9,000,000	May 1, 1913	May-Nov.	106½	..	—1	Do debenture 5s	107	108⅛	Apr. 14	106	June 17	106 Dec. 5	106	84,000
8,000,000	Mar. 1, 1911	Mar.-Sept.	111½	..	...	Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s	112	114¾	May 2	111¼	Nov. 28	112 Dec. 28	113½	35,000
2,389,000	Dec. 1, 1907	June-Dec.	..	..	—1⅜	Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. cur. 6s	105	107⅜	May 4	103⅜	Dec. 11	103⅜ Dec. 11	106¼	38,000
2,653,000	Oct. 1, 1934	Apr.-Oct.	..	132	+1⅜	Do 1st con. g. 6s	133½	138½	July 21	133½	Jan. 17	135¼ Dec. 11	129	41,000
16,529,000	Nov. 1, 1937	May-Nov.	118	..	— ⅝	Do gen. con. 1st 5s	118¾	122	Apr. 14	117¾	Dec. 13	118 Dec. 22	120	132,000
						Do do registered	119½	119½	Mar. 2	119½	Mar. 2	119½ Mar. 2		3,000
4,626,000	Jan. 1, 1936	Jan.-July	119¼	..	...	Chicago & Ind. Coal Ry. 1st 5s	120	121¼	Apr. 20	118¾	Aug. 28	120 Nov. 20	117	12,000
5,000,000	July 1, 1955	Jan.-July	96¾	..	...	Chi. & East. Ill. 1st g. 4s, ref. & imp	97¾	97¾	Dec. 7	97¾	Dec. 7	97¾ Dec. 7	..	10,000
4,700,000	July 1, 1947	Jan.-July	135¾	136¼	+1¾	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville ref. g. 6s	134	137	Feb. 17	134	Jan. 10	135¾ Dec. 28	132¾	105,000
4,742,000	July 1, 1947	Jan.-July	114¾	..	...	Do ref. g. 5s	115¼	115¾	Feb. 23	112	July 18	115½ Dec. 5	117¼	28,000
3,000,000	July 1, 1910	Jan.-July	110¾	..	+ ⅜	Louisville, New Albany & Chi. 1st 6s	109½	112¾	July 29	109¼	Jan. 12	110¼ Nov. 17	112¾	51,000
4,748,000	July 1, 1914	Jan.-July	110	..	+ ¼	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul terminal g. 5s	108¾	111¾	June 5	109¾	Jan. 19	110 Dec. 11	111	49,000
23,676,000	May 1, 1989	Jan.-July	111	112	— ½	Do gen. g. 4s, Series A	112	113¾	Mar. 24	110¾	Sep. 12	111¾ Dec. 21	112	166,600
2,500,000	May 1, 1989	Jan.-July			— ¾	Do gen. 3½s, Series B	98¾	99	July 11	96⅞	Oct. 24	97½ Dec. 7	97½	81,000
1,360,000	July 1, 1921	Jan.-July	115¼	..	—1½	Do Chicago & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s	116¾	120	Apr. 6	115½	Oct. 24	115¼ Oct. 24	..	11,000
3,083,000	July 1, 1926	Jan.-July	118¼	..	—1	Do Chicago & Missouri River Div. 5s	119½	120	Apr. 29	118½	Oct. 12	118½ Dec. 20	120	28,000
			118⅛	..	...	Do do registered	118⅛	118¾	Jan. 17	118⅛	Jan. 17	118¾ Jan. 17	..	1,000
3,000,000	Jan. 1, 1910	Jan.-July	110	..	+ ¼	Do Chi. & Pacific Div. 6s	110	111⅝	Mar. 30	109⅜	Oct. 27	110¾ Dec. 23	112¾	20,000
25,340,000	Jan. 1, 1921	Jan.-July	116½	..	— ¼	Do. Chi. & Pacific Western 1st g. 5s	116	117½	Mar. 16	114⅝	July 8	115⅜ Dec. 28	116½	195,000
2,856,000	Jan. 1, 1916	Jan.-July	110⅜	..	...	Do Dakota & Great Southern g. 5s	112⅜	113⅝	Jan. 24	112⅜	Jan. 24	112⅜ Jan. 24	112½	19,000
5,690,000	Jan. 1, 1910	Jan.-July	114½	..	—¼	Do Hastings & Dakota Div. 1st 7s	114⅜	117	Feb. 21	113⅜	Oct. 13	113⅜ Oct. 13	116⅞	23,000
546,000	July 1, 1908	Jan.-July		..	+1	Do Iowa & Dakota ext. 1st 7s	184	185	Apr. 26	183⅜	Mar. 29	185 Dec. 12	168	23,000
2,500,000	July 1, 1919	Jan.-July	113⅜	..	—1¼	Do Lacrosse & Davenport 1st 5s	115	115⅞	May 8	113⅜	Dec. 12	113⅜ Dec. 12	113	22,000
2,840,000	July 1, 1910	Jan.-July	106⅝	..	...	Do Mineral Point Div. 5s	106⅝	106⅝	Apr. 3	106⅝	Apr. 3	106⅝ Apr. 3	107⅜	1,000
7,432,000	Jan. 1, 1910	Jan.-July	110	..	— ⅛	Do Southern Minn. Div. 1st 6s	110⅛	111⅜	June 29	108½	July 6	110¼ Dec. 22	113	80,000
4,000,000	July 1, 1909	Jan.-July	108½	..	— ⅛	Do Southwestern Div. 1st 6s	109½	110	May 19	108¾	July 11	109 Dec. 9	111	22,000
4,755,000	July 1, 1921	Jan.-July	115¼	..	— ⅞	Do Wis. & Minn. Div. g. 5s	115½	116¾	May 16	115¼	Nov. 22	115¼ Nov. 28	116¾	36,000
2,155,000	June 1, 1910	June-Dec.	108½	..	—2¼	Milwaukee & North. 1st main line 6s	112¾	112¾	Apr. 17	110	Oct. 10	110 Oct. 10	110¾	2,000
5,692,000	June 1, 1910	June-Dec.	113	115	+ ½	Do 1st con. 6s	116¼	116¼	Oct. 11	115⅜	Oct. 11	116¼ Oct. 11	116¾	13,000
12,832,000	Feb. 1, 1915	Quar. Feb.	..	128½	—3½	Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s	129½	129½	Jan. 11	126	Dec. 28	126 Dec. 28	129	80,000
18,832,000	Aug. 1, 1926	Fe.-Au. 15	103	..	— ⅞	Do extension 4s	104⅜	105¾	July 18	104⅜	Nov. 22	104¾ Dec. 5	104½	16,000
			104	..	...	Do do registered	102⅜	102⅜	Nov. 15	102⅜	Nov. 15	102⅜ Nov. 15	102⅜	6,000
20,538,000	Nov. 1, 1987	May-Nov.	98¼	100	— ⅞	Do gen. g. 3½s	98⅜	101½	July 3	96	Dec. 15	96 Dec. 15	90	229,000
5,686,000	Oct. 1, 1929	Apr.-Oct.	114½	..	—3½	Do sinking fund 6s	118	118	Apr. 11	114½	Nov. 2	114½ Nov. 2	116	5,000
			114	..	—3	Do do registered	117	117	Feb. 15	114	Dec. 12	114 Dec. 12	..	5,000
6,769,000	Oct. 1, 1929	Apr.-Oct.	110⅝	..	—2	Do s. f. 5s	113	113½	Sep. 20	110	Oct. 13	111 Nov. 23	110¾	20,000
			109¼	..	—2⅜	Do do registered	111	111	July 25	108¼	Nov. 14	108¼ Nov. 14	107	9,000
5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1909	May-Nov.	103¼	..	—1⅝	Do debenture 5s	104½	103⅝	Feb. 6	103	Nov. 13	103¾ Nov. 22	108¾	60,000
10,000,000	Apr. 1, 1921	Apr.-Oct.	111¼	..	—3⅞	Do debenture 5s	112½	114¾	Sep. 27	111½	May 9	111¾ Oct. 31	110½	54,000
9,800,000	May 1, 1933	May-Nov.	115¼	..	—4	Do s. f. debenture 5s	117⅜	119⅜	Mar. 23	116	Nov. 3	116 Nov. 3	115¾	14,000
			115	116½	— ⅞	Do do registered	115½	115½	Apr. 28	115	Nov. 24	115 Nov. 24	115¼	12,000
1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1910	Mar.-Sept.	105½	..	...	Northern Illinois 1st 5s	105¼	105¼	Dec. 11	105¼	Dec. 11	105¼ Dec. 11	105⅛	10,000
1,600,000	Mar. 1, 1909	Mar.-Sept.	102¾	..	—3	Ott., C. F. & St. Paul 1st 5s	107	107	Feb. 17	104	Dec. 5	104 Dec. 5	..	8,000
1,592,000	Nov. 1, 1907	May-Nov.	103¾	..	...	Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s	110¼	110¼	Mar. 28	110¼	Mar. 28	110¼ Mar. 28	106¾	3,000
5,000,000	May 1, 1921	May-Nov.	120½	120¾	—3½	Mil., Lake Shore & West. 1st g. 6s	120⅛	130	Mar. 10	120⅛	Dec. 19	126½ Dec. 19	126⅝	15,000
4,148,000	Feb. 1, 1929	Feb.-Aug.	119½	..	+1¼	Do ext. and imp. s. f. g. 5s	118⅜	120	Dec. 29	118⅜	Oct. 9	120 Dec. 29	119¼	2,000
1,281,000	July 1, 1924	Jan.-July	130⅜	137	...	Do Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s	131½	131½	Jan. 15	131½	Jan. 5	131½ Jan. 11	133	2,000
436,000	Feb. 1, 1907	Feb.-Aug.	101¼	..	...	Do convertible deb. 5s	103¼	103¾	Sep. 18	103½	Sep. 18	103½ Sep. 18	103	5,000
1,000,000	Jan. 1, 1913	Jan.-July		..	...	St. P., Eastern & Grand Trunk 6s, 1913	110	110	Aug. 21	110	Aug. 21	110 Aug. 21	..	10,000
12,500,000	July 1, 1917	Jan.-July	122⅜	..	— ½	Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. Ry. 6s	122¾	126	Feb. 1	120¾	July 12	122 Dec. 1	124	40,000
		Jan.-July	119	..	...	Do registered	123	123	May 22	123	May 22	123 May 22	124	10,000
61,581,000	Jan. 1, 1988	Jan.-July	105¾	105⅝	+1	Do gen. g. 4s	104¼	107⅛	June 16	104¼	Jan. 4	105¼ Dec. 30	106	1,678,000
						Do do registered	104¾	104¾	Nov. 9	104¾	Nov. 9	104¾ Nov. 9	..	2,000
32,558,000	Apr. 1, 1934	Apr.-Oct.	95¼	95¾	—1⅛	Do 1st and ref. g. 4s	97	98¼	Jan. 18	95	May 4	95⅞ Dec. 30	97¼	9,409,000
					—2¾	Do do registered	98¾	98¾	Aug. 29	96	Nov. 29	96 Nov. 29	..	10,000
1,494,000	May 1, 1911	May-Nov.	94	..	...	Do col. trust serial 4s, Series I	97⅛	97⅛	May 26	97⅛	May 26	97⅛ May 26	..	1,000
1,494,000	May 1, 1912	May-Nov.	93¾	..	...	Do do, Series J	96⅞	96⅞	Dec. 19	96⅜	Dec. 19	96⅜ Dec. 19	..	5,000
1,494,000	May 1, 1914	May-Nov.	93	..	...	Do do, Series L	96¼	96¼	May 26	96¼	May 26	96¼ May 26	..	1,000
1,494,000	May 1, 1915	May-Nov.	92⅝	..	+1	Do do, Series M	95	97	Sept. 25	95	July 25	96 Nov. 11	96	20,000
1,494,000	May 1, 1917	May-Nov.	92½	..	—2	Do do, Series O	96¾	96¾	Aug. 22	94½	Dec. 14	94½ Dec. 14	94	11,000
69,929,000	Nov. 1, 2002	May-Nov.	79⅜	80	—2¾	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. R. R. col. tr. 4s.	82½	85	Apr. 5	78	Nov. 13	79¾ Dec. 30	82½	32,377,000
	Nov. 1, 2002	May-Nov.				Do do registered	79	79	Dec. 19	79	Dec. 19	79 Dec. 19	76½	15,000
17,331,000	Sep. 1, 1913	Mar.-Sept.	88¼	89	—7	Do col. tr. g. 5s	95¾	97¾	Jan. 19	87	Dec. 20	89¾ Dec. 30	95½	9,292,000
						Do do registered	97	97	Feb. 20	97	Feb. 20	97 Feb. 20		5,000
6,500,000	June 1, 1906	June-Dec.	100¼	..	—1⅛	Bur., Cedar Rapids & North. 1st 5s	101⅜	102¾	Mar. 29	100	Dec. 5	100¼ Dec. 5	101⅜	306,500
11,000,000	Apr. 1, 1934	Apr.-Oct.	119	..	— ⅜	Do con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s	119½	121¼	Mar. 22	118¼	Apr. 24	118¾ Dec. 9	120¾	25,000
1,905,000	Oct. 1, 1921	Apr.-Oct.	111½	114½	...	C. R., Iowa Falls & N. W. 1st 5s	111	111	Nov. 20	111	Nov. 20	111 Nov. 20	112¾	1,000
5,500,000	Oct. 1, 1919	Jan.-July	108¾	..	—2	Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf gen. g. 5s	110	110¾	Apr. 17	108	Aug. 9	108 Aug. 9	109	46,000
5,411,000	May 1, 1952	May-Nov.	111	..	— ⅝	Do con. g. 5s	115¾	115¾	Mar. 7	115	Mar. 8	115 Apr. 20	..	3,000
2,750,000	Oct. 1, 1928	Apr.-Oct.		..	— ¾	Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	110⅜	110⅜	Mar. 20	109	Apr. 5	110¾ Sep. 9	108¾	28,000
14,761,000	June 1, 1980	June-Dec.		..	+1⅝	Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha con. 6s	133⅞	139	Nov. 4	133¾	Jan. 3	135⅜ Dec. 27	134	147,000
1,798,000	May 1, 1918	May-Nov.	135½	..	+ ¼	Chi., St. Paul & Minn. 1st g. 6s	135	135¾	Apr. 24	135	Apr. 13	135¾ Nov. 6	133	3,000
6,070,000	Apr. 1, 1919	Apr.-Oct.	122¾	..	—2½	St. Paul & Sioux City 1st g. 6s	125½	125½	Feb

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Year 1906.—Continued.

Amount Outstanding Dec. 30, 1905.	Maturity.	Interest Payable.	Bid. Asked. Dec. 30, 1905.		Net Ch'ge for Year.	ROAD AND BOND.	Range in 1906. First.	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last 1905 Date.	Last 1904.	Total Sales for Year 1905.
8,946,000	July 1, 1947	Jan.-July	77	77½	+2	Colorado Midland 1st g. 4s	75	78	Dec. 3	73	July 27	77 Dec. 29	77	3,847,000
19,103,000	Feb. 1, 1920	Feb.-Aug.	93½	93¾	+2¼	Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4s	91½	96½	July 31	90¼	Feb. 1	96½ Dec. 29	93	3,595,000
3,087,000	Sep. 1, 1907	Mar.-Sept.	107⅝	..	-⅜	**Del., Lack. & Western** 7s	110	110¾	Feb. 6	108½	Sep. 5	108⅝ Nov. 24	109¼	20,000
5,000,000	May 1, 1914	May-Nov.	125½	..	-5½	Morris & Essex 1st 7s	125½	128⅝	Apr. 25	125¾	Nov. 26	125½ Nov. 26	125½	32,000
11,877,000	June 1, 1915	June-Dec.	126¾	127	-3½	Do 1st con. gtd. 7s	130¾	131⅞	May 22	130¾	Dec. 3	132 Dec. 19	125½	42,000
						Do do registered	130	135	Jan. 17	127	June 22	127 June 22		2,000
12,000,000	Jan. 1, 1921	Jan.-July	129¼	..	- ⅛	N. Y., Lack. & Western 1st 6s	125⅝	130⅛	June 22	127⅛	Aug. 15	129⅜ Nov. 26	130¼	74,000
5,000,000	Aug. 1, 1923	Feb.-Aug.	113½	..	-1¼	Do construction 5s	115	116	May 3	112½	May 9	113⅝ Dec. 18	114½	18,000
5,000,000	May 1, 1923	May-Nov.	102¼	..	+2	Do terminal and improvement 4s	103	106	Mar. 9	103	Jan. 4	105 Oct. 23	102½	59,000
1,968,000	Oct. 1, 1903	Apr.-Oct.	104½	..	-2½	Syracuse, Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s	106½	108	July 7	106⅜	Dec. 22	104¼ Dec. 29	105½	29,000
5,000,000	Sep. 1, 1917	Mar.-Sept.	133	..	- ⅝	Delaware & Hudson, 1st Penn. Div. 7s	134½	134½	May 1	134	May 2	134 May 2	123½	3,000
3,000,000	Apr. 1, 1906	Apr.-Oct.	102⅜	..	- ⅜	Albany & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s	102⅜	103¾	June 7	101⅛	Oct. 2	102¼ Dec. 19	104½	2,000
7,000,000	Apr. 1, 1906	Apr.-Oct.	101⅝	..	-2⅜	Do gtd. g. 6s	104½	106¼	Mar. 20	100⅝	Oct. 10	101⅜ Dec. 21	103½	58,000
						Do do registered	101½	101¼	Dec. 3	101⅛	Dec. 5	101¼ Dec. 5	105	4,000
2,000,000	May 1, 1921	May-Nov.	137½	..		Rens. & Saratoga 1st 7s	142⅝	142⅝	Mar. 10	142⅝	Mar. 10	142⅝ Mar. 10	142⅝	10,000
33,450,000	Jan. 1, 1938	Jan.-July	..	101¾	+1¼	Denver & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s	100½	102½	June 22	100	Jan. 4	101⅛ Dec. 26	102¾	942,000
6,282,000	Jan. 1, 1936	Jan.-July	..	..	-2¾	Do con. g. 4½s	106¾	109¾	Feb. 10	106⅜	Sep. 2	106⅜ Sep. 2	109	25,000
8,318,500	June 1, 1928	June-Dec.	106	108	-1½	Do improvement g. 5s	106	110	Feb. 9	106⅛	Dec. 12	106⅞ Dec. 12	107⅞	141,000
13,200,000	July 1, 1930	Jan.-July	96½	96¾	- ⅞	Rio Grande Western 1st g. 4s	99	101	July 17	96	July 7	98⅝ Dec. 26	107⅝	765,000
13,332,000	Apr. 1, 1949	Apr.-Oct.	90	..	-2½	Do mtg. and col. tr. g. 4s, Series A	89	94½	Jan. 22	89	Jan. 3	91½ Dec. 28	95	393,000
900,000	June 1, 1936	June-Dec.	99	100	..	Detroit & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s	101	101	Sep. 22	101	Sep. 22	101 Sep. 22	100	5,000
1,250,000	June 1, 1925	June-Dec.	..	98	+1¼	Do g. 4s	95	97	Mar. 20	95	Jan. 23	96¾ Nov. 29	95½	30,000
3,898,000	June 1, 1931	June-Dec.	..	..	+9¾	Detroit Southern 1st g. 4s	72	84	Feb. 8	70	Jan. 9	81¾ Mar. 1	70	108,000
4,281,000	Mar. 1, 1941	Mar.-Sept.	91	93½	+3	Do Ohio Southern Div. 1st g. 4s	90	96¾	Feb. 23	90	Jan. 3	93 Dec. 26	90	785,000
6,782,000	Oct. 1, 1937	Apr.-Oct.	113	..		Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	114	116	May 3	114	Apr. 7	114 Dec. 29	117	50,000
3,816,000	Jan. 1, 1937	Jan.-July	115¼	..	+3	Duluth, South Shore & Atl. g. 5s	111½	116	June 29	111¼	Jan. 12	116½ Nov. 21	113½	83,000
8,500,000	May 1, 1941	May-Nov.	118	..	+1⅝	**Elgin, Joliet & Eastern** 1st g. 5s	117⅛	120¾	July 29	117¼	Jan. 27	118½ Dec. 7	117⅞	65,000
2,482,000	May 1, 1947	May-Nov.	103⅝	..	+1¼	Erie 1st ext. g. 4s	107	109⅝	July 14	107	May 3	109⅝ July 14	114	3,000
4,617,000	Mar. 1, 1923	May-Sept.	109⅝	..		Do 2d ext. g. 4½s	109	110½	June 10	109	Apr. 15	109 Oct. 4	109¾	11,000
2,926,000	Oct. 1, 1920	Apr.-Oct.	118⅞	..	-4½	Do 4th ext. g. 5s	117½	117⅞	Feb. 9	112¼	Oct. 4	113¼ Oct. 4	111	11,000
700,500	June 1, 1928	June-Dec.	103⅝	..	+1½	Do 5th ext. g. 4s	101½	103	Feb. 17	101½	Jan. 3	103 Feb. 17	101½	8,000
16,800,000	Sep. 1, 1920	Mar.-Sept.	132	133	-2⅝	Do 1st con. g. 7s	135⅝	137	Jan. 27	132	Sep. 7	133 Dec. 9	135	214,000
35,000,000	Jan. 1, 1996	Jan.-July	101	102⅜	+1	Erie R. R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bonds	100½	103¼	June 21	100¾	Jan. 3	101¼ Dec. 20	102½	2,450,000
	Jan. 1, 1996	Jan.-July				Do registered	101½	103½	Oct. 5	101½	Oct. 5	101½ Oct. 5	98½	4,000
35,885,000	Jan. 1, 1996	Jan.-July	93	93½	+2½	Do 1st con. gen. lien. g. 4s	91½	95	June	91	Jan. 3	94 Dec. 20	93	6,520,000
33,000,000	Feb. 1, 1951	Feb.-Aug.	95¼	95¾	+ ⅜	Do Pennsylvania col. tr. g. 4s	95¾	98¾	July 25	94¼	Mar. 22	95¾ Dec. 29	95¼	3,406,000
10,000,000	Apr. 1, 1953	Apr.-Oct.	107⅛	108	+12⅜	Do convertible g. 4s, Series A	95¾	134⅛	Aug. 30	95¾	Jan. 3	108⅛ Dec. 20	95¾	16,255,000
2,380,000	June 1, 1916	June-Dec.	122	..	+ ⅜	Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s	128⅝	127	Nov. 26	125¾	Mar. 13	127 Nov. 28	127⅛	2,000
1,500,000	July 1, 1908	Jan.-July	105	..	-5	Buffalo & Southwestern g. 6s	105	110	Mar. 3	105	Mar. 3	110 Mar. 3	106	7,000
12,000,000	May 1, 1982	May-Nov.		121½	- ⅛	Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s	121½	125½	Oct. 27	120¾	May 22	121 Dec. 27	121½	288,000
2,800,000	Jan. 1, 1909	Apr.-Oct.	102½	..	-2½	Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd. g. 5s	105	105	Feb. 1	102⅜	June 9	102⅜ Dec. 5	105	12,000
7,500,000	Oct. 1, 1935	Apr.-Oct.	134⅝	..	- ⅜	Long Dock con. g. 6s	134⅝	136¼	Feb. 15	134½	June 12	134½ Dec. 18	132	16,000
3,336,000	July 1, 1951	Jan.-July	115¾	..	- ⅜	N. Y. L. E. & W. Dock & Imp. 1st c. 6s	116	116	June 8	115⅜	Dec. 8	115⅜ Dec. 8		14,000
1,452,000	May 1, 1946	May-Nov.	112⅝	..	+4½	N. Y. & Greenwood Lake gtd. 5s	117	121⅛	Oct. 17	117	Jan. 17	121½ Oct. 17	106½	9,000
						Do small bonds	117	117	July 20	117	July 20	117 July 20		1,000
3,745,000	Jan. 1, 1937	Jan.-July			+2½	N. Y., Sus. & West. 1st ref. g. 5s	114¼	116⅜	Nov. 20	114¼	Jan. 11	116⅜ Nov. 20	115⅝	32,000
447,000	Feb. 1, 1937	Feb.-Aug.	101¼	102¾	- ⅜	Do 2d g. 4½s	102⅞	104	June 26	101	Aug. 15	102½ Dec. 4	104	35,000
2,546,000	Aug. 1, 1940	Feb.-Aug.	107½	110	-3½	Do gen. g. 5s	110¾	111	Jan. 13	106⅜	Aug. 15	107¾ Sep. 19	110	62,000
2,000,000	May 1, 1943	May-Nov.	118⅜	..	+1½	Do terminal 1st g. 5s	117⅞	118½	Nov. 14	117⅞	Jan. 19	118½ Dec. 20	117	27,000
3,500,000	Apr. 1, 1910	Apr.-Oct.	108½	109	- ⅝	Midland R. R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s	108⅞	110¼	June 15	107⅞	Oct. 26	107⅞ Oct. 26	109¾	7,000
3,000,000	June 1, 1942	June-Dec.	110	113	..	Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st gtd. g. 5s	109⅞	109⅞	Jan. 5	109⅞	Jan. 5	109⅞ Jan. 5	109¾	5,000
1,591,000	Jan. 1, 1928	Jan.-July			+ ⅛	Evansville & Indiana 1st con. gtd. g. 6s	113¾	114	Jan. 24	113¾	Jan. 9	114 Apr. 19	116	13,000
3,000,000	July 1, 1921	Jan.-July	122	124	- ⅝	Evans. & Terre Haute 1st con. g. 6s	122¾	124¼	Feb. 27	120¼	Sep. 12	123 Oct. 20	122	31,000
2,672,000	Apr. 1, 1942	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	+4¾	Do 1st gen. g. 5s	106¾	112	Sep. 15	106¾	Apr. 19	111 Dec. 4	106	63,000
375,000	Apr. 1, 1923	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	-2	Do Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s	116	116	Mar. 30	114	Apr. 19	114 Apr. 19	...	3,000
8,176,000	Dec. 1, 1921	June-Dec.	110¾	..	+4	**Fort Worth & Den. City** 1st g. 6s	109	115	Aug. 1	108½	Jan. 4	113 Dec. 29	108½	1,511,000
2,863,000	July 1, 1928	Jan.-July	..	91¾	+6¾	Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st g. 3-4s	85	92	June 26	85	Jan. 5	91¾ Dec. 31	89	235,000
2,000,000	Apr. 1, 1913	Apr.-Oct.	102	103	-4½	**Galveston, H. & H.** of 1882 1st 5s	105½	105½	Jan. 24	101	Dec. 6	101 Dec. 6	103½	7,000
800,000	.....	February	..	..	+6	Green Bay & Western debenture, A	84	90	Jan. 13	83	Feb. 16	90 Dec. 3	86	24,000
7,000,000	.....	.....	..	..	+2	Green Bay & Western debenture, B	18	24¾	June 19	17	May 22	20 Dec. 29	18	7,204,000
4,937,000	Feb. 1, 1952	Jan.-July	102	105	...	Gulf & Ship I. 1st ref. and term. g. 5s	103	105¾	Feb. 8	101½	Nov. 8	103 Dec. 29	106	614,000
13,139,000	July 1, 1999	Jan.-July	109½	110	+ ¾	**Hocking Valley Ry.** 1st con. g. 4½s	109	112¼	Oct. 11	109	Jan. 3	109¾ Dec. 29	111⅜	543,000
1,401,000	Oct. 1, 1948	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	+3	Col. & Hocking Valley 1st ext. g. 4s	100	108	June 8	100	Apr. 19	103 June 21	100¼	31,000
2,479,000	Aug. 1, 1955	Feb.-Aug.	..	104	+1	Col. & T. R. R. 1st mtg. ext. 4s	102½	103¼	Dec. 18	102½	Aug. 18	103¼ Dec. 18	...	10,000
1,500,000	Jan. 1, 1951	Jan.-July	..	113	- ¼	**Illinois Central** 1st g. 4s	110¾	111	Oct. 13	109⅞	Oct. 4	110 Dec. 18	113	24,000
2,449,000	Jan. 1, 1951	Jan.-July	..	102¾	- ¼	Do 1st g. 3½s	103	103	Apr. 24	102	Sep. 28	102⅝ Oct. 16	102	23,000
3,000,000	March. 1951	Mar.-Sept.	100¾	103½	+ ⅝	Do ext. g. 3½s	101½	102¾	Nov. 2	101½	May 22	102½ Nov. 2	...	7,000
15,000,000	Apr. 1, 1952	Apr.-Oct.	106	106½	+1½	Do col. tr. g. 4s	105	108	July 18	105	Jan. 16	106½ Dec. 21	104¼	35,000
24,679,000	Nov. 1, 1953	May-Nov.	104¾	..	+ ⅞	Do col. tr. g. 4s, L., N. O. & T	104½	107	Oct. 11	104¼	Jan. 5	105 Dec. 30	104¾	232,000
					+3½	Do do registered	103	106½	July 11	103	June 15	106½ July 11	101	2,000
14,320,000	July 1, 1953	Jan.-July	94¼	..	- ¼	Do Louisville Div. g. 3½s	94¾	96¾	Mar. 15	94¼	Sep. 25	95 Oct. 25	97¼	31,000
5,000,000	Aug. 1, 1951	Feb.-Aug.	90	..	-4½	Do Omaha Div. 1st g. 3s	85½	86	Jan. 12	81	Oct. 6	81 Oct. 6	86¾	22,000
4,939,000	July 1, 1951	Jan.-July	82½	..	+2½	Do St. Louis Div. g. 3s	84	86¼	Dec. 6	84	July 28	86½ Dec. 9	85	16,000
6,321,000	July 1, 1951	Jan.-July	95	..	-3	Do do g. 3½s	95½	96	Mar. 15	92¾	Dec. 9	92½ Dec. 9	94¼	21,000
5,425,000	Aug. 1, 1951	Feb.-Aug.	106¼	..		Do Western Line 1st g. 4s	106¾	106¾	May 28	106¾	May 28	106¾ May 28	105¾	2,000
470,000	June 1, 1951	June-Dec.	120¾	..		Belleville & Carondolet 1st 6s	122	122	July 7	122	Dec. 7	122 Dec. 7	124½	1,000
16,555,000	June 1, 1951	June-Dec.	..	..		C., St. L. & N. O. g. 5s	123¾	125	Feb. 2	123¼	Jan. 9	125 Nov. 13	...	22,000
3,500,000	Dec. 1, 1951	June-Dec.	101¼	..		Do Memphis Div. 1st g. 4s	110½	110¾	Jan. 4	110½	Jan. 4	110½ Jan. 4	109	8,000
538,000	Sep. 1, 1931	Mar.-Sept.	..	..		St. Louis Southern 1st gtd. g. 4s	101½	101¾	Mar. 16	101½	Mar. 16	101½ Mar. 16	103	1,000
1,854,000	Jan. 1, 1935	Jan.-July	..	..		Ind., Decatur & Western 1st g. 5s	109¾	111⅜	Dec. 5	109¾	Sep. 7	111⅜ Dec. 5	106	59,000
4,850,000	July 1, 1950	Jan.-July	100¾	..	+2⅜	Ind., Ill. & Iowa 1st g. 4s	99¾	100¾	May 1	99¾	Mar. 1	100½ Oct. 29	99¾	32,000
11,291,000	Nov. 1, 1919	May-Nov.	..	..	-2	Int. & Great Northern 1st g. 6s	121	122¾	Mar. 29	118	Nov. 29	119 Dec. 19	121	111,500
10,391,000	Sep. 1, 1909	Mar.-Sept.	..	100½	-1½	Do 2d g. 5s	101½	103¼	Feb. 27	100	Mar. 1	100 Dec. 30	101½	584,500
2,980,500	Sep. 1, 1921	Mar.-Sept.	..	80¾	+7½	Do 3d g. 4s	70½	82	Sep. 20	70½	Jan. 16	78 Dec. 14	72	289,500
7,650,000	June 1, 1938	June-Dec.	..	115	+3½	Iowa Central 1st g. 5s	114½	118	Dec. 19	112¾	June 5	118 Dec. 19	113	63,000
2,000,000	Mar. 1, 1951	Mar.-Sept.	..	86	..	Do ref. g. 4s	86	88	Feb. 3	85	Apr. 11	86 Dec. 22	86	74,000
30,000,000	Apr. 1, 1950	Apr.-Oct.	73	73½	+1	**Kansas City Southern** 1st g. 3s	72¼	75¼	Feb. 8	70	Apr. 29	73¾ Dec. 30	72¾	9,212,000
7,230,000	Jan. 1, 1937	Jan.-July	120	..	+2½	**Lake Erie & Western** 1st g. 5s	117½	120	June 28	117¼	Jan. 5	120 Dec. 21	120	38,000
3,625,000	July 1, 1941	Jan.-July	115½	..	+2¾	Do 2d g. 5s	112¾	116¼	Apr. 6	112¾	Feb. 9	115½ Dec. 4	112¾	27,000
2,500,000	Oct. 1, 1945	Apr.-Oct.	115	117	- ⅞	Northern Ohio 1st gtd. g. 5s	117¼	120	Feb. 20	117	Nov. 2	117 Nov. 2	116½	39,000
20,100,000	May 1, 2003	May-Nov.	..	..	-1	Lehigh Valley (Penn.) gen. con. g. 4s	101⅝	101⅝	Oct. 18	100¾	Dec. 9	101⅝ Dec. 9		61,000
15,000,000	July 1, 1940	Jan.-July	111	..	+1	Lehigh Valley (N. Y.) 1st gtd. g. 4½s	110¾	112¾	June 23	110¼	Feb. 15	111½ Nov. 29	111¾	132,000
			106¼	..	+3⅝	Do registered	108½	112¾	Nov. 6	106½	Aug. 7	112¾ Nov. 6	105	12,000
10,000,000	Oct. 1, 1941	Apr.-Oct.	119⅝	..	- ¾	Lehigh Valley Terminal Ry. 1st gtd. g. 5s	119¾	119¾	Jan. 31	117½	Apr. 4	118¾ Oct. 7	116	25,000
10,114,000	Jan. 1, 1933	Jan.-July	114½	..		Lehigh Valley Coal Co. 1st gtd. g. 5s	115	115	June 9	115	June 9	115 June 9	108	1,000
2,000,000	Sep. 1, 1945	Mar.-Sept.	97½	..	- ⅛	Lehigh & New York 1st gtd. g. 4s	99	99	Jan. 2	97½	Sep. 22	98¼ Dec. 22	98¼	10,000
3,610,000	July 1, 1931	Quar. Jan.	..	..	-1⅜	Long Island 1st con. g. 5s	117¾	117¾	Apr. 10	115½	Dec. 15	115½ Dec. 15	116½	14,000
3,000,000	June 1, 1938	June-Dec.	..	..	+1¼	Do gen. g. 4s	101¼	102¾	May 2	100⅞	July 12	102¼ Nov. 24	100¼	61,000
1,494,000	Mar. 1, 1923	Mar.-Sept.	102	..	-3	Do Ferry g. 4½s	105	105	Jan. 18	102	Nov. 27	102 Nov. 27	100	10,000
6,880,000	Mar. 1, 1949	Mar.-Sept.	..	..	- ⅝	Do unified g. 4s	102¼	103	Jan. 17	100¾	Apr. 18	101⅝ Dec. 22	102¾	137,000
17,391,000	Mar. 1, 1949	Mar.-Sept.	101	..	- ⅛	Do gtd. ref. g. 4s	102	103⅜	Feb. 2	101	Sep. 6	101⅝ Dec. 27	...	918,000
750,000	Mar. 1, 1911	Mar.-Sept.	102½	..	+1½	Brooklyn & Montauk 1st gtd. g. 5s	105	106½	Dec. 9	105	Dec. 9	106½ Dec. 9		17,000
883,000	Sep. 1, 1927	Mar.-Sept.	110	..		N. Y. & Rockaway Beach 1st g. 5s, 1927	111⅜	111¾	May 26	111¾	May 26	111¾ May 26	107½	1,000
1,425,000	Oct. 1, 1932	Quar. Jan.	111¼	..		North Shore Branch 1st con. g. 5s	112½	112¾	July 7	112¾	July 7	112¾ July 7	109½	6,000
2,724,000	Sep. 1, 1927	Mar.-Sept.	..	105		Louisiana & Arkansas 1st g. 5s	104½	107	Aug. 24	104¼	June 24	104¼ Oct. 23	103⅞	183,000
7,575,000	June 1, 1930	June-Dec.	118¾	119¼		Louisville & Nashville gen. g. 6s	119	122¾	Nov. 10	119	Jan. 3	119 Dec. 30	119	241,000
1,764,000	May 1, 1937	May-Nov.	119½	..	+1⅝	Do g. 5s	117	120¾	Oct. 18	117	Jan. 17	118¾ Nov. 10	117	40,000
37,562,000	July 1, 1940	Jan.-July	104⅞	106	+3¼	Do unified g. 4s	102¾	106	Nov. 24	102¼	Jan. 10	108 Dec. 30	104⅝	2,438,000
5,120,000	Nov. 1, 1931	May-Nov.	..	115½	- ⅝	Do col. tr. g. 5s	114⅞	118¾	Sep. 20	113	Nov. 10	114½ Dec. 4	115¼	212,000
23,000,000	Apr. 1, 1922	Apr.-Oct.	98¼	99	+ ⅛	Do 5-20-year col. tr. deed g. 4s	96⅝	100⅝	Feb. 9	97¼	Apr. 12	99½ Dec. 28	98¾	2,599,000
1,600,000	Dec. 1, 1919	June-Dec.	113⅝	..	- ¼	Do Louis., Cin. & Lex. g. 4½s	114½	117	May 18	114½	June 6	114¼ June 6	114	13,000
3,258,000	Nov. 1, 1931	May-Nov.				Do N. O. & Mobile 1st g. 6s	109	109	Mar. 6	109	Mar. 6	109 Mar. 6	105⅝	2,000
5,000,000	Jan. 1, 1930	Jan.-July	131	131¾	+ ½	Do do 2d g. 6s	130½	132	June 23	128½	Aug. 21	131 Dec. 29	131⅜	55,000
1,000,000	July 1, 1930	Jan.-July	126⅝	..	+1½	Do Pensacola Div. g. 6s, 1920	126½	128	Aug. 25	126½	Feb. 17	128 Aug. 25	124½	13,000
665,000	Mar. 1, 1930	Mar.-Sept.	100	..		Do St. Louis Div. 1st 6s	112⅝	114	Apr. 26	112⅝	Mar 23	114 Apr. 26		2,000
3,500,000	Mar. 1, 1921	Mar.-Sept.	120¾	..		Do do 2d 3s	121½	121¼	May 2	121½	May 2	121½ May 2	122	1,000
3,000,000	Mar. 1, 1980	Mar.-Sept.	70	78½		Atl., Knox. & Northern 1st g. 5s	74⅜	74⅜	Oct. 4	74⅜	Oct. 4	74⅜ Oct. 4		10,000
1,000,000	Dec. 1, 1946	June-Dec.	114⅝	119		Kentucky Central g. 4s	113¾	114½	Sep. 6	113½	Aug. 28	114½ Sep. 6	112½	2,000
6,742,000	July 1, 1987	Jan.-July	100¼	..	+2½	L. & N. & Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s	99	102¾	Oct. 4	98½	Jan. 23	101¾ Dec. 8	100	31,000
4,000,000	Sep. 1, 1945	Jan.-July	..	..	-2	Louis. & Nash.-So. Ry. Monon joint 4s	110	110	Feb. 3	108	Sep. 7	108 Sep. 7	108¾	5,000
11,827,000	July 1, 1952	Jan.-July	97¼	98	+ ⅜	Do do registered	96¾	98¼	Oct. 18	96	Jan. 12	96½ Dec. 15	98¾	552,000
						Nash., Flor. & Shef. 1st gtd. g. 5s	95	95	Feb. 6	96	Feb. 6	95 Feb. 6		1,000
2,096,000	Aug. 1, 1937	Feb.-Aug.	116	119	+ ¼	Pensacola & Atlantic 1st g. 6s	115¾	115¾	Sep. 13	114½	Feb. 1	115½ Sep. 13	116	16,000
2,331,000	Aug. 1, 1921	Feb.-Aug.	..	..	+2½	South & North Ala. con. gtd. g. 5s	113	115½	Dec. 28	113	Feb. 7	115½ Dec. 28	115	18,000
3,673,000	Aug. 1, 1936	Feb.-Aug.	113½	..	-9½	Louis. & Jefferson Bridge gtd. g. 4s	116½	116½	Jan. 18	107	Dec. 4	107 Dec. 4	115	5,000
3,000,000	Mar. 1, 1945	Mar.-Sept.	97¾	..	- ½		99¼	99¼	June 10	98¾	Nov. 2	98¾ Nov. 2	98¾	4,000
28,065,000	Apr. 1, 1990	Apr.-Oct.	..	103¾	-1¾	**Manhattan Ry. of N. Y.** con. g. 4s	105¾	107	Feb. 4	103¼	Oct. 18	103⅞ Dec. 16	105	950,000
						Do registered	104	104	Apr. 5	104	Apr. 5	104 Apr. 5	105	10,000
10,818,000	July 1, 1908	Jan.-July	107	..	+1⅜	Metropolitan Elevated 1st g. 6s	106¾	109	June 28	106½	Jan. 8	107⅜ Dec. 28	110	183,000
65,690,000	July 1, 1911	Jan.-July	80	81	+4	Mexican Central con. g. 4s	77	82¼	Sep. 19	73⅞	Jan. 26	81 Dec. 30	76½	3,630,000
29,511,000	Jan. 10, 1939	July	25	25½	+ ⅝	Do 1st con. income g. 3s	25	26¼	Mar. 13	19	May 20	25⅝ Dec. 30	24¼	1,096,000
11,724,000	Jan. 10, 1939	July	19¼	19½	+2⅝	Do 2d con. income g. 3s	16⅝	20¼	Nov. 20	11	May 22	19½ Dec. 30	16½	5,001,000
10,000,000	Feb. 1, 1997	Feb.-Aug.	86	90	+1¼	Do col. tr. g. 4½s	86	90¾	July 28	84½	Jan. 14	87½ Nov. 29	96	321,000
950,000	June 1, 1927	June-Dec.	138	..		Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st 7s, 1927	137	137	June 29	137	June 20	137 June 29	...	1,000
1,015,000	June 1, 1909	June-Dec.	106	..	+ ⅛	Do Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s	111	111⅜	Jan. 31	108¾	June 13	111½ Oct. 26	113	9,000
1,382,000	Apr. 1, 1921	Apr.-Oct.	117½	..	-1¾	Do Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s	122	122	Feb. 15	120¼	Apr. 19	120¼ Apr. 19	120½	18,000
636,000	Dec. 1, 1910	June-Dec.	107	..		Do Southwestern ext. 1st 7s	113¼	113¼	Mar. 10	113¼	Mar. 10	113¼ Mar. 10	...	2,000
5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1934	May-Nov.	113	114½	3	Do 1st con. g. 5s	117¾	117¾	Jan. 17	113¾	Nov. 21	114¾ Nov. 27	116	18,000
8,850,000	Mar. 1, 1949	Mar.-Sept.	..	..	- ⅛	Do 1st and ref. g. 4s	97½	98⅜	Jan. 19	95½	Apr. 14	97 Dec. 5	97½	136,000
3,072,000	Jan. 1, 1935	Jan.-July	99	..	- ⅜	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st gtd. 4s	98	98¼	June 9	96	July 31	97¼ Aug. 10		167,000
22,055,000	July 1, 1938	Jan.-July	102¼	..	+3½	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie con. g. 4s	99	102¾	June 22	99	Jan. 17	102½ Dec. 4	100¾	241,000
40,000,000	June 1, 1990	June-Dec.	100¼	100¾	+ ⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st g. 4s	100⅝	104¼	May 13	100	Dec. 27	100¾ Dec. 30	101¼	1,691,500
20,000,000	June 1, 1990	Feb.-Aug.	..	90	-3	Do 2d g. 4s	85½	89¼	May 8	83¾	Nov. 23	89¼ Dec. 30	88¼	3,038,500
3,254,000	Nov

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Year 1905.—Continued.

Amount Outstanding Dec. 30, 1905.	Maturity.	Interest Payable.	Bid. Asked. Dec. 30, 1905.		Net Ch'ge for Year.	ROAD AND BOND.	Range in 1905. First.	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last 1905	Date.	Last 1904.	Total Sales for Year 1905.
2,573,000	July 1, 1938	Jan.-July	119¼	..	+3	Do 2d ext. g. 5s	117	120	Dec. 8	116½	Mar. 29	120	Dec. 8	116¾	30,000
36,709,000	Apr. 1, 1931	Apr.-Oct.	116¾	116½	– ⅜	St. L., I. M. & S. gen.con.ry.&ld.gt.g.5s.	117	119	Mar. 10	115¼	Oct. 5	116½	Dec. 30	117	679,000
6,835,000	Apr. 1, 1951	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	..	Do stamped gtd.	116	118	Nov. 6	116	Nov. 6	116	Nov. 6	..	12,000
30,347,000	July 1, 1929	Jan.-July	94¾	95¾	+1	Do unifying and ref. g. 4s	93¾	96¾	Apr. 8	93⅝	Aug. 12	95¼	Dec. 29	96½	2,810,000
21,177,000	May 1, 1933	May-Nov.	..	94⅞	–2½	Do River & Gulf 1st g. 4s	97	98	Jan. 10	94	May 8	94⅞	Dec. 28	97¼	1,636,000
700,000	July 1, 1945	Jan.-July	92	98	+2⅜	Mobile & Birming. mtg. g. 4s	93¼	96	Oct. 9	93¼	Apr. 6	96	Oct. 9	95	22,000
1,882,000	Jan. 1, 1953	Jan.-July	..	..	+1½	Mobile, Jackson & K. C. 1st con. g. 5s	97½	100¼	June 30	95½	May 19	99	Dec. 11	..	286,000
7,000,000	Dec. 1, 1927	June-Dec.	125½	126	+2½	Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s	125½	130	Oct. 21	125¾	June 7	129	Nov. 28	126	108,500
974,000	July 1, 1927	Quar. Jan.	..	124	..	Do 1st ext. g. 6s	122	126	June 19	122	Mar. 4	122	Dec. 20	121	24,000
9,472,000	Sep. 1, 1938	Mar.-Sept.	97	99	+1	Do gen. g. 4s	97½	99¼	Sep. 13	96½	May 12	98½	Dec. 16	96¾	30,550
4,900,000	Feb. 1, 1947	Feb.-Aug.	112¾	..	+ ⅛	Do Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s	115¾	115¾	Nov. 1	113¾	Feb. 18	115¾	Nov. 1	115	31,000
2,494,000	May 1, 1930	Quar. Feb.	92½	..	–2¾	St. Louis & Cairo g. 4s	95	95	Feb. 20	92¼	Oct. 18	92¼	Oct. 18	92½	2,000
6,300,000	July 1, 1913	Jan.-July	121¾	121⅞	+ ⅝	**Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s**	121	123	June 5	120	Aug. 28	121⅝	Dec. 27	124¼	98,000
7,608,000	April 1, 1928	Apr.-Oct.	114¼	114½	–1½	Do 1st con. g. 5s	115⅞	117	Feb. 24	114	Nov. 23	114⅜	Dec. 27	116	279,000
750,000	Jan. 1, 1917	Jan.-July	114¾	..	– ⅜	Do 1st 6s, McM., M., W. & Al.	117¼	117¼	Mar. 6	116⅞	Mar. 9	116⅞	Mar. 9	113½	3,000
371,000	Jan. 1, 1923	Jan.-July	..	..	+5	Do Jasper Branch 1st g. 6s	119	124	Oct. 12	119	Jan. 17	124	Oct. 12	..	16,000
20,000,000	Jan. 1, 1926	Jan.-July	..	107	+ ⅞	Nat. R. R. of Mexico prior lien g. 4½s	105¼	106	Oct. 20	105¼	May 11	106	Oct. 20	104	11,000
24,496,000	Oct. 1, 1951	Apr.-Oct.	85	..	+2¾	Do 1st con. g. 4s	82½	85½	Dec. 6	79¾	May 12	84½	Dec. 30	82	1,797,000
84,846,000	July 1, 1997	Jan.-July	90¼	90⅞	+ ⅛	N. Y. C. & Hudson River g. mtg. 3½s	99⅝	100⅞	June 20	98¾	July 14	99⅛	Dec. 30	101½	2,515,000
..	July 1, 1997	Jan.-July	..	..	–1½	Do do registered	99½	100½	Mar. 11	97⅞	Dec. 28	97⅞	Dec. 26	98⅝	163,000
30,000,000	May 1, 1934	May-Nov.	100¼	100⅝	–2¼	Do debenture g. 4s	102⅝	102⅞	Oct. 10	100	Nov. 15	100⅝	Dec. 30	..	1,980,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	Do do registered	102	102	July 8	102	July 8	102	July 8	..	5,000
90,578,000	Feb. 1, 1998	Feb.-Aug.	89¼	90¼	–1¼	Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s	91½	93	Jan. 23	89	Dec. 27	90	Dec. 30	91	3,042,000
..	..	Feb.-Aug.	88¾	..	–1¼	Do do registered	90¾	90⅞	July 5	88½	Sep. 23	89½	Dec. 14	89½	343,000
19,836,000	Feb. 1, 1998	Feb.-Aug.	88	90	..	Do Michigan Central col. g. 3½s	90	91½	Jan. 30	89¾	Feb. 27	90	Dec. 30	89¾	648,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	Do do registered	89	90	July 5	89	Mar. 14	90	Nov. 13	..	63,000
5,000,000	July 1, 1936	Jan.-July	106	..	+1	Beech Creek 1st g. 4s	106½	107½	Feb. 2	105¾	July 8	106¾	Sep. 29	108	38,000
..	..	..	..	..	+ ⅛	Do registered	104	104	Dec. 13	104	Dec. 13	104	Dec. 31	102	8,000
2,500,000	Sep. 1, 1991	Mar.-Sept.	..	107¼	..	Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s	105	105	Nov. 20	105	Nov. 20	105	Nov. 20	..	5,000
4,000,000	Oct. 1, 1993	Apr.-Oct.	101	105	+3	New York & Putnam 1st con. gtd. g. 4s	103	107	Feb. 24	103	Jan. 24	106	Sep. 8	..	27,000
50,000,000	Jan. 1, 2361	Jan.-July	108½	..	+ ⅝	West Shore 1st 4s gtd	108¾	110	Feb. 16	107½	July 5	109	Dec. 28	110½	952,000
..	..	..	106½	..	–1	Do do registered	108	109½	June 7	107	June 19	107	Dec. 29	108	388,000
50,000,000	June, 1997	June-Dec.	100	101	+ ⅜	Lake Shore con. g. 3½s	100½	103	Sep. 1	99¼	June 1	100¾	Dec. 29	100¾	355,000
..	..	..	99½	100	–1¼	Do do registered	101¼	101¼	May 12	99½	May 24	99¾	June 2	99½	273,000
50,000,000	Sep. 1, 1928	Mar.-Sept.	100½	101½	– ⅜	Do debenture g. 4s	101¾	103¼	Feb. 28	100	May 4	101	Dec. 29	101½	5,394,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	Do do registered	101	101	Mar. 4	101	Mar. 4	101	May 16	..	2,000
924,000	Aug. 1, 1906	Feb.-Aug.	102	..	–1½	Detroit, Monroe & Toledo 1st 7s	103½	103½	Mar. 22	102	May 22	102	May 22	..	2,000
1,500,000	July 1, 1934	Jan.-July	123	..	– ½	Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s	124	124	May 22	123½	Sep. 27	123½	Sep. 27	..	7,000
3,576,000	Mar. 1, 1931	Mar.-Sept.	118½	..	–1⅝	Michigan Central 5s	124	124	Feb. 3	122	Nov. 20	122⅝	Dec. 21	121⅝	6,000
..	..	..	..	..	–1	Do do registered	120	120	Mar. 9	119	June 6	119	June 6	122½	2,000
2,600,000	Jan. 1, 1940	Jan.-July	106	..	..	Do do 4s	106	106	July 1	106	July 1	106	July 1	106¼	1,000
13,000,000	May 1, 1952	May-Nov.	97¼	..	–1⅜	Do do 1st g. 3½s	99	100	Sep. 27	97⅝	Dec. 16	97⅝	Dec. 16	96¼	69,000
12,000,000	May 1, 2000	May-Nov.	101½	..	..	New York & Harlem 3½ per cent. gold	105¼	105¾	Mar. 2	105¼	Mar. 2	105¾	Mar. 2	..	1,000
1,200,000	Oct. 1, 1927	Apr.-Oct.	112	..	+1½	New York & Northern 1st g. 5s	118	119½	Mar. 30	119¼	Mar. 31	118	Mar. 31	115½	9,000
9,081,000	July, 1922	Apr.-Oct.	115⅝	..	–3	R., W. & O. con. 1st ext.5s,coup.g.bd.cur.	119	119⅝	Feb. 3	116	Dec. 6	116	Dec. 12	118	91,000
1,800,000	July 1, 1922	Jan.-July	104⅞	..	..	Utica & Black River gtd. g. 4s	107½	107½	Feb. 4	107½	Feb. 4	107½	Feb. 4	104¾	5,000
19,425,000	Oct. 1, 1937	Apr.-Oct.	104	105	– ½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st g. 4s	104½	106¾	Sep. 28	104	Apr. 5	104	Dec. 28	105	438,000
..	..	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	..	Do registered	103	103	Oct. 6	103	Oct. 6	103	Oct. 6	101	1,000
20,000,000	June 1, 1992	Mar.-Sept.	102½	..	–2⅞	N. Y., Ont. & Western 1st ref. g. 4s	103¾	108⅜	Feb. 21	102¼	Sep. 1	102⅜	Dec. 30	105¼	1,272,000
..	..	..	..	..	+2⅞	Do do registered	103¾	105⅜	Oct. 11	103½	Jan. 17	105⅜	Oct. 11	..	17,000
1,500,000	May 1, 1941	May-Nov.	107¾	..	–2½	Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s	111¼	112	Aug. 18	108¾	Dec. 1	108¾	Dec. 1	110	8,000
7,283,000	May 1, 1931	May-Nov.	131¼	133	..	Norfolk & Western gen. g. 6s	133½	133½	Jan. 7	133½	Jan. 7	133¼	Jan. 23	..	3,000
5,000,000	Feb. 1, 1934	Feb.-Aug.	131½	..	– ¼	Do imp. and ext. g. 6s	133¾	132¾	Apr. 10	132½	May 16	132¾	May 16	132	15,000
2,000,000	Apr. 1, 1932	Apr.-Oct.	129½	..	..	Do New River 1st g. 6s	129¾	129¾	Nov. 27	129¾	Nov. 27	129¾	Nov. 27	132½	1,000
40,400,000	Oct. 1, 1996	Apr.-Oct.	101½	102	+ ¼	Norfolk & West. Ry. 1st con. g. 4s	101¼	104¼	Feb. 9	101	Apr. 5	101¾	Dec. 30	101¾	2,328,500
8,000,000	July 1, 1944	Jan. July	100	..	+3	Do divis. 1st lien and gen. g. 4s, 1944	97	100⅞	June 29	97	Jan. 4	100	Dec. 11	98¼	207,000
20,000,000	Dec. 1, 1940	June-Dec.	93¾	..	– ⅝	Do Poca. Coal & Coke joint 4s	95¼	98	Aug. 11	94¼	Dec. 23	94¼	Dec. 23	95	2,550,000
600,000	Jan. 1, 1922	Jan.-July	..	..	..	Col. connecting and term. 1st gtd. g. 5s	100½	109¼	Feb. 20	109¼	Feb. 20	100½	Feb. 20	112	2,000
5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1989	May-Nov.	..	101	–1⅛	Scioto Val. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s	102¾	103½	Sep. 21	100	May 8	100¾	Dec. 28	105¾	274,000
101,392,500	Jan. 1, 1997	Quar. Jan.	105	105¾	+ ⅛	No. Pac. Ry. pr. lien ry. and ld. gt. g. 4s	104¾	106¾	Mar. 31	103¾	Nov. 13	105⅛	Dec. 28	106	4,228,500
..	..	Quar. Jan.	103	..	–1	Do registered	103½	106¼	Sep. 16	103¼	Oct. 23	104¾	Nov. 10	104¾	98,020
56,000,000	Jan. 1, 2047	Quar. Feb.	76¾	77¼	+ ¾	Do gen. lien g. 3s	76¼	78¾	Oct. 17	75½	May 22	77⅜	Dec. 30	76	3,455,500
..	..	..	..	77½	..	Do do registered	76	76¾	Jan. 17	74½	May 11	76	July 11	74½	33,000
7,897,000	Dec. 1, 1996	June-Dec.	100	101	– ¾	St. Paul-Duluth Div. g. 4s	101	102	Sep. 28	99½	July 14	100¾	Dec. 22	98¾	57,000
215,223,000	July, 1921	Jan.-July	102	102¾	+2⅞	N. P.-Gt. North. joint 4s, C., B. & Q. col.	99	103¼	June 24	99	Jan. 3	101⅞	Dec. 30	100⅞	26,335,000
..	July, 1921	Jan.-July	..	100¾	+1½	Do do registered	98½	102	Sep. 7	98¼	Apr. 29	99⅝	Dec. 28	98¾	580,000
7,985,000	Feb. 1, 1923	Feb.-Aug.	124½	..	–1¾	St. Paul & Northern Pac. gen. 6s	126¾	126⅝	Jan. 5	125	Oct. 11	125	Oct. 11	125	30,000
1,000,000	Feb. 1, 1931	Feb.-Aug.	115½	..	..	St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s	114	114	Dec. 5	114	Dec. 5	114	Dec. 5	..	5,000
2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1917	Apr.-Oct.	107¼	..	+1	Do 5s	108	109	Feb. 20	107¾	Apr. 5	109	June 27	107	18,000
1,000,000	June 1, 1968	June-Dec.	98¼	103	+ ⅝	Do 1st con. g. 4s	99⅝	101	Feb. 24	99⅝	Feb. 14	101½	Nov. 13	96½	74,000
1,538,000	Mar. 1, 1948	Quar. Mar.	94¼	..	+1½	Washington Central Ry. 1st g. 4s	92¼	94	Dec. 5	92½	Apr. 14	94	Dec. 5	94	2,500
3,559,000	Jan. 1, 1933	Jan.-July	117	..	–2	Northern Pacific Terminal 1st g. 6s	116¼	116½	Jan. 18	114½	Aug. 9	114½	Aug. 9	118¾	23,000
2,000,000	June 1, 1936	June-Dec.	112	117	– ¼	**Ohio River** 1st g. 5s	118¼	118¼	Feb. 2	111	Oct. 13	118	Nov. 8	115¾	6,000
2,428,000	Oct. 1, 1937	Apr.-Oct.	111	..	+1½	Do gen. g. 5s	113¼	115	Sep. 20	111¼	Apr. 25	114½	Dec. 30	112	80,000
2,880,000	Oct. 1, 1913	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	– ¼	Ozark & Cherokee Cent. 1st mtg. gtd. 5s	99¼	101¼	July 25	99	Dec. 19	99	Dec. 28	..	71,000
5,000,000	June 1, 1946	June-Dec.	113½	114½	– ¼	**Pacific Coast Co.** 1st g. 5s	113⅜	116¼	Oct. 26	112	June 7	113¾	Dec. 28	113¼	93,000
2,272,000	Apr. 1, 1917	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	+1	Panama 1st s. f. g. 4½s	104	105¼	Dec. 22	102¼	Apr. 8	105	Dec. 22	102½	82,000
19,467,000	July 1, 1921	Jan.-July	..	109	–1⅜	Pennsylvania Company gtd. 1st g. 4½s	111	111¾	Feb. 27	108¾	July 7	109¾	Dec. 22	112	184,000
..	..	Jan.-July	..	..	+1¾	Do registered	106	107¾	Dec. 11	103	Jan. 10	107¾	Dec. 11	105¾	14,000
4,815,000	Sep. 1, 1937	Mar.-Sept.	93¼	..	..	Do gtd. 3½s col. tr. reg. ctfs.	93¾	93⅜	Nov. 4	93⅜	Nov. 4	93⅜	Nov. 4	..	1,000
9,581,000	Feb. 1, 1941	Feb.-Aug.	92⅜	..	– ⅜	Do gtd. 3½s col. tr. ctfs., Series B	94	94	Mar. 6	93¼	Dec. 14	93¼	Dec. 14	..	41,000
14,664,000	Nov. 1, 1916	May-Nov.	97½	98	– ⅜	Do Trust Co. ctfs. gtd. g. 3½s	97¼	99¼	Oct. 24	97	May 4	97¼	Dec. 14	97½	160,000
1,506,000	Oct. 1, 1932	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	+1¼	Chi., St. L. & Pitts. 1st con. g. 5s	117¾	120	June 19	117¾	Apr. 17	119	Dec. 20	118	11,000
2,000,000	Nov. 1, 1948	May-Nov.	98¼	..	..	Clev. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g., Series C 3½s	95½	98¼	Dec. 15	95½	Dec. 15	98½	Dec. 15	..	1,000
10,000,000	Oct. 1, 1940	Apr.-Oct.	111¼	112½	–1⅝	P., C. C. & St. L. con.gtd.g.4½s,Series A.	114½	114½	Sep. 15	111¾	Dec. 16	111⅝	Dec. 16	113	41,000
8,786,000	Apr. 1, 1942	Apr.-Oct.	111½	112½	–2	Do Series B, gtd.	113¾	113¾	Jan. 10	111¾	Nov. 14	113⅜	Dec. 15	112¾	24,000
1,379,000	Nov. 1, 1942	May-Nov.	..	..	+ ½	Do Series C, gtd.	113	113	June 12	112½	June 12	112	Dec. 12	110	5,000
4,983,000	Nov. 1, 1945	May-Nov.	103½	..	+ ½	Do Series D, gtd. 4s	103	103¼	Dec. 15	103	June 14	103½	Dec. 15	104½	4,000
9,961,000	Feb. 1, 1949	Feb.-Aug.	94	..	+ ⅝	Do Series E, gtd. 3½s	93¾	96½	Sep. 28	93	May 25	94	Dec. 2	93¼	49,000
1,675,000	May 1, 1923	May-Nov.	106½	..	+1	Penn. R. R. Co. 1st real estate g. 4s	106	109	Oct. 25	106	Feb. 28	107	Dec. 6	106	22,000
20,480,000	Nov. 1, 1912	May-Nov.	103½	104	..	Do conv. g. 3½s	103½	107	Mar. 11	101⅞	June 16	103¼	Dec. 30	103	6,338,500
90,996,000	Oct. 1, 1915	June-Dec.	90	90¾	–1⅝	Do conv. g. 3½s, reg.	100⅝	106¾	Nov. 21	98½	Dec. 18	99¼	Dec. 30	..	3,536,500
5,380,000	Mar. 1, 1942	Mar.-Sept.	104¼	..	..	Allegheny Valley gen. gtd. 4s	104½	104¾	Oct. 26	104¼	Oct. 26	104¼	Oct. 26	..	1,000
1,250,000	May 1, 1935	May-Nov.	..	..	..	Cleveland & Marietta 1st gtd. g. 4½s	110	110	Jan. 19	110	Jan. 19	110	Jan. 19	..	6,000
4,455,000	July 1, 1941	Jan.-July	110¼	..	– ⅝	G. R. & Ind. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s	111	111¾	May 16	110¾	Nov. 16	110¾	Nov. 16	110	18,000
10,570,000	Nov. 1, 1943	May-Nov.	107¼	109	– ⅛	Phil., Balt. & Wash. 1st g. 4s	108¾	107¾	Oct. 31	106¾	May 8	108¼	Dec. 7	107¾	42,000
1,495,000	Feb. 1, 1921	Quar. Feb.	119	..	..	Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s	122¼	122¼	Jan. 18	122¼	Jan. 18	122¼	Jan. 18	120½	1,000
1,499,000	Feb. 1, 1921	May-Nov.	100½	..	–2¾	Do 2d 4½s	103½	103½	Sep. 1	100¾	Dec. 5	100¾	Dec. 5	101	4,000
3,999,000	Oct. 1, 1920	Apr.-Oct.	115½	..	– ½	Flint & Pere Marquette g. 6s	122	123	Feb. 8	119¼	Apr. 13	121½	Oct. 16	121⅜	25,000
2,850,000	May 1, 1930	May-Nov.	110	111¼	– ½	Do 1st con. g. 5s	112	113½	Apr. 28	111½	Dec. 16	111½	Dec. 16	111½	33,000
3,325,000	Apr. 1, 1939	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	– ¾	Do Fort Huron Div. 1st g. 5s	114¾	116¾	Mar. 31	114	May 24	114	June 15	112¼	24,000
3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1940	Apr.-Oct.	119	..	+1¼	Pitts., Shen. & Lake Erie 1st g. 5s	117¼	121	July 24	117½	June 10	119	Dec. 6	114½	62,000
1,562,000	Nov. 1, 1927	May-Nov.	114½	..	..	Pitts., Young. & Ash. 1st con. 5s	116	116	May 24	116	May 24	116	May 24	117½	1,000
66,232,000	Jan. 1, 1997	Jan.-July	103¼	103¾	+2¼	**Reading Co.** gen. g. 4s	101½	104½	Dec. 21	100⅞	Jan. 16	103¾	Dec. 30	103½	5,602,060
..	..	..	..	..	+2⅜	Do registered	100	102¾	Dec. 15	100	Jan. 27	102¾	Dec. 15	100	21,000
23,000,000	Apr. 1, 1951	Apr.-Oct.	100½	..	+1	Do Jersey Central col. g. 4s	99¾	101½	Sep. 22	98½	Apr. 25	100½	Dec. 30	99	1,235,900
7,310,000	June 1, 1911	June-Dec.	113⅝	..	..	Phil. & Reading con. 7s	114	114	Dec. 5	114	Dec. 5	114	Dec. 5	119¾	5,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	Do do registered	118	118	Jan. 7	118	Jan. 7	118	Jan. 7	..	1,000
7,304,000	June 1, 1911	June-Dec.	..	..	..	Phil. & Reading consol. 6s	113¼	113¼	Feb. 25	113¼	Feb. 25	113¼	Feb. 25	..	2,000
2,000,000	Dec. 1, 1939	June-Dec.	103½	..	..	Rio Grande Junction 1st gtd. g. 5s	109	109	Mar. 11	108	Mar. 11	109	Mar. 11	111¼	5,000
2,283,000	July 1, 1940	Jan.-July	74½	78	+1	Rio Grande Southern 1st g. 4s	75	81	Sep. 26	75	Jan. 18	76	Dec. 20	76	51,000
2,277,000	July 1, 1940	..	91	..	..	Do guaranteed	89	89	Jan. 4	89	Jan. 4	89	Jan. 4	87½	2,000
2,440,000	Jan. 1, 1941	Jan.-July	106¾	..	..	Rutland 1st con. g. 4½s	106¼	106¾	Oct. 24	106¼	Oct. 24	106¾	Oct. 24	103¾	1,000
4,400,000	July 1, 1948	Jan.-July	101	..	+1	Og. & Lake Champlain 1st gtd. g. 4s	99	100	Dec. 13	99	June 23	100	Dec. 13	..	6,000
3,500,000	Jan. 1, 1947	Jan.-July	94	96	+1	**St. Jo. & Grand Island** 1st g. 4s	93¼	96	May 23	93	Jan. 12	94¼	Dec. 13	95	153,000
988,000	Nov. 1, 1906	May-Nov.	101¼	..	–2¾	St. L. & S. Ry. 2d g. 6s, Class B	104	104¾	Apr. 3	101	Nov. 8	101⅝	Dec. 5	104	74,000
929,000	Nov. 1, 1906	May-Nov.	101¼	..	+ ⅛	Do 2d g. 6s, Class C	104	104⅝	Feb. 3	104	Jan. 3	104⅞	Feb. 21	103⅝	10,000
3,681,000	July 1, 1931	Jan.-July	129½	132	+2	Do gen. g. 6s	130	132	May 6	129½	Mar. 21	132	Dec. 30	130¾	63,000
5,803,000	July 1, 1931	Jan.-July	..	..	+2	Do gen. g. 5s	112¼	116	Mar. 31	112½	June 3	114½	Oct. 30	114¾	101,000
1,558,000	July 1, 1938	Jan.-July	..	100	–1¼	St. Louis & San Fran. R. R. g. 4s	99¾	100¼	Apr. 23	98½	Sep. 26	98¼	Sep. 28	99¾	10,000
829,000	Aug. 1, 1947	Apr.-Oct.	102	..	+1¼	Do Southwestern Div. g. 5s	101	102¼	Aug. 7	101	May 1	102¼	Aug. 7	99¾	7,000
80,104,000	July 1, 1951	Jan.-July	87½	87¾	– ⅞	Do ref. g. 4s	88¾	92¼	Feb. 8	87	Dec. 15	87¾	Dec. 30	90¾	10,537,000
5,726,000	Dec. 1, 1908	June-Dec.	..	..	–2	Do 5-year g. notes, 4½s	97	97	Nov. 10	95	Dec. 4	95	Dec. 28	96	9,000
13,736,000	May, 1938	May-Nov.	122	..	–1¼	K. C., Ft. S. & Mem. Ry. con. g. 6s	126¼	126¾	Jan. 23	124½	June 15	125	Aug. 31	126½	6,000
17,810,000	Oct. 1, 1936	Apr.-Oct.	86½	87½	–2⅝	Do ref. gtd. g. 4s	84¼	92	May 2	86⅝	Dec. 14	87	Dec. 23	89½	3,516,000
20,000,000	Nov. 1, 1989	May-Nov.	96¾	97¼	– ⅞	St. Louis S. W. 1st g. 4s, bond certs.	98⅜	100½	Sep. 9	96½	May 1	97¼	Dec. 30	98½	2,060,000
3,272,000	Nov. 1, 1989	Jan.-July	..	..	+1½	Do 2d g. 4s, income bond certs.	84½	91	Feb. 1	84	Feb. 1	86	Dec. 22	85⅝	420,000
16,678,000	June 1, 1932	June-Dec.	81	81¼	– ⅛	Do con. g. 4s	81¼	84½	Sep. 28	79	Dec. 18	81	Dec. 30	81	8,887,000
6,780,000	Oct. 1, 1909	Apr.-Oct.	108	110¼	–2½	**St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba** 2d 6s	111	111	Jan. 12	107¾	Oct. 5	108¼	Dec. 26	110¾	66,000
13,844,000	July 1, 1933	Jan.-July	..	140	+3½	Do 1st con. g. 6s	136	140	Oct. 18	136	Apr. 11	139¼	Dec. 6	134⅝	86,000
9,322,000	July 1, 1933	Jan.-July	..	..	+1½	Do con. g. 6s, reduced to 4½s	112¼	115	Oct. 17	111	Mar. 17	118¾	Dec. 20	111¾	142,000
5,073,000	Nov. 1, 1910	May-Nov.	100¼	..	– ⅜	Do Dakota ext. g. 6s	112¾	113¾	Jan. 24	110½	May 19	112	Oct. 13	111½	96,000
10,186,000	June 1, 1937	June-Dec.	103	..	–1	Do Montana ext. 1st g. 4s	104	105¾	Oct. 16	102¾	Dec. 1	103	Dec. 23	103¾	194,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	Do do registered	103½	103½	Sep. 19	103¼	Sep. 19	103½	Sep. 19	..	25,000
..	July 1, 1922	Jan.-July	..	..	+1	Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	123	124	May 4	123	Apr. 24	124	May 4	..	5,000
4,700,000	Apr. 1, 1908	Apr.-Oct.	102¼	..	–2⅝	Eastern Ry. Minn. 1st div. 1st g. 5s	104⅝	104⅝	Mar. 8	102⅜	Oct. 12	102⅜	Oct. 12	102⅜	5,000
6,000,000	July 1, 1937	Jan.-July	136⅝	..	+1¼	Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s	135	135⅝	Sep. 11	135	Jan. 25	135⅝	Sep. 11	135	4,000
4,000,000	July 1, 1937	Jan.-July	119⅝	120	+1½	Do 1st gtd. g. 5s	118¼	120	Oct. 23	118¼	Feb. 20	120	Oct. 23	116¾	82,000
3,625,000	June 1, 1938	June-Dec.	..	..	..	Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s	121¼	121¼	Oct. 3	121¼	Oct. 3	121¼	Oct. 3	117	1,000
3,872,000	Jan. 1, 1919	Jan.-July	108¾	..	+2	S. F. & Nor. Pac. 1st g. 5s	108	110	Oct. 4	108	May 10	110	Oct. 4	..	2,000
4,040,000	Sep. 1, 1942	Mar.-Sept.	107¼	..	+1¼	Santa Fe, Pres. & Phoenix 1st g. 5s	105¾	108⅝	Dec. 7	103¾	Dec. 7	108⅜	Dec. 7	110	1,000
12,775,000	Apr. 1, 1950	Apr.-Oct.	89	89½	–1	Seaboard Air Line g. 4s	94	92	Feb. 23	84¾	Jan. 3	92	Dec. 29	85	2,677,080
10,000,000	May 1, 1911	May-Nov.	..	..	..	Do

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Year 1905.—Continued.

Amount Outstanding Dec. 30, 1905.	Maturity.	Interest Payable.	Bid. Dec. 30, 1905.	Asked.	Net Ch'ge for Year.	ROAD AND BOND.	Range in 1905. First.	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last 1905	Date.	Last 1904.	Total Sales for Year 1905.
4,275,000	Apr. 1, 1921	Apr.-Oct.	98	99¾	+4	Do gen. g. 4s, 1st. gtd.	95⅛	100¾	June 5	95¼	Jan. 18	99⅝	Dec. 18	95	178,600
18,285,000	July 1, 1927	Jan.-July	103¾	104¼	+2⅝	Oregon & California 1st 5s.	101	104½	June 13	101	May 25	103⅝	Oct. 13	102	3,000
37,544,000	Jan. 1, 1943	Jan.-July	89½	90	+1½	Sag. An. & Aransas Pass 1st gtd. g. 6s.	88¼	91½	Jan. 20	88	Jan. 10	90	Dec. 30	90¼	4,295,000
6,000,000	Mar. 1, 1909	Jan.-July	106⅛	..	− ⅛	Southern Pac. of Arizona gtd. 1st g. 6s.	107⅛	106¾	Apr. 14	106	Jan. 13	107⅝	Oct. 31	110¾	154,000
4,000,000	Mar. 1, 1910	Jan.-July	107⅞	..	+ ⅛	Do 6s.	109¼	109⅝	Jan. 6	109½	Jan. 6	109⅝	Jan. 6	111⅞	40,000
12,085,000	Oct. 1, 1908	.....	101½	..	..	So. Pac. of Cal. 1st 6s, Series C and D.	102	102	Nov. 27	102	Nov. 27	102	Nov. 27	104½	2,000
.....	Apr. 1, 1912	Apr.-Oct.	112	..	−2⅛	Do do do, Series E and F.	115	115	Mar. 15	112¼	Oct. 24	113⅝	Oct. 24	114½	5,000
21,470,000	Nov., 1905-37	May-Nov.	108⅝	..	− ⅛	Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, stamped.	108¼	109⅝	Apr. 25	108¾	June 9	109⅝	July 11	107¾	76,000
4,180,000	Jan. 1, 1911	Jan.-July	..	..	+¼	So. Pac. of New Mexico 1st g. 6s.	108	109½	Feb. 23	108	Jan. 19	109⅛	Feb. 23	106	20,000
2,575,000	Sep. 1, 1912	Mar.-Sept.	111	..	−1	Texas & New Orleans, Sabine Div. 1st 6s	112	112¼	Feb. 24	110¼	Nov. 29	111	Dec. 1	109	17,000
1,630,000	July 1, 1943	Jan.-July	..	..	+2¼	Do con. g. 5s.	106¾	111	Aug. 4	108⅞	Mar. 4	111	Aug. 4	103	89,000
44,251,000	July 1, 1994	Jan.-July	120½	121	+2⅝	Southern Ry. 1st con. g. 5s.	117⅞	121¼	Sep. 2	117¼	Jan. 6	120⅝	Dec. 30	120⅝	2,425,800
8,000,000	Sep. 1, 1938.	Mar.-Sept.	..	99	− ½	Mobile & Ohio col. tr. 4s.	97⅜	102	Aug. 21	96⅞	Mar. 6	97¼	Dec. 29	97¾	420,000
5,183,000	July 1, 1996	.....	110	110½	..	Do Memphis Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s.	118	118⅝	June 8	118	Apr. 1	118	Aug. 19	117⅞	8,000
11,750,000	Jan. 1, 1951	Jan.-July	..	101½	+3½	Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s.	98	101½	Dec. 15	97¼	July 3	101⅛	Dec. 15	99	592,000
1,000,000	July 1, 1918	Jan.-July	113½	..	+ ½	Alabama Central 1st g. 6s.	117⅛	118	June 20	117⅞	Mar. 20	118	June 20	118½	2,000
3,925,000	July 1, 1948	Jan.-July	..	..	+3	Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 4s.	95⅞	96¼	Mar. 8	95⅞	Jan. 5	96⅜	Mar. 8	97⅛	84,000
2,000,000	July 1, 1916	Jan.-July	116½	..	..	Columbus & Greenville 1st g. 6s.	116⅛	116¾	May 8	116⅞	May 2	116⅝	May 8	118	1,000
5,106,000	July 1, 1930	Jan.-July	116¾	..	+1	East Tenn., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s.	114¼	116	May 16	114	Feb. 7	115⅞	Aug. 21	116¾	11,000
12,770,000	Nov. 1, 1956	May-Nov.	..	..	−3	Do con. 1st g. 5s.	122	122¼	Apr. 19	118	Dec. 11	119	Dec. 29	121	129,800
4,500,000	Mar. 1, 1938	Mar.-Sept.	..	116½	+ ⅜	East Tenn. reorg. lien g. 5s.	114⅜	116	Feb. 6	113¾	Sep. 1	115	Nov. 3	112⅜	41,000
5,860,000	Jan. 1, 1922	Jan.-July	123⅜	125	+1½	Georgia Pacific Ry. 1st g. 6s.	123¼	125	May 17	121⅞	July 7	124⅜	Nov. 1	125½	56,000
2,000,000	July 1, 1925	Jan.-July	125¼	..	+3½	Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s.	123¼	127	Apr. 3	123¾	Jan. 3	126⅜	June 16	124¾	11,000
5,597,000	Jan. 1, 1915	Jan.-July	115¾	117	− ½	Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s.	115¾	118	Apr. 27	114¾	Nov. 23	115¾	Dec. 18	118	25,000
3,368,000	Apr. 1, 1927	Apr.-Oct.	111	..	+2	Do debenture 5s, stamped.	112	114	Sep. 28	112	Jan. 7	114	Sep. 28	111¼	10,000
5,250,000	Nov. 1, 1948	May-Nov.	..	..	+1¼	Richmond & Mecklenburg 1st g. 4s.	96⅜	96	Feb. 18	96¼	Feb. 17	98	Feb. 16	87½	15,000
5,250,000	May 1, 1919	May-Nov.	..	..	− ⅛	South Car. & Georgia, 1st g. 5s.	108⅞	111	Feb. 15	107⅞	Dec. 7	107¾	Dec. 22	108	177,000
1,775,000	Mar. 1, 1926	Mar.-Sept.	112½	..	−1	Virginia Midland, Series E 5s.	114	114¼	July 27	113	Dec. 30	113	Dec. 20	....	3,000
1,310,000	Mar. 1, 1931	Mar.-Sept.	113½	..	+2⅞	Do do, Series F 5s.	112¾	115⅝	Nov. 2	112¾	Apr. 28	115⅝	Nov. 2	....	23,000
2,392,000	May 1, 1936	May-Nov.	113¾	..	−1⅛	Do gen. 5s.	113⅞	117	Mar. 23	114½	May 31	114⅝	Nov. 13	116	61,000
2,486,000	May 1, 1936	May-Nov.	112½	..	..	Do do, stamped.	114⅛	114½	June 5	114½	June 5	114⅝	June 20	110¼	4,000
1,025,000	Feb. 1, 1924	Feb.-Aug.	96½	..	+ ⅜	Wash., Ohio & West. 1st conv. gtd. 4s.	97	97⅜	May 15	97	Apr. 18	97⅜	May 15	....	15,000
2,531,000	July 1, 1914	Jan.-July	110¼	..	− ⅞	Western North Car. 1st con. g. 6s.	116¼	116¼	Mar. 15	115	July 14	115¼	Nov. 28	117⅛	35,000
7,000,000	Oct. 1, 1939	Apr.-Oct.	109⅝	..	−1⅝	**Term. Assn. of St. L.** 1st g. 4½s.	112½	112⅝	Mar. 4	111⅛	Apr. 20	111¼	Apr. 20	110	5,000
5,000,000	Aug. 1, 1944	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	..	Do 1st con. g. 5s.	122	122⅝	July 25	121	Mar. 7	122	Dec. 1	118	47,000
18,000,000	Jan. 1, 1953	Jan.-July	..	101½	+2⅜	Do gen. ref. s. f. g. 4s.	99⅜	101½	Oct. 20	98⅜	Jan. 3	101⅛	Dec. 22	101¼	83,000
25,000,000	June 1, 2000	June-Dec.	122	123	+1¼	Texas & Pacific 1st g. 5s.	120⅝	125⅝	Nov. 3	120¼	Jan. 3	122	Dec. 28	121¼	808,000
965,000	Dec. 1, 2000	March	..	..	+3	Do 2d g. income 5s.	97	102	Feb. 28	93⅜	May 24	100	Nov. 24	97	321,000
4,241,000	Jan. 1, 1931	Jan.-July	..	111½	+1½	Do Louisiana Div. B. L. 1st g. 5s.	111⅜	112½	Dec. 9	109¼	July 24	112¾	Dec. 9	109¼	21,000
3,000,000	July 1, 1935	Jan.-July	..	116	+1½	Toledo & Ohio Central 1st g. 5s.	114½	116¾	June 28	114½	Jan. 9	116	Dec. 21	115¼	20,000
2,500,000	Oct. 1, 1933	Apr.-Oct.	..	116	..	Do Western Div. 1st g. 5s.	115	115	Oct. 28	115	Oct. 28	115	Oct. 28	111	1,000
2,000,000	June 1, 1935	June-Dec.	106¾	..	− ⅜	Do gen. g. 5s.	110¼	112	Apr. 28	107½	Aug. 5	109⅝	Sep. 11	107	17,000
2,469,000	Apr. 1, 1930	Apr.-Oct.	96	96⅜	+1⅝	Kanawha & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s.	96¾	98½	Sep. 12	96½	June 6	98¼	Dec. 5	96⅜	172,000
4,800,000	July 1, 1917	Jan.-July	93	..	−2	Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st g. 4s.	94	93.	Mar. 8	91	Jan. 11	92	Nov. 27	94	134,000
9,000,000	July 1, 1925	Jan.-July	91⅜	91¾	+1⅞	Tol., St. Louis & West. prior lien g. 3½s.	80½	92	Aug. 16	80¼	Jan. 11	91⅜	Dec. 29	90	621,000
6,500,000	Apr. 1, 1950	Apr.-Oct.	85⅜	..	− ½	Do 50-year g. 4s.	84	87	Sep. 14	81¼	Dec. 20	85½	Dec. 29	84	1,978,000
3,280,000	July 1, 1946	June-Dec.	96⅞	101	+2	Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo 1st g. 4s.	97⅛	99¼	Oct. 4	97	June 23	99½	Nov. 8	95¼	119,000
2,000,000	June 1, 1928	June-Dec.	111	..	− ¼	**Ulster & Delaware** 1st con. g. 5s.	113	113	Apr. 4	110⅝	June 16	112⅜	Nov. 2	111	14,000
700,000	Oct. 1, 1952	Apr.-Oct.	93	..	+ ⅜	Do 1st ref. g. 4s.	95¼	96¼	Sep. 13	95¼	Jan. 13	96¼	Sep. 13	94⅜	2,000
100,000,000	July 1, 1947	Jan.-July	103⅝	103⅝	+1¼	Union Pacific 1st ry. and ld. grt. g. 4s.	105½	107⅜	June 23	104¾	Jan. 18	107⅜	Dec. 30	107½	6,143,500
.....	.....	.....	103½	..	..	Do registered.	103½	106½	June 7	103½	Jan. 18	105½	Dec. 29	104½	153,000
10,056,000	May 1, 1971	May-Nov.	149⅞	150½	+35⅞	Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s.	114¼	150½	Dec. 30	112⅞	Jan. 6	150¼	Dec. 30	113⅜	87,590,000
.....	May 1, 1911	May-Nov.	..	..	+23⅜	Do do registered.	116⅜	140	Dec. 11	116⅜	Jan. 26	140	Dec. 11	115¼	42,000
21,492,000	June 1, 1946	June-Dec.	..	101	−2¼	Oregon Ry. & Nav. Co. con. g. 4s.	103	104	May 12	100¾	Dec. 6	100¾	Dec. 29	102¼	723,000
14,331,000	Feb. 1, 1922	Feb.-Aug.	125½	..	−1⅜	Oregon Short Line Ry. 1st g. 6s.	126½	127½	Jan. 31	123¾	Aug. 16	125¼	Dec. 29	127	383,000
12,228,000	July 1, 1946	Jan.-July	119½	..	+2	Do 1st con. g. 5s.	118	120¼	Dec. 1	117½	Jan. 27	120	Dec. 20	121½	382,000
45,000,000	Dec. 1, 1929	June-Dec.	95½	96	−1¼	Do 4 per cent. gtd. ref. 4s.	97¼	98½	May 17	95½	June 9	98	Dec. 29	97⅜	10,584,000
.....	.....	.....	..	..	+ ⅛	Do registered	96	96⅛	Dec. 30	96	Dec. 1	96⅛	Dec. 30	....	4,000
7,000,000	Feb. 1, 1955	Feb.-Aug.	103	..	− ⅝	**Vandalia** consol. 4s, Series A.	104⅛	104⅝	June 22	103½	Aug. 2	103⅜	Aug. 9	....	222,000
2,500,000	July 1, 1934	Jan.-July	..	102¼	+ ⅛	Vera Cruz & Pacific gtd. g. 4½s.	101¼	101⅜	Nov. 29	101¼	Oct. 26	101⅜	Nov. 29	....	17,000
2,000,000	Jan. 1, 2003	Jan.-July	110	..	+3	Virginia S. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s.	107½	112½	July 13	107½	Jan. 3	110¼	Dec. 18	110	43,000
33,011,000	May 1, 1939	May-Nov.	115	116	−2⅜	**Wabash Railroad Co.** 1st g. 5s.	118¼	119½	Feb. 1	114¾	Dec. 13	115⅞	Dec. 30	118	1,293,000
14,000,000	Feb. 1, 1939	Feb.-Aug.	107	107¾	−4	Do 2d g. 5s.	111	112½	Jan. 21	106¾	Dec. 9	107	Dec. 30	111	990,000
3,500,000	July 1, 1939	Jan.-July	..	..	+1	Do debenture, Series A.	90	91	Sep. 16	90	Feb. 4	91	Sep. 16	95	5,000
26,500,000	July 1, 1939	Jan.-July	74	..	+7¼	Do do, Series B.	66¾	84¾	Mar. 30	66½	Jan. 6	74	Dec. 29	66⅝	33,401,000
2,508,000	Jan. 1, 1954	Jan.-July	95	..	....	Do 1st lien 50-year g. term. 4s.	92	92	Apr. 17	92	Apr. 17	92	Apr. 17	....	10,000
2,600,000	Mar. 1, 1921	Mar.-Sept.	102	..	....	Do 20-year 1st lien g. l. g. s. f. 5s.	102	103	June 7	102	May 2	102	Dec. 28	102	11,000
3,349,000	July 1, 1941	Jan.-July	110	..	+1	Do Det. & Chicago ext. 1st g. 5s.	109¾	112	May 31	108¾	Jan. 5	110¾	Oct. 19	112	24,000
3,173,000	Oct. 1, 1941	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	+1½	Do Omaha Div. 1st g. 3½s.	86	88⅞	Jan. 20	86	Jan. 4	87½	Dec. 30	86	204,000
3,000,000	Mar. 1, 1941	Mar.-Sept.	95	..	−1	Do Toledo & Chicago 1st g. 4s.	96	96½	Jan. 19	95	May 18	97	May 27	98	22,000
27,000,000	June 1, 1954	June-Dec.	88	87	−9¾	Wabash-Pittsburg Term. 1st g. 4s.	96¾	95¾	May 29	86	Dec. 27	86	Dec. 27	....	4,203,000
20,000,000	June 1, 1954	June-Dec.	34	35	−8¾	Do 2d g. 4s.	43	45⅞	Feb. 25	34	Dec. 27	34½	Dec. 29	....	11,686,000
33,194,000	Dec. 1, 1952	Apr.-Oct.	83	89½	−4½	Western Maryland 1st g. 4s.	90⅜	94	Mar. 14	86	Dec. 30	88	Dec. 30	90	6,157,000
10,000,000	Oct. 1, 1952	Apr.-Oct.	68	..	− ⅞	Do gen. l. and conv. g. 4s.	68⅜	68⅝	Nov. 28	66½	Dec. 12	68	Dec. 28	....	136,000
9,980,000	Jan. 1, 1937	Jan.-July	..	..	+1	Western N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s.	118	119¼	June 9	118	Feb. 14	119	Dec. 27	119¾	22,000
9,789,000	Apr. 1, 1943	Apr.-Oct.	..	96⅞	−1⅜	Do gen. g. 4s.	96¼	98¼	Sep. 1	96¼	Nov. 22	96⅞	Dec. 12	96⅞	133,000
3,250,000	July 1, 1911	Jan.-July	110¼	..	−2	West Va. Central & Pittsburg 1st 6s.	112	112	Apr. 12	110	Aug. 3	110	Aug. 3	112	25,000
2,000,000	July 1, 1928	Jan.-July	114	114¾	+2¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry. 1st g. 5s.	114½	116½	Sep. 22	113	Sep. 6	116¾	Sep. 22	114	11,000
894,000	July 1, 1928	Jan.-July	113¼	..	..	Do Wheeling Div. 1st g. 5s.	114½	114½	May 27	114½	May 27	114½	May 27	110¼	3,000
343,000	Feb. 1, 1930	Feb.-Aug.	111½	..	−3½	Do ext. and imp. g. 5s.	114⅜	114⅜	Jan. 31	111¼	Aug. 25	111½	Aug. 25	109	65,000
2,152,000	Jan. 1, 1922	Jan.-July	99	..	+ ⅜	Do 20-year equip. s. f. 5s.	102	102¾	Nov. 28	102	Jan. 3	102¾	Nov. 28	100½	15,000
11,618,000	Sep. 1, 1949	Mar.-Sept.	91	..	−2¾	Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry. 1st con. g. 4s.	93¾	95¼	Jan. 21	90¼	Oct. 17	91	Dec. 29	93¾	2,766,000
25,743,000	July 1, 1949	Jan.-July	95	95½	+1½	Wis. Cent. Ry. 50-year 1st gen. g. 4s.	90½	97¼	Oct. 18	90¼	Jan. 3	95	Dec. 30	93	2,559,000
STREET RAILWAY BONDS.															
6,625,000	Oct. 1, 1945	Apr.-Oct.	..	108	− ⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s.	106½	112⅜	Mar. 1	107⅞	Dec. 20	107⅞	Dec. 30	109	289,000
20,042,000	July 1, 2002	Jan.-July	89½	89¾	+15½	Do 1st ref. conv. g. 4s.	83½	102½	Nov. 22	83¼	Jan. 5	90	Dec. 30	65¾	27,373,000
4,373,000	July 1, 1941	Jan.-July	106	..	−1⅜	Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s.	108⅜	108⅜	May 17	107	Nov. 26	107	Nov. 29	106½	11,000
2,255,000	May 1, 1941	May-Nov.	..	105	−3	Brook., Q. Co. & Sub. con. gtd. g. 5s.	106	106	Jan. 10	103	Dec. 27	103	Dec. 27	105½	9,000
16,000,000	Feb. 1, 1950	Feb.-Aug.	110½	111½	+1¼	Brooklyn Union Elev. 1st g. 4-5s.	110¾	113¼	Jan. 17	108	Nov. 9	112	Dec. 29	110¾	1,341,000
.....	.....	.....	..	..	−2	Do stamped gtd.	109	111	Dec. 2	109	Nov. 11	111	Dec. 28	....	13,000
7,000,000	Aug. 1, 1949	Feb.-Aug.	91	..	+3⅞	Kings Co. Elev. Ry. 1st g. 4s.	92⅝	96¼	Dec. 14	88	Oct. 6	96½	Dec. 14	92½	294,000
.....	.....	.....	..	96	+3¼	Do stamped gtd.	92⅜	97	Nov. 22	91½	Apr. 20	96	Dec. 29	....	2,656,000
10,474,000	Jan. 1, 1951	Jan.-July	90½	91	+3½	Nassau Electric gtd. g. 4s.	87½	91	Jan. 30	87	Jan. 9	91	Dec. 29	89½	1,612,000
10,913,000	Jan. 1, 1910	Jan.-July	..	..	+4¾	Conn. Ry. & Light 1st and ref. g. 4½s.	96	103¼	Sep. 7	96	Jan. 5	102¾	Nov. 25	100¾	64,000
.....	.....	.....	..	102½	+ ⅝	Do stamped gtd.	101¼	103½	June 28	101¼	June 23	102¾	Oct. 25	....	136,000
11,367,000	Jan. 1, 1932	Jan.-July	..	..	+ ⅞	Detroit United Rys. 1st con. g. 4½s.	95¾	96½	May 17	94¾	July 18	96¼	Dec. 28	....	315,000
6,057,000	Feb. 1, 1952	Feb.-Aug.	..	95½	+2	Havana Electric Ry. con. g. 5s.	92½	95¾	Nov. 28	92½	June 5	94½	Dec. 26	....	492,000
12,500,000	Feb. 1, 1997	Feb.-Aug.	114½	..	−2¾	Metropolitan St. Ry. gen. col. tr. g. 5s.	117¾	120⅜	Jan. 16	114	May 10	115	Dec. 30	118¼	501,000
10,418,000	Apr. 1, 2002	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	−3¾	Do 100-year ref. g. 4s.	93	94½	Feb. 10	89	Oct. 12	90¾	Dec. 30	93	2,592,000
7,650,000	Dec. 1, 1942	June-Dec.	114¼	..	+1	Broadway & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s.	117¼	119½	Apr. 1	116½	July 5	118¾	Nov. 8	117¼	54,000
3,000,000	Sep. 1, 1933	Mar.-Sept.	..	..	−2	Columbus & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s.	121	121¾	Feb. 15	118¾	Mar. 13	119	Oct. 17	120	30,000
5,000,000	Sep. 1, 1993	Mar.-Sept.	118	..	−1¼	Lex. Av. & Pav. Ferry 1st gtd. g. 5s.	119	120¼	Feb. 14	117	Mar. 9	117¾	Dec. 13	115¾	26,000
5,000,000	July 1, 1937	Jan.-July	..	..	+2½	Third Avenue Ry. N. Y. 1st g. 5s.	116½	119	Nov. 9	116½	Jan. 17	119	Nov. 11	117½	1,800,000
36,943,000	Jan. 1, 2000	Jan.-July	..	97⅛	+1⅞	Third Avenue 4s.	93¼	97⅛	June 23	93½	Dec. 7	97	Dec. 29	97⅜	71,000
9,808,000	Feb. 1, 1938	Feb.-Aug.	..	..	−2	Metro. West Side El. Chi. 1st g. 4s.	96	104¾	Mar. 24	94	Oct. 23	94	Oct. 23	94	37,000
2,480,000	July 1, 1937	Jan.-July	..	..	..	St. Paul City Cable con. g. 5s.	114½	114¾	Nov. 18	114½	Nov. 18	114½	Nov. 18	110	5,000
4,387,000	Oct. 1, 1945	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	..	Union Elevated (Chicago) 1st g. 5s.	106¾	106¾	July 13	106¾	July 13	106¾	July 13	..	10,000
16,550,000	1908	June-Dec.	96	96½	−1	Underg. El. Rys. of London prof. shar. 5s.	97¼	100	May 31	96	Dec. 13	96½	Dec. 29	97¼	5,347,000
28,292,000	July 1, 1934	Jan.-July	88½	..	+1⅞	United Rys. of St. Louis 1st g. 4s.	86¾	89¾	Apr. 14	85¼	Jan. 19	88¾	Dec. 29	89¾	439,000
20,000,000	Apr. 1, 1927	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	....	United Rys. of San Francisco s. f. 4s.	87½	92½	Sep. 23	87	Dec. 8	87½	Dec. 29	88	2,549,000
GAS AND ELEC. LIGHT CO. BONDS.															
$14,403,000	May 1, 1945	May-Nov.	..	..	−3⅝	Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5s.	116⅝	118	Apr. 27	112¾	Nov. 27	113	Dec. 16	116½	153,000
5,800,000	Oct. 1, 1947	Apr.-Oct.	76	..	+13	Buffalo Gas 1st g. 5s.	66	87	Oct. 17	66	Apr. 10	79	Dec. 28	69	907,000
19,857,000	July 1, 1909	Jan.-July	169	171	−7½	Consolidated Gas conv. deb. 6s.	177	187¼	Mar. 3	165	Dec. 2	169¾	Dec. 30	179⅝	3,807,500
381,000	Feb. 1, 1918	Feb.-Aug.	108	..	+2½	Detroit Gas con. g. 5s.	102¾	105	Sep. 28	102½	Mar. 18	105	Sep. 28	....	5,000
5,603,000	Jan. 1, 1923	Jan.-July	..	104½	+4¾	Detroit City Gas Co. g. 5s.	100	106	Dec. 9	99½	July 6	104¾	Dec. 27	101	373,000
2,049,400	Aug. 1, 1942	Feb.-Aug.	91	..	− ¾	General Electric deb. g. 3½s.	91	93¼	May 27	89¾	Mar. 3	93¾	Dec. 18	91½	88,000
10,250,000	May 1, 1949	May-Nov.	108	108½	....	Hudson County Gas 1st g. 5s.	109½	109½	Dec. 10	109½	Feb. 10	109½	Feb. 10	108½	10,000
3,750,000	Apr. 1, 1922	Apr.-Oct.	97	..	....	Kansas City (Mo.) Gas 1st g. 5s.	100	100	May 5	100	May 5	100	May 5	100	1,000
*5,010,000	Oct. 1, 1997	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	−2¼	Kings Co. El. Light & P. pur. money 6s.	125	127	Jan. 26	122¾	Oct. 27	122¾	Dec. 15	125	64,000
4,275,000	Jan. 1, 1939	Jan.-July	..	..	+1½	Edison El. Ill. Brooklyn 1st con. g. 4s.	94½	96¼	Nov. 2	94¼	Apr. 28	96	Dec. 7	96¼	10,000
10,000,000	May 1, 1919	Quar. Feb.	108	108¾	− ⅝	Laclede Gaslight Co. of St. L. 1st g. 5s.	109	110	July 3	106¾	Nov. 14	108¾	Dec. 20	106¾	363,000
5,000,000	Apr. 1, 1924	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	−1	Do ref. and ext. 1st g. 5s.	106½	106½	Jan. 27	105¼	May 20	105½	May 20	....	7,000
*7,000,000	May 1, 1927	May-Nov.	92¾	93	+ ⅛	Milwaukee Gaslight 1st mtg. 4s.	92¾	93⅞	Sep. 19	92	May 27	92¾	Dec. 20	90¾	38,000
15,000,000	Dec. 1, 1948	June-Dec.	108	109	−1¼	N.Y. Gas, E. L., H. & P. Co. 1st col. tr. g. 5s.	110¼	111¾	Mar. 17	108	Dec. 1	109	Dec. 30	110¾	725,000
20,927,000	Feb. 1, 1949	Feb.-Aug.	90	91	−3¼	Do purchase money col. tr. g. 4s.	95¾	97¾	Jan. 31	90	Dec. 18	90¾	Dec. 27	85¾	1,498,000
4,312,000	Mar. 1, 1910	Mar.-Sept.	102	..	−2	Edison Elec. Ill. N. Y. 1st conv. g. 5s.	105½	106¾	Feb. 14	103¼	Mar. 9	103¾	Oct. 19	104¾	47,000
2,156,000	July 1, 1965	Jan.-July	119½	121½	+2⅝	Do 1st con. g. 5s.	118½	121¾	Nov. 27	115¾	Mar. 23	121¾	Nov. 27	120¾	27,090
2,272,000	Aug. 1, 1930	Feb.-Aug.	..	..	−6	N. Y. & Queens Elec. Light & Power 5s.	108	108	Jan. 24	102	Dec. 12	102	Dec. 12	107¾	66,000
1,225,000	May 1, 1921	May-Nov.	..	..	....	N. Y. & Richmond Gas 1st g. 5s.	103	103	May 22	103	May 22	103	Nov. 3	100	5,000
3,317,000	Mar. 1, 1949	Mar.-Sept.	105½	..	− ½	Paterson Gas & El. con. g. 5s, 1943.	106¾	108¾	May 10	104¾	Nov. 13	104¾	Nov. 13	....	9,000
4,990,000	Apr. 1, 1943	Apr.-Sept.	..	..	+1¼	Peo. Gas & Coke Co. of Chi. 1st con. g. 6s.	125	127½	Feb. 14	123	Oct. 9	125	Nov. 28	125	50,000
2,500,000	Sept. 1, 1947	Mar.-Sept.	..	107	+3¾	Do refunding g. 5s.	100	109	Apr. 15	100¼	Oct. 19	106¼	Oct. 19	105¾	89,000
10,000,000	Dec. 1, 1937	Jan.-July	100	..	+8	Chicago Gaslight & Coke 1st gtd. g. 5s.	108	110	Feb. 17	108	Jan. 3	111	Dec. 28	110½	116,000
4,346,000	Dec. 1, 1936	June-Dec.	106½	107½	− ¾	Con. Gas Co. of Chicago 1st gtd. g. 5s.	107¼	109¼	Mar. 28	105¾	Dec. 6	106½	Dec. 13	107	93,000
5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1947	May-Nov.	103¾	..	−2½	Mutual Fuel Gas Co. 1st gtd. g. 5s.	106	107¾	Mar. 28	103¾	Nov. 29	103½	Dec. 18	105½	117,000
1,500,000	May 1, 1949	Mar.-Sept.	..	..	....	Trenton Gas & Elec. 1st g. 5s.	111	112¾	Jan. 27	110	May 3	110	May 3	....	42,000
5,916,000	Dec. 1, 1950	June-Dec.	..	108¾	+1¾	West

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Year 1905.—Continued.

Amount Outstanding Dec. 30, 1905.	Maturity.	Interest Payable.	Bid. Asked. Dec. 30, 1905.		Net Ch'ge for Year.	ROAD AND BOND.	Range in 1905. First.	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last 1905 Date.	Last 1904.	Total Sales for Year 1905.
13,609,000	Apr. 1, 1927	Apr.-Oct.	82½	83	+3⅜	Distillers' Securities Corp. con. 1st g. 5s.	79¾	83½	Dec. 13	77¼	May 1	83 Dec. 30	79¾	10,210,000
9,724,000	Feb. 1, 1918	Feb.-Aug.	110¾	..	+ ⅜	Inter. Paper Co. 1st con. g. 6s.	109½	110¾	Dec. 29	107½	Sep. 6	110½ Dec. 30	109	377,000
5,000,000	July 1, 1935	Jan.-July	95	99	+1	International Paper conv. 5s.	93	98¾	Nov. 28	91½	July 6	97 Dec. 29	..	1,082,000
3,500,000	Jan. 1, 1913	Jan.-July	104½	..	+1⅛	Inter. Steam Pump conv. 6s.	102¾	105½	June 15	102¾	Jan. 3	104½ Dec. 7	103¾	386,000
1,937,000	Apr. 1, 1928	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	— ⅛	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, 1st g. 5s.	96	98	Feb. 1	97¼	Oct. 20	97¼ Oct. 20	97½	4,000
15,000,000	Apr. 1, 1923	Apr.-Oct.	106	107	+1¾	Lackawanna Steel 1st con. g. 5s.	105¼	108	Feb. 2	104¾	Oct. 18	106½ Dec. 29	105½	2,021,000
2,843,000	May 1, 1920	May-Nov.	..	86	–6	National Starch Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s.	91	93	Jan. 7	85	June 7	85 Dec. 30	90	74,000
4,137,000	Jan. 1, 1925	Jan.-July	69	..	+5	National Starch Co. s. f. deb. g. 5s.	70	75	Oct. 31	59	May 27	75 Dec. 23	73	100,000
2,740,000	Aug. 1, 1946	Feb.-Aug.	43	45	–2½	Standard Rope & Twine 1st g. 6s.	47¼	59¼	Apr. 7	40	Dec. 27	45 Dec. 30	45½	1,432,000
6,896,000	Aug. 1, 1946	.....	1½	2½	–3½	Do income g. 5s.	5¾	8	Apr. 6	1¼	Jan. 30	2 Dec. 30	5¾	6,178,000
5,280,000	May 1, 1913	May-Nov.	106	..	–3½	U. S. Leather Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s.	111¼	112¾	Apr. 4	107½	Dec. 6	108¼ Dec. 28	111½	242,000
13,284,000	July 1, 1924	Jan.-July	..	..	+6¾	U. S. Realty & Imp. deb. g. 5s.	85½	102½	Feb. 23	93	Jan. 14	99¾ Dec. 27	96	3,174,000
.....	July 1, 1931	Jan.-July	102½	..	+20½	U. S. Reduction & Ref. 6s.	83¼	103½	June 30	83¾	Jan. 3	103¼ Dec. 30	86	2,472,500
170,000,000	Apr. 1, 1963	May-Nov.	96¾	96⅞	+3⅜	U. S. Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s.	93	96½	Oct. 31	52	Jan. 6	96¾ Dec. 30	92¾	93,983,000
.....	.....	.....	..	97½	+1¼	Do registered	92¾	96¾	Oct. 14	92¼	Jan. 6	96½ Dec. 30	93¼	305,000
6,500,000	Apr. 1, 1912	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	+1⅛	Va.-Car. Chemical col. tr. s. f. g. 5s.	99¾	101¼	Mar. 13	99¾	May 5	100½ Oct. 25	..	112,000
						BONDS OF COAL AND IRON COS.								
$5,355,000	Feb. 1, 1943	Feb.-Aug.	103	104	+ ¼	Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. gen. s. f. g. 5s.	103¾	105½	May 7	102	Feb. 8	104 Dec. 28	103½	245,000
1,710,000	Aug. 1, 1911	Feb.-Aug.	..	..	+5	Do conv. deb. g. 5s.	85	90	Feb. 18	85	Jan. 3	90 July 10	90	39,000
12,378,000	Aug. 1, 1934	Feb.-Aug.	78½	79	+3	Colorado Industrial 5s, Series A.	75½	79¼	Dec. 26	68	May 23	70½ Dec. 30	..	6,026,000
12,537,000	Aug. 1, 1934	Feb.-Aug.	77½	78½	+6	Colorado Industrial 5s, Series B.	72	78½	Dec. 26	66¼	May 20	78 Dec. 30	..	15,526,000
3,000,000	July 1, 1951	Jan.-July	..	..	–1	Kanawha & Hocking gtd. s. f. 5s.	106½	107	May 4	104½	July 10	105½ Oct. 7	..	19,000
321,000	Dec. 1, 1912	June-Dec.	..	..	..	Sunday Creek 1st g. s. f. 6s.	105	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10	105 Aug. 10	..	1,000
3,824,000	July 1, 1951	Jan.-July	..	..	+6½	Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. gen. 5s.	94	102	Oct. 28	93¼	Jan. 9	100½ Dec. 29	96¼	708,000
1,160,000	Jan. 1, 1917	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	– ¼	Do Tenn. Div. 1st g. 6s.	110½	113	Sep. 15	108¼	May 22	110¾ Dec. 19	111	43,000
3,603,000	Jan. 1, 1917	Jan.-July	..	112	+1¼	Do Birmingham Div. 1st con. 6s.	110¾	112¾	June 24	110¾	Feb. 17	112 Dec. 12	112½	103,000
2,716,500	Feb. 1, 1910	Feb.-Aug.	103½	106	+1¼	De Bardeleben C. & I. Co. gtd. g. 6s.	103	105	May 11	103	Feb. 7	104¼ Oct. 11	105¾	46,000
6,157,000	Mar. 1, 1949	Mar.-Sept.	91½	92	+4¾	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 1st g. 5s.	86¾	93½	Feb. 25	86	May 22	91½ Dec. 27	87	1,595,000
						T'GRAPH AND T'PHONE BONDS.								
$46,000,000	July 1, 1929	Jan.-July	..	..	–3½	American Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s.	97	98¼	May 11	93½	Dec. 13	93½ Dec. 13	94	317,000
9,893,200	Jan. 1, 2237	Quar. Jan.	..	97	–1½	Commercial Cable 1st g. 4s.	93	96¾	Oct. 25	93	Aug. 7	96½ Oct. 25	92	10,000
2,000,000	May 1, 1918	May-Nov.	109¾	..	..	Metropolitan Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s.	109¼	109½	May 18	109¾	May 18	109½ May 18	109¾	1,000
8,504,000	Jan. 1, 1938	Jan.-July	..	..	–1¼	Western Union col. tr. cur. 5s.	110½	113	Sep. 15	103½	July 7	109 Dec. 21	112¾	234,000
20,000,000	May 1, 1950	May-Nov.	..	104¾	– ⅛	Do ref. and real estate g. 4½s.	105	107¾	Apr. 24	104¼	Nov. 1	104½ Dec. 30	104¾	1,902,000
1,957,000	May 1, 1911	May-Nov.	..	104½	–5¼	Mutual Union Telegraph s. f. 6s.	110¼	110¼	Mar. 25	105	Nov. 6	105 Nov. 6	107	4,000
						U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.								
$42,909,950	1930	Quar. Jan.	102⅞	103¾	–1⅜	United States con. 2s, registered.	104⅞	104⅞	Apr. 28	103½	Oct. 4	103½ Oct. 4	105¼	75,000
.....	1930	Quar. Jan.	103⅝	103¾	–2½	Do con. 2s, coupon.	103⅝	105⅜	Mar. 31	103½	Dec. 5	103½ Dec. 5	105	45,500
77,135,300	1908-1918	Quar. Feb.	102¾	103¼	– ⅜	Do 3s, registered.	104⅜	104⅝	Apr. 13	103	Oct. 19	103¾ Nov. 9	105	48,000
.....	1908-1918	Quar. Feb.	106	104	–2¼	Do 3s, coupon.	106	106	Apr. 18	103¾	Sep. 5	103¾ Dec. 29	104¾	137,000
.....	1908-1918	Quar. Feb.	102¼	..	– ⅜	Do 3s, small.	104½	104⅝	Oct. 18	103⅞	Nov. 14	103⅞ Nov. 14	105¾	2,000
156,591,500	1907	Quar. Jan.	103	103⅜	+2⅜	Do 4s, registered.	105½	105½	Jan. 16	102⅞	Dec. 21	102⅞ Dec. 21	106⅜	576,500
1907	1907	Quar. Jan.	103	103⅜	–2	Do 4s, coupon.	105⅞	105⅞	Jan. 11	103½	Dec. 14	103⅞ Dec. 27	107	105,000
118,480,900	1925	Quar. Feb.	130¼	131¼	–1¾	Do 4s, registered.	132½	133⅜	Nov. 8	130⅝	Dec. 18	130⅝ Dec. 18	131⅞	125,000
.....	1925	Quar. Feb.	130½	131½	–2	Do 4s, coupon.	132¼	134½	Sep. 26	130¼	Dec. 20	130¼ Dec. 20	130⅞	68,500
7,000,000	1914-1934	Quar. Feb.	109⅜	110½	+1⅜	Philippine purchase money 4s.	109⅛	110	Mar. 15	108¼	Oct. 24	110½ Dec. 1	110	20,000
						FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS.								
£10,000,000	Apr. 1, 1911	Apr.-Oct.	99⅝	99⅞	+5⅛	Japanese 6s.	94¾	103⅛	Mar. 13	94½	Jan. 3	99⅞ Dec. 30	93¼	20,878,000
12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1911	Apr.-Oct.	98½	99	+6⅜	Japanese 6s, second series.	91½	102	Oct. 3	90¼	Jan. 5	98⅞ Dec. 30	89⅞	46,106,500
.....	Aug. 1, 1925	Feb.-Aug.	92¾	92¼	+6⅜	Japanese 4½s.	86	93¼	June 16	86	May 26	92¾ Dec. 30	..	98,348,500
.....	Jan. 1, 1925	Jan.-July	92¾	92⅝	+3⅜	Japanese 4½s, second series.	89¾	93¼	Nov. 22	88¾	Aug. 28	93¼ Dec. 30	..	28,492,500
.....	.....	.....	87	87½	– ⅛	Japanese 4s.	81⅝	87⅝	Dec. 30	80¾	Dec. 27	87½ Dec. 30	..	120,000
39,737,500	.....	June-Dec.	92	92½	–2	U. S. of Mexico 4s.	94¼	96	Apr. 25	92	June 5	92¾ Dec. 27	94¾	5,213,000
21,897,960	Dec. 1, 1954	Jan.-July				U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s.	100	101¼	Mar. 23	99½	July 5	100 Dec. 27	97¾	472,500
$35,000,000	March 11	Mar.-Sept.	105¼	..	+2⅜	Republic of Cuba 5s.	103¼	106¾	Aug. 25	103¼	Jan. 5	105⅜ Dec. 28	108	3,371,000
						STATE SECURITIES.								
$6,859,000	1906	Jan.-July	..	..	+ ½	Alabama Class A.	101½	102	Dec. 8	101½	Jan. 30	102 Dec. 8	102¾	3,000
3,397,350	Jan., 1910	Jan.-July	..	..	..	North Carolina con. 4s.	102¾	103¾	Oct. 28	102¾	Oct. 28	102¾ Oct. 28	103¼	1,000
6,681,000	Jan., 1913	Jan.-July	96½	..	– ¼	Tennessee new settlement 3s.	97	97	May 25	95	July 5	98¼ Oct. 30	97¼	53,200
17,087,000	1991	Jan.-July	..	..	– ⅜	Virginia fund. debt. 2-3s.	97¼	97½	June 14	96¾	June 17	96¾ June 17	97⅜	32,000
10,416,565	.....	.....	..	..	+3½	Do 6s, def. ctfs., Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs of deposit, issue of 1871.	18¼	24½	Nov. 27	10	Aug. 30	22 Dec. 30	16½	2,165,000

India's Commercial Evolution.

Cheap, Trashy German Goods Have Made Bazaar Dealers Suspicious.

CONSUL GENERAL WILBUR of Singapore, Straits Settlements, has furnished the Department of Labor and Commerce with a long and valuable letter from Mr. Hugo J. M. Ellis of the firm of Ellis & Co., an American firm doing business in that section. Many of the conditions which he describes as appertaining to his territory, which extends to Ceylon, Burma, Java, and Siam, are equally applicable to British India. He states that his trade is not with savages or confiding Indians, but with some of the shrewdest and craftiest traders in the world, who were traders when our ancestors were savages. Not only are they good traders, but they are extremely conservative. When they once prove the worth of a particular brand they stick to it with tenacity, and in some cases where a "chop" or brand is concerned price is no object.

Methods of doing business vary considerably in all parts of this firm's territory. In no two are they alike. A style or shape of shoe that may be popular in Burma may not sell for half price in Singapore. Our manufacturers cannot realize that each of these countries contains an entirely different race of people. While the Chinaman is the principal trader in nearly all of these ports, he has to buy what suits his customers. Naturally a native or Chinese dealer is not going to give a very large order for the first time on an American product changed to suit his particular style until he is satisfied that the American concern can do as well as the English or German, and that it is to his advantage to change.

Mr. J. H. Scholes, an American who has been in India for several years engaged in business, also contributes information that will be valuable to persons engaged in Oriental trade. He states that the general reputation of American goods in India is high, but it is almost impossible to sell anything without samples. Pictures of machinery, &c., in catalogues are of little or no use among these people, who have never seen or heard of most kinds of American machines. One peculiarity of the Oriental races is that nearly every individual is naturally suspicious, and, believing every other man to be likewise, he invariably wants to see samples of what he buys or orders. He will take no man's word without proof. Germany has flooded the country with cheap, trashy goods, which have made the bazaar dealers more suspicious. Many private purchasers will not buy German goods now, and this fact would assist materially in increasing consumption of American goods.

There are almost no goods of American origin sold in Burma. Importers of goods from other countries invariably speak disparagingly of American goods, especially of machinery. An order for an American sawmill was about to be closed recently by Mr. Scholes in Burma, when some engineers told the prospective purchaser that American sawmills were not adapted for sawing the hard timber of that country, and consequently the order was not placed. Mr. Scholes further states his confidence that nearly all lines of American goods would find ready sale if properly pushed on American business plans. Many bazaar merchants wish to handle American textile goods and wares of different kinds, and there are many novelties which would become popular if made known.

Consul Fee of Bombay transmits a review on the progress made in the tea industry in that country. The area under tea in India at the end of the year 1904 extended over 524,517 acres, about 64 per cent. of the whole being in the valleys of the Brahmaputra and Surma, in Assam, and about 25 per cent. in Bengal, and the other tenth is divided between northern and southern India. Since 1903 a reduction in the area cultivated is noticeable, the more so as for nineteen years previously an annual increase had been recorded. The annual output of tea, however, is steadily increasing, which fact warrants the assumption that by more scientific methods the land itself is far more productive than formerly.

The total tea productions for 1904 are nearly 25,000,000 pounds more than for the year 1900. The total production of tea for all India for the year 1904 is given as 222,208,661 pounds, this amount being greater than was produced in any previous year, and just double the production of fifteen years ago. According to the returns of the registrars of Indian joint-stock companies and the published accounts of the companies registered in London, the capital engaged in the production of tea amounts to about $80,776,000.

It is asserted that 51 per cent. of this capital belongs to shareholders in companies whose head offices are in London. This gives a general average capital of $115 per acre. But the true capital value must be slightly larger, since the amount of private capital engaged in the industry is unknown, while the area under tea represents the private property as well as the competitive farming. The number of persons employed in the industry in the year 1904 is returned as 475,266 permanently and 76,009 temporarily, or altogether 551,275 persons, which works out to about one person on the average to the acre.

The taste for India and Ceylon tea has gone on increasing for many years. Great Britain is very fond of it; Germany is growing so, Eastern people are taking kindly to it. Push, enterprise, and science have helped to put this tea in a favorable position. In many out of the way places, in far-off Africa, the islands of the sea, Ceylon's and India's agents have been making markets for this tea.

The output of coal for India has increased every year for the last nineteen years. From 1,294,221 tons in 1885, it has increased to 8,246,706 tons in 1904. The exports from Calcutta in 1904-5 amounted to 2,375,977 tons, about three-fourths of this being loaded into coasting vessels, including 770,599 tons of bunker coal shipped for use on steamers engaged in the foreign and coasting trades; 3,146,566 tons left the port, or nearly 45 per cent. of the output of Bengal collieries in 1904.

It was reported from Bombay that at the close of 1904 India had 212,964 acres of land under coffee. This indicates a reduction in acreage of 13,078 acres as compared with 1903. It is noticeable that in spite of the falling off in the amount of land planted, the amount of coffee exported has constantly increased. England takes more than 20,000,000 pounds a year. France took 11,000,000 pounds in 1904. The export prices per hundredweight (112 pounds) ranged from $15.25 and $16.37 during the last five years, the highest price being paid in 1904-5.

The commerce of India is constantly growing. From German sources it is stated that the imports by sea for the last fiscal year aggregated $322,288,305 in gold.

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WELLS FARGO NEVADA NATIONAL BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

ASSETS.

Loans and discounts	$19,578,764.19
Bonds	9,139,471.66
Customers' letters of credit, etc..	1,651,953.20
Banking house, furniture, etc.	350,990.45
Total available cash	9,052,288.32
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas.	300,002.50
	$40,072,870.32

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$6,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	3,839,768.17
Sterling credits, etc.	1,661,953.20
National Bank notes	5,999,907.80
Deposits	22,581,151.45
	$40,072,870.32

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Cattle-Raising Industry in Cuba.

Great Strides Taken Since the Close of the Spanish-American War.

HENRY L. JANES, Secretary of Legation at Havana, has furnished the Department of Labor and Commerce with an extensive and comprehensive report on the cattle industry of Cuba. The report was written in response to many requests that have reached the legation from business men in the United States. Before preparing the report the legation at Havana conducted a correspondence and held interviews with banks and leading ranchmen on the island, to fix clearly the points that have so often been raised by Americans desiring to establish themselves in Cuba in the cattle industry.

According to these investigations, no country in the world possesses more natural advantages to attract the cattle raiser than Cuba. A wide expanse of perennial pasture, devoid of poisonous plants and free from dangerous reptiles; a climate exceptionally mild and even, knowing nothing of the extremes of temperature, with no frosts or biting winds, no hot, prostrating days, and the absence of cyclones and earthquakes, are all the elements and environments almost ideal for the successful and economical raising of cattle.

The ravishes of the last war destroyed almost the entire stock of cattle. Artificial restrictions tended to maintain the low point reached in the cattle supply and even further depress it. Exorbitant customs duties which virtually prohibited the importation of stock, and the enormous tax on each head of cattle, postponed the restocking of the island until after the last war.

Cuba has for the past several years been passing through a period of great cattle importation from Central and South America and from the United States. It is estimated, that there were 2,845,798 head of cattle in the pastures of the island, representing a value of $74,572,980. The last Government report shows a cattle registry of 1,908,069 head, which may be conservatively appraised at $51,000,000. Following the census of 1899, only 3 per cent. of the farms of the republic were under cultivation. To-day reliable estimates fix the cultivated area at about 16 per cent.

The Province of Camaguey forms one vast expanse of magnificent pasture land. Fine lands in this province can be bought at exceedingly moderate prices and on terms that should interest the American cattle men. Good tracts may be leased at prices ranging from $15 to $30 per caballeria. (33 1-3 acres.) Ten dollars is no unusual price to pay for well-watered pastures of the best grasses, and the price for the unplanted areas falls as low sometimes as $1 per acre. Pastures of the pajilla or cañamazo grasses can be obtained more cheaply than those planted with guinea or parana. The best cattle lands are secured by seeding cleared strips of timber land with one of the imported grasses. Right here, and in response to many special inquiries regarding the manner in which land may be leased in Cuba, a few words may be interposed. Land may be rented by the acre, or caballeria, or by the head, and for a term of months or years.

Many importers have found it most profitable to turn over their stock to the proprietor of land to fatten on shares. From the selling price of the cattle is later deducted the cost of pasturage, if any, and the difference is usually equally divided according to a special agreement between the owner of the land and the importer. Pastured by the head, grass may be obtained in close proximity to Havana for 50 cents per head. As the distance from the Havana market increases the cost of the pasture decreases.

The typical Cuban ranch covers an area of from 1,000 to 1,600 acres. The allowance of pasture per head always falls far below that generally known in the United States. Instead of ten, fifteen, and twenty acres per head, it runs as low as one and a half acres per head in Cuba. The island climate renders stabling or shelter of any kind absolutely superfluous. When it is further said that the cattle find plenty of pasture the year around, without necessitating any expenditure for grain feed, the possibilities for large profits are at once seen. Good help can be gotten more cheaply in Cuba than in the United States; $30 in Spanish silver, or about $22 in United States currency, per month is adequate, the help finding themselves, or 21 with board. Overseers may be secured in Camaguey for $55 per month with board. Cattle raisers find that one man can take care of much more territory here than in the States. Further economy results from the manner of fencing the ranches. Scrubs or cacti play the rôle of fences, forming a barrier that lasts the life of the tree. One good rider will easily take care of all the fences of a large-sized ranch.

The Cuban cattle have certain peculiarities that sharply distinguish them from those which are recognized as the normal in the United States. Horses are comparatively few in number on the island; mules are not substituted therefor; oxen are the chief draught animals. The Cuban says that mules "are cowards in the mud," but that oxen will pull anywhere. He is very conservative and does not look with favor upon stock that differs in any particular from that which he has long known. He objects to the form of the American animal, and often selects in preference Central and South American stock of very inferior quality.

A more tangible objection to many of the animals which arrived from the United States is directed against their lack of horns, to which the yoke may be fastened. This means much to the farmer in a country where the cattle are more valuable as draught animals than as beef. A good yoke of oxen brings easily $150, while $35 is about all that can be obtained for each animal in the market for beef.

Jamaica, Porto Rico, Venezuela, Colombia, the coast districts of Mexico, Texas, and Florida furnish Cuba with most of the imported stock. No careful selection of breed in the purchases abroad is yet indicated, though among the more intelligent ranchmen some interest is beginning to be aroused in graded stock. A limited demand, which is certain greatly to increase within a short period, has been created for the Herefords, owing probably in great part to the ease of identification because of their white faces.

At present the best cattle come from Texas. It is not safe to import cattle from districts of that State lying very far from the coast, because of the proximity to the "quarantine line." It is important to import only stock that has had "Texas fever." Cattle with "tic" are immune, having through this parasite been inoculated with the cattle fever. Animals which live near salt water do well in Cuba. Florida cattle fatten probably faster than any of the other imported stock. In five months' time they are ready for market. But Texas cattle of all the stock on the pastures of Cuba are the best beef cattle, giving, according to experiment conducted under Government auspices, more pounds of beef than any other when dressed. Accessibility to the Cuban market has increased the value of the Florida stock over 100 per cent.

The total values of cattle importations in the island for the twelve months ended June 30, 1905, are over $6,000,000, of which sum importations from the United States are valued at $1,927,076, or about one-third of the total. From Venezuela the importations were valued at $1,667,000, from Colombia, $1,104,000, and from Mexico, $909,000. Importations were also received from several other American countries, including Honduras, Nicaragua, Haiti, Porto Rico, Santo Domingo, and the English Antilles.

Owing to the small amount of capital at the disposition of the native cattle owner, he cannot afford to pay much attention to the breeding of stock. His sole idea is to fatten the cattle as rapidly as possible for the market, and so turn over his money within the minimum period, usually from six to twelve months. No "cattle banks" exist in Cuba as in our Western States, and bankers here see little likelihood of the establishment of any such institutions until the chattel mortgage laws of the island undergo considerable modification. This is often discussed as one of Cuba's present needs and has been urged by the newly appointed Secretary of Agriculture.

Cattle raising in Cuba affords many inducements to the investor. It should be noted at the outset, however, that the rancher makes nothing on the "first cost of the cattle," the only profit being on what is added to the weight of the animal by feeding. This is particularly true for the months of July, August, September, and October, when fat cattle are more plentiful. During the rest of the year feeders usually count on a profit of one-fourth of a cent per pound over and above what is made on the increase in weight. A natural increase in the herd of from 75 to 80 per cent. annually may be reckoned.

For the investor having control of from $5,000 to $35,000 the field is very attractive, and the difficulties of the first year once successfully passed the subsequent year should prove very profitable. In fact, $20,000 evenly divided between land and stock should nicely establish the American in the business, according to those experienced in the matter in this country. Land is rapidly increasing in value; cattle property bought soon after the war has advanced 100 per cent. over the original purchase price. Summing up the whole situation and taking a very conservative view of the many peculiar advantages that Cuban conditions offer, from 10 to 15 per cent. may always be assured the investor on capital placed in steers and calves, and a profit of 20 and 25 per cent. is not an unreasonable return realized from a well-handled ranch.

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THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 30, 1905.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$4,161,386.68
Due from banks and bankers	3,184,080.03
Real estate and securities	973,025.76
United States bonds	550,000.00
Cash and reserve	1,550,022.50
Total	$10,418,515.28

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$400,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	1,109,189.72
Circulation	394,200.00
Deposits	8,515,145.56
Total	$10,418,515.28

OFFICERS.
E. F. C. YOUNG, President.
GEO. T. SMITH, Vice President.
GEO. W. CONKLIN, Cashier.
JOHN W. OMBERSON, Asst. Cashier.

SALES OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE FOR YEAR 1905.

The following table is a complete summary of the year's transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, showing the opening, highest, lowest, and final prices, the bid and asked quotations, and volume of shares of every stock traded in during 1905. The net change for the year, amount of capital stock outstanding, latest dividends paid, and the range of prices in 1904 are also given.

SALES FOR THE YEAR 1905—263,040,993 SHARES.

Range for 1904. High.	Low.	Amount Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period	Closing Dec. 30, 1905 Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge for Year.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Range for 1905. First.	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last	Last 1904.	Sales for Year 1905.
250	222	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	1¼	SA	235	249	+ 4	ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	100	245	249	Aug. 31.	243	July 18.	249	240	1,066
21⅝	6	19,820,000	.....	..	..	22½	22⅝	+ 4¼	Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	18	24¼	Dec. 6.	13	May 4.	22¼	17¼	442,185
71	39½	16,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1½	..	61¾	63	+ 4½	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	65⅝	68	Feb. 17.	46½	May 4.	61¾	69½	150,415
82⅝	43⅛	153,887,900	Nov. 27, '05.	1½	Q	110	110¼	+ 38½	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	72	111⅜	Dec. 30.	70	Jan. 25.	110½	71	17,536,964
24⅞	13	17,329,600	.....	..	..	23½	25	+ 1⅝	American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	21⅝	29½	Apr. 15.	20	Jan. 24.	23¼	22¼	4,900
87	72	18,153,000	Oct. 2, '05.	3	SA	87	94½	+ 1⅞	Am. Agricultural Chem. Co. pf.	100	80½	95	Aug. 19.	89⅛	Feb. 3.	91	87	1,291
25	19	15,000,000	.....	..	..	32½	34⅝	+ 10¾	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	24	36¼	Dec. 19.	23	Nov. 15.	34⅜	25	45,300
80	74	4,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1½	Q	86	88½	+ 12	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	77	89	Dec. 16.	77	Jan. 9.	89	80	9,630
35½	14⅝	30,000,000	May 2, '04.	½	..	40¾	41¼	+ 6¾	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	34	43⅝	Apr. 14.	31	May 22.	40⅜	34	1,136,004
94⅞	67	30,000,000	Jan. 1, '06.	1¾	Q	99½	100¼	+ 5⅝	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	94½	104¼	Apr. 6.	91¼	Jan. 25.	100¼	94½	143,680
220	180	1,500,000	Sep. 1, '05.	5	SA	170	195	...	American Coal Co.	25	175	175	Oct. 31.	175	Oct. 31.	175	190	100
37⅞	24¼	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '05.	1	SA	38⅝	39	+ 2⅝	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	36½	40¼	Dec. 29.	27⅜	July 19.	38⅝	37	297,445
97	88¾	10,108,600	Dec. 1, '05.	3	SA	91	93	+ 4	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	85	97	Feb. 16.	89¼	July 11.	91	96	6,716
39	22	3,845,000	Nov. 15, '05.	1	SA	37	42	+ 4	American District Telegraph Co.	100	38	45	Nov. 2.	29	May 25.	42	39	6,505
219	180	18,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	SA	223	227	+ 12	American Express Co.	100	210	246	Jan. 27.	210	Jan. 3.	222	209	16,887
14	5	15,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	..	..	10¼	10⅝	− 3½	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13¼	14	Jan. 4.	4¾	Aug. 17.	10¼	13¼	187,790
11¼	2⅝	11,274,100	.....	..	..	9⅝	9¾	− ⅝	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	10⅛	11⅝	Dec. 15.	6	June 7.	9⅝	10½	159,280
48⅝	13½	12,548,300	Aug. 5, '05.	1	..	41½	42	− 4¼	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	43¾	55⅛	Mar. 17.	29⅞	Oct. 26.	41½	46	*586,383
9¾	2⅞	.....	.....	..	..	...	...	− 1½	American Ice Co.	100	6½	7½	Feb. 1.	4⅛	Apr. 20.	5	6½	36,814
42	*24¼	.....	.....	..	..	...	...	+ ¼	American Ice Co. pf.	100	36¾	41⅜	Apr. 10.	34	May 22.	37	37⅞	77,050
...	...	14,286,200	.....	..	..	34⅞	35	+ 10	American Ice Securities Co.	100	29	38	Dec. 5.	24⅓	July 12.	35	...	146,210
20⅝	7	16,750,000	.....	..	..	21½	22	+ 6⅛	American Linseed Co.	100	13⅜	23	Dec. 6.	15¼	Jan. 7.	21½	16	72,338
42½	22½	15,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1¾	..	42	45½	+ 5	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	37½	48½	Apr. 17.	36	Jan. 10.	42½	42½	34,444
36⅞	16½	25,000,000	.....	..	..	75⅜	76	+ 40⅝	American Locomotive Co.	100	35	76½	Dec. 30.	33	Jan. 25.	75⅞	34½	1,383,198
105	75½	24,100,000	Oct. 21, '05.	1¾	Q	117	117⅜	+ 13	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	104	122¾	Apr. 15.	103¾	Jan. 25.	117	104¾	196,469
9¾	2½	14,500,000	.....	..	..	4⅛	4½	− 2¼	American Malting Co.	100	6¾	8⅝	Jan. 14.	4	Sep. 2.	4½	7	77,970
29	16	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	..	24	26	− 1¼	American Malting Co. pf.	100	26½	28⅞	Mar. 7.	20	June 9.	23	26	124,890
82½	46	50,000,000	Oct. 16, '05.	1¾	Q	168⅝	168½	+ 87	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	81½	170⅜	Dec. 30.	79¾	Jan. 9.	168½	81⅝	8,288,700
115	88¾	50,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	129	129½	+ 16	American Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	100	113	137	Dec. 13.	111⅛	Jan. 13.	129	113	589,353
...	...	30,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	1¼	Q	100½	100¾	+ 2⅝	American Smelters' Securities pf. B.	100	98½	102	Nov. 17.	97¼	Sep. 6.	100⅜	...	57,435
170	110	11,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	2½	Q	230	250	+ 74	American Snuff Co.	100	175	250	Nov. 20.	163	May 31.	240	165	4,088
99⅝	85	12,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1½	Q	106	110	+ 11	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	90	110¼	Dec. 12.	90	Jan. 7.	110	99¼	11,800
15½	3½	17,700,000	.....	..	..	14⅞	14⅜	+ ⅛	American Steel & Foundries Co.	100	14½	18⅜	Mar. 20.	6⅞	July 27.	14⅜	14½	333,230
57¼	26	17,700,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1	..	50½	50¾	− 4⅝	American Steel & Foundries Co. pf.	100	55	67½	Apr. 14.	35⅛	June 14.	50⅝	53½	456,567
153	122¼	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	152½	153	+ 9½	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	142¾	154⅜	Dec. 27.	130	May 22.	152½	142⅛	2,292,537
141	123	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	134½	135½	− 5	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	139	141	Aug. 11.	133	May 10.	139¾	139	169,407
94	82	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	1½	Q	90	93	− 5	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	93	93	Jan. 25.	90	Dec. 9.	90	93½	2,313
149½	121	131,551,400	Oct. 16, '05.	1½	Q	138	140	− 6	Am. Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	146	147	Feb. 14.	131	Dec. 4.	140	145⅜	11,031
149	130¼	.....	.....	..	..	...	...	+ 7½	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	148½	150	Jan. 25.	146¾	Jan. 11.	156	147¼	406
96	85	78,689,100	Jan. 2, '06.	1½	Q	105⅞	106	+ 13¾	American Tobacco pf. new.	100	92¾	109⅜	Dec. 1.	91½	Jan. 25.	108	93	535,343
25	10	29,501,000	.....	..	..	42½	42⅝	+ 19⅜	American Woolen Co.	100	23½	47¼	Nov. 28.	20⅜	Jan. 26.	42¼	23	1,120,789
94⅜	69	24,996,800	Oct. 16, '05.	1¾	Q	105	109	+ 11⅞	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	93¾	108½	Mar. 15.	93½	May 22.	105¾	93	7,830
...	...	.....	.....	..	..	...	...	+ 10	American Woolen Co. rights.	...	25	35	Aug. 15.	12½	Aug. 8.	35	...	26,625
120⅞	61	30,000,000	Oct. 19, '05.	$1.25	SA	288¼	289	+ 176⅜	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	110¼	293	Dec. 30.	100½	May 22.	289	109	1,506,739
36	25	3,250,000	.....	..	..	32	40	...	Ann Arbor.	100	35	37½	Feb. 18.	34	June 20.	35	31	610
66	53	4,000,000	.....	..	..	75	80	+ 13	Ann Arbor pf.	100	66	70	June 26.	66	Feb. 6.	70	66	2,235
96	90	6,253,800	Oct. 15, '05.	**1¾	Q	107	110	+ 11½	Associated Merchants 1st pf.	100	97	110¼	Oct. 5.	96	Jan. 6.	108½	96	9,823
89¼	64	102,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	2	SA	88⅞	89	+ ½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	88½	93⅝	Mar. 9.	77⅝	May 22.	89	87⅝	3,477,509
104⅜	87⅝	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '05.	2½	SA	104⅝	105⅜	+ 8⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	101⅜	106⅝	Sep. 4.	99	Jan. 25.	105	101¼	278,491
...	...	.....	.....	..	..	...	...	+ ½	Atch., Top. & Santa Fe rights.	...	⅝	¾	Feb. 24.	⅜	Apr. 4.	½	...	66,760
155½	104¼	42,880,000	July 10, '05.	2¼	SA	158	160	+ 34½	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	123½	170	Apr. 24.	120	Jan. 25.	158	123⅝	661,779
105¼	72⅞	124,531,000	Sep. 1, '05.	2½	SA	113	113¼	+ 7¼	BALTIMORE & OHIO.	100	105⅞	117	Aug. 14.	109½	Jan. 25.	113¼	104⅞	3,367,436
98½	87⅝	59,973,800	Sep. 1, '05.	2	SA	97½	99	+ 2	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	96	100	Aug. 10.	95⅜	Jan. 2.	98	95⅜	32,644
70½	38	45,000,000	.....	..	..	88⅝	89	+ 27⅜	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	61	91⅝	Dec. 16.	56⅛	May 23.	88⅝	61¼	6,020,392
229½	185	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	2	Q	175	185	− 20	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	209	215	Feb. 14.	175	Dec. 6.	180	209¾	9,025
12⅞	5	5,000,000	.....	..	..	18⅛	19¼	+ ⅞	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	12	22½	Dec. 8.	10⅞	Jan. 13.	18¼	12	77,997
160	*118¼	10,500,000	Aug. 15, '05.	3	SA	153	157	+ 1	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	100	155	155	Jan. 18.	146	Apr. 26.	156	153¾	1,925
165	160	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '05.	3	SA	155	175	− ⅝	Buff., Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	100	159	164½	Nov. 15.	155	Jan. 23.	158¼	160	1,040
...	...	.....	.....	..	..	...	...	− ⅞	Buff., Rochester & Pittsburg rights.	...	5	5⅝	Feb. 2.	5	Jan. 20.	5⅝	...	3,000
89⅝	83	3,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	1	Q	83	86½	− 2½	Buffalo & Susquehanna pf.	50	87½	91¾	May 13.	84	Dec. 12.	84	85⅝	27,046
62⅜	47⅞	12,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	1	Q	58	60	− 3	Butterick Co.	100	60	60½	Jan. 3.	50	Dec. 5.	52	61	3,919
72	64	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '05.	1¼	SA	70⅝	71	+ 3⅞	CANADA SOUTHERN.	100	67¼	74⅝	Aug. 14.	67	Nov. 13.	71	70	27,125
135⅝	109½	101,391,200	Oct. 2, '05.	3	SA	173⅜	174	+ 40½	Canadian Pacific.	100	133½	177⅞	Sep. 21.	130¾	Jan. 25.	173¾	132⅝	3,468,165
...	...	.....	.....	..	..	...	...	+ 19⅝	Canadian Pacific certificates.	...	129⅝	154⅝	Apr. 8.	128½	Jan. 9.	148⅝	126¼	8,700
...	...	5,125,000	Oct. 16, '05.	1½	Q	...	80	+ 8½	Central Coal & Coke Co.	100	65	71½	Mar. 10.	64½	Feb. 4.	71½	66	500
...	...	37,598,500	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	45½	45⅝	− ⅛	Central Leather Co.	100	47	47⅛	Oct. 23.	40	Sep. 11.	45⅞	...	325,236
194⅜	154½	29,943,800	.....	..	..	103	104	− 1½	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	195½	205⅛	Nov. 29.	102½	Nov. 13.	104	...	111,412
120	103	7,917,600	Oct. 6, '05.	1¼	Q	127½	137	+ 11½	Central Railroad of N. J.	100	190⅞	235	Oct. 26.	190	May 23.	223	190	91,006
51	28¼	*62,793,700	Nov. 29, '05.	1	A	56¼	56½	+ 7½	Cent. & South American Telegraph.	100	118½	130	Sep. 5.	118½	Feb. 4.	130	120	311
47¼	33	19,542,800	.....	..	..	32	33	− 10⅜	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	48½	60¼	Mar. 21.	45½	May 23.	56	48	2,233,990
85⅛	75	19,544,000	Jan. 2, '06.	2	SA	69	74½	− 6¼	Chicago & Alton.	100	42¾	44½	Mar. 15.	30	Dec. 28.	32	42⅜	76,870
226	*181	†110,838,100	Jan. 2, '06.	1⅝	Q	200	...	− 15	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	85½	98⅜	Mar. 24.	73	Dec. 16.	76	83½	42,827
143	124	8,830,700	Jan. 2, '06.	1½	Q	120	140	− 9	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.	100	250	250	Feb. 8.	235	Mar. 2.	235	226	326
26¼	12⅞	44,464,500	.....	..	..	21¼	21¾	− 2	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	143	143	Jan. 11.	134	Nov. 27.	134	143	440
74⅝	47½	11,372,400	Feb. 29, '05.	2½	..	75½	76	+ 8½	Chicago Great Western.	100	23¼	25¼	Mar. 16.	17½	May 2.	21¼	22⅞	1,817,515
39½	20	9,488,100	.....	..	..	35	35¼	+ ⅝	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	67½	78½	Sep. 21.	60	June 9.	76	69	44,150
90	80½	27,577,000	July 15, '05.	2	SA	84½	85	+ 1	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	35⅜	37⅛	Apr. 7.	29	May 23.	35¼	34½	148,085
89	82	†5,000,000	Dec. 29, '05.	2	SA	70	90	...	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	85½	90	Sep. 29.	83⅜	May 22.	85½	85⅜	16,262
177⅝	137⅛	58,183,900	Oct. 10, '05.	3½	SA	181⅝	181⅞	+ ⅝	Chi., Ind. & Louisville pf.	100	88	88	June 3.	88	June 5.	88	85	200
185⅞	173	49,612,400	Oct. 10, '03.	3½	SA	188½	189½	+ 3½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	172½	187¼	Apr. 17.	168¼	May 4.	181⅝	171⅝	6,508,965
214½	161¼	58,949,560	Jan. 2, '06.	3½	SA	222½	223	+ 14½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	183	192½	Apr. 17.	182½	Jan. 13.	188½	185	22,926
237	207	22,895,100	Jan. 2, '06.	2	Q	245	250	+ 7½	Chicago & Northwest.	100	208¾	249	Jan. 31.	190¾	June 9.	223	208	509,497
...	...	.....	.....	..	..	...	...	+ ¾	Chicago & Northwest pf.	100	237½	265½	Feb. 1.	234	Jan. 13.	245	237	11,738
...	...	.....	.....	..	..	...	...	+ 6	Chicago & Northwest rights.	...	14½	16½	Jan. 28.	13¾	June 6.	15⅝	...	46,851
173⅜	173⅜	†74,842,800	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	SA	192	...	+ 49	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	100	170	170	Apr. 25.	164	June 22.	164	173½	389
160	135	†21,403,200	Aug. 21, '05.	3½	SA	193	193	...	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha.	100	150	225	Jan. 31.	150	Jan. 6.	160	153	48,971
192	175	†11,646,980	Aug. 21, '05.	3½	SA	190	193	...	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf.	100	195	230	Jan. 31.	195	Jan. 6.	195	192	1,216
16¾	5¼	13,000,000	.....	..	..	14	14½	+ 2⅞	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	12	20	June 28.	7⅜	Jan. 5.	14⅝	12½	151,471
27⅜	11½	17,000,000	.....	..	..	31	36	+ 14	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	22	42½	July 5.	17½	Jan. 4.	36	22½	249,592
15¼	4	20,000,000	.....	..	..	12½	13	+ 3¼	Chicago Union Traction.	100	9½	18⅞	Feb. 2.	6	June 2.	12⅝	9	358,055
48½	29	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	SA	41½	42	+ 1⅝	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	40½	54	Feb. 3.	30⅜	July 22.	41⅜	33¼	83,132
83⅜	68½	85,597,000	Sep. 1, '05.	2	SA	105	107	+ 16⅝	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	91¼	111	Mar. 21.	90	Jan. 14.	107⅜	81⅛	257,620
115	100*	10,000,000	Oct. 20, '05.	1¼	Q	118½	121	− 2	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	100	120	121¾	Mar. 13.	115	Feb. 23.	118	115	3,028
75	60	†8,000,000	.....	..	..	75	85	+ 1	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling.	100	73	90	Feb. 1.	72	Aug. 1.	80	76	1,600
100¼	79	†5,000,000	Oct. 2, '05.	2½	SA	105	110¼	+ 5	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	100	105	110	Feb. 8.	105	Jan. 11.	110	100¼	3,805
181	179	11,243,700	Dec. 1, '05.	1¾	Q	182	...	...	Cleveland & Pittsburg.	50	185	185	Jan. 9.	183½	Oct. 17.	183½	179	485
...	...	4,043,100	Dec. 1, '05.	1	Q	103	...	...	Cleveland & Pittsburg special stock.	50	106½	108½	Jan. 10.	106½	Jan. 10.	106½	...	100
58⅝	25½	30,132,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	56¼	56½	+ 9½	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	47	59	Mar. 24.	38	May 22.	56½	46¼	2,775,116
95	63	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '03.	4	..	80½	95	...	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	95	105	Mar. 24.	90	Aug. 17.	95	90	8,187
...	...	.....	.....	..	..	...	...	− 2⅝	Colorado Fuel & Iron rights.	...	2½	2¼	Apr. 3.	⅛	Apr. 11.	⅛	...	92,739
24⅜	13½	31,000,000	.....	..	..	29½	30½	+ 8⅝	Colorado Southern.	100	23⅞	30¼	Apr. 26.	22¼	Jan. 20.	30	23¼	499,738
83	48	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '04.	2	..	69½	70	+ 8	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	61¾	69⅝	Dec. 29.	52	May 23.	69¾	61¾	94,780
37½	17⅞	8,500,000	.....	..	..	54½	54¼	+ 17⅜	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	37	55	Dec. 29.	32¼	May 23.	54⅝	37	312,457
19½	8	6,925,600	Mar. 1, '04.	¼	..	18½	18⅝	+ 1	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	17½	20	Dec. 8.	11½	May 24.	18⅛	17¼	*120,527
220	185	80,000,000	Dec. 15, '05.	2	Q	181	181½	− 16⅝	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	197¾	214	Mar. 3.	175	Nov. 18.	181	198	725,831
66	66	10,250,000	Feb. 1, '05.	4	A	95	...	+ 21½	Consolidated Coal Co.	100	73	94½	Nov. 23.	73	Feb. 21.	94¼	66	500
131	101½	.....	.....	..	..	...	...	+ 4½	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	126¼	133½	Feb. 1.	120½	Jan. 1.	133½	125¾	1,784
26¼	9¾	45,215,500	Feb. 10, '04.	1	..	18⅝	19	− 1⅝	Corn Products Co.	100	20½	22⅝	Feb. 7.	8¾	June 8.	13⅝	21¼	537,670
82½	65	27,380,700	Apr. 10, '05.	1	..	61	61¾	− 17	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	70	79	Jan. 10.	40	Aug. 9.	61	76	159,362
190½	149	40,940,000	Dec. 15, '05.	1¾	Q	223	225	+ 38½	DELAWARE & HUDSON.	100	185½	240⅜	Oct. 26.	178½	May 22.	224	185	552,888
...	...	.....	.....	..	..	...	...	...	Delaware & Hudson rights.	...	½	1½	July 7.	⅛	June 16.	1¼	...	108,038
359¾	250½	26,200,000	Dec. 15, '05.	10	Ex	450	465	+ 130	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	335	498½	Oct. 16.	335	Jan. 25.	465	340	45,279
35⅞	18	†38,000,000	.....	..	..	39¼	39⅝	+ 8	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	31½	39¾	Dec. 29.	27¼	June 8.	39½	32⅜	153,775
89	64½	†45,705,700	July 15, '05.	2½	SA	88	88½	+ 1½	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	82½	91¼	Dec. 26.	83¼	May 1.	88	86¼	127,030
27	19½	4,283,100	.....	..	..	24	27	+ 1	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	23	28½	Mar. 17.	16	Nov. 10.	24	25	9,575
14⅜	1⅜	6,459,300	.....	..	..	10	11	+ 3½	Detroit Southern.	100	6½	12⅝	Sep. 21.	4¼	Apr. 25.	10	7	8,825
33½	2⅜	6,500,000	.....	..	..	35	39	+ 3½	Detroit Southern pf.	100	33½	43	Sep. 21.	21⅝	Mar. 4.	37	33½	3,700
79⅝	60¼	12,500,000	Nov. 1, '05.	1¼	Q	93½	95	+ 16	Detroit United Railway.	100	78	94¼	Dec. 20.	76½	Jan. 27.	94	78	99,105
141	128	15,000,000	Dec. 15, '05.	2½	Q	...	...	...	Diamond Match Co.	100	*138½	*142⅝	Dec. 13.	*138½	Mar. 14.	*142⅝	141	90
40¼	19½	30,412,100	Oct. 28, '05.	1	Q	53	53½	+ 14¼	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	38⅞	54½	Dec. 28.	34⅞	Jan. 25.	53⅛	38¾	768,360
50	50	5,562,481	Oct. 16, '05.	1	Q	55	...	+ 3	Distilling of America pf.	100	50	55	Mar. 30.	50	Mar. 27.	53	50	370
14⅞	5¼	12,000,000	.....	..	..	19½	20	+ 6	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	13⅛	22⅜	Nov. 6.	11⅝	May 23.	19½	13	211,234
28½	9¼	10,000,000	.....	..	..	40	41	+ 14⅝	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	26	46⅞	Nov. 3.	21	May 22.	40⅝	27	310,143
...	...	19,524,700	Jan. 1, '06.	1¼	Q	150	165	+ 7½	EASTMAN KODAK CO.	100	149½	157½	Nov. 16.	148⅜	Oct. 5.	157½	...	813
83⅜	82	16,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¼	Q	77	81⅞	+ 4½	Electric Storage Battery.	100	80½	89½	Feb. 27.	76	May 23.	82	83⅜	40,090
41⅝	21½	112,328,900	.....	..	..	48⅝	48½	+ 10⅝	Erie.	100	37⅞	52⅝	Aug. 29.	37½	May 22.	48⅝	37½	1,906,382
77	55⅜	47,892,400	Sep. 27, '05.	2	SA	80½	81	+ 5⅜	Erie 1st pf.	100	75⅝	85½	Aug. 15.	74¼	May 22.	81	75¼	1,128,390
58⅜	33	16,000,000	Oct. 3, '05.	2	SA	74½	76	+ 19½	Erie 2d pf.	100	55½	78⅝	Aug. 24.	55½	Jan. 3.	75	53¼	895,677
67	54	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	..	74	80	+ 7	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	68	75	Aug. 11.	63	July 6.	75	67	13,111
83	72	1,284,000	Oct. 16, '05.	$2½	SA	85	95	+ 5	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	50	90	96	Aug. 12.	85	Nov. 27.	85	82¼	1,078
68	43½	6,000,000	Dec. 15, '05.	2½	Q	188½	139½	+ 79	FEDERAL MINING & SMELT.	100	90	145	Nov. 21.	60	Jan. 11.	139	64½	65,695
85	71	12,000,000	Dec. 15, '05.	1¾	Q	107	107½	+ 31½	Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	100	76	110¼	Nov. 21.	75	Jan. 5.	107½	78½	453,098
...	...	.....	.....	..	..	...	...	...	Federal Mining & Smelting rights.	...	¾	¾	Nov. 17.	½	Nov. 17.	½	...	1,850
54	38	2,555,000	Apr. 1, '04.	4	..	73½	76	+ 29½	Ft. Worth & Denver City.	100	45	75	Aug. 16.	44	Jan. 18.	74½	48	9,534
60	43	7,410,980	Dec. 1, '03.	1½	..	77	80	+ 18½	GENERAL CHEMICAL CO.	100	60	80	Dec. 29.	56	Mar. 7.	78¾	60	4,400
101⅝	94	10,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	105	106	+ 5	General Chemical Co. pf.	100	101	107¼	Oct. 18.	101	Jan. 18.	106	101¾	4,397
194½	151	48,271,800	Oct. 16, '05.	2	Q	176	177	+ 10¾	General Electric Co.	100	187½	192	Mar. 16.	169	May 20.	177	187	318,635
...	...	.....	.....	..	..	...	...	+ ½	General Electric Co. rights.	...

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the Year 1905.--Continued.

Range for 1904. High.	Low.	Amount Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period	Closing Dec. 30, 1905. Bid.	Ask'd.	Net Change for Year.	STOCKS.	Par of Shares.	Range for 1905. First.	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.	Last 1904.	Sales for Year 1905.
31½	16½	30,000,000	Oct. 2, '05.	1	Q	24½	25	+ 8¼	Kansas City Southern	100	28	35¼	Dec. 14.	22¾	May 22.	34¾	22¾	330,200
56⅜	31	21,000,000	.....	..	..	37¼	37½	+ 15	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	52	70	Jan. 4.	42	Jan. 21.	70	45¾	58,200
19⅝	10¼	2,500,400	.....	..	..	15	17	+ 4	Keokuk & Des Moines	100	12	17¼	Aug. 16.	13	Feb. 11.	17	15	4,630
62	45½	†1,924,800	May 2, '04.	1½	..	45	50	+ ½	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	100	52½	57½	Mar. 15.	40	May 4.	52	50½	1,422
.....	.....	12,304,000	.....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	Kingston & Pembroke	50	6	6	May 15.	6	May 15.	6	.....	100
15¼	8	4,000,000	July 1, '05.	1	..	12½	13	+ 3½	Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago)	100	10	13	Dec. 10.	10	Jan. 18.	12½	11¼	237,900
66	48⅜	3,050,000	Jan. 2, '06.	3	SA	75½	80	+ 18	Knickerbocker Ice Co. pf.	100	63	80	Dec. 11.	62	Jan. 4.	77	64	5,600
.....	.....	8,500,000	Dec. 15, '05.	1¼	Q	.....	105	.....	LACLEDE GAS CO.	100	*105	*105	July 19.	*105	July 19.	*105	.....	2
104	91	2,500,000	Dec. 15, '05.	2½	SA	95	110	+ 3	Laclede Gas Co. pf.	100	100	107	Mar. 10.	100	Mar. 1.	102	105	176
43¼	26	11,840,000	.....	..	..	40	45	+ 3	Lake Erie & Western	100	28	47¼	Dec. 6.	25¾	June 14.	41	26	51,200
105	85	11,840,000	July 15, '05.	1	SA	93	98	+ 5	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	85	105	Mar. 13.	81	June 15.	98	86	6,100
250	250	†49,486,500	July 29, '05.	4	SA	390	390	+ 19	Lake Shore	100	321	397	Mar. 13.	310	Apr. 29.	390	380	4,500
.....	.....	9,212,000	.....	..	..	95	.....	.....	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Co.	50	45	45	Nov. 13.	45	Nov. 13.	45	.....	100
62½	46	22,000,000	Nov., '96.	1	..	59	70	+ 13¾	Long Island	50	58	73½	Nov. 22.	50½	May 22.	65¼	62	38,500
148⅝	101	†60,000,000	Aug. 10, '05.	3	SA	131½	132	+ 12	Louisville & Nashville	100	140	157¾	Sep. 22.	124½	Jan. 25.	155	132¾	3,130,735
14¼	8¼	5,000,000	.....	..	..	12	13	+ 3¾	MANHATTAN BEACH	100	9¼	14	Feb. 24.	8	Dec. 5.	12¾	9½	2,900
160¼	139¾	55,200,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	162	162½	— 2¾	Manhattan Elevated	100	165	175	Feb. 9.	161	May 1.	162¾	165	219,852
96½	72¼	.....	.....	..	..	73½	74	+ 5	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100	79	91	Mar. 17.	68¾	Nov. 21.	74	79	800,695
130⅝	104¾	92,000,000	Oct. 16, '05.	1¾	Q	124½	125	+ 4¾	Metropolitan Street Railway	100	120¼	133	Aug. 26.	114	May 11.	125	120	3,363,207
23⅜	5	54,626,100	.....	..	..	25⅝	26	+ 2¼	Mexican Central	100	22½	26	Mar. 15.	18¾	May 22.	25⅜	22	1,598,780
145	123	†28,738,000	July 20, '05.	2	SA	140	148	+ 9¾	Michigan Central	100	140	155	Aug. 22.	140	Feb. 4.	149	134	1,359
67⅜	40	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	2½	..	81	82	+ 20¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis	100	56½	84⅜	Oct. 17.	56¼	Jan. 12.	61¾	56	40,070
96½	80	4,000,000	July 15, '05.	2½	SA	100	100½	+ 15¾	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	86½	106	Oct. 16.	86	Jan. 19.	100¾	95	9,426
93	55	14,000,000	Oct. 16, '05.	2	SA	143½	144	+ 25	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	91	145	Dec. 29.	89¼	Jan. 11.	143½	90¼	292,965
150	116	7,000,000	Oct. 16, '05.	3½	SA	171¾	172	+ 24	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	145	173	Dec. 30.	148	Jan. 18.	172	147¾	22,815
36⅞	14⅜	63,300,300	.....	..	..	37	37¼	+ 5	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100	32¾	39½	Nov. 16.	24	May 22.	37¾	32	1,634,513
65¼	32¼	13,000,000	.....	..	..	70½	71	+ 8	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	63	73	Aug. 25.	56¼	May 22.	71	63½	456,095
111½	87	77,450,400	July 20, '05.	2½	SA	100¼	100½	— 7¼	Missouri Pacific	100	107¼	110¾	Mar. 13.	94½	May 23.	100¼	107⅜	2,751,065
.....	.....	17,000,000	Nov. 15, '05.	1	Q	.....	.....	.....	Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co.	100	92¾	92¾	Sep. 15.	92¾	Sep. 15.	92¾	.....	100
180½	182½	15,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	3½	SA	191	196	.....	Morris & Essex	50	*190	*195	July 25.	*185	July 25.	*195	193½	60
147⅜	101¼	†10,000,000	Aug. 1, '05.	2½	SA	146	147	+ 5	NASHVILLE, CHAT. & ST. L.	100	142	158	Apr. 16.	137	Jan. 12.	147	143	27,422
50½	38	29,236,000	Oct. 14, '05.	1	Q	48½	49	+ 12⅝	National Biscuit Co.	100	56¼	69½	Dec. 30.	52	Aug. 16.	68¾	57½	318,514
117	100¼	24,904,500	Nov. 29, '05.	1¾	..	113½	115	— 1	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	116	120¾	Mar. 15.	110	Aug. 10.	115	116¾	15,944
23½	14	15,591,500	July 1, '05.	½	Q	17⅝	17¾	+ 5	National Enameling & Stamp. Co.	100	22½	31¼	Apr. 5.	11	Aug. 12.	17¼	22½	186,913
96½	75	8,500,400	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	94	97	— 1½	Nat. Enameling & Stamp. Co. pf.	100	80½	90	Aug. 22.	68	Jan. 4.	85½	85½	13,740
26¼	14½	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	83¼	84	+ 58¾	National Lead Co.	100	24¾	30½	Dec. 14.	24½	Jan. 5.	83¼	24¾	2,907,453
98¼	80¼	14,904,000	Dec. 15, '05.	1¾	Q	103½	105	+ 6¾	National Lead Co. pf.	100	98	111¼	Feb. 20.	97½	Jan. 7.	104¾	98	66
45¼	34⅜	30,063,000	.....	..	..	38	39	— 1½	National Railroad of Mexico pf.	100	40¾	45	Jan. 16.	33½	May 4.	39	40	135,355
23⅛	15⅞	21,844,000	.....	..	..	20	21	— 1½	National R. R. of Mexico 2d pf.	100	23	24½	Jan. 10.	17¾	June 26.	21¼	22½	20,355
45	42	1,000,000	Nov. 1, '03.	2	..	37	45	.....	New Central Coal	20	42	42	Feb. 1.	42	Feb. 1.	42	42	500
164	120	8,012,500	Oct. 17, '05.	2	Q	161¾	163	+ 43	New York Air Brake	100	157	168¾	Nov. 20.	140	May 22.	161¾	159	151,411
145½	112⅝	132,250,000	Oct. 16, '05.	1¾	Q	152½	152¾	+ 12⅝	New York Central	100	142	167¾	Mar. 14.	136⅜	May 22.	153½	142	4,371,224
.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	+ ⅞	New York Central rights	....	6	7	Dec. 21.	5⅝	Dec. 15.	6⅝	.....	163,988
47	25	†14,000,000	.....	..	..	69¾	70	+ 27⅞	New York, Chi. & St. Louis	100	42	76¼	Dec. 6.	42	Jan. 20.	69¼	44¾	353,015
115	101½	15,000,000	Mar. 1, '05.	5	A	118	120	+ 2	New York, Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf.	100	119	122½	Jan. 20.	114¾	Nov. 9.	121	115	3,250
78	60	†11,000,000	Mar. 1, '05.	3	A	88	91	+ 13½	New York, Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	77	95	Dec. 6.	74	May 4.	90¾	76¼	45,950
.....	.....	7,000,000	.....	..	..	31	34	+ 7⅞	New York Dock Co.	100	26½	34¾	Dec. 14.	21½	May 23.	34½	25½	7,165
60	40	10,000,000	Oct. 16, '03.	1½	SA	75	90	+ 19	New York Dock Co. pf.	100	59	79	Dec. 14.	59	Jan. 10.	78	60	9,999
415	400	8,638,650	Jan. 2, '06.	25	SA	.....	.....	.....	New York & Harlem	50	400	400	Jan. 17.	400	Jan. 17.	400	415	250
*131	*131	10,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	136	140	.....	New York, Lackawanna & Western	100	134¾	134¾	June 29.	134¾	June 29.	134¾	*132½	140
199	185⅜	80,000,000	Dec. 30, '05.	2	Q	195	196½	— 2½	New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	198½	215⅝	Sep. 21.	192	Dec. 27.	196	199	49,858
.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	— ⅞	N. Y., New Haven & Hart. rights	....	⅝	5⅝	Dec. 1.	4⅝	Dec. 11.	4⅝	.....	95,705
158½	157¼	12,500,000	Oct. 14, '05.	1½	Q	156	160	+ 1½	New York & New Jersey Telephone	100	168½	172½	May 17.	168½	Jan. 21.	170	158½	1,504
.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	+ ⅞	New York & N. J. Telephone rights	....	13½	13¾	Nov. 4.	12⅝	Nov. 18.	12⅞	.....	3,963
47⅞	19⅜	58,113,900	July 31, '05.	1½	..	52¼	52½	+ 11⅜	New York, Ontario & Western	100	41	64	Mar. 30.	40⅜	Jan. 5.	52⅜	40⅜	691,142
.....	.....	2,000,000	Jan. 10, '05.	1	..	.....	.....	.....	Norfolk Southern	100	40	40	Sep. 5.	40	Sep. 5.	40	.....	100
80⅜	53½	†68,000,000	Dec. 15, '05.	2	SA	84⅜	85	+ 4½	Norfolk & Western	100	80½	88½	Mar. 11.	76	May 10.	85	80	1,347,445
93	88	†23,000,000	Aug. 18, '05.	2	SA	92¾	93½	+ 2½	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	93	96	Aug. 11.	91½	Feb. 24.	93½	95	11,103
107	80	29,700,000	Dec. 1, '05.	1¼	Q	99½	99¾	— ⅜	North American	100	102	107	Aug. 17.	85¾	Nov. 9.	99¾	100¼	534,991
.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	— ⅜	North American rights	....	½	½	Mar. 20.	½	Mar. 25.	½	⅜	11,765
190	150	17,193,400	July 15, '05.	4	SA	.....	.....	+ 17	Northern Central	50	206	228	Oct. 2.	206	Aug. 2.	223	199	4,300
.....	.....	155,000,000	Nov. 1, '05.	1¾	Q	202	205	+ 36¾	Northern Pacific	100	168	216¼	Aug. 21.	165	Apr. 14.	204⅞	.....	614,358
.....	4½	15,000,000	Dec. 20, '02.	30c	..	3	3⅜	— 1⅜	ONTARIO MINING CO.	100	4	6	Dec. 6.	1	Oct. 28.	2⅝	3¼	11,065
82½	51	7,000,000	Nov. 1, '05.	1½	Q	103	104½	+ 23¼	PACIFIC COAST	100	81	108¼	Oct. 10.	78¼	Jan. 17.	104¼	80½	113,774
101	93	1,525,000	Nov. 1, '05.	1¾	Q	100	106	— 1	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	100	104	108	Feb. 6.	103	Oct. 9.	103	100	2,500
80¾	61¼	4,000,000	Nov. 1, '05.	1¼	Q	103	106	+ 21½	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	100	86½	109	Oct. 9.	84	June 12.	106	86½	18,322
55	24	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	..	48	49¼	+ 3½	Pacific Mail	100	45	53⅜	Dec. 5.	33	May 22.	49¼	44	337,997
140	111⅛	302,745,050	Nov. 29, '05.	3	SA	143¾	143⅞	+ 4⅞	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	138⅝	148	Aug. 24.	131½	May 23.	143⅝	138¼	12,053,038
.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	Pennsylvania Railroad rights	....	⅛	½	Apr. 14.	⅛	Apr. 12.	⅜	.....	173,788
112½	92¾	32,968,700	Nov. 25, '05.	1½	Q	100¾	101	— 6¼	People's Gas, Chicago	100	107¼	115½	Apr. 3.	97¼	May 15.	101	106¾	1,333,213
32½	17	10,000,000	.....	..	..	41	46	+ 16½	Peoria & Eastern	100	30½	48¾	Apr. 3.	27	Jan. 25.	47	28	66,750
81⅜	74⅛	14,145,500	July 3, '05.	2½	SA	.....	.....	+ ⅛	Pere Marquette	100	79½	106	Feb. 14.	79½	Jan. 5.	80	77¼	6,170
79½	69¾	10,512,200	July 3, '05.	2	SA	.....	.....	+ 3	Pere Marquette pf.	100	80	87¼	Feb. 6.	78½	July 12.	83	79½	12,762
.....	.....	30,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	.....	+ 6	Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.	50	124	132	Apr. 15.	112¾	June 3.	115	.....	39,900
80	55	24,780,800	Aug. 15, '05.	1½	SA	83	83¾	.....	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	77	87¾	Mar. 13.	70	May 23.	83	78	37,725
107	90	27,455,100	July 15, '05.	2	SA	106	112	.....	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	108	112	Mar. 13.	105	Feb. 17.	106	107	6,796
.....	.....	32,000,000	.....	..	..	15	16	— 2⅜	Pittsburg Coal Co. of N. J.	100	18½	21	May 15.	12¼	July 10.	15⅝	.....	67,295
.....	.....	32,000,000	Apr. 25, '05.	1¾	..	62	62¾	— 11¼	Pittsburg Coal Co. of N. J. pf.	100	73½	80¼	May 15.	45¼	July 26.	62¾	.....	194,958
184¼	180¼	19,714,200	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	181	.....	.....	Ft. Wayne & Chicago	100	184	184	Apr. 15.	184	Apr. 15.	184	184¼	234
.....	.....	2,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	2	Q	.....	.....	+ 1¼	P. Lorillard Co. pf.	100	*120¾	*122	Jan. 17.	*120¾	Jan. 17.	*122	.....	20
44½	24¼	12,500,000	Aug. 31, '04.	1	..	55	55¼	+ 16¾	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	38⅝	58¾	Dec. 8.	34	May 23.	55	39	678,612
92	67	12,500,000	Nov. 23, '05.	1¾	Q	100	100½	+ 9¼	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	90¾	101½	Oct. 25.	87	Feb. 16.	100¼	90¾	122,581
244	209	74,000,000	Nov. 15, '05.	2	Q	244	246	+ 8	Pullman Co.	100	237	258	Aug. 14.	230	May 31.	245	235	55,532
3¼	⅝	5,726,700	.....	..	..	1	1¼	— ⅝	QUICKSILVER	100	1¼	3¼	Oct. 24.	⅝	Aug. 21.	⅝	1⅞	4,050
7	3½	4,291,300	May 8, '03.	½	..	3	4	— ⅝	Quicksilver pf.	100	3¾	4½	Oct. 23.	2¼	Mar. 30.	3	5½	3,400
35	16	13,500,000	Oct. 16, '05.	2	SA	94½	98	+ 28	RAILWAY STEEL SPRING CO.	100	33	63¾	Dec. 9.	30	May 22.	61	33	1,150,551
94	71⅝	13,500,000	Dec. 20, '05.	1¾	Q	61	61⅝	+ 11	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	94	106	Nov. 20.	93	Jan. 25.	105	94	53,978
93	85	8,000,000	Jan. 1, '06.	2	SA	103¼	106	+ 6¼	Railroad Sec., Ill. Cent. stock ctfs.	100	92	100	Aug. 14.	92	Jan. 4.	96¼	92	11,688
82¾	38⅜	70,000,000	Aug. 1, '05.	2	..	138¾	139	+ 58¾	Reading	50	80	143¾	Nov. 8.	79	Jan. 13.	138¾	79¾	22,318,220
92	76	28,000,000	Sep. 9, '05.	2	SA	92	92¼	+ ½	Reading 1st pf.	50	92	97	Sep. 30.	90	May 22.	92¼	91¾	114,983
85	55¼	42,000,000	Nov. 10, '05.	2	SA	96½	97	+ 11¼	Reading 2d pf.	50	85	101	Nov. 2.	84	Jan. 5.	96¼	85	168,741
*205	*205	10,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	4	SA	208	.....	.....	Rensselaer & Saratoga	100	209¾	209¾	Jan. 30.	209¾	Jan. 30.	209¾	*205	140
18½	6	27,352,000	.....	..	..	34	34¼	+ 10¾	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	17⅝	36¼	Dec. 9.	15	Jan. 23.	34	16¾	1,722,327
72¼	37	20,352,000	Jan. 2, '06.	a3½	Q	106	106¾	+ 34¾	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	71½	107	Dec. 13.	67	Jan. 23.	106¾	71¾	1,006,381
37¾	19¼	89,427,500	.....	..	..	24	24⅛	— 8⅛	Rock Island Co.	100	36¾	37⅞	Jan. 18.	21⅜	Dec. 18.	24⅛	36	4,850,927
86⅜	57⅜	48,950,400	Nov. 1, '05.	1	Q	62¼	62½	— 22	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	84	85	Jan. 4.	60¼	Nov. 27.	62	84¼	524,188
138	131	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '05.	1¼	Q	134	.....	+ ¾	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	100	135¼	136	July 11.	135¾	June 29.	136	138	220
29⅛	14⅜	10,351,400	July 13, '01.	1	..	40	41	+ 13¾	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	27	41⅜	Dec. 26.	24¼	Mar. 7.	40⅝	28¾	459,378
98	74⅜	9,051,400	Dec. 15, '05.	1¾	Q	101	107	+ 9½	Rubber Goods Manufact. Co. pf.	100	95½	100½	Apr. 1.	94	Jan. 25.	105	95	46,906
72¼	30	9,057,200	Jan. 15, '03.	1	..	50	70	— 6	Rutland pf.	100	70	72½	Jan. 19.	58	Oct. 24.	4	72¼	4,350
18	9	4,600,000	.....	..	..	22	24	+ 8	ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND	100	14	25	Dec. 11.	12	June 2.	22	16½	17,225
60	35	5,500,000	July 15, '05.	2½	..	63	64½	+ 11	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	54	65	Dec. 30.	46½	May 24.	65	56½	22,892
30	16	3,500,000	.....	..	..	33	35	+ 6¾	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	27¼	35	Dec. 11.	20	June 8.	34	29¼	31,211
.....	.....	1,615,000	.....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	St. Lawrence & Adirondack	100	100	100	Jan. 11.	100	Jan. 11.	100	.....	100
79⅜	70¼	5,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1	Q	66	70	— 12½	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	79½	81½	Mar. 6.	67	Dec. 19.	67	79	14,865
72½	39¼	16,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	1	Q	47½	48	— 22½	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	71	73½	Mar. 6.	45	Dec. 18.	48¾	71⅞	228,080
185	150	7,217,800	Jan. 2, '05.	5	SA	178	190	+ 1¾	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. stck ctfs.	100	179½	194½	June 12.	175	.....	76	170⅞	13,276
.....	.....	3,172,600	.....	..	..	74	76	— 1	St. L. & S.F. C. & E.I. new stk ctfs	1000	76¼	76⅝	Dec. 5.	75¼	Dec. 4.	76¼	.....	295,000
133	122	4,191,700	Jan. 2, '05.	1½	Q	129	135	— ½	St. L. & S.F., C. & E.I. stk.ctfs. pf.	100	134½	135	Aug. 24.	130	Mar. 23.	134	130	1,931
20	9¼	16,500,000	.....	..	..	22	22¼	— 3¼	St. Louis Southwestern	100	25½	27½	Jan. 20.	20	May 22.	22¼	25⅝	167,798
60⅜	23⅜	20,000,000	.....	..	..	55¾	56	— 1⅝	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	57½	68⅜	Apr. 18.	55	Nov. 14.	55¾	57½	344,302
65⅞	31½	10,000,000	Oct. 2, '05.	2½	..	80¼	80½	+ 26	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	63¼	118⅛	Feb. 24.	60	Jan. 13.	80¼	63½	741,347
100	77	6,700,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	107	125	+ 12¼	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	102½	130	Feb. 23.	100	Jan. 4.	125	101¼	9,710
68¾	41½	197,849,200	.....	..	..	66	66¼	+ 1	Southern Pacific	100	63¼	72⅜	Feb. 27.	57⅝	May 4.	66¼	64⅝	7,962,564
119½	113	40,000,000	July 17, '05.	3½	SA	117⅞	118	+ 1⅜	Southern Pacific pf.	100	116	122½	Dec. 19.	115¾	Jan. 5.	117⅜	115⅝	183,494
37½	18¼	119,900,000	.....	..	..	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅜	Southern Railway, extended	100	35¼	38	Sep. 22.	28	May 22.	35⅞	34⅝	2,625,536
97½	77½	60,000,000	Oct. 17, '05.	2½	SA	100	100¼	+ 3¼	Southern Railway pf., extended	100	97	102½	Sep. 21.	95	May 1.	100¾	98¾	94,745
98	90	6,650,200	Oct. 2, '05.	2	SA	98	100	+ 1⅜	So. Ry., Mob. & Ohio stock ctfs.	100	98	100¼	Aug. 14.	97	Apr. 18.	99	98	1,813
5	⅜	.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	Standard Rope & Twine	100	3	3	Jan. 3.	⅜	Jan. 30.	1¼	3⅜	60,128
77½	31⅝	22,553,600	Nov. 1, '05.	1	Q	131½	132⅞	+ 60	TENNESSEE COAL & IRON	100	71½	148	Dec. 18.	68	Jan. 25.	131½	71⅝	3,784,285
.....	.....	3,649,400	July 15, '05.	5	..	55	.....	.....	Texas Central	100	55	55	Nov. 3.	.....	*52	July 21.	55	.....	140
.....	.....	324,500	July 15, '05.	2½	SA	90	.....	.....	Texas Central pf.	100	90	90	Nov. 14.	90	Nov. 14.	90	.....	120
38¼	20	38,780,000	.....	..	..	33¼	33⅜	— 1⅞	Texas Pacific	100	32¼	41	Mar. 13.	28¾	Apr. 25.	33⅝	34¾	813,790
39½	25	7,658,500	.....	..	..	62	64⅞	+ 28	Texas Pacific Land Trust	100	37½	66	Dec. 13.	37½	Jan. 31.	65¼	39¾	87,205
134	115	16,000,000	Oct. 31, '05.	1¾	Q	136¼	137	+ 6½	Third Avenue	100	131	141	Dec. 26.	120	Dec. 8.	137⅞	130¾	65,559
*17	*17	4,076,900	.....	..	..	*17	20½	.....	Toledo, Peoria & Western	100	*19	*19	June 12.	*19	June 12.	*19	*17	100
27½	17¾	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '05.	1	SA	32¼	32⅝	+ 10¾	Toledo Railways & Light Co.	100	22¼	37¼	Apr. 12.	22¼	Jan. 13.	32¾	22¾	784,938
38	21½	10,000,000	.....	..	..	35¼	36¾	+ 3⅜	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	36½	43¾	Apr. 10.	34½	Jan. 25.	51¾	36⅜	151,746
57¼	32	10,000,000	.....	..	..	57¼	58	+ 3⅜	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	54	65	Apr. 12.	51¾	Jan. 25.	57⅝	54	304,818
107⅞	87½	18,000,000	Nov. 15, '05.	1¼	Q	117½	117⅞	+ 11½	Twin City Rapid Transit	100	106	122½	Apr. 4.	105	Jan. 6.	117⅝	103⅝	276,636
158	158	3,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	.....	.....	+ 4⅝	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	100	156¼	160	June 28.	154	Apr. 24.	160	158	517
.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	+ ½	Twin City Rapid Transit rights	....	⅝	⅝	Jan. 23.	⅝	June 7.	⅝	.....	28,055
13¼	3⅞	16,000,000	.....	..	..	13¾	14	+ 3½	UNION BAG & PAPER CO.	100	10½	15⅝	Oct. 11.	8⅝	June 6.	14	10¼	206,676
75¼	43	11,000,000	Oct. 16, '05.	1¾	Q	80½	82	+ 8	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	73¾	82¾	Nov. 28.	68	Jan. 10.	81¾	74	55,144
117	71	181,332,900	Oct. 1, '05.	2½	SA	150¼	150⅝	+ 36¼	Union Pacific	100	114½	151½	Dec. 29.	113	Jan. 6.	150⅝	113⅝	32,270,627
98	86½	99,569,300	Oct. 1, '05.	2	SA	99	100	+ 2¼	Union Pacific pf.	100	97¼	101⅝	Feb. 21.	95½	Nov. 1.	99¼	97⅝	55,746
112½	96	17,485,000	Oct. 14, '05.	1¾	Q	.....	.....	+ 3	United Fruit Co.	100	106½	114½	Feb. 20.	106¼	Jan. 17.	114½	106¼	550
.....	.....	12,983,200	Oct. 10, '05.	1¼	Q	84½	85½	+ 3¼	United Rys. of St. Louis pf.	100	61¾	85	Nov. 27.	80	July 7.	85	.....	14,905
25	9	10,000,000	.....	..	..	89½	90¾	+ 63¾	United Railways Investment Co.	100	21¼	92¼	Dec. 14.	21¼	Jan. 4.	90¼	22	140,790
69	42½	15,000,000	Jan. 2, '05.	2½	SA	88	89	+ 23½	United Railways Investment

Year of Progress in City Realty.

Course of New York Values in 1905 Reviewed by H. W. Desmond, Editor of Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide.

CERTAINLY the man who is dissatisfied with the course of the real estate market during the year just closed possesses a marked capacity for discontent, because 1905, beyond all question, was the banner real estate year in the history of New York City. Real estate statistics, so far as scientific precision is concerned, are becoming year by year of less value and authority. "There is nothing more fallacious than facts—except figures," and to-day, so sophisticated have real estate figures become that their only value consists of this: They stand as a certain rough approximation of fact. Premising so much, one may point out how unmistakably statistics, such as they are, exhibit the marvelously active character of the real estate market during the last twelve months. Referring to the deeds recorded in the New York County offices:

14,587 conveyances were filed in 1900.
15,919 conveyances were filed in 1901.
17,265 conveyances were filed in 1902.
18,649 conveyances were filed in 1903.
24,641 conveyances were filed in 1904.

Last year up to Dec. 16 the number of deeds recorded was 33,483. It would be a waste of time to state the amount of money involved in these transactions, so far as the consideration expressed in the deeds is concerned, for these "expressed considerations" are now almost entirely nominal, whether the money value given be $100 or $1,000,000. It may be interesting, however, as illuminating the finances involved to state that the assessed value of conveyances dealing with realty in the Borough of Manhattan amounted to $633,000,000. The general results show, therefore, how correct were all anticipations formed at the close of 1900 that the market in 1905 would be of an exceptionally favorable character.

Indeed, the course of events in the past year has not so much developed new particulars or unforeseen factors as it has realized all the clearly foreseen anticipations of the most sanguine. Perhaps the reader may think it is very much like "looking for trouble," if as a result of this very success the question be raised: Does not the very fullness of the realization indicate a possible weakness in the real estate situation developed by the year's operations? Let us examine. Clearly anticipation and the intrusion of the unexpected are elements necessary to the promotion and sustentation of at least a buoyant and speculative market. When everything has been delimited and established on definite footings, the most solid, permanent, and really profitable work of investment may, indeed, proceed, but investment, strictly speaking, is hardly a hilarious process, and its ways are apt to be restricted and tedious. Thus the very completeness of the achievement this year raises the question, "What is now before us?"

For the moment no doubt we are mighty well off. The momentum of the market is unquestionable. Prices are stable. A high range of values has been secured on a strong foundation. The man who can find any first-class real estate that is cheap must either possess a microscopical financial sense for the hidden or must be endowed with a positively jovial optimism. But these opportunities, save here and there, and in isolated instances, are now prizes "for the long run." The people who started and made money in the present boom were those who had an almost unbounded faith that New York "was good for anything," and would "justify." Certainly it is difficult to outrun even in real estate a town that is piling up population at a rate that may very well be placed at least at 100,000 a year. But in the last few years the real estate market has given the town so lively a race that one may raise a number of questions as to who for the moment is precisely ahead. The results are so substantial that one must be content with the situation, and frankly say that apart from unforeseeable disasters to the prosperity of the country as a whole there is not even so much as the single traditional cloud on the horizon to betoken approaching bad weather. New York was in need of the constructive real estate work that has been accomplished, and it cannot be maintained that speculation, except possibly in one or two spots, has been extravagant. But the more closely we view the achievement the more insistently presses the problem as to how much more may be done with real estate at present.

In one important respect the operations of the year just past have differed from those of the years immediately preceding it. All years from 1900 up to and inclusive of 1904 were in real estate what may be called "locality years"—that is, activity once started moved by a series of jumps first into one section, then into another section, from one class of property to another class of property.

From the Spring of 1901 to the Spring of 1903 was a period consecrated in the main to the big operator. The concentration of population, due to the long continuance of inadequate transit facilities, led at that time to the promotion of a great number of residence hotels. The success of these enterprises resulted in a lively advance in property along the line of Broadway from Twenty-seventh to Fifty-seventh Street. Then the general business prosperity of the country promoted a demand for high price properties for office buildings, and in the "wholesale district," for loft buildings. Then activity in the retail trade, created a demand for high-priced real estate in Fifth and Sixth Avenues. In 1903 there was great local activity in fine residental property on the upper east side. Speculation and investment jumped into Harlem the latter part of that year, and 1904 was marked with a continuance of the Harlem boom. Then the newer business section of Fifth Avenue, northward from Madison Square was seized upon. This was followed in the same year by speculation in Washington Heights and by invasion of the Dyckman neighborhood.

But withal, the real estate movement was broadening, operating, as it were, from a wider base, until in 1905, for the first time during the existing boom, activity became general and all parts of the city were more or less affected, with the exception of Washington Heights and the Dyckman neighborhood. As a result, one hears the complaint from brokers that they "can't get the stuff to sell," meaning, of course, at salable prices.

Downtown property passed some time ago into the inactive state. The large parcels necessary there to warrant improvement are too big for rapid transactions and involve too heavy an investment, except for large capitalists. In all other favored districts, too, prices have reached or verge upon a prohibitive level.

In the retail shopping district the difficulty of obtaining anything has put values at high figures. No doubt the shopping district is now a somewhat sinuous locality, but just as an example of what will be paid for a "stand" therein one may cite the case of a four-story residence in Thirty-fifth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues which was leased to be remodeled, at an annual rental of $8,000 to $8,000 for a term of twenty-one years. A twenty-foot-front house in the same vicinity was leased a short time ago for twenty-one years at $6,000 a year net.

Times Square and its vicinity undoubtedly will not be overlooked in the future development of the city. It has been found that some of the apartment hotels built near there are too small to be really profitable. Indeed, apartment hotels everywhere have proved to be a bit of a problem for the investor. They do not pay unless they are large, and then there is always the difficulty of conducting them right. As to west side property, it is well rented and rents are advancing. There is a good demand for private houses. There are buyers, too, but at existing prices the demand is not effective to create any real activity. It has been said that all the west side is for sale, but the long-expected market for private houses is yet to come. The situation, however, is strong in every way.

Harlem, to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, is happy and prosperous. Prices generally stand at a high level. Harlem's day certainly may be said to have arrived when lots west of Lexington Avenue can be sold for $18,000, while lots on off streets east of Third Avenue sell for $15,000, and east of Second Avenue they run from $10,000 to $11,000, permitting at last the displacement of old houses, which may now be demolished. Five years ago the property could be bought for half the figures mentioned.

In trans-Harlem, north of 125th Street, and, of course, exclusive of Washington Heights, there is a good investment demand. Buildings are well rented, and the outlook in all respects is excellent. As to Washington Heights, the situation may best be described as "unfinished." The destiny of the district is still ahead of it. A great deal of building is going on there. Plans have been filed for approximately something like 300 tenements, using that term in its legal sense, to cost $14,000,000. Private dwellings are neglected. Builders are devoting all their energy and cash to the creation of a medium grade of apartment houses; for the most part five stories in height, without elevators. One might ask whether this will prove in the long run the most profitable improvement for a district that possesses so many exceptional natural advantages. One need not be an idealist to dream of something better than a wilderness of five and six story flats. This district, however, is undoubtedly marked for the habitation of a comparatively well-to-do tenement house population, and one might safely prophesy that the first invasion of tenants will be from localities near by.

Curiously, the pressure producing the exodus may very well originate downtown in the lower east side tenement district. That pressure indeed exists to-day. It has been gathering strength in recent years. The inhabitants of this lower east side are being pushed northward into Harlem, where, by the way, the new-comers seem to be more willing, or, at least, readier to pay higher rents. This in its turn is producing a displacement of population, and finally, no doubt, numbers of the older Harlem residents will pass up to Washington Heights.

It is not altogether easy to appraise the situation in the Bronx. Some elements of the situation there are perhaps naturally enough doubtful. Provided one does not go too far east or west of Third Avenue matters are in a fair or even a good condition. This cannot be said of some other parts, where concessions in rents are being made. There is no indication, however, that the cessation of speculation in vacant lots in the Bronx has been attended by any serious shrinkage of values. Perhaps this is due to the fact that so much real estate in that big district is held by small local investors, many of the buyers having bought expecting to wait a number of years for their profits. This attitude of mind is, at any rate, the only safeguard for purchasers like those who at a recent auction sale paid from $700 to $900 for lots in the vicinity of Woodlawn and Van Cortlandt Park—lots situated on streets that yet exist in name only.

Recently one of the high officials of one of the largest savings banks in the city made this observation:

"To prove that some people have great faith in this city, we might add that it is the custom of this bank, when depositors withdraw unusually large sums, to ask them whether they would mind telling us what disposition they intend to make of their money. Usually they are quite willing to give the information, and in nearly every case the reply is real estate. They are buying property in the Bronx, in Brooklyn, or are reducing their mortgages on Manhattan property. These people are shrewd, and their judgment seldom fails."

It will thus be seen that all kinds of real estate in all parts of the city are in excellent demand, and yet there is no great pressure of speculative buying in any one section, unless it be in the district affected by the Pennsylvania Railroad terminal. Moreover, though any reaction seems at the present moment improbable, prices undoubtedly are high, and prudent judges do not blink the fact that their maintenance without a setback depends in no small measure upon a continuation of the recent growth and development of the city's population and wealth. Present prices are established, not only on the present status of affairs, but on the present rate of progression.

The general notion held by the real estate world is that New York City is a long way from witnessing the termination of its latest stride in metropolitan development. It is taken for granted that the new tunnel terminals, the big railroad stations, the new bridges, the proposed extensions of the Subway, and the newly established hotels, stores, and other attractions for residents and visitors will all exert a very positive, potent, and increasing tendency to advance real estate values. It may well be so. The force of this contention certainly is overpowering, and it is only in the most conservative quarters that one recognizes the beginning of a tendency to be slightly more conservative, possibly for reasons that cannot be strongly supported by logic. The financial instinct, however, is sensitive to something beyond logic, and New York City, after all, is but a part of the country at large, and must share the ups and downs of general prosperity. But at this point all is pure conjecture.

The problem of next year's crops, the financial situation, the course of industry are beyond calculation. It will not do to be too curious about even our prosperity. It should be enough that we possess it, and possess it so abundantly. Perhaps the only point worth keeping in mind during the enjoyment of the feast is, that in few things have the gods been generous givers all the time. One is safe, however, in prognosticating another prosperous year ahead of us, for, even if the unforeseen takes place, real estate is invariably the last great commodity to suffer, precisely as it is the last to receive the benefit of a return of prosperity. Finally behind the situation, so far as Manhattan is concerned, is the fact that real estate there is a strictly limited quantity, which in a sense grows less year by year, as the demand upon the available space increases. Herein lies a species of monopoly that in the long run is bound to justify any reasonable investment.

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Stock and Bond Dealings.

Transactions of 1905 on New York Exchange Show Increase of 76,500,000 Shares.

THE transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange during the year 1905 aggregated 283,040,998 shares, an increase of 76,511,609 shares as compared with 1904, of 102,292,625 shares as compared with 1903, and of 27,226,230 as compared with 1902. The total falls a few millions short of the phenomenal aggregate of 1901, when the sales amounted to 265,577,354 shares, the greatest year's business in the history of the Stock Exchange.

With this one exception each year's total is far in excess of any other year on record. The particular feature of the trading in 1905 was that it was well distributed throughout the year. There were no days of extraordinary activity, the heaviest day's trading being under 2,000,000 shares. It will be recalled that in 1901 there were several days when those figures were passed, and on two occasions more than 3,000,000 shares were dealt in. During the past year there were 106 days on which the total exceeded 1,000,000 shares, and of that number 20 occurred in April, 18 in December, 17 in March, 15 in November, 11 in February, 7 in May, 6 in January, 3 in October, and 1 each in July and September. June was the only month that was an exception in this regard. The heaviest day's trading was on Feb. 27, when the transactions reached 1,958,822 shares, and contrasting with this is the record of June 15, when only 137,058 shares were dealt in, the minimum of the year. The greatest half holiday trading was on Saturday, Feb. 25, when 1,275,432 shares changed hands and the smallest for a like period on June 17, when the dealings were 83,012 shares. The largest week's total was that ended Dec. 16, 8,848,036 shares, and the smallest that ended June 17, 1,782,369 shares. The total for April 29, 372,190, was the greatest of any month of the year, while that for June 12, 536,767, was the smallest.

The transactions in all classes of bonds during the year amounted to a par value of $1,018,390,420, a decrease from 1904 of $18,220,140, but an increase over every other year in Stock Exchange history. Up to within the last quarter of the year the transactions in bonds were well in excess of 1904; but the unprecedented activity that took place in the last few months of that year created such an enormous aggregate of dealings that the earlier gains of 1905 were more than offset by the later comparisons. The heaviest dealings in bonds last year occurred on Jan. 19, when $8,291,500 were traded; and the smallest on July 21, when $1,604,000 changed hands. The greatest total for a Saturday was on Jan. 28, $5,613,000, and the smallest on July 22, $762,500. The largest week's trading was that ended Jan. 21, during which period $38,251,000 changed hands, and the smallest that ended July 22, with dealings aggregating $11,789,500. The total for January was the largest of any month of the year, $138,589,000, while July was the smallest, $54,346,000.

The following table gives the transactions in stocks for each month of 1905, the total for the twelve months and the corresponding months in 1904 and 1903:

STOCKS—SHARES.

	1905.	1904.	1903.
January	20,765,538	12,235,741	16,006,389
February	25,364,908	8,571,484	10,927,021
March	29,063,355	11,418,972	15,020,842
April	29,372,190	8,163,544	12,242,583
May	20,538,324	5,200,135	12,464,587
June	12,536,767	4,985,720	15,535,904
July	13,018,538	12,134,845	14,780,116
August	20,253,170	12,138,279	14,464,876
September	16,892,702	18,704,717	10,713,440
October	17,742,534	32,479,568	12,671,051
November	26,884,067	31,900,929	10,744,781
December	31,408,900	28,175,450	15,176,178
Total year.	263,040,993	186,529,384	160,748,368

Increase over 1904, 76,511,609 shares.
Increase over 1903, 102,292,625 shares.

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS BONDS

(Par Value.)

	1905	1904.	1903.
January	$121,975,000	$79,588,500	$66,669,000
February	97,752,500	35,943,500	65,381,700
March	94,193,500	46,693,500	51,638,500
April	68,595,000	57,078,600	47,699,000
May	55,373,500	37,444,500	51,540,800
June	46,732,500	47,434,500	57,858,500
July	39,703,500	50,795,200	57,382,900
August	65,528,000	66,837,500	51,521,000
September	50,628,500	108,078,500	45,207,500
October	53,974,000	146,017,000	73,434,000
November	56,322,500	209,227,500	50,251,500
December	61,182,500	113,779,500	63,973,000
Total	$812,354,000	$1,008,928,300	$32,577,100

Decrease from 1904, $196,574,380.
Increase over 1903, 129,776,900.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	1905.	1904.	1903.
January	$16,302,000	$192,500	$33,000
February	15,139,550	27,700	152,000
March	9,951,500	60,000	222,000
April	6,473,800	30,500	131,850
May	14,648,850	111,700	134,900
June	34,015,500	1,227,000	56,000
July	14,421,500	1,223,680	122,000
August	22,284,000	1,584,100	43,800
September	18,063,000	6,344,500	27,300
October	19,737,720	3,889,500	96,700
November	21,278,000	7,562,000	122,100
December	11,197,500	3,607,000	32,300
Total year.	$203,562,720	$25,889,180	$1,173,900

Increase over 1904, $177,663,540.
Increase over 1903, $201,453,820.

STATE BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	1905.	1904.	1903.
January	$312,000	$135,000	$186,500
February	30,000	38,500	94,000
March	54,500	5,000	...
April	25,000	32,500	5,000
May	402,500	71,000	99,500
June	43,000	51,000	51,000
July	161,000	52,000	9,000
August	345,000	12,000	7,000
September	186,000	710,100	19,000
October	289,000	67,000	94,500
November	466,000	64,000	12,000
December	30,000	766,500	39,000
Total for year.	$1,903,000	$2,012,600	$646,500

Decrease over 1904, $50,000.
Increase over 1903, $1,513,200.

TOTAL ALL CLASSES OF BONDS (PAR VALUE.)

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Jan.	$138,582,000	$79,026,000	$66,330,500
Feb.	112,992,050	35,994,200	65,527,700
March	103,204,300	46,770,500	51,680,500
April	75,121,800	57,121,600	47,858,850
May	70,124,150	37,627,200	51,725,800
June	80,851,650	49,742,500	57,945,800
July	54,346,038	62,070,980	57,513,600
Aug.	88,127,000	98,434,500	51,971,500
Sept.	68,881,088	116,132,100	45,268,800
Oct.	74,080,720	140,073,500	73,584,900
Nov.	76,795,580	216,553,500	50,385,609
Dec.	73,610,600	116,158,000	64,084,300
Year.	$1,018,390,420	$1,059,810,580	$684,200,850

Decrease from 1904, $18,220,140.
Increase over 1903, $334,389,570.

The dealings in stocks and bonds last year made the following showing as compared with preceding years:

	Stocks. (Shares.)	Bonds. (Par Value.)
1905	263,040,998	$1,018,390,420
1904	186,529,384	1,036,610,560
1903	160,748,368	684,200,850
1902	196,321,181	891,305,750
1901	265,577,354	909,404,520
1900	138,312,286	578,339,230
1899	176,073,855	836,451,130
1898	112,160,168	922,514,410
1897	77,470,763	544,569,939
1896	56,063,623	394,329,000
1895	96,440,576	519,142,100
1894	49,275,736	352,741,950
1893	77,984,965	301,303,777
1892	85,728,410	502,507,000
1891	99,031,680	388,650,900
1890	71,282,885	409,325,120
1889	72,014,600	408,456,625

Finance in Philadelphia.

MERCANTILE conditions in Philadelphia are extremely favorable, and trade is at high pressure. In manufacturing the mills are running at double time, and generally are away behind their orders, while in retail it is the universal statement of merchants that the holiday business is much larger than ever before experienced.

Financial conditions are in the main favorable, if exception is made of weakness and inactivity in local public utility stocks, owing to the recent political upheaval, which is thought by many to seriously threaten the tenure of contracts which have been running for years past with the defeated faction. Scarcity of funds is also felt here, although to not so great an extent as in New York, and there is no difficulty in obtaining needed accommodation. Opportunity has come to secure excellent profits by the large numbers of our people who for years have owned anthracite stocks, such as Reading, Lehigh Valley, Lehigh Navigation, &c., in all of which higher prices have been reached than ever before known.

The prospects for 1906 seem generally most favorable.

FREDERICK T. CHANDLER,
President Philadelphia Stock Exchange.
Philadelphia, Dec. 21, 1905.

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE

SANGER & ETTELSON,
COTTON COMMISSION MERCHANTS
82-92 Beaver St., NEW YORK.
(Beaver Building.)
Members of { N.Y. COTTON EXCHANGE, N. O. COTTON EXCHANGE, LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSN.

W. R. GRACE & CO.
NEW YORK.
SAN FRANCISCO. VALPARAISO.
LIMA. SANTIAGO.
CALLAO. CONCEPCION.
London Agents,
GRACE BROTHERS & CO., LTD.

GWATHMEY & CO.,
COTTON,
49 Cotton Exchange,
NEW YORK.

HUBBARD BROS. & CO.,
COTTON MERCHANTS,
Coffee Exchange Bldg., Hanover Sq.,
NEW YORK CITY.

STEPHEN M. WELD & CO.,
Cotton Commission Merchants.
82 Beaver Street,
New York.

LOVEMAN & CO.,
BROKERS.
119 NORTH 20TH ST.,
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Members N. Y. and N. O. Cotton Exchanges and Chicago Board of Trade.

WILLIAM RAY & CO.,
COTTON BROKERS.
43 Cotton Exchange NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Cotton Exchange.
Liverpool Cotton Association.

UNITED STATES CASUALTY COMPANY,
141 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY.
BENJAMIN F. TRACY, President.
EDSON S. LOTT, Secretary.

Having become impressed with the wonderful beauties of the climate, scenery and surroundings of Colorado, Utah, California and the Pacific Coast, thousands of Americans will visit this part of our country during the coming Winter for the first time, and we are glad to inform them that for all-round comfort and the best service that is possible for American railways to give, they will make no mistake if they select for their journey

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Ticket office 1216 Broadway

For a copy of "America's Winter Resorts," which is No. 5 of the New York Central Lines' "Four-Track Series," send a 2-cent stamp to Geo. H. Daniels, Manager General Advertising Department, Grand Central Station, New York.

1906

Outside Securities.

Transactions in the Curb Market for the Year Ended Dec. 30, 1905.

BONDS.	Capital.	Par.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amsterdam Gas 5s	.....	...	111¼	112	111	111	27,000
American Ice Securities 5s, when issued	.....	...	75	78½	75	77½	571,250
American Ice Securities collateral trust	.....	...	85	85	85	85	37,000
American Ice 6s, when issued	.....	...	75	79½	75	75	56,000
American Malting 6s	$3,893,000	...	103¼	107½	103½	104	139,000
American Marble 5s	.....	...	93⅝	94½	92⅝	94⅛	278,000
American Writing Paper 5s	17,000,000	...	81	91	81	90½	1,571,800
American Steel Foundries 6s, 30 p. c. paid	.....	...	81	82½	81	82½	21,000
American Steel Foundries 6s, 55 p. c. paid	.....	...	84	84½	84	84½	10,000
American Steel Foundries 6s	.....	...	80½	86¼	80	85¾	4,238,896
Atlantic Avenue General 5s, 1931	.....	...	112	112½	112	112	4,000
Atlantic & Danville 2d 4s	.....	...	91½	91½	91½	91½	50,000
Atchison convertible 4s, when issued	.....	...	103	105⅛	100	104	5,546,000
Albany & Susquahanna ctfs	.....	...	106	106	106	106	10,000
Albany & Susquehanna 3½s	.....	...	106½	120½	106½	118	4,087,500
Bamberger-DeLamar certificates	.....	...	50	100	50	100	32,500
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	6,500,000	...	46	53	46	54⅝	20,000
Brooklyn Union Gas 6s	3,000,000	...	180	195½	175	175	48,000
Buffalo Gas 5s	5,805,000	...	70	78	70	78	52,000
Central Foundry 6s	3,880,500	...	74	84½	72⅜	81	578,000
Central Leather 5s, when issued	45,000,000	...	98⅝	99⅜	95⅝	99⅛	6,542,000
Chicago & Rock Island ref. 4s, certificates	25,090,000	...	96	96¾	96	96⅝	31,000
Colorado Industrial 5s, "A"	.....	...	75¼	77½	74⅝	75⅝	175,000
Colorado Industrial 5s, "B," when issued	.....	...	78	79	71	71½	572,000
Colorado Industrial 5s	31,000,000	...	78	79½	77⅝	77⅝	332,000
Consolidated Rubber Tire 4s	3,000,000	...	15	34½	15	31	176,500
Consolidated Rubber 4s	.....	...	15	32½	15	30	321,000
Consolidated Traction 1st, when issued	.....	...	98	98½	94½	95½	1,125,000
Consolidated Traction of New Jersey 5s	.....	...	94	106¾	94	106¾	13,000
Cuban 7s, 1889	.....	...	5	7½	5	7½	85,000
Cuban 6s of 1896	.....	...	101	101	100	101	10,000
Delaware & Hudson 3½s, when issued	.....	...	101	107	101	107	88,000
Denver City Tramway 5s	.....	...	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	2,000
Dominion Copper 6s	.....	...	40	52	40	52	52,100
Erie Consolidated 4s, series "B"	10,000,000	...	101½	101½	100½	100¾	236,000
E. T. C. T. 1st	.....	...	40½	49¾	40½	49¾	41,000
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville 4½s	.....	...	96	96	96	96	1,000
Ft. Wayne Gas 1st 6s	1,940,000	...	44	44	44	44	1,000
Gas Electric Bergen Co. 5s, 1954	.....	...	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	25,000
Guayaquil & Quito 6s	9,000,000	...	76	76	76	76	2,000
Green Bay & Western series "B" certs	.....	...	22	22	21⅞	22	9,000
Hackensack Meadows 4½s	202,000	...	96	96	96	96	5,000
Hackensack Water 4s	3,000,000	$100	96½	96½	96¼	96½	6,000
Havana Tobacco 5s	.....	...	80⅝	83½	75½	70	813,000
Havana Electric Railway 5s	.....	...	91	91	91	91	2,000
Hudson County Gas 5s	9,967,000	...	103½	106¼	103¾	106¼	500
International Mercantile Marine 4½s	50,000,000	...	83½	86¼	76½	79½	3,040,000
International Nickel 5s	.....	...	93	93	93	93	4,000
International Paper 5s	.....	...	92	92½	91½	91⅞	63,000
International Traction of Buffalo	.....	...	83	85	83	83	11,000
International Silver 6s	3,776,000	...	102½	107¼	102½	107½	7,000
International Silver deb. 6s	2,000,000	...	87	90¼	87	90½	120,000
Iron Steamboat 5s	.....	...	85	85	85	85	1,000
Iron Steamboat 4s	.....	...	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	10,000
International Salt 5s	.....	...	63	74½	60	70	578,490
Japanese Government 2d series 6s	.....	...	89	89½	89	89½	£1,800
Japanese Government 4½s w. i	.....	...	91¾	91¾	85	89¾	4,883,580
Japanese Government 2d series 4½s w. i	.....	...	90½	90½	89½	89⅝	542,600
Japanese Government 4s w. i	.....	...	90½	90½	89⅜	89⅞	128,100
Japanese Government 2d series 4s w. i	.....	...	88	88	86⅞	86⅞	556,400
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson 4s	12,819,000	...	80½	80¼	73	73	$82,000
Kansas City Railway & Light 5s	.....	...	98⅞	100	98⅞	100	4,000
Kings County Electric Light & Power 5s	.....	...	110	110	110	110	10,000
L. I. C. & L. 4s	.....	...	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	4,000
Lake Superior Inc	.....	...	39½	42	39½	42	4,000
Lake Superior 1st 5s	.....	...	75½	75½	75½	75½	2,000
Mexican Government Gold 5s	£22,076,220	...	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	1,000
Mo. Pacific certificates 4s	.....	...	95¼	96	94½	96	1,351,000
N. J. T. D. & Improvement 5s	.....	...	86	86	85	86	8,000
New York Central Debenture 4s	$30,000,000	...	100½	100½	100¼	100½	3,000
N. Y. Hoboken Ferry 5s	3,300,000	...	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	5,000
New York & East River Ferry 5s	.....	...	90	90	90	90	1,000
New York, New Haven & Hartford 5s	.....	...	95½	95½	95½	95½	500
New Orleans Railway 4½s new w. i	17,809,000	...	75	92	75	91½	1,242,000
North Carolina special tax	.....	...	3	3½	3	3½	54,030
N. C. W. T. bonds	.....	...	3	3½	3	3½	20,000
N. C. State	.....	...	3 9-10	3 9-10	3 9-10	3 9-10	5,000
N. & S. 1st 5s	.....	...	95	98	95	95	41,000
Pennsylvania Railroad con. 3½ w. i	.....	...	101	101½	99	100¼	103,166
Pennsylvania R. R. con. 3½s, 50 p. c. paid	.....	...	99¼	100½	99¼	100¼	53,000
Public Service certificates	18,899,600	...	89	89⅝	61	66⅝	134,000
Public Service 5s	7,250,000	...	98	98	94⅝	94⅝	80,000
St. Louis Terminal Improvement 5s	.....	...	95⅜	95⅞	95⅜	95¾	4,000
Seaboard Air Line 3-year 5s	5,000,000	...	99½	102	99½	100	182,000
Sierra Nevada L. & L. 5s	.....	...	90¼	91	90¼	91	60,000
Standard Milling 5s	3,537,000	...	81½	84	78	81	523,000
S. T. Coke & Gas 5s	.....	...	85	85	85	85	5,000
Standard R. & T. collateral trust 6s	.....	...	49½	49⅝	49½	49½	16,000
Standard Rope & Twine income ctfs	.....	...	5½	6½	5½	6½	35,000
South Elberon Land 5s	59,000,000	...	23	36	13½	23	193,000
Southern Pacific refunding 4s	.....	...	97⅛	97⅞	97	97⅛	11,898,000
Trenton Potteries certificates	.....	...	82	87	78½	85	3,318
Union Ferry 5s	2,200,000	...	98	100½	94½	95⅝	63,000
United Electric of New Jersey	16,110,000	...	77	77⅞	74	75⅞	110,000
United Lead 5s	.....	...	70	81½	70	81½	234,000
United Lead debentures	.....	...	78½	87½	78	87½	233,000
United Railroad preferred 5s	.....	...	109	109	109	109	1,000
U. S. Shipbuilding certificates 5s	15,000,000	...	50	51	46¾	51½	580,000
U. S. Smelting 1st 6s	.....	...	70	70	70	70	1,000
Virginia-Carolina Chemical 5s	.....	...	100	100	100	100	11,000
Vera Cruz & Pacific 4½s	.....	...	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	10,000
Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal income 4s	20,000,000	...	44½	44½	42	44½	1,223,000
Washington Railway & Electric 4s	8,555,750	...	84½	91¾	84½	89½	490,000
Washington Terminal 3½s	.....	...	96	96	96	96	9,000
Washington Terminal 4s	.....	...	93¼	95½	93¾	95	230,000
West Maryland debenture 4s	.....	...	70	70½	68½	69¾	706,000
West Maryland debenture scrip	.....	...	69½	69½	68½	68¾	2,750
Yellowstone Park Railway 5s	.....	...	98	98½	93	93	120,000

Inactive Stocks.

INDUSTRIALS.	Capitl.	Par.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	Dividends.
American Asbestos	$1,000,000	$100	6½	6¾	6½	6¾	150	.....
American Bank Note	3,000,000	50	79	80	75	80	213	.....
American Carmel vot. ctfs	1,000,000	...	75	77	75	77	640	.....
American Cigar Co	10,000,300	100	165	240	140	240	900	.....
American Graphite	.....	...	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	100	.....
American Ice	25,000,000	100	4¾	7	4¾	7	1,175	.....
American Ice pf	15,000,000	100	35	35	35	35	13	.....
American Ice Securities w. i	20,000,000	100	30	31½	24	26¾	11,903	.....
Associated Merchant rights	.....	...	1	1	½	½	500	.....
American Shipbuilding	7,000,000	100	55½	55½	55½	55½	100	.....
American School Furniture	10,000,000	100	5½	5⅞	5½	5½	150	.....
American Steel Foundries rights	.....	...	6	6	¼	¼	26,645	.....
American Steel Foundries	15,500,000	100	7	7	7	7	1,000	.....
American Type Foundries	4,000,000	100	34	40¼	34	40¼	15	4 per cent.
American Type Foundries pf	2,000,000	100	100½	100¾	96	96	165	7 per cent.
American Tobacco	40,242,450	100	250	476	208½	465	21,024	10 ex 10
American Tobacco pf	78,689,100	100	150	150	150	150	13	6 per cent.
Borden's Condensed Milk	17,500,300	100	141	176	140	174	1,223	8 per cent.
Borden's Condensed Milk pf	7,500,000	100	112	116	112½	116	385	6 per cent.
Brooklyn Ferry	7,500,000	100	2¼	6¾	2¼	5½	1,350	.....
Buffalo Gas	7,000,000	100	6	12	5½	10	9,460	.....
Buffalo Gas pf	1,710,000	100	12½	28	12½	28	400	.....
Chicago Pneumatic Tool	7,500,000	100	42½	60	44¼	58¼	14,100	4 per cent.
Colorado Fuel & Iron w. i	6,650,000	100	43	56	43	52½	4,907	.....
Colorado Fuel & Iron rights	4,420,000	100	4	5	1⅜	1⅝	6,988	.....
Consolidated Cotton Duck	.....	...	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½	100	.....
Continental Glass	.....	...	3½	4¼	3½	2¼	25,705	.....
Consolidated Rubber Tire	4,000,000	100	⅝	2⅞	⅝	2⅜	12,553	.....
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	1,000,000	100	6	12½	6	6	1,382	.....
Consolidated Refrigerator	17,500,000	100	5¼	5¼	5⅜	6¾	41,985	.....
Comstock Terminal	4,000,000	2	9½	9½	9½	9½	4,000	.....
Continental Tobacco	80,000,000	100	182	182	180	180	73	12 per cent.
Continental Tobacco pf	.....	...	135	135	135	135	40	.....
Cramps Shipbuilding	6,250,000	100	22¼	32¼	22¾	29¾	160	.....
Denver Gas and Electric	2,650,000	100	58	68	58	58	140	.....
Dominion Iron and Steel	20,000,000	...	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	50	.....
Electric Boat	4,995,000	100	33	45	28	33¼	4,865	.....
Electric Boat pf	2,945,000	100	75	85	75	75	4,305	8 per cent.
Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	100	32½	32½	17	17	17,215	.....
Electric Vehicle pf	3,125,000	100	20¾	20¾	17	17	33,478	.....
Empire Trust	2,000,000	100	80	80	80	80	24	.....
Empire Steel	6,250,000	100	6	9	6	7½	1,755	.....
Empire Steel pf	3,000,000	100	41	41½	41	41½	155	3 per cent.
Federal Sugar	25,000,000	100	98	98	98	98	100	.....

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE

VAN NORDEN TRUST COMPANY

on the morning of the 1st day of January, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$615,199.50
Amount of stock-and-bond investments, (market value $1,833,978,) book value		1,695,962.50
Amount loaned on collaterals		3,954,889.77
Other loans, including bills purchased		2,115,697.30
(Amount due from Directors, included in Items 3 and 4, $1,025.)		
Overdrafts		261.84
Due from banks, bankers, and brokers		580,610.92
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions		2,091,800.60
Specie		677,097.61
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks		61,205.00
Amount of assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$51,280.67	
Accrued interest entered on books at date of this report as an asset	55,390.47	
Premium account	20,816.10	
		127,676.24
Total		$11,920,421.78

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$1,000,000.00
*Surplus on book value (less current expenses and taxes paid)		1,275,250.41
(Surplus on market value, $1,411,245.91; surplus after charging and crediting accrued interest, $1,415,913.52.)		
Deposits subject to check, (except as stated below,) not preferred	$5,740,450.63	
Certificates of deposit, (not preferred,) time, $256,245; demand, $1,176,985.10	1,433,340.10	
Amount due trust companies	150,335.36	
Amount due banks and bankers	1,132,522.11	
Preferred deposits, as follows:		
Due savings banks	$331,143.65	
Due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	36,961.68	
	$18,105.33	
		9,083,703.53
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends	$28,700.00	
Certified checks	42,318.15	
Reserved for taxes	5,000.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at date of this report as a liability	50,929.46	
Secretaries' checks	36,470.23	
		563,417.84
Total		$11,920,421.78

*Surplus includes undivided profits.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Total amount of interest and commissions received during the year	$369,576.10
All other profits received during the year	20,087.07
Amount of interest paid to and credited depositors during the year	191,384.76
Amount of expenses of the institution during the year, excluding taxes	200,704.00
Amount of dividends on capital stock declared during the year.. When payable—June 30, 2%; Sept. 30, 2%; Dec. 30, 4%	80,000.00
Taxes paid during the year	22,324.40
Number of deposits on which interest is allowed at this date, 3,195.	
Total amount of such deposits	6,573,292.59
Average rate of interest on deposits on which interest is paid, 2.83%.	134,000
Amount of bonds and mortgages invested in during the year	1,038,500.00
Amount received from bonds and mortgages paid or sold during the year	936,207.60

Has each official communication directed by the Banking Department to this institution been submitted to the Board of Directors at the meeting held next after its receipt? Yes.

State of New-York, County of New York, ss.:

WARNER M. VAN NORDEN, President, and ARTHUR KING WOOD, Secretary, of Van Norden Trust Company, located and doing business at No. 746 Fifth Avenue (Main Office) and 320 Grand (East Side Branch) Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 1st day of January, 1906, as the day as of which such report shall be made.

WARNER M. VAN NORDEN, President.
ARTHUR KING WOOD, Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 5th day of January, 1906, before me.

S. TABER BAYLES,
Notary Public.
New York County, N. Y.

[Seal of Notary.]

Chas. D. Barney & Co.

BANKERS & BROKERS

Members of New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges

25 Broad Street
NEW YORK

122 South Fourth Street
PHILADELPHIA

William R. Simons Ernest S. Emanuel

SIMONS & EMANUEL

Bankers & Brokers

Members New York Stock Exchange

Hanover Bank Building

New York.

Telephone 947 Cortlandt

Inactive Stocks—Continued.

INDUSTRIALS.	Capital.	Par.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	Dividends.
General Electric rights	.....	...	9⅝	9¾	8⅞	9⅝	40,661	.....
Hackensack Meadows	3,000,000	100	15	30	12½	27	9,615	.....
Hall Signal	1,383,200	100	90	94½	85	91½	797	6 per cent.
Havana Tobacco	30,000,000	100	32	39⅞	22	30	42,821	.....
Havana Tobacco pf	5,000,000	100	43	48	36	40	13,606	.....
Houston Oil	20,000,000	100	2¾	8½	2¼	7½	41,533	.....
Houston Oil pf	7,500,000	100	15	39¾	15	37¾	18,598	.....
Houston Oil undeposited	.....	...	6	7⅞	2¾	7	26,945	.....
Houston Oil undeposited pf	.....	...	34	36	34	35½	710	.....
Hudson County Gas	10,500,000	100	109¾	112	100¾	109¾	101	.....
International Salt	30,000,000	...	22	41	22	40	80,438	4 per cent.
International Silver	3,044,700	100	9	9	9	9	1	.....
International Silver pf	6,807,500	100	47½	50½	44	50⅜	16,327	.....
International Nickel	8,822,662	100	15	41	15	41	1,610	.....
International Nickel pf	8,912,626	100	50	75	50	75	4,650	6 per cent.
Lackawanna Steel	34,971,450	100	90½	92	76	81	2,140	.....
Langston Monotype	4,227,240	20	16¾	17½	14¾	15	1,115	.....
Liberty Silk	400,000	100	33	56	31½	56	3,050	.....
Liberty Silk pf	.....	...	100	100	100	100	37	.....
Lord & Taylor	3,000,000	100	105½	114½	103	114½	3,505	6 per cent.
Lord & Taylor pf	2,500,000	100	106½	110½	100¼	103½	1,847	6 per cent.
Marconi of America	6,050,000	100	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅞	100	.....
Marconi of Canada	.....	...	3½	3⅞	3½	3½	200	.....
Madison Square Garden rects	.....	...	19	19	12	19	50	.....
Mergenthaler Horton Basket	10,000,000	1	8	9	8	9	4,000	.....
Mergenthaler rights	.....	...	8	8½	8½	8½	124	.....
Mergenthaler common	10,000,000	100	193	196⅝	193	196⅝	94	10 ex 5
Mercantile Manufacturing	.....	...	75	78½	75	78	1,930	.....
Montreal Light, Heat & Power	.....	...	89½	89⅞	89½	89½	100	.....
New York Transportation	5,000,000	20	8¼	8⅝	6¾	7½	32,307	.....
N. J. T., D. & Imp	.....	...	33	46	33	45¼	11,130	.....
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone rights	.....	...	13⅛	13½	13	13	283	.....
New York Phonograph	.....	...	20	50	20	45	192	.....
New York & Richmond Gas	5,000,000	100	36	43	36	42	1,852	.....
N. Y. & Queens Electric Light & Power	1,250,000	100	63	69	63	69	1,500	.....
Oppenheim Inst	.....	...	45	45	45	45	1,500	.....
Otis Elevator	6,350,000	100	47	60½	47	60	13,329	2 per cent.
Otis Elevator pf	5,900,000	100	101	110	100	110	3,408	6 per cent.
Pacific Pack & Navigation	.....	...	½	⅝	½	⅝	400	.....
Pacific Pack & Navigation pf	.....	...	⅞	1	¾	⅞	900	.....
Pope Manufacturing	1,000,000	100	6⅝	7⅞	4½	5⅞	4,302	.....
Pope Manufacturing 1st pf	2,500,000	100	69	73½	69	75½	2,450	.....
Pope Manufacturing 2d pf	10,000,000	100	22	24½	15½	16	10,937	.....
Public Service Corporation	.....	...	135	152	90½	118	1,100	.....
Pine Lawn Cemetery	.....	...	10	10	7½	7½	200	.....
Royal Baking Powder pf	10,000,000	100	111	112½	107¼	111¾	4,510	.....
Safety Car Heat & Light	.....	...	235	290	235	290	40	8 ex 3½
Seaboard Lumber	.....	...	60	67⅞	60	67⅞	2,100	.....
Seamless Steel	2,000,000	100	33⅞	36	33⅞	36	6,900	.....
South Elberon Land, new	200,000	100	5	18	4	5	2,370	.....
Standard Milling	4,000,000	100	9½	10⅝	7	12	22,610	.....
Standard Milling pf	6,000,000	100	32½	45	32	40¾	10,290	2 per cent.
Storage Power	5,000,000	50	1/16	5-16	1-32	1-32	1,700	.....
Standard Rope & Twine rights	2,500,000	...	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅛	250	.....
Standard Rope & Twine common	12,000,000	100	1¼	1¾	1-16	1/16	8,100	.....
Sloss-Sheffield scrip div	2,500,000	100	19	24	19	24	3,110	.....
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	100	17	22½	16½	21	2,115	.....
Trenton Potteries pf	1,250,000	100	88½	104	88	103	622	8 per cent.
Two Republic Charters	10,000,000	100	60½	61¾	60½	61⅝	14,800	.....
United Boxboard	1,389,433	1	1⅝	2⅛	1⅝	2⅛	13,986	.....
United Boxboard pf	14,771,459	1	11	14¾	9½	12⅞	2,817	.....
United Gas Improvement	30,725,000	50	114	114	113⅜	113½	150	8 per cent.
U. S. Rubber 2d pf	.....	...	68	80¾	68	79¼	29,874	1½ per cent.
U. S. Rubber Goods	75,000,000	...	100	100	100	100	100	.....
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	100	95	95⅜	80	95	1,220	6 per cent.
Union Typewriter 1st pf	4,000,000	100	119½	119½	116½	119½	210	7 per cent.
Union Typewriter 2d pf	4,015,000	100	120	120	116	116⅛	437	8 per cent.
Union Ferry	3,000,000	100	30½	31	25	31	470	2 per cent.
U. S. Shoe Machinery	10,720,350	25	68⅝	77¼	68⅝	77¼	705	8 per cent.
U. S. Shipbuilding	15,000,000	100	28½	28¾	21	25½	2,910	.....
U. S. Shipbuilding pf	15,000,000	100	84½	89½	80	89⅛	8,798	.....
Waterbury Company	.....	...	143	145	143	145	600	.....
Westinghouse Air Brake	10,950,000	50	300	297	300	300	7	.....
MINING.								
Arizona Consolidated Mine	3,500,000	50	27⅞	33¼	20	20	60,295	.....
Algoma Mine	.....	...	4⅛	5⅝	2	2	31,050	.....
Amer. Smelt. securities preferred "B"	30,000,000	100	98	98	97½	97½	747	5 per cent.
Baldomero Mining Company	1,000,000	5	4¼	4⅜	3⅛	3½	29,700	.....
Bamberger-Delamar	5,000,000	10	5½	10	4⅝	9	25,035	.....
British Guiana Gold	.....	...	9½	12	5	5	400	.....
Brunswick Mining	.....	...	40	40	40	40	900	.....
California Copper	1,000,000	5	5-16	⅜	3-32	1/16	9,800	.....
Central Copper	.....	...	21	21	21	20	50	.....
Columbia Copper	.....	...	3¼	6¼	3½	5½	38,705	.....
Consol. Lake Superior assess. paid	.....	...	8	8	7½	7⅞	350	.....
Consol. Lake Superior pf. assess. paid	.....	...	15½	15½	13½	14	2,265	.....
Copper Range	38,364,900	100	70⅜	70¾	70⅜	70¾	50	$4 a share
Daly-West	3,800,000	20	14½	14½	14⅜	14½	100	.....
Dolores Limited	.....	...	7	11	6¾	11	16,865	.....
Douglas Copper	3,000,000	5	8⅝	8⅝	11-32	7¼	47,068	.....
Eagle Gold & Copper	.....	...	2⅝	3	2½	3	6,420	.....
Elmore Consolidated	.....	...	2	2½	1⅞	2	11,900	.....
Federal Mining & Smelting rights	.....	...	½	⅝	1-32	3/16	21,000	.....
Federal Mining & Smelting	5,000,000	100	137½	140	130	130	156	6 ex 1
Federal Mining & Smelting pf	10,000,000	100	106	107	100	107	180	7 per cent.
Georgia & Tennessee Copper	.....	...	4	11	4	10	29,740	.....
Guanajuato Amalgamated Gold	.....	...	2¾	4¾	2½	4	8,800	.....
Guggenheim Exploration	6,500,000	100	150	310	150	310	6,003	7 per cent.
Guggenheim Exploration 70% paid	6,500,000	100	160	168	160	164	1,000	.....
Goldfield Bluebell	.....	...	8⅜	12¾	8	8	50,700	.....
Hartman Coal	1,500,000	100	64¾	73⅝	64⅛	73⅞	12,550	.....
Juniper Gold Mining	500,000	5	2⅞	4¼	2½	2⅝	21,000	.....
Kitchener Mining	1,000,000	5	⅛	30	1/16	25	8,800	.....
La France Mining	.....	...	16¼	19¼	16¼	19	10,845	.....
La Chivia Mining	.....	...	1 1-16	3	1⅛	3	33,320	.....
Lake Superior Corporation	40,000,000	100	26	31¾	18½	18¾	4,168	.....
Mexican Mines	.....	...	1⅛	14⅝	1⅛	14½	11,800	.....
Monarch Mining	.....	...	7	13½	6½	10⅜	34,020	.....
Mines Company of America	.....	...	1	1	1	1	1,700	.....
Newhouse Smelting	.....	...	21	23½	14	14	3,000	.....
New York & Shoshone	.....	...	2⅜	3½	2⅜	2⅝	6,587	.....
Pittsburg & Montana Copper	.....	...	19	19	18	18	200	.....
Phoenix Mining	750,000	1	10	13	1½	3	58,450	.....
Reina Copper	.....	...	1⅜	1¾	1⅝	1¾	200	.....
Southern Copper	.....	...	9½	10½	10⅛	10½	1,400	.....
Standard Consolidated Copper	15,000,000	10	2	2	1⅜	1½	4,607	.....
Stratton's Independent	.....	...	1⅜	2⅜	1⅜	2⅛	17,400	.....
Shannon Copper	3,000,000	10	8⅝	8¾	7⅞	7⅞	1,050	.....
Seminole Mining	1,000,000	5	5	5	5	5	500	.....
Tonopah Mining, Nevada	1,000,000	1	11¼	16⅝	10⅛	16⅜	6,735	.....
Treadwell Mining	3,000,000	10	7½	8½	6	6	955	.....
Trinity Copper	3,000,000	25	8½	11⅜	8½	11	1,300	.....
United Copper preferred	5,000,000	100	56	90	56	89½	76,506	6 S. A.
Utah Consolidated Copper	.....	...	41⅜	42⅝	41⅜	42⅝	230	.....
Utah Mining of Nevada	.....	...	4	4¼	4	4¼	1,000	.....
Utah Development	.....	...	5¼	6	5¼	6	2,700	.....
United States Mining	.....	...	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	70	.....
White Knob, old	.....	...	12½	12½	3	3	13,750	.....
RAILROADS.								
Atchison rights	.....	...	½	⅞	¼	½	334,492	.....
Brooklyn City Railroad	12,000,000	10	239	239	239	239	100	10 per cent.
Brooklyn Union Elevated	.....	...	12½	12½	12½	12½	50	.....
Brooklyn Ferry	.....	...	5½	5½	5½	5½	50	.....
Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis pf	3,750,000	100	3½	4⅜	3½	3⅝	700	.....
Chicago & Northwestern rights	.....	...	15	14⅝	13¼	14½	8,347	.....
Consolidated Traction Sec. w. i.	.....	...	65	65	58½	60	14,500	.....
Consolidated Traction Sec. w. i. pf	.....	...	102	102	98½	99	5,310	.....
Consolidated Traction of New Jersey	.....	...	82	82	82	82	10	.....
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific old stock	.....	...	200	200	200	200	100	.....
Detroit, Toledo & Ironton 1st pf	.....	...	37½	37½	28	28½	13,200	.....
Detroit, Toledo & Ironton 2d pf	.....	...	15	17	14½	14½	7,747	.....
Delaware & Hudson rights	.....	...	⅞	⅞	¼	¼	5,787	.....
Erie rights	.....	...	5	86½	5c	15c	295,027	.....
Great Northern pf., w. i., div. on	.....	...	288	288	288	288	100	.....
Havana Electric	.....	...	11½	18	11	16¼	13,051	.....
Havana Electric pf	.....	...	40	67	36	61⅜	5,508	.....
Great Northern rights	.....	...	36	37	33	36½	21,251	.....
Kansas City Railway & Light	9,600,000	100	30	39	30	33	3,300	.....
Kansas City Railway & Light preferred	9,500,000	100	82¼	84	82½	84	1,300	.....
Mexican National 20 per cent. off	700,000	100	7½	12½	7¾	12½	150	.....
New Orleans Railway	27,388,900	100	4⅝	4⅝	3	4	4,049	.....
New Orleans Railway preferred	8,702,400	100	10¼	15	10¼	15	1,034	.....
New Orleans Railway preferred certfs	.....	...	21	21	21	21	100	.....
New Orleans Railway assessment paid	.....	...	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	100	.....
New York & New Haven rights	.....	...	7	8	4⅜	5½	45,148	.....
New York Central rights	.....	...	5⅜	6½	5⅞	6½	105,391	.....
Northern Pacific registered	1,249,360	100	170	180	165	175	3,724	.....
Northern Pacific w. i. div. on	.....	...	170	176	170	170	200	.....
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	100	3-16	¼	3-16	1/16	400	.....
Pennsylvania Railroad rights	.....	...	⅜	⅜	⅛	⅛	26,270	.....
Seaboard Air Line	37,500,000	100	20¼	25⅞	16	8½	39,546	.....
Seaboard Air Line preferred	23,895,000	100	40	40	33	38¾	35,418	.....
Seaboard Air Line certificates	.....	...	21	21	18	21	6,010	.....
Seaboard Air Line certificates preferred	.....	...	34	43	33	41¾	9,884	.....
Seaboard Air Line rights	.....	...	⅛	2½	⅛	1⅛	18,567	.....
Twin City rights	.....	...	¾	⅞	¾	¾	400	.....
United Railway of St. Louis preferred	12,803,200	100	70	79¼	70	74⅞	5,633	.....
Washington Railway & Electric	6,500,000	100	28	44	28	31⅜	14,148	.....
Washington Railway & Electric preferred	8,500,000	100	87	95	87	93	8,354	.....
Western Maryland	60,000,000	50	26	33½	26	30	25,900	.....

Trade in Australia.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The trade movements of Australia increase in value with every change in the Pacific. The resources of the country, even after the very heart has been taken out, so to speak, are vast. In the first place, its mineral resources are enormous. It yields as much gold as South Africa or the United States. Just how much gold it is to give the world is beyond present calculations. As explorations extend, the revelations increase. Of course, these resources are to be vital forces in the future trade of this part of the world. The ranches, upon which innumerable sheep are being raised, both for their wool and mutton, are among the world's best. They give to the world's commerce a wool that has never been surpassed, and for the many purposes of manufacture hardly equaled. Thus the agricultural conditions, with their associated industries—fruit growing, dairying, grazing, &c.—are exceedingly promising. Manufactures, although in their infancy, are finding some favor. It is doubtful, however, whether any of the islands, even the continental island of Australia itself, will ever be entirely free from the trade influences of other and better equipped manufacturing nations.

The exports of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1904 amounted to $287,724,250. Of these $86,569,775 were gold bullion. The exports of wool amounted to 331,891,328 pounds in grease and 58,605,380 pounds of scoured and washed, against 263,546,652 pounds in the grease and 61,143,320 pounds of scoured and washed in 1903. There was an increase in the exports of butter amounting to $6,006,010; of wheat and flour, $28,382,355; of lead, $2,788,565, and of wool, $16,046,675. In the case of flour and wool there are stupendous gains. Once a thorough, scientific development prevails, the country is bound to exercise a tremendous influence in the Pacific. It is not far enough away to be outside of the mighty influences that are beginning to throb in Asia. As China, Japan, and India become more and more alive to the importance of trade and industrial life as conducted in the Western World they will turn to Australia to secure raw materials and incidentally to sell their own products.

In a few years the trade of Australasia, including New Zealand and Tasmania, is sure to go beyond the billion mark. The growth in the last ten years indicates this as inevitable. In 1894 Victoria bought goods valued at $1,617,775 from the United States, and in 1904 her purchases reached $9,735,075. There is no good reason to doubt that this growth is natural and that it is to go on. What is true of Victoria is just as true of the other States.

In 1854 the imports of New Zealand amounted to $4,456,005; in 1903 to $63,943,375; in 1894 the imports were only $33,940,100. The exports in 1854 were $1,604,450; in 1894 they were $45,425,740, and in 1903 $74,190,960. This is not the place to cite examples from each of the grand divisions of the Commonwealth. The Consuls have carefully covered the entire country and furnished facts and figures that cannot fail to prove profitable and interesting reading.

There is one cloud on the horizon of Australian trade, caused by the uncertainty of her industrial future, due to development along new and untried lines. Policies have been put into service which, if persisted in, may result in reducing Australia to old colonial conditions and in keeping her there. Nobody is opposed to the Commonwealth inaugurating any system that seems good to her; but everybody is interested in the details and in the results. The success achieved is due to the marvelous mines, soil, and climate. Instead of immigrants pouring into the country, as in the past, settlers are moving away. This is not a healthy sign. If each immigrant is worth from $1,000 to $5,000, depending upon his age, each settler that leaves takes away a great deal of wealth. The worst influence, however, is the moral influence. Last year the trade of the Australian Commonwealth was £94,500,000, of which £37,000,000 were imports and £57,500,000 exports. Great Britain's share in this trade was 53 per cent., the British colonies 21, all other countries 26.

The total value of the country's product, raw and manufactured, was £220,000,000, or twice as much per capita as the production of France, and one and a half times that of the United States. But it is not the past that is most interesting; it is the future. With the right kind of work done in developing the country, from the mines up, with fiscal, financial, and industrial policies based upon all that is best and wisest in the past, the country is sure to go forward as rapidly as did Japan or the United States.

NEVADA-UTAH MINES AND SMELTERS CORPORATION.
DETAILED INFORMATION UPON REQUEST
WAGNER & BERWAGNER,
BROKERS,
100 Broadway, Tel. 1161 Cort. New York.

JAN

1906

Active Stocks.

INDUSTRIALS.	Capital.	Par.	Open.	High.		Low.		Last.	Sales.	Div'nds
American Can	$44,000,000	100	11⅞	12¾	April	8⅝	Nov.	10¼	408,566	.....
American Can pf	44,000,000	100	63¼	74	April	60¼	Jan.	69⅞	591,756	5 per ct.
American Chicle	6,000,000	100	120½	169	Dec.	128½	Jan.	164½	1,683	12 per ct.
American Chicle pf	3,000,000	100	97	105	Dec.	97	Jan.	105	730	6 per ct.
American Writing Paper	9,500,000	100	4⅞	7	April	4½	June	4⅞	69,350	.....
American Writing Paper pf	12,500,000	100	22	35⅞	Mar.	21½	Jan.	32	141,715	.....
Bay State Gas	250,000,000	50	⅜	17-32	Feb.	3-16	May	5-16	305,250	.....
Bethlehem Steel	15,000,000	100	29½	35¼	April	21	Jan.	32⅞	134,047	.....
Bethlehem Steel pf	15,000,000	100	88	92½	Nov.	76	June	90	44,203	7 per ct.
Central Foundry	6,650,000	100	3⅞	6⅞	Dec.	3	May	5⅜	94,110	.....
Central Foundry pf	6,650,000	100	18	27½	Sept.	17	Jan.	25½	65,781	.....
Central Leather	40,000,000	..	44⅝	47½	July	37	Mar.	40⅝	77,933	.....
Central Leather pf	40,000,000	..	94	105⅞	July	92	Jan.	100½	111,284	7 per ct.
International Mercantile Marine	40,935,400	100	12½	15⅝	Jan.	10	June	13⅛	126,782	.....
International Mercantile Marine pf	52,366,800	100	28½	38¼	Oct.	25¼	May	33⅝	407,844	.....
Mackay Companies	30,000,000	100	39¼	60	Dec.	37	Jan.	58⅝	336,382	2 per ct.
Mackay Companies pf	30,000,000	100	74½	76⅝	Feb.	70⅞	Nov.	73¼	102,695	4 per ct.
Manhattan Transit	6,000,000	20	3⅛	5⅞	Mar.	2	Nov.	3¼	243,715	.....
Standard Oil	97,500,000	100	634	703	Oct.	590	Feb.	700	15,476	$40
Boston Consolidated Copper	.....	..	5⅝	35¼	Dec.	5⅝	Feb.	31⅞	550,200	.....
British Columbia Copper	.....	5	6⅝	11⅝	Dec.	5¼	Jan.	10¼	919,691	.....
Copper Securities	.....	..	19	30	Dec.	19	Sept.	29½	120,300	.....
Dominion Copper	.....	..	⅝	9-16	Dec.	½	Nov.	15-32	632,665	.....
Gold Hill Copper	2,000,000	10	¾	1	Dec.	⅜	May	⅝	90,970	.....
Granby Consolidated Copper	13,336,393	10	5	10½	Dec.	5	Feb.	9⅞	536,725	3 per ct.
Greene Consolidated Copper	8,640,000	10	25½	32	Dec.	20¼	July	30¼	1,327,130	$24
Greene Consolidated Gold	5,000,000	10	7⅞	9¼	Mar.	2⅝	June	3⅝	778,665	60c
Greene Gold-Silver	15,000,000	10	10¼	11½	April	5	Sept.	5¼	490,020	.....
Guanajuato Consolidated Mining	2,600,000	5	5⅞	7	Oct.	3½	Feb.	5¼	192,380	.....
Montreal & Boston Copper	5,000,000	5	1⅛	1½	Feb.	5-16	July	½	561,508	.....
Mine Securities	1,300,000	5	2⅛	2½	Dec.	¼	Nov.	½	207,450	.....
Mitchell Mining	5,000,000	10	6	10½	Dec.	5	June	10	248,191	6 per ct.
Nevada Consolidated	.....	..	4⅞	13½	Dec.	4⅜	Sept.	11⅜	336,400	.....
Nevada-Utah Mining & Smelting	.....	..	3½	4½	Dec.	2⅝	Sept.	3⅝	200,690	.....
Tennessee Copper	4,375,000	25	36	54	Dec.	24	May	49	179,878	$1.25
Tintic Copper	4,000,000	5	7⅝	12¼	Dec.	7½	Sept.	9½	50,655	.....
Union Copper	3,000,000	10	1¼	2¼	Dec.	½	May	1 15-16	254,153	.....
United Copper	45,000,000	100	8	68½	Dec.	7	Mar.	66½	1,524,346	½ ex ½
Utah-Apex	2,500,000	5	5¼	10½	Dec.	4⅜	Nov.	8⅝	200,060	.....
Utah Copper	.....	..	22	38½	Dec.	20	Sept.	38⅞	150,896	.....
White Knob new	1,600,000	10	2	2⅝	April	½	Mar.	½	96,430	.....
White Knob pf	4,000,000	10	3½	4⅜	April	1¼	Sept.	2¼	42,013	.....
RAILROADS.										
American Light & Traction	4,680,800	100	72	125	Nov.	72	Jan.	125	3,289	4 per ct.
American Light & Traction pf	9,336,900	100	100½	107	Nov.	100	June	105½	1,420	6 per ct.
Chicago Subway	50,000,000	100	54	87⅞	Aug.	39½	Oct.	50¼	1,331,688	.....
Great Northern pf w. rel.	118,124,200	100	250	290	Feb.	150	Jan.	285	687	.....
Interborough Rapid Transit	35,000,000	100	164	240⅝	Dec.	164	Jan.	235¼	430,109	8 per ct.
New Orleans Railway new w. i.	.....	..	15	40	Dec.	15	Jan.	40	59,346	.....
New Orleans Railway new w. i pf	.....	..	68⅜	86½	Dec.	68	Jan.	86½	39,948	.....
Northern Pacific w. rel.	153,730,640	100	170	182	April	175½	Jan.	182	744	.....
Northern Securities	395,400,000	100	132⅜	193	Sept.	130	Jan.	182	1,928,835	.....
Northern Securities stubs	3,955,000	..	350	350	Mar.	212½	June	275	6,043	.....
Seaboard Company	.....	..	22	32⅝	Dec.	18½	June	30	20,108	.....
Seaboard Company 1st pf	.....	..	88	91¾	Oct.	81¼	June	90	22,817	.....
Seaboard Company 2d pf	.....	..	48	64	Dec.	48	Jan.	62½	38,858	.....

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Canada and Reciprocity.

Honore Gervais, of the Dominion Parliament, Favors Low Tariff Treaty with America.

THE total imports and exports of Canada now exceed, I think, $500,000,000. But, to be more accurate, I quote the Dominion Trade and Commerce Department Reports, and I see that the total exports and imports for the year 1904 reached $472,733,038. According to this report goods entered for consumption within Canada as dutiable were $148,909,576, and those free $94,680,443. We may add to this for coin and bullion the sum of $7,874,313. This would mean that the total imports to Canada for the year 1904 have exceeded a total of $259,211,803. On the other hand, Canada has collected for duties during the same year $40,954,349.14.

Let us now look at the exports. The export of home produce was $198,414,439, of foreign produce $12,641,239, and of coin and bullion $2,465,447. The total export of Canada then for the same year was equal to the sum of $213,521,239.

On the other hand, if we look at the reports as published by the American Government, we find that the total trade of the United States for the year 1903 reached the sum of $2,416,388,637.

Canada has, among others, five principal industries, which I would enumerate as follows: Farming, giving a yearly revenue of $250,000,000; lumber, $100,000,000; stock raising, $100,000,000; mining, $65,000,000, and fishing, $50,000,000.

Let me add that the United States has all these industries and many others, as gifts of nature, and this on account of the enjoyment by our neighbor of the benefit of a country that has all the climates of the known world.

Let us examine more especially the trade between the United States and Canada:

Dutiable	$82,960,909
Free	66,260,334
Coin and bullion	7,815,937
Imports into Canada	156,987,180
Exports from Canada	73,173,549

Here is a synopsis of the divers Canadian exports to the United States:

Fish	$4,187,765
Metals, minerals, and their products	29,915,513
Wood and its products	18,907,916
Vegetables	934,081
Provisions	128,852
Animals	1,926,854
Breadstuffs	870,681
Coal and charcoal	3,887,926

Let us now look at the imports from the United States:

Breadstuffs—	
Dutiable	$5,423,970
Free	4,874,839
Carriages	1,654,840
Coal, coke—	
Dutiable	9,967,391
Free	11,152,580
Cotton and its products—	
Dutiable	1,810,016
Free	6,564,890
Drugs—	
Dutiable	963,821
Free	2,316,127
Iron and steel and their products—	
Dutiable	26,629,667
Free	9,268,418
Provisions—	
Dutiable	1,859,899
Free	3,190
Tobacco and its products—	
Dutiable	159,213
Free	2,786,229
Wood and its products—	
Dutiable	2,208,647
Free	6,911,089

Here is a percentage of the exports from Canada to the United States and Great Britain and imports from those countries to ours in comparison with the total exports and imports of Canada.

Total imports from Great Britain were in 1904, 25.34 per cent., when they were 56.06 per cent. in 1868.

Total imports from the United States were in 1904, 58.71 per cent., when they were 33.77 per cent. in 1868.

Total exports to Great Britain of home and foreign produce were in 1904, 55.71 per cent., when they were 45.77 per cent. in 1873.

Total exports to the United States were in 1904, 38.50 per cent., when they were 42.27 per cent. in 1873.

The imposition of discriminating duties on goods of foreign production, be it called a revenue tariff or a protective tariff, is, after all, the best mode of taxation, as it is a tax indirectly optional, payable in installments, and, as a result, the least offending impost.

Moreover, manufacturers need protection in a constructive country like Canada, and, after all, a State cannot afford to live exclusively on agriculture or some other industry, but, as a rule, on the many industries known throughout the world; but this is the very reason for the establishment of a tariff of protection in a country which has to spend millions yearly, both for its maintenance and the improvement of its land and water ways, as well as the construction of public buildings of every kind.

Let Canada abolish its Custom Houses and within a few months its wholesale and retail stores will be flooded by goods of overproduction therein dumped by every commercial country of the world.

I confess, very readily, that in such an event the American manufacturers, merchants, and producers will get the greatest benefit of such an abolition or reduction of Canadian customs duties.

Every one knows that the American consumer who has his place of abode alongside the Canadian frontier has to pay a kind of export duty on some of his necessaries of life on account of the Canadian customs duties.

The same proposition applies to most of the Canadian people, because of the high American protective duty which now exists. But the Canadian consumer readily agrees to pay a higher price for some of his necessaries of life for the sake of securing permanent industries within the limits of the Canadian territory, profitable both to the fleet of merchantmen and the foreign trade of Canada; for Canada has a commercial fleet of some magnitude.

These being the circumstances which surround the total trade of Canada, as well as its special trade with the United States, a treaty providing for the exchange of Canadian and American products according to a low schedule of duty might be made the desideratum of the future policy of both countries.

As far as Canada is concerned she remembers with regret the abolition of her reciprocity treaty with the United States.

Despite all arguments to the contrary, Americans of New England, of the Middle States, as well as of some of the Western States, are bound to work hand in hand with Canadians living east of the great lakes and the Atlantic Ocean.

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Year of Increasing Prosperity in the Dry Goods Trade.

S. H. Ditchett, Managing Editor of The Dry Goods Economist, Expects the Upward Price Movement to Continue During the Year Now Beginning.

THE year in the dry goods trade has presented, among other indications, one concrete, tangible sign of unexampled prosperity. All over the country—in the populous cities, in the industrial centres, and in the distributing points of rural districts—there has been a notable expansion in the facilities for the sale of merchandise. New buildings—many of them of mammoth proportions—have arisen or are in process of erection, and old establishments have been enlarged and modernized. The number of such undertakings is legion. Some of the most prominent may be cited as typical of the general movement.

In New York the uptown spread of the wholesale dry goods trade has continued. The newer location of importers, selling agents for domestic mills, and manufacturers of women's garments, in Fifth Avenue, between Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets, has been almost rebuilt, and the need of accommodations for more concerns is obvious; yet the older portion of the district is still as much a dry goods section as ever it was.

Palatial dry goods stores are being erected in the new Thirty-fourth Street retail centre, and plans have been filed for a third. A colossal annex to a metropolitan retail establishment of more than National reputation has already been partially opened, and, in Brooklyn an entirely new establishment of considerable size has been opened.

In Boston the number of large concerns which have increased their facilities is nothing short of remarkable, and this in the face of the entry into that city of an outside concern, whose recently completed plant is one of the largest in the country. One of the most extensive stores in the world is being rebuilt on an elaborate scale in Philadelphia. Two of Chicago's immense emporiums are being replaced by skyscrapers, which will be devoted entirely to the sale of merchandise, and other first-rank establishments in that city have been greatly enlarged. In St. Louis the new building of a retail firm already looms up above its neighbors, while to another of the department stores a spacious addition is being made. New Orleans is falling into line with two store-building enterprises of the skyscraper type, and the same is true of San Francisco, while in this last-named city a prominent firm has opened a six-story annex.

Among other cities where improvements of proportionate calibre have been finished during the year, or are now making, may be mentioned Indianapolis, Ind.; Bangor, Me.; Peoria, Ill.; Omaha, Neb.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Alpena, Mich.; Glens Falls, N. Y.; Rumford Falls, Me.; Trenton, N. J., and Galveston, Texas, these instances being taken at random from the lengthy record. New stores of large size to be opened in 1906, and for which plans have been perfected, or on which actual work has been done, will be located in Cleveland, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Utica, N. Y.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Las Vegas, New Mexico; Albany, N. Y., and numerous other centres.

When it is considered that practically all these establishments are of the most expensive form of construction, most of them costing from $500,000 to $1,000,000, it will be seen what an important influence the prosperity of the dry goods trade exerts upon the steel, stone-cutting, brick, terra cotta, lumber, glass, and other industries. In addition there are the lighting, heating, and power plants, the thousands of feet of show-cases, counters, and other fixtures, the fire-protective appliances, and numerous other forms of equipment that are essential to the dry goods or department store of the present day. On such a subject it is difficult to avoid the use of terms which savor of exaggeration. The scale on which the modern store is constructed is of such magnitude, however, that in the discussion of such a topic, words like "colossal," "mammoth," and "enormous" can scarcely be misused.

It may be that in some instances the increase of the fixed charges which these improvements entail, together with the tendency to overstocking induced by large additions to the store space, will have results not altogether fortunate. There have been cases, and doubtless will be, where merchants making such changes have run ahead of the buying power of their community. These considerations, however, need not be discussed here, seeing that this is merely a review of actual developments.

The wholesale trade of the country has also found expansion of facilities essential to its progress. Notable, in particular, are the jobbing firms of Baltimore, which during 1905 more than repaired the ravages of the preceding year's conflagration. Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, and other cities may be mentioned as affording examples of expansion more closely approaching the normal.

While the distributing branches have been thus adapting themselves to a larger business, in case or in posse, the producing portion of the dry goods trade has made no such showing. To this conservatism, high price and scarcity of raw material have chiefly contributed. There has been an excellent demand for merchandise, but to sell the mill's product at a profit has been a matter of extreme difficulty. This is true of practically every branch of the textile industry. Raw cotton, for example, has advanced during the year more or less gradually from 7 cents to the neighborhood of 12 cents; wool has been abnormally high, and so has raw silk. Wages of operatives and cost of supplies have also gone up.

Despite the obvious necessity for increase in the selling price of the finished product, buyers have steadily fought every advance in the price of goods. As a consequence of this attitude and of the conditions previously outlined, there has, broadly speaking, been little incentive to the expansion of manufacturing facilities. The construction and equipment of new mills has therefore been a far from salient feature of the year. Even in the South, for whose cotton fabrics the marked increase in China's demand, following upon the stagnation of 1904, has furnished a vastly expanded outlet, the number of new mills is exceptionally small. Wool imports indicate by their increase a considerable growth in America's output of woolen and worsted fabrics, and a similar condition in the silk industry can be inferred from the larger takings of raw silk. It is, however, by the already established mills and machinery that this raw material has been worked up, rather than by new plants or even by extensive additions to the old ones. As a consequence of this conservatism on the part of producers, the year closes with stocks generally at a low ebb, and with distributors facing a scarcity of goods accompanied by the extreme probability of having to pay still higher prices for such quantities as they are able to obtain.

Despite these drawbacks, the dry goods business of the year presents numerous causes for congratulation and encouragement. In particular should be noted the spread of the tendency toward the consumption of better grades of merchandise. As year after year has rolled by with bountiful harvests and increased production in mine and factory the demand for cheap goods to sell "at a price" has become less and less insistent. Not how cheap, but how good, has become more and more the cry of the consumer. In the spread of this movement the dry goods trade has done its share, and by the efforts of the merchant the opportunities offered by natural developments have been improved and intensified.

High-priced cotton has since brought prosperity to the South, and throughout 1904 and 1905 that section has been a new factor in the distribution and consumption of dry goods. Nowhere, indeed, has the trend toward the use of higher qualities been more rapid.

The tendencies of fashion throughout the year have also been favorable. Changes sufficiently radical in style to render the old article unattractive, and thus induce the purchase of the new, have not been wanting. Novel fabrics have been introduced and old weaves revived; there has been a striking departure in the form of garments, and new colors, new forms of trimming and other innovations have broadened into a wide and flowing river the trickling stream of demand that comes from mere utility or actual necessity. Still more directly are the fashions of the present hour creative of an increased consumption of dry goods. The wide, flowing skirts of the day require an unusually large quantity of material, and for some time to come the manufacturers of silks, woolens, and cottons are assured apparently of these favorable conditions.

In that other great factor in the outlet for dry goods—the weather—the year proved in most instances considerably less propitious. That the Spring is backward and the Winter is tardy in putting in an appearance are chronic forms of complaint among the dry goods fraternity. But that the so-called Spring of 1905 was of a wintry nature cannot be gainsaid, and the opening of the warmer season from a retail standpoint was further delayed by the unusual lateness of Easter. The Summer, being of exceptional mildness, was not conducive to the increase of sales, and the Fall, throughout the greater portion of the country, too closely resembled a prolonged Indian Summer to have other than an obstructive effect on distribution. That the dry goods trade has prospered to so remarkable an extent in the face of the obstacles interposed by climatic conditions, is highly significant of the increase in the country's wealth and purchasing power.

Inasmuch as the dry goods that are imported into this country are largely of a quality or of a style and character that places them in the category of articles of luxury, a gain in our takings of such merchandise may be regarded as proof of the prosperity of our people. Here are the figures of such importations for the first ten months of 1905 and for the corresponding period of 1904:

	1905.	1904.
Laces	$23,525,015	$19,052,737
Ornamental feathers and artificial flowers	3,026,739	1,994,860
Handkerchiefs	1,930,500	1,891,587
Linens	24,040,082	12,565,153
Furs undressed and manufactures of furs	17,857,064	13,415,107
Kid gloves	4,403,419	3,960,480
Cotton cloths	7,837,900	5,471,209
Manufacturer of silk	28,501,230	25,407,234
Woolen dress goods	8,286,894	6,422,216
	$107,568,453	$90,761,233

This gain of approximately $17,000,000, or more than 18 per cent., is indicative of the expansion in the distribution of dry goods of domestic origin, seeing that these importations, as suggested, occupy a special field and conflict in a very limited degree with the sale of our own products.

Another proof of good times is found in the financial condition of the trade throughout the year. In the producing as in the distributing branch the number of failures has been exceptionally small. No textile or dry goods concern of importance has gone to the wall. Fire destroyed a large store in Utica, N. Y., and another in Nashville, Tenn., and in Albany, N. Y., a portion of one establishment collapsed and another part of the same store was burned. There were many minor casualties. Nevertheless, the fire record for a year within the dry goods trade is an exceptionally favorable one. If, as is probably the case, this showing is attributable in large measure to the adoption of greater precautions on the part of merchants, together with the erection of buildings as near fireproof as is possible and the liberal installation of protective appliances, then the record affords a favorable augury for continued reduction of loss by fire.

As to the outlook for 1906, there is no apparent reason why the coming year should not prove still more prosperous than its immediate predecessor, seeing that the favorable circumstances bid fair to be continued, while of the unfavorable ones we may reasonably look for partial mitigation. For some months, however, the upward tendency of prices seems destined to continue. Of lower values for raw material in the near future there is little prospect, and a further advance in goods quotations, on the one hand, or some further degree of lessening in weight or quality, on the other, seems inevitable. The textile manufacturer can expect but little relief from his difficulties, while the distributer, so far as the purchase of his supplies is concerned, can hope for conditions little, if at all, more advantageous than he has encountered in 1905. The grounds for anticipating further improvement lie outside of and beyond the trade itself—in the country's increasing wealth and rapidly growing population, in the stability of its institutions, and in the general prosperity of its agricultural, mining, and industrial interests.

S. H. DITCHETT.

Bank Stocks at Auction.

Sales of Trust, Surety and Realty Stocks Amounted to 7,170 Shares.

Total sales of bank stocks at the regular Wednesday auction sales during 1905 amounted to 6,364 shares. The sales of stocks of trust companies and surety and realty companies footed up 7,170 shares, a total of 13,534 shares for all four classes of stock. For the most part, the high prices of the twelvemonth were recorded during the first half of the year, but in some instances, at least, this showing may be attributable to the fact that certain stocks in the list were not represented by any sales during the latter part of the year.

The high and low prices, with the months in which these were recorded, and the total sales in each stock are shown in the following tables:

BANK STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Sale.
America	530	Jan.	520	Jan.	6
Am. Exchange	277¼	Oct.	270	Dec.	655
Bowery	385	Jan.	330½	Feb.	5
Coal and Iron	250¾	Nov.	237½	Apr.	65
Consolidated	178	Dec.	150	June	46
Chatham	325	May	316	Dec.	34
Chemical	4462½	Sep.	4361	Oct.	12
Citizens' Central	160	May	150	Dec.	143
City	295½	Apr.	277½	Dec.	250
Commerce	236	Jan.	199⅜	Nov.	500
Corn Exchange	391¼	Mar.	373	Dec.	126
First National	810	Dec.	705	July	211
Fifth National	240	Mar.	240	Mar.	40
Fourth National	225	Nov.	223	Nov.	60
Fourteenth Street	300	May	300	May	20
Gallatin	421½	Mar.	411¼	Aug.	54
German American	165½	Mar.	165½	Mar.	4
German Exchange	400	Mar.	400	Mar.	5
Germania	500	May	500	May	10
Greenwich	291	Jan.	245	Mar.	20
Hanover	534½	Dec.	500	June	61
Imp. and Traders'	601¼	Jan.	552½	Nov.	66
Irving	258	Feb.	224⅜	Jan.	204
International	185½	June	154	Jan.	1,100
Interborough	150	Dec.	150	Dec.	5
Liberty	553	Apr.	510	Oct.	47
Manhattan	226	Feb.	226	Feb.	10
Market and Ful'n.	270	Mar.	261¾	Jan.	63
Mechanics'	307	Feb.	285⅛	Nov.	348
Mech. and Trad.	185	Dec.	146	Jan.	435
Mercantile	296	May	289	Feb.	141
Merchants'	180¾	Feb.	177¼	July	185
Merchants' Exch.	175	Feb.	175	Mar.	108
Mount Morris	221	Mar.	221	Mar.	5
Nassau	290	Jan.	270	Jan.	20
New Amsterdam	500	Jan.	475	Jan.	30
New York	325½	Jan.	310	Oct.	276
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	203½	June	201½	June	15
Nineteenth Ward	245½	Jan.	245½	Jan.	10
North American	240	May	240	June	148
Oriental	265	Dec.	250	June	164
Pacific	256½	Mar.	256¼	Mar.	20
Park	551	Jan.	489¼	Oct.	133
Plaza	570	Feb.	570	Feb.	2
Produce Exchange	207	May	175	Oct.	36
Shoe and Leather	183	Jan.	160	May	16
Thirty-fourth St.	200	June	200	Nov.	15
Union Exchange	219⅝	June	200½	Mar.	250
United National	92	Oct.	90	Feb.	155
Wash. Heights	250	Jan.	250	Jan.	10
West Side	599½	Apr.	599½	Apr.	10
Total					6,364

TRUST COMPANIES, SURETY AND REALTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Sale.
American Surety	207	Feb.	190	Mar.	893
Bond and Mtg. G.	430	Feb.	397¼	Jan.	220
Bowling Green	225½	Dec.	205	July	172
Broadway	173½	Mar.	165	Dec.	50
Brooklyn	425¼	Jan.	420¾	Dec.	26
Central	2235¼	Apr.	2195	Jan.	29
Century Realty	146	Feb.	146	Feb.	100
Colonial	411	Mar.	389¾	Jan.	83
Commonwealth	101½	Mar.	100	Apr.	64
Empire	241	Mar.	240	Jan.	13
Equitable	675	Jan.	625	May	810
Farmers' L. & T.	1497	Jan.	1451	Oct.	618
Fifth Avenue	580	Feb.	575	Nov.	11
Franklin	368	Oct.	345	Apr.	33
Guaranty	630	May	590¼	June	135
Kings County	475	Jan.	475	Jan.	25
Lawyers' Mtge.	192¼	Mar.	188	Apr.	160
Lawyers' Title	350	Oct.	317¼	Dec.	648
Lincoln	610	Nov.	600½	Dec.	35
Long Isl. L. & T.	309	Oct.	307½	Nov.	45
Mortgage Bond	119	May	100	Oct.	130
Manhattan	498	May	485	June	192
Mercantile	1005	Feb.	990	Jan.	77
Metropolitan	645	Mar.	621	May	153
Morton	925¼	July	900	May	45
Mutual	120½	Dec.	120½	Dec.	50
Mutual Alliance	209	Jan.	206	Oct.	115
Mount Vernon	239¼	Dec.	239¼	Dec.	20
Nassau	265½	Mar.	265	Nov.	22
National Surety	141	Mar.	131½	Nov.	32
N. Y. Life & Tr.	1101	Oct.	1035	Aug.	35
New York	725	Oct.	720	Nov.	20
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec.	184¼	Oct.	170	Jan.	155
People's	340½	Nov.	331	Feb.	165
Realty Associat'n.	177⅛	Sep.	152¼	June	238
Title Insurance	202¾	Mar.	188	Nov.	225
Title Guar. & Tr.	680	Feb.	617	Jan.	506
Trust of America	*750	Oct.	†520½	Jan.	192
Union	1510	Mar.	1429½	Nov.	11
United States	1526	Jan.	1425	Oct.	19
U. S. Mtg. & T.	535½	May	520	Dec.	125
Van Norden	304	Nov.	235	Jan.	180
Westchester	205	Dec.	180½	Apr.	90
Washington	480	July	441½	Feb.	15
West. & Bronx T.	180	Dec.	167⅝	Feb.	165
Williamsburg	236½	Jan.	236½	Jan.	22
Windsor	277½	Dec.	273¼	Dec.	18
Total					7,170

*New stock. †Old stock.

The Port of the Southwest

GALVESTON as the port of the transmississippi country is in excellent position to observe the trade outlook for the entire Southwestern section of the United States. A fair yield of cotton, corn, and wheat and better than average prices prevailing for agricultural products are the governing factors which have tended to make deposits in banks larger than they have been for years, increase values of land, and place farmer, stock raiser, and merchant in better condition than they have been for some time.

Locally in this city proper much work is being done of a public and private nature. The County of Galveston has finished, at a cost of a million and a half dollars, the construction of the sea wall, built with an absolute certainty of preventing a repetition of a disaster such as visited us in the year 1900. The municipality is raising the grade of the city to a height of eighteen feet by a system of filling similar to that in vogue in Holland. Added to this work comes the necessary accompaniments of drainage, sewerage, and paving, all of which is going on in a manner calculated to restore any confidence that may have been shaken by our great disaster here in Galveston as a place of safe residence or investment.

The Government of the United States has made generous contribution to the development here of the best harbor on the Gulf Coast. That the investment has been a profitable one is reflected by the fact that it saves annually in reduced rail rates to the shippers of agricultural products from Nebraska to the Gulf an amount equal to the appropriation of $6,000,000 first made by the Government, which now stands committed toward the maintenance of the Port of Galveston, today the leading cotton port in the United States and ranking among the first three or four in the totals of grain and other products of American soil that are annually exported over its wharves.

I. H. KEMPNER.

President Texas Bank and Trust Company.

Galveston, Texas, Dec. 21, 1905.

JAN

Farmers' New Economic Independence.

End of Crop Lien Peonage Noted by Chief Holmes of Foreign Markets Division, Bureau of Statistics, Department of Agriculture.

CAUSES that are having profound effects are materially changing the industry of agriculture in this country and are establishing for farmers a new economic independence. Never before have the farmers been so well established, now, and, notwithstanding probable temporary relapses in some places from the noteworthy position now held, this position seems to be assured for the future productively and financially, as they are in its substantial entirety.

For many years, until very recent ones, farmers have been getting for their products prices that were unprofitable, if not actually below the full economic costs of production—indeed, it is positive that at times and for certain crops the prices were below the immediate costs of production. This has notably been so in the case of cotton.

During the long years of these abnormally low prices it was only the farmers who had virgin soil to exploit who were doing fairly well at the best, and, in the meantime, the farmers on both old and new lands sought remedies for overproduction in Greenbackism, in Populism, and in the unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

The reasons for these abnormally low prices are now vanishing, if they have not already disappeared, and the farmer consequently finds himself in a remarkably strong economic position. There are no more millions of acres of rich public and railroad land to give way; no new land is left now but the 300,000,000 acres of arid, semi-arid, and other unimprovable land, with the most of which grazing is the best that can be done. The streams of immigrating peasants from Europe and of farmers from the North Atlantic States into the Mississippi River Valley have been much diminished, with the result that the already established farms of the whole country have been mostly relieved from the stress of productive expansion upon new areas.

The plight of the farmers of the North Central States a dozen years ago and more with regard to mortgages has been radically changed; the money that went from the East to the numerous mortgage companies no longer goes to the farmers of the Middle West because the farmers themselves supply loans to one another. The mortgage companies have gone out of business for want of business to do, and the farmers of that section of the country have themselves become contributors to bank deposits and banking capital.

CROP LIEN PEONAGE.

In the South, particularly in the cotton belt, the change has been magical. For almost half a century, up to three years ago, cotton land was practically not mortgageable for the reason that lenders would not take it as security. There was no voluntary sale for this land, because no one would take the land unless it was forced upon him.

At the close of the civil war planters were compelled to resort to the crop lien system in order to provide themselves with the wherewithal for raising the next cotton crop. They must have food and other supplies upon which they and their laborers and tenants were to subsist until the next crop could be raised, harvested, and sold. The peonage to which the planters were subjected under this system was just as real as though it had been ordained and enforced by law.

In 1890, with exceptional facilities for ascertaining the facts with regard to the situation, I felt warranted in estimating the amount of liens against the cotton crop at the time of the year when the maximum amount was reached at about $300,000,000, and the rate of interest actually paid by the planters at about 40 per cent. No wonder that the cotton planters staggered through the dismal years under this awful burden.

One of the bad features of this crop-lien peonage was the compulsory raising of cotton and little but cotton. The money lender or merchant or other person who advanced supplies would have nothing but cotton for security, and hence each planter had to devote himself almost exclusively to cotton, so that he bought his bacon in Chicago, his corn in Kansas City, and his hay in St. Louis, and was about the most dependent agriculturist that could be found upon the face of the earth.

In a night, as it were, this state of affairs disappeared. Three years ago the price of cotton went up to a profitable figure, and the farmer, and not the middleman, got most of it. Three years of profitable prices to the cotton planter have relegated the crop lien to a place in history. The planter can now go to a bank, and upon his note obtain credit if he wants it. His land is now salable, and is even sought as an investment. He is financially strong enough to hold a considerable portion of his cotton until the price shall be acceptable to him. The cotton crop is not now dumped by the planter upon the market in the Autumn as before, with consequent depression of prices, leaving profits on the way to consumers to be taken by middlemen. The cotton planter has now become somewhat of a dictator, and he is strong enough financially to be one. He is now becoming able to abandon one-crop farming, and, in fact, he is increasing the rotation of crops and the raising of leguminous plants for soil replenishing, and he is increasing his farm animals and his corn crop, so that his plantation or farm is becoming more self-sufficient and independent.

For so many years have farmers been oppressed with the burden of overproduction that very few seem to have perceived a present tendency as between production and wants, which is, and must increasingly be, of profound importance to farmers. This is the tendency of the consumption of some important products to increase faster than population does, and of wants to increase faster than production, so that consumption is close upon the heels of production.

It may seem a matter of small consequence to mention poultry and eggs as an instance, but it should be remembered that these products now reach an annual figure of half a billion dollars or more, or an amount nearly equal to the value of the wheat crop. The price of eggs has been high and growing higher for several years, because consumers have wanted more eggs than have been produced. The exports are not worth mentioning. Apparently there is no limit to the consumption of really fresh eggs at a moderate price.

Fruit is in the same category. There is not enough fruit of any kind raised in this country at the present time which is actually placed upon the market in the grade of first quality, or better, that is produced in sufficient quantity to meet the wants of consumers at a moderate price. The family that has bought first-grade apples in almost any recent year has paid a luxury price. This is true also of pears, plums, peaches, and oranges, and it is true of the small fruits, such as cherries and grapes. The assertion may easily be extended to most, if not all, of the commercial berries, to strawberries, currants, blackberries, and raspberries.

Butter is another product that tends to underrun consumption. We have no butter exports from this country because the price of first grade butter is often lower in London than in New York. The highest priced butter in the world in its home markets, taking first the fancy grades, and ignoring specialties in other countries too small for notice, is found in this country.

The annual products of dairying, of fruit and vegetable raising, and of poultry keeping aggregated about $2,000,000,000 in farmers' hands in 1905, or nearly one-third of the value of all farm products, and these particular products mentioned all belong to the class of those for which there is a tendency of demand to be greater than supply. In the case of none of these products is there a satisfactory quantity obtainable by consumers at a moderate price. The public is underfed in these luxuries of the farm found in the higher grades.

In wheat production also the farmers of this country are in a position that is at least moderately strong. Canada and Argentina may stand in the way of a more advantageous position for a dozen years or so, but in the meantime the increasing demand of the world for wheat promises to the wheat grower that he shall not again suffer from the consequences of overproduction.

THE MEAT PROBLEM.

The meat problem is another one of worldwide concern, and in this the farmer of the United States plays the most important part. It is an observation, stimulating reflection, that the United States and the meat-consuming nations of Western, Central, and Northern Europe are, in some respects, drifting toward the Chinese in the matter of meat consumption. Cattle, hogs, and, in a less degree, sheep, are the historical meat animals of these regions, although some peoples, as in the case of the Southern people of this country, have yet to be educated to a taste for mutton. As the demand for meat has tightened upon the supply, and as prices have gone upward, and as National protective policies have promoted scarcity, substitutes for the historic meats have arisen. Although the flesh of fowl is not called "meat," it is considerably taking the place of meat, and eggs more especially are doing so. Goat meat is eaten in all the countries referred to, although in this country at least it needs to be sold as "Canada lamb."

Horse meat has become a staple variety of meat supply and rabbits are important enough to be mentioned, particularly in the British meat supply. Under the meat inspection laws of Germany the carcasses of dogs are officially certified as fit for human food, and considerable quantities of them are eaten. In a less degree the carcasses of cats are utilized—certainly in Germany, and presumably in France and Italy.

It may be that the increasing refusal of other countries to eat our packing-house products will turn back upon this country enough of its surplus to damage materially the prices of meat animals that are profitable to farmers; but perhaps not. The wicked and prohibited packing-house products of the United States are cordially welcomed when wearing wooden shoes and smoking a Dutch pipe.

In bringing together the foregoing lines of discussion it is found that they converge upon a conclusion of very great importance to both farmer and consumer. It appears that by far the principal portion of the products of the farm is composed of those that must continue to bring to the farmer profitable prices—perhaps highly profitable ones—as they have done during several previous years.

The new economic independence of the farmer has become so well established that this independence is not evidenced merely by a bank account.

The farmer is now more than ever before free to choose his crop, and this is a matter of tremendous importance. This removes obstacles to the rotation of crops and to intensifying culture and methods. It gives the farmer ability to raise leguminous crops, with their important benefits to the soil. It enables him to multiply his domestic animals, with further consequences upon tillage and land fertility. It enables him to adapt himself to his best markets with the best crops. The present and assured situation of the farmer makes him a factor of much force and high value in any consideration of the production of wealth by the Nation, of matters of trade and finance, and of the consumption of products that come to him from sources outside of the farm.

THEODORE H. HOLMES.

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Germany's Tariff Grievances.

Causes of the Growing Friction Our Merchants Meet in the Empire.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—The question of a new German customs tariff for many years has earnestly engaged the attention of the German Government. In the Reichstag and in the public press it urged the passage of such measures as necessary for the future of German commerce and industry. At the same time the Chancellor of the empire, Prince von Bülow, opened negotiations for new commercial treaties with other countries, especially with Italy, Austria, and Russia. To make a satisfactory treaty with Russia at first proved difficult because the Czar's country was not inclined to make great concessions. But the monumental luck which has characterized the Chancellor's political career since in office, came to his rescue. The war between Russia and Japan became a reality, and Russia for certain important promises made by Germany, of which I will speak later, agreed to make a new commercial treaty. Thus having concluded new treaties with the middle-European States, the Chancellor was prepared to consider the question of future trade relations with the United States. As is now known, the treaty existing between the United States and Germany was denounced Dec. 1, so as to make possible the enforcement of the new German autonomous tariff, which goes into effect March 1, 1906.

It is fully recognized in Germany that the consummation of a new commercial treaty with the United States is the most difficult task the Chancellor has yet to contend with, particularly as the legal basis of former treaties is not quite clear. As is known, Prussia made a treaty with the United States in 1828 which was never denounced, even not when the new German empire was formed. De facto, it has always been recognized by both countries. This treaty contains two articles (5 and 9) which contradict each other: "No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any article, the produce or manufacture of Prussia, * * * than are, or shall be, payable on the like article, being the produce of manufacture of any other foreign country. If either party shall hereafter grant to any other nation, any particular favor in navigation of commerce, it shall immediately become common to the other party, where it is freely granted to such other nation, or on yielding the same compensation when the grant is conditional."

AMERICAN TARIFF RIGHTS.

From these paragraphs Germany draws the conclusion that its goods shall enjoy in America the full rights of unrestricted, most-favored nation rights, while it is willing to grant reciprocity only in return for special concessions. On the other hand, it is said here America claims that it is entitled to absolute reciprocity. Germany adds that for example after the treaty was made between the United States and Portugal in 1900, German champagne did not receive the same most-favored nation advantages. Germany, therefore, asserts that America is not entitled to most-favored nation rights. Moreover, according to the Saratoga agreement of 1891 Chancellor Count von Caprivi granted to the United States the same tariff reductions on agricultural products, which he allowed Austro-Hungary and other States. Therefore, it is maintained here, while formerly on agricultural products only these concessions were allowed to the United States, in reality all other American goods received these concessions in return for advantages which were extended to Germany by Section 3 of the Dingley tariff.

Germany finally believes that this treaty was not a reciprocity agreement. In other words, America can claim the schedules of the present existing autonomous tariff but not any most-favored nation advantages. For, if America obtained most-favored nation privileges when the new German tariff goes into effect, March, 1906, it could without question demand the advantages of the new commercial treaties as made between Germany and other countries. As it is not so favored, it can demand only the schedules as agreed on in the special treaty made in 1900. Now, as the schedules of the agreement of 1900 are lower than those of the new German autonomous tariff, the former had to be denounced, which has been done.

So much for the grievances which Germany has against America. In view of what has been said, it need hardly be wondered at that the German press in the last years has been filled with inspired articles, and loud complaints have been heard in the Reichstag against the unfair conduct of the United States. After reading these utterances, and after numerous conversations with representative men of commerce and industry, there have been times in recent years when I feared that a tariff war between the United States and Germany was inevitable, but I am no longer of this opinion. In the first place, the Kaiser and the German Government, for political reasons, have no desire to come in conflict with the United States. Secondly, it would never do from a trade standpoint, because German exports are still largely dependent on the American market, all German reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

As a matter of fact, there are parts of Germany, for example Thuringia and Saxony, which would suffer the greatest distress if the American market was closed. Moreover, the German Chancellor is in a similar position to the President of the United States. Just as the Senate will not accept any commercial treaty presented to it by the President which does not meet the wishes of its high protection element, in the same measure the German Government will never submit a bill to the Reichstag which it is not satisfied that the high protection and the Agrarian element will accept.

FEELING AGAINST AMERICA.

The desire of Germany to come to an understanding with the United States, it need hardly be said, is not due to a special friendly feeling on the part of German industry. In fact, in all parts of the empire, whether conservative or liberal, whether high protection or free trade, the strong feeling prevails that Germany has been unjustly treated by the United States, and while the United States is enjoying all the commercial advantages accorded by Germany, it has not extended similar privileges to the Fatherland. German industry, therefore, demands a reduction of American import duties on their respective articles. This demand is made especially by the chemical industry, including soaps, perfumes, and medical preparations, gelatine, cement, ceramic, and glass wares and metal goods, and finally by the manufacturers of Nürnberg metal, basket and textile goods, paper products, wall paper, envelopes, colored paper, lithographs, beer, pens, toys, brushes, gloves, leather goods, instruments, and pencils.

German expectations, however, are not very high regarding the concessions that will be made on the American side, and this is the reason why the German Government is so modest in its demands. The German Government does not wish to fill the manufacturers and the business interests of Germany with false hopes, but it still believes that the United States will make certain concessions without needing to change the requirements of the Dingley tariff.

The demands of the German business world were made clear in a recent meeting which was held under the auspices of the Commercial Treaty Association, (Handels-Vertrag-Verein.) This conference was attended by representatives of the leading German Chambers of Commerce and allied commercial organizations. The Hamburg-American Line, the Allgemeine Electrizitats' Gesellschaft, the German Bank, the Continental Cautchue and Gutta Percha Company, and the National Bank für Deutschland were represented. The meeting, which lasted for three hours and which was also attended by representatives of the German Government, expressed its displeasure that German export met such difficulties in America.

Even the Handels-Vertrag-Verein, with its 9,000 members, which has no high protection tendencies, declared itself dissatisfied with the American situation. The American system of ad valorem duties and its serious consequences to German industry were especially condemned. It was said that everything should be done to protect America against undervaluation, but, on the other hand, opposition was made against our invoice system and the examination of goods by American Consuls. Furthermore, it was demanded that the American system of appraisement should be changed. Both forms, it was said, are in many cases a cause of discomfort to German export. Moreover, it was considered an insult that sworn statements made before the American Consuls by the appraisers frequently are declared null and void.

In fact, German industry is of the opinion that the whole American invoice system is merely a pretext in order to enable American Consuls to spy on German industry.

It is said here that unless America comes to a commercial treaty agreement with Germany Russia will become a formidable competitor when the Russian-German treaty goes into effect. According to the terms of the agreement, Russian petroleum, wood, wheat, barley, skins, and oilcake will more than ever compete with the American products in the German market. It is also hoped that with a liberal régime Russia will give up its former high protective policy and open its borders more than ever to international trade. In such an event it is believed foreigners will be able to establish factories in Russia, while again, owing to its new activity, it will be able to export larger quantities of grain to Germany and other countries.

EDWARD T. HEYN.

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Railroad Earnings.

IN ONLY four weeks of 1905 were decreases shown in railroad earnings as compared with the previous year, and this in view of the fact that many of the comparisons were with heavily increased earnings in 1904. The decreases recorded were in the early months of the year when Winter conditions prevailed and to which the losses were attributed. The heaviest gain shown was in the third week of December when the open Winter conditions prevailing this year resulted in an increase of 12.10 per cent, as compared with the same week of 1904 when the weather was less favorable. However, earlier in the year gains of almost equal amount were shown when in neither year was there any impediment to traffic. In the fouth week of May an increase of 11.49 per cent. was shown and in the third week of July one of 10.65 per cent. There were a number of weeks in which gains of more than nine per cent. were shown, and a still greater number in which the increase was 5 per cent. over. The following compilation is derived from the weekly figures published by the Financial Chronicle:

Period.	No. of Roads.	Net Increase.	Per Cent.
1st week Jan.	44	455,869	6.77
2d week Jan.	42	*261,139	*3.54
3d week Jan.	46	139,894	1.87
4th week Jan.	51	858,280	8.18
1st week Feb.	48	39,545	0.57
2d week Feb.	46	*506,975	*7.00
3d week Feb.	45	*169,105	*2.38
4th week Feb.	50	*597,033	*8.39
1st week March	47	779,283	10.53
2d week March	48	580,399	7.36
3d week March	48	975,588	8.56
4th week March	49	1,288,199	11.04
1st week April	43	680,032	9.71
2d week April	42	686,318	9.25
3d week April	43	691,751	9.59
4th week April	40	542,667	5.62
1st week May	42	432,446	6.21
2d week May	42	505,451	7.02
3d week May	41	413,460	5.76
4th week May	46	1,247,418	11.49
1st week June	42	398,541	5.56
2d week June	42	426,989	5.81
3d week June	41	440,270	5.87
4th week June	43	391,044	3.68
1st week July	39	310,149	4.38
2d week July	40	696,371	9.71
3d week July	41	784,089	10.65
4th week July	44	1,046,775	9.53
1st week Aug.	41	598,229	8.02
2d week Aug.	41	388,813	4.74
3d week Aug.	41	376,160	4.75
4th week Aug.	43	571,575	4.47
1st week Sept.	40	348,127	4.31
2d week Sept.	40	251,479	2.95
3d week Sept.	37	149,083	1.75
4th week Sept.	37	468,269	3.94
1st week Oct.	39	286,223	3.45
2d week Oct.	39	464,908	5.18
3d week Oct.	38	142,047	1.53
4th week Oct.	44	414,747	2.94
1st week Nov.	40	954,131	7.13
2d week Nov.	42	947,932	10.73
3d week Nov.	40	741,850	8.21
4th week Nov.	43	806,220	6.58
1st week Dec.	41	967,758	8.00
2d week Dec.	42	843,027	12.02
3d week Dec.	37	982,953	12.10

*Decrease.

The following table shows the increase or decrease in gross earnings by months, as compared with 1904:

Month.	No. Roads.	Inc. Gross Earnings.	Per Cent.
January	116	$7,653,980	6.58
February	117	*3,587,629	*3.01
March	118	12,743,311	9.78
April	115	9,259,551	7.36
May	118	14,390,577	11.09
June	104	11,097,543	9.66
July	115	13,289,737	10.02
August	115	13,105,089	9.23
September	115	13,721,813	9.29
October	115	1,241,434	*.54
November	55	5,935,134	9.11

*Decrease.

Money and Exchange.

Call loans reached 125 per cent. in December, the highest point touched in over six years. Money was hard not only through the month of December, but practically throughout the last four months of the year. This was in a great measure due to the drainage of currency to the interior, which began earlier and lasted longer than usual. The demands on the money market because of the heavy speculative activity in stocks also had much to do with stringency in the late months. Time funds for short periods during this period ruled generally at the legal rate plus a commission amounting in some cases to 2 per cent.

Money was easy all through the early months of the year until April, when with the withdrawals necessary for interest and dividend payments at the first of that month call loans touched 4½ per cent. In the latter part of April 7 per cent. loans were made, but easier conditions again prevailed until July, when again interest and dividend requirements were responsible for an advance to 6 per cent. Throughout the Summer rates were low, but they began steadily to advance from practically the beginning of September until the climax of 125 per cent. on Dec. 28.

The following table gives the range for call and time funds in each week of 1905:

	MONEY. On Call.	60-90 Days.	6 Mos.
Jan. 7	2 @3	3 @3½	3½@3¾
Jan. 14	1½@3	3	3 @3½
Jan. 21	1½@3	3 @3½	3 @3½
Jan. 28	1½@3	3 @3½	3 @3½
Feb. 4	1½@3	3 @3½	3 @3½
Feb. 11	1½@3½	3	3 @3½
Feb. 18	1½@3½	3 @3½	3½@3¾
Feb. 25	1 @3	3 @3½	3½@3¾
March 4	1 @3	3 @3½	3½@3¾
March 11	1½@3½	3 @3½	3½@3¾
March 18	1 @3	3	3½@3¾
March 25	1 @3½	3½@3¾	3½
April 1	2½@4½	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
April 8	2½@4½	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
April 15	2½@4½	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
April 22	2½@4½	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
April 29	2½@4½	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
May 6	2½@4½	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
May 13	2½@4½	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
May 20	2½@4½	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
May 27	2½@4½	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
June 3	2½@4½	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
June 10	2½@4½	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
June 17	2½@4½	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
June 24	2½@4½	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
July 1	2½@4½	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
July 8	2½@4½	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
July 15	2½@4½	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
July 22	2½@4½	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
July 29	2½@4½	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
Aug. 5	2½@4½	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
Aug. 12	2½@4½	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
Aug. 19	2½@4½	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
Aug. 26	2½@4½	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
Sept. 2	2½@4½	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
Sept. 9	2½@4½	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
Sept. 16	2½@4½	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
Sept. 23	2½@4½	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
Sept. 30	2½@4½	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
Oct. 7	2½@4½	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
Oct. 14	2½@4½	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
Oct. 21	2½@4½	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
Oct. 28	2½@4½	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
Nov. 4	2½@4½	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
Nov. 11	2½@4½	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
Nov. 18	2½@4½	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
Nov. 25	2½@4½	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
Dec. 2	2½@4½	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
Dec. 9	2½@4½	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
Dec. 16	2½@4½	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
Dec. 23	2½@4½	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
Dec. 30	2½@4½	3½@3¾	3½@3¾

STERLING EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range for demand and sixty-day bills in each week of last year:

	Demand.	Sixty Days.
Jan. 7	$4.8680@$4.8740	$4.8475@$4.8510
Jan. 14	4.8730@ 4.8760	4.85 @ 4.8525
Jan. 21	4.8755@ 4.8775	4.8520@ 4.8540
Jan. 28	4.8775@ 4.88	4.8540@ 4.8560
Feb. 4	4.8775@ 4.8810	4.8550@ 4.8585
Feb. 11	4.8780@ 4.8815	4.8560@ 4.8590
Feb. 18	4.8755@ 4.8790	4.8530@ 4.8580
Feb. 25	4.8690@ 4.8755	4.8480@ 4.8540
March 4	4.8600@ 4.8675	4.8450@ 4.8475
March 11	4.8660@ 4.8690	4.8490@ 4.8490
March 18	4.8630@ 4.8680	4.8430@ 4.8485
March 25	4.8565@ 4.8610	4.8370@ 4.8410
April 1	4.8585@ 4.8605	4.8380@ 4.8420
April 8	4.8590@ 4.8640	4.8410@ 4.8470
April 15	4.8610@ 4.8615	4.8430@ 4.8465
April 22	4.8615@ 4.8625	4.8430@ 4.8455
April 29	4.8620@ 4.8655	4.8430@ 4.8460
May 6	4.8630@ 4.8665	4.8435@ 4.8465
May 13	4.8660@ 4.8680	4.8455@ 4.8475
May 20	4.8675@ 4.8710	4.8460@ 4.8510
May 27	4.8705@ 4.8725	4.8510@ 4.8540
June 3	4.8680@ 4.8710	4.85 @ 4.8520
June 10	4.8695@ 4.8705	4.8505@ 4.8520
June 17	4.87 @ 4.8715	4.8510@ 4.8525
June 24	4.87 @ 4.8725	4.8520@ 4.8540
July 1	4.8695@ 4.8725	4.8530@ 4.8550
July 8	4.8690@ 4.8705	4.8525@ 4.8535
July 15	4.865 @ 4.87	4.8505@ 4.8530
July 22	4.8635@ 4.8665	4.8465@ 4.8505
July 29	4.8645@ 4.8655	4.8475@ 4.8505
Aug. 5	4.8640@ 4.8650	4.8470@ 4.8490
Aug. 12	4.8655@ 4.8670	4.8470@ 4.8490
Aug. 19	4.8665@ 4.8680	4.8475@ 4.8495
Aug. 26	4.8650@ 4.8665	4.8462@ 4.8495
Sept. 2	4.8625@ 4.8650	4.8440@ 4.8470
Sept. 9	4.8540@ 4.8625	4.83 @ 4.8480
Sept. 16	4.8490@ 4.8535	4.8225@ 4.8305
Sept. 23	4.8495@ 4.8530	4.8225@ 4.8260
Sept. 30	4.8520@ 4.8675	4.8240@ 4.8295
Oct. 7	4.8520@ 4.8580	4.8215@ 4.8280
Oct. 14	4.8515@ 4.8565	4.8175@ 4.8235
Oct. 21	4.8575@ 4.8670	4.8225@ 4.83
Oct. 28	4.670 @ 4.8705	4.8310@ 4.8360
Nov. 4	4.8635@ 4.8715	4.8290@ 4.8350
Nov. 11	4.8590@ 4.8635	4.8225@ 4.8325
Nov. 18	4.8515@ 4.8640	4.8150@ 4.83
Nov. 25	4.8610@ 4.8695	4.8290@ 4.8310
Dec. 2	4.8585@ 4.8685	4.8260@ 4.90
Dec. 9	4.8490@ 4.8575	4.8170@ 4.8260
Dec. 16	4.8590@ 4.86	4.8260@ 4.83
Dec. 23	4.8615@ 4.8645	4.8270@ 4.8290
Dec. 30	4.8510@ 4.8635	4.8190@ 4.8250

Australian Wool in Japan

Consul General Bray of Melbourne reports an interview with Dr. F. Otake, a Japanese manufacturer, in regard to the future supply of raw wool for Japan. In it one is led to look upon Japan as a future buyer and manipulator of large quantities of Australian, South African, and other wools. It all goes to show that those who looked upon the industrial development of Japan as imminent were right. There are grave questions that the future will have to face in all parts of the Orient, and the largest is not a long way off from the spindles and looms of China and Japan.

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The Pennsylvania Railroad will also equip about 125 miles of its track, between Camden and Atlantic City, N. J. for electrical operation. Curtis Steam Turbine Generators in the power house will furnish current to motors on steel passenger cars operated by Sprague-General Electric Multiple Unit Control.

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PART SIX.

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 7, 1906.

BUSINESS SECTION
Real Estate, Financial and Commercial.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

On the first business day of the new year rates ruled as high as 60 per cent., but on Friday, when loans made carry over until Monday of the following week, rates dropped to 2 per cent. and the bulk of the loans was arranged on a basis not higher than 8 per cent. The exceptionally heavy disbursements entailed in the payment of the "first of the year" dividends and interest resulted on Wednesday in the heaviest clearings which the local banks have ever made, these even exceeding the exchanges following the May 9, 1901, panic, but so smoothly did the banking machinery work that there was no real distress in the money market. The banks were called upon to face an unexpected loss in the form of shipments of $2,000,000 in gold, a part of this going to Mexico and a part to Buenos Ayres, and telegraph transfers to San Francisco of an equal amount, and the receipts of funds from the interior and the deposits here of money withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury either in the shape of interest advances on February bond disbursements, or by Government disbursing officers under authority of the Panama Emergency bill, were insufficient to offset this drain. This was plainly reflected in yesterday's bank statement, where there was reported a loss of $2,198,000 in cash holdings and of $3,721,000 in surplus reserves, which now amount to $571,000. The withdrawals of gold for shipment out of the country formed perhaps the most interesting feature of the money market proper during the week. They show plainly how exposed this market is to such movements provided interest rates here drop to low figures and the desire of European banks for gold continues. Bearing on this attitude of European banking institutions was the course of discount rates abroad last week. While this was accompanied by fluctuations and by a contrary movement at St. Petersburg, which, however, is subject to special explanations, the general trend of rates at foreign centres was toward ease. Whether this is so far temporary that any steps toward a Russian loan would at once result in such hardening of rates as to affect our gold supply is, of course, impossible to determine at this time. But the possibilities of the situation are clear. The stock market in the fore part of the week reflected the flurry in money, but its hesitation was due in larger measure to the manifest liquidation under way until Friday. There were some signs that this movement had run its course on Thursday, and a recovery was under way when sentiment was adversely affected, and the aspect of the market entirely changed, by Mr. Schiff's address before the Chamber of Commerce on the currency question. The influence of this, in turn, under more careful perusal, failed to last over the night, and on Friday the market displayed exceptional strength.

It may be safely assumed that had conditions been so bad as to make this imminent, Mr. Schiff would not have taken this time to call attention to the disastrous results which may attend the continuation of our present currency system, and that, in fact, he took advantage of a moment when conditions were soundest to call attention to the menace which is contained in the currency situation. It was undoubtedly an excellent thing that attention should have been so prominently turned to this subject as it has been by this incident at the Chamber of Commerce, for while there will be of course the inevitable disagreement as to the proper remedy, the agitation will at least prove the desirability of a change and perhaps provide the proper impetus in that direction. There are three main matters of interest in Mr. Schiff's speech, one being the statement that he recommended to Secretary Shaw that the Treasury should assume toward the money market the attitude of the Bank of England to the London money market; the second, that he is opposed to Secretary Shaw's proposal that the banks be empowered to issue "Government guaranteed currency" equal to 50 per cent. of their bond-secured currency, and the third Mr. Schiff's tentative suggestion that perhaps a remedy lies in the issue of notes against commercial paper under Clearing House auspices. The Bank of England holds control of the London money market and maintains a commendable stability of interest rates by the simple method of going into the market when there is a plethora of funds and borrowing, thus reducing the supply. On the other hand, when money is going into trade in such volume that a stringency threatens, the market goes to the Bank of England, which turns over to it at moderate rates the funds previously taken out. Mr. Schiff says that when the banks were "gorged" with deposits last year, he advised Mr. Shaw to withdraw funds, so that when a stringency came, these might be redeposited, but that Mr. Shaw refused to do this, fearing to withdraw the deposits and risk the criticism which might follow this action. It is doubtful if the Treasury could successfully follow the course pursued by the Bank of England in this respect. Outside of the difficulty of securing expert bankers comparable to those who control the policy of the English Bank, and the question of the relation of the "rediscounting" system to this policy, there is the added fact that the flame of speculation burns brighter in this country than in any other part of the world, and that only too often our banks are found encouraging it by both precept and example. With a great speculation in stocks under way, such as prevailed in the closing months of last year, deposits of fresh money would in all probability only add fuel to the flame, and when those deposits were exhausted, the Government would be powerless to offer further aid. It may be that if all Government moneys outside those specially restricted by law were kept in the National banks under most careful provisions as to their supervision and safety, there would not be, as there is now, a feeling that as a last resort Government moneys could be thrown into the stock market to relieve a tense situation. If the banks refused to take this money under these terms, which might include the payment of a moderate amount of interest, then the Treasury might well refuse, under any conditions, to make deposits of its holdings with the banks.

While Mr. Schiff does not approve this, it is probable that a majority of our bankers believe that Secretary Shaw's circulation plan, with sufficient tax to make issues unprofitable except under extraordinary conditions, is the most practicable solution of the currency question. This, to all intents, has been the system in Germany, and on the whole it has met with exceptional success there. Contrasted with it, the proposal of a note issue based on commercial paper seems clumsy and little less hazardous. The suggestion as to a commercial paper basis for circulation is, of course, not new, having been offered by the late Edward Atkinson during the troubles of 1893. It was put in practice in various parts of the South, particularly in Birmingham, Ala., during that year, and the notes were readily accepted by people generally, but in their redemption there was confusion, owing to the difficulty of quickly procuring the commercial paper which formed the basis upon which they were issued. This confusion would probably be far greater in the case of a city like New York. The division of the country into sections, with a Clearing House in each section in which the commercial paper might be deposited, as was suggested by Mr. Atkinson, might, of course, meet this disadvantage. Whatever plan is finally adopted, the one thing clear now is that there should be comprehensive action by Congress at the earliest possible moment.

KANAWHA AND MICHIGAN.

Road's Operating Cost Compared with That of Other Lines.

The minority stockholders of the Kanawha and Michigan Railway, which is now paying no dividends, assert that the road could easily be made to pay 10 per cent. This past week the committee representing the minority drew attention to the fact that a large tract of land owned by the road had not been included in the road's list of assets, although the estimated value of the land was more than sufficient to pay off the road's bonded indebtedness.

The Kanawha and Michigan is controlled by the Toledo and Ohio Central, which owns a controlling interest in the stock, and the Toledo and Ohio Central is in turn controlled by the Hocking Valley, the ownership of which rests with five other railroad systems. Thus the management of the Kanawha and Michigan is as a matter of fact very far removed from the influence of the road's minority stockholders. The latter claim that the road is operated at an extravagantly high cost and that the surplus earnings as reported are far below the surplus which the road is really capable of earning.

This contention is apparently supported by a comparison of the operating cost on the Kanawha and Michigan and that on other lines in the same territory, including the Hocking Valley itself. The latter is operated for about 64 per cent. of its gross earnings, while the ratio in the case of the Kanawha and Michigan is over 80. Below is given for the Kanawha and Michigan and six other roads the ratio of the various items in operating cost to gross earnings:

	Maintenance of Way.	Maint'e of Equipment.	Conduct'g Transportation.	General Expenses.
	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.
Kanawha & Mich.	19.9	25.6	35.4	1.6
Tol. & Ohio Cen.	16.5	18.7	37.8	1.6
Norfolk & West.	16.2	16.2	29.6	1.9
Wheel. & L. E.	15.8	16.6	40.5	2.7
Balt. & Ohio.	11.6	16.1	36.2	2.0
Ches. & Ohio.	10.5	19.6	32.2	1.5
Hocking Valley.	10.8	21.5	29.9	1.9

YERKES ESTATE INVESTMENT.

Stocks Excluded, as Are Also, by Inference, Collateral Trust Bonds.

Wall Street was interested last week in the provisions in the will of C. T. Yerkes regarding the classes of securities in which the executors were empowered to invest the funds of the estate. The clause of the will relating to this matter reads as follows:

"First-class income-bearing securities, bonds secured by first mortgages on real estate, the bonds of commercial railroads where dividends have been paid for at least five successive years, or such bonds as savings banks of the State of New York are authorized to invest their funds in, or United States or municipal bonds."

This list of securities excludes at least by inference the collateral trust bond which has been a prominent feature of railroad and industrial financing during the past few years. Presumably the first phrase of the clause quoted above is a general statement which is amplified in the following words, which specifically limit the character of the estate's investments. Stocks are not mentioned at all, it being presumably the intention of the testator to limit his executors to investments in bonds alone.

JANUARY REINVESTMENTS.

New Year's Bond Sales Much Below Average for Past Five Years—Large Dealings in Stocks.

The January reinvestments this year failed to produce any great activity in the bond market. Dealings in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange during the past week exceeded all previous records for the period with the exception of the first full week in 1901, but the business in bonds was much below the average for the past five years. The total sales of all classes of bonds amounted to $14,202,000, while last year the dealings for the first five business days reached a total of $21,264,500. With the single exception of 1904 the dealings in bonds this past week was the smallest since 1900.

The transactions in stocks and bonds on the Stock Exchange for the first week in January, in each year since 1900 compare as follows:

	Stocks. Shares.	Bonds. Par Value.
*1906	4,713,623	$14,202,000
*1905	5,977,523	21,264,500
1904	2,945,141	11,390,000
1903	6,383,910	20,284,000
1902	4,153,960	20,043,000
1901	8,602,789	21,249,800
*1900	2,821,856	7,797,000

*5 days.

BANKING COMPETITION

Is Excessive and Dangerous, Supt. Kilburn Believes.

INTEREST ALLOWANCE EVIL

Some Institutions Pay as Much as 4 Per Cent. on Deposits—Other Phases of Competition Between Banks and Trust Companies.

State Superintendent of Banks Kilburn, in his annual report to the State Legislature, lays stress on the serious danger which is likely to follow unrestrained competition for deposits between the banks and trust companies of the State as well as between the individual institutions of either class. That many banking institutions, including some of the long-established ones, as well as some of those which have recently come into existence, have gone to great lengths to increase the volume of their business, is a matter of very general knowledge.

Summarizing the questions growing out of this competition between banking institutions, Supt. Kilburn says in his report to the Legislature:

"I can but look with fear and misgiving upon the competition for deposits which has arisen in the last few years among and between the banks and trust companies of the State. This competition is so great that unusual, and, in my opinion unwarranted, rates of interest are paid to depositors. Competition in banking is not like competition in mercantile and other branches of business.

"The banks and trust companies are dealing with the people's money. As I have frequently pointed out before, the payment of undue rates of interest upon deposits is necessarily followed, and naturally so, by a desire on the part of an institution to obtain the greatest possible rate upon its loans and investments. This in turn strongly tends to loans and investments which in other circumstances ordinary prudence would reject. I regard this competition, and its attendant results, as the greatest menace to banking in this State to-day."

The inducements offered by banking institutions, especially in New York City, in the way of interest on deposits has naturally enough led to an enormous accumulation of deposits at this centre. Out-of-town banks have been attracted by the payment of 2 per cent. on their deposits with New York banking institutions. The payment of even higher rates of interest to individuals has followed as a natural result of the payments made on larger accounts. Interest as high as 4 per cent. has been paid by some of the smaller banking institutions in this city on individual deposits, the minimum balance being fixed in many cases at a very small amount.

Prospective depositors in this city have time and time again been circularized by banking institutions, more particularly the newer ones, offering special inducements for accounts. The references to interest allowed on accounts is usually a prominent feature of these requests for deposits. A circular sent out a few days ago by one of these institutions is typical of this phase of banking competition. It contained this paragraph:

"The present condition of the money market permits it (the trust company) to offer very liberal rates of interest on deposit accounts and certificates of deposit, and the officers will welcome any inquiries in relation thereto."

It is self-evident that after allowing interest on deposits varying from 2 per cent. up to 4 per cent. that the banks and trust companies must seek every opportunity for profitable employment of the funds purchased in this manner, at times going beyond the lines of absolute safety. If to the 4 per cent. paid for deposits be added the expenses of carrying the account, including the general management of the institution, the cost of the money secured in this way is raised to the level at which investments pass from conservatism to a greater or less degree of what may rightfully be called speculation. By increasing the interest rate allowed on deposits the banks lessen the degree of conservatism which it is possible for them to follow in their investments. The further this paying of interest goes the more it must necessarily weaken the position of the banks.

The payment of interest is by no means the only phase of this competition between banking institutions, which is carried to extremes. The conservatism in the matter of obtaining new business which was long characteristic of banking institutions, as it still is, for instance, in the profession of the law, has long since been abandoned. Every opportunity for increasing a bank's business even at the expense of other banks is nowadays watched with the greatest care by most of the institutions with ambitions for piling up large deposits. It was made very clear during the course of the insurance investigation that the insurance companies, for the purpose of seeking the position of the biggest company, assumed expenses which were out of all proportion to the results attained. To a certain extent the same ambition seems to exist among the banks, at least among a certain number of them.

The suggestion that a bank is about to be consolidated with another institution is the signal for the issuance of circulars by many other banks to all the correspondents of the institution about to be merged with another, asking for these accounts. The promoters of new banking institutions in other places are sought out and requested to place their deposits with one or another of the New York banks. Such gentlemen are given momentarily great importance in their own eyes by being made the object of attention from the great banking institutions of New York.

One of the leading National banks of this city has gone a little further. In order to be the first bank to come in touch with the organizers of new banks, it has issued a book on the subject of the establishment of National banks. In this way it has endeavored to bring its facilities prominently before bank organizers with the object, of course, of securing their New York deposits and in a general way of increasing their relations with banking institutions in other parts of the country.

Every opportunity that presents itself for advertising a bank's facilities is nowadays availed of with avidity. In this effort to bring themselves before the attention of all elements of the public which may add to their deposits some banks not infrequently go to lengths which seemed to their friends and competitors as being beyond the lines of gentlemanly competition. Indeed, keen competition between banking institutions is now as marked a feature of the banking situation as it is in commercial circles. The conservative element among bankers is inclined to agree with Supt. Kilburn in the view that the position of the banks as trustees of other people's money bars them from competing with each other with the freedom with which those who are in no sense trustees are free to compete. The present tendency, however, has seemingly left this element in the background.

Just what may be the remedy for a situation which evidently is calculated to lead to serious evils, even if it be doubted that these evils already exist in any degree that may be considered alarming, does not very clearly appear. Supt. Kilburn himself seems to have doubts about the authority of the Legislature to correct the abuse of interest payment by the banks and trust companies of the State. The banks themselves, of course, are in a position to apply the remedy, but co-operation between them for such a purpose it would appear useless to hope for. Especially is this true of New York City, where competition is probably keener than anywhere else.

Supt. Kilburn points out in his report that the banks of Albany agreed among themselves a year ago to pay interest on no account carrying a smaller balance than $10,000. This agreement, it appears, has been faithfully lived up to, and the Superintendent points out that very few deposits have been lost on account of it. He adds further that the agreement has put banking in that city upon a much more conservative basis. Some of the worst features of interest allowances by the banks and trust companies are probably avoided by fixing such a large balance as a minimum upon which interest will be allowed. Such accounts are, of course, valuable to a bank out of all proportion to the small accounts carrying perhaps balances of only a few hundred dollars, although drawn against possibly as frequently as happens with accounts carrying much larger balances.

JACOB SCHIFF, head of the house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who last week in his address before the Chamber of Commerce brought forcibly before the public the need of currency reform, is a man who very seldom publicly expresses his opinion on financial matters. For this reason among others his words usually have decided effect upon market sentiment when he dwells on matters directly affecting prices.

Mr. Schiff's reference to the possibility of a panic in the future unless monetary reforms were adopted gave a shudder to the stock market from which it did not recover until the following day. The last notable occasion on which Mr. Schiff took the public into his confidence in the matter of his opinion of the market was in July, 1903. Then he frankly expressed the opinion that the market had gotten down to a level at which it was no longer above intrinsic values. This was interpreted as meaning that in Mr. Schiff's opinion the market had reached bottom, and it immediately began to recover. It was made evident then that the public expression of his opinion was sufficient to bring about a change in market sentiment.

NORMAN B. REAM is credited in Wall Street with having been prominent in the New York City traction merger in the capacity of advisor. He is said to have helped in the task of conciliating the opposing views in regard to terms held by the several interests represented in the negotiations for the consolidation of the Interborough and Metropolitan systems. Mr. Ream is a man whose interests are much diversified. He by no means restricts his activities to corporation matters. He takes a very lively interest in the grain market and is credited with indulging occasionally in heavy operations in wheat.

In this connection this story is told of him by a railroad official who accompanied Mr. Ream and others on an inspection trip over the lines of the Illinois Central. Every stop of any length during the entire trip was utilized by Mr. Ream to make an inspection of the grain fields in the neighborhood. At one junction point the party spent a whole day. While the operating officials and Directors of the road were making side trips on branch lines, Mr. Ream was driving about the county on a buckboard taking careful note of the condition of the wheat fields as he had done all during the trip.

He got back to town late in the afternoon. Stuyvesant Fish, President of the Illinois Central, was in the party's private car when Mr. Ream went aboard. "Are there any telegraph blanks here?" inquired Mr. Ream. He was quickly supplied with them. "Do you know, Fish," he said as he sent off a dispatch, "the poor deluded people around here think that they will be able to sell all the wheat they are growing. I know they can't, so I am going to help them sell it."

GEORGE H. DANIELS, formerly head of the passenger department of the New York Central, which was colloquially abbreviated into "Pass Department," is believed to have left many troubles behind him when his position was changed to that of manager of the New York Central's advertising department. Probably relief would have come to him in any event owing to the abolition of the pass system, but while that system was in vogue on the New York Central Mr. Daniels had many experiences which finally convinced him that his position was by no means a bed of roses. Even with all the favors that he distributed, he did not escape criticism. The story is told that Mr. Daniels in the course of his duties sent an annual pass to Stuyvesant Fish, President of the Illinois Central Railroad, in keeping with the custom of railroads in exchanging passes with each other. Mr. Fish, so it is told, noted very carefully the various restrictions imprinted on the pass. After a careful study of the document he came to the conclusion that there was just one train upon which the pass would give him the right to travel, and that one leaving New York for the West some time about sunrise. Having come to this conclusion, Mr. Fish determined to show equal courtesy to the New York Central. He took a blank form for a pass over the Illinois Central Railroad, filled it out in Mr. Daniels's name, and made it read, "Good for transportation on all hand cars on all the lines of the Illinois Central Railroad system." Mr. Fish signed the pass, and in a courteously worded message of appreciation of the favor that had been conferred on him by Mr. Daniels inclosed the pass over his own line. Mr. Daniels's reception of the communication is left out of the story.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION

Agitation Renewed by Mr. Schiff's Sharp Criticism.

MANY REMEDIES OFFERED

How the Commercial Paper Plan Has Worked—"Asset Currency"—The German System—Bank Practice in Placing Loans.

Neither the much-discussed plan of Secretary Shaw for giving flexibility to the currency in times of stringency by permitting the National banks to issue money, subject to a tax of 5 or 6 per cent., up to 50 per cent. of their bond-secured currency, nor the suggestion of Jacob Schiff to the Chamber of Commerce that the better way to secure the same result would be the issuance of currency secured by commercial paper, is entirely untried. During the great money stringency of 1893, when the bank reserves of New York fell below the legal requirement and currency was so scarce that premiums as high as 4 per cent. were paid for it, financial institutions in the East were forced to adopt relief measures along the lines suggested by Mr. Schiff.

Lacking cash to make payments, the banks had to put out paper in large amounts, chiefly in the form of Clearing House loan certificates, and not only was this paper accepted without question in financial circles, but it obtained a wide circulation among the people. The then Controller of the Currency, A. B. Hepburn, gathered statistics showing the extent to which these paper obligations were used to perform the functions of currency, which are extremely interesting. His returns justified the estimate that there were issued fully $100,000,000 of Clearing House certificates, certified checks, certificates of deposit, cashier's checks, of round denominations from $1 to $50, and manufacturers' due bills. Included in the grand total were Clearing House certificates for round amounts, some of them, as in the case of the Birmingham, Ala., institution, going as low as 25 cents. These paper evidences of debt performed so valuable a service in the face of the scarcity of real money that, though all of those clearly issued to circulate among the public as money, in distinction from those used purely in settling debit balances between banks, were subject to a 10 per cent. tax, under an old law designed to call in State bank notes, the Government refrained from enforcing the law. So entirely evident was the service performed in keeping the machinery of commerce and business in motion, it is a significant fact that not a single loss was recorded resulting from the use of this makeshift currency.

Notwithstanding the success of this system in the emergency, Mr. Hepburn does not consider a commercial-paper-secured currency a practicable measure to supply the want of elasticity in our system, and certainly no one is better acquainted with its advantages and limitations.

Secretary Shaw's plan for additional issues of currency by the National banks unsecured by bonds is analogous to the system employed in Germany.

The Reichsbank of Germany is empowered to issue a large amount of uncovered or asset currency regularly, and in times of great demand further elasticity is provided by additional issues, which are subject to a tax of 5 per cent. paid into the Imperial Treasury. The bank is required to maintain a cash reserve, exclusive of notes of other banks, equal to one-third of its notes in circulation. During the commercial and financial depression of 1900 and 1901 in Germany this system was put to a severe test, and is considered by bankers to have saved the nation from a severe spasm of contraction and financial disaster.

The fluctuations of the note circulation of the Reichsbank during 1900 illustrate the flexibility which our financiers are seeking. During March of that year the excess circulation was 238,258,000 marks, in April it was 33,196,000 marks, and in June 158,645,000 marks. In September it had gone up to 212,527,000 marks, and after pulling down to 23,067,000 marks in November closed the year at 355,917,000 marks. Upon these amounts the required tax of 5 per cent. was paid, and the bank's rate of interest was also 5 per cent. except during the first months of the year, when 5½ per cent. was charged. The following year the bank paid the same tax on excess circulation while it was receiving 4 and 4½ per cent. for the funds, thus suffering a loss which it was willing to accept as the price of averting calamity.

The whole question is emphasized anew each year, when the season of tight money rolls around, and each successive Secretary of the Treasury has evolved remedial measures which are never enacted. It requires such conditions as the New York money market is just passing through, or panic talk like Mr. Schiff's, to enlist general interest and bring the problem home to the public. Secretary Gage in 1900 advocated a system of elastic bank currency which would be secured by deposits of Government bonds equal to 30 per cent. and a legal-tender deposit of 20 per cent., the remaining 50 per cent. to be based upon assets and secured by a guarantee fund.

The great increase in the supply of gold and the growth of National prosperity distracted popular attention from the necessity of currency reform, and nothing came of Mr. Gage's recommendations.

Leslie M. Shaw inherited the unsolved problem, and in his report for 1902 expressed himself in favor of an "asset currency," safeguarded by a guarantee fund and rigid redemption requirements. The plan which 125 per cent. money has brought into the focus of public attention is the same idea of asset currency.

It has been objected that asset currency issued in time of stringency and subject to taxation would afford no relief to the legitimate business interests of the country, which could not afford to pay the high rate of interest necessitated by the tax and would only supply funds for stock market speculation.

Bankers in Wall Street who have discussed the proposed measures of relief are of opinion that where the money would go is a matter that would actually regulate itself.

The methods of accommodation of one large downtown bank where interests are commercial rather than of the stock market furnish an interesting illustration of how loans are distributed and why call money may reach 125 per cent. while commercial paper is discounted at reasonable figures.

This bank's custom is to lend its depositors at the rate of five to one, that an applicant for a loan whose account amounted to $25,000 would be allowed $125,000 of the bank's funds. During the period when call money reached its record rates this concern was lending about 70 per cent. of its funds to its regular customers. Twenty-five per cent. had to be set aside for the legal reserve, which allowed only 5 per cent. available for call loans, which were bringing in such handsome returns. The bank refused to lend in this way more than the floating difference between regular customers' demands and the legal reserve simply because to have done so would, in its opinion, have been bad business policy. The good-will of depositors was worth more than the brief chance to get high interest.

MARKET PREDICTIONS.

How Prices Reflected Mr. Schiff's Warning of a Panic—Effect of Public Statements by Financiers on Other Occasions.

The stock market's first response to the prediction of Jacob Schiff at last Thursday's meeting of the Chamber of Commerce that the country would eventually face the worst panic in its history unless our currency system were reformed was a sharp break in prices, which was still in progress when the market closed for the day. Friday morning prices began to recover, and before the day was over a strong upward movement appeared in all quarters of the market. The second day's view was that Mr. Schiff's utterances were intended to hasten currency reform, and that in this light his remarks to the Chamber of Commerce were a favorable market factor.

The published statements of men who are powerful in the world of finance have frequently exerted important influence on the market. It is a matter of uncertainty, however, in what light the market will accept such expressions of opinion by financiers. J. P. Morgan's statement in the Spring of 1906 that the market would soon recover from the effect of the large security issues of previous years, while intended to be reassuring, had rather the opposite effect upon the market. A few months later a statement by Mr. Schiff to the effect that the market was no longer above intrinsic values helped to bring about a substantial recovery.

On several occasions public statements by Frank A. Vanderlip, Vice President of the National City Bank, have had decided effect on prices. Last October his address before the American Bankers' Convention for a time depressed the market. He said then that temporary disaster was likely to follow the pushing up of prices at a time when money was needed elsewhere than in the stock market. After hesitating for a time the market went higher than ever, despite an advance in call money to 125 per cent.

In former days Jay Gould's statements on several occasions loomed up as important market factors. James R. Keene has also been one of the men whose opinions publicly expressed have been quickly reflected in the stock market.

C., H. AND D. CERTIFICATES.

Official Statement of Receiver Harmon in Reference to Status of Road's Business.

The petition of Receiver Judson Harmon of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and of the Père Marquette Railroad for permission from the court to issue certificates to meet the January coupons on the company's bonds, other than the few issues upon which default occurred, gives the following list of bonds and the amounts necessary to pay the interest:

Pere Marquette Railway, Lake Erie & Detroit River 4s	$57,400
Pere Marquette con. 4s	167,640
Pere Marquette ref. 4s	184,140
Flint & Pere Marquette, Toledo Div. 5s	10,000
Total	$419,180
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton 2d mtg. 4½s of 1881	45,000
C., H. & D. ref. 4s of 1904	226,140
Detroit & Mich. con. 5s of 1881	68,200
Ind., Dec. & West. 1st 5s of 1895	75,050
Cin., Ind. & West. 1st & ref. 4s of 1902	93,440
Total	$507,830
Total both roads	927,010

In the petition the previous unofficial statements in regard to the status of the company's business and the attitude of the receiver toward the holders of the company's bonds were repeated in the following definite form:

"All of said bonds are unquestioned obligations of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company, and are secured by mortgages or deeds of trust, some covering all of its property and others covering the greater part thereof; the property mortgaged being in each case, as your petitioner is informed and believes, and avers, of a value much greater than the amount of such bonds secured thereon respectively."

The petition says that the reason why this interest cannot be paid out of cash in hand is that payments due from connecting lines and other persons are being withheld until existing set-offs can be ascertained, that the receiver found very little cash on hand, and that all receipts until after Jan. 1, 1906, will be "imperatively required for the payment of pay rolls and for current supplies and maintenance and other purposes necessary to preserve the property and operate the same, but that "normal conditions will shortly be restored, and he will then be able from the earnings of the railroad to repay the amount of money which may be borrowed to meet said interest."

The receiver in another paragraph refers to the bonds of the Père Marquette Railroad, upon which the interest was paid, in terms similar to those used in reference to the bonds of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway proper.

The form in which the receiver certificates were issued does not give them precedence over any part of the road's mortgage debt. The order granting permission to issue these certificates provides that they may be issued to an amount not exceeding $931,010.

GOLD TO ARGENTINA.

Our Exports of the Precious Metal to That Country Have Assumed Large Volume in Recent Years.

The shipment this past week of gold to Argentina marks the beginning of a movement which in the past has frequently occurred at this season or even earlier in the Winter. Since 1903 shipments of gold to Argentina from New York have been made in fairly large volume. During earlier years the movement was intermittent. Most of the gold sent by us to Argentina is for European account. The transactions for the most part are arranged either in London or Paris, and New York bankers act in these shipments on the requests of their correspondents abroad. For some weeks past London has been sending gold to Argentina, and the shipment from New York this past week is apparently a shifting of this movement from the London market to our own.

Argentina at this season receives from abroad a large amount of gold in payment of its exports of grain, which goes in large quantity to Europe. Nearly all the gold sent from the United States to South American countries goes to Argentina, the exports of the precious metal to other countries in that part of the world being scattered and unimportant even in the aggregate. The record of our gold exports to Argentina since 1895 is given in the following table. There were no shipments between 1896 and 1900, and none between that year and 1903. The figures are for the fiscal years ended June 30. Those for 1906 cover the exports of gold to all South America, but the bulk of this went to Argentina:

GOLD EXPORTS TO ARGENTINA.

1896	$3,500,000	1904	$2,750,000
1903	2,450,000	1905	*11,443,190
1906	2,850,000		

*Total South American.

THE RAILROAD PASS EVIL

Loss of Many Millions Annually to the Companies.

A SERIOUS BUSINESS MATTER

The New York Central's Passes at Albany Alone During Sessions Estimated at 2,000 to 3,500 a Week.

The abolishing of the pass by several of the larger railroad corporations has so far been discussed in terms of amusement and surprise. The consternation of the "dead-head," the danger of reptiles, and the total destruction of a time-honored form of graft in the regions affected—these are the phases of the subject that have been most considered, and nothing serious has been said about the effect upon the earnings of the railroad corporations. The giving of passes had become a monstrous evil in the eyes of these railroad managers, and half-way measures toward abating it were of no avail. Instead of being a laughing matter for the railroads this movement against free passenger transportation is a very serious business. No one who has regarded the matter only casually can have any idea of the loss of income annually suffered by railroads through having to yield as a matter of custom to the demands constantly being made upon them for free transportation. The loss has amounted annually to many millions of dollars.

The railroads themselves are unwilling to furnish figures on the subject. Statistics abound on every other detail of railroad management. The pass is more or less a secret favor, and as such its inroads upon the profits of the company are known only to the managers.

Some conception of the magnitude of the subject may be gained from certain general facts concerning the operations of the New York Central's pass bureau, now no more. The figures are not official, but they are sufficiently near the truth to form a basis of comparison. It is estimated by one who has been in a position to know the extent of the political demands made upon this railroad that in recent years an average of 2,000 trip passes a week have been issued during sessions of the Legislature at Albany, with an increase to an average of about 3,500 in the last three or four weeks of each session. The increase toward the end of a session is accounted for in several ways—by the supreme efforts then being made to keep things well lubricated and by the greed of those who would seek in those weeks to stock up with passes, which will not be so easily procured after the Legislature has adjourned.

The distribution of passes at Albany, large as it may seem, has been but a small part of the total. One authority estimates that the number of trip passes issued annually on all accounts from the New York Central's free transportation bureau has been 200,000. The highest estimate puts the number at 300,000 a year. These figures do not include the annual passes, as distinct from the trip passes. Considering the varied nature of the demands made upon this road for passes these estimates, after a little thought, do not seem at all unreasonable. Political demands have not been confined to the crowd at Albany. There has likewise been a political reason for giving passes at every village and town through which the railroad runs or in which it has assessable property.

Assuming that the value of the transportation would average $5 for each pass (a moderate estimate) the company would lose $1,000,000 a year on 200,000 passes. Men who know a good deal about it estimate the loss a good deal higher. They put the value of transportation given with each pass nearer $10 than $5. At $10, the loss on 200,000 passes would be $2,000,000, and on 300,000 passes, which is the number of the highest estimate, it would be $3,000,000 annually. This does not include the annual passes, of which the New York Central has had several thousand constantly outstanding. It has taken one executive and two assistants to conduct the business of the New York Central's pass bureau. Three men with nothing to do but issue free transportation! It may be supposed that they could issue a good deal in the course of a year.

The growth of the pass evil itself led eventually to abuses which may be described as a form of graft upon graft. For instance: Lobbyists at the various State capitals, serving many interests besides those of the railroad corporations, have been known to make vast demands upon the railroads for free transportation and then use the passes indiscriminately both to promote the interests of the railroads and other interests which the railroads knew nothing whatever about. A story is being told of a well-known lobbyist at Albany who undertook to accomplish a certain thing for $40,000. Of this $40,000 he actually spent only $3,000. Instead of money he used passes to keep his people "in line," and the railroad that furnished the passes had no interest whatever in that particular piece of legislation. The lobbyist's requests for passes were honored without question, the railroad supposing that it was getting something in return, whereas, in fact, its free transportation was being used to promote other people's interests, the lobbyist pocketing the money which, in lieu of the passes, he doubtless would have been compelled to spend.

Next to the New York Central, the Pennsylvania Railroad has probably suffered a greater loss of income through its pass bureau than any other railroad. The political demands upon it were two-fold. They came from both State and National sources. The value of free transportation issued annually by the Pennsylvania under the old régime at Washington would make an astonishing total.

The value of the transportation hitherto given away is, of course, greater than the increase of income which will be enjoyed by the roads abolishing the pass, for without passes people will travel less. But "dead-heads" must do a minimum amount of traveling, even without passes. The percentage of travel entirely lost will doubtless be small.

NEW CAPITAL FOR COTTON CO.

Brayton Ives May Be President of Reorganized Round-Bale Trust.

A new movement for the reorganization of the American Cotton Company is said to be under way by which $1,400,000 of new capital will be raised. Bondholders and stockholders will be asked to contribute the additional funds on the basis of 14 per cent. of their holdings.

The company, which is known as the Round-Bale Cotton Trust was reorganized in 1904, with $1,500,000 new capital. The plan provided for $1,500,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, $3,600,000 first preferred 7 per cent. stock, $3,600,000 second preferred stock, and $3,600,000 common stock. According to the new plan the new capital stock under the new mortgage will be $1,400,000. It is said that Brayton Ives will be the next President.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Higher—Surplus of Banks Sharply Reduced.

Market Ignores the Adverse Weekly Statement—The Cash Loss.

Although preliminary estimates of the movements of money indicated an addition, of between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 to the cash holdings of the banks during the week, the publication of the bank statement yesterday showed that the associated institutions had actually lost $2,198,000 in cash. As a result of this heavy decrease and an increase of $5,683,000 in loans and of $5,091,000 in deposits the surplus, which it was thought would be little affected by the week's movements, fell away $3,721,000, leaving only $571,000 above the required reserves. The thoroughly unsettled condition of the money market in the fore part of the week owing to the heavy January disbursements, one outcome of which was the passing of checks amounting to $686,000,000 through the Clearing House on Wednesday, goes, of course, a long way toward explaining the unexpected changes reported by the banks, and, in addition to this, it should be remembered that in the operations of the average system the $2,000,000 which was transferred to San Francisco a week ago Saturday counted in the bank statement for six times as much as a gain of a like amount on Friday, the last day of the banking week. While the surplus actually reported yesterday is the smallest at this time in a great many years, it is not improbable that it represents the culmination of the money disturbance, and that from this time on improvement will be steady. Supporting this probability are the records of the January money markets in past years; the low rates at which money loaned on Friday, and the rates at which stock loans were renewed after the close of yesterday's short session, the 5 or 6 per cent. demanded for such renewals apparently promising only moderate money rates on Monday.

It was undoubtedly such considerations as those enumerated which influenced the trading in yesterday's market, for the bank statement itself possessed so little influence that substantially the highest prices of the day were made at the close of the session. Prices in almost all of the active stocks at the opening were higher than at the close of the previous day, and the advance was steady until the close. Once more Union Pacific was the leader in this upward movement, rising in all 2¼ points on transactions of more than 200,000 shares. Again, its course was closely followed by Atchison, which rose 2 points, and by the United States Steel shares and American Sugar. As on Friday, however, the buying touched all parts of the list and the resulting movement was broad and vigorous. There was little of interest in the news developments of the day, although the November report of the St. Paul, showing an increase of $448,000 in gross earnings and of $123,000 in net, attracted some attention. Abroad there was little change in the general aspect of the markets, but money rates were, if anything, a trifle easier.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money rates, 7 per cent. for sixty days, including commission; 6@7 per cent. for ninety days, including commission; 6 per cent. for four and five months; 5½@6 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5½@6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable and choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $471,612,270; balances, $11,686,790. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $1,009,254.

Sterling exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.8245 for sixty days, $4.8580 for demand, and $4.8685 for cables. Commercial bills were quoted at $4.81¾@$4.82½.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.20 and 5.17¼; reichsmarks, 94¼@94 5-16 and 95; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—30c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, none; telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—10c discount @ par.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 29 11-16d per ounce and in New York at 64½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 49½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Andes sold at .20, 300 Choller at .15, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.15, 400 Elkton at .50, 500 Gold Sovereign at .10½, 500 Jack Pot at .03, 200 Jim Butler at .77, 200 Justice at .04, 300 Overman at .22@.23, 300 Ohio Tonopah at .26, 200 Red Top at 1.40.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Saturday, Jan. 6, 1906.

Total sales Jan. 6, 1906..... 1,048,231
From Jan. 1, 1906..... 6,713,693
Corresponding date last year..... 3,677,823

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
23½	23⅝	1,600	Allis-Chalmers Co.....	23⅞	23⅞	23	23⅛	— ⅛
63¼	63½	200	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf..	63	63	63	63	...
108¼	108⅜	90,100	*Amalg. Copper Co....	109¾	110⅜	109	106¼	+ ¼
28⅜	28½	1,800	Am. Ag. Chem. Co.....	25½	26⅜	25½	28¼	+1
90	94¼	300	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.....	93½	93½	93½	93½	+2½
34	34½	1,700	*Am. Beet Sugar Co....	34	35	34	34½	+ ⅜
40⅝	40¾	1,900	Am. Car & Foundry....	40⅝	40¾	40½	40¾	+ ¼
99	100	600	Am. Car & Found. pf...	100	100	99⅞	100	+ ¼
38½	38⅝	3,100	Amer. Cotton Oil.....	39	39	38	38½	+ ⅛
10¼	10⅜	300	*Am. Grass Twine.....	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
8⅞	9⅛	400	Am. Hide & Leather..	9	9	9	9	...
40⅜	40½	500	Am. Hide & Leath. pf..	40	40⅝	40	40⅜	+ ⅜
40⅝	40½	6,500	*Am. Ice Securities....	39⅞	40⅜	39⅝	40½	+1
77⅜	77½	12,600	*Am. Locomotive Co...	78	78	77	77⅜	— ¼
117	118	100	*Am. Locomotive pf....	117½	117½	117½	117½	+ ½
164½	165	13,000	*Am. Smelt. & Ref.....	166	166	164⅜	164½	+ ⅞
127	127¼	1,200	*Am. Smelt. & R. pf....	127¾	127⅞	127⅛	127¼	— ¼
100⅝	101	200	*Am. Smt. Sec. pf. B..	100⅞	101	100⅝	101	+ ⅜
14	14½	100	Am. Steel Foundries....	14½	14½	14½	14½	...
46⅞	48¾	20,235	*Am. Woolen Co.....	47¼	48	46⅛	46½	+ ⅛
104	104⅝	200	*Am. Woolen Co. pf....	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ½
263½	264	48,000	*Anaconda Cop. Min...	270	274	259	264	+2
94¼	94⅜	76,700	At., Top. & S. F.....	92⅝	94⅜	92⅝	94¼	+2
103	103½	1,400	At., Top. & S. F. pf...	104	104	103¼	103¾	— ⅛
159	159⅝	500	Atlantic Coast Line....	159	159½	158½	159½	+1½
114⅝	114¾	23,850	Baltimore & Ohio.....	114¼	114⅝	114	114⅜	+1¼
88½	88⅝	5,850	Brook. Rapid Transit..	88½	88¾	88¼	88⅝	+ ⅛
174⅜	174½	2,500	Canadian Pacific	173¾	174½	173¾	174⅜	+ ¼
45½	45¾	13,300	Central Leather	45¼	45⅝	45¼	45⅝	+ ⅛
103¾	104	300	Central Leather pf....	104	104	104	104	+ ½
55⅞	56	4,100	Chesapeake & Ohio.....	55⅜	56	55⅝	55⅞	+ ⅛
21½	21¼	1,800	Chi. Great Western....	21	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+ ⅛
34¾	35	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B..	34¾	34¾	34¾	34⅝	+ ¼
182¾	183⅝	27,400	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	181⅞	183¾	181⅞	183½	+2
190	191	75	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	190	190	190	190	...
221	223	200	Chi. & Northwestern....	221	221	221	221	+ ⅞
11¾	12	300	Chi. Union Traction....	12¼	12¼	12	12	...
106	107	300	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106½	+ ⅝
57⅜	57½	6,600	Colorado Fuel & Iron...	57⅜	57⅝	56⅞	57½	+ ¾
31	31¼	12,720	Colorado & Southern...	30⅛	31½	30¾	31	+ ¼
70¼	70½	3,100	Col. & South. 1st pf...	70	70½	70	70⅜	+ ⅛
54⅜	55	2,400	Col. & South. 2d pf....	55	55⅝	54⅜	54⅝	— ⅛
19⅜	19½	2,100	Corn Products Co.....	19⅝	19⅝	19	19⅜	+ ⅝
57	61	100	Corn Products Co. pf...	59½	59½	59½	59½	— ½
38⅝	39	800	Den. & Rio Grande....	39⅛	39⅛	39	39	+ ⅛
87	88	300	Den. & Rio G. pf.....	88½	88½	88	88	...
94½	95	100	Detroit United Ry.....	94½	94½	94½	94½	— ¼
52¾	53⅜	1,900	*Distillers' Securities...	52	53	52	52⅝	+1
19½	19⅝	350	*Dul., S. S. & At.....	19½	19½	19½	19⅜	— ⅛
39½	40	200	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf...	40	40	40	40	...
48	49¼	15,900	Erie	48¾	49½	48⅝	49	+ ½
81⅜	81½	775	Erie 1st pf.....	81⅜	81½	81⅛	81⅜	+ ⅜
73½	74	100	Erie 2d pf.....	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	+ ¼
140¾	141¼	600	Fed. Min. & Smelt.....	140½	141¼	140⅜	141¼	+ ¾
105¾	106¼	1,060	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf....	104	106	104	105½	+1
105	106	100	General Chemical pf...	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	+ ⅝
179	179¾	2,600	General Electric	181	181	179½	179½	—1½
...	...	200	General Elec. rights....	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
290	290½	1,700	Great Northern pf.....	289¾	290	288¾	290	+1¾
34⅝	37	100	Havana Electric	35	35	35	35	...
79½	79¾	100	Havana Electric pf....	79½	79½	79½	79½	...
175	176⅜	23	Illinois Central	175¼	175¼	174½	174⅞	...
23⅝	23½	4,900	International Paper....	23	23½	22⅝	23½	+ ⅛
87	87¼	4,200	Internat. Paper pf.....	85¾	87	85½	87	+1½
60	60½	400	*Internat. Power Co...	59½	60	59½	60	+1
80	81	100	Internat. Steam P. pf..	80½	80½	80½	80½	+ ⅛
30½	30⅝	625	Iowa Central	30⅜	30⅞	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
60	60½	400	Iowa Central pf.....	60¼	60½	60¼	60½	+ ¼
83½	84	300	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf..	88	83⅝	83	83⅜	...
36⅝	36⅞	5,500	Kan. City Southern....	37	37¼	36¼	36⅝	— ⅛
70	70¼	5,700	Kan. City South. pf....	71	71	69¾	70	...
63¾	64	2,850	Knickerb. Ice. Chl.....	64⅝	64⅝	63½	64	— ⅝
38	41	100	Lake Erie & Western..	40	40	40	40	+1½
67	70	100	Long Island	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	+ ⅛
153½	153⅝	7,800	Louisville & Nash.....	152½	153⅜	152¼	153½	+1¼
161½	162	300	Manhattan Elevated....	161⅛	161¾	161¼	161¼	+ ⅛
73½	73⅝	1,600	*Met. Securities	73¼	73½	73¼	73⅜	+ ⅛
124⅞	124½	1,500	*Met. Street Railway..	124½	124½	124	124¼	+ ⅝
25¼	25⅜	4,900	Mexican Central	25	25½	25	25¼	+ ⅛
81⅜	82	200	Minn. & St. Louis.....	81¾	81¾	81⅜	81¾	— ⅛
100	100½	200	Minn. & St. Louis pf....	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	...
143	144	500	M., St. P. & S. S. M...	143⅝	143½	*143	143	+1
174¼	175	600	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf..	174⅞	174⅞	174	174	— ⅝
37⅞	38	16,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	36⅞	37⅞	36⅞	37⅝	+1⅛
69	69⅞	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf..	70	70	69⅞	69⅞	— ⅛
100⅝	101	4,400	Missouri Pacific	100⅝	101	100¼	101	+ ⅝
68⅝	69	2,300	*Nat. Biscuit Co.....	69	69¼	69	69	+ ¼
16	17	100	Nat. Enam. & Stamp..	17	17	17	17	...
83½	84	1,500	*Nat. Lead Co.....	83¾	83¾	83	83½	+1
104	104½	25	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.....	104½	104½	104½	104½	...
38½	39	500	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf..	38¾	38¾	38¾	38⅝	+ ⅜
162½	163½	150	*N. Y. Air Brake.....	163	163	*165	163	— ⅞
153⅜	153⅞	16,000	New York Central.....	152⅜	153⅞	152½	153⅞	+1⅛
...	...	6,360	N. Y. Central rights...	6⅜	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	— ⅛
69⅜	70	1,400	N. Y., Chi. & St. L....	69½	70⅛	69¼	70	+2
199½	199¾	200	N. Y., N. H. & Hart....	198¾	199½	198¾	199½	+1½
52	52½	500	N. Y., Ont. & West....	52	52	51⅞	51⅞	+ ⅛
86	86¼	3,500	Norfolk & Western....	86	86½	86	86⅛	+ ⅛
94	96	100	Norfolk & West. pf....	96	96	96	96	+ ⅛
99¼	99½	600	North American	100	100	99⅝	99⅝	+ ⅛
203⅝	204	2,000	Northern Pacific	204½	205	203¾	204	— ⅛
47¼	47½	200	Pacific Mail	47½	47⅝	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
143⅞	144	40,000	Pennsylvania R. R....	144	144¼	143⅜	144	+ ⅛
101⅝	101⅞	900	People's Gas, Chi.....	101⅞	102	101½	102	+1½
14⅜	16	100	Pittsburg Coal	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅜	— ¼
54⅝	55	1,100	Pressed Steel Car.....	54⅝	54⅞	54½	54⅞	+ ⅛
61¼	61½	900	*R'way Steel Spring...	61⅝	61⅝	61	61¼	+ ⅛
143⅝	143⅞	24,700	Reading	144¼	144⅝	143⅜	143⅞	+ ⅛
93¾	94¼	450	Reading 1st pf.....	94	94	93½	94	+ ¼
34	34⅛	2,200	*Rep. Iron & Steel.....	33¾	34	33½	34	+ ¼
106⅜	106⅞	1,000	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf..	106	106⅝	106	106⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	24¾	7,000	Rock Island Co.....	24⅜	25	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
62¾	63	1,100	Rock Island Co. pf....	63	63	62¾	62¾	+ ¼
48¾	48¾	830	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	48	48½	48	48½	+1½
21	21½	700	St. Louis Southwest'n..	21	21	21	21	...
54¼	54¾	400	St. L. Southwest'n pf..	54⅜	54⅝	54⅜	54⅜	...
88½	89	1,720	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. Co..	88⅝	89½	88¼	88⅝	+ ⅝
67¼	67¼	26,100	Southern Pacific	66½	67¾	66¼	67¼	+1
...	...	203	Southern Pacific pf....	118¼	118½	118¼	118½	— ⅛
37	37½	7,200	South. R'way ext.....	37	37⅛	36⅞	37⅛	+ ⅛
100⅝	100⅞	350	South. R'way pf., ext..	100⅜	100⅝	100⅛	100⅝	+ ⅛
139½	140	7,800	Tenn. Coal & Iron.....	132⅝	139½	132⅝	139½	+6⅜
33¼	33⅝	600	Texas & Pacific.....	33⅛	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	...
66¼	66½	600	Texas Pac. Land Tr....	65¼	66¼	65¼	66¼	— ¼
135	136	100	Third Avenue	136	136	136	136	+ ⅝
34⅜	35¾	400	Tol., St. L. & W.....	35	36	35	36	+1
56¼	56½	500	Tol., St. L. & W. pf...	56	56¾	56	56⅛	+ ⅛
117¾	118	1,000	Twin City Rap. Trans..	117¼	118	117	118	+1
13½	13⅜	300	*Union Bag & Paper....	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	13¾	— ⅛
153⅝	155⅞	207,900	Union Pacific	154	155⅞	154	155⅝	+2⅝
97	99	200	Union Pacific pf.....	99	99	99	99	...
110¾	111	200	Unit. Rys. of St. L. pf..	87	87	87	87	...
90½	91¼	1,600	United R'ways Inv....	90¼	91¼	90¼	91¼	+ ⅝
90¼	91	1,200	Unit. R'ways Inv. pf..	90¼	91	90	91	+1½
51⅞	52	13,210	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe..	49¼	52⅜	49¼	51⅞	+3½
95	96	300	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf....	95	95¼	95	95¼	+ ¼
53¾	53½	1,800	U. S. Rubber.....	53	53¾	53	53¼	+1½
110¾	111	200	U. S. Rubber 1st pf....	111	111	111	111	+ ½
44¼	44⅜	114,800	U. S. Steel.....	43¾	44¾	43¾	44⅜	+1¾
106⅜	106⅝	10,556	U. S. Steel pf.....	106⅞	106⅞	106⅛	106⅝	+ ⅛
54	54¼	2,550	Va.-Caro. Chemical....	54⅛	55	54¼	54⅞	+1¼
115	116	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf....	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¾	+1½
60⅜	61¼	100	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke..	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	— ⅝
20⅜	20⅝	100	Wabash	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	...
40⅝	41	700	Wabash pf.....	40⅝	41	40⅝	41	...
37⅝	38	3,600	Western Maryland.....	37¼	37⅝	37	37⅜	+1⅛
33	33½	300	Western Union Tel.....	33¼	33¼	33¼	33½	...
28⅜	28½	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf....	28¼	28¼	28¼	28½	+ ⅜
61⅛	61½	400	Wisconsin Central.....	61	61	61	61¼	+ ⅛

*Unlisted. †Net changes are based on previous regular sales.

ON THE LONDON 'CHANGE

Market Dull, but Nearly All Departments Firmer.

Monetary Considerations of More Weight Than the Political Outlook—Prices of Foreigns Improve Considerably.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Jan. 6.—This week's developments on the Stock Exchange have not been impressive. There was a slight burst of activity directly after the turn of the year, but it was short-lived and when it was over the markets settled into dullness, which has been maintained throughout the week. The most that can be said in comparing the situation to-day with that of a week ago is that there is more firmness in nearly all the departments, accompanied by moderate gains in quoted prices.

Monetary considerations are for the moment controlling stock market movements. The political influences are slightly more favorable than a week ago.

The Continental bourses are showing more confidence in the ability of the Russian Government to restore order throughout the empire, and their attitude has had a good effect here, notably in the department of foreign government securities, the prices of which have considerably improved. A somewhat more hopeful view of the Moroccan question has also prevailed on the Continent as well as here and it has been reflected in various directions. There continues to be a certain amount of anxiety in reference to both these matters, but neither has been thought of so much on the Stock Exchange this week as has the money outlook.

The probable course of the money market in the next few weeks cannot be predicted with any degree of confidence. Indications of ease are about balanced by other indications that point toward stringency. The situation may clear up in the coming week.

In the home and colonial government market prices improved fractionally this week. British rails have been rather depressed during most of the week, though the closing prices are rather better than those last week.

Americans have been affected by New York conditions, but a good deal of support has been given to a number of stocks and the last quotations show various substantial advances.

Mines have been dull and flat.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Supplies of money were fairly plentiful in the market to-day, the short loan indebtedness to the Bank of England being canceled. Heavy bills, however, are still outstanding and supplies are not likely to be superabundant in the immediate future. Discounts were steady.

Trading on the Stock Exchange generally was quiet and uninteresting. There was a fairly good undertone. Consols were supported and home rails were irregular.

Americans opened strong at well above parity, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific being the features. The dealings were moderate. Prices closed firm, but below the best quotations of the day.

Foreigners were dull and neglected.

Copper stocks were buoyant. Anaconda was active.

Kaffirs generally were bullish. Chartered was firm.

Japanese Imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 102½.

Bullion amounting to £350,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South America.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 25.22; Lisbon, 4.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Prices generally on the Bourse to-day were heavy. Russians were weak on the report that Premier Rouvier had advised against any further French loan to Russia and fears of the result of the Moroccan Conference increased the unsteadiness. At the close stocks were weak.

Russian Imperial 4s were quoted at 82.95 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 485.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f. 70c. for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f. 10c. for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—Prices on the Boerse to-day opened firm. Americans improved. Russians were firm early in the day, but later they depreciated slightly.

Imperial threes fell three-fourths per cent. or three-quarters during two days. Among the reasons ascribed for this decline are foreign sellings, especially French, because of apprehensions of trouble resulting from the Moroccan Conference, to the reports that the Government intended to issue a new loan and also to inquiries in behalf of the Imperial Invalid Pensions Fund for the sale of $2,000,000 to $2,500,000 in Government bonds.

The newspapers continue to be filled with articles of a peaceful tone, on the Moroccan question.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 42 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 4¼ per cent.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Activity and strength in the common stock of the Kansas City Railway and Light Company were the features of the local trading to-day. The stock, which closed yesterday at 58, opened at 58¾, and on sales aggregating 1,700 shares ran up to 60. The preferred stock sold at 90. November earnings of the company showed a gross increase of $56,747 and a net increase of $15,843. Biscuit common was firm around 69. Carbon sold at 79 and co. Swift's shares were firm. Boxboard preferred rallied from its recent setback. Bonds were fairly active.

New York exchange is quoted at 30c premium. Money easier at 5½@6 per cent.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
510..	American Can.....	10¾	10	10¾
100..	American Can pf.....	69½	69½	69½
70..	American Shipbuilding..	57½	57½	57½
15..	Chicago Edison.....	161½	161½	161½
100..	Chicago Union Traction.	12	12	12
200..	Diamond Match.....	146¼	145	145
828..	K. C. Light	63	58½	60
50..	K. C. Light pf.....	90	90	90
465..	National Biscuit	69	68¾	69
110..	National Carbon	80	79	80
50..	N. W. Elevated pf.....	66	66	66
100..	Quaker Oats	150	150	150
25..	Quaker Oats pf.....	104	104	104
2..	Street's Stable Car pf...	99	99	99
97..	Swift & Co.....	104½	104	104½
795..	United Boxboard pf.....	18¾	15½	15½

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The National Licorice Company has declared a dividend of 2 per cent., payable Jan. 10, on the common stock. The last dividend was 1 per cent., paid last July.

The Associated Merchants' Company has declared the regularly quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent., and an additional dividend of one-quarter of 1 per cent. on its first preferred stock, and the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. and an extra dividend of one-quarter of 1 per cent. on its second preferred stock, payable Jan. 15.

The stockholders of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company will vote Jan. 30 on issuing $10,000,000 bonds to retire part of the preferred stock and provide for other matters.

THE MONEY MAKER FREE

Send your name and address on a postal card and we will send you "The Money Maker" free for six months.

"The Money Maker" is a handsome magazine devoted entirely to the field of investment. It gives the most interesting facts concerning stocks, bonds, and real estate. It will tell you how to invest your savings so that they will earn the largest possible profit consistent with safety. If you are in a position to save and invest $1 or more a week, you cannot afford not to read "The Money Maker." It now goes to over 130,000 homes, and, counting three readers to each copy, has over 390,000 readers.

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will tell you how, when, and where you can make money. It exposes financial fakirs and tells the secrets of frenzied finance. It gives you market quotations on all listed and unlisted securities. It will advise you regarding the value of any stock you now hold or have been asked to buy. It will show you how banks take your money and pay you 3 or 4 per cent. and by using your money just as you could use it, pay dividends of from 20 to 100 per cent. It is full to the brim each month with money making information. It will keep the man with the dollars posted, and will enable him to double his dollars.

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If you want your money to make money, if you want to get ahead in the world, if you want to save and invest so that you can eventually gain independence, send us your name and address on a postal card to-day. We will send "The Money Maker" to you absolutely free for six months, and you will be under no obligation whatever.

W. M. OSTRANDER (Inc.)
1418 NORTH AMERICAN BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

GUILTY, BUT NOT PUNISHED.

Extenuating Circumstances Save Mackays on Charges of Rebating.

President Pomroy of the Stock Exchange announced from the rostrum yesterday that Donald Mackay and his son, George D. Mackay, had been found guilty of rebating commissions, but had been absolved from the penalty. As a matter of fact, the Exchange member was suspended, but the sentence was not enforced.

The charges against the Mackays, which grew out of their connection with the dissolved firm of Vermilye & Co., were heard last Thursday by the Governing Committee of the Exchange. Rebating commission commonly result in the suspension or expulsion of members found guilty, but the constitution of the Exchange, which holds each partner in a firm liable for the acts of the other members, gives the Governing Committee some discretion in fixing the penalty.

The Mackay charges were an outgrowth of the insurance investigation. President Hegeman of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company testified that he had paid less than the prevailing rate of interest on his speculative account with Vermilye & Co. The two Mackays were the floor members of the firm and had no knowledge of the transactions at the time. They are now members of the banking and brokerage firm of Mackay & Co. Donald Mackay was President of the Exchange from 1880 to 1882, and has been a member since 1866.

BOSTON MANUFACTURING STOCKS

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—Following are this week's quotations of manufacturing stocks:

	Prices.	Previous Quotations.
8..Amory	176¾	180
0..Amoskeag	..	2,101¾
0..Androscoggin	..	116¾
0..Appleton	..	118
0..Arlington Mills.....	..	186
0..Atlantic	..	55¼
0..Bates	..	175
0..Bel. Wool. Mfg., Lowell.	..	70½
0..Bigelow Carpet.....	..	120½
0..Boott (old)	..	25¼
0..Boston (new)	..	100
0..Boston Belting	..	220½
0..Boston Duck	..	1,275
0..Cabot	..	52½
0..Chicopee (old) stock.....	..	8¼
0..Chicopee (new) stock.....	..	95
0..Cocheco	..	125½
0..Columbian	..	102½
0..Continental	..	38
1..Dwight	1042½	1020
0..Edwards	..	175¼
0..Everett	..	125
0..Franklin	..	103
6..Great Falls.....	161@161½	156
0..Hamilton Cotton.....	..	670
0..Hamilton Woolen.....	..	90
0..Hill	..	34½
0..Hillsb. Mills (woolen)...	..	25
0..Jackson	..	732
0..Lancaster (new).....	..	35
0..Lawrence	..	132¼
0..Lookwood	..	90
0..Lowell	..	632½
6..Lowell Bleachery (new)..	110¾	105½
0..Lowell Machine Shop.....	..	902½
0..Lyman Mills.....	..	77¼
1..Manchester Mills pf.....	141	140½
0..Manchester Mills com.....	..	71¾
0..Massachusetts	..	92¼
0..Mass. Cotton of Ga.....	..	98
0..Merrimack common.....	..	35¾
0..Merrimack pf.....	..	87¼
0..Middlesex	..	75½
0..Monadnock	..	1000
18..Naumkeag St. Cotton..	70@72½	70
1..Nashua Mfg. Co.....	702½	700
0..New Market Mfg. Co.....	..	244
0..Otis	..	1852½
1..Pacific	2650	2610
0..Pepperell	..	275
8..Plymouth Cordage.....	230¼@230½	280
0..Queen City Cotton.....	..	160
0..Salmon Falls Mfg.....	..	110
0..Stafford	..	1071½
0..Thorndike	..	1062½
0..Tremont & Suffolk.....	..	77
0..Waltham B. & D. Wks....	..	90
0..Wamsutta	..	1204½
0..York	..	9875

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Hamilton Woolen Company, 2 per cent.; Hamilton Manufacturing Company, 2½ per cent., semi-annual; Mohadnock Mills, 3 per cent., semi-annual; Troy No. 15, Richard Borden, and Narragansett, all of Fall River, each 1½ per cent., quarterly; Weetamoe, 1 per cent., quarterly.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 6.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,800..	Crucible Steel.....	14¼	14	14

Dividends.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY.
49 Broadway, New York, January 4th, 1906.
The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. on the First Preferred Stock, (including all outstanding "Preferred" Stock,) and a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the Second Preferred Stock of this Company, from the net earnings for the fiscal year beginning April 1st, 1905. The stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on Monday, January 15th, 1906, payable, without closing of Transfer Books, January 31st, 1906.
JOHN J. WATSON, JR., Treasurer.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co.
195 Broadway, N. Y. City,
December 7th, 1905.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ Per Cent on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable January 15th, 1906, to stockholders of record on December 28th, 1905.
The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at three (3) o'clock P. M. on December 28th, 1905, and will reopen on the morning of January 16th, 1906.
STEPHEN LITTLE, Secretary.

THE VULCAN DETINNING COMPANY.
New York, Jan. 5th, 1906.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend upon the Preferred stock of 1¼% for the quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1905, also 1% on account of the unpaid accumulated dividends, payable Jan. 20th, 1906.
The transfer books will close on Jan. 10th, 1906, at 3 P. M., and will reopen Jan. 22d, 1906, at 10 A. M.
CHARLES P. HULL, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.
31 Nassau St., New York, December 8, 1905.
To the Shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York:
Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the Shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held at its Banking House, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon on said date.
The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon till 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM C. DUVALL, Cashier.

THE PHENIX NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Association will be held at the banking house, No. 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1906, from 12 M. until 1 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the election of three Inspectors of Election.
By order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
A. M. BULL, Cashier.
December 28th, 1905.

THE GERMANIA BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
December 29th, 1905.
The ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906, between the hours of eleven o'clock A. M. and twelve o'clock noon, at the banking room, 190 Bowery, New York. LOFTIN LOVE, Cashier.

BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the company's office, 756 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough, on Wednesday, January 10, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon.
Transfer books will be closed from December 30, 1905, at noon to January 10, 1906, at 3 P. M.
JOHN W. H. BERGEN, Secretary.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW YORK.
December 22d, 1905.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held at the banking house, No. 1 Hudson Street, on Tuesday, January 9, 1906, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. o'clock.
BENJAMIN F. WERNER, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, December 22d, 1905.
The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nos. 44 and 46 Wall St., on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1906. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. and will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from January 6th to January 10th.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

New York, Dec. 30, 1905.
THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK,
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, No. 330 Bowery, on Thursday, January 11th, 1906, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. EDMUND F. SWANBERG, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
NEW YORK, DECEMBER 8TH, 1905.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
December 9th, 1905.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank for election of Directors will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1906, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

THE NEW AMSTERDAM NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.
December 28th, 1905.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 9TH, 1906, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

THE BATTERY PARK NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 8th, 1905.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, No. 24 State Street, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 9TH, 1906, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
EDWIN B. DAY, Cashier.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
1 East 14th Street.
New York, December 27, 1905.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 8th, 1905.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, No. 128 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

THE MUTUAL BANK.
New York, December 14, 1905.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, No. 1,282 Broadway, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1906, between the hours of three and four P. M.
HUGH N. KIRKLAND, Cashier.

THE PLAZA BANK.
New York, December 26th, 1905.
The Annual Election for Directors of THE PLAZA BANK will be held at the Banking House, 5th Avenue and 58th Street, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 9th, 1906. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. M. CLARKE, Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
New York, Dec. 30, 1905.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Eagle Fire Company of New York will be held at the office of the Company, No. 82 Beaver St., New York City, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906, at 11:30 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Including the approval of all of the acts of the Directors of said Company for the past year.
Polls will remain open from 12 o'clock noon to one o'clock P. M.
(Signed) WM. G. WHILDEN, Sec'y.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
4 Irving Place.
December 30, 1905.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office Monday, January 22d, 1906. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 6, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 23, 1906.
R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

ITALIAN-AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Italian-American Trust Company will be held at the office of the Company, 520 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1906, at 3 P. M.
Transfer books will be closed from January 8th, 1906, to January 18th, 1906.
ARTHUR BAUR, Secretary.

Cripple Creek Central Dividends.
The Cripple Creek Central Railway Company in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on the preferred stock and a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock has declared an extra dividend of 1½ per cent. on the common. This road is a reorganization of the Denver and Southwestern Railway, the mortgage on which was foreclosed in October, 1904. It has outstanding $2,500,000 in common and $3,000,000 in preferred stock.

Savings Banks.

The Directors of
THE
Franklin Society
have declared the
34TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
At the rate of **5%** per annum payable on all accounts of $10.00 and up to $5,000.
Deposits made on or before January 10th will earn from January 1st.
Office open evenings except Saturday until 9 o'clock—Ask for literature.
THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
for Home Building and Savings.
Beekman and Park Row, Manhattan.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 656 and 658 Eighth Ave., cor. 42d St.
91st Semi-Annual Dividend.
On and after January 15th, 1906, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Mondays from 6 to 8 P. M., holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturdays.
Deposits, $16,700,000. Surplus, $900,000.
A. TURNER, President.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
80th Semi-Annual Dividend.
The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on December 31st, 1905, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on deposits of $5 to $500, and on deposits of over $500, THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the remainder up to $3,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
FREDERICK N. CHESHIRE, Secretary.
The Bank has Removed to Its New Building, 31 West 34th Street, (bet. 5th and 6th Avenues.)
Open 10 to 3. Mond'ys 10 to 8 p.m., Sat. 10 to 12.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
91ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after January 15th on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending December 31st, 1905, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EMIL A. HUBER, Assistant Secretary.

MAIDEN LANE SAVINGS BANK,
170 Broadway.
By order of the Trustees the semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited on Dec. 29, payable on and after the third Tuesday in Jan., 1906 on all sums of $10 and up to $3,000, which shall have been deposited on and prior to the 3d day of Oct., 1905.
Money deposited on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest as from January 1, 1906.
Open daily from 9:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.
LOUIS WINDMULLER, President. MAURICE MAAS, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution,
BROADWAY, 32D ST. and SIXTH AVENUE,
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.
Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited Jan. 1st, payable Jan. 18th or any time later.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 draws interest from the first.
CHARES E. SPRAGUE, President.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Treasurer.
WILLIAM G. ROSS, Secretary.

WASHINGTON
SAVINGS BANK.
West 59th St. and Columbus Circle.
Interest declared at following rates per annum:
On deposits from $5 to $500,
FOUR Per Cent.
On deposits from $500 to $3,000,
THREE and ONE-HALF Per cent.
Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.
R. B. WALDO, Compt. J. G. ROBIN, President.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
N. E. Cor. 23d St. and 6th Av.
The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors January 1st, 1906, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) per annum on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

HENRY SIEGEL FRANK E. VOGEL
HENRY SIEGEL & CO
PRIVATE BANKERS
MAIN FLOOR
The 14th Street Store
NEW YORK
4½ Per Cent Interest
Paid on Deposits from $1 to $3,000
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20th will draw interest from Jan. 1st.
Money can be deposited or drawn at any time without giving notice.
An account can be opened and business transacted very conveniently by mail.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED
Hours: 9 A.M. to 5.30 P.M.
F. L. CHAMPION, CASHIER

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—United States Steel common was the active leader of the local market, but the trading was largely of an arbitrage character. New York was again a persistent buyer of Philadelphia Rapid Transit, with George A. Huhn & Sons appearing to have an unlimited buying order at 32¾. The price reached 33 and closed at 32⅞ bid. Philadelphia Company was also strong, 51 to 51¼, while Philadelphia Electric found more effective support, more than 3,000 shares changing hands between 8@7⅞. United Gas was not affected, only a single sale of 94 being reported. Lake Superior was in good demand up to 20½, but Electric Storage was off 1¼ to 83.

The list:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
12..	American Railways	52	52	52
2,147..	Cambria Steel	31½	31½	31½
120..	Elec Co. of America	12	11⅞	11⅞
700..	Erie	49	48¾	49
510..	General Asphalt pf	47	46¼	46¾
1,700..	Keystone Telephone	13⅞	13½	13⅝
1,055..	Lake Superior Corp	20¾	19⅝	20
1,149..	Lehigh Valley	81½	81	81
175..	Marsden Co	5 7-16	5¼	5 5-16
1,702..	Pennsylvania R. R.	72¾	71⅞	72
10..	Pennsylvania Steel pf	106½	106½	106¾
2,300..	Philadelphia Co	51¾	51	51⅜
143..	Philadelphia Co. pf	51	50½	51
3,333..	Philadelphia Electric	8	7⅞	8
8,305..	Philadelphia Rap. Tr.	33	32	32⅝
80..	Philadelphia Traction	101	101	101
375..	Reading	72	71⅝	71-15-16
100..	Southern Railway	37	37	37
47..	Sus. Iron & Steel	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16
100..	Tonopah Mining	16¾	16¾	16¾
510..	Union Traction	62⅝	62½	62½
50..	United Gas Imp	94	94	94
12,935..	U. S. Steel	44	43¾	44
15..	Welsbach Light	30	30	30

FALL RIVER COTTON STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Jan. 6.—G. M. Haffards & Co. quote cotton stocks as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.	Last Sale.
American Linen Company		90	..
Arkwright Mills		90	..
Barnard Mfg. Company		75	..
Border City Mfg. Co.		97½	..
Chace Mills	100	102½	..
Davol Mills		80	..
Flint Mills		95	91
Granite Mills		130	..
King Philip Mills	126		..
Merchants' Mfg. Company	72	75	72½
Mechanics' Mills		72½	..
Narragansett Mills		98	..
Osborn Mills	71	73	73
Pocasset Mfg. Company		130	..
Sagamore Mfg. Company	105	107½	106
Stafford Mills		108	..
Tecumseh Mills	125		..
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.		157½	..
Wymanoco Mills		65	..
Westamoo Mills		80	..

PLAN TO REORGANIZE HUDSON VALLEY ROAD

If Security Holders Agree a Receivership May Be Avoided.

A NEW BOND ISSUE PROPOSED

By It $450,000 May Be Raised to Pay Floating Debt and General Expenses.

The consent of the security holders, of the Hudson Valley Railroad Company to a plan which will permit the reorganization of the company without foreclosure is being sought by a committee composed of John W. Herbert, James H. Caldwell, E. Clarence Jones, and Frederick J. Lisman. The committee points out that the condition of the company is such that a reorganization of its affairs is absolutely necessary.

The circular to the security holders says that if a receivership and foreclosure are rendered necessary by the failure of all the security holders to co-operate under the proposed plan of reorganization, a new mortgage will have to be recorded and the fixed charges of the company will be annually increased between $15,000 and $20,000, owing to the operation of the recently adopted law imposing an annual tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on all new mortgages.

The committee says that if a foreclosure is permitted a much heavier scaling down of the company's securities would be necessary than that which is now proposed.

It is proposed, in addition to the existing 5 per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds amounting to $4,000,00 and $8,000,000 of common stock, to issue $700,000 of 5 per cent. non-cumulative debenture A bonds and $2,500,000 of 2 per cent. debenture B bonds. It is provided that after two years the B debentures may be converted into 5 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock. The holders of the present consolidated bonds are asked to surrender to the treasury of the company 20 per cent. of their holdings of these bonds and to accept for the surrendered bonds an equal amount of debenture A bonds.

The holders of Hudson Valley Railway demand notes outstanding to the extent of $202,125 are asked to accept an equal amount of debenture B bonds. Other amounts of the B debentures will be issued in even exchange for the rentals due by the Hudson Valley Railway Company and for the guaranteed stock of the North River Railway Company, which is leased to the Hudson Valley Railway Company. The Hudson Valley Railway Company Car Trust notes amounting to $30,000 will be paid off in cash to be provided by the sale of debenture B bonds at 30.

It is proposed to sell at this price $1,500,000 of these bonds, which will supply $450,000 in cash. The right to subscribe to these bonds at the rate of $5,000 for every hundred shares of stock is given to the holders of the company's common stock. The cash provided in this way other than that needed to pay off the car trust notes will be used to liquidate the floating debt, for improvements, and for general expenses.

The present common stock, according to the plan, is to be put in a voting trust for five years, the Trustees named being John W. Herbert, E. Clarence Jones, and James H. Caldwell. The Trustees will have the right to sell all the stock upon the written consent of two-thirds of the holders of the voting trust certificates. The committee, it is said, directly controls three-quarters of all the company's securities.

Bonds of the Hudson Valley Railway Company were among the assets of the Merchants' Trust Company when that institution went into the hands of receivers. The Merchants' Trust Company held $861,000 of these bonds as security for notes for $746,882. These bonds were sold by the receivers of the Merchants' Trust Company last Fall.

SPECIE MOVEMENT.

Imports, New York, Week Ended Jan. 6.

Yucatan, Vera Cruz, silver bullion	$28,038
Yucatan, Vera Cruz, gold bullion	619
Maraval, Trinidad, gold bullion	3,414
Maraval, Ciudad Bolivar, gold bullion	836
Orizaba, Tampico, gold bullion	934
Orizaba, Tampico, silver bullion	9,118
Sibiria, Puerto Colombia, gold bullion	6,600
Sibiria, Puerto Colombia, for. silver coin	1,466
Flandria, Jeremie, for. silver coin	500
Flandria, Pt. de Paix, for. silver coin	1,100
Seminole, Azua, foreign silver coin	295
Seminole, Azua, for. gold coin	16
Korona, St. Lucia, Am. gold coin	6,357
Caracas, Puerto Cabello, Am. gd. coin	3,000
Caracas, Curacao, Am. gold coin	4,500
Santiago, Nassau, Am. silver coin	2,475
Total	$69,228

Exports, New York, Jan. 1 to 6.

Jan. 3, Yucatan, Progreso, gold coin, U. S.	$3,000
3, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, London, silver coin, Mex.	18,200
3, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, London, silver bars	655,495
4, Niagara, Nassau, gold coin, U. S.	10,000
4, Soldier Prince, Buenos Ayres, gold coin, U. S.	500,000
5, St. Louis, London, silv. bars	374,474
5, Campania, London, silv. bars	61,325
6, Finance, Colon, gold coin	5,000
Total	$1,627,494

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Dec. 26, Oceanic, London, silver bars	82,587
29, New York, London, silv. bars	153,563
29, New York, London, silv. coin, Mex.	1,000,000
Total	$2,863,644

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Sat.	Friday.		Sat.	Friday.
Alta	.02	.02	L. W. Con.	.01	.01
Alpha Con.	.04	.04	Mexican	1.15	1.20
Andes	.17	.19	Occid. Con.	.02	.02
Belcher	.20	.21	Ophir	5.87½	5.87½
Best & Bel.	1.15	1.10	Overman	.22	.22
Bullion	.20	.21	Potosi	.05	.06
Caledonia	.55	.54	Savage	.52	.52
Chal. Con.	.19	.20	Sag Belch.	.10	.10
Challar	.15	.15	Sierra Nev.	.28	.28
Confidence	.85	.85	Syndicate	.11	.11
C. C. & Va.	1.15	1.15	St. Louis	.06	.06
Con. Imp'l.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.45	.45
Crown Pt.	.12	.13	Utah Con.	.08	.08
G'ld & Cur.	.21	.21	Yel. Jack.	.11	.12
Hale & Nor.	1.00	1.05	Silver bars	64¼	64⅜
Julia	.07	.07	D'fts, sight	.06	.06
Justice	.06	.05	Telegraph	.06	.06
Ken. Con.	.01	.01			

Mexican dollars were unchanged at 51@53.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balances	$143,233,009
Gold coin and bullion	85,281,613
Gold certificates	47,185,620
Silver coin and bullion	1,008,017
Silver certificates	13,748,472
United States notes	2,370,072
Treasury notes of 1890	41,269
National banknotes	16,970,022
Total receipts this month	10,294,497
Total receipts this year	207,158,240
Total expenditures this month	8,480,000
Total expenditures this year	212,581,835

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$159,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$321,987,305
Silver dollars	475,756,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,304,000
Total	$1,013,048,305
General Fund	17,510,634
Deposits in National banks	45,067,361
In Philippine Treasury	5,133,677
Awaiting reimbursement	17,000
Customs liabilities	1,000,000

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, June 3, 1905.

Ind, Ind & West 5s		Long Isl 1st 5s	
1,000	100	10,000	103¼
5,000	100⅝	Louis & Nash gen 6s	
3,000	101	1,000	101
2,000	100⅜	2,000	100⅛
500	100⅛	col tr 4s	
27 scrips	99	1,000	86
14,000	99	Met St Ry pf 6s	
Jap Impl Govt, Kuhn, Loeb tem cfts, full paid for 4½ sterl loan		10,000	106½
23,000	93	Met St Ry pf 5s	
1,000	93⅛	20,000	91
3,500	93⅛	6,000	90⅝
20,000	93⅛	25,000	91
5,000	93	15,000	91⅛
49,000	92⅛	Met St gen 5s	
5,000	93	1,000	115⅛
Jap Impl Govt, Kuhn, Loeb tem cfts for new 4½s 1st serv		2,000	116
10,000	93⅛	Mex Cen 4s	
5,000	93⅝	4,000	58½
51,000	93⅛	Mex Cen 1st inc	
Jap Impl Govt, Kuhn, Loeb tem cfts for 4½ sterl loan		5,000	25
19,000	87¼	5,000	25⅛
U S of Mex 4s		2,000	25⅜
4,000	92⅛	M & St L con 5s	
Va 6s dfd, Brown Bros & Co cfts		1,000	118½
10,000	21	Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
Am Ice Sec 6s		11000	107½
41,000	67⅛	Mo Pac trust 5s, registered	
Am Tob 6s		25,000	104
22,000	115	M, K & T of Tex 1s	
Ann Arb 1st 4s		1,000	103⅝
17,000	80⅜	M, K & T 2d 4s	
Ann Arb 1st 4s		14,000	89⅜
2,000	97¼	Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4s	
At, T & S F gen 4s		13,000	85⅛
5,000	103⅛	N Y Cen & H R gen 3½s	
2,000x20f	103	23,000	98⅜
17,000	103⅛	deb 4s, 1934	
7,000	103⅛	2,000	101
conv 4s		4,000	100⅝
80,000	103⅜	10,000	101
50	103⅛	N Y, L E & W pf & col tr 5s	
3,000	103⅜	4,000	106½
10,000	103⅜	3,000	106⅛
5,000	103⅜	N Y, O & W ref 4s	
2,000	104	3,000	104
10,000	103⅜	Nor & W con 4s	
adjustm 4s		5,000	102
2,000	94¼	Nor & W, Pocah, C & C 4s	
At Coast L 4s		1,000	95
3,000	101¼	Or R & N con 4s	
At C L, Louis & Nash col 4s		6,000	101
1,000	94⅝	Ore Short L gtd rfg 4s	
Balt & Ohio gold 4s		11,000	96
3,000	103⅛	2,000	96⅛
P, L E & W V 4s		1,000	96
25,000	96⅜	1st con 5s	
2,000	96⅝	1,000	117⅛
10,000	96⅛	Pac of Mo 2d 5s	
P J & M 3½s		10,000-S	119
2,000	91⅛	Penn 3½s, 1916	
So Wn Div 3½s		5,000	97⅛
2,000	91⅛	Penn conv 3½s, 1915	
B R T rfg conv 4s		18,000	99⅝
1,000	96½	Reading gen 4s	
10,000	96½	12,000	101⅝
15,000	96⅜	7,000	102
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s		registered	
9,000	112⅛	1,000	101¼
3,000	112⅛	Rio Gde Wn 1st 4s	
10,000	112	4,000	97⅛
Can So 1st 5s		St L, Ir Mt & So unif & ref 4s	
10,000	101¼	1,000	82⅛
Con So 2d 5s		St L So Wn con 4s	
2,000	105⅜	17,000	81¼
Cen of Ga Ry con 5s		1,000	81⅛
1,000sf	113½	9,000	81⅛
Cen Leath 5s		1,000	81⅛
10,000	100⅞	1st 4s	
5,000	101	10,000	97⅛
Cen Pac gtd 4s		St Paul, Minn & M Mont ext 4s	
7,000	101⅝	1,000	103½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		St L & San F R rfg 4s	
5,000	108⅛	20,000	85⅝
1,000	108⅛	30,000	85⅝
5,000	108⅜	St J & G I 1st 4s	
Chi, Burl & Q joint 4s		10,000	93
1,000	99⅜	San An & A P 4s	
1,000	99⅞	2,000	87⅜
119,000	100	So Ry 1st 5s	
registered		1,000	118½
25,000	99⅝	1,000	118
C, R I & Pac gen 4s		So Pac Cal 6s, Ser E & F, 1912	
1,000	103½	1,000	113
C, R I & Pac Ry rfg 4s		So Pac 1st rfg 4s	
3,000	98	7,000	95⅝
C, R & P R R 4s		1,000	95¼
5,000	79⅜	Stand R & T inc	
12,000	79⅜	7,000	2½
15,000	79⅜	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
5,000	80	10,000	121⅝
Clev, C C & St L gen 4s		Tex & N O Sab Div 6s	
10,000	103¼	1,000	111½
Col Indus 1st 5s, Ser A		Third Av con 4s	
20,000	78½	5,000	94½
5,000	78⅝	2,000	94⅝
10,000	78½	Unders Ry London pro-shar 6s	
80,000	78⅝	1,000	97
10,000	78¼	Un Pac 1st 4s	
Col So 1st 4s		15,000	105⅝
7,000	94	13,000	105⅛
6,000	94½	Un Pac conv 4s	
5,000	94½	3,000	153⅜
5,000	94¼	1,000	153⅛
5,000	94⅜	1,000	154
5,000	94⅜	U S R & Imp 5s	
7,000	94½	4,000	87½
11,000	94	U S Steel Corp 5s, sks 25 5s	
Det Unit Ry con 4½s		25,000	96⅞
1,000	94½	26,000	96⅝
Dist Sec Cor 5s		36,000	96⅞
2,000	82⅜	5,000	97
Erie 1st gen 4s		3,000	96⅞
15,000	92⅝	2,000	97
5,000	92½	20,000	96⅞
4,000	93	10,000	97
Erie 1st con 4s		Va I Coal & C 5s	
1,000	90⅜	16,000	92½
Erie conv 4s		Wabash 1st 5s	
20,000	108	1,000	116
Erie Penn col tr 4s		1,000	116⅛
27,000	90	1,000	116⅛
Ft W & D C 1st		1,000	116⅛
20,000	113	1,000	116⅛
10,000	112⅞	Wabash 2d 5s	
Int Fg conv 5s		6,000	107⅝
25,000	96⅜	1,000	107½
Int Fg 6s		Wab deb B 6s	
20,000	110	5,000	74
Kan City Sd 5s		5,000	73⅝
1,000	75⅛	10,000	73½
17,000	75	Wab-Pitts Ter 2d	
38,000	75⅛	9,000	34⅜
67,000	75	1,000	35
10,000	75⅛	West Un fd & real est 4½s	
Lac Steel 5s		3,000	104⅝
10,000	106⅛	Wn Maryl 4s	
5,000	106⅜	11,000	87½
10,000	107	5,000	87⅝
L S & M S deb 4s		5,000	87⅝
6,000	101⅝	Wh Maryl conv 4s	
		15,000	72
		Wis Cen gen 4s	
		1,000	83½
		2,000	93¼

Net changes of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

ADVANCED.

Met. St. ref. 4s	1	5s	1
Mex. Cen. 4½s	1	Union Pac conv	2
Mo., K. & T. of Tex.	1	West Md. conv	1

There were no declines.

Total sales Jan. 6, 1906	$1,902,000
From Jan. 1, 1906	18,842,000
Corresponding date last year	21,264,500

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Saturday, Jan. 6, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
10..	Alls-Chalmers	24	24	24	24
13,020..	Amalg. Copper	110	110¾	109¾	109¾
50..	Am. Car & Fy	40¾	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
880..	Am. Locomot	78¼	78¼	77¾	77¾
800..	Am. Smelting	166½	165¾	164½	165¾
5,040..	Am. Sugar	155¾	155⅝	154½	155
310..	Am. Woolen	47¾	48¼	47	47
3,290..	A., T. & S. F.	92¾	94¼	92¾	94
10..	A., T. & S.F. pf	108	108	108	108
680..	Balt. & Ohio	114⅜	114⅝	114¾	114¾
2,180..	Brook. R. Tr.	89⅜	89⅝	88	88

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The aftermath of the hard squeeze in money which occurred in the closing week of the old year, when call interest rates touched 125 per cent., furnished material for much comment and reflection last week. The more the matter was discussed the stronger became the belief that a group of men controlling the small floating supply of money made the situation as embarrassing as they could for two purposes, viz., to take the utmost advantage of the necessities of borrowers and to shake out weakly held stocks. It is alleged that while several brokers were employed to bid money up others were employed to buy stocks on a scale down. Instances are known where borrowers of call money at the highest rates merely sent their checks for the interest without using the money at all. On the other side of the allegation there can be no two opinions as to the character of the buying in the stock market while call money was lending at usurious rates. It was the strongest kind of buying; its effect has since been only too apparent. The liquidation produced by the high rates for money was doubtless much smaller in volume than was expected by those who were holding the bag for stocks. There was but one sharp break in prices. It lasted only a few hours. The recovery on Friday and Saturday—the last two business days of the year—was more violent than the decline had been.

***

There is something to be said on the side of the bankers. First they are denounced by conservative people for fostering a wild speculation by lending money too freely to Stock Exchange borrowers, and then they are charged with having organized a conspiracy to advance interest rates at the expense of the market. Consistency is not so common in financial comment that the absence of it is at all conspicuous. Some of the same men who ranged themselves on the side of conservatism in October and November and called upon the banks to withhold money from the leaders of a rash bull speculation, themselves were rampant bulls in December and were loud in denouncing the banks for the "disgrace" of 100 per cent. call money. There was money enough to go around. The fact that the high rates did not force general liquidation, prices advancing in spite of them, shows that there was money enough to go around. It was a question only of rates. A banker might say: "We are slapped first on one side and then on the other. We were recently being criticised on the ground that we did nothing to discourage what seemed to many people to be an injudicious and unwarranted speculation on the Stock Exchange. We might reply that 100 per cent. money was about all that we could do, and if the stock market could stand that it beat us."

***

There has been some comment recently on the costly character of certain examples of railroad advertising. It is an old subject. Nearly fifteen years ago S. F. Van Oss, writing on American railroad securities from the point of view of an English investor, said: "Large amounts are also spent in 'folders,' illustrated books of the most gorgeous description, and numerous other advertising devices. Perhaps some of these expensive advertisements are superfluous, as, for instance, a costly and almost useless Christmas annual for children, issued by the Rock Island. But in the main it seems injudicious to disapprove of advertising; it pays if properly conducted, and cannot be discontinued if once started. Therefore the crusade against advertising does not deserve much attention."

***

Thursday afternoon, on the selling movement started by Mr. Schiff's speech before the Chamber of Commerce, Union Pacific declined to 148¾. It sold yesterday at the high record price of 155⅞, an advance of 7⅛ points in two days. The buying on Thursday's decline, whatever its origin, must have been of a pretty substantial character.

***

Wall Street has a mental picture of James J. Hill chortling over his pile of Union Pacific certificates, which grows and grows. The higher it rises the more he chortles.

***

On very slight encouragement many traders would try to bull Southern Pacific out of sheer spite.

***

It is stated in inner circles that the next dividend on Amalgamated Copper will be at the rate of at least 6 per cent., and that dividends at a still higher rate will certainly be paid within the year. The question arises, What dividend should the stock yield to entitle it to sell at 110? It has always been supposed that a mining stock to sell at par ought to pay dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. There would be nothing so very bullish in a dividend at 7 or even 8 per cent. on Amalgamated Copper with the stock selling well over par. It is not on dividend prospects, however, that the stock is being bulled. The arguments used to justify a further advance have more to do with deals, settlements, &c., than with dividends. The price at which the stock is selling already discounts anything that may reasonably be expected in the way of dividends out of the Amalgamated Copper Company's own operations.

***

Yesterday's bank statement, bringing the surplus reserve down to approximately $500,000, was on the face of things disappointing, but the Street had already made up its mind that the week's averages would not reflect the whole improvement in the position of the banks, and figures were disregarded. Before the publication of the statement such messages as the following were sent out over Wall Street's private wire system: "Bank statement will be superficially bad. Would take advantage of any reaction in prices to pick up stocks. Next week's statement will be very good." Large scale buying orders went into the market about 11 o'clock to be executed if prices broke on the bank statement. Instead of breaking prices advanced, and the whole market was buoyant in the last half hour, notwithstanding the usual week's end profit taking. Prices do not break when people are standing under and want to buy stocks at small recessions.

***

The breadth of yesterday's market was remarkable. In two hours 148 stocks were traded in and the total of transactions exceeded 1,000,000 shares.

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Traders are looking for a big opening on Monday, barring unfavorable developments in the interim.

***

The bears are hoping desperately for some calamitous accident. They will scan the newspapers to-day and on Monday for tidings of war, pestilence, or death—anything to "put them down." With stocks six to eight points against him a bear would hardly dare to confess his hopes to his own conscience.

***

A two-point rise yesterday in Atchison common attracted a good deal of attention. Several other incidents of the day's trading were more conspicuous. Only such advances as occurred elsewhere were in the line of previous performances, whereas the movement in Atchison indicated a broadening of bullish activity. It is understood that a large line of Atchison has been taken on in addition, with the aim of putting it to par or higher. The stock has not been much bulled of late. It is a security in which there could be a more popular speculation. Yesterday's bulge carried it to within about 6 points of the price at which Missouri Pacific is selling. Atchison is a common stock, paying only 4 per cent., while of Missouri Pacific there is only one class of stock, and it pays 5 per cent. The Gould interests evidently are insensible to the criticism aroused by the backward behavior of their stocks, but it cannot be supposed that they would suffer Atchison, as a 4 per cent. stock, to cross their Missouri Pacific. There has been some very strong speculative buying of Atchison recently. On all reactions in the general market last week it was well supported. It would seem perfectly feasible, in the right kind of market, to put the stock to par.

***

An active buying movement started yesterday in Missouri, Kansas and Texas common. The strategic position of the property is so strong that rumors of buying for control are not easily discredited. Mr. Hill denies again that he has bought control. It is persistently rumored that the St. Paul has acquired the Kansas City Southern. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas is a Gulf road, and the Kansas City Southern will be as soon as the extensions now in hand are completed. Therein lies the value of both properties to the larger systems of the Northwest.

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Jan. 6, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1906.	1904.	P. C.
New York	$1,921,158,167	$1,496,875,633	+28.5
Boston	172,674,483	141,256,874	+22.2
Philadelphia	126,025,288	101,469,782	+24.1
Baltimore	25,316,996	21,211,890	+19.3
Chicago	188,143,006	158,468,752	+23.6
St. Louis	*57,000,000	58,718,631	+ 6.1
New Orleans	19,308,059	19,525,001	— 1.1
Seven cities, 5 days	$2,519,624,047	$1,996,527,143	+26.2
Other cities, 5 days	283,784,619	242,794,617	+14.1
Total, all cities, 5 days	$2,803,408,666	$2,235,321,760	+25.4
All cities, 1 day	645,941,218	616,059,468	+ 5.9
Total, all cities, for week	$3,449,349,884	$2,845,381,228	+21.2

*Partly estimated.

The following compilation is derived from the same source:

Week Ended.	1906.	1905.	1904.
Jan. 6	$3,449,349,884	$2,845,381,228	$2,413,979,604
	1906.	1904.	1903.
Dec. 30	$3,049,270,503	$2,181,145,578	$1,946,677,375
Dec. 23	3,396,674,451	2,579,125,839	1,988,389,839
Dec. 16	3,421,982,195	2,910,220,458	2,073,300,131
Dec. 9	3,225,716,306	3,291,348,845	2,193,055,157
Dec. 2	2,907,495,097	3,367,861,131	2,232,995,566
Nov. 25	3,096,278,141	2,643,741,846	1,746,886,919
Nov. 18	3,309,903,241	3,231,575,623	2,067,033,810
Nov. 11	3,267,797,853	2,529,083,823	2,096,374,509
Nov. 4	3,133,413,690	2,946,352,965	1,977,996,929
Oct. 28	2,903,265,282	2,828,999,962	1,941,442,602
Oct. 21	2,836,809,221	2,899,384,747	2,015,859,549
Oct. 14	2,802,794,447	2,451,184,424	2,027,395,485
Oct. 7	3,167,094,620	2,673,368,264	1,977,167,677
Sep. 30	2,550,158,461	2,190,058,315	2,223,903,412
Sep. 22	2,550,517,966	2,081,356,023	1,861,538,947
Sep. 16	2,819,858,309	2,289,590,827	1,840,347,178
Sep. 9	2,241,541,789	1,716,104,850	1,448,786,241
Sep. 2	2,584,011,734	1,968,210,925	1,737,908,320
Aug. 26	2,410,915,454	1,737,578,563	1,540,019,497
Aug. 19	2,518,894,024	1,870,214,361	1,585,388,319
Aug. 12	2,230,577,996	1,748,203,924	1,922,969,626
Aug. 5	2,525,075,435	1,790,868,982	2,048,919,290
July 29	2,317,987,871	2,005,291,471	2,065,291,471
July 22	2,377,268,956	2,112,229,024	2,071,472,006
July 15	2,697,201,557	2,714,014,233	2,305,373,290
July 1	2,718,349,814	2,067,025,004	2,184,607,140
Jne. 24	2,236,659,394	1,827,938,624	1,944,234,633
Jne. 17	2,388,141,474	1,890,359,927	2,103,359,927
Jne. 10	2,410,960,237	1,763,169,926	2,262,044,356
Jne. 3	2,411,140,482	1,855,187,383	2,496,946,756
May. 27	2,734,938,127	1,768,972,878	1,747,648,380
May. 20	2,726,710,398	2,007,476,894	2,245,253,628
May. 13	2,545,107,062	1,996,400,349	2,139,565,009
May. 6	3,269,910,769	2,191,761,452	2,138,436,806
Apr. 29	3,190,706,416	1,760,038,101	2,227,717,052
Apr. 22	2,867,455,980	1,912,366,338	2,135,602,624
Apr. 15	3,066,395,037	1,970,066,890	2,364,043,345
Apr. 8	3,044,956,322	2,002,117,236	1,966,850,514
Mh. 25	2,705,299,999	1,903,717,600	1,984,388,793
Mh. 18	3,019,972,200	1,918,560,549	2,125,488,030
Mh. 11	2,656,766,051	1,757,772,490	2,321,97[illegible],907
Mh. 4	3,386,001,427	1,985,386,935	2,464,581,140
Feb. 18	2,331,505,901	1,876,326,942	2,154,199,968
Feb. 11	2,871,170,711	1,817,417,219	2,082,283,275
Feb. 4	2,895,611,095	2,125,168,916	2,410,347,239
Jan. 28	2,479,919,260	2,061,457,783	2,089,519,991
Jan. 21	2,911,431,666	2,171,463,754	2,252,176,555
Jan. 14	2,749,945,022	2,227,800,621	2,787,127,682

Total exchanges for the week ending at this date in 1902 were $2,277,061,129; in 1901, $2,452,239,721; in 1900, $2,357,150,681; and in 1899, $1,836,388,665. Largest clearings last year were in the week ending Dec. 16; smallest, $2,280,577,966, in the week ending Aug. 12. Largest exchanges ever recorded were those of the week ending May 11 of 1901, $3,680,967,893.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—United Railways income bonds were a feature in the trading to-day, selling up to 67¼, an advance of ⅝. The sales with those of the trust certificates aggregated $74,000. Reports of an increase in the earnings of the Railways Company were said to be largely responsible for the advance. Houston Oil common continues to advance, and there has been considerable buying of late by several parties. All the favorite issues were active, with fractional advances.

Western Maryland common was again strong, increasing its gain of yesterday ⅝ further, to 18⅝. Northern Central sold ¼ up.

Consolidated Cotton Duck common advanced ½ on good buying. Seaboard new common rose ⅛. Seaboard new second sustained the only loss, selling ⅝ off. The market closed strong and active.

Shares, 2,093; bonds, $123,000. List:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Atl. Coast Line 4s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1,000	A. C. L. 4s of S. C.	102¼	102¼	102¼
16,000	United Rys. 4s	93¼	93¼	93⅛
40,000	United Rys. inc.	67½	66¾	67⅛
84,000	United Rys. inc. ctfs.	66¾	65	66¾
3,000	Va. Elec. Ry. & D. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾
9,000	Balt. S. P. & C. 4½s	99½	99½	99½
1,000	Lexington St. Ry. 5s	104½	104½	104½
2,000	Macon St. Ry. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000	Norf. Ry. & Lt. 5s	96½	96½	96¼
12,000	Breweries 4s	61⅝	61⅝	61⅞
2,000	Breweries inc.	32	32	32

STOCKS.

20	Northern Central	105	104½	105
100	Seaboard Co.	30¾	30¾	30¾
105	Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	61¾	61¾	61¾
275	Western Maryland	18¾	18½	18⅝
400	United Railways ctfs.	15¾	15¾	15¾
275	Citizens' Bank	28½	28½	28½
5	Union Bank	117	117	117
45	Mercantile Trust	144	144	144
23	Western Bank	89	89	89
300	Con. Cotton Duck	11¼	11	11¼
835	Houston Oil	5¾	5¾	5¾

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF CITY OF NEW YORK.

Weekly report of the Clearing House Association, required by the Constitution, for week ended Saturday, Jan. 6, 1906.

Capital.	Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dep. with Clear. H'se Agent.	Dep., other Banks and Trust Cos.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,741,800	Bank of N. Y. N. A.	$12,500,000	$2,771,000	$1,250,000	$1,000,000	$4,000,000	$1,800,000
2,050,000	2,976,300	Bank of Manhattan Co.	23,000,000	6,887,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	8,000,000	
2,000,000	1,421,900	Merchants' Nat.	11,770,400	2,998,100	1,470,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	1,800,000
3,000,000	2,455,300	Mechanics' Nat.	20,987,000	4,858,000	2,343,000	2,000,000	8,000,000	2,700,000
1,500,000	4,305,900	Bank of America	8,633,000	2,498,100	1,158,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	1,350,000
1,000,000	355,100	Merch. Exch. Nat.	5,441,000	1,775,000	681,000	500,000	1,000,000	900,000
10,000,000	17,267,400	National City	158,400,800	37,710,900	8,141,800	14,187,000	7,000,000	7,875,000
300,000	1,747,700	Chemical Nat.	12,295,900	4,788,800	1,540,500	2,000,000		270,000
600,000	582,600	Merch. Exch. Nat.	4,451,800	988,200	494,300	1,210,400		540,000
1,000,000	2,366,900	Gallatin Nat.	8,222,500	944,300	805,700	3,000,100		900,000
200,000	144,800	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	2,420,500	319,100	242,900	2,000,000		180,000
700,000	1,253,000	Mech. & Traders'	5,633,000	745,000	706,000	3,812,000		630,000
500,000	561,600	Greenwich Bank	3,597,300	670,600	425,100	2,525,200		450,000
5,000,000	4,346,800	Am. Exch. Nat.	29,420,000	5,210,100	1,740,000	3,147,100	3,000,000	3,492,700
25,000,000	12,177,700	Nat. Bank of Com.	129,807,300	14,500,400	10,444,700	108,118,000	13,977,700	
3,000,000	4,881,000	Mercantile Nat.	21,251,300	3,149,800	1,995,500	13,881,500	3,473,400	
422,700	691,900	Pacific	5,330,200	813,900	982,700	2,871,500		
450,000	1,055,400	Chatham Nat.	5,642,100	696,800	708,000	3,457,200		405,000
200,000	437,200	People's	1,998,100	292,800	214,900	1,284,000		180,000
4,000,000	4,553,000	Nat. Bank of N. A.	15,877,000	1,543,100	1,454,800	11,189,900	2,122,100	
3,000,000	7,066,800	Hanover National	43,619,500	1,238,300	2,150,200	48,680,300	2,997,800	
1,000,000	1,078,500	Irving Nat.	8,558,000	1,025,200	838,700	8,184,000	846,200	
2,550,000	897,200	Citizens' Cent. Nat.	15,089,300	4,421,500	1,506,900	13,030,800	1,597,600	
500,000	325,900	Nassau	5,315,700	949,300	978,000	7,284,500		
1,000,000	1,281,300	Market & Ful. Nat.	6,885,500	1,027,900	732,400	5,890,800	20,000	
1,000,000	1,353,200	Nat. Rhe & Leather	4,151,700	1,442,200	514,900	3,615,000	186,900	
2,000,000	3,258,600	Nat. Exchange	23,185,200	5,230,000	4,072,000	25,684,600		
700,000	1,120,900	Oriental	8,040,100	1,502,400	1,803,000	9,204,215,00		
1,500,000	6,788,500	Imp. & Trad. Nat.	23,666,400	5,651,000	1,353,000	20,084,000	45,000	
3,000,000	7,215,000	National Park	63,550,000	13,851,600	4,749,000	71,660,000	3,949,000	
250,000	114,900	East River Nat.	1,252,800	268,900	128,700	1,541,100	49,800	
3,000,000	2,930,700	Fourth Nat.	17,668,500	2,983,500	2,588,200	19,984,900	50,000	
800,000	1,562,300	Second Nat.	10,017,000	626,000	2,198,000	10,970,000	772,000	
10,000,000	19,883,600	First National	89,196,100	15,302,900	2,239,000	72,154,000	6,814,500	
1,000,000	936,800	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	8,315,200	1,521,900	1,746,000	12,750,000	650,000	
250,000	774,100	Bowery	5,261,000	471,000	219,000	4,678,000		
200,000	744,000	N. Y. Co. Nat.	5,097,800	572,400	458,200	4,841,900	80,000	
750,000	561,100	German-American	4,023,000	668,300	210,900	3,891,100		
1,000,000	4,961,200	Chase National	43,284,100	9,798,600	1,500,400	47,748,700	927,900	
100,000	1,749,600	Fifth Avenue	10,170,700	2,321,500	423,300	11,241,700		
200,000	737,400	German Exch.	3,987,200	150,000	353,000	4,439,600		
200,000	393,100	Germania	3,161,600	422,000	251,000	3,590,600		
300,000	1,488,000	Lincoln National	12,337,300	1,336,100	2,375,700	13,333,300	287,900	
1,000,000	1,334,200	Garfield Nat.	7,658,000	1,625,100	319,400	7,822,500	49,200	
250,000	435,000	Fifth Nat.	3,717,400	494,800	162,900	3,594,900	243,000	
1,000,000	1,515,900	Bank of Metropolis	5,124,600	1,371,400	783,800	10,896,900		
200,000	749,800	West Side	4,301,000	736,000	373,000	4,712,000		
1,000,000	2,000,000	Seaboard National	14,647,000	2,448,000	1,354,000	16,565,000	811,000	
300,000	688,500	First Nat., B'klyn	4,484,000	584,000	521,000	4,690,000	75,000	
1,000,000	2,084,000	Liberty Nat.	9,878,900	1,117,000	421,400	7,716,900	993,100	
1,000,000	498,400	N. Y. Prod. Exch.	5,581,200	1,148,700	493,800	6,497,700		
500,000	603,800	New Amst'dm Nat.	3,788,400	623,800	536,000	5,338,000	269,000	
350,000	614,500	Astor Nat.	4,029,000	476,000	252,000	4,543,000	360,000	
104,150,000	119,945,000	Total, Nat. banks.						
12,392,700	20,655,500	Total, State banks.						
116,472,700	140,600,500	Total.	1,004,636,500	167,836,000	79,170,700	982,742,800	83,917,900	

*As per official reports: 36 National banks, Nov. 9, 1905; 17 State banks, Nov. 6, 1905.
†As of Nov. 25, 1905.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Jan. 6 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK CITY—Borough of Manhattan.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dep. with Clear. H'se Agent.	Dep., other Banks and Trust Cos.	Net Deposits.
Century	$200,000	$1,066,500.00	$5,500.00	$45,800	$67,000.00	$63,400.00	$996,700.00
Colonial	100,000	3,589,300.00	527,600.00	448,800	400,500.00	153,800.00	4,134,600.00
Chelsea Exch.	200,000	675,900.00	37,300.00	35,500	17,500.00	37,800.00	670,400.00
Columbia	300,000	4,112,000.00	287,000.00	235,000	278,000.00	4,000.00	4,328,000.00
Con. Nat.	1,000,000	4,475,000.00	213,000.00	57,900	328,500.00	23,000.00	2,500,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	966,035.60	22,130.00	46,705	81,488.00		873,150.00
14th Street	500,000	4,696,700.00	196,005.00	257,100	219,300.00	79,400.00	5,318,500.00
Hamilton	200,000	4,469,798.00	204,535.00	187,847	116,163.00	210,000.00	4,512,552.00
Jefferson	400,000	3,485,100.00	14,000.00	153,200	236,800.00	197,900.00	3,488,500.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,942,700.00	135,800.00	103,500	205,200.00	54,900.00	2,983,400.00
Metropolitan	1,000,000	3,969,425.00	223,773.00	245,350	734,400.00	4,084,120.00	
Nassau	200,000	3,595,012.00	52,485.00	261,563	159,696.00	2,904,215.00	
19th Ward	200,000	3,496,450.00	39,414.00	217,328	164,878.00	3,736,546.00	
Plaza	100,000	5,773,000.00	307,000.00	180,000	186,000.00	4,007,000.00	
Riverside	100,000	1,809,100.00	28,600.00	123,800	61,900.00	1,412,100.00	
State	1,000,000	11,991,000.00	664,000.00	531,000	230,000.00	541,000.00	12,236,000.00
34th St. Nat.	200,000	1,128,500.00	216,100.00	36,000	127,000.00	100.00	1,066,800.00
12th Ward	200,000	•2,469,000.00	37,000.00	235,000	105,000.00	1,800.00	2,500,000.00
23d Ward	100,000	1,908,200.00	60,100.00	190,200	195,100.00	120,900.00	2,076,800.00
Union Exch.	750,000	6,976,700.00	56,600.00	397,500	123,900.00	210,000.00	5,430,500.00
United Nat.	1,000,000	9,216,000.00	202,900.00	71,900	92,100.00		1,188,400.00
Wash. Heights	100,000	732,100.00	17,580.00	52,000	54,500.00		576,970.00
Yorkville	100,000	2,884,700.00	41,700.00	340,200	143,500.00	66,500.00	3,234,700.00

Borough of Brooklyn.

Borough	$200,000	$2,182,700.00	$98,600.00	$144,100	$158,900.00	$64,000.00	$2,836,400.00
Broadway	150,000	2,060,035.00	19,752.00	112,010	188,158.00	45,997.00	2,703,301.00
Brooklyn	300,000	3,963,700.00	124,700.00	371,800	824,700.00	28,300.00	4,254,300.00
Mfrs.' Nat.	252,000	4,467,400.00	518,400.00	197,500	962,600.00	201,000.00	4,962,900.00
Mechanics'	1,000,000	9,783,600.00	235,300.00	768,400	1,220,300.00	180,600.00	11,555,800.00
Nassau	300,000	5,349,000.00	205,000.00	395,000	865,000.00		5,536,000.00
Nat. City	300,000	•2,479,000.00	116,000.00	354,000	657,000.00	118,000.00	4,118,000.00
North Side	100,000	1,738,161.00	43,138.00	94,763	731,513.00	75,589.00	1,716,455.00
People's	100,000	2,227,800.00	94,200.00	121,900	53,000.00	52,600.00	2,193,100.00
Union	300,000	7,123,000.00	195,000.00	370,000	782,000.00	484,000.00	8,214,000.00

JERSEY CITY.

1st National	400,000	4,761,800.00	167,900.00	379,100	2,235,700.00	463,000.00	6,009,300.00
Hudson Co.	250,000	2,750,400.00	99,194.00	83,028	812,398.00	90,985.00	2,578,818.00
2d National	250,000	2,735,400.00	87,400.00	15,000	223,200.00	23,200.00	1,942,900.00
3d National	200,000	1,735,682.00	51,879.00	70,618	462,623.43	39,647.76	2,202,059.00

HOBOKEN.

1st National	100,000	2,206,306.00	154,000.00	38,300	225,200.00	119,500.00	2,266,800.00
2d National	125,000	1,398,020.00	49,510.00	41,000	56,160.00	85,900.00	1,446,510.00

BAYONNE.

Mech. Trust Co.	50,000	2,556,225.00	21,614.00	130,619	260,163.00	241,971.00	3,091,956.00

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—The local money market is fairly easy.

Call loans 7@8 per cent. Time loans, collateral 6@6½ per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 6 per cent. Clearing House loans 6 per cent. New York funds at par. Clearings $34,807,351. Balances $2,398,666. Sub-Treasury debit $66,515.

For the week—Clearings, $207,481,834. Balances $15,821,457.

Demand for bank stocks during the week has been moderately active. Sales are reported as follows:

153 shares National Shawmut at 269½, 45 National Bank of Republic at 163¾@164½, 5 Webster and Atlas National at 146½, 1 Faneuil Hall National at 140, and 1 Atlantic National at 135¾.

The Boston coppers were firm to-day, and in some cases strong. Old Dominion, Atlantic, United States Mining, and Osceola were leaders, and activity was pretty well distributed among the other mining stocks. Agricultural, Chemical, and American Woolen common were in demand.

Complete transactions were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Am. Bell Tel. 4s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
8,000	C. B. & Q. joint 4s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
1,000	Ill. Steel 5s, 1913	100½	100½	100½
1,000	N. E. Cot. Yarn 5s	99	99	99
500	West. Tel. & Tel. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼

RAILROADS.

612	Atchison	93¾	92½	93⅜
27	Boston & Albany	254½	254½	254½
9	Boston & Lowell	241	241	241
6	Boston & Maine	172½	172½	172½
50	Fitchburg preferred	142	142	142
20	Mass. Electric	17	17	17
100	Mass. Electric pf.	60¾	60¾	60¾
88	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	199	198½	199
5	Southern Pacific pf.	118	118	118
2,134	Union Pacific	156	154½	155⅜
100	West End	99¾	99¾	99¾
98	West End pf.	113	113	113

TELEPHONES.

239	*American	136¾	135½	136¾
343	Cumberland rights	4	4	4
8	New England	135	134	134
4	Mexican	3	3	3
22	Mexican preferred	7¾	7¾	7¾
50	Western	13	13	13

MISCELLANEOUS.

4,439	Am. Agricult. Chem.	26½	25¾	26
158	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	94	93½	94
560	Am. Pneu. Service	13½	12½	13¾
108	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	33	32	33
5,815	American Sugar	155½	154½	155⅝
90	Am. Sugar pf.	140	139½	139⅝
1,170	American Woolen	47¾	46	46¾
256	*Am. Woolen pf.	105	104	105
800	Dom. Iron & Steel	27¾	25	27¾
20	Edison Elec. Ill.	246	245	245
347	Gen. Electric, rights	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
338	Massachusetts Gas.	47¼	47¼	47¼
188	Mass. Gas pf.	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
14	Seattle Electric pf.	90	90	90
176	Swift & Co.	104½	104	104½
150	Tenn. Coal & Iron	103	103	103
2	*United Fruit	104½	104½	104½
55	United Shoe Machery.	74½	73¾	70¾
6,890	United States Steel	44⅞	43⅝	44¼
265	U. S. Steel pf.	106⅝	106¼	106⅝

MINING.

40	Adventure	8¼	8¼	8¼
1,960	Allouez	62½	40½	62
6,330	Amalgamated	110¼	108¼	109½
2,700	American Zinc	15⅞	15	15⅞
520	Anaconda	68½	66¾	67¾
100	Arcadian	23	23	23
2,140	Atlantic	27¾	27	27
475	Bingham	47	46¾	46¾
5,690	Boston Consolidated	83¾	83	83¾
	Calumet & Hecla	705	705	705
580	Centennial	20¼	20	20
2,005	Copper Range	85¾	85¼	85¼
50	Daly-West	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	Franklin	14¾	14¾	14¾
855	Granby Consolidated	30¾	30¼	30¼
5,775	Isle Royale	29¾	29¾	29¾
105	Mass	16	16	16
100	Michigan	17¾	17	17
320	Mohawk	60¾	60	60
1,150	Mont. Coal & Coke	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,110	Nevada Consolidated	19¾	19¼	19¼
1,310	North Butte	37¾	35¾	37¾
3,468	Old Dominion	37¾	37¼	37¼
995	Osceola	105	101	101
790	Parrot	25¾	25	25¾
25	Phoenix	1¾	1¾	1¾
445	Quincy	110	108	108
1,204	Shannon	9¾	9¼	9¼
1,825	Santa Fe	1¾	1¾	1¾
466	Shannon	9¾	9¼	9¼
40	Tamarack	130	130	130
283	Tecumseh	12¾	11¾	11¾
700	Tennessee	22¾	21¾	21¾
357	Trinity	10¾	10

2957 CORPORATIONS AND FIRMS WHICH MADE THEIR FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS IN THE NEW YORK TIMES IN 1905.

Abell, J. T. & Co.
Aberdeen Lumber Co.
Abilene Water Co.
Abrams & Dolinsky.
Acadia Oil & Fuel Co.
Ackerson, T. B., Construction Co.
Acme Ball Bearing Co.
Accumulator Co.
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.
Ackerson, T. B., Construction Co.
Adams, F. T., & Co.
Adams Prospecting Co.
Adams Express Co.
Adirondack League Club.
Adrian Water Co.
Aetna Woolen Co.
Aetna Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.
Aetna National Bank, Hartford, Conn.
Aeolian, Weber Piano & Pianola Co.
Aitken Realty Co.
Ajax Portland Cement Co.
Akron & Barberton Belt R. R. Co.
Akron Water Works Co.
Alabama & Georgia Iron Co.
Alabama Great Southern R. R. Co.
Alabama Consolidated Coal & Iron Co.
Alabama Mineral Land Co.
Alabama & Vicksburg Ry. Co.
Alamagordo & Sacramento Mt. R. R. Co.
Almagra Mining Co.
Albany & Susquehanna Railroad.
Albany Home Telephone Co.
Albany & Hudson Railway Co.
Albemarle & Chesapeake Coal Co.
Albert Palmer Co.
Alexander, Thomas & Davies.
Allen Tobacco Company.
Alliance Realty Co.
Aluminum Brass & Bronze Co.
Alliance Water Works Co.
Amalgamated Copper Co.
American Amusement Syndicate.
American Agricultural Chemical Co.
American & British Mfg. Co.
American Bank Note Co.
American Beet Sugar Co.
American Booking & Brokerage Co.
American Bell Telephone Co.
American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co.
American Brass Co. of Waterbury, Conn.
American Brewing Co.
American Cigar Co.
American Collectors' Co.
American Consolidated Mining Co.
American Can Co.
American Car & Foundry Co.
American Chicle Co.
American Clay Manufacturing Co.
American Coal Co.
American Colonial Bank of Porto Rico.
American Cotton Co.
American Cotton Oil Co.
American Distributing Co.
American De Forest Wireless Telegraph Co.
American Diesel Engine Co.
American District Telegraph Co.
American Elevator Co.
American Electric Telephone Co.
American Exchange Cigar Co.
American Extractors Co.
American Express Co.
American Exchange National Bank.
American Felt Co.
American Fire Engine Co.
American Firecracker Mfg. Co.
American Gas Engine Co. (Indiana.)
American Gem & Pearl Co.
American Genealogical Bureau.
American Grocery Co.
American Graphophone Co.
American Hatters' & Furriers' Corporation.
American-Hawaiian Steamship Co.
American Hide & Leather Co.
American Home Telephone Co.
American Heating & Power Co.
American Ice Co.
American Ice Securities Co.
American Knit Goods Mfg. Co.
American La France Fire Engine Co.
American Light & Traction Co.
American Linoleum Mfg. Co.
American Linseed Oil Co.
American Loan & Trust Co., Boston, Mass.
American Locomotive Co.
American Lumber Co.
American Mail Steamship Co.
American Malting Co.
American Meter Co.
American Mutoscope Co.
American Nat. Bank, Deadwood, S. Dak.
American Newspaper Publishers' Association.
American Nickel Co.
American Press Association.
American Prospecting Co.
American Realty Co.
American Savings Bank.
American School Furniture Co.
American Snuff Co.
American Stoker Co.
American Surety Co.
American Smelters' Securities Co.
American Slate Co.
American Soda Fountain Co.
American Sparklets Co.
American Speaking Telephone Co.
American Steel Casting Co.
American Sugar Refining Co.
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
American Tel. & Cable Co.
American Thread Co.
American Tungsten Mining & Milling Co.
American Travelers' Umbrella Co.
American Tobacco Co.
American Tract Society.
American Tube & Stamping Co.
American Type Founders Co.
Altamont Water Supply Co.
American Waterworks & Guarantee Co.
American Writing Paper Co.
American Woolen Co.
Ampersand Hotel Company.
Amy, H., & Co.
Amy, A. V., & Co.
Ams, Max, Machine Co.
Amusement Machine Co.
Anacostia & Potomac River Railroad Co.
Ancram Paper Mills.
Anglo-American Copper Mining Co.
Anglo-American Oyster Co.
Ann Arbor Railroad.
Anthony & Scovill Co.
Apex Equipment Co.
Appleton, D., & Co.
Aravaipa Mining Co.
Arizona Mining Co.
Arizona Water Co.
Arkansaw Water Co.
Armstrong, H. P.
Arnold & Frank.
Aroostook Northern Railroad Co.
Argentine Quebracho Co.
Artesian Water Co., Memphis, Tenn.
Artistic Marble Co. (The)
Ashbrook, Claude.
Ashland Water Works Co.
Associated Manufacturers' Corporation.
Associated Merchants' Co.
Astor National Bank.
Asbestos & Asbestic Co., Ltd.
Aschenbachs, W. J. Sons Harness Co.
Ashmead, A. D. Co.
Ashtabula Water Co.
Assurance Co. of America.
Astoria Veneer Mills.
Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.
Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line Ry. Co.
Atlantic Avenue Elevated Ry. Co.
Atlantic Coast Electric Ry. Co.
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.
Atlanta Gas Co.
Atlanta Water & Electric Power Co.
Atlantic Avenue R. R. Imp. Co.
Atlantic & Birmingham Railway Co.
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co.
Atlantic Highlands National Bank.
Atlantic Roofing Mfg. Co.
Atlantic Safe Deposit Co.
Atlantic Shore Line Railway Co.
Atlas Embroidery Works.
Audit Co. of New York.
Auburn & Syracuse Electric Railroad Co.
Auburn Telephone Co.
Augusta-Aiken Ry. & Electric Co.
Augusta Factory, The Georgia.
Augusta Southern Railroad Co.
Aurora Cons. Mining Co.
Ausable Ranch & Development Co.
Automatic Hook & Eye Co.
Automatic Coaling & Weighing Barge Co.
Austin and Northwestern Railroad Company.
Auto Lighter Co.
Automatic Weighing Machine.
Aztec Land & Cattle Co.
Azure Mining Co.

Babcock & Wilcox Co.
Bache, J. S., & Co.
Baily & Montgomery.
Baker-Vawter Co.
Bamberg, Sheeline & Co.
Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic Railway Co.
Baltimore & Potomac Railroad Co.
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.
Banco Territorial y Agricola.
Bangor Railway & Electric Co.
Bangor & Aroostook R. R. Co.
Barney, C. D. & Co.
Bankers' Trust Co.
Bank of Abyssinia.
Bank of America.
Banker Mining and Milling Company.
Bank of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y.
Bank of Huntington, Huntington, N. Y.
Bank Central Mexicano.
Bank of Long Island, N. Y.
Bank of Montreal.
Bank of the Metropolis.
Bank of the Manhattan Co.
Bank of North America, Phila., Penn.
Bank of New York, N. B. A.
Bank of Pittsburg, National Association.
Bank for Savings.
Bank of Washington Heights.
Barnum-Richardson Co.
Barney & Smith Car Co.
Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington.
Batopilas Mining Co.
Battery Park National Bank.
Baron, W.
Baring, Magoun & Co.
Barnes & Chapman.
Barnum, Lawrence & Co.
Barney & Smith Car Company.
Barretts, Palmer & Heal Dyeing Establishment.
Bascom, George J. Co.
Batavia Home Telephone Co.
Bath Electric & Gas Light Co.
Battery Park National Bank of N. Y.
Bath Water Works Co.
Baum & Bauck.
Baumann, Ludwig, & Co.
Bay City Gas Co.
Bay Ridge Park Improvement Co.
Bayonne Trust Co., Bayonne, N. J.
Bazeres Gold Extraction Co., Ltd.
Beaver & Wall Street Corporation.
Bearman, H. W.
Beckwith, Quin & Gilbert Co.
Bedford Realty Co.
Beebe, Wilkinson & Co.
Beer, Sondheimer & Co.
Belcher Mining Co.
Belden, Charles, & Co.
Belding Bros. & Co.
Bell, Edward P.
Bell Telephone Co. of Pa.
Bellevue Land & Improvement Co.
Bellevue Realty Co.
Bellevue Water Co.
Bellingham Bay & British Columbia Railroad Co.
Bellows & Co.
Bemis Bro. Bag Co.
Bemis, Edward A.
Bemis, Frank H.
Bemis, Judson A.
Bemis, Robert H.
Bemis, Stephen M.
Bemis, Stephen M. Jr.
Bemis, Stephen M. 3d.
Bemis, Stephen M. 4th.
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B

CORPORATIONS AND FIRMS WHICH MADE THEIR FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS IN THE NEW YORK TIMES IN 1905. (Continued.)

Morgenthaler Linotype Co.
Merrill, William Willis.
Meyer, Peter F.
Michigan-Lake Superior Power Co.
Michigan Telephone Co.
Michigan Traction Co.
Michigan Traction Extension Co.
Michigan Central R. R. Co.
Michigan Lake Superior Co.
Middletown Gas & Electric Light Co.
Middletown-Unionville Water Gas R. R.
Middlesex Banking Co. of Middletown, Conn.
Midland Terminal Railway Co.
Miles, W. A., & Co.
Millen & Southwestern R. R. Co.
Milford Pink Granite Quarries.
Milne, E. S.
Miller-Allaire Co.
Miller, Humphries, Pittsburg, Penn.
Mills Bros & Co.
Milwaukee & Madison Railway Co.
Mil., Lake Shore & Western R. R. Co.
Mine La Motte Co.
Mineral Point & Northern Railway Co.
Minneapolis Gas & Light Co.
Minneapolis General Electric Co.
Minneapolis & Minnetonka Railway Co.
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie Ry. Co.
Minneapolis St. Ry. & St. Paul City Ry. Co.
Minneapolis Brewing Co.
Minneapolis, Lyndale & Minnetonka Ry. Co.
Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Co.
Minneapolis Street Railway Co.
Minnesota Water Co.
Mississippi Ark. & West R. R. Co.
Mississippi River Bridge Co.
Mississippi Central R. R. Co.
Minnesota Water Works Co.
Missouri Pacific Railway Co.
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co.
Missouri River Power Co.
Mitchell, F. H., & Co.
Mitchell Vance Co.
Middletown (Penn.) Gas Light Co.
Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago R. R. Co.
Milhaus's, J., Sons, Corporation.
Millett, Roe & Hagen.
Milliken, E., & Co.
Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Co.
Mina Grande Con. Mining & Milling Co.
Mine Securities Corporation, The.
Minzesheimer, Charles, & Co.
Mitchell Mining Co.
Moeph Manufacturing Co.
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas R. R. Co.
Morris Freeman & Co.
Mortgage Bond Co.
Monarch Mining Co.
Monmouth Horse Show Association.
Monongahela Valley Water Co.
Monolith Reinforced Concrete Co.
Montana Central R. Co.
Montana Coal & Coke Co.
Montaynee, A. F., & Co.
Montana Ore Purchasing Co.
Montauk Extension Ry.
Montauk Fire Detecting Wire Co.
Montauk Water Co.
Montreal & Boston Con. Min. & Sm. Co., Ltd.
Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co.
Mobile & Birmingham Railroad.
Mobile & Ohio Co.
Morgans, Louisiana & Texas Railroad Co.
Morning Star Consolidated Mining Co.
Morrill, J. A.
Morris Canal & Banking Co.
Morris, Patl, & Co.
Morse, Theo. W., & Co.
Morrison & Townsend.
Morristown & Erie Railroad.
Morse, Charles A., & Co.
Mortgage Bond Co.
Mortgage Investing Co.
Moseley, F. S., & Co.
Morse, Moore & Moore.
Moore Texas Rice and Canal Co.
Mount Hope Cemetery Co.
Mount Vernon Trust Co.
Mount Vernon Electric Light & Power Co.
Mount Vernon Water Works Co.
Mobile Light & Railroad Co.
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Co.
Moffat & White.
Monroe Bank.
Montauk Steamboat Co.
Montezuma Lead Co.
Montgomery Street Railway Co.
Montreal and Boston Copper Co.
Moody Publishing Co.
Moore, Daily & Co.
Moore & Schley.
Morgan, J. P., & Co.
Morris and Essex Railroad Co.
Morristown Trust Co.
Morton Trust Co.
Mosler Safe Co.
Mount Morris Bank.
Mount Vernon Trust Co.
Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Co.
Muller, Schall & Co.
Municipal Gas Co.
Muskegon, Grand Rapids & Ind. R. R. Co.
Municipal Bond & Securities Co.
Municipal Debentures Co.
Murnick, S., & Son.
Mutual Electric Light Co.
Mutual Fuel Co. of Chicago.
Mutual Gas Co. of N. Y.
Mutual Gas Light Co. of N. Y.
Mutual Milk & Cream Co.
Mutual Reserve Life Ins. Co.
Mutual Trust Co. of Westchester County.
Mutual Union Tel. Co.
Muller, Adrian H., & Son.
Muncie (Ind.) Gas Light and Fuel Co.
Muncie Water Works Co.
Mutual Alliance Trust Co.
Mutual-Bank.
Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.
Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Myers Excursion & Transportation Co.

Nausemond Water Co.
Nantucket Co.
Nashville Railway & Light Co.
Nassau County Gas Co.
Nassau Fire Insurance Co.
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry.
Nassau Bank.
Nassau Electric Railroad Co.
Nassau National Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Nassau Trust Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Natalie Occidental Con. Mining & Milling Co.
Nat. Automatic Mill Fire Preventive Co.
National Bank of Baltimore, Md.
National Bank of Commerce.
National Bank of North America.
National Bank of West Penn., Pittsburg, Pa.
National Bank of Commerce, Memphis, Tenn.
National Bank of New Eng. of E. Haddam, Ct.
National Broadway Bank.
National Biscuit Co.
National Cash Register Co.
National City Bank.
National Commercial Bank, Albany, N. Y.
National Conduit & Cable Co.
National Consolidated Oil Co.
National Discount Co.
National Electric Lamp Co.
National Fire Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.
National Fuel & Gas Co.
National Lead Co.
National Loan & Investment Co. of Detroit.
National Exchange Bank, Albany, N. Y.
National Licorice Co.
National Newark Banking Co.
National Novelty Corporation.
National Oil & Pipe Line Co.
National Park Bank.
National Food Co.
National R. R. Co. of Mexico.
National Rice Co.
National Rice Milling Co.
National Safe Deposit Co.
National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.
National Starch Mfg. Co.
National State Bank, Terre Haute, Ind.
National Surety Co.
National Shoe and Leather Bank.
National Starch Co.
National Sugar Refining Co. of New Jersey
Naumkeag Street Ry. Co.
Nebraska Land & Feeding Co.
Neptune Consumers' Ice Co.
Neuse River Mills.
Newstead & Tolk.
Newborg & Co.
Newtown Railway Co.
Nevada Transit Co.
Newark National Mfg. Co.
Newark Nut Mfg. Co.
Newark Passenger Ry. Co.
Newark (N. J.) Realty Co.
Newbolds, W. H. Sons, & Co.
Newburg Electric Railway Co.
Newburg & Orange Lake R. R. Co.
Newcastle & Shenango Valley R. R. Co.
Newfoundland Timber Estates, Limited.
Newhouse Mines & Smelters.
New Amsterdam Gas Co.
New Amsterdam National Bank.
New Central Coal Co. of Maryland.
New Century Zinc & Lead Mining Co.
New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.
New Hampshire Electric Railway.
New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.
Ney, Edward, Co.
New England Trust Co.
N. J. & Hudson River Ry. & Ferry Co.
New Jersey Central R. R.
New Jersey Steamboat Co.
New Jersey Steel Co.
New Jersey Terminal R. R. Co.
New Jersey Title, Guarantee & Trust Co.
New Jersey Zinc Co.
New London Gas & Electric Co.
New London Steamboat Co.
New Mexico Ry. & Coal Co.
New Orleans City Railway Co.
New Orleans City & Lake R. R. Co.
New Orleans, Northeastern R. R. Co.
New Orleans, Mobile & Texas R. R.
New Orleans Railway Co.
New Orleans Railway Syndicate.
New Orleans Ry. & Light Co.
New Orleans Terminal Co.
New Philadelphia Water Co.
New St. Elmo Gold & Copper Mining Co.
Newport & Cincinnati Bridge Co.
New York Air Brake Co.
New York Athletic Club.
New York Bay Extension Railroad Co.
New York Belting & Packing Co.
New York & Boston Dyewood Co.
New York Bowery Fire Insurance Co.
New York Brass Turning Co.
New York, Brooklyn & Man. Beach R. R. Co.
New York & Boston Dye Wood Co.
New York Cab Co.
New York Carbide & Acetylene Co.
New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R.
New York City Ry. Co.
New York Commercial.
New York County National Bank.
New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Co.
N. Y., Chicago & Pittsburg Railway Co.
N. Y. City & Interborough Railway Co.
New York Clearing House Building Co.
New York County Iron Co.
New York Dispensary.
New York Dock Co.
New York & East River Gas Co.
New York & East River Ferry Co.
New York Edison Co.
New York & Erie Railroad Co.
New York Eye & Ear Infirmary.
N. Y. Gas & Electric Light, Heat & Power Co.
New York Fire Insurance Co.
New York & Flushing Railroad Co.
New York & Freestone Quarrying Co.
New York Granite Co.
New York Grass Valley Mining Co.
New York & Harlem R. R. Co.
New York & East River Ferry Co.
New York & Hoboken Ferry Co.
New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Co.
New York Institution for the Blind.
New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad.
New York Law Institute.
New York & Long Branch Railroad Co.
New York & Long Branch Steamboat Co.
New York Life Insurance Co.
New York Life Insurance & Trust Co.
New York & Long Island Bridge Co.
New York Lubricating Oil Co.
New York National Exchange Bank.
N. Y. Mail & Newspaper Transportation Co.
New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.
New York & Monmouth Park Steamboat Co.
New York Mortgage & Security Co.
New York Millinery Supply Co.
New York & Monmouth Park Steamboat Co.
New York & New Jersey R. R. Co.
New York Juvenile Asylum Corporation.
New York & New Jersey Telephone Co.
New York & Northern R. R. Co.
New York, Ontario & Western Ry. Co.
New York-Philadelphia Co.
New York Phonograph Co.
New York Pie Baking Co.
New York Plate Glass Insurance Co.
New York Produce Exchange.
New York Produce Exchange Bank.
New York & Queens Elec. Light & Power Co.
New York & Queens Gas Co.
New York Rapid Transit Co.
New York Realty Owners' Company.
New York & Rockaway Beach R. R. Co.
New York & Richmond Gas Co.
New York, Rutherford & Suburban Gas Co.
New York Savings Bank.
New York Sanitary Utilization Co.
New York & Shawnee Coal Co.
New York Society Library.
New York & Stamford Railway Co.
New York State National Bank, Albany, N. Y.
New York Standard Gold Mining Co.
New York Steam Co.
New York Staats-Zeitung.
New York Steam Power Co.
New York, Susquehanna & Western R. R. Co.
New York, Texas & Mexican Ry. Co.
New York, Lackawanna & Western R. R.
New York Transit & Terminal Co.
New York Trust Co.
New York Tunnel Co.
New York & Virginia Copper Co.
New York & Westchester Lighting Co.
New York & Wilkesbarre Coal Co.
New York, Westchester & Conn. Tr. Co.
N. Y., Brooklyn & Manhattan Beach R. R. Co.
Niagara Falls Power Co.
Nicholas, H. I., & Co.
Nichols, William E., & Co.
Niles-Bement-Pond Co.
Ninth Avenue R. R. Co.
Nineteenth Ward Bank.
Nolan, L. J.
Norfolk & Southern R. C. Company.
Norfolk Warehouse Association.
Norfolk & Western R. R. Co.
Norton, L. A.
North American Co.
North American Miner.
North American Trust Co.
North Augusta Electric & Improvement Co.
North Brit. & Mercantile Insurance Co.
North Hudson County Ry. Co.
North Jersey Street Ry. Co.
North Platte Water Co.
North River Insurance Co.
North River Savings Bank.
North Shore Power Co.
North Shore R. R. Co.
Northern Central Ry. Co.
Northern Insurance Co. of New York.
Northern Securities Co.
Northern National Bank.
Northern Pacific Ry. Co.
Northern Railway of California.
Northern Railway Company.
Northern Securities Co.
Northern Union Gas Co.
Northwestern Coal Railway Co.
Northwestern Commercial Co. of Seattle.
Northwestern Telegraph Co.
Norwalk Gas & Electric Co.
Norwich Gas & Electric Co.
Norwich Savings Society.
Nursery Fifty-Eighth St. Co.
Nursery & Child's Hospital Trustees.
Northport Water Works Co.
Norwich & Worcester Railroad Co.

Observatory Land & Improvement Co.
Occidental Contracting Co.
Ocean Steamship Co.
Ocean Navigation & Pier Co.
O'Connor & Kahler.
Ogden Gas Co.
Ogdensburg Bank, Ogdensburg, N. Y.
Ohio & Indiana Cons. & Illum'g Gas Co.
Ohio Mining & Manufacturing Co.
Ohio & Mississippi Telegraph Co.
Ohio National Bank, Columbus, Ohio.
Ohio Rubber Culture Co.
Ohio & Virginia Oil Co.
Ohio & West Virginia Railroad Co.
Okinite Co.
Old Colony Trust Co., Boston, Mass.
Old Dominion Land Co.
Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Old National Bank, Providence, R. I.
Old Phillips Gold Mining Co.
Old Point Comfort Improvement Co.
Oliphant, James H., & Co.
Omaha Gas Co.
Omaha Gas Manufacturing Co.
Omaha & Grant Smelting Co.
Omaha Street Railway Co.
Omaha Water Co.
Ontario Power Co.
Ontario, Carbondale & Scranton Ry. Co.
Oppenhein, J., & Berflein.
Oppenheimer Institute.
Orange County Milk Association.
Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co.
Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.
Orion Mining Co., The.
Oregon & California R. R. Company.
Oriental Bank.
Osborn & Wilson.
Oskaloosa Traction & Light Co.
Ostrander, W. M.
Oswego & Syracuse R. R.
Otis Elevator Co.
Ottumwa Traction & Light Co.
Owen & Northern Railway Co.
Oxford University Press.
Oyster Bay Dock Co.

Paper Products Co.
Pacific Packing & Navigation Co.
Pacific Mutual Life Ins. Co. of California.
Pacific Bank.
Pacific Coast Co.
Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Panhandle Traction Co.
Panama R. R. Co.
Park Company.
Park, James, & Co.
Parley's Park Silver Mining Co.
Parson, Swan.
Passaic (N. J.) National Bank.
Passaic Print Works.
Passaic Steel Co.
Parsons Water Supply & Power Co.
Paterson National Bank, Paterson, N. J.
Patterson, Godfried & Hunter.
Paterson & Passaic Gas & Electric Co.
Patterson-Sargent Co. of Cleveland.
Paul System Co. of N. Y., The.
Peace River Phosphate Mining Co.
Pekin Water Works Co.
Penn National Bank, Philadelphia, Penn.
Pennsylvania Co.
Pennsylvania, New Jersey & New York R. R.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
Pensacola Water Co.
People's Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y.
People's Street Ry. Co., Luzerne Co., Penn.
People's Gas Light & Coke Co., Chicago.
People's National Bank, Pittsburg, Penn.
People's Trust Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
People's Bank,
Peoria & Bureau Valley R. R.
Peoria & Pekin Terminal Co.
Pere Marquette R. R. Co.
Pere Marquette Transportation Co.
Persian Rug Manufactory.
Pearson Publishing Co.
Pedigree Yeast Co.
Peekskill Lighting & R. R. Co.
Pelton Realty Association.
Penn. & Atlantic Ry.
Pennsylvania Iron Works Co.
Pennsylvania & Mahoning Valley Ry. Co.
Pensacola & Atlantic R. R. Co.
People's Gas & Electric Co.
People's Security Co.
Peoria & Eastern Railway Co.
Peoria & Pekin Union Ry.
Petaluma & Santa Rosa Ry. Co.
Pfaelzer Co.
Pfeiffer, David.
Phelps, Dodge & Co.
Phenix Insurance Co.
Phenix National Bank.
Philadelphia Co.
Philadelphia, Baltimore & Wash. R. R. Co.
Philadelphia Co. of Pittsburg, Penn.
Philadelphia National Bank, Phila., Penn.
Phillips, A.
Phoenix Gold Mining Co.
Phoenix Ins. Co., Hartford.
Phoenix Securities Co.
Phenix National Bank.
Pittsburg, Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis Ry. Co.
Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern Ry. Co.
Pickes, David Y.
Pine Bluff & Western R. R.
Pinelawn Cemetery.
Piney Colliery.
Pittsburgh Company.
Pittsburg Coal Co., Pittsburg, Penn.
Pittsburg & Fairmount Fuel Co.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Co.
Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad.
Pittsburg, Marion & Dalton Railroad.
Pittsburg, Shenango & Lake Erie Railroad Co.
Pittsburg Trust Co., Pittsburg, Penn.
Pittsburg & Western Railway Co.
Pittsburg, Wheeling & Lake Erie Coal Co.
Pittsburg, Youngstown & Ashtabula R. R. Co.
Pitzels, Julius.
Pittsburg, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co.
Plattsburg Traction Company.
Plaza Bank.
Plympton, Gardiner & Co.
Poor, H. W., & Co.
Port Henry Iron Ore Co.
Port Huron, (Mich.,) Light & Power Co.
Port Jefferson Land & Improvement Co.
Port Richmond National Bank, Pt. Richm'd, N. Y.
Portsmouth & Suffolk Water Co.
Portsmouth Street Railway & Light Company.
Potosina Electric Co.
Potosi & Rio Verde Ry. Co.
Power City Bank, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Poseahontas Collieries Co.
Point Look Out Improvement Co.
Point Pleasant Traction Co.
Plata Verda Silver Mining Co.
Plattsburg Traction Co.
Playter, Franklin, Boston, Mass.
Pneumatic Gas Lighting Company.
Pole Garfield Car Motor M'f'g Co.
Polynesian Bird Guano Co.
Pope Manufacturing Co.
Port Angeles Pacific Railroad Co.
Port Chester Athletic Association.
Port Jervis Electric Light & Power Co.
Portland (Ore.) Gas Co.
Portland (Ore.) General Electric Co.
Portland Ry. Co.
Portland Zinc & Lead Mining Co.
Portsmouth Street Ry. & Light Co.
Potter & Co.
Potter, P. H., Lumber Co.
Pratt & Whitney Co.
Prentiss, Geo. H., & Co.
Pressed Steel Car Co.
Primrose & Braun.
Procter & Borden.
Procter & Gamble Co.
Produce Exchange Safe Deposit & Storage Co.
Prospect Park Bank of Brooklyn.
Prospect Park & Coney Island R. R. Co.
Provident Loan Society of N. Y.
Provident Savings Life Assurance Society.
Provident Sav. Bank & Trust Co., Cinn. (O.)
Public Service Corporation of New Jersey.
Public Water Co., Ottumwa, Iowa.
Pulaski Gas Light Company.
Pullman Co.
Puritan Food Co.
Puyallup Water & Light Co.

Queens Borough Electric Light & Power Co
Queens Borough Gas & Elec. Co.
Queens County Water Co.
Queens Land & Title Co.
Quintard Iron Works Co.
Quebec-Jacques-Cartier Elec. Co.
Quebec Southern Ry.

Racine Water Co.
Railroad Securities Co.
Railway Cab Electric Signal Co.
Railways & Light Co. of America.
Raleigh & Cape Fear Ry. Co.
Raleigh Electric Co.
Raleigh & Pamlico Sound Railroad.
Rathberger, Davy Co.
Rathbone Oil Tract Co.
Read, W. A., & Co.
Realty Association.
Realty Finance Co.
Realty Securities Co.
Realty Syndicate, The.
Redmond & Co.
Reed & Barton Corporation.
Reese Button Hole Machinery Co., (The.)
Reid, A. L., & Co.
Reilly, A. A., & Co.
Reliance Trading Co.
Remsen Bond & Mtge. Co.
Reno Power, Light & Water Co.
Republican Valley Railroad Co.
Retail Cigar & Tobacco Association Co. of N. Y.
Retsof Mining Co.
Rheinhardt, J., Thomas.
Rhinebeck & Linden Cemetery Assn.
Rhinebeck Water Co.
Rhoades & Company.
Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co.
Richard & Whitlatch Manufacturing Co.
Richmond Hill Realty Co.
Richmond Light, Heat & Power Co.
Richmond Light & Railway Co.
Richmond Standard Steel Pike & Iron Co.
Richter & Ross.
Rider & Driver Publishing Co.
Ries & Goetz.
Rising Sun Gold Mining Co.
Ristigouche Salmon Club.
Riverside & Fort Lee Ferry Co.
Roane Iron Co.
Robinson, T. Ellsworth.
Rochester & Genesee Valley R. R. Co.
Rochester German Insurance Co.
Rochester & Pittsburg R. R. Co.
Rochester Railway Co.
Rochester Railway & Light Co.
Rockaway Hunting Club.
Rockaway Valley Ry. Co.
Rockford (Ill.) Edison Co.
Rockland Mining Company.
Rockstone Mills Company.
Rockwell Engineering Company.
Rockwood & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rocky Bar Gold and Silver Mining Co. of N. Y.
Rocky Mountain Coal and Iron Company.
Roe, William B., & Co.
Roebling's, John A., Sons Company.
Rogers Locomotive Works.
Rollins, E. H., & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg R. R. Co.
Rosedale & Linden Cemetery Company.
Rose, S., & Co.
Rosenbaum & Co.
Rothschild & Thompson.
Rowe, W. H., & Son, Company.
Royal Baking Powder Company.
Royal Realty Company.
Royal Trust Company, Montreal.
Roxite Company.
Ruby Basin Mining Tunnel Company.
Runsdorf & Epstein.
Rutherford and Boiling Springs Gas Company.
Rutland Street Railway Company.
Ruy Lopez Co.
Reynoldsville & Falls Creek R. R. Company.
Rose, Abraham.
Ruby Basin Mining & Tunnel Company.
Rhode Island Suburban Ry. Co.
Railway Equipm't Corporation of Philadelphia.
Ramapo Water Co.
Rapid Transit Subway Construction Co.
Reading Co.
Real Estate Trust Co. of New York.
Realty Associates.
Redmond & Co.
Redfield, H. J., & Co.
Red-River Valley Co.
Reinhardt, J. Thomas.
Remington Typewriter Co.
Republic Iron & Steel Co.
Rhodes & Richmond.
Rhode Island Suburban Railway Co.
Richmond & Danville Ry Co.
Richmond Beach & Ry. Co.
Richmond Passenger & Power Co.
Richmond Railway & Electric Co.
Riker, J. L. & D. S.
Rio Grande Western Ry. Co.
Riverside Banks.
Robins, S. M., Co.
Rochester Gas & Electric Co.
Rochester & Pittsburg Coal & Iron Co.
Rock Island Co.
Rockland Light & Power Co.
Rocky Mount. Mills.
Rogers Locomotive Works.
Rollins, E. H., & Sons.
Roseman, Cornelius P.
Rosenblatt, S. H., & Co.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.
Rutland R. R. Co.

St. Joseph Lead Co.
St. Joseph Ry., Light, Heat & Power Co.
St. Lawrence River & Adirondack Ry. Co.
St. Louis & Cairo R. R. Co.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & South R. R. Co.
St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Term'l Ry. Co.
St. Louis Southwestern Ry. Co.
St. Louis, San Fran. & New Orleans R. R. Co.
St. Louis, Watkins & Gulf Ry. Co.
St. Paul City Ry. Co.
St. Joseph Gas Co.
St. Joseph & Grand Island R. R. Co.
St. Joseph Water Co.
St. Lawrence & Adirondack Ry. Co.
St. Louis Cable & Western R. R. Co.
St. Louis, Memphis & Southeastern R. R. Co.
St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Co.
St. Louis National Stock Yards Co.
St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co.
St. Louis Southern Co.
St. Louis & Suburban Ry. Co. of St. Louis, Mo.
St. Louis Trust Co.
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Ry. Co.
St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Co.
St. Lawrence, South Bend & Adirondack Ry. Co.
Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co.
Safety Insulated Wire & Cable Co.
Sage, Russell, & Co.
San Antonio & Aransas Pass Ry.
San Francisco & North Pacific Ry. Co.
San Francisco & San Joaquin Valley Ry.
San Luis Mining Co.
Sacramento Electric, Gas & Railway Co.
Salisbury Steel & Iron Co.
Salomon, William, & Co.
Salt Lake City R. R. Co.
San Francisco Coke & Gas Co.
Sanitol Chemical Laboratory Co., St. Louis, Mo.
San Juan Light & Transit Co.
San Saba Construction Co.
Santa Fe, Prospect & Phoenix R. R. Co.
Santa Fe Water & Light Co.
Santiago Gold Mining Co.
Sapolsky, A., & Co.
Sapolsky & Gordon.
Sasseen, R. A.
Sault Ste. Marie & Southwest Ry. Co.
Schmidt & Gallatin.
Schenectady Home Tel. Co.
Schenectady Savings Bank, Schenectady, N. Y.
Scherger Tailoring Co., The.
Schlang & Leyine.
Schlatter Embroidery Company.
Schenectady (N. Y.) Railway Co.
Schumacher, C. & Co.
Schuyler, C. B.
Scott & Stringfellow, Richmond, Va.
Scranton Suburban Railway Company.
Scully, Painter & Beech.
Schafer Bros.
Schmidt & Gallatin.
Schieffelin & Co.
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger.
Seaboard Air Line Ry.
Seaboard National Bank.
Seaman's Bank for Savings.
Seasongood & Mayer.
Second Avenue R. R. Co.
Second Avenue Traction Co. of Pittsburg.
Second National Bank.
Security Trust Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Securities Co.
Seligman, J. & W. Co.
Seminole Mining Co.
Seventh National Bank.
Seymour Water Co.
Seaboard Company.
Seabright Golf Club.
Seattle-Tacoma Power Company.
Second National Bank, Jersey City, N. J.
Security Trust Company, Rochester, N. Y.
Selma, Rome & Dalton R. R.
Seneca Lake Navigation Company.
Separate Body Bolster Company.
Shepard, E. D. & Co.
Sharon & New Castle Railway Company.
Sharon Railway Company.
Sharpless Butter Company.
Shawinigan Water & Power Company.
Sheboygan City Water Company.
Shelby Iron Company.
Shelter Island Heights Association.
Sherman, Reid & Co.
Sheffield Laundry.
Siegel, Hellner, Company.
Siegel, Henry, & Co.
Siegel, S. M., & Co.
Silk City Safe Deposit & Tr. Co., Paterson, N.J.
Simmons Hardware Corporation.
Simons & Emanuel.
Simpson Securities Company.
Sing Sing Gas Company.
Sissons & Tommins.
Sicilian Asphalt Paving Co.
Simpson Crawford Co.
Simpson & Sanders.
Singer Manufacturing Co.
Sixth Avenue R. R. Co.
Skaneateles Railroad Company.
Sloss-Sheffield Iron & Steel Co.
Smith, W. E. R. & Co.
Smythe, R. M.
Small, Harold I.
Smith, William E. R., & Co.
Smithers & Reimer.
Snyder Bros.
Solar Pyrographic Manufacturing Company.
South American Mines Company.
Southern Pacific R. R. Co.
Society of Tannanty.
Somerset Coal Co.
South Cuba Water Co.
South Dakota Water Co.
Southern Boulevard Land & Improvem't Co.
Southern Ry. Co.
Southern States Land Co.
Society of St. Luke's Hospital.
Society of St. Johnland.
Somerville Woolen Mills, Somerville, N. J.
South Bend Fuel and Gas Company.
Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company.
Southern Electric Supplies Company.
Southern Indiana Railway Company.
Southern Light and Traction Company.
Southern Realty Company.
Southern States Lumber Company.
South Spring Hill Gold Mining Company.
South Yuba Water Company.
Southwestern Railroad Company of Georgia.
Sovereign Bank of Canada.
Specht, A. R., & Co.
Speedwell Lake Railroad Company.
Spencer, J. M., & Co.
Sperry & Alexander Company.
Spiral Nut Lock Company.
Spokane Falls and Northern Railway.
Spokane Gas Company.
Spring Brook Water Supply Company.
Springfield Coal Mining Company.
Springfield F. & M. Ins. Co., Springfield, Mass.
Spring Valley Coal Co.
Speyer Bros.
Speyer & Co.
Spring Valley Coal Co.
Stacy & Co.
Stamford Water Co.
Standard Chain Co.
Standard Coupler Co.
Standard Gas Co.
Standard Gas Light Co.
Standard Lead & Smelting Co.
Standard Oil Co.
Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co.
Standard Screw Co.
Standard Table Oilcloth Co.
Standard-Trust Co.
Star Rubber Co.
State Investing Co.
Steffens, Emil, Company.
Stern, C., & Mayer.
Stern, G. W., & Co.
Stephens, T. W., & Co.
Sternberger, Sinn & Co.
Sterling Dyeing & Finishing Co.
Steubenville & Indiana R. R. Co.
Stevens Point Water Co.
Stocker, C. W.
Stoppani & Hotchkin.
Story Motor & Electric Co.
Strauss & Adler.
Strong Machinery & Supply Co.
Sturgess & Mills.
Stuyvesant Insurance Co.
Stuyvesant Real Estate Co.
Stuyvesant Realty Co.
Star Roofing & Construction Company.
State Bank.
Sternbach & Co.
Standard Consolidated Mining Co.
Standard Milling Co.
Standard Rope & Twine Co.
Staten Island Rapid Transit Ry. Co.
Steinway & Sons.
Stelle & De Key.
Sternbach & Co.
Stetson, John B., Co.
Stone & Gray.
Strauss, H. S.
Stuyvesant Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Sulzer Realty Co.
Sullivan Water Co.
Sultana Mining Co.
Summit Coal Co.
Sun & Moon Mining & Milling Co.
Sun Printing & Publishing Co.
Superior Water, Light & Power Co.
Susquehanna Steam Lumber and Lath Mills and Lumber Drying Co.
Sutro Brothers & Co.
Sutro Brothers Braid Co.
Success Co.
Sunday Creek Coal Co.
Swift & Co.
Swartwout & Appenzellar.
Sweet, Leland, & Co.
Switchboard Mfg. Co.
Syracuse, Binghamton & New York R. R.
Syracuse Gas Co.
Syracuse, Geneva & Corning Railroad Co.
Syracuse Lighting Co.
Syracuse Rapid Transit Co.

Tannersville Water Co.
Tarbo Cotton Factory.
Tarrytown, White Plains & M. Electric Ry.
Taylor-Plumas Mill & Milling Co.
Taylor, Wendell & Co.
Tacoma Gas & Electric Co.
Tefft, Parmelee & Nash.
Tehuantepec Rubber Culture Co.
Tennessee Central Railroad Co.
Tennessee Lumber & Coal Co.
Terminal R. R. Association of St. Louis.
Terminal Warehouse Co.
Terre Haute & Southeastern Railroad Co.
Texas Pacific Land Trust.
Teziutlan Copper Mining & Smelting Co., The
Tefft Weller Co.
Temple Iron Co.
Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.
Tennessee Copper Co.
Tenth & Twenty-third St. Ferry.
Terminal Warehouse Co.
Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Terre Haute & Logansport R. R. Co.
Terre Haute & Peoria R. R. Co.
Texas Central R. R. Co.
Texas & New Orleans R. R. Co.
Texas & Pacific R. R. Co.
Thos. National Bank, Norwich, Conn.
Thayer Brothers & Co.
Thirty-fourth Street Building Co.
Thompson, L. A., Scenic Railway Co.
Thompson Pulp & Paper Co.
Third National Bank, Philadelphia, Penn.
Third Avenue R. R. Co.
Thirty-fourth Street Crosstown R. R. Co.
Thirty-fourth Street National Bank.
Thompson-Starrett Co.
Thirty-fourth Street Safe Deposit Co.
Tibbals, William H.
Tidal Oil Co.
Tidewater Trap Rock Co.
Tilghman, Rowland & Co.
Tintern Manor Water Co.
Tibbals, W. H.
Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
Title Insurance Co. of New York.
Toland Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.
Tolar, Hart & Holt Mills.
Toledo & Indiana Railway Co.
Toledo Ry. & Light Co.
Toledo, St. Louis & Western R. R.
Toledo Traction Co.
Toluca, Marquette & Northern Railroad Co.
Tom Boy Mining Co.
Tonopah Mining Co.
Town Topics Publishing Co.
Tobey & Kirk.
Toledo Railway & Terminal Co.
Toledo Railway & Light Co.
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City R. R. Co.
Toledo, St. Louis & Western R. R. Co.
Toledo, Walhunding Val. & Ohio R. R. Co.
Tracy & Co.
Traders' Hygiene Ice Co.
Tradesmen's National Bank.
Travellers' Insurance Co.
Traver City Railroad Co.
Trenton Gas & Electric Co.
Troy & Bennington Railroad.
Troy & Greenbush Railroad Association.
Truman, Henry H., & Co.
Trust Co. of America.
Transfer Tube Co.
Trask, Spencer, & Co.
Treadwell, George A., Mining Co.
Trenton Potteries Co.
Trow Directory & Bookbinding Co.
Trust Co. of New Jersey.
Tuck & Wallenstein
Tuttle, Fogarty & Co.
28th & 29th St. Crosstown R. R. Co.
Twin City Telephone Co.
Two Republics Chartered Co.
Twelfth Ward Bank.
Twenty-third Street Ry. Co.
Twenty-third Ward Bank.
Twin City Rapid Transit Co.
Twisted Wire Box Strap Co.

Ulman Bros.
Underground Ry. Con. Co.
Underground Elec. Rys. of London.
Underwood Typewriter Co.
Union Bag & Paper Co.
Union Carbide Co.
Union Depot Co., Columbus, Ohio.
Union Dime Savings Institution.
Union Electric Light & Power Co. (St. Louis.)
Union Exchange Bank.
Union Ferry Co. of N. Y. & Brooklyn.
Union League Club of Brooklyn.
Union National Bank, Newark, N. J.
Union National Bank, Philadelphia, Penn.
Union Real Estate Co.
Union Square Savings Bank.
Union Stockyard & Transit Co.
Union Trust Co., Newark, N. J.
Union Trust Co. of Pittsburg.
Union Typewriter Co.
United Box Board & Paper Co.
United Breweries Co. of Chicago.
United Cigar Manufacturers.
United Cigar Stores Co.
United Cities Realty Corp.
United Copper Co.
United Electric Light & Power Co.
United Electric Co. of New Jersey.
United Fruit Co.
United Gas & Electric Co.
United Gas Improvement Co. of Philadelphia.
United Globe Mines.
United Lead Co.
United National Bank.
United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.
United Owners' Realty Co.
United Railroads of San Francisco.
United Railways of St. Louis.
United Real Estate Owners' Assn.
United Rys. & Elec. Co. of Baltimore, Md.
United Rys. Investm. Co. of San Francisco.
United Securities Co.
United Shoe Machinery Corporation.
United Traction & Electric Co.
United Traction Co.
United Water Coal Co.
United Wire & Trading Co.
United Underwriters' Co.
U. S. Automatic Dispatch Co.
United States Casualty Co.
United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.
United States Cotton Duck Syndicate.
United States Cremation Co., Ltd.
United States Envelope Co.
United States Equitable Gas Co.
United States Exchange Bank.
United States Express Co.
United States Fidelity & Guarantee Co.
United States Finishing Co.
United States Guaranty & Indemnity Co.
United States Graphophone Co.
United States & Hayti Tel. & Cable Co.
United States Leather Co.
United States Life Insurance Co.
United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
United States Muff Bad Co.
United States Realty & Construction Co.
United States Realty & Improvement Co.
United States Reduction & Refining Co.
United States Rubber Co.
United States Rubber Reclaiming Works.
United States Savings Bank.
United States Shipbuilding Co.
United States Steel Corporation.
United States Steel Mat Co.
United States Title Guar. & Indemnity Co.
United States Trading Co.
United States Trust Co.
U. S. Tunnel, Min., Mill., Drain. & Trans. Co.
Union Pacific R. R. Co.
University Publishing Co.
University Club.
University of the City of New York.
United Wireless Co.
United Securities Co.
Urbana, Bellefontaine & Northern Ry. Co.
Urbana Waterworks Co.
Utah Apex Copper Co.
Utah & Northwestern R. R. Co.
Utah Light & Power Co.
Utica Belt Street R. R.
Utica & Black River R. R.
Utica City National Bank, Utica, N. Y.
Utica, Chenango & Susquehanna Valley Ry. Co.
Utica, Clinton & Binghamton R. R. Co.
Utica & Mohawk Valley Ry. Co.
Utopia Land Co.
Uvalde Asphalt Paving Co.

Valentine Varnish Co.
Valley Counties Power Co.
Vandalia Railroad Co.
Van Court

Hanover Co., (Me., Dec.) 1,000,000
Hanover Land & Dock Co., (N. Y., May) 500,000
Hanover Light & Power Co., (N. Y., May) 2,000,000
Hardman, Peck & Co., (N. Y., Feb.) 800,000
Hard Rubber Co. of America, (N. Y., July) 7,500,000
Harrington Ring & Traveler Co., (Mass., May) 1,000,000
Harrisburg & Osage Oil Co., (Me., Jan.) 1,000,000
Harris Timber Co., (Me., Nov.) 500,000
Hartford-Nevada Gold Mining Co., (Me., May) 500,000
Hayden W. Wheeler & Co., (N. Y., March) 500,000
H. Clay Pierce Co., (Mo., March) 5,000,000
Helena Power Transmission Co., (N. J., April) 2,000,000
Hendryx Electro Cyanide Co., (Me., March) 1,000,000
Henrice Washer Co., (Me., April) 1,000,000
Henry Seigel Co., (Mass., June) 1,000,000
Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co., (N. Y., Sept.) 700,000
Hester-Columbus Associated Breweries of Ohio, (N. J., Jan.) 6,000,000
Hippodrome Amusement Co., (N. Y., May) 2,000,000
H. J. Hinged Shoe Vamp Co., (Me., May) 1,250,000
H. L. Jenkins Lumber Co., (Me., March) 1,000,000
Holland-American Construction Co., (N. Y., Sept.) 1,000,000
Hornellsville Business School & Institute, (N. Y., July) 500,000
Houston (Texas) Gas Co., (Texas, March) 1,200,000
Hudson Companies, (N. Y., Jan.) 21,000,000
Hudson Navigation Co., (N. J., April) 4,000,000
Hudson Valley Breweries, (N. Y., July) 500,000
Huff Electrostatic Separator Co., (Me., March) 1,000,000
Hydrocarbon Heating & Furnace Co., (N. J., May) 500,000
Hydrothermic Electrical Co., (N. J., May) 1,000,000
Imperial Foundries Co., (Me., March) 1,500,000
Imperial Transit Co., (N. J., Jan.) 1,000,000
Incandescent Gas Burner Co., (Me., April) 1,000,000
Independent Milk Product Co., (N. J., May) 550,000
Independent Pneumatic Tool Co., (N. J., June) 500,000
Independent Telephone Co., Syracuse, (N. Y., June) 1,000,000
Indian Creek Gold Extraction Co., (Me., May) 1,000,000
Indian-Osage Oil Co., (Me., June) 1,000,000
Industrial Securities Co., (N. J., Dec.) 600,000
Ingersoll-Rand Co., (N. J., June) 10,000,000
Inter-Insular Heat, Light & Power Co., (N. J., May) 500,000
International Armored Cement Co., (N. J., Sept.) 500,000
International Briquetting Co., (N. Y., March) 1,000,000
International Corporation Guarantors Co., (N. Y., Oct.) 1,000,000
International Lumber Co. of America, (N. Y., March) 500,000
International Naval Stores & Lumber Co., (Del., Oct.) 500,000
International Nickel & Copper Co., (Me., Jan.) 1,500,000
International Printing Press Co., (Mass., May) 500,000
International Power & Transmission Co., (N. Y., May) 2,000,000
International Pulp Co., (Mass., Nov.) 1,000,000
International Rungephone Co., (Me., June) 6,000,000
International Sanitation Co., (Me., April) 2,000,000
International Speed Register Co., New York, (N. Y., July) 600,000
International Stopper Co., (N. J., Jan.) 600,000
International Switch & Signal Co., (Me., Nov.) 500,000
Inter-State News Bureau, (Me., Oct.) 1,000,000
Inter-State Tunnel Railway Co., (N. Y., Sept.) 7,500,000
Interurban Car & Gasoline Motor Co., (Me., March) 900,000
Iron City Portland Cement Co., (Del., Dec.) 1,000,000
Iron Clad Co., (Me., April) 500,000
Iron Fire Automatic Wheel Co., (Me., Aug.) 5,000,000
Ironside Electric Co., (N. Y., Jan.) 1,000,000
Ithaca Security Co., Ithaca, (N. Y., Jan.) 500,000
Jalisco Timber Mfg. Co., (Me., Oct.) 4,000,000
Jamaica Brewing Co., (N. Y., Feb.) 300,000
J. B. King & Co., (N. Y., Oct.) 600,000
J. Eisner & Co., (N. Y., Sept.) 500,000
Jenkins Trust Co., (N. Y., June) 500,000
Jetter Brewing Co. of New York, (N. Y., March) 500,000
J. H. Ladew Co., Newark, (N. J., March) 1,000,000
John Boyle & Co., (N. Y., Sept.) 750,000
John C. Orr Co., (N. Y., July) 500,000
John P. Holland Submarine Boat Co., (N. J., June) 1,000,000
John Pierce Co., New York, (N. Y., Jan.) 1,250,000
Johnson Furnace & Engineering Co., (Me., Jan.) 1,000,000
Johnston-Graham Mining Co., (Me., Sept.) 1,250,000
Johnson Refrigerator Co., (Me., July) 500,000
John Forsythe Co., (N. Y., Dec.) 500,000
Joseph Frankel Sons' Co., Jersey City, (N. J., Jan.) 1,000,000
J. P. Casey & Co. of New York, (N. Y., March) 500,000
J. S. Andrews & Co., New York, (N. Y., Jan.) 500,000
Jucaro Moron Sugar & Land Co., (N. J., Oct.) 3,000,000
Jucaro Realty Co., (N. Y., Dec.) 500,000
Just Reduction Co., Syracuse, (N. Y., April) 1,000,000
Kaaterskill Paving Brick Co., (N. Y., June) 500,000
Kandle Sanitary Heat Rest Co., (N. J., March) 500,000
Kansas City Pipe Line Co., (N. J., Aug.) 8,000,000
Kansas City Portland Cement Co., (N. J., Sept.) 1,500,000
Kansas & Missouri Oil & Produce Co. of Kansas City, (West Va.) 10,000,000
Kara Treasure Mining Co., Me., Sept.) 1,500,000
Keeweehaw Copper Co., (Mich., March) 10,000,000
Kentucky & Ohio Burley Tobacco Growers' Co., (Ky., Sept.) 1,500,000
Kerr Lake Mining Co., (N. Y., Sept.) 3,000,000
Kimball Elliot Co., (Me., Jan.) 2,500,000
Kings County Mortgage Co., Brooklyn, (N. Y., July) 500,000
King & Queen Mining Co., (Mont., Feb.) 1,000,000
Kirkpatrick Co., (N. Y., July) 500,000
Klein Amusement Co., Jersey City, (N. J., Feb.) 500,000
Knyvetta Dock & Warehouse Co., (Me., Oct.) 1,000,000
La Dura Mining & Smelting Co., (N. J., Dec.) 1,500,000
La Eva-Coneto Mining & Milling Co., (N. J., Sept.) 500,000
La France Copper Co., (N. Y., April) 7,000,000
La Grange Mining Co., (N. Y., April) 3,000,000
Lake St. Johns Mining & Development Co., (Me., Nov.) 500,000
Lake Torpedo Boat Co. of England, (Me., Sept.) 1,000,000
Lake Torpedo Boat Co. of Italy, (Me., Sept.) 1,000,000
Lake Torpedo Boat Co. of Russia, (Me., Sept.) 1,000,000
Lake Torpedo Boat Co. of Germany, (Me., Sept.) 1,000,000
La Maya Valley Land & Improvement Co., (Me., May) 500,000
Latula Mining Co. of New York, (N. Y., Feb.) 500,000
Lawson Co. of Mexico, (Me., May) 3,000,000
Lea-Degen Pump Co., (N. J., Aug.) 750,000
Le Myre Co., (Me., April) 500,000
Lester-Vanderlip Furnace Co., (N. Y., Sept.) 600,000
Light Realty Co., (N. Y., April) 500,000
Little Falls Stone Co., (N. Y., Jan.) 500,000
Logan Portland Cement Co., (N. J., Aug.) 1,500,000
Lorimer Automatic Telephone Co., (Me., Feb.) 10,000,000
Los Grados Miner, (N. Y., Sept.) 500,000
Lovekin Engineering Co., (N. Y., May) 1,500,000
Lower Niagara River Power & Water Supply Co., (N. J., May) 2,000,000
McDonald-McCoy Co., (Me., Feb.) 1,000,000
Magdalena Gold Mining Co., (N. J., Oct.) 500,000
Maine Dynelectron Co., (Me., Sept.) 1,000,000
Manhattan Beach Securities Co., (N. Y., Dec.) 3,000,000
Manhattan Lighterage Co., (N. J., Dec.) 500,000
Manning, Maxwell & Moore Co., Paterson, (N. J., May) 5,000,000
Manx Tent Co., (Mass., Oct.) 500,000
Manufacturers' Commercial Co., (N. Y., June) 2,000,000
Manufacturers' Oil Co. of Royersford, Penn., (Del., Oct.) 1,000,000
Maritime Coal Co., (Me., May) 1,000,000
Marshall-Gedge Oil Co., (Me., May) 1,000,000
Marx & Hawolle, (N. Y., July) 1,000,000
Matson Oil Co., Wilmington, Del., (Okla., Sept.) 1,000,000
Matt Stewart Co., (Me., Aug.) 500,000
Maxiflex Welt Shoe Machinery Co., (Me., Oct.) 1,000,000
Maximum Surface Contact Co., (N. J., Aug.) 3,000,000
Metropolis Land Co. of New York, (N. Y., April) 660,000
Metropolitan Gas & Electric Co., (Del., Oct.) 12,000,000
Metropolitan Steamship Co., (Me., May) 3,000,000
Mercer San Rafael Mining Co., (N. J., Dec.) 3,000,000
Merchant & Evans Co., (N. J., May) 500,000
Mexican-American Construction Co., (Me., May) 10,000,000
Mexican-American Power Co., Camden, (N. J., Jan.) 1,500,000
Mexican Mining Syndicate, (Me., July) 1,000,000
Michigan Hydro-Electric Co., (Me., Oct.) 500,000
Midland Coal Co. of Chicago, (Del., Oct.) 750,000
Midland Steel Co., (N. Y., Sept.) 3,000,000
Milford Pink Granite Co., (N. J., March) 2,500,000
Milk Concentrates Co., (N. Y., April) 500
Mills Woven Cartridge Belt Co., (Mass., Sept.) 500,000
Mine Grande Consolidated Mining & Milling Co., (Me., May) 1,000,000
Minnesota Hemp Co., (N. Y., July) 500,000
Mineral Hill Tunnel Mining Co., (Me., March) 1,500,000
Mineral Mountain Copper Co., (Me., March) 3,000,000
Miners' Smelting Furnace Co., (N. Y., April) 1,000,000
Mines Corporation of Wilmington, (Del., June) 2,000,000
Missouri Central Coal Co., (N. J., April) 1,000,000
Mite-E-Motor Turbine Co., (Me., Feb.) 1,000,000
M. N. Arnold Co., (Me., June) 550,000
Mohawk Valley Brewing Co., (N. Y., June) 500,000
Mohawk Valley Co. of Utica, (N. Y., Feb.) 700,000
Montano Chemical Co., (N. J., Aug.) 800,000
Montana Ore Reserves, (N. Y., Jan.) 1,000,000
Moore-Hendryx Cyaniding Co., (Me., Jan.) 2,000,000
Mortgage Bond Co., (N. Y., March) 2,000,000
Mosher Water Tube Boiler Co., (N. J., May) 1,000,000
Mother Lode Gold Co., (Me., Oct.) 5,000,000
Motor Extension Street Sprinkler Co., (Me., April) 500,000
Mott Haven Apartment Co., (N. Y., March) 500,000
Munyon Co., (Me., Oct.) 5,000,000
Mutual Lumber Co., (N. Y., Oct.) 500,000
Naico Mining Co. of Washington, D. C., (Del., July) 1,000,000
Nassau Bond Co., (N. Y., March) 800,000
Nassau & Suffolk Lighting Co., (N. Y., May) 500,000
National Aniline & Chemical Co., (N. Y., Nov.) 500,000
National Cigar Stands Co., (N. J., July) 500,000
National Carbonic Gas Co., (N. Y., Oct.) 1,000,000
National Coal & Coke Co., (N. J., June) 2,000,000
National Coast Steel Co., (Del., June) 3,000,000
National Co., (Me., Sept.) 1,000,000
National Consolidated Wire Co., (Me., Feb.) 16,000,000
National Development Co., (Me., Aug.) 500,000
National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, (Ottawa, Nov.) 6,000,000
National Dump Car Co., (Me., Dec.) 3,000,000
National Export Commission Co., (N. J., March) 300,000
National Fireproof Paint Association, (Me., Dec.) 1,000,000
National Fuel Briquette Machinery Co., (N. Y., April) 500,000
National Investment Co., (N. J., May) 500,000
National Light, Heat & Power Co., (Me., Jan.) 5,000,000
National Light & Improvement Co., (N. J., May) 2,000,000
National Maple Sugar Association, (Me., March) 500,000
Nestor Gramchis Co., (Me., Aug.) 500,000
Nevada Northern Railway, (Me., June) 2,000,000
Newark Warehouse Co., (N. J., July) 500,000
New England Associates, (Me., Feb.) 1,000,000
New England Fuel Saving Co., (Me., May) 2,000,000
Newfoundland Antimony Co., New York, (N. Y., Aug.) 500,000
New Jersey Copper Co., (N. J., Dec.) 1,000,000
New Jersey Mineral Co., (N. J., Nov.) 4,000,000
New Jersey Refinery, Hackensack, (N. J., Feb.) 500,000
New Jersey Steel Corporation, (N. J., April) 2,000,000
New Jersey Terminal, Dock & Improvement Co., (N. J., Sept.) 2,000,000
New Jersey Worsted Spinning Co., (N. J., June) 1,000,000
New Niquero Sugar Co., (N. Y., Nov.) 500,000
New Ontario Iron Co., (Me., March) 1,000,000
New Philadelphia Granite Co., (N. J., March) 500,000
New Process Pulp Co., (Me., Aug.) 1,000,000
New River Fuel Co., (West Va., June) 9,000,000
New River & Pocahontas Consolidated Coal Co., (N. J., May) 10,000,000
New Standard Concrete Stone Co., (N. Y., Nov.) 500,000
New York Blind & Transom Adjuster Co., (N. Y., Nov.) 1,000,000
New York & Brooklyn Brewing Co. of Esopus, (N. Y., Dec.) 2,000,000
New York Centadrink Co., (N. Y., July) 500,000
New York Chartered Co., (N. Y., June) 500,000
New York Real Estate Improvement & Investment Co., (N. J., Oct.) 1,500,000
New York Specialty Co., (N. Y., Nov.) 500,000
New York State Steel Co., (N. Y., Sept.) 1,000,000
New York Tanning Extract Co., New York, (N. Y., Nov.) 2,000,000
New York & Tropical Agricultural Co., (N. Y., Dec.) 500,000
New York & Westchester Townsite Co., (N. Y., Oct.) 2,500,000
Non-Corrosive Coating Co., (Del., June) 500,000
Norman Cordage Machine Co., (Me., June) 500,000
North Butte Mining, (Mont., June) 9,000,000
Northern Texas Electric Co., (Me., Nov.) 5,000,000
Northern Westchester Lighting Co., (N. Y., May) 1,000,000
Northwestern Power Co., (Me., Jan.) 10,000,000
Norton Oil Co., (Me., Oct.) 1,000,000
Northumberland County Railway & Light Co., (N. J., June) 1,000,000
Niagara & Eastern Power Transmission Co., (N. Y. May) 2,000,000
Niagara Gorge Power Co., Buffalo, (N. Y., May) 2,000,000
Nicaragua Distilling Co., (N. Y., April) 813,500
Nicholas Coal Co., (West Va., April) 25,000,000
Nicholas Copper Co., (N. Y., May) 10,000,000
O'Brien Electrophone Co., (Me., April) 500,000
O'Gara Coal Co., New York, (N. Y., July) 6,000,000
Ohio National Oil Co., (Me., April) 1,000,000
Old Dominion Coal & Timber Co., (N. Y., March) 1,500,000
Old Oregon Lumber Co., (Me., Nov.) 600,000
Opp Consolidated Mines, (N. J., Oct.) 1,500,000
Optical Manufacturing Co., (N. J., Jan.) 500,000
Organ Mountain Co. of Philadelphia, (Del., Nov.) 500,000
Original Air Pressure Lighting Co., (Me., March) 500,000
Oroville Dredging Co., (Me., June) 3,500,000
Outdoors Co., (Me., Aug.) 1,500,000
Owens European Bottle Machine Co., (Ohio, Nov.) 3,000,000
Oxford Chemical & Medical Co., (Me., May) 500,000
Pacific Gas & Electric Co., (Cal., Oct.) 30,000,000
Pacific Sugar Construction Co., (Cal., Nov.) 800,000
Pacific Telegraphone Co., (Me., Dec.) 1,000,000
Paine Chemical Co., (Me., Aug.) 500,000
Paperhanger Machine Co., (Me., March) 500,000
Parachutes Co., New York, (N. Y., Jan.) 1,000,000
Parker Clark Electric Co., Jersey City, (N. J., July) 500,000
Parral Mining & Milling Co., (Me., April) 600,000
United Sulphur, Copper & Iron Co., (N. J., July) 500,000
Paterson Electric Light, Heat & Power Co., (N. J., Apr.) 500,000
Peabody Clay Co., (N. Y., May) 500,100
Peninsular Brock Co., (N. J., April) 500,000
Pennsylvania Plantation, (Me., April) 1,000,000
Pennsylvania & Western Coal Co. of Erie, (Del., May) 1,000,000
People's Heat, Light & Power Co. of Springfield, Ohio, (Ohio, April) 2,000,000
Peregrina Mining & Milling Co., (N. Y., Feb.) 3,000,000
Perkins-Goodwin Co., New York, (N. Y., Nov.) 750,000
Petit & Cook Co., (Me., Jan.) 2,500,000
Philadelphia Pneumatic Tool Co. of Philadelphia, (N. J., Jan.) 1,000,000
Phillips Barrel & Machine Co., (N. Y., June) 512,000
Philipse Manor Co., (N. Y., April) 1,000,000
Piedmont Gold Mining Co., (Me., March) 2,500,000
Pillichick Consolidated Mining Co., (Me. Aug.) 1,000,000
Pilot Range Mining Co., (Me., Oct.) 2,500,000
Pittsburg Investment Co., (Del., Aug.) 6,500,000
Pittsburg Plate Ice Co., (N. J., April) 500,000
Pittsburg & Westmoreland Coal Co., (Penn., Sept.) 3,000,000
Plaza Opefating Co., (N. Y., May) 500,000
Pneumatic Ball Tire Co., (N. J., Dec.) 3,000,000
Porphyry Peak Gold Mining Co., (Me., March) 3,000,000
Portelio Sugar Co., (N. Y., Aug.) 1,323,000
Postal Telephone Co., (Me., April) 500,000
Post Line Telephone Co., (N. J., June) 1,000,000
Powell Process Co., (N. J., April) 1,000,000
Primo Smokeless Gunpowder Co., (N. J., June) 500,000
Providence Shoshone Mining Co., (Me., July) 1,000,000
Prudential Building & Loan Association, (Penn., Oct.) 1,000,000
Prudential Mining Co. of Philadelphia, (Del., Jan.) 1,000,000
Publishers' Paper Co., (Me., March) 6,000,000
Queensboro Development Co., (N. Y., Aug.) 650,000
Railway Freight Lock & Seal Co., (Me., Aug.) 1,250,000
Rail Joint Co. of Troy, (N. Y., Oct.) 1,500,000
Railway Electric Power Co. (Me., April) 1,500,000
Ralston Steel Car Co., (Ohio, June) 1,000,000
Randolph-Macon Coal Co., (Mo., Jan.) 5,000,000
Rapid Spinning Co., (Me., April) 5,000,000
R. B. Davis Co., Hoboken, (N. J., Jan.) 500,000
Republic Distilling Co., (N. Y., March) 2,000,000
Republic Metal Ware Co., (N. Y., Nov.) 1,500,000
Revere Beach Consolidated Amusement Co., (Me., Aug.) 500,000
Rice & Hutchins, (Me., June) 5,000,000
Richmond-Eureka Mining Co., (Me., Oct.) 3,800,000
Rio de Janeiro Telephone Co., (N. J., July) 1,500,000
Riverside Co., (N. J., Aug.) 750,000
Royal Tinto Mining & Smelting Co., Jersey City, (N. J., May) 1,000,000
Runkel Brothers, New York, (N. Y., June) 500,000
Safety Brazing Company, (N. Y., July) 1,200,000
Safety Grille Paving Co., (N. J., Nov.) 500,000
Safety Signal Co., (N. J., June) 500,000
Sagadoho Oil Co., (Me., Aug.) 500,000
St. Lawrence Copper Co., (N. J., March) 500,000
Salomon River Hydraulic Mining Co., (N. Y., May) 800,000
Salt Lake Copper Mining & Smelting Co., (Me., Dec.) 1,000,000
Samuel Gans Co., Camden, (N. J., April) 500,000
Sam S. & Lee Shubert, (N. Y., Sept.) 1,400,000
San Antonio De Cocle Mining Co., (Me., July) 500,000
San Francisco Coke & Gas Co., (Me., May) 5,000,000
Sanitary Bottle Seal Co., (N. J., Dec.) 1,000,000
Sanitary Compressed Air Vacuum Co., (N. Y., Feb.) 1,000,000
Sanitary Reduction and Construction Co., (Mass., May) 500,000
Santa Cecilia Sugar Co., (Me., Jan.) 1,500,000
Santa Clara Fruit Co., (Me., Oct.) 500,000
Santa Emilia Copper Co., (Me., April) 2,000,000
Savoy Oil Co., Jersey City, (N. J., March) 500,000
Scott Arc Lamp Co., Jersey City, (N. J., Sept.) 1,000,000
Scott & Fowles Co., (N. Y., April) 700,000
Seaboard Navigation Co., (N. Y., March) 1,000,000
Second Mortgage Co., (N. Y., April) 500,000
Self-Acting Gas Lighter Co., (Me., Nov.) 2,000,000
Seminole Phosphate Co., (N. Y., April) 500,000
Senado Sugar Co., (Me., Feb.) 2,000,000
Sewichleye Building & Loan Association, (Penn., Sept.) 500,000
Shawmut Consolidated Copper Co., (Me., May) 2,500,000
Shellfox Co., (Me., June) 500,000
Shenandoah Mining Co., (N. J., Sept.) 500,000
Sherman & Son Co., New York, (N. Y., June) 500,000
S. H. Moore Co., (Me., May) 1,000,000
Shoal Creek Coal Co., (Me., March) 1,000,000
Shoe Specialty Co., (Me., March) 500,000
Silveria Sugar Co., (N. J., Dec.) 2,000,000
Simmons Hardware Corp., (N. Y., Jan.) 1,000,000
Sinaloa & Durango Development Co., (N. Y., Aug.) 2,000,000
Sierra Madre Mining Co., (Me., May) 500,000
Smith-Condit Arms Co., (N. J., April) 750,000
Solar Engine Co., (Me., Sept.) 1,000,000
Solar Nation Gold Saver Co., (Me., April) 500,000
Sonora Coal & Land Co., (Me., March) 2,000,000
Sound Realty Co., (N. Y., Nov.) 600,000
South American Mines Co., (Me., Jan.) 2,000,000
South Canon Coal Co., (N. Y., June) 600,000
South River Clay & Sand Co., (N. J., Nov.) 1,000,000
Southern Coal & Timberland Co., (Me., April) 1,000,000
Southern Copper Co., (Me., Feb.) 3,000,000
Southern Power Co., (N. J., June) 7,500,000
Southern Smelting & Refining Co., (N. Y., Oct.) 500,000
Southern Steel Co. of Gadsden, Ala., (Ala., Dec.) 16,000,000
Southern Tidewater Coaling Co., (Del., Oct.) 2,500,000
Spearhead Bullfrog Mining Co., (Del., Dec.) 1,000,000
Spring Seal Co., (Me., Sept.) 1,000,000
Stafford Co., (N. J., July) 1,000,000
Standard American Dredging Co., (N. J., Dec.) 1,000,000
Standard Concrete Stone Co., (N. Y., Nov.) 500,000
Standard Fisheries Co., Me., Sept.) 500,000
Standard Milk Flour Co., (Me., July) 1,000,000
Standard Paint Co., (N. J., June) 2,400,000
Standard Stripping Machine Co., (N. Y., May) 2,000,000
State Investing Co., (N. J., March) 500,000
Sterling Mining Co., (Me., March) 1,000,000
Sterling Oil & Gas Co., (Me., Oct.) 1,000,000
Sterling Salt Co., (N. Y., May) 1,000,000
Street Railways Advertising Co., (N. J., May) 1,000,000
Sullivan Machinery Co., Me., Jan.) 4,000,000
Sundry Creek Co., (N. Y., July) 3,000,000
Superior Coal Co. (N. Y., Aug.) 1,500,000
Superior Consolidated Oil Co., (Me., Aug.) 1,000,000
Symmes Creek Coal Co. of Ironton, (Ohio, Nov.) 5,000,000
Taylor Creek Ditch Co, (N. Y., March) 1,000,000
Taylor Turbine Propulsion Co., (Me., March) 2,000,000
Telegraphone Corp., (Me., April) 10,000,000
Telegraph Signal Co., (N. J., Dec.) 1,000,000
Tennessee Land & Coal Co. of Monterey, Tenn., (Del., Oct.) 2,000,000
Texas Railroad & Coal Co., Jersey City, (N. J., Jan.) 750,000
Texolican Copper Mining & Smelting Co., (N. J., March) 10,000,000
The John C. Orr Co., (N. Y., July) 500,000
The Leader Department Store, (N. J., March) 1,000,000
The Thomas Young, Jr., Co., (N. Y., July) 500,000
The Upton Co., (N. Y., April) 1,500,000
Thomas W. Cunningham Building & Loan Association, (Penn., April) 1,000,000
Thompson Washington Co., (Me., Oct.) 500,000
Tiffany Electric Mfg. Co., (Me., Aug.) 2,000,000
Titus Co., (N. J., Jan.) 1,000,000
Tonopah United Water Co., (Del., Aug.) 2,000,000
Topeka Edison Co., (Kan., Aug.) 2,250,000
Torbenson Motor Co., (N. J., April) 500,000
Traders' Paper Board Co., (N. J., Sept.) 500,000
Tri-Bullion Smelting & Development Co., (N. M., May) 5,250,000
Trolley Electric Vehicle Co. of America, (Del., June) 1,000,000
Tropical Mining & Power Co., (Me., April) 500,000
Turbine Locomotive & Car Co., (N. J., Oct.) 500,000
T. W. Lawson Co. of Mexico, (Me., May) 3,000,000
Twombly Motor Car, (N. Y., Dec.) 1,000,000
Universal Ideal Coal Co., (Me., Feb.) 1,000,000
Union Ballast Co., (N. Y., Aug.) 500,000
Union Cotton Mills Co., (Me., Nov.) 5,000,000
Union Filter Co., (Me., April) 3,000,000
Union Iron Works, (N. J., Jan.) 2,000,000
Union Refrigerating Co., (N. J., Dec.) 1,000,000
Union Steamship Co., (N. J., Dec.) 5,000,000
United Brass & Copper Corp., (Del., April) 1,000,000
United Button Co., (N. Y., Aug.) 700,000
United Concrete Machinery Co., (Me., Jan.) 2,000,000
United Construction Co., (Me., April) 500,000
United Finance Co., (Me., June) 1,000,000
United Merchants' Realty & Improvement Co., (N. Y., July) 500,000
United Mining Co., (Me., Feb.) 6,000,000
United Public Service Corp., (N. Y., May) 500,000
United Salt Co. of Mexico, (N. Y., Aug.) 1,500,000
United Securities Co., (Me., March) 8,395,000
United Shoe Machine Co., (N. J., May) 50,000,000
United States Alloy Co., (Me., April) 500,000
United States Automatic Weighing Machine Co., (Me., March) 1,000,000
United States Chrome & Nickel Co., (N. Y., July) 500,000
United States Circle Swing Co., (N. Y., Jan.) 600,000
United States Feed & Chemical Co., (N. Y., Dec.) 2,000,000
United States Metal Chill & Casting Co., (N. J., July) 1,000,000
United States Moulding Co., (Me., June) 2,000,000
United States & Nicaragua Co. 20,000,000
United States Pliable Plate Ice Co., (N. J., May) 10,000,000
United Sulphur, Copper & Iron Co., (N. J., July) 12,000,000
United Underwriters' Corp., (Me., June) 1,060,000
Universal Ideal Coal Co., (Me., Jan.) 1,000,000
Universal Light & Equipment Co., (N. Y., Nov.) 1,000,000
Universal Roller Cotton Gin Co., (N. Y., May) 5,000,000
Universal Trading & Supply Co., (Me., June) 5,000,000
Upton Co., Rochester, (N. Y., April) 500,000
Utah Mining, Milling & Transportation, (Me., June) 1,000,000
Vacuum Cleaner Co., (N. J., Feb.) 1,600,000
Vandalia Coal Co., (N. J., July) 4,000,000
Vapo-Oven Co., (N. Y., Nov.) 500,000
Virginia & Rainy Lake Co., (Minn., April) 2,000,000
Vulcan Soot Cleaner Co., (N. J., May) 600,000
Wachovia Coal Co., Maryland, (Md., Feb.) 500,000
Washington Granite Co., (Me., Sept.) 1,000,000
Washington & New England Realty Bond Co., (Me., March) 1,000,000
Washington Square Building & Loan Association, (Penn., April) 1,000,000
Waters Engine Co., (Me., June) 1,000,000
W. B. Oglesby Paper Co., (N. J., May) 2,000,000
Webb Pink Granite Co., (Me., July) 500,000
Weber Brothers Shoe Co., (Me., April) 500,000
Weingarten Brothers, (N. J., April) 1,000,000
Wesley Gold Mining Co., (Me., Sept.) 500,000
West Coast Whaling & Manufacturing Co., (Me., Aug.) 1,000,000
West Kentucky Coal Co., Jersey City, (N. J., June) 3,000,000
Western Counties Transmission Co., (N. Y., May) 2,000,000
Western Development Co., (Me., July) 1,000,000
Western Electrical Construction Co., (Me., April) 500,000
Western Newfoundland Lumber Co., (N. Y., Nov.) 500,000
Western Oil & Gas Co., (Penn., Feb.) 1,000,000
Weyman & Brother, Jersey City, (N. J., July) 500,000
William Steil Building & Loan Association, (Penn., April) 1,000,000
Willis W. Russell Card/Co., (N. J., June) 1,000,000
Wilmington Electric Light & Power Co., (Del., April) 650,000
Winchester Rock & Brick Co., (Me., April) 1,250,000
Wing & Evans of New York, (N. Y., Jan.) 1,500,000
Wire & Telephone Co. of America, (N. Y. June) 1,000,000
Witt Underlight Incandescent Gas Burner Co., (Me., April) 5,000,000
Witter Air Cooling Co., (N. Y., April) 500,000
W. M. Ostrander, (N. J., July) 600,000
Woodside Building Co., (N. Y., July) 2,000,000
Wood Utilization Sewerage Co., (N. J., March) 1,000,000
Wood Worsted & Mill Corp., (Me., Sept.) 500,000
Yampa Fuel & Iron Co., (N. J., April) 5,000,000

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Bonnerville & Southwestern Railroad, (Ark., May) 1,500,000
Boston, Quincy & Fall River Bicycle Railway, (Mass., April) 750,000
British Guiana Gold & Railway Co., (Me., March) 1,000,000
Buffalo, Lake Erie & Niagara Railroad, (N. Y., June) 500,000
Buffalo & Rochester Traction Co., (N. Y., Oct.) 1,200,000
Catskill Mountain & Mohawk Valley Railroad, (N. Y., Nov.) 500,000
Central California Traction Co., (Cal., Aug.) 500,000
Charleston, Virginia & Ohio Railway, (W. C., May) 1,000,000
Chemung Valley Traction Co., (N. Y., Feb.) 800,000
Chicago, Joliet & Kansas Railroad, (Ill., March) 1,000,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad of Montana 1,400,000
Cincinnati Northern Traction Co., (Ohio, Jan.) 500,000
Cincinnati Traction Co., (Ohio, Jan.) 5,000,000
Corning, Keuka Lake & Ontario Railroad, (N. Y., Jan.) 1,000,000
Dawson, Coal, Coke & Railway Co., (Me., Sept.) 1,000,000
Delaware Interurban Railway, (Del., March) 500,000
Elmira, Corning & Waverly Railroad, (N. Y. Aug.) 2,000,000
El Paso & Durango Railroad, (Cal., Jan.) 500,000
Enid, Beaver, Guymon & Western Railroad, (Okla.) 2,000,000
Erie & Jersey Railroad, (N. Y., June) 500,000
Grand Central Railway Co. 10,000,000
Guatemala Traction Co., (N. J., Sept.) 250,000
Green Bay Traction Co., (Wis., May) 2,000,000
Gulf & Great Lakes Railroad & Transportation Co., (Me., Nov.) 2,000,000
Havana Central Railroad, (N. J., April) 500,000
Hudson Street/ Railroad, (N. J., Oct.) 2,000,000
Inter-State Tunnel Railway Co., (N. J., Sept.) 500,000
Jersey City & Hackensack River Railway, (N. J., Sept.) 2,500,000
Jucaro & San Fernando Railroad & T. Co., (N. J., Sept.) 500,000
Kansas, Medicine Valley & Western Railroad, (Kan., April) 500,000
Las Vegas & Tonopah Railroad, (Utah., Oct.) 1,000,000
Lexington & Interurban Railway, (N. J., Dec.) 500,000
Manhattan & Long Island Railroad, (N. Y., Sept.) 2,000,000
Marietta & Lake Railway, (S. D., Dec.) 1,000,000
Mexican Pacific Railway, (Me., June) 2,000,000
Mexico, Oaxaca & Yucatan Railway, (Me., Nov.) 500,000
New Canaan Street Railway, (Conn., June) 750,000
New York & Ottawa Railway, (N. Y., Jan.) 1,000,000
Ohio Traction Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio, (May) 2,000,000
Pacific Railroad, (Washington, Oct.) 600,000
Paducah (Ky.) Traction & Light Co, (Me., Nov.) 2,000,000
Rio Grande Valley Electric Railway, (N. M., March) 600,000
Sacramento & Lake Tahoe Railroad, (Cal., Sept.) 1,000,000
Sacramento Southern Railroad, (Cal., May) 1,000,000
Salt Lake Copper Mining & Smelting, (Me., Dec.) 3,000,000
Seward Peninsula Railroad Co., (N. J., May) 7,500,000
Sumpter Northwestern Railroad Co., (Me., April,) 500,000
Superior Savings & Trust Co. of Cleveland, (Ohio, Jan.) 2,500,000
Syracuse, Lake Shore & Northern Railroad, (N. Y., Sept.) 1,000,000
Syracuse Northern Traction Co., (N. Y., Aug.) 1,900,000
Tacoma Transit Co., (Me., May) 1,000,000
Toluca, Marquette & Southern Railroad, (Ill., May) 500,000
Upper Hudson Electric Railroad Co., (N. Y., June) 500,000
Van Buren (Ark.) Electric Railway & Bridge Co., (Ark., Jan.) 500,000
Washington, Idaho & Montana Railway, (Me., March) 1,000,000
Yellowstone Park Railroad Co., (Me., May) 3,600,000

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Citizens' Trust Co., Brooklyn, (N. Y., Sept.) $500,000
Columbia Trust Co. 2,000,000
Jenkins Trust Co., New York 500,000
Mechanics' Trust Co., (Mass., July) 500,000
New Home Trust Co. of New York. 500,000
Queens City Savings Bank & Trust Co. of Cincinnati 500,000
Superior Savings & Trust Co., (Ohio, Jan.) 500,000

INCREASES OF CAPITAL.

The following companies increased their capital during the year:

Alabama Steel & Wire Corp., from $5,000,000 to $6,500,000.
Alan Guerz Fields of Costa Rica from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000.
Alliance Manufacturing Co. of Jersey City from $12,500 to $17,800.
American Cigar Co. from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000.
American Equipment Co. from $50,000 to $100,000.
American Ferment Co. from $10,000 to $150,000.
American Hardware Corporation from $5,000,000 to $7,500,000.
American Meter Co. from $3,000,000 to $6,000,000.
American Platinum Works from $10,000 to $100,000.
American Smelters Securities Co. from $54,500,000 to $77,000,000.
Arlington Mills, Lawrence, Mass., from $5,000,000 to $35,000,000.
Art Fibre Co., Paterson, from $50,000 to $200,000.
Baker Motor Vehicle Co. from $400,000 to $1,250,000.
Bell Telephone Co. of Canada from $8,000,000 to $9,000,000.
Bemis Brothers Bag Company of St. Louis from $3,200,000 to $4,000,000.
Boyleston Manufacturing Company from $100,000 to $400,000.
Buffalo & Niagara Falls Electric Light & Power Co. from $500,000 to $2,500,000.
Bullock Electric Manufacturing Co. from $500,000 to $8,000,000.
Bush Terminal Company from $7,000,000 to $8,500,000.
Butte Electric & Power Co. from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000.
Cabel Co., Jersey City, to $500,000.
Canadian General Electric Co. common stock by $2,000,000.
Cape May Real Estate Co. from $750,000 to $2,000,000.
Century Co. of St. Louis from $400,000 to $800,000.
C. E. Wensel Co., Newark, from $20,000 to $125,000.
C. F. Mueller Co., Jersey City, to $500,000.
Chaparra Sugar Co. from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000.
Charles Wege Marble & Tile Co., Columbia, Ohio, from $100,000 to $1,000,000.
Cherokee Gas & Oil Co. from $600,000 to $3,000,000.
Chipman Electrical Purification Co. from $200,000 to $500,000.
City Investment Co. of N. Y. from $10,000 to $3,000,000.
City & Suburban Telephone Co. of Cincinnati from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000.
Citizens' Telephone Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000.
Cluett, Peabody & Co. of Troy from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000.
Commercial Pacific Cable

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The business of the first week of the new year, while in no sense remarkable when judged by recent standards, strengthened the belief that the Spring season will bring a large volumé of dealing in the better classes of property. The absorption of vacant plots by builders will undoubtedly proceed at a normal rate, but it is evident that the number of professional operators who are devoting themselves to improved properties in growing sections is larger than at any time in two or three years.

This condition is as it should be, for there can be no doubt that, with the exception of Fifth Avenue and possibly one or two other neighborhoods, the future has been discounted less liberally in the older parts of Manhattan than it has in many of the more remote areas of vacant property speculation.

This applies particularly to the uptown business districts. Last week yielded fully a score of transactions for small parcels scattered over the territory bounded by Fourteenth and Forty-second Streets, Fourth and Seventh Avenues. None of these deals was of any great importance, singly, but collectively they indicate what is likely to be one of the market's most important features between now and June 1.

Similar conditions prevail on the west side. The northwest corner of Broadway and Seventy-seventh Street, bought only a few months ago by an out-of-town investor, or operator if you like, was sold last week, presumably at a substantial profit. Instances of well-intending operators having become investors are not lacking, but they are no more numerous than those cases in which conditions have been reversed and the would-be investor has been transformed into a speculator by the almost irresistible tendency of well-located real estate in this town to increase in value. Another case of this kind was the recent sale of 314 Fifth Avenue by Adolph Lewisohn. When Mr. Lewisohn bought this property it had yielded two or three good profits within as many years, and his purchase was announced as being of a thoroughly investment character. Nobody thought of questioning the truthful motives behind this announcement at the time, but within a year the speculative profit was such as to outweigh investment considerations.

The leasing of the Kemp property, at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, was one of the more important of the week's happenings, and is preliminary to the erection of an eleven-story building which will be an impressive monument marking what is practically the northerly limit of the Fifth Avenue business district. Another lease of more than passing interest was that affecting 133 West Forty-second Street, since it shows a valuation of about $200,000 for lots on that thoroughfare between Sixth Avenue and Times Square. Nine years ago this particular parcel was bought by its present owner for $75,000.

LATEST DEALINGS BY BROKERS.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold 256 lots in the Bronx, at the easterly end of Washington Bridge, bounded by Featherbed Lane, Shakespeare Avenue, Macomb's Dam Road, and Jessup Place. The property has not changed hands since 1883.

Details will be found in another column relative to the sale of the Spencer Arms apartment house, at Broadway and Sixty-ninth Street, to E. R. Thomas, through Finney & Mathews.

Prominent Corners Sold on Heights.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Herman Harris the plot, 100 by 175, at the northeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 181st Street.

Heilner & Wolf have bought, through D. Osborne Smith & Co., the northeast corner of 181st Street and Audubon Avenue, a plot of four lots, 100 by 100.

Buyer for 125th Street Building.

Heilner & Wolf have sold, through Shaw & Co., 151 and 153 West 125th Street, a store, office, and lodgeroom building, on a plot 50 by 100, on the north side of the street, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue. This structure was erected by Heilner & Wolf in 1892. It is the second building on 125th Street sold by them within a fortnight, the other being the Colonial, at Nos. 67 and 69, near Lenox Avenue.

To Build on Asylum Site.

Herman Fichter and Solomon Simon have sold the avenue block fronts in the old Colored Orphan Asylum block, bounded by Broadway, Amsterdam Avenue, and 143d and 144th Streets, consisting of eight lots on Broadway and eleven lots on Hamilton Place. The remainder of the block has been retained by the asylum pending the construction of its new buildings at Riverdale. The buyer of the fronts is said to be a well-known builder, who will erect five high-class elevator apartment houses. H. D. Baker & Brother are said to have been the brokers in the deal, but at their office no information regarding it could be had.

Schneidler & Bachrach have sold to A. B. Kight the plot, 52.11 by 100, with three-story frame building, on the east side of Old Broadway, 50 feet north of 130th Street.

Pekelner Brothers, builders, have sold the six-story apartment house at the northeast corner of 123d Street and Amsterdam Avenue, 100.11 by 50.

Railroad Sells Second Avenue Plot.

E. S. Willard & Co., in conjunction with M. J. Levinson and Louis Ehrlich, have sold for the Second Avenue Railroad Company to Navasky & Billowitz and London Brothers the southwest corner of Second Avenue and 127th Street, a plot 100 by 230.

M. Krantz has sold for D. G. Ludins the northwest corner of Ninety-fourth Street and First Avenue, 100 by 100, to Navasky & Billowitz, who will erect a six-story tenement on the plot.

Sixth Avenue Building Leased.

The property 405 Sixth Avenue, near Twenty-fifth Street, 21 by 100, owned by Friedrich Rosenberg, has been leased for twenty-one years at an annual net rental of $5,000.

Archie Pell has sold 132 West Thirty-first Street, a stable on plot 25 by 147. Mr. Pell bought the property in May, 1903.

Investor Buys on Madison Avenue.

William A. White & Sons and J. Romaine Brown & Co. have sold for Loyal L. Smith 173 Madison Avenue, 24.8 by 100, a five-story bachelor apartment building, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets. The buyer is an investor.

John T. and James A. Farley have sold 7 East Fiftieth Street, a five-story American-basement dwelling, on lot 22 by 100.5.

Andrew F. Smith is the buyer of the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street, sold recently by Richard and Minturn Post Collins.

West End Avenue House Sold.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for Frederick Man 441 West End Avenue, northwest corner of Eighty-first Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 22 by 86. The buyer will occupy the house.

Upper Eighth Avenue Purchase.

Augustus Appel, in conjunction with Levy Brothers, has sold for a client to Shapiro & Levy 2,537 and 2,859 Eighth Avenue, two five-story flats, with stores, each 40 by 87 by 100.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. have sold for the Hooley estate of Chicago to Charles A. Sackett of Brooklyn, 304 West 145th Street, a five-story flat, with stores, on lot 25 by 99.11.

Charles S. Kohler has sold for Hyman Madden to Elias Feinberg the five-story double flat 300 West 138th St, 25 by 100.11.

The plot at the southwest corner of 81st Street and Seventh Avenue, bought recently by Gustav M. Piermont, is 50 by 75, not 75 by 100.

Scribners Buy More Property.

George Milne has sold to Charles and Arthur H. Sribner the five-story buildings 316 and 318 West Forty-fourth Street. This property abuts upon their plot of 125 feet in Forty-third Street, which Mr. Milne recently sold to them and upon which a fourteen-story publishing building is now being erected. Joseph Feist represented the sellers of the Forty-fourth Street property.

Kaskel, Bruder & Hahn have sold to Levy Brothers the five-story flat 337 West Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 100; also, to Weil & Mayer the five-story tenement 537 West Forty-fourth Street; also, to S. Roth the similar property 522 West Forty-fourth Street. The same firm has bought 337 West Forty-third Street, 25 by 100.

James J. Etchingham has sold to Philip Liberman 413 West Forty-first Street, a five-story flat with store, on lot 25 by 98.9.

John J. Boylan has sold for Rubinger Klinger & Co. the five-story tenement 533 West Fifty-second Street, on lot 25 by 100.5.

Hotel Arlington in New Hands.

Ritchey & Newell have leased for Edward H. Litchfield to William F. Ingold the Hotel Arlington at 18 and 20 West Twenty-fifth Street, for a term of twenty-one years and nine months at an aggregate rental of $514,000. The Arlington is a twelve-story structure built three years ago as an apartment hotel. Mr. Ingold, until recently manager of the Hotel Endicott, will remodel the structure and convert it into a transient hotel.

Deal for Park Avenue Corner.

N. A. Berwin & Co. have sold for Mary H. Buchan to Max C. Baum the southeast corner of Park Avenue and 120th Street, two four-story single flats on plot 72 by 36.

Max C. Baum has resold 2,284 Second Avenue, a five-story double flat, with stores, on lot 25 by 81.

Osk & Edelstein have purchased from various owners, through Charles Kaufmann as attorney, the four three-story brick dwellings 311 to 317 East Sixty-second Street, and through Bleiman & Co., the adjoining house 309 East Sixty-second Street, making a plot 83.4 by 100.5.

Glaser Brothers have bought 345 and 347 East Forty-sixth Street, two four-story tenements, 40 by 100.

The Maze Realty Company has bought from Lucia M. Cohen 156 East Forty-fifth Street, a three-story building, 18.9 by 100.

W. & J. Goldberg have sold for L. Weil & Sons the six-story tenement 217 East Twenty-ninth Street, a six-story tenement, 24.9 by 98.9.

Downtown Tenement Dealings.

Huppert & Bernstein have sold 242 and 244 Delancey Street, two five-story tenements, each 25 by 75, to a Mr. Jacobwitz.

Samuel Kadin has sold 295 and 297 Rivington Street, a new six-story tenement, on plot 37.6 by 100.

William A. White & Sons have sold for a client of Frederick S. Woodruff to Morris Weinstein the property 343 Bleecker Street, a three-story building, on lot 23.2 by 86.

The Enterprise Realty Company, in conjunction with a Mr. Rapp, has sold to a Dr. Martin 433 East Fifteenth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 103.

Corner Sold on Bathgate Avenue.

Philip S. Saita, as trustee, has bought from the Garden Realty Company of New York the southwest corner of 184th Street and Bathgate Avenue, plot 35 by 94.4.

William Stonebridge has sold for Josephine Runde the lot 25 by 111 on the west side of Arthur Avenue, 94 feet south of 189th Street.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have bought the plot of six lots, 150 by 100, on the north side of 215th Street, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue, and the plot 50 by 100, on the south side of 216th Street, 200 feet east of Sixth Avenue.

Harry Matz has sold the two new five-story flats, on plot 75 by 100, on the east side of Beekman Avenue, opposite Oak Terrace.

North Side Board of Trade Building.

The subject of the erection of a new building at Third and Lincoln Avenues and 137th Street has again been brought up for active consideration among members of the North Side Board of Trade.

The plot at that point was bought some time ago by several of those identified with the project, and title to it is now held by Olin J. Stephens, President of the organization. A letter to the members has been issued in which it is stated that, while the smallest sum which would warrant the board in going ahead with the matter would be $75,000, the subscriptions so far amount to only about $25,000.

Those who have advanced the money to pay for the site express their willingness to turn over the property at cost plus carrying charges, but intimate pretty plainly that they are not willing to let the matter rest in this shape indefinitely. A strong effort will be made to secure the necessary additional subscriptions.

Bronxville Tract Changes Hands.

An important sale has just been consummated by Brokers W. W. Grant and Henry Owen of Brooklyn to Arthur G. Davis. The property is known as the Ammann Farm, at Bronxville, consisting of about 130 acres. The Tuckahoe Road runs the whole length of the property, which is also intersected by Jerome, Palmer, and Walnut Avenues, with total street frontages of four miles. The price was about $300,000. The property has been in possession of the Ammann family about 200 years. It is near the new Hotel Gramatan.

Herman Frankfort has sold to Samuel Heller the cottage and plot of ground on Oak Street, Far Rockaway, owned by Frank R. Smith.

Brooklyn Hotel Finds Buyer.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for a client to Frederick A. Wilson the Montague, a nine-story apartment hotel at the corner of Montague and Hicks Streets, Brooklyn.

William C. Redfield, who was Commissioner of Public Works in Brooklyn during the Low administration, has associated himself with Dean Alvord in the real estate business. Mr. Redfield retired from the Presidency of J. H. Williams & Co. on Dec. 31. Mr. Alvord is about to open a Brooklyn office in the Home Trust Company Building on Montague Street.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

Present indications are that the auction market is not going to lose much time in getting under way after the holiday interruption.

Joseph P. Day announces for Wednesday a long list of voluntary offerings, involving vacant plots, flats, and tenements in several different sections. Among the unimproved properties perhaps the most important is the block front on the east side of Hamilton Place, between 139th and 140th Streets, which will be offered in two parcels. West side properties in the list include the dwelling 277 West Eighty-fourth Street and the flats at 249 and 251 West Sixtieth Street, and 254 and 256 West Sixty-fifth Street. Tenements on West Tenth and Hudson Streets will also be sold, as well as the group of four five-story flats at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street. The latter properties will be put up separately.

The same auctioneer will also sell on Wednesday the building at 1-Front Street, adjoining the southeast corner of Whitehall Street, and on the following day 96 Chambers Street, near Church Street. For Friday there is an adjourned foreclosure sale of 57 Warren Street, near West Broadway.

The schedule for Wednesday of next week, Jan. 17, contains several valuable business properties, among them 172 and 174 Fulton Street, facing St. Paul's Churchyard, the six-story building at the southeast corner of Washington Place and Greene Street, and the similar structure at 114 to 120 Greene Street, running through to 102 and 104 Prince Street.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR WEEK.

There were recorded last week 496 mortgages for $6,557,888; of which 259, for $2,287,579, were at 6 per cent.; 91, for $1,304,758, at 5½ per cent.; 68, for $1,178,325, at 5 per cent.; 10, for $354,256, at 4½ per cent., and 1, for $25,000, at 4 per cent. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 633 mortgages for $11,224,950; of which 252, for $1,859,287, were at 6 per cent.; 3, for $54,500, at 5½ per cent.; 225, for $8,966,680, at 5 per cent.; 59, for $2,781,000, at 4½ per cent., and 16, for $1,118,900, at 4 per cent.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 14 and 16 Vesey Street Unless Otherwise Specified.

TUESDAY, JAN. 9.
By Joseph P. Day.

4th St, 64 East, s s, 275 ft w of 2d Av, 25x105.5, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, Charles E. Hawthorne, referee; due on judgment, $17,688.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

82d St, 128 West, s s, 895 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee; due on judgment, $3,966; subject to another mortgage for $18,279.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10.
By Joseph P. Day.

Hamilton Place, n e corner of 139th St, 108.6x94.3x99.11x51.10, vacant; public auction sale.

Hamilton Place, s e corner of 140th St, 108.6x59.6x99.11x107.10, vacant; public auction sale.

8d Av, 1,695 to 1,701, n e corner of 95th St, each 25x100, four five-story brick tenements, to be sold separately; public auction sale.

Hudson St, 455, w s, between Morton and Barrow Sts, 25x100, two-and-one-half-story brick building, with stores; public auction sale.

10th St, 199 and 201 West, n s, 175 ft e of Bleecker St, 49.5x95, vacant; public auction sale.

10th St, 207 and 209 West, n s, 100 ft e of Bleecker St, 37.6x96, six-story tenement, with stores; public auction sale.

Lispenard St, 54, s s, 240.1 ft w of Broadway, 25.2x94.1x24.5x93.2, five-story stone-front loft building; partition sale, Gilbert H. Montague, referee.

60th St, 249 and 251 West, n s, 100 ft e of West End Av, each 25x100.5, two four-story brick tenements; public auction sale.

84th St, 207 West, n s, 36 ft e of West End Av, 16x80, three-story brick dwelling; public auction sale.

65th St, 254 and 256 West, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 50x100.5, two frame dwellings; public auction sale.

Lorillard Place, n e corner of 189th St, 169.6x97.5, vacant; public auction sale.

Hoffman St, n w corner of 189th St, 169.6x97.5, vacant; public auction sale.

Front St, 1, s s, 34.6 ft e of Whitehall St, 33.5x110.2x39.5x110, vacant; foreclosure sale, Charles P. Blaney, referee; due on judgment, $8,000.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

Belmont Av, 2,415, w s, 133.4 ft n of 188th St, 16.8x87.6, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, due on judgment, $4,606.

THURSDAY, JAN. 11.
By Joseph P. Day.

Chambers St, 96, s s, 75.2 ft e of Church St, 25.2x75.1, five-story building; executors' sale.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

71st St, 432 and 434 East, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, seven-story building; foreclosure sale, Robert F. Wagner, referee; due on judgment, $55,927; subject to another mortgage for $40,000.

By George S. Billings.

Crotona Av, w s, near 187th St, 100x100, vacant; partition sale, George S. Billings, referee.

FRIDAY, JAN. 12.
By Joseph P. Day.

Warren St, 57, s s, 50 ft e of West Broadway, 25x87.6, eight-story brick store and loft building; foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee; due on judgment, $26,251; subject to another mortgage for $83,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

144th St, 511 West, n s, 150.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.6x99.11, three-story brick building; foreclosure sale, J. O. Duffy, referee; due on judgment, $10,668.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

96th St, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, for a six-story brick flat and stores, 50x37.8; Feit & Malakoff of 19 West 116th St, owners; G. F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $55,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

125th St, 8 to 14 West, to four four-story brick studios and stores; A. Hess of 66 West 21st St, owner; T. W. Lamb of 234 5th Av, architect; cost, $18,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Jan. 6.

65TH ST, 142 East, 20x100.5; Alfred G. Bachman to Daniel B. Freedman, (mtg $21,000) $100

OLD BROADWAY, 2,370, e s, 23.7x95.4; Christian Rness, and others to Samuel Solman and another 100

MANHATTAN ST, n e s, 14.10 ft s w of 125th St, —x—; Alfred C. Bachman to City Real Estate Company, (mtg $16,000) 100

FORSYTH ST, 207, w s, 28x66.7; Barnet Fischer to Max Steinhardt and another, (mtg $18,750) 100

MORRIS AV, e s, 190 ft n of 165th St, 20x92.6; Middleboro Realty Company to Mary Echart, (mtg $7,250) ..... Nom.

CORTLANDT ST, 63, n s, 20.11x55; Alfred M. Livingston to Henry R. Taylor, ½ part 100

CORTLANDT ST, 62, n s, 20.11x55; Anna A. Bradford to Henry R. Taylor, ½ part, all title 100

1ST AV, 2,042 e s, —x—; William B. Colter to G. Miglevnico, (mtg $37,000) Nom.

LOTS 52 to 54, map M. C. Hoyt; Henry Iden and another, executors, to William A. Cameron 2,800

10TH ST, n s, 43.11 ft w of Dry Dock St, 40.1x92.2; Max Kotzen to Wolf Brand (mtg. $35,000) 100

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 75 ft s of 156th St, 25x100; M. C. Simon to John C. Rodgers, (mtg. $16,000) 100

2D AV, 1,968 to 1,972, e s, 75.11x75; Alexander Spitzer to Daniel Spitzer and another, (mtg. $51,400) 100

116TH ST, 8 East, 25x100.11; Julia Shea to David Fine, (mtg. $16,000) 100

164TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 265x99.11; M. J. Burslein to Augusta Politziner, (mtg. $62,850) ..... Nom.

ST. NICHOLAS TERRACE, 10, e s, 88.7 x80; Bolton Hall to J. E. Kella, (mtg. $25,080) 100

125TH ST, 531 West, 25x99.11; Hannah Haas to Moses H. Ireal, (mtg. $17,500) Nom.

104TH ST, n s, 137ft w of Columbus Av, 88x100.11; Joseph Rosenberg and others to Philip Leiserkowitz, (mtg $141,500) 100

CANNON ST, 52, e s, 25x100; Julius Miller to Congregation Hungarian Anshe Sfard, (mtg $21,000) 100

2ETH ST, 114 West, 21.5x98.9; Frank Fotzer to Frank L. Roy, (mtg $8,750). Nom.

MORRIS AV, w s, 50 ft n of 153d St, 50x100; George Higgins to Raffaele Marrazzi 100

7TH ST, s s, being Lot 911, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Amanda Tousey to Adolph Boehm 6,000

LOT, map of 123 Lots, Hunt Estate; H. P. Rose Company to Greta Fredin Nom.

DAWSON ST, s s, 240 ft w of Leggett Av, 25x124; Frederick McCarthy to Annie Mohan ..... Nom.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 167, w s, 22.9x85.2; George E. Bellamy to Max Scheidlinger, (mtg $15,000) ..... Nom.

82D ST, 232 East, 25.5x102.2; John Murray to Maria Ruff, (mtg $15,000) ..... Nom.

15TH ST, 342 and 344 East, 42x103.3; Bernard Gordon to Louis Kooner, (mtg. $50,000) 100

131ST ST, n e cor Old Broadway, 25.11 x —; Morris Littman to Samuel Solomon and another 100

66TH ST, 221 West, 25x100.5; Ernestine Davis and Annie Wersan and another, one-third part, (mtg. $17,325) 966

BOWERY, 157½, e s, 18.7x73.7; Annie C. Ward to John J. McDonald ..... Nom.

BOWERY, 157½, e s, 18.7x73.7; John J. McDonald to Mary A. McGuire, (mtg $8,500) ..... Nom.

11TH ST, s s, 329 ft w of 2d Av, 17x100; Margaret Hensel to Helene Figge ..... Nom.

15TH ST, n s, 194 ft w of 8d Av, 28x 103.3; Frederick Wrage to Helene Figge, (mtg. $10,000) 2,500

14TH ST, n s, 244 ft w of Avenue A, 25x103.8; Anna J. Doyle to Jacob Froelich, (mtg. $24,000) 100

14TH ST, n s, 269 ft w of Avenue A, 25x103.7; Anna J. Doyle to J. Annie Froelich, (mtg. $24,000) 100

2D AV, n w cor 79th St, —x—; Marcus Beckmann to Powell Steindler Realty Company, (mtg. $95,000) 100

2D AV, n w cor 79th St, —x—; Powell Steindler Realty Company to Samuel H. Funk, (mtg. $16,000) 100

MORNINGSIDE AV, 18, e s, 30x93; L. Lyons to Samuel J. Sugarman, ½ part, (mtg. $34,000) ..... Nom.

MORNINGSIDE AV, 18, e s, 30x93; Leon Wassermin and another to Wilhelmina Farmer, (mtg. $34,000) 100

146TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of College Av, 25x110; Jane Wylie to William Oppenheim 100

146TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of College Av, 25x110; Julia A. Bunting to William Oppenheim 100

MOTT ST, 61, w s, 25x100; (mtg. $20,000); 81st St, 154 East, 19.6x 104.4, (mtg. $9,000); Louis Harrison and others to Max Levy and others. 5,800

MARKET ST, 71 and 73, w s, 54.4x irregular; Louis Weissman and others to Davis Berkman and another, (mtg. $50,000) 100

AMSTERDAM AV, 340, e s, 25x100; Josephine Lederer to Emma Blumenberg, (mtg. $20,000) 100

516T ST, 222 and 224 East, 35.4x88.8; Isaac Steinberg and others to Solomon Drummer, (mtg. $53,500) 100

94TH ST, 332 and 334 East, 50x100.8; Albert Brandt to Maria Kiefer, (mtg. $82,000) 100

83D ST, s s, 254.3 ft w of 2d Av, 25.5x 102.2; Catharina Jerbik to Frederick Lese, (mtg. $21,000) 100

56TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 22.6x100.5; Mary F. Betts to Julia Coddington, (mtg. $80,000) 100

56TH ST, s s, 81.6 ft e of 2d Av, 18.6x 100.5; William Meyer to Henry J. Fredericks 100

111TH ST, 170 East, 20x100.11; William J. Tierney to Ellis McGrath, (mtg. $12,000) 67

97TH ST, n s, 170 ft w of 1st Av, 80x100.11; Hyman Manheim and others to Meyer Seidman, (mtg. $16,000) 100

118TH ST, 324 East, 25x100.11; David Hertz to Richard Shnieck, (mtg. $17,100) 100

GRACE AV, w s, 125 ft n of Lyons Av, 25x100; Hugh Kirk to Minnie K. Van Kirk 100

DALY AV, w s, 100 ft n of 177th St, 25x 48.5, (mtg. $3,000); Daly Av, e s, 100 ft n of 177th St, 50x48, (mtg. $4,500); Daly Av, e s, 250.9 ft n of 177th St, 50x48.5, (mtg. $3,500); Edward Ayres to Frank McCone 100

CARTER AV, w s, lots 24 and 28, map Mt. Hope; Henry Iden and another, executors, to William A. Cameron 5,825

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 834, s s, 25x 100; Arthur H. Sanders to Moritz L. Ernst and another, (mtg $19,000) 100

9TH ST, n s, 196 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x100.11; Thomas R. Patton to Abraham Axel 100

LOTS 167 to 169, map of Van Nest Park; Max J. Adler to Carl W. Stern ..... Nom.

59TH ST, 328 East, 25x100.4; Abraham Marks to Sam Sobel, (mtg $13,000) ..... Nom.

110TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; David Nesky to Jacob A. Rauth, ½ part, (mtg $27,000) 100

BROOME ST, 37, s s, 24.9x100; Louis Korner to Bernard Gordon, (mtg $26,475) 100

HAVEN AV, w s, 375 ft n from s s of 170th St, 50x103.3; Nathan Meyer and others to Caspar Iba 100

165TH ST, 142 East, 20x100.5; Reinhold, Vander Ende and another, executors, to Alfred C. Bachman 26,250

7TH AV, 832 to 836, w s, 75.8x100; William McBurnie to Samuel McMullen, ½ part, (mtg $105,000) ..... Nom.

84TH ST, 303 East, 16x64.4; Stephen H. Jackson to Patrick J. Byrnes, (mtg $17,000) 100

PLOT begins 98 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 90 ft n of 190th St, runs w 98 ft x s 37.11 x e x n 33.5; John C. Rodgers to Monroe L. Simons 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

FROLICH, Jacob to Anna J. Doyle; 14th St, n s, 244 ft w of Av A, 2 lots, 25x 103, (2 mtgs $24,000), due July 5, 1913. 48,000

TAYLOR, Henry R. to Bank for Savings, Cortlandt St, 62, 20.11x55, due June 30, 1907 25,000

SCHEIDLINGER, Max to George E. Bellamy; St. Nicholas Av, 167, 22x85, due Dec. 30, 1908, 6 per cent. 5,000

HILLMAN, Frank, another, to Emanu-El Congregation; 102d St, n s, 137.6 ft e of 2d Av, 37.6x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 34,000

SILBERSTEIN, Albert L. to R. D. Colt; 119th St, n s, 318 ft e of Lenox Av, 17x100, 3 years, 6 per cent. 5,000

McCARTHY, Thomas to Randolph Harvey; Lot 330, map of McGraw Estate, 1 year, 5½ per cent. 300

BRAND, Wolf to M. Kotzen; 10th St, n s, 43.11 ft w of Dry Dock St, 40.1x92, 2 years, 6 per cent. 6,000

KOTZEN, Max, to E. Henrietta Erhart; 10th St, n s, 43.11 ft w of Dry Dock St, 40.1x92, 5 years 35,000

KOTZEN, Max, to E. Henrietta Erhart; 10th St, n e corner of Dry Dock St, 43x92, due July 30, 1909 50,000

AZZI, Abraham, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 97th St, n s, 196 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x100, due June 30, 1911, 4½ per cent. 8,000

AZZI, Abraham, to Hugh Hing; 97th St, n s, 196 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x100, due June 30, 1911, 6 per cent.. 2,500

FEDER, Morris H., to F. Frankel; Madison Av, s w corner of 128th St, 60x90, demand 5,000

MARRAZZI, Raffaele, to George Higgins; Morris Av, w s, 50 ft n of 153d St, 50x100, 2 years, 6 per cent. 3,000

GAROFALO, Vincent, to William F. Moore; 111th St, 302 East, 25x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 16,000

ROY, Frank L., to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; 26th St, 114 West, 21x98, due June 30, 1909, 5½ per cent. 20,000

SHELLEY, Frank, to B. Schoner; 77th St, 427 East, 25x102, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,000

BACHMAN, Charles, to L. Werner; 37th St, n s, 267 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98, 3 years, 6 per cent. 4,500

KOVNER, Louis, to B. Gordon; 15th St, s s, 154 ft w of 1st Av, 42x103, 5 years, 6 per cent. 19,500

SCHREINER, John, and others to Amelia Schreiner; 129th St, 4 to 8 West, demand; 6 per cent. 11,500

KIGHT, Alonzo B., to I. Baumrach and another; Old Broadway, e s, 49.5 ft n of 130th St, 53x100 5,875

BERGER, Annie, to Christian H. Bunger; Amsterdam Av, 749, 32x100, 3 years, 6 per cent. 5,000

SOLOMON, Samuel, and another to Morris Littman; 131st St, n e corner of Old Broadway 94.2 irregular; due July 1, 1907, 5 3-5 per cent. 24,750

BACHMAN, Alfred C., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 65th St, 142 East, 20x100, demand 21,000

MILLER, Barnet, and another to A. C. Schaefer; 151st St, s s, 512.6 w of 7th Av, 25x99, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 56,500

MILLER, Barnet, and another to William T. Hookey; 151st St, s s, 475 ft w of 7th Av, 90x118, due Feb. 5, 1906, 6 per cent 22,000

MARRAZZI, Raeffele, to Dollar Savings Bank; Morris Av, w s, 50 ft n of 153d St, 50x100, due June 29, 1906, 5½ per cent. 7,000

BOEHM, Adolf, to Amanda Tousey; 7th St, s s, being Lot 911, map of Wakefield, 100x114, 3 years, 5½ per cent.. 3,000

A B C REALTY COMPANY to M. Marx; 149th St, 202 and 204 West, 2 lots, 25x99, two mtgs $5,500, two prior mtgs $18,000, due April 11, 1908, 6 per cent. 11,000

MORRISON, Lewis, to L. Manheim; Avenue C, 121 and 123, 38x88, 2 years, 6 per cent 4,000

VESELL, Meyer, to W. H. Kohring; 88th St, 417 East, 20x100, 3 years 7,500

RUFF, Maria, to John Murray; 82d St, 232 East, 25x102, 3 years, 6 per cent.. 9,000

HELBORN, Ray, to J. Murray; 82d St, 234 East, 25x102, 3 years, 6 per cent.. 7,500

MILLER, Barnet, and another to American Mortgage Company; 151st St, s s, 475 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 52,000

MILLER, Barnet, and another to Louise L. Browne and another, trustees; Macomb's Dam Road, s e s, 99.2 ft s w of 151st St, 44x106, demand 34,000

HILLMAN, Frank, and another to E. L. Todd and others, executors; 102d St, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 37.6x100.11, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 34,000

FINE, David, to F. P. Foster; 116th St, s s, 260 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100, 5 years 23,000

SOBEL, Sam, to Abraham Marks; 59th St, 328 East, 25x100, 1 year, 6 per cent. 5,500

LEESE, Frederick, to Catharine Jerbik; 83d St, s s, 254 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 102, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 8,000

FINK, Samuel H., to the Powell-Stein Realty Company; 2d Av, 1,523, 25x99, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,000

FINK, Samuel H., to the Powell-Stein Realty Company; 2d Av, 1,525 to 1,529, 3 lots, 75x99, 3 mtgs $1,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 3,000

FINK, Samuel H., to the Powell-Stein Realty Company; 2d Av, 1,531 to 1,535, 3 lots together, 76x67, 3 mtgs $1,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000

FINK, Samuel H., to the Powell-Stein Realty Company; 2d Av, s e corner of 80th St, 24x67, 1 year, 6 per cent. 4,000

FINK, Samuel H., to the Powell-Stein Realty Company; 80th St, 246 East, 19x102, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,000

GORDON, Louis, and another to W. F. Morgan; 153d St, s s, 422.5 ft w of 10th Av, 37.6x99, 5 years 40,000

GORDON, Louis, and another to H. Arnstein; 153d St, s s, 422.5 ft w of 10th Av, 37.6x99, prior mtg $40,000, demand, 6 per cent 12,000

EVANS, Barnett, and another to W. F. Morgan and another, trustees; 153d St, s s, 462.6 ft w of 10th Av, 37.6x99, 5 years 40,000

EVANS, Barnett, and another to H. Arnstein; 153d St, s s, 462.6 ft w of 10th Av, 37.6x99, demand, 6 per cent.. 12,000

KILLAKEA, James, to J. Jahn; Fox St, e s, 278 ft n of 165th St, 50x100, 3 years, 6 per cent. 8,000

FLOOD CONSTRUCTION COMPANY to City Mortgage Company; 165th St, n s, 73.5 ft w of Trinity Av, 75x100, demand, 6 per cent 5,000

CAMERON, William A., to H. Iden and another; Lots 82 to 84, map of Mount Hope, 3 years 1,150

OPPENHEIM, William, to James Wylie; 146th St, n s, 100 ft w of College Av, 25x110, due July 1, 1906 5,800

McDONALD, John J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Bowery, 157½, demand 5,500

PACE, John B., Jr., to H. Iden and another; Lots 24 to 28, map of Mount Hope, 1 year 2,912

LEWINTHAN, Louis, to August Knais; Columbus St, 125, 24x100, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,000

LEVY, Louis, to A. Stedman; Hancock St, w s, 110 ft s of Bleecker St, 46x 92, due May 5, 1908, 6 per cent. 4,080

LEVY, Louis, to H. E. Flint; Hancock St, w s, 156 ft s of Bleecker St, 41x 112, due May 23, 1908, 6 per cent. 4,000

HOLZMAN REALTY COMPANY to K. Shapiro and another; Clinton St, 91, 25x100, due April 16, 1906, 6 per cent. 7,500

OPPENHEIM, William, to J. A. Bunting; 146th St, n s, 125 ft w of College Av, 25x100, due July 1, 1906 4,000

CONGREGATION AUSTRIA HUNGARian Unshe Sford to J. Miller; Cannon St, 52, 25x100, 4 years, 6 per cent.. 3,000

ALDOUS, Herbert, to H. W. Allen; Grand Av, s s, 467.9 ft s of Burnside Av, 50x88, due June 1, 1906, 6 per cent. 11,000

MORRISON, James, to Eagle Savings and Loan Company; Forest Av, w s, 583 ft s of 165th St, 81x irregular, instalments, 6 per cent. 7,000

MOFFAT, Patrick J., to R. S. Collins; 187th St, s s, Lots 55 and 56, map of S. Canbreleng, demand, 6 per cent. ... 30,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BASSFORD AV, w s, 115 ft s of 183d St, 25x40; William J. Flynn against Bassford Realty Company, owner and contractor $650

54TH ST, 338 East; John Steurer against Daniel and Benjamin Spitzer, owners; Finger & Leff, contractors 245

AMSTERDAM AV, s s, whole front between 94th and 95th Sts, 201.5x100; Sanitary Fire-proofing and Contracting Company against Julius S. Sandler, owner and contractor 900

83D ST, 19 West; Harry Lancaster & Co. against Victor L. Dowling, owner; Walsh Parquet Floor Company, contractor 67

129TH ST, 251 to 255 West; Simon Launer against Crescent Mercantile and Realty Company, owner and contractor 45

5TH AV, 332; Clifford L. Miller and another against Royal Company, owner; Hess Company, contractor; Thomas J. Fanning, sub-contractor 348

HUGHES AV, e s, 45.2 ft s of 180th St, 125x100; Wilson, Adams & Co. against Reimont Realty & Trust Company, owner and contractor 100

8TH AV, 98 to 102, Thomas & Co. against Isaac Brokaw, owner; D. Marcotte & Co., contractors; John Fulton, sub-contractor 1,102

MULBERRY ST, 34 and 36; Jacob Steckinger against Michael Beradini, owner and contractor 300

CATHARIN

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auct'r,

Office 258 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a list of Supreme Court Partition, Voluntary, and Estate Sales, to be held on my Special Sales Day,

WEDNESDAY, January 10, 1906,

AT THE

EXCHANGE SALESROOM,

14-16 Vesey Street, at 12 o'Clock Noon,

the following 16 parcels:

Supreme Court Partition Sale,
under direction of Gilbert H. Montague, Esq.

54 Lispenard Street,
5-story brick and iron store and loft building, size 25x93.
Messrs. ALEXANDER & COLBY,
Attys. for Plaintiff,
120 Broadway, N. Y. City.

THE VALUABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY
Northeast Cor. of 95th St. & 3d Av.
known as
Nos. 1695 to 1701 Third Ave,
Four 5-story brick tenements with stores, to be sold separately.

TWO BRONX CORNERS,
Covering an entire block front,
Consisting of 12¼ lots on
North Side of East 189th Street,
running from Hoffman St. to Lorillard Place.
Size of each Plot, 97.47x189.53; no rock.
To be sold in separate parcels.

INVESTMENT PROPERTY.
Nos. 249 & 251 West 60th Street,
Two 4-story Brick Tenements. To be sold in separate parcels. Size 25x100 each; 10-room houses. Liberal terms.

VALUABLE INVESTMENT AND SPECULATIVE PROPERTY,
455 Hudson Street,
3½-story brick building, with two stores, size 25x100.
Mortgage $10,000 at 5%, can remain or be paid off.
JAMES A. DEERING, Esq., Atty.,
149 Broadway, New York City.

Building Plot,
254 & 256 West 65th Street,
Two frame Dwellings. Size 50x100, more or less. Mortgage for $10,000 at 5½% due in 1908.

Block Front
To be sold in two separate parcels.
Northeast Corner
W. 139th St. & Hamilton Place,
Size 94.8½x108.6, irreg. (Vacant.) Also
S. E. Cor. 140th St. & Hamilton Pl.
Size 99.6x108.6x101.10x99.11, irreg. (Vacant.)
Ripe for immediate improvement.
Liberal Terms.

Splendid Investment.
207 & 209 West 10th Street,
6-story and basement Brick Tenement, with stores. Size 37.6x77x90. 15 rooms and bath on floor; electric lights; refrigerators, and all modern improvements. Mortgage for $55,000, at 5%. Rent $7,106 per year.

Excellent Private House,
277 W. 84th Street,
3-story and basement brick Queen Anne Dwelling, size 16x80, more or less.
Mortgage $12,000 at 5½%, having about 8 years to run.

Building Plot,
199 & 201 West 10th Street.
Size 49.5x95. (Vacant.)
Mortgaged for $25,000 at 4%.

Maps and booklets giving entire descriptive information can be obtained at the office of

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auct'r, 258 Broadway.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom,
14-16 VESEY ST.,

Partition of Interests,

This Valuable Business Plot,
172 and 174 Fulton St.,
200 Feet West of Broadway,

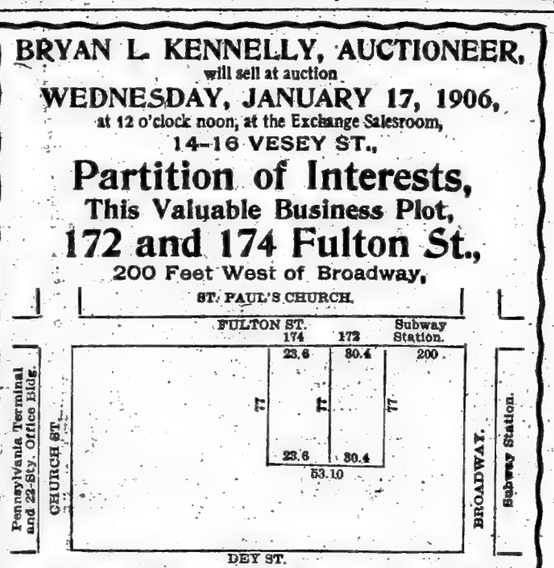

the two five-story, basement and sub-basement brick and iron Business Buildings, with stores. Size as per diagram.

70 per cent. of purchase price may remain on mortgage for one, two or three years at 5 per cent.

Messrs. Bing & Bing, Attorneys, 198 Broadway.
Maps, &c., with attorneys or at auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

Executor's Sale.
LEWIS PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auctioneers,
Will Sell at Public Auction
At Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey St., N. Y.,
Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon.
PRIVATE DWELLING **36 West 77th St.,**
Opposite Manhattan Square Park, Elegant 4-story, Box Stoop, on Lot 25 x 104.4. Open for inspection.
ALSO
PRIVATE STABLE, **208 West 77th St.,** AND GARAGE
on Lot 25x102.2, near Amsterdam Ave. Possession.
For Maps, etc., Apply to Auctioneers' Office, 168 Broadway.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r,
Will sell at auction
Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.
Valuable Business Plot
652 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker St.
The five-story and basement brick and stone loft building with store, steam heat, freight elevator, electric light, and power for elevator; size of plot 29x130.

TERMS EASY.
Maps, etc., at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r
will sell at auction,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
Estate of David Koehler, Dec'd,
10 CHOICE LOTS,
Borough of Brooklyn,
ENTIRE FRONT
WEST SIDE SEVENTH AV., between 55th and 56th Sts.;
Size of lots, 25x100.
JOHN H. ROGAN, Esq., attorney for estate, 38 Park Row, New York City.
Maps, &c., with attorney, or at auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St., New York.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auc'r,
will sell at auction
THURSDAY, JAN. 25, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
Estate of Peter S. Schutt, Dec'd
444 & 446 Greenwich St.,
NEAR DESBROSSES ST.,
the two five-story and cellar brick tenements, with one store; size of lots, 21x80 each.
Messrs. JAMES SCHELL & ELKINS, Attorneys, 50 Pine St.
Maps, &c., with attorneys and at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auc'r,
will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17, 1906,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14, 16 Vesey St.,
Estate of David Roche, Dec'd,

JOHN L. PARISH, Auctioneer.
Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.
will sell at auction at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey St., at 12 o'clock noon,
Thursday, January 18th, 1906.
EXECUTORS' SALE
to close the Estate of Hermann F. Ahrens, deceased.
264 WEST 37TH STREET,
100 feet East of 8th Avenue,
4-story and basement brick dwelling.
Size of lot 16.8x98.9.
537 & 539 West 40th Street,
Between 10th and 11th Avenues,
Vacant and old frame buildings.
Size of plot 50x98.9.
Maps and further particulars at the office of Messrs. Rabe & Keller, 258 Broadway, Attorneys for Executors, or from the Auctioneers, 149 Broadway.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auc'r,
will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17, 1906,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.
48 EAST 79TH ST.,
The four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 12 rooms and three bathrooms; size of lot 18x80.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

BROADWAY CORNERS FOR SALE.
Two choice Broadway corners, with good taxpayer buildings; fully rented and will pay five per cent. on equity; can be bought at about the present value of the land.
JESSE C. BENNETT & CO.,
2,259 BROADWAY.

Geo. R. Read & Co.
REAL ESTATE.
Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way.
Branch: 1 Madison Av., 23d St.

SOME SPECIALS.
An East 99th St. triple, hot water, no steam; rents $3,300; price $30,000. Third Av., near 102d St., with store; rents over $3,100; price $28,500; $6,500 cash will buy. West 101st St.; rents $3,100; price $29,500; $7,000 cash required. West 99th St.; rents $4,260; price $39,000. Park Av.; rents $2,500; very low; price $28,000; $600 cash will buy. The Benjamin B. Woog Co., Real Estate, 28 East 23d St.

We inspect each month and keep repaired the plumbing of your houses for a small fee per month. Write for particulars to The William A. Soles Plumbing Inspection System, main office 1,691 Park Av. Telephone.

23d St., East, bet. 2d and 3d Avs.—4-story, 20x102.2, arranged for 3 families; 1st mtge. $10,000; price $15,500. Brill, Rosenberg & Peshkin, 1,761 Lexington Av. 'Tel. 1750 Harlem.

Bargain.—$6,000 cash buys two five-story double flats; asking $23,250; balance mortgage, three years; easy terms. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

For sale real estate managed by expert specialists on an up-to-date and economical basis. Schulle & Altstadt, 1,326 Lexington Av.

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The Great Profit Sharing Real Estate Investment
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THE REASON IS PLAIN.

No better, safer investment was ever presented to the public. Its profit-sharing feature, coupled with an unusually high interest rate and a basis of absolute security, makes this investment attractive in the highest degree. All who have money to invest should look into our unique plan for investing profitably in New York City real estate.

SECURE AN INTEREST NOW
in our New York Home Building Syndicate. You can invest

$100	payable	$5	cash and	$5	per month
200	"	10	" "	10	" "
300	"	15	" "	15	" "
400	"	20	" "	20	" "
500	"	25	" "	25	" "
1,000	"	50	" "	50	" "

or get ten per cent. discount for all cash. The first issue will soon be out of the market. Call at our office or write this week to make certain of securing an interest.

SPEAR'S REALTY CORPORATION
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Money on Mortgage

This company loans money on first mortgage, secured by New York City real estate. Applications passed upon within 24 hours.

Mortgages Bought By Assignment.

Investors
can obtain mortgages at all times on choicest security, netting 4, 4½ and 5%.

Attorneys' inspection invited.

McVickar, Gaillard Realty Company
42 Broadway
BRANCH OFFICE, 489 FIFTH AVE.

West and east side tenements, $13,750 up. Bona fide buyers promptly attended. Schaefer, 547 Columbus.

East Side.

FOR SALE IN THE 30S,
IMMEDIATELY ADJOINING
FIFTH AVENUE.
Never offered before; 50 to 75 feet, according to requirements; only plot running through block. Site for business enterprise. Can be bought in connection with property on Fifth Avenue.
For further information apply to
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
1 Madison Av. (10382) 60 Liberty St.

HIGHEST TYPE OF AMERICAN BASEMENT HOUSES YET PRODUCED.
NOS. 30-32 EAST 52D St.
41, 43 EAST 50TH ST.
Sizes 20 to 25 ft. front.
PARK AVENUE IS TO BE LAID OUT AS A PARKWAY. SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS.
J. T. & J. A. FARLEY
WINDSOR ARCADE, 5TH AV. AND 46TH ST.

For Sale in the 40s,
Bet. FIFTH and MADISON AVS.
High-class residence, 25 feet wide, Modern in every respect.
For further information apply to
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
No. 1 Madison Av. (10382) 60 Liberty St.

FOR SALE ON
17TH ST., near FIFTH AVE.
Plot over 50 ft. wide; superb site for Mercantile Building; will make building loan.
For further information apply to
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
1 Madison Av. (10387) 60 Liberty St.

☞ Corner—$6,000 Cash.
5-story, 14 rooms, 4-family, cold water, improvements; 26x100; rents $4,800; price $41,750; clear profit of 29 per cent. (over expenses) on the investment. Schwab Realty Co., 200 Broadway.

9TH ST., NEAR 2D AVE.
Six-story double tenement; 10 rooms, toilets, tubs, &c.; rents, low, $3,384; price $24,000. Joachim, 444 Central Park West.

Speculators, Attention.—Entire block front on 1st Av., in the 90s; 8 houses, including two corners, $61,850; six-story double and flats, with stores; separate mortgages on each house; $128,000, 3 years; price, $175,060. Address Louis Kucera, 1,110 1st Av.

East 70s.—Two 4-story single flats, plot, 21x102, $24,000; East 13th St., 5-story single tenement, with store; at a bargain; Italian tenants. Frank W. Stevens, 41 Park Row.

318-320 East 101st St.—3-story, 50x100, each; 3 stores; 5 families on floor; no steam; mortgaged $40,000; rents $6,000; price $55,000. Gompreche, 145 West 125th St.

---

459 Washington St., 18x75; 4-story house; rents well, $32,000.
Cyrille Carreau, 796 Sixth Av., above 45th.

Five-story cold water flat, 106th St., between Lexington and 3d Avs., south side; valuable. Store, 522 Grand St., New York City.

For Sale.—Parcel, 145x100, in Seventies, near 1st Av., assemblable. H. F. Miller, 1,167 Washington Av.

For Sale.—Stable, 50x100, 30 stalls, 20 Tarriffs, near Avenue A. H. F. Miller, 1,167 Washington Av.

West Side.

Unusual Opportunity
Two 5-story & Base. Tenements,
ABOVE 59TH ST., WEST SIDE.
Cold water, improvements, good condition.
Pays over 16½% on investment of $12,750.
Must be sold on account of principals going in the manufacturing business.
Address for full particulars,
FRANK & KAPELSOHN,
207 GREENE ST., N. Y.

SPECIAL
54TH ST., WEST, LOOK AT
421 and 423.....50x100 feet
ONLY $25,000, which is $5,000 to $7,500 less than anything in this block or in the neighborhood can be bought at.
JESSE C. BENNETT & CO,
Sole Agents.....2,259 Broadway.....first St.

AMSTERDAM AVE. CORNER.
SUBWAY STATION STREET.
7-story stores and apartment house, covering 4 lots; ¼ block avenue frontage; rental now $36,320; stores on old leases; can be greatly increased; can be purchased at attractive price.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 COLUMBUS AV., (81st St.)

WEST HUNDREDS,
near Park, 24-ft., 5-story double, open plumbing, hardwood trim; rentals $5,344; best price $50,000; only $16,000 cash required; investigate.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co.,
206 BROADWAY.

An Entire 7th Ave. Front.
Five-story stores and apartment houses; size of plot 201.10x125 feet; near elevated and Subway stations; can be purchased at about land value.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 COLUMBUS AV., (81st St.)

VICINITY SIXTH AVENUE
and 23d St.; four-story building on trifle less than full lot; free and clear; price reasonable to close estate; investigate.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co.,
206 BROADWAY.

SEVENTH AVENUE.
Along the line of the new Parkway and other improvements. Near 130's.
A five-story single flat, with stores. Steam heated. Rents over $3,000 per year. Store and apartments leased. Over 20% on an equity of $7,000. Particulars to buyers.
Benjamin B. Woog Co.,
28 East 23d Street.

West Side Plot, 9 Lots
BELOW 59TH ST. RUNNING THROUGH.
Four-story factory, 50x200, with dynamo, Corliss engine, electric and steam elevators, &c., together with 5-story brick stable, sheds, &c.; all in good condition; immense bargain.
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

A CHEAP FLAT
near 8th Av., above 125th St.; 5-story 2-room double; $27,850; rentals $3,150.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co.,
206 BROADWAY.

Above 42d St., near 8th Av.—Elegant, well-built 5-story double brownstone flat; independent walls; finest condition throughout; selected tenants; constantly rented; $3,456; price, $33,500; mortgage 4½; pays 10 per cent; expenses low; no risk. H. Henry Eckhardt, Times Building.

Attractive Investment.—Six 4-story brick tenements, now full low, near Tenth Avenue; rented, $5,244; new toilets, stationary tubs; first class condition throughout; price, $32,000; great future; terms easy. H. Henry Eckhardt, Times Building.

Above 110th St., near Seventh Avenue Drive.—Solid investment; well-built 5-story double brownstone flat; steam heat; hot water; constantly rented; $3,240; low rents; price $31,000; mortgage, $20,000. H. Henry Eckhardt, Times Building.

Apartment; four story, 125d St., 7th Av.; private block; $14,000; mortgage $11,000; rental secured; pending building loan; modern improvements; without heat. Church Realty Company, 116 West 42d St.

18% INVESTMENT.
We can show this business at $14,000 to $24,000 equity in two double flats in West 80's. Folsom Brothers, 393 Broadway.

Apartment House to lease 10 years, carefully located; magnificent light in every apartment; fine order; fully rented; no brokers. Telephone 2272 Columbus. Edward Dippmann, 70 West 75th St.

West 124th St., 4-story double, $13,500; shows good income on investment. Apply to owner, 1,167 Washington Av.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE.

WE CHALLENGE COMPARISON.
BETTER THAN MANHATTAN. NEARER THAN BRONX.
START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT
Take your 5½% money from the Savings Bank and put it where it will be safer and more profitable. A postal will tell you how 350% profit will be realized within three years on improved lots bought at present acreage prices at
ELMHURST HEIGHTS
THIS GROUND IS HIGH. THE PRICE IS LOW.
EVERY CITY IMPROVEMENT. NO ASSESSMENTS.
NOTHING NEARER, BETTER, CHOICER OR CHEAPER EVER SOLD.
$150 DOWN SECURES KEYS TO ARTISTIC COLONIAL HOME.
A $50 DEPOSIT SECURES SELECTION.
Better inspect property To-day. To-morrow never comes.
Take 36th St. Ferry, "Corona" Trolley, and be sure and get off at Flat and Woodside Avs. Send postal for circular and views.
BANKERS' LAND AND MORTGAGE CORPORATION,
826 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.
HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE.

Elmhurst Square, 15 minutes from Manhattan business centre; buy lots now, ground-floor prices; boom surely coming (completion Penn. R. R., Belmont tunnels, Blackwell's Island Bridge); macadamized streets, granolithic sidewalks, curbs, and gutters, sewers, gas, water, shade trees. Write for full information U. S. Alvord, 231 West 23d St.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR DWELLING
Superior in construction, superior in plan, unequalled in every detail.
LIGHT THAT NEVER FAILS.
Semi-detached Houses, 22 feet wide, on plot of 80 feet; three-story fancy brick, with limestone trimmings, at 77 to 83 Midwood St., Flatbush; Adjoining Lincoln Road entrance to Prospect Park; can be seen any day, or details, price, terms, etc., will be sent upon application to
E. R. NORRIS BUILDING CO.,
12 MIDWOOD ST., BROOKLYN.

FINE DOCK PROPERTY,
Near Bush Stores.
Deep water on all sides; no restrictions; 175x225 feet; cheap if sold immediately, to close estate.
BAY RIDGE REALTY CO.,
5008 5th Ave., Brooklyn.

DON'T DELAY! COME TO-DAY!
GREATEST OPPORTUNITY!
FOR BUILDERS & SPECULATORS & INVESTORS
We have the finest plots in South Brooklyn, and Bay Ridge sections, with building loans and 20 mins. We have the finest business and flat property in the City of Brooklyn; also private houses in brick and brownstone.
AYDON & ROTHENBERG,
4,567 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Open Evenings & Sundays. Tel. 141 Bay Ridge.

---

72 ACRES FLATLANDS 72 ACRES
This section of Brooklyn is growing day by day, and the property we are offering for sale in Flatlands was by the first John Jacob Astor. We control this property with Jan. 15th, and will sell on option at $500 per acre; worth $750 to $1,000. An unparalleled opportunity. Any quantity. Terms cash or arrangement.
KING & AMIER,
260 PLATBUSH AV. Tel. 701 Flatbush.

Atlantic Av., 19 2-family houses, $18,400; $5,000 cash; rents, $1,920; 5% mortgage. Bailed. If interested call. Rogers, 218 Montague St.

THE PLACE IS READY,
THE TIME IS RIPE
to make a fortune in real estate.
If you study the map of the city for distance and transportation facts
YOU WILL SEE WHY GREAT CAPITALISTS ARE BANKING ON
Queens Borough.
Elmhurst Square
The Geographical Centre of the City.
Fully developed; sewers and restricted. Is the place to buy for a HOME or INVESTMENT. Send for maps and Booklet No. 6, and they will tell you why.
PARIS & MCDOUGALL,
Tel. 4618 Madison Sq. 1,122 B'way, N. Y.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

FLATBUSH BARGAIN.
Elegant 3-story and basement brownstone and brick swell front private dwelling, 12 rooms and bath, hardwood trim, open plumbing, steam heat and gas logs; handsome; Rutland Road, between Flatbush and Bedford Avs., $11,500; will exchange for similar Manhattan house.
A. J. LONG, 651 Flatbush Av. Tel. 57 Flatbush

SHORT'S BARGAINS.
47 lots, Church Av., near Nostrand; sewer, cement walks, asphalted streets, two car lines; $35,000.
16 lots, 1 block from Nostrand Av., $375 each.
4 lots, New York Av., $475 each.
5 lots, Coney Island Av., $7,200.
O. B. Short, 425 Real Estate Exchange Bldg.

3-STORY & BASEMENT BROWNSTONE.
7 ROOMS AND BATH.
ALL NEW OPEN PLUMBING.
446 Van Buren St., Near Reid Av.
PRICE $7,500. $1,500 CASH.
FRED. M. SMITH REALTY COMPANY
Temple Bar, 44 Court St. Telephone 3045 Main.

$4,400 Big bargain, 2-story, 2-family brick house, near school; good location; decorated; almost new. Open Sundays. Pierce Rent, 534 Av. & 52d Av.

$2,000 Cash buys new 2-story, Double brick flat; 5 rooms, bath each apartment; fine location. Open Sundays. Pierce Rent, 534 St. & 5th Av.

$4,500 Buys one-family house in Bell Beach; lot 50x100; good condition; worth $5,500. Open Sundays. Pierce Rent, 534 St. & 5th Av.

Rents $2,004; price $22,000, for one of the best corners in 5th Av. section; cannot be duplicated in the 20s. Ward; not quick. Gallatin & Co., 5th Av. and 28th St.

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31 Flatbush lots, Hawthorne St., block from Nostrand, $650 each; worth $900; two or all; very little cash will handle; secure 'bus route. Edwards & Hall, 26 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Builders, Attention!—We have lots and plots of every description that we are offering cheap in this booming section; see us. Gallatin & Co., 5th Av. and 28th St.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

BRONX.

LOOK
N. W. Corner Vyse Av. and 179th St.,
BOUND, ready for immediate SUBWAY STATION, 180th St.
ALSO
West Side Harmon Av. from Fairmount to Elsmore Place, Two Corner Lots.
Pennsylvania-New York Realty Co.
7 PINE ST.

I Guarantee to Sell
New or old apartments inside of 24 hours.
Exceptional Bargains
For Quick Buyers. Four and five-story double and triple flats in the Bronx.
Attention, Builders!
I have for sale good plots on the line of Rapid Transit with building loans.
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
Improved and Unimproved Property IN THE BRONX.
CHAS. JUNGMAN
Westchester Av., cor. Dawson St.
Telephone, 1214 Melrose.

$2,500 CASH.
Four-story double flat, cold water, [illegible] rooms; price $17,000.
McQUAY & CO., 3d Av., 149th St
Most complete 2-family houses; everything up-to-date; oak trim, private stairs, porcelain fixtures, steam heat; superb location; magnificent view, overlooking Speedway and Washington Heights; 7 minutes' walk from Jerome side elevated 155th St. station; terms easy. Apply on premises, Joseph Harris Jones, builder, Sedgwick Av. and 166th St.

TERMS TO SUIT
Four-story triple, corner, with stores, on 156th St. Full lot. Price $35,000.
KELLUM BROS.
158TH ST. AND THIRD AV.

1052 Longwood Av.
5-story double apartment, 7 rooms and bath; rents over $4,400; price $41,000; easy terms.
JACOB LEITNER,
Cor. Westchester and Prospect Avs.

Save money and buy now; beautiful 2-family house, 14 rooms, papered and decorated throughout; all improvements; hardwood trim; nickel plate open plumbing; choice location near Rapid Transit and schools; price $6,500; easy terms. Peters, 1,021 Boston Road, Wakefield Farms. Open Sunday.

$4,500 buys 4-story triple corner, near Rapid Transit Station. Price $20,000.
L. Reiter, Cor. Westchester and Jackson Avs.

Rare Opportunity.—Owner going South will sell 4 four-story basement brick flats, open plumbing, all improvements, best location Bronx, $51,000; mortgage $36,000, 4½%; rents over $5,600. P. Costa, 767 Elton Av., near 169th.

$7,000 buys best built, best paying, 5-story, 40x100, twenty family Bronx apartment; 18 rooms, price $40,000; bank mortgage 5%; rents $4,750, netting 18%. H. L. Phelps, 166 Willis Av., near 135th St.

$700 Cash.—New 2-family house, 11 rooms, hardwood trim, decorated; all improvements, sewer, full lot, $5,500; 18 rooms finished basement, near "L," $8,000. Baechler, 1,241 Tremont Av.

Concourse Corner Bargain.
Concourse and 198th St., 5½ lots, $16,000.
George E. Buckbee, 1,965 Webster Av.

Attention!—Four and five story flats and corner store; property near 149th St. Subway and elevated station; suitable terms. Charles A. Weber, 149th St., east of 3d Av.

Manufacturing, storage, or warehouse; 2 or 4 lots, near Madison Av. Bridge and Harlem River; very low price; $2,000 cash. Williamson & Bryan, 3d Av. and 147th St.

$18,000 buys from builder choice business corner on leading avenue, 5-story triple, 6 stores, all improvements, renting $6,600; price, $20,000. H. L. Phelps, 166 Willis Av., 135th.

For Sale—Best three-story frame corner house, Prospect Av.; store and two families; best corner in Bronx, near Subway station. Address Draneth, 649 9th Av., New York.

A Snap.—Three two-family houses, 11 rooms, full lots, all improvements; near Morris Park race track; less than $5,000; easy terms. For particulars write 905 Ogden Av.

Third Avenue near Tremont Avenue,
79-foot plot, below grade; no rock; cheapest lots in Bronx. HOUGHTON, 156 Broadway.

For Sale.—Eight lots in Bronx, best location, at very low figure. For particulars inquire Aaron M. Goldstein, 774 Wendover Av.

Builders, buy your lots now in Vyse estate; prices will double next Spring; lots from $2,000 up. Garbarde, 1,070 East 180th St.

Lots near White Plains Av. and 233d St. (all in Yonkers) $500 upward; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

Three-family frame, full lot, $750 cash, balance easy; near 149th St. station. Williamson & Bryan, 3d Av. and 147th St.

Bargain—Eight-room house, nearly new, lot 40x100. Particulars, A., 75 Pleasant Av., Williams Bridge.

Bargain—Eight-room house, nearly new, lot 40x100. Particulars, 75 Pleasant Av., Williams Bridge.

Large store and three-family frame house, on good avenue, $1,000 cash, balance easy. Williamson & Bryan, 3d Av., 147th St.

Nice 7-room house near elevated; all improvements; $4,400. Particulars, Brosius, 775 Tremont Av.

Cheap lot, 25x100, Townsend Av., 174th St., near Jerome Av. J. Mallon, 967 Columbus Av.

Two-family brick house, 13 rooms and 2 baths, $8,250. Rohland, 694 Melrose Av.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Leonia
THE NEW SUBURB ON THE SLOPE OF THE PALISADES.
15 Minutes from 130th St. Ferry.
A Profit of $200
Can be made within the next 4 months by any one investing $900 in a lot at our present prices.
Next Spring the price of lots will be double of what they are to-day.
The fine improvements and the great amount of money we are spending in the development of the place will justify the proposed higher prices for lots next Spring.
HOUSES AND LOTS SOLD ON THE MONTHLY PAYMENT PLAN.
Address Dept. A for full particulars.
Leonia Heights Land Co.,
TIMES BLDG., 42d ST. & B'WAY.

ACREAGE.
Here is a BARGAIN.
About 250 acres, one hour out; four railroads and trolley line passing through; two railroad stations; also city water, sewers, electric lights, post office; school houses, store, &c., on the property NOW; property lies beautifully; easy to develop; price only $100 an acre. Where can you equal this for double the money?
Horace Rounds, Park Row Building.

Newark leading residential avenue, the residence of the late George Brown, 815 Mt. Prospect Av.; brownstone dwelling, brownstone stable; carriage house and garage; lot 140.10x150; this is a bargain and can be bought at a sacrifice. Inquire Federal Realty Co., 191 Market St., Newark, N. J.

WANTED.
Bond and Mortgage Money at 6%
for Newark, New Jersey, real estate; large sums preferred; also building and loan association funds placed. BEYER & CO., 1,041 Real Estate and Loans, 179 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Farms, factory sites, business properties and suburban homes for sale, near New York. Sergent Realty Co., Hackensack, N. J.

House, barn, and 10 acres, $900. Very easy terms. Address Box 37, Newton, N. J.

NEW YORK STATE.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
INTENDING PURCHASERS SHOULD SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
OWNERS WISHING TO SELL, CALL OR WRITE.
Phillips & Wells, 287 Fulton St.

A Steuben County farm, 200 acres, ample buildings, completely stocked and ready for sale, or would exchange for New York or Brooklyn property. Robert A. Wilson, 26 Beekman St.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

The Importance of Quick Action

THE public's realization of what the great transportation improvements of the Pennsylvania and the Long Island Railroads and the Belmont traction system, together with Blackwell's Island Bridge, mean for real estate values in the desirable parts of the Borough of Queens, is evidenced by the rapid absorption of lots in

Bayside Park

The lots which we recently offered for $250 in this picturesque suburb are all sold.

$400 IS NOW THE LOWEST PRICE

for any lot, and the number of these is limited.

Next spring the price of all lots will be advanced 25 per cent.

What the price of lots will be by the time the Pennsylvania Railroad Tunnel is completed it is difficult to foretell. Values are rising so rapidly in all the desirable sections of Queens that no man can predict the ultimate result of the present gigantic real estate movement.

We have a few houses left for sale—at $5,500 to $8,500. A payment of 10 per cent of their cost secures ownership—the balance in small monthly instalments. Various shore front priviliges go with each house.

Get a FREE Railroad Ticket at our office and go out to see Bayside Park on any pleasant day.

The place is ideally situated on the slope of Little Neck Bay, on the north shore of Long Island Sound. Twenty minutes' ride from 34th Street Ferry. Within three years from now electric trains will whisk you from Herald Square to Bayside in one-half that time.

North Shore Realty Co.,

202 EAST 23D ST., NEW YORK.

$118 CHOICE. Our Price $48 A Lot AND $68 A Lot $118 CHOICE.

Only $5 Down. Then $3 Monthly.

In the reach of every wage-earner or investor in the City.

RIGHT NEAR THE CITY LINE
10 MINUTES BY RAIL TO JAMAICA
30 MINUTES TIME TO HERALD SQUARE

MINEOLA

The county seat of Nassau County;
Greatest railroad center outside of Jamaica.
Three lines of railroads center there.
60 trains a day; 10 cents carfare.
Electric car line direct to New York.
A county seat always a Real Estate Money Maker.

Do you want anything better than the above for a profitable, convenient, beautiful suburban Home?

$268 Extreme choice Villa Plots within 3 blocks to Depot— $268
$5 DOWN—Then $5 MONTHLY.

Nothing like it anywhere. Get in now before Spring. Buy at once and double your money by July 1st. You can do it. Go down and see for yourself.

WE HAVE THREE EXCURSION TRAINS TO-DAY
Leaving Long Island City at 9.30 A.M., 11 A.M., 1.30 P.M.

NEXT MONDAY	NEXT SATURDAY	NEXT SUNDAY
at same time.	at same time.	at same time.

WEATHER NEVER STOPS INVESTORS. WE GO TO THE PROPERTY AS ADVERTISED, RAIN OR SNOW. NOTHING STOPS US.

Let us show you at our expense the best property for a near-by investment or a home right at the door of your work and strictly and positively in the line of great profit and development. We are advising you for the new year what is actually safe and sound.

Send for tickets and maps at once or make appointment and our representative will meet you and go with you to the property at any hour on any day.

Our Titles are Guaranteed by the Title Insurance Company of New York.

BUSINES LOTS
ON MACADAMIZED STREET,
$428.
$10 DOWN - - $10 MONTHLY

WILLIAM H. MOFFITT REALTY COMPANY,
155-157 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK CITY.

ROCKAWAY PARK

On the Atlantic. In Greater N. Y.

23 min. from L. I. City or Brooklyn, Flatbush Av. Hourly by new Electric Trains.
MOST MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
TITLES GUARANTEED.
SEASHORE, SUMMER & WINTER RESIDENCE RESTRICTED PROPERTY.

LOTS $600 UP.

TERMS EASY, AND 10 PER CENT. OFF FOR CASH SALES. 150 COTTAGES JUST COMPLETED.
Building boom there.
N. B.—Prices will eventually increase without notice. Now is the time to buy.
Apply for Maps and Particulars to

The Rockaway Park Imp. Co., Ltd.

[illegible] Broadway (Corbin Bldg.) and 11 John St., [illegible] at Cy's R. R. Office on the property [illegible].—Choice property; fine frontage; Marcy Road; also 2,500 feet on another good road; 4,200 acres and buildings. $11,000; this requires immediate consideration. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Manorville—167 acres, buildings; $21 acre; no agents; particulars. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

BAYSIDE, L. I.

We have a few choice lots overlooking Bay and Sound.

Big Profits for Investors at Present Prices.

Values will soar when Electric Rapid Transit replace present motive power. Don't wait until prices double.

BUY NOW

Taylor-Storm Realty Co.,
11 EAST 42D ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Department T.

A man can provide for his family and old age by now buying 10 acres on Long Island for $500; title guaranteed. Fisk, 56 New St., N. Y.

TO LET.

Two-story brick silk winding and reeling mill; 3,000 square feet of floor; 10-horse-power gasoline engine. Henry Tulele, No. 41 12th St., College Point, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

BELLE HARBOR

ROCKAWAY COAST
GREATER NEW YORK.

VISIT BELLE HARBOR

SITUATION NATURALLY BEAUTIFUL.
BET. OCEAN & BAY.
LOTS $400 AND UP.

UNSURPASSED SURF AND STILL WATER BATHING, YACHTING, FISHING, AND ROWING.
Magnificent Yacht Clubhouse and many cottages on property.
Healthiest Resort, and only 30 minutes from Long Island City and Brooklyn.
58 trains daily.
ALL Modern IMPROVEMENTS.
MACADAMIZED ROADS.
NO ASSESSMENTS.
TITLES GUARANTEED.
Terms to suit.
Trolley through property.
Write, telephone, or call on
Walter Schulze, 1,170 B'way, N. Y. City.

BEFORE CLOSING A DEAL

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE.

WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th St.; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Evenings.

IT'S A BARGAIN.
At the terminal of the great electric system of the Harlem Railroad, 24 miles from Grand Central, 900 fine building lots; high ground; good proposition for speculator; price $60,000. I. & A. G. Wright, Opp. Station, White Plains.

$350 cash buys corner plot, in a restricted part of Larchmont, with all improvements, 30 minutes from 42d St.; balance easy terms; transportation allowed. Address OWNER, 809 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

To Investors and Builders.—For sale at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., on South 6th Av., plot 250x105; street macadamed, curbed, and sewered. Owner, 139 South 4th Av., Mt. Vernon.

Lots at Dobbs Ferry on Hudson, $500 upwards, O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St.

Mount Vernon.

MT. VERNON.
VERY DESIRABLE 15 ACRES.
High elevation, fine view, overlooking Corcoran Manor, Chester Hill, New Rochelle, and Union Corners; price, $4,000 an acre; property known as the Shipman tract on Mt. Vernon maps; will divide tract. R., Box 312 Times, Times Square.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Wanted for cash investors flat and tenement on west side.

P. C. ECKHARTS,
693 Ninth Ave.,
'Phone 694 Bryant. Bet. 47th and 48th Sts.

We will develop, advertise, and sell at retail, on easy payments, lots or acreage in Long Island at our expense, on commission; chance for owners to realize big prices without expense to them.
Lincoln Realty Co., 150 Nassau St.

Advertiser (who is not a broker) has $300,000 available cash for investment in suitable suburban property; (Southern New Jersey preferred.) Owners only address Banker, Box 342 Times, Times Square.

OWNERS OF DOWNTOWN PROPERTY WISHING TO SELL OR RENT THE SAME ADDRESS, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS, RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Property Owners, Attention!—Clients waiting to buy. Send or call with particulars of tenements anywhere in Manhattan. Brill, Rosenberg & Peshkin, 1,761 Lexington Av. Tel. 1750 Harlem.

Westchester County property wanted. I have customers waiting for farms, country seats, tracts of land, &c. Owners send full particulars to Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Wanted.—Buy or lease building for storage warehouse and stable; 20th to 50th St., city. Stanley Agency, Times Building.

Owners, we will sell, rent, or manage your property; send particulars. O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St. Open evenings.

Wanted—25 to 100 acres for subdivision, within 15 miles of Herald Square. Stanley Agency, Times Building.

Plot 75x110, north of 170th St., west side, on Webster Av.; bargain to quick buyer. Papian, 860 Broadway.

Property for sale, rent, managed; send full particulars. Kehoe & White, 1,623 Amsterdam Av.

Wanted—Houses on lease; tenement or apartment houses. Address C. F., 203 East 48th.

Owners having tenements and flats for sale, send particulars Frey, 81 East 125th St.

I buy everything that is heavily mortgaged. Aaron, 215 West 125th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Two west side flats, with stores; equity $14,000; add cash for other property; principals.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co.,
206 BROADWAY.

Elevator apartment house, six stories, 75x100.11, upper west side, near Broadway; rent $16,032; no vacancies; price $160,000; equity $37,500; large net income; will exchange for any kind city or suburban property. Sharam, 141 Broadway.

West 94th St.—$12,000 equity, three-story private; cash and other property; possession. John D. Karst & Co., 2,051 8th Av.

LOANS.

$2,000 wanted on first mortgage at 6%; cottage contains 6 rooms and bath; all improvements; less than 60% of cost; title guaranteed. H. G. Lohman, 104-6 East 125th St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

Barstow,

117-19 EAST 27TH STREET.

One or two sunny apartments left; perfect bathing facilities and all modern appliances which make for comfort. We try to make the lot of the transient the envy of home folks by placing every convenience at their disposal and making them comfortable.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

58th St. near 5th Ave.

A four-story residence for rent in this high-class neighborhood; immediate possession. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 West 42d St.

49th St., between 6th & 7th Avs.

Three stories, in excellent condition. Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

Bronx.

A roomy detached house, all improvements; hot-water heat; perfect condition; on Grand Boulevard and Concourse, near 165th St. Inquire second house south of 165th St., west side Concourse, (formerly Mott Av.)

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.

Wanted—Furnished house or apartment on the east side for two or three months; rent $1,000; small family. S. Osgood Pell & Co., 537 5th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

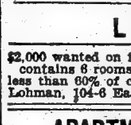

HOFFMAN ARMS, Madison Av. and 59th St.—Private kitchen; also house restaurant; very large sunny rooms, 7 to 20, en suite, with one to four baths, price $1,400 to $7,000; select family patronage, past and present. Charles A. Gerlach, Prop'r.

31 EAST 60TH ST.
For rent, furnished or unfurnished; second floor, suitable for bachelor or couple; also large front room on fourth floor; private bath; electric light, steam heat, and service. POST & REESE, 16 East 60th St.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

Eight attractive, all-light rooms; telephone; 58th St.; will rent unfurnished. Elevator, 1,364 Broadway.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.

Two ladies desire small, fully furnished apartment in a respectable house and neighborhood; location below 100th St. and between West End Av. and Central Park. Address, with full particulars, R. S., Box 816 Times, Times Square.

MACHINERY.

Pumps—Hundreds and hundreds for sale; among our stock: one 14x7½x12 Underwriter Fire Pump; two 14x20x12x15 Worthington Duplex Pumps; one 10½x12x18 Cameron Contractors' Centrifugal Pumps; other for low service, large capacity. See our list. Wilcox Brothers, 139 Liberty St.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

4 heavy horses, 2 double sets harness, 1 truck, 1 fast horse, 1,493 Dean St., Brooklyn.

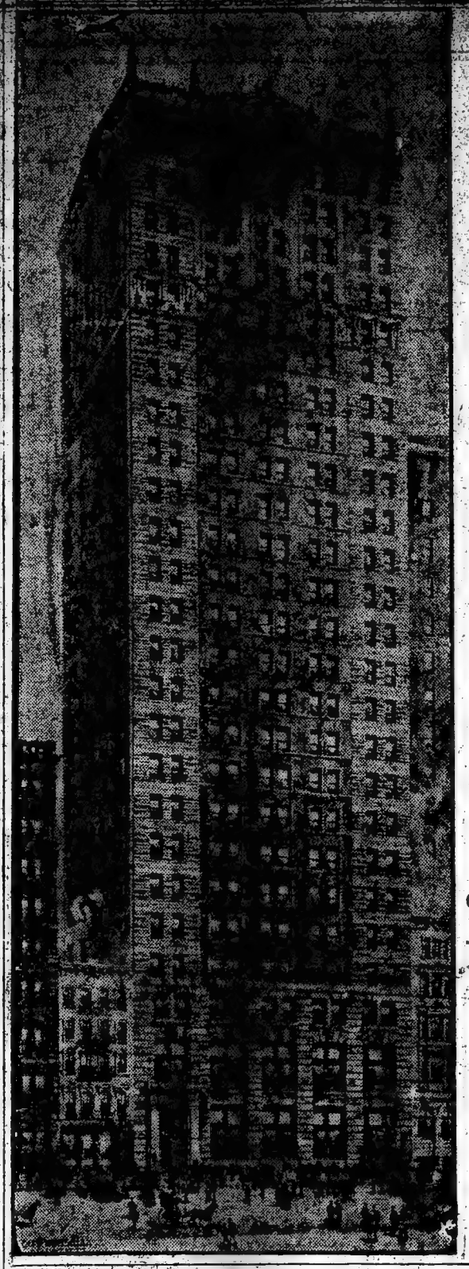

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Apply Room 1504

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Handsome Offices singly or in suites.

Moderate Rentals

BEST LOCATION

Convenient to Exchange and financial houses.

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The National Bank OF NORTH AMERICA IN NEW YORK.

Sixty Wall Street

Through to Pine Street

Desirable Offices for Rent

Singly or En Suite, excellent light, **immediate possession.** Tenants of the Building will be accorded the full **privileges** of the **Law Library** of the American Law Book Co. on the fourth floor, **without extra charge.**

All-night service. Filtered iced drinking water. Toilets on every floor.

(10379) *For Plans and Prices apply to*

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"The S. F. Myers Building has better light and contains more modern and desirable improvements than any other structure of the same dimensions in the city."—Opinion of Real Estate Expert.

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47-49 Maiden Lane,
midway between Nassau and William Sts.

New 12-Story Office Building

Fireproof and steel construction.
Tiled halls and toilets on every floor.

Near centre of financial, real estate, insurance, law, drug and wholesale jewelry districts.

This modern fireproof building embraces every improvement for the comfort and convenience of tenants, three speedy hydraulic plunger safety elevators. Fine permanent light on all sides.

To lease, on very inducing terms, a few fine offices and one entire Floor of about 4,000 square feet.

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Apply to J. A. MYERS, on premises, or your own real estate broker.

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28 30 & 32 West 22d Street
NEW BUILDING, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 West 22d St.
or your own broker.

A LARGE NUMBER OF
Buildings, Stores, Lofts and Offices to Let.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
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New York's Most Remarkable Location.

Eight car lines; stations 6th, 9th Avs. "L," Subway; surpassing any point in city.

BROADWAY ARCADE.

Largest studio floor in city; offices, floors for desirable business; elevators, gas, electric lights, steam heat. Martin, 1,947 Broadway. (66th St.)

Large Store and Basement To let in handsome building.

70 WEST HOUSTON ST.,
Near Wooster St.
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE,
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Good for grocer, butcher, or druggist; best location in the Bronx; 1,426 Prospect Av., cor. 170th St. and Boston Road.

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TOP LOFT HAS EXCELLENT LIGHT.
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505 Washington St.—4-story business building; $1,500; lease. Cyrille Carreau, 796 Sixth Av., above 45th.

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New 12-Story Office Building

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Tiled halls and toilets on every floor.

Near centre of financial, real estate, insurance, law, drug and wholesale jewelry districts.

This modern fireproof building embraces every improvement for the comfort and convenience of tenants, three speedy hydraulic plunger safety elevators. Fine permanent light on all sides.

To lease, on very inducing terms, a few fine offices and one entire Floor of about 4,000 square feet.

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For Office or Manufacturing purposes.
Near Long Island Ferries, 34th Street.
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25x100, centrally located, suitable for salesroom or light manufacturing; steam heat and elevator service; rent reasonable; only parties with first-class rating need apply.

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LOFTS,

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Unusually large, light lofts, 40x110 each; rents, $2,500 to $2,800. Apply premises or to Potter & Bro., Owners, 135 B'way.

Light studio, steam heated, second floor, $30; modernized house above office of Cyrille Carreau, 796 Sixth Av., above 45th.

Offices, Studios—105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance, $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Large light floor; low rent; elevator, steam heat; will divide. Martin, 1,947 Broadway, 66th.

Studio, north light, elevator, steam, light, $20, one; $45 choice. Martin, 1,947 Broadway, 66th.

Studio to sublet; location and furnishings the best; grand piano. Ford, 4 West 40th St.

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Handsome stores for rent opposite Melrose Station, 162d St. and Park Av.; excellent location. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

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Office space, sign privilege, for real estate business, first floor; reasonable; 14th to 42d St. Tempa, Box 304 Times, Times Square.

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For Sale—The entire outfit of musical instruments which were left by the late Thomas Ryan of the Mendelssohn Quintette Club of Boston: One Nicola Amati viola, a second viola, one Tyrolean violin, two clarinets made by Albert, two modern clarinets made in Germany, one Eole flute, extra mouth pieces, reeds, and some fine bows. Address Mrs. Thomas Ryan, 799 Park Av., N. Y. City.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., formerly J. M. Mosenan, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 142 John.

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SELL Any Style. Rebuilt. Guaranteed.
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Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 30 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Telephone 3570 Cortlandt.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, safes, letter presses, counters, shelvings; stores, offices fitted; 400 dozen chairs. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

FoxKodaks $7.50 up
TYPEWRITERS $5 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 849 B'way.

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The Sarasota,

512 WEST 122d St.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
Apartments of seven and eight rooms, with all modern improvements. Rents $900 to $1,000.

The Delaware,

522 WEST 122d St.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
Apartments of five, six, and seven extra large rooms; elevator, &c.
Rents $540 to $900.
Broadway and Amsterdam Av. Cars.
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$32.50 to $55.00 WITH Elevator AT
PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,
151-59-161-69 West 140th St.
5, 6, and 7 rooms and bath.
Electric light, telephone, etc.
LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.
L. M. SMITH,
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HENLEY APARTMENTS,
Summit Av., 164th St.
Five rooms and bath, $25; six rooms and bath, $28-$32; high class, steam heat; all modern improvements; seven minutes' walk from 155th St. station, west side elevated.
Joseph Harris Jones,
Ogden Av., 163d St.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.

562 W. 173d ST.

4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all improvements; rent $28 to $42.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

THE MILTONA,
28-30 West 131st St.
Six rooms and bath; all modern improvements; rent $500.

206 St. Nicholas Av.—4 rooms and bath; heat and hot water; real good house to live in. 972 6th Av.; 6 rooms, bath; $32. Cyrille Carreau, 796 Sixth Av., above 45th.

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Single room and bath.....$25
Two rooms and bath.....$50
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

2,087 Amsterdam Av., near 164th St.
Five and six rooms and bath.
New apartments. All improvements.
W. D. MORGAN,
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To Let—Top floor 2-family cozy brick house; six light rooms, tiled bathroom; all improvements, $23. Apply on premises, John Cameron, 65 223d St., William's Bridge.

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Never has the Press of England shown greater unanimity than in its praise of the additions and improvements to the Savoy Hotel, London, upon which have been spent upwards of one million pounds sterling.

The new building is characterized by extreme luxuriousness.
The Times.

The magnificent buildings of the Savoy make a truly noble show.
Daily Telegraph.

The building is palatial—the greatest possible comfort combined with luxury.—*Morning Post.*

One of the most sumptuous and costly interiors in London.
Daily Graphic.

A remarkable addition to the architecture of the Strand.—*Standard.*

All is peace and refinement.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The last word in hotel luxury and magnificence.—*Westminster Gazette.*

One of the most luxurious and one of the most comfortable hotels in the world.—*Referee.*

The most striking innovation in building which London has seen of recent years.—*World.*

A scale of luxury hitherto unattempted in any hotel in London.
New York Tribune.

More beautiful than ever.—*Morning Leader.*

A delight to the eye—no lavishness seems to have been grudged.
Sportsman.

One of the handsomest of London edifices.—*Globe.*

Elegance and artistic character are everywhere. Nothing has been omitted that could conduce to the comfort and content of the visitor.
Ladies' Field.

The most beautiful hotel in Europe.—*Outlook.*

An ideal home for twentieth century London—*Queen.*

The great pile of buildings included in this latest addition to the architectural sites of London forms a combination of luxury and beauty which cannot be surpassed in the wide world. The New Savoy is a vast palace of a thousand splendours, of a thousand surprising and delightful innovations. Nothing that could contribute to the comfort, the smoothness, and the joy of life is wanting which the inventive genius of America and Europe could supply, or that the taste and skill of the world's schools of art in all its branches could furnish. The place is, in its way, a very triumph of genius. Its match is not to be found in London, nor in Paris, nor, indeed, in any capital of this little planet. To do it justice in a necessarily brief article is impossible. Having rambled through its [illegible] salons and galleries, and ante-chambers, up and down marble [illegible] of noble breadth, beneath panelled ceilings, adorned in relief with [illegible] ite golden tracery, one sees that all the [illegible] magnificence, this [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] such [illegible] a volume which should be found in [illegible]

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UNFURNISHED.
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A NEWLY CONSTRUCTED MODERN FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOUSE, LOCATED IN THE VERY CHOICEST RESIDENTIAL PART OF THE CITY, OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
We cannot convey, in type, an adequate idea of the grandeur, taste, spaciousness, and conveniences of the apartments. A personal visit and inspection only can supply that.
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DECIDEDLY ☑
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At Reduced Rental
Choice apartments of eight large rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lights, steam heat, and all modern improvements.
Rents from $120 to $145 per mo.
Superintendent on premises at all hours.
Douglas Robinson, Chas. S. Brown & Co.
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144-8 East 22d St., near Gramercy Park.
Apartment of 6 rooms and bath; elevator; all-night service; steam heat; electric light; rent, $60.00; only apartment unrented. William Henry Folsom, Agent, 24 East 23d St.

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The handsomest 9-room Apartment in the city; elegantly appointed, possessing every desirable feature that appeals to the very select; electricity & fuel furnished; rent $1,500. CONCESSION TO DESIRABLE TENANT.

The Senate, 237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park.—Elegant 5 and 6 room apartment; $45 upward; all modern improvements. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

110th St., 20 East.—Four large rooms; steam heat, tiled bath, modern improvements. See Janitress.

Desirable Flats—55 East 11th; 5 rooms, bath, $30 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

312 East 124th St.—Single flat, one flight up; 7 rooms and bath; $30.

West Side.

68th, 130 West, adjoining Broadway.—Seven and bath, $55; 25x90; select; accessible.

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104TH ST., 60 WEST.—Seven rooms, bath; open plumbing; private hall; all improvements; $44.

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OPPOSITE CARNEGIE HALL,
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A SELECT FAMILY AND TRANSIENT HOTEL.
European Plan. Rates reasonable.
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New, fireproof. Beautifully furnished.
100 Single Rooms.....$1.00 per day
200 Rooms, Private Bath.....$1.50 per day
Suites, Parlor, Bedroom & Bath, $3.00 & up.
Telephone every room. Restaurant, a la carte.
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Pedigree red cocker spaniel puppies, 3 months old, male, 3 females; beauties; make winners. Williams, 5 Arch St., Norwalk, Conn.

Five thoroughbred bull terriers, puppies, for sale. Thomas Brown, 267 W. 40th.

Cocker, Water Spaniels, Toy Fox Terriers; dogs, pups. Jackman, 310 East 3d St.

EUROPEAN HOTELS.

EUROPEAN HOTELS.

AIM AT ABOLITION OF BANKRUPTCY LAW

Advocates of Repeal Say It Is No Longer Needed.

CANNON IS NOT AVERSE

Framers of Bills Urging Repeal Favor Individual State Supervision of Bankruptcy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—A determined effort is to be made during this session of Congress to repeal the National Bankruptcy act, and those who are foremost in the effort think they have a fair chance of success. Several bills have been introduced for this purpose, and another was added to-day by Representative Henry of Texas. Mr. Henry is a member of the Judiciary Committee, and in the last Congress tried to wipe the Bankruptcy act from the statute books.

Mr. Henry thinks the present law has served a good purpose, but that it has outlived its usefulness.

"This law has remained on the statute books longer than any other bankruptcy act except one," Mr. Henry said to-day in speaking of his bill. "This one has served the chief purpose for which it was enacted, namely, the relief of distressed and oppressed debtors. That object having been attained throughout the country, there no longer exists any reason for the retention of the act. Besides, the present law is being abused, not only by the creditors, but, in many instances, by the officials of the courts. It is rapidly developing into a gigantic engine of oppression and should be repealed.

"At the last session of Congress, the Committee on Judiciary reported in favor of the repeal of the act, four Republican members of the committee voting with the six Democratic members to report the bill. It is probable that at this session of Congress, there will be enough Republican members to join the Democratic members of the committee to report the bill to repeal, notwithstanding the resolutions of the American Bar Association demanding the retention of the law.

"That action of the Bar Association was immature and hasty, and was not the deliberate judgment of the lawyers of the United States. Of this I have no doubt. It will be my purpose, at this session of Congress, to do everything I can to have a bill reported to wipe out the present bankruptcy law, and leave the questions relating to insolvent debtors to be determined by the various States."

The advocates of repeal have been making a quiet canvass of the House, and they profess to believe that if they can bring a repeal measure to a vote it will be passed. Whether they can bring it to that stage of progress is a question which even they will not venture to answer definitely, since the answer to it must be contingent on the will of the Speaker and the omnipotent Committee on Rules. There are some who assert, though, that the Speaker is not averse to a repeal of the Bankruptcy act, and that if given assurance that its passage is likely he will permit it to be considered.

The doctrine of those who favor repeal is that, as an abstract proposition, every State ought to be allowed to make its own bankruptcy laws, but at intervals of perhaps a decade the intervention of the Federal Government is warranted by the consideration that a law such as the existing statute puts the business derelicts on their feet, after time has shown that without such aid they are down and out for good.

FAGAN ON THE WARPATH.

Jersey City's Mayor Accuses Federal Officials of Aiding Boss Rule.

Mayor Fagan of Jersey City announced yesterday that he had made charges to the Government authorities at Washington against Postmasters Edwin Cadmus of Bayonne, Edward W. Martin of Hoboken, William O. Armbruster of Union Hill, Charles Eichorn of West Hoboken, and James Freeman of Arlington.

The Mayor also said that he had preferred charges against John J. Bechtold, Deputy Internal Revenue Collector for Jersey City, and James Allardice and Jacob Straus, his Assistants, and John Doscher, Deputy Collector of the Port of New York for Jersey City.

The substance of Mayor Fagan's accusation is that the men named were guilty of "pernicious political activity" in the November elections. In a statement the Mayor says that the equal tax and anti-corporation fight inaugurated against the railroads resulted in the railroads securing the aid of the Republican boss to defeat the Mayor. In this fight, the statement says, the Republican boss "had the active and powerful assistance of practically every man holding appointive office under the United States Government in this county." The accused men denied the Mayor's charges.

HIGH PRAISE FOR McGOWAN.

Former Colleagues in School Board Entertain Aldermen's President.

In honor of his election as President of the Board of Aldermen, Patrick F. McGowan was entertained last night at the Hotel Savoy by members of the Board of Education, on which he served two terms.

Commissioner Nicholas J. Barrett presided, and thirty-eight out of the forty-six members of the board were present. The other guests were Corporation Counsel Delany, Joseph F. McLaughlin, and Murray Dannenbaum.

The Chairman, in proposing the health of Mr. McGowan, declared that all members of the Board of Education would feel his promotion as a personal loss.

Mr. McGowan, after expressing his appreciation of the honor done him, said:

"My friendship for the public schools—the only schools I know or attended—is warm and sincere. As long as we support the public schools we shall turn out good Americans. Garfield and Lincoln came from the public schools, and they will in time produce again just as good men and as willing to lay down their lives for their country."

Corporation Counsel Delany and President Tifft of the Board of Education also spoke, Mr. Tifft declaring Mr. McGowan to be "the most honest gentleman that ever presided over a public body," but added "except the present Board of Aldermen."

Other speakers were Commissioners John Greene and Abraham Stern.

FLED BURGLARS; MET THIEF.

Woman Suburbanite Relieved of $500 Gems on Way to Safe Deposit.

Mrs. Charles T. Logan of Palisade, N. J., and her daughter, on account of the many burglaries in the neighborhood of her home, put three diamond rings in her bag and brought them to New York to put in a safe deposit vault.

She called at a store at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. Having become separated from her daughter in the crowd, she went walking about the store, and some one, she says, pulled out of her handbag the little purse that contained the diamonds. They were valued at about $500.

Many similar cases of pocket picking have been reported at the Tenderloin Station, but Capt. Mooley's men have not caught the thieves.

HAD 3 FIRES IN 3 WEEKS.

Frequency of Blazes in Apartment House Scares Tenants.

For the third time in three weeks fire was discovered early yesterday in the apartment house 235 West 135th Street. Policeman Hallowen, who lives in the top flat in the building, was awakened by the smell of smoke. He found a slight blaze in the hall of his floor and quickly put it out.

The three fires have not been serious, but the number of them has frightened the occupants of the building, and a report has been made to the police and the Fire Marshal. There is said to have been the odor of kerosene in the hallway of the building last night, although there was no evidence that the blaze was the work of an incendiary.

BOSTON TO HUNT TRADE.

Mayor Fitzgerald Wants a Director of the New Haven Road.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—In an address before the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange to-day, Mayor John F. Fitzgerald said:

"Whether it is my business or not, I propose to see President Mellen of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad personally, and get the business men of this city to petition him so that we can get a man on the Directorate of that railroad who can be approached by Boston business men, and who will see that Boston gets a fair deal.

"In the past Boston has led with great railroad industries, but they have moved away. New Yorkers have taken our railroads, and now no train goes out of the south station that indicates that Boston ever had anything to do with building up those great interests.

"The Mayor is going to work to promote the interests of Boston, and with your co-operation there will be something doing."

INSTRUCTION.

Miller Business School

SAINT JAMES BUILDING

1133 BROADWAY, COR. 26th STREET, NEW YORK.

Is now in the midst of its most successful year. There are but a few vacancies left. The spring term began Tuesday, January 2, 1906, and intending students will do well to register immediately. I want young men students especially. I never have enough to fill the positions that come to me. The course includes all business subjects, shorthand and typewriting. Call, telephone or write for new prospectus. Telephone 2063 Madison Square.

CHARLES M. MILLER, Principal.

PACKARD Leans THOROUGH

in everything pertaining to Business Education. Individual instruction. Enter any time.

DAY AND EVENING—48TH YEAR.

PACKARD COMMERCIAL SCHOOL

4th Ave. & 23d St. Subway at door.

THE PAINE UPTOWN BUSINESS SCHOOL,

1,931 BROADWAY, corner West 65th St., N. Y.; est. 1872; 32 years of success in training and placing students in good positions; the least expensive and most thorough business training schol in New York; Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, &c., taught day and evening.

WALWORTH'S

108-110 EAST 125TH ST., Near Park Av.

Thorough Commercial and Shorthand courses conducted by SPECIALISTS. Day & Ev. Founded 1871. situations obtained

Call, write or tel phone for catalogue.

BOXING AND WRESTLING.

Tuesday and Friday evenings; individual instruction; terms, $5.00 monthly; call or write for particulars. Gearhart's Gymnasium, 23 West 44th St.

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KRAKAUER PIANOS

are not so extensively advertised—nevertheless, they are the acknowledged choice of the music-loving public.

Discontinued styles of this popular instrument will be disposed of at a very great reduction in price while they last.

Send for Catalogue of New Designs.

Used pianos, of other makes, on hand as low as $100.

WAREROOMS, 113 E. 14TH ST.

PEASE PIANOS.

128 West 42d St., Near B'way, N. Y.

You cannot afford to take a chance in buying a piano. There's no experiment in buying a Pease. Over 74,000 satisfied purchasers in the last 61 years. Manufacturer's prices and three years to pay. Used pianos, many makes, $100 up. Renting. Exchanging. Write for catalog.

SPLENDID VALUES.

Select stock of used uprights, also odd styles. PATENT DUPLEX SOUNDING BOARD.

MATHUSHEK & SON PIANOS

at very special reduced prices and terms.

Our superb small pianos; rents low rates. FACTORY direct to buyer means large saving. B'way & 47th St., N.Y. 607 Broad St., Newark, & 77 Montgomery St., J. C.

WISSNER

Pianos Sold at Manufacturers' Prices. Used uprights taken in part payment.

$90 $100 $125

WAREROOMS, 25 East 14th St., New York. Brooklyn, 538-540 Fulton Street.

$100 Handsomely Carved Mahogany Uprights, fine tone, fully guaranteed. Steinway, sacrifice. Weber, bargain. Installments, $5. Low Rents. $125

BIDDLE'S, 7 EAST 14TH STREET.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 134th St. Block East of 3d Ave.

$75 $125, $150 in used uprights. Exceptionally superior tone and lasting qualities, combined with reasonable prices on attractive terms, prevail on our entire line of pianos. Jacob Doll & Sons, 92 5th Av., near 14th.

RELIABLE CONNOR PIANOS.

Easy terms. Renting. Exchanging. Catalogues mailed free. FRANCIS CONNOR, 4 E. 42d St.

Steinway, Weber, Haines Bros.' pianos for sale and to rent at reasonable prices; tuning and repairing.

WM. A. POND & CO., 148 5th Av., (20th St.,) N. Y.

$99 MANUFACTURERS' BARGAINS. SPLENDID, GUARANTEED. ALSO ANOTHER AT $145. BIDDLE'S, 6 W. 125TH ST. $120

A beautiful $375 upright, recently purchased, will sacrifice for $150. 103 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

BEATTY'S Pianos. New pianos only $100. D. F. Beatty, Washington, N.J.

Small upright piano, $40; good for beginner, easy payments. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

PIANOS TO RENT, $3 UPWARD. WISSNER, 25 EAST 14TH ST.

Uprights $100-$125; rent $3; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.

Chickering upright, fine tone and condition, big bargain, $165. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

The Antique Furniture Exchange 152-154 W. 34th St.

The ideal shop for lovers of antiques and seekers for bargains in odd pieces of every description; the largest collection and lowest prices; the most popular store.

I pay highest prices for furniture, carpets, antiques. Johnson, 115 University Place, N. Y.

OLD REAL LACES BOUGHT, 257 5th Av., city.

WOOD'S SCHOOLS

BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND.

5TH AV. 7TH AV. ON 125TH ST.

1905 Closed with Every Graduate Placed.

1906 Opens Most Auspiciously.

A WAITING LIST OF 100

Business and professional men who want stenographers, bookkeepers, and clerks. The publicity we give the school helps the student.

Day and Night Sessions. The largest because it is the best.

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A SELECT SCHOOL FOR SELECT PEOPLE.

Not a "big" school, but a GOOD school. New students coming in all the time. Many of our pupils reach a speed of 100 words per minute after three months' practice. Our graduates easily reach a speed of 150 words per minute. Circulars and full information on application.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF Automobile Engineers,

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Departments include machine, tool, forge shops, assembling and test shops, with every type of motor, also laboratories completely and specially equipped to teach all component parts of automobiles. Day and evening classes. SPECIAL COURSES FOR OWNERS.

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Practical Business School.

62 Cooper Square, New York, (old No. 20 Fourth Av.,) employs experienced professional experts, day and evening, to give practical and individual instruction in stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, penmanship, correspondence, &c. That is why every graduate secures a good position. Call or send for prospectus.

A. W. MADISON, A. M., Prin.

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Civil Service and Academic Departments.

Open day and evening. Call or write for catalogue.

Eastman School 119 W. 125th St.

KINDERGARTEN TRAINING.—Classes now forming. Free scholarships (Limited.) The Froebel Normal Institute, 48 Irving Place, Manhattan.

Practical, bright kindergartner, assist primary; prefer understanding French. Call Midday School, 101 West 74th St.

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Incorporated in 1885 and chartered in 1891 by Special Act of Congress. Formerly 128 East 17th St., now at 47-49 WEST 25TH ST., NEW YORK.

SEMI-ANNUAL ENTRANCE EXAMS.

VOICE, JAN. 4TH, (THURS.,) 2-4 P. M.; PIANO, ORGAN, VIOLIN AND ORCHESTRA, JAN. 6TH, (SAT.,) 2-4 P. M.; EVE. EXAMINATIONS, 8-9 P. M., SAME DATES.

ARTISTIC FACULTY—RAFAEL JOSEFFY, ADELE MARGULIES, LEOPOLD LICHTENBERG, EUGENE DUFRICHE, LEO SCHULZ, HENRY T. FINCK, MAX SPICKER, CHARLES HEINROTH, ETC. ADDRESS SECRETARY.

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TERMS $10 UP PER QUARTER. Catalogue free on application.

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Vocal and Operatic School, Carnegie Hall. Opera classes now forming. Send for booklet.

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GREAT SALE OF LINOLEUM

My Linoleum warerooms being required for the McAdoo Terminal, I will close out my stock during the next 60 days at a great reduction.

C. H. PEPPER, 112-114 West 33d Street

FOR SALE—Basic patents on the Lambert Snyder Health Vibrator, for Great Britain, Germany, France, Austria, Canada and Belgium. Retail price of vibrator $2.00. Large profit. Quick sellers. This is one of the most meritorious and best paying inventions ever put on the American market. Sales in the U. S. are increasing at the rate of over 4,500 vibrators a month. Will sell the above separately or all together. Call or write for full particulars.

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Booklet explaining how mailed free. Fifteen years' experience. Patent sales exclusively. If you have a patent for sale, call, write, or telephone.

WILLIAM E. HOYT, Patent Sales Specialist. 290 Broadway, N.Y.

A splendid chance for $5 worth printing FREE; my specialties: 2,000 attractive gummed labels, $1.00; 1,000 cards, fine tinted bristol, $1.25; full count guaranteed; details for 2c. stamp. Atkinson, the Label Man, 512 West 42d St.

Investment.—Limited amount of 7% preferred stock for sale in manufacturing company extending business; common stock bonus to right parties; worth investigating. B., 134 Times Downtown.

Manager, thoroughly practical in publishing business, to act as Treasurer old established corporation averaging $35,000 profit; $25,000 investment required. Apply Woodbury Agency, Ltd., 150 Fifth Av.

Thorough life and fire insurance man would be glad to connect himself with good real estate firm handling insurance. A 320, Times, Times Square.

Wanted—Partner with $1,000 to manufacture the 1906 Mineral Water Cooler; better than the best. Address J. H. Louch, Austell, Ga.

I. T. HUNTER, BROKER, assists corporations in placing their securities with investors. No advance fees, 44 Broadway, N. Y.

Lady or gentleman, small capital, to go on stage, play parts in theatrical company. Box A, 321 Times, Times Square.

Corner grocery, candy, and notions; opposite school; bargain; no agents. 125 Johnson St., Brooklyn.

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LINDO BROS., 5187 Broadway, cor. 77th St.—Diamonds, watches and jewelry bought and sold; old gold bought.

WINTER RESORTS. NEW YORK. Briarcliff Manor.

POCANTICO LODGE

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NEW YORK

Now Open for the Winter Season and throughout the year.

Doubled in entertaining capacity and with many new and desirable features.

A half-mile toboggan slide, of model construction and near the hotel, is a new Winter sport property.

Bookings now making.

Mr. DAVID B. PLUMER, General Manager.

Mr. B. S. Comstock, at New York office, Windsor Arcade, 5th Av. and 46th St.

Pocantico Lodge, open all year. Briarcliff Lodge, June 1 to Dec. 1.

New York City.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

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Open October to June.

Brick and Stone Hotel.

All Conveniences.

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325 SEVENTH AV., LAKEWOOD, N. J.

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Steam heat, electric lights, home comforts. Suites, with bath, from one room and up. Dietary Laws Strictly Enforced.

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Comfortable, Homelike, Cozy, Substantial, Liberal Table.

Terms on Application.

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Large sunny rooms, southern exposure. All home comforts. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.

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THE BISMARCK, Lakewood, N. J.

Select patronage solicited; terms moderate; unexcelled German cuisine.

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THE MARIONETTE,

With home comforts and home eating. Monmouth Ave.

MRS. MARION, 5th St. and Monmouth Av.

The St. Regis, Lakewood, N. J.

Home comfort. Unexcelled German cuisine; $3 per day. Special rates per week.

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Opened this year under new management. Refined boarding cottage. M. T. Whiston, 610 Monmouth Avenue.

The Emerson, 309 2d., Lakewood, N. J.—Elegant neighborhood near lake; sunny, heated rooms; unsurpassed Hungarian cuisine; dietary laws. Mrs. Weiss.

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HOTEL TRAYMORE, Overlooking the ocean. Open all year. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO., Chas. O. Marquette, Manager. D. S. White, President.

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THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL, LAKEWOOD, N. J.

"The Hotel that made Lakewood famous."

NOW OPEN.

The Lakewood Hotel, the largest and leading hotel of Lakewood, is now open for the season. Accommodations for seven hundred. Every comfort, convenience, and luxury provided. This season the cuisine, always noted for its excellence, will be better than ever. The Chef and staff that have made BERGER'S of Newport noted, even in that home of epicures, have been brought intact by Mr. Berger to the Lakewood Hotel. The same rates as heretofore will obtain, the Lakewood Hotel continuing to be the most expensive in Lakewood because the best. Reservations may now be made for any time during the season. American and European plans.

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Among the Pines of New Jersey. A Fashionable and Healthful Fall, Winter, and Spring Resort.

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Thoroughly Modern, quiet, refined, homelike. Terms moderate. Write for illustrated booklet.

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Enlarged this season. Family hotel, opposite main entrance to Laurel House; cuisine unsurpassed; booklet. W. H. & A. Wrisley, Prop'rs.

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Browns-Mills-in-the-Pines, New Jersey.

2½ hours from New York. Driest climate in the East. 10 to 15 degrees warmer than New York City. Trains leave New York week days via Pennsylvania R. R., 9:55 A. M.; arrive Browns Mills 12:35.

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Plainfield Sanitarium, Plainfield, N. J.—Located Watchung Mountains. Chronic and nervous cases. No insane. Open all the year. Booklet. Telephone 84.

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abounds in magnificent scenery, lofty mountains, a wealth of antiquities, vast resources, historic ruins, quaint sights, and is altogether of unusual interest to the tourist. Our special trains of sleeping, dining, and observation cars afford facilities for visiting that interesting country with a degree of comfort that would not otherwise be possible on account of the poor hotels. Train schedules arranged to pass through the interesting scenery by daylight. Interpreters. Stopover privileges.

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Splendid tours, including Charleston, St. Augustine, the Oklawaha River, the magnificent East Coast resorts, with their palatial hotels; Nassau, etc. Tickets are good to return until May 31.

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Railroad and Steamship Tickets by all lines. Traveler's Condensed Guide, containing much useful information, sent on application. Booklet "American Tropics" sent on receipt. When writing state information desired.

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WINTER RESORTS. NEW YORK. Briarcliff Manor.

POCANTICO LODGE

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NEW YORK

Now Open for the Winter Season and throughout the year.

Doubled in entertaining capacity and with many new and desirable features.

A half-mile toboggan slide, of model construction and near the hotel, is a new Winter sport property.

Bookings now making.

Mr. DAVID B. PLUMER, General Manager.

Mr. B. S. Comstock, at New York office, Windsor Arcade, 5th Av. and 46th St.

Pocantico Lodge, open all year. Briarcliff Lodge, June 1 to Dec. 1.

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HOTEL GRAMATAN,

BRONXVILLE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y. OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

The most delightful health and pleasure resort near New York. New and modern; complete in every detail of service and equipment; large piazzas enclosed in glass for Winter; steam heat and open wood fires throughout the hotel.

QUIET. REFINED. EXCLUSIVE.

Special Winter rate from November 1 to May 1. Low rates to bachelors. But 30 minutes from Grand Central Station via Harlem divisions N. Y. Central; 80 trains daily; 260 sleeping rooms, 120 private baths; long distance telephone in every room; golf, tennis, driving; excellent roads; new stable and garage; fine orchestra; large ballroom; booklet.

J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

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Florida East Coast Hotel Company

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PONCE DE LEON....Opens January 9th
HOTEL ORMOND...Opens January 9th
HOTEL BREAKERS.....Now Open
HOTEL ALCAZAR.....Now Open
ROYAL POINCIANA...Opens Jan. 11th
ROYAL PALM.....Opens January 8th
CONTINENTAL, Atlantic Beach, Fla., Opens March 15th
THE COLONIAL, Nassau (Bahama Islands).....Opens January 9th

Reservations of rooms, railway tickets, parlor and sleeping car space and reservations on steamers to Nassau (Bahama Islands,) Key West and Havana, may be secured by addressing or calling at

243 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
130 ADAMS STREET, CHICAGO

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SUMMERVILLE, S. C.

NOW OPEN.

Most delightful health and pleasure resort in the sunny South, magnificently situated in park of world-famed Pines. Private baths, electric lights, steam heat, finest Artesian water, ideal climate.

BEST GOLF COURSE IN THE SOUTH. Tennis, complete livery, splendid roads, excellent hunting on Hotel preserves, deer and fox hounds. Booklet on request. Edwin H. Lee, Manager, or F. W. Wagener & Co., Charleston, S. C.

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Now open. The best-known Resort Hotel in the Middle South. Hard, smooth roads for riding, driving and automobiling; also every other known diversion for Winter pleasure. The best 18-hole golf course and clubhouse south of Washington. Only 22 hours from New York. Three through trains daily. C. G. TRUSSELL, Mgr.

Also Mgr. Frontenac Hotel, Thousand Isles, N.Y.

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HOTEL WARWICK, Newport News, Virginia.

Cuisine and appointments unexcelled. Courteous attention. Reasonable rates. Write for booklet. L. B. MANVILLE, Supt.

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The Ideal Winter Resort

THE PRINCESS HOTEL

Open from December to May

Accommodates 300 guests. For terms, etc., address N. S. HOWE, Hamilton, Bermuda.

An Exceptional Opportunity

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Madeira, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga, Algiers and Genoa.

Leaving New York on Jan. 30, 1906,

by S. S. MOLTKE 12,500 TONS.

AND RETURNING FROM GENOA, FEB. 24, BY THE GREAT FLYER,

DEUTSCHLAND

REACHING NEW YORK MARCH 6.

DURATION OF TRIP, 35 DAYS.

Costing $225.00 per adult and upward

including stateroom accommodations, meals, and side-trip expenses.

Stay at different places varies from 10 hours to 50 hours. Special inland trips of 6 days in Italy or along the Riviera can be arranged for at special rates.

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HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 35-37 Broadway, N. Y.

Winter Cruises

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A 70-day cruise by the S. S. Moltke, $250.00 and up, leaving New York, January 30, 1906.

Three West Indies Cruises during January, February and March by the S. S. Prinzessin Victoria Luise.

From $125.00 and upward

11 short, attractive cruises in the Mediterranean and Adriatic Seas.

Send for illustrated booklet, rates, etc.

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5 Days on Peaceful Waters

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

PASSENGER STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK TO NEW ORLEANS.

Superb Service. Excellent Cuisine.

From Pier 25, North River, New York, at Noon.

COMUS.....Jan. 10 EXCELSIOR...Jan. 24
PROTEUS.....Jan. 17 COMUS.....Jan. 31

Leave New York every Wednesday. Arrive New Orleans following Monday.

Inquire 349 Broadway and 1 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow via Londonderry

Ethiopia, Jan. 11, 9 AM Caledonia, Jan. 27, noon
Furnessia, Jan. 27, noon Astoria, Feb. 3, noon
Cabin $50, $1 Cabin $35, 2d Class $27.50 and up, according to accommodation and steamship.

For terms and information apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

CLARK'S CRUISE ORIENT TO THE

and Mediterranean, including Spain, by specially chartered S. S. Arabic, 18,000 tons, starts Feb. 9th. A cruise of 70 days, spending 19 days in Palestine and Egypt, costing only $400 and up, including shore excursions, hotels, drives, fees and all necessary expenses.

20 TOURS TO EUROPE. 7 TO JAPAN.

Send for Illustrated Descriptive Booklet.

FRANK C. CLARK, 96 Broadway, New York.

Winter cruises to West Indies by the Direct Mail Steamer

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE OF AMERICA.

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NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Operating more than twelve thousand miles of railway east of Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

This is the Direct Line from New York & Boston to Niagara Falls and to the West, the Northwest and the Southwest by way of the great cataract and Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

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12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
5:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours, via New York Central and Lake Shore.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:20 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—‡WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND and TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK EXP.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ¶Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415 and 1216 Broadway; 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. stations, New York; 463 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

To be sure of the best accommodations on any of our through trains it is wise to secure them several days in advance.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

Passengers arriving by Ocean Steamers are met on the pier by a uniformed agent of the New York Central Lines, who will arrange for checking luggage and securing sleeping car accommodations.

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A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. F. DALY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD

(New York Central & Hudson R. R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:

†11:20 A. M.—Mountain and Mohawk Express.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Cleve'd, & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det., & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syr., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. F. DALY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

Hamburg-American.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Hamburg

†PENNSYLVANIA.....JAN. 13, 7 A. M.
¶AMERIKA.....JAN. 20, 1:30 P. M.
†Pretoria.....Feb. 10 ¶Amerika.....Mar. 1
‡*Bluecher.....Feb. 15 †Pennsylvania..Mar. 10
†Waldersee.....Feb. 24 *Deutschland..Mar. 15
S. S. Amerika Most Luxurious and Most Modern of Leviathans.

*Grill Room. ‡Gymnasium. ¶Elevator & A La Carte Restaurant. †Calling at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service.

TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES & GENOA.

Prinz Oskar...Jan. 13, 11 A. M.; Mar. 7, Apr. 19
Prinz Adalbert....Feb. 3, noon; Mar. 22, May 8
†Deutschland.....Feb. 6, 2:30 P. M.
*Hamburg....Feb. 17, noon; Mar. 31; May 17
*Cretic (chartered from White Star Line)..Feb. 27

Rates 1st Class, $70, $85, $118 upward, according to steamer selected.

*Call at Gibraltar. †Grill Room.

S. S. Moltke to Madeira, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga, Algiers, and Genoa, Jan. 30, 1906; a delightful trip of 19 days for $95.00 per adult upward.

To JAMAICA

In first cabin, $20 & up. Round trip, $37.50 & up.

BY THE COMPANY'S ATLAS SERVICE

From Pier 55, N. R., foot of 25th St., at 2 P.M., calling at Fortune Island, Kingston, Savanilla, Cartagena, Port Limon.

Graecia.....Jan. 11 Sarnia.....Jan. 20
Altai.....Jan. 13 Alleghany.....Jan. 27

and every Saturday thereafter.

†Kingston only.

23-DAY CRUISE WITH STOPOVERS, $125.

Prinzessin Victoria Luise. Sails Jan. 15, 11 A. M., to Kingston. Single trip $60, round trip $95 upward. Return trip in connection with this round trip passage will be made by steamers of Atlas Line Service.

To Colon via Jamaica

†Graecia.....Jan. 11 Venetia.....Feb. 8
Virginia.....Jan. 25 Virginia.....Feb. 22

First-class passenger rates, $55.

Also regular sailings to Hayti and Santa Marta.

Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON

Sailings Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.

Philadelphia....Jan. 13 Minnetonka...Ja. 27, 8AM
St. Paul.....Jan. 20 New York.....Feb. 3

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT. Pier 30, N. R.

MINNEHAHA.....Jan. 18, 7:30 A. M.
*MAINE.....Jan. 20, 2 P. M.
†MINNETONKA.....Jan. 27, 8 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Feb. 10, 6:30 A. M.

*This steamer carries no passengers.

†Passengers disembark at Southampton.

RED STAR LINE.

ANTWERP—DOVER—LONDON—PARIS.

Sailings Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.

†Southwark..Jan. 6, 3 PM Kroonland.....Jan. 20
Vaderland.....Jan. 13 Zeeland.....Jan. 27

†Carrying second and third class passengers. Will not call at Dover.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Sailing Wednesdays, Pier 48, N. R.

Cedric...Jan. 10, 5 AM Teutonic...Feb. 7, 10 AM
Baltic..Jan. 17, 10:30 AM Baltic...Feb. 14, 9 AM
Majestic..Jan. 24, 10 AM Majestic..Feb. 21, 10 AM

TO MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.

FROM NEW YORK:

REPUBLIC..Jan. 26, 3 P. M.; Mar. 9; Apr. 21
CELTIC (20,904 tons).....Feb. 17, 12:30 P. M.
CRETIC....Apr. 3; 10 a. m.; May 10; June 21

FROM BOSTON:

CANOPIC.....Jan. 13, noon; Feb. 24; Apr. 7
ROMANIC..Feb. 3, 5:30 A. M.; Mar. 17; Apr. 28

Passengers' Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery

TELEPHONE 1,000—BRYANT THE NEW YORK TIMES

Your Want Advertisement will be printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES the following morning. A bill will be sent later.

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

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11TH ST., 112-114 WEST.—Large and small rooms; family or single; excellent table.

11TH ST., 142 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; reference.

12TH ST., 39 WEST.—Large double room with alcove; southern exposure; running water; small rooms.

20TH ST., 367 WEST.—Excellent table; pleasant room; bath, telephone; good neighborhood; terms reasonable.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; one second floor; excellent table board; references.

44TH ST., 159 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms for couple; unsurpassed French table board; reasonable.

48TH, 145 WEST.—Newly reopened, with elegant rooms; first-class table; attentive service; reference.

55TH ST., 341 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room, front; running water; excellent board; reasonable.

57TH, 432 WEST.—Board, furnished front rooms, $5; private family; German cooking; Subway, Park.

80TH ST., 154 WEST.—Superior accommodations, private family, for two couples or four gentlemen. Harris.

90TH ST., 6 WEST.—Large room, private bath; excellent table; parlor dining room; small room.

92D ST., 50 WEST.—Large room with board; table boarders; parlor dining; first-lass; references.

93D ST., 128 WEST.—One large room, fourth floor; reasonable; telephone; references exchanged.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished double room, select home; couple or gentlemen; references.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Sunny, heated double room; running water; with board; two gentlemen; moderate.

94TH ST., 65 WEST.—Nicely furnished sunny front room; excellent table; select house; 'phone; references.

94TH ST., 150 WEST.—Large second-story room, southern exposure; parlor dining; table guests.

96TH ST., 49 WEST.—Large, pleasant room with board; table board; telephone; reference.

97TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished room; running water; heated; board optional.

124TH ST., 19 WEST.—Rooms, with board; table board; parlor dining room; telephone; reference.

EXCLUSIVE ACCOMMODATIONS offered to gentleman looking for home with refined people; references. B., Box 318 Times, Times Sq.

IN FAMILY OF TWO, gentleman and wife, a gentleman of refinement can find charming home, near Central Park West; references exchanged. B. E., Box 317 Times, Times Square.

Educated woman owning comfortable home will take two children to train and care for; refined surroundings and intelligent care; healthy location within hour of New York; references given and required. R. I. F., P. O. Box 1,172, New York.

East Side.

16TH ST., 130 EAST.—Single rooms, with southern exposure, to rent, with board.

33D ST., 42 EAST, Near Broadway, The Adelfi.—Large rooms; excellent table board.

58TH ST., 50 EAST.—Unexpectedly vacated large and small sunny fourth floor rooms, near bath; parlor dining room; small tables; accommodations for two table guests; reference essential.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Very fine double, single rooms; baths; well heated; choice table; home comforts; table guests; moderate terms.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Double and single rooms, $18.00 to $22.00, (two persons;) $9.00-$12.00, (one,) with excellent board.

Bronx.

GRAND AV., 2,450, near Fordham Road.—Second floor sunny room; moderate terms; few boarders.

Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 170.—Choicest residence location; large, sunny room; harbor view; table board; reference.

New Jersey.

SUNNY room and board with private family; all modern conveniences; thirty minutes out. Miss Seymour, Ridge Road, Rutherford, N. J.

BOARD WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, refined, unobtrusive, wish room and board in plain, quiet family, having preferably no other boarders; well-cooked, simple food, common comforts, and cleanliness the only requirements; no ordinary boarding houses need answer; compensation $45 per month for both; no objection to Jersey. Address M., Box 340 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—A room and board by young man, with private family, vicinity 61st to 67th Sts., Lexington to Madison Avs.; boarding houses need not apply. W., 338 Lexington Av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Park House, Morristown, N. J.—Opposite park; dry air, pure water, steam heat, electric light; excellent table; no bar; $8 up.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

10TH ST., 180 WEST.—Furnished room; closet; hot and cold water; $3; gentleman.

15TH, 13 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished double and single rooms; superior accommodations; moderate rates.

19TH ST., 16 WEST.—Large, small, comfortable furnished rooms, with every convenience.

22D, 430 WEST.—Large room, nicely furnished; all conveniences; gentleman; reference.

36TH ST., 46 WEST.—Desirable, reasonable double room, connecting bath; single rooms; table board.

36TH ST., 65 WEST.—Rooms, large and small; excellent German-American cooking; table board, $5.

38TH ST., 48 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, private baths; also back parlor; telephone; references.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; single room; running water; telephone; breakfasts; references.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished; bath; heat; $2 upward; gentlemen only; also parlor, doctor.

43D ST., 125 WEST.—Tastefully furnished rooms, single and double, for reliable people; caterer on premises.

43D ST., 125 WEST.—Well-heated single, double rooms; near Broadway.

44TH ST., 133 WEST.—Select parlor for doctor, dentist, milliner, or gentlemen's club; seen any time; furnished rooms.

46TH ST., 43 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor, suitable for doctor or business; also other rooms.

48TH ST., 109 WEST.—Parlor floor; communicating rooms, with bath; small room; board optional.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished third-story room; heat, hot and cold water.

49TH ST., 215 WEST.—For rent, large and small rooms; every convenience; 'phone; permanent, transient.

51ST ST., 332 WEST.—Nicely furnished suite of rooms, connecting bath; private apartment; conveniences. Cosgrove.

51ST ST., 251 WEST.—Neat, large rooms; well heated; hot and cold water; nice locality.

55TH, 347 WEST.—Handsome rooms; well heated; running water; everything new; reasonable; private house.

53TH ST., 304 WEST.—Rear parlor, southern exposure; hot and cold water; access to bath.

55TH ST., 316 WEST.—Large square room for two men; also small room; private house.

57TH ST., 400 WEST.—Buckley; furnished rooms; all-night elevator service; steam heat; reasonable rates.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Good-sized, pleasant room; private house; gentleman; references.

76TH ST., 172 WEST.—Front and back room; private family; reference.

78TH ST., 201 WEST.—Comfortable, homelike rooms, handsome surroundings; elevator apartment; $4 up.

81ST ST., 117 WEST.—Handsome suite; private bath; hall room; board optional; exceptional table; references.

86TH ST., 126 WEST.—Newly furnished single room for gentleman, woman; next bath; $4. Denison.

86TH ST., 317 WEST.—Sunny front room; all conveniences; modern; refined house; Subway; board convenient.

88TH ST., 261 WEST.—Newly furnished parlor and alcove; also one smaller room; steam heated; telephone connection; choice location. Hermann.

103D ST., 153 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room for gentleman or business woman; private hall; steam; bath; convenient "L"; [illegible] breakfast optional. Carwell.

[illegible] WEST.—Large, elegantly [illegible] room; private [illegible]

[illegible] WEST.—Well-heated single [illegible] no advance fees. Credential [illegible] position, 253 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

BACHELOR wants, near Times Square, in private family, with good attention, large furnished front room; southern exposure, plenty of closet room, running water, hot and cold, at all times; heat, bath; price, $30 per month; reference. C., P. O. Box 2,115, New York.

If you have bright, clean rooms for particular people, please call or write Miss Huggins, Real Estate, 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.)

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cooks.

WANTED—Good cook for general housework in apartment; references required. Call 40 East 26th St., Apartment No. 403, from 9 to 10:30 A. M., 6 to 8 P. M.

Lady's Maids.

WANTED—Protestant lady's maid, not over 35; must be competent dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; accustomed to traveling; must have long city references; unless thoroughly understanding all these branches do not apply; any nationality preferred but Swede. Apply Monday afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock, 163 Madison Av., Apartment 53.

Nurses.

WANTED—American nurse for boy of 4; West 82d St.; must be able to care for diet, clothing, simple instruction, outdoor exercise. Send references, age, terms, and full details to G., 134 East 42d St.

WANTED—Nurse afternoons for child five years old; city reference required. Call from 10 to 11, or after 4. Benedict, Apartment 11A, Narragansett Hotel, Broadway and 93d St.

WANTED—French or Swiss nurse for two children; personal reference required. Apply Monday, 10 to 11, 142 East 36th st.

Stenographers.

WANTED — Stenographers, German-English, $780 to $1,040; no advance fee. Credential Employment Corporation, 253 Broadway.

WANTED — Stenographers, experienced office work $624-$936; no advance fee. Credential Employment Corporation, 253 Broadway.

Waitresses.

WANTED—Competent waitress, a nurse, and a lady's maid; all excellent places and good wages. Call immediately Wild's Employment Bureau, 28 West 33d.

Miscellaneous.

E. A. MORRISON & SON, 893 BROADWAY, REQUIRE A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF CASHIER'S OFFICE; ONE CAPABLE OF MAKING UP PAY ROLLS AND ATTENDING TO THE BANKING BUSINESS. APPLY BY LETTER, STATING EXPERIENCE AND NAMING REFERENCES. ALL COMMUNICATIONS TREATED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

WANTED—Young woman in broker's office; good at books and telephone; must be accurate and reliable; moderate salary to begin with; frequent advances. Address R Box 162 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

WANTED—Accountants, experienced, permanent positions, $1,800-$3,000; no advance fee. Credential Employment Corporation, 253 Broadway.

Agents.

LEARN TO FIT GLASSES by our Free Book on the Eye. It will tell you all about it. Get a profession that pays you from $75 to $150 per month. The optical profession will do it for you. No field so pleasant, profitable, or so little worked. No longer necessary to work for some one else at a meagre salary. For a short time only we are sending our book free. It will teach you to be an optician and costs you nothing. A postal card will bring it by return mail, all charges paid. Jacksonian Optical College, Jackson, Mich. Dept. B 24.

WANTED—Agents throughout the country to handle the "Robin Anti-Vibro" mantle, which is almost indestructible and of the highest candle power; sells at sight and is the greatest money maker for agents; retail price, 25c.; liberal discount to agents; sample sent postage prepaid upon receipt of 35c. Address J. I. Robin Co., Driggs Av. and North 10th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policies; large commission, renewals; county managers wanted every State. A. B. Cilley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—Assistant bookkeeper, (male or female,) in lace and embroidery house; must have had experience in same line and be thoroughly competent. Address R Box 163 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Bookkeeper, numerous small accounts, experience, $1,360; no advance fee. Credential Employment Corporation, 253 Broadway.

WANTED—Bookkeeper's assistants, furniture, installment, experience, $780; no advance fee. Credential Employment Corporation, 253 Broadway.

WANTED—Bookkeeper for dry goods house, experienced double entry; $20. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

Clerks.

WANTED—Clerks, (bill and order,) $624-$780; no advance fee. Credential Employment Corporation, 253 Broadway.

WANTED—Clerk and young man to learn business; $10-$15. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

Compositors, &c.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Wanted—Compositors, Stone Hands, and Make-up Men; "Open Shop"; Highest Salary; Permanent Position; Additional Bonus for Faithful Services; New York, Vicinity, and Western Points. Call or Address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

Salesmen.

WANTED—An experienced, energetic salesman, from 25 to 45 years old; good position on commission or salary, with large firm having three offices and handling country property; write, stating experience and references; a successful life insurance man might do. C. & W., L. Room 10, 315 Madison Av., N. Y.

SALESMEN—Best rare line ever offered; irresistible advertising plan; arguments enough for poor salesmen to win out; good salesmen clear $150 to $250 month and not interfere with regular line; sample case free. E. B. Lord, Dept. 76, Omaha, Neb.

WANTED — Salesmen, machinery-hardware, South Africa, also China; salaries, $2,500-$4,000, according to experience; no advance fees. Credential Employment Corporation, 253 Broadway.

WANTED—Salesmen, machinery and hardware, $1,200-$2,000; no advance fee. Credential Employment Corporation, 253 Broadway.

WANTED—Salesman, Swedish [illegible] pers, side line; city and Northern States; confidential. 101 Times Downtown.

Stenographers.

[illegible] nographers; steady positions, no advance fees. Credential [illegible] position, 253 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographer, bank; $20 weekly. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

SOME HIGH-GRADE OPENINGS.
CORRESPONDENT: Familiar with primary batteries, $2,600; Spanish stenographer, $1,200. SALESMEN: Advertising specialty, $2,000; lithographs, $2,000; tool steel, $2,000. DESIGNERS: Motor, $1,500; machine, $1,500 up. MISCELLANEOUS: Pan-man, familiar with almond coating, $2,600. BUYER: Cloaks, $1,500. HAPGOODS, Suite 508, 309 Broadway.

WANTED—High school graduate who has studied chemistry and biology for a position in a research laboratory in New York; chances for advancement excellent; moderate salary to begin; ability to read German and French an advantage; write fully, giving age, education, previous experience, salary expected, and references; applications must be in candidate's own handwriting. A., Box 342 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing trade; pays $5 day after completing course of practical instruction at home or in our schools; graduates admitted to Union and Master Plumbers' Association; positions secured. Coyne Bros., Co. Plumbing Schools, 239 10th Av., New York; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Louis, Mo. Free catalogue.

WANTED.—Newspaper positions now open for competent reporters, editors, advertising, and circulation men, linotypers; all departments; write for booklet. M., Fernald's Newspaper Men's Exchange, (Established 1898,) Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—Young man in broker's office, familiar with books and telephone; must be quick, correct, and well recommended; rapid advancement to right party. Address R Box 161 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Boy in stationery store; no previous experience necessary; good chance for a bright boy. Address Corliss, Macy & Co., Post Office Box 1,070.

WANTED—In law office, young man under 20, accurate Remington operator; not necessarily stenographer; salary $8. R Box 110 Times Downtown.

WANTED—In Wall Street law office, Christian boy, residing with parents in Manhattan Borough. D., Box 115 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Furniture manager, installment, experience, $1,300; no advance fee. Credential Employment Corporation, 253 Broadway.

WANTED—In cotton broker's office, two bright office boys; salary to start, $4 per week. Address J. G., 187 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Men and women to represent us on a good paying proposition; modern and agreeable work. Lay, 145 8th Av., New York.

WANTED—Manager branch office Stock Exchange house; experienced; call. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

WANTED—Office boy; must be neat and willing; reference required. W. L., Box 340 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Buyer for furniture department, large department store. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

WANTED—Advertising man, to travel; experienced: $60 weekly. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

WANTED — Church organist for Alabama; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Woodworkers experienced on carriage parts. Apply Brewster & Co., B'way and 47th St.

WANTED—Practical foreman in fine bookbindery; excellent opportunity for good man. 4,444 Times Harlem.

WANTED—Boys 16 years to learn trade. Brewster & Co., B'way and 47th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Companions.

COMPANION. — YOUNG GENTLEWOMAN, CONVENT EDUCATION, CHURCH OF ENGLAND, WISHES TO BE COMPANION TO SOME LADY IN NEW YORK; EXCEPTIONAL REFERENCES. H. H., 315 TIMES, TIMES SQUARE.

Cooks.

COOK.—A Scotch Protestant, first-class cook; private family; best reference. Cook, 244 E. 27th.

COOK and WAITRESS.—Together or separately. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Perfect fit guaranteed; reasonable. 206 Amsterdam Av., 69th and 70th Sts.

DRESSMAKER.—Ladies' shirtwaist suits; children's dressmaker; party dresses; home and out. Bodine, 306 W. 129th.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—A Christian girl of 22, British nationality, seeks position as assistant in domestic work in Christian home only. Address B., 313 Times, Times Square.

HOUSEWORK.—General housework; neat and tidy; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Lady's Maids.

MAID or TRAINED ATTENDANT.—German young woman; good traveler. Present employer, 430 Washington Av., Brooklyn, Bentry.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—A German girl as laundress and assistant in chamberwork. Call Monday at 11 East 81st St., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; city or country. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a young girl who speaks German; very fond of children; city or country; excellent references. 202 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; several years head stenographer for one of the largest corporations in the world; competent to serve in capacity of private secretary; references highest order; salary $25 week. B. V. M., Box 335 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Office Assistant.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious, reliable; references; $12. Miss Howe, Box 122 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious, reliable, willing, obliging; references; $10. Miss Allen, 219 West 116th St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Office Assistant.—One year's experience; neat, accurate; references; $8. Neatness, Box 119 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Seven years' experience; take entire charge of an office; best reference, last employer; $15. Responsible, Box 148 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Aged eighteen, beginner, six months' experience, neat and accurate, wishes position; wages $5. Frances, 515 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER.—Five years' with one firm; intelligent; very capable. Refinement, Box 145 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; wants better position; $10 start, chance for advancement. S. H., North Side News.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—First-class; country preferred; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY of wide experience in household affairs wants work daily from 2 to 5 P. M., housekeeping, shopping, reading, writing, teach sewing, oversight children, invalid, servants. Address Mrs. S. C. Jones, 139 West 84th St.

A young lady thoroughly trained in the teaching of scientific physical exercises, having references from prominent physicians, desires a few lady clients at her studio, Room 112, Carnegie Hall.

A YOUNG WOMAN with college education, having taught five years in public schools, would like a suitable position in some other line. Z. T., Box 103, 617 6th Av.

AN experienced public school teacher coaches elementary branches, mathematics, English. Successful, 1,360 3d Av.

KITCHEN MAID.—By Scotch girl, lately landed, in private family. Hastings, 242 West 125d St.

TEACHER, &c.—By a music teacher, whose afternoon hours are fully occupied, employment mornings teaching, (school experience,) companion, secretary, housekeeper, resident or otherwise. Practical, Box 805 Times, Times Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—Small business concerns not desiring a permanent bookkeeper or accountant can have their books or accounts written up systematically once or twice a week at small cost. Accountant, 210 West 47th St.

ACCOUNTANT wishes work evenings and Saturday; audits, statements, trial balances, bookkeeping, investigations, &c.; terms moderate; references. Accountant, 68 East 8th St.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—College graduate, experienced, as bookkeeper or secretary. Box 8 Times, Times Square.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—First-class; city or country; very good city references. Address Butler, 200 East 37th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Present employer highly recommends his coachman; best town and country references; willing to go to country. N. Phelps Stokes, 115 East 23d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Engineers.

SALESMAN.—Young man (21) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

SALESMAN would like a line of goods to sell on commission; experience. Write S., 748 Tremont Av.

Valets.

VALET.—Young man "thoroughly" desires position as valet; understands first-class cleaning and pressing; reference. Thomas Edwards, 340 West 40th St.

Miscellaneous.

BOY, (16,) wishes position in banking house or office; can furnish good reference. M. S., Box 322 Times, Times Square.

CHEF.—Engagement to cook for and take care of bachelor's apartments by one of the best and most reliable all-round meat and pastry cooks in the city; moderate compensation; highest references. Francis, 129 West 36th St.

CLERK.—Young man, 23, well educated, with brokerage firm; finest references. A., Box 312 Times, Times Square.

MAN, good appearance and education, expert at figures; reliable, wishes position in commercial house; best reference. A Box 199 Times Downtown.

MASSEUR.—Swedish masseur, graduate, seven years' experience at nervousness, insomnia, wishes to treat gentlemen patients at residence; best references from physicians and patients in New York. W. Pengel, 157 East 45th St.

PORTER.—Colored man, willing and obliging, would like position as porter in store or caretaker; can furnish best references. Box B, 309 Times, Times Square.

PRIVATE SECRETARY. — NEWSPAPER MAN DESIRES POSITION AS CONFIDENTIAL CLERK TO OFFICER OF CORPORATION OR FINANCIAL INSTITUTION; EXPERT STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST; HIGHEST CREDENTIALS; SALARY, $25 WEEKLY. EXPERIENCE, D 152 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—By young man, 23; expert stenographer and typewriter; good appearance; teetotaler; knowledge of French; highest references as to ability, habits, &c.; can handle correspondence; salary $25 weekly. H. J., Box 107 Times Downtown.

TUTOR.—University man, experienced, will do private tutoring. E. T. Williamson, 528 West 123d St.

WITH STOCK AND BOND HOUSE.—By man, 35 years of age, married, superior education, address, and appearance; moral and temperate; fifteen years' experience in banking, having been bank cashier for six years; desires to connect with a stock and bond house or banker, who is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, desiring a hustling representative to place bonds; highest references; will personally call. M., 151 West 38th St.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) single, having several years' experience in newspaper office as advertising clerk and solicitor, desires position; highest references furnished. R. M., Box 304 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN in railroad office; experienced in freight, ticket, and baggage departments. J. D., Box 105, 617 6th Av.

THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES.

Sunday.

RELIGION OF THE ANCIENT HEBREWS. By the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, under the auspices of the People's Institute, Cooper Union. 8 P. M. Miss Scheffer, violinist.

Monday.

ENGLISH CATHEDRALS, the Norman. By Alfred D. F. Hamlin, A. M. Room 309 Havemeyer, Columbia University. The hour is changed from 4:30 to 4 o'clock P. M.

RUSSIA, Present Literature in. By Abraham Cahan, under the auspices of the People's Institute, Cooper Union. 8 P. M.

THE SUN. Opening lecture in course on "The Solar System" by Dr. S. Alfred Mitchell of Columbia at St. Peter's Hall, Twentieth Street and Eight Avenue, 8 P. M.

STATIC ELECTRICITY. First course lecture on "Electrical Engineering" by W. Wallace Ker at Public School 135, First Avenue and Fifty-first Street. 8 P. M.

MAGNETISM. Opening lecture in course on "Electricity" by Prof. C. L. Harrington at Public School 158, Avenue A and Seventy-seventh Street. 8 P. M.

POPULATION AND THE FOOD SUPPLY, by Dr. James Walter Crook of Amherst at Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street. 8 P. M.

PORFIRIO DIAZ, by T. B. Connery, at Public School 119, 133d Street, near Eighth Avenue. 8 P. M.

MUSICAL COMPOSITION, Materials Of, by Dr. H. G. Hanchett, at St. Luke's Hall, Hudson and Grove Streets. Piano illustrations from Wagner, Chopin, Beethoven, Schumann, Schubert, &c. Doors close at 8.

Tuesday.

PRIMARY BATTERIES: Their Construction, Operation, and Application, by T. I. Jones, at West Side Neighborhood House, 501 West Fiftieth Street. 8 P. M.

MODERN TARIFF SYSTEMS, by N. I. Stone, at Judson Memorial Hall, Washington Square South.

Wednesday.

FIRST AID for Shock, Bleeding, Burns, Exposure to Cold, Frostbite, by Dr. Inslee H. Berry, at Public School No. 171, 108d Street between Fifth and Madison Avenues. 8 P. M.

FOREIGNERS, The School Training of for American Citizenship, by Miss Julia Richman, Teachers' College, Columbia University. 4 P. M.

MUSICAL FORM. Historical Development of in the Classical Period, by Prof. George C. Gow, Vassar College, Auditorium of Earl Hall, Columbia University. 4 P. M.

YELLOWSTONE, A Trip Through, by Miss Gallup, Children's Museum of the Brooklyn Institute, Bedford Park. 4 P. M.

THE MAKING OF IRON, the Largest Manufactured Product in the World, by Prof. Bradley Stoughton of Columbia, at Cooper Institute. 8 P. M.

RESOURCEFULNESS AND PATRIOTISM—Benjamin Franklin and Patrick Henry. Opening lecture in course on "Formation of the American Ideal," by Prof. Guy Carleton Lee of Johns Hopkins, at Public School No. 165, 108th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. 8 P. M.

CONSTANTINOPLE. First course lecture on "European Capitals and Their Social Significance," by Prof. Jerome H. Raymond of the University of Chicago, at Board of Education, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. 8 P. M.

CHINA, Great Men and Women of, by Dr. William E. Griffis, at High School of Commerce, Sixty-fifth Street, west of Broadway. 8 P. M.

Thursday.

FOODS, Their Dietetic Value, by Dr. S. W. Lyons, at Public School No. 44, Hubert and Collister Streets. 8 P. M.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. Development of the, by William C. Guthrie of the College of the City of New York, at Public School No. 51, 523 West Forty-fourth Street. 8 P. M.

ROME. Opening lecture in course on "The Architecture of Great Cities," by Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin of Columbia University, at St. Luke's Hall, Hudson and Grove Streets. 8 P. M.

PAINTING IN THE NETHERLANDS, by Alexander T. Van Laer, at the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street. 8 P. M.

FOOTBALL, The Present Situation, by Dr. Luther Gulick, at People's Institute, Club A, 318 East Fifteenth Street. 8:30 P. M.

ELECTRICAL RESISTANCE, Methods for Measurement, by Miss Lee, at Children's Museum of the Brooklyn Institute, Bedford Park. 4 P. M.

Friday.

DEMONSTRATION. Interesting Pieces of Physical and Electrical Apparatus, by Miss Lee, 2 to 5:30 P. M.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AND PATRICK HENRY, Resourcefulness Of, by Prof. Guy Carleton Lee, under auspices of the People's Institute, Cooper Union. 8 P. M.

HOW OUR WILD ANIMALS PASS THE WINTER, by Ernest Ingersoll, at Public School No. 40, 330 East Twentieth Street. 8 P. M.

HIS MASTER IDEA. Second course lecture on "Evolution," by Prof. Samuel C. Schmucker of the Westchester State Normal School, at Y. M. B. A. Hall, 311 East Broadway. 8 P. M.

THE FEDERAL CONGRESS, by Stephen Pierce, Director of the College of the City of New York, at Public School No. 160, Suffolk and Rivington Streets. 8 P. M.

THE RELIGION OF THE SOUTHWEST INDIANS, by George Wharton James, at Institute Hall, 218 East 106th Street. 8 P. M.

Saturday.

FISH AND REPTILES, How They Care for Their Young, by Miss Lee, for primary grades, 10:30 A. M., at Children's Museum, Brooklyn Institute, Bedford Park.

THE SEAL, by Miss Gallup, for primary grades, at Children's Museum, Brooklyn Institute, Bedford Park. 2:30 P. M.

INSECTS in Their Relation to Plant Life, by Prof. John B. Smith of Rutgers College, at Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West. 3 P. M.

SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDIES. The Characters of Hamlet and King Lear, by C. D. Wilkinson, Classical Instructor, Eastern District High School of Commerce, Bedford Street, west of Broadway. 4 P. M.

[illegible] by Fred Brown [illegible] Entertainment's

INTERBOROUGH WILL BID FOR BROOKLYN SUBWAYS

Its Policy Unchanged by Merger, Belmont Writes.

WILL PUSH FLATBUSH ROUTE

Hostility of Certain Interests Will Be the Cause If Plans Are Altered, He Says.

In a letter to the Brooklyn Transit Reform League, received by its Secretary, Walter B. Brown, yesterday, August Belmont said that the merger of the Interborough and Metropolitan lines would not alter in any way the plans of the Interborough for extensions, subway and otherwise, throughout the city. He assured the Reform League that the Flatbush extension in particular would be pushed as fast as possible.

The letter was sent in reply to a request of the league for information as to the probable results of the merger. Mr. Brown's letter to Mr. Belmont follows:

Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1906.

August Belmont, Esq., New York City.

Dear Sir: By resolution of the Board of Directors of the Brooklyn Transit Reform League, at a meeting held this day, I am directed to invite your co-operation in relieving any misapprehension that may exist in the public mind relative to your attitude in regard to future subway extensions in Brooklyn.

As far as you consistently can at this time, we should be glad to have you furnish information on the following points:

(a) Does the merger of the Interborough and Metropolitan systems alter the situation in so far as the early completion of the Flatbush Subway is concerned?

(b) In the event of the Rapid Transit Commission advertising the contracts for further subways in Brooklyn, as outlined in the report of the Committee on Plans and Contracts of May 12, 1906, is it your intention to become a bidder?

As you are well aware, there is considerable public anxiety existing at the present time with regard to the future development of Brooklyn transportation facilities, and it would seem that a statement from you along the lines above suggested would be of particular value to all concerned. Respectful yours,

WALTER B. BROWN, Secretary.

Here is Mr. Belmont's reply:

Jan. 5, 1906.

Walter B. Brown, Esq., Secretary, Brooklyn Transit Reform League, Temple Bar, 44 Court Street, Brooklyn.

Dear Sir: I have received your letter of Jan. 4, and in answer to your question "A," the merger of the Interborough and Metropolitan does not alter the situation as far as the early completion of the Flatbush extension is concerned. It is being pushed with all the vigor possible.

In answer to your question "B," the merger will not change the policy of the Interborough with regard to extensions. If there is any change it would be forced by the hostility of those who have arrogated to themselves representation of the city's interests, as well as of personal interests. They have assumed that the combined companies are incapable of conducting transportation properly, and have charged them with the intention of refusing to serve the public.

There need be no public anxiety occasioned by the adjustment of transportation matters in the City of New York. The combined companies seek to promote the efficiency of their service on sound and stable lines of operation, to the end that the public may be better served, and that rapid transit facilities may be more speedily extended between the several boroughs. I remain, yours truly,

AUGUST BELMONT, President.

Borough President Swanstrom, in commenting on Mr. Belmont's reply, said yesterday that he considered it entirely satisfactory, so far as it goes, and only regretted that it was not more explicit.

"There is one qualification to Mr. Belmont's statement regarding the merger policy toward subway extensions," he said. "Mr. Belmont says that the 'merger will not change the policy of the Interborough with regard to extensions,' but he adds that 'if there is any change it would be forced by the hostility of those who have arrogated to themselves representation of the city's interests as well as of personal interests.'

"I do not take this to mean that Mr. Belmont is complaining of any official hostility in the Rapid Transit Commission or in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, because those bodies have rights in the premises, the exercise of which cannot be termed an arrogation.

"He refers, no doubt, to Mr. Hearst and his associates of the Municipal Ownership League, who advocate and seek to establish the principal of municipal control and operation, as well as ownership, of the transportation lines. He probably anticipates vigorous opposition from that source, in the form of an attempt to force the city to build and operate its subways without the intermediation of contracting and operating companies."

Mr. Swanstrom added that he considered that Mr. Belmont in his letter had fairly pledged the companies in the merger to continue the policy begun and carried out up to the time of the merger.

ONE MIDSHIPMAN DISMISSED.

Coffin Convicted of Hazing—Decatur Acquitted and Rearrested.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 6.—The developments to-day at the Naval Academy were important. Stephen Decatur, Jr., the first of the members of the first class to be put on trial, was declared acquitted and restored to duty, but was rearrested shortly afterward, and will be tried under other charges of hazing, under the act of 1874, and of encouraging or countenancing hazing under the act of 1903. It is authoritatively stated that he will fight these charges.

Announcement was made unofficially that Midshipman Trenmor Coffin, Jr., of the third class, from Carson City, Nev., had been convicted of hazing and dismissed.

In the trial of Midshipman Marzoni it developed that a fagging system exists at the Academy, under classmen being expected to bring food from the breakfast table to upper classmen when the latter miss the formation.

It was also made clear that since the hazing investigation began upper classmen have been subjecting each other to the practices generally visited upon fourth classmen, so as to be able to testify that certain things were not done to under classmen only, and consequently did not constitute hazing.

George W. Simpson, a second class man, said to-day that he had often taken rolls and milk to Marzoni, and had done it as a matter of compulsion.

First Classman Edward S. Moses said he had done the same thing. He said, too, that with a few days' practice he had stood on his head 350 times successively and had felt no bad effects.

Capt. Rees, President of the court, said: "But don't you think that your three years' training has made you better able to stand such things?"

The midshipman answered, promptly and naïvely: "Yes, but I was out of practice."

TUNNEL WORKERS STRIKE.

New York Contracting Company's Men Demand More Pay.

The New York Contracting Company is having some trouble with the brakemen, switchmen, and firemen it employs in the Pennsylvania tunnel excavation. A delegate for the firemen and another for the brakemen told THE TIMES last night that many of the men had been out on strike for several days.

On Tuesday night, said the delegate, the brakemen stopped work and presented their demands to the contractors for an increase from $1.75 a day to $2. The switchmen, who have been getting $2 a day, now want $2.25, while the firemen, who are paid by the month, want an increase from $40 to $45.

Funds for Irish Home Rule Fight.

The Hoffman House Home Rule Committee was reorganized last Thursday night for the purpose of raising funds to help the Irish Party fight for home rule. Peter McDonnell was elected Treasurer. He contributed $200. John T. Crimmins has raised $8,000, and Justice Martin [illegible] Keogh $100. A meeting to raise additional funds will be held next week, when public [illegible] be held.

AUCTION SALES. AUCTION SALES.

By the Knickerbocker Art Galleries
C. E. SMITH.....Auctioneer
Important Sale of Rich Modern Furnish

The New York Times.

WEEKLY QUOTATION SECTION—PART SEVEN.

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SUNDAY, JANUARY 7, 1906.

JAN 1906

Sales of Stocks on New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 6, 1906.

Range for Year 1905. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1906. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Jan. 6. Bid.	Ask.	Week's Net Change	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Jan. 6, 6,715,693.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period	Range for Week Ended Jan. 6. First	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Jan. 6, '06.
24¼	13	23⅞	Jan. 4.	22	Jan. 3.	23½	23¾	+ 1⅛	**Allis-Chalmers Co.**	100	$19,820,000								16	25,700
68	46½	63¾	Jan. 4.	62	Jan. 2.	62¼	63¼	+ 1⅝	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1½		63	63¾	62	63	65¾	3,100
111⅜	70	111½	Jan. 2.	103⅞	Jan. 4.	109¼	109⅞	+ 1¾	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	158,357,900	Nov. 27, '05.	1½	Q	111¼	111¼	103⅞	109¼	73	889,220
29⅛	20	26⅝	Jan. 6.	24½	Jan. 3.	25¾	26½	+ 3	American Agricult. Chem. Co.	100	17,215,600									
95	89⅛	93½	Jan. 6.	93½	Jan. 6.	90	94¼	+ 2½	American Agricult. Chem. Co. pf.	100	18,133,000	Oct. 2, '05.	3		92½	93½	92½	93½	..	3,850
36¼	23	35	Jan. 6.	31⅛	Jan. 5.	34	34¼	+ ⅝	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000			SA	33½	34½	33½	33½	..	375
89	77	88	Jan. 5.	88	Jan. 5.	85	88	+ 1	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	4,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1½	Q	34	35	31½	34½	..	3,000
43⅞	31	41⅝	Jan. 2.	39½	Jan. 4.	40¾	40¾	..	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 2, '04.	½	Q	88	88	88	88	..	100
104½	91¼	100⅞	Jan. 2.	99⅛	Jan. 4.	99	100	+ ⅛	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Jan. 1, '06.	1¾	Q	41⅝	41¾	39½	40¾	33	18,875
175	175	190	Jan. 4.	190	Jan. 4.	190	200	+15	American Coal Co.	25	1,500,000				100	100¾	90½	100	94	1,750
40¾	27⅞	39½	Jan. 2.	37½	Jan. 5.	38½	38⅝	— ⅝	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '05.	1		190	190	190	190	..	100
97	89¼	93½	Jan. 4.	93½	Jan. 4.	92½	93½	+ 2½	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '05.	3		39¼	39¼	37½	38½	35	16,980
14	4¾	10⅞	Jan. 4.	10⅜	Jan. 4.	10½	10⅜	..	American Grass Twine Co.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	½	SA	33½	33½	33½	33½	..	300
11⅝	6	9⅞	Jan. 2.	9	Jan. 5.	8½	9⅛	— ⅜	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100				10½	10½	10¼	10¼	13	2,335
55⅛	29⅛	42	Jan. 2.	38	Jan. 5.	40⅜	40½	— 1⅛	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,543,500	Aug. 5, '05.	1		9⅝	9⅝	9	9	10	2,500
36	24⅜	40⅜	Jan. 6.	35¼	Jan. 2.	40⅜	40½	+ 5⅛	American Ice Securities Co.	100	14,298,300				42	42	39	40⅜	46	5,250
23	15¼	21½	Jan. 3.	20	Jan. 5.	20¼	21⅜	— 1¼	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000				35⅜	40¾	35¼	40½	..	47,130
48½	36	42	Jan. 3.	42	Jan. 3.	41	42	— ½	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	15,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1¾		21½	21½	20	20	15¼	900
76½	33	78⅝	Jan. 3.	75	Jan. 3.	77⅜	77½	+1.15	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000				42	42	42	42	..	150
122⅜	103⅜	118½	Jan. 2.	117	Jan. 4.	117	118	+ ¼	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Oct. 21, '05.	1¾	Q	77	78¼	75	77⅜	35	190,600
8¾	4	5	Jan. 3.	5	Jan. 3.	4½	5	+ ¼	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000				117¼	118¼	117	117½	104	1,450
28½	20	25½	Jan. 3.	25	Jan. 5.	25	25½	+ ⅝	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000				5	5	5	5	7⅛	100
170⅝	79⅝	165¾	Jan. 2.	162½	Jan. 4.	164½	165	— 4	Amer. Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 16, '05.	1¾	Q	25¼	25¼	25	25¼	..	1,200
137	111⅛	129⅞	Jan. 2.	127⅞	Jan. 6.	127	127¼	— 1⅝	Amer. Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	165¾	168½	162½	164½	80⅜	95,100
102	97¼	101	Jan. 6.	100⅜	Jan. 3.	100⅝	101	+ ¼	American Smelters' Sec. pf. B.	100	30,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	1¼	Q	129¾	129⅞	127¾	127¼	113	5,200
18⅝	6⅛	15	Jan. 2.	14⅜	Jan. 3.	14	14½	+ ⅞	American Steel Foundries.	100	17,700,000				100⅜	101	100⅜	101	..	1,300
67½	35⅛	51	Jan. 2.	49½	Jan. 5.	50	50½	—	American Steel Foundries pf.	100	17,700,000	Aug. 4, '04.	1		15	15	14⅝	14½	13¼	4,100
154⅜	130	156	Jan. 6.	149½	Jan. 2.	155	155⅜	+ 2	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	51	51	49½	50¾	54½	4,300
141	133	139¼	Jan. 3.	135⅛	Jan. 3.	139½	140	— ⅝	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	153	156	149½	155	141½	185,000
109⅝	91⅞	106	Jan. 2.	105¼	Jan. 5.	105⅜	105⅞	— ⅛	American Tobacco Co. pf. new.	100	78,689,100	Jan. 2, '06.	1½	Q Q Q Q	139¼	139¼	138⅞	138¾	139	300
47½	20⅜	48	Jan. 6.	40½	Jan. 4.	46½	46¾	+ 4	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000				105⅞	106	103½	105⅞	93½	4,740
108½	93¼	104½	Jan. 6.	103	Jan. 3.	104	104¾	— ⅝	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	24,998,500	Oct. 16, '05.	1¾	Q	42½	43	40⅝	40½	22½	61,795
235	103½	238	Jan. 2.	220	Jan. 5.	263½	264	— 22	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Oct.19, '05.	$1.25		103	104½	103	104¾	..	1,111
110¼	96	107⅜	Jan. 4.	107¼	Jan. 5.	107	110	— 1¼	Associated Merchants 1st pf.	100	6,253,900	Oct. 15, '05.	1¾	SA	296	298	230	264	105½	431,000
93⅜	77⅜	94⅜	Jan. 4.	89	Jan. 2.	94½	94⅝	+ 5	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	2	Q	107½	107½	107¼	107¼	96¼	210
105⅞	99	106	Jan. 3.	103¾	Jan. 6.	103	103½	+ ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '05.	2½	SA	89¼	94⅝	89	94½	86⅜	345,500
170	120	160⅝	Jan. 3.	157	Jan. 4.	159	159⅜	+ 1½	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	42,980,000	July 10, '05.	2½	SA	160⅝	166	160¾	160¾	101	4,903
														SA	159	160⅝	157	159½	123⅝	4,400
117	100¼	114⅝	Jan. 6.	112¼	Jan. 5.	114⅝	114⅞	+ 1⅝	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	124,531,000	Sep. 1, '05.	2½							
100	95⅜	99⅛	Jan. 5.	98	Jan. 3.	98	99½	+ 1½	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	159,973,800	Sep. 1, '05.	2	SA	113¼	114⅜	112¼	114⅜	103⅞	56,200
91⅝	56⅞	89⅛	Jan. 2.	86¼	Jan. 4.	88½	88⅝	..	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000			SA	98	99½	98	99¼	96¼	1,160
22½	16⅞	18½	Jan. 2.	18½	Jan. 2.	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000				80	88½	86¼	88⅜	59¾	52,105
															18½	18½	18⅛	18¼	11½	200
74⅞	67	69¾	Jan. 3.	69¼	Jan. 3.	70	70½	— 1⅝	**Canada Southern**	100	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '05.	1¼							
177⅜	130⅜	175	Jan. 3.	172⅜	Jan. 4.	174⅝	174½	..	Canadian Pacific	100	101,391,206	Oct. 2, '05.	3	SA	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	..	100
47⅞	40	45⅞	Jan. 2.	44½	Jan. 5.	45⅜	45¾	+ ¼	Central Leather Co.	100	37,599,500			SA	174⅜	175	172⅜	174¼	131⅞	38,530
105⅞	101⅞	104½	Jan. 3.	103⅛	Jan. 5.	108⅝	104	..	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	29,943,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾		45⅜	45⅞	44½	45¾	..	21,350
235	190	225½	Jan. 2.	222	Jan. 3.	223	229	+ 2	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	†27,431,800	Nov. 1, '05.	2	Q	104	104½	103½	104	..	3,100
60¼	45½	56⅝	Jan. 2.	54⅞	Jan. 5.	55⅝	56	— ⅛	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	†62,733,700	Nov. 20, '05.	1	J J A O	223½	225½	222	225	101¼	1,800
44½	30	30⅝	Jan. 3.	30	Jan. 4.	29½	31	— 2	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,800			A	56¼	56⅞	54⅞	55⅞	47¾	24,400
25⅝	17¼	21⅜	Jan. 2.	20⅜	Jan. 5.	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western.	100	44,464,500				30¼	30¼	30	30	42½	400
78⅛	60	76⅞	Jan. 3.	76	Jan. 3.	75½	76	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	Feb. 29, '05.	2½		21¼	21⅞	20⅜	21¼	22½	6,300
37⅛	29	35	Jan. 2.	34⅞	Jan. 4.	34½	35	+ ⅜	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,489,100				76	76¼	76	76¼	66	300
187¼	165⅜	183⅜	Jan. 6.	179⅜	Jan. 4.	183⅜	183⅝	+ 1⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,900	Oct. 10, '05.	3½	SA	35	35	34½	34⅜	35	400
192½	182½	190	Jan. 3.	187	Jan. 5.	190	191	+ 1½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	49,612,400	Oct. 10, '05.	3½	SA	181½	183⅜	179⅜	183¼	171½	91,470
249	190½	222	Jan. 2.	220	Jan. 4.	221	223	— 2	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	58,949,500	Jan. 2, '06.	3½	SA	190	190	190	190	185	225
20	7⅝	14	Jan. 2.	13	Jan. 2.	12⅝	13	— 1⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000			SA	221	222	220	221	208	4,500
13⅞	6	12⅜	Jan. 2.	11¼	Jan. 5.	11¼	12	— ⅝	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000				14	14	13	13	9¼	200
54	30⅜	42	Jan. 2.	40	Jan. 4.	39	41	— 1⅜	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼		12⅜	12⅝	11¼	12	10	6,000
111	90	107⅝	Jan. 4.	105	Jan. 3.	106	107	— 1⅜	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	35,597,000	Sep. 1, '05.	2		42	42	40	40¼	30½	900
59	38	51⅝	Jan. 4.	49½	Jan. 4.	49	51	— 1⅛	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	30,132,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	SA	107¼	107⅝	105	106½	91⅜	3,500
30½	22¾	31½	Jan. 6.	29⅝	Jan. 4.	31	31½	+ 1	Colorado Southe.n.	100	31,000,000				56⅜	57⅜	55½	57½	46¼	53,700
69⅞	52	70½	Jan. 6.	68	Jan. 5.	70¼	70½	+ ⅝	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '04.	2		30¼	31½	29½	31	22¾	49,032
55	32½	56⅜	Jan. 6.	53	Jan. 2.	54⅜	55	+ ⅝	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000				69⅞	70½	68	70⅜	61¾	7,800
20	11⅜	18	Jan. 2.	17⅛	Jan. 4.	17⅜	18	— ½	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,925,080	Mar. 1, '04.	¼		54¾	55⅝	53	54⅞	30⅜	13,900
214	175	181	Jan. ..	176½	Jan. 4.	176½	179	+ 2	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	Dec. 15, '05.	2	Q	18	18	17½	17⅝	17⅞	1,000
25⅜	9⅝	19⅝	Jan. 3.	17½	Jan. 3.	19⅜	19½	+ ⅜	Corn Products Co.	100	45,215,200	Feb. 10, '04.	1		181	181	176¼	179	193½	1,750
79	40	61⅛	Jan. 3.	59	Jan. 2.	57	61	+ 1½	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,380,700	Apr. 10, '05.	1		19	19⅝	18¼	19⅜	..	23,105
															60⅛	61¼	59	60½	77⅝	3,425
240⅝	178¼	226¼	Jan. 2.	220¼	Jan. 5.	223¼	225	— 1	**Delaware & Hudson**	100	40,040,000	Dec. 15, '05.	1¾	Q	224	226¼	220¼	223	184½	3,100
498½	335	460	Jan. 2.	439⅛	Jan. 3.	439	445	+17½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	28,200,000	Dec. 16, '05.	10	Ex	460	490	459½	460	340	2,200
39½	27½	39⅝	Jan. 2.	38	Jan. 3.	38¾	39	— ½	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	†38,000,000				39⅝	39⅝	38	39	32⅜	8,300
91¼	83½	88⅝	Jan. 6.	87	Jan. 4.	87	88	..	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	†45,705,700	July 15, '03.	2½		87½	88½	87	88	86⅜	1,450
12⅜	8	10	Jan. 4.	10	Jan. 4.	9½	11	..	Detroit Southern, trust rects.	100	9,506,800			SA	10	10	10	10	6⅜	100
96⅜	76⅛	95⅛	Jan. 2.	94½	Jan. 6.	94½	95	+ ½	Detroit United Railway	100	12,500,000	Nov. 1, '05.	1¼	Q	95	95¼	94½	94¼	76	800
54⅛	34⅞	53⅞	Jan. 2.	51½	Jan. 5.	52½	52⅝	+ ⅛	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	30,412,100	Oct. 28, '05.	1	Q	53¼	53⅞	51½	52⅜	37⅞	11,010
22⅜	11⅜	11⅞	Jan. 3.	10⅜	Jan. 6.	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅜	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000				10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	13¼	470
46⅜	21	40⅜	Jan. 4.	39½	Jan. 5.	39½	40	— ⅝	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000				40	40⅜	39½	40	25¾	900
157¼	143⅝	164½	Jan. 2.	160	Jan. 2.	160		+11½	**Eastman Kodak**	100	19,524,700	Jan. 1, '06.	3½	Q						
89¼	76	84⅜	Jan. 5.	81⅜	Jan. 3.	80	84½	+ 2½	Electric Storage Battery	100	16,000,200	Jan. 2, '06.	1¼	Q	160	164½	160	164½	..	200
52⅜	37½	49⅜	Jan. 2.	47⅞	Jan. 4.	49	49¼	+ ⅝	Erie	100	112,378,900			Q	81⅜	84⅜	81⅜	84½	..	825
85¼	74⅛	81⅝	Jan. 6.	80⅜	Jan. 2.	81⅜	81½	+ ⅜	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Sep. 7, '05.	2		48¼	49⅜	47⅞	49	30½	115,715
75⅜	55½	74½	Jan. 3.	73	Jan. 4.	73¼	74	+ 1⅛	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Oct. 9, '05.	2	SA	81	81½	80½	81¼	78¾	3,605
75	63	76	Jan. 2.	76	Jan. 2.	74	76	+ 1	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	SA	74	74½	73	73½	61¼	1,540
															76	76	76	76	..	100
145	60	141¼	Jan. 6.	138	Jan. 4.	140¼	141¼	+ 2¼	**Federal Mining & Smelting Co.**	100	6,000,000	Dec. 15, '05.	1¼							
110½	75	106	Jan. 6.	104	Jan. 4.	105½	106¼	+ 2	Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	100	12,000,000	Dec. 15, '05.	1¾	Q	139¼	141¼	138	141½	75⅜	1,200
														Q	105⅞	106	104	105½	..	1,760
80	56	77	Jan. 2.	77	Jan. 2.	76	80	— 1½	**General Chemical Co.**	100	7,410,300	Dec. 1, '03.	1¼							
167¼	101	103⅝	Jan. 6.	103¼	Jan. 4.	105	106	— ⅝	General Chemical Co. pf.	100	10,990,900	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	77	77	77	77	60	100
192	169	181	Jan. 5.	175½	Jan. 4.	179	179¾	+ 2½	General Electric Co.	100	48,271,900	Oct. 16, '05.	2	Q	103¼	103⅝	103¼	103⅝	..	300
..	..	10⅝	Jan. 3.	9⅝	Jan. 4.	..	..	+ ⅛	**General Electric rights.**	..	47,892,400				178¼	181	175½	179½	187	17,560
335	236	291½	Jan. 2.	283	Jan. 3.	290	290½	— ⅝	Great Northern pf.	100	124,443,100	Nov. 1, '05.	1¾	Q	9⅝	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	..	13,604
														Q	291	291½	283	290	240	11,520
38½	15	35	Jan. 3.	35	Jan. 3.	34⅝	37	..	**Havana Electric Ry.**	100	7,500,000				35	35	35	35	..	600
80	50	69¼	Jan. 5.	70	Jan. 3.	79½	79⅝	+ 1	Havana Electric Ry. pf.	100	5,000,000				79	79½	79	79¼	..	790
121¼	86⅝	119	Jan. 3.	117	Jan. 2.	116⅞	119	— ½	Hocking Valley.	100	11,000,000	July 17, '05.	1½		117	119	117	118	90¼	700
97¼	90	95⅞	Jan. 5.	95	Jan. 2.	95	96	+ 1⅛	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	July 17, '05.	2	SA	95	95¾	95	95¾	93¼	730
82	72	82	Jan. 4.	82	Jan. 4.	81	82	..	Homestake Mining Co.	100	21,840,000	Dec. 26, '05.	50c	M	82	82	82	82	..	100
183	152⅜	175¼	Jan. 2.	174⅝	Jan. 3.	175	176⅜	— ¼	**Illinois Central**	100	†95,040,000	Sep. 1, '05.	$3½	SA	175¼	175¼	174⅝	175	156¼	3,070
25¼	18⅛	23½	Jan. 2.	22	Jan. 4.	23⅜	23½	+ ⅛	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900				23½	23½	22	23⅛	22	11,250
88⅛	76	87	Jan. 6.	84⅜	Jan. 3.	87	87¼	+ 2	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Jan. 2, '06.	1½		85½	87	84⅜	87	76½	5,650
100	48	61¼	Jan. 2.	58	Jan. 5.	60	60½	+ 1	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	Oct. 2, '03.	1	Q	61¼	61½	58	60	60½	3,000
40⅞	26	28	Jan. 3.	27	Jan. 2.	27	28½	+ 2	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	Apr. 1, '05.	⅜		27	28	27	28	33½	200
88⅞	78½	80¼	Jan. 6.	80	Jan. 2.	80	81	+ 2	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Nov. 1, '05.	1¾	Q	80	80¼	80	80¼	87⅜	400
32	24	31	Jan. 4.	30⅜	Jan. 2.	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅛	Iowa Central.	100	3,522,100				29⅜	31	29⅜	30½	30⅜	13,245
61	50	60⅝	Jan. 3.	59	Jan. 2.	60	60½	+ 1½	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½		30⅝	60⅝	59	60½	56¼	9,200
58¾	20¼	58	Jan. 2.	57	Jan. 2.	58		+ 2	**Kanawha & Michigan**	100	†9,000,000									
87	81⅞	83⅜	Jan. 5.	83	Jan. 6.	83¼	84	+ ⅛	Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	12,510,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1	Q	57	58	57	58	37¾	1,164
36¼	22⅜	37⅞	Jan. 5.	35	Jan. 2.	38⅝	38¾	+ 1⅞	Kansas City Southern.	100	20,000,000				83¼	83⅝	83	83⅜	82⅜	800
72	52	71	Jan. 5.	67¼	Jan. 2.	70	70¼	+ 3	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000				35	37⅝	35	36⅜	27¾	36,525
63	10	65¼	Jan. 2.	63	Jan. 2.	63¾	64	+ 1⅛	Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago).	100	4,000,000				61¼	71	67½	70	52½	44,150
															63	63½	63	64	..	18,050
47½	23¾	40	Jan. 2.	38	Jan. 3.	38	41	— 1	**Lake Erie & Western**	100	11,840,000									
74⅜	54½	68	Jan. 2.	67½	Jan. 4.	67	70	— ½	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Nov. '06.	1		40	40	38	40	38	1,200
157⅜	134⅛	154⅝	Jan. 3.	151	Jan. 4.	153½	153⅝	+ 1⅜	Louisville & Nashville.	100	†60,000,000	Aug. 10, '05.	2		68	68	67¾	67¾	..	500
														SA	152¾	154⅝	153	153½	139¼	58,450
175	161	161½	Jan. 2.	161	Jan. 5.	161½	162	— 1½	**Manhattan Elevated**	100	55,200,900	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	161¼	161¾	161	161¼	168½	1,770
91	64⅝	78⅜	Jan. 2.	72⅝	Jan. 4.	73½	73⅝	— ⅛	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100					73¼	73⅝	72¾	73¼	74¼	15,800
123	114	124⅜	Jan. 2.	122⅜	Jan. 4.	124⅜	124½	— ⅛	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	Oct. 10, '05.	1¾	Q	124¾	124⅞	122½	124¼	115¾	17,000
26	18¼	23⅞	Jan. 2.	24⅛	Jan. 4.	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛	Mexican Central.	100	54,628,100				25½	25½	24¼	25¼	22⅜	19,800
155	140	*143	Jan. 2.	*143	Jan. 2.	140	148	..	Michigan Central.	100	†18,738,000	July 29, '05.	2	JA	143	143	143	143	..	10
84⅝	56¼	81⅞	Jan. 5.	81¼	Jan. 4.	81¼	82	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	2½		81¾	81⅞	81½	81¾	..	2,173
106	85	100½	Jan. 3.	101½	Jan. 3.	100	100½	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	July 15, '05.	2½	SA	100½	100½	100¼	100¼	..	400
145	89¼	144⅜	Jan. 6.	143	Jan. 2.	143	144	..	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	Oct. 16, '05.	2	SA	144⅜	144⅜	141½	142	90	2,100
173	143	176	Jan. 2.	173	Jan. 3.	174½	175	+ 2	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	Oct. 16, '05.	3½	SA	176	176	173	174	..	4,000
39¼	24	37⅞	Jan. 6.	36	Jan. 4.	37⅞	38	+ ⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	63,300,300				37	37⅞	36	37⅛	31¼	36,500
73	56¼	70¼	Jan. 2.	69⅜	Jan. 4.	69	69⅜	+ 1⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	12,000,000				70	70¼	69⅜	69⅞	63	3,300
110⅞	94½	101⅜	Jan. 2.	99	Jan. 5.	100⅜	101	+ ⅝	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,450,400	July 20, '05.	2½	JA	100⅜	101⅜	99	101	105½	22,800
158	137	148	Jan. 2.	147	Jan. 2.	147	150	+ 1	**Nashville, Chat. & St. L.**	100	†20,000,000	Aug. 1, '05.	2½	JA	147	148	147	148	138	300
69¼	52	69¼	Jan. 6.	67	Jan. 3.	68⅝	69	+ ⅛	National Biscuit Co.	100	23,236,000	Oct. 14, '03.	1	Q	69	69¼	67	69	56	20,970
120⅝	110	113¼	Jan. 5.	113¼	Jan. 5.	113½	115½	— 1½	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	24,904,500	Nov. 22, '05.	1¾	Q	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	115

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 6, 1906—Continued.

Ranges for Year 1905. High.	Low.	Ranges for Year 1906. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Jan. 6. Bid.	Ask.			Par Value.	Date.	Quarterly Dividends. Amt.	Cond.	Yearly Dividends. 1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	Last Sale.	Ago.	Sales for Week.
79	59	78¾	Jan. 4	78⅝	Jan. 4	78¼	80													
215¾	182	198½	Jan. 6	187	Jan. 2	199½	199¾	+	¾	New York Dock Co. pf.	100									
64	40¾	53¾	Jan. 6	51¼	Jan. 4	52	52½	+	½	New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	22,000,000	Dec. 15, '05.	2	SA	12%	12%	12%	12%	200	7,320
88½	76	86¾	Jan. 2	85	Jan. 4	86	86¼	+	1¼	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	40,000,000	Dec. 15, '05.	1¼	Q	5	5	5	5	41	1,400
96	91½	96	Jan. 6	93¾	Jan. 3	94	96	+	2½	Norfolk & Western.	100	60,000,000	Dec. 15, '05.	1¼	Q	5	5	5	5	79½	44,300
107	96¾	100	Jan. 6	98	Jan. 2	99¾	99¾	+	¾	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	23,000,000	Aug. 31, '05.	2	SA	6	6	6	6		510
216½	165	205	Jan. 2	199	Jan. 5	205¾	204	+	¾	North American	100	39,708,600	Dec. 1, '05.	1¼	Q	5	5	5	5	160	4,200
										Northern Pacific.	100	155,000,000	Nov. 1, '05.	2½	SA	205	205	198	204		15,100
3	1	3⅜	Jan. 3.	3⅜	Jan. 2.	3⅜	3¾	+	1	Ontario Mining	100	15,000,000	Dec. 30, '02.	30c	..	3%	3%	3%	3%	..	100
100¼	78¼	105	Jan. 4.	102⅝	Jan. 5.	104¼	105	+	¾	Pacific Coast.	100	7,000,000	Nov. 1, '05.	1½	Q	3.4%	105	103%	103%	79	600
108	103	105	Jan. 5.	105	Jan. 5.	105	105	+	3	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	100	2,625,000	Nov. 1, '05.	1½	Q	105	105	105	105	104	100
122	94	108	Jan. 3.	106	Jan. 3.	104	108	+	3	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	100	4,000,000	Nov. 1, '05.	1½	Q	106	106	106	106	85%	200
58⅝	33	48	Jan. 2	46	Jan. 5.	47¾	47½	+	1⅝	Pacific Mail.	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '90.	1	..	48	48	46	47¾	45	2,300
148	133½	144⅝	Jan. 2.	142⅜	Jan. 4.	143¾	144	+	⅝	Pennsylvania Railroad.	50	302,745,000	Nov. 30, '05.	6	SA	144⅜	144⅜	142⅝	144	137¼	22,600
115⅜	97¼	103	Jan. 2.	100¼	Jan. 4.	101⅛	101¾	+	1	People's Gas, Chicago.	100	32,980,100	Nov. 25, '05.	1½	Q	103	102	100¾	102	100¾	100
97¾	70	93	Jan. 4.	85	Jan. 4.	83	85	+	2	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	24,780,800	Aug. 15, '05.	1¾	SA	95	95	95	95	77	600
21	12⅝	15¾	Jan. 6.	14⅜	Jan. 4.	14⅝	16	+	⅝	Pittsburg Coal Co. of N. J.	100	22,000,000				15%	15%	14%	14%	..	200
39¼	45⅛	62	Jan. 5.	60	Jan. 5.	60	62	+	2¼	Pittsburg Coal Co. of N. J. pf.	100	32,000,000	Apr. 25, '05.	1¾	..	61¼	62	60	60	..	200
58⅜	34	55⅜	Jan. 2.	53¼	Jan. 4.	54⅝	55	+	⅛	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 31, '04.	1	..	55%	55%	53½	54%	37%	6,900
258	230	245	Jan. 4.	242	Jan. 4.	242	246		..	Pullman Company.	100	74,000,000	Nov. 15, '05.	2	Q	244	245	242	245	237	975
63¾	30	62⅜	Jan. 3.	60	Jan. 4.	61¼	61¾	+	¼	Railway Steel Spring Co.	100	13,500,000	Oct. 15, '05.	2	SA	61½	62¾	60	61¼	32	20,970
105	93	104½	Jan. 2.	103⅛	Jan. 5.	103½	104	+	1½	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	18,590,000	Dec. 20, '05.	1¾	Q	104¼	104¼	103½	103¼	94½	250
100	92	96	Jan. 4.	96	Jan. 4.	95	98	+	⅛	Railroad Sec., Ill. Cent. stk. ctfs.	100	9,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	2	SA	96	96	96	96	92½	100
145¾	79	145¾	Jan. 3.	139	Jan. 2.	143¾	145¾	+	5¾	Reading.	50	70,000,000	Aug. 1, '05.	2	SA	139	140¾	130	143¾	81¾	628,400
97	90	94	Jan. 5.	92¾	Jan. 2.	93¾	94¼	+	1½	Reading 1st pf.	50	25,000,000	Sep. 5, '05.	2	SA	92¾	94	92½	94	92	2,680
101	84	97¼	Jan. 3.	96¼	Jan. 2.	96	97½	+	¼	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,960,000	Nov. 10, '05.	2	SA	96½	97¼	90½	97	84½	1,850
36⅛	15	34¼	Jan. 2.	32½	Jan. 4.	34	34½		..	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,352,000				34	34¼	32½	34	16¾	18,000
108	67	107	Jan. 2.	105	Jan. 5.	106¾	106¾	+	⅛	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	20,952,000	Jan. 2, '06.	3½	Q	107	107	105	106¼	69¾	11,000
31½	21⅜	25	Jan. 6.	23⅝	Jan. 3.	24⅝	24¾	+	⅛	Rock Island Co.	100	39,627,500				25	23¾	24¼	36¼	17,400
85	60¼	63¼	Jan. 3.	61¼	Jan. 3.	62½	63	+	¼	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	46,950,400	Nov. 1, '05.	1	Q	62¾	63¼	61½	62¼	34½	3,400
41⅞	24½	42	Jan. 2	42	Jan. 2	40½	44	+	1½	Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	100	16,961,700	July 15, '01.	1	..	42	42	42	42	26¾	400
25	12	24	Jan. 6.	24	Jan. 5.	23½	24¼	+	2	St. Joseph & Grand Island.	100	4,000,000				24	24	24	24	..	100
96	48½	62¾	Jan. 2.	62¼	Jan. 2.	61	65	+	2⅝	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,500,000	July 15, '02.	2½	..	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	..	175
68	45	45½	Jan. 6.	47	Jan. 4.	45¼	45¾		..	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	1	Q	47½	48¼	47	48¼	70¾	1,230
194½	175	190	Jan. 3.	190	Jan. 3.	180	188	+	¼	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. stock ctfs.	100	7,217,800	Jan. 2, '06.	5	SA	190	190	190	179¼	100
135	130	129	Jan. 3.	122	Jan. 3.	128	140	+	3½	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. st. cfs. pf.	100	6,211,700	Jan. 2, '06.	1½	Q	129	129	120	129	..	100
27½	20	22	Jan. 3.	20¾	Jan. 2.	21	21¼	+	¼	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf.	100	16,500,000				22	22	20¾	21	25¾	4,040
66¾	55	56¾	Jan. 2.	53	Jan. 5.	54½	54¾	+	1	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	20,000,000				..	..	56½	53	54¾	2,820
115½	90	90	Jan. 2.	88¾	Jan. 4.	89½	89	+	¾	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	10,000,000				90	90	86¾	85¾	62½	5,920
72⅜	57¾	67¼	Jan. 6.	65⅝	Jan. 4.	67⅛	67¼	+	1	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	10,000,000	Oct. 2, '05.	2½	SA	69¼	67¼	65¾	67¼	64¼	64,810
122¾	115¾	118¼	Jan. 5.	117⅛	Jan. 3.	..	..		..	Southern Pacific.	100	197,849,200				..	..	..	..	116	1,553
38	28	37⅛	Jan. 3.	35¾	Jan. 2.	37	37¼	+	⅛	Southern Pacific pf.	100	40,000,600	July 17, '05.	2½	SA	117¾	113¼	117½	115¾	116	1,553
102½	95	100⅜	Jan. 6.	100	Jan. 2.	100⅜	100⅝	+	⅛	Southern Railway, extended.	100	119,900,600				36	37½	35¾	37⅛	34½	137,900
										Southern Railway pf., extended.	100	60,000,600	Oct. 17, '05.	2½	SA	100¼	100%	100	100¼	97½	2,089
148	68	139¼	Jan. 6.	129	Jan. 2.	130¾	140	+	8	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	100	22,553,600	Nov. 1, '05.	1	Q	132	130¼	120	130¼	70	28,300
41	25⅜	33⅜	Jan. 5.	32⅜	Jan. 4.	33¼	33⅜	+	½	Texas Pacific.	100	39,780,000				3.3%	33⅜	32%	33¼	35	4,800
68	37½	66¼	Jan. 2.	64½	Jan. 2.	65¾	66¼	+	½	Texas Pacific Land Trust.	100	7,655,500				64%	66¼	64%	66¼		2,600
141	120	136	Jan. 2.	135	Jan. 3.	135	136	+	1½	Third Avenue.	100	10,000,000	Oct. 21, '05.	1¼	Q	136	135	136	131	1,560
27¼	22¾	32⅞	Jan. 2.	32½	Jan. 3.	32½	32⅞	+	¼	Toledo Railways & Light Co.	100	12,000,600	Nov. 2, '05.	1	SA	32⅞	32¾	32½	32⅜		800
42⅜	34½	36	Jan. 6.	35	Jan. 5.	34¾	35¾	+	¾	Toledo, St. Louis & Western.	100	10,000,000				35%	36	35	36½		800
65	51¾	57	Jan. 2.	56	Jan. 5.	55¾	56½	+	1½	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000				57	57	56	56½	54¾	950
122½	105	118	Jan. 6.	117	Jan. 5.	117⅛	118	+	½	Twin City Rapid Transit.	100	18,000,000	Nov. 15, '05.	1¼	Q	117½	118	117	118	105	2,400
15¾	8⅝	14	Jan. 2.	13⅛	Jan. 6.	13⅝	13¾	+	⅞	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	16,000,000				14	14	13½	13½	9⅝	1,300
82¾	68	81½	Jan. 2.	80½	Jan. 5.	80½	82	+	1½	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	Oct. 16, '05.	1¾	Q	81½	81½	80½	80¼	73½	540
151½	113	155⅞	Jan. 6.	148	Jan. 3.	152⅝	153⅛	+	4¾	Union Pacific.	100	188,620,900	Oct. 1, '05.	2½	SA	150½	150⅞	148	152⅝	113¼	933,335
101⅝	85½	90¼	Jan. 2.	89	Jan. 2.	87	90	+	2	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,567,300	Oct. 1, '05.	2	SA	89½	90	90	90	87¾	1,490
85	80	87	Jan. 4.	85¼	Jan. 2.	86½	87¼	+	2	United Railways of St. Louis pf.	100	12,983,200	Oct. 10, '05.	1¾	Q	85¼	87	85¼	87	..	1,625
92½	21¼	91¼	Jan. 6.	88¾	Jan. 3.	91	92	+	1	United Railways Investment Co.	100	10,000,000				88¾	91¼	88½	91¼	21½	4,100
94½	64¾	91	Jan. 6.	87	Jan. 2.	90¼	91	+	2¼	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,600	Jan. 2, '06.	2½	SA	88¼	91	87	91	65¾	3,900
44¾	19⅞	52⅜	Jan. 6.	46¼	Jan. 2.	51¼	52	+	6	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. Co.	100	12,100,900	Dec. 1, '05.	1	Q	47¼	52⅜	46¾	51¾	23¼	45,710
97⅜	79¼	95⅝	Jan. 2.	94	Jan. 2.	93	96	+	1	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	Dec. 1, '05.	1¾	Q	94	95¾	94	95¾	83¾	5,900
96½	77	89⅞	Jan. 2.	88	Jan. 4.	88¼	89	+	2	U. S. Realty & Improvement Co.	100	16,155,300				89⅞	89⅞	88	88	79½	400
40½	18	34	Jan. 2.	32	Jan. 4.	31⅝	32¾	+	½	U. S. Reduction & Refining Co.	100	5,918,800				33¼	34	32	32	..	4,200
73¾	35	71	Jan. 4.	69¼	Jan. 5.	68	71	+	1	U. S. Reduction & Refining Co. pf.	100	3,945,800	Jan. 1, '06.	1¾	Q	70¼	71	69½	69½	..	1,100
58¾	53⅜	54	Jan. 2.	51	Jan. 6.	53¾	53¾	+	¼	United States Rubber Co.	100	22,695,000	Apr. 20, '00.			53¼	56	51	53¼	35¼	10,550
116¾	98¾	111	Jan. 6.	106¼	Jan. 2.	110½	111¼	+	1½	United States Rubber Co. 1st pf.	100	28,705,900	Oct. 31, '05.	2.	QO	106¾	111	106½	111	98¾	1,700
83⅝	75	85	Jan. 2.	83	Jan. 2.	84¼	85	+	2	United States Rubber Co. 2d pf.	100	8,477,300	Oct. 31, '05.	1¼	QO	83	85	83	84½	..	6,400
43¼	24⅞	44⅜	Jan. 6.	42	Jan. 5.	44⅛	44¼	+	1½	United States Steel Corporation.	100	508,495,200	Dec. 30, '03.	½		43¼	44⅜	42	44⅜	25%	670,730
107	90⅜	107½	Jan. 2.	105	Jan. 5.	106⅝	106⅞	+	⅛	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	380,314,100	Nov. 30, '05.	1¾	Q	107	107½	105	106⅝	91¼	40,822
56⅜	28⅜	58	Jan. 2.	52	Jan. 5.	54	54½	+	2⅜	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.	100	27,984,400	June 1, '08.	1¾		57	58	52	54¼	37¼	51,145
118¾	103⅞	117½	Jan. 2.	114	Jan. 4.	115	116	+	1½	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co. pf.	100	18,000,600	Oct. 15, '05.	2	Q	117½	117½	114	115½	109¾	1,000
52½	36	51½	Jan. 3.	50⅝	Jan. 2.	50⅝	51½	+	⅝	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.	100	8,641,600				50%	51¾	50%	50¼	40	810
54¾	49	53	Jan. 4.	52	Jan. 2.	..	..	+	1	Vulcan Detinning Co. pf.	100	1,500,000	Oct. 20, '05.	1¾	Q	52	53	52	53	..	200
24¼	17⅛	21	Jan. 3.	20¾	Jan. 5.	20¾	20⅝	+	⅛	Wabash.	100	38,000,000				20%	21	20¼	20⅝	21⅜	3,300
48	37	41⅞	Jan. 2.	40½	Jan. 3.	40¾	41		..	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000				41	41⅞	40½	41	42⅛	9,100
30	26¼	37⅞	Jan. 6.	32	Jan. 3.	37⅝	38	+	7⅜	Western Maryland.	50	15,685,400				32¼	37⅜	32	37⅜	..	24,250
95¼	92	95⅝	Jan. 5.	93	Jan. 3.	93	95¼		..	Western Union Telegraph.	100	97,370,000				93	93⅝	93	93⅝	93¼	1,026
184	152	176	Jan. 3.	172¼	Jan. 5.	173	174⅜	+	4½	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	30,986,350	Oct. 10, '05.	2½	Q	172¾	176	172¾	174½	179	1,000
19⅜	15	18⅞	Jan. 2.	18⅛	Jan. 2.	17⅛	18		..	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	20,000,000				18½	18⅞	18%	18⅞	19½	300
48	36	42⅜	Jan. 4.	41½	Jan. 2.	42	42½	+	⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,998,900				42	42⅜	41½	42%	45¾	1,000
25½	20	26¾	Jan. 2.	26¼	Jan. 6.	26	26¼	+	⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,993,500				26¼	26%	26%	26%	26	900
25½	20	23¾	Jan. 6.	22	Jan. 5.	23¾	23¾	+	⅛	Wisconsin Central.	100	16,147,900				23%	23%	23%	23%	21¾	600
64½	45	61½	Jan. 6.	60¾	Jan. 3.	61¼	61½	+	½	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,297,200				61	61½	60%	61½	45¾	600

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CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers	1¼	Louis. & Nash.	1⅛
Allis-Chalmers pf.	1⅛	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	
Am. Ag. Chem.	3	pf.	2
Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	2½	Nash. C. & St. L.	1
Am. Coal.	1¾	N. Y. Air Brake.	1¼
Am. Col. Oil pf.	2¼	N. Y., N. H. & H.	3½
Am. Ice Sec.	5½	Norf. & West.	1⅛
Am. Locomotive	1½	Norf. & W. pf.	2½
Am. Sugar Ref.	2½	Ont. Mining.	1
Am. Woolen.	4	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	3
At., Top. & S. F.	5¼	Peo. Gas, Chicago.	1
Atl. Coast Line.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L.	2
Balt. & Ohio.	1⅝	Reading.	5½
Balt. & O. pf.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Cent. of N. J.	2	Rubber Goods.	1⅞
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅜	St. J. & Grand Isl.	2
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F., C. &	
Col. Fuel & I.	1⅜	E. I. ctfs.	14
Col. Southern.	1	Southern Pacific.	1
Del., L. & W.	17½	Southern Railway.	1⅝
East. Kodak.	11½	Tenn. Coal & I.	3
Elec. Stge. Battery.	2½	Union Pacific.	4⅝
Evans. & T. H.	1	U. Rys. of St. L. pf.	2
Fed. M. & S.	2½	U. Rys. Invest.	1
Gen. Electric.	2½	U. Rys. I. pf.	2¾
Havana El. pf.	1	U. S. Pipe.	6
Hocking Valley pf.	1⅝	U. S. Pipe pf.	1
Int. Paper pf.	2	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	1⅛
Int. Steam Pump.	2	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	2
Iowa Central pf.	1¼	U. S. Steel.	1¼
Kan. & Mich.	2	Vulcan Detinning pf.	1
Kan. City So.	1⅛	West. Maryland.	1¾
Kan. City So. pf.	3	West. El. & Mfg.	4½
Knick. Ice, Chi.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper.	1¼	Man. El.	1¼
Am. Beet Sugar pf.	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
Am. Hide & L. pf.	1¼	Nat. Bis. pf.	1½
Am. Linseed.	1½	Nat. Lead pf.	1⅝
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	4	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d	
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	1⅜	pf.	1⅞
Anaconda Copper.	22	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	2
Assoc. Merch. 1st pf.	1¼	Pacific Mail.	1⅜
Can. Southern.	1⅝	Pitts. Coal pf.	2½
Chi. & Alton.	2	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	1½
Chi. & N. W.	2	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2⅝
Chi. Term. Trans.	1⅜	St. L. & S. F., C. &	
Chi. Un. Tr. pf.	1⅜	E. I. pf. ctfs.	5½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅜	St. L. S. W.	1¼
Consol. Gas.	2	St. L. S. W. pf.	1
Corn Prod. pf.	1⅛	Third Avenue.	1⅜
Del. & Hudson.	1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1⅝
Erie 2d pf.	1⅜	Union Bag pf.	1¼
Fed. M. & S. pf.	2	U. S. Realty.	2
Gen. Chemical.	1½	Va. Car. Chemical.	2⅝
Lake Erie & W.	1	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	1½

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. conv.	1¼	L. & N. col. tr. 5s.	1
Buffalo Gas 5s.	1	Met. St. general.	1
Cent. of Ga. 5d pf. inc.	1	Met. St. ref.	1¼
Chi. & Alton 3s.	1¾	Mo. Pacific 4s.	1⅛
Chi. & N. W. 3½s.	1	Nat. Mex. con. 4s.	1
Dul., S. S. & At. 5s.	1¼	N. Y. Gas, El. L. H. & P. 4s.	2½
E. T., Va. & Ga. D.	1¼	Union Pac. conv.	3⅞
Erie gen. lien.	1	Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s.	1
Int. Paper conv.	⅝	West. Md. conv.	4
Kan. City So. 3s.	2½	West. Md. 4s.	1⅝

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	2⅝	Mex. Cent. con.	2⅝
	1½	Mex. Cent. 3d inc.	1

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Jan. 8.

A. J. Crawford Co.—Annual meeting.
Associated Merchants—Books close for dividend on first and second preferred.
Auto Lighter Co.—Annual meeting.
Charles Cranke Co.—Annual meeting.
El Paso (Texas) Electric Co.—Annual meeting.
Gotham Rubber Co.—Annual meeting.
Hamilton Bank Note Co.—Annual meeting.
Le Hess & Co.—Annual meeting.
New York Tunnel Co.—Annual meeting.
Pneumatic Gas Lighter Co.—Annual meeting.
Sibley Pyrographic Manufacturing Co.—Annual meeting.
Sperry & Alexander Co.—Annual meeting.
Southern New England Telephone Co.—Books close.
Tamarack Mining Co.—Books close.
United Copper Co.—Books close.
United States Muff Bed—Annual meeting.
Velutina Bias Co.—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, Jan. 9.

Annual meetings National banks.
American Ice Co.—Annual meeting.
Booth Brothers & Hurricane Isle Granite Co.—Annual meeting.
Central & South American Telegraph Co.—Dividend payable.
Consumers' Coupon Co.—Annual meeting.
Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern Railroad—Annual meeting.
Federal Lumber Co.—Annual meeting.
Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co.—Annual meeting.
J. B. Stetson Co.—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Lincoln (Neb.) Traction Co.—Books close.
N. Erlanger, Blumgart Co.—Annual meeting.
North Chicago Street Railway—Annual meeting.
Ontario, Carbondale & Scranton Railroad—Annual meeting.
Paddock & Fowler Co.—Annual meeting.
Standard Oil Co.—Annual meeting.
Thirty-fourth Street Safe Deposit Co.—Annual meeting.
Title Insurance Co., New York—Annual meeting.
West Chicago Street Railway—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, Jan. 10.

Alliance Realty Co.—Books close.
American Cement Co.—Books close.
American Sugar Refining Co.—Annual meeting.
American Typefounders' Co.—Dividend payable Jan. 15 to holders of record this date.
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad—Dividend payable.
Barretts, Palmer & Heal Dyeing Establishment—Annual meeting.
Broadway Trust Co.—Annual meeting.
Buffalo Brake Beam Co.—Annual meeting.
Byron W. Greene, Jr., Co.—Annual meeting.
Consolidated Ice Co., Pittsburg—Books close.
Engineering Review—Annual meeting.
Estate of N. Low—Annual meeting.
Federal Lumber Co.—Annual meeting.
Fleischmann Realty Construction Co.—Annual meeting.
Franklin National Gas Co.—Annual meeting.
Fruit Auction Co.—Annual meeting.
Hamilton Woolen Co.—Dividend payable.
Hilbert Curative Foot Gear Institute—Annual meeting.
Mercantile Guarantee Co.—Annual meeting.
Mitchell Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
Mohawk Mining—Dividend payable.
National Lead Co.—Books close.
National Licorice Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Northern Securities—Dividend payable.
San Luis Mining Co.—Dividend payable Jan. 20 to holders of record this date.
Savannah Electric Co.—Annual meeting.
Union Switch and Signal Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Union Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
United Railways of St. Louis—Dividend payable on preferred.
United New Jersey Railroads and Canal—Dividend payable.
Vulcan Detinning Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Westinghouse Air Brake Co.—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Machine Co.—Dividend payable.

Thursday, Jan. 11.

C. N. Chadwick Co.—Annual meeting.
Detroit United Railway—Books close.
P. W. Gesswein Co.—Annual meeting.
H. B. Claffin Co.—Annual meeting.
Hudson Valley Underwear Co.—Annual meeting.
Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad—Books close.

Friday, Jan. 12.

Champion Comstock Mining Co.—Annual meeting.
Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad—Books close.
International Nickel Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Nineteenth Ward Bank—Annual meeting.
Street's West Stable Car Line—Books close for dividend on common.

Saturday, Jan. 13.

Jacqueline—Special meeting.
Lehigh Valley Railroad—Dividend payable.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Surplus Reserves Reduced to $571,000 —Loans and Deposits Increased.

The changes in the bank statement yesterday reduced the surplus reserve from above $4,000,000 reported the previous week to $571,000. The cash item, instead of the gain which had been indicated by the known movements of money as estimated on Friday, showed a decrease of $2,196,700. This was just about the amount which it was thought the banks had gained on the known movements of cash. The increase in loans was smaller than had been anticipated in some quarters. It amounted to $3,633,300, while the deposit account showed an increase of $6,091,500. The changes in cash showed that the banks gained $2,470,900 in legal tender, but the loss in specie was heavy enough to change this to the loss actually reported. A year ago at this time the banks held a surplus reserve of $11,606,250.

The items of last week's bank statement, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of Jan. 7, 1905, follow.

LIABILITIES.

	1906.	Decrease.	1904.
Capital.	$115,972,700	.....	$115,972,700
Profits.	140,180,500	.....	134,323,700
Deposits.	983,742,800	*$6,091,500	1,109,168,600
Circulat'n	52,912,900	183,100	43,172,400
Total.	$1,392,789,200	*$5,908,400	$1,402,637,400

ASSETS.

Loans.	$1,004,658,300	*$3,633,300	$1,069,742,700
Specie.	167,336,600	5,680,600	203,084,600
Leg. ten.	79,170,700	*2,470,900	85,216,400
Total.	$1,251,165,000	*$1,434,600	$1,358,643,100
Res. held	246,506,700	2,196,700	238,906,400
Leg. res.	245,935,700	*1,522,875	277,283,150
Surp.	$571,000	$3,721,575	$11,606,250

*Increase.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Jan. 5, 1906.	$12,934,606
Week ended Jan. 6, 1905.	13,914,053

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Jan. 2, 1906.	$12,208,622
Week ended Jan. 3, 1905.	10,200,858

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 5, 1906.	$26,278
Week ended Jan. 6, 1905.	22,100

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 5, 1906.	$516,000
Week ended Jan. 6, 1905.	2,538,370

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 5, 1906.	$491,724
Week ended Jan. 6, 1905.	2,504,270

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Jan.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan 6, 1906.

BONDS Sales W'k Ended Jan. 6, $13,842,000	Week ended Jan. 6, 1906. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103⅜	104	103¾	104	11¼
Alabama Central 6s	113	113	113	113	1
American Cotton Oil 4½s	97½	97½	97½	97½	5
American Hide & Leather 6s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	13
American Ice Securities 6s	87½	87½	87	87½	82
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	102	102	102	102	3
American Tobacco 6s	115	115	114⅝	115	168
American Tobacco 4s	80¾	80¾	80¼	80¾	351
American Tobacco 4s reg	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	1
Ann Arbor 4s	98	98	97½	97½	5
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	102⅝	103¼	102⅝	103⅛	135½
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adj. 4s	94	94¼	94	94¼	27
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé ad. 4s, stamped	94⅜	94¼	94	94	41
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé conv. 4s	102½	104	102½	103⅜	389½
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	101½	102	101⅜	101½	68
Atlantic Coast Line, L. & N. col. 4s	95	95	94⅝	94⅝	2
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	94¼	94⅝	94¼	94¼	34
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	103	103⅛	103	103⅛	47½
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s reg	101½	102	101¼	102	10
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest. Div. 3½s	91¼	91⅜	91	91⅜	37½
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	93¼	93½	97⅜	96⅜	147
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. Junc. & M. Div. 3½s	91¼	91½	91⅜	91⅜	7
Broadway & Seventh Avenue consol. 5s	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	108	108⅛	107⅞	108⅛	20
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	97¼	97½	96⅞	96⅞	109
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	112	112½	111½	112	95
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	112¼	113½	112¼	112⅝	20
Buffalo Gas' 5s	80⅜	80⅜	80	80	10
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st ref. 4s	99½	99½	99¼	99¼	8
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & North. 1st 5s	100½	100⅜	100¼	100⅜	3
Canada Southern 1st 5s	101	101¼	101	101½	25
Canada Southern 2d 5s	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	2
Canada Southern 2d 5s reg	105⅜	105⅜	106⅜	105⅜	10
Central Branch Railway 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	11
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	113½	113⅜	113¼	113⅜	11
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	94	94	94	94	12
Central of Georgia 1st-5s	120	120	120	120	1
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	82	82	81½	81½	27
Central of Georgia 3d pf. inc. 5s	76½	76½	76½	76½	1
Central Leather 5s	100½	101½	100¼	101	153
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	131½	131½	131¼	131¼	6
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s reg	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾	¼
Central Pacific grtd. 4s	101⅝	101¾	101⅜	101⅜	87
Chesapeake & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st 4s	102	102	102	102	1
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	108½	108⅝	107⅞	108⅝	84
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	118½	119	118½	119	2
Chicago & Alton 3½s	78⅝	78⅝	78½	78½	16
Chicago & Alton 5s	82½	82½	82½	82½	3
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s	97⅞	100⅞	99¼	100	380
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s reg	99½	99⅞	99½	99⅝	27
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	94⅝	95½	94⅝	95⅛	9
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy deb. 5s	106⅜	106⅜	106	106⅛	19
Chicago & Eastern Illinois ref. 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½	2
Chicago & Eastern Illinois consol. 6s	132	132½	132	132½	3
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	5
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	3
Chicago, Ind. & Louisville ref. 6s	132⅜	132⅝	132½	132½	4
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, So. Minn. Div. 6s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi., Pac. & W. 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	2
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, gen. 4s, SeriesA	109½	109½	109½	109½	2
Chicago & Northwestern gen. 3½s	100	100	100	100	12
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s	119	119	119	119	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 5s	89	89	88¼	88¼	94
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	103	103⅜	103	103⅜	19
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific ref. 4s	95⅝	95⅝	95	95	70
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	80	80	79½	80	135
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s, coup. off	98	98	98	98	5
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf 5s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅜	108⅝	20
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	102⅝	103¼	102⅝	103¼	32
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	104	104	104	104	1
Colorado Industrial 5s, SeriesA	78½	78	78	78⅝	589
Colorado Industrial 5s, SeriesB	78	78½	77½	78	357
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	75	76⅜	74⅜	74⅜	58
Colorado Southern 1st 4s	93½	94⅝	93⅝	94	56
Consolidated Gas conv. deb. 6s	164½	164½	164½	164½	5
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	80⅝	80⅝	80⅜	80⅝	6
Columbus & Hocking Valley ext. 4s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞	1
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	99¼	100	99¼	100	8
Detroit Mackinac gold 4s	95	95	95	93	5
Detroit United Railway consol. 4½s	94½	94⅝	94⅜	94⅜	1
Distillers' Securities Corporation 5s	83	83	82¾	82¾	88
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	113¼	113¾	113¼	113¾	1
Elmira, Cortlandt & Northern 5s	105¼	105⅝	105⅛	105⅛	10
East Tenn., Va. & Georgia div'l 5s	114⅝	114⅝	114⅜	114⅜	1
Erie 1st consol. 4s	99⅝	99⅝	99¼	99⅝	13
Erie general lien 4s	91½	93	91½	93	57
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. tr. 4s	95⅝	96	95¾	96	28
Erie convertible 4s	108	108⅜	107⅞	108	207
Erie & Pittsburg gen. gtd. 3½s, SeriesB	96¼	96¼	96¼	96⅛	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	113	113	112⅞	112⅞	37
General Electric 3½s	88	88	88	88	1
Green Bay & Western deb. B.	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	39
Henderson Bridge 1st 6s	108¼	108½	108¼	108½	2
Hocking Valley 1st 4½s	107½	107½	107¼	107½	3
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	99	99	99	99	2
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	1
International Paper 6s	110¼	110¼	110	110	55
International Paper conv. 5s	97	100	97	98⅝	125
International Steam Pump 6s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	2
Iowa Central ref. 4s	86	86½	86	86½	8
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis 4s	87	87¼	87	87¼	12
Kansas City Southern 3s	73¼	75⅝	73¼	75¼	243
Kentucky Central 4s	99	99	99	99	5
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	122½	122½	122½	122½	1
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Lackawanna Steel 5s	106½	107	106¾	107	50
Lake Shore deb. 4s	101¼	101⅝	101¼	101⅝	66
Lake Shore 3½s	100	100	100	100	4
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	117½	118	117¼	118	8
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	10
Lehigh Valley Coal 5s	112	112	112	112	2
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal 4½s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	2
Long Island ref. 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	2
Long Island unified 4s	101¼	101⅜	101¼	101⅜	2
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	103½	104	103½	103½	31
Louisville & Nashville col. tr. 5s	115½	115¾	115¼	115¾	4
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	3
Louisville & Nashville coll. tr. 4s	98⅜	99	98⅜	99	22
Louisville & Nashville, N. O. & M. 1st 6s	128	128	128	128	2
Louisville & Nashville South. Ry. 5s. 4s	96	96	95¾	95¾	3
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	1
Manhattan consol. 4s	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝	8
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	105	105	104½	104½	5
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	90⅝	91¼	90⅝	91⅛	71
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s	113¼	116	112¾	116	13
Mexican Central consol. 4s	79	79	78½	78½	22
Mexican Central 1st income	25¼	25½	24⅝	25¼	568
Mexican Central 2d income	19	19	18¾	19⅛	15
Mexican Central 4½s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	4
Michigan Central 5s	120	120	120	120	1
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	106½	106½	106½	106½	1
Mil., Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	126½	126½	126½	126½	3
Minneapolis & St. Louis ref. 4s	96½	96½	96⅝	96⅝	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	113	113½	113	113½	9
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 5s	115¾	115⅞	115¾	115⅞	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	107½	108½	107½	108½	4
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	107	107	107	107	3
Missouri, Kansas & Oklahoma 5s	108½	109⅛	108½	109⅛	11
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	100	100⅝	100	100⅝	41
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	89¼	89½	89	89¼	30
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	106	108	106	108	6
Missouri Pacific trust 5s reg	104	104	104	104	25
Missouri Pacific 4s	93⅝	93⅞	93⅜	93⅞	3
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	123½	123½	123½	123⅝	12
Missouri Pacific 1st col. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	2
Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City 5s	97	97	96⅞	96⅞	27
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	123¼	122¼	122¼	122¼	1
Morris & Essex con. 7s	126⅜	126⅜	126⅜	126⅜	1
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis consol 5s	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	4
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis 1st 7s	118⅝	118⅝	118	118	9
Nassau Electric 4s	88	88½	88	88	14
National Starch 6s	85	85	85	85	5
National Railroad of Mexico con. 4s	95	95	95	95¼	20
New York Central deb. 4s, 1934	101¼	101⅜	100⅝	101	28
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	90¼	90¼	89¾	90⅛	23
New York Central gen. 3½s	98	99	98	98⅝	60
New York Cent., Mich. Cent. col. 3½s	89¾	89⅞	89⅜	89⅜	18
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	104⅜	104⅞	104⅛	104⅜	7
New York Dock 4s	97	97½	97	97½	4
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. coll. tr. 5s	106½	106⅝	106½	106⅝	9
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 5s	104	104	104	104	4
New York, Lack. & Western 1st 5s	126¾	126⅞	126¾	126⅞	3

BONDS. Week ended Jan. 6, 1906.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
New York, Lack. & Western constr. 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	3
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	102⅝	104	102⅝	104	17
New York & Queens Gas gen. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¾	3
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	101⅜	102	101⅜	102	86
Norf. & West., Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	94½	95	94½	95	22
Norfolk & Western div'l 1st 4s	98½	98½	98½	98½	4
Norfolk & Southern 5s	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	1
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104½	105½	104½	105¼	115
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s reg	104	104	104	104	2
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	76⅝	77	76⅜	77	30½
Northern Pacific terminal 6s	115	115½	115	115¼	14
Ohio River gen. 5s	110¼	110½	110¼	110¼	3
Oregon Railroad & Navigation cons. 4s	100¾	101	100¾	101	29
Oregon Short Line gtd. ref. 4s	96	96⅛	95¾	96	106
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	117⅜	117½	117⅜	117¼	14
Oregon Short Line 6s	123½	123½	123½	125½	4
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	104¼	104¼	104¼	103¼	8
Pacific of Missouri 2d 5s	119	119	119	119	10
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	103½	104	103¼	103⅜	271
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s, 1915	99½	99¼	99	99⅜	85
Pennsylvania 3½s, 1916	97½	97½	97¼	97⅜	5
People's Gas of Chicago 1st consol. 6s	122	122	122	122	1
People's Gas of Chicago ref. 5s	107⅛	107⅞	107⅛	107⅝	5
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	100	109	100	100	1
Peoria & Eastern income	78	78	78	78	3
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. L. 3½s, Ser. E.	94	94⅛	94	94⅛	7
Reading general 4s	101¼	102	100⅞	102	155
Reading gen. 4s reg	101½	101½	101½	101½	1
Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s	100¼	100¼	100	100	16
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	97½	97¾	97½	97¾	14
Rio Grande Western col. 4s	90	90	90	90	4
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg 5s	116	116	116	116	5
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 4s	92½	93	92½	93	11
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & Southern gen. 5s	116¼	116⅜	116¼	116¼	60
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. unif. & ref. 4s	92⅜	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝	22
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	85¾	85¾	85½	85⅝	127
St. Louis & Southwestern consol. 4s	81	81⅜	80¾	81⅜	80
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	96½	97½	96½	97½	62
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Mont. ext. 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	87⅝	88½	87½	87⅝	153
Seaboard Air Line 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	5
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	89½	90	89½	89½	42
Seaboard Air Line, Atlantic-Birm. 1st 4s	96⅜	96¼	96¼	96¼	10
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	100¼	100½	100¼	100¼	1
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	2
Southern Pacific 4s	94	94¼	93⅞	93⅞	39
Southern Pacific of California consol. 5s	119	119	119	119	1
Southern Pacific of California 6s, 1906	102	102	102	102	5
Southern Pacific of California 6s, 1912	113	113	113	113	1
Southern Pacific 4s, temp. ctfs.	95	95¼	95	95¼	157
Southern Railway 5s	118	118⅝	118	118	22
Southern Railway, Mob. & Ohio col. 4s	96¼	98½	96	96	5
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	96½	98½	96 ¾	98⅝	4
Standard Rope & Twine income	2	2¼	2	2¼	49
Terminal of St. Louis ref. 4s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	5
Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. gen. 5s	98	98⅞	97⅝	97⅝	10
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	122⅜	122⅞	121½	121⅝	13
Texas & Oklahoma 5s	106⅜	108⅜	106⅜	108⅜	1
Texas & New Orleans, Sabine Div. 6s	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	1
Third Avenue con. 4s	95	96	94½	96	29
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	113¼	113¾	113¼	113¾	1
Toledo & Ohio Central gen. 5s	107	107	107	107	18
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	92	92	92	92	5
Underground El. Rys., Lon., prof. sh. 5s	96¼	97	96½	97	109
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105	105⅝	105	105¼	203
Union Pacific conv. 4s	148	154	148	154	104
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	87⅜	87½	87⅜	87¼	33
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s	96⅜	97	96¼	97	1,371
United States S. Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s reg	97½	97¼	96¾	96¾	134
United States Reduction & Refining 6s	100	100¼	100	100¼	327
United States Realty & Improvement 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½	4
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	92	92¾	92	92¼	57
Virginia Midland gen. 5s	114	114	114	114	18
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 1st 4s	86¼	87½	86¼	86¾	42
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 2d 4s	34½	35	34½	35	54
Wabash 1st 5s	115¼	116⅜	115½	116⅜	27
Wabash 2d 5s	107	107½	107	107½	13
Wabash debentures B 6s	74	74½	73¼	73¼	87
Western Maryland 4s	86⅝	87⅝	86⅞	87⅝	128
Western Maryland conv. 4s	69	72	69	72	133
West Shore 4s	107⅜	107½	107⅜	107¼	34
West Shore 4s reg	106¾	106½	106⅜	106⅜	32
Western New York & Penn. 1st 5s	117	117	117	117	4
Western Union coll. tr. 5s	106	106	107½	107½	2
Western Union fund. & real estate 4½s	104½	104⅝	104¼	104⅝	20
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	91¼	91½	91	91⅜	26
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	5
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	92	93½	92	96¼	37
Total sales					$10,814,500

GOVERNM ENT BONDS

United States 2s, coupon	103¼	103½	103¾	103½	5
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	103½	103½	103½	103½	20
Imperial Japanese 6s	99½	100	99⅝	99⅝	130
Imperial Japanese 6s, 2d series	99⅝	99½	99⅝	99	3874
Imperial Japanese 4½s, K. L. & Co. ctfs	92⅝	93¼	92⅝	93	1,004
Imp. Jap. 4½s, K. L. & Co. ctfs., 2d ser	93	93⅜	92⅞	93½	1,004
Imp. Japanese 4s, K.-L. & Co. ctfs	87⅛	87¼	87	87⅛	2274
Republic of Cuba 5s	106	106	105⅝	106	39
United States of Mexico 4s	92¼	93¼	92⅝	92½	85
United States of Mexico 5s	99½	99½	99½	99½	5
Total sales					$2,987,500

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee Settlement 3s	95½	95¾	95½	95½	5
Virginia deferred 6s, B. B. & Co. ctfs	22	22	21	21	35
Total sales					$40,000
Grand total					$13,842,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1906.

Where no sale occurred in 1906 the last price in 1905 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	103¼	Jan. 5	103¼	Jan. 5	103½	Oct. 4
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon Q. Jan.					103½	Jan. 5
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.					102½	Dec. 21
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	103⅝	Jan. 3	103⅝	Jan. 3	103½	Jan. 3
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.					130¾	Dec. 18
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.					130¾	Dec. 20
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.					103⅜	Dec. 29
U. S. 3s, 10-30, 1918 reg. Q. F.					102¾	Nov. 9
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg., small					107	Jun. 28
Dist. of Columbia, 3-65s, 1924, F. A.					121	Mar. 16
Philippine 4s, 1914-1934 Q. F.					116¾	Dec. 1
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s Q. J.	99½	Jan. 5	99¼	Jan. 5	99½	Jan. 5
United States of Mexico 4s	95½	Jan. 5	95⅜	Jan. 5	95⅜	Jan. 6
Republic of Cuba 5s	106	Jan. 3	104⅝	Jan. 5	106	Jan. 5
Imp Jap. Government 6s	100	Jan. 6	99¾	Jan. 3	99⅝	Jan. 6
Imp.Jap.Gov.6s,K.-L.Co.ctfs.,2d ser	99⅝	Jan. 6	98⅝	Jan. 2	99	Jan. 6
Imp.Jap.Gov.4½s,K.-L.Co.cfs.,f.p.	93¾	Jan. 3	92⅝	Jan. 2	93	Jan. 6
Imp.Jap.Gov.4½s,K.-L. ctfs.,2dser.	93⅝	Jan. 3	92⅝	Jan. 2	93¼	Jan. 6
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4s, K.-L. temp. ctfs	87¾	Jan. 5	87	Jan. 2	87¼	Jan. 6

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES IN 1906.

Where no sale occurred in 1906 the last previous price is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.					102	Dec. 5, 1905
Alabama currency fund 4s J. J.					111	Mar. 20, 1904
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.					105½	Dec. 6, 1904
North Caro. consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.		U. S. 2, 1930, coupon			Q. Jan.	120½
North Carolina special tax A. O.					1¼	Dec. 22, 1904
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913 J. J.	95½	Jan. 4	95½	Jan. 4	95½	Jan. 4, 1906
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913, reg.					93¼	Dec. 20, 1904
Virginia deferred ctfs.					17	Dec. 13, 1905
Va. 6s Ex. Brown Bros & Co. ctfs	35	Jan. 2	21	Jan. 5	33	Jan. 6, 1906
Va. fund. debt 2-3s, 1991 J. J.					68¾	Jan. 17, 1905
Virginia funding debt 2-3s, reg.					68	Sep. 28, 1905

Complete Bond Quotation List of the N. Y. Stock Exchange for the Week Ended Jan. 6, 1906.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1906. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid As'd.	
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1950	QJ	98	Jan 3	97¼	Jan 6	97¼	Jan 6	..	..
At., T. & S. F. g. 4s, 1995	AO*	103⅝	Jan 3	102¾	Jan 2	103⅛	Jan 6	103	103¼
Do registered	AO*					101½	De 28, 05	..	102½
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	94¼	Jan 4	94	Jan 2	94¼	Jan 6	..	94¼
Do do registered	Nov.					93	Se 11, 05	..	..
Do stamped		93½	Jan 3	94	Jan 5	94	Jan 5	94	94¼
Do 50-year conv. g. 4s, 1955	*JD	104	Jan 6	102¾	Jan 2	103⅜	Jan 6	103¼	103⅜
Do deb. 4s, Series D, 1904	*FA					99	Au 15, 05	101⅝	..
Do deb. 4s, Series E, 1907	*FA					99⅜	My 2, 05	100⅜	..
Do deb. 4s, Series F, 1905	*FA					99½	No 3, 05	100⅜	..
Do deb. 4s, Series G, 1960	*FA					96¼	Je 17, 05	99½	..
Do deb. 4s, Series H, 1910	*FA					99½	Ja 10, 05	99	..
Do deb. 4s, Series I, 1911	*FA					98⅛	No 23, 04	98½	..
Do deb. 4s, Series K, 1913	*FA					97	Oc 26, 04	97½	..
Do deb. 4s, Serie L, 1014	*FA					97⅜	No 10, 02	97	..
Do Ea. Ok. Di. 1st g. 4s, 1928	*MS					99½	De 15, 05	..	98½
Atl. C. Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952	MS	102	Jan 3	101¼	Jan 4	101⅝	Jan 6	101½	102
Do registered						102	No 27, 03	..	..
Sa., Fl. & W. 1st c. g. 6s, 1934	*AO					131⅞	Se 19, 05	132⅜	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*AO					112⅜	Ja 26, 04	117⅝	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	MN*					114⅝	No 14, 05	114½	..
Bruns. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*JJ					100¼	No 6, 03	98¾	..
L. & N. col. g. 4s, Oct., 1952	MN	95	Jan 5	94⅜	Jan 6	94⅜	Jan 6	..	95
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf R. R and land grt. g. g. 4s, 1918	JJ					101	De 18, 05	99	..
Baltimore & Ohio—									
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ*	94⅝	Jan 2	94⅛	Jan 3	94⅜	Jan 5	94⅛	95⅛
Do do registered						96	No 7, 04	..	95
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	AO	103⅜	Jan 2	103	Jan 2	103⅜	Jan 6	103	103½
Do do registered		102	Jan 5	101½	Jan 5	102	Jan 5	..	..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	MN*	91½	Jan 3	91⅜	Jan 6	91⅜	Jan 6	91¼	91⅝
Do P., L. E. & West Va. ref. g. 4s, 1941	MN*	98½	Jan 6	97¾	Jan 5	98⅛	Jan 6	98	98⅛
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	*JJ	91¾	Jan 6	91	Jan 4	91⅜	Jan 6	91	91⅜
Do do registered						90½	Jy 16, 02	..	..
Mon. Riv. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*FA					106⅜	Jy 13, 05	106½	..
Cen. Ohio reo. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	MS					109	Ap 25, 05	108¾	109
Pitts., Cl. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	AO*					110½	Mr 7, 04	113¾	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ*					96½	De 20, 05	96⅜	..
Buff., R. & P. gen. g. 5s, 1937	MS*					123¾	No 21, 05	125	..
Clearf. & M. 1st gt. g. 5s, 1943	*JJ					103	Ap 14, 97	117	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	*FA					125⅜	De 27, 05	125½	126⅞
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JD*					125⅜	De 5, 05	126½	..
B. & S. 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	JJ	99½	Jan 4	99¼	Jan 4	99½	Jan 4	97½	..
Canada So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	*JJ	101½	Jan 4	101	Jan 4	101⅛	Jan 6	101	101½
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*MS					10	De 19, 05	..	..
Do do registered	*MS	105⅜	Jan 3	105⅜	Jan 6	105⅜	Jan 6	106½	108
Cen. R. U. Fac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	*JD					94	Ja 4, 05	95	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	FA	120	Jan 5	120	Jan 5	120	Jan 5	120	123
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	MN*	113⅞	Jan 5	113¼	Jan 3	113⅜	Jan 5	113¼	113⅝
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	MN*					110½	Je 7, 04	..	..
Do 1st pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1		94	Jan 2	94	Jan 2	94	Jan 4	93½	94
Do 2d pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1		82	Jan 2	81½	Jan 3	81½	Jan 5	80	82
Do do stamped						81	De 27, 05	..	..
Do 3d pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1		76½	Jan 2	76¼	Jan 2	76⅛	Jan 2	74½	76½
Do Chat. D. pu. m. g. 4s, 1951	*JD					93⅝	Jy 12, 05	92⅛	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	*JJ					113⅞	De 13, 05	110½	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. D. 5s, 1947	*JJ					110	Se 5, 05	112	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JJ					115½	Au 3, 05	110	..
Cen. R. & B. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	*MN					108¾	Au 4, 05	106⅛	..
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	*JD	131½	Jan 3	131¼	Jan 5	131¾	Jan 5	..	..
Do do registered	QJ					131⅜	De 27, 05	131	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	JJ*					113⅜	De 27, 05	111¼	..
Leh. & W. C. 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	MN					102	De 28, 05	102½	..
Do con. 7s, ex.at ½ to Je 1, 1910	QM	101⅞	Jan 5	101¾	Jan 5	101⅞	Jan 5	101	..
Ch. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	AO					104½	Oc 10, 05	103½	..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	AO					109⅛	De 19, 05	109½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	119	Jan 4	118½	Jan 2	119	Jan 4	118½	..
Do do registered	*MN					116¼	De 1, 05	116¼	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*MS	108⅜	Jan 6	107¾	Jan 3	108⅜	Jan 6	107¾	108½
Do do registered	*MS					101½	No 17, 05	..	..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	JJ*					113	Mr 8, 05	108	..
Do R. & A. 1st g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	102	Jan 3	102	Jan 3	102	Jan 3	..	..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	*JJ					98	Jy 26, 05	95	100
Do W. Sp. V. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MS					113¼	Fe 17, 05	111⅞	..
Greenb. Ry. 1st gtd. 4s, 1949	AO*					100	Se 23, 05	99	..
Chi. & Alt. ref. 3s, 1949	AO*	82½	Jan 3	82⅛	Jan 3	82¼	Jan 3	82	82¾
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950	JJ*	78¼	Jan 3	78½	Jan 3	78½	Jan 4	78½	78¾
Do do registered						80¾	My 4, 05	..	..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—									
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	*FA					102	De 14, 05	102	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	JJ*	95¼	Jan 3	94⅜	Jan 2	95⅛	Jan 4	94⅜	95¼
Do do registered						96⅛	Fe 24, 05	..	..
Do Illinois Div. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*					105¾	Au 8, 04	105¾	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	AO*					110¾	Ja 5, 05	108¾	..
Do do 4s, 1919	AO*					101⅜	No 14, 05	101⅞	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*MN					106	De 26, 05	106⅛	108
Do do registered	*MN					106¼	Je 16, 05	..	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	MS*					100	Ap 10, 05	99⅝	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*MN	106¾	Jan 2	106	Jan 2	106	Jan 4	106¼	..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911	*MS					112	De 28, 05	111½	..
C. & E. Ill. 1st g. 4s, ref. & imp. 1955	JJ*	94⅞	Jan 5	94⅝	Jan 5	94⅞	Jan 5	94½	..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	JD*					103⅜	De 11, 05	103⅝	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	AO*	132½	Jan 4	132	Jan 3	132½	Jan 4	132⅜	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	MN*	117⅜	Jan 4	117⅛	Jan 4	117⅜	Jan 4	117½	..
Do do registered	MN*					119½	Mr 2, 05	..	..
Chi. & Ind. C. R. 1st 5s, 1936	*JJ					120	No 20, 05	117¼	..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 6s, 1947	JJ*	132¾	Jan 2	132½	Jan 5	132½	Jan 5	132¾	..
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	JJ*					115½	De 5, 05	112	..
Louis., N. A. & C. 1st 6s, 1910	JJ*	107¾	Jan 4	107⅜	Jan 4	107⅜	Jan 4	107¼	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—									
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	JJ*					110¼	De 29, 05	107⅜	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Se. A, May, 1989	JJ	103½	Jan 5	103½	Jan 5	103½	Jan 5	103¼	111
Do do registered	QJ					103½	Je 18, 04	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Se. B, May, 1989	JJ					97½	De 7, 05	95½	97
Do C. & I. Su. D. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*					115¾	Oc 24, 05	112⅞	..
Do C. & M. River D. 5s, 1926	JJ*					118½	De 20, 05	116	..
Do do registered						118½	Ja 17, 03	..	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	*JJ					110¾	De 23, 05	107⅛	..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	*JJ	113½	Jan 3	113⅛	Jan 3	113⅝	Jan 4	113¼	..
Do Dak. & G. So. g. 5s, 1916	*JJ					112⅜	Ja 24, 05	108½	..
Do Far. & So. as. g. 6s, 1924	*JJ					137½	Jy 18, 99	126½	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*JJ					114⅜	Oc 13, 05	110⅞	..
Do do 5s, 1910	*JJ					106	Au 3, 04	103⅜	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	JJ*					185	De 12, 03	..	..
Do 1st Lac. & Day. 5s, 1919	JJ*					113⅜	De 12, 05	111⅛	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910	JJ*					109⅜	Ap 3, 05	104	..
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	*JJ	107¼	Jan 3	107¼	Jan 3	107¼	Jan 3	107¼	..
Do Southw. Div. 6s, 1909	JJ*					108	De 9, 05	106¾	..
Do Wis.-Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*					115¼	No 28, 05	112⅝	..
Mil. & N. 1st main l. 6s, 1910	*JD					110	Oc 10, 05	108½	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	*JD					116¼	Oc 11, 05	113	115
Chi. & N. W. c. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	QF					126	De 28, 05	..	126½
Do ex. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	FA15					104⅞	De 5, 05	103¼	..
Do do registered	FA15					102⅜	No 15, 05	104¾	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	MN*	100	Jan 2	100	Jan 2	100	Jan 5	99	100½
Do do registered	QF					103	No 19, 98	..	..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	AO*					114½	No 2, 05	114½	..
Do do registered	AO*					114	De 12, 05	114	..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	AO*					111	No 23, 05	110⅞	..
Do do registered	AO*					108¼	No 14, 05	109½	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	MN*					103¾	No 22, 05	103⅜	..
Do do registered	MN*					104	Mr 3, 04	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	AO15					111¾	Oc 31, 05	111⅛	..
Do do registered	AO15					108⅜	Ja 12, 04	..	..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*MN					116	No 3, 05	115¼	..
Do do registered	*MN					115	No 24, 05	115	116½
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	*MS					102¾	De 11, 05	103½	..
Ott., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	*MS					104	De 5, 05	103½	..
Win. & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	MN*					110¼	Mr 28, 05	105⅞	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*MN	126⅛	Jan 2	126⅛	Jan 2	126⅝	Jan 2	126½	..
Do ex. and im. s. f. 5s, 1929	*FA					120	De 20, 05	119¼	..
Do Ashl. Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*MS					142½	Fe 10, 02	132½	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	JJ*					131½	Ja 5, 05	128	..
Do con. deb. g. 5s, 1907	*FA					105	Se 9, 03	101¼	..
Do incomes, 1911	*MN					116	Au 21, 03	103	..
St. P. East. & Gr. Trk. 6s, 1913	JJ					122	De 1, 05	..	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	JJ*	119	Jan 4	119	Jan 4	119	Jan 4	118¾	..
Do registered	JJ*					123	My 22, 05	118	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	*JJ	103¼	Jan 4	103	Jan 2	103½	Jan 6	..	103⅛
Do do registered	*JJ					104¾	No 9, 05	..	..
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1934	AO	95⅜	Jan 2	95	Jan 4	95	Jan 6	94⅜	95
Do do registered						96	No 29, 05	..	..
Do col. tr. sc. 4s, Se. H, 1910	*MN					97	Jy 14, 04	94½	..
Do col. tr. sc. 4s, Se. I, 1911	*MN					97½	My 26, 05	94	..
Do col. tr. sc. 4s, Se. J, 1912	*MN					98⅜	De 19, 05	93¾	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. L, 1914	*MN					98½	My 26, 05	93	..
Do col. tr. sc. 4s, Se. M, 1915	*MN					96	No 11, 05	92¾	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. N, 1916	*MN					93	My 24, 04	92½	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. O, 1917	*MN					94½	De 14, 05	92¼	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. P, 1918	*MN					90	My 11, 04	92¼	..
Chi., R. I. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1913	MS*	89	Jan 2	88¼	Jan 3	88¼	Jan 4	87½	88½
Do registered						97	Fe 20, 05	..	..
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific R. R. col. tr. g. 4s, 2002	MN*	80	Jan 2	79½	Jan 3	80	Jan 6	79½	80
Do registered						79	De 19, 05	..	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	*JD	100⅜	Jan 5	100¼	Jan 3	100⅜	Jan 5	100¼	100⅜
Do do registered						101¾	Mr 14, 04	..	..
Do con. 1st and c. t. 5s, 1934	*AO					118¾	De 9, 05	119¼	..
Do do registered	*AO					120½	Mr 16, 03	..	..
C. R., I. & P. 1st 5s, 1921	AO*					111	No 20, 03	112	114½
Cho., Ok. & G. gn. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	JJ	105¾	Jan 3	105¾	Jan 3	105¾	Jan 3	105	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1952	*MN					115	Ap 20, 05	110	..
Keokuk & D. M. 1st 5s, 1923	AO*					110½	Se 9, 05	..	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1906. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid As'd.	
Do small bonds, 1923	AO*					102½	Ap 26, 01	102	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*JD					135½	De 27, 05	134½	..
Do do reduced to 3½s, 1930	*JD					93	De 19, 03	93	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*MN					135¾	No 8, 05	..	..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*MJ					129¾	Mr 3, 04	133	..
St. P. & S. C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*AO					123	Oc 24, 05	122¾	..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947	JJ*					100	De 30, 05	..	..
Do do coupons off		98	Jan 3	98	Jan 3	98	Jan 3	98¼	..
Chi. & W. I. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	QM					113½	De 16, 03	113⅝	114⅜
Chi. & West Mich. 5s, 1921	JD*					108	Ap 28, 02	..	..
Cin., H. & D. 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*JJ					112¾	Oc 10, 00	..	110
Cin., D. & I. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*MN					117¾	Oc 23, 05	..	..
C. I. & W. 1st & rf. gt. 4s, 1953	*JJ					90¾	Jy 13, 05	..	..
C., C. C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	*JD	103¼	Jan 6	102¾	Jan 4	103¼	Jan 6	103¼	..
Do do registered						97	No 2, 03	..	..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	*JJ					101⅜	De 12, 05	99⅝	..
Do C., W. & M. D. 1st g. 4s, 1991	JJ*					102¾	No 15, 05	100¼	..
Do St. L. D. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	MN*					100¾	Dc 19, 05	100	..
Do do registered	MN*					100	Oc 3, 04	..	..
Spr. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	MS*					99¾	Fe 8, 05	..	..
Wh. W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*					94½	Au 31, 03	..	102
C., I., St. L. & C. con. 6s, 1920	*MN					105	Ja 22, 04	104⅞	..
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	QF					101⅝	No 29, 05	102	..
Do registered						101⅜	No 15, 05	101¼	..
C., S. & Cle., con. 1st g. 5s, 1926	*JJ					115	De 20, 05	115	..
C., C. C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*JD					123¾	Oc 10, 05	119¾	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	*JJ					135	Oc 14, 05	131¼	..
Ind., Bl. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	*AO					103	No 19, 01	101	105
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*AO	100	Jan 5	100	Jan 5	100	Jan 5	100	100¼
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	78	Jan 3	78	Jan 3	78	Jan 3	78	79
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	AO*					115⅝	No 9, 05	113¼	..
Cleve. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	*JJ					116½	Ja 23, 05	116	..
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	75¼	Jan 2	74¾	Jan 4	74¾	Jan 5	74	75
Col. & South. 1st g. 4s, 1929	*FA	94½	Jan 6	93½	Jan 2	94	Jan 6	93½	94
Con. & P. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*AO					102	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	MS*					106⅞	No 24, 05	107⅝	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	*MN	123½	Jan 5	123½	Jan 5	123¾	Jan 5	123½	125½
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*JD	126⅝	Jan 5	126⅜	Jan 5	126⅝	Jan 5	126⅜	127
Do do registered	JD					127	Je 23, 05	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*JJ	126¼	Jan 3	126¼	Jan 3	126¼	Jan 3	126	..
Do do registered						135½	Se 14, 05	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923	FA*	113½	Jan 2	113½	Jan 2	113½	Jan 2	113⅞	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	*MN					105	Oc 23, 05	102⅜	..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	AO*					104⅛	De 29, 05	104½	..
War. R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 3½s, 2000	FA*					102	Fe 2, 03	96⅞	..
D. & H., 1st P. Div. 7s, 1917	MS*					134	My 2, 05	133	..
Do do registered	MS*					149	Au 5, 01	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st c. gtd. 7s, 1906	AO*					102¾	De 19, 05	102⅜	..
Do registered	AO*					122	Ja 6, 02	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906	AO*					101⅜	De 21, 05	101⅛	..
Do do registered	AO*					101½	De 5, 05	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	MN*					142½	Mr 10, 05	138¼	..
Do registered	MN*					147½	Je 18, 02	..	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	JJ	100	Jan 5	99½	Jan 4	100	Jan 5	..	100
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	*JJ					106⅜	Se 2, 05	102	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	*JD					108⅛	De 13, 05	108	108
Rio Gr. West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	JJ*	97¾	Jan 3	97½	Jan 2	97¾	Jan 6	97½	..
Do mtg. & c. tr. g. 4s, Se. A	1949	90	Jan 3	90	Jan 3	90	Jan 4	..	90
U. C. 1st gtd. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	AO					97	Ja 3, 02	95	..
D. M. Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917	MN*					110	Se 30, 04	..	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	*JD					101	Se 22, 05	99	100
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	*JD	95	Jan 4	95	Jan 4	95	Jan 4	95	98
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*JD					81¼	Mr 1, 05	..	..
Do Oh. So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*MS					93	De 26, 05	91	93½
Dul. & Ir. Range 1st 5s, 1937	AO*					114	De 29, 05	112¾	..
Dul., So. Shore & At. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	113¼	Jan 5	113¼	Jan 5	113¼	Jan 5	112¾	..
Elgin, J. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN					118¼	De 7, 05	118	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*MN					103⅝	Jy 14, 05	102¾	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	MS*					113⅜	Jy 11, 04	113¼	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*MS					109	Oc 4, 05	107	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	AO*					113¼	Oc 4, 05	113⅝	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	JD					103	Fe 17, 05	103	..
Do 2st con. g. 7s, 1920	MS*					133	De 9, 05	132½	133
Do 1st con. g. fund 7s, 1920	MS*					130	Au 7, 03	130	132
Do 1st c. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	*JJ	99¾	Jan 3	99¼	Jan 4	99¾	Jan 6	99	100
Do registered	JJ					99¼	Oc 5, 05	..	..
Do 1st con. gn. in. g. 4s, 1996	*JJ	93	Jan 6	91¼	Jan 2	93	Jan 6	92½	93
Do do registered						88	No 15, 04	..	..
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	*FA	96	Jan 5	95¾	Jan 4	96	Jan 6	95	96
Do conv. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1953	*AO	108¼	Jan 2	107½	Jan 4	108	Jan 6	107	108
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st 7s, 1916	*JD					127	No 28, 05	122	..
Buffalo & Southw. g. 6s, 1908	JJ*					110	Mr 3, 05	102	..
Chi. & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	*MN					121	De 27, 05	121	121½
Jeff. 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	AO					102⅜	De 5, 05	102¼	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	AO*					134½	De 18, 05	134¼	..
N. Y., L. E. & W., Coal & R. R. 1st cur. gtd. 6s, 1922	*MN					118	Jy 25, 04	112¾	..
Do D. & I. 1st c. 6s, 1913	JJ*					115⅝	De 8, 05	112	..
N. Y. & G'd L. gtd. g. 5s, 1940	*MN					121½	Oc 17, 05	118⅝	..
Do small bonds						117	Jy 20, 05	..	..
N. Y., S. & W. 1st rf. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ					110⅜	No 20, 05	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*FA					102⅜	De 4, 05	102¼	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	FA*					107⅛	Se 19, 05	107⅝	110
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	*MN					118⅜	De 30, 05	118⅜	..
Mid. R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	*AO	108½	Jan 3	106½	Jan 3	108½	Jan 3	106¼	109
Wilk. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	*JD					16⅜	Ja 5, 05	110	113
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	JJ					114	Ap 19, 05	113	..
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	JJ*					123	Oc 20, 05	..	124
Do 1st gen. 5s, 1942	*AO					111	De 4, 05	110¾	..
Do Mt. Vern. 1st g. 6s, 1923	*AO					114	Ap 19, 05	..	..
Do Su. Co. B. 1st g. 5s, 1930	*AO					104	Oc 31, 04	106	107⅛
Ft. S. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	JJ					105	Mr 11, 98	..	..
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st g. 6s, 1921	JD*	113	Jan 2	112⅞	Jan 6	112⅝	Jan 6	110¾	112¾
Ft. W. & Rio Gr. 1st g. 4s, 1928	JJ*					91⅝	De 30, 05	85	89
Gal., H. & H. 1882 1st 5s, 1913	*AO					101	De 6, 05	102	103
Green Bay & W. deb. certs., A						90	De 9, 05	..	..
Green Bay & W. deb. certs., B		20	Jan 2	19¾	Jan 4	19¾	Jan 5	..	..
Gulf & Ship Island 1st ref. and term. g. 5s, Feb., 1952	JJ					103	De 29, 05	..	102⅝
Hock. V. R. 1st cn. g. 4½s, 1999	JJ*	107½	Jan 3	107½	Jan 3	107¾	Jan 5	107½	..
Do registered						105⅝	Jy 14, 04	..	..
Col. & H. V. 1st ex. g

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Week Ended Jan. 6, 1906—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1906. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid	Ask'd.
Do deb. g. 5s, 1934	*JD	....	....	....	....	110 Je 22, 04	107½	..
Do 1st refunding g. 4s, 1949	.*MS	101½	Jan 6	101¼	Jan 6	101½ Jan 6	101⅝	..
Bk. & M. 1st g'd. g. 5s, 1911	.*MS	..	....	..	....	106½ De 9, 05	105	..
N. Y., B. & M. B. 1st cn.5s,1935	.AO*	..	....	..	....	112 Mr 10, 02	111½	..
N. Y. & R. B. 1st g. 5s, 1927	.*MS	..	....	..	....	111⅜ My 26, 05	110⅛	..
Long Island, North Shore Branch 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, Oct., 1932	.QJ	..	....	..	....	112⅛ Jy 7, 05	111¼	..
La. & Ark. 1st mtg. g. 5s, 1927	.MS*	..	....	..	....	104⅛ Oc 23, 05	..	105
Louis. & Nash. gen. g. 6s, 1930	.*JD	118¾	Jan 3	118¾	Jan 3	119½ Jan 3	118¾	120
Do g. 6s, 1937	.*MN	..	....	..	....	119⅜ No 10, 05	119¼	..
Do unified g. 4s, 1940	.JJ*	104	Jan 5	103½	Jan 4	103½ Jan 6	103	104
Do do registered	.JJ*	..	....	..	....	101⅞ Je 18, 04	..	..
Do col. tr. g. 5s, 1931	.MN*	115½	Jan 5	115½	Jan 5	115½ Jan 5	..	115½
Do 5-20 yr. c. tr. d. g. 4s, 1923	.*AO	99	Jan 6	98½	Jan 3	99 Jan 6	98¾	99
Do E. H. & N. 1st 6s, 1919	.JD*	..	....	..	....	114½ Je 6, 05	113⅝	..
Do L. C. & L. g. 4½s, 1931	.MN*	..	....	..	....	109 Mr 6, 05	107	..
Do N. O. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1930	.*JJ	128	Jan 3	128	Jan 3	128 Jan 3	128	129
Do 2d g. 6s, 1930	.JJ*	..	....	..	....	128 Au 25, 05	126	..
Do Pensac. Div. g. 6s, 1920	.*MS	..	....	..	....	114 Ap 26, 05	109	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st 6s, 1921	.*MS	..	....	..	....	121½ My 2, 05	121	..
Do do 2d 3s, 1980	.*MS	..	....	..	....	74⅝ Oc 4, 05	70	78½
Atl., Kn. & Nor. 1st g. 5s, 1946	.JD*	..	....	..	....	114⅛ Se 6, 05	114⅝	119
Hend. Bdge. 1st s. f. g.6s,1931	.MS*	108½	Jan 3	108½	Jan 3	108½ Jan 3	..	..
Ky. Cent. Ry. g. 4s, 1987	.JJ*	99	Jan 4	99	Jan 4	99 Jan 4	98½	100
L. & N., M. & M. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	.MS*	..	....	..	....	108 Se 7, 05	106	..
L. & N.-S. R. M. joint 4s, 1952	.JJ*	96	Jan 3	95¼	Jan 5	95¼ Jan 5	95	95½
Do registered	.J*	..	....	..	....	95 Fe 6, 05	..	..
N., F. & S. 1st g. 5s, 1937	.FA*	..	....	..	....	115½ Se 13, 05	116	119
Do Pen. & At. 1st g. 6s, 1921	.FA*	..	....	..	....	115½ De 26, 05	..	..
So. & N. Ala. con. gtd.g.5s,1936	.FA*	..	....	..	....	107 De 4, 05	115½	..
Do s. f. g. 6s, 1910	.*AO	..	....	..	....	105¼ Oc 1, 03	..	..
L. & Jef. B. Co. gtd. g. 4s, 1945	.*MS	..	....	..	....	98¾ No 2, 05	97¾	..
Manhat. Ry. con. g. 4s, 1990	.*AO	103¾	Jan 4	103¼	Jan 4	103¾ Jan 4	102⅞	103¾
Do registered	.Q	..	....	..	....	104 Ap 5, 05	..	..
Metropolitan El. 1st g. 6s, 1908	.JJ*	105	Jan 4	104¼	Jan 6	104¼ Jan 6	104¼	106
Mexican Cent. con. g. 4s, 1911	.JJ*	79	Jan 2	78½	Jan 2	78½ Jan 6	78	78½
Do 1st con. in. 3s, Jan.10,1930	.July	25½	Jan 2	24¾	Jan 2	25¼ Jan 6	25	25½
Do 2d con. in. 3s, Jan.10,1939	.July	19	Jan 2	18¼	Jan 5	18¼ Jan 5	18	19
Do col. tr. g. 4½s, 1907	.*FA	98½	Jan 6	98½	Jan 6	98½ Jan 6	..	99
Mex. Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	.MS*	..	....	..	....	90⅝ Jy 29, 01	..	..
Mex. Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	.JD*	..	....	..	....	105 My 2, 00	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st g. 7s, 1927	.*JD	..	....	..	....	137 Je 26, 05	138	..
Do Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	.*JD	..	....	..	....	111⅛ Oc 26, 05	106½	..
Do Pac. ext. 1st 6s, 1921	.*AO	..	....	..	....	120¼ Ap 10, 05	117⅝	..
Do Southw. ext. 1st 7s, 1910	.JD*	..	....	..	....	113⅞ Mr 10, 05	108	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	.MN*	113¾	Jan 6	113	Jan 2	113¾ Jan 6	113¼	114¾
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1949	.*MS	96½	Jan 4	96½	Jan 4	96½ Jan 4	96	..
Des M. & Ft. Dodge 1st gtd. 4 per cent. 20-year g., 1935	.*JJ	..	....	..	....	97¼ Au 10, 05	..	..
M., S. St. M. & At. 1st 4s, 1926	.JJ*	..	....	..	....	103 No 11, 01	101	..
M., St. P. & S. S.M.1st con.4s,1938	.JJ*	..	....	..	....	102½ De 4, 05	100½	..
Mo., Kan. & Texas 1st g. 4s, 1990	.*JD	100¾	Jan 5	100	Jan 2	100½ Jan 6	100	100¾
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990	.FA	80½	Jan 4	80¼	Jan 2	80¼ Jan 6	80	80½
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	.MN*	107	Jan 3	107	Jan 3	107 Jan 3	103¾	107¼
Do St. L. D. 1st rf. g. 4s, 2001	.*AO	..	....	..	....	93 De 7, 05	93¼	..
Dal. & Wa. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	.MN*	..	....	..	....	106¾ De 27, 05	..	107
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	.FA*	..	....	..	....	97 No 24, 05	96¾	..
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	.*AO	115¼	Jan 5	115¼	Jan 5	115½ Jan 5	..	..
Mo., Kan. & Ok. 1st g.5s,1943	.*MN	109¾	Jan 5	103¾	Jan 5	109½ Jan 5	108½	109
Mo., Kan. & Tex. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	.MS*	108½	Jan 6	107⅜	Jan 3	108½ Jan 6	108¼	108½
Sher., Sh. & So. 1st gtd. 5s,1943	.*JD	..	....	..	....	107½ De 4, 05	108	..
Tex. & O. 1st intg. gtd. 5s, 1943	.MS*	108¾	Jan 5	108¾	Jan 5	108¾ Jan 5	108¾	..
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s, 1906	.MN*	..	....	..	....	102¾ Dc 30, 05	102¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	.MN*	123½	Jan 3	123½	Jan 2	123¾ Jan 5	123⅛	..
Do tr. g. 5s, stamp., Jan., 1917	.MS	106	Jan 4	106	Jan 4	106 Jan 4	105¾	106½
Do do registered	.J	104	Jan 6	104	Jan 6	104 Jan 6	..	..
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	.FA*	107½	Jan 5	107¼	Jan 6	107¼ Jan 6	..	107¼
Do 40-year 4 p. c. loan, 1945	.*MS	93¼	Jan 2	93¼	Jan 3	93¼ Jan 3	92	94
Cen. Br. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1919	.*FA	97½	Jan 2	97½	Jan 3	97½ Jan 5	97½	98½
Ler. & C. V. A. L. 1st g. 6s, 1926	.JJ*	..	....	..	....	110 Mr 13, 05	103	..
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	.FA*	104¼	Jan 2	104¼	Jan 2	104¼ Jan 2	104¼	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	.JJ*	..	....	..	....	120 De 8, 05	118¾	..
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. con. l. gen. g. 5s, 1931	.*AO	116¾	Jan 2	116¼	Jan 2	116¾ Jan 5	116½	..
Do do gtd. g. 5s, stamp., 1931	.*AO	..	....	..	....	116 No 6, 05	..	..
Do do unl. & ref. g. 4s, 1929	.JJ*	92¾	Jan 2	92¼	Jan 3	92¼ Jan 6	92¾	..
Do do registered	.J*	..	....	..	....	87½ Ap 23, 04	..	..
Do R. & G. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1933	.*MN	..	....	..	....	94⅞ De 28, 05	..	94¾
Mobile & Bir. prl. Inc. 5s, 1945	.JJ*	..	....	..	....	111½ Mr 8, 04	111	..
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945	.JJ*	..	....	..	....	96 Oc 3, 05	90	98
Do do small	.JJ*	..	....	..	....	94 Au 6, 04	..	..
M., J. & K. C. 1st con. g. 5s, 1953	.*JJ	97	Jan 3	96½	Jan 3	96⅞ Jan 5	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	.JD*	..	....	..	....	120 No 28, 05	125½	130¼
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927	.OJ	..	....	..	....	122 De 20, 05	..	124
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	.MS*	..	....	..	....	98½ De 16, 05	..	99
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	.*FA	..	....	..	....	115¾ No 1, 05	112¾	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	.*JJ	..	....	..	....	101 No 0, 04	97	101½
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1930	.QF	..	....	..	....	92¼ Oc 18, 05	92½	..
Nash., Ch. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	.JJ*	118¼	Jan 2	118	Jan 3	118 Jan 3	118¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	.*AO	114¼	Jan 3	114¼	Jan 3	114¼ Jan 3	114¼	114½
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasp. Br., 1923	.*JJ	..	....	..	....	124 Oc 12, 05	115¾	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M., W. & Ala.	.*JJ	..	....	..	....	116⅞ Mr 9, 05	112	..
Do T. & P. Br. 6s, 1917	.*JJ	..	....	..	....	113 Jy 6, 04	111	..
Nat. R. of M. pr. lien g. 4½s, 1926	.*JJ	..	....	..	....	106 Oc 20, 05	..	107
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951	.AO*	85½	Jan 4	85	Jan 2	85½ Jan 6	85½	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915	.AO	..	....	..	....	102½ Aug., 04	113	..
New York Central & Hudson River—								
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	.J*	99	Jan 4	98	Jan 2	98¾ Jan 6	98½	99
Do do registered	.J*	..	....	..	....	97⅞ De 26, 05	97¾	98¾
Do deb. g. 4s, 1934	.*MN	101¼	Jan 3	100¾	Jan 5	101 Jan 6	100¾	..
Do do registered	.*MN	..	....	..	....	102 Jy 8, 05	..	..
Do L. S. col. g. 3½s, 1908	.*FA	90¼	Jan 2	89¾	Jan 3	90¼ Jan 5	90	90½
Do do registered	.*FA	..	....	..	....	89½ De 14, 03	88¾	..
Do Mich. C. col. g. 3½s, 1998	.*FA	89¾	Jan 5	89¾	Jan 5	89¾ Jan 5	89	..
Do do registered	.*FA	..	....	..	....	90 No 13, 03	88	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s 1936	.JJ*	..	....	..	....	103⅝ Se 20, 05	104	..
Do registered	.JJ*	..	....	..	....	104 De 13, 03	..	..
C. B. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s, S. A., 1940	.JJ	..	....	..	....	85 Ap 3, 02	..	..
Do do registered	.JJ	..	....	..	....	104 Jy 27, 01	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	.MS*	..	....	..	....	105 No 20, 05	104½	107¼
N. J. Jun. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	.*FA	..	....	..	....	105 Oc 10, 02	100	..
N. Y. & P. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993	.AO*	..	....	..	....	108 Se 8, 05	101⅜	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	.*JJ	107¼	Jan 2	107⅛	Jan 2	107½ Jan 5	106¾	107½
Do registered	.*JJ	107¼	Jan 4	106⅞	Jan 2	106⅞ Jan 5	106⅝	..
Lake Shore g. 3½s, 1997	.*JD	100	Jan 5	100	Jan 5	100 Jan 5	100¾	100⅝
Do do registered	.*JD	..	....	..	....	99½ Je 2, 05	99½	100
Do deb. g. 4s, 1928	.MS*	101¾	Jan 3	101¼	Jan 2	101¾ Jan 6	101¼	101⅝
Do do registered	.*MS	..	....	..	....	101 My 16, 02	..	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	.FA*	..	....	..	....	102 My 22, 05	102	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	.JJ*	..	....	..	....	123½ Se 27, 01	120½	..
P., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	.JJ*	..	....	..	....	139 Ja 21, 03	..	139¾
Mich. Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1909	.MS*	..	....	..	....	100¾ Ap 19, 04	..	..
Do 5s, 1931	.*MS	120	Jan 3	120	Jan 3	120 Jan 3	119¾	..
Do do regis., March, 1931	.QM	..	....	..	....	119 Je 6, 05	119½	..
Do 4s, 1940	.*JJ	..	....	..	....	106 Jy 1, 05	104	..
Do registered	.J*	..	....	..	....	106½ No 26, 00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1952	.*MN	..	....	..	....	97⅝ De 16, 05	97⅜	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000	.*MN	..	....	..	....	105¼ Mr 2, 05	103½	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	.AO*	..	....	..	....	119½ My 31, 05	112	..
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, Jy., 1922	.AO	116	Jan 2	116	Jan 2	116 Jan [illegible]	115⅝	..
Og. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	.*FA	..	....	..	....	113¾ Ja 25, 02	..	..
Util. & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	.J*	..	....	..	....	107¾ Fe 4, 05	103¼	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	.AO*	104½	Jan 2	104½	Jan 2	104½ Jan 4	104	105
Do registered	.AO*	..	....	..	....	103 Oc 6, 05	..	..
New York, New Haven & Hartford— Housat. R. con. g. 5s, 1937	.MN*	..	....	..	....	131¾ Ap 29, 03	..	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	.*MN	..	....	..	....	125½ Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	.MS	104	Jan 6	102¾	Jan 2	104 Jan 6	103¾	103¾
Do do registered, $5,000 only	.MS	..	....	..	....	105⅝ Oc 11, 05	..	..
Norfolk & So. 1st g. 5s, 1941	.*MN	107¾	Jan 5	107¾	Jan 5	107¾ Jan 5	107¾	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	.*MN	..	....	..	....	133½ Ja 23, 05	131¾	133
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	.*FA	..	....	..	....	125⅝ My 16, 05	131¾	..
Do New Riv. 1st g. 6s, 1932	.*AO	..	....	..	....	128¾ No 27, 05	125¾	..
N. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	.AO*	102	Jan 3	101¾	Jan 2	102 Jan 6	101¾	102
Do registered	.AO*	..	....	..	....	96½ Se 22, 03	..	..
Do div. 1st l. and gen.g.4s,1944	.JJ*	98½	Jan 4	98½	Jan 4	98½ Jan 4	98	..
Do Poca. C. & C. 1st 4s, 1941	.JD*	95	Jan 3	94¾	Jan 2	95 Jan 6	95	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	.*JJ	..	....	..	....	100¼ Fe 20, 05	103	..
S. Y. & N. E. 1st gtd. g.4s,1989	.MN*	100½	Jan 3	100¼	Jan 3	100¾ Jan 3	100⅜	..
Nor. Pac. Ry. prior lien ry. and l. gen. g. 4s, Jan., 1997	.QJ	105½	Jan 5	105	Jan 2	105¾ Jan 5	105	105¾
Do registered	.QJ	104	Jan 5	104	Jan 5	104 Jan 5	103	104
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	.QF	77	Jan 4	76¾	Jan 3	77 Jan 5	77	77¼
Do do registered	.QF	..	....	..	....	76 Jy 11, 05	..	77½
Do St. P. & D. Div. 4s, 1996	.JD*	..	....	..	....	100¾ De 22, 05	100	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C., B. & Q. coll., 1921	.JJ*	100¼	Jan 2	99¼	Jan 3	100 Jan 6	99⅞	100¼
Do do registered	.JJ*	99¾	Jan 3	99¼	Jan 3	99⅝ Jan 6	..	99⅞
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	.*FA	..	....	..	....	125 Oc 11, 05	125	..
Do registered certificates	.QF	..	....	..	....	132 Jy 28, 99	116	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931	.FA*	..	....	..	....	114 De 5, 05	115¼	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	.AO*	..	....	..	....	100 Je 27, 05	107¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	.*JD	..	....	..	....	100¼ No 13, 05	98¾	100
Wash. C. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	.QM	..	....	..	....	94 De 5, 05	94¼	..
Nor. Pac. T. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	.J*	115¼	Jan 3	115	Jan 2	115¼ Jan 3	..	115¾
Ohio Riv. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	.*JD	..	....	..	....	118 No 8, 05	112	117
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	.AO*	110¼	Jan 5	110¼	Jan 5	110¾ Jan 5	109	..
Os. & Ch. Cr. 1st mtg. gtd.5s,1942	.AO*	..	....	..	....	98 De 29, 05	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	.*JD	..	....	..	....	118¾ De 28, 05	..	..
Pan. Intg. & T. g. 4½s, 1937	.*AO	..	....	..	....	105 De 22, 05	..	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1906. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid	Ask'd.
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	.MN*	..	....	..	....	102 Ap 14, 02	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	.JJ*	..	....	..	....	109¼ De 22, 05	..	106¾
Do registered, 1921	.JJ*	..	....	..	....	107¾ De 11, 05	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	.MS*	..	....	..	....	..	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts., Series B, 1941	.*FA	..	....	..	....	93¾ No 4, 05	..	..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916	.MN*	97½	Jan 6	97½	Jan 6	93¼ De 26, 05	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	.AO*	..	....	..	....	97½ Jan 6	97½	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	.*JJ	..	....	..	....	119 Ap 20, 05	..	..
Do 3½s, Series C, 1948	.M	..	....	..	....	108¾ Au 21, 03	113½	..
Do 3½s, Series D, 1950	.FA	..	....	..	....	98½ De 15, 05	98½	..
E. & P. gen. gtd. g. 3½s, S. F., 1940	.JJ*	96¼	Jan 2	96¼	Jan 2	96 Jan 8, 01	96¼	..
E. & P. gen. 3½s, 1940, Series C	.JJ*	..	....	..	....	96¼ Jan 2	96¼	..
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. con. gen. g. 4½s, April, 1940, Series A	.AO*	..	....	..	....	98¾ Apr 4, 05	..	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	.*AO	..	....	..	....	111¾ De 16, 05	..	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	.MN*	..	....	..	....	111¾ De 16, 05	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	.MN*	..	....	..	....	112¾ De 12, 05	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	.FA*	94½	Jan 2	94	Jan 2	103½ De 15, 05	103	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	.JJ*	..	....	..	....	94½ Jan 2	94	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	.JJ*	..	....	..	....	127⅝ Oc 21, 02	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	.JJ*	..	....	..	....	121 Mr 4, 04	113½	..
Penn. R. R. Co. r. e. g. 4s, 1923	.*MN	..	....	..	....	119 Ap 11, 01	112	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1919	.MS*	..	....	..	....	107 De 6, 05	103½	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1943	.*MN	..	....	..	....	114 De 15, 03	..	..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	.MN*	104	Jan 2	103½	Jan 2	101 Au 28, 03	108⅛	..
Do conv. g. 3½s, Oct 1, 1915	.JD	99¾	Jan 2	99	Jan 3	103⅝ Jan 5	103⅝	103⅞
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	.*JD	..	....	..	....	99¾ Jan 6	99¼	99½
Clev. & M. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	.*MN	..	....	..	....	104½ Oc 28, 05	104¼	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	.JJ*	..	....	..	....	110 Ja 19, 05	..	..
Phil., B. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1943	.MN*	..	....	..	....	110¾ No 16, 05	108	..
Un. N. J. R.R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	.*MS	..	....	..	....	108¾ De 7, 05	107⅛	109
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	.QF	..	....	..	....	110½ Se 23, 04	..	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	.MN	..	....	..	....	123⅝ Ja 18, 05	119½	..
Père Marquette—						100¾ Dec 5, 05	96	..
Flint & Père Mar. g. 6s, 1920	.AO*	..	....	..	....	121½ Oc 16, 05	115½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	.*MN	..	....	..	....	111½ De 16, 05	..	..
Do 2d H. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	.*AO	..	....	..	....	114 Je 15, 05	..	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	.JD*	..	....	..	....	137 No 17, 97	125	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st r. 6s, 1922	.JJ*	..	....	..	....	120 Oc 11, 01	119	..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Series A and B, Jan., 1928	.AO	..	....	..	....	112½ De 13, 02	107	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	.AO*	..	....	..	....	119 Dec 8, 05	116½	121
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	.JJ*	..	....	..	....	98 Jy 14, 97	..	..
P., Y. & A. 1st con. 5s, 1927	.MN*	..	....	..	....	116 My 24, 05	114¾	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	.*JJ	102	Jan 6	100¾	Jan 2	102 Jan 6	101¾	102
Do registered	.*JJ	101½	Jan 6	101½	Jan 6	101½ Jan 6	..	..
50 J. C. con. 4 per cent. 50-year g., 1951	.*JD	100¼	Jan 4	100	Jan 4	100 Jan 5	100	..
Phil. & Reading con. 6s, 1911	.*JD	..	....	..	....	113⅛ Fe 25, 05	..	..
Do 7s, 1911	.*JD	..	....	..	....	114 Dec 5, 05	113⅜	..
Do registered	.*JD	..	....	..	....	118 Jan 7, 05	..	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	.*JD	..	....	..	....	100 Mr 11, 05	106½	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	.JJ*	..	....	..	....	76 De 20, 05	72¼	78
Do guaranteed	.JJ*	..	....	..	....	89 Jan 4, 05	80	..
Rut. R. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1941	.J*	..	....	..	....	106¾ De 23, 05	103½	..
Og. & L. Ch. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1948	.JJ*	..	....	..	....	100 De 13, 05	90	100
Rutl. Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	.J*	..	....	..	....	101½ No 18, 01	96	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 6s, 1947	.*JJ	93	Jan 6	92½	Jan 2	93 Jan 6	92	93
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	.MN*	..	....	..	....	101⅝ Dec 5, 05	101½	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	.MN*	..	....	..	....	104¼ Fe 21, 05	101½	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	.JJ*	..	....	..	....	132 De 30, 05	129½	127½
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	.JJ*	..	....	..	....	114½ Oc 30, 05	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	.JJ*	..	....	..	....	98⅝ Se 22, 05	..	99
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947	.AO*	..	....	..	....	102¾ Au 7, 05	102	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	.JJ*	85¾	Jan 2	85¾	Jan 3	85¾ Jan 6	85½	..
Do 5-yr. 4½ p. c. g. notes, 1908	.JD*	..	....	..	....	95 De 28, 05	..	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	.*MS	..	....	..	....	125 Au 31, 05	132	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. gt. g. 4s, 1936	.AO*	87¼	Jan 3	87	Jan 3	87 Jan 3	86½	87½
Do do registered	.AO*	..	....	..	....	78½ Ja 14, 04	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. ctfs., 1989	.MN*	97½	Jan 5	96½	Jan 3	97½ Jan 6	97	98
Do 2d g. 4s, in bd. ctfs., Nov., 1989	.JJ	..	....	..	....	86 De 22, 05	85	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	.*JJ	81¾	Jan 6	80¼	Jan 4	81¾ Jan 6	81½	82
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	.AO*	..	....	..	....	108¾ De 26, 05	108⅛	110½
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	.JJ*	..	....	..	....	129⅞ Dec 6, 05	135	140
Do do registered	.JJ*	..	....	..	....	140 My 14, 02	..	137
Do do reduced to 4½s	.JJ*	..	....	..	....	113⅞ De 21, 04	111¾	..
Do do do registered	.JJ*	..	....	..	....	116½ Ap 15, 01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	.MN*	..	....	..	....	112 Oc 13, 05	108⅝	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	.*JD	103½	Jan 6	103½	Jan 6	103⅜ Jan 6	103	..
Do do registered	.*JD	..	....	..	....	103½ Se 19, 05	..	..
East Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	.*A	..	....	..	....	102⅝ Oc 12, 05	102¼	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	.J*	..	....	..	....	124 My 4, 05	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	.J*	..	....	..	....	136½ Se 11, 05	133¼	..
Do registered	.J*	..	....	..	....	134⅝ De 30, 04	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	.J*	..	....	..	....	120 Oc 23, 05	117½	120
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938	.*JD	..	....	..	....	121½ Oct 3, 05	..	..
Do registered	.*JD	..	....	..	....	115 Ap

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Week Ended Jan. 6, 1906—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1906. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid As'd.
Weatherford Min. Wells & North-western gtd. 1st 5s, 1930	*FA*	..	....	..	....	106½ No 7, 04	.. ..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935	J J*	115¼	Jan 3	113¼	Jan 3	113¼ Jan 3	112¾ 113¾
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	A O*	..	....	..	....	115 Oc 28, 05	111 116
Do gen. mtg. 5s, 1935	*JD	107	Jan 3	107	Jan 3	107 Jan 3	106¾ ..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	*A O	..	....	..	....	96¼ De 5, 05	96 ..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	92	Jan 4	92	Jan 4	92 Jan 4	.. ..
Tr., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 4½s, 1925	J J*	..	....	..	....	91½ De 29, 05	89¾ 90
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950	*A O	85¼	Jan 3	85¼	Jan 3	85¼ Jan 3	83¾ 86
Ter., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946	J D	..	....	..	....	99½ No 8, 05	96¾ 101
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*J D	..	....	..	....	112¾ No 2, 05	.. ..
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, 1952	A O*	..	....	..	....	95½ Se 13, 05	93 ..
Union Pac. 1st & id. gr. g. 4s, 1947	J J*	105¾	Jan 5	105	Jan 2	105¾ Jan 6	105¼ 105¾
Do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	105½ De 29, 05	104 ..
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911	*M N	154	Jan 6	147½	Jan 3	154 Jan 6	154 154½
Do do registered	..	..	....	..	....	140 De 11, 05	.. ..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946	*J D	101	Jan 5	100¾	Jan 4	101 Jan 6	100¾ 101
Ore. Sh. Line R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*F A	125½	Jan 4	125¼	Jan 4	125¼ Jan 4	125¼ ..
Or. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	J J*	117¾	Jan 4	117¾	Jan 2	117¾ Jan 6	117¾ ..
Do do registered	..	..	....	..	....	106¾ De 31, 04	.. ..
Do do 4 p. c. gtd. ref. 4s, 1929	J D*	96¾	Jan 5	95¾	Jan 3	96 Jan 5	96 96¼
Do do registered	..	..	....	..	....	96½ De 30, 05	.. ..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	J J*	..	....	..	....	112 De 30, 05	104¾ ..
Do g. 5s, 1926	J J*	..	....	..	....	114½ Ap 19, 02	.. ..
Vandalia con. 4s, ser. A, 1955	*F A	..	....	..	....	103¾ Au 9, 05	103 ..
Vera Cruz & P. gtd. g. 4½s, 1934	J J*	..	....	..	....	101¼ No 28, 05	.. 100¾
Virginia S. W. 1st gtd. 5s, 2003	*J J	..	....	..	....	110½ De 18, 05	107½ 108
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939	*M N	116¾	Jan 6	115¼	Jan 2	116¾ Jan 6	115¾ 116¾
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939	*F A	107⅞	Jan 6	107	Jan 2	107⅞ Jan 6	107 107⅛
Do deb., Series A, 1939	J J*	..	....	..	....	91 Se 16, 05	85 ..
Do do Series B, 1939	J J*	74½	Jan 2	73½	Jan 6	73½ Jan 6	73½ 74½
Do 50-yr. 1st l. eq. s. f. 5s, 1921	*M S	..	....	..	....	102 De 29, 05	101 ..
Do 1st l. 50-yr. g. term. 4s, 1954	*J J	..	....	..	....	92 Ap 17, 05	93 ..
Do 1st g. 5s, Det. & C. ext., 1941	J J*	108	Jan 4	108	Jan 4	108 Jan 4	107½ ..
Do Des Moines Div. 4s, 1939	*J J	..	....	..	....	97 No 16, 04	90 ..
Do Omaha Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1941	A O*	..	....	..	....	87½ De 30, 05	.. ..
Do Tol. & Ch. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*M S	..	....	..	....	97 My 27, 05	92 ..
St. L., K. C. & N. S. C. B. 1st 6s, 1908	A O	..	....	..	....	106½ Mr 13, 03	.. ..
Wab.-Pitts. Term. 1st g. 4s, 1954	*J D	87½	Jan 2	86¾	Jan 2	86½ Jan 5	.. ..
Do 2d g. 4s, 1954	*J D	35	Jan 6	34¼	Jan 2	35 Jan 6	34½ 35½
West Maryland 1st g. 4s, 1952	A O*	87¾	Jan 6	86¾	Jan 2	87¾ Jan 6	87¼ 87⅞
Do gen. l. & conv. g. 4s, 1952	A O*	72	Jan 6	69	Jan 2	72 Jan 6	71 ..
West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937	*J J	117	Jan 2	117	Jan 2	117 Jan 4	116½ ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1943	*A O	..	....	..	....	96⅞ De 12, 05	.. 96⅝
Do inc. 5s, April, 1943	Nov.	..	....	..	....	40 Mr 21, 01	.. ..
West Va. Cen. & Pitts. 1st 6s, 1911	J J*	..	....	..	....	110 Au 3, 05	107¼ ..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926	A O*	114	Jan 3	114	Jan 3	114 Jan 4	113¾ ..
Do Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928	J J*	..	....	..	....	114½ My 27, 05	110¾ ..
Do ext. and imp. g. 5s, 1930	*F A	..	....	..	....	111½ Au 25, 05	111½ ..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1922	*J J	..	....	..	....	102¾ No 28, 05	99 ..
Wh. & L. E. R. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	*M S	92¼	Jan 2	91	Jan 3	91¼ Jan 5	91¼ 92
Wis. Cent. 1st gen. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	93¼	Jan 6	92	Jan 2	93¼ Jan 6	93¼ ..

STREET RAILWAYS.

Brooklyn Rapid Tr. g. 5s, 1945	A O*	98¾	Jan 3	107⅜	Jan 3	106½ Jan 4	108 ..
Do 1st ref. conv. g. 4s, 2002	J J*	97¼	Jan 2	95½	Jan 5	96¾ Jan 6	98¼ 97
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941	J J*	..	....	..	....	107 No 29, 05	105¼ ..
B., Q. C. & S. con. gtd. g. 5s, Jul, 1941	M N	..	....	..	....	103 De 27, 05	.. 108
Bk. Un. El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950	*F A	12¾	Jan 4	111½	Jan 2	112 Jan 6	112 112½
Do stamped, guaranteed	..	..	....	..	....	111 De 28, 05	.. ..
Kings Co. Elev. 1st g. 4s, 1949	*F A	..	....	..	....	96½ De 14, 05	91 95¾
Do stamped, guaranteed	..	..	....	..	....	96 De 29, 05	.. 96½
Nas. Elec. R. R. gtd. g. 4s, 1951	J J	88¼	Jan 3	88	Jan 3	88 Jan 5	88 89½
City & Sub. Ry. Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	*J D	..	....	..	....	105¾ Apr., 98	.. ..
Con. Ry. & Ltg. 1st & ref. g. 4½s, 1951	J J	..	....	..	....	102¾ No 25, 05	.. ..
Do stamped, guaranteed	..	..	....	..	....	102¾ Oc 25, 05	100¾ 101½
Denver Con. Tram. 1st g. 5s, 1933	A O	..	....	..	....	97½ Je 13, 00	.. ..
Det. Un. Rys. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1932	*J J	94¼	Jan 6	94¼	Jan 6	94½ Jan 6	94 94½
Havana El. Ry. con. g. 5s, 1952	*F A	..	....	..	....	94½ De 26, 05	95 ..
Met. St. Ry. gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	*F A	113¾	Jan 3	113¼	Jan 3	113¾ Jan 3	114½ ..
Do 100-yr. ref. g. 4s, 2002	*A O	91¼	Jan 6	90¼	Jan 5	91¼ Jan 6	91¼ 91½
Bway & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J D*	03¾	Jan 3	115¾	Jan 6	116 Jan 6	.. ..
Do registered	..	..	....	..	....	119½ De 3, 01	.. ..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	M S*	..	....	..	....	119 Oc 17, 05	.. ..
Lx. Av. & P. Fy. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	M S*	..	....	..	....	117¾ De 13, 05	118 ..
Third Av. 1st con. gtd. 4s, 2000	*J J	95	Jan 2	94½	Jan 4	94¾ Jan 6	94 94¾
Do 1st 5s, 1937	J J*	..	....	..	....	119 No 11, 05	115½ ..
Met. W. S. El. Chi. 1st g. 4s, 1938	F A*	..	....	..	....	94 Oc 23, 05	.. ..
Mil. El. Ry. & Lt. con. 30-yr. 5s, 1926	*F A	..	....	..	....	103 Oc 27, 99	.. ..
Minn. St. Ry. (M. L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5s, 1919	J J15	..	....	..	....	106½ No 22, 04	107½ ..
St. P. City Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	J J15	..	....	..	....	114½ No 18, 05	.. ..
Underground Electric Ry., London, profit-sharing 5s	J D	97	Jan 6	96½	Jan 2	97 Jan 6	96⅝ 97¼
Union El. (Chi.) 1st g. 5s, 1945	A O	..	....	..	....	103¾ Jy 13, 03	.. ..
U. Rys. of St. L. 1st gen. mtg. 4s, 1934	J J*	..	....	..	....	89¾ De 29, 05	.. ..
Unit. Rys. of S. F. s. f. 4s, 1927	*A O	87½	Jan 5	87⅜	Jan 3	87½ Jan 5	87 ..
West Chi. St. 40-yr. con. g. 5s, 1936	M N	..	....	..	....	90 De 28, 97	84 87

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

Adams Ex. col. tr. g. 4s, 1948	*M S	04	Jan 3	103¼	Jan 3	104 Jan 3	103¾ 104¼
Am. S. S. Co. of W. Va. g. 5s, 1920	M N*	..	....	..	....	100¾ Je 4, 02	.. ..
Bkn. F. C. of N. Y. 1st con. 5s, 1948	F A*	..	....	..	....	54 De 5, 05	45 ..
Chi. J. & Stk. Yds. g. 5s, 1915	J J*	..	....	..	....	108 Jy 3, 05	.. ..
D., Mac. & M. l. g. 7s, Sr. A. Oc. 1, 1911	S A	..	....	..	....	76 De 11, 05	.. 76¾
Mad. Sq. Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919	.. M N	..	....	..	....	102 Jy 8, 97	.. ..
Man. B. H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4s, 1940	M N	..	....	..	....	50 Fe 21, 02	.. ..
N. Y. Dock 50-yr. 1st g. 4s, 1951	F A*	97¼	Jan 3	97	Jan 2	97¼ Jan 3	.. 97½
Provdt. Loan So. N. Y. 4½s, 1921	M S*	..	....	..	....	99 De 13, 05	99 ..
St. Jo. Stock Yds. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	J J*	..	....	..	....	100½ Se 15, 05	.. ..
So. Yuba Water Co. con. g. 6s, 1923	J J*	..	....	..	....	112 Jy 27, 04	.. ..
Spring V. Water Wks. 1st 6s, 1906	M S	..	....	..	....	113½ Jy 3, 00	.. ..
United States Mtg. & Trust Co. real estate 1st g. col. trust bonds—Series G, 4s, 1903-18	F A	..	....	..	....	100 Mr 15, 00	.. ..

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Bkn. Un. Gas 1st con. g. 5s, 1945	*M N	113½	Jan 5	112¾	Jan 5	113½ Jan 6	.. ..
Buff. Gas Co. 1st mtg. 5s, 1947	A O*	87¾	Jan 3	87	Jan 3	87 Jan 5	80 ..
Con. Gas g. p. c. conv. deb., 1909	J D*	104¾	Jan 3	104¼	Dec	104¾ Jan 3	104½ 107
Det. Gas Co. con. g. 5s, 1918	*F A	..	....	..	....	.. ..	105 Se 23, 05	106 ..
Det. City Gas Co. g. 5s, 1923	*J J	..	....	..	....	.. ..	104¾ De 27, 05	.. 104½
Equit. G. L. Co. N. Y. con. g. 5s, 1932	M S	..	....	..	....	.. ..	112 No 11, 05	.. ..
Gas & El. Co. of B. Co. con. 5s, 1949	J D	..	....	..	....	.. ..	97 Oc 2, 01	.. ..
Gen. Elec. deb. g. 5½s, 1942	F A*	86	Jan 4	86	Jan 4	86 Jan 4	.. ..
Grand Rap. G. L. Co. 1st 5s, 1915	*F A	..	....	..	....	.. ..	107¾ De 17, 05	.. ..
Hudson Co. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1949	M N	..	....	..	....	.. ..	100¼ Fe 16, 05	108 ..
Kan. City (Mo.) Gas 1st g. 5s, 1922	*A O	..	....	..	....	.. ..	109 My 5, 05	97 ..
Kings Co. Elec. Light & Power Co. pur. money 6s, 1997	A O*	..	....	..	....	.. ..	122¾ De 15, 05	122½ ..
Ed. El. Il. Bkn. 1st con. g. 4s, 1939	*J J	..	....	..	....	.. ..	96 Dec 7, 05	92 ..
Lac. G. L. Co. St. L. 1st g. 5s, My., 1919	G F	108	Jan 4	108	Jan 4	108 Jan 4	107½ 109¾
Do ref. and ext. 1st g. 5s, 1934	*A O	..	....	..	....	.. ..	105½ My 20, 05	104¾ ..
Milw. G. L. 1st mtg. 4s, 1927	*M N	..	....	..	....	.. ..	92¾ De 20, 05	92¼ ..
N. Y. Gas, El. Light, Heat & Power col. tr. 5s, 1948	J D*	108¾	Jan 6	108¾	Jan 4	108¾ Jan 6	.. 109
Do purchase money 4s, 1949	*F A	91	Jan 5	90¾	Jan 3	91 Jan 5	90 ..
Ed. El. Il. N. Y. 1st conv. g. 5s, 1910	*M S	..	....	..	....	.. ..	103¾ Oc 19, 05	103 ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*J J	..	....	..	....	.. ..	121¾ No 27, 05	117 121¾
New York & Queens Co. Elec. Light & Power 5s, 1930	F A*	102¾	Jan 4	102¼	Jan 4	102¼ Jan 4	102¼ ..
N. Y. & Rich. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1921	*M N	..	....	..	....	.. ..	108 No 3, 05	.. ..
Paterson Gas & El. con. g. 5s, 1949	M S	..	....	..	....	.. ..	104¾ No 12, 05	105½ ..
Peo. Gas. & C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	*A O	122	Jan 4	122	Jan 4	122 Jan 4	.. ..
Do refunding g. 6s, 1947	M S*	107¾	Jan 3	107¾	Jan 3	107¾ Jan 3	105¾ ..
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	107	Jan 3	107	Jan 3	107 Jan 3	105¾ ..
Con. Gas, Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	J D*	..	....	..	....	.. ..	106¾ De 12, 05	106¾ 107½
Mut. Fuel G. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1947	M N*	..	....	..	....	.. ..	103½ De 18, 05	103½ ..
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1949	*M S	..	....	..	....	.. ..	119 My 15, 05	.. ..
Westch. Lighting Co. g. 5s, 1950	J D	..	....	..	....	.. ..	113 Ja 31, 05	.. 109¾

MANUF. AND INDUSTRIAL.

Am. C. Oil deb. ext. 4½s, Ny. 1, 1915	Q F	97¼	Jan 3	97½	Jan 3	97¼ Jan 3	.. 98
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919	M S*	96¾	Jan 3	96¾	Jan 4	96¾ Jan 4	95 97½
Am. Ice Sec. deb. g. 6s, 1925	A O	87¼	Jan 3	87	Jan 4	87¼ Jan 6	87 87¼
Am. Spce. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	M S*	102	Jan 3	102	Jan 3	102 Jan 3	102 103
Am. Thread 1st 4s, 1919	*J J	..	....	..	....	.. ..	93 De 12, 05	90 ..
Am. Tob. Co. 40-yr. g. 6s, 1944	A O*	115	Jan 2	114¾	Jan 3	115 Jan 6	114¾ 115¾
Do registered	..	..	....	..	....	.. ..	115¾ De 15, 05	.. ..
Am. Tob. Co. g. 4s, 1951	*F A	80¾	Jan 2	80¼	Jan 2	80¾ Jan 6	80½ 81
Do registered	..	80¾	Jan 3	80¾	Jan 3	80¾ Jan 3	.. ..
Barney & Smith C. Co. 1st 6s, 1942	J J*	..	....	..	....	.. ..	105 Ja 10, 00	.. ..
Cent. Leather 1st lien g. 5s, 1925	*A O	101¼	Jan 2	100¾	Jan 2	101 Jan 6	100¾ 103
Cons. Tob. 50-yr. g. 4s, 1951	F A*	80¾	Jan 2	80¾	Jan 2	80¾ Jan 5	80 ..
Do registered	..	..	....	..	....	.. ..	85¾ De 3, 04	.. ..
Dist. Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 20-year 5 p. c. con. g., 1927	*A O	83	Jan 2	82¼	Jan 5	82¼ Jan 6	82½ 83
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s, 1911	*J J	..	....	..	....	.. ..	99 Se 16, 05	.. ..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	*J J	..	....	..	....	.. ..	99 Jy 17, 99	.. ..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	*A O	..	....	..	....	.. ..	92 Fe 28, 04	.. ..
Int. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	*F A	110¼	Jan 2	110	Jan 3	110 Jan 6	108½ 110¾
Do conv. s. f. g. 5s, 1935	*J J	100	Jan 3	97	Jan 3	98¾ Jan 6	.. 98½
Int. Steam Pump deb. 6s, 1913	*J J	101¾	Jan 3	101¾	Jan 3	101¾ Jan 5	101¼ ..
Knick. Ice. Chi., 1st g. 5s, 1928	A O	..	....	..	....	.. ..	97¼ Oc 20, 05	.. ..
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1923	M S	107	Jan 6	106¾	Jan 3	107 Jan 6	106 107
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920	*M N	85	Jan 5	85	Jan 5	85 Jan 5	.. ..
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925	J J*	..	....	..	....	.. ..	75 De 28, 05	66 75
Stand. Rope & T. Inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946	..	2½	Jan 2	2	Jan 2	2¼ Jan 4	.. ..
U. S. Realty & Imp. 5 p. c. conv. g. deb., 1924	J J	97½	Jan 6	97¼	Jan 6	97¼ Jan 6	97¼ 98¾
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913	*M N	..	....	..	....	.. ..	108¾ De 28, 05	108 108¾
U. S. Red. & R. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	100¼	Jan 3	100	Jan 2	100¼ Jan 5	.. ..
U. S. Steel Corp. col. tr. 2d mtg. g. s. f. 5s, April, 1963	M N	97	Jan 2	96¾	Jan 5	97 Jan 6	96¾ 97
Do registered	..	97¼	Jan 3	96¾	Jan 4	96¾ Jan 4	.. 97½
Va.-Car. Ch. col. tr. s. f. g. 5s, 1912	A O	..	....	..	....	.. ..	100½ Oc 25, 05	101 ..

COAL AND IRON.

Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1948	*F A	104	Jan 2	104	Jan 2	104 Jan 3	103 104
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911	F A*	..	....	..	....	.. ..	90 Jy 10, 05	.. ..
Col. I. Co. 1st mtg. cy. 5s, S. A. 1934	F A*	79	Jan 4	78	Jan 4	78¼ Jan 6	78¼ 78¾
Do do Series B	..	78¼	Jan 4	77¾	Jan 4	78 Jan 5	77¾ 78¼
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909	J J*	..	....	..	....	.. ..	55 No 2, 00	.. ..
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	*M N	..	....	..	....	.. ..	107 Oc 7, 04	102 ..
Con. Coal 1st s. f. gtd. g. 5s, 1952	F A	..	....	..	....	.. ..	107¾ De 12, 04	103½ ..
Jeff. & C. C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1928	J D	..	....	..	....	.. ..	107 My 22, 97	101½ ..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926	J D	..	....	..	....	.. ..	102½ Oc 27, 03	98¾ ..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. 5s, 1951	J J*	..	....	..	....	.. ..	105¼ Oc 7, 05	.. ..
Pleas. Val. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928	J J	..	....	..	....	.. ..	105 Oc 24, 00	.. ..
Sunday Creek Coal 6s, 1915	J D	..	....	..	....	.. ..	105 Au 10, 05	.. ..
Tenn. C. I. & R. R. gen. 5s, 1951	J J*	98¾	Jan 5	97¾	Jan 5	97¾ Jan 5	.. 103¾
Do Tenn. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917	A O	..	....	..	....	.. ..	110¾ De 19, 05	.. 110
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	*J J	..	....	..	....	.. ..	112 De 12, 05	.. ..
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922	J D*	..	....	..	....	.. ..	104 De 28, 03	.. ..
De Barde, C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910	*F A	..	....	..	....	.. ..	104¼ Oc 11, 05	105½ 107½
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5 per cent. 50-year g., 1949	*M S	92¾	Jan 4	92	Jan 2	92½ Jan 6	92¼ 92¾

TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE.

Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929	J*	..	....	..	....	93½ De 13, 05	.. ..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397	Q J	..	....	..	....	96½ Oc 25, 05	.. 97½
	Q J	..	....	..	....	100½ Oc 30, 01	.. ..
Do registered	..	..	....	..	....	100 Oc 7, 99	.. ..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1926	J J*	..	....	..	....	103¾ My 18, 05	103¾ ..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1918	*M N	..	....	..	....	105¾ Jy 2, 03	104½ ..
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s, 1920	*M N	..	....	..	....	107½ Jan 5	107½ 109
W. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938	*J J	108	Jan 4	107½	Jan 5	107½ Jan 5	107½ 109
W. Un. Tel. col. tr. 4½s, 1950	*M N	104¾	Jan 4	104¼	Jan 5	104¾ Jan 6	104½ 105
Do ref. and r. e. 4½s, 1950	*M N	..	....	..	....	103¾ Ja 23, 03	.. ..
Do do registered	..	..	....	..	....	105 No 6, 05	104½ ..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911	M N*	..	....	..	....	.. ..	.. ..
Northwestern Tel. Co. gtd. funding g. 4½s, 1934	*J J	..	....	..	....	103½ Jy 26, 04	.. ..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity.

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1905 and 1904:

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Jan. 6	$371,000	$11,608,250	$14,086,975

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1905, 1904, and 1903:

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Jan. 7	$11,608,250	$14,086,975	$14,810,300
Jan. 14	24,459,275	23,181,750	20,217,123
Jan. 21	23,733,800	26,072,675	26,414,075
Jan. 28	23,279,550	25,129,050	27,880,775
Feb. 4	19,841,925	21,842,775	18,545,675
Feb. 11	11,036,925	20,379,225	15,529,675
Feb. 18	9,204,425	27,506,300	9,041,675
Feb 25	14,646,075	32,150,200	5,591,900
March 4	8,389,700	29,943,350	686,975
March 11	9,278,150	29,937,075	1,054,000
March 18	5,134,175	27,310,575	3,190,400
March 25	6,479,225	27,468,875	6,280,900
April 1	8,664,575	27,755,050	2,130,825
April 8	8,682,525	22,016,400	3,741,300
April 15	9,352,400	27,304,600	6,007,650
April 22	11,448,050	34,203,700	10,985,475
April 29	16,665,250	33,144,250	11,181,850
May 6	15,720,425	32,724,200	10,020,875
May 13	16,712,575	12,827,250	8,992,625
May 20	8,219,975	13,004,275	9,222,725
May 27	11,465,800	29,302,325	9,645,150
June 3	6,050,275	31,700,875	4,775,650
June 10	9,827,500	35,562,400	9,477,175
June 17	7,200,500	32,469,875	10,020,575
June 24	15,648,575	38,452,675	12,922,850
July 1	11,658,875	36,105,300	8,377,675
July 8	7,987,825	36,017,725	8,008,475
July 15	13,533,250	44,861,350	13,278,475
July 22	*4,949,550	50,060,600	18,015,500
July 29	15,305,975	55,989,600	24,030,750
Aug. 5	12,163,525	56,308,850	21,587,075
Aug. 12	12,946,800	57,731,475	21,565,575
Aug. 19	9,355,675	58,613,075	21,068,300
Aug. 26	978,175	57,375,400	20,077,525
Sept. 2	6,498,725	47,503,400	17,296,575
Sept. 9	*4,135,150	38,435,250	15,372,200
Sept. 16	4,635,300	29,353,150	13,173,725
Sept. 23	5,235,050	26,251,025	14,536,300
Sept. 30	5,440,025	19,913,425	13,937,500
Oct. 7	4,286,175	12,636,900	16,577,125
Oct. 14	10,211,400	15,957,875	17,438,250
Oct. 21	12,583,150	17,853,925	17,944,450
Oct. 28	12,430,925	16,793,650	10,274,150
Nov. 4	2,354,275	10,112,400	5,394,225
Nov. 11	*2,428,800	8,894,560	6,138,425
Nov. 18	5,757,175	9,589,700	3,911,350
Nov. 25	9,157,100	9,381,375	6,125,200
Dec. 2	2,565,375	8,539,075	6,305,300
Dec. 9	*1,246,525	9,385,200	8,077,975
Dec. 16	3,961,075	14,546,625	15,025,500
Dec. 23	4,159,400	15,247,225	12,574,025
Dec. 30	4,282,575	19,681,425	9,541,875

*Deficit.

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1906	$571,000	1897	$13,296,950
1905	11,608,250	1896	19,779,675
1904	14,086,975	1895	35,862,050
1903	10,193,850	1894	33,709,050
1902	7,515,675	1893	8,942,450
1901	14,150,075	1892	13,931,125
1900	11,757,725	1891	8,576,875
1899	21,530,375	1890	1,756,050
1898	22,264,575		

Maximum surplus reserve since 1890, $111,023,000, Feb. 3, 1894; minimum, (deficit,) $16,543,575, Aug. 12, 1893; maximum since 1900, $50,308,850, Aug. 6, 1904; minimum, (deficit,) $2,428,800, Nov. 11, 1905.

The following table gives the total reserve loans and net deposits of the Clearing House banks yesterday and at the end of last week in the past yyear:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 6	$248,506,700	$1,044,653,300	$983,742,800
	1905.	1904.	1903.
Jan. 7	$288,900,400	$1,060,742,700	$1,109,163,600
Jan. 14	304,249,300	1,064,336,800	1,119,180,100
Jan. 21	314,687,600	1,068,811,500	1,163,615,200
Jan. 28	324,436,700	1,115,643,200	1,189,928,600
Feb. 4	319,087,000	1,125,066,800	1,196,980,300
Feb. 11	311,780,900	1,142,196,100	1,202,172,300
Feb. 18	307,943,400	1,136,012,100	1,192,555,900
Feb. 25	309,022,300	1,121,281,400	1,179,321,900
Mar. 4	305,882,200	1,124,425,300	1,189,976,000
Mar. 11	308,194,600	1,132,920,300	1,187,965,800
Mar. 18	298,763,700	1,127,678,400	1,174,428,100
Mar. 25	291,144,800	1,109,701,700	1,150,661,900
April 1	288,329,800	1,099,282,700	1,138,681,300
April 8	290,707,700	1,090,759,600	1,128,100,700
April 15	294,277,900	1,090,611,100	1,139,702,000
April 22	299,440,200	1,107,294,900	1,151,983,600
April 29	303,297,400	1,097,902,100	1,146,528,600
May 6	304,703,900	1,092,121,900	1,143,897,900
May 13	304,267,500	1,089,716,900	1,150,210,700
May 20

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 6, 1906. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Nat.	$200,000	..	..	.....	200	210
America	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 1, 06	525	550
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 05	265	272
Astor National	250,000	5	Q	Nov. 1, 05	775	825
Bk. of Discount	100,000	..	..	.....	177	..
Batt'y Pk. Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	..	155
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	Jan. 1, 06	325	..
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	300	..
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	2	S	Jan. 1, 06	170	185
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	165	180
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1906	650	..
Chat'm Nat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	Oct. 2, 05	310	320
Chelsea Exch.	100,000	..	..	.....	180	..
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Dec., 1905	4300	4400
Cit's' Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	3	S	Jan., 1906	145	150
City (National).	25,000,000	4	S	Nov 1, 05	275	280
Coal & Iron Nat	300,000	..	..	.....	250	255
Colonial	100,000	6	S	July 1, 05	625	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 05	400	425
Commerce(Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 2, 05	197	200
Consol'd Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	151	156
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	7	S	Aug. 1, 05	375	390
East R.Nat.($25)	250,000	3	S	July 1, 05	150	165
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	Jan. 1, 06	3500	4000
Fifth National	250,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	350	..
First National	10,000,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1906	780	800
Fourteenth St.	500,000	3	S	Nov 1, 05	200	..
Fourth Nat	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 05	220	230
Gall'tin Nat.($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Oct. 6, 05	385	405
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 05	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug 1, 05	160	170
German Exch.	200,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	400	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov 1, 05	475	520
Greenwich	500,000	4	S	Nov 1, 05	260	275
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 05	220	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	520	530
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 1, 06	570	580
Interborough	100,000	..	..	.....	150	160
Internat. B'k'g.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	140	150
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 06	230	235
Jefferson	400,000	2½	S	July 3, 05	180	..
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 06	500	525
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	4½	Q	Jan. 1, 06	1500	2000
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,900	6	S	July, 1905	320	328
Mar. & Ful.Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	263	270
Mechanics' Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	275	280
Mech. & Tr.($25)	700,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	180	190
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 06	255	265
Merch. Nat.($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 1, 06	170	175
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	170	175
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Jun, 1905	380	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	..	..	.....	175	190
Monroe	200,000	..	..	.....	..	125
Mount Morris	250,000	4	S	Nov 1, 05	210	..
Mutual	200,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	300	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 05	200	210
New Ams. Nat.	3,000,000	6	Q	Jan. 6, 06	475	500
N. Y., (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 05	300	315
N.Y.County Nat.	200,000	50	S	July, 1905	1400	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch	1,000,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 05	200	210
N.Y. Prod. Exch	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 16, 05	170	180
Nineteenth W'd	250,000	2½	Q	Dec 30,05	350	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	155	..
Nor. Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 05	230	242
Oriental ($25)	750,000	5	S	July 1, 05	260	270
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Nov 1, 05	245	260
Park (National)	3,000,000	4	Q	Oct. 2, 05	490	500
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 05	300	..
Phenix Nat.($20)	1,000,000	3	..	July, 1900	187	193
Plaza	100,000	10	S	Jan. 1, 06	550	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Oct. 2, 05	250	275
Royal	100,000	3	..	July 1, 04	110	120
Seaboard Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	310	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	700	..
Shoe & L.(Nat.)	1,000,000	1	..	July, 1902	165	175
State	100,000	25	S	Jan. 1, 06	1700	..
34th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	185	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	200	..
23d Ward	100,000	3	S	Aug, 1905	300	..
Union Exchange	750,000	..	..	.....	200	220
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	95
U. S. Exchange	100,000	..	..	.....	125	150
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
West Side	300,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	600	..
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	375	..

TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Am.Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	Sep., 1905	185	195
Bankers' Trust	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 06	525	..
B'd & Mtg.Guar	2,000,000	2½	Q	Nov, 1905	400	410
Bowling Green	2,500,000	4	S	Jan., 1906	220	230
Broadway Tr.	700,000	5	S	Nov. 6, 05	165	170
Bronklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct. 2, 05	410	435
Central	1,000,000	20	Q	Oct. 2, 05	2200	2275
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	390	405
Com'wealth Tr.	500,000	..	..	.....	85	95
Empire	500,000	6	S	Jan., 1906	300	310
Equitable Trust.	3,000,000	2½	Q	Dec 30,05	480	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Nov. 1, 05	1460	1485
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30, 05	550	560
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1906	205	225
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30, 05	325	375
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec 30, 05	600	620
Guardian Trust.	500,000	..	..	.....	230	..
Hamilton	300,000	2½	Q	Nov. 1, 05	300	310
Home	500,000	..	..	.....	175	..
Jenkins	500,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Kings County	500,000	3	Q	Nov. 1, 05	400	425
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	16	S	Jan., 1906	1000	..
Lawyers'Mtg.In.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 06	95	100
Lawy's Title In.	3,500,000	3	Q	Nov, 1905	310	325
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	600	615
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct. 1, 05	300	310
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 3, 05	480	500
Mercantile	2,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	950	1000
Metropolitan	2,000,000	5	Q	Jan. 2, 06	200	220
Mtge. Bond Co.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	100	103
Mtg. Invest. Co.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	100
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec., 1905	850	900
Mutual Alliance	500,000	..	..	.....	200	212
Nassau	500,000	4	S	Aug, 1905	250	255
National Surety	500,000	5	S	Aug, 1905	135	150
N.Y.Life In.&T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun, 1905	1050	1100
N.Y.Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 06	280	290
New York	3,000,000	6	S	Dec 30, 05	720	730
People's Trust.	1,000,000	2	M	Dec. 1, 05	300	350
Real Estate	500,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	350	..
Standard	1,000,000	6	S	Nov 30, 05	420	450
Title Guar. & T.	4,375,000	4	Q	Sep 30, 05	650	665
Title Insurance	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct. 3, 05	192	197
Tr. Co. of Am.	1,000,000	6	Q	Jan. 2, 06	750	765
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Oct 10, 05	1460	1450
U. S. Mtg. & T.	2,000,000	25	Q	Dec 30, 05	495	510
United States	2,000,000	28	S	Jan. 1, 06	1375	1450
Van Norden	1,000,000	2	Q	Dec 30, 05	315	325
Washington Tr.	500,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 05	430	..
Williamsburg	700,000	2	Q	Oct. 2, 05	225	235
Windsor	1,000,000	..	..	.....	270	280

GAS COMPANIES.

Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,680,800	1	Q	Nov 1, 05	126	128
Do preferred.	2,356,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 05	104	105
Bay State.	250,000,000	..	..	.....		⅛ 5-16
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	600,000	2½	S	Oct., 1905	95	100
B'klyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	65	70
Do 1st mtg.5s	500,000	2½	S	Sep., 1905	100	97
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	5%	10½
††Do 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1905	79½	81
Cent. Un. 5s,1927	3,450,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	107½	109
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,300,000	3½	S	Jan., 1906	74	..
††Con.Gas of N.J. 1st con. 5s,1936	971,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	90	95
Denver G. & El.	2,650,000	1½	..	Oct 15, 05	70	75
††Do 1st con. 5s, 1949	3,000,000	2½	S	Nov, 1905	93	95
Do p.l.5s,1918	1,000,000	3	S	Dec., 1905	102	104
††Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1906	80	85
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,500,000	2½	S	Aug, 1905	102	104
Hudson Co. Gas	10,500,000	1½	S	Nov, 1905	107	108
Do 1st 5s	10,290,000	2½	S	Nov, 1905	107½	108½
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	Jun, 1904	70	75
††Ind.Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1908	800,000	3	S	Jun, 1904	25	..
††Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1904	48	53
††Logansport & W.V.1st 6s,1925	1,750,000	3	S	Jun, 1904	30	35
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Oct., 1905	100	..
Do 1st 6s,1926	350,000	3	S	Oct., 1905	106½	110
Mutual	3,500,000	15	S	July 10,05	255	270
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	10,635,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	106	110
N.Y. & E.R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	111	113
Do con.5s,1945	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	107	110
North. Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	Nov, 1905	105	107
††Ohio & Ind.1st 6s, 1924	1,940,000	2½	S	Sep., 1905	29	34
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	762,000	3	S	Jun, 1904	98	100
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	98½	101
South. Lt. & Tr. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Sep., 1905	87	90
Standard (N.Y.) 1st 5s, 1930	1,382,000	2½	S	Nov, 1905	110	112
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	2,047,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	103½	105

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn	$7,500,000	..	..	.....	4	5½
††Do 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	Aug 1, 05	50	53
Hoboken con.5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	Nov 1, 05	109½	111
N. Y. & E. R.	750,000	1½	Q	Sep 15, 05	70	75
Do 1st 5s,1922	750,000	2½	S	Nov 1, 05	88	92
N.Y. & Hob.gen. 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	Dec 1, 05	108½	109½
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1905	40	50
Do 1st 5s,1919	530,000	2½	S	Dec 2, 05	90	95
Union	3,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 2, 05	28	30
††Dols†5s,1925	2,200,000	3½	S	Nov 1, 05	95	96½

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Commonwealth.	$500,000	6	S	Jan. 6, 06	130	..
Continental	1,000,000	18	S	July, 1905	1000	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	125	..
Germ. Alliance	400,000	5	S	Jan., 1906	250	..
Germ'n-Amer	1,506,000	15	S	Jan., 1906	585	..
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1906	400	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1905	180	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1906	160	..
Home	3,000,000	10	S	July, 1906	515	530
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1906	215	..
New York	200,000	3½	S	Aug, 1905	110	..
Niagara ($50)	500,000	10	S	Jan., 1906	380	..
Nor. River ($25)	350,000	5	S	Oct., 1905	205	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	10	S	Dec., 1901	90	..
Peter C'per ($20)	150,000	5	S	Aug, 1905	180	..
*Ph'ix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1905	320	..
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	2	..	Jan., 1902	110	..
U. States ($25)	250,000	3	..	Jan 11, 06	85	94
W'chester ($10)	300,000	10	S	Aug, 1905	420	..
W'sb'g City ($50)	250,000	15	S	July, 1905	550	..

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. Bk. N. ($50)	$3,600,900	$1	Q	Dec 30, 05	90	92
American Can	41,233,300	..	..	.....	9¾	10
Do preferred	41,233,300	1¼	Q	Jan. 1, 06	69¼	69½
Amer. Chicle	4,000,000	$1	..	Dec. 20,05	165	170
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 05	103	106
Am. Dc F. ($10)	12,500,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Do pf., ($10)	3,500,000	..	..	.....	*1%	1½
††Am. Malt. 6s	3,893,000	2	S	Dec 1, 05	107	107½
Am. Tobacco	40,242,300	112½	Q	Dec. 1, 05	465	470
Am. Type F'd's	4,000,000	1	Q	Oct 16, 05	35	40
Do preferred	1,648,300	1¾	Q	Oct 16, 05	98	100
Am. Writ. Pap.	11,500,000	..	..	.....	4¾	5
Do preferred	9,500,000	..	..	.....	34	34½
††Dolst8s,1919	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	88	89½
Bamberger - De Lamar ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	9	9¾
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	15	22
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	Dec 1, 05	100	110
Do 1st 6s,1942	1,000,000	2	S	July, 1905	111	114
Bethlehem Steel	15,000,000	..	..	.....	31½	33
Do preferred	15,000,000	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 05	90	91
Bliss Co. (E.W.) ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct. 2, 05	145	150
Do pf., ($50)	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 2, 05	135	145
Bord. C. Milk	17,500,000	..	..	Aug 15,05	174	180
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 15, 05	114	116
Boston Copper	£500,000	..	..	.....	32¼	32⅝
Brit.Col.Cop.($5)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	9¼	9¾
Casein of Am.	5,432,000	..	..	.....	4¼	4⅝
Do preferred	1,000,000	2	Q	Nov 10,05	75	85
Celluloid	5,625,000	1½	Q	Oct. 2, 05	133	135
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1½	S	Sep., 1905	15	20
Do preferred	1,287,200	3½	S	Sep., 1905	70	75
Cent. Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	..	6¾
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	26	26½
††Do 6s	3,862,000	3	S	Nov 1, 05	81	82
Cheseb'gh Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	Nov 15,05	430	450
Chi. Pneu. Tool	4,113,800	1	Q	Oct 25, 05	55	59
Chicago Subway	20,000,000	..	..	.....	50	50½
Claflin, H. B.	3,529,100	2	Q	Oct 14, 05	109	115
Do 1st pf.	2,600,300	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 05	96	102
Do 2d pf.	2,570,400	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 05	88	105
Con Refrig'ing	17,500,000	..	..	.....	6	6½
Con. Rub. Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	2¼	3
Do preferred	1,149,500	1½	..	Dec., 1900	20	25
††Do deb. 4s	2,859,500	1½	..	Apr., 1905	30	32
Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg.	6,256,000	1¼	..	Sep 15, 05	95	95
††Cuban 6s, 1906	3,000,000	3	S	Oct., 1905	98	100½
Den. Un. Water	5,000,000	..	..	Apr 15, 05	70	75
Do preferred	2,500,000	5	..	Oct 15, 05	70	75
Do 1st 5s	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1905	102¼	103½
Det. & Mack	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	65
Do preferred	250,000	2½	..	July 1, 03	90	95
Electric Vehicle	10,459,000	3	Q	Dec., 1899	17	19
Do preferred	8,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1899	21½	22
Empire Steel	2,281,400	..	..	.....	7¼	7⅝
Do preferred	2,500,000	1½	S	July 1, 05	40	42
Gr. C. Cop. ($10)	3,640,000	4	B	Dec 30, 05	30¾	30⅞
Gr. C. Gold ($10)	8,000,000	2	..	July, 1905	2¾	3
Guanajuato Con.	1,925,000	..	..	.....	4¾	4⅞
Guggenheim Ex	13,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 2, 05	290	310
H'mack Water 4s	3,000,000	2	S	July, 1905	94	96½
Havana Tobac.	30,000,000	..	..	.....	30	32
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	.....	35	37
H'ing-Hall-Mar.	700,000	..	..	.....	20	25
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	8¼	8⅜
Do preferred	7,500,000	2	S	Feb 28, 06	37	39
Hud. River Tel.	3,618,300	1¼	Q	Oct 14, 05	35	37
Interbor. R. T.	35,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 2, 05	222¾	223¼
Int. Mercn. Mar.	40,932,400	..	..	.....	12¾	13
Do preferred	32,366,800	..	..	.....	33¼	34½
††Do 4½s	62,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1905	76	79
Internat. Salt	18,750,000	2	S	Dec. 1, 05	40¾	41
††Do 1st 5s	7,500,000	2½	Oct.	1905	60	71
Lackaw. Steel	34,071,400	..	..	.....	79	81
Lan.M'type ($25)	4,827,240	..	..	.....	13	15¼
Lorillard (P.) pf	2,800,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 06	150	160
Mackay Cos.	41,000,000	1	Q	Jan. 2, 06	65¾	66⅜
Do preferred	35,000,000	1	Q	Jan. 2, 06	77¾	78⅜
Man. Tran. ($20)	6,000,000	..	..	.....	3¾	3⅞
Marconi W. T. of America	6,650,000	..	..	.....	22	28
Marconi W'less of Canada ($5)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	4¾	4
Mergenthaler	16,800,000	2½	Q	Sep 30, 05	194	195
Mex. Gov't 5s	£22,700,000	1¾	Q	Oct., 1905	106¾	106¾
Mex. Nat. Const. 4s, $30 pd. oft	$7,000,000	..	..	.....	11¾	13
Mitchell Mining	5,000,000	1	B	Dec 31, 05	15	16½
N. J. T.D.&I.Co.	3,600,000	..	..	.....	45	46
N. Y. & Q. El.	1,200,000	..	..	.....	4	5
Do preferred.	1,250,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 05	84	90
N.Y.Trans. ($20)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	6¾	7¼
Nor. Sec. stub	2,954,000	..	..	.....	275	300
Otis Elevator	6,350,000	2	Q	Oct 15, 05	57	61
Do preferred.	5,480,900	1½	Q	Oct 15, 05	106	109
Peo., Dec. & Ev	8,400,000	..	..	.....	..	5½
Do 1st pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	63	73
Do 2d pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	16	19
Proc. & Gamble	5,250,000	3	Q	Nov 15,05	315	350
Do preferred.	2,500,000	2	Q	Oct 14, 05	205	208
Roy. Bak. P. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 30, 05	111	113
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	4,849,000	13½	Q	Oct. 1, 05	295	310
Seab'd Co. com.	35,976,980	..	..	.....	30¼	31
Do 1st pf.	7,625,000	..	..	.....	89	90
Do 2d pf.	17,923,350	..	..	.....	61	63
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	1¾	Q	Sep. 1, 05	620	650
Stand. Coupler	1,200,000	1	Q	Jun 30, 05	20	25
Do preferred.	300,000	4	S	Jun 30, 05	105	120
Stand. Milling	4,600,000	..	..	.....	9½	12
Do preferred.	6,900,000	1	S	Oct 31, 05	36	38
††Do 1st 5s	3,447,000	2½	S	Nov, 1905	81	82
Standard Oil	97,500,000	$10	Q	Dec 15, 05	697	698
Swift & Co.	35,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 2, 05	105	107½
Do 1st 5s,1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1905	101	104
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	5	..	Jan 25, 05	51½	52
Trentic Co. ($5)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	9¾	9½
Tonopah Min. of Nevada ($1)	1,000,000	25c	..	Oct 24, 05	16½	16⅝
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅝	1⅞
Un. Typewriter.	10,000,000	3	S	Oct. 2, 05	95	100
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 2, 05	120	125
Do 2d pf.	4,105,000	4	S	Oct. 2, 05	117½	119
Un. B. B. & P.	13,896,433	3	S	.....	2¼	2⅝
Do preferred.	14,771,459	1¾	..	Oct., 1902	13½	14
United Copper	45,000,000	..	..	.....	64	64½
Do preferred	5,000,000	$3	S	Nov 15,05	83	89½
U. S. Envelope.	750,000	..	..	.....	25	..
Do preferred.	3,750,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 04	87	88
Virginia & S.W.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	52	60
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,076,950	15	Q	Oct 10, 05	*14	1½ ..
Worth. Pump pf.	2,000,000	2½	S	Nov. 1, 05	120	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1992	$730,000	2½	S	Oct., 1905	101	103
Do gen.5s,1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Oct., 1905	111½	113½
Do imp.5s,1934	220,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	108	110
Bleecker St.& F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	Jan., 1905	29	34
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	Jan. 1906	94	97
Bway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Q	Oct., 1905	238	243
Do 2d 5s,1914	500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	104	107
B'way Surface guar.1st 5s,1924	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	107	110
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	250,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	100	102
B'lyn C. R.($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 15, 05	238	240
††Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	106	108
B'lyn City & N. 1st 5s, 1939	3,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	110	113
B., Q. C. & Sub. 1st 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	106	107
Buff. Cross's 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	Nov., 1905	112	113
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	3½	Q	Oct., 1905	340	360
Do 1st 6s,1922	250,000	3	S	Nov, 1905	117	121
Cen.P.,N.& E.R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	Oct., 1905	205	210
Chris. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	Oct., 1905	170	180
Coney Isl. & B. Do 1st con.4s, 1948	2,000,000	3	Q	Nov., 1905	295	305
	1,300,000	2	S	Jan., 1906	95	106
Con Tr. of N.J.	15,000,000	1½	S	July 15,05	81	83
Do 1st 5s,1923	15,000,000	2½	S	Dec., 1905	107½	108½
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1½	..	May, 1899	115	120
Do 1st 5s,1932	950,000	2½	S	Dec., 1905	110	113
Do 5% scr.1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Aug, 1905	99	101
Eighth Av. R.R.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Oct., 1905	390	410
42d St. & Grand St	748,080	4½	Q	Dec., 1905	395	415
Do 1st 6s,1909	186,000	3	S	Jan., 1906	105	106
42d St., Man. & St. N.Av.1st 6s,1910	1,200,000	3	S	Sep., 1905	105	108
Do inc.6s,1915	1,500,000	..	..	.....	95	99
Fulton St. 1st 4s, 1955	500,000	2	S	Nov, 1905	93	95
Grand Rapids Ry	2,000,000	2	S	.....	57	60
Do preferred	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov., 1905	57	62
Int.T

JAN 1906

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The total amount of bonds listed on the Stock Exchange during the year 1905 was $1,054,837,100, as against $488,952,500 in 1904 and $582,070,500 in 1903. The bonds of steam railroads figured in the year's total for $693,316,600, street railways for $37,707,000, Governments for $137,500,000, city for $37,500,000, industrial and miscellaneous for $192,543,100, gas and electric light for $8,841,000, coal and iron for $50,230,000, and telephone and telegraph companies for $32,000,000.

The total listings of stocks amounted to $708,416,200, as against $551,584,460 in 1904 and $457,351,550 in 1903.

Of last year's total $318,232,800 represented the listings of railroad stocks, $58,274,400 street railways, $282,202,000 industrial and miscellaneous, $71,700,000 coal and iron, and $7,000 telephone and telegraph companies. There were also additions to the unlisted department, notably the Japanese Government 4½s and 4s, which swelled the total of the year in all classes of bonds and stocks to $1,540,132,800.

The following tables give the various companies whose stocks and bonds have been added to the lists for dealings and the amounts of such listings:

RAILROAD BONDS.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 50-year 4 per cent. conv. 1955	$32,420,000
Atlantic Coast Line R. R. 1st Consol. 50-year 4 per cent., 1952	5,794,000
Atlantic Coast Line R. R. 4 per cent., 1952, L. & N. coll.	35,000,000
Baltimore & Ohio R. R., Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. Ref. 4 per cent., 1941	4,347,000
Buffalo & Susquehanna R. R. 1st mtg. Ref. 4 per cent., 1951	2,216,000
Central of Georgia Ry. 1st pf. Income 5 per cent., 1945, stamped	4,000,000
2d pf. Income 5 per cent., 1945, stamped	7,000,000
3d pf. Income 5 per cent., 1945, stamped	4,000,000
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. gen'l. mtg. 4½ per cent., 1992	2,000,000
Chicago & Alton R. R. 3 per cent. Ref. mtg. 50-year bonds, 1949	5,362,000
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., Illinois Div., 4 per cent., 1949	4,314,000
Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. 4 per cent. Ref. & Imp. Mtg., 1955	5,000,000
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Ry. 5 per cent. Ref., 1947	300,000
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Ref. Mtg. 4 per cent., 1934	7,000,000
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. Ry. genl. 4 per cent., 1993	1,000,000
Denver & Rio Grande: Rio Grande Western Ry. Mtg. & Coll. 4 per cent. & Sub-Series A, 1949	636,000
Gulf & Ship Island R. R. 1st Ref. & Term. Mtg. 5 per cent., 1952	363,000
Hocking Valley Ry., Col. & Tol. ext. 1st mtg. 4 per cent., 1965	2,479,000
Lehigh Valley R. R. Co. of Penn. genl. con. mtg. 4 per cent., 2003	20,100,000
Long Island R. R. refunding mtg. gtd. 4 per cent., 1949	5,691,000
Louisville & Nashville R. R. unified 50-year 4 per cent., 1940	5,840,000
Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. 1st and ref. 4 per cent., 1949	500,000
—Des Moines & Ft. Dodge R. R. 1st mtg. gtd. 4 per cent., 1955	3,072,000
Minn., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. 1st Consol. 50-yr. 4 per cent., 1938	3,000,000
Mo., Kansas & Texas Ry. 1st and ref. mtg. 4 per cent. 100-yr., 2004	1,784,000
Missouri Pacific Ry. 40-yr. 4 per cent. gold loan, 1945	25,000,000
—St. Louis & Iron Mt. Ry. unifying and refunding 4 per cent., 1929	2,910,000
—St. Louis & Iron Mt. Ry., River & Gulf Div., 1st mtg. 4 per cent., 1933	4,487,000
Nash., Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry. 1st Consol. 5 per cent., 1928	42,000
National R. R. of Mexico Consol. 4 per cent., 1951	2,496,000
New York Central & Hudson River R. R. 30-yr. 4 per cent., 1934	30,000,000
New York Central & Hudson River R. R. 3½ per cent. mtg., 1997	8,000,000
—Lake Shore & Mich. So. Ry. 4 per cent., 25-yr. deb., 1928	7,500,000
New York, Ontario & Western Ry. ref. mtg. 4 per cent., 1992	2,063,000
Norfolk & Western Ry. 1st Consol. mtg. 4 per cent., 1996	696,000
Norfolk & Western Ry. 4 per cent. Div'l. 1st lien and gen. mtg., 1944	3,060,000
Ozark & Cherokee Central Ry. 1st mtg. gtd. 5 per cent., 1943	2,880,000
Pacific Coast Co. 1st mtg. 5 per cent. 50-yr., 1946	554,000
Panama R. R. 1st mtg. 4½ per cent. sinking fund, 1917	607,000
Pennsylvania R. R., 3½ p. c. 10-year convertible, 1915	100,000,000
Pennsylvania Co. 40-year gtd. 3½ p. c. trust certificates, Series C, 1942	5,000,000
—40-year gtd. 3½ p. c. tr. ctfs., Series D, 1944	10,000,000
—Erie & Pittsburg gent. mtg. 3½ p. c., Series C, 1940	742,000
—Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. Ry. consol. mtg. gtd. 4 p. c., 1953, Series F	9,000,000
St. L. & San Fran. 4 per cent. ref. mtg., 1951	1,107,000
—Kan. City., Ft. S. & Memphis Ry. gtd. ref. mtg., 4 p. c.	957,000
St. Louis Southwestern R'way consol. mtg. 4 p. c., 1932	4,131,000
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Ry., Pacific Extension 50-year 4 p. c., 1940	20,000,000
Seaboard Air Line R'way, Atlanta-Birmingham 1st mtg. 4 p. c., 1933	5,760,000
Southern Pacific Co. temp. ctfs., 2-5, 4 p. c., 1910	6,595,000
So. Pacific Ry., Central Pacific 1st ref. 4 p. c., 1949	5,881,000
—Central Pacific Ry. Short Line gtd. 4 p. c., 1954	8,300,000
—Oregon Short Line R. R. 4 p. c. gtd. ref., 1929	45,000,000
Southern Ry. 1st consol. 5 p. c., 1994	3,074,000
Texas & Pacific Ry. 1st mtg. 5 p. c., 2000	2,766,000
Vandalia R. R. consol. mtg. 4 p. c., Series A, 1955	7,000,000
Vera Cruz & Pacific R. R. 1st gtd. 4½s., 1934	7,000,000
Wabash R. R. 1st lien 50-year 4 p. c. terminal, 1954	793,000
—Omaha Div. 1st mtg. 3½ p. c., 1941	173,000
Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal Ry., 1st mtg. 4 per cent., 1954	27,000,000
Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal Ry. 2d mtg., 4 per cent. 1954	20,000,000
Western Maryland R. R. 1st mtg. 4 per cent., 1952	4,824,000
Western Maryland R. R. General Lien Conv. 4 p. c., 1952	10,000,000
Total listings railroad bonds	$558,516,000
Total listings, 1904	343,330,500

STREET RAILWAYS.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. ref. mtg. conv. 4 per cent., 2002	$15,262,000
Detroit United Ry. 1st consol. mtg. 4½ per cent., 1932	14,174,000
Havana Electric Ry. Co. consol. mtg. 5 per cent. 50 years, 1952	6,857,000
Metropolitan Street Ry. 4 per cent. ref. 100 year mtg., 2002	1,284,000
Total listings street railway bonds	$37,707,000
Total listings, 1904	33,668,000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government of the Philippine Islands Public Works and Improvement 4 per cent. 10-30 year, 1925	$2,905,000
Imperial Japanese Government 4 per cent. sterling loan 2d series	20,000,000
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent. gold bonds, 1904 (external debt)	25,400,000
U. S. of Mexico 4 per cent. gold debt of 1904, due 1954	40,000,000
Total listings Government bonds	$137,500,000
Total listings, 1904	97,007,000

CITY SECURITIES.

City of New York Assessment bonds, 1914	$3,000,000
City of New York 3½ per cent. corporate stock, 1956	34,500,000
Total listings city securities	$37,500,000
Total listings, 1904	35,000,000

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

American Cotton Oil Co. 4½ p. c. deb., 1915	$2,000,000
American Cotton Oil Co. deb. 5 p. c. bond ext. at 4½ p. c.	3,000,000
American Ice Securities Co. 6 p. c. 20-year deb., 1925	3,000,000
Am. Tobacco Co. 40-year 6 p. c., 1944	56,090,400
Am. Tobacco Co. 4 p. c., 1951	73,688,100
Central Leather Co. 1st lien 20-year 5 p. c., 1925	36,264,000
International Paper Co. cons. mtg. 5 p. c. conv., 1935	5,000,000
International Steam Pump Co. 10-year 6 p. c. deb., 1913	1,000,000
Provident Loan Society of New York, 4½ p. c., 1921	1,000,800
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. col. tr. 5 p. c. s. f. 1912	6,500,000
Total listings industrial and miscellaneous bonds	$192,543,100
Total listings, 1904	$15,389,000

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Hudson County Gas Co. 1st mtg 5 p. c., 1949	$1,110,000
Laclede Gas Light Co. ref. and ext. 5 p. c., 1934	5,000,000
N. Y. Gas, El. Light, Heat & Power Co. 1st mtg. col. tr. 5 p. c., 1948	2,000,000
New York & Richmond Gas Co. 1st mtg. 5 p. c., 1921	175,000
Westchester Lighting Co. 1st mtg. 5 p. c., 1950	556,000
Total listings gas and electric light	$8,841,000
Total listings, 1904, $21,000,000.	

COAL AND IRON.

Colorado Industrial Co. 1st mtg. col. tr. 5 p. c. conv., 1934, Series A	$12,378,000
Colorado Industrial Co. 1st mtg. col. tr. 5 p. c. conv., 1934, Series B	32,864,000
Lehigh Valley Coal Co. 1st mtg. (1933) gtd. interest reduced to 4 p. c.	1,490,000
Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad gen. mtg 5 p. c., 1951	3,588,000
Total listings coal and iron bonds	$50,230,000
Total listings, 1904, $14,068,000.	

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co. 4 p. c., collateral trust, 1929	$25,000,000
Keystone Telephone Co. Philadelphia, first 5 per cent. thirty-year, 1935	4,000,000
Western Union Telegraph Co. 4½ per cent. funding and real estate mortgage, 1950	3,000,000
Total listings telephone and telegraph bonds	$32,000,000
Total listings, 1904	2,500,000
Grand total all classes bonds	$1,051,837,100
Grand total, 1904	488,952,500

STOCKS.

(Steam Railroads.)

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad	$7,330,000
Baltimore & Ohio	269,000
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railway common	1,500,000
Canadian Pacific Railway common stock	16,900,000
Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad preferred	2,000,000
Chicago Great Western Railway common stock	8,038,700
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	863,000
Chicago & Northwestern Railway common stock	10,809,000
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway common stock	7,597,600
Denver & Rio Grande R. R. pf.	1,321,700
Detroit Southern R. R. tr. cfs. of deposit, common	10,487,000
Detroit Southern R. R. tr. cfs. of deposit pf.	6,500,000
Great Northern pf.	278,850
Mexican Central Railway	11,613,200
Nat. R. R. of Mexico 2d pf.	67,600
Nat. R. R. of Mexico deferred	33,800
New York Central	17,192,500
Northern Pacific Railway	155,000,000
Pacific Coast common	190,000
Pacific Coast Co 1st pf.	9,500
Pacific Coast Co. 2d pf.	55,000
Pennsylvania Railroad	1,106,650
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chi. Ry. gtd. (special)	3,341,900
Rock Island R. R. common	641,000
Rock Island R. R. pf.	260,200
St. L. & S. F. R. R. 4% tr. ctfs. for Chi. & East. Ill. R. R. com stock	18,044,000
St. L. & S. F. R. R., Chi. & E. Ill. pf. stock tr. ctfs.	6,711,700
Vandalia Railroad stock	14,649,500
Western Maryland R. R.	15,685,400
Total listings steam railroad stocks	$318,232,800
Total listings, 1904	444,321,410

STREET RAILWAYS.

Havana Electric R'way common	$7,500,000
Havana Electric R'way preferred	5,000,000
Philadelphia Co. common	1,047,900
Philadelphia Co. preferred	255,200
Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.	30,000,000
Twin City Rapid Transit Co. com.	1,439,000
United Rys. Co. of St. Louis pf.	12,983,200
Total listings street railroad stocks	$58,274,400

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

American Ice Securities Co.	$20,000,000
American Steel Foundries common	2,200,000
American Steel Foundries preferred	2,200,000
American Tobacco Co. new preferred	78,688,100
Associated Merchants' Co. 1st pf.	2,250,000
Central Leather Co. common	39,700,900
Central Leather Co. preferred	32,916,000
Eastman Kodak Co. of N. J. com.	19,524,700
Eastman Kodak Co. of N. J. pf.	5,390,700
Federal Mining & Smelting Co. com.	1,000,000
Federal Mining & Smelting Co. pf.	2,000,000
North American Co.	12,740,000
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. common	2,500,000
United Fruit Co.	1,503,000
United States Rubber Co. first preferred	28,640,300
United States Rubber Co. second preferred	8,387,300
Total listings industrial and miscellaneous stocks	$200,202,000
Total listings, 1904	78,763,500

COAL AND IRON.

American Coal Co. of Allegheny County	$1,500,000
Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. common stock	6,200,000
Pittsburg Coal Co. of N. J. common	32,000,000
Pittsburg Coal Co. of N. J. preferred	32,000,000
Total listings coal and iron stocks	$71,700,000

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	$7,000
Grand total all classes stocks	$708,416,200
Grand total all classes bonds	1,054,837,100
Total listings all classes bonds and stocks	$1,763,253,300
Total for all classes, 1904	$1,036,536,000

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

STOCKS.

American Smelters' Securities Co. 5 per cent. guaranteed preferred, Series B	$30,000,000
Rubber Goods Manufacturing preferred stock	1,000,000

BONDS.

Imperial Japanese Government 4½s, first series	$40,854,500
Imperial Japanese Government 4½s, second series	37,067,000
Imperial Japanese Government 4s	7,958,000
Total unlisted stocks and bonds	$85,879,500
Grand total all departments	$1,849,132,800

The following table gives the total listings of bonds and stocks for a number of years past:

	Bonds.	Stocks.	Total.
1905	$1,054,837,100	$708,416,200	*$1,849,132,800
1904	488,952,500	551,584,460	1,048,536,960
1903	582,070,500	457,351,550	1,039,422,050
1902	524,497,700	813,053,740	1,337,551,440
1901	900,798,200	1,646,657,240	2,556,455,440
1900	443,713,000	620,935,000	1,064,648,000
1899	525,384,240	704,172,905	1,229,556,845
1898	790,064,680	325,153,998	1,228,218,675
1897	357,415,962	502,974,891	860,390,793
1896	582,286,700	590,732,215	1,173,018,915
1895	267,273,400	143,571,970	400,649,370
1894	309,804,000	251,193,003	560,997,003
1893	288,803,400	198,245,261	487,048,661
1892	317,861,500	237,036,105	554,897,605
1891	387,945,700	188,914,904	576,860,604
1890	684,347,870	437,982,330	1,122,330,200

*Including $85,879,500 stocks and bonds added to unlisted department.

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CRUSHES A TAILOR TO DEATH

Two Hundred Passengers Scramble for Their Lives as Car Runs on Concourse.

A string of three unoccupied passenger cars standing at the end of track 11 in the Grand Central Station was struck by a train of six empty cars composing the Montreal Express, which was being switched into the station at 6:25 last evening. The last of three cars crashed through the heavy open buffer, smashed down the iron fence, leaped across the thirty-foot concourse that was crowded with waiting passengers, and smashed into the wall that separates the concourse from the big waiting room. Pelgrino Landi, a tailor, 30 years old, of 2,231 First Avenue, was caught between the end of the car and the wall and crushed to death, after he had managed to push his wife out of the path of the car. George Griffin, a porter, living at 14 West 136th Street, was slightly injured. He received a few cuts about the face from the flying glass of the runaway car as he was helping Mrs. Landi out of the way.

Landi had taken his young wife out for a walk. Unfortunately he took her through the Grand Central Station. The couple were walking arm in arm on the concourse just before the accident occurred. Track 11 is almost opposite the eastern door leading to the waiting room. The doors open outwardly. To this latter fact Landi's death is probably attributable.

When the bump and the crash came and he saw the car, which had left its trucks on the track, bounding across the concourse toward him, Landi, grabbing his wife by the arm, made for one of these doors. He didn't have an instant to spare, and he tried to get into the waiting room by pushing the door instead of pulling it. He bumped heavily against the plate glass, and those nearest to him, there were not many, heard him scream:

"My God, we're caught!"

With his left hand Landi pushed his wife toward the baggage shed of the station, with the other he now started to pull instead of push, but he had lost his chance. The car was upon him.

The Crowd Fled in Terror.

Although it was Sunday evening, there were probably two hundred persons on the concourse waiting for trains. The bolting car crossing the concourse at the eastern end of the platform, most of these panic-stricken persons made for the western end, and scrambled through the doors into the waiting room as quickly as they could.

Hysterical and going from one fainting spell into another, Mrs. Landi was taken into the waiting room at the northwestern end of the building. Doctors were sent for from the nearest hospitals. At a late hour last night they were still working to save her life and that of another, still unborn. The Landis were married six months ago.

Detective Sergeant Deering happened to be in the Grand Central Station when the wreck occurred. He lost no time in getting news of the accident to the Grand Central Sub-Station and the East Fifty-first Street Station, and the reserves were soon on the spot. Capt. Stevenson of the Grand Central Station had a hard time to keep the crowd in check.

While yet the wrecking crew was working to get the car out of the way, the shrill cry of a woman echoed through the train shed. Some one had telephoned to Landi's sister that her brother had been injured, but some one else told her the moment she got into the Grand Central Station that he had been killed. Miss Landi, like her sister-in-law, had to receive medical attention.

An engine was hitched on to the northern end of the string of cars, and the car which held the body of Landi pinioned against the wall was pulled back enough to liberate it. An ambulance from Flower Hospital was already waiting, but Landi was beyond help.

When the wrecked car had been pulled back an investigation into the cause of the accident was begun by Supt. Richard E. Slater. The crew which should have taken the express out was composed of Engineer F. Fitzgibbons of 581 East 146th Street, Conductor Jeremiah Sullivan of 692 East 183d Street, Brakemen Edward Conery of 560 West Fifty-eighth Street, and Frank Koller of 124 East Fifty-first Street.

Engineer Fitzgibbons had cut loose from the train at Forty-seventh Street. That is the custom. The six cars which were to make up the Adirondack and Montreal express were there switched to Track 11. Such cars are controlled by a safety device called by trainmen a "gooseneck." This is a continuation of the air brakes, and is operated by a valve. With this device the trainmen can bring the train to a stop by releasing the air and setting the brakes, the air tanks being full when the engine leaves the cars. The accident is said to have been caused by the refusal of the airbrake to work.

Airbrakes Failed to Work.

It sometimes happens that a car that has not been recently overhauled may have its apparatus for the control of the brakes rusted or clogged, or, in case of the ironwork having been freshly painted, it may be clogged and may work with difficulty, just as a freshly and heavily painted window sash will resist efforts to raise it.

It was not clear, immediately after the accident, who had tried to control the airbrake. A man who was in the Grand Central Station when the wreck occurred said that he had seen some man lying prostrate on the front end of the first car trying to grasp the "gooseneck" rubber tube under it and evidently failing.

Supt. Slater said that the airbrakes must have refused to work. He said that the cars were usually shunted to their tracks in the same way as last night, and that no accident had ever before occurred. He said it would be necessary to examine the crew in order to ascertain who was responsible.

Capt. Stevenson said that he saw no reason for making an arrest at once, and that, as nearly as he could figure it out, it had been an unavoidable accident. There might be arrests later.

The Montreal express has been in hard luck lately. On Saturday morning it was derailed at Walloomsac near Troy, and the engineer and the fireman were seriously injured.

ARIZONA THREATENS REVOLT.

Speakers at a Meeting at Tucson Advocate Armed Resistance.

Special to The New York Times.

TUCSON, Ariz., Jan. 7.—Scenes of almost riotous enthusiasm marked a mass meeting of Arizonans here last night, called to protest against the Territory being yoked with New Mexico in joint Statehood. Fiery addresses were made, and armed resistance was recommended by Mayor David S. Rose of Milwaukee and other speakers.

Two thousand people cheered Mr. Rose madly and voted to send resolutions to both houses of Congress protesting against what people in Arizona call "an infamous plan to deprive Arizonans of their liberty." The use of the bayonet was urged by the leaders, and unless something is done to stem the tide of disapproval, political leaders in Arizona declare, open rebellion will be encountered if the consolidation plans are carried forward.

The speakers last night declared that the people of the East were jealous of the West and wished to deprive the Westerners of the representation which single Statehood would give.

Mayor Rose has extensive mining interests near Tucson, and he was the principal speaker of the evening. In his address he said:

"If it be true that the spirit of individual liberty is to be smothered by the gag of expediency I would counsel the people of Arizona to let the streets of Tucson run with the blood of martyrs as have the gutters of Warsaw."

Resolutions adopted assert that 95 per cent. of the people of Arizona are opposed to joint Statehood. A score of prominent men of the Territory have left for Washington to fight the bill.

WROTE SCHIFF PRIVATELY.

Secretary Shaw Says Letter Was Confidential—His Views Unchanged.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7. — The letter which Secretary Shaw wrote to Jacob H. Schiff in regard to remedies to remove the dangers which are constantly recurring in the money market was entirely confidential.

Mr. Shaw said to-night that he had found Mr. Schiff in perfect accord with himself as to the main question, the logic of the matter, but it was when they came to details that they went apart. He had asked Mr. Schiff to regard the letter as confidential, and not for publication. The Secretary adheres to his opinion that there is no imminent danger as long as the business of the whole country is moving on prosperously, and the critical conditions remain local.

Secretary Shaw will present his views as to currency legislation before the Committee on Banking and Currency at an early date. It is significant that the Secretary does not go to the Senate Finance Committee. The fact is not disguised that the Secretary and Senator Aldrich, Chairman of that committee, differ sharply as to legislation.

POLICEMEN'S FIRE RESCUE.

Passed Frightened Tenants from Roof to Roof While Tenement Burns.

A fire in the basement of the six-story tenement house 39 Monroe Street, at 10:30 o'clock last night, shot up the airshaft so quickly as to cut off the escape of the twenty-five families who lived there. Men, women, and children, awakened from sleep and half clad, rushed to the fire escapes and the roof and shrieked for help.

Policemen Carey and Fishel of the Madison Street Station went on the roof of the next house. Between this and the roof of No. 139 was a gap of several feet. Carey jumped over, and seizing the frightened tenants passed them across one by one.

Meanwhile Capt. Shevlin of the Madison Street Station, with Detectives Johnson and Rooney, climbed up to the first-floor fire escape and helped scores to get to safety. No life was lost and no serious accidents were reported. The firemen quickly controlled the blaze.

LITTLE ITALY'S FIRE PANIC.

Row of Ragshops Destroyed, Wedding Stopped, and Seven Horses Burned.

"Little Italy," in East Harlem, was panic-stricken yesterday afternoon by a fire which for a while threatened to wipe out an entire block of double-decker tenements that sheltered from twenty to thirty families each.

The fire started in a row of frame shanties on 108th Street, near First Avenue, and, owing to the high wind and the fact that most of the frame buildings were rag shops, filled with hundreds of bales of inflammable material, it spread with alarming rapidity. Two alarms were rung, but before the firemen arrived half a block of buildings was burning. The Italians in the adjoining tenements fled in terror, carrying many of their household effects with them and throwing the rest out of the windows. This added greatly to the excitement, and several persons were hurt painfully, but not seriously, by the bombardment of furniture and bedding.

A wedding that was being celebrated in a tenement on 109th Street was also brought to an abrupt ending by the smoke, which filled the apartments.

Between the rag shops, of which there are a half dozen in a row, and the tenements, were stables filled with horses. Tied in their stalls the frightened animals began to kick and fight.

At the risk of their lives Policemen White and McCarthy, and Firemen Lewis and Sanders of Truck 26, rushed into the burning building and released twenty-six horses, which immediately stampeded and galloped through the streets in all directions. The four men had to leave seven animals to their fate.

After a half hour's desperate work, during which the entire row of rag shops from Second to First Avenue was destroyed, the fire was extinguished. The loss was about $10,000.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

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Latest Shipping News.

Arrived, steamship Carmania, from Liverpool, Dec. 30.

Arrived, steamship Florida, from Stettin, Dec. 12.

Arrived—S. S. La Gascogne, Havre, Dec. 30.

HUNT CHLOROFORM CLUE TO EDWARDS MURDERER

Authorities Take Up New Theory of Events Before Shooting.

CORONER MIX IS MYSTIFIED

C. A. Hiller, the Victim's Host, Again Examined, Goes Under Surveillance—Diary Still Missing.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 7.—Coroner Mix, at the close of the fourth day of his personal investigation, admitted to-night that he had no decisive, tangible evidence tending to disclose the murderer of Charles A. Edwards of New York, the descendant of Jonathan Edwards, relative of the Dwight family, and former Yale athlete, who was killed at the Hiller homestead last Tuesday night.

The Coroner and State's Attorney Williams, the two investigating authorities in this jurisdiction, agree that there was a murder; beyond that there seems little in which they are agreed. Dissenting opinion as to the correct procedure adds to the perplexities of the case.

It was said late to-night that the Coroner would relieve himself of the case to-morrow by reporting to the State's Attorney that Edwards was murdered, but that the evidence did not show beyond a doubt by whom. The State's Attorney then will proceed with the investigation and probably along different lines from those taken by the Coroner.

The Coroner, in the line of inquiry which he was pressing, seems to have come up against a stone wall in the alibi offered by the wife of A. Maxcy Hiller in his behalf. Detectives are engaged along the seven blocks of the route between A. Maxcy Hiller's residence and the Hiller homestead, polling the residents to find whether any one saw Maxcy Hiller on the street between 11 o'clock at night, the hour when Edwards retired, and 8 o'clock Wednesday morning, when the dying man was found. So far no one has been found whose testimony might conflict with Mrs. Hiller's statement that her husband did not leave their home.

The Coroner to-night took up a clue that prior to the shooting an attempt had been made to chloroform Edwards. The discovery of the blood-stained handkerchief under the head of the dying man suggested to some that it was used to chloroform him while he slept so that the assailant could get papers in his clothing. Edwards apparently recovered from the effects of the chloroform while the murderer was standing over a washbowl either rolling a cigarette or filling a pipe. Grains of smoking tobacco were found in the washbowl and on the floor. When Edwards roused, it is thought, the assassin ran to the bed and fired the shot.

Just what kind of tobacco Charles A. Hiller smokes is a matter the Coroner looked into. Hiller smokes a pipe. The Coroner also tried to discover what kind of cigarettes A. Maxcy Hiller uses. Mr. Edwards did not use tobacco in any form.

Mrs. Edwards says the handkerchief was not her husband's. It did not give any odor of chloroform. Experts say, however, that it might have been thoroughly saturated, and, within two hours, entirely lose the scent. New Haven's drug stores are being canvassed in an effort to trace a purchaser of the drug who might have been connected with the case.

Charles Hiller was closeted with the Coroner for three hours again to-day. When the conference was concluded he declined to talk, and immediately returned to the Hiller homestead, where a detective admitted him. There are two officers constantly on guard in his house primarily, it is said, in order that there may be no opportunity for any one to disturb the arrangement of the furniture and effects in the room in which Edwards was killed.

Details of the testimony of servants at the Hiller homestead became known to-day. On the morning the body was discovered, lights found burning, and a door opened, Margaret Reynolds, a servant, ran upstairs to notify Charles Hiller, who was in bed.

"There have been burglars in the house," she cried.

"Oh, I guess not," replied Hiller. "There have been no burglars here."

It was testified that after giving this assurance Hiller rolled over and went to sleep and did not appear downstairs for possibly an hour. When he did go to breakfast he did not mention the subject or inquire about it.

C. A. Hiller said he told the Coroner, when the examination began, that he went to the room occupied by Edwards about 8 o'clock in the morning and thought his brother-in-law was asleep. He went down to breakfast and, after he had finished, returned to Edwards's room, found him dying, and summoned Dr. Metcalf, a dentist, from next door.

A. Maxcy Hiller said last week that it was he who notified the police. Deputy Coroner Pond said to-night that the testimony showed that Dr. Cheney first called in the police, an officer being immediately stationed at the entrance to the dead man's room. When A. Maxcy Hiller went to the house from the Superior Court he was not permitted by the police guard to enter the room where Edwards's body lay until Deputy Coroner Pond had arrived. Then Maxcy Hiller went to the Detective Bureau and got a plain-clothes man for duty at the homestead.

When Edwards came to New Haven last week he did so for the purpose of investigating real estate values in the city, in order to ascertain the value of his wife's inheritance from her mother's estate. He told friends that it was his intention to avoid meeting Maxcy Hiller as much as possible, as he was not on good terms personally with him. That both the Hillers had disagreed with Edwards is in the testimony before the Coroner.

Maxcy Hiller to-night had received more than 300 letters and notes from friends in the city, who expressed sympathy and professed absolute confidence in him.

A disconcerting feature of the case is the matter of motive. There is every reason to believe that Edwards had the diary kept for a decade or more by his mother-in-law, Mrs. Abigail Hiller. That document had not been accounted for late to-night. The search for it, as well as for the revolver, was being continued. Either the diary or the pistol is regarded as essential evidence in fixing the crime on any one.

Pure food laws are good. The purity of Burnett's Vanilla has never been questioned.—Adv.

COREYS MAKE A SETTLEMENT.

To Live Apart, but Not Go to the Divorce Courts.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 7.—W. Ellis Corey, President of the United States Steel Corporation, for the sake of his son, Alan M. Corey, has reached an agreement with his wife which will end the talk of a divorce. Mutual friends have acted, for Mr. and Mrs. Corey will not meet.

Mr. and Mrs. Corey will live apart, the friends say, and he will make ample provision for the support of his wife and their child. The friends declare that Mabelle Gilman was not the primary cause of the misunderstanding between Corey and his wife, but that for three years a diversity of tastes and opinions has been apparent. The idea of a divorce has been abandoned for the reason that neither would have the future of their son, whom both idolize, clouded by a scandal.

Corey, who came here yesterday to attend the annual banquet of the officers of the Carnegie Steel Company, returned to New York on the train leaving at 1 o'clock this morning. He did not go to the home of his father, where Mrs. Corey and her son have been staying since their return from California. Corey did not see his wife, nor any of the members of his family.

KAISER SENDS A BIBLE.

Gift to Church Contains Quotation in His Own Handwriting.

The new German Lutheran Church, on Morris Avenue, near 189th Street, which is to be dedicated next Sunday, has received a handsome Bible from Emperor William. The book was received Saturday and was shown to the congregation yesterday. It is bound in morocco and heavily ornamented in silver. On the title page, written in German by the Emperor himself in a very broad chirography is the inscription:

"II. Hebrews, first verse: 'Now faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen.'

"WILHELM."

A heavy silver cross is on the front cover, and in the corners are embossed busts of Sts. Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. The Bible was sent in a handsome oak case, and the gift was the result of a request for a Bible made to the Emperor by a committee of the church.

EARTH ROCKS IN KANSAS.

Shocks Felt Also in Nebraska—Residents Scared, but Unhurt.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 7.—A slight earthquake shock was felt in Kansas City at 6:17 o'clock this evening. Similar shocks were felt throughout Kansas and in parts of Nebraska. No damage was done.

The movement in this city appeared to be from north to south, and lasted about twenty-three seconds. Chandeliers were shaken and dishes rattled. The movement was most distinct in the residence quarters of the northeastern, eastern, and southern portions of the city.

The shock was distinctly observed in Topeka. It was most severe apparently at Manhattan, where citizens left their houses in alarm.

At St. Joseph dishes and tinware rattled and small children were frightened. The shock there lasted about ten seconds.

At Lincoln, Neb., globes were shaken from chandeliers. The shock was indistinct in some parts of the city and very noticeable in others.

FALL STOPS CHURCH SERVICE.

Minister, Choir and Congregation Hasten to Assist Aged Woman.

The morning service in Grace Episcopal Church, at Conselyea and Lorimer Streets Williamsburg, had to be suspended yesterday because of a serious accident which befell Mrs. Sarah Gregg, 71 years old, who lives at 250 Union Avenue. The Rev. William G. Ivie had just ended his sermon when Mrs. Gregg got up to leave. On her way to the door she fell down a winding stair leading to the basement.

Members of the congregation and the choir hastened to her aid, and the minister helped to carry her to a pew.

When Dr. Gordon arrived from St. Catharine's Hospital the congregation was praying for Mrs. Gregg. Dr. Gordon found that the aged woman was probably mortally hurt.

The Rev. Dr. Ivie and women members of the church assisted Dr. Gordon in temporarily bandaging Mrs. Gregg's wounds, after which she was removed to the hospital.

After Mrs. Gregg's removal the services were resumed, and prayers were offered for her recovery.

CHALLENGE BY JEFF DAVIS.

Arkansas Governor Would Fight Senator Carmack of Tennessee.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 7.—Gov. Jeff Davis of Arkansas, an ardent admirer of Bob Taylor, has challenged Senator Carmack to any sort of combat with any sort of weapon, provided Taylor will allow Davis to champion his cause.

The Governor says plainly that, although he may not come out of his own hunt after the toga of Senator Berry alive, he is willing to take on another fight, if he can assist "the man who champions the cause of the common people" against "the would-be aristocrat who represents the high-collared roosters, and is himself the red-combed cock of the barnyard."

Equitable Director's Home Burned.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 7.—The residence at Laburnum, the country seat of Joseph Bryan, proprietor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch and a Director in the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, was destroyed by fire early to-day. The loss will approach $100,000.

Riverside Park Afire.

There was a miniature prairie fire in Riverside Park from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-eighth Street last night. A spark from an engine of the New York Central Railroad set fire to the grass at Eighty-sixth Street, and within a few minutes the flames had spread for two blocks. After a brisk fight the firemen extinguished the blaze.

THE WOLVERINE LIMITED
is a fine train for Detroit, Grand Rapids, Saginaw and Chicago. Leaving New York at 4:30 P. M. daily, you reach Detroit next morning, and Grand Rapids, Saginaw or Chicago next afternoon via New York Central Lines.—Adv.

GERMANY IS SENDING SHIPS TO ALGECIRAS

And Three British Squadrons Are Going to Cadiz Bay.

FRENCH DEMAND TO STAND

Privileged Position in Morocco Required—Witte Declares That Emperor William Is Pacific.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—The Berlin correspondent of the Temps says that Germany, following the action of Great Britain, is sending a squadron to Algeciras.

The Temps says that France thus far has not ordered a squadron to the neighborhood of the conference. It adds that three British squadrons, the Channel, Home, and Cruiser Squadrons, will rendezvous in Cadiz Bay, near Algeciras, in the middle of February.

The officials of the Foreign Office consider the selection by the Italian Government of the Marquis Visconti Venosta to head its delegation to the Moroccan Conference strengthens the position of France. It is evident that the officials hold the view that if France can secure the support of the powers having tangible interests in the Mediterranean and in Morocco it will be difficult for Germany to stand against the force of this moral influence.

Now that the French delegates are preparing to start for Algeciras there is evidence of the greatest firmness in upholding the French position, the essential feature of which is that France, through her geographical proximity to Morocco, which is analogous to that of the position of the United States toward Cuba, and on account of her vast Algerian borders, is justly entitled to have a special and privileged position in Morocco.

Germany, while yielding much, has never clearly yielded the claim of France to a special position in Morocco. This is the vital issue, and the minor questions regarding police, customs, finance, and contraband can be adjusted, once it is definitely settled whether France has or has not a special and privileged position in Morocco.

The French delegates will start without the slightest thought of yielding on or compromising the essential principle of France's privileged position, and therein lies the danger in the Franco-German outlook.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 7.—Interviewed by the official telegraph agency to day, Count Witte declared that he did not believe the reports that Germany would resort to an aggressive policy in the Moroccan Conference.

Throughout Emperor William's remarkable reign, he said, Germany's policy had been consistently pacific. He believed it would so remain and that the conference would terminate without any untoward incident. It was his belief that the rumors to the contrary were spread for the purpose of influencing the Bourses.

TRADED ON EXPOSER'S NAME.

Man Who Isn't Ray Stannard Baker Arrested for Fraud in Montana.

Special to The New York Times.

BILLINGS, Mon., Jan. 7.—Charged with beating his partners out of a large sum in a mining deal, a man who has professed to be Ray Stannard Baker, a writer for McClure's Magazine, is under arrest in Jefferson County. Previous to his arrest in Jefferson County he appeared at Red Ledge, where he cut a figure in social circles.

He was a fluent talker and said he was gathering material for a write-up on Montana politics. He also declared that he married a daughter of Claus Spreckles. Hearing that a telegram had been sent to McClure's, the man left Red Lodge suddenly.

Robert B. McClure said last night that the real Ray Stannard Baker, was, as far as he knew, at the Michigan Agricultural College, at Lansing, Mich.

A RANDOLPH SELLS MATCHES.

Senator Peyton's Daughter, Once Famous Beatuy, Dying in Poverty.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 7.—Rowena Peyton, daughter of United States Senator Peyton of South Carolina, who at one time was famed for her beauty, and who, it is said, danced with the Prince of Wales, now Edward VII., at the ball given in his honor in New York, is dying in great poverty in this city. Her last years have been spent in selling matches in the streets of Atlanta.

Miss Peyton belonged to the famous Randolph family of Virginia. Her father went from Virginia to South Carolina when a boy, and gained prominence in politics, becoming Senator from that State. Newspaper clippings and old letters found in her trunk tell the story of her life, which was brilliant until disaster crowded into it and threw her on her own feeble resources.

LABOR'S PROSPEROUS TIMES.

Fewer Unemployed at This Season Than for Five Years.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—The first nine months of the year just closed were especially prosperous for labor in this State in nearly all the important industries, according to the quarterly bulletin of P. Tecumseh Sherman, State Commissioner of Labor. At the end of September the ratio of unemployed to employed wage earners was smaller than at any corresponding date in the last five years.

There were 11,525 organized wage earners who were returned as idle on account of the slack trade, as against 21,718 a year ago. At the same date the number idle on account of labor disputes was 1,876, as contrasted with 10,593 a year ago.

The estimated cost of projected buildings in New York City increased from $43,006,547 to $81,140,245. When it is considered that the aggregate cost of buildings authorized in New York City never has exceeded $170,000,000 in an entire year, the significance of these figures may be comprehended. More than one-half the capital thus invested, $47,904,220, will go into tenement houses.

"It could scarcely fail that the unusual activity in all lines of trade should attract workers from Europe," says the Commissioner, "and the record of alien arrivals at the Port of New York in the third quarter of the year greatly exceeded that of previous years."

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS.
N. Y. & Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M.; "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:25 A. M., thereafter via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line, 1,161 B'way, N. Y.—Adv.

MUSTN'T TALK TO BINGHAM.

Patrolmen Will Communicate Through Their Superior Officers.

Members of the police force were somewhat surprised yesterday to hear read as they went on duty an order issued late Saturday afternoon by Commissioner Bingham, as follows:

"Except in possible cases of emergency, policemen will not address the Commissioner direct, all communications to him being received only through their proper channels."

By "proper channels" it was explained was meant superior officers. That is, a patrolman who wishes to communicate with Commissioner Bingham must do it through his Captain, who will in turn pass the communication to his Inspector, and the latter will get it to the Commissioner through the Chief Inspector. There is a rule to this effect, but it was allowed to fall into disuse by Commissioner McAdoo.

JOHN A. McCALL BETTER.

His Complete Recovery Only a Matter of a Few Days.

Dr. George Vanderpoel of 36 West Thirty-ninth Street, family physician to John A. McCall, former President of the New York Life Insurance Company, who is suffering from congestion of the lungs and liver at his home, 54 West Seventy-second Street, said last night that, while Mr. McCall's condition was still serious, it had greatly improved in the last twenty-four hours. Asked if Mr. McCall would be in a condition to move in two or three days, he replied:

"I would not say as much as that, but he is very much better, and his complete recovery is I think only a matter of a few days."

PIANO QUIETED HOTEL PANIC.

Blaze at the National, Washington, Roused 165 Sleeping Guests.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The National Hotel, one of the oldest in the city, was threatened with destruction by fire early this morning. The flames started from a defective flue under the roof on the fourth floor and worked their way to the kitchen on the first floor which was gutted.

The 165 guests, aroused from their sleep, made their way, scantily clad, to the ground floor. The fire, however, did not reach any of their rooms. Three women were rescued by way of the fire escape, one overcome by smoke.

While the excitement was at its height one of the guests went into the parlor and played a lively air on the piano which quieted the panic. One guest paid a porter $10 to take a trunk from his room.

1,000-MILE MARCH KILLING.

Artilleryman of Sixth Battery Dies on Test Trip—Horses Worn Out.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 7.—The Sixth Battery, United States Artillery, which left Fort Riley, Kansas, on Nov. 18, on a practice march to Fort Sam Houston, passed through here to-day. J. T. Hall, a private, died here this morning as a result of fatigue and exposure.

The distance to be covered, more than 1,000 miles, is the longest ever attempted by artillery, being considerably longer than Napoleon's retreat from Moscow. A squadron of United States cavalry in 1887 made a longer trip, going from Fort Sam Houston to North Dakota.

The men of the Sixth are almost without clothing, and the horses are so weak that they can hardly drag the artillery pieces over the rough roads.

ATHENS EXPECTS EDWARD VII.

Hears That He Will Witness the Olympian Games in the Spring.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 8.—A telegram to a news agency from Athens says:

"It is announced that King Edward will come to Athens in the Spring to attend the Olympic games."

QUIT SMOKING AT 135; DEAD.

Mary McDonald, a Negro, Remembered Washington at Valley Forge.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—Mary McDonald, a negro woman who professed to be 135 years old, died at the Home for Aged and Infirm Negroes to-day.

According to Mrs. McDonald and her relatives, she was born on Nov. 14, 1770, in a settlement known as Frogtown, near Valley Forge, Penn. She often told of scenes in and about the camp of Washington's soldiers at Valley Forge in the Winter of 1777-8. Mrs. McDonald was an inveterate smoker until a short time ago.

HELD UP BY FOOTPAD.

Miss Elting, Daughter of the Banker, Robbed in Yonkers.

Miss Elizabeth Elting, daughter of Peter J. Elting, President of the Westchester Trust Company, was the victim of a footpad late last evening.

She was on her way home in North Broadway, Yonkers, when at a lonely spot she noticed an apparently drunken man struggling along toward her. As she came opposite to him the man suddenly straightened up, grabbed her handbag, and cut the handle. He then ran toward Getty Square, a half mile distant. There it is supposed he boarded a trolley car and made his escape.

The thing happened so quickly and the place was so dark that Miss Elting was unable to give a description of the thief, although she immediately gave the alarm. There were some trinkets and money in the bag.

OHIO INAUGURATION TO-DAY.

Governor-Elect Pattison Better—Trouble Over Army Band Ended.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 7.—Governor-elect Pattison was considerably improved to-day. It has been decided that he will not attend the inaugural ball or the newspaper men's smoker to-morrow evening, but he is confident that he will be able to go through with all the other ceremonies incident to his inauguration.

The inaugural ceremonies will be the most elaborate ever witnessed in Ohio. Mr. Pattison will take the oath of office, and will deliver his inaugural address in the rotunda of the Capitol at noon to-morrow. Following this there will be a parade, in which practically the entire Ohio National Guard and many other military and civic organizations will participate. Five thousand invitations have been issued for the inaugural ball, which will be given at Memorial Hall.

OVER NIGHT TO CHICAGO.
PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.
The eighteen-hour train. Leaves New York 3:55 P. M., arrives Chicago 9:55 A. M. Leaves Chicago 2:05 P. M., arrives New York 9:45 A. M., via Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

WARSHIPS CRASH AND GO AGROUND

Alabama Cripples Kentucky and Gets a Hole in Her Side.

SMASH IN MAIN SHIP CHANNEL

Wind and Close Formation Defeat Efforts to Prevent Accident—Wireless Summons Help.

Three of the great battleships of the North Atlantic Fleet came to grief in the main ship channel in the lower bay yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock. At the West Bank Light, two of the vessels, the Kentucky and the Kearsarge, went aground, and the battleship Alabama, flagship of the Second Division of the battleship squadron, collided with and seriously damaged the Kentucky and was herself slightly damaged.

All of the vessels were on the way to Hampton Roads, Va., at the time, where the fleet is now assembling preparatory to sailing for Southern waters for the Winter manoeuvres. The Kentucky will now go to the navy yard for repairs. The Alabama can make the slight repairs she needs at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

The port bow of the Alabama struck the Kentucky a glancing blow on her starboard quarter, and before she cleared the ship, had ripped at least fifty feet off the Kentucky's railing, had bent and twisted her plates for a distance of about ten feet, had smashed Capt. Barry's gig, and broken the doors of the gun port of the after 6-inch gun of the broadside battery.

Immediately after she had backed away from the Kentucky, the Alabama came to a stop and stood by ready to assist that ship, if it became necessary.

An emergency call to quarters was immediately sounded on the Kentucky and the bulkheads closed pending preliminary examination to determine the extent of the damage. There was no call to quarters on the Alabama. The examination, which was made hurriedly, showed that the Kentucky was making no water and that so far as could be discovered, her structure was not damaged below the water line.

Late in the afternoon, however, it was discovered that her starboard propeller was also damaged. This information was received at the navy yard by Admiral Coghlan in a wireless message from Admiral Evans. Just how serious the damage to the propeller was Admiral Evans did not say.

The Alabama had a hole knocked in her side a few feet below the hawser hole of her port anchor. Her forward 6-inch gun is believed to have been considerably damaged. Except for this, she is thought to have escaped injury.

Both the Kearsarge and the Kentucky worked back into deep water unassisted. The survey made of the Kentucky immediately after the impact showed that she was in no condition to proceed on her voyage, and she was ordered to the naval anchorage off Tompkinsville. This morning she will proceed to the navy yard, where she will be repaired. When it will be possible for her to rejoin the fleet none of the naval officers would hazard an opinion yesterday.

It was exactly 11:10 o'clock when the battleship Maine, flagship of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander in Chief of the North Atlantic fleet, got under way. She was followed in order by the Kentucky, the Kearsarge, the Alabama, flagship of Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Second Division, and the Illinois. Neither the Maine nor the Illinois figured in the mix-up an hour and a half later down the bay.

Wind and Close Formation Did It.

The Maine was the only one of the five battleships that had on board a Sandy Hook pilot, and the orders from Rear Admiral Evans that were wigwagged to the other ships read "follow the flagship." The ships proceeded in close formation, and were making a speed of about twelve knots, which at times, owing to the direction of the wind, which was from the west, reached perhaps fourteen knots. The wind caused the ships to veer toward the east bank, in the sand and mud of which, at a point between Hoffman Island and Coney Island Point, the Kentucky, the first of the ships to get into trouble, went aground.

The vessels being in close formation, Capt. Winslow of the Kearsarge, whose ship was next in line, realized as soon as he saw the predicament of his sister ship that it was going to be a close shave to keep out of the way of the Kentucky. The officer on the Kearsarge's bridge immediately signaled for the Kearsarge to go around the Kentucky, but there was not time enough for the manoeuvre nor room in which to make it, and a moment later the Kearsarge came to a stop—she, too, was aground.

Right behind the Kearsarge was the big Alabama, and the navigating officer of that craft made a desperate attempt to turn to the starboard in time to get around the two ships that were in the mud. Again there was not sufficient time nor room, and this, added to the effect of the wind, resulted in the huge Alabama crashing into the Kentucky.

There was a ripping and crashing sound, as though a huge shell had torn along the side of the battleship, sweeping away everything in its path. There was no confusion aboard either vessel, however. The crew of the Kentucky was quickly piped to their stations, orders were given quickly, and the Alabama backed away.

As soon as possible Admiral Davis had his wireless operator flash the news of his misfortune to the New York Navy Yard. Immediately on receipt of the news, Rear Admiral Coghlan, the commandant of the yard, started three naval tugs down the bay to assist the warships and to take the Kentucky in tow should that be necessary. Before the tugs reached the point where the vessels were lying the tide had turned and both the Kentucky and Kearsarge were able to back out of the mud without assistance.

When the extent of the damage to the Kentucky was ascertained Admiral Davis

knew that it would be impossible for the ship to go on to Hampton Roads with the other ships. She was accordingly ordered back to Tompkinsville, where several hours later she anchored for the night. Both the Kearsarge and the Alabama proceeded to sea, and what repairs as are necessary to the Alabama will undoubtedly be made at the Norfolk Navy Yard, at which place the battleship should should arrive some time to-day.

Kentucky's Hurts May Be Serious.

In addition to the twisting of many of the Kentucky's plates there was some fear that the examination that will be made at the navy yard to-day will show that many more of the plates have been strained, thus necessitating repairs that may keep the ship in dry dock for several weeks. The six-inch gun, the doors of whose port were knocked off, is not thought to have sustained any damage.

The damage to the Alabama was not very serious. The forward six-inch gun of her port broadside was jammed against the sides of the ship, and an examination may disclose that this piece of ordnance has been considerably damaged. A peculiar thing was the knocking of a hole about a foot square through the bow of the Alabama right under the anchor. This hole was clean cut, and looked like one that might have been made by a six-inch shell. It was made, it is thought, by a steel support of the Kentucky's Captain's gig piercing the ship. Other than this the Alabama escaped without serious injury.

The Kentucky, the ship that was most seriously damaged, is one of the famous vessels of the American Navy. She is a sister ship of the Kearsarge, and was laid down in 1896. She displaces 11,540 tons and cost $2,250,000. She is famous principally on account of her superimposed turrets. The Kentucky and Kearsarge were the first vessels ever constructed that carry four thirteen-inch guns in turrets that are topped with turrets carrying eight-inch guns. She is commanded by Capt. Edward B. Barry, and was the flagship of the Asiatic fleet during the period that Rear Admiral Evans was in command of the American vessels in Far Eastern waters.

Late yesterday afternoon divers were lowered for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the Kentucky was damaged below the water line. The fact that the ship listed to port on her way up the bay, it was said, was due probably to the shifting of the coal in her bunkers as a result of the collision.

What the divers learned other than that her propeller was damaged was not made public. Detailed information as to the accident will have to come through the Navy Department. A naval board of inquiry will probably be named in a few days to settle the question of blame, if there was any, for the accidents.

Reconstructed Indiana Ready.

The battleship Indiana, which has been undergoing remodeling at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for two years, will be placed in commission again to-day or to-morrow. The vessel is now practically a new ship, and has been brought up to date by the work of reconstruction. One of the most important changes is the substitution of electricity for steam for moving the turrets. The Oregon and Massachusetts, sister ships of the Indiana, are to be remodeled also. The crew of the Massachusetts is to be transferred to the Indiana.

Death Due to Basket Ball.

Meningitis caused the death on Saturday at 116 Hendrix Street of John J. Kiendl, the nineteen-year-old son of Adolph Kiendl of the law firm of Kiendl Brothers of Brooklyn. He was injured while playing in a game of basket ball with Erasmus Hall High School, of which he was a student. His funeral will be held to-morrow morning at the Kiendl home by the Rev. Floyd Appleton.

SPEAKER WILL BLOCK HOUSE INSURGENTS

Cannon in Fight for Statehood and Philippine Bills.

TAWNEY ORGANIZED REBELS

Arizona Railroad and Mining Interests Warned to Call Off Their Lobbyists.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Speaker Cannon is getting ready to take off his coat and get into the fight for the Statehood and Philippine Tariff bills, and the Republican Statehood and beet sugar insurgents are in for a merry war for the next few days. His first move is to postpone indefinitely the report of the Committee on Territories on the Hamilton bill to admit the four Territories as two States. Instead the Philippine tariff debate will be permitted to run along, and as thirty Republicans have asked for time to speak on it that means at least a week of steady talk.

The Republican organization was caught napping through the unfamiliarity of the new whip, Watson of Indiana, with the work of his post. Head Rebel Tawney, the ex-whip of the Republicans, effected the organization of the insurgents on the Statehood proposition, while Watson was resting in fancied security. Since then Tawney has been sitting back and letting Babcock lead.

The Speaker has a trump card which is likely to produce some commotion in the camp of the Statehood insurgents. It is nothing less than a warning to the railroad and mining interests in Arizona to haul off their lobbies here or take the consequences. The consequences of failure to abide by this warning might be serious.

The railroads and principal mining concerns of Arizona are paying taxes on an antiquated assessment which has not been altered for sixteen years. It was made long before the railroads had attained anything like their present value, and when the mines, which are now paying their owners thousands of dollars a day, were only prospect holes. The correction of these assessments lies within the province of the Territorial Legislature, and Congress has the power not only to revise the action of the Territorial Legislature, but to legislate directly for the Territories if it desires to do so.

This means plainly that if the mining and railroad lobbies are not hauled off, and the Statehood insurgents brought back into line, there will be action looking toward the readjustment of railroad and mining taxation in Arizona that would be more objectionable to the owners than the admission of the Territories.

On such a proposition there would be no Democratic support on which the Republican insurgents could rally, and they would be left hanging in the air. With that club in his belt the Speaker does not think he will stand in need of any assistance from the White House.

Died Choosing His Dinner.

When glancing over the bill of fare to select what he desired to eat, Michael Murphy, 32 years old, of 900 Third Avenue, died suddenly yesterday afternoon in a restaurant at 865 Third Avenue. He was so long in choosing his dinner that the proprietor finaly asked him what he wanted, only to find that the man was dead.

FAVORS RACE SUICIDE.

Owen Lovejoy Combats Roosevelt's Theory in People's Forum.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 7.—President Roosevelt's stand in favor of big families came up for discussion before the New Rochelle People's Forum this afternoon. The Rev. Owen R. Lovejoy, Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, who has made a wide investigation of that branch of social economics, declares that except in special cases the President was mistaken in promulgating such ideas among the American people.

Many men, he said, are working to-day at the bench and in the factory for less wages than their fathers received for the same amount of work, and it is costing them more to live. Such men, he said, if they were of a conscientious type, would hesitate at the responsibility of bringing children into the world.

Mr. Lovejoy estimated the number of children employed at manufacturing and mining in the United States at 2,000,000, which he said was far too many, as they were crowding men and women out of work and reducing wages. He said that the National Child Labor Committee, in conjunction with the National Consumers' League, would try to have Congress pass a bill to establish a National Child Labor Bureau, which would endeavor to raise the condition of working children to that of France and Germany.

Dr. Thomas M. Bailliett, Dean of the City College of New York, talked on "The Preparation of the Children of the Public Schools for the Mechanical Trades." Dr. Bailliett said the trade schools of Germany were far ahead of those of this country. He said we had more to fear from German tools than German guns. Manual training high schools of the large cities here, he said, ought to have the equipment to run nights as well as days, and they should be open to men already engaged in trades. The teachers must be experts, and not mere night school teachers, who are too often not qualified to teach, but get their places through political pull.

Prof. Charles E. Garton, Superintendent of Public Instruction in Yonkers, introduced the speakers. The crowd numbered 2,000.

MURDER TRAIL LEADS HERE.

Watch at New Rochelle for Suspected Slayer of Mrs. Gentry.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Frank J. Constantine, said to be of New Rochelle, N. Y., who is wanted by the Chicago police in connection with the murder yesterday of Mrs. Arthur W. Gentry, whose throat was cut with a razor as she was leaving her home in La Salle Avenue for a call, eluded the pursuers to-day. Constantine, it is said, pawned a diamond ring which was much too large for him for money with which to get away after Mrs. Gentry was slain. A bloody razor was found in the room which he rented in the Gentry home and the room was torn upside down.

Constantine, the janitor of the building says, rushed bareheaded into the basement about the time of the murder and asked for a hat. Not getting one, Constantine went several blocks to a store and bought a cap. It is said that he had a railroad ticket to New York, sent by a sister.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, Jan. 7.—Frank J. Constantine never lived here. Distant relatives have homes in New Rochelle, but have not seen him in years. The police here have been notified to watch for him in the event of his seeking refuge among them.

Texas Women Plead for Mrs. Tolla.

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 7.—Fort Worth and Dallas women have sent by special delivery letters containing more than two thousand names of Texas women who petition Gov. Stokes of New Jersey to commute to life imprisonment the death sentence against Mrs. Antoinette Tolla, who is condemned to be hanged on Jan. 12.

23 HORSES BURNED IN BRONX STABLE

Ten Were Owned by the Police Department.

MAGISTRATE BAKER A LOSER

Spectacular Blaze Caused, It Is Thought, by Spark from Passing Locomotive.

A spectacular fire destroyed the big stables owned by Alfred Duryea, at Blondell Avenue and Arnow Place, the Bronx, yesterday, causing a loss of $6,000 to $10,000. Twenty-three horses, ten owned by the Police Department in the Bronx, were burned to death or suffocated. The patrol wagon of the Westchester Police Station was destroyed.

Sparks from a passing engine on the New Haven Road, which runs alongside the stables, is believed to have started the fire. The stable contained twenty-one police horses, and other police paraphernalia, including wagons, harness, &c.

City Magistrate Seward Baker lost a valuable horse and four valuable carriages. By the merest chance Water Commissioner O'Neill saved his horse. Henry Mapes, a real estate agent, lost several horses, saving two speedy horses, Bachelor Boy and Teddy. There were forty-four horses in the stables. Everybody worked at getting them out.

When Water Commissioner O'Neill reached the scene he declared that he would give $100 to anybody who succeeded in saving his horse, a valuable roadster. Michael Elton, a driver, knew the horse, and taking a long rope he rushed into the barn, and crawled around the floor until he got to the horse. Elton tied the rope about the horse's neck and ran out of the stables, followed by a blanket of flame, forced out by a back draught. After the flame had passed, the rope was taken up and a hundred men tugged at the rope until the horse was dragged out. O'Neill gave Elton two fifty-dollar bills.

POSSE OUT TO SAVE NEGROES.

Race Fight Started by Attack on an Indian Territory White.

Special to The New York Times.

TULSA, Indian Territory, Jan. 7.—Josh Bender was attacked in bed at an early hour this morning by five negroes, armed with clubs, knives, pistols, and Winchesters, and beaten and wounded. He escaped and ran through the street, closely pursued, seeking refuge in a small hotel. He is in a dying condition to-night, while the five negroes are guarded in jail by a large posse under a United States Marshal.

A race war is imminent. The Federal authorities swore in 100 extra men this evening and United States Judge Sam Jennings, summoned by telegraph, immediately began an investigation. Witnesses testified that they had heard the five negroes plotting to murder Bender. The trouble arose over some sewer construction.

GAYNOR-GREENE CASES UP.

Trial Set for To-morrow in Federal Court at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 7.—The cases against John F. Gaynor, Benjamin D. Greene, William Gaynor, Edward Gaynor, and ex-Capt. Oberlin B. Carter will be called in the United States District Court here next Tuesday. Judge Emory Speer is to preside. The defendants are charged with defrauding the United States out of $2,000,000 in the Savannah Harbor contracts.

ENGINEER FORGOT ORDERS.

Wreck on the Philadelphia and Erie Said to Have Been His Fault.

CORRY, Penn., Jan. 7.—To an engineer's failure to remember orders is attributed the wreck on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at Horn's Siding last night, when three men were killed and twenty persons were injured. To-day, when Engineer Cavanaugh, whose locomotive, running light, crashed into Passenger Train No. 4, was asked how he happened to be on the main track, he is alleged to have exclaimed: "I forgot all about the passenger train."

It is said that after a searching investigation into the cause of the wreck the person responsible will be prosecuted. Hundreds visited the scene of the accident to-day. Wrecking crews worked all night, and the road was open for traffic this afternoon.

The injured in the hospital here will all probably recover.

INDICTED FOR WIFE MURDER.

Prominent Missourian Accused of Crime—Exonerated by Coroner.

Special to The New York Times.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 7.—An indictment charging murder in the first degree was returned this afternoon by the Cole County Grand Jury against George W. Gordon, 62 years old. Gordon is a member of a leading family, prominent in business and political life. He is accused of killing his wife.

Mrs. Gordon was shot at her home Jan. 8, 1904. Her death at the time was accidental, it was reported, and although it was currently understood that Gordon and his wife had not been on friendly terms for some time, the Coroner's jury exonerated the husband. Gordon's attorney says he and Mrs. Gordon had not lived together for many years.

QUIT MISS NETHERSOLE.

Both Managers Whom She Brought from England Have Left Her.

Olga Nethersole seems to have trouble in keeping her English managers on her present visit to this country. She brought over two, Arthur Bertram as business manager and B. A. Meyer as acting manager.

No sooner had the company reached New York than Meyer resigned for reasons which he kept to himself. Yesterday Bertram, the business manager, announced that he had come to an arrangement with Miss Nethersole whereby she is to release him next Saturday. He will sail at once for England.

When Meyer was told of his former brother-manager's decision, he only smiled mysteriously. "No, I've nothing to say even now," he insisted. "We'll just let the two resignations speak for themselves."

Last week Mrs. Meyer, who is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, and who has been playing with Miss Nethersole under the stage name of Dorothy Grimston, left the company to join Edward Brayden's production of "The Trancoso Trail."

Miss Nethersole left New York yesterday for a tour in New England.

Wife Too Late to Stop Suicide.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Jesse W. Hall of Detroit, a traveling salesman, committed suicide to-day by taking carbolic acid. The discovery of the suicide came about through a telephone message from Hall's wife in Detroit to the clerk of the hotel at which Hall was stopping. Mrs. Hall said she had received a message from her husband which caused her to fear that he meant to kill himself. Investigation showed that Hall was already dead.

Mrs. Schraeder Dead.

Mrs. Fannie Baker Schraeder, wife of Frederick H. Schraeder, a Quarantine Commissioner, died last night at midnight at her home, 231 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, of pneumonia. She was born in Brooklyn, and was 57 years old. Her funeral will be held at her home on Wednesday evening.

TRIED TO KILL DR. MOORE.

Sanitary Inspector Says Fight on Dairymen Caused Attack on Him.

Because of the campaign against the keepers of unsanitary cow stables by the Department of Health in Queens, Sanitary Inspector John B. Moore says attempts have been made on his life. Several months ago Dr. Moore began an investigation of cow stables in Queens. His Inspectors reported that most of them were in a filthy condition, and that most of the milk sold in the borough was far below the standard set by the Department of Health.

Dr. Moore caused the arrest of a score of dairymen, and in nearly every instance they were heavily fined in the Court of Special Sessions and required to clean and remodel their stables. About three weeks ago Dr. Moore received the first of a series of anonymous letters which warned him that he would be put out of the way if he persisted in interfering with the dairymen. The first letter said:

"This is to warn you that unless you stop interfering with the milkmen in this borough and allow them to carry on their business as they choose you will be fixed, and fixed good. Your friends, if you have any, will be wondering what has become of you. If you are wise you will mind your own business. Otherwise you will have to take the consequences."

Dr. Moore was walking along Woolsey Street, Astoria, toward his home last Tuesday night, when he found two men were following him. One of them grabbed him and the other aimed a blow at his head with a club. Dr. Moore dodged and shouted for help. A policeman two blocks away sounded with his club and ran up, the footpads taking to flight.

Thursday evening two men, supposedly the same, rang the bell of his house and asked the maid for the Doctor. Just then a neighbor turned to enter the Doctor's house and the men apparently mistook him for a plain-clothes policeman, for they bolted. As they went one of them dropped a piece of lead pipe.

TESTS IN A MODEL THEATRE.

Ventilators in Stage Roof Best Way to Prevent Fire Disasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Consul General Rublee of Vienna furnishes an interesting report on tests that have been made in that city with a model theatre for guarding against loss of life in case of fire. He writes:

"At a meeting of the Austrian Engineers and Architects' Association held in Vienna Feb. 13, 1904, a committee was appointed to make a study of the question and to raise funds for the erection of a model theatre where experiments could be conducted with theatre fires. Subsequently the funds for this purpose were provided by the Austrian Government and a model theatre was constructed on the outskirts of the city. This model theatre is built of iron concrete and consists of a small stage and auditorium, patterned after the usual theatre buildings, but provided with certain innovations, the value of which for minimizing the danger from fires was to be tested. The model theatre is only one-twenty-seventh the size of the ordinary theatre building, but provides sufficient room for a satisfactory test of fire conditions.

"About forty tests have been held at the model theatre. To make these tests as nearly as possible exact reproductions of theatre fires, old theatrical scenery and hangings have been used on the stage and saturated with kerosene, so as to cause a rapid spread of the fire. The observations made were with reference to the possibility of remaining in the auditorium during a theatre fire, concerning the atmospheric pressure in the auditorium and on the stage, the temperature at different heights, the condition of the air, the action of the iron curtain, as well as of the other curtains; the effect on gas, petroleum, and candle lights; the direction of the flames, and the smoke conditions.

"The results obtained from the fire tests have led to the conclusion that the most effective means of reducing the danger from theatre fires is to provide means for the escape of the dangerous gases and smoke generated by the fire on the stage through ventilators on the roof of the stage. Such ventilators on the stage, working, if possible, automatically, as soon as the fire breaks out, have been proved to be the most certain means of protection to the public, and the greater the number of such ventilators the greater is the success of confining the fire to the stage.

"Experiments conducted, on the other hand, with closed ventilators showed that the auditorium was, in an incredibly short space of time, filled with gases, smoke, and flames to such an extent that it would hardly be possible to save the lives of the spectators. The iron curtain in such cases proved an inadequate protection, as the pressure of gases from the stage interfered with its descent."

HAS FASTED FOR 32 DAYS.

Dr. Stauffer Not Hungry—Doesn't Expect to be for 30 Days More.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 7.—Dr. S. M. Stauffer of Allegheny to-day completed the thirty-second day of his fast, which he is undergoing for the sake of his stomach. He expects to prolong it to sixty days.

This afternoon he took a short walk, but was so fatigued on his return that he had to go to bed for several hours. He is very weak, but declares he is not hungry, and that he will partake of no food until he feels hungry. Hundreds of the curious called at the home of Dr. E. G. Burns, where Dr. Stauffer is staying.

STEEL AND TIN PRICES UP.

First Advance of the Year Is Announced at Pittsburg Mills.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 7.—Advices from New York to-day through an authoritative source make the announcement that the first advance for the new year in prices of steel sheets and tin plates has been authorized to take effect to-morrow.

The advance is based on 10 cents per 100 pounds on all black and galvanized sheets and 5 cents on blue annealed sheets. This brings the price to $2 on black and galvanized sheets. In the tinplate list the advance is 10 cents on the base box on all tin mill products black and coated.

HAS HELPED 300,000 ALIENS.

Patrick McCool Head of the Rosary Mission Twenty Years.

Patrick McCool, who is perhaps personally acquainted with more Irish men and women than any other man in the United States, will celebrate to-morrow his twentieth anniversary as the agent of the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, for Irish immigrant girls, at 7 State Street. Mr. McCool represents the society at the immigration station on Ellis Island. He served first at old Castle Garden, and later at the Barge Office.

During his service he has seen 7,345,37[illegible] English-speaking aliens land in this port, and out of that number 612,038 were young Irish lads and lasses. The figures show that of the last figures about 300,000 were women of the average age of 23 years. Nearly all of these were landed under Mr. McCool's charge.

DR. T. B. BRIDGES INSTALLED.

Formally Made Pastor of South Reformed Church of America.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Reed Bridges was installed as pastor of the South Reformed Church of America yesterday. The service took place in the church, at Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay of the Collegiate Church. The installing officer was the Rev. Arthur H. Allen, President of the Classis, and the charge to the pastor was delivered by the Rev. John Jay Bridges. The charge to the congregation was by the Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry.

The new pastor comes from the Second Church, Newark, and is 37 years old.

WHITE SAYS HIGGINS WOULD SHIELD MERRILL

More Interest in Protecting Friend Than in Probing Charges.

MAYER ALSO IS ASSAILED

Lawyer Who Accuses Controller's Chief Clerk Declares Attorney General Has Prejudged Case.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—Frank White made a statement to-night in reference to his charges against Chief Clerk Merrill of the Controller's office, in which he denied that there was political significance in his action, and said that neither ex-Judge Herrick nor Assemblyman Palmer had anything to do with his action. He included in his statement an attack upon Attorney General Mayer and also upon Gov. Higgins. The statement follows:

"One of the New York papers quotes Attorney General Mayer in a personal attack on me. I hope that for his sake he is incorrectly quoted. If he is accurately quoted, it would seem that he, as well as Gov. Higgins, is more intent on crushing me for daring to prefer charges against Merrill than in ascertaining whether the charges are true. The newspapers are also authority for the statement that the Attorney General is to institute some kind of tribunal to investigate thoroughly, exhaustively, and with impartiality the charges filed with the State Controller.

"The Attorney General has prejudged the case and has disqualified himself from presiding at that tribunal.

"When the charges were first filed I was not aware that Gov. Higgins and Merrill were friends. If that fact had been known to me possibly I might have hesitated somewhat before preferring charges, because my observation for several months past leads me to believe that Gov. Higgins's friends are protected by a mantle of infallibility.

"It has been stated that ex-Judge Herrick has had something to do with the matter of these charges against Merrill. Assemblyman Palmer's name has been dragged in in the same connection. There is evidently a persistent determination on the part of those who are seeking to shield and protect Merrill to create the impression that somewhere back of this matter there is politics.

"I wish to say emphatically that neither ex-Judge Herrick nor Assemblyman Palmer nor any other Democrat has had anything to do with these charges, or has in any manner inspired them. On the other hand, for several months I have sought the advice of one of the most prominent Republican legislators."

VOTE AGAINST LOVE STORY.

Not Indispensable, American Playgoers Say—Daniel Frohman's View.

The Astor House ballroom could not hold all who went there last night to attend the second meeting of the American Playgoers. The organization which Alexand B. Ebin says Miss Amelia Bingham cruelly tore away from him, its sponsor. Miss Bingham's appearance was greeted with loud applause. She smiled genially.

"Two weeks from to-night," she said, "instead of a debate, the Governing Board of the American Playgoers will hold a reception at their home, 40 East Thirty-first Street, which is also my home. [Applause.] And four weeks from to-night we shall have a dinner at some place as yet undecided." [Greater applause.]

Mrs. John Fowler Trow was the first speaker on the question, "Resolved, That a love story is essential to the success of a play."

She began by saying that of course the affirmative side of the question was self-evident to anybody who would think. She instanced "The Silent Woman," "Hamlet," "The Merchant of Venice," and other masterpieces as proofs.

Walter Logan, a lawyer and member of the National Arts Club, was the first to uphold the negative side of the question.

"Love is not all there is in life!" he thundered.

"Yes, it is," answered a dogged young masculine voice in the rear of the room.

Miss Mary Shaw, the Ibsen actress, made the point that managers think that the love story is essential to the success of a play, at least, from the box-office point of view, and that they ought to know.

Murray Carson, an English actor and playwright, thought love not necessary to a play's success; St. John Brenon, a critic, and Charles Henry Meltzer held that it was indispensable. Miss Bingham was besought for her views, and she put her weight in for love.

A letter was read from Daniel Frohman which perhaps shows to a certain extent what the Frohmans want. Part of it follows:

Among all the plays which experts can class as among desirable material, the most acceptable ones are those which make the strongest appeal to the emotions, and these are based upon a fabric of heart interest. This is a topic of universal concern. A theme involving a sound love story is the first requisite, and a safe one. I should, therefore, say that the first requirement of a play is a love story.

Miss Bingham called for hands. She decided in favor of the negative, whereupon the champions of love asked for a rising vote. The audience voted against the love story.

Alfred Marshall a Village Trustee.

Alfred Marshall, the yachtsman, has been elected Village Trustee of Mamaroneck, to represent the Orienta Point district, where the Constables, Flaglers, Hegemans, Bostwicks, and other wealthy New Yorkers have their country homes. Mr. Marshall, who is a Democrat, is said to be the wealthiest "Village Father" in the State. The villagers have figured it out that his time is worth $100 a meeting, although there is no salary attached to the office.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

12:15 A. M.—106 Amsterdam Avenue; owner unknown; damage unknown.
12:25 A. M.—34 West Seventy-seventh Street; Justice Leventritt; damage, $300.
5:15 A. M.—94 Baxter Street; Joseph Parestife, owner; damage, $100.
12:15 P. M.—254 East Seventh Street; Morris Deutsch; damage, $5.
12:40 P. M.—48 West Seventy-fifth Street; Fred Kurzman; damage, $5.
1:10 P. M.—Arno and Blondale Avenues; Olivet Deresny; damage, $31,000.
1:25 P. M.—171 Avenue C; Herman Deutsch; damage, $12.
1:30 P. M.—103 Mulberry Street; Tony Calabrise; damage, trifling.
1:30 P. M.—34 to 38 West Fourth Street; Simonson & Co.; damage, $700.
1:40 P. M.—329 to 349 East 108th Street; James Zuepepi and others; damage, $10,000.
2:15 P. M.—185 Livingston Street; Louis Speigel; damage trifling.
3:40 P. M.—263 West Forty-seventh Street; Daniel Grass; damage slight.
3:45 P. M.—443 Tenth Avenue; Charles Dietrich; damage slight.
4:30 P. M.—193 and 195 Second Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.
5:20 P. M.—27 Desbrosses Street; M. French; damage trifling.
5:45 P. M.—1,006 Madison Avenue; D. Dreyfus; damage trifling.
7 P. M.—7 Dey Street; Globe and Commercial; damage, $100.
7:40 P. M.—235 East Sixth Street; A. Calkull; damage, $50.
8:30 P. M.—Eighty-eighth Street and Riverside Park; owner unknown; damage unknown.
8:35 P. M.—58 East Fourth Street; owner, Jacob Faunkes; damage, $100.
8:40 P. M.—327 West Thirteenth Street; owner, Mary McLean; damage trifling.
8:45 P. M.—96 Willett Street; owner, N. Friselbaum; damage trifling.
8:55 P. M.—153 East Forty-third Street; owner, Eugene Reilly; damage, $25.
10:30 P. M.—394 East Houston Street; owner, A. Genst; damage, $25.
10:30 P. M.—137 and 139 Monroe Street; owner unknown; damage, $700.
10:50 P. M.—12 Stone Street; owner, H. Caccia; no damage.
1 P. M.—322 East Thirty-first Street; owner, E. McBride; damage, $10.
11:15 P. M.—16 East Eighty-eighth Street; owner, William Nevins; damage, $50.
11:30 P. M.—869 Seventh Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $100.

NOT what property *has* sold for but what property *will* sell for is what constitutes expert knowledge of real estate values. ¶ Many elements enter into such knowledge - renting possibilities, neighborhood improvements, transportation development, besides an accurate familiarity with current market conditions. ¶ Investors and speculators would do well to communicate with this office immediately—it has always proved worth while.

Small investment piece at great bargain to quick purchaser; only $50,000 cash needed.

Albert B. Ashforth
Real Estate
4 WEST 33d STREET

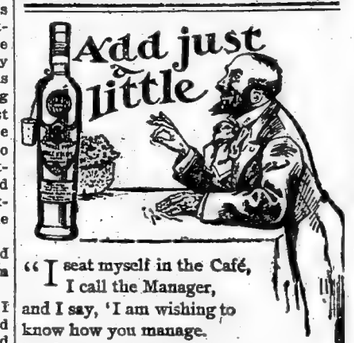

"I seat myself in the Café, I call the Manager, and I say, 'I am wishing to know how you manage. Send to me a bottle of the Olive Oil that you use. Voila! It Is of Alphonse Pinard with the Cresca Mark. 'Tis enough, the Manager knows his affairs. In that hotel I and my friends stay."

Our little book of New Salad Recipes entitled "Cresca Salads" sent post paid on request.

Reiss & Brady,
Importers of the World's Delicacies,
351 Greenwich St., New York.

RED BOOKS
In all fields and all valuable in their places.
The Alcolm Red Book
Is invaluable in its sphere.
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The Alcolm Company
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The Provident Loan Society
OF NEW YORK
HAS OPENED A
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No. 24 Graham Ave.
NEAR BROADWAY
MONEY TO LOAN in any amount from $1.00 to $1,000—upon pledge of personal property, such as diamonds and other precious stones, jewelry, watches, chains, silverware, clothing, furs, &c.
INTEREST RATES: 1½ a month on sums under $250; on sums of $250 and over, at rate of 10% per annum; on loans repaid within two weeks, ½%.
Loans may be repaid in installments.
MANHATTAN OFFICES: 279 4th Av., corner 22d St.; 186 Eldridge St., corner Rivington; 113 W. 42d St.; 105 E. 125th St.
Separate Women's Department.

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Globe-Wernicke Elastic Book-Case
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Guaranteed to be absolutely free from poisonous composition, safe to use, and will last for years.
LEWIS & CONGER
130 & 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st St., New York.

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

BIG REDUCTION
Oriental Rugs.
DONCHIAN BROS.,
878 Broadway, bet. 18th and 19th Sts.
ANNUAL SALE.

Without Extra Charge
Marriage and Death Notices
inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following named morning newspapers:

Boston Globe,	Pittsburg Dispatch,
Buffalo Courier,	Providence Journal,
Cincinnati Enquirer,	Rochester Herald,
Chicago Record-Herald,	St. Louis Republic,
Cleveland Plain Dealer,	St. Paul Pioneer Press,
Minneapolis Tribune,	Syracuse Post-Standard,
Phila. Public Ledger,	Washington Post.

Says Jealous Woman Shot Him.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Herbert D. Ashdowne, collector for a local clothing house, is dying in the Samaritan Hospital, having been shot in a restaurant this evening, it is alleged, by Mrs. Jennie Purkett. Ashdowne was shortly to have been married to another woman, and jealousy on the part of Mrs. Purkett is said by Ashdowne to have prompted the shooting. Mrs. Purkett's husband is a wire worker.

Bonaparte Starts for Charleston.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 7.—Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte to-day left here on the United States dispatch boat Dolphin for Hampton Roads, where he will board the cruiser Charleston and proceed to Charleston, at which place the citizens of South Carolina are to present a silver service to the cruiser. The presentation ceremony is to take place on Wednesday.

THE hostess who owns a Pianola Piano has a very decided advantage over those who have not as yet installed "The First Complete Piano." She can have "hand-playing" if there is talent present. But she need not be dependent upon the skilled performer. A well-selected home library of Pianola music-rolls will enable her to provide exactly the class of music that the tastes of the company require.

If the mood is for light, bright melody, one can have selections from the best of the comic operas—not only the ones that were in vogue a year ago, but *the reigning successes of to-day*. For example, Victor Herbert's latest hit, "Mlle. Modiste," which has just opened on Broadway, is already represented in the Pianola's repertory by its most catchy numbers, including the tuneful waltz song, "Kiss Me Again," the beautiful Finale of Act I, the humorous song, "I Want What I Want When I Want It," etc.

Then, if something classical is called for, the Pianola Piano will respond with a brilliant bit of Chopin, a Rondo of Mendelssohn or a tone-poem of Wagner which will gain in interest when it is known that it is being played according to the personal interpretation of Alfred Hertz of the Metropolitan Opera House. This latter feature becomes possible only through the Metrostyle (which is not even approximated on any other Piano-player than the Pianola).

Any one who can afford a good piano can afford to own the Pianola Piano, for it is sold on moderate monthly payments, so that one may be enjoying the instrument all the time that it is being paid for. *The genuine Pianola is found only in the pianos made and controlled by the Aeolian Company.* They are sold in Manhattan exclusively at Aeolian Hall.

Metrostyle Pianolas, $250; Pianola Pianos, $550 to $1,000

The AEOLIAN COMPANY, Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th St., New York.

$3 Royal Worcester corsets at 1.25.

SEVERAL hundred of these celebrated $3 corsets at each—fancy black broche—high bust and long dip hip—flat abdomen—closely boned—5 hooks—gored cut—gives the long tapering waist line in accord with present day styles in dress—front and side supporters—sizes 19 to 26, at $1.25. $1.25

Also a lot of $1 linen tape girdles at 59c.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Women's $1.50 and $2 silk hosiery $1.

ODD lots from a Chemnitz manufacturer, splendid qualities in white and colors. It is seldom you can buy genuine silk hosiery at so low a figure for qualities like these. Would advise early selection, as the quantity is limited. $1.50 and $2 grades at..... $1

January clearing sale of women's coats and suits

THIS great clearing event involves our entire stock of women's ready-to-wear clothing, including one of the largest purchases of women's fashionable suits and coats ever made at this time of the year. Not a suit or coat but has been reduced nearly half in price—every garment possessing those marks of refinement and style characteristic of Simpson Crawford garments. One of the remarkable features of this sale is 100 regular $60.00 handsome velvet suits at $32.50.

Third Floor.

Suits that sold up to $34.75 to close at $14.75. This assortment includes a wide variety of suits from the regular $25 lines up to those that sold for $34.75. An assortment from which we can promise the average woman a correct fit, and give choice of the season's most desirable materials—high class mixtures in those up-to-date invisible checks and stripes—made in the new cutaway styles, with broadcloth vests—fancy braid and button trimming—beautiful satin lining. Also splendid styles in soft all wool cheviots—made up in short, loose model or ¾ length tight fitting coats, including a lot of short, jaunty models with plaited skirts—$25 to $34.75 suits to close at $14.75. 14.75

$21.75 for suits that sold up to $39.75. In this lot we have gathered a large collection of fancy blouse, military and top coat models—most of the suits in the lot sold at $35 before this sale—a few at $30 and a good many at $39.75. Most of them were included in a recent purchase of an exclusive maker's entire stock at a third less than the usual price. Included are those extreme long, tight fitting coat models—beautifully tailored and made from ultra-stylish, high colored broadcloths—lined throughout with soft satin—among them are fancy suits with embroidered trimmings and fancy velvet vests, and many styles in cloth and velvet. Impossible to give you the details concerning these fashionably made suits—can only urge you to see them for yourself. Suits that sold up to $39.75 at $21.75. 21.75

$34.75 invisible check suits, 14.75
$39.75 broadcloth suits at 21.75
$47.50 broadcloth suits, 24,75
$60 velvet and cloth suits. 32.50
$65 velveteen suits at 39.75

$16.50 kersey coats at 7.95
$14.75 black cheviot or kersey coat, 7.50
$34.75 broadcloth coats at 21.50
$45 CHIFFON, TAFFETA AND CREPE DE CHINE evening gowns, $25
$85 reception gowns at $50.

$29.75 broadcloth suits, 14.75
$60 evening coats at 34.75
$85 opera cloaks and wraps, $50
$145 opera cloaks at $75
$18.75 coats at 10.00

$60 evening coats at 34.75 Here's a chance to buy a coat for the fashionable evening functions which you will attend this Winter at about half price. One of those exclusive creations that represent the acme of costume art—some original styles—others copies from imported French models. Only a few of a kind. Materials are the finest broadcloths, in all shades—some extra fine velour coats included in this lot. These coats are embellished with rich embroidery and lined throughout with white taffeta or satin. It is seldom that a chance occurs to buy coats possessing such regal elegance for the price of ordinary garments—$60 coats reduced to close at..... 34.75

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Annual sale of muslin underwear.

FEW women in New York have failed to hear about the success of this sale of muslin underwear. The crowds that have thronged the department all week have been enthusiastic in their praises. Sales are already ahead of last season's record, and we have still another busy week ahead of us.

$1.00 for $2.00 undermuslins—Consisting of gowns, drawers, corset covers and chemises—made of nainsook, cambric or muslin—beautifully trimmed with lace, embroidery, hemstitching—finished with ribbon and bandings in 100 different styles—all special values.

$1 for $1.50 walking skirts—Just 2,000 in this purchase. No better styles shown this season—beautifully made with rows of lace insertion between clusters of tucks; some with lace edges, and others with deep embroidery flounce—umbrella style.

.25 for 1.75 muslin skirts.
.50 for $2 muslin skirts.
.95 for 2.50 muslin skirts.
2.95 for 3.50 muslin skirts.
4.95 for 5.95 muslin skirts.
5.95 for 6.95 muslin skirts.

38c for 50c night gowns—Over 2,500 of the daintiest styles—made of good muslin and trimmed with clusters of tucks—full and large sleeves. Will be obliged to sell them at 50c. as soon as this sale is over.

38c for 50c night gowns.
50c for 65c. night gowns.
75c for 1.15 night gowns.
95c for 1.25 night gowns.
1.25 for 1.65 night gowns.
1.50 for 1.95 night gowns.
1.95 for 2.50 night gowns.
2.95 for 3.85 night gowns.

25c for 50c drawers—Nearly 5,000 in this lot, and we would like to have just double as many—several good styles—lace and embroidery trimmings—regular and umbrella styles—just half price during this sale.

39c for 58c. drawers.
50c for 75c. drawers.
69c for $1 drawers.
89c for 1.25 drawers.
1.00 for 1.75 drawers.
1.50 for $2 drawers.

12c for 25c corset covers—5,000 was all we could secure to sell at this figure—real handsome corset covers of good cambric—trimmed with lace and embroidery—full size—one of the greatest bargains ever offered in muslin underwear.

Second Floor.

7c for 15c. corset covers.
25c for 45c. corset covers.
45c for 65c. corset covers.
69c for 85c. corset covers.
75c for $1 corset covers.
95c for 1.45 corset covers.
1.25 for 1.65 corset covers.
1.50 for 1.95 corset covers.

Hand-made lingerie grom the famous French convents near Paris.

Lot 1—FRENCH HAND-MADE CHEMISES at 1.25, 1.95, 2.95 and 4.50.

Lot 2—FRENCH HAND-MADE CORSET COVERS at 1.25, 1.95, 2.95 and 4.95.

Lot 3—FRENCH HAND-MADE GOWNS at 3.50, 3.95, 4.95, 5.95, 7.95 and 8.95.

Lot 4—FRENCH HAND-MADE DRAWERS at 1.25, 2.25, 2.95, 3.95 and 4.95.

Lot 5—FRENCH HAND-MADE WALKING SKIRTS at 3.95, 5.95, 7.50, 10.00 and 12.95.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sale of $1.50 Austrian breakfast cloths at $1

THAT'S one of the remarkable bargain features of our Annual January Sale of household linens. Our January linen business, too, is very near one-half more than it was one year ago for the same period—a fact which we attribute to the high grade character of our linens and the lowest prices ever quoted.

Importer's stock German linens, 50c. on the dollar.

39c for 75c fancy linens—Consisting of scarfs, tray covers, etc.—all linen—hemstitched and drawn work in various sizes—all arranged on large bargain squares.

19c for fancy linens—values up to 39c.—Tray Covers, Scarfs, Squares and Plate Doilies.
49c for fancy linens—values up to 85c.—Scarfs, Shams, Luncheon Cloths, etc.
29c for fancy linens—values up to 59c.—Tray or Carving Cloths—Centrepieces.
25c for fancy linens—values up to 75c.—Centrepieces, Tray Cloths.
59c for fancy linens—values up to $1—Tea Cloths, Scarfs, all sorts and lengths.
75c for fancy linens—values up to $1.25—Luncheon Cloths, either in damask or plain linen.
1.00 for fancy linens—values up to $1.50—Handsome drawn linen, Damask Covers.
1.25 for fancy linens—values up to $2—Very fine Scarfs and Tea Cloths.
5c for smaller pieces, worth up to 12½c.

Immense stock of pattern table cloths from Irish and Scotch looms.

$2.00 table cloths, 2 yds. long, $1.50.
$2.75 table cloths, 2½ yds. long, $2.10.
$3.25 table cloths, 3 yds. long, $2.65.
Bleached and unbleached damask at 50c. yd.
$2.50 pattern table cloths, 2 yds. long, $1.95.
$3.00 pattern table cloths, 2½ yds. long, $2.45.
$3.50 pattern table cloths, 3 yds. long, $2.95.
Bleached damask, 68 inches wide, at 58c. yd.
Bleached mercerized damask, at 39c. yd.

Splendid values in towels

35c. hemstitched huck towels, 25c.
12½c. huckaback towels, hemmed ends, 17x32, 8c.
39c. bath towels, large size, bleached, 25c.
29c. hemmed tuck towels, colored borders, 20c.
45c. bleached Turkish bath towels, 25c.

Breakfast or dinner napkins

18 inch breakfast size, value $1.25 doz., 98c.
20 inch breakfast size, value $2.00 doz., $1.50.
22 inch dinner size, value $2.50 doz., $1.95.
23 inch dinner size, value $3.50 doz., $2.75.
24 inch dinner size, value $3.75 doz., $3.00.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

20,000 worth of colored dress goods at half manufacturer's cost

STARTING the new year with a dress goods sale that will go down in trade annals as the most auspicious bargain event ever held in America. Trade exigencies contribute to this sale, wherein the manufacturer took a loss of exactly half the cost to make. Ordinarily we wouldn't buy such a large amount of dress goods in January—"clearing sale period"—but we couldn't resist the opportunity of presenting the discriminating shoppers of New York with a buying opportunity that is positively unparalleled in the history of this or any other store.

Fabrics suitable for gowns, street dresses, tailor-made suits, coats and children's school dresses—all at very much less than half price, among which you'll find a great variety of the much-wanted fabrics favored by Fashion's foremost followers.

Main Floor.

29c for 50c to 85c values
Imported mohair in solid colors—fancy checks and novelty effects in a variety of colorings, including cream and black. All wool batistes in colorings and black. French voiles—black and colors, including strictly all pure wool, close, even mesh; all are new, perfect, seasonable goods—40 to 45 inches wide—will sell all the season at 50c to 85c a yard.

39c for $1 to 1.35 values
Storm and French serges in colors and black—strictly all pure wool. All wool Panama suitings in a variety of colorings. English mohairs in plain, checked and fancy effects—45 to 52 inches wide—the correct fabric for Spring costumes—rainproof. Same goods will sell on all dry goods counters at from $1 to $1.35 per yard—choice of large assortment today at 39c.

49c for 1.35 to 1.50 values
Imported self color silk dot French eolienne—pure silk and wool in a new range of colorings. Imported English Mohairs in a variety of solid colors, as well as checks and novelty effects. Fancy canvas cheviots in navy, cream and black—strictly all pure wool—45 to 54 inches wide—all are new designs—perfect and seasonable fabrics; regular $1.35 to $1.50 fabrics at 49c.

59c for 1.50 to 1.85 values
All wool shepherd check suitings in navy and brown checks. Self colored silk dot wool Panama suitings—the latest effect for Spring in garnet, navy, royal, hunter and myrtle green, brown and black. Imported silk and wool Gloria—in old rose, garnet, pink, navy and black—an entirely new fabric for the coming season. Fancy checked Panama suitings—all wool—45 to 48 in.

69c for 1.90 to 2.25 values—Covert coatings, also all wool Panamas—all wool cheviots in colors as well as black. Imported silk and wool French eoliennes in a variety of street and evening shades, such as old rose, pink, turquoise, reseda, garnet, navy, royal and gray. The fabrics run 45 to 56 inches wide.

Embroidery trial strips

OVER 10,000 yards of manufacturer's trial strips of embroidery, insertions, edgings, matched sets in cambric, Swiss and nainsook, worth from 15c to $1 a yard, at 10c., 15c., 25c., and 45c.

5,000 YARDS of the newest corset cover embroideries—skirt flouncings—dress flouncings in beautiful effects of Japanese embroidery combined with English eyelet—in nainsook, Swiss and cambric.
19c yard for 35c. values.
39c yard for 75c. values.
69c yard for $1.25 values.

3,000 YARDS of 21 and 27 Swiss embroidered flouncings in the very latest designs—copies of hand made embroideries—combinations of baby Irish and English eyelet—new Japanese embroidered effects.
At 29c a yard—value 50c.
At 69c a yard—value $1.25.
At 95c a yard—value $1.50.

5,000 YARDS of Swiss allovers and waistings, in newest Baby Irish effects—new combinations of Japanese and English Eyelet—hand embroidered effects—all specially priced for this January sale.

Main Floor.

48c. yard—worth 75c. 98c. yard—worth $1.50. $1.48 yard—worth $2.00.

THE NEW BATISTE EMBROIDERIES, in various matched widths of the new Japanese effects—waistings and suitings—20 and 42 inch widths—all at special prices.

BEAUTIFUL MATCHED SETS of embroidery in wide variety—underwear embroidery in sets—dainty baby sets—at lowest prices. Send for samples.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Annual sale sample lace robes.

Hundreds of $10 and $15 lace robes at $5.

ONLY once a year can you buy lace robes at these prices, and that's during our January sale. Only once a year can you choose from this lavish assortment—a world-renowned collection that marks the greatest trade feature known to New York. The world of fashion—the real smart dressers—annually look forward to this sale—a time when famed lace robe geniuses of two hemispheres contribute the treasures of their craft to this great sale.

5.00 for $10 to $15 handsome lace robes.

It has taken months to make this collection. Our own representative personally visited the robe marts of Paris, Plauen, St. Gall, Brussels and Vienna, and, owing to the popularity of Irish laces, the Emerald Isle was traveled from Londonderry to Queenstown.

The shipments have been coming in for months and we've treasured each creation for this sale as carefully as a connoisseur would care for a piece of real old lace. And such a wealth of beauty, such gorgeous creations have never been exhibited heretofore. We're proud of this gathering—wish all America could see it—because with one accord our position as lace robe buying headquarters of this country would be doubly emphasized. Main Floor.

We didn't collect these robes in a haphazard manner—don't do business that way. The truth of the statement is expressed in the new and exclusive sleeves, the new skirts and the generally smart, stylish ensemble of every robe.

WHITE LIERRE ROBES,
BLACK NET ROBES,
BLACK LACE ROBES,
BLACK SPANGLE ROBES,
ECRU LIERRE ROBES,
ECRU EMBROIDERED ROBES,
SAMPLE ROBES FROM PLAUEN,
SAMPLE ROBES FROM PARIS,
SAMPLE ROBES FROM ST. GALL,
SAMPLE ROBES FROM BRUSSELS,
SAMPLE ROBES FROM VIENNA,
IRISH LACE ROBES,
WHITE EMBROIDERED ROBES,
BRUSSELS NET ROBES,
EVENING WEAR ROBES,
ROBES FOR THE OPERA.
ROBES FOR RECEPTION WEAR.

$5 for $10 and $15 sample lace robes
$10 for $18 and $20 sample lace robes
$18 for $25 and $35 sample lace robes
$25 for $40 and $50 sample lace robes
$37 for $60 and $75 sample lace robes
$55 for $100 and $125 sample lace robes

High grade silks priced lower than ever before

A SALE involving a 50,000 yard purchase, securing buying advantages that make these unusual silk bargains possible—a sale that brings the price of high grade silks down to the lowest point the silk selling world has yet recorded for silks of equal quality. During our January sales we've set out to record a new high selling mark.

Main Floor.

Every yard of silks in this sale is backed by our guarantee—new, perfect silks—at less than manufacturers' cost.

78c. for $1.25 black taffetas—15,000 yards—full 36 inches wide—very highly finished—rich black—extra strong—"guaranteed to wear" woven on the edge of every yard.

69c FOR $1 GUARANTEED TAFFETA—5,000 yards of 27-inch guaranteed black dress taffeta—handsomely finished—very lustrous—perfect black—very strong and serviceable.

48c FOR 75C. BLACK TAFFETA—7,500 yards of 19-inch black taffeta—wear guaranteed—highly finished.

78c FOR $1.25 BLACK TAFFETAS—2,500 yards Lyons pure dye black dress taffetas—chiffon finished for entire dresses—perfect black.

59c. for $1.25 silk chiffon crepe—2,500 yards of 24-inch all silk colored chiffon crepe, in street and evening shades, also white and black.

$1 for $2.75 crepe messaline—2,000 yards of 44-inch colored Crepe Messaline in street and evening shades, including Ciel, Pink, Lavender, Pearl, Ivory, Cream, White and Black—8 yards will make an entire dress.

75c FOR $1.19 BLACK PEAU DE SOIE—2,000 yards of 27-inch black peau de soie—suitable for entire dresses—extra heavy—splendid lustre.

69c FOR 75C. BLACK PEAU DE SOIE—3,000 yards of 20-inch black peau de soie.

59c FOR 75C. BLACK SATIN MESSALINE—3,500 yards of imported black satin messaline—very desirable for waists and dresses.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

10,000 12½c pillow cases, 7½c

All are regular sizes, 45x36 inches, made of good quality bleached cotton. Sale price..... 7½c

12½c. for 17c. hemstitched bleached cotton pillow cases, 42x36 and 45x36 inches.

85c. per pair for $1.25 hemstitched linen pillow cases, 22½x36 in.—very special value.

Main Floor.

Ready-made sheets of superior quality.

Bleached sheetings—2½ inch hem—ready laundered,

1½x2½ yds., for single beds.....39c
2 x2½ yds., for ¾ beds.....50c
2½x2½ yds., for double beds.....55c
2½x2½ yds., full size.....60c
4.50 pair for 5.50 hemstitched pure linen sheets, full size, 90x96.

Annual January sale white bedspreads.

At 79c.—Crochet spreads—full size—hemmed—value 90c.
At 89c.—Crochet spreads—full size—hemmed—value 1.10.
At 1.75—Marseilles spreads—full size—value 2.25c.
At 2.65—Marseilles spreads—full size—value 3.25.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Fur-lined coats ⅓ off.

SIXTY of our finest fur-lined coats go into this clearing sale at a straight price reduction of a fourth and a third. This brings the price down to less than wholesale.

Third Floor.

⅓ These coats are made by the best furriers—finest imported fabrics in black and colors—lined with choicest furs—squirrel, muskrat, mink, &c.—values up to $125, in 4 lots, at a saving of a fourth and a third.

$32.50 $34.50 $45 $55 $65 $85

MODEL GARMENTS REDUCED.

$145.00 Imported Caracul Coat, was $245.
$89.50 Imported Caracul Coat, was $150.
$69.00 Imported unplucked Seal Coat, was $125.
$97.50 Imported Sabled Squirrel Fancy Box Coat, was $165.
$225.00 Imported Broadtail Persian Fancy Blouse, was $350.
$89.50 Imported Russian Pony Long Box Coat, was $150.

15c for silk-covered shields.

SPECIAL for to-day—5,000 pairs of Japanese silk-covered dress shields—Nos. 3 and 4—such as sold at 29c. and 35c. per pair. At, per dozen pairs, $1.75; single pair, 15c

Gold Belting—3,500 yards of gold and silver belting—worth 50c. to $1. Sale price, yd. 25c and 50c

On Sale in Notion Dept.—Main Floor.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

The new cottons here.

COME and see these beautiful new fabrics, which are to be all the vogue when Spring breezes blow.

Main Floor.

Sheer organdies in the most delicate color effects, with rosebuds just ready to open on some—others tiny full bloom roses ready to be plucked—lilies, jonquils and other delicate flowers on filmy, cobweb backgrounds of white, tan, brown and black. Flowers shaded in bewitching hues of violet, pink, pale blue or lavender.

HANDSOME SHEER ORGANDIES—Light grounds, with colored floral effects—large roses—smaller designs also—some pretty dark grounds with lavender flowers—18c.

SILK AND COTTON CREPE DE CHINE—Plain shades of light blue, lavender, pink, cream, Nile, black and navy—18c.

Values 28c, 39c and 50c at, yard, 18c

MERCERIZED COTTONS—Plain colors, some handsome embroidered effects—all shades—18c.

NOVELTY PRINTED VOILES—Copied from the French goods which are retailed at 50c. a yard—very fine, soft, sheer fabric—elegant designs—18c.

NEWEST COTTONS FOR EARLY SPRING, medium weights—like serge—mostly in stripes and checks—white with black, 18c.

TIMES FINANCIAL REVIEW A USEFUL SURVEY OF 1905

Our Trade in the Far East and Railroad Rates Discussed.

PLANS TO RELIEVE CURRENCY

Valuable Classification of Statistics and Expert Views of Production, Commerce and Finance.

In The Tenth Annual Financial Review of THE NEW YORK TIMES, which appeared yesterday morning, was presented a comprehensive fund of statistical information and authoritative data in regard to the commerce and finance of the United States and the course of international competition for world markets. Despite the worldwide extent of the field covered in the review, the classification of the matter was such that, as a ready reference for men of commerce and finance during the year 1906, The Annual Financial Review commands attention because of the easy access it offers to a record of conditions and progress in 1905 and expert forecasts of the problems and prospects of the year just begun.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

First in importance in the Review is the attention given to the record of Government finance and the growing ills resulting from the defects in our currency system. Frank A. Vanderlip, Vice President of the National City Bank and ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, points out the broader significance of Government finance in recent years for American financiers. The absence of any panicky condition in France regarding Russian issues, the strength shown by Japanese bonds, in which American investors became interested, and the unusually wide fluctuation in the price of United States Government bonds are discussed with the causes explaining them. As to South American issues, Mr. Vanderlip sees significance in our increasing attention to the financial administration of several South American countries.

The excessively high money rates at the close of 1905 called attention to our defective currency system. James H. Eckels, ex-Controller of the Currency, insists in the Review that the banks should have the power to increase note circulation with reasonable limits. He also places some of the blame upon the Sub-Treasury, "which takes so much available currency from the channels of trade and keeps it in idleness."

A. Barton Hepburn, President of the Chase National Bank, favors Secretary Shaw's plan and Controller Ridgely's recommendation for the purpose of giving our currency elasticity. Clark Williams, Vice President of the Columbia Trust Company, traces the evolution of trust companies and deals with their relations with the banks. The advantages of the new law in this State whereby the investments of savings institutions are standardized, are pointed out by John J. Pulleyn, Controller of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.

AMERICA IN THE ORIENT.

James J. Hill tells the readers of the Review how our high tariff operates against our ability to build up a large and lasting market for our products in the Orient, while John Foord, Secretary of the American-Asiatic Association, reviews our greatly increased trade activity in 1905 with the countries of Eastern Asia. An article on the railway problem in the Philippines was contributed by Col. Clarence R. Edwards, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs in the War Department.

One of several articles on the railroad situation in the United States, the Administration's policy as to ratemaking and the reasons for it, are stated by Congressman Charles E. Townsend of Michigan, author of the present House bill to increase the powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Notes of divergence are sounded by S. M. Felton, President of the Chicago and Alton Railway; Vice President B. D. Caldwell of the Lackawanna, and President F. D. Underwood of the Erie Railroad.

GREAT RISE IN COPPER.

Leading the articles dealing with the iron and steel trades and gold and silver production, the great rise in the commercial price of copper and the story of the high record in the output of the metal in Montana, Arizona, the Lake district, and elsewhere in America are reviewed by J. Parke Channing, President of the Tennessee Copper Company.

Theodore Price rehearses the cotton record of 1905 with its reversal of market conditions and describes the outlook for the coming year.

Among the articles dealing with the world's industrial and commercial needs, our international balance sheet and the high mark reached in foreign trade, John Gardin, manager of the foreign exchange department of the National City Bank, writes of the influence of political events upon international exchanges and asserts that the commercial supremacy of a nation is to be gauged by its foreign trade.

Decisions and legislation affecting corporations have been catalogued carefully and are presented in a form easily adapted for reference. Coal production, grain and milling, coffee, and the new economic independence of farmers because of the disappearance of crop lien peonage are dealt with authoritatively. Charts of crop price movements in 1905 appear with the views and prophecies of men at the head of their departments of activity. The stock and bond record, which was compiled from day to day from the official reports of sales throughout the year, are of signal value to banking houses and business concerns, especially in connection with the interpretations of these classified statistics to be found in the views of the writers for the Review.

These are some of the more prominent features of The Tenth Annual Financial Review of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Many others, noteworthy for authority, timeliness, and importance may be found in the following:

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Record of Government Securities. By Frank A. Vanderlip, Vice President of the National City Bank.
Our Currency System Defective. By James H. Eckels, ex-Controller of the Currency.
Growth and Position of the New York Banks. By A. Barton Hepburn, President of the Chase National Bank.
The Evolution of the Trust Companies. By Clark Williams, Vice President of the Columbia Trust Company.
Savings Banks Investments Now Standardized. By J. J. Pulleyn, Controller of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.
Outlook for American Trade in the Far East. By James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway.
Railway Problem in the Philippines. By Col. Clarence R. Edwards of the War Department.
High Record for Oriental Trade. By John Foord, Secretary of the American-Asiatic Association.
The Railroad Situation—Present and Future. By Hugh Rankin, Associate Editor of The Railroad Gazette.
Government Rate Making for the Railroads. By Congressman Charles E. Townsend of Michigan.
Rate Agitation the Only Cloud. By S. M. Felton, President of the Chicago and Alton Railway.
Opposes Proposed Policy. By B. D. Caldwell, Vice President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
Copper Output Largest and Richest Known. By J. Parke Channing, President of the Tennessee Copper Company.
Marketing the Grain Crops. By A. I. Valentine, President of the Armour Grain Company.
The Iron and Steel Trades in 1905 and 1906. By James C. Bayles, Ph. D.
Influence of Politics on International Exchanges. By John Gardin of the National City Bank.
Decisions and Legislation Affecting Corporations. By Athelstan Vaughan of the New York Bar.
Great Britain's Recovery from Boer War Depression. By R. W. Welch.
New Banks Organized Last Year. By John L. Blauss, Editor of The Daily Banker and Stockholder.
Our International Balance Sheet. By M. L. Muhlemann, ex-Deputy Assistant United States Treasurer.
High Mark in Foreign Trade. By O. P. Austin of the Department of Commerce and Labor.
The World's Industrial and Commercial Needs. By James Van Raalte.
America's Prospects in Norway. By Henry Bordewich, Consul General at Christiania.
The Cotton Markets of the World's Centres. By Theodore Price.
Cotton Movement Chart.
Growth of French Commerce. By Robert P. Skinner, Consul General at Marseilles.
Corn Movement Chart.
The Grain and Milling Trade in 1905. By E. S. Woodworth, ex-President of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.
Remarkable Year in Coffee. By Louis Seligsberg, Secretary of the New York Coffee Exchange.
Wheat Movement Chart.
Many Ups and Downs in the Coal Trade. By Frederick E. Saward, Editor of The Coal Trade Journal.
The Year in British Agriculture. By R. W. Welch.
The Year in Metal Mining. By Frederick Hobart of The Engineering and Mining Journal.
Commerce and Electricity. By Charles W. Price, Editor of The Electrical Review.
Revival of Trade in Spain. By Benjamin H. Ridgely, Consul General at Barcelona.
Complete Bond Quotation List.
Complete Stock Quotation List.
Year of Progress in City Realty. By H. W. Desmond, Editor of The Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide.
Complete Table of Outside Securities.
Canada and Reciprocity. By Honore Gervais, M. P., of Montreal.
Increasing Prosperity in Dry Goods Trade. By S. H. Ditchett, Managing Editor of The Dry Goods Economist.
Farmers' New Economic Independence. By George K. Holmes of the Department of Agriculture.
Germany's Tariff Grievances. By Edward T. Heyn.

IRISH MAY SWAY COMMONS.

Liberal Leaders Not Confident of Getting a Clear Majority.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1906.]

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Politicians of standing are quite averse to making forecasts of the coming election for publication, chiefly because they cannot estimate the extent to which the voters have been impressed by the home rule issue. The question seems to be open whether the Conservative leaders will be able to make the people take seriously what they say about the Liberals' intentions with respect to Ireland.

It is clear that the workingmen, at least, are as a rule disregarding the home rule issue, just as they are the plea for tariff reform. The general expectation continues that the Liberals will have more votes in the House of Commons than the Conservatives, but there also continues to be doubt as to whether they will have a working majority.

At the Conservative headquarters it is actually believed that the best the Liberals will be able to do will be to enter the House with a vote that will compel them to depend on the Irish for a majority. At the Liberal headquarters the talk for publication is of a clear working majority over the Conservatives and the Irish, but it is understood that the Liberal leaders are far from confident of obtaining such a majority.

The elections scheduled for this week may light up the situation to some extent.

NEW PREMIER IS BITTER.

Campbell-Bannerman Denounces Balfour Administration's Record.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The election address of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is wholly devoted to a severe indictment of the late Government's record and its policy on protection. The electors are referred to Sir Henry's public declaration on assuming office for an exposition of his Government's intended policy.

The Premier declares that the last decade shows a well-nigh unbroken record of mismanagement, legislation for the benefit of privileged classes, and wars and adventures abroad hastily embarked upon and recklessly pursued. He says the legacy the Unionists bequeathed to their successors is in the main a legacy of embarrassment, an accumulation of public mischief, and confusion absolutely appalling in its extent and ramifications.

He declines to regard Mr. Balfour's free trade tenets as having more than a nominal place in the estimation of the majority of the Unionists, whose fiscal policy, he holds, is fraught with incalculable mischief to the nation and the empire. He characterizes protection as immoral and oppressive, based, as he says it must be, on the exploitation of the community in the interest of favored trades and financial groups. He declares the policy of his Government will be to hold fast to the time-honored principles of Liberalism—peace, economy, self-government, and civil and religious liberty—and to pursue a substantial continuity of the foreign policy without departing from the friendly and unprovocative methods adhered to by previous Liberal administrations.

HEINBOLD WANTED A BOY.

His Wife Says He Struck Girl Baby in the Face.

"He wanted a son to succeed him and perhaps become a great man in the country of his adoption," Mrs. Wilhelmina Heinbold told Magistrate Whitman, in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning. She stood there with a baby in her arms and tears streaming down her face. Beside her was her husband, at the bar charged with assault.

"We have been married three years," said the woman. "The first child was a girl. He didn't like that, and he declared to me that the next one must be a boy. He was willing that one of his children should be a girl, but he wanted most of his family boys.

"When he came home at night from his work the principal subject of his talk was the approaching birth of our second child.

"'I hope it will be a boy,' he would say, 'it must be a boy.'

"'Stephen,' I would say to him, 'the good God may send a boy to us, as you want one so badly, and for your sake I hope it will be a boy, but who can tell?'

"When our second child was born and my husband heard that it was a girl he tore his hair and went almost crazy. After that his conduct toward me changed from a kind and loving husband and father.

"He would sit at home brooding; he stopped playing with the eldest child, and would get out of temper whenever the baby cried. Last Sunday he lost his temper and struck the baby in the face so that its nose bled, and there was a bruise under its left eye. I came to court to see what could be done, as I could not live longer this kind of a life."

"Was he drunk?" asked Magistrate Whitman.

"No," replied the mother, "he don't drink."

"What on earth was the matter, then?"

"Nothing; only the baby wasn't a boy."

"Three hundred dollars bail for Special Sessions," replied the Magistrate. "Take him away."

Agent O'Connor says that the home of the family, at 987 Second Avenue, is clean and neatly furnished. The husband is an upholsterer, and earns from $18 to $30 per week. He had always been a good husband until the birth of the baby, five months ago. It was named Stephanie after him.

Mrs. Heinbold said that she had enough money to live on for a while, and enough to take her home to her mother in Germany if she had to go there.

Collecting Duties at Port Arthur.

CHE-FOO, Jan. 7.—The Japanese at Port Arthur are applying their home customs regulations and collecting import duties. This step had been in preparation for the last two weeks. Civil officers are in charge of the work.

CHINESE NATIONAL SENTIMENT AWAKENING

Prediction by Sheng Five Years Ago Being Fulfilled.

HE EXPECTED A REVOLUTION

Said If the Working Out of the Problem Were Left to the Chinese There Was a Chance for Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Taotai Sheng, then Director General of Railways and Telegraphs of the Chinese Empire, made a prediction five years ago which present events in China seem about to fulfill. It was just at the close of the strenuous part of the Boxer campaign, soon after the relief of the legations at Peking. Sheng was a power in China then, one of the ablest, if not the ablest, of the men in high places in the Government. In an interview of more than three hours' duration which the writer had with him in Shanghai Sheng discussed the causes and effects of the Boxer uprising, and then talked of the future of the empire.

"It is evident to any man who can think about the events which have been occurring in this country for several years," he said, "that there is a great spirit of unrest growing up among all the people. It is not merely that many of them are opposed to foreigners or do not want to see the habits and customs of foreigners adopted in China. It goes deeper than that. It is the beginning of a realization that there is much that is bad in their own form of government, and in the administration of their Government. It is, I think, the beginning of a revolution against the Chinese Government by Chinese themselves.

"There is a reason for this which not many men have considered, and the few who have thought of it are all, I believe, Chinese. I do not think it has been observed by any of the foreigners who are familiar with the empire. I know a great many of them, and not one with whom I have talked has mentioned it. That reason is that there is beginning to develop among our people a sentiment of nationalism.

"That is a new thing among the Chinese. For a great many years they have not known or cared about their neighbors in the next province. They have not even realized in the south that the people of the north belonged to the same nation, and in the east they have not cared what those in the west thought or did. But now there is the beginning of a feeling of national unity, of national interdependence, something like what you in your country call patriotism, and that force is going to make itself very widely felt in China before many years.

"The beginning of this feeling is due, I believe, to the establishment of railroads and telegraphs, particularly the telegraphs, in the empire. The telegraph more than anything else is breaking down the barriers of distance that have separated our provinces and made them seem almost like different countries rather than different parts of the same country. The men of Sze-Chuen are beginning to hear that there are men like them in Shan-Tung, and the men of the north are finding out that the men of the south are of their own kind. Newspapers have sprung up all along the lines of the telegraphs. They print the news from all over the empire, and are teaching Chinamen everywhere that they have an empire.

"Of course it is all new and crude as yet. But it will grow and develop, and gain strength with time, and in the course of not many years there will result a solid force of united public sentiment among Chinamen.

"When that result is attained the present movements for reform, which are now so wild and headless, misdirected or not directed at all, will gain concentration and leadership. Then it will become a force that will have to be reckoned with. Now the national sentiment of the Chinese people is inchoate and almost formless. But when it crystallizes it will become a great power.

"The question that agitates many Chinese who have observed these things and thought about them is, Will the new sentiment have time and opportunity to crystallize? There is a pressing demand for reform. It must be had, and in one way or another there will come a change. The best Chinese believe that it can and should come from among ourselves. We must work out our own problem of reform in our own way, in order to make it effective. It is our only chance of saving the empire, and even at that is full of danger. But if it is attempted from outside to enforce such reform the certain result will be the disintegration of China and her absorption, piecemeal, by other powers. The great danger is from Russia and Germany. If they are held off, if the new doctrine of the United States is held and observed by other nations, then there will be a chance for China. If it fails the empire will be in danger of overthrow and destruction.

"It is little likely that a reform of Government so revolutionary in effect as that demanded by the future welfare of the Chinese Empire can be brought about without revolutionary warfare, even if it is attempted by the Chinese themselves. It would be impossible at the instance of a foreign power. There have long been great men among the Chinese who have seen that our present form of government is inadequate, and that its administration is too corrupt to be successful. They have studied the means of effecting a reform that will give us a true and efficient Government. Some of them have lost their lives in the effort, and others have been driven from the country. But the feeling and the desire are spreading. It will take time, time to weld together the elements of the growing spirit of nationalism, time to build up a cohesive force for reform, and time to bring out the men to lead the struggle. If we can have that time we may solve the problem."

Sheng was talking to an American, and he was making an appeal to the American people for his nation. He was a high priest of the corruption he thus denounced, a powerful official of the Government he declared to be rotten and inadequate. But he knew the situation in his country. He recognized the potential energy of the movement then beginning and realized the folly of endeavoring to check it by the methods then employed by the Government. He knew and said that, as the movement of nationalism developed and spread throughout all China, the inborn abhorrence of foreigners would find many points of outbreak. But he believed that it would be for the most part just such outbreaks as marked the first few years of the opening of new Japan, and he felt that if they could be tided over without provoking foreign interference the salvation of China for the Chinese would be possible.

The Japanese have long foreseen the possibility of an awakening in China, but they have seen what few Westerners have understood, that it would never be a military awakening. Reform of government acceptation and adoption of Western education, and to some extent of Western methods are possible, but the development of a great fighting nation that will dominate the East and exclude foreigners by force of arms, never.

"You must remember," said Viscount Aoki to the writer in Tokio, "that there are no Samurai in China."

In almost identical words Marquis Ito expressed the same idea.

French Voters Support Government.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—The triennial election for one-third of the membership of the Senate has resulted in the return of most of the former Senators. The supporters of the Government in many instances received increased majorities. M. Fallières, President of the Senate, and M. Bourgeois, ex-Premier, both of whom are mentioned in connection with the Presidency of the Republic, were re-elected.

Fur Department.

Sale of Fur Garments
at greatly reduced prices.

Monday & Tuesday, Jan. 8th & 9th,
we place on sale
Fifty Fur Coats;
the assortment consists of Mink, Caracal, Seal, Broadtail, Natural and Blended Squirrel, Natural Seal, Muskrat, at prices equivalent to a
25% reduction.

Fur Lined Coats;
balance of our stock of high class, fur lined garments; elaborately trimmed with Lynx, Persian Lamb, Mink and Otter;
Former prices, $115.00 to $200.00,
Now $87.50, 100.00, 125.00, 150.00.

All coats purchased during this sale
will be stored during the summer months free.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway and Twentieth St., Fifth Ave., Nineteenth St.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S
Mollient Ammonia.
A DELIGHTFUL PREPARATION.
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Restores the Color to Carpets.
Cleans Plate and Jewelry. Softens Hard Water.
So Vivifying after Motoring and other Sports.
USED BY ALL THE ROYALTIES OF EUROPE.

ROCKEFELLER, JR., STIRS HIS CLASS UP A BIT

Asks If It's Right to Do Evil That Good May Come.

TO SETTLE IT NEXT SUNDAY

Mr. Rockefeller Is of the Opinion That Esau Was Shortsighted When He Sold His Birthright.

Is it right to do evil that good may come?

The discussion of this not altogether new question took up most of the time at yesterday's session of the Rockefeller Bible class. Young Mr. Rockefeller asked all hands to tell what they thought about it. He seemed to lean a little toward a negative answer himself, but there was so much to say on both sides that a definite conclusion was put off until next Sunday morning, when it will be settled once for all. Mr. Rockefeller told the class members to think it over and come prepared to decide the question.

The case of a physician who deceives a patient as to his condition was taken as an example. Is it right, Mr. Rockefeller asked, for the physician to tell the patient a lie, even if he thinks thereby to save his life? This brought the class to the definition of a lie. The Rev. Rufus P. Johnston, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, got interested in the question. After the talk had gone on several minutes he rose from his seat in the rear of the church.

"Mr. Rockefeller," he said, "it seems to me that the difference in opinion on this subject may be due to different ideas of what a lie is. How do you define a lie?"

"You define it, doctor," replied Mr. Rockefeller, with a smile.

The class laughed a little at this. Dr. Johnston then said he thought a lie was an untruth told with an intent to deceive and with a selfish motive. Under this definition, he said, the deceiving of a patient by a physician would not be wrong.

Dr. Foote, one of the class members, injected a new feature into the argument.

"I disagree with your premises," he announced, addressing Mr. Rockefeller. "I don't think deceit is ever necessary to save a patient's life. I have known of cases where the patients actually got better if the truth was told them, even when the families were much opposed to it. On the other hand, if deceit is practiced the patient finally finds it out and it completely takes away his trust and confidence in both the physician and the family."

Almost everybody that ventured an opinion agreed that a very dangerous condition of affairs would develop if the principle of doing evil to bring about right should become recognized as sound.

"There is a class of people," said Dr. Johnston, "whose philosophy is summed up in the words, 'Any means is right to justify a good end.' That is contrary to the Scriptures and to the teachings of Christianity, and it would be very bad if we took that to be our guiding principle."

Mr. Rockefeller's talk yesterday was about Esau and Jacob. He emphasized Esau's weakness and lack of foresight in selling his birthright for a mess of pottage, and then went into ethical considerations.

"Esau's choice," said Mr. Rockefeller, "was a choice of the temporal instead of the spiritual, the temporary instead of the permanent. In a moment of hunger he took what was immediately desired and gave in exchange something which would be of much greater good to him in the future.

"The selling of his birthright was a parting of the ways for Esau. His was a crisis which every man has to face. We all come to this parting of the ways. Some choose the wrong way through ignorance, and some, I regret to say, choose it deliberately through weakness. Every one of us ought to see to it that he does not do some wrong act for which he will have to spend his best efforts and the best part of his life atoning.

"Then we come to the consideration of Jacob and the [illegible]'s blessing. Isaac, when he was [illegible] very old and blind, ordered food [illegible]pared and Esau to be ready to [illegible] paternal blessing. While Esau was gone, Jacob, at the suggestion of his mother, covered his neck and hands with goats' hair so that Isaac, feeling the hair, would think he was blessing Esau.

"And when the old father asked him if he was Esau, Jacob told a direct falsehood. The Lord had already made it known that Jacob was his choice, but the young man and his mother wanted to hold up the Lord's hand and to do this they called on the devil to help. Now this brings up the question, is it allowable to do wrong that good may come?"

This started the discussion. The argument got to be very warm. The illustration of the physician and the patient was the basis for almost every expression of opinion. Two or three men said the physician was doing wrong to lie, even if it was considered necessary to save the patient's life.

"The Bible tells us," said one, "that whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap. And if the doctor tells a patient a lie he will have to answer for it. He sows a lie and he will reap a lie."

"But, on the other hand," said Mr. Rockefeller, "if the patient dies he will have a death to answer for."

"He ought to let God take care of that," decided the member.

FIGHTING IN GUAYAQUIL.

Reservists Attack Police Station—More Troops Join Rebels.

GUAYAQUIL, Jan. 7.—A body of reservists attacked the police station here this afternoon. The police fired, dispersing the reservists, one of whom was killed and two were wounded.

Part of Col. Larrea's troops have gone over to the revolutionists. Col. Larrea has returned to Quito.

RUSSIAN CHRISTMAS QUIET.

Dissensions Forgotten—Czar Presides at a Christmas Tree.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 7.—There has been ideal weather here for the Russian Christmas. All the theatres and other places of public amusement, and even the restaurants, were closed, and the day was given up to the proverbial Russian hospitality. The dissensions which have torn and distracted the country seemed to have disappeared for the moment, and even the radical newspapers, animated by the sentiment of peace and goodwill to all, silenced their guns.

The day passed quietly and without untoward incident. The services in the churches were largely attended.

At the palace at Tsarskoe-Selo the Emperor presided at the Christmas tree. Later, accompanied by the imperial children, he visited the quarters of his Cossack escort, to the members of which he distributed presents.

AMERICAN CLAIMS ON RUSSIA.

Ambassador to Forward Statement of Damages to Washington.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 7.—Mr. Meyer, the American Ambassador, to-day received from the Consuls at Moscow and Odessa detailed reports of the damage to American property in the recent riots. A statement of the amounts claimed will be forwarded by Mr. Meyer to the State Department for instructions.

CZAR'S MOTHER BUYS ESTATE.

It Is Not in Russia, but It Is Said She Will Return There.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 7.—The Dowager Empress of Russia is purchasing a beautiful estate in Denmark with a view to a lengthy residence, but the rumor that has been in circulation that she will not return to Russia is without basis.

THE HALL'S SAFE CO.
SAFES are fireproof, are burglar proof, are exactly what safes should be.
They provide you with perfect
SAFETY.
THE KINSEY, RAINIER & THOMSON CO.,
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Frederick Loeser & Co
In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.
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Great Clearing Sale of Women's
Coats and Suits.

THE MOST IMPORTANT MOVEMENT of this kind we ever inaugurated is announced to-day. For out of our own fine stocks of Winter Wraps and Suits are assembled hundreds of garments on which the prices are sharply cut, making them the most notable values of the season.

These garments are the late production of the best makers in America. They show the newest developments of Winter styles. They are of fine materials and splendid in workmanship. They were in large measure made expressly and exclusively for us and at former prices were the best values to be found.

Because of the remarkably low prices in the sale, these garments will not be sent C. O. D., and none may be returned for credit. They may be exchanged within 48 hours of sale, however, if any are left.

$7.50 to $15 Coats at $4.98.
Walking length Coats of choice coverts, black cheviots and broadcloths, fitted and semi-fitted fronts, mostly coat backs, all are lined throughout with silk or satin.

$13.98 to $20 Coats at $7.98.
Traveling and showerproof Coats, full length, made of fancy mannish mixtures, loose and semi-fitted fronts and backs; some have yoke and sleeves lined; others with facings of materials.

$45 to $75 Tailored Suits at $25.
They are made of broadcloths, English serge, cheviots, two toned checks, fancy stripes, novelty effects, mannish mixtures and panne velvets. The coats are Eton, blouse, hip length, medium, three-quarter, seven-eighths and military effects; some have vests, some are richly trimmed with braid or silk, others are plain; all are lined throughout with heavy silks. The skirts are gored, plaited and circular; some are plain, others are trimmed.

$25 to $35 Coats at $9.98.
Tourist and automobile Coats in the smartest of the season's styles. They were made by one of the leading makers of New York of fancy imported plaids and novelty effects, high colored plaids, checks and mannish mixtures. They are 50 inches long, with loose, graceful hanging back, double breasted box front, button high to neck with high rolling collar. Large outside hip pockets with flap, very full sleeves with deep cut effect; yoke and sleeves are lined with rich heavy silk and the seams are all bound. They are all tailored in the very best manner and are wonderful value for the money.

$15 to $45 Tailored Suits at $9.98
Tailor made Suits of cheviots, shepherd checks, serges and mixtures. Long and short coats; medium and Etons; some are strictly tailored; others are trimmed with braid and still others are trimmed with silk; all are silk lined. The skirts are gored, plaited and are strictly men tailored.
Second Floor, Front.

Lace Curtains---Upholsterings
Prices Cut in Half : : Some Even Lower.

WE print price details which show the savings—but can give no notion of the beauty of the goods. You must see them to appreciate that. Several thousand dollars worth of new Point Arabe, Irish Point and Brussels Lace Curtains have come in during the week and will be opened freshly to-day. Here are details:

White Nottingham Lace Curtains, About Half Price.
All are perfect and there is a large assortment of pretty patterns:
$1.25 Curtains at 65c. a pair.
$1.75 and $2 Curtains at 98c. a pair.
$3.50 and $4.50 Curtains at $2.65 a pair
$5 to $6.50 Portieres at $3.75 a pair.
$7.50 to $11 Portieres at $5.45 a pair.
$12 to $16.75 Portieres at $8.75 a pair.

White Irish Point Curtains.
$1.98 a pair, regularly up to $4.00
$3.75 a pair, regularly up to $6.00
$5.98 a pair, regularly up to $10.00
$9.75 a pair, regularly up to $17.50

Real Brussels Lace Curtains.
$4.50 and $5 Curtains at $1.98 a pair.
$8.50 to $10 Curtains at $4.75 a pair.
$17.50 to $27.50 Curtains at $11.50 pr.

Upholstery Fabrics : : A Chance for Re-upholstering.

98c. to $3.50 Values, at 49c. to $1.98 a Yard.
Including French stripe Tapestries, English Corduroys, imported Verona Velours, Milan Silk Velours, imported figured Velours, etc.

$2.25 to $5.75 Values, at $1.45 to $3.98 a Yard.
Silk Gobelin Tapestries, silk and satin Damask, imported silk stripe Tapestries, including a fine assortment of cream colors and the popular shades of nile, empire green, reseda greens, and rose Du Barry.

2,000 Odd Half Pairs of Nottingham Lace Curtains, 15c. and 29c. Each. None C. O. D.

Sofa Pillows at 59c.—Worth Up to $1.50. None C. O. D.

$2.25 and $3 Shirtwaist Boxes at $1.15. None C. O. D.
Third Floor, Front.

Never Equaled Sale of Furs
$75,000 Worth Exactly Half Priced.

TO HAVE CHOICE of a superbly beautiful stock of Russian crown sables, of dark Eastern mink, of the most beautiful baum marten and kolinsky and white fox, and other Furs and to PAY HALF THE REGULAR PRICES—no more!

Is it any wonder that the past week has stirred all Brooklyn; that our selling records have gone far ahead of anything in the past?

In volume and character, no less than in the low prices, this sale has never been rivaled by any offering of which we ever heard. Indeed, so immense and so new was the stock that for to-day a great many pieces which were not finished in time for last week and also other pieces which have had no showing at all come forward and make the sale's chances fully as great as on the first day.

None sent C. O. D. or on approval, but they may be exchanged within forty-eight hours if any are left.

Fur Coats.
$450 Coat at $225. Broadtail Jacket, beautifully matched skins, trimmed with fancy crochet buttons, brocade lining.
$750 Coat at $375. Broadtail Persian Coat with Royal Ermine Shawl collar and cuffs, straps over the shoulders and down back, lace and velvet vest.
$145 Coat at $72.50. Natural Nutria Eton Jacket, beautifully trimmed with heavy silk braid and metal buttons.
$225 Coat at $112.50. Natural gray Caracul Auto Coat, full sweep, lined with gray tweed, full size shawl collar.

Natural Hudson Bay Sable Neckwear.
$120 Neckpiece at $60. Natural Hudson Bay Sable Neckpiece, made of four skins, worked in stripes, double fur, trimmed with tails and paws.

Blended Hudson Bay Sable
$300 Scarf at $150. Blended Hudson Bay Sable, made of four choice skins, double fur worked in stripes, trimmed with tails and paws.

Natural Russian Sable Neckwear.
$410 Neckpiece at $205. Russian Sable Neckpiece made of six skins, double fur, trimmed with tails and paws.
$200 Neckpiece at $100. Russian Sable three-skin Neckpiece, trimmed with tails and paws.

Natural Eastern Mink.
$360 Stole at $180. Natural Eastern Mink Stole, extra large, made of 14 extra dark skins, beautifully worked in stripes and trimmed with tails and paws.
$135 Neckpiece at $67.50. Natural Eastern Mink Neckpiece, cut deep over shoulders, with tab ends and a throw scarf attached to the collar, trimmed with tails and paws.
$85 Scarf at $42. Natural Eastern Mink double Throw Scarf, worked in stripes.
$30 Neckpiece at $15. Natural Eastern Mink Neckpiece, lined with satin.

Blended Marten.
$135 Stole at $67.50. Blended Marten Stole, extra long tabs, worked in stripes, trimmed with tails and paws, lined with satin.
$86 Neckpiece at $33. Blended Marten four-skin fancy Neckpiece, natural effect, trimmed with tails and paws.

Persian Lamb.
$36 Neckpiece at $18. Persian Lamb, bright and lustrous skins, with tab ends, trimmed with fancy buttons.
$68 Collar at $33.98. Persian Lamb fancy Collar, double fur, can be worn crossed over.

Black Lynx.
$72 Scarfs at $36. Black Leipsic dyed long Throw Scarf, satin lined.
$50 Scarfs at $25. Black Leipsic dyed Throw Scarfs, satin lined.
Second Floor, Front.

Men's Shirts, Nightwear and Collars.

A BIG, PRACTICAL, ECONOMICAL SALE FOR MEN—a sale in which thousands of men stock up for a year ahead and save perhaps half what the cost would be to buy such wearables through the year as they wanted them.

Men's and Boys' 60c. Negligee Shirts at 29c.
About 3,600 of them—smart, new, well made percale Shirts, in styles that will shortly be in chief demand even for full prices. Fifteen different patterns, all light grounds, with neat printed black and blue figures. Men's sizes 14 to 17. Boys' sizes 12 to 14. None sent C. O. D.

85c. White Plaited Shirts, 59c.
$1.25 Fancy Madras Shirts, 85c.
$1.50 White Madras Shirts, 79c.
50c. Unlaundered White Shirts, 35c. or 3 for $1.
50c. Muslin Night Shirts, 35c., 3 for $1.
$1.50 White Plaited Shirts, 79c.

$1.50 White and Fancy Madras Pajamas, 95c.
75c. Unlaundered Shirts, 50c.
Collars, 6 for 43c.
Cuffs, 6 Pairs, 68c.
50c. Four-in-Hands, 35c.
Main Floor, Elm Place.

SAYS DR. WISE FAVORED POLITICS IN PULPIT

Emanu-El Trustees Objected, Louis Marshall Declares.

STATEMENT FROM THE RABBI

He Declares That a Call Was Contemplated, but That He Made It Impossible.

The Rev. Dr. S. S. Wise, rabbi of Temple Israel of Portland, Ore., telegraphed a reply yesterday to Louis Marshall, spokesman for a Committee of the Board of Trustees of Temple Emanu-El in this city. Mr. Marshall, in reply to an open letter read by Dr. Wise, said that no call had been issued to the Portland rabbi.

Dr. Wise's telegraphic reply is:

"PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 7.—Mr. Marshall evidently does not know that his letter to me opening negotiations for a call to Temple Emanu-El has been published. It will be seen from my answer that it was I who made it impossible for the Board of Trustees to extend a call to me, although this call was contemplated by the entire Board.

"I was assured by the board and by the whole congregation as well that the board could not extend a call to me to occupy Emanu-El pulpit after I had said and written that a call upon such terms no self-respecting minister could consider, and which, if extended to me, I would irrevocably reject.

Did Not Say Call Was Issued.

"I never said that I received a call to the pulpit of Emanu-El. What I have written in the open letter addressed to the members of Emanu-El and now repeate, is that a committee of five constituting a majority of the Board of Trustees, and by them officially delegated, called upon me and after declaring that it was the purpose of the Board of Trustees unanimously to recommend the congregation my election as rabbi, asked me upon what terms I would accept call. In reply I stipulated: 'If I am to accept a call to the pulpit of Emanu-El, I can do so with the understanding that I am to be free, and the pulpit is not to be muzzled.'

"To this, my only stipulation, Mr. Marshall of the committee replied: 'The pulpit of Emanu-El has always been subject to and under the control of the Board of Trustees.' This position was restated by Mr. Marshall in a subsequent written communication which Mr. Marshall evidently does not know was printed in today's Oregonian by the side of my open letter. This communication stated:

"'The committee waited upon you for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not in the event that it should be conducted by the Board of Trustees and the congregation to extend to you a call to occupy our pulpit in connection with the present incumbent, such call would be accepted.'

"It is hardly to be wondered at that Mr. Marshall seeks to divert attention from the real issue which has been raised, and that he should prefer to have his crass attempt to muzzle the pulpit regarded as essentially confidential.' Whether the call was extended to me or not, and Mr. Marshall knows that it was my insistence that the pulpit be free that alone precluded the extending to me of the contemplated call, the issue still remains, Shall the pulpit be free or muzzled?'

Had Spurned the Terms.

"I repeat that no call has been extended to me. How could a call be extended to me after I had spurned the terms under which the board stated the call would be extended to me if I promised to accept same. It is true that it was not in the power of the committee to extend the call to me, but it was in the power of the committee to inquire, as it twice did, and certain upon what terms I would accept a call.

"The determination, if ever such a determination was arrived at, not to extend the call to me—that is, not to recommend to the congregation a call to me—was formed after I repeatedly stated that I would scorn to stand in a pulpit which the Trustees insisted was subject to and under the control of the Board of Trustees.

"The conversation which Mr. Marshall means to make appear as unofficial and tentative was a conference with a committee which, as stated in Mr. Marshall's letter to me of Dec. 1, was appointed by the Board of Trustees. That committee consisted of a mapority of the board. Even after the second conference with the committee three members of the board came to me to urge that I withdraw my stipulation, which, needless to say, I would not do.

"It was to have been expected that Mr. Marshall would designate as sensational my action in submitting to the public conscience his endeavor to gag and throttle the occupant of the pulpit of the largest Jewish congregation in the United States. The feeling of delicacy to which Mr. Adverts should have saved him from the deliberate and undisguised effort to reduce a minister of religion to a condition of abject submission to the Board of Trustees.

The Letter to Mr. Seligman.

"In a letter which I addressed to Mr. James Seligman, President of the congregation, Dec. 31, I stated that if Mr. Marshall's letter was expressive of the thought of the Trustees of the congregation, no self-respecting minister of religion could consider a call to a pulpit which, in the language of Mr. Marshall's communication, 'should always be subject to and under the control of the Board of Trustees.' I also pointed in the letter to the article of the constitution of the Temple Emanu-El, published in 1896, which provided 'the rabbi shall labor for the spiritual welfare of the congregation in accord with the Board of Trustees,' and added that in the event of my acceptance of a call to the pulpit of Emanu-El I would be willing to abide by that article of the constitution.

"My letter to Mr. Seligman, which it is owing to me to give to the press, concluded with an expression of my approval of the general constitutional provision that the rabbi shall labor for the spiritual welfare of the congregation in accord with the Board of Trustees,' to which I added, 'Not, not in subjection to but in co-operation with the Board of Trustees.'"

"Though sorely tempted to give to the press without delay Mr. Marshall's letter and my reply thereto, I refrained in the hope that the Board of Trustees might yet redeem the congregation from the shame and humiliation to which it would be forced by the confirmation of Mr. Marshall's statement, published or unpublished. Two meetings of the board have since been held—Dec. 4 and Jan. 2—and to my surprise and regret Mr. Marshall's statement was not disavowed.

"Mr. Marshall's statement that my eagerness to talk politics from the pulpit convinced the committee I would not do,' and that 'I told him I would have advocated Jerome from the pulpit,' unlike the remainder of his statement, is partially true. The Vice President of the congregation at once said:

"'Politics is never discussed in the pulpit of Emanu-El.'

"The Oregonian says:

"The immeasurably greater opportunity to exercise his abilities and propagate his ideas which Dr. Stephen S. Wise would enjoy as minister for a New York congregation leave little hope that he will remain much longer in Portland. Though he has declined a call to Temple Emanu-El, it is, in fact, practically decided that he will go to New York to found an independent Jewish church. The congregation of Temple Emanu-El is the most important in the country, including one of the wealthiest and most distinguished Jews in America, perhaps in the world. Dr. Wise declined the call on account of some restrictions upon the freedom of the pulpit imposed by the Trustees.'

"I decline to enter into a personal controversy with Mr. Marshall, nor will I permit myself to be drawn away from the question at issue.

"I stand to-day in a free pulpit, and will occupy a free pulpit as long as I preach. I would not sign away my independence or mortgage my intellectual and moral liberty for the future to the board of trustees of Emanu-El or any other body of men."

Says Trustees Could Not Act.

"There never was a call, directly or indirectly, conditional or otherwise, offered Dr. Wise," declared Mr. Marshall yesterday with emphasis. "The Board of Trustees never took action on the subject of extending a call or of recommending to the congregation of Temple Emanu-El that it should extend a call to him; in fact, even if it was so inclined, it was beyond the power or authority of the board to make such a call, as Dr. Wise was expressly informed."

The inclination of Dr. Wise to discuss politics in the pulpit of the New York house of worship was the real cause why a call was not sent to him, according to Mr. Marshall. When the committee, consisting of Mr. Marshall, Daniel Guggenheim, and William Spiegelberg, called on Dr. Wise at the home of his brother-in-law in this city, Dr. Wise, in the talk, exclaimed that were he in New York in the last campaign, as rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, he would declare for the election of Jerome from the pulpit.

"We do not want politics and will not have it in our place of worship," said Mr. Marshall yesterday. "The congregation has its different views in political matters, and, while I helped to nominate Mr. Jerome and contributed to his campaign fund, I would not have his candidacy advocated in the place where I worship. Suppose Dr. Wise was a rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, and advocated the election of Mr. Bryan; there would be a crash in Temple Emanu-El's congregation."

"After the interview with Dr. Wise and the committee," he was asked, "was there any chance of a call being extended to Dr. Wise?"

"Not a remote chance," he answered.

Mr. Marshall said that the custom of the Board of Trustees was to frequently invite prominent rabbis to preach to the congregation of the temple. On these invitations being accepted the rabbi's expense account was always paid and each received an honorarium. Last Summer Dr. Wise was invited to come here and preached three times. Many in the congregation were enthusiastic over him and thought that as the temple needed a coadjutor rabbi, it might be desirable to select Dr. Wise. There had been enthusiasm over other visiting rabbis in at least three other instances.

Mr. Marshall here gave a detailed account of the meeting of his committee with the Oregon rabbi.

"After some preliminary conversation Dr. Wise asked us," he said, "whether we had come to extend to him a call. We informed him that we were not authorized to do so, but had come merely for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not, in the event that it should be decided by the congregation to extend to him a call to occupy our pulpit in conjunction with Dr. Silverman, such call would be accepted.

"Having heard that in conversation with various of our members he had given expression of his purpose to do or not to do certain things if he should be called to Tempel Emanu-El, including an avowed intention to discuss political subjects concerning which there would be naturally a diversity of opinion among the members of the congregation, we stated to him that it was the traditional law of the congregation, as it was of the Jewish Church, the government of which was based on the congregational system, that the pulpit of Temple Emanu-El should be always subject to and under the control of the Board of Trustees.

Needed Two Pulpit Incumbents.

"We also told him that this was important in view of the circumstances that the requirements of the congregation were such that there should be two incumbents of its pulpit, of equal rank, and performing identical functions."

"You mean that a split in the pulpit was feared?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Marshall. "There could be no peace with two rabbis of different views. We stated that in the fifty years of the history of the temple we had, by pursuing this principle, enjoyed an unbroken era of peace, and there had never been a schism or a serious controversy, and that this was due largely to the safety valve provided by this rule.

"Moreover, it was believed, we told him, that no rabbi was greater than the congregation, and that it could not be acceptable to the congregation if the rabbi could preach any doctrine he might see fit without regard for the principles for which the congregation stood. Temple Emanu-El being recognized as belonging to the conservative reformed wing of Judaism, it would become a source of serious controversy if its rabbi should preach orthodoxy, radical reform, ethical culture or Zionism, or should indulge in sensational preaching on political or economical subjects, thus converting the pulpit into a forum of a character entirely foreign to the purpose for which the congregation was organized."

Mr. Marshall said that this was argued pro and con, Dr. Wise holding that the effect would be to muzzle the rabbi, as he holds in his open letter. To this, reply was made that there had been no complaint of rabbis in the past that they had been restrained from the exercise of their conscientious beliefs. Dr. Wise then offered, said Mr. Marshall, to put his resignation in the hands of the board, to be used whenever he should preach anything which was displeasing to the congregation.

"I objected to this," Mr. Marshall said, "on the ground that it was most undignified, both for the rabbi and the congregation."

The Congregation Must Prevail.

It was then made clear to Dr. Wise, says Mr Marshall, that, in the event of any conflict of irreconcilable views between the ribbi and the board, one or the other would have to give way, and it could not be the congregation. Far from asking the rabbi at such a juncture to sacrifice his principles, he should have the right to resign, because it would be equally unjust to the congregation to have the rabbi call upon it to sacrifice its conscientious convictions or surrender its principles.

"Dr. Wise asked me," continued Mr. Marshall, "to write to him the substance of the contentions of the committee, which I did the following day. Although private in its nature, and entirely unofficial as far as the board and the congregation were concerned, Dr. Wise has seen fit to lay it before the public in THE TIMES to-day. After several days he wrote me a curt answer, which he has likewise made public. He has, however, discreetly refrained from disclosing a second letter which he wrote immediately thereafter to Mr. James Seligman, which for his sake I will not divulge.

"The open letter came to us as an unmitigated surprise," continued Mr. Marshall, "especially that the reverend gentleman should have seen fit to have read an open letter which is magnified in its surprising nature by the circumstance that we have not as yet received that letter and despite the fact that we scarcely looked for any communication from him, since there had emanated nothing from us which called for any response or comment."

"Will the board take up the open letter for discussion and possible reply?" he was asked.

"There is nothing before the house for reply," he answered. "There will be no discussion before the board. When we find the right man at the right hour we will have him as rabbi to serve the congregation with Dr. Silverman."

"Has a call been sent to any other rabbbi?"

"No," he said, "we have discussed the possibilities of other rabbis and none of them has rushed into print over it."

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.
Very convenient for tourists.

PREPARED BY
H. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"

Fine Silver

Appearances count in silverware as in everything else. Unsightly silver will spoil an otherwise well-set table.

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

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excel in beauty of design, artistic workmanship and wear.

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THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

NEW YORK

The Great *January*

SILK SALE

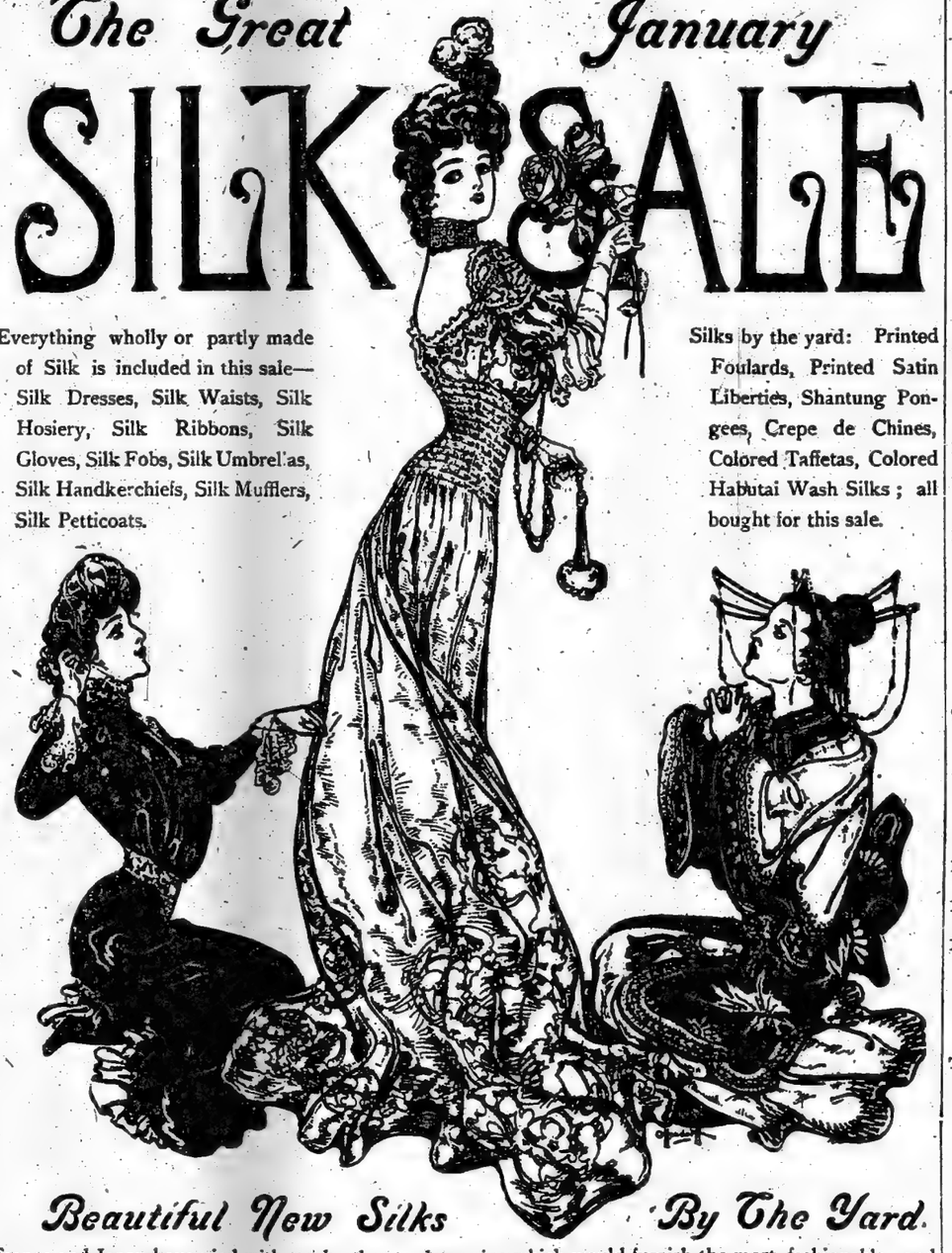

Everything wholly or partly made of Silk is included in this sale—Silk Dresses, Silk Waists, Silk Hosiery, Silk Ribbons, Silk Gloves, Silk Fobs, Silk Umbrellas, Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk Mufflers, Silk Petticoats.

Silks by the yard: Printed Foulards, Printed Satin Liberties, Shantung Pongees, Crepe de Chines, Colored Taffetas, Colored Habutai Wash Silks; all bought for this sale.

Silk Initial Handkerchiefs at 25c

This remarkable come-down in price is the result of our tremendous holiday selling.

These Handkerchiefs represent small odd lots, some of which are slightly soiled. Many of these were used in our window displays, but one visit to the washtub will bring them back to their original freshness.

Of course, the assortment of initials is somewhat broken, but it is safe to assume that you will find your initial in some good quality.

Men's plain white Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs, large size.

Men's beautiful colored Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs.

Men's Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs with elaborate initial.

Men's French Silk Mixed Handkerchiefs in beautiful colorings—plaids, stripes and solids. Special at.....25c.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Fl., Front, 18th St.)

Silk Mufflers 'Way Under Price.

You have the Weather Man to thank for this Muffler opportunity. His failure to give us cold weather at the usual time has delayed the demand for Mufflers, and consequently we find ourselves with a large stock on hand, which should have been disposed of long before now. We are therefore forced to shave off from one-half to one-third of the regular price in order to get rid of them. This sale comprises a magnificent assortment of beautiful reefers and square Mufflers in the most up-to-date styles and colors—blacks, whites and figures; 2,000 fine silk squares on sale Monday in Handkerchief Department, at.....50c

(Main Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Sale of Fine Ribbons.

Plain Taffeta and Dresden are two styles of Ribbon in great demand to-day. These are here in the most desirable widths and shades, and will answer every purpose—hat, bows, sashes, girdles and hair bows.

Plain colored Taffeta, 4½ inch, heavy quality, all silk; 4 inch, plain black Taffeta; regularly 22c. a yard; on sale at, per yard.....15c

Plain colored Taffeta, 5¼ inch, heavy quality, all silk, in white, cream, pink, blue, navy, cardinal, brown, reseda, gray; regularly 27c. a yard; on sale at, per yard.....17c

Dresden, 7 inch, white ground, with dainty colorings and solid satin border of white, pink, blue; regularly 69c.; on sale at, per yard.....49c

(Main Floor, Front, 19th St.)

Silk Petticoats.

Every dependable grade is here, and every fashionable style, from the most moderately priced garments to the Paris made creations—and all the very best possible values. The imported garments are especially low-priced, many of them being cut to below half regular figures.

$5.00 Silk Skirts, in 3 pretty styles and all the popular colorings; also black; a design to please every one; during this sale.....$3.85

$6.50 Silk Skirts; numerous styles; fine rustling quality; ruffle or ruche trimmed; silk dust ruffle; all the best colors and black; during this sale.....$5.00

$7.50 Silk Skirts; graduated deep accordion flounce; finest quality rustling taffeta; double ruche trimmed and extra silk dust ruffle; changeable effects, solid colors and plain black; during this sale.....$5.95

$8.75 Silk Skirts, in a diversity of styles and superior quality; every garment attractive and generously made; black, colors and white; during this sale.....$6.95

$10.75 Silk Skirts; charming styles and fine qualities; superior in every sense; Van Dyke, sunburst and ruffle flounces; silk dust ruffle; pretty changeable effects; solid colors and black; during this sale.....$8.50

$18 to $25 Silk Skirts to be found in this lot; previous efforts have been surpassed; magnificent sample skirts in newest designs; handsomely trimmed with ribbon laces and exquisite embroidery; original cost has not been considered; imported models of exquisite beauty; can be purchased during this sale at...$10.50

(2d Floor, Centre, 19th St.)

Beautiful New Silks By The Yard.

France and Japan have vied with each other to determine which would furnish the most fashionable and most artistic silks for Her Majesty, the American Girl. These early showings anticipate the Spring styles. They are correct in tone and pattern.

Crepe de Chines

Every thread is pure silk. Colors are white, ivory, cream, light blue, pink, lavender, Nile, maize, cardinal, torquoise and black; 60c. would be a modest valuation; to-day's price is. **39c**

Printed Foulard Silks

All pure silk textures in a splendid range of tasteful new designs. Charming for dressy shirtwaist suits, for afternoon dresses and rich tea gowns. Colors are Alice blue, navy, brown, black and royal. They would create a sensation at 45c.; but we place the whole consignment of over 18,000 yards on sale to-day at..... **25c**

Corded Habutai Wash Silks

Beautiful qualities in a great variety of new designs in pinks, blues, helio, maize, tans, reds, etc., etc.; the regular selling price of which is 40c. On sale to-day at..... **19c**

Shantung Pongees

Smart dressers are planning to have an unusual number of shirtwaist and tailored suits made of this aristocratic silk fabric. We place on sale 10,000 yards of it in all desirable colors to-day at.. **49c**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Front, 19th St. Side.)

White Corded Wash Silks

Lovely high lustre quality; very desirable for waists and for children's dresses; 39c. value..... **20c**

All Silk Colored Taffetas

Good, rich, heavy, all-silk American make, thick, soft and brilliant; handsome for street or evening dresses and waists, also for silk petticoats; all desirable shades, and an abundance of beautiful white, ivory and cream. The quality is one that you would grasp at 60c. It goes on sale to-day at..... **40c**

Silk Shirtwaist Suits and Silk Walking Skirts

One of the manufacturers from whom we buy our finest Silk Dresses made them up for us to keep his factory busy. Every one of them is an advance Spring Model and priced to give you an almost incredible return on your investment.

The one style has beautifully plaited full blouse, new style sleeve with novel gauntlet cuff, and double plaited flaring skirt. The colors are black, blue and reseda. The other suit is of changeable taffeta and has full blouse with tailor-stitched plaits, with very full skirt in tailor-stitched plaits to match; $16.50 is a modest valuation to put upon either of these handsome suits. On special sale to-day at..... **$10.50**

Taffeta Circular Skirt.

The very newest Spring effect in round length circular skirts, cut from extra heavy double width Taffeta Silks; plaited front and back, and trimmed with two deep bias double folds at bottom. The rich Fabric alone would cost you more. We put them on sale to-day at..... **$10.50**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Women's All-Silk Hosiery at 95c.

The Hosiery section reflects added lustre to the brilliancy of The Big Store's greatest Silk Sale by a clearance of its vast Silk Hosiery stock. An opportunity that offers rare choosing from a wonderful variety of styles—not all of them complete in assortment, but so many kinds and enough of each to give Monday buyers the greatest silk hosiery values ever witnessed. In beautiful lace effects and in plain. Colors are white, tan, pink, sky blue, Nile, cardinal, pearl and black. Mostly imported and made to sell up to $3 per pair; to-day..... **95c**

(Main Floor, east of centre, 18th St.)

Pretty Silk Fobs.

Black silk ribbon Fobs with metal trimmings; small and large charms artistically designed; French gray finish; sold regularly up to $1.25; your choice of many designs....50c

Black ribbon Fobs, with sterling silver trimmings, consisting of bar, swivel and charm in many patterns; varying in price up to $3.00; choice for one day, at.....95c

Black ribbon with solid gold trimmings; Roman finish; buckle design; regularly $3.75; at.....$2.75

(Main Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Long Silk Gloves.

The Silk Exhibition would not be complete without some special inducement from our Silk Glove Department.

When you consider that our Gloves are of the best standard make, and of the most stylish character, you must agree that the items mentioned below are unusually attractive.

12-button length, in black or white, with finger tips, a pair.....50c

10-button length, in black, white, red, pink, blue and lavender, at.....75c

16-button length, in black, white, red, pink, blue, lavender, Alice blue, Nile, reseda and dark green, navy blue, tan, brown, mulberry, hello, pearl, silver gray, champagne, primrose and old rose; extra heavy quality; a pair.....98c

Tropical Silk Gloves of a fine mesh applique; used extensively in Southern Winter resorts; elbow lengths; imported to sell for $2.50 and $3; at.....$1.50

(Main Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Silk Waists.

Advance Showing of Charming New Conceits at Remarkably Attractive Prices.

Creations of leading Waist Makers are represented in abundance. Women who seek grace of style and refreshing newness in design will be charmed with this showing of

Messaline, Radium and Japanese Silk Waists.

The styles are varied almost beyond description, each has a charming individuality, and all are advance Spring Models, beautifully designed and made. Some tailored, others elaborately lace trimmed, in both long and short sleeve effects.

The Japanese Silk Waists are attractively priced for this sale at

$2.95, $3.50, $3.95, $5.00 and $5.90

The Radium Silk Waists, elaborately trimmed short sleeve models, are specially priced.. $8.50, $9.75, $10.50 and $12.75

The Messaline Silk Waists, two very handsome lace-trimmed models, in both long and short sleeve effects, at $5.00 and $5.90

(Siegel Cooper Store, 2d Floor, Centre, 19th St.)

Here's The Fur Sale Of The Year!

Our Own Carefully Chosen Furs at Straight Reductions of One-fourth and One-third from Our Own Low Prices. This is one of the fruits of a mild Winter.

Please note that this is not the offer of a manufacturer's stock. These Furs are our own—our regular stock, selected away back last Summer from the very best the market could offer.

Note, further, that these prices are not bargains based on ESTIMATED values. They are straight reductions of OUR OWN prices—and you know what The Big Store's regular prices are for fairness.

Here's the whole thing in a sentence—These were Saturday the best Furs at their price in New York City, and now these prices are clipped from a fourth to a third,

And You Can Have Anything You Want

at these prices; for one of the strongest points in the offer is that the collection is large and COMPREHENSIVE. It takes in everything in Furs from the Child's Set to the Fur Coat.

Chiefly, however, the pieces are of the wantable, reliable, valuable, serviceable, medium-priced class; the muffs, stoles and throws of Squirrel, Marten, Lynx, Persian Lamb, Chinchilla, Fox and Mink that are good season after season.

Plenty of time to wear them. This Winter hasn't begun yet, and there are Winters to come after this. The warm weather isn't going to last—neither is this chance. Profit by it while you can.

Fur Neckwear.

Natural Gray or Russian Sable Squirrel Throw Scarfs of absolutely clear, full skins; finest satin linings. Regularly $11.50..... **7.50**

Black Lynx Throw Scarfs; made from finest silky long-haired skins, lined with brocade or plain satin. Regularly $22.50..... **14.75**

The Popular Bow-Knot Ties of Caracul; full high lustre skins, finished with band of Ermine; brocade lined. Regularly $9.75..... **6.75**

Persian Lamb Throw Scarfs of high lustre Leipsic-dyed skins; made with the popular Paddle shape ends; brocade lined. Regularly $12.75..... **8.75**

Real Chinchilla Throw Scarfs or Military Stock Scarfs; made from full thoroughbred skins; brocade lined. Regularly $29.50 **19.50**

Separate Muffs.

Natural Gray or Russian Sable Squirrel Muffs made in the popular pillow shape, of selected, absolutely clear skins, regularly $12.75.. **7.50**

Black Lynx Muffs of finest, silky, long haired skins made in newest pillow shape; silk wrist cord; regularly $22.50..... **14.75**

Large Square Shape Pillow Muffs of Caracul; full high lustre skins; perfectly matched and lined with Skinner satin; regularly $14.75..... **10.00**

Persian Lamb Pillow Muffs of high lustre Leipsic-dyed skins in the new square shape; satin lined; regularly $12.75..... **8.75**

Real Chinchilla Muffs, made of six thoroughbred skins; perfectly matched in the heart shape, pillow style; regularly $30.50..... **28.50**

Fur Coats.

Near Seal Coats of excellently matched skins in 22 inch length; collar, revers and cuffs of natural gray or Russian Sable Squirrel. Regularly $39.50..... **27.50**

Russian Sable Squirrel Blouse Coats, made from selected, perfectly matched skins, with large shawl collar. Regularly $69.50..... **49.50**

Leipsic-dyed Persian Lamb Coats, made from perfectly matched prime skins, 22 inches long; Skinner satin lined. Regularly $89.50..... **65.00**

Leipsic-dyed Persian Lamb Coats, 24 inches long, finest skins; beautiful collars, revers and cuffs of Baum Marten; regularly $249.50..... **195.00**

Genuine Alaska Seal Coats, 24 inch box-front styles; regularly up to $295.00, now at $250.00, $239.00, $215.00, and this special clearance price..... **150.00**

Fur Lined Coats.

Three-quarter length Coats, of good quality black broadcloth lined with sable susilky, shawl collar of astrachan; regularly $20.00..... **16.50**

Women's Black Broadcloth Coats, in three-quarter length, lined with gray and white Siberian squirrel; sable marten collar; regularly $27.50..... **24.75**

Black Broadcloth Coats, in three-quarter length, lined with gray and white Russian squirrel, shawl collar of natural or sable squirrel; regularly $83.50..... **29.50**

Green or Black Broadcloth Coats, in three-quarter length, lined with Russian squirrel; collar of natural or sable squirrel; regularly $37.50..... **33.50**

Three-quarter length Black Broadcloth Coats, lined with German squirrel; handsome shawl collar of black lynx; regularly $59.50 **49.50**

(Siegel Cooper Store, 2d Floor, Centre, 18th St.)

The Great Sale of Canned Goods Begins This Morning in the World's Greatest Grocery.

WE GIVE "S. & H." GREEN TRADING STAMPS.

IVINS HOPEFUL, HE SAYS, BUT POINTS OUT PERILS

Says the American People Revere Money Above All.

HONEST WEALTH A BLESSING

The Shameful Disclosures of Recent Days He Considers a Sign of Convalescence, Not Decay.

W. M. Ivins, Republican candidate for Mayor in the last municipal election, delivered an address last night in St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. His subject was "The Soul of the People," meaning the soul of the American people or the National personality.

While declaring himself an optimist, and beginning his lecture with a quotation that "Better than is to-day has never been" for his text, Mr. Ivins declared later with great vehemence against the power wielded by men of great wealth, and the establishment of monopolies.

Mr. Ivins gave it as his belief that Americans are the best product of the past and the finest promise of the future. Underlying the National character he found, he said, the natural characteristics of the country begetting in men aptitude for freedom of thought and speech, the influences of the wide-stretching prairies, the mountains, the virgin soil, rewarding men with warm coats to their backs, pure food, and good shelter. These made the basis of physical strength for the American.

Of the spiritual centre of gravity of the Nation, as he termed it, he summed up his comment in the expression of Ferrero, "Let him who can do a thing well step forward and do it," and our motto, "The tools to him who can use them."

United in Love of Money.

"There is somewhere always in every people," he said, "a moral unity, but, like the spiritual centre of gravity, this moral unity of our new race is also difficult to find, in view of the reaction of the assimilated on the assimilating elements, a reaction so powerful as to threaten the foundations of our National character. It seems to me often that for all our lower wants and interests the whole people are in unison, dominated by a devouring spirit of commercialism, by reverence for money above all things, and with little care or thought of its mischievousness when wrongly got and wrongly spent.

"And one thing which I believe I discover with great precision, is that as a Nation we are too far away from the spiritual, too near the physical and the sensual.

"With every people in the world before ourselves there has always been something that has been sacred, and it seems to me that there must, if a people is to endure, always be some one thing which is sacred to the National conscience. But what is it that is sacred to us? The law? Well, we are probably more disregardful of law than any other people in the world. The Church? There is no Church. Property? Possibly. Still, I think what we hold most sacred is the ennobling power of work, and deep down beneath everything else, I believe our Nation has a sovereign and a saving ideal of righteousness—that finally that is the thing that is sacred to us, and in the feeling of revulsion that is sweeping over the land to-day I find the expression of the feeling that, let things look as they may, honesty and fair-dealing are sacred, and woe to the man that outrages them too long.

"The American is fundamentally 'square' and intrepid and generous; he is full of courage, except where he is a mere money bags, rather than a man, and where the cowardice of the till has made practically an alien to our temper.

"Speaking of our lack of intellectual thoroughness and our toleration of veneer, it is impossible not to note the coming into existence in later times of literary influences that have helped to intensify the reigning confusion of thought, which have served to diffuse error throughout the land, which have spread the germ of a contagion of vulgarity, of mediocrity, of vanity, and of envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness, and which have made men impatient of anything that they cannot penetrate to the bottom while on their way to the office, in the trolley car, or on the ferryboat.

Press a National University.

"In spite of all this, the press is our most suggestive institution, the one that affords the best key to our character. It partakes of all our frailties, but it also partakes of the strongest and best that is in use. The pulpit has ceased to be the national university, and the press has taken its place. Is the press doing its work well? What kind of men is it making? Very good men, I think; at any rate better men than I find in the making anywhere else."

Mr. Ivins quoted Agassiz, who replied, when an inducement was made him to partake of great profits in a mining scheme, "I haven't time to make money." While declaring that he had no sympathy for envious railing against wealth he saw little of the spirit of Agassiz, little of his temperament in the American people; they all desire money because it is stored power, stored ease, stored leisure as well as for the possession of one's soul.

"It is a measureless blessing for us," he continued, "that we have so many honest and honorably gained fortunes, precisely as it is our measureless shame that we have deliberately permitted the upbuilding of dishonorable millions, through corruption, greed, and oppression, but remember that for every Rockefeller we have a James C. Carter.

"And we should not be despondent because of the shameful disclosures of the last year. I take it as a sign of convalescence rather than of decay. A problem clearly stated is half solved, and these disclosures are the beginning of the solution. 'The public,' which is very different from 'the people,' has long known, or clearly suspected, what was going on, but, misled by the timidity of its interests, has said nothing. But the legislative committee and its counsel have disclosed the facts to the people, who now learn it for the first time, and the people will have a change. A great wave of resentment has spread over the continent—a feeling that our confidence and good nature and easy complaisance have been trifled with, and we know that what we can't reach through the courts we can through publicity; and the press, with the aid of the legislative investigator, is more powerful than the law, for it makes the opinion that makes the law. I see in all this the hopeful sign of recovery, of an awakening of the people to its responsibility to itself.

Most Dangerous Innovation.

"On the one hand we have the development of irresponsible millionaires, in control of our public utilities, on the other hand, the reduction of an always larger and larger number of the community to the position of servants of corporations, with unlimited possibilities to the one class, and a strict denial of all possibilities to the other. And when it is felt that this result is accomplished, not by fair means only, but often by foul, by disregard of the law, by betrayal of trust, by every form of robbery except straightforward, courageous highway robbery, by debauching legislatures, corrupting public officials, and ultimately taking the whole public by the throat, when this is realized, I say, a time comes when, dangerous as innovations are, the people reach the conclusion that the most dangerous of all innovations would be not to innovate.

"In the struggle between vested interests and the realization of national destiny, the vested interests always succumb. There is no prescriptive right that can withstand the right of a nation to achieve and realize its fullest development—which is the right of all men as distinguished from the rights of a few men."

Mr. Ivins declared that the three great problems before this country are reform of the election laws, provision for the control of our public utilities, and the reform of municipal government. Of the ideals, individual and National, of the multitudes of newcomers to New York, he said, the new immigrants are degrading our standard of political satisfactoriness, just as Chinese cheap labor would degrade the standard of living of our working people.

"In the expression our their political purpose," he said, "they divide to-day into two great classes—one looking to ultimate Socialism, and the other enthusiastically supporting the corruption and inefficiency of Tammany Hall."

The first duty to the newcomers, he said, was education, which would mean their emancipation from their "misleaders."

The National psychology would emerge in the end triumphantly, said Mr. Ivins. There will be days of deep anxiety, he prophesied, and demand for heroic self-sacrifice. The men will be forthcoming.

Always Remember the Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

BOY BANDITS CAUGHT.

Five Youths Arrested Confess to Many Thefts.

On Second Avenue at Thirty-second Street yesterday morning early Policemen Norton and Maroney saw five boys, each carrying a bundle. The policemen suspected they were a band of youthful thieves.

After a chase, the boys were found in Bridget Kelly's at 563 Second Avenue. One of them had gone to the roof, but Policeman Norton brought him down. Mrs. Kelly said she didn't know where the boys had gone. Norton and Maroney dragged the other four from under the bed.

At the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, where the boys were locked up, they said they were "Bill" Cary, 14 years old, of 801 East Thirty-ninth Street; Frank McCabe, alias Jesse James, aged 11, of 340 East Thirty-fourth Street; Herbert Conlin, alias Young Buffalo, 12, of 613 Second Avenue; Michael Dolan, alias Flaming Arrow, 13, of 311 East Fortieth Street; Patrick Hennessy, alias White Eagle, 13, of 323 East Twenty-sixth Street.

Mrs. Kelly was arrested, charged with harboring suspicious persons, but was discharged in Yorkville Court.

According to the police, the band made full confession of many petty thefts in stores in the neighborhood of Second Avenue and Thirty-second Street. The bundles they had when first detected contained clothing and small notions. The band confessed, the police say, that they had just robbed a store at 611 Second Avenue, and the robbery was verified. They had broken a rear window and fished out with an umbrella miscellaneous articles of more or less value.

In the police "Bill" and his "pards" found ready listeners. Warming under the compliment of being so intently listened to, they vied with each other in telling all they knew. "Bill" was the leader. Each member, when he joined the band, had to scratch his arm and make a flaming arrow of gore on his forehead, swearing to "stan' by de bunch."

They had a "cave," too, the police declared. To that "Bill" led Maroney and Norton. Going down through a long hall between 609 and 611 Second Avenue, they came out in a back yard, where three unused coal sheds were pointed out as "the caves."

"Aw, we had a bully time," said Bill, on the way back to the station. "We went to all de t'eatres. But we had dem t'eatre guys skinned ter death."

POMMELED CHICAGO BROKER.

Girl Was Struck and Lively Street Scene Followed.

Kate Cumiskey, a young woman, living at 591 Ninth Avenue, had William Dolan, a Chicago broker, who is staying at the Hotel Astor, before Magistrate Baker in the West Side Court yesterday on a charge of assault. Dolan, who was well dressed, denied the assault and said he was the injured person.

Miss Cumiskey said she was walking along Eighth Avenue Saturday night, when suddenly she received a blow in the side and her muff was knocked from her hand. A moment later she saw Dolan running down West Forty-second Street and gave chase. When she finally caught him she demanded his reason for striking her. Before he could reply she struck him several blows with the muff about the face and head.

Dolan endeavored to get away, but her screams brought a crowd and Patrolman Foley of the West Forty-seventh Street Station. The woman was raining blows on Dolan when Foley stopped the rumpus. On the woman's complaint Dolan was taken to the police station.

Dolan had three witnesses in court to prove he did not strike the woman, and that it was she that attacked him. He said it was a case of mistaken identity.

"If you were not guilty, why did you run away?" retorted Miss Cumiskey.

"Where is the man that would not do so when you screamed and caused a crowd to chase after him? I knew the mob would do me injury and I made haste to get away. You know you hit me awfully hard with your muff. It made my head really sore."

Magistrate Baker discharged the prisoner.

WOMAN SHOPPER ROBBED.

Knocked Down and Purse Taken—One Assailant Caught.

Mrs. Lizzie Namesansky of 135 Wythe Avenue, Williamsburg, was the victim of a murderous assault and robbery early yesterday morning at Kent Avenue and North First Street.

She was out late on Saturday night shopping. Just as she reached North First Street on her way home two men sprang out from a doorway, and while one seized and gagged her the other wrenched from her hands a wallet containing two deeds to property at Riverhead, L. I., and a sum of money.

Mrs. Namesansky resisted, but she was no match for her assailants, and after taking her property they knocked her down and fled.

Mrs. Namesansky was only stunned. After she recovered she screamed. Policeman Duffy of the Bedford Avenue Station, heard her cries and came up in time to see the fleeing thieves. He gave chase. One got away but he captured the other. The latter, who had Mrs. Namesansky's property, said he was John Kennedy, 19 years old, of 168 North Fourth Street. He was held in $2,000 bail for a hearing.

TEST SUBWAY AWARD MADE.

$1 Damages Given in Brooklyn to Let the Courts Act.

The Board of Appraisers appointed to ascertain the damages suffered by owners of property in Joralemon and Fulton Streets and Flatbush Avenue, by reason of the construction of the Brooklyn Subway, has made four awards for the purpose of determining the exact amounts which the property owners can legally claim. The awards are to be used as test cases. In all there are 400 awards to be made, and the matter is to be taken to the higher courts for final adjudication.

All of the test awards made are in Joralemon Street. The ownership of some parts of the street is not legally clear. To get this question before the courts, the appraisers have made an award of $1 to an "unknown property owner." The three other test awards made are $15,000 to Wilhelmus Mynderse, who owns the property at 94 Joralemon Street; $8,000 to ex-Surrogate George B. Abbott, owner of 96 Joralemon Street, and $12,000 to John Notman, who owns the property at 128 Joralemon Street.

OSLER ONLY HALF RIGHT, SAYS DR. FELIX ADLER

Inner Life of Old Age Overlooked by Physicians.

CITES THE CASE OF DANTE

Also Milton, Kant, and Others Who Did Immortal Work Late in Life—Thinks Belief in Future Life Waning.

Dr. William Osler's remarks on old age were the text of the address given by Dr. Felix Adler in Carnegie Hall before the Ethical Culture Society yesterday morning.

"When the physician speaks the whole world listens," said Dr. Adler. "He is the custodian of health, the savior of life, and life and health have never been rated more highly than in this age when the confidence in another life is abating. He is the alleviator of pain and a kind of father confessor and priest. He is reticent, and the seal on his lips makes him a professional expert in keeping his own counsel.

"No wonder, then, that the whole world listens when the physician speaks, as Dr. Osler has done in his 'Counsels and Ideals,' a somewhat scrappy collection of his writings. The author seeks to impress splendidly idealistic views of life. The student, he urges, should not consider his life as a business, but as consecrated service, and the practice of his profession not as an art, but as a science. He enjoins travel, friction with other minds, and what he quaintly terms 'quinquennial brain-dusting,' that is, he should go back to school, as it were, every five years.

"He advises, too, the threefold classification of cases into the clear cases, the doubtful, and the mistakes. To have a private notebook, in which we would put down our mistakes in plain black and white, would be an excellent method for all. The difference between the successful and the unsuccessful man lies in the possession of the power to learn from his mistakes."

Dr. Adler went on to criticise Dr. Osler for carrying the physician into every subject he touched, saying: "He holds his own inductive methods the only legitimate one, and does not understand that they cannot be applied to religion and ethics. These subjects we must view through colored glasses; let us learn to put on occasionally the spectacles of our neighbors.

"The attention paid to Dr. Osler's remarks on old age was as remarkable as the remarks themselves. They eclipsed for a time in the newspapers foreign and home news of the greatest interest. For thousands and tens of thousands of people have come to regard this life as the only one, and with grim determination they want to know the facts about it. There is something heroic in their attitude. The beginning and end of life have ever been enshrouded in darkness, and now if a deeper shadow has fallen on it, if only 20 years are worth dignifying with the name of life, they want to know it. So when the physician speaks they listen.

"Then, too, though he spoke only of science and literature, Dr. Osler expressed a real tendency in the industrial world. The old, nay, the middle-aged, are crowded out, and those who can keep up the pace and even with feverish energy accelerate it are preferred. This is one of the gravest problems of modern civilization. There is a third reason, the prevailing physicism, that maintains there is a complete parallelism between a man's physical and his mental strength. But this is not completely true, and there is no reason why we should capitulate and consider that of necessity mental decline follows on physical."

The lecturer then quoted the Osler dictum dividing the life of a teacher into the period of study up to 20, of investigation up to 40, of profession up to 60, after which he should retire on a double allowance. He would not criticise its truth with regard to medicine, but he maintained its inaccuracy in the realms of art and literature by citing the fact that Dante wrote his "Divine Comedy" when he was over fifty, Milton composed "Paradise Lost" after fifty, and the instances of Michael Angelo, Titian, Leibnitz, and Kant, all of whom did their best work when well advanced in years.

"Some men blossom early," said Dr. Adler, "some late; there is no reason why you and I should not blossom late, or if we have already blossomed, should not have a second time of blossoming. The synthetic powers of the mind, which we call judgment, depend on the store of experiences that we have gathered, and this we cannot learn from textbooks, but from life itself.

"Men sometimes picture life as a gradual ascent of a hill followed by a descent; I would rather consider it as a steady riding from one terrace to another into the higher, freer air. Old age is friendly to our moral growth; it frees us from our carnal passions; it brings peace and increases our disinterestedness. It is the time of being, not doing, and what are all men's doings, their universities, their railways, their canals, their industries, but the grovelings of petty beings on the anthill?

"Old age may not be able to do anything, but it may bring a radiant presence into the household. It may take a second youth by identification with youth, and then we shall learn to distinguish between the outer shell, all withered and scarred, and the beautiful inner life. I say this may be; I know that there are plenty of old men who are old fools, but it depends upon what sort of old age you will have.

"As you approach old age, approach it as you would the altar with a gift, for if you can do little the intent to serve is more than the actual service. As Penelope said to Ulysses, when he returned from twenty years of war, 'If the gods wish, they can so transform old age that it will be the final escape for man,' and we may regard it as the last and the highest and noblest terrace of our lives."

HIS LAUGH COST HIM $5.

Steele Saw a Joke in Two Big Policemen Arresting Tiny Boy.

Because he laughed at two big policeman who arrested a delicate-looking seven-year-old boy, John L. Steele, a well-dressed young man living at 239 West Forty-fifth Street, was fined $5 by Magistrate Baker in the West Side Court yesterday. He was arrested Saturday night by Patrolman Hembdt, charged with interfering with an officer.

"I was at the corner of Eighth Avenue and West Forty-fifth Street," said Steele, "when two big policemen came along, dragging with them a puny-looking little lad. Each had hold of the boy's coat collar and handled him as though he were a desperado. I could not help laughing, and asked them if it took two of them to arrest a small boy. Hembdt then said that it did not, and that he would take me in. He then hauled me to the station."

Steele paid the fine imposed, saying he had had his last smile at a policeman.

The boy whom the police arrested had been detected in the act of stealing some groceries from an Eighth Avenue store.

Two Long Island Realty Sales.

The Healy estate at Far Rockaway on Saturday sold to the Bayview Park Company the Healy tract in the Bayswater section of Far Rockaway. The property consists of over 180 city lots, valued at $250,000. The Joseph Rottkamp farm at Springfield, L. I., consisting of ninety acres, was sold to James C. Holmes. The price paid is said to have been $100,000.

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CLERGY SEEK TO JOIN UNION LABOR RANKS

Warm Discussion in Federation When They Apply.

REV. J. B. DEVINS MAKES A HIT

Union Applauds with Vigor When He Says Presbytery Never Broke a Strike—No Decision Reached.

Two fraternal delegates to the Central Federated Union appointed on Dec. 11 to attend the meetings of the Ceneral Federated Union appeared at the meeting of that body yesterday. Their application to be seated started a discussion as to what part the ministers played in furthering the interests of organized labor.

The two delegates, the Rev. John Bancroft Devins and the Rev. Milton Smith Littlefield, brought their credentials with them, which were read, and showed that they had been duly acredited representatives.

The Rev. John B. Devins got the floor to explain why the New York Presbytery wished to have its members represented at labor meetings.

"The Church does not always agree with the views of the labor organizations," he said, "but sometimes it does. We believe that it will be a good thing if the ministers of the gospel are represented here, in view of the interest that is taken in the working people. We want to be here in order to learn the actual facts in the relations of the workingmen to their employers."

This delicate compliment to the central body brought forth applause. Continuing Mr. Devins said:

"We do not ask to have a vote, but we want to be present at your meetings and co-operate with you in every way possible. We also want to have your representatives at the meetings of the Presbytery. We have often taken an active part in aiding those who are thrown out of work during the hard times such as we experienced a number of years ago, but we never yet sent a man to a place where there was a strike."

A tremendous burst of applause followed, and several delegates remarked to one another that the clergymen appeared to be all right.

Mr. Devens evoked more applause by saying that, in conjunction with Mrs. Lowell and others, during the hard times the clergymen provided a thousand men with work in cleaning streets, but did it only on condition that it would not throw others out of work.

"The labor unions preached the brotherhood of man," he said. "We hope it will be practiced as well as preached."

Delegate Robert Campbell of Typographical Union No. 6 said that the relations between organized labor and the Church were sometimes strained because of a misunderstanding of the labor problem. He thought that the request of the Presbytery should be accepted in the spirit in which it was made. He cited the fact that the clergy were represented in the Brooklyn Central Labor Union.

August Gildemeister of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union could not see his way to admitting clergymen. They had often taken the sides of the capitalists during strikes. Anyway, he said, to mix up religion with secular matters would cause the utmost confusion.

"We are here for business," he said, "and I say this without any disrespect to the clergy."

Several others spoke, some in favor and others objecting to the proposition. Then James Daly of the Dock Builders took the floor.

"The remarks of some of the delegates who opposed the admission of the clergy," he said, "would be worthy of the Stone Age. I believe that the Church does good, and I have heard clergymen often make good speeches in favor of organized labor."

Morris Brown, the Socialist candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen at the last election, strongly opposed the admission of clergymen. He declared that ministers had often denounced the unions during strikes. He had nothing against them as a body, but the central body wanted to be allowed to conduct its own business in its own way, without getting any advice from the clergymen.

"If we admit clergymen," he said, "we might as well admit lawyers, judges, and everybody else. This would then be a labor body no longer."

Delegate Duffy of the Bartenders Union was a strenuous opponent to the admission of the clerical delegates. He did not say it might tend to diminish the appetite for intoxicants, but he made a hit by saying that fraternal delegates were not recognized under the constitution of the central body.

After several points of order had been raised the matter of changing the constitution of a central body so as to admit clerymen as fraternal delegates was referred to the executive committee.

"BURGLAR" HIS OWN SON.

Father Gets Shock After Capture of Man Who Broke Into House.

John Connor, a retired merchant, living at 553 Brook Avenue, the Bronx, was startled from his sleep early yesterday morning by a furious clamor at his front door. He heard the front door burst in, and a moment later an inner door likewise gave way.

Imagining that burglars had broken in, Connor and his son Arthur ran down stairs. Inside the smashed doors they made out the form of a man in the darkness. They threw themselves upon him, and he fell.

The elder Connor weighs about 280 pounds, and when he sat upon the supposed burglar's chest the man begged faintly for mercy.

Father and son bound the man hand and foot and then stood him up against the wall. When they had lighted the gas, they were astounded to recognize in the intruder Owen Connor, 35 years old, a son of the family, whom they had not seen for a year. He has neither home nor occupation, and his father long ago cast him off.

Owen was intoxicated and noisy. His brother called in Patrolman Stevens, who locked Owen up in the Morrisania Station. At the suggestion of the father, Magistrate Walsh sent Connor to the Island for five days to sober up.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

BEGINNING THIS MORNING
An Important Sale of
Distinctive Overcoats for Men
At $27.00
Formerly $32.00, $35.00, $38.00, $40.00 and $45.00
Single-breasted Box Models
Long Double-breasted Models
Single and Double-breasted Paddock Models
To establish the high character of the garments---to be assured that they define the vital innovations, you need but know this: Every overcoat concerned is the product of our own workshops, in the models designed for this season's service, and tailored as well as we know how. A great number of the garments are lined with silk.
Herald Saks & Company Square.

STRIKING PRINTERS HIRE TYPOTHETAE'S MEN AWAY

Employers Expected Violence and Guile Surprised Them.

SAY THEY'LL WIN, THOUGH

But "Big Six" Agent Declares Its Prospects Are Rosy—Look for Further Gains To-day.

The Typothetae last night issued this statement regarding late developments in the fight with the striking printers:

"A peculiar feature of this strike is that the strikers, instead of resorting to violence, are buying off our men with free memberships in the union, with strike pay of from $12 to $15 a week without work, and in some cases with gifts of from $50 to $100 in cash and transportation home.

"In strikes in most other trades the man who attempts to take the place of a striker is persecuted and is usually assaulted by the strikers. This tends to arouse his fighting blood, if he has any, and, if properly protected, is more than apt to cause him to stick by his new employer.

"In this strike, however, Typographical Union No. 6 is pursuing a much wilier course. The pickets follow up and accost the men who have taken their places in a courtly and gentlemanly way and endeavor to point out to them by conversational methods the folly of their course, the superior advantages of unionism from their point of view and the benefits it confers. This, instead of arousing the antagonism of the new-comer, often completely disarms him, and he falls an easy victim to their blandishments.

"When the strike started we hired a lot of guards to protect our men; we employed a corps of photographers to take pictures of pickets who might attack them, and engaged a number of lawyers to be on hand to prosecute the strikers who might resort to violence. All the money expended in these several directions has been wasted because of the change in tactics made by Typographical Union No. 6.

"In spite of this, however, our force is constantly increasing, and our position at the end of the first week is far ahead of that of any other struck city at the end of a similar period.

"When the union's money begins to give out, as it will in a few weeks, and when the workmen of the country realize the importance of the principles involved and the opportunities to secure and hold permanently positions paying from $21 to $35 per week, the strike will come to a quick and satisfactory finish."

A meeting of Typographical Union No. 6 was held yesterday at which reports as to the progress of the strike were receivd. It was stated at the close of the meeting that everything looked bright for the union. Robert Campbell, business agent of Big Six, made a report to the Central Federated Union yesterday as to the strike, in which he said:

"We have been winning right along, and have good reason to believe that we will win the strike altogether in a week or so. About 1,100 men or so went out on strike in this city in the book and job offices, and in four days 500 men have returned to work under eight-hour agreements. Two of the largest firms in the city, whose names I am not at liberty to give now, will call their men to work tomorrow, and will make an eight-hour work day settlement with the union.

"I am authorized to say that the strike is not for the closed shop, but for the eight-hour workday, though the Typothetae insists that it is for the closed shop and the eight-hour workday. This question was settled by the Typothetae years ago agreeing to have closed shops. All the shops were union shops when the strike for the eight-hour workday was declared. Then the Typothetae made the open and closed shop issue itself by declaring for the open shop."

WILL AID IN BRIDGE STRIKE.

Central Union Votes to Help Against American Bridge Company.

President Frank N. Ryan of the International Association of Structural Iron Workers got the privilege of the floor at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union to ask the support of that body for the National strike against the American Bridge Company. He said that the strike was ordered on Aug. 10 because the American Bridge Company ignored trade stipulations where organizations were weak and observed them only where organizations were strong. He said:

"The employers have got together and talked about the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man while they are fighting the unions. There is nothing to uphold the Brotherhood of Man like the labor unions. The employers know that they are our strongest weapons."

A resolution was carried without debate to support the ironworkers in every way possible.

A "Trolley" Bridge for Queens.

A "trolley" bridge, estimated to cost $175,000, is to be built by the city over Dutch Kills Creek, in Long Island City. The bridge will be a new type. It will not lift or turn, but will roll off on car trucks to one side, the power used being electricity. The bridge will cross the creek at Borden Avenue.

Stern Brothers
Will exhibit to-day
An Advance Importation of
Exclusive Styles of High Class
SCOTCH & ENGLISH WOOLEN FABRICS
For Tailor-made Gowns
In Stripes and Checks for Early Spring Wear.
FOR WEAR AT WINTER RESORTS
An Early Importation of French Lingerie, Embroidered, Lace and Heavy Linen Gowns, included in this selection are also a number of Models now so fashionable for House Wear.
DRESSMAKING DEP'T THIRD FLOOR
ALSO ON THE SECOND FLOOR IN
TRIMMED MILLINERY DEPARTMENT
The Newest Effects in Lingerie Hats.
PARASOLS
Imported & Domestic Novelties, including Hand Embroidered Sheer and Heavy Linen Effects in severe and Carriage Models.
West Twenty-third Street

LETTER CARRIER ARRESTED.

Is Accused of Rifling Registered Letters in Station E.

Patrick A. Kienan of 421 West Forty-fifth Street, a foreman of one of the departments in Station E of the New York Post Office at 110 West Thirty-second Street, last night caused the arrest of William H. Wenckeldach, a letter carrier attached to the station, who lives at 405 West Thirty-second Street. Wenckeldach is accused of rifling registered letters.

Kienan came into the West Thirtieth Street Station about 11 o'clock and asked that a policeman be sent with him to Station E, saying that he had detected a carrier in the act of going through a lot of registered mail which was being prepared for delivery this morning. Wenckeldach was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station.

Post Office Inspector Jacobs had a talk with the prisoner in his cell, and says that Wenckeldach confessed his guilt, declaring that it was his first offense. Inspector Jacob afterward seached Wenckeldach's locker at Station E, and, according to the police, found forty registered letters hidden there.

The charge entered on the station house blotter against the prisoner is "trifling with mail matter over which he had no control."

A GREEK CHURCH SPLIT.

Factions of Jersey City Congregation Dispute Over $280—Police Called.

For the last three months there have been violent dissensions in the congregation of the Greek Catholic Church of Saints Peter and Paul in Jersey City. When the annual election was held two weeks ago one faction took possession of the edifice, which is located at Sussex and Greene Streets, and locked the other faction out. It was not until Saturday that the locks were removed, and then it was done by order of the Court of Chancery. Yesterday the strife was renewed, each faction urging its right to take charge of the Christmas collection, which amounted to $280.

The two factions lined up on opposite sides of the street, and the police were called. John Choalka, President of the old Board of Trustees, declared that the new board was not legally elected, and became so violent that he was arrested, but was released on bail. The dispute over the money was settled temporarily by allowing it to remain in the custody of the Rev. A. Henech, rector of the church.

Say He Got Diamond Rings.

Thomas J. Kennedy, twenty years old, was arraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday, charged with grand larceny. The young man, who described himself as a salesman, living at 198 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, was charged by Edward C. Heathcote, a diamond broker, of 7 Maiden Lane, with having got on memorandum diamond rings worth $1,000 and failing to return them. [illegible] Kennedy was held in $1,000 bail for trial.

First in Fashion
VOGUE
Since correctness in dress is the outward symbol of distinction, VOGUE makes itself indispensable to the woman who would maintain a distinguished place in her social world.
VOGUE'S clientele is made up of those women who have discovered that to be smartly attired it is necessary to know, not only what is correct, but what will be correct. The inspiration of its fashion section is drawn from the sources of fashion, and models that bear the stamp of certain approval will be found illustrated and described in VOGUE long before the public appearance of the gown itself. VOGUE also has a pattern department that is characteristic of VOGUE in being in advance of anything else of the kind and devoted exclusively to the paper's readers.
Fashion, as viewed in VOGUE, stands for much more than modes of personal attire—it is correctness in every detail of habit and modern social usage. The woman who reads VOGUE regularly finds all such problems solved for her in advance.
VOGUE is published weekly. Subscription price $4.00 a year. Send 10c. for sample copy. We will enter your name for 10 weeks' subscription for $1.00, which includes two special issues that sell for 25c a copy. When you know how VOGUE differs from other women's papers you will not do without it. Liberal commission to canvassers.
Address VOGUE, 11 E. 24th St., New York.

$5,000 Fire in Hat Factory.

A fire in the fourth floor of the seven-story brick building 34 to 38 West Fourth Street, corner of Greene Street, occupied by Simonson & Son, manufacturers of hats and caps, did $5,000 damage yesterday afternoon.

PUGILIST JACK O'BRIEN ASKED TO QUIT HOTEL

Netherland Clerk Didn't Know Fighter When He Registered.

SAYS HE'LL GET OUT TO-DAY

No Room at the Waldorf—Conqueror of Fitzsimmons Hurt—Says Fighting's a Decent Game.

"Philadelphia Jack" O'Brien, accompanied by his sister and his valet, arrived yesterday morning with a truck load of baggage at the Waldorf-Astoria. The conqueror of Fitzsimmons went up to the register, said "How do you do?" to the clerk, and reached for a pen. The clerk told him that there must be some mistake in his impression that rooms had been engaged for him in advance, as the hotel was so crowded that it would be impossible to accommodate him.

The prizefighter did not "smell a rat." With his mother and sister he had been a guest of the hotel on several occasions. The bellboys and porters were all for shaking him by the hand, if they could, but discipline is discipline, and a job is a job, even if it is a mild Winter. The pugilist, drawing on his right glove, not in the least as if it weighed four ounces, remarked:

"Now that is too bad. Here we are with our luggage. Maybe we can get lodging at the Cambridge."

Just then the pugilist's manager came to his side, explaining that there had been a mistake, and that he would see to it that it would not be repeated. He went to the telephone and called up the Hotel Netherland asking for a suite of rooms for Mr. Hagan and his sister, and a room for his valet, saying that they would soon be there. The pugilist and his party then drove to the big hotel by the entrance to Central Park. He told the clerk that he was J. M. Hagan, as, indeed, he is, and so registered.

Before long reporters began to arrive. They asked for Mr. O'Brien of Philadelphia.

"No such person," said the clerk.

At last there came a reporter connected with the sporting department of a newspaper, who asked for "Philadelphia Jack."

The clerk showed signs of weariness.

"Well, if you don't know the man that licked Fitzsimmons by his nomme de dukes, his real name is Hagen, and he hails from Philadelphia. He's a gentle sort of chap with blue eyes and a soft voice."

The clerk hurried to the manager, who summoned all hands and then sent word to Mr. Hagan that he was wanted at the office. The fighter came down smiling.

It was explained to him that, although his behavior had been all that could be expected of a guest of the hotel, his profession prejudiced him in the eyes gathered in a family hotel, and that if he would go elsewhere he would confer a favor.

Mr. Hagan tapped his fingers on the marble counter gently. He has a small hand for a fair-sized man, and the fingers taper to the well-kept nails. He was lost in thought. Everybody in sight grew interested. The colored porters and bellboys stood ready for flight.

"I don't want to cause you any trouble," he said at length. "I don't want to be where I don't belong, but I do want to stand on my rights. I have done you no wrong other than to pay for your hospitality. I am going to my room to consider just what I ought to do."

In his parlor he told his friends that it was the hardest blow he had ever received in his life, in the ring or out of it. He added:

"Once in a fight I had my man down five times. That was early in my professional career. He was one of those 'going away' fellows, don't you know? Before it occurred to me that he might be playing fox, and while I was waiting for him to get up at the count, he was on his feet, crouched with one hand on the floor to support himself, I thought. I was sorry for him, and did not get ready when the referee counted 'nine.' As he straightened up, he swung on my nose, so damaging me that the best I could make of it was a draw. That's the way I feel now. I'm not down and out, but I want time to consider.

"Why, this afternoon, when I came into the hotel a baby cooed at me and held out its hands. They know a decent fellow and I am not boasting. I do not drink, nor smoke, nor swear, but I do fight as a profession. It is an age when every man should do the best he knows how in whatever calling he chooses, and I have done my best in mine.

"Played honestly, fighting is as decent a game as there is. Men like Jim Corbett and I have elevated it. The game ought to be so clean that women and children could go to see it, but the trouble is that they don't, as we have to fight stripped and not like football men, covered with leather and pads. It's not a bit rougher.

"Every man who is not ever after ashamed of himself in his heart must have a fight some time, and it is through men like the prizefighters that they can learn to protect themselves."

Mr. Hagan then, in his turn, summoned the manager and told him that he would leave with his sister in the morning. He did not propose to be put out at night to seek a new lodging. He said that he would take dinner and breakfast in his rooms. The manager retired. He did not appear at ease.

Last night O'Brien issued a formal statement about his experiences. Here it is:

I shall leave the Hotel Netherland to-morrow. I have decided upon this step for reasons which will surely appeal to every man of honor.

No one will attempt to defend the authority of the management of this hotel for its action in asking me to give up my apartments. My right in the matter is perfectly clear. I made no concealment of my identity in coming to this hotel. No dishonor attaches itself to my name. Able lawyers assure me that I cannot be disturbed in the possession of my rooms here; but I shall waive my clearly defined rights and locate elsewhere for my short stay in New York.

I do this not for the management of the hotel, but in justice to myself as a gentleman.

I submit to the deep injustice of this incident rather than prolong the trouble by a contest, no matter how justifiable. My friends will understand the motives that prompt me in this seeming surrender of my rights. To the general public it may bring home the imperfectly understood fact that a man may be a self-respecting gentleman and still engage in my profession.

JOSEPH F. HAGAN.

SEVENTH'S MEN FIRE WELL.

Regiment's Best Shots in Rifle Competitions in the Armory.

The members of the Seventh Regiment Rifle Club turned out strong on the armory range Saturday night—in fact, it was a record-breaking night for attendance. Many of the best shots in the regiment took part in the competitions, which were keenly contested. The range was in charge of Sergt. H. L. Suydam of Company G and Private W. G. Eliot of Company K as executive officers. The results of the shooting were:

Sharpshooters' Match; seven shots standing and seven prone; entries unlimited; three prizes.

	Standing.	Prone.	Tot.
Private H. Ausbuettel, Co. C.	32	34	66
Private J. D. Thees, Co. B.	32	34	66
Sergt. H. L. Suydam, Co. G.	33	32	65

Non-Sharpshooters' Match; seven shots standing, seven prone; entries unlimited; open to all members of the regiment except those who never have qualified as sharpshooters on the armory range; three prizes.

	Standing.	Prone.	Tot.
Private A. E. Smith, Co. I.	31	32	63
Priv. T. E. Hardenburgh, Co. F.	30	31	61
Private C. E. Fisk, Co. D.	29	32	61

Sharpshooters' Qualification; seven shots standing; seven prone.

	Standing.	Prone.	Tot.
Private H. Ausbuettel, Co. C.	32	34	66
Private Alex. Stevens, Co. G.	32	31	63

FEW SPEEDWAY BRUSHES.

Harlem River Roadway in Poor Shape—Lottie Pandit Shows Well.

Brushes were few and far between on the Speedway yesterday morning, owing to the poor condition of the road and the fact that the stretches were swept by a cold blast that made driving at speed anything but comfortable.

Toward noon, however, conditions changed for the better, and several of the more enthusiastic drivers stepped their favorites in fast company and won well-deserved applause from the spectators, who were more numerous than the horses. Among the early arrivals was George Huber, driving a handsome little filly from his own farm, which he has named Lottie Pandit. After several warming jogs, in which the filly took remarkably well to the rough footing, she was turned to a good start with George Archer's new two-year-old, Nellie Worthy. The pair were well matched, and it was not until the stretch was reached that the filly on being touched with the whip took the lead and won out by a head.

In the second heat, which was also nip and tuck from the first turn of the wheels, Nellie Worthy reversed matters, and finished several lengths in the lead.

Lottie Pandit took the third heat by a narrow margin, and her rival the fourth. Both youngsters were too tired to try a final, which will be stepped this afternoon if the conditions are favorable.

S. T. De Lee gave his bay pacer Leo T. some fast work, and won a pretty half-mile go in company with the black trotter Ravenswood. The trotter Sprightly, driven by C. H. Lott, also won a brush from Ravenswood, and the roan trotter finished twice in front of Frank R. Newcomb's new trotter Denton. Among the others on the road were John Baird, driving the pacer Carl Tartar; D. H. Kenny, driving a team of high steppers; George Archer, driving the pacer Lady Direct; Arthur Kerker, driving his recent purchase Euchre Prize; Charles Weiland behind his pacing crack Sir Albert S., 2:03¾; Claus Bohling, driving the ex-trotting champion of the Speedway Kingmond; Walter Kilpatrick, driving Red Wilton and Royal Wilton to the pole, and F. B. Austin, driving his trotting team composed of Black and White.

OARSMEN TO PLAY HANDBALL.

Harlem Navy League Reorganized with Six Clubs—Schedule Adopted.

The Harlem Navy Handball League adopted a schedule for the season yesterday, and the first games for the championship will be played on Jan. 28. A meeting was held at the Metropolitan Rowing Club house, when the following delegates were present: Charles Rock, Wyanoke Boat Club; George Vette, Crescent Rowing Club; J. Lyons, Union Boat Club; J. J. F. Mulcahy, Atalanta Boat Club, and A. J. McCarthy, Metropolitan Rowing Club. In the absence of President Morris Cornell the chair was occupied by Secretary Mulcahy. Four of last year's clubs will play this year—Wyanoke, Union, Crescent, and Metropolitan. The Nonpareil and Dauntless Clubs withdrew, and the Atalantas and Palisades were added. The latter will take the place of the Lone Star Boat Club, which was elected to membership at the meeting on Dec. 17. The absence of several of the Lone Star's best players was the cause of the club's retirement.

An effort was made to increase the membership to eight, and the New York Athletic Club, Nonpareil, Hudson, Dauntless, and Nassau Boat Clubs were invited to join. The New York Athletic Club and Hudson and Dauntless Clubs declined, and the Nonpareil and Nassau did not reply to the invitation. It was then decided to start the season with eight clubs. All the games will be played at the clubhouses, and a banner will be awarded to the winning team and gold medals to individuals. The schedule adopted:

Jan. 28—Wyanoke at Union, Crescent at Metropolitan, Atalanta at Palisades.

February—4, Wyanoke at Metropolitan, Union at Atalanta, Crescent at Palisades; 11, Union at Palisades, Metropolitan at Atalanta, Wyanoke at Crescent; 18, Crescent at Atalanta, Wyanoke at Palisades, Union at Metropolitan; 25, Union at Crescent, Wyanoke at Atalanta, Metropolitan at Palisades.

March—4, Metropolitan at Wyanoke, Atalanta at Union, Palisades at Crescent; 11, Metropolitan at Crescent, Palisades at Atalanta, Union at Wyanoke; 18, Palisades at Wyanoke, Metropolitan at Union, Atalanta at Crescent; 25, Palisades at Union, Crescent at Wyanoke, Atalanta at Metropolitan.

April 1—Palisades at Metropolitan, Atalanta at Wyanoke, Crescent at Union.

HOPPE'S CHANCES GOOD.

Young Billiard Expert Playing Well for His Match with Vignaux.

Maurice Vignaux, the veteran billiard player of France, and Willie Hoppe, the young American expert, will meet on next Monday night in Paris for the world's championship at eighteen-inch balk line, one shot in, 500 points. The contest is one of the most important of recent years decided on either side of the Atlantic, and of particular interest to Americans, for Hoppe may capture the trophy, a matter which will stimulate match games among the players here. If the Frenchman is victorious he will probably retire as the oldest of living champions in any form of sport, and also the undefeated holder of two billiard championship emblems at 18.1 and 18.2 balk line, the latter already having become his personal property.

Hoppe's practice in the Paris academies has excited the greatest attention, and so well does the young American regard his chances against the veteran that he has announced his intention, following this match, to play any man in the world for $10,000 a side at 18.2 balk line, five or six nights of play, 500 points each night.

Hoppe's success over Vignaux will, it is expected, quickly lead to challenges from George Slossen and Jacob Schaefer for matches to be played in New York, and even if he should simply make a good showing with the Frenchman, the return of Hoppe will undoubtedly be followed by match games here early in the Spring.

Church Athletic League Getting Busy.

The Church Athletic League, as usual, has prepared an interesting programme of sports for the Winter season, including wrestling championships and basket ball. The wrestling, which will take place on Jan. 30 and Feb. 1, will be made up of the 105, 115, 125, 135, 145, and 158 pound classes. The preliminaries on Jan. 30 will be held at the St. Mark's Athletic Club, and the finals at the Young People's Association Feb. 1. John Metzger of the National Turn Verein of Newark will be referee.

The Basket Ball Committee has arranged a schedule for a senior, junior, and midget championships, in which the Xavier Athletic Association, St. George's Athletic Club, Grace Athletic Club, Bethany Athletic Club, Calvary Athletic Club, and St. Peter's Fraternity will be represented.

According to the reports presented at the annual meeting of the league the organization never was on a better foundation financially. The election of officers, which was participated in by the new member, St. John's Guild of Westchester, resulted as follows: President—Frederick W. Rubien, St. George's Athletic Club; Vice President—F. B. Boyer, St. Mark's Athletic Club; Secretary—J. W. Stumpf, Grace Athletic Club; Treasurer—W. H. Brady, Trinity Athletic Club.

Association Football Championship.

Few changes have been made in the standing of the clubs in the championship series of the Metropolitan Association Football League. The New York Thistles still lead with 14 points, while Hollywood Inn and the Bronx Rangers are tied for second place with 12 points each. The standing of the clubs follows:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Pts.
N. Y. Thistles	9	6	1	3	14
Hollywood Inn	8	5	1	2	12
Bronx Rangers	10	5	3	2	12
Paterson	10	5	4	1	11
West Hudson	7	4	1	2	10
Brooklyn Thistles	9	4	4	1	9
Caledonians	6	2	4	0	4
Camerons	10	1	7	3	4
Favorites	9	1	8	0	2

Two points are allowed for a win and one point for drawn games.

Dan Patch and Cresceus to Try Again.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 7.—M. W. Savage, owner of Dan Patch and Cresceus, in a letter to Secretary Wilson of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, says he will try to have both these champions reduce their records next Fall. In his letter he said:

"I believe that Dan has a feeling that if he received a chance on your track next year that 1:55¼ is in great danger. Both Cresceus and Dan will be out for new records in 1906 and so far everything looks favorable."

Secretary Wilson says that he believes that Cresceus may take Lou Dillon's crown from her, and that he expects to see the Lexington track get a large majority of the world's records next Fall.

VICHY CELESTINS

BRITISH GOLF INVASION OF MEXICAN LINKS

Four Famous Professionals Due to Arrive Here To-day.

TWO EX-CHAMPIONS IN PARTY

Herd, Kirkaldy, Jones, and White Will Meet America's Best Players for Championship Honors.

Two of the most famous golfers of Great Britain and former holders of the British open championship are due to arrive here to-day on the steamer Carmania. They are Jack White, the open champion of Great Britain in 1904, and Alexander Herd, who held the title in 1902. With them will be two other players, equally well known, although thus far denied the honor of capturing the open championship—Andrew Kirkaldy and Rowland Jones. Bernard Nicholls, who left America two months ago to visit his Scotch home, is coming here with the golfing party and within a day or two they will start for Mexico, where they will compete on Jan. 19 and the following days in the big championship tournament arranged by the Mexico Country Club, the links of which are situated at San Pedro de los Pinos, a suburb of the City of Mexico.

The Mexicans, for the last two or three years, have been showing much interest in golf. They held a championship tournament last year and a few of our northern professionals participated. Willie Anderson, the American open champion, and Will Smith of Chicago each won one of the big professional events and several local amateurs were highly pleased with the course and the efforts of the Mexicans in improving the standard of the game in their country.

This year, the Country Club of Mexico have arranged a championship tournament on a mammoth scale. Attractive money prizes have been offered and it is believed a flattering financial offer was made to the four celebrated foreigners to induce them to make the trip. The presence of these players has stimulated interest in the event and many professionals of this country will take part. Willie Anderson, Will Smith, Aleck Smith, George Low, and Aleck Campbell, the latter from Boston, are already at the course or on their way there. Aleck Findlay of Boston will meet the visiting golfers when they arrive and with Peter Barrett and George Cummings, Canadian professionals; Gilbert Nicholls, and possibly two or three others will form the party traveling to the City of Mexico. A big delegation of amateur golfers will also be seen in the tournament and the competition promises to be one of the most interesting golf events ever held on this side of the water.

Never before have so many high-class professionals come over on a visiting tour. Vardon and James Taylor made their visits individually, but most of the other professionals who have come to this country have done so for the purpose of taking positions with various clubs. A team of four professionals from the other side playing here is a decided novelty, and illustrates that the game is very much alive in this country. After leaving Mexico the visitors will probably stop at several of the popular Southern clubs, and before sailing for home it is possible that they may be seen at Lakewood, Atlantic City, and other near-by links.

White is one of the newer professionals, but playing for the last three years has placed him, in the estimation of critics, well among the leaders. When he won the open championship in 1904 at Sandwich he made the admirable score of 296 for the seventy-two holes—a phenomenal performance. Alexander Herd is a more seasoned player, one of the old guard of Great Britain's professionals, in which class Andrew Kirkaldy also has an honored place. Herd won his open championship in 1902 at Hoylake, and he has competed with distinction in many big matches and foursomes with Braid, Vardon, Taylor, and other notables of the links.

Notwithstanding the fact that Kirkaldy has never won the open championship, he has many friends in the English golf world, who consider that no better exponent of the game has ever been seen there. Several years ago he tied with Willie Ferni for the title, but was beaten in the play-off.

Jones got second to Braid in last year's open championship at St. Andrew's. He has charge of the Wimbledon golf links, taking that course when Taylor went to the Mid-Surrey Club.

The Mexican tournament will be played on Jan. 19 and 20. It will be conducted on the usual lines—medal play, seventy-two holes, thirty-six being played each day. On Jan. 24 the amateur championship of Mexico will be started, and on Jan. 27 and 28 there will be an international team championship at thirty-six holes, match play. Walter Travis has stated that he will be one of the competitors, and among other amateurs who are going to make the trip are John Moller, Jr., Garry B. Adams, Arthur G. Lockwood, the Massachusetts champion, and A. P. Southerland of Boston, C. T. Crocker, Jr., George Wright, and W. Sterling.

A. G. Vanderbilt to Race Big Auto.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt has entered his 250 horse power automobile, which is the most powerful car ever built, in the Ormond-Daytona meet, which will be held on Florida beach from Jan. 22 to 27, inclusive. Mr. Vanderbilt has entered the car in twelve races. Thus far twelve foreign and eight American automobiles have entered for the meet, which is expected to surpass in interest and the display of speed the successful events of last year. Entries for the meet will close to-day at noon.

Winter Doings of the Oarsmen.

President F. P. Kafka and Second Lieut. W. G. Maszey of the Atalanta Boat Club have declined re-election owing to press of business. They will retain their membership on the committees, however, and continue to take an active interest in the club. William Doscher will replace President Kafka, and C. W. Randolph takes Lieut. Massey's place on the ticket. The other officers to be elected to-morrow night are: Secretary—F. X. McCormick; Captain—J. F. Mulcahy; First Lieutenant—William Varley; First Vice President—D. Brown; Second Vice President—C. E. Nissen; Treasurer—J. W. Rumpf.

The annual minstrel show of the Friendship Boat Club will be held to-morrow night at the Harlem Casino. The members have been rehearsing for the past month, and several new songs will be introduced, in which rowing and politics will figure. A dance will follow the show.

Yesterday was open house at the Nonpareil Rowing Club at the clubhouse on Sherman's Creek, Harlem River. The occasion was the annual installation of the officers of the club for the year. The ceremonies were witnessed by many oarsmen from the Harlem River clubs, and the festivities were kept up until near midnight.

The Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn will devote much attention to rowing next year. Dr. R. J. Bell, who has been instrumental in reviving aquatics in the club, is making elaborate plans for an active season. Two new four-oared shells will be added to the already big list of boats, and many members of the club have expressed their intention of taking up rowing. The club will make its first appearance this year in the Harlem Association regatta on Decoration Day.

The Harlem boat clubs are preparing for a busy social season. The Atalanta Boat Club will hold its fifty-eighth annual reception at the Harlem Casino Feb. 9. Charles W. Randolph is the Chairman in charge of the affair. As usual, the Casino will be decorated with prizes won by the members of the oldest rowing club in America. The Metropolitan, Lone Star, Union, Nassau, Harlem, Dauntless, First Bohemian, and other Harlem River organizations have committees at work selecting dates for their midwinter entertainments.

The members of the Varuna Boat Club of Brooklyn are to give a minstrel performance and reception at Prospect Hall, Brooklyn, on Jan. 11.

Fred Shepheard, the crack sculler of the Seawanhaka Boat Club, spent the holidays in Brooklyn, and then returned to the Catskills, but has arranged to be transferred to survey work on Long Island early in the Spring. He intends to take an active part in aquatics the coming season.

Association football has taken a strong hold on the members of the Harlem River boat clubs. Yesterday the Metropolitan Club eleven played a practice game against a scrub team. The oarsmen are becoming quite proficient in the game, and it is probable that a navy league will be formed this Spring, and a series of games played before the rowing season opens.

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OLD DRIVER IN BAD WAY.

William H. Grant Lost Fortune and Will Now Be Sent to Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 7.—William H. Grant of this city, one of the best drivers of light harness horses of his time, with a fortune said to have amounted to $100,000 all gone, is locked up in a police station here for fear that he will do himself violence. He is an old man, and ill-health and improvidence have played upon his nerves until the police were forced to pick him up and put him away from the world. He will be sent to the State Hospital to-morrow.

Grant attracted much attention years ago by his work in the sulky, his principal performance being the trotting horse Star, which he gave a record to of 2:18. The horse got first money in 110 races out of 184 starts, and in only three races did he fail to get any part of the purse.

Auto Meetings During Show Week.

Next week the American Automobile Association will hold a number of meetings, several of which will take place in the assembly room of the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, where the Automobile Club of America will hold its sixth annual show. On Monday the Racing Board will meet, and a complete report will be made on the finances of the Vanderbilt Cup race. On Tuesday afternoon the Board of Directors will convene and consider various important matters. On Wednesday afternoon there will be an open meeting for all members of the A. A. A. President Elliot C. Lee, Winthrop E. Scarritt, Judge William H. Hotchkiss, Judge James B. Dill, A. R. Shattuck, and Robert Lee Morrell will speak upon various phases of automobiling.

Committee meetings will round out the week, and it is expected that a large number of out-of-town motorists will visit New York because of the importance of the meetings, the interest in the shows, and the reduced railroad rates. The A. A. A. possesses four strong State divisions, with a total of sixty clubs scattered throughout the entire country, in addition to several thousand individual members.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

Members of the Exhibition Committee of the Automobile Club of America will be busy this week arranging the exhibits in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, Lexington Avenue, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets, which will be opened for the first time on Saturday night, when the sixth annual exhibit of the club will be thrown open to the public. Work on the construction of the big building costing over $1,500 has progressed rapidly. Tastefully embellished with a green and white decoration, set forth in royal marquis style, the artistic adornment will harmonize effectively with the industrial display.

One of the novelties of the armory show will be a motor battery wagon, lent by the Ordnance Department of the United States Army. It is provided with a lathe, forge, and necessary equipment for almost any kind of emergency on the battlefield.

The Olds Motor Works have retained eighteen rooms at the Prince George Hotel for the accommodation of their staff during the automobile show.

The visitor to the armory show will find a pleasing diversion by ascending to the temporary theatre on the fourth floor, where in the afternoon and evening the Vanderbilt Cup race can be enjoyed, as well as other vitagraph presentations of the Gordon-Bennett race, Mount Washington "Climb to the Clouds," Ormond-Daytona beach races, and recent airship doings on the other side.

Hatch & Co., the New York agents of the compound cars, are still using as a demonstration car the machine which went through the recent economy test of the New York Motor Club. Previous to that run this car was used by Mr. Hatch for touring in Maine and other New England States for six months.

The Berliet cars coming over for the automobile show will arrive this week. In charge of the exhibit will be Albert Otto, manager of the American Locomotive Automobile Company; James Joyce, and E. M. Basford. Besides the importation of cars from the French factory, the Berliet will be duplicated in every particular at the factory in Providence.

George McWilliams of the American agency for the Darracq cars has completed plans with the Seaboard Air Line for the transportation of his party to Florida for the Ormond-Daytona races. In the party will be Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Rawlinson of England and Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Cook of Patterson. H. L. Bowden of Boston and a party of six will go by the same line. Mr. Bowden has made arrangements to ship his Mercedes motor boat U. S. A.

During the show next week a meeting will be held by a number of men interested in the good-roads movement. The purpose will be to outline a campaign for the coming year, and active measures will be taken to push the good-roads movement throughout the country, and especially in the East. Highway Commissioners from several States will be present.

The Philadelphia agents for the Peerless car, the Eastern Automobile Company of that city, recently held a 1,000-mile non-stop contest over country roads around Philadelphia. No attempt was made to break records, as the speed laws would not permit it, but the run was made over the frozen country roads at an average speed of twenty miles an hour in the demonstrating car, which carried its full equipment and four or five people throughout the trip. The entire 1,000 miles was run without stopping the motor, and without an adjustment of any kind.

The Decauville Automobile Company expects to complete the long-delayed removal of its business to its new garage at Fifty-sixth Street and Broadway this week. A number of Decauvilles, C. G. V., and English Daimler cars are now being sent from Europe for the Decauville Company's Madison Square Garden exhibit.

Motor ambulances have proved a great success in New York, the first city to try the experiment. The machines get to the scene of accident in faster time than any horse-drawn ambulance, and are much superior on the return journey, both in the time consumed and in the decreased jolting.

There is every evidence of a record season in the matter of sales, and it is estimated that the United States alone will produce upward of 30,000 cars, representing a value of between $75,000,000 and $100,000,000.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

A notable three-year-old absentee in the nominations for the big Spring handicaps is Kinleydale. When he was purchased by Nat Dyment, the Canadian turfman, for $11,500 at the November sale of the horses of Sydney Paget, it was predicted that he would be one of the most formidable of colts this year. His purchase indicated that Mr. Dyment contemplated changing his usual racing campaign and making an early start on the metropolitan tracks. This, however, is not his intention, and present plans are that the good son of Kinley Mack will probably not be seen off the Northern circuit until the Saratoga meeting. Should he winter well he ought to have all the Northern Derbies at his mercy. Chippewa, William Hendrie's good colt, is named as one of the most formidable of the Canadian opponents of Kinleydale, but he will probably be given a start at Benning, and it has been announced that the Hendrie colors will be more prominent on the Jockey Club tracks this season than ever before, which means a desertion of the Northern circuit.

Word has reached New York of the establishment of a racing circuit in Montana. There is a total of $125,000 to be distributed in purses during a circuit that is to commence on July 30 and run until Oct. 19. R. D. Steele of Bozeman is President of the new organization, with M. A. Galbraith of Butte Secretary and Treasurer. The same racing officials will be used at each of the tracks on the circuit. There is to be a week of racing at each city, with the exception of Butte, where the meeting will last two weeks. The circuit is to be composed of Butte, Helena, Anaconda, Great Falls, Lewiston, Billings, Livingston, Missoula, Kalispell, and Bozeman. The season will open at Butte and will end with a meeting at Kalispell. Owing to the unsettled condition of racing in the Middle West this new circuit is sure to be tremendously popular with the smaller owners and it is almost sure to succeed. During the circuit the Montana State Fair at Helena fits into the dates chosen.

Including Saturday there has been more than $200,000 distributed to the horsemen at New Orleans this Winter. The Fair Grounds track leads with $112,600, which has been won by 129 different owners. Thirty-three have won more than $1,000 each. Mrs. M. Goldblatt leads with $5,665, and Will Shields, the New York owner, is second with $5,220. Sewell is the leading rider at the Fair Grounds, with forty-one wins to his credit. At City Park $100,000 has been divided between 126 owners, thirty of whom have won more than $1,000. P. M. Civill leads with $5,685, while the only Easterner among the top-notchers is J. L. Hayman, with $3,945 to his credit. Nicol, the boy who rode Sysophy in most of his races last season, has ridden more than twice as many winners as any other boy at the track. His record is forty-six firsts, twenty seconds, and thirteen thirds.

Jockey W. Shaw has gone to New Orleans, where he will ride for Will Shields at the Fair Grounds. Shaw will probably have the mount on Blackwell in the two-year-old event to-day. Jockey J. Martin is expected to reach the Fair Grounds to-morrow, and will ride for J. L. Hayman. This stable has had poor luck this Winter, due principally to the lack of a good rider.

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ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNS FURNISH GOOD SPORT

W. Bailey Wins Mohawk A. C. Event by Close Margin.

KENNEDY LEADS SMALL FIELD

Only Nine Men Start in Star A. C. Run—Harlem River Oarsmen Out in Force.

Fourteen members of the Mohawk Athletic Club took part in the weekly club cross country run yesterday. The finish was an exciting one, W. Bailey defeating R. Doody for first place by one second. The men covered about five miles, starting from the clubhouse and running up Jerome Avenue to the fire house and return. Bailey and Doody early took the lead and had the race between them. The former turned for the homeward journey about ten seconds ahead of Doody. The race home was close, Doody gradually closing the gap, but he was unable to reach his man, who won by three yards. The summary:

	Time.		Time.
	M. S.		M. S.
Winfield Bailey	28:00	E. J. Ryan	31:00
R. Doody	28:01	H. Docter	32:00
L. Katzenstein	28:26	E. Phalen	32:14
W. Boyle	29:0[illegible]	G. Luberger	32:16
W. De Baum	29:[illegible]	H. Zur Miden	33:00
O. C. Delmar	29:06	E. Elsering	33:04
B. Michel	29:06	L. Vaughan	33:05

T. J. Kennedy of the Star Athletic Club yesterday won the monthly cross-country run held under the auspices of the Star Athletic Club. The entry list was a small one, but the contest produced some excellent sport. Nine runners started from the Star Athletic Clubhouse, 106 Jackson Avenue, the course being laid out to the waterworks, thence to Laurel Hill. The return journey was over Jackson and Thompson Avenues to the clubhouse, a distance of four and a half miles. Charles Early of the Ravenswood Boat Club cut out the pace, followed by T. J. Kennedy and W. Greene of the Star Athletic Club. This order was maintained on the outgoing, with J. Owens of Brooklyn a close fourth. Kennedy overtook Early on the run home, and won by eighteen seconds, with Greene five seconds behind Early. The summary:

No.	Name and Club.	Time. M. S.
1	T. J. Kennedy, Star Athletic Club	32:40
2	Charles Early, Ravenswood Boat Club	32:55
3	W. Greene, Star Athletic Club	33:00
4	J. Owens, Brooklyn	33:17
5	W. Brazil, Star Athletic Club	33:20
6	T. J. Grant, Star Athletic Club	33:30
7	H. W. Schell, Sunday School League Brooklyn	33:51
8	T. Conahan, St. Mary's A. C.	34:18
9	J. Donohue, Irish-American A. C.	35:02

The Xavier Athletic Club held a five-mile run, in which twenty-five club members participated. The course was around Cypress Park and through Claremont. Richard Humphreys set the pace and was closely followed by Martin Horan and Thomas Kieran. The men ran in this order for two miles when Horan assumed the lead, which he held for a mile. Kieran then sprinted and passing, first Humphreys and then Horan, came away and won by a good margin in 29:07. Humphreys passed Horan about three hundred yards from the clubhouse and secured second place. James Egan was fourth, James Hagerty fifth, and John Tagden sixth. The other competitors were far behind.

Several of the Harlem River boat clubs held runs yesterday morning. The sport has become very popular with the oarsmen, and nearly all the clubs have cross-country teams. Andy Corbett won the five-mile run of the Metropolitan Rowing Club, with Louis Rivas about a hundred yards in the rear. The two men ran a close race throughout. George Thompson, J. Elliott, and Arthur Johnson followed the two leaders in the order named. Twelve other competitors straggled in at intervals of a few seconds.

The Wyanoke Boat Club runners were out early in the morning, and covered a course extending across Washington Bridge by way of Sedgwick Avenue, and returned down Jerome Avenue. W. Burke won after a good race with Charles Steinman. The next three in order were Robert Maher, S. Litchman, and W. Haight.

Fred Plaistard led a big field of Harlem Rowing Club athletes home after a four-mile run. Only eleven men took part in the contest.

Final Games in Pool Tourney.

Only two more games remain to be played in the pool tournament for the amateur championship of Greater New York at the Broadway Billiard Academy, the principals to-night being Frank Meehan and F. Tracy, while to-morrow night Dr. W. H. Howe, the leader, will meet Leslie Warrington. On this game will hinge Dr. Howe's chances of winning the championship. If the doctor defeats Warrington he will be declared the victor of the tournament, but if he meets with defeat there will be a triple tie between the doctor, Arthur Hyman, and Frank Meehan. This result, however, is based on Meehan's beating Tracy to-night. If Meehan should lose and Dr. Howe meets with the same treatment at the hands of Warrington, there will be only a double tie, and Meehan would have to be contented with third place.

The standing of the players is:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Dr. W. H. Howe	7	1	Frank Tracy	5	3
Arthur Hyman	7	2	L. Warrington	5	3
Frank Meehan	7	2	F. Oppenheim	3	6
Edward Hannis	6	3	W. H. Anders	3	6

Indian Harbor Y. C. Election.

The Indian Harbor Yacht Club announces the postponement of its annual meeting to Jan. 19 at the Hotel Astor. The Nominating Committee, consisting of Judge Charles E. Simms and Frank Bowne Jones, has also selected the officers who will be chosen. George Lauder, Jr., will, as announced, be continued as Commodore, while W. Ross Proctor, owner of the 70-footer Mineola, will be elected Vice Commodore, and E. Burton Hall of the sloop Kestrel, Rear Commodore. Richard Outwater, Treasurer; Lorenzo D. Armstrong, Secretary, and Morgan Barney, Measurer, are renamed.

The Trustees whose terms expire will be replaced by Frank Bowne Jones and Edmund C. Converse, while the Regatta Committee will consist of three instead of five members, and will include Charles E. Simms, Charles F. Kirby, and Frank Bowne Jones.

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HOCKEY GOVERNORS TO ACT ON PROTESTS

Case of New York A. C. Players Will Be Decided.

MORE TROUBLE FOR BROOKLYN

Disqualification of Howard Said to Be Contemplated as Result of Last Friday's Refusal to Play.

There will be a meeting of the Governing Committee of the Amateur Hockey League to-day to act on the protests arising from the trouble in Brooklyn last Friday night, when the New York

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE OUTLOOK IN CHINA.

China at best is more of a puzzle even than Russia. In the latter country there is in normal times rapid communication by rail and telegraph; there is a rather rudely organized but experienced Central Government; and there is a commercial and industrial system less developed than in the rest of Europe, but on similar lines. The source of mystery in Russia is the temperament of the vast multitude of peasants who till the land in primitive fashion, whose social organization is different from that of any neighboring people, and whose traditions, impulses, tendencies it is very hard to divine. In China we have a multitude far vaster, with a weaker bond of union, with wide variations of type, with more deeply obscure mental operations, and with much fewer and more feeble connections with the outer world. That there are signs of a curious unrest in parts of China all observers are agreed, but what it comes from, what classes or provinces it affects, whether its causes or its operations are the same in the various regions in which it is detected, no one can surely say.

There are two elements clearly enough present in this feeling. One is distrust and dislike of foreigners from the Occident; the other is discontent with the Imperial Government. But it is by no means certain that each of these sentiments is felt by all who feel the other. On the contrary, some of the apparently most influential reformers, who are most strongly opposed to the Imperial Government, are not hostile to the Occident, but look forward to its aid in promoting the progress of the Chinese. And, on the other hand, many of those most active in their opposition to foreigners are, or seem to be, zealous partisans of the Central Government. In these circumstances, the disposition of the Central Government with regard to the protection of foreigners—which is the immediate interest of all the Powers—is extremely important, and next to that is the ability of the Central Government to carry out a policy of protection should it be earnestly disposed to adopt it. On these points it cannot be said that any foreign Government possesses trustworthy information. Until quite recently the Central Government was at once stubbornly and treacherously anti-foreign. Of late its demeanor, if not its conduct, has been more favorable, and there have been changes in the personnel of the Government that seemed to promise some improvement for the future. But these have not been decisive. It remains very doubtful what the Government would be willing to try to do in case of serious disturbances, and still more doubtful what it would be able to do.

What of Japan? That is the question that springs to the lips of all, in view of real trouble in China. In a way, she may be said to hold the key to the situation. It is not certain that troubles in China could be handled successfully even with her co-operation. They might be too widespread, too deeply rooted, for even the combined forces of Japan and the great Powers to deal with them. But it is perfectly certain that without that co-operation any substantial disturbances in China would for the time be quite beyond the control of the Occident. This would be true whether the Imperial Government in China were either unable or unwilling to protect foreign interests. If Japan were indifferent, still more if she connived at anti-foreign action, the situation would be for a long while difficult and almost desperate. There have been intimations in some quarters that Japan would not discourage, that she would even secretly stimulate, such action; that her dream and her policy would be "China for the Chinese" as a beginning of "the Orient for the Orientals," and ultimately the "Orient for Japan." As to such predictions, it must be said that they rest on nothing that Japan has done or said, and that they involve what seems to us incredible error as to real and lasting Japanese interests.

These interests require, and for a very long time will require, the aid of Western capital. Neither the industrial expansion nor the development of the military and naval strength of Japan on the scale she clearly desires can possibly take place without the aid of that capital, and that capital will be absolutely unavailable if there should arise any serious doubt of the entire good faith of Japan, her fidelity to the principles of international amity she accepts on her entry into the family of great nations. The Western Powers are not models of scrupulous justice toward each other and toward weaker nations, but such an offense as Japan would commit in supporting, or even permitting, if she could prevent, the driving of the Occidentals from China would certainly be looked on as unpardonable. For one thing, at the very start, it would snap the alliance with Great Britain. The British Government would be forced to regard such an offense not merely as a failure in friendliness, but as an act of flagrantly hostile import. And her grievance, though greater in degree, would be of precisely the same kind as that of Germany, France, the United States, and Russia.

In short, any such line of conduct on the part of Japan would invite and compel united opposition from all the Occident. What would be the fate of the Island Empire in such a case? What at the outset would become of her shipping, her foreign trade, her navy, if, in place of the British fleet at her service in case of attack, she provoked the hostility of the British fleet, supported, as in imaginable conditions it would be, by the fleets of the United States and Germany? Such questions answer themselves. Nothing but suicidal mania would ever impel Japan in this direction. Whatever troubles may arise in China, we are confident that Japan will be found in hearty and efficient co-operation with the Western Powers to protect all legitimate interests alike.

THE WATER MAINS.

The two emergency gangs, kept on duty at all hours, were elsewhere engaged. One gang was downtown at a leak requiring attention, and the other was somewhere to the north. * * *

It must be borne in mind that it takes approximately half an hour to shut off one of those large mains, because if suddenly closed the force of the water is sufficient to force out any weakened spot there might be above. The water was coming from the west side of the street. The three westerly mains were closed one by one. The discovery that it was the extreme eastern one of the six big mains could be made only by shutting off one by one until the last was reached.—Commissioner ELLISON.

This, of course, in explanation of the Water Department's long inability to shut off the water above the break in the water mains on Friday night, which resulted in the flooding of Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fourth Street, the impeding of traffic for days to come, and damage to property estimated at $150,000.

We quote Commissioner ELLISON'S statement because it seems to indicate certain other weakened spots in the system in that district, and because of the well-founded apprehensions expressed by hotel men, merchants, and property owners that a further break in the decayed and "tender" pipes may occur coincidently with a fire or a general conflagration, to which the lower eastern portion of the city would afford free sweep. The situation is not at all relieved by the fact, as revealed in the recent report of the Committee of Twenty of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, that the pipes are weak even under the prevailing low pressure, which is not sufficient to extinguish a third-alarm fire. The Wooster Street six-hundred-thousand-dollar blaze of Christmas Day, for example, furnished Fire Chief CROKER with a text, of which he made earnest, eloquent, but apparently unheeded use. Here is what the Fire Underwriters say:

The entire southeast portion of the island exposes without cut-offs the high-value sections nearly the whole length of a long, vulnerable side. This southeast portion is of enormous extent, involving a variety of hazards, and so weak structurally as to afford free sweep of almost any general fire well started. Its past immunity from bad fires has encouraged the belief that such immunity will be perpetual. This belief overlooks many important facts, which are urged upon underwriters and municipality alike after careful consideration. Water pressures in the territory are very low, and large areas are dependent upon six-inch gridirons, with but few secondary feeders; serious conditions exist owing to the danger of almost total interruption of supply through a break in the arterial system; valves and hydrants in the territory are in poor condition, and the location of the valves is not sufficiently well known to insure rapid action in case of breaks; the hydrants are also of a poor type and have too small barrels. In addition, conditions above ground do not awaken confidence.

"Valves and hydrants in the territory are in poor condition, and the location of the valves is not sufficiently well known to insure rapid action in case of breaks; the hydrants are also of a poor type and have too small barrels."

Will Commissioner ELLISON, an estimable gentleman just inducted into office, impinge, kindle, and burn these words into his consciousness?

THE WEB ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

The statement in Thursday's TIMES of the arrivals of passengers at this port gains interest when contrasted with the departures. They are not available for the entire year, but can be given for the four leading lines—two English and two German—for the first half of the year. The arrivals for the full year totaled 992,065, including 133,041 United States citizens. The departures for January to July carried by the Cunard, White Star, Hamburg, and North German Lines were only 71,026, and this was a decrease from 95,192 for 1904. If the total of departures be doubled it will be seen that it roughly corresponds with the Americans arriving. The comparison is suggestively close if allowance be made for the few aliens traveling in the steerage against the current of immigration.

The details of the travel show that each of the four lines brought more passengers to New York and took fewer away than in 1904. On the other hand the full year's figures back to 1901 show an unbroken annual increase of cabin passengers to this country, from 137,852 to 212,053. The steerage increase was not unbroken, 1904's total being smaller than either 1903's or 1902's, but the growth from 403,491 in 1901 to 780,012 last year was even more striking than the growth in the higher class of traffic.

What have we to do with abroad? is a question often asked in reference to commercial affairs. Here is a suggestion of a different sort regarding our transatlantic connections. It would be difficult to find anywhere else in human affairs such a contrast as that between the eastward current of pleasure seekers, all returning fonder of their country than before, and the westward current of those leaving their countries forever, and seeking here that liberty and fortune denied them in the country of their birth. The figures of the export and import of citizens are even fuller of import than the figures of exports and imports of manufactures, upon which many are rightly laying stress just now. Ready-made men and women are a country's true source of strength, and, having them, with unlimited foodstuffs and empty land, our National future seems securer than that of any other country.

THE ANTI-REBATE CONVENTION.

The Eastern trunk line representatives went to Washington last week to assure the Inter-State Commerce Commission of their desire and intent to observe the law forbidding rebates. In this they imitated the action taken a few days previously by the leading Western lines. But from the long list of those present there were conspicuous omissions. At the head of the table sat the gentlemen who had neglected to enforce the law against rebates, and who want more law to enforce, or to neglect, as the case might turn out. Along both sides of the table sat about all the gentlemen who have broken, and who admitted they had broken, the law against giving rebates. But at the foot of the table sat none of their accomplices, nor was any one present in their behalf to swear off the acceptance of rebates. The big shippers are not contrite, it seems. With few exceptions they will accept all the rebates they can get, and they do not engage to turn State's evidence. Here is a misplaced switch. The railways were cast as the villains of the piece, and they turn out to be the reformers. Now the calcium light is turned upon the real rascals, and the rebate mystery is in a better way of being understood.

Among others who we hope will give their attention to this incident is Mr. RAY STANNARD BAKER, who has been peculiarly severe upon the railways. Under the heading "Railroads a Menace," we read the other day a fervid address by Mr. BAKER denouncing the railways for "making rates to suit themselves." In that case we should like to know why rates are steadily decreasing, and why there is such a difference in the rates of different railways. Mr. HILL, who never opens his mouth without saying something worth while, made a speech at St. Paul a few days ago in which he remarked that the rates on that good standard railway, the Chicago and Northwestern, if applied to the traffic over Mr. HILL'S road, would give it an income larger by $5,250,000. Atchison's rates would enlarge Great Northern's earnings by $9,000,000, and Southern Pacific's rates would give Mr. HILL'S shareholders $11,000,000 more each year. New England's rates would increase Mr. HILL'S dividend fund $25,000,000. Why does he not charge New England rates if railways make rates to suit themselves?

Then there was a suggestive paragraph in our news columns the other day announcing that the Rock Island had given up its fast meat service because it could not be continued with profit. Why was this? The testimony before Judge BETHEA in the litigation over the relative rates for cattle and cattle products explains it. The packing companies had compelled the railways to reduce their rates on packing products until there was no profit left in the business, as other business of less exacting demands regarding speed and accommodations paid better when the railways were able to choose what sort of offering traffic they would prefer to carry.

We have the greater confidence in asking Mr. BAKER to believe that the tyrant railways have tyrants over them, because, unless Mr. BAKER was wrongly reported, he went on to say "the favorite shipper has risen to be such a power in this country that they dominate the railroads, and make rates to the exclusion of every competitor." This brings Mr. BAKER in conflict with himself but into agreement with Judge PHILIPS in his decision exculpating Mr. MORTON. Said Judge PHILIPS: "When the Government shall pursue and punish such shippers, (as accept rebates,) they will strike at the very root of the rebate evil. The greatest offender in such transactions is the shipper."

The point is twofold—first, railways are subject to economic laws more restrictive than the statutes and less capable of evasion, and, secondly, in the rebate evil the railways are as much sinned against as sinning, and would gladly maintain rates if competition were not so severe. Here are two points of view. Readers may choose whether they will agree with the Judge and Mr. HILL, or with Mr. BAKER and Mr. ROOSEVELT. It is impossible to agree with both. Mr. BAKER cannot even agree with himself.

THE FIGHT OF TAWNEY.

Representative JAMES A. TAWNEY has another and signal opportunity to display his qualities. Mr. TAWNEY went a journey last Fall, and personally inspected Arizona and New Mexico; he became convinced that "neither Territory was ripe for Statehood." Accordingly, when Speaker CANNON attempted in December to crack the party whip over the Republicans and to commit them to a State merger of these alien and mutually unwilling provinces, the Minnesotan appeared leading a string of sixty-five recalcitrants that fairly cowed the grizzled Speaker into submitting to a change of name for his caucus. The caucus emerged a neutral, limping, and innocuous "conference," having done nothing to bind the party. And Representative TAWNEY won a triumph which added to his previous distinction as a sincere Republican mugwump.

The fight is scheduled for to-day, at the moment the committee shall report to the House the Beveridge-Hamilton bill admitting the disputed Territories, and also the Indian Territory and Oklahoma, to joint Statehood. We cannot, of course, forecast the arguments which Mr. TAWNEY, seconded by Representative BABCOCK and other Republican Western and Middle State Members who are opposed to the omnibus bill, will advance to radically amend or kill it. But from the following facts we believe their arguments will be strong and stable.

In the first place, no one, we think, objects to the admission to Statehood of Oklahoma with the Indian Territory. Oklahoma's population, numbering 800,000, approximates the combined populations of the States of Delaware, Vermont, Montana, and Nevada. Moreover, it is a young, thrifty, and American population. Not so New Mexico. New Mexico's prevailing language and accent is of Latin-America. In speech, dress, customs, traditions, and type of civilization of its people the Spanish element predominates, and the laws in force are inherited from Spain. It is, in such respects, foreign territory.

Arizona, peopled by 175,000 Americans—New Mexico has 325,000, in the proportion of eight Spanish to five of other nationalities—opposes the false marriage with the latter Territory, to which nature itself has interposed an impracticable backbone of mountains. The bill commands it. Arizona asks a separate referendum, that her will may be expressed. The convention last Summer at Phoenix, Arizona, representing every county in the Territory, justly apprehended of the threatened union:

It would place us under the domination of a people who greatly outnumber us and who are widely different in race, in laws, and in ideals.

New Mexico also opposes the bill. Its Governor has made public a report in which he declares that the movement for union with Arizona is invidious to the New Mexicans, on account of "the inherent differences in population, in legislation, in industries, and from historical and ethnological standpoints." Either Territory looks askance at united Statehood. Yet a few year-long importunate politicians, it seems, have committed both the President and Speaker CANNON to its policy. Bother, exclaims Mr. ROOSEVELT in his message, let's finally appease their demands that bore us during every session. The edict issues. Then enter TAWNEY with his phalanx, charging the proposition on its merits. Let the Republicans of the House take heed of the Tawney insurgents. They propose to amend the joint Statehood bill, as the Senate will surely return it amended should the House fail of its duty.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Going Far for Information.

In several ways quite the queerest, and in others quite the most significant, illustration that we ever saw of what journalism is come to be in the life of to-day, was the story, already printed in our news columns, of the passengers in a stalled train away off in New Mexico who telegraphed to THE TIMES, asking the explanation of the delay which they could not secure where they were. Well within half an hour we were able to telegraph back to them that they had been "held up" for fifty-eight hours at the little way station of Duran because there were snowdrifts in the Pecos Valley below them so deep and hard that the big rotary plows had not yet succeeded in cutting a path through. We also told them that their imprisonment would soon end, as arrangements were making to send their train westward over lines further to the south. The telegram of inquiry we received was signed by two New Yorkers and one Ohioan. Of course they had sought nearer at hand for information before they looked for it 2,500 miles away, but what they wanted to know came at last from a place so remote. They were thoroughly up-to-date travelers, and, after they had vainly questioned the train crew and such representatives of railway officialdom as were to be found in a village like Duran, they sought the facts of their predicament where the facts of all predicaments accumulate—in the office of a New York newspaper. That they sought the particular facts most interesting to them at the moment in the office of THE TIMES is a detail of the episode which we view with an eye not entirely single, perhaps, and, therefore, we will not expatiate upon it at great length, preferring, as usual, to let an obstinate modesty have its own way, but there is nothing to prevent us or others from silently drawing such conclusions from that detail as seem logical to us or them. Anyhow, we were glad to get the inquiry, from these wise and amiable travelers and glad to answer it. Incidentally, we cannot help wondering why a great railway company should leave for almost three days the passengers on a transcontinental train in absolute ignorance as to the cause of their long detention, thus making it very much harder to bear, and certainly not accumulating popularity for the company's management. Corporations have an instinctive hatred, however, for explaining their own mishaps and shortcomings, and as they all follow the same apparently stupid policy just as often and as long as they can there must be some good reason for it—from the corporation standpoint.

Literal and Absurd.

If there is any basis of truth in the contention that "the law is common sense" it must be that any court of competent authority would brush aside as a quibble obviously ridiculous the claim of the Standard Oil lawyers that under the law Special Commissioner SANBORN must write out with his own hand and his own pen all the questions asked, all the answers made, and all the objections offered in the proceedings instituted before him by the Attorney General of Missouri. The statute reads: "The officer or Commissioner before whom a witness appears in a case specified in this article must take down the testimony in writing and must annex thereto copies of the books and papers, or such parts thereof as shall be required, and must certify and transmit it to the court in which the action, suit, or special proceeding is pending as the special practice of that court requires." Now, what does it mean to "take down the testimony in writing?" The Standard Oil lawyers insist, and the Commissioner has admitted, that it means a silly and useless thing that couldn't possibly have been in the minds of those who drew the statute—a thing that has no relation whatever to the object of the statute and will only result in making the attainment of that object slow, difficult, and expensive. A typed transcription of stenographic notes is to the knowledge of all "writing" just as much as is that which Mr. SANBORN can produce by a method now as much out of date as is the carving of hieroglyphics on slabs of granite or the impressing of cuneiform characters on cylinders of clay. Both of these, in their day, were excellent methods of putting information in permanent form, but the day is past, and not a bit more, though considerably further, past than is that of writing out testimony in longhand. Also, everybody knows that a man can "take down" through an agent. In making these remarks we do not pretend to be giving a legal decision or to be teaching corporation or other lawyers their business; we are simply indulging in a moan over what seems so far to be a successful effort to prove that "the law is an ass." We have, ourselves, a warm regard for law, and everything that lowers the temperature of our affection gives us pain. Other people, in large numbers, we believe, have the same sensitiveness.

Coming Down Gracefully.

Acting with wisdom of a kind somewhat rare, the members of the National Board of Steam Navigation, which includes the owners and managers of most of the tugs and ferryboats in New York Harbor, have given prompt heed to the protest against unnecessary whistling by these craft, made by all sorts of people, rich and poor, living within earshot of the rivers, and they have ordered their Captains and pilots to indulge in these signals only when the real needs of navigation demand them. As that is all anybody has asked or demanded, obedience to the order will calm the excited protestants and the work of the harbor can go on without interference from any severely or unduly restrictive regulations such as undoubtedly would have been enforced by one authority or another if the steamboat folk had "put up a fight" for an imagined "right" to blow their whistles not only when they had to do it, but whenever they found it convenient or amusing to make loud sounds painful to everybody except themselves. It is admirable to "put up a fight," and a good one, in a good cause, but it is not less admirable to know when to surrender without even a show of opposition.

Why Bailey Would Be a Republican.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—For once in his life Senator Bailey has expressed a wish that he were a Republican. In the discussion that arose the other day over the need of more clerks for Senators he said that things were different from what they used to be and a Senator was now in danger of being overworked.

"A Senator nowadays," said Bailey, "has five times the letters to answer that he had back in the days that Senator Hale refers to when he for fifteen years got along with one clerk. Why, I dread waking up every morning because I must read forty or fifty letters and answer them. I believe that every American citizen has the right to address a letter to his Senator, and when he does he also has the right to get an answer. But that is a very burdensome matter. I sometimes wish that I could find a constituency somewhere where not a single man could read or write. I would resign and try to get elected again by that constituency."

"The Senator," interjected Spooner, "ought to have little difficulty in getting his wish."

"Oh, yes I should," retorted Bailey, "I should have to change my politics and become a Republican to find such a constituency. But nevertheless I would do it."

Devery and Bingham.

From The Boston Transcript.

Devery on Bingham was premature. "Big Bill" invited enlightenment as to what the General knew about "the force," and presently the General arrived in Mulberry Street with expert knowledge of New York policemen sticking out all over him. Somebody had "put him wise"—Dan Slattery, most likely. When he talked to his barons, he said, "Any man of you that sends another man, no matter who he is, or woman, or child, or anything else to me to speak a good word for him is not helping himself; instead of that, he will be 'knocking himself.'"

That reminds me. Some years ago I used to drop in now and then upon a Boston clergyman who was doing a thing or two in the South End. As the thing or two required the collaboration of the police, my clerical friend haunted Pemberton Square so assiduously as to gain a reputation for intimacy and "influence" with the Commissioners. Result? His study became simply infested with policemen, the friends of policemen, the wives of policemen, the children of policemen, and the sisters, cousins, and aunts of policemen, till you could scarce breathe in it. "Mike's a good fellow, and wants to be a Sergeant," "Pat's a good fellow, but he's got into trouble." "Eddie's a good fellow, and —." So the talk ran on. The clergyman protested in vain. It was simply impossible to make those people see that he couldn't shake the plum tree if he wanted to, and that shaking plum trees wasn't in his line anyway.

From this it will appear that Gen. Bingham hit a very vital and sensitive nail on the head when he talked to his barons, and that, they could by no means fail to perceive that he was "on to his job." Big Bill, had he been there, would surely have wilted.

WHERE LONDON IS AHEAD.

In Generous Contributions to the Saturday and Sunday Hospital Fund.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association is now making its annual appeal for contributions to its general fund in behalf of the Associated Hospitals, and as an incentive to making the general collection in New York more nearly what it should be, (in view of the great needs of our institutions at this juncture of the city's extraordinary development,) permit me to give to your readers some figures, just come to hand, relating to "Hospital Sunday" in London.

In the English metropolis "Hospital Saturday and Sunday" are represented by two distinct organizations; in New York by one. The church and synagogue collections in Greater New York will hardly exceed $50,000, (exclusive of trade or general secular collections,) while the London total approximates $250,000. Again, in Greater New York the number of contributing congregations is barely 200, while in London it is over 2,000. In addition, large individual gifts are received in London to supplement the "Hospital Sunday Fund," bringing last year's total up to $400,000. Of these gifts, the most notable was that of Mr. George Herring, a gentleman who for a number of years has obligated himself to give a sum equal to one-fourth of the entire church collection, which in 1905 called for a contribution of £12,400. A further sum of £12,500 was added in the form of a bequest from Francis W. Cook, and a like sum, from the same source, will help to swell the collection of 1906. Who in New York will follow these noteworthy examples?

On the secular side of the annual hospital collection the disparity between the two cities is happily not nearly so great. It still remains true, however, that, taking the two together, where New York contributes dollars London shows pounds.

GEORGE S. BAKER, Corresponding Secretary Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association.

New York, Jan. 4, 1906.

Kansas in the United States Senate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your item in Sunday's issue, "Kansas in the United States Senate," does an injustice to some living, and the memory of the departed. Ross was not dead politically after his vote and that of John M. Harlan, Senator from Iowa, saved the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, but was appointed Governor of New Mexico, and in conformity with the tradition of his Mexican constituents, ever looking to the East for the coming of Montezuma, took the oath of office at sunrise, facing the god of day. The successor of Alexander Caldwell, whose name your correspondent cannot recall, was Judge Robert Crozier, a member of the Supreme Court when appointed, one of the most eminent jurists of his day. His son is Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

The "Lawyer named Perkins," who was appointed to succeed Preston Plumb, was at the time and had been for a number of years, in the House, representing the Third Kansas District, George R. Peek, who was tendered the position, declined on the ground that he would not enter the Senate Chamber on a "coffin lid."

In 1891, John Martin, a Democrat, was elected by virtue of the balance of power consisting of one Senator, Edward O'Bryan, the Andrew Hamilton of the New York Life in the Western State, and two members of the House, who combined with the Populists in defeating Joseph Ady, the United States District Attorney, Republican candidate, by a bare majority. The "inconsistency" of the election of Harris by the Populists to the United States Senate, was trifling in comparison with his election to the House as Congressman at large from Kansas, defeating ex-Gov. George T. Anthony, who held a brilliant record as an officer in the Northern Army, and that defeat was incompassed by the vote of the "Old Soldiers," who, by virtue of the liberal public land laws in their favor, were more numerous in Kansas than in any other State in the Union, the population considered. M. W. LEVY.

New York, Jan. 2, 1906.

Difficulties in a Public Library.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I went into the branch of the New York Public Library situated at 206 West 100th Street this afternoon, received and proceeded to fill out an application slip. Being but slightly acquainted in New York, I placed the name of my brother, a member of a long-established and prominent business firm, in the blank space for "Name of Reference." But upon ascertaining our close relationship the librarian tore up the slip and handed me another, remarking that library rules forbade acceptance of so near a relative as reference.

I then asked whether I might use the name of a more distant relative, a woman, whose name has appeared in the Directory twenty-five years, eighteen years from the same address, and who, as I well know, has often been given and accepted as reference at another library branch. This also was rejected with scorn.

Just then a young woman who seemed well known to the librarian entered and introduced the friend who accompanied her to the same librarian to whom I had been speaking. This friend then started to fill out an application slip, but the librarian remarked: "If Mrs. So and So" (the introducer) "will sign that for you you needn't bother filling it out." This was done, and this woman procured her card immediately, while I was compelled to wait until I could find "some one in business for himself not a relative."

I wish to inquire whether the above is the rule of the New York Public Library, and why the other woman was not compelled to comply with it. S. R.

New York, Jan. 4, 1906.

"The Shadowy Third."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The lines under the title "The Shadowy Third" in your issue of Dec. 30 are beautiful to read, but to the average reader they are a little 'mazy," shadowy," and intricate, leaving much to the imagination. That there are none, or comparatively few, whose lives have not been darkened by a "shadowy third" as indicated in the first of these pretty lines is a false conclusion. There are not only a few, but very many, who have lived always in the pure, bright light of love and peace and happy contentment, where no "shadow" as described is allowed to enter, and these may be designated as the "sunny firsts," (which means two) about whom, by way of contrast and comparison, I would wish the author of "The Shadowy Third" would kindly write. J. M.

New York, Jan. 2, 1906.

That Old French Gallantry.

From the Paris Figaro.

People say that old French gallantry is rapidly becoming a thing of the past. Those who are prone to forget thus our national traditions should take to heart this little lesson from the Hungarian poet, Jokai:

At a banquet given in his honor the poet thanked the ladies present, and ended with the words: "I drink to you, mesdames; may you live until my hair turns gray!"

The ladies were startled, and hardly knew what to make of the strange compliment. Then Jokai, taking from his head a fine wig, revealed a head entirely bald. "My hair, as you see," he continued, "can never turn gray."

What Paris Ate at Christmas.

On the Saturday preceding Christmas 100,000 dozen oysters were bought at Les Halles, the great Parisian market, and by Christmas morning the number had reached nearly 1,900,000 dozen. During the two days preceding Christmas 15,000 turkeys were sold there, 7,000 geese, 116,743 pounds of game, and 1,139,822 pounds of poultry.

THE TAIL AND THE DOG.

Soliloquy of the Unionist, the Great American Working Man.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of the 4th inst. entitled "Disarming the Labor Unions" is timely. One expression contained in it struck me more forcibly than anything I have read on the subject for some time—"It is high time that the tail should cease to wag the dog," following the statement that there are not 3,000,000 trades unionists in the United States in a population of, say, 83,000,000—is forcible and true.

Listen to the voice of the Unionist! I am the Great American Laboring Man, and there is none like unto me. I labor, others may work, but I am the laboring man "par excellence." Other men may work, but not at a trade with which I have anything to do, if I can help it, because I am Organized. I belong to the Amalgamated or Allied or Associated or Federated Union. I am a Union Man! Any other living, crawling thing is a scab, rat, money baron, multimillionaire, or crank. I belong to the only trust which has any right to exist in this free republic. "Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" alone are my portion, when I am working. When I am on strike I am the poor down-trodden man with the hoe, or brickbat, wan and emaciated I cower before the minions of the Law, the tools of the robber barons of plutocracy, inciting the mobs, my friends, to slug any one who believes in law and order.

Though in such state I never accept charity, except from my fellow-workmen who do not happen to be on strike, whose families are perfectly willing to suffer that I may uphold the glorious rights and privileges of unionism. I only get two or three times as much for my labor as I used to in effete Europe or imperial Britain, but it costs me more to live, with theatres, variety shows, dues and assessments, &c., to pay for. I work eight, nine, or ten hours per day, not a second more, wash up in the bosses' time, and if the factory bell rings at the wrong time I know it well, and kick if necessary, or laugh, if it is "on the boss."

I know all about the business of the money kings who make colossal fortunes out of the sweat of my brow I may even, if I happen to be lucky enough to handle the cash of my lodge, chapel, or association, take a dabble in the stock which is suffering from the effects of my strike—marked down price, to rise when I care to return to work. The rest of the people, cranks, like writers, artists, poets, sculptors, students, &c., do not figure in my cosmogony, unless they pander to my vanity, by drawing hairy monstrosities and labeling them trusts or plutocrats, or writing poems about the "Man with the Hoe," (waiting for the dinner horn.) Sometimes one of these plutocrats becomes a philanthropist and makes a great display of his gains by giving. Do I appreciate? Not by a canful! Where did he get all the millions? What right has he to them? God gave him brains! True. Energy, thrift, and perseverance! True. Foresight and several other old-fashioned qualities which I know all about, but do not care to cultivate, for fear of getting ahead of my fellow-craftsmen, which would be contrary to the true spirit of unionism. Such men, flaunting their millions in our faces, are making us, the Great American Working Men, Socialists or Anarchists. This is what the tail—quite a wag—says. The farriers sometimes bite off puppies' tails, or give them a fancy curl by shutting them in the door! Most any dog can wag an abbreviated tail. The open shop is a good farrier.

PRINTER.

New York, Jan. 5, 1906.

Would Divide New York State.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While it is most pleasing to read of the New Year sentiments expressed by the prominent men of the country, how much better it would be if one of these should state an idea and express a fixed determination to use his personal influence and position to bring about an improved condition of affairs!

Where is the man in this city, in prominent life, who will advocate and lead a movement for the division of the State of New York based on the known fact that New York City bears more than its share of the State's taxes? The two bills passed last year, viz., the Mortgage Tax bill and the Stock Transfer Tax bill, should be inducement enough to produce the man worthy to be called "the man of the hour." W. V. S.

New York, Jan. 2, 1906.

An Acrobat at Ninty-nine.

From The London Mail.

Henry Johnson of Grantham, who boasts that he is the oldest acrobat in England, entered on his hundredth year on Dec. 23. In spite of his years he is as lithe and active as many a man sixty years his junior.

Johnson has lived in the reigns of five British sovereigns, and prides himself on the fact that he has performed before three of them—King William IV., Queen Victoria, and King Edward VII., when he was Prince of Wales. He is now quietly enjoying the evening of his life at Grantham, and he hopes to live for many years to come.

Johnson's first experience with royalty was when he and Mullaba performed before King William IV. at Aylesbury, and the King was so pleased with them that he commanded them to appear before him at Buckingham Palace.

They traveled to London by coach, and the King rewarded them with 50 guineas each and gave them a royal license to perform in any town, city, or village in the United Kingdom. Later he performed before Queen Victoria at Windsor, and before King Edward VII. (then Prince of Wales) at Sandringham.

Alfonso XIII. May Go to Rome.

L'Osservatore Romano, the official organ of the Vatican, is responsible for the report that the King of Spain has expressed a desire to visit the Vatican if it can be done without offense to the Court of the Quirinal, or that he may visit both Victor Emmanuel III. and Pius X. without offense to either. It is a well-known fact that after 1870 the Popes forbade all Catholic rulers to be the guests of the Quirinal on pain of excommunication. Both President Loubet and Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria have infringed this prohibition. The King of Spain wishes to avoid all trouble, and it is asserted that three very powerful Spaniards—Cardinal Merry del Val, Papal Secretary of State; Cardinal Vives y Tuto, and Father Martin, General of the Jesuits—are working to satisfy the desire of the King and at the same time safeguard the susceptibilities of the Papacy.

FAME INTERMITTENT.

When I was young, long, long ago,
My father was the famous
Ex-scout and General, you must know,
Joseph Leland Hamus;
And so through all my youthful years
The only fame I won
Was, "Oh! your father's Fighting Joe!
I'm proud to know his son!"

Time passed, and with it came my boy,
Named Joseph, for my father.
A child to cause a parent joy,
Despite the care and bother;
At college he with football gained
Undying fame—and none
I meet but cry, "I'm proud to greet
The father of your son!"

I'm certain that when I shall beg
St. Peter for admission
To haunts on high beyond the sky,
He'll quickly grant permission:
"Come in!" he'll cry, "I'm proud to know
The son of Joseph Hamus!"
Or else, "The dad of Half Back Joe
In heaven itself is famous!"

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

HALE, SENATE LEADER, A WARRIOR FOR PEACE

Maine Statesman Risked Political Career for His Beliefs.

HIS POWER IN PARTY AFFAIRS

Little Committee Room Where the "Oxford Bear" Dominates His Colleagues.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—This session of Congress has produced a realignment of leadership in the Senate. Mr. Gorman's virtual disappearance has left Mr. Bailey the foremost figure on the Democratic side, despite his refusal to take the nominal chieftainship, and, whoever may be elected to that position, Bailey will continue to be the man who really directs Democratic policies.

On the Republican side Mr. Hale has come to the front as the floor leader. This is no sudden revolution. For years Mr. Hale has been forging quietly to the front, and he has now stepped into the position to which great ability entitles him and long experience has been preparing him. He has for years been one of the most potent forces in that little clique generally known as the Senatorial oligarchy. Now he is its foremost figure.

This is not to intimate that Senator Aldrich has been unhorsed or driven from power. He is a great manager, and is not in conflict with Mr. Hale on any important point. Of late years he has manifested less and less disposition to take on himself the responsibilities of active leadership. He is the chess player of the Senate, the wire puller, the manager of votes. But Hale has come to be the great force in arranging party policies.

By Democrats and Republicans alike Mr. Hale is to-day recognized as "the leader of the Senate." The words are put in quotation marks because, question anybody you will, they are the ones in which he is described.

It is a distinct gain for public life that Mr. Hale has come to take that position. There are men of as ripe experience as his, such as Mr. Allison; there are men of as great independence as his; there are men as sagacious and broad of view, and there are men of his iron determination and tremendous force. But the combination is his alone, so far as the Senate is concerned.

He is not a poser. He is not fond of speechmaking. He is simply a great worker, and a man who stands absolutely immovable amid public clamor and private pressure. There is no more erect man in public life.

WHERE THE WORK IS DONE.

Congress is not a debating society. Its work is not done by speeches. It is done in private confabs. These confabs are often participated in by not more than half a dozen men. Of late years they have been held mostly in Hale's little committee room.

It is worth while to know something about Hale, for at the present moment he and Speaker Cannon and President Roosevelt are the men who are making the history of the United States, if any three men can be said to do so.

Hale is a grim-visaged man, red of face, with a sort of war-map all over it, and it terminates in a pugnacious iron-gray beard, with an aggressive point at the end of it. He is square of body, and his head, well shaped as it is, carries out the warlike appearance of the rest of him. He never delivers orations. When he is compelled to drop a few tons of common sense into a debate, he does it in the briefest possible compass of sentences. While he is doing it he holds on to the corners of his desk tightly with both hands. He speaks with an irritating deliberation and without emphasis. A sort of sandy grain runs through his voice, which is extra dry.

He opposed the Spanish war, which was about the most unpopular thing a man could do. Any blatherskite could win the halo of a patriot by whooping it up. Hale doubtless was wrong; but his mind was made up in his usual deliberate, careful fashion, and when once made up it was unchangeable.

In Maine, where they were sending men to the front, Hale's action was resented. But they stick in Maine to a good old principle of giving their representatives free rein in matters of principle. They look on those things as Edmund Burke did, and Hale was re-elected. He knew, however, when he took that unpopular ground that he was in danger of making Maine do an almost unprecedented thing in that State—turn down one of their Senators for re-election.

Then he opposed the Philippine war. He did not get so much fame out of it as Senator Hoar, because he did not deliver orations of that Senator's kind. But he opposed it none the less, though he was one of the Senatorial oligarchy.

HE OPPOSED THE PRESIDENT.

He is as independent of President Roosevelt as of everybody else. He has opposed and thwarted the President on his naval extension programme and other matters. But he is not one of the Senators who secretly oppose Roosevelt while pretending to support him. On the contrary he is about the best friend the President has in the Senate, for his support of Roosevelt, where he can support him, is sincere and his opposition is openly and frankly expressed at the White House. Hale is one of the very few men who tell the truth to Roosevelt when they oppose him. The President trusts the Senator and respects him.

By virtue of his new position as leader he has been more at the front, and has been obliged to deliver more speeches at this session than ever before. But he does not like Senatorial speechmaking and never speaks except when it is absolutely necessary. When he has compressed his thoughts into the fewest possible words, he drops into his seat with a thud and crosses his legs and leans back in his chair as if he never meant to make a speech again.

That does not mean that he is a poor speaker. On the contrary, the words of no Senator are listened to with such keen interest by his colleagues—not even those of Aldrich. That sandy grain in his dry voiceaccentuates the cutting satire which he sometimes uses. He can dismiss a subject with magnificent contempt in a way that few Senators can equal.

He is what in Maine they call an "Oxford bear." That is what they call the men from Oxford County, that fine little breeding ground of strong men to the northeast of Portland, where Lake Pennesseewassee is. There have been many "Oxford bears" who have won high place in the Nation, but none to whom the word seems more thoroughly applicable than to Hale. The square-built man with the angry, square face, looks the part. If you knew that a certain breed of Maine men were called "Oxford bears," and you met Hale and were told that he came from Maine, you would put him down instinctively as one.

Hale disposes of immense quantities of work. They wonder in the Senate how he can do it with so little excitement. Hale tells them that it is because he has learned how to work, and that when a man complains of overwork there must be something the matter with his method. He has been a National figurefor nearly forty years. He has read omnivorously for many years on legislation. Now he seldom reads on that subject; he reads general literature. The reason is that in forty years he has arrived at such a command of National legislation that there is little he can get out of a book. He comes nearer than any other man in public life to knowing it all.

If the real landmark of American history were known as well as those battlefields where nothing was decided, but where guides are hired to tell the story, men would be employed to point out Hale's committee room. That is where the course of history for the United States has come to be determined of late years. It is the committee room on naval affairs, for he is Chairman of that committee. It is a little room, and may have been too small sometimes for the men who came to decide on the Nation's policy; but that cannot often have been the case, for it does not take many men to do that. In it, alongside Hale's table, is a rocking chair of the kind you see in every well-regulated Maine farmhouse. You know the Maine rocking chair; there is a distinctive character about it that you don't find in any other kind of chair.

WORKS AND THEN PLAYS.

Hale comes here a week before Congress convenes and busies himself fixing up Senatorial policies. He plunges into work and never looks up until the middle of February. Then, being a sane man who knows how to protect his health, he takes a week's vacation. In former years he would go to Virginia. Now he knows better. He goes home to Maine and plunges into the depths of a shrieking, windy Maine Winter. There he stays, along the coast, breathing that manmaking air, and comes back refreshed and ready for the rest of the session.

Under his leadership the Senate and the House have grown into better relations. He and Speaker Cannon are very fond of each other. They are chums. Now and then it becomes necessary for the House to hurl a shriek of defiance at the Senate. It does so with Hale's full concurrence, and then things jog along as before.

Hale is fond of sea trips and is a true son of the salt air. He likes to breathe it on trips with congenial Speakers and Secretaries of the Navy. If was on such a trip that he offered the canal Chairmanship to Shonts.

The Senate leader is a pretty big, wise, broad man, and yet he is a thorough partisan. When he has to oppose his party it is not with tears, as was the case with Senator Hoar, but with his usual grimvisaged and emotionless manner, and yet it hurts him, because of his intense partisanship.

His principal differences with his party of late years have been upon war issues. Concerning these differences a friend quotes him as saying in a private conversation, and it is a pretty fair measure of the broad-gauge way Hale looks on the questions that come before him:

"Every generation desires war. Peace is a question of how soon the generation gets its fill. The generation of the civil war got enough to see what it meant. The present generation got only a taste in the Spanish skirmish, and is eager for more."

So he knows that he is against the spirit of the age, and yet has the courage to take that stand. Not everybody in Washington has that particular kind of courage.

SUMMONED TO AMEN CORNER.

Many Prominent Men Will Honor Subpoenas for Feb. 3.

Gov. Higgins, Mayor McClellan, and many others prominent in political life have had small shocks in the last few days, when they were served with oddlooking subpoenas requiring their presence on Saturday night, Feb. 3, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. On close inspection, their fears were quieted, for the demand of their time was for the annual dinner of the Brethren of the Amen Corner, to which politicians of all degrees clamor for admittance.

The invitation this year took the following novel form:

PART SIX.

The Court is held in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Fifth Avenue, from Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth Street.
Corner of the Amenera, State of New York and the Universe.
SUBPOENA.
In the name of the Brethren of the Amen Corner.

To.....

You are commanded to appear before the Brethren of the Amen Corner at a feast to be holden in and for said State of New York and Universe, in the building of the Amen Corner, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on Saturday, the third day of February, proximo, at half-past six in the evening of the same day, as a participant in a festive action prosecuted by the Brethren of the Corner.

Dated at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in the City of New York, the twentieth day of December, 1905.

By order of the Corner.
ARTHUR GREAVES, President.
LUTHER B. LITTLE, Treasurer.
JOHN W. McDONALD, Secretary.

Replies have been piling in so fast on the Dinner Committee that the members are in a quandary as to what they are going to do with all of the guests in the limited space of the Fifth Avenue Hotel dining room, where the seating capacity will not permit squeezing in more than 350 diners. The time for acceptance expires on Jan. 13, at which time the committee strikes off the names of all those from whom replies have not been received, and the members of the committee hope there will be enough people who overloop their responses to leave elbow room for those who remain on the list.

A specially interesting programme has been arranged for the evening, and the guests will include Gov. Higgins, Mayor McClellan, Speaker Cannon of the House of Representatives, and many other men in the public eye.

CALLS CITY PERILOUS PLACE.

Evildoers Have Little Fear of Punishment, Says Dr. Parkhurst.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst preached yesterday morning at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church upon the deterrent and stimulating effects of the doctrine of a future life. He took occasion to intimate the opinion that a great many of the evils in present-day social conditions might be due to laxity in the preaching of this doctrine. He said:

"From the entire tone of Scripture, it is evident that in steadily holding out the hope of reward for righteous behavior, and more particularly the fear of punishment for that which is unrighteous, it only lets the motive of hope and fear operate upon us in the same way that they are made to by the ordinary institutions of human government and society. For instance, prisons and reformatories are not only a punishment to those who are in them, but a menace to many who keep outside merely because of fear.

"Demolish the jails and eradicate the fear of punishment, and New York would be absolutely uninhabitable, and it is because there is so little fear of punishment that our city is the uncomfortable and perilous place that it is. I have no object whatever in making that reference, except to illustrate the degree in which conduct is determined by fear of retribution.

"I believe that more than half of contemporary decency is compulsory decency, enforced by dread of unhappy consequences, whether occasioned by an unpleasant estimate of Sing Sing and the Tombs, or by reluctance to come under the condemnation of the better element of the community."

ELLIOT DANFORTH DEAD; ONCE POWER IN POLITICS

He Had Been State Chairman and State Treasurer.

AN ARDENT BRYAN FOLLOWER

In Recent Years He Had Devoted Himself Almost Entirely to the Practice of Law.

Elliot Danforth former State Treasurer, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee and candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Democratic ticket in 1898, died in his apartments, 51 East 58th Street, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. He was taken ill with typhoid fever last spring on a tour through the South and was laid up for some weeks in Washington. He never fully recovered; though he was able to take a trip through Europe in the Summer, his heart was permanently weakened. Three weeks ago he became seriously ill and, pneumonia setting in, his death had been expected for several days.

He leaves a widow, one son, Dr. Edward Danforth of this city, and one daughter, Mrs. Edward L. Knight. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon from the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church to Woodlawn Cemetery. The pallbearers have not yet been appointed, but it is expected that ex-Gov. D. B. Hill will be one of them.

Elliot Danforth was born at Middleburg, Schoharie County, N. Y., March 6, 1850. His father was Peter S. Danforth, a lawyer, who had been State Senator and a Justice of the Supreme Court. He was educated in the public schools, and traveled in the West, going to the Pacific Coast, when a lad. Settling down to the study of law in the office of his father, he was admitted to the bar in 1871, and in 1874 married Miss Ida Prince, daughter of Dr. Gervis Prince, President of the First National Bank of Bainbridge, N. Y. This town became in time Mr. Danforth's home, as in 1878 he went there and established a law practice with George H. Winsor as his partner.

The firm prospered and Mr. Danforth devoted attention to public matters and politics. He was a member of the Committee on Prizes of the Bar Association, President of the Corporation of Bainbridge, and in request for many social and public gatherings. In 1880 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati when it nominated Gen. Hancock for President, and its youngest member. In fact, his appearance was so youthful that a Sergeant at Arms considered him an intruder and notified him that boys were not admitted. Mr. Danforth was a delegate to the Chicago Convention in 1884, and cast his vote for the nomination of Grover Cleveland, whose candidacy he had supported.

On his return from Cincinnati, Mr. Danforth refused a nomination to Congress. His name was presented for the State Treasurership, and the support of his friends for this office was pleasing and encouraging. Lawrence J. Fitzgerald was elected State Treasurer in 1884, and he appointed Mr. Danforth Deputy State Treasurer, and it was while holding this office that he was "discovered" by David B. Hill, whose political fortunes he was to follow.

He was elected State Treasurer by 13,995 plurality in 1889, and re-elected two years later by 43,281 plurality, the Republican candidate in each case being Ivor M. Hedges.

In his second term Mr. Danforth chose the Madison Square Bank as one of the depositaries of the State money. The bank was on Aug. 8, 1893, embarrassed by the refusal of the St. Nicholas Bank to act as its clearing agent, and next day its doors were closed. It quickly became known that before banking hours on Aug. 9 Mr. Danforth, who had received a hint from Director R. T. McDonald that there was something wrong, had hurried to Albany by express train, prepared an official State check, and drawn out the State deposit of $250,000 through another bank.

It also transpired that an examination of the securities of the Madison Square Bank revealed an unsecured note of Mr. Danforth for $50,000, and it was charged at the time that he had been able to get this loan on account of the large balance of the State's funds he kept with that institution.

Mr. Danforth also played a leading part in the Dutchess County election-fraud case, through which David B. Hill, his political sponsor, gained the control of the State Senate in 1891. Gilbert A. Deane had been elected Nov. 3, 1891, in the Dutchess County Senate district by a plurality of 78 votes over Edward B. Osborne, the Democratic nominee; but the State Board of Canvassers, of which Mr. Danforth was a member, declared that Osborne had 14 plurality by changing over 92 votes. The Supreme Court issued a writ to Mr. Danforth, ordering him to certify to an election certificate seating Deane, but he refused to obey. For this he and his colleagues were fined $500 by Justice D Cady Herrick, the sentence being affirmed on appeal to the Court of Appeals.

On retiring from office in 1894 Mr. Danforth opened offices for the practice of law in the Home Life Building in this city, and in 1896 he was again a delegate to the Democratic National Convention. He was selected as the New York member of the Notification Committee, and he was Chairman of the meeting in Madison Square Garden which announced his nomination to Mr. Bryan. A firm supporter of Bryan's views, he was elected at the Buffalo Convention of that year as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and he led the fight in this State for the nominee of the Chicago Convention.

He used his office the following year to good purpose to secure the election of Alton B. Parker as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and so harmonized the conflicting interests of the Democratic Party as to secure for him a plurality of 60,000.

In 1898 he was nominated for Lieutenant Governor on the Van Wyck ticket, but, though he ran 10,000 ahead of his ticket, he failed of election. In 1899 he was selected as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee, and attended in the following year the National Convention in Kansas City. At St. Louis, too, in 1900 he was present, this being the sixth National Convention in succession in which he had represented the State of New York, and he remained in the State Committee till the day of his death, although since 1900 he had been practically out of politics, devoting all his energies to the practice of his profession.

He was President of the First National Bank of Bainbridge, N. Y., a member of the Society of American Authors and prominent in the Free Masons, Odd Fellows, Elks, and Ancient Order of United Workmen.

SAYS CONRIED GAVE IN.

Opera Chorus Representative Declares That He Recognized Union.

The delegates of the Actors' Protective Union and the Chorus Singers' Union were so pleased yesterday that the chorus singers at the Metropolitan Opera House had obtained an advance in wages that they did not ask that the Theatrical Protective Union and the Musical Mutual Protective Union be disciplined for refusing to strike in sympathy. President De Veaux of the Actors' Protective Union said that the Chorus Singers' Union had won a victory, inasmuch as the settlement was brought about by the efforts of the unions.

"We do not say that we made demands on Mr. Conried," he said. "We simply made recommendations, all of which were accepted. Mr. Conried recognized the union. It is not true that President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor said that the strike was not authorized."

President Salzburg of the Chorus Singers' Union said that the American Federation of Labor was the principal factor in settling the strike.

N. Y. SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Charles Martin Loeffler's "Death of Tintagiles" Given.

Interest in the concert of the New York Symphony Orchestra given yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall centred in Charles Martin Loeffler's "dramatic poem," as he calls it, "La Mort de Tintagiles." It is for orchestra, with obbligato for viola d'amore, and the composer came to play the viola d'amore part as only he can play it, of anybody in this country. Mr. Damrosch, in the few words with which he prefaced the orchestral performance, spoke true when he called it the most distinguished orchestral composition that has been produced in this country. And it is agreeable to note that no society or organization of any sort is needed to insure its production. It is not at all a novelty in New York, for it has already been played here two or three times; it has been several times played in Boston, and it has been played in Chicago.

Full as it is of suggestion, of haunting imaginative power of the shuddering mood of Maeterlinck's drama, it is pre-eminently beautiful, profoundly expressive as music, and freighted with musical ideas expressed with the skill and unerring precision of touch of a great artist. The ultimate refinements of method and of technique that Mr. Loeffler has bestowed upon his score are fully to be perceived only through a close study of it. But the subtle elaboration of the themes, the wonderfully expressive harmonic treatment, and the richness and poignant beauty of the orchestration continually delight the hearer, and they grow upon him at repeated hearings. And most of all grows upon him the impression that this music is not only the outcome of a singularly fastidious skill, but that it is also the utterance of an eloquent personality, one that has much to give, not merely in the forms, but of the realities of music.

Mr. Loeffler was time and again recalled to acknowledge the plaudits given him as composer and as player of the difficult and delicate instrument that has so important a part in the score.

A new piece was heard with Mr. Bispham's participation, a "melodrama" or recitation with musical accompaniment. The poem is by Ernst von Wildenbruch, the music by Max Schillings, both men in the artistic world of Germany to-day. It is entitled "Das Hexenlied," ("The Witch's Song,") and gives the story of a monk's temptation in his youth by a beautiful young witch, of his leaving her to her fate, and the return to him upon his deathbed of the song by which she tempted him. The combination of the spoken words and descriptive music does not fit the ear, at least the unaccustomed ear. But added to this estranging element in the work is the fact that Schillings's music has not much potency of suggestion nor variety of descriptive power. He sets forth the gloom of the dying monk's death-bed, but he has little to embody the sensuous charm and seductiveness of the witch or her song, "so weird, so sad and sweet," that the text tells us of. Mr. Bispham read with his strong elocutionary tendencies that sometimes lead him into exaggeration, of tone as well as of gesture.

The concert began with an excellent performance of Mendelssohn's Scotch symphony that it is agreeable to hear at certain not too frequent intervals. It was played with finish and animation—perhaps with more modification of tempo than its composer would have allowed.

FELIX WEINGARTNER COMING

German Composer and Conductor Expected on Carmania To-day.

Felix Weingartner, the German composer and orchestra conductor, is expected to arrive to-day on the steamship Carmania. Mr. Weingartner returns to this country at the invitation of Walter Damrosch, who discovered him as a young chorusmaster nineteen years ago in Berlin.

After an apprenticeship at the Leipsic Conservatory, the young musician began his career as a conductor at Königsberg, afterward directing in Dantsic, Hamburg, and Frankfort. In 1891 he was made conductor of the Royal Opera in Berlin. Since 1897 he has given up operatic work and devoted himself wholly to composition and concert conducting. He was heard here last Spring, when his conducting of the Beethoven Ninth Symphony won him special attention.

Mr. Weingartner will conduct sixteen concerts with the New York Symphony Orchestra in this city and elsewhere, remaining in this country only about a month.

CROWD HEARS MARIE HALL.

Violinist and Opera Stars Please at Metropolitan Sunday Concert.

An interesting programme was offered to music lovers, who at the seventh popular price Sunday night concert last night crowded the Metropolitan Opera House. The soloists included Mme. Marie Rappold, Miss Florence Mulford, Otto Goritz, and Marcel Journet. Miss Marie Hall was the instrumental soloist, the violiniste, playing several selections. The Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra, under the direction of Nahan Franko, assisted.

Miss Mulford pleased with the gavotte from "Mignon," Mr. Goritz sang the aria from "Ballo in Maschera," Miss Hall played two movements from Wieniawski's D minor concerto, and Mme. Rappold sang the aria, "Dich theure Halle" from "Tannhäuser" in the first part. After the intermission Mr. Journet sang the aria La Calumnia from "Il Barbiere di Seviglia," Mme. Rappold sang "Agnus Dei," and Miss Hall rendered the Schubert-Wilhelmy "Ave Maria" and Paganini's "Hexentanz."

AT THE OPERA.

This evening Puccinni's "Tosca" will be sung with a cast including Mme. Eames as Tosca, Mr. Caruso as Mario, Mr. Scotti as Scarpia, Mr. Rossi as The Sagrestano, and Mr. Dufriche as Angelotti; Mr. Arturo Vigna will conduct.

"La Bohème" will follow on Wednesday evening, when Mme. Sembrich will again be heard in the part of Mimi. Campanari will make his re-entry into grand opera, after a two years' absence, as Marcello.

The first of the four promised performances of "Parsifal" will be given, at regular prices, on Thursday. The curtain will rise at 5 o'clock P. M., and the performance should end at about 11:20 P. M. There will be the customary intermission between the first and second acts. Miss Olive Fremstad will be the Kundry. Mr. Burgstaller will return to the part of Parsifal.

For Friday evening there will be another performance of "Faust" with Mme. Eames as Marguerite, Mr. Caruso as Faust, Mr. Plancon as Mephistopheles, and this time Mr. Campanari as Valentin.

"Tristan und Isolde" is announced for Saturday afternoon. Mme. Nordica will be Isolde, Miss Edyth Walker will sing the part of Brangaene, and Mr. Knote will be heard as Tristan.

Saturday evening, at the popular performance, Humperinck's "Haensel und Gretel" will be repeated.

Dutchess County Society Banquet.

The Dutchess County Society will hold its tenth annual banquet at Delmonico's Friday night. Ossian H. Long, editor of The Forum, will be the principal speaker. Others down for toasts are the Rev. Dr. James E. Freeman, James H. Kennedy, James M. De Garmo, Major Frederick H. E. Ebstein, and Creswell McLaughlin. The invited guests include Elihu Root, Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, Sir Percy Sanderson, William B. Willcox, Lewis F. Morris, and Mayor McClellan.

CHARLES HENRY RICHTER, YOUR MOTHER WANTS YOU

He Is Twelve Years Old and Has Been Missing Since July.

IF SEEN, SEND HIM HOME

For He's the Only Child and It Was Lonely There Christmas, and Is Lonely Still.

If any reader of THE TIMES comes across Charles Henry Richter, please send word to his mother, at 311 East Twenty-ninth Street. Charles Henry has been missing since July, and she is heartsick to see him. Daily she has walked about seeking him, in the parks, along the river front, about the playgrounds—everywhere.

She wrote to THE TIMES yesterday to ask that a piece be printed in the paper about Charles Henry, in the hope that she might thus hear from somebody who had seen her boy, and last night she told a reporter all about it—his running away from home and her own long, vain search. She had just returned then from a tramp through the streets, and she stood there, her hands nervously opening and shutting as she talked, in grief that was very real. He is her only child.

"Yes," she said, "I wrote that letter. I want help to find my boy. Tell you how he went away? Willingly. I've told it a thousand times—to everybody. The neighbors know it here in every house, for blocks.

"You know, he's really fine and smart, though he's only twelve years old. There's his picture there. He is our only one. We're not rich, but comfortable. We gave him the best of everything, but he didn't like it here in the city. That was why he went away. He wasn't bad.

"He was born in this country, and when he was two years old I took him to Germany. My people there are well-to-do. They have a country house and a large garden, horses, and the like. We were living here in—well, in a tenement, so both my husband and I thought it would be better for the boy over there. Only we wanted him so. About three years ago we brought him back again. I couldn't stand it any longer.

"But the boy had learned to love the country. He didn't like the city. We took him to Belmar, N. J., last Summer, and he was very happy there. My husband bought him a bicycle and he enjoyed that.

"Then we brought him back to the city again. He tried to ride his bicycle and got on the sidewalk now and then, and the policeman on the beat here found fault with him—told my husband he was reckless and would get hurt. So my husband hid the bicycle away from him, down in the cellar.

"He ran away after that, but we got him back again, and to teach him a lesson we sent him to the Juvenile Asylum for a day or two."

Mrs. Richter hesitated here a minute, and her chin quivered.

"We didn't mean it," she said. "Oh, we didn't mean it. My husband says that if he ever gets him again he will never punish him again for any cause.

"But, as I was telling you, on July 20 he got his bicycle—stole it out of the cellar. He had been pining, I could see, for the country, for freedom to ride his bicycle and be about the horses. We haven't laid eyes on him since then.

"We did hear from him once." She went to a little desk, trembling a little as she opened it. "It's his," she said. "We haven't touched it. Here he sat for hours writing. He is very smart, as I told you; writes German as well as English."

She took out a letter written by Chief C. E. Brooks of the Waverly (N. J.) police. It said that one day in September a man working on the Lehigh Valley Railroad had been approached by a blueeyed, light-haired boy, who was wet and hungry, and that the workman had shared his luncheon with the boy.

"You see," said the mother, "he was wet and hungry. You notice that? I can't forget it. Here we have the best of everything. My husband is a cashier in a restaurant, and we are comfortably well off. There is nothing the boy wanted that he couldn't have.

"That letter is all we have heard. It's hard. I try to keep up before my husband, but it's awful hard. Christmas—".

Mrs. Richter paused again.

"We saw Christmas trees in the windows," she said after a while. "We're Germans, you know—kind of queer about Christmas, I guess; but I tell you it was hard to know we had a boy somewhere in the world, maybe cold, wet, and hungry, and couldn't give him anything. Won't you try to find him for us?"

Charles Henry Richter is 12 years old. He is not very tall for his age, is blueeyed and light-haired, and his face is round and full. When he left home with his bidycle he wore a gray cap, a brownchecked blouse, dark knickerbockers, black stockings, black gymnasium shoes, and a white linen undershirt with the initials C. R. on the collar band.

If you see him tell him that his mother is very hungry for him.

UNDERSTUDY SAVED PLAY.

Bertha Galland Ill, Violet Cruger Takes Her Place Creditably.

Bertha Galland, who has been playing "Sweet Kitty Bellairs" at the Academy of Music, was stricken ill suddenly just before the matinée Saturday and was unable to appear at the afternoon or evening performances. Had it not been for the courage and endurance of Violet Cruger, Miss Galland's understudy, who usually plays Lady Bab, two audiences would have been disappointed.

Just before it was time for the curtain to rise on the matinée performance Manager Donnelly stepped to the footlights and announced that Miss Galland was too ill to play, and that although the piece would go on with her understudy, any one who wished it might have his money back. No one, however, took advantage of the offer.

In the meantime Miss Cruger, with only seven minutes' notice, was hastily changing her Lady Bab costume for that of Kitty. She had studied the lines of Miss Galland's part, but had never played or even rehearsed them. When the time came for her to go on she was trembling with real stage fright and almost collapsed when her cue came.

She got through this performance successfully, however, and with no little applause. But the strain had been great, and as she left the stage after the last curtain call she fainted.

It was out of the question for Miss Galland to appear in the evening, so Miss Cruger went bravely through the part again. And again, after the tension was over, she collapsed and became positively ill.

As it is by no means certain that Miss Galland will be well enough to play tonight, and as Miss Cruger was still suffering from the effects of nervous exhaustion last night, to-night's performance may be given under difficulties.

Stage Musicale at Sherry's.

Ruth Vincent of the "Veronique" company and Frank Haskoll, an English concert artist, are to give a musicale at Sherry's on the afternoon of Jan. 12. They will be assisted by Dorothy Grimston, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, who came to this country with Olga Nethersole's company; Aubrey Fitzgerald of the "Veronique" company, and Leo Mark of Fritzi Scheff's company.

MONEY IS NOT SUCCESS.

The Rev. M. C. Peters Draws Lessons from Some Rich Men's Lives.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters, in his sermon in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church of the Epiphany last night on the text, "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches," said:

"I am a huge admirer of success itself. At a recent funeral in this city of a multimillionaire the body was followed to the grave by only six carriages, including the detectives and all the mourners, beneficiaries of the will, with hardly a tear of genuine sorrow shed—not even by the family.

"Who would call such a life a success? Who would quote that career as an example to young men? A long life with no generosity while living, a life of no love of God, no love to man while living, a life with no goodness—twenty millions for heirs to fight about; twenty millions rich, yet not one moment after the man has gone, how poor inwardly.

"The man who has nothing but money, or, rather, the man whom money has, is the poorest thing in all the world.

"Who would stand for all their money in the shoes of the insurance men who have robbed widows and orphans? These men have gathered together that which makes fools envy them, but who does them honor? Would they not gladly begin life over again and live for a good name rather than great riches? Money-making is not success. Character is success, and there is no other."

NORTH AND SOUTH JOIN.

Notable Meeting at Carnegie Hall Jan. 22 in Aid of Negro Education.

Booker T. Washington, Joseph H. Choate, Mark Twain, and Robert C. Ogden are to speak from the same platform at what promises to be a notable meeting for the discussion of Southern problems at Carnegie Hall on Jan. 22.

This is an unusual year for Mr. Washington. In April he will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of Tuskegee Institute, at which time Secretary Taft, President Eliot, Mr. Carnegie, and many other Northern men of note will join with representative Southern educators in a demonstration at the Alabama school.

In New York at present Mr. Washington confronts an attempt to set in motion reactionary theories as to the place of the negro in the South. It is considered that there is a peculiar timeliness, therefore, in the Carnegie Hall meeting which the Armstrong Association is arranging, and which will have the backing of a committee numbering many of the most influential people of the city.

Mr. Choate will preside at the meeting. Mr. Clemens, whose early life was spent on the lower Mississippi, will speak as a Southerner, and Mr. Ogden, who is Chairman of the General Board, through which Mr. Rockefeller has just established a fund of $10,000,000 for education, will tell of the particular needs of Tuskegee as an educational factor. The Hampton Institute of Virginia will send a chorus of students who will sing negro folk songs.

Tickets for the meeting may be obtained by application to the Secretary of the Armstrong Association, 39 East Forty-second Street.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Christen Nielson.

Christen Nielson died late Saturday night at his home, 211 Twenty-second Street, Brooklyn. He was a member of the firm of Donigan & Nielson, carriage manufacturers, at 745-749 Third Avenue. He was also President of the American Fifth Wheel Company, with offices in the same building. He was sixty-two years old and was born in Jyiland, Denmark, coming to this country forty years ago. He was married in 1870 to Barbara Keiser. He was a member of the various carriage manufacturers' associations and of the I. O. O. F. He is survived by a widow and two daughters, Miss E. C. Nielson and Mrs. Henry Frank.

Joseph J. Doyle.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Joseph J. Doyle died at the Elberon Hotel here to-day of pneumonia. He was born in New York City in 1838. Fifty years of his life were spent in New York City. He conducted the first walking match ever held in Madison Square Garden, and for a number of years was President of the Brooklyn League Baseball Club, which he organized and controlled. Mr. Doyle was one of the oldest members of the Tammany Society and a close friend of the late John Kelly.

Solomon Lesser.

Solomon Lesser, a retired merchant tailor, died at his residence, 313 East Seventy-seventh Street, yesterday. He was a member of the Brothers of Charity and the Maccabee lodge. He leaves a widow and several children. The funeral will be held this morning.

Joseph Huber.

Joseph Huber, who died Saturday at his home, 209 East Seventeenth Street, was one of the charter members of the New York Turn Verein. He was 86 years old, and a retired bookbinder. The funeral service will take place at 1 o'clock to-day at the New York Turn Verein.

Obituary Notes.

EDWARD Y. MOREHOUSE died at the County Hospital in Winsted, Conn., yesterday of tuberculosis. He kept hotels in Winsted, New Hartford, Norfolk, and New Milford, beginning in stage coach days. In the civil war he was with Harris's Second Light Cavalry of New York. He was 68 years old. He leaves a widow and four children in Springfield, Mass.

Mrs. MARGARET E. FIELDS, wife of John F. Fields of the vaudeville team of Fields and Hanson, died of stomach trouble on Friday night in the Fields home at Belleville, N. J. She was born in Brooklyn and was fifty-two years old. Her husband and five children survive her. He is now in the West.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—A decided change from the prevailing mild weather in the Northwest has occurred in the last twenty-four hours. High barometric pressure and zero weather has overspread the Dakotas and Northern Minnesota, with indications of still lower temperatures. In South Dakota and the Middle Rocky Mountain region the fall in temperature has been attended by snow, but high north winds were absent. Snow has also begun in the Upper Ohio Valley, and rain in South Missouri and South Illinois. Elsewhere fair weather continues. For Monday snow is indicated in the Ohio Valley and rain or snow in the Middle Atlantic States. Rain is also probable in Tennessee and the Lower Mississippi Valley; for Tuesday rain is probable in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States.

Decidedly colder weather is indicated for the Ohio, the middle and lower portions of the Mississippi Valley, and the Southwest Monday, and it will be colder Tuesday in Atlantic Coast districts.

The winds along the New England coast will be fresh northwest to north; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh and variable, becoming north; on the South Atlantic Coast, light south; on the Gulf Coast, light south; on the West Gulf Coast, light south, shifting to brisk north; on Lake Michigan, fresh north.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

New England—Fair Monday, except snow in south portion; Tuesday fair and colder, fresh west winds, becoming variable.

Eastern New York—Fair in north, snow and colder in south portion Monday; Tuesday fair and colder, variable winds, becoming north and fresh.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey—Snow and colder Monday; Tuesday fair, colder in southeast portion, fresh north winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair in north, snow in south portion, colder with cold wave Monday; Tuesday fair, fresh north winds.

Western New York—Fair and colder Monday; Tuesday fair, fresh north winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	49	28	4 P. M.	39	38
6 A. M.	48	29	6 P. M.	38	37
9 A. M.	48	30	9 P. M.	38	35
12 M.	44	34	12 P. M.	31	34

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 35; for the corresponding date last year it was 42; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 32.

The temperature at 3 A. M. yesterday was 29; at 3 P. M. it was 36; maximum temperature, 38 degrees at 3:15 P. M.; minimum, 28 degrees at 3 A. M.; humidity, 68 per cent at 3 A. M., and 57 per cent at 3 P. M.

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SAVING EUGENE IS A HABIT.

Harlem Youngster Rescued from Drowning Three Times Since June.

Members of the Police Harbor Squad are getting tired of rescuing eleven-year-old Eugene McGrath of 449 East 123d Street. Since last June he has been yanked from the Harlem River three times, yesterday being the third, when he tumbled in at the foot of 123d Street.

Eugene's overcoat had been dropped overboard from a sand scow by one of his companions and he was trying to fish it out with a stick when in he went.

"There goes Eugene again," called Harbor Policeman Lewis to two of his comrades on duty. Lewis is used to reaching for the youngster. This time he grabbed him just in time, for Eugene had gone down twice and was starting the third descent when rescue came. He seemed none the worse for his adventure.

Waitress Saves Her $600 at Fire.

ELYRIA, Ohio, Jan. 7.—The Hotel Andwur was destroyed by fire this morning. Twelve guests got out in safety. The loss is estimated at $120,000. The Bell Telephone Exchange and the Lorain County Bank were burned out. Help was sent from Cleveland and Lorain. A waitress, in whose room on the fourth floor the fire caught from a gas jet, was seriously burned on the face and hands while trying to rescue $600 savings.

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THE SPECULATIVE SITUATION.

There has been no extensive distribution of stocks. To be sure of this one has only to consider under what conditions stocks are always distributed—or, rather, under what conditions a distribution of stocks does not occur. To begin with, a tight money market is not favorable to a distribution of securities to the public.

"A market that stands up under the strain of 100 per cent. money," said a very shrewd broker in the last week of December, "is being bought by the wisest and strongest people in Wall Street. You may make up your mind to that. There can be no two opinions about it. When they get ready to sell these stocks back to you and me at higher prices money will be easy enough."

The logic of this reflection seems sound. Such rates as obtained for call money in the last week of 1905 would have been calamitous if the public had been under the market. It was not public buying that sustained the market in that week. On the contrary, the few stocks that had to be thrown over by commission houses were bought in many instances by the same interests who were more or less responsible, it is believed, for the usurious rates for money.

Such tactics are precisely the reverse of those that are employed when stocks are being distributed. It is pertinent also to ask who bought stocks last Thursday afternoon, when the market looked as if it would fall all apart under the influence of a speech made by Jacob H. Schiff before the Chamber of Commerce. The answer again is that it was not public buying. Union Pacific declined on Thursday afternon to 148⅛, and before the closing of the market on Saturday it sold at the new high record price of 155⅞. This is an extreme instance. Buying of the same general description as that in Union Pacific was seen in many other stocks on Thursday's decline.

It can be inferred only that the big financial interests of Wall Street are confident of getting a market this year on which they shall be able to distribute stocks at a much higher range of prices. One of the strongest points in the situation is that the supply of stocks, instead of increasing, is steadily decreasing. Since this bull market started nearly two years ago there have been no large stock flotations. Before the culmination of this rise there doubtless will be such flotations, and doubtless the creation of new securities will be overdone, as it was in the last bull market, but that danger lies beyond.

The strength of the bull speculation has fooled men of long experience in Wall Street. Some of the most trusted market leaders quit on the bull side at the beginning of Autumn, foreseeing that if the speculation continued there would be an embarrassment in the money market. They were right about money, and wrong on the market. No one who is at all in touch with the affairs of the Street needs to be told that affairs of the Street needs to be told that some of the shrewdest bankers found themselves in that awkward predicament. The stock market fought the money market, and those who left off bulling stocks in September because they feared complications in the money market began a few weeks ago to take hold again. They now admit freely that they overestimated the effect of high money upon stock market prices and are greater bulls than before.

Something may happen to upset the bull plans that are so well laid. A bull market is always subject to accidents. The unforeseen is part of the general risk. So far, however, as the clearest seeing bankers are able to forecast the future it looks very bright—almost too bright. There is nothing in view that is likely to prevent a big general speculation.

A year and a half ago the strongest bull argument on stocks was the disparity between the value of money and the yield of dividend-paying securities. Now all that is changed. Most of the dividend-paying stocks to-day are selling at prices on which they yield to the investor less than his money is worth in the open market. Money for twelve months loaned last week at 4¾ and 5 per cent. There are very few dividend-paying railroad stocks that yield as much as 5 per cent. on their present market valuation. But speculation never becomes really enthusiastic until prices have passed the lines of intrinsic value.

The market has already reached a point where experienced operators consider only its speculative possibilities. These they conceive to be almost unlimited. "As for values," said an operator last week who is strongly committed to the bull side of the market, drawing out several yards of tape as he spoke, "you may take an arm's length of tape and say that every stock there quoted will be selling lower two years hence. That is not what we want to know. It is the immediate future that concerns us. It is of no use to put any limit to the prices at which stocks may sell in the year 1906 under the impulse of a tremendous general speculation. That is what I see just ahead of us."

It is true that the people now active in the market are more interested in fluctuations than in values. The investor is not buying stocks that yield him 3½ to 4½ per cent. when he can lend his money out at, say, 5 per cent. for 12 months and 6 per cent. and higher for shorter periods. The speculative follower of the market cares very little about values, &c. He wants to know what the "big people" are doing, what this crowd and that one is doing, what stocks are going to be taken hold of next, and all that. There will be dividend increases, of course, but in most instances they have been discounted to a point that leaves very little to value. Who, for example, hopes for more than 10 per cent. on Amalgamated Copper? A mining stock to sell at par ought to pay dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. Amalgamated Copper now pays 5 per cent., and the rate will doubtless be increased shortly to 6 per cent. and perhaps to 7 or 8 before the end of the year, but the stock is selling at 110, and is popularly supposed to be on its way to 125 or higher. There is a big and enthusiastic bull speculation in United States Steel common, and there is every reason to suppose that it will carry a good deal further, and yet if Steel common were now paying 8 per cent., instead of nothing, it would yield a little less than 7 per cent. on its current market price. The preferred stock yields almost as much, but the speculation is in the common stock.

But none of this matters at all in the face of the bullish speculative enthusiasm now spreading. In the next few weeks there will be much to promote its development. The Union Pacific and Amalgamated Copper dividends will both be increased, no doubt, this month. The phenomenal earnings of the last three months of 1905 will soon begin to appear in corporation reports. The bull party has an embarrassment of ammunition.

There was greater activity last week in stocks that as yet have been bulled very conservatively, notably Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, Atchison, and several of the low-priced railroad issues, most prominently Southern Railway common. A broader and more responsible leadership has thus been indicated on the bull side of the market. Each of the movements referred to is of a nature to attract public interest. The speculation in Steel common is assuming large proportions. There is no indication of a culmination of the bull campaign in "coppers." The public has taken hold there in earnest.

BUSINESS IN ENGLAND.

Manufacturers Count on More Profitable Returns Than Recently.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Times in its financial supplement to-morrow will say:

"The immediate future, both of the home and the export trade, is regarded with confidence, manufacturers in most divisions counting upon more profitable returns than during the past few months.

"The produce markets have ruled generally firm, but quiet. The grain markets have shown more strength, but only a moderate increase in business. Seeds and seed oils have been higher.

"The cotton trade has begun the year with good business in cloth for the Indian markets. Other countries have also bought fairly. The home trade is active. Yarns continue to leave but a poor profit margin, and supplies are increasing. The raw material is cheaper.

"Wool is quiet but firm, pending the approaching colonial wool sales. The year opens with a generally good demand for woolens and improved prospects for worsteds.

"Pig iron and hematite have been in good demand, with higher prices. Good reports come from all the manufacturing centres. The prices of many finished products show a pronounced upward tendency."

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Associated Merchants' first and second preferred.
Southern New England Telephone Co.
Tamarack Mining Co.
United Copper Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

A. J. Crawford Co.
Auto Lighter Co.
Charles Craske Co.
El Paso Electric Co.
Gotham Rubber Co.
Hamilton Bank Note Co.
Le Hess & Co.
New York Tunnel Co.
Pneumatic Gas Light Co.
Solay Pyrographic Manufacturing Co.
Sperry & Alexander Co.
United States Muff Bed.
Velutina Brass Co.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were Saturday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	240	250
Albany & Susquehanna	240	..
Allegheny & West	145	..
Allis-Chalmers	23¼	23⅝
Allis-Chalmers pf	62¼	63½
Amalgamated Copper	109¼	109⅝
American Agricultural Chemical	25⅞	26¼
American Ag. Chemical pf	90	94¼
Am. Beet Sugar	34	34¼
Am. Beet Sugar pf	85	88
Am. Car & Foundry	40⅝	40¾
Am. Car & Foundry pf	99	100
American Coal	190	200
Am. Cotton Oil	38½	38⅝
Am. Cotton Oil pf	92	93½
Am. District Telegraph	37	43
Am. Express	222	226
Am. Grass Twine	10¼	10⅝
Am. Hide & Leather	8⅞	9⅛
Am. Hide & Leather pf	40⅝	40½
Am. Ice Securities	40⅜	40½
Am. Linseed Co	20¼	21⅜
Am. Linseed Co. pf	41	42
Am. Locomotive	77⅜	77½
Am. Locomotive pf	117	118
Am. Malting	4½	5
Am. Malting ctfs	4½	5
Am. Malting pf	25	25½
Am. Malting pf. ctfs	25	28
Am. Smelt. & Ref	164½	165
Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	127	127⅛
Am. Smelters pf. B	100⅝	101
Am. Snuff	220	250
Am. Snuff pf	104	110
Am. Steel Foundries	14	14⅛
Am. Steel Foundries pf	50	50½
Am. Sugar Ref	155	155⅛
Am. Sugar Ref. pf	139½	140
Am. T. & Cable	90	93
Am. Teleg. & Telep	137	139
Am. Tobacco pf	105¾	105⅞
Am. Woolen Co	46¾	46⅝
Am. Woolen Co. pf	104	104⅝
Anaconda Copper Mining	263½	264
Ann Arbor	32	37
Ann Arbor pf	75	80
Asso. Merchants' 1st pf	107	110
A., T. & S. F	94¼	94⅜
A., T. & S. F. pf	103	103½
Atlantic Coast Line	159	159⅝
Balt. & Ohio	114⅝	114⅞
Balt. & Ohio pf	98	99½
Boston A. L. pf	106	..
Brooklyn R. T	88½	88⅝
Brooklyn Union Gas	170	180
Brunswick City	18½	18¾
Buff., R. & P	150	158
Buff., R. & P. pf	155	175
Buffalo & Susq. pf	83	85
Butterick Co	53	90
Canada Southern	70	70½
Canadian Pacific	174⅝	174½
Central Leather	45½	45¾
Central Leather pf	103⅝	104
Central Coal & Coke	..	80
Central R. R. of N. J	223	229
Cen. & S. A. Tel	130	137
Ches. & Ohio	55⅞	56
Chi. & Alton	29½	31
Chi. & Alton pf	69	74½
Chi., Bur. & Q	200	..
Chi. & E. Illinois pf	130	138
Chicago Great Western	21⅛	21¼
Chicago Great Western pf. A	75½	76
Chicago Great Western pf. B	34⅜	35
Chicago Great Western deb	84½	85
Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	70	90
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	183⅜	183⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	190	191
Chi. & Northwestern	221	223
Chi. & Northwestern pf	246	250
Chi., St. Paul, M. & Om	185	190
Chi., St. Paul, M. & Om. pf	185	195
Chi. Term. & Transfer	12¾	13
Chi. Term. & Trans. pf	31	36
Chi. Union Traction	11½	12
Chi. Union Traction pf	39	41
C., C., C. & St Louis	106	107
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	117	120
Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling	75	85
Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling pf	105	110½
Cleve. & Pitts	182	..
Cleve. & Pitts. Special	105	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron	57⅜	57½
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	92	95
Colorado Southern	31	31¼
Colorado Southern 1st pf	70¼	70½
Colorado Southern 2d pf	54⅝	55
Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron	17⅜	18
Consol. Coal	90	..
Consol. Gas	176½	179
Corn Products Co	19⅝	19½
Corn Products Co. pf	57	61
Del. & Hudson	223¼	225
Del., Lack. & Western	450	465
Denver & Rio Grande	38⅝	39
Denver & Rio Grande pf	87	88
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	22	27
Detroit Southern ctfs	9½	11
Detroit Southern pf. ctfs	35	39
Detroit United Ry	94½	95
Distillers Securities	52⅝	52⅝
Dul., S. S. & Atlantic	19½	19⅝
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	39½	40
Eastman Kodak	160	..
Electric Storage Battery	50	54½
Erie	39	40⅛
Erie 1st pf	81⅝	81½
Erie 2d pf	73¾	74
Ev. & T. H	74	76
Ev. & T. H. pf	85	95
Federal Mining & Smelting	140⅛	141½
Federal Mining & Smelting pf	103¾	106⅜
Ft. W. & Den. City	73½	76
General Chemical Co	76	80
General Chemical Co. pf	105	106
General Electric	179	179⅝
Gold & Stock Tel	120	..
Great Northern pf	290	290½
H. B. Claflin	109	115
Havana Elec. Railway	34⅝	37
Havana Elec. Railway pf	70¼	70¾
Hocking Valley	116¾	119
Hocking Valley pf	95	96
Homestake	81	82
Illinois Central	175	176¾
Illinois Central l. l	103½	..
International Paper Co	23⅝	23½
International Paper Co. pf	87	87½
International Power	60	60¾
Int. Steam Pump	27	28½
Int. Steam Pump pf	80	84
Iowa Central	30½	30⅝
Iowa Central pf	60	60½
Joliet & Chicago	180	..
Kan. & Mich	50	..
Kan. C., F. S. & Mem. pf	83½	84
Kansas City Southern	36⅝	36⅞
Kansas City Southern pf	70	70½
Keokuk & D. M	14	16
Keokuk & D. M. pf	46	50
Knick. Ice, Chicago	63¾	64
Knick. Ice, Chicago, pf	77	78
Laclede Gas	..	105
Laclede Gas pf	100	110
Lake Erie & Western	38	41
Lake Erie & Western pf	93	97
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal	45	..
Long Island	67	70
Louisville & Nashville	153½	153⅝
Manhattan Beach	12	14
Manhattan Elevated	101½	102
Maryland Coal pf	100	..
Met. Sec. Co	73½	73⅝
Met. Street Railway	124⅜	124⅞
Mexican Central	25¼	25⅝
Michigan Central	140	145
Minn. & St. Louis	81⅜	82
Minn. & St. Louis pf	100	150½
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M	140	144
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	173½	175
Mo., Kansas & Texas	37⅜	38
Mo., Kansas & Texas pf	66	66⅜
Missouri Pacific	100⅜	101
Morris & Essex	190	192
Nash., Chat. & St. L	147	150
National Biscuit	68⅜	69
National Biscuit pf	113½	115½
National Enameling	16	17
National Enameling pf	84	87
National Lead	83½	84
National Lead pf	104	104½
Nat. R. of Mexico pf	38½	39
Nat. R. of Mex. 2d pf	20	21
New Central Coal	37	42
N. Y. Air Brake	162½	163½
New York Central	153⅜	153⅞
New York & N. H	190½	190⅝
N. Y., C. & St. Louis	69⅝	70
N. Y., C. & St. Louis 1st pf	118	123
N. Y., C. & St. Louis 2d pf	88¾	90
N. Y. Dock Co	33	34⅜
N. Y. Dock Co. pf	78½	80
N. Y., Lack. & West	136	140
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	150	160
N. Y., Ont. & Western	52	52½
Norf. & Western	86	89¼
Norf. & Western pf	94	96
North American	99½	99¾
Northern Pacific	203⅜	204
Ontario Mining	3⅝	3⅞
Pacific Coast	104½	106
Pacific Coast 1st pf	100	108
Pacific Coast 2d pf	104	108
Pacific Mail	47¼	47⅝
Penn. Railway	143⅞	144
People's Gas, Chicago	101⅝	101⅞
Peoria & Eastern	40	45
Pittsburg Coal	14⅞	16
Pittsburg Coal pf	60	62
Pitts., C., C. & St. L	83	85
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf	105	110
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	181	..
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chi. pf	178	..
Pressed Steel Car	54⅜	55
Pressed Steel Car pf	99	100
Pullman Company	242	246
Quicksilver	1½	..
Quicksilver pf	2¾	4
R. R. Sec. Ill. Cen. stock ctfs	95	98
Railway Steel Spring	61½	61⅝
Railway Steel Spring pf	103½	104
Reading	143⅞	144
Reading 1st pf	94½	94⅝
Reading 2d pf	97½	97⅝
Rens. & Saratoga	206	..
Republic Iron & Steel	34	34½
Rep. Iron & Steel pf	106¾	106⅝
Rock Island	24⅝	24⅝
Rock Island pf	62½	63
Rome, W. & O	184	..
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co	40½	44
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf	100	107
Rutland pf	58	64
St. Jo. & Grand Island	20½	24¼
St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st pf	61	65
St. L. & San F. 1st pf	66	72
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	45¼	48½
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs	180	188
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs	128	140
St. L. & W	21	21½
St. L. S. W. pf	54½	54⅝
Sloss-Sh. S. & I	88½	89
Sloss-Sh. S. & I. pf	105	125
Southern Pacific	67⅛	67⅜
Southern Railway	17	17⅛
Southern Railway pf	100⅜	100⅝
So. Ry., Mob. & Ohio ctfs	98	100
Texas Central	55	..
Texas Central pf	90	..
Tenn. C. & I	133½	140
Texas Pacific	32½	33⅝
T. P. Land Tr	66¼	66½
Third Avenue	135	136
Tol., Peo. & West	17	20½
Tol. Railways & Light	32½	32⅝
Tol., St. Louis & Western	34¾	35⅝
Tol., St. Louis & Western pf	56¾	56½
Twin City Rapid Transit	118	118
Union Bag & Paper	13½	18⅝
Union Bag & Paper pf	80½	82
Union Pacific	155⅝	155½
Union Pacific pf	97	98
United Rys. of St. Louis pf	86½	87¼
United Rys. Inv	91	92
United Rys. Inv. pf. 1	90¼	91
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Fdy	51⅞	52
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Fdy. pf	95	96
U. S. Express	118	125
U. S. Leather	..	15⅝
U. S. Leather pf	110	117
U. S. Realty & Improvement	88¼	89
U. S. Reduction & Ref	31⅝	32¾
U. S. Reduction & Ref. pf	68	71
U. S. Rubber	52⅜	53¼
U. S. Rubber 1st pf	110¼	111¼
U. S. Rubber 2d pf	84½	85
U. S. Steel	44½	44⅝
U. S. Steel pf	106⅜	106⅝
Vandalia R. R	85	100
Va.-Car. Chemical Co	54	54½
Va.-Car. Chemical Co. pf	115	116
Va. Iron & Coke	50⅜	51¾
Wabash	20½	20⅝
Wabash pf	40⅜	41
Wells-Fargo Express	230	245
Western Maryland	37⅝	38
Western Union Telegraph	93	93½
Westinghouse assenting	173	174⅝
Westinghouse 1st pf	188	195
Wheeling & Lake Erie	17⅜	18
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf	42	42¼
Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf	28	30½
Wisconsin Central	22⅝	22⅞
Wisconsin Central pf	61½	61¾

DOW, JONES & CO.'S FINANCIAL NEWS BULLETINS WILL PUBLISH TO-DAY, BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE BOSTON NEWS BUREAU, AN EXHAUSTIVE REVIEW OF THE ANACONDA COPPER STRIKE

THE PLAINFIELD TRUST COMPANY
This Company offers its facilities to those seeking a New Jersey depositary. 3% interest is paid on accounts subject to check.
O. T. Waring, President
A. V. Heely, Vice-President
Henry A. McGee, Vice-President
J. Herbert Case, Secretary
Edward F. Feickert, Assistant Sec'y.

The Security Audit Company
128 Broadway, of New York, New York.
AUDITS INVESTIGATIONS APPRAISALS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
THE CORN PRODUCTS COMPANY.
Office of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company,
146 Broadway, New York, January 6th, 1906.

In accordance with the annexed plan, the Title Guarantee and Trust Company is prepared to receive your stock on deposit and to issue transferable certificates of deposit therefor, exchangeable for stock of the Corn Products Refining Company on the basis of three shares of your stock, common or preferred, for two shares of the same class of the stock of the Corn Products Refining Company.

Scrip will be issued for fractions of shares, exchangeable for full shares in sums of $100 or multiples thereof.

The right is reserved to declare the plan inoperative, in which event all stock deposited will be returned without cost to depositors, upon surrender of the certificates of deposit issued therefor, suitably endorsed, on or after March 31, 1906.

The time to deposit stock under the plan will expire February 1, 1906, at 3 P. M. The certificates must be accompanied by powers of transfer in blank, the execution of which must be witnessed or guaranteed by some one known to this Company, or acknowledged before a Notary Public under his official Seal. C. H. KELSEY, *President.*

PLAN.

The Corn Products Refining Company will be organized under the laws of New Jersey with a capital of $30,000,000 Preferred and $50,000,000 Common Stock, the same as the Corn Products Company and with the same provisions as to preference.

Mr. E. T. Bedford will take the Presidency of the Company and the management of its business, bringing into the Board of Directors those associates who have been actively connected with him in the New York Glucose Company.

When the Plan becomes effective the Corn Products Refining Company will own:

(1) At least a majority of the Capital Stock of the Corn Products Company;

(2) The entire Capital Stock of the New York Glucose Company not already acquired by the Corn Products Company:

(3) The entire Capital Stock of the Warner Sugar Refining Company;

(4) The entire Capital Stock of the St. Louis Syrup and Preserving Company;

and the new Company, with its subsidiary Companies, will have a net working capital of approximately $5,000,000.

All stock set apart for exchange for stock of the Corn Products Company and not used for that purpose will remain in the treasury.

In effect, the Corn Products stockholders will surrender one-third of their holdings for the purpose of acquiring the entire interest in the three companies above named not already owned by the Corn Products Company.

Those three companies have modern works, and no bonded debt except $2,300,000, while the subsidiary companies of the Corn Products Company have a total bonded debt of $7,293,000.

The three companies, New York Glucose Co., Warner Sugar Refining Company, and St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co., contribute a net working capital of about $2,000,000 toward the joint working capital of $5,000,000.

During the year just ended those three companies did about fifty per cent of the entire business, domestic and export.

The financial status of all companies to be verified by public accountants, and titles to be examined by counsel.

The undersigned stockholders, among others, have agreed to deposit stock under the foregoing Plan.

C. H. MATTHIESSEN,
NORMAN B. REAM,
WM. W. HEATON,
JOY MORTON,
J. B. GREENHUT.

Chartered 1822.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William St., New York.
Capital, - - $1,000,000.
Undivided Profits. - 7,000,000.

Why ANACONDA is rising
is told in the
Boston News Bureau
as nowhere else
If you believe the fictions of "Frenzied Finance" you don't want the Boston News Bureau; if you have been familiar with its news presentations on
AMALGAMATED
and on
U. S. STEEL
from their beginnings, you must know the Boston News Bureau has a record on which it can stand.
Start 1906 as a regular subscriber and Investment reader and it will keep you posted on
COPPER and STEEL
and you may learn what is under Anaconda that may make it the feature of the copper world in 1906.
No business man or investor should be without the Boston News Bureau, which for eighteen years has printed matter invaluable to financial interests that can be had in no other publication. It aims to be a complete, condensed financial daily record for busy men of affairs.
Price, $12 per annum, $1 per month.
C. W. BARRON, Publisher,
Exchange Place, Boston.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY
solicits the accounts of corporations firms, and individuals, and invites correspondence or personal interviews.
Interest allowed on daily balances which are subject to check at sight.
Certificates of Deposit (time and demand) issued.
St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,700,000
John E. Borne, President.
Richard Delafield, Cord Meyer, James W. Tappin, Philip S. Babcock, } Vice-Presidents.
Arpad S. Grossmann, Treasurer.
Edmund L. Judson, Secretary.
Joseph N. Babcock, Trust Officer.

To the Stockholders of National Lead Co.

The National Lead Company, pursuant to resolutions of its Board of Directors, hereby offers to those who shall be its stockholders of record, as shown by its books at 3 p. m. on the 10th day of January, 1906, the option to subscribe for thirty thousand (30,000) shares of one hundred dollars ($100) each ($3,000,000) of the seven per cent. (7%) Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, being a part of the increased capital stock authorized by the Company's amended Certificate of Incorporation.

Said Stockholders of record will be entitled to subscribe at par for one (1) share of said increased Preferred Capital Stock for each ten (10) shares of their said holdings of the present outstanding Capital Stock, either Common or Preferred, of this Company.

Certificates evidencing stockholders' rights to subscribe will be mailed to them as soon as practicable after the closing of the stock books at 3 p. m. on the 10th day of January, 1906, together with a circular more fully describing the form of subscription, the right to which will expire at 3 p. m., January 25, 1906. Payment in full at par for said stock must be made to this Company at its said New York Office on or before the 31st day of January, 1906. Failure to make such payment in full within the time above limited will have the effect of terminating the said option as to any and all stockholders or their assigns who fail to make such payment. Any stock not subscribed or paid for in accordance with the terms hereof will be disposed of as the Directors may determine. Upon receipt of such payment this company will issue its certificates of preferred stock in their present form exchangeable for certificates of preferred stock in an amended form now being engraved, when the same shall have been completed and ready for delivery. This amended form of certificate of stock will contain an agreement by the Company not to redeem any of its preferred stock prior to January 1, 1910. To ascertain the stockholders entitled to make this subscription the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock p. m. on January 10, 1906, and reopened at 10 o'clock a. m. on January 15, 1906.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY
By L. A. COLE, President.
100 William St.,
New York, December 28, 1905.

6% GUARANTEED PREFERRED SHARES
New York Realty Owners Co. shares, sold at $100 each in amounts $100 to $10,000, pay 6% semi-annually from date of issue. Business established ten years. Ten thousand checks paid for profits, with increased surplus, show results. Particulars on request.
New York Realty Owners Co.,
489 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $3,500,000.00.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS.

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
49 Wall St.
Capital, Surplus & Profits, $8,500,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
ANTON A. RAVEN, Vice-Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second V.-Pres.
CHARLES BAKER, Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Treasurer.
JAMES F. McNAMARA, Ass't Sec'y.
JACOB C. KLINCK, Ass't Treas.
DIRECTORS:
William L. Bull, William Carpender, D. Crawford Clark, Henry W. DeForest, Haley Fiske, Charles R. Henderson, Robert Hoe, William H. Hollister, Brayton Ives, Morris K. Jesup, Edward B. Judson, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Robert H. McCurdy, Bradley Martin, D. O. Mills, E. D. Morgan, Richard Mortimer, John E. Parsons, Henry C. Perkins, Charles M. Pratt, Anton A. Raven, Norman B. Ream, John L. Riker, William Schall, jr., J. Edward Simmons, John W. Simpson, Francis S. Smithers, John T. Terry, E. R. Thomas, Geo. Henry Warren.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company
Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds Due February 1, 1922.
SEALED PROPOSALS addressed to the undersigned at its office, 65 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., and indorsed "Proposals to sell C., B. & Q. R. R. Co. Denver Extension 4% bonds," WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL NOON OF MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1906, for the sale of above-named bonds to the Trustee TO ABSORB THE SUM OF ONE HUNDRED AND SIX THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN DOLLARS AND EIGHTY-NINE CENTS ($106,511.89) OR ANY PART THEREOF, in accordance with the agreement dated December 1, 1881.
Proposals will be opened and successful bids declared January 15, 1906, AND INTEREST ON ACCEPTED BONDS WILL CEASE JANUARY 15, 1906.
THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By D. R. WHITNEY, President.
Boston, Mass., January 1, 1906.

London Mining Shares
EL ORO ESPERANZA
CAMP BIRD TOM BOY
and all other stocks actively dealt in on the London Market.
BOUGHT, SOLD & CARRIED ON 20% MARGIN.
CATLIN & POWELL CO.,
25 Wall Street, New York.
Telephone, 4485 Broad.

The Pictorial Supplement accompanying the Sunday edition of The New York Times consists of sixteen pages, printed in color and black on fine paper, filled with pictures of men and women in the public eye and scenes and incidents of important events.

Dividends.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WEST PENN. RAILWAYS COMPANY.
Pittsburgh, Penn., January 2d, 1906.
DIVIDEND.
The Directors of the West Penn. Railways Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼% on the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company out of the net earnings of the nine months of the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1905, payable February 1st, 1906, by check to the stockholders of record January 27th, 1906. Transfer books will be closed from Saturday noon, January 27th, 1906, to 10 A. M. February 2d, 1906. W. F. KUHN, President.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 26.
A quarterly dividend of One and Three-fourths Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable January 15, 1906, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business December 30, 1905. CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the Assistant Treasurer,
Grand Central Station, New York, Dec. 26, 1905.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on its Preferred Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of January, 1906, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, December 30th, 1905.
EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Asst. Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY,
City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn,
January 6th, 1906.
The annual meeting of stockholders of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the election of five (5) Directors to serve three years, and of three (3 Inspectors of Election to serve at the next succeeding annual meeting, and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may be duly brought before the meeting, will be held at 12 o'clock noon on Friday, January 26th, 1906, at the office of the Company, 85 Clinton Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. The polls will remain open for one hour. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Friday, January 12th, 1906, and will remain closed until 10 A. M. on the day immediately succeeding the final adjournment of said stockholders' meeting.
C. D. MENEELY, Secretary.

TO THE CREDITORS OF EXPORT LUMBER Company:
A general meeting of the creditors of Export Lumber Company, a dissolved corporation, formerly existing as a corporation under the laws of the State of New York, is hereby called to be held at the office of the undersigned, in the Whitehall Building, No. 17 Battery Place, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 25th day of January, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts, shall be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver declared.
Dated New York, November 15, 1905.
WATERMAN A. TAFT,
Receiver of Export Lumber Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETING of the Stockholders of **PH. H. BENDER & SONS** will be held at the office of the Company, 87 Frankfort Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of January, 1906, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing four Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, December 23rd, 1905.
RUDOLPH BENDER, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE City Club Realty Company:
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the City Club Realty Company will be held at The City Club, 55 West 44th Street, Manhattan, New York City, on January 15, 1906, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Directors of the corporation and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
Dated New York, December 30, 1905.
HENRY WILLARD BEAN,
Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Ontario, Carbondale & Scranton Railway Company, for the election of President and Directors and Judges or Inspectors of the next ensuing election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company, Commonwealth Building, in the City of Scranton, Pa., on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1906, at two o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
R. D. RICKARD, Secretary.
Scranton, Pa., Dec. 14th, 1905.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pratt and Farmer Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 473 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on TUESDAY, January 23d, 1906, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as shall properly come before the meeting.
Dated New York, Jan. 6, 1906.
HENRY BROWN, Jr.,
Secretary.

THE EAST RIVER GAS COMPANY OF LONG ISLAND CITY.
New York, January 8th, 1906.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Webster and Vernon Avenues, Long Island City, on the 22d day of January, 1906, at 11 o'clock A. M.
MALCOLM N. GRAHAM, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
4 Irving Place.
December 30, 1905.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office Monday, January 22d, 1906. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 6, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 23, 1906.
R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

THE CITIZENS' CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.
New York, Dec. 8, 1905.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the Election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 320 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
HENRY DIMSE, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the AMERICAN GEM & PEARL COMPANY, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 14 Church Street, on Monday, January 15th, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon.
ARTHUR A. KAHN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

J. L. & D. S. RIKER,
No. 46 Cedar St.
New York, January 8th, 1906.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly be transacted will be held at No. 46 Cedar St., N. Y. City, at 11:00 o'clock in the forenoon of Monday, January 22d, 1906.
E. P. FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
COLONIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, January 5, 1906.
The annual election for five Directors of this Company and for Inspectors will be held at the Company's office, No. 45 Cedar Street, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1906, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
EDWARD E. HALL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the American Hatters and Furriers Corporation will be held at the office of the corporation, 7 and 9 Waverley Place, New York, on Monday, January 16th, 1906, at twelve o'clock noon, to elect a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
FRANK S. CURRIER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of The Audit Company of New York will be held at the office of the Company, 43 Cedar Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 16, 1906, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and such other business as may come before such meeting. F. C. RICHARDSON, Assistant Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cimiotti Unhairing Co. will be held at its office, 55 and 57 West Third St., New York City, on the 24th day of January at 4 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
CIMIOTTI UNHAIRING CO.
GUSTAV CIMIOTTI, Pres.

ITALIAN-AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Italian-American Trust Company will be held at the office of the Company, 520 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1906, at 3 P. M.
Transfer books will be closed from January 5th, 1906, to January 18th, 1906.
ARTHUR BAUR, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.
31 Nassau St., New York, December 8, 1905.
To the Shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York:
Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the Shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held at its Banking House, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon on said date.
The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon till 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM C. DUVALL, Cashier.

THE PHENIX NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Association will be held at the banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1906, from 12 M. until 1 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the election of three Inspectors of Election.
By order of THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
A. M. BULL, Cashier.
December 26th, 1905.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK
of the City of New York.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house, Nos. 393 and 395 Canal Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon on that date. At said meeting a resolution will be offered to increase the number of Directors from seven to eight.
The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 1 P. M. WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

THE GERMANIA BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
December 29th, 1905.
The ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906, between the hours of eleven o'clock A. M. and twelve o'clock noon, at the banking room, 190 Bowery, New York. LOFTIN LOVE, Cashier.

BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the company's office, 756 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough, on Wednesday, January 10, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon.
Transfer books will be closed from December 30, 1905, at noon to January 10, 1906, at 3 P. M.
JOHN W. H. BERGEN, Secretary.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW YORK.
December 22d, 1905.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held at the banking house, No. 1 Hudson Street, on Tuesday, January 9, 1906, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. o'clock.
BENJAMIN F. WERNER, Cashier.

YORKVILLE BANK.
New York, December 28th, 1905.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank and the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 1,511-1,513 Third Avenue, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906. Polls open from 2:30 until 4 P. M.
At this meeting a resolution will be offered to reduce the number of Directors to twenty-one. WM. L. FRANKENBACH, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, December 22d, 1905.
The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nos. 44 and 46 Wall St., on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1906. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. and will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from January 6th to January 10th.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

New York, Dec. 30, 1905.
THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, No. 330 Bowery, on Thursday, January 11th, 1906, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. EDMUND F. SWANBERG, Cashier.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY.
New York, December 20, 1905.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Morton Trust Company will be held at the office of the company, 38 Nassau Street, New York, on Wednesday, January 17, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon.
The transfer books close at 3 P. M. January 5, 1906, and reopen at 10 A. M. January 18, 1906. H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of The Corn Exchange Bank, New York, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, 13 William Street, New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, January 16th, 1906. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.
FREDERICK T. MARTIN, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
NEW YORK, DECEMBER 8TH, 1905.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

THE NEW AMSTERDAM NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.
December 28th, 1905.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 9TH, 1906, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
1 East 14th Street,
New York, December 27, 1905.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

THE LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 9th, 1905.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors will be held at their Banking House, No. 139 Broadway, on Tuesday January 9th, 1906, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES W. RIECKS, Cashier.

THE CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.
December 11, 1905.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 363 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1906, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M.
FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.

THE PLAZA BANK.
New York, December 26th, 1905.
The Annual Election for Directors of THE PLAZA BANK will be held at the Banking House, 5th Avenue and 58th Street, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 9th, 1906. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. M. CLARKE, Cashier.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK.
New York, Dec. 23d, 1905.
The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at the banking room, No. 23 Broad Street, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1906, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

The Market and Fulton National Bank.
New York, December 29, 1905.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
T. J. STEVENS, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CLOTHING.—Depot Quartermaster's Office, Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, December 30, 1905.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M. January 15, 1906, and then opened for furnishing and delivering at the Philadelphia Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army: 14,000 pairs Muskrat Fur Gauntlets and 3,000 Dress Caps. The right is reserved to reject or accept any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Preference will be given to articles of domestic manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Standard samples can be seen and blanks for proposals and full information will be furnished upon application to this office. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Clothing, to be opened January 15, 1906." J. W. POPE, Depot Quartermaster.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF STOOPACK & BERNSTEIN has been dissolved on Jan. 2, 1906, and business will continue under the name of P. STOOPACK & CO.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

The Antique Furniture Exchange
153-154 W. 34th St.
The ideal shop for lovers of antiques and seekers for bargains in odd pieces of every description; the largest collection and lowest prices; the most popular store.
I pay highest prices for furniture, carpets, antiques. Johnson, 115 University Place, N. Y.

Savings Banks.

The Directors of
THE
Franklin Society
have declared the
34TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
At the rate of **5%** per annum payable on all accounts of $10.00 and up to $5,000.
☞ **Deposits made on or before January 10th will earn from January 1st.**
Office open evenings except Saturday until 9 o'clock—Ask for literature.
THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
for Home Building and Savings.
Beekman and Park Row, Manhattan.

EMIGRANT
INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK
51 Chambers St., New York.
The Board of Trustees has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto, payable on and after January 15, 1906.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 10, 1906, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1, 1906.
JAMES McMAHON, President.
JOHN J. PULLEYN, Comptroller.

115th Semi-Annual Dividend.
UNION SQUARE SAVINGS BANK,
formerly the
INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS,
NO. 20 UNION SQUARE.
A dividend will be credited JANUARY 1 at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on sums from $5 to $3,000, to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws; payable on and after January 15, 1906.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 10 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1.
FRANK M. HURLBUT, President.
WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, Secretary.
JOHN T. WEEKS, Cashier.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Treasurer.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 656 and 658 Eighth Ave., cor. 42d St.
91st Semi-Annual Dividend.
On and after January 15th, 1906, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Mondays from 6 to 8 P. M., holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturdays.
Deposits, $16,700,000. Surplus, $900,000.
A. TURNER, President.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
80th Semi-Annual Dividend.
The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on December 31st, 1905, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on deposits of $5 to $500, and on deposits of over $500, THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the remainder up to $3,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
FREDERICK N. CHESHIRE, Secretary.
The Bank has Removed to its New Building, 31 West 34th Street, (bet. 5th and 6th Avenues.)
Open 10 to 3. Mond'ys 10 to 8 p.m., Sat. 10 to 12.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK
N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue.
The Trustees have declared a dividend for the three and six months ending January 1st, 1906, on all deposits entitled thereto, under the by-laws, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum, on all sums from
$5 TO $3,000.
Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
280 Fourth Avenue, Dec. 18th, 1905.
173D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Trustees have declared the usual interest under the provision of the by-laws for the six months ending Dec. 31st, as follows:
At the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upwards, not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the 20th day of January, 1906.
The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on January 1st, 1906.
Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
WILLIAM W. SMITH, President.
CHARLES A. SHERMAN, Secretary.

MAIDEN LANE SAVINGS BANK,
170 Broadway.
By order of the Trustees the semi-annual dividend at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM** will be credited on Dec. 29, payable on and after the third Tuesday in Jan., 1906, on all sums of $10 and up to $3,000, which shall have been deposited on and prior to the 3d day of Oct., 1905.
Money deposited on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest as from January 1, 1906.
Open daily from 9:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.
LOUIS WINDMULLER, President. MAURICE MAAS, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Av. and 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1905, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable Jan. 15, 1906.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
J. HOPPEN ROBB, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before JAN. 10, 1906, will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1906.

WASHINGTON
SAVINGS BANK.
West 59th St. and Columbus Circle.
Interest declared at following rates per annum:
On deposits from $5 to $500,
FOUR Per Cent.
On deposits from $500 to $3,000,
THREE and ONE-HALF Per cent.
Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open Monday 6 to 8 P. M.
R. B. WALDO, Compt. J. G. ROBIN, President.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK,
3D AV., COR. 124TH ST.
The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto from $5 to $3,000 for the six and three months ending December 31st, 1905. Interest payable on and after Monday, Jan. 15th, 1906. Money deposited on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from January 1st, 1906.
THOMAS CRAWFORD, President.
THOMAS R. EBERT, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
N. E. Cor. 23d St. and 6th Av.
The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors **January 1st, 1906**, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) per annum on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before **January 10th** will draw interest from January 1st.
WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

HENRY SIEGEL FRANK E. VOGEL
HENRY SIEGEL & CO
PRIVATE BANKERS
MAIN FLOOR
The 14th Street Store
NEW YORK
4½ PER CENT INTEREST
Paid on Deposits from $1 to $2,000
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20th will draw interest from Jan. 1st.
Money can be deposited or drawn at any time without giving notice.
An account can be opened and business transacted very conveniently by mail.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED
Hours: 9 A.M. to 5.30 P.M.
F. L. CHAMPION, CASHIER

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

The Trust Company of America
135 BROADWAY BRANCH, 36 WALL ST.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $12,080,000

Statement, Close of Business, Dec. 30, 1905.

ASSETS.

Cash	$8,907,747 30
Stocks and Bonds	12,623,888 02
Real Estate	1,050,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages	2,127,153 03
Loans	41,204,626 40
Interest	439,686 00
	$66,353,100 75

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$2,000,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	10,081,974 51
Accrued Taxes	60,000 00
Interest	163,093 94
Deposits	54,048,032 30
	$66,353,100 75

President
OAKLEIGH THORNE
Honorary Vice-President
JOHN D. CRIMMINS
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, 1st Vice-President — HEMAN DOWD, 2d Vice-President
H. B. FONDA, Treasurer — RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary
FRANK L. HILTON, Assistant Secretary — ALBERT L. BANISTER, Assistant Sec'y
CARLETON BUNCE, Assistant Secretary — W. J. ECK, Assistant Secretary
JOHN G. BOSTON, Solicitor — FRANK W. BLACK, Auditor
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.
Capital and Surplus, $10,000,000.
146 Broadway, Manhattan. 198 Montague St., Brooklyn.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn. 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.
Special interest rates on certificates of deposit for specified time.
Best permissible rate paid on regular check accounts.
Accepts personal and corporate trusts.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS DECEMBER 30, 1905:

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
City of New York Bonds	$743,470.00	Capital	$4,375,000.00
Other Stocks and Bonds	4,061,241.23	Surplus	5,625,000.00
Bonds and Mortgages	14,435,739.76	Undivided Profits	930,141.23
Bills Purchased	1,681,371.48	Amount Due Depositors	28,317,770.01
Banking Houses, New York, Brooklyn and Jamaica	1,327,865.93	Certified Checks	118,980.31
Other Real Estate	228,872.07	Treasurer's Checks	338,103.98
Accounts Receivable	449,402.21	Reserved for Taxes	40,000.00
Overdrafts	363.29	Accrued Interest	74,109.05
Accrued Interest	278,395.47	Accrued Expenses	46,493.00
Time Loans on Collateral	6,316,900.21		
Demand Loans on Collateral	7,483,512.85		
Cash on Hand and in Banks	2,870,472.11		
	$39,874,597.61		$39,874,597.61

FINANCE COMMITTEE IN CHARGE OF BANKING INTERESTS.
ALEXANDER E. ORR, Chairman.
EDWARD T. BEDFORD, CLARENCE H. KELSEY, EDGAR L. MARSTON, WILLIAM H. NICHOLS, JAMES H. OLIPHANT, CHARLES A. PEABODY, JACOB H. SCHIFF, JAMES SPEYER, EDWARD O. STANLEY.

CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President. — FRANK BAILEY, Vice President.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, 2d Vice President, Manager Banking Department.
CLINTON D. BURDICK, 3d Vice President. — J. WRAY CLEVELAND, Secretary.
ARTHUR TERRY, Treasurer. — JOHN W. SHEPARD, Assistant Treasurer.
FRANK L. SNIFFEN, Manager Manufacturers' Branch.
NELSON B. SIMON, HORACE ANDERSON, DAVID BLANK, Assistant Secretaries.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY
on the morning of the first day of January, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$10,628,129.24
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value, $9,889,-308.05,) book value	9,889,308.05	
Amount loaned on collaterals	13,204,989.49	
Other loans, including bills purchased	187,908.90	
Overdrafts	104.24	
Due from banks, bankers, and brokers	$1,495,163.53	
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions	2,624,647.91	4,119,811.44
Specie	$2,430,992.27	
U. S. legal-tender notes and notes of National banks	19,925.00	
Cash items	4,888.96	2,455,806.28
Accrued interest entered on books at date of this report as an asset		367,601.28
Foreign exchange		500,107.28
		$41,353,766.15
Accrued interest not entered on books at date of this report as an asset		5,866.30

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$2,000,000.00
*Surplus on book value, (less current expenses and taxes paid)	4,549,889.46
(Surplus on market value, $4,-549,889.46; surplus after charging and crediting accrued interest, $4,549,889.46.)	
Deposits subject to check, (except as stated below,) not preferred	$16,898,516.60
Certificates of deposit (not preferred): Time, $195,557.42; demand, $907,333.34	1,102,890.76
Amount due trust companies	2,057,893.72
Amount due banks and bankers	8,737,615.71
Preferred deposits as follows: Due savings banks	282,683.39
Due savings and loan associations	5,180.77
Due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	282,824.92
Deposits otherwise preferred, if any	821,297.11
	25,138,902.98
Unpaid dividends	$240,000.00
Certified checks	265,834.64
Reserved for taxes	33,250.00
Accrued interest entered on books at date of this report as a liability	125,880.07
Mortgage trust bonds	9,000,000.00
	9,664,973.71
	$41,353,766.15

*Surplus includes undivided profits.
SUPPLEMENTARY.

Total amount of interest and commissions received during the year	$1,950,103.56
All other profits received during the year	599,575.84
Amount of interest paid to and credited depositors during the year	802,906.41
Amount of interest paid to mortgage trust bondholders	385,907.12
Amount of expenses of the institution during the year, excluding taxes	351,580.08
Amount of dividends on capital stock declared during the year.. When payable: Jan. 10, April 10, July 10, Oct. 10.	440,000.00
Taxes paid during the year	58,322.86
Amount of deposits made by order of court	139,867.77
Number of deposits on which interest is allowed at this date, 2,319.	
Total amount of such deposits	24,190,912.46
Average rate of interest on deposits on which interest is paid, 2.72%.	
Amount of bonds and mortgages invested in during the year	1,606,168.42
Amount received from bonds and mortgages paid or, sold during the year	2,018,619.80

Has each official communication directed by the Banking Department to this institution been submitted to the Board of Directors at the meeting held next after its receipt? Yes.
State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
G. M. CUMMING, President, and CARL G. RASMUS, Treasurer, of United States Mortgage & Trust Company, located and doing business at No. 55 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the first day of January, 1906, as the day as of which such report shall be made.
G. M. CUMMING, President.
CARL G. RASMUS, Treasurer.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 6th day of January, 1906, before me.
E. G. BABCOCK,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public, Kings Co.
No. 148. Certificate filed in N. Y. Co. Commission expires March 30, 1907.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
on the morning of the first day of January, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$587,400.00
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value $14,182,-268.66,) book value	14,052,920.66	
Amount loaned on collaterals	33,284,852.17	
Real estate: Banking house	1,900,000.00	
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions	1,091,261.02	
Specie	2,231,697.14	
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks	460.00	
Amount of assets not included under any of the above heads	1,483.07	
Accrued interest entered on books at date of this report as an asset	2.53	
	$53,150,076.59	
Accrued interest not entered on books at date of this report as an asset	414,824.89	

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,000,000.00
*Surplus on book value, (less current expenses and taxes paid)	8,010,736.93
(Surplus on market value, $8,-140,084.93; surplus after charging and crediting accrued interest, $7,891,747.50.)	
Deposits subject to check, (except as stated below,) not preferred	35,419,469.02
Certificates of deposit, (not preferred:) Time, $4,597,603.56; demand, $101,786.31	4,699,389.86
Amount due trust companies	261,365.31
Amount due banks and bankers	157,261.45
Preferred deposits: Due savings banks $2,544,612.26	
Due savings and loan associations 141.91	
Due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary $806,861.68	3,351,615.85
Reserved for taxes $50,136.87	
Accrued interest entered on books at date of this report as a liability 74,101.30	
Dividend accrued due Jan. 10, 1906 125,000.00	
Expenses accrued 1,000.00	250,238.17
	$53,150,076.59
Accrued interest not entered on books at date of this report as a liability	$662,662.32

*Surplus includes undivided profits.
SUPPLEMENTARY.

Total amount of interest and commissions received during the year	$2,371,764.36
All other profits received during the year	76,829.60
Amount of interest paid to and credited depositors during the year	1,451,250.76
Amount of expenses of the institution during the year, excluding taxes	223,201.05
Amount of dividends on capital stock declared during the year.. When payable: Jan. 10, April 10, July 10, Oct. 10.	500,000.00
Taxes paid during the year	120,681.32
Amounts of deposits made by order of court	24,064.18
Number of deposits on which interest is allowed at this date, 2,823.	
Total amounts of such deposits	42,835,626.91
Average rate of interest on deposits on which interest is paid, .0281.	
Amount of bonds and mortgages invested in during the year	403,000.00
Amount received from bonds and mortgages paid or sold during the year	427,600.00

Has each official communication directed by the Banking Department to this institution been submitted to the Board of Directors at the meeting held next after its receipt? Yes.
State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
AUGUSTUS W. KELLEY, Vice President, and JOHN V. B. THAYER, Secretary, of the Union Trust Company of New York, located and doing business at No. 80 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the first day of January, 1906, as the day of which such report shall be made.
A. W. KELLEY, Vice President.
J. V. B. THAYER, Secretary.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 6th day of January, 1906, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] PETER PALMER,
Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in N. Y. County.

"GOLDFIELD AS I SAW IT"
A book containing valuable information concerning Nevada's great Gold District.
Send order to-day, accompanied by 10 cents in stamps, to
WILLIAM J. BREWER,
49 Maiden Lane, New York City.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, First Department.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine and report whether a rapid transit railway or railways for the transportation of persons and property, as determined by the board, ought to be constructed and operated.—Third Avenue Route.
Public notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, as amended, the undersigned Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners will apply to the Appellate Division of the Sup

TRADE WITH GERMANY CONTINUES TO GROW

Our Imports in 1905 Exceeded Those of Any Previous Year.

BIG INCREASE IN TEN YEARS

Exports to Germany $102,000,000 More in 1905 Than in 1895—Little Wheat Now Sent There.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Trade between the United States and Germany, whose commercial relations are now the subject of negotiation between the two Governments, aggregated in the fiscal year over $300,000,000.

A report issued to-day by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor says:

"The imports from Germany were $118,000,000 in value, and exceeded imports from that country in any earlier year. The exports to Germany were $194,000,000 in value, and exceeded our exports to that country in any earlier year except 1904, in which the total was a little over $214,000,000, this decrease in 1905, compared with 1904, having occurred in raw cotton and being due altogether to a fall in price, since the quantity in ... was greater than in 1904. Imports from Germany increased $37,000,000 in the period from 1895 to 1905, and exports to that country increased $102,000,000 in the same time.

"Germany stands second in the order of magnitude of our trade with foreign countries, both as to imports and exports.

"Manufactures are the bulk of the $118,000,000 worth of merchandise imported from Germany. These manufactures include cotton goods, about $14,000,000 in value; chemicals, drugs, and dyes, $15,000,000; iron and steel manufactures, about $4,000,000; leather manufactures, $3,000,000; silk manufactures, about $5,000,000; manufactures of fibres, about $3,000,000; woolen goods, $3,000,000; paper and manufactures thereof, over $3,000,000, and toys, $4,000,000.

"Raw cotton is by far the largest single item in our exports to Germany, amounting in 1905 to $87,000,000 in value, as compared with exports of $43,000,000 in value in 1895. The increase, however, is due in part to the general advance in the price of cotton. Lard exports to Germany in 1905 amounted to practically $15,000,000 in value, while exports of provisions of all classes, including lard, amounted to $21,000,000, against about $13,000,000 in 1895.

"Breadstuffs form a less important factor in our trade with Germany than formerly, owing to the great falling off in the quantity which the United States is now able to spare to the outside world. Of wheat, for example, our exports to Germany, which amounted to more than 10,000,000 bushels in 1901, and practically 20,000,000 in 1902, fell to 14,500,000 in 1903, 7,500,000 in 1904 and 100,040 bushels in 1905, the value in 1905 being but $84,700. Flour shows also a considerable decline, but corn showed a marked increase, its total export to Germany being over $9,000,000 in value.

"In manufactures, especially copper, mineral oil, leather, scientific instruments, and certain manufactures of iron and steel, our exports to Germany show a steady growth. The value of copper ingots, bars, and plates exported from the United States to Germany amounted to over $14,000,000, against a little more than one and a half millions in 1895, the record year; kerosene, $8,500,000 against $4,750,000 in 1895; leather $1,500,000 against over $1,000,000 in 1900; cottonseed oil practically $1,500,000, and oil cake $5,750,000 against less than $1,000,000 and less than $2,500,000 respectively a decade ago.

"Imports from Germany formed in 1905 10.7 per cent. of the total importations into the United States, and exports to that country in the same year 12.8 per cent. of the total exports of the country. Germany's figures show that imports from the United States in 1904 formed 14.8 per cent. of her total imports and that exports to the United States formed 9.5 per cent. of her total exports."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; H. P. Edgecomb, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. A. M. Richardson, corsets, waists, and muslin underwear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; I. I. Wolf, cloaks, wrappers, and clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Brittain, J. S., Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; R. W. Powell, linens, laces, notions, jewelry, and manufacturing department; 320 Broadway; Holland House.

Coblens, Cohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Coblens, shirts; Hoffman House.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; W. G. McMeehan, clothing; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. Mylne, draperies; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Breslin.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; D. C. Drease, cloths and boys' clothing; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Eisenberg, A., Baltimore, Md.; L. Adler, house furnishing goods; Hotel Breslin.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. W. Hayes, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; B. S. Wardon, shirts and overalls; 258 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. C. Rourke, cloaks and suits; 320 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Easterly, hats and caps; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. G. Morrissey, cloaks and suits; 31 Union Square; Hotel Woodward.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. E. Smith, dry goods; W. M. Williams, collars, cuffs, ladies' neckwear; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. H. Wittelsleben, upholstery goods; 104 Worth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; G. M. Hunter, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; N. Goodman, clothing; J. Rees, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Griffith Brothers, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. T. Griffith, millinery; 650 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Gotthelf & Co., Norwich, Conn.; S. Kronig, hats; L. Kronig, hats; Hotel Albert.

Hene & Kelly & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; T. C. Dooley, silks and dress goods; Hotel Imperial.

Herzog, L., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; P. Gradwohl, laces; 72 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Borgandine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, Quincy, Ill.; E. Kreitmeyer, manufacturing department; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Cumberland.

"Hillman's," Chicago, Ill.; A. Donenberg, dry goods; 458 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Holt, Edgar & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Holt, laces and white goods; 515 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Higbee & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. C. Northrup, silks; Grand Hotel.

King-Brinsmade Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. B. King, hats and ribbons; 621 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Koninski, S., St. Louis, Mo., cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Levis-Zukoski Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Levis, millinery; S. Levis, ladies' hats; 621 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Boyle, silks and dress goods; Miss M. Cassidy, mackintoshes; Hotel Imperial.

Lehman & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Lehman, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Lipschitz, M., St. Louis, Mo.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Liebstadter Millinery Company, Kansas City, Mo.; A. J. Liebstadter, hats; J. M. Demhoefer, millinery; Sam Heekson, ribbons; Hotel Wellington.

Landauer & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; H. P. Carley, furnishing goods; 390 Broadway; Hotel Cumberland.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; S. F. Shugord, hosiery and gloves; 320 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; J. F. Phelps, furniture; J. W. Shaw, domestics; T. J. Murphy, dry goods; Miss K. Klonchey, cloaks and suits; Miss K. Burke, millinery; Miss M. Major, hosiery and gloves; Miss M. Dell, millinery and trimmings; Miss E. Meyenberg, ladies' wear; B. Souter, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

May Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. S. McKim, millinery; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Breslin.

Nugent, B., & Brother, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. W. Howland, trimmings and art needlework; 31 Union Square; Hotel Earlington.

May Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. A. Witt, cloaks and waists; 4 Washington Place.

Marks, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Carl Marks, dry goods; Hotel Wellington.

Montgomery, Ward & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. H. Roos, dry goods; E. P. Morum, jewelry; C. W. Horder, dry goods; C. F. Elmore, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cumberland.

McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Green, dress goods and silks; 48 Leonard Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; H. P. Edgecomb, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. A. M. Richardson, corsets, waists, and muslin underwear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; I. I. Wolf, cloaks, wrappers, and clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Brittain, J. S., Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; R. W. Powell, linens, laces, notions, jewelry, and manufacturing department; 320 Broadway; Holland House.

Coblens, Cohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Coblens, shirts; Hoffman House.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; W. G. McMeehan, clothing; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. Mylne, draperies; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Breslin.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; D. C. Drease, cloths and boys' clothing; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Eisenberg, A., Baltimore, Md.; L. Adler, house furnishing goods; Hotel Breslin.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. W. Hayes, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; B. S. Wardon, shirts and overalls; 258 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. C. Rourke, cloaks and suits; 320 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Easterly, hats and caps; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. G. Morrissey, cloaks and suits; 31 Union Square; Hotel Woodward.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. E. Smith, dry goods; W. M. Williams, collars, cuffs, ladies' neckwear; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. H. Wittelsleben, upholstery goods; 104 Worth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; G. M. Hunter, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; N. Goodman, clothing; J. Rees, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

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Gotthelf & Co., Norwich, Conn.; S. Kronig, hats; L. Kronig, hats; Hotel Albert.

Hene & Kelly & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; T. C. Dooley, silks and dress goods; Hotel Imperial.

Herzog, L., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; P. Gradwohl, laces; 72 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Borgandine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, Quincy, Ill.; E. Kreitmeyer, manufacturing department; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Cumberland.

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Holt, Edgar & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Holt, laces and white goods; 515 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Higbee & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. C. Northrup, silks; Grand Hotel.

King-Brinsmade Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. B. King, hats and ribbons; 621 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Koninski, S., St. Louis, Mo., cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

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Lehman & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Lehman, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Lipschitz, M., St. Louis, Mo.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Liebstadter Millinery Company, Kansas City, Mo.; A. J. Liebstadter, hats; J. M. Demhoefer, millinery; Sam Heekson, ribbons; Hotel Wellington.

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Montgomery, Ward & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. H. Hawkins, hosiery and underwear; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Myers, J. G., Company, Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Rich, trimmings and millinery; 31 Union Square; St. Denis Hotel.

Mahoney-Jones Company, Bristol, Tenn.; J. A. Mahoney, furnishing goods; W. H. Cox, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Powers & Little, Knoxville, Tenn.; N. T. Little, woolens; R. Ross, cloths; Hotel Imperial.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. B. Howard, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Patrick, F. A., & Co., Duluth, Minn.; M. J. Gochey, hosiery, gloves, and underwear; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel York.

Patrick, F. A., & Co., Duluth, Minn.; R. P. Schlomon, furnishing goods, waists, and skirts; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Breslin.

Rice, I., Sons, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Rice, clothing; M. Rice, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Richards & Worth, Scranton, Penn.; J. D. Richards, clothing; G. Worth, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. S. Rauh, hosiery, gloves, and knit goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Richardson-Roberts Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; C. S. Kemper, manufacturing department; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Breslin.

Roke, Lippett & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. Roke, millinery; Grand Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Smith, M. E., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; J. R. Scoble, prints and ginghams; 320 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Schaffner Brothers, Cleveland, Ohio; L. Schaffner, clothing; Hoffman House.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. O. Ronsley, notions; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Earlington.

Stein-Bloch Company, Rochester, N. Y.; L. N. Stein, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Stein & Co. Baltimore, Md.; A. Stein, piece goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Shillito, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; F. L. Manlove, waists, cloaks, and suits; 846 Broadway; Hotel York.

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Tibbs, Hutchings & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; A. H. Warren, furnishing goods and manufacturing department; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Walkeen-Lewis Millinery Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. M. Walkeen, millinery; Hoffman House.

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Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. E. Mockber, shoes; 436 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

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Patrick, F. A., & Co., Duluth, Minn.; R. P. Schlomon, furnishing goods, waists, and skirts; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Breslin.

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Roke, Lippett & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. Roke, millinery; Grand Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

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Pennsylvania-New York Realty Co.

7 PINE ST.

I Guarantee to Sell

New or old apartments inside of 24 hours

Exceptional Bargains

For Quick Buyers. Four and five-story double and triple flats in the Bronx.

Attention, Builders!

I have for sale good plots on the line of Rapid Transit with building loans.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

Improved and Unimproved Property IN THE BRONX.

CHAS. JUNGMAN

Westchester Av., cor. Dawson St.

Telephone, 1930 Melrose.

$4,000 BUYS 5-STORY and basement double flat; open plumbing; hot water supply; St. Ann's Av.; price, $19,000.

$7,500 BUYS 5-STORY triple, new law, 20.10x100; all improvements; price, $45,500; mtge., $38,000, 5 years.

Ernst-Cahn Realty Co.,

149th St. & 3d Av., Realty Bldg.

$10,000 cash buys 5-story new law flat, 4 families on floor, 5 rooms, bath, each, 50x100 near 3d Av, rents $6,500; 4-story double flat, 25x95, 5

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises...7:24|Sun sets...4:50|Moon sets...5:20

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:44	6:08	12:00	12:09
Governors Island	6:12	6:30	12:09	12:34
Hell Gate	8:05	8:23	1:41	2:26

Arrived—Sunday, Jan. 7.

SS Bristol City, Bristol, Dec. 20.
SS Lackawanna, Shields, Dec. 24.
SS Alamo, Brunswick, Jan. 4.
SS Oneida, Philadelphia, Jan. 6.
SS City of Birmingham, Boston, Jan. 6.
SS Monroe, Norfolk, Jan. 6.
SS Minnehaha, London, Dec. 28.
SS Mexico, Colon, Dec. 31.
SS Alston, Yokohama, Sept. 27.
SS Saratoga, Nassau, Jan. 4.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Yumuri, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Southwark, Antwerp	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Silvia, Argentina	8:00 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	7:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Daggry, Yucatan	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Armenian, Liverpool	———	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	———	3:00 P.M.
Monroe, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

*Cedric, Liverpool	1:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
*Statendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
*Ethiopia, Glasgow	7:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Liguria, Naples	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Graecia, Inagua	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Paloma, Matanzas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Korona, St. Thomas	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Alamo, Galveston	———	3:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Jacksonville	———	3:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Largo Bay	Sugenti	Dec. 14
Queen Mary	Rotterdam	Dec. 19
Florida	Shields	Dec. 19
British King	Antwerp	Dec. 23
Liguria	Genoa	Dec. 20
Prinz Oskar	Naples	Dec. 24
San Juan	Porto Rico	Jan. 2
Carmania	Liverpool	Dec. 30
La Gascogne	Havre	Dec. 30
Zulia	Ponce	Jan. 3
Syracusa	Santos	Dec. 17
Virginia	Kingston	Dec. 27
California	Havre	Dec. 27
El Monte	New Orleans	Jan. 3
El Sud	Galveston	Jan. 2

DUE TO-MORROW.

Prinzessin Vic. Luise	Hamburg	Dec. 28
Vaderland	Antwerp	Dec. 31
Montevideo	Malaga	Dec. 28
Monterey	Havana	Jan. 0
Altai	Kingston	Jan. 3

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Furnessia	Glasgow	Dec. 30
El Siglo	Galveston	Jan. 4

DUE THURSDAY.

P. d Nederlanden	Haiti	Jan. 8
Bovic	Liverpool	Dec. 31
Hannover	Bremen	Dec. 30
Hellig Olav	Christiansand	Dec. 30
Proteus	New Orleans	Jan. 6

Reported by Wireless.

SS Carmania, incoming, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Siasconset, Mass., at 7 A. M. yesterday, when ninety miles east of Nantucket. Due at her pier about 8:30 A. M. to-day.

SS La Gascogne, incoming, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Siasconset, Mass., at 9:20 A. M. yesterday, when 100 miles east of Nantucket. Due at her pier about 8:30 A. M. to-day.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS New York, at Southampton, Jan. 7.
SS Bluecher, at Plymouth, Jan. 7.
SS Columbia, at Moville, Jan. 7.
SS Cevic, at Liverpool, Jan. 7.

Sailed.

SS Lucania, from Queenstown, Jan. 7.
SS Republic, from Naples, Jan. 7.
SS La Plata, from Southampton, Jan. 8.

Passed.

SS Bordeaux, New York, for Havre, passed the Lizard.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

PEASE PIANOS.

128 West 42d St., Near B'way, N. Y.
You cannot afford to take a chance in buying a piano. There's no experiment in buying a Pease. Over 74,000 satisfied purchasers in the last 61 years. Manufacturer's prices and three years to pay. Used pianos, many makes, $100 up. Renting. Exchanging. Write for catalog.

SPLENDID VALUES.

Select stock of used uprights, also odd styles. PATENT DUPLEX SOUNDING BOARD.

MATHUSHEK & SON PIANOS

at very special reduced prices and terms. Our superb small pianos; rents low rates. FACTORY direct to buyer means large saving.

3'way & 47th St., N.Y. | 607 Broad St., Newark, & 77 Montgomery St., J. C.

WISSNER

Pianos Sold at Manufacturers' Prices. Used uprights taken in part payment.

$90 $100 $125

WAREROOMS, 25 East 14th St., New York. Brooklyn, 538-540 Fulton Street.

$100 Handsomely Carved Mahogany Uprights, fine tone, fully guaranteed, Steinway, sacrifice. Weber, bargain. Installments, $5. Low Rents. $125
BIDDLE'S, 7 EAST 14TH STREET.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

$75 $125, $150 in used uprights. Exceptionally superior tone and lasting qualities, combined with reasonable prices on attractive terms, prevail on our entire line of pianos. Jacob Doll & Sons, 92 5th Av., near 14th.

RELIABLE CONNOR PIANOS.

Easy terms. Renting. Exchanging. Catalogues mailed free. FRANCIS CONNOR, 4 E. 2d St.

Steinway, Weber, Haines Bros.' pianos for sale and to rent at reasonable prices; tuning and repairing.
WM. A. POND & CO., 148 5th Av., (20th St.,) N. Y.

$99 MANUFACTURERS' BARGAINS. SPLENDID GUARANTEED. ALSO ANOTHER AT $145. $120
BIDDLE'S, 6 W. 125TH ST.

A beautiful $375 upright, recently purchased, will sacrifice for $150. 103 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

BEATTY'S Pianos. New pianos only $100. D. F. Beatty, Washington, N.J.

Small upright piano, $40; good for beginner; easy payments. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

PIANOS TO RENT, $3 UPWARD.
WISSNER, 25 EAST 14TH ST.

Uprights $100-$125; rent $3; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.

Chickering upright, fine tone and condition, a big bargain, $165. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

INSTRUCTION.

WOOD'S SCHOOLS

BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND.
5TH AV. ON 125TH ST.
7TH AV.
905 Closed with Every Graduate Placed.
1906 Opens Most Auspiciously.

A WAITING LIST OF 100

Business and professional men who want stenographers, bookkeepers, and clerks. The publicity we give the school helps the student.
Day and Night Sessions.
The largest because it is the best.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.
New York, Madison Square, 1,122 Broadway; Brooklyn, 73 Court St.; Newark, Scheuer Bldg.

Howard Seminary for Girls and Young Ladies, West Bridgewater, Mass. Catalogue. Address Miss Sarah E. Laughton, A. M., Prin.

For French, German, Spanish, or Italian get The Language Phone Method. Metropolis Bldg., New York.

IRS. DISBROW'S SCHOOL, EASTON, PA., affords mother's care for children under 2; terms very reasonable; circulars.

MUSICAL.

LUISA CAPPIANI

Former Prima Donna of Italian and German Opera. Skill of singing; interpretation. "THE GOSFORD," 236 West 55th St., NEW YORK CITY.

ZILPHA BARNES WOOD.

Vocal and Operatic School, Carnegie Hall. Opera classes now forming. Send for booklet.

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NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE OF AMERICA.

MAIN STEM OF THE

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Operating more than twelve thousand miles of railway east of Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

This is the Direct Line from New York & Boston to Niagara Falls and to the West, the Northwest and the Southwest by way of the great cataract and Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 3:30, 3:40, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—‡MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours, via New York Central and Lake Shore.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:29 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND and TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK EXP.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ¶Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415 and 1216 Broadway; 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. stations, New York; 463 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

To be sure of the best accommodations on any of our through trains it is wise to secure them several days in advance.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

Passengers arriving by Ocean Steamers are met on the pier by a uniformed agent of the New York Central Lines, who will arrange for checking luggage and securing sleeping car accommodations.

Passengers for the Dominion of Canada can have their baggage checked through in bond by this New York Central agent.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. F. DALY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD

(New York Central & Hudson R. R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:

†11:20 A. M.—Mountain and Mohawk Express.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Cleve'd, & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det., & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syr., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi.
‡Daily. Daily, except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. F. DALY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailings Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
Philadelphia....Jan. 13 | Minnetonka...Ja. 27, 8 AM
St. Paul.....Jan. 20 | New York.....Feb. 3

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT. Pier 30, N.R.
MINNEHAHA.....Jan. 13, 7:30 A. M.
*MAINE.....Jan. 20, 2 P. M.
†MINNETONKA.....Jan. 27, 8 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Feb. 10, 6:30 A. M.
*This steamer carries no passengers.
†Passengers disembark at Southampton.

RED STAR LINE.

ANTWERP—DOVER—LONDON—PARIS
Sailings Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
†Southwark.Jan. 9, 3 PM | Kroonland.....Jan. 20
Vaderland.....Jan. 13 | Zeeland.....Jan. 27
†Carrying second and third class passengers. Will not call at Dover.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN — LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays, Pier 48, N. R.
Cedric...Jan. 10, 9 AM | Teutonic...Feb. 7, 10 AM
Baltic.Jan. 17, 10:30 AM | Baltic...Feb. 14, 9 AM
Majestic.Jan. 24, 10 AM | Majestic..Feb. 21, 10 AM

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.
FROM NEW YORK:
REPUBLIC..Jan. 26, 3 P. M.; Mar. 9; Apr. 21
CELTIC (20,904 tons).....Feb. 17, 12:30 P. M.
CRETIC.....Apr. 3, 10 a. m.; May 10; June 21
FROM BOSTON:
CANOPIC.....Jan. 13, noon; Feb. 24; Apr. 7
ROMANIC..Feb. 3, 5:30 A.M.; Mar. 17; Apr. 28
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.
Fastest and Most Luxurious of Leviathans.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
K.Wm.II..Jan. 23, 2 PM | K.Wm.II.Mar. 27, 7 AM
Kaiser...Feb. 6, 10 AM | Kronprinz.Apr. 10, 7 AM
K.Wm.II..Feb. 20, 1 PM | Kaiser..Apr. 17, 10 AM
Kaiser..Mar. 6, 10 AM | K.Wm.II..Apr. 24, 6 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
BREMEN DIRECT.
Brand'bg..Jan. 11, 10 AM | Brand'bg.Mar. 1, 10 AM
Neckar..Jan. 25, 10 AM | Koeln..Mar. 8, 10 AM
Rhein...Feb. 8, 10 AM | Frankfurt.Mar. 22, 10 AM
Cassel..Feb. 15, 10 AM | †Kurfue't.Mar. 29, 10 AM
†Calling at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Albert..Jan. 13, 11 AM | Barbarossa.Feb. 24, 11 AM
P. Irene..Jan. 27, 11 AM | P. Irene..Mar. 3, 11 AM
K. Luise..Feb. 3, 11 AM | K. Luise..Mar. 10, 11 AM
K. Albert..Feb. 17, 11 AM | *Neckar.Mar. 17, 11 AM
*Gibraltar and Naples only.
From Bremen Piers, 3d and 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 46 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Hamburg
†PENNSYLVANIA.....Jan. 13, 7 A. M.
*AMERIKA.....Jan. 20, 1:30 P. M.
†Pretoria.....Feb. 10 | ‡Amerika.....Mar. 1
‡*Bluecher.....Feb. 15 | †Pennsylvania..Mar. 10
‡Waldersee.....Feb. 24 | *Deutschland..Mar. 15
S. S. Amerika, Most Luxurious and Most Modern of Leviathans.
*Grill Room. ‡Gymnasium. ¶Elevator and A La Carte Restaurant. †Calling at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, & GENOA.
Prinz Oskar..Jan. 13, 11 A.M.; Mar. 7; Apr. 19
Prinz Adalbert.....Feb. 3, noon; Mar. 22; May 5
†Deutschland.....Feb. 6, 2:30 P. M.
*Hamburg.....Feb. 17, Noon; Mar. 31; May 17
*Cretic (chartered from White Star Line) Feb. 27
Rates, 1st Class, $70, $85, $118 upward, according to steamer selected.
*Call at Gibraltar. †Grill Room.
S. S. Moltke to Madeira, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga, Algiers, and Genoa, Jan. 30, 1906; a delightful trip of 19 days for $95.00 per adult upward.
Offices 35 and 37 Broadway, Piers Hoboken, N.J.

CUNARD LINE

From Piers 51-52, North River.
To LIVERPOOL via QUEENSTOWN.
Carmania...Jan. 13, 7 AM | Umbria...Jan. 27, 8 AM
Lucania...Jan. 20, noon | Pannonia.Feb. 1, 11 AM
Slavonia..Jan. 25, 3 PM | Campania..Feb. 3, noon
GIBRALTAR—GENOA | NAPLES—ADRIATIC
CARONIA—Fastest and Most Luxurious of Leviathans—Jan. 9th, Feb. 27th.
Supplements New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers CARPATHIA...Jan. 16, 10 A.M.; Mar. 6; Apr. 24
SLAVONIA.....Apr. 3, noon; May 22; July 10
PANNONIA...Apr. 10, 4 P. M.; May 29; July 17
Apply for illustrated booklets, describing the interesting trip through the Mediterranean and Adriatic to Trieste and Fiume and to new Winter resorts.
Vernon H. Brown, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
Glasgow via Londonderry
Ethiopia..Jan. 10, 9 AM | Caledonia.Jan. 27, noon
Furnessia..Jan. 17, noon | Astoria...Feb. 3, noon
Cabin $50, 2d Cabin $35, 3d Class $27.50 and up, according to accommodation and steamship.
For terms and information apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

CLARK'S CRUISE ORIENT

and Mediterranean, including Spain, by specially chartered S. S. Arabic, 16,000 tons, starts Feb. 8th. A cruise of 70 days, spending 19 days in Palestine and Egypt, costing only $400 and up, including shore excursions, hotels, drives, fees and all necessary expenses.
30 TOURS TO EUROPE; 2 TO JAPAN.
Send for Illustrated Descriptive Booklet.
FRANK C. CLARK, 96 Broadway, New York.

OLD DOMINION LINE
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
E. B. Walker, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.

*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*10:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED. For Cincinnati and St. Louis.
*10:55 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*3:55 P. M. PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. 18 hours to Chicago.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
*6:25 P. M. ST. LOUIS AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURGH SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

*7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10, (*3:25, Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, *5:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25 *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, *5:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—*12:55, *3:25, *4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily. Southern's Palm Limited, *12:55 P. M. weekdays.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—*9:25 A. M. and 9:26 P. M. daily. "New York and Florida Special," *2:10 P. M. weekdays.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.—*12:55 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily. "Seaboard Florida Limited," *12:25 P. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—*3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—*7:55 A. M. week-days and *4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—*7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

BROWN'S MILLS-IN-THE-PINES.—8:55 A. M. week-days.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK (Ocean Grove (North Asbury Park Sundays), and Point Pleasant.—8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 9:25 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, 9:55, *0:55, *10:55, *10:55, 11:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, 4:55, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, *6:25, 6:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 11:55 for North Philadelphia only, 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, 9:55, *10:55, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only), *5:55, *6:25, 6:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.

*Dining Car. †Extra-fare train.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, and 96 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (between 22d St.) 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 342 Fulton Street, 360 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. HOYD, General Passenger Agent.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R

STATIONS. {West 23d St., N. R. / Foot Liberty St., N. R.

Time shown below is from Liberty St. West 23d St. leaves ten minutes earlier, except as noted by designating marks.

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—z4:00, (7:15 Easton,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (b5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sun., z4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:00, and 6 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—9:10 A. M., 1:20, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, z4:20 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

LAKEWOOD AND LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—z4:00, 9:40 A. M., 1:30, a5:00, x6:08 (Lakewood and Lakehurst, k3:40, c4:15) P. M. Sundays, 8:30 A. M., (9:40 Lakewood and Lakehurst.)

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., k3:40 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—z4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., x1:20, g4:45, 5:30, d6:00, j12:01. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 4:00, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

ATLANTIC HLDS., SEABRIGHT, MONMOUTH BCH., EAST LONG BRANCH—z4:00, 25:50, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—*z4:30, m7:00, m8:00, *9:00, m*10:00, *11:00 A. M., m*12:00, m1:00, *2:00, *3:00, *4:00, m*5:00, m*6:00, *7:00, †8:00, *9:00, $10:30 P. M., j*12:15 mdt.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—8:00, m*10:00, *12:00, m*2:00, m‡*4:00, *6:00, *7:00, *12:15 mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE, AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖z4:00, z4:30, †8:00, ‖9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only,) ‖11:00, ‖1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg only, †4:00, *5:00, 7:30 P. M. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Sundays. §Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. zExcept Saturdays. mDining car. xSaturdays only. zFrom Liberty St. only.

From Twenty-third Street—z5:20 P. M., c3:50 P. M., e12:20 P. M., g4:30 P. M., j11:50 P. M., k3:20 P. M.

Offices: Liberty St., West 23d St., 6 Astor House, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 152 5th Av., 261 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 2,799 2d Av., 279 3d Av., 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 342, 343, 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. & Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Passr. Agent.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD

ROYAL BLUE LINE TRAINS
"Every other hour on the even hour" to Baltimore and Washington.

Leave West 23d St. 10 minutes earlier, except midnight train leaves 11:50 P. M.

Lv. Liberty St.,	8:00 A. M.	Except Sun.	Buffet.
" "	10:00 A. M.	Daily.	Diner.
" "	12:00 noon.	Daily.	Diner.
" "	2:00 P. M.	Daily.	Buffet.
"Royal Lim."	4:00 P. M.	Daily.	All Pullman.
Lv. Liberty St.,	6:00 P. M.	Daily.	Diner.
" "	7:00 P. M.	Daily.	Buffet.
" "	12:15 night.	Daily.	Sleepers.

SPLENDID TRAIN SERVICE.
Through Daily Trains to the West.

Leave New York City,	23d St.	Liberty St.
Chi., Ptts., Sleeper,	11:50 P.M.	12:15 nt.
Chi., Col., Diner,	11:50 A.M.	12:00 n'n.
Ptts., Cleve., Lim'd,	3:50 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
"Ptts., Lim." Buffet,	6:50 P.M.	7:00 P.M.
Cin., St. L., Sleeper,	11:50 P.M.	12:15 nt.
Cin., St. L., Diner,	9:50 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Cin., new, Lim'd,	5:50 P.M.	6:00 P.M.

Offices: 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton St., Brooklyn; West 23d St. and Liberty St.

After 6 P. M. Sleeping Car Reservations and full information regarding trains, &c., can be obtained at Bureau of Information, Baltimore & Ohio R. R., 23d St. Terminal. 'Phone No. 3144 Chelsea.

New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d St. and 4th Av., as follows, for—

BOSTON, via New London & Prov.—†‡‖10:00, *x‖10:02 A. M., †‡‖1:00, *x‖1:01, *x‖3:00, †‡‖5:00, *‖5:02, *‖12:00 P. M., via Willimantic—†‖6 A. M., 12 P. M., via Springfield—‖9:00 A. M., †‖12:00, *‖4:00, *11:00 P. M.

Worcester & Fitchburg, via Putnam, †8 P. M. Lakeville & Norfolk—†8:49 A. M., †3:31 P. M. Gt. Barrington, Stockbridge, Lenox, Pittsfield—†4:50, †8:49 A. M., †3:31 P. M.

Ticket Offices at Grand Central Station and c125th St., also at c261, 1,185, c1,354 Broadway, c25 Union Square, c182 Fifth Av., c245 Columbus Av., c649 Madison Av., c273 West 125th St., 2,798 Third Av. In Brooklyn, c342, 860 Fulton St., 390 Broadway.

*Daily. †Except Sundays. ¶Stops at 125th St. ‖Stops at 125th St. Sundays only. ‡Parlor Car Limited. ‖Has Dining Car. cParlor and Sleeping Car tickets also.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d A., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. B.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: c12.25, d12.45, e7.30, n5.25, x5.45.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., B
Mauch Chunk Local	*6.40 AM	*6.50 AM
Buffalo Express	*7.25 AM	*7.40 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*11.55 AM	*12.00 PM
Mauch Chunk & Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	*12.50 PM
Wilkes-Barre Express	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	5.10 PM	5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Ex.	*25.40 PM	*25.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*5.55 PM	*6.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 149, 261, 355 and 1224 Broadway, 23 Fifth Sq., 25 Union Sq. West, 245 Columbus Ave., N.Y.; 823, 342 and 860 Fulton St., 390 Broadway, and foot Fulton St., Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

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Fares reduced. Orchestra on steamers. Newport, Fall River & Providence, $1.50. Limited tkts.

BOSTON $2.00.

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NORWICH LINE via New London. Lve. Pier 40, N.R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. City of Lowell and Chester W. Chapin.
NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Hartford, and North. Lve. Pier 20, E.R., ft. Peck Slip, week days only, 4 P.M. Str. Richard Peck.
BRIDGEPORT LINE from Pier 19, E. R., ft. Peck Slip, week days only at 3 P. M.

BOSTON $2.00 PROVIDENCE $1.00 JOY LINE
PHONE 800 ORCHARD.
Every Week Day at 5 P. M.
Sailing from Pier 35 East River, ft. Catharine.

"THE NEW LINE" TO FALL RIVER
$1.75 TO BOSTON, WINTER SERVICE.
Pier 29 (New) East River, foot of Market St., week days, 4:30 P. M. Phone 3106 Orchard.

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By the S. S. Princessin Victoria Luise from New York, Jan. 13, Feb. 6, and Mar. 3, 1906. Duration 18 to 28 days. Cost $125 and upward.

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By the S. S. Moltke; 78 day cruise, $300.00 and upward. 11 other short, attractive cruises on the Mediterranean and Adriatic Seas.
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Winter cruises to West Indies by the Royal Mail steamers.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

PARSHALL, PHEBE ANN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to George H. Parshall, as executor of Mary L. Williamson; George H. Parshall, Alvin Williamson, George H. Parshall, as sole heir; next of kin, and assignee of legacy herein of Louisa J. Parshall, deceased; Emma L. Baker, Harry Hotto, Mary E. Wynans, Emeline S. Russell as executrix of Emeline P. Doan, Emmie S. Russell, George Doan Russell, Bertha Russell, Harriet Hartshorn, Laura A. Clark, Mortimer Smith, James F. Smith, Charles Smith, John Smith, George Warren, Mary Warren, Ann Maria Lampman, Phebe A. Larson, Emma Meyers, Louisa Stewart, Albion Smith as administrator of John M. Smith, deceased; Albert Vermuele, Children's Aid Society, Home of Incurables, Peabody Home for Old Ladies, Ernest Parshall, George H. Parshall as sole heir and next of kin of James C. Parshall, deceased; Frederick Parshall, George H. Parshall (styled guardian in the will herein) as trustee of Clifford Parshall Deyo, Clifford Parshall Deyo, Annie S. Shapter, Stephen D. Affleck, John A. Affleck, Henrietta Disbrow, Mrs. E. S. M. Wagner, Abraham C. Dittenhoefer as executor of Edward Prescott Knight, Mary Hoyt, William A. Barker, Harry Hotto as executor of Frances C. Hotto, Harriet M. Worden, Annie Von Oven, Sarah Jenness as sole heir and next of kin of Clementine Van Der Veer, Hester A. Honeywell, Mary Zurfluh, heir, husband, next of kin, executors or administrator, if any, and legal representatives of Mary Scott, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of PHEBE ANN PARSHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 23d day of February, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Sidwell S. Randall, as executor and trustee of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you

TELEPHONE 1,000—BRYANT THE NEW YORK TIMES

Your Want Advertisement will be printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES the following morning. A bill will be sent later.

LOST ARTICLES

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—A gold medal with Pope Pius X. on one side and the Vatican on the other; dropped from watch fob, probably on Broadway car or in Subway train Friday night. Will finder please communicate with B. S. O., Box 321 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Wednesday night, Jan. 3, between Hippodrome and restaurant, or between there and 47th St. and 5th Av., or in cab, RUSSIAN SABLE BOA; three pieces; liberal reward. Return to 582 5th Av.

LOST—GARNET and GOLD NECKLACE in American Theatre or between theatre and Vendome Hotel; reward. EDNA MAY SPOONER, Bijou Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOST—An Irish setter; answers to name of Prince; New York and Jersey license attached on collar; good reward offered if returned to A. Aubel, 113 East 28th.

LOST—White four-leaf clover pin, with diamond in centre. McCreery's or vicinity. Liberal reward on return to George A. Brinkerhoff, 149 Broadway.

LOST—Cameo bracelet, keepsake, Carnegie Lyceum, Dec. 16; reward for information or pawn ticket. Address L., Box 324 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Wednesday, Jan. 3, between West 75th and Chambers Sts., an enameled violet pin with diamond dewdrop. Return 9 West 74th; reward.

LOST—$10 reward and no questions asked for return of IRISH BITCH TERRIER to J. P. TOPPING, The Barnard, Central Park West and 71st St.

LOST—On Riverside Drive, old-fashioned gold brooch; full value for return; pawn ticket redeemed if returned. 65 West 92d St.

LOST—Pearl heart brooch; 7 diamonds in centre; chain attached; large reward; no questions asked. H. D. B., 6 West 90th St.

LOST—GOLD LION'S HEAD, with diamonds. Finder receive $20 if returned to KENNELLY'S, 53d St. and Columbus Av.

LOST—MARBLE BUST; stolen from 345 5th Av.; $50 reward will be paid for return to L. PIZZINI, 345 5th Av.

LOST—Watch fob, with Phi Beta Kappa key; suitable reward. Inquire Starter, 277 Broadway.

REWARD paid for return of Persian lamb muff, taken by mistake from dressing room at Maillard's, Jan. 5. C. M. H., Lucerne Hotel, 79th St. and Amsterdam Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

11TH ST., 112-114 WEST.—Large and small rooms; family or single; excellent table.

12TH ST., 39 WEST.—Large double room with alcove; southern exposure; running water; small rooms.

89TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; one second floor; excellent table board; references.

44TH ST., 159 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms for couple; unsurpassed French table board; reasonable.

48TH, 145 WEST.—Newly reopened, with elegant rooms; first-class table; attentive service; reference.

57TH, 432 WEST.—Board, furnished front rooms, $5; private family; German cooking; Subway, Park.

80TH ST., 154 WEST.—Superior accommodations, private family, for two couples or four gentlemen. Harris.

90TH ST., 6 WEST.—Large room, private bath; excellent table; parlor dining room; small room.

93D ST., 126 WEST.—One large room, fourth floor; reasonable; telephone; references exchanged.

93D ST., 142 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished double room, select home; couple or gentlemen; references.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Sunny, heated double room; running water; with board; two gentlemen; moderate.

94TH ST., 65 WEST.—Nicely furnished sunny front room; excellent table; select house; 'phone; references.

96TH ST., 49 WEST.—Large, pleasant room with board; table board; telephone; reference.

East Side.

16TH ST., 130 EAST.—Single rooms, with southern exposure, to rent, with board.

32D ST., 42 EAST, Near Broadway, The Adelti.—Large rooms; excellent table board.

34TH, 45 EAST, Near Madison Av.—Very fine rooms and board; private bath; single rooms for gentlemen; bath same floor; references.

58TH ST., 50 EAST.—Unexpectedly vacated large and small sunny fourth floor rooms, new bath; parlor dining room; small tables; accommodations for two table guests; reference essential.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Very fine double, single rooms; baths; well heated; choice table; home comforts; table guests; moderate terms.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Double and single rooms, $18.00 to $22.00, (two persons;) $8.00-$12.00, (one,) with excellent board.

Bronx.

GRAND AV., 2,450, near Fordham Road.—Second floor sunny room; moderate terms; few boarders.

Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 170.—Choicest residence location; large, sunny room; harbor view; table board; reference.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Park House, Morristown, N. J. — Opposite park; dry air, pure water, steam heat, electric light; excellent table; no bar; $8 up.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

18TH, 13 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished double and single rooms; superior accommodations; moderate rates.

38TH ST., 48 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; private baths; also back parlor; telephone; references.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; single room; running water; telephone; breakfasts; references.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished; bath; heat; $2 upward; gentlemen only; also parlor, doctor.

43D ST., 125 WEST.—Tastefully furnished rooms, single and double, for reliable people; caterer on premises.

43D ST., 125 WEST.—Well-heated single, double rooms; near Broadway.

46TH ST., 43 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor, suitable for doctor or business; also other rooms.

48TH ST., 109 WEST.—Parlor floor; communicating rooms, with bath; small room; board optional.

48TH, 134 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, warm room and bath for gentleman; reference.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished third-story room; heat, hot and cold water.

51ST ST., 352 WEST.—Nicely furnished suite of rooms, connecting bath; private apartment; conveniences. Cosgrove.

51ST ST., 551 WEST.—Neat, large rooms; well heated; hot and cold water; nice locality.

57TH ST., 400 WEST.—Buckley; furnished rooms; all-night elevator service; steam heat; reasonable rates.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Good-sized, pleasant room; private house; gentleman; references.

78TH ST., 201 WEST.—Comfortable, homelike rooms, handsome surroundings; elevator apartment; $4 up.

81ST ST., 117 WEST.—Handsome suite; private bath; hall room; board optional; exceptional table; references.

86TH ST., 317 WEST.—Sunny front room; all conveniences; modern; refined house; Subway; board convenient.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large well-furnished sunny front rooms; running water.

112TH ST., 251 WEST.—Exceptionally nice rooms, adjoining bath; refined home; cleanliness; Subway; reasonable. Stahl.

119TH ST., 149 WEST.—Comfortable large front room, three windows, second floor; also back parlor; all conveniences; fine location; board optional.

East Side.

18TH ST., 116 EAST.—Large, small rooms; hot, cold water; steam heated; excellent board; Subway.

35TH ST., 119 EAST.—Bachelor, one, two, or three rooms, $10 to $15; bath; also parlor and bedroom, suitable for physician or two gentlemen; reference.

119TH ST., 506 EAST.—Choice front room; good locality; near Pleasant Av.; $2.50. Keeffe.

LEXINGTON AV., 695.—Nicely furnished rooms, with connecting bath; all conveniences; gentlemen.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cooks.

WANTED—Cooks and laundresses, chambermaids and waitresses, nurses, general housework, cooks, waitresses, laundresses; city and country places. St. Bartholomew's Bureau, 211 East 42d st.

WANTED—Good cook for general housework in apartment; references required. Call 40 East 26th St., Apartment No. 403, from 9 to 10:30 A. M., 6 to 8 P. M.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Understands dressmaking, and make herself useful; city reference. 18 East 75th St.

Nurses.

WANTED—American nurse for boy of 4; West 52d St.; must be able to care for diet, clothing, simple instruction, outdoor exercise. Send references, age, terms, and full details to G., 134 East 42d St.

WANTED—Nurse afternoons for child five years old; city reference required. Call from 10 to 11, or after 4. Benedict, Apartment 11A, Narragansett Hotel, Broadway and 93d St.

WANTED—French or Swiss nurse for two children; personal reference required. Apply Monday, 10 to 11, 142 East 36th st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Office assistant; only those who are quick and accurate at figures need apply. Call after 10 A. M., Moe Levy & Co., 110-125 Walker St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400, Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policies; large commission, renewals; county managers wanted every State. A. B. Cilley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Compositors, &c.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Wanted—Compositors, Stone Hands, and Make-up Men; "Open Shop"; Highest Salary; Permanent Position; Additional Bonus for Faithful Services; New York, Vicinity, and Western Points. Call or Address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

Salesmen.

WANTED—An experienced, energetic salesman, from 25 to 45 years old; good position on commission or salary, with large firm having three offices and handling country property; write, stating experience and references; a successful life insurance man might do. C. & W., L. Room 10, 315 Madison Av., N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing trade; pays $5 day after completing course of practical instruction at home or in our schools; graduates admitted to Union and Master Plumbers' Association; positions secured. Coyne Bros. Co. Practical Schools Plumbing and Bricklaying, 289 10th Av., New York; Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis. Free catalogue.

WANTED FOR UNITED STATES ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 2,360 3d Av., 749 6th Av., 2,306 8th Av., New York or 369 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—An experienced man to take charge of our shipping room; must be accurate and furnish good references. Address, by mail only, T. Y. Crowell & Co., Publishers, 428 West Broadway.

WANTED—Desirable recruits for National Guard organization going to camp at Lake Ontario next Summer. Particulars upon application to Guard, Box 44 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Men and women to represent us on a good paying proposition; modern and agreeable work. Lay, 145 8th Av., New York.

WANTED—Office boy; must be neat and willing; reference required. W. L., Box 350 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Church organist for Alabama; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Companions.

COMPANION. — YOUNG GENTLEWOMAN, CONVENT EDUCATION, CHURCH OF ENGLAND, WISHES TO BE COMPANION TO SOME LADY IN NEW YORK; EXCEPTIONAL REFERENCES. H. H., 316 TIMES, TIMES SQUARE.

Cooks.

COOK and WAITRESS.—Together or separately. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—A Christian girl of 22, British nationality, seeks position as assistant in domestic work in Christian home only. Address B., 313 Times, Times Square.

HOUSEWORKER.—By colored houseworker; good cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress; apartment preferred; neat, industrious; investigated references. Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 59th St. Tel. 4786 Columbus.

HOUSEWORK.—General housework; neat and tidy; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

HOUSEWORK.—Good cook, waitress, laundress; small family; references. 230 East 43d St., 2 flights, front.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; city or country. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; several years head stenographer for one of the largest corporations in the world; competent to serve in capacity of private secretary; references highest order; salary $25 week. B. V. M., Box 335 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Office Assistant.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious, reliable; references; $12. Miss Howe, Box 122 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious, reliable, willing, obliging; references; $10. Miss Allen, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Office Assistant.—One year's experience; neat, accurate; references; $8. Neatness, Box 119 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Seven years' experience; take entire charge of an office; best reference, last employer; $15. Responsible, Box 148 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER.—Five years' with one firm; intelligent; very capable. Refinement, Box 145 Times Downtown.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—First-class; country preferred; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Miscellaneous.

A young lady thoroughly trained in the teaching of scientific physical exercises, having references from prominent physicians, desires a few lady clients at her studio, Room 112, Carnegie Hall.

KITCHEN MAID.—By Scotch girl, lately landed, in private family. Hastings, 252 West 123d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—Small business concerns not desiring a permanent bookkeeper or accountant can have their books or accounts written up systematically once or twice a week at small cost. Accountant, 219 West 4th St.

ACCOUNTANT wishes work evenings and Saturday; audits, statements, trial balances, bookkeeping, investigations, &c.; terms moderate; references. Accountant, 66 East 8th St.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert and reliable; competent stenographer. K. B., Box 168 Times Downtown.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent rererences. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

SALESMAN.—Experienced office man, 30; active all round man. B., Box 315 Times, Times Square.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—17 years' experience; attorney 10 years; former court stenographer, now secretary to general counsel; very proficient; copying work evenings, delivered in morning; charges reasonable. "Attorney," 105 Times Downtown.

MANY PRAISE HADLEY, OIL TRUST FIGHTER

He Says He'll Oust Standard Oil from Missouri.

INQUIRY GOES ON TO-DAY

Standard Lawyer Says H. H. Rogers Will Answer Questions If Court Rules Them Proper.

The Missouri inquisition into the methods of the Standard Oil Company and the stock ownership of the numerous concerns in which it is interested will be continued this morning before Special Commissioner Sanborn, who is here to take the depositions of such witnesses as could be harvested in and around New York.

H. H. Rogers, who is generally credited with being the executive head of the Oil Trust, will be heard from further, although it is hardly probable that he will resume the stand until several other witnesses have testified. Mr. Rogers was under examination by Attorney General Hadley of Missouri for the better part of Saturday's hearing, and was told to hold himself in readiness for to-day's proceedings, which will begin at 67 Wall Street at 10 o'clock.

He is anxious to be excused as soon as possible, but the chances are that he will be compelled to wait his turn again. The Oil Trust certificate to whose ownership Mrs. Ida M. Butts testified at Saturday's meeting reached her Saturday evening, and she will probably be the first witness called to-day.

Mr. Hadley, about whom the interest of the inquiry centres, was besieged in his rooms at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. A small army of newspaper men and photographers camped on his trail morning, noon, and night, and there were many callers who had read of the manner in which he is conducting his investigation who desired to congratulate him.

"I am more than satisfied with the progress which I am making," he said last evening, "and am confident that I will achieve the end I am seeking—the ousting of the Oil Trust from the limits of our State. As a matter of course, when I came to New York I did not expect to elicit the information I desire without a fight.

"The whole policy of the Standard Oil Company ever since the suits were instituted by me in Missouri to put it out of business there has been one of delay. The invocation of Section 919, compelling the taking of testimony in long hand, was in line with the course they have pursued.

"To my mind the resurrection of this obsolete provision was dictated by a dual reason. In the first place, the Standard Oil attorneys wished to guard against the possibility of any disadvantage which might accrue to the corporation they represent by the taking of witnesses unaware in the course of a rapid-fire examination, such as is possible when evidence is transcribed in shorthand. Under the long hand system there is plenty of time for the witness to think well upon the advisability of answering a question and plenty of time for the interposition of objections. In the second place, they hoped to tire me out and to make the inquiry ridiculous by dragging it out.

"Neither of these hopes is possible of realization. I can put the questions I desire answered just as well slowly as I can under high pressure, and eventually the Supreme Court of New York will rule as to whether or not they must be answered. I am prepared to stick to my guns just as long as they can stand by theirs, and, no matter how wearying the process, I will not stop until I have asked every question which I think may throw light on the situation.

"I fail to see that the dignity of the inquiry has been impaired by the snail's pace at which it has been compelled to proceed, and I would not be at all surprised if the compromise typewriter were abandoned before the hearing is much older and we were to get back to the regulation shorthand method.

"After the court has ruled upon the questions brought before it upon certification of the Special Commissioner witnesses will have two courses open to them when instructed to answer. They may either lay themselves liable to contempt proceedings or may seek refuge by the personal privilege route, admitting that to answer would render them liable to criminal prosecution, to a forfeiture, or a penalty.

"The right of corporations to avail themselves of this privilege has never been passed upon by the courts. Personally I am convinced that they cannot claim the exemption which may be exercised by individuals in this regard. The matter is now pending before the Supreme Court of Missouri, as well as before the Supreme Court of the United States.

"In any event, the same purposes would be served, so far as the interests of Missouri are concerned, should the witnesses refuse to answer on the ground that by so doing they might incriminate themselves, as would be served by the admission of the truth of our allegations."

Lawyer Hagerman, who is leading the forces of Standard Oil attorneys, said most emphatically that Standard Oil witnesses would seek no advantage from the provisions of the law in the matter of personal privilege.

"If the Supreme Court rules that a question must be answered," he declared, "the answer will be forthcoming. It is absurd to think of a man of the type of Mr. Rogers refusing to answer a question on the ground that it might tend to subject him to criminal prosecution."

The taking of testimony will, in all probability, be concluded before the week is over. William G. Rockefeller, son of William Rockefeller, and nephew of John D., may be put on the stand to-day. At any rate, he will be in readiness should the Attorney General from Missouri decide that the time to tackle him has come.

The questions to which witnesses have demurred will be put up to the Supreme Court for a ruling within the next few days, and just as soon as the ruling can be had the witnesses will be required to answer, or take the consequences of their refusal.

"I will stay right on the job," said Attorney General Hadley last night. "If I can't finish it offhand, I can come back to New York whenever and as often as the occasion arises."

"Suppose you accomplish everything you seek," he was asked, "and drive the Standard Oil Company out of Indiana, the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, the Republic Oil Company, and the rest of them out of your State, how will Missourians get oil?"

"Don't worry about that," was the reply. "The oil fields of Missouri, Indian Territory, and Oklahoma, developed and undeveloped, are ample to supply the people of the State through independent companies, with all they need if not a drop of the Standard product is to be had."

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Valets.

VALET.—Young man "Madrassee" desires position as valet; understands first-class cleaning and pressing; reference. Thomas Edwards, 340 West 40th St.

Miscellaneous.

MASSEUR. — Swedish masseur, graduate, seven years' experience at nervousness, insomnia, wishes to treat gentlemen patients at residence; best references from physicians and patents in New York. W. Pengel, 167 East 65th St.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) single, having several years' experience in newspaper office as advertising clerk and solicitor, desires position; highest references furnished. R. M., Box 304 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN in railroad office; experienced in freight, ticket, and baggage departments. J. B., Box 103, 617 6th Av.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

I can sell your patent; booklet mailed free; fifteen years' experience; patent sales exclusively. Call, write, or telephone, William E. Hoyt, patent sales specialist, 290 B'way, New York.

Wanted—Partner with $1,000 to manufacture the 1906 Mineral Water Cooler; better than the best. Address J. H. Louch, Austell, Ga.

Corner grocery, candy, and notions; opposite school; bargain; no agents. 145 Johnson St., Brooklyn.

Remnant Sale.

All ends accumulated the past season are on sale. Suits to order $18, Trousers $5, regardless of their former prices.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & Ninth Street.

Good Garb Going!

THIS WILL APPEAL TO YOU

$30 SUITINGS Former Prices $40—$45—$50

HANSEN & SHACKLETON

TAILORS

Fifth Avenue and 42d Street (5 Doors West) New York

The clothes with a rich soft finish, yet —moisture proof.

"Markdownitis" and "Salesfever" are epidemic now among the clothiers. The patients seem to glory in losing money (in print).

$60 clothes for $32 and $30 values at $14.98 are easy propositions (in print).

Do you believe these statements?

Our January Sales are *giving values*, not promises.

OVERCOATS of the best types. Exclusive patterns. (No Left-overs.) at $17. Clearing House Price.

SUITS of every description, including Worsteds and Blacks. at $14. Clearing House Price.

BROADWAY & CHAMBERS ST.

A lesson in economy.

500 boys' sweaters, about half of them were $1.50 and the rest $2.

Solid colors, sizes 26 to 34. All wool of course.

$1.15.

50 boys' mackintoshes that were $5 and $7.50.

$2.50 and $3.50 now.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

CARPETS.

General Clearance Sale.

ONLY 2 WEEKS BEFORE INVENTORY!

ALL ODD PIECES AND DISCONTINUED PATTERNS, IN THE VARIOUS GRADES, WILL BE CLOSED OUT AT REMNANT PRICES.

RUGS.

A SAMPLE LOT! Consisting of AXMINSTERS, WILTON VELVETS, BODY BRUSSELS, size 9x12 ft., at the uniform price of Worth $35.00. **$24.50 Each**

Our NEW line of Royal Wilton and Anglo-Oriental Rugs now on exhibition.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

SIXTH AVE., 18TH and 19TH STS.

Canaries

Warranted Singers.....$2.00, $2.50, $3.00
Soft Singers.....$5.00, $6.00, $8.00, $10.00
Holden Contraltos.....$15, $20, $25, $30.00

Parrots

and the famous talking Minah. Best taught birds ever known. Extra lot of talkers, $50, $100, $200.
Young beginners, $12, $15, $20, $25.

Bullfinches Piping Two Songs.

The most delightful tame and affectionate birds, whistling many familiar songs. Prices, $25, $40, $50, $60, $75, $100.
Holden's Book on Birds, all about food, singing, mating, mailed for 12 cts. stamps.

G. H. HOLDEN,
240 6th Ave., near 15th Street.

BANKRUPT SALE.
Extraordinary Private Sale of
Electroliers, Chandeliers, Brackets and Glassware
of the
BOROUGH BRONZE CO.
Will begin MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1906, at 130 W. 24th St., under the direction of Charles Levy, Trustee in Bankruptcy. For a few days only. CHARLES LEVY, Trustee.
HENRY W. SYKES, Atty. for Trustee, 346 B'way, N. Y. City.

PARKHURST PREDICTS BINGHAM WILL FAIL

Says He's No Gentleman, Anyway —Swears Too Much.

NOTHING GOOD IN TAMMANY

Tells Men's Anti-Graft Meeting He and Two Other Reformers Saved the City in 1894.

In an address delivered before a men's anti-graft meeting held yesterday afternoon in the Majestic Theatre under the auspices of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst attacked the personality of the new Police Commissioner, and predicted the utter failure of his administration. There were 1,500 persons present.

Dr. Parkhurst had previously taken a shot at every Tammany head in sight, and painted a direful picture of what was to happen to New York "in the four years during which the uncaged tiger is to roam unchecked." He had compared Mayor McClellan with Jersey City's Mark Fagan, much to the advantage of the latter.

It was not, however, until he reached the Police Department that Dr. Parkhurst really let himself out. "The Society for the Prevention of Crime, of which I am the head," said Dr. Parkhurst, "has prepared a pamphlet calling the attention of Commissioner Bingham to no less than seventeen laws which are being flagrantly and openly violated. I do not expect any great results.

"What can be expected from a man who swears so? No gentleman swears. Mark that. Mr. Bingham is no gentleman, and, not being one, he cannot expect, nor can we expect him, to make gentlemen out of his subordinates.

"He says that he is going to enforce the laws, though. Let us hope for the best. We have altogether too many laws. I wish that we had half as many, and that they were enforced. There is no greater influence for demoralization than the non-enforcement of existing statutes. Personally I believe that the saloons could be closed on Sunday if we had a Mayor and a Police Commissioner and a police force and a judiciary which really put its mind on the job. But if it is true that the saloons cannot be closed I would rather that the Sunday closing law were not on the books."

The tiger, said Dr. Parkhurst, still remains the tiger, even if it is caged, and its supporters are growing more active from hunger, while the reformers grow weary. He then said:

"You know it is said in the Bible that ten good men could have saved Sodom. Now, I do not wish to brag, but I do wish to show you what can be done when men are in earnest, and there are a thousand men here. There were three men, with no political affiliations, who didn't care one blessed rap for office, and wouldn't have accepted it under any considerations, who brought about the overturn in this city in 1894. But I tell you we three men loved our city, and I love it now a mighty sight more than I did then."

Dr. Parkhurst closed by reading an extract from an article by Lincoln Steffens about Mayor Fagan of Jersey City, telling how that official prayed every time he went to the City Hall steps. Dr. Parkhurst paid high tribute to Mayor Fagan and added:

"Oh, how I long for public officials in this city with the strength to stand up when the storm blows. Men who pray more than they swear. The Mayor—well, perhaps he does. I believe the President of the United States does when he takes up responsible matters, [applause,] and we want more men of that kind in office in our own city."

SPOILED BY SPECULATORS.

They Bought Land George L. Carnegie Wanted for an Estate.

George L. Carnegie has met with disappointment in his move to create a large country place on the shore front here. Three months ago Mr. Carnegie purchased the George Card Pease property on the west side of Hempstead Harbor as the beginning of his plans for a country place. It is said he paid $100,000 for the land.

Immediately following the sale to Mr. Carnegie, Manhattan realty speculators began to bid for surrounding property, and succeeded in getting every desirable farm, so that Mr. Carnegie was unable to add to his first purchase, and, as the property was not large enough for him to carry out his plans, he has put it on the market.

McGIBBON & Co.

In the January Sale the DISCOUNT offered on merchandise in our Housekeeping Department applies to all goods on the First Floor.

NO RESERVATION WHATEVER

This is in reply to inquiries reported by Department assistants.

Even where goods have for any reason whatever been previously reduced in price, this discount operates as a further abatement in cost.

Broadway at Nineteenth.

AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. BARRIE'S PETER PAN

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in J. M. Barrie's play, Alice-Sit-By-The-Fire.
Also PANTALOON with Lionel Barrymore. Tues. Mat., Special Benefit, Russian Players.

Knickerbocker B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat.-only, 2:15.
FRITZI SCHEFF in MLLE. MODISTE.

HERALD SQ THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) EV. AT 8:15
George V. Hobart's Musical Satirette
—COMING THRO' THE RYE—

Hudson THEATRE, 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Robert Loraine in Bernard Shaw's Man and Superman.

SAVOY THEATRE, B'way & 34th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
JAMES K. HACKETT and MARY MANNERING in Alfred Sutro's Walls of Jericho

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
BEGINNING TO-NIGHT, BERNARD SHAW'S CASHEL BYRON'S PROFESSION
Arranged for the Stage by Stanislaus Stange.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
THE LION AND THE MOUSE.

LYCEUM THEATRE. TO-DAY AT 3:30.
MONDAYS, JAN. 8, 15, 22, 29. AT 3:30. BEATRICE HERFORD IN HER ORIGINAL MONOLOGUES. PRICES 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE 24th St., Near B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
TO-MORROW EVENING
First American Appearance of Mr.
HENRI de VRIES
In His Powerful Play,
"A CASE OF ARSON"
Preceded by the 3-Act Farce,
"THE BRAISLEY DIAMOND"
With a Carefully Selected Cast.

YORKVILLE. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
HENRY E. DIXEY, "The Man on the Box."

FIELDS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 50c., 75c., $1.00.
LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN in JULIE BONBON.

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. $1 Matinees Wed. & Sat. Evs. at 8:15.
THE BABES AND THE BARON

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev. 8:15. Best Seats $1 at Mats. Thur. & Sat.
THE EARL AND THE GIRL With Eddie Foy.

ANGLIN Princess, B'way & 29. Tel. 2848 Mad. Sq. Ev. 8:15. LAST WEEK.
in ZIRA. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
Next Week—Seats Read. Thursday.
HENRY MILLER in GRLERSON'S WAY

SIXTH NATIONAL
AUTOMOBILE SHOW
Will Open at
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
SATURDAY, JAN. 13, AT 8 P. M.

BELASCO Theatre. Ev. 8. Mat. Sat., 2.
DAVID BELASCO presents
BLANCHE BATES in By David Belasco
THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST WEEK. Last Times in the City.
BERTHA GALLAND in David Belasco's Play, SWEET KITTY BELLAIRS.
Popular Prices. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev. 8.
N't w'k—MRS. LESLIE CARTER in Adrea

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. 42th Time in Mat. Sat. 2. N. Y. To-night. Evs. 8:15.
DAVID BELASCO presents, 3d year in N.Y. in THE WARFIELD MUSIC MASTER.

NEW YORK MAT. DAILY
Hippodrome
THOMPSON & DUNDY, MANAGERS
A SOCIETY CIRCUS
WITH COURT OF THE GOLDEN FOUNTAINS
SOUSA AND HIS BAND NEXT SUNDAY EVENING. Seats now.

Majestic Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
TO-NIGHT.
A NEW AMERICAN PLAY BY LOTTIE BLAIR PARKER
The Redemption of David Corson
West End Wed. Mats. Entire House, 15c & 25c. Effie Fay, "Belle of Avenue A."

JOE WEBER'S MUSIC HALL Evgs. at 8. Only Mat. Sat.
"Twiddle-Twaddle one long laugh."—Herald.
Joe Weber's All-Star Co.
TWIDDLE-TWADDLE
SEATS SELLING 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

GRAND GEO. M. COHAN
Souvenir Friday—Little Johnny Jones

Manhattan Theatre. B'way at 33d St. Ev. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:30.
BEFORE AND AFTER

Proctor's 5th Av.—A Fair Exchange, 25, 50. 23d St.—Star Vaude., 25, 50. 58th St.—Star Vaude., 25, 50. Daily Mts. 25c 125th St.—The Ironmaster, 25, 50.

GARRICK Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Henrietta CROSMAN in MADELINE and MARY, MARY, QUITE CONTRARY.

Colonial Aimee Angeles, McMahon's Watermelon Girls, Tom Nawn & Co., Ned Nye & Rollicking Daily Mts. 25 Girls, Chassino, Carlotta, oth's.

Alhambra 7th Av. & 126th St. Mats Daily. All Seats 25c. Ida Rene, Arthur Prince, Nick Long & Idalene Cotton, 5 Mowatts & others.

HARLEM Evs. 8:15. Only Mat. Sat. 2:15.
WILLIAM COLLIER
IN ON THE QUIET.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St., bet. 7th & 8th Aves. Mat. Daily.
Mrs. Annie & Mrs. Lenhis Yeaman, Genaro & Bailey, Perry Corwey, Brockman, Mack & Co., etc.

14th St. THEA. At 4th Av. Pop. Prices.
"THE GERMAN GIPSY."

AMUSEMENTS

NEW AMSTERDAM Theatre, 42d St., West of B'way.
Evs. 8:15. Wed. & Sat. Mats. at 2:15.
POP. PRICES Mat. Wed., $1.50, $1, 75 & 50c.
KLAW & ERLANGER present
FAY TEMPLETON in Geo. M. Cohan's "Gee, she's a nice Gal!"
45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.

LIBERTY Theatre, 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15
GEORGE H. BRENNAN presents
THE CLANSMAN
By THOMAS DIXON, JR.
"The Play that is Stirring the Nation."
Company of 125 includes HOLBROOK BLINN, M. J. JORDAN, AUSTIN WEBB, CECIL BUTLER, SYDNEY AYRES, JOS. WHEELOCK, Sr., GEORGIA WELLES, JEFFREYS LEWIS, GRAYCE SCOTT, FRANCES SHANNON.

BROADWAY Theatre, B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8. Last Mat. Sat., 2.
LAST WEEK. LAST 7 TIMES. VERONIQUE With RUTH VINCENT.

Monday, Jan. 15—Seat Sale Thursday.
ELSIE JANIS
Otis Harlan, Henry Donnelly, Henry Bergman, Aubrey Boucicault, Chas. Dickson, Jacques Kruger, and 75 Others.
In The Musical Gasoline Explosion,
"The Vanderbilt Cup."

NEW YORK Theatre, B'way & 45 St. Evs. 8:15. PRICES 25, 50, 75c. & 1.00.
Last 6 Nights. Last Mats. Wed. & Sat.
RICHARD CARLE "THE MAYOR OF TOKIO."
Monday, Jan. 15. Seat Sale Thursday.
LEW DOCKSTADER AND HIS GREAT MINSTRELS.

TO-NIGHT CARNEGIE HALL, 8:15 o'clock.
Baptist Temple, (Brooklyn.) To-morrow, 8:15.
Inaugural American Appearances of ARTHUR
RUBINSTEIN
THE NEW POLISH PIANIST,
AND HAPPY RETURN OF THE
PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA
OF 80 PERFORMERS.
FRITZ SCHEEL, Conductor.
To-night—"Liebesfruhling" overture, Georg Schumann; G minor concerto, Saint-Saens; Second Symphony, Brahms; Symphonic Prologue, Max Schilling.
To-morrow Night—Overture "Carneval Romain," Berlios; Symphony, "Pathetique," Tschaikowsky; F minor concerto, Ch

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Snow, clearing to-day; fair to-morrow; westerly winds.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,517. * * * NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1906.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ROOSEVELT ON CANAL CHALLENGES INQUIRY

Sending Reports to Congress, He Upholds Board in All Acts.

TAFT DEALS BLOW AT SHONTS

Secretary Criticises Steps Taken Without Due Authority—Gorman and Hale Agreed on Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—President Roosevelt sent to Congress to-day the annual reports of the Isthmian Canal Commission and the Panama Railroad Company, together with Secretary Taft's letter of transmission in which he deals what may prove a body blow to Theodore P. Shonts. He censures his unauthorized acts, while recommending that the President approve them. The President's letter accompanying the reports was interpreted in a speech by Senator Hale as practically referring the whole canal matter back to Congress.

Senator Hale joined Senator Gorman in advocating an inquiry into canal affairs which the President, in his letter, declared he courted. The reports and accompanying letters were referred by the Senate to the Committee on Interoceanic Canals. The President's letter follows:

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

I inclose herewith the annual report of the Isthmian Canal Commission, the annual report of the Panama Railroad Company, and the Secretary of War's letter transmitting the same, together with certain papers.

The work on the Isthmus is being admirably done, and great progress has been made, especially during the last nine months. The plant is being made ready and the organization perfected. The first work to be done was the work of sanitation, the necessary preliminary to the work of actual construction, and this has been pushed forward with the utmost energy and means. In a short while I shall lay before you the recommendations of the commission and of the Board of Consulting Engineers as to the proper plan to be adopted for the canal itself, together with my own recommendations thereon.

Promises to Beat Estimates.

All the work so far has been done, not only with the utmost expedition, but in the most careful and thorough manner, and what has been accomplished gives us good reason to believe that the canal will be dug in a shorter time than had been expected and at an expenditure within the estimated amount. All our citizens have a right to congratulate themselves upon the high standard of efficiency and integrity which has been maintained by the representatives of the Government in doing this great work. If this high standard of efficiency and integrity can be maintained in the future at the same level which it has now reached, the construction of the Panama Canal will be one of the feats to which the people of this Republic will look back with the highest pride.

From time to time various publications have been made, and from time to time in the future various similar publications doubtless will be made purporting to give an account of jobbery, or immorality, or inefficiency, or misery, as obtaining on the Isthmus. I have carefully examined into each of these accusations which seemed worthy of attention. In every instance the accusations have proved to be without foundation in any shape or form.

All Charges Unfounded.

They spring from several sources. Sometimes they take the shape of statements by irresponsible investigators of a sensational habit of mind, incapable of observing or repeating with accuracy what they see and desirous of obtaining notoriety by widespread slander. More often they originate with, or are given currency by, individuals with a personal grievance.

The sensation mongers—both those who stay at home and those who visit the Isthmus—may ground their accusations on false statements by some engineer who, having applied for service on the commission and been refused, now endeavors to discredit his successful competitors; or by some lessee or owner of real estate who has sought action or inaction by the commission to increase the value of his lots and is bitter because the commission cannot be used for such purposes; or on the tales of disappointed bidders for contracts; or of office holders who have proved incompetent or who have been suspected of corruption and dismissed, or who have been overcome by panic and have fled from the Isthmus.

Every specific charge relating to jobbery, to immorality, or to inefficiency from whatever source it has come has been immediately investigated, and in no single instance have the statements of these sensation mongers and the interested complainants behind them proved true. The only discredit inhering in these false accusations is to those who originate and give them currency, and who, to the extent of their abilities, thereby hamper and obstruct the completion of the great work in which both the honor and the interest of America are so deeply involved. It matters not whether those guilty of these false accusations utter them in mere wanton recklessness and folly or in a spirit of sinister malice to gratify some personal or political grudge.

High Salaries Esential.

Any attempt to cut down the salaries of the officers of the Isthmian Commission or of their subordinates who are doing important work, would be ruinous from the standpoint of accomplishing the work effectively. To quote the words of one of the best observers on the Isth-

Continued on Page 2.

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NEW PLOT TO KILL CZAR.

Russia May Try to Float a Loan of $200,000,000 in Paris.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 8.—The authorities have information that the Czar's life will be attempted whenever he leaves his palace. Extraordinary precautions have been taken at Tsarskoe-Selo.

The holidays have passed quietly here. There have been the usual arrests, and searches have continued without intermission.

I hear from several sources, but cannot verify the news, that the object of M. Kokovtsoff's visit to Paris is to try to negotiate a loan of £200,000,000 for the purchase of lands in the Baltic provinces. The Government hopes to quell the insurrection by the grant of free allotments to the Letts and Esthonians.

The Government is entirely without news from the Caucasus. The semi-official organs have applied for information to the Turkish Embassy, which, however, is in the same position. An official agency laconically reports, "The Vladikavkas Railway is unsettled."

According to the newspapers the Viceroy has fled to Tiflis and taken refuge in a fortified monastery. It is reported that the mountaineers have proclaimed a Jehad and are murdering all the Christians in Transcaucasia.

Officers returning from Manchuria say that the whole Siberian Railroad and the principal towns are in the hands of reservists and strikers. The commandant at Irkutsk is a Lieutenant. The troops are electing their own officers.

The agrarian movement is spreading to the northward and eastward of Moscow. Moscow is quiet, but unrest is reported at Kharkoff. Wholesale arrests are proceeding at Perm, Kagan, and Vladimir.

LONDON DENOUNCES RUSSIA.

Mass Meeting of All Sects Condemns Outrages.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1906.]

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A most impressive public meeting was held in Queen's Hall to-night to express horror and indignation over the massacres and outrages perpetrated upon the Jews in Russia. Lord Rothschild presided. There was a very large attendance in which all denominations of Christians in London were represented, so that it was not as a Jewish body that it voiced its protest, but as a body made up of persons of all ranks and all religious beliefs.

Two resolutions were adopted. One, expressing the judgment that the outrages in Russia were an offense to civilization and a disgrace to humanity, was proposed by the Bishop of Ripon. The other, which was offered by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, expressed the hope that the Russian Jews might have rights in their country equal with their Christian fellow-subjects, as the only effective means of preventing a recurrence of the atrocities.

ROUGH RIDERS' WEDDING GIFT

Old Troopers Will Present a Silver Service to Miss Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Jan. 8.—The Roosevelt Rough Riders are preparing a wedding present of a silver dinner service to be presented to Miss Alice Roosevelt when she becomes the wife of Congressman Longworth.

In the ornamentation of the silver the regimental emblem and the trooper will figure. A relief of Col. Roosevelt in uniform will adorn one of the platters.

The gift will be accompanied to Washington by a delegation of officers of the Rough Riders' Association.

$10 HORSE TOO FAST.

Exceeds Speed Limit and Brings a Fine for Its Owner.

Magistrate Furlong, sitting in the Gates Avenue Court, yesterday decided that a ten-dollar horse could exceed the speed limit established by the city ordinance. Charles Polaski of East New York owns the nag that brought about the ruling. Policeman McKie of the Liberty Avenue Station arrested Polaski for fast driving.

"Why, your Honor," said Polaski in his own and his horse's defense, "that old skate of mine couldn't make eight miles an hour if he was running away. He cost me only $10."

"Well, I guess I'll fine you $10, anyway," decided the court.

"Will you take the horse instead of the money?" asked Polaski in disgust.

The Magistrate declined, and Polaski handed over the amount of the fine.

ANOTHER MIDDY ARRESTED.

Charged with Hazing at the Academy—Marzoni's Trial Ended.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 8.—Midshipman John P. Miller of Lancaster, Ky., who was expected to graduate at the head of his class next month, was put under arrest to-day on charges of hazing Henry G. Cooper, Jr., of Oxford, N. C., and Max B. Demott of Niles, Mich., members of the fourth class. Cooper is the midshipman who was stricken with paralysis while in a class room about a month ago. It is not known, however, that the charges against Miller are connected in any way with this incident.

The court this afternoon announced that a verdict had been reached in the case of Midshipman Petterson B. Marzoni, accused of being connected with hazing in six different instances. The second case against Midshipman Stephen Decatur, Jr., will be taken up to-morrow.

Five Years for Land Fraud Prisoner.

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 8.—A. T. Kelliher of Chicago, convicted last week of forgery in connection with land frauds in this State, was to-day sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of five years. Kelliher gave notice of an appeal to the Supreme Court.

THE IDEAL TRAIN TO FLORIDA.
Lv. New York 12:55 P. M. The Southern Palm Limited, N. Y. to St. Augustine. Entire train electric lighted. New equipment. Pullman's best productions. N. Y. Offices 271 and 1,185 B'way.—Adv.

WHITE HOUSE EXPULSION BROUGHT BEFORE HOUSE

Resolution for a Committee Investigation Is Introduced.

NEWSPAPER ACCUSES LOEB

Says He Tried to Influence News Report—Mrs. Morris Worse—Statement by Her Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Representative Sheppard of Texas introduced in the House to-day a resolution calling for investigation by a committee of that body of the expulsion of Mrs. Minor Morris from the White House last Thursday. Fresh interest in the incident was awakened also by the publication in The Evening Star of a charge that on Saturday Secretary Loeb sent for one of its reporters and said to him that The Sar's accounts of the expulsion were "objectionable to the White House" from the President down."

Mr. Sheppard's resolution was introduced in response to public clamor here for investigation of the Morris incident. It has been asked that the President should make the inquiry himself, but as he has not done so, Mr. Sheppard thinks the House should act. His resolution, which becomes privileged after three days and cannot be pigeonholed or sidetracked, reads:

"Resolved, by the House of Representatives, that a committee of Republican and Democratic members of the House be appointed by the Speaker to investigate the recent violent expulsion of an American mother from the White House offices and grounds by executive officials and employes while she was seeking an audience with the President of the United States; that said committee have power to summon witnesses and report as soon as possible to the House."

"I introduce this resolution in the name of American motherhood and American womanhood," Mr. Sheppard explained. "The occurrence which is the cause of this resolution was a violation of every sentiment that glorifies American manhood and American chivalry. The brutal treatment of this woman, who was but acting within her rights, seems to me to be outrageous and indefensible. The American Congress ought not to permit the matter to rest without the most thorough and searching investigation.

"It involves the most sacred element of American life, the respect and reverence which every true American citizen accords the American woman, and especially the American mother. When the President of the United States, with all the glamour of his great office, steps into the presence of an American mother, he is in the presence of his superior. This action of his subordinates should certainly be investigated."

The Evening Star devotes the major part of its first page to-night to the charge that Secretary Loeb tried to influence its news. It stated that it simply printed the facts in the case without comment and without prejudice.

The Star has one article about the press censorship matter in which it discusses previous incidents where the news printed has been unsatisfactory to the President. It tells of a case in which, when a correspondent of a Western paper sent a dispatch dealing with the President's "gag order" to the Cabinet, Mr. Roosevelt summoned another man in the same newspaper office and severely scolded him for the publication. It says that the 154 correspondents here view the White House action as being "all the more offensive as an invasion of the rights of a free press."

The Star also prints in full an editorial from The Post of Sunday denouncing the White House's invasion of the liberty of the press. This is a most unusual proceeding here, where the newspapers practically ignore each other's existence. The Post prints in a prominent place letters recently published in THE NEW YORK TIMES from readers criticising the treatment of Mrs. Morris. These publications were made in The Post after it had learned of the attempt to curb The Star.

"Let us hope," says The Post in an editorial, "that the officialism which limits their (the reporters') usefulness at the White House will not extend to Congress and abolish the reporters' galleries. The great master in the discussion of human motives deprecated the action of those who, 'drest in a little brief authority, play such fantastic tricks before high Heaven as make the angels weep.'"

"What right has the President of the United States to tell a newspaper what it shall or shall not print?" said John Sharp Williams, the minority leader in the House to-night. "In the United States a man can't get any higher than being a citizen, being an American gentleman, whether he is President, Post Master, Justice of the Peace, or mule driver.

"That is a fact which of late seems to have been overlooked. The Speaker has no authority to censor the press, the President of the Senate has no such power, no such authority is vested in the Mayor of a city, the Governor of a State, the District Attorney of a county, or the Chief of Police. How should the President of the United States come to possess it?"

Mrs. Morris, who was expected to be out by the first of the week, is worse to-day. Her physicians say that the nervous strain is just beginning to show its effects.

Dr. Morris to-night gave to THE TIMES correspondent his first statement on the subject. In it he said:

"A woman of the highest culture, of the rarest attainments, who has devoted her life to her home, her family, and her ideals, whose only thought has been to do good, and who has always considered others before herself, a wife and mother, has been seized by ruffians from behind, in the waiting room of the White House, maltreated and robbed, with a brutality which humanity would revolt at seeing accorded to its lowest type. The details of this sickening, unnamable thing, are now known to the whole country.

"An effort was made by the dignataries of the White House to hold my wife at the House of Detention until I should arrive, which would require two days, in order that the humiliation and history of this case might heap upon her the more humiliation in making it appear that she was friendless and insane, and accordingly Mr. Barnes dispatched his relative, Policeman Frecht, to enter a charge of insanity at once against Mrs. Morris, with the added emphatic injunction that if he failed to do so he, the policeman, would be held responsible.

"When physicians were sent up to examine her their indignation was manifest. Then it was necessary to place some charge against her, and it became dangerous to press the insanity charge, so she stands to-day recorded as the disturber of the peace to the extent of $5.

"What a refined woman of such sensibilities suffered only those who have had such an experience can understand. But for the expressed sympathy by every agency that could be employed to bring it to her, she might, with all the courage that has met every demand placed upon her, have easily succumbed.

"Now a word to Mr. Barnes. This Cerberus that guards the cave of Omnipotence witnesses this tragedy and has the effrontery after ordering it to try to defend himself. We may well look forward with confidence to the high place to which such qualities shall surely promote him.

"The mental and physical bruises which Mrs. Morris has sustained would be dreadful in any environment, but at the portals of the National residence of Executive authority their pain is intensified a thousandfold.

TO RENEW FIGHT ON DEPEW.

Brackett Says Threats Have Determined Him to Get a Line-Up.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Senator Brackett is to have another fling at United States Senator Depew. He said to-day that on Wednesday night he would offer again his resolution calling on the junior Senator to resign his seat.

"I don't propose to have any swinging of the bull whip," said the Saratoga Senator, pulling off his spectacles, as he always does when in dead earnest. He declared that if some of his colleagues should continue in their attitude toward him and his resolution, he "might have something to say."

Brackett proposes to put the Senators on record for or against Depew, if he can. He was informed last Tuesday, he said, that there might be something brought up against him if he made good his threat to put his anti-Depew resolution before the Senate.

"If I had any hesitation about my course before," he said to-day, "that threat determined my attitude, and I resolved to offer it anyway."

It is generally understood that some of Brackett's opponents have informed him that they have a letter he wrote asking for a railroad pass. As to this, Brackett said:

"I don't recall such a letter, but if there be one it is almost certain that it was written in the very beginning of my service in the Senate. And, even if I did write such a letter, it wouldn't affect present conditions, as my re-election, in my opinion, purged all that."

ROCK ISLAND ROUTE OPENED.

El Paso Road Dug Out of Drifts After Five Days—Still Snowing.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 8.—Traffic was resumed to-day on the El Paso and Southwestern Road, the connecting link through New Mexico in the Rock Island's transcontinental route, for the first time in five days. A heavy storm is raging, however, and it is feared that the line will be stormbound again.

For more than two weeks hundreds of men with monster snow-plows have been struggling to open the track permanently. The wind has blown the dry snow into the cuts as rapidly as the shovels got it out. Every cut for fifty miles has been blockaded at times with drifts thirty feet deep. A large force of men in the shops in this city is engaged day and night in building fences to erect at critical points to guard the cuts from drifting snow.

For several days trains were held at points in New Mexico to await the opening of the line. Finally they were detoured by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé route. The freight congestion is serious. It is estimated that thirty days or more will be required to clean up the blockaded transcontinental freight. The mining industry is hard hit. Copper smelters in Arizona may be forced to cool down at enormous loss if coke cannot be secured from New Mexico mines.

Passenger trains maintain the preference over coal and coke traffic only on account of the great mail contracts, which are endangered.

WOMAN KNOCKS OUT MASHER.

Mrs. Higbie, a Brooklyn Golfer, Fencer and Boxer Resents Insult.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 8.—Mrs. Jane E. Higbie of Brooklyn, who is visiting her mother, Mrs. M. A. Wood, 122 Austin Street, this city, knocked a masher unconscious here last night with two well-delivered uppercuts.

Mrs. Higbie was returning to her mother's home early last night after having attended church. As she neared Irving Street she was approached by a short, well-dressed man with a Van Dyke beard, who addressed her as Miss Perkins. She informed him that he was mistaken, but instead of taking the hint he came closer and grabbed her arm.

Mrs. Higbie broke free from his grasp, two hands shot out, and the masher's head hit the curbing with a thud. He didn't stir, and Mrs. Higbie became alarmed at the result of her blows. She applied smelling salts, and did everything she could to restore the fellow to consciousness. Finally she succeeded, and he staggered on his way.

Mrs. Higbie is a golf enthusiast, and for several years has been woman champion of the Crescent Club of Brooklyn. She is also an expert boxer, and can handle the foils skillfully.

DESTROYERS IN COLLISION.

The Lawrence Badly Damaged by the Worden Off Pine Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 8.—Rammed by her sister ship, the Worden, the destroyer Lawrence had a close call from being sent to the bottom off Pine Beach. But for the fact that the Worden struck a brace, she would have cut the Lawrence nearly in two in a collision which occurred late Saturday night. As it is, the Lawrence has a V-shaped hole in her port side which on the deck line is four feet deep by two and a half feet wide at the opening.

The accident happened about 9 o'clock, while the Lawrence lay at anchor. The Worden had been to Lambert's Point to coal, and was returning to her anchorage. The knifelike bow of the Worden cut into the quarter-inch steel plates of the Lawrence as though they had been paper, and a water-tight compartment was immediately filled by the inrush of water. The Lawrence was towed in here by the Worden and was placed in dry dock soon after her arrival.

REAL ESTATE MAN ARRESTED.

Brooklyn Woman Accuses William Putnam Drew of Grand Larceny.

William Putnam Drew, a real estate broker living at 2,639 Marion Avenue, in the Bronx, was arraigned before Magistrate Finn in the Tombs Court yesterday on a charge of grand larceny made by Mrs. Emma Langley Moore of 138½ Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn.

According to Mrs. Moore, on Nov. 18 last she arranged for a loan of $1,500 on her property in Brooklyn, intending to invest the money under Drew's directions.

She said she gave him $500 to deposit to her account in the Brooklyn Savings Bank. She has since learned, she says, that Drew did not deposit the money and that after trying in vain to get it back she got a warrant for his arrest.

Drew denied any intent to appropriate the money to his own use, but said it had been tied up in an investment. Magistrate Finn adjourned the hearing until to-morrow, and held Drew in $1,000 bail.

The frost effects at Niagara Falls are grand and beautiful. The New York Central has twenty trains a day.—Adv.

EDWARDS A SUICIDE, CORONER MIX REPORTS

Laudanum Bottle and Revolver Found in the Hiller Yard.

HE HAS MRS. HILLER'S DIARY

Big Upset for Circumstantial Evidence, the Coroner's Comment—State's Attorney May Press Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 8.—The Coroner's report to-night brought to a most unexpected climax the case upon which the authorities of the city and county had been engaged for six days in trying to solve the supposed mystery of the death of Charles A. Edwards of New York in the Hiller homestead here last Tuesday night. Coroner Mix says that Edwards, the descendant of Jonathan Edwards, relative of the Dwight family and former Yale athlete, was a suicide.

The finding is that Mr. Edwards made three attempts on his own life. He went down into the yard about 2 o'clock Wednesday morning, shot at himself and missed. Next he fired into his left ear and produced concussion of the brain. He threw the revolver away, took the contents of a bottle of laudanum and walked upstairs to bed, where he died six hours later. No one in the house was disturbed by his movements nor by the pistol shots.

As a result of this finding, both A. Maxcy Hiller and his brother, Charles A. Hiller, the two lawyers, who were brothers-in-law of the dead man, were released from police surveillance. No one else had been taken in charge by the police during the investigation.

Were it incumbent upon the local authorities to take the Coroner's finding as conclusive this would end all efforts to clear up what has been regarded generally as one of the great murder mysteries for which Connecticut has gained an undesirable reputation. But there is another county officer who now will have opportunity to develop his inquiry. He is State Attorney Williams. It is understood that Mr. Williams is prepared to take up the matter along new lines. He has a reputation for being very dogged in his pursuit of criminals, and if there is anything at all on which to hang a case, he, it is said, is the man to do it.

The new points brought out by Coroner Mix were that a revolver of 22-calibre and a laudanum bottle had been found in the Hiller yard, that a second handkerchief had been discovered outside the rear door, and that bloodstains were on the door, staircase, and stair rail, leading to the room where Mr. Edwards died. The Coroner said to-night:

"The revolver and bottle were not found until Saturday, and were both found about thirty feet from the rear door, just a good throwing distance. They were raked out from under a bush.

"The revolver showed the dirt that it had kicked up in striking the soft ground. The bottle was near by. It was a half pint, and had been in the family use. There was about an inch of fluid remaining in it."

Coroner Mix produced from his safe the diary which, it had been supposed, was missing. It gave an account of the troubles in the Hiller family. He said:

"The case is in every respect the most remarkable I have ever had anything to do with. It makes one's belief in circumstantial evidence shaky. Here was motive found, plenty of it, and opportunity. A man was found who evidently had the motive; there was a previous history that apparently led up to the crime by the most perfect of circumstantial evidence. The strength of the chain of circumstances was unprecedented. State's Attorney Williams said he had never seen one like it. Yet it was plainly not murder, but suicide."

Asked for a possible motive for suicide, when every indication had been that Edwards was contented and financially well off, the Coroner had no theory to offer, but said some motive might be found.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—A. Maxcy Hiller served in the One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, in which he was a First Lieutenant at the close of the civil war. He served under the name of Allen M. Hiller. On Feb. 3, 1865, Private Henry Seabolt of Company A in that regiment was shot and killed while on picket duty.

Lieut. Hiller was arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to serve one year in the penitentiary and forfeit all pay and allowances. He served his sentence at Clinton Prison, New York. The crime was committed while the Twenty-fourth Army Corps was before Richmond, just before the end of the war.

TOM WATSON, HIS MAGAZINE.

Town Topics May Own It, but He Runs It, He Declares.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Jan. 8.—Tom Watson, who was in Atlanta to-day, discussed the ownership of his magazine by Town Topics.

"The only question which can be of interest to the public is this," said Mr. Watson, "is Tom Watson's Magazine my magazine, as it purports to be? My contract gives me full control over the magazine, and it is mine because I dictate what it shall publish and what it shall not publish. Town Topics owns a majority of the stock, but not all of it. I own a large block, and there are other stockholders. But it does not matter in the least who owns the majority of the stock. I am the magazine. Without me the stock isn't worth a red apple, and they know it."

McCALL MORE COMFORTABLE.

Ex-President of the New York Life Threatened with Appendicitis.

Dr. John Vander Poel, who is attending John A. McCall, ex-President of the New York Life Insurance Company, said last night that Mr. McCall had passed a somewhat more comfortable day than for some time.

Mr. McCall is threatened with an attack of appendicitis. Dr. Vander Poel said he had reason to hope that the patient might escape without an operation.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED
makes quickest time to St. Augustine. Leaves New York every day 12:10 noon. Two other high-class trains for Pinehurst, Camden, Tampa. Resort booklets at office, 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

STATE NORMAL COLLEGE FIRE.

North Building at Albany Is Destroyed, Causing $200,000 Loss.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Fire this evening destroyed the North Building of the State Normal College in Willett Street. The flames also damaged the residence of President William J. Milne. One fireman was seriously hurt by falling debris.

The loss to the college, it is believed, will reach or exceed $200,000, against which there is an insurance of $80,000. Dr. Milne has about $1,500 insurance, but his losses will exceed that.

A stained glass memorial window, given to the college by the students and alumni and costing $5,000, was destroyed.

DILKE'S ADDRESS, 7 WORDS.

Merely Asks His Constituents to Renew Their Trust.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Sir Charles Dilke has issued a novel address to his constituents of the Forest of Dean Division of Gloucestershire, which he has represented in the House of Commons as an Advanced Radical since July, 1892. It merely says:

"I solicit a renewal of your trust."

MONTH'S REST FOR MELLEN.

New Haven Road's Head Tired for First Time in His Life.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 8.—Charles S. Mellen, President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, is to leave this city soon for a month's vacation in the West. This will be the first rest Mr. Mellen has taken since he came to the road two years ago. He will spend his vacation in his private car Connecticut, taking an 8,000-mile tour to the Pacific Coast and Mexico with some personal friends, including several Directors of the road.

When Mr. Mellen came to the road he said he had never known what it was to go to bed tired. He now says that he is tired. The party will leave the East shortly after the coming Directors' meeting.

PATTISON IN GLASS CAGE.

Ohio's Ailing Governor Protected from Cold at Inauguration.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 8.—John M. Pattison of Cincinnati, President of the Central Union Life Insurance Company, was inaugurated Governor of Ohio to-day in the Capitol.

In the parade which followed between 4,000 and 5,000 troops were in line. Gov. Pattison, who is ill, reviewed the troops from a specially constructed glass cage in the reviewing stand, and he stood on footwarmers during the time the parade passed.

In his inaugural address he expressed the view that the Sunday laws should be enforced not only in the country but in the large cities as well. "While the disobeying of any law is demoralising and degrading to a citizen or community," he said, "the disobeying of the Sunday laws is doubly so."

On the question of insurance he said: "President Roosevelt's efforts for National supervision of insurance should have your approval—such National supervision as will surround the policy holder with additional safeguards and lessen the cost of his insurance."

INSANE OVER BIG ESTATE.

Committee Appointed to Examine Mental Condition of A. B. Prentice.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 8.—County Judge William P. Platt to-day appointed Arthur Sutherland, Dr. Edgar M. Hermance, and David Cromwell commissioners to pass on the alleged insanity of Augustus B. Prentice, a New York millionaire, who is an inmate of Bloomingdale Asylum.

The petition was made by Mrs. Maud Prentice, wife of the alleged incompetent, and Mary E. Low and Ella Browning, aunts of Prentice. Prentice is 39 years of age, and it is alleged that since the death of his father worriment over the large estate left by the latter has affected him mentally.

Attached to the petition is an affidavit by Dr. Charles L. Dana, who examined Mr. Prentice on Dec. 1 last, which says that Prentice is suffering from paresis.

RUN DOWN BY BOB-SLED.

Woman and Child, Seeking the Police, Badly Hurt.

While on her way through East Twenty-second Street to the station house, to make a complaint against her husband and his mother, who, she alleged, refused to allow her in her own home, Mrs. Nellie Kelly of 421 East Seventeenth Street, was run into by a crowd of boys on a bob-sled, thrown to the ground, and had her right leg broken. Her six months' old baby girl fell from her arms and was badly bruised when the sled struck the woman.

ARMOURS LOSE TAX FIGHT.

Federal Supreme Court Upholds North Carolina's License Law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Supreme Court decided against the Armour Packing Company and in favor of North Carolina in a suit brought to enforce the State law imposing a license tax on meat-packing houses.

The Armour Company contended that it was not engaged in a packing business in the State, as it did no slaughtering there. The law also was attacked as an interference with inter-State commerce and as class legislation. Justices Brown, White, Peckham, and McKenna dissented on the ground that the Armour Company was not engaged in a packing house business in the State, but in selling meat.

USED LEADER MURPHY'S NAME

Ex-Convict Gets Five Years for Forging Tammany Chief's Signature.

James Wilson of 240 West Forty-third Street, an ex-convict, was sentenced to five years in State prison by Judge Cowing yesterday for forging the name of Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader, to a check for $500. The check was made payable to Joseph Gaffney, Murphy's friend, the contractor. Wilson pleaded guilty.

When Wilson was arraigned for sentence Judge Cowing said:

"You are an old offender, and I see no reason for exercising clemency in your case. Five years in State prison."

Wilson got rid of the check in Nicholas Dowing's saloon, at 654 West Thirty-fourth Street, on Nov. 23 last. He said he was Gaffney's brother. The check was drawn on the Chelsea Exchange Bank in West Thirty-fourth Street.

GOLF TOURNAMENTS, PINEHURST, N. C., January 15 to 20. Special rates via Seaboard Air Line. Office, 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

H. H. ROGERS'S FLING AT MISSOURI COURT

Immaterial to Him What It Wishes Him to Say.

FLEES BEFORE A FLASHLIGHT

Jerome Counsels Hadley on Court Proceedings to Force Answers—Ex-Employe's Disclosures.

H. H. Rogers was again much in evidence at the Standard Oil hearing before Special Commissioner Sanborn yesterday. He brought the morning session to an untimely end by walking out of the room in which he was under examination without saying so much as "by your leave" when a photographer suddenly took a flashlig picture. He was also the last witness on the stand at the afternoon session.

All told, Mr. Rogers spent almost seven hours yesterday at 67 Wall Street, where the hearing is under way, and before final adjournment he found an opportunity to express his entire indifference as to what the Supreme Court of Missouri might think of his testimony. The voicing of this indifference followed a lively tilt between the Standard Oil leader and Attorney General Hadley of Missouri, who instituted the anti-Standard suits in which Mr. Sanborn is taking testimony.

Mr. Hadley was trying to find out whether the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, which is one of the respondents named in the proceedings, had offices at 26 Broadway.

"I don't know that it has," Mr. Rogers replied, when the question was put to him.

"You are a Director of the company?" Mr. Hadley asked, frowning slightly.

"Yes."

"Do you mean to say that its President, Mr. Moffett, has offices at 26 Broadway, and you don't know it?."

"I don't know that Mr. Moffett has an office at 26 Broadway, except by hearsay. I have never been in it."

"Has the Secretary and Treasurer an office in the building?"

"I can find out for you if you wish me to do so."

Mr. Hadley was plainly nettled by the attitude of the witness. He rose to his feet and, bending toward the witness, looked him straight in the eye.

Mr. Rogers Was Annoyed.

"Do you wish to say to the Supreme Court of Missouri," he demanded, "that you, as a Director of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, don't know where its offices are?"

"It is quite immaterial to me," answered Mr. Rogers slowly, "what the Supreme Court of Missouri wishes me to say, other than what I have testified."

"I didn't ask your opinion of the Supreme Court of Missouri," the Western Attorney General sharply said. "I asked you a question."

"Do you want an answer for your own personal information?" inquired Mr. Rogers, evenly, but evidently annoyed by the persistence with which Mr. Hadley was keeping after him.

"You understand the question," Mr. Hadley persisted, "and you can answer it without evasion. I ask the Commissioner to direct you to do so."

"It seems to me," mildly suggested the Commissioner, "that the Attorney General might ask the witness if it is a fact that he doesn't know where the offices of the company are. The witness has already said that he does not care what the Supreme Court of Missouri may desire of him further than what he testifies."

"Very well, then," Mr. Hadley conceded. "I will put the question that way, although my original question was to the same effect. Is it a fact, Mr. Rogers, that as a Director of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana you do not know where its general offices are?"

"To be specific," Mr. Rogers replied, "I really don't. I suppose they are located in Indiana, the company being incorporated there."

"Let us be frank. Answer my question without evasion. Has Mr. Moffett, its President, offices at 26 Broadway, or has he not?"

"I am trying to give *you* a fair answer. Further than I have I cannot go. If you are not satisfied I will look into the matter."

"I most certainly am not satisfied," said Mr. Hadley shortly. "Do you not know it for a fact that Mr. Moffett has now and has had for some time offices at 26 Broadway?"

"I think I answered that question previously. Please have the stenographer read my previous answer."

"You can tell it the same way twice, can't you?" the prosecuting officer from Missouri wanted to know. "What's the use of all that?"

The atmosphere was getting oppressive. Neither the Attorney General nor the Standard Oil man was inclined to yield an inch.

"My previous answer covers the question," Mr. Rogers insisted. "I may further state that I imagine Mr. Moffett has an office in the building at 26 Broadway, although, as I have already said, I have never been in it."

Made Mr. Rogers Wait.

Mr. Rogers was not in the best of humor when he reached the scene of the inquiry yesterday morning and found that he was to be kept waiting. He sat alone in an ante-room for more than two hours while Mrs. Ida M. Butts and H. C. Hardcastle, a former employee of the Standard, were under examination. Mr. Hardcastle's evidence proved a distinct point for Mr. Hadley, inasmuch as the witness testified that he was transferred after ten years' service from the employ of the Standard to the employ of the Republic Oil Company by Standard officials who had impressed upon him the fact that he was not to let any one know of his Standard affiliations.

Finally he testified that he had heard W. H. Tilford, a Standard Director, characterise the Republic Oil Company as a "subsidiary concern," and that he had been forced, by a threat of not gaining promotion to give up all the letters in his possession relating to the Republic's affairs to Walter Jennings, Chairman of the Standard's Domestic Trade Committee. After the letters were handed over he was asked to resign. When he did so

Continued on Page 2.

some money was handed him and a ticket to England, where he was born. The ticket had no return coupon.

It was 12:20 o'clock in the afternoon when Mr. Rogers was called. He was furnishing, in reply to a question of the Attorney General, certain information which had been requested of him before and which he had delayed answering on the plea that he wished to consult the records of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

The typewriters were clicking away, transcribing his words, and everybody was leaning forward interestedly to try and catch them, too, when there came a blinding flash and a loud report.

At first nobody seemed to realize what had happened. Then those in the room looked to the rear, from which direction the explosion had come, and saw a photographer through a cloud of reeking smoke grasp his camera and start for the door. Sullenly the smoke began to spread. Some one opened a window, thinking that the fumes would blow away, but instead they filled the room.

For a moment after the interruption Mr. Rogers sat bolt upright, the picture of outraged dignity. When the first whiff of pungent smoke reached him he rose without a word and left the room.

"His asthma," murmured the Standard Oil attorneys.

Confusion followed Mr. Rogers's departure. While the attorneys and others concerned in the proceedings later denounced the incident, they couldn't help laughing when they realized the humor of the situation. Even the Special Commissioner had to straighten his features before he could express his official condemnation.

"Owing to this abuse of privilege," he finally announced, "I will have to order that photographers be not allowed to enter the room again."

It was then only 12:30 o'clock, and the hearing was scheduled to continue until 1 o'clock, but after Commissioner Sanborn had consulted with Mr. Hadley he announced an adjournment until 2. There was not the slightest disposition on the part of either the Special Commissioner or the Attorney General to criticise Mr. Rogers's hasty exit. Even if unauthorized, they regarded it as justifiable under the circumstances.

Mr. Jerome Arrives.

After the adjournment it was noticed that District Attorney Jerome was in the room. He had arrived in the confusion following the explosion of the flashlight, made his way to the side of Attorney General Hadley and the two men shook hands warmly.

Then they went into an anteroom, where they talked together for some little time. After their conference they declined to say what they had talked about. It was ascertained before the day was over that they met in Kansas City and that before he left the scene of the hearing Mr. Jerome had given the Missouri prosecutor advice as to the best plan to follow in obtaining a ruling on the questions which witnesses have refused to answer and which have been certified for submission to the Supreme Court.

When the hearing was reconvened Mr. Rogers was ready to resume the stand, but again was compelled to wait his turn. Mr. Hardcastle was recalled.

"You said this morning that you had had an interview with Walter Jennings and W. H. Tilford at 26 Broadway regarding your transfer to the Republic Oil Company," Mr. Hadley began. "Did you talk with anybody else?"

"I did," the witness replied. "I talked with R. P. Tinsley, Wade Hampton, and George W. Wyatt.

Q.—Mr. Tinsley was agent for the Domestic Trades Committee and later Vice President of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company? A.—Yes. Mr. Hampton was in charge of the auditing department.

Q.—What instructions did Mr. Tinsley give you in reference to your work with the Republic Oil Company? A.—He put me in charge of Mr. Wormser, who had charge of the books, to show me how to install the same methods employed by the Standard Oil Company.

Q.—What instructions, if any, did you receive from Wade Hampton? A.—None, except that I was not to say I had been connected with the Standard Oil Company.

Q.—Do you know whether there were any other Standard employes at 26 Broadway who were transferred to the service of the Republic Oil Company? A.—Mr. Wyatt, Mr. Chichester, Mr. Tinsley's brother, and another gentleman. They were all traveling auditors of the Standard Oil Company and were to make an examination of the stock of the Republic Oil Company. They were discharged from the Standard Oil Company before they went to the Republic with the understanding that after their duties were completed with the Republic they were to be reinstated by the Standard.

Q.—Did they check up the business of the Republic Oil Company? A.—Yes. They were then reinstated at 26 Broadway.

Mr. Hardcastle testified further that when Mr. Tilford was talking to him about his transfer, that official said that the Standard had just absorbed the firm of Schofield, Schirmer & Teagle, and that it had been reorganized under the name of the Republic Oil Company.

After the transfer the witness was sent to Cleveland, where he found C. L. Nichols, whom he had formerly known as Secretary to Mr. Jennings of the Standard, installed as President of the Republic Company. Walter Teagle, who is now on the Export Trade Committee of the Standard, was Vice President.

Mr. Hardcastle's testimony was frequently interrupted by the Standard Oil attorneys, who were out in force—Mr. Elliott and all the rest of them, but the Commissioner steadily overruled them. The witness continued that he had held a meeting commission with the Republic. Every official of the company was instructed to present the company to the public as an independent concern, and to fight for that portion of the "dissatisfied trade" which the Standard could not obtain. The Republic got oil from the Standard, but never sold it under Standard labels. When he had finished testifying the trust lawyers announced that they would cross-examine him later.

Mrs. Butts, the stepdaughter of George M. Rice, who died fighting the Standard, produced at the morning session the original certificate for six shares of Standard stock, issued in 1892. Her stepfather, she said, had held another certificate, which he had changed into the script of the trust. Her testimony mainly related to the various lawsuits in Ohio in which the Standard figured, and the methods it pursued there.

Mr. Hagerman and the other trust lawyers interposed countless objections, but could not succeed in keeping her testimony out. In the afternoon she was that the hand shown in the magazines belongs to Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Post. turned over to Mr. Hagerman for cross-examination.

"What was your relationship to George M. Rice and where did he live?" Mrs. Butts was asked.

"I was his stepdaughter and business associate. He lived in Marietta, Ohio, spending part of his time in New York."

Mrs. Butts Undaunted.

"During his lifetime he was active in fighting the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and the Waters-Pierce Oil Company of Missouri, was he not?"

"He was active," undauntedly answered the little woman, "in trying to get railroad rates that would enable him to compete with the various Standard Oil companies."

Mr. Hagerman thereupon devoted his attention for an hour or more to moving that various answers—statements made by the witness on her direct examination on hearsay or other than direct knowledge—be stricken from the record.

Mr. Rogers put in his long wait talking to the newspaper reporters and others who managed to invade the ante-room where he was in waiting. He was in better humor than he had been at the morning session, and laughed and joked with the understanding that he was not to be quoted. He would not discuss the flashlight episode further than to say it was inexcusable. He promised to give out a statement before the hearing was over.

When he was finally called back to the stand it was after the hour fixed for adjournment. He declined to throw any light on the Standard's committee system, and fought off the attempt of the Attorney General to ascertain from him the location of the general offices of the Standard of Indiana.

At last Mr. Hadley, prefacing the question with the statement that the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, the Waters-Pierce Oil Company of Missouri, and the Republic Oil Company were charged, in the information filed against them by the State of Missouri, with combining for the restraint of trade in violation of the anti-trust law, asked:

"Is it not a fact, Mr. Rogers, within your knowledge, that all, or a majority, of the stock in these three corporations, is held, owned, or controlled by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana or by some corporation or individual acting for it?"

Mr. Hagerman advised the witness not to answer the question, as to do so would involve the question of stock ownership now in contravention and pending before the courts.

Mr. Hadley insisted that the question of stock ownership was not before the Supreme Court of Missouri; that it had been ruled material and admissible by R. A. Anthony, the Special Commissioner appointed by the court, and that evidence had already been offered and accepted in Missouri bearing upon the issue.

There was a discussion which lasted some minutes, and the Commissioner instructed Mr. Rogers to answer. He declined to do so and the hearing was adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

"Watch out for the snapshot fiend," warned a trust lawyer as Mr. Rogers started downstairs to the carriage waiting outside, after having been told to be on hand to-day.

"I certainly will," he called back over his shoulder.

Mr. Hadley said after the hearing that he regarded the evidence of Mr. Hardcastle as being of the utmost importance. He declared that he was nearly through with Mr. Rogers and that Wade Hampton, and probably William G. Rockefeller, would be examined to-day, in addition to hearing further from the Standard's Vice President. E. T. Bedford, the Standard Director, who was the first witness examined, was in readiness yesterday to resume the stand, but was not called. He, too, will be on hand to-day.

CANNON FIGHTS INSURGENTS.

An Innocent Bill Made Weapon for Attack on Babcock.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—That Speaker Cannon is thoroughly aroused by the Republican insurrection against him and his organization for the domination of the House is very plain to-day. The insurgents gleefully affirm that they have him on the run, and it is certain that they have him busy. For several hours to-day he conducted a kindergarten school for the instruction of "kids" of his party who are serving their first term in the House. Incidentally he devoted considerable time to older members better acquainted with the force of his arguments.

While this was going on in the Speaker's room, on the floor of the House his lieutenants were making an attack on Representative Babcock, the insurgent leader.

It was an innocent-looking little bill for the extension of Kalorama Road, a new Washington street, that suddenly found its ramifications leading into the Statehood and Philippine tariff fight. This was District of Columbia day, and this bill came up after the opening of the session. Babcock is Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, and he brought up the bill. He had been in the habit of getting such bills through by the half dozen on District days, and he did not think it necessary to make any extended explanation of it or any argument in its favor.

Col. Hepburn of Iowa, who followed, declared that the bill was directly in the interests of the Washington real estate ring, and proceeded to shoot it full of holes. Gen. Grosvenor also got in a few blows before Babcock began to catch the drift. Then he stood up and protested that the bill was in the language, word for word, that had been used time and again for such street extension measures. He had seen them passed by the House often without a word, and he did not understand why there should be such objection now.

Before long he was enlightened on that score. From different parts of the House supporters of the Speaker jumped on the Kalorama Road bill. Not half a dozen men in the House had ever heard of Kalorama Road before, but they talked as if this scheme concealed more iniquity than all the jobs ever put up. They submitted amendment after amendment, and when the voting time came they demonstrated that they had the votes to carry their propositions.

Babcock floundered about woefully for a while and finally turned the job over to one of his best sugar lieutenants and went out to look after his more important fences.

When the Speaker's men got through with the bill its best friends would hardly recognize it, and then they suddenly proposed to pass it in that shape. But Babcock came back and asked to have it go over until the next District day, and that was done.

Members of the District Committee who are not greatly concerned in the Statehood fight were tremendously indignant over the fate of their bill, and denounce Babcock for getting into such a mess.

SENATE AFTER THE SANTA FE.

Calls for Correspondence Over the Rate Discrimination Charges.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Senate to-day adopted a resolution offered by Senator Long directing Attorney General Moody to send to the Senate copies of the correspondence between the President and the Attorney General, the President and the Secretary of the Navy, and the Attorney General and special counsel, Messrs. Harmon and Judson, relating to a departure from the published rates by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad in the transportation of coal for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

The President already had made public a large part of this correspondence.

PRISON FOR EX-POLICEMAN.

Conviction of Fletcher for Snow Ticket Swindle Upheld.

Ex-Policeman Frank G. Fletcher, formerly attached to the Charles Street Station, who was convicted of receiving stolen goods last Summer and sentenced to two months in the penitentiary by Judge Cowing, in General Sessions, was surrendered to the court yesterday by his bondsmen. Fletcher appealed to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, but his conviction was upheld.

Fletcher was in league with some unknown person who had the handling of tickets for the removal of snow. He received 500 of the tickets and tried to dispose of them. The tickets belonged to Bradley & Sons, contractors.

Six Election Inspectors Indicted.

The Special Grand Jury which has been investigating violations of the Election law will report on its week's work to Justice Fitzgerald in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court to-day. It will hand up indictments against six election inspectors, whose names have not been made public.

FOOD.

THE COVENANT KEEPER

Every Promise in the Bond Kept to the Letter.

About coffee the Rev. Fredrick Lippe, Presbyterian minister, Hope P. O., Osage Co., Mo., says:

"I most gratefully testify that every promise made in your Postum advertisements has been completely and promptly fulfilled in my case. You can publish this if you wish, and I stand ready to vouch for it at any time.

"After three days' use of Postum I could find no difference so far as taste and flavor went, between it and the old kind of coffee. After 2 weeks' use I preferred it to coffee.

"After 3 weeks I lost my nervousness, the insomnia which had troubled me was entirely relieved, and I began to enjoy the best and finest of sleep every night—and that condition still continues.

"After 2 months' use I got rid of my dyspepsia and piles, and they have not returned to plague me.

"Neither I nor any of my family would to-day think for a moment of going back to the old kind of coffee. When we entertain we give coffee to our guests, but we drink Postum ourselves, not only for its nutritive properties, but because it has become a truly delicious beverage to us.

"I feel that common gratitude requires this testimony from me."

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

N. B.—Agreeable to promise we state

DOCTOR, AWAITING DEATH, WRITES OF HIS CASE

Says He Had Suicidal Mania and So Took Poison.

HE WILL PROBABLY DIE

Dr. R. W. Stiger Is a Graduate of College of Physicians and Surgeons—Wrote of Jekyll and Hyde.

When Katie Gardiner, a chambermaid at the Audubon Hotel, at Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, opened the door of Room 17 yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock she noticed that there was a strong and unpleasant odor of drugs in the room and that a man was lying motionless and silent on the bed.

The chambermaid told the clerk and Dr. W. S. Adams of 252 Madison Avenue was called. Some one sent for Bellevue and New York Hospital ambulances. The doctors said that the unconscious man was suffering from some poison, and that he would probably die. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital under the care of Dr. Burke.

The occupant of Room 17 was Dr. Robert W. Steger, who has apartments at 101 West Eighty-fourth Street. Reporting his own case with cool precision, as he would have reported that of some one else who was about to die, Dr. Steger left this letter:

To Whom It May Concern:

Sunday, Jan. 7, 1906, 7 P. M.

My name is Robert W. Steger, 48 years old, occupation physician, place of birth Alabama, cause of death suicide by means of morphine and chloral.

I give my body to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City for dissection. I am a graduate of the school, 1878, and I have lived in the highest esteem. Since 1893 I have not been mentally sound, having suffered from frequent attacks of suicidal mania. These would sometimes take the form of homicidal mania, and again a combination of both.

The attacks usually lasted two or three days, during which time it was impossible for me to sleep. The present attack has lasted three weeks. A continuance would be worse than death.

This condition has caused me to do many things for which I have been severely censured. I trust my friends may now know that my mistakes have been of the head and not of the heart. ROBERT W. STEGER.

This letter was written steadily in a fine, clear handwriting. By its side was an Audubon Hotel envelope. There was some writing on it which started off clearly and steadily, becoming more and more jerky and blurred until at the end it trailed off into indecipherable little clots of ink. The legible part of it read thus:

As I am sitting here in Room 17, as sane as I have been for three weeks and expecting to die within an hour, I want to say that the book of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" is not too strong. I almost think —— to hold me——

There is a bruise on his head and another on the body, evidently made by falling as he labored toward the bed. All Sunday night and all day Monday, the doctors say, he lay there on the bed in an unconscious condition.

In the room was a hypodermic syringe and three sealed letters. One was addressed to "The Postmaster, Station W, New York City, Columbus Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street." Another was addressed to "Mrs. C. F. Davies, 1,716 Milan Street, New Orleans, La." The third was to "J. Marshall, Care of the Tennis and Racquet Club, Forty-third Street, New York City."

In the clothes of Dr. Steger was found a pawn ticket made out in the name of "Moore," who had got some money on a watch from a pawn shop at Broadway and Thirty-fifth Street on Dec. 4, 1905.

At the office of the Audubon Hotel it was learned that Dr. Steger had registered Sunday morning. He had had a room in the hotel, which he also used for an office, from Sept. 23 to Nov. 9, 1905. He left his Eighty-fourth Street home, which he rented from a family named Morgan, Sunday morning. He must have gone directly to the hotel and prepared to kill himself.

At Dr. Steger's Eighty-fourth Street address one of the roomers said that his friend was born in a little town near Huntsville, Ala.; was graduated from Vanderbilt and Columbia Universities, and had been a Professor of Chemistry at the former college.

This friend, who wouldn't allow his name to be published, said also that Dr. Steger practiced for sometime in Hot Springs, Ark., where he married a Texas girl. He went to Chicago, where he is said to have built up a lucrative practice before moving to this city several years ago.

For a year before August, 1905, Dr. Steger lived and had an office at 68 West Thirty-seventh Street, renting it from Mrs. A. B. Pearson. She said last night that Dr. Steger, she knew, was married, that he had built up a good practice, and that she never knew that he was addicted to the use of any drugs.

His wife and little boy had been in the South, she thought New Orleans, for almost a year. That he was expecting them to come back shortly was the explanation he gave for moving last August; he wanted larger quarters.

J. Marshall, for whom Dr. Steger left a letter, is head steward at the Tennis and Racquet Club. The doctor had been treating him for several months. Marshall said he had known Dr. Steger in Hot Springs, Ark. He said that he often went to the office of Dr. Steger while he was at the Audubon Hotel last year. He noticed that sometimes Dr. Steger would be walking up and down the floor like a wild man when he came in.

The letter left for Marshall was written on a prescription blank. It simply recommended Marshall to Dr. Frank S. Matthews of 62 West Fiftieth Street for continued treatment.

Dr. Matthews said he had known Dr. Steger several years. The doctor had attended his wife, and was under the impression that her family was very well-to-do.

At a late hour last night it was reported from Bellevue Hospital that Dr. Steger was still unconscious. There was little hope of his recovery, it was said.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—For several years before 1900 Dr. Steger was house physician at the Eastman Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark. In the Summer months for several seasons he came to Chicago, living at different hotels.

Retired Sugar Sampler a Suicide.

Diedrich Bahrenburg, a retired sugar sampler, 53 years old, of 69 Eldert Street, Brooklyn, killed himself with a pocket knife yesterday morning in the presence of his two children, a young woman 19 years old and a son 8 years old. He died, an hour later, in the Bushwick Hospital, where he was taken in an ambulance. No reason can be assigned for his act.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

3 A. M.—396 Pleasant Avenue; David Pearlman; damage, $500.

4:35 A. M.—550 Hudson Street; S. Ostroff; damage, $5.

7:15 A. M.—1 West Fifty-fourth Street; University Club; no damage.

11:45 A. M.—318 to 326 West Fifty-fourth Street; Metropolitan Street Railway Company; damage, $1,000.

1 P. M.—222 East Fifty-third Street; Frederick Schmidt; damage, $100.

1:05 P. M.—208 Madison Street; Max Mittenberg; damage slight.

1:30 P. M.—651 St. Ann's Avenue; Charles Grote; damage, $200.

2:25 P. M.—214 West Sixty-seventh Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.

3:25 P. M.—66 Lawrence Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

3:25 P. M.—163 Stanton Street; Daniel Goothed; damage, $5.

3:50 P. M.—51 Columbus Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $500.

3:50 P. M.—10 Cannon Street; Herman Ranch; damage trifling.

4:06 P. M.—170 Nassau Street; Tribune Publishing Company; no damage.

4:45 P. M.—405 West 147th Street; Alfred M. Wood; damage, $25.

5:10 P. M.—221 East Sixty-fourth Street; Cambridge Company; damage, $2.

5:20 P. M.—223 East 103d Street; Daniel Gasack; damage trifling.

6 P. M.—303 Bleecker Street; Mrs. Farrell; damage, $5.

6 P. M.—156 Allen Street; Samuel Gold; damage, $100.

6:45 P. M.—156 East 113th Street; Julius Statzenberg; damage trifling.

7:30 P. M.—163 Bowery; Lion Paper Box Company; damage, $500.

8:30 P. M.—863 East 136th Street; Mrs. C. Boyle; damage, $50.

9:20 P. M.—321 Fifth Street; A. Seligman; damage, $500.

ROOSEVELT ON CANAL CHALLENGES INQUIRY

Continued from Page 1.

mus, "demoralization of the service is certain if the reward for successful endeavor is a reduction of pay."

We are undertaking in Panama a gigantic task—the largest piece of engineering ever done. The employment of the men engaged thereon is only temporary, and yet it will require the highest order of ability if it is to be done economically, honestly, and efficiently. To attempt to secure men to do this work on insufficient salary would amount to putting a premium upon inefficiency and corruption.

Men fit for the work will not undertake it unless they are well paid. In the end the men who do undertake it will be left to seek other employment with as their chief reward the reputations they achieve. Their work is infinitely more difficult than any private work, both because of the peculiar conditions of the tropical land in which it is laid and because it is impossible to free them from the peculiar limitations inseparably connected with Government employment; while it is unfortunately true that men engaged in public work, no matter how devoted and disinterested their services, must expect to be made the objects of misrepresentation and attack.

At best, therefore, the places are not attractive in proportion to their importance, and among the men fit to do the task, only those with a genuine sense of public spirit and eager to do the great work for the work's sake can be obtained, and such men cannot be kept if they are to be treated with niggardliness and parsimony, in addition to the certainty that false accusations will continually be brought against them.

I repeat that the work on the Isthmus has been done and is being done admirably. The organization is good. The mistakes are extraordinarily few, and these few have been of practically no consequence. The zeal, intelligence, and efficient public service of the Isthmian Commission and its subordinates have been noteworthy.

I court the fullest, most exhaustive, and most searching investigation of any act of theirs, and if any one of them is ever shown to have done wrong his punishment shall be exemplary. But I ask that they be decently paid, and that their hands be upheld as long as they act decently. On any other conditions we shall not be able to get men of the right type to do the work; and this means that on any other conditions we shall insure, if not failure, at least delay, scandal, and inefficiency in the task of digging the giant canal. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, Jan. 8, 1906.

Secretary Taft's letter to the President is in the nature of a broadside at Chairman Shonts of the Panama Canal Commission, that makes confirmation of the nomination pending in the Senate more than problematical. Shonts, by virtue of a recess appointment, is a member of the Canal Commission, Chairman of its Executive Committee, and President of the Panama Railway.

Secretary Taft discloses how, acting in his capacity as railroad President, Shonts sold bonds of the railroad company without consulting either the Secretary of War or the President, the sale costing the Government something like $15,000, and how he made a present to J. E. Markel of $10,000, which was not a legal claim, and of which but a little more than $5,000 was to reimburse actual outlay. He compelled Shonts to reverse himself in one case and buy back the bonds.

The letter incidentally reveals the inwardness of the stories current a few months ago to the effect that there was friction between Taft and Shonts. At the time there were frequent denials on the part of Shonts, and Secretary Taft went out of his way in his speech at St. Louis to show that Shonts was to have full charge of the canal work without interference, except from the President. What the result of that system of doing things was is revealed with a clearness that marks its certain end.

Secretary Taft says he expects soon to receive by cable from Gen. Davis, Chairman of the Board of Consulting Engineers, who would meet the foreign members in Brussels on Jan. 9, a confirmation of the majority report. He hopes the whole matter may be presented for submission to Congress by Feb. 1.

Taft Explains Bond Deal.

His references to the railroad bond issue and the Markel contract for feeding employes in part follow:

"In December, at a time when the creditors of the railroad company were urgent in demanding the payment of their bills, and when the railroad company was not able to meet its obligations because the Canal Commission was unable to pay the railroad company what was due it, the President and Directors sold 628 one-thousand-dollar 4½ per cent. bonds, which had been in the treasury of the corporation ever since the United States acquired a controlling interest in its shares. The purchasers paid par and a premium of 5 per cent. for the bonds.

"It has been suggested that as the Government owned all the shares of the railroad company, and was in fact the owner of the road, the sale of the company's bonds was in effect to increase the indebtedness to which the Government property might be subjected, and that such power ought not to be exercised without special authority from Congress. On the other hand, it may be pointed out that the company still preserves its character as a corporation by the acquiescence of Congress, and that under the charter the Directors had the power to issue the bonds and bind the company, no matter who owned the shares.

"The question of issuing the bonds was not submitted to you or to me before final action was taken by the Board of Directors. The policy of selling the bonds was a doubtful one, and should not have been adopted until after a conference with higher governmental authority. I have not the slightest doubt that the President and Directors of the company acted in entire good faith in what they did, and, as they thought, for the best interests of the Government; but, considering the anomalous and peculiar relations between the Directors and the company and the Government, the bonds should not have been issued without your approval or mine. In view of this fact, by your authority, I instructed the President of the railroad company to proceed at once to repurchase the bonds. The bonds themselves contained a stipulation providing that they might be redeemed either on the 1st of October or the 1st of April by the payment of the previous six months' interest, the principal, and a premium of 5 per cent.

This repurchase was effected at a loss to the Government of the interest, about $15,000. The Secretary says:

"The executive officers of the railroad company have been advised of their error, and hereafter questions of this character will not be acted on finally by the commission or the Directors of the railroad company until after conference with the proper authorities."

How Markel Got $10,000.

"The reason for the cancellation of the Markel contract was that, in carrying out Mr. Markel's recommendations, the railroad company, under Mr. Stevens, had been able to furnish food to its employes and those of the commission at a less price than that fixed in the contract.

"At a meeting of the railroad Directors on Nov. 8 Mr. Markel presented his claim for actual outlay, amounting to $5,745.97, and also a claim for the value of his time and services. The Directors, at the instance of Mr. Shonts, voted to allow Mr. Markel for his expenses and service $10,745.97, and the money was paid at once.

"This action was taken without consulting either you or me, and was not brought to my attention until some time after my return from Panama on Nov. 15. It would appear that the payment ordered by the Directors was gratuitous and without legal consideration. The Directors, however, thought that the circumstances under which the final cancellation clause had been obtained and the benefit which they had actually derived from Mr. Markel's services required that they should make him whole. That they acted in this regard in good faith and with a due regard to their trust I have no doubt.

"I respectfully recommend that the action of the commission in settling with Mr. Markel now have your formal confirmation.

"Those who are responsible for the work of the Canal Commission court investigation of the most thorough character into everything which has been done under its authority."

The President, on Jan. 4, replied to this letter, saying:

"I have received your letter of Jan. 3. I hereby formally approve your actions and recommendations as therein set forth."

The annual report of the Panama Railroad Company for the ten months ended on Oct. 31, 1905, shows that after payment of all fixed charges and cost of operation, there remains $354,248, or somewhat in excess of 5 per cent. on the capital stock. The total transportation earnings show an increase of $302,204, or 18.77 per cent. over the corresponding ten months of the previous year. Passenger earnings increased $43,691 and mail earnings decreased $2,434. The total paid freight traffic was 406,840 tons, an increase of 26.73 per cent., yielding a revenue of $1,306,145, an increase of 17.93 per cent.

The total earnings of the company's steamship lines for the ten months were $1,165,058, an increase of 25.17 per cent. Freight traffic increased 33.29 per cent., the earnings therefrom increasing 23.38 per cent. The increase in total earnings for railroad and steamship lines was $536,512.

The business of the road is so far in advance of its facilities. The advisability of chartering one or two large cargo boats to carry heavy, bulky construction material and equipment to the Isthmus for the Canal Commission and the railroad company is under consideration.

Mr. Gorman, the minority leader, took the floor after the reading of the documents. He said in part:

"I think the country should be highly gratified by the extraordinary statement the President makes in regard to this great work. It is true that individuals and the press have circulated criticisms of the extraordinary orders issued and the work done, but the President has given a certificate of perfect purity and great efficiency to all that have been connected with the canal construction.

"It is true he invites the closest scrutiny—and, in justice to him and to the employes to whom he has intrusted the work on the Isthmus, that invitation should be accepted. I trust that before the Senate proceeds many days it may instruct the Canal Committee to enter upon such investigation.

"But the President goes one step further. He indorses the high salaries paid. No doubt he is guided in this by a desire to get the best results in the work to be done, and I have no doubt he believes he has exercised the best judgment. But I do not think we can all agree that the expenditures for clerical duties in Washington have been justified. I agree that we ought to deal in a broad and liberal way without any attempt to obstruct the great work, but it seems to me that a blanket indorsement that the extraordinary salaries should be continued requires careful consideration by Congress.

"The Congress has placed in the hands of the President the responsibility for carrying on this great work, and I think this ought not to be done. Since the war with Spain Congress has got into the habit of placing in the hands of the President millions of dollars to be expended without any restriction whatever. It is argued that these appropriations have been emergencies, but there have been emergencies prior to these, such as those growing out of wars with England and Mexico, where Congress has guarded the country's purse strings.

"The President must not be sensitive if the representatives of the public in the other branch and of the States in this branch demand a return to the old system of having a review by Congress of all matters of extraordinary expenditure. It is not the fault of the President that this becomes necessary now. It has been the ill-advised action of Congress. The President has met the situation in the bold, manly fashion that seems to obtain with him in his treatment of works for which he is responsible. He can see nothing but good where he is personally responsible.

"No man living can tell what is to be the outcome of the canal work or what the expenditures are to be. No man knows the character of the work, or whether the canal will cost $50,000,000 or $500,000,000."

Following Mr. Gorman, Mr. Hale agreed that Congress has fallen into a bad habit of appropriating large sums without closely regulating the manner of expenditure, but, he declared, the President in canal work had followed the course prescribed by Congress in the Spooner act. He had not been at fault in any manner. The action of the President in courting investigation showed that he believed the time had arrived for Congress to assume part of the responsibility. Mr. Hale favored an inquiry by the Senate's Canal Committee.

ONE PAUL KELLEY MAN LESS.

Danks Convicted of Threatening Woman with Brass Knuckles.

William Danks of 4 Rivington Street, who was declared to be a member of the Paul Kelley gang, was convicted before Judge Foster, in General Sessions, yesterday, of carrying concealed weapons and of threatening a woman with a pair of brass knuckles. He was remanded for sentence. The extreme penalty is seven years in State prison.

Danks's arrest grew out of the murder of Joseph Harrington in November in Paul Kelley's saloon, "Little Naples," at Great Jones Street and the Bowery. Letters were found on Harrington's body written by Nettie Fisher of 56 East First Street, with whom Harrington had boarded for a year and a half. The Fisher woman was a witness for the prosecution in the inquiry into Harrington's death.

Danks went into Joseph Porges's saloon, at 36 Rivington Street, on the night of Dec. 14, and, walking up to Nettie Fisher, who was sitting at a table in a back room, put on a pair of brass knuckles, and threatened to strike her.

"I'm going to close your face so you won't ever open it again," he is alleged to have said.

The Fisher woman fled and notified the District Attorney.

Two other witnesses corroborated Nettie Fisher's testimony.

Danks took the stand and declared that he was not a member of the Paul Kelley gang, and that he had never seen Kelley but once. He said he did not know what brass knuckles were.

January Discount Sale
—OF—
FINE LINENS
Grande Maison de Blanc

Est. 1861.

Our annual clearance sales are entitled to the fullest confidence of all patrons. No goods are bought for the occasion; none are offered other than our own exclusive specialties, imported through the year and sold now at a uniform, bona fide discount solely to effect a clearance of stock on hand.

FOR THIS WEEK
SPECIAL REDUCTION IN
French Embroidered Bed Linen

To introduce our exceptional stock of Embroidered Sheets and Pillow Cases we are displaying over 200 distinctive patterns in simple and elaborate designs, all hand embroidered and hand hemstitched at prices charged elsewhere for machine made goods. This occasion to obtain fine embroidered bed linen at lowest figures should not be overlooked.

308 FIFTH AVE., Between 31st & 32d Sts.

ALL-DAY SNOWSTORM IS JOYOUSLY GREETED

Some Sleighs Out in the Park at the Very Start.

ACCIDENTS ALL OVER TOWN

Several Persons Get Bad Falls and One May Die—Horses Unable to Maintain Footing.

For the first time this Winter an all-day snowstorm struck New York City yesterday morning. It was a few minutes after 7 o'clock in the morning when the snow began to fall, and from that time on, with a few short let-ups, it fell steadily, and at 8 o'clock last night, according to the local Weather Bureau, exactly one inch of snow had fallen. Early this morning it was still coming down, but it was due to stop soon, the weather experts declared, to be succeeded by a fair and cold day, with a stiff northerly wind.

The advent of the season's first snowstorm was the occasion of the outturning of a few sleighs in Central Park, where the snow was not quite deep enough for good going. Several sleighs were out on the Speedway also. School children were out in force with their sleds, and snowballing contests were many.

While the horsemen and the youngsters were having their fun there were all kinds of trouble on the crowded asphalt streets in the business sections of the city and elsewhere, due to the slippery condition produced by the snow. Horses fell at nearly every corner, and stranded trucks blocked the streets in many places until removed.

The new wooden pavements in Liberty and Cortlandt Streets, where there are heavy grades, were very slippery, and many heavy trucks had to be abandoned. Along Broadway, from the Battery to Fortieth Street, on Sixth Avenue, in the shopping districts, on West and South Streets, and practically every cross-town street south of Twenty-third Street, could be seen scores of horses either already fallen, or else struggling to keep on their feet, so slippery did those streets become during the day.

The snow was also responsible for a number of accidents, several of them serious. The first reported was that to W. J. Murphy, a lineman, 31 years old, of 749 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, who while working on the roof of the Grand Central Station in the afternoon, slipped on the snow. Before he could recover himself he slid from the roof. He fell 70 feet to the sidewalk on Depew Place. Both legs were fractured. He was taken to Flower Hospital.

David Fitzgerald, 50 years old, a plasterer, of 167 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, fell to the sidewalk at Sevententh Street and Fourth Avenue and fractured his skull. He was removed to Bellevue, where Dr. Goeller said he had small chance of recovery.

Joseph McNevin, 13 years old, of 846 East 141st Street, while coasting in St. Mary's Park, ran into a tree and broke his left leg and hip. He is in Lincoln Hospital.

John Hayes, 43 years old, a laborer living at 216 East 121st Street, slipped and fell on the sidewalk at 158th Street and River Avenue last night, sustaining a fracture of the left thigh. He was removed to Lebanon Hospital.

Mrs. Tule Klineberg, 30 years old, of 719 East 146th Street, while walking through that street last night, fell in front of No. 6,161 and broke her left thigh. She was removed to Lincoln Hospital.

The railroads also came in for their share of trouble, the trains from the suburbs were more or less delayed, while in the city the elevated trains, owing to snow getting on the third rail, caused them to run behind their schedules.

The snow contractors were ready yesterday to handle the snow should the fall reach the contract depth of three inches.

A striking example of how completely a horse may lose his nerve was given yesterday afternoon on Forty-fifth Street, near Broadway, when a sorrel and rather shaggy animal drawing a wagon of the "Tommy Atkins Express Company" of Forty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue became dispirited in an attempt to get a start on the slippery asphalt.

The nag did a sliding dance, slipped again, and then drew himself together, breathed hard, and then made another try to move on. He was more cautious this time, and the result was a double clog dance. The horse, after a series of sidestep manoeuvres, began trembling with anticipation of a heavy fall. The driver coaxed him to make one more try for a footing, the try was made, and the Tommy Atkins steed threw its heels in the air and flopped over. He lay there, and before he could be induced to budge an inch, a path of sand had to be laid in front of him, and when this path seemed long enough to warrant one more try for home and fodder, off he struggled to his feet and went on.

Seventh Avenue and the Park drives were hardly covered with snow yesterday when sleigh bells began to jingle in every direction, the incentive being magnums of champagne offered at the various resorts to the first individual arriving in a sleigh. Toward evening the sleighing had improved greatly. There was a lively race for the prize at McGowan's Pass Tavern between M. J. Monheimer of 225 West Fifty-eighth Street, driving a bay trotter, and an unknown couple in a speeding cutter. Monheimer won. He arrived at 11:30 A. M.

Mrs. Philip Helperhausen, driving the trotter Nellie Wilkes, arrived a few minutes later and claimed the prize offered to the first woman driver from the north. Miss L. M. Buell of 336 East Fifty-sixth Street, with a team of ponies hooked to a miniature cutter, and Dr. W. C. Miller of 465 West Forty-seventh Street, were awarded third and fourth prizes.

William E. Fischer of Woodycrest Avenue, in the Bronx, was the first arrival at Huber's, 161st Street and Jerome Avenue, at 11:30 o'clock. Mrs. W. Cole of 1,070 Nelson Avenue drove up a few minutes later and claimed the ladies' prize.

Bird S. Coler's Son Very Ill.

The condition of Eugene B. Coler, son of Borough President Bird S. Coler of Brooklyn, who is ill at his home, 170 New York Avenue, Brooklyn, was said last night to be critical. Young Mr. Coler was operated upon about two weeks ago for appendicitis.

One misfiled letter may block the wheels of your business long enough to pay for an adequate filing system five times over.

Our system of vertical filing wipes out, once for all, every kind of trouble you have ever had with your correspondence file.

Library Bureau
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316 Broadway

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

THE
Fifth Av. Art Galleries,
366, 368 Fifth Av.
(Near 34th St.)
JAMES P. SILO,
Auctioneer,

The Boughton-Richards SALE

will be held at these galleries TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, January 10, 11, 12 and 13, at 8:15 o'clock.

By order of the executors of the two estates.

It comprises all of the PAINTINGS and WATER COLORS left by the late

Geo. H. Boughton, R.A.

(who died recently in London, England,) with examples of Sir L. ALMA TADEMA, JOHN H. SARGENT and others, belonging to his estate.

Also all the superb canvases from the easel of the

Celebrated Marine Painter,

Mr. Wm. T. Richards,

recently deceased, comprising his most important works, with many of his Water Colors, including his last painting, which has lately been on exhibition in Philadelphia.

Mr. SAMUEL P. AVERY will assist in the management of the sale.

Exhibition daily, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Catalogue mailed on application.

KRYPTOK

INVISIBLE BI

Editorial.

THE clans or tribal units which formed the ancient Scottish Nation wore kilts from time immemorial, but the individuality of each separate clan was designated by a certain characteristic plaid, so that the member of any clan could be recognized anywhere as a Campbell, a MacDonald Stewart or a Gordon.

Right proud were these Scotchmen of their ancestral insignia. That no reproach might attach itself to the plaid they wore, they faced dangers and fought wars with a valor that has scarcely a parallel in history.

It would be well to inculcate a similar spirit in modern store keeping—a willingness to make sacrifices in order that every promise might be up to old and no discredit reflect itself upon the Firm through inferior merchandise or inconsiderate treatment of the public.

The Simpson Crawford Company has reached its present high plane through fair dealing in every transaction, whether small or large. We want the quality of our merchandise to be as readily recognized as were the plaids of the Scottish clans—a quality that is worthy of our guarantee, however low the prices quoted.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

25,000 yards of white habutai silks--below cost to manufacture.

THIS enormous aggregation of white silks came to us at a price concession that makes possible the extraordinary values quoted below. 25,000 yards is a very large quantity, but white habutai is to be all the rage, and these are exceptionally fine. Main Floor.

29c They're on our counters—now ready for your selection—a display that challenges the admiration of the most expert judges of fine silks. They are the product of one of the foremost silk makers of the world—a firm whose reliability is unquestioned, and furthermore our guarantee is behind every purchase, so don't hesitate at buying freely because the price is low—think of buying 27 inch white habutai wash silk at 29c **29c**

For dressmakers and others who desire to purchase in large quantities we quote special prices on 50 yd pieces.

25c for 20-inch white Habutai silk—guaranteed to launder. Per piece, 50 yards.....11.25

48c for 65c. white Habutai—27 inches—suitable for dresses, undergarments, children's dresses. Per 50-yard bolt, 22.25.

50c a yard for 69c. white taffeta.

58c for 75c. white Habutai silk—27 inches—guaranteed to launder. Per bolt.....28.00

48c for 36-inch white Habutai; regular price 85c. Sale price 48c.

59c for 75c. white Habutai—36 inches. Used a great deal for undergarments, waists, &c.

89c for $1.25 white hand woven Shanghai—nothing made that will wear better for dresses, waists, &c., also for undergarments.

75c for 22-inch white satin Liberty. Best value in New York.

75c for $1.00 white Habutai—36 inches. Very special.

58c for 75c. white Peau de Cygne

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

$35 fur lined coats, 24.50

THE smartest, handsomest and best quality fur lined broadcloth coats in New York are included in this great January clearing sale of furs.

$35 for $50 Coats | $40 Coats, 29.50 | $135 Coats | $45 Coats, 32.50 | **$85**

The cold weather is to come and at our regular prices they'd crowd this section, so distinctive are the styles—but we're going to adhere to our policy of reducing all furs for the annual January clearing. Here they are—the greatest fur bargains you ever heard of.

Imported model garments reduced.

$145 for $245 caracul coats.

89.50 for $150 caracul coats.

69.00 for $125 unplucked seal coats.

97.00 for $165 sabled squirrel fancy box coat.

$225 for $350 broadtail Persian fancy blouse.

89.50 for $150 Russian pony long box coat.

59.00 and **$69** for $89 sable and gray squirrel coats.

19.50 for 29.50 natural mink muffs.

11.50 for $18 sable and Isabella fox pillow muffs.

22.00 for $32.50 black lynx pelerines.

$27.50 for $40 ermine pillow muffs.

24.50 for $35.00 mink scarfs.

18.50 for 25.00 mink pelerines.

9.00 for 14.00 Persian lamb bow knot tie.

12.75 for 20.00 natural mink and ermine bow knot ties.

12.00 for 15.00 beaver pillow muffs.

8.50 for 12.50 beaver ascot ties.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Annual clearance women's clothing

OUR entire stock partakes of price reductions similar to those quoted in the following list, which, by the way, are only a few of the bargains. You can see there's a splendid chance to buy a fashionable suit or coat for a small price. Main Floor.

The reductions are nearly half in every instance, and we have recently added an immense purchase of women's coats

Suits that sold up to $34.75 to close at $14.75.

This assortment includes a wide variety of suits from the regular $25 lines up to those that sold for $34.75. High class mixtures in those up-to-date invisible checks and stripes—made in the new cutaway style, with broadcloth vests—fancy braid and button trimming—beautiful satin lining. Also splendid styles in soft all wool cheviots—made up in short loose models or ¾ length tight fitting coats,—$25 to $34.75 suits to close at $14.75. Third Floor. **14.75**

34.75 invisible check suits, 14.75
$60 velvet and cloth suits, 32.50
47.50 broadcloth suits, 14.75
39.75 broadcloth suits, at 21.75

$45 CHIFFON TAFFETA AND CREPE DE CHINE **evening gowns, $25**
$85 reception gowns at $50
14.75 black cheviot or kersey coat, 7.50
34.75 broadcloth coats at 21.50
16.50 kersey coats at 7.95

29.75 broadcloth coats, 14.75
$60 evening coats at 34.75
$85 opera cloaks and wraps, $50
$145 opera cloaks at $75

$21.75 for suits that sold up to $39.75 In this lot we have gathered a large collection of fancy blouse, military and top coat models—most of the suits in the lot sold at $35 before this sale—a few at $30 and a good many at $39.75. Choice—reduced to close..... **21.75**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Clearing sale of infants' coats.

ABOUT 100 infants' coats ready now for quick clearance at prices that ought to sell them all in a day.

Made of fine cloth, serge and other materials—in several models—prettily trimmed with braids—tailor stitching and fancy buttons—some made with round or square collars—in brown, green, white, navy, red and tan—sizes 1, 2, 3 and 4 years—to close at Second Floor.

1.95 for infants' 3.50 coats

2.50 for infants' 5.00 coats

3.95 for infants' 7.50 coats

5.00 for 10.00 Coats

1.89 for 2.50 to 3.50 infants' panne velvet and silk bonnets—prettily trimmed with ribbon, lace and chiffon—in flaring front effects in tan, blue, black and brown. Every mother will readily grasp the advantage which this remarkable offer presents. Chance worth telling your friends about.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sale hand made French lingerie.

IN our French Room—Second Floor—you will find a handsome gathering of the very finest hand made French lingerie and trousseaux—every piece exemplifying the very highest type of French hand needlework. All especially designed and executed to appeal to the taste of dainty women.

Every year our representative visits Paris, and goes through the neighboring villages into those famous convents, where these master pieces of needlework are made. The making of dainty muslin underwear is a labor of love for thousands of French nuns, for the prices at which they sell their handiwork are practically no compensation for the painstaking care devoted to this work. Second Floor.

Some of these pieces are very elaborate gowns, drawers, chemise, corset covers and skirts. There are dainty sprigs of embroidery finished with hand worked scallops and eyelets for ribbon—hand-run pin tucks.

3.50 for hand made gowns.
3.95 for hand made gowns.
4.95 for hand made gowns.
5.95 for hand made gowns.
6.95 for hand made gowns.
8.95 for hand made gowns.

1.25 for hand made chemise.
1.95 for hand made chemise.
2.25 for hand made chemise.
2.95 for hand made chemise.

1.96 for hand made corset covers.
2.95 for hand made corset covers.
3.95 for hand made corset covers.

4.95 for hand made corset covers.
1.25 for hand made drawers.

2.25 for hand made drawers.
2.50 for hand made drawers.
2.95 for hand made drawers.
3.95 for hand made drawers.
5.95 for hand made drawers.

2.95 for hand made walking skirts.
3.95 for hand made walking skirts.
4.95 for hand made walking skirts.
5.95 for hand made walking skirts.
7.50 for hand made walking skirts.
$10 for hand made walking skirts.

A splendid showing of silk underwear, of the very best Jap silk—daintily trimmed with fine lace—silk embroidery, beading and ribbon. Sets to match or separate pieces in pink, blue and white.

2.98 for silk chemise—lace trimmed.
3.98 for silk chemise—lace trimmed.
2.98 for silk drawers—lace trimmed.
3.98 for silk drawers—lace trimmed.
7.50 for silk night gowns, lace trimmed
$20 for silk sets in three pieces.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Annual sale lace robes.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD'S are generally known as the lace robe headquarters in New York. We import more lace robes than any other house in America, and our buying prestige reaches into every European fashion centre and secures for us the choicest creations of the master workers in lace and embroidery. Main Floor.

The most exclusive styles of the Old World have been gathered for this event. From Paris, Plauen, St. Gall, Brussels, Vienna and other centres where lace robe making rivals the fine arts, and from Ireland—those fascinating laces of the Irish peasant workers.

$5 for $10 and $15 sample robes.
$10 for $18 and $20 sample robes.
$18 for $25 and $35 sample robes.
$25 for $40 and $50 sample robes.
$37 for $60 sample robes.
$55 for $100 sample robes.

It is altogether a remarkable gathering—and most remarkable of all are the low prices which we quote.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

The new 1906 waists

COME and see the new styles in shirt waists. We show an extensive assortment, and they're worth seeing whether you are ready to invest or not. Second Floor.

Really though, it will pay you to lay in a supply of shirt waists right now, for these styles cannot be improved upon and the prices are bound to work higher later.

Fine lawn waists at $1.

Made with hemstitched tucks or rows of fine tucks and embroidery insertion, several excellent models to select from.

3.95 for fine soft batiste waists,

With designed yoke of embroidery medallion, surrounded with lace.

2.95 for fine batiste waists,

With designed yoke front and back made of dainty tucks, seams connected with beading.

$5 for new Jap silk waists,

With yoke front and back—with tucks, trimmed collar and cuffs.

7.95 for handsome Jap silk waists,

Made with elaborate yoke and trimmed with wheel medallions.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Dinner sets at a saving of 33⅓% and 50%.

WISH every housewife in New York who needs a new dinner set could visit our china section today. The foremost potteries of France, Austria, America and England contribute to the splendid assortments from which you choose at these greatly reduced prices.

American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces with neat spray decorations and every piece with gold edge—good value at $13.50..... **9.50**

Austrian China Dinner Sets of 100 pieces with neat pink border decoration. Value $18.....12.95

English Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces—several decorations to select from and value from $18 to $20..... 15.00

Austrian China Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, neat spray decorations and every piece with gilt edge. Value $25.....16.95

Theo. Haviland Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, new shape and decorations. Value $30..... 20.00

$40 Limoges China Dinner Sets, 100 pieces—Jefferson green decorations, gold stippled..... 25.00

Theo. Haviland Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, with old gold edge on each piece—also heavily stippled with gold. These sets are excellent. Value $75, at... 45.00

A magnificent display of the new 1906 cotton fabrics.

DON'T you remember how one year ago buds and blossoms made their appearance on sheer Summery fabrics? They came modestly bidding for Fashion's favor, and the popularity accorded them transcended the fondest hopes of the designers. Now the majority of new wash materials are in floral effects, and flowers in hues of the violet, pale blue or lavender run rampant over fields of gauzy tissues that almost rival the finest silks in softness of sheen and delicacy of tint. Main Floor.

What could be more emblematic of the Spring time

than these roses, violets and forget-me-nots on backgrounds of white, tan, brown or black? You reach your hand to pluck them, so faithfully have the artists copied Nature. Not only have the designs touched the true note of popular fancy, but the manufacturers have learned new methods of weaving that give to cotton fabrics a softness of finish heretofore undreamed of. The wooleny surface is one of the latest effects, and comes in a variety of weaves for early Spring wear. In these the flowers are missing, stripes and checks predominating.

We have the largest assortments of sheer, filmy organdies in New York, and there's not a Paris shop that can show as varied a collection as Simpson Crawford's.

Many of the most beautiful creations are exclusive with us, and it will be another year at least before their prototypes find their way into other stores. It's none too early for you to choose now from complete lines—have choice of every new weave, tint and design—what's more, you get the best value of the year.

Values 28c, 39c and 50c at, yard, 18c

HANDSOME SHEER ORGANDIES—Light grounds, with colored floral effects—large roses—smaller designs also—some pretty dark grounds with lavender flowers.....18c

SILK AND COTTON CREPE DE CHINE—Plain shades of light blue, lavender, pink, cream, Nile, black and navy.....18c

MERCERIZED COTTONS—Plain colors, some handsome embroidered effects—all shades.....18c

NOVELTY PRINTED VOILES—Copied from the French goods which are retailed at 50c. a yard—very fine, soft, sheer fabric—elegant designs. Special at.....18c

NEWEST COTTONS FOR EARLY SPRING, medium weights—like serge—mostly in stripes and checks—white with black—just the proper weight.....18c

New lot of 39c fancy linens at 19c

READY TO-DAY---The crowds can't get enough of these doylies, tray covers and squares at 19c. Just received a new lot of five thousand for the annual January sale. 39c. the lowest price they usually sell for. Choice to-day. **19c**

Importer's surplus stock of fine German linens at about half price.

49c for fancy linens—values up to 85c.—scarfs, squares, luncheon cloths, &c.

29c for fancy linens—values up to 59c.—tray or carving cloths—centrepieces.

39c for fancy linens—values up to 65c.—scarfs, squares, shams, tray covers.

25c for fancy linens—values up to 75c.—centre-pieces, tray cloths, scarfs.

59c for fancy linens—values up to $1—tea cloths, scarfs, all sorts and lengths.

75c for fancy linens, values up to $1.25—luncheon cloths either in damask or plain linen.

1.00 for fancy linens—values up to $1.50—handsome drawn linens, damask covers.

1.25 for fancy linens—values up to $2—very fine scarfs and tea cloths.

5c for smaller pieces, worth up to 12½c. 12½c—worth up to 19c. 8c—worth up to 15c.

1,000 lunch cloths, damask designs, 45 inches square, value $1.95, at... **$1**

500 very fine double damask tea cloths, 36 inch, value $2.00, at..... **1.25**

750 damask and plain linen lunch cloths, 36 inch, at..... **69c and 75c**

10,000 pillow cases

YOU cannot duplicate these READY HEMMED pillow cases for less than 12½c. All are regular sizes, 45 x 36 inches, good bleached cotton.....**7½c**

12½c for 17c hemstitched bleached cotton pillow cases, 40 x 36 and 45 x 36 in.

85c per pair for $1.25 hemstitched linen pillow cases, 22½x36 in., very special.

Ready-made sheets

Bleached sheetings—2½ inch hem—ready laundered.

1½x2½ yds., at.....39c
2x2½ yds., for ¾ beds....50c
4.50 pair for 5.50 hemstitched pure linen sheets, full size, 90x96.
2½x2½ yds.....55c
2½x2½ yds., full size....60c

Annual January sale white bedspreads.

At 89c—Crochet spreads—full size—hemmed—value $1.00.
At 1.10—Crochet spreads—full size, hemmed; value 1.50.
At 1.75—Marseilles spreads—full size—value 2.25
At 2.75—Marseilles spreads—full size—value 3.50

Women's $3 and $3.50 sample shoes at $1.95

IF we could only mention the name of these shoes, we would find it impossible to wait on the crowds that will throng this section, but while the maker is willing to take a loss on his entire sample line of women's footwear, he so jealously safeguards the products of his factory, that we have to agree not to publish his name in this advertisement. Second Floor.

But the brand appears on the shoes, and they're identically the same as you are in the habit of paying $3 and 3.50 for at other times, for $1.95 and 2.45. **1.95**

They've been used as samples, that's the reason you buy them at the reduced price. An immense variety of styles in this famous make.

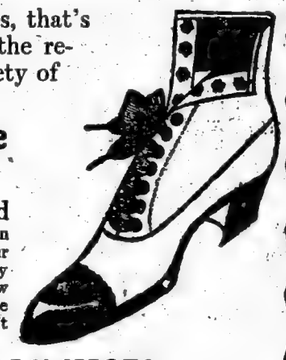

Our January Shoe Clearance

Comes also at this time, and gives you the opportunity to select from an immense accumulation of broken lines of our best grades of women's and children's easy wearing, durable footwear at the same low prices at which we have marked the sample stock. It's the shoe event of the year. Don't delay. Plenty of extra salespeople.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' SHOES

Lot 1—sizes 11 to 2, ... at 1.23
Lot 2—sizes 11 to 2, ... at 1.59
Lot 3—sizes 2½ to 5½, ... at 1.73

INFANTS' SHOES

Lot 1—sizes 1 to 6, . . . 79c quality, 48c
Lot 2—sizes 4 to 8, . . . 98c quality, 79c
Lot 3—sizes 6 to 10½, . . 1.25 quality, 95c

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Showing new French Judic corsets.

OUR display of 1906 corsets finds its best expression in the new French Judic Corsets, which we have chosen as our leading make, because they conform nearest to the ideal of corset wearers, modistes and physicians generally.

It is the easiest fitting corset made and comes in all the up-to-date models and shapes.

It would be difficult indeed to persuade any woman who has once worn the Judic corset to try any other brand. The 1906 models show still further improvements—a nearer approach to that perfection toward which the makers are constantly striving.

They come in medium, high or low bust, also girdle effect top—with short, medium and extreme long hips—very flat over abdomen. Have small tapering waist lines with garters attached on front and hips.

Prices $3.75, $4, $4.50, $5, $5.75, $6, $7.50, $8.50, to $24.50.

Special attention given to fitting corsets.

MUTUAL LIFE'S INQUIRY SEEMS TO HAVE HALTED

Peabody Doesn't Know When Next Report Will Be Made.

RAYMOND CONTRACTS LIBERAL

Got Large Sums from Secret Arrangements, Wall Street Hears—Andrew Fields Seen in Boston.

Much comment has been made in the financial district recently upon the fact that little is being heard from the Mutual Life Insurance Company's own investigating committee. The committee was appointed on Oct. 25, and it made its preliminary report Nov. 16. In that report it was stated that it would be the policy of the committee to make public its discoveries as they occurred by means of subsequent reports to the board. If any such reports have been submitted, nothing has been heard of them.

This fact is responsible for the impression that the work of the Mutual's investigating committee for one reason or another has ceased.

President Charles A. Peabody of the company was asked about this yesterday afternoon. He said that he had not heard of any efforts to block the committee, and did not believe that any had been made. Mr. Peabody was asked when the next report of the committee would be made, and he said that he didn't know. He added that no report was before him at the present time, and that there would be no meeting of the Board of Trustees, so far as he was aware, until the regular meeting on the fourth Wednesday of this month.

Mr. Peabody was then asked what had been done by the Mutual to put into effect the anti-rebating agreement which was announced by the Equitable on behalf of the three great companies last week. He said that he hadn't heard of any such agreement. Inquiry at the Equitable Life brought the explanation that the arrangement was made with Actuary McClintock on behalf of the Mutual.

The contracts which C. H. Raymond & Co. had with the society are now known to be a good deal more liberal than any one had previously supposed, in view of the facts that Charles E. Hughes brought out before the insurance investigating committee. It is a matter of common information in Wall Street that Raymond & Co. enjoyed secret arrangements with the Mutual for many years whereby large sums were realized, these arrangements having been made by ex-President McCurdy without apparent action by the Agency Committee, of which H. H. Rogers is Chairman.

Another thing that has come in for comment is the fact that over $50,000 has been charged up to the company for telephone charges by a few men who were on the inside under the McCurdy administration. This first became known through the remark made by one of the men concerned to a friend regarding what an advantageous arrangement he had in handling the telephone expenses between New York and his country house.

Andrew C. Fields is another topic of discussion. Treasurer Cromwell announced recently that W. F. Thummell, one of the Mutual's legislative counsel, was sent after Fields and had searched every sandhill in California for him. It is stated, however, that Fields was seen in a Boston hotel as recently as two weeks ago. He is said to be still on the payroll of the Mutual Life, although he has been supplanted as head of the supply department by Walter S. Sullivan.

EQUITABLE WINS A SUIT.

Court Against Policy Holder Who Wanted Surplus Distributed.

Judge Hazel, in the United States Circuit Court, handed down a decision yesterday dismissing the complaint of J. Willcox Brown of Baltimore, who has a policy of $25,000 in the Equitable Life Assurance Society and who sought to enforce a distribution of the surplus to himself and to other policy holders. The court held that the complainant had no legal capacity to bring a suit, and that no cause of action was stated in the bill. He accordingly sustained the demurrer which the Equitable had intervened and dismissed the case with costs.

Mr. Brown, in his complaint, contended that his policy was a straight life policy, and that he had not had the dividends to which he was entitled upon it. He wanted a distribution made from June 12, 1876, at which time his policy was taken out. Dos Passos Brothers, Battle & Marshall, and Joseph De F. Junkin of Philadelphia were Mr. Brown's counsel. Various charges of mismanagement were made in the complaint. These, in fact, enumerated practically all the things which were brought out against the old administration of the Equitable.

Judge Hazel, in his decision, which will have an important bearing on other cases, cites the decision of the Court of Appeals in the Greeff case against the Equitable some years ago, in which it was held that the word "surplus" does not refer to a distributable surplus, but simply represents the fund on hand after liabilities are deducted.

PRISON REMOVAL SCANDAL.

Higgins Calls in the Commissioners Who Recommended Rockland Site.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Gov. Higgins to-day had a meeting with the special commission appointed to investigate the advisability of removing Auburn and Sing Sing Prisons to places better fitted for prison purposes. The Legislature will be called to act on the report.

A place in Rockland County, almost opposite Ossining, has been recommended. But at the time of such recommendation, several months ago, it was pretty generally hinted that certain political leaders had options on the Rockland County land. It was even hinted that these same men had caused the recommendation of the Rockland County site to be made.

CAN PROBE BENDER CHARGES.

Appellate Decision Decides for Civil Service Reform Association.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—The State Civil Service Commission can proceed with its investigation of the charges filed by the State Civil Service Reform Association against Harry H. Bender, Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities.

That is the effect of a decision handed down this afternoon by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Third Department. The main charge brought against Mr. Bender is that he solicited and accepted political contributions from employes in his office.

BOTH FOOD AND MEDICINE

We like best to call Scott's Emulsion a food-medicine. It is a term that aptly describes the character and action of our Emulsion. More than a medicine—more than a food, yet combining the vital principles of both. It is for this reason that Scott's Emulsion has a distinct and special value in all wasting diseases. There is nothing better to remedy the troubles of imperfect growth and delicate health in children. The action of Scott's Emulsion is just as effective in treating weakness and wasting in adults.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York. —Adv.

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

ALEXANDER E. ORR, - - President.

BALANCE SHEET, JANUARY 1, 1906.

ASSETS.

Government, State, City, County and other Bonds (market value, $323,445,367, cost value, Dec. 31, 1905,	$317,996,895
(Company does not include in Assets the excess $5,448,472 of market value of Bonds owned over cost.)	
Bonds and Mortgages (370 first liens),	25,586,644
Deposits in 475 Banks throughout the world,	14,717,929
Loans to Policy-holders on policies as security (reserve value thereof, $65,003,000),	45,406,669
Real Estate, 23 pieces, (including eleven office buildings, valued at $10,940,000),	14,021,863
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums not yet due, reserve charged in Liabilities,	4,139,174
Premium Notes on Policies in force (Legal Reserve to secure same $6,000,000),	3,632,341
Premiums in transit, Reserve charged in Liabilities,	4,107,578
Interest and Rents accrued,	2,864,266
Loans on Bonds (market value, $4,242,900),	3,250,000
Due Company on account of re-insurance,	56,000
Total Assets,	$435,820,359

LIABILITIES.

Policy Reserve (per certificate of New York Insurance Dept.)		$375,082,390
All other Liabilities on Policies, Annuities, Endowments, &c., awaiting presentation for payment		7,903,343
Reserve on Policies which the Company voluntarily sets aside in excess of the State's requirements,	$7,208,412	
Reserve to provide Dividends payable to Policy-holders during 1906 and thereafter, as the periods mature:		
To holders of 20-Year Period Policies and longer,	29,180,987	
To holders of 15-Year Period Policies	5,134,418	
To holders of 10-Year Period Policies	321,016	
To holders of 7-Year Period Policies	128,177	
To holders of 5-Year Period Policies	417,068	
To holders of Annual Dividend Policies	896,497	
Reserve to provide for all other contingencies	9,549,051	
Total (not including $5,448,472 excess of market value of bonds owned over cost),		52,835,636
Total Liabilities,		$435,820,359

Income of 1905,	$102,630,863.85
Loaned Policy-holders during 1905,	17,164,702.71
Paid Policy-holders during 1905,	40,262,039.83
Increase in Assets during 1905,	45,160,099.58
Number of Policies paid for during 1905, 157,540; representing new insurance of	296,640 854.00
Outstanding Insurance at end of 1905,	2,061,593,886.00
Increase in Insurance in Force during 1905,	132,000,000.00
Decrease in expenses of 1905 over the preceding year, more than	1,000,000.00

The affairs of the Company are now being officially examined by the States of Kentucky, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Tennessee. In addition, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., of London, and Messrs. Haskins & Sells of New York, Chartered Accountants, are now conducting an examination and audit of the Company's accounts for the last calendar year and are preparing a statement of the Company's financial condition as of December 31, 1905.

Concerning the work they have already accomplished, they have made the following certificate:

TO THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York:

Under instructions received from the Committee appointed by the Trustees to investigate the affairs of this Company, we are conducting an examination and audit of its accounts for the last calendar year, and are preparing a statement of its financial condition as of December 31, 1905.

We have at this date verified the following assets:

INVESTMENTS IN BONDS.—We have examined and counted $272,465,225.19 par value of the Bonds owned by the Company deposited in the vaults at the Home Office, and have inspected the documentary evidence in the Company's possession of additional Bonds deposited with State and foreign governments amounting to $46,585,842.99 par value. These will in due course be verified by certificates which the custodians have been requested to furnish.

The total par value of these Bonds is $319,051,068.18; the book value is $317,996,895.44, and the market value, which we have verified, is $323,445,367.62.

MORTGAGE LOANS ON REAL ESTATE.—We have compared the Real Estate Loans on Mortgage with the documents on file, consisting of the Bond and Mortgage given by the mortgagor. These Loans amount to $25,586,644.21.

LOANS ON COLLATERAL.—We have examined the collateral or Certificates of Depositories therefor held by the Company to secure these loans, which amount to $3,250,000.00. The market value of these securities deposited amounts to $4,242,900.00; and

We Hereby Certify *that these Assets agree with the books of the Company and are correct; we are now verifying the remainder of the assets.*

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO., Chartered Accountants.
By A. Lowes Dickinson, F. C. A., F. I. A., C. P. A. (Ill.)

HASKINS & SELLS, Certified Public Accountants.
By Elijah W. Sells, C. P. A.

New York, January 6, 1906.

The Company publishes for the information of its policy-holders a detailed description of its Assets in pamphlet form, which will be mailed to any address upon request.

$7,500 TO CONGRESSMAN, BILLS KILLED, HE SAYS

Head of Philadelphia Insurance Co. Names M. E. Olmsted.

HE DENIES ANY LOBBYING

Declares His Actions Were Purely Professional—Company Also Had a Legislative Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—Samuel R. Shipley, retiring President of the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, admitted to-day the payment of money to influence legislation. One agent, William M. Scott, was kept at Harrisburg during sessions at extra compensation of $2,000.

"Last year two unfavorable bills came up in the Legislature," said Mr. Shipley. "One concerned the right of policy holders to vote, and the other declared that insurance companies should not be permitted to invest their funds in the stock or bonds of any corporation whose stock or bonds might be held by any officer of the company.

"I went to Marlin E. Olmsted, a leader of the Harrisburg bar and member of Congress, and told him about it. I said: 'You have influence with the legislators, and I thought you might be able to convince them these bills are unfair.'

"Mr. Olmsted said, 'You wish to retain me, then?' and I told him I did.

"Nothing more was said until the Legislature adjourned. In the meantime the bills died in committee. Mr. Olmsted sent me his bill for $7,500. The company paid it, and that ended the matter."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Representative Olmsted of Pennsylvania issued a statement to-day concerning an interview with President Shipley of the Provident Life and Trust Company, in which Mr. Shipley said that his company had paid Mr. Olmsted $7,500 for his services in influencing legislation at Harrisburg. Mr. Olmsted said:

"So far as Mr. Shipley's talk relates to me it is not entirely correct. I never had anything to do with the two legislative bills therein mentioned and never even saw them.

"The fact is that, as attorney for the Provident, I prepared and filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia a bill in equity to restrain the Assessors and Board of Revision of Taxes from assessing for the year 1900 a State tax of 4 mills upon the insurance assets of the company. After five years of hard fighting the final decision, rendered in 1905, was in our favor. The taxes involved by that time amounted to more than $700,000.

"Counsel upon the other side had told me that if the court held in our favor an appeal would be made to the Pennsylvania Legislature. Subsequently there was offered a very ingeniously worded amendment to the revenue law, which, although not mentioning the Provident by name, was intended to rob it of the fruits of its legal victory.

"President Shipley asked me to explain and oppose it publicly, and I felt that my relation to the litigation required me to do so. It is, I trust, needless to say that no member of the Legislature or officer received from me any compensation or inducement of any kind, and I may add that no member was solicited by me to vote for or against that or any other measure. My services were strictly professional in preparing arguments explaining the meaning and legal and Constitutional effect of the proposed amendment on different interests and upon the revenues of the Commonwealth generally.

"I was paid for my services, but my charges had relation only to the matters I have mentioned and not to the two bills mentioned in the interview."

THE CURE OF A CONTINENT.

The Hot Springs of Arkansas is the only resort owned by the U. S. Government and having its indorsement. Delightful Winter climate. Waters that cure. Write Bureau of Information, Hot Springs, Ark., for literature, or K. E. Palmer, G. E. P. A., Rock Island System, 461 B'way, N. Y.—Adv.

HIGGINS CUTS THE GRAFT.

Legislative Extra List Abolished—Leaders Talking of Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—The Republican State Committee has suffered a worse rebuff from Gov. Higgins this session than last. In 1905 he ordered the powers in the Legislature to keep "extra" employes to the lowest possible number. This year he has decreed that there shall not be the semblance of an "extra" list.

Party workers have kept away from Albany and devoted their efforts to talking it over with State Committeemen and county bosses in the hope of getting on the regular list. The legislative law provides for a certain number of employes, and only the most powerful State leaders profess to have any hope of beating the plain terms of the law specifying how many there shall be. They must begin by getting the support of Lieut. Gov. Bruce and Speaker Wadsworth.

Those who think worth while will arrive in bunches to-morrow and Wednesday, costs money to travel to Albany these days, and no one is coming here unless it seems likely to pay. The plums will be shaken off Speaker Wadsworth's and Clerk Baxter's tree on Wednesday night. There will not be much of this activity in the Senate.

NEWS TO HIGGINS.

Governor Hears There Are Candidates for Hendricks's Place.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Gov. Higgins said to-day that when there was a vacancy in the office of Superintendent of Insurance it would be time enough to talk about filling it. He was told that there were four candidates in Syracuse for Hendricks's place.

"That's news to me," said the Governor. "Supt. Hendricks has not resigned, nor is his term of office ended. There is no vacancy; when there is one I shall give it careful consideration."

Asked about legislation for the coming session the Governor said:

"I hope for a few very good pieces of legislation which it will be compatible with the best interests of the public for me to approve."

He also said:

"I do not contemplate sending a special message to the Legislature for continuing the Armstrong Committee or for the appointment of a new committee to investigate the subject of insurance."

Eagles Give Ball To-morrow Night.

The annual ball of New York Eyrie No 40, of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, will be held in the Lexington Avenue Opera House to-morrow night. "Big Tim" Sullivan is scheduled to lead the grand march.

Hunyadi János

Taken on arising (half a glass), frees the Bowels—thoroughly, but gently—relieves Constipation and cleanses the system. The superiority of "HUNYADI JÁNOS" over other Laxative Waters is acknowledged, as it was awarded the Grand Prize at the St. Louis Exposition. Take the best cure

FOR CONSTIPATION

Stern Brothers

Dressmaking & Tailoring Dept's

(On the Third Floor)

Orders will be accepted for a limited period At Special Concessions from Regular Prices.

Tailored Walking Gowns, of Choice Materials, at **$52.00**

Fur Automobile Coats

(Sizes 34 to 52 Chest Measure)

For Owners & Chauffeurs, at Special Prices.

Raccoon Fur, Full Skirted Models, Yoke lined with Venetian, Skirt with fine worsted suiting, an excellent quality of Fur,	Value $75.00,	$49.50
Genuine Wombat or Wolf Fur, Venetian Yoke, Worsted body lining,	" $50.00,	31.50
Manchurian Dog Fur, Quilted body lining,	" $20.00	15.00

West Twenty-third Street

Special January Sale

KINSEY'S

Fifth Avenue Store

Linens at 1/4 to 1/3 off

A Few of the Many Linen Specials.

Embroidered Robes
The rarest embroidery, executed by the unmatchable Swiss needlewomen in the Appenzell Mountains, $50 to $300 each. Others, made by deft-fingered Irish peasants, $25 to $50.

Shirt Waist Patterns
Made especially for us—linen of finest quality, delicately embroidered by hand and ready to be made into the most delightful of shirt waists, $5 to $25.

Bed Linens at 1-4 Off

Irish Linen hand hemstitched Sheets and Pillow Cases. The best products of Irish Looms. Woven for long wear.

PILLOW CASES, 22½x36-in.	$1.50 pair;	were $2.00
PILLOW CASES, 25 x36 in.	$1.75 pair;	were $2.25
PILLOW CASES, 27 x36-in.	$2.00 pair;	were $2.50
SHEETS, single bed size.	$5.00 pair;	were $6.50
SHEETS, double bed size.	$5.75 pair;	were $7.50

WM. S KINSEY & CO., 240 5th Ave., below 28th St.

Home Life's Business Grows.

The forty-seventh annual statement of the Home Life Insurance Company, of which George E. Ide is President, shows assets of $17,886,594.68, an increase during the year of $1,280,365.81. The reserve required by the State for the guarantee of policy contracts is $16,262,817. During the recent legislative investigation it was shown that the policy holders can at any time learn definitely what the growth of their individual accumulations has been. The company's insurance in force has increased $4,836,051 during the year.

Frederick Loeser & Co

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

Store Opens Daily at 8 A. M., Closes at 5:30 P. M.

$3.50 Black Broadcloth, $2.50.

A SUPERB, LUSTROUS, IMPORTED BLACK BROADCLOTH that is full 58 inches wide and that sells regularly everywhere for $3.50 a yard. It is guaranteed water-spot-proof. One of the notable offerings from the Dress Goods Store to-day, at **$2.50** a yard.

Second Floor, Elm Place.

Lace Curtains and Upholstery.

TWO WEEKS OF THE MOST REMARKABLE SELLING in the Store's history. And still the stocks are broad and comprehensive. Still the values are beyond all precedent except in the similar sales of a year and two years ago.

White Nottingham Lace Curtains, About Half Price.

All are perfect and there is a large assortment of pretty patterns:
$1.25 Curtains at..... .65c. a pair
$1.75 and $2 Curtains at.. 98c. a pair
$2.25 and $2.75 Curtains at $1.39 pair
$3.50 and $4.50 Curtains at $2.65 pair

White Irish Point Curtains.

$1.98 a pair, regularly up to $4.00.
$3.75 a pair, regularly up to $6.00.
$5.98 a pair, regularly up to $10.00.
$9.75 a pair, regularly up to $17.50.

Point Arabe Lace Curtains.

$5 and $6 Curtains at $2.98 a pair.
$10 and $12 Curtains at $6.50 a pair.
$15 and $18.50 Curtains at $9.95 pair.
$27.50 to $32.50 Curtains at $18.50 pr.
$55 and $60 Curtains at $33.75 a pair.

Real Brussels Lace Curtains.

$4.50 and $5 Curtains at $1.98 a pair.
$8.50 to $10 Curtains at $4.75 a pair.
$12.50 and $13.50 Curtains at $5.98 pr.
$17.50 to $27.50 Curtains at $11.50 pr.

Upholstery Fabrics—A Chance for Reupholstering.

98c. to $3.50 Values, at 49c. to $1.98 a Yard.

Including French stripe Tapestries, English Corduroys, imported Verona Velours, Milan Silk Velours, imported figured Velours, etc.

$2.25 to $5.75 Values, at $1.45 to $3.98 a Yard.

Silk Gobelin Tapestries, silk and satin Damask, imported silk stripe Tapestries, cream colors, greens and rose Du Barry.

New Embroidered Swisses and Mulls Show the Coming Vogue for Sheer Fabrics.

NO MORE BEAUTIFUL OR AUTHORITATIVE SHOWING of imported Summery white fabrics was ever made in Brooklyn than will be seen to-day in the Loeser White Store. There are Swisses, of course, in every size dot and in lovely new embroidered effects. Never were Swisses quite so charming. But the feature of the showing is the variety of new

Embroidered Mulls, Nainsooks, and Jaconets.

There are pin dots, cushion dots, coin dots, rings, flower patterns and new allover designs embroidered on the soft, sheer fabrics. Orders for them were given last July—while last year's Summer Swisses were being sold here in the Store—and the wisdom of those early orders has been demonstrated. Since then cotton has advanced 20 per cent., and while in other stores prices have advanced in proportion, the Loeser Store is able to offer these imported embroidered white Cottons at the same fair rate as last season; at less cost than they are to be had now hereabout.

A wide choice of patterns at 25c., 35c., 39c., 45c., 49c., 55c., 59c., 69c., 75c. and up to..... $1.50

Main Floor.

Practical and Dainty Undermuslins In This Great Economy Sale.

"PRACTICAL, SENSIBLE, LOW-PRICED UNDERMUSLINS" used to mean good, stout, enduring garments, made of unyielding muslin and trimmed frugally with severe pin tucks and frills of uncompromisingly neat edging.

But each year the Loeser Store has been thinking more and more about what women really want in Undermuslins, trying to get nearer the French ideas in fineness and daintiness, and now at Loeser's practical, sensible and low-priced Undermuslins mean pretty Undermuslins, made of soft nainsooks and cambrics, gracefully cut and daintily trimmed, however simple—Undermuslins that have special

Daintiness and Distinction, Whatever the Price.

The result is that even the most inexpensive garments have an individuality and charm that raise them above the average, and there are here for particular women hundreds of Undermuslins finer and more distinguished than were ever before offered at savings so decisive.

Corset Covers, 29c. to $1.98.
29c. Cambric, low and high neck.
Better qualities at 49c., 79c. and 98c.

Nightgowns, 59c. to $3.98.
59c. Cambric, principally trimmed with embroidery.
79c. Cambric and nainsook Nightgowns, mostly high neck effects.
Better qualities at 98c. and $1.29.

Drawers, 29c. to $1.98.
29c. Good muslin Drawers, in several styles.
39c. and 49c. Muslin and cambric Drawers in several styles.
Better qualities at 59c., 79c., 98c.

Petticoats, 79c. to $5.98.
79c. to 98c. Muslin and cambric Petticoats, plain and elaborate.
Better qualities at $1.49, $1.98, $2.98, $3.98, $4.98, and $5.98.
29c. and 39c. Underskirts, hemstitched.
98c. Underskirts, hemstitched, with embroidered flounce.

Manufacturers' Samples.

A fine lot of garments that come to us direct from the factory. They have been used as the manufacturers' samples and some are mussed a bit.

NIGHTGOWNS, in a variety of the newest models, at $1.98, $2.49, $2.79 and up to $4.98

PETTICOATS, daintily trimmed with laces and finished with deep lawn flounces, at $4.98, $6.98, $9.50 and up to $12.50

CORSET COVERS, in the low neck styles, French body, trimmed with laces, at $1.79, $1.98, $2.25 and up to $3.98

CHEMISES, in short skirt lengths, trimmed with lace or in combinations of lace embroidery, at $1.49, $1.98, $2.59 and up to $3.98

DRAWERS of fine nainsook, with deep lawn flounce with insertion of lace and trimmed with lace, at $1.79, $2.25, $2.98 and up to $4.50

In the French Room.

At $1.98. Chemises in two styles and Drawers. Some are made with embroidery edge; others have lace edge. Also in this lot are a few Corset Covers, very prettily trimmed with embroidery and lace, in small sizes only. All of these garments are hand made.

$1.49 and $2.98. Gowns of percale, soft finished; some are plain, made with tucks and feather stitching forming a yoke, rolling collar and cuffs with buttonhole edge. Finer styles with six rows of clusters of tucks and four rows of feather stitching and French knots, rolling collar and cuffs with dainty embroidery in each corner, finished with ribbon bows.

Nightgowns at $2.98. Special. Made of the softest nainsook, cut in the circular neck effect, edged with lace and ribbon beading; elbow sleeves, finished on the front of the gown and on the sleeves with a pretty flower and leaf design; embroidered by hand.

Second Floor.

Save Twenty Per Cent. on Guaranteed Watches.

WHY? Well, a trade condition made the Sale possible. We can't go into the reasons any further. But the Watches and the values speak for themselves. Our guarantee is back of every one of them.

Women's 14k solid gold Watches in all grades. Plain polished hunting cases with Waltham or Elgin movements. These hints of the prices:

An $18 Watch at $14.40.
A $27 Watch at $21.60.
A $40 Watch at $32—and so on.

Men's 14k solid gold Watches in all grades. Plain polished hunting cases with Waltham and Elgin movements at such prices as these:

A $30 Watch for $24.
A $50 Watch for $40.
A $95 Watch for $76—and so on.

Main Floor, Front.

The First, the Biggest, The Best

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company is the pioneer among title insurance companies. It is the largest in every respect: in volume of business, in equipment, in experience.

It has more than 1300 employees on its payroll, including 250 skilled lawyers—and ninety percent. of its title insurance business is insuring the titles to the homes of the people.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

Capital and Surplus, $10,000,000

146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.
Mfrs. Branch, 198 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Huyler's
"Ready to Serve"
CHOCOLATE POWDER
Made from PURE COCOA, SUGAR and CREAM.
QUALITY & PURITY UNEXCELLED.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS & GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

If we seem too persistent in urging eye-care, we ask you to remember that it is in a good cause. In our 43 years of practice we have constantly seen the danger of delay.

Eyes examined by Oculists who are Registered Physicians of Experience.
NO CHARGE except for glasses, and that moderate.

J. Ehrlich & Sons
Oculists and Opticians.
43 Years' Practice.

223 Sixth Avenue, Below 15th St.	1345 Broadway, Below 36th St.
350 Sixth Avenue, Below 22d St.	217 Broadway, Astor House.
25 Broad Street Arcade.	

"LION BRAND"

FOR MORE THAN A QUARTER CENTURY THE LEADING
2 FOR 25c
COLLARS
TIME IS THE TEST OF VALUES
INSIST ON "LION BRAND" ALWAYS

FOR FILING ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS PAPERS.
Globe-Wernicke "Elastic" Cabinets
380-382 BROADWAY, COR. WHITE. ST.

Lest You Forget
We Say it Yet—
Uneeda Biscuit

ACCUSES BOY SHE TOOK IN.

Says He Stole Nine Dozen Pairs of Gloves and a Pair of Trousers.

Richard Lopez, 17 years old, was arrested last night on the complaint of Mrs. Marie Simonds of 204 West Seventieth Street, on a charge of grand larceny. Lopez was living in the Simonds home as the result of a quarrel with his own parents. He is charged with having stolen nine dozen pairs of gloves from Mrs. Simonds and a pair of Mr. Simonds's trousers. While in France Mrs. Simonds bought the gloves in bulk because this particular style could not be bought here.

Lopez admires a New Jersey young woman, and is alleged to have given some of the gloves to her. The police say he admits the theft of the gloves, but says he's innocent of the accusation regarding the trousers.

Lawyer Wickes Begins His Sentence.

Thomas P. Wickes, the lawyer convicted of blackmail in writing letters under the name of Lewis Jarvis, was taken from the Tombs yesterday to the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island to begin his sentence of a year's imprisonment. Mrs. Wickes appeared when her husband was taken out the back gate at 3 o'clock, and insisted upon accompanying him to the penitentiary.

Danish Pole Hunter Coming Here.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 8.—Capt. Elmer Mikkelson, who took part in the Baldwin and Amdrup polar expeditions, and who proposes to explore the polar regions west of those explored by Sverdrup, will leave Copenhagen for New York, by way of London, on Jan. 9. He expects to start from San Francisco in June.

Kaiser Laid Up with a Cold.

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—Emperor William is keeping to his bed to-day in consequence of a slight cold. He is receiving the usual reports in his apartment.

Baron von Richthofen Ill.

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—Baron von Richthofen, the Foreign Secretary, is seriously ill as the result of overwork. It is not improbable that he will be unable to resume his duties for a long time.

SENATORS ARE ANXIOUS ABOUT MOROCCO POLICY

A Bacon Resolution Asks President for Full Information.

GERMAN WHITE BOOK ISSUED

Tells of French Attempt to Take Full Control in Fez and Sultan's Opposition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Serious alarm in the Senate lest President Roosevelt involve the United States in European quarrels was shown to-day when Senator Bacon introduced a resolution calling for full information about the instructions given to the American Commissioners to the Moroccan conference to be held at Algeciras.

Mr. Bacon is an important member of the Foreign Relations Committee and can count upon the support of the Democrats, if not many of the Republicans, in taking such a course. He gave notice that he will speak on the resolution to-morrow and his utterances will be watched closely by the Senate. He is much concerned over what seems to him likely to lead to a departure from the American policy of non-interference with European affairs.

The President's entire policy, both in Europe and South and Central America, has seriously alarmed Senators on both sides, and they are determined to have a full understanding of the extent to which this country is pledged at every step.

The preamble to the resolution recites that the questions at issue are reputed to be of such gravity as to endanger the peace of Europe, and says our only legitimate concern with Moroccan affairs relates to the very limited commerce between that country and our own.

All papers on the subject are asked for, the resolution saying especially:

"That the President be respectfully requested to inform the Senate whether, under the instructions given to said delegates on the part of the United States, they are limited in their authority to a participation in the deliberations, judgments, and awards of said conference to questions concerning commercial and business matters in which the Government and people of the United States have an interest, either present or prospective, or whether the said delegates on the part of the United States have authority to participate in the deliberations, judgments, or awards of said conference relative to the political affairs of Morocco and her political relations to one or more of the said foreign Governments and the respective rights and powers of any one or more of said foreign Governments relative thereto."

GERMANY MAY STAND FIRM.

Foreign Office Authorities Declare France Must Abandon Pretensions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1906.]

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—By persons high in authority in the Foreign Office it is said that Germany will make it known that French plans to police Morocco will be bitterly opposed.

It is hoped that France will abandon any such plans before the conference ends. Germany has no objection to her protection of the Algerian border, but will not consent to invasion of Morocco with her police power.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The Times editorially says that if the summary of the German White Book on Morocco fairly represents the book itself, most people will wonder why the Berlin Government undertook to make any reply to the French Government's statement. Nothing, The Times thinks, could be less convincing and less effective in the way of a reply to the Yellow Book.

The Berlin correspondent of The Times telegraphs:

"So little convincing are the arguments in the White Book that there was another crop of reports current in Berlin to-day with regard to the situation which might arise if from the German point of view the conference should prove unsuccessful. Among those accustomed to take a cool, common-sense view of international relations a far more confident feeling prevails; not, indeed, with regard to the probable indorsement of the German case by the other powers, but rather with regard to the likelihood of an ultimate settlement which would recognize the legitimate predominant position of France, without inflicting too severe a wound to German susceptibilities."

GERMAN WHITE BOOK OUT.

It Tells of the Sultan's Fear of French Control of Morocco.

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—Light on what happened at the Moroccan Court when Germany and France were endeavoring to gain advantage of position is given in the German Foreign Office's White Book, issued to-day.

The Sultan of Morocco Dec. 21 received in audience Herr Vassel, the German Consul at Fez, and talked over the general situation.

"I am willing," said the Sultan, "to treat three or four powers equally. Germany and Great Britain on account of their trade and France and Spain because they are neighbors."

The Sultan inquired whether the French Minister could claim a general mandate of Europe to institute reforms, and the Consul replied that Germany had not granted such a mandate. The Sultan was pleased with this information.

Herr Vassel in a dispatch dated April 21 said the Sultan was excited over the declaration of M. Delcassé in the French Senate March 31 that the Moroccan Government has asked France's advice, and would follow it. During an audience the Sultan cried:

"But these are absolute untruths!"

The Sultan declared that the French Minister, M. St. René Taillandier, had told him France had the mandate of Europe.

Count von Tattenbach-Ashold, special German representative at Fez, wrote May 13 this commentary on the Sultan's views of the situation:

"The remark of M. Delcassé in the Chamber of Deputies upon the visit of Emperor William, that Morocco had accepted in principle the French reform proposals, is as little the truth as the French envoy's assertions that he had the mandate of Europe. From the beginning the Sultan had doubts of these assertions, and he rejoiced that the situation was clearing. Until now he had not made the least concession to France, but had awaited the arrival of the German Minister to talk over everything thoroughly."

Two days later the Count reported that the French Minister informed the Sultan that M. Delcassé had authorized him to say that France would regard it as in conflict with her interests if the French reform proposals were submitted to the powers for their information and an expression of views. The French Minister was quoted as saying:

"France is endeavoring to respect the sovereignty and freedom of the Sultan's Foreign Office, but is unable to allow that a foreign power can come between Morocco and France. France has a sharp ear and a clear eye for all the words and doings of the Foreign Office, which should be aware of its great responsibility in the continued disregard of the rights of France."

Chancellor von Buelow summarized the impressions produced on his mind by these dispatches in a communication to Prince von Badolin, the German Ambassador at Paris, May 22, saying that the proceedings at Fez did not correspond with the previous policy pursued there. The French representative was apparently intending to lay hold of Morocco without scruple and to forbid the Sultan to hold any further communication with the other powers.

The National Zeitung says the most recent phase of the Moroccan question caused general lassitude on the Boerse to-day, and adds that war clauses are being inserted in grain contracts, and that insurance against war is being taken out in other businesses. These, however, it is explained, are simply precautionary measures.

The Foreign Office says Germany is not sending any warships to Mediterranean waters.

PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED.

King Edward Issues Decree—British Campaign Ends Jan. 27.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—King Edward returned to London this afternoon and held a meeting of the Privy Council, at which the proclamation dissolving Parliament was signed. Immediately afterward writs were sent to the returning officers for the election of the members of the new Parliament, which will meet Feb. 13.

The first polling will take place Jan. 15 at Greenwich, where Lord Hugh Cecil, leader of the Conservative Free Traders, is engaged in a triangular fight for the Unionist seat against a Liberal and a Chamberlainite. The last poll must close Jan. 27.

The leaders of the opposing forces mounted the hustings to-night. No less than fifteen members of the past and the present Cabinet spoke in different parts of the country, including ex-Premier Balfour, Herbert Henry Asquith, Joseph Chamberlain, John Morley, Lord Lansdowne, John Burns, David Lloyd-George, and Austen Chamberlain.

MAYOR'S HIT AT MAXWELL.

Names for School Board Men Opposed to the Superintendent.

Mayor McClellan and Borough President Coler of Brooklyn united to oppose City Supt. Maxwell and his so-called "fad-and-frill" system yesterday, in exercising their powers of appointing members to the Board of Education and to the local school boards.

The Mayor announced the appointment of four new members to the Board of Education to fill vacancies created by resignations. The present city administration, it is understood, is determined upon simplifying educational matters as soon as possible. The Mayor's appointees are Cornelius J. Sullivan, lawyer, 45 William Street; Henry H. Sherman, lawyer, 44 Pine Street; John A. Wilbur, President of the Salem Nail Company, 279 Pearl Street; Dr. Denis MacDonald, physician, 137 East Forty-third Street.

Mr. Wilbur takes the place of James J. Higginson, Manhattan, whose resignation was recently announced. He will serve the rest of the term of Mr. Higginson, which will expire Jan. 1, 1908. Mr. Sherman succeeds Frederick W. Jackson of the Bronx, who resigned last October. Mr. Sullivan fills the vacancy created by the resignation of Patrick F. McGowan, Manhattan, President of the Board of Aldermen.

Mr. MacDonald succeeds James Clancy, Manhattan, who was appointed Oct. 10 last, and who never attended a meeting of the board.

All these appointees are understood to be opposed to Dr. Maxwell. Mr. Wilbur, in particular, has expressed himself as opposed to the teaching of French and German in the schools, and to the study of manual training and music, on the ground that the time thus consumed might be better employed in the teaching of the fundamental branches.

Mr. Coler required all his appointees to announce their views before he gave them their appointments. Mr. Coler has openly declared war on Dr. Maxwell. His appointees are:

C. Von Pustau, 284 Clinton Avenue, District 27, in place of George C. Owens.
W. Otis Badger, Jr., 11 Willow Street, District 27, in place of John C. McGoldrick.
George H. Greenia, 346A Ninth Street, District 50, reappointed.
James R. Sparrow, 628 Bedford Avenue, District 31, reappointed.
P. J. Monahan, 965 Bushwick Avenue, District 33, reappointed.
R. F. Proff, 728 Chauncey Street, District 36, reappointed.
M. A. Fitzgerald, District 37, to succeed Mrs. Peter Bogart.
John C. Creveling, 245 Arlington Street, District 40, to succeed James H. Ruggles.

Supt. Maxwell has yet to issue a statement in his own defense. He has not, however, been without supporters. The High School Principals' Association has announced the following resolution, which it adopted at a meeting recently:

"Voted, That the High School Principals desire to express their appreciation of the work of the City Superintendent in behalf of the High Schools of this city, and to express anew their confidence in him at a time when he appears to be exposed to unusual opposition."

GRAFT IN TOMBS PRISON?

Judge Cowing Gets Hint That Medical Services Must Be Paid For.

Judge Cowing in General Sessions yesterday expressed himself forcibly in regard to the methods of physicians on duty in the Tombs Prison.

L. E. Rogers of the law firm of Chanler & Rogers had been assigned by Judge Cowing to defend George Zapoli, an Italian, who has been in the Tombs awaiting trial on an assault charge. Lawyer Rogers told Judge Cowing yesterday that he believed Zapoli was insane, and asked that he be relieved from defending him.

Judge Cowing asked Assistant District Attorney Smyth to have the prisoner examined. Mr. Smyth replied that if he ordered the examination the District Attorney's office would be charged a fee by the prison physician.

"You just order that this defendant be examined," said Judge Cowing to Mr. Smyth, "and then I'll look into this matter. The physicians are paid to attend the prisoners, and I'll find out about these extra charges. I will not help employes rob the city. I'd like to know what these doctors are paid for, anyway."

PRUDENTIAL ELECTS DRYDEN.

The Senator Again Chosen President of Company—Salary, $30,000.

At a meeting of the new Board of Directors of the Prudential Life Insurance Company yesterday afternoon, United States Senator John F. Dryden was re-elected President. Dr. Leslie D. Ward was re-elected Vice President.

Forrest F. Dryden, Third Vice President, was advanced to Second Vice President, to succeed Edgar B. Ward, and Jacob E. Ward was made Third Vice President. Mr. Dryden, will receive $30,000 annually, while the salary of the Third Vice President was placed at $20,000.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

All over Europe the public is taking hold of its own street-cars, gas, water, electricity, rail-roads, telegraphs, telephones, and even mines; making money; and giving the people a square deal.

Why not in America? Are Europeans better and smarter than we? Is that ideal too good for us?

Real Russell's "Soldiers of the Common Good"—a lively and dramatic fact-story of real life in Everybody's for January.

Everybody's Magazine 15 cents $1.50 a year.

Special representatives wanted for Everybody's Magazine in towns where there are no dealers.

FORBIDDEN FRUIT

—Cordial paves the way to light, clever after dinner speeches. A sip soothes the material man, and opens the flow of his after dinner eloquence.

Forbidden Fruit Cordial is a perfect blend of the juice of Grape Fruit and Old Cognac Fine Champagne.

BUSTANOBY BROTHERS,
Prop's of the Café des Beaux Arts, New York,
Sole Owners.

400 DAUGHTERS OF 1812 LUNCH WITH LONE MAN

Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Coghlan Head List of Honor Guests.

COL. WILSON FRIGHTENED

Every One Has Something Nice to Say About Army and Navy—Luncheon in Their Honor.

There were forty honor guests at the Honor Day luncheon of the National Society of United States Daughters of 1812 at Delmonico's yesterday afternoon, and only one of them did not say that she was surprised when called upon to make a speech. The exception was Mrs. Doré Lyon, who said she couldn't be surprised because she wanted to write a poem, "and it is impossible to spring a seven-verse poem extemporaneously on a body of women as accustomed to being surprised into speech making as are the 1812 guests, the greater number of whom are club Presidents."

The forty Presidents at the honor table and as many more with less important club members, who sat at the other tables, said that Mrs. Lyon's poem was "perfectly cute," and they just hoped every word of it would be printed.

Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant and Mrs. Joseph B. Coghlan, wife of the Commandant of the New York Navy Yard, were first on the list, the luncheon being in honor of the army and navy. Mrs. Grant, in a white lace gown, hat and white boa, sat at the right of Mrs. William Gerry Slade, the National President, and Mrs. Coghlan, in a mauve velvet gown and hat, on the left. One sat under the Stars and Stripes of to-day and the other beneath the thirteen-star flag of 1812. Over the President waved the dark blue banner of the society.

Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Coghlan were promised in accepting the invitation that they need not speak or even rise at the luncheon, but each did the latter upon being introduced, and murmured a few words. Mrs. Grant remarked in an aside to the President that the first duty of every one in any way representing the Government was to keep tightly closed lips.

The third most honored guest of the day, and also the most thoroughly surprised, was Col. H. B. Wilson. Col. Wilson, among a number of men invited, was the only one who accepted. He was not only the only man at the honor table, where the forty women were seated, but the only one among the ten times forty women who filled the big dining hall, and he was honestly scared. He said he would rather face an army of guns and eat bayonets than face that feminine army of 400 women. He was so frightened that he broke a shoe string, and said he didn't know what had happened to his heart any way.

He managed to escape during the reception preceding the luncheon to the Lotos Club across the street, but when his friends, to whom he confided his plight, said that 1812 women must be so old that he might safely leave them any way, he picked up his courage and went back to say that he would not allow such aspersions to be cast upon his hostesses, that they were all handsome and young, and that with either of the 400 he would be happy were the other 399 away.

All of the surprised speechmakers, after they had finished telling how surprised they were, said something nice about the Army and Navy as represented by Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Coghlan; Mrs. Edward Addison Greeley threw a little oratorical bouquet at Col. Wilson, because of his courage, and Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer said she thought Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Coghlan ought to tell the true inwardness of "How it seems to live with a real hero."

"Every woman's husband is a hero to her at some time in her life," said Mrs. Kramer, "but how does it seem to live with a man whom the world recognizes as a hero? We have all seen them performing heroic gastronomic feats as we looked down upon them at public feasts, but how are they at home? Does the hero take breakfast every morning? Is he annoyed when he strikes his thumb with a hammer instead of the nail? And when he does it, does he make remarks in the ordinary manner?"

Mrs. N. Archibald Shaw said that she felt in touch with the Army because she was a Grant herself, and belonged to the Grant Family Association.

"There are only 8,000 members of that association," she added.

"And I always think we should have a warm feeling for the women of the navy because of what they endure for us," she continued. "At one time—I don't know whether or not it is so now—there were no appropriations for the entertainments of the Nation's naval guests, and entertainments given by the naval men meant money from the pockets of the officers. I had a friend whose husband was one of the naval officers who entertained visitors from some of the foreign vessels lying in our harbor at one time. After it was over she came to me sadly and said:

"'You know that new frock I was going to have?'

"'Yes, I knew about it?' I responded.

"'Well, I have had to countermand the order; those Russians drank it up,' said the officer's wife."

Mrs. Lyon began her poem, describing, with some poetical license, the gathering:

Sing a song of honor days,
A function full of girls,
Four and twenty Presidents
In Paris hats and curls.

When their mouths are opened
These birds begin to sing
The army and the navy's praise,
To-day when love is king.

By hurrying the reading of her seven verses, the poetess succeeded in finishing them in the two minutes allotted for a speech and ended with:

She'll now escape the time,
When down comes the gavel
And cuts off half her rhyme.

There was the presentation of a pin to Mrs. J. Alexander Brown, who is a real daughter of 1812, by the society, with one feature missing—the pin itself, which had not been completed in time. Other charming little pins, souvenirs of the occasion in blue and gold with appropriate dates, were given to each woman present.

BOGUS CERTIFICATES TRACED.

Holders of Norfolk and Western Stock Nervous.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—The stock brokerage firm of Allen Arnold & Co. notified a private detective agency to-day that one of the forged 100 share certificates of Norfolk and Western Railroad stock, the discovery of which has caused an investigation in New York, was received by the firm from a Cleveland house in the regular order of business.

The certificate which, if genuine, would represent a market value of $8,600, remained in the safe of Allen Arnold & Co. for four months, and the fact that it was a forgery was not known until a New York brokerage firm had consulted the transfer agents in New York. Several other forged certificates have been traced, it is stated, and every effort is being made to learn the extent of the forgeries and detect the forgers.

Anxious holders of Norfolk and Western common stock who had read of the counterfeiting of the company's stock were frequent callers at the Guaranty Trust Company yesterday to submit their certificates for inspection by the transfer agents. No new counterfeits were found.

A. J. Hemphill, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, said that no estimate could yet be made of the number of counterfeit certificates in circulation. The only bogus ones of which the transfer agents or the railroad company have positive knowledge are the certificate in the hands of the Guaranty Trust Company and three others. Besides these, two suspicious ones have been heard of, but not run down.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER Co.
SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.
NEW YORK.

The Silk Sale

A BIG SUCCESS!

Despite the flutter of snow all day yesterday our Silk Event was well attended by eager crowds.

Every line of merchandise in The Big Store made wholly or in part of silk is broadly represented.

We mention a partial list.

Silk Dresses,
Silk Waists,
Silk Ribbons,
Silk Mufflers,
Silk Handkerchiefs,
Silk Stockings,
Silk Thread,
Silk Gloves,
Silk Umbrellas,
Silk Fobs.

Silks by the Yard:

Corded Habutai,
Printed Foulards,
Crepe de Chines,
Wash Silks,
Taffeta,
Shantung Pongees,
All at Cut Prices.

Rubber Footwear for Everybody!

No Store Can Boast of a Greater Stock.

We're ready to meet the biggest demands. Preparations were made many months ago. The demand for Rubber Footwear is governed only by weather conditions. If you haven't bought your supply yet, come here and get precisely what you want at worthy savings in price.

Men's Regular Height best quality Rubber Boots, all sizes, in medium and heavy weights..... **$2.95**

Men's Storm King Rubber Boots. The best ever made for looks and long wear. Every seam doubly protected. Our guarantee with every pair. All sizes at **$3.50**

Men's 1st quality One Buckle Arctics, seamless, moulded sole and vamp. All sizes..... **98c.**

Men's Four Buckle Arctics: The best made. More men are wearing them every year because of their splendid service during stormy weather..... **$2.25**

Men's 1st quality Rubber Overshoes. Self-acting style. All sizes, **49c**

Boys' Best Rubber Boots. Regulation knee height; thick double soles; all sizes up to 6. Lighter weights in 6, 7 and 8 for men and bigger boys..... **$1.95**

Women's Extra High Arctics, in Button or Buckle styles; only the best grades of both. All sizes up to 8..... **$1.85**

Misses' Extra High Arctics, in Buckle or Button style..... **$1.45**

Children's Extra High Arctics, in Buckle or Button style..... **$1.25**

Women's, Misses' and Children's Regulation Rubber Boots, up to the knee, at these low prices:

Children's sizes up to 10½..... **98c**
Misses' sizes up to 2..... **$1.35**
Women's sizes up to 8..... **$1.65**

Some of these largest sizes women's boots can be used for large boys or men with small feet.

Women's Good Quality Storm Rubbers, all sizes..... **49c**

Women's First Quality Rubber Overshoes, in sizes 2½, 3 and 3½..... **25c**

All Leggins Reduced to Less Than Half. (Siegel Cooper Store, 2d Floor, East.)

We Give "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps.

Men's Suits and Overcoats That Were $18 @ $20, Now $13

At $18 and $20 we regularly sell more garments than at any other price, because at $18 and $20 we regularly give the best values to be had anywhere.

The very backbone of our clothing business is our $18 and $20 garments. To make them we employ tailoring organizations accustomed to making only high-priced clothes, and who make these $18 and $20 garments in a high-priced manner.

At $13 these $18 and $20 suits and overcoats form one of the strongest, most attractive groups in this attractive semi-annual sale.

The Overcoats.

Black, Oxford, Olive and Brownish shades of English Meltons, Foreign Frieze, Blind and Twill Worsteds, Rough Meltons and Fine Kersey and many excellent designs of Tweeds and Correct Fancy Worsted Overcoatings.

The models include 44 and 46 in. Box Coats, 50 and 52 in. Great Coats, Paddocks and Paletots, Single and Double-Breasted Tourist—every garment journeyman tailored, and all trimmings of the very best quality, many Silk and Worsted lined. Some of the greatest values we've ever shown at $18 and $20.

The Suits.

Velour and Silk Mixture Cassimere, exclusive styles of swell Cheviots. Handsome Hard Finished and Unfinished Worsteds. The tailoring on these garments was done by the foremost ready-for-service tailors in America. Every garment having individuality and style such as only obtained in tailored-to-order clothes of very much higher price.

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers

UNION SQUARE, 14th St., near Broadway, NEW YORK CITY.
279 Broadway, near Chambers.
47 Cortlandt St., near Greenwich
125th St., corner Third Av.

Semi-Annual Sale Now On.

WHITE GOODS at a Special Price.

B. Altman & Co. have prepared a Special Sale of White Materials for this day (Tuesday), consisting of Four Thousand Yards of Mercerized White Cotton Poplin, plain and figured, suitable for Dresses and Separate Waists, 22c. per Yard.

(Counters Rear of Rotunda on First Floor.)

FANCY NEEDLEWORK, Third Floor.

A variety of new designs in Patterns for shirt waists, collars and cuffs, revers and coat collars, stamped on fine handkerchief linen, suitable for shadow embroidery, hedebo and eyelet work, together with appropriate materials for embroidering.

$22, $20, $18, $15 Suits & Overcoats Reduced to $13.75

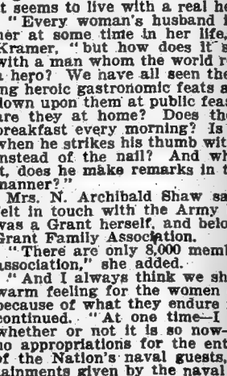

Let it be understood that every suit and overcoat concerned is the cream from our regular stocks—garments that till now sold as high as $22, $20, $18 and $15.

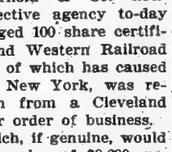

Both the suits and overcoats are fashioned of the better grade of fabrics in all the new models.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

The Pictorial Supplement accompanying the Sunday edition of The New York Times consists of sixteen pages, printed in color and black on fine paper, filled with pictures of men and women in the public eye and scenes and incidents of important events.

Advertisements for THE NEW YORK TIMES may be left at or telephoned to the following offices: Main, Times Square, (Subway station in building,) 1000—Bryant; Harlem, (98 Morningside,) 129 West 125th Street; Downtown, (1803 John,) 8 Spruce Street, near Nassau Street; Wall Street, (611 Broad,) 44 Broad Street, or any advertising office.

REAL ESTATE VALUATION LEAPS UP IN TAX BOOKS

1906 Assessments Add $480,895,464 to City's Real Values.

A LOWER TAX RATE LIKELY

Borrowing Capacity Will Be Largely Increased—Carnegie Heads Personal List with $5,000,000.

Enormous increases in the assessed valuation of real property were shown yesterday when the tax books were opened for 1906. A total of $480,895,464 was added to the real estate values of the five boroughs as against 1905's increase of $173,376,647 over 1904, and an increase of $281,078,286 in 1904 over 1903. As practically all of the realty increase will be held on the books, this alone will increase the borrowing capacity of the city by $48,000,000 on July 1.

The comparative statement of assessed valuation of realty in the city follows:

Boroughs.	Assessment Rolls, 1905.	Record Books, 1906.	Net Increase.
Manhattan	$3,592,620,181	$3,851,108,031	$258,482,850
Bronx	260,742,593	345,043,727	84,301,134
Br'klyn.	888,775,352	1,007,580,922	118,805,570
Queens.	134,172,390	151,630,705	17,458,315
Richm'd.	42,998,235	44,845,830	1,847,595
Total	$4,919,308,751	$5,400,204,215	$480,895,464

The increase in the personal tax assessments was, on the other hand, comparatively small and amounted to but $30,395,511 as against a decrease of $950,201,713 in 1905, and an increase of $109,161,228 in 1904. The personal assessments this year, compared by boroughs with the tentative figures of last year, follow:

Boroughs.	1905.	1906.	Inc., 1906.
Manhat'n.	$2,818,407,980	$2,841,715,670	$23,307,690
Bronx	58,668,703	60,453,666	1,784,963
Brooklyn.	516,927,090	517,699,078	771,988
Queens	49,521,573	52,988,518	3,466,945
Richmond	18,094,825	19,158,750	1,063,925
Total	$3,461,620,171	$3,492,015,682	$30,395,511

Both Mayor McClellan and President O'Donnel of the Tax Board firmly believe that a lower tax rate for the year will result from the assessments levied, and both point to the new margin in the city's debt limit. The increased assessments, together with the natural increase that will come from the franchise tax values, will yield the city nearly $8,000,000 more in revenues this year than last, when $87,000,000 had to be raised to go with $23,000,000 of the general fund in order to make up the budget of $110,000,000. This year approximately $24,000,000 will be available in the general fund for a budget of $117,000,000, which will leave $93,000,000 to be raised by taxation. The rate of last year carried out would yield about $4,000,000 more than the sum needed.

As for the debt limit, the city will get the benefit of $48,000,000 new borrowing capacity on the realty values, and will in addition get about $5,000,000 more from franchise values. There also will be a deduction of $10,000,000 of water bonds under the new constitutional provision, and this $63,000,000 of new borrowing capacity will be added on July 1 to the $52,000,000 margin the city already has, thus giving $115,000,000 leeway for urgent public improvements.

New Borrowing Capacity.

"This new borrowing capacity will be most useful at a time when so many great improvements are projected," said the Mayor yesterday. "There will be no increase in the tax rate, and there should be a reduction. President O'Donnel assures me that the realty assessments now are practically on a basis of 89 per cent. of actual values."

The increase in realty values was notable in the section between Forty-second and Fourteenth Streets, and, of the total increases in Manhattan, approximately $75,000,000 came from this section. Notable among the increases in this section was the Altman property at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. A year ago this property, on which were then a lot of old-time structures, was valued on the tax rolls at $2,603,000. This year, with nothing there but a big hole in the ground and some steel work, the property is assessed at $5,000,000.

Still another striking example of the increased valuations placed on land in this vicinity is the old Broadway Tabernacle at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street. Last year this was valued at $1,200,000. Now, with an abandoned building on the site, it is valued at $1,580,000. The property at 19 West Thirty-$1,050,000, as against $450,000 a year ago.

The Pennsylvania's Decrease.

The Pennsylvania Station property this year is valued at $6,750,000, as against $6,868,000 a year ago. The drop in this property is because, by the closing of certain streets, many outside lots have been made inside lots. This, at least, is the reason given by the Tax Department. Charles F. Murphy's contracting company has the Pennsylvania Station contract.

The assessment of the Murray Hill Hotel is increased from $950,000 to $1,350,000. The Charles T. Yerkes home, which at Mrs. Yerkes's death reverts to the city, is assessed at $1,500,000, as against $1,490,000 last year. Here are some of the notable pieces of real estate, with their assessment this year compared with last:

Buildings.	1905.	1906.
Singer	$2,200,000	$2,715,000
Corn Exchange Bank	1,580,000	1,580,000
Hanover Bank	3,100,000	3,100,000
Manhattan Life Ins	2,850,000	4,050,000
Park Bank	1,650,000	2,100,000
N. Y. Stock Exchange	4,800,000	4,800,000
Atlantic Mutual	3,775,000	3,775,000
Equitable	11,100,000	11,500,000
N. Y. Mutual Life Ins.	9,300,000	9,775,000
Beaver	850,000	1,100,000
Hanover Fire Ins	750,000	800,000
Harvey Fisk & Co	500,000	500,000
Barclay	*1,900,000	2,000,000
Produce Exchange	4,500,000	4,500,000
Appraisement Stores	775,000	950,000
N. J. Central	1,400,000	1,400,000
Commercial Cable	2,600,000	2,900,000
B'way & Maiden Lane	2,125,000	2,550,000
Royal	415,000	450,000
Ward Line	750,000	750,000
Tontine	650,000	650,000
Hotel Walton	550,000	550,000
Times	1,600,000	1,650,000
Metropolitan Tract. Co.	1,900,000	2,000,000
Victoria Theatre	650,000	675,000
New Amsterdam Theatre	700,000	725,000
Liberty Theatre	250,000	260,000
Hotel Astor	3,200,000	3,800,000
The Van Corlear	650,000	675,000
Old Virginia Hotel	375,000	400,000
Georgian Court	650,000	650,000
Spencer Arms	500,000	800,000
Charles M. Schwab, (residence)	1,300,000	*1,350,000
Chatsworth	1,000,000	850,000
J. B. Ireland (offices)	550,000	560,000
Holland House	1,600,000	1,640,000
Old Colony Apartm'ts.	700,000	750,000
Martinique	700,000	750,000
Waldorf-Astoria	9,185,000	10,700,000
Metropolitan Life Ins	5,700,000	6,500,000
Edison Electric, First Ave, 23d to 25th Sts.	5,675,000	6,100,000
Hippodrome	1,200,000	1,350,000
New Gotham (Hotel)	1,800,000	2,500,000
Hotel Belmont	2,500,000	*2,750,000

APENTA

The Best Natural Purgative Water

in Bilious Attacks and Disorders of the Liver.

A WINEGLASSFUL A DOSE

ALSO

SPARKLING APENTA,

IN SPLITS ONLY,

NATURAL APENTA CARBONATED,

A Refreshing and Pleasant Aperient for Morning Use.

DRINK WHILE EFFERVESCENT.

Sole Exporters: THE APOLLINARIS CO., Ld., London.

Madison Ave. Hotel Co.	500,000	*575,000	
Van Orden Trust Co.	460,000	*575,000	
W. D. Sloane, (residence,) 647 5th Av.	425,000	440,000	
E. F. Plant, (residence,) 649 5th Av.	575,000	*600,000	
W. A. Clarke, (residence)	2,100,000	*2,200,000	
Payne Whitney, (residence) 974 5th Av.	500,000	525,000	
New Wanamaker Store.	3,000,000	4,375,000	
60 Wall Street	1,200,000	1,930,000	
111 Broadway	2,800,000	3,775,000	
N. Y. Telephone	2,710,000	3,275,000	

*Buildings in course of construction.

Personal List Not Much Changed.

On the personal tax list the largest assessments remain practically as they were last year. Andrew Carnegie heads the list with an assessment of $5,000,000, which is the figure on which he has paid for some years. John D. Rockefeller comes next with an assessment of $2,500,000. Russell Sage is assessed at $2,000,000, and E. Matilda Ziegler, widow of William Ziegler, is assessed at $1,000,000. Alice G. Vanderbilt, widow of Cornelius Vanderbilt, is assessed at $1,000,000, and Frances Blagden also appears for $1,000,000. Frederick W. Vanderbilt is the only other person on the rolls who is assessed at $1,000,000 or more.

There are some interesting facts, however, concerning the other names. Goldie L. Wood, who was better known as Goldie Mohr, once of the Weber & Fields chorus, is assessed at $500,000. She recently married Alan Wood, an aged Pittsburg man, who died soon afterward. Emilie Grigsby, who was from childhood a protégée of the late, Charles T. Yerkes, is assessed for $500,000 personal property also. Hanna Elias, the negress who was sued by John R. Platt, is assessed this year on $150,000 of personal property after having paid on $100,000 last year. Platt is assessed on $100,000. Peter Donald's assessment goes up from $250,000 to $300,000, those of Harvey E. and Pliny Fisk from $100,000 to $150,000 each, and Peter Wilson stands the same increase.

Of the insurance officials who have recently come into prominence with regard to the investigation, John R. Hegeman of the Metropolitan Life is assessed at $100,000. Neither of the McCalls nor George W. Perkins is on the list. James Hazen Hyde claimed residence on Long Island some time ago and is not assessed, and Thomas F. Ryan claims residence in Virginia, so he, too, escapes personal taxation here. Charles F. Murphy is assessed for $5,000, and the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst at $20,000. William R. Hearst is assessed on $100,000 for running for Mayor last Fall.

All $100,000 or More.

Here is a complete list of residents of New York City who have been assessed this year upon personal property valued at $100,000 or more:

A

Name.	Assessment.	Name.	Assessment.
Achelis, Fritz	$100,000	Astor, J. J.	300,000
Aitkin, J. W.	100,000	Astor, Caroline W.	100,000
Alexander, Emma L.	100,000	Avery, Mary A.	200,000
Alexandre, J. E.	100,000	Ayer, F. F.	200,000
Arms, Warner	100,000	Aymar, Elizabeth	100,000
Arnold, Harriet M.	200,000		

B

Baker, G. F.	100,000	Bloomingdale, Samuel J.	100,000
Ballantine, G.	100,000	Bocande, Ada H. de	100,000
Barber, W. A.	100,000	Bowdoin, G. S.	100,000
Barbey, H. I.	100,000	Breese, Augusta E.	100,000
Beckwith, Anna C.	200,000	Brewster, Elmina D.	200,000
Beebe, Anna P.	150,000	Brewster, G. S.	200,000
Belden, C. A.	100,000	Brewster, R. S.	200,000
Belmont, Aug'st	100,000	Brickerhoff, E. O.	250,000
Belmont, O. H. P.	200,000	Brodhead, E.	100,000
Belmont, Perry.	100,000	Brokaw, G. T.	150,000
Bennett, J. G.	200,000	Brokaw, I. V.	150,000
Bernheim, I. J.	100,000	Brokaw, W. V.	150,000
Bernheim, M. J.	100,000	Brown, Ellen Whipple	100,000
Bernheimer, L. A.	100,000	Brown, W. B.	200,000
Billings, F.	250,000	Browning, Adelaide S.	150,000
Billings, Julia.	100,000	Browning, Anne.	100,000
Bird, Eleanor	150,000	Browning, E. F.	100,000
Bird, Mary E.	150,000	Browning, H. K.	150,000
Bishop, Florence Van C.	100,000	Browning, J. S.	150,000
Bishop, H. R.	150,000	Browning, W. H.	150,000
Bishop, Mary C.	150,000	Bruce, Matilda W.	250,000
Bisgden, Frances.	1,000,000	Bruce, Sarah E.	150,000
Bliss, Augusta.	100,000	Bryce, Clara.	200,000
Bliss, Augusta H.	250,000	Bryce, Edith Cooper	250,000
Bliss, Catherine Anita	250,000	Burbank, C. A.	100,000
Bliss, C. N.	100,000	Burke, John M.	150,000
Bliss, E. C.	100,000	Burke, Laura.	150,000
Blodgett, Mary E.	125,000	Bussing, John S.	150,000
Bloomingdale, Hattie	150,000	Bussing, Mary.	100,000

C

Cameron, Julia F.	100,000	Colgate, Hannah.	200,000
Campbell, Maria L.	200,000	Connell, D. C.	100,000
Campbell, T. P.	100,000	Constable, Louise C	250,000
Carey, Henry T.	100,000	Constable, Marie L.	150,000
Carnegie A.	5,000,000	Converse, Lita I.	
Carnegie, Louise.	100,000	Berry	100,000
Cary, Harry A.	100,000	Corey, Wm. E.	100,000
Casey, Wm. J.	100,000	Coster, John G.	100,000
Choate, Jos. H.	100,000	Crocker, Leah R.	150,000
Clarke, Louis C.	100,000	Cromwell, F. M.	100,000
Clews, Henry.	100,000	Currier, E. W.	150,000
Clyde, Wm. P.	150,000	Cutting, R. F.	250,000
Cohn, Rosetta M.	100,000		

D

Daly, John	100,000	Doelger, Peter.	100,000
Dana, Paul	150,000	Doll, Jacob	100,000
Davies, F. H.	200,000	Dommerich, L. F.	200,000
Davies, J. T.	150,000	Dommerich, O. L.	200,000
Davis, Cora Baker	100,000	Donald, Peter	300,000
Day, Thomas	100,000	Du Bois, M. B.	100,000
De Coppet, E. J.	100,000	Duke, James B.	200,000
Dexter, Henry	295,950	Duncan, Susan W.	100,000
Dickinson, Grace Georgette	150,000	Dunham, T. C.	100,000
Dininny, F. C.	100,000	Durnelle, Mary E.	132,000
Dodge, Stewart.	100,000		

E

Eastman, Jos.	150,000	Ehrmann, Matilda	100,000
Edgell, Geo. S.	100,000	Ehrmann, N.	100,000
Ehret, George.	200,000	Einstein, Fanny.	250,000
Ehrich, Fred'k.	100,000	Elsing, Emanuel.	100,000
Ehrmann, Albert	100,000	Elias, Hannah.	150,000
Ehrmann, E.	150,000	Eno, John C.	100,000

F

Fahnestock, H. C.	100,000	Fleitmann, E.	100,000
Fales, H.	250,000	Fletcher, I. D.	100,000
Fish, Stuyvesant.	100,000	Flint, Kate E.	150,000
Fisk, Harvey E.	150,000	Flower, A. R.	200,000
Fisk, Pliny	150,000	French, Seth B.	100,000
Fisk, W. C.	150,000	Frick, Henry C.	150,000

G

Gates, John W.	250,000	Grigsby, Emilie.	500,000
Garwood, Frances A.	150,000	Gruner, Otto H.	100,000
Garwood, Isabelle	150,000	Guggenheim, B.	100,000
Goldsmith, Rose G.	100,000	Guggenheim, D.	100,000
Goodwin, J. J.	100,000	Guggenheim, I.	100,000
Grace, Lillias.	100,000	Guggenheim, M.	100,000
Greenwood, I. J.	100,000	Guggenheim, M.	150,000
		Guggenheim, S.	150,000
		Gurnee, W. S.	100,000
		Guthrie, C. S.	100,000

H

Hackett, Minnie L.	100,000	Heath, F. S.	100,000
Halsey, Emma G.	150,000	Hegeman, J. R.	100,000
Hamilton, Alice.	100,000	Held, Zerlina.	100,000
Harkness, C. W.	150,000	Higgins, H.	300,000
Harkness, E. S.	100,000	Hill, James J.	500,000
Harriman, E. H.	150,000	Himrod, F. E.	100,000
Harriman, J. W.	100,000	Hinman, W. K.	100,000
Harris, Adelaide S.	100,000	Hirsch, P. H.	150,000
Hays, E. St.	100,000	Hubbard, T. H.	100,000
Hearn, G. A.	100,000	Huntington, Arabella	200,000
Hearst, W. R.	100,000	Huntington, A. M.	100,000
		Hyman, Sundel.	500,000

I

Iselin, A., Jr.	200,000	Iselin, Wm. E.	100,000
Iselin, Arthur	200,000		

J

Jencks, F. M.	100,000	Jones, Frances.	200,000
Jesup, Morris K.	100,000	Josephs, Hannah.	100,000
Jex, Isabella.	100,000	Juilliard, A. D.	100,000

K

Kelly, Mary P.	150,000	Kip, Cornelia B.	100,000
Kidd, Anna E.	250,000	Kretschman, H. C.	100,000

L

Lambert, John.	150,000	Latham, J. C.	150,000
Ladew, J. H.	150,000	Leeds, Wm. B.	250,000
Ladew, L. B. W.	150,000	Lewis, Mary	500,000
Lanier, H. B.	100,000	Lowell, Carlotta R.	150,000
Lapham, J. J.	250,000		
Lapham, L. H.	250,000		

M

Majert, Wilhelm.	125,000	Minturn, Louisa A.	100,000
Martin, Edith T.	250,000	Mohr, Jacob	100,000
Martinez, M. B.	100,000	Morgan, J. P.	400,000
Matthews, J. B.	100,000	Mark, Minnie	150,000
McCoon, Alice M.	250,000	Mosle, Caroline D.	200,000
McCreery, Edith.	500,000	Murray, Mary A.	100,000
McGovern, Jas.	100,000	Musgrave, Minnie G.	100,000
McLean, J. S.	200,000		
Miles, Harry J.	100,000		
Mimmie, C. E.	150,000		

N

Newman, C. V.	100,000	Nichols, A. B.	150,000

O

Olin, Emeleine H.	300,000	Osgood, Elizabeth A.	100,000

P

Parsons, Mary L.	250,000	Pinkney, Mary G.	200,000
Patterson, T. G.	100,000	Platt, C. H.	250,000
Paullin, Mary H.	125,000	Praeger, A. H.	150,000
Payne, O. H.	800,000	Prentice, A. B.	250,000
Pembroke, T. K.	100,000	Pringle, A. Y.	150,000
Perry, Wm. M.	160,000	Pulitzer, Joseph.	500,000
Pike, Ellen M.	150,000		

R

Rainey, Ray A.	100,000	Rogers, H. H.	800,000
Reed, Chas. M.	100,000	Rodenbaugh, H. S.	100,000
Richardson, Mary G.	100,000	Ronalds, P. L.	150,000
Rockefeller, D.	2,500,000	Ronalds, R.	150,000
Rockefeller, W.	800,000	Rothschild, Cora G.	100,000
Roebling, E.	100,000		
Rogers, Emilie A. R.	150,000		

S

Sachs, Edward	100,000	Smith, Margaret.	125,000
Sage, Russell	2,000,000	Snéden, Julia T.	150,000
Salomon, Pauline	150,000	Southack, Augusta G.	100,000
Sanders, H. M.	150,000	Southmayd, C. F.	100,000
Sands, Albro A.	100,000	Stanton, Mary	100,000
Sands, Amy A.	100,000	Starr, Theo. B.	100,000
Schermerhorn, F. Augusta	150,000	Stein, Paula	100,000
Schiff, J. H.	200,000	Sterling, C. E.	100,000
Schiff, M. L.	150,000	Stillman, James.	100,000
Schnud, Josephine	100,000	Stokes, James.	100,000
Shaw, Thorne.	100,000	Stokes, Jas. B.	100,000
Shaw, Julia.	100,000	Stokes, Caroline P.	100,000
Schillito, Alice.	100,000	Stokes, Olivia E. P.	100,000
Slayback, J. D.	200,000	Summerfield, Selina	100,000
Sloane, Adela B.	100,000		
Sloane, Evelyn.	100,000		
Sloane, John.	100,000		
Slocum, H. W.	100,000		
Smith, Catherine T.	100,000		

T

Tannenbaum, L.	150,000	Tousey, Rosalie.	150,000
Thomas, Ann A.	150,000	Travers, Lillie H.	350,000
Thomas, E. R.	100,000	Twombly, Florence	200,000
Thorne, Phebe A.	100,000	Twombly, H. McK	200,000
Tilford, W. H.	150,000		
Tod, J. Kennedy	100,000		
Toucey, Carrie H.	100,000		

V

Van Beuren, F. T.	150,000	Vanderbilt, C.	150,000
Van Beuren, Elizabeth S.	150,000	Vanderbilt, Elsie F.	100,000
Van Beuren, H. S.	150,000	Vanderbilt, F. W.	250,000
Vanderbilt, A. G.	250,000	Vanderbilt, F. W	1,000,000
Vanderbilt, Alice G	1,000,000	Van Rensselaer, Octavia A.	100,000
		Von Stade, F. H.	100,000

W

Wallach, Emma.	150,000	Wilson, H. S.	100,000
Warburg, F. M.	200,000	Wilson, Peter K.	150,000
Watson, Emily A.	100,000	Winthrop, Katherine W	200,000
Watts, Wm. R.	100,000	Woerishoffer, Anna	200,000
Webster, Sidney.	100,000	Wood, Goldie L.	500,000
Well, Henry G.	100,000	Work, Frank E.	100,000
Whiting, C. E.	100,000	Wormser, Isidor.	100,000
Whitman, N. G.	200,000		
Whitney, Gertrude V.	250,000		

Y

Yerkes, Mary Adelaide	500,000		

Z

Ziegler, E. Matilda	1,000,000		

These Got Off Easier.

Among those who have succeeded in having their personal assessment reduced materially this year or have escaped taxation on this score altogether are the following:

Name.	Assess't. 1905.	Assess't. 1906.
George B. Agnew	$125,000	
Blanche L. Andrews	300,000	
Harriet M. Arnold	500,000	$200,000
Robert Bacon	100,000	
Cecil Baring	150,000	
Margaret B. Becker	250,000	
August Belmont	200,000	100,000
Mary E. Blerstadt	300,000	
Charles M. Billing	150,000	
Cornelius K. Billings	150,000	
James C. Blair	150,000	
Clara Bloomingdale	250,000	
Harrison K. Bird	250,000	
Ella M. Clark	250,000	
Ellen M. Clark	500,000	
Margaret Daly	247,000	
Josephine C. Delmonico	200,000	
John H. Drexel	250,000	
Ruth D. Draper	150,000	
John E. Dwight	250,000	
Simeon Ford	100,000	
Anderson Flower	100,000	
Charles G. Gates	500,000	
Lillias Grace	500,000	100,000
Charles S. Guthrie	250,000	100,000
Valerie Hadden	250,000	
Adelaide S. Harris	150,000	100,000
George A. Hearn	250,000	100,000
Caroline W. Havemeyer	150,000	
Henry O. Havemeyer	150,000	
Theodore A. Havemeyer	100,000	
William F. Havemeyer	150,000	
William Jaffray	150,000	
Augustus D. Juilliard	150,000	100,000
William H. Macy, Jr.	150,000	
John A. McCall	100,000	
Emerson McMillin	150,000	
Sarah E. Moore	150,000	
Sarah M. Moore	250,000	
Charles W. Morse	250,000	
Levi P. Morton	250,000	
J. Archibald Murray	500,000	
Babitte Meyer	300,000	
Elizabeth A. Osgood	150,000	100,000
Mary L. Parsons	250,000	
Daniel G. Reid	1,000,000	
George Ringler	250,000	
John D. Rockefeller, Jr.	150,000	
Henry H. Rogers, Jr.	250,000	
Rudolph J. Schaefer	250,000	
John H. Schulte	250,000	
Samuel Sloan	100,000	
William D. Sloane	100,000	
James Speyer	100,000	
William E. Strong	500,000	
Ferdinand Suydam	200,000	
Elizabeth Thompson	250,000	
Mary G. Thompson	250,000	
Bernard Y. Tiffany	100,000	
Julia H. Tiffany	100,000	
Louise Tiffany	100,000	
Louis C. Tiffany	100,000	
Perry Tiffany	100,000	
John S. Turnbull	250,000	
James J. Van Alen	100,000	
Frederick W. Vanderbilt	2,000,000	1,000,000
Reginald C. Vanderbilt	250,000	
Emma Wallach	500,000	150,000
George N. Webster	312,500	
Edward G. Wells	250,000	
Sadie Crane White	1,000,000	
Lewis Frederick Whitin	250,000	
Frank W. Woolworth	250,000	
Mary L. Worcester	300,000	

Some Who Pay More.

Among the more important changes in the personal assessments in the shape of additions to the list or increases in their assessments of a year ago are the following:

Name.	Assessment. 1905.	Assessment. 1906.
Caroline W. Astor	.....	$100,000
Fritz Achelis	.....	100,000
Perry Belmont	.....	100,000
Isaac N. Bernheimer	.....	100,000
Max J. Bernheimer	.....	100,000
Leopold A. Bernheimer	.....	100,000
Heber R. Bishop	.....	150,000
Mary C. Bishop	.....	150,000
Frances M. Blagden	.....	1,000,000
Hattie Bloomingdale	.....	150,000
Samuel J. Bloomingdale	.....	100,000
George T. Brokaw	.....	150,000
Adelaide S. Browning	.....	150,000
Anne Browning	.....	100,000
Edward F. Browning	.....	150,000
Henry K. Browning	.....	150,000
John S. Browning	.....	150,000
William H. Browning	.....	150,000
Edith Cooper Bryce	.....	250,000
Marie L. Constable	.....	150,000
William E. Corey	.....	100,000
Frederick M. Cromwell	.....	100,000
Francis H. Davies	.....	200,000
Julien T. Davies	.....	150,000
Otto L. Dommerich	.....	200,000
Peter Donald	$250,000	300,000
James B. Duke	.....	200,000
Ernest Ehrmann	.....	150,000
Fanny Einstein	.....	250,000
Hannah Elias	100,000	150,000
John C. Eno	.....	100,000
Harvey E. Fisk	100,000	150,000
Pliny Fisk	100,000	150,000
Wilbur C. Fisk	.....	150,000
Kate Emma Flint	.....	150,000
Anson R. Flower	.....	200,000
Henry C. Frick	.....	150,000
John W. Gates	.....	250,000
Frances A. Garwood	.....	150,000
Isabella Garwood	.....	150,000
Emilie Grigsby	.....	500,000
Murray Guggenheim	.....	150,000
Simon Guggenheim	.....	150,000
Edward H. Harriman	.....	150,000
John R. Hegeman	.....	100,000
James J. Hill	.....	500,000
Sundel Hyman	.....	500,000
Arthur Iselin	.....	200,000
Mary P. Kelly	.....	150,000
Anna Estelle Kidd	.....	250,000
Joseph H. Ladew	.....	150,000
Louise B. W. Ladew	.....	150,000
John Lambert	.....	150,000
John J. Lapham	.....	250,000
Lewis H. Lapham	.....	250,000
William B. Leeds	.....	250,000
Carlotta R. Lowell	.....	150,000
Edith McCreery	.....	500,000
Charles E. Milmine	.....	150,000
Minnie Mack	.....	150,000
Caroline D. Mosle	.....	200,000
Emeline H. Olin	.....	300,000
Mary L. Parsons	.....	250,000
Henry M. Perry	.....	160,000
Ellen M. Pike	.....	150,000
Augusta H. Prentice	.....	250,000
Pauline Salomon	.....	150,000
Henry M. Sander	.....	150,000
Mortimer L. Schiff	.....	150,000
John D. Slayback	.....	200,000
Adela B. Sloane	.....	100,000
Evelyn Sloane	.....	100,000
John Sloane	.....	100,000
James Stokes	.....	100,000
Caroline P. Stokes	.....	100,000
Lippman Tannenbaum	.....	150,000
Edward R. Thomas	.....	100,000
Lillie H. Travers	.....	350,000
Peter K. Wilson	100,000	150,000
Katherine W. Winthrop	.....	200,000
Anna Woerishoffer	.....	200,000
Goldie L. Wood	.....	500,000
Mary Adelaide Yerkes	.....	700,000
E. Matilda Zeigler	.....	1,000,000

Although the clerks in the Tax Department were still busy yesterday sending out notices of personal assessments, a few taxpayers called at the department to swear off their assessments. The real rush begins to-day, and an average of 400 depositions a day will be taken at the department during the next month. Tax payers have until March 31 to correct or swear off their personal assessments.

Registered Trade Mark — Established Half a Century

ANNUAL SALE Table Cloths and Napkins

Special Lot No. 1.

A very desirable collection of medium and high grade Table Linens from one of the foremost and best known of Irish manufacturers.

These are shown in a wide variety of attractive designs, and Cloths and Napkins may be had to match in most cases.

25% Reduction from Regular Prices.

Napkins (per dozen).

Breakfast size,	$4.00	4.25	4.50	5.25	6.25	8.50	
Reduced from	5.25	5.75	6.00	7.00	8.50	11.50	
Dinner size, at	$5.25	6.25	7.00	7.50	8.00	9.75	
Reduced from	7.00	8.50	9.50	10.00	11.00	13.00	
	10.50	10.75	11.25	13.00	18.50	14.00	15.00
	14.00	14.50	15.00	17.50	18.00	18.50	20.00

Table Cloths (each).

2x2 yards, at	$3.25	3.50	4.25	4.75	5.00	6.75
Reduced from	4.25	4.75	5.75	6.50	6.75	9.00
2x2½ yards, at	$4.00	4.50	5.25	6.00	6.75	8.75
Reduced from	5.25	6.00	7.00	8.25	9.00	11.75
2x3 yards, at	$4.75	5.50	6.25	7.50	8.25	10.00
Reduced from	6.25	7.50	8.50	10.00	11.00	13.50
2½x2½ yards, at	$5.25	6.00	8.00	9.00	11.25	15.00
Reduced from	7.00	8.00	11.00	12.00	15.00	20.00
2½x3 yards, at	$6.00	7.00	9.50	13.00	15.00	18.00
Reduced from	8.25	9.50	13.00	17.50	20.00	24.00
2½x2½ yards, at	$7.00	8.00	11.00	16.50	24.00	
Reduced from		9.50	11.00	15.00	22.00	32.00

Larger sizes at proportionately higher prices.

This sale also includes Sheets, Pillow Cases, Towels, Blankets, Bed Spreads and French Lingeries, at reduced prices.

"The Linen Store."

James McCutcheon&Co

14 West 23d Street.

WAS A WALKING ARSENAL.

Syrian Sent Up for a Month for Carrying Dangerous Weapons.

Antoni Mahas, a Syrian peddler, was sentenced to thirty days in the penitentiary by Judge O'Sullivan, in General Sessions yesterday, for carrying concealed weapons.

"I found a revolver, a dagger, and a pair of brass knuckles in handy pockets when I searched him," said Policeman Miller, who arrested Mahas, in response to the Assistant District Attorney's questions.

Mahas begged for clemency, saying that he had found the weapons in a bundle left in his care by another Syrian.

"I understand that the people of your race are fighting quite a lot these days," said Judge O'Sullivan, addressing the prisoner. "I will be lenient with you; but the next one brought before me for the same offense may look for a severe penalty. Thirty days in the penitentiary."

Lee Kohns a City College Trustee.

Mayor McClellan has appointed Lee Kohns a Trustee of the City College to fill a vacancy made by the appointment of Charles E. Putzel as a Tax Commissioner. The place was first offered to Oscar S. Straus, an uncle of Mr. Kohns, but Mr. Straus could not spare the time for the position. Mr. Kohns is a graduate of the City College and a member of the firm of L. Straus & Co.

Christodora House Meeting.

The annual meeting of Christodora House

MRS. THOMPSON'S CASE TO BE DECIDED TO-DAY

Physicians to Confer on Her Condition at Ellis Island.

ALIENISTS HAVE DISAGREED

Statistics Show That Insane, Weak-minded, and Physically Defective Have Been Allowed to Land.

A final conference on the case of Mrs. Lydia M. Thompson, the English gentlewoman, who so narrowly missed being deported by the immigration authorities, will be held by the physicians of the United States Marine Hospital Service this morning. A certificate will be made out by Dr. Stoner, head of the Marine Hospital Service at Ellis Island, and sent to Washington for approval. The order that a stay be granted to Mrs. Thompson came from headquarters at the capital, and before she can be deported or be set absolutely free consent will have to come from the same source.

"Mrs. Thompson is actually in the care of her friends," said Immigration Commissioner Robert Watchorn last night, "but constructively she is still on the ship."

The case of this woman has attracted a great deal of attention, and has aroused the liveliest interest among the physicians connected with it. Had it not been for the interference of prominent persons, notably Senator Depew, Mrs. Thompson would have been sent back to Europe. Even now that the stay has been granted, it is by no means certain that she will be permitted to remain in this country.

Have Allowed the Insane to Land.

Not the least peculiar phase of the situation is that, according to a person who is familiar with the facts, insane persons have been allowed to stay here, in spite of Section 2 of the Immigration Law, passed on March 3, 1903. This section contains the clause:

The following classes of aliens shall be excluded from admission into the United States: "All idiots, insane persons, epileptics, and persons who have been insane within five years previous; persons who have had two or more attacks of insanity at any time previously, &c."

In the latest report made public by the Commissioner of Immigration at Washton twenty-four certified cases of insanity are listed, and out of these one insane person was allowed to remain. The report does not say whether or not there were any ameliorating circumstances. Even if there were, the friends of Mrs. Thompson think similar circumstances surround her case.

At various times complaints have been made to the United States Government by the State Charities Aid Association about the immigration laws, and usually these have been welcomed and, wherever possible, attended to. Especially has Commissioner Watchorn co-operated with the association in its efforts to improve conditions. In the immigration records are shown some strange inconsistencies, which those interested in Mrs. Thompson's case were quick to pick out.

For instance, idiocy is one of the causes for deportation, yet twelve persons who had certified cases of "weak-mindedness" were allowed to land in the last year of which the record has been made public, the one ending June 30, 1904. Thus in the list of diseases "weak-mindedness" is put down as distinct and separate from idiocy. Medical dictionaries and medical authorities make no distinction between these ailments.

Fine Distinctions Made.

"Imbecile" is another one of the classifications, besides idiocy and weak-mindedness. Two imbeciles were certified to in the year mentioned, and both of them were allowed to stay. This making of fine distinctions by the immigration authorities has led Mrs. Thompson's well-wishers to ask what they consider a very pertinent question. It is: If weak-minded persons and imbeciles are not idiots, might not insanity also be subdivided into two or three ailments which are not causes for deportation?

As showing what proportion of the persons having certain diseases are deported the following table furnishes some information:

Disease or Condition.	Certified.	De-ported.	Landed
Insanity	24	22	1
Idiocy	13	12	..
Epilepsy	5	3	1
Weakmindedness	18	6	12
Imbecile	2	..	2
Aphasia	1	..	1
Nervous weakness	3	1	2
Hysteria	1	1	..
Hydrocephalus	5	..	5
Poor physique	146	58	91
Fatty heart	1	..	1
Senile debility	1,215	20	1,201

The figures are for the year which ended on June 30, 1904. Those for the following year were not generally distributed. At least one person who wrote to Washington received the reply that the department had decided not to distribute a corresponding table of statistics, as they were not considered of particular "interest to the public." Twelve of the eighteen persons certified to as being weak minded were admitted, and only twenty of 1,215 cases of "senile debility" were sent back to the countries whence they came.

The table showing the cases of another class of diseases is as follows:

Disease or Condition.	Certified.	De-ported.	Landed.
Kyphosis	4	..	4
Anterior poliomyelitis	1	1	..
Curvature of spine	125	9	116
Spastic sclerosis	1	..	1
Degeneration of spinal cord	4	3	1
Hip joint disease	9	2	8
Chronic inflammation of spinal cord	2	1	1
Chronic disease of spine	5	1	4
Pott's disease	3	..	3
Total spinal disease	154	27	140

Landed with Physical Defects.

The most conspicuous single item in this table is the one about curvature of the spine. Of the 125 persons afflicted with it, 116 were allowed to land, while only 27 out of 154 victims of spinal diseases of one kind or another were deported.

In the report in which these figures are given, Dr. Stoner says:

"Four thousand eight hundred and two arriving immigrants were certified for physical or mental defects, including dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, chronic in character; insanity, epilepsy, idiocy, mental weakness, and diseases affecting ability to earn a living."

Dr. Stoner's tables of figures show that 3,478 of these persons were landed, presumably on the authority of boards of special inquiry.

One of the most prominent neurologists in New York examined Mrs. Thompson when she was about to be deported and said she was suffering from "acute confusional psychosis." Dr. Stoner declared her insane.

Why Mrs. Thompson Should Stay.

In the law of March 3, 1903, Congress provided that boards of special inquiry should examine into the facts in exceptional cases, and, if satisfied that the immigrant would be adequately provided for by friends, land him (or her) even though physically disabled. In the case of Mrs. Thompson there is not even the remotest possibility that she will become a public charge, and her friends are willing to give a bond to that effect in any amount the Government may require. They think if there ever was a case deserving the attention of a board of special inquiry, this is the one.

The State Charities Aid Association made an elaborate investigation of the methods pursued in the deportation of insane aliens, and has done a great deal to insure the deported better treatment. The latest report of the association tells of a girl who was deported after being committed to the Manhattan State Hospital. Having come from Finland, she had to be returned thither. When she was all about to leave, neither the hospital nor the steamship company, which was to take her, knew the address of the relatives to whom she was going. The Aid Association interested itself, and, through the girl's friends, informed the purser of the steamer of the address. The next thing heard of the girl, two months after she sailed, she was in the Helsingford Hospital for the Insane.

Aid Association's Efforts.

To prevent just such misadventures as this the Aid Association has been making strenuous efforts. Henceforth it is likely that no hospital will ever let a patient be deported without sending a companion along to see that the person reaches home safely. It is recognized that a long ocean voyage, unpleasant even to the healthy, means a great risk. The association's report says that "at present insane aliens are dispatched with little more ceremony than if they were able-bodied and able-minded immigrants capable of attending to their own interests.

State and city hospitals frequently receive letters from the friends of deported insane aliens saying that these sick people have never reached home and have never been heard from. Somtimes the hospitals never hear what has become of the patients they shipped away.

Last night Commissioner Watchorn suggested the possibility that a rest on dry land might have materially improved Mrs. Thompson, but otherwise he could give no hint as to what to-day's decision would be.

ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD HERE.

Escaped Jail After His Auto Killed a Woman Under First Offense Act.

Elliott F. Shepard, who was recently fined 600 francs and sentenced to serve three months in a Paris jail because a woman was killed by his automobile, arrived in New York on the French liner La Gascoyne yesterday morning. Mr. Shepard was booked as E. Fitch Shepard, and comes over to visit friends. Paris, he said, was his place of residence.

"The French officials," said Mr. Shepard, "treated me with great courtesy. The young woman was killed in May. The accident was entirely unavoidable. I was tried in October and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 600 francs. I did not have to serve the sentence, however, owing to the fact that the officials gave me the benefit of the First Offense act. This sentence is still held over my head, and in case of another accident I must serve. It is similar to a suspended sentence here."

NEW YACHT RACING CODE.

Makes Few Rule Changes—Time Allowance Scale Not Settled.

The new racing rules to be presented to the Atlantic Coast Conference of American Yacht Clubs have been drawn by the sub-committee of the conference and are now in press, to be sent within a few days to the conference delegates. Ten days will then be allowed for the delegates and racing men to consult with each other as to the advisability of their adoption so that a quick decision upon the points involved may be reached at the next assembly of the conference about Jan. 20.

The changes in the rules have in the main been changes of phraseology to clarify and better codify the existing regulations. The only important alterations are two—one changing the classification of schooners so that the Class E, which formerly included all boats below 55 feet rating measurement, will be subdivided into three classes, 55 feet, 47 feet, and 40 feet and under, to be known as Classes DD, E, and EE respectively, in order not to interfere with the lettering of the sloop classes; and one changing the rule which read that all boats launched after Jan. 1, 1905, should be rated at the top of their class, irrespective of their true measurement, so that all boats over 40-foot rating shall be exempted from this restriction and shall assume their actual rating, while boats below 40 feet shall be compelled to assume the top of the class as formerly. This change was effected to prevent the farcical condition introduced last year in the case of the Venona, which, rating under 40 feet, had to allow time because she was launched early last January to boats that rated as high as 54 feet.

NEW ORLEANS HANDICAPS.

Phil Finch Took Jackson and Alma Dufour the Old Hickory.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—Phil Finch, a strong favorite in the betting, romped home a winner in the Jackson Handicap at the Fair Grounds to-day. The race was at a mile and a half and was worth $1,960 to the winner. Helen Lucas was a hot favorite in the third race and won handily. Bishop Weed was the only other successful favorite. The weather was showery and the track muddy. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Latheron, 108 pounds, (W. Robbins,) 40 to 1, won; Simplicity, 99, (Sewell,) 2 to 1, second; Benmora, 108, (Jones,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:11. Hudson, Sneer, R. L. Johnson, Paul Revere, Mabel Simms, Nona W., Blue and Orange, My Gem, Teddy Brookwood, Varna Fonso, and Arabo also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Usury, 97 pounds, (L. Smith,) 4 to 1, won; Joe Colson, 99, (McLaughlin,) 20 to 1, second; Hocus Pocus, 107, (Bell,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:03. Sonnet, Dr. Heard, Mazzini, Excitement, Maureen, Ala Russell, Gato, Grove Center, and Ramoncita also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Three furlongs. Helen Lucas, 112 pounds, (O'Neil,) 6 to 5, won; Creole Girl, 115, (Perrett,) 4 to 1, second; Our Own, 102, (McLaughlin,) 10 to 1, third. Time—0:37 1-5. Blackwell, Philippine Girl, Little Wanda, Ruth Mc. Runsum, Lucy Marie, Roddy, Duchess of Montebello, and Nishnabotna also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a half; The Jackson Handicap. Phil Finch, 125 pounds, (Perrine,) 9 to 5, won; Mainspring, 93, (Moreland,) 30 to 1, second; Dolinda, 96, (Perkins,) 30 to 1, third. Time—2:39. Little Scout, Benvolio, Nones, Captain Bob, King Ellsworth, and Tartan also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Lady Henrietta, 104 pounds, (Chandler,) 4 to 1, won; Paul Clifford, 107, (Dennison,) 3 to 1, second; Investor, 96, (McGee,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:10. Consuelo II., Veneas, Many Thanks, Elastic, Whorler, Invasion, Schoharie, and Pancreatis also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and twenty yards. Arumaster, 103 pounds, (McGee,) 7 to 1, won; Evie Green, 85, (Chandler,) 5 to 1, second; Henry O., 100, (Freeman,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:46 3-5. Dr. Hart, Soldier of Fortune, Bronze Wing, Ponca, J. P. Mayberry, Van Hope, and Dave Sommers also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—One mile and twenty yards. Bishop Weed, 104 pounds, (Sewell,) 5 to 2, won; Fairbury, 100, (McDermitt,) 20 to 1, second; Brookston, 100, (Freeman,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:49. Water Lake, Prince Salm Salm, Athena, Baywood, Firing Line, Stroma, Will Shelly, Berry Waddell, Jade, and Bell the Cat also ran.

Alma Dufour, an added starter, scored easily in the Old Hickory Handicap at City Park this afternoon. The race was at a mile and a quarter, and was worth $1,410 to the winner. The Corrigan mare, a hot favorite in the betting, though weakly ridden, came through in the last furlong and won easily from Harry Stephens. Edward Wilder and Grenade were the other winning favorites. Golden Link, the favorite; Evander, and Wreath of Ivy lost their riders in the steeplechase. The track was fast in spite of light rains. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Three furlongs. Edward Wilder, 115 pounds, (D. Hall,) 5 to 1, won; Bonart, 121, (Troxler,) 3 to 1, second; Arthur Rosenfeld, 118, (Landry,) 12 to 1, third. Time—0:36 3-5. Lena, Annie Ruskin, Royal Palms, Little George, and Rudy also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Little Red, 108 pounds, (McManaway,) 20 to 1, won; Gentian, 104, (Springer,) 6 to 1, second; Capitano, 116, (Boland,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:09 1-5. Kara, Greenacre, Blue Bird, Miladi Love, Ethel Davis, Bill Knight, Adare, Presentation, and Lyman Hay also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. Grace Wagner, 98 pounds, (Hennessy,) 9 to 5, won; Malediction, 101, (Mathews,) 5 to 2, second; The Don, 100, (R. Lowe,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:48. Polly Perkins, Gold Coin, Merlingo, Lidwina, Mattie H., Janeta, Marlin, King of the Valley, and Custus also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a quarter; Old Hickory Handicap. Alma Dufour, 122 pounds, (D. Hall,) even, won; Harry Stephens, 104, (D. Austin,) 5 to 1, second; Attilla, 112, (Nicol,) 3 to 1, third. Time—2:11 3-5. Coruscate, Thistle Do, and Hymettus also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Grenade, 115 pounds, (B. Smith,) 2 to 1, won; Orly II., 120, (Troxler,) 4 to 1, second; Bell Indian, 111, (C. Harris,) 100 to 1, third. Time—1:16 1-5. Glenclare, Royal Legend, Thora Lee, Quin Brady, Nevada, Our Joe, and Oraviva also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Short course steeplechase. Creolin, 138 pounds, (Dupee,) 8 to 1, won; Chanley, 138, (Ryan,) 4 to 1, second; Onyx II., 125, (O'Neil,) 12 to 1, third. Time—3:31 4-5. Alice Dougerty, Picktime, Rush Reuben, and Flying Raincloud also ran. Wreath of Ivy, Evander, and Golden Link fell.

SEVENTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Gauze, 101 pounds, (Wishard,) 13 to 5, won; R. U. Arn, 101, (Smith,) 7 to 2, second; Jack Dolan, 106, (Nicol,) 3 to 5, third. Time—1:31 2-5. Adonis, Commune, Captain Bush, and Champ Clark also ran.

Lost articles found by advertising in The New York Times.—Adv.

NEW YORK A. C. REPORT SHOWS BANNER YEAR

All Records Broken by America's Premier Athletic Organization.

FORTY-SIX CHAMPIONSHIPS

Mercury Foot Athletes Win in Every Branch of Sport—Financial Condition of Club Flourishing.

The thirty-seventh annual report and Treasurer's statement of the New York Athletic Club show the organization to be in a highly flourishing and prosperous condition. The year of 1905 was the most successful in the history of the club, both from an athletic and financial standpoint. The reports of the various committees show a gratifying increase in all branches of athletics, while the result of the work of the athletes on track, turf, and river places the organization in a premier position among the athletic clubs of the country.

The report of the Board of Governors shows that the liabilities of the club in 1899 were $1,038,627.75, against $820,303.33 in 1906. The assets of the club in 1906 were $1,555,053.26, an increase of $11,844.53 over those of 1899. The excess of receipts over expenditures for 1905 was $86,692.16, of which $44,000 was expended to pay off the balance of the original $150,000 6 per cent. debenture bonds. A note of $25,000 was also paid. These two payments amounted to $69,000, the residue of the surplus being expended for betterments and furnishings of the city house and Travers Island. During the year $275,620 was received in initiation fees and dues.

The athletic expenditures of the year were $25,243.01. Of this sum $9,904.46 was expended upon actual training and traveling, while $15,338.55 went to pay the salaries of about two dozen instructors and attendants in the city house and Travers Island. The policy of striving to elevate amateur athletics has been rigidly adhered to, and will be continued. The principal items of expense in athletics were: Field and track, $4,027.77; fencing, $2,035.12; rowing, $3,143.53; swimming, $1,381.04; wrestling, $2,138.57; hockey, $417.18; cycling, $314.04, and bowling, $519.30.

The Athletic Committee's report shows that the number and variety of championships won by members of the club during the year include the following: One bicycle championship, one figure skating championship, one bowling championship, one basketball championship, eight Canadian field and track championships, seven Metropolitan Association A. A. U. field and track championships, two American fencing championships, five A. A. U. swimming championships, one A. A. U. championship, one Scotch championship, seven Metropolitan A. A. U. junior championships, six Metropolitan swimming championships, one Metropolitan wrestling championship, and four speed skating championships—a total of forty-six championships.

The progress in athletic championship meetings has been phenomenal. In 1902 a total number of 1,003 points were scored, breaking the club's record. In 1903 this was increased to 2,261 points. The following year found the total 2,374, and last year, under the new athletic policy, now only six years old, the club members carried the number to 2,990 points. The new athletic policy consists of using to the utmost every facility of the city house as well as Travers Island to encourage amateur sport, not only within the club, but also among other athletic organizations. The result of this has made the club more attractive than before, and many athletes are now participating in the various parts of athletic sports, who previously did not take any active interest in the organization.

In the list of points won during the year, Fred Ernst leads, with a total of 198. C. M. Daniels is second, with 139, and Eddie Rupprecht third, with 128. Ernst and Rupprecht are cyclists and Daniels is a swimmer. The positions of the first twenty point winners for the club follow:

	First.	Second.	Third.	Tot.
F. Ernest, bicyclist	35	6	5	198
C. M. Daniels, swimmer	23	8	0	139
E. Rupprecht, bicyclist	18	10	8	128
P. J. Kearner, skater and swimmer	18	8	8	122
H. L. Hillman, Jr., track	21	3	2	116
C. A. Sherwood, bicyclist	13	12	6	107
J. A. Ruddy, swimmer	15	6	1	94
L. B. Goodwin, swimmer	15	2	0	81
A. Y. Sarony, skater	5	12	13	74
W. R. Lee, skater and swimmer	6	12	5	71
W. L. Smith, skater	9	6	8	71
J. A. Miller, 2d, track	8	7	4	65
H. P. McDonald, skater and track	9	4	7	64
P. H. Pilgrim, track	8	4	2	54
L. De B. Handley, swimmer	10	0	0	50
L. S. Crane, swimmer	7	4	3	50
R. Franks, bicyclist	4	8	5	49
H. V. Valentine, track	9	1	1	49
J. W. Lawrence, swimmer	7	4	1	48
D. Hesser, swimmer and oarsman	9	0	2	47

The usual liberal policy has been pursued in respect to entertainments. During the year there were given the New Year's collation and musical programme, ten smoking concerts, two ladies' days, and two lectures. The usual musical programme was provided at Travers Island on Wednesdays and Saturdays during the season and at the Spring and Fall games and annual regatta.

The annual election of officers and Governors of the club will be held at the clubhouse to-night at 8 o'clock. The committee appointed by the Board of Governors to nominate a ticket to be voted for reported as follows: President—John R. Van Wormser; Vice President—Albert E. Colfax; Secretary—Charles L. Burnham; Treasurer—Charles E. Goodhue; Captain—Charles H. Sherrill; Board of Governors (to serve two years)—Thomas J. Regan, Charles P. Geddes, Walter S. Wilson, H. K. S. Williams, J. T. Mahoney, William Holzderber, Charles F. Naething, and Edgar P. Reynolds.

The healthy financial condition of the club is shown by the fact that the outstanding obligations amount to $820,303.33, against assets of $1,555,053.26, leaving a surplus of $734,749.93, being an increase in the assets for the year of $52,668.26, after charging $34,023.90 to profit and loss. The balance sheet for the year follows:

ASSETS.

Real estate, Central Park South	$400,000.00
Building, Central Park South	790,174.25
Furnishings, Central Park South	118,382.64
Real estate, Travers Island	125,000.00
Buildings, Travers Island	28,291.51
Furnishings, Travers Island	17,712.94
Members house accounts	37,568.24
Supplies on hand	27,410.60
Cash on hand	15,513.08
Total	$1,555,053.26

LIABILITIES.

First mortgage, Central Park South	$450,000.00
Second mortgage bonds	299,375.00
First mortgage, Travers Island	25,000.00
Accounts payable	45,928.33
Total liabilities	$820,303.33
Surplus account	734,749.93
Total	$1,555,053.26

The income of the club was $392,312.13, derived from three heads: $106,240.56 from the city club house, $8,555.71 from Travers Island, and $275,620 from new membership fees and dues. The clubhouse accounts show these profits:

Rooms, rentals	$51,275.66
Restaurant	3,262.12
Wines, liquors, &c.	24,728.65
Cigars	7,905.12
Billiards	7,305.98
Baths	3,200.50
Locker room	1,457.65
Carriage privilege	5,894.33
Letter boxes	532.00
Miscellaneous receipts	618.55

Travers Island provided profit as follows:

Restaurant	$2,654.62
Wines, liquors, &c.	5,276.08
Cigars	621.01
Automobile attendance	4.00

Membership fees and dues returned:

Initiation fees:

Resident members	$38,300.00
Non-resident members	31,500.00
Junior members	420.00
Annual dues	226,550.00
Life memberships	7,200.00

The restaurant profits recited above take no account of lights, rentals, linens, and so on that would ordinarily be paid by a restaurant management. The total sales in the city clubhouse reached $128,133.17, while the wine sales amounted to $92,979.76. Cigars brought in $58,876.97. The Travers Island sales returned $36,926.98 for food, $20,486.43 for liquors, and $4,855.93 for cigars.

THE "pear-drop flavor"—a rare bouquet in Scotch Whisky—is quite pronounced in Munro's

Long and Short

This delicate bouquet comes from an especially rare quality of home-grown barley and imparts a rich, fruity flavor peculiar *only* to old-fashioned

Pot-still Whisky

At Clubs, Cafes, Hotels and of Dealers.

The Cook & Bernheimer Co.,
NEW YORK, SOLE AGENTS.

CHANGES IN FOOTBALL PROMISE A DEAD-LOCK

Decision Reached Not to Abolish Unanimous Consent.

ONE-MAN RULE TO CONTINUE

Unless a Compromise Plan Can Be Devised No Changes Are Likely —Harvard's Position.

It was learned yesterday from an authoritative source that it is practically settled that there will be no change in the rule in force in the Intercollegiate Football Rules Committee providing that all alterations in the code must be accepted by unanimous consent. This practically is a declaration that the delegates have determined to stand or fall by the projects that they advance and that unless some new middle compromise measure can be devised there will be practically no change in the rule code, so far as open play goes. The consequences of such a conclusion are so full of possibilities that they cannot be even vaguely estimated by the legislators.

The trouble is again of Yale's making. It is a statement that Walter Camp is determined not to abandon the one-man veto rule, which in operation in the past meant one-man domination, with Walter Camp in the position of dictator. It is a well-known fact that football men at Yale, in spite of Camp's professions to the contrary, do not want to see any changes in the rules that will alter the present style of game, and Harvard's practical threat to abandon the game if there be no changes has not scared Yale.

It may be accepted that the Intercollegiate Rules Committee will never consent to the adoption of Yale's suggested ten yards' rule with no corollary change to make it practical. Camp understood this when he introduced the suggestion. It may also be accepted that Camp intends to stand to his guns on the proposition to weaken the end defense to make the ten yards' rule practical. So a deadlock is almost inevitable. Pennsylvania, Annapolis, and Princeton are definitely committed to the project of weakening the defense. Harvard, although her position has not been publicly stated, is known to be favorable to it. Cornell is understood to look on it as an acceptable measure if the others advocate it, and Chicago is not disposed to stand out against it. Yale alone faces the others with the declaration that she will not only oppose it, but will positively not consent to it. The plan, therefore, is dead under the unanimous consent regulation.

There can be only two other changes made in connection with the ten yards rule to prevent it making a farce of the game. One is to allow four downs in which to make ten yards, which means practically no change in the present conditions. The other is to permit the forward pass behind the line of scrimmage as suggested, which is an experimental proposition that may or may not admit of extensive development. Some think the forward pass will introduce little change, others believe it will make such radical changes as to alter the whole character of the game. Yale is apparently one of those who hold the former view. She is essentially a "no change" advocate.

The question of Harvard's action becomes of paramount importance in view of the developments. Prof. White has declared if radical action was not taken Harvard should, in his opinion, act alone and adopt rules of her own according to the ideas she advocates, and as many colleges as wished to could follow her. If none did she should retire from football for a year, according to President Eliot's views, and experiment until she develops a game that would be acceptable to her.

BRITISH GOLFERS HERE.

Herd, Kirkaldy, White and Jones Bring Their Favorite Clubs for Mexico.

Four of the most famous professional golfers who have ever visited America arrived here yesterday on the Cunard steamer Carmania. They are Alexander Herd, Andrew Kirkaldy, both closely associated with the old St. Andrews links, Scotland; Rowland Jones and Jack White. Bernard Nicholls, the Hollywood Club (N. J.) professional, who has been visiting his old home in Scotland, came with the party. On the dock the visitors were met by Alexander H. Findlay of Boston, Charles Kirchner of this city, and Percy Barrett, one of the Canadian professionals, who is to be one of the competitors in the Mexican tournament.

Kirkaldy is the oldest, the heaviest, and the least characteristic in general golfing appearance of the party. He was for several years in the British Army, and has been under fire in Africa and the East in a number of spirited engagements. He is fully 6 feet in height, well proportioned, and makes a singular contrast as he stands side by side with his slim companions of the links, Herd and White. Kirkaldy said that the journey was very enjoyable, although quite rough for two or three days. The golfers proved themselves to be good seamen, and were in the dining room at every meal. They all brought their favorite clubs with them, but they were immediately repacked after passing the Customs Inspectors' examination, and will not be opened until the travelers arrive in the City of Mexico.

Alexander Findlay, who will act as the personal conductor of the party until they sail for home, engaged rooms for the visitors at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. During the day they were visited by a number of amateurs, who swapped golfing stories and asked them whether they thought they would take the championship of Mexico and other honors back with them. They will start for the City of Mexico to-morrow morning. A special car has been engaged, and in the party will be eight professionals and fourteen amateurs. A number of our best professionals are already on the Mexican links practicing for the championship and other events, which begin Jan. 19 and last about ten days. Besides the professionals already mentioned, George Cummings, a Canadian professional, will be in the party. Walter J. Travis, contrary to general report, has stated that he will be unable to arrange his business so as to go. The most formidable amateur from the North will be A. G. Lockwood, now the amateur champion of Massachusetts. Others will be A. G. Stevenson, W. Stirling, A. Trevitt, G. Farintosh, A. F. Southerland, and E. J. Noble.

Dr. Douglas Beats Hoyt at Billiards.

A round robin tournament for the annual championship of the Amateur Billiard Club was started at the club rooms last evening with four contestants for the title. Dr. Walter G. Douglas and A. E. Hoyt played the first game, Douglas winning handily by a score of 300 to 129. To-night Dr. A. B. Miller will play with William Gershel.

Dr. Douglas was in excellent form, and although he never had to exert himself, he ran 46, 42, and 34 in his best innings and averaged 9 3-33. Hoyt appeared off his game and only averaged 3 30-33, and only twice made double figures, once running 33 and again 16.

The men played the 14-inch balkline game, with two shots in.

An Imperative Clearance Sale of About

500 High-Grade Oil Paintings

MASTERPIECES WROUGHT BY FAMOUS GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN PAINTERS,

At Extremely Reduced Prices.

Those who are familiar with the contemporaneous masters—with the artists to whom the salons and exhibitions abroad grant the laurel, will at once be conscious of the high character of this sale.

Nor is it beyond them to establish the true worth of a canvas by such famous painters as Karl Duxa, De Neuville, Beauquesne or Laugee.

The records of the private and auction sales will demonstrate that even our original prices were at least one-third less than normal. Yet, to serve our end, we have seen fit to subject the prices of our entire collection of paintings to extraordinary reductions.

The frames are in gold Louis XIV design. The dimensions given include the frame.

Karl Duxa	"The Favorite Story"	Size 48 x 59	Formerly $475	Special at $275
W. Beauquesne	"The Retreat"	Size 38 x 52	Formerly $395	Special at $195
A. De Neuville	"The Attack"	Size 42 x 52	Formerly $295	Special at $150
A. Kaufman	"Returning Home"	Size 40 x 45	Formerly $250	Special at $175
Alonzo Perez	"The Fishing Party"	Size 33 x 37	Formerly $195	Special at $125
Georges Laugee	"The Reapers"	Size 30 x 35	Formerly $150	Special at $110
J. Alsina	Landscape and Figures	Size 34 x 42	Formerly $195	Special at $110
C. Du Codray	"Close of Day"	Size 40 x 50	Formerly $250	Special at $135
T. Della Rocca	"The Discussion"	Size 28 x 35	Formerly $150	Special at $100
L. Villamil	"A Spanish Festival"	Size 30 x 45	Formerly $195	Special at $110
A. Pezant	Cattle Grazing	Size 31 x 47	Formerly $175	Special at $110
F. Bare	"The Musical"	Size 37 x 42	Formerly $150	Special at $100
Jean B. Bellecour	Soldier and Landscape	Size 26 x 30	Formerly $150	Special at $100
C. Quinton	Landscape and Cattle	Size 27 x 33	Formerly $95	Special at $65
H. C. Pelpy	"Twilight"	Size 14 x 20	Formerly $125	Special at $75
H. Vollet	"Her First Love"	Size 21 x 34	Formerly $125	Special at $65

We have catalogued but a few of the paintings involved. All told there are about five hundred which are offered at prices that have suffered reductions as great as those presented above.

Broadway **Saks & Company** 33d to 34th St.

WAVE DOWNS AUTOIST LANCIA ON BOARD SHIP

Racer Thrown to the Deck and Forehead Badly Cut.

BRINGS NEW CAR WITH HIM

Foreigners with Sartori, Driving Vanderbilt's High-Power Machine, in Two-Mile-a-Minute Race.

A number of automobilists arrived yesterday on the French Line steamer La Gascogne, many of them being Americans returning from the London and Paris automobile shows, while in the party were several foreigners, who have come over to inspect the American exhibits in the two big shows that will open in this city on Saturday night. The most prominent in the party was Lancia, the great Italian chauffeur, whose remarkable speed in the late Vanderbilt Cup race has justly given to him the fame of being the greatest automobile racer in the world.

As he came down the gang plank, Lancia's friends were surprised to see his forehead swathed in a wide white bandage. The hero of some of the fastest and most important automobile races had thus far escaped the dangers of that sport, but an ocean journey across the Atlantic proved more dangerous to him than anything he has yet encountered in an automobile. A tremendous wave that struck the ship last Thursday just as Lancia was coming down from the bridge where he had been at the invitation of the Captain, threw him heavily to the deck, cutting his forehead so badly over one eye that the ship's surgeon had to take nine stitches in the wound. Lancia laughed at the affair as unworthy of notice, but all of his automobile friends who saw him during the day forced him to relate the story of his desperate encounter with the waves of the Atlantic. Aside from the wound, Lancia was looking in very good health.

Lancia brought his mechanic, Baptiste, with him. The latter was with Lancia in the Vanderbilt Cup race. A new Italian Fiat car of 110 horse power was on the steamer, and as soon as it can be put through the Custom House Lancia, his mechanic, and the racing car will start for Florida. The new car has had very little use. It is built on the same lines as the big 110 horse power Fiats that competed in the Vanderbilt Cup race, but several improvements have been added with a view to giving it higher speed. Lancia has never driven on a sea beach track, but he has great confidence that he can make it just as fast time, if not better, on the Ormond beach as he did over the Long Island roads in the Vanderbilt Cup race last October, when his average for over 200 miles was nearly seventy miles an hour. A number of new Fiat cars for the Madison Square Garden show also came on the same steamer.

Lancia, Hemery, and Sartori, driving Alfred G. Vanderbilt's new 250 horse power car, will all be contestants for the Sir Thomas Dewar mile trophy and in other big contests, but their greatest effort will be put forth in the special event at two miles, which must be made in one minute in order to win the prize.

Barton Won Close Billiard Game.

Frank S. Barton, the billiard expert, who is meeting all comers at the Auditorium Billiard Academy, last night defeated Albert Kauffman, a local amateur, by 100 to 92. Barton played 100 or no count, straight rail. He made runs of 91, 73, and 56, when Kauffman reached 92 and missed a difficult masse shot, leaving the ivories together. Barton, by careful nursing ran out his 100 points, making several fancy draw and round-the-table shots. Barton, during the remainder of the week, will concede any amateur 75 points in 200, 18.2 balkline.

AUTOMOBILES.

Auto Auction Ass'n of America

Our next auction sale of automobiles will be held at the

PEERLESS GARAGE,
220 West 41st St.,
Wednesday, January 24th.

Get your entries in early.

For particulars apply to the secretary.

C. G. WRIDGWAY,
220 West 41st St., New York.
Phone 3496 Bryant.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

Horses to hire, all purposes, day or night. Nassau Stables, 157 East 25th St.

Clearance Sale of Entire Stock of Semi-Ready Suits and Overcoats

At Prices Below Cost of Production.

No reservation will be made of any part of the stock. Our entire line is included in this sale. Every garment will be sold at proportionately the same reduction in price as those quoted here. The selling price of each is indelibly marked in it at the time of cutting. You can thereby verify the reductions. The Semi-Ready system precludes "odds and ends." We have therefore only the clean, unbroken Fall and Winter lines to offer.

The Semi-Ready Garment is made to order from the first try-on. Consequently alteration charges are unknown to us. The quality of material is the best imported and domestic fabrics, the fancy patterns being of the exclusive kind.

The Semi-Ready system, as conducted by R. A. Campbell, is acknowledged to be the most advanced and perfect method of tailoring in the world.

We quote here a few items to show the scale of reductions in this sale:

Men's Suits.

In Cheviots or Worsted of superior quality.

Former Price.		
$18.00,	reduced to clear at	$10.00
20.00,	reduced to clear at	13.00
25.00,	reduced to clear at	17.00
30.00,	reduced to clear at	20.00
35.00,	reduced to clear at	24.00
40.00,	reduced to clear at	27.00

In Overcoats.

Most of these are cut in the paddock Chesterfield styles, of medium and heavy weight materials. The fabrics are imported cheviots, kerseys, melton and beaver. The prices of these were formerly:

$30.00,	reduced to clear at	$19.50
35.00,	reduced to clear at	24.00
40.00,	reduced to clear at	27.00
45.00,	reduced to clear at	31.00
50.00,	reduced to clear at	35.00
55.00,	reduced to clear at	35.50
60.00,	reduced to clear at	40.50

SALE OPENS TO-DAY.

SEMI-READY.

R. A. CAMPBELL, Prop. Broadway, Cor. 11th Street.

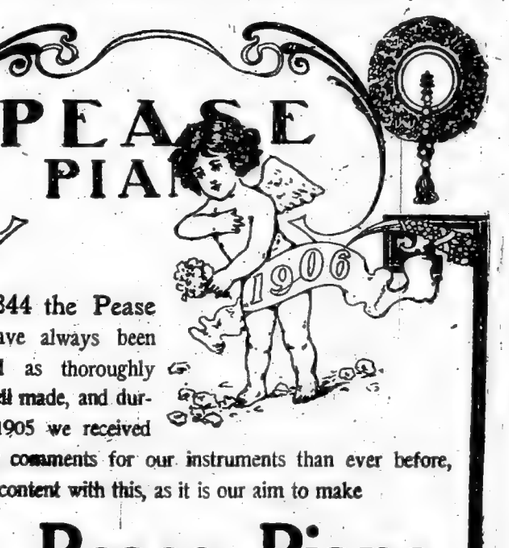

SINCE 1844 the Pease Pianos have always been recognized as thoroughly durable and well made, and during the year 1905 we received more flattering comments for our instruments than ever before, yet we are not

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

MR. ROGERS SHUNS PUBLICITY.

If Mr. ROGERS's refusal to answer the questions put to him by the Special Commissioner of Missouri is not necessary, it is unwise. For it tends to confirm the existing public impression that the Standard Oil Company is a concern devoted to the attainment of unlawful ends by secret, dark, and midnight ways. If Mr. ROGERS's refusal is necessary, then it must create an exceedingly strong impression that the case of the State of Missouri against the Trust is well founded. Each horn of the dilemma is sharp and has its special discomforts for Mr. ROGERS.

The State of Missouri, intending to proceed against the Standard Oil Company under its anti-Trust laws, seeks to prove that the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, the Republic Oil Company, the International Oil Company, and H. A. WILLIAMSON & Co., carrying on the oil-refining business within the boundaries of the State, are really subsidiary corporations of the Standard Oil Company, to which the greater part of their dividends is paid. Mr. ROGERS refuses to answer the questions by which the Commissioner seeks to establish the Standard's relation of ownership and control to these Missouri concerns. He bases his refusal upon what he calls personal reasons and the advice of counsel. Commissioner SANBORN and Attorney General HADLEY insist that in law these are no reasons at all. They will cause the questions to be certified to the Supreme Court in order that they may get a ruling whether they must be answered. It is the evident intent of these gentlemen from Missouri to keep at Mr. ROGERS until they extort from him the answers they require, or else visit upon him the pains and discomforts incident to contempt of court. If in the end Mr. ROGERS is compelled to make answer, the general opinion, we presume, will be that it would have been wiser to answer in the first place.

Nobody but Mr. ROGERS and his associates can tell just how far the Standard Oil Company can go in answering questions of this sort. There are matters about which we presume Mr. ROGERS thinks the less said the better. The Standard Oil Company carries on a roaring big trade, but it is not given to ostentatious publicity about its affairs and its ways of doing business—quite the contrary. That is the point of the Missouri proceeding. An unaffected humility of bearing and voluble frankness in answering all of Commissioner SANBORN's questions would undoubtedly have put Mr. ROGERS and the Standard Oil Company in a somewhat better light before the public. But his replies to the Commissioner's questions might have proved that the Missouri companies were owned and controlled by the Standard, that they were operating in violation of the anti-Trust laws of Missouri, and that the pretense of competition which they maintain is false and delusive. In that case the Standard might have lost its Missouri business.

Fighting the Standard Oil Company is always highly popular, and we presume Gov. FOLK and Attorney General HADLEY will gain in reputation and political favor if they win their case, or even if they do not win it. An assault upon a Trust, even if it fails, proves that the assailant is a friend of the people, and that counts for a good deal out West. What the people of the State of Missouri will gain by driving the Standard Oil Company beyond their boundaries has not yet been made so clear as to be readily apprehended. Mr. HADLEY says that independent refineries will spring up. The State refinery experiment in Kansas was a failure. The Legislature of that State appropriated $400,000 to set up a State refinery. The Supreme Court declared the act unconstitutional. If independent refineries should be established in Missouri the Standard, through the control of pipe lines and otherwise, might be in a position to harass and baffle them in their attempts to give the people cheap illuminating oil.

If the Standard can really supply oil to consumers at prices lower than independent concerns it is not easy to understand why it should not carry on its business in compliance with the law, instead of in defiance thereof. The trumpery device of maintaining half a dozen companies under the thin disguise of a pretended competition is outworn and childish. It is childish, too, to obstruct a legal inquiry by demanding that questions and answers be taken down in longhand. There is, of course, depth on depth of mystery in Standard Oil management, but it does seem that a business so vast and profitable might be carried on with a decent regard for public opinion. The United States Steel Corporation makes public reports of its business. It has not suffered by that policy—it has gained visibly, and in a high degree. If the Sandard Oil Company's secret ways conceal illicit practices they ought to be stopped. Sooner or later Legislatures, prosecuting officers, and the courts will find a way to stop them. The American public dislikes secrecy and subterranean methods in corporation management. That dislike is increased by such tactics as Mr. ROGERS has employed. It is strange that men having the extraordinary business capacity of the Standard Oil group should lack the wisdom to comply voluntarily with the modern and growing demand for a fuller knowledge of what they are doing and how they do it.

COMMERCIAL PAPER CURRENCY.

In form what the Chamber of Commerce undertook to consider upon Mr. SCHIFF's motion was Secretary SHAW's proposal that the banks should be allowed, upon payment of tax, to increase their issues of bond-secured notes by one-half. What will be, or at least should be, considered is Mr. SCHIFF's proposal to base the excess issue upon commercial paper. The distinction is not without a difference, for involved in it is the entire question of whether the issue shall respond to the needs of commerce, or shall be a football of speculation, causing more evils than it remedies.

What a bond-secured currency is we know better than any other people on earth. No others would endure it. We know that the system turns out a grist of currency according to the profit in the operation of issuing it, regardless of the demand. All through the months when money was a drug at preposterously low rates currency was being thrown upon the money market, not because it was wanted, but because there was a profit in its issue. Whether or not this was sufficient excuse for the degradation of the banking function is apart from the present discussion. The fact is that in the result the issue fostered speculation harmfully. The notes being issued, and being impossible of speedy retirement, had to be put to use to earn their keep, and they were absorbed in all sorts of uses, the recall from which caused inconvenience to the extent that it was insisted upon. The supply of currency was neither responsive to the demand nor proportioned to it. More correctly the supply created a feverish, alcoholic exhilaration of demand. It is no answer to say that the notes were good beyond suggestion of doubt. They were, but there was no excuse for their existence. It was then that speculation was stimulated, and the foundations laid for the reproach that came to be cast upon this market undeservedly.

On the other hand no man of affairs needs to be told that the quantity of commercial paper afloat is perfectly responsive to the needs of business. It comes into existence as naturally as a man draws his checks, more at one time and fewer at another, according to the activity of his trade. The demand for checks, or for commercial accommodation, is the moving force, the causa causans, the proof and measure of the need of currency. For example, at the very time that critics were alleging that speculation was causing extortionate rates for money the exchanges through the Clearing House were a world's record, reflecting not an extravagant Stock Exchange business, but disbursement of unprecedented dividend funds, whose accumulation in turn attested a demand for bank credits. The demand was not specifically for currency, although the capacity of issuing currency would have met the demand. Bank credits could not be granted for lack of reserves, which had been exhausted in the process of moving the crops, and sustaining the volume of business attested by the bank exchanges. In due course the reserve money, having served its uses, would return and enlarge the capacity for granting bank credits, temporarily exhausted. It was an emergency which could have been met by authority to issue bank notes based upon commercial paper. As the paper matured it would redeem the notes based upon it, or more probably the reserve money would be available again before the maturity of the paper, and could be substituted for the paper, thus facilitating the retirement of the bank notes even before the maturity of the paper.

In Mr. SCHIFF's words, "If circulation is secured by legitimate commercial paper it is certainly safe." That is no more than stating a banking truism. The system of banking upon bonds is an Americanism so deeply rooted that Mr. SCHIFF, with all the weight of the world's banking authority behind him, leads nevertheless an almost forlorn hope. The loss upon commercial paper in proportion to its volume is negligible. So excellent is this security that it is stipulated for as a security for note issues by the charters of the Banks of England, France, Germany, and Austria, among others. All central note-issuing banks are accustomed to rediscount for smaller banks whose resources have become limited. It is this rediscount system, which is so little known here, together with the privilege of note issuing upon such security, which alleviates foreign stresses like that through which we have just passed with such strain and discredit. Our banks, being all theoretically equals, dislike to rediscount their paper, regarding it as a confession of weakness. Before we can enjoy similar assistance in our emergencies we must create some central and superior authority. The Clearing House might assume this function, being superior to the Treasury through fitness for banking functions. But that is matter of detail. The fact to be noted is that in the distinction between Mr. SCHIFF's and Mr. SHAW's plans is embodied all the difference between scientific and unscientific banking. The details are open to discussion, but not the principle.

AN ANCIENT APPEAL.

The other day when the House of Representatives was considering the bill to reduce the tariff charges on trade with the Philippines, a member recited a number of alleged facts showing that the native Filipino works for very small wages, and in some instances is held to a sort of peonage. Here is one example of his stories:

Mr. GOVE said that he called upon another Filipino, a magnificent specimen of humanity, and he said to him: "What are you doing here?" "I am working for this planter." "How long have you worked here?" "All my life." "How much do these people pay you?" "I don't know; I never had any money in all my life; he gives me all the rice and sugar I want and all my family wants, and I am satisfied. I am happy and I don't want any more." His clothing consisted simply of a shirt and nothing else. That is the kind of labor these people have there to-day in the cane fields of the Philippine Islands, and this bill proposes to bring down the American labor to that level. Oh, in the name of GOD, do not think of it for a minute, gentlemen; do not slaughter the rights and privileges of your neighbors at home for such miserable, contemptible labor as that! We never want to associate with them. You do not want them in your family; I do not want them in my family.

This appeal has an ancient and even a fishlike smell. It reeks of the sentiment excited previous to 1860 by the mere mention of human rights for the slave, when the suggestion of emancipation, of abolition of slavery, or of its limitation to the States in which it already existed was met by the question, "Do you want your daughter to marry a nigger?" We had fondly imagined that this spirit, in its narrowness, its inhumanity, its dense stupidity, had vanished. And we should have said especially that it was unlikely that it would survive and be manifested by a member of the Republican Party. But the argument we have quoted against the bill to grant to the people of the Philippines an approach to equality in our markets was seriously made by the Hon. JOSEPH W. FORDNEY of Michigan. This gentleman represents a State in which the industry of raising beets for sugar and of manufacturing sugar from beets is very considerable, profitable, and promising. The bill he was opposing permits Philippine sugar to enter the United States for the next three years at one-fourth of the duties now charged, and after that establishes free trade between the islands and the rest of the United States, of which they are a part.

Opinions differ widely as to how much sugar can be raised in the islands and at what cost. The Hon. SERENO E. PAYNE of our own State, as earnest and stubborn a protectionist as was ever sent to the House, is convinced that the competition of Philippine sugar with our own product is and for a long time will be utterly insignificant. On the other hand the sugar-beet men say that it will be ruinous. We think that Mr. PAYNE is much more likely to be right than the sugar-beet men. But suppose that he is in some measure mistaken. Suppose that the competition of sugar from the islands with the sugar of Michigan should in time become something like as real and important as the competition of the sugar from Louisiana or the Sandwich Islands. What in the name of common sense has that to do with the preference of Mr. FORDNEY as to Filipinos "in his family"? Some of the sugar of Hawaii is raised by Chinamen; much of the sugar of Louisiana is raised by negroes; does the fact that it is allowed to be sold free of taxation in our markets force the gentleman from Michigan to take persons of these races "into his family"? Or, to take the other branch of his argument, does that fact "bring American labor down to the level" of Chinese or negro labor? Does it "slaughter the rights and privileges of his neighbors"? Does it do anything but protect the real rights of people who live under the laws of the United States and are entitled to decent equality in their enforcement? In all reason, we think that Mr. FORDNEY and all who talk, think, and feel as he does should be ashamed of themselves.

BLUE SKY ON THE ISTHMUS.

President ROOSEVELT is much more optimistic than the members of the Isthmian Canal Commission. In his message transmitting to Congress the annual report of the Commission he declares that the canal work "so far has been done not only with the utmost expedition, but in the most careful and thorough manner, and what has been accomplished gives us good reason to believe that the canal will be dug in a shorter time than had been anticipated, and at an expenditure within the estimated amount." The report of the Commission tells of delays, difficulties, and postponements of actual digging. It creates the impression that by reason of the time consumed in necessary sanitary work and other preparatory measures the time of completion may possibly have to be put somewhat further off. The President has evidently heard of no delays and difficulties. For him only roses grow on the banks of the excavation, and there is nothing but blue sky above it—not a cloud in sight.

The stories of mismanagement, inefficiency, discontent among the laborers, of jobbery, immorality, and other unpleasant things are all lies, it seems. The President has "carefully examined into each of these accusations which seemed worthy of attention," and "in every instance," he says, "the accusations have proved to be without foundation in any shape or form." They spring either from malice or from "a sensational habit of mind." This is very gratifying. It will also cause astonishment, particularly in professional engineering circles, where the belief prevails, and is expressed, that a somewhat grave situation exists on the Isthmus. The President's examination seems to have satisfied him. Congress may want to satisfy itself by an examination of its own.

We note with a certain, but not unqualified, satisfaction that the House has adopted a resolution to investigate recent charges as to abuse of the franking privilege. There is no doubt that a good deal of abuse exists in various forms, and every effort at investigation must aid a little in bringing that hoary nuisance and scandal to an end. We wish that we could believe that the investigation would be a thorough one and that action on its results would be explicit and effective. There is unfortunately too large a number of Congressmen who take advantage of the loose law and looser application of the law as to franking to permit us to hope that a great deal may be done at any one time. But Mr. SIMS of Tennessee has the matter immediately in charge as the author of the resolution, and the fact that he succeeded in getting it passed despite the scornful opposition of Mr. PAYNE, the House leader of the majority, indicates that he may do something with it. We heartily wish that he may.

The cost of living in this country for the eight years to July 1, 1905, according to Dun's Index Number, has risen 35.7 per cent.; that is, wholesale prices representing, in due relation to per capita consumption, the cost of breadstuffs, meats, dairy and garden products, and other food; clothing, metals, and miscellaneous products like lumber, glass, paints, and drugs have risen since 1897 from $72.455 to $98.312. The prices of many hundred commodities, embracing practically all the necessaries of life, are included in this reckoning. The same goods cost at wholesale $101.91 in 1902, when prices were at the highest since 1882; in the latter year prices had risen since the resumption of specie payments in 1878 from $96.268 to $123.23. Average retail prices are impossible of ascertainment, but the course of wholesale prices represents fairly the difference in the cost of living.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Illustrating the Arts of War.

When two intelligent men, or two groups composed of such men, enter upon a determined struggle for something or about something they consider highly important, the contest is always interesting. The conditions mentioned exist in the "war" now waging between the Typothetae and the Typographical Union, and therefore it is not at all remarkable that the methods adopted by the antagonists differ from those followed in ordinary "labor troubles" and are at once more commendable and more adroit. Superficial observers, perhaps, will be content to praise the compositors for the gentleness with which they have treated the men who are taking their places, and to wonder that elaborate and wide publicity should have been given, not by the strikers, but by those whom it is convenient to call the stricken, to the entire orderliness with which the former are conducting themselves. The first phenomenon, however, is simply an exhibition of common sense—that decidedly rare quality in all walks of life—by men whose daily work is highly educative in the practical and the sane. The strikers in this instance not only know, as do all strikers, that violence would be fatal to such chances of success as they have, but they realize the fact and act upon it, thereby departing from ordinary strike tactics. They were also wise enough to speak in the most general terms when announcing the arguments they would use and are using with the men whose continued presence will mean the defeat of the strike, and it is right there that the employers saw an opportunity for what it is not at all slangy to call their fine work. They do what the strikers have refrained from doing in the matter of explicit details—they announce to every unemployed printer in the country and to every non-union printer who yearns to better his condition and wages by coming to New York that no violence is to be feared by strike-breakers here; that the efforts to make them quit work will be confined to the presentation of quiet arguments on the beauties of unionism, and, in the case the arguments prove ineffective, to the offer of free "cards" and a share in the strike fund, amounting to a considerable sum each week, or enough "transportation money" to buy a lot of transportation—or of other things. The inevitable result of this apparently generous and magnanimous revelation of the virtue of the strikers will be a rush toward the city from all quarters of exactly the men they do not want here, and, while this will afford a wider selection to the employers, it will also bring a heavier drain upon the resources of the strikers and speedily deprive them of their greatest advantage—the ability to remain idle for some time before the wolf gets too close to their doors.

Accident Easily Explained.

Sunday evening's small but fatal accident in the Grand Central Station illustrates again the dangers of the "flying switch"—dangers known to all railway men and easily comprehensible by every traveler who takes the trouble to notice how they are made. And opportunities for observing the very simple and convenient process of getting cars into a train shed while leaving outside of it the locomotive that has been drawing them are provided many, many times every day in the "yard" just to the north of this particular station. The process, despite its simplicity and convenience, involves, unfortunately, the imparting of a rather high speed to one or more cars, and then leaving them to continue on their way under no control except that of their own brakes. In the vast majority of cases this protection proves sufficient, but in a few it fails, and in every instance there is the possibility of failure, with consequences more or less disastrous. Constant resort to this device, however, has for many years been, and still remains, a close approximation to a necessity at this station. The alternative of taking every locomotive into the shed would result in such delaying of the crowded traffic of two great railways and one small one that the annoyance would be almost unendurable, and the companies, like the public, have been in a manner obliged to risk an occasional accident like that of Sunday evening. A curious feature of the accident was the transformation of so much of the momentum of the colliding cars into motion of those that were standing just before the big bumper which was supposed to guard the concourse from precisely what happened to it. Of course the transformation was quite in accord with a "law" of physics, but if the standing cars had not been considerably stronger than those with which the New York commuter is most familiar, the first car hit would have taken up most of the shock and been reduced to fragments, while the other two would probably have escaped serious injury and have remained where they were. There may be in the incident, too, a lesson as to the wisdom of making the stationary buffers as are those in this station—that is, with the track rails fastened to them in such a way as to offer an incline up which a car can move if propelled with sufficient energy.

Jack O'Brien as a "Problem."

We confess to a certain sympathy with the elaborately expressed grief of Mr. JACK O'BRIEN, less well but more accurately known as Mr. J. M. HAGAN, over his expulsion from two of our hotels. Mr. JACK O'BRIEN, as several of our readers may have already discovered in one way or another, is a pugilist of great present eminence and of whatever good repute is compatible with the energetic and honest practice of his ungentle act. As Mr. J. M. HAGAN, according to credible report, he is a quiet and amiable person, seemly as well as sightly, and competent as well as content to observe the amenities of life as understood in civilized communities. Being all this, he went to two hotels that suited his well-filled purse, and conducted himself in both with entire propriety. He was, however, invited to depart from both for no other reason than that he is a pugilist, and he went—from one immediately and from the other after a brief delay—making no disturbance in either case. Now, while our hearts do not turn warmly or instinctively to pugilists, we cannot help thinking that there was something of a real grievance in these expulsions, and that it would have been at least interesting to see what would have happened if Mr. O'BRIEN-HAGAN had stood on his unquestionable rights as a well-behaved and solvent wayfarer. Oh, of course, we understand how the hotel people felt about the matter and do not exactly blame them for what they did, but we do think that perhaps it would have been well if they had waited for some overt act on the part of Mr. O'BRIEN-HAGAN, his companions, or his visitors before he was turned out into the street. Mr. G. B. SHAW is not the only person in the world who can endure the thought of pugilism and the sight of pugilists with an approach to composure, and it is at least possible that both of these hotels have at times sheltered men almost or quite as dangerous to society as is Mr. O'BRIEN-HAGAN in his professional capacity and not much better mannered than he in their leisure hours. The case is a complex one and highly interesting.

SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The session has now reached the poker-story stage, and this one filtered out from the Democratic cloakroom to-day:

Capt. Barnes, once a famous doorkeeper on the Democratic side of the Senate, one evening was consulting his watch with a worried air. It was nearly 7 o'clock, and the Senate showed no signs of adjourning. Presently he called a boy and said: "Ask Senator Pettus if he will come out here a moment."

Out came the venerable Senator, as reverend in appearance as ever. He looked mildly surprised and asked Barnes what he wanted.

"Senator, can't you get the Senate to adjourn?" asked the doorkeeper.

"Why do you want it to adjourn, Barnes?" asked the octogenarian Senator.

"I have a poker party on, Senator," explained Barnes.

"Oh," said Judge Pettus. "Ah, yes, I see. Well, I'll see what I can do."

Back he went to the Senate, and a moment later rose in his place, the personification of dignity.

"May I interrupt the Senator?" he asked of the orator who had the floor. "The hour is late, and unless the Senator desires to conclude his speech this evening it seems to me that it might well be continued to-morrow."

"I yield to the Senator for a motion to adjourn," replied the orator. A moment later Barnes was on his way rejoicing.

Representative Reeder of Kansas has not only achieved new fame but has been compelled to meet the charge of attempting to steal Democratic thunder. The other day the story was printed that Reeder had introduced a resolution calling for an investigation of the relations between the Pennsylvania, the Chesapeake and Ohio, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies. The resolution recited newspaper charges alleging that a merger had been formed which was a monopoly clearly in restraint of trade. Reeder had introduced the same day a pension bill and Gildersleeve of Texas had presented the railroad resolution. The Texas Congressman had neglected to attach his name to his resolution, and a clerk turned to Reeder, and, holding up the bill, asked: "Is this your bill?" The covers of the two proposed enactments were identical. Reeder answered yes, and his name was accordingly signed to Gildersleeve's bill. Letters of commendation have poured in on Reeder from all points of the compass for his bold defiance of the octopus.

Between Gentlemen.

From The Chicago Evening Post.

An explanation has been made by the White House, and it is set forth that the President's letter to Mr. Fitzsimmons "contained no reference to the recent fight," but "merely extended to Bob the season's greetings in response to a courtesy the slugger had recently shown to the President." He is indeed a happy slugger who is in a position to show a courtesy to the President, but the explanation is ample. A gentleman was once reproved by a friend because he lifted his hat in response to the salutation of a negro. "But," he answered in surprise, "shall I permit myself to be outdone in courtesy by a negro?" Truly said, and doubtless the President refuses to be exceeded in courtesy by a slugger. Herein we have another wholesale demonstration of reformatory example set by our Chief Executive to the people at large.

ELASTICITY OF CIRCULATION.

Thinks Congress Would Support a Currency Bill Properly Prepared.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent remarks of Mr. Schiff at the Chamber of Commerce have received varied criticism. Business men have generally agreed for twenty-five years past that our currency laws require reform in the line of expansion and contraction to meet financial storms and calms.

There are fifty-three National and State banks, members of the New York Clearing House, whose Directors are leading men of affairs, and there are in addition forty-nine banks and trust companies which clear through members of this association. It is not creditable to our bank managers that they have never, with some unanimity, formulated a plan that would afford the necessary elasticity to our circulating medium. The issue of Clearing House certificates stopped panics and prevented failures. This exceptional method on the part of the Clearing House probably lacked legal sanction, but it was tolerated with good results, and may furnish a basis of consideration for a much-needed reform in our banking system.

It is reasonably certain that Congress would support a currency bill if it were proposed by the financial authorities of our large cities.

CHARLES STEWART SMITH.

New York, Jan. 8, 1906.

Lack of Courtesy in the Public Library

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read the complaint of "S. R." in this morning's issue of your paper in regard to the methods employed by the "attendants in authority" at the Bloomingdale Branch of the New York Public Library. I had a similarly annoying and exasperating experience in placing my application for a card. I was requested to furnish as reference a property holder in the City of New York who was not a relative. I found this difficult to do, as I have lived in the city only a short time. After making several calls at the Library I succeeded in getting one of the attendants to allow me to furnish as reference the name of a responsible business man, and I was told that I might call in four days for my card. I waited a full week, but was told that my "voucher" had not been received. The next day I called up the man whose name I gave as reference and explained the situation. He stated that it had only just been received in that morning's mail, and stated particularly that the envelope bore the postmark of the day before.

D. D. A.

"The Railroad Pass Evil."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the above heading THE TIMES of Sunday estimates that on the New York Central Railroad alone the annual loss to the company by the giving of free passes amounts to $1,000,000. The amount is referred to as the company's loss. This appears to me a mistake. The loss eventually falls chiefly on the traveling public of the country which has to pay present rates of fare without abatement. It is the heavy passenger rates which the railroads exact from the man without a "pull" which enable the companies to cover the cost of this system of indirect bribery.

The railroads have taken the first step to set this wrong right. Let us hope they will see the justice of sharing with those who have paid the expense some portion of the gains from the adoption of an honest, in place of a dishonest and dishonorable, system.

AN OLD READER.

Winchendon, Mass., Jan. 7, 1906.

Street Signs That Need New Lettering.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Observing that somebody is stirring again in the long-delayed matter of street signs, I take occasion to ask public and official attention to the illegibility of many of the signs now up, and to the necessity of changing the mode of leteering if the signs are to be of any use except where very few letters are required. The type of lettering is well enough, but the length of the sign needs adjusting to the number of letters required. Six letters, perhaps, are all or nearly all that the usual length of sign will accommodate clearly, but the longer names are jammed into short signs, Procrustes fashion, so that the letters are not distinguishable except one's eyes were "a pair of double-million magnifying" microscopes. "But bein' as they is only eyes, one's wision's limited," and the street sign is no good.

VIDI.

New York, Jan. 6, 1906.

The President Between Two Fires.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Should the reports of the treatment accorded Mrs. Morris at the White House be substantiated by the facts in the case, it appears that the President is placed between his two most noted utterances, "the big stick" or "a square deal."

All justice-loving and right-minded Americans leave him but one to choose, and they will await word from the White House righting the apparent injustice done, as far as it lies in his power to do so.

D. W. G.

New York, Jan. 8, 1906.

Honors About Even.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"A little more than kin." There does not seem to be much to choose between the American who tricked an English Ambassador into an indiscretion and the Englishman who repeated and probably misrepresented, a private conversation with an American President. Arcades ambo—with the accent on the cad!

A TRAVELING BRITON.

New York, Jan. 3, 1906.

Heat and Motion in 1642.

From The London Telegraph.

Prof. Tyndall was envied for the happy title of his book, "Heat a Mode of Motion"—it told the whole story. Sir W. R. Gowers, F. R. S., points out in Nature that as far back as 1642 a Dutch professor, Van der Linden, an eminent physician of his day, published in his "Medulla Medicinae" the dictum, "Calor est minutissimarum materiae partium motus in se reverberatus." That is to say, the worthy doctor anticipated modern theory by two centuries in thinking that the heat of a body consisted in the vibration of its minutest particles. But possibly Van der Linden may have read Bacon, who long before had written: "Essential heat is motion, and nothing else."

Married His Mother-in-Law.

From The Portland Oregonian.

A man of Centreville, Washington, aged 57, was married a few days ago to his mother-in-law, a woman of 77 years. A daughter of the latter, a woman of 47 years, was bridesmaid and a frisky bachelor of 80 years was best man. So says a news dispatch from a little town of the Evergreen State. The basic facts in this remarkable case having been presented, a curious, scarce-believing public awaits further developments. Did this mother-in-law marry her relatively youthful son-in-law in the hope of subjugating him? Did he marry her with like intent? Did the daughter lend countenance to the marriage in the hope of seeing them fight it out, not caring who was the victor?

SOME ADVICE.

I met a centenarian,
A hale and chipper party,
And asked him for his recipe
To reach an age so hearty.

"I had pneumonia once," he said,
"'Twixt life and death I hovered;
I got a lawyer for that case
And right away recovered.

"I shot a citizen one time;
My case was hopeless reckoned;
A doctor proved I went insane
For just that very second."

My moral is an easy one,
And you will never rue it—
Don't give a man the chance to kill
The way he's used to do it.

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

RAYNER DENOUNCES ROOSEVELT'S POLICY

Attacks His Course in Regard to Santo Domingo.

URGES CURB BY THE SENATE

In His Maiden Speech as a Senator He Also Pleads for the Jews in Russia.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Santo Domingan affairs and their relation to the United States were under discussion in the Senate to-day. Mr. Tillman's resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate as to the existing status of Santo Domingo, which was offered on Thursday last and went over under the rules, was called up and made the subject of debate.

Mr. Lodge announced that he would ask to have it referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and that in the future he should object to a discussion of the treaties or foreign relations in the open Senate. He said that such a course was contrary to the spirit of the rules and an unwise policy.

Mr. Bacon said the President of the United States in his message had discussed the Domingan question, whereupon Mr. Lodge replied:

"It doesn't make the slightest difference what the President does; we administer our own rules."

Mr. Rayner then rose to speak to the subject, making his maiden speech in the Senate. He offered the following as an amendment to Mr. Tillman's resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Senate the United States ought not to assume any liability for the payment of any indebtedness of republics of Central or South America to European or other powers, and ought not to interfere with foreign Governments asserting against these republics civil rights in accordance with the principles and procedure of international law, unless such assertion amounts to an attempt to permanently occupy their territory or to change their forms of government, or subvert their political institutions; and

Resolved further, That the United States ought not by war, or the threat or menace of war, to enforce the performance of contractual obligations entered into between its own citizens and any of these republics; but in such cases should limit its interposition toward obtaining relief for the claimants to the friendly offices of the Ministers or diplomatic agents of the United States.

"When the President issues a manifesto that is the product of his own genius," said Mr. Rayner, "it ought to be circulated under the name of its author, and in vindication of the memory of the dead and in defense of their rights I protest against the use of their names to any instrument that does not bear their signatures and to any doctrine that was never promulgated by their authority."

Mr. Rayner denied that the President was enforcing a National policy, and quoted from Jefferson, Adams, and Monroe to sustain his contention. "It was never intended," he said, "that we should assume a protectorate, political or financial, over the islands of the Caribbean or the Latin-American republics."

He referred to the seizure of Corinto, Nicaragua, by Great Britain to collect a debt which did not "summon the spectre of Monroe."

"The new Monroe Doctrine," he said, "is strictly a financial doctrine. The theme is money, the legend is cash, and the foreign hordes who are advancing into the State Department are a syndicate of relentless mercenaries and money lenders who traffic in calamity, look upon national misfortunes as so much merchandise, and who for a venal profit would call a vendue and auction to the highest bidder the liberties of mankind."

He urged the President had made a grave error in supposing he had a right to execute a treaty before the treaty is ratified, and added:

"I would like it once and forever understood that no treaty with foreign nations and no compact, convention, or protocol in the nature of a treaty shall be performed and carried into practical effect, and no Custom House shall be seized, no revenues administered, no status quo established by any Minister or military commander until the act of the agent is confirmed by the principal and the negotiations of the President are submitted to the only body under the Constitution that has the right to reject or ratify them."

In a digression, Mr. Rayner entered a plea for support of his position in favor of granting aid to the persecuted Jews in Russia. He said that the Jews would submit to every indignity and wrong rather than abandon their creed—a creed which had maintained its simplicity inviolable in the race of all opposition. He asked that the Government should lead the van in "a demand upon this barbarous Prince to grant to these people their rights or no longer be allowed to maintain contact or intercourse with civilized governments."

Mr. Rayner received applause and congratulations of Senators from both sides of the chamber.

BINGHAM'S NEW RULE.

"Nothing to Say," the Commissioner's Answer to Most Questions Now.

Police Commissioner Bingham, weary of answering questions on almost every subject imaginable, met most requests for information yesterday with "nothing to say." He explained, however, that his order forbidding members of the force to communicate with him except through their superiors never contemplated the prevention of well-grounded complaints, only the person coming to him must be sure he has sufficient reason for what he says.

With regard to all such matters as the appointment of a First Deputy Commissioner, Dr. Parkhurst's deductions as to his character, and even the raids in Chinatown on Saturday night, he had but one remark to make "Nothing to say."

The Commissioner was caught once, at his morning reception. He was asked: "Is it snowing still?"

"Nothing to say,—at least it was when I came in," was the reply.

He explained then that he intended to give out matters which had been decided upon, but would not discuss anything that might still be under consideration.

So in the afternoon he declared he had been for some hours in consultation with Chief Inspector Cortright and Inspectors Brooks, Cross, and Titus on routine matters. The only thing of public interest they had settled, he said, was the abolition of a certain form of annual police pass that has been issued to favored individuals in the past.

It appears that when the regular "shoofflies" who clustered around Headquarters were abolished, there remained one solitary member of the species, who had been appointed specially in the East Twenty-second Street Station. He is still there, but it is expected that as soon as Commissioner Bingham hears of his survival he, too, will be sent back to regular duty.

KING LEOPOLD'S MARRIAGE.

Belgian Monarch's Wife a Caretaker's Daughter.

According to Le Revell de Bruges, King Leopold's morganatic marriage actually took place in December, 1904, in the private chapel of the Chateau of Laeken, in the vicinity of Brussels. The ceremony is said to have been witnessed by two aides-de-camp and performed by the Court Chaplain, acting under the authority of the Archbishop of Mechlin. The bride is Mme. Vaughan, whose maiden name was Mlle. Lacroix, daughter of a caretaker at Louvain, and niece of M. Van Lamgendonck, Socialist member in the Belgian Chamber from that place. She has been created a Baroness, Le Revell continues, and on Dec. 31 gave birth to a son.

CORBETT, EX-CHAMPION, HAS A GO AT SHAW

It Is in Three Rounds, and Takes Place at Daly's Theatre.

CASHEL BYRON'S PROFESSION

Mr. Stange's Dramatization of the Novel Is Fairly Competent and Has Some Scenes That Are Amusing.

Bashville	Joseph Kilgour
Phoebe	Marion Little
Lord Worthington	Herbert McKendie
Ned Skene	John C. Dixon
Bob Mellish	Luke Martin
Cashel Byron	James J. Corbett
Lydia Carew	Margaret Wycherly
Alice Goff	May Tulley
Lucian Webber	Lionel Adams
Captain Trellian	Sydney Blow
Herr Abendgasse	Frank Opperman
Mrs. Hoskyns	Maude Giroux
Mrs. Skene	Alice Leigh
Miss Adelaide Gisborne	Kate Lester
Sergeant	Charles Sturgis
Paradise	John C. Dixon

James J. Corbett had a go at George Bernard Shaw last evening, the scene of the mill being Daly's Theatre, and the event being pulled off in three rounds. When the final bell rang Mr. Corbett came up smiling. By that time, however, Mr. Shaw was down and out. That, possibly, is the way some of the ex-champion's friends will put it this morning.

It is hardly likely, however, that even Mr. Corbett's most hearty admirers will feel called upon to assert that his exhibition at Daly's last night served to bring to him a success calculated to put his previous glory in the shade, nor are those of us who have found some things to commend in Mr. George Bernard Shaw likely to admit that his particular quality is improved by the ordinary method of stage adaptation.

In dramatizing "Cashel Byron's Profession," and in presenting it with Mr. Corbett in its chief rôle, there were almost insurmountable difficulties. To begin with, Mr. Shaw's story of the English fighter, with its specious pleading that proves nothing, (except Mr. Shaw's brightness, which at this time needs no proof,) is, despite its subject, a most undramatic story.

It is almost without incident from beginning to end—that is to say, such incident as provides the struggle necessary to all good plays, its chief character, for all the writer's arguments and cleverness in character drawing, is not sympathetic, and its climax is ridiculous, if not to say impossible. Admitting, then, that Mr. Stange's dramatization has all the attractiveness of the original work—which it has not—how was a satisfying result to be attained?

The projectors of this particular entertainment evidently thought they had found a way. Cashel Byron was a prize-fighter, and, according to the popular notion, in a theatre where personality seems the first requisite to success, who so well equipped to play him as an ex-champion? For a few moments—notably during the first act—there seemed to be some method in this madness.

Mr. Corbett as to face is hardly the Hermes of Praxiteles who won the heart of the mistress of Wilstoken Park, but there was a boyishness of demeanor, a freedom from affectation, and a good-humored naturalness about his first meeting with the lady destined tot become his wife that gave promise of something very agreeable in character. The ultimate development, however, was so obviously a matter of mere mechanics, of well studied but wholly artificial effort at movement and speech and gesture that the whole sense of illusion was lost.

As regards Mr. Stange's adaptation of the Shaw story, it may be said with all fairness that while in some respects he has succeeded in what must have been a very difficult task, he has elsewhere been guilty of the most amazing blunders.

Why, for example, is it necessary in this day and generation for a dramatist to indulge himself in such lines as that alotted to Lucian Webber, who informs an audience supposedly mystified, but not in the least in need of enlightenment, that "some one has come between me and Lydia. Can it be Cashel Byron?" And what is gained by expanding the love interest between Lydia and the admirable Bashville—here admirable no longer.

Such lapses as these are all the more regrettable because otherwise Mr. Stange has succeeded in maintaining a fairly consecutive and reasonable sequence of events in a narrative rather difficult of projection. There is necessarily much condensation, and such scenes as that of Byron's outbreak at Mrs. Hoskyn's reception and his discovery of Lydia at the Lodge while he is endeavoring to escape from his pursuers, provide mildly theatric incidents that punctuate the flow of inconsequential dialogue. The best scenes in the play are those in the first and second acts, where the genuine and lumbering awkwardness of the ex-pugilist supplements the dramatist's exposition of the natural self-consciousness of Cashel Byron. Here the peculiar combination results in a considerable amount of diverting comedy, but what is gained on the one hand is necessarily lost on the occasions where the demand is one of sympathy and sentiment.

Margaret Wycherly, evidently chosen as a proper foil in refinement for her pugilistic lover, satisfies in that respect however she may fall short of the idea of Lydia, as conceived from a reading of Mr. Shaw's book. It seems as if the actress, called upon too insistently to develop the one quality, has not fully taken into account the other phases of the woman's character. Miss Wycherly is charmingly girlish, and there is a good deal of attractive sweetness about her method, but there can be something too much of sugar—and there is. Joseph Kilgour was altogether unlike the Baskerville of Mr. Shaw's story, and John C. Skene erred on the side of noisy caricature. May Tulley, Alice Leigh, and Luke Martin made the most of very limited opportunities.

The employment of two badly dressed youths to represent an assemblage of English gentlemen in a fashionable drawing room is an exhibition of stage management such as one hardly feels called upon to commend.

LEO SCHULZ QUARTET.

Their First Concert Heard at Knabe Hall.

Another string quartet has come into existence. Mr. Leo Schulz and his associates in this organization gave their first subscription concert last evening at Knabe Hall.

The public has grown accustomed to chamber music programmes containing one or two novelties, but a programme composed exclusively of such is in itself something of a novelty. The music last evening was all new. It consisted of two string quartets by Stenfammer and Glazonnow and a sonata for piano and violin by Louis Victor Saar.

The quartet's playing was marked by a lack of repose. Mr. Schulz, though a first-class artist, is hardly a restful quartet performer, and his impetuosity was communicated to some extent to the other players. Mr. Maurice Kaufman at the first violin desk was frequently forced to overexert himself, in consequence of which his tone was at times resinous rather than resonant. In the main, however, he kept himself well in hand, and exercised a restraining influence.

Mr. Saar's sonata, played by Mr. Kaufman and the composer, was warmly received. It is a work of great merit, vigorous and spirited throughout. There is much of melodious inspiration in it. The sustained theme of the larghetto and the vivacious allegro con brio appealed particularly to the audience. The sonata is cast in the conventional form. This should be one of the most popular works Mr. Saar has yet composed.

There is much beauty in Alexandre Glazounow's quartet, in the performance of which the artists did their best work. It, too, is in the conventional form, and is easy of comprehension. There is nothing about it of the fantastic that marks so much of the modern Russian music.

C. W. POST
talks about Labor Unions and other trusts in
"The Square Deal."
$1.00 a year. The Square Deal, St. James Bldg, New York.
News Stands, 10c

"THE CLANSMAN" PRESENTED

The Rev. Thomas Dixon's Play Seen at the Liberty Theatre Last Night.

Rev. Ephraim Fox	George B. Jackson
Dick	Albert Lovern
Bob	Samuel Hyams
Mose	Henry Riley
Aleck	John B. Hymer
Nelse	De Witt C. Jennings
Carpetbagger	Joseph Woodburn
Thompson	J. F. Chaille
Judge Wallace	J. E. Miller
Duncan	Robert Gibson
Gus	M. J. Jordan
Eve	Jeffreys Lewis
Austin Stoneman	Holbrook Blinn
Dr. Richard Cameron	Joseph Wheelock, Sr.
Flora	Frances Shannon
Nellie Graham	Grayce Scott
Alice Worth	Jeanne Madeira
John Durham	Fred Kley
Elsie	Georgia Welles
Helen Lowell	Gretchen Dale
Kate Larens	Ruth Hart
Julia Duncan	Grena Bennett
The Postman	A. H. Symmons
Ben Cameron	Sydney Ayres
Silas Lynch	Austin Webb
Freedman's Agent	James Grady
Negro Corporal	Joseph Woodburn
William Pitt Shrimp, Governor of South Carolina	Murry Woods
Jake	Harry Mainhall
Gen. N. B. Forrest	James J. Ryan
The U. S. Commissioner	John Nichols

"The Clansman," a four-act play, by the Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., was seen last night, for the first time in this city, at the Liberty Theatre. The piece has had more or less heralding of a somewhat sensational sort, which was continued to the very doors of the theatre last night, when patrons were handed copies of a pamphlet written by a Washington negro, denouncing the play and its author.

Mr. Dixon has chosen for his atmosphere the troubled Reconstruction period in South Carolina following the civil war, when a certain class of white people believed it necessary to terrorize the newly freed and bewildered negroes by the summary methods of the Ku Klux Klan. The author needs little for his plot, and that little will be familiar to those who have read his novels "The Clansman" and "The Leopard's Spots."

A fiery young Southerner, Captain of the "Klan" in South Carolina; an ardent old Northerner, of equal rights stamp, with a lovely daughter who must needs choose between her father and her young South Carolinian, and a ridiculously limp Governor, wholly in the hands of his cheaply villainous negro lieutenant, who dares to look too boldly upon this Northern girl, furnish all the needful elements of a hasty melodramatic plot.

The virtues of a faithful negro who thinks nothing of knocking down a Governor who abuses his "ole marster," and the humors of the usual bandannaed mammy are used to make the rest of their black brethren seem blacker still.

Proclamations legalizing intermarriage between blacks and whites, foreclosures of mortgages, and incidents of a more lurid kind are crowded into the action for seemingly obvious purposes of appeal.

There will perhaps be many people who will feel that a play which avowedly depends for its interest upon sectional feelings and sympathies, which involves so much tearing open of old sores, may do more harm than good.

A large and noisy audience without discrimination vigorously applauded every highly flavored sentiment and clamored for the author until at the close of the second act he responded with a little speech, in which he declared that the reception of his play proved "there is no longer a North and a South."

The pamphlet distributed at the door was entitled "As to the Leopard's Spots," an open letter to Mr. Dixon by Kelly Miller, a negro of Howard University, Washington, D. C., in which he said he wrote "to express the attitude and feeling of 10,000,000 of your fellow-citizens toward the evil propagandism of race animosity to which you have lent your literary powers."

When two boys who were employed by the Constitutional League of New York to distribute the pamphlets had unloaded about 300 of them upon the audience, the manager of the theatre got wind of it and summoned the police. The boys then scurried off and the distribution ceased. The Constitutional League was organized in New York several years ago by John E. Milholland and Henry H. Tremaine to urge the rigid enforcement in the South of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution. William F. Daly of the league's Executive Committee, who superintended the boys last night, said he knew he was violating the law, but preferred to take chances.

PUCCINI'S "TOSCA" SUNG.

Mme. Eames, Mr. Caruso, and Mr. Scotti Appear In Familiar Roles.

Floria Tosca	Mme. Emma Eames
Un Pastore	Miss Mulford
Mario Cavaradossi	Mr. Caruso
Il Barone Scarpia	Mr. Scotti
Cesare Angelotti	Mr. Dufriche
Il Sagrestano	Mr. Rossi
Conductor, Mr. Arturo Vigna.	

Puccini's "Tosca" was given at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening for the first time this season. It was substituted for "Rigoletto," originally intended for that evening, on account of the strike of the chorus, and, though the strike came to an end, the appointment of "Tosca" remained. The change was perhaps not one to be deeply regretted, for, though Puccini's opera may not enjoy so long a life as Verdi's, it has in it elements that make a greater effect in the more modern view of opera. It is not so successful as Puccini's "La Bohème" in its dramatic characterization through music; but it has much that holds and absorbs the attention, largely through the skill with which Sardou's drama has been adapted for operatic representation.

Mme. Eames as Tosca, Mr. Caruso as Cavaradossi, Mr. Scotti as Baron Scarpia are the principals in the cast, as they were last season. Mme. Eames has, of course, much improved her impersonation of the heroine since her first attempt several seasons ago; but it cannot be said even now to be a strongly dramatic one. Nor is Mr. Caruso's one of distinction. Mr. Scotti, on the other hand, as Baron Scarpia, presents one of the most polished and thoroughly consistent pieces of dramatic art that is to be seen here. There is excellent singing from all three of them. Mr. Caruso especially transported many of his listeners by his singing of his air in prison in the last act, and has so often been the case before, he was induced to repeat it. There was a very large and brilliant audience and the performance was received with evidences of approval.

PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA.

First Appearance in New York of Arthur Rubinstein, Pianist.

The Philadelphia Orchestra, under the direction of Fritz Scheel, gave a second concert here last evening in Carnegie Hall. It served to introduce to New York a young pianist with the somewhat onerous name of Rubinstein; but it was not a concert of the kind usually arranged for the special benefit of a soloist. It was a dignified programme of music substantially valuable, culminating in Brahms's second symphony. But the pianist was the subject of chief interest.

His coming had been preceded by circumstantial stories of his past and present prowess. He was an infant progidy, but was preserved from the fate of infant progidies, and is now a mature artist, though he is still a youth. This younger Rubinstein is undoubtedly a talented youth, but his talent at present seems to reside chiefly in his fingers. He played by Saint-Saëns's G minor concerto. This is not, to be sure, a work that is calculated to bring out much of the deeper strain of the artistic nature in emotional power or passion or poetical insight.

But it is one in which a mature artist can exhibit a certain weight and dignity and many of the finer graces of style. Mr. Rubinstein has scarcely arrived at these qualities. He is full of the exuberance and exaggeration of youth, and he is at present concerned chiefly with the exploitation of his dexterity and with impressing not only the ears, but also the eyes, of his hearers with his personality and the brilliancy of the effects he can produce. For this he is well equipped. He has a crisp and brilliant touch, remarkable facility and fleetness of technique—though this is not altogether flawness—and much strength of finger and arm. He knows how to make all these things count for the utmost; and his performance of the concerto was imposing, if there was no thought of any deeper significance that lay behind the notes.

His delivery of the preluding of the opening movement, with its suggestion of Bach, was emphatic without being really impressive; and its rhytmical structure was not fully made clear. There was grace in the scherzo, and the tarentelle of the last movement, which he took in a great speed was brilliant and also hard. There is little warmth or beauty in Mr. Rubinstein's tone, and little variety in his effects. All is meant for brilliancy and display; and in so far he is highly successful. It would be interesting to know whether he can expect some of the deeper things there are in music of deeper import. Until he can show this he is not likely to impress himself upon this public as a musician of influence.

He was much applauded after the concerto, and played again, a piece of pure display, an arrangement for piano of Liszt's orchestral piece, "The Mephisto Waltz" in the "Episodes from Lenau's Faust."

The orchestra opened the concert with Georg Schumann's overture, "Liebesfrühling," a melodious and spirited work made known here a couple of seasons ago by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, that leans strongly upon "Die Meistersinger," but is pleasing in its delineation of a light-hearted mood. It was admirably performed. Mr. Scheel's reading of Brahms's symphony aimed at variety of nuance and of tempo, but it was gained at the expense of repose and proportion, though there were many interesting details in it. The brass choir which did well at the first concert of the orchestra here a month ago, did not at all distinguish itself this time, but committed a number of blunders. The programme closed with Max Schillings's symphonic prologue to Sophocles's "Oedipus Rex."

GARDEN MELODRAMA.

"The Redemption of David Corson" at the Majestic.

David Corson	William Courtleigh
Dr. Paracelsus Æsculapius	Scott Siggins
Andy McFarlane	Harrison Armstrong
Jacob Carman	Robert Robson
Stephen Carman	Master Francis Fay
"Dud" Smith	William McKay
"Hank" Bunting	Lynn B. Hammond
"Al" Piper	William Lambert
Anthony	William Payne
Pepeeta	Emma Dunn
Mrs. Corson	Mrs. Samuel Charles
Dorothea Carman	Georgia Earle
Dorothy Fraser	Pearl Ford
Cleopatra	May L. Bell

David Corson, whose fall and redemption constiute the theme of a representation given last night at the Majestic Theatre—after the novel by Charles Frederick Goss—appears in the last act with an axe. A malicious person in the house was overheard to whisper that the axe should have been used upon the author—but the author of the play is a woman, Lottie Blair Parker. And, besides, the judgment is harsh and somewhat bloody sounding.

The thing is merely a common or garden melodrama rather well put on and not ill-rendered by the cast. The story discovers David Corson (William Courtleigh) as a good young man in a Quaker community, a preacher of the Word. Dr. Paracelsus Aesculapius (Scott Siggins) comes that way, dispensing from a gay red wagon a nostrum called "the balm of the blessed isles," and accompanied and assisted by two burnt cork artists, a couple of banjos—and Papeeta, (Emma Dunn,) his gypsy wife. Naturally, David (who has wild blood in his veins) follows Papeeta into the wicked world—to Cincinnati.

Naturally he takes Papeta away from Dr. Paracelsus by guile and violence—even as he thinks by homicide—and becomes a rich gambler in New Orleans. Naturally all comes right again back in the old Quaker village. As for Papeeta, she is the best sort of girl all the time. David is the sinner and deceiver.

The axe in the last act is the symbol of his resolution to hew himself a new life out of the wilderness, and so redeem his past. Harrison Armstrong as Andy MacMarlane makes a very natural seeming parson, William McKey as a sort of Rip Van Winkle (without Rip's virtues) is an effective broad-comedy character. The scenes are some of them quite pretty and there are occasional lines which excite spontaneous applause—some which cause genuine laughter.

A NOVELTY AT KEITH'S.

Quick Free-Hand Drawing In New Sketch.

A novelty in the line of rapid sketching was presented at Keith's Theatre yesterday, as one of the special features of the weekly bill. Bert Levy, whose pen-and-ink character drawings are known by readers of the metropolitan publications, was responsible for the act both in its conception and acting. He was assisted in his performance by Lottie Vernon, an artist's model.

The act is embodied in a skit, in which the drawing of free-hand pictures forms the greater part. Mr. Levy used a device whereby the sketch he is making is projected by a stereopticon on a large screen, the progress being shown line by line.

Yesterday the artist drew portraits of men of the hour and a few studies from the model. The audience seemed to take to the novelty immensely, and made Mr. Levy feel that his new step had been taken in the right direction.

Other acts on the bill were Ilka Palmay, Clarice Vance, Julie Ring, Murphy and Nichols, and Ford and Wilson.

AT THE THEATRES.

"The Flaming Arrow" was the attraction at the Third Avenue.

At the New Star, "Girls of the Streets" was presented.

The Rays in "Down the Pike" appeared at the Metropolis.

"At Piney Ridge" was the melodramatic offering at the Murray Hill.

"The Ironmaster" was the revival at Proctor's 125th Street Theatre.

"Sweet Kitty Bellairs" began its last week at the Academy last evening.

Eiffie Fay was seen in "The Bell of Avenue A" at the West End.

"More to Be Pitied than Scorned" was the melodrama at the American.

Henry E. Dixie in "The Man on the Box" began a week's engagement at the Yorkville last evening.

This is the last week of George M. Cohan and "Little Johnny Jones" at the Grand Opera House.

William Collier in "On the Quiet" was the attraction at the Harlem Opera House.

Al Wilson in "The German Gypsy" opened a brief engagement at the Fourteenth Street.

Henry Blossom's comedy, "A Fair Exchange," was the offering of the Proctor All-Star Company. James Young made his first appearance as leading man of the company in the part of Cliffe Austin.

Robie's Knickerbocker Burlesquers appeared in "Reilly's Speech" at the Circle.

The Royal Jiu Jitsu Japs, Kros, and Ell Brown were the special attractions at Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum.

At Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre Paul Cinquevalli was the top-liner. "The Military Octette" was the extra feature.

Annie and Jennie Yeamans were first on the bill at Hurtig & Seamon's. Others were Genaro and Bailey, Ferry Corwey, Brockman and Mack, and Mlle. Troja.

At the Alhambra Arthur Prince and Ida Rene divided the stellar honors. Others who appeared were Smith and Campbell, Two Pucks, and Camille Trio.

Aimee Angeles was first on the programme at the Colonial. The bill also included Carlotta, Tom Nawn, Jack Northworth, and Devole and Young.

Mabel McKinley was the chief attraction at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre. Cliffe Berzac's circus, Davies and Macauley, "The Little Black Man," and Ben Meyer were others.

The Svengalas were the special entertainers at the Eden Musee. The World in Wax and the cinematograph also offered amusement.

At Hammerstein's Victoria Virginia Earle and her Six Johnnies were the headliners. Among others who appeared were Auguste von Biene, Col. Gaston Bordeverry, Capt. Bloom, and the Nichol sisters.

The attractions that remain are "A Society Circus" at the Hippodrome, Richard Carle in "The Mayor of Tokio" at the New York, "Veronique" at the Broadway, Fritzi Scheff in "Mlle. Modiste" at the Knickerbocker, "The Earl and the Girl" at the Casino, "The Babes and the Baron" at the Lyric, "Twiddle-Twaddle" at the Joe Weber Music Hall, Fay Templeton in "45 Minutes from Broadway" at the New Amsterdam, James K. Hackett and Mary Mannering in "The Walls of Jericho" at the Savoy, Margaret Anglin in "Zira" at the Princess, "Before and After" at the Manhattan, Louis Mann and Clara Lipman in "Julie Bon Bon" at the Fields', Henrietta Crosman in "Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary" at the Garrick, "As Ye Sow" at the Garden, "The Lion and the Mouse" at the Lyceum, Ethel Barrymore in "Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire" and Lionel Barrymore in "Pantaloon" at the Criterion, Blanche Bates in "The Girl of the Golden West" at the Belasco, William Faversham in "The Squaw Man" at Wallack's, Robert Loraine in "Man and Superman" at the Hudson, David Warfield in "The Music Master" at the Bijou, and Maude Adams in "Peter Pan" at the Empire.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Nellie McCoy, who has been suffering for the last month with nervous trouble, resumed her part in "The Earl and the Girl" at the Casino last evening.

Henry Miller has completed the cast which will appear with him in Henry V. Esmonde's new play, "Grierson's Way," at the Princess Theatre. It is as follows: Guy Standing, Harry Woodruff, Ida Waterman, and Rebecca Warren.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James Calder Gorse.

James Calder Gorse, who was for thirty-five years connected with the H. B. Claflin Company, died on Sunday night at his home, 258 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Schoharie County in 1828 and went to California with the Argonauts in 1849, becoming connected with the Claflins upon his return. He retired about eight years ago. Two sons and a daughter survive him.

Dr. Harriet N. F. Cooke.

Dr. Harriet N. F. Cooke died on Saturday at 1,145 Park Avenue of apoplexy. She was 75 years of age, and was graduated in 1868 from the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women. Her husband, John T. Cooke, and her daughters, Dr. J. E. Gore and Dr. H. M. Poindexter, survive her.

Lieut. Col. John A. Parker.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 8.—Lieut. Col. John A. Parker, Assistant Adjutant General of the First Brigade, N. G. N. J., died early this morning at Chatham of neuralgia of the heart. Col. Parker was born in Geneva, N. Y., in 1849. He was a member of the New Jersey National Guard thirty-eight years.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. Frances Barker Schroeder, wife of Quarantine Commissioner Frederick H. Schroeder, died on Sunday night at her home, 231 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn. She was 57 years old and was born in Manhattan.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Goodrich, rector emeritus of Christ Church, died on Sunday at his home in Lincoln Street, Exeter, N. H. He was 67 years old. He had been the pastor of the church from Feb. 26, 1887, until June, 1903, when he was retired. He is survived by a widow and two sons.

Benjamin F. Mills, founder and for forty years Principal of Greylock Institute, at Williamstown, Mass., died in Quincy yesterday morning. He was 89 years old. In 1852 he represented the Berkshire district in the Massachusetts Senate. During the Benjamin F. Butler campaign Mr. Mills was the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State.

Dr. H. Eugene Park, 56 years old, died yesterday at his home, in Whitehouse, N. J., of Bright's disease. He was one of the best-known residents of Hunterdon County. At the time of his death he was Fish and Game Warden, and had served several terms as County Clerk. Dr. Park was at one time Deputy Internal Revenue Collector and a member of the Democratic County Executive Committee. He leaves a widow and two children.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The disturbance that occupied the Lower Ohio Valley and Eastern Texas Sunday evening has advanced to the Virginia coast. It is being closely followed by an area of high pressure of considerable magnitude and much colder weather.

The weather will clear early Tuesday morning in Atlantic Coast districts except that snow will continue over New England. There will be a decided fall in temperature from Virginia southward to Florida. In the interior valleys and the Northwest the temperature will rise.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be high northwest; on the South Atlantic Coast, fresh to brisk northwest; on the Gulf Coast, fresh north; on Lake Michigan, light and variable, becoming south.

Steamships departing Tuesday for European ports will have brisk northwest winds with occasional snow squalls to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Fair Tuesday, preceded by snow in early morning. Wednesday fair; brisk northwest winds.

New England—Snow Tuesday, colder in south portion. Wednesday, fair; brisk to high northwest winds.

Western New York—Fair and warmer Tuesday and Wednesday; fresh south to west winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Snow flurries Tuesday. Wednesday, fair and warmer; fresh southwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	31	30	4 P. M.	31	27
6 A. M.	30	28	6 P. M.	30	25
9 A. M.	28	27	9 P. M.	28	23
12 M.	30	27	12 P. M.	28	22

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 26; for the corresponding date last year it was 29; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 32.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 28; at 8 P. M. it was 22. Maximum temperature, 30 degrees at 12:05 A. M.; minimum, 22 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity, 86 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 80 per cent. at 8 P. M.

FOOD.

A LABORER'S MEALS

Are All Right for Him, but Bad for the Professional Man.

A professional man writes from Chicago:

"The food question has been an all-important one to me.

"Up to a year and a half ago I had been a victim of stomach trouble and a most constant constipation, for at least six years.

"I ate a laborer's meals and did almost no manual work at all. I was fond of fried foods, meats, fresh bread, hot biscuits, etc. Consequences—many trips to the doctor, disagreeable, nauseous medicines, and no relief.

"About a year and a half ago I began to use Grape-Nuts food, living on it almost entirely. Friends wondered how I could, and wonder yet how I can, make a few spoonfuls of Grape-Nuts take the place of the heavy meat courses in which I used to indulge. But wisdom is justified of her children. I have found in Grape-Nuts a perfect food.

"I have never grown tired of it yet, and I certainly have given it a good trial. And my constipation, with its attendant ills, has disappeared. My stomach has toned up so that I can eat almost anything, even at night, and have no trouble whatever with my digestion.

"Before I began eating Grape-Nuts food I used to find it difficult to concentrate my thoughts on my work or ward off restlessness after meals. Now the reverse is true, and I can settle down to brain work and complete my task in a workmanlike manner without becoming nervous or fagged out.

"These facts, as well as the circumstances that I never tire of Grape-Nuts food, prove that 'there is something in it.' It is, to me, a breakfast food that is all of that, and not a mere accessory." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

RIDDER—LUYTIES.

The marriage of Miss Hilda Luyties, daughter of Mrs. Henry E. G. Luyties, to Bernard Herman Ridder, eldest son of Herman Ridder, took place last night at the residence of the bride's mother, 22 West Seventy-fourth Street. The Rev. Anthony Lunnell of St. Joseph's Church officiated. The wedding was a quiet one, only the relatives and intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom being present. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Herman Ridder left town for a tour in the South.

An Engagement Announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Vernam of Morristown, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Emeline Goold Vernam to Putnam A. Bates of New York. Miss Vernam's sister, Mrs. Archibald Forbes, was married at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, last December.

Mrs. Craigie to Talk on Tolstoy.

John Oliver Hobbes (Mrs. Craigie) is to give a comparative estimate of St. Ignatius, Wesley, and Tolstoy in a talk for the benefit of the Catholic Oratorio Society at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, in West Sixteenth Street, on Thursday. The Oratorio Society was organized by Selma Kronstadt under the auspices of Archbishop Farley.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Charles T. Barney will give a dance this evening at her residence, and at Sherry's Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps will also give a dance. At Delmonico's the Cotillion of Eighty will meet.

***

The wedding of Miss Emma Achelis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Achelis, and Gardiner Miller is to take place in April. No formal announcement has been made of the engagement, which dates back nearly a year, owing to Miss Achelis's extreme youth.

***

The engagement has been announced of Miss Helen Bogart Lane, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Lane (Miss Caroline Allen) of Flushing, to Charles Davis Drew.

***

That this Winter is one of dances is emphasized by the fact that a number of January's not previously announced in print are mentioned below. On Jan. 26 Miss Eliza Gourlie will give a small dance at the Gourlie residence, 122 East Thirty-seventh Street, for Miss Nathalie Gourlie. Miss Gourlie was to have made her début last Winter, but a death in the family postponed it.

***

On Jan. 27 Mrs. Joel B. Erhardt will give a dance for her daughter, Miss Antoinette Erhardt.

***

Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom will give a reception, followed by dancing, on Thursday, Jan. 27, at her residence, 3 Gramercy Park, for her daughter, Miss Constance Folsom. This reception was intended for November, and was postponed owing to the death of Mr. Whistler, a relative. Mrs. Folsom and the débutante will be assisted in receiving by Mrs. Clarke G. Voorhees (Miss Maude Folsom) and Mrs. Edward H. Delafield, (Miss Winifred Folsom.)

***

Mrs. Henry Meyer Johnson has changed the date of the dance she is to give for her daughter, Miss Grace Ruggles, from Jan. 29 to Feb. 2. It will be a small dance and will take place at Sherry's. Miss Ruggles made her début last year at a large reception given by Mrs. Johnson.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Guest (Mrs. Flora Bigelow Dodge) are booked to sail for England on Feb. 8 for a short visit. They returned some days ago from New York to the Ile St. Gilles, where last week they entertained the Countess Grey, Lady Sybil Gray, and others, who went down from Government House to be entertained at luncheon.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer are to entertain at dinner on Jan. 18 in the Ladies' Annex of the Metropolitan Club.

***

Miss Carmen Martinez is to make her début at a reception to be given on Jan. 20 by her mother, Mrs. Miguel Ramon Martinez of 25 West Tenth Street. The reception will be followed by a dinner.

***

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Converse will give a large dinner on Jan. 23 at the Ladies' Annex of the Metropolitan Club.

***

Mrs. Frank Morgan Freeman will give a large bridge party at her residence on the afternoon of Jan. 30.

***

Mrs. J. D. Jerrold Kelley will give a luncheon and theatre party on Jan. 20 for her daughter, Miss Jacqueln Kelley. Most of the guests will be débutantes.

***

Mrs. Henry F. Shoemaker will give a luncheon on Jan. 15 for her daughter, Miss Shoemaker, the guests to be débutantes of this year and last.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Redmond (Miss Julie Parsons) gave a dinner last night at their residence, to celebrate the fourth anniversary of their wedding. Every year since their wedding they have entertained on its anniversary with a dinner marked by some novel feature, but last evening's dinner was a strictly conventional affair, followed by informal dancing. Twenty-four guests were asked, and a string orchestra played during the dinner. The table decorations consisted of a woodland dell effect, a pool of water surrounded by rocks, shrubs and yellow dahlias. The guests asked were Mr. and Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Childs, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith, Mrs. James Brown Lord, Miss Redmond, Miss Scott, Philip Armour, Franklin Plummer, and C. C. Cuyler. Mrs. Redmond has invitations out for dinners on Jan. 18 and Feb. 1 respectively.

***

Gen. Frank Morgan Freeman and Mrs. Freeman gave a small dance at Sherry's last evening for their débutante daughter, Miss Julia Freeman. It was an early dance and informal, there being no cotillion and the supper being a continuous buffet. Mrs. Freeman, in blue chiffon cloth, embroidered in silver and gold, and Miss Freeman, in an empire robe of white silk point d'esprit and silver roses, received at the entrance of the small ballroom. The guests who accepted included the Misses Marjorie Gould, Evelyn Crimmins, Gladys Waterbury, Elsie Moore, Rosalie Tone, Gillian Barr, Alice Du Vivier, Georgiana Farr, Antoinette Erhardt, Beatrice Ecclestine, Isabel and Nathalie Gourlie, Sara Hardenbergh, Constance Johnson, Louise Knowlton, Adele Carpenter, Nathalie de Castro, Ethel Howell, Louise Freeman, Mary Vanderhoef, May Weatherbee, Cornelia Lee, Katharine Truax, Irene and Dorothy Shepard, Beatrice Sterling, Jennie Carpender Helen Wilmot, Dolly Lynch, Carmen Martinez, Martha Knox Orr, Jacqueline Kelley, Jean Kerr, Gertrude and Matilde Beatrice Sterling, Jennie Carpender, Sadie Smith, Mary O. Bosworth, and Emma Achelis.

***

The married people included Mr. and Mrs. Herbert S. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Foster Milliken, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Hilliard, Mrs. E. L. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. Elihu Frost, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Webster. Others present were George Brokaw, Kingdon Gould, Lawrence Gourlay, Quentin Feitner, Charles and Howard Hitchcock, Irving Huntington, Gardiner Miller, Huntley Marston, Jerry Milbank, Ralph Bloomer, Perry Beadleston, Finley F. Douglas, Everett Dominick, Dudley Cooke, Walter Anderton, Hayward McAlpin, Allen Norton, Tiffany Richardson, the Rev. W. H. Owen, Jr., Frederic Richards, Webster Stetson, Freeman Smith, Francis Storer, Leonard Sullivan, Webster Stetson, De Gray Vanderbilt, H. and Noel Carpender, Halsted Vanderpoel, Charles Townsend, Douglas Taylor, Frederic Inman, Dow Ferris, Claude Stirling, Robert Bartholomew, George Carpenter, Edward Alker, Lanier Winslow, Bailey Vanderhoef, Gifford Blackwell, and Kenneth Hoyt.

***

Mme. Sembrich made her first appearance at Mr. Bagby's Musical Mornings yesterday. She sang a number of selections, among them the aria from "Ernani" and Strauss's "Waltz Voce di Primavera." Samuel Grimson played Sarasate's "Les Adieux" and selections from Dvorak and others. Isidore Luckstone was at the piano. Among those present were Mrs. Adolphe de Bary, Mrs. Jacob Wendell, Mrs. John W. Philip, Mrs. Thomas Bloodgood Peck, Jr., Mrs. Jonathan Thorne, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mrs. Alfred Tuckerman, Mrs. Ansel Phelps, Mrs. W. L. Bull, Mrs. Henry Phipps, Mrs. Appleton Robbins, Mrs. Jean Reid, Miss Gwendolyn Burden, Mrs. Craigie, (John Oliver Hobbes,) Mrs. Henry Meyer Johnson, and Mrs. Charles D. Kingdon.

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BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St, New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

LINCOLN & CO.
18 WALL ST.
January Bond Circular
Mailed on application.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Rates, 4½@8 Per Cent.

Market Influenced by Profit Taking—Sharp Rise in Exchange.

The movement of prices in yesterday's stock market presented the chief characteristics marking the trading in the early days of last week. In certain directions, particularly in the stocks, such as Union Pacific and the copper shares, which were leaders in the advance of the last two days of last week, there was going forward enough realizing to make the course of these shares very uncertain and to bring about losses in them at the end of the day. In other stocks, notably in certain of the industrials, including Tennessee Coal and Iron, Republic Iron and Steel, and National Lead, and in some of the minor railroad shares, there was offsetting activity and higher prices. In explanation of the strength in the first-named group of stocks, it is the general understanding that an announcement regarding the financing of the combination of the Tennessee and Republic Companies is now close at hand, and that its terms will probably justify the prices which the stocks have attained. The minor railroad stocks rose on the repetition of previous reports regarding their absorption by larger systems, but as heretofore there was nothing to substantiate these reports. The market at the close was uneven and irregular, although in a majority of issues small gains were noted. The pressure on the market from local sources was accentuated by free selling for the London account. The London market was irregular, but the feeling was less optimistic, the approach of the fortnightly statement and the report that Japan was about to take a large amount of gold from her foreign depositories contributing to this sentiment. Prices at Paris and Berlin were also irregular, the heaviness of the markets in each case being attributable in large degree to the issue of the German "white book," in which the French official explanation of the Moroccan dispute was rather flatly denied.

There was a decided tendency toward ease in money rates, loans in mid-afternoon being made as low as 4½ per cent., although belated borrowers were compelled to pay as high as 8 per cent., the maximum figure of the day. The return of dividend money and receipts from the interior, in connection with the gain of $2,408,000 which the banks have secured from the Government on routine operation since Friday, contributed toward this ease, an offset to which, however, was found in the rise of more than 50 points in sterling exchange. Demand sterling closed at 4.8640 and francs were quoted at a figure which, providing the Bank of France were willing to offer inducements to that end in the shape of interest allowances, would permit exportations of gold. There were reports yesterday that such exportations would be made by Thursday's steamer, but up to the close of business no definite announcement of any such transaction had been made. There were few other developments of interest during the day, although in banking circles there was much discussion of the currency measure introduced in the House yesterday, and in general its passage was favored.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

J. B. Stetson Co. common and preferred.
Lincoln (Neb.) Traction Co.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Central & South American Telegraph Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

American Ice Co.
Booth Brothers & Hurricane Isle Granite Co.
Consumers' Coupon Co.
Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern Railroad.
Eagle Fire Insurance Co.
Federal Lumber Co.
Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co.
N. Erlanger, Blumgart Co.
North Chicago Street Railway.
Ontario, Carbondale & Scranton Railroad.
Paddock & Fowler Co.
Standard Oil Co.
Thirty-fourth Street Safe Deposit Co.
Title Insurance Co. of New York.
West Chicago Street Railway.

WE MAY SOON EXPORT GOLD.

High Foreign Exchange and Low Call Money Point to Early Shipments.

A sharp advance in foreign exchange rates caused a renewal yesterday of the discussion of the probability of gold export in the near future. Demand sterling rose about 50 points to 4.8640, and cable transfers to 4.8710.

This does not bring the market to the gold export point, but the continuance of the movement at the rate at which the market advanced yesterday would speedily result in gold engagements.

The upward movement in exchange is due largely to remittances to cover foreign loans previously made in this market. The withdrawal of these loans follows naturally on the lowering of the interest rate here. Call money loaned as low as 4½ per cent. yesterday and 8 per cent. was the day's maximum. Time money was also much easier. Instead of the 6 per cent. to 8 per cent. rate, which ruled last week for short-time loans, the rates quoted yesterday were 6 per cent. for sixty and ninety day loans and 5 to 6 per cent. for four months.

Six months' loans were available at 5½ per cent.

$15,000,000 STOCK INCREASE.

United Railways Company to Acquire Pittsburg Traction Interests.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the United Railways Investment Company of San Francisco has been called for Jan. 31 to act on an increase in the company's common stock from $10,000,000 to $25,000,000.

This new stock, it was said yesterday, is to be used partly for the purpose of acquiring a controlling interest in the Philadelphia Company of Pittsburg, owner of the traction interests there, the negotiations for which were announced some time ago, and partly to provide funds with which to pay off the back dividends on the company's preferred stock. These dividends amount to about $900,000. The balance of the $15,000,000 new stock, after provision has been made for these two requirements, will be available for general corporate purposes.

The transfer books of the United Railways Investment Company for the purposes of this special meeting will close Jan. 17 and reopen Feb. 10.

ROCKEFELLER, JR., IN RUBBER.

He, Thomas F. Ryan, and Other Large Interests Back $30,000,000 Company.

The capitalists interested in the Continental Rubber Company, which filed incorporation papers in Hudson County, N. J., last week, include John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Thomas F. Ryan, Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, B. M. Baruch, and the Guggenheims.

The company is capitalized at $30,000,000. It was formed to engage in the raw rubber trade. It is probable that the Directors of the company will be elected within the next few days.

The report that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was to become President of the Continental Rubber Company was said yesterday to be incorrect.

UNCLE SAM GROWING RICH.

City Bank's Circular Says Treasury Deficit May Soon Be Wiped Out.

The monthly circular of the National City Bank, which was issued yesterday, says that the present indications point to the possible wiping out before the end of the fiscal year of the deficit of $8,000,000 in the Government's receipts. The circular says:

It is safe to forecast a highly satisfactory course in Government receipts and expenditures during the second half of the current fiscal year. The record for the six months period just closed is exceptional. Receipts have largely exceeded official estimates. The generally prosperous condition of the country is reflected in the large increase in public revenues. The balance sheet of the Government for the last six months shows a deficit of something less than $8,000,000. This is about the deficit estimated by Secretary Shaw for the close of the fiscal year, but if the present conditions continue it is possible that it will be entirely wiped out before the end of next June.

Of the issue of Panama Canal bonds and of the taking out of new currency as a factor in the United States bond market the circular says:

There are a number of features of decided interest in the Government bond market. The Treasury Department is only waiting a favorable opportunity to market from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 Panama bonds. Many National banks contemplate an increase in circulation, while others are figuring on the retirement of a considerable proportion of their outstanding notes. With the continued prosperity of the country there is a constant demand for bonds from newly organized National banks.

It is argued that the limit to National banks' requirements for increased note issues, even in the face of the continued decline in the 2s, must soon be reached. The increase of circulation during the last three years alone has amounted to $150,000,000. This contention is supported by the fact that the banks in the large cities during the past two years, Pittsburg and San Francisco being notable exceptions, have not been buyers of bonds for circulation purposes. With the circulation for the smaller banks fairly near its maximum, with the larger banks buying only upon considerable recessions in price, such as took place during the recent refunding operations, with $6,000,000 currency to be retired in January and February, and with an issue of Panama bonds not far distant, the depressing factors in the situation are apparently strong.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 4½@8 per cent., with the last loan at 7 per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 6 per cent.

Time money rates, 6 per cent. for sixty days to ninety days, 5½@6 per cent. for four and five months, and 5½ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $197,330,307; balances, $10,297,940. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $388,659.

Sterling exchange was very strong. Nominal rates were $4.83¼ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83 for sixty days, $4.8640 for demand, and $4.8710 for cables. Commercial bills were quoted at $4.82@$4.82¾.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.19¾ and 5.16¾; reichsmarks, 94 7-16@94½ and 95⅛; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, none; telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—25@30c premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Money was in good demand in the market to-day and supplies were moderate, with some indications of a further reduction. Discounts were firm owing largely to Argentina's requirements of gold.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was quiet, and prices were irregular, but the undertone generally was good. Consols opened easier and closed above the lowest quotations of the day. Home rails were occasionally higher.

Americans opened dull, and were sold on New York orders, mostly under parity. They improved later, sometimes substantially. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and Union Pacific were especially strong. The tendency during the last hour was rather irregular, but stocks closed firm.

Foreigners mostly were inactive. Peruvians were in demand. Russian imperial 4s were easy.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 102⅝.

Bar silver firm at 30 1-16d per ounce.

Bar gold, 77s 10½d. American eagles, 76s 5½d.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 25.22; Lisbon, 4.50.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing Yesterday.	N. Y. Equiva-lent.	Previous N. Y. Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	89 3-16	..	..	— ¼
Consols, account	89⅝	..	..	—3-16
Anaconda	13½	259¼	264 ex	—7½
Atchison	97⅝	94⅞	94½	+ ⅜
Can. Pacific	179½	174⅞	174½	— ⅜
St. Paul	188¾	183⅝	183½	+ ⅛
Erie	50	48⅝	49	— ⅝
Erie 1st pf.	83½	80¾	81½	— ¾
Illinois Central	130	175	..	....
Louis. & Nash.	157¾	153½	153½	....
N. Y. Central	138½	154¼	153⅞	+ ⅜
Pennsylvania	74	144	144	....
Reading	73⅝	148½	148⅞	— ⅜
Southern Pacific	60¼	67⅛	67¼	....
Union Pacific	158⅞	154⅝	155⅝	— ⅝
U. S. Steel	45½	44	44⅜	— ⅜
U. S. Steel pf.	110	106⅞	106¾	+ ⅛

LONDON, Jan. 8, 4 P. M.—Money on call is 2@2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills is 3⅝ per cent.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Camp Bird	1 11 9	Esperanza	5 8 1½
Tomboy	1 5 6	Dolores	2 2 6
El Oro	1 10 0	Stratton's Ind.	8 6

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was inactive, and prices were heavy throughout.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 83.05 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 488.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 75c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 10c for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were irregular. Americans and Russians opened firm. The market reacted later, on the continued discussion of the Moroccan question.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 42¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅛ per cent.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Irving National Bank yesterday the proposition to increase the number of Directors from fifteen to twenty-five was ratified.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's branch office at 475 Fifth Avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first Streets, will open for business this morning.

The stockholders of the Tintic Mining Company have voted to increase the company's capital stock from 600,000 shares, par $5, to 700,000 shares. Stockholders may subscribe at $7.50 a share. The new stock is to be sold to pay off the company's indebtedness and provide new working capital.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York Tunnel Company yesterday the entire Directorate was re-elected. The Directors re-elected the former officers as follows: Chairman of the Board, H. P. Brown; President, D. L. Hough; Vice President, J. B. MacLennen; Treasurer, William Elder, and Secretary, Harold Nathan.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Firemen's Insurance Company was held in Newark yesterday. A new board of Directors was elected. The new board elected these officers: Daniel H. Dunham, President; Charles Colyer, Vice President and Treasurer, and A. H. Hassinger, Secretary.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 6, averaged 6 cents per pound.—Adv.

STANDARD OIL ABSORBS THE GLUCOSE INDUSTRY

Old Trust and Corn Products Company Taken In.

TO ISSUE $80,000,000 STOCK

E. T. Bedford, Standard Oil Director, to be New President—Standard Held Trump Card in Deal.

The plans of the long-discussed merger of the Corn Products Company, the New York Glucose Company, and other concerns, comprising practically the entire industry in the United States, have been officially announced. The scheme involves what amounts to the swallowing up of the original Glucose Trust, the Corn Products Company, by the Standard Oil interests in the New York Glucose Company, one of the constituent companies of the first-named concern.

Under the terms of the merger, a new company, to be known as the Corn Products Refining Company, will be incorporated in New Jersey, with a capital of $80,000,000, of which $50,000,000 will be preferred stock and $30,000,000 common.

E. T. Bedford, President of the New York Glucose Company, will be elected to the Presidency of the new concern, and will take with him into the Directorate many of his associates. Mr. Bedford is prominent in the affairs of the Standard Oil Company and is one of its Directors.

When the Corn Products Company was formed it acquired 49 per cent. of the capital stock of the New York Glucose Company, but the remaining 51 per cent. could not be acquired from the Standard Oil interests which held it, and a policy inimical to the Corn Products Company by those in control of the New York Glucose Company is said to have practically forced the new adjustment of interests.

Under the terms announced, the $80,000,000 capital stock of the Corn Products Company will be exchanged for $33,333,333 common stock and $20,000,000 preferred stock in the new concern, equaling two-thirds of its proposed capitalization.

The balance of the common and preferred stock will go to the purchase of the 51 per cent. of the stock of the New York Glucose Company not already owned by the Corn Products Company and the entire issues of the Warner Sugar Refining Company and of the St. Louis Syrup and Preserving Company. These three concerns have about one-third the capacity of the Corn Products Company, but controlled about one-half of the entire business of the country in the past year. The earnings of the Corn Products Company in consequence have fallen from close to $5,000,000 shortly after its organization to $118,000 in the last fiscal year.

The new Corn Products Refining Company will start with a working capital of $5,000,000, approximately, of which the Corn Products Company will supply three-fifths. This concern has a bonded indebtedness of $7,293,000, while the other three companies combined have only $2,300,000. The Title Guarantee and Trust Company will act as depository.

MORE CAPITAL FOR LIGHT CO.

St. Louis Corporation Issues $4,000,000 of 3-Year Collateral Notes.

Three-year collateral trust notes bearing 5 per cent. interest, totaling $4,000,000, have been issued by the Union Electric Light and Power Company of St. Louis, one of the subsidiary companies of the North American Company. The notes, which are placed on the market at 98, are secured by $4,000,000 of the stock of the Union Company.

The North American Company pledges itself to purchase the stock at par upon the expiration of the notes. The returns will be used in improving the company's power plants. The collateral for the notes raises the issue stock of the Union Company to $8,000,000, out of an authorized capital stock of $10,000,000. The balance is still in the Treasury. In addition the company has a bonded indebtedness of $25,000,000.

Patrick Calhoun, it was said on good authority yesterday, will be elected President of the company. He is largely interested in the United Railways Investment Company. Frederick Brown of the engineering firm of Brown & Davis will be given a place in the Directorate and will undertake the improvement of certain of the company's properties.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Incorporated to-day:

Peebles, Sackett & Crawford, New York, (millinery;) capital, $25,000. Directors—M. W. Peebles, H. B. Sackett, J. J. Crawford, New York.

American Corkolith Company, New York, (patent flooring;) capital, $10,000. Directors—Heinrich Mielck, W. O. Gorman, J. J. T. McLaughlin, Jr., New York.

Giffert Piano Trade Publishing Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—William Giffert, L. H. Barron, A. M. Schmoeger, New York.

New Express Company, New York, (cartage;) capital, $4,000. Directors—W. H. Clarkson, M. J. Anglum, Brooklyn.

Curtis Brothers Hardwood Lumber Company, Jamestown; capital, $35,000. Directors—F. M. Curtis, D. A. Curtis, G. Adams, Jamestown.

The Tabard Press, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—William Lycott, Hoboken; Henry Campbell, Jersey City; J. T. Muhall, New York.

Rosenthal Drug Company, Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—C. E. Welsz, Evelyn Welsz, Brooklyn; Hugo Rosenthal, New York.

Alden Bathhouse and Sanitarium Company, Alden, Erie County; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. W. Spangler, J. H. Jones, C. E. Bannon, Alden.

Lucans-Court Realty Company, Brooklyn; capital, $30,000. Directors—J. M. Briggs, S. S. Wallace, Brooklyn; J. A. Dayton, New York.

F. W. Fey Paper Company; capital, $10,000. Directors—F. W. Fey, Caroline V. Fey, H. A. Eberhardt, New York.

M. L. Oberdorfer Brass Company, Syracuse; capital, $50,000. Directors—Moses L. Oberdorfer, Jesse B. Oberdorfer, Jonas L. Oberdorfer, Syracuse.

Robert J Masbach, New York, (hardware;) capital, $25,000. Directors—Robert J. Masbach, Emil Heller, F. W. Zuck, New York.

Gas Securities Company, New York, (promote gas and electric companies;) capital, $1,100,000. Directors—H. L. Doherty, J. C. Andrews, H. C. Dreyer, New York.

Werner Sterilizer Company, New York, (sterilizing apparatus;) capital, $5,000. Directors—Blanche C. Werner, C. L. Werner, Mt. Vernon; Madeline E. Webster, Yonkers.

Breese, Lawrence & Moulton Motor Car and Equipment Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—S. S. Breese, A. J. Moulton, H. C. Dickinson, New York.

Stiebel & Stern Company, New York, (manufacture linens;) capital, $50,000. Directors—L. J. Stern, Isaac Stiebel, C. J. Deutsch, New York.

Adamite Surface Machine Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—R. E. Roberts, H. L. McLees, New York; C. F. Hickey, Brooklyn.

Eagle Tire Repair Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—J. G. Battle, Jr., Bloomfield, N. J.; E. J. Krimsky, New York; I. J. Reynaud, Glen Ridge, N. J.

Crimmins Realty Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. D. Crimmins, Thomas Crimmins, Cyril Crimmins, New York.

Twenty-nine Hundred and Fifty-seven (2,957) Corporations and Firms Made Their Financial Announcements in The New York Times in 1905.

The important financial institutions of the United States have concentrated upon THE NEW YORK TIMES as the medium for their financial announcements, thereby securing a recognized, ready, and permanent record where every such notice may be found.

THE NEW YORK TIMES publishes more announcements of dividends, elections, meetings, coupons, and bond redemptions, and other notices of a similar nature than any other daily newspaper in the United States. Its circulation exceeds the circulation of any other publication that makes financial news a leading feature.

THE NEW YORK TIMES applies to its advertising columns a scrutiny like that it uses over its news columns—excluding all which is objectionable. THE NEW YORK TIMES rejects advertising of various types, including attacks on character or credit, large guaranteed dividends, offers of something for nothing, and offers of large salaries.—Adv.

Executor Trustee

Chartered 1822.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
Branch, 475 Fifth Avenue.
New York.

Administrator Guardian

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Several very prominent houses hitherto ranged on the bull side have recently become less enthusiastic about the market and are advising their people to take profits. It is not a popular attitude. Brokers find that it is very difficult to get their clients out of stocks. Only the hardened speculator knows how to let his enthusiasm wane as prices advance. With the average follower of the market it is the other way. His confidence grows with his profits. Several months ago, when there was an active speculation in industrial stocks, a broker put a client into one of the highly recommended specialties much against the client's will. "I never trade in these things," the client says. "I don't like the character of the manipulation and have no confidence in the securities themselves." The broker thought the information he had on the stock was trustworthy; he could almost guarantee the client against loss. The stock was bought. All that the information called for was an advance of 10 points. The stock went up 15 points, and then the broker communicated with the fortunate client and advised him to take his profit. "Well, I don't know," the client said. "It looks to me as if it would sell a good deal higher. I can afford to hold on." That is the spirit encountered by brokers when they attempt to get people out of stocks with their profits. "We are trying to get some of our people to clean up," said the head of an active wire house yesterday, "not because we feel bearish at all, but because large profits have accrued, and it is good judgment, in our opinion, to secure them. But our people won't sell. They have more confidence than we have in this speculation. Possibly they are right. We have advised them before to take their profits too soon, and have been soundly upbraided for it." One of the best-known houses in the Street writes to its clients: "We are selling stocks in moderate amounts as the market rises, believing that no man can expect to 'call the turn,' so to speak, at the highest prices, and that it is best not to expect to reap the whole crop." In the same vein the following from an equally prominent house: "Leaving the question of money out entirely, we have had a market of extraordinary substance and breadth since September, and in the natural course of things there will be a turn in the tide between now and Spring. We feel justified, therefore, in saying to our friends that it would be the part of wisdom to realize profits on some proportion of their holdings."

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There are two things to be said on the other side. One is that conservative brokers have been more wrong than right on the market since last September. The other is that a broker always favors taking profits. It keeps the accounts active.

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A professional trader whose success in the market over a period of years testifies to the efficacy of his rules of conduct says that of these there are four from which he has never departed without regretting it afterward. They are: Never to overtrade; never to buy the market when it is high merely because it looks like going higher; never to sell stocks when they are low merely because they look like going lower, and to be willing always to let the other fellow have the last 1 per cent. either way.

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The market completely disregarded a lower range of prices from London yesterday morning, and although the opening was hardly as enthusiastic as the bull following expected, it was big enough to permit of extensive realizing on stocks that were carried over the end of the week. Transactions in the first hour exceeded 500,000 shares. Aggressive strength appeared in a considerable variety of stocks, notably Sugar, New York Central, Atchison, St. Paul, United States Steel common and preferred, Mexican Central, Southern Railway common, and later Central Leather. Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Amalgamated Copper, and Anaconda were freely supplied in the early trading, and continued heavy throughout the session. On every such bulge in prices as occurred yesterday forenoon traders sell stocks for a reaction, particularly on Monday morning. If they find that they are losing stocks too easily they stop selling about 11 o'clock, and then if prices hold they begin about midday to buy them all back at a loss. When they have finished they are likely to get the reaction in prices that they were looking for. A majority of the active traders sold stocks in the first hour yesterday; many of them covered up before 2 o'clock at a loss. In the last hour the market became reactionary, and it closed down perhaps 1 per cent. in the average from the highest prices.

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It has been a wicked market for whipsawing the professional trading element.

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It is rumored that C. W. Barron, who discovered Anaconda stock while it was yet cheap, has been tempted to go to Butte to see the fabulous Anaconda strike with his own eyes, so that there may be no mistake about it. He believes the copper is there, but he knows at the same time that there is more ore than truth in Butte. Many followers of the bull speculation in "coppers" will shudder to think what might happen if Barron were lured away to Montana and lowered into the bowels of Butte Hill.

***

Steel common yesterday touched 45, the highest point so far reached on this movement. The stock is now selling on the level at which the original distribution was made through the skillful manipulation of James R. Keene in 1901. While it was being distributed to the public above 40 it paid dividends at the rate of 4 per cent. It sold below 10 in 1903, and ceased to pay dividends. It has advanced to 45 in the first fortnight of the year of enthusiasm 1906 on the prospect of dividends being resumed. Steel preferred yesterday touched a new high record price, selling at 107½. There is reason to believe that the bull campaign in the Steel stocks is now deriving its chief inspiration from other than Morgan sources. It has been gathering impetus steadily from 40 up, and predictions are now heard on every hand that it will cross 50 on this movement. The preferred stock evidently is being left to take care of itself. It has not the wide speculative appeal of the common stock, but as a seasoned 7 per cent. preferred industrial security it is more attractive to the semi-speculative investor below 110 than the common stock is likely to be above 45.

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The heaviness of Union Pacific yesterday was not so deserving of comment as the resistance the stock offered to speculative selling. An advance of 7 points in two days is likely to be followed by heavy profit-taking on the third day. The stock sold at 155⅞ on the opening yesterday, and was steadily absorbed on the reaction to 154. It closed at 154½, showing a net decline of only ⅝ per cent. The selling was rather more conspicuous than the buying.

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In the last few weeks Southern Railway common has responded more readily to bullish operations than at any previous time in three and a half years. The collapse of the Gates crowd's terrific speculation in the stock in 1902 left it waterlogged, and nearly everybody who has since tried to bull it has had to give up in disgust. Last year a pool account in the stock was closed at a net profit of only about ½ of 1 per cent. The commissions spent in manipulation amounted to more, it was said at the time, than the pool's profit. The bull crowd now operating in the stock has been able to make some headway. As an advertisement of the speculative possibilities of low-priced railroad stocks everybody would like to see Southern Railway carried above 40 and kept active. It is a stock that people like to trade in.

***

The most popular activity in yesterday's session was that in Atchison common. The stock advanced on heavy trading to 95¾, and closed at 94⅞, showing a net gain on top of last week's advance, which began between 91 and 92 on Friday. This is believed to be the best organized bull campaign that has been seen in Atchison for a long time. It seems improbable, however, that the common stock, paying only 4 per cent., can be carried much higher without there being a pronounced improvement in the position of the preferred stock, which pays 5 per cent. The two stocks are now selling only 8 points apart. Prominent among the buyers of Atchison common yesterday were Hollister & Babcock, George P. Butler & Brother, C. D. Barney & Co., and Moore & Schley. The stock is an old favorite with the trading public, and its advance appears to be attracting some outside attention. As a 4 per cent. stock it is still behind the market. So also are the Pennsylvania issues. A sustained movement in the Pennsylvania group of stocks would be very gratifying.

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Some persons think that Mr. Hill's denials of any interest in Missouri, Kansas and Texas are unnecessarily frequent and emphatic.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—A sale of Chicago Union Traction common stock was recorded on the local Exchange to-day at 12⅝. This suggested some small interest in the local traction situation from a speculative point of view. There seems to be little in prospect for these stocks, however, so long as franchise negotiations are interrupted or delayed.

Judge Groscup issued an order this morning that the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank issue 50,000 shares of the North and West Chicago Street Railway Companies. The stock is to be issued at the request of Marshal E. Sampsell and James H. Eckels, receivers for the Chicago Union Traction Company, and are to be sold to Fred H. Rawson and Henry A. Blair.

Other local stocks were only fairly active to-day. Box Board preferred showed the further influence of its pool and regained its recent position around 16. Match was firm above 145. Swift's tried to improve fractionally. Biscuit common sold at 69 and dipped to 68 on a trade involving only nine shares. Can preferred sold above 70. Title and Trust went at 116. Kansas City Light eased a little on what seemed to be realizing, and Carbon was easy at 78½@79.

New York exchange 25c premium. Money, 5½@6 per cent.

Sales on Chicago Exchange:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
450	American Can pf.	70½	70	70¼
50	Chicago & Oak Park	7¾	7¾	7¾
75	Chicago T. & T.	116	116	116
150	Chicago U. Traction	12⅝	12	12
100	Diamond Match	143½	145½	145½
50	Illinois Brick	64½	63½	64½
445	K. C. Light	60	59½	59¾
50	Metropolitan L.	27½	27½	27½
40	Met. L. pf.	70	70	70
109	National Biscuit	69	68	68
8	National Biscuit pf.	113½	113½	113½
250	National Carbon	79	78½	79
100	National Carbon pf.	116	116	116
567	Swift & Company	104¼	104	104¼
720	Nat. Boxboard	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,310	Nat. Boxboard pf.	16	15¾	15¾
500	Chicago Subway	51½	51¼	51¼
90	N. W. L. pf.	66	66	66

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$144,212,517
Gold coin and bullion	85,989,196
Gold certificates	44,354,490
Silver coin and bullion	2,490,261
Silver certificates	13,674,723
United States notes	5,166,363
Treasury notes of 1890	40,364
National banknotes	17,001,002
Total receipts this month	13,016,850
Total receipts this year	309,875,590
Total expenditures this month	10,440,000
Total expenditures this year	314,541,835

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$528,020,869
Silver dollars	475,706,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,305,000
Total	$1,012,032,869
General fund	176,602,731
Deposits in National banks	65,011,155
In Philippine treasury	8,195,977
Awaiting reimbursement	549,508
Current liabilities	108,146,855

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
80 Broadway.
New York, January 9th, 1906.
In accordance with the terms of the TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD COMPANY'S GENERAL GOLD BOND MORTGAGE to this Company, as trustee, dated July 1, 1901, Forty-seven thousand nine hundred and eighty-two and 62-100 dollars ($47,982.62) has been paid to this Company to be invested in the purchase of bonds of said issue for the Sinking Fund, and notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds to the amount that the above-named sum will purchase will be received at the office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, No. 80 Broadway, and opened at noon on Monday, January 29th, 1906, when the lowest offer will be accepted, providing it does not exceed par and accrued interest, together with 5 per cent. of the par value in addition thereto.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

LOCAL BOND HOUSE WANTS TWO GOOD BOND SALESMEN. REPLY TO S. 31, TIMES, DOWNTOWN.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET.
WEDNESDAY, JAN'Y 10TH
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

25 shs. American Express Co.
25 shs. Laclede Gas Co. of St. Louis.
125 shs. Consolidated Gas Co. of Baltimore.
20 shs. Standard Oil Co.
200 shs. Havana Tobacco Co. common.
50 shs. Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. common.
60 shs. Chic. Mil. & St. Paul R. R. Prefd.
50 shs. Metropolitan Street Ry.
25 shs. Delaware & Hudson Co.
25 shs. Illinois Central R. R.
25 shs. Pullman Company.
25 shs. Royal Baking Powder Co. Pfd.
100 shs. Pennsylvania R. R.
50 shs. People's Trust Co. of B'klyn.
10 shs. Germania Bank.
15 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Flatbush Trust Co. of B'klyn.
50 shs. Citizens' Central National Bank.
$10,000 Ches. & Ohio Ry. Genl. Mtge. 4½ p. c. Reg Ctf., 1992.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
60 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
8,800 shs. Eisenhuth Horseless Vehicle Co. 2d Pfd.
12,400 shs. Eisenhuth Horseless Vehicle Co. common.
200 shs. The W. T. Rowe & Son Co. 8 p. c. Cum. Pfd., (Hypd.)
685 shs. W. H. Rowe & Son Incorporated, (Hypd.)
$7,000 Fairmount Coal & Coke Co. 1st 4s, June, 1905, Coups.
55 shs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R.
25 shs. Gray National Telautograph Co.
30 shs. Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. R. R. Spec. Guar.
$3,000 Ramapo Iron Works 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1922.
25 shs. Gray National Telautograph Co.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
100 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
1 share Central Trust Co.
25 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
5 shs. Nassau Trust Co. of B'klyn.
$3,000 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. 4 p. c. Bds.
5 shs. City Club Realty Co.
100 shs. State Investing Co.
1,000 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
2 shs

Dividends.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

A Dividend of One and a Half Dollars per share and an Extra Dividend of Three-Quarters of a Dollar per share will be paid on Monday, January 15, 1906, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, December 30, 1905.

The transfer books will be closed from January 1 to January 13, 1906, both days included.

WM. R. DRIVER, Treasurer.

Office of Wells, Fargo & Company,
51 Broadway,
New York, December 20, 1905.

The regular semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. have been declared by the Directors of the company, payable January 15, 1906, at its office, as above.

The transfer books will close December 30, 1905, and reopen January 16, 1906.

H. B. PARSONS, Secretary.

THE VULCAN DETINNING COMPANY.

New York, Jan. 5th, 1906.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend upon the Preferred stock of 1¼% for the quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1905, also 1% on account of the unpaid accumulated dividends, payable Jan. 20th, 1906.

The transfer books will close on Jan. 10th, 1906, at 3 P. M., and will reopen Jan. 22d, 1906, at 10 A. M.

CHARLES P. HULL, Secretary.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.

175 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1906.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable February 15th, 1906, to the stockholders of record on the closing of transfer books at 3 P. M. on February 10th. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. on February 15th.

CLINTON D. BURDICK, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

THE MONROE BANK,
New York.

To the Stockholders of the Monroe Bank:

You are hereby notified that the regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors will be held at the Bank Building, No. 97 Canal St., New York City, on Jan. 9th, 1906, at 3:30 in the afternoon of that day.

That at this meeting a resolution will be presented to reduce the number of Directors and action will be taken to determine whether the number of Board of Directors shall be reduced.

J. M. CAVANAGH, Cashier.

THE PHENIX NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Association will be held at the banking house, No. 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1906, from 12 M. until 1 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the election of three Inspectors of Election.

By order of THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
A. M. BULL, Cashier.

December 26th, 1905.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK
of the City of New York.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house, Nos. 393 and 395 Canal Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon on that date. At said meeting a resolution will be offered to increase the number of Directors from seven to eight.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 1 P. M. WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

THE GERMANIA BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
December 29th, 1905.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906, between the hours of eleven o'clock A. M. and twelve o'clock noon, at the banking room, 190 Bowery, New York. LOFTIN LOVE, Cashier.

FOUNDED 1803.

The Merchants' National Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, December 8th, 1905.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

S. S. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the company's office, 756 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough, on Wednesday, January 10, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon.

Transfer books will be closed from December 30, 1905, at noon to January 10, 1906, at 3 P. M.

JOHN W. H. BERGEN, Secretary.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW YORK.
December 22d, 1905.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held at the banking house, No. 1 Hudson Street, on Tuesday, January 9, 1906, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. o'clock.

BENJAMIN F. WERNER, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, December 22d, 1905.

The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nos. 44 and 46 Wall St., on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1906. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. and will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from January 6th to January 10th.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

New York, Dec. 30, 1905.

THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, No. 330 Bowery, on Thursday, January 11th, 1906, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. EDMUND F. SWANBERG, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK.
New York, Dec. 26, 1905.

The annual election for seven (7) Directors to serve for the ensuing year and for three (3) Inspectors of the next election will be held at the banking rooms on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906.

Polls open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 12 o'clock M.

W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

ITALIAN-AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Italian-American Trust Company will be held at the office of the Company, 520 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1906, at 3 P. M.

Transfer books will be closed from January 5th, 1906, to January 18th, 1906.

ARTHUR BAUR, Secretary.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY.
New York, December 20, 1905.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Morton Trust Company will be held at the office of the company, 38 Nassau Street, New York, on Wednesday, January 17, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books close at 3 P. M. January 5, 1906, and reopen at 10 A. M. January 18, 1906. H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

THE TWELFTH WARD BANK.
New York, Dec. 14, 1905.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house, corner Lexington Avenue and 125th Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.

FRANK B. FRENCH, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
NEW YORK, DECEMBER 8TH, 1905.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

THE NEW AMSTERDAM NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.
December 28th, 1905.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 9TH, 1906, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
1 East 14th Street.
New York, December 27, 1905.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 9, 1906, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.

IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

THE CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.
December 11, 1905.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 303 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1906, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M.

FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.

GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY.
170 Broadway.

The annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of Directors and Inspectors will be held at the office of the company, 170 Broadway, on Wednesday, January 17, 1906. Polls open from 12 noon to 1 P. M.

LATHROP C. HAYNES, Secretary.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.
New York, Dec. 9th, 1905.

An election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 260 Broadway, New York, on Tuesday, January 9, 1906. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

The Market and Fulton National Bank.
New York, December 29, 1905.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

T. J. STEVENS, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.

61 Nassau St., New York, December 8, 1905.

To the Shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York:

Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the Shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held at its Banking House, No. 61 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon on said date.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon till 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM C. DUVALL, Cashier.

THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of The Trust Company of America will be held at the Company's office, No. 135 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1906, at 12 M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

The polls will be opened from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, January 6th, 1906, at 12 M., and reopen on Thursday, January 18th, 1906, at 10 A. M.

RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.

FIDELITY BANK.
New York, January 2, 1906.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting, will be held at the Banking House, southwest corner Madison Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street, on Tuesday, January 16, 1906, at three-thirty o'clock P. M. Polls will remain open from three-thirty to four-thirty o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 6 to 17th.

EUGENE W. DUTTON, Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY,
City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn,
January 6th, 1906.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the election of five (5) Directors to serve three years, and of three (3 Inspectors of Election to serve at the next succeeding annual meeting, and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may be duly brought before the meeting, will be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Friday, January 26th, 1906, at the office of the Company, 85 Clinton Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. The polls will remain open for one hour. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Friday, January 12th, 1906, and will remain closed until 10 A. M. on the day immediately succeeding the final adjournment of said stockholders' meeting.

C. D. MENEELY, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF JACQUELINE:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of JACQUELINE will be held at the office of the Company, No. 65 West 52d Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 13th day of January, 1906, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase the amount of the authorized preferred stock of the company from twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) par value, the amount now authorized, to forty thousand dollars ($40,000) par value of eight per cent. (8%) cumulative preferred stock, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SARA F. BURCHARD, President.
W. J. LEEDS, Secretary.

Dated New York, December 22, 1905.

Manufacturers Commercial Company,
299 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The regular quarterly dividend at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. per annum has been declared, payable January 15th, 1906, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business December 30th, 1905.

The transfer books will be closed December 20th, 1905, and reopened January 2d, 1906.

C. B. JAQUA, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of stockholders of the U. S. Rubber Reclaiming Works of New York will be held at the office of the Company, No. 127 Duane Sreet, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of January, 1906, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing five Directors for the ensuing year, and to act upon a proposition to alter or amend its certificate of incorporation, and for the purpose of amending the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODORE S. BASSETT, President.
WALTER T. ROSEN, Secretary.

Dated New York, January 2d, 1906.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
4 Irving Place.
December 30, 1905.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office Monday, January 22d, 1906. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 6, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 23, 1906.

R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

THE JOHN J. CROOKE COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The John J. Crooke Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 155 Avenue D, New York City, on Wednesday, January 10th, 1906, at ten A. M., for the purpose of electing six Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM J. IRWIN, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL FINANCE COMPANY.
New York, January 2nd, 1906.

Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on the 18th day of January, 1906, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the offices of the Company, on the 18th floor, No. 100 Broadway, New York City, for election of directors and such other business as may come before said meeting.

WM. NEWTON ADAMS, Secretary.

New York, January 9th, 1906.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Potosina Electric Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of White & Case, No. 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City, on January 22d, 1906, at 2 P. M. Polls will be open from 2:30 to 2:45 P. M.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDers of Tucker & Vinton Corporation for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly come before said meeting will be held at the office of the Corporation, 156 Fifth Av., New York City, on Tuesday, January 16th, 1906. Polls will be open between 2 and 3 P. M.

T. M. VINTON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Winslow Laboratory will be held at the offices of the Company, 99 Maiden Lane, New York City, N. Y., on Monday, January 15th, 1906, at 12 M., to 1 P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before it.

D. C. NALE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MEETing of the Stockholders of Byron W. Greene, Jr., Company will be held at the office of the Company, 309 Avenue B, N. Y. City, on 10th day of January, 1906, at noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for ensuing year.

CHARLES F. WITT, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Non-Polarizing Dry Battery Co. will be held on January 17th, 1906, 8 P. M., at the residence of the President, Mr. J. C. Kempfer, 116 E. 81st St., New York City.

THE NON-POLARIZING DRY BATTERY CO.
J. C. KEMPFER, Pres.

Savings Banks.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK
N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the three and six months ending January 1st, 1906, on all deposits entitled thereto, under the by-laws, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.
per annum, on all sums from
$5 TO $5,000.

Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS,
74 and 76 Wall Street.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, and in accordance with the savings bank laws, for the six months ending December 31, 1905.

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Payable on and after Monday, January 15, 1906. WILLIAM C. STURGES, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Cashier.
New York, December 22, 1905.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
N. E. Cor. 23d St. and 6th Av.

The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors January 1st, 1906, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) per annum on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before January 16th will draw interest from January 1st.

WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution,
BROADWAY, 32D ST. and SIXTH AVENUE, GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited Jan. 1st, payable Jan. 16th or any time later.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 draws interest from the first.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Treasurer.
WILLIAM G. ROSS, Secretary.

Savings Banks.

The Directors of
THE
Franklin Society
have declared the
34TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
At the rate of **5%** per annum payable on all accounts of $10.00 and up to $5,000.
Deposits made on or before January 10th will earn from January 1st.
Office open evenings except Saturday until 9 o'clock—Ask for literature.
THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
for Home Building and Savings,
Beekman and Park Row, Manhattan.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 656 and 658 Eighth Ave., cor. 42d St.
91st Semi-Annual Dividend.

On and after January 15th, 1906, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Mondays from 6 to 8 P. M., holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturdays.

Deposits, $16,700,000. Surplus, $900,000.

A. TURNER, President.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Secretary.

Metropolitan Savings Bank,
1 and 3 THIRD AV., (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852.

105th DIVIDEND
New York, Dec. 12th, 1905.

INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 81ST, 1905, at the rate of
Three and One-Half Per Cent. Per Annum
will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 17th.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before January 10th, 1906, will draw interest from January 1st.

JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
80th Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on December 31st, 1905, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on deposits of $5 to $500 and on deposits of over $500, THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the remainder up to $3,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
FREDERICK N. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

The Bank Has Removed to Its New Building, 31 West 34th Street, (bet. 5th and 6th Avenues.)

MAIDEN LANE SAVINGS BANK,
170 Broadway.

By order of the Trustees the semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited on Dec. 29, payable on and after the third Tuesday in Jan., 1906, on all sums of $10 and up to $3,000, which shall have been deposited on and prior to the 3d day of Oct., 1905.

Money deposited on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest as from January 1, 1906.

Open daily from 9:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

LOUIS WINDMULLER, President. MAURICE MAAS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

HENRY SIEGEL FRANK E. VOGEL

HENRY SIEGEL & CO
PRIVATE BANKERS
MAIN FLOOR
The 14th STREET Store
NEW YORK

4½ PER CENT INTEREST
Paid on Deposits from $1 to $3,000

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20th will draw interest from Jan. 1st.

Money can be deposited or drawn at any time without giving notice.

An account can be opened and business transacted very conveniently by mail.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Hours: 9 A.M. to 5.30 P.M.

F. L. CHAMPION, CASHIER

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE GUARDIAN TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK
on the morning of the first day of January, 1906.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$269,950.00
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value, $452,670,) book value	457,460.00
Amount loaned on collaterals	3,288,781.15
Other loans, including bills purchased	244,494.98
(Amount due from Directors, included in Items 8 and 4, $312,594.94.)	
Overdrafts	293.89
Due from banks, bankers, and brokers	568,783.57
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions	629,834.43
Specie	72,261.16
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks	27,082.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges, $4,603.25; Other items carried as cash, 56,491.25	61,094.50
Amount of assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Furniture and fixtures $18,444.08; Accrued interest entered on books at date of this report as an asset 35,931.68	54,375.76
Total	$5,675,211.24

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$500,000.00
*Surplus on book value (less current expenses and taxes paid), crediting accrued interest, $578.-558.63; surplus after charging and crediting accrued interest, $578.-558.63.)	583,848.63
Deposits subject to check, (except as stated below,) not preferred	3,503,367.16
Certificates of deposit, (not preferred,) demand	122,526.57
Amount due trust companies	890,196.42
Amount due banks and bankers	423,118.74
Preferred deposits, as follows: Due savings banks, $118,054.46; Due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary, 16,482.17	134,516.63
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Certified checks, $153.87; Reserved for taxes, 5,700.09	18,142.09
Total	$5,675,211.24

*Surplus includes undivided profits.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Total amount of interest and commissions received during the year.	$308,652.80
All other profits received during the year	2,186.16
Amount of interest paid to and credited depositors during the year	80,769.53
Amount of expenses of the institution during the year, excluding taxes	74,171.52
Taxes paid during the year	11,172.12
Number of deposits on which interest is allowed at this date, 1,079.	
Total amount of such deposits	4,152,419.00
Average rate of interest on deposits on which interest is paid, 02.6025.	
Amount of bonds and mortgages invested in during the year	83,700.00
Amount received from bonds and mortgages paid or sold during the year	25,550.00

Has each official communication directed by the Banking Department to this institution been submitted to the Board of Directors at the meeting held next after its receipt? Yes.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

CHAS. L. ROBINSON, Vice President, and LATHROP C. HAYNES, Secretary, of the Guardian Trust Co. of New York, located and doing business at No. 170 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the morning 1st day of January, 1906, as the day as of which such report shall be made.

CHAS. L. ROBINSON, Vice President.
L. C. HAYNES, Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 8th day of January, 1906, before me.

JOHN M. BROMLEY,
Notary Public, Kings Co.,
Certificate filed in New York County.
(Seal of Notary.)

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES. | **REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.**

United States Mortgage and Trust Company

55 CEDAR STREET. NEW YORK. 73D ST. & BROADWAY.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS, $6,000,000

STATEMENT OF CONDITION DECEMBER 30, 1905.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
New York City Bonds	$2,018,753.32	Capital	$2,000,000.00
Other Stocks and Bonds	7,870,554.73	Surplus	4,000,000.00
Loans, Demand and Time	13,204,989.49	Undivided Profits	549,889.46
Cash on Hand	2,455,806.23	Dividend December 30, 1905	240,000.00
Cash in Bank	4,119,511.44	Reserve for Taxes	33,250.00
Foreign Exchange	500,107.98	Deposits	26,138,798.74
Bills Purchased	187,908.90	Certified Checks	265,834.64
Mortgages	10,628,129.24	Mortgage Trust Bonds	9,000,000.00
Accrued Interest Receivable	367,691.28	Accrued Interest Payable	125,889.07
Total	$41,353,661.91	Total	$41,353,661.91

OFFICERS:

GEORGE M. CUMMING, PRESIDENT

LUTHER KOUNTZE, VICE PRESIDENT — CARL G. RASMUS, TREASURER
EBEN B. THOMAS, VICE PRESIDENT — WILLIAM C. IVISON, ASST. TREASURER
JOHN W. PLATTEN, VICE PRESIDENT — ALEX. PHILLIPS, MGR. Foreign Dept.
CALVERT BREWER, SECRETARY — H. L. SERVOSS, MGR. West End Office

DIRECTORS:

GEORGE W. YOUNG, Chairman

C. Ledyard Blair	C. C. Cuyler	Charles R. Henderson	Mortimer L. Schiff
William B. Boulton	Charles D. Dickey	Gustav E. Kissel	Valentine P. Snyder
Dumont Clarke	William P. Dixon	Luther Kountze	Eben B. Thomas
C. A. Coffin	Robert A. Granniss	William B. Leeds	James Timpson
George A. Cox	G. G. Haven, Jr.	Clarence H. Mackay	Arthur Turnbull
George M. Cumming	Charles M. Hayes	Robert Olyphant	Cornelius Vanderbilt

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
Empire Trust Company
N. Y. CITY,
on the morning of the first day of January, 1906.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$300,368.17
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value, $618,614,) book value	608,142.81
Amount loaned on collaterals	2,026,276.59
Other loans, including bills purchased	654,234.09
(Amount due from Directors, included in Items 8 and 4, $126,-000.00.)	
Overdrafts	1,864.27
Due from banks, bankers, and brokers	336,737.01
Real estate	115,633.00
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions	1,013,042.58
Specie	16,406.86
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks	14,310.00
Furniture and fixtures, $41,500.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at date of this report as an asset 16,295.37	57,795.37
	$5,144,810.25

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$500,000.00
*Surplus on book value (less current expenses and taxes paid)	1,069,083.70
(Surplus on market value, $1,078,-555.59; surplus after charging and crediting accrued interest, $1,078,-555.39.)	
Deposits subject to check, (except as stated below,) not preferred	$2,710,797.08
Certificates of deposit (not preferred:) Time, $116,907.94; demand, $56,203.51	173,111.45
Amount due trust companies	18,397.79
Amount due banks and bankers	371,668.01
Preferred deposits, as follows: Due savings banks	68,485.82
Due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	2,052.14
	3,344,462.24
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends, $15,000.00; Certified checks, 207,937.60; Reserved for taxes, 7,826.71	230,764.31
	$5,144,810.25

*Surplus includes undivided profits.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Amount of debts guaranteed and liability thereon at the date of this report, none.	
Total amount of interest and commissions received during the year.	$209,153.37
Amount of interest paid to and credited depositors during the year	85,100.49
Amount of expenses of the institution during the year, excluding taxes	60,953.01
Amount of dividends on capital stock declared during the year	15,000.00
When payable, Jan. 2, 1906.	
Taxes paid during the year	23,826.71
Amount of deposits made by order of court	2,052.14
Number of deposits on which interest is allowed at this date, 1,240.	
Total amount of such deposits	2,970,000.00
Average rate of interest on deposits on which interest is paid, 2.37%.	
Amount of bonds and mortgages invested in during the year	690,500.00
Amount received from bonds and mortgages paid or sold during the year	640,131.83
Has each official communication directed by the Banking Department to this institution been submitted to the Board of Directors at the meeting held next after its receipt? Yes.	

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

LE ROY W. BALDWIN, President, and H. M. GOUGH, Secretary, of Empire Trust Company, located and doing business at No. 42 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 1st day of January, 1906, as the day as of which such report shall be made.

LE ROY W. BALDWIN, President.
H. M. GOUGH, Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 8th day of January, 1906, before me.

A. M. KILBURN,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public, Kings Co.,
Certificate filed in New York County.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
Alta	.02	.02	L. W. Con.	.02	.01
Alpha Con.	.04	.04	Mexican	1.15	1.15
Andes	.18	.17	Occid. Con.	.92	.92
Belcher	.22	.20	Ophir	5.87½	5.87½
Best. & Bel.	1.15	1.15	Overman	.22	.22
Bullion	.26	.20	Potosi	.05	.05
Caledonia	.54	.55	Savage	.51	.52
Chal. Con.	.18	.15	Sag. Belch.	.10	.10
Challenge	.14	.15	Sierra Nev.	.27	.28
Confidence	.85	.83	Syndicate	.11	.11
C. C. & Va.	1.15	1.15	St. Louis	.08	.08
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.43	.45
Crown Pt.	.12	.12	Utah Con.	.03	.03
Gould & C.	.22	.21	Yel. Jacket.	.12	.11
Hale & N.	1.00	1.00	Silver bars.	.65	.64¾
Julia	.07	.07	Drafts, sight	.03	.03
Justice	.05	.05	Telegraph	.05	.05
Ky. Con.	.01	.01			

Mexican dollars were unchanged at 51@53.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 8.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	11	11¼	Keystone	2¼	3
American	2⅜	2½	Lexington	4	4½
Anchor	2½	2⅝	Little Puck	2⅞	3
Anaconda	13	13¼	M. Anchor	3⅜	3⅝
Banner	4⅞	5	M. Gibson	6	7½
C. K. & N.	6	8	Nevin	6½	6¾
C. C. Cons.	6⅜	6⅝	N. Haven	2½	3
Dante	5⅜	5½	Old Gold	4	4⅜
Dr. Jackpot	5⅞	5¾	Pilgrim	2⅜	2⅝
Elkton	48	49	Pharmacist	4⅜	5¼
El Paso	56¼	57	Portland	200	205
Findlay	89	89½	Rose Maud	3¼	3½
Gold Bond	3½	3⅝	Rose Nicol	2⅝	3
Gold Coin	2½	4½	Sample	4½	4¾
Gold Dollar	7⅜	8	Un. Gold	10½	14
Gold. Cycle	61	100	Vindicator	80	85
Sovereign	10¼	10¾	Wonder	7⅝	8
Isabella	23½	24	Indep'dence	16	20
Jackpot	4	6	Teutonic	2½	5
J. Johnson	10	14			

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 1-16d per ounce and in New York at 65¾ per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50c.

On the Stock Exchange 300 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.70 and 160 Iron Silver at 5.00.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Best & Belcher sold at 1.10, 500 Chrysolite at .14, 2,500 Comstock at .09@.08¾, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.10, 500 El Paso at .69, 500 Goldfield at .72, 100 Hale & Norcross at 1.00, 1,000 Isabella at .23@.24, 300 Jim Butler at .17, 500 Lone Star at .09, 300 Original Bodie at .25, 500 Sierra Nevada at .28 and 1,000 Silver King at 1.80@1.81.

GAS FUND HAS NO NAME.

Inquisitors Fail to Get Any Satisfaction Out of Mutual Witness.

Giving the Consolidated Gas Company a rest for two or three days, the Gas Commission took up the Mutual Gas Light Company yesterday. Bookkeeper John E. Sanborn was on the stand pretty nearly all day, the target for urgent questions from Senator Alfred R. Page and William A. De Ford.

The Mutual is rebuilding its entire plant, and what the two questioners wanted to know was why the company laid aside enough out of operating expenses in two or three years to pay for all the new buildings and machinery. It ought to have been done more gradually, Senator Page thought.

Paul D. Cravath was present as attorney for the Mutual Company. Most of the time he was silent, listening with apparent languor to the questions and answers, but when it came to naming a certain sum of money laid aside for replacement and depreciation, Mr. Cravath had a word or two to say.

There is $992,000, in the form of city bonds, owned by the Mutual. This is subject to certain liabilities, but a great part of it is entirely "extra." What the company calls this the commission did not find out yesterday.

Every time Senator Page or Mr. De Ford referred to it as a "fund" Mr. Cravath assiduously corrected them. Nor was it allowable to call it a "reserve"—that was equally unpleasant both to the witness and his attorney. Finally Senator Page got so weary trying to find a name that he stopped his mapped-out line of questions.

"Before we go any further," he said, "I want to get a Mutual Gas Light name for that money; is it a 'fund' or a 'reserve,' or what is it?"

Fully an hour in the morning was taken up in an endeavor to find out the name of the sum. Then the discussion as to nomenclature began again in the afternoon, but Chairman Gunnison cut it short.

"Call it X if you want to," he said, impatiently. "We all know what it is, and there isn't any necessity of arguing about names any more."

In the end Senator Page agreed to call it "those moneys," and there were no further hitches. The Senator made the witness subtract interest on taxes ($47,000) and a replacement fund of $355,124 (obtained by laying aside 20.9 cents per 1,000 feet of gas sold last year) from "operating expenses" of the nominal year ended Oct. 31, 1905. Then he made Mr. Sanborn divide the resulting sum by the number of feet of gas sold during the year. This process gave 59 cents as the cost per 1,000 cubic feet.

Later Mr. San

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Firmer in Trading on the Curb.

Interborough Up 2 Points — Renewed Activity in Copper Stocks— United Loses Ground.

Trading on the curb yesterday developed a tendency to firmness in prices, though trading generally was light. Profit taking was the apparent cause of a slight falling off in some issues toward the close.

Interborough, which opened half a point above Saturday's close, rose steadily on sales of 2,400 shares, closing at 235½. The Mackay Companies, after opening one-quarter point above Saturday's best price, sold down to 58½, the preferred shares remaining practically stationary.

Among the coppers, both Boston and United showed considerable activity, but the latter, on sales of 32,300 shares, closed half a point below Saturday's figure.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low and last prices, were as follows:

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Am. Can	10	10	9⅞	10
1,600	Am. Can pf.	70	70½	69½	69⅝
100	Am. Chicle	169	169	169	169
25	Am. Tobacco	470	470	470	470
150	Am. W. Pap.	*5	5½	5	5⅛
250	Am. W. P. pf.	35	35	34½	34½
180	Beth. St'l Cor.	32⅝	*33	32⅜	32⅜
100	Beth. S. C. pf.	90¾	90¾	90⅜	90⅜
485	Cent. Fdy.	6	6	6	6⅛
500	Cent. Fdy. pf.	26½	26½	25½	26⅜
100	Con. Refrig.	6½	6½	6½	6½
100	Cont.C.& C.pf.	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
100	El. Vehicle pf.	23	23	23	23
300	Hartmann Coal	73⅝	74⅛	73⅝	74⅛
100	Havana Tob.	30	30	30	30
8,500	Houston Oil...	8⅝	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛
150	Houst. Oil pf.	39½	40	39½	40
200	H. Oil. tr. rcts.	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛
300	H. O. tr. c. pf.	37⅞	38	37⅞	38
800	Int. Mer. M.pf.	33⅞	34	33	34
1,720	Internat. Salt.	*41	42¾	41	42
1,800	Mackay Cos.	59	59¼	58½	58½
800	Mackay Cos.pf.	73	73¼	73	73
700	Manh. Transit.	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
200	N. J. T. D. & Imp.	46	46⅛	46	46⅛
100	Otis Elevator	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜
300	Seab. Ltm. Co.	67⅞	68⅛	67⅞	68⅛
68	Standard Oil.	698	699	696	698¾

RAILROADS.

1,110	Am. Lt. & Tr. rights	¼	¼	¼	¼
3,500	Chic. Subway	50½	51⅜	50½	51
1,800	New Trac. Sec. com., w. i.	59¾	60	59¼	59½
2,400	Int. Rap. Tr.	234	236	234	235½
37	No. Sec. stubs.	300	300	275	275
300	Peo. D. & Ev.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
300	Seaboard Co.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝
450	Seab. 1st pf.	90	90⅜	90	90⅛

MINING STOCKS.

1,010	Bam. Delamar	9¼	9¼	8½	8½
10,000	Boston Cop.	32⅝	32⅝	31½	32⅛
3,000	Brit. Col. Cop.	9⅞	10⅛	9⅜	9⅞
1,500	Columbia Cop.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,000	Copper Sec.	30	30	30	30½
100	Dolores Ltd.	10½	10½	10½	10½
12,080	Dom. Copper.	7-16	7-16	13-32	13-32
100	Douglas Cop.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
500	Gold Hill	⅝	⅝	9-16	9-16
1,800	Granby Con.	10	10⅛	10	10
700	Greene Gold.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
2,000	Greene Cop.	30⅜	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜
4,200	Greene G.-S.	6⅝	7	6⅝	6⅞
510	Guanaj. Con.	5⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
500	Juniper G. M.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
900	La Chivis Min.	3	3⅛	3	3
600	Mines Sec.	5-16	5-16	5-16	5-16
1,200	Mitchell Min.	10	10¼	9⅞	10⅛
200	Monarch Min.	10½	10½	10½	10½
100	Montezuma M. & S.	7-16	7-16	7-16	7-16
2,500	Nev. Con. C.	12½	*12⅝	12¼	12¼
1,700	Nev.-Utah M. & S.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
40	Newhouse M. & S.	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝
200	N. Y. Shos. M.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
2,700	Tenn. Cop.	51⅛	51⅝	51	51½
10	Tintic Mining.	10	10	10	10
200	Tonopah Ext.	8	8	8	8
1,500	Union Cop. Co.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
32,500	United Copper	63¾	64⅝	63½	63⅞
200	Un. Cop. pf.	89½	89½	88½	88½
1,300	Utah Apex	8¾	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
2,500	Utah Copper	38¼	38¾	38¼	38⅝
200	W. K. C. pf.	2⅛	2⅛	2	2

PONDS.

$127,000	Am. Steel Fds. 6s, w. i., and int.	85⅞	86	85⅞	86
7,000	Am. W. P. 5s	88½	88¾	88½	88½
11,000	Cent. Fy. 6s, flat	81¼	81¼	81⅛	81⅜
110,000	New Tr. Sec. n. col. 4½s, w. i.	95¾	96	95½	95½
15,000	Int. M.M.4½s	80	80	79½	79½
£55,000	Jap. Govt. 4s of 1905 and int., w. i.	87⅝	87¼	87¼	87⅜
$5,000	N. Orl. Ry. 4½s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91⅝

*Odd lots. †Cash.

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Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Friday:

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Jan. 8. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 6. Bid.	Asked.
American Can	10	10¼	10	10⅜
American Can pf.	69½	70	69	69¾
American Chicle	165	170	165	170
American Chicle pf.	103	106	103	106
Am. Light & Traction	115	122	115	122
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	104	107	104	107
Am. Light & Trac. rts.	⅛	¼	...	...
American Tobacco	465	475	460	470
Am. Steel Found. 6s, w. i. and interest	85⅞	86	85¾	86
Am. Writing Paper	5	5¼	4⅞	5
Am. Writing Paper pf.	34½	35	32½	34½
Am. Writing Paper 5s.	88	89	88	89
Bamberger-De Lamar	85	85½	...	...
Bethlehem Steel	32	33	32½	33½
Bethlehem Steel pf.	90½	91	89½	91
Boston Copper	32⅝	32⅞	32½	32¾
British Columbia Cop.	9⅝	10	9⅞	10
Central Foundry	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6½
Central Foundry pf.	26½	27	25	25⅞
Chicago Pneu. Tool	...	...	55	59
Chicago Subway	51	51¼	50	51
Cont. Coal & Coke	9¾	10	9¾	9¾
Copper Securities	30¼	30½	28½	28⅝
Dolores Ltd.	10½	11	...	...
Dominion Copper	½	⅝	½	⅝
Douglas Copper	6¼	6½	6⅜	6½
Electric Vehicle	17	20	15	18
Electric Vehicle pf.	22½	23½	18	21
Gold Hill	9-16	⅝	9-16	⅝
Granby Consolidated	9⅝	10	10	10½
Greene Con. Copper	30	30¼	30⅜	30½
Greene Con. Gold	3⅜	4	3¾	4
Greene Gold-Silver	6⅜	7	...	...
Guanajuato Con.	4⅜	4⅝	4½	4⅝
Guggenheim Explor'n.	290	310	290	310
Hartmann Coal	74	74¼	74	74¼
Havana Tobacco	30	32	30	32
Havana Tobacco pf.	40	42	40	42
Houston Oil	9¼	9½	8	8¾
Houston Oil tr. F.	7	7⅛	...	...
Interborough	235	235⅜	231	231½
Inter. Mer. Marine	12¼	13	12¼	13
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	34	34¼	33½	34
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s.	78½	80	76	80
International Salt	41½	42¼	40⅜	40½
International Salt 5s	69	71	69	71
Jap. Gov. 4s of 1905 and interest, w. i.	87½	87⅜	86⅜	87
Mackay Companies	58½	58⅜	57⅞	58¼
Mackay Companies pf.	73¼	73½	72⅜	73¼
Manhattan Transit	3⅛	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
Mines Securities	5-16	...	...	...
Mitchell Mining	10½	10⅝	9⅞	10½
Montezuma M. & S.	⅜	½	...	...
N. J. Term. D. & Imp.	46	46¼	45¾	45⅝
New Trac. Sec. w. i.	59¼	60	58	59½
New Tr. Sec. pf., w. i.	98	100	97	99¼
N. Y. Sec. col. 4½s, w.i.	95¼	96	94½	95¾
Nevada Con. Copper	12¾	12⅞	12⅝	12½
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	3½	3⅝	3¼	3⅝
New York-Shoshone	2¾	3	2¾	3
Nor. Sec. stubs	275	287½	275	300
Otis Elevator	58	60	...	...
Seaboard Lumber Co.	66	68½	68	68½
Seaboard Company	31¼	31½	...	...
Seaboard Co. 1st pf.	90	90⅞	...	...
Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	62	63	...	...
Standard Milling	9½	12	9½	12
Standard Milling pf.	36	38	36	38
Standard Oil	697	699	695	700
Tennessee Copper	51¼	51½	50	50¼
Tintic Mining	9¼	9⅝	...	...
Union Copper	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
United Copper	63½	64	63⅝	63⅞
United Copper pf.	88	89½	87	89
Utah Apex	8¾	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
Utah Copper	38½	38¾	37⅞	38¼
White Knob Copper pf.	1⅞	2⅛	...	...

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 8.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
6,795	Crucible Steel	14⅞	14¼	14⅜
2,061	Crucible Steel pf.	77¾	74½	77
50	Fireproofing	7¼	7¼	7¼
20	Fireproofing pf.	24½	24½	24½
355	Lustre	34½	33¾	34½
957	Mfrs. L. & H.	32⅞	32	32⅞
200	Marsden	3½	3½	3½
1,000	Ohio Tonopah	30c	29c	29c
35	Pitts. Brewing	28½	28¾	28½
5,252	Pitts. Brewing pf.	48	47¾	48
200	Pitts. Coal	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
205	Pitts. Coal pf.	60	60	60
475	River Coal pf.	25½	25	25
150	Sewer Pipe	32¼	32	32
11,445	Tonopah Extension	7.50	7.00	7.75
1,034	U. S. Steel	45	44	44⅝
1	U. S. Steel pf.	107	107	107
60	West. Air Brake	151	151	151
810	West. Elec. 2ds	87	87	87

BANKS.

14	Colonial Trust	345	345	345
30	Commercial Trust	183	183	183
15	Exchange N. B.	84½	84½	84½

BONDS.

$3,000	Pitts. Brewing 6s	112	112	112
1,000	Pitts., McK. & C. 6s	106½	106½	106¾

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, Jan. 8, 1906.

U S 3s, reg. 1908-18 ..... 103¼
Imp Jap Gov. 6s, sterl loan
1,000 ..... 99⅞
12,000 100
1,000 ..... 99⅝
7,000 100
6,000 ..... 99⅞
1,000 100
5,000 ..... 99⅞
2d series
1,000 ..... 99⅛
2,000 ..... 99½
20,000 ..... 99⅛
5,000 ..... 99⅜
500 ..... 99½
2,000 ..... 99⅝
Jap Imp Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs full paid for 4½ sterl loan
3,000 ..... 93⅛
103,000 ..... 93⅛
500 ..... 93½
76,000 ..... 93¼
2,000 ..... 93⅛
3,000 ..... 93¼
3,500 ..... 93⅛
53,000 ..... 93¼
2,000 ..... 93⅜
9,000 ..... 93¼
Jap Imp Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs full paid for new 4½s, 2d ser
101,000 ..... 93¼
1,000 ..... 93⅜
112,000 ..... 93¼
Jap Imp Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs for 4s, sterl an
1,000 ..... 87⅜
2,000 ..... 87½
U S of Mexico 4s
5,000 ..... 92⅝
20,000 93
21,000 ..... 93½
Adams Expr 4s
300 ..... 103¼
3,000 ..... 103⅜
2,000 ..... 103½
Am Hide & L 6s
4,000 ..... 99½
6,000 ..... 99⅝
Am Ice Secur 6s
1,000 ..... 87½
1,000 ..... 87⅝
16,000 88
5,000 ..... 87⅞
17,000 ..... 87½
Am Tobacco 6s
36,000 115
Am Tobacco 4s
18,000 ..... 80⅜
2,000 ..... 80⅞
5,000 81
14,000 ..... 80⅞
99,000 ..... 80⅜
1,000 ..... 80⅞
11,000 81
At, T & S F gen 4s
16,000 ..... 103½
5,000 ..... 103⅜
9,000 ..... 103¼
5,500 ..... 103⅛
24,000 ..... 103⅜
7,000 ..... 103¼
conv 4s
165,000 104
1,000 ..... 103½
66,000 ..... 104¼
110,000 ..... 104½
3,000 ..... 104¾
27,000 ..... 104⅛
80,000 104
47,000 ..... 104½
5,000 104
1,000 ..... 103⅛
10,000 104
adjsmt 4s, stmpd
1,000 ..... 94¼
500 ..... 93½
500 ..... 94¾
1,000 ..... 94⅞
Atl Coast Line, Lo & Nash col 4s
1,000 ..... 94⅞
Atl Coast L 4s
18,000 102
Balt & O gold 4s
10,000 ..... 104½
1,000 104
prior lien 3½s
1,000 93
1,000 ..... 95¼
P, L E & W V 4s
20,000 ..... 98⅝
2,000 ..... 98¾
S W div 3½s
9,000 ..... 91⅜
1,000 ..... 91½
10,000 ..... 91⅜
Bklyn Rap Tran ref conv 4s
28,000 ..... 96¾
5,000 ..... 96⅞
3,000 97
10,000 ..... 96¾
6,000 ..... 96½
4,000 ..... 96½
6,000 ..... 96¾
Buffalo Gas 5s
4,000 ..... 80½
Canada So 1st 5s
3,000 ..... 101⅜
Centl Branch Ry 4s
8,000 ..... 98½
Cen of Ga Ry con 5s
3,000 ..... 113½
2d inc 5s
3,000 ..... 81½
2,000 82
3d inc 5s
10,000 ..... 75½
Cent Leather 5s
2,000 ..... 101½
2,000 ..... 101¾
11,000 ..... 101⅛
10,000 ..... 101½
Cent Pac gtd 4s
2,000 ..... 101¾
Ches & O con 5s
1,000 ..... 118½
Chi & Alt R R 3s
2,000 ..... 82½
Chi & Alt 3½s
22,000 ..... 78⅜
Chi. Bur & Quincy joint 4s
5,000 ..... 99⅜
12,000 ..... 99⅞
3,000 100
5,000 ..... 99⅞
Chi & Erie 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 121½
C, R I & P gen 4s
3,000 ..... 103¾
Chi, R I & Pac Ry refundg 4s
52,000 ..... 95½
18,000 ..... 95½
Chi, R I & P R R 4s
1,000 ..... 79⅝
10,000 80
1,000 ..... 79⅝
24,000 80
2,000 s20F 79⅜
12,000 ..... 79⅝
Chi, R I & Pac R R col tr 5s
54,000 ..... 88½
Col F & I gen 5s
8,000 104
Colorado Industrial 1st 5s, ser A
110,000 ..... 78½
10,000 ..... 78¾
45,000 79
2,000 ..... 78⅝
18,000 ..... 78⅜
20,000 ..... 78½
15,000 ..... 78⅝
1st 5s, ser B
52,000 ..... 78½
Col Mid 1st 4s
7,000 75
5,000 ..... 75½
10,000 ..... 75½
40,000 75
5,000 ..... 75⅞
10,000 ..... 75½
10,000 76
49,000 ..... 75½
16,000 76
30,000 ..... 76⅛
5,000 ..... 76⅜
57,000 ..... 76⅞
7,000 77
10,000 ..... 76½
35,000 77
5,000 ..... 77¼
12,000 ..... 77¼
3,000 ..... 77½
Col & So 1st 4s
10,000 94
5,000 ..... 94½
8,000 ..... 94½
Consol Gas Co conv deb 6s
1,000 ..... 104½
Consol Tob 4s
5,000 81
Dallas & Waco 5s
5,000 107
Denv & R G con 4s
10,000 100
Detr Un Ry con 4½s
8,000 ..... 94½
5,000 ..... 94⅝
10,000 ..... 94½
Det, Mack & Marland grt 3½s
1,000 78
Dist Sec Cor 5s
7,000 ..... 82⅞
1,000 83
3,000 ..... 82⅞
1,000 ..... 82⅜
99,000 ..... 82½
Erie 5th ext 4s
500 101
Erie conv 4s
5,000 ..... 108½
1,000 108
1,000 ..... 108½
41,000 108
10,000 ..... 108⅝
5,000 ..... 108½
14,000 108
Erie Penn col tr 4s
53,000 96
Ft Wth & D C 1st
1,000 ..... 112⅞
17,000 113
Ga Pac 1st 6s
2,000 122
Green Bay & Wn deb ctfs B
3,000 20
3,000 c 20½
39,000 20
22,000 ..... 20¾
H & Tx C gen 4s
6,000 98
Int & Gt Nor 2d
1,000 100
Inter Paper 6s
2,000 110
Kans City So 3s
5,000 ..... 75¼
40,000 75
Keok & D M 1st
5,000 ..... 100½
Lacka Steel 5s
10,000 107
35,000 ..... 107¼
Laclede Gas Lgt of St Louis 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 107½
1,000 108
L S & M S 3½s
1,000 ..... 100⅝
L S & M S deb 4s
1,000 ..... 101⅜
11,000 ..... 101½
Lo & N unified 4s
3,000 ..... 108⅜
2,000 ..... 108¾
col trust 4s
10,000 99
Louisv & Nashv N O & Mob 1st
10,000 129
Met St gen 5s
2,000 ..... 116¼
3,000 ..... 116⅛
Met St Ry ref 4s
2,000 ..... 91½
10,000 ..... 90⅞
43,000 ..... 90½
5,000 91
Mex Cent con 4s
4,000 ..... 78½
8,000 ..... 78⅝
5,000 ..... 78⅞
5,000 79
3,000 ..... 79⅛
1,000 79
Mex Cent 1st inc
3,000 ..... 25½
125,000 25
6,000 ..... 25¼
25,000 ..... 25½
50,000 ..... 25¾
50,000 ..... 25⅝
74,000 ..... 25½
1,000 ..... 25¾
10,000 ..... 25⅝
10,000 ..... 25¾
25,000 ..... 25⅞
5,000 ..... 25¾
70,000 ..... 25¾
10,000 ..... 25⅝
10,000 ..... 25¾
Mex Cent 2d inc
2,000 19
15,000 ..... 19⅝
Mo, K & Okla 1st
5,000 ..... 109½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
16,000 ..... 100½
Mo, K & T 2d 4s
6,000 ..... 89½
2,000 ..... 89¾
500 90
1,000 ..... 89⅝
21,000 ..... 89¾
10,000 ..... 89⅝
M, K & T of Tx 5s
3,000 ..... 108½
Mo, K & T ext 5s
1,000 ..... 107¼
Mo, Kans & Texas, St L div 4s
5,000 ..... 93½
Mo Pac trust 5s
1,000 106
Nash, Chat & St L 1st con 5s
4,000 ..... 114½
4,000 ..... 114½
Natl Starch 6s
10,000 90
Nas Elec R R 4s
5,000 89
3,000 ..... 88⅝
2,000 ..... 88¾
N Y Cent & H R gen 3½s
2,000 ..... 98½
deb 4s, 1934
4,000 ..... 100⅜
7,000 101
7,000 ..... 100⅞
L S col 3½s
15,000 91
N Y G E L, H & P pur money 4s
8,000 ..... 90½
N Y & Q gen 5s
5,000 ..... 102½
Nort & Wn con 4s
16,000 102
Norf & Wn, Pocah C & C 4s
7,000 95
Northn Pac 4s
11,000 ..... 105⅜
10,000 ..... 105⅜
18,000 ..... 105⅝
1,000 ..... 106½
Ore Sh L gtd ref 4s
4,000 ..... 96½
2,000 96
1,000 ..... 96¼
3,000 96
1,000 ..... 96½
Penn gtd 4½s
4,000 ..... 106¾
Penn conv 3½s, 1915
5,000 ..... 99⅜
73,000 ..... 99½
25,000 ..... 99⅝
5,000 ..... 99¾
Penn conv 3½s
5,000 ..... 103⅞
10,000 ..... 104½
10,000 ..... 104½
Peo & East inc 4s
5,000 79
Peo & East 1st 4s
2,000 ..... 100½
Reading gen 4s
5,000 ..... 101⅞
2,000 102
1,000 ..... 101⅞
14,000 102
12,000 ..... 101⅞
21,000 102
Rio G Wn col tr 4s
10,000 90
Rio Gde Wn 1st
2,000 98
St L, Iron Mt & So gen 5s
3,000 ..... 116½
10,000 ..... 116⅞
unify & ref 4s
10,000 ..... 92⅜
St L & San Fr R R refundg 4s
5,000 ..... 85½
2,000 ..... 85¼
5,000 85
St L Sthwn 1st 4s
5,000 ..... 97½
1,000 98
cons 4s
1,000 82
1,000 ..... 81¾
San An & Ar P 4s
3,000 ..... 88½
Sea A L Ry gold 4s
4,000 ..... 89½
Scioto Val & N E 4s
1,000 ..... 100½
So Pac temp ctfs for 1st refundg 4s
50,000 ..... 95⅜
15,000 ..... 95½
10,000 ..... 95⅝
Southn Pac 4s
63,000 ..... 93½
South Ry 1st 5s
3,000 ..... 118½
Undgrd E Rys, London prof shar 5s
2,000 97
10,000 ..... 97½
Ulster & Del 4s
13,000 93
Union Pac 1st 4s
500 ..... 105¼
10,000 ..... 105½
500 106
5,000 ..... 105½
Un Pac conv 4s
2,000 ..... 154⅝
60,000 ..... 154½
2,000 ..... 154⅝
1,000 ..... 154⅞
31,000 154
Un Rds of S Fr 4s
7,000 ..... 87½
Un Rys of St L 4s
6,000 ..... 88½
U S Steel Corpor skg fund 5s
17,000 ..... 96⅞
1,000 97
57,000 ..... 96⅞
2,000 ..... 96¾
6,000 ..... 96⅞
25,000 ..... 96¾
1,000 ..... 96⅞
1,000 ..... 96⅝
10,000 ..... 96⅞
1,000 72
11,300 ..... 71½
West Shore 4s
5,000 ..... 107½
2,000 ..... 107¼
registered
2,000 ..... 107½
Wheel & Lake Erie 1st con 4s
12,000 ..... 91¼
9,000 ..... 91¾
Wis Cent gen 4s
1,000 ..... 93¾
4,000 93

Wis. Cen. gen. 4s.
3,000 ..... 93½
2,000 ..... 93¾
4,000 93

Wis. Cen. gen. 4s.
5,000 ..... 93¼
1,000 ..... 93⅜

Net changes of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

ADVANCED.

Cent Branch Ry 4s	1	Natl Starch 6s	5
Col Mid 4s	2¾	Penn conv 3½s	1
Det, M & M l g 7s	2	Peo & East inc	1
L & N, N O & M 1st	1	U S Rlty & Imp 5s	1
Mex Cent 2d inc	1⅛	Wabash deb B	2¼

DECLINED.

Cent of Ga 3d pf inc	1	Hous & Tex gen 4s	1

Total sales Jan. 8, 1906 ..... $4,929,500
From Jan. 1, 1906 18,771,500
Corresponding date last year 25,818,000

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Monday, Jan. 8, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Allis-Chalmers	23½	23½	23½	23½
28,470	Amal. Copper	109¾	109¾	108¾	108¾
360	Am. C. & F.	40¾	41¾	40¾	41⅜
18,470	Am. Cot. Oil	39¼	39½	39⅛	39¼
1,280	Am. Loco	77⅞	77⅞	76⅞	77
3,810	Am. Smelting	164⅜	165½	163⅝	165½
7,300	Am. Sugar	155½	157½	155⅛	156
120	Am. Woolen	47¼	47¼	47	47¼
5,800	At. T. & S. F.	94⅜	95⅝	94⅜	95⅛
1,960	Balt. & Ohio	115¼	115½	114½	114⅝
3,420	Brook. R. T.	88½	89⅛	88	88⅜
40	Can. Pacific	175	175	174½	174⅝
1,350	Central Leath.	48¼	48½	46½	48⅛
160	Ches & Ohio.	56⅜	57¼	56⅜	56½
460	C. & G. West.	21½	22	21⅛	21½
2,750	C., M. & St. P.	183⅜	184½	183¾	183⅝
21,870	Col. F. & Iron.	57⅝	59	57¼	58⅜
150	Col. Southern.	31⅝	32½	31½	32⅛
250	Corn Prod	19½	19½	18	18½
30	Dist. Securi.	53¼	53½	53¼	53⅜
4,330	Erie	48⅞	49⅜	48⅝	48⅞
20	Int. Paper	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
60	Louis. & Nash.	153⅜	154	153½	153½
1,070	Met. Street	125	126⅜	124½	125⅛
1,000	Rep. Steel	34⅜	35¼	34⅜	35
300	Rep. Steel pf.	103½	103½	104	108
350	Rock Island	24¾	25	24½	24½
4,460	Southern Pac.	67½	67⅝	66⅝	66⅞
3,750	Southern Ry.	37⅜	37⅞	37¼	37⅝
90	Tenn. C. & I.	144	144	144	144
210	Texac Pacific.	34¼	34⅜	34½	34⅜
83,500	Union Pacific.	155⅝	156½	154⅞	154⅝
300	U. S. Rubber.	53½	53¾	53⅜	53⅜
26,140	U. S. Steel.	44½	45	44¼	44⅝
3,320	U. S. Steel pf.	107	107⅝	106⅞	107¼
30	Va.-Car. Chem.	54½	54½	53½	6
30	Wis Central.	30½	30¼	30½	30½

188,770

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—The local money market is firm. The usual tables of rates, &c., follow: Call loans, 6@8 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 6@6½ per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 6 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 6 per cent.; New York funds, 10 cents discount. Boston clearings, $22,000,870; balances, $2,257,427; Sub-Treasury debit, $136,445.

The weekly statement of the Associated National Banks of Boston follows:

	Jan. 6, '05. for Week.	Increase	Jan. 6. '06.
Loans	$182,501,000	$3,085,000	$184,381,000
Circulation	7,188,000	11,000	7,401,000
Deposits	151,430,000	6,900,000	144,638,000
Due banks	67,278,000	5,341,000	78,986,000
U. S. deposits	1,393,000	3,000	3,745,000
Reserve ag'ts.	28,146,000	2,312,000	33,556,000
Excess clear.	18,871,000	3,759,000	16,048,000
Due from b'ks	23,331,000	2,084,000	22,717,000
5% funds	367,000	.....	372,750
Legal tenders.	6,425,000	\$163,000	6,950,000
Specie	16,210,000	312,000	19,959,000
Reserve excess	1,650,429	*434,714	2,525,429
N. Y. exchange	7,161,429	1,728,286	12,151,429

*Decrease.

The local market continues strong, with considerable activity manifest. There were more buying orders than selling at the opening. The attention which has been given to the coppers for the greater part in the last few months is beginning to be shared by the industrials. American Agricultural Chemical, American Pneumatic Service, and American Woolen are being actively traded in, and in the tractions Massachusetts Electric shares are at the higher levels. Among the mining shares, Tecumseh was the feature, advancing nearly four points. The close was firm.

Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$6,000	Atchison 4s	102	102	102
35,000	Atchison conv. 4s	104⅞	104⅛	104⅛
15,000	Atchison adj. 4s	93¾	93¼	93¼
8,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	99⅞	99⅜	99⅜
2,000	C. J. R. & S. Y. 5s	106½	106½	106½
6,000	N. E. Cotton Yarn 5s	99⅞	99	99
1,000	West. Tel. & Tel. 5s	102½	102½	102½

RAILROADS.

1,160	Atchison	95⅝	94¼	95⅜
2	Boston Elevated	157	157	157
2	Boston & Albany	254	254	254
6	Boston & Lowell	240½	240	240
63	Boston & Maine	173	172½	173
35	Fitchburg pf.	142	142	142
644	Mass. Electric	18⅝	17⅛	18
1,022	Mass. Electric pf.	64	60½	62½
371	N. Y. N. H. & H.	201½	200	201½
9	Old Colony	208½	208½	208½
1,441	Union Pacific	155⅝	154½	154½
21	Union Pacific pf.	99	99	99
30	West End pf.	113	113	113

TELEPHONES.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

41TH ST., 112-114 WEST.—Large and small rooms; family or single; excellent table.

12TH ST., 39 WEST.—Large double room with alcove; southern exposure; running water; small rooms.

13TH ST., 108 WEST.—Double room, second floor; well heated.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; one second floor; excellent table board; references.

44TH ST., 159 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms for couple; unsurpassed French table board; reasonable.

48TH, 145 WEST.—Newly reopened, with elegant rooms; first-class table; attentive service; reference.

57TH, 432 WEST.—Board, furnished front rooms, $5; private family; German cooking; Subway, Park.

80TH ST., 154 WEST.—Superior accommodations, private family, for two couples or four gentlemen. Harris.

87TH ST., 304 WEST.—Two beautiful rooms, with board; running water; telephone; near Riverside.

92D ST., 77 WEST.—Parlor; alcove; board; gentlemen; modern apartment; Jewish family; Subway; elevator. Blumenfeld.

93D ST., 126 WEST.—One room, fourth floor; reasonable; telephone; references exchanged.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished double room, select home; couple or gentlemen; references.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Sunny, heated double room; running water; with board; two gentlemen; moderate.

94TH ST., 65 WEST.—Nicely furnished sunny front room; excellent table; select house; 'phone; references.

96TH ST., 49 WEST.—Large, pleasant room with board; table board; telephone; reference.

112TH ST., 263 WEST.—Elegant rooms; all conveniences; running water; steam; telephone; excellent board. Strauss.

115TH ST., 50 WEST.—Small suite single rooms; running water; telephone; board reasonable. Spencer.

121ST., 250 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished front room, every convenience; homelike; fine table; telephone.

ACCOMMODATIONS—Ladies' and gentlemen's clothing, easy payments; satisfaction guaranteed; strictly confidential; postal brings salesman. H. B. GOLOBE, 1,391 5th Av.

East Side.

16TH ST., 130 EAST.—Single rooms, with southern exposure, to rent, with board.

22D ST., 42 EAST, Near Broadway, The Adelfi.—Large rooms; excellent table board.

34TH, 45 EAST, Near Madison Av.—Very fine rooms and board; private bath; single rooms for gentlemen; bath same floor; references.

58TH ST., 50 EAST.—Unexpectedly vacated large and small sunny fourth floor rooms, near bath; parlor dining room; small tables; accommodations for two table guests; reference essential.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Very fine double, single rooms; baths; well heated; choice table; home comforts; table guests; moderate terms.

MADISON AV., 675, 694, 696, (61st.)—Double and single rooms, $18.00 to $22.00, (two persons); $9.00-$12.00, (one.) with excellent board.

Bronx.

GRAND AV., 2,450, near Fordham Road.—Second floor sunny room; moderate terms; few boarders.

FOREST AV., 1,069 (166th St., Bronx).—Large, furnished hall room. Reinert.

Brooklyn.

5 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn Heights. Overlooking Wall St.; second floor, elegantly furnished; rooms or apartment; neighborhood, table high-class.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 170.—Choicest residence location; large, sunny room; harbor view; table board; reference.

COUNTRY BOARD.

On Palisades, opposite 114th St.—Comfortable accommodations, large house, with grounds, sunny rooms; especially suited for convalescents. Jessen, Cliffside, New Jersey.

Park House, Morristown, N. J.—Opposite park; dry air, pure water, steam heat, electric light, excellent table; no bar; $8 up.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

38TH ST., 48 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; private baths; also back parlor; telephone; references.

43D ST., 125 WEST.—Tastefully furnished rooms, single and double, for reliable people; caterer on premises.

43D ST., 125 WEST.—Well-heated single, double rooms; near Broadway.

46TH ST., 43 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor, suitable for doctor or business; also other rooms.

48TH ST., 109 WEST.—Parlor floor; communicating rooms, with bath; small room; board optional.

48TH, 134 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, warm room and bath for gentleman; reference.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished third-story room; heat, hot and cold water.

51ST ST., 332 WEST.—Nicely furnished suite of rooms, connecting bath; private apartment; conveniences. Cosgrove.

51ST ST., 251 WEST.—Neat, large rooms; well heated; hot and cold water; nice locality.

57TH ST., 400 WEST.—Buckley; furnished rooms; all-night elevator service; steam heat; reasonable rates.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Good-sized, pleasant room; private house; gentleman; references.

78TH ST., 201 WEST.—Comfortable, homelike rooms, handsome surroundings; elevator apartment; $4 up.

70TH ST., 109 WEST.—Large and small rooms; hot water; telephone and Subway.

81ST ST., 117 WEST.—Handsome suite; private bath; hall room; board optional; exceptional table; references.

86TH ST., 317 WEST.—Sunny front room; all conveniences; modern; refined house; Subway; board convenient.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large well-furnished sunny front rooms; running water.

112TH ST., 251 WEST.—Exceptionally nice rooms, adjoining bath; refined home; cleanliness, Subway; reasonable. Stahl.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 343. (West 127th St).—Front sunny parlor, adjoining bedroom; bath; telephone; board optional; "L."

UPPER WEST SIDE.—Strictly private family desires to rent second floor, consisting of two large rooms, separately or together; gentlemen only; references exchanged. Address A. Y., 316 Times, Times Square.

East Side.

18TH ST., 116 EAST.—Large, small rooms; hot, cold water; steam heated; excellent board; Subway.

55TH ST., 119 EAST.—Bachelor; one, two, or three rooms, $10 to $15; bath; also parlor and bedroom, suitable for physician or two gentlemen; reference.

61ST ST., 117 EAST.—Handsomely furnished alcove room, southern exposure, elegant house; all conveniences; gentlemen only; references.

65D ST., 128 EAST.—Beautiful front and bedroom; steam heated; modern apartments; gentlemen; $556. Kielow.

129TH ST., 506 EAST.—Choice front room; good locality; near Pleasant Av.; $2.50. Reilly.

LEXINGTON AV., 605.—Nicely furnished room, with connecting bath; all conveniences; gentlemen.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Nurses.

WANTED—American nurse for boy of 4; West 82d St.; must be able to care for diet, clothing, simple instruction, outdoor exercise. Send references, age, terms, and full details to G., 134 East 42d St.

WANTED—Nurse afternoons for child five years old; city reference required. Call from 10 to 11, or after 4. Benedict, Apartment 11A, Narragansett Hotel, Broadway and 93d St.

Stenographers.

WANTED—A first-class stenographer and operator on Blickensderfer typewriter in architect's office. Answer in typewritten communication with envelope addressed long hand, giving references and salary expected, B., Box 197 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced on Oliver machine; Saturday half holiday; $10; good advancement. F. R. Hullck, 309 Broadway, New York City.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Parlormaid and waitress for Savannah, Ga. Apply at once, Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av., Case 1,213.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.; near 18th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Compositors, &c.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Wanted—Compositors, Stone Hands, and Make-up Men; "Open Shop"; Highest Salary; Permanent Position; Additional Bonus for Faithful Services; New York, Vicinity, and Western Points. Call or Address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policies; large commission, renewals; county managers wanted every State. A. B. Cilley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Clerks.

WANTED—Young man as clerk; salary $6 per week; good handwriting indispensable. Address C. E. H., Box 33, Produce Exchange, N. Y.

Salesmen.

WANTED—Young man, who is willing and energetic, chance for advancement with young concern, to sell paper, twine, and commercial stationery, on commission and salary. P. O. H. W., 1,364 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing trade; pays $5 day after completing course of practical instruction at home or in our schools; graduates admitted to Union and Master Plumbers' Association; positions secured. Coyne Bros. Co. Practical Schools Plumbing and Bricklaying, 239 10th Av., New York; Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis. Free catalogue.

WANTED—Young man in newspaper office, as advertising clerk; should be neat and good penman. Address in own handwriting, stating experience and references, F. P., Box 329 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—An experienced man to take charge of our shipping room; must be accurate and furnish good references. Address, by mail only, T. Y. Crowell & Co., Publishers, 428 West Broadway.

WANTED—Desirable recruits for National Guard organization going to camp at Lake Ontario next Summer. Particulars upon application to Guard, Box 44 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Boy in office; must write a neat, legible hand; salary $4 per week. Address C. E. H., Box 33, Produce Exchange, N. Y.

WANTED—Men and women to represent us on a good paying proposition; modern and agreeable work. Lay, 145 8th Av., New York.

WANTED—Office boy; must be neat and willing; reference required. W. L., Box 350 Times, Times Square.

WANTED — Church organist for Alabama; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist, country Catholic church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Companions.

COMPANION. — YOUNG GENTLEWOMAN, CONVENT EDUCATION, CHURCH OF ENGLAND, WISHES TO BE COMPANION TO SOME LADY IN NEW YORK; EXCEPTIONAL REFERENCES. H. H., 315 TIMES, TIMES SQUARE.

COMPANION.—Refined American woman of 34 as companion; willing to travel; highest references. B., 548 West 151st St., New York City.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—As cook, working housekeeper, or caretaker; fine laundry; reliable woman; best reference. Faber, 253 West 87th St.

COOK and WAITRESS.—Together or separately. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Housework.

HOUSEWORKER.—By colored housekeeper; good cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress; apartment preferred; neat, industrious; investigated refcrences. Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 59th St. Tel. 4786 Columbus.

HOUSEWORK.—General housework; neat and tidy; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class: city or country. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Office Work.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and CLERICAL WORK. —Neat and accurate and good at figures. Box 228 Times, Times Square.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; several years head stenographer for one of the largest corporations in the world; competent to serve in capacity of private secretary; references highest order; salary $25 week. B. V. M., Box 335 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Office Assistant.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious, reliable; references; $12. Miss Howe, Box 122 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-Assistant Bookkeeper.—11 months' practical experience; fine penman; take and transcribe notes equally well; $9-$11. Miss H., 112 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Seven years' experience; take entire charge of an office; best reference, last employer; $15. Responsible. Box 148 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wishes steady employment; 9 months' experience; uses best of English; good speller; genteel appearance; $8. Miss M., 112 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious, reliable, willing, obliging; references; $10. Miss Allen, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Office Assistant.—One year's experience; neat, accurate; references; $8. Neatness, Box 119 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER.—Five years' with one firm; intelligent; very capable. Refinement. Box 145 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Desires position part of day; thoroughly competent. Moderate, 426 Lenox Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—First-class; country preferred; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Miscellaneous.

A young lady thoroughly trained in the teaching of scientific physical exercises, having references from prominent physicians, desires a few lady clients at her studio, Room 112, Carnegie Hall.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—Small business concerns not desiring a permanent bookkeeper or accountant can have their books or accounts written up systematically once or twice a week at small cost. Accountant, 219 West 4th St.

ACCOUNTANT wishes work evenings and Saturday; audits, statements, trial balances, bookkeeping, investigations, &c.; terms moderate; references. Accountant, 66 East 8th St.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert and reliable; competent stenographer. K. B., Box 168 Times Downtown.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—Understands directing things; age 30; 6 feet; five years' good character; single; English; lately landed. X. Y., Staatsburgh, N. Y.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent rererences. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

SALESMAN.—Experienced office man, 30; active all round man. B., Box 315 Times, Times Square.

Valets.

VALET.—Young man "Madrassee" desires position as valet; understands first-class cleaning and pressing; reference. Thomas Edwards, 340 West 40th St.

Miscellaneous.

AMBITIOUS young man, (21,) of good address, having several years' business experience, desires position where there are opportunities; good penman and figurer; best references. R Box 106 Times Downtown.

MASSEUR.—Swedish masseur, graduate, seven years' experience at nervousness, insomnia, wishes to treat gentlemen patients at residence; best references from physicians and patients in New York. W. Pengel, 157 East 65th St.

SECRETARY.—Young man, (23,) as secretary to business or retired gentleman; educated, refined, finest references. A Box 312 Times, Times Square.

STATISTICIAN.—With statistical or financial publication. Box B 331 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) single, having several years' experience in newspaper office as advertising clerk and solicitor, desires position; highest references furnished. R. M., Box 304 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN in railroad office; experienced in freight, ticket, and baggage departments. J. D., Box 103, 617 6th Av.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

COPPER.

I have copper, silver, lead, iron, and coal properties. If you want to finance or want to buy an A1 property, arrange for an interview. Address Box B 328 Times, Times Square.

I can sell your patent; booklet mailed free; fifteen years' experience; patent sales exclusively. Call, write, or telephone, William E. Hoyt, patent sales specialist, 200 B'way, New York.

Wanted—Partner with $1,000 to manufacture the 1906 Mineral Water Cooler; better than the best. Address J. H. Louch, Austell, Ga.

Hotels and Clubs needing Stewards and Superintendents would do well to write to the Stewards' Association, 1,823 Broadway, New York.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

58—B. H Warner et al., Trustees, et al., vs. D. C. Grayson, Trustee, et al., and 90—H. Maurice Talbott et al. vs. D. C. Grayson, Trustee, et al.—Appeals from the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.—Decree modified and affirmed.

439—Frank I. Wood et al. vs. D. C. Grayson, Trustee, et al.—Appeal from the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

144—Joseph O. Carter et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Territory of Hawaii.—In error to the Supreme Court of Hawaii.—Judgment reversed, with costs and cause remanded with directions to reverse the judgment of the Circuit Court and to remand the cause to that court with directions to grant a new trial.

87—Axel W. Hallenberg and J. Edward Addicks, appellants, vs. Cobre Grande Copper Company et al.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Arizona.—Decree affirmed, with costs

108—T. A. Graham, County Auditor, &c., et al., vs. S. Ellen Folsom et al.—In error to the Circuit Court of the District of South Carolina.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

53—Armour Packing Company vs. B. R. Lacy, Treasurer, &c.—In error to the Supreme Court of North Carolina.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller. Dissenting, Mr. Justice Brown, Justice White, Justice Peckham, and Justice McKenna.

The Chief Justice also announced the following orders of the court:

176—Empire State Idaho Mining and Developing Company vs. Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mining and Concentrating Company.—Appeal from Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction.

260—The Last Chance Mining Company et al., petitioners, vs. Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mining and Concentrating Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit denied.

437—Empire State Idaho Mining and Developing Company vs. Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mining and Concentrating Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit denied.

523—Joaquin F. Devignier et al. vs. City of New Orleans.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit denied.

114—Alma Mazo Acker, executrix of John S. McCalla, deceased, vs. Calvin S. Acker.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of Oklahoma.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

538—C. R. Chipman et al. vs. James B. McDonald as administrator, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit submitted for the petitioners and the respondent.

531—Charles C. Brown vs. The United States. —Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit submitted for the petitioner and the respondent.

Original ex parte—In the matter of National Enameling and Stamping Company et al., petitioners.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus submitted in behalf of counsel for petitioners.

528—Jesse Thomas vs. the Provident Life and Trust Company et al., and 529—Lucy L. Wickham vs. the Provident Life and Trust Company et al.—Petitions for writs of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit submitted for the petitioners and for the respondents.

Original, ex parte—In the matter of Automatic Switch Company of Baltimore City.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of mandamus submitted for the petitioner.—Leave granted to respondent to file brief on or before Friday next.

122—Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, vs. George W. Woodward.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of New York.—Dismissed per stipulation.

307—Lottie R. Russell, appellant, vs. Benjamin Russell et al.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted.

360—W. H. Carfer, Sheriff, &c., vs. C. T. Caldwell.—Submitted.

381—Lewis M. Alexander vs. The United States; 382—George A. Whiting vs. The United States; 383—William T. Stuart vs. The United States; 384—General Paper Company vs. The United States; 385—E. T. Harmon et al. vs. The United States; 490—Benjamin F. Nelson vs. The United States; 491—Anselm C. Bossard vs. The United States, and 492—Clarence I. McNair vs. The United States.—Argument continued for the appellee and defendant in error and concluded for the appellants and plaintiffs in error.

223—The United States vs. Bitter Root Development Company et al.—Argument commenced for the appellant and continued for the appellees.

Day call for Tuesday: Nos. 228, 359, 241, 331, (and 332, 333, 334, 335, and 336,) 407, (and 453, 454, and 493,) 178, 346, (and 347 and 348,) 149, and 466 of October term; 194, 116, and 141, (and 142.)

Calendars for Tuesday, Jan. 9.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

396—U S Am Exp Co vs. Keating
137—Pyne-N Y, N H & H R R
146—Durrante-Penn RR
148—Wilson-Penn R R
154—Weaver Coal & C Co-Chappell & Co
53—MacThovil-Int St Ry
119—Solomon-Grant

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J. —Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

120—Kaiser-Clark
95—Armstrong Cork Co-Kessler
121—Lanyon - Stamford St R R
99—Ramsden-Perkins
31—Miller-Graham
32—Galyem-N Y, S & W R R
87—Nat Trading Co-Akron Sewer Pipe Co

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

45—Richards-Pearsall
79—Cahill-Transfer 5

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Tuesday, Jan. 9.

SUPREME COURT — Appellate Division — O'Brien, P. J.; Ingraham, McLaughlin, Laughlin, and Houghton, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

82—Huntington-Herman
35—Monjo-Woodhouse
36—McEntee-Met Ry
37—Coleman-Int Ry
39—Meyer-Page
40—Fox-Norton Co
41—Mulville-Met Ry
2—People, &c-Dolan
39—Raymond-Ins Co
42—Lederer-McElroy
43—Morris-Mendham
44—Hall-Wagner
46—Le Fevre-Silo
47—Jollins-Cycle Co
49—Cooper-Clark

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Waters-Waters
2—Same-same
3—Rosh-N Y C & H R R R
4—Jagerhuber-Begiebing
5—Fashion Co-same
6—Bersinger-Erhardt
7—Ellison-MacFarlane
8—Gallagher-Int R T Co
9—Fish-Man Ry
10—Farley-same
11—Hahlo-Cole
12—Cent Nat Bank-N Y, &c, Co
13—Same-same
14—Criterion, &c, Co-Vanderlaan
15—Culver-Culver
16—Lehmaier - Standard Co
17—Kemp-St Vincent's Hospital
18—In re Bonagur
19—In re Bonagur
20—Samplers-Conolly
21—Hahlo-Cole
22—Bove-Hess
23—Allen-Kelly
24—Herrissey-Eidlitz
25—Brown-Brown
26—Neely-Angles
27—Cullinan-Harris
28—Lynch-Dorsey
29—Gunton-Gunton
30—Same-same
31—Helm-Ennis
32—Sholes-Seamanis
33—Sach-Merrigan
34—Am Type Founders' Co-Ital Am Pub Co
35—Brotskey-Sacks
36—Cong, &c-Smith
37—Stevenson-McClenahan
38—Smith-D S B Co
39—De Diaz-De Diaz
40—Nieberg-Nieberg
41—Flanagan-Lyon
42—Sacks-Brotskey
42½—Same-same
43—In re Welkes
44—House-Merowitz
45—Rosenberg-same
46—Baudwin-N E Co
47—Cowen-Rouss
48—Greenblatt-Goldberg
49—Rubin-Hannes
50—Rollins-Smith
51—Coman-Coman
52—Hyman-Levy
53—Rutherford Realty Co-Cook
54—Thym-Daniel
55—People, &c-Treasury, &c, Ass'n
56—Nadoff-Boderofsky

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Demurrers.

1024—Pavenstedt - N Y Life Ins Co
1033—Blandy-Vanderbilt
1043—Hoagland-Campbell
1047—Full-Equit Society
1049—Freedman-Whittier
1057—Jones-Jarkenburgh
Preferred cause.
4133—Riesgo-G R Co
General calendar
2265—Colon-First Unit Pres Church
415—Eisert-Bowen
186—Lawrence-Cammeyer
2642—Bradt-Clark
2716—Penn Steel Co-Title Guar & Trust Co
2788—Max-Goldfarb
Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 3808.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Attorney General Mayer and Deputy Attorney General Blau, and Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Vandiver for the People.

1—James A. McGuire
2—John Cleary, James Moore
To fix a day for trial.
1—Charlie Joe, Mon Moon
2—William Brown

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

5890—Webber-Wardner
5648—Fleischman-Mfrs & Traders' Bank of B
5675—Western Elec Co-Pope Metals Co
5945—U S Fid & Guar Co-Brown
6016—F. L. Fisher Co-Beach

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar —No. 1—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the Bar is called to rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III. and V. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. In no event shall a cause on the day calendar be passed from day to day, on account of the engagement of counsel, for more than three days. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

1275—Berry-Int Ry
1409—Pascucci-Met Ry
1426—Olchoff-42d St, &c, R R
1457—Ferari-same
1490—Sexton-B H R R
1505—Dooley-Int St Ry
1439—Harvey-same
1451—Canning-Cent R R of N J
1576—Brown-Un Ry
1577—Blatt-Int St Ry
1100—Schierloh-Int St R
1446—Colie-Int St Ry
1485—Arens-Int St Ry
1348—Downs - Met St Ry
Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1614.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar —No. 2.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the Bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. In no event shall a cause on the day calendar be passed from day to day, on account of the engagement of counsel, for more than three days. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

1134—Cohen-Nealy
901—Del Papa-Keating
1098—Tivnan-Keohn
4068—Opper-Hellinger
1175—Hart-Lyons
1167—McClay-City of N Y
1130—Fugazy-Divrio
1173—Guiney-City of N Y
1174—Ellis-Ungrich
148—Hofferberth-Con Gas Co
1155—Brica-Crowell
1137—Edelson - Underwriters' P Ass'n
1013—Coffey-Hano
1154—Danziger-Klein
480—Bliss-Condon
481—Barnes-same
Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1318.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VI. and VIII.—Adjourned to Jan. 15.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar —No. 3.—To be called in Trial Term, Part X., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the Bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts IX., X., XI., and XIII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. In no event shall a cause on the day calendar be passed from day to day, on account of the engagement of counsel, for more than three days. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

Inquest, 2412—Pinckney-Pinckney
Inquest, 2001—Carr-Webb
Inquest, 2268—Levy-Gerard
Inquest, 2291—Feeney-Kahn
Inquest, 2245½—Bloch-Eagan
1453—Standard-Reid & Co
1232—Benedict-Pincus
2520—Anderson-Walsh
1687—Whitney-Rosenthal
1265—Scanlon-O'Brien
8793—Klein-Am Cigar Co
2286—Carr-Banks
2375—Weston-Townshend
1766—Moore-McIntyre
2155—Hembold-Kahner
2233—Pierce-Van Sant
2255—Colnon-Archer
1885—Eureka Cement Co-Mid Cement Co
1935—Vigelius-Bohlken
2062—Sigmon-Goldstone
425—Cornell-Barber
1915—Krone-Mertens
2168½—Kasten-Kasten
2202—Rosenblatt-Home Ins Co
2279—Plons-Hennessy
2303—Bohmert-Tower M & Nov Co
826—Frank-Dewey
2200—Springer-Dunne
2285—Barone-O'Leary
2328—Herter Co-Ins Co
5082—Morris-Harburger
1891—McManus-Am W Co
2308—Holcombe-City N Y
2316—Banner Co-Bussendorfer
2317—Standard Co-same
2331—Aymar-Burckett
2333—Lee Co-Hecker
2334—Bank-Galindo
2335—Hamel-O'Brien
2340—Barron-Hellner
2342—Harris-O'Brien
Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 2575.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT — Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Cora E. Wellman
2—Rosalie Davis et al
3—Eva Samuels
4—Mary Davis
5—John Gillroy
6—Jacob E. Loewenstein
7—Louise B. Foster
8—Nell or Nils Lindhal
9—Bernard Durheim
10—Ann Connors or Convery
11—Mary F. Martin
12—Alice Tally
13—Sigmund W. Goldman
14—Michael Bowen
15—John McDermott
16—George M. Wheeler
17—Alexander Moore
18—Joseph Magan
19—Andrew J. Kiernan
20—Frederick Gebhardt
21—Marie Albert
22—Adolph Frankel
23—Augustus Hemenway
24—Elizabeth D. Newell
25—Frankland Jannus
26—Sarah R. Cornell
27—Alex. R. Stebbins
28—Samuel A. A. Lewis
29—Edward De Forest
30—John H. McConville
31—Elizabeth Dinkelmeyer
32—Amanda Bellows
33—Sophie E. Horlein
34—Bridget Foy
35—Marie L. Cameron
36—John Schmidt
37—Joseph L. Myers
38—James M. Cohen
39—John Haile
40—Rose Butterly
41—Harriet W. Gustin
42—Alexander Marshall
43—Emily Schick
Wills for probate at 1030 M.
Garrett Nagele.
Margaret D. Tullmann, Maria L. Jaques, Mary D. Pell
At 2:30 P. M.
Susan E. Sanders, Rosa Tischner

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Contested wills.

2141—George Keller
2164—John L. Chapman
2169—Margaret Hefner
2170—Joseph Lutz

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Green, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

5929½—Favero-Howard
528—C C Co-N Y T Co
840—Ahrens-Int Ry
905—Davidow-Perlman
800—Jacobson-Wilmerding
1698—Lyons-Int Ry
1751—Arnowich - State Bank
1811—Rosenberg-Int Ry
1812—Fusco-Donellan
1813—Lewis-Daub
1814—Stromberg-Robando
1815—Liebowitch-Rollwagen
1816—Same-same
1817—Monohan-Wessels
1818—Levy-Belmont
1819—Caspert-Int Ry
1820—Handmann-Handmann
1821—Gluek-Boneranz
1822—Sulton-Un Ry
1828—Klaber - Zimmerman

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J. —Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1638—Elbeshausen - Int Ry
1546—Cohen-42d St R R
1571—Cepirlo-Int Ry
608—Shefkowitz-Perlman
1549—Van Zandt-Int St Ry
982—Lommachio-Clark
1593—Mayer & Levenson Co-Miller
1636—Capnano-Dry D, &c, R R
1454—Brown-Cuff
1538—Barbers - Central Crosstown R R
1800—Pollatrich-Int Ry
1627—O'Connor-C N Y
1628—Same-same
1573—Miranda-Vozza
1576—Gilbert-F M Ass'n
1570—Covert-Fulton
1580—Vandergrift-Joseph
931—Scully-Bucki
1362—Gelber-Int Ry

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1175—Goldberg-Int Ry
1704—Calhoun-same
845—Schonweather-Int Ry
846—Regensberg-Int Ry
900—Sarembi - Firemen's Ins Co
955—Rines-Int Ry
1861—Iorio-Int Ry
1663—Weinthal-Twenty-third Ward Bk
1665—Israelson-Int Ry
1666—Fountain-Int Ry
1667—Muller-Man Tran Co
1671—Sands-Int Ry
1672—Walsh-Forty-second St Ry
1673—Spectar-Int Ry

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1644—Ryan-Int Ry
1646—Timpone-Int Ry
948—Kelly-N Y P D Co
1647—Miraglia-Int Ry
1649—Manera-Hogue
1727—Lesinger-Rosaginsky
1728—Feldman-same
1735—Polinsky-Int Ry
933—Lee-Int Ry
1560—Ortolano-Degnon-McLean Co
1751—Blanenstock-Kletsky
1625—Buellasbach-D'Oench
1600—Puck-Int Ry
1614—McDonald-Constable
1645—Vilano-Stroh
1648—Cosgrove-Int Ry
1586—Roberts-Doying
1764—Dugan-Int Ry
1773—Hol

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Builders Buy Plots on the West Side and on the Heights—Group of Fourteen East Side Tenements Sold to Operators—Other Dealings.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for the Atlantic Realty Company to William H. Bingham, for immediate improvement, the plot, 125 by 119.6, on the south side of 181st Street, 125 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue.

The Krulewitch Realty Company has bought from Margaret E. Pettit the plot, 51 by 98 and irregular, on the south side of Lawrence Street, 350 feet west of Columbus Avenue, and has resold the property to Forman & Aronson. This plot has been held in the Pettit family for fifty-two years.

West Side Plots Change Hands.

Margaret Allchin of London has sold through Dovale & Co. the two lots on the north side of Eighty-ninth Street, 225 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, to a builder for immediate improvement.

Soun Brothers have sold to Alonzo B. Kight the plot, 75 by 100.8, on the north side of Ninety-sixth Street, 51 feet east of Riverside Drive, and an abutting lot on Ninety-seventh Street.

Friedman & Feinberg have sold to Gustav M. Piermont a plot on the south side of Eighty-third Street, between Amsterdam and Columbus Avenues, to a builder, who will improve it with two six-story apartment houses.

Estate Sells East Side Tenements.

The Jones estate has sold to Mandelbaum & Lewine and the Northwestern Realty Company 305 to 321 East Forty-fourth Street, eight four and five story tenements, on plot 238 by 100.5; also the abutting property 304 to 310 East Forty-fifth Street, six four-story buildings, on plot 158 by 100.5.

Buyer for West 81st Street House.

A. B. Mosher & Co. have sold the four-story dwelling 110 West Eighty-first Street, on lot 21 by 100, for about $40,000.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has sold for Mrs. Emily Landon the three-story dwelling 141 West Eighty-seventh Street. The buyer will occupy the house.

H. Taylor Sherman has sold for Dr. George E. Brewer 108 West Fifty-eighth Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 20 by 100.5. The buyer will occupy the house.

B. & D. W. Blumenthal report the sale of 223 and 225 East Seveny-second Street, two three-story brownstone dwellings.

Prince Street Building Sold.

I. B. Wakeman has sold for the Acme Realty Company 131 and 133 Prince Street, a seven-story mercantile building, on plot 60 by 71.3.

Deal on West 125th Street.

Blumenkrohn & Freundlich have sold to a Mr. Harris 548 West 125th Street, a five-story triple flat, 25 by 90 by 100.

Charles S. Kohler has resold for Elias Feinberg to John Alexander the five-story double flat 309 West 113th Street, on lot 25 by 100.11.

Maclay & Davies have sold for Mary A. White 321 West 112th Street, a three-story dwelling, 16.8 by 100.11.

New Owner for Fifth Avenue Parcel.

Herman P. Olcott has sold 237 Fifth Avenue, a five-story mercantile building, on lot 15.4 by 100, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets.

Nichols & Lummis have sold for Charles Howland Russell to a client of J. B. Trenholm the four-story high-stoop brownstone-front dwelling 244 Lexington Avenue, on lot 20.4 by 86, 88 feet north of Thirty-fourth Street.

Resale on Upper Madison Avenue.

Wolins Brothers have sold for Weil & Meyer to Samuel M. Weisberg the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and 101st Street, a five-story triple flat, with stores, 25.6 by 79. The same brokers have resold the property to R. G. Goldring.

Herman Aaron has sold for the various owners 437 to 443 East 120th Street, four three-story dwellings, on plot 75 by 100, to Max Helfstein, for improvement.

Lowenstein, Papae & Co. have resold for a client the five-story double flat 218 East 117th Street, on lot 25 by 100.11; also, for Blum & Glauber, 21 West 114th Street, a five-story double flat, with stores, 25 by 100.11, to Edward Bernstein; also, for Steinberg & Landau, 59 East 115th Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100.11.

Weiss, Nasanowits & Son have sold 321 East 117th Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100, for Ruffo & Jorrado to Weil & Sons.

F. Dornberger has sold for R. Kroehter the five-story flat 1,754 Second Avenue, on lot 25 by 80; also, in conjunction with F. Calhoun, the five-story triple flat 22 West Ninety-ninth Street, for Charles Kroehle; also, in conjunction with D. Roth, for Meta Geis to Rachel Moses, the five-story tenement 424 East Seventy-third Street, on lot 25 by 100.

Deals On and Near Avenue A.

Levin & Bernstein have sold for Kessler & Bookstaver seven lots on the north side of Eightieth Street, 98 feet east of Avenue A; also, for the same firm to Harry Abrahams another plot of three lots on the same block; also, for Harry Abrahams to Kessler & Bookstaver 158 and 160 East 113th Street, a six-story tenement, 50 by 100.

Israel, Lasner & Friedel have sold for Henry Gerken to Uhlfelder & Weinberger the four five-story buildings, on plot 102 by 98, at the southeast corner of Avenue A and Seventy-fifth Street.

Nevins & Perelman have sold 337 and 339 East Forty-ninth Street, two three-story dwellings, on plot 39 by 100.5, to David A. Cohen, who will erect a six-story flat.

The Ernst-Cahn Realty Company has resold for M. L. & C. Ernst to John Wagner 413 East Sixty-first Street, a five-story flat, on lot 20 by 92 and irregular.

The Ernst-Cahn Realty Company has resold for Ernest Schlueter 103 East Eighty-ninth Street, a five-story double flat, 26.10 by 100.10. Mr. Schnelle has entered into a partnership with George E. Altstadt, under the firm name of Schnelle & Altstadt.

Middle West Side Transactions.

John P. Kirwan has sold the five-story tenement 553 West Fifty-third Street, 25 by 75, for Mrs. Bridget Furey to a client, who will alter and improve the property.

Frankenthaler & Sapinsky have sold 417 West Fifty-sixth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100. Held & Bordezky were the brokers.

Leases in Mercantile Buildings.

Van Vliet & Place have leased 14,000 square feet of floor space in the Wing Building; also, to the S. S. Stafford Company, 12,000 square feet in the same building; also, 5,000 square feet at 35 and 37 Bethune Street; also, the centre loft at 626 Washington Street, for Charles Winters.

Robinson, Maguire & Co. have leased for Albert Ludorff to the Haynes Automobile Company, for a term of years, the property 508 to 512 West Fifty-eighth Street, for use as an automobile repair shop.

Frank T. Turner has leased two stores at the southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 183d Street, for Duff & Conger, for a term of years.

East Twenty-sixth Street Purchase.

Kittenplan & Rubinger have sold to Jacobson & Schechter 151 East Twenty-sixth Street, a six-story tenement, 25 by 98.9.

Huberth & Gabel have leased for P. J. Kahler to Arnold Prein, for a term of years, the four-story dwelling 238 East Twelfth Street.

Emanuel Ehrenfeld has sold for Max Rosenthal and Samuel Epstein 397, 399, and 401 East Eighth Street, a six-story tenement, on plot 98 by 95 and irregular. Frankenthaler & Sapinsky have bought for Joseph S. Ello 428 Sixth Street, a six-story tenement with stores on lot 24.6 by 97.

Good Demand on Lower East Side.

B. & D. W. Blumenthal have sold 6 and 8 Avenue C, two four-story brick buildings with stores, 40 by 64, for the Home Circle Realty Company, to Paul Heftler.

M. Salmanowitsh, in conjunction with S. Wilenchick, has sold for a Mr. Perkowitz 151 and 153 Allen Street, a six-story tenement on lot 42 by 91.

The Portman Realty Company has bought from the Hollander estate the five-story tenement 25 Mangin Street, 25 by 100.

Louis Stockell has sold for Wolf Nadler to S. Wachtstein 118 and 120 Ludlow Street, two six-story tenements on plot 50.6 by 88.

I. Kashare negotiated the recent sale of 32 Norfolk Street.

John J. Bogert has sold for Albert A. Eckerson 79 Barrow Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 25 by 100, to a client for improvement.

Corner Sold on Prospect Avenue.

The Hudson Realty Company has sold the four-story triple flat at the southeast corner of Prospect Avenue and 165th Street, on plot 87 by 85. M. A. Power was the broker.

Eugene J. Busher has sold for Elizabeth M. Wolski 632 and 634 East 150th Street, frame buildings, on plot 50 by 100.

E. Osborne Smith & Co. have sold the frame dwelling on lot 25 by 88 on the east side of Ogden Avenue, 170 feet north of 165th Street, for John Monahan to John Lee.

Washington Avenue Houses Sold.

R. I. Brown's Sons, in conjunction with C. Lutz, have sold for Catherine Hagmayer the four three-story three-family frame houses on plot 75 by 150, at 1,460 to 1,466 Washington Avenue.

William P. Mangam has sold for a Mrs. Brenneman the two-story frame building 537 East 139th Street, on lot 25 by 100, 130.10 feet east of Third Avenue.

John A. Steinmetz has sold to George Barthold 77 and 79 East 177th Street, two two-family houses on plot 50 by 100; also, resold for Mr. Barthold 77 East 177th Street; also, for A. H. Daum the northwest corner of Tinton Avenue and 161st Street, a dwelling on lot 25 by 100; also, to Amanda Baumann, 1-0 by 216, on the Eastern Boulevard, between Avenues B and C; also, for Anna Johnson to Augusta Barthold, Lot 490 on Rosedale Avenue, Mapes estate.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have sold to Mr. Baji and another the plot, 50 by 100, on the north side of 215th Street, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue.

No Business at Auction.

There were no offerings scheduled yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Park Av, n e corner of 127th St, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 24.11x63; A. Conen or 109 West 70th St, owner; Moore & Landsiedel of 2,810 3d Av, architects; cost, $10,000.

Manhattan Av, w s, whole front between 107th and 108th Sts, for five six-story brick tenements and stores, 40x57; Falk & Fine of 235 East 10th St, owners; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $220,000.

Audubon Av, s e corner of 180th St, for two five-story brick tenements and stores, 37x83.6; J. Woldar of 640 West 131st St, owner and architect; cost, $57,000.

Tremont Av, n s, 45 ft w of Anthony Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x93; Henry S. Van Duzer of 31 Nassau St, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West 125th St, architects; cost, $50,000.

Union Av, e s, 49.2 ft s of 161st St, for a six-story brick store and tenement, 50x97; Columbus & Dorfman of 1,070 3d Av, owners; Goldner & Goldberg of Jackson and Westchester Avs, architects; cost, $55,000.

174th St, n w corner of Bathgate Av, for three five-story brick tenements, 40x88 and 34.5x90; Henry Brown of 508 East 121st St, owner; Franklin Bayliss of 33 and 34 Bible House, architect; cost, $86,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Murray St, 14, to five-story brick lofts and store; Manhattan Electric Supply Company of 52 Cortlandt St, owner; W. H. Hume & Son of 1 Union Square, architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Jan. 8.

ALLEN ST, 129 w s, 25x87.6; Tillie Burkan and others to Julius Berkowitz and another, (mtg $25,666.67)..... Nom.

AMSTERDAM AV, 428, w s, 29x100; Charles Buek to Caroline Ross..... Nom.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 168.9 ft s of 179th St, 18x83.4; Myer De Vall to Harry L. De Vall, (mtg $3,400)..... 100

BRYANT ST, w s, 100 ft s of 172d St, 75x100; Alexinor F. Warner to Max Powell, (mtg $4,500)..... Nom.

CYPRESS AV, s e corner of 133d St, 100 x200; William J. Dalton to Justine Bunke, (mtg $10,000)..... 100

FILLMORE ST, e s, 129.3 ft s of Morris Park Av, 25x100; Andrew G. Anderson to John Haliberg and others, (mtg $3,000)..... e 100

FINDLAY AV, n s corner of 166th St, 425x200; Herman Aaron to John Dacey. 100

HOFFMAN ST, e s, Lots A B and A C, map of 70 lots Cedar Hill Plot, 50x119.7; Nicholas Cooney to Mary E. Cooney..... 100

JONES AV, e s, 250 ft s of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Land Company A of Edenwald to Joseph Morgenstein..... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, 90, n w s, 19.9x78; Clara Kinsman to Babetta Baruch, (mtg $10,000)..... Nom.

LOT 54, map of Flanagan estate, Throgg's Neck; Lambert S. Mapes to Max Cohen..... 100

LOT 88, Block 2,525, map of 272 lots of Kemp estate; Provident Savings Loan Investment Company to Metropolitan Mercantile Realty Company, (mtg $4,000)..... Nom.

LOT 119, map of Van Nest Park; James Meara to Andrew Palinkas..... 100

LOT 23, Block 2,525, map of 272 lots of Kemp estate; Provident Savings Loan Investment Company to Metropolitan Mercantile Realty Company, (mtg $4,000)..... Nom.

LOT 119, map of Van Nest Park; James Meara to Andrew Palinkas..... 100

LOT 21 to 23, map John P. H. Schmenger; Chas. Bjorkegren to Dorothy Rentler, (mtg $4,050)..... 100

LOTS 24 and 25, map Flanagan Estate, at Throgg's Neck; Lambert S. Mapes to August Schrempf..... 100

LOTS 13 and 14, map Flanagan Estate, at Throgg's Neck; Lambert S. Mapes to Robert E. Walker..... 100

LOTS 675 and 676, map of Laconia Park, 50x100; Irving Realty Company to A. Shatzkin & Sons..... 100

OLD BROADWAY, e s, 49.5 ft n of 140th St, 53.11x100; Irving Bachrach and others to Alonzo B. Kight, (mtg $13,000)..... 100

OLIVER ST, 30, e s, 20.8x irregular; Timothy Harrington and another to Edward G. Tuffs, (mtg $6,500)..... Nom.

ST. LAWRENCE AV, Lot 59, Block B, map of Mapes estate, 25x100; Peter Purfield to Kate Rachell..... 100

TRINITY AV, s e corner of Pontiac Pl, 294.6x142; Trinity Av, ne corner of Pontiac Pl, 175x79; Samuel H. Stone and others, executors, Morris Krauss and another..... 19,000

TRINITY AV, 1,046, e s, 20x87.5; Nathan Garber to Katie Garber, (mtg $6,500)..... Nom.

VESSEY ST, n e corner of Washington St, 24.2x31.2; Emanuel Einstein to Morris Fatman..... 100

VYSE AV, w s, 194.4 n of Home St, 75x100; Anthony McOwen to Peter McOwen, (mtg $4,000)..... 100

WEBSTER AV, e s, 138.7 ft n of Tremont Av, 75x158.11; New York Beer and Liquor Dealers' Distributing Association to Adolph Freund, (mtg $14,000)..... Nom.

1ST ST, s s, Lots 675 and 676, map Laconia Park, 50x100; N. & M. Knott to Irving Realty Co..... 100

1ST ST, s s, 205.6 ft e of 2d Av, 41.2x irregular; Morits Rothstein and others to Joseph Rabinowitz, (mtg $31,500)..

2D AV, n e corner of 118th St, 27x80; Floris T. Whittaker to Simon Martin, (mtg $25,000)..... Nom.

3D AV, 2,093, e s, 25x100; Benjamin M. Gruenstein and another to Israel Hermann, (mtg $30,500)..... 100

4TH ST, s s, 28 ft of Lot 573, map of Wakefield; Mary J. Story, executrix, to Charles Williams..... 3,900

6TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x113.5; Catherine E. Dougherty to Rudolf Popper, (mtg $26,625)..... 100

6TH ST, n s, 195.3 ft e of Av C, 58.11x90.10; Julius Tishman to Morris Lazaroff, (mtg $34,000)..... 100

10TH AV, 599, w s, 25x100; John G. Muller to Katharine Muller, (mtg $10,000)..... 20,500

10TH ST, 239 East, n s, 25x94.10; Morris Haber and others to Osias Karp and another, (mtg $20,650)..... 100

11TH ST, n s, pat of Lot 276, map of Unionport, 25x108; Frank Gass to Fred C. Ast..... 100

11TH ST, n s, 233 ft w of Avenue C, 75x103.3; Samuel Hillman and others to Apollo Realty Company, (mtg $53,000)..... 100

13TH ST, 438 and 440 East, 48.6x103.3; Osias Karp and others to Morris Haber and others, (mtg $64,000)..... 100

25TH St, 350 and 352 West, 50x98.9; Northwestern Realty Co. to Frank Siegel, (mtg $53,000)..... 100

26TH ST, 151 East, 25x98.9; Morris Kittenplan and others to Leopold Jacobson and another, (mtg $37,000).. 100

31ST ST, 120 and 122 West, 40x123.6; Ole H. Olsen to Eugene C. Potter and another, (mtg $128,000)..... 100

35TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 75x98.9; William Fitzgerald to Jacob G. Braun..... 100

42D ST, 551 West, 25x100.5; Raymond S. Wood to Henry Nechols and another..... Nom.

44TH ST, 208 East, 25x100.5; Kathleen K. Taylor to Abram Bachrach..... Nom.

45TH ST, 530 West, 25x100.5; Wm. Schneider to Geo. P. Heinrich, (mtg $8,000)..... 100

49TH ST, n s, 307 ft e of 8th Av, 48x100.5; Henry Frank to Roberta F. Frank..... Nom.

80TH ST, 127 West, 21x102.2; William E. Smith to Caroline Britton, (mtg $22,000)..... 100

81ST St, n s, 88 ft w of Lexington Av, 17x102.2; Samson Mayer to Geo. J. Humphrys, (mtg $17,000)..... 100

90TH ST, 337 East, 25x100.8; William Ebling to Henry Leis, (mtg $18,000).... 100

114TH ST, 56 East, 20x100.11; Harris Silverman to Charles Paradiso, (mtg $16,300)..... 100

116TH ST, 354 East, 18.4x90; Annie Hoffensack to Annie T. Dixon and others. 100

116TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Leopold Yesky to David Yesky, ½ part, (mtg $25,000)..... 100

124TH ST, 129 and 123 West, 37.6x100.-11; Carrie J. Shotwell to James W. Camp..... Nom.

144TH ST, 515 West, 16.8x½ block; Allan B. A. Bradley, referee, to Carolyn H. Dowbarn..... 600

151ST ST, 834 East, 25x100; Leopold Weis to Jacobina Fisher, (mtg $3,000). 100

RIVINGTON ST, 103, s s, 29.7x80; Samuel Sissier and others to Morris Apfelbaum, (mtg $18,200)..... 100

RUTGERS PLACE, 19, n s, 26x110; Samuel Eckert to Louis Michalisky, (mtg $40,500)..... 100

AMUNDSON AV, w s, 300 ft s of Nelson Av, 25x100; Land Company C of Edenwald to Emma Paulson..... Nom.

126TH ST, 552 West, 25x99.11; Edmund Coffin to George W. McAdam, (mtg $5,000)..... 100

WILLIAMSBRIDGE ROAD, s w corner of 2d Av, 159.9x200; Jeannie Z. Leggat to Frederick Stubenvoll..... Nom.

97TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 25x99.11; Mary Carty to Moses Reeves.. Nom.

102D ST, n s, 100 ft s of 2d Av, 75x100.11; Frank Hillman and others to Louis Livingston and another, (mtg $68,000)..... 100

76TH ST, 226 and 228 East, 50x102.2; William Weinstock to Irving Bachrach and another, all liens..... 100

76TH ST, 228 and 230 East, 50x102.2; Irving Bachrach and others to Samuel Goodman, (mtg $38,000)..... 100

76TH ST, 226 and 228 East, 50x102.2; Samuel Goldman to Reuben Miraky, all liens..... Nom.

BRONX PL, n s, 325.5 ft e of White Plains Road, 100x100; Abner B. Mills to Annie E. Keelon and another, 2-3 part, all title..... Nom.

BRONX PL, n s, 325.5 ft e of White Plains Road, 100x100; Hobart J. Park and another, executors, to Annie E. Keelon and another, 1-3 part, all title 910

24TH ST, 21 East, 17x irregular; 24th St, 23 East, 13x80; Daniel E. Freedman to E. H. Landon, (mtg $57,000). 100

WEST ST, 305, e s, 20.1x101.3; Algerson S. Norton, referee, to Harry Shwitzer, (mtg $12,000)..... 23,900

64TH ST, 410 and 412 East, 50x100.5; Jonas Weil and others to Louis Haims, (mtg $24,300)..... Nom.

89TH ST, s s, 120 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Emanuel Heliner and others to Lina Weil, (mtg $20,000)..... 100

98TH ST, 49 West, 25x100.11; Caroline Bloch and another to Charles Seiferd and another, (mtg $20,000)..... Nom.

112TH ST, 321 West, 16.8x100.11; Mary A. White to Christopher H. Steinkamp, Jr., (mtg $8,000)..... 100

RIVER AV, e s, 139.7 ft n of 167th St, 100x105; George W. McAdam, Jr., to E. S. Coffin, (mtg $2,500)..... 100

155TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 100x99.11; Adolf Mandel to Herman Harris and another, (mtg $45,000)..... 100

AVENUE A, 1,523, w s, 17x70; Caroline Buchmiller to Abraham Liebhoff, (mtg $4,500)..... 100

142D ST, 225 West, 25x99.11; Victor A. Levor to John N. Henken, (mtg $21,000)..... Nom.

FORT WASHINGTON RIDGE ROAD, w s, 2,792.1 ft n from s s of 155th St, —x—, containing 776.11 square feet; City of New York to Institution for the Blind, all title..... 699

LOT 405, map of Van Nest Park; Bessie Green and others to Agnes Decker, (mtg $3,760)..... Nom.

KINSELLA AV, Lots 60, 61, and 62, map of 211 lots, part of Downing estate, 75x100; Lots 83 to 85, same map, 75x100; Agnes Decker to Franz Bosedow, (mtg $4,500)..... 100

AMSTERDAM AV, 425, w s, 29x100; 75x100; Agnes Decker to Frank Basedow, (mtg $27,000)..... 100

99TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 296x100.11; Abraham M. Bach and others to Julius Shweitzer, (mtg $78,816)..... 100

5TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of Av B, 50x108, Westchester; Simon Wolf, referee, to Marguerite D. Morgan..... 1,800

28TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x98.9; Guy M. Gest to Moses Weinman, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

LOTS 55 and 56, map of Flanagan Estate, Throgg's Neck; Lambert G. Mapes to Richard Cooper..... 100

38TH ST, 44 West, 20x98.9; George E. Coleman to Frederick C. Beer, (mtg $36,000)..... Nom.

148TH ST, 662 East, 27x100; Nathan Dubinsky to Max Monfried, (mtg $20,000) Nom.

PROSPECT AV, n s, 126.9 ft s of Jennings St, 40x104.9; Mathilde Bosselmann to Andreas C. Bosselmann, (mtg $23,000)..... 100

NELSON AV, 27, w s, 25x66.5; Edwin F. Disbrow to James Clancy, (mtg $6,439) 100

139TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Broadway, 50x99.11; Israel Axelroad to Charles Axelroad and another..... Nom.

MORRIS AV, 1,053, w s, 25x101.7; Bronx Home Realty Company to Samuel Stein, (mtg $8,000)..... 100

BEACH AV, w s, s ½ of Lot 82, map of East Morrisania, 25x100; Catharine A. Conlon to John D. Halvordson, (mtg $7,000)..... 100

CAMBRELING AV, n w corner of 169th St, 20x100; Abraham Lerman to Davis Saltzman, (mtg $5,250)..... Nom.

WALTON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 177th St, 25x95; Sylvester Pope and others, executors, to John E. Dordan and others 100

79TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 100x102.2; Russell Raymond and others to Joseph M. Brady and others..... 100

11TH AV, 595, w s, 25x100; Emil Wagner to David Kramer..... 100

25TH ST, 324 East, 25x98.9; Margareth A. Hedenkamp to Adam J. Klinger and another, (mtg $17,000)..... 100

GUN HILL ROAD, s w s, 106.8 ft s e of Wayne, —x—; William C. Trull to J. A. Townsend and another..... 100

52D ST, 503 West, 15x75; Daniel Meehan to Simon Myers..... 100

57TH ST, 133 East, 20x60.2; John L. Martin to Franklin A. Dorman, (mtg $27,500)..... Nom.

38TH ST, s s, 550 ft w of 5th Av, 20x98.9; Frederick C. Beer to Robert C. Myles, (mtg $36,000)..... 100

LEWIS ST, w s, 200 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Margaretha Reis to Herman L. Kuhl, (mtg $16,500)..... 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

FORTGANG, Esrael to Corn Exchange Bank; 110th St, 64 East, 25x100, 4 months, 6 per cent..... 3,700

HERMAN, Israel to Benjamin M. Gruenstein and another; 3d Av, 2,093, 25x100, installments, 6 per cent..... 3,100

MARTIN, Simon to F. T. Whittaker; 2d Av, n e corner of 118th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 9,550

POPPER, Rudolf to Catharine E. Dougherty; 6th St, 341 East, 25x113, 6 years, 6 per cent..... 6,400

POWELL, Max to A. P. Warner; Bryant St, w s, 100 ft s of 172d St, 75x100, 1 year..... 1,000

FRANK, Roberta to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 49th St, 225 to 231 West, 75x100, demand, 6 per cent....110,000

MURPHY, Annie T., and another to A. Hoffsensack; 116th St, 354 East 18x90, 5 years, 5½ per cent..... 3,000

MANNELLO, Angelo to C. Perrella; Eagle Av, es, 425 ft s of 158th St, 75x115, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 11,000

MANNELLO, Angelo to F. Tacinelli; Eagle Av, e s, 425 ft s of 158th St, 75x115, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

NICHOLS, Henry, to A. R. Bauerdorf; 42d St, 551 West, 25x100, 5 years, 5½ per cent..... 14,000

LAZAROFF, Morris, to J. Tishman; 6th St, n s, 195 ft e of Avenue C, 40.9x90.10, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 7,500

GOLDMAN, Meyer, to E. Manheling; 97th St, n s, 170 ft w of 1st Av, 80x100.11, due July 1, 1908, 6 per cent... 7,250

GOLDBERG, Harry H., to A. E. Stolpp; 111th St, 29 East, 25x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 3,000

LEONE, Carmela, to F. Spier, Jr., trustee; 2d Av, 2,180, 25x75, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 12,000

STELLWAGEN, Philip E. to A. Grossman; 174th St, n s, 95 ft e of Washton Av, 25x100, 3 years, 6 per cent... 225

BLACK, Emma, L., to Bronx Investment Company; 113th St, 621 West, 19 x100.11, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 5,250

PARADISO, Charles, to H. Silberman; 114th St, 56 East, 20x100.11, due June 15, 1907, 6 per cent..... 1,550

WILLIAMS, Charles to M. J. Story; 4th Av, s s, e 28 ft of Lot 573, map of Wakefield, 28x144, 3 years 5½ per cent..... 3,900

COHEN, Sarah to R. Frankel; 50th St, s s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,900

SHANLEY, Agnes K. to B. T. Kane; 71st St, 252 West, 20x100, 1 year, 5½ per cent..... 5,000

MANNELLO, Angelo to G. Tacinelli; 149th St, n s, 170 ft e of Morris Av, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

MONFRIED, Max to Samuel Brener; 152d St, s s, 154 ft e of Robbins Av, 4x170, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

HEINRICH, George F. to Christ; 45th St, 530 West, 1 year, 6 per cent... 2,500

CAMP, James W. to Charles H. Seely; 124th St, 126 and 128 West, 37x100, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 4,500

CAMP, James W. to Carrie I. Shotwell; 124th St, 126 and 128 West, 37x100, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,480

SCHREMPF, August to L. G. Mapes; Lots 24 and 25, map of Flanagan Estate, 3 years..... 390

COHEIN, Max, to Lambert G. Mapes; Lot 54, map of Flanagan estate, 3 years..... 213

WALKER, Robert E., to L. G. Mapes; Lots 13 and 14, map of Flanagan estate, 3 years..... 426

McOWEN, Peter, to A. McOwen; Vyse Av, w s, 191.4 ft n of Home St, 75x100, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,500

SIEGEL, Frankel, to Northwestern Realty Company; 25th St, 350 and 352 West, 50x98, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 15,500

KEELON, Annie E., and another to H. J. Park and another; Bronx Place, n s, 325 ft e of White Plains Road, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... Nom.

VIAU, Benjamin, to Manhattan Mortgage Company; Longfellow St, e s, 100 ft s of 172d St, 150x200, demand, 6 per cent..... 36,000

BENENSON, Benjamin, to Commonwealth Mortgage Company; Arthur Av, s w corner of Oak Tree Place, 25x94, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 9,500

A. SHATZKIN & SONS to Irving Realty Company; 1st St, s s, being Lots 675 and 677, map of Laconia Park, 50x100, due Nov. 29, 1907, 6 per cent..... 300

RABINOWITZ, Joseph, to M. Rothstein and another; 1st St, 47, s s, 20.7x67.3, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,500

RABINOWITZ, Joseph to M. Rothstein and another; 1st St, 47, 20x69, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,500

WEISS, Rosa, and another to C. Mascher; Amsterdam Av, 82, 20x80, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

CAMP, James W., to Funnell and another; 124th St, s s, 262.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 37x100, due June 14, 1906, 5½ per cent..... 36,000

MURRAY, Matthew T., to George W. Thedford; 54th St, 160 West, 18x100, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 600

HOWELL, Alonzo, to M. J. Syme; 238th St, n s, 100 ft w of Keppler Av, 25x100, due July 1, 1909, 5½ per cent.... 100

LEIS, Henry, to M. Ebeling; 90th St, 337 East, 25x100, 3 years, 6 per cent. 2,500

KARP, Osias, and another to Jonas Well and another; 10th St, 239, 20x94, demand, — per cent..... 9,000

EARLY, Michael, Jr., to George Brockway and others, trustees; Morris Park Av, s s, 25 ft w of Taylor St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

MORGENSTEIN, Joseph, to Land Company A, Edenwald; Jones Av, e s, 250 ft s of Jefferson Av, 25x100, 3 years.. 100

HAIMS, Louis, to Jonas Well and another; 64th St, 410 and 412 East, two lots, 25x100, two mtgs, $11,500, 7 years, 6 per cent..... 225

VORZIMER, Bertha, to I. Lind; Attorney St, w s, 156 ft s of Grand St, 18x100, due March 2, 1909, 6 per cent.... 23,000

HILLMAN, Samuel, and another to Jefferson Bank; 11th St, n s, 233 ft w of Avenue C, 75x103, demand, 6 per cent. 1,000

ROSS, Caroline, to Lena A. Steers; Amsterdam Av, 428, 29x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 10,000

GREENFELD, William J., and another to —; 108th St, s s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 100x100.11, due June 30, 1908, 6 per cent..... 8,000

WANDER, Nellie D., to Charles A. Mayne; 181st St, n s, 257.4 ft w of 7th Av, 17x99, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 80,000

LIVINGSTON, Louis, and another to Frank Hillman; 102d St, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 37x100, two mtgs, $10,500, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

HERTZBERG, Benjamin to Max Schenkman; Broome St, 276 and 278, 3 years. 21,000

COLLINS, John J. to H. N. Williams; Convent Av, n e corner of 140th St, 19.10x95, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 15,000

PELERMO, Antonio to A. Pennachio; Amsterdam Av, e s, 25.8 ft n of 94th St, 25x82, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 11,200

HERTZBERG, Benjamin to J. Fleischman, executor; Broome St, 276 and 278, 44x75, 3 years..... 1,400

STEINKAMP, Christopher H., Jr. to M. A. White; 112th St, n s, 120 ft e of Manhattan Av, 16x100, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 55,000

HARRIS, Herman, and another to A. Mander; 155th St, n s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 50x99, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 2,000

WILDEY, Charles F. to Union Dime Savings Institution; 34th St, s s, 520 ft e of 7th Av, 80x98, 6 years..... 12,000

CHARLES E. JONES COMPANY to L. J. Jones and another; 134th St, s s, 393 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 175x99, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 600,000

MURRAY, Matthew T., to George W. Thedford; 54th St, 160 West, 18x100, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

HOWELL, Alonzo, to M. J. Syme; 238th St, n s, 100 ft w of Keppler Av, 25x100, due July 1, 1909, 5½ per cent.... 2,500

LEIS, Henry, to M. Ebeling; 90th St, 337 East, 25x100, 3 years, 6 per cent. 9,000

KARP, Osias, and another to Jonas Well and another; 10th St, 239, 20x94, demand, — per cent..... 2,000

EARLY, Michael, Jr., to George Brockway and others, trustees; Morris Park Av, s s, 25 ft w of Taylor St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,500

MORGENSTEIN, Joseph, to Land Company A, Edenwald; Jones Av, e s, 250 ft s of Jefferson Av, 25x100, 3 years.. 225

HAIMS, Louis, to Jonas Well and another; 64th St, 410 and 412 East, two lots, 25x100, two mtgs, $11,500, 7 years, 6 per cent..... 23,000

VORZIMER, Bertha, to I. Lind; Attorney St, w s, 156 ft s of Grand St, 18x100, due March 2, 1909, 6 per cent.... 1,000

HILLMAN, Samuel, and another to Jefferson Bank; 11th St, n s, 233 ft w of Avenue C, 75x103, demand, 6 per cent. 10,000

ROSS, Caroline, to Lena A. Steers; Amsterdam Av, 428, 29x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 8,000

GREENFELD, William J., and another to —; 108th St, s s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 100x100.11, due June 30, 1908, 6 per cent..... 80,000

WANDER, Nellie D., to Charles A. Mayne; 181st St, n s, 257.4 ft w of 7th Av, 17x99, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

LIVINGSTON, Louis, and another to Frank Hillman; 102d St, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 37x100, two mtgs, $10,500, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 21,000

HERTZBERG, Benjamin to Max Schenkman; Broome St, 276 and 278, 3 years. 15,000

COLLINS, John J. to H. N. Williams; Convent Av, n e corner of 140th St, 19.10x95, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 11,200

PELERMO, Antonio to A. Pennachio; Amsterdam Av, e s, 25.8 ft n of 94th St, 25x82, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,400

HERTZBERG, Benjamin to J. Fleischman, executor; Broome St, 276 and 278, 44x75, 3 years..... 55,000

STEINKAMP, Christopher H., Jr. to M. A. White; 112th St, n s, 120 ft e of Manhattan Av, 16x100, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

HARRIS, Herman, and another to A. Mander; 155th St, n s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 50x99, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 12,000

WILDEY, Charles F. to Union Dime Savings Institution; 34th St, s s, 520 ft e of 7th Av, 80x98, 6 years..... 600,000

CHARLES E. JONES COMPANY to L. J. Jones and another; 134th St, s s, 393 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 175x99, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 140,700

MYERS, Simon, to F. Hoormann, executor; 52d St, n s, 60 ft w of 10th Av, 15x75, due June 30, 1908, 5½ per cent. 9,500

WALLACK, Emily M., to J. F. Hunt; 153d St, 540 West, 25x99, 1 year..... 2,500

AXELROAD, Charles, and another to R. Arnstein; 139th St, s s, 350 ft w of Broadway, 50x90, demand, 6 per cent..... 8,000

HAUK, Charles, and another to A. Heppel; Union Av, e s, 100 ft s of Jennings St, 50x135, due June 15, 1906, 6 per cent..... 10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

1ST AV, 479 to 485; Barnet Lewine against Ely J. Rieser, owner and contractor; Nathan Cohen, contractor..... $285

1ST AV, 479 to 485; Nathan Cohen

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NEXT MONDAY	NEXT SATURDAY	NEXT SUNDAY
at same time.	at same time.	at same time.

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BUSINES LOTS
ON MACADAMIZED STREET,
$428.
$10 DOWN - - $10 MONTHLY

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THE GROUND IS HIGH. THE PRICE IS LOW.
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$750 DOWN SECURES KEYS TO ARTISTIC COLONIAL HOME.
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Take 34th St. Ferry, "Corona" Trolley, and be sure and get off at Fisk and Woodside Avs. Send postal for circular and views.
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FOR BUILDERS SPECULATORS & INVESTORS

We have the finest plots in South Brooklyn and Bay Ridge sections, with building loans and 2d mtges.
We have the finest business and flat property in the City of Brooklyn, also private houses in brick and brownstone.

AVIDON & ROTHENBERG,
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Open Evenings & Sundays. Tel. 141 Bay Ridge.

2-STORY & BASEMENT, BROWNSTONE.
9 ROOMS AND BATH.
ALL NEW OPEN PLUMBING.
468 Van Buren St., Near Reid Av.
PRICE $7,000. $1,500 CASH.

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31 Flatbush lots, Hawthorne St., block from Nostrand, $650 each; worth $900; two or all; very little cash will positively secure big returns. Edwards, 848 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

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INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE.
OWNERS WISHING TO SELL CALL OR WRITE
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A Steuben County farm, (no mortgage,) 400 acres, ample buildings, completely stocked, for sale, or would exchange for New York or Brooklyn property. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

ACREAGE AND FARMS.
They are all Money Makers.

12 acres, Peconic Bay, 500 feet	$2,100
25 acres, superb Sound views	3,750
26 acres, road divides, near station	6,500
43 acres, four roads front	4,000
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81 acres, 665 feet Sound front	23,000
130 acres, 7,600 feet roads	23,000
135 acres, 9,000 feet roads	11,500
136 acres, 4,500 feet roads	12,500
150 acres, 1,700 feet gravel road, 1,500 feet dirt road, near water	37,500
180 acres, 8,000 feet roads	14,500
176 acres, road and railroad fronts	17,500

Most of the above have from common to nice buildings and will subdivide well.
Long contracts on some; easy terms on all.
All but two in Huntington Town.
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A BARGAIN—2,400 acres main line L. I. R. R.; good train service; commutation 17c.; nicely located; easy terms; price $150.00 per acre.
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WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th St.; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Evenings.

$350 cash buys corner plot, in a restricted part of Larchmont, with all improvements, 30 minutes from 42d St.; balance easy terms; transportation allowed. Address OWNER, 859 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

Lots at Dobbs Ferry on Hudson, $500 upwards. O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St.

Mount Vernon.

AT MOUNT VERNON.
Burned 6 tons of coal last Winter!
A1 house, 7 rooms, hot-water heat, open plumbing, excellent location; price $6,500. W. S. Anderson, Mt. Vernon's Busy Corner, near New Haven Station.

AT MOUNT VERNON.
Colonial house, modern, 11 rooms, tiled bath, hardwood floors and trim, steam heat, extra deep lot, Chester Hill section, $12,000. W. S. Anderson, Mt. Vernon's Busy Corner, near New Haven Station.

AT MOUNT VERNON.
Finest part of Chester Hill; large house; corner lot, 100x100; stable; will be sold at a sacrifice; name the price.
W. S. Anderson, Mt. Vernon's Busy Corner, near New Haven Station.

AT MOUNT VERNON.
Eight-room house, fine avenue, all improvements; lot 37.6x100; price $5,000; cash $1,000. W. S. Anderson, Mt. Vernon's Busy Corner, near New Haven Station.

LOANS.

$2,000 wanted on first mortgage at 6%; cottage contains 6 rooms and bath; all improvements; less than 60% of cost; title guaranteed. H. G. Lohman, 104-6 East 125th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Two west side flats, with stores; equity $14,000; add cash for other property; principals.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co.,
206 BROADWAY.

West 94th St.—$12,000 equity, three-story private; cash and other property; possession. John D. Karst & Co., 2,051 8th Av.

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Bond and Mortgage Money at 5%.
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MORTGAGE LOANS.

$30,000 to loan secured by first mortgage New York City property; principals only. J. H. Mandlebaum, 63 East 11th St.

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Wanted for cash investors flat and tenement on west side.

P. C. ECKHARDT,
693 Ninth Ave.,
'Phone 894 Bryant. Bet. 47th and 48th Sts.

OWNERS OF DOWNTOWN PROPERTY WISHING TO SELL OR RENT THE SAME ADDRESS, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS, RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Property Owners, Attention!—Clients waiting to buy. Send or call with particulars of tenements anywhere in Manhattan. Brill, Rosenberg & Peshkin, 1,761 Lexington Av. Tel. 1750 Harlem.

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Julius Friend, 695 Broadway.

Have immediate cash buyers for cold-water tenements and building plots in Manhattan. Send particulars. Thomas M. Henneberry, 1,389 Lexington Av.

I have client who wants to buy corner with store; good location. Send particulars. Thomas M. Henneberry, 1,389 Lexington Av.

Owners, we will sell, rent, or manage your property; send particulars. O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St. Open evenings.

Property for sale, rent, managed; send full particulars. Kehoe & White, 1,638 Amsterdam Av.

Bronx flats and other property wanted. Send particulars. Coulter, 180th St. and Crotona Av.

Want desirable, salable property to offer buyers. Worthington Scott, Flatiron Building.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

58th St. near 5th Ave.
A four-story residence for rent in this high-class neighborhood; immediate possession.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 West 42d St.

49th St., between 6th & 7th Avs.
Three stories, in excellent condition.
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

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Seven-room house, Parkville, overlooking Ocean Parkway; improvements; excellent neighborhood; 917 East 5th St., Brooklyn; $30.00.

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47-49 Maiden Lane,
midway between Nassau and William Sts.

New 12-Story Office Building
Fireproof and steel construction.
Tiled halls and toilets on every floor.

Near centre of financial, real estate, insurance, law, drug and wholesale jewelry districts.

This modern fireproof building embraces every improvement for the comfort and convenience of tenants, three speedy hydraulic plunger safety elevators. Fine permanent light on all sides.

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25x100, centrally located, suitable for salesroom or light manufacturing; steam heat and elevator service; rent reasonable; only parties with first-class rating need apply.
GROSS, ENGEL & CO.,
14 East 15th St., Bet. Broadway & 5th Av.

LOFTS, OFFICES, STUDIOS
28 30 & 32 West 22d Street
NEW BUILDING, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 West 22d St.
or your own broker.

$65.00 CORNER STORE.

Good for grocer, butcher, or druggist; best location in the Bronx. 1,428 Prospect Av., cor. 170th St. and Boston Road.

Desirable loft, basement, store, and sub-basement, 123 Mercer St., including steam heat and elevator service; rent reasonable. For terms apply Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194-196 Broadway.

Renting of LOFTS and Loft Buildings on West Broadway, Wooster, Greene, Houston, and adjoining streets a specialty. PORRINO & RAGAGLIA, 552 West Broadway, cor. 3d St.

Broadway, between Fulton and John Sts.—Lofts and offices; steam heat; elevator and janitor service; rents reasonable. Apply to Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194-196 Broadway.

Factory lofts, including power; best locations; manufacturing tenants wanted. Charles Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Attractive offices; studios; 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, Studios—105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance, $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Fine store, good for any business. Eugene J. Busher, 627 East 149th St., west of Subway or L station.

Studio to sublet; location and furnishings the best; grand piano. Ford, 4 West 40th St.

Desirable loft, 51 West 13th St.; elevator, steam heat; $875. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bronx.

Handsome stores for rent opposite Melrose Station, 162d St. and Park Av.; excellent location. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

BILLIARDS.

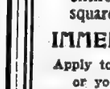

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lighting, accurate, durable cushions. Decker. Est. 1850: 105 E. 9th St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DEPEW, LAURA A.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Francis S. Depew, Richard Henry Depew, Marie F. Kleinecke, Louise Depew Patterson, Catherine D. Vermilye, the heirs and next of kin of LAURA A. DEPEW, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Hannah Louise Depew and Eliza D. Pfender have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Laura A. Depew, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at his office in the County of New York on the 12th day of January, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 14th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.

JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

WALTER LARGE, Attorney for Petitioners, 19 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

HENLEY APARTMENTS,
Summit Av., 164th St.

Five rooms and bath, $25; six rooms and bath, $28-$32; high class, steam heat; all modern improvements; seven minutes' walk from 155th St. station, west side elevated.
Joseph Harris Jones,
Ogden Av., 162d St.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.

562 W. 173d ST.

4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all improvements; rent $28 to $42.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
111 West 43d St.
Single room and bath.....$25
Two rooms and bath.....$50
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

To Let—Top floor 2-family cozy brick house; six light rooms, tiled bathroom; all improvements, $23. Apply on premises, John Cameron, 65 223d St., William's Bridge.

443 Manhattan Av.—Six rooms, bath, tiled bathroom, modern plumbing, steam heat, refrigerator; immediate possession; rent Jan. 15, $31; newly decorated.

104th St., 60 West.—Seven rooms, bath; open plumbing; private hall; all improvements; $14.

152d Street, 522 West.—New apartments, 4, 5, 6 rooms; improvements; $22, $35. Janitor.

Four and five rooms, all improvements, new house, $25 to $30. 524 West 151st St.

314 West 134th St.—4 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot-water supply; all improvements.

East Side.

ARTHUR HALL,

N. E. Cor. 96th St. & Madison Av.
A NEWLY CONSTRUCTED MODERN FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOUSE, LOCATED IN THE VERY CHOICEST RESIDENTIAL PART OF THE CITY,
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
We cannot convey, in type, an adequate idea of the grandeur, taste, spaciousness, and conveniences of the apartments. A personal visit and inspection only can supply that.
Apartments consist of 8 and 9 rooms and 2 baths.
SOMETHING A BALLROOM FOR
DECIDEDLY ☞ THE EXCLUSIVE USE
NEW & NOVEL. OF GUESTS.
Rents, $1,200 to $1,800.
Supt. on Premises. Tel. 1752—79.
ARTHUR S. SILVERMAN, Owner.

THE VAN CORTLANDT,
No. 73 East 96th St.

A beautiful, new, modern apartment building, containing suites of seven, eight, and nine rooms and two baths; rooms unusually large and all absolutely light; elevator, mail chute, telephones, uniformed hall attendants; rents $1,000 to $1,600. Apply to Superintendent on premises, or to
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

"THE LEXINGTON."

144-8 East 22d St., near Gramercy Park.
Apartment of 6 rooms and bath; elevator; all-night service; steam heat; electric light; rent, $60.00; only apartment unrented. William Henry Folsom, Agent, 24 East 23d St.

The Senate, 237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park.—Elegant 5 and 6 room apartment, $45 upward; all modern improvements. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

Desirable Flats—55 East 11th; 5 rooms, bath, $30 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

BARSTOW,
117-119 EAST 27TH STREET.
One or two sunny apartments left; perfect bathing facilities and all modern appliances which make for comfort. We try to make the lot of the transients the envy of home folks by placing every convenience at their disposal and making them comfortable.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.

Two ladies desire small, fully furnished apartment in a respectable house and neighborhood; location below 100th St. and between West End Av. and Central Park. Address, with full particulars, R. S., Box 319 Times, Times Square.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

The Antique Furniture Exchange 152-154 W. 24th St.

The ideal shop for lovers of antiques and seekers for bargains in odd pieces of every description; the largest collection and lowest prices; the most popular store.

I pay highest prices for furniture, carpets, antiques. Johnson, 115 University Place, N. Y.

WINTER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
"The Hotel that made Lakewood famous."
NOW OPEN.

The Lakewood Hotel, the largest and leading hotel of Lakewood, is now open for the season. Accommodations for seven hundred. Every comfort, convenience, and luxury provided. This season the cuisine, always noted for its excellence, will be better than ever. The Chef and staff that have made BERGER'S of Newport noted, even in that home of epicures, have been brought intact by Mr. Berger to the Lakewood Hotel. The same rates as heretofore will obtain; the Lakewood Hotel continuing to be the most expensive in Lakewood because the best. Reservations may now be made for any time during the season. American and European plans.
CARL BERGER.
JAS. N. BEKRY, Mgr.

THE TOWERS LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Telephone 4—L.
Enlarged this season. Family hotel, opposite main entrance to Laurel House; cuisine unsurpassed; booklet. W. H. & A. Wrisley, Prop'rs.

Atlantic City.

CHALFONTE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Always Open.
On the Beach. Fireproof.
Send for Literature.
THE LEEDS COMPANY.

HADDON HALL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Always Open. On Ocean front.
Courteous Attention, Homelike Surroundings, Every Comfort.
Booklet and Calendar on application.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Overlooking the ocean. Open all year.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
Chas. O. Marquette, Manager. D. S. White, President.

HOTEL RUDOLF. Open all year. Ocean front. Hot and cold sea and fresh water baths, en suite. Special Winter rates.
H. E. EDER.

Lakewood.

THE BISMARCK,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Select patronage solicited; terms moderate; unexcelled German cuisine. H. S. Mollner, proprietor.

Brown's Mills.

THE INN
Browns-Mills-in-the-Pines,
New Jersey.
2½ hours from New York. Driest climate in the East. 10 to 15 degrees warmer than New York City. Trains leave New York week days via Pennsylvania R. R., 9:55 A. M.; arrive Browns Mills 12:35.

Plainfield.

Plainfield Sanitarium, Plainfield, N. J.—Located Watchung Mountains. Chronic and nervous cases. No insane. Open all the year. Booklet. Telephone 66.

WINTER RESORTS.

NORTH CAROLINA.

PINEHURST
North Carolina
18 hours from New York
THIRD ANNUAL MID-WINTER GOLF TOURNAMENT
of the Pinehurst Country Club
Thursday, Friday and Saturday,
JANUARY 18, 19 and 20

Four sixteens to qualify. Superb Trophies for winners each sixteen and runners up, and winners of defeated eights.
Carolina Hotel
Opens Jan. 12th
Full details and reservations of rooms may be had by calling on or addressing
Town and Country Resort Bureau,
289 Fourth Ave., New York.
Phone 6246 Gramercy.

NEW YORK.

Bronxville.

HOTEL GRAMATAN,
BRONXVILLE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
The most delightful health and pleasure resort near New York.
New and modern; complete in every detail of service and equipment; large piazzas, enclosed in glass for Winter; steam heat and open wood fires throughout the hotel.
QUIET. REFINED. EXCLUSIVE.
Special Winter rate from November 1 to May 1. Low rates to bachelors. But 30 minutes from Grand Central Station via Harlem division N. Y. Central; 80 trains daily; 260 sleeping rooms, 120 private baths; long distance telephone in every room; golf, tennis, driving; excellent roads; new stable and garage; fine orchestra; large ballroom. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

New York City.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

FLORIDA.

Florida East Coast Hotel Company
SEASON 1905-6

PONCE DE LEON...Opens January 9th
HOTEL ORMOND...Opens January 9th
HOTEL BREAKERS.....Now Open
HOTEL ALCAZAR.....Now Open
ROYAL PONCIANA...Opens Jan. 11th
ROYAL PALM.....Opens January 8th
CONTINENTAL, Atlantic Beach, Fla., Opens March 15th
THE COLONIAL, Nassau (Bahama Islands).....Opens January 9th

Reservations of rooms, railway tickets, parlor and sleeping car space and reservations on steamers to Nassau (Bahama Islands,) Key West and Havana, may be secured by addressing or calling at

243 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
130 ADAMS STREET, CHICAGO

HOTEL ROYAL PALM
FORT MYERS, FLA.
Famous tarpon fishing and quail shooting sport; all modern equipments.
PHILIP P. BROWN, Manager.

BERMUDA.

HAMILTON HOTEL
BERMUDA
OPEN DECEMBER TO MAY
Elevated location, overlooking city, harbor, and Victoria Park.
Send for illustrated booklet.
A. C. BROOKS, Manager.

BERMUDA
The Ideal Winter Resort
THE PRINCESS HOTEL
Open from December to May
Accommodates 300 guests. For terms, etc., address N. S. HOWE, Hamilton, Bermuda.

VIRGINIA.

HOTEL WARWICK, Newport News, Virginia.
Cuisine and appointments unexcelled. Courteous attention. Reasonable rates. Write for booklet. L. B. MANVILLE, Supt.

GOLF.

HOTEL CHAMBERLIN
Old Point Comfort
Open all the year. For Booklets address Geo. F. Adams, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.
New York Office, 289 Fourth Ave.; Telephone 6246-7 Gramercy

Hamburg-American.

†PENNSYLVANIA.....JAN. 13, 7 A. M.
†AMERIKA.....JAN. 20, 1:30 P. M.
†Pretoria.....Feb. 10 †Amerika.....Mar. 1
‡*Bluecher.....Feb. 15 †Pennsylvania..Mar. 10
†Waldersee.....Feb. 24 *Deutschland..Mar. 15
S. S. Amerika Most Luxurious and Most Modern of Leviathans.
*Grill Room. ‡Gymnasium. ¶Elevator & A La Carte Restaurant. †Calling at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES & GENOA.
Prinz Oskar..Jan. 13, 11 A. M.; Mar. 7, Apr. 10
Prinz Adalbert....Feb. 3, noon; Mar. 22, May 8
†Deutschland.....Feb. 6, 2:30 P. M.
*Hamburg.....Feb. 17, noon; Mar. 31; May 17
*Cretic (chartered from White Star Line)..Feb. 27
Rates 1st Class, $70, $85, $118 upward, according to steamer selected.
*Call at Gibraltar. †Grill Room.

Only 8 Days to Italy
BY THE GREAT FLYER
DEUTSCHLAND
FROM NEW YORK FEBRUARY 6, 1906.

S. S. Moltke to Madeira, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga, Algiers, and Genoa, Jan. 30, 1906; a delightful trip of 19 days for $95.00 per admit upward.

To JAMAICA
In first cabin, $20 & up. Round trip, $37.50 & up.
BY THE COMPANY'S ATLAS SERVICE
From Pier 55, N. R., foot of 25th St., at 2 P.M., calling at Fortune Island, Kingston, Savanilla, Cartagena, Port Limon.
†Gracia.....Jan. 11 Sarnia.....Jan. 20
Altai.....Jan. 13 Alleghany.....Jan. 27
and every Saturday thereafter.
†Kingston only.
23-DAY CRUISE WITH STOPOVERS, $125.
Prinzessin Victoria Luise. Sails Jan. 15, 11 A. M., to Kingston. Single trip $60; round trip $95 upward. Return trip in connection with this round trip passage will be made by steamers of Atlas Line Service.

To Colon via Jamaica
Gracia.....Jan. 11 Venetia.....Feb. —
Virginia.....Jan. 25
First-class passenger rates, $55.
Also regular sailings to Hayti and Santa Marta.
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

OLD DOMINION LINE
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 25, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
E. B. Walker, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line, Sailing from Pier 64, North River, ft. of 24th St., for Naples and Genoa.
Bolognesi, Marinelli & Co., 39 Wall St.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE OF AMERICA.
MAIN STEM OF THE
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Operating more than twelve thousand miles of railway east of Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

This is the Direct Line from New York & Boston to Niagara Falls and to the West, the Northwest and the Southwest by way of the great cataract and Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 3:30, 3:40, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—¶MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours, via New York Central and Lake Shore.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:20 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND and TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK EXP.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ¶Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:20 A. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415 and 1216 Broadway; 26 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. stations, New York; 463 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
To be sure of the best accommodations on any of our through trains it is wise to secure them several days in advance.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
Passengers arriving by Ocean Steamers are met on the pier by a uniformed agent of the New York Central Lines, who will arrange for checking luggage and securing sleeping car accommodations.
Passengers for the Dominion of Canada can have their baggage checked through in bond by this New York Central agent.
A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. F. DALY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD

(New York Central & Hudson R. R., Lessee.)
Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:
†11:20 A. M.—Mountain and Mohawk Express.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Clevel'd, & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det., & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syr., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. F. DALY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailings Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.

Philadelphia	Jan. 13	Minnetonka	Jn. 27, 8 A M
St. Paul	Jan. 20	New York	Feb. 3

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT, Pier 30, N. R.
MINNEHAHA.....Jan. 13, 7:30 A. M.
*MAINE.....Jan. 20, 2 P. M.
†MINNETONKA.....Jan. 27, 8 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Feb. 10, 6:30 A. M.
*This steamer carries no passengers.
†Passengers disembark at Southampton.

RED STAR LINE.

ANTWERP—DOVER—LONDON—PARIS.
Sailings Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.

†Southwark	Jan. 9	Kroonland	Jan. 20
Vaderland	Jan. 13	Zeeland	Jan. 27

†Carrying second and third class passengers. Will not call at Dover.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN — LIVERPOOL.
Sailings Wednesdays, Pier 48, N. R.

Cedric	Jan. 10, 5 AM	Teutonic	Feb. 7, 10 AM
Baltic	Jan. 17, 10:30 AM	Baltic	Feb. 14, 9 AM
Majestic	Jan. 24, 10 AM	Majestic	Feb. 21, 10 AM

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.
FROM NEW YORK:
REPUBLIC..Jan. 26, 3 P. M.; Mar. 9; Apr. 21
CELTIC (20,904 tons).....Feb. 17, 12:30 P. M.
CRETIC....Apr. 3; 10 a. m.; May 10; June 21
FROM BOSTON:
CANOPIC.....Jan. 13, noon; Feb. 24; Apr. 7
ROMANIC...Feb. 3, 5:30 A. M.; Mar. 17; Apr. 28
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.
Fastest and Most Luxurious of Leviathans.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

K. Wm. II.	Jan. 23, 2 PM	K. Wm. II.	Mar. 27, 7 AM
Kaiser	Feb. 6, 10 AM	Kronprinz	Apr. 10, 7 AM
K. Wm. II.	Feb. 20, 1 PM	Kaiser	Apr. 17, 10 AM
Kaiser	Mar. 6, 10 AM	K. Wm. II.	Apr. 24, 6 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
BREMEN DIRECT.

Brand'bg.	Jan. 11, 10 AM	Brand'bg.	Mar. 1, 10 AM
Neckar	Jan. 25,

TYPOTHETAE RANKS AGAIN DEPLETED

Kalkoff Company Yields to Demands of the Striking Printers.

WAS ON THE FIGHTING LIST

Union No. 6 Jubilant—Typothetae, Undaunted, Says It Is More Than Holding Its Own.

Another gain was made by Typographical Union No. 6 in its fight for the closed shop and the eight-hour workday yesterday. President McCormick of Typographical Union No. 6 announced last evening that the Kalkoff Company, which was in the fighting list of the Typothetae, had yielded.

Regarding the statement of President Green of the Typothetae that the union was paying the new men to keep away he said:

"All I have to say is that if Mr. Green keeps on making these statements we will like it all the better. The statement that we are paying the new men to keep away from work is ridiculous. It is true that we try to keep them away, but we are not paying them, and we are taking them into the union when they are competent."

The Typothetae will have an important meeting to-night at 320 Broadway, where a plan of campaign for the fight against the closed shop and the eight-hour work day will be outlined. A list of the firms which are in the fight to a finish will be prepared.

At the headquarters of the Typothetae, 320 Broadway, the following statement was given out yesterday:

Theodore L. De Vinne & Co., one of the largest book houses, has managed thus far to get out all its necessary work. A. T. De La Mare Printing and Publishing Company got out every one of its papers on time last week, and advises this office that they will be out on time this week. The Hill Publishing Company, owners and publishers of The American Machinist, and other well-known trade papers, brought out their publications on time.

William Green, printer of several Ellis publications, delivered his papers almost on schedule time last week, being late only one day in one instance. I. H. Blanchard Company, printers of thirty publications, report a good force of men at work and no delays in deliveries. Doubleday, Page & Co. have their composing room entirely filled. S. S. McClure Company is in admirable condition. The Burr Printing House is holding its own. The Knickerbocker Press has equipped its composing room with sufficient help to get out the necessary work. The Winthrop Press is operating successfully. Styles & Cash are getting out their necessary work.

Other members of the Typothetae who are successfully resisting the strike include Aston Brothers, Bates Advertising Company, L. H. Biglow & Co., H. K. Brewer & Co., Brown, Lent & Pett, Douglas H. Cooke, Corlies, Macy & Co., Charles Edgar, Gilliss Press, Grannis Press, Louis N. Hanower, Thomas Humphrey, Jaques & Co., Kalkhoff Company, A. H. Kellogg, Willis, McDonald & Co., Mail and Express Job Print, I. Clyde Oswald, Palmer & Oliver, Patteson Press, George A. Powers Printing Company, Publishers' Printing Company, John C. Rankin Company, Charles B. Reed, James A. Rogers, Rogers & Co., Sackett & Wilhelms Lithographing and Printing Company, Stettiner Brothers, Robert L. Stillson & Co., South Publishing Company, Thomson & Co., W. F. Vanden Houten, and Garrick Press.

The Methodist Book Concern has filled its composing room. The Butterick Publishing Company has done likewise. The American Bank Note Company is operating to-day with a force sufficient for its needs.

I wish to emphasize the fact that with the exception of Harper & Brothers and Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company the houses that have acceded to the demands of the union employ a very small proportion of the total number of the compositors affected by the stand taken by the Typothetae.

The Kalkoff Company settled with the union after this statement was mad

How any healthy man can look an unhealthy one in the face and fail to say, drink EVANS' Ale, is a mystery.

LAWYER SCORES CLERGY IN PALMER WILL SUIT

Accuses Them of Influencing Disposal of Nonogenarian's Estate.

MILLIONS TO INSTITUTIONS

A 90-Year-Old Brother and Nieces of the Late Bank President Are the Contestants.

The trial of the contest over the will of Francis Asbury Palmer, for half a century President of the Broadway Bank, was begun yesterday before Justice Dugro and a jury in the Supreme Court. Mr. Palmer's brother, James R. Palmer, is the principal contestant. He is over 90 years old. Under the will he was to receive $100 a month for life.

The other contestants are two nieces, Gertrude C. Knapp and Mary C. Kehan. Another relative, Mrs. S. D. Rockwell, at one time received from Mr. Palmer $12,000 a year. This was when she was the widow of J. Miller Crampton. As soon as she married Mr. Rockwell Mr. Palmer, who said he didn't believe in second marriages, cut off the allowance to his grandniece, and left her out of his will. She is taking no part in the present contest.

Sold His Bank Stock to C. W. Morse.

When Palmer died, in November, 1902, he was 92 years old. In 1901 he called all his old employes before him and distributed $24,000 among them. Then he sold all of his stock in the Broadway Bank to Charles W. Morse. He received $2,125,000 in cash for it.

Just what he did with that money his relatives have been unable to learn. They say, however, that he distributed some of it among religious societies after making the acquaintance of certain clergymen, one of whom, a Presbyterian minister, went to live at Mr. Palmer's house in Madison Avenue. The contestants assert that he finally executed his will, bequeathing about $800,000 in real estate to the Francis Asbury Palmer Fund to maintain a religious and educational institution.

Just before his death he presented to the Palmer Institute at Muncie, Ind., $500,000, and much more to the Starkey Seminary at Eddytown, N. J.

Flamen B. Candler of the law firm of Jay & Candler appeared as counsel for the contestants yesterday, and Austen G. Fox and William C. Beecher appeared in behalf of the executors and beneficiaries

In opening the case Mr. Fox explained that the will had been admitted to probate by the Surrogate. This being an age of giving, counsel added, Mr. Palmer made his will with the intention of making a great gift for a great purpose. He had been President of the Broadway Bank since its establishment, and conducted the banking concern in a manner that showed him to be a man of great intelligence. As he left neither wife nor child, it was only natural that he should dispose of his property in the manner he did.

Thousands at Homes and Colleges.

He had given to a grandniece, Mrs. Anderton, wife of Dr. Anderton, his house at 189 Madison Avenue and his stable with its contents. Hamilton College, at Clinton, N. Y., would, under the will, receive $5,000. To the Congregational Sunday school and Publishing Society of Boston, $5,000 had been bequeathed, with similar amounts to the Westchester County Temporary Home for Destitute Children and the Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm in this city. To the Palmer Christian College at Le Grande, Ind., $30,000 was bequeathed; to Elton College in North Carolina $30,000, and $30,000 to the Union Christian College at Merom, Ind. To endow a bed in the Presbyterian Hospital in this city $5,000 had been bequeathed.

Mr. Fox said that only a few weeks before Mr. Palmer died he concluded the transaction of a most important business matter, the transfer of his bank stock to Mr. Morse. Five weeks before he signed ninety-two checks in one day. In addition Mr. Palmer had testified in the Supreme Court in a case, and then showed that he was mentally competent to transact any sort of business, even that of making a will.

Lawyer Candler described Mr. Palmer as "an old and feeble man."

Ministers After Him for Years.

"A year before his death," said Mr. Candler, "there came a culmination of what a number of ministers had been trying to do for some years. They had ministers day and night at his home. Monday was the day, I think, when the ministers met and discussed all manner of things. Why, one of the ministers lived at his house, had a room there, had his clothes there, and ordered the old man and his three negro servants around as he pleased. Mr. Palmer was absolutely daft on religion. Now, no one respects the Church and ministers more than I do, but they have their functions, and when a lot of ministers come around and take away an estate, and when the family asks for a part of it and they say 'No; go before a jury and they wil determine it,' it is time to stop it, and that is the reason, gentlemen, we come here before you to-day.

This Palmer fund, I understand, now amounts to over $1,000,000. Mr. Palmer had been on friendly terms with his brother, James Palmer, all his life, and when Francis A. Palmer died he gave away to religious institutions money that belonged to his brother.

"Mr. Palmer had a strong, able, loving wife, and in her lifetime she kept the ministers away from him. When they came around and asked for money Mrs. Palmer would say, 'Uncle Frank,' (she always called him Uncle Frank,) 'Uncle Frank, this won't do,' and he would respond, 'No, Aunt Sue, I guess you are right.'

"Well, Mrs. Palmer died and then the ministers worked him for all he was worth. They have 'a needy ministers' fund,' and when some one asks, 'Where is there a needy minister?' another one will respond, 'Why, I am a needy minister; I want $1,000 to-day,' or 'I will want $20,000 to-morrow,' and then the other minister will answer, 'You shall have it.'"

The first witness called by Mr. Candler was Mrs. Alice Palmer Mills, one of the daughters of James R. Palmer, the contestant. Mr. Fox cross-examined her to find out whether she contributed the funds for counsel to contest the will. She said she had contributed a share of the expenses, as it had been agreed between the members of the family that if they won the suit the estate would pay them.

The trial will be continued to-day.

Died on Wedding Anniversary.

John E. Loderose, 37 years old, for nearly twenty years a clerk in the United States District Court, died yesterday at St. Francis's Hospital from a complication of diseases. He was married exactly a year ago yesterday. Mr. Loderose resided at 111 West 138th Street.

For Tired Brains

and overwrought nerves no tonic is so good as the relief which comes from the perfect digestion and health which are imparted by the daily use of

Bass' Ale

ON DRAUGHT EVERYWHERE, or Special Firkins (10 gallons) for sale by Bass & Co., 72 Warren St., New York.

FURNITURE

Special Sale (this week) of

Morris Chairs

and

Ladies' Desks

At Prices to Insure Immediate Sale.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

SIXTH AVE., 13TH and 14TH STS.

ASKED FOR QUITCLAIM IN CENTRAL SMASH?

Mrs. Landi Asserts a Claim Agent Importuned Her.

WAS UNDER DOCTOR'S CARE

Company Officers Deny Charge—No Other Evidence to Sustain It—Investigating Accident.

Mrs. Giovanna Landi, widow of Pelgrino Landi of 2,231 First Avenue, made public the statement through her brother, Joseph Rubano, yesterday that during her temporary treatment for the shock she had sustained because of the fatal accident which befell her husband in the Grand Central Station on Sunday evening an effort had been made by some railroad employe to get her to sign a quitclaim for damages.

Mrs. Landi was still too ill to be seen at her home, in Second Avenue, yesterday. Her brother, however, said that Mrs. Landi insisted that while she was being treated for the shock incidental to her fright a man had appeared with a paper, telling her that if she signed it "everything would be all right." She had refused to sign, her brother said.

Assistant Yardmaster Odell, who in great measure superintended the attention which was given Mrs. Landi after the accident, was asked about the statement made by Mrs. Landi. He denied emphatically that any such effort as alleged had been made. The assertion of Mrs. Landi was equally denied by other officers of the company yesterday, who declined, however, to be quoted.

A lawyer representing Mrs. Landi arrived rather promptly at the Grand Central Station on the night of the accident. He was Henry E. Hayman, and came with Felice Rubano, an Italian banker, the father of Mrs. Landi.

These men, according to statements made yesterday, said that they had much trouble in gaining access to Mrs. Landi. It was said, however, that Mrs. Landi's condition was such as to make it impossible for her to see any one at that time.

Dr. Oberbeck of Flower Hospital, who came in response to the summons to attend Mrs. Landi, kept the fact of her husband's death from her during the early stages of her hysteria, and when it was deemed best to tell her he remained about for the results that might follow. Dr. Oberbeck, when questioned last night about the charge made by Mrs. Landi, said: "Such a thing certainly did not occur in my presence. I was relieved by the company's physician finally. The company seemed to me to be doing everything possible for Mrs. Landi."

The investigation into the the cause of the accident was begun by Supt. Richard E. Slater yesterday, but not completed. In the morning hours an effort was made to ascertain who of the crew had been in charge of the air brake which refused to work. Capt. Stevenson of the Grand Central sub-station finally sent Detective Mathew Monaghan of his staff to Supt. Slater to ascertain who it was that had tried to control the brake which had failed to work. He learned that it was Edward Conrey, a brakeman, residing at 560 West Fifty-eighth Street. Supt. Slater questioned this man, and learned from him that when the air brakes failed to work he did his best to stop the onward rush of the empty cars, but failed. He said he couldn't tell what was the matter with the brakes except that they were not in working order.

PLANS TO HELP THE BLIND.

Joseph H. Choate and Helen Keller to Speak at Meeting to Raise Funds.

The New York State Association for Promoting the Interests of the Blind will hold its first public meeting in this city March 29. Mark Twain will preside, and Joseph H. Choate and Helen Keller will be the principal speakers. Miss Keller was recently made a Vice President of the association. Lyman Abbott is the President of the association, and the four honorary Vice Presidents are Mr. Clemens, President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, Robert W. De Forest, and Dr. John Shaw Billings.

The object of the society is to help the blind in every possible way, but particularly by providing them with profitable work. To this end members of the society visit the blind in their homes, where they give practical suggestions to those willing and able to work. The Employment Bureau endeavors to secure suitable occupations for some at home and for others in handicraft schools for the blind; or, where possible, in factories and in mercantile and professional pursuits.

The Secretary reports that the association is in urgent need of money to start the work, pay for postage, printing, for the salaries of visitors and teachers, and to start the Employment Bureau, handicraft shops, &c. Contributions may be sent to Miss Winifred Holt, Treasurer Pro Tem., 44 East Seventy-eighth Street.

ETHAN ALLEN'S WILL FILED.

Estate Is Divided Between His Daughter and His Son.

The will of Ethan Allen, who died at his home, 850 St. Nicholas Avenue, on Dec. 28, was filed for probate in the Surrogates' office yesterday. Mr. Allen was a New York lawyer and a descendant of Ethan Allen of Revolutionary fame.

One-half of the lawyer's estate is bequeathed in trust to his son, Ethan Samuel Allen. The remaining half is left to the testator's daughter, Ida Harriet Sperry. The petition accompanying the will states that the value of Mr. Allen's personal estate is not known, but that the real estate is valued at $18,000. Robert R. Perkins and the Farmers' Trust Company are named as trustees and executors.

O!

We're glad to say that our Winter overcoat stock is now where it ought to be at this season.

While we still have ample supplies of the finest garments, the strength of the stock is in the medium priced coats at $30, $28, $25, and $22, with substantial coats of excellent value as low as $15 and $12.50.

The special reductions have been in the "Tourist" coats, all of which irrespective of former price are marked at $20.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

VINCENT says

20%

WINTER is the same old Sly-Boots. Balmy weather deep into January and then, presto! a sudden face-about with winds that lash like a cat-o-nine-tails and a frost that nibbles one's ears off.

Stein-Bloch Clothes are so seldom curtailed in price that my sale of them at **20 per cent.** reduction stands out among so-called "sales" as a mountain peak does against the sky.

Sack Suits, English Walking Suits, Chesterfields, Paddocks, Tourists and Storm Coats. These have that air of consummate good form which has long given **Stein-Bloch** the premier place among good clothes makers.

Stein-Bloch Clothes

20% OFF

Broadway 22d Street — Sixth Avenue 12th Street

TRADE E.&W. MARK

When you finish reading this, look at the collar on the men near you.

EARL & WILSON.

Canaries

Warranted Singers.....$2.00, $2.50, $3.00
Soft Singers.....$5.00, $6.00, $8.00, $10.00
Holden Contraltos.....$16, $20, $25, $30.00

Parrots

and the famous talking Minah. Best taught birds ever known. Extra lot of talkers, $50, $100, $200.

Young beginners, $12, $15, $20, $25.

Bullfinches Piping Two Songs.

The most delightful tame and affectionate birds, whistling many familiar songs. Prices, $25, $40, $50, $60, $75, $100.

Holden's Book on Birds, all about food, singing, mating, mailed for 13 cts. stamps.

G. H. HOLDEN,

240 6th Ave., near 15th Street.

BANKRUPT SALE.

Extraordinary Private Sale of

Electroliers, Chandeliers, Brackets and Glassware

of the

BOROUGH BRONZE CO.

Began MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1906, under the direction of Charles Levy, Trustee in Bankruptcy. For a few days only

CHARLES LEVY, Trustee.

HENRY W. SYKES, Atty. for Trustee, 346 B'way, N. Y. City.

CROSS Examining Optician (Optometrist,) Fee $1 20 East 23d Street

STREET SIGNS ILLEGIBLE.

Many Complaints About New Ones in Madison and Fifth Avenues.

Complaints have reached the office of Borough President Ahearn in regard to the new street signs which his employes are placing along Fifth and Madison Avenues. These signs are being affixed to the electric street light poles about ten feet from the ground, and are made of the regulation blue glass, with white letters naming the streets.

According to the complaints, it is difficult to read the signs after dark, owing to the fact that the electric lights are from twelve to fifteen feet above the signs, which are thus thrown into the shadow. The complainants believe that some light should be shown inside the signs.

At the office of the Borough President yesterday it was said that the signs were being placed on the electric poles so that the old unused gas-lamp poles could be removed from the streets. It is held that the signs cannot be placed higher on the electric poles without their being too high to be read and that it would require the use of thousands of additional street lamps to light the insides of the street signs.

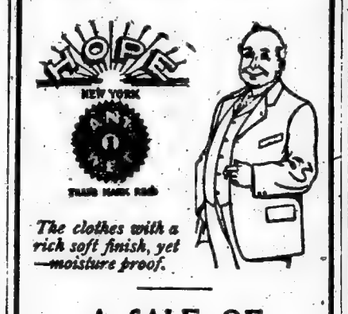

The clothes with a rich soft finish, yet —moisture proof.

A SALE OF OVERCOATS AT $14.

OPENS THIS MORNING

THE Hope Corner is making reputation daily on its *Fine Overcoats*. Customers of a critical disposition, after making comparisons at other leading stores, *came here and bought.*

We are building a permanent reputation with our overcoats. Even clothing salesmen and journeymen tailors from other houses are buying coats of us. Professional men who have heretofore paid $50 to $75 for their Winter Overcoats have within the past week become enthusiastic "Hope" patrons.

This event will establish a new era for value giving on apparel of high character.

OVERCOATS

At $14. Clearing House Price

BUSINESS Men! Physicians! Bankers! Teachers! In fact, gentlemen who want an easy "Walking" Overcoat, particularly men who are "Short." "Stout" or "Extra Heavy." This is *The* opportunity to get the ideal coat you want.

If you have been in the habit of paying "Fancy" prices,

Visit the "Hope" Corner.

OVERCOATS

At $14. Clearing House Price

SUPERINTENDENTS! Managers! Actors! Accountants! In fact gentlemen whose apparel must be correct as to fashion and fabric and particularly those who attend social functions will find *these* coats the very thing they are looking for.

If you are slim and athletic or stout and energetic,

Visit the "Hope" Corner.

OVERCOATS

At $14. Clearing House Price

GENTLEMEN who own an automobile or drive a turnout—those who live in the suburbs, lodge members, social favorites who attend dances, and sleighing parties, (snow in sight and plenty coming). Many of these Coats are high-class "*Tourists.*" Some have storm collars. The savings are very radical.

The mere price of $14 signifies nothing; you must see the overcoats we offer at that price

IN THIS SALE.

HOPE NEW YORK

BROADWAY & CHAMBERS ST.

CITY HALL PARK, NEW YORK.

McGIBBON & Co.

Received from the Rug Country late in the season

Oriental Rugs

of rare color and beauty, which they are offering at

prices interesting to Rug seekers.

Broadway at Nineteenth.

Special Sale.

Our second floor has the entire stock of high-class imported novelties of J. H. Miller, formerly of 816 Broadway. We offer them for less than half their former prices. Suit to order $25. Trousers $7. Fancy silk Vestings $6. Overcoats, silk lined, $30.

Our Remnant Sale of Suits $18, Trousers $5, is continued on first floor.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & Ninth Street.

LOST ARTICLES

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Central Trust Co.'s Certificates of Deposit No. 377, 2 shares, $84.70 fractional part; No 378, 2 shares, $49.60 fractional part. Preferred and Common Stock United States Rubber Company, in the name of Walter Callender. Notify Central Trust Co., 54 Wall St.

LOST—A gold medal with Pope Pius X. on one side and the Vatican on the other; dropped from watch fob, probably on Broadway car or in Subway train Friday night. Will finder please communicate with E. S. O., Box 321 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Between Times Subway and Grand Central Station, purse with change and three rings; two solitaire diamonds and one topaz surrounded by dark pearls. Address Mrs. L. R. Schuyler, Scarsdale, N. Y.

LOST—Wednesday night, Jan. 3, between Hippodrome and restaurant, or between there and 47th St. and 5th Av., or in cab, RUSSIAN SABLE BOA; three pieces; liberal reward. Return to 583 5th Av.

LOST—At the Hotel Colonial, 81st and Columbus Avenue, on Saturday evening, black bill file containing $11. Finder will be rewarded by returning it to I. R., Box 307 Times, Times Square.

LOST—$50 reward offered for return of ruby and diamond cluster ring, lost Saturday, Jan. 6, between Maiden Lane and Grand Central Station. Elevator, 3 Maiden Lane.

LOST—GARNET and GOLD NECKLACE in American Theatre or between theatre and Vendome Hotel; reward. EDNA MAY SPOONER, Bijou Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOST—An Irish setter; answers to name of Prince; New York and Jersey license attached on collar; good reward offered if returned to A. Aubel, 113 East 26th.

LOST—White four-leaf clover pin, with diamond in centre, McCreery's or vicinity. Liberal reward on return to George A. Brinkerhoff, 149 Broadway.

LOST—PLUSH ROBE, red and light brown, between 53d St. and 7th Av. and 50th St. and 5th Av.; reward $10. CHAS. T. PROCTOR, 221 West 58th St.

LOST—Locket with thirteen diamonds, and chain, between house and 104th St. "L" Station; suitable reward returning to O'Donnell, 52 West 100th St.

LOST—Wednesday, Jan. 3, between West 75th and Chambers Sts., an enameled violet pin with diamond dewdrop. Return 9 West 74th; reward.

LOST—$10 reward and no questions asked for return of IRISH BITCH TERRIER to J. P. TOPPING, The Barnard, Central Park West and 71st St.

LOST—On Riverside Drive, old-fashioned gold brooch; full value for return; pawn ticket redeemed if returned. 65 West 92d St.

LOST—Pearl heart brooch; 7 diamonds in centre; chain attached; large reward; no questions asked. H. D. B., 6 West 90th St.

LOST—GOLD LION'S HEAD, with diamonds. Finder receive $20 if returned to KENNELLY'S, 83d St. and Columbus Av.

LOST—MARBLE BUST; stolen from 345 5th Av.; $50 reward will be paid for return to L. PIZZINI, 345 5th Av.

LOST—Bank book No. 157,919, the New York Savings Bank; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

LOST—Bank book No. 165,083, Harlem Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST—Bank book No. 9,981, Washington Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST—Watch fob, with Phi Beta Kappa key; suitable reward. Inquire Starter, 277 Broadway.

LOST—Bank Book No 146,455, Harlem Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Friday, gold seal crest Fob, black silk ribbon; reward. CORTINA, 44 West 24th.

LOST—Violin, case, and letters, on Dec. 29; reward. M. Arnold, 10 East 17th St.

REWARD paid for return of Persian lamb muff, taken by mistake from dressing room at Maillard's, Jan. 6. C. M. H., Lucerne Hotel, 79th St. and Amsterdam Av.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW AMSTERDAM Theatre, 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Wed. & Sat. Mats. at 2:15. POP. PRICES Mat. Wed., $1.50, $1, 75 & 50c. KLAW & ERLANGER present FAY TEMPLETON in Geo. M. Cohan's 45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY

LIBERTY Theatre, 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. IMMENSE SUCCESS H. H. Brennan presents THE CLANSMAN By THOMAS DIXON, JR.

BROADWAY Theatre, B'way & 41st St. LAST WEEK. LAST 5 TIMES Evs. 8. Last Mat. Sat., 2. VERONIQUE With RUTH VINCENT. Monday, Jan. 15—Seat Sale Thursday. ELSIE JANIS Otis Harlan, Henry Donnelly, Henry Bergman, Ambrey Boucicault, Chas. Dickson, Jacques Kruger, and 75 Others, in The Musical Gasoline Explosion, "The Vanderbilt Cup."

NEW YORK Theatre, B'way & 45 St. Evs. 8:15 PRICES 25, 50, 75c. & 1.00. Last 5 Nights. Last Mats. Wed. & Sat. RICHARD CARLE "THE MAYOR OF TOKIO." Monday, Jan. 15. Seat Sale Thursday. LEW DOCKSTADER AND HIS GREAT MINSTRELS.

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NEW YORK MAT. DAILY Hippodrome THOMPSON & DUNDY, MANAGERS A SOCIETY CIRCUS WITH COURT OF THE GOLDEN FOUNTAINS SOUSA AND HIS BAND NEXT SUNDAY EVENING. Seats now.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. Wed. 25c. 15, 25, 35, 50 & 75c. GIRL OF THE STREETS Britt-Nelson Fight Pictures

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 25, 50, & 75c. MORE TO BE PITIED THAN SCORNED.

MURRAY HILL 42d St. & Lex. Av. Mat. Wed. 25c. 25, 35, 50, 75c. AT FINEY RIDGE

JOE WEBER'S MUSIC HALL Evgs. at 8. Only Mat. Sat. "Twiddle-Twaddle one long laugh."—Herald. Joe Weber's All-Star Co. TWIDDLE-TWADDLE SEATS SELLING 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

Colonial Aimee Angeles, McMahon's Watermelon Girls, Tom Nawn & Co., Ned Nye & Rollicking Girls, Chassino, Carlotta, oth's. Daily Mts. 25

Alhambra 7th Av. & 126th St. Mats Daily. All Seats 25c. Ida Rene, Arthur Prince, Nick Long & Idalene Cotton, 5 Mowatts, Two Pinks, etc.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St. 25, 50, 75, 1.00. DAILY MATS. 25c., 50c. Virginia Earl, Augusta Von Hoose, Cal Seabrooke, Susan & Warren, Wireless Telegraphy, Callahan & Mack, others.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. BARRIE'S PETER PAN

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. ETHEL BARRYMORE in J. M. Barrie's play, Alice-Sit-By-The-Fire. Also PANTALOON with Lionel Barrymore To-day Mat., Special Benefit, Russian Players.

Knickerbocker B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only, 2:15. FRITZI SCHEFF in MLLE. MODISTE.

HERALD SQ THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. George V. Hobart's Musical Satiretta —COMING THRO' THE RYE—

Hudson THEATRE, 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Robert Loraine in Bernard Shaw's Man and Superman.

SAVOY THEATRE, B'way & 34th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. JAMES K. HACKETT and MARY MANNERING in Alfred Sutro's Walls of Jericho

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. BERNARD SHAW'S CASHEL BYRON'S PROFESSION

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. THE LION AND THE MOUSE.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Wed. Evg., Jan. 10, at 8—LA BOHEME. Sembrich, Alten; Caruso, Campanari, Journet, Parvis, Rossi, Dufriche. Cond., Vigna. Thurs. Evg., Jan. 11, at 8 P. M. prec'y—PARSIFAL. Fremstad; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Journet. Conductor, Herts. Fri. Ev., Jan. 12, at 8—FAUST. Emma Eames, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Caruso, Plancon, Scotti, Begue. Cond., Franko. Sat. Aft., Jan. 13, at 1:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Walker; Knote, Van Rooy, Blass, Muhlmann. Cond., Herts. Sat. Evg., Jan. 13, pop. prices, at 8:30—HAENSEL UND GRETEL. Abarbanell, Alten, Homer, Weed; Goritz. Cond., Franko.

Parsifal 3 EVENINGS, Thurs., Jan. 11, 18, 25, at 5 o'clock. ONLY MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, Thursday, Feb. 22, at 11:30 A. M. REGULAR OPERA PRICES. SEATS NOW ON SALE. WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING Pl. Theatre. Every Evg. & Sat. Mat. Arnold & Christians in Blumenthal's comedy, "Der Schwur der Treue."

CARNEGIE HALL THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Walter Damrosch, Conductor. TO-NIGHT at 8:15 Programme: MENDELSSOHN, "Scotch Symphony"; LOEFFLER, "La Mort de Tintagile"; SCHILLING, "The Witch's Song," Recitation by Mr. Bispham with orchestra. Soloists DAVID BISPHAM Recitator, Charles Martin LOEFFLER Viol d'Amore. Next Sunday Afternoon—First reappearance of Herr FELIX WEINGARTNER.

CARNEGIE HALL. BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Mr. Gericke Conductor. Thursday Evening, Jan. 11. Alfred Reisenauer. Saturday Afternoon, Jan. 13. Prof. Willy Hess. Tickets, $2 to 75c., at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) & Luckhardt & Belder's, 10 E. 17th St.

CARNEGIE HALL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York TWO EXTRA CONCERTS. Friday, Jan. 12, at 2:30; Saturday, Jan. 13, 8:15. Conductor, WASSILY SAFONOFF. Soloist, Adele Aus Der Ohe, Piano. TSCHAIKOWSKY Program: Serenade for Strings; Piano Concerto No. 1, SYMPHONY "PATHETIQUE." Usual prices. Box office open daily.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. 2nd Concert To-night at 8:15. Olive Mead Quartet. Program: MOZART, Quartet E major; ARTHUR FOOTE, Quintet; MENDELSSOHN, Quartet E flat. Assisting Artist Miss AUGUSTA COTTLOW. Tickets $1.50 at Box Office, Mendelssohn Hall.

MAJESTIC Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. A NEW AMERICAN PLAY. THE REDEMPTION OF DAVID CORSON

WEST END ELFIE FAY, "Belle of Avenue A." To-morrow Mat. 15 & 25c.

GARRICK 35th St., B'way. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. W. H. Reynolds, Pres. Henrietta Crosman | Madeline Mary, Mary Quite Contrary.

HARLEM Evgs. 8:15. Only Mat. Sat., 2:15. WILLIAM COLLIER In ON THE QUIET.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St., bet. 7th & 8th Avs. Mat. Daily. Mrs. Annie & Miss Jennie Yeamans, Genaro & Bailey, Ferry Corwey, Brockman, Mack & Co., etc.

Proctor's 23d St.—A Fair Exchange, 25, 50. 58th St.—Star Vaude., 25, 50. 125th St.—The Ironmaster, 25, 50. Daily Mts. 25c

Manhattan Theatre, B'way at 33d St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:20. BEFORE AND AFTER

ST. NICHOLAS RINK ICE SKATING. 66th St. and Columbus Av. 3 sessions daily, except Mondays. Skates free.

THE GOTHAM EAST 125th St. Mat. To-day—Trocadero Burlesquers.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. The Great Japs. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. The SEVENGALA'S Telepathists.

14th St. THEA. At 6th Av. Pop. Prices. AL. H. WILSON. "THE GERMAN GIPSY."

GRAND LAST TIMES GEO. M. COHAN HAZEL KIRKE SOUSA'S

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; diminishing west winds.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,518. * * * NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1906.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

BIG CHAIRMANSHIPS FOR NEW YORK CITY

Nixon Old Guard Is Turned Down with Odell Followers.

ALL NEW MEN ON INSURANCE

Both Murphy's and McClellan's Candidates Are Put Aside—List of Committee Heads.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Speaker Wadsworth has practically completed his slate of committee assignments. Sherman Moreland of Chemung is to be Chairman of Ways and Means and majority leader.

New York City receives more consideration than it has received since 1897. Then it had Austin of the Twenty-first New York as Chairman of the Cities Committee. This year it will wield much power, especially through Agnew and Prentice. Agnew will be Chairman of Gas, Electricity and Water Supply. Prentice will be a member of Rules, the most powerful committee of the House, and also amember of Insurance. Wainwright, who has a part of New York City in his district, will have the important chairmanship of Banks. These three have stood together in previous sessions for New York. This year their standing together is bound to bring larger results.

The Committee on Insurance will differ from every one of the thirty-five committees in that it will be composed entirely of men who were not on the committee last session. Rogers of Broome will be Chairman, with Wemple, Cox, and Prentice, all members of the Insurance Investigation Committee, also upon it. The remainder of its membership will be announced to-morrow night.

The fight between Tompkins of the Fifth New York and La Fetra of the Eighteenth New York, the former backed by Mayor McClellan and the latter by C. F. Murphy, for membership on rules, resulted in the Speaker and his cabinet going after a third man, Shanahan of the Eleventh Kings, and thereby avoiding the issue presented by the favorites of McClellan and Murphy. Shanahan, who, with Palmer, will compose its minority membership, is the only Democrat from Kings who is a Willoughby Street man. His backers are James Shevlin and Thomas R. Farrell, neither of whom trains with Senator McCarren, leader of Kings.

There has been a great shake-up among some of the Nixon old guard. Bedell, Fish, Apgar, Lewis, and some others have been directed to go way back and sit down. Bedell, Chairman Odell's personal representative, falls from the high eminence of Chairman of Railroads to the head of either Claims or Public Education. Hooper of Genesee takes his place. Hooker is in the Speaker's Congressional district, and is as close to him as anybody in the Assembly.

Lewis is forced to give up Insurance for Commerce and Navigation. That is about as hard a setback as Lewis could get, except to have no chairmanship at all. Fish, who as chairman of Judiciary, drew up the Hooker charges, is tucked away as head of Internal Affairs, Hooker's old committee. That is also a great fall.

Apgar leaves Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply, where he has ruled for years, and must be content with either Public Education or Claims. Apgar's tumble is a notable one. He was one of Speaker Nixon's right bowers.

Out of the "new deal" comes Cox, with the Chairmanship of Judiciary, always a great prize for a lawyer legislator. Secretary of State O'Brien lands Knapp of Clinton as Chairman of Labor and Industries. William Barnes, Jr., gets two Chairmanships for his county—Grattan as head of Privileges and Elections and Mead as head of a lesser committee.

Merritt is allowed to remain head of General Laws. Both he and the other opponents of the Speaker are well taken care of, all things considered. Burnett keeps Cities, Phillips retains Codes, and Wade holds Taxation. These three will be expected to hold up the Speaker's hands. Francis Hendricks's man, Hammond, keeps the Chairmanship of Revision. Lou Payn's man, Scovill, gets a Chairmanship, though it doesn't amount to much.

The partial make up of Rules, and the Chairmen of twenty-one of the other thirty-five committees follow:

Rules—Speaker Wadsworth, Moreland of Chemung, Prentice of New York, another Republican not yet decided upon, Palmer of Schoharie, and Shanahan of Kings.
Ways and Means—Moreland of Chemung.
Judiciary—Cox of Erie.
General Laws—Merritt of St. Lawrence.
Revision—Hammond of Onondaga.
Codes—Phillips of Allegany.
Taxation and Retrenchment—Wade of Chautauqua.
Canals—Patton of Erie.
Cities—Burnett of Ontario.
Railroads—Hooker of Genesee.
Commerce and Navigation—Lewis of Oswego.
Insurance—Rogers of Broome.
Banks—Wainwright of Westchester.
Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply—Agnew of New York.
Internal Affairs—Fish of Madison.
Labor and Industries—Knapp of Clinton.
Excise—Whitney of Oswego.
Public Education—Apgar of Westchester, or Bedell of Orange.
Claims—Bedell of Orange, or Apgar of Westchester.
Privileges and Elections—Grattan of Albany.
Charitable and Religious Societies—Mead of Albany.
Unfinished Business—Scovill of Columbia.

Gov. Higgins and Railroad Commissioner George W. Aldrich assisted Mr. Wadsworth in making up his slate.

SAINT GAUDENS HONORED.

Royal Academy Elects Him an Honorary Foreign Member.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The General Assembly of the members of the Royal Academy to-night elected Augustus Saint Gaudens, the American sculptor, and Josef Israels, the Dutch painter, honorary foreign members of the Academy.

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Optometric favorable Bifocal Glasses, near and distant vision, at Spencer's, 12 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

SLAUGHTER IN CAUCASUS.

Armenians Have Field Guns—Rebel Government Runs Courland.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cables. Copyright, 1906.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 9.—According to reports received here the situation in the Caucasus is worse than ever.

It is reported that severe fighting is in progress in the streets of Tiflis, where many Cossacks have been killed and bombs have been thrown by the rebels.

The troops have been compelled to use artillery and have destroyed a great number of houses, but it is uncertain whether they have succeeded in restoring order.

At Elizabethpol the Armenians, who managed to get possession of a number of field guns, are said to have massacred a great number of Mussulmans.

Constantinople is now crowded with refugees from various parts of the Russian Empire, including Bessarabia, where the Jacquerie seems to have made great progress. According to refugees from that district bands of peasants wander through the country destroying the farms and houses of the landed proprietors. Many police and other local officials have been killed or expelled. The authority of the Government has ceased to exist.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 9.—The official reports of the successes of the Government in the Baltic Provinces do not tally with the telegrams to the Novoe Vremya, the correspondent of which telegraphs from Mitau that the revolutionary Government is all-powerful throughout Courland with the exception of two or three districts where the troops are in sufficient numbers to crush the opposition.

The correspondent declares that the revolutionaries have annexed the crown lands and forests and maintain perfect order. They have instituted Draconian punishments for offenses against property, marriages are celebrated under the red flag, and Socialists preach from the pulpits.

The situation in the Southeast remains critical and is complicated by the total failure of the coal supply, which paralyses the railways and factories. The population is literally starving.

KEEPING AT MORRIS CASE.

Washington Newspapers United in Fighting White House Censorship.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Interest in the Morris case continued unabated to-day. There were many inquiries about Mrs. Morris's condition at the Willard Hotel. She is still confined to her bed, and her condition is practically unchanged.

The Evening Star and The Post continued to-day their protest against the attempt of Secretary Loeb, speaking for the White House officials, "from the President down," to interfere with the former's news columns. The Post this morning reprints on its first page the Star's article of last night on this and similar cases. This is unprecedented, as was The Star's action yesterday in printing on its first page a Post editorial denouncing "White House officialism." To-night The Star prints extracts from newspapers throughout the country in regard to the "press censorship" existing here.

The action of the Washington papers in thus censuring the President is the more remarkable because The Star has always been one of the strongest Roosevelt papers in the country, and The Post has never been unfriendly to him. Sentiment in the city seems to be on the side of the newspapers, because The Star's reports had been entirely fair.

The talk at the Capitol was to the effect that the President, in thus indicating to The Star his displeasure with its reports, had for the first time definitely ranged himself on Mr. Barnes's side and given the stamp of his approval to that official's mode of dealing with Mrs. Morris. Of course, that had been understood in a general way, because Mr. Barnes had been permitted to put forth a statement defending his treatment of her, and it is not the custom for the President's secretaries to make statements without the President's full approval.

It was generally agreed that Mr. Sheppard's resolution could not now be passed without putting the House in the attitude of criticising the President himself, as well as his Secretaries and subordinates.

FIRST COLD WAVE HITS CITY.

The Mercury Falls to 13 Degrees—A Woman Frozen to Death.

The first genuine cold wave of the Winter of 1905-6 struck New York yesterday. For the first time this season the mercury dropped below 20 degrees. The day was clear, the breeze that blew the wave into town being a gentle one from the Northwest.

The coldest part of the day was at 8:15 A. M., when the Weather Bureau thermometer registered 13 degrees, around which figure the mercury hovered all day. The effect of the drop in temperature was everywhere apparent, the snow that fell Monday being stiffened up so as to cause much distress to horses in the traffic-congested sections of the city. Pedestrians, too, frequently found it hard to keep a footing.

In Tenth Avenue, near Fifty-fourth Street, James Ryan of 454 West Fifty-third Street, a horse car driver, was so badly injured that he had to be removed to Roosevelt Hospital. The horses attached to his car slipped on the ice, and, lurching forward, pulled Ryan over the dashboard, and he fell beneath their feet. He was trampled on before the horses could stop, and suffered a severe scalp wound and internal injuries.

The season's first death resulting from the cold weather was that of Mrs. Jane O'Neill, who was frozen to death. Her body was discovered in the hallway of the tenement at 2,413 Second Avenue.

ISRAEL DURHAM QUITS.

Abandons Claim to Leadership of Philadelphia Machine.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—Israel W. Durham, realising that the disruption of the organization of which he was once the undisputed leader is complete, and that the party machine has been captured by the Lincoln Republicans, has released his friends from their obligations to himself.

He has told them to look out for their own interests, and to make the best terms possible with the men who are back of the new ward leaders' combine.

The Purity of Burnett's Vanilla is never questioned by any pure food commission.—Adv.

MORE FORGED N. & W. CERTIFICATES AFLOAT

C. Augustus Seton Tried to Sell These to Barnard & Clark.

HE IS NOW UNDER INDICTMENT

It Seems Clear That There Have Been at Least Four Counterfeits Floated—A Quick Exposure.

Two new counterfeit certificates of Norfolk and Western common stock were heard from yesterday. These made their appearance away back in September, but through a failure to follow them up on the part of the Norfolk and Western Railway officials and a firm of brokers, were allowed to pass out of sight, but the man who then had them is well known to the police.

According to a story told yesterday at the office of Barnard & Clark, brokers, at 25 Broad Street, two certificates for 100 shares each of Norfolk & Western common stock came to the firm last September for a loan. They were brought into the office by C. Augustus Seton, then occupying an office at 15 Exchange Place, and calling himself a broker. He is now out on $5,000 cash bail furnished by himself, and is ordered to appear for trial next week on a grand larceny charge, which is an outgrowth of some of the business undertaken in his brief career as a broker.

Seton wanted to know if Barnard & Clark could raise some money for him on the stock. The securities were the best sort of collateral, and the firm were glad of the opportunity to accommodate a customer. Seton had expressed an interest in a certain mining stock Barnard & Clark were selling, and $8,000 of the $15,000 he wanted was to go into the mining stock.

Mr. Clark told Seton to leave the certificates. Seton objected. He said he would keep the stock until the loan had been arranged. In fact he did not let the certificates out of his hands. Mr. Clark and his partner were allowed to look at them, but all the time Seton kept a good grip on them. His actions were so peculiar that the partners decided to find out a little more about the stock before going any further. Mr. Clark called up Secretary Alden of the Norfolk and Western on the long-distance telephone at his office in Philadelphia and asked him to look up the numbers of the certificates, which he gave him. Alden, after looking the matter up, replied that the numbers given had been canceled on their books when the certificates, which were then in the Philadelphia office, had been presented for transfer. He said that if any one held certificates of the same numbers they must be counterfeits.

With this information, Mr. Clark says, he called up C. Augustus Seton on the telephone and accused him of trying to swindle him. After further conversation to the same effect he warned Seton never to show himself again at 25 Broad Street.

This is all that was done in New York about the matter, and as far as can be learned no action was taken by the railway officials.

Mr. Clark does not remember clearly the details of the design on the certificates Seton brought to him. They looked genuine, he says. He is sure, though, that they were not made out to "Thomas A. Harris," as is the counterfeit now in the hands of the Guaranty Trust Company, but they did have the same indorsement "signature guaranteed, Henry Sproul & Company," which the counterfeit bears. To Mr. Clark's best recollection the certificates Seton had were made out to a name beginning with "C." It is sufficiently proved, however, by a difference in the numbers, that the counterfeit in the hands of the Guaranty Trust Company was neither of these, so that it is certain now that there have been at least four counterfeits floated, the one seized, one in Boston, and the two, present whereabouts unknown, which Seton brought to Barnard & Clark's office. Four others, of whose genuineness there is some doubt, have come to the knowledge of the Guaranty Trust Company.

Nothing could be learned in New York yesterday of the identity of E. L. Green, who sent a bogus certificate of the stock to William Duke & Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, for sale. It was learned that Hooley, Learnard & Co. of 15 Broad Street, the Stock Exchange house which sold the counterfeit certificate to H. Content & Co., the concern in whose name it stood when the counterfeit was discovered, had made good to Content & Co. as soon as they learned that the paper had been questioned. Hooley, Learnard & Co. had received the bogus certificate from Allen, Arnold & Co. of Boston, where they have branch offices. Allen, Arnold & Co. in their turn refunded and are looking to William Duke & Co. of Cleveland to get their money back.

C. Augustus Seton was indicted for grand larceny in the first degree last September, and his trial is fixed for next Monday before Recorder Goff. He is out on $5,000 cash bail.

Seton was indicted with Harrison McEllinney and Robert H. Waldron on the charge of securing $6,675 from W. B. Slosson, W. E. Scott, N. C. Abbot, and O. N. Whitcomb. Seton and his partners were alleged to have represented that they could float bonds of a company the four men were interested in, but after getting the money, failed to furnish a purchaser.

$60,000 THEFT IN CLEVELAND?

Stranger Got Big Sum from Bank on N. & W. Stock Certificates.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 9.—A few months ago the Euclid Avenue Trust Company loaned nearly $80,000 to a well-dressed man, who appeared to be prosperous. The trust company accepted Norfolk and Western stock certificates as security. The borrower didn't pay his hotel bill, and didn't buy a factory site he had negotiated for. Soon after the loan was made the bank asked the police to find the borrower.

The mysterious stranger first began negotiations for real estate. In this way he obtained an introduction to officers of the Euclid Avenue Trust Company. With this bank he deposited what purported to be Norfolk and Western stock certificates for the loan. He drew on this account until he had taken out about $78,000, then disappeared. He has not been seen here since, so far as is known. Whether these certificates were forged, like the one which has been traced back to Duke & Co., W. H. Crafts, President of the Euclid Avenue Trust Company, refuses to say.

William Duke & Co. conduct a brokerage office in the Schofield Building. It was learned to-night that Duke & Co. who sold the bogus certificate to Arnold & Co. of Boston, had paid them $4,300 to make good the loss. The head of the Pinkerton Agency here said that Duke & Co. were innocent purchasers. E. L. Greene, who sold the certificate to Duke & Co., was in this city Dec. 5. He gave his address then as Pittsburg.

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS.
"M. C. A. Fla. Special," 10:30 A. M., "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:30 A. M., via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line. 1,140 miles, N. Y.—Adv.

MARSHALL FIELD ILL HERE.

Chicago Merchant Attacked with Bronchitis on a Train Coming East.

Marshall Field, the Chicago merchant, is confined to his apartments at the Holland House with an attack of bronchitis which developed while he was on his way from Chicago to this city. He arrived on the Pennsylvania Limited at 10:30 yesterday morning.

Mr. Field contracted cold while playing golf last week. He was advised by his physicians not to travel for a few days, but, disregarding their injunction, started on Wednesday night for this city, accompanied by Mrs. Field, a valet, and maid.

His condition became alarming on the way, and on account of his advanced years—Mr. Field is seventy—two physicians in Pittsburg were requested by telegraph to meet the train. It was not expected that both physicians would receive the messages in time, and the two telegrams were sent merely as a measure of assurance that one would be on hand.

Both doctors met the train, however, and came to New York with Mr. Field. On arriving at the Holland House, Mr. Field was put to bed. His own physician, Dr. James, says Mr. Field would have to stay in bed a few days.

SIX FIREMEN INJURED.

Shaky Walls of "The Bungalow," Cherry Hill, Fall with Them.

Six firemen were injured last night, two of them seriously, in a fire which destroyed the ramshackle old building adjoining the rear of the Oak Street Police Station, and for many years known as "The Bungalow."

Fireman John J. O'Rourke of Engine 9, and Adam McFall of Engine 7, were the ones seriously injured. They, with half a dozen others, were threwn from ladders by the collapse of the walls of the building. They were dug out of the debris unconscious, and were taken to St. Gregory's Hospital.

The other four firemen injured were Lieut. Henry F. Shanahan of Truck Company 4, Martin M. McLeigh of Truck 4, John Flanagan and Emanuel Goldsmith of Engine Company 7. They were taken to their homes after being attended by ambulance surgeons.

The Bungalow had been erected originally as a tenement. That was many years ago. It was one of the many rear structures in the heart of the block bounded by Oak Street, New Bowery, Roosevelt and Cherry Streets. In the old days when Cherry Hill was in its prime "The Bungalow," like the other buildings in the heart of the block, was reached from the street by passing through the notorious Double Alley.

When the tenants moved from "The Bungalow" the basement was leased as a stable where seventy-five horses were quartered, while the three upper floors were turned into storage lofts for waste paper.

It was 6:40 o'clock when the fire was discovered in the basement of "The Bungalow." A second alarm brought Chief Croker. He turned in a third. The firemen scrambled through the entrance to the tenement yard.

Chief Croker directed the work of the men, leading two companies into the burning building and keeping them at work there until the floors began to tremble from the weight of water, which was added to that of tons upon tons of scrap paper.

The seventy-five horses in the basement were rescued. The building, which was owned by the Vanderpoel estate, was completely destroyed.

LUKE WRIGHT, JR., POISONED.

"Knock Out" for Man Believed to be Philippine Governor's Son.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Jan. 9.—Luke E. Wright, Jr., supposed to be son of Gov. Gen. Wright of the Philippines; is in a hospital to-night as a result of morphine poisoning.

Young Wright has been working as a laborer for road contractors three miles south of Silverdale, Kan. He received a draft for $100 from his father yesterday, with which to pay his way to his home in Memphis, Tenn. This afternoon he went into a restaurant and ordered dinner. Before he could be served he fell from the stool unconscious. A physician was called and pronounced it a case of morphine poisoning.

From papers, letters, and telegrams in his pockets his identity was established. Out of the $100 Wright is known to have had last night only $7 was found when he was searched. His father was notified this evening. From letters and messages in his possession it is evident that his parents have known of his whereabouts only a short time ago; that they were anxious for him to return home.

Wright regained consciousness late to-night, and the physicians say he will recover. The police hold to the theory that while drinking with other graders "knock-out" was administered to Wright and he then was robbed.

THREE BLOWN UP.

Found Neglected Dynamite While Drilling a Power House Foundation.

Three men were drilling holes for dynamite in the excavation for the Pennsylvania power house, in Thirty-first Street, about half way between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, at 11 o'clock last night. Blasting had been going on there.

They hit a stick of unexploded dynamite. There was a blinding flash, stones were sent flying in all directions, the drilling machine was overturned, and the men themselves were hurled through the air.

Sam Battalgio of 3,769 Jerome Avenue, the Bronx, was the most seriously injured. He was thrown 150 feet against a dumping car near by, and had his skull fractured and his face battered in. Milton Robinson of 159 West Thirty-third Street, the drill runner, had his face badly lacerated. George Devlin of 429 Second Avenue, the "nipper," had his spine injured.

Bellevue and Roosevelt Hospital ambulances answered a call, and Fathers Lane, Lewis, and Johnson of St. Michael's Church, hurried to the scene of the accident. The priests administered the last rites to the wounded men before they were removed to Bellevue.

OVER NIGHT TO CHICAGO.
PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.
The clubcar-lover's train. Leaves New York 3:55 P. M., arrives Chicago 8:35 A. M. Leaves Chicago 9:45 P. M., arrives New York 9:25 A. M. via Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

HARRIMAN AND SCHIFF DINE JAPAN'S FINANCIER

Mr. Takahashi Chief Guest at a Picturesque Banquet.

IN A MIMIC JAPANESE GARDEN

The Island Empire's Representative Expresses the Utmost Good-Will of Japan for America.

E. H. Harriman gave a dinner in honor of Korekiyo Takahashi at the Metropolitan Club Monday evening. There were about sixty guests present, including several prominent Japanese and many of Mr. Harriman's personal friends, among them a number of prominent bankers, including Jacob H. Schiff.

Mr. Harriman's entertainment of Mr. Takahashi, the special financial representative of the Japanese Government abroad, was in recognition of the many courtesies extended by him to Mr. Harriman during the latter's visit to Japan last Fall.

The arrangements for the dinner were especially designed to prove enjoyable for the distinguished Japanese guests, who were reminded by the decorations of the dining table and in other ways of their home country. The Japanese present, in addition to Mr. Takahashi, included K. J. Imanishi, manager of the New York agency of the Yokohama Specie Bank; E. Fukai, U. Yanagiya, and S. Uchida, Japanese Consul General in New York. The large table at which the three-score guests were seated was arranged in imitation of a Japanese garden. In the centre was a beautifully modeled pagoda, and at either end of the table were ponds in which sported Japanese goldfishes.

After the dinner Mr. Harriman's guests were entertained by Japaneses music, played by musicians from the Island Empire and by Japanese athletic contests. There were several native exponents of jiu-jitsu, who performed for the entertainment of the diners, and also fencing matches between Japanese swordsmen. The Japanese guests expressed admiration of the skill displayed by these followers of the two most honored modes of Japanese defense.

In entirely informal speeches after the dinner, courtesies were exchanged between the representatives of the two nations at the dinner. The entertainment being of purely personal character, however, no reference was made to the financial matters with which Mr. Takahashi is especially concerned in his mission from the Japanese Government.

In the speech which he himself made, he gave voice to the good will between his own country and this without finding it necessary to dwell specifically upon the question of finance, which during the period of the recent war brought him closely in contact with American bankers.

Jacob H. Schiff gave a dinner last night in honor of Mr. Takahashi and his distinguished compatriots in this city. The relations existing between Mr. Takahashi and the head of the house of Kuhn, Loeb and Co. became very intimate owing to the fact that it was Mr. Schiff's firm which represented the Japanese Government in this country in the sale of the several bond issues which were floated during the period of the war with Russia.

A LOAN OF $215,000,000.

Mr. Takahashi Gives Details of Three Internal Flotations.

The Japanese Government intends issuing another internal loan, amounting to $100,000,000, in addition to a loan of $75,000,000 to be issued as a bonus to the men who served in the army and navy during the war with Russia. A further issue, amounting perhaps to $40,000,000, will be floated later, and will be taken up by the Government Savings Bank.

Details in regard to these loans were given yesterday by Korekiyo Takahashi, special financial representative of the Japanese Government, who made this statement:

"The normal expenditures not connected with the war are estimated at $115,000,000, and are to be met by the normal revenues in existance.

"The expenditures resulting from the war, such as the service of the war debts, annuities, pensions, maintenance of the garrisons in Manchuria and Korea, &c., are estimated at $400,000,000, and are to be met by the revenues from the war taxes and by other resources, which consist of the proceeds of the loans already issued, the sale of the booty and other disused articles, and a new loan. The new issue is to be made entirely at home, and its requisite amount is estimated at $215,000,000. Of this total, $100,000,000 will be raised in the market, which is not likely to feel a pressure on this account, because in the course of the year the Government is to redeem Exchequer bonds for the benefit of the market.

"Of the remainder of the new issue, $75,000,000 is to be delivered in bonds as grants in recognition of the services connected with the war. Finally, $40,000,000, which needs only to be issued gradually, is to be taken up by the Government's Savings Deposit Bureau. The reimbursement by Russia of the expenses for the maintenance of the prisoners is not included in the present financial scheme, because the amount is not yet ascertained. The new issue will decrease by the amount of the payment receivable from Russia.

"For the payment of principal and interest of the loans already issued, and to be issued hereafter, in connection with the war, the Government is to set apart from the revenues a sum of $55,000,000 each year, and the whole national debts incurred in consequence of the war are to be repaid in about thirty years. Besides this, a sum of $18,000,000 is to be set apart each year for paying the principal and interest of the loans created before the war.

"With strictest economy, the Government is determined to carry out the above scheme, although the figures may be subject to some alterations in respect of details."

Yoshiro Sakatani, formerly Vice Minister of Finance, has been made Minister of Finance in the new Cabinet.

Judge Paynter Elected Senator.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 9.—The two branches of the General Assembly to-day voted separately to elect Judge T. H. Paynter as United States Senator to succeed J. C. S. Blackburn. A strict party vote was cast, the Republican minority voting for State Senator W. H. Cox of Maysville. At a joint session to-morrow Judge Paynter will be formally declared elected.

Buffalo and Niagara Falls are still open. Twenty trains a day by the New York Central Lines.—Adv.

VESUVIUS AND ETNA ACTIVE.

Funicular Railroad Damaged by Three Streams of Lava.

NAPLES, Jan. 9.—There was a sudden eruption of Mount Vesuvius to-day, and the resultant scene of picturesque magnificence was witnessed by thousands of tourists, including many Americans.

Three streams of lava reached the lower station of the Funicular Railroad, causing serious damage. There are indications that the activity of the volcano is increasing.

The eruption is thought to be connected with that of Mount Etna in Sicily, which is in a state of activity without precedent since the eruption of 1886. Mount Etna is now ejecting red hot ashes, which form an immense cone over the crater. These ashes are in striking contrast with the snow which covers the main portion of the volcano.

EXECUTING MOSCOW REBELS.

"You Won't Need Clothes," Says an Officer on Making an Arrest.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

MOSCOW, Jan. 9.—It is reported that eighteen revolutionaries were executed here on Saturday, including a German subject named Schmidt, owner of the celebrated furniture factory in the Presna quarter.

The manager and assistant manager of the rubber works have been arrested. "Let me take my clothes," pleaded the manager.

"You will not need them," replied the officer.

The assistant manager is an Austrian.

SPIRITED AWAY, FRIENDS SAY.

Habeas Corpus for Ann Kissam Hayes, Missing from Yonkers Hospital.

Justice Davis in the Supreme Court yesterday issued a writ of habeas corpus directing Mrs. Louise K. Reynolds to produce in court Miss Ann Kissam Hayes. Melvin Dahlberg, who asked for the writ, said he appeared in behalf of Margaret B. Robinson and Louise Scattergood, friends of Miss Hayes.

The petition set forth that Miss Hayes had been spirited away from St. John's Hospital in Westchester County, and that her whereabouts were not known to her relatives. It was alleged that she was taken to St. John's Hospital several months ago and that when her friends went to see her she was missing.

Her friends say they believe that Mrs. Reynolds took her away and is keeping her address a secret.

It was said in court that Miss Hays was distantly related to the Vanderbilts through the Kissams. She is independently wealthy. Her parents are dead and she and her relatives do not agree.

Her health has not been good, and she has traveled extensively in care of a trained nurse. She rented Tower Place, Yonkers, recently and became interested in the Sunshine Settlement, of which she is now the owner.

It is charged that she was removed from the hospital last November at 4 o'clock in the morning, in an automobile, by a woman and two men. The latter said they were her brothers.

FIRE DISMISSES LAW CLASS.

Policeman Who Is a Member Sends in the Alarm.

While 150 law students were on the tenth floor of New York University Law School, on University Place, last night, some of the students saw smoke curling from the ceiling. Without a symptom of panic, the students filed from the room, got their hats, and left the building by the elevators. Twenty-five young women, who were on the ninth floor, were notified that a small fire was burning on the top floor, and they also left the building quietly.

An alarm was turned in by Policeman Drastell of the King's Bridge Station, who is a student. The firemen found a fire in a room which is used as a smoking room. The damage is small.

CLINCH TO SUCCEED BARRETT.

Governor Appoints New Yorker to the Supreme Court Bench.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Gov. Higgins to-morrow night will send to the Senate the appointment of Edward S. Clinch of New York to succeed George C. Barrett of the First District Supreme Court bench, who retires on account of age.

The report got about that Mr. Clinch had been an attorney for the Standard Oil Company, but when Gov. Higgins was asked about this he said:

"I have a written statement from Mr. Clinch to the effect that he has never served the Standard Oil Company in any capacity, and has no connection with its interests."

Mr. Clinch had the indorsement of the New York County Republican organization, also of Secretary Root, Stewart L. Woodford, Walter S. Logan, and Senator Page, among others.

ELIOT ON COLLEGE SPIRIT.

Says Value of Large Acquaintance Is Much Overestimated.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 9.—President Eliot of Harvard spoke informally to 2,000 students in the Harvard Union to-night on "College Spirit, Class Feeling, and the Social Aspect of the Dormitory System." The object of the meeting was to allow Dr. Eliot an opportunity to explain his reason for opposing the recent action of the Harvard Corporation in giving senior classmen the preference in yard dormitories and excluding all graduates and law students from the yard buildings.

President Eliot remarked that he had heard it said frequently that class spirit was declining at Harvard. "If class spirit means personal acquaintance with all one's classmates," he said, "it is declining, but if it means organization for class and college interests it is many times better developed than it was thirty or forty years ago."

The value of a large acquaintance in college, in President Eliot's opinion, is much overestimated.

Sealed Verdict in Akers Suit To-day.

The trial of the suit brought by the executors of the will of Frederick Akers against Mrs. Mary Klinker ended yesterday and the jury will return a sealed verdict to-day. Mrs. Klinker, who had acted as Mr. Akers's housekeeper, was sued to recover various household articles, works of art, and pieces of jewelry which she took into her possession, saying that Akers had given them to her.

H. H. ROGERS SUMMONED TO THE SUPREME COURT

Must Show Why He Shouldn't Answer Questions.

SAYS HADLEY'S AMBITIOUS

"He's Making a Grand Stand Play and I'm Willing to Help Him," Declares Oil Man.

Justice Vernon M. Davis of the Supreme Court issued an order yesterday, upon application of Henry Wollman, New York counsel for Attorney General Hadley of Missouri in the cases instituted by that official against the Standard Oil Company and subsidiary corporations, requiring H. H. Rogers to appear before Justice Gildersleeve in Part I. of the Supreme Court to-day and show cause why he should not be required to answer the questions propounded to him by the Western prosecutor in the taking of depositions before Special Commissioner Sanborn.

The application was based upon an affidavit by Attorney General Hadley, which set forth the trend of the proceedings before the Missouri courts. The affidavit recites that the companies named in the suits now pending in Missouri are charged with violating the anti-trust laws of that State. Accompanying the application are the various questions that were asked of Mr. Rogers and which he declined to answer. All of the questions are certified by Special Commissioner Sanborn.

Mr. Hadley himself will appear before Justice Gildersleeve and present the argument in behalf of the application. Lest time should be lost in pushing his inquiry, he decided, before the adjournment of the hearing before Special Commissioner Sanborn yesterday afternoon, to continue the taking of testimony at 10 o'clock this morning, with the understanding that the hearing should be discontinued as soon as notification was received that Justice Gildersleeve was ready to hear argument.

"I hope," said Mr. Hadley, "that I may be able to present my argument and also conclude the taking of testimony before to-morrow night. I am very anxious to be in Cleveland the next day to begin the taking of depositions there. I have several other witnesses to put on in New York, and the attorneys for the Standard Oil interests wish to cross-examine A. V. Jockel. I believe, though, that with strict attention to business we can get through."

The order to show cause was served upon William V. Rowe, counsel for the Standard Oil witnesses, H. H. Rogers among them. Mr. Rowe was at first inclined to throw certain formalities about the acceptance of service, but the matter was finally arranged to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The questions upon which Justice Gildersleeve will rule, while clothed in many shapes, may be boiled down to the general inquiry as to whether or not the Standard Oil Company, either through itself or any other corporation or individual, owns, holds, or controls a majority of the stock of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, the Waters-Pierce Oil Company of Missouri, or the Republic Oil Company of New York.

Rogers Again Evasive.

H. H. Rogers, who was again upon the stand yesterday and had the query served up to him in various guises, fought shy of any admission which would tend to disclose or even to indicate the holders of stock in the three companies. His evasions yesterday brought forth an admonition from Mr. Hadley that the hearing was a serious matter and was not to be treated with levity.

"Hadley is all right," vouchsafed Mr. Rogers, while he was waiting to be called. "He is a nice young fellow and wants to be elected Governor of Missouri next term. That's the whole secret. He is making a grand-stand play and I am quite willing to help him in my own way. Why, he wouldn't dare go back to Missouri without having tackled me good and hard. They'd mob him out there if he did. He wants to be Governor, and the Standard Oil Company has got to help him. That's all there's to it."

When Mr. Hadley's attention was directed to this remark the young prosecutor waved his informant away.

"I would not dignify such a statement by a reply," he said.

Mr. Rogers was followed upon the stand by Eugene Kearney, a special policeman and elevator starter employed in the Standard Oil Building at 26 Broadway. Kearney was no less fortunate in the matter of counsel than was the Vice President of the trust. If anything, he was more secretive. Every time a question was put to him he looked appealingly toward William V. Rowe, counsel for Mr. Rogers; Mr. Bedford, Wade Hampton, and other Standard Oil officials, and more than once "declined to answer on the advice of counsel."

The attitude of the elevator man gave Mr. Hadley the chance to indulge in much quiet fun. The Attorney General was very anxious to find out when Mr. Rowe had been employed to act as counsel for Kearney and also who footed the bills. He also endeavored to ascertain how much salary Kearney received, his purpose being to find out how long it would take the man to settle with Mr. Rowe, on the hypothesis that the private policeman and Mr. Rogers were charged like amounts for the enjoyment of the lawyer's advice.

Mr. Hadley learned yesterday morning that Thomas W. Lawson of Boston had expressed a willingness to testify as to the operations of the Standard Oil Company and its offshoots. He wasted no time in sending the following telegram to the Boston financier:

"If you can give any information as to the relations between the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, the Republic Oil Company, and the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, I urgently request you to come and testify."

Mr. Hadley had no hesitancy in saying that he would overlook no avenue of possible information, but that he did not care to lend himself to any kind of sensationalism. The particularity of the telegram sent by him to the Boston speculator was dictated by his attitude in this regard.

Mr. Hadley received a characteristic

reply from his telegram to Mr. Lawson later in the day. The Bostonian, in picturesque language, admitted his ability to give testimony that would change the residences of the entire Standard Oil crowd, but said he knew nothing of the specific issues now being investigated in Missouri.

Won't Call Lawson.

"Of course," said Mr. Hadley, when he had read the telegram, "Mr. Lawson will not be called. I am not here to exploit him or anybody else. I repeat that I will not lend myself to sensationalism of any kind. I am engaged in a serious way upon a serious task."

He gave to reporters the first two paragraphs of Mr. Lawson's declaration, in which he said he knew nothing of the particular relations between the oil companies under investigation. Then the Attorney General remarked:

"That's all there is that is relevant. The rest is rot which I won't give out. I don't want my name used in connection with it."

The witnesses who still remain to be heard from are William G. Rockefeller, son of William Rockefeller and nephew of John D.; John D. Archbold, a Director and one of the big men in the trust; George B. Wilson, who is not one of the three incorporators of the Republic Oil Company, but who knows the man bearing the same name who is, and a process server who had a merry chase after H. Clay Pierce. Walter Jennings, and other witnesses who were wanted by Attorney General Hadley, but who managed to evade subpoenas.

One of the most important witnesses examined yesterday was Howard Page of the Standard Oil forces, who shed light upon the identity of the men who organized the Republic Oil Company. Mr. Page knew of them as Standard Oil men.

"This is something that the independent oil men of Missouri have been trying to find out ever since the Republic Company came into existence," said Mr. Hadley, after the hearing for the day was over. "Mr. Page's testimony is the first direct evidence we have been able to gain upon the subject. I cannot understand why the trust lawyers did not shut him off."

Wade Hampton, General Auditor of the Standard, was another witness. Mr. Hampton was so safeguarded by the objections of counsel for the interest which he represents that he did not answer a single material question. Mr. Rogers also maintained his attitude of reticence on all vital issues.

The Day's Star Witness.

The star witness of the day for Mr. Hadley, outside of Mr. Page, was H. C. Hardcastle, the young Englishman who was once in the employ of the Standard, and who, at a previous hearing, had disclosed some of that corporation's secrets.

Mr. Hardcastle proved himself more than a match for the entire corps of Standard attorneys, and when they attempted to spring a mine on him by showing that he first came to America under an assumed name, he got back, under tutelage of Mr. Hadley, with such force that the incident was one of the features of the day. It developed that he had run away from home as a lad, and had taken an assumed name as part of the prank.

H. H. Rogers, with the promptness which has marked his attendance upon the hearings of the Special Commissioner, was at 67 Broadway upon the stroke of 10 yesterday morning. His customary aloofness was for once missing.

"What time does the show begin?" he asked, when he looked into the room devoted to the hearing and saw that none of the lawyers was present.

"Some time between 10 and 11," he was told.

"Well," he announced., "I was told to get here at 10 o'clock, and here I am."

Thereupon he proceeded to divest himself of his heavy overcoat. He was chatting with those about him when the Special Commissioner opened the hearing and he was called to the stand. He dropped his affability the instant he heard his name, and when he faced the Attorney General wore a forbidding frown.

"How long have you been connected with the Standard Oil Company of Indiana?" was the first question fired at him.

"I don't remember," was his reply.

When he was asked if he hadn't been identified with it from the time of its organization, he remarked that the question seemed unnecessary.

"That is a matter of which I am the judge," said Mr. Hadley with some acerbity. But Mr. Rogers would not answer.

Mr. Rogers, on the advice of counsel, declined to say whether he was connected with the Consolidated Tank Line Company or whether he owned stock in the Waters-Pierce Company. There was a full half hour of this kind of thing—Mr. Elliott, Mr. Hagerman, Mr. Eddy, and Mr. Johnson, all of the Standard's legal corps, taking turns in dictating objections, while Mr. Rowe, the "man who won't be put out," nodded approval.

Finally, Mr. Hadley, growing tired, and having already obtained the certification of questions put to Mr. Rogers, to which answers were withheld, and which he regarded as material, nodded to the Standard side of the room.

"You may cross-examine," he said, smiling.

Didn't Cross-Examine Rogers.

"Thank you," said Mr. Hagerman. "I don't think we have any questions to ask."

Mr. Rogers was told that he might go but that he would be expected to return on the morrow.

"I don't know but I'd like to stay now," he vouchsafed and rising from his chair in a leisurely manner, sauntered over to the Standard law department. He whispered for a few moments, and then said he wished to make a correction. The privilege was allowed him and he said that when he had been asked if he knew Walter Teagle he had confused the man with John Teagle, and had replied in the negative. As a matter of fact, he did know Walter Teagle. Mr. Hadley attempted to take advantage of the witness's accession of memory and put several further questions. After dodging a few, Mr. Rogers smiled.

"That seems to amuse you," said the Attorney General.

"It does," Mr. Rogers admitted.

"Remember," Mr. Hadley said sternly, "that you are under oath and treat the proceedings with proper dignity."

"I thank you," said Mr. Rogers bowing.

"You are under no obligation to me," was the retort.

There was further fencing. Mr. Rogers dodged all questions as to Walter Teagle's business, and said he had not seen Mr. Teagle for some weeks. He would not admit that he last saw him at 26 Broadway. He admitted that he knew William P. Thompson of Parkersburg, but declined to say whether Mr. Thompson was a Director of the Waters-Pierce Company or had offices at 26 Broadway. He declined to testify as to his acquaintance with H. Clay Pierce and others. He denied that he knew Frank D. Carley, and in the next breath said he knew Francis D. Carley. He knew Martin Hutchins, he said, in Cleveland.

"Is he dead?" he was asked.

"I don't know. He may have died today or yesterday."

Excused, Mr. Rogers left the stand, punctiliously saluting Special Commissioner Sanford. He passed behind the chair of Mr. Hadley.

"Good-bye, Mr. General," he said.

"Good-bye," returned Mr. Hadley, without looking around.

The special policeman-elevator man, Eugene Kearney, was called. He said he was a special policeman at 26 Broadway, and that his duty was to keep peddlers, fakirs, and undesirable characters from bothering its inmates.

"You are there to guard the oil magnates?" hazarded Mr. Hadley.

Rogers's Counsel for Elevator Man.

The witness did not answer the question at once. Mr. Hadley asked if he was represented by counsel, and he replied in the affirmative. He said that Mr. Rowe, who also represented Mr. Rogers, was his lawyer. Mr. Rowe leaned over and whispered something. Mr. Hadley objected, but finally admitted that "the guardian of magnates had the same right to personal counsel that a magnate had himself."

It was Mr. Hadley's purpose to prove by Kearney the frequent presence of "independent" oil men in the Standard Building. As each question designed to this end was put, Kearney "declined to answer by advice of counsel."

"Who employed counsel for you?" Mr. Hadley questioned, "the Standard Oil Company?"

"I decline to answer," said Kearney, and everybody laughed, including the Standard's array of talent.

"This looks like a preconcerted scheme," said Commissioner Sanborn. "Ask the witness if anybody told him how to testify?"

"Thank you for the suggestion," Mr. Hadley said, and put the question.

Again the witness refused to answer, whereupon the Attorney General wished to be informed whether or not he had been promised more salary if he was discreet on the stand. For the last time the witness "declined to answer on the advice of counsel," and was permitted to go, looking mightily relieved.

Howard Page, a Director of the Standard, was next examined. He testified that he had known Mr. Taylor and George B. Wilson, two of the incorporators of the Republic Oil Company, for ten years. He had known them when they were connected with the Standard Oil Company.

The witness said he was in charge of the foreign department of the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Hadley asked if he would not like to have his testimony taken in shorthand and the trust attorneys demurred.

Mr. Page on the whispered advice of Lawyer Rowe declined to say whether he was formerly connected with the Union Tank Line. He was asked if he had circulated the typewritten statement accusing A. V. Jockel, a witness in the inquiry, of having been arrested for larceny. He admitted that he had been instrumental in obtaining the report from the American Surety Company upon which the charge was based.

Mr. Jockel, recalled, was sworn by the Commissioner upon the Bible. He admitted his arrest, but said that the charge against him was without foundation, and had been dismissed.

"I was innocent," he declared. "It was two years before my connection with the Waters-Pierce Company."

Sworn on the Bible.

After the noon recess Edward T. Bedford, the first witness examined, was recalled and resworn, the Bible being again used. He declined to say what business he had been engaged in since the dissolution of the firm of Thompson & Bedford, after admitting that he had been at 26 Broadway for ten or twelve years, and that the firm named had been out of business for about that length of time. The declination was based upon advice of counsel.

H. C. Hardcastle, recalled, said that at one time he had been transferred to England by the Standard Oil Company. He said he had been told by H. L. Terrell, then Secretary and Treasurer of the Standard Oil Company, that $1,800,000 had been paid for the properties of Schofield, Schurmer & Teagle, later known as the Republic Company. He was cross-examined by Mr. Hagerman.

"Under what name did you first come to America?" was the opening question.

"H. C. Hulton," was the prompt reply.

"How long did you go under an assumed name?"

"Eight or nine months."

The Standard lawyer let this line of examination rest while he tried to have certain replies made by Mr. Hardcastle regarding the Standard operations and system excluded on the ground that they were based on hearsay. "When did you leave the employ of the Standard?" Mr. Hagerman asked.

"In May, 1904."

"When did you find the State of Missouri?"

"You need not answer that question," interposed Mr. Hadley. "It is flippant and unintelligible."

About That Assumed Name.

This ended Mr. Hardcastle's cross-examination. He had been as cool as a cucumber throughout. Mr. Hadley took him in hand.

"How old were you when you came to this country from England under the name of H. C. Hulton?" he asked.

"About 15 years."

"What caused you to take that name?"

"It was a boyish prank," replied the witness, speaking each word clearly. "I ran away from home, and didn't want my parents to trace me. That was the sole and only reason."

"Was there anything you were running away from—any charges?"

"Absolutely, no."

"Is this boyish prank the only thing upon which to base the incident that this great corporation brings up to embarrass you?" asked the attorney, rising to his feet.

"Yes, Sir. When I first went with the Standard I told the manager all about it, and he wrote home and verified my story. My people sent me money to come home. I went home and then came back, going to work again for the Standard."

Mr. Hardcastle was excused. There was some delay incidental to the service of the summons upon the attorney for Mr. Rogers to show cause why the questions to which replies were withheld by the Standard's Vice President should not be answered. When the task had been achieved and Mr. Rowe had duly signed the papers the Standard people wished to adjourn, but Mr. Hadley insisted that he wished to get through with as much as possible, and called Wade Hampton, the Standard's Auditor, to the stand.

Not Much from Mr. Hampton.

Every pertinent question put to Mr. Hampton was objected to, and he declined to answer. He would not name the companies whose accounts he audited, but said that he did not have jurisdiction over the accounts of the Republic Oil Company or the Waters-Pierce Oil Company. He declined to say what position R. P. Tinsley occupied, further than that he was "agent." He admitted knowing a Mr. Backus, who had been a traveling auditor, and had resigned, but could not remember where he went after his resignation. He did not know of his own knowledge that Mr. Backus had gone to the Republic Oil Company. He would answer no questions pertaining to stock ownership.

He had known two George Wilsons, one of whom had been employed in the building at 26 Broadway. He didn't remember if this George Wilson had been the secretary of John D. Rockefeller.

The question of when to adjourn came up when Mr. Hampton was excused. Mr. Hadley said he did not know what time Mr. Wollmann's application to show cause would come up in the Supreme Court.

"Do you think you'll get back at all?" Mr. Hagerman asked.

"Oh, I'll get back all right," Mr. Hadley informed him. "The question is whether some of your clients will."

It was finally determined to adjourn the taking of testimony until 10 o'clock, with the understanding that the work should be suspended whenever the Supreme Court signified its readiness to hear argument.

"I don't want to waste any time," said Mr. Hadley. "I want to get through as soon as I can."

LAWSON'S REPLY TO HADLEY.

He Declares That Standard Oil's "Perjury Mill" Is Perfect.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—This was Lawson's reply to Attorney General Hadley:

"I would dearly like to get a kick at any portion of the Standard Oil's anatomy, but while I know crimes enough of Standard Oil to start a successful opposition hell, I personally know nothing of the relations between the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, the Republic Oil Company and the Waters-Pierce Company, and as all my association with Standard Oil has shown me their perjury mill is as perfect as their oil monopoly, their control of the banks and trust companies of the country or their control of some courts, many Legislatures and the United States Senate, I cannot fairly come within the wise restriction of your telegram.

"There are in the Standard Oil building within the keeping of Henry H. Rogers and John D. Rockefeller, and within the knowledge of a number of their employes, the documentary data of everything pertaining to the Caesarean birth, Fagin rearing and infamous existence of Standard Oil, the parent company, and each of the scores of its brats, and it will all be open to you the minute after you give Henry H. Rogers the choice of jail, perjury, or open sesame.

"If it is not possible for you, with all the powers of the great State of Missouri, to do this, then I would respectfully suggest that you close up shop. My word for it, the American people will do the rest and in record time."

STANDARD FORCING RATES.

To Stop Competition of St. Louis Firm, Say Witnesses.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9.—In an investigation before the State Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners Assistant Attorney General Kennish to-day brought out evidence to the effect that the Standard Oil Company is enforcing arbitrary freight rates on oil between St. Louis and Kansas City.

The testimony showed that a rate of 22 cents a hundred pounds is in effect from St. Louis to Kansas City, while the rate from Kansas City to St. Louis is only 17 cents. It was stated by witnesses that this disparity was due to the effort of the Standard Oil Company to prevent St. Louis concerns from competing with it in the Western field.

Alfred T. Stewart, Assistant Freight Agent of the Missouri Pacific, and Frank B. Fretter, Secretary of the National Refining Company, were the principal witnesses. Stewart admitted that the high rates acted as a bar to the shipment of petroleum west from St. Louis.

Fretter, in his testimony, said: "The Standard Oil Company has a monopoly there. The independent concerns cannot compete because of the excessive freight rates."

22 DIE IN LANDSLIDE; MORE HOUSES IN PERIL

Haverstraw Residences and Occupants Engulfed in Great Pit.

BRICKMAKERS WILL PROFIT

Disaster Laid to Their Encroachments and $200,000 Worth of Clay Dumped on Their Property.

Special to The New York Times.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., Jan. 9.—The bodies of twenty-two persons are buried under thousands of tons of clay and quicksand as the result of the disaster which overwhelmed the northeastern part of this village last night.

Rockland Street, for a distance of five city blocks, was swept into an abyss caused by the settling of the clay bank upon which it stood. This for years had been steadily undermined by the brickmakers, whose yards are down the valley. The brickmakers, however, are expected to profit from the slide, as $200,000 worth of clay was dumped into their pits.

The whole town is built on a huge claybank and the principal industry of the place is brickmaking. The top layer of ground is sand about 30 feet deep. Then comes a stratum of fairly soft clay, such as is used for brickmaking. This is about 40 feet thick. Beneath this is a soft, blue sand mixed with clay, of the consistency of morter and about thirty feet thick.

For years the brickmakers had been digging away at the clay bank below Rockland Street in such a manner that they had practically undermined that part of the village above.

The lowest stratum of soft clay and sand slid out last night, and the tons of clay and sand above settled straight down. At the same time the soft mass of clay and sand lowest down rose up like a great geyser, and, falling, settled over the entombed part of the village.

WARNING IN THE AFTERNOON.

A great fissure was seen in the ground at the end of Rockland Street at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Warning was quickly sent around that the clay bank was settling. Some persons left their houses and went to another part of the village. Cave-ins had occurred before, but never so close to the residential section.

Into the chasm were swept thirteen houses, only one of which stands today, two hundred feet away and a hundred and fifty feet down into the pit. This was the only one of the thirteen that was vacant. That the landslide occurred in three distinct parts, about fifteen minutes apart, accounts for the fact that the lives lost are not counted in hundreds.

To-night a dozen houses, from which the tenants have fled, are standing on the brink of the abrupt declivity into which they will sink wit other slides which are bound to come. For three blocks around the danger zone houses have been deserted. The ground is honeycombed with great fissures, and bits of the bank break away every few minutes.

There was a consultation among the people living at the edge of the bank. They agreed that there could be no danger while the mass below was frozen, but that it would be a dangerous section should a thaw occur.

Most of the people in the neighborhood were awakened at 10:50 o'clock by a loud rushing sound like the incoming of a huge wave as the soft clay slid out.

Three houses began to settle. The first to go was a boarding house run by Mrs. Foley. John Burke awoke to see the sky through a great rent in the roof above him. He ran to a window and jumped, almost into the arms of Mrs. Foley, who had run out of the front door. They raced away just as the house, turning completely over, went crashing into the pit. With this house were engulfed two Hungarians and a Swede.

When the houses of William Coyne and Lawrence Mannion began to settle the parents gave their first attention to the children, two little Mannions and five little Coynes. Driving the young ones before them into the blinding snowstorm they got to the house of a neighbor half a block away. Then the parents went back to save some of their property. Hardly had they entered when the two houses went down with them.

Mrs. Joseph Daley, wife of a butcher who had run to the Mannion house to help, was buried in it. Mrs. Henry Silverman, wife of a dealer in second-hand clothing, and her son Abraham, 16 years old, went to help the Coynes, and perished with them.

FOE OF BRICKMAKERS BURIED.

In the second slide Joseph Albert, 60 years old, who had determinedly fought the encroachments of the brickmakers for thirty years, lost his life. He had run out of his house, but the building and surrounding land slid away before he could escape.

Henry Nelson kept a pawn shop next to the Albert house. He was at home with his wife and sons, Moses and Abraham. Another son, Benjamin, was in a saloon half a block away. When he heard the crash he raced up the street and found his mother and young brother Abraham leaving the house. He inquired for his father.

"He is inside," shrieked the mother. "Save him, my boy, save him!"

Benjamin rushed inside. Just as he did so his brother, Moses, jumped through a window. The youth called for his father, but just then the house plunged down, carrying both. Little Abraham caught up a naked child that was just leaving the next house and got away just as the earth melted away from where he had stood.

Two other men went down in the Nelson house. They are the Rev. Mr. Adlin, who has been holding the pulpit in the Haverstraw Synagogue for several months, and Henry Adelbaum, a peddler.

Seven other men lost their lives trying to save others. They were William Hughes, first mate of the river steamboat Emmeline; Frank Decker, a deckhand on the same boat; Bartley McGovern, a grocery clerk; John McMurray, a barber; Abram Dias, an employe of the Street Cleaning Department, who leaves a wife and four children; William Heffron, a brickmaker, who leaves a wife and two children, and William Provitch, who, after escaping from his partly destroyed house with his wife and four children, went back to help his neighbors.

Directly after the first crash the alarm bell on the Town Hall was rung, and this brought Mayor Wilson P. Foss and the Fire Department to the scene. By the time the department arrived the wreckage was a mass of flames.

The overturned stoves in the houses set fire to them, and flames shot out from broken gas pipes. Sparks and burning brands were carried on the stiff breeze that blew from the river directly over the village. But for the snow that lay deep on the roofs of the frame houses the whole village might have been burned.

FIRE IN THE GREAT PIT.

The firemen stood aghast when they discovered that in the landslide the water main supplying that part of the town had been carried away, and from its broken edges tons of water were pouring down over the clay pits. It was manifestly impossible to use the apparatus under the conditions, and after some delay the water was turned off in that main and a line of hose laid up to Broadway. Soon the Garnersville department from five miles away reached the scene, and, taking the affair out of the hands of the local department, saved the city.

Since last midnight gangs of volunteers have been digging in the debris and oozy blue slime and clay in an endeavor to recover some of the bodies. Not a vestige of any of them has been brought to light. It is not likely that any of them will ever be found. Heaped up over them are thousands of tons of heavy clay that it would take years to excavate.

To-night the people of the village met in a mass meeting called by Mayor Foss to organize means of relief. The King's Daughters offered to take care of the orphaned children, and the persons who lost their homes until something could be done to provide for them.

When Coroner Eberling of New City holds his inquest it is expected that responsibility for the disaster will be placed. For thirty years the village of Haverstraw and individual citizens have been engaged in lawsuits with J. Eeler Eckerson and Bogart M. Eckerson, a firm of brickyard owners, and John Gillies, who until a month ago owned another large brickyard over the encroachments on the town property.

Only a month ago the Eckersons bought some pits from Gillies for $30,000. It is into these pits that the acres of clay and the houses of the citizens were thrown last night. Mayor Foss said to-night that this clay is worth nearly $200,000, and that it will form a new source of supply for their brickyards for years to come.

It is settled, according to some of the inhabitants, that the Eckersons can claim the clay on their property. Some years ago a landslide occurred, and a law suit over the ownership of the clay that slid was decided in favor of the man on whose property it had been dumped.

Many persons are on the streets to-night demanding that warrants be issued for the persons who dug away the bank in spite of repeated warnings. The Chief of Police and District Attorney Gavan have the matter under advisement, but it is said they will take no steps until after the inquest.

BEMIS ON COST OF GAS.

Consolidated Attacks the Figures of the Expert.

Prof. Bemis was under cross-examination at the Gas Commission's inquiry yesterday. He is the expert upon whose testimony the complainants against the Consolidated Gas Company chiefly rely. Charles F. Mathewson, for the Consolidated, did the questioning yesterday. He inquired whether Prof. Bemis felt himself competent to manage a gas plant like the Consolidated, and Prof. Bemis said he did.

If the Consolidated Gas Company charged 75 cents a thousand feet instead of $1. Prof. Bemis said, it could pay in dividends 7.06 per cent. on its capitalized investment. If 3 cents for depreciation were added to the 54.18 cents cost per thousand feet, the expert said, the company could still pay dividends of 6 per cent. while selling gas at 75 cents.

Mr. Mathewson hinted that Prof. Bemis was a sort of professional reducer of gas prices.

"Have you ever testified in any case except one brought for the purpose of reducing the price of gas?" he asked.

"No, I have not."

A day or two ago Prof. Bemis compared the manufacturing cost to the Ogden Company in Chicago with the cost to the Consolidated in New York. The Chicago figure was about 24 cents and the New York one about 33. This comyarison went to show that the cost here was much too high. It was in this connection that Mr. Mathewson chiefly attacked the testimony of Prof. Bemis.

"You testified," said he, "that the manufacturing cost to the Ogden Company was 24.88 cents a thousand feet, and you compared this with the Consolidated's cost of over 33 cents. Now, doesn't the People's Company in Chicago come much nearer to producing as much gas as the Consolidated in New York?"

"Yes."

"Did you leave out the People's cost and take the Ogden Company's for comparison, because the People's was higher?"

"No; but shall I explain why—?"

"No, don't explain," interrupted Mr. Mathewson. "Don't explain—I accept your answer very kindly."

But Prof. Bemis was not going to allow such a damaging doubt to remain undissolved, and he asked the commission's consent to make an explanation of why he had taken the Ogden figures for comparison. This being obtained, he then said that the People's Company had refused to give him their manufacturing cost, and that the figure they did give him, about 33 cents, included cost of gas bought from other and subsidiary companies.

The hearing will go on to-day.

EDWARDS MYSTERY UNSOLVED

Laudanum in Supposed Suicide's Stomach—Revolver Puzzle.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 9.—Notwithstanding his practical verdict of suicide in the case of Charles A. Edwards, who met mysterious death at the Hiller homestead a week ago to-night, Coroner Mix is still pursuing his investigation of the case.

The revolver with which the wound is supposed to have been inflicted, and which was found in the back yard of the Hiller house, was bought in this city twenty-six years ago. An effort is being made to trace the purchaser, but, in view of the age of the weapon, this is thought to be impossible. It is regarded as a decidedly remarkable fact that the weapon was not found until Monday morning after a score or more of officials had searched the yard inch by inch and were unable to discover it.

No motive for suicide can be found, and friends and members of the Edwards family openly assert that the case was one of murder, purely and simply. A downtown druggist said to-night that for years he had sold drugs to Mr. Edwards for Mrs. Abigail Hiller's use, but that Mr. Edwards had never bought laudanum or morphine.

Medical Examiner Bartlett, and Dr. Ferris, who was one of the assisting surgeons at the autopsy, were at the Hiller homestead to-day making chemical tests of the blood stains on the back stair rails, in the dining room, and in the room occupied by Mr. Edwards on Tuesday.

Coroner Mix said to-night that his conclusion of yesterday was not entirely in the nature of a verdict and that the case would be kept open. "I repeat, however," he said, "that the facts in my possession tend to the theory of suicide." The examination of the stomach, he said, showed the presence of laudanum.

JEWEL MERCHANTS SWINDLED

Merchandise Valued at $500 Obtained on Fraudulent Orders.

By fraudulent orders circulated yesterday through the Maiden Lane district several wholesale houses were swindled of jewelry and watches valued at $500. The orders were on a printed blank bearing the name of J. J. Schmukler, a dealer at 129 Canal Street. The requests for merchandise were scribbled in lead pencil and were signed with Mr. Schmukler's initials. So businesslike did the orders seem that they were filled without hesitation.

Byron L. Strausburger & Co., 17 Maiden Lane, being suspicious, the messenger was told to come for the articles in half an hour. A telephone message to Mr. Schmukler meantime revealed that he had not ordered anything. The messenger did not return.

Mr. Schmukler says that the orders must have been specially printed to carry out the swindle.

DIVED THROUGH A ROOF.

Scores See a Nervous Cigar Dealer Commit Suicide.

A cigar dealer known both as James Fraizer and William Eling committed suicide yesterday morning at his home, 303 West Twenty-first Street, by diving from the roof of the five-story tenement to a one-story extension in the rear, running from the courtyard of 221 Eighth Avenue. The force with which he fell caused his head, shoulders, and body as far as his waist to force their way through the tar roof, where the body became wedged. The suicide was witnessed by scores of people in surrounding tenements. The man had been suffering from nervous prostration.

RUSSIAN TRANSPORT MUTINY.

Sailors Try to Kill the Chief Engineer —He Escapes.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 10.—The correspondent of the Standard at Copenhagen reports a mutiny among the crew of the Russian transport Knias Gortchakoff, which is laid up at Elsinore for repairs.

The mutineers, the correspondent says, were dissatisfied with Chief Engineer Paul and tried to kill him. Paul and two Danish friends, one of whom was wounded by the mutineers, were obliged to barricade themselves in a stateroom until midnight, when they escaped.

The local police are now in possession of the vessel.

Another Blackwell's Island Fire.

Fire was discovered at 10 o'clock last night in the drying house of the Metropolitan Hospital, on Blackwell's Island. This is about 200 feet distant from the hospital building itself. The fire did little damage. The patients in the hospital did not know there was a fire.

TYPOTHETAE MEMBERS WILL KEEP UP FIGHT

Thirty-five Pledge Themselves Not to Surrender.

OTHER CITIES OFFER TO AID

President of Chicago Body Announces That Non-Union Men Are on the Way Here.

The New York Typothetae held a special meeting at 320 Broadway last night to discuss the fight against the demand of Typographical Union No. 6 for the eight-hour work day and the closed shop. The meeting was very enthusiastic. Several speeches brought warm applause. John A. Hill of the Hill Publishing Company said:

"We will fight this fight to a finish, if we have to auction our plants. We will stay to the end."

T. E. Donnelly of Donnelly & Son, President of the Chicago Typothetae, addressed the meeting and said that Chicago had won the fight for the nine-hour workday and the open shop. There were 1,000 compositors working under the nine-hour system, and the Chicago employers had some to spare for New York.

George H. Ellis of Boston, President of the United Typothetae of America, and others also spoke. He said the United Typothetae would help the New York employers to win their fight.

By a unanimous vote all present at the meeting decided to remain out until the end, those present, thirty-five in number, being polled, and all individually answering in the affirmative.

It was said on behalf of the Typothetae that most of the employers whose men were back at work had signed no agreement. It was also said that a number of the employers whose men returned to work took them back on the forty-eight-hour-working-week basis, on the understanding that if the Typothetae won in the fight they would return to the nine-hour system.

A statement was given out after the meeting of which this is part:

At the meeting of the Typothetae it was unanimously agreed to continue the fight for the open shop in New York to a finish. Representatives of thirty-five firms were present. These firms employ 602 men, and in their shops more than 200 competent non-union men are now at work.

The Typothetae authorizes the statement that there will be absolutely no surrender, and that it is able to carry on the contest indefinitely. At the meeting many pledges of support were received from publishers who are not members of the Typothetae, who will now aid financially and otherwise in the New York fight.

T. F. Donnelly, President of the Chicago Typothetae, reported that the break in the Chicago union had begun, and that already members of the union there are on their way here to take the places in the New York composing rooms.

It was decided to advertise in the New York newspapers giving a list of concerns that are hiring men on the nine-hour, open-shop basis.

It was announced last evening by President McCormick of Typographical Union No. 6 that The Mail and Express job print and Charles B. Reed, 142 Worth Street, had yielded to the demands of the union. Both are in the Typothetae, Charles B. Reed being on the Typothetae's doubtful list. President McCormick said also that on the suggestion of the Typographia, the union of German printers, No. 6 had decided when asked to make agreements on the terms of an eight-and-three-quarter-hour working day five days each week and a half-holiday on Saturday.

"This makes a forty-eight-hour working week," he said. "It is the rule among the German printers, who are willing to accept the terms in order to have the Saturday half-holiday."

RABBI WISE ON JEROME.

Calls Him Not a Politician, but a Civic Prophet.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 9.—Speaking of his interview with the committee from the Temple Emanu-El, when the Vice President of the congregation said: "Politics is never discussed in the pulpit of the Temple Emanu-El," Dr. Wise said to-day:

"I replied and now repeat, the election of Mr. Jerome was not a matter of politics but of morals. He was not only a candidate for a political position, but the inspiring and fearless leader of a revolt against the tyranny of bosses and grafters, which in revolt looked to the restoration to the people of the civic rights and liberties plundered by the political gangs. Jerome is not a politician but a civic prophet. The Hebrew prophets were politicians in the sense in which Mr. Jerome is, furtherers of civic and national righteousness. As a Jewish minister I claim the right to follow the example of the Hebrew prophets and stand and battle in New York as I have stood and battled in Portland for civic righteousness.

"That was the head and front of my offending. I made myself still more unavailable by referring at one time in my addresses at Emanu-El and in another address at Cooper Union on 'Garrison' to insurance thieves and swindlers, saying, 'McCurdyism, Depewism, Murphyism, and Hydeism must be beaten down and stamped out.'

"Though Mr. Marshall purports to have voted for Jerome, my advocacy of Jerome, coupled with my public reference to 'that brood of moral vileness, including Hyde,' led Mr. Marshall of the firm of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, attorneys for James H. Hyde, to conclude that 'I would not do.'

"I stand to-day in a free pulpit, and will occupy a free pulpit as long as I preach. I would not sign away my present independence or mortgage my intellectual and moral liberty for the future to the Board of Trustees of Emanu-El or any other body of men."

SUNKEN WRECK IN THE BAY.

City of Atlanta Bumps It and Returns for Examination.

While outward bound for Savannah the steamer City of Atlanta struck what is believed to have been a submerged wreck in the lower Bay late yesterday afternoon. Capt. Fisher, not knowing what it was that he had run afoul of, decided to put back to Quarantine to ascertain whether or not his vessel was injured below the water line. The steamship anchored in Quarantine shortly before dusk.

For several weeks there has been a sunken scow in the Swash Channel about a mile and a quarter south of Romer Light, and it is probably this obstruction that the City of Atlanta struck. The French steamship Charles Tiberghien struck the same obstruction on Sunday and had to put back for repairs.

THE ONLY
SAFE INSURANCE
ALL YOU PUT IN
YOU TAKE OUT.
The HALL'S SAFE CO.
Safes absolutely insure you
against Fire and Burglar.
THE KINSEY, RAINIER & THOMSON CO.
SALES AGENTS. 393 BROADWAY,
Between White and Walker Streets,
New York.
Telephone 4810-11-12 Franklin.

Smith & Mabley
"Incorporated."

From all over Paris Auto Salon it's Mercedes. "Mercedes pattern this, Mercedes style that." Many copies, one original. Entire exclusive 1906 Mercedes agency for U. S. & Canada.
B'way, bet. 56 & 57 Sts
Exclusive Agents. 1906 Mercedes. Packard.
Manufacturers of S. & M. Simplex. Renault.
Members Ass'n Licensed Automobile Manuf'tu'rs

REPUBLICAN PARTY TO HAVE A MONITOR

Reformers Band Together to Show Up Organization's Faults.

RAPS AT PLATT AND DEPEW

Every Speaker at Hotel Astor Conference Says the Two Senators Must Go and Is Applauded.

From now on the Republican Party in this county and the State will have a mirror to show it its faults. To do this work and to help the party in other ways, for instance, by "carrying fire and sword into its own camp, "when deemed necessary, is the avowed purpose of an organization, as yet unnamed, which sprang into life last night to the accompaniment of fiery speeches.

The head and front of the new movement is James A. Allen, a lawyer, of 35 Wall Street, and a member of the regular Republican organization in this city. On Dec. 13 Mr. Allen gave a dinner at the Hotel Astor to a number of his friends.

On that occasion the idea was first broached which reached its consummation last night at a meeting, also held at the Astor, at which about fifty persons from various city Assembly districts were present. Resolutions to make the organization permanent and extend it throughout the city were adopted, but its naming was deferred, because its originators were anxious to have as pretty a name as seven good men, after mature consideration, could evolve.

Mr. Allen started proceedings by saying: "This movement is not a selfish one, nor was it gotten up in the interest of any man, but in the interest of the Republican Party and the people of this community. As for the party, we know it has fallen, under the corrupt leadership inflicted on it, as low as a party well can sink and yet live and claim consideration at the hands of the people.

"Last time we met, the question was how to get rid of the corrupt and altogether impossible Odell. We have gotten rid of him in a way, for he is down and out. But in his place we have not one but many bosses, with both State and Federal patronage as their bait and the most corrupt and dangerous forces behind them.

"It was not the Republicans of this county that reorganized the Republican County Committee, but Lemuel Quigg. We all know whom he represents. Can Quigg reform anything? Can the Traction Trust and the Standard Oil interests be trusted to reform anything? Is that the sort of reorganization the Republicans of this city want?

"The Republican Party cannot carry along Quigg and Platt and Depew and survive. They have robbed and plundered for years under the guise of respectability, until they have well-nigh destroyed the last vestige of party decency and party honesty in this State. Parsons is honest, but against the corrupt influences behind the men who had him elected he will be powerless. We are fast exchanging a democracy of the people for a despotism of gold."

Ex-Assemblyman Josiah T. Newcomb said that the Republican Party organization in this city was no longer being maintained for the purpose of getting votes on Election Day, but for the purpose of controlling conventions. He said the first remedy should be to restore the power to the voters by working for direct nominations, and he suggested that in this the organization should join hands with other bodies engaged in the same work.

Col. Dennison, who at the November meeting of the Republican Club started a movement for direct nominations within that organization and came out victorious, said that party leadership in its present sense should be abolished altogether. 'He was for a series of mass meetings and "raising a roar that would overwhelm all opposition" to the overthrow of bossism.

"Let us carry fire and sword into the Republican camp if necessary, and, following Greeley's example, incontinently bolt whenever improper nominations are made," said he.

"And," he added, "I am in favor of cleaning those two seats in the United States Senate and putting men—honest men— in them." This suggestion came regularly at the end of every speech. If applause meant anything, this was one thing on which there was unanimity.

Ex-Congressman William H. Douglas, who represented the Nineteenth Assembly District, said the new movement was the one thing needed to give Mr. Parsons, the new Chairman of the County Committee, the courage of his convictions. He said:

"Without support of men like us he will not be able to do anything for the betterment of the organization, for he is absolutely in the power of a clique composed of as corrupt political leaders as could be found in the country. They supported his election because he had State and Federal patronage to offer, and they considered this the best way of climbing on the band wagon and getting some of the plums. They deserted Odell, though they liked him much better, because they saw that his political power was on the wane."

Irving Washburn, a lawyer from the Annexed District, made a Hearst speech. It was received in silence, and Mr. Washburn took a fling at some of the Republicans present, who, he said, were not willing to come out with his frankness and publicly admit that they voted for Hearst.

Then resolutions were adopted appointing committees to give the organization a name, to devise ways to carry out the direct-nomination fight, and to draft by-laws.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

12:55 A. M.—7 Gramercy Park; David H. Greer; damage, $200.

6:05 A. M.—517 Greenwich Street; George Grogross; damage, $5.

12:45 P. M.—882 Ninth Avenue; Samuel Lowenthal; damage, $100.

1:35 P. M.—28 Eighth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $75.

2 P. M.—98 West Thirty-eighth Street; Rhinelander estate; damage trifling.

2:20 P. M.—214 West 105th Street; Frank Hodsidt; damage, $200.

2:40 P. M.—77 Roosevelt Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

2 P. M.—61 Willett Street; Jacob Scheiber; damage trifling.

3 P. M.—1,001 Fairmount Place; owner unknown; damage, $300.

3:40 P. M.—1,758 Second Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $25.

5:10 P. M.—1,564 Broadway; Madam H. Obry; damage, $2,000.

5:30 P. M.—179 East Eleventh Street; James T. Rafferty; damage, $50.

5:30 P. M.—153 East 104th Street; Max Render; damage trifling.

5:38 P. M.—98 St. Mark's Place; Annie Rosen; damage, $200.

6 P. M.—171 West Ninety-eighth Street; Margaret L. Rooney; damage, $150.

6:40 P. M.—24 Cherry Street; Patrick Gillon; damage trifling.

6:56 P. M.—390 Fifth Avenue? Gorham Manufacturing Company; damage trifling.

7:20 P. M.—72 Park Avenue; N. L. Hackett; damage trifling.

6:45 P. M.—71 Lenox Avenue; Frank Lug

Engraved wedding cards.

SCRIPT type Wedding Announcements—medium size sheet—inside and outside envelopes, 100 for..... $5

Script Wedding Invitations—medium size sheet—100 inside and outside envelopes folded and inserted free; price..... $5.95

$2.50 Shaded Old English Plate and 50 Visiting Cards at.. $1.75

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

79c. for 1.50 and $2 sacques.

THIS is one of the best values we ever had in this section, and there are over 500 of them—made of crinkled eiderdown or lamb's wool—finished with crochet edge—ribbon at neck. These come in red only, but every woman will want a red dressing sacque who sees these—1.50 and $2 sacques, 79c. **79c**

Annual sale sample lace robes. Finest products of Paris, St. Gall, Plauen, Vienna and Brussels.

ONCE in a year we hold a sale of sample lace robes, and such is our prestige among the lace-makers of the Old World that we secure the very cream of all the sample robes made on the other side of the ocean—the finest robes from Paris, St. Gall, Plauen and Vienna, and the masterpieces of the Irish peasant workers find their way into our possession.

It takes months to prepare for this sale—months devoted to painstaking selection in the old-world fashion marts—a few from this maker, a few from another, whatever seems best suited to our exclusive clientele.

Smart followers of style will select a lace robe as the most becoming and fashionable dress for the swell evening functions of the Winter season. Think of the opportunity this sale affords—of being able to choose from a collection of master creations in lace robes at a third and a half the prices usually asked. Main Floor.

$5 for $10 to $15 sample lace robes. No matter how low a price you decide to pay, you will be able to secure a robe worth at least double the money—and hundreds of the robes in the $5 assortment were made to sell at $15 each.

WHITE LIERRE ROBES.
BLACK NET ROBES.
BLACK LACE ROBES.
BLACK SPANGLE ROBES.
SAMPLE ROBES FROM PLAUEN.
SAMPLE ROBES FROM PARIS.
SAMPLE ROBES FROM ST. GALL.
SAMPLE ROBES FROM BRUSSELS.
SAMPLE ROBES FROM VIENNA.
IRISH LACE ROBES.
WHITE EMBROIDERED ROBES.
ROBES FOR THE OPERA.
ROBES FOR RECEPTION WEAR.

$5 for $10 and $15 sample lace robes.
$10 for $18 and $20 sample lace robes.
$18 for $25 and $35 sample lace robes.
$25 for $40 and $50 sample lace robes. $37 for $60 and $75 sample lace robes.
$55 for $100 and $125 sample lace robes.

Bear in mind that Simpson Crawford Co. are lace robe headquarters in America. Only here that you can secure such matchless values—only here do you find such an incomparable variety.

Editorial.

WHEN a water wheel moves swiftly there is a full head of water behind the dam, and the whirr of machinery and din of flying shuttles fill the air. Later, perhaps, the flood subsides, the wheel moves slowly, and there are fewer shuttles in operation. Still later, low water and the great wheel motionless. Then, unless the power of steam comes to the rescue, the machinery becomes idle and the workers depart.

The moral is this: If a business be left to run itself, the fountain of energy will gradually subside, just as the water subsides in the mill race after the snows have melted and the rains ceased.

A great store like Simpson Crawford Co. must have a variety of resources to prevent a slackening of the machinery of business. To insure progress there must be frequent requisition upon new sources of energy. If our store is to continue in the vanguard of high-grade merchandising, stocks must be maintained at a high standard of excellence.

Dead timber must not accumulate. The latest fashions must receive quick and accurate interpretation—improvement in quality must be sought indefatigably—prices must be kept on a satisfactory level, and store service must be such as wins friends.

January clearing: 29.75 coats 14.75

FROM this extraordinary bargain price, it would seem that we were overstocked with these coats. Fact is, the styles are so stunning and popular that these coats became favorites early in the season, and we were compelled to order again and again. These 29.50 coats at 14.75 are one of the biggest features of the January clearing. Third Floor.

29.50 broadcloth coats
29.50 kersey coats at **$14.75**

Three-quarter length models—lined throughout with soft satin (also interlined)—very full in body—also beautiful strapped, tight-fitting coats—some notch collars or fancy velvet collarless effects—trimmed in narrow silk braid.

The great January clearing offers many other marvelous values.

$7.50 for $14.75 black cheviot coat. for $14.75 black kersey coat.

$17.50 for $32.50 broadcloth opera coat. for $32.50 broadcloth evening coat.

$21.50 for $34.75 black broadcloth coat. for $34.75 black kersey coat.

$25.00 for $49.75 broadcloth opera coat. Various models in light shades.

The suit clearance.

ALL who are thoroughly familiar with the latest styles and trimmings will recognize in this collection suits you can wear right up to warm weather. Practically all the season's fetching models.

$14.75 One of the greatest bargains in the suit at $14.75 that was so popular at $34.75—high class mixtures, invisible checks and stripes. Made in "cutaway" style with light broadcloth vests—fancy braid and buttons—lined throughout with soft satin. Also soft all-wool cheviots, short, loose model or ¾ length tight-fitting coats and a number of short, jaunty models, all plaited skirts—annual January sale price, 14.75

21.75 for suits up to.....39.75
24.75 for suits up to.....47.50
32.50 for suits up to.....60.00
39.75 for suits up to.....65.00
25.00 for $35 evening gowns, very elaborate.
50.00 for $85 reception gowns, beautifully trimmed.

500 misses' 16.50 regulation coats.

$9.75 Not ordinary 16.50 coats, but models that were exceptional values at that price—mannish mixtures—double breasted—velvet collar—large silk emblem on sleeve. Not enough for a prolonged clearing, so we've decided to clear them out with one sweep at 9.75.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

$1 for $2 muslin undergarments.

WE promised you savings of a fourth and a third when we started this sale January 2d, but here's a case where we positively give you $2 grades at half price, $1.

Gowns, Drawers, Corset Covers and Chemises in nainsook, cambric or muslin—beautifully trimmed with lace, embroidery, hemstitching, ribbon and bandings, 100 styles—$2 qualities, $1.

$1 for $1.50 walking skirts—Just 2,000 in this purchase. No better styles shown this season—beautifully made with rows of lace insertion.

1.25 for 1.75 muslin skirts. | 2.95 for 3.50 muslin skirts.
1.95 for 2.50 muslin skirts. | 1.95 for 5.95 muslin skirts.

50c for 75c. drawers—Nearly 5,000 in this lot, and we would like to have just double as many—several good styles—lace and embroidery.

39c. for 58c. drawers. | 89c. for 1.25 drawers.
69c. for $1 drawers. | $1 for 1.75 drawers.

38c for 50c. night gowns—Over 2,500 of the daintiest styles—made of good muslin and trimmed with clusters of tucks.

38c. for 50c. nightgowns. | 1.25 for 1.65 night gowns.
50c. for 65c. night gowns. | 1.50 for 1.95 night gowns.
75c. for 1.15 night gowns. | 1.95 for 2.50 night gowns.
2.95 for 3.85 night gowns.

25c for 65c. corset covers—5,000 was all we could secure to sell at this figure—real handsome corset covers of good cambric.

25c. for 45c. corset covers. | 75c. for $1 corset covers.
45c. for 65c. corset covers. | 95c. for 1.45 corset covers.
69c. for 85c. corset covers. | 1.25 for 1.65 corset covers.

Hand made lingerie from the famous French convents,

Lot 1—French hand made chemises, 1.95, 2.95, 3.95 and 4.95.
Lot 2—French hand made corset covers, 1.95, 2.95, 4.95 and 5.95.
Lot 3—French hand made gowns, 3.50, 3.95, 4.95, 5.95, 7.95 up.
Lot 4—French hand made drawers, 1.25, 2.25, 2.95, 3.95 up.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Women's $3 and 3.50 shoes at 1.95.

WE are holding a sale of sample shoes that is the talk of New York—a sale of all the travelling men's samples of the leading American maker of women's footwear—several thousand pairs, all told. One lot is regularly $3, the other $3.50, and with these sample shoes we include

Our great clearing sale assortments,

in which are gathered all the broken lines of women's footwear that sold at $3 and 3.50 and up to $5. Second Floor.

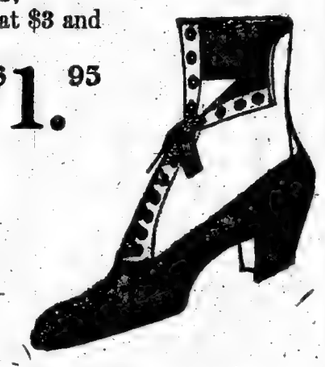

$2.45 So large is the aggregation that it is a very easy matter for any woman to secure a perfect fit. There's a multitude of styles to select from, and every shoe is of that quality of excellence for which Simpson Crawford Shoe Department is noted. Women tell us that it is a pleasure to wear our shoes, and it is, for we make a specialty of shoe comfort—arrange that every pair of shoes that comes into our store is made on the right sort of lasts—with that elasticity and give without which a shoe is never easy to wear.

$1.95 It is these shoes you choose from to-day, and instead of $3 and $3.50 or $5, you take your pick of both the sample shoes and also of our entire collection of broken lines at the reduced prices, $1.95 and $2.45.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Knit underwear.

NOTHING could better demonstrate the necessity under which we are laboring to reduce our stock of woolen underwear for women than the offer of $1, $1.25 and $1.50 natural wool undergarments at 79c. An offer for which the belated Winter can be credited Main Floor.

It's a grade of underwear that can be recommended for comfort—as easy to wear as cotton with the hygienic qualities of wool. High neck vests with long sleeves—drawers with French bands—ankle length—regular price $1, $1.25 and $1.50—choice at **79c.** **79c**

Children's combination suits.

Real maco yarn—the proper weight for cold weather. They are high neck, long sleeves and ankle length. Regular 65c. values—special, by piece for this sale at..... **39c**

Children's combination suits.

Fancy taped neck and front—values regularly sold at $1—will close them out at nearly half price..... **59c**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

$13.50 porcelain dinner sets of 100 pieces, $8

THESE dinner sets are of the finest quality American porcelain—come in the newest shapes and every piece stippled with gold—bear a very close resemblance to the finest china—four beautiful decorations to select from, and 100 pieces in each set.

They're better than the usual 13.50 value—any housekeeper will acknowledge this—bought these dinner sets at a very low figure—took a very large quantity in order to get the price down to where we could sell a set for 13.50. It's clearing time now, and we give you a special bargain by offering you these sets at..... **$8**

$20 fine English porcelain dinner sets, 13.50—100 pieces—3 beautiful decorations to select from, and are in the newest and artistic shapes—every piece stippled with gold at **13.50**

$20 thin Austrian China dinner sets—of 100 pieces in pretty decorations and the latest designs reduced to..... **13.50**

$24 thin Austrian China dinner sets of 100 pieces—decorated on fine selected China and are in the newest shapes and every piece stippled with gold reduced to..... **15.95**

$32 Theo. Haviland dinner sets—100 pieces—these sets are beautifully decorated on the new Chelsea shapes and would be considered a big bargain at $25, to-day at..... **19.95**

$100 Theo. Haviland dinner sets—100 pieces beautifully decorated on the Romeo shapes—each piece is heavily stippled with gold. Handsome display.... **$50**

Hand-painted Limoges China fish and game, chop and ice cream sets—a great variety and range from $12 to $125..... **at ⅓ off**

Fine cut glass at low prices, beautifully cut on fine crystal blanks:

1.75 5-inch olive dish, 95c
2 6-inch handle olive dish reduced to....1.35
2.50 sugar and cream, 2.50
4.00 water carafes, 2.95
1.00 oil cruets.....59c
1.50 oil cruets.....75c
4.75 cordial decanters, reduced to.....3.25
5.00 celery trays....2.95
5.50 3-pint jugs.....3.75
10.00 9-inch berry bowls, artistic designs....7.00
20.00 claret jugs....13.00
30.00 ice cream trays, one third saving.....20.00
75.00 punch bowls, 50.00

Fine thin fancy decorated china:

50c. decorated cups and saucers in several decorations reduced to.....19c
50c. decorated salad and berry bowls, 25c
1.00 decorated cracker jars.....50c
35c. dinner plates reduced to.....20c
50c. breakfast plates reduced to.....15c
20c. tea plates reduced to.....12c
6.00 brass centre drop banquet lamps with decorated globes at.....3.50
18.00 Italian marble pedestals—colonial ideas and stands—53 inches high 15.00
15.00 pedestals—51 inches high, 9.50

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Between season sale notions and dressmakers' supplies.

AS an inducement for liberal buying of notions and dressmaking supplies we offer during this sale reductions of 33⅓ to 50% on standard notions. We are willing to make these radical price reductions in order to get our stock in normal stock taking condition. Main Floor.

In some cases there are but small quantities of an article, so to be on the safe side we advise early selection. Dressmakers and all who buy notions in quantities will profit greatly by these bargains, but small buyers will find them well worth while. Read these qualities and recall what you generally pay for the same articles.

Kleinert's supporters—half price.

Entire sample line of Kleinert Co. hook-on, pin-on and sew-on style Supporters. Perfect condition, except that a few light shades are slightly soiled. Bought them at half price, and will sell them the same way, 50c supporters, 25c. **25c supporters, 15c**

2 pairs dress shields at 25c.

Double cover with nainsook lining—guaranteed against damage to waist—equal to the best 25c shields—light weight, snow white and washable—the thing for lingerie waists—all sizes, including crescent shape; per dozen $1.50—2 pairs..25c. **2 pairs for 25c**

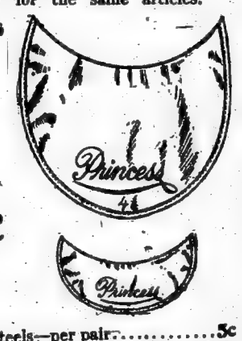

All silk seam binding—5 lines wide—per dozen 85c, per piece.....8c
All silk seam binding—5¼ lines wide—per dozen 1.25, per piece.....12c
Silk Prussia binding—per dozen 1.47, per piece.....12½c
Double silk serge belting—⅞ inches wide—per dozen 5.90, per piece..49c
Hercules spring brass hooks and eyes—will not rust—per gross 15c, per card.....3c
Hercules hook, with invisible eye—per gross 18c, per card.....3c
Nye's best machine oil—per bottle..3c
Gem pins—per dozen papers.....37c
Puritan brand pins—sizes 2, 3, and 4 only—½-lb. box.....19c
60-inch tape measures.....1c

24-yard roll tape—roll.....5c
Chiffon collar foundation—all sizes and styles—each.....5c
Perfection brand machine silk—quality and quantity guaranteed—600 to 950 yards to spool according to the letter—black or white—per dozen 4.50, per spool.....39c
Silk soutache braid—black and colors—24 yards for.....25c
Victoria pleater—a very simple affair, a pleater that a child could use—with aid of hot iron one can do her own pleating at home. Price...25c
Jersey covered bust forms—proper shape and properly made—any size.....39c
Shell whalebone—36-inch strip—per dozen.....1.68

Corset steels—per pair.....5c
Featherstitched braid—6-yard bolt.....5c and 10c
Lot elastic belting—worth 25c and 50c length—choice.....15c
School children's supporters.....10c
Silk hair nets—dozen.....25c
Real hair back nets—dos., 55c, each.2c
Small golf nets.....12c
Extra large golf nets—each.....15c
Hairpin cabinets.....5c
Pearl wax beads—per string.....10c
The new Lox safety pin—the point, held by a simple device, cannot pull out—this is a real new innovation and will interest every woman that sees it—nickel, 2 sizes only—per dozen.....10c
Pearl-head lace pins.....5c

Warren's Featherbone.

Warren's silk gros-grain covered featherbone, usually sells for 12c a yard—white and black—while it lasts—
Per gross.....9.00 Per doz. yds.....75c Per yard.....7c

Extra Special—Jap silk covered dress shields—worth 39c a pair. Dozen, 1.75; pair.....15c

Skirt gauge made of solid steel and is indestructible. This one is very simple—any one can use it successfully in shortening skirts and cutting them evenly. Price.....1.50

Large pin cubes.....5c | Best grade large pin cubes.....10c | Chamois jewel pockets....10c and 25c

Braids and buttons

All the silk trimming braids in white and black combinations—brown, green, blue—in fact, all colored or fancy trimming braids—regardless of value, style or design (black excepted) at one-half regular price.

Buttons—all fancy enamel buttons—without reserve—all sizes and styles at one-half price.

In this lot we will include a quantity of steel and jet buttons.

Sale pearl buttons—shirtwaist sizes—2 and 4 holes—also fish-eye style—all genuine ocean shell—worth 15c to 19c a dozen—doz.....10c

Pearl button—fresh-water seconds and off-color grades—imperfection hardly noticeable—doz.....5c

Back combs

A PURCHASE of side combs and back combs intended for the gift season, and made to sell for 25c.

Desirable quality, and the styles are the very latest. **15c**

Gilt and silver belting

Now so much in demand—at one-half price. Purchased a local belt manufacturer's odd pieces and short lengths (not remnants) at half value. You know a manufacturer must have a quantity of a single pattern before he can send out samples to his salesmen, and when only a small quantity remains he ceases to make list of that pattern. That is the reason they must be sold at a loss. **50c** **25c**

1.00 belting 50c; 50c belting 25c
Black elastic belting—yard.....10c
Black velvet elastic belting—yard 1.25

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

The Annual linen sale.

One-fourth saving on table cloths.

A DELAYED shipment of pattern table cloths representing the finest work of the Irish and Scotch looms has just reached us. Main Floor.

$2 table cloths at 1.50.

Several thousand of these in patterns that no housewife can help but admire—each two yards in length. Regular $2 quality, 1.50.

12½c. huckaback towels, hemmed ends, 17x32, 8c.
18c. bath towels, large size, bleached, 12½c.
18c. huck towels, hemmed ends, 12½c.
29c. hemmed huck towels, colored borders, 20c.
35c. bleached Turkish bath towels, 25c.
35c. fine hemstitched towels, damask borders, 25c.
2.75 table cloth, about 2½ yds. long, 2.10.
3.25 table cloth, about 3 yds. long, 2.65.
2.50 pattern table cloth, 2 yds. long, 1.95.
3.00 pattern table cloth, 2½ yds. long. 2.45.
3.50 pattern table cloth, 3 yds. long, 2.95.
Bleached and unbleached damask, at 50c. yd.
Bleached damask, 68 inches wide, at 58c. yd.
Bleached mercerized damask at 39c. yd.

Special bargains in towels.

HOW is your towel supply? Take inventory this morning and if you can use a dozen or a half dozen, it will pay you to hasten to Simpson Crawford's to-day.

2,000—35c towels at 25c.

A great saving on every towel in this lot—handsome huck towels with beautiful hemstitched ends. Had five hundred the first day of our January sale and sold them to the last one—now the bulk of the purchase is here. Regular 35c quality, 25c.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Gas and oil heaters.

THE phenomenal warm Winter has left a large stock of oil and gas heaters on our hands. Will close them out at a loss. Basement Salesroom.

$3.95 The Miller oil heater is one of the best on the market—japanned trimmings, brass fount—oil indicator and latest patent smokeless devices—regular 4.50 value at..... **3.95**

4 tube high gas radiator—finished in aluminum, jewel front. Value 1.85.....1.35
4 tube high gas radiators—nickel trimmed—jeweled front. Value 2.50.....1.95
Cylinder gas heaters—brass star burner—sheet iron drum. Value 1.25.75c
The Crane gas heater—gives light and heat at same time.....75c
Carriage foot warmer—velvet cover.....5.50

Housefurnishings.

3 pint nickel plated chafing dish, with nickel plated stand and inexplosive alcohol lamp. Value $5....3.95
Nickel plated tea and coffee pot. Value 1.35.....85c
French coffee percolators—nickeled on copper. Value 8.75.....7.50
Mrs. Potts sadirons—set of 3—handle and stand. Value 95c.....75c
Felt covered card table.....1.95
Bissell's standard carpet sweeper. Value 1.75.....1.49
50c corn brooms, bamboo handle.....35c
Jumbo ammonia.....10c
Magic metal polish.....8c

Ironing boards on stand. Value 1.10...85c
5 foot step ladder, with pail shelf.....50c
Clothes dryer, with 30 feet of drying space. Value 1.00.....75c
40c Incandescent burner, with mantle and pear shape opal bulb..25c
Welsbach light, with mantle, chimney and fluted shade. 80c. value...58c
Welsbach burner, complete with 5 inch mantle, air mixing chimney and 10 inch opal shade. Value 1.50.....1.00

100 gas lamps, consisting of gas portable, incandescent burner, Welsbach mantle, chimney, 6 foot covered gas tubing and 10 inch opal shade and eye cup. Value 1.50.....95c

N. Y. mantle.....9c
Welsbach mantle.....14c
Crystal chimneys.....8c
Blue and white enamel ware. Every piece guaranteed best quality, irrespective of the low prices.
2 quart coffee pots—were 45c.....30c
2 quart tea pots—were 45c.....30c
4 quart tea kettles—were 65c....40c
5 quart tea kettles—were 90c....60c
5 quart pudding pans—were 35c..23c

AMERICAN ENVOYS NOT TO VOTE AT ALGECIRAS

Announcement Is Made by Mr. Spooner in the Senate.

PRESIDENT'S ACTION SCORED

Mr. Bacon Says the Sending of Delegates to the Conference May Involve This Country in War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Bacon was confronted with a determined protest from Mr. Lodge when he tried to make a speech in open session on his resolution asking the President for information on the need of sending delegates to the Morocco Conference.

Mr. Bacon keenly desired to deliver his speech in the open. He had a strong case to make against the President, who, he said later in executive session, was likely to involve the country in a European war if one should grow out of the contentions between Germany and France or between Germany and England over Morocco. But the Massachusetts Senator was obdurate and insisted that the matter was one that should not be discussed in open session.

In executive session the time was occupied for three hours by Senator Bacon on the one hand and by Senator Spooner on the other, discussing mainly whether the debate should be public or secret. Senator Bacon said that no treaty was involved, and, therefore, there was no need of secrecy. He could not imagine that any foreign Government would be offended at the debate that might take place in open session, and certainly no slight to the President was intended.

Mr. Bacon urged that the President, in deciding to accept the invitation to send delegates to the conference, had again placed himself on dangerous ground, and might involve the country in trouble. Delegates sent from the United States would not only discuss the questions arising before the conference, but would vote on the issues set out, and whichever way they might vote there would be trouble afterward. If they should support the contentions of Germany, France would be offended and would hold a grudge against the United States. If they sustained the position taken by France, Germany would have cause for feeling aggrieved.

The better way, said Mr. Bacon, would be to keep out of the conference entirely unless there was some better reason than any now made public why this country should be represented.

Senator Spooner made a strong defense of the President. He dealt with Mr. Bacon's resolution as a cat at play with a mouse and for half an hour had the Senate laughing at Bacon and his resolution as if it were the biggest joke of the season. Senators came out into the corridors with tears in their eyes, and laughed as they went to their committee rooms for a rest.

Senator Spooner declared that the President was taking no ill-advised action in deciding to send delegates to the conference, but would, in fact, give affront to the powers interested if he should not accept their invitation. The United States, being one of the signatory powers to the original trade treaty with Morocco, was now most appropriately included in the coming conference.

The most important statement made by Senator Spooner was that the delegates to be sent by President Roosevelt were not to vote at all. They were simply to attend and listen, and to debate if they desired, but they were not to vote on any question involved. This declaration, it is believed, came after a consultation with the President and Secretary Root and presented the precise status of the delegates from this country.

Much of Mr. Spooner's speech was devoted to a constitutional argument as to whether the whole matter should be debated in the open Senate. At 5:30 o'clock, by a strict party vote, it was decided that the Senate would not discuss the Bacon resolution in open session.

If Mr. Bacon's resolution is called up again it is probable that it will be referred to the Foreign Relations Committee without debate.

OUR ATTITUDE IN DOUBT.

France Gets Conflicting Reports as to Our Intentions.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—M. Revoil, ex-Governor of Algiers and head of the French delegation to the Moroccan Conference, accompanied by a numerous suite, left Paris at noon to-day for Spain. His departure was the occasion of a notable gathering of officials, and the farewells showed the deep interest and concern felt over the result of the conference.

M. Regnault, the second French delegate, will leave to-morrow.

The rôle of the United States in the conference arouses much discussion and some apprehension. A dispatch stating that the United States would uphold the German contention caused unfavorable comment, but a dispatch from Madrid to The London Times, printed to-day, saying that the United States will support Great Britain, Russia, Italy, and Spain, in concert with France, counteracted the first impression and caused more favorable comment.

The only questions in which the United States delegates are likely to take an important part, are: First, international control of the police; second, the open door, and, third, protection of the Jewish residents in Morocco.

However, the first two questions are the most delicate in the Franco-German controversy. France maintains that her special position in Morocco warrants her in undertaking a general surveillance of the police and other branches of Moroccan administration. Germany has contested this, maintaining that the powers should participate in international control.

Concerning the open door, France advocates the thirty years' clause in the Anglo-French agreement, whereas Germany advocates the open door without limit.

Relative to the Jewish phase of the question, Jacob H. Schiff of New York has urged this feature upon the authorities at Washington, and there is reason to believe that it will come up at the conference. However, the Franco-German agreement on the programme of the conference, which has been approved by the Sultan and accepted by all the powers, does not mention the Jewish question. Therefore it will be difficult to introduce it except as incidental to the preservation of general order in Morocco.

New Hampshire Can Stop Bookmaking

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 9.—Gov. McLane to-day submitted to the Council an exhaustive opinion from Attorney General Eastman, declaring that if the New England Breeders' Club or its officers "engage in bookmaking or poolselling either directly or indirectly, or if it permits or suffers others so to engage upon its grounds, then they are liable both civilly and criminally, and existing laws provide the State with an adequate remedy."

Sprinkler Worked Too Well.

Fire was discovered early last night in the sub-cellar of the building at 300 Fifth Avenue, occupied by the Gorham Company, silversmiths. The blaze was extinguished with little difficulty. When the fire was all out, the automatic sprinkler was still working. The firemen at first couldn't discover the apparatus with which it is turned off, but ultimately managed it.

Edna Wallace Hopper Loses.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 9.—The decision of the full court this afternoon was given unanimously against Edna Wallace Hopper in the Hopper-Dunsmuir will case.

Lost articles found by advertising in The New York Times.—Adv.

UNION SAYS NOT GUILTY.

Didn't Dynamite New Bliss Building—Progress of the Iron Strike.

The police of the East Twenty-second Street Station are looking for the person or persons responsible for the dynamite explosion that occurred yesterday morning in the lot near the corner of Twenty-third Street and Second Avenue, on which one story of the new Bliss building has been erected.

Post & McCord, the contractors in charge of the work, have long been on the lookout for just such a happening, and, according to their watchmen, the throwing of dynamite sticks into the lot was probably the work of disgruntled union men, formerly in their employ, but who are now on strike. The union leaders declare that none of the men affiliated with the unions concerned is responsible.

The police have arrested George Gleason of 312 East Twenty-sixth Street, but it is not believed that the man knows anything about the affair, and unless incriminating evidence is produced by this morning Magistrate Whitman said yesterday he will order the prisoner's discharge.

A secret meeting of the Greater New York District Council of the Housesmiths' Union was held late on Monday night to discuss the strike against the Allied Iron Trades Association. It was decided to ask President Ryan of the International Association of Structural Iron Workers to order a strike in all other cities where members of the association have contracts. To-day Ryan will go to Cleveland and call a meeting of the International Executive Committee to talk over extending the strike.

The Allied Iron Trades Association consists of three trade associations of employers, two of which have members with contracts outside of New York.

The contractors for the twelve schools involved in the strike were notified yesterday by the Superintendent of School Buildings that if work was not resumed at once the time limit forfeit would be enforced. The result was an emergency settlement of the strike on these schools.

The association put more new men to work yesterday, and announced that 1,300 strike breakers had been secured.

McGUIRE POSED AS JENNINGS.

Elections Board Chairman on Trial—Six Inspectors Indicted.

James McGuire, who lived at 90 Amsterdam Avenue in the last election, and was Chairman of the Elections Board in the Ninth Election District of the Nineteenth Assembly District, was put on trial before Justice Fitzgerald yesterday, on the charge of voting the name of Harry W. Jennings. It is charged that the crime was committed in the Fortieth Election District of the Nineteenth Assembly District.

Ex-Assemblyman Charles F. Bostwick testified that he had known McGuire for some time, and that he was present when he voted as Jennings. Bostwick added that he warned McGuire at the time not to commit the crime.

Other witnesses testified that McGuire left the polling place in the Ninth Election District, and others testified that he had visited the polling place in the Fortieth District.

On motion of Assistant District Attorney Vandiver the defendant was committed to the Tombs pending the result of the trial. The case will be continued to-day.

Before court adjourned, the Special Grand Jury reported to Justice Fitzgerald indictments against six election inspectors in the Fifteenth and Thirty-first Assembly Districts. Arrests are expected shortly. The Special Grand Jury will continue its labors.

A BIG YEAR AT THE ZOO.

Nearly 3,000,000 Visitors There and at the Aquarium in 1905.

Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, Vice President of the New York Zoological Society, presided at the annual meeting of the society last night at the Hotel Astor. He exhibited a collection of snapshots taken in Rocky Mountain hunting. These were obtained with greater difficulty than the ordinary hunter has in getting game, because the camera must be brought into closer range than the modern gun or rifle.

The attendance at the Zoological Park and the Aquarium, taken together, has steadily increased, and reached a grand total for the two institutions last year of 2,959,697, representing an annual cost to the city of less than 7 cents for each visitor.

There are at present in the park 624 mammals, 687 reptiles, and 1,560 birds, making a total of 2,871 specimens, comprising 656 species.

A new entrance situated on Boston Road and 182d Street has been planned and will be opened shortly to handle the crowds arriving over the Subway.

The most important event of the year, according to the committee's report, was the acquisition of about 99 acres to the east of the present park by the city as an addition to Bronx Park. This area contained fine forest land, which was being rapidly destroyed. The acquisition of this land will enable the city to construct a boulevard connecting Pelham Parkway with West Farms, and so relieve Boston Road from much of its present traffic. The society hopes to be able to preserve this interesting bit of old highway to the city for all time.

Among the most notable gifts to the society during 1905 were the pheasants' collection from Jacob H. Schiff, a riding elephant from Charles T. Barney, a rhinoceros from Nelson Robinson, and an eland from Ledyard Blair.

Managers of the Class of 1909 were elected, as follows: Levi P. Morton, Andrew Carnegie, Morris K. Jesup, John L. Cadwalader, Philip Schuyler, John S. Barnes, Madison Grant, William White Niles, Samuel Thorne, Henry A. C. Taylor, Hugh J. Chisholm, and William D. Sloane.

GOOD COMPANY, BUT DEAR.

His Clergymen Friends All Wanted Money, Palmer Told Witness.

Mrs. Alice Palmer-Miles, whose father, James R. Palmer, is contesting the will of Francis A. Palmer, was again on the witness stand yesterday in the Supreme Court, where the trial is going on before Justice Dugro and a jury. Francis A. Palmer was President of the Broadway Bank for more than fifty years. He left most of his large fortune to religious and educational societies. His brother James now alleges that the will was made under undue influence exercised by clergymen.

John Beering, a plumber, said he had frequently visited Mr. Palmer's home, in Madison Avenue, and met clergymen there, who continually talked with Mr. Palmer on religious subjects. The old man told the witness that he became lonely after his wife's death and had no one to take care of him.

James Morrow, whose wife was a cousin of Palmer, said that Palmer usually had a number of ministers at his house. Once the witness remarked that they were good company, whereupon Palmer replied: "Yes, but they all want money."

The case will be continued to-day.

BRAINS REQUIRE FOOD.

Grape-Nuts

SUPPLY IT.

"There's a Reason."

Read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.

John Jameson

Three ★★★ Star

Whiskey

Not Blended
Not Compounded
Not "Doctored"

A Straight Malt Whiskey—Just as it comes from the still. Aged in wood.

W. A. TAYLOR & CO., 29 Broadway, N. Y.

WILL OF BARTLEY HORNER FOUND, BUT CANCELLED

Word "Void" Written Across It—Witnesses' Names Erased.

REVELATION A BIG SURPRISE

Yesterday's Testimony by Widow Favored Dr. Simpson, Though She Was Called by the Prosecutor.

Mrs. Bartley T. Horner, widow of the Northport, L. I., man who was shot and killed by a gun in the hands of his son-in-law, Dr. James W. Simpson on the evening of Dec. 27, yesterday completed her testimony, and it was regarded, upon the whole, as rather favorable to the defendant, although she appeared for the prosecution.

Lawyer Wilkinson, for the defendant, stated before the session opened that he would show by Mrs. Horner where the missing will was. When she was undergoing a cross-examination she was asked where the will was, and replied that it was in Mr. Horner's strongbox, right in Northport.

This statement made the audience that crowded the courtroom stir in wonder, for it had been stated that the Northport Bank's vaults, in which were Mr. Horner's papers, had been closely examined, and that the will had not been found.

It was learned last night that the secrecy regarding the will had been maintained because of the discovery that it had been canceled by Horner himself.

On Saturday evening Mrs. Horner, Rowland Miles, her counsel, and President H. S. Mott and Cashier Charles S. Mott of the Northport Bank, met in the safety deposit vaults of the bank, and there the papers of Horner were opened. The bank's officials were invited to attend in order that there might be witnesses aside from those interested or their legal adviser. Mrs. Horner believed the will was in the strong-box in the vault, but she had no idea of the surprise in store for her when the box was opened. Across the body of the will were these words, penned in bold characters in ink:

VOID.
Cancelled this, 25th day of October, 1905.
B. T. HORNER.

The signature to the instrument and the signatures of the subscribing witnesses had been crossed off with the same ink. It is said there is no doubt about Horner's signature being genuine.

The four had scarcely recovered from the surprise received by the discovery of the cancellation of the will when the inspection of other papers left by the dead man gave them another shock. Bartley T. Horner had been worth upward of $100,000, it was estimated. The cancellation of the will, since he was shot the day before the new one was to have been drawn, left him intestate.

The papers discovered among his effects in the strong box showed that he had been making his property over to his wife for some time, and that a large share of it had been placed in her name without reservation. It is believed that the daughter, Mrs. Simpson, will interpose no protest to the enjoyment by her mother of the property, which will eventually revert to her, and meantime there may be some $50,000 to divide between mother and daughter according to the inheritance laws, one-third to the widow and two-thirds to the daughter.

Upon the will was no memorandum, nor did any accompany it making clear why Horner had canceled his will. The date of the cancellation, Oct. 25, 1905, was coincident in period, and probably to the day, with Horner's visit to Lawyer Miles, when he requested him to draw a new will for him. He intimated in no way whatever to Counselor Miles that he had canceled his old will.

The testimony of Mrs. Horner and that of the maid, Marion Walsh, who was the last witness called yesterday afternoon, differed upon one point. Mrs. Horner testified that while Dr. Simpson was parading about the dining room and going through a military exercise with the gun, shouldering arms, &c., that Mrs. Simpson did not march with or near him, beating time upon a paper box and saying that she would mark time on that kind of a drum. Marion Walsh testified that she did. Mrs. Horner also contradicted herself upon one point of importance. In the morning she testified that she had been at least three minutes in reaching the dining room after her husband had been shot, because she was too stunned and dazed to move before that time. Under a strict cross-examination she testified that she had gone into the kitchen "in a minute or two" after the shot.

She testified both in her direct and under cross examination that there had been no quarrels between her husband and Dr. Simpson for some little time prior to the shooting, and that they had played pinochle the Friday before, and had also played for the Christmas turkey, Mr. Horner losing. She admitted that she and her husband had differences, although she was particular to state that they were trifling, and to state that he was a very forgiving man, getting angry in the morning and forgiving freely before sundown.

The prosecution has a witness, who may not be used until the defendant is tried, should he be held by Justice Partridge, who went shooting with Dr. Simpson Christmas Day. Tuthill Dayton, the witness, will testify that Dr. Simpson was exceedingly careful with his gun at all times, and upbraided Dayton for carelessly walking through some bushes with the hammers of his gun cocked.

Mrs. Simpson is to be a witness to-day. She will follow Dr. Frank, who is to be recalled to testify regarding the gun. District Attorney Furman last night said that her evidence will be a repetition of the talk between her and her husband following the shooting. "She accused him of shooting her father intentionally," said District Attorney Furman. "Her evidence will be startling in that respect."

Dr. Simpson appeared much brighter at yesterday's hearing, and smiled and whispered to his attorney at each point made in his favor. The case will be continued this morning.

RAN, AFIRE, WITH LIVE STOVE.

It Set Watchman Ablaze, but He Wouldn't Let Go—Badly Burned.

Anthony Creosa, an Italian night watchman of 306 East 118th Street, has been inhabiting a twenty-four-foot tool house in Simpson Street, and last night, while hugging his four-foot stove he overturned it. The live coals flew all over the floor, and in a moment the shanty was in flames. Anthony picked up the stove and started off with it to another tool house a hundred feet away, when he ran into Policeman Mulrooney of the Tremont Avenue Station.

"Drop that stove, you loon," screamed Mulrooney, for already Anthony's clothes were burning.

With another screech at Anthony, Mulrooney jumped for the nearest fire alarm box and summoned the firemen. When the policeman looked for Anthony he discovered the Italian almost at the door of the other shanty looking like a human torch, but still hanging on to the stove.

A crowd had followed Anthony and his hot burden, howling at him to drop it, but Anthony yelled back:

"Me frezza all night? Nitta."

But the stove got the best of him, as he reached the door of the shanty, and he dropped beside it, howling with pain.

There was enough fire left in the stove, when Anthony dropped it, to start a factory blaze, and when Policeman Mulrooney saw the condition of the Italian, he telephoned to the hospital. Anthony was sent home late last night, swathed in bandages.

Vogel Brothers' Evening Clothes for Men

The perfection to which Vogel Brothers Evening Clothes for Men have attained establishes a standard infinitely higher than that which governs the making of ordinary ready made evening clothes.

In finish, in fit, in style they are on a par with the product of the Fifth Avenue tailors.

SPECIAL, FULL DRESS SUITS of imported black whipcord. Coats silk faced, at $25

Our dress suits at $30, $35, $40 and $45 find their equal only in high priced custom tailored garments of the better class. They are fashioned of English whipcords, unfinished worsted, Thibet and French drape. Silk lined throughout.

SPECIAL—TUXEDO OR DINNER COATS of black, unfinished worsted in the graceful, new shawl collar model, at $12.50

Imported black whipcord Tuxedo Coats, silk shawl collar, $16.50. Luxurious silk lined Tuxedo Coats at $20, $23 and $25.

Vogel Brothers
42nd St. At 8th Ave

PANAMA INVESTIGATION VOTED BY THE SENATE

Resolution Providing for It Adopted Without Discussion.

ENTIRE MATTER TO BE PROBED

Government of Zone and Management of the Railroad Included—Nominations Held Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Senate to-day voted to investigate Panama Canal affairs.

The Interoceanic Canal Committee spent little time in coming to an agreement concerning it. The Senators present were Millard, Chairman; Kittredge, Hopkins, Knox, Morgan, Taliaferro, and Gorman. The President's letter inviting an investigation was taken up and the question whether the nominations of the Canal Commissioners should be acted on considered.

Senator Gorman urged that it would be manifestly premature to act in any way on the nominations before the committee decided whether canal affairs were to be investigated. After some discussion it was agreed that the nominations should lie over, and Senator Gorman presented the following resolution authorizing a thorough investigation:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Interoceanic Canals or any sub-committee thereof be and are hereby authorized and directed to investigate all matters relating to the Panama Canal and the government of the Canal Zone and the management of the Panama Railroad Company, to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths and employ a stenographer to report such hearings, and that the committee be authorized to sit during the sessions or recess of the Senate, and that all expenses thereof be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate."

Without a dissenting voice, and practically without debate, the resolution was agreed to.

Soon after the Senate assembled Senator Millard presented it in the Senate. It was at once referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses, under the usual rule where stenographers are required and the expense of a long record is to be incurred. A prompt report was made by Senator Kean, Chairman of that committee, and the Senate adopted the resolution without discussion.

Senator Bailey, who yesterday introduced a resolution authorizing the Finance Committee to inquire into the sale and repurchase of Panama Railroad bonds and the action of this Government in creating the double system of money on the Isthmus, was urged by Senator Kittredge and Senator Gorman to allow his resolution to be divided so that the bond inquiry could be referred to the Canal Committee and investigated with all other matters to be gone into. When the Millard resolution was introduced Senator Bailey consented to this, and his resolution requiring an inquiry into the monetary exchanges on the Isthmus was adopted without discussion.

The expectation is that the hearings in the investigation will begin next Tuesday, although it may be decided to hold another committee meeting to discuss the scope and order of the inquiry.

CANNON WINS FIGHT.

Williams Shatters Hope of Insurgents for Democratic Support.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Speaker Cannon has won his fight against the combination of beet sugar and anti-Statehood insurgent Republicans. This afternoon there was a consolation meeting of insurrectos in the room of Chairman Babcock of the District of Columbia Committee, and after it was over Babcock, who has been leading the forlorn hope, declared that they still had sixty good men and true who would stand to the last. But it was noticeable that fewer than thirty of them found time or occasion to attend the meeting.

John Sharp Williams, leader of the minority, delivered a fatal thrust at the insurrection on the floor of the House this afternoon. Burgess of Texas, one of his followers, was talking on the Philippine tariff bill and he declared emphatically that the Constitution forbade the enactment of any such measure, because it raised a tariff barrier between parts of the United States.

Williams reminded Burgess that the Supreme Court had decided that the Constitution did not apply in this case, and said that for himself he was not going to try to upset the Supreme Court alone. Then he gave notice that he was for the bill, and the Democratic applause he got showed what had become of the Democratic support on which the insurgents had been relying to make good their fight.

"We are in the hands of the tariff robbers," said Williams, "and it is the part of common sense to get off with as little robbery as we can. I agree that there should be no tariff between these islands and the United States, but because I believe that must I throw away my chance to get what tariff there is reduced as low as possible? If I am held up by a highwayman who demands $100, but finally offers to take $20, shall I refuse to give the $20 and so be robbed of the $100?"

During this colloquy most of the Republicans left their seats and crowded into the well and the aisle near Williams and Burgess, listening with interest to the argument of the minority leader, for they understood well enough its purport.

BLEW UP A MANHOLE COVER.

Explosion Badly Scares a Nassau St. Crowd, but Does No Damage.

A loud explosion, followed by the crash of falling iron, echoed along Nassau Street at noon yesterday, and made 500 people in the vicinity of Cedar Street jump, stop, and turn around. The lunch-hour crowd saw a cloud of white smoke slowly melting away from before the windows of August Belmont & Co.'s offices in the building at the southwest corner, and a few score of pale-faced people getting from under as fast as their legs would carry them.

Somebody ran up to the policeman on post in Pine Street and told him that August Belmont's office had been dynamited. The policeman dashed around the corner and found a manhole spouting occasional flames at the west crossing of Cedar and Nassau Streets, a badly scared crowd fringed the four corners, wondering how close it dared go, and in the centre of interest was a dazed and mud-covered workman with a long-handled hammer vainly trying to push a broken manhole cover in place over the hole. No one was hurt.

The workman refused to give his name or tell what company controlled the manhole. He was standing on the cover when the explosion came, but he didn't remember how high he went. He thought it must have been as high as the cover, which went up far enough to break off a corner of the thick iron when it fell. The manhole opened into a telephone conduit, and the explosion was caused by gas, the police said.

Can't Trace Hamilton Payments.

The investigating committee of the New York Life Insurance Company, of which Thomas P. Fowler is Chairman, is still at work inquiring into the payments to Andrew Hamilton, and it will be at least three or four weeks before any report can be made on this subject. Notwithstanding that payments aggregating $1,400,000 were brought out in the investigation by the Armstrong Committee, and that payments amounting to nearly $1,000,000 were acknowledged by Hamilton in his report to the Trustees, the Fowler Committee has not begun to get at the bottom of the matter, and the amounts actually paid will probably reach even greater figures than anybody has supposed.

The Fowler Committee is unable to trace the money after it left Hamilton's hands.

The Equitable Life issued a statement yesterday that it had paid in December 230 claims in the United States and Canada, 226 of which, or 98¾ per cent., were paid within twenty-four hours after the receipt of proofs of death. The amount of these claims was $977,412. This was said to have represented a profit to the estates of 5.77 per cent. over the amounts of premiums paid in. Twenty-eight claims were in excess of $10,000 each.

Est. 1861.

January Discount Sale
—OF—
FINE LINENS
Grande Maison de Blanc

Our annual clearance sales are entitled to the fullest confidence of all patrons. No goods are bought for the occasion; none are offered other than our own exclusive specialties, imported through the year and sold now at a uniform, bona fide discount solely to effect a clearance of stock on hand.

FOR THIS WEEK
SPECIAL REDUCTION IN
French Embroidered Bed Linen

To introduce our exceptional stock of Embroidered Sheets and Pillow Cases we are displaying over 200 distinctive patterns in simple and elaborate designs, all hand embroidered and hand hemstitched at prices charged elsewhere for machine made goods. This occasion to obtain fine embroidered bed linen at lowest figures should not be overlooked.

308 FIFTH AVE., Between 31st & 32d Sts.

THE HOLLY

"Fifth Ave. Styles and Quality at HALF Fifth Ave. Prices."

IT'S ON!

THE
January Clearance Sale

THE EVENT THAT THOUSANDS HAVE WAITED FOR

The annals of merchandising have never beheld
SUCH PHENOMENAL
SACRIFICING OF PRICES
IN HIGH-CLASS
WAISTS, GOWNS AND SUITS.

Before the arrival of our new importations, every garment in the house must find a new owner, to accomplish which the knife has been plunged to the hilt, and cost, profit, or former price plays no part.

HANDSOME WOOL BATISTE HOUSE DRESSES, all colors, value $22.50, at..... $10.50
BLACK ETAMINE GOWNS, silk lined, a stunning model, with silk applique yoke; value $45.00, at..... $18.50
BLACK and COLORED SILK-LINED CREPE DE CHINE GOWNS; very handsome new spring models; were $67.50, sale price..... $35.00
SILK-LINED CREPE DE CHINE GOWNS, all colors, were $37.50..... $18.50
SILK MOIRE VELOUR DRESSES, value $30.00..... $12.00
New SPRING MODELS in SILK SHIRT-WAIST DRESSES; values $25.00 and $30.00, sale price..... $15.00 @ $20.00
A very stylish model in TAFFETA SHIRT-WAIST DRESSES; value $15.00, sale price..... $8.00
A limited number ALL-WOOL JERSEY TOP SILK FLOUNCE PETTICOATS; value $12.00, at..... $5.75
CLOTH SUITS; were $30.00 to $40.00, sale price..... $15.00 to $22.50
TAFFETA SILK WAISTS, were $4.50 & $7.50..... $3.00 @ 4.50
HAND MADE CLUNY, NET and LACE WAISTS, all new designs; were $18.75, sale price..... $12.50
LINGERIE BLOUSES, new spring model; value $6.50, sale price..... $4.50

REMEMBER "THE HOLLY" carries only the higher class of goods—their reputation was built upon quality. If you don't live here it will pay you to pay both fares and attend this GREAT SACRIFICE SALE.

THE HOLLY 10 West 22d St.

THREE DAILY TRAINS TO CALIFORNIA

The Overland Limited

ELECTRIC LIGHTED

Less than three days Chicago to San Francisco and Portland. Pullman drawing room and private compartment Sleeping cars. Composite Observation car.

The Los Angeles Limited

ELECTRIC LIGHTED

Less than three days Chicago to Los Angeles, via the new Salt Lake Route. Pullman drawing room and Pullman Tourist Sleeping cars. Composite Observation car.

The China & Japan Fast Mail

Fast through daily train to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland without change. Pullman Drawing Room and Tourist Sleeping Cars.

ALL MEALS IN DINING CARS.

Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line.

ALL AGENTS SELL TICKETS VIA THIS LINE.

D. W. Aldridge, Gen'l Eastern Agent C. & N. W. Ry., 461 Broadway, N. Y.

Many Gladly Paid $22.50 and $25

for these Suits and Overcoats before January 1. And they counted themselves fortunate because they got for $22.50 or $25 the best values to be had in New York.

Consider, then, the great good fortune of him who buys a $22.50 or $25 Brill Suit or Overcoat now, for he needs pay..... Only $15

The Suits

Worsted, Finished and Unfinished, with Silk or Twill effects. English Velours, Finest Cassimeres and Foreign Cheviots.

More than a thousand suits are shown at this price; every suit represents the best value, the best material, the best tailoring and the best style obtainable anywhere at $22.50 or $25, and nowadays you can buy very satisfactory garments ready for service at $22.50 and $25.

The Overcoats

Black, Oxford, several shades of Brown in English Kersey, English Melton, Blind Weave Vicunas, unfinished and finished Worsteds and smartest designs of foreign Fancy Overcoatings, including a few winter Rain Coatings.

The models are 44, 46 and 52 inch Coats, Single and Double Breasted Tourists, Paletots and Paddocks.

You can buy ready for service a very good Overcoat for $22.50 or $25. These are the best, judged from any point of view—Tailoring, Trimmings or Style—that have ever been offered at $22.50 or $25.

Get the Habit. Go to
Brill Brothers

UNION SQUARE, 14th St., near Broadway, NEW YORK CITY.
479 Broadway, near Chambers.
47 Cortlandt St., near Greenwich
125th St., corner Third Av.

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY

Madison Square, New York

Interest on balances of both active and dormant accounts at rates justified by the condition of the money market

THE
PURITY
OF
HUNTER
RYE
IS
ALL THAT MAN, MONEY AND REFINEMENT OF AGE CAN MAKE IT—THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE—THE AMERICAN GENTLEMAN'S WHISKEY

FRANK MORA & C. H. ULRICH, Representatives, 38 William St., New York, N. Y.

THE
Cluett
COAT SHIRT
is a reform in man's dress. $1.50 and up, in white or exclusive color-fast fabrics. At leading stores.
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., Troy, N.Y.
Largest makers of shirts and collars in the world.

TOBEY
ESTABLISHED 1856 CHICAGO
HAND MADE FURNITURE

THE GENTLEMAN'S CHIFFONIER

A distinctive piece with grace and dignity in every line. Made of solid mahogany, with the beautiful Tobey finish.

A fitting accessory to a man's bedroom. Price $175.00.

The Tobey Furniture Company
11 West 32d Street.

BRING IN YOUR BILL

Any one to whom we are indebted can secure immediate payment on presenting bill at this office.

We have paid all bills as far as we know in connection with the COUNTY FAIR and all our other enterprises, as we do all business on a cash basis; but if there is anything we have overlooked in this connection, in New York City or out of it, either as a firm or as individuals, present your bill and get your money.

The County Fair

has secured the approval of every fair minded show man in this city. The public and press have stamped it as the most original and one of the most successful ever held in New York. The Second Annual County Fair this year will be held for a longer space of time, and, with the introduction of many European novelties, will be the greatest show ever seen in New York, if not in the World.

MELVILLE & SCHULTHEISER,
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE BUILDING,
1,402 Broadway, New York City.

IT GROWS WITH YOUR BUSINESS
Globe-Wernicke Elastic Cabinet
380-382 BROADWAY, COR. WHITE, ST.

Non-Heatable Asbestos Table Covers and Dish Mats
FOR
PROTECTION OF DINING TABLES
FOR SALE BY
LEWIS & CONGER,
130 and 132 West 42d Street and 135 West Forty-first St., New York.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

positively removed. Free trial treatment demonstrating latest scientific method. Regist. 1905, Pat. Office, Washington; no electricity or poisons. Mme. Mayme, face specialist, 320 5th Av., 32d St. 'Phone 5557 Mad. Sq.

ROOSEVELT IN N.Y.A.C.; ELECTED UNANIMOUSLY

President Made Honorary Member of Club by Acclamation.

NO OPPOSITION TO TICKET

Last Year's Officers Will Serve Another Term—President Van Wormer Congratulates Organization.

At the thirty-seventh annual meeting of the New York Athletic Club, held last night at the clubhouse, President Roosevelt was unanimously elected an honorary member of the organization. President John R. Van Wormer occupied the chair, and, after his annual address, caused a mild sensation by requesting Secretary Charles L. Burnham to read a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Board of Governors. The resolution recommended that President Theodore Roosevelt be elected honorary member of the club. Gen. Thomas L. Watson, in offering the resolution, said that the club would be honored by the election, as President Roosevelt stood for everything that was honest and square in amateur athletics. The motion was seconded by I. B. Brennan, and the election was made unanimous amid considerable enthusiasm.

The action of the Board of Governors was a complete surprise to the members, as no intimation had been given of the recommendation, but the reception of the information left no doubt as to the popularity of the Nation's Chief Executive. President Roosevelt will at once be formally notified of his election.

The annual meeting was harmonious, and not a single hitch occurred to mar the affair. President Van Wormer in his annual address drew attention to the remarkable success of the organization, which was, in a large measure, due to the peaceful and harmonizing elements which controlled the destiny of the club, and the general activity of the members.

After the unanimous adoption of the President's report suitable resolutions of regret were passed through the loss to the club by the death of Arthur Moore. The following officers were elected without opposition: President—John H. Van Wormer; Vice President—Albert E. Colfax; Secretary—Charles L. Burnham; Treasurer—Charles E. Goodhue; Captain—Charles H. Sherrill; Governors (to serve two years—)Thomas J. Keegan, Charles P. Geddes, Walter S. Wilson, H. K. S. Wilson, J. T. Mahoney, William Holzderber, Charles F. Naehring, and Edgar P. Reynolds.

Roosevelt Heads Game Association.

Robert B. Roosevelt was elected President of the New York Association for the Protection of Game at the annual meeting of the organization, held at the Union Club, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street, on Monday night. The other officers selected were: Vice President—Col. Alfred Wagstaff; Treasurer and Counsel—Thomas B. Cuthbert; Secretary—Robert B. Lawrence. Resolutions were passed indorsing the action of the Sportsmen's Convention last Fall at Syracuse as to legislation to be sought. A part of this programme is the passage of a law forbidding the use of automatic guns in killing game. Addresses were made at the meeting by George B. Sluck, President of the South Side Club, who spoke on the cultivation of trout, and by Dr. Charles Pepose, Fish and Game Commissioner of Pennsylvania.

CRESCENT WINS AT HOCKEY.

Beats Hockey Club in Fast Game by Two Goals to One.

A fast, well played, and hotly contested game of hockey was seen last night in the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, between the Crescent Athletic Club and the Hockey Club of New York. Although weakened by the absence of two of its regular players, Shiebler and Shirriff, the Crescents won by the narrow score of 2 goals to 1, scoring the deciding goal within less than a minute of the call of time. The Crescent Athletic Club holds the championship of the Amateur Hockey League, and the Brooklyn club had a big delegation on hand to cheer the team to victory. The first half ended with each side having one goal. The excitement of the play occasioned some rough tactics, but nothing serious in this respect occurred, Cooke being the only man warned by the referee.

Soon after the start Russell was thrown heavily against the railing in a race for the puck and cut his nose badly. As the Hockey Club had no substitute, considerable time was lost before he was able to have his injury bound up and resume play. He then scored the first goal, making it from a neat shot near the side of the net. Soon after he was again injured and had to retire. Liffiton then scored the Crescent goal, getting it on a pass from Dobby. The half closed with an exhibition of furiously fast skating by both sides, and only the watchfulness of both goal keepers kept the opposing teams from scoring. Kennedy, Phillips, and Bryan all did splendid work in carrying the puck for the Hockey Club.

Seldom was such fast hockey playing seen for any length of time as characterized the second half. The puck was constantly going from one side of the rink to the other. The Crescent team showed weakness in its forwards, for Liffiton and Dobby made onslaughts time and again upon the Hockey Club's goal, only to find that no member of the Crescent team was ready to take the puck when passed across the ice for the final shot. In one of the furious runs for the puck Nichols and Russell collided heavily, both going to the ice like logs. Russell had to be assisted to the side lines, and it was feared that he would be unable to continue play, but in less than five minutes he came out to finish the game. Over seventeen minutes of the twenty had been played up to this point, and the game was still a tie. Dobby and Liffiton kept at their tactics of running through the Hockey Club forwards, and finally in a scrimmage, as Ellison ran out from the net to take his part in the melee, Dobby saw his chance and shot the puck in for the winning goal. The line-up:

Crescent.	Position.	Hockey Club.
Hallock	Goal	Ellison
O'Flynn	Point	McKenzie
Wall	Cover Point	Phillips
Nichols	Forward	Kennedy
Liffiton	Forward	Bryan
Dobby	Forward	Russell
Cooke	Forward	Hornfeck

Goals—Liffiton, Dobby, Russell. Referee—K. Gordon, St. Nicholas Skating Club. Goal umpires—Lewis J. Doyle, Crescent Athletic Club, and G. F. Harmon, Hockey Club of N. Y. Time of game—20-minute halves.

L. W. PRIOR A SUICIDE.

Cleveland Broker Shoots Himself—Member of Stock Exchange Here.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 9.—L. W. Prior, one of the best-known brokers of Cleveland and a member of the firm of Dennison & Prior, killed himself in the Hollenden Hotel here this afternoon.

It is said that he had been in trouble for several days, and it is believed he planned to kill himself yesterday, as he left his beautiful home in the East End and took a room at the Hollenden. For some hours to-day he was in conference with his associates, and shortly after leaving them he went to his room, locked the door, and shot himself, looking into a mirror to make the aim good.

A letter to Mr. Prior's son was found in the dead man's pocket. Mr. Prior was formerly President of the Cleveland Stock Exchange. He was a member of the New York Stock Exchange and of the Chicago Stock Exchange. He was 45 years old.

L. W. Prior was in this city less than a week ago, and at that time called upon E. T. Randolph & Co., his firm's principal correspondents in the East.

A representative of the Randolph firm said yesterday that he was entirely unable to account for Mr. Prior's act. When here he appeared to be in very good health and in a happy frame of mind. While not intimately acquainted with the Prior firm's affairs, the representative of Randolph & Co. said it did not seem possible to him that Mr. Prior could have been in financial trouble.

Although Mr. Prior had been a member of the New York Stock Exchange since 1901 he was never on the floor. His firm deals almost exclusively in Western municipal bonds and has a branch office in Boston, through which large quantities of these securities have been placed in New England.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c. —adv.

GRAND CIRCUIT ARRANGED.

Big Meetings for Harness Racers Will Begin at Detroit July 23.

The Grand Trotting Circuit for 1906 was made up at the annual meeting of the Stewards, held at the Hoffman House yesterday, and with the exception of the addition of Poughkeepsie the big circuit for harness races will remain the same as last year. The season will open again at Detroit with a two weeks' meeting beginning July 23 and ending Aug. 4. Then come one week meetings as follows: Buffalo, Aug. 6 to 11; Poughkeepsie, Aug. 13 to 19; Readville, (New England Breeders' Association track.) Aug. 20 to 25; Providence, Aug. 27 to Sept. 1; Hartford, Sept. 3 to 8; Syracuse, Sept. 10 to 15; Columbus, Sept. 17 to 22, and Cincinnati, Sept. 24 to 29. Memphis, Cleveland, and the Empire City track are members of the circuit, but did not apply for dates.

A committee composed of Charles H. Jewett of Boston, representing the Readville track; De Forrest Settle of Syracuse, and A. H. Moone of Providence, was appointed to map out plans for the season's racing. Any suggestions as to changes in the number of heats or other pertinent matters will be considered by the committee, which will report at a meeting of the Stewards to be held at the Hoffman House next Monday. The selection of a presiding judge and starter to go through the circuit may also be made at the meeting.

Of the six Stewards only three were present yesterday, D. J. Campau of Detroit, President; C. K. G. Billings, Memphis, and James Butler, New York. The absentees were H. M. Hanna, Cleveland; F. R. Perkins, Providence, and Howard S. Russell, Boston. There were also present Albert H. Moone, Providence, secretary; De Forrest Settle, Syracuse, who is one of the New York State Fair Commissioners; Charles H. Jewett, Boston, and A. J. Welch, Hartford.

The resignation of Mr. Russell, who had been a Steward only one year, was accepted, and under the rules a vacancy in the board can be filled only after thirty days.

Women Bowl for Championship.

Women bowlers turned out in large numbers last night to witness the first contest of a home and home match for the Woman's Championship of Greater New York. The contest was decided at J. H. Heissenbuttel's alleys, 1,128 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, and the individual members of the Monarchs and Libertys, the competing teams, acquitted themselves creditably. The conditions called for the best two in three games, but only two were played, and they were won by the Monarchs by close scores. The next match will be played at the Harlem Circle Alleys in New York on Jan. 25.

After the games last night, Mrs. Englehardt announced that she would play Mrs. Lester a home and home match to settle the much disputed question as to who is the best woman bowler in Greater New York.

Scores last night.

FIRST GAME.

Liberty—Mrs. Dempsey, 144; Mrs. Engelhardt, 136; Mrs. Wagner, 137; Mrs. Eisemann, 130; Mrs. Kessel, 130. Total, 677.

Monarch—Mrs. Connolly, 102; Mrs. Leib, 137; Miss Littlefield, 165; Mrs. Lester, 125; Mrs. Fries, 157. Total, 686.

SECOND GAME.

Liberty—Mrs. Dempsey, 160; Mrs. Engelhardt, 159; Mrs. Wagner, 156; Mrs. Eisemann, 177; Mrs. Kessel, 146. Total, 798.

Monarch—Mrs. Connolly, 195; Mrs. Leib, 163; Miss Littlefield, 142; Mrs. Lester, 170; Mrs. Fries, 138. Total, 808.

Barton's Easy Victory at Billiards.

Frank S. Barton, the professional billiard expert, who is meeting all comers at the Auditorium Billiard Academy, last night defeated W. G. Lichenstein, a local amateur, at 14.2 balk-line billiards by the score of 200 to 117. Barton conceded the amateur 75 points, and passed him with a run of 58 in the fourteenth inning. The playing of both men was only fair, both missing many easy shots. Barton ran out his 200 points in twenty-one innings with an average of 9 4-21. Lichenstein's average was 3 5-20. To-night Barton will meet another amateur at 18.2 balk line, conceding 75 in 200.

Bothner Princeton's Wrestling Coach.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 9.—George Bothner, champion lightweight wrestler of the world, has been engaged to coach Princeton's team this season. Bothner arrived yesterday and began his work of looking over material. He is nopeful of turning out a strong team this year.

Dr. Howe Amateur Pool Champion.

Dr. W. Howe won the amateur pool championship of Greater New York by defeating Leslie Warrington by a score of 100 to 61 at the Broadway Billiard Academy last night. The doctor was in splendid form, and only in the fourth frame did Warrington lead, the score then being 29 to 28 in his favor. Afterward Dr. Howe played all around his opponent. The winner's high run was twenty and he had four scratches. Warrington's best run was sixteen, but no scratches were recorded against him. Hyman wins second prize in the tourney, while three men are tied for third. This will be played off on Friday night.

The record of the tournament follows:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Dr. W. Howe	8	1	L. Warrington	5	4
A. Hyman	7	2	L. Oppenheim	3	6
F. Meehan	6	3	W. Anders	3	6
F. Tracy	6	3	F. Isherwood	1	8
E. Haims	6	3	H. Lindle	0	9

Atalanta Boat Club Election.

The annual election of officers of the Atalanta Boat Club was held last night at Pabst's Harlem Hall, when the following officers were elected to serve for the current year: President—William Doscher; First Vice President—D. Brown; Second Vice President—C. E. Nissen; Secretary—F. X. McCormick; Treasurer—J. W. Rumpf; Captain—J. J. F. Mulcahy; First Lieutenant—William Varley; Second Lieutenant—C. W. Randolph. Frank P. Kafka declined re-election to the Presidency owing to business, and C. W. Randolph was elected Second Lieutenant in place of W. G. Massey. Both of the retiring officers will be retained on the committees of which they were members last year. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer showed the club to be in a good financial condition, and the membership was increased last year to 165. A collation followed the meeting. The fifty-eighth annual reception of the club will be held at the Harlem Casino on Feb. 9.

Herreshoff Yacht for Philadelphian.

BRISTOL, R. I., Jan. 9.—It is now believed here that the new ninety-foot racing schooner yacht on which work recently was begun at the Herreshoff works is for a member of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia. The Herreshoffs still maintain secrecy as to the identity of their customer.

Reports that the yacht was for a foreigner are believed to be disposed of by the fact that the plans call for a centreboard boat, a type seldom used in foreign waters because of the prohibitive time allowance required from that class.

LOST STOLEN $13,700.

Schadrack Forged Checks and Bet the Proceeds on Races.

Paul Schadrack, who was employed by H. C. Rowlands, the representative of R. P. Houston & Co., shippers, at 8 Bridge Street, as a bookkeeper, pleaded guilty before Judge Cowing in General Sessions yesterday to forging three checks and getting over $13,700 of his employer's money. He lost it on the races. He was arrested at his home, 511 Union Street, Brooklyn, where he lived with his wife and children, yesterday by Detective Sergeant Farley of the District Attorney's office.

The checks were all forged in one week last August, and Schadrack soon got rid of the money, according to Pinkerton detectives, who have been shadowing him for some time.

The checks were for $4,200, $4,873.88, and $4,726.12. The first and second were made payable to Capt. H. C. R. Lockyer and Capt. E. W. Williams, both employes of the firm. The third Schadrack made payable to himself.

He will be sentenced on Friday.

VICHY CELESTINS
THE ONLY NATURAL ALKALINE WATER
CURES
Gout
Dyspepsia
Stomach Disorders.
Taken in the Mornings and at Meals
Your Physician knows all about it
Genuine VICHY never sold in Siphons
100 Broadway, N. Y. City.

An Appraisal is an Opinion

An opinion is a deliberate conclusion which just falls short of positive knowledge.

Hence a real estate appraisal may be wrong either as to present or future mortgage value.

The element necessary to raise an opinion to the plane of positive knowledge is supplied when we *guarantee* the mortgage—guarantee the *absolute stability* of your investment.

No investor has ever lost a dollar.

BOND and MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO
Capital & Surplus, $5,000,000.
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

METZ'S PRINCELY GIFT TO YOUNG ATHLETES

Controller Gives Valuable Property to Public Schools A. L.

GIRLS COME IN FOR SHARE

Two Athletic Fields in Brooklyn to be Laid Out—Expenses to be Borne by League.

The largest and most important contribution to the Public Schools Athletic League was made yesterday by the new Controller, Herman A. Metz. It comprises a tract of 175,000 square feet of land in Brooklyn, the gift to the great organization being equivalent to $26,000. Controller Metz made the first move toward turning this property over to the league last Saturday night, when he acted as President of the high-school indoor championship athletic games, held in the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, Brooklyn. He talked with Gen. George W. Wingate, President of the big schoolboy league, as to the needs of the boys and girls, and especialy as to the difficulty that the league had experienced in securing out-of-door grounds upon which to exercise and hold their games.

The interest of Controller Metz had been stimulated by the work that his predecessor in office, Controller Grout, had done to secure funds for this purpose from the city. Controller Metz at that time told Gen. Wingate that he wished to personally contribute to the splendid work of the league, and that he would turn over to it seventy lots, located at New York and Kingston Avenues and the Boulevard, in Brooklyn. He stipulated that the plot be divided, forty lots being reserved for the athletic field of the Commercial High School of Brooklyn and the remaining thirty lots to be used exclusively by Brooklyn schoolgirls, members of the Girls' Branch of the Public Schools Athletic League.

This property was purchased some years ago by Controller Metz for $20,000, upon which he paid $9,000, the balance of $11,000 remaining on mortgage. The property is now valued at nearly $40,000. It was arranged by Gen. Wingate and Controller Metz yesterday that the Public Schools Athletic League was to assume the mortgage of $11,000 upon accepting the property and taking title to it. This sum will be apportioned between the Boys' Department and the Girls' Branch.

Plans for the laying out of two athletic fields, one for the boys of the Commercial High School and one for the Girls' Branch, will be made as soon as the league takes possession of the property. This expense will be borne by the league, but it is said that Controller Metz contemplates an additional gift of $5,000 to the Commercial High School, through Principal Frank Moore, for the fitting up of the school's portion of the grounds. As the work among the girls has especialy enlisted the interest of Controller Metz, it is possible that he will also assist in the work of securing adequate accommodations for their portion of the grounds.

COMMODORE BENEDICT NOW.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Retires as Seawanhaka Yacht Club's Head.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., retired as Commodore of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club at the annual meeting of the organization last evening held at the residence of Rear Commodore Frank S. Hastings, 15 West Fiftieth Street. In an address in bidding farewell to the club members as an official of the club he expressed regret that exigencies of business made it necessary for him to retire, but pledged a continued interest in the club activities, and especially with respect to its racing. E. C. Benedict, the veteran yachtsman, owner of the steamer Oneida, who was elected to succeed him, spoke at some length, referring to the honor conferred upon him feelingly and stating that he would endeavor to further the interests of the club as effectually as the retiring Commodore had done during his incumbency.

Commodore Vanderbilt was elected a Trustee to serve three years, together with Vice Commodore W. J. Mateson, who refused re-election to his old office, and Colgate Hoyt.

The Vice Commodore's flag was tendered to Winslow S. Pierce of the steamer Soundreds, while the ketch Peggy will continue to fly the insignia of Rear Commodore Hastings. Samuel R. Outerbridge, as Secretary, and Frederic P. Moore, as Treasurer, were also re-elected, while C. Sherman Hoyt was again selected as measurer, with John C. Work as assistant.

The three leading committees elected were the Race Committee, including Henry H. Landon, Chairman; Irving Cox, Howard C. Smith, Victor F. Cumneck, and Colgate S. Hoyt, the latter succeeding Frank G. Stewart; the Law Committee, including Henry W. De Forrest, Chairman; William G. Low, Jr., and William A. W. Stewart, and the Committee on Lines and Models, with John Hyslop as Chairman; Clinton H. Crane, and St. John Smith.

BASEBALL OFFICIALS DIFFER.

Messrs. Johnson and Pulliam Cannot Agree on Schedules.

According to a telegram received yesterday by Manager Clark Griffith of the Greater New York team from President Ban Johnson of the American League, who is in Chicago, the American and National Leagues have drifted apart on schedules, and there will be two opening days instead of one. Presidents Johnson and Pulliam evidently have had some correspondence in regard to the matter, and finding they could not agree, Mr. Johnson announced in his telegram to Manager Griffith that the American League will open on April 17, while it is understood that the National League will begin its championship on April 12.

The first schedule meeting of the two leagues in this city is more than a month off, and in the meantime Messrs. Johnson and Pulliam may have different views and agree upon a schedule that will [illegible]

BROKAW BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY
AUTOMOBILE GARMENTS.
THE "Quality" with which the name "Brokaw" has always been associated is fully maintained in the extensive stock we carry of garments for the motorist and chauffeur.
The fact that this department is under the personal supervision of an expert automobilist should vouch for the practical character and excellence of the goods.
Subway Station at Our Door.
ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than
EPPS'S
An admirable Food of the Finest quality and flavour.
COCOA
The Most Nutritious and Economical.

Westchester Against the Aqueduct.

Representatives of Yonkers and other towns in Westchester County will appear before the State Water Commission at City Hall this morning to protest against many features of the plan to augment the city water supply by tapping the Esopus—watershed. Their objection lies chiefly in the fact that the aqueduct, which would bring the water to New York, is to pass through Yonkers and other towns.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Incorporated to-day:

The Yankee Yeast Company of America, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—W. E. Cooke, T. F. Townsley, and E. J. Ross, New York.

De Dietrich Import Company, New York; capital, $250,000. Directors—W. C. Allen, Charles Raoul-Duval, and C. H. May, New York.

Oriole Realty and Construction Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—George Brown, Solomon Levin, and J. C. Austin, New York.

McBride's Pharmacy, Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—J. S. McBride and Maggie McBride, Brooklyn; F. T. McBride, Newark, N. J.

Hugo Tollner & Sons, Brooklyn, (vehicles;) capital, $25,000. Directors—Hugo Tollner, Hugo Tollner, Jr., and Edwin Tollner, Brooklyn.

Acme Oriental Iron Works, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—M. S. Shill, H. S. Holdenberg, and Barnet Schacht, New York.

Paul Boehme Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn; (patent medicines;) capital, $50,000. Directors—P. M. Boehme, Brooklyn, and L. M. Boehme, Hoboken, N. J.

Algonquin Realty Corporation, New York; capital, $200,000. Directors—J. K. Kellogg, C. M. MacGowan, and C. K. Kellogg, New York.

J. C. MacQuarrie Company, New York, (heating;) capital, $25,000. Directors—J. C. MacQuarrie and Anthony Doll, Jr., New York; E. J. Fandrey, Brooklyn.

Platt and Clark Company, Brooklyn, (sweaters;) capital, $150,000. Directors—F. E. Strigl, New York; C. L. Weiman and C. B. James, Brooklyn.

The Hendricks Brick Company, East Kingston; capital, $50,000. Directors—C. P. Hendricks and Maria V. Hendricks, East Kingston; F. P. Luther, Kingston.

Snow-White Manufacturing Company, New York, (manufacturer of linens and muslins;) capital, $10,000. Directors—W. D. Eatin, A. S. Graff, and Mark Hyman, New York.

The Trans-River Auto Company, Brooklyn; capital, $15,000. Directors—A. T. Herd and O. R. Ferguson, New York; C. W. Baker, Cincinnati.

Wilson and McNeal Company, New York, (manufacturer of merchandise;) capital, $3,000. Directors—J. P. Wilson, F. W. McNeal, and L. S. McNeal, New York.

G. W. Medford Coal Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—G. W. Medford, M. T. Murray, and H. W. Medford, New York.

I. Greenberg Company, Incorporated, New York; (manufacturer of leggins;) capital, $20,000. Directors—Isaac Greenberg, Jules Ascheim, and Isaac Golberg, New York.

The Up-to-Date Outfitters, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—M. L. Epstein, Scranton, Penn., Henry Epstein and David Epstein, New York.

Doehler and Beakbane Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, (machinery;) capital, $20,000. Directors—H. H. Doehler and James Beakbane, Brooklyn; S. F. Chappell, Kingston.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Bonney-Vehslage Tool Company, Newark; capital, $20,000. Incorporators—Charles S. Bonney, Ernest C. Vehslage, and Arthur L. Fullman.

The Hill-Wright Electric Company, Newark; capital, $6,000. Incorporators—Franklin T. Hill, Emaline Wright, and Alfred A. Wright.

The Crescent Leather Company, Newark; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—George B. J. Frank and Emma I. Dwyer.

The Utility Manufacturing Company, Newark; capital, $20,000. Incorporators—Louis Perotti, Carl E. Wengel, and David T. Howell.

The George W. Painter Construction Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Thomas B. Barrett, H. O. Coughlan, and John K. Turner.

The Globe Carpet and Housecleaning Company, Jersey City; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—George Updegrove, W. C. Meeker, Mrs. L. Marks, J. M. Beard, Charles W. Watkins, J. M. Wilson, and G. L. Weed.

The Press File Binder Company, Atlantic Highlands; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—William K. Tewksbury, De Witt C. Cobb, and Alice W. Cobb.

The John W. Mellott Manufacturing Company, Camden; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—John W. Mellott, John H. Gould, Philip B. Shirley, and U. Grant Cool.

The Inland Construction Company, Elizabeth; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Henry D. May, Edward A. Leach, and Richard F. Henry.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—First Lieut. J. M. Loud, Twenty-eighth Infantry, is relieved from treatment at the hospital, Washington Barracks, and will join his station. First Lieut. J. M. Campbell, Fifth Infantry, will report to the examining board at Pittsburg Barracks for examination for promotion.

Lieut. Col. T. W. Jones, Seventh Cavalry, is detailed to fill a vacancy in the Inspector General's Department March 2, vice Lieut. Col. F. West, Inspector General, relieved from duty in that department as of that date and assigned to the Seventh Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. Jones will proceed to St. Louis and report to the Inspector General of the Northern Division for duty. Capt. F. H. Lawton, Commissary, is relieved from treatment at the army hospital, Hot Springs, and will join his station.

The Navy.

Capt. E. J. Dorn, retired from New Orleans Naval Station to home.

Lieut. E. P. Jessop from special duty, Union Iron Works, San Francisco, to duty as assistant to Inspector of Machinery for the Milwaukee, building at said works.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Yankton, Maine, Kearsarge, Alabama, and Illinois at Hampton Roads; Newport at San Pedro de Macoris, Cleveland at San Juan, Princeton at San Diego, Nevada at Charleston.

Sailed—Dolphin, from Lyns Haven Bay for Washington; Rodgers, from Norfolk for Washington; Porter, Dupont, Nicholson, Blakely, and Rodgers, from Savannah for Brunswick; Florida, from Jacksonville for Port Royal.

1-30th
of the entire Quinine production of the World is consumed every year by the makers of
Laxative Bromo Quinine
"Cures a Cold in One Day"
W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
THE BIG STORE. A CITY IN ITSELF.
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. 18th & 19th STS.
(Meet me at the Fountain.)
NEW YORK.

Third Day Of The Silk Sale

will find The Big Store as full of enthusiasm over this unusual Silk event as was shown on the opening day. This is because the news of the rare bargains offered has been spread by shoppers who appreciate good values at low prices.

You need no expert knowledge to select these Silks. Their real worth stands out in such glaring contrast to their present price that you have only to choose what you want:

Silk Dresses,	Silk Mufflers,	Silk Thread,
Silk Waists,	Silk Stockings,	Silk Gloves,
Silk Ribbons,	Silk Handkerchiefs,	Silk Fobs,
	Silk Umbrellas.	

Silks by the Yard.

Corded Habutai,	Crepe de Chines,	Taffeta,
Printed Foulards,	Wash Silks,	Shantung Pongees.

Broken Lots of Oriental Rugs.

A bale of Oriental Rugs will contain almost as many kinds, sizes, designs and values as there are pieces in the lot. When a shipment arrives they are graded by our rug experts and each marked at its relative value and prospective selling price.

But a discriminating public sometimes disagrees with experts and passes by rugs that experts consider especially noteworthy.

Briefly, that's what has happened here. These are the rugs passed by. They are remnants, so to speak, of many bales.

To clear them out we have cut the prices to fractions of their former selling values—in many cases one-half. All are perfect, without holes or patches, though in some cases the coloring is slightly uneven.

We have grouped them into five lots as follows:

Lot 1.—Remains of 10 bales; among them you will find Mosuls, Tiflis, Kurdistan; average size 4x7; sold formerly at prices up to $45.00; about half are real antiques; all have long silky pile in soft colors; special clearance price 20.75

Lot 2.—Remains of 5 bales; Shirvans and Daghestans; average size 3.6x5.0; good value at $22.50; special sale price..... 13.75

Lot 3.—Remains of 5 bales of Carabaghs, Kazaks and Anatolians; average size 3.6x5.0; good value at $12.75; special 8.50

Lot 4.—Last of 3 bales of Hamadan Rugs; large range of colorings; good value at $9.50; special clearance price 6.75

Lot 5.—All that is left of 2 bales of Anatolian Mats; good value at $2.25; special 1.40

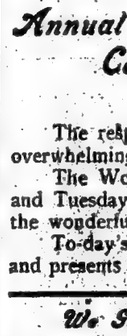

Big Clearance of Stoves.

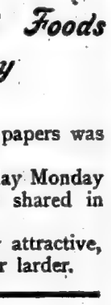

This great sale of coal stoves and oil heating stoves will doubtless immediately attract the attention of a great many people. At the very height of the winter season—when a good stove is such a dear friend—we surprise you with these wonderful reductions in price.

Remarkably Reduced Prices on High-Grade Cooking and Heating Stoves.

York Star Square Parlor Stove; is beautifully nickel-plated, with fancy bronzed urn, direct draught, with dumping and shaking grate; large size fire pot and 4 doors lined with mica throughout. This parlor stove is exceptionally a good bargain, being very handsome in appearance as well as a very powerful heater. No. 9 size, $9.50; No. 10 size.....$10.50

Comet Square Parlor Heating Stove, self-feeding, reversible flue, fully nickel-plated, 14 inch fire pot and beautiful urn, 4 double doors. Regular price $18.00; to-day.....$12.00

Flash Cylinder Stove, with Russia iron bottom, heavy castings, bronzed top ornament, good quality fire pot and combination dumping and shaking grate. This stove is very useful for small parlors and it is a very powerful heater; consumes very little coal. No. 8 size, regularly sold for $4.00; to-day at $4.00; No. 9 size, regularly sold for $7.00; to-day at $5.00, and No. 10, regularly sold for $8.00, to-day at.....$6.00

Columbian Magic Self-Heating Square Parlor Stove, fully nickel-plated, both base and top are nickel-plated, and the foot rails. It has bulged panel doors, direct draught, and is a very beautiful stove as well as powerful heater. This stove has a 9-inch fire pot and is regularly sold for $14.00; to-day at.....$10.00

Iron Queen or Magic Coal Cooking Stove with 5 holes on top, 14-inch square oven, large cabinet base, castings extremely heavy and guaranteed not to warp out of shape. It is also fitted with a combination grate and is without a doubt one of the best cooking stoves on the market, as well as one of the most handsome. It is sure to give satisfaction in the way of roasting, baking and cooking. 17-14, regular price $18.00, to-day at $14.00. 70-14, regular price $19.00, to-day at $15.00. 68-10, meaning 16-inch oven, regular price $21.00, to-day $18.00. 68-18, meaning 18-inch oven, regular price $25.00, to-day at.....$21.00

All of the above, with the exception of the 17-14, have 6 large cooking holes on top; they also include 2 lengths of pipe, elbow and damper, and setting up in your home free of charge in any place in Greater New York.

No. 7 Prize Beaver Coal Cooking Stove with 14-inch square oven, flat grate, nickel-plated bands, cabinet base, best grade of bricks, extra heavy castings, regular price is $14.00; to-day at.....$11.00

7-16 Prize Beaver, with 16-inch square oven, duplex dumping and shaking grate, nickel-plated bands, large cabinet base, 5 holes on top. It is so constructed that a water back may be attached if desired. Regular price is $17.25; to-day at.....$12.00

Annual Sale of Choice Canned Foods Continues To-Day with Many Special Values.

The response to our announcements in Sunday's papers was overwhelming.

The World's Greatest Grocery was crowded all day Monday and Tuesday, and thousands of people have already shared in the wonderful offerings.

To-day's program of special values is unusually attractive, and presents a good opportunity for you to stock your larder.

We Give "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps.

Richness on Tap in San Joaquin Valley

This land, now the most fertile in the world, was once *too* full of moisture.

Draining ditches were dug and the moisture *pressed out* by huge rollers—much as you squeeze a sponge.

The very ditches that were used to drain the land now let the endless supply of water back into the soil as needed—you turn on the "rain" when the crops need it,—richness on tap.

Such opportunities are in

California

waiting for you. If you live in crowded, fully developed country, what of your future? Think it over while on a trip to California. Waste no time getting there. The

Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Overland Limited

is the quickest way—three meals quickest and cheapest to San Francisco,—via Omaha.

Get the books that tell all about these things from R. TENBROECK, G. E. A., 287 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

TELEPHONE 1,000—BRYANT THE NEW YORK TIMES

Your Want Advertisement will be printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES the following morning. A bill will be sent later.

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

11TH ST., 112-114 WEST.—Large and small rooms; family or single; excellent table.

13TH ST., 108 WEST.—Double room, second floor; well heated.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; one second floor; excellent table board; references.

44TH ST., 159 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms for couple; unsurpassed French table board; reasonable.

48TH, 145 WEST.—Newly reopened, with elegant rooms; first-class table; attentive service; reference.

72D ST., 152 WEST.—Residence for ladies studying music, art, drama; highly recommended; $8 to $14.

80TH ST., 154 WEST.—Superior accommodations, private family, for two couples or four gentlemen. Harris.

87TH ST., 304 WEST.—Two beautiful rooms, with board; running water; telephone; near Riverside.

92D ST., 77 WEST.—Parlor; alcove; board; gentlemen; modern apartment; Jewish family; Subway; elevator. Blumenfeld.

93D ST., 126 WEST.—One room, fourth floor; reasonable; telephone; references exchanged.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished double room, select home; couple or gentlemen; references.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Sunny, heated double room; running water; with board; two gentlemen; moderate.

94TH ST., 65 WEST.—Nicely furnished sunny front room; excellent table; select house; 'phone; references.

96TH ST., 40 WEST.—Large, pleasant room with board; table board; telephone; reference.

121ST, 259 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished front room, every convenience; homelike; fine table; telephone.

East Side.

16TH ST., 130 EAST.—Single rooms, with southern exposure, to rent, with board.

22D ST., 42 EAST. Near Broadway. The Adelfi.—Large rooms; excellent table board.

34TH, 45 EAST, Near Madison Av.—Very fine rooms and board; private bath; single rooms for gentlemen; bath same floor; references.

68TH ST., 50 EAST.—Unexpectedly vacated large and small sunny fourth floor rooms, near bath; parlor dining room; small tables; accommodations for two table guests; reference essential.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Very fine double, single rooms; baths; well heated; choice table; home comforts; table guests; moderate terms.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Double and single rooms, parlor; private bath; whole floor; with superior board; reasonable rates; telephones.

Bronx.

GRAND AV., 2,450, near Fordham Road.—Second floor sunny room; moderate terms; few boarders.

Brooklyn.

5 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn Heights. Overlooking Wall St.; second floor, elegantly furnished; rooms or apartment; neighborhood, table high-class.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 170.—Choicest residence location; large, sunny room; harbor view; table board; reference.

BOARD WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

WANTED—By young man, room and board vicinity 61st and 67th Sts., Lexington a Madison Avs. W., 828 Lexington Av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

On Palisades, opposite 114th St.—Comfortable accommodations, large house, with grounds, sunny rooms; especially suited for convalescents. Jessen, Cliffside, New Jersey.

Park House, Morristown, N. J.—Opposite park; dry air, pure water, steam heat, electric light; excellent table; no bar; $8 up.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

38TH ST., 48 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; private baths; also back parlor; telephone; references.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished; bath; heat; private house; $2 upward; gentlemen only; reference.

43D ST., 125 WEST.—Tastefully furnished rooms, single and double, for reliable people; caterer on premises.

44TH ST., 217 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Large and small rooms; handsomely furnished; good house; reference.

46TH ST., 43 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor, suitable for doctor or business; also other rooms.

48TH ST., 109 WEST.—Parlor floor; communicating rooms, with bath; small room; board optional.

48TH, 134 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, warm room and bath for gentleman; reference.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished third-story room; heat, hot and cold water.

51ST ST., 251 WEST.—Neat, large rooms; well heated; hot and cold water; nice locality.

56TH ST., 361 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; private bath, writing desk, Morris chair; moderate; convenient.

57TH ST., 400 WEST.—Buckley; furnished rooms; all-night elevator service; steam heat; reasonable rates.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Good-sized, pleasant room; private house; gentleman; references.

78TH ST., 201 WEST.—Comfortable, homelike rooms, handsome surroundings; elevator apartment; $4 up.

79TH ST., 160 WEST.—Large and small rooms; hot water; telephone and Subway.

81ST ST., 117 WEST.—Handsome suite; private bath; hall room; board optional; exceptional table; references.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large well-furnished sunny front rooms; running water.

116TH ST., 249 WEST.—Well-furnished, well-kept, well-heated, extra large connecting front parlor; gentlemen; light housekeeping; independent entrance; good location.

118TH ST., 418 WEST.—Nice outside rooms; elevator, steam heat; close to Subway. Borden.

119TH ST., 149 WEST.—Pleasant, sunny, attractive room; all conveniences; bath; board optional; private house.

LENOX AV., 426, near 131ST.—Exceptionally pleasant, large, well furnished, heated room; private house.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 343, (West 127th St.)—Front sunny parlor, adjoinng bedroom; bath, telephone; board optional; "L."

UPPER WEST SIDE.—Strictly private family desires to rent second floor, consisting of two large rooms, separately or together; gentelemen only; references exchanged. Address A. Y., 316 Times, Times Square.

East Side.

55TH ST., 119 EAST.—Bachelor; one, two, or three rooms, $10 to $15; bath; also parlor and bedroom, suitable for physician or two gentlemen; reference.

64TH ST., 44 EAST.—Commodious, warm, well-furnished rooms; bath; private family; references essential.

86TH ST., 243 EAST.—Nice cheerful room, well heated; strictly private house; gentleman; reference.

LEXINGTON AV., 176.—Parlors, square and small rooms; newly furnished; select neighborhood; references exchanged.

LEXINGTON AV., 605.—Nicely furnished room, with connecting bath; all conveniences; gentlemen.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Domestics.

WANTED—Young woman as cook and laundress (no starched clothes) for Montclair; wages $20; Swedish, Irish, Scotch, or German; pleasant place; family of four. Address or call, C. W. Lyford, 147 5th Av.; take elevator.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographer, experienced on Oliver machine; Saturday half holiday; $10, good advancement. F. R. Hulick, 309 Broadway, New York City.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A competent governess to assist children with their English, French, and German lessons and to do sewing; references required. Call 6:30 P. M., 14 West 70th St.

WANTED—Young lady, refined appearance, for model; bust 38; skirt length 43; experience not necessary. The Royal Pattern Co., 174 5th Av., New York.

WANTED—Girl to assist mother in care of child; must be neat and willing; $3 a week and a good home. A., Box 113 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policies; large commission, renewals; county managers wanted every State. A. B. Cilley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—A bookkeeper and accountant in a New York office; age about 25; salary, $1,000. Write briefly, stating age, residence, references and other qualifications. A Box 160 Times, Times Square.

Compositors, &c.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Wanted—Compositors, Stone Hands, and Make-up Men; "Open Shop"; Highest Salary; Permanent Position; Additional Bonus for Faithful Services; New York, Vicinity, and Western Points. Call or Address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

Salesmen.

WANTED—Salesman in New York for advertised office specialties. A. B., Adv. Agency, 391 Lenox Av.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars, Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

BOY WANTED—In law office; must be quick and willing to work. Address, by letter only, 2,301, 60 Wall St.

DRUGS, JUNIOR.—Must do cleaning; short hours; good chance for advancement. Nezelson, 2,514 Amsterdam Av.

WANTED—MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF SPONGING AND REFINISHING DEPARTMENT IN WHOLESALE CLOTHING HOUSE IN ROCHESTER. ONLY COMPETENT PARTY, UNDERSTANDING THE LONDON SHRINKING SYSTEM, NEED APPLY, WITH REFERENCE, TO MICHAELS, STERN & CO., 753 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, FROM 9 TO 11 A. M.

WANTED—Draughtsman for out of town by a safe manufacturing concern; preference given to one experienced in the business who has a thorough knowledge of costs, estimating, and drawing specifications; permanent position for party who can qualify. Write, giving experience, references, and salary expected. Y. L., 118 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing trade; pays $5 day after completing course of practical instruction at home or in our schools; graduates admitted to Union and Master Plumbers' Association; positions secured. Coyne Bros. Co. Practical Schools Plumbing and Bricklaying, 239 10th Av., New York; Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis. Free catalogue.

WANTED FOR UNITED STATES ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 2,360 3d Av., 749 6th Av., 2,306 8th Av., New York or 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Young man in newspaper office, as advertising clerk; should be neat and good penman. Address in own handwriting, stating experience and references, F. P., Box 320 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—An experienced man to take charge of our shipping room; must be accurate and furnish good references. Address, by mail only, T. Y. Crowell & Co., Publishers, 428 West Broadway.

WANTED—Gardener; good, steady, reliable man to look after vegetable garden; wages, $45 a month year around; references required. Smith, care Westchester News Co., Westchester, N. Y.

WANTED—Desirable recruits for National Guard organization going to camp at Lake Ontario next Summer. Particulars upon application to Guard, Box 44 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Men and women to represent us on a good paying proposition; modern and agreeable work. Lay, 145 8th Av., New York.

WANTED—Office boy; must be neat and willing; reference required. W. L., Box 850 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Church organist for Alabama; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Experienced canvasser to sell small history on salary. Apply morning, Room 82, 335 Broadway.

WANTED—Organist, country Catholic church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Companions.

COMPANION.—YOUNG GENTLEWOMAN, CONVENT EDUCATION, CHURCH OF ENGLAND, WISHES TO BE COMPANION TO SOME LADY IN NEW YORK; EXCEPTIONAL REFERENCES. H. H., 315 TIMES, TIMES SQUARE.

COMPANION.—Woman physician, age 38, speaking Italian, German, some French, Spanish, wants Summer travel as companion-tutor to ladies or children. M. D., Box 302 Times, Times Square.

COMPANION.—Refined American woman of 34 as companion; willing to travel; highest references. B., 518 West 151st St., New York City.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—As cook, working housekeeper, or caretaker; fine laundry; reliable woman; best reference. Faber, 253 West 37th St.

COOK.—Young woman, competent cook; private family; soups, desserts, baker; reference. Lyman, 748 6th Av.

COOK and WAITRESS.—Together or separately. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Seamstress wants more engagements out by day; $2. H., 215 East 45th St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORKER.—By colored houseworker; good cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress; apartment preferred; neat, industrious; investigated references. Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 59th St. Tel. 4786 Columbus.

HOUSEWORK.—General housework; neat and tidy; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

HOUSEWORK.—By good cook, laundress, waitress; small family; reference. 203 East 43d St., two flights, front.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; city or country. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Office Work.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and CLERICAL WORK.—Neat and accurate and good at figures. Box 338 Times, Times Square.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman as seamstress in private family; no objection to other light work; city or country. Olive, 105 West 3d St., care Carroll.

WANTED.—Sewing and mending by the day. Miss Edwards, 31 Grove St., City.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Office Assistant.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious, reliable; references; $12. Miss Howe, Box 122 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Seven years' experience; take entire charge of an office; best reference, last employer; $15. Responsible, Box 148 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wishes steady employment; 9 months' experience; uses best of English; good speller; genteel appearance; $8. Miss M., 112 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious, reliable, willing, obliging; references; $10. Miss Allen, 210 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Office Assistant.—One year's experience; neat, accurate; references; $8. Neatness, Box 119 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER.—Five years' with one firm; intelligent; very capable. Refinement, Box 145 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Desires position part of day; thoroughly competent. Moderate, 426 Lenox Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; good education, ambitious, trustworthy; $6. Miss K., Box 126 Times Downtown.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—First-class; country preferred; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Miscellaneous.

A young lady thoroughly trained in the teaching of scientific physical exercises, having references from prominent physicians, desires a few lady clients at her studio, Room 112, Carnegie Hall.

SUBSCRIPTION CLERK.—Young lady to take charge of list; will answer correspondence if desired; salary, $12. B., 811 Times, Times Square.

NEW FOOTBALL RULES PROPOSED BY HARVARD

Advocates Forward Pass and Ten-Yard Rule to Open Play.

RESTRICTS MASS FORMATIONS

Creates Neutral Zone by Prohibiting Contact of Line Men—More Officials—Severe Penalties.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—Harvard's special football rules committee has announced the changes that it wishes to be made in the playing code, and requested the Athletic Committee of the university to ratify them. This move is made to secure the official seal of the authorities on the changes to avert if possible the threatened withdrawal of Harvard for even the period of one year from the game.

The rules suggested are not as radical as it was hoped they would be, and do not represent the opinion of some of the members of the Harvard committee. They recommend: To open up the play—the ten-yard rule and the forward pass between the twenty-five-yard lines; to eliminate roughness—the separation of the two rush lines by the length of the ball; and to limit mass plays—restrict the number of men behind the line to four, if within five yards of the line and between the two ends; to encourage kicking—the widening of the distance between the goal posts to twenty-five feet. Other changes are proposed to eliminate brutality, such as increased penalties, more officials, and so on.

The noteworthy changes in the playing rules are:

The ball to be placed with the points toward the goals and no players to stand ahead of the points, increasing the distance to be gained in three downs from five to ten yards, permitting the ball to be passed in any direction when the play is between the 25-yard lines, provided the player has not advanced beyond the line of scrimmage, no punt out for a try at goal, increasing the distance between the goal posts to 25 feet, no interference with a free kick, a fair catch to be indicated by the holding up of hand, no movement by players until the ball is put in play, except by one man, and finally that not more than three men besides the man receiving the ball shall be less than five yards behind the line unless outside the position occupied by the outside man in the line.

Of these Coach Reid says:

The formation of a neutral zone between the two teams, as wide as the ball is long, will tend to keep the teams far enough apart to enable the officials to distinctly see every motion in a line, and the fact that the minute a player puts any part of his body into this neutral zone he may be penalized, will do away with much of the rough contact now possible in the line of scrimmages. Every football man will realize that the permitting of the forward pass is a radical departure and will open up possibilities that are difficult for any one to forecast until they have been tried in actual play. It will have a tendency to prevent men in the line from crouching, as it will be necessary for a player to get quickly to any spot to which the ball may have been passed. In the clause opening the offense the coaches and Captains are given free hand to develop any kind of a fast-running attack, the only limit being to guard against mass plays by requiring additional players to be at least five yards back and by increasing the difficulty to gain from five to ten yards. Abolishing the punt-out will place a premium on touch-downs made near the centre of the goal line and a premium on skill in kicking goals at difficult angles. Widening the distance between the goal posts will increase the tendency to try for goals from the field and make goal kicking at difficult angles a little easier.

For the conduct of the game the committee recommends (1) that there shall be a second umpire to watch the conduct of the players; (2) That the head linesmen shall watch off-side plays, and penalize them and illegal formations; (3) That any player shall be instantly disqualified for brutality, roughness, and insulting talk, and no substitute permitted for five minutes; (4) That a player twice disqualified shall not play for one year.

They also recommend that "the players of the side that has possession of the ball shall not hold, block, or otherwise obstruct the opponents except with the body; but the player running with the ball may ward off an opponent with the hand," and that the penalty for holding or unlawfully obstructing by the side in possession of the ball shall be the loss of the ball."

It is recommended that the Rules Committee shall be requested to appoint a committee of three men not members of the Rules Committee or of the coaching staff of any college, that this committee of three shall have full charge of selecting and instructing a corps of football officials.

How Princeton Will Vote on Football.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 9.—Princeton's representative on the Football Rules Committee, Prof. J. B. Fine, was instructed to-day as to how he should vote in Friday's meeting when the question of amalgamation with the new committee is to be brought up. Prof. Fine was instructed by the Faculty Committee on Outdoor Sports, composed of Prof. W. B. Scott, Chairman; Prof. McClenahan and Dean H. B. Fine. When asked to-night what was the result of to-day's meeting, Prof. Scott said that he did not feel in a position to make a statement in advance, as he thought it would be discourteous to the Rules Committee, and was a matter for it to make public on Friday.

'99 CLASS WANTS FOOTBALL.

Columbia Alumni Pass Resolutions Favoring the Game.

The action of the Columbia authorities in prohibiting football was the subject of discussion at the annual reunion of the class of '99 at Browne's chop house, and resulted in the adoption of a memorial to be presented to the Board of Trustees, recommending the continuance of all present forms of student activities. The resolutions were signed by all the members of the class in attendance, and were passed by unanimous vote. They are as follows:

Whereas, The class of '99, Columbia, having at heart the welfare of the university, has learned with deep regret and apprehension of the recent radical action on the part of the university authorities, affecting student life, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That, in the opinion of the class of '99, all student activities, including football, existing at Columbia at the opening of the college term of 1905 are, if rightly conducted, proper fields for student effort in an American university, and should be continued.

Be It Further Resolved, That the conditions of such student activities at the present time at Columbia do not warrant such drastic action as has already been taken, and, as we understand, is now contemplated by the university authorities.

Be it Further Resolved, That, in the opinion of the class of '99, the special committees appointed by the President now investigating the question of student and intercollegiate athletics should be empowered to consider and advise on the best methods of continuing all forms of student athletics, including the game of football.

Asks for Suspension of Football.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 9.—The University of Wisconsin will propose to the Chicago conference of nine universities on Friday the suspension of intercollegiate football for two years. Prof. F. J. Turner, Wisconsin's representative, was so instructed by the Faculty to-day. A resolution was adopted proposing a public condemnation of the evils associated with the game, and a protest against the undue emphasis upon competitive athletics as compared with the fundamental purpose of a university.

POOR DAY FOR FAVORITES.

Ben Hodder Quit in Fair Grounds Handicap, but Finished Third.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9.—The class of to-day's card at the Fair Grounds centred in the seven-furlong handicap, for which Ben Hodder, winner of the Preliminary Derby, was a pronounced favorite. The colt quit after going six furlongs, and Lady Vashti, second choice, beat De Reszke by half a length in a driving finish.

Bullfinch was the only successful favorite. Marvel P. was claimed out of the fifth race for $1,800. Weather cool; track slow. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—One Mile and a Sixteenth.—Won by Small Lady, 108 pounds, (McGee,) 10 to 1; Intrigue, 108, (Bedell,) 10 to 1, second; Shunpike, 118, (Noone,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:56 4-5. Raining Leaves, Mr. Wixson, Mengis, Gladiator, Lee Stinson, Whitemarsh, Choice Opera, Maggie Darion, St. Bonnie, and Saul also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One Mile.—Won by Bullfinch, 97 pounds, (Dickson,) 8 to 5; Whippoorwill 92, (Johnson,) 15 to 1, second; MacBeth, 102, (Moreland,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:43 3-5. Mon Amour, Turnover, Ethics, Charlie Thompson, and Novena, also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Three and a half furlongs. Blackburn, 111 pounds, (Noone,) 5 to 1, won; Bert Mont, 103, (L. Smith,) 4 to 1, second; Blackhand, 111, (Chandler,) 5 to 1, third. Time—0:44½. W. A. Gorman, Bud Hill, George K., Dr. Grantham, Glad Pirate, Weather Vane, Jack Hardy, Myson, and Moongold also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs, handicap. Lady Vashti, 104 pounds, (Sewell,) 5 to 2, won; De Reszke, 104, (McGee,) 23 to 5, second; Ben Hodder, 110, (O'Neill,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:28 1-5. Collector Jessup, Atwood, and Peter Paul also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Letty, 93 pounds, (W. McGee,) 7 to 1, won; Bitter Hand, 100, (Peters,) 8 to 1, second; Marvel P., 107, (Sewell,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:15 4-5. Hand Bag, Chauncey Olcott, Pinsticker, Flavigny, Deuxtemps, Marvin Neal, Yetsy, and Toinette also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and an eighth. Merry Pioneer, 110 pounds, (Jones,) 25 to 1, won; Jerry Lynch, 107, (Freeman,) 13 to 5, second; Harmakis, 110, (Sewell,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:57 3-5. Lemon Girl, Erne, Payne, Colonist, Club, Jungle Imp, Sincerity, Belle, Louis Kraft, Mr. Jack, Aurumaster also ran.

Beecher and Monet, both of which outclassed their fields, were the only decided favorites to win at City Park to-day. French Nun divided betting honors with Don Fonso. Clifton Forge found the distance in the fifth race too great for him, and Ivanhoe was used up in making the early pace. The weather was clear and track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Mile and an eighth. Morengo, 111 pounds, (Dealy,) 10 to 1, won; Arab, 106, (Pendergast,) 15 to 1, second; Oddolette, 96, (Griffith,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:56 1-5. Nameoki, Handmore, The Don, Prediction, Tapiola, Red Fox, Mildred L., Grosgrain, Big Bow, and Del Carina also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three furlongs. French Empress, 115 pounds, (D. Austin,) 4 to 1, won; Belle of the Bay, 118, (Nicol,) 2 to 5, second; Imposition, 115, (E. Morrison,) 20 to 1, third. Time—0:36 3-5. Aunt Tillie, Ronway, Cecelia, and Our Maid also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs. Berehr, 107 pounds, (Perrett,) 7 to 10, won; Alcantara, 100, (J. Hennessy,) 30 to 1, second; Azelina, 102, (C. Morris,) 18 to 1, third. Time—1:28 4-5. Virgie Withers, Henry Ach, Judge Traynor, Match, Twenty Shot, Capitano, Suzanne, Rocamora, Itasca, Harpoon, and Billy Handsel also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Handicap. Monet, 118 pounds, (B. Smith,) 3 to 5, won; Gus Heidorn, 120, (Nicol,) 8 to 1, second; Astarita, 90, (Graham,) 16 to 1, third. Time—1:14 4-5. Maudina, Mint Boy, Ida Davis, and Anna Davis, also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. Envoy, 99 pounds, (Perrett,) 3 to 5, won; Clifton Forge, 106, (Nicol,) 7 to 10, second; Belden, 89, (Koerner,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:45 3-5. Daring also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. French Nun, 102 pounds, (Wishard,) 3 to 1, won; Don Fonso, 107, (B. Smith,) 4 to 1, second; Minnehaha, 97, (Morris,) 7 to 1, third. Time 1:08 1-5. Listless, Marimbo, Draco, Turnolette, Telepathy, Prince of Pless, Tchimingo, Gold Way, and Jimmy Maher, also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Elliott, 109 pounds, (Daly,) 4 to 1, won; Careless, 106, (Morris,) even second; Adesso, 89, (Koerner,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:48 1-5. Ivanhoe and Reticent also ran.

BRIGHTON STAKES FILL WELL.

Seventy Entries for $25,000 Handicap —Other Big Events.

The report from the Brighton Beach Racing Association on the entries to their various stakes, which closed on the second of this month, indicates the continued popularity of the course by the sea. The entries in nearly every instance are greatly in excess of those of last year, and the number of nominators has increased as well. The total number of nominators this year is 731, as against 628 for 1905, an increase of 103.

For the Brighton Handicap of $25,000, all of the best horses in training are named, and it is within the bounds of possibility that the world's record of a mile and a quarter, made in this race by Broomstick, will be surpassed.

The nominations to the Produce Stakes continue popular with breeders throughout the country, as all of the leading farms have made extensive nominations for the most valuable of the races for two-year-olds exclusively at the Beach.

The full list of entries for the Brighton Handicap follow:

Alwin,	Kuroki,
Agile,	Klamiesha,
Astronomer,	Lord of the Vale,
Aucassin,	Lady Savoy,
Adbell,	Miss Crawford,
Artful,	Militades,
Blandy,	Merry Lark,
Bad News,	Nifo,
Brancas,	Oiseau,
Bohemian,	Ort Wells,
Bulls Eye,	Oxford,
Burgomaster,	Oak Duke,
Cedarstrome,	Ormondale,
Cairngorm,	Ormonde's Right,
Dandelion,	Pulsus,
Delbi,	Perverse,
Disobedient,	Phil Fineb,
Dr. Leggo,	Rapid Water,
Dolly Spanker,	Roman Gold,
Flip Flap,	Rose of Gold,
Fila,	Ram's Horn,
First Mason,	Santa Catalina,
Glorifier,	Security,
Go-Between,	Sysonby,
Goldsmith,	Stalwart,
Holscher,	Tiptoe,
Hamburg Belle,	Tokalon,
Hot Shot,	Tradition,
Hermis,	The Picket,
Inquisitor,	Tanya,
John Smulski,	Timber,
King's Trophy,	Von Tromp,
King Henry,	Waterlight,
Knight Errant,	Whimsical,
Kehalian,	Wild Mint.

The following is a comparative list of entries to stakes of last year and this year:

	1905. Nominators.	1905. Entries.	1906. Nominators.	1906. Entries.
Brighton Handicap	84	57	49	70
Invincible			39	61
Brighton Mile	28	38	29	40
Test Handicap	42	63	48	63
Jamaica	43	65	46	68
Islip	29	49	48	69
Nautilus	41	54	36	61
Seagate	33	45	47	72
Glen Cove	35	53	49	69
Montauk	36	78	45	93
Atlantic	41	81	44	100
Winged Foot	37	77	49	100
Distaff	48	91	57	109
Brighton Steeplechase	25	51	21	54
Punchestown	26	54	22	49
Curragh	26	46	22	42
Brighton Cup	25	41	35	47
Cup Preliminary	21	35	31	41
Brighton Produce	58	784	60	694

Dr. Miller Wins Amateur Billiards.

Dr. A. B. Miller won the second game in the tournament for the championship of the Amateur Billiard Club, beating William Gershal last night in the clubrooms, Columbus Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street, by 300 points to 258. The game was completed in sixty innings. Dr. Miller making an average of 5, and his high runs were 31, 20, and 17. Gershal's average was 4 12-60, and his high runs 32, 30, and 16. For about fifty innings the game was nip and tuck, each player being in the lead by narrow margins. In the fifty-fifth inning Dr. Miller made his run of 31, and added 20 to his advantage in the eighth inning. The players to-night will be Dr. Miller and A. B. Hoyt.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

I can sell your patent; booklet mailed free; fifteen years' experience; patent sales exclusively. Call, write, or telephone, William E. Hoyt, patent sales specialist, 290 B'way, New York.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

Horses to hire, all purposes, day or night. Nassau Stables, 157 East 25th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT wishes work evenings and Saturday; audits, statements, trial balances, bookkeeping, investigations, &c.; terms moderate; references. Accountant, 66 East 8th St.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (21) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent rererences. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

SALESMAN.—Experienced office man, 30; active all round man. B., Box 315 Times, Times Square.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—17 years' experience; attorney 10 years; former court stenographer, now secretary to general counsel; very proficient; copying work evenings, delivered in morning; charges reasonable. "Attorney," 105 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

MASSEUR.—Swedish masseur, graduate seven years' experience at nervousness, insomnia, wishes to treat gentlemen patients at residence; best references from physicians and patients in New York. W. Pengel, 157 East 65th St.

PORTER, &c.—A capable, well-appearing middle-aged colored man would like position in city as porter, stableman, or driver; best references. Write B., 333 Times.

SECRETARY.—Young man, (23,) as secretary to business or retired gentleman; educated, refined, finest references. A Box 312 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) single, having several years' experience in newspaper office as advertising clerk and solicitor, desires position; highest references furnished. R. M., Box 304 Times, Times Square.

WORLD'S FASTEST AUTOS TO RACE AT ORMOND

Ten Cars Ready to Try for Two Miles in One Minute.

FOUR NATIONS REPRESENTED

America Has Ten of the Twenty-two Machines Entered for Florida Contests—Few Amateurs.

Twenty-two racing automobiles, representing four nations—France, Italy, England, and America—have been entered for the speed contests on the Ormond-Daytona beach, Florida, beginning on Jan. 22. These cars include some of the fastest and most celebrated racing machines in the world, and for the first time in automobile racing two cars of phenomenal power will be seen—the 250 horse power American-built car entered by Alfred G. Vanderbilt and the 200 horse power French Darracq car, which will be driven by Hemery, the winner of the Vanderbilt Cup last October.

These cars will take part in twenty-seven different events, a number being entered in ten or a dozen contests. One of the Darracq cars, the 100 horse power machine entered by Arthur L. Guinness of London, heads the list, being placed in fourteen events. Guinness is a young amateur driver of London, a nephew of Lord Cecil, and, besides the big championship events, in which he will meet the best professional drivers of the world, he is entered in the two Corinthian contests at ten miles each.

The amateur events have not filled readily, the only competitors besides Guinness being J. R. Harding of Brooklyn and E. M. Harding of this city, who have entered English Daimler cars. Lancia, Cedrino, and Fletcher, driving the Italian Fiats; Sartori, driving Vanderbilt's powerful new machine; Louis Ross or F. E. Stanley, driving the new Stanley steam car, and Hemery will be seen in a dozen events, including all the championships, the Dewar one-mile international championship, the 100-mile international race, and the great two-mile-a-minute trophy race.

The full list of entries, as announced yesterday by William J. Morgan, is:

Name and Maker.	Driver.	Horse Power.
A. G. Vanderbilt——Sartori	Sartori	250
Geo. W. Young, Fiat	Fletcher	110
Hol-Tan Co., Fiat	Lancia	110
Hol-Tan Co., Fiat	Cedrino	110
Hol-Tan Co., Fiat, Jr.	Cedrino	24-30
S. F. Edge, Napier	Earp	80
Napier Motor Co., Napier	Hilliard	80
A. L. Guinness, Darracq	Guinness	100
Am. Darracq Co., Darracq	Hemery	200
Am. Darracq Co., Darracq	Hemery	80
Am. Darracq Co., Darracq	Edmunds	30
Walter Christie, Christie	Christie, Chevrolet	110
J. E. Bristol, Stoddard-Dayton	Bristol	30
Reo Motor Car Co., Reo	Wurgis	32
English Daimler Co., Daimler	Harding	45
Wayne Auto Co., Wayne	Holmes	40-50
C. A. Coey, Thomas	Coey	90
Maxwell-Briscoe Co., Maxwell-Briscoe	Fleming	8
J. R. Harding, Daimler	Downey	90
Ford Motor Co., Ford	Ford or Kulick	105
Stanley Motor Car Co., Stanley	Stanley	15-20
Stanley Motor Car Co., Stanley	Stanley or Ross	20-30

Fletcher, who will drive the Fiat car used by Lancia in the late Vanderbilt race, and now owned by the banker, George W. Young of this city, and Cedrino are already on the beach. Lancia will leave this week, and Hemery, with the other French drivers, will arrive here early next week. Plans have been made to ship a number of the American cars to Ormond this week.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

SVEN V. HUDE.—Sven V. Hude, druggist at Staatsburg, Dutchess County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $1,198 and assets of $925, consisting of stock, $525, and fixtures, $400.

ADLERBLUM BROTHERS.—Morris and Hyman Adlerblum, who compose the firm of Adlerblum Brothers, formerly manufacturers of furs at 22 Bleecker Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,881 and nominal assets of $697 in accounts. In 1905 they gave fifteen checks, aggregating $1,252, dated ahead, for merchandise.

SOLOMON JUSKOWITZ.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Solomon Juskowitz, liquor dealer, of 117 Goerck Street, by two creditors, Adolf Prince, $726, and Charles Katz, $250. It was alleged that he is insolvent, has made preferential payments of $2,500, and has transferred merchandise and accounts, $2,500. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed George E. Leonard receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $1,500.

A. ZUCKERMAN.—Judge Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court has appointed Jacob Zimmerman receiver of the partnership property of the firm of A. Zuckerman, manufacturer of cloaks, of 97 Spring Street, composed of Abraham Zuckerman, Tzirli Zimmerman, and Philip Mankowsky, in a suit brought by Mr. Mankowsky against the other two partners for a dissolution of the partnership and an accounting. The liabilities, it is said, will not exceed $700 and assets $1,700.

MORITZ OP

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

488—Harry B. Davis et al. vs. Thomas A. Jones et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals, Third Circuit—Submitted.
223—United States vs. Bitter Root Development Company et al.—Argument continued.
368—United States vs. William A. Clark.—Argument commenced for appellant, and continued for the appellee.
Day call for Jan. 10: 359, 241, 331, (and 332, 333, 324, 335 and 336,) 407, (and 455, 454, and 386,) 178, 346, (and 347 and 348,) 149 and 466 of October term, 1904, 116, 141, 142.

Calendars for Wednesday, Jan. 10.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.
46—Durrante-Penn RR Co
54—Weaver Coal & C Co
Chappell & Co
53—MacThovil-Int St Ry
119—Solomon-Grant
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.
31—Miller-Graham
87—Nat Trading Co
Akron Sewer Pipe Co
121—Lanyon - Stamford St R R
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
9—Cahill-Transfer 5
51—Vaughn-Cargo, &c

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Appellate Division, Third Department, calendar for Jan. 10: 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

Court of Appeals Decisions.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—The Court of Appeals today handed down the following decisions:
Hudson and another vs. Erie Railroad Company; Pardington and another vs. Abraham et al.; Mutual Loan Association vs. Lesser et al.; Kendall vs. United States Leather Company; Title Guarantee and Trust Company vs. Montello Land Company; Thompson vs. Thompson; Wardell et al. vs. Hill and another, executors; Freeland et al. City Forge and Iron Company vs. Stern and another; Newton vs. New York Central Railroad; Sokolski vs. Buttenweiser and another; Ferguson vs. Toledo Railroad Company; Van de Carr Spice Company vs. Cook and another; Thompson, administrator, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company; Linden vs. Long Island Company; Strickland vs. Embry; Wood vs. Wheelen; Hunt vs. Thompson; Chaute, executor, vs. the State of New York; Pattengel vs. Acker Process Company; J. Kauffman vs. Rosenshine and another; Foster, Jr., vs. Central National Bank of Boston et al.; Lloyd vs. Smith and another; Thurston vs. Lehigh Valley Railroad Company; Manda vs. Etienne.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.
Magar vs. Hannhond and another; Crowley vs. Rochester Fireworks Company; Beyer vs. City of North Tonawanda.—Judgments reversed, new trials granted, costs to abide the event:
Pond vs. New Rochelle Water Company.—Order affirmed, with costs, first question certified answered in the affirmative, second in the negative.
Delaney vs. Flood.—Orders of Special Term and Appellate Division reversed and injunction vacated, with costs to appellant in all courts, third question certified answered in the negative, first and second not answered.
In re application for compulsory accounting of Gill, executor.—Orders of the Appellate Division and Surrogate reversed and Surrogate directed to enter an order requiring the respondents to account, with costs to abide the final award of costs.
Mount, administratrix, vs. Tuttle, Bishop of Missouri, et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs all parties payable out of the fund.
Gilmore vs. Colcord.—Judgments of the Appellate Division and of the Special Term modified so as to strike out all provisions for the recovery of a personal judgment against the appellant, Alice B. Colcord, and the judgment of the Appellate Division so far as it reversed the Special Term in favor of said respondent in that respect, reinstated, without costs to either party in this court.
McArdle vs. Gorman Alliance Insurance Company, Impleaded.—Judgments of Appellate Division reversed and that of Trial Term affirmed, with costs.
Dillon and another vs. Mathews.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered for plaintiffs on the stipulation, with costs.

Calendars for Wednesday, Jan. 10.

SUPREME COURT — Appellate Division — Present, O'Brien, P. J.; Ingraham, McLaughlin, Laughlin, and Houghton, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.
Raymond-Ins Co
Morris-Mendham
Hall-Wagner
Le Fevre-Silo
Collins-Cycle Co
Cooper-Clark
Nelson-Int Ry
Hilton-Cram
51—Hill-Weidinger
52—Talbot-Laubheim
53—Fasso-Press Pub Co
55—Flood-Patton
56—Murphy-Met Ry
57—Truly-Met Ry
Whittier
58—Bowers-Ocean Co'n
SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Hendrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
Dickinson-Met Lard Co
Emanuel Cong-35th St Co
In re Ferris
Bodenstein-Naftal
Laftemann-Gass
Golleran-Oxford Rty Co
Jacobsohn-Moore
City of N Y-Sarillo
Greenblatt-Goldberg
Schott-Comp. &c
Babcock-Jones
Berlinger-Card Co
Detwiler-Mining Co
Isaacs-Isaacs
Farelli-McDonald
Anderson-Abeel
Brassel-Browning
Wayburn-Wayburn
Brown-Keller
Switzer-Rosenberg
Parish-Granger
Campbell-Hughes
Phillips-McAdoo
Marks-same
Davis-same
Emanar Club-same
Hurley-same
Long-same
Deeves-Ins Co
Hochter-Kohn
Clarke-Trood
Hausel-Kelly Co
Hopkins
Lowenstein
33—Shioles-Seamans
34—Rosenberg - Freedman
35—Doider-Dolder
36—Ins Co-Schwab
37—Kolb-K Y Co
38—Zimlich-Wreck Co
39—Spahn-Reed
40—Perez Co-Apfel
41—U S T Co-Marks
42—Carroll-Dent
43—Q C Co-Pigueron
44—Goutot-Goutot
45—Amidolo-C of N Y
46—In re Schroeder
47—In re City of N Y
48—Goldsmith-
49—In re Widmer
50—In re Baumgarten
51—Schmaholz-
Schmalholz
52—Goldfoot-Goldfoot
53—Falk-Reilly
54—In re Hill
55—Horowitz-Knapp
56—J K Co-Merowitz
57—Bodly-Horowitz
58—Hartley-Olson
59—In re Hickey
60—In re Missouri
61—Taylor-Goosby
62—Hamilton-Bayliss
63—Davidson-Otis
64—Lowenstein-
Lowenstein
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on demurrers.
4—Pavensledt-N Y L Ins Co
6—Freedman-Whittier
7—Jones-Jarkenburgh
6—Gordon-Bradford
Referred causes.
4—U S Trust Co-Van Kleeck
2—Wright-Talcott
3—Rutherford Realty Co-Cook
General calendar.
Nos. on, 415—Elsert-Bowen
5—McKenna-Tully
6—Same-same
5—Colon-First Unit Pres Church
6—Lawrence-Cammeyer
2642—Bradt-Clark
2710—Penn Steel Co-Title Guar & Trust Co
2788—Max-Goldfarb
2956—Guiffy-Pierce
1910—Durkin-Markus
987—Kobre-City N Y
3232—Baldwin-McGrath
3233—Babbitt-N Y & Harlem R R
3239—Peters-N Y & Harlem R R
3249—Ray-Bloodgood
3251—Feinschild-H R R
3269—McNeill-Kamber
3276—Gude Co-Rieser
3279—Butterfield-Butterfield
3288—Duggan-Duggan
3301—Loeb-Jeff Bank
Highest number reached on regular call of cases calendar, 3303.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—[illegible], J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
Pickinson-Met Lard Co
Emanuel Cong-35th St Co
In re Ferris
Bodenstein-Naftal
Laftemann-Gass
Golleran-Oxford Rty Co
Jacobsohn-Moore
City of N Y-Sarillo
Greenblatt-Goldberg
Schott-Comp. &c
Babcock-Jones
Berlinger-Card Co
Detwiler-Mining Co
Isaacs-Isaacs
Farelli-McDonald
Anderson-Abeel
Brassel-Browning
Wayburn-Wayburn
Brown-Keller
Switzer-Rosenberg
Parish-Granger
Campbell-Hughes
Phillips-McAdoo
Marks-same
Davis-same
Emanar Club-same
Hurley-same
Long-same
Deeves-Ins Co
Hochter-Kohn
Clarke-Trood
Hausel-Kelly Co
Hopkins
Lowenstein
33—Shioles-Seamans
34—Rosenberg - Freedman
35—Doider-Dolder
36—Ins Co-Schwab
37—Kolb-K Y Co
38—Zimlich-Wreck Co
39—Spahn-Reed
40—Perez Co-Apfel
41—U S T Co-Marks
42—Carroll-Dent
43—Q C Co-Pigueron
44—Goutot-Goutot
45—Amidolo-C of N Y
46—In re Schroeder
47—In re City of N Y
48—Goldsmith-
49—In re Widmer
50—In re Baumgarten
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Schmalholz
52—Goldfoot-Goldfoot
53—Falk-Reilly
54—In re Hill
55—Horowitz-Knapp
56—J K Co-Merowitz
57—Bodly-Horowitz
58—Hartley-Olson
59—In re Hickey
60—In re Missouri
61—Taylor-Goosby
62—Hamilton-Bayliss
63—Davidson-Otis
64—Lowenstein-
Lowenstein
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3232—Baldwin-McGrath
3233—Babbitt-N Y & Harlem R R
3239—Peters-N Y & Harlem R R
3249—Ray-Bloodgood
3251—Feinschild-H R R
3269—McNeill-Kamber
3276—Gude Co-Rieser
3279—Butterfield-Butterfield
3288—Duggan-Duggan
3301—Loeb-Jeff Bank
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Emanuel Cong-35th St Co
In re Ferris
Bodenstein-Naftal
Laftemann-Gass
Golleran-Oxford Rty Co
Jacobsohn-Moore
City of N Y-Sarillo
Greenblatt-Goldberg
Schott-Comp. &c
Babcock-Jones
Berlinger-Card Co
Detwiler-Mining Co
Isaacs-Isaacs
Farelli-McDonald
Anderson-Abeel
Brassel-Browning
Wayburn-Wayburn
Brown-Keller
Switzer-Rosenberg
Parish-Granger
Campbell-Hughes
Phillips-McAdoo
Marks-same
Davis-same
Emanar Club-same
Hurley-same
Long-same
Deeves-Ins Co
Hochter-Kohn
Clarke-Trood
Hausel-Kelly Co
Hopkins
Lowenstein
33—Shioles-Seamans
34—Rosenberg - Freedman
35—Doider-Dolder
36—Ins Co-Schwab
37—Kolb-K Y Co
38—Zimlich-Wreck Co
39—Spahn-Reed
40—Perez Co-Apfel
41—U S T Co-Marks
42—Carroll-Dent
43—Q C Co-Pigueron
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45—Amidolo-C of N Y
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47—In re City of N Y
48—Goldsmith-
49—In re Widmer
50—In re Baumgarten
51—Schmaholz-
Schmalholz
52—Goldfoot-Goldfoot
53—Falk-Reilly
54—In re Hill
55—Horowitz-Knapp
56—J K Co-Merowitz
57—Bodly-Horowitz
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60—In re Missouri
61—Taylor-Goosby
62—Hamilton-Bayliss
63—Davidson-Otis
64—Lowenstein-
Lowenstein
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on demurrers.
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6—Lawrence-Cammeyer
2642—Bradt-Clark
2710—Penn Steel Co-Title Guar & Trust Co
2788—Max-Goldfarb
2956—Guiffy-Pierce
1910—Durkin-Markus
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3233—Babbitt-N Y & Harlem R R
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3249—Ray-Bloodgood
3251—Feinschild-H R R
3269—McNeill-Kamber
3276—Gude Co-Rieser
3279—Butterfield-Butterfield
3288—Duggan-Duggan
3301—Loeb-Jeff Bank
Highest number reached on regular call of cases calendar, 3303.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—[illegible], J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.
Berry-Int Ry
Dichoff-42d St, R R
Ferrari-same
Saxton-B H R R
Dooley-Int St Ry
Harvey-same
Canning-Cent R R N J
Highest number reached on regular call of calendar, 1614.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
1370—Brown-Un Ry
1327—Blatt-Int St Ry
1100—Schierloh-Int St R
1446—Colle-Int St Ry
1485—Arens-Int St Ry
1348—Downs - Met St Ry

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 2.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the Bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. In no event shall a cause on the day calendar be passed from day to day, on account of the engagement of counsel, for more than three days. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."
Inquest, 2288—Levy-Gerard
1134—Cohen-Nealy
1098—Tivnan-Keohn
4008—Opper-Hellinger
1107—McClay-City of N Y
1130—Fugazy-Divrio
1173—Gulney-City of N Y
1174—Ellis-Ungrich
146—Hofferberth-Con Gas Co
1137—Edelson - Underwriters' P Ass'n
1013—Coffey-Hano
135—Reed-Consol Gas Co
1070—Brady-C Rty Co
1177—Melkee-City of N Y
5668—Maynicke-Cent B & T Co
1435—Stannard-Reid & Co
1232—Benedict-Pincus
2220—Anderson-Walsh
1087—Whitney-Rosenthal
2266—Carr-Banks
2375—Westen-Townshend
1768—Moore-McIntyre
2155—Hemboki-Kahner
2231—Pierce-Van Sant
2255—Celnon-Archer
Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 2375.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:16 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—[illegible], J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SURROGATES' COURT — Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Max Danziger,
Jacob Cohen,
Rudolf Dulon,
Abraham L. Stone,
Robert Dunlop,
John Weed,
Murray Whiting,
Ethan Allen,
James Lynch
At 2:30 P. M.
Mary Ascher,
Louisa H. Clendennin,
Bertha T. Corwin,
Katharine C. Jackson
SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Contested wills.
2141—George Keller
2163—Margaret Hegner
At 2 P. M.
2090—Henry Belden
CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Green, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
592½—Pave.o-Howard Co
528—C C Co-N Y T Co
840—Ahrens-Int Ry
1751—Arnowich - State Bank
6232½—Wolf-Dembosky
1673—Ragnone-Int Ry
1634—Kreiser-Busse
1632—Fox-Cummings
1635—O'Leary-Huelle
1696½—French-Met Ry
1637—Clarke-Sussman
1698—Santora-Winne
1699—Morange-N Y Tr Co
1700—Goodman-Int Ry
1832—Rosin-White
1834—Amtignani - Fest Biscuit Co
1835—McCormack-Int Ry
1836—Feber-same
1837—Nausner-Eiditz
1838—O'Connor-Met Ex Co
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
608—Shefkowitz-Perlman
1549—Van Zandt-Int St Ry
982—Lumachio-Clark
1593—Mayer & Levenson Co-Miller
1636—Capnano-Dry D, &c, R R
1454—Brown-Cuff
1538—Barbera - Central Crosstown R R
1573—Miranda-Vozza
1578—Gilbert-F M Ass'n
1679—Covert-Fulton
931—Scully-Bucki
1743—Grimsley-Met Life Ins Co
739—Blau-Int Ry
1640—Hefferman - Penn R R
1648—Kaufman-Reiter
1550—Campbell-Toplitz
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1175—Goldberg-Int Ry
845—Schonweather-Int Ry
846—Regensberg-Int Ry
900—Sarembi - Firemen's Ins Co
955—Rines-Int Ry
1603—Weinthal-Twenty-third Ward Bk
1666—Fountain-Int Ry
1667—Muller-Man Tran Co
1672—Walsh-Forty-second St Ry
1677—Specter-Int Ry
916—Levin-Levy
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.
5684—Hill-Kann
6069—Reynolds-Bowman
5991—Newfield-Berman
6890—Hyatt-Keane
6147—Hayden-Baker
6312—Perlberg-Laird
6398—Wheeler-Treft
6387—Levy-Uhlfelder
6225—Ginzbury-Burns
5865—Wattenberg-Joseph
6409—Horowitz - Aetna Ind Co
6408—Lacksner-Myers
6232—Schachnowitz-European Amuse Co
6380—Folson-Gilsey
6505—Lieblout-Schauer
6141—Pfeiffer-Welsz
6437—Consol Ref Co-Erskousky
6438—Friedman-Samuels
6512—Knox-Sturman
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
1647—Miraglia-Int Ry
1649—Manera-Hogue
1727—Lesinger-Rosaginsky
1728—Feldman-same
1736—Polinsky-Int Ry
933—Lee-Int Ry
1560—Ortolano-Degnon-McLean Co
1625—Buellesbach-D'Oench
1559—Douglass-Met Ry
1614—McDonald-Constable
1645—Villano-Stroh
1648—Cosgrove-Int Ry
1764—Dugas-Int Ry
1773—Holmes-Int Ry
1613—Freeman-C R Co
1690—Munro-Kellogg
Highest number reached on regular call, 1847.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Smyth and Howe for the People.
1—John Horner
2—John Lee, Thomas O'Brien George Leddy
3—Louis Williams
4—John B. Schlossberg
5—John Paul Cazeneve
6—Michael Milo
7—John Murreal
8—Thomas Mack
9—Stellario Lejllorez
10—Joseph Halla
11—Samuel Frank
12—Louis Orange
13—Isidore Rosen
14—Nathan Zuckerman
15—Geo. W. Van Dyke
Pleading.
1—Launie W. Reynolds
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Train for the People.
1—Joseph Patterson
2—Mary Lamb
3—George Kowlich
4—Morris Cohen, Isidore Jacobs
5—Isaac Kauffman
6—Richard D. Magin
7—Francesco Ittere
8—Frank Duffy
9—James George
10—Venanze Cipriano
11—William O'Brien
12—Lena Brecht
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Garvan and McGuire for the People.
1—Louis Hoos
2—Michael Casey
3—Harry Symons
4—Jacob Scheinberg
5—Joseph Levine
6—Hyman Benjamin
7—Morris Levine
8—Vincenzo Montifulti
9—Harry Moscowitz
10—Mary Gallagher
11—Esther Schreiberman
12—William Klein
13—George Haug
14—Thomas Fabing
15—Frank Alt
16—Arcangelo Granta
To fix a day for trial.
1—Abram Rosenbloom
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—O'Sullivan, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys O'Connor and Marshall for the People.
1—Dominick Forzini
2—James Cavanaugh
3—Harry Brown
4—Harry Oken
5—Antonio Roggi
6—Jimi Gardella, Frank Carboni
7—Thomas Burnes, James Leonard
8—Gaetano Risotto
9—Oscar Anderson
10—Wm. G. Morris
11—George Merrill
12—Robert Seward, Maggie Shellard

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Louis A. Riesgo vs. Glengariffe Realty Company—Hyland P. Rice, American Typefounders' Company vs. Italian-American Publishing Company—Henry Marx.
CITY COURT—Hascall, J.—Charles Austin Borst vs. Robert J. Louis—Christopher B. Wyatt.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—Rosenbaum vs. Ratz—Charles Eno. Baldwin vs. Feder—Edward W. Hatch.
CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Johnson vs. F. A. Johnson Company—Otto M. Goldsmith.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Hooker, Gaynor, Rich, and Miller, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. Opens at 1 P. M.
113—Zapfe-Mullins
122—Lenorak-Duffy
124—Smith-B H R R
125—Heyward-Maynard
126, M. A.—Cleary-Waterbury Co
129—Avitabile-Nas R R
130—Tormey- B H R R
131, M. A.—Sessler-Martin
132—Reno-Thompson
133—Farrell - Board of Education
135—Wittenborg-B H R R
138—Citrone-O'Rourke Co
139, M. A.—Weinstein-Shapiro
140—Nussbaum - B'klyn Ferry Co
141—Finucan-Ramsden
142—Williams-Wilson & McNeal Co
143—Sackett-Cummings
145—Wadleigh-Wadleigh
146—Schmidt-Vanderveer
147—Hawkins-Gossner
148, M. A.—Demuth Glass Co-Royal Gl Co
149, M. A.—Price-Montfort
150, M. A.—Connelly-Harris
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Smith, J.; Part II., Maddox, J.; Part III., Dickey, J.; Part IV., Spencer, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.
3094, 3098, 3121—Fallon, McCabe & Bergin-B H R R
8151—B H R R-B City R R
3057—Greenhalgh-B H R R
3113—Moody-Riter-Conley Mfg Co
3120—McDermott-B H R R
2015—Hamilton-Mayer
7808—Dusterdick-Dusterdick
7569—Cantin-Cantin
6766—Hutchinson-Bien
6941—Weiss-Seligman
2963—Wheeler-Press P Co
2710—O'Brien-Ullmer
2818—Yeaton-B H R R
2988—MacAdam-Walsh
2412—Edwards-Bradner
1429—McNeill and 17 cases-City of N Y
2784—Silberman - Obermeyer & Liebman
2450—Cavanagh-C N Y
2991—Roche-same
2301—Halstead-Postal T Cable Co
7336—Myers-Knoth
8514—Greenblatt-Southworth
1357—Berger - Liebman & Sons Brewery
7701, 7704—Munch Br-Muller
2935—O'Connor-B H R R
2336—Johnson-Eichoff
2408—Lawrence-Christileb et al
2525—Gross-City of N Y
2284—Ruemer-Clark
7624—Schnitzer-Bernstein
2045—Ross-Schreiber
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.
2047—Armour-City of N Y
2189—Geracitano-B H R R
1050—Johnson-B, Q Co & Sub R R
2651—Wheeler - B'klyn Union Pub Co
327—Snedden-C I & H R R
2509—Cook-Hunt
8452—Hayes-City of N Y
1071—Ills-same
8404—Campbell-Moseley et al
7553—Fillare-Caruba
8813—Rosenblad-Brainard et al
1622—Fuchs-Smith
8098—Reiser-Donohue
8049—Lally-N Y C & H R R
8779—Napole-Schwarzschild et al
8767—Wald-Bierschenk
8101—Cooly-Bessar
8809—Miller, Daybill & Co-Milliken
2633—Johnson-Eichoff
2408—Lawrence-Christileb et al
2525—Gross-City of N Y
2284—Ruemer-Clark
7624—Schnitzer-Bernstein
2045—Ross-Schreiber
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.
8036—Smith-Stork et al
8797—Becker Co-Bens Co
7473—Davol-Sprague Bk
7578—Smith-Cassidy
8631—People-Krenger
5631—Jablin-Home Construction Co
6419—Impano-Cohen
8023—Knight Co-Wolf
7239—Emp State Surety Co-Cody
8547—Cohen-Cohen
8814—Bushnell-Wilson
6249—Skelly - Baseball Association
6339—Mapledoram-Schmidt
2634—U S for Walsh-Fidelity & Guar Co
6234—Gross-Purdy
4833—Mason-Smith
3507—Colwell-Allen Fdy
8213—Brokhahne-Lachtrup
613—Crilley-New Amsterdam Gas Co
2568—Strang-B H R R
2580—Johnson-City N Y
2627—Wichein-same
2943—Elsen-Goldman
2502—Lange-Starin
2819—Walsh-Coughlan
2841—Cammiro-Cammiro
2847—Diamond-Weisinger
SUPREME COURT—Special Term Motions.—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.
COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal calendar—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Trials.
COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Crane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.
454—Gallagher-B H RR
535—Michaels-same
1685—Ellis-Palmer
1490—Herz-Hauben
477—Topfer-Joyce
570—Schweikert-Petrolino
2786—Martin-Plaeffle
2520—Czarnoniski-Czarnoniski
2324—Corrao-Daly
2688—Lyons-Boulger
2706—Adriance-King
2929—Baum-Baum
2867½—Weiss-Dangler
573—Steer-Bender
576—Goldberg-B H R R
577—Borger-same
578—Leary-C I & B R R

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..7:24|Sun sets..4:52|Moon rises..6:00

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:09	7:31	12.43	1:32
Governors Island	7:27	7:42	1:23	2:07
Hell Gate	9:20	9:35	2:55	3:39

Arrived—Tuesday, Jan. 9.

SS Vaderland, Antwerp, Dec. 30.
SS Calderon, Barbados, Jan. 2.
SS Southport, Barry, Jan. 23.
SS Furnessia, Glasgow, Dec. 30.
SS El Monte, New Orleans, Jan. 3.
SS Navahoe, Georgetown, Jan. 4.
SS San Marcos, Mobile, Jan. 2.
SS Homer, Santos, Dec. 9.
SS Star of New Zealand, Barry, Dec. 22.
SS Concho, Galveston, Jan. 3.
SS Jefferson, Norfolk, Jan. 8.
SS Jamestown, Norfolk, Jan. 8.
SS Liguria, Genoa, Dec. 20.
SS Zulia, Ponce, Jan. 3.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
*Cedric, Liverpool	1:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
*Statendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
*Ethiopia, Glasgow	7:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Liguria, Naples	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Paloma, Matanzas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Korona, St. Thomas	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Alamo, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Jacksonville	——	3:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*La Gascogne, Havre	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Montevideo, Havana	——	——
Brandenburg, Bremen	——	10:00 A.M.
Graecia, Kingston	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Orizaba, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
San Marcos, Mobile	——	3:00 P.M.
Comal, Brunswick	——	3:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Largo Bay	Sugenti	Dec. 14
Queen Mary	Rotterdam	Dec. 19
British King	Antwerp	Dec. 23
Prinz Oskar	Naples	Dec. 24
Zulia	Ponce	Jan. 3
Syracusa	Santos	Dec. 17
Virginia	Kingston	Dec. 27
Californie	Havre	Dec. 27
Prinzessin Vic. Luise	Hamburg	Dec. 28
Montevideo	Malaga	Dec. 28
Altai	Kingston	Jan. 3
El Siglo	Galveston	Jan. 4
Bermudian	Bermuda	Jan. 8

DUE TO-MORROW.

P. d Nederlanden	Haiti	Jan. 5
Bovic	Liverpool	Dec. 31
Hanover	Bremen	Dec. 30
Proteus	New Orleans	Jan. 6

DUE FRIDAY.

Amerika	Hamburg	Jan. 3
Baltic	Liverpool	Jan. 3
Brasile	Genoa	Dec. 31
Batavia	Hamburg	Dec. 31
El Alba	Galveston	Jan. 6

DUE SATURDAY.

La Savoie	Havre	Jan. 6
Lucania	Liverpool	Jan. 6
St. Paul	Southampton	Jan. 6
Advance	Colon	Jan. 6

For Latest Shipping News See Page 9.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Zeeland, at Antwerp, Jan. 9.
SS Bluecher, at Hamburg, Jan. 9.
SS Pomeranian, at Havre, Jan. 9.
SS Peninsular, at Fayal, Jan. 9.
SS Horsley, at Marseilles, Jan. 6.
SS Riverton, at Oran, Jan. 6.
SS Pannonia, at Trieste, Jan. 5.
SS O. Sverdrup, at River Plate, Jan. 8.
SS Indrani, at Singapore, Jan. 8.
SS Yeddo, at Aden, Jan. 9.
SS Carlton, at Marseilles, Jan. 8.

Sailed.

SS Bulgaria, from Hamburg, Jan. 7.
SS Napolitan Prince, from Genoa, Jan. 5.
SS Sicilia, from Genoa, Jan. 5.
SS P. Laetitia, from Genoa, Jan. 5.
SS Wildenfels, from Algiers, Jan. 4.
SS Sloterdyk, from Rotterdam, Jan. 9.

Passed.

SS Mesabe, from New York for London, passed the Isle of Wight.
SS Brosile, Genoa for New York, passed Gibraltar.
SS Republic, Genoa for New York, passed Gibraltar.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

WHEAT.—Unfavorable crop news from the Southwest and big seaboard clearances changed the undertone of yesterday's wheat market from decided weakness to positive strength, and last prices of the session were ¼@⅝c net higher, July leading. The July option, which was in greatest demand, led the advance right up to the close. The interior movement ran up to 620,000 bushels, chiefly in the Northwest, compared with 470,

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE PRESIDENT'S DOMINGAN POLICY UNDER CRITICISM.

Senator RAYNER'S unanswerable criticism of the President's acts and undertakings in Santo Domingo was heard in the Senate with an ominous consent of silence. It was an attack upon the Republican Administration, dignified, statesmanlike, temperate in language, but still an attack. No Republican Senator interrupted Mr. RAYNER to dispute his statements of fact or question his conclusions. At more than one point he challenged the defenders of the Santo Domingan policy, if any there were, to meet and refute his criticisms. There was no reply. It was an ominous day for Mr. ROOSEVELT and for the Santo Domingan treaty. The temper of the Senate could not have been more clearly revealed by speech than it was upon this occasion by silence.

There is, in truth, no sufficient answer—there can be only excuses and palliations—to Senator RAYNER'S charge that what Mr. ROOSEVELT has done in Santo Domingo is without warrant of law. The designation of Americans to serve as receivers of Domingan customs was a personal act of Mr. ROOSEVELT. As Chief Executive he had no authority to do anything of the kind, any more than he had authority to ratify and act upon the Dillingham-Sanchez agreement. The President had no authority to lend out officers of the United States Army or civil service to a foreign Government. He had no authority to enter into an arrangement by which the greater part of the Domingan revenues were to be impounded in this country.

If upon the subject of the Monroe Doctrine Senator RAYNER was somewhat less convincing, it is doubtless because his dissent from the President's conclusions and recommendations betrayed him into a denial of premises and principles that have received, we think, the assent of the American people. The Maryland Senator insists that the President was in error when he said in his message concerning the Domingan affair that the seizure of customs houses of American republics as a means of collecting a debt due to a European nation "is, in effect, a possession, though only a temporary possession of territory," and that "the United States then becomes a party in interest, because under the Monroe Doctrine it cannot see any European Power seize and permanently occupy the territory of one of these republics." In his annual message to Congress the President put the same thought in this form: "It is very inadvisable to permit any foreign Power to take possession even temporarily of the customs houses of an American republic in order to enforce the payment of its obligations; for such temporary occupation might turn into a permanent occupation."

That is a sound position. We think the American people will sustain Mr. ROOSEVELT in taking it. It is not necessary to seek in the Monroe Doctrine the fatherhood of this principle, although, as Mr. CLEVELAND well put it, the Doctrine of MONROE "is applicable to every stage of our National existence." Every Nation has a right to formulate and proclaim whatever doctrines are demanded by considerations of its own position and safety. Without in the least intending it Mr. RAYNER used an illustration which gives point, force, and support to the President's position.

When France and Great Britain intervened in the affairs of Mexico during our Civil War, the pretext of their action was the enforcement of claims and obligations. Mr. SEWARD, relying upon the assurances of both countries that the hostile acts contemplated concerned only claims which the Mexicans had failed to adjust, declared that the United States Government would not intervene in the matter. So far as France was concerned, the official explanation made to Mr. SEWARD was false. The real purpose of NAPOLEON III. was to establish an empire in Mexico and to set MAXIMILIAN upon its throne. When England discovered the perfidy of her associate in the undertaking she withdrew from it. French troops quelled Mexican resistance, MAXIMILIAN was set upon the throne, the Mexican people were deprived of their rights and their liberties, and the Monroe Doctrine was set at defiance. When the Civil War came to an end it was arranged that some 70,000 men of the Northern army should be massed upon the banks of the Rio Grande. Then Secretary SEWARD began applying pressure, always increasing, upon the French Government to withdraw its troops from Mexico. They were withdrawn, MAXIMILIAN fell, and the empire was at an end. The Monroe Doctrine had triumphed. But we were perilously near becoming involved in a war with France.

Now, in this case the small matter of collecting a debt or an indemnity quickly expanded into the seizure of American territory, into controlling the destiny of an American republic, into consequences that in a very high degree were a menace to our peace and safety. This is precisely what Mr. ROOSEVELT says when he argues that it is inadvisable that European countries should seize South American customs houses as a means of collecting debts. It is inadvisable. If Mr. RAYNER looked with complacency upon the bombardment of the Venezuelan coast by British and German ships of war a few years ago, he took a very different view of that matter than the one held by the majority of Americans.

The President, however, has chosen the wrong remedy. His doctrine of protectorates, quasi guarantees, of guardianship which will make us sponsors for Spanish-American good behavior would involve us in endless difficulties. The simpler, the safer, and the wiser way is to procure the consent of European Powers to the principle that debts are not to be considered collectible by armed force. This would at once put money-lenders upon notice that they must look to the solvency of their creditor, not to the troops and warships of their Government, as the security for repayment. It would act as a powerful incentive to good behavior on the part of the small republics. Decency and the orderly ways of civilization cannot be beaten into Spanish-American peoples with a big stick. They will most quickly acquire the art of good behavior under the teaching of their own necessities. When they learn that they cannot sell bonds or make contracts unless they desist from turbulence and repudiation their progress will be rapid.

SENATORS AND CONSULATES.

When the framers of the Constitution provided that the advice and consent of the Senate should be required for the appointment of Consuls nominated by the President, their object was to afford to the Government the benefit of the knowledge which the Senators would be likely to have as to the men selected. The number at that time was small and the interests committed to their care were insignificant. The pay was not generous and the service rendered was for the most part at a real sacrifice on the part of the officers. The Senators took their task very much in the spirit in which it was imposed, and the plan worked very well as long as the scale on which it was applied was a moderate one. When the number and value of the offices increased and men sought them instead of being sought by them, the plan was seriously modified in operation, though not in terms. The offices gradually became patronage to be distributed by the joint action of the President and the Senators, and the consultation and co-operation of the early times gradually merged into a sort of bargaining, in which party and personal advantage, not the efficiency of the service, was the main object pursued.

For the past thirty years various Presidents and some Senators have been trying to reform the unfit and wasteful system that has thus grown up, to introduce order into the service, to make it a satisfactory career for competent men, and to secure the responsibility, the energy and ambition in its incumbents which cannot be had if appointments go by favor. We recently outlined the bill prepared in the State Department and urged on the attention of Congress by the Secretary of State, Mr. ROOT. It provided a fairly good business system, based on appointments for fitness tested in the first instance by examination and on promotions for merit shown in actual experience. So far as the examinations were concerned they were to be directed to testing three important qualifications—knowledge of the commercial resources and business of our country with reference to the extension of trade, knowledge of a foreign tongue, and, in the cases of Consuls who were to exercise extra-territorial jurisdiction, knowledge of the principles of law, the rules of evidence, and the trial of civil and criminal cases.

Now, the function of a Consul is primarily to watch over the trade of our country and to aid as far as possible in its extension. It would seem to be plain that he can do this better if he is well-informed as to that trade than he could possibly do it if he is ignorant of the trade. Fully three-fourths of our Consuls are sent to countries in which the English language is not commonly spoken. It would seem reasonably clear that a Consul could do a great deal better work, say, in Italy, if he spoke Italian, or in Germany, if he spoke German, and so on. If he be sent to Morocco, or China, or Turkey, where it will be his duty to act as Judge in civil and criminal cases in which Americans are parties, he would be more apt to do justice and to win the respect and confidence of the community if he had the fundamental qualifications of a Judge. All these things can be ascertained with entire ease and fair certainty by examination. Without examination, their possession becomes largely a matter of chance. The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs has decided that it will not permit examinations. That decision is comprehensible, but it is not creditable.

If examinations were required by law, the personal selections of Senators, for partisan or private reasons, would have to be tested by examinations, and the obligation to backers in the Senate would be much lighter. "Pull" would be less valuable either to the aspirant or to the Senator affording it. The service would gain, the politician would lose. We do not think the action of the Senate committee is wise, or expedient, or, in fact, decent. Mr. ROOT'S plan has been earnestly supported by a very large number of commercial organizations throughout the whole country. It is of the utmost importance to very great interests. We trust that these organizations will bring to bear on the Senate all the influence they can command. It is simply scandalous that a measure so clearly valuable in matters of such vast concern should be mangled for the benefit of barterers of places in the United States Senate.

HARDPAN AND HYSTERIA.

Those who have been hoping for the worst have often shown impatience that the disturbance caused by the insurance scandals did not reach their expectations. Indeed, even those who have dreaded the worst have not failed to wonder that the effect was not felt beyond the realms of insurance, in the larger world of high finance. The essential reason is the application of the sound common sense of the American people to the essential facts of the case. Our readers will doubtless admit as regards themselves the application of sober judgment to facts lending themselves to exploitation by sensationalists. Taking the judiciousness of our constituency for granted, therefore, we take leave to commend to their consideration facts which justify them—or anybody else for that matter—in taking a somewhat calmer view of the troubles now approaching a happy ending than is pleasing to those who have their own reasons for desiring a prolongation of occurrences which satisfy so many grudges.

When Mr. PERKINS and Mr. MCCURDY retired the statements they made, however satisfying to those who looked no further than the debit and credit balance, left something to be desired. The statements were doubtless altogether veracious, but they were not verified by independent audit, and the necessity of considering personal acts and motives and the suitable discharge of trust functions prevented others from taking the same satisfaction in those statements that their authors necessarily did. But yesterday we published a statement of one of the defendant companies which meets these objections. The audit was not only independent. It was duplicate, by firms of position on both sides the ocean, and the question of conduct is entirely allunde in the balance sheet of a corporation. There is no reason why the balance sheet should not be regarded as a balance sheet pure and simple, without the slightest reservation as to the facts asserted. To us it seems that the case thus presented justifies the calmness shown by American policy holders, as well as by English and French commentators, upon objectionable facts which have been turned to such excellent uses.

Going one step further, in such facts as these—for there have been other such facts before these and there will be others similar after them—we find an explanation why the insurance scandal has not disturbed the security markets as might have been expected, and as some who can see through grindstones have discerned when they have remarked weakness which required some explanation. We remark in the first place that the strength shown has obviated any necessity of liquidation, so that the market has not been weighed down by depressing quantities of securities. And we remark, secondly, that the confidence of policy holders has been reflected among security holders for precisely similar reasons. Just as many have shouted fraud and theft, so many others have shouted speculation. But the lambs who bought the stocks sacrificed when such cries were fashionable have kept their eyes upon the bank clearings, the railway earnings, the iron trade, the crop yield, and such other essentials of values as correspond in the security world to the report of the insurance company above discussed. Instead of selling to the "system" and losing the profits of an advancing market, they have stayed with the "system," and, being now somewhat sophisticated, prefer to buy and sell upon their judgment rather than upon cries of "Wolf!" Mere good conditions would not have produced these excellent results of disquieting conditions, or rather, conditions which would have lent themselves to panic if considered in the suggested spirit.

THE MORRIS INCIDENT.

The conclusion seems to be warranted that the President's official household is not at present conducted with that tact and circumspection which were brought to its direction by Mr. CORTELYOU. Too many unpleasant incidents have occurred, denoting a lack of those qualities. In fact, the manner in which the residence of the President, whether at Oyster Bay or at Washington, is conducted seems to denote that reversal of the proper method which might be expressed in a reversal of the old Latin saw, so as to make it read "Fortiter in modo, suaviter in re." The President must be aware that he is of an impulsive temperament and apt to do things on impulse that are regrettable on reflection. We will not go so far as to say of him what Mr. LABOUCHERE said of Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, "I suppose the right honorable member must regret about two-thirds of his public utterances." But we will go so far as to say of him what we think he would not on reflection deny, and what was said of another, that "he ought always to have somebody with him in seasons of strong emotion."

It appears that he has now nobody with him in such seasons, at least nobody to speak of. If the Morris incident were isolated it would be bad enough. It appears to be true that if the eloquent Mr. SHEPPARD of Texas had been retained to make this incident appear trivial and negligible, he could not have earned his retainer better than he has done by his ridiculous manner of bringing it before Congress. It would seem that Mr. SHEPPARD is a "new member" with a prurient desire for conspicuousness. But it would also appear that the President's household is officered by "new members." It is not trivial or insignificant that, in the most favorable view of the case, there should not be enough tact and circumspection in the President's household to get rid of an importunate, even a hysterical visitor, except by the crude and primitive method of knocking down and dragging out. A New York patrolman who exhibited no more sense of the exigencies of the situation than that would deserve, we do not say to be dismissed from the force, but to be relegated to a wharf where he would have to deal with no more sensitive civilians than infuriated truckmen.

Even this is not the worst of it. The version of this very unpleasant incident given by the inculpated and therefore interested member of the President's household differs irreconcilably from that given by the disinterested bystanders who represented the local press. Yet it seems that the President, without investigation, so thoroughly adopted the report of his inculpated subordinate as to give it out that no investigation was necessary. It further appears, upon the testimony of a responsible and respectable newspaper in Washington, that the President's private secretary has undertaken to brandish the Executive terrors before that newspaper for having published a report "objectionable to the White House," and thus far his act remains unrebuked and undisavowed. These facts greatly aggravate the inherent painfulness of the painful incident in question.

STANDARDS OF INEBRIATION.

The holiday season is one in which degrees of inebriation most frequently invite judicial definition, and it is found that standards vary widely in different localities. The Canadian is a pretty stout drinker, without regard to his communal or geographic situation, and it need not excite surprise that Toronto's holiday record of "drunks" was a big one, standing, in fact, at the top of the poll, so far as any official examination has been registered. The town has 150 licensed drinking places, and the tipsy arrests numbered 500. Buffalo, not far off, with 3,000 barrooms, showed only twenty-nine arrests. The only way to account for this discrepancy is by recognizing the Canadian as a far more substantial drinker than his neighbor over the border. Other causes may contribute; the Buffalo toss-pot, whooping it up through the holiday week of mid-Winter with all its incentives to generous stimulation, may get a rating lenient beyond his deservings, while the more serious practitioner across the border may be held to sterner definitions and a judgment of greater rigor. However estimated, the Canadian "drunks," taken anywhere, for any holiday occasion, would be quite likely to make a triumphant showing, leaving all other localities this side of the water, at any rate, so far behind as to be practically out of the running.

The Caledonian element infused into Toronto's population is always reckoned a considerable one, and it is nothing to be surprised at if once a year, or even oftener, it feels within it the stirring impulses of thirst inherited from so droughty an ancestry. A hundred of them to hold up auld Scotia's banner for Christmas, that mirth and good cheer should aboundingly prevail, is hardly more than a becoming number, and beside it there is something pinched in Buffalo's paltry contingent of not quite a third as many. She may crow over it as a testimony of her superior sobriety, but the claim may not be admitted. However it may be elsewhere, there is not a civic enthusiast to be found in Toronto who will not be ready at any and all times to take a drink and proceed to knock the sawdust out of the pretension as too dry a stuffing to meet with any kind of Canadian toleration.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Personal Tax Assessment.

Looking over the names in the personal tax list as published and listening to the angry, amused, or astonished comments of people whose names are not printed, though they are assessed, one reaches—for very far from the first time—the conclusion that while something can be, or at least is, said for the taxation of personal property, as a tax, nothing at all can be said in favor of the methods followed in distributing it. For nothing can be more obvious than that the assessments as at first set down are for the most part wrong, being either too large or too small, and there is little indeed in the system to indicate that the final adjustment differs much in accuracy from the first wild guesses, except that presumably all who were assessed for more than, and most of those who were assessed for as much as, their personal property is worth get it reduced at least to the real value. As for the number of people who secure in one way or another freedom from taxation on much or all of their wealth of this kind, that is beyond the knowledge of any and the estimate of the charitable. From some of the names on the list a suspicious or cynical student of the subject might even get the impression that somebody or somebodies in the Tax Office had gratified a more or less natural desire to get a close look at the notabilities or the notorieties of the day by putting them down for any absurd sum that comes first to mind, thus compelling a visit to the office for the purpose of "swearing off the tax." This explanation for the appearance of several names on the list is probably not true, but it has about as much credibility on its face as any of the others that occur on the instant to minds with no deep familiarity with the mysteries of assessors and assessments. A personal property tax is one extremely hard to collect, and attempts to do so lead to an immense amount of downright perjury, to say nothing of innumerable minor crimes and meannesses, and the general result is the fining of honesty, while dishonesty and the craft that keeps just within the law avoid the impost. Opinions as to the alternative are many and not a few of them have able defenders, but the present method, if not exactly and intrinsically wrong, is far from admirable and is no pleasing proof either of the ingenuity or of the wisdom of our lawmakers.

A Problem in Editing.

A communication just received makes courteous inquiry as to our views on this equally interesting and important question: "To what extent is the editor of a newspaper justified in 'editing' a letter from a correspondent, preparatory to its publication over the correspondent's signature, real or assumed, without consulting the writer and obtaining his consent to the changes?" The views of this particular correspondent are evidenced when he says: "A person who writes to a newspaper does so for the purpose of expressing his individual opinions on the topic involved, and naturally he wants to have them presented intact. He understands that his letter must be 'edited,' which means, as I take it, that the letter must be duly read and considered, that errors in spelling and punctuation must be corrected, and that anything immaterial, immoral, or, in a word, unfit to print, must be suppressed." Continuing, he wants to know if a letter worth printing at all should not appear "as nearly as possible in exactly the shape it left the pen," and then details an unpleasant experience of his own with another paper that gave immediate and conspicuous position to a letter he had sent it, but so "cut it that half of the point and spirit was lost—at least to the author's mind." This is a problem that has to be solved many times a day by a paper that prints as many letters from its readers as does THE TIMES, and presumably our own solutions of the problem are not always satisfactory to those whose contributions we almost always feel obliged to change little or much and in one way or another. For it is a fact that not one letter in a hundred "goes into the paper" exactly as it was received. They must all be regarded in relation to numerous matters with which the writers of them cannot possibly have full acquaintance. Always there is the question of available space, always that of general interest, and always that of a predetermined policy—which, by the bye, certainly is not that of suppressing all letters expressing disagreement with our own opinions or opinions with which we do not agree. So far as we can answer our correspondent's inquiry at all, the reply is that the honest and courteous editor never intentionally makes a letter he prints say what he knows its author did not mean to say. That is the fundamental rule, and, when that rule is conscientiously and efficiently observed it seems to us that the editor has acted well within his rights, unless the correspondent definitely states that his letter is to be printed as it stands or not at all. It is very valuable space that we devote to these letters, and we have the right to say how much of it we will give to any correspondent for the exploitation of any idea. We must, too, decide for ourselves what is and is not material to the point at issue. A lot depends on the ability of the writer, a lot on the character of his communication, and something on whether the signature is real or assumed, a full name or only initials. The guides are decency, courtesy, and fairness—and we hope that we never fail to follow them. (Incidentally, there are minute changes in every one of the "quotations" given above, but we feel no twinges of conscience.)

Deepening a Deep Mystery.

As the Coroner's report in the Edwards case is for the moment the final decision of a competent legal authority, it becomes, also for the moment, a legitimate subject of comment. And the report is sufficiently remarkable, judged by the known evidence, to make the comment an expression of wonder, which is saved from becoming bewilderment only if one is able to accept the suggested possibility that the report has no relation to the facts in the case except to the fact that it is desirable for the truth to come out and it may be brought out by making somebody or other think justice still ignorant and already weary. Coroner MIX evidently has a most curious notion as to what is and what is not circumstantial evidence. Insisting that for once and, to a very remarkable degree the evidence of that sort pointed in an absolutely wrong direction, he bases his own conclusion on a part of the evidence that is as purely circumstantial as any of the rest of it and interprets that chosen part on a curious theory of his own that ignores known motives in favor of those unknown and assumes the doing of things nearly or quite impossible. We have no explanation of our own to offer, but it does seem to us that the Coroner uses a strange logic.

News.

From The Utica Observer.

THE NEW YORK TIMES got a scoop on all its contemporaries when it printed on New Year's morning the fact that John A. McCall had resigned as President of the New York Life Insurance Company. It got another scoop on each and all of them when it announced that McCall had accompanied his resignation with a check for $235,000, to make good the deficit caused by "Judge" Andrew Hamilton, whose return from Paris may be looked for very soon now that the investigating committee has adjourned without day. THE TIMES, being a journal not given to sensations, these two "scoops" mark a point in its history which is interesting to the entire newspaper fraternity.

It Will Not Do.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Charles Eliot Norton had just indorsed the Miss Hall plan of killing the unfit.

"Most improper," commented the specialist on social ethics.

Continuing, he explained that the plan would reduce the population to Norton and Hall, "the fatal objection," he concluded, "being the lack of provision for a chaperon."

SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Babcock of Wisconsin, leader of the Republican insurgents and Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, met Col. Hepburn and Gen. Grosvenor in the House lobby this morning and plaintively took them to task for punching his poor little Kalorama Road extension bill full of holes yesterday.

"What did you want to do that for?" he asked. "That bill was all right."

Hepburn and Grosvenor grinned a gleeful grin.

"We haven't anything against your bill," said Grosvenor, cheerfully; "not a thing in the world."

"Well, what do you mean, then," demanded Babcock, "by jumping all over it so?"

At that Hepburn and Grosvenor emitted the cachination often called the horse laugh.

"Well," drawled Hepburn, "we are just beginning your education as a leader. We understand you are going to be the leader of the House now, and we wanted you to understand how it feels to be a leader with a gang of insurgents at your heels."

Secretary Taft daily dons a disguise in his office and emerges wearing a tightly buttoned pea jacket, slouch hat, and snug-fitting army leggins. He is bound for a horseback ride. Cold weather, snow, nor rain fails to stop his outings, for he takes them for a purpose.

"I am training," said the Secretary the other day, as he was starting for a ride. "See that piano leg?" and he stuck out a leg that was big enough and strong enough to hold up a colossus. "If I keep on it will be a spindling shadow of its former self. I am dieting and exercising so hard that my weight is coming down like Zaccheus out of the tree. I tipped the scales at 314½ pounds the last time I was weighed—only a few weeks ago. Now I am down to 294. I am rapidly getting into the lightweight class."

The drought in railroad passes has been the subject of much cloakroom lamentation since the first of the year. To-day several Congressional Jeremiahs were lifting up their voices on the topic when Representative Wachter of Maryland happened along.

"Oh, pshaw!" said he, cheerily. "That doesn't jar me a bit. I have thought over this proposition for a long time, and have become convinced that it is wrong to travel on a pass. Why, so firmly convinced did I become that on Jan. 1 I returned my annual pass to the road."

And Mr. Wachter passed on with a pale hair fluttering faintly around his head.

RACE SUICIDE?—NOT MUCH!

The Rev. Owen R. Lovejoy Denies Sentiment Attributed to Him in Speech.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I in favor of race suicide? And myself the father of three children! Let me venture the hope that the rest of the audience at the People's Forum in New Rochelle did not share the lapse of cerebration during my address yesterday which was suffered by the reporter to your excellent paper.

In discussing the evils of child labor I suggested, in confirmation of "President Roosevelt's theory," that the danger of race suicide is a special and not a general danger; that the intelligent and virtuous man working at a trade which is being invaded by cheap and inefficient child labor, who finds it more difficult to earn a livelihood than did his father, will hesitate to become responsible for bringing into the world another human life that may find the opportunity to earn a living in still greater jeopardy. The ignorant and vicious, on the other hand, are not deterred from propagating their kind by any such consideration, and the growth of the child labor army, menacing industry and depressing wages, is a tendency which if unchecked will determine that the stream of future generations shall flow into society through its lower and not through its higher channels. The danger, therefore, is a suicide of quality rather than quantity.

May I add a further correction of the report, since the public so generally relies upon the literal accuracy of THE TIMES? The estimated number of wage-working children in America (not in manufacturing alone, but in all industries) is 2,000,000 under 16 years of age.

OWEN R. LOVEJOY,
Assistant Secretary National Child Labor Committee.
New York, Jan. 8, 1906.

Slippery Pavements.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Societies aiming to help the dumb animals; owners wishing to get full value out of their horseflesh; drivers who are loyal to the best interests of the employers for whom they work; inventors who can improve and devise successful hoof appliances, would do well to watch the effect of the beautiful snow upon the smooth, even pavements of our city streets which have become glassy, slippery, icy, and unfit for travel or for the use of horseflesh.

Whether the horse is blue-blooded, a white horse, a dray horse, or a coash horse, the pavements treat them alike. Asphalt, with a little rain and damp snow, is no respecter of horses, and if it were not for the sadness of the spectacle one could laugh at the horses as he would at a good song-and-dance comedian.

Any one who can suggest a suitable remedy for this slippery surface ought to be rewarded. Seldom does any picture come to the attention of men and women who pass along the streets as pitiful as this sight of horses falling on every side and nothing to help them.

New York, Jan. 8, 1906. J. P. S.

Electric Light Bills That Climb.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"An Electric Victim" in Sunday's edition states a condition of affairs which, although true, is beyond belief, and being true, is a much greater crime than insurance affairs. "Facts don't go, against meters." The rate on electric current is legally reduced one-third, and bills are increased more than two-thirds. Complaint gives no relief. Sixty lamps (electric) lighted for one month and time noted by clock, for June, (before legal rate,) produced a bill of $7. Same amount burned, after legal rate, bill should be $4.66; was $11.60!! Good, stiff complaint and detailed report resulted in circular letter answer: "Meter up to standard, &c." Lessened use of current for succeeding month by one-half—timed by clock, $10.33! If one received such treatment in ordinary business, legal resort could be had.

FRICTIONLESS DRAG.
New York, Jan. 7, 1906.

Still More Library Red Tape.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to state that I was subjected to precisely the same experience that "L. R." had, and at the same library, with this difference, that my lady reference, a long resident of this borough, is not a relative. In consequence I was put to much inconvenience and some expense to find a gentleman engaged in business in New York—whom they accepted, although he resides in another State. L. P.
New York, Jan. 9, 1906.

His New Leaf.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"Did you turn over a new leaf this year, Senator?" asked the constituent.

"I did," answered the eminent statesman, with a scowl. "I turned over a new leaf in my expense book, and headed it, 'Paid for Railroad Tickets.'"

J. J. HILL FOR RECIPROCITY.

Too Many Americans Going to Canada —Chinese Boycott Serious.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad, was in Chicago to-day. He declared that he was in favor of reciprocity with Canada in order to stop the exodus of American settlers, manufacturers and capital to the Dominion.

"Below the equator," declared Mr. Hill, "there is but five per cent. of the world's population. Above it is the balance of the people. Our trade with Mexico and South America is trivial, but our trade with Canada is $200,000,000 a year, and it should be taken care of. It is not growing as it should, and we are not only losing trade, but we are losing capital and citizens as well. American capital finds it cheaper to export from Canada than it does from this country under existing laws.

"The Oriental trade will in time adjust itself, I hope. The people of this country will come after a while to know the Chinaman. We are unable to compete for business in the Orient now, excepting in raw material or some commodity with but little work upon it, and the latter is soon copied by the Chinaman. The boycott is a serious matter, and I have no way of knowing whether it will be done away with or not."

TRESPASS BY TELEPHONE.

Court Upholds a Complaint, but Not When Made by Husband.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—The question whether a person may trespass by telephone was up for discussion before Judge Richardson in the Superior Court to-day. A bill was brought by the Derby Desk Company and the Superintendent of its Somerville factory, George L. Holton, against his wife, Jennie H. P. Holton of Cambridge, who is living apart from him and who is said to have called him by telephone frequently.

A demurrer by Mrs. Holton was sustained because Judge Richardson expressed the opinion that a husband could not maintain a bill against his wife, having taken chances on the things complained of in this case when he married the woman. The court thought, however, that the company could maintain an action for itself, and the husband's name was stricken out of the complaint.

"I think one having a telephone in his house," said Judge Richardson, "could enjoin a person from continuously ringing him up day and night upon unimportant matters which he had no right to do, to the loss of sleep and rest to the occupant and to his great annoyance."

EXCLUSION LAW STANDS.

Federal Court Decides Against Chinaman Who Contested It.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.—The case of Hong Wing against the United States, involving the Chinese Exclusion act, was to-day decided in favor of the Government in the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals here.

The decision was announced by Judge Richards, who said that the main point presented to the court was whether the act of April 7, 1904 continued the Chinese Exclusion act in force. The court was satisfied that it did do so, without reference to any existing treaties or regulations. The act was passed in view of the expiration of the treaty, and had continued the provisions of the treaty.

Congress has the power to modify, reject, or concur in treaties, and it had done what was wholly within its power.

"POMPOUS OFFICIALISM."

The Tendency That Way in the Capitol and at the White House.

From The Washington Post.

The great National disease is officialism. It breaks out on the surface like measles. It was said of old that there is a "divinity doth hedge a King." But nowadays there is a divinity doth hedge every Federal official who is small enough to avail himself of it. Let us say, however, that this does not include anything like a majority of them. Invisible bayonets are waiting at the entrance of every public office with which to prod the unlucky wight who thinks he has business on which to enter. It is a day of strenuous things. At the Capitol the lines are being drawn tighter and tighter against the commonalty. The doors through which plain citizens may pass are fewer in number every year. Committed rooms are barred against hearings except for the elect. The galleries are apportioned off to diplomats, to Senators, and members and their families, and to reserved seats for those who can secure tickets for them from Senators and members. Elevators are divided between the officials and their friends and the ordinary citizens.

At the White House new rules multiply. The executive department there is always in secret session. Sub deputies' assistants decide who shall see the President and who shall not. The most ordinary transactions, which were always in times past treated as news, are now important state secrets. Cabinet officers are not permitted to speak of common affairs. There is a substantial censorship of the press. The existence of the independent reporter is threatened. There is all the time less and less room for him in Washington. For thirty years the corps of newspaper correspondents in this city has been increasing in intelligence, industry, reliability, honor to source of information, and usefulness to the public. Their honorable occupation is diminishing. Many names among them could be given that would adorn any legislative or executive position. They not only presented the news, but intelligent comments upon it. They were trusted by Senators and members and by Cabinet officers, and none of them ever betrayed their confidences. Places in the galleries of each house have long been assigned to them. There they have their organization, and only reputable men can participate in the privileges allowed them by each house of Congress.

Let us hope that the officialism which limits their usefulness at the White House will not extend to Congress and abolish the reporters' galleries. The great master in the discussion of human motives deprecated the action of those who, "Drest in a little brief authority, play such fantastic tricks before high heaven as make the angels weep."

Perhaps a wholesome public opinion may bring about a reaction against the offensive tendency toward pompous and conceited officialism and give us back the Americanism which it struggles to displace.

THE CASSANDRAS.

Mister Vanderlip gib warnin'
Hard times come along,
'Dis chile keep right on a shoutin'
Spendin' wif a song.

Mister Schiff, he say a panic
Comin' some fine day,
Dis chile ain't the least bit frightened,
Fling de coin away.

Like as not it nebber happen,
All men make mistakes,
So I just go on a livin',
Free fum chills an' shakes.

But when my ole woman, Chloe,
Tells me, onprepared,
"Rastus, cat ar stockin's empty,"
Den I'm gittin' scared.

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

REMARKABLE EXHIBIT OF DRAMATIC VERSATILITY

Henri De Vries in "A Case of Arson" at the Madison Square.

ACTOR PLAYS SEVEN PARTS

Provides Impressive Differentiation of Character in Each — Braisley Diamond Is Paste.

John Arend	Henri De Vries
Ansing Arend	Henri De Vries
Thomas Blankert	Henri De Vries
Biesen	Henri De Vries
Putten	Henri De Vries
Post	Henri De Vries
Bik	Henri De Vries
A Magistrate	H. Vibart
An Usher	C. N. Schaeffer
William Braisley	Henry Vibart
George Winston	George Probert
Howard Suttle	H. C. Mortimer
John Buffum	C. N. Schaeffer
Chub Burns	Ferdinand Gottschalk
Charles Pinkham	H. Bruce Delamater
Marion Braisley	Dorothy Drake
Grace Marsden	Helen Grantly
Roberts Benson	Grace Merritt
Minnie Daly	Edith Yaeger
Cynthia	May Vokes

When it is remembered that most actors find it extremely difficult to maintain an illusion in the playing of one role, the exhibit of Henri De Vries, the Dutch player, who succeeded in dividing himself into seven parts at the Madison Square Theatre last night, will be recognized as an achievement even by those who know least about the difficulties of dramatic characterization. To say that his exhibition is remarkable is really putting it mildly, when one recalls the frequency with which that word is misapplied.

In the course of his rapid appearances in different rôles Mr. De Vries not only succeeds in creating an interest in the particular individual he happens to be impersonating, but so cleverly, so deftly, and so sympathetically is each characterization achieved that he succeeds for the time being in completely effacing the memory of those that have just preceded it. The so-called "quick-change" artists and character impersonators of the theatre have in reality little in common with this artist. He does change his wig, make-up, and costumes with remarkable celerity, it is true, but so comprehensive is his skill and so sympathetic his interpretation that it has the effect of a complete change in identity, in mentality as well. And he succeeds in creating a sustained and poignant interest in the little drama, which but for his skill might prove as uninteresting as an ordinary cross-examination in a prosaic lawsuit.

That is not to say that H. Heyermann's "A Case of Arson" is not in itself an excellent bit of work. The manner in which the dramatist has woven the threads of evidence into a net to enmesh the guilty cigar manufacturer could not be bettered. And the element of suspense is admirably maintained. But a very high degree of skill in character delineation and an ability for pathetic and comic suggestion are required to make it the powerful and appealing work of art which it becomes under the present conditions.

The story of the little play needs no extended description. John Arend, a cigar manufacturer, has set fire to his factory in order to collect the insurance money. The crime has already brought its own punishment by reason of the fact that the man's three-year-old child had found her way into the place and was burned to death. The play, involving a period of about forty minutes, deals with the examination of the manufacturer, his half-witted brother, and various other persons by a Magistrate who is seeking to fix the responsibility.

Mr. De Vries appears as all of the witnesses. As the weak and demented Ansing Arend his ability at pathetic suggestion is at once in evidence, and the picture that he makes as the tender, hesitating, and long-suffering lad, who, in spite of ill-treatment, is willing to sacrifice himself for the brother who has abused him, is not likely to soon fade from the memory of any one who sees it. As the guilty brother, with his stolid reiteration of his own concocted version of the catastrophe, as the aged, palsied father-in-law, as the asthmatic policeman, as the cock-sure innkeeper, the timorous and gossiping tradesman, and the democratic house painter, he succeeds in identifying himself with such perfection of detail that the illusion is not for a moment disturbed.

In this little drama Mr. De Vries is very well assisted by Henry Vibart, an actor who on his own account developed evidences of versatility and sound method in the two plays presented last night. Indeed, one of the chief causes for such satisfaction as obtains in the case of "The Braisley Diamond," Tremayne and Hall's three-act farce, which precedes the shorter play, is its introduction to our stage of this Mr. Vibart. He is an actor of very agreeable personality and more than common skill.

But even his labors and the very excellent co-operation afforded by Ferdinand Gottschalk, George Frobert, Dorothy Drake, Helen Grantly, and Grace Merritt, fail to make this particular gem take on even a glimmer of genuineness. The Braisley Diamond is, in other words, paste.

But no one can afford to miss seeing De Vries.

"COMING THRO' THE RYE."

Much Fun, Music, and Dan McAvoy at the Herald Square.

Ippy Ipstein	Dan McAvoy
Lord Battersbee	Frank Doane
Sandyke Brown	John Park
William Cactus Claude	Riley Hatch
Bacon Spayce	Burt Weston
Augustus Petro	George W. Jennings
Eaglefeather	Charles Swayne
Flip	Allen K. Foster
Van Tweedle	Harry K. Francis
Van Toodle	Paul T. Case
Van Toddle	Percy Jennings
Broncho Boy	By Himself
Mrs. Kobb	Miss Alice Fisher
Loleta	Miss Amelia Stone
Bossie Claude	Miss Nena Blake
Diana Conway Black	Miss Georgie Kelly
Countess Christiana	Joseph Standish
Daisy Field	Miss Bessie Evelyn Gibson
Rose Blair	Miss Florence Martin
Pansy Potts	Miss Natalie Olcott
Lily White	Miss Agnes Dasmer
Pinky Lawson	Miss Ethel Kirkpatrick
Violet Hughes	Miss Florence Randick
Primrose Bank	Miss Bertha Blake
Poppy Tulips	Miss Maud Mills

Two acts of fun and music, with timely infusions of Dan McAvoy, all thrown together under the pleasantly random title of "Coming Thro' the Rye," claimed the stage of the Herald Square Theatre last night. George V. Hobart wrote the book. A. Baldwin Sloane and J. Sebastian Hiller declare themselves ready to answer for the music.

No one is likely to enter any serious complaint. The first act is filled with gay doings in an artist's studio in Newport. After the first shock one gets entirely used to seeing artists, accentuated Englishmen, realistic reskins, models, cowboys, and fashion-plate ladies flitting in and out without apparent rule or reason. A sober moment turns up toward the middle of the act when Father Dan McAvoy discovers his long-lost daughter; but the seriousness is soon laughed into the winds, and the curtain falls on a musical blaze of grand opera with a dash of "Rye."

The second act merely transfers the delights of unlimited song and dance to the Newport Casino. Everybody has a chance to put on something still gayer and get ready for the end, when they are all somehow happily paired off without ever having bothered about any plot at all.

A large audience seemed to find it easy to be amused, and demanded its due to the extent of the usual five and six encores. Approval of the old favorite, Dan McAvoy, as the irrepressible tailor, came quite naturally; and Frank Doane as the Englishman, and John Park as the artist had their due share of the honors.

Alice Fisher made an ample and popular society leader, while Amelia Stone as the model and Georgie Kelly as the fashionable young person were well received.

Among several songs likely to prove popular the favorite seems certain to be "My Broncho Boy," sung by Nena Blake, who makes a charming picture as a cowboy girl in spotless white on a cream-colored pony, with an appropriately clad chorus.

ORLENEFF ACTORS' BENEFIT.

Society Folk Aid Successful Performance of Ibsen's "Ghosts."

Mrs. Alving	Mme. V. Krisjeva
Oswald	Paul Orleneff
Pastor Manders	P. Wronsky
Regina	Mme. Alla Nasimroff
Jacob Engstrand	A. Karataeff

One of the most intelligent and enthusiastic audiences of the season greeted the Orleneff Russian Players at their benefit matinée performance of Ibsen's "Ghosts" at the Criterion Theatre yesterday afternoon.

Since Mr. Orleneff brought his company to this country last year and established them at the Russian Lyceum, in East Third Street, these foreign actors, who play only in their own tongue, have had to struggle against an increasing lack of support from their fellow-countrymen in this city, doubtless due in large measure to the losses and uncertainties of the war and the more recent internal troubles in Russia.

Since the affairs of the little company have become serious, many well-known people who have seen their work have interested themselves in the foreigners, and several plans are now in progress to help them to their feet again.

The matinée yesterday, for which Charles Frohman offered the Criterion Theatre, was arranged under the patronage of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Edward Wharton, Egerton Winthrop, Richard Watson Gilder, and Mrs. Stanford White.

Of these Russian actors' admirable performance of the Ibsen play it is almost unnecessary to speak. Full criticism of their work in this piece appeared last year. The terrible story of the heredity cursed youth offers, as every one knows, some of the finest dramatic opportunities for the actor that the modern stage affords.

Listening to a language, of which probably not a score of those present understood a word, the audience yesterday afternoon gave the highest possible testimony of their interest. They remained absolutely quiet during the action, and when the curtain fell showed their pleasure in a way that left no doubt of its sincerity. After the last act almost every one in the theatre remained standing and applauding until Mr. Orleneff and his companions had bowed their acknowledgments again and again.

Besides the patrons and patronesses already mentioned there were present Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Mrs. Henry Seligman, Mrs. William Travers, Mrs. Henri Wertheim, Mrs. Norris Sellar, the Misses Evelyn and Gwendolyn Burden, Miss Claire Brice, Miss Rita Barbey, and many others. A number of theatrical people were there, including Miss Ethel Barrymore and her brothers, Lionel and John, and Charles Klein.

The proceeds of the matinée amounted to over $1,000. A second special matinée, also at the Criterion Theatre, is announced for the afternoon of Tuesday, Jan. 16, when Mr. Orleneff and his company will appear again in a play to be announced later.

In the meantime a second committee, including among others Charles Klein, Richard Watson Gilder, Owen Johnson, Mrs. Frances Hellman, and Mrs. Henry Seligman, is to meet at Mrs. Seligman's home next Friday afternoon to consider further ways and means of aiding these foreign players.

GERMAN ACTORS GREETED.

Herr Christians Welcomed on His Reappearance at Irving Place Theatre.

Veit van Emden	Rudlof Christians
Claudine von Zuylen	Hedwig von Ostermann
Jobst von Zuylen	Hermann Rudolph
Doktor Erasmus Wundt	Franz Kierschner
Pancraz Burning	Franz Herterich
Grafin Lux	Gertrud Arnold
Peter Volz	Franz Erlau
Malva	Sophie Grosser

Rudolph Christians made his reappearance at the Irving Place Theatre last evening in a three-act comedy by Oscar Blumenthal, entitled "Der Schwur der Treue," ("The Oath of Constancy.")

The story of the piece tells how the heroine falls in love with Veit van Emden, a dissolute but fascinating young painter, but does not know whether to accept his proposal of marriage as the young suitor will not swear to constancy. Her affection conquers and she marries him without the promise. Not long after the wedding the artist shows marked interest in a beautiful Countess whose picture he is painting.

Claudine on learning this determines to win her husband back by stratagem. She pretends to have been quite converted to his views about freedom in love and tells him he may flirt with the Countess as much as he likes. The scheme works so well that Van Emden begs his wife's forgiveness and everything ends happily, not, however, before he has sworn everlasting fidelity.

Herr Christians, of course, appeared as the artist and was a favorite from his first entrance. Miss Gertrud Arnold, as the Countess, also pleased the audience. The settings and costumes were quite above the usual equipment seen at this theatre.

CLAYTON JOHNS'S RECITAL.

A Programme Made Up Entirely of His Piano Music and Songs.

There are few composers who can stand the test of a concert devoted exclusively to their own music. A certain particular purpose, or an unswerving friendship on the part of the audience, is a requisite for carrying through such a programme. It is, of itself alone, no damaging reflection on Mr. Clayton Johns's art that the concert of his music that he gave yesterday afternoon in Mendelssohn Hall was not altogether for edification or delight to the unattached music lover. But he has many friends here, evidently, though he is a Boston composer, and they were present in large numbers to support Mr. Johns in all that he did.

He brought on two singers and a pianist, Miss Rodgers, Mr. Klamroth, and Mr. Heinrich Gebhard, from Boston, to sing his songs and play his pianoforte music. He himself played the accompaniments. There were songs in English, German, and French. The piano pieces were an introduction and fugue in E minor, impromptu caprice, canzone, and waltz. They all show fluent, agreeable, and rather cloyingly sweet melody, and some finely finished workmanship. The songs are for the most part singable and pleasantly expressive of the verse they interpret. The piano music shows the same qualities. The most serious attempt is that exhibited in the introduction and fugue, which is well made, though Mr. Johns has made no very strenuous demands even here upon the mental powers of his listeners. Mr. Gebhard played tastefully and with evident devotion, but he was overcome by a certain excess of sentimentality that perhaps was not surprising under the circumstances.

As a matter of fact, this is mostly salon music, pleasing, agreeable, and in the best numbers expressive of emotion and sentiment. But a strong and vigorous and independent note is rarely struck in it.

A Nibble of GRAPE-NUTS WAFERS And they will be served at your table thereafter.

CANNOT BAR ENTRANCE TO SUSPECTED HOUSES

Court of Appeals Decides Against Police Contention.

ARE LIABLE TO DAMAGES

Justified Only When Illegal Character of a Place Has Been Established In Court of Law.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—The Court of Appeals in a decision handed down this afternoon, declares that police officials cannot be restrained by injunction from posting policemen at the door of a supposed disorderly or illegal place to warn those entering of its alleged character. The question of the character of the house the court holds, is a fundamental question of fact, and must be established in a court of law, not in a court of equity.

The decision is given in the case of Timothy J. Delaney vs. John F. Flood, a New York Police Captain. Delaney ran a saloon and hotel on Irvington Street, New York City. Capt. Flood, who was in charge of the Twelfth Precinct, stationed in front of the plaintiff's premises policemen "who informed persons about to enter that the place was a disorderly house."

The lower courts held that the police could not be restrained from standing in front of the premises, but could be prevented by injunction from preventing people entering. The Court of Appeals holds that an injunction does not lie in either instance. Justice Werner, writing the opinion of the Court of Appeals, says:

"If the plaintiff did in fact maintain a disorderly house it was the defendant's right, if it was not his duty, to warn persons about to enter against becoming participators in plaintiff's violation of law. The whole question, whether the acts of the defendant and his inferior officers were legal or not, depends entirely on the character of the so-called hotel. This basic question should not determine in a court of equity upon affidavits, but in a court of law, and by evidence that is tested and scrutinized by the settled rules.

"The whole subject may be briefly summed up in the statement that we see nothing in the case at bar to take it out of the ordinary rule that equity will not interfere to prevent the enforcement of the criminal law. If the plaintiff has been oppressed and injured by any unlawful act of the defendant he may invoke the Penal Code, (Section 558,) or he may have an action at law for his damages."

SOME NEWS FROM BINGHAM.

Expectant Reporters Told About Transferring a Patrolman.

Police Commissioner Bingham's face brightened up as the reporters for the morning newspapers were ushered into his private office for their daily interview yesterday afternoon.

"I think I have an item of news for you to-day," said the Commissioner.

Expectancy shone on the faces of the reporters as they got their pencils ready for business.

"Yes," said the Commissioner, "there is some news to-day. Policeman William A. Sherry of the Traffic Squad has been relieved from traffic duty and transferred to the Seventy-ninth Precinct."

The Seventy-ninth is somewhere in the cemetery belt, on the outskirts of Queens, the "Never-Never-Land," where policemen never like to be sent.

"Inspector O'Brien recommended the transfer," the Commissioner went on, "firstly because certain facts point to Policeman Sherry being guilty of improper conduct in the performance of his duty; secondly, because for some six months he has been found lax in the performance of his duties; thirdly, because Sherry, who is a bicycle policeman, has been found at times dismounted and in conversation with citizens."

"Does Inspector O'Brien state on what the charge of improper conduct is based?" asked the most inquisitive of the reporters.

"Yes," said the Commissioner, "but I don't care to give that out for publication. Suppose the man was acquitted on the charge?"

"In that case we would hasten to make the fact public," said the reporter, but the Commissioner was not to be moved.

Commissioner Bingham still has nothing to say regarding the First Deputy Commissionership, which is vacant, nor regarding his plans for improvement of the Detective Bureau.

The Commissioner presented to Policeman Charles J. Sheridan of the Leonard Street Station yesterday a medal which had been awarded him by Congress for saving a boy from drowning in the North River on Oct. 4, 1902. Accompanying the medal was a letter from Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, complimenting Sheridan for his "praiseworthy" conduct.

"It was a manly deed that you performed, and I am glad that I command a force with such manly men in it," said the Commissioner to Sheridan.

Sheridan blushed, stammered his thanks and said he would do the same thing again if occasion offered.

JOKE ON JOKER HUGHES.

Author of Many a Practical Jest Held for $5,000 on a Contract Bond.

Brian G. Hughes, the Centre Street maker of paper boxes and cast-iron jokes, had the laugh turned on him yesterday. Mr. Hughes is the man who was responsible for such classics as entering a simple tom cat of the streets at a cat show in Madison Square Garden some years ago and winning a prize. He also bought a horse from the Metropolitan system, after the animal had been pulling a Twenty-eighth Street car, groomed him well and won a prize at the Horse Show.

"Is this a joke?" demanded Mr. Hughes yesterday as he entered the office of the Corporation Counsel with a paper notice in his hand.

William F. Clark, Secretary to the Department, took the notice from Mr. Hughes's hand. He saw it was a summons to answer why $5,000 should not be paid for as a bondsman on a contract with the city, which the contractor had forfeited.

"No, this is no joke," said Mr. Clark. "Evidently you went on the bond of some contractor who defaulted, and now the city intends to collect $5,000 from you."

"Gosh! that's no joke," said Mr. Hughes. He saw Assistant Corporation Counsel Hahlo, found out he was really it, and departed in anything but a jesting mood.

MEMORIAL TO JOHN SWINTON.

Labor Organizations Unite to Raise a Monument Fund.

A movement has been set on foot by the American Federation of Labor and the Central Federated Union to collect a fund for the purchase of a burial plot and the erection of a monument in memory of the late John Swinton, who was a steadfast champion of organized labor.

Mr. Swinton died four years ago. His body has since been lying in a vault in Greenwood Cemetery. The Central Federated Union has appointed to collect the necessary funds a committee, composed of Robert M. Campbell, George D. Gallard, and General Organizer Herman Robinson. Remittances should be made to Mr. Robinson, at 25 Third Avenue, Manhattan.

Changes in School Committees.

President Tifft of the Board of Education has announced several important changes in standing committees and assignments to local school boards. C. J. Sullivan takes places on the Committee on Special Schools and the Executive Committee of the Nautical School; Henry H. Sherman goes to the Committees on Studies, Textbooks, and Buildings; Dr. Denis MacDonald goes to the Committees on High Schools and Training Schools, Lectures and Libraries; John A. Wilbur to the Committee on Lectures and Libraries; Thomas O'Donohue is appointed to the Committee on Sites.

THE COMMUTER'S WIFE.

Authorship of Popular Books Acknowledged by Mabel Osgood Wright.

The authorship of the popular books, "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife," "The People of the Whirlpool," "A Woman Errant," and "At the Sign of the Fox," has been as jealously guarded in this country as ever the identity of "Miss Fiona Macleod" was guarded in England until the recent death of William Sharp.

It can be positively stated this morning, however, that these books were written by Mabel Osgood Wright. Her authorship will be authoritatively announced by The Macmillan Company on the publication of a new book in the series, "The Garden, You and I," within a few weeks.

Mrs. Wright is the daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood, for many years a conspicuous figure in this city, and the wife of Mr. J. O. Wright, a well-known collector of and dealer in rare books and a prominent member of the Grolier Club. She has been known as a charming writer, and her "Tommy Anne" books have been widely read. She has written much for the magazines, and she writes about "nature books" for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. Her country home is at Fairfield, Conn., and there may be found that now famous garden of a commuter's wife. Only a few of Mrs. Wright's friends have guessed the secret of her authorship of these books. To a TIMES reporter yesterday she said she had no objection now to a public announcement of the authorship.

RUDE WELCOME TO ROEMAET.

Customs Men Dig Into Belgian Chancellor's Cakes for Dutiable Goods.

Charles Roemaet, Chancellor of the Belgian Consulate in this city, arrived from Antwerp yesterday morning on the Red Star liner Vaderland. The examination he underwent by officials of the Custom Service has seldom been equaled for thoroughness in the history of this port. Mr. Roemaet's baggage consisted of a big trunk and several pieces of hand luggage, and not a thing in any of them escaped the inspection.

Special Treasury Agent Benn was the official who had the task of going through the Chancellor's luggage.

After going through the trunk and finding nothing dutiable, Mr. Benn discovered two big fruit cakes. These cakes seemed to impress the Treasury agent, and he at once cut them open to see if they contained anything that might be dutiable.

Finding nothing in the cakes to levy on, Mr. Benn next tasted a number of chocolate drops that the Chancellor had with him, but there was nothing in the candy that he could assess, and finally, after inspecting several oranges with a great deal of painstaking care, the Treasury agent had nothing to do but pass all the belongings.

Mr. Roemaet took the whole affair good-naturedly and had no criticism to make of his strange welcome to the city. Among Mr. Roemaet's fellow-passengers was Baron C. C. Wauters, the Belgian Minister to Mexico, who was formerly the First Secretary of the Legation in Washington. Baron Wauters's effects did not have to undergo examination.

FEW ASSESSMENT KICKS.

Light Attendance on the First Day for Swearing Off.

Persons who received personal tax assessment notices on Monday and yesterday do not appear to be in any particular hurry to swear off or reduce their assessments. Fewer than fifty persons appeared at the Stewart Building offices yesterday to have changes made in their assessments. The year before nearly 400 were in line on the first day of actual business.

President O'Donnel said that none of the assessments sworn off yesterday was important, most of them being of clerks, bookkeepers, and other persons assessed from $5,000 to $10,000 through lack of knowledge of their exact status. One "swear off" was for $25,000, and one more was for $50,000.

It is expected at the department that Russell Sage will make further efforts this year to have his assessment of $2,000,000 reduced, although it has stood for two years. The aged financier was ill two years ago when this assessment first was imposed, and Dr. J. P. Munn visited the tax offices several times and sought to have a reduction made by proxy. This the Commissioners declined to do, and the assessment stood. Last year these efforts again were made by Dr. Munn, and still Mr. Sage declined to visit the department personally, with the result that the assessment again stood.

BIG HOSPITAL COLLECTIONS.

Saturday and Sunday Association's Fund May Exceed $100,000.

The annual meeting of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association was held yesterday afternoon at the United Charities Building, President George MacCulloch Miller in the chair. Among those present were Jacob H. Schiff, the Rev. Dr. George S. Baker, James Speyer, the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, Robert Olyphant, O. Egerton Schmidt, Isaac Wallach, J. A. Stursberg, Mrs. James Speyer, and Mrs. O. H. Kahn. All the old officers were re-elected, and Isaac Guggenheim added to the Board of Trustees.

Mrs. James Speyer, Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary, reported that the "Woman's Fund" would exceed last year's, when it was more than $12,000.

General Agent Frederick F. Cook, in reporting on the outlook for the collection, remarked that not only did it promise to be the largest in the history of the association, but he had reason to hope that it would pass the $100,000 mark. Last year it was $92,000. St. Thomas's Church, which two years ago gave $1,783.81, last year rose to $5,130.18, and this year bids fair to exceed $8,000.

THE OLIVE MEAD QUARTET.

Second Concert of Their Series In Mendelssohn Hall.

The needs of New York in chamber music are beginning to be abundantly cared for, and in a way that indicates a striving for the high standard that was so long lacking in this city. The Olive Mead Quartet is aiming at such a high standard; and this being so, it would have been agreeable to see a somewhat larger audience at its second concert, in Mendelssohn Hall last evening. It seems, however, that interest in the work of this excellent quartet of young women is increasing. They played last evening Mozart's G major quartet, Arthur Foote's quintet for piano and strings, and Mendelssohn's quartet in E flat, Op. 12.

The talented Boston composer's quintet had been heard here before, and well deserved the repetition that Miss Mead gave it. For the rest, it was agreeable to hear Mendelssohn's chamber music again, though in this form he has lost more ground than in most others; and if the music shows the more old-fashioned side of his art, it still has much charm. The playing of the quartet in Mozart's quartet was admirable in expression, in tonal beauty, and in repose and purity of style. Miss Augusta Cotelow played the piano part in the quintet.

CADWALADER SUCCEEDS ROOT

President Elihu Root presided at the annual meeting of the Bar Association last night. John L. Cadwalader was elected to succeed Mr. Root.

Treasurer Sidney Smith reported that the expenditures of the association had been $119,393.77, and receipts $134,583.18. The present membership is 1,915.

The Executive Committee reported the purchase of the property at 32, 34, and 36 West Forty-fourth Street, lots directly to the east of the present building.

The Grievance Committee reported that they had recommended seventeen attorneys for prosecution to the Appellate Division. Of this number four had been disbarred and one suspended.

Comes a Time Then quit Coffee and drink POSTUM The rebound to health will point "THE ROAD TO WELLVILLE"

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COURT DEFINES HAZING.

Any Sort of Annoyance or Molestation, Naval Officers Hold.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 9.—A decision that hazing was any sort of annoyance or molestation was handed down to-day by the court martial which is trying Midshipman Stephen Decatur. This ruling is expected to lead to many more convictions of midshipmen.

Mr. Theall, counsel for Decatur, moved to strike out two specifications on the charge accusing him of hazing. They set forth that Decatur sent a nonsensical message by Midshipman Roberts and that he ordered a "plebe" to bring him breakfast. Mr. Theall quoted authorities to show that hazing meant cruel treatment and nothing else.

The Court ruled that maltreatment of a fourth classman by the infliction of direct physical cruelty was not the only kind of hazing, but any annoyance or molestation, such as the requirement of menial services, making ridiculous and such like, were also hazing. The Court also decided that the act of 1903, which provides dismissal for "encouraging or countenancing hazing" is amendatory of the act of 1874, which provides the penalty for active participation in hazing.

A plea in bar was entered against the only specification against Decatur on the charge of "encouraging and countenancing hazing." The plea urged that Decatur had already been tried upon substantially the same facts in the former case, and that his trial on the specification would be putting him in jeopardy twice for the same offence. The Court took the plea under consideration.

PHILIP A. SMYTH'S WILL.

Was Made in 1901—His Brother the Principal Beneficiary.

The will of Philip A. Smyth was filed for probate in the Surrogates' office yesterday. Mr. Smyth, who was one of the best-known real estate men in this city and was also well known as an auctioneer, died suddenly in a cab on the night of Dec. 30 while on the way to a club in Harlem. His will is dated Sept. 16, 1901. The value of his estate is not given, the petition stating that the testator left more than $5,000 in real estate and more than $5,000 in personal property.

To his brother, Hugh D. Smyth, he bequeathed $2,500, together with his real estate business at 141 Broadway. The sum of $1,000 is set aside for the benefit of Mr. Smyth's nephew, and a specific bequest of $5,000 is made to Mr. Smyth's mother. She was also named as the residuary legatee. Mrs. Smyth and the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company were named as executors under the will, but as Mrs. Smyth died several months ago the residuary estate will now go to Mr. Smyth's brother.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This afternoon Mrs. Atwood Violett will give a reception at her residence, 50 West Fifty-sixth Street, to introduce her daughter, Miss Corinne Violett. There will be several smaller receptions and at homes. In the evening there will be dances and dinners, the latter including one given by Mrs. Albert H. Gallatin of Gramercy Park for Miss Gladys Pell, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howland Pell. There will also be the Colonial Theatre party and dance at the Hotel Gotham.

***

Mrs. Charles Hackstaff will give a small cotillion this evening at her residence, 58 East Fifty-seventh Street, for her daughters, the Misses Mai and Margaret Hackstaff.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson of Tuxedo will not close their cottage there until the end of the month. The skating at Tuxedo has been remarkably good of late, and there have been no end of skating parties from town.

***

Mr. and Mrs. F. Fairfield Osborn have returned to town from Washington, where they spent New Year's week.

***

The Helpers will hold a golden jubilee bazaar at the Waldorf-Astoria on Saturday, Jan. 20. There will be special attractions for the children. The bazaar will be held from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. The Helpers have a settlement house in East Eighty-fifth Street, and for thirteen years have been working among the poor. Tickets, at 50 cents each, may be procured from Miss Iselin, 23 East Twenty-sixth Street; Miss Le Brun, 114 East Eighty-sixth Street; Miss Quintero, the Rockingham, Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, and from Miss Emily Vatable, 231 West Forty-fifth Street, Treasurer of the association.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Stevens Alexander gave a theatre party for about sixty last night, followed by a supper and dancing at the residence of Mrs. Alexander's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Barney. The play seen was "Alice Sit-by-the-Fire." The entertainment was given for Miss Dorothy Whitney, daughter of the late William C. Whitney and a cousin of Mrs. Alexander. The guests included most of the débutantes of the Winter, among them the Misses Sherman, Pell, Welles, Coster, Mortimer, and French, and an equal number of the young dancing men. At the Barney residence the supper was served at small tables placed in the dining room, and the beautiful stone room and the large green room opening into it from the hall were utilized for dancing.

***

Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes gave a dance for about 150 guests at Sherry's last evening, engaging the second floor for it. The early cotillion was led by Alexander Hadden, dancing with Miss Stokes. The favors were artificial flowers. The guests were young married people and the older girls and dancing men, many of whom attend the Cinderella cotillions, of which Mrs. Stokes is one of the patronesses. A seated supper followed the cotillion, and the affair closed about midnight. Mrs. Stokes and the Misses Stokes received.

***

The Cotillion of Eighty had its second dance of the Winter at Delmonico's last evening, the cotillion being led by Marcel Steinbrugge, dancing with Miss Margaret Sims Scott. The favors were paper flowers in various colors. The patronesses are Mrs. William R. Barr, Mrs. George H. Benjamin, Mrs. John C. Calhoun, Mrs. Thomas P. Fowler, Mrs. Thomas Hicks, Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Mrs. Lewis H. Hyde, Mrs. Charles M. Lea, Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, Mrs. Henry W. Warner, Mrs. Roger H. Williams, and Mrs. James Otis Hoyt. The Floor Committee included William M. Aiken, Talbot Hyde, Evan Shelby, and D. B. Helm. Last evening's guests included, among others, the Misses Juliet Lee, Virginia Gillette, Katharine Schley, and Miss Holmes, and Tiffany Richardson, Langdon Geer, Robert McCormick, and Henry Britton.

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MORGAN'S AGAINST HIS WILL?

Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville Road Sale Called Valid.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 9.—The Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville purchase by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and the Père Marquette Railways may be brought before the courts. W. A. Bradford, Jr., President of the Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville, arrived in this city yesterday after consultation in New York with his legal advisers and a statement by him was published to-day, in which he said:

"Ex-Judge John F. Dillon and William W. Cook, author of 'Cook on Corporations,' have examined the manner by which the Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville was purchased by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, and the Père Marquette, and they are emphatic that the sale will stand and that the bonds issued for the purchase of the road are valid.

"J. P. Morgan purchased the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton stock in September last, and on Oct. 12 he ratified the purchase of the Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville. Now he desires to repudiate his own act in October."

Bankers in this city associated with Mr. Bradford in the financing of the Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad said yesterday they understood that the suit to compel the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton to complete the purchase of the Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville would be begun within the next thirty days.

The ground on which the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton is seeking to annul the purchase of the Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville has been stated officially to be that the purchase was a violation of the statutes of the State of Ohio.

BREWER HOFFMAN'S WILL.

His Estate, Estimated at $3,000,000, Apportioned Among His Children.

The will of Jacob Hoffman, President of the brewing company which bears his name, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The value of the estate is not given, but it is believed that Mr. Hoffman left a fortune of $3,000,000. To the German Hospital he bequeathed $500 and a similar amount to St. Francis's Hospital. His city home at 209 East Fifty-fifth Street and his country home in Connecticut, together with the contents of each and all his horses and carriages he bequeathed to his sons, William Hoffman and Philip Hoffman. His daughter, Mrs. Anna Schroeder, is to receive $10,000 a year, the income from a trust fund of $300,000, and one-third of the residuary estate. The other two parts go to the sons William and George.

For the son George Hoffman a trust fund of $100,000 is also to be created. Should he die leaving a widow she is to receive an income of $2,000. For the maintenance of Henrietta Hoffman, the daughter of his deceased son, $15,000 is set aside.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARTHA J. CAMPBELL TAYLOR, widow of Ira Campbell, died yesterday afternoon of infirmities incident to old age at the home of her stepdaughter, Mrs. Heber Dodwell, 68 Hillyer Street, Orange. Mrs. Campbell had been in failing health for more than a year. She was 77 years old. She was the last surviving daughter of James Taylor, former pastor of the Congregational Church of Sunderland, Mass.

Mrs. RACHEL BIGLER TAYLOR, who was for twenty-five years President of the Long Island Branch of the Woman's Baptist Home Missionary Society, died on Monday at her home, 848 Park Place, Brooklyn. She was 67 years old, and had been President of the Brooklyn Training School and Home for Young Girls. She was a member of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church. Three sons and three daughters survive her.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The area of high pressure central Monday in the Middle Mississippi Valley, has reached Atlantic Coast districts, and the crest of the cold wave has passed off to sea.

A depression of wide extent is central in the Northwest. Under its influence the temperature has risen from the Mississippi Valley, westward to the Rocky Mountains.

No precipitation of consequence has occurred in any part of the country, except in the North Pacific Coast States.

Fair weather is indicated for Wednesday in every south district. Snow is probable in the upper Lake region Wednesday, and rain or snow Thursday in the Middle Mississippi Valley and the Lake region.

It will be somewhat warmer east of the Mississippi River, and colder in the extreme Northwest.

Winds along the New England Coast will be fresh north west to west; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh, west; on the South Atlantic Coast, light to fresh northeast; on the Gulf Coast, light, northeast, shifting to southeast; on Lake Michigan, fresh southeast.

Steamers departing Wednesday for European ports will have fresh west winds, and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; warmer Thursday; diminishing west winds.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Fair Wednesday and Thursday, slowly rising temperature; light west winds shifting to south.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Fair and warmer Wednesday; Thursday fair, except snow or rain along the lakes; fresh southwest to south winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	24	19	4 P. M.	29	27
6 A. M.	23	19	6 P. M.	30	26
9 A. M.	22	14	9 P. M.	30	20
12 M.	25	21	12 P. M.	30	18

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 20; for the corresponding date last year it was 27; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 31.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 14; at 8 P. M. it was 20. Maximum temperature, 29 degrees at 4:30 P. M.; minimum, 13 degrees at 8:15 A. M. Humidity, 66 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 46 per cent. at 8 P. M.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Rates, 5@8 Per Cent.

Market Sells Off After Early Strength —Time Money Rates Easier.

In the forepart of yesterday's Stock Exchange session trading in stocks was active, and prices as a whole displayed much strength. There were sharp advances in particular issues, including St. Paul, Pennsylvania, and Canadian Pacific among the standard railroad shares and Chicago and Northwestern, "So," and Great Northern preferred among the high-priced issues. Various industrials, such as Virginia-Carolina Chemical and the Southern iron and steel group of stocks, also rose sharply, the impetus in the case of the second-named group coming from Wall Street's understanding of the terms upon which these companies are to be merged. United States Steel preferred also participated in this morning advance, touching a new high record, but later, with the common stock, it became heavy, and, with Union Pacific and the copper shares, formed the most uncertain features of the wavering movement of the afternoon. This hesitation in prices, which lasted until the close, when losses and gains were about equally divided, was to all appearances due to realizing sales, such as were prominent in the market on Monday, although they were slightly more effective on prices yesterday. There was no evidence of haste in this realization, and the undertone of the market in general was firm throughout the day, while the halt itself was not unnatural, after the very substantial advances scored in the rising market of the previous three business days.

There was once more a paucity of developments bearing in any way on the market or on financial affairs generally, although again the possibility of gold exports was canvassed. The movement of foreign exchange yesterday brought exports of gold no nearer than they were on the previous day, the rates for demand sterling closing practically unchanged. Advices from Paris yesterday contained the information that reports were general there that the French banks were discussing the possibility of advancing $10,000,000 to Russia in the shape of a temporary loan, pending the ultimate flotation of a large loan. Such an operation, in view of the strong position of the French banks, could readily be carried through without any call on the gold supplies here, and if it is finally determined upon it may turn out that any movement of gold from this city will be small until the main Russian financing comes to the fore. The reports regarding this temporary financing were responsible for the strength of Russian securities in London and Paris yesterday, these markets otherwise being quiet, and the London market being busily engaged in consummating the fortnightly statement. Money on call was again easy, most of the day's loans being consummated at 6 per cent. or better, while the highest quotation made was 8 per cent. A very decided improvement in the local money situation was evidenced by the disappearance of the commission premium, which since early December has been regularly added to the time money rates. Time money was freely offered yesterday without commissions, the short-term loans commanding from 5½ to 6 per cent., while six months' money was obtainable at 5½ per cent. The banks lost some $550,000 yesterday as a result of transfers through the Sub-Treasury to out-of-town points, but they gained almost as much on an inflow of money from Canada. Since Friday last the banks have gained $1,693,000 on routine transactions with the Sub-Treasury.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Alliance Realty Co.
American Cement Co.
American Typefounders Co.
National Lead Co.
San Luis Mining Co.
Vulcan Detinning Co., preferred stock.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.
Hamilton Woolen Co.
Mitchell Mining Co.
Mohawk Mining Co.
National Licorice Co. on common.
Northern Securities Co.
Union Switch and Signal Co.
Union Trust Co.
United Railways of St. Louis on preferred.
United New Jersey Railroads and Canal Co.
Westinghouse Air Brake Co.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.
Westinghouse Machine Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

American Sugar Refining Co.
Barretts, Palmer & Heal Dyeing Establishment.
Broadway Trust Co.
Buffalo Brake Beam Co.
Byron W. Greene, Jr., Co.
Engineering Review.
Estate of N. Low.
Federal Lumber Co.
Fleischmann Realty Construction Co.
Franklin Natural Gas Co.
Fruit Auction Co.
Hilbert Curative Foot Gear Institute.
Mercantile Guarantee.
Savannah Electric Co.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—The local market to-day displayed more activity than on any day in recent years, the sales aggregating 126,084 shares, of which over one-half was contributed by Cambria Steel. New York continued to absorb the stock, and under the demand the price advanced 2⅜ points, to 34⅞, a new high record. Outside of Cambria, trading was also quite active in Electric Company of America, Lake Superior Corporation, Philadelphia Electric, and Pennsylvania. General strength was developed, exceptions being Philadelphia Electric, on rumors of an opposition company, and Philadelphia Rapid Transit, which was neglected throughout the session, receding ⅝ on small sales in the final hour. Commission houses were active traders, most of them taking the buying side.

The list:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
310	Alliance Ins.	20	20	20
200	Am. Car & Foundry	43	43	43
985	Am. Cement	7	7	7
24	Am. Railways	52	52	52
700	Brooklyn R. T.	89⅝	89⅛	89⅜
31	Cambria Iron	50	50	50
64,033	Cambria Steel	34⅞	32⅝	34⅝
25	East Penn. R. R.	75	75	75
5,735	Electric Co. of Am.	12⅝	11⅞	12¼
121	Elec. Co. of Am. rcts.	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
1,160	Erie	49½	48⅝	48⅞
10	Fairmount Park Tran.	18½	18½	19½
4	Fire Assn. of Phila.	390	390	390
200	General Asphalt	12½	12¼	12½
755	General Asphalt pf.	45½	44½	45
5	German-Am. T. & T.	69	69	69
820	Int. Smokeless Powd.	34	33¼	33¾
4	Keystone Tel. pf.	42	42	42
1,947	Lake Superior Corp.	21¾	20⅞	21⅝
1,810	Lehigh Valley R. R.	83	81⅞	83
150	Lit. Bros.	16	16	16
727	Marsden	3½	3⅝	3⅜
68	Minehill R. R.	66	65¾	66
30	North Penn. R. R.	104½	104½	104½
19,186	Penn. R. R.	72⅝	72½	72¾
100	Penn. Steel	60	60	60
137	Penn. Steel pf.	108	107½	108
1,446	Phila. Co.	51½	51⅜	51⅜
9,305	Phila. Electric	8	7¾	7⅞
275	Phila. Rap. Tran.	32⅝	32	32⅛
8	Phila. Traction	101	101	101
80	Railway Co. General	7	7	7
5,346	Reading	72½	71⅞	72
100	Rock Island	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝
20	Southern Pacific	67⅝	67⅜	67⅝
410	Southern R. R.	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜
150	Susq. Steel	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16
950	Tonopah Mining	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛
400	Union Pacific	155⅝	154⅞	155⅝
22	Union Traction	62½	62½	62½
800	United Gas Imp.	94⅝	94⅛	94⅜
6,555	U. S. Steel	44⅞	44⅛	44¾
400	W. N. Y. & P.	9	9	9

Executor — Trustee

Chartered 1822.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
Branch, 475 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

Administrator — Guardian

We Are in the Market for
City of Galveston, Texas, Stamped 2½% Bonds.
We Own and Offer
Southern and Western Municipalities to net 4.25% to 4.75%.
Dallas Gas Company 1st Mortgage 5% Bonds to net about 5%.
JANUARY CIRCULAR, DESCRIBING ALL ISSUES, MAILED ON APPLICATION.
O'CONNOR & KAHLER, Bankers,
Providence. 49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK. Chicago.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
66 BROADWAY.
5TH AVE. & 34TH STREET.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 148TH ST.
Letters of Credit Issued. Foreign Drafts and Travelers' Checks Sold. Money Cabled or Telegraphed to all parts of the world.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st V.-P.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d V.-P.
JULIAN M. GERARD, 3d V.-P.
B. L. ALLEN, 4th V.-P.
FRED'K GORE KING, Sec'y & Treas.
J. McLEAN WALTON, Asst. Sec'y.
HARRIS A. DUNN, Asst. Treasurer.
TRUST DEPARTMENT.
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.
H. M. DE LANOIE, Asst. Trust Officer.
Harlem Branch: W. F. LEWIS, Mgr. Bronx Branch: JOHN BAMBEY, Mgr.
Safe Deposit Vaults at all Offices.

Wm. A. Read & Co.
Bankers
Members of the N. Y. and Boston Stock Exchanges
25 Nassau Street, New York
43 State Street BOSTON — 205 La Salle Stree CHICAGO
Maryland Telephone Building BALTIMORE
Investment Securities
Deposits received and Interest allowed on Balances, subject to Draft at sight. Commission Orders executed in all the principal Markets.

Investment Securities
Circulars describing 1st Mortgage bond on 670 miles of main line of the Southern Pacific—to pay the investor about 4.25% —will be mailed on request
KISSEL, KINNICUTT & Co
BANKERS
MEMBERS OF NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
1 Nassau St., Cor. of Wall, N. Y. City.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED 1836.
CAPITAL, $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, $7,500,000.
E. B. MORRIS, President.
W. N. ELY, First Vice President.
A. A. JACKSON, Second Vice President.
C. J. RHOADS, 3d Vice Pres. & Treasurer.
EDWARD S. PAGE, Secretary.
GEO. TUCKER BISPHAM, Solicitor.

John Harsen Rhoades, Jr. I. Richmond Hoxie
RHOADES & COMPANY
Members New York Stock Exchange
Stocks — Bonds
7 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

We Offer
Choctaw, Okla. & Gulf
1st 5s, J. & J., 1919
Choctaw & Memphis
1st 5s, J. & J., 1949.
Clark, Grannis & Lawrence,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
10 Wall St. 24 Ex. Place, Boston.

Unlisted Securities
Dealt in.
Wm. H. Burger & Co.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Telephone 1702 Broad. 52 Broadway

High Grade Investment Securities.
G. W. Walker & Co
BANKERS
Telephone No. 3945 Broad, 25 Broad St., New York.

A. T. BOWEN & CO., BANKERS
Established (1837 at Delphi, Ind.,) 1892, 11 Wall St., New York; 69 years continuous business without default in their obligations. Do a regular banking business, pay interest on deposits subject to check, 2 to 4%. Loan money to customers on Stock Exchange collateral at favorable rates. Accounts, small or large, invited.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $3,200,000.00.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS

METROPOLITAN SECURITIES COMPANY,
32 Liberty Street.
NOTICE OF CALL OF $25 PER SHARE.
New York, December 29, 1905.
To the Holders of Certificates for Partly Paid Stock of the Metropolitan Securities Company:
Notice is hereby given by the Metropolitan Securities Company of a call for the payment of an installment of twenty-five dollars ($25) per share upon the partly paid capital stock of the Company, such installment to be payable on Tuesday, January 30, 1906.
Payment of said installment must be made at the office of the Morton Trust Company, No. 38 Nassau Street, New York City, on or before Tuesday, January 30, 1906, by check or draft on New York to the order of the Metropolitan Securities Company. At the time of such payment the certificates for partly paid stock must be presented in order that a memorandum of the payment may be stamped thereon.
The transfer books for the transfer of unstamped certificates will remain closed after the date of this notice. Books have been opened for the transfer of certificates on which the additional payment of twenty-five dollars ($25) per share has been noted.
By order of the Board of Directors.
METROPOLITAN SECURITIES COMPANY.
By E. W. SAYRE, Treasurer.
First Mortgage Bonds and Income Bonds

Standard Rope & Twine Co.
Over 90 per cent. of the above securities having been deposited in assent to the Plan of Reorganization, dated Dec. 12th, 1905, a call for 25% of the subscription has been made, payable by the holders of certificates of First Mortgage Bonds on or before January 15th, and by the holders of certificates of Income Bonds on or before January 15th, 1906.
Further deposits will be received until January 15th, when accompanied by subscriptions, after which none will be received except under such terms as may be imposed by the Committee.
15 Nassau Street.
January 9th, 1906.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Chairman.
JAMES B. CLEWS,
DONALD MACKAY,
CHARLES E. ORVIS,
VALENTINE P. SNYDER,
First Mortgage Bondholders' Protective Committee.
LAWRENCE L. GILLESPIE, Secretary.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company
Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds Due February 1, 1922.
SEALED PROPOSALS addressed to the undersigned at its office, 85 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., and indorsed "Proposals to sell C., B. & Q. R. R. Co. Denver Extension 4% bonds," WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL NOON OF MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1906, for the sale of above-named bonds to the Trustee TO ABSORB THE SUM OF ONE HUNDRED AND SIX THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN DOLLARS AND EIGHTY-NINE CENTS ($106,511.89,) OR ANY PART THEREOF, in accordance with the agreement dated December 1, 1881.
Proposals will be opened and successful bids declared January 15, 1906, AND INTEREST ON ACCEPTED BONDS WILL CEASE JANUARY 16, 1906.
THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY.
Trustee.
By D. E. WHITNEY, President.
Boston, Mass., January 1, 1906.

ESPERANZA LTD.
OF EL ORO, MEXICO
To-day's Market
$25 1-8 bid $25 5-8 asked.
PAYS DIVIDEND OF
52½ PER CENT.
January 22nd, 1906.
Purchasers before January 21st can secure the dividend. Earning about $2,000,000. Capital $2,275,000.
SEND FOR OUR SPECIAL MARKET LETTER.
WE BUY OR SELL OR CARRY ON A 20% MARGIN
Esperanza, El Oro, Camp Bird, Tomboy.
CATLIN & POWELL CO.,
35 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

The Security Audit Company
128 Broadway, of New York, New York.
AUDITS INVESTIGATIONS APPRAISALS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CERTIFICATE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP OF
S. PEIERLS & CO.

The undersigned, desirous of forming a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New York, do hereby certify as follows:

First—The name or firm under which the said partnership is to be conducted is "S. PEIERLS & CO." The county wherein the principal place of business is to be located is New York County.

Second—The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is that of importing, dealing in, and selling dry goods and other merchandise, foreign and domestic, on commission and on their own account.

Third—The names and residences of all of the general and special partners interested in said partnership are as follows:

Siegfried Peierls, who resides at No. 141 West 78th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, a general partner.

Conrad Buhler, who resides at No. 48 West 87th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, a general partner.

Ferdinand S. Warburg, who resides at 213 Kurfuerstendamm, Charlottenburg-Berlin, Germany, a special partner.

Each of the said general and special partners is of full age.

Fourth—The said Ferdinand S. Warburg, as such special partner, has contributed as capital to the common stock of said partnership the sum of five hundred thousand ($500,000) dollars.

Fifth—The period at which the said partnership is to commence is the 1st day of January, in the year one thousand nine hundred and six, and the period at which it will terminate is the 31st day of December, in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten.

Dated at the City of New York the 12th day of October, 1906. SIEGFRIED PEIERLS,
CONRAD BUHLER,
FERDINAND S. WARBURG.

Witness: Carl A. Hansmann.

Dated at the City of Berlin, Germany, the 28th day of October, 1905.

Witness as to the signature of Ferdinand S. Warburg, Henry Hasper.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 12th day of October, 1905, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for the County of New York, personally came SIEGFRIED PEIERLS and CONRAD BUHLER, known to me and to me known to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they duly and severally acknowledged that they executed the same.

CARL A. HANSMANN,
[Seal] Notary Public, New York County.

Consulate General of the United States, Berlin, Germany, ss.:

On this 28th day of October, 1905, before me, the undersigned, Consul General of the United States, duly authorized to take acknowledgment and proof of deeds at Berlin, Germany, to be used and recorded in the State of New York, personally came Ferdinand S. Warburg, to me known and known to me to be one of the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and he duly acknowledged that he executed the same.

Witness my hand and seal of office at Berlin, Germany, the date last above written.

A. M. THACKARA.
[Seal] United States Consul General.
HUGHES, ROUNDS & SCHURMAN, 60 Broadway, New York.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET.
WEDNESDAY, JAN'Y 10TH
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

25 shs. American Express Co.
25 shs. Laclede Gas Co. of St. Louis.
125 shs. Consolidated Gas Co. of Baltimore.
20 shs. Standard Oil Co.
200 shs. Havana Tobacco Co. common.
50 shs. Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. common.
60 shs. Chic. Mil. & St. Paul R. R. Pref'd.
50 shs. Metropolitan Street Ry.
25 shs. Delaware & Hudson Co.
25 shs. Illinois Central R. R.
25 shs. Pullman Company.
25 shs. Royal Baking Powder Co. Pfd.
100 shs. Pennsylvania R. R.
50 shs. People's Trust Co. of B'klyn.
10 shs. Germania Bank.
15 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Flatbush Trust Co. of B'klyn.
50 shs. Citizens' Central National Bank.
$10,000 Ches. & Ohio Ry. Genl. Mtge. 4½ p. c. Reg. Ctf., 1992.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
60 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
8,800 shs. Eisenhuth Horseless Vehicle Co. 2d Pfd.
12,400 shs. Eisenhuth Horseless Vehicle Co. common.
200 shs. The W. T. Rowe & Son Co. 8 p. c. Cum. Pfd., (Hypd.)
695 shs. W. H. Rowe & Son Inc. (Hypd.)
$7,000 Fairmount Coal & Coke Co. 1st 4s, June, 1905, Coups.
55 shs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R.
25 shs. Gray National Telautograph Co.
30 shs. Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. R. R. Spec. Guar.
$8,000 Rampo Iron Works 5 p. c. Bds., 1923.
25 shs. Gray National Telautograph Co.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
100 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
1 share Central Trust Co.
25 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
5 shs. Nassau Trust Co. of B'klyn.
$3,000 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. 4 p. c. Bds.
5 shs. City Club Realty Co.
100 shs. State Investing Co.
2 shs. Chemical National Bank.
60 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
175 shs. General Manifold Co. Pref'd.
175 shs. General Manifold Co. common.
$5,000 Chic., R. I. & Pac. Ry. Co. 4½ p. c. Coll. Trust Gold Note.
1 sh. Chemical National Bank.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
20 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
50 shs. Central Park, North & East River R. R.
$1,000 Calvary Cemetery & Greenpoint R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1907.
$1,000 Hudson River Elec. Power Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bond, 1944.
1 sh. German American Ins. Co.
58 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
$10,000 Consolidated Rubber Tire Co. 4 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1951.
75 shs. Consolidated Rubber Tire Co. common.
$5,000 Northern Union Gas Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1927.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
50 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
$5,000 Berwick, Pa., Consolidated Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1929.
$15,000 Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. 1st Con. 5 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1939.
$17,000 Peoria & Pekin Union Ry. 2d Mtge. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1921.
$20,000 Central R. R. of N. J. Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1987.
$20,000 Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Ry. 1st Mtge. 3½ p. c. Reg. Bds., 1997.
$2,000 B'klyn Union Gas Co. 6 p. c. Debs., 1900.
5 shs. United States Express Co.
18 shs. Adams Express Co.
20 shs. Equitable Trust Co.
14 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
All the right, title, and interest which William R. Utley had on March 4th, 1907, in and to the New Birmingham Coal & Iron Co. and in and to the New Birmingham Land Co., whether the said interest consists of shares of stock, 1st Mtge. Bond, or Real Estate or any equity in the same.
$25,000 Guardian Trust Co. Participation Ctfs. Co. of the United Engineering & Contracting Co.
25 shs. Metropolitan Trust Co.
200 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
10 shs. Morton Trust Co.
3 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
30 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

Houston & Texas Central Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Notice of Bonds Drawn for Payment

The Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederic P. Olcott, the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company's Consolidated Mortgage bonds, secured by such Indenture, to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said trust indenture to purchase and retire 210 of such bonds, and, it having been found that such bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provisions of such trust indenture, bonds secured thereby bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.

The distinguishing numbers of the bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:

17	487	1018	1496	2103	2591	3065	3625
53	502	1023	1502	2105	2616	3073	3028
67	525	1093	1506	2106	2621	3075	3033
89	534	1095	1530	2107	2632	3081	3643
103	551	1103	1542	2112	2636	3082	3649
112	573	1148	1563	2122	2649	3083	3658
121	638	1151	1570	2137	2655	3087	3684
128	675	1157	1571	2239	2673	3100	3693
132	676	1174	1574	2264	2679	3107	3695
134	707	1205	1630	2267	2685	3140	3765
147	731	1225	1634	2280	2693	3141	3768
200	744	1233	1650	2316	2706	3145	3802
209	762	1241	1664	2350	2735	3172	3809
234	763	1253	1718	2357	2845	3204	3810
236	809	1285	1728	2368	2850	3211	3836
262	810	1300	1737	2388	2853	3225	3837
288	822	1320	1753	2392	2882	3240	3858
303	829	1358	1766	2408	2922	3270	3870
379	839	1360	1768	2414	2932	3301	3876
389	857	1364	1791	2436	2962	3353	3896
396	873	1401	1825	2439	2992	3358	3899
405	874	1402	1968	2497	3001	3803	
407	896	1405	1977	2499	3008	3381	
417	897	1406	1992	2514	3005	3894	
448	910	1411	2003	2532	3013	3443	
473	933	1421	2051	2568	3014	3449	
481	1006	1455	2079	2590	3052	3491	

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The bonds bearing such distinguishing numbers will be paid for at the rate above mentioned, viz.: 110 per centum and accrued interest upon presentation thereof, with all unmatured coupons attached thereto at the office of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, 120 Broadway, New York City.

The bonds so drawn will cease to bear interest from and after sixty days' published notice of such drawing, viz.: From and after the 25th day of February, 1906.

Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company
By R. S. LOVETT, President.
New York, December 27, 1905.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

We, the undersigned, being a majority of the members of the firm of POST & FLAGG, a limited partnership formed under the laws of this State, which is about to discontinue its business within this State, and being members of a new special partnership about to be formed, DO HEREBY CERTIFY AND DECLARE that it is the intention of the said new limited partnership to continue the use of the said firm name of POST & FLAGG, and that the person or persons intending to deal under such name, with their respective places of residence, are as follows:

George B. Post, Jr., a general partner, residing at Bernardsville, Somerset County, New Jersey;

Arthur Turnbull, a general partner, residing in the City and County of New York;

Benson B. Sloan, a general partner, residing in the City and County of New York;

Alfred L. Dennis, a general partner, residing at Newark, Essex County, New Jersey;

Henry Shaw, a general partner, residing at Morristown, Morris County, New Jersey, and

Nathaniel L. McCready, a special partner, residing in the City and County of New York.

In witness whereof, the said parties have duly signed the foregoing certificates the 27th day of December, 1905.

GEORGE B. POST, JR.
ARTHUR TURNBULL.
BENSON B. SLOAN.
ALFRED L. DENNIS.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 27th day of December, 1905, before me personally appeared George B. Post, Jr., Arthur Turnbull, Benson B. Sloan and Alfred L. Dennis, each to me known and known to me to be one of the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument and each of whom acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

A. W. ANDREWS,
[Seal.] Notary Public. (42.) N. Y. C.

New York, January 2, 1906.

The copartnership heretofore existing between MAX SCHEUER, RALPH SCHEUER, and ISAAC SCHEUER, doing business under the firm name of S. SCHEUER & SONS, expired on the 22d day of November, 1905. Mr. MAX SCHEUER retiring from said firm. The business will be continued by the undersigned under the firm name of S. SCHEUER & SONS. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by said RALPH SCHEUER, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment. Said RALPH SCHEUER is solely authorized to act as the liquidator of said partnership.

RALPH SCHEUER.
ISAAC SCHEUER.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
THE CORN PRODUCTS COMPANY.
Office of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company,
146 Broadway, New York, January 6th, 1906.

In accordance with the annexed plan, the Title Guarantee and Trust Company is prepared to receive your stock on deposit and to issue transferable certificates of deposit therefor, exchangeable for stock of the Corn Products Refining Company on the basis of three shares of your stock, common or preferred, for two shares of the same class of the stock of the Corn Products Refining Company.

Scrip will be issued for fractions of shares, exchangeable for full shares in sums of $100 or multiples thereof.

The right is reserved to declare the plan inoperative, in which event all stock deposited will be returned without cost to depositors, upon surrender of the certificates of deposit issued therefor, suitably endorsed, on or after March 31, 1906.

The time to deposit stock under the plan will expire February 1, 1906, at 3 P. M. The certificates must be accompanied by powers of transfer in blank, the execution of which must be witnessed or guaranteed by some one known to this Company, or acknowledged before a Notary Public under his official Seal. C. H. KELSEY, *President.*

PLAN.

The Corn Products Refining Company will be organized under the laws of New Jersey with a capital of $80,000,000 Preferred and $70,000,000 Common Stock, the same as the Corn Products Company and with the same provisions as to preference.

Mr. E. T. Bedford will take the Presidency of the Company and the management of its business, bringing into the Board of Directors those associates who have been actively connected with him in the New York Glucose Company.

When the Plan becomes effective the Corn Products Refining Company will own:

(1) At least a majority of the Capital Stock of the Corn Products Company;

(2) The entire Capital Stock of the New York Glucose Company not already acquired by the Corn Products Company;

(3) The entire Capital Stock of the Warner Sugar Refining Company;

(4) The entire Capital Stock of the St. Louis Syrup and Preserving Company;

and the new Company, with its subsidiary Companies, will have a net working capital of approximately $5,000,000.

All stock set apart for exchange for stock of the Corn Products Company and not used for that purpose will remain in the treasury.

In effect, the Corn Products stockholders will surrender one-third of their holdings for the purpose of acquiring the entire interest in the three companies above named not already owned by the Corn Products Company.

Those three companies have modern works, and no bonded debt except $2,300,000, while the subsidiary companies of the Corn Products Company have a total bonded debt of $7,293,000.

The three companies, New York Glucose Co., Warner Sugar Refining Company, and St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co., contribute a net working capital of about $2,000,000 toward the joint working capital of $5,000,000.

During the year just ended those three companies did about fifty per cent of the entire business, domestic and export.

The financial status of all companies to be verified by public accountants, and titles to be examined by counsel.

The undersigned stockholders, among others, have agreed to deposit stock under the foregoing Plan.

C. H. MATTHIESSEN,
NORMAN B. REAM,
WM. W. HEATON,
JOY MORTON,
J. B. GREENHUT.

Morton Trust Company
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital - - - - - - $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits $3,700,000
Acts as Trustee, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee, Receiver, Registrar and Transfer Agent. Takes charge of Real and Personal Property.
Deposits received subject to cheque, or on certificate. Interest allowed on daily balances.
Travellers' Letters of Credit Issued. Foreign Exchange.
OFFICERS.
LEVI P. MORTON, President.
THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President. JAMES K. CORBIERE, Vice-President.
CHARLES H. ALLEN, Vice-President. H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.
CHARLES A. CONANT, Treasurer.
Counsel, Paul D. Cravath.
DIRECTORS:
John Jacob Astor, James B. Duke, A. D. Juilliard, Samuel Real,
Charles H. Allen, Henry M. Flagler, Joseph Larocque, Winthrop Rutherfurd,
George F. Baker, Daniel Guggenheim, D. O. Mills, Thomas F. Ryan,
Edward J. Berwind, G. G. Haven, Levi P. Morton, Jacob H. Schiff,
Paul D. Cravath, James N. Jarvie, Richard A. McCurdy, Valentine P. Snyder,
Frederic Cromwell, Walter S. Johnston, W. G. Oakman, Harry Payne Whitney.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON, EDWARD J. BERWIND, JAMES N. JARVIE,
THOMAS F. RYAN, PAUL D. CRAVATH, JACOB H. SCHIFF,
CHARLES H. ALLEN. G. G. HAVEN. HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY.

FIFTH AVENUE TRUST CO.
Fifth Ave. and 43d St., New York.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.00 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.00
OFFICERS
LEVI P. MORTON.....President
WM. D. SLOANE, Vice-President JAMES M. PRATT, Secretary
CECIL D. LANDALE, 2d Vice-Pres. WALTER MEACHAM, Assis. Sec.
Interest Allowed on Deposits Subject to Cheque.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
Located on Ground Floor

6% GUARANTEED PREFERRED SHARES
New York Realty Owners Co. shares, sold at $100 each in amounts $100 to $10,000, pay 3% semi-annually from date of issue. Business established ten years. Ten thousand checks paid for profits, with increased surplus, show results. Particulars on request.
New York Realty Owners Co.,
489 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

BANK OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Cash in hand increased	50,500,000
Treasury notes increased	780,000
Other securities decreased	191,300,000
Notes in circulation decreased	141,580,000

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $12,458,650, compared with $11,185,254 in the preceding week and $9,225,597 in the corresponding week last year.

Call Money from 5 to 8 Per Cent.

The Sub-Treasury transferred yesterday to Cincinnati $350,000 for the account of New York banks. Money on call l

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A young man unfamiliar with the ways and uses of money, having liquidated his father's estate, presumed upon an acquaintance which had existed between his deceased relative and the original Rothschild to seek the great financier's advice and aid in the investment of his cash. Rothschild indicated his willingness to give the young man the benefit of his judgment, but before offering him any advice he asked: "What kind of investment do you want—one that will make you eat or one that will let you sleep?"

***

The verdict of nine traders out of ten would be that yesterdays stock market was dull and uninteresting. Transactions, nevertheless, exceeded 1,300,000 shares, and 170 issues were traded in. This is what may nowadays be called a dull market. The standards of comparison have recently become somewhat exalted. Million-share days are commonplace. A session in which transactions approach the mark of 2,000,000 shares is not so infrequent as to occasion comment. It would take a day of more than 2,000,000 shares to break the monotony of recent records. It is only on such a market as this that the big holders of stocks take their profits.

***

The breadth of the present speculation permits of liquidation on a somewhat extended scale. It would be surprising, indeed, if nobody were taking advantage of it. Some very large lines of speculative stock, carried up from much lower prices, have been put upon the market in the last few days. This kind of selling is much more important than that which represents merely a profit taking movement among professional operators, who may sell stocks to-day on a bulge of 2 or 3 per cent. in prices and buy them all back to-morrow at recessions of 1 or 2 per cent. The in-and-out trading of professionals does not alter the volume of floating stocks, but the liquidation, for example, of a line of 50,000 Union Pacific that had been carried in one account since the stock left 125 would increase the floating supply above 150, and its weight sooner or later would be almost certain to make itself felt. In addition to the professional realizing since Monday morning there is known to have been a lot of bona fide liquidation of the kind referred to. This selling so far has been offset by the increase of outside buying. If it were not for the enthusaastic outside buying the liquidation of large lines of stocks would be impracticable.

***

The best evidence of enthusiastic public participation in the market is the admission of brokers generally that their lines of margined stock are increasing rapidly. It would be an exaggeration to say that commission houses are "loaded up" with stocks, for as a rule they are not, but there are instances where brokers have now all the stocks that they want to carry, and would further increase their lines with some reluctance. Since the first of the year the outside buying has been remarkably active. The change that has taken place in commission house accounts since the first of last week is surprising. An operator who makes it a point to know what commission houses are doing made the remark this week to a broker that he believed the houses as a rule were lightly burdened with stocks. "How long since you have made inquiries?" asked the broker. "Oh, two or three weeks ago I rounded them up," said the operator, "and they weren't loaded up then." "Well, I'd advise you to round them up again," said the broker. The operator acted on the hint, and was surprised to find how rapidly commission house lines had been increasing.

***

A distinct note of conservatism is being sounded by some of the larger houses. Few of them desire to be understood as feeling at all bearish on the situation. They merely advise their clients to take profits. Several such expressions of opinion were quoted in this column yesterday morning. Another may be added. Post & Flagg says: "We wish our friends and clients to understand that we believe prices are above actual values, and that the present movement is purely a gambling one, which in itself is dangerous, and may at any time result in a violent break. Still, until the distribution of stocks has been more extended than it is at present, it does not look as if we would have any serious decline." All such opinions are qualified by the reflection that a further distribution of stocks seems perfectly feasible, owing to the great strength and confidence of the general speculation. The impetus of the market is something to be considered. It has been gathering impetus rapidly in the last few weeks.

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It is easier to bull stocks above the line of actual values than below it.

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So long as the bull forces are able to demonstrate their control of the speculative situation, conservative opinions, no matter how authoritative they may be, are not likely to check outside enthusiasm. The speculative mind is intent upon the present and indifferent about the future. If you should promise the average commission house speculator a rise of 10 points in the market, to be followed immediately by a terrible panic, he would buy stocks for the 10-point rise and take his chances with the panic. That is why no amount of conservative doctrine can offset the concrete argument of rising prices.

***

Experienced observers of the market, believing that the bull side will continue to reward well-advised operations, though seeing at the same time unmistakable evidence of distribution in the securities that have been leading the rise, are now turning their attention to a new line of stocks. The situation is one, they think, which calls for discrimination. The leaders of the bull movement evidently are of the same mind. The greater prominence recently of such stocks as Atchison, Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, Norfolk and Western, and several of the low-priced railroad issues is evidence of a purpose to develop interest in a fresh line of stocks. It would be very surprising, for example, if this rise in the general market should culminate without an aggressive campaign in Pennsylvania. That stock is believed, indeed, to be in line for further improvement. Intimations to that effect have been received from responsible quarters. An advance in Pennsylvania could hardly fail to act favorably upon such issues as Baltimore and Ohio and Norfolk and Western. The safest outlet, however, for general speculation, in the judgment of shrewd critics, it is to be found in the low-priced railroad stocks, which as a group have not shared commensurately in the market's general advance.

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Holders of Wabash securities give Mr. Delano credit for the improvement now appearing in net earnings. The November earnings, reported this week, show an increase of $400,000. At this rate of improvement a surplus would soon be created out of which interest would have to be paid upon debenture A and B bonds. As soon as net earnings applicable to that purpose are shown it becomes obligatory upon the management to pay interest on the debentures. There are critics of the Wabash who say that its legitimate earning power has not been fairly disclosed to the holders of the debenture securities.

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It is suspected that a lot of Sugar stock has been distributed above 150 on reports of scrip dividends, hidden equities, &c. There has been a big hurrah in Sugar, and it looks as if advantage had been taken of it to supply the Street with stock. The meeting will be held to-day.

***

It is learned that the arrangement by which the ore properties of the Great Northern will be controlled by the United States Steel Corporation has been practically completed. The Steel Corporation is to mine the ore on a royalty basis. The royalties, it is understood, are to be adjusted by a sliding scale, beginning at 80 cents a ton and rising. It will be noticed that Mr. Hill in his denials says only that the Great Northern will not sell its ore properties. He has not said that it would not lease them on a royalty basis.

***

Bucket shops are notoriously untrustworthy in a bull market. That is when they are most patronized. Two large ones have failed in Boston. There used to be a bucket shop in Newark where the clients were always sure of not losing their own money on the first day. Their checks were left exposed on a hook for one day after they had been deposited as margin, so that a man who opened an account at 10 o'clock A. M. was sure that if the house failed before the close of the market he could save his original fund.

HAS TRIPLE INCORPORATION.

Lewisohn Exploration Company Files Papers in Three States.

Following the organization last week in New Jersey of the Lewisohn Exploration and Mining Company, papers of incorporation under the same name have been filed in New York and Maine. The nominal amount of capital in each case was $5,000. Beyond the statement that the plans of the company were very comprehensive, no explanation was offered of the incorporation of the company in more than one State.

The scheme calls eventually for the issuance of about $50,000,000 of securities, which will be used to consolidate various copper mining and other companies controlled by the Lewisohns and the other capitalists who are interested with them in the formation of the new development company. While the plan in a general way is similar to that upon which the Guggenheim Exploration Company is operated, there is no foundation for the report circulated in some quarters that the Guggenheims are interested with the Lewisohns in this new undertaking.

A $3,000,000 LEASE.

The Lessee of 59 City Lots for 99 Years Will Pay That Rental.

Practically the entire block bounded by Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets and Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues has been leased by Eugene Higgins to a client of Easton & Co., brokers, for ninety-nine years, at an aggregate rental of about $3,000,000. The identity of the lessee was not made known yesterday.

The property covered by the lease consists of fifty-nine city lots, on which there are now twenty-four factory buildings of one sort and another, varying in height from one to five stories. These buildings were occupied until recently by the Hartford Carpet Company, successor to the Higgins Carpet Company, which had had its factories on this site for over fifty years.

It is understood that the lessee will remodel the buildings and sublet them to various manufacturing concerns. There is at present on the premises a steam power plant capable of furnishing 1,000 horse-power.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Corporation Trust Company of Illinois has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois to do a regular corporation business. It is an adjunct of the Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey.

The Reorganization Committee of the Standard Rope and Twine Company has issued a call for 25 per cent. of the subscription payable by holders of the certificates of first mortgage bonds made payable on or before Jan. 15, and a similar subscription payable by holders of the income bonds payable Jan. 15.

Moody's Magazine for January is devoted largely to the railroad problem. Of chief interest is a symposium of opinions containing contributions from such men as John J. Esch, David Willcox, John B. Daish, J. H. Maddy, Harry Earl Montgomery, Frederick N. Judson, Judge Walter C. Noyes, Frank S. Gardner, Charles S. Hamlin, H. T. Newcomb, Robert Baker, O. E. Butterfield, Prof. Hugo R. Meyer, Walter D. Hines, Edgar J. Rich, and Robert Bickerdike.

The stockholders of the American Ice Company re-elected these Directors at the annual meeting in Jersey City yesterday: Edward T. Bedford, Charles T. Barney, John A. Sleicher, John Greenough, Guy B. Johnson, Charles I. Hudson, John R. Bennett, William G. Crenshaw, Jr., Robert M. Thompson, Miles M. O'Brien, and Wesley M. Oler.

The Manhattan Life Insurance Company has issued its fifty-fifth annual statement, showing a large increase in assets and the usual substantial gains.

The semi-annual statement of the Home Insurance Company of New York goes into detail regarding the stocks and bonds included in the company's assets. It shows a policy holders' surplus of $11,720,501. The company announces a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. on its stock.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	102⅞	103⅜
2s, c., 1930	102⅞	103⅜
3s, r., 1918	102¼	103½
3s, c., 1918	102	104
3s, 1918, sm.	102¼	
4s, r., 1907	103	103¾
4s, c., 1907	103	103½
4s, r., 1925	130¼	131¼
4s, c., 1925	130½	131½
D. C. 3-65s	118	
Philip'ne 4s	109½	110¾
Adams Exp.	235	250
Alb. & Sus.	240	..
Alle. & W.	145	..
A. A. C. pf.	91	96
A. B. S. pf.	85	88
Am. Coal	180	185
Am. D. Tel.	37	43
Am. L. Co.	20½	21
A. L. Co. pf.	41	42
Am. L. pf.	117	118
Am. Malt.	4½	4¾
Am. M. ctfs.	4¾	5½
Am. M. pf.	25	28
Am. Snuff.	220	250
Am. Sn. pf.	104	110
A. S. R. pf.	139	141
A. T. & C.	90	92
Am. W. Co. pf.	103	105
Ann Arbor.	32	37
Ann A. pf.	75	80
A. M. 1st pf.	106	110
Atl. C. L.	158½	159½
B. A. L. pf.	106	..
B. Un. Gas.	170	180
B., R. & P. pf.	155	175
B. & S. pf.	86	85
But'k Co.	58	60
Canada So.	70	71
C. & S. A. Tel.	130	137
Chi. & Alt.	30⅞	31
C. & A. pf.	69	74½
C., B. & Q.	200	..
C. & E. I. pf.	130	135
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	35¼	35½
Chi. G. W. deb.	84½	85
C., L. & L. pf.	70	90
C. & N. W. pf.	245	250
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	188	195
C., St. L. pf.	116	120
C., L. & W.	75	85
C., L. & W. pf.	103	110½
Cleve. & P.	182	..
C. & P. sp.	105	..
C. F. & I. pf.	92	93
Consol. Coal	80	..
D. & R. G. pf.	87	88
D. M. & Ft. D.	23½	26
Det. So. cts.	9½	11
Det. So. pf. ctfs.	35	39
Det. U. Ry.	94⅝	94¾
Elec. S. B.	..	84½
Ev. & T. H.	75	78
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	95
Ft. W. & D. City	73¼	76
Gen. Ch. Co.	77	80
G. C. Co. pf.	105	106
G. & S. T.	120	..
H.B. Claflin.	110	120
Hav. E. Ry.	33	35
Hock. V. pf.	95	95½
Homestake.	81	82
Ill. C. L.	102½	..
Int. S. P.	27	28½
I. S. P. pf.	79	81
Int. & Tex.	180	..
K. & D. M.	14	16
K. & D. M. pf.	..	..
Lacl. Gas.	45	50
Lacl. G. pf.	100	105
L. E. & W.	..	110
L. E. & W. pf.	93	98
L. & W. C.	45	..
Man Beach.	11	13
Md. C. pf.	100	..
Mich. Cent.	140	148
Mor. & Es.	190	193
N., C. & St. L.	146	150
Nat. En. pf.	85	87
Nat. L. pf.	104½	105
N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	20	21
N. Cent. C.	37	42
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	118	120
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	78½	80
N. Y., L. & W.	137	140
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	150	160
N. & W. pf.	93	96½
Ont. Mining.	3½	3¾
P. C. 1st pf.	103	108
P. C. 2d pf.	105	107
Peo. & East.	40	45
Pitts. Coal.	15¼	16
Pitts. C. pf.	59⅞	61
P., C. C. & St. L.	83	85
P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	100	108
P. & W.	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C.	181	..
P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	178	..
Pull. Co.	240	245
Q'kslv'r pf.	2¾	3½
R. R. S. Ill. C. stk. cts.	96	97
R. S. S. pf.	104	105
Rens. & Sar.	207	..
R., W. & O.	134	..
R. G. M. Co.	41	43
Rutland pf.	58	70
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	66	72
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	180	190
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	128	140
St. S. & I. pf.	105½	125
So. Ry. M. & O. ctfs.	98	100
Tex. Cent.	53	..
Tex. C. pf.	90	..
T., P. & W.	17	20½
T., St. L. & West.	84¾	85¾
U. B. & P. pf.	80½	81
Un. Pac. pf.	97½	98¾
U. Rys. St. L. pf.	86⅝	87
U. S. Exp.	115	125
U. S. Leath.	14¾	15
U. S. L. pf.	112	115
Vand. R. R.	85	100
V.-C. C. Co. pf.	114½	115
W.-F. Exp.	235	247
Westinghouse 1st pf.	180	189½
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	41¼	43½
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	26	26½
Wis. C. pf.	61	68

WHITE QUITS INQUIRY.

Denies Mayer's Right to Examine Charges of Tax Favoritism.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—There was an unlooked-for development to-day at the hearing before Attorney General Mayer on the charges of favoritism toward certain lawyers and corporations brought by Frank White against John J. Merrill, chief of the Corporation Tax Bureau in the Controller's office.

Mr. White denied the jurisdiction of the Attorney General, asserting that the charges should be investigated by Controller Kelsey or the Legislature. He refused to make out a case before Mr. Mayer. The Attorney General, however, took the statements of persons concerned in the charges.

When Mr. Mayer opened the hearing this morning Mr. Merrill was represented by Lewis E. Carr, who submitted a denial of all the charges. Charles E. Kilmer, Atterbury & Beekman, and others mentioned by Mr. White were present. Junius Parker appeared as counsel for two of the corporations mentioned.

The legal representatives of the corporations whose taxes Mr. White charged had been reduced through favoritism or corruption were called upon to identify reports filed with the Controller's office. In no instance was there testimony showing that the report to which the corporation swore had been changed in any way. Each representative of a corporation asserted that there had never been a suggestion to him or to any representative of it so far as he knew that improper favors would be shown by Mr. Merrill under certain conditions. It was decided that the testimony should be taken by stenographers and later forwarded to those who gave it in order that they might swear to it before Notaries Public.

Gov. Higgins was asked late this afternoon if he thought there would be a legislative investigation of Mr. White's charges.

"I am not the Legislature" was all he would say.

GREENE AND GAYNOR ON TRIAL

Counsel Argues That Offenses Charged Are Not Extraditable.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 9.—D. B. Greene and J. F. Gaynor, after an exile of over four years from the jurisdiction of the court, faced Judge Emory Speer in the United States District Court to-day to be tried for conspiracy to defraud the United States Government out of several hundred thousand dollars in connection with the Savannah Harbor improvements.

Marion Erwin, Special Assistant Attorney General, offered in evidence the proceedings before the Canadian Commissioner, and the writ of habeas corpus taken out by the defendants before Justice Ouimet of the Court of Kings Bench in Montreal.

Mr. Lawrence, for the defense, conducted the first argument. He urged that the indictments charged the defendants with conspiracy and presenting false claims, neither of which offenses was an extradition crime. He said that the United States had obtained by indirection that which it could not obtain by direction. He was still speaking when court adjourned for the day.

RECEIVER FOR TELEPHONE CO.

Stockholder Objects to Inter-State Company's Reorganization Plan.

An order to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed for the Inter-State Telephone Company of New Jersey was granted yesterday by Vice Chancellor Pitney of New Jersey in an action brought by J. Thomas Reinhardt, a broker, of 15 Wall Street.

Mr. Reinhardt's attorney, J. D. Baucus of 49 Wall Street, issued a statement yesterday in which he said that his client's reason for bringing action was to have the courts pass upon a plan of reorganization of the company which ignores the stockholders and provides for additional capital to be supplied by the bondholders subscribing 15 per cent. on their holdings.

Dividends.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WEST PENN. RAILWAYS COMPANY.
Pittsburgh, Penn., January 2d, 1906.
DIVIDEND.

The Directors of the West Penn. Railways Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼% on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company out of the net earnings of the nine months of the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1905, payable February 1st, 1906, by check to the stockholders of record January 27th, 1906. Transfer books will be closed from Saturday noon, January 27th, 1906, to 10 A. M. February 2d, 1906. W. F. KUHN, President.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

The Board of Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Two and one-half per cent. (2½%) on its capital stock, payable on and after February 1st, proximo.

The Stock Transfer Books will close at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 20th instant and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on February 2d, 1906.

J. H. AMBROSE, Secretary.
Nashville, Tenn., January 9th, 1906.

OFFICE OF
AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.
71 Broadway, N. Y. City, Dec. 6, 1905.
QUARTERLY COM. STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 9.

The Directors of the American Smelting and Refining Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock of the Company, payable Jan. 15, 1906, to stockholders of record Dec. 28, 1905. The books of the Company for the transfer of Common Stock will be closed at three o'clock P. M., Dec. 28, 1905, and will be reopened Jan. 16, 1906. EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

THE ALLIANCE REALTY COMPANY.
New York, December 27, 1905.

The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable January 15, 1906, to Stockholders of record on January 10, 1906.

The transfer books will be closed at 3:00 P. M. January 10 and will reopen January 16, 1906. JOHN CARLSEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 12, 1905.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. (one dollar per share,) payable January 15, 1906, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 30, 1905. Checks will be mailed. LEWIS LILLIE, Treas.

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
56 CEDAR STREET.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent on the capital stock, payable on demand to stockholders of record on January 1st, 1906.

A. M. BURTIS, Secretary.
New York, January 9, 1906.

Meetings and Elections.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the UNION LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY for the election of five Directors for the present year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 277 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of January, 1906, at twelve o'clock noon. Transfer books will close on the 17th day of January, 1906, and will open on the 19th day of January, 1906. FREDERICK A. PHELPS, Secretary.
January 2d, 1906.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the UNION SQUARE REALTY COMPANY, for the purpose of electing Directors and Inspectors of election for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before such meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Room 128, World Bldg., in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 24th day of January, 1906, at five o'clock in the afternoon.
Dated New York, Jan. 8, 1906.
SIMON H. KUGEL, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
4 Irving Place.
December 30, 1905.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office Monday, January 22d, 1906. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 6, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 23, 1906.
E. A. CARTER, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

The National Park Bank of New York.
January 9, 1906.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Park Bank, held this day, at its banking house, 214 Broadway, the following were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Joseph T. Moore, Stuyvesant Fish, George S. Hart, Charles Scribner, Edward C. Hoyt, W. Rockhill Potts, August Belmont, Richard Delafield, Francis R. Appleton, John Jacob Astor, George Fred'k Vietor, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Isaac Guggenheim, John E. Borne, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Gilbert G. Thorne, John C. McKeon,

and as Inspectors of Election, William D. Baldwin, Charles L. Hadley, and Frederic P. Moore.

At the first meeting of the new Board, Mr. Richard Delafield was elected President, and Messrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Gilbert G. Thorne, John C. McKeon, and John C. Van Cleaf were elected Vice Presidents, all unanimously. Edward J. Baldwin was appointed Cashier, and Messrs. William D. Jones, Frederick G. Foxcroft, William A. Main, and Maurice H. Ewer were appointed Assistant Cashiers.
EDWARD J. BALDWIN, Cashier.

YORKVILLE BANK,
2D AVENUE, COR. 85TH STREET,
NEW YORK, January 9th, 1906.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held to-day, the following Board of Directors was elected for the ensuing year:

Richard H. Adams, W. J. Amend, Louis Von Bernuth, Thos. E. Crimmins, Chas. C. Clausen, Richard Delafield, Henry Diedel, Wm. L. Frankenbach, Rand. Guggenheimer, Julius A. May, H. F. Poggenburg, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Jacob Schlosser, Leopold Schmid, H. B. Scharmann, Gilbert G. Thorne, Cornelius Vanderbilt, R. Van der Emde, George F. Vietor, August Zinsser, John Marsching.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors the following officers were unanimously elected:

R. Van der Emde, President.
Richd. H. Adams, Henry Diedel, } Vice Presidents.
Wm. L. Frankenbach, Cashier.
Ernest Wolkwitz, Ass't Cashier.
WM. L. FRANKENBACH, Cashier.

UNION EXCHANGE BANK,
Fifth Avenue, Corner 21st Street.
New York, January 10th, 1906.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held January 9th, 1906, the following were unanimously elected Directors:

Thomas F. Ryan, Paul M. Warburg, Alvin W. Krech, Benjamin N. Duke, George T. Wilson, Emil S. Levi, Harry J. Luce, Maximilian Morgenthau, Harry Payne Whitney, Robert H. McCurdy, Herbert H. Vreeland, Wm. H. McIntyre, Ben J. Greenhut, James K. Corbiere, Morris S. Barnet, George A. Plimpton, David Wile, Henry S. Herrman.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, Mr. Henry S. Herrman, President, and Messrs. Herbert H. Vreeland and David Wile, Vice Presidents, were unanimously re-elected.

Mr. David Nevius was appointed Cashier and Mr. George B. Conniey Assistant Cashier.
DAVID NEVIUS, Cashier.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.
Jan. 9th, 1906.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held to-day, the following-named gentlemen were elected as Directors:

Charles F. Mattiage, Charles H. Fancher, W. H. B. Totten, Charles Reed, John W. Nix, Henry Kroger, Wm. H. Barnard, Wm. C. Demorest, Hampden E. Tener, Jr. Samuel Crooks, Samuel S. Conover, Theo. F. Whitmarsh, William A. Tilden, William C. Breed, William F. Burrows, Charles R. Hannan, Charles H. Dale, Charles L. Farrell, Robert B. Armstrong.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. Samuel S. Conover was elected President, Mr. Charles F. Mattiage was re-elected Vice President, Mr. Charles L. Farrell was elected Vice President, and Mr. Charles H. Fancher was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors, all unanimously.
BENJAMIN F. WERNER, Cashier.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK.
New York, January 9, 1906.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held this day, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

George M. Olcott, John T. Willets, Alexander Gilbert, W. Irving Clark, James L. Morgan, Frederick W. Devoe, Edward J. Hall, Joseph C. Baldwin, Thomas B. Kent, Alden S. Swan, George R. Turnbull, Leopold Stern, Samuel W. Fairchild, James W. Lane, Philander R. Jennings, Aaron J. Bach, William C. Demorest, Robert A. Parker.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Alexander Gilbert, President, and Robert A. Parker, Vice President, were unanimously re-elected.
T. J. STEVENS, Cashier.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the NEW YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, held to-day, the following Directors were elected for 1906:

Mr. Warren Brulskank, Mr. Lewis E. Pierson, Mr. George C. De Lacy, Mr. William J. Rogers, Mr. James M. Donald, Mr. John H. Seed, Mr. J. Franklin Haas, Mr. Gustav Vintschger, Mr. William Halls, Jr., Mr. Harry E. Ward, Mr. Lee Kohns, Mr. Daniel W. Whitken, Mr. William J. Merrall, more, Mr. Gerrish H. Milliken, Mr. William Wills, Mr. James E. Nichols, worth. Mr. Frank W. Woolworth.

After the Stockholders' Meeting the new Board of Directors immediately convened and elected

Mr. Lewis E. Pierson.....President
Mr. James E. Nichols.....Vice President
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

New York, January 9th, 1906.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Mount Morris Bank, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Richard Delafield, August Belmont, Thomas L. Watt, Edward C. Hoyt, George F. Vietor, Wm. Morton Grinnell, W. Rockhill Potts, Aaron S. Thomas, George S. Hart, Francis R. Appleton, John E. Borne, Edward H. Landon, William H. Crocker, Thomas H. Newman, B. G. Mitchell, George B. Brown, Chas. S. Alexander, John C. McKeon, Bradley L. Eaton, James M. Horton, Jere C. Lyons, Isaac N. Seligman, George A. Spalding, Fred'k W. Livermore, L. M. Schwan.

LINDLEY H. HILL, Cashier.

THE BATTERY PARK NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.
January 9th, 1906.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Battery Park National Bank of New York, held this day at its Banking House, 24 State Street, the following were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Howard T. Alexander, Nicholas W. Anthony, William D. Baldwin, Harry S. Black, Harold G. Cortis, Robert A. Chesebrough, Alexander Gilbert, President, and Robert A. Parker, Vice President, were unanimously re-elected.
Wm. H. Chesebrough, George L. Hart, Elias A. de Lima, Carman R. Runyon, Henry J. Shoemaker, Oakleigh Thorne, Calvin Tompkins.
EDWIN B. DAY, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.
New York, January 9, 1906.

At the annual election held this day the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

David Banks, David Banks, Jr., Frederic T. Hume, George R. Turnbull, Charles Banks, Vincent Loesser, Francis B. Griffin, P. Chauncey Anderson, Willard S. Tuttle.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. Vincent Loesser was re-elected President and Mr. Frederic T. Hume Vice President for the ensuing year.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of the next succeeding year, will be held at the company's office, 756 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough, on Wednesday, January 10, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon.

Transfer books will be closed from December 30, 1905, at noon to January 10, 1906, at 3 P. M.
JOHN W. H. BERGEN, Secretary.

New York, Dec. 30, 1905.

THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, No. 330 Bowery, on Thursday, January 11th, 1906, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. EDMUND F. SWANBERG, Cashier.

ITALIAN-AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Italian-American Trust Company will be held at the office of the Company, 520 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1906, at 3 P. M.

Transfer books will be closed from January 5th, 1906, to January 18th, 1906.
ARTHUR BAUR, Secretary.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY.
New York, December 20, 1905.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Morton Trust Company will be held at the office of the company, 38 Nassau Street, New York, on Wednesday, January 17, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books close at 3 P. M. January 5, 1906, and reopen at 10 A. M. January 18, 1906. H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New York, January 9, 1906.

Please take notice that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the SOUTH CANON COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, Number 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on Wednesday, the 24th day of January, 1906, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Directors and Inspectors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th day of January, 1906, to the 25th day of January, 1906.
ADDISON T. FRAZY, Secretary.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY

on the morning of the first day of January, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$114,450.00
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value, $2,340,289.21,) book value	2,340,289.51
Amount loaned on collaterals	16,332,446.35
Other loans, including bills purchased	2,613,291.66
Overdrafts	100.00
Real estate	30,000.00
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions	4,189,499.62
Specie	803,496.02
U. S. legal-tender notes and notes of National banks	192,535.00
Cash items	4,786.65
Accrued interest entered on books at date of this report as an asset	229,712.73
Total	$26,850,601.63

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,000,000.00
Surplus on book value (less current expenses and taxes paid). (Surplus on market value, $1,824,023.27; surplus after charging and crediting accrued interest, $1,824,023.27.)	1,824,023.27
Deposits subject to check (except as stated below) not preferred	18,606,660.26
Certificates of deposit, (not preferred.) Time, $234,433.27; demand, $781,607.29	1,036,040.56
Amount due trust companies	1,161,556.35
Amount due banks and bankers	757,137.84
Preferred deposits, as follows: Due savings banks, $1,311,737.40; Due savings and loan associations, 41,845.89; Due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary, 696,314.50	2,049,397.79
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Certified checks	298,562.34
Accrued interest entered on books at date of this report as a liability	117,223.22
Total	$26,850,601.63

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Total amount of interest and commissions received during the year	$1,182,381.32
All other profits received during the year	9,210.00
Amount of interest paid to and credited depositors during the year	698,570.61
Amount of expenses of the institution during the year, excluding taxes	172,649.73
Amount of dividends on capital stock declared during the year. When payable: 5% each January 2 and July 1.	100,000.00
Taxes paid during the year	25,251.63
Number of deposits on which interest is allowed at this date, 1,803.	
Total amount of such deposits	21,447,374.11
Average rate of interest on deposits on which interest is paid, 2.84%.	
Amount of bonds and mortgages invested in during the year	47,200.00
Amount received from bonds and mortgages paid or sold during the year	14,500.00

Has each official communication directed by the Banking Department to this institution been submitted to the Board of Directors at the meeting held next after its receipt? Yes.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

JOHN E. BORNE, President, and ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer, of the Colonial Trust Company, located and doing business at No. 222 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the first day of January, 1906, as the day as of which such report shall be made.

JOHN E. BORNE, President.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 8th day of January, 1906, before me. R. L. SMITH.
Notary Public, N. Y. County.

Meetings and Elections.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on Thursday, January 25, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon at the Company's office, No. 76 William Street, New York City, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it. Polls will be open until 1 o'clock P. M.
J. F. HASTINGS, Secretary.

**THE AMERICAN DISTRICT TELEGRAPH COMP

NEW YORK RAILROADS SHOW LARGER PROFITS

Dividends on Steam and Street Railway Lines Increase.

EFFECT OF SUBWAY SHOWN

Fewer Passengers on Surface Lines—Decrease of Fatalities Noted in Railroad Board's Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Fewer persons were killed and injured in railroad accidents in New York the last fiscal year than the year before. The killed in the year ended June 30, 1905, were 903, and the injured 1,961, against 952 killed and 2,399 injured the twelvemonth before.

The steam railroads had gross earnings of $348,813,233, which was greater by $14,378,777 than in 1904. The operating expenses, $247,022,018, were increased $7,735,561, and the net earnings, $100,891,215, were greater by $6,643,196 than in 1904. In 1905 the percentage of dividends declared to capital stock was 3.51, against 3.42 in 1904. Mileage shows a net increase for the year of 448 miles, making 18,323 miles, and there are under construction 172 more miles of track. The employes number 227,117, and there was paid them in salaries and wages, $144,448,794, 41.41 per cent. of the gross earnings.

The percentage of operating expenses to gross earnings was the largest in ten years, save alone 1904, being 71.07.

Of the $817,606 appropriated for the elimination of grade crossings since 1898, there is a balance of $73,345 remaining. There are 1,816 crossings over or under grade, 5,746 unprotected grade crossings, and 2,227 protected grade crossings.

There was expended from operating expenses for maintenance of way and structures during the year $43,803,512, an increase of $1,474,608 over the previous year, and for equipment $49,727,179, a greater sum by $3,402,942 than in 1904.

The total number of passengers carried on the Manhattan Railway during the year ended June 30, 1905, was 266,381,930; in 1904 it was 286,634,195, a decrease in 1905 of 20,252,265. The average carried per day in 1905 (365 days) was 729,813; in 1904, 785,299.

Trains began running in the Subway on Oct. 27, 1904, and the number of passengers carried thereon from that date to June 30, 1905, inclusive, was 72,722,830, the average carried per day (all days counted) being 295,622.

The total gross earnings from operation of the street surface, elevated, and Subway railroads were $70,730,085, which is an increase of $4,577,655; the operating expenses were $40,195,443, an increase of $2,951,739 over 1904. The 1904 figures do not include the Subway. The percentage of dividends to capital stock of these companies is 4.83; in 1904 it was 4.09. The miles of railroads operated increased 61.44 miles, including the Subway.

The passengers carried on the street surface railroads in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, New York City, (including "transfers,) was 601,761,867, a decrease of 16,998,191, compared with 1904. The number of transfers was 188,738,309. The number of transfers in these boroughs decreased 5,410,263.

The percentage of operating expenses to gross earnings was the smallest in ten years save 1904, being 56.83

The average number of persons, including officials, employed during the year ended June 30, 1905, on all the street railroads of the State (including street surface electric and horse railroads, the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad, the Manhattan Elevated Railway, and the Subway,) was 41,699; in 1904, 38,427, not including the Subway. The aggregate amount of salaries and wages paid them during the year was $27,651,598.86; in 1904, $23,721,902.80. The percentage of gross earnings from operation paid in salaries and wages in 1905 was 39.09.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—The local money market is working easier. The usual table of rates, &c., follows:

Call loans, 7@8 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 5½@6 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 5½@6 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 6 per cent.; New York funds, 10c discount. Clearings, $35,007,111; balances, $1,879,158; Sub-Treasury debit, $88,626.

The local market opened strong and with interest about evenly divided between the copper shares and industrials. Among the latter American Agricultural Chemical was a feature, opening up half a point and making some further fractional gains, with considerable activity in the shares. Among the copper shares, Old Dominion, Atlantic, Allouez, Centennial, Utah, and United States Mining were features of strength. The closing was strong.

Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Am. Bell Tel. 4s	99¾	99½	99¾
1,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	95	95	95
1,000	Atch., T. & S. F. 4s	102	102	102
2,500	A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	94	94	94
1,000	Chicago, B. & Q. 3½s	94	94	94
41,000	Chi., B. & Q. joint 4s	100¼	100	100¼
1,000	Japan second 4½s	93¼	93¼	93¼
5,000	N. E. Cotton Yarn 5s	90	90	90
1,000	Pennington 5s	100	100	100
1,000	U. P. convertible 4s	154	154	154
2,000	West. Tel. & Tel. 5s	102½	102½	102½

RAILROADS.

700	Atchison	95	95	95
50	Boston Elevated	157	157	157
35	Boston & Albany	254	254	254
15	Boston & Lowell	240	240	240
45	Boston & Maine	173	173	173
2	Boston & Maine pf	175	175	175
10	Boston & Providence	311	311	311
54	Fitchburg pf	142	142	142
620	Mass. Electric	18½	18	18½
345	Mass. Electric pf	63¾	62½	62½
20	Mexican Central	25¼	25¼	25¼
472	N. Y., N. H. & H	202	201	201¾
36	Old Colony	208½	208½	208½
950	Union Pacific	153¾	153¾	154⅛
10	Union Pacific pf	90	90	90
11	West End	99¾	99¾	99¾
18	West End pf	113½	113	113

TELEPHONES.

832	*American	136½	136	136
43	Cumberland Tights	4	4	4
125	New England	135	134½	134½
30	Western	13	13	13
20	Western pf	94	94	94

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,050	Am. Agri. Chem.	27¾	27	27
101	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	95½	95	95
348	Am. Pneu. Service	13¼	12¾	13
224	Am. Pneu. Service pf	32¼	32	32¼
3,295	Am. Sugar Ref.	156½	153⅞	154¼
89	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	140	139	139
380	American Wool	46	45	45¼
224	American Wool pf	101½	101	101½
45	*General Electric	180½	180	180
2,195	General Electric rts.	10	9¾	10
423	Ga. Ry. & Elec. Light	100	99¾	100
1	Ga. Ry. & Elec. Lt. pf	93	93	93
50	Mass. Gas	47	47	47
765	Mass. Gas pf	86	85⅞	85⅞
1	Mergenthaler	191½	191½	191½
55	Pullman	244	243½	243½
50	Seattle Electric	67¼	67¼	67¼
545	Swift & Co.	104⅝	103¾	104⅛
144	*United Fruit	103	103	103
508	United Shoe Machine	74⅛	73	73¾
82	Un. Shoe Machine pf	31	30¾	30¾
5,889	U. S. Steel	43¾	43¼	43¼
665	U. S. Steel pf	108	108⅛	108⅛
1	*Westinghouse pf	98	98	98

MINING.

210	Adventure	6	5¼	5¼
7,473	Amalgamated	110	108¾	108¾
4,134	Allouez	47	44	44
885	American Zinc	16	15⅝	15⅝
285	Arcadian	6	5⅝	5⅝
720	Atlantic	28	27⅜	27¼
4,585	Bingham	30¾	30	30
4,775	Boston Consolidated	32⅜	31⅝	32¼
12	Calumet & Hecla	705	705	705
1,715	Centennial	31¾	30½	30¾
1,795	Copper Range	82½	82	82½
615	Daly-West	17¾	17	17¼
255	Dominion Iron	28¼	27⅞	27⅞
7,040	Franklin	19¼	18¾	19
200	Granby	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝
2,705	Greene	30⅜	29¾	29¾
100	Humboldt	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,205	Isle Royale	28¼	27¾	27¾
245	Mass	10¼	10¼	10¼
1,150	Michigan	17¼	16⅝	16⅝
270	*Mohawk	60¼	60	60
1,820	Nevada	12¾	12	12
1,729	North Butte	87	85	85½
535	Montana Coal & Coke	4¾	4¾	4½
9,634	Old Dominion	42	39¾	41
126	Osceola	105½	104¾	104¾
1,060	Parrot	42¼	40⅝	41¾
145	Quincy	110	109	110
835	Rhode Island	8	7⅝	7¾
300	Santa Fe	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,545	Shannon	6¾	6½	6¾
2,740	Tecumseh	15¾	14	14¼
700	Tenn. Copper	51⅝	50½	50½
250	Trinity	11	10	10
683	U. S. Coal & Oil	12¾	12⅞	12½
7,349	U. S. Mining	46½	48¼	49
3,755	*United Copper	65	63¾	64¼
3	United Copper pf	88	88	88
8,228	*Utah	63¼	62	62¾
25	Victoria	6¼	6¼	6¼
900	Washington	80c	80c	80c
45	Winona	8	7¾	7⅞

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 5@8 per cent., with the last loan at 5 per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 6 per cent.

Time money rates, 6 per cent. for sixty days to ninety days, 5½@6 per cent. for four and five months, and 5¼ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $546,507,787; balances, $22,053,069. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $343,901.

Sterling exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.8305 for sixty days, $4.8635 for demand, and $4.8720 for cables. Commercial bills were quoted at $4.82⅜@$4.83¼.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.19⅜ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94 7-16@94½ and 95 3-16; guilders, 40@40 1-16 and 40 3-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—No market. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, none; telegraphic, 3c. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—30c premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Money was in good demand in the market to-day, and supplies were fairly abundant. Discounts were maintained.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was quietly irregular, operators being occupied with the settlement. Consols were easier.

Americans opened undecided on heavy profit taking, rallied to above parity, and were shaded off further on realizations. New York Central was firm. Prices generally improved during the last hour, especially United States Steel preferred, and closed below the best quotations of the day.

Foreigners were quiet. Continentals were rather cheerful, Russian imperial 4s leading at 95¾. Japanese were steady. Peruvians were in good demand. Anacondas were easy.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 102¾.

Money, 2@2¼ per cent.

Discount rates: Short and three months' bills, 3⅜ per cent.

Bar silver steady at 30d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 24.52; Lisbon, 4.50.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing	N. Y. Equiva- lent.	Previous N. Y. Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	89½	..	..	—1-16
Consols, account	89 15-16	..	..	—1-16
Anaconda	13¼	254½	259½	—11¼
Atchison	99½	95⅝	94⅞	+ 1½
Can. Pacific	179⅝	174⅝	174⅝	....
St. Paul	189	184	183½	+ ½
Erie	50¼	49¼	48¾	+ ½
Erie 1st pf	83¼	80¾	81¼	— ½
Illinois Central	180¼	175½	176	— ½
Louis. & Nash	157⅝	153½	153½	+ ½
N. Y. Central	159½	155½	155⅝	— ⅛
Pennsylvania	74⅞	144¼	144¼	....
Reading	74¼	144½	143½	+ 1
South. Pacific	68⅝	66⅝	66⅝	+ ⅛
Union Pacific	159⅛	154⅞	154½	+ ⅜
U. S. Steel	45⅝	44½	44½	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel pf	110⅝	107½	107	+ ½

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—Prices on the Bourse today were firmer, Russians advancing on the reports that the French banks will make an advance of $10,000,000 pending an adjustment of the new Russian loan.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 83.95 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 490.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 75c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 10½c for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was quiet. Imperial 3 per cents. improving.

Russian imperial 4s were firm, closing at 83.60.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 42¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅛ per cent.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	12	6	Esperanza	5	3	9
Tomboy	1	6	9	Dolores	2	2	6
El Oro	1	8	9	Strat. Ind.	0	8	3

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Allis-Chalmers	23	23	23	23
32,580	Amal. Copper	108⅞	110⅛	108¼	108⅜
2,670	Am. Car & F.	41½	43¾	41½	42¾
80	Am. Cotton Oil	39¾	40	39¾	40
410	Am. Locomo.	76⅜	77¼	76¾	76¾
2,010	Am. Smelting	165¾	166	164½	164½
5,880	Am. Sugar	156⅜	157	154¼	154¼
90	Am. Woolen	46	46	45	45
1,700	Atch., T. & S. F.	95⅞	95⅞	94¾	94¾
330	Balt. & Ohio	114⅜	115¼	114⅛	114⅜
4,650	Brooklyn R. T.	88⅜	89¾	88⅝	88⅝
510	Can. Pacific	174½	176⅜	174½	175¾
500	Cent. Leather	43⅝	49	43¾	45⅝
80	Ches. & Ohio	57¼	57¼	57	57
120	Chi. Gt. West	21¾	21¾	21¼	21⅜
8,510	Chi., M. & St. P.	183⅝	185½	183½	185½
24,710	Col. Fuel & I.	59¼	60⅝	58½	58⅝
20	Col. Southern	32⅜	32⅜	32	32
60	Corn Products	18	18⅜	18	18⅜
170	Dist. Securities	53⅜	53⅜	53	53
2,230	Erie	48¾	49¾	48¾	48⅝
20	Louis. & Nash.	153½	153¾	153¼	153¼
260	Met. Street	125⅞	126	124¾	124¾
120	Mex. Central	25⅛	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛
2,900	Mo. K. & T.	38¾	39⅝	38¾	39¼
230	Mo. Pacific	101⅝	101⅞	101	101
840	Nat. Lead	89¼	89⅞	88	88
360	N. Y. Central	155⅞	155⅞	154¼	154⅜
200	N. Y., O. & W.	52⅜	52⅜	51⅞	52
295	Norf. & West.	86⅝	88	86⅜	87¾
8,740	Pennsylvania	144⅝	145¼	144⅛	144⅛
90	People's Gas	101	101	101	101
70	Pres. Steel Car	56⅜	57	56⅜	56⅜
10	Pres. S. C. pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
7,920	Reading	144⅛	145¾	143⅞	143⅞
1,970	Rep. Steel	36¼	38	36	37¼
200	Rep. Steel pf.	107½	109¾	107½	109¾
850	Rock Island	24¼	24¾	23¾	23¾
8,120	Southern Pac.	66¾	68	66¾	67¾
1,240	Southern Ry.	37⅜	37⅝	37¼	37¼
370	Tenn. C. & I.	145¼	149⅝	145	147⅛
24,460	Union Pacific	154⅜	156	154½	154½
20	U. S. Cast I.P.	52	52	52	52
30	U. S. Rubber	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
11,830	U. S. Steel	44¾	44¾	44¼	44¼
6,210	U. S. Steel pf.	107¾	108	107¼	107¼
70	Va.-C. Chem.	54	55¾	54	55¾

170,450

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Most of the stocks on the local Exchange to-day were steady, and only a few of them were active. Kansas City Light backed and filled between 59½ and 60 during the morning, and the preferred went at 90. Boxboard preferred and Swift's found some trading at about yesterday's level. Match made a new high point since 1901 by selling at 146. Brick was firm around 64@64¾. Can preferred held above 70, and Pneumatic Tool went at 56. Bonds were fairly active and firm. Title and Trust was strong, selling up to 118. Pneumatic Tool stock in the afternoon rose to 58¾.

No market on New York exchange. Money, 5½@6 per cent. List:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	10	10	10
550	Am. Can pf	70½	70½	70½
45	Am. Oil & Pk. El	7¼	7¼	7¼
95	Chi. Pneu. Tool	58¾	56	58¼
130	Diamond Match	146	145½	146
240	Illinois Brick	64¾	64	64
1,914	Kansas City Light	60	59¾	59¾
100	Northwestern Elevated	20½	20½	20½
100	National Carbon	79½	79½	79½
220	National Biscuit	68	68	68
172	Nat. Bis. pf	114	114	114
50	Street's	30	30	30
372	Swift's	104½	104	104½
1,194	Boxboard	15¾	15½	15½

Cotton Ginned to Jan. 1.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—According to a bulletin issued to-day by the Census Bureau, 9,721,773 bales of cotton were ginned to Jan. 1, 1906, counting round as half bales and excluding linters. Number of round bales included 268,424, Sea Island bales 98,938. There was no report for the corresponding period last year, and comparative statistics are not available.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Trading Light—Prices Show Firmness.

International Mercantile Marine Active and High—New Corn Products Stocks Dealt In.

Though trading on the curb yesterday was comparatively light, what market there was showed a fair degree of firmness. Unusual activity developed early in the day in the preferred stock of the International Mercantile Marine Company, which advanced steadily on purchases of over 7,000 shares from 34⅝ to 35½. On selling of some 1,500 more shares the price at the close declined to 35.

The new common and preferred stock of the $80,000,000 issue of the Corn Products Refining Company appeared on the curb yesterday, selling "when issued" at 28@28½ for the common and 87@90 for the preferred.

Copper stocks were fairly steady, though somewhat inactive.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Am. Can	10¼	10½	10	10⅛
1,800	Am. Can pf	70¼	70½	70¼	70¼
150	Am. Nickel	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
565	Am. Wr. Pa. pf.	35	35	34⅝	35
1,700	Bay State Gas	¼	5-16	¼	5-16
230	Beth. St. Cor.pf.	91	91	91	91
850	Central Fdry.	6¾	6½	6¼	6¼
1,800	Cent. Fdry. pf.	27⅜	27⅝	26½	27¼
700	C. P. R. cm.w.i.	29⅛	29½	28	28
300	C. P. R. pf.	87	90	87	87
200	Cont. C. & C.pf.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	Elec. Vehicle	18	18	17	17
400	Hartmann Coal	74	74½	73¾	74
3,500	Houston Oil	9½	9¾	9¼	9½
100	Houston Oil pf.	42½	42½	42½	42½
200	H. O. tr. rec.pf.	38	39	38	39
8,500	Int. Mi. M. pf.	34⅜	35½	34⅜	35
2,600	Int. Salt	42	42	42	42⅜
3,800	Mackay Co's	58⅝	59¼	58⅝	59
500	M. Co's pf.	73¼	73½	73	73
200	Man. Tran.	3½	3¾	3½	3½
100	N. J. T. D. & I.	45½	45⅝	45½	45⅝
150	P. Mt. T. & P.	146	46	46	46
100	Pope Mg. 2d pf.	15½	15¾	15½	15½
400	Seab'd Lum.Co.	67⅝	68¼	67⅞	68
6	Standard Oil	699	699	699	699

RAILROADS.

375	A. L. & T. Rts.	¼	¼	¼	¼
1,200	Chicago Sub	51	51¾	50½	51⅛
800	New Trac. Sec. new c'm. w. i.	59½	59½	*58¼	58½
1,200	Int. R. T.	235½	235½	234	234
31	Nor. Sec. (stubs)	262½	262½	250	250
200	Seab'd Co	31¼	31¼	31	31
1,450	Seab'd 1st pf	90	90	90	90¼
100	Seab'd 2d pf	62	62	62	62

MINING STOCKS.

100	Bam.-Delamar	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
2,000	Bluebell Mining	4	4	4	4
11,000	Boston Copper	32¾	33½	31⅞	32¼
2,000	Brit. Col. Cop.	10	10	9¾	9¾
1,540	Col. Copper	*9	9	9	9
2,000	Copper Sec.	29½	30¼	29½	30¼
9,000	Dominion Cop.	15-32	15-32	7-16	7-16
235	Douglas Cop.	6¾	*6⅝	6¾	6⅝
800	Granby Con.	10¼	10¼	9⅞	9⅞
1,000	Greene Gold	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
4,000	Greene Con Cop.	30¼	30½	29¾	29¾
2,000	Greene Gld.-Sil.	7⅞	7⅞	7	7
200	Guanajuato Con.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
400	Junior Gld Min.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,700	La Crivia Min.	3	3⅛	3	3
1,000	Mines Sec.	9-32	5-16	9-32	5-16
1,500	Mitchell Min.	10⅜	10½	10½	10½
200	Monarch Min.	10½	10¼	10¼	10½
300	Montezuma M. & S.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Mont. & Bos.	15-32	15-32	7-16	7-16
1,600	Nevada Con. Cop.	12¼	12¼	12	12
1,500	Nevada-Utah M. & S.	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½
3,000	Tenn. Cop. Co.	51	51	50	50⅝
900	Tintic Mining	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝
500	Un. Cop. Co.	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16
31,500	United Copper	64	65¼	63½	64¾
1,800	Utah Apex	8	8⅜	8	8⅜
2,500	Utah Copper	39	39	38½	38¾
200	White Kn. Cop.	½	½	½	½

BONDS.

$65,000	Al. & Sus. 3½s.	117½	117⅝	117½	117⅝
10,000	Am. Malt. 6s.	104½	104½	104½	104½
17,000	Am. Steel Fds. 6s, w. i. and in.	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
4,000	Am. Wr. Pa. 5s.	88½	88⅝	88½	88⅝
6,000	Cent. Fdy. 6s, flat	81	81	81	81
$6,000	New Trac. Sec. new col. 4½s, w. i.	95¾	95¾	95½	95½
1,000	Int. M. M. 4½s.	81	81	81	81
£14,000	Jap. Gov. 4s of 1905 & int., w. i.	87⅜	87½	87⅜	87⅝
	N. Orleans Ry. 4½s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
$22,500	N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., 3½s int.	116½	116½	116½	116½
10,000	Yellowstone Pk. Ry. 5s & int.	95	95½	95	95¼

*Odd lots. †Sells cents a share.

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Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Monday:

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Jan. 9. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 8. Bid.	Asked.
American Can	10	10¼	10	10¼
American Can pf	70	70½	69¼	70
American Chicle	165	170	165	170
American Chicle pf	103	106	103	106
Am. Light & Traction	115	122	115	122
Am. Light & Trac. pf	104	107	104	107
Am. Light & Trac. rts.	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
American Tobacco	465	475	465	475
Am. Steel Found. 6s, w. i. and interest	86	86¾	85⅞	86
Am. Writing Paper	4½	5¼	4¾	5¼
Am. Writing Paper pf	24½	35	34½	35
Am. Writing Paper 5s	88½	88½	88	89
Bamberger-De Lamar	8½	8⅝	..	..
Bethlehem Steel	31	32	32	33
Bethlehem Steel pf	90¾	91½	90½	91
Boston Copper	32¼	32¾	32¼	32¾
British Columbia Cop.	9¾	10	9¾	10
Central Foundry	6¼	6½	6	6¼
Central Foundry pf	27½	27¾	26½	27
Chicago Subway	51	51¼	..	..
Cont. Coal & Coke	9¾	10	9¾	10
Corn Prod. ref., com., w. i.	27	28	..	..
Corn Pr. ref. pf., w. i.	87	88	..	..
Copper Securities	30	30¼	30¼	30½
Dupree Coal	10¼	11	..	..
Dominion Copper	..	⅝	½	⅝
Douglas Copper	6¾	6½	6¼	6½
Electric Vehicle	16	19	17	20
Electric Vehicle pf	22	23½	22½	23½
Granby Consolidated	9¾	10	9¼	10
Greene Con. Copper	29¾	29¾	30	30¼
Greene Con. Gold	3¾	4	3¾	4
Greene Gold-Silver	..	7¼	6¾	7
Guanajuato Con.	4¾	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
Guggenheim Explora'n.	290	310	290	310
Hanmann Coal	73¾	74½	74	74½
Houston Oil	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9½
Houston Oil pf	40	44	..	..
Houston Oil tr. r.	..	..	7	7½
Interborough	23¾	24	235	235¾
Inter. Mer. Marine	13	13¼	12¾	13
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	35	35¼	34	34½
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	81½	83½	76½	80
International Salt	41½	42½	41½	42½
International Salt 5s	69	71	69	71
Jap. Gov. 4s of 1905 and interest, w. i.	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅜
Mackay Companies	58¾	59	58½	58¾
Mackay Companies pf	73	73¼	73¼	73½
Manhattan Transit	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
Mines Securities	¾	5-16	¼	5-16
Mitchell Mining	10¾	10½	10½	10¾
Montezuma M. & S.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
N. J. Term. D. & Imp.	45¾	46	46	46½
New Trac. Sec., w. i.	58	60	59¼	60
New Tr. Sec. pf., w. i.	98	100	98	100
N. Tr. Sec. col. 4½s, w. i.	95¼	95¾	95½	96
Nevada Con. Copper	12¼	12½	12¼	12⅝
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
New York-Shoshone	2⅝	3	2¾	3
North. Sec. stubs	250	275	275	287½
Otis Elevator	58	60	58	60
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	15	16	..	..
Seaboard Lumber Co	67½	68¼	68	68¼
Seaboard Company	30½	31¼	31¼	31½
Seaboard Co. 1st pf	90	91	90	90½
Seaboard Co. 2d pf	62	63	62	63
Standard Milling	9½	12	9¼	12
Standard Milling pf	36	38	38	38
Standard Oil	697	700	697	699
Tennessee Copper	50	51	51¼	51½
Tintic Mining	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9½
Union Copper	1¼	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
United Copper	63¾	64	63½	64
United Copper pf	88	89¼	88	89½
Utah Apex	8¾	8⅞	8¾	8¾
Utah Copper	38	38½	38½	38¾

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$145,258,746
Gold coin and bullion	87,217,069
Gold certificates	42,381,220
Silver coin and bullion	2,861,859
Silver certificates	14,383,798
United States notes	5,099,224
Treasury notes of 1890	25,538
National banknotes	10,888,987
Total receipts this month	14,467,653
Total receipts this year	311,316,403
Total expenditures this month	12,570,000
Total expenditures this year	316,671,835

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO RE

MANY BANK CHANGES RESULT OF ELECTIONS

Alexander, Depew, Hyde, McCurdy Leave Directorates.

MR. ORR OUT OF ONE BOARD

William Rockefeller Withdraws in Favor of His Son Percy A. in Two Institutions.

In the election of Directors for the National and State banks in New York held yesterday there were many changes of interest to financiers.

Samuel Sloan retires as Vice President of the National City Bank, because of his years. His retirement means the advancement of Horace M. Kilborn to his place, Mr. Kilborn having been the cashier of the bank. James Stillman was re-elected President, and his son, James A. Stillman, was elected Vice President. A. Kavanagh was elected cashier, to succeed Mr. Kilborn, and J. H. McEldowney was made assistant cashier.

In the election of Directors, preceding these changes in the list of officers, G. G. Whitson was added to the list of Directors for the past year.

There were important changes in the Directorate of the National Bank of Commerce, which has been closely connected with the Equitable and Mutual Life Insurance Companies. Charles H. Allen was chosen to succeed James W. Alexander, ex-President of the Equitable; Paul D. Cravath, personal counsel for Thomas F. Ryan, who now controls the Equitable, was elected in the place of Senator Depew; Paul Morton, President of the Equitable, was elected in place of James H. Hyde, the former First Vice President of the Equitable; Victor Morawetz was elected in place of William H. McIntyre, Fourth Vice President of the Equitable; Richard A. McCurdy, formerly President of the Mutual Life, resigned, and D. O. Mills resigned, on account of lack of time to give to his duties as a Director of the institution.

Reduces Its Directorate.

The stockholders of the National Bank of North America reduced its Directors from thirteen to nine. As a result of the disposal of their holdings, Warner Van Norden, Warner M. Van Norden, and Oakleigh Thorne were not re-elected. Other directors of the bank who retired were Hugh J. Chisolm, President of the International Paper Company, and Ambrose Monell, President of the International Nickel Company. Hereafter the Board of Directors will meet weekly instead of monthly.

Alexander E. Orr resigned as member of the Board of Directors of the Produce Exchange Bank, and John E. Berwind was elected in his place. Alexander Munn resigned from the board on account of ill health. One new member was added to the Directorate of the Chase National Bank, George F. Baker. He is connected with the First National Bank.

After the election of a board by the stockholders of the Chelsea Exchange Bank, the following officers were elected: Irving M. Shaw, President; P. A. Geohegan, First Vice President; David Froelich, Second Vice President, and A. E. Stilger, Cashier. Henry H. Tyson resigned as First Vice President, to be succeeded by Mr. Geohegan.

In the election of directors of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, William L. Moyer did not seek re-election as a Director, and his place was filled by William Reichman.

E. E. Loomis, Vice President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, was added to the Board of Directors of the Coal and Iron National Bank.

The Nineteenth Ward Bank will elect its Directors on Friday and the Fidelity Bank next Tuesday.

In the Gallatin National Bank election there was only one change, Thomas Denny, Jr., being elected to succeed his uncle of the same name, who withdrew in his favor.

William Rockefeller Withdraws.

William Rockefeller, pursuing his policy of advancing his sons in business, withdrew from the board of the Merchants' National Bank and in his place his second son, Percy A. Rockefeller, was elected. He did the same thing in the Second National. It is said that Mr. Rockefeller is gradually withdrawing from his multitude of financial and business connections and at the same time advancing his boys.

In the Bank of Manhattan Company one change was made in the Directory, William Sloane being substituted for John Sloane.

As a result of the changes in the Directorate of the National Bank of North America a report gained currency that the changes were made because of the public expression of President Curtis as to the business methods of certain trust companies.

"Those Directors who retire," said Mr. Curtis yesterday, "had decided to sell their interests in this bank long before I made my speech at Buffalo, in which I referred to the poor business methods of some trust companies." Charles M. Schwab was added to the Directorate.

Another resignation of interest was that of Robert H. McCurdy, who is no longer on the list of the Board of Directors of the Astor National Bank. In his place was elected Archibald D. Russell.

Among the changes in the Irving National Bank affairs was an increase in the number of Directors of the bank from fifteen to nineteen, and the retirement of Charles H. Fancher as President and his election as Chairman of the Board of Directors. Mr. Fancher's retirement from active duty was occasioned by his continued illness.

Samuel S. Conover, who has been the active Vice President of the bank for the last four years, and who during the illness of Mr. Fancher has been the acting executive, was elected President in Mr. Fancher's stead.

Charles F. Mattlage was re-elected First Vice President.

Charles L. Farrell, Vice President of the Fort Dearborn National Bank of Chicago, was elected a Vice President, and will assume his duties at once.

The elections resulted as follows:

NATIONAL BANKS.

MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK—George M. Olcott, John T. Willets, Alexander Gilbert, W. Irving Clark, James L. Morgan, Frederick W. Devoe, Edward J. Hall, Joseph C. Baldwin, Thomas B. Kent, Alden S. Swan, George M. Turnbull, Leopold Stern, Samuel W. Fairchild, James W. Lane, Philander R. Jennings, Aaron J. Bach, re-elected. William C. Demorest and Robert A. Parker were also re-elected.

CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK—George M. Hard, Dan B. Smith, John H. Washburn, Henry P. Doremus, Sanford H. Steele, Frank R. Lawrence, Daniel J. Carroll, John D. Vermeule, G. P. Morosini, Henry F. Shoemaker, W. R. Conrad, re-elected.

COAL AND IRON NATIONAL BANK—Charles T. Barney, William G. Besler, D. G. Bolssevain, Robert H. Campbell, Austin Corbin, Daniel F. Connor, Robert W. De Forest, Allison Dodd, H. W. Douty, W. Butler Duncan, Jr., F. L. Eldridge, George D. Harris, John C. Juhring, Albert B. Kerr, Anthony A. Lisman, James H. McGraw, Henry E. Meeker, John A. Middleton, James H. Parker, Edwin H. Peck, William B. Randall, George Sheffield, John T. Sproull, William H. Taylor, David Taylor, Stephen H. Voorhees, Leopold Wallach, Samuel Weil, William H. Woodin, re-elected. E. E. Lewis was added to the board.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK — J. Edward Simmons, Cornelius N. Bliss, Charles Stewart Smith, Robert W. Stuart, Richard T. Wilson, William S. Opdyke, and James G. Cannon, re-elected.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK—Frederick B. Schenck, Charles P. Anderson, William Ballin, William F. Carlton, Robert C. Clowry, William Nelson Cromwell, William J. Curtis, Frederick L. Eldridge, Edwin Gould, Edward T. Jeffery, John Kehoe, Emanuel Lehman, Seth M. Milliken, Charles W. Morse, Harry F. Morse, Miles M. O'Brien, Augustus G. Paine, Dick S. Ramsay, Adolph Rusch, George H. Sargent, William Skinner, Abraham Stern, William H. Taylor, Ernst Thalmann, Edward R. Thomas, Robert M. Thompson, Warner Van Norden, Isaac Wallach, John Skelton Williams, and Richard Young, re-elected. Benjamin Nicoll was added to the board.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK—Joseph Thomson, Phineas C. Lounsbury, James G. Powers, L. Horatio Biglow, John H. Hanan, Timothy L. Woodruff, Lyman Brown, Gilbert H. Johnson, Edward W. Scott, Charles H. Dale, and Edwin E. Jackson, Jr., re-elected. Sylvester G. Whiton, Kimball C. Atwood, J. Walter Earle, and Lucius H. Biglow, Jr., were added to the board.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE—George F. Baker, Charles T. Barney, E. J. Berwind, C. Ledyard Blair, John Claflin, Frederic Cromwell, Henry C. Deming, John F. Dryden, James B. Duke, Marshall Field, George J. Gould, Daniel Guggenheim, G. G. Haven, Thomas H. Hubbard, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Brayton Ives, James N. Jarvie, A. D. Juilliard, Otto H. Kahn, Luther Kountze, Alvin W. Krech, Woodbury Langdon, Charles Lanier, A. W. Mellon, David H. Moffat, J. Pierpont Morgan, Levi P. Morton, Walter G. Oakman, Alexander E. Orr, James H. Parker, Charles A. Peabody, Charles H. Russell, Thomas F. Ryan, Jacob H. Schiff, Valentine P. Snyder, Frederick Sturges, H. McK. Twombly, H. H. Vreeland, Henry Payne Whitney, and George W. Young, re-elected. Charles H. Allen, Paul D. Cravath, Victor Morawetz, and Paul Morton were elected.

CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK—William H. Porter, Frederic W. Stevens, W. Emlen Roosevelt, Augustus D. Juilliard, George G. De Witt, and Robert Walton Goelet, re-elected.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—David F. Butcher, Sylvester C. Dunham, Frederick H. Ecker, Haley Fiske, John R. Hegeman, Thomas H. Hubbard, Cornelius B. Mitchell, Henry Ollesheimer, Gilbert B. Sayres, Newton E. Stout, and Oswald G. Villard, re-elected. William L. Moyer, President, did not seek re-election, and his place was filled by William Reichman.

IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK—John Arbuckle, Isaac D. Fletcher, Henry C. Hulbert, Henry B. Ickelheimer, Edward A. Price, James R. Plum, H. H. Powell, Edward C. Rice, Russell Sage, Edward Townsend, and Edward Van Volkenburgh, re-elected.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW YORK—Joseph T. Moore, Stuyvesant Fish, George S. Hart, Charles Scribner, Edward C. Hoyt, W. Rockhill Post, August Belmont, Richard Delafield, Francis D. Appleton, John Jacob Astor, George Frederick Vietor, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Isaac Guggenheim, John E. Borne, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Gilbert G. Thorne, and John C. McKeon, re-elected.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK—Vernon H. Brown, William Barbour, James M. Donald, William C. Duncan, Sigourney W. Fay, William Halls, Jr., William De F. Haynes, Edward King, Charles H. Marshall, Cord Meyer, John S. Phipps, William Rockefeller, Elijah P. Smith, James Henry Smith, Samuel Spencer, James Stillman, Isidor Straus, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, James T. Woodward, William Woodward, re-elected. James Francis Fargo was added to the board.

AETNA NATIONAL BANK—Charles E. Finlay, William Hills, Charles Henry Mattlage, William Gamble, S. W. Bowne, Walter R. Comfort, J. C. Martin, J. M. Coward, Henry Dunkak, Henry Raphael, Paul Baumgarten, C. E. Thurston, Henry H. Heert, Horace Granfield, Edward D. Depew, George C. Engel, Horace B. Hanson, J. J. McCluskey, Josiah W. Place, John Scholl, J. H. Everett, J. N. Everitt, F. S. Fisher, James Dennison, and Ernest V. Connolly.

CHASE NATIONAL BANK—H. W. Cannon, James J. Hill, Oliver H. Payne, A. B. Hepburn, Grant B. Schley, John I. Waterbury, George F. Baker, and A. H. Wiggin, re-elected. George F. Baker, Jr., was added to the board.

NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—John H. Flagler, Mahlon D. Thatcher, William F. Havemeyer, Charles W. Morse, Robert M. Thompson, Henry Chapin, Jr., Charles T. Barney, Charles M. Schwab, and Alfred H. Curtis.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK—George F. Baker, Harris C. Fahnestock, Francis L. Hine, J. Pierpont Morgan, D. Willis James, James J. Hill, James A. Blair, John J. Mitchell, John A. McCall, William H. Moore, Fisher A. Baker, and Henry P. Davison.

SEABOARD NATIONAL—Samuel G. Bayne, Edward C. Bodman, T. Wistar Brown, Lucius A. Cole, Stuart C. Nelson, Daniel O'Day, Charles Lathrop Pack, Franklin Quinby, William A. Ross, Joseph Seep, and Charles C. Thompson.

CONSOLIDATED NATIONAL—William O. Allison, Edward G. Burgess, E. R. Chapman, Edwin A. Fisher, Andrew Ernest Foye, John Haffen, George V. Hagerty, E. Burton Hart, Jr., George B. Hayes, Thomas J. Lewis, R. H. Lynn, Robert Maclay, W. L. Moyer, James G. Newcomb, Charles H. Patterson, Oscar L. Richard, Edward B. Thomas, Orlando F. Thomas, A. W. Thompson, Mortimer H. Wagar.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK—Dumont Clarke, W. Bayard Cutting, John T. Terry, J. Rogers Maxwell, John Claflin, William P. Dixon, L. C. Weir, Samuel Rea, W. L. Bull, C. H. Mackay, Edwin Hawley.

NATIONAL CITY BANK—Francis M. Bacon, Cleveland H. Dodge, Charles S. Fairchild, Henry C. Frick, Edward H. Harriman, Henry O. Havemeyer, John A. McCall, Cyrus H. McCormick, Edwin S. Marston, Stephen S. Palmer, George W. Perkins, James H. Post, M. Taylor Pyne, William Rockefeller, John W. Sterling, Jacob H. Schiff, James Stillman, James A. Stillman, William Douglas Sloane, Samuel Sloan, Henry A. C. Taylor, Moses Taylor, P. A. Valentine, G. G. Whitson.

PHOENIX NATIONAL BANK—August Belmont, E. W. Bloomingdale, Alfred M. Bull, D. Crawford Clark, George M. Coffin, Henry W. Eaton, Elbert H. Gary, William Pierson Hamilton, Richard H. Higgins, Jr., Finis E. Marshall, Hugh D. Marshall, Jr., Robert P. Perkins, Henry K. Pomroy, Irving A. Stearns, Frederick D. Underwood, J. C. Van Blarcom, George Capping Warner.

BATTERY PARK NATIONAL BANK—Howard T. Alexander, Nicholas W. Anthony, William D. Baldwin, Harry S. Black, Harold G. Cortis, Robert A. Chesebrough, William H. Chesebrough, George S. Hart, Elias A. de Lima, Carman R. Runyon, Henry F. Shoemaker, Oakleigh Thorne, Calvin Tomkins, William G. Willcox.

FIRST NATIONAL—George F. Baker, Henry Graves, E. C. Young, Arthur F. Luke, Henry C. Tinker, J. Rogers Maxwell, D. G. Reid, E. C. Converse, Francis L. Hine, T. A. Gillespie, Charles H. Stout, Charles A. Moore, Henry P. Davison, Charles H. Warren, Frederick G. Bourne, Charles Steele.

BANK OF NEW YORK—Charles D. Leverich, Gustav Amsinck, Anson W. Hard, Darius O. Mills, John L. Riker, J. Kennedy Tod, John Crosby Brown, Henry C. Swords, John G. McCullough, William A. Read, Daniel A. Davis, Herbert L. Griggs, George L. Rives, William J. Matheson, Gordon Macdonald.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK—Adrian Iselin, Jr., Thomas Denny, Jr., Frederic W. Stevens, Alexander H. Stevens, W. Emlen Roosevelt, Charles A. Peabody, Samuel Wolverton, Charles H. Tweed.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK—William B. Boulton, Thomas P. Fowler, Horace E. Garth, Henry Hentz, Thomas H. Hubbard, Clarence H. Kelsey, Andrew A. Knowles, Lowell Lincoln, Gates W. McGarrah, V. Everit Macy, Edgar L. Marston, Alexander E. Orr, Nicholas F. Palmer, Charles M. Pratt, George W. Quintard, Anton A. Raven, Percy A. Rockefeller, John Sinclair, Henry B. Stokes, William C. Sturges, Henry Talmadge, and John T. Willets.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK—John A. Stewart, Elbert A. Brinckerhoff, Charles Stewart Smith, Gustav H. Schwab, Donald Mackay, Robert M. Gallaway, Charles D. Dickey, George Sherman, Edward Holbrook, Orris K. Eldredge, and Joseph W. Harriman.

NORTHERN NATIONAL BANK—William O. Allison, Sidney Bernheimer, Maurice Brill, Louis Korn, Frank C. Mayhew, J. Albert Palmer, Leo Pfeifer, William E. Pulsifer, Joseph L. Reiling, Edgar O. Silver, Charles H. Simmons, and Jacob C. Simon.

NEW YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK—Warren Cruikshank, George C. DeLacy, James M. Donald, William Halls, Jr., Lee Kohns, William J. Merrall, James E. Nichols, Lewis E. Pierson, William J. Rogers, John H. Seed, Gustav Vintschger, Daniel W. Whitmore, William Wills, F. W. Woolworth, and Gerrish Milliken.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK—Charles F. Mattlage, Charles H. Fancher, William H. B. Totten, Samuel B. Downes, Charles Reed, John T. Nix, Henry Kroger, William H. Barnard, William C. Demorest, Hampden E. Tener, Jr., Samuel Crooks, Samuel S. Conover, Theo. F. Whitmarsh, William C. Breed, William A. Tilden, Charles H. Dale, William F. Burrows, Robert B. Armstrong, Charles R. Hannan, and Charles L. Farrell.

CITIZENS' CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK—Francis M. Bacon, Jr., William S. Bogert, Ralph L. Cutter, Daniel A. Davis, Louis F. Dommerich, Ewald Fleitmann, Robert R. Hirsch, Jacques Huber, Darwin P. Kingsley, Edwin Langdon, Woodbury Langdon, Augustus F. Libby, James McAllister, Jr., John A. McCall, John P. Munn, Elkan Naumburg, Henry Sampson, Edwin S. Schenck, Emil Leyd, Jr., Walter A. Smith, Frederick Southack, James Stillman, Henry B. Stokes, Edward A. Walton, and William A. Wheelock.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL—David Banks, David Banks, Jr., Frederic T. Hume, George R. Turnbull, Charles Banks, Vincent Loeser, Francis B. Griffin, P. Chauncey Anderson, and Willard S. Tuttle.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK—Thomas L. James, Matthew C. D. Borden, Charles C. Clarke, E. V. W. Rossiter, J. D. Lang, James Stillman, William Rockefeller, Eben E. Olcott, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Joseph P. Grace.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK—James Stillman, John W. Aitken, Daniel A. Davis, H. Blanchard Dominick, John L. Riker, P. A. Rockefeller, George Sherman, William Sloane, Isaac Stern, Isidor Straus, John J. Sinclair, Henry A. C. Taylor, Louis M. Starr.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK—Curtis J. Beard, Clinton E. Braine, James G. Cannon, William W. Caswell, Herbert N. Fail, Udo M. Fleischmann, Elgin R. L. Gould, Edgar Leaycraft, John E. Mann, James H. Otis, Hallock A. Penrose, Belden J. Rogers, Henry W. Sackett, William Q. H. Sealch, William W Smith, Wyllys Terry, George W. Young.

ASTOR NATIONAL BANK—George F. Baker, John Jacob Astor, Alex. H. Stevens, Charles A. Peabody, W. Emlen Roosevelt, Harrison E. Gawtry, Douglas Robinson, Archibald D. Russell, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Roy A. Rainey, and John I. Downey.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK—James H. Breslin, James McCutcheon, Charles T. Willis, Charles W. Morse, Harry F. Morse, Ruel W. Poor, Samuel Sloan, Alfred J. Cammeyer and William H. Gelshenen.

UNITED NATIONAL BANK—John Gerken, Charles F. Holm, Henry Von Minden, H. C. Strahmann, William Von Twistern, William F. Hencken, Frank B. McDonald, William Volk, Christopher F. Bode, Christian F. Gennerich, John Reisenweber, Clifford Thomson, W. P. Rinckhoff, F. W. Saltzsieder, and Christian C. Gerhardt.

MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, (BROOKLYN)—William Dick, John H. Shults, Andrew D. Baird, George L. Fox, M. B. Streeter, Jacob F. Healey, Bernard Gallagher, George P. Jacobs, J. Henry Dick, William H. Vogel, Charles Froeb, Frederick D. Mollenhauer, Alexander D. Seymour, J. Adolph Mollenhauer, John Von Glahn.

NATIONAL CITY BANK, (BROOKLYN)—Eugene Britton, Seymour L. Husted, Jr., William E. Phillips, William Berri, David J. Evans, David F. Manning, John L. Heins, W. D. Sargent, Charles T. Young, Theodore M. Towl, Julian D. Fairchild.

STATE BANKS.

BANK OF AMERICA — Samuel Thorne, George A. Crocker, David S. Egleston, John Harsen Rhoades, Augustus D. Juilliard, Frederic P. Olcott, George G. Haven, William H. Perkins, James N. Jarvine, and Dallas B. Pratt.

HAMILTON BANK—Frank W. Kinsman, Jr., Martin D. Fink, Cyrus Clark, William S. Gray, John J. Lapham, William A. Martin, Frederick B. Schenck, James R. Senior, Lucien C. Warner, Frederick D. Ives, Adolph Riesenberg, Herman Aaron, Frederick G. Kinsman, and Edward J. Farrell.

THE BANK OF MANHATTAN COMPANY—James Talcott, M. C. D. Borden, John S. Kennedy, Henry K. McHarg, Stephen Baker, Hugh D. Auchincloss, Frederick G. Bourne, Robert W. Paterson, Samuel Sloan, William S. Tod, James Speyer, and William Sloane.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK—E. S. Whitman, James McMahon, Charles W. Morse, Albert S. Roe, Adelbert H. Alden, Forrest H. Parker, John E. Weeks, John E. Berwind, John A. Mapes, and Henry W. Macomber.

ORIENTAL BANK — Nelson G. Ayres, Charles K. Beekman, Samuel Bottle, Eugene Britton, Anderson Fowler, Stephen R. Halsey, Isidore Hernsheim, Erskine Hewitt, R. W. Jones, Jr., Hugh Kelly, Richard B. Kelly, Charles E. Levy, William McCarroll, Alexander McDonald, Ludwig Nissen, Andrew W. Preston, and John C. Whitney, re-elected.

NASSAU BANK—Frank H. Richardson, James C. Bell, William H. Rogers, Samuel R. Weed, Henry C. Miller, John Munro, and Harry Bronner, re-elected.

ROYAL BANK OF NEW YORK—Philip Sugerman, M. H. Sugerman, F. Cy. Straat, L. E. Sugerman, and Charles G. Straat, re-elected.

GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK—L. F. Dommerich, Oscar Dressler, J. F. Fredericks, Antonio Gonzalez, Harmon W. Hendricks, Henry H. Kunhardt, Henry Rocholl, Alfred Reker, Samuel M. Schafer, Albert Tag, Casimir Tag, Edward N. Taller, Frederick Von Bernuth, Charles A. Zoebisch, re-elected. D. Schnakenberg was also elected.

TWELFTH WARD BANK—George B. Brown, Thomas Simpson, John H. Shipway, H. H. Barnard, William T. Purdy, Carl D. Jackson, Theodore Dieterlen, Louis H. Perlman, Frederick W. Dressel, Enoch C. Bell, F. B. French, Thomas Crawford, Joseph E. Kaiser, James H. Purdy, John H. Duffy, and Richard Webber.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK—William S. Beckley, J. Clarence Davies, B. G. Hughes, George M. Mackeller, Jordan L. Mott, Jr., Anton Rinschler, James L. Wells, Charles W. Bogart, John Haffen, and George E. Edwards.

WELLS-FARGO & CO.'S BANK—H. B. Parsons, Dudley Evans, A. W. Zimmermann, William V. Nevins, W. E. Scott, Frank A. Haight, F. J. Hickey, E. A. Stedman, W. R. Huntington, J. C. Gothwaite, H. E. Manchester, and John Van Loan.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK.—J. Fred Ackerman, F. Ross Appleton, Henry D. Brewster, Richard L. Brewster, John A. Carroll, Frank N. Doubleday, Irving C. Gaylord, Edward B. Jordan, P. H. Keahon, Charles W. Morse, Thomas M. Mulry, Frank Seaman, Morris E. Sterne, Albert Turner, George F. Vail.

MUTUAL BANK.—Richard Delafield, John Jacob Astor, August Belmont, John E. Borne, Andrew J. Connick, Thomas Dimond, Otto M. Eidlitz, Samuel W. Fairchild, A. P. W. Kinman, C. E. W. Lowster, E. A. McAlpin, James McClenahan, Samuel McMillan, Stephen McPartland, Charles A. Sackett, Loyal L. Smith, James Thomson, John C. Van Cleaf, Cornelius Vanderbilt.

COLONIAL BANK.—Alexander Walker, James M. Donald, W. C. Duncan, R. Fleming Handy, John J. Hopper, Augustus W. Kelley, Judson Lawson, Edwin W. Orvis, George Reuter, Jr., Charles Herbert Smith, Henry E. Stevens, Arthur W. Watson.

CHELSEA EXCHANGE BANK—L. Brown, Harry Rock Connor, Darwin G. French, David Froehlich, P. A. Geoghegan, Henry Hamburger, Warren E. Hill, Charles L. Robinson, D. McLean Shaw, A. E. Stilger, George Spurgeon, Thomas P. Spencer, Irving M. Shaw, J. Samuel Smoot, E. C. Striffler, Henry H. Tyson, Frank Williams, and George S. Youngling.

COLUMBIA BANK—James Stillman, William G. Rockefeller, Jacob H. Schiff, Cleveland H. Dodge, David H. Rowland, M. Valentine, Joseph Fox, Charles Reed, Max J. Liesauer, Simeon Ford, Lewis Seasongood, and Henry Morgenthau.

FIFTH AVENUE BANK—Charles Stewart Smith, Gardner Wetherbee, Russell Sage, A. S. Frissell, John B. Dutcher, James R. Plum, John D. Crimmins, James G. Cannon, Edward A. Price, Thomas H. Van Volkenburg, and William H. Porter.

METROPOLIS BANK—Samuel Sloan, Hobart J. Park, James Stillman, Benjamin Altman, Corcellus H. Hackett, John S. Huyler, C. F. Chichester, E. D. Faulkner, C. T. Cook, C. H. Tenney, Charles Scribner, George McNeir, L. C. Tiffany, A. G. Evans, A. L. Lesher, and Stanley T. Oozzens.

CENTURY BANK—A. H. Drayton, Paul Rainey, R. A. Rainey, A. M. Napier, John Hubbard, James Deering, Charles A. Frank, George Chapman, William A. Grippin, C. H. Dale, and Harris Whittemore.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BANK—Thomas Alexander, Jacob P. Baiter, John D. Beals, J. Romaine Brown, Frank H. Barnes, Andrew J. Connick, Herman F. Epple, John H. Flagler, Macomb G. Foster, Robert J. Hoguet, Daniel F. Mahony, Newell Martin, Sol Moses, R. Bleecker Rathbone, Frederick H. Pouch, John Y. Rodgers, J. Edward Simmons, David Stewart, Theodore F. Tone, and John Whalen.

METROPOLITAN BANK — Harry S. Rothschild, John D. Crimmins, Herman Ellis, Frederick H. Ecker, Willard E. Edminster, Haley Fiske, John R. Hegeman, David F. Butcher, Charles S. Knight, Charles H. Patrick, John B. McDonald, Henry Ollesheimer, William M. Perkins, John Peirce, and George W. Rogers.

STATE BANK—O. L. Richard, Arnold Kohn, A. I. Voorhis, E. H. Richard, Lucius N. Littauer, Elias Spingarn, Julius J. Lyons, J. C. Simon, and William B. Roth.

GREENWICH BANK—James T. Woodward, John Harsen Rhoades, James M. Donald, Frank Tilford, Charles Herbert Smith, Charles E. Orvis, John S. McLean, Alexander Walker, R. Fleming Handy, Frank L. Froment, Charles O. Gates, Henry R. Carse, William C. Duncan, Henry Rowley, and Eli H. Bernheim.

PEOPLE'S BANK—Scott Foster, Adolph Wimpfheimer, Theodore W. Morris, Alfred B. Maclay, Stevenson Taylor, Thomas Williams, Theodore Tiedemann, William Milne.

MONROE BANK—M. M. Abrahams, H. Cohen, Isaac J. Danziger, Herman Heidelberg, Henry Hill, S. D. Hirshman, Joseph Huber, M. A. Isaac, A. Kassel, K. Mandel, Joseph S. Marcus, M. Morrison, M. Warley Platzek, J. Perenovitz, Joseph Rosenthal.

PACIFIC BANK—H. B. Brundrett, O. G. Walbridge, Thomas B. Kerr, George A. Hearn, Alexander D. Napier, John F. Degener, Charles H. Steinway, H. W. Hoops, William Skinner, John S. Browning, George Legg, Carl Vietor, J. W. Cromwell.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—William L. Moyer, Isaac Stiebel, Louis H. Holloway, Orlando F. Thomas, Elverton R. Chapman, William O. Allison, Andrew E. Foye, Aleck Thompson, Herbert F. Thomas, Leo Schlesinger, A. M. Dederer, Charles Strauss, Eugene Galland, and Jacob Emsheimer.

GERMANIA BANK—Edward C. Schaefer, Daniel Brubacher, Bernhard Beinecke, Charles A. King, Otto M. Eidlitz, Louis P. Bach, George B. Mott, Oscar F. Zollikoffer, Gustav Lindenmeyr, Edward Benneche, Charles Gulden, William H. Schmidt, John Rheinfrank, Charles A. Stadler, and J. Christopher G. Hupfel.

UNITED STATES EXCHANGE BANK—James J. O'Shaughnessy, Dick S. Ramsay, Frank A. Sovak, George H. Picken, John H. Van Tine, William Bailin, Thomas Dwyer, Frank P. Cunnion, Henry Behning, Jr., Charles Faas, John J. Gibbons, Henry H. Heer, George H. Huber, Walter G. Kittel, John M. Linck, Jacob Meurer, and Miles M. O'Brien.

BOROUGH BANK OF BROOKLYN—William J. Buttling, Gustave H. Buek, Robert J. Cuddihy, Warren T. Diefendorf, Augustus C. Fischer, John J. Fitzgerald, William Gow, Gustave A. Helm, William S. Hurley, David B. Hutton, Charles E. Levy, Thomas F. Martin, Albert E. Kleinert, Howard Maxwell, and Herman Wischmann.

BROOKLYN BANK—Clement Lockitt, John Ditmas, Jr., George P. Sheldon, Henry E. Hutchinson, William J. Carr, Nelson B. Burr, R. W. Jones, Jr., Ludwig Nissen, Oliver M. Denton, Robert W. Todd, Bird S. Coler, Otto Wissner, and John S. Jenkins.

MECHANICS' BANK, (Brooklyn)—Samuel Sloan, James Jourdan, Daniel D. Whitney, Horace C. Du Val, David H. Valentine, James Raymond, George W. Chauncey, William Bayliss, Daniel W. McWilliams, Jacob T. E. Litchfield, Daniel Chauncey, Frank A. Selle, Joseph E. Owens, Timothy S. Williams, and Charles E. Wheeler.

PEOPLE'S BANK, (Brooklyn)—William Andrews, George Baker, Charles G. Bennett, Rudolph Burkhardt, H. Bernard Coombe, Charles S. Cutter, Theobold Engelhardt, Joel B. Goodman, Louis Graf, Nathaniel H. Levi, Charles F. Lutz, P. J. Menahan, Henry Roth, George H. Smith, George W. Snellas, Henry L. Schoeling, George W. Spence, Leopold Wallach, John Welz, Frank E. Wilson, George H. Woodworth, and John P. Wierck.

UNION BANK, (Brooklyn)—All the old board re-elected and Joseph Michaels and James Brown added thereto.

BROADWAY BANK, (Brooklyn)—H. Batterman, Louis Bossert, George H. Fisher, Max Levy, Julius Liebmann, Leon Louria, John McKee, John M. Moser, Charles Naeher, H. B. Scharmann, Millard F. Smith, and John H. Schumann.

MOUNT MORRIS BANK—Richard Delafield, Thomas L. Watt, William Morton Grinnell, George S. Hart, William H. Crocker, Thomas H. Newman, Charles B. Alexander, Edward C. Hoyt, W. Rockhill Potts, Francis R. Appleton, Edward H. Landon, John E. Borne, George B. Brown, August Belmont, George Frederick Vietor, Aaron S. Thomas, James M. Horton, Bradley L. Eaton, John C. McKeon, B. G. Mitchell, Frederick W. Livermore, L. M. Schwan, George A. Spalding, Isaac N. Seligman, and Jere C. Lyons.

BRONX BOROUGH BANK—Dr. C. Adelbert Becker, G. W. Whitehead, John J. Purdy, Samuel McMillan, Edward A. Maher, John P. Dunn, and Charles A. Berrian.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adam, J. N. Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; H. Burns, hats; C. E. Baker, clothing; 48 Leonard Street.

Annewalt Dry Goods Company, Allentown, Penn.; W. H. Annewalt, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; G. H. Lanten, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Bown, J., & Sons, Louisville, Ky.; C. Sierdorfer, shoes; 43 Leonard Street.

Bear, C. H., York, Penn.; C. H. Bear, Jr., dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Barney, H. S., Schenectady, N. Y.; J. Brown, domestics; 75 Spring Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Cassidy, J. H., Syracuse, N. Y.; millinery, ribbons; F. S. Ryan, millinery; 61 Bleecker Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Chamberlain-Johnson-Dubose Company, Atlanta, Ga.; C. J. Bloodworth, cloaks and suits; 320 Church Street; Hotel Breslin.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions, inces, and leather goods; Miss A. Lambert, fancy goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Earlington.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; E. C. Wells, underwear; 2 Walker Street.

Davis Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; J. B. Davis, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Denhoim & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. B. Hamilton, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Wellington.

Donaldson, W., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. Edington, carpets, oil cloths, and rugs; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Breslin.

Davis Brothers Company, Toledo, Ohio; E. S. Gray, furnishing goods, hosiery, and gloves; Broadway Central Hotel.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; H. Kaufman, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.

Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; O. M. White, upholstery goods; 390 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Eckstein, Gustave, & Co., Savannah, Ga.; J. Eckstein, notions; 434 Broadway.

Eiseman Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. Eiseman, clothing; B. Eiseman, clothing; Grand Hotel.

Frear, William H., Company, Troy, N. Y.; D. R. McGonigal, silks; Hotel York.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. B. Swayne, rugs; J. Henderson, clothing; 104 Worth Street.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; P. B. Stearns, cloaks, suits, &c.; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

"Filenes," Boston, Mass.; A. L. Filene, ready-to-wear garments; Hotel Breslin.

Gotthelf & Co., Norwich, Conn.; C. M. Hutsler, hats; Hotel Albert.

Gilchrist, C., Boston, Mass.; G. Gray, upholstery goods; 57 White Street.

Galland Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; G. Galland, wrappers; Hotel Imperial.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. H. M. Quirk, suits and skirts; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Young, T. J., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. J. Geary, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.

Goldberg, S. & Brother, Talladega, Ala.; S. Goldberg, clothing and shoes; Broadway Central Hotel.

Golden Eagle Company, Denver, Col.; M. Cohen, clothing and carpets; 22 Howard Street; Hotel Albert.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. C. Rider, boys' clothing; 79 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss Rose Fuld, infants' wear; Miss Newcomb, ladies' wear; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Earlington.

Goldwater, N., Rochester, N. Y.; C. Goldwater, furnishing goods; Victoria Hotel.

Groff, A. & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss A. F. Lippincott, rugs; Grand Hotel.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; M. H. Newmeyer, laces and ribbons; Grand Hotel.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; Mr. Murray, upholstery goods; 57 White Street.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; D. Schuh, furnishing goods, hosiery, and gloves; 43 Leonard Street.

Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; J. M. Sloan, upholstery goods; 55 White Street; Hotel Normandie.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. H. Turner, furnishing goods; J. Gross, boys' clothing; 31 Union Square; Hotel Breslin.

Haile Brothers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; H. C. Groves, cloth

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Harlem Apartment Houses Sold From the Plans—Large Volume of Trading in Small Properties—Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Joachim & Goldschmidt have sold for the Northwestern Realty Company to Lederer & Greenberg the six-story apartment house in course of construction at the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and 151st Street, 50 by 100, and the similar adjoining structure on plot of the same size.

Max Bargebuhr & Co. have sold for Silverson & London to Blumenkrohn & Freundlich the two six-story apartment houses, with stores, to be erected at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and 145th Street, each 40 by 100; also, to Solomon Cohen, the similar adjoining house, 80 feet north of 145th Street. These properties are in the more northerly of the two blocks sold by the Manhattan Railway Company to the Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company.

Buying on Old Broadway.

Alfred E. Toussaint has sold 2,380 Old Broadway, a five-story triple flat on lot 20.6 by 119 and irregular, for Marie Schmidt.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have sold the three-story frame buildings on the east side of Old Broadway, 50 feet north of 130th Street, on plot 52.11 by 100.

Arthur G. Muhlker has resold for a client to a Mr. Goldberg the five-story double flat 515 West 131st Street, on lot 25 by 100.

New Banking House on Fifth Avenue.

The Lincoln Trust Company has filed plans, through Architect John H. Duncan, for a one-story banking house to be erected at 204 Fifth Avenue, running through to Broadway, just north of Twenty-sixth Street. The plot, which measures 28 by 101 feet, is owned by the Duncan estate. The estimated cost of the building is $150,000.

Buyers for East Side Houses.

E. R. Duval is the buyer of 41 East Fiftieth Street, the sale of which by John T. and James A. Farley was recently reported.

Edmund Connelly has sold 66 East Eightieth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 25 by 102.2.

Webster B. Mabie has sold for Mrs. William W. Gooch 13 East Sixty-third Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, on lot 20.6 by 100.5. The buyer will occupy the house.

The same broker has also sold for Paula Wolfsohn the three-story dwelling 138 West Forty-eighth Street, on lot 20 by 100.5.

Receiver for Fifth Avenue Parcel.

Judge Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court has appointed Hyland P. Rice receiver for the property at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, in a suit brought by Louis A. Riesgo against the Glengariffe Realty Company and others to foreclose a second mortgage of $100,000 made by the company on March 10, 1905. There is a prior mortgage on the property of $350,000.

George C. Boldt's New Building.

The garage to be built by George C. Boldt on his plot at the northeast corner of Broadway and Sixty-second Street will be six stories in height and will cost $275,000, according to the estimate of Architect F. M. Andrews of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The city has leased from Klein & Jackson the northerly half of the second floor of the building at the southeast corner of Ninety-sixth Street and Broadway, to be used by the Twelfth District Municipal Court.

Webster B. Mabie has leased to Morton H. Meinhard & Co. the store at 533 West Broadway for a term of years; also, to the Grolier Society the first floor of 2 West Sixteenth Street, as an office and salesroom.

Ten Lots Bought by Builder.

Purchases by Alonzo B. Kight, negotiated through Bernard Smyth & Sons, cover the following properties: From Theresa Metzger, a plot of six lots, 225 feet west of West End Avenue, on the north side of Ninety-sixth Street, extending through to Ninety-seventh Street, 75 by 201.10; also, from the Chelsea Realty Company, a plot of three lots on the north side of Ninety-sixth Street, 51 feet east of Riverside Drive; also, a lot on the south side of Ninety-seventh Street, 21 feet east of Riverside Drive, 25 by 100.11.

Osborne & Co. have sold for a Mrs. Gliser to Henry Schriber 169 West Eighteenth Street, a five-story flat on lot 20.6 by 102.2; also, 129 West 117th Street, a five-story American basement dwelling on lot 18.2 by 100.11.

Buyer in 125th Street Deal.

Sigmund Wechsler is the buyer of the Hawthorne Buildings at 151 and 153 West 125th Street, 50 by 100. Mr. Wechsler has also bought the five-story flat with stores 208 East Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 91, and has sold to Michael Nering the frame building 637 West 131st Street, 25 by 100.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Carrie Scherx the five-story single flat 272 West 119th Street, 20 by 100.11.

Charles S. Kohler, in conjunction with W. P. Mangam, has resold the five-story double flat 302 West 114th Street, on lot 26 by 100, for William Neidereuther to A. Ottenberg.

Emanuel Cohen and Carl Rosenberger have bought from Victor E. Wolf and Louis J. Feis the two six-story flats with stores on the south side of 117th Street, 225 feet west of Fifth Avenue.

Operator Sells on Eleventh Avenue.

Max Marx has sold, through Jacob Herz to Harry Held 659 Eleventh Avenue, southwest corner of Forty-eighth Street, a five-story triple flat, 25.5 by 74.

Isidor H. Kempner has sold 306 West Thirty-eighth Street, four-story front and rear buildings, on plot 25 by 100, to a Mr. Byrnes.

Isaac Haft has bought from Emanuel E. Miller 423 to 429 West Forty-sixth Street, four three-story buildings on plot 75 by 100.5, being 200 feet west of Ninth Avenue.

Kaliski & Loewensohn and others have bought from Harry Hayman the four-story double flat 418 West Fifty-sixth Street, 25 by 100.

Isidor H. Kempner sold 143 West Sixty-second Street, a five-story brownstone flat, 25 by 100, to a Mr. Weill.

Flats on 119th Street in Big Trade.

Emanuel Ehrenfeld has sold for Joseph and Samuel I. Horowitz 306 to 314 East 119th Street, five five-story flats, on plot 100 by 100.11, to Kalman Rosenbluth, who was represented in the deal by B. A. Lesser. Mr. Rosenbluth gives in part payment a plot, 48 by 87, at the northwest corner of Webster Avenue and 198th Street and a plot at the southwest corner of Washington Avenue and 185th Street.

L. Levine has sold the plot, 40 by 100, on the south side of 127th Street, 80 feet east of Third Avenue, to Samuel Solomon and Max Kessler.

Wolins Brothers have sold for Taschman & Friedman the four-story tenement at the southwest corner of 123d Street and Pleasant Avenue, to Lippman & Klein.

Bene Posner has sold to Louis Pisits and Nathan E. Posner the five-story tenement 305 East 114th Street, 25 by 100.11.

Jacob Herman & Co. have sold 151 and 153 East 112th Street to M. Daniel & Sons, builders.

Purchase of Avenue A Corner.

Friedman & Brody have purchased from Max Lipkin the southeast corner of Avenue A and Seventy-fourth Street, a five-story flat, with stores. Aaron Rosenstein was the broker.

S. Lefkowitz has bought the six-story tenement 109 and 111 East 104th Street, 35 by 100. M. J. Henschel reports that he has sold these properties for Mr. Lefkowitz.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have sold 2,149 Second Avenue, a four-story tenement, with stores, on lot 25 by 80.

Isidor H. Kempner has bought 1,475 Third Avenue, a five-story flat, with store, 25.6 by 102, from Morris Simon and Meyer Altman.

New Houses Sold on 108th Street.

Israel Lippmann has sold to James E. Coane two of a row of seven houses in course of construction on 108th Street, between First and Second Avenues.

O'Reilly, Fried & Dahn have sold for a Mr. Levy 1,140 First Avenue, a five-story tenement, with stores, on lot 25 by 81.

L. Walter Lissberger has resold the five-story triple flat, on lot 25 by 102, at 172 East Eighty-second Street.

L. S. Barnard has sold 216 East Seventy-seventh Street, a five-story four-family flat, with stores, 25 by 102.2, to Mrs. Esther Jacobs and Ray M. Engelman.

Schindler & Liebler were the brokers in the sale of 153 and 155 East Ninety-sixth Street, recently reported.

Middle East Side Transactions.

Ephraim Gottlieb and Moses Steinberg have bought from Louis Kaufold 322 East Thirty-ninth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 98.9.

Charles E. Duross has sold 315 East Twenty-eighth Street, a four-story frame tenement, on lot 25 by 98.9, for Abraham Bachrach to Nathan Kirsh.

Abram Bachrach has bought 208 East Forty-fourth Street, a five-story double flat on lot 25 by 100.5.

Karl M. Wallach has sold 233 East Seventy-seventh Street, a six-story flat on lot 25 by 102.2.

Axel A. Olsen was interested as broker in the sale of 207 and 209 East Fortieth Street to Schmeidler & Bachrach.

Deal for Avenue B Tenements.

Pollak & Deutsch, as attorneys, have sold the two five-story tenements, with stores, 235 and 237 Avenue B.

Harris Mayer has sold for J. Berliant the tenement 184 East Third Street to an investor.

Simon Wang has sold for Freedman & Frankenbaum to Hirsch Brothers 244 and 246 East Seventh Street, six-story tenement on lot 45.5 by 90.10.

Pisani Brothers & Co. have sold for Caterina Ferri to Louis Minsky the five-story front and four-story rear tenements 338 East Eleventh Street, on a lot 25 by 94.

Louis M. Heller & Gellis have sold the six-story tenement 108 and 110 Second Street, 44 by 100, to A. Silverson.

Lower East Side Activity.

Louis Lebewohl has sold for Barnett Friedman and Samuel Harris to Halprin, Diamondston & Levin 23 Forsyth Street, five-story front and rear tenements on lot 25 by 125.

Buch & Ziegel have sold to a client the five-story tenement 176 Forsyth Street, 25 by 100.

Stoloff & Kronovet report that they have bought the following tenements: Northeast corner of Rivington and Lewis Streets, 114 East Seventh Street, 747 East Ninth Street, 232 East Eightieth Street, 432 West Seventeenth Street, and 246 Second Street.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have sold for Martin Carrone to a client the four-story tenement 56 Oak Street.

Company Buys on Hudson Street.

The New Amsterdam Realty Company has bought 252 Hudson Street, a four-story building, 20 by 80, with "L" 19 by 21. J. E. Briggs was the broker.

Plot Sold on East 165th Street.

J. Clarence Davies has sold for John F. Helmecke the plot, 49 by 187, on the north side of 165th Street, 126 feet west of Third Avenue.

Herman A. Rappolt now at 1,871 Morris Avenue, has resold 1,515 Brook Avenue, a triple flat, 100 by 39, for A. Niess to Wilhelm Lauter; also, 1,043 and 1,045 East 176th Street, a two-family frame dwelling, for F. M. Mellert; also, the block front, 202 by 100, on the north side of 207th Street, between Hull and Decatur Avenues; also, a plot, 100 by 100, on the west side of Decatur Avenue, 95 feet north of 207th Street, also, a plot, 50 by 100, on the east side of Hull Avenue, 101 feet north of 207th Street.

Pollak & Deutsch, as attorneys, have bought the four-story tenement 578 Courtlandt Avenue.

S. Marcus & Sons have sold a lot, 39 by 80, on the east side of White Plains Road, between 220th and 221st Streets.

Sale of Far Rockaway Tract.

Milton Berlinger has sold for the Bauer estate to Joseph E. Downer a large tract of land on Bay Street, Far Rockaway. This property, which had been held in the Bauer family for fifteen years, will be improved by the new owner.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

4th St, 64 East, s s, 275 ft w of 2d Av, 25x105.5, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to Lowenfeld & Prager..$27,325

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

151st St and 8th Av, s w corner, for two six-story brick flats, 50x87; Northwestern Realty Company of 135 Broadway, owners; William C. Sommerfeld of 19 Union Square, architect; cost, $100,000.

86th St, s s, 294 ft s of 1st Av, for two six-story brick tenements and stores, 37.6x89.2; Grossman & Sundelevich of 207 East Broadway, owners; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $70,000.

110th St, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, for a three-story brick stable; Saggese Construction Company of 2,123 1st Av, owner; Moore & Landsiedel of 2,180 3d Av, architect; cost, $40,000.

5th Av, 204, for a one-story brick bank building, 28.3x101.7;; Estate of John C. Duncan of 27 William St, owner; John H. Duncan of 208 5th Av, architect; cost, $150,000.

112th St, s s, 350 ft e of Broadway, for a six-story brick tenement; Seplow & Son of 161½ Carmine St, owner; George F. Pelham of 563 5th Av, architect; cost, $50,000.

144th St, n s, 350 ft e of Lenox Av, for a one-story frame shed, 25x40; Boggs & Stevenson of 2 West 125th St, owners and architects; cost, $300.

116th St, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, for a nine-story brick building; C. W. Kinsella of 510 West 112th St, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $225,000.

Broadway and 62d St, n e corner, for a six-story brick garage, 106.7x105; George C. Boldt, owner; Frank M. Andrews, Cincinnati, Ohio, architect; cost, $275,000.

101st St, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, for two six-story tenements; Pollak & Goodman of 3 and 5 East 116th St, owners; William C. Sommerfeld of 19 Union Square, architect; cost, $80,000.

175th St, n w corner of Park Av, for a three-story brick stable, 95x124.8; John Carr, Broadway and 38th St, owner; Charles H. Peckwith of 415 Hudson St, architect; cost $50,000.

197th St, s s, 215 ft e of Bainbridge Av, for two two-story brick dwellings, 21x57; Michael Gilleran, 2d Av and 68th St, owner; Albert Schwarzler of 776 Wendover Av, architect; cost, $12,000.

Prospect Av, n e corner of Fox St, for a five-story brick tenement, 77.6x110.11; Hercules Realty Company of 302 Broadway, owners; H. Langer of 81 East 125th St, architect; cost, $50,000.

Alterations.

Items Involving Less Than $5,000 Omitted.

Broome St, 207, a five-story tenament and store; L. Schulman of 136 Canal St, owner; R. Rohl of 128 Bible House, architect; cost, $5,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Jan. 9.

ACKERMAN ST, w s, 450.8 ft n of Riverdale Av, 86.9x101.10; Susan Johnston to Thomas J. Coffey..... 5,000

ALLEN ST, 132, e s, 24.8x87.6; Sarah Phillips to Hyman Greenstone, (mtg $20,400)..... Nom.

ANTHONY Av, e s, 100.5 ft n of 174th St, 50.1x97.1; Henry Iden, and another, executors, to Herbert J. Cantrell..... 3,350

AUDUBON AV, 398, w s, 18x80; C. P. McKnight to John Foley, (mtg $6,000). Nom.

AUDUBON AV, 398, w s, 18x80; Chauncey P. Foley to Joseph F. Foley, (mtg $6,000)..... Nom.

AVENUE B, n w corner of 5th Av, 83x180, Unionport; Edward A. Schill to John Sommer, (mtg $3,000)..... 100

AVENUE D, s w corner of 4th St, 52.6x105, Unionport; Edwin C. Jones to Dina Conrad..... 100

AVENUE D, e s, 25 ft s of 2d St, 25x100, Unionport; E. G. Boyd to Dina Conrad..... 100

BEACH AV, w s, 50 ft n of Kelly St, 50x96.5; Isidor Hammer to Abraham Davis, (mtg $25,500)..... Nom.

BEECH ST, s s, 76.2 ft e of Elm St, 150x100, Laconia Park; Joseph Cohen to Shaskin & Sons, (mtg $1,200)..... 100

BRISTOW ST, 1,342, s s, 22x62.4; John F. Fuchs to Ida D. Otten, (mtg $2,000)..... 100

CHISHOLM ST, w s, 120 ft n of Freeman St, 24.6x106; Emma Kingsman to Louisa M. Traulwein, (mtg $5,000,). 100

COLUMBIA ST, 109, w s, 25x100; Louis Schmeler and others to Hyman Stecher and another, (mtg $28,500)..... 100

DAWSON ST, e s, 306 ft n of Longwood Av, 50x100; Esther A. Wheaton to Jacob Leitner, (mtg $36,000)..... 100

FOREST AV, w s, 54.2 ft s of 160th St, 63x87.6; Max Sternberg to Arthan Realty Company..... 100

FOREST AV, 308, e s, 20x75; Kumgunda Nagengast to Julius Janssen and another..... Nom.

GREENWICH ST, 30, w s, 24x100; Thos. A. Maitland to Elias J. Mackwood and another..... Nom.

HANCOCK ST, w s, 150 ft s of Columbus Av, 18.10x100; Paul Sassano to Henry Weinberger..... 100

JESSUP PLACE, w s, 209.1 ft s w of Jessup Place, —x—; Emma Devoe to Charles F. Petry..... 100

KING AV, n e corner of Sutherland St, 100x244, City Island; Katherine D. Mackenzie to City Real Estate Company..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,453, e s, 18x95; Bernard Webster to Lena Webster, (mtg $9,000)..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,695 to 1,699, e s, 47.6x55; Charles Shirley to Mail Bach, (mtg $16,500)..... 100

LOT 285, map of East Tremont, 44x225; Eastern Crown Realty Company to Hyman Axelrod, and another, (mtg $7,900) 100

LOT 63, Block B, map of Mapes estate; Henry Hoffman to Nicholas J. Mathieu..... Nom.

LOTS 21 to 24, 38, 39, 49, 50, 55 to 58, map of part of Casanova estate; Innisfail Goff and another to John W. Goff and others..... Nom.

MORRIS AV, s w corner of 150th St, 50x100; Jacob H. Westheimer and others to Paul Gold, (mtg $12,000)..... 30,000

NORWOOD AV, w s, 270 ft s of 205th St, 50x100; Joseph Heawatsch to John Robert, (mtg $2,200)..... 200

PEARL ST, 548, n s, 24.11x100; William J. Kelly to M. McC. May, (mtg $35,000)..... Nom.

STANTON ST, 96, n s, 25.4x100; Herman Boock to Beckl Levitch and another, (mtg $21,000)..... 100

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, e s, at centreline of 153d St, if extended, 200x irregular; William Henderson to William I. Rosenfeld, (mtg $18,000)..... 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 111 ft n of 127th St, 85.8x101.7; Jacob Herb to Morris H. Hayman and another, (mtg $110,000)..... 100

SOUTH ST, n s, 27.2 ft w of Broad St, 16.10x127.6; Morris Weinstein to Bailey Cahen, (mtg $18,000)..... 100

SUMMIT AV, w s, 136.7 ft s of 165th St, 50x87.6; John F. Kaiser to Emily D. C. Culver..... Nom.

THOMPSON ST, 141, w s, 24.8x100; Barnet Freedman to Louis D. Livingston and another, (mtg $22,500)..... Nom.

UNION AV, n e s, 150 ft w of Emmett St, 50x150; Arthur E. Miller to Dwight Allen, (mtg $9,500)..... Nom.

VYSE ST, 1,488, e s, 25x100; Vyse St, w s, 150 ft s of Jennings St, 25x100; John McKenzie to Magdalena Mencke. Nom.

WESTCHESTER Av, s w corner of 162d St, 212.11x irregular; Frederick Johnson to George F. Johnson, (mtg $50,000)..... 100

5TH AV, n e corner of 15th St, 39x irregular; Jonas Sonneborn to Richman Realty & Construction Company, ½ part, (mtg $125,000,)..... 100

5TH AV, n w corner of 129th St, 99.11x110; Samuel Wacht to Abram Horowitz and another, (mtg $88,000)..... 100

7TH AV, n w corner of 144th St, 199.10x irregular; 8th Av, n w corner of 145th St, 199.10x irregular; City Real Estate Company to the Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company.... 100

7TH AV, n w corner of 144th St, 199.10x 100; 8th Av, s e corner of 145th St, 40x100; Flieschmann Realty and Construction Company to the City Real Estate Company, (mtg $155,000)..... 100

7TH AV, n w corner of 145th St, 199.10x 100; Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company to Joseph Silverson and another, (mtg $105,000)..... 100

8TH AV, n e corner of 145th St, 199.10x irregular; Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company to Samuel Wacht and another, (mtg $360,750)..... 100

8TH AV, n e corner of 144th St, 159.10x 100; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Samuel Wacht and another, (mtg $132,000)..... 100

8TH AV, n e corner 145th St, 199.10x100; Samuel Wacht and others to Joseph Silverson and another, (mtg $176,000)..... 100

8TH AV, n e corner of 144th St, 159.10x 100; Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $95,000)..... 100

10TH AV, 601 and 603, w s, 50x100; Lewis London to Morris Freundlich and another, (mtg $40,000)..... 100

11TH AV, 595, e s, 25x100; David Kramer to Jacob Mattern, (mtg $8,000,)..... 100

12TH ST, s s, 183 ft w of Avenue C, 50x 103.8; Jacob Scheer to Frank Hillman and another, (mtg $25,000)..... 100

17TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 20x irregular; William R. Wilder and another, executors, to Margaret M. Russell and others..... 1,187

23D ST, 158 to 162 West, 55x98.9; 24th St, 157 West, 20.10x98.9; City Real Estate Company to J. G. Needham, (mtg $12,000)..... 100

25TH ST, s s, 405 ft w of 7th Av, 15x 78.9; George A. Fuchs to William E. Sutherland, all title, (mtg $10,000)..... Nom.

25TH ST, s s, 405 ft w of 7th Av, 15x 78.9; John W. Fuchs and another to William E. Sutherland, ½ part, all title..... 401

25TH ST, s s, 405 ft w of 7th Av, 15x 98.9; Philip, R. Fuchs to George J. Fuchs..... Nom.

38TH ST, 302 to 304½ East, 70.7x74.7; Christian Stoehr to Solomon Silberstein, (mtg $25,000)..... Nom.

43D ST, 507 to 509 West, 33.4x100.5; Charles Beck and another to Jacob M. Wald, (mtg $10,000)..... 100

44TH ST, 537 West, 25x100.5; Paul Kaskel and others to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $13,000)..... 100

54TH ST, 211 to 221 East, 150x100.5; 54th St, 218 to 224 East, 100x100.4; 54th St, 207 East, 20x75; 54th St, 209 East, 20x75.4; George J. Jetter and others to Jetter Brewing Company, all title..... Nom.

55TH ST, 106 to 116 West, 116.6x 100.5; 55th St, 100 West, 17x100.5; Charles T. Barney to Ashbel H. Barney, (mtg $135,000)..... 2,000

72D ST, s s, 498 ft e of Av A, 50x102.2; Thomas F. Townsley to The Knickerbocker Bread and Yeast Company, (mtg $18,111)..... 100

75TH ST, 204 East, 19.7x102.2; Michael Larkin, individually and as executor and trustee, to Maria Larkin and others, (mtg $5,000,)..... Nom.

79TH ST, n s, 260 ft e of 3d Av, 20x 102.2; Max M. Hahn to Anna S. Hartwell, (mtg $10,000)..... 2,000

81ST ST, 531 East, 25x102.2; Lena Sachs to Louis Frankenthaler, (mtg $16,000,). 15,000

83D ST, 130 West, 32.4x102.2; Louise Moorhead to Mayer J. Weinstein, (mtg $24,500)..... 100

86TH ST, 428 East, 25x102.2; Fanny Weinfeld to Isaac Grossman and another, (mtg $14,000)..... 100

86TH ST, 432 East, 25x102.2; Philipp Largo to Isaac Grossman and another, (mtg $14,900)..... 100

86TH ST, 430 East, 25x102.2; Israel Berkowitz to Isaac Grossman and another, (mtg $13,900)..... 100

88TH ST, 52 East, 51x100.8; Isidore S. Korn and another to Samuel W. Korn, (mtg $52,000)..... 100

89TH ST, 226 East, 25x100.8; Jonas Weil and others to Sarah Hirshkowitz, (mtg $17,000)..... Nom.

98TH ST, 50 West, 25x100.11; Ernest Scheer to Roy E. T. Wollesen, (mtg $22,500)..... 100

123D ST, n s, 450 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; David Korones and others to Mary E. Powers, (mtg $6,000)..... 100

156TH ST, s s, 24.7 ft e of Beach Av, —x—; George Brown to Jacob M. Tobias, (mtg $7,500)..... 100

159TH ST, n s, 85 ft w of Elton Av, 15x80; Sophia Becker to Henry L. Meise, (mtg $1,900)..... 100

205TH ST, n s, 147.7 ft w of Perry Av, 50x100; Anna M. Jerolomon to John Roberts..... Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AXELROAD, Hyman, and another to Eastern Crown Realty Company; Honeywell Av, s e s, lot 285, map of East Tremont, 44x225, due July 1, 1906..... 14,100

FLORIO, Antonio, to Ebling Brewing Company; 1st Av, e s, 123 ft n of 104th St, 25x100, demand..... 2,000

WHEATON, Esther A., to S. Ahrens; Jackson Av, n w corner of 158th St, 25x77, 5 years, 5½ per cent..... 24,000

WILDEY, Charles F., to E. Coffin; 34th St, s s, 520 ft e of 7th Av, 105x98.8, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 80,000

HOVET, Augustus C. to J. C. Dedrick; 146th St, n s, 185.6 ft w of Broadway, 20x99.11, 1 year..... 5,000

FARRELL, William, to T. Wesp; lot 284, map of McGraw estate, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 800

WILSON, Julia S., to M. A. Brinckerhoff; 141st St, s s, 152 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 131.3x irregular, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 750

CANTRELL, H. J., to William R. Cantrell; Anthony Av, e s, 100.8 ft n of 174th St, 50.1x97, 1 year, 5½ per cent. 2,000

GEIGER, Elisa, to A. M. Day; Decatur Av, e s, 225 ft n of 195th St, 25x100, installments, 6 per cent..... 785

REZZINO, Angelo, and another, to J. J. Kuntz; Lots 296 and 297, map of Mapes Estate, 1 year..... 1,000

GOLDMAN, Matthew, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; Elizabeth St, 44, 9 days, 5½ per cent..... 16,000

RICHMAN REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to J. Sonneborn; 5th Av, 73..39x irregular, 1 year..... 150,000

CONRAD, Dina, to E. O. Jones; Av D, s w corner of 4th St, 52.6x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 2,000

MACHSOND, Elias J., and another to East River Savings Institution; Greenwich St, 80, 24x100, due Jan. 17, 1906, 5½ per cent..... 30,000

MACHSOND, Elias J., and another, to Thomas A. Maitland; Greenwich St, 80, 24x100, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

METZNER, Walter, to W. R. Walker, and others, 118th St, 130 East, 20x100, due June 1, 1908, 5½ per cent..... 7,500

METZNER, Walter, to A. Wurtenburg; 118th St, 130 East, 20x100.11, installments, 6 per cent..... 2,000

BACHRACH, Sarah, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; 44th St, s s, 155 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5, due Jan. 18, 1906, 5½ per cent..... 13,000

KATZ, Jennie, to Herman Broock and another; Stanton St, 66, 25.4x100, due June 30, 1910, 5½ per cent..... 25,000

KATZ, Jennie, to Herman Broock and another; Stanton St, 66, 25.4x100, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 7,000

WEINBERG, Henry, to P. Sassano; Hancock St, w s, 150 ft s of Columbus Av, 18.10x100, 5 years..... 1,500

WEINBERG, Henry, to P. Sassano; Hancock St, w s, 150 ft s of Columbus Av, 18.10x100, installments..... 770

SIEGEL, Jacob, and another, to H. Mandelbaum; 123d St, 40 and 411 East, 37.6x100, due June 30, 1908, 6 per cent..... 8,500

GUMBINER, Annie, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; East Broadway, 74, due Dec. 31, 1905..... 17,000

GOLDEN, Bernard, to M. M. Heink; Cherry St, 103, 16.8x60, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 25,000

WOLD, Jacob M., to Charles Beck and another; 43d St, 507 and 509 West, 2 lots, 50x102, 2 mtgs $8,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 77,500

SISSER, Samuel, and another to Samuel Greenfeld and another; Rivington St, s s, 150 ft e of Cannon St, 29.7x60, 100 lots, 3 per cent..... 5,000

LIPPMAN, Israel, to D. S. Warsawer; 118th St, 102 West, 17x100, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,200

MAYER, John, to Carl Basting; 102d St, s s, 200 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x100, 2 years, 5½ per cent..... 4,500

FEINSCHREIBER, Louis, to Construction Company to the City Real Estate Company; 146th St, and 145th St, 7th Av and 8th Av, the block, 39 mtgs, due July 8, 1907, 5½ per cent., amounting to..... 654,500

GOLD, Paul, to J. H. Westheimer and others; Morris Av, s w corner of 150th St, 50x100, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 7,000

GOLD, Paul, to the North Side Savings Bank; Morris Av, s w corner of 150th St, 50x100, due June 30, 1907, 5½ per cent..... 16,000

STAHL, Jacob, to L. Longfield; Lots 454 to 488, map of Wakefield, due June 30, 1911, 6 per cent..... 6,000

BROWN, Oscar, to E. P. Shinsky; 115th St, n s, 245 ft w of 5th Av, 24x100, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 7,500

HIRSHKOWITZ, Sarah, to J. Weil and another; 89th St, 226 East, 25x100, installments, 6 per cent..... 14,000

LEVIN, Ray, to Morris J. Simon; 104th St, 75 East, 15.8x75, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 600

HOROWITZ, Abram, to Samuel Wacht; 8th Av, s e corner of 29th St, 99.11x 110, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 21,000

WACHT, Samuel, to A. Horowits and another; 115th St, n s, 270 ft w of 5th Av, 74x100, 6 months, 6 per cent..... 7,250

D'AURIA, Pasquale, to Dollar Savings Bank Hughes Av, e s, 44.11 ft n of 188th St, 50x87, due June 29, 1906, 5½ per cent..... 19,000

FLEISCHMANN REALTY AND CONstruction Company to City Real Estate Company; 144th and 145th Sts, 7th and 8th Avs, the block, 38 mtgs, due July 8, 1907, 5½ per cent..... 730,500

SILBERSTEIN, Solomon, to Christian Stoehr; 38th St, 304½, 72.1x irregular, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

SILBERSTEIN, Solomon, to Christian Stoehr; 38th St, 302 and 304 East, 2 lots, 50x72, 2 mtgs $8,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 16,000

GOTTEHEIMER, Charlotte, to Paul Tuckerman; 59th St, s s, 90 ft e of Park Av, due Jan. 19, 1906, 5½ per cent..... 75,000

GOTTHEIMER, Charlotte, to Lewis Z. Gottheimer; 59th St, s s, 90 ft e of Park Av, 7 years..... 12,000

A. SETZKIN & SONS to Joseph Cohen; Beech Av, s s, 76.2 ft e of Elm St, 150x100, 1 year, 5½ per cent..... 750

COFFEY, Thomas J., to S. Johnston; Ackerman St, w s, 450.8 ft n of Riverdale Av, 86x101, 5 years, 5½ per cent.. 8,000

LEITNER, Jacob, to E. A. Wheaton; Dawson St, e s, 206 ft n of Longwood Av, 50x106, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 9,000

STERNBERG, Max, to M. E. Olenick and others; 158th St, s s, 113.11 ft w of Union Av, 75x irregular, secures contract 8,800

POWERS, May E., to David Korones and another; 152d St, n s, 450 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,500

KITTENPLAN, Bessie, to L. Buttenwieser; Charles St, 84 and 86, 37.6x95, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 12,000

HILLMAN, Frank, to Jacob Scheer; 12th St, s s, 188 ft w of Avenue C, 50x103, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 6,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Fleischmann Realty Company; 8th Av, n e corner of 144th St, and other property, 18 mtgs, due July 13, 1907, 6 per cent., aggregating..... 197,200

HILLMAN, Frank, and another to Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company; 144th St, n s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, and other property, 29 mtgs, due July 8, 1907, 6 per cent., aggregating..149,700

SILVERSON, Joseph, and another to Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company; 7th Av, n w corner of 145th St, and other property, 5 mtgs, due July 8, 1907, 6 per cent..... 86,000

SILVERSON, Joseph, and another to Samuel Wacht and another; 8th Av, n e corner 45th St, and other property, 5 mtgs, due July 8, 1907, 6 per cent.. 26,000

WASSERMAN, Harry, and another to Charles A. Moran, trustee; 9th St, 722 East, 25x93, 5 years..... 22,000

MARVIN, Harry N., and another to Trustees of Seminary of Presbyterian Church at Princeton, N. J.; Riverside Drive, n e corner of 106th St, 34.11x irregular, 5 years..... 58,000

FREUNDLICH, Morris, and another to L. A. London; 10th Av, 601 and 603, 50x100, due May 8, 1900, 6 per cent.. 12,000

MAHONEY, Sarah, to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; 2d Av, n e corner of 44th St, 19.5x70, due Jan. 17, 1906..... 8,000

NEEDHAM, J. G., to J. Wells; 26th St, 158 to 160 West, 55x98.9, 4 years..... 61,416

MYLES, Robert C., to D. A. Loring; 88th St, s s, 550 ft w of 5th Av, 20x 98.9, due Jan. 17, 1906, 5½ per cent.... 8,000

WACHT, Samuel, and another to Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company; 145th St, n s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, and other property, 20 mtgs, due July, 8, 1907, 6 per cent., aggregate..... 244,600

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, whole front between 94th and 95th Sts, 201.5x100; John Laura against Julius Sandler, owner and contractor..... 1,000

BROADWAY, e s, whole front between 161st and 162d Sts, 200x100; A. P. Dienst & Co. against A. Belmont, owner and contractor..... 278

NELSON AV, e s, 205 ft n of 156th St, 15.10x93; Samuel Davidson against John Wendt, owner; Henry W. Schmidt, owner and contractor..... 50

MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, w s, 28.3 ft s of 153d St, 56.8x118.7x irregular; the Colgate Art Glass Company against Thomas L. Reynolds and Frederick Robinson, owners; George W. Bell and Frederick Robinson, contractors..... 525

43D ST, 107 and 109 West; William A. Cable against Army and Navy Realty Company, owner and contractor..... 1,261

234TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of King's Bridge Av, 50x50; James L. Martin against Adelia Scofield, owner; Edward Berrian, contractor..... 220

187TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 130x100; Frederick W. Cohn against Concourse Realty Company, owner and contractor..... 857

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 362 to 368; H. O. S. Engineering Company against Paul B. Pugh, owner; E. J. Duggan, contractor..... 51

HUGHES AV, e s, 86 ft n of 191st St, 100x100; William L. Dale against Belmont Realty and Construction Company, owner and contractor..... 294

7TH AV, 2,403 and 2,405; Henry J. Gargling against —— Bernstein, owner; United Contracting and Supply Company, contractor..... 17

7TH AV, 2,403 and 2,405; R. Condito against Bernstein, owner; United Contracting and Supply Company, contractor..... 14

7TH AV, 2,403 and 2,405; George L. Stanley against —— Bernstein, owner; United Contracting and Supply Company, contractor..... 26

LEXINGTON AV, 161 and 163; Gerber & Zimmerman against Henry Kroeger, owner and contractor..... 4,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

RIVERSIDE AV and 127th St, s e corner; G. Zibelli & Son and others against Calvert Construction Company and others, 37 liens, Nov. 14 to Dec. 29, 1905..... 1,769

EDISON AV, 195 and 197; Philip Tuchman and others against Bankers' Realty and Security Company and others, Aug. 17, 1905..... 950

87TH ST, 108 and 110 East; Samuel Prensky against Peter Horn and others, Dec. 14, 1905, by payment..... 938

84TH ST, 128 and 130 West; Simon Selden against Theresa M. Flinoff, Jan. 8, 1906..... 815

101ST ST and 1st Av, n w corner; Sam Assoff against A. Hurwits and others, June 14, 1905..... 74

151ST ST, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x100; to 152d St; H. W. Johns-Manville Company against Herman Raabe and others, Jan. 8, 1906, by payment..... 241

Lis Pendens.

MOTT AV and 150th St, s e corner, 16.8x100.6; Lillian C. Howell against William P. Howell, administrator, and others, (partition;) attorney, L. P. Treadwell.

TRINITY AV, w s, 300 ft n of 161st St, 50x 100; Mary R. F

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FOR SALE.

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326 Lenox Av., Near 126th St.
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Same avenue, fronting Columbia University Grounds, 150x100. Price $160,000.

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Plot 100x100, on 170th St., near Haven. Price $35,000.

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IRREGULAR PLOT, 25x72x31x89, on Southern Boulevard and King's Bridge Road, OPPOSITE ENTRANCE TO BRONX PARK. Very cheap lot, $2,000.

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near Park, 34-ft., 5-story double, open plumbing, hardwood trim; rentals $5,364; best price $50,000; only $10,000 cash required; investigate.
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West Fifties.—We can offer direct, a row of ten five-story 4-family, 14 rooms, cold-water tenements, each 25x85x100, at a reasonable figure if acted on at once. A proposition like this does not last long. Golden opportunity for a clever speculator or investor. A substantial profit assured. Principals only. F. R. Wood & Co., Broadway & 80th St.

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A six-story elevator apartment house, near Columbia College; property shows over 11% net return on asking price.
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Nine lots; price and terms very reasonable. Apply to Sole Agents,
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$10,000 cash buys 5-story new law flat, 4 families on floor, 5 rooms, bath, each, 50x100 near 3d Av, rents $6,500; 4-story double flat, 25x95, 5 rooms, bath, price $16,500, rents $1,700; 5-story, 4 families, cold water flat, 25x100, West 43d St., price $40,000, rents over $4,000 yearly; will trade; money to loan in any amount in the Bronx. Eugene J. Busher, 627 East 149th St., L and Subway station.

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A five-story double flat in the best section of the Bronx, near Willis Av., for sale; present mortgages averaging 4½%; price $23,500. Morris Grossman, 35 Nassau St.

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Eight-room house, fine avenue, all improvements; lot 37.6x100; price $5,000; cash $1,000. W. S. Anderson, Mt. Vernon's Busy Corner, near New Haven Station.

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L. J. Phillips & Co.,
786 Prospect Av., near Westchester Av.

Two west side flats, with stores; equity $14,000; add cash for other property; principals.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co.,
206 BROADWAY.

A beautiful home on the Sound for sale; only one hour out; modern house 20 rooms, 4 bathrooms, greenhouses, large stable and gardener's cottage; 5 acres; fine lawn; either furnished or unfurnished; only a small amount of cash necessary. SAITTA & THIELE, 258 Broadway, N. Y.

Handsome 7-story elevator apartment house, upper West Side, near Broadway, 50x100; price, $135,000; rents, $13,500; mortgages, $100,000; cash and other property. SAITTA & THIELE, 258 Broadway, N. Y.

West 94th St.—$12,000 equity, three-story private; cash and other property; possession. John D. Karst & Co., 2,051 8th Av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

OWNERS OF DOWNTOWN PROPERTY WISHING TO SELL OR RENT THE SAME ADDRESS, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS, RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Property Owners, Attention!—Clients waiting to buy. Send or call with particulars of tenements anywhere in Manhattan. Brill, Rosenberg & Peshkin, 1,761 Lexington Av. Tel. 1750 Harlem.

Thos. M. Henneberry, 1,389 Lexington Av., wants a good corner with store, cold water tenements, building plots; have immediate cash buyers; send particulars.

WANTED—Cold-water tenements on West Side for cash buyers. Also send particulars of hot-water flats. Owners only. Julius Friend, 695 Broadway.

Will buy for cash 4-story, 20-foot American basement dwelling with extension, near West End or Riverside, 70s or 80s. A. Meyer & Co., 320 Broadway.

Wanted—Two-family brick dwelling, near Subway or elevated, Bronx. Send cash price and particulars. Stanley, Times, Times Square.

Owners and Brokers.—I am open for all kinds of tenement house property; also alteration property. Albert E. Lowe, 230 Grand St.

Owners, we will sell, rent, or manage your property; send particulars. O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St. Open evenings.

Wanted—About 10 lots, 150th to 165th St., river front. Columbian Board of Brokers, 48 West 116th St.

Property for sale, rent, managed; send full particulars. Kehoe & White, 1,623 Amsterdam Av.

Bronx flats and other property wanted. Send particulars. Coulter, 180th St. and Crotona Av.

Want desirable, salable property to offer buyers. Worthington Scott, Flatiron Building.

Bronx.

Ready money waiting for cheap Bronx lots, houses. Williams & Kelly, Subway terminus 180th St.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES

"The S. F. Myers Building has better light and contains more modern and desirable improvements than any other structure of the same dimensions in the city."—Opinion of Real Estate Expert.

S. F. Myers BUILDING
47-49 Maiden Lane,
midway between Nassau and William Sts.

New 12-Story Office Building
Fireproof and steel construction. Tiled halls and toilets on every floor.

Near centre of financial, real estate, insurance, law, drug and wholesale jewelry districts.

This modern fireproof building embraces every improvement for the comfort and convenience of tenants, three speedy hydraulic plunger safety elevators. Fine permanent light on all sides.

To lease, on very inducing terms, a few fine offices and one entire Floor of about 4,000 square feet.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
Apply to J. A. MYERS, on premises, or your own real estate broker.

LOFTS, OFFICES, STUDIOS
28 30 & 32 West 22d Street
NEW BUILDING, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 West 22d St.
or your own broker.

Desirable offices with skylight for rent, suitable for architect, 4 AND 6 EAST 42D ST. Elevator, electricity, steam heat, &c.; reasonable rents.
PEARCE & ELLIMAN,
Telephone 1200 Bryant. 520 Fifth Av.

$65.00 CORNER STORE.
Good for grocer, butcher, or druggist; best location in the Bronx. 1,428 Prospect Av., cor. 170th St. and Boston Road.

5-story building to let, 43x82; elevator; excellent light; immediate possession.
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE,
51 Liberty St.

Desirable loft, basement, store, and subbasement, 133 Mercer St., including steam heat and elevator service; rent reasonable. For terms apply Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194-196 Broadway.

Broadway, between Fulton and John Sts.—Lofts and offices; steam heat; elevator and janitor service; rents reasonable. Apply to Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194-196 Broadway.

Lofts to let, 381 Broome St.; new building; very light lofts, 25x120; heat, power, elevator service. Further particulars, inquire of John Kensett Kellogg, 80 William St.

A five-story brick building to let on Pine St., near Water St.; rent $1,300; immediate possession. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

116TH, 20 EAST.—Excellent store; good for stationery and candy, butcher, grocer, delicatessen, &c. See Janitress.

Offices, Studios—105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance, $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Fine store, good for any business. Eugene J. Busher, 627 East 149th St., west of Subway or L station.

Studio to sublet; location and furnishings the best; grand piano. Ford, 4 West 40th St.

West side stores; best locations; lowest prices. Charles E. Duross, 155 West 44th St.

Bronx.

Handsome stores for rent opposite Melrose Station, 162d St. and Park Av.; excellent location. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

58th St. near 5th Ave.
A four-story residence for rent in this high-class neighborhood; immediate possession.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 West 42d St.

49th St., between 6th & 7th Avs.
Three stories, in excellent condition.
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

Houses, unfurnished and furnished; desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bronx.

A roomy detached house, all improvements; hot-water heat; perfect condition; on Grand Boulevard and Concourse, near 165th St. Inquire second house south of 165th St., west side Concourse, (formerly Mott Av.)

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $28 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

BILLIARDS.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made, high-grade goods. Lighning[illegible], durable cushions. Decker[illegible] 126 & 128 E. 24th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

ARTHUR HALL,
N. E. Cor. 96th St. & Madison Av.
A NEWLY CONSTRUCTED MODERN FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOUSE, LOCATED IN THE VERY CHOICEST RESIDENTIAL PART OF THE CITY.
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
We cannot convey, in type, an adequate idea of the grandeur, taste, spaciousness, and conveniences of the apartments. A personal visit and inspection only can supply that.
Apartments consist of 8 and 9 rooms and 2 baths.
SOMETHING DECIDEDLY NEW & NOVEL. A BALLROOM FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF GUESTS.
Rents, $1,200 to $1,800.
Supt. on Premises. Tel. 1752—79.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, Owner.

THE VAN CORTLANDT,
No. 73 East 96th St.
A beautiful, new, modern apartment building, containing suites of seven, eight, and nine rooms and two baths; rooms unusually large and all absolutely light; elevator, mail chute, telephones, uniformed hall attendants; rents $1,000 to $1,600. Apply to Superintendent on premises, or to
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

"THE LEXINGTON."
144-8 East 22d St., near Gramercy Park.
Apartment of 6 rooms and bath; elevator; all-night service; steam heat; electric light; rent, $60.00; only apartment unrented. William Henry Folsom, Agent, 24 East 23d St.

120 EAST 24TH ST.
The handsomest 9-room Apartment in the city; elegantly appointed, possessing every desirable feature that appeals to the very select; electricity & fuel furnished; rent $1,500.
CONCESSION TO DESIRABLE TENANT.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

116TH, 20 EAST.—Four large rooms, tiled bath; steam heat; modern. See Janitress.

West Side.

$32.50 to $55.00
WITH
Elevator
AT
PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,
151-59-161-69 West 140th St.
5, 6, and 7 rooms and bath.
Electric light, telephone, etc.
LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.
L. M. SMITH,
Tel. 79 River. 674 Columbus Av.

HENLEY APARTMENTS,
Summit Av., 164th St.
Five rooms and bath, $25; six rooms and bath, $28-$32; high class, steam heat; all modern improvements; seven minutes' walk from 155th St. station, west side elevated.
Joseph Harris Jones,
Ogden Av., 162d St.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
562 W. 173d ST.
4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all improvements; rent $28 to $42.
SUPERINTENDENT, ON PREMISES.
BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
111 West 43d St.
Single room and bath.....$25
Two rooms and bath.....$50
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

To Let—Top floor 2-family cozy brick house; six light rooms, tiled bathroom; all improvements, $23. Apply on premises, John Cameron, 65 223d St., William's Bridge.

152d Street, 522 West.—New apartments, 4, 5, 6 rooms; improvements; $22, $35. Janitor.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

BARSTOW,
117-119 EAST 27TH STREET.
One or two sunny apartments left; perfect bathing facilities and all modern appliances which make for comfort. We try to make the lot of the transients the envy of home folks by placing every convenience at their disposal and making them comfortable.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

COOK'S TOURS
All Travelling Expenses Included
ORIENT Annual parties for the Mediterranean, Egypt, The Nile, Palestine, Turkey, Greece, etc., leave Jan. 28; Feb. 3, 17, 27. $660 to $1,090.
ITALY, RIVIERA Sicily, Spain, etc., short tours leave Feb. 3, 17, 24; March 6, 10, 24. $400 to $510.
JAPAN & CHINA Attractive Spring Tours to the Far East from San Francisco, March 8, $875; Japan only, March 22, $700. Exceptional opportunity.
HAWAII and Volcano of Kilauea from San Francisco, Feb. 15, 24, $150 and $230.
WEST INDIES Cruise of Quebec S. S. Co.'s S. S. Pretoria to chief West Indian Islands, Feb. 17; 30 days. $150 up.
BERMUDA T. S. S. Bermudian (new) sails every ten days. Only 48 hours at sea. Round trip, $50 and up. Special parties April 19 and 26. $65 and up.
FLORIDA Pleasant Tourist parties visiting All Resorts Jan. 20; Feb. 3, 17; March 3. $82.50 and up.
EUROPE Fifty Spring and Summer Tours, including All Resorts, $175 to $1200.
Washington Pleasant 3-day Trips from New York by Royal Blue Line Jan. 23, Feb. 10, March 1, 15, April 12, 26, May 10. $12 and $14.50, according to hotel.
Independent Tickets Everywhere.
THOS. COOK & SON
261 & 1185 Broadway, 649 Madison Avenue, New York,
and 125 OFFICES ABROAD.

Winter Cruises
To Madeira, the Mediterranean & **ORIENT**
A 76-day cruise by the S. S. Moltke, $200.00 and up, leaving New York January 20, 1906.
Three West Indies Cruises
during January, February and March by the S. S. Prinzessin Victoria Luise.
From $125.00 and upward
11 short, attractive cruises in the Mediterranean and Adriatic Seas.
Send for illustrated booklet, rates, etc.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 35-37 B'way, N.Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line
Sailing from Pier 64, North River, ft. of 34th St., for Naples and Genoa.
Brasile (new)....Jan. 20|Nord America...Feb. 7
Cabin $55 up. Dining Saloon on promenade Deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. TOURS & TICKETS
25 UNION SQUARE N.Y.

COOK'S TOURS TO THE ORIENT.
39th Annual Series. Program now ready.
THOS. COOK & SON,
$61 and 1,185 Broadway, 649 Madison Av., N.Y.

Winter cruises to West Indies by the Royal Mail steamers.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—Trial desired in New York County.—GRACE GEORGETTE DICKINSON, plaintiff, against LILLIE LANE, William L. Seaman, Florence E. Kidd, as sole executrix of the last will and testament of William H. Kidd, deceased; Martha Kidd, Lucy Watson, Charles H. Haubert, and the Chamberlain of the City of New York, defendants.
To the above-named defendants and each of them:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in the case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, October 31, 1905.
CHAS. C. DICKINSON,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and P. O. Address, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.
To the above-named defendants, Lillie Lane, Florence E. Kidd, Martha Kidd, and Lucy Watson:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. James Fitzgerald, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York.
Dated December 2d, 1905, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, in the State of New York, on the 5th day of December, 1905.
Dated New York, December 5th, 1905.
CHAS. C. DICKINSON,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office Address, 220 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE OF AMERICA.
MAIN STEM OF THE
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Operating more than twelve thousand miles of railway east of Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

This is the Direct Line from New York & Boston to Niagara Falls and to the West, the Northwest and the Southwest by way of the great cataract and Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 3:30, 5:40, 11:20 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 16 hours, via New York Central and Lake Shore.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:20 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND and TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK EXP.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ¶Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:20 A. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415 and 1216 Broadway; 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. stations, New York; 463 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
To be sure of the best accommodations on any of our through trains it is wise to secure them several days in advance.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
Passengers arriving by Ocean Steamers are met on the pier by a uniformed agent of the New York Central Lines, who will arrange for checking luggage and securing sleeping car accommodations.
Passengers for the Dominion of Canada can have their baggage checked through in bond by this New York Central agent.
A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. F. DALY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD
(New York Central & Hudson R. R., Lessee.)
Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:
†11:20 A. M.—

ORR'S BURDENS GROWING, MUST LAY DOWN SOME

He Resigns from Produce Exchange Bank Directorate.

WOULDN'T REMAIN AS DUMMY

New York Life's New Head Expects, However, to Find Time for Rapid Transit Work.

According to a letter addressed to Forrest H. Parker, President of the New York Produce Exchange Bank, Alexander E. Orr will give up many of his financial and business connections in order to give more attention to the New York Life Insurance Company and the Rapid Transit Commission.

"Mr. Orr has resigned from the Board of Directors of this bank," said President Parker yesterday, "because he could not get the time to attend the meetings. He was no dummy Director. He was a working Director, and was always at the meetings. He is so conscientious a man in his business duties that if he could not get to metings regularly he would not serve as Director in any institution.

"The only reason for his resignation from the Board of Directors of this bank was that he desired to curtail his business connections, so that he could attend to his more important duties."

Mr. Parker added that Mr. Orr's letter expressed regret at leaving the bank and said that he had promised his family and his physician that he would lighten his business burdens wherever possible.

Another Director of the bank said that after a personal connection of many years with Mr. Orr he felt that he would be a very active force in the New York Life.

"Mr. Orr is," he said, "an old-fashioned business man with the strictest ideas of the necessity for hard work and integrity in business. He is one of the most conscientious men I have ever dealt with and he undertakes nothing that he does not mean to do thoroughly."

Mr. Orr has been a Director of the Produce Exchange Bank since its founding. His withdrawal yesterday was a surprise to the Directors, but not to President Parker, who knew that Mr. Orr needed more time for his new responsibilities.

At his house, 102 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, Mr. Orr was asked last night what banks and corporations he intended to give up in order to serve as the head of the New York Life.

"I have not decided yet," he replied.

"Will the work of the New York Life and the work of the Rapid Transit Commission compel you to decide between the two?"

"So far I have found nothing in my duties as head of the New York Life to make me believe that it will be impossible to attend to both."

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Orr was busy with two important committee meetings in the New York Life Building.

LOST ARTICLES

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

FOUND—Lady's gold hunting case watch and pin with monogram; owner identify and secure same. Auditor, 12th floor, New Times Building.

FOUND—Nov. 28, Harlem, lady's silver watch and fob; owner can have by proving property and paying for this ad. Day, 131 W. 56th.

LOST—On 47th St., 5th Av., walking through 47th St., south side, to 6th Av., 6th Av. car to Columbus Circle, or 8th Av. car to 68th St., between 6 and 6:30 P. M., open face gold watch, Tiffany make, monogram raised "H. R. S."; liberal reward on return to 14 West 68th St.

LOST—Central Trust Co.'s Certificates of Deposit No. 377, 2 shares, $84.70 fractional part; No 378, 2 shares, $49.60 fractional part, Preferred and Common Stock United States Rubber Company, in the name of Walter Callender. Notify Central Trust Co., 54 Wall St.

LOST—A gold medal with Pope Pius X. on one side and the Vatican on the other; dropped from watch fob, probably on Broadway car or in Subway train Friday night. Will finder please communicate with B. S. O., Box 321 Times, Times Square.

LOST — Wednesday night, Jan. 3, between Hippodrome and restaurant, or between there and 47th St. and 5th Av., or in cab, RUSSIAN SABLE BOA; three pieces; liberal reward. Return to 582 5th Av.

LOST—Monday night, gold link chain, charms, and watch with monogram J. H. H. L. & F. Matile maker; No. 10,290; reward. $100; no questions asked. Address Halsted, 200 Produce Exchange Building.

LOST—At the Hotel Colonial, 81st and Columbus Avenue, on Saturday evening, black bill file containing $11. Finder will be rewarded by returning it to I. R., Box 307 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Monday, Jan. 8, on 6th Av. car, South Ferry, about 3 P. M., one pearl stud in blue plush case; liberal reward; return to the Ansonia Hotel, Room 109, 15th floor, Broadway, 73d St.

LOST—Gold bracelet with miniature, lost the evening of Jan. 8 in Sixth Av. or 23d St., street car going east, between 11th St. and 25th St.; $10 reward; return to 50 West 11th St.

LOST—$50 reward offered for return of ruby and diamond cluster ring, lost Saturday, Jan. 6, between Maiden Lane and Grand Central Station. Elevator, 3 Maiden Lane.

LOST—GARNET and GOLD NECKLACE in American Theatre or between theatre and Vendome Hotel; reward. EDNA MAY SPOONER, Bijou Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOST—PLUSH ROBE, red and light brown, between 53d St. and 7th Av. and 50th St. and 5th Av.; reward $10. CHAS. T. PROCTOR, 221 West 58th St.

LOST—Red pocketbook, between Arnold, Constable, 5th Av. Bank, deposit key, about $100 (bills;) $20 reward to honest person, Owner, 41 West 69th St.

LOST—At or near Majestic Theatre, 58th St. and 8th Av., Circle, a reindeer skin glove lined with squirrel fur, fitting right hand. Dr. J. E. Traub, 228 W. 75th St.

LOST—$5 reward for package containing three photographs left in car of Sixth Av. elevated on Friday last, if returned to 11 Wall St., No. 31.

LOST—Black lynx muff, in or near Hearn's store, Monday forenoon; suitable reward; Return to Thomesen, 906 Amsterdam Av., near 104th St.

LOST — Wednesday night, Jan. 3, between West 75th and Chambers Sts., an enameled violet pin with diamond dewdrop. Return 9 West 74th; reward.

LOST—$10 reward and no questions asked for return of IRISH BITCH TERRIER to J. P. TOPPING, The Barnard, Central Park West and 71st St.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, pin attached, diamond star and crescent on case, full name inside; reward. Buckingham Hotel, Annabelle Kent.

LOST—Pearl heart brooch; 7 diamonds in centre; chain attached; large reward; no questions asked. H. D. B., 6 West 90th St.

LOST—GOLD LION'S HEAD, with diamonds. Finder receive $20 if returned to KENNELLY'S, 83d St. and Columbus Av.

LOST—Saturday, a diamond screw stud; suitable reward; no questions asked. G. M., 77 East 79th St.

LOST—Bank Book No. 5,500, Washington Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 138,599, Harlem Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST—Violin, case, and letters, on Dec. 29; reward. M. Arnold, 10 East 17th St.

REWARD paid for return of Persian lamb muff, taken by mistake from dressing room at Maillard's, Jan. 5. C. M. H., Lucerne Hotel, 79th St. and Amsterdam Av.

$100 REWARD for lady's black enamel watch, diamond monogram "A. M. L." one side, diamond fleur-de-lis on other; lost Jan. 8 Metropolitan Opera House. Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av., and 37th St.

For Wednesday and Thursday

Men's Sack Suits and Good Overcoats

Suits regularly up to $28, Overcoats up to $28,

$16.50 **$18.50**

EVERYTHING we have is Good. Nothing of the sleazy stamp finds quarter here. The Suits and Overcoats announced To-day represent the very mould of your money, presenting an exceptional opportunity to appreciative dressers who desire fashionable clothes at prices even below the most ordinary ready-made garments.

Handsome Chesterfield Overcoats, big, easy affairs, rich in quality and perfectly made; Sack Suits, either single or double breasted, in pretty blue or good black, and a world of smart mixtures; also one or two lines of English Walking Frocks.

Smith Gray & Co.,

THREE STORES

BROADWAY AT 31ST ST., NEW YORK.

FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV., BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV., B'KLYN.

The clothes with a rich soft finish, yet —moisture proof.

THE SALE OF OVERCOATS AT $14.

which opened yesterday morning bids fair to make history for the Hope Corner.

We did not say: "$20, $25, and $30 Overcoats for Fourteen Dollars."

Still "bright and early" Overcoat selling began and continued all day—

The Reason:

OVERCOATS of style and character made to fit with ease and of fabrics that have "*a nap that won't wear off.*"

Choice of All Styles **$14.** Clearing House Price.

BROADWAY & CHAMBERS ST.

Half-Yearly Sale of

$1.50 Pajamas, now 95c.

$3 to $5 Waistcoats, now 1.95

MANHATTAN SHIRTS 1.15

1.50 VALUE 2 VALUE 1.38 - 2.50 VALUE 1.88

Weber & Heilbroner,

150 Nassau St., at Spruce St. — 58 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane.

369 Broadway, at Franklin St. — 757 Broadway, at Eighth St.

To Men Who Know

CLIP TAMMANY'S WINGS IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN

Republicans and Hearst Members Control All Committees.

TAMMANY FIGHTS IN VAIN

Hearst Men Put In Full Control of the Committee That Will Consider Election Contests.

Tammany was handled without gloves when the Board of Aldermen met yesterday to name committees. Because President McGowan of the Board is a Tammany man, whereas the Republicans and Hearst members control the Board, all of the committees were named by resolution, and the rules were so amended that no changes may be made either in the chairmen or the members without having the approval of two-thirds of the members elected. This will prevent the Tammany men from gaining control, even should they induce the Hearst men to join them against the Republicans.

The Hearst men were more than liberally treated, and it was remarked that a personal representative of Mr. Hearst was present with Alderman Meyers, the Republican leader, and with Vice Chairman Goodman, when the slate was being whipped into final shape. The important Committee on Privileges and Elections, which will pass upon all the Hearst contests, including that against President McGowan, is given over to the Hearst men bodily. Alderman Kuntze is Chairman. He and Aldermen Clifford, Leverett, Noonan and Peters are all Hearst men, and they control the Committee. Against these five Municipal Ownership League Aldermen on this Committee there are two Republicans—Aldermen Kline and Freeman, and two Tammany men, Aldermen Doull and Morris.

The Committee on Reapportionment, which is the second in importance, as it will control the entire Assembly and Aldermanic reapportionment of the city to conform with the State census of 1905, is also solidly Hearst and Republican. There are fifteen members in all, and nine are Republican, three M. O. L. and three Tammany. The Republicans on this Committee are Griffenhagen, Chairman; Goodman, Diemer, Wentz, Meyers, Gunther, Strenger, Moffett, and Bunting. The M. O. L. men are Cronin, Clifford, and Mulligan, while the Tammany men are McCall, Sullivan, and Wafer.

The general basis of representation on the other Committees consist of five Republicans, one M. O. L. man and one Tammany men on all committees of seven, and five Republicans, two M. O. L. men, and two Tammany men on each committee of nine. Of the other important Committees the Chairmen are as follows:

Finance—DAVIES, Rep., Manhattan.
Railroads—DIEMER, Rep., Brooklyn.
Bridges and Tunnels—WENTZ, Rep., Brooklyn.
Parks—DOWNING, Rep., Brooklyn.
Streets and Highways—HANN, Rep., Brooklyn.
Water, Gas, and Electricity—GUNTHER, Rep., Brooklyn.
Laws and Legislation—STURGIS, Rep., Manhattan.
Public Charities—CRONIN, Rep., Manhattan.
Printing—HATTON, Rep., Manhattan.

Under the new rules adopted by which the committee members were named, the first name on each committee was to be taken as that of the Chairman. Aldermen Meyers, Goodman, and McCall are the members of the Committee on Rules.

The Tammany members bitterly fought the adoption of the rules and the committee lists, but were overridden by the majority. Borough President Bird S. Coler of Brooklyn declined to vote on the adoption of the committee lists because the Municipal Ownership League Alderman from Brooklyn, H. Clay Peters, was named for Chairman of the Committee on Docks and Ferries. Mr. Coler said he declined in any way to be responsible for the position to which Peters was assigned. Coler announced earlier in the day that he intended to protest the Peters appointment, and, although Peters tried two or three times to have Coler change his course, the latter stood by his declaration.

While the board was in session another notice of contest was received. It was against Alderman Charles F. Hahn of the Twenty-second District and was entered in the interest of R. J. Sweeney, the Municipal Ownership League candidate, who was defeated by 668 votes. Last night Alderman Jones, who was defeated by 11 votes in the same district, also protested Hahn's election.

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT ST.

Men's Hats—*All middlemen's profits saved—you buy direct from the best factories.*

Derbys at 2.75

Made of pure Nutria, the best Fur used in Hat making.

In all the swell shapes and new colors.

Why pay 4.00 for the same quality elsewhere?

Derbys at 1.90 { in snappy shapes for young men, same quality as you pay Three Dollars for everywhere else.

6.00 Opera Hats at 3.90

Imported Ribbed Silk.

Winter Caps with double bands in all the up-to-date shapes, 50c. and 95c.

4.00 Fur Caps at 2.00.

Good news to-day for the thousands of men whom our experience shows are waiting for our $1.85 Derby sale.

Hitherto when we've offered the "seconds" of our $3 and $4 Derbies, there have never been near enough to go around.

But the factory has been making more hats than ever the past year, and as the standard is just as high as ever, there are naturally more "seconds."

3800 of them this time.

As usual, we've had them blocked in an excellent standard shape, and as usual again, you'll have lots of fun in trying with the aid of our salesmen to find why the price is not our regular $3 or $4.

$1.85.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st. — 842 at 13th st. — 1260 at 32nd st.

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

Office: No. 56 Cedar Street, NEW YORK.

ONE HUNDRED-AND-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT, JANUARY, 1906.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $3,000,000 00

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Cash in Banks and Trust Companies	$1,180,287 05
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of collection	993,668 77
Real Estate	1,543,892 06
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	109,500 00

BONDS

		Par Value.	Market Value.
District of Columbia of 1924	3-65 per cent.	$1,000,000 00	$1,180,000 00
United States, (1925)	4 " "	600,000 00	780,000 00
United States of Mexico	5 " "	18,050 00	18,050 00
New York State, (Registered)	3 " "	402,000 00	406,500 00
Massachusetts State, (Registered)	3 " "	50,000 00	48,250 00
State of Georgia, (Registered) 1930	3½ " "	25,000 00	26,250 00
New York City, (Registered)	3½ " "	2,000,000 00	2,000,000 00
New York City, Revenue	3½ " "	230,000 00	230,000 00
New York City, (Registered)	3 " "	500,000 00	573,000 00
City of Rochester, N. Y., (Registered)	3½ " "	100,000 00	100,000 00
City of Richmond, Va. (1933)	5 " "	50,000 00	55,500 00
Northern Pacific-Gt. Northern (C. B. & Q. Collateral)	4 " "	400,000 00	404,000 00
Erie Railroad, Pennsylvania Coal Collateral	4 " "	300,000 00	285,000 00
Union Pacific R. R. Co., First Mortgage	4 " "	200,000 00	212,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Conv. rtible 1912	3½ " "	200,000 00	206,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Convertible 1915	3½ " "	333,000 00	329,670 00
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. R. R. Co., 1st Mort. (1937)	4 " "	113,000 00	116,480 00
Ohio & W. Va. Railway Co., 1st Mort. (1910)	7 " "	100,000 00	110,000 00
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis R. R. First Consolidated Mortgage (1914)	7 " "	100,000 00	113,000 00
L'sville, New Albany & Chi. R'y Co., 1st Mtge (1910)	6 " "	100,000 00	110,000 00
West Shore R'y 1st Mortgage Gtd. (Registered)	4 " "	100,000 00	108,000 00
Reading Co. General Mortgage	4 " "	100,000 00	103,000 00
Norfolk & Western, Pocahontas, Joint	4 " "	100,000 00	93,000 00
Oregon Short Line R. R. Co., Refunding	4 " "	100,000 00	95,000 00
Cleveland Terminal and Valley R. R. Co. (1995)	4 " "	100,000 00	100,000 00
Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis	4 " "	100,000 00	101,000 00
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Convertible.	4 " "	50,000 00	51,000 00
Virg'a Midl'd Ry. Co. Gen'l Mtge Gtd St'ped (1936)	5 " "	50,000 00	56,500 00
Jeff., Mad. & Ind'p's R.R.Co. 1st Mtg (S F.), (1906)	7 " "	39,000 00	39,780 00
Lou'ville, Hend'son & St. L. R'y Co., 1st Mtg (1946)	5 " "	25,000 00	27,750 00
Chesapeake and Ohio R. R. Co.	4½ " "	100,000 00	108,000 00
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting Co., Gen'l Mtg.	4 " "	100,000 00	92,000 00
Boonville Railroad Bridge Co., Sinking Fund	4 " "	100,000 00	91,000 00
American Tobacco Co	4 " "	200,000 00	160,000 00
Adams Express Co., Collateral Trust	4 " "	50,000 00	51,500 00

STOCKS

20,000 Shares	Pennsylvania Railroad Company	$ 50 each	1,000,000 00	1,430,000 00
5,000 "	Southern Railway Co., Preferred	100 "	500,000 00	500,000 00
5,000 "	Morris and Essex Railroad Co.	50 "	250,000 00	470,000 00
5,000 "	Reading Company, First Preferred	50 "	250,000 00	380,000 00
5,000 "	Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.	50 "	250,000 00	405,000 00
3,000 "	Balt. and Ohio R. R. Co., Preferred	100 "	300,000 00	291,000 00
2,650 "	United N. J. R. R. and Canal Co.	100 "	265,000 00	715,500 00
2,500 "	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R'way Co.	100 "	250,000 00	455,000 00
5,000 "	Pitts., Bessemer & Lake Erie R. R.	50 "	250,000 00	170,000 00
2,000 "	Balt. and Ohio R. R. Co., Common.	100 "	200,000 00	236,000 00
2,000 "	Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R.	50 "	100,000 00	183,000 00
1,800 "	Rochester & Genessee Valley R. R.	100 "	180,000 00	252,000 00
1,500 "	New York, New Haven & H. R. R.	100 "	150,000 00	292,500 00
1,000 "	New York Central & H. R. R. R.	100 "	100,000 00	152,000 00
1,000 "	Ft. Wayne & Jackson R. R. Co. Pfd.	100 "	100,000 00	143,000 00
1,000 "	Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Co., Preferred.	100 "	100,000 00	155,000 00
1,000 "	Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R.	100 "	100,000 00	208,000 00
1,000 "	Connecticut River R. R. Co.	100 "	100,000 00	290,000 00
1,000 "	Chicago & Northwestern R'y Co. Pfd.	100 "	100,000 00	245,000 00
1,000 "	Northern Railroad of New Jersey	100 "	100,000 00	94,000 00
1,000 "	Valley Railroad	100 "	100,000 00	125,000 00
1,000 "	Atchison, Topeka & S. Fe Ry. Pfd.	100 "	100,000 00	104,000 00
1,000 "	Union Pacific R. R. Preferred	100 "	100,000 00	99,000 00
1,000 "	Chic., Mil., & St. Paul Ry. Co. Com.	100 "	100,000 00	131,000 00
500 "	Illinois Central Railroad Co	100 "	50,000 00	87,500 00
725 "	Chicago & N. W. Ry, Common	100 "	72,500 00	160,225 00
500 "	Northern Pacific Railway Co.	100 "	50,000 00	101,000 00
500 "	Great Northern Railway Co Pfd	100 "	50,000 00	145,000 00
100 "	Great Northern Preferred Receipts.		10,000 00	10,000 00
10 "	Northern Securities Co Stubs	100 "	1,000 00	2,000 00
2,200 "	Consolidated Gas Co. of New York	100 "	220,000 00	398,200 00
1,000 "	The Mackay Co.'s Preferred	100 "	100,000 00	73,000 00
100 "	Twenty-third Street Railway Co.	100 "	10,000 00	39,800 00
300 "	Amer. Exchange Nat. Bank of N. Y.	100 "	30,000 00	53,000 00
200 "	Fourth National Bank of N. Y.	100 "	20,000 00	44,000 00
200 "	Manhattan Company, N. Y.	50 "	10,000 00	31,000 00
100 "	Bank of America, N. Y.	100 "	10,000 00	52,500 00
300 "	Chatham National Bank of N. Y.	25 "	5,000 00	15,750 00
200 "	Franklin Trust Company, Brooklyn.	100 "	20,000 00	69,000 00
150 "	Long Island Loan & Trust Company.	100 "	15,000 00	45,000 00
100 "	United States Mort. & Trust Co.	100 "	10,000 00	51,500 00
50 "	Metropolitan Trust Company, N. Y.	100 "	5,000 00	30,000 00
				$21,239,052 88

LIABILITIES

Cash Capital	$3,000,000 00
Reserve Premium Fund	7,598,001 00
Reserve for Losses	783,047 08
Reserve for Re-Insurance, and other claims	837,503 46
Reserve for Taxes and other contingencies	300,000 00
Surplus over contingencies and all liabilities including capital	8,720,501 34
	$21,239,052 88

Surplus as regards policy-holders $11,720,501 34

DIRECTORS:

LEVI P. MORTON,	HENRY F. NOYES,	CORD MEYER,
CORNELIUS N. BLISS,	LUCIEN C. WARNER,	LEVI C. WEIR,
JOHN H. WASHBURN,	DUMONT CLARKE,	JOHN H. FLAGLER,
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GEORGE H. HARTFORD,	JOHN CLAFLIN,	SAMUEL D. STYLES.

ELBRIDGE G. SNOW, President.

EMANUEL H. A. CORREA, Vice-President. — AREUNAH M. BURTIS, Secretary.

FREDERIC C. BUSWELL, Vice-President. — HENRY J. FERRIS, Ass't Sec'y.

CLARENCE A. LUDLUM, Ass't Secretary.

New York, January 9, 1906.

SENTENCED AND GLAD OF IT.

Van Ingen Burglar Gets 25 Years—Says He Has Consumption.

John Madison, the burglar who got into Edward H. Van Ingen's residence, at 9 East Seventy-first Street, and packed up $1,300 worth of silverware and jewelry, but was caught before he could get out of the house with it, was sentenced to twenty-five years in the State prison by Judge Cowing in General Sessions yesterday.

"I'm glad of it," said Madison. "I wouldn't care if I had been sent up for fifty years. I have consumption, and I want to get where I can be taken care of. I tried to get into two hospitals in this city before I did the Van Ingen job, but they wouldn't take me, and I had to get along the best way I could without treatment."

In sentencing Madison Judge Cowing told him that the watchman would have been justified in shooting him. Mrs. Van Ingen was in mortal fear for the safety of the burglar that she had seen all over shop.

The Finest Imported Cloths

is our purchase from the well known tailor J. H. Miller, 816 Broadway. The entire stock is displayed on second floor. Suit to order $25. Trousers $7. Fancy silk vestings $6. Overcoat, silk lined, $30. They are considerably less than half Miller's prices.

Our Remnant Sale is on store floor. Suits $18. Trousers $5.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & Ninth Street.

AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day & Sat. 2:15. MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. BARRIE'S PETER PAN

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. ETHEL BARRYMORE in J. M. Barrie's play. Alice-Sit-By-The-Fire. Also PANTALOON with Lionel Barrymore

Knickerbocker B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only. 2:15. FRITZI SCHEFF in MLLE. MODISTE.

HERALD SQ THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. George V. Hobart's Musical Satiretta —COMING THRO' THE RYE—

Hudson THEATRE, 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. JAMES K. HACKETT in Alfred Sutro's MARY MANNERING Walls of Jericho

DALY'S Theatre, B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. "A SUCCESS"—HERALD. HENRY B. HARRIS presents "FIRST RATE FUN." —SUN. JAMES J. CORBETT in BERNARD SHAW'S CASHEL BYRON'S PROFESSION

"POPULAR WITH THE PEOPLE." TELEGRAPH.

Arranged for the stage by Stanislaus Stange.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. THE LION AND THE MOUSE. LYCEUM THEATRE. TO-DAY AT 3:30. MONDAYS, JAN. 8, 15, 22, 29. AT 3:30. BEATRICE HERFORD IN HER ORIGINAL MONOLOGUES. PRICES 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50.

BELASCO Theatre. Ev. 8. Mat. Sat., 2. DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST. By David Belasco

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST WEEK. Last Times in the City. BERTHA GALLAND in David Belasco's Play, SWEET KITTY BELLAIRS. Popular Prices. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2. Ev. 8. N't w'k—MRS. LESLIE CARTER in Adrea

BIJOU B'way 430th Time in Mat. Sat. 2. & 30th N. Y. To-night. Ev. 8:15. DAVID BELASCO presents, 2d year in N.Y. WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER.

SIXTH NATIONAL AUTOMOBILE SHOW Will Open at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN NEXT SATURDAY EVE AT 8

CARNEGIE HALL. BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Mr. Gericke Conductor. Thursday Evening, Jan. 11. Alfred Reisenauer. Saturday Afternoon, Jan. 13. Prof. Willy Hess. Tickets, $2 to 75c., at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) & Luckhardt & Belder's, 10 E. 17th St.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day, 50c. to $1.50. 4th MONTH. "The Best Play in Town." WM. FAVERSHAM IN THE SQUAW MAN

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Mat. To-day, 50c, 75c, $1.00. AS YE SOW Last 2 Weeks.

CARNEGIE HALL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York TWO EXTRA CONCERTS. Friday, Jan. 12, at 2:30; Saturday, Jan. 13, 8:15. Conductor, WASSILY SAFONOFF. Soloist, Adele Aus Der Ohe, Piano. TSCHAIKOWSKY Program: Serenade for Strings; Piano Concerto No. 1, SYMPHONY "PATHETIQUE." Usual prices. Box office open daily.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. Today 25c. 15, 25, 35, 50 & 75c. GIRL OF THE STREETS Britt-Nelson Fight Pictures

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Mat. To-day 25c. 25, 50, & 75c. MORE TO BE PITIED THAN SCORNED.

MURRAY HILL 42d St. & Lex. Av. Mat. To-day 25c. 25, 35, 50, 75c. AT PINEY RIDGE

Colonial Aimee Angeles, McMahon's Watermelon Girls, Tom Nawn & Co., Ned Nye & Rollicking Daily Mts. 25 Girls, Chassino, Carlotta, oth's.

Alhambra 7th Av. & 126th St. Mats Daily. All Seats 25c. Ida Rene, Arthur Prince, Nick Long & Idalene Cotton, 5 Mowatts, Two Pinks, etc.

MADISON SQ. Theatre, 24th St., nr. B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. HENRI de VRIES in "A CASE OF ARSON" preceded by THE BRAISLEY DIAMOND.

YORKVILLE. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. HENRY E. DIXEY, "The Man on the Box."

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St. 25, 50, 75, 1.00. DAILY MATS. 25c., 50c. Virginia Earl, Auguste Von Biene, Col. Bordeverry, Shean & Warren, Wireless Telegraphy, Callahan & Mack, others.

Proctor's 5th Av.—A Fair Exchange, 25, 50. 23d St.—Star Vaude., 25, 50. 58th St.—Star Vaude., 25, 50. 125th St.—The Ironmaster, 25, 50. Daily Mts. 25c

JOE WEBER'S MUSIC HALL. Evgs. at 8. Only Mat. Sat. Joe Weber's All Star Co. Twiddle-Twaddle

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. 8:15. Only Mat. Sat., 2:15. WILLIAM COLLIER In ON THE QUIET.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St., bet. 7th & 8th Avs. Mat. Daily. Mrs. Annie & Miss Jennie Yeamans, Genaro & Bailey, Ferry Corwey, Brockman, Mack & Co., etc.

THE GOTHAM 125th St. EAST Mat. To-day—Trocadero Burlesquers.

BANKRUPT SALE. Extraordinary Private Sale of Electroliers, Chandeliers, Brackets and Glassware of the BOROUGH BRONZE CO. Began MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1906, at 138 W. 24th St., under the direction of Charles Levy, Trustee in Bankruptcy. For a few days only. CHARLES LEVY, Trustee. HENRY W. SYKES, Attorney, 261 Broadway, N. Y. City.

NEW AMSTERDAM Theatre, 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Wed. & Sat. Mats. at 2:15. POP. PRICES Mat. To-day, $1.50, $1, 75c. & 50c. KLAW & ERLANGER present FAY TEMPLETON in Geo. M. Cohan's 45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY

LIBERTY THEATRE 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. GEORGE H. BRENNAN presents THE CLANSMAN BY THOMAS DIXON, JR. "Clansman hits New York."—Sun. "Vigorously applauded."—Times. "Much discussed play met enthusiastic reception."—Herald. "Greeted with enthusiastic approbation."—Tribune. "The town will go to see it."—Commercial. "Audience almost rose to its feet in cheers."—Eve. Telegram.

BROADWAY Theatre, B'way & 41st St. LAST WEEK. LAST 5 TIMES. Evs. 8. Last Mat. Sat., 2. VERONIQUE With RUTH VINCENT.

Tuesday, Jan. 16th—Seat Sale To-morrow. ELSIE JANIS Otis Harlan, Henry Donnelly, Henry Bergman, Aubrey Boucicault, Chas. Dickson, Jacques Kruger, and 75 Others. In The Musical Gasoline Explosion, "The Vanderbilt Cup."

NEW YORK Theatre, B'way & 45 St. Evs. 8:15. PRICES 25, 50, 75c. & 1.00. Last 4 Nights. Last Mats. To-day & Sat. RICHARD CARLE "THE MAYOR OF TOKIO." Monday, Jan. 15. Seat Sale To-morrow. LEW DOCKSTADER AND HIS GREAT MINSTRELS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. THIS EVENING, at 8—LA BOHEME. Sembrich, Alten; Caruso, Campanari, Journet, Parvis, Rossi, Dufriche. Cond., Vigna. Thurs. Eve., Jan. 11, at 8 P. M., prec'y—PARSIFAL. Fremstad; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Journet. Conductor, Hertz. Fri. Ev., Jan. 12, at 8—FAUST. Emma Eames, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Caruso, Plancon, Scotti, Begue. Cond., Franko. Sat. Aft., Jan. 13, at 1:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Walker; Knote, Van Rooy, Blass, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz. Sat. Eve., Jan. 13, pop. prices, at 8:30—HAENSEL UND GRETEL. Abarbanell, Alten, Homer, Weed; Goritz. Cond., Franke. Sun. Eve., Jan. 14, at 8:30, popular prices. VERDI'S REQUIEM Soloists: Mmes. Jomelli, Homer; Mr. Dippel, Plancon. Entire CHORUS & ORCH. Con. Vigna. Mon. Eve., Jan. 15, at 8—AIDA. Nordica, Walker; Caruso, Campanari, Plancon, Muhlmann. Conductor, Vigna. Wed. Eve., Jan. 17, at 8—LA SONNAMBULA. Sembrich, Jomelli, Bauermeister; Caruso, Plancon, Begue. Conductor, Vigna. Thurs., Jan. 18, at 8 P. M. prec'y—PARSIFAL. Same cast as above. Thurs., Jan. 11. Fri. Eve., Jan. 19, at 8—IL TROVATORE. Nordica, Homer; Knote, Campanari, Journet. Conductor, Vigna. Seats for next week's performances on Sale To-morrow, Thursday, at 9 A. M. PARSIFAL AT REGULAR PRICES LAST 4 PERFORMANCES Thurs. Eve., Jan. 25, at 8 P. M. ONLY MAT. WASH. BIRTHDAY, Feb. 22, at 11:30 A. M. SEATS NOW ON SALE. WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING Pl. Theatre. Every Eve. & Sat. Mat. Arnold & Christians in Blumenthal's comedy, "Der Schwur der Treue."

FIELDS THEATRE, 42d St., West of B'way. Phone 44 Bryant. Evenings at 8:15. MATINEE TO-DAY 50c. 75c. $1.00 LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN JULIE BONBON

MINS ANGLIN Princess, B'way & 29. Tel. 2368 Mad. Ev. 8:15 LAST WEEK. in ZIRA. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. BEG. JAN. 18—Seats Ready To-morrow. HENRY MILLER in GRIERSON'S WAY

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. $1 Matinees Evs. at 8:15. To-day & Sat. THE BABES AND THE BARON

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev. 8:15. Best Seats $1 at Mats. Tom'w & Sat. THE EARL AND THE GIRL With Eddie Foy.

Manhattan LAUGHTER'S HIGHEST EXPLOSIVE (The famous Sunny Jim Powders) All your friends have screamed heartily at their extraordinary effects, as seen in THE BRIGHTEST, SMARTEST, FUNNIEST PLAY BROADWAY HAS KNOWN THIS SEASON. BEFORE and AFTER PLAYED BY THE FINEST COMEDY CAST NEW YORK HAS SEEN IN YEARS Dine leisurely, curtain rises at 8:30 P. M. Matinee Saturday 2:30 P. M. 50th Performance Jan. 26. Unique Souvs.

CARNEGIE HALL THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA SUNDAY AFTERNOON, January 14, at 3 TUESDAY EVENING January

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, warmer to-day, cloudy to-morrow; southwest winds.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,519. * * * NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1906.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Jersey City and Newark; } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SHAKE-UP BY WADSWORTH STIRS ASSEMBLY WRATH

Fish, Anti-Hooker Leader, Humiliated—Wade Holds Favor.

APGAR REFUSES APPOINTMENT

Takes Extraordinary Action on Being Deposed from Gas Committee—Hooker Case May Be Reopened.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Speaker Wadsworth's announcement of his committees to-night created a ferment among the Republicans of the Assembly. The sensation was the naming of Robert L. Cox of Erie for Chairman of Judiciary in place of Robert J. Fish of Madison, who has held that Chairmanship for five years, and upon whom fell the burden of the preparation of the case against Justice Warren B. Hooker.

Mr. Fish's turndown came as a great surprise to him as well as to all other members of the Assembly. At the close of the session many members crowded about Mr. Fish to express indignation and sympathy. They were at a loss, they declared, to understand why he should have been degraded.

"The reason is plain to me," said Mr. Fish. "The men now in control of the Republican organization, ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, Railroad Commissioner George W. Aldridge, Executive Chairman William Barnes, Jr., and Secretary of State John F. O'Brien, are the men who used all the influence they could command to save Justice Hooker from condemnation by the Legislature. I am being punished for my activity in the prosecution."

When Merritt and Rogers announced themselves in the contest for the Speakership the chief point made against them was that they had voted to sustain Justice Hooker.

The reappointment of Arthur C. Wade of Chautauqua as Chairman of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment is set over against the humiliation of Fish. Wade was the most violent partisan of Hooker in or out of the Assembly. The rejection of Fish and the retention of Wade are the more noteworthy from the fact that there is a strong sentiment in the Legislature in favor of reopening the Hooker case.

Next to the degrading of Mr. Fish, interest attached to the refusal of Apgar of Westchester to accept the Chairmanship of Public Education, to which the Speaker named him. Such a refusal is without precedent in recent years. Apgar for several years has been Chairman of the Committee on Gas, Electricity, and Water Supply, which has gone to Agnew of New York. Immediately following the announcement of the committees, Apgar rose and said:

"Mr. Speaker, I desire to announce at this time my declination to serve as Chairman of Public Education. In making this statement there is no desire whatever to reflect upon the Speaker of this House."

"The chair will take the subject under advisement," the Speaker replied.

Pressed later for an explanation, Apgar made this statement:

"I felt that if I could not be appointed to the Chairmanship to which I was entitled, I did not care for the one offered. I am perfectly willing to serve as a member of any committee, but I will not take the Chairmanship of one of less importance than I have had."

It was learned upon reliable authority to-night that Hammond of Onondaga would get the Chairmanship of the Public Education Committee, which Apgar refused.

Sherman Moreland is the new majority leader. He caused a surprise when, objecting to the introduction of some resolutions and bills offered by Republicans and Democrats alike, he said:

"I wish to state that the majority leader must object to the introduction of bills from the floor unless he has first had the opportunity of reading such bills."

His objection hit Wainwright of Westchester and Story of New York, both Republicans. They did not attempt to conceal their surprise and resentment.

The Chairmen of committees other than that of Ways and Means, which Moreland heads, follow:

Judiciary, Cox of Erie; General Laws, Merritt of St. Lawrence; Revision, Hammond of Onondaga; Codes, Phillips of Allegany; Taxation and Retrenchment, Wade of Chautauqua; Canals, Patton of Erie; Cities, Burnett of Ontario; Railroads, Hooker of Genesee; Commerce and Navigation, Lewis of Oswego; Insurance, Rogers of Broome; Banks, Wainwright of Westchester; Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, Agnew of New York; Public Education, Apgar of Westchester; Internal Affairs, Fish of Madison; Labor and Industries, Allen of Broome; Excise, Whitney of Oswego; Villages, Steele of Herkimer; Fisheries and Game, Knapp of Clinton; Public Printing, Evans of Oneida; Public Health, Whitney of Saratoga; Public Lands and Forestry, Cowan of Delaware; Public Institutions, Santee of Steuben; Military Affairs, Hapeman of Cayuga; Soldiers' Home, Chamberlain of Steuben; Agriculture, Coon of Albany; Claims, Bedell of Orange; Charitable and Religious Societies, Mead of Albany; Federal Relations, Gray of Dutchess; State Prisons, Cunningham of Ulster; Privileges and Elections, Grattan of Albany; Trade and Manufactures, Waddell of Warren; Indian Affairs, Matthews of Franklin; Printed and Engrossed Bills, West of Yates; Unfinished Business, Scovill of Columbia.

The Rules Committee of the Assembly, having control of all legislation in the last two weeks of the session, will be made up of Speaker Wadsworth of Livingston, Moreland of Chemung, Hooker of Genesee, Prentice of New York, Palmer of Schoharie, and Shanahan of Kings.

New York City will be better represented on the Cities Committee than it has been in years. It has a majority of the committee. The make-up follows:

Affairs of Cities—Burnett of Ontario, Hammond of Onondaga, Agnew, Prentice, Stanley, and La Fetra of New York; Dowling, Foelker, and Kavanaugh of Kings; Cox and Quinn of Erie, Grattan of Albany, and Whitley of Monroe.

The list of other important committees follows:

Ways and Means—Moreland of Chemung, Rogers of Broome, Burnett of Ontario, Patton of Erie, Cowan of Delaware, Phillips of Allegany, March of Madison, Lewis of Oswego, Merritt of St. Lawrence, Dowling of Kings, Evans of Oneida, Palmer of Schoharie, La Fetra of New York.

Judiciary—Cox of Erie, Fish of Madison, Mead of Albany, Steele of Herkimer, Cunningham of Ulster, Schoeneck of Onondaga, Whitney of Oswego, Young of New York, Averill of Monroe, Hamn of Wayne, Shanahan of Kings, Burzynski of Erie, Tompkins of New York.

Railroads—Hooker of Genesee, Allen of Broome, Wemple of Schenectady, Knapp of Clinton, Charles of Montgomery, Becker of Monroe, Maier of Seneca, Waddell of Warren, Baldwin of Onondaga, Williams of Chautauqua, Lynch of Erie, Oliver of New York, Gurnett of Schuyler.

Insurance—Rogers of Broome, Cox of Erie, Wemple of Schenectady, Prentice of New York, Wainwright of Westchester, Hooper of Essex, Murphy of Kings, Draper of Niagara, Steffens of New York, Wells of New York, Smith of New York, Salamon of New York, Long of New York.

Electricity, Gas and Water Supply—Agnew of New York, Coon of Albany, Hubbs of Suffolk, Evans of Oneida, Schoeneck of Onondaga, Wilson of Orleans, Young of New York, Foelker of Ulster, Lee of Kings, Palmer of Kings, Burns of New York, Hackett of New York, [illegible]

RUSSIA TO PAY 6½ PER CENT.

5½ Per Cent. Interest and 1 Per Cent. Commission to Get $50,000,000.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—In view of the practical impossibility of issuing the large Russian public loan, to negotiate which M. Kokovzoff came to Paris, it has been decided in principle to take Russian Treasury notes at one year's date to the extent of about 100,000,000 rubles ($50,000,000,) bearing interest at 5½ per cent., for which no special guarantee will be given.

It will be understood that if a new loan is issued in France within a year the Treasury notes are to be redeemed out of the proceeds. The negotiations are said to be progressing favorably, but nothing definite has been arrived at.

It is believed that the commission to the French syndicate will be at least 1 per cent., which will make the total interest not less than 6½ per cent.

The French Government is understood to be exercising strong pressure on the banks to furnish the money, but several credit institutions are reluctant to do so to the extent required, as such Treasury notes are not so easily negotiated as permanent loans, and the banks might be compelled to keep the notes until their repayment.

EIGHT DEAD IN HOTEL FIRE.

Guests Leap from Windows of The West In Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 10.—Eight persons were killed and a score of others injured in a fire to-day in the West Hotel, Hennepin Avenue and Fifth Street. Seven hundred guests and employes were thrown into a panic.

The fire was confined to the elevator shaft and the two top floors in one corner of the building, but a dense smoke pervaded everywhere, and the excitement which followed the first alarm hurried people into the halls and out on window ledges in frantic attempts to save themselves.

Many persons were not dressed when the fire started, shortly after 7 o'clock. The crowd that gathered saw the high windows at the corner of the hotel occupied by men and women with bleeding hands and feet. Frantic cries of "Don't jump!" from the spectators prevented most of these persons from leaping to the pavement to escape the smoke that poured from the broken windows. The smoke spread to most all parts of the hotel, causing many persons to lose their way in the confusion. Five persons were found suffocated in their rooms after the fire had been extinguished.

Capt. John Berwin of a hook and ladder company, having broken open a window on the seventh floor which he had reached by means of a scaling ladder, stumbled on to the body of Mrs. Emeline Barlow, an aged woman. He strapped the unconscious form to his back and started down the ladder. When midway between the seventh and sixth floors, the strap broke. Bending over to balance the body for a moment, he then leaned, at the risk of his life, and threw the woman toward a projecting ledge on the floor below. Apparently, being revived by the fresh air or by the shock, the aged woman grasped the projection and held on. Later she was rescued. But in throwing the woman to safety, Capt. Berwin lost his balance and fell to the pavement. He was instantly killed.

The excitement was so intense that J. B. Peisniger of New York, and Mrs. M. E. Hodges of Minneapolis, who were on window ledges near an alley, not being encouraged by the crowd in Fifth Street, leaped from the seventh floor to the pavement. Peisniger's clothes caught fire and he tumbled burning through the air. He struck a railing near the Hennepin Avenue side of the Hotel and was cut in two.

J. E. Wolfe, Northwestern representative of the Sperry & Alexander Company of New York, was suffocated in his room on the seventh floor. His room was in the hottest of the fire, and he had no chance to escape. He had been in this city for six years and had lived at the West Hotel for sime time. His relatives all live in Germany.

The list of dead is as follows:

BERWIN, JOHN, fire Captain.
NICKELS, W. G., Minneapolis; suffocated in his room on sixth floor.
SUMMERVILLE, THOMAS, Springfield, Mass., salesman for Atkins & Co., Burnside, Conn.; suffocated in his room on sixth floor.
WOLF, J. E., Minneapolis; suffocated in his room on seventh floor.
LAMME, CLINTON B., New York, traveling man; suffocated in his room on seventh floor.
PEISNIGER, J. D., New York, traveling man; jumped from the seventh story.
HODGES, Mrs. M. E., Minneapolis; jumped from the seventh story.
BLACK, WILLIAM, New York; suffocated in room.

The severely injured are:

SPIESBERGER, Mr. and Mrs. SAMUEL, Chicago; overcome by smoke.
BOWAW, MARY, chambermaid; overcome by smoke.
AMSDEN, N. S., Superintendent Minneapolis and Northern Elevator Company; burned.
SAPP, GARDAN G., Chicago; overcome by smoke.
SWISKY, BEN W., Chicago; overcome by smoke.
BARLOW, Mrs. B. D., Los Angeles; injured by fall; critical.

The damage caused by the fire amounts to only $25,000.

JOCKEY MAHER, HOTELKEEPER

He and Others Take a Three-Year Lease of the Rossmore.

The Matt J. Ward Company has sold the furniture, lease, and business of the Hotel Rossmore on Broadway, near Forty-second Street, for P. H. Roche, to Louis N. Long, former proprietor of the Hotel Russwin, New Britain, Conn.; F. M. Johnson, manager of the Hotel Heublein, Hartford, Conn., and Danny Maher, the jockey, whose home is in Hartford.

A renewal of the lease on the property for three years, which was recorded yesterday, shows an annual rental of $45,500. The hotel is owned by the New Amsterdam National Bank.

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MRS. MORRIS'S ILLNESS TAKES A SERIOUS TURN

Cabinet Officers Urge President to Disavow Violence to Her.

A DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE

Mr. Sheppard Criticises the President and Republican Leaders Try to Stop Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Mrs. Minor Morris, who on Thursday was dragged from the White House, is to-night in a critical condition.

She seemed to be on the road to recovery on Saturday, and her physicians held out hopes that she would be able to be out by Monday. At the beginning of this week her condition took an unfavorable turn, and she has been growing steadily worse. She had a congestive chill to-day and has continued to grow worse. It is evident to-night that her nervous system has suffered something approaching a collapse.

The bruises inflicted upon her by the policemen have not disappeared, a striking evidence of their severity. Her arms, shoulders, and neck still bear testimony to the nature of her treatment. Mentally and physically she is suffering severely.

It was learned to-day that two Cabinet officers, one of whom is Secretary Taft, have been laboring with the President for two days to get him to issue a statement disavowing the action of Assistant Secretary Barnes, who ordered Mrs. Morris expelled, and expressing his regret for the way she was treated. They have also urged him to promise to take action which will make impossible the repetition of such an occurrence.

The President has held out stoutly against the advice of these two Cabinet officers. He authorized Mr. Barnes to make the statement that he gave out, in which the treatment of Mrs. Morris was justified, and it is not easy to take the other tack now. On high authority, however, it is learned that the two Cabinet officers have not ceased their labors. They both look on the matter not as "a mere incident," but as a serious affair.

The Morris incident was brought up in the House to-day just before adjournment by Mr. Sheppard of Texas. He was recognized for fifteen minutes, in the ordinary course of the debate on the Philippine Tariff bill, and began at once to discuss the resolution he introduced Monday calling for an investigation of the expulsion. He excused himself for speaking on the resolution at this time, saying that as it was not privileged he could not obtain its consideration without the consent of the Committee on Rules.

He went on to describe the incident at the White House. He had proceeded only a minute or two when he was interrupted by Gen. Grosvenor, who rose to the point of order that the remarks were not germane to the Philippine Tariff bill.

"I will show the gentleman that it is germane," cried Mr. Sheppard. "It is just as proper for this country to have a Chinese wall around the White House as it is to have such a wall around the United States."

"Well, if he thinks it is proper to thus arraign the President and his household," said Mr. Grosvenor, "let him go on."

"If the President had heard the howl of a wolf or the growl of a bear from the adjacent offices," retorted Mr. Sheppard, "the response would have been immediate, but the wail of an American woman fell upon unresponsive ears."

There had been several cries of protest when Gen. Grosvenor interrupted Mr. Sheppard, many of whose Democratic friends gathered about him and urged him to proceed. They applauded his reply to Mr. Grosvenor, and the Ohioan did not press his point.

"These unwarrantable and unnecessary brutalities," continued Mr. Sheppard, demand an investigation. Unless Congress takes some action we shall soon witness in a free republic a condition where citizens cannot approach the President they have created without fear of bodily harm from arbitrary subordinates."

Mr. Sheppard had nearly reached the close of his remarks when Mr. Payne, the titular floor leader of the Republicans, renewed the Grosvenor point of order. Mr. Olmstead of Pennsylvania, in the chair, however, ruled that with the House sitting in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, remarks need not be germane.

Mr. Payne interrupted again, to ask a question.

"If a gentleman has the facts upon which to found his attack," he said, "does he not think the police court is the better place to air them?"

"The suggestion is a reflection upon the gentleman himself, although he is a friend of mine," replied Sheppard.

When the speech was finished Grosvenor got the floor and said he had been aware of the rules when he did not press his point.

"But I made the point," he continued, "merely to call the attention of the young gentleman from Texas in a mild and fatherly manner, to my protest against his remarks. I hoped he would refrain from further denunciation of the President. He has introduced a resolution which is now pending before the proper committee. That resolution asks for facts and I supposed that the gentleman would wait for the facts until that resolution is brought into the House.

"I know no difference in proper conduct between the President's office and household and the humblest home in this Nation, but I don't believe a condition has arisen such that the husband of this woman cannot take care of the situation."

A high Government official to-night added to the accounts of the expulsion an incident, which he said was related to him by an eyewitness. While the policemen and their negro assistant were dragging Mrs. Morris through the grounds the scene was witnessed by the women servants, some of whom called out, "Shame!" One of the policemen pressed his hand down on Mrs. Morris's mouth to stifle her cries for help, and at that sight a man servant, a negro, rushed forward and shouted:

"Take your hand off that white woman's face! Don't treat a white woman that way!"

The policeman paid no attention to the man, and continued his efforts to stifle Mrs. Morris's cries.

THE SOUTHERN'S PALM LIMITED to Florida, also Aiken and Augusta, leaves New York 12:55 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Other high-class trains to Florida and all other resorts for Winter outings. Get full information from A. S. Thweatt, M.P.A. 1,196 [illegible]

FRANK ROCKEFELLER HIT.

May Be a Heavy Loser Owing to L. W. Prior's Operations.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 10.—In the developments following the suicide yesterday of Leland W. Prior of the brokerage firm of Denison, Prior & Co., two facts stand out prominently.

One is that Frank Rockefeller, brother of John D. Rockefeller, may be a very heavy loser. The other is that Prior preferred death to an investigation by the New York Stock Exchange of his methods of doing business.

Mr. Rockefeller was one of the firm's heaviest traders.

He was known as a "thousand-lot" customer. Traders say it was not uncommon for him to write an order for 5,000 shares. He got in on the boom in Anaconda Copper and was long on a basis that meant a heavy profit. Prior, it is said, had not delivered the profits that should have been coming to Rockefeller on the sales made.

It was learned to-day that less than a week ago Prior paid a visit to New York. It is said that he was closeted with the Governing Board of the New York Stock Exchange, which was investigating a charge that the Cleveland firm had been bucketing stocks.

The trip was followed by a confidential conference between the representatives of the firm here and some of the interests back of Mr. Prior. At that conference, it was stated to-night, Prior made a statement of the financial condition in which he found himself. As a result C. E. Denison, senior member of the firm, was summoned from Boston and arrived here yesterday morning.

A meeting of the members of the firm was to be held at the Hollenden Hotel later in the day. Before the hour set for the meeting, Prior took his life.

Formal announcement of the suspension of Denison, Prior & Co. was made on the floor of the Cleveland Stock Exchange this morning. This action was taken as a result of a large number of the firm's checks being thrown out by the banks, who hold that since the death of L. W. Prior the checks could not pass the Clearing House.

C. T. Hudson & Company and E. & C. Randolph, the New York correspondents of Denison, Prior & Company, will not be affected by the suspension of the firm.

Denison, Prior & Company maintained large balances in New York, and the houses with which they did business are protected by ample margins.

PRESIDENT INVITES HUNTERS.

Wants Those Who Were with Him in Oklahoma to Visit Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The President has extended, through Cecil Lyons, National Committeeman from Texas, an invitation to all those who participated in the great hunt at Fredericks, Oklahoma, last Spring, to come to Washington as the guests of the Executive.

Lyons, who is much of a White House favorite, called at the White House to-day, and in the course of the conversation the Oklahoma hunt was discussed. The President and Mr. Lyons gossiped for a while about the prowess of John Abernathy, who catches wolves with his hands, and the successful hunt in the big Kiowa pasture.

At the conclusion of the conversation the President said he would like very much to meet the same crowd in Washington, and authorized Mr. Lyons to extend the invitations and see that the men who had been part of the President's hunting party got to Washington.

"I will see that every man gets here," answered Mr. Lyons.

Abernathy is supposed to be scheduled for the office of United States Marshal for Oklahoma.

SENATORS GETTING IT ALL.

Representatives Angered by the President's Patronage Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Vigorous discontent has been expressed by members of the House over the President's new policy of extending Senatorial patronage at the expense of the lower branch, and to-day it culminated in a public protest by Mr. Overstreet of Indiana, one of the leading Republicans of the House.

Mr. Overstreet has privately expressed his intention to resign his place on the Congressional Campaign Committee. He is Secretary of that body and its practical head on all matters aside from the collection of campaign funds. Mr. Babcock of Wisconsin, the Chairman, is also going to resign. To-day, also, Mr. Denby of Michigan gave utterance privately to his disappointment over the President's new policy.

The Representatives who complain talk about the coincidence of the President's new favors to the Senators and the growing indications of a Senatorial revolt against him.

In Indianapolis it has always been understood that the Senator should appoint the Postmaster, and that in return for this the Representative should name the Surveyor of the Port. When Mr. Overstreet recommended Frank B. Stalnacker for the Surveyorship he was told that Mr. Beveridge had recommended a man named Rothschilds, and that the President had promised to appoint him.

Overstreet issued a public statement on the subject to-day, recounting the facts without comment, except to mention that the appointment was "the only one remaining to him," and that Beveridge "had been treated generously in Federal appointments."

Mr. Denby went to the White House today to protest to the President against the new favors given to Senators, but his protest did not have much effect. He is the Representative from Detroit, and had named Charles F. Mellish for the Postmastership. Senator Alger named Homer Warren, and the President gave Warren the appointment. The place has always gone to the Representative heretofore.

$4,000 VERDICT FOR SCULPTOR

F. E. Triebel Gets Award for Busts of Gen. T. T. Eckert.

A verdict for $4,000 was awarded to Grant Wright, as assignee of Frederick E. Triebel, the sculptor, yesterday by a jury in Part I. of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, against Clendenin Eckert, President of the International Bank Note Company. The money was asked for the execution of two bronze busts of Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, father of the defendant, and formerly President of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

It was urged by Mr. Eckert that a bust of his father was made by the sculptor for $600, and that he afterward made the two busts as a speculation. He denied having ordered them. Mr. Thiebel testified that he had made the first bust for $600 on the promise of the defendant to get orders from him. Eckert failed to do so, he said, and Triebel demanded the full price for the busts. Several experts were called to testify to the value of the busts, among them Sculptor Nichaus and Wilson McDonald. The busts were exhibited in the court room.

C. AUGUSTUS SETON CAUGHT AT ELKTON

Was Working as a Laborer on a Maryland Farm.

SUSPECT IN BOND FRAUDS

He Had Jumped His Bail on Another Swindling Charge, but Pinkertons Tracked Him Down.

A long distance telephone message, received at Police Headquarters last night from Detective Sergeant McConville, at Elkton, Md., told of the arrest there of Charles Augustus Seton, the broker and promoter. Seton was arrested on a farm near Elkton as a fugitive from justice. He has waived extradition, and the message said that he would start with McConville for New York at once. The promoter was working as a laborer on a small farm a few miles from Elkton.

Seton is under suspicion in connection with forging of Norfolk and Western Railway stock certificates.

He was arrested last September on a charge of grand larceny, the allegation being that he, with Harrison McElliney and Robert H. Waldron, had got $6,675 from the incorporators of the Houston and Galveston Interurban Railway Company by pretending that they, as promoters, were able to float $3,000,000 worth of bonds of the company among clients in Philadelphia.

Seton and his associates, it was charged, assured William B. Slosson, W. E. Scott, M. C. Abbott, and O. N. Whitcomb, who represented the incorporators of the Texas corporation, that the Equitable Trust Company would certify the bonds and act as transfer agent. The $6,675 was alleged to have been obtained from the railway incorporators as advance charges for the printing of the bonds, &c., although the bonds were never delivered.

Seton was released on $5,000 bail and his trial was set for next Monday. After furnishing the bail he disappeared from his usual haunts in this city, and his offices at 41 Wall Street were abandoned. Then suspicion turned on him last week in the Norfolk and Western bond frauds.

Detective Sergeant McConville went to Elkton a day or two ago with Assistant Superintendent Mulholland of the Pinkerton Detective Agency in Philadelphia. The Pinkertons have had track of Seton ever since he was admitted to bail last Fall.

Superintendent George Dougherty of the Pinkertons went to the District Attorney's Office on Monday to find what had been taken from Seton when he was arrested on the swindling charge.

He saw Assistant District Attorney Garvan, who in going through Seton's effects had come upon a lithographer's proof of a hundred share certificate of the Norfolk and Western common stock. The proof bore corrections. In one place it was marked "print in blue ink."

Along with the proof was a letter on paper of the Waldor-Astoria purporting to have been written by an official of the Norfolk and Western. It was addressed to Seton, and authorized him to have the certificates printed.

Seton had given the Hamilton Bank Note Company an order for 500 of the blank certificates, ordering them in books of 250 each. This was a fatal mistake on his part, because the genuine certificates are not bound in books, but are issued with cut edges.

The marks of the perforations where the false certificate had been torn was perhaps the principal point that led to the detection of the forgeries.

The Pinkertons ever since they took the case have been going through the trade trying to find the lithographer who owned the vignette of the locomotive facing the wrong way, which was another earmark which revealed the crime, but in this they have not succeeded.

From counsel for the Hamilton Bank Note Company Supt. Dougherty has learned that that concern received and executed the order for 500 certificate blanks.

No further forged certificates are known to have been floated beyond those discovered in this city by the Guaranty Trust Company and that which has been traced from Cleveland to Boston.

EQUITABLE MAY BUILD ANEW.

Insurance Company Now Owns a Whole Block on Lower Broadway.

By the purchase of 17 Nassau Street, adjoining the northwest corner of Pine Street, an eight-story building, on a plot 25 by 68, the Equitable Life Assurance Society has completed its ownership of the entire block, bounded by Broadway, Nassau, Pine and Cedar Streets.

The property was sold by John Egmont Schemerhorn, represented by his cousin, A. E. Schemerhorn. Broker John N. Golding negotiated the deal. The Equitable Life has been in control of the property for nearly twenty years, under a lease made through Mr. Golding in 1887, and that there was any parcel in the entire block which the company did not own will probably be news, even to many real estate men.

The purchase of the small lot on Nassau Street probably brings a little nearer the project for the erection of a new modern skyscraper covering the whole of the Equitable block.

So far as could be learned yesterday, the scheme is just where it has always been—among future possibilities—but it is generally admitted that the present buildings on this property yield a comparatively small return on the great value represented by the ground itself.

The Equitable Life's first purchases in this block, made nearly thirty-five years ago, covered the property at the southeast corner of Broadway and Cedar Street. The block's area is nearly 50,000 square feet, or about twenty full city lots, with frontage of 167.11 feet on Broadway, 310.1 feet on Cedar Street, 152.3 feet on Nassau Street, and 305.5 feet on Pine Street. Estimates of the present value of the property, if it were to be sold as a whole, vary from $17,000,000 to $20,000,000.

Farmers Own Telephone Company.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Jan. 10.—At the annual meeting of the Baiting Hollow and Roanoke Telephone Company, held here last night, it was voted to increase the capital stock from $20,000 to $50,000. This company is owned wholly by well-to-do farmers in this section of Long Island. The company was organized about five years ago with a capital stock of $500. It merged with two other companies recently and proposes to extend its lines throughout the county.

SMARTEST FOOLS ON EARTH.

Commodore Benedict's Opinion of the People of This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 10.—Commodore E. C. Benedict was the guest of honor at a dinner at the Hotel Elton, Waterbury, the other night. After the dinner he expressed his views on some public matters in his characteristic blunt way.

"How much longer shall we be content to be the smartest race of darned fools that ever existed?" he asked, adding:

"If this country was administered on business principles without regard to politics we would soon own or control everything in the world that is worth owning or controlling, and that without firing anything but a commercial shot. The country suffers vastly more from the acts of its lawmakers than the acts of its lawbreakers in impeding commerce, in discriminating in taxation, and in uncivilized methods of finance.

"The stock speculators of Wall Street have been accused by financial editors of being the cause of high money rates. The statement is absurd. Wall Street is the heart of this country's financial system. Back of it are the veins and arteries which quicken or retard its pulsations. The fault is with our currency system. Wall Street is no more chargeable for the high rates of interest than are the hands of a clock responsible for the marking of time."

WARRANT OUT FOR MORALES.

He and His Followers to be Arrested If They Are Caught.

SANTO DOMINGO, Jan. 10.—The Supreme Court to-day transmitted to the Minister of the Interior an order for the arrest of ex-President Morales and his followers. The authorities do not know the whereabouts of Morales.

News received from the interior is favorable to the Government.

SCHWAB COULDN'T MOVE IN.

New $6,000,000 Palace Not Ready Yesterday, as Had Been Planned.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Schwab were to have moved yesterday into their new house, which occupies the block between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Streets on Riverside Drive. But the house was not yet ready for occupation and they will not be able to move in for a week or two.

Mr. Schwab's $6,000,000 palace does not yet present a very hospitable appearance. The sidewalks and grounds around the house are littered with débris and toolsheds left by the workmen, and masons and decorators are still at work in the rooms on the second floor.

NO BELMONT-B. R. T. DEAL YET

Unequivocal Denial of a Wall Street Rumor That Dickering Has Begun.

The old story of a transfer of the control of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company from Anthony N. Brady to August Belmont and the interests he represents was revived yesterday, and Wall Street was inclined to believe it. Mr. Brady and Mr. Belmont would not talk about it, and the story gained thereby in authority.

After office hours, however, a positive and unequivocal denial that such a deal was under way was made to THE TIMES by a man whose connection with the Interborough-Metropolitan interests is intimate.

HEARST KILLS A LION.

Shoots a Mountain Cat While Hunting in Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Jan. 10.—William R. Hearst of New York and a party of friends now at Chihuahua, Mexico, yesterday went for a day's shooting in the hills, being assured that mountain lions were plentiful. After beating about the mountains from 5 in the morning until almost dusk, they had found nothing bigger than a jack rabbit or a grouse.

The party was returning homeward when the dogs treed a lion. Mr. Hearst, who was riding several hundred yards in advance of his party, was lucky enough to get the first shot and he wounded the animal. The big cat sprang from the tree and rushed toward Mr. Hearst, who fired again, this time killing the lion.

PAYN'S DAUGHTER FREE.

Gets a Divorce from Dr. Haynor on the Ground of His Use of Drugs.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 10.—Mrs. Mary L. P. Haynor of Hinsdale, Mass., obtained a divorce from Dr. Azra C. Haynor of East Orange, N. J., to-day in the Berkshire Superior Court. Dr. Haynor was formerly health officer of the Port of New York.

Mrs. Haynor is a daughter of Louis F. Payn of Chatham, N. Y., the ex-Insurance Commissioner. Mr. and Mrs. Haynor were married in 1882 in Chatham.

Mrs. Haynor testified that on her wedding trip she discovered that Haynor was addicted to the use of morphine. She alleged that besides morphine, Haynor used cocaine, belladonna and alcohol.

Mr. Payn testified to finding Dr. Haynor in East Orange, N. J., where he is janitor of a clubhouse.

A WOMEN'S BAR ASSOCIATION.

New York Organization Said to be the Only One in the World.

The "Bar Association of the Women of New York," in the persons of its eleven incorporators and directors, met yesterday afternoon at the office of Miss Helen Begg, 220 Broadway, adopted a constitution and elected officers. The officers elected were: President, Mrs. Anna von Kienbusch Baldwin; First Vice President, Miss Emily Bullawa; Second Vice President, Mrs. Olive Stott Gabriel; Secretary, Miss Emma Helen Begg; Treasurer, Miss Linda M. Dows, and Chairman of the Board of Directors, Mrs. Gabrielle Stewart Mulliner.

The other founders and members of the Board of Directors are Miss Edith Reiffert, Miss Juliana V. Gallwitz, Miss Rosalie C. Bodine, and Mrs. Emma W. Pollak.

The organization will meet the third Thursday in each month, and it will take for one line of work the promotion of laws favorable to women. The initiation fee of the new organization is $25 and annual dues $5. Besides resident members, women lawyers of good standing from all parts of the United States will be admitted. This is said to be the first women's bar association in the world.

MARSHALL FIELD WORSE; HE HAS PNEUMONIA

Two More Physicians Called in Consultation.

BOTH LUNGS ARE AFFECTED

No Need for Alarm Yet, Says His Doctor—His Condition Not Extraordinarily Serious.

Marshall Field, the Chicago merchant, who has been ill with what was said to be bronchitis at the Holland House several days, became worse yesterday, and late last night Dr. Walter B. James of 17 West Fifty-fourth Street, who has had charge of the case since the beginning, announced that his patient had developed pneumonia.

It was known at the hotel at 10 o'clock last night that Mr. Field's condition had taken a turn for the worse, for at that hour Dr. E. G. Janeway and Dr. Austen Fox Riggs were called in consultation by Dr. James. They found both lungs congested.

The three physicians remained in the sick chamber a long time. Dr. James said later that although Mr. Field was worse than when he reached this city a few days ago his condition was not yet alarming.

"We do not consider Mr. Field's condition extremely serious," he said. "We called in the other two doctors to be on the safe side."

Mrs. Field, the young wife of the merchant; his daughter, and Stanley Field, a nephew, are with him.

STIMSON SUCCEEDS BURNETT.

Root's Former Partner to be United States District Attorney.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—President Roosevelt to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Henry L. Stimson to be United States District Atorney for the Southern District of New York, to succeed Henry L. Burnett. Mr. Stimson formerly was a member of the law firm of which Secretary Root was the head. His appointment is concurred in by Senator Platt.

Henry L. Stimson has law offices at 32 Liberty Street and, since the appointment of Mr. Root to be Secretary of State, has been practicing as a member of the firm of Winthrop & Stimson. For several years he has been known as a corporation attorney and has not figured especially in court practice. He also is an authority on international law and on English law. Mr. Stimson is an independent Republican, a member of the Union League Club, the Century, the Bar Association, and the Down Town Association.

Gen. Burnett, whom he succeeds, yesterday commended the appointment, and said that he had in no sense been a candidate for reappointment. Gen. Burnett settled the famous "hat trimming" cases which had been dragging along in the office for twenty years. He was severely criticised because of the large fees that these cases netted him, and the incident resulted in changing the office from a fee office to a salaried one, with the compensation fixed at $10,000 annually. The fees netted Gen. Burnett in the "hat trimming" cases are said to have exceeded $100,000. The claims against the Government were more than $20,000,000.

TO TAKE PIER FROM MURPHY.

Mr. Bensel Dissatisfied with the Way Leader's Brother Has Used It.

The New York Contracting and Trucking Company, which has the financial backing of Charles F. Murphy and has the Tammany leader's brother, John J. Murphy, for President, has encountered difficulties with the Dock Department. Commissioner Bensel has been making an investigation of the dock leases and permits granted to the company, and probably will announce the revocation of the Thirty-fifth Street pier lease before the week is over.

This lease was secured from Dock Commissioner Featherson on the ground that the Murphy company needed the pier for its Pennsylvania station work to dump earth and gravel excavated on scows moored in the North River. Hay merchants protested vigorously, contending that it took from them their only pier in the central part of the city.

After the Murphy company got the lease they sublet a part of the Thirty-second Street pier from the New York Central, and have not used the Thirty-first Street pier except to sublet it. Because of this condition of affairs Commissioner Bensel intends to revoke the permit.

TALE OF A DESERTED LINER.

Lying Off Bermuda with "All Well" Signals Flying in a Storm.

A big steamship, with apparently no one on board, was sighted by the Italian liner Liguria a short distance north of Bermuda last Saturday. The Liguria reached New York Tuesday night, and Capt. Dodero, in reporting the sighting of the vessel, said that but for the fact that he had on board more than a thousand passengers and the sea was turbulent when the vessel was sighted, he would have made an attempt to tow her into port.

A northwester was blowing, Dodero said, when he sighted the vessel, and great seas were running, conditions which rendered going close to the apparently deserted vessel a hazardous undertaking. He signaled repeatedly to the craft, but received no reply, although from her masts were displayed the international code signals for "report me all well."

The vessel was headed northwest. She had two masts and one funnel, Capt. Dodero said, the latter being black, with two blue bands separated by one black band. Two steamship lines mark their vessels in exactly this way, the Corinthian Shipping Company of Liverpool and the Arthur Holland Company of London. Both lines are in the South American trade, but according to The Marine Register, none of their vessels should have been in the vicinity of Bermuda last Saturday. There are many almost similarly marked funnels, and the skipper may have been mistaken about the marking.

The Train of the Century
is the Twentieth Century Limited, the 18-hour train between New York and Chicago by the New York Central Lines. Leave New York 3:30 P. M., arrive Chicago 8:30 next morning—a night's ride.—Adv.

BRITISH CONSUL GENERAL ACTS FOR MRS. THOMPSON

Writes British Ambassador for Woman Ordered Deported.

5 DOCTORS SAY SHE'S SANE

Friends Go to Washington To-day to Work for Her—Ask Distinction Between Tourists and Immigrants.

Sir Percy Sanderson, the British Consul General in New York, has intereested himself in the case of Mrs. Lydia M. Thompson, who was declared insane by the Marine Hospital surgeons, and was able to land only after special permission had been obtained from Washington. A person, not a relative of Mrs. Thompson, went to Sir Percy and asked his good offices. The Consul General promised to forward a letter to the British Ambassador in Washington and ask him to do what he could for Mrs. Thompson.

Several of her friends will leave New York for Washington early to-day to be there when the report of Robert Watchorn, Immigration Commissioner for the Port of New York, arrives there. As a result of Sir Percy Sanderson's intervention, these friends of Mrs. Thompson will have ready access to the British Minister.

Dr. Stoner, head of the Marine Hospital Service on Ellis Island, visited Mrs. Thompson again yesterday afternoon. According to the diagnosis of Dr. Joshua L. Barton and four of New York's most skilful neurologists, she is perfectly sane. They want Dr. Stoner to alter his first certificate. Dr. Stoner told the other physicians yesterday that he would recommend an "indefinite postponement," thereby allowing Mrs. Thompson to go with her friends wherever she pleases.

"But what we want, Dr. Stoner," one of the other physicians said to him, "is an absolute dismissal of the charge that Mrs. Thompson is insane. Instead of recommending a 'postponement,' can you not say that she is sane?"

The Marine Hospital surgeon would not give a promise to do that. His report will be handed to Commissioner Watchorn today, and the Commissioner will immediately send it to Washington. There is a probability that it will not get there until to-morrow, but Mrs. Thompson's friends go to-day so as to be sure to be on hand to see Secretary Metcalf of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Night before last Mrs. Thompson took dinner with Dr. Barton and his family. She discussed a variety of topics, from British politics to New York weather, and if there was anything wrong with her mind none of the physician's family could find it out.

The four specialists who were called into consultation by Dr. Barton are Dr. Dana, President of the Academy of Medicine, Dr. M. Allen Starr, Professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons and visiting physician to several large hospitals; Dr. Peterson, the neurologist, and Dr. Gregory, head of the psychopathic ward of Bellevue Hospital.

The man who asked Senator Depew to get a stay for the Englishwoman is James Wood of Mount Kisco. He is a friend of the Senator, as well as of President Roosevelt. At the request of a member of the woman's family Mr. Wood wrote to Senator Depew and the latter then obtained the stay which alone stood between Mrs. Thompson and immediate deportation.

Two sedatives that were given to her on board the Minneapolis, on the way from England to New York, are said by a physician to have had a good deal to do with her condition on her arrival. The ship's doctor gave them to her and it is supposed they affected her so powerfully that the events of the days immediately following are only a haze in her mind.

A combination of rather remarkable circumstances went to make her case a bad one. Born and bred in a little English country town, she had never been on a big boat before. All the surroundings were new to her. To make matters all the more confusing, a terrific storm sprung up in midocean and she was taken violently ill. She had a bad attack of influenza and sea-sickness combined. When the Minneapolis arrived the ship's doctor reported to the Marine Hospital that the woman was out of her mind.

She was kept on board from Tuesday to Friday last week, except for one or two visits to Ellis Island. The questions that the authorities there asked her, while perhaps proper enough ordinarily, seemed to her particularly personal and impertinent. She refused to answer many of them, and that made her condition look still worse. Now, the physicians say, she shows no traces of her illness and delirium on shipboard. She has no history of insanity.

Mrs. Thompson came over to the United States for a visit of six weeks or two months. She is a tourist, not an immigrant, and that is one of the points that her friends make in their protests against her treatment. Dr. Stoner says—and the woman's physicians recognize the justice of his attitude—that the law makes no distinction. If the laws were not strictly enforced, he holds, there would be a cry from all over the country that class distinctions were being made at Ellis Island.

"Dr. Stoner has been very good about the matter," said Dr. Barton last night. "He has done right as he saw it, but of course we don't quite see why he saw it that way."

While particularly interested in Mrs. Thompson, Dr. Barton said last night that he and all who had examined into the matter with him wanted to see the law changed, because it makes no distinction between immigrants and tourists. Three months ago, Dr. Barton said, a man brought his son up here from the West Indies to be treated for some disease, and the boy was not allowed to land to get treatment.

It is possible that Secretary Metcalf may go beyond Dr. Stoner's recommendation, and give Mrs. Thompson an absolute discharge.

WANTS A MERGER INQUIRY.

Move for a Legislative Investigation of Traction Matters.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Assemblyman Foelker of Brooklyn to-night introduced a resolution in the Assembly providing for the appointment of a joint legislative committee to investigate the Ryan-Belmont merger.

The resolution declares that the recent traction merger has placed the transportation interests of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx "more than ever completely at the mercy of one monopoly."

It is declared that all the companies are over-capitalized, and the new merger will greatly swell the amount of watered stock already issued by the Interborough and the Metropolitan Traction Companies. It is asserted that many of the existing franchises are of doubtful validity.

The resolution provides for a joint committee of three Senators and four Assemblymen to make an investigation of the methods of operating the companies, their capitalization, the reasonableness of their charges, the transfer system, the circumstances of the recent merger, and to determine whether a monopoly of the transportation service of New York City now exists.

Mr. Story of New York will introduce a resolution providing for the investigation of the organization and operation of any and all railroads, railway, steamboat, ferry, telegraph, telephone, subway, tunnel, heat, power, oil, and steam companies holding any franchises given by the City of New York.

BANKS ASK LEGISLATION.

Want Trust Companies to Have 15 Per Cent. Reserve.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Charles Adist of Hornellsville, E. C. MacDougall of Buffalo, and E. O. Eldridge of Oswego, a committee representing the New York State Bankers' Association, called on Gov. Higgins to-day and asked him to favor the passage of a bill requiring trust companies to maintain a reserve fund.

They will have introduced a bill to provide that trust companies in cities of the first class shall maintain a reserve fund equal to 15 per cent. of the total deposits, one-half of the fund to be in cash and one-half on deposit with another banking institution and subject to call.

Gov. Higgins did not express his views, saying that he did not care to state his position on legislation until it came to him from the Legislature.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL INDICTED FOR REBATING

Similar Bill Is Found Against the Delaware and Hudson

IN GENERAL ELECTRIC CASE

Twenty Cents a Ton Allowed on Schenectady Corporation's Freight Basis for Criminal Action.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 10.—The United States Grand Jury to-day reported two indictments for alleged violations of the Elkins law against the giving of rebates to shippers. One indictment is against the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, and the other against the Delaware & Hudson Company.

Both corporations are charged with giving a rebate of 20 cents a ton to the General Electric Company at Schenectady on all shipments of freight, incoming and outgoing.

The investigation has not been completed by the Government officials, and before it is ended some of the officials of the two railroads may be involved.

The indictment of these two railroads for violating the Elkins law is the first official action taken by the Federal authorities in this State against the givers of rebates and discriminators in frieght shipments.

An official of the New York Central Railroad, when told yesterday that the United States Grand Jury at Utica had reported two bills of indictment for alleged violation of the Elkins law against the giving of rebates, one against the New York Central, said:

"The General Electric Company has paid full tariff rates on its freight over the Central, and the Central, on its part, has paid to the General Electric Company on account of railroad terminal work done by it an amount not more than sufficient to reimburse it for that expenditure. It was in no sense the giving of a rebate.

"Before the finding of the indictment, and before the matter was called to the attention of the Federal Grand Jury, the railroad companies gave the Government information as to what was being done and suggested that if there was any question as to whether this was a violation of the Elkins law, the companies would be very glad to have that question tested by a suit in equity for an injunction. Earlier still the matter was discussed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and an informal request made for a ruling on it, but no action was taken on the request.

"Under the Elkins law a complaint of this nature can be determined in one of two ways—by an indictment or by suit in equity for an injunction. The Central is entirely willing to have the matter reviewed, but it feels, in view of the course which it has taken with the Government, that the matter might better have been tested in a civil action rather than the aid of the criminal courts should be invoked. As it is the Central will submit all the facts to the court upon the trial of the indictment and a ruling can then be had as to whether anything has been done by it which violates either the letter or the spirit of the law."

Raines Blocks Depew Talk.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Senator Brackett was ready to-night to reintroduce his resolution calling for the resignation of Chauncey M. Depew as United States Senator, but Senator Raines headed him off by moving an adjournment before the order of resolutions was reached. Brackett said he would offer the resolution to-morrow.

PAGE'S 80-CENT GAS BILL.

Indorsed by Higgins, It Has a Prospect of Being Passed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Senator Page of New York to-night introduced a bill to regulate the quality and pressure of gas and the price to consumers in New York City. In the Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, and in that portion of the Annexed District included within the incorporated villages of Wakefield and William's Bridge, and the Borough of Brooklyn, except Coney Island, and in the First Ward of the Borough of Queens, the price is fixed at 80 cents a thousand cubic feet.

In that portion of the Annexed District outside of Wakefield and William's Bridge, and in the Second and Fourth Wards of the Borough of Queens, the price is fixed at $1 a thousand cubic feet. In Coney Island and Richmond the price is $1.25 in 1906, $1.20 in 1907, $1.15, in 1908, $1.10 in 1909, $1.05 in 1910, and $1 thereafter.

There is a strong impression that the bill will pass at this session, although the gas company is prepared to fight it as vigorously as at the last session. Gov. Higgins has recommended enactment of the bill.

TO STOP ELECTION BUYING.

White's Bill Makes All Corporations File Affidavit—Low's Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Senator White, Cities Committee chairman, to-night introduced a bill to amend the corporation law to provide that every corporation shall make affidavit, ten days after election, that the corporation has not made, directly or indirectly, any campaign contributions.

The penalty for a false affidavit is forfeiture of charter for a domestic corporation, or of the license to do business in the State if a foreign corporation. Any officer of the corporation guilty of making a false affidavit shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a year in prison and $1,000 fine.

The bills prepared by the Association to Prevent Corrupt Practices at Elections were introduced to-night by Senator Brackett. A lengthy explanation by Seth Low, Chairman of the Association, includes the statement:

"It is believed that over considerable areas, as many as 50 per cent. of the voters expect to be paid in some way for their vote."

A WILCOX RAILROAD BILL.

Renewed Effort to Validate Somebody's Franchise by Amendment.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Senator Wilcox to-night renewed the effort for amendment of the railroad law. His bill provides for a change in Section 3 to admit filing of a supplemental certificate "if the acknowledgment shall not have been legally taken."

Whether the bill is intended to validate the franchise of the New York and Westchester Road, to give new life to the Steinway tunnel franchise, or to revive some obsolete franchise in the City of New York Senator Wilcox would not tell.

FOR MORTGAGE STAMP TAX.

Page Bill Imposes One-Half of 1 Per Cent.—No Cost to Collect.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Senator Page, to-night introduced a Mortgage Stamp Tax bill. It provides for a tax of one-half of 1 per cent., collectible without additional expense to the State or localities. No unstamped mortgages can be used in evidence.

The bill requires every County Register or County Clerk to file with the Controller a list of the mortgages in his office. One-half the tax, as shown by the reports, is to go to the locality in which the mortgages were recorded.

It may be that the machinery of just one department, dragging a little, is preventing the highest success of your business as a whole.

The proper Library Bureau system will point out where the drag lies and the remedy for it.

Library Bureau

Reducers of business friction

316 Broadway

NOW HINTS AT MURDER.

Woman in Black, Who Hung Crepe on Mrs. Thornley's Door, at Work Again.

After having crape hung on the door bell of her home by some one supposed to be a joker with a gruesome sense of humor, Mrs. Amy Thornley of 385A Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, told yesterday of having received an anonymous letter in which murder is threatened. The letter is made up of newspaper clippings and states that the crape was not intended for Frank J. Mills, another tenant of the same house, who thought it was for him when he found it on Wednesday, Jan. 3.

Several of the words in the communication are emphasized by being composed of letters cut from headlines. The letter follows:

"Murder for you. Crape is for Amy T., not for Mills. May you soon be sleeping with your dead son. Your husband will be mine. I love him."

The dead son referred to died five years ago. The envelope containing the communication bears the postmark of Station B, at Fulton Street and Nostrand Avenue.

Both Mr. Mills and Mrs. Thornley attribute the authorship of the letter to a "mysterious woman in black," who, they say, has been haunting the neighborhood of their home for more than five years. She has sent them a series of threatening letters and has chalked threatening and abusive messages on the flagstones in the areaway of the house.

The woman is described by Mr. Mills as being dressed wholly in black, wearing a black hat covered with a veil which drapes over her face. She has never appeared in daylight, but at night she has crept into the areaway and either placed a note under the door or scribbled her messages in chalk upon the sidewalk. Mr. Mills has made several unsuccessful efforts to capture the woman.

Mrs. Thornley's husband is a traveling man and is not at home at present.

DOG SAVED 2 LIVES; LOST HIS.

Warned Master and Mistress of Fire and They Barely Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Jan. 10.—"Gyp," a thoroughbred fox-terrier, saved the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Ford at the expense of his own at a fire in the Ford apartments, in State Street, shortly after 3 o'clock this morning.

The fire, it is believed, was started by an incendiary who had a grudge against Ford.

Mr. and Mrs. Ford were asleep on the second floor when Ford was awakened by the dog scratching at the door. He shouted to the animal to keep quiet, but Gyp was persistent, and Ford arose with the intention of driving the dog away. As he opened the door he was greeted by volumes of smoke.

Ford retreated hastily and awoke his wife. The couple had no time to don their clothes, but were compelled to flee across the snow and ice to the home of former Vice Chancellor Amzi Dodd, where they were given shelter.

When the firemen had extinguished the blaze, which did $3,000 damage, the faithful "Gyp" was found dead near the door of his master's bedroom.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TOURS

CALIFORNIA

January 25 to February 23. Visiting El Paso, San Diego, Riverside, Pasadena, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Del Monte, San Jose, Palo Alto, San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs, Denver, and Chicago. Special Pullman train over entire route.
RATE from New York (covering all necessary expenses).....$375

GRAND CANYON OF ARIZONA AND CALIFORNIA

March 1 to 31. RATE from New York.....$385

FLORIDA

February 6 and 20 and March 6. Special Pullman trains. Two weeks to three months in the Tropics. Independent travel in Florida.
RATE from New York.....$50

OLD POINT COMFORT, RICHMOND, WASHINGTON

February 24, March 10 and 24, April 14. Six-day Outings in the Old Dominion.
RATE from New York (all necessary expenses).....$36

OLD POINT COMFORT only (same dates).....$17

WASHINGTON

January 18, February 1 and 22, March 8 and 22, April 9 and 19, and May 17. Three-day trips to the National Capital.
RATE from New York, (all necessary expenses).....$12 or $14.50
According to hotel selected.

PINEHURST

February 16 and March 30. RATE from New York.....$32
Covering round-trip transportation, Pullman berth, and meals on going trip, and three days' board at Hotel Carolina. Tickets good for eighteen days.

NEW ORLEANS MARDI GRAS

February 23 to March 1. Special Pullman Train to and from New Orleans. Reserved seats in Special Grand Stand. Tourists occupy special train continuously.
RATE from New York.....$75
Detailed Itineraries and full information may be had of C. Studds, Eastern Passenger Agent, 263 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., Ticket Agents, or

GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.
J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRESIDENT REWARDS SOLDIER

Comments on Loose Talk About "Making the Dirt Fly" in Panama.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Capt. James Robb Church, who was Assistant Surgeon with the Rough Riders, received a Congress medal for gallantry at the battle of Las Guasimas, Cuba, to-day, President Roosevelt conferring the medal in his private office. His feat, commended by Secretary Taft, which the President said he witnessed, consisted of going repeatedly to the firing line, carrying five men on his back, under a heavy fire, to the rear, and caring for the wounded in the field.

To the members of the American Medical Association, who witnessed the ceremony, the President said in part:

"All the United States is the debtor to the medical men who have accomplished such remarkable work on the Isthmus of Panama. You hear very loose talk about 'making the dirt fly in Panama.' Before making the dirt fly it was necessary to get the microbes under; it was necessary to grapple with the mosquitos; necessary to eradicate disease. That has been done to perfection.

"If we had a war break out to-morrow, and had to raise any large army, there would be an immediate breakdown in the medical department, simply because at present our medical corps is numerically only fit to take care of about 40 per cent. of the regular army as it is now. The Japanese have given us a good lesson. They had an ample supply of doctors, who had been practiced in time of peace in doing the duties they would have to do in war."

Charcoal Fumes Kill Two.

John Cooke, a pugilist, who lived at India Street and Manhattan Avenue, Williamsburg, and Arthur Langhurst were found dead yesterday from the effects of charcoal fumes, in an unfinished apartment house at 31 Diamond Street. In the same room and almost asphyxiated, were found two other men. The four went into the room Tuesday after the employes had quit work to spend the night.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

12:20 A. M.—111 Christopher Street; J. Morgan; damage, $130.

12:20 A. M.—314 West Fifty-ninth Street; Charles Davis; damage, $10.

1:25 A. M.—1,349 Amsterdam Avenue; A. H. Wood; damage, $5,000.

1:50 A. M.—116 Lawrence Street; George F. Ferris; damage, $25.

8:56 A. M.—Foot of Trinity Avenue, New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad; damage unknown.

4:35 A. M.—810 West Twenty-Sixth Street; C. Simons; damage, $25.

6 A. M.—417 Broome Street; Catholic Protectory; no damage.

6:25 A. M.—232 Ninth Avenue; J. Gillette; damage, $5.

7:55 A. M.—261 Rivington Street; Rose Prader; damage trifling.

10:15 A. M.—22 Rose Street; P. Ochsenreiter; damage, $100.

11:30 A. M.—1,069 Park Avenue; Bertha Hamberg; damage, $50.

11:35 A. M.—4,008 Third Avenue; Annie Silverberg; damage, $200.

11:55 A. M.—93 Clarkson Street; M. J. Hannon; damage, $300.

12:40 P. M.—548 West 152d Street; owner unknown; damage, trifling.

1:25 P. M.—Battery Park; New York Tunnel Company; damage, $25.

3 P. M.—240 West 145th Street; Anna Rand; damage, $1,000.

4:10 P. M.—944 East 161st Street; Simon Schaefer; no damage.

4:15 P. M.—286 West 130th Street; Mrs. McDonald; damage, $50.

4:25 P. M.—236 Division Street; Samuel Sudick; damage trifling.

5:45 P. M.—282 Second Street; Vanna Krauss; damage, $5.

5:45 P. M.—77 James Street; Mrs. Barberi; no damage.

6:20 P. M.—253 Madison Street; Abraham Brambert; damage trifling.

8:32 P. M.—23 Essex Street; Bernard Kults; damage, $5.

8:15 P. M.—240 East 127th Street; Mary Foster; damage trifling.

8:30 P. M.—8 Cannon Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

8:30 P. M.—346 West Eighteenth Street; Mrs. Finley; damage trifling.

8:30 P. M.—309 East 106th Street; Frank Ansallo; damage, $100.

10:15 P. M.—106 Ludlow Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

10:55 P. M.—33 Cornelia Street; John Sladis; damage, $50.

11:10 P. M.—398 [illegible] Street; Mrs. Eistein; damage trifling.

11:15 P. M.—349 [illegible] Street; Mrs. [illegible] fulll; damage, $1,000.

WEBER ART GRANDS
EXHIBITION
THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY

An Art Critic of International Reputation Writes as Follows:

"ONE of the most interesting art exhibitions now being held in this city is at Aeolian Hall, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, where a number of Weber Grand Pianofortes, each decorated in the pure style of the art period which it represents, are to be seen.

"'Art in the finish of a piano case!' you exclaim with surprise. But why surprise? If you will visit the Metropolitan Museum of Art you will find in the Crosby Brown collection of musical instruments (one of the most complete of its kind in the world), spinets, harpsichords, clavichords—all precursors of the modern pianoforte—exquisitely decorated not only in conventionalized designs but with painted panels and medallions. Why this beautiful art, as applied to keyboard instruments should, apparently, have been allowed to fall into disuse, will remain a mystery until the investigator discovers that these instruments were used at court or in the houses of great nobles. As a matter of fact, the decoration of pianofortes for the music-rooms of European courts has been continued uninterruptedly; and the Aeolian Company, in placing in its warerooms instruments finished strictly in accordance with certain periods, has hit upon the happy thought of extending to private purchasers the opportunity hitherto enjoyed principally by royalty, of securing for their 'period rooms' instruments in complete harmony with their surroundings.

"The pianofortes shown at Aeolian Hall include the styles of Louis XIV., XV. and XVI., the so-called 'Adams' style of England, etc. Of course, however, cases can be decorated in any style according to the period of the room in which the instrument is to be placed.

"It is noteworthy that in the pianofortes shown each style is carried out with absolute fidelity to period and purity, and that in each instance the effect is exquisite without a suggestion of anachronism. Every scroll, every leaf, every carved figure and every painted panel or medallion is authentic. Considering the tone of the pianoforte its soul, we here have a successful effort to give that soul a casement worthy of its beauty.

"As a result, the exhibition at Aeolian Hall of pianofortes in the pure styles of certain periods is of great interest to music and art lovers alike."

LOUIS QUINZE

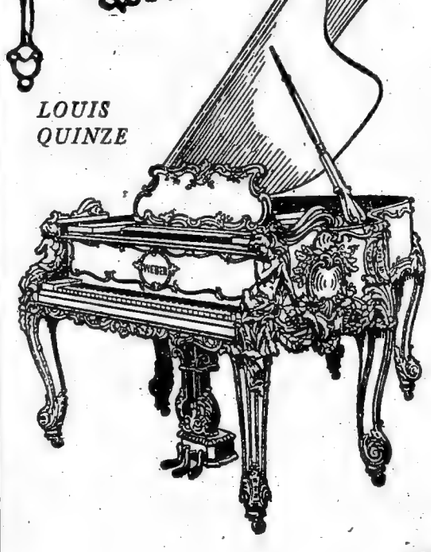

LOUIS SEIZE

LOUIS QUATORZE

ADAMS

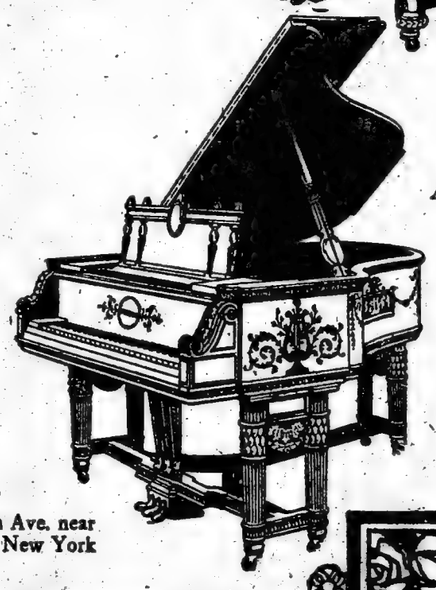

The Aeolian Company, Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Ave. near 34th St., New York

1.89 for 2.30 to 3.50 infants' bonnets

PANNE velvet and silk bonnets—prettily trimmed with ribbon, lace and chiffon in flaring front effects in tan, blue, black and brown. Every mother will readily grasp the advantage which this remarkable offer presents. Tell others about it. **$1.89**

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

The new French Judic corsets.

WE show all the new styles in this celebrated make of corsets, a make that no woman will give up wearing after one trial—the most graceful in outline—and easiest corset in which to secure a good fit—a corset the modiste will always recommend.

Prices $3.75, $4, $4.50, $5, $5.75, $6, $7.50, $8.50, to $24.50.

Furs--mammoth purchase of a manufacturer's stock of furs

Enables Simpson Crawford Co. to continue giving extraordinary values in furs.

OTHER fur sales have been a great help to our annual January clearing event. Altogether they have awakened unprecedented enthusiasm among fur buyers. Manufacturers are heavily overstocked owing to the continued warm weather. It's going to restrict the output for next season, and fur prices will then soar high. Other sales help ours because shrewd purchasers compare values with ours and note the difference. Women don't fancy paying $50 for a muff or scarf and afterwards find they could have secured the same style and quality here at $35, and have the Simpson Crawford Co. guarantee back of their purchase. Third Floor.

These furs are of the highest class. In every detail they are the equal of our own critically selected showing, which enabled us to double our business this season in spite of the warm weather. We guarantee them same as our own, and our reputation stands for every neckpiece, muff, or garment from the least expensive to the very richest in this immense exposition of fur finery.

Our comparative prices are absolute assurance of the real value of the furs offered and our sale prices are a positive guarantee of the greatest fur bargains New York has ever known.

$5.95 Just to show you what a remarkable difference there is between a Simpson Crawford fur bargain and the kind usually offered, we urge you to inspect over two hundred squirrel neck pieces sold the season through at prices up to $12 by many houses, and offered here to-day at $5.95. **$5.95**

$12 sabled squirrel neck pieces, $5.95.

Rich European color—a selection of six to eight novel shapes.

$12 gray squirrel neck pieces at $5.95.

Eight new styles are included at this remarkable bargain price.

Natural mink 4-skin scarfs. Formerly $33. Now..... **24.50**

Ermine pillow muffs. Regularly 39.50..... **27.50**

$60 broadtail Persian paw blouse coats, beautifully finished and lined, at $42.50

Sable fox—regularly $18.....11.50
Black lynx collars—regularly $30.....19.50
Ermine ties—regularly $40.....24.50
20.00 blended mink scarf.....14.50
20.00 blended mink muff.....14.50
25.00 blended mink muff.....18.50
25.00 blended mink scarf.....18.50
65.00 chinchilla scarf.....47.50
35.00 chinchilla scarf.....24.50
30.00 Baum marten scarf.....22.00
55.00 Baum marten scarf.....39.50
55.00 Baum marten muff.....39.50

$29.50 for $40 fur-lined coats.
$24.50 for $35 electric seal coats.
$160 for $200 blended mink coats.
$7.95 for $12 sable squirrel muffs.
$5.95 for $10 gray squirrel scarfs.
$8.50 for $12 Alaska sable muffs.
$24.50 for $35 black lynx muffs.

Large pillow muffs to match—regularly $18, at 11.50
Large pillow muffs to match—regularly $30, at 22.50
Large pillow muffs to match—regularly $50, at 39.50
40 sabled or darkest Russian gray squirrel sets, new square shape, pillow muff and a two-yard long throw scarf, reduced to close, 29.00.
50.00 ermine muff.....39.50
45.00 ermine scarf.....32.50
55.00 chinchilla muff.....39.50
75.00 natural mink muff.....55.00
65.00 natural mink muff.....42.50

$22.50 for $35 black lynx scarfs.
$29.50 for $45 Baum marten scarfs.
$10 for $15 blended mink muffs.
$10 for $15 blended mink scarfs.
$24.50 for $35 natural mink scarfs.
$29.50 for $40 natural mink muffs.
$24.50 for $35 ermine scarfs.
$27.50 for ermine muffs.

Ermine Ascot ties. Regularly $35. At..... **24.50**

Natural mink Ascot ties. Regularly 18.50. At..... **12.75**

50 sable and Isabelle fox muffs—large, new shape—regularly $18. For this sale..... **11.50**

Persian paw Sets—consisting of large pillow Muff and new shape Ascot tie—excellently finished—regularly $15..... **9.00**

75 7 and 8 stripe dark blended mink muffs—large, new shapes—beautifully finished—of full skins—regularly $18... **12.50**

50 Alaska Sable large, soft pillow muffs—beautiful skins. Regularly $12.. **7.00**

Men's fur lined coats.

Very latest modes—excellently tailored garments, with a variety of dependable fur linings—prices reduced..... **$35 to $200**

Fur lined coats.

75 broadcloth coats—fine quality, lined with gray and white squirrel—deep shawl collar of Persian lamb—sable or gray squirrel—were $45; reduced to..... **$34.50**

Sable squirrel coats.

Consisting of several blouse effect models—popular box coats—all made of European dyed skins of the choicest mink colorings—exquisitely lined. Regularly $85 to $125, at. **$59 to $97.50**

Fine broadcloth coats.

Lined with choice squirrel—extra length—very full garment—with a variety of colors—regularly $50, at..... **$32.50**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Selling hundreds of men's $5 to $8 trousers at 3.50

WE'VE secured for this sale hundreds of trousers in the nobbiest patterns of the season—swell, fashionably tailored garments that will look just as though made to your own measurement. It's an annual sale for which we plan far in advance. Arranged months ago with several makers whose high-class clothing is only seen in stores like Simpson Crawford's and the most exclusive establishments for their entire overstock of men's trousers. Second Floor.

This year the accumulation happens to be unusually large—the varietyof styles and patterns affords better selection than in any previous sale, and few men who take the trouble to visit our clothing section will refrain from buying several pairs at the low price 3.50. The lowest price at which any of these trousers sell ordinarily is $5, fully as many $6, and a large number are $7 and $8 values. **$3.50**

You know it is only during January that we can give you such values as these. Every day since we announced this sale we have received additions from the manufacturer until the final shipments are here, and stocks are at their best.

Materials are fancy worsteds, London shrunk—fashions that never lose their shape or get baggy at the knees. Size range 10 to 52. It's about time, you know, to secure a new pair of trousers to go with the coat and vest bought last Autumn. This is the opportunity—$5, $6, $7 and $8 values at 3.50.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

The annual sales of white goods

Now in progress are conspicuous illustrations of the splendid values made possible by planning with foresight and on a large scale.

The linen sale
The sale of Muslin Underwear

Are the two principal events of the season. We gave the details in previous announcements, but in this connection we want to remind you that the bargains are still as good and in some instances better than the first day of the sale.

New shipments have been added, and some of the best bargains are now being offered for the first time.

1906 lace waistings.

OUR Paris house sent to us this splendid collection of those much wanted lace waistings and dress nets. 42 inch widths, in a wide range of new designs—dots, buds, sprigs, figures, coin spots, etc., in white and champagne tints, per yard.....95c, 1.45, 1.95

Values are one-half more than quoted.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Kuppenheimer $18, $20 and $25 overcoats at 14.50.

THERE will be 600 of our finest $18, $20 and $25 overcoats in this sale to-day at 14.50, and we urge every man who has the good fortune to read this announcement to visit this section and examine these overcoats. The splendid fabrics—the superior tailoring—the fashionable hang and stylish cut of every garment are such as appeal to every careful dresser. Second Floor.

The high price custom tailor can give you no better fit. For overcoats such as these you'd pay him fully $35 or $40. The name "Kuppenheimer" appears on a great number of these overcoats, and Kuppenheimer makes no "cheap" clothing. The men of New York know that, and when the opportunity comes to buy Kuppenheimer overcoats at 14.50, it is clearly evident that some one is taking a loss.

The balance of our stocks are our special brands, which we can assure you have never sold for less than $18, $20 or $25.

4 different models to select from $14.50

The above assortment of 600 includes a fit for men of all proportions—the slender, medium build and stout—fabrics are the best that are used in men's clothing. It's our January clearing sale, and that's our only excuse for offering these splendid overcoats for this price..... **14.50**

COPYRIGHT 1905 BY THE HOUSE OF KUPPENHEIMER

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

3 bargain specials in muslin underwear.

EVERY garment mentioned here was made to sell for double the price quoted. We intended them for our January sale. Were to make them the principal leaders in this great sale, which is now at its height.

As they came too late to start this sale, we shall group them into 3 lots and mark them at half price.

Lot 1—50c. for $1 gowns, drawers, corset covers, chemise and skirts.

Lot 2—75c. for $1.50 gowns, drawers, corset covers and chemise.

Lot 3—$1 for $2 gowns, drawers, corset covers, chemise and skirts.

The materials are fine muslins, cambric and nainsook. The trimmings are lace and embroidery, with further embellishments through the use of hemstitching, tucks, ribbon and beading. Bargains that are bound to create the liveliest buying enthusiasm. Second Floor.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sale of 2.50 and 2.95 house gowns, $1.

BEST values we were ever able to offer in house gowns, and we were obliged to take the maker's entire stock in order to secure these splendid garments for our customers.

Some are German flannel—some fine soft flannelette, some with fleece lining. The great variety is one of the charms of this sale. If one doesn't suit you, another will. Some are made with large sailor collars with girdle around waist—some bound with satin in fancy figures and Persian designs. Beautiful, soft, luxurious colorings. Second Floor. **$1.**

Not a single gown in the entire assemblage but was cheap when priced at 2.50 and 2.95. To-day choice at $1.

79c for $2 dressing sacques.

Part of the same purchase, but as the value falls below 2.50 we put another price on them for this sale. Material is handsome crinkled eiderdown. Come in a variety of styles—finished with crochet edge and ribbon at neck—some in red only. These are regular $3 values, but for this sale your choice at **79c**

10,000 yards of B. Priestley & Co.'s black dress goods--50% saving.

PRIESTLEY'S black dress goods are known the world over as the best grade made. So well known that every woman who reads this advertisement will wonder at the possibility of such values as we are now offering. Main Floor.

There are 10,000 yards in this great purchase, but at the price paid we would gladly have taken twenty times the amount. It's not often that we indulge in prophecy, but in this case we venture to say that you will find the biggest crowd in New York to-day around our black dress goods counters. Just as soon as the word gets abroad that Priestley black dress goods can be bought at half price the rush will begin. Here's a summary of the values:

48c for 75c to $1 Priestley's black goods | **58c for $1 to 1.35 Priestley's black goods.** | **78c for 1.35 to 1.75 Priestley's black goods.**

The name B. Priestley & Co. is stamped on the selvedge of every 5-yard piece. Widths are 44 to 46 inches—all absolutely perfect fabrics.

48c Regularly sold at prices from 75c to $1

For B. Priestley's all wool black canvas etamine.
For Priestley's black all wool crepe voile.
For Priestley's Spring weight all wool black panne cheviot.
For Priestley's light weight black all wool canvas cheviot.
Priestley's name and guarantee stamped on every 5-yd. length.
Widths 42 to 44 inches.

58c a yard—regularly sold at prices varying from $1 to 1.35.

For Priestley's all wool fast black imported voile, close, even mesh.
For B. Priestley's all wool fast black crepe etamine.
For Priestley's nubbed cheviot—Spring weight—fast black—all wool.
For Priestley's iron frame—black Spanish voile—color guaranteed. New, perfect and seasonable fabrics. Widths 44 to 46 inches, 5-yd. lengths.

78c a yard—sold at prices varying from 1.35 to 1.75.

For Priestley's black imported chiffon voiles.
For Priestley's imported black silk and wool crepe de Paris.
For Priestley's all wool black voiles—close, even mesh—fast black.
For Priestley's all wool Spring weight black panne suiting—very popular.
All desirable and perfect fabrics. Widths 44 to 46 inches.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Women's $3 and 3.50 sample footwear, 1.95 and 2.45.

THESE shoes are not seconds. There are no flaws to look for. Every shoe is as perfect as it can be made. In short, they are made to show retailers throughout the country just how good a pair of shoes can be that sells at $3 and 3.50 a pair.

They have served their purpose well. The maker has had a record breaking season's business, but is ready to take a loss now on the sample shoes in order to have clean shelves for a fresh start on next season's business.

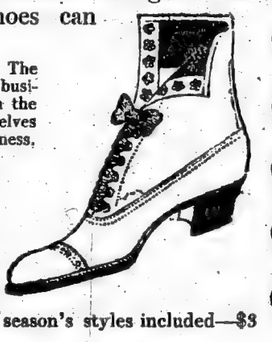

$1.95 There's a big lot to select from—several thousand all told, and though we cannot mention the name of the firm, you can see from the shoes themselves whose workmanship they are. It is no ordinary shoe sale, but one of the best bargain opportunities of the year—all the season's styles included—$3 and 3.50 grades at 1.95 and 2.45.

All our broken lines, 1.95 and 2.45

To make this sale all the more attractive we include all our short lines of women's high grade footwear at the same low prices, 1.95 and 245. This rounds out the various sizes, and gives everybody a chance to get a satisfactory fit. Second Floor.

Special—130 pairs of the finest Louis XV. heel Vassar and Tuxedo ties, suitable for street or evening dress wear, really worth $5; but you choose to-day from large lot at..... **2.45**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

3.75 to 5.25 Ypsilanti union suits, 1.95

ONLY the leading houses carry Ypsilanti underwear. The quality well deserves the high prices at which it is usually sold, but this sale brings this finest grade of knit underwear down to the price of ordinary garments. Catalogue prices are $3.75, $4 and $5.25. Look up Numbers 101, 91, 841 or 001 and see for yourself. Main Floor.

$1.95 The warm season led the makers to make us this great price concession. They are strictly first grade—full fashioned and hand finished—colors and natural, blue and black—a few are creams and white, $3.75, $4 and $5.25 garments—choice $1.95

5,000 sample vests, pants and tights.

A New York maker's entire sample stock of knit underwear, comprising about 5,000 real maco cotton, cotton and wool mixed, all wool and silk and wool mixed. Two immense lots.

Lot No. 1—Comprises 50c and 75c values in vests, pants and tights—each..... **35c**

Lot No. 2—Comprises $1 and $1.50 values in vests, pants and tights. Special at 49c..... **49c**

N. B.—No mail orders filled on these sample assortments.

5,000 silk umbrellas less than cost to manufacture. Selling $5 to $8 umbrellas at $2.95:

THE maker manufactures more umbrellas than any other house in the world. The output is over three millions annually. An average of about 10,000 per day. The end of the manufacturing season left the maker with an overstock of silks amounting to thousands of yards, and a tremendous overstock of handles.

We took the entire silk overstock and selected enough of the handles to make up the umbrellas. Cost to us for silks and handles comes to less than cost to make.

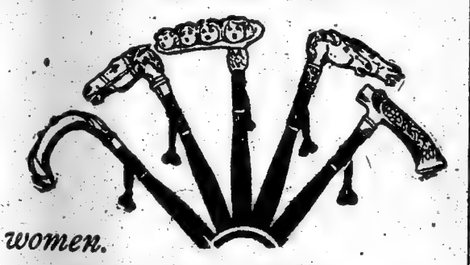

28-inch sizes for men, 26-inch for women.

$2.95 The coverings are genuine Spitalfield, Levantine and serge silks, hemmed or self edge—made with paragon frames—steel rods—cases to match—and tassels. Every umbrella of pure silk, and guaranteed exactly the same as they would be if we were to ask $5, $6, $7 and $8 for them. They're no cheap umbrellas with high priced handles, or high priced handles with cheap silks—all genuinely high grade. Main Floor. **$2.95**

Handles are ivory, buck horn, cape horn, pearl, silver, gun metal, Dresden, natural woods, and a large variety of foreign novelties—plain or sterling silver mounted.

HADLEY WINS A POINT AGAINST H. H. ROGERS

Court Grants Only 2 Days' Delay to Standard Oil Lawyers.

THEY WANTED TWO WEEKS

Mr. Rogers Must Show Cause To-morrow Why He Shouldn't Answer Oil Inquiry Questions.

Herbert S. Hadley, Attorney General of Missouri, won a point yesterday in the contest begun by him in the Supreme Court of this State to compel answers to questions put to H. H. Rogers in his examination before Special Commissioner Sanborn, replies to which were withheld by the Standard Oil executive. In Part I. of the Supreme Court, before Justice Gildersleeve, Attorney General Hadley, Henry Wollman, his New York counsel, and the whole flock of Standard Oil attorneys appeared to argue the motion to compel Mr. Rogers to answer.

The trust lawyers wanted more delay. The persistent Mr. Rowe, who figured in the proceedings before the Special Commissioner as attorney for Mr. Rogers and for one Kearney of the elevator service in the Standard Oil building at 26 Broadway, pleded for a postponement of argument for at least two weeks. The best he could get from Justice Gildersleeve was two days. Mr. Hadley and Mr. Wollman were jubilant.

The lawyers in the hase met at 67 Wall Street at 10 o'clock, and upon being informed that Justice Gildersleeve was ready for them decided not to take any more testimony until after the court proceedings had been gotten out of the way. They then went to court in a body.

Mr. Rowe, backed by the four Standard lawyers who have been appearing with him before the Special Commissioner, and further fortified by the presence of a new Trust lawyer, Judge Priest of St. Louis, who hurried here from St. Louis to help withhold the evidence Mr. Hadley is seeking to obtain from Mr. Rogers, was the first to address the court.

"The summons to show cause was only served upon us at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon," he said, "and I have had no opportunity to confer with my associates. The questions involved are serious and complicated and should be given sober consideration. We want to get together, away from all turmoil and with time to think.

"You know me, your Honor, and you know that I would not seek a delay unnecessarily. I cannot possibly prepare an answer to the motion to show cause or be ready to argue the case in less than two weeks. There is no occasion for haste. The original cases in Missouri cannot be tried for several months. The taking of testimony here is only incident to the general proceedings. This is a New York court, and as such it is plainly its duty to protect the rights of its citizens, which are assailed in this irresponsible inquiry inaugurated in another State."

Mr. Wollman said there ought not to be any delay whatever. "The Standard Oil Company," he declared, "is only continuing its policy of delay and encumbrance. The questions involved are very simple. A lengthy adjournment would break up the proceedings before Commissioner Sanborn."

Mr. Wollman then introduced Attorney General Hadley. The court room was by this time crowded, the report that the Standard Oil case was on and that Mr. Hadley was to speak having spread throughout the building.

Mr. Hadley said that Mr. Rogers had refused, on advice of counsel, to answer certain questions put to him. That was the only privilege claimed by him in refusing to answer. Mr. Hadley did not believe that a witness should be allowed to decline to answer on any such ground. He expressed the hope that a decision could be rendered as speedily as possible.

Mr. Hagerman of Kansas City, speaking in support of Mr. Rowe's argument for delay, said that the whole affair was a fishing excursion on the part of the Missouri Attorney General. The real question at issue, he declared, was that of stock ownership in the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, the Republic Oil Company, and the Waters-Pierce Oil Company.

Justice Gildersleeve said that counsel for the respondents ought to be familiar with the facts in the case, and that, while they were entitled to a reasonable delay, the questions in issue should be disposed of. He set the argument for to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock.

When the lawyers left the office at 67 Wall Street to attend the court proceedings it was with the understanding that the taking of testimony was to commence again at 2 o'clock. The Standard lawyers, however, said to Justice Gildersleeve that they did not think they should be compelled to go on with the hearing before the Commissioner until after the court had settled the matter before it. The Justice ruled that the taking of testimony could only continue in the meantime under an agreement by counsel.

At 2 o'clock the lawyers and the witnesses appeared before Commissioner Sanborn and it was announced that the hearing would be adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning. Mr. Hadley is very anxious to get through to-day with the witnesses subpoenaed.

After adjournment it was learned that new subpoenas had been obtained for H. Clay Pierce, Michael Van Buren, and Charles A. Sterling. Mr. Pierce of the Waters-Pierce Company dodged a process server in the Waldorf-Astoria and left the city last week, but a rumor reached the Attorney General that he had returned.

Mr. Van Buren is said by Mr. Hadley to be the man who holds the controlling interest in the Waters-Pierce Company and Mr. Sterling is a Standard Oil official, with offices at 26 Broadway.

"I received an anonymous letter today," Attorney General Hadley said last evening, "to the effect that John D. Rockefeller, who successfully eluded our process servers, is in the Pocantico Hills."

Mr. Hadley was in New York for a week last Summer and determined what witnesses he would want. He had a detective agency locate the men, but before the subpoena servers could get around nearly all of them got away.

"The fugitives include the men whom I was most desirous of getting," he said. "Among those who eluded service were W. E. Judd, W. T. McKee, H. M. Tilford, H. Clay Pierce, M. Van Buren, John D. and William Rockefeller, L. H. Turrell, Walter C. Teagle, W. P. Cowan, George B. Wilson, James R. Taylor, C. L. Nichols, Walter Jennings, who is said to have escaped across the Sound in an open boat when he learned a man was after him with a subpoena at his Cold Spring Harbor home; C. M. Pratt, and R. H. McNall."

DISCUSS PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

Committee to Report on Plants in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

The Investigation Committee of the Commission on Public Ownership and Operation held an all-day session in the Park Avenue Hotel yesterday. Melville E. Ingalls was in the chair, and the meeting was attended by many employers and representatives of labor and municipal ownership leagues from all over the country.

It was decided by the commission to appoint a committee to inspect and report on municipally owned gas, water, and electric light plants in different sections of the United States and Canada. A sub-committee was also appointed to make a tour of investigation in Europe. The work in this country will begin on Feb. 1, and it is expected to reach London about May 1. The results of all these investigations will be reported and the question of adopting municipal ownership thoroughly sifted.

Chairman Ingalls, in the course of a speech, said:

"There is no public question like that of municipal ownership. It is new. It may be good or bad, but we want to know the facts."

Other speakers were Prof. Edward W. Bemis of Cleveland, Ohio; Walton Clark, Vice President of the United Gas Improvement Company, Philadelphia, and Timothy Healy, President of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

GAYNOR-GREENE PLEA HEARD.

Counsel Contends That Government Breaks Faith with Great Britain.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 10.—At to-day's session in Federal Court of the trial of B. D. Greene and J. F. Gaynor for conspiracy to defraud the Government of $2,000,000 in harbor contract work, the lawyers for the defense, A. A. Lawrence and P. W. Meldrim, argued the point that good faith with Great Britain, the country that had delivered the prisoners, demanded that they be tried on the charge for which they were extradited. He quoted a decision of Judge Speer, before the defendants fled to Canada, that the offense for which they were under indictment was conspiracy. The extradition was on the ground of participation in fraud. The defense makes this point the ground of a plea in abatement. Assistant Attorney General Erwin said the Government contended that there was a conspiracy to defraud and that this was put into operation and that the putting of this fraud into operation constituted fraud and therefore was extraditable. There were specified offenses, too, in the indictment, he said, one consisting in the presentation for payment of fraudulent accounts.

VAN SCHAICK TRIAL BEGUN.

Eleven Jurors Chosen to Try the Gen. Slocum's Commander.

William H. Van Schaick, who was in command of the steamboat General Slocum when that vessel burned off North Brother Island, on June 15, 1904, with the loss of 1,069 lives, was put on trial in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court yesterday morning. Judge Thomas presided, and at the request of United States District Attorney Burnett adjourned the trial until to-day in order to give Gen. Burnett a chance to have absent witnesses in court.

The selection of the jury was begun, and when the adjournment was taken eleven talesmen had been accepted. The remaining juror will be selected to-day. Of the eleven chosen yesterday one was John A. Thayer, the publisher of Everybody's Magazine. With the exception of the foreman, Arthur W. Lawrence of 542 Fifth Avenue, all of the jurors may be peremptorily challenged at the option of either side, the challenges yesterday being along the line of general fitness and prejudice. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer appeared as counsel for Capt. Van Schaick.

NIGHT LIBRARIES A SUCCESS.

Board of Trustees Hear Reports from Several Branches.

The Board of Trustees of the New York Public Library met yesterday and all agreed that the new regulations providing for the opening of the libraries at night, which went into effect on Jan. 2, had proved a successful innovation.

The attendance at the Astor Library in Lafayette Place averages 80 after 6 o'clock. The average daily attendance there is 600. The best night attendance at the branch libraries was at the Rivington Street branch, where it ran from 40 to 60. Other branches open at night are the Yorkville, Tremont, Tompkins Square, Ottendorfer, and Amstredam Square, Ottendorfer, and Amsterdam Avenue.

The plan is to continue the experiment for one month. When it shall appear that night opening is not properly appreciated at any particular library, it will be closed and another branch selected for a trial. There are thirty-four branches.

HOE FIRM BUYS LUMBER YARD.

Printing Press Concern Purchases Fourteen East Side Lots.

Robert Hoe & Co., the printing press manufacturers, have bought the Dannat & Pell lumber yard property, at Broome Street and the East River, a plot of fourteen lots, extending along the north side of Broome Street, from Tompkins to East Street.

It is said that an iron foundry will be built on the plot, although representatives of the Hoe concern would say nothing regarding the purchase yesterday, except that they will use the property in connection with their plant, a few blocks to the west, at Grand and Sheriff Streets.

The lots at the foot of Broome Street carry with them no water-front privileges, but as they are separated from the river only by the width of East Street, materials may easily be transferred from steamships and lighters.

CHINESE COME IN FEAR.

Imperial Commission Insists on Police Guard in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—The Chinese Consul has announced that he will require a police guard for the commission sent out from China to study the Government of the United States, who are expected to arrive in this city on Friday.

The Consul said he knew no protection would be needed, but his countrymen were apprehensive, because of the terrible stories of American ways which circulate in China, and they would not feel safe without protection.

Stationers Have a Dinner.

The Boost Club, an organization composed of manufacturers, jobbers, and wholesalers of stationery, gave its first annual dinner at the Hotel Savoy last night. Almost a hundred members and their friends attended. President William P. Christopher, was toastmaster. The speakers included Ballington Booth, W. H. Hopkins of Cincinnati, Eugene MacLaughlin, John C. Sheppard, and Carl Fischer Hansen.

To Consider Barge Canal Change.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—The Barge Canal Advisory Board will hold a conference with representatives of the Barge Canal Association in New York City next Monday on a proposition to change the route of the canal at the Montezuma marshes and the Clyde River, in the central part of the State. The object is that by the new route the canal could be connected with Seneca and Cayuga Lakes in the future at a cost of $1,000,000 less than by the original route.

The HOUSE of a THOUSAND CANDLES

"The very name reeks with enchantment. It savors of a new Arabian Night's allurement and we dash through the pages, the speed increasing with every chapter, held breathless with excitement. Meredith Nicholson's new novel should be rechrisfened 'The Book of a Thousand Delights.'"—*Philadelphia Item*

AT ALL BOOKSTORES *THE BOBBS-MERRILL CO., Publishers*

FIREMEN MAY STRIKE ON LACKAWANNA ROAD

Brotherhood Demands Wage Increase and Shorter Hours.

COMMITTEE SEES TRUESDALE

Who Sends Them Back to Supt. Clarke, Who Had Refused Demands—Men Angry, but Conferring.

For the last two days a committee of twelve, representing 659 firemen of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, who are members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, has been in session in Room 300 of the Broadway Central Hotel. The committee has had under consideration the desirability of getting a raise of wages and shorter hours for the firemen, who have already made demands for these without success to minor officials of the company.

Supt. Thomas E. Clarke of the Lackawanna was appealed to recently for a reduction of the twelve-hour day and an increase in wages, which are at present $2.50 for firemen on what is known as the "camel-back" engines, and $2.40 a day for firemen on the smaller locomotives. Supt. Clarke, the firemen say, refused to accede to the demands.

The firemen then appealed to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, which sent C. A. Wilson, the First Vice Grand Master of the organization, to confer with a committee appointed by the firemen of the Lackawanna system. Mr. Wilson had a hand in settling the Subway strike.

The result of the two days' conference was that yesterday the committee called upon President Truesdale in his office at 26 Exchange Place. The members were received courteously. Their demands were heard, and a reply was promised within a few hours. What these demands were, both Mr. Wilson and President Truesdale refused to make known. President Truesdale would only admit that there had been a conference, but declined to say another word. Mr. Wilson said he would like to make the matter public, but that until negotiations had been finished one way or another he would only say that the demands were for shorter hours and more pay.

After visiting President Truesdale the committee returned to the Broadway Central, where at about 5 o'clock last night a reply to the demands was received. This was read behind locked doors. Vice Grand Master Wilson said before it arrived that he hoped to be able to make a public statement the moment he learned the nature of President Truesdale's answer. When it had been received, however, he came out of the room and simply said:

"The reply has been received from President Truesdale, and I am sorry to say that until the committee reconvenes for the consideration of it at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, I am unable to make any statement."

It was learned later that President Truesdale had sent a reply consisting of six typewritten lines in which he referred the men back to Supt. Clarke, who had already refused the demands of the firemen.

When the message was received there was great indignation among the members of the committee. It was regarded as a throwing down of the gauntlet that the President should reply in this manner to a National officer of the Firemen's Brotherhood. It was at first proposed to end negotiations there and then, but Vice Grand Master Wilson prevailed on the members of the committee to adjourn until to-day, when the question may be approached more calmly.

"Will there likely be a strike?" Mr. Wilson was asked after the adjournment.

"I cannot discuss that just now," was the reply, "but you may rest assured that if there is to be a strike the public will receive notice."

Mr. Wilson declined to give a copy of the reply from President Truesdale, but promised that all the details of the matter would be made public after to-day's meeting. It was said by members of the Brotherhood of Trainmen's committee of the Erie Road; which met simultaneously in the Broadway Central for the election of officers, that there was a probability of trouble ahead for the Lackawanna.

"Wilson is a fighter when he gets on the job," said one of the Erie men.

Most of the 659 firemen who are at the back of the demands are employed on the big "camel-back" engines which, it is said, require a great deal more labor than the smaller locomotives. The "camel-back" firemen get only 10 cents more a day, although it is understood that the demands of the men are for shorter hours and an increase of wages for firemen on both the "camel-back" and small locomotives.

Supt. Clarke was not at the main offices of the Lackawanna, in Hoboken last night. He lives in Scranton, Penn

ARTISTS GREET SIR CASPAR.

Museum's Director Welcomed at the Academy of Design.

In the assembly room of the National Academy of Design Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, was the guest of honor at a reception given last night by Academicians and associates of the Academy. President Frederick Dielman and Secretary Harry W. Watrous received Sir Caspar, who was greeted by scores of well-known artists.

Sir Caspar has often expressed the wish to meet American artists in a representative organization. Last night gave him the opportunity.

More than one hundred Academicians and associates of the Academy gathered to welcome Sir Caspar, and following the reception, which was an informal affair, supper was served.

At the conclusion of the supper, Sir Caspar was asked to make a speech, but declined on account of a cold, which has affected his throat.

Among the Academicians present were: Herbert O. Adams, Edwin H. Blashfield, Karl Bitter, F. S. Church, Kenyon Cox, Ben Foster, J. Alden Weir, B. West Clinedinst, Daniel C. French, William H. Howe, J. S. Hartley, E. L. Henry, H. Bolton Jones, Will H. Low, George W. Maynard, Thomas Moran, J. Francis Murphy, Leonard Ochtmore, Walter Shirlow, George H. Smillie, James D. Smillie, C. G. Turner, Irving R. Wiles, and William T. Smedley.

MRS. TOLLA REPRIEVED.

Petitioners by the Thousand Plead for Her—Negro to Die.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 10.—The Court of Pardons granted a reprieve of thirty days to-day to Mrs. Antoinette Tolla, who was under sentence to die in the Hackensack Jail next Friday for murdering Joseph Sonta in Bergen County. The court did so in order to allow her counsel to present new evidence for another trial.

The court received a lot of papers relative to the case, including a monster petition signed by 186,000 persons in Ohio and brought on by Miss Jessie M. Partlon of Cincinnati, in two cases inclosed in a trunk. Later Miss Partlon received a telegram that petitions with 50,000 more signers were on their way East. They were circulated by the Susan B. Anthony Association, whose representatives tried recently to get President Roosevelt to interfere on behalf of Mrs. Tolla.

The Court of Pardons unanimously refused to commute the sentence of Charles Long, colored, who is to be hanged here on Friday for the murder of Matthew Cunningham, also colored.

JURY DIVIDES JEWELS.

Allows Mrs. Klinker Some and Gives Akers Estate the Rest.

After a trial which lasted several days the suit brought by the executor of the estate of Frederick Akers came to an end yesterday when the jury in the Supreme Court returned a verdict finding that Mrs. Mary Klinker was entitled to many of the articles of jewelry which she said Akers had given to her while she was acting as his housekeeper.

On the other hand, the jury found that the Akers estate ought to have returned to it many other articles, including some jewelry, which Mrs. Klinker took into her possession. The jury returned with its verdict two lists showing how it wished the disputed articles to be distributed.

A NEW ENGINEERING SOCIETY.

Organized to Advance the Art and Science of Illumination.

The Illuminating Engineering Society completed its organization last night in the Hotel Astor. According to the constitution, which was adopted after hours of consideration and debate, the objects of the society are "for the advancement and dissemination of the theoretical and practical knowledge of the science and art of illumination."

The society started with some seventy members, and the following officers were elected for one year: President—L. B. Marks; First Vice President—Clayton F. Sharp; Second Vice President—A. A. Cope; Secretary—E. L. Elliott; Treasurer—V. R. Lansingh.

Registered Trade Mark

Annual Sale Table Cloths and Napkins

Special Lot No. 3.

This assortment of Table Linens is composed entirely of goods selected from our regular stock. Some of the designs represented have been among the most popular we have ever had and all of them are attractive and desirable. We are dropping them in order to make room for newer designs and to close out broken lines.

Napkins (per dozen).						
Breakfast size..	$1.75	2.00	2.25	3.50	4.50	5.50
Reduced from..	2.00	2.25	2.75	4.00	5.50	6.50
Dinner size, at.	$2.25	2.75	3.00	3.50	5.00	8.50
Reduced from..	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	6.00	10.50
Table Cloths (each).						
2x2 yards, at..	$2.00	2.25	2.50	3.00	3.50	5.00
Reduced from..	2.25	2.50	3.00	3.75	4.50	6.00
2x2½ yards, at.	$2.75	3.00	3.75	4.25	4.50	6.00
Reduced from..	3.25	3.75	4.50	5.50	3.50	7.00
2x3 yards, at..	$3.00	3.25	3.50	4.00	4.50	6.25
Reduced from..	3.50	4.00	4.25	5.00	5.50	7.50
2x3½ yards, at.	$3.50	4.50	6.00	6.25	9.50	
Reduced from ..	4.00	5.25	7.50	8.00	12.00	
2½x2½ yds., at.	$4.00	4.75	6.50	7.50	8.75	11.00
Reduced from..	4.50	6.00	8.00	9.00	10.50	14.00

Larger sizes proportionately higher.

This sale also includes Sheets, Pillow Cases, Towels, Blankets, Bed Spreads, and French Lingerie, at reduced prices.

"The Linen Store."

James McCutcheon & Co

14 West 23d Street.

CITIZENS THREATEN TO RUN THEIR OWN TROLLEY

Better Service or a People's Line for Us, Say Yonkers Folk.

ON COMPANY'S TRACKS, TOO

And Talking of 4-Cent Fares—There's Authority for the Move, Leader Says.

A body of Yonkers citizens, headed by Waldo G. Morse, a lawyer of 10 Wall Street, is out for a finish fight with the Yonkers Railroad Company, which operates trolley cars through the streets of that town. They have asked the company to give better service. If it doesn't comply they say they are going to run cars of their own; furthermore, they are going to use the tracks of the company to run their cars on.

It's really a fine scheme, Mr. Morse says. He told all about it at his office yesterday. He has written a letter to Mayor Coyne of Yonkers outlining the plan. The basis of it all is a provision of the State Constitution which says that the Legislature shall not "pass a bill granting to any private corporation, association, or individual any exclusive privilege, immunity, or franchise whatever." So, though the Yonkers Railroad Company has a franchise to run cars, it is not an exclusive franchise, and any other company can use the same tracks by paying a fair sum for the use thereof.

"The municipality or any individual corporation may be authorized to operate vehicles over any public street," says Mr. Morse in his letter to Mayor Coyne, "even though along rails owned and laid by a private corporation. We have seen (from the provision of the Constitution) that the corporation can have no exclusive franchise or right in a street. Its tracks are impressed with a servitude to the public, and only the question of the compensation to be paid for their use remains to be considered. Such compensation may easily be determined in the usual way by a commission and the sum easily fixed."

If the company does not quickly come to time, as decreed by Mr. Morse and the citizens who are working with him, they will make immediate application to the Aldermen for a franchise, they say. As soon as the cars begin running a 4-cent fare will be established.

"Provide, through a charter amendment," Mr. Morse urges Mayor Coyne in his letter, "for a Taxpayers' Board of Transit, empowered to operate cars over existing lines of street railway, to acquire the rails in streets when existing franchises expire, and to build lines on new routes.

"Our present troubles are of long standing and so numerous, varied, and elusive that in many cases they must always remain beyond the reach of the courts, which are hardly able to deal with general inefficiency, carelessness, and disregard of public comfort and convenience. Your administration may enforce some reforms, but other administrations will follow to which the arguments presented by the Yonkers Railroad Company will be conclusive."

Mr. Morse says he is not in favor of what is called "municipal ownership," but he wants to form a municipal body made up, not of voters, but of taxpayers. This, he says, would be businesslike and not political, and the body organized could operate cars just as efficiently as a private corporation. He doesn't say how the cars are to be secured or where the money to buy them is to come from.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

Store Opens Daily at 8 A. M., Closes at 5:30 P. M.

Women's Suits and Coats.

The Reduction Sale Continues.

SUCH A BROAD, COMPREHENSIVE CLEARANCE of high grade outerwear for women is new to Brooklyn. Such values have not been equalled anywhere.

It is a radical stock readjustment. It includes Coats and Suits and Costumes—something to fit whatever special need you may have—and the surety of a considerable saving. For instance:

$15 to $25 Coats at $9.98.

Short jaunty walking Coats of an extra quality fine covert, some are plain, others are trimmed with strappings of cloth and some with velvet, lined throughout with an extra quality of silk or satin; in most cases there are only one or two Coats of a kind.

$45 to $60 Suits at $25.

Of cheviots, English serges, mannish mixtures and novelty effects. The Coats are Etons, short and medium length, fitted and semi-fitted, richly lined with silks. The skirts are gored, plaited and circular effects and are unlined.

Second Floor, Front.

FURS Going at Half Price.

THE MOST REMARKABLE SALE of Furs which we ever inaugurated is still in full swing. Even with the great selling of the past few days, a $75,000 stock could not be closed out—and there were that many Furs to begin with.

HALF PRICE—which would be notable even for Furs of the ordinary stamp. These are above the ordinary—the richest Furs that could be found anywhere at any price to-day. Just a handful of hints—you can find practically anything in the Sale:

$25 Fur Lined Coat at $12.98.

Squirrel locke lined Coats, covered with broadcloth; collarless, stitched around neck, also on the cuffs.

$25 Fur Lined Coats at $15.

Squirrel locke lined Coats, covered with broadcloth, finished with opossum shawl collar.

$67.50 Electric Seal Coats at $25.

Blouse or Eton effects, well made from matched skins, lined with satin.

$90 Fur Lined Coats at $45.

Squirrel locke lined Coats, covered with broadcloth, finished with moleskin collar, cuffs and trimmings.

$9 Muskrat Collars at $4.50.

Blended muskrat fancy collar, fur both sides.

$7.50 Opossum Scarfs at $3.75.

Sable dyed opossum long Throw Scarf, lined with satin.

$13.50 Black Thibet Boas at $4.98.

Second Floor, Front.

87 Fur Rugs---Half Price.

SILKY, HANDSOME FUR RUGS that range in size from 2x4 feet to 1 foot, 8 inches by 4½ feet. Now squarely reduced to half price—

Were $2.50 to $12 : : Now $1.25 to $6.

In white, black, red, green, tan and gray. Most of them are lined.

Third Floor, Elm Place.

Our Greatest Collar and Cuff Sale.

Six Collars for 48c.
Six Pairs Cuffs, 68c.

NEARLY 20,000 COLLARS AND 6,000 PAIRS OF CUFFS have been sold since we first made this announcement two weeks ago. Orders have come not only from nearby, but from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Virginia. And still the assortment is complete and the chance remains to share in the best Collar and Cuff offering of the season.

These Collars and Cuffs are new, perfect and stylish. They were made for us by one of the best manufacturers in Troy. The Collars are in eighteen shapes. The Cuffs are in four good shapes for link or stud buttons. Both Collars and Cuffs are neatly done up in the original packages and will be sold that way—in half dozen lots only.

Order from the pictures if you cannot come to the store—"a dozen Collars, No. 4," or, "Two dozen Collars, No. 6." We will fill mail or telephone orders promptly.

It is a chance good enough to warrant laying in a stock for a year to come.

No. 1–2½ in. high.
No. 2–2¾ in. high.
No. 3–2 in. high.
No. 4–1¾ in. high.

No. 5–2½ in. high.
No. 6–2 in. high.
No. 7–1¾ in. high.

No. 8–2¾ in. high.
No. 9–1¾ in. high.

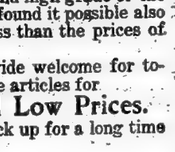

No. 10–2⅜ in. high.
No. 11–2¼ in. high.
No. 12–2 in. high.

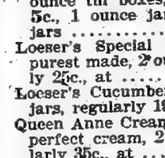

No. 13–2 in. high.
No. 14–1¾ in. high.

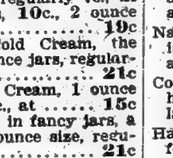

No. 1. No. 3.

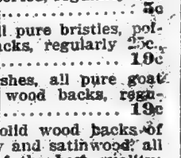

No. 18–2 in. high.

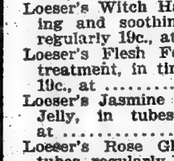

No. 15–2¼ in. high.
No. 16–2¼ in. high.

No. 2. No. 4.

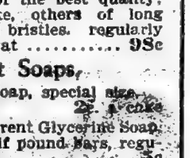

Main Floor, Elm Place.

No. 17–2¼ in. high.

Toilet Articles. Great Sale

THE HIGH GRADE AND THE LOW PRICES of Loeser Toilet Articles and Preparations have centered the chief Brooklyn business here. Adulteration of these things is easy. Detection is difficult—except to chemical analysis. And it is regrettably true that no small portion of the low priced preparations on the market are low priced because they have been robbed of the essentials which make them worth having.

Years ago—in 1888—we established here in the Store our own Laboratory under an expert chemist, the first of the sort in the country. We did it so that we might be absolutely sure of the purity and high grade of the Toilet and Medicinal Preparations we sold. And we found it possible also to make and sell these Preparations for as little or less than the prices of the inferior sort in other places.

So the business has grown. So there will be wide welcome for to-day's announcement of a great Sale of these high grade articles for

Prices Much Under Even Our Usual Low Prices.

The Sale is an annual event. It is a chance to stock up for a long time ahead. Read the details:

Standard Toilet Preparations.

Loeser's perfumed Cold Cream, 1 ounce tin boxes, regularly 7c., at 5c., 1 ounce jars, 10c., 2 ounce jars 19c

Loeser's Special Cold Cream, the purest made, 2 ounce jars, regularly 25c., at 21c

Loeser's Cucumber Cream, 1 ounce jars, regularly 19c., at 15c

Queen Anne Cream, in fancy jars, a perfect cream, 2 ounce size, regularly 35c., at 21c

Loeser's Witch Hazel Cream, healing and soothing, 1 ounce jars, regularly 19c., at 15c

Loeser's Flesh Food, for massage treatment, in tin boxes, regularly 19c., at 15c

Loeser's Jasmine and Witch Hazel Jelly, in tubes, regularly 17c., at 10c

Loeser's Rose Glycerine Jelly, in tubes, regularly 15c., at 10c

Loeser's Camphor Ice, best quality, regularly 7c., at 5c

Loeser's Honey and Almond Cream, made of pure blanched almonds, 2 ounce bottles, 10c.; 5 ounce bottles, regularly 25c., at 19c

Loeser's Benzoin Lotion, for rough and chapped skin; 2 ounce bottles, 10c.; 4 ounce bottles 10c

Loeser's Tincture of Benzoin, made of pure Siam benzoin, a beautifier of the skin; 2 ounce bottles, regularly 10c., at 8c

Toilet Brushes.

Tooth Brushes, an excellent Brush, all bristles, assorted, regularly 8c., at 5c

Nail Brushes, all pure bristles, polished wood backs, regularly 25c., at 19c

Complexion Brushes, all pure goat hair, polished wood backs, regularly 25c., at 19c

Hair Brushes, solid wood backs of foxwood, ebony and satinwood; all pure bristles of the best quality; some penetrate, others of long and medium bristles, regularly $1.49 to $1.98, at 98c

Toilet Soaps.

Floating Bath Soap, special size, 2c. a cake

Loeser's transparent Glycerine Soap, 5c. a cake; half pound bars, regular at 3c

Loeser's pure Olive Oil Soap, half pound bars, regularly 5c., at 4c.; 1 pound bars, regularly 9c., at 7c

Loeser's Witch Hazel Soap, box of three cakes, regularly 10c., at 8c

Loeser's Tar Soap, box of three cakes, regularly 10c., at 8c

Loeser's Olive Oil Complexion Soap, box of three cakes, regularly 21c., at 16c

Loeser's Carlsbad Fine Cone Soap, regularly 24c. a cake, at 19c

$22, $20, $18, $17 Suits and Overcoats

Reduced to $13.75

This sale gathers its greatest importance from the very radical reduction effected.

Every garment now at $13.75 has come down from the $17, $18, $20 and $22 suit and overcoat classes.

The fabrics are all of the better grade and the models are designed for this winter's service.

WM. VOGEL & SON,

Broadway, Houston St.

Hunyadi Janos

Natural Laxative Water moves the Bowels copiously and gives a pleasant, satisfied feeling that nothing else will—no griping—no purging. A positive, prompt relief from Constipation and Bowel troubles. Get a bottle to-day and take half a glass on arising

FOR CONSTIPATION

FOOD.

"WOULD DO NO HARM"

To Quit Coffee, the Doctor Said.

An Oak Park lady writes of her coffee experiment:

"I am of middle age and had been a coffee drinker all my life up to five years ago, when my physical condition became so serious and medicines did so little good that I began to suspect that coffee was doing me harm.

"I had gradually become very nervous, my heart grew subject to distressing palpitations, and my mental faculties had got into dull, torpid condition. With it all came bodily weakness that made it almost impossible to get around.

"My physician examined me and said my heart was affected. I asked him if coffee was injurious to me, and he replied that it 'would do no harm' to stop drinking it for a while. And so I quit.

"But I felt very much the need of a hot beverage, and in that way came to try Postum Food Coffee, which I had seen advertised. I had it prepared strictly according to the directions, and the result was a delicious, clear drink, which I found most refreshing and satisfying, with a flavor similar to that of the finest coffee.

"I have used it as my sole table drink ever since. Soon after I began to drink it my nerves steadied down to normal, the heart trouble ceased to annoy me, and my head has been clearer, my mentality more active and efficient during these five years than ever before in my life.

"My son-in-law was a victim of dyspepsia until I induced him to stop drinking the old kind and begin the use of Postum Food Coffee. His digestion rapidly improved until it became perfect, and, as he still uses Postum, it has remained so." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Insuring the Register's Office

If the records in the registers' offices in any of the counties in Greater New York should be destroyed, the public would have to rely very largely on those of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company. Nowhere else outside of the registers' offices, is so complete a record of city titles to be found. The Title Guarantee & Trust Company has the best equipment for real estate title examination in the world.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Capital & Surplus, - $10,000,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.
Mfrs. Branch, 198 Montague St., Brooklyn.

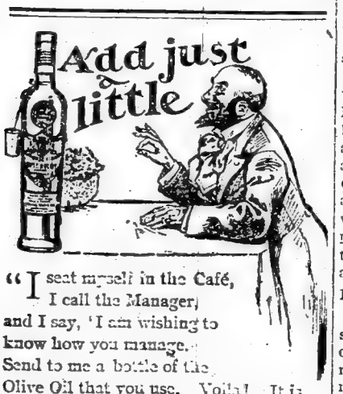

"I seat myself in the Café, I call the Manager, and I say, 'I am wishing to know how you manage. Send to me a bottle of the Olive Oil that you use. Voila! It is of Alphonse Pinard with the Cresta Mark.
'Tis enough, the Manager knows his affairs. In that hotel I and my friends stay."

Our little book of New Salad Recipes entitled "Cresca Salads" sent post paid on request.

Reiss & Brady,
Importers of the World's Delicacies,
251 Greenwich St., New York.

One thing or the other:
If eyesight is of no account neglect it, ignore it, abuse it.
If it is really useful, important or valuable, take good care of it.
Eyes examined by Oculists who are Registered Physicians of Experience.
NO CHARGE except for glasses, and that moderate.

J. Ehrlich & Sons
Oculists and Opticians.
43 Years' Practice
223 Sixth Avenue, Below 15th St. | 1345 Broadway, Below 36th St.
350 Sixth Avenue, Below 22d St. | 217 Broadway, Astor House.
25 Broad Street Arcade.

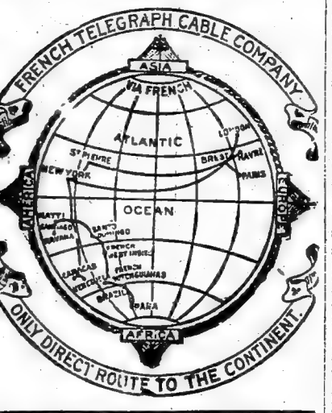

"LION BRAND"
FOR MORE THAN A QUARTER CENTURY THE LEADING
2 FOR 25c
COLLARS
TIME IS THE TEST OF VALUES
INSIST ON "LION BRAND" ALWAYS

ADAPTED TO 1001 USES
Globe-Wernicke Card Index Systems
380-382 BROADWAY, COR. WHITE, ST.

Superfluous Hair
positively removed. Free trial treatment demonstrating latest scientific method. Regist. 1905. Pat. Office, Washington; no electricity or poisons. Mme. Mayme, face specialist, 320 5th Av., 32d St. Tel. 5557 Mad. Sq.

TAFT SCORNS BIGELOW AND PANAMA CHARGES

Says Writer Investigated the Canal Less Than 28 Hours.

STEVENS GIVES LIE DIRECT

Men Mentioned as Authorities for Charges Said to be Grieved Because Disappointed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—That Poultney Bigelow's sweeping condemnation of conditions surrounding work on the Panama Canal was made on only one day's hurried investigation is declared by Secretary of War Taft and Chief Engineer Stevens. They declare the only authorities he names are men who have grievances because of favors denied, and contradict his charges in toto. Mr. Stevens even gives him the lie direct.

President Roosevelt on Saturday wrote to Secretary Taft asking him what basis there was for Mr. Bigelow's article in The Independent. Mr. Taft referred it to Mr. Stevens, who is in Washington, and Mr. Stevens wrote a reply, which was forwarded to the President Monday with a letter by Mr. Taft and much documentary evidence. The whole correspondence was given out in documentary form tonight.

In his reply to Mr. Bigelow Mr. Taft says:

"I learn from the Isthmus that the writer arrived in Panama on the Royal Mail steamer Trent from Jamaica and left by the same steamer. The steamer docked at 10 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 30 and sailed at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Dec. 1. Assuming that after landing and docking the writer at once began work, it is not unfair to say that his opportunities for observation were limited to twenty-eight hours, including daytime and night time.

ROBINSON FAILED TO GET OFFICE.

"But the writer of the article will answer, 'I did not depend upon my own observations alone, but I consulted witnesses'; and he certainly did. Two witnesses we are able to identify. The others are unnamed, and most of them are negroes from the West Indies, whose names, history, character, reputation, or profession the writer of the article in all probability did not know. The two witnesses whom we identify are Mr. Tracy Robinson and Mr. John Lundie, and I propose now to examine the impartiality and the freedom of bias of these witnesses.

"Mr. Tracy Robinson is the owner of property in Colon. I do not charge that the rents he collects are too high; I do not know. I am reliably informed that he is one of those who has raised his rents on the ground of improved conditions in Colon. He is, however, pecuniarily interested in having invested in Colon as much Government money as possible to improve his holdings in that city. He has lived forty years in Colon, and most of it when the town was in a condition far worse than it is now.

"His animus against the Government is because it devoted its first attention to the expenditure of money in Panama and thus raised the value of property in that city, and, secondly, that in the enforcement of the health regulations by the sanitary department in Colon he found it necessary to complain that his vested rights were being interfered with, although what he was required to do was only that he should observe the necessary rules of hygiene in his property. He is willing to have sanitary regulations enforced against his neighbors.

"Thirdly, Mr. Robinson applied to the former Chairman of the commission for an appointment with not less than $5,000 a year salary; was offered the Mayoralty of Cristobal at $1,800, but declined it with indignation as being unworthy his talent and social standing. He again applied to Gov. Magoon for a position, and was informed that there were no vacancies. Subsequently he asked to be made Superintendent of Schools of the Zone, and was not appointed because Gov. Magoon thought his age and temperament unfitted him for the position.

"Mr. Robinson is an elderly gentleman with nothing to do but collect rents and talk to strangers who visit his town, and is the source of many prejudiced reports against the Government coming from the Isthmus.

"The other witness whom we can identify is Mr. John Lundie, and in order to understand his impartiality in the criticism of the Government I shall, at the risk of prolixity, give a little of Mr. Lundie's history. He is an electrical engineer. He was employed to visit the Isthmus in order to superintend the construction of a plant for the generation of electricity and the manufacture of ice by a private company.

LUNDIE DISAPPOINTED ALSO.

"Under the treaty made with the Republic of Panama, it became the duty of the United States to construct a water supply and drainage for the City of Panama. The question for the commission was where it could best secure a proper supply of water in the quickest time and at the least expense. It found a reservoir partly constructed, about eleven miles from Panama, immediately on the line of the railroad, and the water, when examined by experts, proved to be and is potable.

"It had the advantage of permitting the use of the right of way of the railway company clear from the reservoir to the city without expense. It permitted the use of the railway for the hauling of pipe and other material necessary in the construction of the waterworks, and the reservoir has now been completed, the pipe has been laid, and water flowed on July 4 last. The water system now extends throughout the City of Panama.

"Before work was begun a syndicate of Panamanians desired that the water should be brought from a source some sixteen miles from Panama, far off the line of the railway. For this rival project it would have been necessary to condemn nearly all the right of way. The syndicate were interested in the property near where the water supply was and through which the pipe must be run. In their interest a series of articles appeared in a newspaper in Panama attacking the plan for the present water supply in the most vicious and denunciatory terms.

"These letters were written by Mr. John Lundie, whose assistance was invoked by the syndicate. I make this statement on the authority of Gen. George W. Davis, then Governor of the Canal Zone.

"Subsequent to this, Mr. Lundie, having made his peace with Mr. Wallace, made formal application to become one of the advisory board of consulting engineers to report upon the proper type of canal. He did this avowedly because it would do him good in his business. Mr. Wallace good naturedly recommended him. Mr. Lundie visited me and urged his appointment with great vigor. He became so persistent in forwarding his own candidacy and so annoying in his importunities that, with your concurrence, I telegraphed to Mr. Wallace at the Isthmus to advise Mr. Lundie, who was then there, that his application for appointment was rejected chiefly on the ground of his undue and improper persistence in seeking a place of this character.

"Just as Mr. Wallace left the Isthmus he appointed this same Mr. John Lundie as consulting engineer, at a salary of $500 per month, to make a report of oils and fuels on the Isthmus, subject to the approval of the Chairman of the Commission. Mr. Wallace's action was disapproved by Mr. Shonts, and Mr. Lundie was not appointed.

"The writer's willingness to draw his facts from such a fountain of manifest malice, injured vanity, and disappointed ambition, completely refutes his good faith in asserting his wish to find and state the truth.

"When the actual facts are compared with the statements in this article it gives rise to doubt what the real explanation of the article is—whether it was written from such a wanton motive as actuates a pure sensation monger, or

Forbidden Fruit Cordial is a blend of the juice of Grape Fruit and Old Cognac Fine Champagne.

Forbidden Fruit Cordial is on sale at first-class grocers, cafés, and restaurants.

FORBIDDEN FRUIT CORDIAL

A good ending is more important than a good beginning. Forbidden Fruit Cordial is not the end to a dinner, but its crowning satisfaction.

BUSTANOBY BROTHERS,
Prop's of the Café des Beaux Arts, New York,
Sole Owners.

and a half feet above the sea level. Yet much work has been done, and more is being done as rapidly as possible.

It is not true, he says, that a large number of the employes on the Isthmus live in Colon proper, where the swampy district is, and, as Mr. Stevens points out, there are not to exceed two or three hundred living there, provision being made for the others in healthier localities.

NEGROES ARE PAID TOO WELL.

Secretary Taft declares the rate of wages are well advertised throughout the West Indies as 10 cents gold an hour for a day of eight hours, which may be increased by diligent work to 13 cents an hour. It is untrue, he says, that negroes were promised $1.50 a day and got only 85 cents. "There is real danger," says the Secretary, "that the laborers, all of whom are negroes, are paid and treated too well, a circumstance which gives them a motive for knocking off labor whenever possible."

Regarding the statement that the negroes are leaving the Isthmus in portentous numbers because of mistreatment, Mr. Stevens is quoted to show that just before the holidays a great number of laborers returned to their former homes, and are now going back to Panama. This has been the custom since the beginning of the French construction. There are now on the pay rolls 17,000 laborers.

As to the charge that officials on the Isthmus were appointed through Congressional or political influence the Secretary says that the chief engineer categorically denies this, "and I am able from the standpoint of Washington also categorically to deny it." Political influence, he says, has played no part whatever in the selection of appointees.

Mr. Taft cites his denial to the Senate that women were imported from Jamaica for laborers on the canal. He cites documents from officials at Panama to show the charge was investigated and that it was found to be baseless.

He takes no notice of the charge that it was fear of the yellow fever that made him refuse to visit the slums of Colon, but of a similar charge directed at the advisory engineers he says:

"The slur upon the members of the board that they were afraid of contracting yellow fever and thus avoided exposing themselves along the line of the canal is too contemptible for answer."

Of the charge that the special train of this board was provided with "disinfectants, mosquito nets, and strong drinks," Engineer Stevens says it was "absolutely and unqualifiedly a lie."

LOW ON NEW ELECTION LAWS.

Ex-Mayor Discusses Bills Designed to End Corrupt Practices.

Ex-Mayor Seth Low issued a long interview last night, commenting on the Corrupt Practices bills which are fathered by the association of which he is the Chairman.

"We think that Perry Belmont and ourselves are trying to strike at the same evil and to purify elections," said Mr. Low. "The fact that two organizations are working toward the same end shows how strong public sentiment is on the subject. We have prepared five bills, two amendments to the general law, two acts amending the Penal Code, and one an amendment to the general corporation law.

"Our bills are merely extensions of the present New York law, and we do not make any attempt to limit any one's right to spend money for political purposes. It does, however, call for the publication of all contributions and expenditures. Mr. Belmont's bill proceeds along the lines of the Massachusetts statute and requires that all contributions shall be made through committees. Our information is that neither the Massachusetts nor the Connecticut laws have been found of practical value.

"We make no effort to limit the expenditures that may be made for political purposes except to limit the number of workers and carriages at polling places, and we also provide that no candidate for the judiciary may make a political contribution other than the payment of his own campaign expenses.

"As to the criticism made concerning the provision in our bill that where fraud is proved the responsible party shall be deprived of its vote in that district, the provision does make bribery and corruption unprofitable. The main thing to be established is the fact of bribery, but once established it is dangerous and unprofitable for those who engage in it. In this connection our bills compel everybody to testify, but make a person free from prosecution on the matter to which he testifies.

"The rights of honest candidates and of honest voters are protected. The practice of bribery has become so widespread that in some areas as many as 50 per cent. of the voters expect to be paid in some way for their votes."

HAVERSTRAW VICTIMS FOUND.

Three Bodies Dug Out—Dead Now Believed to Number Thirty.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Coroner Eberling of New City, the nearest Coroner to Haverstraw, went early this morning to Haverstraw, where he remained all day so as to be on hand if any of the bodies of the people who were burned or crushed to death in the landslide on Monday should be found. At 5 P. M. he was notified that the first body had been discovered, and he hastened to the big clay pit.

Three bodies have now been found. They are so badly charred that recognition is impossible from their features.

Hundreds of persons have been gathered around the scene of the disaster all day. When the bodies were discovered there was such a crush of people that it was feared some further accident might occur.

It is believed by many persons that the number of lives lost is fully thirty, although not more than twenty names of those who were certainly killed have been obtained. A number of other persons are missing, and it will take time to learn whether they are out of town or were among the victims of the disaster.

Two hundred men have been working all day in a search for bodies. Some of the bodies will probably never be found, as they are covered by many tons of clay. The search will continue through the night.

A barn on the Ohler property, at the scene of the disaster, toppled over today, and the brick house owned by the Myers estate is threatened.

POLICE MEDALIST ACCUSED.

Woman Says ex-Roundsman Schuessler Took Her Ring and Money.

John Schuessler, who was retired under full pay from his position as a bicycle roundsman two years ago for injuries sustained on duty and as a medal-of-honor man of the Police Department, was held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Pool in the Harlem Court yesterday, charged with grand larceny.

Mrs. Mabel Saubrey of 105 East 102d Street said she was drinking with Schuessler at a resort at Lexington Avenue and 122d Street Monday night when he playfully took from her finger a $150 diamond ring. He then, she said, toyed with her pocketbook. When she reached the street, she said, she discovered that $50 had been

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE.
THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER Co
SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.
NEW YORK

January Sale of
DRUGS
Medicines, Toilet Articles, Rubber Goods, Soaps, Brushes, Etc., Begins To-Day.

It's the Biggest Event of the Entire Year.

Next to the confidence you repose in your family doctor comes your family druggist. Reliability is the very foundation of The Big Store, and our drug and prescription department is the cornerstone. We realize and accept the responsibility which rests upon us to protect the health of our customers.

The most stringent rule of this house is that nothing shall be dispensed which is not strictly pure and up to grade.

We are aware that many medicines could be cheapened by adulteration, but you can rest assured that whatever you buy here is absolutely right.

The family medicine cabinet, when well stocked, will save you many an illness. There can be no excuse for not keeping drug necessities on hand when they cost you so little money.

Ours are the lowest prices ever quoted for the very best qualities.

Our Toilet Preparations and Cosmetics are made by the most reputable pharmacists, and nothing which is not worthy will ever be offered by The Big Store.

Don't judge qualities by the prices—because in many instances we charge only half as much as the same goods will cost in exclusive drug stores.

The Lowest Prices Ever Quoted for the Very Best Qualities.

Every price is reduced in such a manner that competition is almost impossible. No extra charge for bottles or boxes.

The very fact that we have given over the place of honor—the Main Aisle—to this event is sufficient evidence of its importance.

Tempting Values in these Lines also Featured for To-day

Women's Eiderdown Dressing Sacques at 59c and 69c.
Women's Eiderdown Bath Robes at $3.50 and $4.50.
Women's Waists at 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50.
Mussed Handkerchiefs for men and women; each at 5c, 8c, 12½c and 25c.

Superior Corsets reduced to 35c, 45c, 75, $1.50 and $2.50.
Real Duchesse Lace Handkerchiefs at exactly half price.
Men's $3.00 to $4.50 Trousers at $2.00.
Also scores of other equally attractive values, of which the quantities are too limited to advertise.

GAGE E. TARBELL DENIES G. H. SICKELS'S CHARGES

Never Told How to Dodge Anti-Rebate Laws, He Swears.

DENIAL IN AN AFFIDAVIT

Files a Sworn Statement with Armstrong Committee—Quotes Sickels's Letter Against Him.

Gage E. Tarbell, Second Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, has submitted to the Armstrong Investigating Committee an affidavit answering the testimony of George H. Sickels of Buffalo, former general agent of the Equitable in that city.

Mr. Sickels testified in the insurance investigation that in September, 1898, he arranged with the Equitable to take the Buffalo office. He declared that he asked Mr. Tarbell how rebates might be given without coming into conflict with the law, and that Mr. Tarbell suggested as one method the purchase of letters of introduction from the prospective policy holder, which might or might not be used at the agent's wish.

Replying to this Mr. Tarbell says that Mr. Sickels had entered into a preliminary agreement with Alfred F. Aird of Buffalo whereby he was to purchase from Mr. Aird a half interest in his contract with the Equitable Life Assurance Society and join him in the management of the society's business at Buffalo. This agreement was made, Mr. Tarbell says, without consultation with him. He adds:

"I unequivocally deny that I suggested to Mr. Sickels that he could offer to a person as an inducement to take out a policy a sum of money for letters of introduction, which could be used or not used, nor did I make to him any statement from which he could infer that I advised or approved the indirect form of rebating to which he refers, or any form of rebating direct or indirect.

"I may add that I have frequently stated to agents that they could properly make use of policyholders, or their friends who are not policyholders, to assist them in securing business either through personal introductions or letters of introduction, and that they could compensate such assistance by a commission upon the business actually secured and paid for through such introductions, this entirely irrespective of whether the person thus furnishing the introduction takes insurance or not."

Mr. Sickels testified that he left the life insurance business on account of rebating, and that he explained this reason to Mr. Tarbell, who made no comment upon his explanation. To disprove this statement Mr. Tarbell gives out a copy of a letter to him from Mr. Sickels, in which the latter, under date of Jan. 3, 1899, said that he was giving up his share of the Equitable business in Buffalo, and dissolving his partnership with Mr. Aird because he could not get along with him. There is nothing in the letter about rebating.

The investigating committees of the Mutual and New York Life both held meetings yesterday, but no announcements were made.

TARBELL ON ECONOMIES.

Tells Equitable Agents They Now Aggregate Over a Million a Year.

Gage E. Tarbell, Second Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, last night told forty of the agents from the society's Brooklyn, Long Island, and Westchester offices that the economies instituted since the change in management aggregated upward of $1,000,000 a year. The figures given out on this point in President Morton's recent letter to policy holders placed the saving at $600,000.

Mr. Tarbell's statement was made at a dinner at the Hotel Astor in honor of Charles Jerome Edwards, the Equitable's manager for the territory mentioned. Mr. Tarbell made note of the fact that the agreement of the Equitable, Mutual, and New York Life Insurance Companies extends not only to the abolition of rebating but to the doing of business on a brokerage basis as well. The agents welcomed heartily the announcement of this move to protect them against competition from outside the ranks of regularly enrolled insurance agents.

The guests, in addition to Mr. Tarbell, were William C. Redfield of Brooklyn, recently elected a Director of the Equitable; Third Vice President George T. Wilson of the society, Actuary Van Cise, and others.

Express Kills Local's Fireman.

THE EXCITABLE CHORUS GIRL.

Shuts Herself in the Eden Musee and Gets a Fine Show in the Red Extras.

Dr. T. M. Acken, clad in bathrobe and pajamas, answered a frenzied ringing of his doorbell at 267 West Forty-fifth Street early yesterday morning. Two men, wrapped in fur coats, stood on the steps supporting a young woman.

"She's lost her memory, doctor," said one of the men. "Do what you can for her. We will return in a little while for her."

Then they ran down the steps. Dr. Acken worked over the young woman and decided that she had aphasia or something. Somebody told the evening newspapers later, and the red extras were full of "mysterious woman in a trance," and so on.

Dr. Acken waited until noon for the two men to come back.

The press agent identified her late last night as a chorus girl playing in a Forty-second Street theatre. He explained that she had screamed when a stage light flared up, and the stage manager had scolded her, so she said.

"I'll go to any building after the show and have myself locked in and stay there all night alone. Then you won't call me a coward."

And after the performance she went to the Eden Musée and hid herself till she was properly hysterical and her friends rescued her and public excitement had been sufficiently worked up to give the incident proper space in the newspapers.

GAVE UP HAT AND RUBBERS.

But Young Wife Refused to Give Up Her Husband at Father's Command.

The spectacle of a father commanding his daughter to give up the hat and rubbers she wore caused amusement among the loungers in the County Court House yesterday afternoon.

Just before this the father, George W. Boyle of Borough Park, appeared before Justice Marean, in the Supreme Court, as the guardian of the girl, whose name is Elizabeth, to have her marriage to Louis Cammero, a young Italian, annuled, whom she married against her father's will. As soon as Mr. Boyle learned of the wedding he instituted the annulment proceedings because he thought them too young.

The young wife said on the stand that she might have been under 18 when she was married, but that she was now over 18, and had not repented of her marriage.

Justice Marean dismissed the action, and Mrs. Cammero walked out of the court room. Just outside stood Mr. Boyle, and as soon as his daughter appeared he said:

"You've made your bed, now lie on it. Take off that hat and those rubbers I gave you to wear here."

Still smiling, the young wife did as she was told, and then danced off with her husband, leaving her angry father with a plumed Gainsborough hat in one hand and a pair of rubbers in the other.

ELECTION FRAUD CHARGED.

Perjury Alleged Against One Prisoner —A Neglect-of-Duty Allegation.

Two more alleged violators of the election laws were arraigned yesterday before Justice Fitzgerald in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court.

Theodore Morgan, of 307 West Sixty-ninth Street, a salesman, who was Chairman of the election board in the Thirty-fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Assembly District, was arraigned on an indictment returned on Tuesday by the Special Grand Jury for neglect of duty in failing to challenge voters at the request of Hearst watchers.

James Gallagher, janitor at 114 East 120th Street, was arraigned on an indictment for perjury. He is accused of swearing falsely that a voter named John Elder of 113 West 115th Street, lived at another address.

Justice Fitzgerald fixed Morgan's bail at $5,500, which was furnished by James J. Hogan, leader in his district.

PAINTINGS FETCH $11,593.

Sale of Canvases from Richards and Boughton Galleries Begun.

Paintings of the late William T. Richards and of the late George N. Boughton brought in the first evening's sale at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries last night $11,593. The Richards paintings brought the highest prices. "Heavy Surf at Beavertail, Conanicut," went to W. P. Rotss for $810; the second canvas, a beautiful Autumn scene, "September," went to H. Suerkin for $380. "The Crescent Moon" was bid in by C. J. Evans for $725.

B. Altman & Co.

FINE FURS and FUR GARMENTS.

A selection of Furs and Fur Garments are offered at prices which have been GREATLY REDUCED,

comprising Coats and outer garments of Mink, Ermine, Chinchilla, Caracul, Persian Lamb and Squirrel; also Muffs, Pelerines, Stoles, Bow Ties and Scarfs of various furs; Children's Muffs and Neckpieces; Men's Fur Lined Overcoats. Fur Rugs and Robes.

Fur-lined Cloth Garments, for street and evening wear, formerly $45.00 to $175.00, at . $25.00, 38.00, 55.00, 75.00, 95.00
Squirrel Coats, ... $48.00, 55.00, 75.00

TAILOR GOWNS.

A number of Tailor Gowns, comprising styles in broadcloth, velvet, mixed tweeds and cheviots, have been reduced to
$25.00, $32.00, $38.00 and $45.00
(Departments on Second Floor.)

Store will be closed daily at FIVE P. M.

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' Tailoring and Dressmaking Department.
3rd Floor.
rs accepted for evening and reception gowns at moderate prices.
Tailor-made Walking Suits, to order. 65.00
Twenty-third Street.

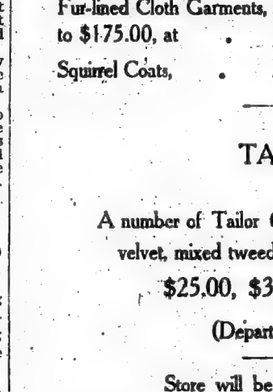

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TOWN TOPICS

despite the printers strike is

TYPOTHETAE STAND FIRM AND SAY THEY WILL WIN

Declare Publishers Who 'Yielded' Are Only Temporizing.

MAGAZINES WON'T BE LATE

Say They Anticipated Strike and Made Plans Months in Advance—Pressmen Won't Quit.

It was made known yesterday on the authority of a member of the Typothetae that a number of the firms who are said by the striking printers to have yielded to their demands, have merely placed their men on an eight-hour footing for the time being.

These firms, this authority stated, have declared their intention to abide ultimately by the outcome o fthe contest now going on between the Typothetae and the printers, and have signed no agreements whatever with the printers.

The union, it was declared, has even promised some of these firms that if the Typothetae wins it will refund the extra money the men have received on the eight-hour basis.

There will be no delay in the appearance of the February numbers of those magazines, the publication of which is affected by the strike. A canvas of the situation yesterday showed that the leadign magazine publishers who are under the ban of the union had made elaborate preparations in anticipation of the strike, and they are ready to continue the fight from three to six months almost.

O. W. Brady of McClure's said yesterday: "When this strike was inaugurated, twenty-one of our operators were included, and they left us. De immediately filled fourteen of their places with competent employés. That is as many as we need just now, and if it should become necessary, we are prepared to fill the other seven places on short notice.

"McClure's will be published on time in February. Every preparation has been made for its appearance. We have the text of our March number prepared, so that there will be no delay in that publication either.

"Our preparations can best be appreciated when I say that we have 1,500,000 'ems' set up and ready for publication. This means that we are prepared to run the magazine for six months without the slightest difficulty. Our new men are thoroughly competent. We have offered to sign a contract for a year with them if they desire it."

At the offices of the Century Company this statement was made: "The Century Magazine is set up by Theodore L. De Vinne & Co., who are affected by the strike. But we are in good shape. Our February number will be out on time. Furthermore, we have our March and April numbers all cast, so that we don't look for any delay in their issuance. We are in this fight to stay, and we expect to win."

At the offices of Doubleday Page & Co. it was stated that all the help needed was obtainable, and that the work of printing The World's Work and Country Life in America would not be delayed.

Typographical Union No. 6 had no new firms to report yesterday as having yielded to its demand for the eight-hour workday and the closed shop, but President McCormick of Typographical Union No. 6 announced that in all 272 firms had granted the demands. He admitted that the agreements under which the men went back to work were verbal ones, but denied the statement of the Typothetae that a number of the employers granted the demands on condition that if the Typothetae won their compositors would return to the nine-hour system.

At the office of the Typothetae it was said that a fighting line is now established among its members, and all who are standing out for the open shop and the nine-hour workday will remain in the fight until the finish. The following official statement was made:

"We have been pledged the co-operation of the Citizens' Industrial Association, which is fighting for the open shop all over the country. The girls we are employing are as competent as any union men, and all the competent girls who are employed have been students in our schools of instruction. More men came to-day from other cities to work.

"While a few of the men may have been worthless, and have come here for free transportation, the great bulk are respectable, ambitious young men who came from towns where wages are low and have long desired to come to New York. The class of men we are geting is excellen."

Every means is being taken, it was stated yesterday, to keep the pickets of the union from gaining access to the girl strike breakers and trying to induce them to quit work. In order to make assurance doubly sure, the girls employed by Doubleday, Page & Co. are taken home in carriages.

A meeting of the Pressmen's Union was held last night at Teutonia Hall, Third Avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixtenth Streets. It was said after the meeting that the strike was not considered and that the pressmen will stand by their agreement with the Typothetae, which does not expire until May 1, 1907.

REAL HUSBAND TURNS UP.

Old Sweetheart, Who Impersonated Him, Must Go Back to Russia.

When the Hamburg-American liner Graf Waldersee arrived at this port on Dec. 30 she had among her steerage passengers one Behr Berowitz, who was accompanied by a woman and eight children. He told the immigration officials that the woman was his wife and the eight little ones their own. As Behr had only $15 the immigration authorities refused to allow him to land, and telegraphed the state of affairs to Moses Mowen, in Muscatine, Iowa, who had been mentioned by Behr as his friend.

"Hold the family, I am coming," was Moses's answer to Commissioner Watchorn's telegram.

Yesterday Moses arrived at the island. He announced that the woman was his wife, Frieda, and that he was the father of the eight children. Berowitz then explained that he was an old sweetheart of the woman, and that they met near the Russian border, both being on their way to America.

Frieda and the children were permitted to land. They started for Iowa with Mowen yesterday. Behr is going back to Russia at the expense of the steamship company which brought him over.

STRANDED ON ELLIS ISLAND.

Plea for Time of a Wife Who Is Sure Her Husband Will Find Her in Time.

A woman who says she is Mrs. Anna Moskovitz is being detained with her year-old baby on Ellis Island because her husband has not called for her. Unless he turns up soon, she will be sent back to Europe, but she is begging for time, protesting that her husband will be sure to come to her when he knows she is here.

He sent her money to pay her way over and gave his address as "care of Jarmulowsky, 165 East Broadway." This is the Jarmulowsky banking house, but they know nothing of Hyman Moskovitz.

The great short-story writer of Alaskan life is running his first serial in Everybody's.

A great novel: the crude morals of the mines opposed to the devilishness of the law gone wrong. This, with a virile hero and a good deal of a girl, makes the story exciting and of absorbing interest.

Everybody's Magazine 15 cents
$1.50 a year

Special representatives wanted for Everybody's Magazine in towns where there are no dealers.

ROSY PROMISE TO YONKERS.

Reservoir Will Have a Babylonian Hanging Garden Effect, Delany Says.

Residents of Yonkers and representatives of business interests in that neighborhood appeared before the State Water Commission yesterday at its public hearing in the City Hall, and protested against that part of the city's Catskill water plan which contemplates the construction of a reservoir at Hill View, within the Yonkers city lines.

City Attorney Francis A. Winslow of Yonkers declared that the Hill View Reservoir would cut Yonkers off from direct connection with New York. He also objected that the plans did not provide sufficient compensation for damages to his city.

Corporation Counsel Delany said in reply that it was intended to have a covering over the reservoir and that ornamental construction would surround it, so that when finished it would look "like one of the gardens of Babylon." He also said that ample damage awards could be promised.

It was suggested finally that a modified plan, to meet objections, would be submitted to the State Commission. The Yonkers delegation was highly elated over this concession.

Kenneth F. Juner, representing the Flatbush Taxpayers' Association, wanted to eliminate Brooklyn from the Catskill scheme on the ground that Brooklyn was well cared for already by the Long Island watersheds. Chief Engineer Birdsall of the Water Department disoussed the subject of water waste. He denied there was any such enormous waste as has been claimed.

The hearing will be resumed this afternoon in Kingston.

MORTGAGE TAX PROBLEMS.

City Chamberlain Can't Get After Delinquents—A Puzzled Trustee.

City Chamberlain Keenan forwarded $184,039.62 to the State Treasurer yesterday as the State's share of the receipts of the City of New York from the operation of the mortgage tax law since it became operative on July 1. A like amount was paid into the City Treasury for the reduction of taxes.

The collections made by the Register or County Clerk in each of the counties in the city show that New York County yielded $244,608; Kings, $96,860; Queens, $24,638, and Richmond, $2,047.

Deputy Chamberlain Campbell said yesterday that he does not know how the Chamberlain will be able to handle the accounts this year. Among the duties devolving upon the Chamberlain, under the mortgage tax law, is the collection of the tax from delinquents. The work will take up all the time of a bookkeeper, an entry clerk, cashier, and two messengers, but no provision has been made for any such force.

A knotty problem under the law has been sent to the local Tax Commission for decision. Henry Parrish, as President of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, holds $82,000 of a $2,000,000 Pennsylvania mortgage as trustee for an estate. He wants to know if he shall ignore the Tax Commissioners' assessment on the bonds as personal property and pay the mortgage tax or should pay as personal property. Under the mortgage tax law he would pay $420 tax. The personal tax rate is more than three times that amount.

RIGHT TO HIT POLICEMAN.

Recorder Goff Says Defendant Was Justified in Resisting Unlawful Arrest.

Recorder Goff in General Sessions directed a jury yesterday to acquit an east side storekeeper whom a policeman had had indicted for assaulting him. The Recorder said that the defendant had a right to assault the policeman, and then went on to name some of the things that policemen may and may not do under the law.

The defendant was Harry Moscowitz, who keeps a delicatessen store. Policeman Schultz of the Eldridge Street Station noticed some stands in front of the store one day, and demanded to see the permit for them. Moscowitz refused to show it, and retreated into his store. Schultz followed and arrested him, but not before the storekeeper picked up a club and hit him over the head with it. Then Schultz had Moscowitz indicted for assault.

In directing the jury to acquit, the Recorder said:

"Schultz, the complainant, was acting within his rights when he asked to see the permit, but he had no right to arrest the defendant when he refused to show it. Schultz had no right to follow the defendant into his store to arrest him, and Moscowitz was justified in using such force as he deemed necessary to resist unlawful arrest."

CROTON DAM READY.

Formal Ceremony Ending 13 Years' Work to be Held Next Week.

Owing to the illness of Mr. Coleman of Coleman, Breuchaud & Coleman, which firm is completing the Croton Dam, there were no formal ceremonies at the dam yesterday to mark the laying of the last stone on the spillway. It had been planned to have Controller Metz, the members of the Aqueduct Commission, and other officials go to the dam and have the Controller himself place the final stone in position. The ceremony will now be held some day next week.

This great Croton Dam work has been under way for thirteen years. It will be formally turned over to the Water Department this year when certain parkways have been laid out around it and other finishing touches given.

The reservoir was filled up last Spring to test it, the water being turned in June 28. On July 25 the gates were opened and the water drained off to examine the masonry prior to putting it in regular use.

On Nov. 8 the gates were closed again, but the rainfall and flow of water since that time have not nearly filled the big storage lake.

MAYOR AND METZ DISAGREE.

McClellan Doesn't Want to Belong to the Education Board.

Mayor McClellan and Controller Metz disagree over a bill which the latter is having prepared, and which, if enacted, would give both officials membership in the Board of Education. The Mayor declines to indorse the bill, holding that the Chief Executive of the city has more important work in hand than to spend half of his time attending meetings all over the city.

"The Mayor and the Controller," Mr. Metz said, "are held responsible for the administration of the schools, and it seems only fair that they should have some personal voice in their management."

"Where would you find time for the work?" he was asked.

"Oh, I'd find time," the Controller said; "nothing would give me greater pleasure than to give up an evening now and then to school work."

He was formerly a member of the Board of Education, and his wife is now a member of one of the local school boards of Brooklyn.

Walgrove Bronx Park Commissioner.

George M. Walgrove was appointed by Mayor McClellan yesterday Park Commissioner for the Bronx, to succeed Henry C. Schraeder. Mr. Walgrove is an architect and an anti-Haffen Democrat. He lives at 728 East 140th Street. His salary will be $5,000 a year.

A Beefsteak Dinner
is a feast for the Gods, when Evans' Cream Ale is served with it.

BOARD OF EDUCATION SENDS SALARIES UP

Substantial Increases for Several Department Employes.

AN ATHLETIC FIELD WANTED

Purchase of One in Brooklyn Is Recommended—Planning to Retire Ninety Teachers.

The Board of Education concerned itself with money matters at its meeting yesterday. It made substantial increases in the salaries of several of its principal officers, considered the matter of retiring ninety teachers on half pay, and learned of the apportionment to the General School Fund of the budget of 1906. Mayor McClellan's fourteen appointees to the board took their seats for the first time yesterday, and their actions in sanctioning expenditures without demurring is considered by the older members an index of what may be expected of them in the future.

A. Emerson Palmer, who has been Secretary to the board for eight years, had his salary increased from $4,500 to $5,500; C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings, got an increase of $2,000. His salary hereafter will be $10,000. Henry R. M. Cook, auditor, and Patrick Jones, Superintendent of School Supplies, also had their salaries raised to $5,500 apiece.

The Board of Retirement, which is required by statute to recommend retirements to take effect on Feb. 1 of each year, submitted a report recommending that ninety members of the supervising and teaching staff be retired. The report was referred to the Committee on Elementary Schools.

Controller Metz sent the board a communication showing that the Public School Teachers' Retirement Fund has a balance of $889,000 for the last year.

The Finance Committee reported that for the General School Fund the Board of Estimate had appropriated $18,939,422.97, which the Finance Committee apportioned as follows: Elementary schools, $14,640,-651.99; high and training schools, $2,027,-195.78; truant schools, $10,356.75; special branches, $446,712.95; evening schools, $694,261; attendance officers, $87,000; general supervision, $267,800; corporate schools, $284,446; lectures, $81,000; for substitutes employed in place of absentees, $400,000. Most of this money is used in the payment of salaries.

The special committee on athletic fields submitted a report, which stated that it was negotiating for the purchase of a site in Brooklyn bounded by Avenues K and L and Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets.

Left Sister Only $5.

Jane Capeland, an aged Scotchwoman, who left a large estate, cuts off her sister, Agnes Wilxcow, with a bequest of $5 in her will filed yesterday. She bequeathes to another sister, Jessie Capeland of Reno, Nevada, $2,500, and to various women friends sums ranging from $500 to $1,000. Her trunk, now in possession of Mrs. Morgan, at 26 Washington Square, is given to "my friend Mrs. Watkins," together with its contents.

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

This Evening at 8:15
AT THE
Fifth Av. Art Galleries,
366, 368 Fifth Av.
(near 34th St.)
JAMES P. SILO,
Auctioneer,
The Boughton-Richards Sale
Will Be Held
This THURSDAY and to-morrow (FRIDAY) and SATURDAY EVENINGS, at 8:15 o'clock.
By order of the executors of the two estates.
It comprises all of the PAINTINGS and WATER COLORS left by the late
Geo. H. Boughton, R. A.
(who died recently in London, England); with examples of Sir L. ALMA TADEMA, JOHN H. SARGENT and others, belonging to his estate.
Also all the SUPERB CANVASES from the easel of the
CELEBRATED MARINE PAINTER,
Mr. William T. Richards,
recently deceased, comprising his most important works, with many of his Water Colors, including his last painting, which has lately been on exhibition in Philadelphia.
Mr. SAMUEL P. AVERY will assist in the management of the sale.
Exhibition daily, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M
Catalogue mailed on application.

KRYPTOK
A bifocal lens for spectacles or eyeglasses that combines a distance and a reading focus without the objectionable arched line. Elegant and youthful in appearance.
E. B. Meyrowitz
OPTICIAN.
104 East 23d St., near 4th Av.
125 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Av.
450 Madison Av., cor. 50th St.
3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

A new novel by the author of "THE MASQUERADER."
The Gambler
"Once again Katherine Cecil Thurston has proved her claim to the title of 'the amazing novelist.' We never dreamed she would be able to repeat the success of *The Masquerader*, but she has done it after all."
—*Philadelphia Item.*
"Mrs. Thurston has again written THE novel of the year."—*Cleveland Leader.*
"Bound to be the literary sensation of the hour."
—*N. Y. Sun.*
Illustrated. Price, $1.50.
HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK

FIGHT TELEPHONE FRANCHISE

It's an Old and Cheap One, and New Companies Want It.

Controller Metz sent a request to the Corporation Counsel's office yesterday to have the city represented before Attorney General Mayer on Saturday, when that offical will listen to arguments for the cancellation of the old telephone franchise of the New York Electric Lines Company. Mr. Delany assigned Assistant Corporation Counsel Burr to attend the proceedings.

The city is an interested party because it is under the franchise of this company, which was not heard of for thirteen years, that the Great Eastern Telephone Company and its ally, the Atlantic Telephone Company, expect to come into the local field and start business without getting permission from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Such a franchise already has been offered to the Atlantic Company at a valuation of $12,000,-000, but by taking the old franchise the companies expect to start without being obliged to make payments on that basis.

Controller Metz is taking up the fight where Mr. Grout left off when his term of office expired. The action is brought on the petition of Abraham Sartosius, a taxpayer, who declares the New York Electric Lines Company should have its corporate rights and franchises annulled because it has not done business for years and has made no attempt to maintain its corporate existence according to the law.

Browning, King & Co
ORIGINATORS AND SOLE MAKERS OF HALF-SIZES IN CLOTHING
The Whole Overcoat Family.
In the Winter-weight Overcoats that we place on sale to-day are representatives of the Whole Overcoat Family—Paddocks, Swaggers, Tourists and Chesterfields.
Some are Silk or Satin-lined and there are bout 400 altogether:—
$25.00
They have been from $30 to $40. With the present advance in price for woolens they'll be worth a quarter more next season. Get yours now.

"An opportunity to save money," said Beau Brummell, "must be seized at the right time."
Broadway at 32d Street
B&K TRADE MARK
Cooper Square at 5th Street
Fulton Street at DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn

HERBERT VALENTINE'S WILL.

Self-Slain Lawyer Left $600,000 and Many Charitable Bequests.

The will of Herbert Valentine, the lawyer who commited suicide by shooting himself in his room in the Hotel St. Andrew, on Sept. 30, was filed yesterday. The petition did not state the value of the estate, but it is believed that he left about $600,000.

He bequeathes $1,000 to the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, of which he was a member; $1,000 to the New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission; $1,000 to the Five Points House of Industry; $1,000 to the Presbyterian Hospital; $1,000 to St. Luke's Hospital; $1,000 to the General Hospital for the Treatment of Cancer, and $5,000 to the Church of the Incarnation.

The residuary estate goes to the testator's brother, Samuel.

WHOLESOME FUN FOR YOUNG AND OLD

"To a colored porter in gray and gold"
"THE ROOSEVELT BEARS"
BOARDING THE PULLMAN.
THE FIRST INSTALLMENT WAS PUBLISHED IN THE NEW YORK TIMES LAST SUNDAY. THE NEXT INSTALLMENT, WHICH WILL BE PUBLISHED NEXT SUNDAY, DESCRIBES A DAY FILLED TO THE BRIM WITH EXCITEMENT. EVERY RIGHT SPIRITED BOY AND GIRL IN THE COUNTRY SHOULD BE INTERESTED IN THIS JOLLY STORY. THE "BEARS" HAVE A WILD RIDE OVER MOUNTAIN ROADS ON COWBOY HORSES.
Of all the races that were ever run,
From Gilpin's sprint to Edmonton,
Or the ride that broke "the one-hoss shay,"
Or a chariot race on a circus day,
Or the midnight ride of Paul Revere,
Or the cowboy's chase of a Texas steer,
To the quickest time that was ever done
For might or money, for fame or fun,
By race-track mare, or by motor car,
This ride that day was best by far.
THEY MAKE THEIR TRAIN; RIDE IN A PULLMAN; EAT IN THE DINING CAR; AND HAVE A ROLLICKING GOOD TIME.
A FULL PAGE OF THE STORY IN
THE SUNDAY NEW YORK TIMES
DON'T MISS IT.

TELEPHONE 1,000—BRYANT THE NEW YORK TIMES

Your Want Advertisement will be printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES the following morning. A bill will be sent later.

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

11TH ST., 112-114 WEST.—Large and small rooms; family or single; excellent table.

30TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; one second floor; excellent table board; references.

44TH ST., 159 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms for couple; unsurpassed French table board; reasonable.

48TH, 145 WEST.—Newly reopened, with elegant rooms; first-class table; attentive service; reference.

72D ST., 152 WEST.—Residence for ladies studying music, art, drama; highly recommended; $8 to $14.

80TH ST., 154 WEST.—Superior accommodations, private family, for two couples or four gentlemen. Harris.

87TH ST., 304 WEST.—Two beautiful rooms, with board; running water; telephone; near Riverside.

92D ST., 77 WEST.—Parlor; alcove; board; gentlemen; modern apartment; Jewish family; Subway; elevator. Blumenfeld.

93D ST., 126 WEST.—One room, fourth floor; reasonable; telephone; references exchanged.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Sunny, heated double room; running water; with board; two gentlemen; moderate.

121ST., 250 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished front room, every convenience; homelike; fine table; telephone.

East Side.

16TH ST., 130 EAST.—Single room with southern exposure, to rent, with board.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Comfortable single room, with board; exceptionally good table.

22D ST., 42 EAST, Near Broadway, The Adelfi.—Large rooms; excellent table board.

34TH, 45 EAST, Near Madison Av.—Very fine rooms and board; private bath; single rooms for gentlemen; bath same floor; references.

58TH ST., 50 EAST.—Unexpectedly vacated large and small sunny fourth floor rooms, near bath; parlor dining room; small tables; accommodations for two table guests; reference essential.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Very fine double, single rooms; baths; well heated; choice table; home comforts; table guests; moderate terms.

72D ST., 172 EAST.—Comfortable room, southern exposure; excellent American table; homelike surroundings; references; moderate.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Double and single rooms, parlor; private bath; whole floor; with superior board; reasonable rates; telephones.

Bronx.

GRAND AV., 2,459, near Fordham Road.—Second floor sunny room; moderate terms; few boarders.

Brooklyn.

5 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn Heights. Overlooking Wall St.; second floor, elegantly furnished; rooms or apartment; neighborhood, table high-class.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 170.—Choicest residence location; large, sunny room; harbor view; table board, reference.

COUNTRY BOARD.

On Palisades, opposite 114th St.—Comfortable accommodations, large house, with grounds, sunny rooms; especially suited for convalescents. Jessen, Cliffside, New Jersey.

Park House, Morristown, N. J. — Opposite park; dry air, pure water, steam heat, electric light; excellent table; no bar; $8 up.

New Rochelle.—Two large, steam-heated rooms, with board; station convenient. 39 Washington Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

38TH ST., 48 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; private baths; also back parlor; telephone; references.

120 ST., 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished bath; heat; private house; $2 upward; gentlemen only; reference.

48D ST., 125 WEST.—Tastefully furnished rooms, single and double, for reliable people; caterer on premises.

54TH, 231 WEST.—Large and small rooms, connecting bath; breakfast optional; convenient location; near Hotel Astor; reasonable; hot water, heat.

74TH ST., 217 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Large and small rooms; handsomely furnished; good house; reference.

76TH ST., 43 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor, suitable for doctor or business; also other rooms.

98TH ST., 109 WEST.—Parlor floor; communicating rooms, with bath; small room; board optional.

98TH, 134 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, warm room and bath for gentleman; reference.

107TH ST., 131 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished third-story room; heat, hot and cold water.

115ST ST., 151 WEST.—Neat, large rooms; well heated; hot and cold water; nice locality.

50TH ST., 361 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; private bath, writing desk, Morris chair; moderate; convenient.

55TH ST., 121 WEST.—Large sunny room, handsomely furnished; private bath; board if desired; references exchanged.

78TH ST., 201 WEST.—Comfortable, homelike rooms, handsome surroundings; elevator apartment; $4 up.

79TH ST., 160 WEST.—Large and small rooms; hot water; telephone and Subway.

81ST ST., 117 WEST.—Handsome suite; private bath; hall room; board optional; exceptional table; references.

103D ST., 35 WEST.—Large well-furnished sunny front rooms; running water.

106TH ST., 32 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room in strictly private house; gentlemen; references.

118TH ST., 418 WEST.—Nice outside rooms; elevator, steam heat; close to Subway. Borden.

119TH ST., 149 WEST.—Pleasant, sunny, attractive room; all conveniences; bath; board optional; private house.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 343, (West 127th St).—Front sunny parlor, adjoining bedroom; bath, telephone; board optional; "L."

UPPER WEST SIDE.—Strictly private family desires to rent second floor, consisting of two large rooms, separately or together; gentelemen only; references exchanged. Address A. Y., 316 Times, Times Square.

East Side.

55TH ST., 119 EAST.—Bachelor; one, two, or three rooms, $10 to $15; bath; also parlor and bedroom, suitable for physician or two gentlemen; reference.

74TH ST., 44 EAST.—Commodious, warm, well-furnished rooms; bath; private family; references essential.

86TH ST., 243 EAST.—Nice cheerful room, well heated; strictly private house; gentleman; reference.

LEXINGTON AV., 176.—Parlors, square and small rooms; newly furnished; select neighborhood; references exchanged.

LEXINGTON AV., 605.—Nicely furnished room, with connecting bath; all conveniences; gentlemen.

PARK AV., 772, (73d.)—Sunny; front; connecting; elevator; steam; telephone; housekeeping; reasonable. Baker.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Wanted—Two unfurnished rooms, private house. Bachelor, A Box 102 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter, with knowledge of Italian, having real estate office experience. J. Casale & Co., 92 West Houston St.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A young woman to teach sewing and household duties in a small school; resident; Episcopalian preferred. Address, stating salary and references, to Industry, 1,364 Broadway.

WANTED—Several young ladies to solicit subscriptions for a well-known medical journal. Apply, stating references, to F. W., Box 300 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Contralto for Manhattan church; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $2.50 health policies; large commission, renewals; county managers wanted every State. A. B. Culley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
10c. a Line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Compositors, &c.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Wanted—Compositors, Stone Hands, and Make-up Men; "Open Shop"; Highest Salary; Permanent Position; Additional Bonus for Faithful Services; New York, Vicinity, and Western Points. Call or Address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

WANTED—William Green wants printers at 326 Pearl Street, New York City; wishes to add to his staff a number of experienced compositors, (display, stone, and make-up men,) also experienced monotype operators; these positions will be permanent to efficient workmen of good character; salary will be $21.00 per week; only persons willing to work nine hours in open shop desired; loyalty to employer is expected in return for advantageous working conditions; reply by letter only, giving employer's references and stating experience and qualifications. William Green.

Salesmen.

WANTED—Salesman in New York for advertised office specialties. A. B., Adv. Agency, 391 Lenox Av.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

HIGH-GRADE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES. Buyers: Laces, $2,500; gloves, $2,500; millinery, $2,500; correspondent familiar with primary battery, $2,600; stenographer, Spanish experience, $1,500. Salesman, Lithographs, $2,000; paint, $2,000; engine and boilers, $1,800. Hapgoods, Suite 508, 309 Broadway, N. Y. C.

WANTED—MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF SPONGING AND REFINISHING DEPARTMENT IN WHOLESALE CLOTHING HOUSE IN ROCHESTER. ONLY COMPETENT PARTY, UNDERSTANDING THE LONDON SHRINKING SYSTEM, NEED APPLY, WITH REFERENCE, TO MICHAELS, STERN & CO., 753 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, FROM 9 TO 11 A. M.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing trade; pays $5 day after completing course of practical instruction at home or in our schools; graduates admitted to Union and Master Plumbers' Association; positions secured. Coyne Bros. Co. Practical Schools Plumbing and Bricklaying, 239 10th Av., New York; Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis. Free catalogue.

WANTED—A New York Stock Exchange firm wishes to secure the services of a man of experience in the Stock Exchange business as confidential manager; integrity and ability absolutely essential; all applying must give full details of experience, references, &c. A., Box 151 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Boy, about 16 years of age, in office of dry goods importing and commission house; must have fair education, be neat and clean, and be able to furnish good references; state age, references, and experience had, if any. C. V., Box 115 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Young man, 16 to 18 years of age, in a large importing house; must be ambitious and willing to work; a splendid opportunity for the right boy; salary to start, $4 per week. Advancement, Box 108, 617 6th Av.

WANTED—Young man in newspaper office, as advertising clerk; should be neat and good penman. Address in own handwriting, stating experience and references, F. P., Box 320 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Boy, residing with parents uptown, in insurance broker's office. Address, stating age and former business experience, A., Box 101 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Men and women to represent us on a good paying proposition; modern and agreeable work. Lay, 145 8th Av., New York.

WANTED—Office boy; must be neat and willing; reference required. W. L., Box 350 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Church organist for Alabama; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Errand boy, neat and bright, in dressmaking establishment; references. Martyn, 7 West 38th St.

WANTED—Tenor for Manhattan church; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist, country Catholic church, $900. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Companions.

COMPANION. — YOUNG GENTLEWOMAN, CONVENT EDUCATION, CHURCH OF ENGLAND, WISHES TO BE COMPANION TO SOME LADY IN NEW YORK; EXCEPTIONAL REFERENCES. H. H., 315 TIMES, TIMES SQUARE.

COMPANION.—Woman physician, age 38, speaking Italian, German, some French, Spanish, wants Summer travel as companion-tutor to ladies or children. M. D., Box 7002 Times, Times Square.

COMPANION.—Refined American woman of 34 as companion; willing to travel; highest references. B., 518 West 151st St., New York City.

Cooks.

COOK and WAITRESS.—Together or separately. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Housework.

HOUSEWORKER.—By colored houseworker; good cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress; apartment preferred; neat, industrious; investigated references. Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 59th St. Tel. 4786 Columbus.

HOUSEWORK.—General housework; neat and tidy; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

HOUSEWORK. — Good cook, waitress; plain washing; small family; reference. 230 East 43d St., second floor.

Lady's Maids.

MAID or TRAINED ATTENDANT.—By German Protestant young woman; good traveler. Present employer, 430 Washington Av., Brooklyn. Benty.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; city or country. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Office Work.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and CLERICAL WORK. —Neat and accurate and good at figures. Box 338 Times, Times Square.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Office Assistant.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious, reliable; references; $12. Miss Howe, Box 122 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-Assistant Bookkeeper.—11 months' practical experience; fine penman; take and transcribe notes equally well; $9-$11. Miss H., 112 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Seven years' experience; take entire charge of an office; best reference, last employer; $15. Responsible, Box 148 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious, reliable, willing, obliging; references; $10. Miss Allen, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Office Assistant.—One year's experience; neat, accurate; references; $8. Neatness, Box 119 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER.—Five years' with one firm; intelligent; very capable. Refinement, Box 145 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Desires position part of day; thoroughly competent. Moderate, 426 Lenox Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—First-class; country preferred; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Miscellaneous.

A young lady thoroughly trained in the teaching of scientific physical exercises, having references from prominent physicians, desires a few lady clients at her studio, Room 112, Carnegie Hall.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT wishes work evenings and Saturday; audits, statements, trial balances, bookkeeping, investigations, &c.; terms moderate; references. Accountant, 66 East 8th St.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

CZAR'S TROOPS KILL REBELS IN COURLAND

Squadron of Dragoons Massacres Revolutionists.

REVOLT IN GEORGIA GROWS

Viceroy Withdrawing All Forces for Service in Disaffected Regions—Plundering in Tiflis.

MITAU, Courland, Jan. 10.—A squadron of dragoons which was ambushed recently near Hazenpot, losing two men killed and four wounded, received reinforcements later and surrounded the revolutionists. No quarter was given and the revolutionists, numbering eighty-nine in all, were killed to the last man.

A band of fifty revolutionists made a daring raid on Livenhoff. They carried off two Jewish merchants and held them for a heavy ransom, which was paid.

REVAL, Jan. 10.—A tailor named Schultz, who had been elected President of the Esthonian Republic, has been captured and executed by the soldiers.

WARSAW, Jan. 10.—The troops have captured the iron works at Ostrowiec, Government of Radom, which had been occupied by the revolutionists as their headquarters. Many of the revolutionists were killed or wounded in the fight. The rest fled.

Troops fired upon and charged crowds at Opatoff for over an hour yesterday. Many persons were killed or wounded.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 10.—The latest news from Trancaucasia is that a complete revolution prevails in Georgia and Mingrelia. The Viceroy is withdrawing all the troops available north of Vladikavkaz for service in the revolutionary territory.

The Russkoe Slovo prints a telegram from Alexandrovsk saying that the railroad station at Savastopol, which was in the hands of the revolutionists, was the scene of desperate fighting between them and the Cossacks. The station was finally cleared with the loss of 300 men.

TIFLIS, Jan. 10.—The plundering of this city continues.

Last night bombs were thrown at a military patrol, whereupon the house from which the bombs were hurled and the adjoining buildings were bombarded by artillery, with the result that many persons were killed or wounded.

WITTE SPEAKS BITTERLY.

Expected Moderates to Support Him —Tells of a Dynamite Plot.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 10.—Premier Witte to-day received a delegation headed by the Mayor of the city which requested a relaxation of the orders of the Prefect of Police against meetings in the interest of the electoral campaign.

The Premier said he could not promise to do anything until after Jan. 22. While personally he did not sympathize with the harsh measures of Interior Minister Durnovo, he regarded them as essential. He could not assume the responsibility for a course which, if it resulted in bloodshed, would make him a scapegoat. He spoke bitterly of the failure of the Moderates to support the Government, saying that upon their shoulders largely rested the burden of compelling the Government to resort to repression. He added:

"The Emperor in the manifesto of Oct. 30 at one stroke granted the people more rights than any monarch had ever before given, but you know the attitude which Russian society assumed. The Government's appeals for confidence were rejected and every liberty granted was abused by the revolutionists. I have always been opposed to repression, but the attitude of the Moderates compelled me to adopt harsh measures. I am determined to save Russia."

Speaking of the innumerable difficulties with which the Government is confronted, the Premier openly stated that many of the provincial authorities continued to act independently, instancing Moscow, where before the revolt neither the Governor General, the Governor, nor the Prefect informed him of the conditions prevailing there. He added that the Moscow revolt was more serious than people generally believed.

Recounting a remarkable incident that heretofore had escaped notice, the Premier said:

"At one time all the stations except the Nicholas depot were in the hands of the revolutionists. The latter in desperation started a train hauling two cars loaded with dynamite at a full speed for the station with the intention of blowing it up. Frightful disaster was averted by a timely warning of the plot, which enabled the authorities to have a military train with steam up ready on a parallel track. As the dynamite train arrived, soldiers from the military train running alongside fired at the engine and managed to pierce the boiler of the locomotive, stopping the train before it reached its destination."

In St. Petersburg, the Premier further remarked, enough dynamite had been captured to destroy the entire city.

CHINA'S ENVOY LOSES HOPE.

Does Not Expect Concessions from Us —Tsi-Nan-Foo Opened.

PEKING, Jan. 10.—The Chinese Minister at Washington has telegraphed to his Government that any satisfactory legislation on the exclusion question is improbable.

He says that the majority of Congressmen favor greater liberality, but that the influence of the laboring class is too strong against the Chinese.

TSI-NAN-FOO, Jan. 10.—The ceremonies of opening Tsi-nan-Foo, capital of the Province of Shan-Tung, to foreign trade to-day were attended by many Chinese and foreign officials. The American guests present included Consular officials and representatives of prominent mercantile companies. The boycott does not exist in Shan-Tung Province.

Without Extra Charge

Marriage and Death Notices

Inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following named morning newspapers:

Boston Globe.	Pittsburg Dispatch.
Buffalo Courier.	Providence Journal.
Cincinnati Enquirer.	Rochester Herald.
Chicago Record-Herald.	St. Louis Republic.
Cleveland Plain Dealer.	St. Paul Pioneer Press.
Minneapolis Tribune.	Syracuse Post-Standard.
Phila. Public Ledger.	Washington Post.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Miscellaneous.

A POSITION OF TRUST WANTED BY RETIRED policeman in bank or mercantile house; tall, good appearance; strictly temperate; best of reference and security furnished, or will take charge of gentleman's residence in city or country. M. F., Box 325 Times, Times Square.

SECRETARY.—Young man, (23,) as secretary to business or retired gentleman; educated, refined, finest references. A Box 312 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—For a mining camp, by a mining company in Nevada, an active, experienced physician and surgeon. Address, with references and terms, B., Box 336 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) single, having several years' experience in newspaper office as advertising clerk and solicitor, desires position; highest references furnished. R. M., Box 304 Times, Times Square.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Ten thousand dollars wanted by New York incorporated company, factory in the centre of New York City; the $10,000 will be secured in profits in one year; great chance for some one. Stanley, Times, Harlem.

I can sell your patent; booklet mailed free; fifteen years' experience; patent sales exclusively. Call, write, or telephone, William E. Hoyt, patent sales specialist, 290 B'way, New York.

I know of some good investments, no loans; mining, realty, and business. A, Box 327 Times, Times Square.

LIBERALS GAIN CONFIDENCE

Hope to be Able to Control the Commons Without Irish Help.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Liberal politicians seem to be gaining confidence that their party will elect sufficient members of the House of Commons to control it without Irish help. The developments of the last three or four days, they say, have convinced them that the Conservatives have not been very successful in their effort to turn the minds of the voters from the fiscal question by the introduction of the home rule issue. They also profess to be convinced that the country is against any change in the tariff system.

I asked a London journalist of high reputation as an election forecaster what he thought of the Liberals' expectations. "I am not forecasting this year," he said. "I do not know what will happen. I am satisfied that the Liberals will make handsome gains, but in order to control the House without Mr. Redmond's help they have a tremendous gap to cover.

"It is doubtful to-day whether they can capture enough seats to give them a clear majority, but they are working hard and enthusiastically, and I am not prepared to say that they will fail in their undertaking. If the early pollings should be in their favor they would be apt to win a sweeping victory.

"I think they are right in saying that the home rule issue is not helping the Conservatives, and also in the belief that the country, in its present state of knowledge about the tariff question, is against protection."

OPEN MINDS AT ALGECIRAS.

Americans to Go Uncommitted—Washington to Instruct Them.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—It can be stated that the American delegates will attend the Moroccan conference with open minds; that they stand absolutely uncommitted to either the German or French contentions. Were this otherwise, they would certainly be doomed in advance to failure in their principal object, which is to harmonize what may turn out to be divergent and hostile interests.

It may be further stated that, aside from unimportant details, everything these delegates do will be ad referendum. On all important issues that may arise Messrs. White and Gummere will ask instructions from Washington whenever the question is such that it was impossible for Secretary Root to direct them in advance how to act. After receiving such instructions the American delegates will formally record the position of America, but not before.

The Senate made it plain to-day that it heard yesterday all that it wants to hear for the present on the Moroccan question. Having had its day in court, the resolution dealing with the subject was placed on the calendar, and when it was reached in regular order no one manifested the least disposition to disturb it there.

ROME, Jan. 10.—The Messagero to-day, in an appreciation of Henry White, the American Ambassador, who is about to leave for Algeciras to represent his Government in the Moroccan conference, says: "America is again about to make a powerful contribution to the peace of the world. It is a noble mission for this young people, who desire to attain a place in the history of this century, which is to mark the triumph of civilization and the abolition of war."

The Marquis Visconti Venosta, head of the Italian delegation, before leaving for Paris to-day on his way to Algeciras, said he was convinced that the result of the conference would favor the cause of peace.

KING RECEIVES MR. TUCKER.

Edward VII. Much Interested in Jamestown Exposition Plans.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Harry St. George Tucker, President of the Jamestown (Va.) Exposition Company, who was introduced by Charge d'Affaires Carter, was received in audience by King Edward this morning.

His Majesty received Mr. Tucker cordially and showed much interest in the proposal to send British naval and military contingents to the opening ceremonies at Jamestown in 1907.

The King said that Great Britain welcomed the opportunity of uniting with America in celebrating the birth of the American Nation.

A personal message from President Roosevelt was delivered to his Majesty, who sent a reply.

MERRILL BREAKS DOWN.

Accused Tax Official Overcome on Stand—Denies Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Attorney General Mayer devoted practically all day to the hearing of the charges against John J. Merrill, preferred by Frank White. Both Merrill and his counsel, Lewis E. Carr, admitted that in many instances where revisions in the assessment levied upon corporations had been determined in the office of the Controller no notices had been sent to the Attorney General, despite the law requiring such action.

The defense of Merrill was a denial of practically every specific charge brought by White. He admitted, however, that many letters were sent to him from corporations concerning their assessments, and few of them were ever placed before the Controller.

"I found," said Merrill, "that White had means of finding things out, though how he did so I don't know." He thought White must have got his information from somebody inside the tax bureau.

Merrill told about a "Mr. Davis" who went to him as "the representative of a committee of Republican and Democratic lawyers" and told him he would better resign or he "would have things done to him."

"I went to Controller Kelsey and talked with him about the threats made by Davis," said Merrill. "The Controller said to me: 'It looks to me like a dirty blackmailing scheme, and I won't take it up.'

"A short time thereafter I was called to the long-distance telephone. Some one said: 'This is Mr. Davis. What are you going to do about it?' I replied that I hadn't made him any promise to get out. He then said my case would be presented to the Grand Jury. Two nights after the charges were made a lady called on me. At that time I received a telegram from Haverhill, Mass., saying that my—"

At this point, with face twitching and fingers clenched, Merrill said he could not go on.

Mr. Mayer excused him. He left the room, and, returning in a few minutes, said:

"I merely wanted to say that I wasn't allowed to bury my dead without—"

Mr. Mayer said he needn't finish the sentence.

An attempt was made to show that Frank White had had close relations with somebody in the corporation department. Frank C. Vinton, an employe, was called, and he admitted having talked with White both inside the Controller's department and outside about the taxes of a large number of corporations. White was attorney for some of them and not for others. His memory failed him when called to tell something definite of what had been said.

The Attorney General said he would reserve decision, but directed that notices of all revisions made since 1903 be sent to him.

Lost articles found by advertising in The New York Times.—Adv.

"Food products and accessories, to become permanent and lasting in the market, must possess merit, and be moderate in price. Not necessarily as cheap as the cheapest, but within a reasonable reach of the price of similar goods."—Ad. Sense.

Mount Vernon

commands the highest price of any whiskey in bottles. It is mainly used by people who want the best, and are willing to pay the price. With this class it has a larger consumption than any other brand.

Distillery [Square Bottle] Bottling
In *Square Bottles Only!*
THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO.,
New York.

'ENGLAND'S RUBBER KING' DETAINED IN BELLEVUE

Taken from the Cedric to the Psychopathic Ward.

REAL KING'S FRIEND, HE SAYS

Cohen Bought a Massage Outfit for Edward VII.—Hotel Employes Who Got His Tips Are Indignant.

Barnet Cohen, who described himself as "England's rubber king," was taken from the White Star liner Cedric just before she sailed yesterday. He is now in the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital. Well dressed and well supplied with money, the man caused a sensation on the boat by his references to "my chum, King Edward." He showed presents which he said the British monarch had given to him, and said he was carrying some to the King. His home is in Manchester, England.

Cohen cut a wide swath at the Hotel Imperial for a while. The barbers, hallboys, and manicure girls think he is a great man because he distributed tips ranging from $1 cause he distributed tips ranging from $1 to $10 with the abandon of a "Coal Oil Johnny." These lesser employes of the hotel were indignant yesterday when they heard of the man's incarceration in Bellevue.

Day before yesterday the "rubber king" appeared at the Imperial. Going into the barber's shop, he caught sight of a vibration machine hanging up on the wall. This is the device used for massaging customers' faces. Cohen wanted it, wanted it right away. He told Jacob Smith, the boss of the shop, his desire.

Smith was so much astonished at first that he didn't know what to answer. Then he said the massage outfit wasn't for sale. Cohen didn't care, he said, whether it was for sale or not; he was going to have it.

"What's it worth?" he asked, pulling a roll of bills out of his pocket.

About $125," said the barber when he saw the stranger was going to have his way, whatever happened.

"Good," was the reply. "I'll carry that to my friend, King Edward. I think he'll be glad to get it; it's a nice present for a King, don't you think?"

When the plutocratic friend of kings left the barber's shop he distributed greenbacks among the manicure girls and bootblacks. Then he went up to the barroom and ordered a drink. In payment he threw an English sovereign upon the bar. The barkeeper counted it worth $4.86 and gave him back $4.71 in change. At that Cohen raised a roar. He said English money was as good as American, and a sovereign was worth $5. He made so much noise that Assistant Manager Wiggins had to rebuke him. The hotel people wouldn't let him register, and soon after he left.

He got on the Cedric night before last. His doings were so peculiar in the night that the steamship officers decided they didn't want him for a passenger. As the boat was to sail at dawn, Detective Mallon went out at 5 o'clock in the morning and got a pier policeman. The two found Cohen walking up and down in the saloon, muttering incoherently about the war he was going to wage against Russia.

Ten minutes later he found himself facing the Sergeant in the Charles Street Station, and it was not long after that before he was in the psychopathic ward at Bellevue. Dr. Thornton examined Cohen and decided that he was insane. Cohen said the diagnosis was an outrage, and he would employ an alienist to prove it.

"You must let me go on to England," he said. "I'm going to take command of the British fleet and sail against St. Petersburg. Besides that, I've got some gifts for my friend, King Edward, and it is necessary that I get them to him in a hurry."

Finally, they got him into the ward and kept him there. A telegram was sent to one of his relatives in Canada. Until the relative comes and takes him away, Cohen will be at Bellevue. He has a first-class ticket to Liverpool and a big roll of money.

When somebody told Jacob Smith, the boss of the Imperial barbers, about Cohen's plight, Smith was highly indignant.

"There wasn't anything the matter with Mr. Cohen," he declared. "He was just as sane as anybody."

"Didn't he buy a massage machine here?" Smith was asked.

"Yes, but what of that? Ain't that a good thing to buy?"

"Didn't he say he was going to give it to King Edward for a present?"

"What if he did?" asked the boss barber, becoming more emphatic. "I guess the King would like to have one. He lives in England, you know, and I doubt if he ever saw one of those machines. That would be a nice gift for a King or anybody else."

HELP HOUSE INSURGENTS.

Senators Do Missionary Work Against the Statehood Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—When the Senate learned to-day that the House insurrection was in danger of collapsing, Senators went over on the House side and quietly labored with the Representatives from their States. Conspicuous among the missionaries were Senator Foraker, the chief opponent of the Statehood bill in the Senate, and also an arch-enemy of the President's railroad rate policy.

Mr. Babcock was highly pleased to-night with the result. He said he had forty-seven written pledges of support, within nine of enough to beat the rule, and that enough more had been promised him to make victory certain. The Administration men have not yet made any move to get the bill out of committee and the rule reported.

Senator Bailey is managing the situation for the Senate Democrats and Senator Foraker for the insurgent Republicans. They have the Democrats solid and fourteen Republicans. This represents the minimum of their present strength in the Senate. They expect to get some more Republicans. Of course some of these may fall away from them, but altogether the outlook in the Senate is bad for the bill.

Bingham to Dodge Health Board.

Police Commissioner Bingham and Deputy Commissioner O'Keefe attended the first meeting of the Health Board of the year yesterday. Gen. Bingham said that Mr. O'Keefe would represent him at future meetings. Some of the former Police Commissioners have never attended, and others but once or twice.

An Important Sale of

Distinctive Overcoats for Men

At $27.00

Formerly $32.00, $35, $38, $40 & $45.

Single Breasted Box Long Double Breasted
Single and Double Breasted Paddock

The vital strength of the offer centres in this; every garment involved is from our regular stock. That insures for the garments all the knacks and innovations which tend toward distinctiveness and character.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

MY LAST TRIP, PERHAPS, EDWARDS TOLD LEDOUX

Told of Threat to Kill Him and of Disagreement at New Haven.

FRIEND OFFERS TO TESTIFY

Mining Expert Talked with Edwards on Christmas Eve — Coroner Backing Up Suicide Theory.

A. R. Ledoux, Ph. D., a mining expert and chemist, who lives at 39 West Fiftieth Street, in a letter to Thomas S. Vanvalkenburgh, the brother-in-law of Charles A. Edwards of this city, offers evidence against the theory that Mr. Edwards's death in New Haven last week Tuesday night was suicide. A copy of the letter was given to THE TIMES last night.

Dr. Ledoux was one of the last personal friends of Mr. Edwards who talked with him about family matters before he went to New Haven. The letter follows:

"Jan. 5, 1906.

"My Dear Sir: I feel that I am but discharging a duty to say to you that, if it would have any material bearing and be admitted as testimony, I would be willing to state either before the Coroner or on the trial the facts which I briefly outlined to you yesterday, viz.: That on Christmas Eve, (I think that was the date,) about 5:30 P. M., Mr. Edwards got on a Madison Avenue car with me somewhere below Seventieth Street. He came and sat down beside me, and said: 'Ledoux, I am going on an errand which may cost me my life. I am going to New Haven, and the last time I was there I was told that if I returned on the business which is taking me there I would be killed.

"'The man who made the threat said: "I know how to do it so as not to be found out, but even I am found out, they cannot do anything with me because I was at one time deemed mentally unbalanced, and any jury would find that I killed you while insane."'

"I expressed my great astonishment, and asked him what was the cause of this animosity. I had never heard of any family quarrel, and knew absolutely nothing about his wife's relatives.

"He said: 'My mother-in-law died this Fall. One of the sons, who resided with her, opposed the settlement of the estate unless he is made administrator. None of the family considers him competent, but he is determined to let nothing stand in the way of his appointment.'

"Edwards added that for his wife's sake and as a matter of public policy, he felt obliged to oppose putting the control of this estate into such hands.

"As I said in the beginning, I do not know whether this conversation would be admitted in a criminal case, but it seems to me to have a strong bearing on the probability of the man's guilt, and if you think that it is needed, either before the Coroner, or later, you are at liberty to place this letter in the hands of the proper authorities in New Haven and state that I hold myself subject to their orders. Yours truly, A. R. LEDOUX."

Dr. Ledoux left the city yesterday afternoon to spend a few days with friends at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson.

"My brother-in-law did not commit suicide," said Mr. Vanvalkenburgh last night in his home, 42 West Fiftieth Street. "I had known him since 1862 and he was a bright spot in any house. I know nothing of his business affairs. He always was optimistic and cheerful. He kept his family in comfortable circumstances. I know that Dr. Ledoux would not require a subpoena to go to New Haven and give his testimony of the interview."

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 10.—Coroner Mix went to Ansonia for the Tucker murder inquest at noon and said that there were no new facts to give out in the Edwards case. He adhered to his theory of suicide. He will make his final report to the State's Attorney to-morrow, when he expects to have the final result of the autopsy.

Charles Hiller went to New York to-day, leaving town for the first time since the tragedy. The report that he believed Edwards was murdered was based on a statement in a letter written to friends in Salina, Kan., last Wednesday, the day of Edwards's death. Charles Hiller now takes up the suicide theory.

The detective bureau is still at work on the case. Public incredulity over the Coroner's finding was less marked to-day. Evidence is accumulating that Edwards suffered from heart and kidney troubles and rheumatism. He had several sinking turns the day before his death, it is said. There is evidence also that he was hard pressed to pay bills in this city.

A. Maxcy Hiller was asked by a vaudeville manager to-day to go on the stage and recite his experiences as a suspect. He declined.

At a meeting of the New Haven Business Men's Association to-night considerable time was given to discussion of the Coroner's verdict in the Edwards case. An effort will be made at the next meeting to place the association on record in favor of asking the Supreme Court to order another inquiry.

Dr. Clendenin Hasn't Got Consumption.

A tale was sent around to the newspapers yesterday to the effect that the Rev. Frank M. Clendenin, Rector of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church at Westchester, had consumption, and was seeking to prolong his life by sleeping out doors at the Greeley homestead at Chappaqua. Dr. Clendenin told a NEW YORK TIMES reporter that the story was just a plain lie.

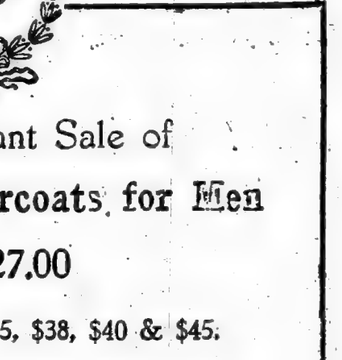

The Wheel of Life

By ELLEN GLASGOW

Author of "The Deliverance," "The Battle-Ground," etc.

Lest You Forget We Say it Yet—

Uneeda Biscuit

SAYS MAXWELL'S A GREAT MAN

District Superintendent Then Takes a Fling at Bachelor Teachers.

If the ideas of Cornelius E. Franklin,

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE UNITED STATES AND MOROCCO.

The statement which we suppose is to be taken as practically official, made as to the course of our delegates to the conference of Algeciras by Senator SPOONER, shows that our Government has the correct notion of our relation to the conference. Our representatives are to listen and, if they see fit, to take part in discussion, but they are not to vote without referring matters of any importance to the home Government. In other words, our Government means to exercise the utmost caution on the one hand to present the actual interests of the United States, and on the other to avoid all unnecessary entanglement in the relations of the other Powers.

At the same time it is only too plain that this may prove a task of considerable delicacy and difficulty. We are greatly interested that the territory of Morocco shall be well policed, that our citizens there shall be reasonably safe, that the order necessary for the development of commerce shall be established and maintained. This cannot be done by the present Government of Morocco, and the conference will have to try to find a substitute or a helper that will in reality be a substitute. France claims the right to do the work. So far Germany does not acknowledge the claim. If France is supported by the other Powers, save Germany, Germany will resist and may withdraw. If France has not her way she may resist and withdraw. The ostensible difference seems slight; the sentiments involved are deep and earnest; the consequences may be very serious. It will require all the coolness, tact, and ability of our representatives and of our Government to steer the right course.

SHIFTING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

The American people will read with sober satisfaction those passages of the President's Panama Canal message in which he expressly commits to Congress the responsibility, hitherto resting solely upon himself, for the construction of the canal. The burden to be borne and the decisions to be made in the course of this undertaking will severely test the capacity, the statesmanship, and the wisdom of Congress. It would be unreasonable to impose this great task upon the Executive, and he would be imprudent to assume it.

The Spooner act empowered the President to build the canal practically in his own way, and to pay the Commissioners and their staff salaries fixed in his discretion. In the message he informs Congress that he will shortly lay before it "the recommendations of the Commission and of the Board of Consulting Engineers as to the proper plan to be adopted for the canal itself, together with my own recommendations thereon." After declaring that he courts the fullest, most exhaustive, and most searching investigation into the management of canal affairs, he asks of Congress that the Commission and its subordinates "be decently paid, and that their hands be upheld as long as they act decently." Senator HALE, who is well informed as to the President's purposes, undoubtedly put the proper construction upon these passages of the President's message when he said in the Senate:

> The time has come when Congress, being in session, he commits back all of the extraordinary powers that have been committed to him by Congress for its action; he will no longer continue to or claim to fix these salaries. * * * He proposes, after receiving full reports from all the commissions that have been appointed, consulting engineers, including engineers from other countries, what? To go on and act? By no means, but to refer that to Congress, making such recommendations as he may think proper and fitting, but leaving it all to Congress. * * * I think the President and the country are to be congratulated upon the moderation, the good sense, displayed by the President in realizing that the time for the execution by him of the great powers lodged by the Spooner act has passed, and that Congress should consider this subject.

It is well that Congress should assume the responsibility for the canal, not only because the labor involved is beyond the powers of the overtasked Executive, but because the people would not wish to have their President make himself personally responsible for the disasters, the mistakes, and the possible scandals that may mar the progress of the undertaking. Mr. ROOSEVELT is convinced that all is well on the Isthmus. In many quarters his attitude of overconfidence is regretted. When he declares that he has investigated all the accusations of mismanagement and incompetence that seemed worthy of attention, and has in every instance found them to be "without foundation in any shape or form," and when he says that these statements are made by "irresponsible investigators of a sensational habit of mind," who are "desirous of obtaining notoriety by widespread slander," or that the charges are made "in mere wanton recklessness and folly, or in a spirit of sinister malice to gratify some personal or political grudge," sober-minded persons must regret not merely the unaccustomed violence of the language but the President's unreserved commitment to positions which later disclosures may compel him to abandon.

The Senate very wisely and properly has determined to investigate the canal situation for itself. The President is practically forced to depend upon the official reports of his own appointees. The Senate will have a wider latitude. It can go behind the testimony of officials who have an interested motive in desiring that the public should believe that the canal work has thus far been carried on with "the utmost expedition," and that the business the Commission was set to do is in a highly gratifying state of sound organization and advancement. The people are disturbed in mind about the canal. They have heard too much of scandals and abuses to be reassured even by an Executive message. They want to know the truth. We judge by the reports of debates that the Senate is resolved to get at the truth.

PASSES AND LAW-MAKING.

The muttered threats heard in various parts of the country of Congressional and legislative retaliation upon the railroads for their decision to issue no more passes may be altogether disregarded. The most shameless beneficiary of this form of bribe giving would not have the hardihood to introduce or openly to support a measure avowedly intended to strike at the railroads in revenge for the withdrawal of passes.

When Gen. GROSVENOR said in the House of Representatives the other day that it might be necessary to consider whether the compensation paid to railroads for carrying the mails might not be cut down at least $10,000,000, it was assumed or reported that the Ohio Congressman was hinting at a cutting off of railroad revenue as a retaliation for the cutting off of railroad passes. We are sure that Gen. GROSVENOR, on reflection, would not wish to have that interpretation put upon his remarks. It may be true that the Government pays the railroads too much by $10,000,000 for carrying the mails. But, if so, their compensation ought to have been cut down to reasonable figures long ago, quite without any regard to passes. For to cut it down as an act of retaliation would be to confess that the Senators and members of the House have been willing to bestow an unearned $10,000,000 of the people's money upon the railroads in return for passes for themselves—in other words, the railroads have bribed Congress with passes. Neither house would make such a confession, even indirectly. The attempt to express in a retaliatory measure Congressional resentment for the abolition of passes would be suicidal.

It is well for themselves and for their business that the railroads have determined to cease carrying passengers free. It is very much more important—it is, indeed, the larger and higher aspect of the railroads' decision—that the legislators of the Nation and of the States will be freed by it from the trammels of an obligation they could not disregard without ingratitude, nor observe without disgrace. The giving and the acceptance of passes was a part of the vile and sordid mixing up of politics and business, of public affairs with private undertakings. The prolific parent of that detestable brood of abuses is, of course, the protective tariff. It is a practice that has corrupted corporations and made them become in turn corruptors. It has poisoned legislation, it has brought parties and policies into disrepute, it has blasted reputations. Recent disclosures have apprised the people of the extent of the evil. There is an evident disposition to put a stop to it. The abolition of railroad passes is an important step in that reform.

MANHATTAN BRIDGE.

It should be, we think, a source of public satisfaction that the Appellate Division has seen its way to affirming the decision of Judge DOWLING that the specifications and bids for the Manhattan Bridge are illegal. The specifications, the court below and the court above alike hold, are void because they are not properly "specifications."

Of course any delay in the construction and operation of a public utility urgently needed is to be regretted. But it is surely better to wait for a well-planned and competent bridge than to build in a hurry an ill-planned and incompetent bridge. And there is much reason to believe that such a bridge would be the bridge of which the courts have forbidden the hastening. Of course the late Bridge Commissioner BEST, who fathered the contract the courts have disallowed, had not the least authority on bridge building. Now that he is out of office, no sane person would give 25 cents for his opinion on any engineering question. His reliance was entirely on his technical staff. And there was a well-founded suspicion that the main motive of his "technical staff," in all its performances and operations, was to spite and discredit his predecessor, who had discharged it; not to do anything that Commissioner LINDENTHAL had desired to have done, and to do whatever Commissioner LINDENTHAL desired not to have done. As a matter of fact, the only plan for the Manhattan Bridge which has any weight of professional authority behind it is that which Commissioner LINDENTHAL sanctioned, and that had a great deal. Considering the commendation of Mayor LOW's expert commission, it had, we may say, all there was. And, if the inexpert Mr. BEST and his vindictive experts had gone to work to execute it, it would now be far on its way to completion.

There is another point. The inexpert Mr. BEST, instigated thereto by architectural experts, had adopted a plan of approach denoting that the two ends of a bridge were "terminals," and that a bridge was an isolated means of traffic instead of one link in the general system of urban communication. The plan was based upon a theory which may fairly be called obsolete and discredited, and the plan is therefore exposed to suspicion. Now that the Mayor has strongly intimated, by omitting to reappoint Mr. BEST, that Mr. BEST as a Bridge Commissioner was not a success, and now that the courts have held that Mr. BEST's contract for the erection of what may plausibly be called a "spite bridge" is not valid, there is no reason at all why the present Bridge Commissioner should insist upon adhering to the discredited plans of his predecessor. The question seems to recur to the plan of the Low administration, which would by now be as far advanced in execution as the Blackwell's Island Bridge, if not further. Mr. STEVENSON, not being, presumably, actuated by spite, and not being, presumably, sunk in helpless ignorance, is, we should suppose, prepared to take that view of the case, and of his duty in the premises.

OFFICIALS AND THE PRESS.

We perceive with regret a tendency on the part of a part of the press to turn Gen. BINGHAM into a butt, and to present him to the public as a ridiculous figure. Those who know Gen. BINGHAM are aware that there is nothing ridiculous about him. Whether he is the Hercules for the Augean task before him is quite another question. It would be no discredit to him if he turned out not to be. But to his acquaintances the apparently concerted attempt to "queer" him must be not only offensive but puzzling, until they come to reflect upon the conditions of our politics and upon the precedents.

The first is that politicians are the only people who know how to treat the press. At least politicians, of whatever else they may be ignorant, do know that art. A soldier like Gen. BINGHAM, an engineer like some we have had in city offices, is prone to resent as impertinence the inquiries of the reporters, and to treat the reporters in their individual and not in their representative capacity; to resent, for example, as impertinent inquiries of the representative of the press about what he is doing or means to do in the conduct of his office. The reporter, on the other hand, is acutely conscious of his representative capacity. He has the feeling expressed by the Yankee constable: "When you shake me, Sir, you don't shake me, you shake the Commonwealth of Massachusetts." And when a public officer, not being a politician, but of quite different antecedents, resents an irresponsible inquiry into his official affairs as if it were an inquiry into his private affairs tension ensues, tension which on the part of the reporters naturally takes the direction of holding the official up to public ridicule.

It is hard to say what can or should be done in this conjuncture. Apparently the professional expert and political inexpert should either have a political expert to admonish him when he is talking to a reporter, as the sages in "Gulliver's Travels" had their attendants to bang them on the head with flappers when anybody addressed them, or else the expert should himself qualify before taking office by a course of study in the art of fraternizing with the representatives of the press. But at all events the ordinary citizen should studiously beware of believing that a public officer is a proper object of ridicule on no better ground than that some newspaper permits some reporter to try to make him appear so.

PULPIT AND PEWS.

The views of Rabbi S. S. WISE of Portland, Oregon, as to the terms on which he would accept a call to a pulpit, if made to him, raise a question which is receiving more or less discussion in the press. So far as concerns any negotiations connected with the Temple Emanu-El, in this city, his own statement of the case abundantly justifies that organization for declining to accept him as its pastor. He labors to show that there is a question of principle involved. The Trustees of the Temple hold that it is best that "the pulpit shall always be under the control of the Board of Trustees." Rabbi WISE insists that "my pulpit shall be unmuzzled." And the inference drawn by some of our contemporaries seems to be that this involves the issue of freedom of thought and speech.

If so, it is within very limited bounds and as to a small field. The rabbi speaks of "my pulpit," but primarily it is not his pulpit; it is that of the congregation, whose affairs are in the charge of the Trustees. It would hardly be held that this place of speech, with the opportunities it offers, should be absolutely at the discretion of a preacher who used it to advocate ideas to which the congregation is totally opposed, say, for example, polygamy, theosophy, or even, in the case of a Jewish temple, doctrinal Christianity. All will admit, we should suppose, that there are restrictions on the use of the pulpit supported by a congregation, and that the proper agents through which these restrictions are to be applied are the Trustees. The only difference of opinion that can arise is as to the nature and extent of the restrictions, and this, if it cannot be arranged in advance, must clearly in the long run be decided by the Trustees, or by the congregation, since they are, to put it in plain terms, the employers. If this view is held and acted on, it cannot be said that the preacher has been muzzled. He is entirely free to preach what he wishes for any congregation that is willing to support him. The press is open to him. He is deprived of no natural or acquired right as to speech. His preaching is simply declined by those who do not care to listen to it. It appears to us that the liberty of preaching is no more sacred than the liberty of listening, especially in a structure and from a minister sustained at the expense of the listeners.

It is maintained by some that unless preachers are allowed and encouraged to say what they wish, earnest and sincere men will not enter the pulpit, and that this explains what is called the lack of vitality in the churches. But it is equally true that in some churches where the preachers are at once free and sensational and the attendance large, the vitality exhibited is not very helpful to religion, and is extremely distasteful to sober and right-minded men. Religion, on the whole, is likely to be the most vital, to yield the ripest and richest fruit, where the preacher and the congregation are in harmony and pursue with zeal and steadfastness ideals on which they are honestly agreed. It is not easy to get that state of things, and it involves a good deal of moral energy and unselfish devotion on both sides. But it is quite possible. Most of us can recall noble instances of this relation between pastor and people, and neither on the one hand nor on the other was there any sense of muzzling or being muzzled. Clergymen who are by temperament incapable of forming and maintaining this relation really appear to fall below the true standard of their calling. They are not necessarily martyrs to the cause of freedom of speech.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Trespass by Telephone.

Enormous as has been the amount of litigation over the telephone, the law has as yet said almost nothing as to the privileges and rights among themselves of the people who use those instruments, as distinguished from the people who make or want to make money out of the use. And it is highly desirable that there should be some determination of exactly these points of privilege and right, for the public cares little about controversies between rival inventors and exploiters, while it cares much about the new problems which the telephone has introduced in daily life. Therefore will there be general interest in the decision by a Massachusetts Judge that while a husband cannot sue for trespass a vagarious and hostile wife whose malice takes the form of "calling him up" at all hours of the day and night merely to express her private opinion of his personality and character, yet as a matter of fact trespass by telephone is both a possibility and a wrong for which suit can be brought and damages collected. "I think," announced the Judge, "that one having a telephone in his house could enjoin a person from continuously ringing him up day and night upon unimportant matters which he had no right to do, to the loss of sleep and rest to the occupant and to his great annoyance." As a specimen of Bostonian English that is not likely to excite the envy of other cities, and it is just a bit Rooseveltian to say that a person can be enjoined from doing what he has no right to do, but, these inconsequential details apart, the statement tends to support the hope that the law, as claimed, is common sense, formulated, defined, and enforced. Every one of us who works within hearing distance of a telephone knows perfectly well that trespass can be committed over it from the other ends of innumerable wires and by anybody inclined to that particular form of crime. For some mysterious reason, probably connected with the fact that the telephone is still something of a wonder to, and therefore highly respected by, us all, there is a certain compulsion about every "call" and they are almost invariably "answered," at whatever loss of time or convenience. Thus do people easily get into communication with those whom they could otherwise approach only with difficulty or not at all. There really ought to be some sort of responsibility imposed upon "callers"—an obligation to justify their procedure in some such way as all other personal contacts of an analogous kind must be justified—that is, by friendship, acquaintance, or the existence of such legitimate business as would warrant a like demand upon the attention of the person called. Of course, no hard and fast line could be drawn between propriety and trespass, but the present utter lawlessness in the matter is already highly unsatisfactory and is steadily getting more so as the number of telephones increases. The right of privacy is worth protecting.

"Liberty" Again Attacked.

Public and police alike, we think, can rejoice over the fact that the Court of Appeals has proved less delicately sensitive to infringements upon the rights and liberties of dive keepers and gamblers than is one very well-known and equally well-intentioned guardian of the letter of the law. For the Court of Appeals has decided that police officials cannot be enjoined from posting in front of places supposed by them to be "disorderly" patrolmen to inform would-be visitors of the character of the places and of the probable consequences of frequenting them. The court recognizes the possibility that injustice and wrong may thus be done, but it declares that in such cases the victim has his adequate remedy in a court of law and cannot be allowed to ask it from a court of equity, this because the question as to the character of the picketed place is fundamentally one of fact. In other words, the police must be prepared, when they have taken this action, to prove that the place was disorderly, if they would avoid the ordinary consequences of oppression, but they need not remain inactive until after they have made the formal demonstration of guilt. This will be extremely bad news for a large number of persons engaged in several evil trades, for it will deprive them of what has long been a strong defense, but it will confirm the police in the exercise of a power necessary for the suppression of certain forms of crime, and, of the virtuous, it will trouble only those who are disposed to forget that the law is a means, not an end, and that civilization consists chiefly, or at least largely, in the suppression of the rights and liberties often called "natural."

A Fatal Error Was Made.

Accidents like that which has just happened at Haverstraw are extremely rare, for this accident was deliberately invited and long foreseen, and it came, not suddenly, but after warnings that had aroused those who became its victims to the imminence of their danger and had given them full opportunity to escape. In other words, the disaster was not an accident at all, but the known and inevitable consequence of doing what was done, and it resulted in many deaths simply because the length of time between the beginning and the end of a landslide was misjudged by people who have had many lessons to teach them that the time in question is often short. Haverstraw, as a great centre of brickmaking, is disposed to give wide discretion to those engaged in obtaining the clay upon the manipulation of which the prosperity and very existence of the town depend. The digging of great pits is a part of the business, and the gradual extension of these pits is not surrounded by the restrictions that would be placed on it elsewhere. Of course, the intention is to exercise all necessary care and to move away from the edge of an excavation before it is undermined, but it is convenient to wait until the last moment, and these unfortunates waited until the moment after the last. A curious feature of the case is the possibility of a dispute over the ownership of the clay that fell, since it moved from one man's "land" to that of another. It is a big question in Haverstraw, but it would have been raised in few other places.

The New British Aliens Act.

From The London Mail.

The machinery for weeding out undesirables under the Aliens act is now being enforced. So far as the Board of Trade is concerned the machinery is fairly simple, taking the form of two or three additional "preventive men" attached to the Customs at each of the "immigration ports." Undesirables are presented with a notification in something like the following uncomplimentary terms:

FORM NO. 2.

To the Immigrant:
Aliens Act, 1905. Refusal to Leave to Land.
I hereby withhold leave to land from you, an alien immigrant named Hans Schmidt, brought to the United Kingdom in the ship Flying Dutchman, on the ground that you are an idiot.
(Signature of Immigration Officer)
JOHN JONES.

Most of the steamship companies do their own weeding out by their agents and medical representatives abroad, who have to deal with the selection required under the American immigration laws.

Not a Policeman.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

Gen. Lee, commanding the Department of Texas, tells a good story upon himself.

Leaving his office one afternoon after closing hours, he was stopped at the sally port by one of a large number of visitors attracted to San Antonio by the recent fair.

"Will you please tell me what car I take to the springs?" asked the damsel.

The General paused, and, with his customary courtesy, removed his hat before replying that he was not very familiar with the destinations of the various car lines.

"But you ought to know," said the fair inquisitor, allowing something of impatience to appear in her tone. "Ain't you a policeman?"

The General replied sadly that "at one time in his life he had aspirations to become a member of the force, but he feared it was too late."

The maiden's look of impatience gave way to one of admiration as she contemplated the General's figure. And with a sigh she said: "Well, if you ain't a policeman, you sure ought to be."

One Injured in French Duel.

From The London Telegraph.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—Two young French artists, having fallen out owing to the preference of an Italian girl for one of them, fought a duel yesterday in the studio which they occupied together in the Latin Quarter. They used swords, which they had as ornaments on their walls. One of the men, named Dumonchet, was severely injured, Laurent, the other artist, having perforated his right arm. Dumonchet, suffering horribly, was conveyed to the Lariboisiere Hospital, where he is a bad case. The Italian girl, cause of the rupture of friendship between the two, is a beautiful model. She is of the best Neapolitan style of beauty, and the two men, who had rescued her from a tyrannical father, were passionately fond of her. She preferred Laurent, and hence the two artists became rivals in love and had frequent quarrels, which culminated in the duel of yesterday.

Which?

From The Atlanta Constitution.

President Roosevelt has established a residence in Virginia. The question is, after his term of office expires, shall he be elected a Democratic United States Senator from Virginia or a Republican United States Senator from New York?

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Great Britain and the United States have been invited to take part in the coming Colonial Exposition at Marseilles.

According to the Nancy correspondent of Le Petit Journal of Paris, an inquiry has been opened there to investigate an incident which occurred on Monday, Dec. 18, when a German officer with two sections of artillery crossed the frontier into France.

The world's greatest casting, weighing 84 tons, has just been made by the Brightside Foundry and Engineering Company of Sheffield, and was Dec. 22 removed to the establishment of Cammell, Laird & Co. to be forged for a great gun.—The London Express.

The Berliner Tageblatt says that, as a mark of his appreciation of Germany's "neutral yet sympathetic" attitude during the recent naval demonstration, the Sultan of Turkey intends to send a special mission to Berlin on the occasion of the Kaiser's silver wedding, which occurs on Feb. 27 next.

Germany, declares the Cologne Gazette, will send no more soldiers to German East Africa, but will shortly adopt a scheme for employing native troops. The inability of the German soldier to stand a tropical climate has been sufficiently proved to the satisfaction of the Berlin War Office by the recent campaigns against the Hereros.

Taking as his text the fact that the President of the United States receives only $50,000 a year, M. Stejanovics, a Nationalist member, proposed in the Belgrade Skuptschina the other day that King Peter's civil list should be reduced from $240,000 to $160,000. It will be recalled that King Peter ascended the throne of Servia through the murder of King Alexander.

Father Aeby, who died the other day in Berne, Switzerland, was, according to the Geneva correspondent of Le Matin of Paris, "the most miserable miser in all Europe." Since he was 20 years of age, when he inherited a large fortune, he had lived on charity and an expenditure of 8 cents a day. He died at the age of 70, and his body was so emaciated that it resembled a mummy. He left securities valued at $750,000, $100,000 in gold and silver coin concealed about his house, and no relatives.

HEREDITY AND ENVIRONMENT.

Acquired Characteristics Only the Heritage of Previous Environment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Relative to your editorial of the 5th inst. on the above subject, I beg to state that I fully indorse your views on the question. I maintain that of all the questions of the present day waiting to be solved, none is of greater importance to civilization than that of the relative importance of heredity or environment in human progress. The theory held by most scientists—the outcome of Darwin's theory of natural selection—is that we are in the grip of heredity from which we cannot escape. It is this aspect of the question which led Prof. Karl Pearson, in his Huxley lecture a short time ago, to take such a gloomy view of the British race, and it is this which induces so many laymen, as well as physicians, to predict the gradual deterioration of the human race.

Believers in the all-powerful influence of heredity fail to see that we have in our own hands the power, through improved environment, to mold for the better our race. They fail to see that acquired characters are inherited, i. e., that the effects of improved training of the young are in varying degree inherited by the offspring, so that they start in life with better conditions through improved heredity.

In considering the question of heredity and environment we should understand that there are two and only two factors at work, viz., the organism and the environment. Now, the organism has no inherent power to change itself. It is wholly and solely plastic in the power of environment. As to the part played by the two in organic life, none has ever put the fact more clearly and tersely than Luther Burbank, when he says, "Heredity is the sum of all past environment." So important is the question that I hold that the man of wealth who devotes a part of his means to a settlement of the question will ever live in memory as one of the greatest benefactors of the human race, when all men and women come to believe that the proper and best training of their children will be for the best, not only for their children, but for the race.

When, I say, this fact takes possession of and influences them, then shall we begin to see true progress. Much, I grant, is now being done by other means for race improvement, but these means are only indirect ones; the working out of progress through improved environment and training will be the direct means, being based on a fundamental law of nature. R. F. LECOUSH, M. D.
Brooklyn, Jan. 8, 1906.

FUTURE OF COLORED RACE.

Object Lesson in School Next Door to Where "The Clansman" Is Playing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While Dixon's "Clansman" is being played next door, Evening School No. 80, in which 1,100 colored men and women have registered, is industriously attending to business.

Within thirty feet of my office, where I now write this, the curtain is possibly being raised at this moment in an effort to portray the negro race in the worst possible colors; within this building hundreds of the maligned race are at the same moment quietly but earnestly working at their books or in the trades.

So far as I can note, not one of them cares a straw what slanders any marplot may heap upon them; happy, hopeful, busy, each and all.

What a refutation to all pessimism would it be if the audience in the theatre would take a recess for a few moments and go through our classrooms! Suppose they could see these men and women, up to 67 years of age, present in full force this stormy night, hungry for knowledge, determined to learn some trade that will make them worth more to the community—what an object lesson it would be!

Not a room in the building is vacant. Even seats for baby pupils and kindergarten tables are occupied. Neither cold nor heat, snow nor moonshine, with all their attendant drawbacks or attractions, can keep these pupils away.

In the theatre the audience is looking at the past; these people are looking into the future. To the one crowd despair; to the other hope.

What may be the thoughts of the people who are witnessing the play I do not know, but of this much I am sure—there are not 700 happier people in any building in New York than those who are busy here to-night.

WILLIAM L. BULKLEY,
New York, Jan. 8, 1906. Principal.

Monday Morning Delays in Subway.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can anybody explain why the downtown schedule of the Subway is demoralized with the regularity of the calendar every Monday morning? For several months this has been the case, the unusual delays averaging about the same. This week it took me forty minutes to go from Manhattan Street to Twenty-third Street via express to Grand Central. Most of this delay was caused by the customary blockade just north of Ninety-sixth Street, but much was due to the immense crowds awaiting to board trains south of this point. On Mondays surface cars are as fast as the Subway. RAPID TRANSIT.

New York, Jan. 9, 1906.

Numbers on Dwelling Houses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of Vidi's communication in your publication of this date respecting the unreadable and infrequent street signs, I beg to call attention to another pressing need. I refer to numbers on dwellings. Innumerable blocks in the residential portions of the city are devoid of any number whatever, and this is a source of untold vexation. If householders and owners have no pride in this matter, they should be compelled to properly number their premises, as the law requires, and the party in authority should do the compelling, if necessary. MARY SCOTT ROWLAND.
New York, Jan. 9, 1906.

Piling Up a Needless Surplus.

From The Philadelphia Record.

There is deducted from the pay of every soldier in the regular army 12½ cents every month for the maintenance of the Soldiers' Home in Washington. Very few soldiers stay in the army till they are eligible for the home, and there is a growing conviction that the tax is an imposition, besides being a great deal of trouble to the paymasters, and being quite superfluous, as the institution has already accumulated a fund of $4,600,000, which is drawing $125,000 of interest, and the remission of this tax is now strongly urged. One reason, not mentioned, for abolishing the tax is that much of the money is used for keeping up the grounds of the home as a public park for the benefit of Washington and in providing accommodations for the Superintendent and such other officers as are assigned to duty there.

The Perfect Janitor.

La Presse of Paris has offered prizes to readers sending in a list of the seven qualities which "un bon concierge" (a good janitor) should possess. According to the editors of the paper the prize qualities are as follows: Cleanliness, discretion, honesty, politeness, amiability, vigilance, and exactitude. Some of the competitors would have their janitors sober, amiable, gifted with foresight, intelligent, patient, active, light sleepers, devoted, courageous, impartial, disinterested, affable, strenuous, (intense,) temperate, prudent, thrifty, orderly, brisk, youthful, faithful, smooth-tempered, wary, attentive, just, assiduous, thoughtful, energetic, etc. Pleased with the intellectual profit of a discussion of a perfect janitor, La Presse will now open its columns to a discussion of the seven qualities which go to make up the "perfect wife."

WHITE HOUSE ALARMS.

Have Fear of Plots and Assassination Displaced Common Sense?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that both Mrs. Morris and Assistant Secretary Barnes have furnished the public with statements regarding the recent disgraceful scene at the White House, every American citizen has a right to form and express an opinion.

Admitting Mr. Barnes's version of the affair to be true, if it was impossible for Mrs. Morris to see the President, why was she not allowed to remain in the reception room until closing time, when she would undoubtedly have left, upon being informed that the White House was closed? Again, with all their wide experience with people of all classes, is it not possible for the White House authorities to eject a person (even though he or she were a violent lunatic) without causing the disgraceful scenes attendant upon the removal of Mrs. Morris?

The underlying cause of this unfortunate affair is the abject terror which all small calibre attendants at the White House have, for fear some one is going to injure the President. They have worked themselves up to such a pitch that they see a veiled assassin in almost all strangers that enter the White House. I have no doubt that, when Mrs. Morris said she would stay until she could see the President, Secretary Barnes at once discovered a deep plot, and after her forcible removal the frightened Loeb immediately dispatched an officer to lodge an insanity charge against her. Let any one investigate the conduct of Secretary Loeb prior to and during the inauguration last March and my statement above will be borne out. At that time Mr. Loeb's fear was the laughing stock of Washington; he pestered the Chief of the Secret Service until Wilkie almost took to drink; he dictated to the Inaugural Committee, told the Chief of Police what to do, and generally made himself troublesome.

The time has certainly arrived for some of the President's friends to inform him of the treatment accorded people at the Executive Mansion, and then let us have an exhibition of the "square deal" we have heard so much about.

FRANCK TAYLOR.
Bristol, Tenn., Jan. 8, 1906.

BANKNOTE CIRCULATION.

A Nuisance Rather Than a Benefit, According to One Bank Officer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the present time a great deal is being said and written in regard to the inelasticity of the currency system of this country, and many men of prominence in financial circles advocate the increase of National banknote circulation. A few words on this subject at this time I think would be pertinent.

The notes of a National bank are secured by the deposit of Government bonds to the extent of 100 per cent. of the authorized circulation of the bank, based largely at the present time on the 2 per cent. consols of 1930, which sell on the market at about 104. A bank issuing its circulating notes cannot keep more than 90 per cent. of its circulation outstanding, owing to the amount of mutilated and incomplete currency in transit, and it would therefore appear that there is a margin of at least 14 per cent. between the amount of notes that a bank can issue and the value of the Government bonds deposited to secure the circulation.

These notes, with the assets of the bank behind them in addition to the 100 per cent. of Government bonds and the margin of 14 per cent. above referred to, are not legal tenders under the present law, and cannot be held as reserve by the National banks.

Unless this worn-out and useless law is changed I cannot see that anything would be gained by increasing the National banknote circulation, which, on the contrary, would be only an additional burden on the banks.

The banks handling large amounts of currency are obliged to keep a force of clerks constantly employed sorting out these National banknotes and sending them to Washington for redemption, to prevent them from being swamped with this useless currency, which cannot be paid out fast enough over the counter.

FRANK O. ROE.
New York, Jan. 8, 1906.

Still Another Library Complaint.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to add my complaint of the discourtesy of the librarians of the Bloomingdale Branch of the New York Free Library to those of T. R. and D. D. A. I had found the librarians of the Riverside Branch, then in West Sixty-fifth Street, and the St. Agnes Branch so pleasant and intelligent that the uniform discourtesy of the West One Hundredth Street Branch was a most unpleasant experience.

New York, Jan. 9, 1906 M. C. T.

Those Growing Electric Bills.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noticing the communication in your issue of the 7th inst. of "An Electric Victim," I would add my experience to his and that of many of my friends. I hope that we will not be favored soon again with a "reduction in price" of electric current for power, as my bills are much higher since, although, owing to changed conditions, even at former rates the bill would be less. "ALSO" AN ELECTRIC VICTIM.
New York, Jan. 9, 1906.

Almost Human Intelligence.

From The Baltimore American.

The overconscientiousness of the Philadelphia telephone girl who refused to make connection with the Fire Department because the man at the other end of the line had not the necessary nickel to put in the slot nearly cost a life, and was another striking instance of the scarcity of common sense in the places where it is most needed. Ordinarly it is this ability to exercise common sense in an emergency that makes a human being more desirable in positions of responsibility than a mechanical contrivance. If it were otherwise the preference would be given in every instance to the automaton.

Lonely.

From The Baltimore American.

Mr. Carnegie deserves one of his own medals for voluntarily paying his personal tax on five millions. Judging from the disinclination of the other millionaires to come forward and acknowledge their ownership of personal property, he is likely to suffer the fate of the good and be extremely lonely.

"LONGHAND."

I had a suit at law one day,
Involving many dollars,
Also a notable array
Of lawyers and of scholars;
And I am certain I'd have won,
Except that Justice Loney
Declared, "You'll take in longhand, please,
The whole blamed testimony."

I loved a girl, and told her so,
And spoke both long and sweetly,
And she, she listened, you must know,
Till I was through completely;
She then remarked: "I first must have
Your declaration written
In longhand, so that I can tell
If you are really smitten."

A game of bridge one night I played,
And played it most astutely,
But could not win, though I displayed
Great art in follow-suitely;
Then my opponent, with a smile,
Remarked: "You play a strong hand,
But if you'd win, you've got to learn
To deal yourself a long hand."

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

PRESIDENT HARPER DEAD AFTER 3 YEARS' ILLNESS

Famous Educator's Mind Remained Clear to the End.

THE BODY TO LIE IN STATE

Funeral to be Held at the University of Chicago on Sunday—Dr. Harper Was Only 49 Years Old.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Dr. William Rainey Harper, President of the University of Chicago since its inception in 1891, regarded by many as the foremost Hebrew scholar in America, and equally renowned as educator and business man, died to-day of cancer of the intestines at his home on the University campus. Although his death was known to be inevitable within a comparatively short time, the end of his life, due to physical exhaustion, came suddenly. He was 49 years old.

Three years ago Dr. Harper underwent an operation for appendicitis. Cancerous symptoms followed recovery from this operation, and on Feb. 22 last an operation was decided on to determine the cause of severe abdominal pains. Dr. McBurney of New York came to Chicago expressly for the operation, in which he was assisted by Drs. Billings and Bevan of Chicago.

It was discovered that Dr. Harper was suffering from a cancer at the head of the large intestine and that the malady had progresed so far that an operation to remove it would be fatal to the patient. The surgeons decided that the only hope lay in medical measures. In a short time Dr. Harper left the hospital, knowing that his disease could not be cured and that his death must ensue within a short time. He took up his usual duties at the university, and appeared cheerful, although the disease made steady progress.

After Dr. Harper's death Dr. Billings issued the following statement:

For two weeks Dr. Harper had failed rapidly. He and his family and friends recognized the approach of the end. He was kept reasonably free from pain by the use of a very moderate amount of one of the derivatives of opium. His mind remained clear until the end. Physical exhaustion was the cause of death.

Dr. Harper left a statement outlining his wishes for the ceremony of his funeral. A detail which he emphasized, both in writing and in person, was that no regular university exercise should be suspended except during the hours of the funeral services.

The body will remain in charge of the family until Saturday. It will then be carried across the campus to Haskell Assembly Hall in the university grounds, escorted by the university band, the University Senate, and the University Council, members of the Senate and the Council acting as pall-bearers. The body will lie in state in Haskell Hall until Sunday afternoon, with a guard of honor composed of students of the university. The funeral services will be held in Mandell Hall at the university on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. As part of the exercises, addresses will be delivered by President Faunce of Brown University, Chancellor Andrews of the University of Nebraska, and Dean Judson of the University of Chicago.

Dr. William Rainey Harper excelled in many things—as a scholar, as a teacher, as a great educational organizer, as an authority on Hebrew and other Semitic languages—but in nothing was he more admirable than in the fortitude he displayed in the illness that has now resulted in his death. During the many months in which he suffered terrible pain, when he knew that his days were numbered, that all the physicians and surgeons could do was to prolong them for a little while, he remained ever cheerful, and to the last minute possible carried on the duties of his position with all his usual keenness and vigor.

It has been an inspiring spectacle—that of this doomed man refusing to give in. Two months ago, when the cancer which killed him had grown to such a size that the abdominal region had to be kept numb in order to make it possible for Dr. Harper to endure the pain, he was sitting in bed, receiving the bulletins of the Chicago-Northwestern football game, and following the moves on a plan he had prepared.

In Dr. Harper the capacities and characteristics of a thorough scholar and an equally thorough man of affairs were combined. At one time he was on the point of deciding on a musical career. When he was 14 years old he played the cornet in a New Concord, Ohio, band, and he was so enthusiastic a musician that he wavered between that profession and the profession of pedagogy.

He was born in New Concord in 1856, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. Like so many other men who afterward became well known, he was a sickly child, but after his seventh birthday his health improved, and when he was ten years old he entered Muskingum College, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the early age of 14. He caused local scholars to gape with wonder when he delivered his commencement oration in Hebrew.

At the age of 17 he entered the graduate department of Yale, and in two years he had with astonishing ease won for himself the degree of Ph. D. He then taught for a time in Tennessee. When Prof. Rogers of Denison University, Granville, Ohio, withdrew from that institution, Dr. Harper took his place, and for four years taught Greek and Latin. During this period he also attracted widespread attention as a teacher of Hebrew. His abilities became known to Dr. Northrup, then President of the Baptist Theological Seminary at Morgan Park, Ill., and after four years at Denison, the chair of Hebrew and Cognate Languages at the Seminary was offered to and accepted by him. He was then 24 years old.

Dr. Harper held this position for seven years, until called to Yale in 1886 to become Professor of Semitic Languages there. In 1889 he was chosen Woolsey Professor of Biblical Literature and became instructor in Hebrew in Yale Divinity School.

In addition to the duties connected with these various positions Dr. Harper interested himself in other directions. In 1880 he started the Hebrew Correspondence School, and in 1884 a Hebrew Institute. In the latter year he issued his "Elements of Hebrew," and later on came the "Hebrew Manual Method" and "Elements of Hebrew Syntax." These books were followed by many others.

The achievement for which Dr. Harper will be best remembered is the practical establishment by him of the University of Chicago. In 1888 the question of establishing such an institution had been discussed by the American Baptist Education Society. In June, 1891, Dr. Harper assumed the duties of the Presidency, having as his aims the creation of the most comprehensive and liberal university in the world, and the reformation of the system of collegiate education. The boldness of his schemes, instead of arousing distrust, gave those to whom he appealed confidence in him. John D. Rockefeller added $1,000,000 to his original contribution of $800,000. A few months later $500,000 was received from the executors of the Ogden estate, and before July 10, 1891, an additional fund of $1,000,000 had been raised. With this money in hand Dr. Harper started out on a $50,000,000 basis, never doubting that the rest would be forthcoming. His success is a matter of history.

Dr. Harper married in 1875 Miss Ellen Paul, daughter of Dr. David Paul, then President of the Muskingum College. They had three sons and a daughter.

TRIBUTES FROM EDUCATORS.

President Eliot Says Excessive Work Killed Dr. Harper.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 10.—President Eliot of Harvard University, when he heard of President Harper's death, said:

"His life, wonderfully active and energetic, was brought by excessive work to too early a close."

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 10.—President Hadley of Yale University to-night paid the following tribute to Dr. Harper:

"Dr. Harper was a brilliant instructor, a skillful organizer, and a man of rare business ability. He was an exceptionally good man to work with, and always gave full weight to the views of others as well as his own. But there was no part of his life work which commanded such universal admiration as the courage with which he faced the certainty of death during the past year. This was a glorious example to us all."

PRINCETON, Jan. 10.—President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University, when he learned of the death of President Harper, said:

"President Harper's death deprives the country of one of its most extraordinary and attractive figures, and the last months of his life have added a touch of heroism which has won the warm admiration of the whole country. His loss is very serious, indeed."

ITHACA, Jan. 10.—Before a large gathering of Cornell students attending the memorial debating contest to-night President Schurman stated that he had just learned of the death of President Harper, and asked the privilege of publicly offering condolence to the University of Chicago.

"President Harper," he said, "was prominent as an educational administrator and was the greatest college President of the last fifteen years. The University of Chicago will remain for all time as a monument to his memory."

President Butler of Columbia University said yesterday:

"President Harper has been such a close personal friend for years that my sorrow is too personal to admit of anything approaching an estimate of his educational work at this time. That our American education has lost a far-sighted, vigorous, and unselfish leader goes without saying. Dr. Harper personally was full of charm and his genius for friendship formed no small part of his success in life."

ROCKEFELLER POLICY STANDS.

J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Says His Father Will Still Aid University.

John D. Rockefeller, whose liberal contributions furnished President Harper with much of the means for carrying out his plans for the upbuilding of the University of Chicago, is out of the city, but his son, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., last night, after expressing the shock the news of Dr. Harper's death had brought, declared that, while his father had never committed himself to any definite policy with regard to the university, his interest in its future would continue to be expressed as it had been in the past, and that those of Mr. Rockefeller's family who come after him would endeavor to carry out Mr. Rockefeller's wishes as to the welfare of the institution.

"The news of President Harper's death came as a great shock to my father and to his family," said Mr. Rockefeller. "My father will feel Dr. Harper's death most keenly, not only because of his official relationship with the University of Chicago, in which my father has taken such a deep interest, but because of the warm feelings of personal regard, friendship, and admiration of the man.

"Not only the University of Chicago, but the cause of education in this country has lost in the death of Dr. Harper one of its greatest friends and ablest promoters. Probably no greater organizer than Dr. Harper has ever occupied the position of President of a university in this country, if in any country. The contribution which he has made to higher education during the time of his connection with the University of Chicago as its President has been greater, perhaps, than that of any other university President during an equal number of years.

Whatever the future of the University of Chicago may be, it will in large measure result from the courage and foresightedness, as well as the wisdom and pre-eminent ability shown by its first President during the years of its organization and early history. The City of Chicago itself is hardly large enough to hold the great world's university it was his ambition to create."

THE DAY'S WEDDINGS.

HEIDE—BOUILLON.

Miss Marie Norma Bouillon was married yesterday to William Frederick Heide, son of Henry Heide, in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Seventy-first Street and Broadway, the Rev. Dr. Vollmer, a cousin of the bride, from Baltimore, officiating. The maid of honor was Miss Rita Bouillon, sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Dolores Bouillon, Bertha Heide, Julia Sterns, and Madeleine Kuser. John Fagan was the best man, and the ushers were Julius Heide, Henry Heide, Jr., Herman Heide, and Hilary Bouillon.

Bradford-Brown Wedding on Jan. 17.

The marriage of Miss Margaret E. Brown, daughter of Mrs. Frederick Turner Brown of 121 Madison Avenue, to J. Henry Bradford, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Bradford (Miss Phipps) of Lexington Avenue, will be celebrated on Jan. 17.

HAS ACTED FIFTY YEARS.

Mrs. Samuel Charles Celebrates Her Theatrical Semi-Centennial.

Mrs. Samuel Charles, the oldest actress in point of actual service on the professional stage and now a member of "The Redemption of David Corson" company, held a reception yesterday afternoon on the stage of the Majestic Theatre after the matinée. It was the fiftieth anniversary of her entrance on the stage.

Mrs. Charles wore a black silk gown, which was said to have been in her family for almost a century and a half. A bunch of sixty-seven American beauty roses, one for each year of her life, was sent her by the Woman's Professional League.

Mrs. Charles made her début at the opening of the Theatre Royal, Melbourne, Australia, on Jan. 10, 1856, in "The School for Scandal." In 1865 she was starred by her father in "An Actress of All Work," in which she played seven different parts. She later appeared in the support of such players as Barry Sullivan, Joseph Jefferson, Stuart Robson, Herbert Kelcey, Effie Shannon, and Andrew Mack.

Campanari at the Opera.

Puccini's now familiar but still elusive "La Bohème" was sung last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House before a large but gradually diminishing audience—and this in spite of the fact that the representation marked the return of Mr. Campanari after two years' absence from the Metropolitan, in spite of the fact that Mme. Sembrich, Miss Alten, and Caruso were at their best, and in spite of the fact that the opera, as a lyric acting drama, was presented with a finish, grace, and activity rarely seen here.

The truth is, Puccini's little grand-opera contains few melodies which the average New York audience can take away and whistle or hum with any retrospective delight. Last night neither the songs of the principals nor the excellent high comedy of the long-absent barytone could keep more than two-thirds of them in their seats until the end.

Loses Suit Over Vaudeville Sketch.

Justice Greenbaum in the Supreme Court denied yesterday the application of Mildred Weber Waldridge for an injunction restraining Miss Audrey Kingsbury and the firm of Lasky, Rolfe & Co. from producing a vaudeville sketch known as "The Girl in the Clouds." Miss Waldridge said "The Girl in the Clouds" was taken from a play which she wrote and told Miss Kingsbury about. Miss Kingsbury declared that "The Girl in the Clouds" was a sketch based on a legend written by Arturo Lucy and entirely different from Miss Waldridge's play.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The first performance of "The House of Silence," in which James K. Hackett and Mary Mannering are scheduled to appear at the Savoy Theatre on Jan. 22, has been postponed until the following evening. This is out of compliment to Alfred Sutro, the author of "The Walls of Jericho," who is coming to this country to witness the production of his play "The Fascinating Mr. Vandervelt," which is announced for Jan. 22.

Ida Conquest, who has been playing the heroine in "On the Quiet" in William Collier's company, will not continue in that capacity after the Boston engagement. Mr. Collier will stay in the piece for the rest of the season.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c. —adv.

KISSED THE BRIDEGROOM AT A SYRIAN WEDDING

Picturesque Ceremonial from the East Seen in Brooklyn.

BRIDE MUSTN'T TALK MUCH

And to No One but Her Husband—In His Own Country He's Exempt from Arrest.

If a red carnation adorned the lapel of a guest at the wedding of Miss Rouse Gerrgous Saleeby and Najib Saleeby last night it proclaimed to all the world that he was still a mournful bachelor; if the white flower of a blameless life was in his coat, he had already attained the state of matrimony. For it was a Syrian marriage, performed, it is true, by an American minister, but with all the symbolism and ceremonies of the old land that could be transplanted to foreign soil.

The service was at the house of the bride, 49 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, and the Rev. H. P. Dewey of the Church of the Pilgrims officiated. The American form was used, so unfortunately it was thought better to omit some of the most picturesque ceremonies. In Syria bride and bridegroom would have been crowned with olives, in memory of the last days of the Saviour's life, and would have exchanged their crowns in token of their vows. A cup of wine would have been passed from one to the other, and sipping it they would have shown they were truly one and would share the joys and griefs of life together.

Shrinking and blushing, as if she were unwilling to be forced into marriage, the bride was led in by her bridesmaid and brother. The service proceeded, and when the blessing was pronounced congratulations were offered with due form and ceremony. The men kissed the bridegroom, but left the bride unheeded; the ladies wished the bride happiness, and as they did so sweet perfume was scattered over all as a benison. Where in an American wedding rice would have been thrown, white round candies were showered with the same significance.

To a seat of honor bridegroom and bride were led in state, and side by side they sat the rest of the evening to receive the good wishes of their friends. There is a strict etiquette about their behavior. The bride must not speak to any man but her husband, and not much to him. In Syria this goes on for seven days, during which not even the outbreak of war may call the bridegroom away, and he is safe from arrest for any crime. But here the custom has been modified, though they must be at home to their friends every night for a week.

As they took their seats the bridesmaids broke into a wedding ode. Like all Oriental music, pitched in a minor key, it sounded to American ears melancholy and without melody, but there was a wild pathos about it that came out strongly as the chorus took up the refrain. It was accompanied on the violin in place of the "aud," the Syrian form of the lyre.

The sister of the bride, a strikingly pretty girl, with jet black hair and eyebrows setting off finely her fair skin and dark, lustrous eyes, stood forward and recited a poem composed for the occasion. It was in Arabic, but a free translation of one verse reads:

Within the very home of love, thou hast been now enthroned,
And love was granted to all men by God Himself alone.
And thus the home of love may have for thee a meaning double,
A temple meet to praise thy God, a citadel in trouble.

Many speeches were made in honor of the newly wedded pair, and as each was delivered they arose from their seats and listened, but made no reply. Refreshments, arrack and whisky and various sorts of sweetmeats were handed round. The sweetmeats were candied fruit, Turkish Delight, sugared almonds and nuts of a pale green from Syria.

They were handed around with much ceremony; to the married lady it was right to wish, "May I live to dance at your son's wedding," or, "May you have sons at whose wedding I may dance." To the bachelor, "May I soon see the day of your wedding." But it would have been the height of bad manners to suggest that any lady had daughters or that they would be married if she had.

The bride and bridegroom led the way to the supper room, followed by the women, the men in their train not escorting them. Rice formed a portion of nearly every dish. There was a stew of meat and rice, beans and rice, chicken stuffed with rice, squash filled with rice, and rice and milk. The only exception was the "kibba," a kind of beef rissole served in two forms, either a hollow ball or a flat cake. The feast was ended with "mislie," a sweetmeat not unlike very sweet mince pie, cut into small diamond-shaped pieces. The bread was unleavened, in large flat biscuits. To guests whom the bride and bridegroom delighted to honor portions of meat from their own plates, wrapped in this bread, were handed.

In the middle of the supper the mother of the bride broke into a chant. It was a little alarming for the moment. She swung herself back and forth, rose from her chair, and sent her voice ringing through the room. It was really a proof of her highest favor. She was extending to the only stranger at her board the kindest of welcomes. "Our door," she chanted, "is open to all who wish to be our friends, and so we open, too, our hearts and offer willingly all we have in our possession."

After supper the wedded pair resumed their places on the seat of honor, and more speeches of congratulation were offered until nearly midnight, when the guests departed.

SHEPARD-LOWE WEDDING.

Nephew of Late Col. Elliott F. Shepard Married in Plainfield.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 10.—Miss Charlotte Frances Lowe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Ebbets Lowe of this city, and Frederick Mead Shepard, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Shepard of New York, were married in Grace Church this evening in the presence of more than 1,000 persons from New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Washington.

Mr. Shepard is a nephew of the late Col. Elliott F. Shepard. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, rector of All Angels' Church, New York, assisted by the Rev. E. Vicars Stevenson, rector of Grace Church. Miss Margaret Lowe, sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and the Misses Margaret and Mildred Miller, nieces of the bridegroom, acted as flower girls. The best man was Burriet H. Shepard, brother of the bridegroom.

Mr. and Mrs. Shepard will reside in Madison, Wis. Mr. Shepard is a Harvard graduate. His bride is a member of the Plainfield Country Club and actively interested in charity work.

ONCE FAMOUS BEAUTY DEAD.

Lady Barrow, Original of a Celebrated Portrait, Lived to be 97.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Lady Barrow, widow of Sir George Barrow, Bart., died to-day at the age of 97. She was the original of Sir Thomas Lawrence's celebrated portrait of "The Beautiful Miss Croker," now owned by J. Pierpont Morgan. She was considered a historic personage, as she had lived in five reigns.

Lady Barrow, who was born Pennell, was the adopted daughter of John Wilson Croker, well known as politician and author.

MISS ROOSEVELT'S FINE FURS.

Silver Fox Skins an Oriental Present—Rose Gown Ordered.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Miss Alice Roosevelt will have in her trousseau a set of very valuable silver fox, the skins of which were presented to her in Honkkong by the British Governor General. They are now being made up by a local furrier, who has been ordered to deliver them on Feb. 15 at the White House.

The collar will be in the wide stole effect, reaching far down the back and running to a point close to the hem of the skirt in front. The muff will be in the prevailing large flat shape and there will be a toque of the same with a white feather. The collar and muff will be lined with pale gray brocaded satin.

Miss Roosevelt is having made in Washington several broadcloth suits, one of old rose with hat to match. This suit will be trimmed with Persian embroidery and inserts of various colors on sleeves and in the panels of the skirt.

BELMONT-DE GOICOURIA.

Plans Completed for the Wedding of the Traction President's Son.

Plans for the wedding of August Belmont, Jr., and Miss Alice De Goicouria were completed yesterday. The wedding will be a very small one, as both families are in mourning. Miss De Goicouria is not yet well enough to stand the fatigue of a large affair. Invitations to the church will be confined to the families and intimate friends. Not over four hundred have been sent out, while the reception at the De Goicouria residence will be limited to members of the two families.

The ceremony is to take place at 3 o'clock on Jan. 25 in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street. Bishop Doane of Albany will officiate, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Stires of St. Thomas's.

Mr. Belmont's best man will be U. A. Murdoch, a Harvard classmate, who went around the world with him on his recent trip. The ushers selected are E. Gerry Chadwick, William A. Burnham, Jr., Bertram Cruger, G. Palen Snow, Harry B. Hollins, Jr., H. C. De Rahm, Jr., Ralph Sanger, and Raymond Belmont, a younger brother.

The names of Miss De Goicouria's attendants were published in Saturday's TIMES. Miss Maria Moran will be the maid of honor. The bridesmaids are to be the Misses Marian Fish, Edith Kane, Anne Wall, and Cynthia Roche.

Mrs. W. Scott Cameron, the married sister of the bride, who has been in England a month or so, will return for the wedding.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Many small entertainments are scheduled for this afternoon and evening. There will also be a very quiet wedding in Grace Church chantry—that of Miss Florence Wyckoff and Arthur Whitney. Mrs. Joel Mott Allen will give a tea at 202 West Seventy-fourth Street for Mrs. John Worth Edmonds.

***

Mrs. Trenor Park will give a small musicale this evening for Ambassador Reid and Mrs. Reid. Mrs. Philip Lydig will give another dinner to about twenty-four guests, at which Mr. Scotti will sing, and at Sherry's Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge will entertain the Thursday Evening Club. At this evening's dinner Mrs. Maturin Livingston, Mrs. Warren C. Beach, and young Mrs. Robert Goelet will be hostesses.

***

Mrs. Atwood Violett gave a reception yesterday to formally introduce her daughter, Miss Corinne Violett. Although Miss Violett was introduced in New Orleans last Winter she was not presented here. Mrs. Violett and the débutanté were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Francis Morris and the Misses Juliet Lee, Ione Page, Louise Schroeder, Bessie Martin, and Ethel Howell. Mrs. Violett will give a dinner for her daughter on Jan. 23.

***

Mrs. Charles Hackstaff gave a small cotillion last evening at her residence, Fifty-seventh Street and Park Avenue, for her daughters, the Misses Mai and Margaret Hackstaff. The cotillion, which began at 11 o'clock, was danced in a suite of rooms opening into each other along the Park Avenue side of the Hackstaff home, and was followed by a seated supper at small tables placed in the hall and dining room. Franklin Plummer, dancing with Miss Hackstaff, led the cotillion, the favors for which were small silver articles—electric pocket lamps, artificial flowers, and other pretty trifles. The guests numbered about 100, and included the Misses Gladys Endicott, Isabelle Tilford, Elsie Nicoll, Eleanor Lindley, Anita Peabody, Dorothy Roosevelt, Kate Prentice, Marion Stoddard, Helen Sloan, Christine Roosevelt, Ellen Mercer and Katharine Atterbury, Florence Macy, Janet, Rosalind, and Julia Fish, Georgette and Alice Boriand; also Thomas Clarke, Jr., Albert Gallatin, John Auerbach, William Bayles, Jr., Dungan de Peyster, Hamilton Fish, Benjamin, Edmund Fairfax, Howard Plummer, Russell and Cecil Landale, Alfred and David Wagstaff, Percy Pyne, Lawrence Gourlay, Schuyler Schieffelon, and Hendrik Hudson.

***

Mrs. John C. Calhoun gave last night, in honor of her daughter, Miss Julia Calhoun, a theatre party, followed by a supper and informal dancing at Sherry's. The play seen was "Mlle. Modiste." The guests included the Misses Rosalie Tone, Cornelia Lee, Alice Fellowes, Herbert Pell, Jr.; John Ferguson, Joseph Davis, and others.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry gave one of their large dinners last evening, the guests numbering about forty. Later in the season they will give a large musicale.

***

The second of the five recitals on violin and piano for the benefit of the Music School Settlement took place yesterday morning at Mrs. C. T. Barney's. The third will be on Wednesday next. Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes are the musicians.

***

This afternoon at 3 o'clock Miss Katharine Carl, who painted the portrait of the Dowager Empress of China, will give an informal talk in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf, her topic being "The Life and Character of the Mysterious Ruler of China."

After the talk, tea and rice cakes will be served by several young girls gowned in gorgeous Chinese costumes brought over by Miss Carl. Among them will be the Misses Cornelia Hall, Ruth Dunning, Katharine and Marjorie Kendall, Kathleen Harper, Louise and Helen Hammond, Pauline Wells, Nancy Harris, and Miss Moselle Price of St. Louis. Tickets may be procured at the door. The proceeds will go to the Young Women's Christian Association.

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Mrs. Edmund Howard Martin of 160 West Fifty-ninth Street will give a reception on Jan. 20 to introduce her niece, Miss Bessie Martin.

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The dance for Miss Elsie Nicoll, which was announced several weeks ago, will take place on Feb. 1, at 18 East Fiftieth Street, the house Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll have taken for the Winter.

***

The engagement of Miss Mabel Bacon, daughter of Dr. Gorham Bacon, and Richard Harper, son of J. Henry Harper, was announced in this column on Dec. 28. The wedding will take place on Jan. 20, in the Church of the New Jerusalem. Miss Bacon will have her sister, Miss Ruth Bacon, as maid of honor, and the little Misses Faith Simpkin and Elizabeth Bacon will be flower girls. Fletcher Harper will be his brother's best man, and the ushers are to be Ellis Satterthwaite, Austin Cheney, George Clark, and Richard Sears.

ALBANIANS IN NEW YORK DINE AND MAKE MERRY

Albany the Best Town Ever, the Burden of Their Song.

CHEER J. A. McCALL'S NAME

The State Capital Well-Nigh Buried in the Bouquets Hurled by Its Sons.

When the Albany Society of New York, 200 strong, sat down to dine in celebration of its eleventh annual reunion at Delmonico's last night, it gave unanimous approval to an inscription upon the menu card which said:

"God may have created a better town than Albany, but doubtless never did."

Congressman Charles A. Towne was the only non-member in attendance, and, with Toastmaster William H. McElroy in the lead, the Albanians told each other to their heart's content what a great town Albany is, and how they love it. It was a night of fun, which wound up with the election of the following officers: President, Charles J. Peabody; Vice Presidents, George W. Kirchwey, Charles Thaddeus Terry, and Charles A. Walker; Treasurer, Marshall L. Emery; Secretary, Joel Rathbone.

The society had songs, among them being a ballad to the tune of "Marching Through Georgia," running thus:

Dutchmen bold in days of old came sailing o'er the sea,
Vander's, Van's, and Ten's and Gan's, a sturdy colony;
They hunted round until they found the place that was to be—
Home! Home! Albany forever!

Hurrah! Hurrah! We'll lift the sturgeon high!
Hurrah! Hurrah! let all the people cry,
And sing the fame and shout the name until it strikes the sky—
Home! Home! Albany forever!

Then there was recited a "Ballad of the Foot of State Street," which was served up with the sturgeon:

The sturgeon married the bullrush cow and held her in his fins,
They took a dip for their wedding trip and he gave her diamond pins;
But the cow was lost in a thick white frost and the sturgeon disconsolate,
Soon journeyed back over the watery track and his jacet upon your plate.

Toastmaster McElroy started the speechmaking by telling the Albanians that a man is known by the company he keeps. "We are here to-night, Albanians, and we are keeping the company of Albanians, so what is the matter with us? We keep good and quiet for three hundred and sixty-four days in the year and then on the three hundred and sixty-fifth day we let loose and cut high jinks. We are the consummate flower of humanity, and as we look at the rest of creation say to ourselves, 'these people have their good points, but they're not in our class.' Like the Englishman and the Scotchman who were discussing Shakespeare's origin.

"'You don't claim that he was a Scotchman, do you?' argued the Englishman.

"'No,' replied the other, 'but he had some mighty good points that leave the inference that he was a Scotchman.'

"So that everybody who is great may not be from Albany, but they certainly smack of the Albany breed."

After the President of the United States had been toasted, Mr. Towne spoke briefly.

"When a society matron was preparing for a reception," said Mr. Towne, "her daughter approached and remarked:

"'Mother, we had better hide all the umbrellas before the company comes.'

"'Why, my child,' replied the mother, 'are you afraid somebody may steal them?'

"'No,' answered the daughter, 'I'm not afraid they will steal them, but they may recognize them.' Thus it is with me," he continued. "I'm not here to steal your commendations, but here to recognize them."

Mr. McElroy referred to Frederick P. Olcott, Louis Stern, and John A. McCall, who had served previously as Presidents of the society. Mention of Mr. McCall's name was cheered.

The following minute, bound in Russian leather and handsomely engraved, respecting the death of Mrs. Louis Stern, was adopted:

Mr. Louis Stern:

Dear Sir: On behalf of the Albany Society of New York and at the behest of its Board of Governors, we desire to convey to you our sincere condolence at the great affliction which has come to you and to yours in the untimely death of your esteemed wife. Words are inadequate to truly indicate sorrow or to assuage grief; suffice it to say the eleventh annual dinner of the society has been saddened because of your heartburnings, and this minute is to assure you that our thoughts are with you and our prayers are for your beloved departed one.

The speakers included the Rev. Dr. William A. Olmstead, George E. Graham, and Prof. Isaac F. Russell.

EDWARD J. BALDWIN DEAD.

National Park Bank's Cashier Succumbs to Nervous Prostration.

Edward Johnson Baldwin, Cashier of the National Park Bank, died at Atlantic City, after a protracted illness, due to nervous prostration, yesterday. Mr. Baldwin was 60 years old, and had been with the National Park Bank twenty-seven years, having entered the service of the bank in 1879 as a general clerk. He was made Cashier in 1904, succeeding in that position the late George S. Hickok.

Mr. Baldwin had been ill since September when he went to Atlantic City on his annual vacation. He failed to improve.

Mr. Baldwin was a son of the late Edward A. Baldwin of the old jewelry firm of Baldwin, Sexton & Peterson, and was born in Newark. He married Miss Marie E. Waters of New York in 1880 and she survives him. They had no children. The funeral will be held to-morrow at 2:30 P. M. in Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Elizabeth, N. J. The interment will be in the family plot.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—An area of high pressure, with its crest over Virginia, covers Atlantic Coast districts and continues to dominate the weather east of the Mississippi. In Western districts a shallow depression extends from the Dakotas to the Texas Panhandle.

Temperatures continue to rise slowly in East districts and moderate temperatures are probable in all parts of the country.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be light to fresh southwest; on the South Atlantic Coast, fresh northeast; on the Gulf Coast, fresh northeast.

Steamships departing Thursday for European ports will have light to fresh southwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Fair and warmer Thursday; Friday fair; light to fresh southwest winds.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Fair and warmer Thursday; Friday partly cloudy; light to fresh southwest winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Fair Thursday and Friday; fresh southwest to south winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	30	15	4 P. M.	33	33
6 A. M.	32	16	6 P. M.	31	31
9 A. M.	31	16	9 P. M.	29	31
12 M.	35	22	12 P. M.	25	30

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 22; for the corresponding date last year it was 31; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 28.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 14; at 8 P. M. it was 31. Maximum temperature, 33 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 13 degrees at 12:30 A. M. Humidity, 83 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 73 per cent. at 8 P. M.

MUCH of the money available for investment as a result of the payment of January dividends is seeking investment in Manhattan realty. No better security can be found anywhere provided purchases are not made haphazard, but are negotiated by an experienced and reliable broker.

No purchaser through this office has ever made an unprofitable investment. Our advice is at your service.

Fireproof mercantile building in retail district guaranteed net income of 12% on investment with probability of great future enhancement.

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Real Estate
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DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles Eldridge.

PORTCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Charles Eldridge, second President of the village of Rye and the second to die while holding the office, died to-day at his home in Grace Church Street, Rye. His death was due to a complication of organic diseases. He had been ill since April.

Mr. Eldridge was a son of the late Charles N. Eldridge. He was born in Binghamton in 1855, was graduated from Columbia University and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. He was associated here with ex-Congressman William L. Ward in the bolt and nut business. He was formerly Supervisor of the town of Rye, of which Portchester is a part.

He married Miss Ida E. Sanford. Their four children, two sons and two daughters, survive him. He organized the Marathon Athletic Association here, and only last week he was visited by a delegation from Columbia to ask him to interest himself in athletic affairs.

Obituary Notes.

HARRY MARTYN DUNN of Dongan Hills, S. I., died suddenly yesterday in the Presbyterian Hospital. He was 48 years old.

Mrs. AUGUSTA POOLE is dead at Ocean Side, L. I., at the age of 36. She leaves a husband and two small children. Funeral services were held yesterday at the Presbyterian Church.

PAULINE MAYER, daughter of the late James and Mary Ann Potter Mayer of New York, died at Galen Hall, Atlantic City, yesterday. She will be buried this afternoon in Greenwood Cemetery.

Mrs. LOTTIE SLOAT PITTS died yesterday at her home, 587 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn. She was born in 1853, the daughter of Sylvanus Sloat. He and her husband, George E. Pitts, and three sons survive her.

Gen. WILLIAM P. BUCKLEY, author of the bill which practically abolished capital punishment in New Hampshire, died yesterday at his home in Lancaster, N. H. He was 41 years old. He was Judge Advocate General on the staff of Gov. C. P. Jordan.

RUSSEL DART, Sr., died in Buenos Ayres at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. E. Graham Pilgrim, last Monday. Mr. Dart was 78 years old. His son, Russel Dart, Jr., is in the conduit business here.

FREDERICK M. KALB died yesterday at his home, 217 Penn Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Germany in 1841, but emigrated to this country when a boy. He leaves a wife and two children, a daughter and a son.

Mrs. FREDERICA RUDOLPH, who died at 1,751 Sedgwick Avenue, Morris Heights, yesterday, was 75 years old. Four daughters survive her, as well as several grandchildren and great grandchildren. Funeral services will be held at her house on Friday afternoon.

WILLIAM McMASTER died yesterday at the home of his daughter, 508 Halsey Street, Brooklyn. He was 79 years old, and had been a member of the Baptist Church for over fifty years. He made a fortune in gold mining in California in 1849. Three married daughters survive him.

Mrs. CAROLINE VOORHIS GREEN, widow of Garret E. Green and mother of Warren E. Green, a New York builder with offices at 1,133 Broadway, died suddenly on Wednesday afternoon at her home, 47 North Parsons Avenue, Flushing, L. I. The burial is to be at Nyack, N. Y., on Saturday morning.

MAURICE DWIGHT COLLIER, a lawyer of 45 Pine Street, died at his home, 8 East Forty-eighth Street, yesterday after a brief illness. He was 60 years old. Mr. Collier was a son of the late George and Sarah Bell Collier. He was a member of the Union, University, Riding, and Country Clubs and the City Bar Association.

Miss CORNELIA RUTSEN VAN RENSSELAER, daughter of the late James Van Rensselaer, formerly of Utica, N. Y., and a granddaughter of Brig. Gen. Robert Van Rensselaer of the Greenbush and Claverack Manors, died yesterday at Inwood, the home of her niece, Mrs. Alan Hartwell Strong, in Hamilton Street, New Brunswick, N. J., at the age of 92 years. Miss Van Rensselaer's grandfather was at one time in command of the Continental Army during the Revolutionary war. He represented the Eastern Manor of the New York Provincial Congress from 1775 to 1777.

AN AUTO-DIDACT.
Thus Joseph Jacobs describes
DR. A. R. WALLACE
in reviewing that interesting old scientific investigator's autobiography.
This review will appear in this week's number of
The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
OPINION AND LAW.
A valuable and remarkable book by Prof. A. V. Dicey on "The Relation Between Law and Public Opinion in England" will be reviewed by George R. Bishop.
A THRILLING STORY.
There will be an article of uncommon interest on one of the first of the
NOVELS OF THE NEW YEAR,
E. Phillips Oppenheim's "Maker of History."
OSCAR FAY ADAMS
writes of the recent works of the Acadian Poet, Dr. Arthur W. Eaton.
These are only a few features of a number full of bright literary gossip and good criticism.
BOOKS AS NEWS.

The Greatest Department Store in the World

Imagine a department store so large that everything you can think of is sold there—even intangible things, summer resorts, ocean trips and educations; suppose you found in every department the proprietor ready to wait upon you and explain his goods; suppose you were the only person in that great store with all these goods to select from, and all these proprietors to explain them to you. Such is McClure's—the Market-Place of the World.

If you never looked at the text of McClure's Magazine, you would get more than you paid for.

All news stands, 10c, $1 a year
McClure's Magazine
44-60 East 23d Street, NEW YORK

NOVELTIES IN AUTOS AT THE COMING SHOWS

Car for Mrs. McClellan Designed by Ex-Mayor's Son.

WILL BE IN GARDEN EXHIBIT

First Machines for Armory Show Hauled Into New Building—Decorative Features.

One of the interesting exhibits in the coming automobile show in Madison Square Garden will be the body for a covered car of the brougham type that has just been purchased by Mrs. George B. McClellan, the wife of the Mayor, and which after the show will be fitted to her Martini car. The body combines several new features in respect to convenience and roominess, and was built after designs of Edward R. Hewitt. It is an interesting coincidence that the automobile carriage to be used by the wife of the Mayor should have been designed by the son of an ex-Mayor. Mr. Hewitt is a brother to Peter Cooper Hewitt, and both are well known in the automobile world. For the last three years Edward R. Hewitt has been working on special ideas of his own in automobile construction, and within the past few months he has so thoroughly perfected them that he will make the first public exhibit in the Madison Square Garden of the Hewitt cars.

Clad in mechanician's garb, Mr. Hewitt was busily engaged yesterday in putting the finishing touches to his new cars, which are stored on the top floor of his workshop at 6 East Thirty-first Street. The brougham top purchased by Mrs. McClellan is being fitted to the Hewitt runabout chassis, which will be shown as a type of the covered car for light city use. Mr. Hewitt believes it will prove popular for physicians' use. The interior is particularly roomy, owing to the placing of the motor directly in front under the driver's seat. The Martini car to which Mrs. McClellan will have the body fitted is a Swiss machine. An exhibit of these cars will be seen in the Automobile Club of America's show in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, Lexington Avenue, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets. Two Martini cars were taken into the big building yesterday and placed in position for the show, having the honor of being the first motor cars to enter the new armory.

"My runabout, upon which I have devoted a great deal of attention," said Mr. Hewitt yesterday, "will not be a cheap car by any means. I am not trying to solve the problem of giving the public something called a good car for $500. My runabout will develop about nine or ten horse power and will sell for $1,500. It may seem extravagant, but it costs me practically $1,400 to build. The best materials in everything are used, chrome nickel steel, double ignition, including the magneto and the jump spark system, a planetary box that will require no attention for two or three years, a covered top and room in the rear for an extra seat."

Several exhibits were received yesterday both in the Armory and Madison Square Garden. The work of decorating was nearly completed in the Garden, and to-day and to-morrow the exhibits will arrive rapidly. The interior of the Armory presents a remarkable transformation from a week ago, when the workmen were still busy laying the floor. All of the signs over the exhibition spaces on the main floor are up. They are of uniform size and color, green being the shade, while the lighter decorations and large emblems of the Automobile Club suspended from the walls and galleries give an artistic effect.

Besides the Martini cars, two English Daimler cars were pulled up the incline through the main Lexington Avenue entrance. The cars are required to go in without gasoline, so a donkey engine is needed to haul the big cars into the building. The operation attracted much attention from passers-by, and the big impromptu automobile show was apparently enjoyed by scores of curious-minded men, women, and children.

YACHT CLUBS' ELECTIONS.

Bensonhurst and Horseshoe Harbor Choose Officials for the Year.

Elections were held last evening to select officers for the ensuing year by two New York yacht clubs. At the Holland House the annual meeting and banquet of the Horseshoe Harbor Club was held. Commodore W. A. Marble was again chosen to the position, while William Stuart Allen was named for Vice Commodore. L. A. Winship was made Treasurer and Lewis C. Spencer Secretary. One Trustee was chosen, William Haigh being honored.

The Bensonhurst Yacht Club held its annual election and dinner at the Assembly, 308 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. William H. Childs, owner of More Trouble and Maydie, was chosen as Commodore; John B. O'Donohue, former owner of the Tabasco, who is building a new racer, was named as Vice Commodore, and Richard Rummell of the sloop Careless, Rear Commodore.

The retiring Commodore, A. C. Bellowes, was named with Louis R. Hall and Clarence E. Allen as Trustees, while W. W. W. Roberts as Secretary, Clarence H. Clayton as Treasurer, and Alfred Mackay as Measurer were renamed.

J. R. Brophy was selected to head the Regatta Committee, and associated with him were F. McI. Arnold, A. J. Boyd, J. Brown, and G. L. Beston. Leo A. McTighe will head the House Committee, and acting with him will be B. Aspinwall and A. V. Finn. C. H. Hamilton, W. R. Salisbury, and C. C. V. Voorhees will act as an Auditing Committee.

Alfred Mackay and G. B. Waters were chosen to represent the club as delegates to the Gravesend Bay Yacht Racing Association.

GIRLS HOLD ATHLETIC MEET.

Miss Bradley Jumps 4 Feet 8 Inches in Interesting Dual Games.

A marked illustration of the enthusiasm of the New York school girls attending the public schools for athletics and their ability to make a highly creditable showing in many of the events always placed on the programme of contests held for boys, was seen last night in Public School No. 109, East Ninety-ninth Street, between Second and Third Avenues. The competition was a dual meet between the girls' recreation centres of Public Schools Nos. 103 and 109. The friends of the fair young athletes were present in large numbers, and there was a prodigious lot of applauding at the finish of each race.

The young women from Public School 108 won the meet with a big margin, scoring 49 points to 15 for the girls of Public School 109. Miss A. Bradley of the winning school made the most notable success of the evening, for in the high jump she cleared with apparent ease a height of 4 feet 8 inches. Miss R. Wilson of the same school and Miss M. Dee, also of Public School 109 each tied for second place at 4 feet 7 inches. Miss Bradley was a member of the victorious relay team, each girl running fifty yards. She created considerable amusement by stopping when she dropped her handkerchief and running back about a yard in order to pick it up. Yet, notwithstanding this handicap, her team won by a small margin. The junior high jump was won by Miss Tillie Schwab, who cleared 4 feet 6 inches.

New Catcher for Greater New Yorks.

According to Manager Clark Griffith, the Greater New York Baseball Club has just secured a catcher who will undoubtedly strengthen the local American League team. The newcomer is Ira Thomas, who was a member of the Providence team, champion of the Eastern League, and Manager "Jack" Dunn of that team says he was one of the cleverest men behind the bat in the league. When the Greater New York team opened negotiations for Thomas's purchase, Manager Dunn held him in such high esteem he would not consider such a thing as allowing him to go elsewhere. The inducements, however, were so flattering that he finally yielded to the New York team's request.

Thomas is a big, strapping fellow, standing six feet and weighs about 185 pounds. He is quick and active, is a splendid thrower, and unofficial averages place him as a .300 hitter. Toward the latter part of last season his right arm was injured between the elbow and shoulder, and he was unable to play again. Before signing Thomas the officials of the local club had his arm examined by a specialist, who pronounced it to be absolutely sound.

HARVARD ON NEW COMMITTEE.

Resigns from National Football Body to Join Conference Seven.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 10.—Harvard withdrew from the old National Football Rules Committee to-night by the unanimous vote of the Harvard Athletic Committee, and at the same time resolved to send a representative to the new National Intercollegiate Football Committee that has been struggling for amalgamation with the old committee of seven.

The Athletic Committee announced that Harvard would play football next year if the rules were sufficiently modified. The following is its statement:

It is resolved that the unanimous opinion of the Harvard Athletic Committee is in favor of the continuance of intercollegiate football at Harvard provided the present rules and regulations under which the game is now played and which they now regard as unsatisfactory, be changed in such a way as to be made acceptable to that committee.

Resolved, That the National Football Rules Committee be informed that Harvard intends to send a representative to the National Intercollegiate Football Committee and that it withdraws from the old committee with the hope that the other universities there represented do likewise.

No statement was made relative to the report of the graduates' special committee issued last night suggesting numerous changes in the rules.

"As far as I can see the amendments to the football rules that have just been offered by the special committee of Harvard graduates are hopeless, and their suggestions entirely inadequate. I cannot see that they would make a feasible game if put into practice." This is what President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard said on the latest and most exhaustive attempt on the part of his own university to reform the game.

The President of Harvard left no doubt as to where he stood on the situation at Cambridge, for it is a certain thing that if he does not believe in the rules offered by "Bill" Reid's committee he will do all in his power to prevent their being sanctioned as Harvard's stand for the game. It is doubtful, however, if any modification of the game short of its abolition would please President Eliot. The final body to determine the fate of the great gridiron game here is the Overseers, of which President Eliot is the head. The board to-day discussed the reform question at length, and at the conclusion of the meeting the only statement made was that the matter had been considered. Ex-Gov. John D. Long presided. Among those who came here especially for the meeting were Overseer Samuel Hill of Seattle, Wash., and Overseer Huidekoper of Philadelphia.

While Harvard football is not out of the woods the undergraduates were prone to accept a different view of the case this morning when the result of the efforts of the Graduate Football Committee was made known. It had been feared that this committee, which, though it had no power to do anything final, would advocate such radical changes in the game that it would be impossible for Harvard to find a common game in which she might meet Yale and Pennsylvania on the gridiron next year. But the undergraduate body saw nothing in the proposed revisions that were set forth this morning that would bring about this state of affairs.

"Keep football at Harvard and give these rules a trial," is the cry at Cambridge. The rule requiring the length of the football field between the two lines is the least favored, as it is thought that this distance is too unimportant to bring about any appreciable result.

NEW ATLANTIC YACHTS.

Changes in Gravesend Bay Fleet Promise Splendid Sport.

There will be a general shifting of positions in the yacht racing on Gravesend Bay next season in the Atlantic Yacht Club fleet. Plans have been perfected to build five new boats, several of the old racers have changed hands, and others are for sale that will mean the redrawing of lines all around. There will be no change in the 33-foot class, except that the Bobtail will not race, leaving Vernon's Vivian II. without a competitor. It was planned that three new boats should be built in that class, but the project fell through, and unless it can be revived one of the best classes and one of the best boats will be lost.

E. F. Luckenbach's withdrawal of the Bobtail is due to the fact that he is building a new 27-footer. He is one of the three men who are building the one-design Gielow boats in that class. The others are J. B. O'Donohue and F. J. Havens, and the three will rage D. S. Wylie's Lizana and the Tabasco. The latter is the New York 30-footer which J. B. O'Donohue bought from H. F. Lippitt, but the Herreshoff boat did not suit her new owner and he sold her to another member of the Atlantic Club, who will race her.

F. J. Havens thus withdraws from the 22-foot class, and his new Quest is for sale. Negotiations are pending with another club member, who, it is thought, will race her against W. H. Childs's More Trouble, Cockatoo II., sold by Hendon Chubb to Max Grunder; George H. Church's Saetta, Alfred Mackay's Ogeemah, George E. Reiners's Oligwan, and the two new one-design boats that a Clinton H. Crane planned. These are for Hendon Chubb and W. A. Barstow, owner of the old Trouble.

The club is thus to have one splendid class of nearly ten new boats racing at 22 foot and another class of six boats in the 27, while the old Q boats will furnish a third interesting class. If the Vivian II. only had competitors the Gravesend plans would provide as good racing as could be found in any local club.

PLAY GOLF BY MOONLIGHT.

Unique Match at Pinehurst in Which Ross Defeats Jolly.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 10.—One of the most novel and unique matches in the history of golf, an eighteen-hole contest by moonlight, for a purse of $50, was played here last night between Donald Ross of the local club and "Jack" Jolly of New York, professionals, Ross winning by 5 up and 4 to play, and with a medal play score of 88 to 93. The idea was suggested by the rare quality of the moonlight here, which the white, sandy soil makes doubly brilliant. The night was clear, still, and beautiful, and nearly 300 people followed the contest from start to finish, a trifle over two hours being occupied with the round.

The match was in regular form, and no exception was made to daylight rules, except that four caddies were used, two being stationed on either side of the course in order that they might hear the balls drop on the long shots and locate them without delay. Not a ball was lost, and the professionals were in their usual form, except that they were driving shorter to insure perfect direction. Little or no trouble was experienced except upon the putting greens where the weird shadows made it impossible to line the ball. The cards were:

Ross—									
Out	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	5—42
In	5	4	5	4	6	4	7	4	7—46—88
Jolly—									
Out	5	4	4	6	4	6	5	5	6—45
In	6	4	6	4	6	4	8	4	6—48—93

Brooklyn Jockey Club Stakes.

The stakes of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, to be run at Gravesend this year, show considerable increase both in nominators and the number of entries over those of 1905. The Brooklyn Handicap has eight more entries than last year, while the other stakes, with but very few exceptions, have received an encouraging number of entries. A comparative table follows:

	1905. Nom.	1905. Entr.	1906. Nom.	1906. Entr.
Brooklyn Handicap	39	49	34	57
Standard	18	30	30	37
Brookdale	33	51	46	66
Parkway	31	53	41	58
Marlborough	..	..	36	49
Myrtle	41	60	46	79
Patchogue	39	59	51	80
Broadway	29	49	50	71
Preakness	35	57	49	74
May	33	41	51	72
Clover	53	93	35	101
Manhanset	41	59	50	89
Hanover	39	77	44	102
Bedford	49	69	46	101
Empire State Steeplech.	27	59	21	62
G. N. Y. Steeplechase	27	57	22	57
Kensington Steeplech.	33	62	* 23	55
Total	558	975	635	1,220

Wrestling Coach "Made Good."

Henry Post, Captain of the Columbia crew and one of the crack wrestlers of the university, broke a rib in a prictice bout with George Gruhen yesterday. The injury was not considered to be in any way serious, and will not interfere with his crew work. The wrestlers only began work this week, and an injury so soon is looked upon as rather a bad omen by those who recall the chain of accidents that followed the work of last season's team.

Post has been in especially hard luck for some time past. He broke his arm in a wrestling bout a year ago and received the same injury in football this Fall.

The injury was received in a peculiar manner. Gruhen, the coach, was explaining some new holds to the squad and was working on Post. He threw his arm around the collegian saying as he did so, "This is a hold you can break a rib with." Gruhen applied more pressure than he intended and the rib snapped.

$250,000 Refused for Boston B. B. Club.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—Arthur H. Soden and William H. Conant, owners and directors of the Boston team of the National Baseball League, to-day refused an offer of $250,000 for the grounds, club, and franchise made by M. J. Reagan, who is well known in local baseball circles. The owners want $275,000.

HOCKEY LEAGUE SPLIT ON DISQUALIFICATIONS

Brooklyn Team Withdraws, Leaving Four Clubs to Play.

PLAN INDEPENDENT GAMES

Clermont Rink Adjunct Will Arrange Matches with Out-of-Town Organizations—League Plans.

The Brooklyn Skating Club's resignation from the Amateur Hockey League has followed the refusal of the Board of Governors to permit the players imported from Canada by the Brooklyn management to play in the league, and the resignation has been promptly accepted by the league officials. Moreover, the $400 advanced by the Clermont Avenue Rink for the support of the two hockey teams quartered there, or as much of it as had been paid, has been returned. The game scheduled for to-night between the Hockey Club of New York and the Brooklyn Skating Club has been canceled and another game will be substituted. In a few days the league will hold a meeting and rearrange its schedule so that the season may be played out by the four clubs. Plans are being laid for the formation of a fifth team, but nothing will be done to admit it to the league this year, though it will probably be started so that it will be in line for next year. All games in future will probably be played at St. Nicholas Rink.

The Brooklyn team will continue in the field and play independent teams. Efforts have been made to arrange exhibition games with all the four league teams, but each declined to play against the imported Canadians. Plans are now being perfected to bring out-of-town teams to Brooklyn to compete, as the Brooklyn management insists that these Canadians must play. They came down here for that purpose, and the agreements must be carried out. On what basis they will continue, professional or pseudo-amateur, is undetermined. The Brooklyn people say they are as pure as those of any other New York team, but they do not deny the importations.

President J. A. Van Rensselaer made a statement of their position yesterday to the league. He said: "The club has decided not to recede from its position that the men declared ineligible by the league are eligible under the code existent at the time they were nominated by the Brooklyn Skating Club. The club denies the right of the league to enact and enforce ex-post facto legislation and to reverse its own approval of the Brooklyn lists. It contends that it cannot put a team in the field without these men, and that if the league persists in declaring the players ineligible it must resign from league membership."

To this the league officials replied that it passed only on the question of their amateur status, or on the question as to whether their playing, owing to the manner of their importation, was not subversive to the interests of the league; that it was within the league's prerogatives at any time to disqualify any man whose playing was a positive injury to the game and the league.

PRINCETON WINS AT HOCKEY.

Brown Beaten After Four Extra Periods by 5 Goals to 4.

Princeton beat the Brown University hockey team last night by 5 goals to 4 at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, West Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, but it required four extra periods of five minutes each to determine the winner. Until within the last five minutes of the second half the game was of the most mediocre quality, each side showing very ragged team work. Princeton got a lead early in the game and did all the scoring in the first half, Coxe making both goals, getting the first in one minute after play began from a lively scrimmage. Some rough work followed this score and Paine was the first man to be retired to the side lines, but in the second half he suffered the same penalty on several occasions.

Levis, just before the call of time in the fourth extra period, scored from a side shot, and with a cheer the weary spectators, who had been anxious to get a chance to skate, jumped on the ice. On account of the lateness of the game the management posted up a notice that the rink would be kept open for skating until 11:30 o'clock, half an hour beyond the customary time. The line-up:

Princeton.	Position.	Brown.
Chislett	Goal	Hill
Tenny	Point	Sammis
Osborne	Cover point	Chase
Levis	Forward	Budlong
Chew	Forward	Paine
Dillon, Phillips	Forward	Lane
Coxe	Forward	Sweet

Goals—Coxe, (2,) Chew, Levis, Paine, (3,) Budlong. Referee—H. Horafeck, Hockey Club of New York. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

Athlete Eckersall May Be a "Pro."

Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 10.—As a result of the discoveries made by the University of Michigan Secret Service Walker Eckersall, Captain-elect of the University of Chicago football team and star all-around athlete, will probably be barred from competition in all amateur sport. Witnesses have been found, so it is said, who have seen the contract which Eckersal signed to play baseball for a salary. It is also alleged that complete evidence has been found showing that Eckersal engaged in a certain "ringing" tour, in which he competed in a professional race, and also that he ran in another race under an assumed name.

Al. Copland Princeton's Trainer.

Al. Copland, a former champion athlete, whose most recent training work has been in connection with the New York Athletic Club and the Seventh Regiment Athletic Association, will take up new duties as track and field athletic coach at Princeton University.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

S. M. Butler, Secretary of the Automobile Club of America, will be the guest of honor at a complimentary dinner to be given by George Barnes Van Cleve at the Hotel Imperial this evening. Mr. Butler has had general charge of the exhibition committee's work in arranging the automobile show to be opened on Saturday night in the new Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, Lexington Avenue, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets.

A special room for the members of the Long Island Automobile Club and its friends has been set apart in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory during the show week. The room will adjoin that set apart for the Automobile Club of America on the fourth floor, over the gymnasium, which will be occupied by the Aero Club's exhibit. Edwin Melvin and W. C. Pierson compose the committee that will have charge of the room during the week.

A Maxwell-Briscoe four-cylinder car will be entered in the Vanderbilt Cup race next season, if that event is held in this country. In case it is run for on Thanksgiving Day the car will probably be sent over to compete. It will surely be entered in any other big road race that may be arranged in this country.

The New York Motor Club, whose rooms are in the Hotel Cumberland, Broadway and Fifty-fourth Street, will keep open house during show week. A special exhibition of photographs, posters, and other automobile souvenirs is being arranged. A general invitation is extended to all visiting motorists to visit the rooms.

The Lozier Motor Company will move into its new building and garage this week. It is at the northwest corner of Broadway and Fifty-fifth Street. It is four stories in height and is right in the heart of the present automobile district, being practically next door to many of the elaborate headquarters that have been opened within the last three months. Besides automobiles, a portion of the building will be devoted to the exhibition of Lozier motor boats, launches, and gasoline motor engines.

"Danny" Maher, the jockey, on a visit to the plant of the B. R. Thomas Motor Company at Buffalo, entered into a contract for one of that concern's mile-a-minute touring cars. In addition to the touring body the car will be fitted with a racing body, and it is by means of this that the famous rider will receive his tuition in gasoline instead of horse power. The advent of Maher in automobile circles naturally brings up the query of how jockeys will be affected by the change in mounts. Some of the former bicycle champions have been most successful in automobile racing, while others, after learning the mechanism of their cars, soon lost their nerve when they struck a hot pace on the track or road.

JOCKEYS STEER POORLY.

Interference and Crowding Mark Racing at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—The disqualification of Ed Early for repeated interference with Tyrolean in the last race at the Fair Grounds to-day enabled the favorites to break even.

Interference and crowding marked every race on the card.

Horse Radish and Gay Adelaide were the other winning favorites. The weather was rainy and the track slow.

Newton Bennington's De Oro was sold at private sale to S. T. White for $2,500. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Vivian, 98 pounds, (Freeman,) 9 to 1, won; King's Gem, 104, (Feicht,) 4 to 1, second; Mazzini, 104, (Leibert,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:10 1-5. Walter Schiffer, Pepper Dixon, Ancient Witch, Verbosity, Catherine R., and Sweet Favor also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Southern Cross, 104 pounds, (Green,) 6 to 1, won; Optional, 101, (Sewell,) 6 to 5, second; Odd Ella, 92, (Johanneson,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:17 4-5. Dunky, Pretorious, Dancing Nun, Rouse, John Randolph, Pickles, Vagany, and Daniel C. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Consuelo II., 98 pounds, (L. Jones,) 13 to 2, won; Sea Voyage, 97, (Johanneson,) 15 to 1, second; Lucky Charm, 107, (Sewell,) 3 to 2, third. Time—1:46 1-5. Dromic, Roderick, Henry O., Rather Royal, Wedgewood, Fred Hornbeck, Viperine, and Besterling also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile; handicap. Horse Radish, 104 pounds, (Sewell,) 9 to 10, won; Excitement, 108, (Freeman,) 5 to 1, second; Reidmore, 105, (Dickson,) 11 to 5, third. Time—1:45 4-5. Townes also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Gay Adelaide, 104 pounds, (Sewell,) 5 to 2, won; Schonarie, 100, (C. Bell,) 17 to 2, second; Ben Lear, 106, (Feicht,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:18 3-5. Norwood Ohio, Gallant, Hannibal Bey, Merry Belle, Dapple Gold, and Pancreatis also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Tyrolean, 99 pounds, (Walsh,) 5 to 2, won; Mabel Simms, 98, (Shilling,) 5 to 1, second; Commandant, 107, (Feicht,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:49 2-5. Ed Early finished first but was disqualified. Dorothy Dodd, All Scarlet, Melville R., and Affrey also ran.

The two-year-olds at City Park to-day furnished one of the best contests of the season, Boserrian and Karama running the three furlongs head and head, the former drawing away in the last few strides. New Amsterdam, favorite in the steeplechase, fell at the second jump, and Conclave shared the same fate at the seventh jump. Czaraphine and Happy Jack, both handicapped by racing conditions, were the other beaten favorites. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Three furlongs. Boserrian, 118 pounds, (Munro,) 6 to 5, won; Karama, 118, (Sheehan,) 6 to 1, second; Approbation, 118, (Morris,) 6 to 1, third. Time—0:35 4-5. Early Spring, The Piker, Robert Minton, Reside, and Frank Fiester also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Merely Mary Ann, 107 pounds, (D. Austin,) 2 to 1, won; Margaret Angela, 107, (B. Smith,) 6 to 1, second; Gentian, 112, (Deley,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:25. Little Mac, Honeywell, Grace, Puique, Anne Bryan, Adonis, Topo Chico, Hawthorne, Test, and Self Reliant also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Shourt course steeplechase. Evander, 140 pounds, (Ellison,) 8 to 1, won; Lights Out, 154, (Pemberton,) 9 to 1, second; Picktime, 146, (Gaylor,) 10 to 1, third. Time—3:29 2-5. Conclave, Longfellow, Sweet Jane, Chaucy, and New Amsterdam also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Modred, 110 pounds, (J. Jones,) 3 to 2, won; Lampadrome, 107, (Nicol,) 3 to 1, second; Little Elkin, 109, (Morris,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:51 3-5. Monochord, Ben Haywood, Florizel, Foreigner, and Chambiee also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Thespian, 105 pounds, (W. McIntyre,) 10 to 1, won; Airship, 90, (Perrett,) 15 to 1, second; Robin Hood, 100, (Morris,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:09 3-5. Blaze Vall, Sheen, Quinn Brady, Aurocleer, and Czaraphine also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. Covina, 104 pounds, (Koerner,) 3 to 1, won; Happy Jack, 107, (C. Morris,) 8 to 5, second; Double, 112, (Wishard,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:49 3-5. Del Carina, Regale, Brushton, and Padre also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Flying Charcoal, 100 pounds, (Perrett,) 3 to 1, won; Helgerson, 100, (McIntyre,) 60 to 1, second; Woodshade, 98, (Myers,) 12 to 1, third. Dell Leath, Bassanio, Small Talk, Rian, Arab, Digby Bell, Ernest Parham, Fugurtha, King of the Valley, Postman, Little Giant, and Leader also ran.

LOVIBOND'S FINAL AT TENNIS.

Wins Handicap Singles in Seventh Regiment's Championship Tourney.

Steadiness and resourcefulness of racquet work won the honors for Arthur L. Lovibond yesterday afternoon in the final of the handicap singles of the Seventh Regiment championship lawn tennis tournament. Lovibond, who is one of the experts of the Hamilton Grange Lawn Tennis Club, defeated William B. Cragin, Jr., after four hard-fought sets, by the score of 6—4, 0—6, 8—6, and 6—2. The defeated player is rated as among the best of the West Side Lawn Tennis Club. This competition brought the tournament to an end, the singles championship being won by Robert T. Bryan and the doubles titles by Robert T. Bryan, paired with Morris S. Clarke.

From the opening service yesterday Lovibond displayed great skill and force in driving from the base line for passes and placement. He was successful in holding Cragin off from the net despite the splendid attempts of the latter to get up for a smashing stroke. Cragin held close to Lovibond all through this set, but he was not quite accurate enough to force the games to deuce, and Lovibond won by a narrow margin at 6—4. In the following set Cragin turned the tables on Lovibond by using the lobb as an attacking stroke. He dropped the ball within inches of his opponent's baseline, and got up to the net under the ball.

Holding to this method Cragin forged into the lead in the third set, and appeared to be on his way to victory, with the games at 4—1 in his favor. It was at this period that Lovibond settled down to his gait and finally won. Summary:

Regimental Handicap Singles.—Semi-final Round—Arthur L. Lovibond, minus 15, defeated R. T. Bryan, minus 30, by default; William B. Cragin, Jr., minus 15, defeated Edward Grosvenor, minus half 15, 6—2, 12—10. Final Round:—Arthur L. Lovibond, minus 15, defeated William B. Cragin, Jr., minus 15, 6—4, 0—6, 8—6, 6—2.

Skaters Race at Clermont Rink.

There were four races at the Clermont Avenue Rink last evening with a big field of entries in each, some excellent skating considering a somewhat broken ice surface, a few falls, but altogether satisfactory contests. The stellar event was the Class A race for the S. D. See Trophy, one-half mile, in which Phil Kearney, the New York Athletic Club crack, won handily. It was a handicap with twelve starters, but Kearney caught them all one after another and romped home a winner by twenty yards over Edward L. Crabb of the Saratoga Skating Club, starting from the forty-yard mark. The summaries follow:

One-Half Mile Skating Trophy, Samuel Doty See Trophy.—Won by Philip J. Kearney, New York Athletic Club, (scratch;) Edward L. Crabb, Saratoga Skating Club, (40 yards,) second; Walter R. Lee, New York Athletic Club, (50 yards,) third. Time—1:23 1-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Class B, (Spalding Trophy Competition.)—Won by A. P. White, Brooklyn Skating Club, (100 yards;) Alexis Loughran, Adelphi College, (40 yards,) second; Joseph A. Sullivan, Sacred Heart Academy, (80 yards,) third. Time—3:04 1-5.

One-Mile Senior Skating Handicap, Class A, (Clermont Trophy Contest.)—Won by Ethan Allen Taylor, Verona Lake Skating Association, (40 yards;) Edward L. Crabb, Saratoga Skating Association, (40 yards,) second; Harry G. Doran, New York Skating Club, (50 yards,) third. Time—3:00 2-5.

One-Half-Mile Novice Race, Scratch.—Won by William H. Jolly, Brooklyn Skating Club; D. M. Baker, Brooklyn Skating Club, second; William B. Holmes, New York Skating Club, third. Time—1:49 4-5.

Equine Sports at Durland's Academy.

Following the regular music ride at Durland's Academy last evening there was interesting and picturesque sport between the participants in the ride that was highly entertaining. A novelty was introduced in the form of an equine egg and spoon race, in which nine ladies took part. Mrs. John Gerken won after a spirited competition, contested to the last by Mrs. Edward Keys, who on one of the turns was unfortunate enough to drop her egg. Miss Krauss, Miss Cushman, Mrs. G. Eckmeyer, Mrs. J. L. B. Driscoll, Miss White, and Miss E. Wilson were the other riders.

Archie Kenney, M. Oppenheim, and A. Soule contested a game of jeu de barre in concluding the evening's programme, Archie Kenney winning.

Columbia's Athletic Factions to Meet.

The undergraduate Committee on Athletics at Columbia University which was recently appointed by President Butler to confer with committees of alumni and faculty on the athletic situation will informally meet Professors Lord, Bogart, and Mitchell of the Faculty committee this afternoon to discuss methods that will bring about a more general participation in athletics by the student body.

Yale Favors Football Consolidation.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 10.—At a meeting of several Captains and managers of Yale teams, held here to-day, action was taken declaring that Yale is in favor of a consolidation of the old and new Football Rules Committees. Notice of this action will be sent to the other colleges and universities.

FUND FOR ATHLETES FOR OLYMPIC GAMES

American Committee to Raise $25,000 to Send Team.

CONTESTANTS IN EACH EVENT

Members of the Team Must Be Americans—Assurances Received of a Hearty Welcome.

The first meeting of the American Committee of the Olympic Games to be held at Athens this year was held last night at the Waldorf-Astoria, and the original plans will be broader and more comprehensive than first contemplated. For the first time since the inception of the Olympic games the United States will be represented in every branch of athletic sports. The meeting was called to order by President Caspar Whitney, when the following commiteemen were present: Joseph B. Maccabe, East Boston, Mass.; Frederick J. V. Skiff, St. Louis; Evert J. Wendell, New York City; Gustavus T. Kirby, Columbia University, New York City; Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, New York City; Capt. John J. Dixon, Brooklyn; Fred W. Rubien, New York City; D. N. Botassi, Consul General of Greece in New York City; W. Scott O'Connor, New York City; Theodore Strauss, Baltimore; E. E. Babb, Boston, and James E. Sullivan, New York City.

President Caspar Whitney explained the object of the meeting and briefly outlined the plans of the committee, and then introduced D. N. Botassi, who represented the Grecian Committee. The latter extended a formal invitation to the American athletes to compete in Athens, and said the Grecian Committee will be glad to welcome representatives of the Amateur Athletic Union of America.

A general discussion followed as to the number of events in which America will be represented, when it was decided to select a team of champions to represent America in all sports that are to be contested at the Olympic games. This will include a team of field and track athletes, swimmers, fencers, cyclists, and gymnasts. The method of selecting the men was left for future consideration, but it was practically decided that every member of the team shall be an American, so that the teams will be thoroughly representative.

The number of men to be sent will largely depend upon the amount of money subscribed to the Olympic Games fund. It is, however, expected that twenty-five athletes, at least, will be sent to Athens.

On motion of F. J. V. Skiff, who was Director General of Athletic Sports at the St. Louis Fair, the Finance Committee was instructed to appoint sub-committees to raise a fund of $25,000 to send the team to Athens. The sub-committees will be located in every big city in the United States, and Julian W. Curtiss of 126 Nassau Street, New York City, was named as Treasurer of the fund. All persons desiring to subscribe direct to the fund are requested to send their contributions to Mr. Curtiss. Several offers of money were made at the meeting, but is was decided to have the subscriptions sent in by the sub-committees unless otherwise desired.

The meeting informally discussed several important questions in connection with the games, but no action was taken. Another meeting will shortly be held, when it is expected that definite plans will be adopted and the most desirable method of selecting America's athletic representatives will be finally decided upon.

CLUB MEN BOWL WELL.

New York A. C. and Invincibles of Brooklyn Win In Inter-Club League.

The Inter-Club Bowling League, which promises to become the leader of all bowling organizations in Greater New York, started its schedule last night. The N. Y. A. C. players won three straight games from the Harlem Republicans, and at Brooklyn the Invincibles also captured three straight from the Caledonians. The scores:

AT NEW YORK A. C.

FIRST GAME.

New York Athletic Club—Breen, 192; Martin, 190; Dell, 181; Toussaint, 162; Klingelhoffer, 154. Total, 879.

Harlem Republican Club—Wakefield, 139; Howland, 144; Rose, 170; Thompson, 145; Safford, 145. Total, 743.

SECOND GAME.

New York Athletic Club—Breen, 209; Martin, 175; Dell, 224; Toussaint, 161; Klingelhoffer, 152. Total, 931.

Harlem Republican Club—Wakefield, 179; Howland, 171; Rose, 169; Thompson, 149; Safford, 184. Total, 846.

THIRD GAME.

New York Athletic Club—Breen, 174; Martin, 160; Dell, 175; Toussaint, 166; Klingelhoffer, 196. Total, 871.

Harlem Republican Club—Wakefield, 212; Howland, 158; Rose, 110; Thompson, 129; Safford, 161. Total, 770.

AT INVINCIBLE CLUB.

FIRST GAME.

Invincible—McElroy, 174; Mullins, 168; Mowen, 168; Leuly, 168; Fisher, 208. Total, 881.

Caledonian—Ferguson, 128; McKenzie, 186; Hosle, 192; Reid, 151; Sinclair, 156. Total, 813.

SECOND GAME.

Invincible—McElroy, 200; Mullens, 168; Mowen, 189; Leuly, 173; Fisher, 180. Total, 910.

Caledonian—Ferguson, 135; McKenzie, 135; Hosle, 170; Reid, 126; Sinclair, 180. Total, 740.

THIRD GAME.

Invincible—McElroy, 192; Mullens, 168; Mowen, 143; Leuly, 165; Fisher, 184. Total, 852.

Caledonian—Ferguson, 153; McKenzie, 177; Hosle, 140; Reid, 152; Sinclair, 149. Total, 784.

Amateur Billiard Championship Match.

In the third game of the series of games for the annual championship of the Amateur Billiard Club, fourteen-inch balkline billiards, two shots in, Dr. A. B. Miller defeated A. E. Hoyt by the best exhibition of form yet displayed in the tourney. It took thirty-one innings for him to run out the string of 300 points, and in the entire game he drew blanks only four times. His average of 9 21-31 was made by the steadiest kind of play, including some splendid shots. His high runs were 42, 88, and 28, while he made double figures repeatedly. A. E. Hoyt was distanced, getting only 125 points in the game and averaging only 4 5-30. He made double figures three times, getting 19, 14, and 12. Dr. Miller now leads the tournament with two victories and no defeats, while Dr. Douglass has won one and lost none. Gershel has lost one and Hoyt two games. Dr. Douglass and Gershel play to-night.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; T. P. Watson, hosiery and gloves; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Earlington.

Arbuthnot-Stephenson Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; E. C. McCabe, notions; 95 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Burnham-Stoepel Company, Detroit, Mich.; W. B. Campbell, white goods, laces, and notions; J. Pearce, pants and overalls; B. F. Crawford, notions; 43 Leonard Street.

Bronn & Finley, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. W. Finley, millinery; H. M. Bronn, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Chandler & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. B. Bacon, d

SUGAR TRUST IN RIVAL CO.

Three Directors Elected to National Company's Board—Annual Meeting.

The American Sugar Refining Company stockholders held their annual meeting yesterday at the company's office in Jersey City. Proxies had been received from holders of 564,820 shares of the 900,000 shares of stock outstanding. The stockholders had been notified that unless they expressed themselves to the contrary the proxies would be used for the re-election of President H. O. Havemeyer, John Mayer, and Arthur Donner, the three Directors whose terms were about to expire.

President Havemeyer made a statement in which he gave credit to the administration for the receipt of so many proxies for the re-election of the retiring officers. In part he said:

"During the past year there was an unparalleled decline in raw sugars. Nothing would better illustrate the judgment which has actuated the board than the fact that it has at all times recognized the uncertainty of the market, and has acted according to its best judgment to protect the stockholders from all results of fluctuations in prices.

"The acquisition of Porto Rico and the Philippines and the relation of this country to Cuba, all sugar-growing localities, and the development of the production of beet sugar, raise questions which it can readily be seen the management have been called upon and will continue to be called upon to meet.

"The business principle which has been pursued, and in which we believe, is to sell the largest quantity at the lowest price consistent with a reasonable return for the capital which is required and the risks which are run.

"It is a gratification for me to say that during the past year there has been no dissatisfaction on the part of the public or of stockholders which has come to the knowledge of the management."

At the meeting of the National Sugar Refining Company stockholders, also held in Jersey City yesterday, John Mayer, Arthur Donner, and George H. Frazier, all Directors in the American Sugar Refining Company, were elected to the board.

It has been generally known ever since the organization of the National Sugar Refining Company that the Sugar Trust interests were large stockholders, but this is the first time they have appeared in the open.

At the offices of the National Sugar Refining Company it was said yesterday that the election of American Sugar Refining Company Directors to the directorate of the National Company had no significance.

PIG IRON'S NEW RECORD.

Output for December Reached the Total of 2,052,397 Tons.

The production of pig iron during the month of December exceeded the record production of the United States Steel Corporation, total output of pig iron for the month, exclusive of charcoal pig, according to the figures compiled by The Iron Age, amounted to 2,052,397 tons. This large total was reached despite the fact that production was checked by the blowing out of furnaces for repairs and by banking for the holidays.

Referring to the great activity in the production of iron during the past year and to the present position of the iron market, The Iron Age in its issue of to-day says:

How great the activity during the past year has been is reflected well by the figures of production of the United States Steel Corporation. During 1905 the output of the blast furnaces of the constituent companies aggregated 10,-175,505 gross tons, as compared with 7,975,530 gross tons in 1902, the previous record year. The production of steel ingots reached the enormous total of 11,995,205 gross tons, as compared with 9,743,918 tons in the record year of 1902.

It may be interesting to add that there have just been authorized extensive improvements in plants by the corporation which will add very close to 1,000,000 gross tons of pig iron, about 535,000 tons of steel ingots, and over 760,000 tons of finished iron and steel to the annual capacity.

The trade sees signs of a revival of buying of pig iron, but the movement is not yet general.

TRUST COMPANY CHANGES.

New Directors in the Equitable, Standard, and Windsor Companies.

The annual elections of many trust companies held yesterday brought extensive changes in the directorates.

In the Equitable Trust Company, which re-elected President Alvin W. Krech and all of the old officers, the following were elected as the Executive Committee: Paul Morton, Paul D. Cravath, Henry C. Deming, Otto H. Kuhn, Henry F. Redmond, and H Rogers Winthrop.

The Standard Trust Company elected Bradley Martin, Jr., to the vacancy created in the directorate by the resignation of Irving A. Stearns.

These changes took place in the directorate of the Windsor Trust Company: Robert Walton Goelet was succeeded by W. S. Fanshaw, Robert L. Gerry by M. H. Phillips, and the late Justice Charles H. Van Brunt by J. H. Harding. The other Directors elected were James Brown, Hubert Gillis, John Fox, William Jay, G. M. Lane, William B. Leeds, De Lancey Nicoll, M. F. Plant, and C. W. Watson.

The New York Trust Company and the Broadway Trust Company re-elected their retiring Boards of Directors.

Joseph Thompson has been selected to succeed A. S. Apgar as Vice President of the Mechanics' Exchange National Bank and E. V. Gambler will succeed Mr. Apgar as cashier.

Mr. Apgar, who died recently, was both Vice President and cashier of the bank.

E. J. Wells has been elected a Director of the Bank of Discount to succeed Edwin Goodall.

$75,000,000 MINING CONCERN.

New Corporation May Absorb United States Mining Company.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—Announcement was made to-day of the organization of the United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Company, under the laws of Maine, with an authorized capital of $75,000,000.

At a meeting of the new company for organization here to-day, the offer to the stockholders of the United States Mining Company to exchange that company's stock for shares of the new corporation was approved. For each share of United States Mining stock of $25 par value, the offer is three-quarters of a share of new cumulative preferred stock, one-quarter of a share of new common stock, totaling $50 in value, and $1 in cash.

CUT GLASS TRADE MEETS.

The Manufacturers Organize to Restrict Competition.

A special meeting of the National Association of Cut Glass Manufacturers, held yesterday at the Astor House, perfected the organization they formed six months ago. James D. Bergen is the President. The meeting considered plans for a working arrangement between the manufacturers of the plain glass and the cutters proper.

While the use of cut glass products has increased 25 per cent. in the last decade, there has been a fall in prices ranging from 30 to 40 per cent. in the same period, due to competition and other causes. There are now nearly 100 cut glass manufacturers in this country, and the National Association is desirous of taking steps to restrict competition.

$4,000,000 A., B. & A. Bonds Underwritten.

H. W. Poor & Co. have underwritten $4,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad Company. This is a part of a total issue of $30,000,000 of bonds of this road. The bonds are being disposed of privately by the bankers. The road is an extension of the Atlantic and Birmingham Railway. It is proposed later on to consolidate the two companies. The bonds mature in thirty years. They are redeemable on any interest day at 106 and interest.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Statuettes and Bas-Reliefs Dutiable at 40 Per Cent.—Other Decisions.

In a decision by T. S. Sharretts, the Board of United States General Appraisers sustained yesterday a protest filed by A. Nielen & Co. of Cincinnati against the assessment of duty at the rate of 40 per cent. on statuettes and bas-reliefs. It was decided that the articles are properly dutiable at 35 per cent.

Other importers' decisions sustained were filed by Fritz & La Rue, Henry Glass & Co., and Zadek Brothers, New York; I. Gilman & Co., Plattsburg, N. Y.; C. D. Bunker & Co., San Francisco; the Chicago Mercantile Company, E. H. Sargent & Co., the Theodore Ascher Company, and Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago.

The board overruled claims by Jackson Brothers, W. Stursberg, Schell & Co., C. Hirsch's Sons, the Mark Cross Company, B. Altman & Co., and Rice & Hochster, New York; John M. Boden & Co., San Francisco; Wilfred Schade & Co., St. Louis, and Y. Takakuwa and others, Honolulu.

The Customs Court partially sustained claims filed by J. & H. Rosenberg, New York; the Keystone Blue Paper Company, and O. G. Hempstead & Son, Philadelphia; the King-Brinsmade Mercantile Company, St. Louis, and Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago.

Judge Hazel, in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, affirmed the action of the Collector at New York in assessing certain ground pepper imported by Frume & Co. of New York at the rate of 3 cents per pound. The claim of the importers for a lower duty was denied by the court.

PARAFFIN IS DUTIABLE.

Circuit Court Upholds the Customs Authorities in Levying on It.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals decided yesterday that the customs authorities are within their rights in levying a countervailing duty on the products of crude petroleum, as well as on the crude article itself.

The case arose over the action of Collector Stranahan in charging a countervailing duty equal to the duty imposed by Germany on paraffin imported into Germany by the United States. The paraffin was manufactured in Hamburg from petroleum produced in Russia. In view of this fact, the importers maintained that the article should pay a less duty than that assessed. When the issue was before the Board of United States General Appraisers that tribunal reversed the Collector, holding that the duty to be assessed upon paraffin should be equal to the duty imposed by Russia upon the crude petroleum out of which it was made.

The Circuit Court affirmed the board's decision.

Company to Build a Mexican Road.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 10.—A certificate of incorporation of the Oaxaca and Pacific Railway Company of Hartford, with authorized capital of $40,000,000, was filed with the Secretary of State to-day. The company proposes to build and operate railroads in Mexico. Samuel B. Howard of Millbrook, N. Y.; J. Disbrow Baker of Yonkers, and Arthur W. Britton of East Orange, N. J., are the incorporators.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Incorporated to-day:

Port Morris Realty and Construction Company, New York; capital $25,000. Directors—Harry Goodstein, Annie Berger, J. H. McHefey, New York.

A. D. Strap Company, New York, (manufacture car straps;) capital, $100,000. Directors—W. H. Dunn, H. H. Bowtell, J. T. Wood, New York.

Brounfels, Browning & Co., New York, (hardware;) capital $100,000. Directors—G. M. Brounfels, Harvey Wynkoop, Gilbert Browning, New York.

Strum Real Estate Company, Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. V. Camardella, William Helleschimer, G. J. Karl, Brooklyn.

Montague Castle-London Company, New York, (manufacture stained glass;) capital, $10,000. Directors—Montague Castle, W. A. Moore, New Rochelle; F. M. London, New York.

Alpy Transfer Company, New York, (operate automobile stages;) capital, $1,000. Directors—John Alpy, Jennie Alpy, Felix Alpy, New York.

New York Animal Cemetery Company, New York; capital $2,000. Directors—C. G. Rorer, P. H. Flynn, New York; A. W. Smith, East Orange, N. J.

Keep Dry Company, New York, (umbrellas;) capital, $200,000. Directors—Nathaniel Huggins, Emile Guillandeu, Garden City; T. W. Brander, New York.

The Twinen Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, (manufacture fabrics;) capital, $15,000. Directors—Joseph Twinen, George Dubie, W. W. McMeekan, Brooklyn.

Women's Progress Club, New York; capital, $6,000. Directors—Margaret McBride, Alfred Collins, C. A. Stein, New York.

The Halpert-Jacobs Company, Binghamton, (manufacture clothing;) capital, $75,000. Directors—Albert Jacobs, Max Halpert, Nina R. Benedict, Binghamton.

Earle and Cook Company, New York, (heating and ventilating apparatus;) capital, $25,000. Directors—J. L. Earle, Newark, N. J.; D. E. Dempsey, O. J. C. Rose, Geneva.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Croatan Company, Jersey City; capital, $800,000. Incorporators—R. W. Farmer, Nelson A. Merwin, and Joseph J. Stockton.

The Borsum Camera Company, Jersey City; capital, $300,000. Incorporators—William C. Tiedler, August E. Borsum, and James F. Northrup.

The Mechanical Manufacturing Company, Camden; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—E. E. Smith, E. E. Pennock, and John R. MacPeak.

Lockyer & Rhawn, Incorporated, Camden; capital, $45,000. Incorporators—M. B. Lockyer, George W. Rhawn, and F. R. Gillinder.

The George M. Painter Construction Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Thomas T. Barrett, H. D. Coughlan, and John R. Turner.

The Easy Out Stopper Company, Camden; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—F. R. Hansell, William F. Eidell, and John A. MacPeak.

The Oxoline Institute, Camden; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—F. M. Turner, W. George Whitfield, and Charles Bridge.

DELAWARE INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 10.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Brinton Mills Development Company of Philadelphia, (to quarry for kaolin clays, stone, and paving material and to cultivate lands;) capital, $50,000.

Lesoya Oil Company of West Chester, Penn., (to bore and drill for oil, gas, and other products of the under-earth;) capital, $50,000.

Owassa Oil Company of Wilmington, (to prospect for oil and other products for illuminating and heating purposes;) capital, $15,000.

Wilmington Association of United Building Trades of Philadelphia and Wilmington, (to foster and protect the interests of constructors and aid them;) capital, $50,000.

The Development Company of America of Philadelphia amended its charter, increasing the capital stock from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000. An amendment was filed to the charter of the Ziegler Coal Company of Chicago to issue preferred stock.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Capt. R. L. Hamilton, Twenty-second Infantry, will report at the General Hospital, Hot Springs, for treatment. Second Lieutenant J. G. Hotz, Seventh Infantry, is transferred to the First Infantry.

At Manila, Surgeon Dickenson will report for assignment to duty. First Lieut. H. A. Drum, Twenty-third Infantry, will report to the examining board at Fort Sam Houston for examination for promotion.

Major C. H. Watts, Capts. E. L. Munson, J. M. Jenkins, W. D. Forsyth; First Lieut. L. L. Krebs, and R. M. Barton are appointed a retiring board to meet at Fort Bayard for the examination of First Lieut. O. R. Booth, Eleventh Infantry. Major W. A. Nichols is relieved from duty in the Northwestern Division March 5, and will sail for Manila and report for duty. Lieut.-Col. D. H. Brush will sail from Manila and report tat St. Louis for duty.

The Navy.

Lieut.-Commander F. W. Bartlette, from the Chicago to home. Lieut.-Commander T. W. Kinkaid, from the Norfolk Navy Yard to the Chicago as senior engineer officer and fleet engineer of the Pacific squadron. Lieut.-Commander R. O. Bitler, to the Supply as executive officer. Pharmacist L. O. Schetky to the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Alabama at Norfolk; Dolphin at Washington; Arkansas, Charleston, and Florida at Charleston; Porter, Dupont, Nicholson, Blakely, and Rodgers at Brunswick. The Massachusetts was placed out of commission at New York on the 8th inst.; the Indiana was placed in commission at New York on the 8th inst.

H. HUENNEKES CO. FAILS.

Bankruptcy Petition Against New York and Chicago Engineering Corporation.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the H. Huennekes Company, engineers and contractors at 114 Liberty Street, and Chicago, by these creditors: Hooven Owens, Rentschler Company, $4,000; Stephens Adamson Manufacturing Company, $4,000, and the Abbie Engineering Company, $18,000. An act of bankruptcy was committed Nov. 20, it is alleged, in making a payment of $150 to creditors while the company was insolvent. The business was started five years ago, was incorporated with a capital stock of $500,000, and controlled a sand-lime process for making bricks. It is said complications arose over the burning of a plant at Humiston, Penn. There were also dissensions among the officers, it is said. The liabilities are reported at $75,-000 and the assets not given, but of considerable value. It is said an attachment for $17,000 has been issued against the company in Chicago.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

WHEAT—A sharp upturn in wheat prices during the forenoon yesterday was entirely lost in the late trading, and the market closed rather easy at a partial ½c net loss. Opening about ½c higher, the market made further advances on reports of light offerings from the Argentine and of rains in the same quarter, which have delayed shipments. Commission house demand was good, clearances fairly large, including 313,000 bushels of wheat, cash demand at Minneapolis good from nearly all the mills and interior receipts not so large as the recent average. Latter footed up 596,000 bushels, compared with 452,000 bushels the previous year. The late selling movement, which was chiefly responsible for the afternoon break, came from a bearish Michigan State report claiming that 70 per cent. of the correspondents found no damage to wheat during December, reports of good snows in the Far Southwest, and an increase of 925,000 bushels in the Minneapolis stock during the past four days. The cash market in New York closed as follows: No. 2 red, 90¾c, elevator, and 96c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 85c, free on board, afloat.

CORN—The corn market was well sustained all day, but within a narrow range of prices. Locally it closed ¼@¾c higher. The buying movement was started by light receipts at Chicago and an improving cash demand, while subsequent advices said there was very little corn offered at interior points, especially from Illinois. Total receipts at the West amounted to 505,000 bushels, against 728,000 bushels the previous year, while seaboard clearances reached 880,000 bushels, more than half of which was exported from Baltimore. The fact that seaboard arrivals were also heavy pointed toward a continuation of the present big outward movement. A private cable explained the advance of ½d at Liverpool as due to reports of locusts in the Argentine and fears of great damage thereby. On export account there were 11 loads, the local cash market closing as follows: No. 2 corn, 57¼c, old, and 50¾c, free on board, afloat, for new; No. 2 white, 51c, and No. 2 yellow, 50¾c, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Tuesday's Close.
Wheat—				
May	92 7-16	91⅞	92	92
July	89¾	89¼	89⅝	89½
Corn—				
January	..	..	53¼	53¾
May	..	..	50⅞	50¾
July	..	..	51	50⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Tuesday's Close.
Wheat—				
January	..	..	83¾	84
May	87¼	87⅛	87⅝	87⅝
July	85	84¼	84⅝	84⅝
Corn—				
January	..	..	41⅝	41¼
May	45 1-8	44⅞	45	44⅞
July	45⅝	45¼	45⅝	45⅛
Oats—				
January	..	..	31	30⅞
May	32⅝	32¼	32¼	32¼
July	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	30¾
Lard—				
May	$7.72	$7.62	$7.67	$7.65
July	7.82	7.75	7.80	7.75
Ribs—				
May	7.67	7.57	7.65	7.57
July	7.81	7.72	7.75	7.72
Pork—				
May	14.15	14.00	14.02	13.92
July	..	..	14.12	14.00

COTTON—The cotton market was again moderately active, and after a sharp early break ruled generally steadier with the close only 5@8 points lower on old and 13@15 points lower on new crop months, as compared with the previous day. Sales were estimated at 600,000 bales.

The opening was weak at a decline of 7@16 points, in response to lower cables than expected. Due to come about 3@4 points higher to match the New York close of the previous day, Liverpool, at the hour of the local opening, was 4 points lower, and private cables attributed the decline to freer spot offerings from the South as well as to a bearish interpretation of the census report. Trading here was active, and there was heavy selling, all for the account of local bears, disgruntled buyers of the previous day, and Liverpool houses. The loss was quickly increased to a matter of 17@20 points. Around 11.33c for March, or within 1 point of the low record of last Monday, and over 30 points below the high point of Tuesday, there was a good demand from shorts, some buying on the reaction theory and a little bull support encouraged by reports of very strong condition in the market for cotton goods, a better demand from spinners, and the prompt absorption of the spot offerings, which seemed to come out immediately after the census report Tuesday night. During the afternoon the market ruled generally steady to firm, and the closing tone was steady. New Orleans continued to improve after the close, and left off with prices about 3 to 4 points net higher. Southern spot markets were generally unchanged to ⅛c higher, and the day's exports again exceeded receipts, while some private wires from New Orleans reported a good business in spot cotton.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues. Close.
January	11.23	11.13	11.25@11.27	11.30
February	....	....	11.32@11.35	11.38
March	11.50	11.39	11.46@11.47	11.53
April	11.42	11.41	11.49@11.53	11.58
May	11.60	11.44	11.50@11.57	11.65
June	11.52	11.47	11.58@11.60	11.67
July	11.64	11.50	11.62@11.63	11.70
August	11.44	11.32	11.43@11.45	11.56
September	10.84	10.84	10.85@10.90	11.00
October	10.73	10.66	10.70@10.72	10.83

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10.—Spot cotton in good demand; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 9,000; receipts, 41,000; American, 34,000; middling upland, 6.10d. Futures opened easy, unchanged on near and 3 points lower on distant months; closed easy at 6@8 points net decline; January and January-February, 5.94; February-March, 5.96; March-April, 5.98; April-May, 6.00; May-June, 6.05; June-July, 6.06; July-August, 6.07; August-September, 5.99; September-October, 5.78; October-November, 5.71; November-December, 5.68. Manchester—Yarns move slowly; cloths, offers too low.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

228—United States vs. Bitter Root Development Company, et al.—Leave granted to appellant to file reply brief within two days after additional brief of the appellees is filed.

359—The United States vs. William A. Clark.—Argument continued.

241—The West Chicago Street Railroad Company vs. The People of Illinois, ex. rel., the City of Chicago.—Argument commenced.

Day call for Jan. 11—241, 331, (and 332, 333, 334, 335, and 336,) 407, (and 453, 454, and 493,) 178, 346, (and 347, and 348,) 149 and 466 of October term, 1904; 116, 141, 142, and 158, (and 159, 160, 161, and 162.)

New Federal Grand Jury.

The Federal Grand Jury for January was sworn in before Judge Thomas yesterday. Frank Brainard, merchant, of 188 West Seventy-fourth Street, is Foreman. The other jurymen are:

Louis Hennefeld, merchant, 275 Hudson Street.
Samuel T. Knight, President, 802 Broadway.
Francis E. Grant, bookseller, 23 West Forty-second Street.
Arthur H. Lawton, secretary, 180 Fifth Avenue.
Nicholas Brewer, dealer in bags, 78 Pearl Street.
James L. Thayer, dry goods, 22 White Street.
Charles G. Griffith, mining, 15 William Street.
Charles B. Bostwick, insurance, 346 Broadway.
C. M. Whitman, dry goods, 39 Leonard Street.
H. Ford Sibley, secretary, 134 Leonard Street.
T. J. Mitchell, broker, 6 Wall Street.
William M. Lasher, produce dealer, 11 Harrison Street.
Edward E. Porter, President, 55 Fulton Street.
William P. Mitchell, broker, 25 Broad Street.
H. R. MacKenzie, secretary, 760 St. Nicholas Avenue.
Edward R. Merritt, secretary, 80 Broadway.
George E. Kilgore, neckwear, 460 Broome Street.
Edward H. Kidder, retired, 37 East Seventy-seventh Street.
N. E. Goldey, merchant, 228 West 140th Street.
William Kellner, furniture, 226 Sixth Avenue.
Elliott H. Darling, liquors, 776 Tenth Avenue.

Calendars for Thursday, Jan. 11.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

146—Durrant-Penn RR fig—Solomon-Grant

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

131—Lanyon - Stamford 94—Mann-Matheson St R R

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 12, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

51—Vaughn-Cargo, &c 88—Bishop-Yacht Impatient
84—Hughes-Scow 5

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—The Court of Appeals calendar for to-morrow: 229, 398, 206, 128, 183, 187, 196, 200.

Appellate Division, Third Department, calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 29, (on,) 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39.

Calendars for Thursday, Jan. 11.

SUPREME COURT — Appellate Division — O'Brien, P. J.; Ingraham, McLaughlin, Laughlin, and Houghton, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

50—Hilton-Cram
51—Hill-Weidinger
52—Talbot-Laubheim
53—Basso-Press Pub Co
56—Murphy-Met Ry
57—Truly-Met Ry
58—Bowers-Ocean Cp'n
44—Hall-Wagner
9—Bowers-Male
13—Wade-Mut Res Co
54—Sallie-N Y Ry
59—In re Emmons
60—Realty Co-Garth
61—McGinn-G H H Co
62—Kirkwood-Smith

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Moran
2—Allin-Leahy
3—Reiners-Reiners
4—Defossez-Newell
5—White-Fitzgerald
6—Leventhal-Mann
7—Q C Co-Pigueron
8—Sarasohn-Kamalky
9—Rector, &c-Glass Co
10—Brockner-City N Y
10½—Same-same
11—Rothschild-Hopper
12—In re East 197th St
13—In re East 172d St
14—Am Woolen Co-Hopper
15—Wayburn-Wayburn
16—Donohue-City N Y
17—Park-Park
18—Conlan-Dolan
19—Detwiler-Mitchell
20—Boyd-Naylor
21—In re B'way Trust Co
22—Clark-Westcott Exp Co
23—Mahon-Const Co
24—Koppel-Demorest
25—Fay-Rapp
26—Daley-Seaman
27—Wolf-Am Malt Co
28—Willisen-Met Ry
29—Brown-Brown
30—Howland-Conklin
31—Agr Ins Co-H R Co
32—L V E R-Lemp Co
33—In re Bercalini
34—In re Belowski
35—In re McKenna
36—Gunton-Gunton
37—Same-same
38—Riesgo-G R Co
39—Heyman-Heyman
40—Nadoff-Bodorofsky
41—Pratie-Butler
42—Scott-L R Co
43—Winston-S P Co
44—Farrell-Farrell
45—Levy-Halper
46—Same-same
47—In re Third Av.
48—Krauss-Samuels
49—Elting-G C M Co
50—Parish-Granger
51—Wallach-Triesdorfer
52—In re Kram
53—Morrisson-Kimball
54—Wingate-Kettle
55—Potter-Rossiter
56—Sacks-Brotskey
57—Same-same
58—Brotskey-Sacks
59—Davidson-Otis

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions. Demurrers.

1035—Stillman-Johnson
1047—Tull-Equit Soc y Preferred cause.
4100—Fennessy-Fennessy General calendar.
Case on, 186—Lawrence-Cammeyer
2642—Bradt-Clark
2716—Penn Steel Co-Title Guar & Trust Co
557—Gove-Fischer
1910—Durkin-Markus
867—Kobre-City N Y
3231—George-George
3232—Baldwin-McGrath
3233—Babbitt-N Y & Harlem R R
3239—Peters-N Y & Harlem R R
3249—Ray-Bloodgood
3251—Feinschild-H R R
3269—McNeill-Kamber
3276—Gude Co-Rieser
3288—Duggan-Duggan
3301—Loeb-Jeff Bank

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 3303.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Attorney General Mayer and Deputy Attorney General Blau, and Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Vandiver for the People.

1—John Cleary, John Moore
2—James Clayton
3—James A. McGuire

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

4286—Hirschfeld-Levy
5811—Fielding-McLaughlin
5989—Hy Elias Brew Co-Rigby

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 1.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the Bar is called to rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III. and V. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. In no event shall a cause on the day calendar be passed from day to day, on account of the engagement of counsel, for more than three days. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

1428—Olchoff-42d St, &c, R R
1457—Ferrari-Int Ry
1490—Sexton-B H R R
1505—Dooley-Int St Ry
1439—Harvey-same
1451—Canning-Cent R R of N J
1376—Brown-Un Ry
1327—Blatt-Int St Ry
2100—Schierioh-Int St R
1448—Colle-Int St Ry
1485—Arens-Int St Ry
1348—Downs - Met St Ry

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1614.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 2.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the Bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. In no event shall a cause on the day calendar be passed from day to day, on account of the engagement of counsel, for more than three days. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

1265—Scanlon-O'Brien
3798—Klein-Am Cigar Co
2286—Carr-Banks
1134—Cohen-Nealy
1098—Tivnan-Keohn
4068—Opper-Hellinger
1167—McClay-City of N Y
1132—Fugazy-Divrio
1173—Guiney-City of N Y
143—Hofferberth-Con Gas Co
1137—Edelson - Underwriters' P Ass'n
1013—Coffey-Hano
135—Reed-Consol Gas Co
1251—Palozzo - Degnon-McLean Con Co

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1312.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VI. and VIII.—Adjourned to Jan. 15.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 3.—To be called in Trial Term, Part X., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the Bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts IX., X., XI., and XIII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. In no event shall a cause on the day calendar be passed from day to day, on account of the engagement of counsel, for more than three days. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

1232—Benedict-Pincus
2320—Anderson-Walsh
1687—Whitney-Rosenthal

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 2575.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT — Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Estate of—
William Hutchison,
Eva Marcuse,
Edward R. Johnes,
Margaret Hewitt,
Isaac P. Martin
Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Fannie J. Stuyesant,
Elizabeth V. R. De Peyster
Catharine McCormick,
Margaret Ziegler,
Charles T. Minton,
Gertrude La' Tour,
Margaret A. Vance,
Mary F. McKeever
At 2:30 P. M.
Emma B. Conklin,
James H. Reid,
Anna K. Mohler,
Hamlin Babcock

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Contested wills.

2170—Joseph Lutz
2178—Bridget Quigley

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Green, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

840—Ahrens-Int Ry
1751—Arnowich - State Bank
1690½—French-Met Ry
1697—Clarke-Sussman
1698—Santora-Winne
694—Martin-Friedrichs
1745—Fortgang-Int Ry
1740—Kaplan-same
1755—Gaffney-Un Ry
1757—Weltzner-Int Ry
1758—Koenig-same
1700—Markus-same
1848—Hilgert-De Raasloff
1849—Williams-Bienenzucht
1850—Eissing-Met Ry
1851—Muhlmeyer-Koehler
1852—Brady-Int Ry
1853—Rosenfeld-Downing
1854—Scherf-N H R R

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

982—Lommachio-Clark
1593—Mayer & Levenson Co-Miller
1636—Capnano-Dry D, &c, R R
1454—Brown-Cuff
1538—Barbera - Central Crosstown R R
1573—Miranda-Vozza
1578—Gilbert-F M Ass'n
1579—Covert-Fulton
931—Scully-Buckl
739—Blau-Int Ry
1855—Lexow-Met Ry
1856—Jankolowitz-C & D Co
1857—Sullivan-Int Ry
1858—Frederick-same
1859—Willhausen-same
1800—Cook-Jennewein
1861—Tolen-Bell

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

845—Schonwesather-Int Ry
900—Sarembi - Firemen's Ins Co
955—Rines-Int Ry
1663—Weinthal-Twenty-third Ward Bk
1066—Fountain-Int Ry
1667—Muller-Man Tran Co
1672—Walsh-Forty-second St Ry
1673—Specter-Int Ry
916—Levin-Levy

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.

5991—Newfield-Bermar
5890—Hyatt-Keane
6147—Hayden-Baker
6312—Perlberg-Laird
6398—Wheeler-Treft
6387—Levy-Uhlfelder
6235—Ginsburg-Burns
5865—Wattenberg-Joseph
6512—Knox-Sturman
6380—Folsom-Gilsey
6141—Pfeiffer-Weisz
5497—P A Bank-Bohm
5498—Same-same
5631—Lipman-Schloss
6434—Montague-Stappler
6446—Scheina-M C Co
6468—Barbey-Hinchliff
4686—Rabuchim-Stiglitz
6141—Pfeiffer-Weisz
5497—P A Bank-Bohm
5498—Same-same
5631—Lipman-Schloss
6434—Montague-Manheim
6446—Scheina-M C Co
6468—Barbey-Hinchliff
4686—Rabuchim-Stiglitz

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Dwyer

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co
16, 18, 20 & 22 William St.

Announces that it is now prepared to receive accounts and transact any approved financial business at its branch office,

475 FIFTH AVENUE,
Between 40th and 41st Streets.

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Investment Securities
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RUDOLPH KLEYBOLTE & CO.
BANKERS
Dealers in High Grade Railway and Municipal Bonds
Act as Fiscal Agents for Corporations and Municipalities
Interest paid on deposit of Moneys awaiting Investment and Checking Accounts
27 PINE ST., NEW YORK
CINCINNATI CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA

Henry Clews & Co.,
BANKERS,
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Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,500,000
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular—Call Money Rates 4½@6 Per Cent.

Another Day of Wavering Prices—Gold Export Possibilities a Factor.

Yesterday's stock market in its general features was strikingly similar to those of the previous two days of the present week, although the unhurried liquidation which has been characteristic of the earlier markets came nearer exhausting the fresh buying of stocks than heretofore, with the result that the general level of prices at the close of the day fell a trifle below that obtaining at the end of business on Tuesday. In other words, the state of equilibrium in which the market has rested for several days came to an end and a moderate but distinct dip downward followed. Whether this represents anything more than the inertia which might very well follow such expenditure of energy as was entailed in driving up the market through the recent period of high money rates is, of course, an open question, but it must be said that there was no more evidence of actual weakness in yesterday's market than in the markets of the preceding days, and that, in fact, the undertone of trading was almost constantly firm. There was very little shifting in speculative fancies yesterday, the groups of stock including the Southern iron and steel issues, the Chemical and minor railroad shares, which have heretofore attracted to themselves the larger part of the buying and scored the most substantial gains, playing the same parts again. The course of Union Pacific was once more uncertain, but Amalgamated Copper, on very large transactions, displayed much strength and rose sharply, the pressure heretofore exerted against it, for the time being, at least, disappearing. There was also heavy trading in Missouri, Kansas and Texas shares, and the common stock of that road retained practically all of its advance. Reports of the entrance of new interests into the road were largely responsible for this demonstration, and there is not lacking some basis in fact for these reports, although the improved position of the road in respect to earnings as a result of the heavy traffic now being turned over to it by the Burlington is perhaps of little less importance than would be an open acknowledgment of the reports mentioned. The prospect of an announcement regarding the financial details of the Tennessee Coal and Iron-Republic Steel deal after a meeting of those interested in these companies to-day accounts for the sharp rise in the shares of the Tennessee Company, while the disappointment that nothing but routine business was transacted at the American Sugar Company meeting likewise explains the decline in the shares of that company.

While money rates on call loans remained easy yesterday and a further betterment in time loan rates was noted, there are, nevertheless, several matters connected with the money market which have not been without influence on the stock market. The most important of these matters include the possibility, although this is nothing more than a possibility, of an increase in the discount rate of the Bank of England to-day, and the reported shifting of speculative accounts carried in the London market for our operators to this side, this movement finding reflection in the foreign exchange market yesterday and promising to find equal reflection in the loan account of our banks on Saturday. Again, the advance in sterling exchange, along with the low rate of the Paris check on London, brought to the fore discussion of the possibility of gold exports. An increase in the Bank of England's discount rate, or in the open market rates, would, of course, bring nearer such exports, but it is an open question if this will not be necesary in any event owing to the fact that before the end of the present month there mature very heavy obligations to foreign bankers. Payment of a large part of this indebtedness, said to be as much as $15,000,000, must be made next week, and it is now doubtful if it can be accomplished without the shipment of gold.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.
Detroit United Railway.
Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad.
ANNUAL MEETINGS.
C. N. Chadwick Co.
F. W. Gesswein Co.
H. B. Claflin Co.
Hudson Valley Underwear Co.

RUBBER STOCK EXCHANGE.

Time Limit Expired—90 Per Cent. of Rubber Goods Stock Passes.

The time for the deposit of stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, under the United States Rubber Company's offer of exchange, expired yesterday. At the office of the syndicate managers it was said that no provision had been made for the acceptance of further deposits of rubber goods stock.

The time for deposit was extended after 80 per cent. of the stock was exchanged for the stocks of the United States Rubber Company. At the close of business yesterday it was said that, all told, about 90 per cent. of the Rubber Goods Company stock had been exchanged for the new securities.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10.—Houston Oil and Cotton Duck easily led the local list today. The demand for investment securities continued. Toward the close slight fractional losses were sustained by a few of the favorite issues. Trading in Houston Oil common was very lively, but it only gained about ½.

Consolidated Cotton Duck preferred recovered the loss of a few days ago to 85 and advanced a point.

Maryland Trust preferred sold down 1 point.

Maryland and Pennsylvania 4s advanced from a previous decline 2½ points, to 97.

In the bond list Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck 5s gained nominal strength, advancing ¾ to 86, on numerous sales. United Railways 4s ran off ¼. Maryland Telephone 5s suffered a loss of 2½ points. G. B. S. Brewing 3-4s at the close advanced ¾ to 62¼.

Sales: Shares, 7,331; bonds, $114,000. The list:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	North Carolina 4s	102¼	102¼	102¼
2,000	Ga. & Ala. 5s	111	111	111
5,000	Md. & Penn. 4s	97	97	97
18,000	Seaboard 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼
1,000	B., S., P. & C. 4½s	99¼	99¼	99¼
2,000	North. Balt. 5s	119	119	119
9,000	United Railway 4s	94½	94½	94½
8,000	United Rs. inc.	67¼	67¼	67¼
5,000	United Rs. inc. ctfs.	66¼	66¼	66¼
3,000	Ala. C. & I. 5s	92¾	92¾	92¾
2,000	Con. Coal Ref. 4½s	99½	99½	99½
3,000	Consol. Gas 4½s	100¼	100¼	100¼
26,000	Cotton Duck 5s	86¼	85¾	86¼
7,000	Breweries 4s	62¼	62	62¼
20,000	Breweries, inc.	32¼	32¼	32½
2,000	Md. Telephone 5s	97½	97½	97½

STOCKS.

200	Seaboard Co. com	31½	31½	31½
100	United Railways	15	15	15
288	Mechanics' Bank	25	25	25
8	Western Bank	39	39	39
25	Continental Trust	196	196	196
30	International Trust	147½	147½	147½
10	Maryland Trust com.	135	135	135
110	Maryland Trust pf.	129	128	129
20	Ala. C. & I. pf.	97	97	97
25	Balt. Brick pf.	53	53	53
260	Con. Cotton Duck pf.	36	34½	36
6,215	Houston Oil com.	10¼	9¾	10¼
300	Houston Oil pf.	45	45	45

GOLD SHIPMENTS SEEM NEAR.

First Outgo May Be on Saturday—We Owe Paris $15,000,000.

International bankers said yesterday that there was an even chance of gold being shipped to Paris by Saturday's steamer. Foreign exchange rates rose further yesterday and advanced to within 1-64 of 1 per cent. of the gold export point. The opinion was expressed that should foreign discount rates strengthen before the close of the week gold exports from New York would undoubtedly follow.

Heavy remittances to Paris have to be made to cover maturing bills which the Paris market is not disposed to renew at present, and unless bills of exchange become available in sufficient amount to meet this situation it will be necessary to ship the gold. Estimates of the amount which this market will have to repay to Paris by the end of next week place the total at about 75,000,000 francs ($15,000,000). Heavy sterling remittances are also being made at present. One well-known house within the past few days purchased £500,000 cables for delivery to-day.

Demand sterling rose yesterday to 4.8675, but reacted later and closed at about 4.8660.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 4½@6 per cent., with the last loan at 4½ per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 6 per cent.

Time money rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 5½@6 per cent. for four and five months, and 5½ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $478,152,904; balances, $15,480,163. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $1,770,662.

Sterling exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.8325 for sixty days, $4.8660 for demand, and $4.8730 for cables. Commercial bills were quoted at $4.82¼@$4.83¼.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.19@5.19¼ and 5.16; reichsmarks, 94 7-16@94½ and 95 3-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40 3-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10@12½c discount. Chicago—15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—15@25c premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Money was more abundant in the market to-day. Discounts were easy. There was less anxiety regarding the export of gold to Argentina.

Trading on the Stock Exchange had a good tendency and a fair amount of business was transacted. Consols rallied with the cessation of offers of those securities.

Americans opened dull, hardened to overparity, were strongly supported, wavered somewhat and closed quietly, steady below the best quotations of the day.

Foreigners drooped in places. Russian Imperial 4s firmed to 96, reacted to 94, and closed at 94½.

Copper shares hardened.

Japanese Imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 102⅝.

Bar silver firm at 30¼d. per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 23.50; Lisbon, 4.50.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing Yesterday.	N. Y. Equivalent.	Previous N. Y. Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	89⅛	..	..	....
Consols, account	89 5-16	..	..	....
Anaconda	13⅜	251¾	256ex	— 7¾
Atchison	97⅞	95⅛	95	+ ⅛
Can. Pacific	180¼	175½	174¾	+ ¾
St. Paul	188½	183½	183¾	— ¼
Erie	50⅝	48⅜	48⅝	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	82	80½	81	— ½
Illinois Central	180½	175½	176¼	— ¾
Louis. & Nash.	157¼	153	153	....
N. Y. Central	158¼	154	154	....
Pennsylvania	74⅞	144¾	144⅝	+ ⅝
Reading	74¼	144½	143¾	+ ⅝
So. Pacific	68⅝	67⅞	67½	+ ⅛
Union Pacific	159½	154⅞	154¾	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel	45⅞	44⅛	44⅛	....
U. S. Steel pf.	110	106⅞	107	— ⅛

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firm, and the feeling later regarding the result of the Moroccan conference became more reassured.

Russians at first were weak and then became firmer in consequence of the decision of the French bankers to advance $50,000,000 to the Russian Government.

Russian Imperial 4s were quoted at 84.45, and Russian bonds of 1904 at 489.00.

The private rate of exchange was 2 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes 98 francs 87½ centimes for the account.

Exchange on London, 25 francs 11 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was very quiet. Russians were one-fifth lower.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 43 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short and three-months' bills, 4 per cent.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	11	9	Esperanza	5	5	0
Tomboy	1	6	6	Dolores	2	2	6
El Oro	1	8	9	Stratton's Independence	0	8	6

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the Exchange Salesroom; 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers:

25 shares American Express Company, $100 each, 225.

25 shares Laclede Gas Company of St. Louis preferred, $100 each, 100.

125 shares Consolidated Gas Company of Baltimore, $100 each, 85½.

20 shares Standard Oil Company, $100 each, 695½.

50 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad common, $100 each, 183¼.

50 shares Metropolitan Street Railway Company, $100 each, 124.

25 shares Delaware & Hudson Company, $100 each, 221¾.

25 shares Illinois Central Railroad Company, $100 each, 175½.

25 shares Royal Baking Powder Company preferred, $100 each, 112½.

100 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Company, $50 each, 144¾.

10 shares Germania Bank, $100 each, 488½.

15 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 751½.

25 shares Flatbush Trust Company of Brooklyn, $100 each, 273.

50 shares Citizens' Central National Bank, $100 each, 146.

$10,000 Chesapeake & Ohio Railway general mortgage 4½ per cent. registered certificate, due 1992, interest March and September, 106⅛.

55 shares Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad, $100 each, 200.

100 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 197¼.

100 shares Manhattan Trust Company, $50 each, 491.

1 share Central Trust Company, $100, 2,301.

5 shares Nassau Trust Company of Brooklyn, $100 each, 270.

$5,000 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company 3-year 4½ per cent. collateral trust gold note, due July 1, 1907, 98¼.

$1,000 Calvary Cemetery & Greenpoint Railroad 1st mortgage 6 per cent. bond, due June, 1907. Interest June and December. Accrued interest from Dec. 1 last to be charged to purchaser, 101½.

1 share German American Insurance Company of New York, $100, 614.

58 shares Title Guarantee & Trust Company, $100 each, 651¼.

$10,000 Consolidated Rubber Tire 4 per cent. debenture bonds, 1951, 30½.

5 shares Central Trust Company, $100 each, 2,245.

$5,000 Berwick (Penn.) Consolidated Gas Company 1st mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1929. Interest January and July, $500 each, 103¾.

$2,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Company convertible 6 per cent. debenture bonds, due March, 1909. Coupons March and September, 166½.

5 shares United States Express Company, $100 each, 118.

18 shares Adams Express Company, $100 each, 248½.

25 shares Metropolitan Trust Company, $100 each, 620¼.

10 shares Morton Trust Company, $100 each, 891.

80 shares Title Guarantee & Trust Company, $100 each, 656.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

There was once a banker in Wall Street whose adverse opinion of mining stocks was unreasonable. He could never be induced to discriminate between those that were good and those that were bad. He simply mistrusted mining stocks as such, and they were not acceptable as collateral at his bank on any terms. When he died the executors of his estate were amazed to find among his personal securities several thousand shares of a notoriously bad mining stock. If he had searched the market for the worst mining stock exploited in the eight or ten years preceding his death he could not have made a more hopeless investment. In his capacity of banker he could not have been induced by any argument to lend money on the stock which was found after his death keeping company with such gilt-edged other investments as a man of his judgment would be expected to make. The moral of the story is that in speculation the element of mystery is well-nigh irresistible. It is the mystery surrounding mining stocks that makes them so fascinating to the speculator. His imagination is not hampered by thoughts of value or intrinsic merit, for there is no standard by which you may determine absolutely what a mining stock is worth. Its value is ephemeral. It may be worth noting today and have a fabulous value to-morrow. The fortunes of mining are notoriously uncertain.

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The mining men from Butte whom you may encounter in Wall Street by day and in the uptown hotels by night are wonderfully enthusiastic over the Anaconda strike. They are all long of Anaconda stock. It is the rampant speculation in "coppers" that brings them here. Their enthusiasm by day is rational, but at night it is boundless. The more they drink after dinner the deeper and wider and richer grows the Anaconda vein, and its proportions and richness at 2 A. M. are altogether preposterous.

***

Amalgamated Copper was the most prominent feature of the stock market yesterday, showing pronounced strength for the first time in several days and leading the whole list in point of activity. Since the stock's advance was checked at 111¾ on Dec. 30, the last day of trading in 1905, it has been as low as 103⅞. Between these two quotations the trading has been much smaller than it was on the last eight or ten points of the rise to 111¾. On yesterday's renewal of the stocks' former activity the price advanced to 110⅝. There was a lot of stock for sale at 110 and just above that figure, so much, indeed, that it looked several times as if the bull crowd might well desist. The trading on the level of 110 was very heavy, and the impression one got from watching it was that while one crowd was trying to carry the stock above that price a second crowd was selling heavily to the first. The bull crowd prevailed to the extent of closing the stock above 110. The last quotation was 110⅛, at which price the stock showed a net gain of 1¼ per cent. The demonstration yesterday was accompanied by an active circulation of bull tips, indicating the resumption forthwith of the advance, which was arrested just short of 112 ten days ago. Traders found it impossible to make anything of yesterday's manipulation in the stock. They would buy it at 109⅞ and 110 and sell it when it fell back to 109⅝ or 109½, repeating the process until they wearied of trying to beat its fluctuations. On the bull side of Amalgamated Copper it is argued that the stock's recovery to within less than 2 per cent. of the high point of Dec. 30, after much uncertain and inscrutable backing and filling, indicates rather a halting of the bull campaign ten days ago than a culmination of the movement. It is to be said, on the other side, that a good many well-informed persons who were very bullish on the stock around 80 are not so enthusiastic about it at 110. The bull crowd has in its favor the existence of a widespread speculative interst in "coppers," escecially Amalgamated and Anaconda. From the point of view of an operator who has nothing to do with values it would seem feasible, no doubt, to put the stock to 125, provided there should be no inside opposition.

***

Yesterday's market showed the weight of the stocks that have been put upon it since Monday morning. It opened strong, but made no general headway, and was inclined on the whole to be reactionary in its movements. Aggressive strength was confined to a few stocks, like Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the "Soo" shares, Amalgamated Copper, and several industrial specialties, notably American Cotton Oil, in which there is evidence of renewed pool activity. A recovery in Anaconda would have made the strength of Amalgamated Copper look a little more convincing.

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The strong openings this week have doubtless been due to an accumulation each morning of outside buying orders.

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The verdict of impartial observers at the close yesterday was that the market had shown remarkable stability considering the amount of stocks it had been called upon to absorb since Monday morning.

***

Believing that the market was due for a pretty substantial reaction, forehanded followers of the speculation began on Monday to sell stocks for a turn of 2 or 3 per cent. The movement continued Tuesday and during the greater part of yesterday's session. The sellers in most instances have been playing only for a reaction. They have no idea of quitting on the bull side. Prices had been advancing pretty rapidly, large profits were obtainable by those who had seen their stocks through the tight money of the last fortnight of December, and the increased participation of the outside public gave them an opportunity to realize heavily on very favorable terms. Along with the selling of this character, of course, there has been more or less selling for the short account, on the same line of reasoning. In nearly every quarter of the Street yesterday brokers were commenting upon the amount of such selling they had seen, and also upon the remarkable resistance shown in the market. "We have sold a great many stocks," said the head of a very prominent house yesterday. "I dare not say how many. Our people thought there ought to be a reaction; that the market would be better for a set-back in prices, and they took advantage of an opportunity to secure their profits. What I am afraid of is that we have rather too much company on that side. I find that other houses have done as we have. Possibly we shall not be able to recover our stocks."

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A selling movement such as has been in progress since Monday creates what may be called a mental short interest. People who are bullish at heart and sell stocks for a turn, with the idea that they can get them back on recessions of 2 or 3 per cent., are mentally short of the market. They want their stocks back and are anxious until they get them back, and if the reaction they have been looking for does not occur within a reasonable time they begin to fear that they have missed their market. When a large number of people are in this relation to the market an opportunity awaits an aggressive bull crowd. It has only to make the right kind of demonstration on the bull side and all the reactionists will come in and repurchase their stocks at higher prices, acting precisely as if they were actually short of stocks and had to buy them back.

***

The weight of professional activity was on the side of a reaction yesterday, but there was very little money in selling stocks short.

***

Persons who expected a melon to be cut at the annual meeting of the American Sugar Refining Company yesterday were disappointed. A miscellaneous bull account in the stock signified its disappointment by selling out. The suspicion that Sugar had been distributed freely to the Street above 150 on mysterious talk of impending gratuities was substantially confirmed. With the call for the annual meeting went out a special request for the personal attendance of stockholders, and the speculative imagination was at once aroused. Why should stockholders be specially requested to present themselves? The bull crowd operating in the stock made the most of the curiosity excited on this account. The attendance at yesterday's meeting was uncommonly large. President Havemeyer said: "When I come to the annual meeting of the company I am always curious to know how many stockholders will attend in person. * * * Up to now my hope to see stockholders at the meetings has been followed by disappointment." But there was no melon. The management praised itself and the stockholders adopted a resolution of praise and that was all. Rumors of a scrip dividend on Sugar stock have been in persistent circulation for several months.

***

None but his intimate friends knew that H. H. Rogers had so much wit. His "testimony" in the Missouri proceedings has doubtless delighted Mark Twain, a fellow humorist. Mark Twain and Mr. Rogers are great friends. That may account for the drollery of Mr. Rogers in the rôle of witness.

***

For a long time there has been persistent, though careful, selling of Great Northern preferred and Northern Pacific, especially the former, and the strength of the stocks in the face of it has been rather remarkable. The selling is presumably for the account of the Union Pacific, and the Hill crowd evidently is willing to take the stock as it is offered. The Hill following expects, as soon as this selling ceases, to see a big rise in Great Northern preferred.

STEEL MERGER COMING.

Republic Iron and Steel Directors to Consider It To-day.

The Executive Committee of the Republic Iron & Steel Company will hold a meeting to-day, which will probably be followed by a meeting of the full Board of Directors. It is believed that the matter to be considered by the committee and by the full board is the consolidation of the Republic Iron & Steel Company and the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company.

The final consolidation of these two companies, the control of both of which was acquired in the open market by the syndicate headed by the late C. S. Guthrie, was definitely decided upon some time ago. There only remains to be settled questions of detail. In banking circles it is expected that the matter will be put through without much delay.

IRON TRADE CONDITIONS.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 10.—The Iron Trade Review to-morrow will say:

"The principal features of the week have been the advances of prices of a number of finished products and the announcement that the Steel Corporation will make extensive additions to plants. With the exception of a slight weakness in bar iron and scrap, the market continues extremely strong.

"The blast furnace production of the United States Steel Corporation for 1905 was approximately 10,175,500 tons of pig iron; the production of ingots was 11,095,000 tons. The best previous record was in 1902, when 7,975,500 tons of pig iron and 9,745,000 tons of ingots were produced. The increase is more than 2,000,000 tons in both iron and ingots.

"The improvements decided upon include extensive new construction and the remodeling of a number of plants. This will increase the furnace capacity by 1,000,000 tons, the ingot capacity by 540,000 tons, and the finished material capacity by 765,000 tons.

"The principal items of the improvements are the erection of two new blast furnaces at the Carrie plant, and of ten fifty-ton open-hearth furnaces at Homestead, Penn., where the structural mill will also be remodeled and its production largely increased. At Duquesne a bar mill for rounds up to six inches will be erected. Isabella Furnace, No. 2, which has been idle since the formation of the corporation, will be placed in blast.

"At South Chicago the corporation will erect a new thirty-inch universal plate mill and a new light rail mill. Another blast furnace is to be added to the Joliet plant. At the Worcester plant of the American Steel and Wire Company large additions are planned for the manufacture of insulated wire and cable. The Pennsylvania plant of the National Tube Works at McKeesport, will be remodeled so as to increase the capacity greatly, and large additions will be made at the Pencoyd plant, where the structural mill will be remodeled."

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wed.	Tues.		Wed.	Tues.
Alta	.02	.02	L. W. Con.	.02	.03
Alpha Con.	.04	.04	Mexican	1.10	1.15
Andes	.17	.18	Occid. Con.	.02	.02
Belcher	.18	.22	Ophir	5.62½	5.87½
Best & Bel.	1.10	1.15	Overman	.17	.22
Bullion	.26	.26	Potosi	.04	.05
Caledonia	.50	.54	Savage	.45	.51
Chal. Con.	.18	.18	S. Belcher	.88	.10
Challar	.12	.14	S. Nevada	.26	.27
Confidence	.85	.85	Syndicate	.11	.11
C. C. & Va.	1.15	1.15	St. Louis	.08	.08
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.43	.43
Cr. Point.	.12	.12	Utah Con.	.02	.03
G. & Curry	.20	.22	Y. Jacket	.12	.12
H. & Norc.	1.00	1.00	Silver bars	.65½	.65
Julia	.07	.07	Drafts, sgt.	.08	.03
Justice	.03	.05	Telegraph	.05	.05
Ken. Con.	.01	.01			

Mexican dollars unchanged at .51@.53.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 10.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	10⅜	11½	J. Johnson	10	14
American	2⅜	2½	Keystone	2¼	2½
Anchor	2	2½	Lexington	4	4½
Anaconda	13	13½	Little Puck	2⅜	3
Banner	3⅝	4	Moon Anch.	3⅝	3⅞
C., K. & N.	6	8	Mollie Gib.	6	7½
C. C. Cons.	6½	7	Nevin	5½	6
Dante	7⅛	7¼	New Haven	2⅜	3
Dr. Jackpot	5¾	6	Old Gold	4	4½
Elkton	45	50	Pilgrim	2¾	2⅞
El Paso	66	68½	Pharmacist	4½	5¼
Findlay	93⅝	93½	Portland	192	200
Gold Bond	3½	3⅝	Rose Maud	4	4½
Gold Coin	2½	4½	Rose Nicol	3	3½
Gold Dollar	7⅝	8	Sample	4¼	4¾
Golden Cycle	75	90	Un. Gold	10	15
Sovereign	10¼	10¾	Vindicator	90	100
Isabella	24½	24⅝	Work	7⅝	8
Jackpot	4	5½	Independence	19	20

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 10.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,889	Crucible Steel	14½	14	14⅞
1,656	Crucible Steel pf.	79½	79	79
316	Fireproofing	8⅛	8	8
356	Fireproofing pf.	25½	24½	25½
400	Lustre	35	34⅞	35
1,132	Mfrs. L. & H.	34½	33⅝	34½
25	Ohio Fuel	37¼	37¼	37¼
10,150	Ohio Tonopah	30c	29c	30c
200	Phil. Company	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
130	Pitts. Brewing	26½	26½	26½
170	Pitts. Brewing pf.	48½	48	48
110	Pitts. Coal pf.	59½	59½	59½
350	River Coal pf.	25	25	25
430	Sewer Pipe	32¼	32	32
5,750	Tonopah Extension	8.40	7.90	7.75
50	Union Switch	87½	87½	87½
300	U. S. Steel	44¼	44	44
435	Western Elec. 2ds	86¼	85	85

BANKS.

176	Colonial Trust	350	350	350
10	Duquesne N. B.	270	270	270
5	Monong. S. & T.	50	50	50

BONDS.

$18,000	Ind. Brew. 6s	105	105	105
5,000	River Coal 6s	111	111	111
1,677	Union Switch rights	1	1	1

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$143,070,393
Gold coin and bullion	87,289,007
Gold certificates	42,105,740
Silver coin and bullion	3,066,470
Silver certificates	13,921,535
United States notes	5,590,428
Treasury notes of 1890	33,230
National bank notes	17,286,558
Total receipts this month	16,414,943
Total receipts this year	313,273,094
Total expenditures this month	14,340,000
Total expenditures this year	318,441,833

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$527,316,809
Silver dollars	475,031,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,242,000
Total	$1,010,639,809
General fund	177,598,223
Deposits in National banks	63,160,910
In Philippine Treasury	4,914,235
Awaiting reimbursement	98,949
Current liabilities	105,101,544
	155,165

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Weakness in several stocks on the local exchange to-day was caused by the liquidation of accounts for L. W. Prior, President of the Cleveland Stock Exchange, who committed suicide yesterday, and for his firm, Denison, Prior & Co., which failed to-day. American Shipbuilding, United Box Board preferred, and Biscuit common were among the stocks affected by the selling. The first named fell from 57 to below 54. Box Board preferred lost about a point, and Biscuit about as much. There were occasional rallies, and Swifts sold at 105, a gain of about a point.

New York Exchange quoted at 15c. premium. Money, 5½@6 per cent.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	American Can	10¾	10¾	10¾
500	American Can pf.	70¾	70¾	70¾
3,400	Am. Shipbuilding	55	53¾	53¾
50	Pneumatic Tool	58	58	58
200	Chi. & Oak Park	7¼	7¼	7¼
60	Chi. & Oak Park pf.	26	26	26
50	Illinois Brick	64	64	64
570	Kansas City Light	59	58	58
56	Kan. City Light pf.	90	90	90
55	Met. L.	28	28	28
271	National Biscuit	68	67¼	68
6	National Biscuit pf.	114¾	114¾	114¾
285	Swifts	105	104½	105
100	N. W. L.	26½	26½	26½
280	Box Board	2¾	2½	2¾
4,050	Box Board pf.	15⅝	14⅝	15½
50	Quaker Oats	143	143	143

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Chartered 1822.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
Branch, 475 Fifth Avenue,
New York.
Administrator Guardian

Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company
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TITLE DEPARTMENT ..... 37 LIBERTY ST. }
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BERTRON, STORRS AND GRISCOM
BANKERS,
40 Wall

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Rise in International Mercantile Marine.

Preferred Stock and Bonds Continue Gains—Coppers Quiet—General Market Firm.

Trading in yesterday's curb market developed considerable activity at the opening and prices continued firm. As the day progressed, however, trading lagged. International Mercantile Marine preferred stock and bonds continued the rise begun Monday. The bonds, of which $35,000 sold yesterday, closed at 83½, which is 4 points above Monday's close. Coppers were quiet, with prices fairly firm. Boston Copper on sales of 4,200 shares closed at 31¼, ⅞ down.

***

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Can	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
1,600	Am. Can pf	70¾	71	70½	70¾
10	Am. Chicle	168	168	168	168
50	Am. Tobacco	465	465	465	465
505	Am. Writ. P.pf	35	35	*34⅝	34⅝
500	Beth. St. Corp.	31	31	31	31
15	Beth. St. C.pf.	91	91	91	91
500	Cent. Foundry	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝
1,250	Cent. F. pf	27	*27¼	27	27
100	Cont.C. & C.pf	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1,000	Corn Prod. ref. com. w. i.	28	28¼	27½	28¼
1,400	Corn Prod. ref. pf. w. i.	87¼	87⅝	87	87
800	Hartmann Coal	74	74	73½	74
3,800	Houston Oil	9¾	10¼	9¾	10
268	H. Oil tr. rects	9	9	8	9
100	H. Oil St. L. rects	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞
100	H. Oil tr.rec.pf	40	40	40	40
600	Int. Mer. Mar.	13	13	13	13
3,800	Int. M. M. pf.	35½	36⅝	35½	36
1,200	Int. Salt	42	42¾	42	42¾
25	Kings Co.Elec. L. & P.rights	38	38	38	38
500	Mackay Cos.	59	59	58⅜	58⅝
377	Mackay Cos.pf	*72⅝	73½	72⅝	*73¼
1,300	Manhattan Tr.	3¼	3¼	3	3
2,000	Mergen.-Hort.	12	12	12	12
400	N. J. T. D. & I.	45⅞	46	45⅞	46
100	N. Y. Trans.	7	7	7	7
200	Palmer Mt. T. & Power	*50	50	50	50
200	Sea. Lum. Co.	67⅜	68¼	67⅞	68¼
80	So. Elb. Land	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
64	Standard Oil	690	696	696	696
100	Swift & Co.	104	104	104	..

RAILROADS.

200	Am. L. & Tr.rts.	3-6	¼	3-16	¼
100	Chi. Subway	51	51	51	51
19	Det., Tol. & I. Ry. 2d pf	16	16	14	14
1,010	Inter. R. T.	234	234	233½	233½
5	No. Soc. stubs.	250	250	250	250
100	Seaboard Co.	31½	31½	31½	31½
100	Seab. 1st pf	90	90	90	90

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Bluebell Min.	4½	4½	4½	4½
4,200	Boston Cop.	32½	32½	30⅝	31¼
3,000	Brit. Col. Cop.	9¾	9⅞	9⅝	9¾
1,500	Copper Secur.	30	30¼	30	30¼
3,000	Dominion Cop.	7-16	15-32	13-32	7-16
90	Douglas Cop.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
300	Granby Con.	10	10	9⅝	9⅞
300	Greene Gold.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
3,500	Greene Con. C.	29¼	29⅞	29½	29⅝
2,000	Greene Gold-S.	7	7½	7	7½
1,500	Guanajuato C.	4¼	4⅞	4½	4⅝
1,700	Mines Secur.	½	5-16	¼	5-16
1,500	Mitchell Min.	10⅜	10⅝	10¼	10⅜
200	Monte. M.& S.	½	½	½	½
400	Mont. & Bos.	½	½	¼	7-16
1,900	Nev. Con. Cop.	12	12	11¾	11¾
1,400	Nev.-U. M.&S.	3½	3½	3⅜	3½
100	Newh. M. & S.	10	10	10	10
3,500	Tenn. Cop. Co.	50¾	51½	50	51½
1,300	Tinic Mining	9¾	10	9¾	10
10	Union Cop. Co.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
24,200	United Copper	63⅞	64⅜	63⅜	63⅞
400	Utah Apex	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	8⅞
400	Utah Copper	38¼	*38½	*37¼	37⅝

BONDS.

$10,000	Alb. & S. 3½s				
2,000	60 p. c. pd.	118	118	118	118
42,500	Am. Malt. 6s	104½	104½	104¼	104½
4,000	Am. St. F. 6s, w. i. & int.	87	87½	86¼	86¼
13,000	Am. W. P. 5s	88½	88¾	88½	88½
20,000	C. Fdy. 6s, fiat.	81	81½	81	81½
	New Tr. Sec., new col. 4½s, w. i.	95½	95½	95½	95½
60	Det., Tol. & I. 2d pf. scrip.	14	14	14	14
25,000	Int. M. M. 4½s	82½	83½	82½	83½
£10,200	Jap. Gov. 4s of 1905 & int., w. i.	87⅞	87½	87⅞	87⅝
$27,600	N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. 3½s & int.	116¾	117½	116¾	117½
6,000	So. Elb. Ld.5s.	24	24	24	24
7,000	Yel. Park Ry. 5s & int.	95	95	95	95

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share.

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Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Tuesday:

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Jan. 10. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 9. Bid.	Asked.
American Can	10½	10⅝	10	10¼
American Can pf	70¾	71	70	70½
American Chicle	166	170	165	170
American Chicle pf	103	106	103	106
Am. Light & Traction	116	122	115	122
Am. Light & Trac. pf	104	106	104	107
Am. Light & Trac. rts.	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
American Tobacco	463	470	465	475
Am. Steel Found. 6s, w. i. and interest	86	86¼	86	86⅞
American Malting 6s	104¼	104⅝	..	..
Am. Writing Paper	5	5¼	4⅝	5¼
Am. Writing Paper pf	34½	34⅞	34½	35
Am. Writing Paper 5s	88	88½	88½	88½
Bethlehem Steel	30½	32½	30	33
Bethlehem Steel pf	90¾	91	90¾	91½
Boston Copper	31¼	31⅜	32⅛	32⅝
British Columbia Cop.	9⅜	9½	9⅜	10
Central Foundry	6⅜	6⅝	6¼	6½
Central Foundry pf	26½	27¼	27⅛	27⅝
Central Foundry 6s	81	82	..	..
Chicago Subway	50⅜	51½	51	51¼
Cont. Coal & Coke	9⅜	10	9¼	10
Corn Prod.ref.com. w.i.	27⅞	28¼	27	28
Corn Pr. ref. pf., w. i.	86⅞	87¼	87	89
Copper Securities	30	30⅜	30	30½
Dominion Copper	..	..	⅝	¾
Douglas Copper	6⅜	6⅝	6⅝	6½
Granby Consolidated	9⅞	10	9⅝	10
Greene Con. Copper	29½	29⅜	29⅝	29⅞
Greene Con. Gold	3⅜	3⅞	3¾	4
Greene Gold-Silver	6¾	7	7	7⅛
Guanajuato Con	4½	4¾	4½	4⅝
Guggenheim Explor'n	290	310	290	310
Hartmann Coal	74	74¼	73½	74⅜
Houston Oil	9½	9⅝	..	..
Houston Oil pf	40	44	..	..
Interborough	235	236	234	235
Intsr. Mer. Marine	12¾	13¼	12¾	13
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	36	36¼	35	35¼
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	82	84	81½	83½
International Salt	42	43	41½	42½
International Salt 5s	69	71	69	71
Jap. Gov. 4s of 1905 and interest, w. i.	87⅞	87½	87⅜	87⅝
Mackay Companies	58½	59	58⅜	59
Mackay Companies pf	73	73¼	73	73¼
Manhattan Transit	3	3¼	3	3¼
Mines Securities	½	5-16	½	5-16
Mitchell Mining	10⅜	10½	10¼	10½
Montezuma M. & S.	¾	½	⅝	½
N. J. Term. D. & Imp.	45¾	46	45⅞	46
New Trac. Sec., w. i.	59	60	58	60
New Tr. Sec. pf., w. i.	98	100	98	100
N. T. S.col.4½s,w.i.int.	95¾	95½	95½	95¾
Nevada Con. Copper	11¾	12	12	12½
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	2⅜	¾	2½	⅞
North. Secur. stubs	250	275	250	275
New York Transport	6½	7	..	..
Otis Elevator pf	106	109	..	..
Seaboard Lumber Co.	67⅞	68¼	67⅞	68¼
Seaboard Company	31	32	30½	31¼
Seaboard Co. 1st pf	89	90	90	91
Seaboard Co. 2d pf	61	62	62	63
Standard Oil	696	699	697	700
Tennessee Copper	51¼	51½	50	51
Tinic Mining	9⅞	10	9¼	9⅜
Union Copper	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
United Copper	63⅜	63⅞	63⅜	64
United Copper pf	87	89½	88	89½
Utah Apex	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅞
Utah Copper	37¾	38	38	38¼

Street Railway Proxies.

Russell, Brewster & Co., brokers, explain that the order of Judge Grosscup issued on Monday to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank called for the delivery of proxies on 50,000 shares of the North and West Chicago Street Railway stock to Fred. H. Rawson and Henry A. Blair for the purpose of voting at the annual meeting. The order was erroneously reported in THE TIMES's Chicago market news as an order for sale of the shares.

1906

JANUARY CIRCULAR WITH PARTICULARS REGARDING DESIRABLE LISTED BONDS Upon Application.

ENNIS & STOPPANI

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BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30¼d per ounce and in New York at 65¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50¼c.

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Standard sold at 3.70.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Alice sold at 2.00, 300 Bullion at .25, 500 Ind. Tonopah at .24½, 500 Isabella at .26, 200 Jim Butler at .88, 1,000 Lone Star at .10, 800 Mexican at 1.10, 500 Ohio Tonopah at .30, 400 Overman at .20, 500 Sandstorm at .90@.98, 100 Standard at 3.75, 200 Yellow Jac at .14.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—The tone of the local money market is easier, although rates are unchanged. The usual table follows:

Call loans 7@8 per cent. Time loans, collateral, 5½@6 per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 5½@6 per cent. Clearing House loans, 6 per cent. New York funds, 10@12½ cents discount. Boston clearings, $82,332,414; balances, $2,739,179. Sub-Treasury debit, $93,708.

Copper shares were quiet to-day, with trading mostly in specialties. Utah was the feature of strength, while United States Mining, Old Dominion, North Butte, and Mass Mining were also active and strong. Traders were inclined to allow the market to take its course, and only busied themselves in the active issues. The closing was strong, with stocks in good demand.

Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	95	95	95
2,000	C., B. & Q. 3½s	94	94	94
9,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	100½	100½	100¼
8,000	C. J. & Stock Y. 5s	107	106¾	107
4,000	Dominion Coal 5s	100	100	100
2,000	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	122	122	122
1,500	K. C., Mem. & B. 4s	99	99	99
1,000	N. E. Cotton Yarn 5s	99	99	99
1,000	U. S. Steel 2d 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼
2,000	West End 4s, 1015	102¼	102¼	102¼
5,000	West End 4s, 1017	102½	102½	102½

RAILROADS.

220	Atchison	95½	94	94
36	Boston Elevated	158	157½	158
8	Boston & Albany	254	254	254
3	Boston & Lowell	240½	240½	240½
7	Boston & Maine	173	173	173
5	Boston & Maine pf	174	174	174
2	Boston & Providence	311	311	311
19	Fitchburg pf	142	142	142
515	Mass. Electric	18½	18½	18¼
445	Mass. Elec. pf	64	63½	63½
20	N. Y. Central rights	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
24	N. Y., N. H. & H	201½	201½	201½
2	Old Colony	209	208½	209
10	Pere Marquette pf	53	53	53
10	Rutland pf	82	82	82
675	Union Pacific	155½	153⅞	155
59	West End	99¾	99½	99½

TELEPHONES.

208	*American	136¾	136	136
250	Cumberland rights	4	4	4
48	New England	135	135	135
17	Western	12⅞	13	13
5	Western pf	94	93½	94

MISCELLANEOUS.

3,880	Am. Ag. Chem.	28¾	27½	28½
850	Am. Pneu. Service	13¾	12½	13
160	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf	32½	32	32
2,553	Am. Sugar	154½	152	153
35	Am. Sugar pf	140½	140	140
245	Am. Wool	45½	44¾	44¾
133	*Am. Wool. pf	105	104½	104¾
50	East Boston Land	5¾	5¾	5¾
20	*General Electric	180	179¼	179½
10	Ga. Ry. & Elec. L	98	98	98
1	Ga. Ry. & E. L. pf	94	94	94
68	Mass. Gas	47	47	47
212	Mass. Gas pf	86	85⅞	86
2	Mergentnaler	192½	192½	192½
30	Pullman	245	244	245
6	Savannah Electric	14½	14½	14½
6	Savannah Elec. pf	85	85	85
49	Seattle Electric	67	65	65
542	Swift & Co.	105	104	104½
300	*United Fruit	105	104½	104¾
432	United Shoe Machine	73⅞	73	73
19	United Shoe Mach. pf	31	31	31
4,199	U. S. Steel	44½	43⅞	43⅝
1,220	U. S. Steel pf	107½	106¾	107
200	West End Land	50c	50c	50c

MINING.

350	Adventure	5¼	5	5¼
10,091	Amalgamated	110½	109¼	110
1,625	Allouez	44⅜	43½	43⅝
1,153	Am. Zinc	16	15⅝	16
670	Arcadian	5⅜	5	5
50	Ashbed	1¼	1¼	1¼
225	Arnold	2	1½	1⅝
737	Atlantic	27½	26¼	26¾
1,160	Bingham	36½	35¾	36
3,525	Boston Con	32¼	30½	31½
100	Bonanza	60c	60c	60c
47	Calumet & Hecla	705	700	700
1,150	Centennial	31¼	30⅝	31
610	Con. Mercur	65c	61c	65c
1,565	Copper Range	82¾	82	82½
1,230	Daly-West	17¼	17	17
100	Dominion Iron	28	27¼	27¼
1,810	Franklin	19	18	18½
1,785	Greene	29⅞	29¼	29¾
30	Guanajuato	4½	4½	4½
695	Isle Royale	27¾	27¼	27¼
5,853	Mass	11½	10	11
125	Mayflower	1¾	1	1½
300	Michigan	17	16⅞	16¾
275	*Mohawk	69½	59½	59½
1,590	Nevada	12	11¾	11¾
2,495	North Butte	86¼	85	86
200	Montana C. & C	4½	4½	4½
20	Old Colony	1¼	1¼	1¼
5,185	Old Dominion	42	40¾	41
210	*Osceola	106	105½	106
200	Parrot	41½	40½	40¾
125	Phoenix	1¼	1¼	1¼
20	Quincy	110	110	110
895	Rhode Island	7¾	7½	7⅜
545	Santa Fe	2¾	2½	2½
3,685	Shannon	6⅜	5¾	5¾
824	Tecumseh	15	14½	14½
23	Tenn. Copper	51	51	51
963	Trinity	10⅜	10¼	10½
710	U. S. Coal & Oil	12¼	11⅝	12
5,747	U. S. Mining	50	48¾	48¾
3,130	*United Copper	64⅜	63⅜	63⅝
27	United Copper pf	90	89½	90
10,921	*Utah	63⅝	62¾	63½
181	Victoria	6¾	6¾	6¾
25	Winona	8	8	8
160	Wolverine	134½	132	134½
5	Wyandotte	1½	1½	1½

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	102⅞	103⅝
2s, c., 1930	102⅞	103⅝
3s, r., 1918	102¾	103⅛
3s, c., 1918	103	104
3s, 1918, sm	102¼	..
4s, r., 1907	103	103¾
4s, c., 1907	103	104
4s, r., 1925	130½	131½
4s, c., 1925	130½	131½
D. C. 3-65s	118	..
Philip'ne 4s	103½	110¾
Adams Exp.	235	250
Alb. & Sus.	240	..
Alle. & W.	145	..
A. A. C. pf.	93	96
Am. B. S.	39	33½
Am. Coal	175	195
Am. D. T.	37	42
A. H. & L. pf.	40	40¾
Am. L. Co.	20	21
Am. L. Co. pf.	40½	44
Am. Lo. pf.	117	118
Am. Malt.	4⅝	4¾
Am. M. pf.	25	26
Am. M. pf. ctfs.	23	26
Am. Snuff.	220	230
Am. Sn. pf.	100	110
A. S. R. pf.	139	141
A. T. & C. pf.	90	92
A. T. & T.	136	138
Am. W. Co. pf.	163½	165
Ann Arbor pf.	32	37
Ann Arbor pf.	75	80
A. M. 1st pf.	106	110
B. A. L. pf.	106	..
B. Un. Gas.	170	180
B., R. & P.	152	155
B., R. & P. pf.	155	175
B. & S. pf.	83	86
But'k Co.	54	60
Canada So.	68¼	70½
C. & S. Tel.	130	137
Chi. & Alt.	30	32¾
Chi. & Alt. pf.	200	..
C. & E. I. pf.	130	125
Chi. G. W. deb.	84½	85
C., L. & L. pf.	70	90
C. St. P., M. & O.	188	192
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	188	195
C. T. & T.	12¾	14
C. T. & T. pf.	34	37
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	116	120
C., L. & W.	75	85
C., L. & W. pf.	105	110½
Cleve. & P.	182	..
C. & P. sp.	105	..
C. F. & I. pf.	93	95
Consol. Coal	80	..
D. & R. G. pf.	87¼	87½
D. M. & Ft. D.	28	26
Det. So. cts.	9½	11
Det. So. pf. cfs.	35	39
East. Kod.	161¾	..
Erie & T. H.	75	80
Erie & T. H. pf.	85	95
Ft. W. & D. City	73½	76
Gen. Ch. Co.	77	80
G. & S. Tr.	20	..
H.B. Claflin.	110	120
Hav. E. Ry.	33	35
H. E. R. pf.	80	81
Homestake.	81	82
Ill. C. I.	103½	..
Int. S. P.	27	28½
I. S. P. pf.	78	80
Iol. & Chi.	186	..
K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	83¼	83½
K. & D. M.	14	16
K. & D. M. pf.	45	50
K. I. C. pf.	77	79
Lacl. Gas.	100	103
Lacl. G. pf.	100	110
L. E. & W. pf.	93	98
L. E. & W. C. & N. pf.	45	..
Long Island	68	70
Man Beach.	11	13
Mt. C. of	100	..
Mich. Cent.	145	148
M. & St. L. pf.	100	100½
Mor. & Es.	190	193
N., C. & St. L.	145	150
Nat. B. pf.	113¾	113½
Nat. En. pf.	85	87
N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	20½	21
N. Cent. C.	37	42
N. Y. & N. H.	197	201
N. Y. C. & St. L.	69	71
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	118	120
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	89	91
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	79	80
N. Y., L. & W.	137	140
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	156	160
N. & W. pf.	92	95
Ont. Min.	3½	4
Pac. Coast.	105	106
Peo. & East.	40	45
P., C., C. & St. L.	83	85
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100	103
P., Ft. W. & C.	181	..
P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	178	..
Pull. Co.	240	245
Quicksilver	1	1½
Q'ksil'r pf.	3	4
R. W. & O.	134	..
R. G. M. Co. pf.	100	107
Rutland pf.	58	70
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	66	72
St. L. & S. W. C. & E. I. pf. cfts.	128	139
St. L. S. W. pf.	54½	55
S. F. S. & I. pf.	105½	125
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	36	100
Tex. Cent.	55	..
Tex. C. pf.	90	..
T., P. & W.	17	20¼
Un. B. & P.	13	18½
U. B. & P. pf.	80	81
U. Rys., St. L. pf.	86¼	87
U. S. Exp.	115	125
U. S. Leath.	14½	15
U. S. L. pf.	112	118
U. S. R. & Imp.	89	90
U. S. R. & Ref.	31½	31¾
Vand. R. R.	85	96
W.-F. Exp.	235	247
West. U. T.	93¼	93¾
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	41½	42½
Wis. C. pf.	61	62

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1906.

U S 3s, cpn, 1908-18	2,000		103⅛
Imp Jap Gov 6s, sterl loan	500		99¾
	16,000		100
	2,000		99⅞
	500		100
	1,550		99⅝
2d series	5,000		99¼
	6,000		99⅝
	5,000		99½
	20,000		99⅝
	2,000		99½
	3,000		99⅜
Jap Imp Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs full paid for 4½ sterl loan	412,000		93½
	5,000-3		93⅝
	5,000		93½
	1,000		93⅜
	500		93⅜
	1,000		93½
	50,000		93⅝
Jap Imp Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs full paid for new 4½s, 2d ser	412,000		93½
	5,000-3		93⅝
	5,000		93½
	1,000		93⅜
	500		93⅜
	1,000		93½
	50,000		93⅝
Jap Imp Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs full paid for new 4½s, 2d ser	18,000-x		91½
	500		91⅜
	500		91⅜
	500		91½
	500		91⅜
	500		91⅝
	500		91½
	500		91⅜
	500		91⅜
	10,000		91½
	1,500		91⅝
	5,000		91⅜
	42,000		91½
	5,000		91½
	500		91⅜
	5,000		91½
	140,000		91½
	500		91
Jap Imp Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs for 4s, sterl loan	5,000		87⅝
	1,000		87½
	7,000		87⅜
Repub of Cuba 5s	2,000		106½
	1,000		106
U S of Mexico 5s	1,000		99⅞
U S of Mexico 4s	4,000		93
ACams Express 4s	2,000		103⅞
Am Hide & L 6s	1,000		99
Am Ice Securities 6s	4,000		88
Am Tobacco 4s	7,000		81¼
	11,000		81⅛
	5,000		81¼
	20,000		81⅜
	37,000		81¼
	19,000		81⅜
	11,000		81¼
	2,000		81¼
	1,000		81¼
	2,000		81½
	1,000		81
	3,000		81¼
	3,000		81⅛
Am Tobacco 6s	5,000		115
	10,000		114⅞
	3,000		115
	10,000		115
Atl, T. & S F gen 4s	35,000		103½
	conv 4s		104⅜
	46,000		104⅜
	3,000		104½
	20,000		104⅜
	15,000		104½
	20,000		104½
	40,000		104
	adjustment 4s		94½
	5,000		94½
	5,000		94¼
Atl Coast Line 4s	3,000		102
	23,000		101¾
Atl Coast Line, Lo & Nash col 4s	1,000		94¾
	2,000		95
Balt & O gold 4s	5,000		104½
	prior lien 3½s		94¾
	10,000		99
	P, L E & W V 4s		92
	2,000		91⅞
	3,000		92
	So. Wn div 3½s		91⅝
	10,000		91⅝
B R T ref conv 4s	4,000		96⅞
	2,000		96¾
	2,000		96¾
	15,000		96½
	2,000		96¼
	46,000		96
Brklyn Un Elev 1st	25,000		113
Brklyn Un Gas 5s	4,000		113
	2,000		113½
Buffalo Gas 5s	1,000		80½
Canada So 1st 5s	11,000		101½
Cen of Ga Ry con 5s	1,000		113¼
	5,000		113⅝
1st inc 5s	2,000		94
	5,000		93¾
Centl Leather 5s	5,000		101¼
	10,000		101½
	5,000		101¾
	3,000		101½
	37,000		101
	16,000		101¼
C of N J gen 5s, reg	1,000		131½
Cent Pac gtd 4s	10,000		102
	20,000		102¼
Ches & O gen 4½s	1,000		108¾
	5,000		103¼
Chi & Alton 3½s	3,000		79½
	4,000		79⅝
	3,000		79
joint 4s	20,000		100¾
	37,000		100½
	2,000		100⅝
	10,000-c		100½
	24,000		100⅜
	25,000		100½
	15,000		100⅝
	1-div 3½s		94⅜
	1,000		94⅜
C & Eas Ill 1st 5s	1,000		121
Chi, Mil & St Paul, S Minn div 6s	1,000		107¼
Chi, R I & P gen 4s	1,000		103
	4,000		103⅛
Chi, R I & Pac Ry refundg 4s	22,000		95½
Chi, R I & P R R 4s	18,000		79¾
	5,000		79⅝
	26,000		79½
Chi, R I & P R R col tr 5s	11,000		89
	5,000		89¼
	10,000		89¾
Ch

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Large Purchase by Operators at Riverside Drive and 150.h Street—Upper Broadway Apartment House Sold—Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

The Cruikshank Company has sold for Col. William Jay, as executor of the estate of Mary E. Field, to the Surety Realty Company, the Realty Mortgage Company, and Tellner & Wolf, the holdings of the Field estate in the block bounded by Broadway and Riverside Drive, 150th and 151st Streets, a plot 207 by 328 by 199.10 by 271.10. The Broadway front of block is owned by the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. It is understood that the Field property will be improved with high-class apartment houses.

Charles T. Barney has sold the plot, 150 by 100, at the southwest corner of Broadway and 135th Street.

The purchase of 17 Nassau Street by the Equitable Life Assurance Society and that of a plot at the foot of Broome Street, by Robert Hoe & Co., are referred to in more detail in another column.

Buyers of Riverside Block Front.

George F. Johnson & Sons are the buyers of the block front on the east side of Riverside Drive, between 110th and 111th Streets, sold recently through J. Romaine Brown & Co. The company will probably erect on the site a twelve-story apartment house similar to the Chatsworth, at Riverside Drive and Seventy-second Street.

The Washington Life Insurance Company has sold the seven-story apartment house, on plot 99.7 by 81 by 128 and irregular, at the northeast corner of Broadway and 107th Street.

Gibbs & Kirby have sold for W. W. Brower the plot 75 by 102.2 on the north side of Eighty-sixth Street, 81 feet west of Broadway.

Operator Sells 38th Street House.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has sold for C. Grayson Martin 23 West Thirty-eighth Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 22 by 98.9. The buyer, who gives in part payment two three-story dwellings near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, will occupy the Thirty-eighth Street house.

John T. & James A. Farley are reported to have sold 43 East Fiftieth Street, a five-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.5.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Anna Weins 1,046 Fifth Avenue, a four-story dwelling, on lot 22 by 100, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth Streets, to W. W. & T. M. Hall, who will erect a six-story American basement dwelling on the site.

Deal for Burling Slip Corner.

Henry Leerburger has sold to Henrietta Frankel 240 and 242 Pearl Street, southeast corner of Burling Slip, two four-story loft buildings, on plot 45.2 by 57.5 by irregular; also, the adjoining parcel, 3 Burling Slip, a five-story loft building, on lot 21.2 by 41.5 by irregular, making in all a plot fronting 45.2 feet on Pearl Street and 71.9 feet on Burling Slip.

Plot Sold on West 39th Street.

Friedman & Feinberg have bought the plot, 50 by 100.8, on the north side of Eighty-ninth Street, 225 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue.

Hyman N. Lazinsk has sold to John J. Boylan 46 West Ninety-eighth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Isadore M. Levy, as attorney, has sold to Aaron Nurick 365 West 126th Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.

Purchase of Dyckman Tract Corner.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Henry C. Raynor the plot, 74.11 by 125 by irregular, at the southeast corner of Tenth Avenue and 208th Street.

George Milne and Leon S. Altmayer have been elected members of the Real Estate Board of Brokers.

Builders Sell 148th Street House.

I. Saltz has bought from Henry Meyer & Sons, builders, the five-story apartment house, 37.6 by 99.11, in course of construction on the south side of 148th Street, 187.6 feet west of Seventh Avenue.

Samuel Markowitz has sold for S. Strassbourger 246 and 248 West 128th Street, a seven-story elevator apartment house, on plot by 99.11.

Duff & Brown have sold for Ira De Ver Warner 43 Convent Avenue, a four-story dwelling, 20 by 100.

Flushing Lots Bought by Syndicate.

A syndicate organized by Albert T. Foster has bought 2,200 lots in Flushing, adjoining the Tilford property and near the Broadway and Auburndale stations. M. Lindheim & Co. were the brokers. The purchase price was in the neighborhood of $500,000.

Sale of Tenth Avenue Properties.

Lewis A. London, through Herman Herst, Jr., as attorney, has sold 601 and 603 Tenth Avenue, 50 by 100, and has bought from George Strause 243 and 245 Stanton Street.

Folsom Brothers have sold for Minnie Halzheit the five-story-front and four-story-rear tenements at 416 West Thirty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.

The Cohen Realty Company, in conjunction with Hermann Brothers, has sold to the Hermann Realty Company 409 West Fifty-second Street, a five-story triple flat on lot 25 by 100.

The Portman Realty Company has bought from Well & Mayer the two five-story tenements 522 and 524 West Twenty-fifth Street, on plot 50 by 100.

Plot on 69th Street Changes Hands.

M. Heller & Sussman have sold for Halprin, Diamondston & Levin a plot, 123 by 100, on Sixty-ninth Street, 124 feet east of Avenue A; also, for Haber, Dworkowitz & Haber 102 East 102d Street, a five-story flat, 28 by 75.

Bach Brothers have resold 1,665, 1,667, and 1,669 Lexington Avenue, three three-story dwellings on plot 47.6 by 35.

Nathman & Abramson have sold for Michael Miller to Miller & Sugarman the seven-story tenement 416 East Seventy-fourth Street, on lot 25 by 102.2.

J. N. Kalley & Son have sold for an estate the five-story tenement 338 East Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.

Builder Buys Park Avenue Corner.

M. Gold has sold for Grossman & Passon to a builder the northeast corner of Park Avenue and 130th Street, 100 by 100.

William S. Patten and J. S. Van Sant have sold to the Business Men's Realty Company the northeast corner of 125th Street and Second Avenue, two five-story flats, with stores.

Felix E. Eisenberg has sold for S. Locwenthal 408 and 408 East 120th Street, two four-story single flats, on plot 37.4 by 100; also, for Louis Lese, the lot on the south side of Jennings Street, 100 feet east of Longfellow Street.

Deal for Rivington Street Corner.

Sameth & Co. have sold for a client of M. C. Gross the property 126, 128, and 130 Rivington Street, and the five-story stable at 133 Norfolk Street, making a frontage of 60 feet on Rivington Street and 125 feet on Norfolk Street. The buyer, Henry Bierman, will remodel the buildings.

Sameth & Co. have also sold for a client 171 Attorney Street, a four-story tenement and stores, on lot 28 by 60.

Karl Shapiro and Davis Silber have bought and resold the six-story tenement 91 Clinton Street, to the Holzman Realty Company. They have also bought the two six-story tenements 104 and 106 Monroe Street, through Charles S. Rosenthal, as attorney.

Golde & Cohen have sold to M. W. Greenberg the leasehold properties 171 and 173 Suffolk Street, which they bought at auction several weeks ago.

Halprin, Diamondstone & Levin have bought, through Morris Jablow, the two six-story tenements 218 and 220 Eldridge Street, on plot 49 by 87.6.

Lower East Side Activity.

The Portman Realty Company has resold 32 Norfolk Street, a six-story tenement, 25 by 100, to Weil & Mayer; also, 25 Mangin Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100; also, 130 East Houston Street, a six-story tenement, 25 by 82.

M. Kahn & Co. have sold for Margaret Santens the five-story flat 58 East Seventh Street, 25 by 92.6.

Joseph Kraus has bought the five-story front and rear tenements at 208 East Seventh Street, 20 by 97.6.

M. Haller & Sussman have sold for Cohen & Glauber to Haber, Dworkowitz & Haber 622 and 624 East Seventeenth Street, two five-story buildings on plot 50 by 100; also, for Stoloff & Kronowit, the northwest corner of Broome and Mangin Streets, a five-story tenement, 25 by 80.

Company Buys at Port Morris.

Samuel Markowitz has sold for the Manhattan Hat Company the plot, 125 by 200, running through from 137th to 138th Street, between Cypress Avenue and Southern Boulevard.

Reiter, Newman & Mosauer have sold for Abram I. Tamor the northwest corner of 156th Street and Hewitt Place, a four-story triple flat on plot 29 by 86 by 56 by 69; also, for James A. Campbell, as trustee, the northwest corner of 152d Street and Wales Avenue, a four-story triple flat with stores on plot 25 by 109.

Charles M. Lifschitz and Joseph S. Brown have resold 1,619 Washington Avenue, a five-story triple flat, 41.7 by 90, for the Irving Realty Company.

R. I. Brown's Sons have sold for James J. Smith the plot 205 by 114, at the southeast corner of Second Avenue and 224th Street.

Leon Peller has bought from Davidson & Meyer the plot, 39 by 80, on the east side of White Plains Road, 75 feet north of 220th Street.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have sold a plot of four lots at the southeast corner of 216th Street and Sixth Avenue, 100 by 100.

W. F. Seaton has sold to Michael McTague Lots 88 and 89, and to Alfred Galli Lots 84 and 50, at Wakefield Park, for the Wakefield Park Realty Company.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Hamilton Place, n e corner of 139th St, 108.6x94.3x99.11x10, vacant; public auction sale, to F. Miller's Sons..... $41,100

Hamilton Place, s e corner of 140th St, 108.6x80.5x99.11x101.10, vacant; public auction sale, to F. Miller's Sons.. 49,500

3d Av, 1,695 to 1,699, n e corner of 95th St, each 25x100, four five-story brick tenements; public auction sale, 1,695, to F. Weissman..... 50,600
1,697, to F. Weissman..... 32,750
1,699, to Gustave Brown..... 32,850

Hudson St, 455, w s, between Morton and Barrow Sts, 25x100, two-and-one-half-story brick building, with stores; public auction sale, to Lowenfeld & Prager..... 19,000

Lispenard St, 54, s s, 240.1 ft w of Broadway, 25.2x94.1x24.5x93.2, five-story stone-front loft building; partition sale, to John W. Barrett, Jr.... 38,000

60th St, 249 and 251 West, n s, 100 ft e of West End Av, each 25x100.5, two four-story brick tenements; public auction sale, 249, to Huppert & Bernstein. 11,850
251, to F. Weissman..... 12,250

Front St, 1 w s, 74.6 ft e of Whitehall St, 33.5x110.2x39.5x110, vacant; foreclosure sale, to William C. Arnold.... 33,250

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

Belmont Av, 2,415, w s, 133.4 ft n of 188th St, 16.8x87.6, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Produce Exchange Building and Loan Association..... 4,000

By James L. Wells.

Giles Place, e s, 84.6 ft n of Sedgwick Av, 15 lots, each 25 ft front and from 71 to 100 ft in depth; sale by order of the Commissioners of the Land Office, to Alexander Kuh..... 10,525

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Park St, 89 to 93, and Worth St, 175, for a six-story brick building, 34.5x46.7x41.11x71.4; estate of Edward Ludlam of 66 Broadway, owner; George K. Thompson of 66 Broadway, architect; cost, $35,000.

116th St, s s, 225 ft w of Broadway, for a five-story brick clubhouse, 25x86; Delta Phi Fraternity of 411 West 117th St, owner; Thomas Nash of 1,170 Broadway, architect; cost, $35,000.

116th St, 332 East, for a six-story brick tenement, 25x124; M. D. Dubinsky of 190 Bowery, owner; Charles M. Staub of 122 Bowery, architect; cost, $35,000.

126th St and 2d Av, n w corner, for three six-story brick tenements, 50x56.6, 50x50, and 37x87; Small & Meryash of 12 Market St, owners; J. C. Cochrane of 10 East 125th St, architect; cost, $130,000.

17th St, 29 West, for a nine-story warehouse, 25x88; Garfield Building Company of 99 Nassau St, owner; G. H. Anderson of 156 5th Av, architect; cost, $75,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

54th St, n s, 90 ft w of Lexington Av, to a three-story brick building, 22.6x50.1; Dr. Austin F. Riggs of 48 East 30th St, owner; William Emerson of 81 Madison Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Jan. 10.

AVENUE A, w s, 76.10 ft n of 82d St, 25.4x80.5; C. William Wertz to William F. Heller..... 100

BLONDELL AV, n e corner of Mary St, 25x100; George Schanbacher to Salvatore De Caprio..... Nom.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 113th St, 50.11x100; Mabel Suydam to George L. Slawson, (mtg $54,000)..... 100

BROADWAY, s e corner of 99th St, 55 x125; Otto Neustadt to Oscar Taussig, (mtg $135,000)..... Nom.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 113th St, 50.11x100; James McClenahan to Mabel Suydam..... 100

BRONX AND PELHAM PARKWAY, n e corner of Road to Westchester, runs to Eastchester Creek, containing 94 63-100 acres; Westchester City Real Estate Company to Five Boroughs Realty Company..... Omit.

CANNON, 10, e s, 25x100; Morris Clanlan to Annie Berger and another, (mtg $30,000)..... 100

CHRYSTIE ST, 86, e s, 25x100; Bernard Frankel to Charles Schoenstein and another, (mtg $32,400)..... Nom.

CHRYSTIE ST, 218 and 220, e s, 50x75; Joseph Stern and another to Ida Machis, (mtg $27,000)..... 100

CLAREMONT AV, s w corner of 119th St, 125x100; Atlantic Realty Company to Robert Ferguson, (mtg $75,000).... 100

CONCOURSE, e s, 214.5 ft s w of McClellan St, 50x irregular; Edward Smith to Mary T. Smith, all liens..... 100

COURTLANDT ST, 40, n s, 25.1x125.8x 25.3x125.9; Kath. H. Jackson to Rose A. Mackay..... 100

CORDOVA PLACE, w s, 138.4 ft s of Van Courtlandt Av, 50x100.3; Augustus E. Barnett to Thurlow W. Parker, (mtg $1,000)..... 100

DECATUR AV, e s, 105.11 ft n of Woodlawn Road, 25x112.6; Margaret McGrath to Emil Doelger..... Nom.

EAST BROADWAY, 82, n s, 26x69; Ruben Cohen to Bessie Finkelbrand, (mtg $42,000)..... 6,245

ESSEX ST, e s, 101.6 ft s of Grand St, 25x100; Philip Starr to Wolf Finkelstein and others, (mtg $30,500)..... 100

FULTON ST, n w s, Lot 167, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; Frederick Koedding to Joseph Wadick, (mtg $2,900)..... Nom.

GARRISON AV, n e corner of Longwood Av, 47.4x100; Frank E. Wise to Nathaniel Wise..... Nom.

HANCOCK ST, s s, 400 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100; Jacob Cohen to Meier Jampol, (mtg $3,000)..... 100

HIGHWAY leading from New York to Boston, w s, at s e s of lands of Joseph Thwaits, —x—, containing 12-100 acre; Marie T. Dunn to Nellie Haag, all title..... 750

JACKSON ST, e s, 100 ft n of Cherry St, 50x100; Mayer Hurwitz to Morris Agranoff..... 100

LEWIS ST, 15 and 17, w s, 40x irregular; Nathan Scheib to Abraham London, (mtg $23,000)..... 100

LENOX AV, e s, 74.11 ft s of 143d St, 50x95; Adolf Mandel to George Dellin and another, (mtg $19,000)..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 123d St, 100.11x55; Israel Lippmann and others to Joseph Daniel and another, (mtg $59,500)..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 130th St, 198.10x irregular; Isaac Sakolski to Hauben Realty Company, (mtg $182,500)..... 100

LOT 98, map of Metropolitan Real Estate Association; Patrick McCarren to Samuel J. Taylor..... 100

LOT 870, map of Van Nest Park; Clinton McDonald to John H. Boyle, Jr.. Nom.

LOT 325, map of Section B, Vyse estate; Charles M. Preston, receiver, to Mary E. McGowan, (mtg $23,000)... 800

LOT 4, map 1,089, 24th Ward; Mary Walsh to Harold A. Frank..... 780

LOT 119, map of Union Hill, Powell estate, 5ux100; Bertha Ansorge to Herman Hartman and another, (mtg $5,000)..... 100

LOTS 30 and 31, Block 3, map of Whitehall Realty Company; Emil Frasd to Mary M. Remington..... 100

LOTS 9, 10, and 11, partition map of the heirs of Capt. Cornell Ferris, 75x105.2; Agnes J. Snyder to Bronx Borough Bank..... Nom.

LOTS 9, 10, and 11, partition map of the heirs of Capt. Cornell Ferris, 75x105.2; William A. Mallett to Agnes J. Snyder, (mtg $8,675)..... 100

LOTS 226 and 227, map of Gleason property; Joseph J. Gleason to Susan Hart..... Nom.

LOTS 96 to 98, map of Metropolitan Real Estate Association; Samuel J. Taylor to John S. Matthews, (mtg $18,000).. 100

LOTS 9, 10, and 11, partition map of the heirs of Capt. Cornell Ferris, 75x105.2; Bronx Borough Bank to William H. Field..... 100

MINNIEFORD AV, s e corner of Elizabeth St, 175x31.4, and 31 Calhand to Henry Bischoff, Jr., and another, executors, to Emil Waldenberger..... 18,050

MORRIS AV, s w corner of 150th St, 50x100; Paul Gold to Jacob L. Markel and others, (mtg $23,000)..... 100

PARK AV, n e corner of 165th St, 190x irregular; Edward R. McLaury to Max J. Breitenbach, ½ part..... 100

PARK AV, n e corner of 165th St, 190x irregular; Max Scheuer and another, executors, to Max J. Breitenbach, ½ part..... 28,125

PLOT begins 100 ft w of White Plains Road, x 550 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x45; Ephram B. Levy to Peter Carvello..... Nom.

RENWICK ST, e s, 330 ft s of Spring St, 20x irregular; Marie Willner to Harry A. Gordon, (mtg $12,000)..... 100

ROSE ST, 35 and 37, 42.6x71.6; Robert R. Reed to Michael J. Cunniff, (mtg $11,000)..... 100

ROSE ST, 35 and 37, 42.6x71.6; Michael J. Cunniff to Union Construction and Realty Company and another, (mtg $14,000)..... Nom.

ROOSEVELT ST, 23 and 25, w s, 50x 100; Lorenzo Campaglio to Maria Campaglio, ½ part, all title..... 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s, 186.5 ft n of Freeman St, 50x100; George Mariamson to Max Mariamson, 1-3 part, (mtg $7,000)..... Nom.

STANTON ST, 243 and 245, s s, 49.10x 75; George Strauss to Lewis A. London, (mtg $49,000)..... 100

ST. GEORGE'S CRESCENT, e s, Lot 621, map of George F. and Hy. B. Opdyke; Johanna Chapman to Thurlow W. Parker..... 100

TAYLOR ST, e s, 205 ft n of Columbus Av, 25x100; Jacob Cohen to Elias Seger and another, (mtg $3,500)..... 100

TREMONT ROAD, n s, 50 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; Bankers' Realty and Security Company to John H. Ward and another..... 1,000

WALES AV, w s, 125 ft n of 145th St, 50x100; Philip Siegel to Michael Marrone, (mtg $2,750)..... 100

WEBSTER AV, e s, 75 ft s of Wendover Av, 50x100.3; Daniel McNamara and others to Louis Samelson and another, (mtg $4,800)..... 100

WEBSTER AV, e s, 247.9 ft n of 171st St, 25x100.3; Philipp Hofmann, Jr., to Louis Samelson and another..... 100

WEST END AV, n e corner of 92d St, 22x80; Rosalind A. Richmond to Rosa M. Canfield..... Nom.

2D AV, 1,692, e s, 75x75; Jacob Koch to Theresa Abelson, (mtg $43,000.).. 100

2D AV, 2,261, w s, 20.10x70; Baruch Jacobson to Michael Iorio and another, (mtg $19,500)..... 100

3D ST, 231 East, 20.3x96; Jonas Cohen to Israel Bardfeld, (mtg $17,000)..... 100

4TH ST, s e corner of Bank St, 18.4x 65; Herman B. Meersse to Bernard D. Kemper, (mtg $8,000)..... 100

5TH AV, s w corner of 126th St, 20.10x 85; Equitable Realty Company to Emily G. Painter, (mtg $30,000)..... 100

7TH AV, s e corner of 125th St, 49.11x 75; George Hahn to Moses Misch, (mtg $52,000)..... 100

9TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 93.11; Charles Buermann Realty Company to Moritz Neuman, (mtg $29,000,) Nom.

9TH ST, s s, 314.8 ft e of Av D, 166.4x 92.3; Edwin Epstein and others to John W. Sullivan, (mtg $35,000,)..... 100

10TH ST, n w corner of Dry Dock St, 43.11x92.2; Max Kotzen to Ignaz Reich and another, (mtg $50,000)..... 100

11TH AV, w s, 25.1 ft n of 44th St, 50.3 x100; Philip Ryan to Jacob Mallern, (mtg $7,000)..... 100

16TH ST, 431 West, 25.2x92; John McCarthy and others to Max Haselkorn and another, (mtg $14,000)..... 100

16TH ST, 431 and 433 West, 50.5x92; Alexander E. Cohen to John McCarthy and another, (mtg $23,000)..... 100

26TH ST, 129 and 131 East, 46.8x irregular; Maximus A. Lesser, referee, to Max S. Hyman..... 84,400

26TH ST, 127 and 129 East, 46.8x irregular; Max S. Hyman to Julius R. Loeb, (mtg $27,500)..... 100

28TH ST, s s, 82 ft w of 9th Av, 18x 98.9; Kitty McDevitt to the City of New York..... 14,500

31ST ST, n s, 140.8 ft. w of Lexington Av, 42.2x98.9; John L. Martin to Irving Improvement Company, (mtg $40,000)..... 100

31ST ST, 119 and 121 East, 42.2x98.9; Rosanna McCabe to John L. Martin.... 100

31ST ST, s s, 75 ft e of 1st Av, 25x98.9; John McCann and another, Trustees, to Rudolph J. Hahn..... 8,500

36TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 98.9; Lauritz Termansen to John F. Moser..... 100

36TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 98.9; Lewis A. Mitchell to Abraham Levinsky, (mtg $10,000)..... 100

39TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x 98.9; Francis J. Currie to Hugo A. Harding..... 100

49TH ST, 339 and 341 West, 50x100.5; Ray Isaacs to Morris Kraushaar, (mtg $54,000)..... Nom.

51ST ST, 251 East, 18.4x100.5; Herman Greenblatt to Bertha Levy, all liens.. Nom.

55TH ST, 118 West, 16.6x100.5; Charles G. Barney to John I. Hart..... 100

56TH ST, 407 West, 25x102.11; Matthew F. Mulvihill to Mary E. Mulvihill, (mtg $23,750)..... 100

59TH ST, 322 and 324 East, 50x100.5; Martha Blanke to Abraham H. Levy and another, (mtg $28,000)..... 100

60TH ST, 214 East, 19.2x100.5; Rachel Mamlock to Seligman Manheimer, (mtg $10,000)..... 100

61ST ST, 240 West, 25x100.5; Joseph S. Marcus and others to Samuel Liebovitz, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

62D ST, 113 East, n s, 16x100.5; Bertha Brennan and others to Amalie Steinberg, all title..... Nom.

66TH ST, 426 East, 25x100.5; Nory Tabor Building and Mutual Loan Corporation to Charles Hammel & Co., (mtg $14,000)..... 26,700

70TH ST, 336 East, 27.6x100.4; Rosie Fox and another to Samuel Fox, (mtg $16,100)..... Nom.

73D ST, n s, 98 ft e of Avenue A, 150x 102.2; John Fica to Moses Abrams, (mtg $35,000)..... Nom.

73D ST, n s, 98 ft e of Avenue A, 150x 102.2; Moses Abrams to Hauben Realty Company, (mtg $41,250)..... Nom.

77TH ST, 216 East, 25x102.2; Louis S. Barnard to Esther Jacobs and another, (mtg $28,000)..... 100

115TH ST, 36 West, 18x100.11; Jacob Scheer to Barnett Levy, (mtg $10,000.). 100

121ST ST, 66 East, 25.6x100.11; Henry Dart to David Wertz, (mtg $22,750).. 100

133D ST, s s, 129 ft. w of Willow Av, 75x100; Port Morris Land and Improvement Company to Joseph Heron.. 100

134TH ST, 128 West, 30x99.11; Aaron Coleman to Selim Marks, (mtg $22,100)..... 100

134TH ST, 126 West, 30x99.11; Aaron Coleman to Henry M. Miller and others, (mtg $22,100)..... 100

136TH ST, n s, 220 ft e of Brook Av, 166.2x200; Walter S. Sheafer and others, executors, to Leopold Ehrmann, (mtg $60,000)..... 71,885

144TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Christian Blayer to Peter Mersler, ½ part, (mtg $11,000,)..... Nom.

146TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 575x 99.11; 144th St, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 575x99.11; Frank Hillman and others to Cooper Realty Company, ½ part, (mtg $462,000)..... 100

149TH ST, 206 West, 25x99.11; Alexander Frankenstein to Samuel A. Hamel, ½ part, (mtg $21,000)..... 100

151ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x90.11; John Shields to David Vanderwart, (mtg $48,000)..... 100

152D ST, n e corner of Terrace Place, 134.11x50; Margaret Rowe and another, executors, to David Levy and another, (mtg $2,000)..... 100

157TH ST, s s, 198.3 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 29x217.5; Margaret Morin to Charles J. Brouse..... 100

162D ST, s s, 99.11 ft e of Prospect Av, 25.1x irregular; George Mariamson to Max Mariamson, (mtg $15,000)..... Nom.

177TH ST, n s, 135 ft w of Morris Av, 20x100; T. W. Parker to Annie E. Barnett, (mtg $4,500)..... 100

197TH ST, n s, 215 ft e of Bainbridge Av, 60x116; Anthony Smyth to Michael J. Gilleran..... 100

234TH ST, n s, Lot 198, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Robert M. Van Dyke to James M. Hunt and another.. Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified:

ABELSON, Theresa, to J. Koch; 2d Av, 1,692 to 1,696, 3 lots, 25x75, (3 mtgs, $8,000,) 4 years, 5½ per cent..... 34,000

ABRAMS, Moses, to J. Fica; 73d St, n s, 98 ft e of Avenue A, 150x102, due July 2, 1909, 6 per cent..... 2,350

BAKES-MAKES to J. G. William Pilgrim; 1st Av, 948, 25x80, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 11,000

BAKER, Mapes, and another to E. Wibel; 1st Av, 846, 24x80, 4 years, 5½ per cent..... 14,000

BARDFELD, Israel, to Jonas Cohen; 231 East 3d St, 20.8x96, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

BECKMAN, Marcus, to D. B. Wettlauf er and another; Morningside Av, w s, 24.11 ft n of 126th St, two lots, 25x 75, two mtgs, $9,000, 3 years..... 18,000

BECKMAN, Marcus, to D. B. Wettlauf er and another; Morningside Av, n w corner of 126th St, 3 years..... 13,000

BECKMAN, Marcus, to D. B. Wettlauf er and another; Morningside Av, w s, 75.1ft n of 126th St, 24.9x75, 3 years.. 9,000

BURLAND, Wolf, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Belmont Av, s s, 70 ft s of 187th St, 30x100, demand.... 6,000

BERGER, Annie, and another to M. Claman; Cannon St, 10, 25x100, (8 installments, 6 per cent..... 3,000

BECKER, Henry, to German-American Building and Loan Association; Lots 114 and 115, map of Thompson Rose estate; installments, 5½ per cent. 4,500

BOYLE, John H., Jr., to Grace Fraser; Lot 555, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 3,500

BELL REALTY COMPANY to General Synod of Reformed Church; 61st St, 338 East, 28x100, 3 years..... 20,000

CARVELLO, Peter, to E. B. Levy; plot begins 100 ft w of White Plains Road and 550 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x 45, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 6,000

CHARLES HAMMEL COMPANY to American Mortgage Company; 66th St, s s, 372 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100, due June 30, 1908, 5½ per cent..... 18,000

CUNNIFF, Michael J., to Robert R. Reed; Rose St, 35 and 37, 42x71, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

DANIEL, Joseph, and another to L. Lippman; Lexington Av, s w corner of 122d St, 100x88, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,300

DELLON, George, and another to ——; Lenox Av, e s, 74.11 ft s of 143d St, 50x85, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 7,800

DELLON, George, and another to ——; Lenox Av, e s, 74.11 ft s of 143d St, 50x85, 1 year 6 per cent.. 25,000

EHRLICH, William G., to George May er; Lot 59, map of Oak Tree plot; 5 years, 5½ per cent..... 7,000

EHRMANN, Leopold, to W. S. Sheafer and others; 137th St, s s, 220 ft e of Brook Av, 80x100, 3 years..... 15,000

EHRMANN, Leopold, to W. S. Sheafer and others; 137th St, s s, 300 ft e of Brook Av, 80x100, 3 years..... 15,000

EHRMANN, Leopold, to W. S. Sheafer and others; 136th St, n s, 220 ft e of Brook Av, 80x100, 3 years..... 15,000

EHRMANN, Leopold, to W. S. Sheafer and others; 136th St, n s, 300 ft e of Brook Av, 80x100, 3 years..... 15,000

FERGUSON, Robert, to Atlantic Realty Company; 119th St, s w corner of Claremont Av, 100x75, due July 25, 1907..... 24,000

FERGUSON, Robert, to Atlantic Realty Company; Claremont Av, w s, 75 ft n 119th St, 50x100, due July 25, 1907. 5,000

FIVE BOROUGHS REALTY COMPANY to City Real Estate Company; Bronx and Pelham Parkway, n e corner of road from Eastchester to Westchester, 8 years..... 450,000

GORDON, Harry A., to M. Wellner; Renwick St, e s, 330 ft s of Spring St, 60x irregular, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

GEFFE, Charles, to William Sprenger; Lot 206, map of Neill Estate, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,250

HASELKORN, Max, and another to J. M. Carthy and another; 136th St, n s, 400.2 ft e of 10th Av, 25x92, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,500

HANNIGAN, Elizabeth, to Hamilton Bank; Avenue A, s s, being Lot 31, map of Village of Jerome, 25x100, demand, 6 per cent..... 350

HARDING, Hugo A., to Francis J. Currie; 39th St, 249 West, 16.8x98, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

HARDING, Hugo A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 39th St, 249 West, 16.8x98, demand..... 11,500

HAUBER REALTY COMPANY to M. Abrams; 73d St, n s, 98 ft e of Avenue A, 150x102, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,750

HAUBEN REALTY COMPANY to I. Lippman and another; Lexington Av, n w corner of 130th St, 80x irregular, due Feb. 1, 1908, 6 per cent..... 24,000

HARRIS, Herman, and another to A. Mandel; 155th St, n s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 50x99, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 70,000

HART, John I., to Charles T. Barney; 55th St, 118 West, 16x100, 5 years.... 23,000

HELLER, William F., to C. W. Wertz; Avenue A, w s, 76.10 ft n of 82d St, 25x80, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

HELLER, William F., to M. Butzel; Avenue A, w s, 76.10 ft n of 82d St, 25x80, 5 years, — per cent..... 16,000

HYMAN, Max S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 26th St, 137 and 139 East, 79x irregular, demand, — per cent..... 27,500

IGNATZ FLORIO CO-OPERATIVE Association to F. Bentivegna Corleonese Company; 109th St, 311 to 315 East, 44x100, demand, 6 per cent..... 7,000

IORIO, Michael, to B. Jacobson; 2d Av, 2,261, 20.10x70, 2 years, 6 per cent.... 2,200

JANNPOL, Mirer, to Jacob Cohen; Lot 120, map of Van Nest Park, 6 years, 5½ per cent..... 1,087

MATTEN, Jacob, to P. Ryan; 561 11th Av, 25x100, 3 years, — per cent..... 6,000

HARTMAN, H., to Bertha Ansorge; Lorillard St, e s, Lot 119, map of Union Hill, Powell estate, 2 years 5½ per cent..... 1,000

HEROW, Joseph, and another to Thomas Sullivan and another; 139th St., s s, 129 ft w of Willow Av, 75x100, 10 years, 6 per cent..... 8,400

HYLAND, William J., to Tweifth Ward Bank; Av A, s w corner of 4th St, 216 x305; Av A, s e corner of 3d St, 216x350, demand, 6 per cent..... 6,000

HUNT, James, to Robert M. Van Dyke; 234th St, n s, being p ⅓ of Lot 793, map of Wakefield, 50x114, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

ISAAC, Louis, and another to L. Suydam; Clinton St, 78, 32x irregular, 5 years, 5½ per cent..... 25,000

KEMPNER, Bernard D., to Bowery Savings Bank; Bank St, s e corner of 4th St, due June 30, 1909..... 2,000

KLING, Charles, to Frank Novotny; Ash Av, n s, Lot 31, map of Laconia Park, 25x100, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,200

LEVY, Barnett, to J. Scheer; 115th St, 26 West, 18x100, 3 years, 6 per cent.... 11,000

LEVY, David, and another to M. Rowe and another; Terrace Place, n e corner of 152d St, 54x113, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 7,250

LIEBOVITZ, Samuel, to J. S. Marcus and another; 240 West 61st St, 25x100, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

MASON, Joel S., to L. M. Camp; Madison St, 392 to 396, 75 x 195, due June 30, 1911, 4½ per cent..... 40,000

MACHIZ, Ida, to Joseph Stern; Chrystie St, 218 and 220, 2 lots, 25x75, 2 mtgs, $11,750, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 23,500

MARTIN, John L., to Robert W. Taller, trustee; 31st St, n s, 140.8 ft w of Lexington Av, 42x98, due June 30, 1908, 5½ per cent..... 40,000

MARRONE, Michael, to P. Siegel; Tinton Av, w s, 125 ft n of 146th St, 50x 100, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,750

McGOWAN, Mary E., to M. C. Crane; Longfellow St, 1,414, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 3,500

REISER, Mary, to W. Schaefer; Marion Av, w s, 200 ft s of 198th St, 25x78, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

NEUMAN, Moritz, to Charles Buermann Realty Company; 9th St, 348 East, 25x73, 6 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

PLETSSHER, Martin, to North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Unionport Road, e s, 500.8 ft w of White Plains Road, 25.3x irregular, 3 years, — per cent..... 3,000

REICH, Ignaz, and another to M. Katzen; Dry Dock St, n w corner of 10th St, 92x48, 6 years, 6 per cent..... 19,000

SAMUELSON, Louis, and another to D. McNamara and others; Webster Av, e s, 75 ft s of Wendover Av, 50x100, due July 2, 1907, — per cent..... 4,700

SAMUELSON, Louis, and another to P. Hofman, Jr.; Webster Av, e s, 247.1 ft n of 171st St, 25x100.3, due July 3, 1907..... 4,000

SCHMAHL, Emilie, to W. W. Tayler; Chestnut St, e s, 100 ft n of Cornell Av, 100x—, 5 years, 5½ per cent..... 4,750

SEGER, Elias, and another to Jacob Cohen, Taylor St, e s, 205 ft n of Columbus Av, 25x100, due July 1, 1913, 6 per cent..... 1,500

SHAPIRO, Isaac, and another to A. E. Schmidt and others; 59th St, 322 East, 25x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 20,000

SEELIG, Joseph, to M. J. Smith; Delancey St, 292, 1 year, 5¼ per cent.. 21,000

SOLOMON, David, to M. Valentine; 107th St, n s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, 50x76, 5 years, 5½ per cent..... 22,000

SOLOMON, David, to J. L. Smith; 107th St, 301 and 303 East, 50x76, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 5,200

ST. WALBURGAS ACADEMIC SCHOOL to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 140th St, n s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 100x199.10, per bond..... 17,000

SUYDAM, M., to American Mortgage Company; Broadway, s w corner of 113th St, 50x100, due June 30, 1907, 5½ per cent..... 47,000

SUYDAM, M., to American Mortgage Company; Broadway, s w corner of 113th St, 50.100, due June 30, 1907, 6 per cent..... 7,000

TAYLOR

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Why not let us make some for you? 139 acres on Jamaica & Hempstead Turnpike; also several choice tracts on Jericho Turnpike which are good money makers. Write for map and particulars.

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on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th St.; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Evenings.

This property has never been advertised; not new, undeveloped, but established, restricted property; 70 feet boulevards, 50 feet streets, all graded, and lined with shade trees, lighted with electric lights; 75 model houses, all improvements, making ideal home sight, 30 minutes on the Harlem; lots $200, $5 monthly. A Box 324 Times, Times Square.

Lots at Dobbs Ferry on Hudson, $500 upwards. O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St.

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Burned 6 tons of coal last Winter! All house, 7 rooms, hot-water heat, open plumbing, excellent location; price $6,500. W. S. Anderson, Mt. Vernon's Busy Corner, near New Haven Station.

AT MOUNT VERNON.
Colonial house, modern, 11 rooms, tiled bath, hardwood floors and trim, steam heat, extra deep lot, Chester Hill section, $12,000. W. S. Anderson, Mt. Vernon's Busy Corner, near New Haven Station.

AT MOUNT VERNON.
Finest part of Chester Hill; large house; corner lot, 100x100; stable; will be sold at a sacrifice; name the price. W. S. Anderson, Mt. Vernon's Busy Corner, near New Haven Station.

AT MOUNT VERNON.
Eight-room house, fine avenue, all improvements; lot 37.6x100; price $5,000; cash $1,000. W. S. Anderson, Mt. Vernon's Busy Corner, near New Haven Station.

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A Steuben County farm, (no mortgage,) 400 acres, ample buildings, completely stocked, for sale, or would exchange for New York or Brooklyn property. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

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Wanted.

Bronx small plot or small Bronx house or flat and $6,000 cash for Harlem triple flat, with store; rents $3,600.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
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American; 30; good appearance and address; pleasant personality; widely experienced renting man; expert bookkeeper; part three years assistant manager of large combination housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments; wish to take charge of similar house; seek proposition only where a high-grade, up-to-date, absolutely reliable, competent man is required. Powers, Box A 326 Times, Times Square.

Real Estate Wanted—Warehouse, about 40,000 square feet, with railroad siding, New York City or Bronx; will purchase or lease, or purchase lots to build. Answer, giving location, description, and price. A Box 328 Times, Times Square.

OWNERS OF DOWNTOWN PROPERTY WISHING TO SELL OR RENT THE SAME ADDRESS, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS, RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Property Owners, Attention!—Clients waiting to buy. Send or call with particulars of tenements anywhere in Manhattan. Brill, Rosenberg & Peshkin, 1,761 Lexington Av. Tel. 1750 Harlem.

Westchester County Property Wanted.—I have customers waiting for farms, country seats, tracts of land, &c. Owners send full particulars to Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

WANTED—Cold-water tenements on West Side for cash buyers. Also send particulars of hot-water flats. Owners only. Julius Friend, 695 Broadway.

Will purchase dwelling suitable for physician, from 15th to 20th St., between 1st and 3d Avs. or Irving Place. Send details to Reed, 568 2d Av.

Flats, tenements, and private houses wanted; cash buyers waiting; send full particulars. Joseph F. Feist, 410 West 42d, near 9th Av.

Owners, we will sell, rent, or manage your property; send particulars. O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St. Open evenings.

Property for sale, rent, managed; send full particulars. Kehoe & White, 1,623 Amsterdam Av.

Bronx flats and other property wanted. Send particulars. Coulter, 180th St. and Crotona Av.

Basement store, 242 West 14th St.; steam heat; rent reasonable. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Good triples and doubles wanted for bona fide cash customers. Herrman Bros., 1,961 7th Av.

Want desirable, salable property to offer buyers. Worthington Scott, Flatiron Building.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

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Two west side flats, with stores; equity $14,000; add cash for other property; principals.

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206 BROADWAY.

A beautiful home on the Sound for sale; only one hour out; modern house 20 rooms, 4 bathrooms, greenhouses, large stable and gardener's cottage; 5 acres; fine lawn; either furnished or unfurnished; only a small amount of cash necessary. SAITTA & THIELE, 258 Broadway, N. Y.

Handsome 7-story elevator apartment house, upper West Side, near Broadway, 50x100; price, $135,000; rents, $13,500; mortgages, $100,000; cash and other property. SAITTA & THIELE, 258 Broadway, N. Y.

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West 94th St.—$12,000 equity, three-story private; cash and other property; possession. John D. Karst & Co., 2,051 5th Av.

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58th St. near 5th Ave.

A four-story residence for rent in this high-class neighborhood; immediate possession. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 West 42d St.

49th St., between 6th & 7th Avs.

Three stories, in excellent condition. Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

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Seven-room house, Parkville, overlooking Ocean Parkway; improvements; excellent neighborhood; 917 East 5th St., Brooklyn; $30.00.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

SEND POSTAL TO-DAY
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LESS THAN HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE. 5c. BY TROLLEY.

The Ground Is High. The Price Is Low.
Nothing Nearer, Better, Choicer or Cheaper Ever Sold.

BANKERS LAND CORPORATION,
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QUEENS AND NASSAU CO.
Choice acreage tracts. Write at once.
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APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

ARTHUR HALL,

N. E. Cor. 96th St. & Madison Av.

A NEWLY CONSTRUCTED MODERN FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOUSE, LOCATED IN THE VERY CHOICEST RESIDENTIAL PART OF THE CITY.

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.

We cannot convey, in type, an adequate idea of the grandeur, taste, spaciousness, and conveniences of the apartments. A personal visit and inspection only can supply that.

Apartments consist of 8 and 9 rooms and 2 baths.

SOMETHING DECIDEDLY NEW & NOVEL. A BALLROOM FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF GUESTS.

Rents, $1,200 to $1,800.

Supt. on Premises. Tel. 1752—79.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, Owner.

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144-8 East 22d St., near Gramercy Park.

Apartment of 6 rooms and bath; elevator; all-night service; steam heat; electric light; rent, $60.00; only apartment unrented. William Henry Folsom, Agent, 24 East 23d St.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

Four and five rooms, all improvements, new house, $23 to $30. 524 West 151st St.

West Side.

HENLEY APARTMENTS,
Summit Av., 164th St.

Five rooms and bath, $25; six rooms and bath, $28-$32; high class, steam heat; all modern improvements; seven minutes' walk from 155th St. station, west side elevated.

Joseph Harris Jones,
Ogden Av., 162d St.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.

562 W. 173d ST.

4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all improvements; rent $28 to $42.
SUPERINTENDENT, ON PREMISES.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
111 West 43d St.

Single room and bath.....$25
Two rooms and bath.....$50
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

152d Street, 522 West.—New apartments, 4, 5, 6 rooms; improvements; $22, $35. Janitor.

Desirable Flats—55 East 11th; 5 rooms, bath, $30 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

BARSTOW,

117-119 EAST 27TH STREET.

One or two sunny apartments left; perfect bathing facilities and all modern appliances which make for comfort. We try to make the lot of the transients the envy of home folks by placing every convenience at their disposal and making them comfortable.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York, New York County.—HARRY B. SAWIN, Plaintiff, against SYDNEY E. MILLS, Defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Trial desired in New York County.
Dated New York, November 28th, 1905.
BATTLE & MARSHALL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

To the above-named defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the county of New York, made and dated the 27th day of December, 1905, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of December, 1905.

Dated New York, N. Y., December 27, 1905.
BATTLE & MARSHALL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 8,614.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY HACKENBRUCH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry Hackenbruch of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1905, the said Henry Hackenbruch was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1906, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 10, 1906.

NO. 8,610.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of VIM PUBLISHING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Vim Publishing Company of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1905, the said Vim Publishing Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1906, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 10th, 1906.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of BENSON O. ELLIS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Benson O. Ellis of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1905, the said Benson O. Ellis was duly adjudicated a bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1906, at 10:30 A. M., at which time said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, January 6, 1906.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

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NEW BUILDING. OPP. STERN BROS.

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5-story building to let,

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43x82; elevator; excellent light; immediate possession.

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AT AN EXTREMELY MODERATE RENTAL.
FIRM L. J. CARPENTER, 41 LIBERTY ST.

Store and basement, containing 18,000 feet, Laight St., corner St. John's Lane; specially good shipping facilities.
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Desirable loft, basement, store, and sub-basement, 133 Mercer St., including steam heat and elevator service; rent reasonable. For terms apply Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194-196 Broadway.

Broadway, between Fulton and John Sts.—Lofts and offices; steam heat; elevator and janitor service; rents reasonable. Apply to Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194-196 Broadway.

Lofts to let, 381 Broome St.; new building; very light lofts, 25x120; heat, power, elevator service. Further particulars, inquire of John Kensett Kellogg, 80 William St.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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Attractive offices; studios; 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Desirable loft, 51 West 13th St.; elevator, steam heat; $875. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Studio to sublet; location and furnishings the best; grand piano. Ford, 4 West 40th St.

Bronx.

Handsome stores for rent opposite Melrose Station, 162d St. and Park Av.; excellent location. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

Brooklyn.

Two light lofts, steam heat and power, 133 Floyd St. Apply Sklar, on premises.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 8,569.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM WILNER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Abraham Wilner of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1905, the said Abraham Wilner was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee in bankruptcy, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, New York City, on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1906, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
January 11th, 1906. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 8,498.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of NORMAN SAMSON COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1905, the said Norman Samson Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall St., City, on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Jan. 10, 1906. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—DAVID A. AINLEY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that David A. Ainley, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 27th, 1905, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on January 22d, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 11th, 1906.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—JOHN GILLIAM, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John Gilliam, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 18th, 1905, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Jan. 22d, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 11, 1906.

NO. 8,420.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LODOWICK H. JONES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid; a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1905, the said Lodowick H. Jones was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of undersigned Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 80 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Jan. 10, 1906. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—DAVID A. AINLEY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that David A. Ainley, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 27th, 1905, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Jan. 22d, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 11th, 1906.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

Horses to hire, all purposes, day or night. Nassau Stables, 157 East 25th St.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT.—Plaintiff Desires Trial in the County of New York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as Substituted Trustee, under the Last Will and Testament and Codicil thereto of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased, Plaintiff, against PHILIP D. JACOBS, Harriet M. Jacobs, Ethel Lizzie Jacobs, David Ernest Jacobs, now known as Ernest James; Daisy Hilda Jacobs, Winifred May Jacobs, Cyril Henry Jacobs, Maurice Newton Nathan, now known as Maurice Nathan Newton, and Henry Nathan, now known as Henry Nathan Newton, individually and as the English executors and trustees, so called, under the last will and testament of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased; Barron Dennett Holroyd, as Trustee in Bankruptcy of David H. Jacobs; Shirley W. Woolmer, Richard Andrew Fawssett; Rachel Levy, Mildred Jane Jacobs, individually and as sole executrix under the last will and testament of May Jacobs, deceased; Ruby Flora Jacobs, Edward P. Nerwich, Henry Charles Creighton Nerwich, Cecil Louis Nerwich, Reginald Stanley Nerwich, Edith Bertha Nerwich, Mabel Ella Nerwich, Basil Althaus, Teresa Annie Althaus, Gladys Louise Althaus, Dorothy Phyllis Althaus, Vivian Ashley Lyons, Percy Ellis Lyons, Adeline Schloesser, individually and as executrix under the last will and testament of Henrietta Jacobs, deceased; Edward Schloesser, husband of Adeline Schloesser; Joseph Sidney Merton, Florence Maud Merton, Arthur Sidney Merton, Harold Maurice Merton, Lizzie Constance Nathan, (now known as Lizzie Constance Newton;) Reginald Henry Newton, Archibald Angel Newton, Clarence Bethune Newton, Edith Constance Newton, Violet Maude Newton, Angelo D. Jacobs, Leah Jacobs, Elizabeth Hilda Barron, Lawrence Henry Jacobs, now known as Lawrence Hanray; Harry Braham Jacobs, now known as Harry Braham Janson; Clara Platnauer, Edward Platnauer, (the name "Edward" being fictitious, the true first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff,) husband of Clara Platnauer; Nora Janson, David Henry Janson, Grace Janson, Byron Janson, Sara Jacobs, Edith Jacobs, Lizzie Jacobs, Rae Jacobs, Mary A. Jacobs, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the true first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff,) individually and as executrix under the last will and testament of David Henry Jacobs, deceased; Matthew Henry Hale, as executor of the last will and testament of said David Henry Jacobs, deceased; Ethel Margaret Lafone Ashburner, as executrix of the last will and testament of Henrietta Jacobs, deceased; The People of the State of New York, the unknown heirs at law and next of kin of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased, and all unknown persons having any interest in or lien upon the interests of the deceased legatees and devisees under the last will and testament of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased, in and to the property now held by the plaintiff; and all persons who may be the heirs at law, next of kin, legal representatives, devisees, legatees, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of the persons claiming through any of the above; the unknown heirs at law, next of kin, legal representatives, devisees, legatees, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of any and all of the deceased legatees under the last will and testament and the codicil thereto of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased, and unknown persons having any interest in or lien upon the interests of the deceased legatees and devisees under the last will and testament of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased, in and to the property in the hands of the plaintiff; and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of or persons claiming through any of the above; the unknown heirs at law, next of kin, legal representatives, devisees, legatees, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of David H. Jacobs, deceased; May Jacobs, deceased; Henrietta Jacobs, deceased; Angelo M. Jacobs, deceased; Jane E. Nerwich, deceased; Leah Jacobs, deceased; Frederick D. Jacobs, deceased, and Lizzie E. Jacobs, deceased, and unknown persons having any interest in or lien upon the interests of said last-mentioned persons in and to the property in the hands of the plaintiff, and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of the persons claiming through any of the above; the unknown wives, widows, and husbands of all the above-mentioned unknown parties; all unknown persons having or claiming to have any dower, right of dower, or curtesy in the real property described in the complaint in this action; and all unknown persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, lien, claim, or demand of any kind, whether in law or in equity, in or upon the personal property in the hands of the plaintiff as trustee and the real property described in the complaint herein, or any part thereof; also each and every other person not specifically named or designated as a defendant who has in any way, manner, or form any right, interest, or claim in or to any of the properties or effects which were of Angel H. Jacobs, now deceased, or in or to the proceeds or avails thereof, whether vested or contingent, direct or remote, and whether in an individual or representative capacity; all of the persons above described who are mentioned after the defendant The People of the State of New York, being persons who are unknown to the plaintiff and their names being unknown to the plaintiff; all of the parties hereinabove described as unknown being all persons answering said several descriptions who are not specifically named above, Defendants.

Summons

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated September 12th, 1905.

TURNER, ROLSTON & HORAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

To the defendants Philip D. Jacobs, Harriet M. Jacobs, David Ernest Jacobs, now known as Ernest James; Daisy Hilda Jacobs, Winifred May Jacobs, Cyril Henry Jacobs, Maurice Newton Nathan, now known as Maurice Nathan Newton, and Henry Nathan, now known as Henry Nathan Newton, individually and as the English executors and trustees, so called, under the last will and testament of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased; Barron Dennett Holroyd, as Trustee in Bankruptcy of David H. Jacobs; Shirley W. Woolmer, Richard Andrew Fawssett, Rachel Levy, Mildred Jane Jacobs, individually and as sole executrix under the last will and testament of May Jacobs, deceased; Ruby Flora Jacobs, Edward P. Nerwich, Henry Charles Creighton Nerwich, Cecil Louis Nerwich, Reginald Stanley Nerwich, Edith Bertha Nerwich, Mabel Ella Nerwich, Basil Althaus, Teresa Annie Althaus, Gladys Louise Althaus, Dorothy Phyllis Althaus, Vivian Ashley Lyons, Percy Ellis Lyons, Adeline Schloesser, individually and as executrix under the last will and testament of Henrietta Jacobs, deceased; Edward Schloesser, husband of Adeline Schloesser; Joseph Sidney Merton, Florence Maud Merton, Arthur Sidney Merton, Harold Maurice Merton, Lizzie Constance Nathan, (now known as Lizzie Constance Newton;) Reginald Henry Newton, Archibald Angel Newton, Clarence Bethune Newton, Edith Constance Newton, Violet Maude Newton, Angelo D. Jacobs, Leah Jacobs, Elizabeth Hilda Barron, Lawrence Henry Jacobs, now known as Lawrence Hanray; Harry Braham Jacobs, now known as Harry Braham Janson; Clara Platnauer, Edward Platnauer, (the name "Edward" being fictitious, the true first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff,) husband of Clara Platnauer; Nora Janson, David Henry Janson, Grace Janson, Byron Janson, Sara Jacobs, Edith Jacobs, Lizzie Jacobs, Rae Jacobs, Mary A. Jacobs, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the true first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff,) individually and as executrix under the last will and testament of David Henry Jacobs, deceased; Matthew Henry Hale, as executor of the last will and testament of said David Henry Jacobs, deceased; Ethel Margaret Lafone Ashburner, as executrix of the last will and testament of Henrietta Jacobs, deceased; and all unknown persons having any interest in or lien upon the interests of the unknown heirs at law and next of kin of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased, in and to the property now held by the plaintiff; and all persons who may be the heirs at law, next of kin, devisees, legatees, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of the persons claiming through any of the above; the unknown heirs at law, next of kin, legal representatives, devisees, legatees, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of any and all of the deceased legatees under the last will and testament and the codicil thereto of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased, and unknown persons having any interest in or lien upon the interests of the deceased legatees and devisees under the last will and testament of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased, in and to the property in the hands of the plaintiff; and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of or persons claiming through any of the above; the unknown heirs at law, next of kin, legal representatives, devisees, legatees, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of David H. Jacobs, deceased; May Jacobs, deceased; Henrietta Jacobs, deceased; Angelo M. Jacobs, deceased; Jane E. Nerwich, deceased; Leah Jacobs, deceased; Frederick D. Jacobs, deceased, and Lizzie E. Jacobs, deceased, and unknown persons having any interest in or lien upon the interests of said last-mentioned persons in and to the property in the hands of the plaintiff, and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of the persons claiming through any of the above; the unknown wives, widows, and husbands of all the above-mentioned unknown parties; all unknown persons having or claiming to have any dower, right of dower, or curtesy in the real property described in the complaint in this action; and all unknown persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, lien, claim, or demand of any kind, whether in law or in equity, in or upon the personal property in the hands of the plaintiff as trustee and the real property described in the complaint herein, or any part thereof; also each and every other person not specifically named or designated as a defendant who has in any way, manner, or form any right, interest, or claim in or to any of the properties or effects which were of Angel H. Jacobs, now deceased, or in or to the proceeds or avails thereof, whether vested or contingent, direct or remote, and whether in an individual or representative capacity; all of the persons above described who are mentioned after the defendant The People of the State of New York, being persons who are unknown to the plaintiff and their names being unknown to the plaintiff; all of the parties hereinabove described as unknown being all persons answering said several descriptions who are not specifically named above.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 30th day of December, 1905, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

Dated New York, January 3d, 1906.

TURNER, ROLSTON & HORAN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

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Superb hotels at Kingston and Port Antonio, accommodating from 300 to 500 guests each. Return passage from Kingston by Company's Atlas steamers to New York.

Round Trip, $95 and upward.

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by **S. S. MOLTKE** 12,500 TONS.
AND RETURNING FROM GENOA, FEB. 24, BY THE GREAT FLYER.

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Slavonia...Jan. 25, 3 PM | Campania...Feb. 3, noon
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CARONIA—Fastest and Most Luxurious of Leviathans—Feb. 27th.

Supplements New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers
CARPATHIA...Jan. 16, 10 A.M.; Mar. 6; Apr. 24
SLAVONIA.....Apr. 5, noon; May 22; July 10
PANNONIA...Apr. 10, 4 P. M.; May 29; July 17
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Cabin $60. 2d Cabin $35. 3d Class $27.50 and up, according to accommodation and steamship.
For terms and information apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

CLARK'S CRUISE TO THE ORIENT

and Mediterranean, including Spain, by specially chartered S. S. Arabic, 16,000 tons, starts Feb. 8th. A cruise of 70 days, spending 19 days in Palestine and Egypt, costing only $400 and up, including shore excursions, hotels, dr

AGED BANKER'S FORTUNE DIVERTED BY CLERGYMEN

So Say Contestants of Will of Late Francis A. Palmer.

GAVE CHURCHES ALMOST ALL

Preachers, It Is Charged, Lived In House, and Influenced Him Against Relatives—Warm Denials.

At the trial in the contest over the validity of the will of the late Francis A. Palmer, who was President of the Broadway Bank for more than fifty years, scores of clergymen were present yesterday in the Supreme Court. Many of them had been subpoenaed to testify in the case, the contestant, Palmer's brother, alleging that Palmer had been "unduly influenced by ministers" in making his will which gave the bulk of his vast fortune to religious and educational societies.

One of the first witnesses called testified that it was an easy matter for a man to get the degree of Doctor of Divinity, providing funds were at hand, and added that she, the witness, had been told by Mr. Palmer that in one case Mr. Palmer had bought the degree of D. D. for the Rev. Mr. Childs, who resided in Palmer's house.

After the death of Palmer's wife, witnesses testified, the ministers so preyed upon the feelings of the aged banker that they almost persuaded him to cut off his relatives entirely when it came to disposing of his fortune.

Mrs. Mary Kennedy, a grand niece of Palmer, testified that the aged banker presented a house to her, and when he heard that she mortgaged it, he vowed he would never give her anything else, and he kept his word. She said the ministers influenced the old man to give almost all of his estate to churches.

Roderick J. Kennedy, husband of the previous witness, testified that whenever he visited Mr. Palmer's home he found it crowded with ministers, who were there to get money under some pretext or other.

Miss Ida Henstis Manson, a niece of Palmer, testified that she had lived at his home in the years 1895 and 1896. She said her uncle had a bad memory, and was in the habit of telling stories which he had often told before. There were ministers at the house all the time, the witness said, and Monday night was known as "ministers' night," for that night a crowd of ministers always held a meeting at the Palmer house. The Rev. Dr. Childs, she said, had a room in the house and gave orders to the Palmer servants in the presence of the aged banker.

On one occasion, when Mr. Palmer had refused to assist the Rev. Dr. Childs to publish a book, the witness said Mr. Palmer had remarked that he had already paid for the publication of one book, and he, Palmer, thought that was sufficient.

"Dr. Childs also wanted Uncle Frank to send him to some college to lecture," added the witness, "and my uncle told me later he had sent him and paid his expenses. Another time my uncle told me that it was not hard to get the degree of D. D. these days, and he told me that he had just bought the degree of Doctor of Divinity for Mr. Childs. He said that Mr. Childs was as pleased as a child with a new toy."

The trial will be continued to-day.

"Teacup Wedding" Recognized.

Magistrate Pool, in the Harlem Court yesterday ordered John Sassi, a Japanese, of 346 West Thirtieth Street, to pay $2.50 a week for the support of each of the four children borne to him by Jennie Coakley Sassi, who said she was married to him by the tea-cup ceremony that obtains in Japan. Then, she says, he left her and married another woman. Sassi put up as a defense that no legal ceremony of marriage had ever been performed between them.

Illness His Excuse for Theft.

Samuel Adler, 17 years old, who said he lived at 101 Orchard Street, gave illness as an excuse for stealing yesterday when arraigned before Magistrate Finn in the Tombs Court. Adler admitted cashing a check belonging to his employer, August Ehlert, a broker of 68 Broad Street, and said he used the money to buy medicines with. He said he had lung trouble. Magistrate Finn committed Adler to the Tombs in default of $1,000 bail for trial.

LOST ARTICLES

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

FOUND—Stray bull pup in the neighborhood of 68th St. and Madison Av. May claim by identifying and paying for advertisement at 121 West 55th St.

FOUND—A purse, containing $5.15, on West 90th St. Apply to Lying-In Hospital, 18th St. and 2d Av., after 7 P. M.

LOST—A gold medal with Pope Pius X. on one side and the Vatican on the other; dropped from watch fob, probably on Broadway car or in Subway train Friday night. Will finder please communicate with B. S. O., Box 321 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Wednesday night, Jan. 3, between Hippodrome and restaurant, or between there and 17th St. and 5th Av., or in cab, RUSSIAN SABLE BOA; three pieces; liberal reward. Return to 582 5th Av.

LOST—Monday night, gold link chain, charms, and watch with monogram J. H. H.; Mantle maker; No. 10,290; reward $100; no questions asked. Address Halsted, 200 Produce Exchange Building.

LOST—At the Hotel Colonial, 81st and Columbus Avenue, on Saturday evening, black bill file containing $11. Finder will be rewarded by returning it to I. R., Box 307 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Monday, Jan. 8, on 6th Av. car, South Ferry, about 3 P. M., one pearl stud in blue plush case; liberal reward; return to the Ansonia Hotel, Room 109, 15th floor, Broadway, 72d St.

LOST—Gold bracelet with miniature, lost the evening of Jan. 8 in Sixth Av. or 23d St. street car going east, between 11th St. and 25th St.; $10 reward; return to 50 West 11th St.

LOST—$50 reward offered for return of ruby and diamond cluster ring, lost Saturday, Jan. 6, between Maiden Lane and Grand Central Station. Elevator, 3 Maiden Lane.

LOST—GARNET and GOLD NECKLACE in American Theatre or between theatre and Vendome Hotel; reward. EDNA MAY SPOONER, Bijou Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOST—PLUSH ROBE, red and light brown, between 53d St. and 7th Av. and 50th St. and 5th Av.; reward $10. CHAS. T. PROCTOR, 221 West 58th St.

LOST—Red pocketbook, between Arnold, Constable, 5th Av. Bank, deposit key, about $100 (bills); $20 reward to honest person. Owner, 41 West 69th St.

LOST—At or near Majestic Theatre, 58th St. and 8th Av., Circle, a reindeer skin glove lined with squirrel fur, fitting right hand. Dr. J. E. Traub, 228 W. 75th St.

LOST—A small black rough-haired female Aberdeen Scotch terrier, near 65th St. and Madison Av.; $10.00 reward. Return to stable, 3 East 65th St.

LOST—$5 reward for package containing three photographs left in car of Sixth Av. elevated on Friday last, if returned to 11 Wall St., No. 31.

LOST—Monday night, Jan. 8, at Sherry's, gentleman's band ring, with red, white, and blue stone; reward. A., Box 350 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Wednesday, Jan. 3, between West 75th and Chambers Sts., an enameled violet pin with diamond dewdrop. Return 9 West 74th; reward.

LOST—$10 reward and no questions asked for return of IRISH BITCH TERRIER to J. F. TOPPING, The Barnard, Central Park West and 71st St.

LOST—Pearl heart brooch; 7 diamonds in centre; chain attached; large reward; no questions asked. H. D. B., 6 West 90th St.

LOST—A Great Dane dog, color yellow; missed him on Sunday evening, Dec. 17. Return to 127 West 20th St.

LOST—Violin, case, and letters, on Dec. 29; reward. M. Arnold, 10 East 17th St.

REWARD paid for return of Persian lamb muff, taken by mistake from dressing room at Maillard's, Jan. 5. C. M. H., Lucerne Hotel, 79th St. and Amsterdam Av.

IVINS RAPS POLITICIANS.

Thinks Next Election Will Put Professionals Out for a Decade.

William M. Ivins, in an address delivered last night at Carnegie Hall before the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, censured the politicians and blamed the present election law for most of the frauds in our election. He said:

"I might go on from now until morning telling of financial dishonesty in politics. I might follow the bribery in the last election even into the United States Senate.

"The politicians in the Legislature have given the people just as little as possible and reserved to themselves all the power possible. The election law makes a book of over four hundred pages, and it is almost impossible for a layman to grasp its meaning. Our whole city demands reform of the whole scheme.

"We have all been shocked by the revelations of the insurance investigating committee. There we have found evidence of the greatest possible dishonesty, great corporations debauching Legislatures and legislators only too willing to b purchased. The relation between financial and political power has rendered our political franchise practically nugatory.

"The dishonesty of representation is where Assemblymen and Senators when in the Legislature place themselves in the hands of a Field or a Hamilton.

"I think we shall see some results in the present Legislature. If we do not, you may set it down that the Legislature is the full and perfect fruit of our dishonest system. There has been a demand for the Legislature to recall the United States Senators from this State, but how can they? They elected them, and the Legislature is part and parcel of the system.

There will be a revolt at the next election that will be a complete overturning of the system, and the professional politicians will be defeated for at least a decade, and I hope forever."

WENT TO PRISON, NOT HOME,

Accused Post Office Clerk Expected to Go Free, but Got a Year.

Judge Thomas in the United States Circuit Court yesterday sentenced Mary Cunniffe, a young woman formerly employed in the Port Jervis Post Office, to one year's imprisonment at hard labor in the Kings County Penitentiary.

The sentence came to the young woman's friends as a complete surprise, as they had confidently expected sentence would be suspended. It was even said that the young woman had purchased a ticket to return home. Letters of recommendation, asking for clemency, were secured from Congressmen, State Senators, local Judges, and prominent citizens generally, and filed with Judge Thomas.

Stories were circulated at the time of Miss Cunniffe's arrest that she had taken the money from letters in the Post Office that she might pay a physician's bill and also that she was likewise the sole support of her widowed mother. These stories were not true, but there arose in Port Jervis a bitter controversy over the girl's plight and whether she deserved it or not.

Miss Cunniffe wept hysterically when Judge Thomas pronounced sentence. An hour later, in charge of a Deputy Marshal and gowned in a modish tailor-made frock, she started for the prison, her hysteria having disappeared. She had friends in court who had expected to take her back with them.

JEWELERS AFTER FAKIRS.

Want National Law Against False Marks on Gold and Silver.

Manufacturing jewelers met yesterday at 11 John Street, with A. K. Sloan as Chairman, and selected a committee to co-operate with similar committees in Newark, Providence, and other jewelry centres in urging upon Congress the enactment of a law forbidding false marks on gold and silver ware. H. A. Bliss of the Gorham Manufacturing Company is Chairman of the New York committee.

In speaking of the benefits expected from the proposed law Mr. Bliss said that since the adoption of silver laws in various States spurious silverware has been driven from the market in those States. These laws leave it optional with the manufacturer to stamp his ware or not, merely providing a penalty against false marks, but the people will no longer buy silverware unless it is stamped.

He said that the National law, now suggested, would in like manner make it impossible for manufacturers and dealers to traffic between States in spurious gold jewelry or silverware.

DRY DOCK NOT EASY TOWING.

Deserting Seaman Here for Trial Tells of Its Crew's Troubles.

Frederick Gauzhorn, a seaman of the United States Navy, is a prisoner in the New York Navy Yard, charged with desertion at Bermuda from the naval tug Potomac, one of the towing fleet which is taking the giant floating dry dock Dewey to Manila. Gauzhorn arrived here yesterday on the steamer Bermudian from Bermuda. He was arrested by marines from the Navy Yard.

Gauzhorn said that the voyage of the Dewey from Solomon's Island to Bermuda had been very rough and the sea-going qualities of the Potomac were about as bad as could be imagined. Many of the men in the towing fleet were seasick, and he himself became so disheartened at the prospect of the 12,000 miles voyage to the Philippines that he lost control of himself and deserted at the first opportunity.

Gauzhorn will be tried by a naval court.

W. J. COLVILLE IN CONTEMPT.

Disregarded Subpoena to Testify in a Copyright Suit.

Justice Gildersleeve in Supreme Court adjudged William J. Colville in contempt of court yesterday for failing to appear as a witness in an action which Delia P. Day has begun in the Supreme Court to recover $50,000 damages from Colville and Frederick G. Tuttle for infringing on the copyright of her book on psychology. She charged that Colville and Tuttle, with intent to defraud her, did various things which damaged her to the extent of $50,000. She is now living at Worcester, Mass.

The case has dragged through the courts for several months, and has been before Justices Fitzgerald, Davis, Leventritt, McCall, and Gildersleeve on various motions to compel Colville to testify. Colville, who is a lecturer, was served with a subpoena when he lived at 125 West Fifty-sixth Street, but paid no attention to the court's order. Now he is likely to go to jail.

JEROME FIGHTING PATRICK.

Will Argue Before Gov. Higgins Against Clemency for Murderer.

District Attorney Jerome was in his office in the Criminal Courts Building until nearly 10 o'clock last night, preparing his argument against the petition for executive clemency which is to be presented to Gov. Higgins on Monday morning, in an effort to save Albert T. Patrick.

Partisans of Patrick, who has been sentenced to die in the week beginning Jan. 22, have had the petition signed by many influential men throughout the State. Mr. Jerome declares that in his opinion Patrick is not entitled to executive clemency. Mr. Jerome, it is understood, will personally appear before Gov. Higgins on Monday morning. He has been assisted in drawing up the argument by Assistant District Attorney Garvan.

NOISES BOTHER TENANT.

Sues Landlord for Damages, but Has Too Many Complaints In One.

Luke H. Ellison, who moved into a flat in West 115th Street, brought an action later against the landlord for $5,000 damages, which he alleges he sustained by reason of the actions of the other tenants. In his complaint he alleged so many things about noises made by the tenants that Justice Dowling, in the Supreme Court, handed down a decision to the effect that his complaint was defective in that it alleged many things, each of which in itself was a cause of action.

Mr. Ellison must now have a new complaint, or several, drawn up if he wants to get his damages.

HIS WIFE'S TESTIMONY ALL AGAINST SIMPSON

Evidence Is Piling Up Against Alleged Slayer of B. T. Horner.

ASKS "WOULD YOU HANG ME?"

Story of the Wife Indicates That His Every Move with the Gun Denoted Plans for Killing.

Yesterday saw the close of the prosecution in the Bartley T. Horner shooting case at Northport, L. I., save for the testimony of one or two minor witnesses. The defense procured an adjournment in order that witnesses might be secured from out of town.

Upon the whole, yesterday's testimony was considered very damaging for the defendant, Dr. James W. Simpson, the Fifth Avenue dentist, who stands accused of wilfully slaying his father-in-law, Bartley T. Horner. His wife, Mrs. Julia Horner Simpson, gave testimony of exceeding strength, and during her dramatic recital and physical demonstration with the gun of some of the telling points, the accused dentist's face had not a vestige of color. He said afterward it was unspeakably awful to hear the woman he loved giving testimony against him.

The strongest point made by Mrs. Simpson against her husband was the statement that he twice asked her, in an upper apartment subsequent to the shooting and in the presence of other persons, "Would you hang me?" She also created a sensation when she testified that her husband, who had been handling the gun very roughly prior to his second ascent of the stairs, handled it with extreme care after he descended the stairs the second tim, and did not from that time forth bang the gun upon the floor as he had been doing.

The ammunition for the gun, she swore, was kept in the attic beside the gun itself.

The cross-examination, which, while short, was searching, failed to shake the wife's story.

When Mrs. Simpson took the stand Mr. Furman asked:

"You remember the night of Dec. 27?"

"Yes."

"Had your husband been drinking?"

"Yes; but he was not intoxicated."

"Did Mr. Simpson ever say anything of Mr. Horner changing his will?"

"Yes, on the night of the 28th he spoke of it, and I told him that it was not right to talk of such things when papa was dead."

"Did he say anything concerning Mr. Horner's life?"

"Yes. At dinner on the 27th he said that he would not care if Bartley Horner dropped dead that night."

Then Mr. Furman brought out the fatal gun, gave it to Mrs. Simpson, and told her to go through the motions which Simpson made that night. It was a weird sight. On the outside was a circle of curious faces. In the centre was a little woman holding a big shotgun at "carry arms" to give evidence against her husband.

Her husband never once looked at her throughout.

"Were the hammers down when he played with the gun?"

"Yes. If they had not been I would have warned him."

Mrs. Simpson told how her husband went upstairs again with the gun.

She said that when he returned Dr. Simpson sat down, evidently meditating.

"His demeanor was so changed that I asked mamma if she had asked him for money," she added. "Then father, who had come down stairs, went into the kitchen and almost immediately afterward Dr. Simpson picked up the gun and followed."

"How did he carry the gun?"

"Carefully, by the barrel."

She told of hearing a shot and a voice crying: "My God, doctor, what have you done?"

"After that," she said, "I heard a scuffling and a mumbling."

"What did you say when you went into the kitchen?"

"I said 'Doctor, why were you so careless?' He answered, 'Darling, don't say that.'"

"What did Mr. Simpson do?"

"He only went after a doctor, as I told him to."

"When Dr. Simpson came back what did you do?"

"I went upstairs and he followed me."

"What did you say?"

"I said: 'Why did you do this?'"

"What did he say?"

"'Would you hang me?'"

"'Would you hang me?' He said this several times."

"Did he say how he did it?"

"Yes; he answered, 'By breaking it.'"

"What was his manner?"

"Composed."

"Where were all the loaded cartridges in the house?"

"In the garret."

Before she finished her direct examination, the witness said that when Dr. Simpson played with the gun he continually banged it on the floor. After he had gone upstairs the second time he handled it carefully.

When Mrs. Simpson left the stand she was in a state of extreme agitation.

The theory of accident or murder will, to a considerable extent, it has been contended, revolve around the question as to whether the gun could have broken apart as it was discharged, or whether that was a physical impossibility. Former District Attorney Livingston Smith, who started the investigation, held that it was impossible for a gun to break apart while it was being discharged. Yesterday a witness was found who had had a shotgun fall in three pieces in his hands, without exploding as it was discharged, thus proving the physical possibility of the thing two prosecuting attorneys had stated positively to be impossible. The witness will be produced if the case goes to trial before a jury.

Lawyer Wilkinson, who represents Simpson, was jubilant. The new witness told Wilkinson that while shooting at a snipe in November he had fired both barrels quickly, that the "forearm" of the gun had jarred off, and the barrels had parted from the stock, leaving the barrels in the left hand and the stock in the right. The gun was uninjured. The incident was one of those things which happen and cannot be explained, but that it did happen there could be no doubt whatever.

"It was unspeakably awful to see and hear the woman I love damaging me by her testimony," said Dr. Simpson last evening as he was being taken to jail. "My wife and Mrs. Horner believed, they practically knew, as I know, that the whole lamentable affair was an accident. Some malign influence, God knows whence, has entered to poison them against me. Everybody in the court room has had a demonstration of what love turned into hate can do. We were happy together and played like two children. There was not a cloud between us. My life was a happy one. My relations with my wife were affectionate. We were chums besides being man and wife. But mark this. I shall be proved innocent, and I shall regain the affection of my wife. She cannot maintain against me feelings of hatred when hard, cold evidence which we will produce shall prove beyond doubt that the gun was not fired with intent."

Gives Her Birds to the Park.

The Central Park menagerie was increased yesterday by the addition of six finches and three canaries. The birds were the gift of Miss Ethel Thomas of 319 West Eighty-fourth Street. The finches are of the Japanese and African variety, and are not much larger than humming birds. Director Smith [illegible] them very fine specimens.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

Jan. 11th.

The difference between Prejudice and Preference is the difference between Hearsay and Experience. You are prejudiced in favor of Young's Hats because you hear nothing but good of them; you develop a preference for Young's Hats because you find out by personal experience that there are "None Better Made," at any price.

Derbies and Soft Hats, $3.00 and $4.00.
Silk Hats, $5.00 and $6.00.

199 Broadway, near Dey St.
605 Broadway, near Houston.
849 Broadway, near 14th St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St.
1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

McGIBBON & CO.

Under the operation of the prevailing DISCOUNT ON ALL FIRST FLOOR MERCHANDISE, the hand-embroidered Table Cloths and Napkins, which had been liberally reduced in December, now become bargains of very special attractiveness.

Equally worthy of classification among the unusual features of this occasion are the French Embroidered Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Broadway at Nineteenth.

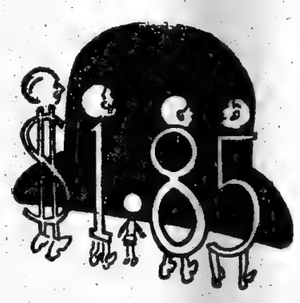

The fact that our regular $3 and $4 Derbies are so flawless is the very reason both why we have "seconds" to sell and why they sell so well.

Unless we'd lots more of them than ever before, we shouldn't be able to advertise them to-day.

For hundreds of men who know a good thing when they see it, and couldn't see any reason why these hats should be seconds, just jumped at the chance yesterday.

But starting with 3800 Derbies which started out for our regular $3 and $4 stock, every size is still left.

$1.85.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

Half-Yearly Sale of
$1.50 Pajamas, now 95c
$3 to $5 Waistcoats, now 1.95

MANHATTAN SHIRTS 1.15
1.50 VALUE
2 VALUE 1.38 - 2.50 VALUE 1.88

Weber & Heilbroner,
150 Nassau St., at Spruce St.
369 Broadway, at Franklin St.
58 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane.
787 Broadway, at Eighth St.
To Men Who Know

BANKRUPT SALE.
Extraordinary Private Sale of
Electroliers, Chandeliers, Brackets and Glassware.
of the
BOROUGH BRONZE CO.
Began MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1906, at 130 W. 24th St., under the direction of Charles Levy, Trustee in Bankruptcy. For a few days only.
CHARLES LEVY, Trustee.
HENRY W. SYKES, Atty. for Trustee, 346 B'way, N. Y. City.

The clothes with a rich soft finish, yet —moisture proof.

THE SALE OF OVERCOATS AT $14.

is moving along briskly—and every coat that goes out adds to the Hope reputation. We feel gratified that so many *Men-Who-Pay-Cash* believe and respond to our statements without the customary promises of ½ off, etc.

OVERCOATS that show at a glance their superior qualities. Overcoats that have *"A nap that wont wear off."*

Choose Any Style You Wish $14.

BROADWAY & CHAMBERS ST.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.
Custom-made Shoes constructed to fit all kinds of feet.

The high Arch Shoe at 4.98

For flat feet, and will prevent falling insteps

Cushioned Soled Shoes at 3.98
This shoe is invaluable to men with tender or calloused feet.
Soft Toed Shoes at 3.98
A stylish tipped shoe without a box toe—will not wrinkle or cave in. The only shoe for tender toe joints.

TRADE E.&W. MARK

And after you have looked at the collar on the men near you, what do you think?

EARL & WILSON.

JEWISH WEDDING IN COURT.

Magistrate Wahle Attends, and the Duke of Essex Street Helps.

For the first time, it was said, in the history of police court marriages, a ceremony was performed yesterday afternoon in Essex Market Court which was characterized by Hebrew rites. When Magistrate Wahle had listened to the grievance of Goldie Krapson, a young Jewish woman 20 years old, against Isidore Ka[illegible] said he was willing to marry her, Rabbi Morris Cohen of 57 Norfolk Street was sent for.

He sent for the necessary paraphernalia to complete the ceremony. The article most essential is a large portable canopy, which consists of a detachable cloth top piece that can be hooked to four long poles, and which is held over the couple while they are being married.

Joe Levy, the "Duke of Essex Street," was an important factor, being the bride's attorney. He busied himself marshaling the witnesses and canopy-bearers into their proper positions. When all was in readiness the rabbi began a chant which lasted for several minutes. Whiskey was then poured into a glass, and each of the contracting parties took a sip. The glass was then emptied and smashed to pieces on the floor in front of the couple. Another chant was followed by a brief monologue, which the rabbi concluded with congratulations.

Half Price for Imported Cloths

The stock of J. H. Miller, 816 Broadway, is on sale, second floor; Suits to order $25. Trousers $7. Fancy silk vestings $6. Overcoats, silk lined, $30. These cloths are confined styles.

Silk lined Full Dress Suit to measure $40. Tuxedo $35. Or combination Full Dress Suit with Tuxedo Coat $62.

Our Remnant Sale is on store floor. Suits $18. Trousers $5.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & Ninth Street.

AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. BARRIE'S PETER PAN

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in J. M. Barrie's play, Alice-Sit-By-The-Fire.
Also PANTALOON with Lionel Barrymore

Knickerbocker B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only, 2:15.
FRITZI SCHEFF in MLLE. MODISTE.

HERALD SQ THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
George V. Hobart's Musical Satirette
—COMING THRO' THE RYE—

Hudson THEATRE, 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Robert Loraine in Bernard Shaw's Man and Superman.

SAVOY THEATRE, B'way & 34th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
JAMES K. HACKETT in Alfred Sutro's MARY MANNERING | Walls of Jericho

DALY'S Theatre, B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat.
"A SUCCESS"—HERALD.

HENRY B. HARRIS presents
"FIRST RATE FUN." —SUN.
JAMES J. CORBETT in BERNARD SHAW'S
CASHEL BYRON'S PROFESSION
"A GENUINE SUCCESS." —GLOBE.
Arranged for the stage by Stanislaus Stange.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
THE LION AND THE MOUSE.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
TO-DAY at 5 P. M., prec'y, at Reg. Prices—PARSIFAL. Fremstad; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Journet. Cond. Hertz.
Fri. Ev., Jan. 12, at 8—FAUST. Emma Eames, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Caruso, Plancon, Scotti, Begue. Cond., Franko.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 13, at 1:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Walker; Knote, Van Rooy, Blass, Muhlmann, Cond., Hertz.
Sat. Evg., Jan. 13, pop. prices, at 8:30—HAENSEL UND GRETEL. Abarbanell, Alten, Homer, Weed; Goritz. Cond., Franko.
Sun. Evg., Jan. 14, at 8:30, popular prices.
VERDI'S REQUIEM
Soloists: Mmes. Jomelli, Walker; MM. Dippel, Plancon. Entire CHORUS & ORCH. Con., Vigna.
Mon. Evg., Jan. 15, at 8—AIDA. Nordica, Walker; Caruso, Campanari, Plancon, Muhlmann. Conductor, Vigna.
Wed. Evg., Jan. 17, at 8—LA SONNAMBULA. Sembrich, Jomelli, Bauermeister; Caruso, Plancon, Begue. Conductor, Vigna.
Thurs., Jan. 18, at 5 P. M. prec'y—PARSIFAL. With the same cast as this evening.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 19, at 8—IL TROVATORE. Nordica, Homer; Knote, Campanari, Journet. Conductor, Vigna.
Next week's Seat Sale begins to-day at 9.
PARSIFAL AT REGULAR PRICES
LAST 2 PERFORMANCES
Thurs. Evg., Jan. 25, at 5 P. M. ONLY MAT.
WASH. BIRTHDAY, Feb. 22, at 11:30 A. M.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PL. THEATRE. Every Evg. & Sat. Mat. Arnold & Christians in Blumenthal's comedy, "Der Schwur der Treue."

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
Two Extra Concerts
Friday, January 12, at 2:30 P. M.
Saturday, January 13, at 8:15 P. M.
Conductor,
Wassily Safonoff
Soloist Adele aus der Ohe Piano
PROGRAM:
Serenade for String Orchestra, Op. 48... Tschaikowsky
Piano Concerto No. 1..... Tschaikowsky
Symphony "PATHETIQUE"..... Tschaikowsky
Seats 75 cts. to $2. Boxes, $12 and $15.
Box office open daily from 9 to 5.
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

NEW STAR Girl of the Streets. Mat. Sat. Britt-Nelson Fight Pictures. Next Wk—A Desperate Chance.

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Mat. Sat. More to be Pitied Than Scorned. Nxt Wk—Tom, Dick & Harry.
Ted Marks' 2 Concerts Sun., Mat., night, 25, 35c.

MURRAY HILL 42d St. & Lex. Av. Mat. Sat. AT PINEY RIDGE. Nxt Wk—A Crown of Thorns.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM In THE SQUAW MAN

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
LAST 2 WEEKS AS YE SOW
Jan. 22—Raymond Hitchcock in The Galloper.

MAJESTIC Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. THE REDEMPTION OF DAVID CORSON

WEST END ELFIE FAY, "Belle of Avenue A." Nxt Wk—"Under Southern Skies." Shepard's Moving Pictures. Entire New Nxt Sunday—Matinee & Night. Series.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
THIS AFTERNOON AT 3
MAUD POWELL.

Manhattan Broadway & 33d St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:20.
BEFORE AND AFTER

JOE WEBER'S MUSIC HALL Evgs. at 8. Only Mat. Sat.
Joe Weber's All Star Co. Twiddle-Twaddle

GRAND Last Times GEO. M. COHAN Little Johnny Jones
N'xt w'k—Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots.

GARRICK 35th St., B'way. Ev. 8:10. Mts. Wd. & Sat. W. H. Reynolds prest. | Henrietta Crosman | Madeline and Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK 66th St. and Columbus Av.
Hockey Game Tonight, St. Nicholas vs. Columbia. Perfect Ice. 3 sessions daily except Mondays.

SOUSA AT THE HIPPODROME Next Sunday Evg. JAN. 14. Seats Now.

THE GOTHAM EAST 125th St. Mat. To-day—Trocodero Burlesquers.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. The Great Japs. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. The SEVENGALA'S Telepathists.

14th St. AL. H. WILSON, "THE GERMAN GYPSY."

NEW AMSTERDAM Theatre, 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Wed. & Sat. Mats. at 2:15.
POP. PRICES Mat. Wed., $1.50, $1, 75c, 50c.
KLAW & ERLANGER present
FAY TEMPLETON in Geo. M. Cohan's
45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY

LIBERTY THEATRE 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
GEORGE H. BRENNAN presents THE CLANSMAN
BY THOMAS DIXON, JR.
"Clansman hits New York."—Sun.
"Vigorously applauded."—Times.
"Much discussed play met enthusiastic reception."—Herald.
"Greeted with enthusiastic approbation."—Tribune.
"Frenzied acclaim for the Clansman."—News.
"Audience almost rose to its feet in cheers."—Eve. Telegram.

BROADWAY Theatre, B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8. Last Mat. Sat. 2.
LAST WEEK. LAST 4 TIMES VERONIQUE With RUTH VINCENT.

Tuesday, Jan. 16th—Seats Now on Sale.
ELSIE JANIS
Otis Harlan, Henry Donnelly, Henry Bergman, Aubrey Beuckcault, Chas. Dickson, Jacques Kruger, and 75 Others,
In The Musical Gasoline Explosion,
"The Vanderbilt Cup."

NEW YORK Theatre, B'way & 45 St. Evs. 8:15. PRICES 25, 50, 75c. & 1.00.
Last 3 Nights. Last Mat. Sat., 2:15.
RICHARD CARLE "THE MAYOR OF TOKIO."
Monday, Jan. 15. Seat Sale Th-day.
LEW DOCKSTADER AND HIS GREAT MINSTRELS.

FIELDS 42d St., W. of B'way. Mat. Sat. 50c, 75c, $1
LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN in JULIE BONBON.

MISS ANGLIN in ZIRA. Princess, B'way & 29. Tel. 2848 Mad. Ev. 8:15 LAST WEEK. Mats. To-day & Sat.
BEG. THURS., JAN. 18—SEATS READY.
HENRY MILLER in GRIERSON'S WAY

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Matinees Evs. at 8:15. Sat. & Wed.
THE BABES AND THE BARON

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev. 8:15. Best Seats $1 at Mats. Today & Sat.
THE EARL AND THE GIRL With Eddie Foy.

SIXTH NATIONAL AUTOMOBILE SHOW
Will Open at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
SATURDAY EVE AT 8

MADISON SQ. THEATRE 24th St., nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
"Henri de Vries proves a versatile wonder. A genuine artist."—World.
HENRI de VRIES
IN A CASE OF ARSON
preceded by THE BRAISLEY DIAMOND.

YORKVILLE Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. HENRY E. DIXEY, "The Man on the Box."

BELASCO Theatre. Ev. 8. Mat. Sat., 2. DAVID BELASCO presents
BLANCHE BATES in By David Belasco
THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST 3 DAYS. Last Times in the City.
BERTHA GALLAND in David Belasco's Play, SWEET KITTY BELLAIRS.
Popular Prices. Last Mat. Sat., 2. Ev. 8.
N't w'k—MRS. LESLIE CARTER in Adrea

BIJOU B'way & 30th 421st Time in N. Y. To-night. Mat. Sat. 2. Evs. 8:15.
DAVID BELASCO presents, 1st year in N.Y. in THE WARFIELD MUSIC MASTER.

CARNEGIE HALL
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Mr. Gericke Conductor.
Program:
RUBIN GOLDMARK, Overture, "Hiawatha"; WEBER Concert Piece in F minor for Pianoforte and Orchestra, Op. 79; TSCHAIKOWSKY, Orchestral Fantasia, "Francesca da Rimini," Op. 32; BRAHMS, Symphony No. 2 in D major, Op. 73.
Soloist: Alfred Reisenauer
Seats $2 to 75c., at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel), & Luckhardt & Belder's, 10 E. 17th.

NEW YORK Hippodrome MAT. DAILY
THOMPSON & DUNDY, MANAGERS
A SOCIETY CIRCUS
WITH COURT OF THE GOLDEN FOUNTAINS
SOUSA AND HIS BAND NEXT SUNDAY EVENING. Seats now.

Colonial Aimee Angeles, McMahon's Watermelon Girls, Tom Nawn & Jessel & Co., Ned Nye & Rollickin's Daily Mts. 25 Girls, Chassino, Carlotta, 6th's.

Alhambra 7th Av. & 125th St. Mats Daily. All Seats 25c. Ida Rene, Arthur Prince, Nick Long & Idalene Cotton, 5 Mowatts, Two Parks, etc.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St. 2d, 50, 75, 1.00. DAILY MATS. 25c., 50c. Virginia Earl, Auguste Von Biene, Col. Bordeverry, Shean & Warren, Wireless Telegraphy, Callahan & Mack, others.

HARLEM Evs. 8:15. Only Mat. Sat., 2:15. WM. COLLIER in ON THE QUIET.
Next Week—OLGA NETHERSOLE.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St., bet. 7th & 8th Avs. Mat. Daily.
Mrs. Annie & Miss Jessie Yeamans, Genaro & Bailey, Ferry Corwey, Brockman, Mack & Co., etc.

Proctor's 5th Av.—A Fair Exchange, 25, 50. 23d St.—Star Vaude., 25, 50. 58th St.—Star Vaude., 25, 50. Daily Mts. 25c. 125th St.—The Ironmaster, 25, 50.

TROUBLE OVER COHEN'S FIRE.

Six Insurance Companies Say He Made Money Out of It.

Joseph Cohen of 129 Eldridge Street, who was in business as a clothier at 23 and 25 Bowery, was locked up in the Elizabeth Street Police Station yesterday by Detective Flood of the District Attorney's Office on complaint of six insurance companies, who say he made false claims for fire losses.

There was a fire in Cohen's store on Oct. 9. He put in claims against the companies for $4,724. According to the complainants, $4,500 worth of the claims are false. According to Assistant District Attorney Garvan, members of two east side firms have confessed to him that they made out false bills and altered their books so as to make it appear that Cohen had lost as much as he said he had.

New Yorker Assets Bring $1,100.

What was left of The New Yorker, the weekly publication of which Robert A. Irving was editor, was sold yesterday at auction for $1,100 by Deputy Sheriff Burnes. This included the furniture, subscription list and "good will." Irving is under indictment on the charge of attempting to blackmail James A. Burden, Jr., when trying to induce him to subscribe to "Fads and Fancies."

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain to-day, fair, colder to-morrow; brisk west winds.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,520. * * * NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1906.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ASK PRESIDENT HAINES FOR S. P. C. A. ACCOUNTING

Members Attend a Meeting for First Time in Years.

HE DENOUNCES ACCUSERS

Although Not Notified to Attend, Many Members Were Present to Hear the Annual Report.

Members of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals attended an annual meeting of the society yesterday. This was not because they were notified that the annual meeting was to be held, for according to their own testimony, no such notice has ever been sent out. Because of the agitation over the stewardship of President John P. Haines, however, the members learned from the newspapers that the annual meeting would be held yesterday afternoon. It was said to be the first time in fifteen years that members had atten

The method of holding annual meeti in the Society for the Prevention of Cru ty to Animals has been peculiar. There are 1,500 members, many of them women. Since the death of Henry Bergh none of these, so it was said yesterday, has ever known when a meeting was to be held. On the second Thursday of January the Trustees met and received annual reports. Then the doors were thrown open, and it was announced to an empty hallway that members would now be allowed to enter. There never were any members present, and this formality having been gone through, the doors were again closed, the Trustees became the members, and the members' meeting was held. After the meeting a printed or typewritten report of President Haines's annual address was given out and that ended the function.

Yesterday, however, all this was changed. The S. P. C. A. Reform Association has been trying for some time to get Mr. Haines to give an itemized account of what became of the moneys which he received for the support of the society. It was contended that, as Mr. Haines received all the money from dog licenses, amounting to between $50,000 and $100,000 a year, he should be compelled to account for it as public money. For seventeen years the society has presented only a very general report of receipts and expenditures, which goes into no details.

When, several months ago, Mayor McClellan, Joseph H. Choate, and John Claflin resigned as Directors and Vice Presidents of the society, the question of Mr. Haines's accounting was discussed in the newspapers, and the announcement was made that the annual metting was to be held on Jan. 11, at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Members on Hand Yesterday.

At about that hour yesterday a number of men and women gathered in the hallway of the society's building, at Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue. Those of the Directors who were known to the elevator man were taken upstairs, and the plain members, whose time had not yet arrived, were allowed to cool their heels in the hallway. There is a stairway running up to the offices above, but at the foot of this there is a heavy, barred iron gate, closed with a Yale lock, and not only was this kept locked, but a six-foot S. P. C. A. policeman was stationed there to keep the members downstairs.

Among those who arrived early were Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. W. Pierson Hamilton, both daughters of J. P. Morgan; Mrs. Cadwallader Jones, and about twenty other women. The men included Leonard E. Opdyke, R. W. G. Welling, and one who proclaimed himself as an ex-Harvard football player, a member of the society, that he had ordered his dinner next door in a restaurant, and that he meant to stay there until he could get into the meeting.

The elevator man was no respecter of persons. When Mr. Morgan's daughters asked him where they could wait until the summons came from above he pointed to a pile of sandbags stored in the hall, and said that that would be a very good resting place. When the other women arrived, and it was found that there were not enough sandbags to go around, the whole membership contingent were piloted over to the Dog Bureau, where they were told they could sit or stand around until it was time for them to go to meeting.

Invited Into the Meeting.

At 6 o'clock Gordon Knox Bell unlocked the steel door at the foot of the stairway, and announced in a loud tone that the members would not be admitted.

"But," he added, "no reporters will be allowed up stairs. And the lady members will have to prove their membership or be identified by a member of the board. I would suggest that each of them have ready her visiting card, so as to save troublesome explanation."

"I believe I know all the ladies here," said R. W. G. Welling, "and I will vouch for them." And Mr. Welling headed for the stairway, followed by the agitated female contingent, who had in the meantime been holding an indignation meeting in the dog bureau. They remarked that it appeared as if the members of the society had to be licensed before they could enter the presence of the President.

Albert Wagstaff, one of the Vice Presidents, who has been for years the clerk of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, said after the meeting that Mr. Haines hereafter would be required to make a detailed report of what he did with the money intrusted to him, and that a new Auditing Committee, composed of Mr. Bell and John H. Iselin, had been appointed to audit his accounts, and to select expert accountants, who would also go over them.

"But," said Mr. Wagstaff, "no question has been raised about the accounts being right. Everything is correct to the penny. The men on the board are the

Continued on Page 2.

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FIVE CITY SEATS CONTESTED.

Action by Hearst Candidates Brings Up Opening of Ballot Boxes.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Official notice of contest upon the seating of five Democrats from Manhattan and one up-State Republican, was served in the Assembly to-day. Some are based on the ground that an opening of the ballot boxes asked by the Municipal Ownership League interests would have shown that the contestants received a plurality of the votes cast. The contestant must bear the expenses of contest unless he is successful, in which case he gets his expenses and back pay. The ousted member does not have to refund such pay as he has drawn. The list of contestants is:

Third, New York—George S. Husch (R. and M. O.) against John T. Eagleton, (Dem.)
Thirteenth, New York—John B. Traut (M. O.) against J. C. Hackett, (Dem.)
Twenty-eighth, New York.—Moses C. Levine (R. and M. O.) against George Schwegler, (Dem.)
Thirty-first, New York—William C. Reddy (M. O.) against J. Sidney Bernstein, (Dem.)
Seventh, Kings—Sherman Cummin (R. and M. O.) against Michael J. Grady, (Dem.)
Fourth, Onondaga—James J. Neville (Dem.) against Frederick W. Hammond, (Rep.)

The Committee on Privileges and Elections is expected to assemble to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Hotel Cadillac, New York, for preliminary steps. Taking of testimony probably will begin in a week.

A representative of William R. Hearst said to-night that through this committee the expectation was to have the ballot boxes opened. They expect to show that in the five districts William R. Hearst received more votes than the Inspectors credited to him. This done, they hope to start a recount of all ballots cast at the municipal election.

SENATE SUMMONS BIGELOW.

Canal Committee to Hear Him—Taft Gives a List.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals to-day placed in the hands of Sergeant-at-Arms Ransdall a subpoena for Poultney Bigelow, whose attack on the government of the Canal Zone and canal affairs was denounced by Secretary Taft in a communication sent to Congress by President Roosevelt. Mr. Bigelow is in New York and can be served in time to have him here next week.

Secretary Taft was heard at to-day's meeting of the Canal Committee, but was not interrogated concerning conditions on the Isthmus. His testimony was intended to guide the committee in calling canal employes as witnesses. He told of the duties of various chiefs of divisions on the Isthmus and the character of information the different men will be able to give.

MRS. MORRIS SHOWS NO GAIN.

Internal Injuries, Perhaps, Suffered in White House Ejectment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The condition of Mrs. Minor Morris to-day practically was unchanged. No actually dangerous symptoms have appeared, but her condition is grave. To-day, for the first time, all newspapers were kept away from her and the subject of her treatment at the White House was prohibited in her hearing.

Mrs. Morris is in a room at the New Willard, the principal hotel of the city. She is kept to her bed all the time, though immediately after the accident and while she was still buoyed up by excitement she was able to be about. She is suffering chiefly from shock and nervous collapse. It is said that indications of internal injuries have been discovered, but this lacks confirmation.

A CARNEGIE PLANT BURNED.

Damage at Greenville Works May Amount to $600,000.

GREENVILLE, Penn., Jan. 11.—Fire, starting from an explosion, destroyed the works of the Carnegie Steel Company here to-night, entailing a loss of between $400,000 and $600,000. Two men were burned, but not fatally.

A flue in the boiler of a heating furnace blew out, deluging the furnace below, which exploded. Within ten minutes after the explosion there was no hope of saving what is known as the old mill. A half hour later a strong wind swept the flames into the New Tandem mill, shipping sheds and boiler houses.

The loss of product will be serious, as the plant was running day and night on high grade work. Four hundred men are thrown out of work.

MRS. THOMPSON TO STAY.

England Made Representations—Relatives Take Charge of Englishwoman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Secretary Metcalf disposed to-day of the case of Mrs. Lydia M. Thomson, the English woman who has been detained in New York on a charge of insanity. He temporarily suspended the operation of the order for her deportation and permitted her to join her relatives at Overbrook, Penn.

This means that if Mrs. Thomson is insane and her relatives can restore her, or if she is sane and that fact is proved while she is in their care, the deportation order will be canceled. If it turns out that the Government doctors were right, and that Mrs. Thomson is insane and cannot be cured, then the order will remain in force.

The Secretary's action was taken after a number of consultations, all held today. The British Ambassador was appealed to, but what share, if any, he took in the settlement of the case has not been made known officially. It is understood that representations were made to the State Department by the Embassy.

The view taken at the Commerce Department is that the decision protects Mrs. Thomson's rights and also those of the Government. The insistence of the Government physicians that their diagnosis of the case was correct makes it difficult for Mr. Metcalf to cancel the order of deportation outright, while his action in placing her in the care of her relatives makes it certain that if the Government doctors are wrong the unjust decision arrived at on their diagnosis will never be enforced.

Caceres for the Treaty.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 11.—Gen. Ramon Caceres, temporary President of Santo Domingo, cabled The Cleveland Leader to-night that he will favor the Roosevelt treaty and that peace in the little republic is practically assured. The cablegram is as follows:

"I favor the convention and its ratification. Insurrection confined to single province. Revolutionists defeated. Complete peace will soon be restored."

OVER NIGHT TO CHICAGO.
PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.
The eighteen-hour train. Leaves New York 3:55 P. M., arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M.; leaves Chicago 2:45 P. M., arrives New York 9:45 A. M., via Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

WOODRUFF THE CHOICE TO FILL ODELL'S PLACE

He Will Accept If Nomination for Governor Is Assured Him.

ROOSEVELT WANTS PARSONS

Congressman's Friends Think He Will Choose to Complete County Work — Objections to Aldridge.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff is the choice of the reorganizers for Chairman of the Republican State Committee to succeed ex-Gov. Odell. Mr. Woodruff was here today, and had talks with Gov. Higgins, Railroad Commissioner George W. Aldridge, Speaker Wadsworth, Senator Alfred R. Page, and others.

If he consents to serve a meeting of the State Committee to depose Odell will be called, possibly for some time in March. Mr. Woodruff to-night said that to take charge of the State Committee it would be necessary for him to readjust entirely his business affairs. He would like nothing better than the work of reorganizing the party. The interpretation which politicians put upon his attitude is that he is unwilling to make the sacrifice unless he can received definite assurance of support for the nomination for Governor next Fall. Higgins's friends are giving it as their opinion that the Governor does not intend to seek a re-election, but no word to that effect has come from him. It is the authoritative word that Woodruff seems to be awaiting.

"Are you in favor of calling a meeting of the State Committee in the Spring for the purpose of electing a new Chairman?" Mr. Woodruff was asked.

"I cannot answer that positively," he replied, "because I really have not yet made up my mind whether such action ought to be taken. For my part, I should not be disposed to offer any further humiliation to Mr. Odell unless his being deposed as State Chairman was absolutely necessary to accomplish the things which it is essential should be accomplished if the Republican Party is to be put in good condition for the fight next Fall.

"For instance, I came to Albany with a party of prominent business Republicans and they suggested a meeting of business men of the State to urge repeal of the Mortgage Tax law at the present session. Such a conference ought properly to be called by the Republican State Chairman. But owing to the strained relations between Mr. Odell and those who control the organization, that would not be feasible."

There was talk here to-day that President Roosevelt was favorable to the selection of Congressman Herbert Parsons as State Chairman. Mr. Parsons's friends were inclined to the opinion, however, that he would not give up the task of reorganization in New York County. There is still talk of George W. Aldridge, but Aldridge's connection with the $9,000,000 canal scandal is being used against him, apparently with effect. It is admitted that Aldridge is the ablest politician among the reorganizers.

INSULT! CRIES JIMMY OLIVER.

Assembly Won't Provide Stamps for Letters He Writes in Pajama Mood.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Col. James Oliver, Assemblyman from the Sixth District, Manhattan, best known to his constituents as "Paradise Park Jimmy," walked up to the window of the Assembly Post Office to-day and asked a supply of $5 worth of stamps.

"We don't furnish stamps to members of the Assembly," said the clerk, "but we will stamp and mail any letters you leave here."

"Then my request is denied," said Col. Oliver. "Well, my young friend, you just inform the Postmaster for me that, at the meeting of the Assembly next Monday, I will make it my business to Whereas him. A few whereases and a resolution at the end will bring him around all right. Why, I never heard of such a preposterous proposition! If I can't get a bunch of stamps so as to send my letters out from my home, I would have to write them in the Assembly Chamber.

"Do you think I could compose the kind of a letter which I am accustomed to send to my constituents in that boiler factory? No, Sir. I require the comfort of my pajamas and the solitude of my own chamber to attend to my correspondence in a way to satisfy the exacting literary tastes of my constituency.

"It is because I am a member of this Parliament that I have sent out so many letters, and, as the State recognizes the propriety of sending out my mail without charge to me, it is an insult that I should not be intrusted with the stamps I require to attend to my correspondence at my own convenience. Remember, a bunch of Whereases for you next Monday night."

EDWARDS AUTOPSY REPORT.

Surgeons Indorse Suicide Theory, It Is Said—Police Work Ended.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 11.—The report of the autopsy on the body of Charles A. Edwards of New York City was handed to Coroner Eli Mix by Medical Examiner Bartlett this afternoon. It will form a part of the Coroner's report upon the mystery of the death of the former Yale athlete and descendant of Jonathan Edwards at the Hiller homestead last Wednesday morning. It is understood that the surgeons who assisted Dr. Bartlett differed as to whether the bullet wound was sufficient to cause death or whether the dose of laudanum caused it.

The surgeons generally agreed, it is said, that Edwards was a suicide. The surgeons withhold individual views through professional courtesy. The Coroner hopes to file his report to-morrow.

The Coroner said to-night that the report that a detective had found thumb prints that solved the mystery was totally untrue. The work of the local detective bureau is practically finished.

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS.
"N. Y. & Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M.; "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:25 A. M., via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line, 1,183 B'way, N. Y.—Adv.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Imparts a superior delicacy of flavor. Try it.—Adv.

FOR ANGLO-GERMAN PEACE.

Prominent Men of Both Nations Deplore British Press' Tone.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1906.]

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 12.—The Times this morning publishes two letters to the editor, one signed by distinguished representatives of science, literature, and art in Germany, and the other by Englishmen in similar vocations. Both letters express regret at the tone in which the British press discusses the relations between this country and Germany.

The publication of these letters conjointly is by arrangement between the two sets of signers, and is for the purpose of showing that there exists the kindliest relations between some of the best citizens of the two countries and that they have agreed to unite in a peace propaganda.

The Germans in their letter say they are sincerely convinced that if only the fog of prejudice that hangs over this country could be dispelled no step the German Government is likely to take and no feelings the German people are likely to harbor could ever rightly endanger the friendship between the two nations.

TO EXPLORE THE PILCOMAYO.

German Scientific and Commercial Expedition to Bolivia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1906.]

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—An important scientific and commercial expedition is soon to go to South America to explore the unnavigated regions of the Pilcomayo River between Bolivia and Paraguay. It is believed the expedition will yield highly valuable results from the study of unknown native tribes and the discovery of valuable mineral deposits. The expedition also will aim to promote German commerce in these entirely unexploited territories.

Bolivia is giving hearty support to the aims of the expedition. The committee in charge of the enterprise is headed by Profs. Waldeyer von Hausemann and Lushan Vondensteinen.

CARLISLE'S GRANDSON SHOT.

Wounds Himself with Revolver Sent Him by the Ex-Secretary.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 11.—John G. Carlisle, grandson of the ex-Secretary of the Treasury, accidentally shot himself to-day with a revolver sent him as a present from his grandfather.

The package arrived to-day, and the young man was examining the weapon when it went off. The bullet entered the abdomen near the left hip, struck the bone, and lodged beneath the skin. It is expected that Carlisle will recover. He works in a railroad office here.

HOUSE ALSO ANTAGONISTIC.

No Rush to Meet Administration's Wish in Gillette Case.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Senate is not alone in its antagonistic attitude toward President Roosevelt. A large proportion of the Republicans in the House are evincing as much disposition to thwart his plans as anybody in the Senate. The insurrection against the Statehood and Philippine bills has for inspiration not only a feeling that the latter bill is unjust to Arizona, but a desire to defeat the first of the propositions advocated in the President's message.

A striking illustration of the House attitude toward the Administration was afforded to-day by Mr. Hull of Iowa, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee. Mayor Weaver of Philadelphia has appointed Major C. E. Gillette of the Engineer Corps to take charge of the filtration plant in that city formerly run by the Durham gang. It is necessary that he, as an army officer, should have leave of absence, and Secretary Taft accordingly recommended it. To-day Mr. Hull was asked what was the status of the matter.

"Mr. Taft's letter is here in the committee room," responded Mr. Hull. "It will not be taken up unless a resolution is presented and referred to this committee. I don't know that we will give Gillette a leave of absence even if such resolution is introduced, but we certainly won't unless one is."

The Secretary's letter has been before the committee for more than a month.

MARSHALL FIELD NO WORSE.

His Condition Reported Unchanged Last Night—Wife and Family Near.

The best report which Dr. Walter B. James could issue last night concerning Marshall Field, the Chicago merchant, who has been ill at the Holland House with pneumonia since Tuesday, was:

"Mr. Field's condition is unchanged since morning. He is no worse."

Dr. James had another consultation with Dr. E. G. Janeway and Dr. Austen F. Riggs yesterday morning. The morning and afternoon bulletins said that Mr. Field's condition was favorable.

Besides the three doctors who are now attending Mr. Field there are two trained nurses. Mrs. Field and Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr., his daughter-in-law, are always near. His nephew, Stanley Field, remained at his bedside yesterday. Many friends went to the hotel to inquire about his condition.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Dr. Frank Billings, who is Mr. Marshall Field's personal physician, has not been summoned to New York.

"I have received no intimation that my presence was desired by Mr. Field," said Dr. Billings. "The subject has been broached to me, however, and it is possible that I may leave for New York City to-morrow."

EXCITEMENT IN CHINA.

Agitation as Much Against the Government as Against Foreigners.

PEKING, Jan. 11.—Reports from the south and from the Yang-Tse Valley region show the anti-foreign sentiment to be very strong. China undoubtedly is in a ferment of political excitement, but the movement is directed as much against the Government as against the foreigners.

The Foreign Ministers believe that the Chinese Government is both able and determined to protect foreigners in the event of a revolution.

THE SOUTHERN'S PALM LIMITED
to Florida, also Aiken and Augusta, leaves New York 12:55 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Other high-class trains to Florida and all other resorts for Winter outings. Get full information from A. S. Thweatt, EPA, 1,185 or 271 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

BAD CERTIFICATES MADE IN BANK NOTE OFFICES

Manager's Aid Enlisted by a Forged Letter.

POLICE GET TWO SUSPECTS

And Are Hot on the Trail of a Third —Seton Here in Jail.

The Pinkertons yesterday nabbed Samuel Humphreys, who says he is a newspaper writer living on Brooklyn Heights, but whom the private detectives and the police declare to be a pal and accomplice of C. Augustus Seton, the promoter. Seton was brought to this city a prisoner last evening from Elkton, Md., where he had been arrested the night before on a warrant issued by District Attorney Jerome. Both men are alleged to have been connected with the flotation of counterfeit Norfolk and Western stock certificates.

Both prisoners were occupying cells at Police Headquarters last night—Humphreys in default of $2,500 bail, in which amount he was held by Magistrate Finn, in the Tombs Police Court, for a period of forty-eight hours to give the detectives time to look into his antecedents. As far as the detectives know he has no police record. Seton, who had been out on $5,000 bail on a grand larceny charge when he suddenly left the city, will be arraigned before Recorder Goff in the Court of General Sessions, this morning as a fugitive from justice. His trial on the larceny charge, on which he was indicted last September, has been set for Monday.

With these two arrests, Supt. David Thornhill of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, said the tangle about the fraudulent Norfolk and Western 100-share stock certificates had practically been cleared up. It was learned last night, however, that the Pinkerton men now are having under surveillance a man suspected of having had a hand in making the swindle possible. Should sufficient evidence develop to warrant his being taken into custody, this arrest will transcend in importance the arrests so far made.

Some men in Wall Street, familiar with the inside details of the swindling scheme set on foot by Seton, and from which for all the Pinkertons and the police know he may have realized a small fortune for himself and his confederates, expressed surprise yesterday at the ease with which he succeeded in procuring for himself the fraudulent stock certificates through which alone the swindle became possible.

Banknote Company's Story.

The Hamilton Bank Note Company, which concern furnished the bogus certificates, through its counsel, Harmon S. Graves of the firm of Lester, Graves & Miles, 27 Pine Street, yesterday set forth its position in the matter in the following statement:

On Jan. 8, 1906, the officers of the Hamilton Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company of 90 Gold Street, New York City, learned that bogus certificates of stock of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company had been used, and that at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day they were informed by one of the employes of their company that the company had made some stock certificates for the Norfolk and Western Railway Company in August, 1905. A thorough investigation was at once made, and it was found that two stock books, each containing 250 certificates of common stock of the railway company had been lithographed and delivered to C. Augustus Seton & Co., at 49 Exchange Place, New York City, on Aug. 24, 1905. It was learned that the order for these certificates was given by Seton, who presented a letter authorizing him to have the certificates made for the railway company, which letter purported to come from the railway company. After this investigation the Hamilton Company immediately notified Mr. Fink, the Chairman of the railway company, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Jan. 8 a conference was had at this office, at which were present the officers of the Hamilton Company, Mr. Brown representing Mr. Fink, Mr. Hemphill of the Guaranty Trust Company, and a representative of the Pinkerton Detective Agency.

The officers of the Hamilton Company gave all the information they had to the railway company and placed all their books and papers relating to this transaction at its disposal, and actively assisted the railway company in the effort to bring the guilty parties to justice. Samples of the certificates manufactured by the Hamilton Company were produced and the whole matter was reported to the District Attorney by the Hamilton Company on that day.

Until yesterday it had been generally understood that Seton, when he went to the Hamilton Bank Note Company with his order for the 500 stock certificates, came with a letter at the bottom of which appeared the cleverly forged signature of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company's President. This supposition, which the Pinkertons have done everything to encourage, now proves groundless. The name signed to the letter was one which the railway officials declare had not been identified with that corporation in all its history. Nor was it written on the letter heads of the railroad company, but on Waldorf-Astoria paper.

The Forged Letter.

The letter, which was dated Aug. 3, 1905, and addressed to C. Augustus Seton, was as follows:

Dear Sir: Inclosed you will find a copy of the old N. & W. certificates which were used, as I explained to you, when I was President of the company.

Our new line runs from Norfolk to St. Louis, and the proceeds of this stock issue I want to use to acquire the rights to terminals, depot grounds, and freight yards. The name is to be the Norfolk and Western Railway, not "Railroad," as appeared on the old certificates.

There will be $89,000,000 of this stock and a bond issue of the same amount. When the bond issue is ready we will have you handle that for us. Have this work rushed through as rapidly as possible, and we will pay the extra expense necessary to expedite lithographing and so forth.

I am going out of town, but will be in New York on Monday and will see you then.

Yours very truly, C. B. FRANKLIN.

Work Done by Thomas.

From an authoritative source it was learned last night that on Monday afternoon Harmon S. Graves, as counsel for the Hamilton Banknote Company, sent a telephone message to the office of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company and requested that some one representing the company be sent at once to his office. An official of the Norfolk and Western at once hastened to the lawyer's office, in response to the summons, and was joined there by Vice President Hemphill of the Guaranty Trust Company, which concern is the transfer agent of the railway company's stock. It was in the office of the Guaranty Trust Company that a clerk on Jan. 5 first discovered the existence of the fraudulent stock certificates.

In the office of Mr. Graves at the time were President Tonyes of the Hamilton Bank Note Company and a number of the Directors of that concern. All seemed greatly excited. Mr. Graves was the first man to speak.

"Gentlemen," he said, "we have dis-

Continued on Page 2.

GOLF TOURNAMENTS, PINEHURST, N. C., January 13 to 20. Special rates via Seaboard Air Line. Office, 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

DRUNKARD'S CHILDREN WIN.

Saloonkeepers Must Pay $17,500 for Wrecking a Home.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Because their father, it is declared, was ruined by drink a jury in Judge Tuthill's court to-day returned a verdict of $17,500 in favor of the five children of John Hedlund against three saloon keepers, Oscar Geyer, Ernest Thoren, and Louis Lundquist.

According to the story told in court, Hedlund and his family were happy until five years ago, when he began the use of intoxicating liquors. He was employed as a carpenter with an income of $1,500 a year.

REPENTANT FIREBUG.

Catskill Man Wouldn't Keep Insurance Money—Confessed.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Arthur Jeune of this village has restored to the stockholders of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company the money paid to him when his house burned down. The restoration was made on the advice of a Brooklyn missionary.

Jeune confessed to the missionary last week that he had set the house on fire while in a fit of insanity. The insurance money, amounting to $1,115, is returned to the company with a Scriptural quotation relating to the repentance of the wicked man who restores the pledge.

WOMAN A BANK PRESIDENT.

Directors Choose Her in Preference to the Founder's Son.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 11.—Miss Katherine Williams, a spinster of Lima, six miles from La Grange, is the only woman President of a National bank in the State. She was elected by the Directors at a meeting to-day.

At the death of her father she succeeded as Vice President in the bank, founded thirty years ago by Solomon Rose. The Directors elected her in preference to Leon Rose, son of the late President. She is 40 years old and a leader in social and club work.

CLEVELAND FOR PUBLICITY.

Approves Perry Belmont's Plan to Prevent Corrupt Practices.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Perry Belmont received to-day the following letter from ex-President Cleveland:

Princeton, N. J., Jan. 9, 1906.

My Dear Sir: I am very late in acknowledging the receipt of your article on the "Publicity of Campaign Receipts and Expenditures," published in The North American Review. I have read it with a great deal of interest. I am thoroughly convinced that the time has arrived when this subject should be treated thoroughly and vigorously, and with an honest intention to arrive, through the means you suggest, at the point where the baleful influences of political corruption shall be removed from our National life. While I am so situated that I cannot give time or attention to the real work of this movement, I am entirely willing that my name should appear as one of those greatly interested in its success. Yours very sincerely, GROVER CLEVELAND.

SIBLEY TO RETIRE.

Pennsylvania Congressman Will Not Accept Another Term.

Special to The New York Times.

WARREN, Penn., Jan. 11.—Congressman Joseph Sibley, who has for many years represented the Twenty-eighth District in Congress, will retire from political life at the close of his present term.

Congressman Sibley has written a letter, dated Jan. 10 from Washington, to his friends and constituents announcing his retirement, and stating that he will under no circumstances accept another term.

SLEEPING CAR FALLS.

Mayor of Roselle Risks His Life and Saves a Woman.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—As the Pullman car Harcourt plunged from the terminal elevated tracks to-day, W. E. Miner, Mayor of Roselle, N. J., imperiled his life to save Mrs. Lorenzo Dowmoore of Chicago, a stranger to him.

When the car turned over Mrs. Dowmoore was hurled across the aisle toward a closed window. Mr. Miner caught her in his arms and kept her from going through the glass. He and Mrs. Dowmoore were later taken from the car through the same window.

Isaac Regensburg, a cigar salesman from New York, was treated at the City Dispensary for two severe scalp wounds and a gash on the right arm. He is now at the Planters' Hotel.

AMBASSADOR'S WIFE CURED.

Baroness von Sternburg's Lameness Disappears After Operation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Baroness von Sternburg, wife of the German Ambassador, has been practically cured of her lameness. When she was a little girl she was thrown from her horse and suffered the injury which has afflicted her ever since. It was supposed to be incurable.

When she and her husband were in Paris last year some friends told them of the presence in that city of Dr. Hoffer of Berlin, a surgeon who had made a reputation by curing a similar case. The Baroness submitted to an operation. As a result she is now able to walk with little difficulty.

HARRIMAN AND FISH ESCAPE.

Their Personal Assessments Cancelled on the Ground of Non-residence.

E. H. Harriman and Stuyvesant Fish both had their personal tax assessments stricken from the rolls yesterday on the ground of non-residence. Mr. Harriman, who was assessed on $150,000 personalty, made affidavit that he lives at Arden, Orange County, and both voted and paid personal taxes there.

Mr. Fish, who was assessed on $100,000, gave his home as at Phillipstown, Putnam County. Fully 150 other names were taken from the rolls, but in each of the other instances the persons were assessed on small amounts.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED
makes quickest time to St. Augustine. Leaves New York every day 12:25 noon. Two other high-class trains for Pinehurst, Camden, Tampa. Resort booklets at office 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

Best Service to Cleveland.
There are 11 trains per day to Cleveland, via New York Central Lines, including the famous Lake Shore Limited.—Adv.

HADLEY FINDS A WITNESS WHO KNOWS TRUST WAYS

He's Corkhill, Late of the Standard Oil Clearing House.

HE'LL TELL ALL HE KNOWS

Says John D. Rockefeller Is a Friend to His Clerks, and H. H. Rogers a Salary Slasher.

Through an anonymous letter signed "A Wall Street Clerk" Attorney General Hadley of Missouri discovered yesterday a witness whose testimony will probably do more to disclose the secret workings of the Standard Oil Company than that of all the witnesses who have hitherto been examined in the inquiry before Commissioner Sanborn.

This witness, John Corkill, began his business career as John D. Rockefeller's office boy, and worked his way up until he was confidential man to W. E. Bemis, manager of the Standard's clearing house, where the relations between the subsidiary companies and the parent corporation are laid bare. Mr. Corkill continued with the Standard until John D. Rockefeller's retirement from active management.

According to the story told yesterday afternoon, Mr. Rockefeller was the patron saint of all employes at 26 Broadway, ever ready to lend an ear to their private woes and help in overcoming their embarrassments. But even while Mr. Rockefeller was at the helm, H. H. Rogers, who later was to step into his shoes, stood for retrenchment. When the head of the Trust relinquished the reins Rogers put on the brakes in the matter of salaries, and started an era of economy which resulted in the discharge of many of the corporations' old servants, the abolition of not a few time-honored places and wholesale reductions of salaries.

In 1900 the Rockefeller régime came to an end and the Rogers régime began. R. P. Tinsley was imported from the Maryland offices and put in charge of the beheading department. Seeing the turn that things were taking, Corkhill determined that the best thing he could do would be to resign. He did so, and was soon afteward appointed secretary to Police Commissioner Partridge. He held this post for a while and was then transferred to the post of complaint clerk. Later he quit the Police Department, and went into the curb brokerage business.

Corkhill Knows, Letter Said.

This is the letter which told Attorney General Hadley of Mr. Corkhill's existence:

Attorney General Herbert S. Hadley:

Dear Sir: The nucleus of the entire Standard Oil Company of the world is the Confidential Department, Room 1,210, 26 Broadway, of which W. E. Bemis is the manager. Bemis's old secretary and confidential clerk, John Corkhill, knew all the secrets of the supposed separation of the different State companies, and reports of competitive shipments and deliveries by wagons daily were all received there from the Waters-Pierce Oil Company. Corkhill had some disagreement with the company and left. He was given a clerical position in the Police Department. He lives in Brooklyn below Fort Hamilton. He could tell you enough to fix the big fellows if you could get him. You deserve every honest man's aid, and were I not in fear of my position I would come out boldly and help you.

A WALL STREET CLERK.

Immediately on receipt of this the Missourian got busy. He turned the letter over to Rush Lake, Assistant Attorney General of Missouri. Before the day was over Mr. Corkhill was traced to the law office of Charles E. Hunter, 302 Broadway, where he was transacting some business in connection with a personal suit now pending.

After Mr. Lake learned Mr. Corkhill's whereabouts no time was lost. Boarding a Broadway car, and accompanied by a delegation of reporters, the Assistant Attorney General hurried to Mr. Hunter's place of business, and was soon in consultation with his man.

"Mr. Corkhill," he said, "the State of Missouri has instituted proceedings to show that the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, and the Republic Oil Company are all part of the Standard Oil Trust. I understand that you know something about the operations of these companies, and I desire to call you as a witness."

"Sure," said Mr. Corkhill. "They're all at 26 Broadway. While I was with Mr. Bemis all their reports passed through the office. I don't know about testifying though. I guess you'd better talk to my lawyer."

Mr. Hunter, called into the conference, said he could see no reason why Mr. Corkhill should not tell what he knew. He advised, however, that his client think it over during the night. This was agreeable to both parties, and an engagement was made whereby Mr. Corkhill will meet Mr. Lake this afternoon at 12:30 and accept service of the subpoena which was issued for him when Mr. Hadley received the information regarding him.

"John D. Rockefeller was the best friend the Standard Oil employes ever had," Mr. Corkhill said, after his talk with Mr. Lake. "I ought to know, for I was nothing but a kid when I started as his office boy. He was never too busy to listen to you if you wanted any advice or anything else. While he was running things it was very different from what it is now.

"There was a Salary Committee while I was there. It consisted of John D. Rockefeller, a Mr. Hutchins, John D. Archbold, H. M. Flagler, and H. H. Rogers. Every year the employes who thought they were entitled to more pay would go before this committee and present their claims. I got several raises before the committee. Mr. Rogers would always kick and say he had heard enough before we got fairly started.

"'Wait a minute,' Henry,' Mr. Rockefeller would say. 'Let's hear what the boys have to urge.'

"That was always the way while Mr. Rockefeller was in control, and about nine times out of ten the applicant got his raise if he could show any reason at all for it. Then Mr. Rockefeller's health got bad and he quit active business. His place on the committee was taken by Walter Jennings.

Different Under Rogers.

"As soon as Mr. Rockefeller got out and Mr. Jennings got in, things were changed. Mr. Rogers was 'it,' and he wouldn't stand for raises. The first thing he did was to abolish the hearings at which applications for advances of sal-

aries were urged. Then he and Mr. Jennings sent over for Mr. Tinsley, and the housecleaning started. Salaries were slashed. Old men who had been on Mr. Rockefeller's pension rolls were cut off and positions were done away with. It was anything to save money.

"I was in Mr. Bemis's office then, and saw how things were going. I had been expecting a raise, and when I realized that there was no chance I quit. If my lawyer says so, I will tell all I know."

When news of the discovery of Corkill, and what the latter said, was brought to Attorney General Hadley he was jubilant. "He will make the best witness we have had," he declared. "This obstructive policy doesn't always pay. It appears to me, from the developments of to-day, that it is a distinct advantage. Of course I secured the issuance of a subpoena for W. E. Bemis without waiting a second. I hope we catch him."

"I have also secured the issuance of subpoenas for Francis D. Carley, W. T. Wardwell, and Michael N. Van Beuren. Mr. Carley is the Carley of the Chess-Carley Company, which was the predecessor of the Standard Oil Company of Kentucky. He is a stockholder in the Waters-Pierce Oil Company. Mr. Carley is expected to testify of the Standard's methods in Missouri in the early eighties; how his firm turned over its business to the Standard through the Waters-Pierce Company, and how, in 1888 or 1889, the trust swallowed up the smaller concerns in Kentucky."

Mr. Carley had a talk with Assistant Attorney General Lake yesterday morning after accepting service. "I sold to 26 Broadway—that's all I can swear to," the prospective witness is reported to have said.

Thinking that all danger was over H. Clay Pierce ventured back to New York yesterday, and went to his rooms in the Waldorf-Astoria. He has a suite of eight or nine rooms on the second floor—private dining room and all. He answered the telephone yesterday afternoon and when asked if he knew that two process servers were on his trail laughed heartily.

"I decline to answer, by advice of counsel," he said.

Service of a subpoena upon him had not been effected up to midnight last night. Nor had Mr. Van Beureu, who is supposed to hold the controlling stock in the Waters-Pierce Company for the Standard, and who is a son-in-law of J. D. Archbold, been corralled by the subpoena servers.

Inquiry Waits a Day.

There was a lull yesterday in the taking of testimony before Special Commissioner Sanborn. The Standard Oil lawyers put their heads together just before the hearing was to begin. At 10 o'clock William V. Rowe, personal counsel for H. H. Rogers and Kearney, the elevator man at 26 Broadway, had not put in his appearance at 67 Wall Street, where the proceedings are under way. Nor was Mr. Elliott, the Standard's general solicitor, present. Mr. Hagerman and Judge Priest were also absentees.

Mr. Johnson of St. Louis and Mr. Eddy of Chicago were the only trust attorneys in their places when Commissioner Sanborn opened the hearing. Attorney General Hadley of Missouri asked if he should proceed with the examination of witnesses.

Mr. Eddy replied that he and Mr. Johnson were ready, but that Mr. Hagerman had better be consulted. Mr. Hagerman was reached by telephone. He told Mr. Hadley that it would be impossible to continue the hearing until after the proceedings before Justice Gildersleeve in Part I. of the Supreme Court had ended.

"We are busy preparing our answer to your motion to show cause why Mr. Rogers should not be required to reply to the questions he declined to answer," Mr. Hagerman explained. "We shall be busy all day."

The hearing was thereupon adjourned. Should argument before Judge Gildersleeve end this morning the chances are that the examination of witnesses will be recommenced in the afternoon. Otherwise it will go over until Saturday.

We Can Wait, Too, Hadley Remarks.

"I am rather under the impression," said Mr. Hadley yesterday afternoon, "that the attitude of the Standard Oil attorneys is dictated by the belief that if they can stave off testimony taking until after the proceedings before Justice Gildersleeve, I will be so anxious to get home that Mr. Archbold, William G. Rockefeller, and others who have been subpoenaed and not yet placed on the stand, will escape examination.

"I am anxious to get home, but I will permit no personal considerations to interfere with the inquiry. Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Archbold, and all the other Standard Oil men I can catch, with the witnesses outside of the Standard forces, will be examined before I leave New York."

The Mr. Tinsley who played the part of executioner in the Rogers-Jennings era of economy was sent to St. Louis, after wielding the axe in New York, as the Vice President and General Manager of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company. It is because of this that the testimony of Mr. Corkhill is awaited with such pleasant anticipations by Mr. Hadley.

Mr. Hagerman, who has been the head of the flock of trust attorneys since the hearing before Special Commissioner Sanborn began, had no hesitancy yesterday, in admitting that in the event of an adverse ruling by Justice Gildersleeve, Mr. Rogers's case would be taken at once to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

"Anything for delay," said Mr. Hadley, when he was told of this. "No matter how long it takes, though, we'll get at the facts."

Attorney General Hadley and Attorney General Mayer of this State had a talk at the Waldorf last night. Mr. Mayer said that the meeting had been purely social. He was desirous of knowing Mr. Hadley. The Standard Oil case had been talked over, as a matter of course, but there was no possible part for his office to play in it.

CONGRESSMAN SCORES ROGERS.

Standard Oil Man Has Gone Further, He Says, Than Vanderbilt Did.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Representative Campbell of Kansas, author of the resolution under which Commissioner of Corporations Garfield investigated the oil industry, is greatly pleased with the manner in which Attorney General Hadley of Missouri has proceeded in his New York inquiries.

"Some years ago one of the Vanderbilts said 'the public be damned,'" said Mr. Campbell to-day. Now Rogers of the Standard Oil monopoly makes it stronger and says in effect, 'The courts be damned.'

"He and his company are a law unto themselves. The Standard Oil monopoly has paid little attention either to the law or the courts, and has violated the law and held the courts in contempt. It knows no law, either of God or man, except alone the decree of the Standard Oil monopoly in dealing with the producers of crude petroleum.

"If his monopoly is innocent of the charge made in the Missouri case it would have been easy for one so familiar with all its affairs as Mr. Rogers is to say so. The sneer of Mr. Rogers that Hadley is merely a young ambitious man will not weaken him in the opinion of the public."

New York Preacher Called to Jersey.

The Rev. A. Potter, an assistant of the Rev. Dr. MacArthur, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the People's Baptist Church, Bayonne. He will take charge on Sunday, Feb. 4.

Masterpieces
in
Artistic Pianoforte Designs

¶ No lover either of Music, Art or exquisite craftsmanship in furniture should miss seeing the examples of "period" Weber Art Grand Pianofortes on public exhibition the remainder of this week at Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Avenue.

These beautiful creations for private music-rooms mark an important advance in pianoforte design in this country.

BROKER SUICIDE SOLD FORGED CITY BONDS

Bankers' Committee Says Denison, Prior & Co. Are Insolvent.

MAY BE $1,500,000 FAILURE

Leland W. Prior Was Heavily Involved with Customers—Arrest of Certificate Forgers Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 11.—Fear of the penalty of the crime of forgery, personal financial losses, and obligations to clients are believed to have caused Leland W. Prior, the broker, to take his life.

The conviction that Prior had forged municipal bonds was expressed late this afternoon by the Bankers' Committee through its Chairman, H. R. Newcomb, President of the Citizens' Savings and Trust Company, in the following statement:

"The examination of the books of the firm has not yet proceeded far enough to make any complete statement possible. Enough has been learned, however, to warrant the committee in stating that it is forced to believe that the firm of Denison, Prior & Co. is insolvent, but to what extent we cannot as yet say.

"We are also convinced that a number of municipal bonds have been forged, but to what amount we are unable to determine."

Prior is believed by the bankers who are probing his affairs to have sold forged municipal bonds in various parts of the country to the extent of at least $100,000. In addition he was heavily involved with customers for whom he was supposed to be carrying New York Stock Exchange accounts.

Who engraved these bonds and who assisted Prior in disposing of them has not been revealed, but the bankers' committee which has charge of all the affairs of the suspended firm has put detectives to work and arrests may be expected. That there must have been several confederates employed in the manufacture of bogus certificates seems clear. The bonds, which were disposed of in all parts of the country, were not sold in large quantities to any one investor, and the individual losses will not be heavy. In all cases, it is stated, the loss will fall upon individuals well able to bear it.

The fact that the firm had been using spurious certificates was made known several days before Mr. Prior committed suicide. Those who had a right to get a statement of the facts from Prior made the demand. To their surprise he refused point-blank one word of information, and without a tremor, it is said, told them that if they persisted he would take the secret where no power could wrest it from him. The discovery of the spurious securities was made by Cleveland men last week, and was promptly put before Mr. Prior on Monday, when he returned from New York.

The only spurious bonds yet found are among the municipal issues, and thus far they are among the securities from smaller Ohio cities.

Among the former patrons of the firm the belief is growing that practically the entire list of valuable assets has disappeared, and that nothing will remain of the once flourishing business save the large debts due the patrons.

One of the men employed in the investigation said to-night that the failure will probably amount to $1,000,000 or $1,500,000. More accurate figures than these cannot be given for several days, it is said.

Frank Rockefeller, referring to reports persistently circulated during the past two days to the effect that he is one of the heaviest creditors of Denison, Prior & Co., said to-day:

"For over a year I have not paid to or received a dollar from the firm of Denison, Prior & Co. The various sensational stories indicating that I am heavily involved with the firm are absolutely without foundation.

No bogus securities hypothecated or sold by Prior have come to light in New York. The business transacted by Denison, Prior & Co. in New York was chiefly in stocks. The concern handled its own bond business, one of its New York correspondents said yesterday, and found its chief market for municipal bonds in Boston, where a branch office was maintained.

"BIG TIM" TO THE RESCUE.

Congressman Sullivan Helps a Small Newsboy in the Law's Toils.

Representative Timothy D. Sullivan was sauntering out of the Hotel Metropole, at Times Square, about midnight last night, when his attention was attracted to a red-headed man clutching a newsboy by the coat collar. The red-headed man was none too gentle, and was dragging the unwilling boy along the pavement at a great rate. The boy was howling in protest. "Big Tim" immediately jumped to the youth's rescue.

"Here, what are you trying to do with that lad?" he demanded of the red-headed man, grabbing his arm.

"Beat it," replied the auburn-headed one, "or you'll get yours."

"I guess not," replied the Congressman as he tightened his hold on the man's arm. "Cut this out, man, or I'll jump in here and make things lively." He began to jerk the boy from the red-headed man. The youth was clamoring for his release and yelling:

"Get me away, mister! This mug's tryin' to do me."

"Never mind, son," offered the Congressman, "we'll fix him." Mr. Sullivan was prepared to fight when the red-headed man shouted:

"Hands off here, you. I'm an officer and won't stand for it." Mr. Sullivan immediately released the policeman and offered to explain that he didn't appreciate the fact that an arrest was being made. "But be a little more gentle about it next time, won't you!" he pleaded.

The boy was seventeen-year-old Harry Weller, a newsboy, who was charged with having committed a disturbance in front of the Belasco Theatre.

BALLINGTON BOOTH'S PACKET

His Souvenir of the Boost Club's Dinner Contained Surprises.

Ballington Booth, head of the Volunteers of America, and a son of Gen. Booth of the Salvation Army, was the guest of honor and principal speaker on Wednesday evening at the annual dinner of the Boost Club, an organization composed of men in the stationery and kindred lines of business. He praised the spirit embodied in the ideas and sentiments the Boost Club stands for.

When Commander Booth left the feast he took away with him as a souvenir of the occasion a little package neatly tied with a red silk ribbon. He opened it at his home yesterday morning. This is what it contained:

One leather pocket memorandum case.
One pack of playing cards with gilt edges and a leather cover, resembling a prayer book.
One pack of roulette cards.

The roulette pack is an American invention, made with a view of making the game of roulette available at the fireside.

BAD CERTIFICATES MADE IN BANK NOTE OFFICES

Continued from Page 1.

covered that the fraudulent certificates were made at our plant by a Mr. Thomas, who is our manager. Not a soul connected with our concern knew anything about it until Thomas divulged it to us. We were authorized to make the stock certificates by C. Augustus Seton, who presented a letter which purported to be signed by an official of your company."

"I am astounded, gentlemen," said the railway company's representative. "Now will you please produce that letter?"

Mr. Graves then announced that the letter had been handed over to the District Attorney, but he gave a resume of its substance.

Mr. Graves explained that not only had the order been received by Mr. Thomas, but he had actually done the work himself and attended to every detail in connection with the execution of the Seton order.

Mr. Graves had at hand in his office twenty samples of the forged stock certificates. These he showed to Mr. Hemphill and the railway company's representative. There was one peculiar thing about the certificates which at once attracted the attention of these officials, namely, that nowhere was the imprint of the Hamilton Bank Note Company to be seen. Under the rules of the Stock Exchange, concerns engaged in the getting up of securities should place the imprint of their firm in clear and legible type outside the scoll work on the blanks. The attention of Mr. Graves was called to this.

The lawyer then produced a magnifying glass and by use of this they finally discovered among the ornamental work on the border of the certificates a hardly decipherable imprint of the Hamilton Bank Note Company. Mr. Hemphill on submitting the two 100-share certificates which had been negotiated and turned up in his office the other day to the same process failed to discover any imprint on them. When Mr. Graves was asked yesterday if he did not think the authority presented by Seton with his order was rather flimsy, he said:

"Oh, I don't know. Bank note companies do that every day in the course of legitimate business."

Certificates Still to be Found.

The Pinkerton agents from now on will devote their energy toward finding the remaining 498 100-share certificates of the bogus issue. In this they half expect that when the screws are applied Seton or Humphreys, or both, may express a willingness to assist them. Only two certificates, as far as the authorities know, so far have been negotiated. According to a representative of the Pinkerton Agency, they have reason to believe that the rest of the certificates have been salted away in some safe deposit vault in this city.

Supt. Thornhill in discussing the arrest of Humphreys, who was arrested at the Manhattan terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge early yesterday morning, said that the agency had received information that before Seton's flight the later and Humphreys had been very much in each other's company at the Waldorf-Astoria and elsewhere. The Pinkertons have had no dealings with Humphreys before, but Seton, who is a Western crook, is well known to them. Mr. Thornhill added:

"We believe we will be able to show that Humphreys was the mysterious M. E. W. Green of Pittsburg, who laid down the forged certificate which after passing through four firms, including that of Duke & Co. in Cleveland, Ohio, went back from Boston to the Guaranty Trust Company, where in turning up it gave the first clue to the forgery."

Representatives of the Cleveland firm are on their way here now and will be asked to look the two prisoners over at Police Headquarters with a view of ascertaining whether either of them masqueraded as Mr. Green. According to information given out at the Detective Bureau, Humphreys went to Barnard & Clark at 25 Broad Street, and representing himself as Mr. Collins, a wealthy builder, presented two of the certificates which he wanted to dispose of at the market value, or between $15,000 and $16,000. It was in this deal that Andrew D. Meloy, who figured in the financial operations of Dr. Flower several years ago, was said to have taken a hand. At the office of the brokerage firm it was said yesterday, however, that the only person they knew in connection with the attempted deal was Seton himself.

Seton arrived here late yesterday afternoon over the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was in the custody of Detective Sergeant McConville. He was first taken to Police Headquarters and registered, and afterward was brought to the District Attorney's office, where he met his wife, and was closeted with District Attorney Jerome for quite a while. Recorder Goff had gone for the day, and for this reason Seton could not be arraigned until this morning. He declined to make any statement about his case.

SETON'S CLEVELAND CAREER.

He Was Mixed Up in an Attempt to Blackmail a Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 11.—The mysterious "E. L. Greene," connected with the Norfolk and Western certificate swindle, is not C. Augustus Seton, who is under arrest in New York, although he is believed to be an associate of Seton's. Pinkerton detectives furnished this information and also say they are on the trail of Greene and expect to land him in a day or two.

Seton was well known in Cleveland several years ago. He was a lawyer with little practice. Eight years ago Seton became associated with a young physician who claimed to be in possession of certain letters from the daughter of an Ohio Senator. A breach of promise suit was threatened if the girl's father did not settle. Soon after that Seton left Cleveland.

While he was a clerk in the office of a large Cleveland firm Seton lived a pretty fast pace. The stockholders in a West Side distillery corporation organized by Seton charged him with obtaining stock under false pretenses. Seton's relatives paid the claims and the case never reached the courts.

GAME WORKED IN NASHVILLE.

Capitalists Loaned $30,000 on Worthless N. & W. Stock to C. S. Northrop.

Special to The New York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 11.—C. S. Northrop is under arrest in this city on a Government warrant charging him with frauds. He came here a year ago from Chicago. He was associated with S. B. Backardt and one Sampson, both of whom left before Northrop was arrested.

Northrop got from two bank Presidents and one very shrewd business man, Dr. J. F. Spence, about $30,000 on his personal notes, his security being worthless Norfolk and Western stock, reading "railroad company," while the stock since the 1896 merger reads "railway company."

Northrop purchased the worthless paper in New York. A Chicago broker, C. B. Ensign, was a leading witness against Northrop at the trial in the State Court, where he was convicted and sentenced for false pretense, although the Supreme Court later discharged him on a technicality.

CHOKED TO DEATH AT SUPPER.

And Died, Woman's Hand in His Mouth —Doctor Had to Release It.

Ernest Dovois, a drug clerk, who boarded with Mrs. Anna Doock at 5,012 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, choked to death on a piece of steak at the supper table in Mrs. Doock's home last night. He died with Mrs. Doock's hand in his mouth.

Dr. Latta of the Norwegian Hospital had to be called in to pry open his jaws to release the hand. Mrs. Doock later went to the hospital to have the lacerations of her hand attended to by Dr. Livingston.

Mrs. Doock has three children. While making faces at them for their amusement at the table, Dovois tried to swallow the piece of steak he was chewing. It lodged in his throat. Mrs. Doock first tried to get the steak out with a spoon, and, that failing, decided to use her hand.

Dovois came to New York from Montreal, in which city his father is said to be a well-known physician.

Lawyer Stricken in Argument.

UTICA, Jan. 11.—George W. Hey, a patent lawyer of Syracuse, while arguing before Judge Ray in the United States Court this afternoon, suddenly paused and sank into a chair. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, paralyzed in the left side. Physicians say he cannot live.

ROOSEVELT FOR HEAD OF CHICAGO UNIVERSITY?

Suggested as the Ultimate Successor to Dr. Harper.

DR. FAUNCE ALSO IS NAMED

President of Brown University Is Likewise a Candidate—Dr. Harper's Funeral.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—President Roosevelt will be considered as the ultimate successor of William Raney Harper as President of the University of Chicago, according to a member of the University Faculty, who declined to have his name made public.

According to this professor, the desire among the Trustees and Faculty members for Mr. Roosevelt as the next head of the institution is unanimous so far as opinion has developed, the fear being entertained, however, that the dictum established by John D. Rockefeller, the chief patron of the univefsity, that the President of the Chicago university must be a Baptist would prove a serious obstacle to overcome, President Roosevelt being a member of the Dutch Reformed Church.

Speculation is indulged in, in consequence, whether Mr. Rockefeller would consent to make an exception in the case of the distinguished candidate mentioned. The discussion has not extended to the probability of the position meeting with favor from President Roosevelt. It is believed that the President has a desire to become the head of Harvard University when his term of office expires in 1908.

Another candidate, and one whose chances of becoming the next President of the University of Chicago are thought to be excellent, is President Faunce of Brown University.

In the discussion regarding a successor to President Harper, it is noted as significant that the latter, in careful and detailed arrangements for his funeral made before his death, chose three men who have been considered more or less as possible successors to him to take part in his funeral services.

One, President Faunce, already has been mentioned. The others are Chancellor Andrews of the University of Nebraska, and Harry Pratt Judson, dean of the University of Chicago faculty. All will be present and will make addresses at the funeral exercises, thus in a way affording an opportunity for comparison.

J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., will arrive tomorrow morning from New York to attend the funeral. It is considered probable that the elder Mr. Rockefeller will not be able to attend because of illhealth. A telegram from him to Mrs. Harper was received at the Harper home to-day, but the contents were not divulged.

Columbia University, New York University, the College of the City of New York, and the New York public school authorities have combined to render a tribute to Dr. Harper. A memorial service will be held in the chapel of Teachers College, Columbia University, Sunday afternoon at 3:30, the same hour that the services will be held in Chicago. The address in memoriam will be delivered by Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall.

SUPT. MORGAN TO RESIGN.

Elections Head Forced Out, Perhaps—Aided Jerome and Parsons.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—George W. Morgan, State Superintendent of Elections, probably will resign soon. He had a conference to-day with Gov. Higgins, ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and Senator Cooper on the subject.

Woodruff and Cooper will back Lewis M. Swazey, Chief Deputy in Morgan's office, as his successor. A statement issued on behalf of Morgan after the conference said he had considered resigning to spend more time in law practice, but had abandoned the intention for the present.

According to some leaders here to-night, Morgan is to get out because of Higgins's fear that if Morgan should remain in office the Odell men in the Senate would defeat the appropriation for his office this year. His activity in behalf of Jerome and of Parsons for county leader are objected to.

SIMPSON UNABLE TO SLEEP.

Lawyers Say Wife's Story Can't Legally Be Told to a Jury.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Jan. 11.—Dr. James W. Simpson, accused of slaying his father-in-law, Bartley T. Horner, passed a sleepless night in his cell last night. The adverse testimony given by his wife at the hearing yesterday completely unnerved him, and the keepers say that all during the night he paced up and down his cell, moaning.

Leading lawyers here doubt that, if Simpson is brought to trial on a charge of murder, his wife will be allowed to repeat the testimony she gave yesterday at the hearing before Justice Partridge. To permit this, they say, would be contrary to the usual rule, especially in a capital case.

There is some speculation as to what legal course will be taken to settle up the estate of Mr. Horner, said to be valued at about $100,000.

Lawyer Rowland Miles, who was called in by Horner a few days before the tragedy to consult with him about drawing up a new will, is attorney for Mrs. Horner, and it is probable that he will apply to the Surrogate for letters of administration in behalf of Mrs. Horner.

THIRD BURGLARY IN A YEAR.

Thief Had Boot Packed in Riverside Drive Home When Alarm Went Off.

Burglars entered the home of George Noakes, at 413 Riverside Drive, early yesterday morning. They got in by a back window, packed up a bundle of clothing and furs, and were retiring by the back door when a burglar alarm went off. They dropped their booty and fled.

A year ago they were there before, and took away $300 worth of silver. They returned last September, entered the rooms of Mr. and Mrs. Noakes, and stole $200 in cash and $500 worth of jewelry. The police were notified after each visitation, but no arrests followed. Now burglar alarms and iron bars have been installed and the house is to be named "The Thieves' Retreat."

Favors Popular Vote for Senators.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 11.—Senator Meeks's resolution in favor of electing United States Senators by popular vote was unanimously adopted to-day.

The Bird that Started for the Star

There is nothing valuable in the preposterous; least of all if it's such a vital thing as life insurance. We have no policies to offer with flighty propensities.

The Washington Life Insurance Co.
John Cutler, President

The Cost of an Automobile

should not be considered apart from the cost of maintaining it. The more you pay for the car the less you have to pay to keep it. Every dollar of the initial price for the

PIERCE Great Arrow

represents several dollars off your monthly bill for repairs, expenses and maintenance.

At the Automobile Show, Madison Square Garden, commencing Saturday, January 13th, Section C-10, you may see the Pierce Great Arrow.

THE GEORGE N. PIERCE COMPANY,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
Members Association Licensed Automobile Manufacturers.
New York Dealers:
Harrold's Motor Car Company

ASK PRESIDENT HAINES FOR S. P. C. A. ACCOUNTING

Continued from Page 1.

finest gentlemen in New York, and no one would believe that they would stand for anything wrong. There has been some agitation of the question that the public ought to know something more about the details, and so, to quiet any clamor, it was decided to have the next annual report show just where the money goes to, instead of having it lumped up as usual."

"How did Mr. Haines receive this resolution?" Mr. Wagstaff was asked.

President Haines Sick.

"Well, Mr. Haines is a very sick man. As a matter of fact, he really should not have been there at all to-day. But I am quite sure that he wants to do anything that is required of him by the board, and that it will be shown that this agitation was entirely uncalled for."

Frederick Gallatin, who has been connected with the society as a Director, except for one interval of several years, since it was founded by Mr. Bergh, said:

"All this is quite extraordinary. There seems to have been quite an interest taken in this meeting. I haven't seen so much interest taken since Mr. Bergh died. In Mr. Bergh's time he used to hire a hall where the members could meet annually, but since he died the annual meeting idea has fallen off, and when we used to call on the members to enter the meeting there never were any members around."

"Was there any demand made on Mr. Haines for an accounting?" Mr. Gallatin was asked.

"Well, I was out of the meeting for a little while, and that might have happened while I was away. I don't remember anything of that kind happening while I was there."

Evert J. Wendell said that he had been out of the room for a short time with Mr. Gallatin. He couldn't remember that anything of the kind had occurred while he was at the meeting.

Members' Meeting Adjourned.

It was learned from Leonard E. Opdyke that the members' meeting had broken up at about 7:30 o'clock, and that it would be continued at some date to be announced later. He said that a memorial had been addressed to Mr. Haines, requesting him to make an accounting, and to answer the public charges which had been made against him, but that it had been impossible in the short space of time to finally dispose of the matter.

"We really couldn't go through the regular order of business, because there wasn't time to do it," he said. "I am quite convinced that a great deal of this agitation has been ill-advised, and I don't think I will say anything more on the subject."

Closely following Mr. Opdyke came the ex-Harvard football player.

"Nothin' doing!" he yelled, as he ran out through the corridor.

It was nearly 8 o'clock when a clerk came downstairs and handed out printed copies of President Haines's address. The clerk announced that Mr. Haines was quite ill and could not see the reporters. He also said that the Secretary, John Mason Knox, was too exhausted to talk to reporters. Later, the following report of the meeting was given out:

The society held its annual meeting, and the report of the Treasurer was stated to be in the hands of the Auditing Committee, and would be presented at a subsequent meeting.

Mr. Bell, Chairman of the Auditing Committee, read a statement that he found the finances of the institution absolutely sound and in good shape, and that he was arranging the financial statement in a more detailed form for the future guidance of the society in its work.

The rest of the time was devoted to miscellaneous discussion of things in general, and no special business was transacted. The members present promised heartily to co-operate in the work of the society, in which they all expressed great interest.

Mr. Haines's address covered four printed pages. The following extracts are taken from it:

Twelve months ago, by way of answer to the virulent attacks to which our society had been subjected by persons who were never known to do any single practical good work for the protection of animals, I mentioned the fact that there is but one society for the protection of animals in all the world which does so large an annual amount of work for that cause as this society. That was the fact then, and it remains the fact now, and the statement, made then, is now repeated as the only answer we shall make to the incessant slanders which are circulated against us. We have shown in detail the utter falsehood of the accusations, only to find them forthwith reprinted, as if they had not been refuted. These outcries have made no impression upon the real friends of our society.

The defeat of another attempted piece of legislation has caused us no regret; I refer to the application of the so-called Henry Bergh Humane Society for admission to equal rights and privileges with our own society in the City of New York. Its leaders were not known ever in their lives to have done anything whatever for the protection of animals, and their assumption of the name of Henry Bergh was a curious comment on their bitter animosity to the society which Henry Bergh founded.

The Society's Annual Report.

In the report for the year ending Dec. 1, 1904, it appears that all the money received totaled $137,965. This was made up of bequests, $27,000; members' dues and general donations, $13,000; fines, $8,000; rentals, dividends, interest, licenses, &c., $86,000. This comprises every item in the income account.

The expenditures show:

Disbursements from Jan. 1, 1904, to date, general maintenance, including light, fuel, postage, salaries, &c.	$33,370
Equipment and maintenance of New York Shelter	35,361
Equipment and maintenance of Brooklyn Shelter	17,178
Equipment and maintenance of Richmond Shelter	6,417
Brooklyn office maintenance	6,672
Repairs to real estate, rent, interest, taxes	5,495
Humane literature	9,478
Stationery and printing, &c.	2,967

An examination of the accounts for three years shows that the item of equipment and maintenance for the shelters have been about the same every year, although it is not shown that a new equipment is necessary every twelve months. In three years, the New York shelter, which is a barn over on the East River at 102d Street, has cost $102,478 to maintain. The Brooklyn shelter has cost $50,000, and the Richmond shelter, $16,000.

The S. P. C. A. Reform Association has issued a petition asking those interested in having the moneys received by Mr. Haines publicly accounted for to sign their names to the document. It is the purpose of the reform association to send copies of this petition to the officers and Directors of the S. P. C. A., and, if this has no result, to send it to the Attorney General and the Legislature. It was also said yesterday that unless there was some earnest on the part of the Directors to force an accounting or on the part of Mr. Haines to give it, that District Attorney Jerome would be asked to force such an accounting.

The
CONQUEST of CANAAN
By BOOTH TARKINGTON

"A great American novel."—*Book News*

"Intensely and insistently interesting."—*Chicago Record-Herald*

"Easily the biggest and best thing Booth Tarkington has done. —*Chicago Evening Post*

Illustrated. Price $1.50

HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK

$3,000,000 TO RELATIVES.

The Will of Mrs. Sarah McLean Abernethy Filed for Probate.

The will of Mrs. Sarah McLean Abernethy, widow of Charles Abernethy, which was filed for probate yesterday, makes these bequests: To her nephew, George P. McLean of Hartford, Conn., all her works of art, silverware and household goods, together with thirty shares of stock in the Fifth Avenue Bank and thirty shares of stock in the Central Trust Company; to her grandson, Hermon McLean Peck, $100,000 in trust, and $30,000 in a lump sum; $20,000 in trust for her deceased brother's widow, Mary P. McLean; $25,000 in trust for her nephew, John B. McLean; $20,000 in trust for her niece, Sarah P. McLean Greene; $20,000 in trust for her niece, Hannah B. Greeley; $10,000 in trust for her grandniece, Lorna Mc-Lean; $10,000 in trust for her grandniece, Mary Paine McLean, and $5,000 each to a score of nephews and nieces.

A trust fund which Mrs. Abernethy inherited from her brother-in-law, Dr. John J. Abernethy, she divides among the relatives of Dr. Abernethy.

To the Woman's Hospital at Forty-ninth Street and Fourth Avenue she bequeaths $5,000 to endow a bed, and to the Simsbury Congregational Church at Simsbury she bequeaths $1,000.

The residuary estate is to go to her nephew, George P. McLean. The estate is believed to be more than $3,000,000.

BLAMES UNION FOR ASSAULT.

Baker Says a Member of the Bridge Workers' Union Threw Vitriol.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 11.—Ellis Baker, Superintendent of the Owego Bridge Company, who was attacked three days ago in daylight by a man, who threw vitriol in his face, was able to leave the hospital to-day. Mr. Baker did not hesitate to say that his assailant was a member or agent of the Bridge Workers' Union.

"I have been hounded by members of the union since I left New York, three months ago," declared Mr. Baker. "They pursued me to Jersey City, and they were on my trail when I struck Paterson to build the Arch Street bridge. Representatives of the union have come to me, but I refused to accede to their demands. The last one who interviewed me was a walking delegate. He met with no more success than the others. Then the men working on the bridge were threatened, and several of them quit.

"Knowing that I would be attacked some time, I was always armed, but I never figured on vitriol as a weapon, and was not prepared for such an attack."

Private detectives will be engaged to hunt down Baker's assailant.

SAYS MISS HAYS IS LUCKY.

Court Declines to Order Her Return to Custody of Applicants.

Justice Davis in the Supreme Court dismissed yesterday the writ of habeas corpus sued out by Margaret Blake Robinson and Louise Scattergood to compel the relatives of Miss Anne Kissam Hays to produce Miss Hays in court. Miss Robinson is Secretary of the Sunshine Settlement at 126 White Street. Miss Scattergood is a nurse.

Counsel for Miss Robinson and Miss Scattergood said that Miss Hays, who is now 28 years old, was forcibly taken from Miss Robinson's house in Yonkers "after the manner of the Middle Ages" by her aunt and brother and taken to St. John's Hospital in Yonkers. Since then the petitioners said they have lost trace of her.

George Gordon Battle, counsel for Mrs. Reynolds, aunt of Miss Hays, said that Miss Hays was not restrained of her liberty, but, on the advice of physicians, had gone of her own accord to a sanitarium in New Jersey. She was now without the court's jurisdiction, but free to go and come when she chose.

"I am inclined to believe," said Justice Davis to Melvin Dalberg, "from what I have heard in court to-day that it is a very good thing for this young lady that she has escaped from the hands of your clients. I will dismiss the writ."

WOMAN VOLUNTEER A SUICIDE

Member of Ballington Booth's Organization Ends Her Life.

Despondent because of continued illhealth Fannie Rothpletz, 39 years old, a Lieutenant in the Volunteers of America, committed suicide yesterday morning at her boarding place, 137 Lawrence Street, Brooklyn.

In explaining how Miss Rothpletz came to have a revolver, one of her friends said that a number of the Volunteers and Salvation Army women who regularly made collections of money and were exposed to danger carried pistols for protection.

Union League Indorses Roosevelt.

At the annual meeting of the Union League Club last night the message of President Roosevelt was indorsed, especially with regard to the Philippine Islands. Another resolution, favoring the repeal of the duties on paintings and antique works of art, was passed. Cornelius N. Bliss was re-elected President. The following were also elected: Vice Presidents—J. Pierpont Morgan, John C. Tappin, Howland Davis, and J. Bishop Putnam; Secretary—Henry W. Hayden; Treasurer—Andrew Mills.

CITY BREVITIES.

The second of the series of Commander Miss Booth's special meetings at Carnegie Music Hall will take place Sunday next. On Jan. 28, as a climax, she is announced to appear in a costume of rags, when she will tell the tale "of a broken heart and sing the song of love." Box tickets may be obtained from Adjt. Shaw, 122 West Fourteenth Street.

At the annual convention of the Austro-American Citizens' Association of New York State these officers were elected: President—Thomas Kristic; Vice President—John Nerich; Secretary—Andrew Vallic; Treasurer—Nicholas Lartic. It was decided to construct a new clubhouse here.

The annual meeting of the British Schools and Universities Club of New York City was held last night at the Hotel Astor. Officers were elected as follows: President—Sir Percy Sanderson, K. C. M. G.; First Vice President—Berkeley Mostyn; Second Vice President—William P. Ritchey; Treasurer—George Massey; Secretary—Dr. John R. Shannon.

Without Extra Charge
Marriage and Death Notices

Inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES only upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following named morning newspapers:

Boston Globe,	Pittsburg Dispatch,
Buffalo Courier,	Providence Journal,
Cincinnati Enquirer,	Rochester Herald,
Chicago Record-Herald,	St. Louis Republic,
Cleveland Plain Dealer,	St. Paul Pioneer Press,
Minneapolis Tribune,	Syracuse Post-Standard,
Phila. Public Ledger,	Washington Post.

EXPERT'S PRAISE OF EXPERT

Likely to Make Trouble for Expert Bemis at Gas Hearing Later.

The cross-examination of Prof. E. W. Bemis, the gas expert, by Charles F. Mathewson, the Consolidated Gas attorney, was continued yesterday before the Gas Commission.

"I have here," said Mr. Mathewson, "a copy of the testimony you gave in Boston, Prof. Bemis. I want to know if it is correct. You said: 'Now, the best authority that I know of in the gas world in such a matter is Alexander C. Humphreys, who is the veteran manager of gas works and President of gas associations, now President of Stevens Institute. He installed the Consolidated in New York, and plants in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Bath, Brussels, Liverpool, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Brignton, and other cities. From 1885 to 1894 he was in charge of construction and engineering for the United Gas Improvement Company, which has about sixty companies in forty cities.'"

Mr. Humphreys, who sat only a few feet away, blushed at this comprehensive testimonial.

"Do I read correctly?" Mr. Mathewson asked.

"Yes, I stated that," replied Prof. Bemis. "I think very highly indeed of Mr. Humphreys."

At that the Consolidated's lawyer placed the bundle of papers on the table with a satisfied air, and turned to other things. Mr. Humphreys is going on the stand in a few days. He is expected to tear down the computations of Prof. Bemis. Now he has a certificate of competency from the other side as well as his own.

Mr. Mathewson fired questions at Prof. Bemis with great rapidity, and declared he would prove that Prof. Bemis is not competent to give an opinion upon the cost of manufacturing and distributing gas in New York.

WATCHMAN MURDERED.

The Police Nine Hours Late in Learning the Cause of His Death.

Philip J. Duffy, a watchman employed by the Long Island Railroad, was shot and killed early yesterday morning, between the railroad tracks at Flushing and Varick Avenues, Williamsburg. He was 25 years old, and lived at 514 Third Avenue, Brooklyn. The police did not discover that a murder had been committed for more than nine hours, the surgeons at St. Catharine's Hospital having at first expressed the opinion that the man died from natural causes.

The body was discovered at 4 o'clock

DELIGHTFUL AND CONVENIENT—OUR EIGHTH FLOOR RESTAURANT.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

50c to 1.50 silk belts at 29c.

THIS extraordinary offer comes through an enormous purchase of an importer's surplus stock and sample line. Beautiful belts in all silk taffeta—satin and moire silk, plain shirred effects, tailor effects, with beautiful back pieces, slides and buckles, black and white, 50c to 1.50 values.....29c

Gilt and silver belting, 50c. and 25c.

50c Purchased a local belt manufacturer's odd pieces and short lengths (not remnants) at half value. Manufacturer must have a quantity of a single pattern before he can send out samples. When only a small quantity remains he must close them out. 25c

Notion Dept., Main Floor.

Women's 24.75 coats, 14.75.

AFTER throwing $10 off the price you buy fashionable three-quarter kersey and light weight cheviot coats for less than the original cost of material and making, but we do not rely upon the price reduction as much as upon the rare beauty of the garments themselves. These coats were designed exclusively for Simpson Crawford's and are as handsome and as stylish as any coat can be, that is to sell regularly at $24.75.

Third Floor.

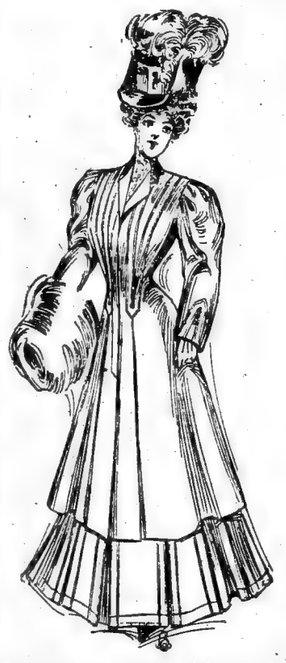

Materials are lightweight kersey and fine heavy cheviots—all cut 3-4 length and lined with soft satin. Colors are black, castor, and green. A wide range of styles to select from at.....$14.75. $14.75

$7.95 for women's ¾ coats.

Kersey and cheviot. These belonged in our $15 lines—come in tan and black—made with notch collar—fly front—double breasted effect—all carefully tailored and lined—Choice at.....$7.95

Women's $37.50 long coats, $24.75.

In fine broadcloth or medium weight kersey—beautifully tailored and lined with soft satin—tight fitting—Values up to $35.50, at.....$24.75

Nearly full length coats.

Kersey, tweeds and novelty effects—Semi or loose fitted models among which are some imported weaves. Various styles that sold up to $25 at.....$18.75

Women's $45 woolen suits, $21.50

These suits we have had most calls for. Secured few sample lines, that would ordinarily sell for double this price. But to make the lot complete have added about 150 suits all clever styles. Values to $45 at $21.50

Women's $60 velvet suits, $39.75.

Short, jaunty models—some of the smartest effects of the season but broken in sizes and colorings. In a variety of which most any one can be suited. In some of these styles we have the rich greens, wine and other practical shades. Coats lined with white satin, and skirts plaited and circular effect. Values up to $60 at.....$39.75

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

50c gloves, 25c

SAMPLE lots of women's imported cashmere gloves—silk lined—also a variety of styles in golf gloves—regular prices for these gloves are 35c and 50c—sale price, per pair 25c

Men's sample gloves.

Traveling men's sample gloves—the celebrated Meyers' make at ½ and ⅓.

Kid, suede and mocha gloves—unlined and silk lined—1.50, $2, and 2.50 values. On the men's glove counters, pair $1

Embroideries.

Sale of sample strips

ANOTHER great stock of embroidery sample strips has been opened up. Values as good as in the previous sale that drew such crowds.

Main Floor.

5,000 yards of fine embroideries represented in this sale—all in short lengths—cambric, nainsook, Swiss—in endless varieties.

5c. for 10c. to 12½c. values.
10c. for 15c. to 20c. values.
15c. for 25c. to 35c. values.
25c. for 50c. to 75c. values.

19c. for corset cover embroideries, 17 inch—35c. values.
29c. for 27 inch embroidered flouncings—50c. values.
29c. for 50c. dress flouncings—newest effects.

19c for 35c corset covers.

CORSET covers will be the great feature of our Annual Sale of Muslin Underwear. Secured since this sale was first announced over 6,000 corset covers at half or nearly half price.

Second Floor.

Four immense lots at 19c for 35c corset covers; 25c for 50c corset covers; 50c for 75c corset covers; 75c for 1.15 corset covers.

19c for 35c corset covers—good quality cambric—full French effects—trimmed with lace insertion, edge and ribbon.

25c for 50c corset covers—just 2,500 of them—made of nainsook and cambric—prettily designed in French effects with insertions and edges of torchon lace, beading and ribbon.

50c for 85c nainsook corset covers—about 25 styles—made of fine nainsook—all very handsomely trimmed with rows of fine lace—dainty edges, beading and ribbon.

75c for 1.15 corset covers—fine nainsook—numerous dainty effects—elaborately designed front and back with choice laces, beading and ribbon.

12c for 25c drawers—several hundred pairs—good quality muslin—finished with tucks and deep hem.

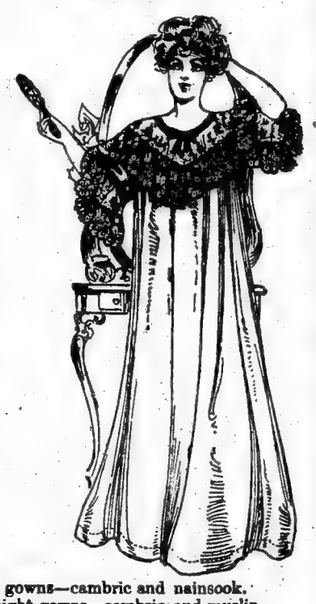

15c for 29c drawers.

Cambric and muslin—made with fine ruffles—finished with lace edges and hemstitching.

25c for 50c drawers—30 styles.
39c for 59c drawers—fine cambric.
50c for 75c cambric and muslin drawers.

25c for 45c short underskirt.

Excellent grade of cambric—cut very full with deep hemstitched flounce.

50c for 75c short underskirts—cambric.
50c for 75c chemise—excellent cambric.
69c for 85c nainsook and cambric chemise.
1.00 for 1.50 chemise made of fine nainsook.

50c for 75c. night gowns.

Made of best cambric and muslin—V and square and high neck styles—yoke prettily designed with rows of fine embroidery and tucks.

69c for $1 night gowns—cambric and nainsook.
75c for 1.15 night gowns—cambric and muslin.
$1 for 1.50 gowns—nainsook, cambric, muslin.
50c for 75c cambric walking skirts.
75c for $1 walking skirts.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Toilet goods.

SPECIAL values in toilet articles, perfumes, soaps, rubber goods, drugs, etc., for Friday and Saturday. Main Floor.

Warranted Hot Water Bottles, 2 qt., 49c.; 3 qt.....59c
Sorosis Rubber Gloves, all sizes, 85c. value for.....49c
Simpson Crawford's year guarantee rapid-flow fountain syringes, 2 qt., 79c; 3 qt.....98c
Westphal's Auxiliator, 33c and 59c
Danderine 16c, 30c and 59c
Cranitonic Hair Food 1.00 size 39c
De Miracle Hair Remover, 1.00 size.....79c
Houbigant's Ideal Perfume, oz 1.39
Piver's Azurea, Sanfranor or Le Trefle, oz.....59c
Violet Florentine Orris, in glass ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb.....45c
Denticura Tooth Paste.....17c
Dentiseptine Tooth Powder, family size.....17c
Prof. Charles' Flesh Food.....29c
Witch Hazel Liquid Cream, for chapped skin, 35c size.....19c
Violet Cold Cream, finest made. 10c
Munyon's Witch Hazel Soap.....8c
Williams' Shaving Soap, cake 4c; stick.....10c
Simpson Crawford Glycerine Soap, ½-lb. bars, 8c; dozen.....90c
Jergens's Turkish Bath Soap, extra large cakes, dozen.....50c
Royal Rose and Royal Violet Soap, very special, box.....10c
White Rose Glycerine Soap, box....10c
Armour's Witch Hazel, Oatmeal or Tar Soap, box.....7c
Armour's Murray Hill Bath Soap, very fine and very large cakes, 10c; dozen.....1.00
Ideal Talcum Powder, 7c; 4 for....25c
Violet Ammonia, pint, 12c; quart..19c
Seidlitz Powders, U. S. P., tin box..15c
Gude's Peptomangan.....69c
Piso's Cough Cure.....19c
Absorbent Cotton, Johnson & Johnson, lb.....29c
Best Beef, Wine and Iron, pint, 25c; quart.....43c
Pure Emulsion Cod Liver Oil, 75c. size, 48c
Wood Alcohol, pint, 19c; quart.....35c
Strongest Witch Hazel, pint, 19c; quart.....33c

Black and colored dress goods remnants--50% saving.

WE inaugurate Bargain Friday our great semi-annual sale of black and colored dress goods remnants—offering at half the prices at which the goods sold off the piece the entire accumulation of short lengths collected during the past six months.

Main Floor.

There are thousands and thousands of yards in the entire aggregation, including the most desirable fabrics of the season—lengths suitable for skirts, waists and suits.

50c. to 85c. dress goods, 25c. 85c. to 1.25 dress goods, 35c. 1.25 to 1.75 dress goods, 45c. 1.75 to 2.25 dress goods, 55c.

25c. a yard for dress goods sold at prices varying from 50c. to 85c. — Including novelty tweed suitings, plain and fancy mohairs, black and colored voiles, albatrosses, nun's veilings, fancy and plain Panamas, plain and fancy cream mohairs. All useful lengths, suitable for ladies' waists and misses' and children's dresses.

35c. a yard for dress fabrics worth from 85c. to $1.25. — Including crepe de Paris, tweed suitings, plain and check Panamas, novelty worsted suitings, cashmeres, Henriettas, prunellas. In dark and light colors, as well as cream and black. Useful lengths for ladies' skirts and misses' suits.

45c yd. for black and colored fabrics sold at prices varying from $1.25 to $1.75 per yd. — Including an extensive variety of fabrics, such as black and colored voiles, Henriettas, crepe de Paris, fancy eoliennes, homespun suitings, English suitings, black and colored cheviots, storm serges, French poplins and German prunellas—all are perfect, useful, and very desirable lengths.

55c yd. for dress fabrics worth from $1.75 to $2.25 per yd. — Including colored broadcloths in short lengths, plain and fancy eoliennes, English and Scotch suitings, crepe de Paris, French voiles, cravenetted tweed suitings, glorias, imported plain and fancy English mohairs—useful lengths for entire suits, separate skirts, waists, and children's dresses.

Do not miss this great clearing sale—it will doubly pay. All remnants and all odds and ends will be disposed of.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

$1 corsets, 59c

A GOOD opportunity for corset buyers to-day. Lot of $1 domestic corsets at 59c.

Good quality jean—closely boned—medium high bust—flat abdomen and dip hip—gored cut—a suitable corset for medium and full forms—prettily trimmed on top with lace and ribbon—supporters on side and front. Sizes, 18 to 30. At... 59c

$1.25 corsets, 75c.

Another well-known domestic brand of corsets—made of heavy jean—gored cut—medium high bust—long dip hip—gives a long tapering waist line; garters on front. Also a few C. B. and Augustine corsets trimmed on top with lace and ribbon, white only. Sizes, 18 to 30. 1.25 quality.. 75c

Remnant sale silks and velvets

WE divide our stock silk and velvet remnants into 3 great lots, and whichever lot you choose from you secure high grade goods, worth in many cases several times the price at which they sold for off the piece.

Main Floor.

Short lengths, range from 1 to 16 yards, and there are several thousand of them. Almost every weave and color represented.

Lot 1 **35c.** Lot 2 **45c.** Lot 3 **55c.**

Satin foulard, colored taffeta, colored peau de cygne, louisines, messalines, liberty satins, fancy silks, jacquard taffetas, novelty silks, plaid silks, checked louisines, black taffeta, black messalines, black louisine, black peau de cygne, black peau de soie, black crepe de chine—evening silks of every description—all kinds of velvets, including panne velvet, chiffon velvet, plain, colored and all black velvet, corduroys, velveteens, etc.—accumulated during our recent special sales and from our regular stocks.

January linen sale bargains.

Austrian linen hemstitched table cloths—regular value in 3 sizes, $1.95, $1.50 and.....$1.00
Scotch and Irish linen pattern table cloths 2 yds. long—value $2. January sale price.....$1.50
Hemstitched lunch cloths—45 inches square—value $1.75. January sale price.....$1.00
Hemstitched sets—cloth and napkins—3 sizes, 2, 2¼ and 2¾ yds. long—value $6 set. Here's the gist of the greatest linen bargains in New York at.....$3.00
Table damask by the yard—all linen—value 70c. a yard. January sale price.....58c
All linen table napkins—20 inches square—value $2 dozen. January sale price.....$1.50
Satin damask dinner napkins—24 inches square—value $3.50 dozen. Sale price.....$3.00
Hemstitched huck towels—all linen—22x42 inches—value 35c. January sale price.....25c
Hemmed huck towels—full bleach—18x36 inches—value 17c. January sale price.....12½c
All linen kitchen toweling—18 inches wide—red border—value 12½c. yard, at.....9c
Hemmed pillow cases—good quality—45x36 inches—value 12½c., at.....7½c
Hemstitched pillow cases—regular sizes—value 18c. January sale price.....12½c
Hemmed sheets—single bed size—good quality—value 39c. January sale price.....29c
Hemmed sheets—double bed size—81x90 inches—value 70c. January sale price.....55c
English Nainsook—36 inches wide—12-yard pieces—value $2 piece. January sale price...$1.25
German fancy linens—hemstitched and with drawn work—in centre pieces, scarfs, tray cloths, tea cloths and shams, at half regular prices.....19c., 29c., 39c., 49c. and 75c

2.95 waists, $1

A ROUSING waist sale Friday. Going to sell shirt waists that were made to sell at $2 and 2.95 at $1.

Lot includes albatross, nunsveiling and mohair waists—beautifully trimmed with lace, embroidery, tucks, tailor plaits and stitching—red, white, blue, tan and black, $1

2.59 for $5 allover lace waists—designed with lace insertions and medallions.

3.95 for 6.95 crepe de chine waists—solid rows of pin tucks forming yoke—rows of Irish crochet lace insertion and lace medallions on yoke.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

French and German val. laces.

NEWEST 1906 patterns in the correct and wanted widths—edgings and insertions to match.

Main Floor.

25c dozen yards—worth 39c a dozen
39c dozen yards—worth 75c a dozen
55c dozen yards—worth $1 a dozen

10,000 yards of wash laces in matched sets.

Broken widths—direct from Calais and Nottingham—bought by our foreign house at less than cost to make; fine Normandy vals, embroidered vals, point de Paris, Mechlin and duchess effects.

10c—worth to 25c a yard | 15c—worth to 35c a yard | 19c—worth to 50c a yard

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Dressmakers' notions.

SAVINGS on notions of 33⅓% and 50% are worth considering, especially if you buy a quantity. Must get our stock in small compass—hence these prices.

Kleinert's "Hook-on" supporters at half price.

25c supporters 15c — Entire sample line of Kleinert Co. hook-on, pin-on and sew-on styles supporters. Perfect condition, except that a few light shades are slightly soiled. Bought them at half price, and will sell them the same way; 50c supporters, 25c.

2 pairs dress shields for 25c

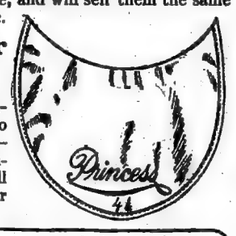

Double cover with nainsook lining—guaranteed against damage to waist—equal to the best 25c shields—light weight, snow white and washable—the thing for lingerie waists—all sizes, including crescent shape; per dozen, $1.50; 2 pairs for 25c.

Warren's silk gros grain covered featherbone, usually sells for 12c a yard—white and black—while it lasts—
Per gross .....9.00 Per doz. yds.....75c Per yard.....7c

24-yard roll tape—roll 5c
Chiffon collar foundations—all sizes and styles—each.....5c
Perfection brand machine silk—quality and quantity guaranteed—600 to 950 yards to spool according to the letter—black or white—per dozen 4.50, per spool.....39c
Victoria pleater—a very simple affair, a pleater that a child could use—with aid of a hot iron one can do her own pleating at home—price....25c
Sale pearl buttons—shirtwaist sizes—2 and 4 holes—also fish-eye style—all genuine ocean shell—worth 15c to 19c a dozen—doz.....10c
Pearl buttons—fresh water seconds and off-color grades—imperfection hardly noticeable—doz.....5c
School children's supporters.....10c
Silk hair nets—dozen 25c
The new Lox safety pin—the point, held by a simple device, cannot pull out—this is a real new innovation and will interest every woman that sees it—nickel, 2 sizes only—per dozen..10c
Pearl-head lace pins 5c

Special—29c Jap silk covered dress shields—at half. Doz., 1.75, pair.....15c

Women's sample hosiery at half.

A LARGE importing house has turned over to us its entire line of sample hosiery—thousands of pairs of the very finest grades of hosiery manufactured, including all the odd assortments and broken lines of men's, women's and children's hosiery—all at about half the prices at which they regularly sell.

Main Floor.

This is the greatest hosiery sale of the year in New York—a sale embracing a larger quantity of hosiery than at any other time, and a far greater variety of styles.

Women's 50c embroidered lisle hosiery 25c pair.

25c A special lot—also a lot of advance samples of styles to be used this spring. Many of these cases of hose have not been opened, so you are buying the latest, most desirable 50c stockings that can be produced at 25c a pair. It will pay you to anticipate your wants and select your season's supply, as lisle thread embroidered hosiery at this price for qualities and styles like these you seldom secure. The above is the greatest value ever shown on Sixth Avenue. 25c

12½c for women's 19c and 25c hosiery—all sizes from 8½ to 10—staple grades, which can be depended upon for good service—regular price 19c and 25c, but as these are either samples or broken assortments, as many pairs as you like at, pair.....12½c

39c for women's fancy and plain embroidered lisle hose—black and colors—also lace lisle in black and colors in the season's latest productions used as traveling men's road samples—50c and 75c values.

79c for women's $1 silk hose—plain colors—white, pink, light blue, lavender, cardinal and tan.

25c for children's 50c ribbed cashmere hose for boys and girls.

29c a pair for men's 50c hose—plain and fancy lisle vertical stripes—mostly in black—in all sizes.

12½c for children's 19c ribbed cotton hose—seconds—sizes 7½, 8½ and 9½.

19c for men's 25c and 35c hose—plain and fancy cotton.

18c a pair for children's Buster Brown stockings—were 25c.

39c a pair for women's 75c imported cashmere hosiery—they are seconds.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

3,000 pairs women's $3.00 and $3.50 shoes---$1.95 and $2.45

OVER 2,000 of these shoes bear a copyrighted trade mark, which we are forbidden to use in this advertisement—a name that stands so high in the shoe world that it's only on very rare occasions that any of this particular make are sold at less than regular prices.

Second Floor.

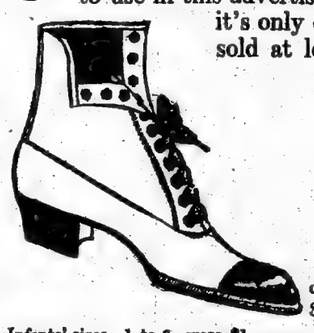

It's a shoe event that ought to crowd this section to-day, for to these styles we add our broken lines and odd assortments—no matter how high they were formerly priced, so that you can actually secure shoes in this sale that sold as high as $5. There are no better shoes—no shoes that are easier on the feet. In fact, they excel in shoe comfort, and that's a very important matter. $1.95 $2.45

5,000 pairs of girls' and boys' shoes.

Must have more room, and in order to secure it we offer every pair of boys' and girls' shoes, except the "Footshape," here at a saving of 33⅓% from regular prices.

Infants' sizes—1 to 6—were $1.....48c
Children's sizes—4 to 8—were $1.....79c
Infants' sizes—1 to 6—were 1.25.....89c
Children's sizes—4 to 8—were 1.50 to $2.....95c to 1.39
Girls' or boys'—sizes 6 to 10—were 1.50 to $3, at.....95c to 1.95
Girls' or boys'—sizes 11 to 2—were $2 to 3.50, at.....1.23 to 2.29
Girls' or boys'—sizes 2½ to 5½—were 2.50 to $4, at.....1.75 to 2.95

☞ We cannot send C. O. D. or fill mail orders, as the conditions of the sale are so unusual.

New 1906 wash goods.

THE following wash fabrics at 18c are the best wash goods bargains that will be seen this season. Values 25c, 29c and 35c, all at the one price, 18c.

Handsome sheer organdies—Light and tinted grounds with colored floral designs. Value 29c. At..... 18c

Silk and cotton crepe de chine—Plain shades of light blue, cream, lavender, pink, cream, nile, navy and black. Value 25c. At. 18c

Organdie voiles—Fine sheer fabric—looks like the French goods that are retailed at 50c—handsome designs, Value 29c. At.. 18c

Mercerized cottons—Beautiful embroidered effects and plain colors—all shades. Value 35c. At..... 18c

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Men's $12 and $15 suits $8.50.

THE general clearing sale now going on in our clothing department reaches its maximum of bargain interest Friday, when we shall offer for quick sale several hundred of our regular $12 and $15 suits at 8.50.

Second Floor.

These are taken from our regular lines and come in an excellent grade of cheviot-worsted and tweed fabrics. Styles are single and double breasted.

$8.50 **The workmanship in these suits is better** than the average ready-to-wear clothing at $12 and $15. Choice.....8.50

11.50 for Kuppenheimer Suits.

400 suits in this lot. Some are only $18 value, but from that price the values run through $18, $20 and $22 grades. All genuine Kuppenheimer make, which means that the tailoring is as perfect as clothing can be made, and that the styles are up to the minute. Can give you a good fit.....11.50

9.75 for $15 tourist overcoats.

The popularity of the long tourist overcoat would have prevented an overstock had we not duplicated our orders late in the season. All wool Scotchy goods—single and double breasted.....9.75

Men's $8 trousers at $3.50 — Youths' $10 suits at $7.50 — Boys' 7.50 overcoats $4.50

WITTE, AUTOCRACY PROP, WARNS ZEMSTVOISTS

Douma to be Dissolved if It Meddles with Basic Laws.

RELIES ON MANCHURIAN ARMY

Loyal Troops in Far East Expected to Deliver the Final Blow to the Revolution.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 11.—A radical change is noticeable in the attitude of the Government toward the Liberal policy initiated on Oct. 30.

Witte then told the Zemstvoists that the manifesto in nowise restricted the eventual functions of the Douma. Everybody imagined that the manifesto implied a Constitution was to be elaborated by the representatives of the nation and that the autocracy had written itself out of existence.

That was the time when Witte and the Government found it necessary to conciliate the revolution. They now seem convinced that the revolution is moribund, so the Novoe Vremya, in an inspired article, proclaims on behalf of Witte not only that the manifesto in nowise affects the status of the autocracy, but that the Douma will be dissolved if it attempts to meddle with the fundamental laws of the empire.

Witte further makes known through the same organ that he reckons upon the Manchurian Army, 70 per cent. of which he declares remained stanch, to deliver the coup de grace to the revolution. The date of the army's return will, according to the Premier, mark the complete pacification of the country.

The Government forces continue the slow process of reconquest in the Southeast. Novo Rosslisk was recaptured after the town had been in the hands of the revolutionaries for three weeks. Railway communication has been reopened to Baku, but Transcaucasia still remains to be conquered.

WAR COST $1,050,000,000.

Russia Must Raise $240,000,000 Loan, the Budget Statement Shows.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 11.—The budget statement for 1906, which was issued to-night, shows that it will be necessary to raise $240,500,000 by credit operations to balance the estimated receipts and expenditures.

The latter include $202,500,000 for the liquidation of the expenses of the Russo-Japanese war, the repatriation of the troops in the Far East, and the reduction of the army to a peace footing.

For the first time the total cost of the war—$1,050,000,000—is revealed.

The statement has this to say of the monetary situation:

"Such a state of affairs could not fail to inspire disquietude, for our monetary system was menaced simultaneously by the diminution of the stock of gold, resulting from withdrawals which the bank was powerless to prevent, and by the exodus of capital abroad and the increase of paper circulation, the latter being due to the necessities of the interior. It is permitted, however, to hope, thanks to the restoration of calm, that the causes which influenced the withdrawals of gold will cease, and that coin will soon begin to return to the bank."

The statement concludes with the following, addressed to the Emperor, which was evidently penned by Count Witte:

"These facts and figures submitted to your Majesty show that the present situation in Russian finances is none too favorable. This state of things is the result of the war and of the troubles which followed. These troubles are of a temporary character, and it is fair to assume that they will be ameliorated in the near future.

"Periods of economic depression, history proves, are ordinarily followed by periods of activity and prosperity. Economic agitation multiplies the energy of the ablest and most enterprising elements of the nation and arouses the laboring masses to persevere in their work, which cannot fail to better the industrial situation of the country and likewise the finances of the State.

"The awakening of these social forces has a sure guarantee in the independence granted to the Russian nation by your august will, and in the equality before the law which has been assured to all your Majesty's subjects."

RUSSIA TO GET $50,000,000.

French Bankers Decide to Make a Short-Term Advance.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—The French bankers to-day definitely decided to make a short-time advance of $50,000,000 to Russia at 5½ per cent. interest plus 2 per cent. commission.

The loan is to be guaranteed by the Russian State railroads and reimbursed from the proceeds of the proposed new loan should the latter be floated within a year.

ATTACK A MILITARY TRAIN.

Revolutionists Slaughtered in Attempt to Capture Money.

RIGA, Livonia, Jan. 11.—News has just reached this city of a daring attempt of the revolutionists to capture a military train conveying a large sum of money from St. Petersburg to Libau. A band of revolutionists, having advance information, gathered at Hazenpot, burned two bridges, and tore up the track.

Two companies of infantry, which were escorting the train, left the cars and were joined by a detachment of dragoons. This force marched against the revolutionists, who from behind improvised defenses opened fire on the soldiers. The infantry, after firing two volleys, which killed sixty-five and wounded nearly a hundred of the revolutionists, charged with bayonets, and the dragoons completed the rout by sabring all the revolutionists they overtook.

AUTOCRACY DOOMED—WHITE.

Ex-Ambassador Says It Never Can Return Permanently in Russia.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Oppression of the lower classes and repression of free speech are the two great factors in the war of freedom for Russia, declared Dr. Andrew D. White in an address to the students of Cornell University on the occasion of the annual celebration of "Founder's Day." Dr. White formerly represented the United States at St. Petersburg.

"I think," he said, "that without a doubt a very wide and general suffrage without regard to education will be adopted as the only feasible plan, and that in some shape a double assembly, one house representing the people at large and the other the various divisions of Russia, may ultimately be established.

"As to the final prospects of liberty, I believe that there must come a long and stormy period in any case. There will be action and reaction. The old autocracy can never return as a permanency. As to a permanent republic in Russia, that can hardly come for centuries."

Witte, in Dr. White's opinion, is the only man who stands any chance of carrying through a reasonable plan for a new order of things—of staving off bankruptcy and of checking civil war.

Irkutsk Police Prefect Murdered.

IRKUTSK, Siberia, Jan. 11.—The Prefect of Police, Dragomiroff, has been assassinated. The murderer escaped.

PRESIDENT NOW A RED MAN.

Initiation Oath Administered in the White House—President Grateful.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—President Roosevelt became an honorary member of the Improved Order of Red Men to-day. The initiation took place in his private office at the White House, many prominent members of the order taking part in the ceremony.

The National officers of the order called at the White House to present to the President resolutions commending his efforts toward bringing about peace between Japan and Russia.

One of the visitors asked the President if he would consent to become an honorary member of the order. The President assented, and John W. Cherry of Norfolk, Va., Great Incohonee, immediately granted a special dispensation.

When the office had been cleared of all but members of the organization, Wilson Brooks of Chicago, Great Chief of Records, administered the oath to President Roosevelt, and the secret work was communicated to him by Thomas K. Donnelly of Philadelphia, Past Great Incohonee. The President was informed, in the course of the ceremony, that the order had 500,000 members and that its principles were founded on patriotism and Americanism.

When the initiation ceremony was finished and President Roosevelt had a chance to speak, he said:

"This is a wholly unexpected honor—an honor which it is needless to say that I deeply appreciate. I appreciate not only the deed, but the spirit lying back of the deed, and the words in which you have couched your speech of notification. Orders such as this play a signally great and useful part in our body social, politic, and economic; for if there is one thing for which this Nation should especially stand it is brotherhood within our own borders, and the spirit of just and fair treatment of others, and of demanding just and fair treatment for ourselves as outside our own borders. I thank you and deeply appreciate the courtesy shown me in this token forwarded to me on behalf of the Improved Order of Red Men, and I can assure you that while I am President I shall do all that in me lies to make every good American feel that I am trying to carry out his ideals."

MARINES BREAK FOR LIBERTY.

Four Leave Navy Yard Prison by a Rope—Three Caught.

Four marines who were locked up in the guard house at the New York Navy Yard awaiting trial by court-martial, got a rope last night, tied it to the window sill, swung out upon it over the yard's walls, and made a break up Flushing Avenue for liberty. A fifth man was about to follow when discovered by a sentry.

The sentry fired a shot, and the would-be jumper climbed back into his prison. The provost guard immediately began a search, and captured three of them. They were David Jones, who was to have been tried for desertion, and Joseph Kelly and William J. Costello, who were held for having overstayed leaves of absence. Harry Melvin, the fourth man, who was to be tried for desertion, was not captured. The Brooklyn police were asked to find him.

OUR SWEET TOOTH GROWING.

Americans Eat 75 Pounds of Sugar a Year Each.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The United States is the largest sugar-consuming country in the world. The average consumption was seventy-five pounds a person in 1904, the total being one-fourth the sugar production of the world. Cane sugar forms a much larger proportion of the supply than in 1890-92. These facts were made known in a bulletin of the Statistics Bureau, Department of Commerce and Labor, issued to-day. The bulletin says:

"The value of sugar imports for the eleven months of 1905 ended with November was $148,575,345, of which $51,485,256 was from the non-contiguous territory of the United States. The estimate is that the total sugar imports for 1905 will aggregate considerably above $150,000,000. The highest figure in any fiscal year prior to 1905 was $127,000,000, in 1894."

Cuba this year has sent the United States 2,057,690,839 pounds, Hawaii 832,721,387 pounds, Porto Rico 271,319,993 pounds, and the Philippines 77,997,424 pounds.

HILL'S TRIAL ENDED.

Defense Asks His Dismissal—Jury May Get Case To-day.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—The trial of John W. Hill, ex-Chief of the Fitration Bureau, which has been in progress for nearly two weeks, was practically ended to-day. The defense closed with the examination of engineers. The Commonwealth offered no evidence in rebuttal, and ex-District Attorney Graham, principal counsel for Hill, asked that the case be taken out of the hands of the jury.

The jury was sent out of the courtroom while District Attorney Bell and Mr. Graham argued the point. Judge Audenreid announced that he would reserve his decision until to-morrow.

Hill was charged with forgery and falsifying records for the benefit of the contracting firm of D. J. McNichol & Co., of which Israel W. Durham was a partner.

NOW A SOCIAL UNION.

C. U. Takes New Quarters Which Won't Be Devoted Wholly to Politics.

Arrangements have been made by the Citizens' Union to move to the northwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street on Feb. 1, and there to establish the organization as much as a social club as a political organization. Three stories of the corner building have been taken on a three years' lease.

The first floor over the store will be used for political purposes and as a meeting place for the City Committee of the organization. The next floor will be used for purely social club purposes, while the third floor will be used as clubrooms and as rooms for members. The present headquarters in Union Square will be abandoned.

MONEY TO IMPROVE CHANNEL.

Secretary Shaw Asks Congress for $125,000—Plans New Lightships.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day transmitted to Congress an estimate of appropriations aggregating $345,000 for the lighting of Ambrose Channel, in the lower New York Bay. He asks from Congress $90,000 for the establishment of a lightship at the sea entrance, $125,000 for the construction of a lighthouse at the intersection of the axis of the east channel and its west edge, $15,000 for the establishment of a tank lightship at the junction of the east and main channels, $20,000 for the construction of a stone beacon with gas illumination in Craven Shoals, $43,200 for four gas buoys, $33,500 for raising Romer Shoal and West Bank lights fifteen feet, and $43,500 for contingencies.

11 Jurors for Slocum Captain's Trial.

Another effort was made before Judge Thomas in the United States District Court yesterday to complete the jury for the trial of Capt. Von Schaick, who commanded the steamer General Slocum. Eleven jurymen have been chosen so far. The defense is represented by Judge Dittenhoefer. The witnesses were instructed to be in court on Monday morning.

Burglars Set a Flat Afire.

Burglars entered the flat of Mrs. Jacob Alexander, at 58 East 117th Street, while she was out yesterday, stole $75 from a pocketbook Mrs. Alexander had forgotten, and in searching for more plunder set fire to the apartment. The blaze was confined to the flat with $500 damage.

Another West Hotel Fire Victim.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 11.—Samuel Spiesberger of Chicago died at the City Hospital this afternoon, making the ninth victim of the West Hotel fire.

LADY WARWICK SPEAKS AT ELECTION MEETING

Court Beauty a Spellbinder for Dock Laborers' Candidate.

GETS TREMENDOUS OVATION

No Opposition to the Premier's Re-Election—War Secretary Haldane on Home Rule Issue.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Lady Warwick, the court beauty, known as the "Democratic Countess," took a hand in the election struggle to-day, addressing her "comrades and friends" the dock laborers of West Ham in support of the dock laborers' candidate, "Will" Thorne.

The Countess, in a dainty Parisian costume, braved the bleak wind while from a tradesman's wagon she urged the laborers to work to secure an independent labor party in the House of Commons. She asserted that she was convinced of the ultimate victory of the Democratic movement and prophesied that the new Government would not last longer than eighteen months.

"You workers," said the Countess, "are the empire. Remember your responsibility and sow the seeds of freedom for your children."

A tremendous ovation was accorded her by crowds of dock laborers who went without their dinners in order to listen to her speech.

The Countess, fifteen years ago, while she was Lady Brooke, became well known by the nickname of "Babbling Brooke," owing to statements she was alleged to have made concerning the famous card party at Tranby Croft, which resulted in the baccarat trial at which King Edward, then Prince of Wales, figured as a witness.

There will be no opposition to the re-election of Premier Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman to represent the Stirling District, the Unionist Committee having abandoned the contest owing to the serious illness of Mr. Murchison, the Unionist candidate.

In his election address War Secretary Haldane incidentally intimates that there is no danger from any possible action on the part of the Home Rulers, as the House of Lords could and would throw out any home rule bill on the ground that it had not been submitted to or approved by the constituencies. The House of Lords, however, he points out, could not thus veto a bill providing for a protective tariff should the Unionists be returned, because constitutionally the Peers have no power to interfere in the financial affairs of the nation.

MORALES'S GUNBOAT USELESS

Has No Coal—Guerrito Plans to Attack Domingan Capital.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, Jan. 11.—Advices received here to-day from Monte Cristi, on the northern coast of the Republic of Santo Domingo, say that the Domingan gunboat Independencia, which declared in favor of the fugitive President, Gen. Morales, cannot take any further part in the hostile operations owing to the fact that being without coal she cannot leave Monte Cristi.

Gen. Morales, the advices add, was wounded recently in an encounter with the troops of the temporary President, Gen. Caceres. The Government forces captured a doctor belonging to Gen. Morales's army.

A detachment of Gen. Caceres's troops is on the track of Gen. Morales, and it is said that he probably will be captured.

Recruiting is being actively pushed in the northern provinces of Santo Domingo in order to obtain men to march against Gen. Guerrito, who has announced himself as a candidate for the Presidency, and who is now planning to attack Santo Domingo, the capital.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—President Roosevelt received to-day A. E. Coulter, a resident for many years in Santo Domingo, and W. H. Parrish of Richmond, Va., who represent a company which owns 2,000,000 acres of land—largely grown with timber—in Santo Domingo. They told him that they had been hampered in the handling of their enterprise by the revolutions in the island.

The President suggested that they could promote their own interests and those of the United States by urging their Senators to assist in the ratification of the Domingan treaty, which is pending before the Senate.

MOROCCAN OUTLOOK BETTER.

German Delegate Hopeful; Also the Diplomats in Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—The Temps this afternoon published a special dispatch from Madrid saying that Herr von Radowitz, the German Ambassador and delegate of Germany to the conference, told the correspondent that he was convinced that an equitable solution of the Moroccan question, satisfactory and honorable to all parties, would be reached. His instructions from Berlin indicated a spirit of conciliation. The Ambassador added:

"We are about to commence on a work of peace, a result which I desire so much that I cannot but express it aloud."

The diplomats here as the time for the meeting approaches are showing a more assured feeling relative to the Moroccan conference, it being argued that the propitiory declarations of the German delegates indicate a desire to attain an equitable arrangement.

MADRID, Jan. 11.—It is stated that three Spanish warships, the armored cruiser Emperador Carlos V., the cruiser Rio de la Plata, and the cruiser Extremadura, have been ordered to proceed to Algeciras and remain there during the Moroccan conference.

TO REFORM CITY ELECTIONS.

The Alphabetical Ballot Plan Favored at National Conference.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Separation of National from municipal elections, the reduction to the smallest possible number of municipal offices to be filled by election, and the arrangement of all names in alphabetical order on ballots so as to make impossible a straight party vote by use of a single mark were proposed as specific reforms at a conference of Municipal Voters' Leagues which assembled here to-day.

Fifty delegates from as many cities attended. R. Fulton Cutting represented New York.

Leave Jamaica to Work on Canal.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 11.—Four hundred men sailed from Kingston this afternoon on the steamer Tagus for Colon to seek employment in the canal zone. Each deposited $6.25 with the Treasury under the emigrants' protection law. More than 1,500 persons have left here for the Isthmus since Jan. 1, despite the efforts of the Governor to stop the movement.

Some "Sure Things" are surer than others.

A sure and appreciated delicacy for social functions is

Grape-Nuts Wafers.

WE RECOMMEND

APENTA

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

BOTTLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDAPEST, HUNGARY.

A WINEGLASSFUL A DOSE

ALSO

SPARKLING APENTA,

IN SPLITS ONLY,

NATURAL APENTA CARBONATED,

A Refreshing and Pleasant Aperient for Morning Use.

DRINK WHILE EFFERVESCENT.

Sole Exporters: THE APOLLINARIS CO., Ld., London.

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

A Most Important Sale of

Shirts for Men

Special at $1.10

Regularly $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50

The greater number of the shirts were tailored for the new season's service, and the fabrics are in the new spring designs and colors.

Stiff Bosom, Plain Bosom and Plaited Bosom Coat Models with cuffs attached, fashioned of fine imported madras, cheviot and French percale in a diversified variety of designs and colors. All sizes.

For Stout Men there are coat-shirts in sizes 18½ to 19½; with detached cuffs, sleeves 31 to 35 inches long; with attached cuffs, 33 to 37 inch sleeves.

For Slim Men there are coat-shirts in sizes 14½ to 16½; sleeves 36 to 37 inches long and cuffs attached; detached cuffs with 34 and 35 inch sleeves.

Both of these are fashioned of madras in white grounds with minute black figures and designs.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

McGUIRE CONVICTED.

He Voted Under Another Name—Coffee Dealer Arrested.

James A. McGuire, 26 years old, of 90 Amsterdam Avenue, was convicted yesterday of illegal voting before Justice Fitzgerald in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, and remanded to the Tombs until Monday for sentence.

McGuire was a Tammany man and Chairman of the Board of Inspectors of the Ninth Election District of the Nineteenth Assembly District. On Election Day it was alleged he voted in the Fortieth Election District of the Nineteenth Assembly District under the name of Harry W. Jennings of 182 Amsterdam Avenue. He was warned not to do so, and was arrested after he had voted.

Matthew Conlan, a coffee dealer, who lives in Hackensack, was arrested yesterday on the charge of violating the election laws at the last election in this city. His arrest is regarded by the State Superintendent of Elections, George W. Morgan, as of importance. Conlan acted as an Inspector of Elections in the Seventh Election District of the Fifteenth Assembly District, and refused, it is charged, to accept the challenge of Dr. J. H. Burn in the case of Morris Keating, allowing Keating to vote.

Conlan was arrested in Hackensack and was committed to jail there pending extradition. He was registered in the last election as living at 781 Eighth Avenue, which is the Tammany club of the district.

FAST MAILS A LITTLE LATE.

But Doing Well—Ten Hours Saved Between San Francisco and New York.

Francis R. Roome, Superintendent of mails at the New York Post Office, gave out a statement yesterday, showing the time of arrival of the new fast mail from San Francisco each day since the arrival of the first east-bound train on Jan. 4. This train left San Francisco on Dec. 31. At Chicago connection was made with the New York Central's Twentieth Century Limited, due here at 9:30 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 4. According to the report issued yesterday, the mails have, with one exception, reached the General Post Office one to two hours late.

The best time made so far was on Sunday, when the Western mail was in the Post Office at 10:40 o'clock in the morning. Considering the great distance, the postal authorities consider the initial runs excellent. Prior to the inauguration of the new service, the transit time was 4 days and 5 hours. The new schedule calls for 3 days and 17 hours.

Hyde Out of Mercantile Trust, Too.

In connection with prospective changes in the Executive Committee of the Mercantile Trust Company, it was learned yesterday that James H. Hyde resigned as Vice President of that institution before he sailed for Europe two weeks ago, in addition to resigning as Vice President of the Equitable Trust Company. He drew $12,000 a year from the Mercantile Trust and $10,000 from the Equitable Trust. Mr. Hyde has resigned also as a Director of the Mercantile Trust.

Special Sale of those Famous

Vogel Brothers Paddocks

(52 inches long)

Reduced from $25 to

$20.

The well dressed men have manifested an intense interest in this sale of Paddocks.

So great has been the demand for our new 52-inch-long Paddocks during the last ten days that they were completely sold out.

Here's a reinforcement—just received from our workrooms—100 new Paddocks fashioned on the same smart, graceful lines of rich black velour.

We place them on special sale at $20.

$22, $25, $28 Tourist Overcoats

Reduced to $17.50

Every one of those long, broad shouldered, wide chested Tourist Overcoats of rich Scotch overplaids and black and Oxford Overcoatings reduced from $22, $25 and $28 to $17.50.

Vogel Brothers

42nd St. At 8th Ave.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

Store Opens at 8 A. M.; Store Closes at 5:30 P. M.

Reductions.

THE WORST OF WINTER is yet ahead. Judging by past records February will bring us the coldest weather of the year. Yet all through the Store there are sharply reduced prices on Winter goods.

Why not wait until later? Why not hold up prices? People must have warm things anyway.

That was the old-fashioned merchant's business logic—and he thought it sound, too.

Times change and so do stores. And now, in the middle of Winter, we are beginning to show Spring goods—to do it on a broad, splendid scale. And the Winter things must give way so that we can keep well ahead of the season.

It is your opportunity, if you are wise and ready. You should read every bit of the Store news every day.

Upholstery Bargain Budget

"Good Things" From the Great Sale.

HUNDREDS OF BROOKLYN PEOPLE have bought new Lace Curtains in the last two weeks and saved perhaps half of the usual cost. Hundreds have bought new stuffs for upholstering and saved as much. It is the best sale of the sort that Brooklyn has ever known, we believe:

$5.50 and $6 White Irish Point Curtains at $3.75.

150 pairs of fine quality Lace Curtains, some of which have become slightly soiled from being handled.

$6.75 and $7.50 Real Renaissance Lace Curtains at $3.98.

275 pairs of the finest quality Renaissance Lace Curtains that were ever offered at such a low price. There are fifteen different patterns in the lot and most of them are finished with the rich, wide insertions.

White Nottingham Curtains, Near Half Price.

$1.25 and $2 Curtains at 98c. a pr | $2.25 and $2.50 Curtains at $1.48 a pr
$2.75 and $3 Curtains at $1.95 a pair

$12 and $13.50 Ruffled Renaissance Bed Sets at $6.75.

175 high grade Bed Sets with large center and corner pieces and finished with 3 inch real Renaissance insertion, white and Arabian colors.

$7.50 to $9 Tapestry and Mercerized Portieres at $5.85.

100 pairs of silk finished mercerized Portieres, with heavy fringe or silk cord. Oriental tapestry Portieres and figured armure Portieres, with wide velour and tapestry borders.

Third Floor, Front.

Oriental Rugs.

A Notable Under Price Sale.

HOW GOOD AND SATISFACTORY is this Store's regular stock of Oriental Rugs, Brooklyn people know very well. There is perhaps no other one Store in the country which shows a better assortment. There is certainly no other Store in which prices are regularly as low.

This is a chance to choose from hundreds of these Oriental Rugs and pay very much less than the usual prices—in many cases as little as half.

$225 to $300 Persian Silk Rugs, $165 to $225.
$75 to $85 Kirmanshahs at $52.50 to $59.50.
$45 to $85 Persian Rugs at $35 to $65.
$45 Kurdistans at $28.
$28 to $60 Kazaks at $19.50 to $35.
$18 to $28 Shirvans at $11.95 to $18.50.

Third Floor.

Men's 95c. White Plaited Shirts, 59c.

TO PARTICULAR MEN being well dressed means *feeling* well dressed.

They are the men who will most enthusiastically receive this news of to-day's 59c. price for these specially soft, comfortable and high grade Shirts of pure white muslin with soft finished cambric bosoms. Nearly a thousand have come to us straight from one of the best makers in the country, and in view of the considerable advance in cotton costs, these Shirts are

Specially Well Worth 95c. Apiece.

The bosoms are plaited in three styles; some have four plaits each side of the center; some have five plaits and some nine plaits. Making and finishing are perfection. Sizes 14 to 17 in each style.

Brooklyn men who know about them will be here first to buy them by the half dozen at to-day's price of 59c. each

Main Floor, Elm Place.

18c. Luster Mohair, 9c.

BOUND TO BE A FAVORITE—even if we had left the price at full 18c. a yard instead of reducing it to half—for the neat suiting mixtures look exactly like a fine mohair, yet the fabric will be as cool and light as gingham for wear all Summer. A variety of pretty color combinations to-day which will be snapped up for traveling and street wear.

Ordered it before cotton went up in cost—that makes possible the little price of 9c. None sent C. O. D.

19c. to 50c. Handkerchiefs at 12 1-2c.

All Linen, for Men and Women.

WOMEN BOUGHT THEM by the dozens on Monday. They are called "seconds," which means that slight imperfections, some of which are hardly detectable, prevented the manufacturer from selling them as perfect.

There are small, medium and large sizes, all plain, with the good Belfast hemstitching, in various widths; regular 19c. to 50c. values at 12½c. each

Main Floor. None Sent C. O. D.

Fancy Silks Reduced.

IT IS AS MUCH because these are pretty, desirable, wanted Silks as because the prices are little that the news is interesting. Anybody can offer Silks of indifferent sorts. But not often are Silks of this character sold for such little prices:

79c. Fancy Check and Stripe Silks at 49c.
$1 Fancy Check and Figured Silks at 69c.
79c. and $1 Printed Liberty Satins at 50c.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

Buy Carpets NOW

In This Notable Clearance.

WHEN YOU KNOW that the increased cost of wools and labor has forced makers to put prices up, and when you know you can buy the very finest Royal Wiltons and Body Brussels and Axminsters for just about the actual cost to make, then it certainly seems time to think about the matter.

It is good business on our part to reduce the part rolls and full rolls in to-be-discontinued patterns. We want them out to leave the field clear for Spring styles. Here is a hint of the prices:

	Price for Full Rolls	Price for Part Rolls
$3 Royal Wilton	$1.98 a yd.	$1.47 a yd.
$1.75 Axminster	$1.34 a yd.	$1.09 a yd.
$1.50 Axminster	$1.19 a yd.	98c. a yd.
$1.25 Axminster	98c. a yd.	79c. a yd.
$1.50 and $1.65 Body Brussels	$1.27 a yd.	87c. a yd.
$1.10 Velvet	84c. a yd.	69c. a yd.
90c. Tapestry Brussels	75c. a yd.	57c. a yd.
75c. Tapestry Brussels	57c. a yd.	
30c. Stair	17c. a yd.	
$1.25 Inlaid Linoleum	97c. a yd.	

Third Floor.

BUTCHERS AND GROCERS ACCUSED OF CHEATING

Chief of Weights and Measures Says So in Report.

MOST SCALES DISHONEST?

Declares They Are Doctored So as to Give Short Weight, and the Poor Suffer.

It is alleged in a report submitted to the Mayor yesterday by Patrick Derry, chief of the Bureau of Weights and Measures, that New York grocers, butchers, and tradesmen generally cheat their customers right and left by the use of short weights and measures. Mr. Derry says that the number of dishonest butchers and grocers in the city is appalling. The poor and middle class, he says, are the chief victims.

Almost all dealers, the report shows, give short weight and measure, and the devices and methods used are both ingenious and numerous. Vigorous prosecution of dishonest dealers caught red-handed by Chief Derry's men has been begun. The report, however, shows that the force of Inspectors at present employed in running down crooked dealers is inadequate.

Poor Made Victims Daily.

Mr. Derry says, in his report, that every day in the year the poor of New York City, especially those in the lower, congested sections, are made the victims of robberies through short weights, and that unless they wake up and take notice when purchasing their food supplies the practice will continue.

An instance of the flagrant violations of the weights and measures law is furnished by Mr. Derry's Inspectors who visited the West Washington Market on the lower west side, Saturday night before Christmas, when the turkey traffic was at its height. The dealers were weighing the turkeys on hanging scales. One dealer was found to have two pounds of nails covered with a sheet of paper on his scales; another had a one-pound padlock on his; another a seventeen-ounce hatchet; another a two-pound meat cleaver, and another a varying and weighty assortment of butcher's hooks.

Every customer purchasing a turkey from any one of these dealers was cheated anywhere from one to two pounds, the report says. Mr. Derry's Inspectors made seven arrests that night.

Many of them have scales especially manufactured to provide short weight, while others resort to all sorts of contrivances and schemes to beat their customers. He has seventeen Inspectors—an inadequate force—and they are kept busy watching crooked tradesmen.

"The general public, it seems, possesses little knowledge of scales or weights," says Mr. Derry, "and people are often cheated by the most glaringly clumsy methods of dishonest dealers, who give them shorter weight than they expect and pay for. These dealers are usually found in the neighborhood populated by people of small means, and the greatest outrages are perpetrated on the very poor. Food is not cheap, and a pound for the price of a pound is only what a poor man or woman should receive from a butcher or a grocer, but by use of spring scales, adjusted for the purpose, or light weights on counter balances, some unfortunate people receive only fifteen, some fourteen, some others even as little as ten; and one-half ounces when they suppose they are receiving and actually paying for a pound. If the evil were confined to the practices of a few dealers the wrong would not be so great, but because of their nefarious practices the people attracted by the seemingly low prices charged by the robbers give them their custom to such an extent that more honest dealers feel almost a diluted kind of justification for imitating the example of men who give so little for the people's money, and the practice of giving light weight and measure has become almost the rule and not the exception.

"Butchers in the retail trade, as a rule, use spring scales, most of which present to the view of the customer a dial, upon which a moving hand indicates the weight of the object being sold. By removing the glass front and loosening a little screw, adjusting the hand a trifle, tightening the screw again, and replacing the front, the butcher may rob hundreds of people out of an ounce or more in every pound of meat he is paid for. Some spring scales do not require this labor to enable the butcher to steal his customers' money. The scale manufacturer provides at the side or back or top of the scale a little adjusting thumbscrew, which by a touch sets the scale against the customer. Some butchers have their scales set properly and conforming to the standards when empty, but each day when commencing business a strip of fat or a slice or two of bacon or pork is attached to the under side of the pan of the scale. Some 'artists' use putty to enable the proprietor to rob his customers of from 7 to 15 per cent. of the money they pay for meat. Some butchers have a sheet of paper on the scales, and under it a dozen or so tenpenny nails or a couple of S hooks innocently hanging from the slide, or upon the hook properly belonging to the scale hangs a pad of memorandum sheets or 'tickets,' any of which devices serve to rob the customer.

"Any of these different knavish tricks would be apparent to an observant customer," continues Mr. Derry, "but apparently the people do not seem to notice that the hand on the scale does not stand at or start from the zero mark, but from one ounce, or two, three, four, five, or more ounces past the zero. They only notice that when the meat is weighed the hands point to the amount ordered.

"Some butchers have been reported by Inspectors as having required their benchmen to make their wages in short-weighting customers. This they do by means of well lubricated slides on the spring scales, which keep the pan jumping quickly up and down when meat is dropped upon it and catching the weight at the lowest drop of the pan, quickly taking off the meat, announcing the false weight to the customer, writing out a memorandum ticket, and passing the meat and ticket to the proprietor or foreman, who weighs the meat upon a scale not subject to the customers' scrutiny, and credits the benchman with the amount he has defrauded. 'Computing scales' set wrong by means of 'adjusting screws' often enable butchers and delicatessen storekeepers to defraud customers of an ounce or two on every purchase.

"The scales generally used by grocers are of the 'counter balance' type, requiring the use of weights. The weights used are ordinarily lying in full view upon the counter, and are usually of iron and stamped by the manufacturer with the supposed weight. A half-inch drill or reamer will, if used in two or three places on the bottom, remove enough iron from a one-pound weight to reduce its actual weight one or two ounces, or even more. Such weights have been frequently found, as also some which have been planed or sawed off at the bottom so that they weighed only a trifle over one-half the weight indicated. Some grocers have been reported as having as many as fifteen out of twenty-three weights respectively from one-quarter of an ounce to three and one-half ounces light through such tampering. Some grocers attach to the cradle of the scoop or pan a little scrap of 'tea lead,' which destroys the balance of the scale.

"The public is also robbed by means of 'lightweight' packages, which are put up by grocers during dull times and sold to purchasers of coffee, tea, and the like in packages or bags, to permit the quick sales when business is brisk. These packages are often light as much as three and one-half ounces.

"In dry goods stores the counter nails used as marks for measures are somewhat archaic, and, as the counters themselves are often transposed and cut, or transferred from one stock to another, the nail marked yard measures are frequently worthless. Some dealers use what they call 'yard sticks,' or 'yard measures,' which do not measure thirty-six inches."

The penalty for a violation of the law is a fine of $25. There have been many convictions, Mr. Derry says, and in most cases the offense is not repeated. There are now 150 cases pending before the Corporation Counsel for trial in the Municipal District Courts. He wants a larger force of Inspectors, however, in order that the work of detection may be prosecuted with greater vigor.

WANT A SHALLOW SUBWAY.

Property Owners Tell Their Wishes About an Eighth Avenue Line.

Representatives of property owners along Central Park West appeared before the Rapid Transit Commission yesterday to urge that in building the proposed Eighth Avenue subway the line be built as far as possible on the east side of Central Park West, so that no damage would be done to buildings in the blasting. They also wanted the subway built as near the street level as possible in order that long descents might be avoided.

F. B. Behr appeared before the board for the Behr Monorail Company of 82 Beaver Street. His company wants to construct a monorail elevated structure from the Interborough Subway terminal, at Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn, to Coney Island. He said that the capital was available, and that the plans had been submitted. The Committee on Plan and Scope is to discuss the application next Monday.

Formal resolutions were spread on the minutes, expressing appreciation of the services of ex-Controller Edward M. Grout during his four years' service in the board. His retirement and the loss of his experience, training, and counsel were regretted.

MEET AFTER 20 YEARS.

Brothers Bump Into Each Other on Liner's Gangplank.

Two brothers who had not seen each other for twenty years met at the French Line pier yesterday morning. They were Anton and Henri Nodat, formerly of Dieppe. The former was boarding and the latter was leaving the French liner La Gascogne, which sailed for Havre at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

Anton was late in getting to the pier, and reached the gangplank less than a minute before the signal was given for it to be lowered. As he started up the gangplank he bumped into another man who was just as hurriedly leaving the boat. Both men, out of breath as the result of the impact, stopped and gazed in anger at each other. Then they both smiled.

"You are Anton Nodat," said Henri, the man who was not going away.

"Yes, and you are my little brother Henri," replied Anton, whereupon the two, in true Gallic style, fell into each other's arms and began an exciting conversation. They were still embraced, and it was time for La Gascogne to sail, when Detective Sergeants Leeson and Moody interfered and separated them. Anton gave Henri a farewell kiss, and hurried on board the ship, which a minute later began to back out into the river. The two brothers came to America twenty years ago to make their fortunes, and soon after landing lost track of each other, neither knowing the whereabouts of the other until the unexpected meeting yesterday.

CARE OF CHILDREN'S TEETH.

German Cities Make School Examinations Compulsory.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Consul Joseph I. Brittain sends the following report from Strassburg, Germany:

"In 1902 the city of Strassburg opened a dental clinic for the care and treatment of the teeth of the children in the public schools, and to make such care and treatment compulsory. The children are treated free of cost and are given instruction in the care of the teeth and keeping them clean. Since the establishing of the Strassburg clinic similar ones have been opened in Darmstadt, Mulhausen, and other cities in Germany, and much interest is being aroused.

"At the Strassburg clinic 5,343 children were examined the first year and 2,666 received treatment. The third annual report, just published, states there were 12,691 visits to the clinic in 1904 and 6,282 children were treated, for whom 7,065 teeth were filled and 7,985 were extracted, and 4,382 other children had their teeth examined.

"Great advancement was made during the past year in the attention given children between the ages of 3 and 6 years. Of the children of these ages examined only 362 out of 2,269 had sound teeth, or less than 16 per cent. Of the children examined between the ages of 6 and 8 years 160 out of a total of 2,103 had sound teeth, or but 7 1-5 per cent.

"There were forty-four examination days, at which eighty children were examined per hour. The children are taught to clean their teeth three times daily, and especially before retiring. The dentist also instructs the children in the use of the toothbrush, each child receiving a brush for home use. The dentist also gives each child a piece of rye bread and instructs him how to masticate the same with the least injury to the teeth.

"Since the introduction of the treatment there is a marked improvement in the general health of the public school children, and there is less headache, earache, and stomach trouble."

CAUGHT BY ANTI-TIPPING LAW.

Foreman Held for Trial on a Charge of Assessing Employe for His Place.

The first case under the Saxe anti-tiping law came up in the Tombs Court yesterday. The prisoner was Antonio di Rosario of 137 West Fifty-ninth Street, a foreman for the Edison Company. He was arraigned under Section 384 R of the Penal Code, known as the anti-tipping law.

Rosario was arrested originally on the charge of extortion, on a complaint made by John Zaccari of 112 Mulberry Street, who alleges that he was hired by Di Rosario last August. He alleges further that he was compelled to give Di Rosario $1 a week for the place.

Later the amount was raised to $2, and more recently to $10. In all the complainant declared that he had paid the foreman $80. It is also alleged that it was the custom to collect in the same way various sums from twenty-five to eighty men.

Assistant District Attorney Appleton told Magistrate Finn that as the man had the power to employ and discharge the men, he could not be held on the charge of extortion, but that he had found on examination of the anti-tipping law that he could make out a good case under that statute.

To make a test case Di Rosario was held by Magistrate Finn for trial in Special Sessions.

BALL AT THE LIEDERKRANZ.

Bachelors' Circle Gives a Brilliant Entertainment at the Clubhouse.

The twenty-second annual ball of the Bachelor Circle of the German Liederkranz was held at the clubhouse, 111-119 East Fifty-eighth Street, last night.

The clubhouse was beautifully decorated with natural apple blossoms, palms, and wild smilax, with thousands of colored electric lights, artistically arranged between the trees and plants.

Before the dancing began an informal reception was held by the committee in the large foyer. The ball was opened by Louis Ott, Jr., with Miss Kertscher, who wore a handsome white chiffon gown, with wreaths of flowers and a necklace of pearls and diamonds. Several hundred prominent members of the Liederkranz and their ladies attended the ball.

Heavy Fines for Illegal Doctors.

The County Medical Society won two victories in Special Sessions yesterday. Anthony Ofrias, druggist of 382 Tenth Avenue, was fined $250 for illegally prescribing for a fee. He charged from $2 to $3. John Justin, an osteopath, was fined $100 for having practiced without a license. Ofrias went to the Tombs for sixty days.

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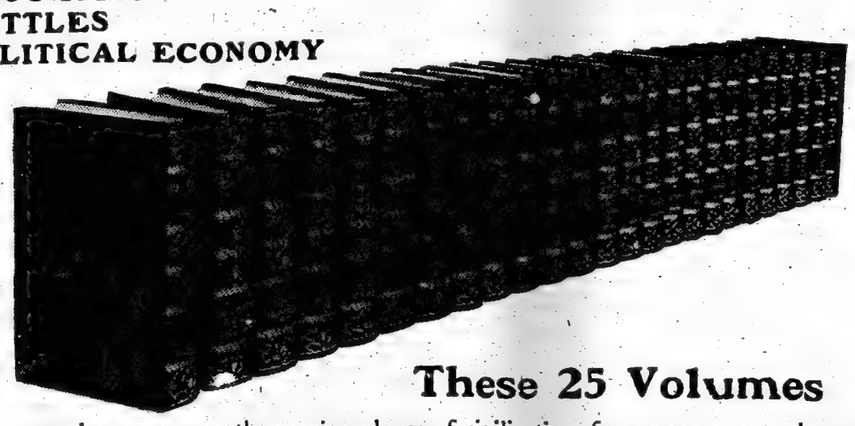

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HUGH BONNER NOW BOSS OF FIRE CHIEF CROKER

Named as Deputy Commissioner —Stormy Times Expected.

CHIEF SAYS HE'S PLEASED

Bonner's Advent Causes a Big Stir—New Brooklyn Deputy Is Wise, Foe of McCarren and Murphy.

Hugh Bonner returned to the Fire Department yesterday after an absence of six years. His return is taken in the department and among the politicians to mean that stormy times are ahead for Fire Chief Edward F. Croker.

When Bonner retired ac Chief of the department in 1899 it was to make way for Croker, whose chief claim to distinction then was that he was a nephew of Richard Croker. Bonner returned yesterday as Croker's superior, having been appointed Deputy Commissioner for Manhattan and the Bronx by Commissioner O'Brien. He will draw $5,000 salary as well as his $3,000 penson as a retired Chief of the department.

Commissioner O'Brien announced all of his appointments yesterday. He named Charles C. Wise to be Brooklyn Deputy, William A. Hawley to be secretary to the Commissioner, and allowed the other appointive incumbents to hold over. These included Alfred M. Downes, secretary to the department; John P. Burnes, cashier, and Peter J. Quigley, secretary of the relief fund. Wise, who was Superintendent of Buildings under Borough President Littleton, gets $5,000, Hawley $2,500, Downes $4,800, Burnes $3,000, and Quigley $2,000. Commissioner O'Brien said that he expected the three holdovers to remain with him during his entire tenure of office and that no reappointment was necessary.

It has been many a long day since the Fire Department had a sensation equal to that caused by the news of Bonner's appointment. His retirement in 1899, when he was forced out of the department by Commissioner Scannell under the Van Wyck administration, was still fresh in the memory of all. To that time Bonner had served for eleven years as Chief and he had been thirty-nine years in the department. When 21 years old he joined the old Volunteer Department in 1860 and served with the Lady Washington Engine Company. For four years he was Foreman, and then in 1865, when the paid department succeeded the volunteer service, Bonner stuck to the service and was made Foreman of Engine Company 20. He was gradually advanced from grade to grade until he was made Chief in 1888. After his retirement, at the age of 60, in 1899, Bonner went to the Philippines and remained there for two years to organize the Manila Fire Department.

Bonner was the man to operate the first self-propelling fire engine and chemical engine used in the local department. Many stories are told of his daring at fires, but probably none exceed that which he displayed at almost the very end of his career as Chief when he personally directed the operations at the disastrous Windsor Hotel fire. In 1895, on election night, Bonner was in charge of the department at the fire that destroyed the Manhattan Bank Building, then at Broadway and Bleecker Street. Thirty men were at work on the fourth and fifth floors when the Bleecker Street wall fell outward. In the great sweep of flame that followed it seemed as though the men must be doomed. As the bank of fire was swept away for an instant it was seen that the men were preparing to jump, but Bonner yelled to them to stay where they were, and at his command they went back into the building.

Bonner, who is said to know the construction of almost every building in the city, believed that the ironwork would stand even if the walls fell, and in this case his judgment proved correct, and every man was later taken out alive without any more injury than a general scorching. As Chief, he was known as a strict disciplinarian, but always had the confidence of his men.

Bonner held a conference with Commissioner O'Brien yesterday, Deputy Commissioner Wise also being present. Later Bonner and Wise went to City Hall and were sworn in. Bonner said he was glad to get back in the department again. Chief Croker, when asked yesterday about the appointment, said he was pleased, and that no better man could be selected.

Up to almost the last hour before Bonner was appointed it was understood that Battalion Chief W. T. Beggin, head of the Bureau of Violations and Auxiliary Fire Appliances, would be appointed. Chief Beggin was notified the day before to go before the Board of Examiners to ask to be retired on the ground of physicial disability, so he might be made Deputy Commissioner. Beggin will have been in the department twenty years next May. The examiners declined to retire him on the ground that he still was physically sound, and this decision blocked his appointment.

Bonner has been a lifelong Republican, but never took any active part in politics. Wise, the Brooklyn Deputy, has been an anti-McCarren man. He replaces William A. Doyle, who represented Charles F. Murphy in the Murphy-McCarren fight of a year ago. Doyle wanted to be reappointed, and his turn-down is further evidence of the fact that Mayor McClellan has broken with both McCarren and Murphy.

The contract for furnishing hay to the Fire Department for the next six months was awarded yesterday to the Horace Ingersoll Company of 636 West Thirty-fourth Street. The Ingersoll Company bid was for $26,592.75. The company is required to furnish all the hay necessary.

DEATH RATHER THAN STARVE.

Man, with Sick Wife, Writes Despairing Letter and Takes Poison.

A man signing the name of Abraham Rosatstain, believed by the police to have lived at 301 East Eighth Street, last night stood under the new Williamsburg Bridge on Delancey Street, and drank the contents of a vial of carbolic acid.

An ambulance was summoned from Gouverneur Hospital, but the physician said the man had been dead five minutes.

In the man's pockets were two cards, one bearing the name of "A. B. Rosatstain, Wood and Ivory Hand Carver," and the other "A. Sack, 301 East Eighth Street, Room 2." A letter he had written said:

Do not let my wife know at once because she is too weak. She might get frightened and die, thus leaving the three children orphans. Let my wife's uncle, Mr. Stillersack of 301 Eighth Street, know about it. The world is going to such ruin that I do not know whom to tell.

Every man looks out for himself. I have existed thirty-three years, and during my lifetime have tried to be honest. I am going to die because I have no existence to live for. I can't be very happy when I have a sick wife. Dear children, what kind of a father am I for you when I can't do anything for you? My heart is broken. Dear little ones and all, good bye.

The police are trying to find the man's wife and children.

British Prince Starts for Japan.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Prince Arthur of Connaught, attended by Admiral Sir Edward Seymour and the other members of the Royal Commission appointed by King Edward to present the Order of the Garter to the Emperor of Japan, started today for Tokio. Prince Arthur is also the bearer of three Orders of Merit for Admiral Togo, Field Marshal Oyama, and Field Marshal Yamagata.

Manchester Appointed King's Steward.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Duke of Manchester (who married Helena Zimmerman of Cincinnati, Ohio) has been appointed Lord Steward of King Edward's household in succession to the Earl of Pembroke.

LIFE POLICY SURPLUSES LESS THAN ESTIMATES

Actual Payments on Deferred Dividend Plan Shrink.

A LARGE PERCENTAGE LAPSE

Amendments to the Insurance Law Are Being Prepared to Accompany the Committee's Report.

William M. Armstrong, Chairman of the Legislative Insurance Investigating Committee; Charles E. Hughes, and the others of the committee's counsel, and Miles M. Dawson, actuary for the committee, who are now preparing the report, are devoting much attention to the preparation of amendments to the insurance law, to accomplish some of the results outlined in THE TIMES last week.

Most of the statistical matter submitted by the insurance companies has been tabulated by Mr. Dawson, and presents some interesting facts about the results of various classes of policies. With the deferred dividend policies, actual results from the Mutual, Equitable, and New York Life show that about 44 per cent. on a ten-year policy receive a share of the surplus, while approximately 37 per cent. of those who have taken a fifteen-year policy for one reason and another are on hand to participate in the surplus distribution. About 40 per cent. complete the twenty-year period. Mr. Dawson estimates that the larger percentage of terminations on the fifteen-year period is probably due to the fact that policies for such a term are selected by men of advanced years. The following are the actual figures:

DIVIDEND TERM, 10 YEARS—1895-1905.

Company.	Insured.	Number Participating.
Equitable	556	284
New York	1,251	586
Mutual	3,185	1,339

DIVIDEND TERM, 15 YEARS—1890-1905.

Equitable	3,278	2,179
New York	7,498	2,695
Mutual	3,427	1,497

DIVIDEND TERM, 20 YEARS.

Equitable	10,442	4,210
New York	5,768	2,278

Figures have also been prepared comparing the actual results on deferred dividend policies with the estimates generally used by agents. Some of the companies have ceased employing these estimates in recent years. It was testified before the Armstrong Committee that in the case of the Mutual Life and the New York Life the actual results used for illustration had been "adapted"—that is to say, enlarged on the ground that premiums were larger nowadays than formerly.

In the Mutual Life, on a policy taken at the age of 40 in 1886, the estimates of that year figured that a ten-year surplus accumulation would show $185 per $1,000, whereas the actual surplus was $104. On a twenty-year policy of the same class the estimated surplus shows as $580, and the actual surplus $341.28. On a twenty-year endowment policy of 1886 the estimates show $658 surplus, and the actual results $424.89.

On a ten-year, ten-payment policy of the Mutual Life the estimates of 1895 indicate a surplus of $101.20, whereas the actual surplus was $60. A ten-year endowment in twenty payments showed an estimated surplus of $114.36, and an actual surplus in 1905 of $83.88.

The last estimates by the Equitable Life were those for the tontine policies of 1885. On a ten-year life policy the estimated surplus was $85.81, and the actual surplus on a tontine basis $85.34, with the non-forfeiture provision $75.31. The twenty-year life, however, with an estimated surplus of $592.57, showed actual surplus of $379.40 on the tontine basis, and $294.07 on tontine non-forfeiture basis. A twenty-year endowment policy under the estimates of 1885 showed surplus of $968, in the estimates, and actual results of $619.25 on tontine basis, and $316.32 on a non-forfeiture basis. Under the estimates of 1878 a twenty-year endowment policy produced $619.25 actual surplus, as against an estimate of $1,300.40.

In the New York Life, under the tontine estimates of 1881, a twenty-year life policy was supposed to produce a surplus of $703.57. The actual surplus is $332.69. A twenty-year endowment policy of 1881 had an estimated surplus of $1,294, as against an actual surplus of $564.42.

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SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.
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Continues With Many New Attractions.

These Coats are being sacrificed at the biggest kind of a loss to make a quick riddance. The proper weather for them has arrived, but it came too late to save the prices. Stock-taking time is approaching, and the values, from our point of view, have dropped even lower than the thermometer.

Remember, this is not a miscellaneous jumble of coats, but our own carefully selected stock at fractional prices.

Women's Three-Quarter Length Coats . . . . 3.95 — Made of good quality Cheviot in black, blue and brown. Smart collarless style, tight-fitting back and prettily trimmed with velvet. Also some attractive Empire Styles.

Women's Empire Coats . . 6.75 — Made in three-quarter length of good quality English Kersey, in black, green or castor. Collarless, prettily trimmed and stitched. Also some tight-fitting styles of Covert and of Broadcloth.

Women's Kersey or Cheviot Coats 8.75 — Popular close-fitting styles, of good quality Kersey, Cheviot or Montagnac. Made collarless and trimmed with tailor-stitched stripes and velvet. All sizes.

52-inch Kersey or Broadcloth Coats . 10.75 — Empire effects and tight-fitting styles in 52 or 46 inch lengths of Kerseys, Broadcloths, or Cheviots of very handsome qualities. All are carefully tailored and richly lined with satin.

Evening Coats of Imported Broadcloth in white or pastel shades, braid or velvet trimmed. Regularly $29.50. Reduced to $18.75 (Siegel Cooper Store—2d Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Handsome Evening Coats of Finest White Broadcloth, one of a style only. Beautifully embroidered and trimmed. Regularly $54.75. Reduced to $39.50

January Clearance of Women's Suits.

If the price facts of this sale were printed in letters a yard long it would not be one-half as impressive as a sight of the suits.

Never! Never before, nor anywhere, could a small amount of money buy so much in Tailor-Made Suits as here and now.

No wonder the crowds are here. They are always thickest where the values are biggest. Better not procrastinate if you want the very biggest values ever offered in Women's Suits.

We have made the very strongest reductions on the suits on which sizes are running low. You yourself know this happens quickest to the most popular styles. For example: We cut 26-inch Jacket Suits of fine Cheviot to the ridiculous price of $7.50, and stylish braid-trimmed Long Coat Suits in the popular plaited model to..... **8.75**

Women's Semi-Fitting Long Coat Suits of beautiful quality Panne Cheviot are reduced to..... **10.75**

A very special group includes Long Coat Suits of Broadcloth, in black, blue and brown. Made in splendidly tailored models, satin lined to waist. Also a number of particularly handsome Long Coat Suits of Tweed in a stylish plaited model. All marked down to-day to the absurdly little price..... **12.00**

(Siegel Cooper Store, 2d Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Special Values in the Following Lines Also for To-day:

Portieres, Tapestries, Couch Covers, Lace Curtains, "Crex" Grass Carpet Rugs, Remnants of Carpets, Felt Slippers for Men and Women, Men's Sweaters, Winter Overcoats and Trousers, Overcoats and Suits for Youths and Boys, Skates, Hockey Shoes, Stoves, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Meats, Fish and Groceries.

The great sales of Canned Foods, Drugs, Toilet Articles, etc., also continue to-day.

We Give "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps.

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Entire range of confined **Imported Cloths**

Reduced

in order to close out at once all remaining Fabrics.

This is the largest tailoring sale of the year: No Reservations.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

119 & 121 Nassau St.

Semi-ready

CLEARANCE SALE (Continued)

Our lines of Semi-Ready Garments are still unbroken.

Same scale of reductions prevails.

Men's Suits.

In Cheviot or Worsted of superior quality.

Former Price.
$18.00, reduced to clear at.....$10.00
20.00, reduced to clear at..... 13.00
25.00, reduced to clear at..... 17.00
30.00, reduced to clear at..... 20.00
35.00, reduced to clear at..... 24.00
40.00, reduced to clear at..... 27.00

In Overcoats.

$30.00, reduced to clear at.....$19.50
35.00, reduced to clear at..... 24.00
40.00, reduced to clear at..... 27.00
45.00, reduced to clear at..... 31.00
50.00, reduced to clear at..... 35.00
55.00, reduced to clear at..... 37.50
60.00, reduced to clear at..... 40.50

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FISH SAYS REPEAL BILL CAME BY ODELL'S MAN

Mercantile Trust Measure Was Sent to Assembly by Executive.

SECRETARY MADE REQUEST

At Insurance Investigation Mr. Odell Denied That He Had Suggested the Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Leaders in the Republican organization, in explaining today why Assemblyman Robert J. Fish, of Madison, had not been reappointed Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, intimated that Mr. Fish's action in introducing the bill for the repeal of the charter of the Mercantile Trust Company was the reason for Mr. Fish's turndown, and not his activity in pushing the charges against Justice Warren B. Hooker, as Mr. Fish asserted.

It was asserted by James H. Hyde in the insurance inquiry that the bill to repeal the Mercantile Trust Company charter was the club which State Chairman Odell held over the head of the Equitable Life Assurance Society officials to make them reimburse Mr. Odell for his losses in the ship building trust. On the stand Mr. Odell admitted that he knew about the purpose of Senator Ambler to introduce the bill in the Senate, but left the inference that he had no connection with it further than that when informed of the intention of Mr. Ambler to put the bill in he had not advised against it.

In a statement made by Mr. Fish tonight in explanation of his action in introducing the measure, he laid the responsibility for the bill at Mr. Odell's door. When Mr. Fish was told of the report that his being dropped as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee was due to his introduction of the Mercantile Trust Company charter repeal bill, he said:

"The bill was brought to me in the session of 1904 by James G. Graham, the Secretary to the Governor. He asked me to introduce it.

"I was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and, as this was the manner in which the Governor's requests came to me, I wrote upon the bill 'by request,' and introduced it. I did not examine it—that is, not carefully. I merely noticed it repealed the charter of a warehouse company. That was all. Even had I examined the bill at length it is not probable that I could have divined what its purport was."

In the recent insurance investigation part of Mr. Odell's examination by Mr. Hughes was as follows:

Q.—Will you state, Governor, whether you had information with regard to the introduction of a bill in the Senate for the purpose of repealing the charter of the Mercantile Trust Company? A.—I knew of it at the time.

Q.—Who advised you of it? A.—I knew of it befcre its introduction.

Q.—Did you state that you saw no objection to the introduction of a measure? A.—At the time it was introduced, yes.

Q.—Did you suggest its introduction? A.—No.

Q.—Did you request its introduction? A.—I saw no objection to it.

Q.—To whom did you say this? A.—Oh, to any one who asked me. I have forgotten.

Q.—What was the ground for that action, or approval? A.—Simply because the scandal incident to the Shipbuilding Trust was uppermost in people's minds, and it was claimed that the Mercantile Trust Company had been behind fifteen or sixteen corporations, every one of which had been insolvent, and it was time, I thought, that such matters in the State of New York should be stopped.

A little later Mr. Hughes asked Mr. Odell whether he had any interview with Assemblyman Fish regarding the introduction of the bill in the lower house.

"I don't recall that I did," said Mr. Odell.

WADSWORTH YIELDED.

Norman E. Mack Got the Committee List Revised.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—A visit from Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, Democratic National Committeeman, to Speaker Wadsworth seems to have been influential in obtaining a change in the Assembly committee list at the eleventh hour yesterday. The name of Hackett, (Thirtenth, New York,) County Clerk Dooling's man, was sent to the printer on the list of Cities and Public Institutions Committees, among others. It so appeared on the lists laid on the members' desks.

On the official lists given out by the Speaker, however, the name of Quinn (First, Erie,) was plainly marked in ink displacing Hackett, while the New York man was substituted for the Erie member on the Committees on Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply and Excise. Quinn's vote will offset that of Cox, the Erie Republican member of Cities Committee, on all matters pertaining to Buffalo.

Hammond of Onondaga, a lieutenant of Francis Hendricks, was made head of the Public Education Committee to-day, the place that Apgar refused. Wemple of Schenectady gets Hammond's place on Revision.

MORELAND'S REGIMEOPPOSED

Minority Undertakes to Make Trouble About Introducing Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Oliver, (Dem., N. Y.,) in a policy of reprisal against Majority Leader Moreland, served notice today that he would object to introduction of bills from the floor unless he had opportunity to read them. An attempt was made to obtain second reading for a Republican measure, but Oliver demanded that it be delayed for printing. There is a prospect of more introduction by way of the bill box than for several sessions.

Minority Leader Palmer is incensed over the way in which Assemblyman Foelker (Rep., Kings) got in his resolution for investigation of the Ryan-Belmont Street Railway merger. Under the rules resolutions can be introduced only on Monday nights. Mr. Foelker dropped his in the bill box. It has been entered on the clerk's journal as introduced, although no reference to committee is indicated.

"I purpose to demand an explanation next Monday night," said Palmer to-day.

FOR TWO INVESTIGATIONS.

Democrats Want to Overhaul Kilburn and Hendricks—Governor's Comment.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—The Democrats in the Assembly have drafted resolutions for legislative investigation of the Banking Department, of which Frederick D. Kilburn of Malone is Superintendent, and of the Insurance Department, of which Francis Hendricks of Syracuse is Superintendent. The insurance resolution will be introduced either next Monday night or one week later, and the banking resolution on the following Monday.

The case of the defunct German Bank of Buffalo will be the chief argument for investigation of bank affairs.

Gov. Higgins, when asked to-night if he cared to say anything about the proposed action, replied:

"That is a legislative matter, consequently I have nothing to say about it."

Gov. Higgins in Town To-day.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Gov. Higgins will go to New York to-morrow to review the Seventh Regiment to-morrow night.

Always Remember the Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

FOR GUARD RAILS IN SUBWAY.

Bill in Assembly to Compel Protection at Station Platforms.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Assemblyman Bernstein of New York to-day introduced a bill to compel the erection of platform guard rails in the Subway at the following stations:

Times Square, Grand Central Station, Wall Street, Brooklyn Bridge, Fulton Street, Fourteenth, Seventy-second, and Ninety-sixth Streets, and at 116th, 125th, 135th, and 149th Streets, on the Lenox Avenue line.

TO LEGALIZE THE PROMOTER.

Corporation Publicity Bill Lays Penalty for Misinforming Investors.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Assemblyman Tompkins of New York to-day introduced his Corporations Publicity bill with several important modifications, some proposed by the Bar Association of New York, which approve the measure last year. The penalties have been slightly lessened and a provision inserted to bring foreign corporations under control. The amendments proposed accomplish the following objects:

To recognize the promoter for the first time in legislation in this country, define his relations, and fix his responsibility in case of misrepresentation.

To require that every new corporation or association of corporations that offers its shares to the public shall issue a prospectus which shall show the names and addresses of the promoters and their compensation, together with the interest of the Directors in the organization; the estimated amount of preliminary expenses; the prices at which the stock is to be sold, and whether there is to be any bonus to any person; the names and addresses of persons from whom property is to be acquired, a description of the property, and the consideration to be paid; the dates and names of parties to any contract relating to the corporation.

The bill fixes penalties upon Directors, promoters, and incorporators for any misrepresentation that shall be made, either directly by the prospectus or indirectly by the omission of information which omission might tend to mislead the public.

Star-Spangled Banner Bill Again.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—The campaign against City Superintendent of Schools Maxwell was renewed to-day by Assemblyman Tompkins. He introduced his Star-Spangled Banner bill, to stop the use of expurgated editions of the song, passed by the Assembly last session and held up in the Senate by Commissioner Draper at Maxwell's request.

ATTACK ON FAIRBANKS.

Vice President Calendared Bacon's Resolution on Morocco.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Vice President Fairbanks was accused by his former colleagues on the floor of the Senate today of an unprecedented violation of the rules of the Senate in placing on the calendar the resolution offered by Senator Bacon calling for information from the President in regard to the authority to be given the delegates to the Morocco conference.

Senator Bacon brought up the matter as a question of privilege, and asked by what authority his resolution appeared shelved away on the calendar when he thought that it still lay on the table and could be called up at pleasure. The Georgia Senator had hardly got well warmed in his declaration of rights and wrongs before Senator Morgan moved that the further discussion of the question be had with closed doors, and the Senate then entered on a three hours' debate on the matter.

It now seems unlikely that the Senate will render its verdict on the wisdom of asking the President for the information sought before the Morocco conference has met, performed its labors, and adjourned.

MIDDIES MAY BE DISMISSED.

That Is the Belief at Annapolis—Decatur's Trial Ends.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 11.—The report of lieved here that Midshipman Worth W. Foster of New Albany, Ind., and Midshipman P. B. Marzoni of Pensacola, Fla., have been found guilty of hazing. The fact that they were not released immediately after Rear Admiral Sands received the records of the trial is responsible for this belief. It is officially stated that Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte now has the records under consideration.

Both of the midshipmen belong to the first class, which will be graduated Feb. 12. Foster has the distinction of having devised an improved war nose for torpedoes, and Marzoni is known for his skill as a linguist.

Except for the final arguments of the Judge Advocate and counsel, the trial of Stephen Decatur, Jr., for hazing came to an end to-day. Decatur went on the stand in his own behalf, and the testimony he gave is regarded as being favorable to his case. He stands in greatest danger from the third specification in the charge, in which he is accused of "encouraging and countenancing" hazing.

GIRL FATALLY BURNED.

Caught Fire While Cooking a Steak for Her Father's Guest.

John Goyhenne, who works in a chocolate factory, took a fellow Frenchman to his flat at 438 West Twenty-sixth Street last night. He also took home a steak. Celie, his 14-year-old daughter, was commissioned to cook it on the gasoline stove, as Mrs. Goyhenne is an invalid.

Celie had put on an apron to protect her dress, and that caught fire. She ran out in the hall screaming, and beat on the door of Thurlow Weed Patterson's flat. Her father and her mother, who had got out of bed, had followed her. Patterson ran out and tried to put out the fire. Goyhenne divided his time between driving back his wife and trying to help Patterson. Finally some one brought Patterson a bucket of water. He held Celie down with one hand and poured the water over her with the other. The girl was taken to the New York Hospital. She was so badly burned that the doctors didn't think she would live out the night.

Both Patterson and Goyhenne had their hands severely burned, and they went to the hospital to have them dressed.

"I'm a striking ironworker," said Patterson, looking at his hands ruefully. "I got a job to go to work to-morrow, and now I'll be laid up for two weeks."

WIFE'S PLEA FAILS.

Living in Luxury and Husband Penniless, She Asked Court for Alimony.

Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, denied yesterday a motion made by counsel for Mrs. Ida Raynor to punish her husband, William H. Raynor, for contempt for failing to pay alimony.

The couple were married when Raynor was prosperous. According to affidavits submitted to the court, when the couple separated Raynor gave to his wife everything he owned, including an interest in a silk mill. He became ill with consumption, and she brought suit for a separation.

When Justice Gildersleeve learned that Mrs. Raynor was living at the Hotel Buckingham, on Fifth Avenue, while the husband was ill in a furnished room, he dismissed Mrs. Raynor's application, adding:

"I would not send a penniless sick man to jail for failing to pay money to a wife now living in comfort on the income of property given her by her husband."

GREENE-GAYNOR ARGUMENT.

Judge Considers the Legality of the Conspiracy Indictment.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 11.—Counsel for Greene and Gaynor to-day continued to attack the indictment for conspiracy on the ground that the offense was not one for which they had been extradited.

Judge Speer took under consideration the demurrer in special plea to "indictment No. 371," under which Greene and Gaynor were brought from Canada. The opinion of the court will not be rendered until to-morrow morning.

Our Two-Cycle, Two-Cylinder arrived last night. Can be seen at our Salesroom, 1653 Broadway, Friday only. Next day Madison Square Garden.

OLDSMOBILE CO., OF N. Y.

GROWERS URGED TO HOLD FOR 15-CENT COTTON

Negro Labor Defended at Southern Association Convention.

ITALIAN HELP DEPRECATED

Delegate Had Declared the Negro Laborer a Woeful Failure—Influx from Italy Called a Danger.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—With a large and representative attendance from the cotton-growing States, the Southern Cotton Growers' Association opened a three-day session here to-day. The association was organized in this city just one year ago, when cotton was selling at 6 cents. Its officers point to the reduction of acreage and fertilizers, the increase of the price of cotton to 12 cents, the disclosure of the scandal in the crop reporting department of the Government, and the improved condition of the farmers as tangible results of the work it has done during the year.

A proposition will be made at the conference to hold the balance of this year's crop until cotton goes to 15c. A decision as to acreage for the year is to be made. Congress will be urged to provide for a commission to visit the cotton markets of the world, including China and the Orient, to find new fields for the surplus product.

President Harvie Jordan in his opening address to the convention said it had been ascertained by investigation, and had not been denied, that at the prevailing prices of the manufactured products this season spinners could easily have paid 12 cents for the entire crop to the growers and declared good dividends on their investments. The proposition to hold the balance of the crop at a maximum figure of 15 cents was based upon conservative reasoning and was justified by all conditions surrounding the present legitimate laws of demand and supply.

"The consumption of American cotton," he continued, "is enormous, and will continue unabated for many months. There are five million more spindles in active operation now than was the case a year ago. The present crop will not exceed ten million commercial bales. The crop has been practically all picked and ginned. Consumption is going on at the rate of one million bales a month."

H. S. Scott of Mississippi said the conclusion could not be avoided that the negro laborer in the South had finally become a general, woeful failure. The change had been gradual at first, but within the past two years, very marked. It would not be many years, he thought, when the negro in the South would become a thing of the past. He gave reasons for believing that only to Italy could the South look for an avenue of escape from its difficulties.

Mr. Clarkson of Tennessee declared that the wonderful development of the South since the war had been accomplished with negro labor. He thought the South did not treat the negro laborer as it was proposed to treat the Italian, and that importations of Italians would prove a source of great danger.

Mr. Irvine of Georgia said extensive Italian immigration would ultimately result in Italian possession of Southern lands.

Mr. Smith of South Carolina said that the South during the past year had made all the cotton needed without difficulty and with negro labor, and there was no occasion at present for discussing the question of securing additional labor.

D. A. Thompkins of Charlotte, N. C., advocated the sale of cotton goods to China instead of raw cotton to England.

TO WIND UP EMPIRE LIFE.

Directors Apply for the Appointment of a Receiver.

Directors of the Empire Life Insurance Company, through the law firm of Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, applied to Justice Vernon M. Davis, in the Supreme Court, yesterday afternoon, to appoint a receiver for the corporation. Justice Davis postponed argument on the application until Frederick W. Brower, a creditor who has a judgment for $3,000, could be heard from.

The Empire Life is an assessment company, organized originally in 1891, and reorganized in 1895. When its Secretary, Stacey Wilson, testified before the Armstrong Insurance Investigating Committee, on Dec. 19, the company stood possessed only of its office furniture, $5,000 in city water bonds, and $3,000 in cash. Its liabilities consisted mostly of death claims amounting to more than $40,000.

Mr. Wilson declared that the company had about 2,200 policies, and that in 1904 its receipts were $78,335 and its disbursements $79,000. The company has been barred from Kentucky, New Jersey, and Ohio, and of late has done business only in New York, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.

PUNISHED CHILD BY STABBING

Church Worker Convicted of Cruelty to Her Adopted Daughter.

ALEDO, Ill., Jan. 11.—Mrs. Mary L. McKinney, a church worker, was found guilty to-day of cruelty to Stella Grady, 15 years old, an adopted child. Sentence was deferred. The defense was insanity.

Testimony was given that Mrs. McKinney repeatedly stabbed the child in the back with a fork and scissors, and had inflicted 200 wounds.

Six Bodies Dug Out of Landslide.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Three more bodies were recovered to-day, making a total of six taken from the ruins of the thirteen houses destroyed by Monday night's landslide. The identifications follow: Mrs. Joseph Daly, William Hughes, Wolf Provitch, David Aldenbaum, Benjamin Nelson, and Abram Silverman.

Job Bureau for Political Leftovers.

The officers of the Bayonne Republican Club decided yesterday to establish a labor bureau in connection with the club to obtain employment for members who are unable to connect with political jobs.

Lost articles found by advertising in The New York Times.—Adv.

LAMBERT

Great Mark Down Sale
Atterbury System
SUITS & OVERCOATS

Our New Year greetings take the form of this marvelous Mark Down Sale of Atterbury System Clothes,—the Tailor-made Garments of distinction—embracing every good point in sartorial art that can be put in men's clothes.

"Ask the man who wears them."

$20 Suits & Overcoats, now 14.50
$30 " " " " 19.50
$40 " " " " 24.50
$45 " " " " 29.50
$50 Overcoats, " 34.50

The Suits are long cut sacks—both single and double breasted—in a variety of stylish fabrics. The Overcoats are the regulation Chesterfield and the favorite Paddock or Frock Overcoat. Every garment bears the stamp of sincerity and is the best that can be made.

EVENING CLOTHES.

Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits for evening wear also greatly reduced.

SALESROOMS: 39-41 Cortlandt St.

LAMBERT

Between the 6th and 9th Ave. "L" Stations.

A MATRIMONIAL COURT TO END DOMESTIC WARS

Dr. Frankel Plans One for East Side's Benefit.

TO DISCOURAGE DESERTION

As Part of the Movement Jewish Neighbors Will Print Portraits of Absconding Husbands.

Delinquent husbands on the east side who have abandoned their wives or are paying them weekly sums are making overtures to be taken back. They'll be good if the wives will let them.

This is a result of a movement started some time ago by Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Superintendent of the United Hebrew Charities. The people of the east side have their domestic squabbles, as do people elsewhere. The wives of the east side, however, are less able, for financial reasons, than many others to carry their grievances into court, so that they are compelled to suffer in the silence that follows the efforts of the probation officer of the police court.

Last year Dr. Frankel organized a committee to ameliorate domestic difficulties. A lawyer was engaged, and his duties were to make a daily round of certain police courts with eyes and ears open to the troubles that are daily heard by the Magistrates.

In the case of a husband astray with the family needing a bread winner, efforts were made to find him and bring him back. Sentence sometimes was suspended at the request of counsel.

The latest movement, headed by Dr. Frankel, is for the establishment of a court on the lines of the Children's Court, which will lighten the work of police courts and Special Sessions in the matter of domestic troubles. The new court, it is proposed, shall be called the "Matrimonial and Domestic Relations Court," and will handle all cases of domestic strife. It may even, it is hoped, lighten the Supreme Court's duties in connection with separations and divorces.

It is pointed out by the promoters of the Matrimonial and Domestic Relations Court that many of the most serious domestic troubles arise from trivial beginnings. In the case of the rich these often lead to the divorce court, and in the case of the poor to abandonment on the part of the husband, loss of ambition on the part of the wife, or squalid misery, which involves the entire family.

"As an example," said one of the men interested in the movement, "you need only take up any case in the police court. Generally drink is at the bottom of it all, but you find it difficult to determine whether drink is the cause or the effect. Often it is a result of environment. Matters generally could be adjusted before they reached an acute stage if skillful mediators and arbitrators were available."

Should a husband desert his family it is proposed that his portrait and description be printed in the Jewish newspapers. As the Jewish papers published in New York circulate in every corner of the United States where there are Jewish colonies, a delinquent husband from the east side stands little chance of escaping unidentified. This it is hoped will be a preventive measure and will send husbands to the Matrimonial and Domestic Relations Court for a settlement of their woes.

BANKER PALMER'S MONEY.

Hugh Pentecost Testifies in Will Contest That He Got Some of It.

In the contest over the validity of the will of Francis Asbury Palmer, who was President of the National Broadway Bank for many years, Hugh O. Pentecost was called as a witness yesterday in the Supreme Court. He testified that in a long acquaintance with the aged banker he had obtained financial assistance for his church and other religious purposes.

Charles O. Day, the cashier of the bank, gave testimony as to Mr. Palmer's business habits. When the trial is resumed on Tuesday next counsel for the contestants will call medical experts who will give their opinion as to Mr. Palmer's mental condition at the time he executed his will.

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS. ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

American Art Galleries
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.

Beginning To-morrow, Saturday of this Week.
ON PUBLIC VIEW DAY AND EVENING.
(Admission Fifty Cents.)

The Extensive and Very Valuable Art Collection
Formed by the late
Heber R. Bishop

To be sold at Unrestricted Public Sale by order of the Executors

On the afternoons of January 17th to January 27th inclusive (Sundays excepted) and evenings of January 19th, 22nd and 23rd.

Catalogues (regular edition) will be sent postpaid, on receipt of $1.25.

The Sale Will Be Conducted by Thomas E. Kirby of
THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS,
6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South.

$22, $20, $18, $17 Suits and Overcoats Reduced to $13.75

The selling of these suits and overcoats is going along at a brisk pace. But there's still many "a plum to be picked" from among $22, $20, $18 and $17 suits and overcoats reduced to $13.75.

The fabrics are all of the better grade and the models are designed for this winter's service.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

McCALL SECURES N. Y. LIFE.

Trust Deed on His Long Branch Estate Back of $150,000 Note.

It became known yesterday that the security back of the note which John A. McCall gave to the New York Life Insurance Company for repayment of $150,000 of the $285,000 advanced by the New York Life to Andrew Hamilton was a trust deed upon his country place at Long Branch. The deed was filed with the County Clerk at Freehold, N. J., yesterday, and is dated Dec. 29. It bears the signature of John A. McCall and Mary I. McCall, his wife.

The instrument states that the conveyance is made in trust, to secure payment to the New York Life Insurance Company of the sum of $150,000, pursuant to the terms of the guarantee given by Mr. McCall on Oct. 9. Mr. McCall's country place is estimated to be worth $300,000.

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

Big Reduction ORIENTAL RUGS.
DONCHIAN BROS.,
878 Broadway, bet. 18th and 19th Sts.
ANNUAL SALE.

Stanford Chief Dock Engineer.

Commissioner Bensel of the Dock Department has appointed Charles W. Stanford chief engineer, at $6,000 a year. Until he was appointed Commissioner, Mr. Bensel himself held this post. For years Mr. Stanford has been a hydrographic engineer in the department at $4,000 salary. [illegible] engineer of Long Island [illegible] at $5,000.

WILLIAMS TO RESCUE OF NEW TARIFF BILL

Pledges Minority Outright for Reduction to Filipinos.

GROSVENOR BAITED BY CLARK

Republicans Fear Sugar Differential Repeal Amendment May Pass—Statehood Insurgents Report Gains.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—When the vote is reached on the Payne Philippine Tariff bill the Democrats will be found for it, according to a flatfooted declaration in the House by the minority leader, John Sharp Williams, this afternoon. Chairman Payne of the Ways and Means Committee served notice that unless the tariff debate closed on Saturday by unanimous consent he would move the five-minute rule on Monday.

The feeling grows that the beet-sugar insurgents will be unable to defeat the Payne bill, although they do not cease to assert that they have things in very satisfactory shape, and although there is still some apprehension on the part of the Speaker as to the possible adoption of the amendment repealing the refined sugar differential.

The Statehood bill is another matter. In spite of the Speaker's assertion that he would not call on the President for help it is evident that the White House is doing a great deal of pulling to get the Statehood insurgents back on the reservation. But, with all that work, the insurgent leaders continue to report gains. Yesterday they had forty-seven names signed to their agreement, and to-day they report sixty signatures. The stalwarts allege that several signatures have been obtained by misrepresentation and will not hold.

Gen. Grosvenor to-day delivered the regulation Republican tariff speech, salted here and there with a scattering of sentiment for the Filipinos, and peppered with interruptions, principally by Champ Clark. When Clark asked what Grosvenor thought would be the chance of passing the bill without Democratic votes Grosvenor replied:

"I think it would be very good."

"Well, you had better get a pencil and go to ciphering on that gang over there on your side who are trying to defeat it," retorted Clark.

Clark made it so lively for Grosvenor after a while that Payne undertook to come to the rescue. They had got around to talking about salt, and the effect of the duty in increasing its price. Payne wanted to show how the price had come down.

"When I was a boy on the farm," he said, "my father always thought he had to have Turk's Island salt to cure his meat with."

"But that was three-quarters of a century ago," injected Clark, and the rest of the Payne argument was lost in the roar of laughter.

Grosvenor wound up his speech with a loud snap of the party whip.

"No one man in the Republican Party," he declared, "knows more about the tariff than the consensus of the whole Republican Party, with its distinguished membership of statesmen, and we ought not to be led astray by the sophistries of the Democrats. This is no time in the very heyday of a glorious record to forsake the Republican Party on a minor question of politics."

Mr. Williams followed Grosvenor. He said:

"We have just listened to another of those well-known Republican speeches, which remind me of the old Latin proverb, 'Whoever walks in the shadow is ignorant beforehand of the point at which he is coming out.' The latter part of that speech demonstrates that whenever a tariff fails it benefits the American people.

"This bill is not a Republican measure. It is good old Democratic doctrine; good old American doctrine. We are glad to welcome to the support of such doctrine the Nestor of the Republican tariff men, Mr. Payne; the old Ulysses, Mr. Grosvenor, and the young Achilles, although with the vulnerable heel, Mr. Dalzell.

"What strikes me as singular is that there are some men who, when we are getting the Republicans at last into our own attitude, want to quit driving. Let no Democrat deceive himself.

"You can't vote against this bill without voting for the existing tariff between the United States and the Philippines. I wonder how the delicate constitutional conscience of the gentleman who cannot swallow 25 per cent. of the existing rates will be able to explain to his constituents how he managed to swallow the present rates entire in preference.

"In a house organized as this is, where it is impossible for the minority to originate or pass legislation, I conceive it to be the proper course for the minority always to oppose what is wrong and always to support what is right in the legislation proposed by the majority. He serves his party well who serves his country best, and he serves his country best who serves the right, whatever it may be."

Up rose J. Warren Keifer then, clad in his swallow tail and crowned with silvery locks, to ask:

"Will the gentleman say who was the author of the lines he has just quoted, although incorrectly?"

"I think it was Edmund Burke," replied Williams. "I do not pretend to quote him with verbatim exactness, but I gave the spirit."

"The first time that that sentiment appears in our political history," returned Gen. Keifer, "is in a message of President Rutherford B. Hayes."

"I am glad to know," retorted Williams, "that so old a sentiment, coming from so distinguished a statesman as Edmund Burke, received the approval of Rutherford B. Hayes." [Laughter and loud applause.]

"The Republican Party in its present condition," continued Mr. Williams, "has neither the brains nor the courage to do anything but 'stand pat' on the tariff. What has become of the old Republican courage, of the old Republican intelligence?

"We cotton planters never had a cent's worth of protection, and yet we have built up one of the greatest industries on this earth. We are not afraid of a tariff disturbance. We are so much Americans, rather than Democrats, that we would rather see this work done by you than not done at all."

THE HALL'S SAFE CO.

This Trade Mark Stands for

PROTECTION Against Fire and Burglar.

THE KINSEY, RAINIER & THOMSON CO.

SALES AGENTS, 393 BROADWAY, Between White and Walker Streets, New York.

Telephone 4810-11-12 Franklin.

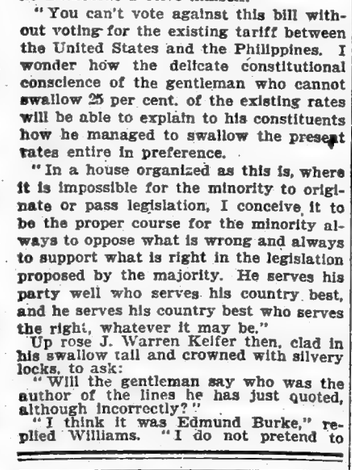

WHY "BONES" RESIGNED.

When Roosters Commit Suicide It's Time to Leave a Ship, Says Cook.

"Bones" Johnson, cook of the schooner Arthur V. F. Woodruff, has resigned, and when the vessel sails for the West Indies next month she will be minus the services of the oldest member of her crew. The Woodruff got in yesterday, and Capt. Devereux promptly received the resignation of the faithful "Bones." He resigned, it appears, on account of the suicide, on the way up, of two game cocks, this, according to the cook, being a sure sign that the Woodruff was "no ship for a cullud man to sail in."

The roosters were taken on board the Woodruff at San Juan, and, being fine specimens, were put in separate coops on the deck, Capt. Devereux knowing that there would be war sure if they traveled in the same coop. Now "Bones" loves chicken, and the sight of those game-cocks nearly drove him crazy. Accordingly one day he let them out, feeling certain that one of them would murder the other, with the result that the crew, including himself, would have chicken pie for dinner, a dish served about once in a thousand years on sailing ships engaged in the foreign trade.

Instead of jumping at each other, the roosters made straight for the rail, mounted it, crowed twice, and then, after giving "Bones" a knowing look, jumped overboard. They were never seen again.

"Dat shuah was ernuff fer me," "Bones" yesterday. "I ain't sich a fool as not ter know its time ter quit when I gits er signal sech as dem roosters give me."

FIRE FREES PRISONERS.

Several Escape When Marched Out of Norfolk Jail.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 11.—Fire destroyed the Norfolk Storage and Peanut Company's three-story cleaning establishment adjoining the city jail here to-night. One fireman was killed under a fallen wall.

All the prisoners in the jail were marched out, and several escaped, among them Solomon Greenstein, who was being held for the Federal authorities for perjury. The Militia has been ordered out to guard the prisoners.

The loss will reach $100,000.

WATER BOARD ENDS LABORS.

Scheme for Payment of Indirect Damages Presented.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 11.—The State Water Supply Commission completed its hearings to-day in this vicinity in regard to the application of New York City for an additional water supply from the Catskill Mountains. Motions made to dismiss the application of New York City on various grounds, including the alleged unconstitutionality of the act creating the commission, will be considered by the commission in arriving at a decision.

A scheme for the payment of indirect damages based on the Massachusetts law was presented, and the suggestion was made that the attorneys representing the more important interests should confer with the Municipal Water Commission of New York to determine upon such a plan.

Corporation Counsel Delany favored the latter suggestion, and recommended that Senator Linson and Judge Clearwater of Kingston and Frank H. Osborn of Catskill be named to confer with New York's Commissioners.

The commission will meet in Albany Jan. 19.

BISHOP'S SON A BROKER.

H. C. Du Val, W. A. Greer, and W. S. Crane Are Partners.

H. C. Du Val, long identified with the Vanderbilt roads; William A. Greer, son of Bishop Coadjutor Greer, and W. S. Crane, connected with many of the Vanderbilt subsidiary companies, have formed a banking and brokerage firm, under the title of Du Vall, Greer & Co. It will begin operations about April 1 next.

Mr. Greer, who was elected a member of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday, will be the board member. He has had railroad training, having been connected with the New York Central for eighteen years, during which he filled several important and responsible posts. Mr. Crane, who is the Treasurer of the Harlem Railroad, is the son of John M. Crane, late President of the Shoe and Leather Bank.

CHAUFFEUR'S TRAIL OF FIRE.

Gasoline Tank Blazed for Three Blocks Before Flames Reached Him.

Albert Fletcher of 1,004 Broadway, chauffeur for David C. Goodman, banker, of 47 Broadway, wheeled out Mr. Goodman's big automobile from a Forty-ninth Street garage late yesterday afternoon and started up Seventh Avenue for the Goodman home in Seventy-third Street. He had hardly cleared the door before a spark exploded the gasoline tank.

Fletcher didn't hear the report and kept going up the avenue. Stretching out behind the car was a tail of flame. The chauffeur saw people waving things at him. He thought the demonstrations were pleasantries. He heard an Irishman shout.

"Be Chee! an' there is a divil wagon!"

Fletcher paid no heed to him. At Fifty-second Street, however, the flames reached forward and scorched the chauffeur in spite of the backward draught. Fletcher looked back in horror, steered his machine toward the sidewalk, and jumped out.

When the firemen had speared the cushions to see that all fire was extinguished there wasn't much left of the big car except the frame on the four wheels.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—First Lieut. J. Totten is transferred from the Twenty-eighth Battery to the One Hundred and Twenty-third Company, Coast Artillery, and First Lieut. R. S. Welsh from the One Hundred and Twenty-third Company, Coast Artillery, to the Twenty-eighth Battery.

First Lieut. G. E. Kumpe, Signal Corps, is relieved at Benicia Barracks, and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth and report for duty with the Signal Corps.

The officer of the Fourth Infantry who shall be appointed Quartermaster at Fort Brady will in addition to other duties assume charge of construction work at that post, relieving Second Lieut. C. S. Hoffman.

The Navy.

Commander L. Young to Mare Island Yard.

Commander C. E. Rommel, retired, to New York Yard, department of steam engineering.

Lieut. Commander H. S. Knapp to War College, Newport, R. I.

Lieut. B. G. Bartholow from the Dolphin and granted one month's leave.

Lieut. L. M. Overstreet additional duty as recruiting officer at Erie, Penn.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Lawton at Guam; Rocket at Washington; Cleveland at Culebra; Porter, Dupont, Nicholson, Blakely, and Rodgers at Fernandina.

GOFF ATTACKS METHODS OF BOARD OF HEALTH

Says Irresponsible Subordinates Begin Proceedings at Will.

NO RECORD KEPT, HE ASSERTS

Health Commissioner Darlington Denies Charges—The Court Scolds, Then Frees Defendant.

Recorder Goff, in directing a General Sessions jury yesterday to acquit a man indicted for violating the Sanitary Code, severely criticised the Board of Health for its method, or lack of method, in such cases. The Recorder declared that subordinates were allowed to initiate proceedings and issue orders without the knowledge of the head of the department, and that for eight years no records had been kept in the department of such proceedings. Assistant District Attorney Garvan, he said, had discovered this upon investigation.

The defendant was also severely arraigned, but the Recorder said that he must direct the jury to acquit him, because of the illegal methods employed by the Board of Health.

The defendant was Jacob Schinberg, a clothing manufacturer, of 324 Canal Street, who lives at 276 Hart Street, Brooklyn. He was indicted on account of the condition of his factory. Schinberg declared that he had not been notified that a complaint had been made against him, and that the first intimation he had that he was in trouble was when he was arrested. Under the law, according to Recorder Goff, he should have received a notification.

"The defendant is indicted by the Grand Jury," said the Recorder, "for a misdemeanor in having violated an order of the Board of Health for the suppression of a nuisance and the remedying of conditions which were dangerous to life and health. So far as the evidence in the case has developed, it is certainly a lamentable thing to consider that in this great and crowded city of New York, where thousands and thousands of people have to work in close quarters, that the employes of this defendant should have been compelled to work under the horrible unsanitary and unclean conditions which have been disclosed by this evidence. Certainly, if there ever was a case where the Board of Health was justified and bound to intervene for the protection not only of the health, but of the lives of the citizens, it is this case.

"The evidence, so far as the order is concerned, shows that there has never been a report made to the Board of Health in this case; that the Board of Health has never considered it, and has never taken action upon it; that there is no record whatever of the Board of Health of any report ever having been made of this case. Nor is there any record whatever that the Board of Health ever took cognizance of or issued an order. There is no evidence whatever that there was any order ever issued by the Board of Health, or ever served upon the defendant, and it is placed, without argument, that the Board of Health never acquired jurisdiction.

"It reveals an astonishing condition of affairs in a public department of this city, one charged with greater discretion and more plenary power than any other department of the Municipal Government, that such an important proceeding as this should have been taken and instituted without the slightest regard to the forms of law which the statute requires.

"I have no comment to make as to the opportunity that such a practice would present, not only for oppression on the part of subordinate officials of the Health Department, but for fraud and corruption to be practiced upon the citizen. For a great department to allow its subordinates, its clerks and Inspectors, to initiate proceedings and issue orders themselves without the slightest regard to the forms of law, or without the knowledge of the heads of the department, is, to say the least, startling, and as the District Attorney has stated, as a result of his examinations since yesterday, in the Board of Health, he has found that for eight years there have been no records made of any such proceeding.

"I am impelled, from the extraordinary nature of this case, to make these observations to the jury, in the hope that they may result in the introduction of some system into that department that will be in conformity with the plain requirements of the law, and will be a protection to the city.

"Gentlemen of the jury, I am constrained, because of the utter neglect and disregard of the Health Department to follow out the plain mandates of the law, to advise you to acquit this defendant, and I do so, not upon the merits of the case as to the condition of these premises at all, but because of the manifest failure of the Health Department to take the proceedings which I have indicated as required by law.

"Before this defendant is discharged, it may serve to quicken regular and proper official action for me to observe that on the testimony given in this case of the condition of your premises, that the Board of Health should not lose one moment in compelling you to remedy those conditions."

When Health Commissioner Darlington was told of Recorder Goff's criticism he replied:

"I take exception to the whole of the remarks of the Recorder. He is mistaken and his statement is incorrect. A report of everything is kept in this department, and is on file in this case, as well as all others. I was not subpoenaed in this case, nor was I asked anything whatever about it. To say the least, it was a great lack of courtesy."

BIG POSTER IN CHURCH.

It Reminded the Congregation That Attendance Was Irregular.

Special to The New York Times.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Jan. 11.—Members of the First Congregational Church, the largest congregation in this city, were amazed Sunday to find a notice in large type posted in the vestibule. It read:

MISSING—Last Sunday, some families from church.

STOLEN—Several hours from Lord's Day by a number of people of different ages dressed in their Sunday clothes.

STRAYED—Half a score of lambs, believed to have gone in the direction of "No Sunday School."

MISLAID—A quantity of silver and copper coins on the counter of a public house, the owner being in a state of great excitement at the time.

WANTED—Several young people; when last seen were walking in pairs up Sabbath-breaking Lane, which leads to the City "No Good."

LOST—A lad carefully reared, not long from home, and for a time very promising. Supposed to have gone with one or two older companions to Prodigal Town, Husk Lane.

Any person assisting in the recovery of the above shall in no wise lose his reward.

HUNTED FOR BEN FRANKLIN.

"Zenophon," After Dining Well, Thought the Police Had Him.

A jolly old man with iron gray hair and mustache, and who said he was Xenophon, drifted into the Tenderloin Station early last night. He said later he went in to "kid" the Sergeant. He had dined too well. Looking soberly at Sergt. Robinson, he asked anxiously:

"Is Benjamin Franklin here? Say, quick now, is he here? I'm anxious about Ben."

Looking back as seriously at "Xenophon," Sergt. Robinson answered slowly: "He was here. He went out just two minutes ago—cut that close. Say, quick now, beat it out and you'll catch Ben up the street."

INCORPORATED 1853.

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WESTERN DEPT.: 280 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO, ILLS.

FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT, JANUARY 1st, 1906.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
State, Municipal, Railroad Bonds and Stocks,	$13,099,465.00	Capital,	$1,000,000.00
Real Estate,	1,150,000.00	Reserve for unearned premiums on policies in force,	6,157,738.23
Loans on Bond and Mortgage,	16,350.00	Reserve for losses in process of adjustment,	328,209.17
Premiums in course of collection,	906,924.77	Reserve for Commissions, Taxes and all other claims,	174,329.30
Interest, Dividends and Rents accrued,	93,718.54	Reserve for Contingencies,	300,000.00
Cash on deposit and in office,	1,118,043.52	Total Liabilities,	$7,960,276.70
Total Assets,	$16,384,501.83	Net Surplus,	$8,424,225.13
			$16,384,501.83

OFFICERS: HENRY EVANS, President. EDWARD LANNING, GEORGE E. KLINE, Vice Presidents. J. E. LOPEZ, E. L. BALLARD, Secretaries. C. R. TUTTLE, J. A. SWINNERTON, Ass't Secretaries.

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ELECTRIC BILLS HIGHER? DON'T BLAME COMPANIES

They Are Losing Under the New Rate, They Say.

WILLING TO TEST METERS

Long Nights, Dark Days, and Bad Weather May Help to Swell Monthly Statements.

The many complaints made in letters to THE TIMES that patrons of electric companies find their bills just as high, if not higher, since the reduction of the rate from 15 to 10 cents per kilowatt, brought from officers of the New York Edison Company and the United Electric Light and Power Company yesterday, statements on this subject. One complaining subscriber wrote that he had timed the use of his lights and had found that the reduced price meant an increase in expense to him—and he wanted to know why.

Since the change of the rate in July, 1904, both companies say they have lost a large share of their incomes, the United asserting that the first year under the new rate cut its profits $120,000.

Both companies are striving for new business, they say, to make up for the reduction in the rate.

Arthur Williams, General Inspector for the Edison Company, produced data gathered by his clerks. Comparisons were made in batches of fifty patrons in different localities. The chief object was to see whether these patrons were adding to their consumption of current. Fifty customers in the East Sixties showed a reduction in the bills amounting to 25 per cent. In another section an increased consumption of 12 per cent. was shown, with a decrease in the bills of 19 per cent.

Fifty west side houses showed an increased consumption of 11 per cent., and a decrease of 22 per cent. in the bills.

Another batch of fifty patrons showed that there was less than 1 per cent. increase in the use of electricity, and that the decrease in the money paid the company was fully 33 per cent.

Mr. Williams said there were two facts which could not be denied: One was that only the legal rate was being charged, and the other was that his company was willing to correct any error in a bill as the result of a meter being out of order.

"We do everything in our power to please our patrons," said he. "We will test any meter for any patron, and will, if he wishes, allow him to have his own expert present. We charge nothing for testing meters and give a prompt report on the result. Every complaint is promptly investigated, for it is to the interest of the company that its patrons are given satisfactory service.

"Under the rate as established, making the maximum charge 10 cents per kilowat, New York is getting cheaper electricity than any other large city in this or any other country. If those who have complained through THE TIMES will send us their names we will have their cases investigated immediately."

An official of the United Company, who did not wish his name to be used, said: "We are most careful in our examinations of complaints, and test meters for patrons willingly. The reduction in the rate made a difference of $120,000 a year to us. We have the right to make the subscribers do their own testing of meters, but we do not use this right and are glad to test meters for them.

"With many patrons many things are overlooked. They forget that one month has more days than another, and do not calculate on the added amount of electricity used. Then they forget that in Winter the days are shorter and that more light is necessary. There are also weather conditions which frequently cause the use of more lights."

It is probable that the United Electric Light and Power Company will issue a formal statement as the result of the complaints made through THE TIMES.

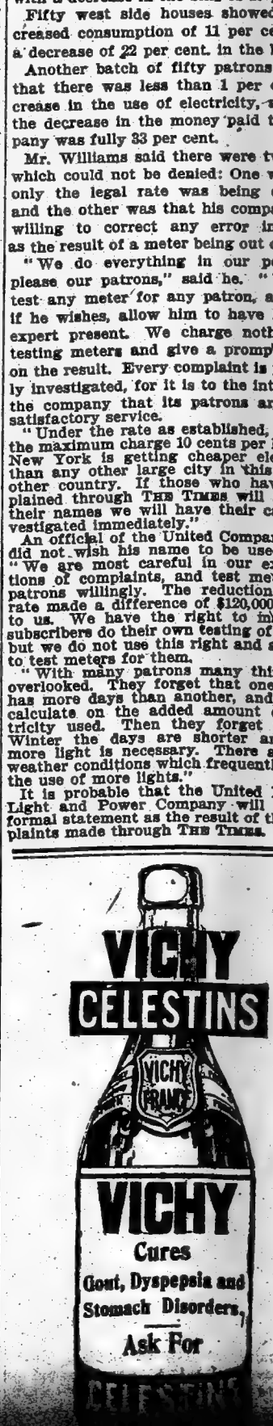

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GIRL PICKETS USED.

Striking Printers Employ Them to Coax Strike-Breakers Away.

Girl pickets to coax girl strikers, according to reports that reached the Typothetae yesterday, is the plan now adopted by Typographical Union No. 6 to reach the young women strikebreakers and try to get them to quit. It was not known yesterday if the women pickets were successful, but plans will be adopted to-day to counteract their tactics.

The Typothetae issued a general statement on the situation in its fight against the eight hour and closed shop demands, which in part says:

The Typothetae made a canvass of its members to-day, and every firm was found to be progressing and adding steadily to its composing room force. More than 400 men are now at work in the Typothetae and independent shops, which is nearly one-half of the total number who went out on strike.

A great deal of care is being taken in the engaging of men, and as a result a thoroughly reliable and competent force is being assembled. More new men reached the city to-day than on any day since the beginning of the strike.

The statement of the Typothetae also says that the Board of Directors of the A. T. Delamare Publishing Company met at noon and passed a resolution to stand by the Typothetae in its fight for the nine-hour working day and the open shop.

No new firms were reported by President McCormick of Typographical Union No. 6 as having yielded yesterday.

"We are now fighting thirty-five firms in all," he said, "a number of which will likely yield soon."

Coler Would Bury Brooklyn Wires.

Borough President Coler of Brooklyn has declared war upon telegraph, telephone, and other poles in the public streets of the borough. He declares that no more poles shall go up in Brooklyn, and that those already up shall come down. He says he will do his utmost to compel the corporations owning the poles to place their wires under ground.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Wyckoff, A. B., Stroudsberg, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Breslin.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. E. Taylor, ornaments; 621 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Broadway Department Store, Los Angeles, Cal.; G. P. Winnett, hosiery and furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street; Gregorian Hotel.

Clawson & Wilson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Hamling, notions and laces; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Cox-Johnston-Dimond Company, Wichita, Kan.; G. Cox, furnishing goods; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel York.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. S. Manchester, cloaks, suits, and waists; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Wolcott.

Curran Dry Goods Company, Waterbury, Conn.; J. M. O'Donnell, domestics; Murray Hill Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. M. O. Farrell, silks; 115 Worth Street; Grand Hotel.

Davis, Schonwasser & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; W. Davis, dry goods; 688 Broadway; Hotel York.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; G. N. London, laces; 31 Union Square; Victoria Hotel.

Goldsmith, J., Sons' Company, Memphis, Tenn.; A. Wolff, silks and dress goods; 458 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Wolf, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

Heller, Bachman & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; M. Heller, linens and white goods; 45 Leonard Street.

Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Parsons, white goods; Gregorian Hotel.

Horgadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; P. T. Leilich, ginghams; 72 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Hale Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. S. C. Harshberger, laces and notions; 396 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hislop, J., & Co., New London, Conn.; J. J. Gannon, notions, furnishing goods, and trimmings; 406 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Kennedy & MacInnes Company, Pittsfield, Mass.; Mrs. C. D. Wheeler, millinery; 320 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Robinson, J. W., Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; R. W. Vincent, upholstery goods and house furnishing goods; 111 Fifth Avenue; Hotel Imperial.

Rothschild Brothers, Ithaca, N. Y.; D. Rothschild, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Saltzman, A. & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Bitte, cloaks and suits; 18 Astor Place; Hoffman House.

Siegman & Weinberg, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Siegman, cloaks and suits; 1123 Broadway; Hotel Woodward.

Stern Brothers, New York; Miss Hall, costumes; 23 West Twenty-third Street; Hotel Navarre.

Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. Stix, dry goods; 1123 Broadway; Hotel Woodward.

Stern, Leopold, & Co., Boston, Mass.; L. Stern, cloaks and suits; 1123 Broadway; Hotel Woodward.

Thalheimer Brothers, Richmond, Va.; A. Thalheimer, cloaks and suits; 1123 Broadway; Hotel Woodward.

Thalheimer, Morris, & Co., Richmond, Va.; M. Thalheimer, cloaks and suits; 1123 Broadway; Hotel Woodward.

Thalheimer, Simon, & Co., Richmond, Va.; S. Thalheimer, cloaks and suits; 1123 Broadway; Hotel Woodward.

Thalheimer, Sol, & Co., Richmond, Va.; S. Thalheimer, cloaks and suits; 1123 Broadway; Hotel Woodward.

Thalheimer, Wm., & Co., Richmond, Va.; W

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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EIGHTEEN PAGES.

CHAOS AT ALBANY.

Mr. IVINS, who holds in his hand electric filaments that bring within his ken the experience of past time and potentialities of coming years, is not very hopeful of reform legislation at Albany this Winter. "I do not look for any great reforms at the hands of the Legislature," he says, "but there will be a revolt at the next election which will be a complete overturning of the system. The professional politicians will be defeated for at least a decade, and I hope forever."

The situation at Albany seems to be one of chaos. The Legislature is a mass of unrelated atoms that fly through space, as is the wont of atoms, bumping against each other, without guidance, without purpose, without seeming to know what they are about. It is in truth a homogeneous sort of chaos, without groups, without organism. But the homogeneous is notoriously unstable; it tends toward change, toward grouping, toward definite relations and laws of action. Presently we shall see such a change at Albany. Groups will be formed and the fun will begin.

The session will not be notable for harmony and whole-souled, generous co-operation one with another. It looks as if there would be strife, and not a little feeling for fifth ribs with knives. The Odell men, with whom the Hearst men will possibly make common cause, are in the position of great freedom and no responsibility. The responsibility—whether for action or inaction—rests upon Gov. HIGGINS, Chairman PARSONS, and, we are sorry to say, upon the President. The situation is of their making. If investigations are had and bills passed, the credit or the reproach therefor will belong to them. If the session is barren, it will be their fault. Mr. ODELL and his friends and allies are probably not overanxious for legislative results that would strengthen the Republican Party. Their interests, which are the interests of revenge and destruction, would be served by a session that would bring the Republican Party into further disrepute.

Mr. IVINS hints at that when he says that there will be a revolt at the next election which will finish the bosses. An attempt will be made of course to collect explosives capable of being used to project the bosses through interstellar space. Assemblyman FOELKER of Brooklyn has introduced a resolution to investigate the Interborough-Metropolitan merger. There must be explosives in that. At any rate, the combining into one of transporting companies serving the needs of a city of 4,000,000 people is a proper subject of legislative inquiry, and neither the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor in the Senate, nor the Speaker in the Assembly can very well afford to oppose the investigation. The insurance scandal will not be allowed to die out, and the spirit of inquiry may assert itself in other fields. Every effort will be made, we presume, to keep up the revolt, to prolong the uneasiness and the resentments which gave the Municipal Ownership Party its great vote in this city last November. In that way Mr. ODELL will be able to play directly into the hands of Mr. HEARST, who of course is seeking the Governorship nomination. Mr. MURPHY, who has always been a trumpery kind of boss, has no firm grip upon Tammany. It is as yet uncertain whether the organization will remain loyal to Mayor MCCLELLAN. Mr. HEARST will be at work there. Aided by all these forces and conditions Mr. HEARST may get control of the Democratic Convention and be nominated. Then, if it shall prove that the hysteria has been prolonged and that something more than 800,000 of the 1,600,000 voters in New York have been carried away by it, he may be elected. That would afford the finest possible test of the validity of the new doctrines and of the capacity of those who preach them. There would be a beautiful overturning of old systems. The people in the State would have the best opportunity in the world to measure the new against the old and to determine which they like the better. We have no doubt what their verdict would be. There is a good deal of doubt, of course, whether Mr. HEARST, aided by Mr. ODELL, can accomplish his aims. For the sake of the comfort and prosperity of the people of the State, we hope he cannot. Sane and sensible men will inevitably combine to [illegible] party divisions between the Democrats and Republicans would be for the time obliterated.

Probably there is enough conservatism and common sense in the electorate to save the State, but the Republican Party has been much weakened and it may be still further weakened by the work of the session at Albany. It is plain that Mr. ODELL'S influence, whatever it amounts to, will be used to defeat his party. Very much depends upon the candidates, and it is too early to bring them into the field. Mr. HIGGINS, though, will expect the renomination. But is Mr. HIGGINS strong enough to pull his party through?

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

We are rather inclined to question the accuracy of the dispatch from Peking which sets forth that the Chinese Minister at Washington has telegraphed his Government that there is no hope of satisfactory legislation on the exclusion question.

In the first place, the Chinese Government is not in the habit of "giving out" confidential dispatches from its representatives abroad. In the next place, how can the Chinese Minister at Washington possibly know that his country's case is hopeless? We here do not know it, and shall not until some formal expression of the temper of Congress has been made. The President has avowed himself in favor of a decent and humane treatment of Chinese immigrants, and much more of Chinese visitors.

The question of the importation of Chinese labor to compete with American labor may be taken as closed, although the visitor to the Pacific Coast finds that there are two opinions about even that among residents of the coast, and that the opinion voiced in Congress is by no means the only opinion. But the present question is not at all of relaxing the restrictions on Chinese labor. It is only a question of the more decent treatment of Chinese visitors not of the prohibited class. The Chinese Minister can have no warrant for saying in advance that this question is to be decided against international comity and common humanity; and we do not believe that he has said so.

POOR COUNT WITTE!

We have often pointed out how just an object of sympathy is Count WITTE. By his success at Portsmouth in retrieving the results of a disaster he did nothing to bring about he was appointed as a "savior of Society"—of a society of which there are the gravest doubts whether it is salvable.

Of course he is in the right in saying that his very first duty is the preservation of order and the prevention of anarchy. Any sane man in his place would take that view of his duty. And also he is in the right in denouncing the failure of the "Moderates" to come to his support. The "Moderates" in Russia, as elsewhere, may be supposed to denote the men of some education and of some property, of some stake in the community, who may be supposed to desire order above all else and preliminary to all else, and therefore to rally around a Prime Minister, Dictator, or whatever you choose to call him, who is doing his best to promote those objects.

It is no wonder that Count WITTE should be bitterly disappointed with the failure of Russians of that class to come to his support, and to help him in smoothing the path of Russia to modernization. But in truth it seems that there is no class of Russians which has escaped the paralysis, not only of political initiative but of political common sense, which the past rule has been so well adapted to bring about. One may almost say that the inevitable transformation of Russia which Count WITTE so strongly wishes to be peaceable and gradual, it is the will of Russia should be violent and bloody and preluded by a period of chaos. It is sad; it is terrible. But Count WITTE not to blame.

PROTECTING COTTON GROWERS.

Mr. CLARK of Florida wants to put a tariff of 10 cents upon long staple cotton. It is obvious that putting cotton upon the free list was an outrage upon the planter. There is no more reason why cotton should come in free than cabbages, cider, corn, or any other agricultural product. There is a temptation to be facetious regarding the protection of articles in which Americans command the world's markets, but this is not an ordinary case of "fooling the farmer." A tariff on wheat is ridiculous enough, but a proposition to put cotton on the schedules, coming amid an extravagant speculation, and during the convention of the cotton industry called by President JORDAN to regulate prices and production, may be a serious matter. The record does not disclose how far Mr. JORDAN and Mr. CLARK are playing into each other's hands, but there is a suggestion of an unholy alliance between legislation and speculation of which it can do no harm to take note, and perhaps nip the mouse in the bud. The situation just now is abnormal. That word is strong, but it may fairly be applied to a statistical situation which has resulted in exports less than last year by 1,000,000 bales, although the visible supply of American cotton is the largest for five years. The condition of the cotton goods trade shows that the staple is wanted, and the failure to export it shows that it is held out of the [illegible] of those who prepare it for consumption. The actual size of the current crop and the amount needed by spinners are matters of opinion and contention, but there can be no doubt that the situation is under increasing tension.

Mr. CLARK is of the evident opinion that it is necessary to discourage the importation of foreign cotton. As he comes from Florida it is probable that his immediate intention is to discourage the importation of those varieties whose culture has been encouraged in the West Indies by artificial increase of cost. It is extravagant to think that there can be any real likelihood of our importing Indian cotton, taking it away from the markets to which it is naturally tributary. Yet the price of those producers is under no such support as our own, and we have already witnessed such an abnormal fact as the reimportation of cotton sent from here. Obviously one sort of cotton might be bought abroad as well as another. It is a bold flight of fancy to imagine American spinners seeking abroad supplies held out of their reach by American speculators, but there is no telling what we may see if appeals to planters not to plant are as successful as appeals not to sell except at prohibitory prices. Our taste does not run in the line of making raw materials dear to manufacturers to the assistance of market riggers. But Mr. CLARK is right in line with those enabling the trusts of our Republican friends to elevate their prices endlessly. If a tariff is placed on other American products why not on cotton?

THE CLUBBING OF BIGELOW.

To belabor POULTNEY BIGELOW is the easiest thing in the world. It has in the past been a frequent occupation with those to whom his writings have given pain. By the brutal candor of his article about conditions on the Isthmus he fairly invited the pounding Secretary TAFT has given him. But how does it help Secretary TAFT, how does it help the President, in what degree does it vindicate the Canal Commission to abuse Mr. BIGELOW and to show that two of his informants on the Isthmus are full of malice and bitterness toward the Canal people? Disproof of Mr. BIGELOW'S statements must be supplied before he can be demolished, and the Secretary of War devotes a good deal more space to Mr. BIGELOW personally and to his witnesses than he does to formal refutation.

It is charged that Mr. BIGELOW remained less than two days upon the Isthmus, and the Secretary insists that in that time he could have had no such opportunity for observation and inquiry as would give weight and substance to his testimony. We are not so sure that this point is well taken. An alert and trained newspaper correspondent can sometimes see and learn more things in an hour than a Major General in full uniform would get at in four days. Mr. BIGELOW'S article is adorned with reproductions of photographs taken on the Isthmus. He shows bottomless pits of malarial iniquity, stagnant pools of a most unhealthy appearance, and buildings placed in such propinquity to swamps that the sight of them would make a sanitary engineer shudder. We suppose the photographic exposure for these pictures, in that intense sunlight, was not over a thirtieth of a second. Of course, then, the photographs must be worthless. No lens in that time could delineate with precision the outlines of a pool, or the relation of objects in a miasmatic landscape. Mr. BIGELOW stayed but two days on the Isthmus, and has the audacity to palm off on us photographs made in a thirtieth of a second! No wonder the President and the Secretary of War denounce him as a sensation monger. They ought to confiscate his camera as an instantaneous and wanton liar!

It is in evidence that Mr. BIGELOW did not get all his information during his brief stay on the Isthmus. He has seen and talked with gentlemen of good standing who know by actual and prolonged observation what is going on there. The state of things to which he testifies has come within the knowledge of other persons. Neither the vehement language of the President nor the indignant denials of Secretary TAFT will altogether remove from the public mind the impression that the situation in the Canal Zone is pretty bad. Let the Administration throw sticks and stones at BIGELOW until it is tired; but meanwhile we hope the Senate Committee will spare neither time nor trouble in its attempt to get at the bottom facts.

PRESIDENT HARPER.

There is no doubt that President HARPER'S death is a great loss to the cause of higher education in this country. The tributes paid to his memory by his peers and best judges, the other university Presidents, leave no doubt that he was a great university President. To be sure, that is a rather dark saying of President ELIOT'S which ascribes his premature death from cancer to "overwork." But assuredly President HARPER made upon nobody who met him the impression of a man who had done his work, who had survived or even reached his intellectual prime.

The task of the ordinary college President in our time is largely if not mainly the task of getting money. From this task President HARPER was relieved by the munificence of Mr. ROCKEFELLER. But the very relief implied and involved other and not less serious difficulties. When Mr. ROCKEFELLER'S intentions were first made known, a cynic commented upon what he would [illegible] university, "as if," he added, "the very first thing a man did when he was educated were not to quit being a Baptist." We need by no means adopt this view to see that the foundation of such an institution as the Chicago University on a sectarian basis erected a great obstacle in the way of its becoming a real university, fit to cope with others more broadly based. But that difficulty, though President HARPER was a Baptist minister himself, he overcame not only successfully but triumphantly, and assembled a staff, and supervised an educational discipline, which gave dignity and rank to the institution from the start. Of all Mr. ROCKEFELLER'S strokes of good fortune, that which those who are not flunkies or snobs will most incline to envy him was his falling in with such an almoner as President HARPER, a man who not only entitled himself to the esteem and even affection of his acquaintances, but whose monument, quite as much as its nominal founder's, the great University of the Northwest is.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

"First Law" and Some Others.

Some will see in the hotel disaster at Minneapolis only or first the loss of life; others will ponder the responsibility for the construction that made such loss of life a probability and almost a certainty if the building caught fire; but many, we are sure, will have attention left for the way in which Capt. JOHN BERWIN, a member of the Minneapolis Fire Department, instinctively and unhesitatingly interpreted "the performance of duty," or, in other words, how he was impelled "to earn his salary." There are people in the world who say, every now and then, in tones apparently indicating a belief in the statement, that "self-preservation is the first law of nature." Now, laws of nature are things decidedly rigid in their action, and they neither suspend for, nor are suspended by, mere men in Fire Departments—or elsewhere. Capt. JOHN BERWIN followed another law than that of self-preservation, not when he scaled the wall of the burning building, not when he took on his shoulders an unconscious woman and tried to carry her down the perilous pathway—all that was in the day's work, and, for men of his business, entirely ordinary and commonplace—but when, suddenly realizing that his ladder had slipped, that in an instant his equilibrium would be lost, he utilized that last instant of ability to do anything at all by throwing his burden to a place of comparative safety. Then he fell to his own death, as he must have known he would fall if he did not give himself instead of the woman the chance for life that could go to only one of them. That is what we are all accustomed to call heroism, and to regard as something out of the common, and the form of heroism illustrated by the incident is curiously familiar—considering that every instance of it evidences the existence of another "first law of nature" than the one which is so often mentioned and so nearly always treated as if its truth were beyond denial. Still more curious is it that the imagined "first law" is never brought forward except in justification of something that everybody recognizes as mean, cowardly, and, while not rare, as much of an abnormality as anything can be.

A Defense That Is in Order.

With much regret we notice in many quarters a tendency, in commenting on the expulsion of Mrs. MORRIS from the White House, to speak of Messrs. LOEB and BARNES with a severity which, if not exactly excessive, is still highly inaccurate, and, to the precise extent of its inaccuracy, unjust and undeserved. It is, as a matter of fact, most absurd to speak or think of Messrs. LOEB and BARNES as monsters of brutality, eager to maltreat inoffensive women—or offensive ones either. They are men a good deal like a good many, perhaps the great majority, of men, and if kinder fate had put and kept them in positions less exacting than those they now hold there is not the slightest reason for supposing that they would ever have earned fiercer criticism than falls on the ordinary respectable citizen every once in a while and gets nobody at all excited. The truth is that these presumably amiable and well-intentioned individuals were suffering from the nerve exhaustion that inevitably results from the assumption of a heavy responsibility without the strength required for carrying it. The duty of guarding the President as he certainly ought to be guarded from the mentally unstable of many and all kinds has proved too much for them. They are anxious and ready to do their whole duty, but they are in a state of irritation; they see emergencies where men with greater resources of nerve energy would see only little difficulties and annoyances, and they feel so desperately the necessity of acting in due time and season that they have lost tact and discretion and react with violence to what would be small stimuli for men fit to be about the person of a President. And if they are not to be denounced for the actual commission of an act that has stirred a considerable part of the Nation to fierce indignation, who is? Oh, that is another question, and too big to be taken up in a paragraph the only object of which was to persuade the public and some of our contemporaries to be more—careful in the selection of epithets. We do not ourselves think quite tenderly of Messrs. LOEB and BARNES when we recall the part they played in putting distance between Mrs. MORRIS and the White House and its most important occupant, but, on the other hand, we do not thirst for their blood or tremble for the future of American institutions—and American mothers with a grievance real or imagined—simply because they have not yet been thrown into the Potomac and kept there by large, jagged rocks, adroitly aimed. Neurasthenia is not the most abominable of crimes or neurasthenics the worst of criminals.

Dispelling Some Dark Fears.

Dr. AUGUSTIN H. GOELET of this city takes The Medical Record to task with considerable vehemence because it said recently, in a discussion of electricity as a means of inflicting capital punishment: "And this raises again the question as to when death occurs in cases of so-called electrocution—whether it is while the subject is in the chair or while he is on the autopsy table." That statement voiced what is undoubtedly an impression, or opinion, or fear, held in many and wide circles and sedulously exploited by the professional electricians for the peculiar reason that they dislike to have the energy with which they deal used as a substitute for old-fashioned hemp in ending criminal lives. But Dr. GOELET, who served on the commission appointed by Gov. FLOWER to investigate this very question of [illegible] exquse for doubt since his commission made its investigation and report. He insists that the "electrocuted" criminal dies, and dies instantly, in the chair, through the destruction by the electric current of the blood vessels of the brain, and he denies that the occasional resuscitation of victims of accidental electric shocks supposedly greater than those applied by the State is a sufficient excuse for imagining a horrible uncertainty. "It is all very well and proper," he says, "to attempt resuscitation of those accidentally shocked by electricity, for in many instances they may be revived if the effort is made promptly and judiciously, but in these cases of accidental shock the condition is very different. The total energy of the current actually directed against the body is indefinite and uncertain, and may be insufficient to cause death, but in the case of electrocution the strength of the current employed is definitely known, and it is applied in a manner to bring the whole body under its influence. Death is therefore both positive and instantaneous, beyond a question of possible doubt." One can hardly call this a pleasant thing to know, but it is more pleasant to know it—or to believe it—than to suspect some other things.

THE CASE OF MRS. MORRIS

And the President's Alleged Attempts to Influence News Reports.

From The Washington Star.

The President has come to be regarded as the universal righter of wrongs, not only when presented by a Nation or a great labor organization, like that of the coal miners, but by the parents of the victims of football brutality or by the (alleged) brutally beaten wives of the District of Columbia.

It was easy for Mrs. Morris, who believed her cause to be just and felt herself persecuted by the powerful, to convince herself that all she needed to secure sympathy and redress of grievances was to gain the ear of the President, and her quiet obstinacy in seeking this end, regardless of obstacles, was as natural as that of the importunate widow of the Scriptures, who won redress of grievances solely by her troublesome persistency. To one coming in this spirit to the White House, in response to the tacit invitation of the President's reputation and previous policy, the surprise and shock of violent ejection and arrest as disorderly and insane would be doubly horrible.

It makes no difference, of course, in the "very objectionable" handling of Mrs. Morris at the White House whether her cause was just or unjust, whether her petition was reasonable or unreasonable, whether the President would have done anything but reject her appeal, if he had permitted himself or had been permitted by his Secretaries to hear it. Nor does it matter whether the President has or has not been in the past too accessible to miscellaneous visitors. The President's best friends will differ on the point of the wisdom of a change in this popularity-producing policy. But no real friend of the President will contend for an instant that if this policy is to be altered the change would wisely be so abruptly announced and so drastically and shockingly enforced as in the Morris case.

From The Richmond Times-Dispatch.

A few days ago we had something to say in protest against the over-ready criticism which followed upon the recent ejection of Mrs. Minor Morris from the White House. Our remarks were based upon the presumably official statement of Assistant Secretary Barnes, who declared that the lady had behaved in so disorderly a way that her removal was not only justifiable but necessary. In accepting Mr. Barnes's statement at its face value, it now appears that we have been somewhat premature.

Four newspaper men who were eye witnesses of the affair—while Mr. Barnes himself, they say, was not—stamp some of the Assistant Secretary's statements as absolutely untrue. They assert positively that Mrs. Morris did not scream or make any disturbance whatever until the officer actually laid hands upon her. Mr. Barnes further declared that the negro messenger did not touch Mrs. Morris. The eye witnesses flatly deny this. They say that, as a matter of fact, the negro caught hold of the lady's ankles, and actively assisted in her removal from the house.

This flat contradiction between the Administration and impartially disposed eye witnesses is little short of astounding. The strength of the latter's testimony would be rather difficult to discredit. More or less insignificant at first glance, this unhappy affair has now become an issue of real importance. The President owes it to himself and to the people to have it immediately and fully investigated.

The argument that a particular news story is "objectionable to the White House" is, obviously, a highly improper one. It is difficult to distinguish such a comment from a deliberate attempt at coercion. The only adverse criticism which Secretary Loeb, or anybody else, is warranted in passing upon any decent newspaper story is that it does not give the facts. If decent and if it does give the facts there is literally nothing to be said. If the White House wishes the correspondents to send only things that are agreeable and flattering to their newspapers, there is just one way in which it can accomplish this. It must take care that only agreeable and flattering things are allowed to happen there.

A free and unrestricted press is a National asset of tremendous importance with which not even the President of the United States has the slightest right to tamper.

From The Hartford Times.

When the President, a few months ago, undertook to limit the furnishing of news in all the departments of the Government, he adopted a policy which was sure to react most unfavorably upon his Administration. A short time before that he had caused a minor employe of the Federal Government to be summarily discharged for no other offense than having, while operating an automobile, passed the President's carriage on a District of Columbia highway. A few days ago several of the President's secret service men went to a New Jersey town and threatened a private citizen with punishment for no other offense than writing a considerable number of letters to Mr. Roosevelt, criticising his public acts, and sending these letters through the mails. The harsh treatment of Mrs. Morris at the White House last week seems to have been in harmony with this new spirit of high mightiness in the White House, which differs widely from anything which has been seen there heretofore.

On the Other Hand.

From The Pittsburg Gazette.

The resolution introduced in the House by Representative Sheppard of Texas, calling for investigation by a committee of the expulsion of Mrs. Minor Morris from the White House, has been followed by guarded but hostile criticism of President Roosevelt. A partisan press has not been slow in its attempt to make capital out of the incident. The resolution was unnecessary. President Roosevelt needs no spur to do his whole duty, and to render justice if wrong has been done to any one.

Pert—Him!

From The Boston Herald.

The pertness with which the President challenges investigation is only equaled by the promptness with which his challenges are accepted. Next!

PESSIMISM.

Now rushes day headlong into the night
To hide her blushing face with fold on fold
Of sable darkness, fearing that the light
Her shame of humankind has all unwitting told.

Short is her rest; her dreams of bygone woes
Thrill in her breast, and unrefreshed she wakes,
Pallid and chill, to greet the morning shows—
Whose but to make the measure of [illegible]

PANAMA.

Poultney Bigelow Reaffirms His Criticisms of the Canal Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Two things are notable to him who reads the signs of the times.

No German historian touches modern Hohenzollern history.

No American engineer of standing cares to be identified with the Panama Canal.

This is momentary only—we are happy to believe.

My own purpose in going to Panama was to look at the conditions under which the negro laborers were compelled to live. Two hours would have sufficed to penetrate through the length and breadth of Colon, which to-day is a pestiferous swamp. To this work I devoted the greater part of two days, and incidentally prepared myself by a study of the negro in other parts of the West Indies and by conversation with officials competent to express an opinion. My charges against our Administration are those which any independent observer would have made under analogous conditions and with analogous experience of the negro in tropical countries.

These charges Mr. Taft does not meet, though he makes a bulky pamphlet at Government expense in seeking to discredit personally those whom I mention in my communication to The Independent of Jan. 4. What abuse falls to my share leaves me cold. I am too busy to worry about myself. Those who have an axe to grind are rarely candid friends, and there are plenty of others who know me and know that I am heart and soul with both Roosevelt and Taft in the desire to see the canal constructed in a manner worthy of our reputation.

The Administration pamphlet of Mr. Taft denounces Mr. Lundie as one to whom I should not have listened. Yet Mr. Lundie went to Panama as expert for the greatest firm of electrical engineers in the world, (General Electric Company.) Would such a concern have sent on such an errand a man unfit to give evidence?

Mr. Tracy Robinson is also covered with opprobrium by Mr. Taft's pamphlet—for no better reason than that he acted as my guide through the slums of Colon, where Mr. Taft refused to make a personal tour. Mr. Robinson was introduced to me in Colon by the head of an important steamship line as a man highly respected on the Isthmus and one who had lived there forty years. On returning to New York, I find that he is well known to Edmund Clarence Stedman, the dean of American letters and one who does not lightly offer personal indorsement. Mr. Stedman spoke warmly to me of Mr. Robinson, and was pleased to receive news of him. Tracy Robinson wrote the introduction to a volume published at Panama by James Stanley Gilbert, whose verses are in many respects worthy to place by the side of Kipling's best. Robinson and Lundie both may be wicked in spots; so am I. But if common report is not wholly at fault, they are men who need not be ashamed to hold up their heads even in the presence of such honorable men as Schonts, Stevens, and company.

I have made several broad charges, and I authorize the Trustees of the Boston University to withhold my salary for the coming year if these charges are not substantially true.

To determine this question, it is absurd to call in as witnesses men who have political axes to grind. I am willing to abide by the brief yes or no of any one with a respectable standing among average men of clean business record. It will cost no more to send such a man to Panama than to print pamphlets denouncing those who criticise the Canal Commission. Such a man will not spend his time in receiving official deputations and attending dances, but will disguise himself as a plain citizen and go at unexpected times to visit the places where Mr. Taft assures us officially that life is tolerable—even healthy.

Colon to-day is mainly a swamp, into which is dumped all the human excrement of the negro population and where this population is compelled to sleep. There is no water at Colon save this swamp water and what can be collected by the dripping from the roofs of the shanties. The sanitary inspection of Colon is a sham. The negroes are leaving in large numbers, by reason of legitimate grievance which is a matter of common knowledge. I need not go through once more the long list of real grievances. For that matter, an honest Commissioner need go no further than Jamaica and get the stories there told by honest witnesses, both white and black, as to the maladministration and filthiness which flourish in this alleged paradise.

Mr. Taft can hire hundreds of politicians to call me offensive names, but until he procures a respectable engineer or man of business to indorse the present state of administration on the Canal Zone, no amount of Government printing will afford him any real comfort.

POULTNEY BIGELOW.

New York, Jan. 11, 1906.

A Comparative Estimate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not a little strange that the President should now be assuring the people how "admirably" and "efficiently" work on the canal has been done, when less than a year ago he thought the very commission he had himself appointed was so inefficient that he forced every one of the seven out? When and how has his standard been changed? Was it a "square deal" to insist that men whose work had been "admirable" and "efficient" should give up the positions they had so satisfactorily filled? MANDANE.

New York, Jan. 10, 1906.

The Duty on Art.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"It is to laugh." To see how anxious some of the artistic element are to have the poor foreign picture dealers benefited by taking off the small duty on art.

I notice that the men most actively engaged in this movement are men who do not make their living by painting pictures; in fact, most of them could not make their salt by the pictures they could paint.

This experiment has been tried before with most disastrous results to the American artists.

As one who does make his living by painting pictures which come in competition with foreign art, I, together with hundreds of my brother artists, deplore this foolish agitation and believe that certain men are getting a cheap notoriety by the use of their names in publicly advocating this measure.

I trust that the level heads in Congress will see to it that the matter is squelched once and for all. ONE OF THE ARTISTS.

New York, Jan. 10, 1906.

The Lesser Local Affliction.

From The London Chronicle.

In the neighborhood of the tract in St. Pierre, in Martinique, which was destroyed, amid an appalling loss of life, by the eruption of Mont Pelee, in May, 1902, many of the inhabitants are provided with phonographs, which were brought from New York. Thus a mechanical musical entertainment constitutes perennial delight in each household. Many of the cylinders on sale have records of English airs, which are very popular. The good people are reported to revel in "The Mistletoe Bough." That tune is heard all over the place of an evening, when work is finished, and families settle down to a little enjoyment [illegible] all the year round, much [illegible] Christmastide. It [illegible] "The Mistletoe Bough" [illegible]

DR. HAMILTON COMPLAINS.

Thinks Mr. Jerome Is Not Called Upon to Oppose Petitions for Clemency.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To those who think the duty of the District Attorney is simply to see that evidence is properly presented it must be interesting to find him engaged in an attempt to minimize the effect of a petition for clemency.

I have been repeatedly called up on the telephone this afternoon by medical gentlemen whom he had already telephonically interrogated and scolded, his evident purpose being to make them repudiate their signatures in the Patrick petition. I am happy to say my professional friends who do not think Patrick has had a fair trial are of a kind that not only know their own minds, but as a rule do not act on impulse.

ALLAN McLANE HAMILTON, M. D.

New York, Jan. 11, 1906.

Remedy for Slippery Pavements.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of "J. P. S." in to-day's issue is most timely. The recent exhibition of cruelty to animals (not to speak of injury to horseflesh, harness, wagons, and stoppage of traffic and delay in deliveries amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars) in the streets of this town has been disgusting. Not only since the snowfall, but previously, after the slight wetting of the streets, animal locomotion has been perilous in the extreme. In all foreign cities there are stationed at convenient intervals along the sidewalks boxes of gravel, a few shovelfuls of which strewn over the streets when conditions require it make going perfectly safe. In the absence of such a very simple contrivance as this, if every owner of a building were to have thrown a few ashes on his own streetway the recent horrible conditions would be greatly alleviated. The Americans believe they are the cleverest and most humane people on the earth, while the fact is that we are about the most barbarous, and, so far as the niceties of life go, the most indifferently stupid of nations. Life and limb of man and beast count for but little in this great United States. C. DAVIS ENGLISH.

New York, Jan. 10, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being in the same spirit of mind as "J. P. S." concerning equipment which can be of help to horses not able to gain a foothold on these slippery pavements of ours, permit me to suggest that the only and best remedy I have had any experience with so far is proper shoes. These shoes can be procured by any first-class blacksmith in this and other cities at a maximum cost of $3 for the shoes and $1 for an extra box of calks. This surely is much cheaper than to have your horses fall on this slippery pavement and break their legs and then be shot. G. A. A.

New York, Jan. 10, 1906.

In Defense of the Library.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In justice to the official staff at the Bloomingdale Branch of the New York Public Library, I trust that you will publish this reply to the lady whose complaint appeared on your editorial page yesterday. As my sister was the "friend of the librarian" mentioned, I am in possession of all the facts.

Your correspondent avers that she was refused a card, and her application destroyed because the guarantor offered was her own brother, while my sister's friend not only was given her card at once, but was passed without question. I wish to say that all the rules of the institution were complied with. My sister is not only well known to the members of the staff at that branch, but is "in business in New York," being one of the proprietors of a successful private school. The librarian in question did not accept her verbal guarantee, and her friend's application, duly signed, is on file with the proper person.

I may add that I have been a member of the Bloomingdale Branch since its foundation, some eight or ten years ago, and my experience has always been that the courtesy, efficiency, and diligence of the librarians there leave nothing to be desired. THOMAS A. AYRES.

New York, Jan. 10, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was with surprise and indignation that I read the letters in your paper complaining of lack of courtesy in the Bloomingdale Branch of the New York Public Library. I have been receiving books from this institution for more than three years, and having had great pleasure from my connection with it, and exceeding courtesy and kindness from the librarians, I stand up most cordially in their defense.

New York, Jan. 10, 1906. BOOKWORM.

It Has Been "Edited."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with much pleasure in to-day's TIMES your timely article headed "A Problem in Editing." It particularly interested me, for as a veteran editor I have had in my time just such experience in editing letters from correspondents as you describe. I have to use letters every week, of which, in nine cases out of ten, I have to change the wording and correct errors, and frequently "blue pencil" immaterial matter. Of course there are exceptions to this rule, but they are few and far between. For instance, I know that this letter will be duly edited, and it would be incorrect if it were not, as I am a very poor typewriter. With the skilled manipulation of the communication which gave rise to your able comment, you give your correspondents an admirable moral for them to copy in the future, and, in fact, your article has given me several points of which I shall take advantage in the near future. You will excuse a veteran reporter on THE TIMES in the fifties and sixties for thus occupying your valuable space with this letter.

HENRY CHADWICK.

New York, Jan. 10, 1906.

The Nerve of Him!

From The San Francisco Call.

"Adam—Adam," repeated St. Peter, meditatively; "the name seems familiar, but—"

"I," explained the applicant, "I come from Eden. I am the progenitor of the whole human race."

"And you!" thundered St. Peter, "you have the nerve to apply for admission here? Front! Show the gentleman below."

LAUNCELOT AND HUDIBRAS.

(An Arthurian Affair.)

Sir Launcelot de Touchmenot
Was such a grim-faced wight
That ninety-four per cent. of those
Who saw him died of fright.
(The other six per cent. did not
Through seeing him at night.)

Sir Launcelot de Touchmenot
Once met a person queer
Who didn't show a vestige of
Disquietude or fear.
"Oddsends!" cried Touchmenot, "methinks
I'll poke him with my spear!"

Sir Launcelot de Touchmenot
Proceeded to do that;
He poked the stranger rudely on
His large metallic hat.
The stranger merely swished his sword
And Launcelot lay flat.

Sir Launcelot de Touchmenot
He presently came to;
He gave a dismal groan and said:
"The drinks are not on you."
"They're not," agreed the other knight,
"And they are far from few."

Sir Hudibras Keepoff de Grasse
(For he it was, my friend,)
Appropriated Launcelot's
Horse, arms, and cash to spend,
Then vanished with a graceful bow
Around the highway's bend.

* * * * *

Sir Launcelot de Touchmenot
Is such a peaceful wight
That ninety-four per cent. of those
Who saw him cause his fright
(The other six per cent. do not
[illegible]

"PARSIFAL" REPEATED AT THE OPERA HOUSE

First Performance This Season of Wagner's Sacred Drama.

THE HIGH STANDARD KEPT UP

Miss Tremstad Appears as Kundry, and All the Other Singers Repeat Their Previous Performances.

Kundry.....Miss Olive Fremstad
Parsifal.....Mr. Burgstaller
Amfortas.....Mr. Van Rooy
Gurnemanz.....Mr. Blass
Klingsor.....Mr. Gorttz
Titurel.....Mr. Journet
A Voice.....Mme. Jacoby
Conductor, Mr. Alfred Hertz.

"Parsifal" is the crown and summit of all that has been achieved at the Metropolitan Opera House. And that it remains so was shown by the performance that was given of the sacred festival play yesterday. It was the first of four that have been announced for this season, and that are to be kept, as very properly they should be, as special occasions.

Whatever there may be to complain of in the present administration of the opera, it must be put down to the highest credit that the representations of "Parsifal" have been kept upon the high plane upon which they were begun two years ago. In this is preserved the justification of the undertaking. The performance yesterday was an extremely good one, in many of its features extremely fine. Mr. Herz has exerted every effort, clearly, to maintain the spirit that informed the first performances, to preserve the artistic unity that marked them to such a notable degree, and to lift them high above the ruts of perfunctoriness and indifference.

The performance yesterday was in almost every respect the same as has been made familiar in the last two seasons by many repetitions. The most significant feature of it was Miss Fremstad's reappearance in it as Kundry. She made a profound impression by her subtly conceived and widely temperamental interpretation of that extraordinarily difficult character. That impression is deepened now by her repetition of it.

The music in certain passages is undoubtedly too high for her voice; but even with this handicap she sings it with superb beauty of tone and with dramatic intensity. There is nothing new to record of Mr. Burgstaller, Mr. Van Rooy, Mr. Blass, Mr. Goritz, whose impersonations are all of the high order that has so often been admired.

The choruses sang well; the chorus of the knights has always been the feature of the performance nearest approaching weakness, and yesterday it was sometimes impure in intonation, but this fault was momentary. The chorus of boys' voices in the dome was excellent, and if the Flower Maidens' singing is not quite so finished and euphonious as it was, there is nothing lost of the alluring grace and seductiveness of the scene in which they are so brilliant a part.

The orchestra is not of the smoothness and perfection of tone; nor are the different choirs so completely fused and blended as could be desired. Mr. Hertz's reading of the score, however, is a broad and dramatic one, and he is at all points in full control of the situation. The scenic changes were properly effected, and the performance in all that related to stage management was efficiently carried through.

The audience did not crowd the house in the first act. After the long intermission, however, there were many more people present. It was an audience familiar with the proprieties and the traditions of listening to "Parsifal." It did its part in preserving the "atmosphere" that has been the object of so much easy wit. That atmosphere and the feeling that there was something of especial significance, apart from the ordinary operatic representation, were unmistakable.

MISS POWELL'S RECITAL.

A Varied Programme of Violin Music in Mendelssohn Hall.

Miss Maud Powell gave a recital of violin music yesterday afternoon in Mendelssohn Hall that afforded much delight to the lovers of that form of the art, who were present in large numbers. Her appearances in New York have not been frequent of late, not so frequent as it would be a pleasure to chronicle, for her playing is that of a ripe and thoroughly equipped artist, one who has known and felt the significance of the music she plays. What she does is for the music itself, and not at all for the exploitation of herself, and needs no assistance of any interest outside of it.

She played yesterday a programme of which the significant numbers were all at the beginning, headed by Strauss's sonata for piano and violin. It is a work of extraordinary beauty, whose beauty wears and maintains itself and becomes clearer on repeated hearing; one of the finest of all modern sonatas. She played it with much warmth and deep feeling, in a large and noble style, with a beautiful exposition of the poetical significance of the slow movement and lucid treatment of the complications of the last movement, which are easily bewildering. Unfortunately it takes two artists of high ability to play this sonata, and the pianist, whose name did not appear upon the programme, but who was Mr. Hermann Epstein, was unable to meet all the technical demands that it put upon him on an equal footing with Miss Powell. Yet he was a competent accompanist in music of less exacting nature.

She played also two movements from one of Bach's solo sonatas, and a set of variations by Corelli; a romance by Mr. Henry Holden Huss, a scherzo by Max Reger—a piece in that audacious young man's wildest and most capricious vein—three harmonizations by Arthur Farwell of Indian songs, that lose much of their significance when transferred to the violin; Paganini's trumpery set of variations known as "The Witches' Dance," the transcription of Dvorak's Humoresque for piano, and Wieniawski's Capriccio Valse. In all she was artistic, but she was in her best in the better music.

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA.

It Returns with Mr. Gericke at Its Head and with Mr. Reisenauer as Soloist.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra returned to New York with Mr. Gericke at its head yesterday, giving its first concert last evening in Carnegie Hall. The programme contained nothing new, nothing revolutionary; for now even Tschaikowsky's "Francesca da Rimini," hissed at its first performance in Berlin, is intelligible and enjoyable, even through its gloom and its representation of the tragedy of lost souls. This was played with splendid eloquence and poetic spirit. At the beginning of the programme stood the "Hiawatha" overture by Rubin Goldmark, and at the end Brahms's second symphony.

The overture, by a talented musician resident in New York, has been heard here before—a sound and substantial composition, the work of a musician with ideas and musical feeling, who can stand by himself without the help of a distinguished name. As music it may be enjoyed, but they who shall try to find in it suggestion of Longfellow's Indian or of the life of the woods and plains that should be connected with his name will go far afield.

The soloist was Mr. Reisenauer, who played Weber's "Concert Piece" in F minor, music that has almost vanished from the concert halls, and that, notwithstanding its grace and certain chivalrous and picturesque traits, sounds old-fashioned to-day. Mr. Reisenauer played it with poetical feeling in the slow introduction, and with brilliancy in the main section of the work, and for brilliancy he was willing to sacrifice some of the peculiar charm of Weber's piano style, changing certain passages to gain greater sonority. He pleased his listeners greatly, and they recalled him several

STICKER AT THE HIPPODROME.

Sam Chow, a Phlegmatic Four-Legger from China, Obeys Orders.

There were two shows at the Hippodrome last night—one within and the other without. That within was a regular performance; the show without was not. It concerned three men—to say nothing of the dog. In fact, the dog, a squat but handsome Chinese Chow, bought six years ago for 60 cents in Han Chow, China, and now valued at about $200, was the whole show in himself.

He came to the theatre with three men in a hansom just before the performance inside began. They wanted to take him in to see the show. But—

"No dogs allowed in the house," said the man at the window.

"Oh, all right," answered one of the trio indifferently.

He patted the dog on the forehead and said "Sam, come here." Then he led the dog to a corner of the lobby.

"Sit down, my boy," he directed. The dog obeyed. "I'll be back in about a week," said the man. "Just hold down the floor till I come."

Sam evidently knew his business, for he looked up intelligently and wagged his tail. The three men went in to see the show. Some of the attendants then began to take an interest in the dog. They surrounded Sam and began to pet him. The dog liked it, and licked his chops and wagged his tail some more. Then Ted Marks appeared on the scene.

"By Heck!" he exclaimed. "A Chow dog as I live. Worth $200 cold. Queen Alexandra has one she calls 'Chow Plumpy.' Better tell the owner he's in danger!"

A man rushed down the orchestra with the admonition.

"Sam's Chinese," answered the owner indifferently. "He's got his orders, and knows what to do."

And Sam did stay right where he was ordered to. During the intermission fully 1,500 people passed him. Sam sniffed in vain just 1,500 times, for his owner remained inside. Sam didn't move. Toward the end of the performance Marceline, the clown, came around from the stage and took an interest in the dog.

"I've got some new tricks," he said, "and might just as well try them on this here."

He did, but Sam didn't appreciate them at all. He sniffed and looked tired. Marceline gave it up.

As time went on all sorts of inducements were offered the dog to quit his post. It was no use. When Claire Heliot's lions began to roar he pricked up his ears and paid attention, but he didn't run. He didn't budge until the performance was over and his owner and the other two men came out.

They spied each other simultaneously. Sam jumped four feet in the air and barked just once. The owner reached over and rewarded him with a dainty, punctilious pat on the forehead with his forefinger.

"Come on, Sam," he said. The four were applauded when they entered a cab and drove away.

AMATEURS AT HIPPODROME.

Durland's Riding Masters Introduce an Act Not on the Bill.

The patrons of the Hippodrome had a little more than their money's worth last evening, for besides the regular entertainment, there was an additional act not listed on the programme. It was called "A First Lesson in Reducing Weight," and was introduced by C. P. Trusttum and Fred Wettach, riding masters in Durland's Riding Academy.

Permission was obtained from the management of the Hippodrome to put on this act, which was calculated to be a surprise to a party from the academy, as a large number of seats had been taken for the performance.

The act itself was ludicrous in the extreme, and kept the audience in the best of humor. A man who has lived not wisely, but too well, is desirous of reducing his weight. He believes he can do this by taking lessons in riding. The result is most effective, but perhaps not exactly in the manner he has anticipated, for his horse throws him each time he tries to mount, and the reducing comes from the animal walking on him. A feature that especially amused the audience was the way he lost flesh; by a pneumatic arrangement the pounds were dissipated in full view of the house.

DAMROSCH FINDS A TENOR.

M. Dimitresco Was Driven from Warsaw by the Russian Troubles.

M. Jean Dimitresco, a Roumanian, is a new tenor whom Walter Damrosch will introduce to the American public in the two weeks' tour which the New York Symphony orchestra beginning Jan. 17 will make through the principal cities.

M. Dimitresco is a discovery of Mr. Damrosch's, for although he was known in many European cities, he came here without any introduction. He was a member of a company engaged for the opera at Warsaw. The company was disbanded on account of the revolutionary troubles, whereupon M. Jean Dimitresco sailed for America to try his fortunes.

He arrived four weeks ago and had not been able to gain recognition until he had the good fortune to meet Mr. Damrosch, who was so pleased with his singing that he entered into an agreement with him at once for the tour.

M. Dimitresco is said by Mr. Damrosch to be of the heroic school of tenors. He was born in Roumania and prepared for an operatic career at the Conservatory of Bucharest. He afterward studied in Milan, Vienna, and Paris. Since then he has sung leading rôles in grand opera.

For a time M. Dimitresco sang in the Imperial Opera at Moscow. Later he appeared at Covent Garden, Naples, Genoa, Palermo, and Trieste.

Gillette's Company Steps Lively.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—Charles Frohman has canceled several out-of-town engagements of William Gillette's company so that it might give special matinées here this week. He was unable to cancel to-night's date in Providence, so after to-day's matinée the company took the 5:03 express for that city, dining en route. Next week while the company is playing in Worcester a similar method will be employed.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The annual election of the Theatrical Managers' Association was held yesterday, with these results: President—Charles Burnham; Vice President—Henry B. Harris; Second Vice President—A. Hayman; Secretary—Leo Tuler; Treasurer—Frank McKee. The annual dinner will be held on Feb. 7 at the Hotel Astor.

Henrietta Crosman closes her engagement in "Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary" at the Garrick Theatre on Saturday evening, Jan. 20. "The Little Gray Lady" follows. Next Thursday night Miss Crosman will present "As You Like It."

MARY E. HACKLEY'S WILL.

$15,000 Bequeathed to a Friend Who Is Sad and Suffering.

The will of Mary E. Hackley, filed for probate yesterday, makes provision for her sister, Anna D. Stille of Philadelphia, and then distributes a large estate among her friends, including Henrietta H. D. King, Leonora S. Smith, and Elizabeth J. Baretto. One paragraph bequeaths $15,000 to Henrietta H. D. King with this explanation.

"This bequest is a small token of my love and gratitude for one who has been to me as the most devoted sister, and for whose sad, suffering life I feel the greatest of sympathy."

The sum of $500 is bequeathed to the Convent of the Holy Child Jesus at Sharon Hill, Penn., in remembrance of Mother Blandina's kindness to me."

The executors are John C. Johnson of Philadelphia and Benjamin W. Case of Wakefield, Conn. Marie King Case, daughter of Mr. Case, is named as residu-

CITY'S HOMES VANISHING, FORD TELLS HOTEL MEN

Will Soon Give Way to Hostelries, Theatres, Offices.

THE ANNUAL FEAST IS MERRY

The Mayor Varies Facetious Speeches by Asking Diners to Help Govern New York Aright.

The twenty-seventh annual banquet of the Hotel Association of New York City was held at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. About 400 hotel men were present, including many guests from out of town. Oscar supervised. The reputation of the big hotel was at stake, and there was not a hitch in the service.

George C. Boldt made the opening address. He told of his love for his occupation, and said that there was no other where the professional man came so close to the public pulse. Continuing he said:

"The assessment on our hotels last year was $83,000,000. No one knows what it will be next year. You men of this association are a large factor in the community's life. One of the best of you is not here to-night. I refer to dear old Jim Breslin, who is ill."

Mr. Breslin's name was received with cheers lasting for several minutes, the band taking up the song of the company, "For He Is a Jolly Good Fellow."

Simeon Ford, the toastmaster, who was warmly received by his fellows, said:

"Of course you are disappointed to see me in dear old Jim Breslin's place! I am disappointed, too. When the prima donna becomes suddenly indisposed and a frightened soubrette is jerked out of the chorus to slaughter the leading rôle, it is tough on the audience. But you must remember that it is tough on the understudy, too. Any one who is dissatisfied, on application to Oscar can get a rain check.

"Nobody can fill Jim Breslin's shoes! I can only rattle around in them. There is only one Jim. God bless him!

"You see, we have had to move. For twenty-odd years we feasted royally at Delmonico's, but we have waxed so numerous, and of late, with prosperity, so fat, that we were obliged to seek fresh fields and elbow room. If we keep on growing, next year we'll have to show under canvas.

"The hotel business has been pretty good. Some of us have been taking things out of hock; some of us have opened savings bank accounts; Boldt, with his Old World prudence, puts his away in a stocking. I am told that the stocking has grown until it reminds one of Frankie Bailey in her palmy days.

"Homes are disappearing in New York. In a few years there will be only offices, shops, theatres, hotels, and manicure parlors. People will have their homes in the country, and when they feel the need of real food, peace, and a vacation from their servants they will hie themselves to the only place on this earth where 'the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest'—a New York hotel.

"I own a painting which represents an inn of the olden days. A traveler has just arrived on horseback, and the landlord, all smiles, is hastily donning a clean apron as he approaches to greet his guest. And you can fancy the traveler saying: 'Ho, Catiff, your sunniest chamber and a bottle of sack.'

"Very haughty and arrogant the traveler. Very meek and cringing the landlord. It's funny what a difference just a few years make.

"What do you suppose would happen to the traveler if he said to Boldt: 'Ho, Catiff, your sunniest chamber and a bottle of sack.'

"I hate to think!

"He might not get the sunniest chamber; he sure would get the sack.

"And speaking of Boldt—he's our new President. We are very proud to have him in that position. He is the King Pin Hotel Keeper of the bunch. The Monte Cristo and John D. Rockefeller of hotel keepers, and just as good a fellow as he was when he was at the bottom of the ladder with the rest of us two spots."

In introducing Mayor McClellan Mr. Ford said:

"He is the only Democrat I ever voted for." It was some time before the cheers for the Mayor could be silenced. The Mayor said in part:

"I am glad to be here with you. The hotels are the thermometers of civilization. Wherever they are badly run they are in the centres of barbarism. Wherever you can find good service, good food, good beds, and decency you know that you are in the heart of civilization. As we have in New York the best hotels in the world we are naturally the centre of civilization.

"I am to be the Mayor of New York for four years, the real Mayor, and what I need among other things is your co-operation. There is no body of citizens in New York that can give me better help than you with advice and information.

"Remember that I am the bearer of heavy public burdens, and that you can lighten them, if you will. I want to know what New York wants, and especially from men like you, who know what New York does want. Bring your suggestions to the City Hall. I will not guarantee to act upon them as you wish, but I do warrant a careful hearing and a considerate action. I'll do as I see fit, but I believe you may help me in seeing aright."

John W. Griggs, ex-United States Attorney General, spoke briefly. He said in part:

"The modern hotel, besides being a place of delightful comfort and luxury, has been a popular educator. It took years of painful accidents to teach mankind that the way to put out the light is not to blow out the gas; that a fire extinguisher is not a shower bath, and that a folding bed 'a prison may become.' Thanks to modern hotels these things are now generally understood."

George A. Post spoke in part as follows:

"Hotel men of New York, I salute you! You are a noble band, but you come high. Some day when I have made my pile, and all necessity for economy is past, I hope to know you real well. I should love to bask in the sunshine of your society and occupy your best rooms and have tables marked 'reserved' for me. But, as Mr. Harriman said to Mr. Hughes about Mr. Ryan, 'Not yet.'

"New York hotel men give a rebate?" said he. "Not on your life! Theirs is a fraternity whose daily study is to put upon the traffic all that it will bear, and they never cut rates."

Mr. Post suggested that the rebate question be left to New York hotel men to settle.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Eastern area of high pressure is passing off to sea over the New England Coast. It is being followed by an area of low pressure that is central to-night north of Lake Superior, while a second depression is central over Florida. A third depression of considerable energy is passing inland over the Pacific Coast.

Temperatures are now generally above the seasonal average east of the Rocky Mountains. Rain is indicated for Friday in eastern districts. Elsewhere fair weather will prevail.

The weather Saturday will be generally fair, with temperatures near the seasonal average except in the Southwest, where rain is indicated.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be fresh to brisk south; on the South Atlantic Coast, fresh and variable, mosty westerly to northwest; on the Gulf Coast, fresh northwest; on Lake Michigan, fresh west.

Steamships departing Friday for European ports will have fresh south winds and rainy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Rain Friday; Saturday fair and colder; fresh to brisk south, shifting to west, winds.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Rain Friday; Saturday fair and colder; fresh southwest to west winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Rain and somewhat colder Friday; Saturday fair; fresh west winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	24	27	4 P. M.	32	39
6 A. M.	24	28	6 P. M.	31	40
9 A. M.	25	25	9 P. M.	30	38
12 M.	30	35	12 P. M.	28	38

This thermomter is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 32; for the corresponding date last year it was 28; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 29.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 28; at 8 P. M. it was 40. Maximum temperature, 40 degrees; minimum, 24 degrees.

PRINZ OSKAR'S ROUGH TRIP.

Liner Arrives Four Days Late After a Series of Hurricanes—Sprang a Leak.

The Hamburg-American liner Prinz Oskar arrived from Naples yesterday after one of the roughest voyages in her history. The liner was one day past Gibraltar when the worst storm broke. It was a southwester of the worst kind, and while the wind howled great seas bombarded the ship with relentless fury, one giant sea that curled over the port side starting some of the rivets, causing a leak that resulted in several hundred boxes of maccaroni and several thousand lemons being ruined by the water that got into the cargo hold.

The leak was in the ship's side about five feet above the water line abreast of the forward part of the superstructure. Some of the water reached the cabin quarters, but not in sufficient quantity to cause much trouble. The steam steering gear also went wrong in the storm, and it was necessary to use the hand apparatus until the engineers could repair the damage to the steam gear.

During and after the first and biggest of the storms the pumps were kept going to keep the cargo compartments as free as possible. On Monday the liner struck more weather of the hurricane variety, the result being that she logged but 114 knots that day. When she rounded Sandy Hook yesterday morning she was four days late. She is scheduled to sail for the Mediterranean to-morrow morning.

LEFT OUT THE WORD "OBEY."

Magistrate Finn Cut Wedding Ceremony for Obvious Reasons.

Magistrate Finn in the Tombs Court yesterday surprised a score of witnesses to a marriage ceremony he was performing by leaving out the word "obey." He gave this as his reason:

"Oh, she looked big enough to lick two such fellows as he, and as he promised to love and cherish her for life, I didn't think it fair to use 'obey.'"

The couple are Morris Goldstein of 199 Forsyth Street, a street car conductor, and Sarah Goldstein of 175 Ludlow Street. They had been playmates and sweethearts in their native village in Roumania.

SPENCER EDDY ENGAGED.

Reports That He Is to Wed Miss Spreckels Confirmed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 11.—The American Embassy here has received a telegram confirming the reports of the engagement of Spencer Eddy, Secretary of the embassy here, to Miss Lurline Spreckels, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus S. Spreckels of San Francisco.

Mr. Eddy, who is now at Cannes, France, is receiving the congratulations of a host of friends here.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This afternoon there will be several "at homes." In the evening the one large affair will be the dinner dance of Mrs. Joseph Pulitser will give for her débutante daughter, Miss Edith Pulitzer. Mrs. E. C. McKenna will give a dance at Delmonico's, and James Henry Smith will entertain at dinner.

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Mrs. Julian W. Robbins will give an afternoon musicale at her residence on Jan. 17.

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Miss Corinne Robinson is in Washington, a guest at the White House. She will return to-morrow.

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Mrs. Trenor Park gave a small musicale last evening at the Hoffman house, in East Seventy-ninth Street, which the Parks have taken for the Winter. The entertainment was in honor of Ambassador Reid and Mrs. Reid, and only a few personal friends were asked, as the house is not adapted for large entertainments. It was decorated with palms, lilac trees in bloom, ferns, and cut flowers. Emilio Gorgoza sang, Dabrinsky, the 'cellist, played, and Mrs. Kitty Cheatham Thompson sang. Victor Harris was the accompanist. After the music, supper was served in the large dining room on the ground floor, the musicale taking place in the drawing room. Among the sixty guests asked were Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hammond, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. H. A. V. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. H. Le Roy Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mrs. Charles Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Borden Harriman, Gen. Porter, Gen. Grant and Mrs. Grant, and D. O. Mills.

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Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Thorne gave a large reception, with music, last night at the Thorne residence, 914 Fifth Avenue, in honor of their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. William V. S. Thorne, who were married a short time ago, Mrs. Thorne having been Miss Thérèse Keyser. Victor Herbert's orchestra played during the evening.

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Mrs. John R. Drexel will give a large dinner to-morrow evening, followed by music, at her new residence. Several Philadelphians are coming up for it.

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Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge entertained the Thursday Evening Club last night at Sherry's, engaging the small ballroom for the purpose. The programme was largely a musical one, Miss Ethel Jewell playing the violin and Myron Whitney, Jr., singing. In addition, Mrs. Sarah Le Moyne Cowell gave recitations from Browning. The Thursday Evening Club is composed of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Post, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Mali, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Whitridge, John Bigelow, Amos R. Eno, Mr. and Mrs. Auerbach, Mrs. William H. Draper, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Gen. Bryce and Mrs. Bryce, the Hewitts, Minturns, Kingslands, de Peysters, and others, and meets once a month on Thursdays through the Winter. It has about 200 members.

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The Radcliffe Club of New York will give its fifth annual luncheon to-morrow at the Manhattan Hotel. Le Baron Russell Briggs, President of the college; Miss Agnes Irwin, Prof. E. C. Pickering, and Joseph H. Choate will speak.

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The first meeting of the Badminton Club will be held on Jan. 27 at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander will pour tea at this meeting, Mr. Rhinelander being the club's President.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

WHITNEY—WYCKOFF.

Arthur Whitney, second son of Mrs. Stephen Suydam Whitney, was married yesterday to Miss Florence Dillon Wyckoff, daughter of Dr. Peter B. Wyckoff and Mrs. Wyckoff, in Grace Church Chantry. The bride, who was unattended, wore a white satin gown and her mother's lace veil. As her father is seriously ill, she was given away by her near relative, Judge Dillon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Battershall of Albany, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Conover of Bernardsville, N. J. Mr. Whitney's best man was his brother, Stephen Whitney, and the ushers were Robert Stevens and Seymour le Grand Cromwell, brothers-in-law of the bridegroom. Relatives and a few intimate friends only were invited to the wedding. There was no reception.

DOWNING—LAWRENCE.

The wedding took place yesterday at the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola of Miss Frances Marie Lawrence, granddaughter of the late Bryan Lawrence, and Thomas Daniel Downing, son of Mrs. R. F. Downing of Brooklyn, the Rev. E. W. McCarty of Brooklyn officiating. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Joseph W. Lawrence of Babylon, L. I., and New York. A wedding breakfast was served at the Hotel St. Regis. Miss Madeline T. Downing, sister of the bridegroom, was maid of honor. The bride's other attendants were Miss Teresa A. Byrnes, Miss Clara G. Byrnes of Babylon, Miss Jennette Halstead MacLaren, and Miss Alice H. Marsland. Frank Lyon Downing, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were Dr. Edwin Howard Pratt and Hugh Thorn

LETTERS SIGNED HAWLEY STIR UP THE WIGWAM

Mere Harmless Calls to District Leaders to See O'Brien.

BUT THEY RAISED A SCARE

Consultations and Confabulations and All Sorts of a Time Till Things Were Explained.

Evidence of the disturbed state of mind of the Tammany leaders since the break between Mayor McClellan and Charles F. Murphy was seen yesterday when the organization from Mr. Murphy down was thrown into a panic by hearing that letters had been written to two district leaders asking them to call on Fire Commissioner O'Brien immediately. The word quickly passed around was that Mayor McClellan had decided to back O'Brien for leader of Tammany.

The two disturbing letters had been received the night before by Thomas F. McAvoy, ex-Deputy Police Commissioner and leader of the Twenty-third District, and Eugene J. McGuire, leader of the Thirty-fourth District. The news got to Mr. Murphy yesterday morning, and immediately there was trouble.

Each letter was signed "W. A. Hawley," and was written on the private stationery of the Mayor's office. Each letter summoned the recipient to Fire Headquarters at once for a conference.

"Who's Hawley?" was the question that each leader uttered when he read the letter. No one knew. Then each leader hustled down to Fourteenth Street yesterday morning and laid his letter before Mr. Murphy.

At once there were confabs in whispers between the leader and his most trusted lieutenants. Word went around that McClellan had decided to carry the fight against Murphy a step further than he already had done, and would use the patronage of the city to set up O'Brien as nominal leader in Fourteenth Street, with the Mayor at the City Hall as the actual leader.

Mr. Murphy got into a telephone booth and had a long talk with President O'Donnel of the Tax Board. As a result, O'Donnel dropped the work of swearing off personal taxes for a long waiting line and hurried over to the Mayor's office.

He had not been there long when other things began to happen. O'Donnel found out who "Hawley" was, and notified Mr. Murphy at Fourteenth Street that "Hawley" had been discovered to be a personal friend of Commissioner O'Brien, and two hours before had been appointed secretary to the Fire Commissioner, and that Hawley came from Buffalo.

O'Donnel also communicated the statement that the Mayor declared he knew nothing about the letters, but would investigate. There were hurried consultations between the Mayor, Fire Headquarters, and Hawley, who about that time showed up at the Mayor's office to be sworn in as secretary. Then the anxiety gradually subsided, and the Tammany leaders resumed their attitude of waiting for another explosion.

"How about those letters you wrote to McAvoy and McGuire summoning them to Fire Headquarters?" Mr. Hawley was asked when he appeared at the Mayor's office.

"I don't know anything about them," he replied to reporters. "Never heard of them."

"That's peculiar," he was told. "The Mayor knows all about them."

"Does he?" asked Hawley, in anxious surprise. Then he, too, made a break for a telephone and called up Commissioner O'Brien and talked with him for a few minutes. The talk improved his memory.

"Oh, yes," he said, "I do remember about those letters. I was here a couple of days ago, and Commissioner O'Brien wanted me to ask McAvoy and McGuire to come to see him. As I could not get them on the telephone, I wrote them from here. That's all there is to it."

Mayor McClellan said afterward that he had investigated the matter and could find that only two letters had been written, although he had heard that others had been sent to other leaders.

"As for Hawley," volunteered the Mayor, "I don't know him—never saw him to my knowledge."

Five minutes later the Mayor greeted Hawley and swore him in.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN H. FAWCETT, President of the Crystal Oil Refining Company of Cleveland, dropped dead yesterday.

CHARLES ELDREDGE, who died at Rye, N. Y., on Wednesday, was a member of the Columbia crew which won the Visitors' Cup at Henley, England, in 1878.

T. R. MERRITT, President of the Imperial Bank and a well-known Canadian financier, died yesterday afternoon at St. Catharines, Ontario. He was projector and builder of the Welland Canal.

Mrs. ELIZABETH M. CROSBY died suddenly of penumonia at her residence, 105 Madison Avenue, yesterday. She was the widow of Edward N. Crosby and the daughter of the late James Van Schoonhoven of Troy, N. Y.

GEORGE FINUCANE, who died at his home, 148 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, was for twelve years connected with the H. B. Claflin Company. He is survived by his mother, three brothers, and a sister.

HUGO MENZEL, Jr., son of former Fire Commissioner Hugo Menzel of Newark, died yesterday at his home, in Boyden Avenue, Hilton, South Orange Township. He was born Aug. 12, 1868. He was an insurance broker, with an office in New York.

F. WERNER MEYER, 70 years old, for many years in the employ of the Government as a tobacco inspector, who retired some time ago, died in Bloomfield, N. J., Wednesday night from heart disease. A widow and two grown children survive him.

FREDERICK M. KALB, who had been in the real estate business at 507 Grand Street, Brooklyn, for many years, died on Wednesday night at his home, 217 Penn Street. He was born in Germany sixty-four years ago. A son and a daughter survive him.

W. MANTON DAILEY, for many years General Manager of the American Seamless Wire Company of Providence, died yesterday of heart failure. Mr. Dailey recently organized the American Wire and Supply Company of Attleborough, Mass. He was 56 years old.

ELIJAH O. PARKER was found dead in his room at Arkansas City, Ark., yesterday morning. He was 77 years old, and was once associated with the firm of H. B. Claflin & Co. of this city. He severed his connection with the firm some ten years ago, and acquired business interests in Arkansas City.

DANIEL SCHOONMAKER, real estate adjuster and appraiser, died yesterday at his home, 251 West 121st Street. He was 84 years old. For forty years past he had been employed by insurance and trust companies to appraise property. His wife and three daughters survive him.

WILLIAM STEINERT, for many years identified with the piano business, died suddenly of heart failure at his home in Brookline, Mass., yesterday. He was 44 years old, and the third son of M. Steinert of New Haven, Conn., the founder of the firm of M. Steinert & Sons.

FREDERICK HELMLINGER, who had been Superintendent of the Orange Poor Farm for about fifteen years, died yesterday. He was 85 years old, and was born in Ingriller, France. He came to the United States while still a young man and served in the civil war. He was a member of Usal Dodd Post, G. A. R., of Orange.

HARRY M. DUNN, who died on Wednesday at Dongan Hills, S. I., was the son of J. H. Dunn of Dunn Brothers, bankers, of Manhattan and Philadelphia. Mr. Dunn was born in Philadelphia in 1856, and was educated in Philadelphia and New York. He had lived on Staten Island for twenty-one years. He leaves a widow and two children.

Mrs. KATHARINE BROWN HARRIOTT, widow of James C. Harriott, died on Tuesday at her home, 336 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. She was a founder of the Five Points Mission in Manhattan, and at one time managed the Methodist Episcopal Home for the Aged of New York City. She was born in this city eighty-one years ago.

CHARLES WILLIAM IDEN died at his home, 244 West Seventy-first Street, on Tuesday. His funeral will take place at 1 o'clock this afternoon from the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Sixty-fifth Street and Central Park West. The interment will be in Greenwood. Mr. Iden was fifty years old, and was a manufacturer of chandeliers at Ninth Street and University Place.

MAURICE DWIGHT COLLIER, who died at his home, 8 West Forty-eighth Street, of heart disease on Wednesday night, was a member of the Board of Education and of the board's Finance Committee. He was appointed Jan. 1902, to fill an unexpired term, and was reappointed Jan. 1, 1904. The members of the board will attend the funeral from the Genes

DINNER AT WHITE HOUSE.

Second State Function—Diplomatic Corps Entertained.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained this evening at the second State dinner of the season, when the guests of honor were the chiefs of the embassies and legations, representing thirty-five foreign powers at the American capital. The only nation maintaining diplomatic relations here not represented was Belgium, whose Minister, Baron Moncheur, is still observing a period of mourning for the Prince of Flanders.

The company assembled in the Blue Room, where they were joined shortly before the dinner hour by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt. A portion of the Marine Band Orchestra played in the Red Corridor during the assembling of the guests as well as during the dinner. The table, in horseshoe shape, was gorgeously decorated in plaques of purple orchids and vases of white hyacinths and lighted entirely by white and silver shaded candles. The President led the way to the dining room with the Baroness Hengelmüller, wife of the Ambassador from Austria-Hungary, who in the absence of Baroness Mayor des Planches of Italy, is the ranking matron of the corps.

Miss Corinne Robinson and Miss Ethelberta Russell of New York are guests at the White House. Miss Russell will remain only one day, but Miss Robinson is making a week's visit.

Miss Roosevelt on Monday will entertain at tea the members of the party with whom she visited the Philippine Islands.

Invitations have been issued by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt for the dinner to the Supreme Court on Thursday, Jan. 25; also for a dinner on the following evening.

The Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks were entertained at dinner this evening by Senator and Mrs. Martin of Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lee gave a dinner this evening, their guests being Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Albert L. Key, Miss Hagner, Mrs. Maus, Mr. and Mrs. McCammon, Lieut. and Mrs. John F. Timmons, Capt. Culver, and Mr. McCullum. Those guests attended the Elkins dance later.

Senator and Mrs. Elkins this evening entertained at a dinner originally planned for Miss Alice Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth, who were obliged to cancel their acceptance in order to attend the diplomatic dinner at the White House. Covers were laid for twenty-four, all young people, and an additional company was invited to a dance which followed the repast. Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth attended the dance for a short time.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Fairbanks will return to their home in Chicago to-day after a visit of several weeks with Mr. Fairbanks's parents, the Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks.

The Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock have recalled all their invitations and canceled all their social engagements because of the death of Mrs. Hitchcock's brother, W. Dwight Collier, in New York.

The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Charles H. Keep entertained at dinner this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Crosby S. Noyes have issued invitations for their golden wedding anniversary on Jan. 24, the reception to be given in the New Willard.

RICHARDS-BOUGHTON SALE.

The Second Evening's Receipts Reach $16,932.

"The Skelligs, Coast of Ireland," by W. T. Richards, brought the highest price, $1,800, at the Richards-Boughton sale at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries last evening. It was bought by D. Chauncey, who also paid $750 for the "Rock-bound Coast of England," by the same artist. S. P. Avery gave $1,450 for Richards's "Ground Swell Off Shore," Miss Weeks of Philadelphia $775 for his "On the South Shore, Newport"; C. W. Barron $550 for "Cathedral Rocks, Ireland," and E. P. Hickman $505 for the "Ebbing Tide." The highest price for a Boughton picture was paid by a buyer who would not reveal his name, $509, for a water color, "Winter in Old Brabant." were $16,932.50, which was $500 more than were $16,932.50, which was $50 more than on the first night. The sale will be continued to-night.

BURGLARS AT DINNER TIME.

Two Men Enter Bank President's House—One Caught.

While the family of E. F. C. Young, President of the First National Bank of Jersey City, were at dinner yesterday at thei rhome, at the Hudson Boulevard and Glenwood Avenue, two negroes entered the house by forcing a window.

They were detected by a woman servant, who gave an alarm. The men fled. They were pursued, and the reserves were ordered out from the Montgomery Street Police Station. he fugitives separated. One scaled the fence of the Children's Home and was lost sight of. The other was overtaken after a chase by Police Capt. John Cody. The fugitive drew a revolver, but Capt Cody knocked him down. He was locked up. He said he was John Willi

FOOTBALL REVISIONISTS WILL MEET TO-NIGHT

New Conference Body Likely to Swallow Old Board.

RULE CHANGES POSTPONED

Action Will Be Delayed by Question of Coalition—Harvard Code Well Regarded.

Football rules committees will meet this evening to face the problem of rule revision again. The old intercollegiate committee will meet at the University Club and the conference committee at the Murray Hill Hotel. Both meetings were called for 7 o'clock. In Chicago the nine colleges composing the "conference" will meet to face, among other things, the proposition from Wisconsin to suspend the game for two years. It is not believed that the proposal will be sanctioned, and, if it should be, it does not follow necessarily that all of the colleges will adopt it.

The interesting question that will be decided in this city will be whether or not the old and new committees shall amalgamate. The position taken by Harvard that she will resign from the old and join the new committee rather forces the hand of the old committee. With Harvard out and Yale declared in favor of coalition there is little doubt that the old committee will meet the new and form a new governing body. Probably the time will be largely spent in planning the basis on which the two bodies shall in future meet—the question whether or not they shall have an executive committee to recommend rules or operate as a committee of the whole. With these questions of method the college world is really little concerned.

As to the rules that will be adopted finally, it seems likely the code suggested by Harvard will be generally favored with one or two changes. There can be no question now of unanimous consent, and there is a chance for the weakening of the defense as desired by five of the seven members of the old committee. The new committee has expressed itself as being favorable to the views held by the majority of the old committee. The introduction of the new men into the deliberations must mean the further delay of final action, for they individually have not considered detailed changes sufficiently to be prepared to act.

The Harvard code has received the highest commendation from all sources, except from President Eliot. The opinion among football men seems to be that it represented the most efficient revision ever completed; that it provided every necessary change to effect the objects desired, and was practical and sensibly conservative.

The first announcement of the changes incorrectly stated that the ten-yard rule, which has been the bone of contention in the Intercollegiate Committee, had been recommended with no other corrollary change. This would have meant the abandonment of Harvard's position against that change without some effective weakening of the defense. The recommendation was that the change be adopted only provided some other change be introduced either to weaken the defense or to greatly strengthen the offense. While Harvard wanted specific provision for weakening the defense, the committee decided to cut that out and accomplish its end by compromise on the score of greatly strengthening the offense if possible.

It is no breach of confidence to say that the Intercollegiate Rules Committee had practically concluded to adopt the ten-yard rule, and that it looked as though, in view of Yale's opposition and refusal to revoke the provision that unanimous consent was necessary to adopt changes, the weakening of the defense would have been abandoned and some scheme adopted to improve the attack. The only scheme that appeared likely was to permit the forward pass anywhere and not restrict it simply to plays behind the line of scrimmage. This promised to be the compromise reached.

St. Nicholas Defeats Columbia.

In place of the scheduled game between the Hockey Club of New York and the Brooklyn Skating Club, which was canceled because of Brooklyn's withdrawal from the league, an exhibition game was played last evening at St. Nicholas Rink between the St. Nicholas Skating Club and the Columbia University seven. The college boys were no match for the amateur team, but they presented a good front and fought an interesting game. In the first half St. Nicholas scored three goals to Columbia's one, Armstrong tallying for the collegians. In the second each team scored one. The teams lined up as follows:

Columbia, 2.	Position.	St. Nicholas, 4.
Easton	Goal	Hayward
Willis	Cover point	Von Bermuth
Jackson	Point	D. Gordon
Miller	Forward	Wagstaff
Knight	Forward	Hardy
Armstrong	Forward	Souther
Brady	Forward	K. Gordon

Goals—Wagstaff, 2; Souther, K. Gordon, Knight, Armstrong. Referee—Mr. Kennedy. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

Trips for Columbia Basket Ball Players

The manager of the Columbia University baseball team is arranging for three out-of-town trips for the coming season. One will be to the South during the Easter vacation, and the other two are an Eastern trip and an up-State trip. On the Southern tour the team will play George Washington University, Georgetown, and the Baltimore baseball team of the Eastern League. When the team goes to the north of the State it will probably play games with Syracuse, Colgate, Cornell, and Union. The Eastern trip will be taken after the close of college, and it is expected to include games with Amherst, Brown, Vermont, Dartmouth, and Bowdoin.

H. Van B. Berg has been elected manager of the freshman hockey team of Columbia University. The first-year men are preparing for a hard schedule of games, and with good material to start with, the prediction is for a successful aggregation.

Xavier Basket Ball Team Wins.

The Xavier basketball team added another game to its long string of victories, when it defeated the Clarke Settlement team last night on the Xavier court, 205 West Fourteenth Street, by a score of 25 to 21. The score at the end of the first half was 11 to 11. The line-up:

Xavier, 25	Position.	Clarke Sett., 21.
Kenny	Right forward	Cantor
Keane	Left forward	Newman
Donovan	Centre	Lauterborn
Craven	Right guard	Cohen
Roche	Left guard	Ginnerty

Goals from field—Newman, (3,) Lauterborn, Ginnerty, (5,) Kenny, (4,) Kearn, (3,) Donovan, (3,) Rcche. Goals from fouls—Cohen, Kenny, Roche, (3,) Craven. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

George W. Young, the banker of this city, has offered a prize to be competed for at the races at Ormond Beach, Fla. The prize is a bronze statue of "Victory," made by Tiffany from the design of a well-known French artist, and bears the inscription: "Sur le champ du labeur la victoire est peconde." The prize is offered for the Corinthian race at ten miles, in which amateur drivers only will compete. The statue is on exhibition at Tiffany's, and will later be shown at the automobile show.

An unusual record in automobile sales has lately been accomplished by the Packard Motor Car Company of this city. Up to Dec. 22 it had sold out its entire output for 1906. Demands have since come in from many agents in various parts of the country for an extra allowance of cars. An offer of $3,600 was made from the factory for any number of cars that the agents will relinquish. Eight were received from Buffalo and Washington, and last week all but one of these was sold.

With the leading American and foreign makers displaying their best products in the armory show, and all classes of machines, gasoline, steam, and electricity, with prices ranging from $500 to $15,000, the most fastidious automobilist will hardly fail to find something both interesting and instructive.

An important automobile deal was closed this week when the Frayer-Miller Motor Car Company rented Harry Houpt's big garage at Forty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue. The Frayer-Miller Company will enter its new home just as soon as Mr. Houpt's new garage in the Upper Broadway district is ready.

Douglas Andrews of the Douglas Andrews Company has received his appointment as assistant clerk of the course at Ormond. Mr. Andrews will take South with him a Berkshire car for use on the beach. H. L. Bowden, the one-mile record holder, will be one of the assistant referees.

Manager A. L. Kull of the Wayne Company of New York is more than pleased with the reports from D. D. Hoffass, now in Detroit, in regard to [illegible] middle distance racer, which will [illegible]

CURLERS' FIRST MATCH.

Thistles Defeat Caledonians in Final Round for Gordon Medal.

After a long period of anxiety the curlers of New York and vicinity received their reward for their long wait by participating in the first regular contest of the season at the Hoboken Ice Rink yesterday. It was a competition in which six of the strong teams hereabout played for the Gordon Medal, one of the chief features of the schedule arranged by the Grand National Curling Club of America. The Thistles of New York won the trophy last year at Albany, and they were successful again yesterday, beating the Caledonians in the final round by the very close score of 14 to 12.

The ice had a tendency to soften during the afternoon, which was a slight handicap to the experts, but for all that the performances generally were excellent. The contesting teams were the Thistles, Caledonians, Empires, and St. Andrews of New York, Terrace City of Yonkers, and the Jersey City team. In the first round the Caledonians overwhelmed the Yonkers men, while Jersey City was too strong for the Empires. The Thistles conquered St. Andrews by 27 to 10. In the second round the Caledonians drew a bye, while the Thistles entered the final round by defeating the Jersey Citys.

The deciding game for the medal was keenly fought from end to end, and Skip Watt just managed to secure the victory by two points. Summary:

GORDON MEDAL MATCH.

First Round—First Rink.

CALEDONIAN.	TERRACE CITY.
R. Archibald,	J. Kellock,
J. Thomson,	G. A. Peene,
J. Stalker,	Thomas Wigley,
H. Archibald, skip—22	Joseph Brown, skip—8

Second Rink.

EMPIRE.	JERSEY CITY.
S. Brown,	J. McKnight,
J. F. Conley,	D. F. Edwards,
D. G. Morrison,	C. S. Edwards,
W. Stewart, skip—14	J. F. Edwards, skip—23

Third Rink.

THISTLE.	ST. ANDREWS.
G. Turnbull,	F. Macnee,
A. Fraser,	W. Milligan,
R. Lauder,	J. Miller,
T. Wall, skip—27	J. Leslie, skip—10

Second Round—First Rink.

THISTLE.	JERSEY CITY.
G. Turnbull,	J. McKnight,
A. Fraser,	D. F. Edwards,
R. Lauder,	C. S. Edwards,
T. Watt, skip—20	J. F. Edwards, skip—13

Caledonians drew a bye.

Final Round.

THISTLE.	CALEDONIAN.
G. Turnbull,	R. Archibald,
A. Fraser,	J. Thomson,
R. Lauder,	J. Stalker,
T. Watt, skip—14	H. Archibald, skip—12

Close Game in Riverside Billiards.

In the 14.2 balk line billiard tournament at the Riverside Billiard Academy, Seventh Avenue and 125th Street, last night, for Class B players, M. Isaacs beat D. Everett by the close score of 200 points to 197. Everett led for the greater part of the match, but in the last few innings Isaacs made some good runs and just managed to win. The average of the winner was 3 8-64, and his high run was 15. Everett averaged 3 5-64, and his high run was 19. The game to-night will be between Everett and S. Wiener.

BENNINGTON YOUNGSTER WON

St. Cloud Led Two-Year-Olds at Fair Grounds Track.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—Another two-year-old race fell to Newton Bennington at the Fair Grounds to-day, St. Cloud, favorite, leading the youngsters in the third race. Brilliant, which shared betting honors with Firing Line, was a successful favorite. Lee Stinson, in the second race, ran into the fence, fractured his stifle, and was destroyed. In the sixth race Bourke Cockran stumbled at the start and unseated Greenfield. The weather was rainy and the track heavy. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Loricate, 118 pounds, (L. Smith,) 13 to 1, won; Paul Clifford, 111, (Dennison,) 4 to 5, second; Whorler, 100, (F. Green,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:18 4-5. Optional, Dave Sommers, Bonebrake, Il Dottore, Mordella, Gotowin, and Slow Poke also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Don't You Dare, 100 pounds, (Moreland,) 50 to 1, won; Hudson, 105, (Dickson,) 6 to 1, second; Hickory Corners, 105, (Estrada,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:52 3-5. Maggie Dorion, Brimful, Northwind, Caithness, Bouvier, Jim Collins, Tower, Lee Stinson, Peter Becker, and Friendless also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Three furlongs and a half. St. Cloud, 110 pounds, (O'Neill,) 8 to 5, won; Little Wanda, 107, (Macey,) 8 to 1, second; Miss Eustice, 112, (McCabe,) 6 to 1, third. Time—0:45 4-5. Salvisa, Doctor Grantham, Dorothy M., W. A. Gorman, Mrs. Gilmore, Doctor J. F. Aitkin, Mint Berla, Marietta Bush, George K. Blackblock, and Blackwell also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Colonist, 101 pounds, (Dennison,) 8 to 1, won; Dolinda, 100, (Perkins,) 5 to 1, second; Arabo, 108, (Bell,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:49. Bravery, Flavigny, Doctor Hart, Nine, and Footlight Favorite also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Brilliant, 99 pounds, (Noone,) 4 to 1, won; Firing Line, 108, (Bell,) 4 to 1, second; Athena, 103, (Crimmins,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:49 3-5. Saul, Fra Filippo, O. G. Parke, Sneer, Fairbury, Van Hope, Raviana, and Lee King also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Evie Greene, 90 pounds, (Noone,) 3 to 1, won; Brookston, 101, (Sewell,) 5 to 1, second; Prince Salm Salm, 106, (Bedell,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:58. Erne, Bourke Cockran, Merry Pioneer, Augur, Passive, Benmora, and Mirthless also ran.

Yachting Girl, Cascine, and Tichimingo were the winning favorites at City Park. The first two won easily, but Tichimingo was ridden out to stall off Mary Morris. St. Joseph and Grenade were victims of interference. The weather was rainy and the track sloppy. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Gus Lanka, 114 pounds, (Powers,) 4 to 1, won; Little James, 111, (Perrett,) 15 to 1, second; Loch Goil, 112, (Wishard,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:19 3-5. April Showers, Custus, Molo B., Best Man, Major Carpenter, Bluish, Alice Dougherty, and Mattie H. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Yachting Girl, 107 pounds, (Nicol,) even, won; Lythelist, 107, (Obert,) 5 to 2, second; Salt and Pepper, 107, (Springer,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:34. Gold Monk, Sharon Springs, Captain Johnson, Bricktop, The Only Way, and Blackball also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Cascine, 122 pounds, (D. Austin,) 9 to 5, won; Alcantara, 114, (McIntyre,) 10 to 1, second; Roommate, 122, (Troxler,) 11 to 5, third. Time—1:18 3-5. Lineal, Esterre, Match, and Merry Acrobat also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Polly Prim, 98 pounds, (Obert,) 40 to 1, won; St. Joseph, 107, (W. Daly,) 1 to 2, second; Tinker, 93, (Morris,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:09 4-5. Dr. Mack, Vi O., St. Tammany, and Lady Charade also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Bellindian, 99 pounds, (Pregar,) 15 to 1, won; Gus Heidorn, 110, (Nicol,) 3 to 1, second; Harry Stephens, 100, (Wishard,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:50 4-5. Kleinwood, Grenade, and Yorkshire Lad also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Tichimingo, 110 pounds, (Austin,) 3 to 1, won; Mary Morris, 100, (E. Smith,) 4 to 1, second; Telepathy, 105, (Griffith,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:11. Erocia, Poetry, Oak Grove, Mathis, and Number Eleven also ran.

COURT WANTS A. A. U. RULES.

Will Be Presented This Week to Decide Joyce and Castleman Cases.

The disputed cases of John J. Joyce and Frank R. Castleman, whose entry and competitions in the Metropolitan championships were forced by an injunction of the Supreme Court, are to be decided within a few days. This was made evident yesterday, when Judge Leonard A. Giegerich, who has the hearing of the case, ordered that a certified copy of the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union be produced in his court within two days. It is the contention of the Judge that from the testimony filed with him on behalf of those charging professionalism against the athletes and the papers filed in their defense that the official rules of the Amateur Athletic Union are being interpreted in opposite ways.

James E. Sullivan, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union and President of the Metropolitan Association, will, it is reported, certify to a copy of the rules as printed in the annual year book, and this will be accepted as satisfactory by both sides in the case.

The fact that this case has been pending since last July and that it has aroused intense feeling among athletes causes the final decision to be looked forward to with interest. The Irish-American Athletic Club will have scored the championship in the event of the decision being in favor of Joyce and Castleman. Should it be against them, it will result in the New York Athletic Club's team winning the honors.

P. J. Walsh, the champion sprinter of the New York Athletic Club, said yesterday that it was not expected that the case would be allowed to come to trial. Those who are closest to what is influencing athletic circles, said Walsh, declare that the case will be withdrawn by the Irish-Americans.

Basket Ball by Public School Girls.

In an interesting and extremely fast basketball game played last night at Public School No. 37, 140th Street, between Willis and Brook Avenues, the Girls' Recreation Centre No. 109 was defeated by the Girls' Recreation Centre No. 103, last year's champions. The score was 12 points to 5. The first half witnessed some rough play, but the second half was productive of better play. Miss Amelia Bradley of the winning team scored all of the points for the victorious team. The line-up:

Rec. Cen. 103, (12.) Position. Rec. Cen. 109, (5.)
Anna Wilson..... Right guard ..Matilda Bryan
Charlotte Epstein. Left guard .Florence Doherty
Hattie Rosenthal.. 1st centre ..Pauline Freund
Cecil Alexander.... 2d centre Catherine Wallach
Amelia Bradley. Right forward .....Nellie Shay
Sarah Cohen.... Left forward ...Anna Oelkuch

Goals from field—Amelia Bradley (4,) Anna Oelkuch, Nellie Shay. Goals from fouls—Amelia Bradley (4,) Anna Oelkuch. Referee—Miss [illegible] Smith.

LATHAM LOSES AGAIN IN RACQUET MATCH

Britisher and Tomkins Beaten by Standing and Pettit.

WIN ONE GAME OF FIVE

Big Crowd of Philadelphia Society Leaders Witness Final Exhibition of Series.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 11.—Peter Latham, the famous English racquet player, met with defeat here to-day, when, with Fred C. Tomkins of Philadelphia as a partner, he lost four out of five games to George Standing of New York and Tom Pettit of Boston. The match, which was best four in seven games for a thousand-dollar purse, was played on the courts of the Philadelphia Racquet Club. Never before was there such an outpouring of racquet enthusiasts.

Latham was badly off in his game. He missed many comparatively easy shots, and with one or two notable exceptions he was unable to use his cross-court smashes. Tomkins, his partner, put up a much stronger game, and, in fact, his work was the equal of either of his opponents. His cuts were timely, and in several instnaces, unreturnable, while his footwork was clean cut and clever.

Standing and Pettit worked splendidly as a team, and their play was so exact that, at times, they did not appear to be really trying their best. Standing made his drives with comparative ease, and calculated the angles and corners to a nicety. Pettit, although 46 years old, and with thirty years of playing behind him, was active and alert, and particularly strong on the left side of the court.

Latham won the toss and began service on the right side of the court, but failed to score. Standing tallied the first two aces before the side was retired. Latham again met with failure and Tomkins tallied two aces. Standing brought his score to six and his opponents were dismissed after adding two more aces. When the score was 8 all the Boston professional gave a splendid exhibition of racquets and tallied ace after ace and ran the game out, the record being 15-8.

Pettit continued his hand in the second game, but was disposed of after making one ace. Latham replied with a like number, but Standing and his partner went out in the lead in the next hand and held it safely throughout, winning by 15 to 7.

The third game found Latham and Tomkins at their best, and they made a runaway contest. Standing ran two aces on his unfinished hand and his opponents were blanked. Pettit's low smashes added two aces to his score, but this was as far as they could get. Latham then began his famous service and scored five aces on splendid play. His efforts were ably seconded by Tomkins, who increased the score by three. Standing and Pettit failed to score. Latham carried his side's score to ten aces, when Tomkins gave another brilliant exhibition and ran out the game.

Tomkins failed after adding two aces to his run in the fourth game, and Standing equalized the run before losing his hand. Pettit was again seen to advantage and by splendid service and low returns carried the total to 8. Latham and Tomkins replied with three aces and the leaders tallied twice before changing courts. The Britisher and his partner brought the score to 8-10, when a low drive near the tell-tale board gave Standing the service, which he used to such good account that he ran out the required five aces, winning by the score of 15 to 8.

With three games to one in their favor Standing and Pettit began the fifth, and what proved the deciding game, in poor style. Standing was not to be denied and he made a most spectacular finish. He played the best racquets of the match and ran eight aces, mainly through his own individual efforts. Pettit continued the good playing and added the two aces necessary to win the game and match. The summary:

FIRST GAME.

Standing and Pettit	4	2	0	2	7	—15
Latham and Tomkins	0	2	2	2	2	— 8

Aces by service—Standing and Pettit, 6; Latham and Tomkins, 2. Aces by placing—Standing and Pettit, 6; Latham and Tomkins, 3. Aces by opponents' misses—Standing and Pettit, 4; Latham and Tomkins, 3.

SECOND GAME.

Standing and Pettit	1	2	9	0	3	—15
Latham and Tomkins	1	3	2	1	..	— 7

Aces by service—Standing and Pettit, 5; Latham and Tomkins, 2. Aces by placing—Standing and Pettit, 4; Latham and Tomkins, 4. Aces by opponents' misses—Standing and Pettit, 6; Latham and Tomkins, 1.

THIRD GAME.

Standing and Pettit	2	2	0	—	4
Latham and Tomkins	0	8	7	—	15

Aces by service—Standing and Pettit, 1; Latham and Tomkins, 7. Aces by placing—Standing and Pettit, 3; Latham and Tomkins, 3. Aces by opponents' misses—Standing and Pettit, 1; Latham and Tomkins, 5.

FOURTH GAME.

Latham and Tomkins	2	3	3	—	8
Standing and Pettit	3	2	5	—	15

Aces by service—Latham and Tomkins, 3; Standing and Pettit, 7. Aces by placing—Latham and Tomkins, 2; Standing and Pettit, 4. Aces by opponents' misses—Latham and Tomkins, 3; Standing and Pettit, 4.

FIFTH GAME.

Standing and Pettit	1	2	0	2	10	—15
Latham and Tomkins	3	2	4	3	..	—12

Aces by service—Standing and Pettit, 4; Latham and Tomkins, 5. Aces by placing—Standing and Pettit, 5; Latham and Tomkins, 4. Aces by opponents' misses—Standing and Pettit, 6; Latham and Tomkins, 3.

SUMMARY.

	Aces by Service.	Aces by Placing.	Aces by Opponents' Misses.
Standing and Pettit	22	22	21
Latham and Tomkins	19	16	14

Referee—James Potter. Marker—J. Friel.

Wrestlers Ready for Big Bout.

The light-weight wrestling championship of the world will be decided to-night at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, when Gotbner Bothner, the present holder of the title, will defend his laurels against the onslaughts of the best welterweight in the business, Alexander Swanson, the little Swede. The contest is the result of over two years' wrangling between the two men and their numerous followers. They have been challenging and rechallenging until the rivalry between them and their factions has terminated in the bitterest sort of feeling—a bitterness that makes to-night's fight a grudge affair from start to finish.

The question of a referee, which has been the cause of another long wrangle between the principals, remains unsettled, but the management has decided to take the matter in hand if necessary and get Tom Jenkins, America's champion wrestler, to undertake the job.

Stevenson Turned Down by Penn.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—The Faculty Athletic Committee at Pennsylvania to-day refused to ratify the election of Vincent M. Stevenson of Lexington, Ky., as Captain of the football team for next season. Edwin L. Greene of New Haven will probably be chosen to the position.

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Splendid for wear, these roomy coats keep pace with the youngster's rapid growth.

Single and double breasted models, Storm Ulsters, Belted Ulsters, also Reefers.

Sizes 8 to 16 years.

Prices $10.00 to $18.00.

Subway Station at Our Door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

RACING MEN ORGANIZE FOR THE SEASON'S WORK

August Belmont Re-Elected Chairman of Jockey Club.

OTHER OFFICERS RETAINED

Spring and Fall Meetings for the United Hunts Association—Directors for Saratoga.

All the officers of The Jockey Club were re-elected at the annual meeting of the organization at the Windsor Arcade, Fifth Avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets, yesterday. They were August Belmont, Chairman; James R. Keene, Vice Chairman, and F. K. Sturgis, Secretary and Treasurer. The Stewards elected to serve for two years or until their successors are appointed were Bradford, and F. K. Sturgis. Schuyler Parsons was elected to membership to fill the vacancy was caused by the death of Capt. S. S. Brown. There are still a number on the waiting list, the membership being restricted.

Directly after the meeting of The Jockey Club the Stewards met in executive session for the appointment of the various racing officials. It was announced after the meeting that most of the officials had been reappointed, and that there had been a new office created—assistant clerk of the scales. Clarence McDowell and C. H. Pettingill were reappointed Judges; H. G. Crickmore, clerk of the scales; W. S. Vosburg, handicapper; Mars Cassidy, starter; H. U. Homan, Starting Judge, and William Kane, assistant clerk of the scales.

A committee, composed of Andrew Miller, H. K. Knapp, and F. R. Hitchcock, was appointed to surpervise the issue of Volume 9 of the American Stud Book, which is to be published during the year.

A bill for medical attention furnished Jockey "Jack" O'Brien was ordered paid.

There will be two race meetings given by the United Hunts Racing Association this year, provided dates are awarded, which is practically a foregone conclusion. This determination was reached at a meeting of the association at the Meadowbrook Club, at Westbury, yesterday. In the absence of President Perry Belmont, the chair was occupied by John R. Townsend, the Vice Chairman. There was an election of four new members to the Board of Directors, each to serve for a term of three years. Those chosen were Ambrose Clark, Charles E. Mather, Belmont Purdy, and John R. Townsend. E. J. McMillan was appointed Secretary and Treasurer.

Discussing plans for the coming year it was decided that the Military Steeplechase, one of the most successful of the races given at the Morris Park meeting of the association last Summer, would be continued as a fixture. It was also decided that a Spring and Fall meeting would be held.

A committee was appointed to investigate the Morris Park situation, looking to its use this year. Should it be impossible to get the Westchester track it is the intention to build a new course, probably in the vicinity of Belmont Park. Eventually the association will own its own course, but there is scarcely time for its construction for a Spring meeting, hence the appointment of a committee to inquire into the Morris Park possibilities.

At the annual meeting of the Saratoga Racing Association, held in the Windsor Arcade, yesterday, the following Board of Directors was elected: F. R. Hitchcock, H. K. Knapp, Andrew Miller, R. T. Wilson, Jr., W. W. Worden, Perry Belmont, J. H. Alexandre, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Philip J. Dwyer, J. R. Bradford, J. G. Hecksher, Harry Payne Whitney, and Clarence H. Mackay.

American Yacht Club's Election.

The meeting of the American Yacht Club is announced for next Tuesday evening, when the election of officers will take place. The Nominating Committee has named the officials to serve and Commodore Trenor L. Park of the sloop Mimosa III. will receive a unanimous re-election. The Vice Commodore of the club will be Oliver Harriman of the sloop Carlita, and the Rear Commodore will be Richard T. Wainwright of the auxiliary schooner Crusader. William Porter Allen will be renamed as Secretary and Treasurer, and the Trustees will be Trenor L. Park, Richard T. Wainwright, Oliver Harriman, H. De Berkeley Parsons, J. Howard Wainwright, E. H. Weatherbee, William H. Parsons, William H. Beers, Howard Willets, Henry W. Eaton, William Porter Allen, and Benjamin F. Watkins.

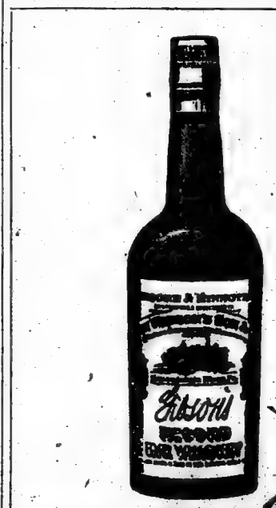

Gibson's RECORD RYE WHISKEY

Try Gibson's

Wholesome Fun for Old and Young

TEDDY—B AND THE RANCHMAN'S BOY

THE ROOSEVELT BEARS

The jolliest Bear Story ever written: Don't miss it

The opening chapter of this rollicking bear story was published in THE SUNDAY NEW YORK TIMES last Sunday. The Bears gave a farewell feast to their friends in the mountains before departing on their "tour of the East."

The news had scattered far and wide
That the bears would leave the mountain side,
Give away their goods and rent their trees,
And travel East and beyond the seas.
Their friends had gathered to laugh and sigh,
To give advice, and to say good-bye.
A wild mustang was the first to arrive;
The card said six, but he came at five.
An old bobcat with a bandaged knee
And a young cougar and red squirrels three
Came jumping in from tree to tree.
A panther bold and a gray coyote
Came up the creek in a hunter's boat;
Two big horn sheep and a mountain deer
Climbed down on ladders from cliffs quite near;
And a score or more of friends in need
Came in with baskets and to get a feed.

TEDDY—G received each guest;
He was brushed in style and did his best
To make things hum and the evening go
Like a country dance or a minstrel show.
A lunch was served by TEDDY—B;
Twelve pigeon pies and a fricassee
Of eagles' wings and chipmunks' feet
With honey sauce that you couldn't beat;
And a salad dish made of hemlock cones
And fishes' tails without the bones;
A keg of milk-shake with double tap
And a Roman punch made of cedar sap;
Ten heads of cabbage to be eaten raw,
And a roasted pig with lion's paw,
On the biggest platter that you ever saw;
And bags of nuts, about a ton,
Supplied by squirrels for the evening's fun.

The Bears were surprised by hunters when their evening entertainment was at its height. They captured the hunters and made them sign a pledge that they would keep the peace in

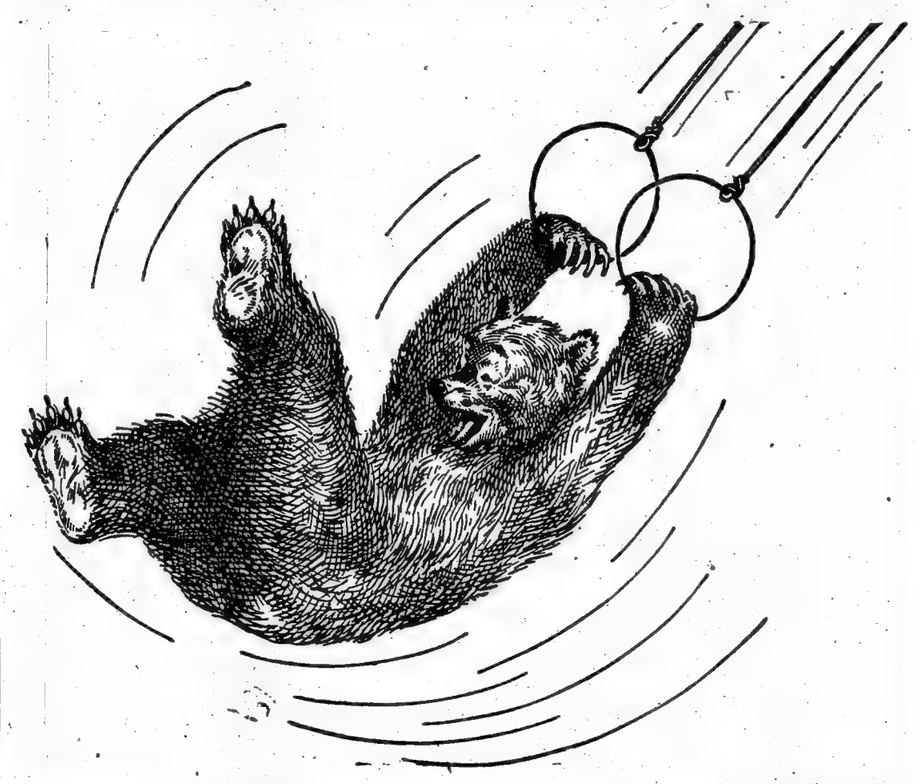

their absence. The Bears are now galloping over the mountains on their way to the train. Don't miss the picture of this race. It will be published NEXT SUNDAY.

Of all the races that were ever run,
From Gilpin's sprint to Edmonton,
Or the ride that broke "the one-hoss shay,"
Or a chariot race on a circus day,
Or the midnight ride of Paul Revere,
Or the cowboy's chase of a Texas steer,
To the quickest time that was ever done
For might or money, for fame or fun,
By race-track mare, or by motor car,

This ride that day was best by far.
No stop was made for drink or feed;
They went by camps at break-neck speed;
They waved their hats as boys they passed;
And the lads said, "Gee, but they're going fast."
They asked a man how far they'd come,
"One hundred and fifty miles," said he;
When TEDDY—G called to TEDDY—B
"Well, I guess that's going some."

They are to ride East on a Pullman and enjoy all the luxuries of modern travel. There is something doing every minute. TEDDY—G, the grizzly bear, will be a great favorite with the boys. He gets into all kinds of comical scrapes. TEDDY—B, the black bear, is a wise old philosopher, honest and square, but always taking his chum's part when TEDDY—G gets them into difficulties.

A HINT TO PARENTS

Children need stimulating and imaginative stories that are clean and wholesome. Read this jolly rhyme aloud and you will find that it will interest the "youngsters" immensely.

PLACE YOUR ORDER TO-DAY FOR

THE SUNDAY NEW YORK TIMES

TELEPHONE 1,000—BRYANT THE NEW YORK TIMES

Your Want Advertisement will be printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES the following morning. A bill will be sent later.

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

11TH ST., 112-114 WEST.—Large and small rooms; family or single; excellent table.

13TH ST., 108 WEST.—Double room, second floor; well heated.

96TH ST., 49 WEST.—Large, pleasant room with board; table board; telephone; reference.

89TH ST., 87 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; one second floor; excellent table board; references.

43TH, 145 WEST.—Newly reopened, with elegant rooms; first-class table; attentive service; reference.

72D ST., 152 WEST.—Residence for ladies studying music, art, drama; highly recommended; $8 to $14.

93D ST., 126 WEST.—One room, fourth floor; reasonable; telephone; references exchanged.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Sunny, heated double room; running water; with board; two gentlemen; moderate.

97TH ST., 142 WEST.—Physician's office, large back parlor; all conveniences; private house.

115TH ST., 100 WEST.—Homelike accommodation for two or three; good board. Egmont.

East Side.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Comfortable single room, with board; exceptionally good table.

21D ST., 42 EAST, Near Broadway, The Adelfi.—Large rooms; excellent table board.

34TH, 45 EAST, Near Madison Av.—Very fine rooms and board; private bath; single rooms for gentlemen; bath same floor; references.

34TH ST., 146 EAST.—Elegantly furnished suite of two rooms, on parlor floor, with board; use of piano; select home; references.

38TH ST., 50 EAST.—Unexpectedly vacated large and small sunny fourth floor rooms, near bath; parlor dining room; small tables; accommodations for two table guests; reference essential.

72D ST., 172 EAST.—Comfortable room, southern exposure; excellent American table; homelike surroundings; references; moderate.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Handsome, large back parlor, suitable for physician, dentist; very fine double, single rooms; all rooms comfortably heated; several southern exposure; baths; cozy dining room; superior board; home comforts; parlor use; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Double and single rooms, parlor; private bath; whole floor; with superior board; reasonable rates; telephones.

Bronx.

GRAND AV., 2,450, near Fordham Road.—Second floor sunny room; moderate terms; few boarders.

Brooklyn.

5 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn Heights. Overlooking Wall St.; second floor, elegantly furnished; rooms or apartment; neighborhood, table high-class.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 170.—Choicest residence location; large, sunny room; harbor view; table board; reference.

COUNTRY BOARD.

On Palisades, opposite 114th St.—Comfortable accommodations, large house, with grounds, sunny rooms; especially suited for convalescents. Jessen, Cliffside, New Jersey.

Park House, Morristown, N. J.—Opposite park; dry air, pure water, steam heat, electric light; excellent table; no bar; $3 up.

New Rochelle.—Two large, steam-heated rooms, with board; station convenient. 39 Washington Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

YOUNG WOMAN will share desirable apartment in refined neighborhood (Harlem) with thoroughly respectable woman; references exchanged; reasonable. Address Opportunity, Times, Harlem.

West Side.

19TH ST., 39 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, running hot and cold water; telephone.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished; bath; heat; private house; $2 upward; gentlemen only; reference.

44TH ST., 217 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Large and small rooms; handsomely furnished; good house; reference.

48TH, 134 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, warm room and bath for gentleman; reference.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished third-story room; heat, hot and cold water.

56TH ST., 361 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; private bath, writing desk, Morris chair; moderate; convenient.

71ST ST., 104 WEST.—Elegant large front room, suitable for one or two gentlemen.

78TH ST., 201 WEST.—Comfortable, homelike rooms, handsome surroundings; elevator apartment; $4 up.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large well-furnished sunny front rooms; running water.

101ST ST., 4 WEST.—Hall room; steam heat; adjoining bath; light; $3 per week. Oliver.

112TH ST., 200 WEST.—One or two elegant rooms, latest conveniences; strictly private. Bellboy.

118TH ST., 418 WEST.—Nice outside rooms; elevator, steam heat; close to Subway. Borden.

119TH ST., 149 WEST.—Pleasant, sunny, attractive room; all conveniences; bath; board optional; private house.

East Side.

55TH ST., 119 EAST.—Rachelor; one, two, or three rooms, $10 to $15; bath; also parlor and bedroom, suitable for physician or two gentlemen; reference.

84TH ST., 44 EAST.—Commodious, warm, well-furnished rooms; bath; private family; references essential.

86TH ST., 243 EAST.—Nice cheerful room, well heated; strictly private house; gentleman; reference.

116TH ST., 73 EAST.—Nicely furnished room, suitable gentleman or couple; breakfast optional. Goldsmith.

LEXINGTON AV., 176.—Parlors, square and small rooms; newly furnished; select neighborhood; references exchanged.

LEXINGTON AV., 605.—Nicely furnished room, with connecting bath; all conveniences; gentlemen.

PARK AV., 772, (Near 73d.)—Sunny; front; elevator; telephone; connecting; housekeeping; steam; reasonable. Baker.

Brooklyn.

AMITY ST., 187, (Heights.)—Nicely furnished rooms; en suite and singly; heated; convenient bridge, ferries.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

WANTED—Five or six furnished rooms and bath in private house or apartment, between 80th and 86th St., Madison and Lexington Av.; nice neighborhood. 51 East 83d St.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Wanted—Two unfurnished rooms, private house. Bachelor, A Box 102 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter, with knowledge of Italian, having real estate office experience. J. Casale & Co., 92 West Houston St.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Several young ladies to solicit subscriptions for a well-known medical journal. Apply, stating references, to F. W., Box 800 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Contralto for Manhattan church; $700. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Soprano for city church; $900. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policies; large commission, renewals; county managers wanted every State. A. B. Cilley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Compositors.

Wanted—Compositors, Stone Hands, and Make-up Men; "Open Shop"; Highest Salary; Permanent Position; Additional Bonus for Faithful Services; New York, Vicinity, and Western Points. Call or Address Room 1,008 290 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Compositors, &c.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

COMPOSITORS and stone hands wanted for one of the largest book and job houses in the City of New York; permanent positions guaranteed to non-union men who can furnish proper references. Address, giving as reference former employers, T. A., Box 211 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN WANTED—An A No. 1 non-union man, capable of handling one of the largest book and job offices in the City of New York; a man with executive ability and the capabilities required will be guaranteed a steady position with highest wages. Address, with references, U. T., Box 209 Times Downtown.

WANTED—William Green wants printers at 326 Pearl Street, New York City; wishes to add to his staff a number of experienced compositors, (display, stone, and make-up men,) also experienced monotype operators; these positions will be permanent to efficient workmen of good character; salary will be $21.00 per week; only persons willing to work nine hours in open shop desired; loyalty to employer is expected in return for advantageous working conditions; reply by letter only, giving employer's references and stating experience and qualifications. William Green.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars, Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF SPONGING AND REFINISHING DEPARTMENT IN WHOLESALE CLOTHING HOUSE IN ROCHESTER. ONLY COMPETENT PARTY, UNDERSTANDING THE LONDON SHRINKING SYSTEM, NEED APPLY, WITH REFERENCE, TO MICHAELS, STERN & CO., 753 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, FROM 9 TO 11 A. M.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing trade; pays $5 day after completing course of practical instruction at home or in our schools; graduates admitted to Union and Master Plumbers' Association; positions secured. Coyne Bros. Co. Practical Schools Plumbing and Bricklaying, 239 10th Av., New York; Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis. Free catalogue.

WANTED FOR UNITED STATES ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 2,360 3d Av., 749 6th Av., 2,306 8th Av., New York or 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Boy, about 16 years of age, in office of dry goods importing and commission house; must have fair education, be neat and clean, and be able to furnish good references; state age, references, and experience had, if any. C. V., Box 115 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Young man in newspaper office, as advertising clerk; should be neat and good penman. Address in own handwriting, stating experience and references, F. P., Box 329 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Janitor; wife; no children; temperate; handy with tools; understanding steam heat; rooms; $30 monthly; references. A. B., Box 334 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Boy for office work, filing, errands, &c., in hardware business. Address in own handwriting, stating age and reference, B. A., Box 130 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Men and women to represent us on a good paying proposition; modern and agreeable work. Lay, 145 8th Av., New York.

WANTED—Office boy; must be neat and willing; reference required. W. L., Box 350 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Church organist for Alabama; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Tenor for Manhattan church; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist, country Catholic church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Companions.

COMPANION. — YOUNG GENTLEWOMAN, CONVENT EDUCATION, CHURCH OF ENGLAND, WISHES TO BE COMPANION TO SOME LADY IN NEW YORK; EXCEPTIONAL REFERENCES. H. H., 315 TIMES, TIMES SQUARE.

COMPANION.—Woman physician, age 33, speaking Italian, German, some French, Spanish, wants Summer travel as companion-tutor to ladies or children. M. D., Box 302 Times, Times Square.

COMPANION.—Refined American woman of 34 as companion; willing to travel; highest references. B., 518 West 151st St., New York City.

Cooks.

COOK and WAITRESS.—Together or separately. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Housework.

HOUSEWORKER.—By colored houseworker; good cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress; apartment preferred; neat, industrious; investigated references. Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 59th St. Tel. 4786 Columbus.

HOUSEWORK.—General housework; neat and tidy; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; city or country. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Office Assistant.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious, reliable; references; $12. Miss Howe, Box 122 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Seven years' experience; take entire charge of an office; best reference, last employer; $15. Responsible. Box 148 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious, reliable, willing, obliging; references; $10. Miss Allen, 219 West 116th St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Office Assistant.—One year's experience; neat, accurate; references; $8. Neatness, Box 119 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER.—Five years' with one firm; intelligent; very capable. Refinement, Box 145 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER. — Three years' experience; assist with books; excellent references. Landan, 1,541 3d Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—First-class; country preferred; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Miscellaneous.

A TEACHER OF SCIENTIFIC PHYSICAL exercises would like a few clients; special exercises given to convalescents; indorsement of work by best physicians. Gabriel, 239 West 52d St.

A YOUNG WOMAN with college education, having taught five years in public schools, would like a suitable position in some other line. Z. T., Box 108, 617 6th Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and CLERICAL WORK.—Neat and accurate and good at figures. W., Box 838 Times, Times Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—Small business concerns not desiring a permanent bookkeeper or accountant can have their books or accounts written up systematically once or twice a week at small cost. Accountant, 219 West 4th St.

ACCOUNTANT wishes work evenings and Saturday; audits, statements, trial balances, bookkeeping, investigations, &c.; terms moderate; references. Accountant, 66 East 8th St.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man ($2) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

A POSITION OF TRUST WANTED BY RETIRED policeman in bank or mercantile house; tall, good appearance; strictly temperate; best of reference and security furnished, or will take charge of gentleman's residence in city or country. M. F., Box 325 Times, Times Square.

AUTOISTS ARRIVING FOR COMING SHOWS

Many Club Delegations in Private Cars Expected To-morrow.

MOTOR INTEREST SUPREME

Special Exhibits in the Waldorf-Astoria and the Breslin—Richly Upholstered Electric Hansom.

Automobile delegations from a number of clubs and business firms began to arrive here yesterday, and by to-morrow afternoon the city will be filled with motor enthusiasts. The interests that will be concentrated in the two big shows that will be opened to-morrow night, one in Madison Square Garden and the other in the new Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, extend to every part of the United States and to many foreign lands, and the managers express the opinion that the largest number of persons, more or less actively interested in the automobile industry, will be seen in New York than at any previous time.

The hotels in the immediate vicinity of the Garden began to show evidences of this automobile activity yesterday. Several of the officers and agents of the Oldsmobile Company arrived with their exhibition cars in the afternoon and made their headquarters at the new Prince George Hotel, East Twenty-eighth Street. Eighteen rooms have been engaged there for the Oldsmobile staff, and they will all be occupied to-morrow night.

A special automobile exhibit will be one of the features of the Hotel Breslin during the show week. Last year the hotel adopted the plan of allowing one car to be exhibited in the lobby, and in carrying out the plan this year a number of American manufacturers drew for the honor of showing the car. The Orient car won, and a new twenty horse power, four-cylinder car of this type will be placed in the lobby to-day. The car is one of the air-cooled variety. It will be a fully equipped, open touring car, with canopy top.

The Waldorf-Astoria will also have a special exhibit in the red reception room of two Mors cars manufactured by the Kobusch Company. Several hundred rooms have been engaged by automobilists at the hotel, and some of the big club delegations will make their headquarters there. Among the out-of-town clubs that have hired special cars for their club members are the Worcester, Buffalo, Pittsburg, and Cleveland Automobile Clubs. These delegations will arrive to-morrow, and most of the members will remain throughout the coming week.

The Victoria Hotel will be the headquarters of the National Association of Automobile Dealers, and their annual meeting will be held there on Tuesday.

The Pope-Toledo Manufacturing Company has rented two floors of the Cumberland Hotel, Broadway and Fifty-fourth Street, for its staff of agents, who will come from all parts of the country. Many arrived yesterday. The Hotel Astor, the Manhattan Hotel, the Hoffman House, and the Fifth Avenue Hotel, besides the large number of family and apartment hotels in the district between Twenty-third and Forty-second Streets, will all reflect something of the automobile industrial activity.

A great many exhibits were received in both the Garden and the armory yesterday. Asa Goddard of the Worcester Automobile Club and one of the Directors of the American Automobile Association superintended the hauling in of the big machines in the armory, and everything will be in readiness for the private view to-morrow afternoon. The elaborate decorative scheme in the Garden was practically completed, and a number of fine machines, including several of the big foreign cars, were taken into the Garden through the big Fourth Avenue doors.

As showing the continued popularity of handsomely upholstered electric hansoms, one of the richest cars of this class will be shown in the Garden by the Electric Vehicle Company. The car was made in the Hartford factory, but its luxurious finishing is something unusual. The interior trimmings will be of silk broadcloth, made in England and dyed in Paris, of a delicate lavender shade. Irish cut lace will form the border trimmings. Every requisite that luxury or convenience could suggest will be seen in this hansom. The mechanical equipment includes exide batteries, the usual motor and compensating gears, and resistance controller, allowing for five forward speeds and five reverse. The vehicle has a speed of approximately twenty miles per hour, and will run about fifty miles on a single charge.

PUBLIC SCHOOL PLAYGROUNDS

New Athletic Fields Purchased in Astoria and Brooklyn.

Two more fields have been secured for the use of the Public Schools Athletic League. They have been purchased from the appropriation of $300,000 that was made some months ago by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Both of these fields are very large, and the total cost was approximately $175,000. One is located in Brooklyn and the other in Astoria, near the ferry landing.

The athletic field in Brooklyn comprises more than a full city block, and is bounded in part by Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets and Avenues J and K. A portion of this property includes the right of way of the Long Island Railroad, but the railroad has agreed to pass its title over to the Public Schools Athletic League as a contribution to the work of the organization. An old road known as the Johnson Road runs through the property, but this will be ceded to the league by the city. This property will be laid out with running tracks, fields for lawn tennis, football, basket ball, and baseball.

The field at Astoria will be known as Hell Gate Field, and it is much larger than the field in Brooklyn. It will afford a splendid athletic ground for the upper east side of Manhattan, as it is within 500 yards of the landing of the Ninety-second Street Ferry from New York. In size it is almost as large as two city blocks, and the cost was a trifle in excess of $100,000. This field will also be put in shape for competitions as rapidly as possible.

S. R. Guggenheim, treasurer of the league, said yesterday that the organization had secured the services of the athletic experts who had made the athletic parks of the city so successful. He said that with the grounds adjoining the Curtis High School, Staten Island, the league had acquired three fields, all of which it hoped to have in active operation by the opening of the out-door season. It has also been decided by the Executive Committee of the league to name the grounds given by Controller Metz in Brooklyn, Metz Field.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

MASON FOREMAN.—Well experienced, practical bricklayer and mason, son of German builder, has been foreman, speaks German and English, wants steady position as mason foreman, apartment houses or builder; city or country. Mason, 1,496 3d Av.

PAINTER, PAPER HANGER, KALSOMINER.—Good all around man, with tools; general repairing. J. W., 493 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

SECRETARY.—Physician wishes position as private secretary; highest education; good personality; fluent talker; executive ability; good correspondent; accustomed to dealing with men of importance; highest references. J. W., Times, Harlem.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Gentleman of big mechanical abilities, manager of metal novelty factory, possessing valuable patents and processes of manufacture, wants partner to start metal novelty factory. Address W. H., Box 1,849 Times, Times Square.

Ten thousand dollars wanted by New York incorporated company, factory in the centre of New York City; the $10,000 will be secured in profits in one year; great chance for some one. Stanley, Times, Harlem.

I can sell your patent; booklet mailed free; fifteen years' experience; patent sales exclusively. Call, write, or telephone, William E. Hoyt, patent sales specialist, 290 B'way, New York.

I know of some good investments, no loans; mining, realty, and business. A Box 827 Times, Times Square.

NATIONAL ATHLETIC BOARD.

Dr. Gulick Pleads for Strong Governing Body—Duffey Roundly Denounced.

Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick made a strong plea for a National governing body in athletics last night during his discussion of the present football situation and athletics in general before the People's Institute in Cooper Union. Dr. Gulick is President of the American Physical Education Association, but he is better known to New Yorkers as the Secretary of the Public Schools Athletic League.

"There must be some organization covering the athletics of the entire country," said Dr. Gulick, "corresponding to the Public Schools Athletic League of this city, which is a medium of co-operation and the maintenance of high ethical standards. This general athletic body must decide all disputed questions; questions of eligibility, of records, and protests. It must select and pay officials for all large games, so that they shall be thoroughly impartial. It must have its own committee and salaried Secretary. That is, it must be a National expert body. It must regulate sport between institutions, and not within the institutions. Each college or club must be free to do what it pleases when carrying on athletics within the confines of its own membership, but when competing with other institutions the general standards of clean and gentlemanly athletics must be complied with or the organization must be put outside of those that aim to support ethical standards."

Dr. Gulick condemned as inimical to the true amateur status of football the tendency to introduce the financial element into the sport, which shows itself in many ways, even in the apparently innocent method of giving young men employment so that they can remain in college and play football. With this plan of attracting to football men of unusual gifts Dr. Gulick predicted that in a few years the game would be restricted to the experts who make it their business to play football.

"The new spirit is coming into athletics," concluded Dr. Gulick. "It is the spirit of honesty, which is compelled by public opinion. When Arthur Duffey confessed that for years he had been humbugging athletic officials, that he had really been taking money for his athletic prowess when he had pretended and had sworn that he had not, he mistook the public judgment that would be passed upon him. He apparently thought that the public would regard it as a great joke and that he would be regarded the lion of the athletic hour. He was mistaken. Public sentiment has branded him as a man who for purposes of financial gain has lied continuously and systematically, and who, through his great skill, has been able to defraud athletic organizations by misrepresenting his amateaur status and to keep other athletes who were really amateurs from successful competition."

NEW DRAFT RULES ADOPTED.

Adopted by National Baseball Commission at its Annual Meeting.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.—When the annual meeting of the National Baseball Commission opened to-day there were present the members of the commission, Chairman Herrmann, Secretary John E. Bruce, Presidents Pulliam and Johnson of the National and American Leagues, and representatives of the National Association of Minor Leagues, "Pat" Powers, J. H. Farrell, Judge Kavanaugh, and M. H. Sexton.

Amendments to the National agreement were adopted providing that the draft price from Class A teams will be $7,000; Class B, $750; Class C, $500, and the lower classes, $300. All such sums are to be paid in full at the time the drafts are made. Before these schedules were adopted Ban Johnson, President of the American League, said that he positively would not vote for them unless J. E. Grillo, President of the Toledo Club, resigned from the National Board of Arbitration. In the interest of harmony Grillo announced his resignation, and the amendments were adopted. Chairman Herrmann then read his annual report. It showed that seventy-three cases had been decided during the last year and that in every one of them the commission was unanimous in its decision. Secretary Bruce's report showed that the commission had handled $176,000 during the year. This includes the receipts of the world's championship series and the Chicago championship games. It was decided to establish permanent quarters in Cincinnati.

The fact that the opening of the American League has been changed to April 17 will not affect the National League, whose opening games are scheduled for April 12, according to a statement made to-day by Harry Pulliam, President of the National League.

Doings Among Cricketers.

Much satisfaction was manifested by the members of the Manhattan Cricket Club with the various reports submitted for the year at the annual meeting of the club. Election of officers for 1906 will be held in February.

W. Scott Patmore of the Thistles Cricket Club has received several prizes for his good club work last year. He won the bat presented by Mr. Stott for batting, a cup for the best batting average, one for bowling, presented by W. D. Muir, President of the club, and a medal presented by the club for performing the "bat trick." J. MacDonald Johnstone received a cup for fielding. The club expects to send a team to Buffalo, Hamilton, Montreal, and Queenstown for a series of games in May.

The Columbia Oval Cricket Club has elected the following officers: President—T. C. Cliff; Vice Presidents—J. L. Evans, J. N. Escobal, and Arthur E. Rendle; Secretary—A. A. Bourne; Treasurer—C. P. Edwards; Captain, Team A—D. G. Birkett; Vice Captain—A. H. Dorey; Captain, Team B—H. A. Smith; Vice Captain—Thomas Bagnall; Executive Committee—A. Helurtz, A. E. Whitehorn, and H. H. Newbery.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Millinery Ornaments Given Lower Duty—Other Decisions.

In a decision by T. S. Sharretts the Board of United States General Appraisers sustained yesterday a claim filed by the Chicago Mercantile Company of Chicago, it being held that certain millinery ornaments which the Collector had assessed as "jewelry" at the rate of 60 per cent. are entitled to be entered at 45 per cent. The ornaments were pins used in women's hats.

Other importers' protests sustained were filed by Benedict & Warner, New York; Swayne, Hoyt & Co., San Francisco; the Samuel Ach Company and Joseph Lazarus & Co., Cincinnati, and J. E. Caldwell & Co., Philadelphia.

The board overruled claims filed by Thomas Potter, Sons & Co., R. A. Gushee & Co., and H. L. Johnstone & Co., New York; L. N. Levy and W. H. & F. Jordan, Jr., Philadelphia; the Havana Tobacco Company, F. A. Gonzales's Son, and U. Keen & Co., New Orleans.

Claims by Albert Lorsch & Co. and Leon Rheims & Co., New York, were partially sustained.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

VREELAND ADVERTISING COMPANY.—Schedules in the assignment of the Vreeland Advertising Company of 320 Broadway show liabilities of $1,779 and actual assets of $1,227.

THOMAS BROWN.—Thomas Brown, contractor, of 94 West 104th Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,630, contracted between 1893 and 1906, and assets of $20 in a judgment.

FERDINAND WASSERBERGER.—Ferdinand Wasserberger, dealer in tobacco at 707 Westchester Avenue, the Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,439 and assets of $978. He began business on May 1, 1905.

JOHN N. FORBES.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to John N. Forbes, wholesale paper dealer, formerly at 585 Hudson Street, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on Sept. 9, 1904. His liabilities were $18,042, and nominal assets $5,877.

EUGENE M. BEALS.—Eugene M. Beals, residing at 10 West Thirtieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,859 and no assets. The debts are for advertising, $1,100; printing, $150; telephone, 102; cable service, $100; cigars, $80; safe deposit storage, $124, and legal services, $100. Mr. Beals was in the stock brokerage business for several years.

WILLIAM H. BARD.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to William H. Bard, a real estate and insurance broker, of Mount Vernon, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Dec. 29, 1899, with liabilities of $118,285 and assets of $7,216. His discharge was denied some time ago, but the case was reopened, and it was stated that all claims proved had been fully satisfied, so the discharge was granted.

MAX SCHEUER.—Deputy Sheriff McCourt received an attachment yesterday against Max Scheuer, formerly a manufacturer of leather goods at 358 Broadway, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on Tuesday, for $1,042, in favor of Daniel O. Pierce for balance due for furniture, carpets, draperies, &c., sold to him between Jan. 1, 1904, and Dec. 15, 1905. The Sheriff served that attachment on Charles E. Smith, an auctioneer, who was conducting an auction sale yesterday of the furniture of an apartment formerly occupied by the Scheuers, at Sixty-sixth Street and Central Park West. Mrs. Scheuer says she owns the furniture, but creditors allege that Mr. Scheuer is the real owner.

H. HUENNEKES COMPANY.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Lindsay Russell receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of H. Huennekes Company, engineers and contractors at 114 Liberty Street, and of Toledo, Ohio, and fixed his bond at $25,000. The nominal assets consist of bills receivable, $9,000; accounts receivable and machinery contracts, $108,000, against which there are counter claims for a large amount, leaving an equity of probably $50,000; office furniture, $1,000, and cash in bank, $500. Litigation is pending as to the amount of money due the company on insurance, which money has been attached by the Hummelstown (Penn.) Brown Stone Company. Louis F. Kuriatowski was the President of the company, and David W. Cummins owns 87½ per cent. of the capital stock of the company. Creditors estimate the actual assets at about $20,000.

Out of Town.

T. Edward Leville & Co., Edward and J. B. Leville and J. J. O'Keefe, liquor dealers, of Lynn, filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $15,197; assets, $6,520.

H. H. Des Noyers, real estate, of 8 Beacon Street, filed a voluntary petition; liabilities, $78,163; assets, $1,600. The petitioner also took oath that he was unable to pay the $30 fee required on filing the petition.

Following assignment of the Coe-Ray-Creelman Company, wholesale dealers in hats and gloves, creditors to-day filed a bankruptcy petition against George W. Ray and Oliver E. Creelman, officers of the corporation, who do business as a co-partnership.

BOSTON.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy against Nathan B. Goodnow & Co., stock brokers at 2 Post Office Square, who assigned last Monday, was filed by three creditors, with claims aggregating $10,410, in the United States District Court yesterday.

A creditors' petition was filed against James Kennedy and C. B. Worth, co-partners under the firm name of N. B. Goodnow & Co., brokers, of 2 Post Office Square, who assigned on Jan. 8. The petitioners were G. A. Wheeler and Margaret Smith of Boston and J. D. Wheeler of Malden, with total claims of $10,412.

Judgments.

These judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALLEN, Nathan H.—Joseph S. Whitney.	$218
ANNENBERG, George—Joachim Spira and another	643
BRADSHAW, Frank M.—Edward J. Buehler	14,463
BURNES, Joseph H.—John H. Muller	37
BROSNAN, Jeremiah M. and Thomas—Michael J. Drummond	18,253
BAKER, Charles, Jr.—Chas. H. Finch	534
COFFEY, John F.—Jacob Meurer	28
CRAAKE, William, (not summoned)—Same	150
CURRY, Sallie A.—Empire Life Ins. Co., costs	135
CAMERLING, Erwina—Alwin A. Neumann	74
CAHILL, Charles—William A. Leggett and another	69
COSTELLO, Peter—Booth & Leure Lumber Co	581
DENISON, Ellery—J. & R. Lamb, costs	22
FRIEDMAN, Adolf—George Liss et al.	67
FALLON, Joseph A.—Clara T. Pomeroy	69
FIELDER, George L.—William McClenahan & Co	862
GALLAUNER, E.—Benjamin S. Wise	86
GROUT, E. M.—Joseph W. Ray	96
GROUT, E. M.—Joseph W. Ray	101
GOLLUBIER, A.—Otto Isenstein & ano.	206
GIBBONS, R. H.—H. W. Weed Co	54
GALLAGHER, G.—P. W. Cullinan	1,877
GARDNER, Herman—Nathan L. Rogers	275
GRATTY, L.—N. L. Rogers	275
GROGE, Anna—Philip Levin	30
HELM, F. C.—E. J. Buehler	14,463
HALL, R.—J. T. White & Co	79
HAIGHT, C. E.—T. B. Columbia	82
HAIGH, J. L.—B. M. Whitlock, costs	109
HERREN, J. P.—F. Muldoon	47
HIRSCH, C.—E. Brummel & ano	72
HANRAHAN, T.—Interurban Street Railway Company, costs	111
JANTZEN, J.—A. Baumwell	71
JONES, J. M.—E. Heydenreich	4,859
KANN, E.—F. Hill	295
KLINGLER, B. W. (not summoned) and H. A. (not summoned) and J. A.—G. V. Buhren	689
KNAUSS, C. W.—J. Meurer	287
KNAUSE, I.—City Credit Co	31
KRAUS, D.—J. & M. Haffen Brewing Co	66
KOELBLE, P.—Katherine Mueller	120
KEYE, W. J.—Long Dock Mills and Elevator	221
KOSMAN, J. B.—J. Duriss	125
LITTNER, Rose, (by guardian)—Interurban Street Railway Co., costs	124
LUHRMAN, J.—E. D. Depew and ano	124
LIVINGSTON, H. J.—N. L. Rogers	275
PERKINS, Seth, (not summoned)—Bonneville Portland Cement Company	7,784
PFETZSCHNER, Max—John Wachner	30
PELL, M. E.—Augustus Bonnier	156
PERLMUTTER, Nathan—Jacob Meurer	26
POWELL, Mary L.—Jennie Guindon	104
PULLING, Henry S.—Julius Breckwoldt and another	140
PAKELNA, Hyman—Isidore Muiselman	59
PARKER, William H., and Fred J., (not summoned)—The Biddeford National Bank	530
SAME—Same	2,018
RICE, Patrick H.—Bennett, Sloan & Co.	177
SHEEHAN, John C., (not summoned)—Bonneville Portland Cement Company	7,784
SCHAEFER, George—George Liss	200
SENIA, Benjamin B.—Robert Gugler	39
SULLIVAN, Francis J.—Reirio H. Molyneaud	65
STERNS, Walter H.—H. J. Alexander & Co	12
SCHULTHIES, Charles—Jacob Meurer	150
STANTON, Philip—Same	96
STOCKTON, Philip J.—Brown, Forman Company	880
SIMMONS, Henry E.—Emil Heydenreich	4,059
SAYLES, Samuel—Fred Holman, Jr	62
STARIN, John H.—Walter R. Molloy	10,178
MONROE, R. G., as Com.—J. W. Kay	98
SAME—Same	101
MOORE, W. O.—No. 121 Madison Av	217
MOSS, L., (not summoned)—S. Zucker and another	184
MILLER, B.—A. R. Hainser	17
MOSKOWITZ, J.—D. Diringer	34
MORDECAI, R. E. L.—A. F. Moore	312
McHALE, W. J., (not summoned)—Bonneville Portland Cement Co	7,784
McKENZIE, W. U.—E. T. Ely and ano.	217
MANTELL, M.—M. Guralnick	81
MARTINELLI, J.—Candee, Smith & Howland Co	533
MELLEN, N. C.—Kate B. O'Brien	42
NUSBAUM, S.—S. Zucker and another	184
NAYLOR, E. M., (not summoned)—J. Meuser	21
ORVIS, C. B., (not summoned)—E. J. Buehler	14,463
O'BRIEN, J.—Bonneville Portland Cement Co	7,784
TONTIN, Abraham—Irving V. Dwyer and another	95
TAIT, John G.—James McAllister et al.	129
THOMA, Fred C.—Candee, Smith & Howland Co	533
VICTOR, Jacob—Jacob Meuser	21
WORMS, Clementine—Albert T. Swan	41
WASHBURN, Henry L.—Charles E. Dennison et al	122
WATKINS, Edwin B.—Meyer, Denker & Hoerig Co	150
WEED, Wm. R. and Frederic A.—Richard J. Donovan	5,807
THE AMERICAN SURETY CO. OF N. Y.—Hugh Doon, costs	123
N. Y. CITY RY. CO.—Jennie Shapiro	1,099
HERSEY MFG. CO. OF BOSTON—Joseph W. Kay	96
SAME—Same	101
METALLIC RUBBER TIRE CO.—Elihu B. Frost and another	306
INTERURBAN ST. RY. CO.—Nathan Edelman	195
EMPIRE STATE SURETY CO.—Patrick

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Rise—Call Money Rates 3@6 Per Cent.

Pressure Off, Market Advances Sharply—English Bank Rate Unchanged.

It became apparent shortly after the opening of yesterday's Stock Exchange session that the liquidating sales which have served since the first of the week to hold the market in check had, for the time being at least, come to an end. Knowledge of this fact made for speculative cheerfulness, and this feeling was enhanced by the failure of the Bank of England to raise its discount rate above the figure prevailing for some time past, thus putting further away the prospect of gold exports which such an increase might have meant, and by the very large gain of cash which the local banks made from the Sub-Treasury on the routine transactions of the day. Influenced by these favorable factors, the market opened strong and improvement was steady through the day to the close, when the trading became very buoyant with rapid advances in many directions. The leaders in the general advance were Union Pacific and Amalgamated Copper, two stocks which bore the brunt of the pressure earlier in the week and which closed yesterday after unusually heavy transactions with gains of 2 and 1⅞ points respectively. While these were perhaps the pivotal stocks in the movement, the real features of the trading were the so-called "Hill" issues, Great Northern and Northern Pacific. Here again the trading was on an unusually large scale, and the advances were likewise remarkable, Great Northern rising 10½ points and Northern Pacific 8 points. Outside of the repetition of the reports regarding an approaching lease of the Great Northern's ore properties to the United States Steel Corporation there were no developments directly affecting these shares. Other special issues participating conspicuously in the day's rise were Denver and Rio Grande, which rose 4 points on heavy purchases, said to be for the London account, North American, Pacific Coast, Colorado and Southern, Texas and Pacific Land Trust, Republic Iron and Steel, and Tennessee Coal and Iron, which, selling ex-dividend, rose 8¾ points, although up to the close of business nothing explanatory of this sharp advance came from the Directors' meetings which were in progress during the day. The advance was sweeping in its scope, embracing in addition to the issues mentioned many other of the minor railroad and industrial shares, an exception being found in the Steel issues, which were heavy and inert.

The fear generally expressed on Wednesday that the Bank of England might find it necessary to increase its discount rate yesterday, proved, of course, to be unfounded, and the explanation lies largely in the fact that the bank was able to report an increase of $5,246,000 in its gold holdings and a decrease of nearly $27,000,000 in loans, the changes in these items enabling the bank to report a ratio of 33.50 per cent., as against 29.87 last week, although the present figures are still very low for the season of the year. The Bank of France also made a comparatively favorable return, reporting an increase of $3,400,000 in gold holdings and a reduction of $61,000,000 in loans. The Paris and Berlin markets were irregular, reflecting the uncertainties of the coming Moroccan conference, but the London market was firmer, owing to the more favorable bank return and the prospect of receipts of gold from India. Foreign exchange rates were easier and the possibility of gold exports this week, at least, now seems distant as a result of the improvement in the money markets abroad. Call money was again easy, rates falling to 3 per cent. in the course of the day, and the position was bettered by the receipts from the Sub-Treasury, the banks having so far in the week gained $3,000,000 from this source, as against a loss of $2,195,000 at this time a week ago. Outside of the favorable developments in the money situation, matters of interest coming to light during the day included the excellent report of the Claflin Company, which gained $182,000 in net profits during the second half of the year just closed, this representing fairly the prosperity of the mercantile business, and several weekly statements of earnings by railroads operating in different parts of the country.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.
Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad.
International Nickel Co. preferred stock.
Street's West Stable Car Line common.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Champion Comstock Mining Co.
Nineteenth Ward Bank.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30¼d per ounce and in New York at 65⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 800 shares of Alice sold at 2.00@1.95, 300 Caledonia at .50@.49, 1,700 Comstock at .10@.10½, 1,000 Comstock bond at .12, 300 Confidence at .85, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.10, 100 Elkton at .48, 1,000 Independent Tonopah at .02½, 500 Jim Butler at .98, 200 Little Chief at .09, 100 Mexican at 1.10, 800 Mollie Gibson at .08@.09, 200 Sandstorm at 1.20, 100 Tonopah Midway at 1.85.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Thursday, Jan. 11, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
240	Allis-Chalmers	23¼	23⅞	23¼	23⅞
33,090	Amal. Copper	110⅝	111½	110⅛	111½
30	Am. Ag. Chem.	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
1,220	Am. Car & Fy	41⅞	43	41⅞	43
290	Am. Cotton Oil	43½	44½	43½	44½
660	Am. Locom	75⅞	77⅜	75⅞	77⅜
850	Am. Smelting	163½	165½	163⅛	165
4,420	Am. Sugar	152⅜	152⅜	151⅜	151⅝
160	Am. Woolen	45⅞	47⅛	45⅞	46⅞
2,700	A., T. & S. F.	94⅞	95⅞	94½	95⅛
270	Balt. & Ohio	114⅜	114⅜	114½	114⅝
5,590	Brook. Rap. T.	89½	89⅞	88¾	88⅞
210	Can. Pacific	175⅛	176⅞	175¼	176¾
250	Cent. Leather	48	48¼	47¾	48⅛
40	Ches. & Ohio	57	57¼	57	57¼
130	Chi. Gt. West	21¼	21⅝	21⅝	21⅞
2,210	C., M. & St. P.	183¾	184⅝	182½	183½
10,360	Col. Fuel & I.	58½	59⅝	58½	59⅜
20	Corn Products	18½	18½	18½	18½
330	Col. Southern	32⅛	35½	32½	35½
10	Den. & Rio G.	41	41	41	41
310	Dist. Securities	52¼	53	52½	52⅝
50	D., S. S. & A.	22½	22½	22½	22½
1,560	Erie	46⅜	46⅝	45⅞	46⅛
10	Int. Paper	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
10	Louis. & Nash.	153⅜	153⅜	153⅜	153⅜
260	Met. Street	125⅛	125⅜	124½	124⅞
20	Met. Securities	73⅛	73½	73⅛	73⅛
160	Mex. Central	25	25⅜	25	25⅛
1,560	Mo., K. & T.	40½	40½	39¾	40⅜
20	M., K. & T. pf.	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
540	Mo. Pacific	100⅝	101⅛	100⅛	101⅛
180	Nat. Lead	86	88	85½	85⅞
10	Nat. Pipe	½	½	½	½
120	N. Y. Central	153⅜	154⅝	153⅜	154⅜
920	N. Y., O. & W.	53	54⅛	52⅞	53⅜
80	Norf. & West.	87⅞	87⅞	87½	87⅞
3,240	Pennsylvania	144½	144⅞	144½	144⅞
20	People's Gas	101½	101½	100⅜	100⅝
20	Pr. Steel Car	56	58	56	56
3,330	Reading	144	144⅛	143⅜	144
1,750	Rep. Steel	37⅜	38⅞	37⅜	38⅝
120	Rock Island	23¾	24	23⅝	24
9,290	Southern Pac.	68	69¼	68	69⅛
1,390	Southern Ry.	37½	37⅞	37¼	37½
220	Tenn. C. & I.	151½	156	151	155½
380	Texas Pacific	34⅝	34⅞	34⅜	34⅝
48,190	Union Pacific	154⅜	157⅞	154⅛	156⅝
90	U. S. Rubber	53	54	53	54
9,800	U. S. Steel	44½	44½	43⅝	44¼
1,980	U. S. Steel pf.	107⅛	107⅝	106⅞	107⅛
90	Wabash	20⅞	21	20⅞	20⅞
144,220					

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 3@6 per cent., with the last loan at 3 per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 5½ per cent.

Time money rates, 5¼@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $462,449,669; balances, $13,725,244. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $1,208,493.

Sterling exchange was easier. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.8320 for sixty days, $4.8645 for demand, and $4.8710 for cables. Commercial bills were quoted at $4.82½@4.83⅛.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.19 and 5.16⅜; reichsmarks, 94½@94 9-16 and 95 3-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40 3-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—12½c discount. Chicago—10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—15@25c premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Money was in increased Stock Exchange demand in the market to-day and the tone was uneasy owing to the uncertainty as to the immediate future. If the foreign demands continue the Bank of England may soon be compelled to raise its rate of discount. Discounts were steady.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was quiet and undecided. Attention centred on the conclusion of the settlement. Consols were steady and closed a fraction better. Home rails were firm.

Americans opened dull, rallied irregularly mostly to slightly over parity and closed erratic. Denver and Rio Grande and Southern Pacific were in good demand.

Foreigners were quietly firm. Russians, Japanese, and Peruvians had a better tone, but closed easier.

Japanese Imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 102⅝.

Bar silver steady at 30¼d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 23.30; Lisbon, 4.50.

Bullion amounting to £290,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South America.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing Yesterday.	N. Y. Equivalent.	Previous N. Y. Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	89 3-16	..	..	+1-16
Consols, account	89⅜	..	..	+1-16
Anaconda	13½	265½	156½ex	+ 4½
Atchison	97⅝	95	94⅛	+ ⅞
Can. Pacific	180⅝	175⅝	175	+ ⅝
St. Paul	187⅞	182⅝	182⅝	+ ¼
Erie	50	48⅝	48⅝	+ ¼
Erie 1st pf	83	80½	80½	..
Illinois Central	180½	176½	176¼	— ⅜
Louis. & Nash.	156½	152¼	152½	— ⅛
N. Y. Central	158	153¾	153⅝	+ ½
Pennsylvania	74⅛	144¼	144¼	..
Reading	73ex	144	143½	+ ½
So. Pacific	70¼	68¼	67⅝	+ ⅝
Union Pacific	159	154⅝	154⅜	+ ⅜
U. S. Steel	44⅞	43⅝	44	— ⅜
U. S. Steel pf.	110	107	107½	— ⅛

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve	†£967,000
Circulation	†£3,000
Bullion	†£1,240,265
Other securities	*£5,381,000
Other deposits	*£2,133,000
Public deposits	*£1,470,000
Notes reserve	†£990,000
Government securities	†£951,000

†Increase. *Decrease.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 33.50 per cent., as compared with 29.87 per cent. last week.

BANK OF FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation	*152,150,000
Treasury deposits	*30,525,000
General deposits	*35,950,000
Gold in hand	†17,175,000
Silver in hand	*900,000
Bills discounted	*305,050,000
Advances	*16,525,000

*Decrease. †Increase.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were inactive and the tone was undecided, while awaiting the Morocco Conference and the definite conclusion of the Russian financial arrangement. Russians were weak.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 84.30 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 492.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 82½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 12c for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—Prices on the Boerse to-day opened weaker, due to realizations. Later stocks became stronger.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 43½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short and three months' bills, 4 per cent.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	11	6	Esperanza	5	6	3
Tomboy	1	6	3ex	Dolores	2	1	3
El Oro	1	8	9	Strat. Ind.	0	8	6

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	102½	103⅝	Hav. E. Ry.	34½	35
2s, c., 1930	103¼	103⅝	Hock. Val.	115	117
3s, r., 1918	102¼	103¼	Hock. V. pf.	95	95½
3s, c., 1918	103	104	Ill. C. L.	103½	..
3s, 1918, sm.	102¼	..	Int. S. P.	27	28¼
4s, r., 1907	104	104½	Jol. & Chi.	180	..
4s, c., 1907	103	104	Kan. & M.	56¼	57½
4s, r., 1925	130½	131¼	K. & D. M.	14	16
4s, c., 1925	130½	131½	K. & D. M. pf.	..	45
D. C. 3-65s	118	..	Lacl. Gas.	..	103
Philippine 4s	109½	110¾	Lacl. G. pf.	100	110
Adams Exp.	240	250	L. E. & W.	..	56
Alb. & Sus.	240	..	L. E. & W. pf.	93	98
Alb. & W.	145	..	L. & W. C.	45	..
A. A. C. pf.	92	96	Long Island.	68	70
A. B. S. pf.	82½	86	Md. C. pf.	100	..
Am. Coal.	175	195	Mor. & Es.	190	193
Am. D. T.	37	42	N., C. & St. L.	..	150
Am. Malt.	4½	5¼	Nat. En. pf.	85	87
Am. M. pf.	26	27	N. Cent. C.	37	45
Am. Snuff.	220	250	N. Y. C. & St. L.	..	69½
Am. Sn. pf.	100	111	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	118	120
A. S. R. pf.	139	141	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	90	91
A. T. & C.	90	92	N. Y., L. & W.	137	140
A. T. & T.	136	139	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	150	160
Am. W. Co. pf.	104	105	N. W. pf.	92	95½
Ann Arbor.	32	37	P. C. 1st pf.	103	108
Ann A. pf.	75	80	Pitts. Coal.	14½	15¾
B. & O. pf.	98⅝	99¼	Pitts. C. pf.	59	61
B. A. L. pf.	106	..	P., C. & St. L.	82½	85
B. Un. Gas.	170	180	P., C. & St. L. pf.	104	106
B., R. & P. pf.	155	175	P., Ft. W. & C.	131	..
B. & S. pf.	83	84	P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	131	140
But'k Co.	53	60	Pr. C. & C.	178	..
Canada So.	69	71	Quicksilver.	1	1½
C. R. R. of N. J.	225	226	Q'kall'r pf.	3	4
C. & S. Tel.	130	137	R. S. S. pf.	103½	105
C., B. & Q.	200	..	Rdg. 2d pf.	96	97¼
C. & E. I. pf.	131	140	Rens. & Sar.	207	..
Chi. G. W. deb.	84½	85	P. pf.	190	192
C., I. & L. pf.	70	90	R. St. P., M. & Om.	188	192
C., M. & St. P. pf.	190	192	C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	188	195
C. & N. W.	225	226	C. T. & T.	12	14
C. T. & T. pf.	85	88	C. U. T. pf.	40½	41½
C., C. C. & St. L.	116	120	C., L. & W.	76	85
C., L. & W. pf.	105	110½	C., L. & W. pf.	105	125
Cleve. & P.	182	..	C. & P. sp.	105	..
C. & P. sp.	105	..	C. F. & I. pf.	92	95
Consol. Coal	90	..	D., L. & W.	450	465
D. & M. & Ft. D.	23	..	Det. So. cts.	9½	11
Det. So. pf. cts.	85	89	East. Rod.	162	..
Ev. & T. H.	75	80	Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	95
Ft. W. & D. City	73½	76	G. C. Co. pf.	105	106½
G. & S. T.	120	..	H. B. Claflin.	110	130

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The market made a strong closing yesterday for the first time this week. Trading in the last hour assumed a breadth not hitherto observed, the activity embracing an uncommonly wide range of securities. One who watched the transactions between 2 and 3 o'clock could only infer that the bull forces were co-operating in a very effective manner. The demonstration was well timed and admirably conducted. The response to it, from all outward appearances, was highly satisfactory. Commission houses seemed to be supporting it enthusiastically. This resumption of aggressive tactics on the bull side, immediately after several days of the heaviest realizing that has been seen perhaps during the whole rise, is indicative of supreme confidence on the part of certain very powerful interests. The realizing referred to failed to cause any substantial reaction in prices. The extent of the selling since Monday morning has been rather under than overestimated. The market's resistance under the pressure has been astonishing.

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Even Missouri Pacific advanced a fraction in the last hour yesterday.

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The most confirmed skeptic is willing to concede that a market which can stand up under such a load of stocks as has been liquidated by the larger houses this week must be very strong on its feet. One could name offhand ten or more houses that have sold 40,000 to 60,000 shares of stock each since the beginning of the week. The bulk of this selling, of course, has represented profit taking on stocks carried up from lower prices. Along with it there has been considerable selling for the short account. Perhaps nine-tenths of the sellers of long stocks acted merely on the belief that the market was going ahead too fast, and that they could repurchase their stocks on a substantial reaction, making a turn of 3 or 4 per cent., and getting in again on a stronger technical position. Such selling was continued yesterday forenoon. One very prominent house sold more than 40,000 shares before midday. These sellers have seen their stocks disappear in a perfectly bewildering manner. So far they have had no opportunity to get them back at any advantage, and the general strength which developed in the last hour yesterday made many reactionists feel very unhappy.

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The head of a house that had sold perhaps 50,000 shares since Monday morning was asked yesterday if he knew where the stocks had gone. "That's what we are all asking each other," he replied. "We don't know where they go. I have looked over the names reported back to us, and they tell me nothing. All that I can say is that the buying seems to be prettty well scattered."

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The trading in Union Pacific common yesterday reached the enormous total of nearly 300,000 shares, and there was not a single transaction in the preferred stock.

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The weakness of Sugar was due partly to the fact that the stock had been overbulled and partly to uneasiness at the prospect of Philippine tariff legislation prejudicial to the interests of the American Sugar Refining Company.

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There is still strong evidence of accumulation in Colorado Fuel.

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Union Pacific was in all respects the leader of the market yesterday. After an hour of feverish and uncertain trading in the general list, with reactionary tendencies in a few issues, notably the Steel shares, Union Pacific assumed a commanding influence and advanced on enormous trading to a new high record price. Great Northern preferred and Northern Pacific also advanced, the former in a somewhat violent manner, and the Street was inclined to associate the strength of Union Pacific with the rise in the Hill stocks. Amalgamated Copper was very strong and active, but made little headway until in the last hour, when it went to within one-eighth of its previous high point. Signs of a broadening of the speculation were first recognized in specialties, notably North American, and in the independent group of steel and iron stocks, including Tennessee Coal and Iron, Sloss-Sheffield, Colorado Fuel, and Republic Iron and Steel. This was followed by a general movement in low-priced railroad stocks, and in the last hour the whole market became very buoyant.

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Perhaps the most distinctive feature of yesterday's market was the greater prominence of low-priced railroad stocks, the activity in this direction embracing such issues as Denver and Rio Grande, St. Louis Southwestern, Iowa Central, Texas and Pacific, Ontario and Western, Chicago and Alton, Minneapolis and St. Louis, St. Joseph and Grand Island, and several others. It is believed by some of the shrewdest operators in the Street that sustained activity in this group of securities would create a much more general outside interest than has yet appeared in the market. In addition to the issues named, such others as Mexican Central, Chicago Great Western, and Wabash are all in line for a bull campaign.

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The weakness of the United States Steel stocks in the forenoon, accompanied by rumors of a strike, exercised temporarily an unfavorable effect upon sentiment. Inquiry elicited the information that a strike had been threatened among the workmen in one department, but that it would not be serious if it occurred. The weakness of the Steel stocks, as afterward appeared, was due to the liquidation of a large speculative line for the account of James H. Moore, who is leaving for the Pacific coast. A good deal of selling elsewhere in the market was evidently of the same origin. The Moore crowd has been very active of late on the bull side, and is still, notwithstanding the withdrawal of James H. Moore. He is said by his friends to be bullish on the situation. A longing for recreation on the Pacific Slope caused him to cut his profits short.

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Among the Hill following predictions have been current for some time that as soon as Great Northern preferred crossed 300 it would advance forthwith to 350, or higher. It crossed 300 yesterday for the first time since, it sold ex rights, advancing to 308¼, and closing at a net gain of 10½ points. Below 300 the Hill people have been holding the market patiently for the stock that kept coming out, presumably from the Union Pacific treasury, and now that the price has begun to rise it is supposed either that this liquidation is near its end or that private terms have been arranged. It is expected that the Great Northern's immense profits on its ore properties will be distributed in some form, presumably in the form of new securities, to the holders of Great Northern stock. That is the reason given for Great Northern's advance.

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"There is an illuminating commentary on your market," exclaimed one critic yesterday. "Tennessee Coal and Iron, ex-dividend 1 per cent., selling at 150. Think of it again, ex-dividend 1 per cent., and selling at 159! Suppose for the sake of argument that the men now controlling Tennessee Coal and Iron should want to liquidate their holdings of the stock. Do you imagine they could get out with any profit? There is practically no market for it. It is virtually cornered. Recall the enormous trading in it at lower prices, and then notice that it is advanced nine points to-day on transactions of less than 9,000 shares."

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After having been forced, apparently, to take an enormous amount of stock on the level of 110, the bull crowd carried Amalgamated Copper above 111 yesterday, closing it at 111½, where it showed a net gain of 1⅝ per cent. The previous high point for the stock was 111¾, on Dec. 30. It sold yesterday at 111⅝. The bull following would be delighted to see it carried fairly above 112. It would look then as if the bull crowd were going to give it another lift. The technical position of the stock doubtless is stronger than when last it sold above 111, for the reason that a weak bull account has been shaken out. The decline from 111¾ to 103⅞ eliminated a light-waisted following.

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Traders had been on top of Union Pacific since the beginning of the week and were heavily short of it yesterday when the rise started. The advance doubtless was greatly facilitated by the presence of a large short interest. The stock touched a new high record price, selling at 156⅞. The prediction is made that it will sell at 160 on this swing. It has a tremendous impetus.

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North American has been more tipped for a rise than any other stock that can be thought of. Its actions recently have been very discouraging to a limited bull following. Yesterday's advance was a little belated, but nevertheless gratifying. The movement is understood to be fathered by a prominent Broadway house that has been very active of late, and successful, too, on the bull side of specialties.

BUYS COPPER PROPERTIES.

Mr. Gubbins Will Sell $2,000,000 of Stock in London.

Edgar G. Gubbins, one of the partners of Gubbins & Co. of London, has just completed the purchase of valuable copper properties in Utah. The claims he has bought will be united, and a company with about $2,000,000 capital will be formed. The stock will be disposed of in London. Mr. Gubbins, who was at the Holland House last night, will sail for England to-day.

The claims he purchased are some twenty miles west of Salt Lake City, and are near three big copper properties—the Utah Consolidated, the Utah Apex, and the Utah Development.

"The copper trade is in better condition now than it ever was before," Mr. Gubbins said last night. "The wonderful development of electricity is largely responsible for the great demand for copper. And, besides that, the metal is being used more and more in the arts. While the production of copper is increasing, it cannot nearly keep up with the demand, and that tends to make the industry more profitable every year."

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—The local money market is easier. The usual table of rates, &c., follows:

Call loans, 6@8 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 5½@6 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 5½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 6 per cent.; New York funds, 12½c discount. Clearings, $32,331,062. Balances, $2,164,088. Sub-Treasury debit, $74,443.

The copper shares were rather spasmodic to-day. Trading was by spurts and starts, first one group and then another being active. Around the opening there appeared plenty of stocks for sale in the recently active issues, and prices were heavy, while some of the medium and low-priced shares were taken in hand and advanced. Among the lower priced issues, Victoria was the feature, gaining nearly a point and a half, over 4,000 shares changing hands. In the afternoon Utah was the strong card, selling as high as 65c, a gain of two points from the low point of the day, and closing within a fraction of the top.

Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	95	95	95
1,000	American Paper 5s	88½	88½	88½
7,500	Atchison 4s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2,500	Atchison adjust. 4s	94½	94⅜	94⅜
1,000	Chi., Bur. & Q. 5s	94	94	94
4,000	Chi., B. & Q. joint 4s	100½	100⅜	100⅜
2,000	Chi. J. R. & S. Y. 5s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1,000	Ill. Steel 5s, 1913	100	100	100
1,000	Japanese 1st 6s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1,000	West. Tel. & Tel. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼

RAILROADS.

420	Atchison	95½	94½	95½
3	Boston & Maine pf.	175	175	175
19	Boston & Providence	311	311	311
20	Boston & Worcester	25½	25½	25½
100	Boston & Wor. pf.	74¾	74½	74¾
974	Chi. J. R. & S. Y.	182	174	182
440	Chi. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	123	123	123
2	Con. & Mont. Class 4	180½	180½	180½
5	Fitchburg preferred	142	142	142
460	Mass. Electric	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
350	Mass. Electric pf.	64	63½	64
100	New York Central	153½	153½	153½
35	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	201½	201	201½
59	Old Colony	209	209	209
200	Pennsylvania	72¾	72¼	72½
1	Pere Marquette pf.	52	52	52
20	*Rutland preferred	61	61	61
2,615	Union Pacific	156⅝	154½	156⅜
18	Vermont & Mass.	175	175	175
20	West End	99½	99	99½

TELEPHONES.

625	*American	136¼	136	136
10	†Cumberland	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
466	Cumberland rights	$4.10	$4.00	$4.00
186	New England	136	135¼	135¼
100	Western	14	14	14

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,775	Am. Agricult. Chem.	28⅝	27¼	27¼
150	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	96	95	95
25	Am. Locomotive pf.	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
450	Am. Pneum. Service	13	12	13
120	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	32	32	32
1,105	American Sugar	152½	151¼	151¾
81	American Sugar pf.	140	140	140
1,430	American Woolen	47⅝	45	46¼
75	*Am. Woolen pf.	104¾	104¼	104⅝
50	Boston Land	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1	*General Electric	179	179	179
131	Massachusetts Gas	47½	46⅝	46⅝
420	Mass. Gas pf.	86	85⅝	86
30	Mergenthaler	192	191½	191½
10	Pullman	244	244	244
10	*Reece	9½	9½	9½
20	Swift & Co.	104½	104½	104½
88	†Swift & Co.	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛
337	Swift & Co. rights	$1.05	.87½	.87½
131	*United Fruit	105¼	105	105
485	United Shoe Mach.	74	73	74
62	United Shoe Mach. pf.	31	30⅝	30⅝
4,212	United States Steel	44½	43⅝	44⅛
401	U. S. Steel pf.	107½	106⅝	107¼
10	*Westinghouse pf.	98	98	98

MINING.

310	Adventure	5½	5¾	5½
14,006	Amalgamated	111½	110	111½
460	Allouez	44	43¼	44
100	American Zinc	15¾	15¼	15¾
100	*Anaconda	65¼	65	65¼
200	Arnold	1½	1½	1½
995	Atlantic	27	26⅝	26⅝
1,810	Bingham	36½	35	35
2,630	Boston Consolidated	31⅝	30¾	31⅝
325	Bonanza	65c	60c	60c
16	Calumet & Hecla	705

GOULD AND HARRIMAN IN TRACK-LAYING WAR

Force Now Opposes Western Pacific's Extension.

GUARDS AT STRATEGIC POINTS

Coveted Goal Is Oakland Terminal—Scenes on Disputed Ground Resemble Those in a War Camp.

The Western Pacific Railroad, the new Gould line from Salt Lake City to the Pacific Coast, is engaged in a lively track-laying war with the Southern Pacific Railway, one of the Harriman lines. The latter has been trying to prevent the Western Pacific from securing possession of ground which is desired for the terminals of the Western Pacific at Oakland.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé has also come into the fray in San Francisco, and is contesting with the Western Pacific the possession of a city block which is wanted for terminal purposes. Western Pacific officials in this city refused yesterday to discuss the matter on the ground that the questions at issue were before the courts.

This track-laying contest has already led to legal proceedings both in the State courts of California and in the Federal courts of that district. Not relying altogether on legal rights, both the Western Pacific and the Southern Pacific agents have sought to be prepared for any move that the other might take, and have placed armed guards on the banks of Oakland Creek at the point where the creek enters San Francisco Bay.

Western dispatches describe the scenes on the disputed ground as resembling a war camp. On the land side armed men have taken position to guard the rights of either road against the other, and the stream itself has been patroled by launches manned by armed men from both sides, each seeking to prevent any hostile move on the part of the other.

Two days ago the Southern Pacific stole a march on the Western Pacific by quickly laying on part of the disputed ground the foundations for a large train shed. This incident stirred the opposition forces of the Western Pacific, which have since watched all the movements of their antagonists night and day.

This strenuous struggle between a Gould line and a Harriman line stands out with special prominence because of E. H. Harriman's recent assertion that he foresaw in the West a period of competitive railroad building. When Mr. Harriman announced this belief upon his return from his Far Eastern trip, it was thought that he was alluding particularly to James J. Hill's project in the Northwest, where he came into active competition with the Union Pacific lines. The Western Pacific incident, however, suggests that he was thinking rather of George J. Gould and his Western project which is now being opposed by the Southern Pacific by strategy, legal and other.

The expansion of the Gould system both to the eastward and to the westward has forced the several Gould lines to do a good deal of fighting with other lines which felt that their territory was being invaded. Scenes similar to those which are now being enacted in and around San Francisco occurred on several occasions during the construction of the Wabash's eastern extension extending to Pittsburg. The entrance of the Wabash into that city was regarded with great disfavor by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and it was only after great opposition and numerous delays that the Wabash was enabled to complete its Pittsburg connections. Even now the Wabash is without its extension to the seaboard, having so far no connection between its line to Pittsburg and the Western Maryland, which runs from tidewater to a point southeast of Pittsburg. The Gould interests have met with various obstructions in their efforts to secure the necessary link between the two lines.

The same situation is apparently confronting the Western Pacific, which in the West bears the same relation to the Gould system that the Wabash-Pittsburg and Western Maryland lines do in the East. The Southern Pacific is the road which is most directly affected by the proposed Western Pacific line, which accounts for the very active part which that road is taking in the present opposition to the moves of the Gould lines.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1906.	1905.	1904.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	553	500	500
1st week Jan.	$133,054	$126,562	$109,059
From July 1	4,741,955	4,345,414	4,151,816
CANADIAN NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,602	1,350	1,350
1st week Jan.	78,800	60,200	49,500
July 1-Jan. 7	2,772,000	2,158,900	1,777,500
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	8,568	8,183	8,044
1st week Jan.	1,021,000	778,000	697,000
From July 1	32,351,794	27,672,880	25,265,000
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	102	102	102
1st week Jan.	29,852	25,285	25,312
July 1-Jan. 7	889,044	815,184	850,892
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	2,398	2,398	2,398
1st week Jan.	828,800	292,400	255,100
From July 1	10,286,000	9,087,900	9,045,600
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,159	1,159	1,149
1st week Jan.	92,000	98,000	91,426
From July 1	3,742,735	3,572,693	3,426,626
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	3,043	2,991	2,783
1st week Jan.	312,165	303,586	298,379
From July 1	11,648,577	11,221,092	9,939,104
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,849	5,718	5,616
1st week Jan.	589,000	618,000	649,000
From July 1	22,223,517	23,106,470	.....
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
1st week Jan.	22,000	19,000	31,000
From July 1	1,065,462	863,526	.....
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,309	1,309	1,293
1st week Jan.	146,417	146,267	133,607
From July 1	4,741,167	4,899,300	4,198,461
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	7,487	7,201	7,188
1st week Jan.	886,444	787,957	760,245
From July 1	27,419,826	25,717,791	23,809,333
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,827	1,767	1,754
1st week Jan.	232,858	236,522	224,808

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for November—

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Gross	455,240	469,333	424,501
Exp. and taxes.	324,767	291,945	272,115
Net	170,473	177,388	152,386
5 mos. gross	2,657,818	2,468,411	2,424,103
Exp. and taxes.	1,635,036	1,476,815	1,425,191
5 mos. net	1,022,782	991,596	998,912

LONG ISLAND—

	November.	11 Mos. Increase.	Increase.
Gross	71,053		745,247
Expenses	102,428		625,240
Net	*30,470		120,007

*Decrease.

CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER for November—

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Gross	142,348	127,864	141,687
Expenses	89,589	77,513	90,964
Net	52,749	50,351	50,723
5 mos. gross	722,011	664,775	707,507
Expenses	446,903	422,434	420,112
5 mos. net	275,108	242,341	287,395

ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND for November—

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Gross	123,932	99,413	95,100
Expenses	83,379	84,718	90,591
Net	40,603	14,695	4,509
Chgs. and taxes.	21,094	20,872	20,337
Surplus	19,509	*6,177	*15,828
5 mos. gross	665,933	559,259	283,066
Expenses	420,477	419,553	478,072
5 mos. net	236,456	138,706	104,994
Chgs. and taxes.	106,512	109,042	97,742
5 mos. surplus.	129,944	29,664	7,252

*Deficit.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY for the six months ended Dec. 31—

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Net earnings	$502,494	$320,937	$315,852
1st pf. int.	65,007	65,007	65,007
Balance	438,487	255,930	250,845
2d pf. int.	77,118	77,118	77,118
Balance	361,369	178,812	173,727
Com. dividend	153,164	153,164	153,164
Surplus	208,205	25,648	20,563
Year ended Dec. 31—			
Net	821,428	631,696	619,847
1st pf. int.	130,014	130,014	130,014
Balance	691,414	501,682	489,833
2d pf. int.	154,236	154,236	154,236
Balance	537,178	347,446	335,597
Com. dividend	306,328	306,328	306,328
Surplus	230,850	41,118	29,269

NEW REPUBLIC STEEL HEAD.

John A. Topping Elected to Succeed C. D. Cooper.

John A. Topping was elected President of the Republic Iron and Steel Company yesterday, succeeding C. D. Cooper. Mr. Topping was also elected to the Chairmanship of the Executive Committee. According to the official announcement, Mr. Topping was made President at the request of Mr. Cooper, who found it impossible to look after the affairs of his firm, Banning, Cooper & Co., Limited, of Pittsburg, and at the same time continue as the head of the steel company. E. W. Oglebay was also elected a member of the Executive Committee.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors in the afternoon resolutions were adopted on the death of C. S. Guthrie, the late Chairman of the Executive Committee. They expressed an appreciation of the work which Mr. Guthrie had done in the development of the company, and it was ordered that the resolutions be engrossed and presented to his family.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 11.—Houston Oil common and preferred stocks, which have been gradually advancing in value for several weeks, broke away from all restraint to-day, and under the heavy buying for both local and out-of-town account jumped by successive bounds to 12 for the common and 49 for the preferred.

The organization of the Maryland Trust Company, which owns 5,000 shares of each class of Houston Oil stock, has relieved the fear that this block of stock will be thrown upon the market.

United Railways issues were next in line for activity and higher prices. The free incomes and the pooled bonds rose one point, to 67¼ for substantial lots. Seaboard new second preferred sold ½ up, at 62. Seaboard new common ran off ¼, to 31½. United Railways pooled stock advanced ⅝. United Railways free stock sold ½ up. Western Maryland common declined abruptly 1½, to 18½, but regained ¼. Consolidated Cotton Duck preferred sold down one point.

In the bond list, Norfolk Railways and Light 5s. declined a point at the opening, to 97, recovering ½ at the close. Maryland Trust preferred increased its gain 5 points, to 137½, making a total of 8½ points for the day.

Shares, 11,422; bonds, $288,400.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Balt. City 3½s, 1923	105¼	105¼	105¼
2,400	Balt. City 3½s, 1930	105½	105½	105½
2,500	Balt. City 3½s, 1954	108½	108½	108½
1,000	Atlantic Coast L., 4s	101½	101½	101½
10,000	At. C. L. new 4s cfs	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
3,000	Georgia & Ala. 5s	111¼	111¼	111¼
3,000	Seaboard & Roan. 5s	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1,000	Western Maryland 4s	88	88	88
2,000	Balt., S. P. & C. 4½s	99	99	99
20,000	Norf. Ry. & Light 5s	97½	97½	97½
19,000	United Railways 4s	94½	94¼	94¼
72,000	United Railways inc.	68⅜	67⅜	68⅝
62,000	United Rys. inc. cfs.	67¼	66½	67
2,000	Alabama C. & I. 5s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅜
2,000	Cotton Duck 5s	86	86	86
2,000	Cotton Duck inc.	43	42	42
13,500	Breweries 4s	62¼	62¼	62½
10,000	Breweries inc.	32⅜	32¼	32⅜
10,000	Va. def., B. Bros. cfs.	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Seaboard Air Line	34¼	33	34¼
210	Seaboard Co. com.	31⅞	31¼	31¼
105	Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	62½	62	62½
100	Western Maryland	18½	18½	18½
225	United Railways	15½	15	15½
1,725	United Railways cfs.	16⅜	16	16⅜
50	Mechanics' Bank	25	25	25
102	Maryland Trust pf.	137½	129	136
10	Consolidated Gas	83½	83⅜	83½
120	Cons. Cotton Duck pf.	35½	35	35
8,275	Houston Oil	12	10¾	11¾
300	Hoston Oil pf.	47½	45	47½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 11.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

STOCKS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Ind. Brewing pf.	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
50	Consolidated Ice	7¼	7¼	7¼
1,685	Crucible Steel	14⅞	14¾	14⅞
1,110	Crucible Steel pf.	78⅞	78¾	78
45	Fireproofing	8⅝	8	8⅛
715	Fireproofing pf.	26	25½	26
15	Harbison-Walker Ref.	81	81	81
640	Lustre	34½	32	32
569	Mfrs. L. & H.	35	34¼	34⅝
04	Marsden	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
75	Monong. Water	38	38	38
8,800	Ohio Tonopah	.30	.29	.30
120	Philadelphia Co.	52⅝	51¾	52⅝
212	Pittsburg Brewing	27	27	27
30	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	48	48	48
100	Pittsburg Coal pf.	59¾	59	59
700	Pittsburg & G.	51	44	51
240	River Coal pf.	25	25	25
865	Sewer Pipe	32	32	32
15	Standard U. Cable	202	202	202
2,075	Tonopah Ext.	8.40	7.75	8.35
10	United Copper	63½	63½	63½
10	West. Air Brake	150	150	150
208	West. Elec. 2ds	85¼	84½	84½
40	West. Elec. 1sts	95	94½	94½

BANKS.

20	Colonial Trust	360	359	360
25	Real Est. Sav. & T.	135	135	135

BONDS.

$2,500	Ind. Brewing 6s	105½	105½	105½
3,000	Pitts., McK. & C. 5s	103½	103½	103½
4,000	River Coal 6s	111	111	111
799	Union Switch rights	1.01	1.00	1.01

FINANCIAL NOTES.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Brooklyn Bank, held Wednesday, the old officers were re-elected. They are: Henry E. Hutchinson, President; Oliver M. Denton, Vice President, and Thomas M. Halsey, cashier.

Holdenpyl, Walbridge & Co. have sold the Bloomington and Normal Street Railway, Heating and Lighting system of Bloomington, Ill., to the McKinley syndicate for $1,000,000. The syndicate is building and operating interurban lines throughout Illinois. It already owns the Consumers' Heat and Light system and the interurban franchises in Bloomington.

James Speyer has been elected a Director of the Citizens' Savings and Trust Company of Cleveland.

The Quincy Mining Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of $5 a share. The last dividend was declared July 24 at the rate of $3 a share.

At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company William A. Day, Henry E. Howland, J. Frederick Kernochan, Franklin B. Lord, David B. Ogden, James Stillman, James M. Varnum, and John Webber were re-elected Directors for three years, and Thorwald Stillknecht for one year. A quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid Feb. 1.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Trust Company the retiring Directors were re-elected, and Dudley Olcott, second, was put in place of J. Kennedy Tod, resigned.

The Securities Company of New York has chosen H. R. Dennis Vice President, and Secretary in place of Andrew J. Miller, and has elected H. R. Dennis and A. J. Miller to the Board of Directors in place of James Timpson and Abram M. Hyatt.

The following were elected to membership in the Stock Exchange yesterday: Oscar M. Herzog, William A. Greer, William H. Remick of R. L. Day & Co., Joseph L. Lilienthal, at the office of Seligsberg & Co., and William Thompson Starr of Ulman Brothers.

Baring, Magoun & Co. of New York and Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston offer to investors $6,000,000 Missouri Pacific Railway Company two-year 5 per cent. collateral trust notes, due Feb. 10, 1908, at 99¾ and interest.

The committee having charge of the recapitalization of the American Banknote Company, Edmund C. Converse, Chairman, announces that the holders of more than a majority of the capital stock of that company have deposited their shares with the Bankers' Trust Company under the plan of Dec. 12, 1905. Further deposits may be made until Jan. 31, after which date they will be received in the discretion and on the terms of the committee.

F. S. Moseley & Co. of 41 Wall Street are offering to investors at a price to net 4 per cent. $150,000 Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railway first mortgage gold 4 per cent. bonds of July, 1948. The bonds are guaranteed, principal and interest, by the Rutland Railroad Company.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Stafford Company, Jersey City; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Edward C. Luther, Francis D. Pollak, and Royall Victor.

The Michigan and Indiana Construction Company, Jersey City; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Wallington P. Chapman, Edward Madden, and F. L. Russell.

The Steiger Embroidery Company, West New York; capital, $3,000. Incorporators—Herman W. Steger, Charles Bihler, and August Steiger.

The Inland Construction Company, Elizabeth; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Edward A. Leach, Richard F. Henry, and Herbert L. May.

The Lehigh Granite Brick Company, Phillipsburg; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Howard E. Seyfried, Henry Wentz, F. C. Wolfe, and R. E. Wentz.

The Croatan Company, Jersey City; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—R. Walton Farmer, Nelson D. Marwin, and Joseph J. Stockton.

The Star Silk Mills, Paterson; capital, $5,000. Incorporators—Harris Handman, Samuel A. Handman, Mendel Jaelson, and Harry Jaelson.

The Garfield Building and Improvement Company, Passaic; capital, $15,000. Incorporators—F. D. Bogart, John T. Harrop, and A. D. Sullivan.

The Plainfield Realty Company, Elizabeth; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Francis S. Stickle, H. M. Andersen, Elmer S. Blackford, James B. Bolton, and John A. Kellett.

NORTHERN SECURITIES IS NEARLY WOUND UP

Four Years' Report Shows Assets Largely Distributed.

EARNED CLOSE TO $40,000,000

Old Company Issued a Total of $387,880,644 in Stock—Present Capital Under $4,000,000.

The Northern Securities Company issued a statement yesterday of its operations from the date of its organization, Nov. 18, 1901, to Dec. 31, 1905. It appears from the report that there is still outstanding of old Northern Securities stock $27,100, against which the company holds $10,536 of Northern Pacific and $8,094 of Great Northern preferred stock. The total income of the company for the period of four years or more was $39,886,688. Out of this $36,299,620 was paid in the shape of dividends on Northern Securities stock and the balance, after the payment of organization expenses, legal expenses, and other items, was carried to profit and loss. This balance amounted to $2,281,007.

The present capital stock of the company is $3,954,000, having been reduced to that amount by the distribution of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific stock formerly held by the Northern Securities Company. The statement shows that against this capital stock the company holds various stocks, the cost value of which was $6,047,607, and cash amounting to $420,768. Including organization expenses, the company's total assets at cost amount to $6,553,422, showing a surplus of $2,599,423 over the par value of the capital stock.

The statement does not give in detail the securities now owned by the Northern Securities Company. These, however, are known to consist principally of stock of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company and a small amount of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. The report shows that the total stock of the old Northern Securities Company, sold for cash, amounted to $7,522,000, upon which was realized $8,360,902. There was issued by the old company $387,880,644 of stock in exchange for other securities, making a total of $395,402,644. For the purpose of reducing the new capitalization of the company to the round amount of $3,954,000, the company purchased for cash $2,644 (par value) of its own stock and canceled it.

Dividends.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

54TH DIVIDEND.

No. 195 Broadway, New York, Dec. 14th, 1905.

A semi-annual dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2.50) on each share of stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, on January 20th, 1906, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 26th, 1905.

The stock transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on December 26th, 1905, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on January 22d, 1906. A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

Manufacturers Commercial Company,

299 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The regular quarterly dividend at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. per annum has been declared, payable January 15th, 1906, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business December 30th, 1905.

The transfer books will be closed December 20th, 1905, and reopened January 2d, 1906.

C. B. JAQUA, Treasurer.

THE MILWAUKEE ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND LIGHT COMPANY.

Johnston Building, 30 Broad Street,
New York, January 11, 1906.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGULAR DIVIDEND.

The regular quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. upon this Company's Preferred Capital Stock will be paid on January 31st, 1906, to all stockholders of record at the close of business on January 20th, 1906, to whom cheques will be mailed.

The stock transfer books will be closed on Saturday, January 20th, 1906, at 12 M. and remain closed until Thursday, February 1st, 1906, at 10 A. M.

SILAS W. BURT, Secretary.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

A Dividend of One and a Half Dollars per share and an Extra Dividend of Three-Quarters of a Dollar per share will be paid on Monday, January 15, 1906, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, December 30, 1905.

The transfer books will be closed from January 1 to January 13, 1906, both days included.

WM. R. DRIVER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF READING COMPANY.

Philadelphia, January 5, 1906.

The Board of Directors have declared from the net earnings a dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the Common Stock of the Company, to be paid on February 1st, 1906, to the stockholders of record at the close of business January 15th, 1906. Checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed dividend orders with the Treasurer.

W. R. TAYLOR, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL STEAM PUMP CO.

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 27.

114 Liberty St., New York City, Jan. 11, 1906.

A regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the International Steam Pump Co. will be paid February 1st. The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close January 19th and reopen February 2d.

MAX NATHAN, Treasurer.

Savings Banks.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK

51 Chambers St., New York.

The Board of Trustees has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto, payable on and after January 15, 1906.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 10, 1906, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1, 1906.

JAMES McMAHON, President.
JOHN J. PULLEYN, Comptroller.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,

S. E. Cor. 6th Av. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1905, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable Jan. 15, 1906.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
J. HAMPDEN ROBB, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before JAN. 10, 1906, will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1906.

Meetings and Elections.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY,
City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn,
January 6th, 1906.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the election of five (5) Directors to serve three years, and of three (3 Inspectors of Election to serve at the next succeeding annual meeting, and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may be duly brought before the meeting, will be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Friday, January 26th, 1906, at the office of the Company, 85 Clinton Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. The polls will remain open for one hour. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Friday, January 12th, 1906, and will remain closed until 10 A. M. on the day immediately succeeding the final adjournment of said stockholders' meeting.

C. D. MENEELY, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
4 Irving Place.
December 30, 1905.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office Monday, January 22d, 1906. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 6, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 23, 1906.

R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

MACCONNELL & COOK CORPORATION'S stockholders annual meeting will be held at 52 Broadway, city, Friday, January 19, 1906, at 10 A. M., to elect 1906 Directors. GEORGE C. COOK, Secretary-Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.
New York, January 11, 1906.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank, held on the 9th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Charles P. Armstrong,	Miles M. O'Brien,
William Ballin,	Augustus G. Paine,
William F. Carlton,	Dick S. Ramsay,
Robert C. Clowry,	Adolph Rusch,
William Nelson Cromwell,	George H. Sargent,
William J. Curtis,	Frederick B. Schenck,
Frederick L. Eldridge,	William Skinner,
Edwin Gould,	Abraham Stern,
Edward T. Jeffery,	William H. Taylor,
John F. Kehoe,	Ernst Thalmann,
Emanuel Lehman,	Edward R. Thomas,
Seth M. Milliken,	Robert M. Thompson,
Charles W. Morse,	Warner Van Norden,
Harry F. Morse,	Isaac Wallach,
Benjamin Nicoll,	John Skelton Williams,

Richard Young.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. FREDERICK B. SCHENCK was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. MILES M. O'BRIEN and Mr. WILLIAM H. TAYLOR were unanimously reelected Vice Presidents. JAMES V. LOTT, Cashier.

THE JEFFERSON BANK.
Canal and Forsyth Sts.
New York, Jan. 10, 1906.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held to-day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

George F. Victor,	Maurice Brill,
Trenor L. Park,	Samuel J. Silberman,
Rudolph Erbslob,	Samuel Fleck, Jr.,
Henry L. Cammann,	Elkan Holzman,
Herman Broesel,	George L. Storm,
Samuel Strasbourger,	Emanuel Eschwege,

Max Radt.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. Herman Broesel was re-elected President and Mr. Max Radt, Vice President. Mr. William H. Devlin was reappointed Cashier and Mr. William J. Hauser, Assistant Cashier.

WILLIAM H. DEVLIN, Cashier.

THE PEOPLES BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
January 11th, 1906.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders held on the ninth inst., the following gentlemen were elected to serve the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

Scott Foster,	Stevenson Taylor,
Adolph Wimpfheimer,	Thomas Williams,
Theodore W. Morris,	Theodore Tiedemann,
Alfred B. Maclay,	William Milne.

INSPECTORS.

Freeman Bloodgood, Frederick V. Price, Alex. S. Clark.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Scott Foster, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and Adolph Wimpfheimer, Esq., was unanimously re-elected Vice President.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.
New York, January 9th, 1906.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank held to-day the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

John Arbuckle,	James R. Plum,
Isaac D. Fletcher,	H. H. Powell,
Henry C. Hulbert,	Edward C. Rice,
Henry R. Ickelheimer,	Russell Sage,
Edward A. Price,	Edward Townsend,

Edward Van Volkenburgh.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. Edward Townsend was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. Russell Sage was unanimously re-elected Vice President.

H. H. POWELL, Cashier.

THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK,

Bond St., Cor. Bowery.
New York, January 11th, 1906.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

M. J. Adrian,	B. G. Amend,
Robt. F. Amend,	Jos. M. Adrian,
Chas. L. Adrian,	S. Niewenhous,
Sol Mehrbach,	Thos. Rothmann,
Jos. Schaeffler,	Henry Weller.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors Mr. Charles L. Adrian, President, and Messrs. Bernard G. Amend and M. J. Adrian were unanimously re-elected Vice Presidents.

EDMUND F. SWANBERG, Cashier.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK.
New York, January 11, 1906.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held 9th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

L. F. Dommerich,	Samuel M. Schafer,
Oscar Dressler,	D. Schnakenberg,
J. F. Frederichs,	Albert Tag,
Antonio Gonzalez,	Casimir Tag,
Harmon W. Hendricks,	Edward N. Taller,
Henry R. Kunhardt,	Charles A. Zoebisch,
Henry Rocholl,	Frederick Von Bermuth,
Alfred Roelker,	

At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, Mr. Casimir Tag, President, and Mr. Samuel M. Schafer, Vice President, were unanimously re-elected. J. F. FREDERICKS, Cashier.

THE ASTOR NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, January 10th, 1906.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held January 9th, 1906, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors:

George F. Baker,	Alexander H. Stevens,
John Jacob Astor,	W. Emlen Roosevelt,
Charles A. Peabody,	Douglas Robinson,
Harrison B. Gawtry,	Roy A. Rainey,
John L. Downey,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,

Archibald D. Russell.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. George F. Baker was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. Alexander H. Stevens, Vice President.

GEORGE W. PANCOAST, Cashier.

THE FIFTH AVENUE BANK OF NEW YORK.
January 11th, 1906.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held January 9th, 1906, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

Charles S. Smith,	John D. Crimmins,
Gardner Wetherbee,	James G. Cannon,
Russell Sage,	Edward A. Price,
A. S. Frissell,	Thomas S. Van Volkenburgh,
John B. Dutcher,	William H. Porter.
James R. Plum,	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. A. S. Frissell was unanimously re-elected President. E. H. FANCHER, Cashier.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, January 11th, 1906.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held January 9th, 1906, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors:

J. Edward Simmons,	Robert W. Stuart,
Cornelius N. Bliss,	Richard T. Wilson,
Charles Stewart Smith,	William S. Opdyke,

James G. Cannon.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. J. Edward Simmons was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. James G. Cannon was unanimously re-elected Vice President. CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

ITALIAN-AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Italian-American Trust Company will be held at the office of the Company, 520 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1906, at 3 P. M.

Transfer books will be closed from January 5th, 1906, to January 18th, 1906.

ARTHUR BAUR, Secretary.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY.
New York, December 20, 1905.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Morton Trust Company will be held at the office of the company, 38 Nassau Street, New York, on Wednesday, January 17, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books close at 3 P. M. January 5, 1906, and reopen at 10 A. M. January 18, 1906. H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY,

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of The H. B. Claflin Company, held this day at the office of the Company in Elizabeth, N. J., John Claflin, Edward E. Eames, Dexter N. Force, George E. Armstrong, John C. Eames, and Stewart W. Eames were elected Directors for the ensuing year.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—JOHN CLAFLIN.
Vice President—EDWARD E. EAMES.
2nd Vice President—JOHN C. EAMES.
Treasurer—DEXTER N. FORCE.
Assistant Treasurer—STEWART W. EAMES.
Secretary—GEORGE E. ARMSTRONG.

Mr. Charles W. Gould was elected Counsel for the Corporation.

January 11, 1906.

G. E. ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
COLONIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, January 5, 1906.

The annual election for five Directors of this Company and for Inspectors will be held at the Company's office, No. 45 Cedar Street, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1906, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

EDWARD E. HALL, Secretary.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York Electric Lines Co. for the election of Directors will be held at the offices of the company, 176 Broadway, City of New York, on Monday, the 15th day of January, 1906. Polls will be open between 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. W. WILSON, Secretary.

Dated New York, Jan. 5th, 1906.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of Julian Scholl & Co. will be held at the office of the company, 126 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Monday, January 15, 1906, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly come before the meeting. R. E. LEIGHTON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading in Curb Stocks Dull with Prices Heavy.

Houston Oil Develops Activity—Copper Stocks Generally Heavy—Tennessee Copper Down 1¼.

Yesterday's market on the curb was dull, with prices receding as the day advanced. The activity of the past few days in International Mercantile Marine was continued in lesser degree with prices remaining practically stationary. The common stock closed at 13⅜, a gain of ¼ point for the day, and the preferred, after sales of 3,500 shares, showed a loss of ¼, closing at 36½. Houston Oil developed considerable activity, the common stock sold to the extent of 4,500 shares and rose from 10⅝ to 12. The preferred also gained 1 point, closing at 48. Coppers were dull and heavy in what trading there was. United Copper lost ¼ point during the day, closing at 63⅜ after sales of 17,500 shares. Tennessee Copper on small selling declined 1¼ points from 51⅛ to 50½.

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The principal transactions reported on the curb market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,300	Am. Can	10½	10⅝	10	10⅜
1,600	Am. Can pf.	71	71	69½	69½
100	Am. Writ. Pa.	5	5	5	5
2,500	Am. W. P. pf.	34¼	35	34⅜	34⅞
900	Beth. St'l Cor.	31½	32	31½	32
200	Beth. S. C. pf.	91	91	91	91
300	Cent. Fdy.	6¼	6½	6⅛	6½
640	Con. Refrig.	6⅝	6⅞	*6⅝	6⅞
400	Corn Prod. Ref. com., w. i.	28¼	28¼	28	28
950	Corn Prod. Ref. pf., w. i.	87	87¼	87	87¼
100	Cont. Coal & Coke pf.	95	95	95	95
800	Hartmann Coal	74	74	73½	74
150	Havana Tob.	31	30	31	30
100	Hav. Tob. pf.	42	42	42	42
4,500	Houston Oil	10⅜	12	10¼	12
500	Houston Oil pf.	47	48	47	48
300	H. O. tr. rcts.	8½	10	8½	10
100	H. O. St. L. receipts	8½	8½	8½	8½
200	H. O. tr. rcts. pf	45	45	45	45
800	Int. Mer. Mar.	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
8,500	Int. M. M. pf.	36⅜	36¾	36½	36½
2,000	Int. Salt	42½	43¼	42½	43
85	Kings Co. El. Lt. & P. rts.	39	39	39	39
1,000	Mackay Cos.	59	59	58½	58½
2,000	Mackay Cos. pf.	73⅜	73⅜	73	73⅛
1,100	Manh. Transit	3	3	3	3
100	N. J. T. D. & Imp.	46	46	46	46
100	Palmer Mt. Tunnel & P.	53	53	53	53
300	Sea. Lum. Co.	68	68½	67⅞	68
100	Stand. Mill. pf	39	39	39	39
6	Standard Oil	697¾	697¾	693	693

RAILROADS.

400	Am. Lt. & Tr. rights	¾	¾	¾	¾
1,100	Chi. Subway	51	51¼	50⅞	51
80	New Trac. Sec. n. com., w. i.	59½	59¼	59¼	59¼
1,500	Int. Rap. Tr.	235½	236½	234⅞	235
2	No. Sec. stubs	275	275	275	275

MINING STOCKS.

800	Bam. Delamar	9	9	8¾	8¾
10,000	Bluebell Min.	4½	5	4½	5
5,200	Boston Copper	31¼	31⅝	30⅝	31¼
3,000	Brit. Col. Cop.	9½	9⅝	9½	9¾
2,000	Copper Sec.	31	31	30¼	31
4,000	Dom. Copper.	7-16	15-32	7-16	15-32
100	Douglas Cop.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
300	Gold Hill	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
275	Granby Con.	10	10	9⅞	9⅞
200	Greene Gold.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
8,500	Greene C. C.	29⅝	29⅝	29¼	29⅜
1,100	Greene G.-S.	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7¾
1,100	Guanaj. Con.	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
200	Mex. Gold Exp.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
8,000	Mines Sec.	¼	¼	¼	¼
435	Mitchell Min.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛
200	Monte. M. & S.	½	½	½	½
2,200	Nev. Con. Cop.	11⅝	11¾	11⅝	11⅞
3,000	Nev.-Utah M. & S.	3½	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
50	N. Y.-Shos. M.	3	3	3	3
1,200	Penn. Cop. Co.	51⅞	51⅞	50	50½
900	Tintic Mining.	10¼	10¼	9⅞	9⅞
2,000	Tonopah Ext.	8	8⅜	8	8⅜
300	Tonopah Min.	19	20½	19	20½
200	Union Copper Co.	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16
17,500	United Cop.	64	64½	63½	63⅝
175	United Cop. pf.	88	*89½	88	89½
900	Utah Apex	8⅝	8⅝	7⅞	8⅛
600	Utah Copper	39	39¼	37½	37½
100	Western Min.	36¼	36½	36⅛	36½
100	White K. Cop.	9-16	9-16	9-16	9-16

BONDS.

$65,000	Al. & Sus. 3½s 60% paid	118	118	118	118
1,000	Am. Malt. 6s.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
$1,000	Am. Steel Fds. 6s, w. i. and interest	86¼	87	86¼	87
10,000	Am. W. P. 5s.	88½	88½	88½	88½
2,000	Cent. Fdy. 6s, flat	82	82	82	82
75,000	New Trac. Sec. n. col. 4½s, w. i.	95¼	95¼	95	95
14,000	Int. M. M. 4½s.	†82⅞	83	82¾	83
£35,000	Jap. Govt. 4s of 1905 and int., w. i.	87¾	87½	87¾	87¾
$49,600	N. Y. N. H. & H. 3½s and interest	117¼	117¼	117¼	117⅜

*Odd lots. †Seller 20. ‡Sells cents per share.

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Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Wednesday:

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Jan. 11. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 10. Bid.	Asked.
American Can	9⅞	10⅜	10¼	10½
American Can pf.	69½	70	70¾	71
American Chicle	166	170	166	170
American Chicle pf.	166	166	162	164
Am. Light & Traction.	118	122	116	122
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	104⅝	106	104	106
Am. Light & Trac. rts.	3-16	¼	⅛	¼
American Tobacco	463	470	463	470
Am. Steel Found. 6s, w. i. and interest	87	87½	86	86½
American Malting 6s.	104	104½	104¼	104⅝
Am. Writing Paper	4⅞	5¼	5	5¼
Am. Writing Paper pf.	34¾	35	34¼	34⅞
Am. Writing Paper 5s.	86⅝	89	86	88½
Bethlehem Steel	32	32½	30½	32½
Bethlehem Steel pf.	90¾	91	90½	91
Bamberger-De Lamar.	8½	8¾	8½	8¾
Boston Copper	31⅝	31¾	31⅜	31⅝
British Columbia Cop.	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝
Celluloid	128	132	...	...
Central Foundry	6¼	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜
Central Foundry pf.	26½	27¼	26½	27¾
Central Foundry 6s.	81	82	81	82
Chicago Subway	50⅝	51½	50¾	51½
Consol. Refrigerating.	6⅜	7¼	...	...
Cont. Coal & Coke.	9⅝	10	9⅜	10
Corn Prod. ref. com., w. i.	27¾	28	27¾	28¼
Corn Prod. ref. pf., w. i.	86¾	87¼	86⅝	87¼
Copper Securities	30¾	31	30	30⅝
Dominion Copper	½	⅝	...	...
Douglas Copper	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝
Granby Consolidated	9⅞	10	9⅞	10
Greene Con. Copper	29¼	29½	29¼	29⅝
Greene Con. Gold	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
Greene Gold-Silver	6⅝	7	6⅞	7
Guanajuato Con.	4⅛	4¾	4⅛	4¾
Hartmann Coal	74	74½	74	74½
Havana Tobacco	30	32	...	...
Havana Tobacco pf.	47	49	...	...
Houston Oil	11⅞	12	9¼	9⅞
Houston Oil pf.	47	49	40	44
Interborough	234¾	235¼	235	236
Inter. Mer. Marine	13⅜	13⅝	12¾	13¼
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	36⅝	36⅞	36	36¼
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s.	82½	82⅞	82	84
International Salt	42¾	43	42	43
International Salt 5s.	69	71	69	71
Jap. Gov. 4s of 1905 and interest, w. i.	87⅝	87½	87¾	87½
Kings Co. E. L. & P.	38	40	...	...
Mackay Companies.	58¼	58½	59	...
Mackay Companies pf.	73½	73⅝	73	73¼
Manhattan Transit.	2⅞	3	3	3⅛
Mines Securities	½	5-16	½	5-16
Mitchell Mining.	10⅜	10⅝	10¾	10¼
Montreal & Boston	⅝	½	...	...
Montezuma M. & S.	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
N. J. Term. D. & Imp.	45¾	46	45¾	46
New Trac. Sec., w. i.	58½	59	58	60
New Tr. Sec. pf., w. i.	98	100	98	100
N. T. S. col. 4½s, w. i.	int. 95	95¼	95¼	95½
New York Transport	6¾	7	6½	7
Nevada Con. Copper	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	12
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	3⅝	3¾	2⅝	3⅝
Northern Secur. stubs.	262½	275	250	275
Palmer Mt. Tun. & P.	53	55	53	55
Otis Elevator pf.	106	108	106	109
Seaboard Lumber Co.	67½	68	67½	68¾
Singer Mfg	570	600	...	...
Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	61½	62½	61	63
Standard Milling	37	41	...	...
Standard Oil.	696	698	696	699
Tennessee Copper.	50¼	51	51¼	51¾
Tintic Mining.	9⅞	10¼	9⅝	10
Union Typewriter.	98	100	...	...
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	122	125	...	...
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	118½	120	...	...
United Copper.	63⅝	63¾	63¾	63⅞
United Copper pf.	88½	89½	87	89½
Utah Apex.	8½	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
Utah Copper.	37½	38	37⅝	38

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thurs.	Wed.		Thurs.	Wed.
Alta	.01	.02	L. W. Con.	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.04	.04	Mexican	1.15	1.10
Andes	.17	.17	Occid Con.	.42	.32
Belcher	.19	.18	Ophir	5.75	5.62½
Best & B.	1.10	1.10	Overman	.17	.17
Bullion	.25	.26	Potosi	.05	.04
Caledonia	.50	.50	Savage	.48	.45
Chal. Con.	.18	.18	Sag Belcher	.09	.08
Challar	.18	.12	Sierra Nev.	.27	.26
Confidence	.85	.85	Syndicate	.11	.11
C. C. & V.	1.15	1.15	St. Louis	.06	.06
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.42	.41
Crown Pt.	.01	.00½	Utah Con.	.02	.02
Gould & C.	.19	.20	Yel. Jacket	.12	.12
Hale & Nor.	1.00	1.00	Silver bars.	65¾	65½
Julia	.07	.07	Drafts, sight	.08	.08
Justice	.03	.03	Telegraph	.05	.05
Ky. Con.	.01	.01			

Mexican dollars were unchanged at $1.368.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, Jan. 11, 1906.

U S 2s, reg. 1930 50,000 103½; 2s, cpn, 1930 50,000 108⅝; 4s, cpn, 1925 50,000 131½; Imp Jap Gov 6s, sterling loan 52,000 100; 2d series 1,000 99½; 25,000 99⅜; 500 99⅝; 10,000 99⅜; Jap Imp Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs full paid for 4½ sterl loan 2,500 93⅜; 55,000 93½; 21,000 93⅜; 30,000 93½; 500 93⅜; 8,000 93½; 500 93⅞; 5,000 93⅝; 10,000 93½; Jap Imp Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs fdll paid for new 4½s, 2d ser 5,000 91¼; 1,000 91¼; 16,000 91¼; 81,000 91½; 5,000 91¼; 2,000 91½; Jap Imp Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs for 4s, sterl loan 8,000 87⅜; 4,000 87½; 9,000 87⅝; 10,000 87⅜; U S of Mexico 5s 1,000 99⅝; U S of Mexico 4s 96,000 93½; Virginia 6s defd, Brown Bros & Co ctfs 10,000 20; Am Ice Secur 6s 6,000 58; 36,000 88½; 10,000 88½; 1,000 88⅝; Am Tel & Tel 4s 2,000 94½; Am Tobacco 6s 11,000 115; 28,000 114⅜; 5,000 115; Am Tobacco 4s 6,000 81½; 40,000 81; 22,000 81½; 28,000 81; 1,000 81½; 1,000 81½; At, T & S F gen 4s 12,000 103⅜; 15,000 103¾; 30,000 103½; 10,000 103⅜; 500 103½; 2,000 103⅛; conv 4s 15,000 104½; 2,000 104½; 42,000 104⅝; 3,000 104⅜; 102,000 104⅝; 1,000 104⅜; 95,000 104½; adjustment 4s 5,000 94¼; Atlan Coast Line 4s 10,000 101⅜; 40,000 101¾; 16,000 101¼; 81,000 101⅜; 5,000 101¼; 2,000 101½; Jap Imp Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs for 4s, sterl loan 1,000 103⅜; 2,000 104; 5,000 103⅞; 4,000 104; gen 6s 5,000 120; Met St gen 5s 18,000 116½; Met St Ry ref 4s 8,000 91; 7,000 91¼; 45,000 91½; Mex Cent con 4s 5,000 79⅜; Mex Cent 1st inc 10,000 25⅜; Midlnd N J 1st 6s 10,000 88½; 1,000 88⅝; Milwaukee Gas 4s 5,000 93⅜; Mo, K & T 1st 4s 10,000 100⅞; 11,000 101; Mo, K & T 2d 4s 10,000 90¾; 8,000 90; 10,000 90½; 8,000 90⅜; Mo, K & Tx of T 5s 1,000 108¼; Nash, Chat & St L 1st con 5s 3,000 114½; Nas Elec R R 4s 3,000 89; Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4s 1,000 86; N Y Centl & H R gen 3½s 4,000 98⅜; 3,000 98½; 1,000 98⅝; registered 10,000 98⅜; deb 4s, 1934 11,000 101¼; L S col 3½s 1,000 91; N Y C & St L 4s 2,000 105; Norf & W con 4s 3,000 102; Pocah C & C 4s 2,000 95; divisional 1st 4s 1,000 99; Northn Pac 4s 2,000 105½; 12,000 105¾; registered 16,000 105; Nor Pac gen 3s 1,000 77½; 500 77½; Ore R & N con 4s 5,000 101; 14,000 99½; 10,000 99¾; Ore Sh L gtd ref 4s 55,000 96½; Pac of Mo 1st 4s 10,000 105; Penn conv 3½s, 1915 15,000 100; 2,000 99¾; 53,000 99⅝; 127,000 97; 62,000 97¼; 15,000 97⅜; 25,000 97⅝; 92,000 97¾; 15,000 97¼; 12,000 97⅜; Va & Sthwn 5s 1,000 109; Wab, Pitts Ter 1st 1,000 86½; 2,000 87; 5,000 86¼; 1,000 86⅞; Wab, Pitts Ter 2d 8,000 85½; 11,000 85¾; 20,000 86¼; 17,000 86⅜; 17,000 86½; 10,000 86⅝; 10,000 86¾; 10,000 35¾; 1,000 86½; Wabash deb B 6s 15,000 74½; Westn Maryl 4s 5,000 88; 12,000 87¾; 1,000 87⅞; 14,000 88; Wn Maryl conv 4s 20,000 72½; West Shore 4s 4,000 103 registered 2,500 106¾; 5,000 106¾; West Un fundg & real est 4½s 1,000 104¾; Wheel & Lake Erie 1st con 4s 10,000 91¾; 1,000 91¾; 8,000 92; Wis Cen gen 4s 16,000 93½; 2,000 93¾; 2,000 94; 2,000 94¼.

Net changes of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

ADVANCED.

C, C, C & St L, St L div 4s 2½; Col Southn 1st 1¼; Union Pac cnv 1½; Va Southwest 5s 1; Wabash, Ptts 2d 1; Wis Cent 4s 1¼.

DECLINED.

Central of Georgia 2d pf inc 1½; Total sales Jan. 11, 1906 $8,859,000; From Jan. 1, 1906 29,635,000; Corresponding date last year 37,814,500.

Continental's Yearly Report.

The Continental Fire Insurance Company, in its statement of Jan. 1, 1906, prepared for the New York Insurance Department, shows total assets, $16,384,501; net surplus over liabilities, $8,424,225, which, with the capital of $1,000,000, makes more than $9,000,000 held for the protection of the policy holders. Since the incorporation, in 1853, the Continental has paid losses exceeding $58,000,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Thursday, Jan. 11, 1906.

Total sales Jan. 11, 1906 1,532,307
From Jan. 1, 1906 12,506,563
Corresponding date last year 5,705,968

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
23¾	23¾	13,500	Allis-Chalmers Co.	22⅞	23⅞	22⅞	23½	+ ⅝
62½	63⅜	1,200	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	63½	+ ⅛
111½	111⅝	131,110	*Amal. Copper Co.	110½	111⅝	110	111⅝	+1
27⅜	28	4,500	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	29	29	28	28	− ¾
31	32½	100	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	31	31	31	31	−1
42¾	42⅞	9,200	Am. Car & F. Co.	41⅝	42⅞	41⅝	42⅞	+ ⅞
100	100¼	200	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	100½	100⅝	100	100	− ⅛
44	44½	10,500	Am. Cotton Oil.	43½	43⅞	41⅝	42⅞	+ ½
93	94½	300	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	94½	94½	94	94	−1
220	225	400	Am. Express	223	223	222	222	−3
10½	10⅝	1,000	*Am. Grass Twine.	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	9½	600	Am. Hide & Leather.	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅝
40	40½	100	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	40	40	40	40	− ¾
42½	42¾	4,000	*Am. Ice Securities	42	42½	42	42½	+ ⅛
20¾	20¾	100	*Am. Linseed Co.	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅜
41¾	42	200	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	41⅞	42	41⅞	42	...
77	77⅛	9,700	*Am. Locomo. Co.	75¾	77⅛	75¾	77⅛	+1½
117¼	118	300	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	117½	117⅝	117½	117⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	6	100	*Am. Malt. Co., t. r.	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
26⅞	26⅞	4,200	*Am. Mal. Co. pf., t. r.	25¾	26⅝	25¾	26⅝	−1⅜
165½	165½	13,600	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	163⅝	*164½	162¾	165¾	+2
128¾	129	4,200	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	126⅞	129	126¾	128¾	+1⅞
101	101¼	200	*Am. Smel. pf. B.	101⅛	101¼	101¼	101¼	− ⅛
14½	14⅝	900	Am. Steel Foundries.	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
50¼	50⅝	720	Am. Steel Founds. pf.	50⅜	50⅝	50⅛	50⅜	+ ⅛
151⅜	151⅞	20,525	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	152½	152½	151½	151⅝	−1
103⅝	103⅞	1,600	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	105¼	105¼	104⅝	105	− ⅛
46⅝	47	9,760	*Am. Woolen Co.	44⅞	47¼	44⅞	46⅞	+1⅝
264¼	264½	45,400	*Anacon. Cop. Mi. Co.	265	265	259½	264⅝	− ⅛
106	110	200	Asso. Merch. 1st pf.	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	− ½
95½	95⅝	58,800	Atch., Top. & S. F.	94⅝	95¾	94⅝	95⅝	+1⅛
103½	104¼	2,000	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	103½	104¼	103½	104¼	+ ⅝
158½	159	300	Atlantic Coast Line.	158⅞	159	158⅞	159	+ ⅛
114½	114¾	3,700	Baltimore & Ohio.	114½	114⅝	114¼	114⅝	+ ⅛
88⅝	88⅞	18,800	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	89	89⅞	88⅝	88⅞	+ ⅛
20	20⅜	100	Brunswick City	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
152	153	100	Buff., Roch. & Ptts.	158	158	153	153	...
174⅞	175	10,200	Canadian Pacific	175¼	176	175	175	...
47⅞	48	3,914	Central Leather	47⅝	48	47⅝	48	+ ⅛
104⅞	105	800	Central Leather pf.	105	105⅝	105	105	+ ⅛
56⅞	57⅛	2,700	Chesapeake & Ohio.	56⅝	57	56⅝	57	+ ⅛
32	33	900	Chicago & Alton	30	33	30	32½	+2½
80	80¾	1,600	Chicago & Alton pf.	75	80	75	80	+4½
21⅝	21¾	3,025	Chicago Great West.	21½	21⅝	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
77½	78	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	77	77	77	77	+ ⅛
35¼	35½	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	35¼	35⅜	35¼	35⅜	+ ⅛
183½	183½	15,700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	180⅝	181½	182⅛	183⅜	+ ⅜
227	228	2,850	Chicago & Northw.	227	227½	227	227⅞	+2⅞
10⅞	10⅝	1,700	Chicago Union Trac.	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
106½	107	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	− ⅛
57¼	57¼	17,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	58½	59½	57⅞	58½	+1½
35	35⅛	39,800	Colorado & Southern.	31½	35⅞	31½	35	+3½
80⅛	80⅜	3,000	Col. & South. 1st pf.	70	71	70	71	+ 1
56	56½	4,600	Col. & South. 2d pf.	53½	56½	53½	56	+2
18	18⅛	200	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	18	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅛
176	176¼	1,600	Consolidated Gas	176	176	175	176	− ⅛
18½	18⅝	2,500	Corn Products Co.	18¼	18½	18	18¼	− ⅛
58	58	75	Corn Products Co. pf.	58	58	58	58	...
223	227	3,700	Delaware & Hudson.	223	227	223	227	+4¾
43⅝	43¾	28,300	Denver & Rio Grande.	39⅞	43⅝	39¾	43	+4
90⅞	90⅞	7,700	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	88½	90⅝	88½	90⅝	+2⅝
93¼	...	200	Detroit Unl. Ry., x d.	93¼	93½	93¼	93½	− ⅛
53	53	4,800	*Distillers Securities.	52⅝	53	52⅝	53	+ ⅛
21¾	22¼	4,860	*Dul., S. S. & At.	21¾	22⅛	21¾	22	+ ⅛
43½	44	5,700	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	43¼	45	43	43	...
48⅞	48⅝	9,600	Erie	48⅜	48⅝	48⅜	48¼	+ ⅛
80⅞	80⅝	1,500	Erie 1st pf.	80⅜	80⅝	80⅜	80½	+ ⅛
73⅝	74	100	Erie 2d pf.	73½	74	73½	73½	+ ⅛
141	145	200	Fed. Min. & Smelt.	145	145	143	143	−2
105½	105⅞	100	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	+ ⅛
78	80	200	General Chemical	80	80	80	80	+3
178½	179	2,150	General Electric	178	179½	178	179	...
307¾	308	23,500	Great Northern pf.	298	308¼	297⅝	308	+10½
40	...	100	*Gt. Nor. pf., 25 p.c.pd.	300	300	300	300	...
80	81	100	Havana Electric pf.	80	80	80	80	...
81½	82	100	Homestake Mining	82	82	82	82	...
176	176⅜	950	Illinois Central	175¾	176⅞	175⅝	176⅞	+ ⅝
24⅝	24⅞	3,800	International Paper	24¼	24⅞	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
88⅞	89	2,500	Internat. Paper pf.	88¾	89	88½	89	+ ⅛
59	60¼	100	*Internat. Power Co.	59½	59½	59½	59½	− ⅛
158	158¾	8,800	Inter. Steam Pump pf.	70	79½	79	79⅝	−1⅝
34⅜	34½	10,610	Iowa Central	33	33	33	33	+2⅜
76½	77	4,700	Iowa Central pf.	61	62¼	61	62¼	+2⅜
139	140	1,900	Kans. C. S. & M. pf.	83½	83½	83½	83½	− ¼
32	32⅜	300	Kansas City South.	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	...
36	36⅝	900	Kansas City South. pf.	39	39	39	39	+ ⅝
58	58¼	1,400	Tol., St. L. & West.	36	36⅜	36	36⅛	+ ¼
119	120	720	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	58	58¾	57⅞	58	...
81	82	12,400	Twin City R. T.	120	120¼	119⅝	119⅝	− ⅜
79⅞	80	600	*Union St. & P. Co. pf.	80½	80½	80½	80¾	...
156½	156⅝	298,600	Union Pacific	154⅝	156⅞	154¼	156⅝	+2
86¾	87	300	Uni. Rys. of St. L. pf.	87	87	87	87	...
91	92	200	United Rys. Invest.	92	92½	92	92½	+ ¼
50⅜	51	1,600	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	50⅜	51¼	50⅜	50⅜	...
94½	95	500	*U. S. Cast Iron P. pf.	95	95	95	95	...
89¼	90	300	U. S. Realty & Im. Co.	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	− ⅜
53⅜	54	6,443	U. S. Rubber	53	54½	52⅝	53½	+ ⅜
112	112½	150	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	112¼	112½	112¼	112½	− ⅛
84	84⅞	1,200	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	84½	84⅞	84¼	84⅞	− ⅛
160½	161	2,315	U. S. Steel	161⅝	162	160	161	+ ⅛
180⅝	182	1,200	U. S. Steel pf.	183¾	183¾	182	182	+1½
39⅝	40½	52,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	40¼	40½	39⅝	40½	+ ⅛
71⅞	72	8,300	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	72	72	71	72	+1⅝
100¼	101	4,900	Missouri Pacific	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¾	+ ⅛
67½	67⅝	1,700	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	67⅜	67⅝	67¼	67⅝	− ⅛
115½	115⅝	30	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	...
16½	17	100	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	16½	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
85¼	86	900	*National Lead Co.	85¼	85⅞	85	85⅞	+ ⅝
...	...	10,900	*Nat. Lead Co. rts.	⅛	¼	⅛	¼	...
103¼	103¾	400	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	103¼	103⅞

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROSS RIVER RESERVOIR.
Reservoir "N."
Additional Lands and Highways.
NOTICE OF APPLICATION OF APPRAISAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY given that it is the intention of the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883, and the laws amendatory thereof.

Such application will be made at a Special Term of said Court, to be held in the Second Judicial District, at Chambers of Mr. Justice Keogh, in New Rochelle, Westchester County, New York, on the Twenty-seventh day of January, 1906, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.

The object of such application is to obtain an order of the Court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the County of New York, and the other two of whom shall reside in the County in which the real estate hereinafter described is situated, as Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners of and all persons interested in the real estate (as the term "real estate" is defined by said act) hereinafter described as proposed to be taken or affected for the construction of a dam and reservoir on Cross River for the purpose of supplying the City of New York with an increased supply of pure and wholesome water. The real estate sought to be taken or affected is situated in the Towns of Lewisboro, Poundridge, and Bedford, Westchester County, New York.

A statement or description of the boundaries of the additional lands or real estate to be acquired herein is as follows:

All those tracts or parcels of land to be acquired in fee for the construction of the Cross River Reservoir (Reservoir "N") as shown on a certain map, entitled "Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, Exhibit No. 5 of 1906, Property Map No. 1, for the acquirement in fee of Additional Lands, and for the acquirement of the use and possession of real estate which may be used, taken or affected or is herewith taken, acquired, or used for railroad, highway, and other public purposes, required for the construction of the Cross River Reservoir (Reservoir N) in the Towns of Lewisboro, Poundridge, and Bedford, Westchester County, New York," adopted by the Aqueduct Commissioners June 28th, 1905, and filed in Westchester County Register's office at White Plains, New York, December 11th, 1905, which are bounded and described as follows:

FIRST TRACT.

BEGINNING at a point in the Town line separating the Towns of Bedford and Poundridge; which point is a corner of Parcels Nos. 19 and 25, in the boundary of lands of the City of New York, and running thence south twenty-one (21) degrees thirty (30) minutes east three hundred forty-seven and two-tenths (347.2) feet; thence south twenty-one (21) degrees twenty (20) minutes east one hundred and seven and seven-tenths (150.7) feet; then south seventy-nine (79) degrees fifty-six (56) minutes west ninety and five-tenths (90.5) feet; thence south eleven (11) degrees thirty-three (33) minutes east one hundred two (102) feet; thence north eighty-four (84) degrees forty-six (46) minutes east one hundred (100.0) feet; thence south fifteen (15) degrees thirty-four (34) minutes east five hundred forty-five (545.0) feet; thence south twenty-one (21) degrees nineteen (19) minutes east one hundred six and eight-tenths (106.8) feet; thence south twenty (20) degrees ten (10) minutes east one hundred and forty-four (144.0) feet to the northwesterly boundary of Parcel No. 29 in the boundary of lands of the City of New York; thence along said boundary of said lands to the end south forty-three (43) degrees thirty (30) minutes west three hundred thirty-one and five-hundredths (331.05) feet; thence south eighty-six (86) degrees forty-four (44) minutes west five hundred twenty-two (522.0) feet; thence north thirty (30) degrees forty-six (46) minutes east four hundred eighteen and one-tenth (418.1) feet; thence north four (4) degrees twenty-six (26) minutes east one thousand two hundred forty-six and one-tenth (1,246.1) feet to the point or place of beginning, containing 11.63 acres, all in the Town of Bedford.

SECOND TRACT.

BEGINNING at a point which is a corner of Parcels Nos. 18 and 23 in the boundary of lands of the City of New York and running thence along said boundary of said lands south eighty-seven (87) degrees eight (08) minutes west five hundred eighty-nine and twenty-two hundredths (589.22) feet; thence north six (6) degrees fifty-eight (58) minutes east one thousand two hundred and twenty and three-tenths (1220.3) feet; thence south twenty (20) degrees seventeen (17) minutes east one thousand two hundred and sixteen and eight-tenths (1216.8) feet; thence north sixty-six (66) degrees forty-eight (48) minutes east one hundred and twenty (120.0) feet to the boundary of lands of the City of New York; thence south forty-five (45) degrees sixteen (16) minutes west along the said boundary of said lands one hundred thirty-one and seven-tenths (131.7) feet to the point or place of beginning, containing 8.19 acres, all in the Town of Bedford.

THIRD TRACT.

BEGINNING at a point which is a corner of Parcels Nos. 37 and 38 in the boundary of lands of the City of New York, and running thence along said boundary of said lands, south one (1) degree fifty-seven (57) minutes thirty (30) seconds west one thousand and thirty-seven and seventy-two hundredths (1037.72) feet; thence south no (0) degrees eleven (11) minutes east one hundred fifty-two and three-tenths (152.3) feet to a point in the present State highway leading from Cross River to Bedford; thence leaving said boundary of said lands south eighty-nine (89) degrees forty-nine (49) minutes east seventeen and nine-tenths (17.9) feet to the westerly side of said road or highway; thence north six degrees (6) seventeen (17) minutes west seven hundred thirty-two and six-tenths (732.6) feet; thence north eleven (11) degrees forty (40) minutes west one hundred and fourteen (114.0) feet; thence north one (1) degree thirty-seven (37) minutes east six hundred sixteen and eight-tenths (616.8) feet to the boundary of lands of the City of New York; thence along the said boundary of said lands south twenty-seven (27) degrees thirty-five (35) minutes east three hundred (300) feet to the point or place of beginning. Containing three and ninety-one hundredths (3.91) acres, all in the Town of Bedford.

FOURTH TRACT.

BEGINNING at a point in the boundary of lands of the City of New York where the southerly line of Parcel No. 40 intersects the easterly side of the present State highway, and running thence north fifty-three (53) degrees twenty-two (22) minutes east along said boundary of said lands six hundred eighty-two and one-tenth (682.1) feet; thence leaving said boundary of said lands south ten (10) degrees fourteen (14) minutes east seven hundred fifty-four and five-tenths (754.5) feet; thence south eighty-two (82) degrees forty-four (44) minutes west six hundred eighty-seven and six-tenths (687.6) feet to the easterly side of the aforesaid State highway; thence along said easterly side of said highway to the end north twenty-two (22) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred twelve and nine-tenths (112.9) feet; thence north eleven (11) degrees nineteen (19) minutes west sixty and seven-tenths (60.7) feet; thence north eighty-six (86) degrees forty-five (45) minutes west seven (7.0) feet; thence north fifty-two and two-tenths (52.2) feet; thence north three (3) degrees two (02) minutes west forty-nine and two-tenths (49.2) feet; thence north seven (7) degrees forty (40) minutes west one hundred forty-eight and seven tenths (158.7) feet to the point or place of beginning, containing eight and forty-one hundredths (8.41) acres. All in the Town of Bedford.

FIFTH TRACT.

BEGINNING at a point in the boundary of lands of the City of New York, which point is a corner of Parcels Nos. 62 and 66, and running thence north three (3) degrees ten (10) minutes west forty-eight (48) feet; thence north eighty-one (81) degrees thirty-six (36) minutes east three hundred one and nine-tenths (301.9) feet to a corner of lands of the City of New York; thence south seventy-six (76) degrees twenty-five minutes east, seven hundred ninety-eight and four-tenths (798.4) feet to another corner of lands of the City of New York, thence along the boundary of lands of the City of New York to the end south fifty-three (53) degrees forty-three (43) minutes west, five hundred twenty-two and seven-tenths (522.7) feet, thence north thirty-five (35) degrees thirty-three (33) minutes west six hundred ten and twenty-five-hundredths (610.25) feet; thence south seventy-two (72) degrees forty-seven (47) minutes west three hundred and ten (310.0) feet to the point or place of beginning. Containing three and eighty-three hundredths (3.83) acres, all in the Town of Bedford.

SIXTH TRACT.

BEGINNING at a point in the boundary of lands of the City of New York, which point is the most northerly corner of Parcel No. 75 and running thence north fourteen (14) degrees twenty-eight (28) minutes east along said boundary of said lands one thousand eight hundred ninety-two and fifty-two-hundredths (1892.52) feet; thence leaving said boundary of said lands south six (6) degrees twenty-four (24) minutes east nine hundred forty-one and seven-tenths (941.7) feet; thence south twenty-six (26) degrees twenty-nine (29) minutes west eight hundred nine and four-tenths (809.4) feet; thence south fifty-four (54) degrees fifty-six (56) minutes west one hundred fourteen and one-tenth (114.1) feet; thence south five (5) degrees fifteen (15) minutes east one hundred eight and two-tenths (108.2) feet; thence south eighty-four (84) degrees twenty-six (26) minutes west sixty-seven and six-tenths (67.6) feet; thence south eighty-one (81) degrees fifty-four (54) minutes west sixty-five and two-tenths (65.2) feet to the point or place of beginning. Containing eight and thirty-five-hundredths (8.35) acres. All in the Town of Lewisboro.

SEVENTH TRACT.

Being land required for a proposed re-location of a state highway to a width of fifty (50.0) feet; twenty-five (25) feet on either side of the centre line herein described.

BEGINNING at a point in the boundary of lands of the City of New York distant about thirty-five (35.0) feet from the town line between the Towns of Poundridge and Bedford as measured on said boundary line and running thence north twenty-four (24) degrees twenty-four (24) minutes east three hundred and fifty (350.4) feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of two hundred and seventy-six and seven-tenths (206.7) feet crossing present road or highway leading from Cross River to Boutonville one hundred fifty-eight and fifty-seven-hundredths (158.57) feet; thence north twenty (20) degrees no (00) minutes west two hundred and ninety (290) feet; thence north eleven (11) degrees nineteen (19) minutes west sixty and seven-tenths (60.7) feet; thence north eighty-six (86) degrees forty-five (45) minutes west seven (7.0) feet; thence north fifty-two and two-tenths (52.2) feet; thence north three (3) degrees two (02) minutes west forty-nine and two-tenths (49.2) feet; thence north seven (7) degrees forty (40) minutes west one hundred forty-eight and seven tenths (158.7) feet to the point or place of beginning, containing eight and forty-one hundredths (8.41) acres. All in the Town of Bedford.

EIGHTH TRACT.

BEGINNING at a point in the boundary of lands of the City of New York, which point is a corner of Parcels Nos. 62 and 66, and running thence north three (3) degrees ten (10) minutes west forty-eight (48) feet; thence north eighty-one (81) degrees thirty-six (36) minutes east three hundred one and nine-tenths (301.9) feet to a corner of lands of the City of New York; thence south seventy-six (76) degrees twenty-five minutes east, seven hundred ninety-eight and four-tenths (798.4) feet to another corner of lands of the City of New York, thence along the boundary of lands of the City of New York to the end south fifty-three (53) degrees forty-three (43) minutes west, five hundred twenty-two and seven-tenths (522.7) feet, thence north thirty-five (35) degrees thirty-three (33) minutes west six hundred ten and twenty-five-hundredths (610.25) feet; thence south seventy-two (72) degrees forty-seven (47) minutes west three hundred and ten (310.0) feet to the point or place of beginning. Containing three and eighty-three hundredths (3.83) acres. All in the Town of Lewisboro.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

seven and a half, seventy-eight and a half, and eighty-nine.

A statement or description of the boundaries of the additional lands or real estate in which an easement is to be acquired by this proceeding is as follows:

FIRST TRACT, designated as Parcel No. 90 on said map hereinbefore referred to, filed in Westchester County Register's office at White Plains, New York, December eleventh, 1905, bounded and described as follows:

ALL that portion of the Honey Hollow Road running southerly from the junction of said road with the State Road leading from Bedford to the Village of Cross River at monument fifty-three (53) and lying northerly from Parcel No. 89 and containing eight-tenths (0.8) acres of which seventy-six-hundredths (0.76) acres in the Town of Poundridge and four-hundredths (0.04) acres in the Town of Lewisboro.

SECOND TRACT, designated as Parcel No. 91 on said map above referred to, bounded and described as follows:

ALL that portion of the State Road leading from Bedford to the Village of Cross River running westerly from the junction of said State Road with the Honey Hollow Road at monument fifty-three (53) and lying southerly from the Line of Taking of the Cross River Reservoir, and containing twelve-hundredths (0.12) acres, of which ten-hundredths (0.10) acres in the Town of Poundridge and two-hundredths (0.02) acres in the Town of Lewisboro.

A description of the real estate used for railroad, highway and other public purposes, the fee of which has been heretofore taken and the possession of which is required as aforesaid, is as follows:

ALL that portion of the road or highway from Katonah to the Village of Cross River, designated on said map hereinbefore referred to as Parcel Number 92 and extending between the points marked A-A on said map, the centre line of which road or highway is described as follows:

Beginning at a point marked A on said map, which is the intersection of the centre lines of Road Number One, hereinafter described, and the road or highway herein described, which point is fully located in the description of said Road Number One, and running thence south eighty-three (83) degrees four (04) minutes east three hundred and twenty (320.0) feet; thence north eighty-seven (87) degrees seventeen (17) minutes east fifty-nine and nine-tenths (59.9) feet; north sixty-nine (69) degrees five (5) minutes east five hundred ninety-eight and six-tenths (598.6) feet; thence north fifty-two (52) degrees, forty-seven (47) minutes east one hundred seventy-two and five-tenths (172.5) feet; thence north sixty-four (64) degrees thirty-three (33) minutes east one hundred eighty-three and seven-tenths (183.7) feet; thence north eighty-one (81) degrees thirty-five (35) minutes east two hundred six and seven-tenths (206.7) feet to a point marked "B," which is an intersection with the centre line of the road or highway leading from Mr. Holly; thence south eleven (11) degrees thirty-three (33) minutes east one hundred ninety and one-tenth (190.1) feet; thence south thirty-two (32) degrees thirty-four (34) minutes east one hundred five and four-tenths (105.4) feet; south fifty-seven (57) degrees three (3) minutes east five hundred seventy (570.0) feet; south forty-seven (47) degrees eighteen (18) minutes east four hundred fifty-nine and three-tenths (459.3) feet; thence south seventy-four (74) degrees twenty-eight (28) minutes east eighty-three (83) feet; thence north eighty-one (81) degrees twenty (20) minutes east sixty-eight and eight-tenths (68.8) feet; thence north sixty-six (66) degrees three (03) minutes east one hundred eighty-three and seven-tenths (183.7) feet; thence north eighty-one (81) degrees forty (40) minutes east two hundred twenty and nine-tenths (220.9) feet; thence north seventy-two (72) degrees fifty (50) minutes east one hundred seventeen and one-tenth (117.1) feet; thence north eighty-eight (88) degrees thirty-eight (38) minutes east six hundred twenty-nine and four-tenths (629.4) feet; thence south eighty-six (86) degrees three (03) minutes east one hundred twenty-seven (127) minutes east one-hundredths (102.9) feet; thence south sixty-four (64) degrees twenty-four (24) minutes east one hundred eighteen and twenty-two-hundredths (118.22) feet; thence south sixty-one (61) degrees fifty-nine (59) minutes east one hundred fifty-three and fifty-three-hundredths (153.53) feet; thence south sixty-three (63) degrees thirty-nine (39) minutes east three hundred fourteen and fifty-five-hundredths (314.55) feet; thence south seventy-one (71) degrees twenty-six (26) minutes east one hundred twelve and thirty-seven-hundredths (112.87) feet; thence south eighty (80) degrees fifteen (15) minutes east sixty and eighty-five-hundredths (60.85) feet; thence north eighty-six (86) degrees fifty-five (55) minutes east one hundred sixteen and sixty-two-hundredths (116.02) feet; thence north eighty-one (81) degrees thirty-five (35) minutes east one hundred eighteen and sixty-five-hundredths (118.65) feet; thence north seventy-three (73) degrees five (05) minutes east one-hundred eighty-one and four-tenths (181.4) feet; thence north seventy-three (73) degrees thirty-eight (38) minutes east seventy-three and nine-tenths (73.9) feet; thence north seventy (70) degrees thirteen (13) minutes east one hundred twenty and seventy-five-hundredths (120.75) feet; thence north seventy (70) degrees fifty-three (53) minutes east one hundred fifty-eight and seven-tenths (158.7) feet; thence north eighty (80) degrees five (05) minutes east sixty-nine and seventy-two-hundredths (69.72) feet; thence south seventy-two (72) degrees forty-seven (47) minutes east ninety-one and two-tenths (91.2) feet; thence south forty (40) degrees forty-seven (47) minutes east two hundred eighty-three and five-hundredths (283.54) feet; thence south forty-five (45) degrees fifteen (15) minutes east one hundred seventy-five and four-tenths (175.4) feet; thence south sixty-one (61) degrees forty-two (42) minutes east eighty-two and one-tenth (82.1) feet; thence south forty (40) degrees twenty-nine (29) minutes east eighty-one and seven-tenths (81.7) feet; thence south thirty-two (32) degrees forty-two (42) minutes east two hundred sixty-five and four-tenths (265.4) feet; thence south forty (40) degrees thirty-seven (37) minutes east one hundred and fifty-five and five-tenths (155.5) feet; thence south eighty-four (84) degrees sixteen (16) minutes east one hundred twenty-one and one-tenth (121.1) feet; thence north forty-six (46) degrees forty (40) minutes east one hundred twenty and nine-tenths (120.9) feet; thence north twenty (20) degrees forty-three (43) minutes east two hundred seventeen and one-tenth (217.1) feet to a point marked "C," which is an intersection with the centre line of the road or highway leading from Goldens Bridge; thence south seventy (70) degrees twenty-four (24) minutes east two hundred ninety-seven and eight-tenths (297.8) feet; thence south seventy-one (71) degrees fifty-five (55) minutes east two hundred thirty-four and seven-tenths (234.7) feet; thence south seventy-nine (79) degrees forty-six (46) minutes east one hundred forty-four and nine-tenths (144.9) feet; thence south eighty-eight (88) degrees thirty-two (32) minutes east three hundred twenty-five and two-tenths (325.2) feet; thence north seventy-seven (77) degrees forty-three (43) minutes east one hundred seventy-four and nine-tenths (174.9) feet; thence north sixty-eight (68) degrees forty-six (46) minutes east one hundred thirty-three and three-tenths (133.3) feet; thence north forty-eight (48) degrees twenty-seven (27) minutes east four hundred thirty-two (432.0) feet; thence north forty-nine (49) degrees seven (07) minutes east two hundred thirty-nine and four-tenths (239.4) feet; thence north fifty-six (56) degrees thirty-seven (37) minutes east four hundred eighty-three and three-tenths (483.3) feet to a point marked "A" in the centre of the aforesaid road or highway leading from Katonah to the Village of Cross River, which is also the end of Road Number One, a total length of nine thousand six hundred eighty-one and eight-tenths (9,681.8) feet, or one and eight hundred and thirty-four-thousandths (1.834) miles, all in the Town of Bedford. Also;

All that portion of the road or highway leading from the Katonah-Cross River Road or highway above described to Mt. Holly, designated on said map hereinbefore referred to as Parcel Number 93, and extending between the points marked B-B on said map, the centre line of which road or highway is described as follows:

Beginning at a point marked "B" in the centre of said Katonah-Cross River Road and running thence south eighty-nine (89) degrees twenty-three (23) minutes east one hundred seventy-six and three-tenths (176.3) feet; thence north seventy-nine (79) degrees fifty-five (55) minutes west sixty-nine (69) feet; thence north sixty-one (61) degrees eleven (11) minutes east two hundred twelve and nine-tenths (212.9) feet; thence north seventy-nine (79) degrees fifty-seven (57) minutes east one hundred and twenty-seven-hundredths (127.27) feet; thence north sixty-six (66) degrees fifty-seven (57) minutes east eighty-seven and six-tenths (87.6) feet; thence north fifty-one (51) degrees seventeen (17) minutes east two hundred ninety-seven and forty-five hundredths (297.45) feet to a point marked "B" at a corner of the boundary of lands of the City of New York marked by monument three (3) set in the centre of the herein described Mt. Holly road or highway, a total length of one thousand forty and fifty-two hundredths (1,040.52) feet, or one hundred and ninety-seven thousandths (0.197) miles, all in the Town of Bedford, also

All that portion of the road or highway leading from Hoyt's Mills to Golden's Bridge, designated on said map hereinbefore referred to as Parcel Number 94, and extending between the points marked C-C on said map, the centre line of which road or highway is described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the centre of said road or highway and at a point marked "C," which also is in the centre of the road or highway leading from Katonah to the Village of Cross River, and running thence north sixteen (16) degrees nine (09) minutes east seven hundred and forty-one (741) feet; thence north no (0) degrees four (04) minutes west one hundred forty-one and nine-tenths (141.9) feet; thence north nine (9) degrees thirty-two (32) minutes west one hundred seventeen and one-tenth (178.1) feet; thence north fourteen (14) degrees twenty-six (26) minutes west one hundred eighty-two and seven-tenths (182.7) feet; thence north eighteen (18) degrees forty (40) minutes west four hundred forty-six and nine-tenths (446.9) feet to a point in the boundary of lands of the City of New York marked "C," and distant twenty-nine (29.0) feet from a monument seven (7) set at a corner of said boundary on the easterly side of said road or highway, a total length of one thousand six hundred eighty-five and six-tenths (1,685.6) feet or one thousand and nineteen thousandths, (.319) miles, all in the Town of Bedford, also

All that portion of the road or highway leading from Cantatoe Corners to Hoyt's Mills, designated on said map hereinbefore referred to as Parcel Number 95, and extending between the points marked D-D on said map, the centre line of which road or highway is described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the centre of said road or highway and at a point marked "D" distant eighty-two and seven-tenths (82.7) feet on a course north fourteen (14) degrees fifty (50) minutes west from monument one hundred and fourteen (114) set at a corner of the boundary of lands of the City of New York, and running thence north no (0) degrees eight (08) minutes east three hundred forty-five and four-tenths (345.4) feet; thence north fifteen (15) degrees fifty-three (53) minutes west one hundred one and one-tenth (101.1) feet; thence north fifteen (15) degrees twenty-three (23) minutes west two hundred ninety and four-tenths (290.4) feet; thence north seventy-nine (79) degrees fifty-five (55) minutes west sixty-nine (69) feet; thence north sixty-one (61) degrees eleven (11) minutes east two hundred twelve and nine-tenths (212.9) feet; thence north seventy-nine (79) degrees fifty-seven (57) minutes east one hundred and twenty-seven-hundredths (127.27) feet; thence north sixty-six (66) degrees fifty-seven (57) minutes east eighty-seven and six-tenths (87.6) feet; thence north fifty-one (51) degrees seventeen (17) minutes east two hundred ninety-seven and forty-five hundredths (297.45) feet to a point marked "B" at a corner of the boundary of lands of the City of New York marked by monument three (3) set in the centre of the herein described Mt. Holly road or highway, a total length of one thousand forty and fifty-two hundredths (1,040.52) feet, or one hundred and ninety-seven thousandths (0.197) miles, all in the Town of Bedford, also

All that portion of the road or highway leading from Hoyt's Mills to Golden's Bridge, designated on said map hereinbefore referred to as Parcel Number 96, and extending between the points marked C-C on said map, the centre line of which road or highway is described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the centre of said road or highway and at a point marked "C," which also is in the centre of the road or highway leading from Katonah to the Village of Cross River, and running thence north sixteen (16) degrees nine (09) minutes east seven hundred and forty-one (741) feet; thence north no (0) degrees four (04) minutes west one hundred twenty and nine-tenths (120.9) feet; thence north twenty (20) degrees forty-three (43) minutes east two hundred seventeen and one-tenth (217.1) feet to a point marked "C," which is an intersection with the centre line of the road or highway leading from Goldens Bridge; thence south seventy (70) degrees twenty-four (24) minutes east two hundred ninety-seven and eight-tenths (297.8) feet; thence south seventy-one (71) degrees fifty-five (55) minutes east two hundred thirty-four and seven-tenths (234.7) feet; thence south seventy-nine (79) degrees forty-six (46) minutes east one hundred forty-four and nine-tenths (144.9) feet; thence south eighty-eight (88) degrees thirty-two (32) minutes east three hundred twenty-five and two-tenths (325.2) feet; thence north seventy-seven (77) degrees forty-three (43) minutes east one hundred seventy-four and nine-tenths (174.9) feet; thence north sixty-eight (68) degrees forty-six (46) minutes east one hundred thirty-three and three-tenths (133.3) feet; thence north forty-eight (48) degrees twenty-seven (27) minutes east four hundred thirty-two (432.0) feet; thence north forty-nine (49) degrees seven (07) minutes east two hundred thirty-nine and four-tenths (239.4) feet; thence north fifty-six (56) degrees thirty-seven (37) minutes east four hundred eighty-three and three-tenths (483.3) feet to a point marked "A" in the centre of the aforesaid road or highway leading from Katonah to the Village of Cross River, which is also the end of Road Number One, a total length of nine thousand six hundred eighty-one and eight-tenths (9,681.8) feet, or one and eight hundred and thirty-four-thousandths (1.834) miles, all in the Town of Bedford. Also;

All that portion of the road or highway leading from Katonah to the Village of Cross River, designated on said map hereinbefore referred to as Parcel Number 97, and extending between the points marked "E-E" on said map, the centre line of which road or highway is described as follows:

Beginning at a point marked "E" in the town line between the Towns of Bedford and Poundridge, where it is intersected by the centre line of said State Road, and running thence north seventy-eight (78) degrees twenty-five (25) minutes twenty (20) seconds, east four hundred fifty-two and fifty-eight hundredths (452.58) feet; thence north fifty-four (54) degrees thirty-four (34) minutes twenty (20) seconds, east sixty-three and forty-one hundredths (63.41) feet to the town line between the Towns of Poundridge and Lewisboro at a point marked "E," a total length of five hundred fifteen and ninety-nine hundredths (515.99) feet, or ninety-eight thousandths (0.098) miles, all in the Town of Poundridge; also,

All that portion of the State Road or highway leading from Bedford to the Village of Cross River, designated on said map hereinbefore referred to as Parcel Number 98, and extending between the points marked "E-E" on said map, the centre line of which road or highway is described as follows:

Beginning at a point marked "E" in the town line between the Towns of Poundridge and Lewisboro, where it is intersected by the centre line of said State Road, and running thence north fifty-four (54) degrees thirty-four (34) minutes twenty (20) seconds, east sixty-two (02.0) feet to a point also marked "E" at a corner of the boundary of lands of the City of New York marked by monument fifty-three (53,) which point is the junction of said centre line with the centre line of the Honey Hollow Road, and is the end of Road Number Three, a total length of ninety-two (92.0) feet or seventeen-thousandths (0.017) miles, all in the Town of Lewisboro; also,

All that portion of the State Road or highway leading from Bedford to the Village of Cross River, designated on said map hereinbefore referred to as Parcel Number 100, and extending between the points marked "Q-Q" on said map, the centre line of which road or highway is described as follows:

Beginning at a point marked "Q" at a corner of the boundary of lands of the City of New York marked by monument fifty (50) and running thence north three (3) degrees twenty-seven (27) minutes, east one hundred thirty-seven and one-tenth (137.1) feet; thence north four (4) degrees thirty-eight (38) minutes, west eighty-five and three-tenths (85.3) feet; thence north twenty-three (23) degrees forty-two (42) minutes, west one hundred twenty-eight and three-tenths (128.3) feet; thence north six (6) degrees fifty-six (56) minutes west two hundred thirty-two and seven-tenths (232.7) feet; thence north seven (7) degrees seventeen (17) minutes east and crossing a brook one hundred seventy-four and seven-tenths (174.9) feet; thence north eight (8) degrees fifteen (15) minutes west one hundred and seven-tenths (100.7) feet; thence north thirty-seven (37) degrees fifty-seven (57) minutes west seventy-three and eight-tenths (73.8) feet; thence north fifty-four (54) degrees fourteen (14) minutes forty (40) seconds west two hundred and five-hundredths (205.05) feet; thence north seventy (70) degrees thirty-four (34) minutes west four hundred sixty-three and nine-tenths (463.9) feet to a point marked "H," which is the end of Road Number Four, a total length of one thousand five hundred sixteen and seven-tenths (1516.7) feet, or two hundred and eighty-seven thousandths (0.287) miles, all in the Town of Bedford; also,

All that portion of the State Road leading from Bedford to the Village of Cross River designated on said map hereinbefore referred to as Parcel Number 98, and extending between the points marked "F-E" on said map, the centre line of which road or highway is described as follows:

Beginning at a point marked "F" in the town line between the Towns of Bedford and Poundridge, where it is intersected by the centre line of said State Road, and running thence north seventy-eight (78) degrees twenty-five (25) minutes twenty (20) seconds, east four hundred fifty-two and fifty-eight hundredths (452.58) feet; thence north fifty-four (54) degrees thirty-four (34) minutes twenty (20) seconds, east sixty-three and forty-one hundredths (63.41) feet to the town line between the Towns of Poundridge and Lewisboro at a point marked "E," a total length of five hundred fifteen and ninety-nine hundredths (515.99) feet, or ninety-eight thousandths (0.098) miles, all in the Town of Poundridge; also,

All that portion of the State Road or highway leading from Bedford to the Village of Cross River, designated on said map hereinbefore referred to as Parcel Number 99, and extending between the points marked "E-E" on said map, the centre line of which road or highway is described as follows:

Beginning at a point marked "E" in the town line between the Towns of Poundridge and Lewisboro, where it is intersected by the centre line of said State Road, and running thence north fifty-four (54) degrees thirty-four (34) minutes twenty (20) seconds, east ninety-two (92.0) feet to a point also marked "E" at a corner of the boundary of lands of the City of New York marked by monument fifty-three (53,) which point is the junction of said centre line with the centre line of the Honey Hollow Road, and is the end of Road Number Three, a total length of ninety-two (92.0) feet or seventeen-thousandths (0.017) miles, all in the Town of Lewisboro; also,

All that portion of the State Road or highway leading from Bedford to the Village of Cross River, designated on said map hereinbefore referred to as Parcel Number 101, and extending between the points marked "Q-Q" on said map, the centre line of which road or highway is described as follows:

Beginning at a point marked "Q" at a corner of the boundary of lands of the City of New York marked by monuments fifty (50) and running thence north three (3) degrees twenty-seven (27) minutes, east one hundred thirty-seven and one-tenth (137.1) feet; thence north four (4) degrees thirty-eight (38) minutes, west eighty-five and three-tenths (85.3) feet; thence north twenty-three (23) degrees forty-two (42) minutes, west one hundred twenty-eight and three-tenths (128.3) feet; thence north six (6) degrees fifty-six (56) minutes west two hundred thirty-two and seven-tenths (232.7) feet; thence north seven (7) degrees seventeen (17) minutes east and crossing a brook one hundred seventy-four and seven-tenths (174.9) feet; thence north eight (8) degrees fifteen (15) minutes west one hundred and seven-tenths (100.7) feet; thence north thirty-seven (37) degrees fifty-seven (57) minutes west seventy-three and eight-tenths (73.8) feet; thence north fifty-four (54) degrees fourteen (14) minutes forty (40) seconds west two hundred and five-hundredths (205.05) feet; thence north seventy (70) degrees thirty-four (34) minutes west four hundred sixty-three and nine-tenths (463.9) feet to a point marked "H," which is the end of one thousand seven hundred forty-five and twenty-nine hundredths (1745.29) feet or one and one eight hundred forty-six thousandths (1.846) miles, all in the Town of Bedford. Said Road Number 1 is to be fifty (50) feet wide, twenty-five (25) feet on either side of the above described centre line.

ROAD NUMBER 2.

BEGINNING at a point in the centre of the State Road or highway leading from the Village of Cross River to Bedford, at a corner of the boundary of lands of the City of New York marked by Monument 50 and running thence: North six (6) degrees thirty-three (33) minutes east crossing the Cross River below the Mill Pond Dam, seven hundred seventy-five and five-tenths (775.5) feet to a point of bifurcation; thence south eighty-one (81) degrees forty-five (45) minutes east one hundred seventeen and five-tenths (117.5) feet to the centre of the State Road or highway leading from the Village of Cross River to South Salem, which point is also a corner of the boundary of lands of the City of New York marked by Monument 49 and also the following portion: Beginning at the point of bifurcation aforesaid and running thence south eighty-one (81) degrees forty-five (45) minutes west sixty-three and five-tenths (63.5) feet; thence north seventy-seven (77) degrees fifty (50) minutes west sixty-nine and three-tenths (69.3) feet to a junction of the present State Road or highway leading from the Village of Cross River to Bedford with the County Road or highway leading from said Village of Katonah, a total length of one thousand and twenty-five and eight-tenths (1,025.8) feet or one hundred ninety-four thousandths of a mile (0.194) all in the town of Lewisboro. Said Road Number 2 is to be fifty (50) feet wide, twenty-five (25) feet on either side of the above-described centre line.

ROAD NUMBER 2½.

BEGINNING at a point at the junction of the State Road or highway leading from the Village of Cross River to Bedford with the County Road or highway leading from the aforesaid Village of Cross River to Katonah, which point is also the end of Road Number 2 as above described, and running thence north fifty-four (54) degrees forty-five (45) minutes west thirty-eight and twenty-seven hundredths (38.27) feet; thence north sixty-six (66) degrees fifty-five (55) minutes west ninety-nine and sixty-six hundredths (99.66) feet to a point of bifurcation; thence north eighty-two (82) degrees one (01) minute west one hundred thirty-two and fifty-five (132.55) hundredths feet; thence north eighty-eight (88) degrees fifty-seven (57) minutes west one hundred one and three-hundredths (101.03) feet; thence north fifty-seven (57) degrees twenty-seven (27) minutes west one hundred eighty-five and ninety-nine hundredths (185.99) feet to a point in the centre of the branch of the aforesaid County Road or highway where it intersects the boundary of lands of the City of New York, a total length of six hundred ninety-nine and five-tenths (699.5) feet or one hundred and thirty-three thousandths of a mile, all in the Town of Lewisboro. Said Road Number 2½ to be fifty (50) feet wide, twenty-five (25) feet on either side of the above described centre line.

ROAD NUMBER 3.

BEGINNING at a point in the centre of the State Road or Highway leading from Bedford to Cross River and distant twenty-five (25) feet easterly from the westerly boundary of Parcel Number 40¼, said point being also determined as follows from Monument 81: South two (2) degrees forty-four (44) minutes east, one hundred and forty and four-tenths (140.4) feet to the point of beginning of said Road Number 3 and running thence north six (6) degrees seventy-one (71) minutes west parallel to the westerly boundary of said parcel Number 40¼ seven hundred twenty-two and nine-tenths (722.9) feet; thence north eleven (11) degrees forty-nine (49) minutes west, one hundred ten and one-tenth (110.1) feet; thence north one (1) degree thirty-seven (37) minutes east, parallel to the westerly boundaries of Parcels Numbers 85½, 37½, and 37¼, five hundred seventeen and five-tenths (617.5) feet; thence north eight (8) degrees fifty-three (53) minutes west, two hundred sixty-nine and five-tenths (269.5) feet; thence north twenty-one (21) degrees thirty-five (35) minutes west, one hundred three and one-tenth (103.1) feet; which point is the beginning of Road Number 4; thence curving to the right with a radius of two hundred eight and three-tenths (208.3) feet, two hundred thirty-nine and thirty-four-hundredths (238.34) feet; thence reversing and curving to the left with a radius of five hundred seventy-three and sixty-eight hundredths (573.68) feet and crossing a brook four hundred thirty-one and forty-four-hundredths (431.54) feet; thence north one (1) degree zero (00) minutes east and crossing a brook one thousand two hundred thirty-four and three-tenths (1,234.3) feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of five hundred seventy-three and seven-tenths (573.7) feet, one hundred ninety-two and eight-tenths (192.8) feet to the town line between the Towns of Bedford and Poundridge; thence continuing on the same curve and into the Town of Poundridge a further distance of forty (40.0) feet; thence north twenty-four (24) degrees twenty-four (24) minutes east, three hundred seventy-one and ninety-seven-hundredths (371.97) feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of two hundred six and sixty-seven-hundredths (206.67) feet, one hundred sixty and fifteen-hundredths (160.15) feet; thence north twenty (20) degrees no (00) minutes west, two hundred thirty-four and seventy-four (234.6) feet; thence north twelve (12) degrees ten (10) minutes west, two hundred seventy-seven and one-tenth (277.1) feet; thence north six (6) degrees three (03) minutes west, one hundred one and six-tenths (101.6) feet; thence north two (2) degrees four (04) minutes west, three hundred seventy-nine and nine-tenths (379.9) feet; thence north six (6) degrees sixteen (16) minutes east, one hundred thirty-eight (138.0) feet to the town line between the Towns of Poundridge and Lewisboro; thence continuing on the same course and into the Town of Lewisboro, a further distance of fifty-one (51) feet to a point at the intersection of the Honey Hollow Road with the State Highway marked by Monument 53, a total length of five thousand eight hundred seventy-five and thirty-seven-hundredths (5,875.37) feet or one and one hundred thirteen-thousandths (1.113) miles, of which three thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and eight-hundredths (3,921.08) feet or seven hundred forty-three thousandths (0.743) of a mile in the Town of Bedford, one thousand nine hundred and three and twenty-nine-hundredths (1,903.29) feet or thirty-six hundredths (0.36) of a mile in the Town of Poundridge and fifty-one (51.0) feet, or one-hundredth (0.01) of a mile in the Town of Lewisboro. Said Road Number 3 is to be fifty (50) feet wide, twenty-five (25) feet on either side of the above-described centre line, except along the first second, and thru courses, where it widens to the left so as to conform to the purchase line for a distance of about twenty-five (25) feet south of monument eighty-seven (87) and a distance of about fifty (50) feet west of the same monument.

ROAD NUMBER 4.

BEGINNING at a point in the centre of the road or highway leading from Cantatoe Corners to Hoyt's Mills, known as Maple Avenue, which point is in the boundary of lands of the City of New York and distant twenty-eight and fifty-four hundredths (28.54) feet northwesterly from a corner of said boundary marked by monument one hundred and fourteen (114), which point is also

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Large Plots in Many Different Sections Bought by Builders

—Sale of St. Nicholas Avenue Apartment House

—Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Sachs & Co. have sold for a client a plot of thirteen lots—four on the north side of 121st Street, 100 feet east of Broadway, 100 by 100, and nine on the south side of 122d Street, 100 feet east of Broadway, 225 by 90.

Lowenstein, Papae & Co. have sold for Alexander H. Pineus the plot, 150 by 100, on the north side of 141st Street, 100 feet west of Broadway, to the Levy-Weinstein Realty and Construction Company, which will erect two elevator apartment houses on the site.

Leonard Weill has sold the plot, 265 by 99.11, excavated, on the south side of 163d Street, 100 feet east of Broadway, to builders, who will erect five-story apartment houses.

Deal for St. Nicholas Avenue Corner.

M. Glass & Son have sold for Augusta Goldstein the southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 114th Street, a seven-story elevator apartment house, known as the Deshler, on plot 59.2 by 107.7.

H. Lasch has sold for Jacob A. Rauth to Lena Adler the northwest corner of Central Park West and 106th Street, a five-story flat, on lot 26 by 100.

West Side Plots to be Improved.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have resold the plot, 125 by 100.11, on the north side of Ninety-ninth Street, 150 east of Amsterdam Avenue, to Irving Judis; also, to Samuel Mandel, the plot, 73.9 by 100.11, on the north side of 106th Street, 223.9 feet east of Columbus Avenue. Both plots will be improved by their new owners.

Leon S. Altmayer has sold for John Campbell to a client the two frame houses 610 and 612 West 111th Street, 50 by 100. This plot is 135 feet east of Riverside Drive, and adjoins the block front sold recently to George F. Johnson & Sons.

The Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company has resold to builders the plot, 125 by 99.11, on the north side of 146th Street, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue.

Edward Baer has resold to Lowenfeld & Prager the plot, 50 by 100.5, on the south side of Sixtieth Street, 350 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

House on Prominent Corner Sold.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for the estate of W. L. Moore the northwest corner of Seventy-second Street and West End Avenue, a four-story brownstone dwelling, on plot 24 by 115, the longer dimension on the street.

Dr. Samuel McCullough is the buyer of 108 West Fifty-eighth Street and H. W. Chappele of 117 East Sixty-fourth Street, two dwellings recently reported sold.

Richard P. Lydon has bought from Charles S. Faulkner the dwelling 136 East Seventy-fourth Street.

Buyers for 132d Street Flats.

V. Victorson has sold 6 West 132d Street, for A. Kurzman to M. Lange; 10 West 132d Street, for J. Deiter to Mrs. L. D. Levy, and 12 West 132d Street for B. B. Steinbrink to J. Glaugan. The properties are five-story double flats.

Charles Flaum is the buyer of the elevator apartment house 246 and 248 West 128th Street, sold by ex-Tax Commissioner Samuel Strasbourger. Mr. Flaum gives in part payment eight lots, running through from 137th to 138th Street, 100 feet east of Cypress Avenue.

W. & J. Goldburg have sold to the Schwab Realty Company the two four-story buildings 308 and 310 West 127th Street, on plot 50 by 99.11, for S. Lachs.

Lowenstein, Papae & Co. have sold for Jacob Bluestein the three-story dwelling 80 West 114th Street, 18.10 by 100.11.

New Factory on East 59th Street.

Collins & Collins have sold for Christopher A. Schuber 330 and 332 East Fifty-ninth Street, old buildings, on lot 41.8 by 100.5, to J. & L. G. Wallach, who will erect a factory building on the site.

Rubinger, Klinger & Co. have sold for Bennett E. Siegelstein 321 and 323 East Seventieth Street, two five-story tenements, on plot 50 by 100.

B. Freund has bought from the estate of Max Danziger 341 East Seventy-fifth Street, a four-story tenement on lot 25 by 75.

Sherwin & Harris have sold 154 and 156 East Seventy-sixth Street, two five-story brownstone double flats, with stores, each 25 by 102.2. The same firm has bought 161 and 163 East Ninety-fifth Street, two five-story double apartment houses, 50 by 102.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to Saul Wallenstein, for improvement, 213 and 215 East Seventy-sixth Street, old buildings, on plot 33.4 by 102.2.

Bar Association's Purchase.

The Bar Association is the buyer of 32½ to 36 West Forty-fourth Street, sold recently by the Criterion Realty and Improvement Company. The property adjoins the Bar Association's building.

Joseph C. Cocker of 103 East 125th Street is the architect of the two apartment houses to be erected by Joseph Wlodar at the southeast corner of 130th Street and Audubon Avenue.

Resale of East 131st Street Lots.

H. J. Kantrowitz has resold for the Hauben Realty Company to W. & J. Bachrach ten lots, 250 by 100, on the south side of 131st Street, 80 feet west of Lexington Avenue.

J. Levy & Co., in conjunction with Levy & Wassel, have sold for the Renwick estate 1,322, 1,324, and 1,326 Third Avenue, three five-story flats, with stores, each on lot 25 by 100.

I. Kasnare has sold for G. W. Godward to Gustav Gerber 2,099 Third Avenue, a five-story flat, with stores, 25 by 100.

Simon Fine has sold to Weil & Mayer 317 East 109th Street, five-story front and rear tenements, on lot 24.6 by 100.

Lowenstein, Papae & Co. have sold for I. Nagel to B. Posner the five-story flat 11 East 119th Street.

Brody & Cohen have sold, through George Pullman, the five-story flat 11 East 110th Street, on lot 35 by 100.11.

G. Carlucci & Co. have sold for Richard Schimek the five-story flat, with stores, 2,284 Second Avenue, adjoining the corner of 117th Street, on lot 25 by 81.

Deal for West 28th Street Parcel.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has sold for Daniel Levy to Dr. William E. Hopkins 132 West Twenty-eighth Street, a five-story apartment house, on lot 25 by 98.9.

Herman Harris & Andron have sold for A. Cohen the two five-story tenements 431 and 433 West Sixteenth Street, and for P. & H. Bachrach the similar property 602 West Forty-eighth Street.

James W. Kelly has sold for Samuel J. Schreiber and others 408 and 410 West Fifty-first Street, two five-story flats on a plot 50 by 100.5.

Downtown Tenements in Demand.

Louis Wolf & Son have resold for Dr. Bernard Gordon 37 Broome Street, a five-story tenement, to Benjamin Cohn.

M. Frank, in conjunction with Rieger & Rubel, has sold for a Mrs. Silverman to S. Levy & Co. 64 and 66 Montgomery Street, northeast corner of Cherry Street, a six-story tenement, on lot 46 by 98.

Joseph Gans, as attorney, has sold for Stanger & Kurlander the six-story four-family tenement 115 Broome Street, 25 by 100.

Albert E. Lowe has bought 218 and 220 Chrystie Street, two six-story tenements, each 25 by 75.

William A. White & Sons have sold for Peter Roberts to David and Harry Lippman 231 Sullivan Street, a five-story tenement, with store, on lot 15 by 100.

Walter D. Starr was the broker in the sale of the Dannat & Pell lumber yard property at the foot of Broome Street to R. Hoe & Co.

East 14th Street Parcels Sold.

Meyer Isear has sold for Elias Kempner to Marcus Rosenthal the five-story triple flat, with stores, 524 East Fourteenth Street, 25 by 108.8.

Simon Wang has sold for Springer & Segal to Kagel Brothers 603 and 605 East Fourteenth Street, a six-story tenement in course of construction on plot 43.3 by 103.3.

Henry and Max Krakower have bought, through Lippmann & Rück, attorneys, the five-story tenement 213 East Tenth Street, 25 by 95.

H. Freiberger has sold for Dr. Joseph Bruder the two five-story buildings, 50 by 100, 706 and 708 East Thirteenth Street, to Haber, Dworkowitz & Haber; also, the five-story building, on lot 25 by 100, at 406 East Twenty-fourth Street, to the same firm; also, the dwelling at 274 Stanton Street.

Harry Freiberger has also sold to Haber, Dworkowitz & Haber 619 East Fifteenth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 102, and 236 and 238 West Sixty-first Street, two five-story flats, on plot 50 by 100.

M. I. Strumsky, in conjunction with Brill, Rosenberg & Peshkin, have sold for Max Gold to Marsh & Goldberg 338 East Eleventh Street, five-story front and rear tenements on lot 25 by 95.

Bronx Plots Change Hands in Trade.

Abramson Brothers & Jacobson have sold for Moses Vallerstein and Henry Feirestein to the Supreme Realty Company the northeast corner of College Avenue and 142d Street, 35 by 100, and the adjoining property, 40 by 100, two six-story apartment houses. The Supreme Realty Company gave in part payment eight one-half lots on Simpson Street, 210 by 100, about 201 feet from Westchester Avenue.

James C. Picken has sold the southeast corner of 164th Street and Prospect Avenue, a five-story triple flat, 36 by 105 by 115.

Wiederman, Majud & Co. have sold the plot 50 by 100, on the south side of 161st Street, 25 feet west of Jackson Avenue, for George Brown to a client, who will erect a six-story apartment house with stores.

Reiter, Newman & Mosauer have sold for Abram I. Tamor the northwest corner of 156th Street and Hewitt Place, a four-story triple flat on lot 29 by 86 by 56 by 69; also, for James A. Campbell, as Trustee, the northwest corner of 152d Street and Wales Avenue, a four-story triple flat, with stores, on lot 25 by 109.

R. L. Brown's Sons have sold for Frank A. Willis property on Snuff Mill Road, near Boston Post Road, consisting of a two-story frame house on lot 63 by 161.

The American Real Estate Company has bought a plot of about thirty lots having frontages of about 200 feet on 225th Street, (Terrace View Avenue,) 285 feet on Jacobus Place, 226.6 on Van Corlear Place and 419.6 on Jansen Avenue, Marble Hill.

New Owners for Brooklyn Flats.

Segal, Goldenberg & Cohen have bought 149 and 151 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, 50 by 100, and will build a six-story flat on plot.

Sherwin & Harris have bought 734, 736, and 738 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, three four-story double flats, 75 by 100.

Institution Buys on Staten Island.

Nichols & Lummis have sold to the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, for Arthur O. Townsend and Antonio Montefort, their properties on St. Mark's Place, new Brighton, S. I. The brick buildings on the premises, together with the surrounding vacant land, will be improved for school purposes.

Purchase at Croton-on-Hudson.

A. P. Gardiner has bought the Hessian Hill farm at Croton-on-Hudson from the Cockcroft estate. It has a frontage on the Hudson and extends back for over a mile. Hessian Hill has an elevation of 600 feet and commands a fine view of the river. Mr. Gardiner will improve the property extensively and make it his country home.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Chambers St, 96, s s, 75.2 ft e of Church St, 25.2x75.1, five-story building; executors' sale, to Julius E. Siegel..... $81,500

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

71st St, 432 and 434 East, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, seven-story building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Edward Leissner 61,400

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

85th St, s s, 119 ft w of Avenue A, for two six-story brick tenements and stores, 37.6x89.2; S. Kaufman of 26 East 120th St, owner; B. W. Levitan of 20 West 31st St, architect; cost, $30,000.

22d St, 425 to 429 East, for a six-story brick stable and storage building, 46.11x98.9; Margaret Daub of 469 West 116th St, owner; Kurtzer & Rentz of 192 Bowery, architects; cost, $26,000.

51st St, n s, at the East River, for a one-story frame storage building, 49x98; F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company of 51st St and Park Av, owner; J. Swanell of 1 West 34th St, architect; cost, $1,000.

Byron St, w s, 108 ft n of 235th St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x50; Marie Bornann of 212 East 89th St, owner; J. Melville Lawrence of 230th St, near White Plains Road, architect; cost, $4,500.

149th St, n w corner of Mott Av, for a two-story frame store and dwelling, 15.6x80.5; Jacob Plate of 436 Mott Av, owner; A. Arctander of 523 Bergen Av, architect; cost, $15,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

65th St, 138 East, to a three-story brick dwelling, 20x50; H. E. Holt of 53 West 37th St, owner; S. E. Gage of 3 Union Square, architect; cost, $5,000.

East Broadway, 198, to a five-story brick tenement and store, 25x42; E. C. Lowe of 230 Grand St, owner; E. A. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Jan. 11.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 138th St, 99.11x100; James G. Wallace to George E. Hurd, (mtg $46,000)..... 100

ARTHUR AV, n e corner 186th St, 25x85.8; Minnie Gottlieb to Thomas F. Quinn, all liens ..... Nom.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 72d St, 115.3x88.8; Seventy-second Street Company to City Investing Company, (mtg $150,000) 100

BROADWAY, s w corner of 72d St, 115.3x88.8; City Investing Company to Percy R. Pyne and another..... 100

BROOK AV, e s, 202.7 ft n of 168th St, 17.8x95; Henry E. Frankenberg to Nathan Lemlein, (mtg $4,000)..... 100

BROOK AV, e s, 184.11 ft n of 168th St, 17.8x95; Henry E. Frankenberg to Nathan Lemlein, (mtg $4,000)..... 100

BROOK AV, e s, 167.8 ft n of 168th St, 17.8x95; Henry E. Frankenberg to Frederick Lemlein, (mtg $4,000)..... 100

BROWN PLACE, 18, e s, 33.4x100; Julius Coleman to Morris Eschwege and another, (mtg $28,000) 100

CHESTNUT ST, e s, 100 ft n of Cornell Av, 100x—; Walter W. Taylor to Emilve Schmahl ..... Nom.

CHRYSTIE ST, 218 and 220, e s, 50x75; Ida Machiz to Albert E. Lowe, (mtg $50,500) 100

CANAL ST, 538 and 535, n e s; E. B. Brown to Edward F. Brown, (mtg $7,000)..... Nom.

CHERRY ST, 363 and 365, 45.11x irregular; Samuel Bernstein to Nathan Hurwitz, 1-3 part..... 100

CHERRY ST, 284, n s, 25.6x100; Morris A. Wolinsky to Joseph L. Weber, (mtg $52,500) 100

CROTONA PARK EAST, s w corner of Wendover Av, 120.1x100.10; Frank B. Pierce to Ira F. Marshall..... 100

EAST PART of Lot 1,155, map of Wakefield, 25x115; E. V. Lockwood and others to Eliza A. Caterson..... Nom.

FOX ST, 1,065, w s, 50x100; Meyer Solomon to Frank Meng, (mtg $6,500). 100

GOUVERNEUR ST, 46, e s, 25.4x101.10; M. J. Burstein to Morris Morgenstern, (mtg $40,000) 100

HAMILTON PLACE, s e s, 22.10 ft s of 142d St, 15.0x55.9; Clara Berry to Mabel C. Goodwin, (mtg $6,500)..... Nom.

HILL AV, e s, 245.8 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 25x100; Jacob Sommer to Philip Sonkin ..... Nom.

JOHN ST, s s, 132 ft e of Grove Av, 132x150; Mark M. Schlesinger, referee, to Margaret Morin 6,000

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 114th St, 61x42.11; Harry Levinsohn to Abraham Rosenthal, all title, (mtg $58,500) 100

LOT 74, map of Cebrie Park; William G. Watt to Caroline Haas..... 100

LOTS 114 and 115, map of 150 lots, part of Crane estate; Chelsea Realty Company to Julia S. Wilson, (mtg $4,000) 100

LOT 11, map of 107 lots, Hudson Park; John Stich Building Company to Delia Kain, (mtg $3,250) ..... Nom.

LOTS 11 to 14, map of 123 lots, Willis estate; H. P. Rose Company to Delia Kain ..... Nom.

LOT 160, mortgage, map of Arden property at Westchester; Frank K. Bowers to Sarah A. Vaden, (mtg $150)..... Nom.

LOTS 73 and 74, map of 110 lots, Woolf vs. Woolf; Robert Russell, referee, to Joseph Sanguanini ..... Nom.

LOTS 266 and 267, map of Undercliff Terrace; Catherine Golden to Fidalma Del Genovese, (mtg $1,000)..... 100

MADISON AV, 1,483, 25.2x irregular; Samuel Friedman and others to Esther Haberman, (mtg $36,000)..... 100

OAK ST, 49, s s, 24.3x53.5; Martin Garone to Frank Pittelli, (mtg $16,000)..

ONEIDA AV, n e corner of 235th St, 75x100; Mary A. Ford to Louis Cohn, (mtg $1,800) ..... Nom.

PARK AV, w s, 800 ft s of 1st St, 50x100, Olmville; George H. Lawrence and others, executors, to Annie Kuewitz, (mtg. $2,400) 4,000

ROSE ST, n s, 75 ft w of Pearl St, 25.1x irregular; Rose St, n s, at s w s of New Chambers St, —x—; Doris F. Travis to Sophia Michael, 1-6 part..... 1,141

ROSE ST, n s, 75 ft w of Pearl St, 25.1x irregular; Rose St, n s, at s w s of New Chambers St, —x—; Elizabeth A. Fitch and others to Sophia Michael, all title ..... Nom.

RIVINGTON ST, 10, n s, 19x83; Simon Friedenstein to Max Gold, (mtg $10-000) 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 72.11 ft n of Freeman St, 17.9x103.3; William L. Gaddis to Julie S. Gaddis, (mtg $2,500) 100

SPRING ST, 206, s s, 25x100; New York Pie Baking Company to Gaetano Marchesini and another..... 36,000

WASHINGTON TERRACE, w s, 71 ft s of 186th St, 17.9x62.6; Arthur J. Scanlon, Jr., to Mary E. Scanlon, (mtg $5,000) 100

WEBSTER AV, w s, 128.9 ft s of 198th St, 50.1x127.5; D. Schlichtman to Henry C. Quick and another 100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 50 ft n of 223d St, 28x irregular; John Davidson to Robert E. Hope..... 100

WILKENS AV, w s, 100.6 ft s s of Crotona Park East, 49.7x142.1; Frank B. Pierce to Mary E. Stanton 100

1ST ST, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100, Laconia Park; A. Shatzkin & Sons to Pietro Pace, (mtg $3,750) ..... Nom.

1ST AV, 2,414, e s, 25x100; Celia Siegel to Rosa Hulnick, ½ part, (mtg $20,-000) 100

2D AV, e s, 25.5 ft s of 88th St, 75x75; Theresa Abelson to Leonard Weill and another, (mtg $67,000)..... 100

2D AV, 845, w s, 25x100; Elisa Werner, executrix, to Herman Aaron, (mtg $8,000) 18,750

2D AV, 1,810, e s, 24.11x100; Frances Plowsky to Thomas F. Quinn, (mtg $23,000) ..... Nom.

3D AV, 1,422, w s, 25x100; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Samuel Katz, (mtg $27,000) 100

5TH AV, 826, e s, 22.6x120; William W. Hall and others to Josephine Brooks.. 100

7TH AV, s w cor 54th St, 100.5x100; Samuel McMillan to Kips Bay Realty Company, (mtg. $120,500)..... 100

7TH AV, w s, 25 ft s of 54th St, 0.1¼x100; Frederick M. Sanders to Kips Bay Realty Company ..... Nom.

9TH AV, s e corner of 50th St, 44x80; Gottlieb M. Karpes to Julius Lichtenstein, (mtg $78,000)..... 100

10TH ST, n s, 105 ft w of 4th Av, 30x114; Magdalena Kempf to Pasquale F. Gilibertl 100

10TH ST, 210 East, 25x92.3; Adam A. Schopp to Abram Pinkovitz, (mtg $21,-000) 100

15TH AV, n w cor 2d St, 105x114; Wakefield James White to John O'Brien..... Nom.

25TH ST, 151 to 155 West, 59.4x98.9; Jane Donnelly to Realty Holding Company, (mtg $20,000)..... 100

30TH ST, 114 and 120 West, 62.11x120; Paul Tuckerman and another, trustees, and others to J. B. McCoy & Son..... 1,000

33D ST, 331 East, 25x98.9; Elias Klapper to Samuel Grosoff and another, ½ part, all title, (mtg. $22,720.50)..... 100

35TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Mary E. A. Broadhead to Peter F. Kane, (mtg $10,000)..... 100

38TH ST, 4 and 6 West, 37x98; Austin Flint to E. F. Whitney and another, trustees, (mtg $35,000) 100

45TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Charles McCready and another, executors, to Richard Meyer..... 9,800

46TH ST, 617 and 619 West, 50x irregular; Jessie Folsom to Samuel D. Folsom, (mtg. $15,000)..... Nom.

49TH ST, 533 West, 25x100.5; Herman Wonderlich to Louis Millhauser, (mtg. $21,500) ..... Nom.

51ST ST, 37 West, 21.5x100.5; George B. Hurd to James G. Wallace, (mtg $50,-000) 100

52D ST, 332 West, 25x100.5; Samuel Katz to Maurice Cross, (mtg $31,200). 100

54TH ST, 351 East, 20x100.5; Charles H. Ohly to Select Realty Company, (mtg $9,000) 100

54TH ST, 349 East, 20x100.5; Charles H. Ohly to Select Realty Company, (mtg $5,000)..... 100

56TH ST, 228 to 232 East, 75x100.5; Abraham Goldstein to Louis J. Harris and another, (mtg $37,500)..... 100

61ST ST, 240 West, 25x100.5; Samuel Liebovitz to Ettie Lanes and another, (mtg $18,000) 100

65TH ST, 253 West, 28.9x100.5; Algernon S. Norton, referee, to Frederick H. Kasten, (mtg. $20,000) 37,000

68TH ST, 251 West, 28.9x100.5; A. S. Norton, referee, to Frederick H. Kastens, (mtg $20,000) 36,600

68TH ST, 249 West, 30x100.5; A. S. Norton, referee, to Frederick H. Kastens, (mtg $20,000)..... 37,100

82D ST, s s, 152.9 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100; Katharina Schultz to George Scholz and another, (mtg. $23,000)..... Nom.

85TH ST, 335 West, 20x102.2; Margaret R. Jardine to Eugene Blanc..... 100

89TH ST, 74 West, 36x100.8; H. A. Weinberg and others to Hannah Reilly, (mtg $44,000)..... 100

97TH ST, n s, 170 ft w of 1st Av, 30x100.11; Meyer Goldman to Samuel W. Levine, (mtg. $23,250)..... 100

99TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 75x100.11; Morris B. Adelstein and others to Rachel J. Brown, (mtg $66,-000) 100

102D ST, n s, 227.6 ft e of Park Av, 100x100.11; Samuel Williams and others to Benjamin Silverman, (mtg. $36,500) 100

103D ST, s s, 158.6 ft e of Park Av, 146.6x100.11; Benjamin M. Gruenstein and others to Sophie Mayer and another, (mtg $139,000)..... 100

104TH ST, 75 East, 15.8x75; Annie Furman and others to Ray Levin, (mtg $8,350) 100

111TH ST, 29 East, 25x100.11; Harry M. Goldberg to Moses Selig, (mtg. $18,000) 100

114TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Wolf Aaron to Sam Garry, (mtg $30,000) 100

114TH ST, 302 West, 26x100.11; J. William Kurtz to Adolphus Ottenberg, (mtg $19,500) 100

117TH ST, 420 to 424 East, 50x100.11; Louis Lese to Jacob Furman and others, (mtg $20,000)..... 100

117TH ST, 275 and 277 West, 50x100.11; Sophie Green to Emile Meyer, (mtg $47,000) 100

121ST ST, 357 West, 16x100.11; Ella B. Jones to Frank B. Robinson, ½ part, all title..... Nom.

121ST ST, 357 West, 16x100.11; Ella B. Jones to Frank B. Robinson, ½ part, all title..... Nom.

124TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 18.9x100.11; Annie Clifford to James W. Camp, (mtg $7,000) ..... Nom.

124TH ST, s s, 233 ft w of 3d Av, 21.4x100.11; Henry Miller, executor, to Rachel Posner 11,350

126TH ST, 363 West, 25x99.11; Joseph Rubinsky to Aaron Murick, (mtg $20,000) 100

134TH ST, 26 West, 26x100; Harry Herzog to Samuel Klatzko, ½ part, (mtg $22,000) 100

134TH ST, 26 West, 26x100; Harry Herzog to Samuel Klatzko, ½ part, (mtg $22,000) 100

136TH ST, n s, 85 ft w of 5th Av, 150x99.11; Polstein Realty and Construction Company to Abraham Periman, (mtg. $55,500) 100

138TH ST, 614 East, 25x100; E. Callan to Alice E. Benjamin..... Nom.

149TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Brook Av, 25x84.11; George Gallagher to Annie Gallagher, ½ part, (mtg $19,000)..... Nom.

161ST ST, n s, 57 ft w of Jackson Av, 18x75; Josephine D. Ebling to Wilhelmina Heemsath 100

238TH ST, s e corner of Verio Av, 92.8x100; George H. Hyde to Richard Munch

238TH ST, s e corner of Verio Av, 92.8x100; Richard Munch to German Real Estate Company, (mtg $3,500)..... 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AARON, Herman, to E. Werner, executrix, 2d Av, 845, 25x100, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 7,750

ADDISON, John, to M. B. Arnold, 19th St, s s, 60 ft e of 9th Av, 20x69, due Aug. 2, 1906, 6 per cent..... 2,000

BRANNING, Edwin F., to Charles G. Armstrong; Lot 253, map of Undercliff Terrace, 5 years 5,000

BROWN, Rachel J., to M. B. Adelstein; 99th Street, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 37x100, installments, 6 per cent..... 12,000

BLUMBERG, Abraham, to J. Chedsey; Orchard St, w s, 77.4 ft n of Stanton St, 22x87, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

BROWN, Rachel J., to M. B. Adelstein; 99th St, s s, 137.6 ft w of 2d Av, 37x100, 6 years, 6 per cent..... 12,000

BENJAMIN, Alice E., to Edward Callan; 138th St, 614 East, 25x100, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 5,000

BLANC, Eugene, to Catharine J. McGuire and others, executors; 85th St, 335 West, 20x102, 3 years..... 16,000

BURLAND, Wolf, to A. C. Stephens; Hughes Av, n s, 183d St, 27x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 15,000

CATERSON, Eliza A., to E. E. Corss; 234th St, s s, e 25 ft of Lot 1155, map of Wakefield, 25x100, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

CAMP, James W., to M. Gavin; 124th St, s s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 13,000

CAMP, James W., to Charles H. Seely; 122 West 124th St, 18x100, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

CAVANAGH, Albert, to Margaret J. Becker; Crotona Park East, s s, 120.1 ft w of Wilkens Av, 125x irregular, 2 years, 5½ per cent..... 20,000

CAVANAGH, Albert, to F. B. Pierce; Crotona Park East, s s, 120.1 ft w of Wilkens Av, 125x irregular, 2 years, 5½ per cent..... 8,000

DANIEL, Joseph, and another to I. Lippman and another; Lexington Av, s w corner of 123d St, 100x65, demand, 6 per cent..... 45,000

DURHAM, Sarah J., to V. Anderson; Lot 151, map of Neill estate, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 700

EMMERMANN, Benjamin, to H. Krieger; Jefferson St, 86, 11.10x67, due Sept. 16, 1906, 6 per cent..... 1,000

EVERETT, A. Leo., to A. Marquand; 70th St, s s, 365 ft e of Park Av, 20x100, due June 1, 1908, 4½ per cent.... 5,000

FOLSOM, Solomon D., to J. Folsom; 46th St, 617 West, 100x irregular, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

FOLSOM, Solomon D., to Jessie Folsom; 46th St, 619 West, 5 years, 6 per cent. 5,000

FURMAN, Jacob, and others to L. Lese; 117th St, 420 and 422, 16x100, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,000

GARRY, Samuel, to Wolf Aaron; 114th St, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100, due June 1, 1909, 6 per cent..... 5,000

GOLDMAN, Frank, to H. Weller; plot begins 95 ft s of Mount Hope Place and 197 ft w of Anthony Av, 5 years, 5½ per cent..... 4,000

GOLD, Max, to S. Friedenstein; 10 Rivington St, 19x83, 2 years, 6 per cent.. 6,000

HABERMAN, Ester, to S. Friedman and another; 1,483 Madison Av, 25x100, due July 1, 1906, 6 per cent..... 1,000

HARRIS, Louis I., and another to Camille Lacy; 228, East 56th St, 25x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 16,500

HARRIS, Louis I., and another to Jewish Theological Seminary; 230 East 56th St, 25x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent.. 16,500

HARRIS, Louis I., and another to Isaac Mannheimer; 232 East 56th St, 25x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 16,500

HOPE, Robert E., to Catharine Cash; White Plains Road, w s, 50 ft n of 223d St, 25x105, 3 years, 5½ per cent.. 2,100

HICKOX, Lizzie B., to F. Gass; Avenue C, e s, 58 ft n of 12th St, 50x100, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,500

KELLS, J. Edward, to Bolson Hall; St. Nicholas Terrace, 10, 38x80, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 9,500

KASTENS, Frederick to H. H. Landweler; 68th St, n s, 215 ft e of West End Av, 30x100, 3 years, 6 per cent... 5,000

KASTENS, Frederick to H. H. Landweler; 68th St, n s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 4 lots, 28.9x100.5, (4 mtgs $5,000), 3 years, 6 per cent..... 20,000

KNEWITZ, Annie, to George H. Lawrence et al; Park Av, w s, 350 ft s of 1st St, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 2,400

KIPS BAY REALTY COMPANY to Samuel McMillan; 7th Av, s w corner of 54th St, 100x100, 2 years, 5½ per cent..... 65,500

KATZ, Sam, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 3d Av, 1,422, 25x100, 10 years, 6 per cent..... 19,500

KOSLAN, Samuel, to M. J. Averill Brook Av, w s, 52 ft s of 170th St, 25x48, 4 years, 5½ per cent..... 3,500

LAWRENCE, Gustavus L., to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; 140th St, n s, 130 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 125x99, due Jan. 21, 1906, 5½ per cent..... 70,000

LAYTON, Charles A., to Railroad Cooperative Building and Loan Association; 149th St, n s, 20 ft w of Trinity Av, due March 1, 1906, 6 per cent. 2,800

LANES, Ettie, and another, to Samuel Liebovitz; 61st St, 240 East, 25x100, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

LICHTENSTEIN, Julius, to G. M. Karpas; 8th Av, s e corner of 50th St, 44x80, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 20,750

MAJEWSKY, Annie M., to Frederick Schwar; Tinton Av, w s, 116.5 ft s of 163d St, 18x95, 1 year..... 1,000

J. B. McCOY & SON to P. Tuckerman; 30th St, 114 to 120 West, 62x120, 3 years 110,000

MEYER, Richard, to A. Bruggemann; 45th St, s s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 7,000

MOSER, John F., to L. Hermanse; 36th St, n s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 8,000

MEYER, Emilie, to S. Green; 117th St, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 2 lots, 25x100, (2 mtgs $4,000,) 3 years, 6 per cent.. 8,000

MARCHESINI, Gaetano, and another to Greenwich Savings Bank; Spring St, 206, 192x100, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 22,000

MARKOWITZ, Morris, to M. L. Curran; Clinton St, 25, 25x75, 4 years, 6 per cent 3,000

MORIN, Margaret, to C. A. Kneeland; 181st St, s s, 101.11 ft e of Crotona Av, 132x140, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

MICHAEL, Sophia, to F. H. Page, trustee; Rose St, n s, 75 ft w of Pearl St, 25.1x irregular, 3 years, 5½ per cent.. 16,500

MARSHALL, Ira F., to F. B. Pierce; Crotona Park East, s w corner of Wilkens Av, 120x irregular, 2 years, 5½ per cent..... 20,000

MARA, Margaret, to Rose Kelly; Pierce St, e s, at s w corner of land of John Martin, demand, 6 per cent..... 200

MUNCH, Richard, to George H. Hyde; 236th St, s e corner of Verin Av, 92x100, due July 10, 1906, 5½ per cent... 3,500

MARSHALL, Ira F., to M. J. Becker; Crotona Park East, s w corner of Wilkens Av, 120x irregular, 2 years, 5½ per cent..... 15,500

O'BRIEN, John, to J. White; 15th Av, n w corner of 2d St, Wakefield, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 2,000

PINKOWITZ, Abram, to H. Hirsch; 10th St, 210 East, 25x92, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 4,500

PEARL REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to the Polstein Realty and Construction Company; 137th St, s s, 85 ft w of 5th Av, 150x99.11, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 6,000

PERLMAN, Abraham, to the Polstein Realty and Construction Company; 136th St, n s, 85 ft w of 5th Av, 150x99.11 year, 6 per cent..... 12,500

POSNER, Rachel, to Isabella Hart; 124th St, s s, 233 ft w of 3d Av, 21x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 9,500

POSNER, Rachel, to Sigmund Wechsler; 124th St s s, 233 ft w of 3d Av, 42x100, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,500

PROCTOR, Frederick F., to Harlem Savings Bank; 3d Av, w s, 50 ft s of 58th St, 25x95, demand..... 32,000

PALMER, Edwin, to W. J. Limerick; 38th St, 68, 20x98, 1 year, 5½ per cent. 14,000

PYNE, Percy R., to City Investment Company; Broadway, s w corner of 72d St, 102x irregular, demand..... 82,500

PITTELI, Frank, to M. Garone and another; 49 Oak St, 24x53, installments.

QUICK, Henry C., and another to D. Schlichtmann; Webster Av, w s, 123.9 ft s of 198th St, 50x127, due July 1, 1906, — per cent..... 5,000

REALTY HOLDING COMPANY to M. J. Donnelly; 25th St, 151 to 155 West, 59x98, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 36,000

SELIG, Moses to H. M. Goldberg; 111th St, 29 East, 25x100, 4 years, 6 per cen. 3,250

SANDS, Clara L., to Townsend Wandell; 17th St, 262, 18x78, 1 year..... 1,200

SCANLON, Mary E. to Arthur J. Schanlon, Jr.; Washington Terrace, w s, 71 ft s of 186th St, 17x62, 1 year 5½ per cent..... 1,500

SANQUANINI, Joseph, to George W. Curtis; Lots 73 and 74, map action Wolf vs. Wolf, 3 years..... 1,000

STANTON, Mary E., to M. J. Becker; Wendover Av, w s, 100.6 ft s e of Crotona Park East, 134x irregular, 2 years, 5½ per cent..... 6,500

SONKIN, Philip, to J. Sommer; Hill Av, e s, 245.6 ft s of King's Bridge Av, 25x100, 3 years..... 175

STANTON, Mary E., to F. B. Pierce; Wendover Av, w s, 100.6 ft s e of Crotona Av, 134x irregular, 2 years, 5½ per cent..... 640

VIAU, Benjamin, to A. E. Brown; 172d St, s w corner of Boone St, 25x100, 3 years 6,500

WEBER, Joseph L. to Morris A. Wolinsky; Cherry St, 224, 25.6x100, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

WALTER, James K., to H. L. Cammann and another; plot begins at s line of property of party of second part, 25.3 ft w of Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad, 25x irregular, 3 years 33,500

WALTER, James K., to H. L. Cammann and another; plot begins at n line of 50 ft strip conveyed to University of the City of New York at w s pier and bulkhead line, 3 years..... 100

WRIGHT, William H., to A. E.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

MILLIONS

OF DOLLARS ARE BEING MADE ON

QUEENS BOROUGH

FARMS BY OUT-OF-TOWN INVESTORS.

Why not let us make some for you? 139 acres on Jamaica & Hempstead Turnpike; also several choice tracts on Jericho Turnpike which are good money makers. Write for map and particulars.

STOKES & KNOWLES,

176 Broadway, 1344 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SEND POSTAL TO-DAY

For particulars and views of

ELMHURST HEIGHTS

LESS THAN HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE.

5c. BY TROLLEY.

The Ground Is High.

The Price Is Low.

Nothing Nearer, Better, Choicer or Cheaper Ever Sold.

BANKERS LAND CORPORATION,

886 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Elmhurst, 15 minutes from Manhattan business centre; buy lots now, ground-floor prices; boom surely coming completion Penn. R. R., Belmont tunnels, Blackwell's Island Bridge; macadamized streets, granolithic sidewalks, curbs and gutters, sewers, gas, water, shade trees. Write for full information U. S. Alvord, 281 West 21st St.

WESTCHESTER.

FOR SALE.

WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th St.; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th, Evenings.

This property has never been advertised; not new, undeveloped, but established, restricted property; 70 feet boulevards, 50 feet streets, all graded, and lined with shade trees, lighted with electric lights; 75 model houses, all improvements, making ideal home sight, 30 minutes on the Harlem; lots $200, $5 monthly. A Box 824 Times, Times Square.

Lots at Dobbs Ferry on Hudson, $500 upwards. O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St.

Mt. Kisco.

Mount Kisco.—Beautiful cottage, acre ground; refined surroundings; fruits; $4,000. Cranston, 118 West 127th St.

Mount Vernon.

AT MOUNT VERNON.
Finest part of Chester Hill; large house; corner lot, 100x100; stable; will be sold at a sacrifice; name the price.
W. S. Anderson, Mt. Vernon's Busy Corner, near New Haven Station.

White Plains.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE
for houses and lots in Battle Hill Park, White Plains; all improvements in property; restricted; high ground; 10 minutes' walk from station; nothing better; prices reasonable.
WESTCHESTER SYNDICATE,
28 East 42d St., New York.
2 Depot Square, White Plains.

LONG ISLAND.

FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN—2,400 acres main line L. I. R. R.; good train service; commutation 17c.; nicely located; easy terms; price $150.00 per acre.
STOKES & KNOWLES,
Main Office, 176 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Branch Office, 1,344 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

A man can provide for his family and old age by now buying 10 acres on Long Island for $500; title guaranteed. Fisk, 56 New St., N. Y.

Sea Cliff, L. I.—Several desirable lots. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

REAL ESTATE.

OUT OF CITY.

No other place equals Montana for real estate investments; rents and interest higher than elsewhere. For information write Butte Land and Investment Co., 19 West Granite St., Butte, Mont.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Owners and Brokers.

I am open for all kinds of tenement house property; also alteration property.

ALBERT E. LOWE, 230 GRAND ST.

Having sold my residence in New York, I would buy a farm on Long Island, not too far out, water front preferred; will pay all cash quickly, if suited. Address, stating location and price to be noticed, E. Whittemore Bartow, 1,134 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

Would buy at once, for cash, any acreage proposition within one hour of New York, not too far from railroad; brokers protected; send diagram and lowest cash price to be noticed. Thomas H. Stewart, 295 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate Wanted—Warehouse, about 40,000 square feet, with railroad siding, New York City or Bronx; will purchase or lease, or purchase lots to build. Answer, giving location, description, and price. A Box 328 Times, Times Square.

OWNERS OF DOWNTOWN PROPERTY WISHING TO SELL OR RENT THE SAME ADDRESS, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS, RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Property Owners, Attention!—Clients waiting to buy. Send or call with particulars of tenements anywhere in Manhattan. Brill, Rosenberg & Peshkin, 1,701 Lexington Av. Tel. 1750 Harlem.

Westchester County Property Wanted.—I have customers waiting for farms, country seats, tracts of land, &c. Owners send full particulars to Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Want cold-water tenements; good apartment and private houses; can arrange for quick results for the right propositions. Thos. M. Henneberry, 1,389 Lexington Av.

WANTED—Cold-water tenements on West Side for cash buyers. Also send particulars of hot-water flats. Owners only.
Julius Friend, 695 Broadway.

Flats, tenements, and private houses wanted; cash buyers waiting; send full particulars. Joseph F. Feist, 410 West 42d, near 9th Av.

Owners, we will sell, rent, or manage your property; send particulars. O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St. Open evenings.

Property for sale, rent, managed; send full particulars. Kehoe & White, 1,623 Amsterdam Av.

Bronx flats and other property wanted. Send particulars. Coulter, 180th St. and Crotona Av.

Want desirable, salable property to offer buyers. Worthington Scott, Flatiron Building.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Two west side flats, with stores; equity $14,000; add cash for other property; principals.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co.,
206 BROADWAY.

Plot in Brownsville section, Brooklyn, for Manhattan or Brooklyn tenements or flats; will add cash. G. Nicholas, 637 5th Av., N. Y.

West 94th St.—$12,000 equity, three-story private; cash and other property; possession. John D. Karst & Co., 2,051 8th Av.

Third Av. flat, triple, in Bronx, price $27,500, want to exchange for Manhattan property. B. E. Freed, 756 Elton Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

58th St. near 5th Ave.

A four-story residence for rent in this high-class neighborhood; immediate possession.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 West 42d St.

49th St., between 6th & 7th Avs.

Three stories, in excellent condition.
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

Houses, unfurnished and furnished; desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

A—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

THE PLACE IS READY,

THE TIME IS RIPE
to make a fortune in real estate.
If you study the map of the city for distance and transportation facts
YOU WILL SEE WHY GREAT CAPITALISTS ARE BANKING ON
Queens Borough.

Elmhurst Square

The Geographical Centre of the City.
Fully developed; sewers and restricted. Is the place to buy for a HOME or INVESTMENT. Send for maps and Booklet No. 6, and they will tell you why.
PARIS & M'DOUGALL,
Tel. 4813 Madison Sq. 1,123 B'way, N. Y.

QUEENS AND NASSAU CO.

Choice acreage tracts. Write at once.
F. P. RADCLIFFE & CO., JAMAICA, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

ARTHUR HALL,

N. E. Cor. 96th St. & Madison Av.
A NEWLY CONSTRUCTED MODERN FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOUSE, LOCATED IN THE VERY CHOICEST RESIDENTIAL PART OF THE CITY.
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
We cannot convey, in type, an adequate idea of the grandeur, taste, spaciousness, and conveniences of the apartments. A personal visit and inspection only can supply that.
Apartments consist of 8 and 9 rooms and 2 baths.
SOMETHING NEW & NOVEL. A BALLROOM FOR DECIDEDLY THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF GUESTS.
Rents, $1,200 to $1,800.
Supt. on Premises. Tel. 1752—79.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, Owner.

120 EAST 34TH ST.

The handsomest 9-room Apartment in the city; elegantly appointed, possessing every desirable feature that appeals to the very select; electricity & fuel furnished; rent $1,500.
CONCESSION TO DESIRABLE TENANT.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

West Side.

$32.50 to $55.00

WITH

Elevator

AT

PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,

151-59-161-69 West 140th St.
5, 6, and 7 rooms and bath.
Electric light, telephone, etc.

LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.

L. M. SMITH,
Tel. 79 River. 674 Columbus Av.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.

562 W. 173d ST.

4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all improvements; rent $28 to $42.
SUPERINTENDENT, ON PREMISES.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
111 West 43d St.
Single room and bath.....$25
Two rooms and bath.....$50
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

Handsome elevator apartment, 233 West 141st St.—5 large, light rooms, $37.50; near "L" station.

152d Street, 522 West.—New apartments, 4, 5, 6 rooms; improvements; $22, $35. Janitor.

113th St., 109 West—Elegant 6 rooms, all improvements; 2 weeks free; rent low.

Brooklyn.

$15==COME AND SEE==$15

The four large, light rooms and tiled bath, all improvements, including dumbwaiter, in the new 3-story double brick flats, corner Hamburg Av. and Cooper St., 20 minutes from New York side of Williamsburg Bridge; 40 minutes from New York side of Brooklyn Bridge; fare, 5 cents.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

BARSTOW,

117-119 EAST 27TH STREET.

One or two sunny apartments left; perfect bathing facilities and all modern appliances which make for comfort. We try to make the lot of the transients the envy of home folks by placing every convenience at their disposal and making them comfortable.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL GRENOBLE,

56th St. & 7th Ave.
OPPOSITE CARNEGIE HALL,
NEW YORK.
A SELECT FAMILY AND TRANSIENT HOTEL.
European Plan. Rates reasonable.
FRANK N. LORD, JR., Manager.

ST. PAUL HOTEL,

60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
New, fireproof. Beautifully furnished.
100 Single Rooms.....$1.00 per day
200 Rooms, Private Bath.....$1.50 per day
Suites, Parlor, Bedroom & Bath, $2.00 & up.
Telephone every room. Restaurant a la carte.
JOHN W. WHEATON, Prop.

EUROPEAN HOTELS.

SAVOY HOTEL, LONDON

See next Sunday's Times for announcement.

BILLIARDS.

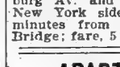

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, Est. 1850. 105 E. 9th St.

PATENTS.

Patents promptly procured; advice free. Send for handbook. Edgar Tate & Co., 245 Broadway.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of BOROUGH BRONZE COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Levy, Trustee in Bankruptcy of the Borough Bronze Company, will sell certain property of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of gas, electric, and combination fixtures, chandeliers, electroliers, portables, brackets, glassware, bronzes, office furniture, and fixtures at public auction, by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, at No. 130 West 24th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 24th day of January, 1906, at 10 A. M.

The property will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and unless 75% of the appraised value is realized at said sale, it will be subject to the approval of the Court. The property may be inspected at the above address on January 22, 23, 1906, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Dated New York, January 11th, 1906.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

HENRY W. SYKES, Attorney for Trustee, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GENNARO MAZZA, bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, January 16th, 1906, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 141 West Houston Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of clocks, chains, pins, watches, fobs, bracelets, two large wall cases, three show cases, jeweler's safe, partitions, fixtures being slightly used, desks, chairs, tables, books, etc.

LEONARD JAMES R. SLOANE, Receiver.
LEONARD BRONNER, Attorney for Receiver, 309 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES

"The S. F. Myers Building has better light and contains more modern and desirable improvements than any other structure of the same dimensions in the city."—Opinion of Real Estate Expert.

S. F. Myers BUILDING

47-49 Maiden Lane,

midway between Nassau and William Sts.

New 12-Story Office Building

Fireproof and steel construction.
Tiled halls and toilets on every floor.

Near centre of financial, real estate, insurance, law, drug and wholesale jewelry districts.

This modern fireproof building embraces every improvement for the comfort and convenience of tenants, three speedy hydraulic plunger safety elevators. Fine permanent light on all sides.

To lease, on very inducing terms, a few fine offices and one entire Floor of about 4,000 square feet.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

Apply to J. A. MYERS, on premises, or your own real estate broker.

DESIRABLE

LOFT, STORE & BASEMENT 29 West 15th St.

POSSESSION FEB. 1st

APPLY ACME BUILDING CO.,
32 Union Square,
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

MADISON AVENUE STORE.

Lester Studio Building, Madison Av., 56th-57th Sts.

This store is very desirably situated for any first-class business not already represented in the block.

WM. C. & A. EDW. LESTER,
Van Dyck Studio Building, 8th Av. and 56th St.

LOFTS, OFFICES, STUDIOS

28 30 & 32 West 22d Street
NEW BUILDING, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 West 22d St.
or your own broker.

$65.00 CORNER STORE.

Good for grocer, butcher, or druggist; best location in the Bronx. 1,128 Prospect Av., cor. 170th St. and Boston Road.

STORE AND BASEMENT,
NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING,
24-28 WAVERLY PLACE, COR. GREENE ST.
SIZE 62x81.
AT AN EXTREMELY MODERATE RENTAL.
FIRM L. J. CARPENTER, 41 LIBERTY ST.

11,000 square feet ground space, running through street, below Desbrosses; long lease; lofts all sizes, with or without power; have 45,000 feet; will alter to suit tenant on lease. Van Vliet & Place, 16 Eighth Av.

Desirable loft, basement, store, and sub-basement, 133 Mercer St., including steam heat and elevator service; rent reasonable. For terms apply Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194-196 Broadway.

Renting of LOFTS and Loft Buildings on West Broadway, Wooster, Greene, Houston, and adjoining streets a specialty. PORRINO & RAGAGLIA, 552 West Broadway, cor. 3d St.

Broadway, between Fulton and John Sts.—Lofts and offices; steam heat; elevator and janitor service; rents reasonable. Apply to Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194-196 Broadway.

Lofts to let, 381 Broome St.; new building; very light lofts, 25x120; heat, power, elevator service. Further particulars, inquire of John Kensett Kellogg, 80 William St.

Factory lofts, including power; best locations; manufacturing tenants wanted. Charles Duross, 155 West 146th St.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, Studios—105 East 17th St.; heat, light attendance, $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

To Let—Fine front office, Leslie Building, 143 West 125th, insurance or similar business.

Bronx.

Handsome stores for rent opposite Melrose Station, 162d St. and Park Av.; excellent location. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

Brooklyn.

Two light lofts, steam heat and power, 133 Floyd St. Apply Sklar, on premises.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Wanted—To hire, for manufacturing, in or near city, 4,000 square feet, with opportunity to increase; part must be in light basement; about 50 h. p. required. A. C., Box 150 Times Downtown.

DOGS AND BIRDS.

Pointer; Irish Gordon setters; pups $15 up, registered. Beaumont Kennels, Room 10, 87 Pearl St.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

Horses to hire, all purposes, day or night. Nassau Stables, 157 East 25th St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in and for the County of New York, on the 4th day of January, 1906. Present, Hon. James Fitzgerald, Justice.—In the matter of the application of the CHELSEA JUTE MILLS for authority to change its name to CHELSEA FIBRE MILLS.

Upon reading and filing the petition of the Chelsea Jute Mills, a domestic corporation having its principal place of business in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, duly verified by Charles M. Pratt on the 14th day of November, 1905, wherein said petition prays for an order authorizing it to assume another corporate name, to wit, the name Chelsea Fibre Mills, and upon filing the certificate of the Secretary of State annexed thereto, certifying that the name which such corporation proposes to assume is not the name of any other domestic corporation, or a name which he deems so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive, and upon filing due proof by affidavits showing that duplicates of the presentation of said petition has been duly published for six weeks in The New York Times and The New York Law Journal, two daily newspapers in said County of New York, in which county such corporation has its principal place of business, and the Court being satisfied by said petition and by the affidavits and certificate presented therewith that the petition is true and that there is no reasonable objection to the change of name proposed, and that the petition has been duly authorized, and that notice of the presentation of the petition as required by law has been given, now, on motion of Carter, Ledyard & Milburn, attorneys for said petitioner, and no one opposing, it is

Ordered that the said petition be, and the same hereby is, granted, and that the petitioner herein, Chelsea Jute Mills, be, and it hereby is, authorized to assume another corporate name, to wit, the name Chelsea Fibre Mills, on and after the 6th day of February, 1906; and it is

Further ordered and directed that this order be entered and the papers on which it is granted be filed within ten days from the date hereof in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, the county in which the certificate of incorporation is filed, and that a certified copy of this order, within ten days after the entry thereof, be filed in the office of the Secretary of State; and further that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in The New York Times, a newspaper published in the County of New York, beginning within ten days after the entry hereof.

Enter: J. F.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Weed Distilling & Manufacturing Company, a domestic corporation having its principal office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the County of New York, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the Court House thereof in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 16th day of February, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing the said corporation to change its corporate name and to assume the name Standard Turpentine Company, according to the statute in such case made and provided.

Dated New York City, January 2d, 1906.
WEED DISTILLING & MANFG. CO.,
By ANGUS McKENZIE, Pt.
WETHERHORN & LINK, Attorneys for Petitioner. Office and Post Office Address, 150 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

ESTATE OF HENRY SHIPMAN, DECEASED. —Persons having claims against this estate will please communicate, in writing, with R. H. Wood and R. W. Duke, the New Jersey administrators c. t. a., care of Davis & Browne, 44 Pine Street, New York.
New York, January 10, 1906.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 8,214.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE F. DINSMORE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George F. Dinsmore of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1905, the said George F. Dinsmore was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 11, 1906.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC FREDERICKS, Bankrupt.—No. 8,465.

To the creditors of Isaac Fredericks of the City, County, and State of New York and District aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1905, the said Isaac Fredericks was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1906, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before such meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, January 11th, 1906.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—LAZAR GOLDSMITH, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Lazar Goldsmith, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 20, 1905, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on January 22, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 10, 1906.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—SAMUEL DEUTSCH, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Deutsch, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 19, 1905, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on January 22, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 10, 1906.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—JOSEPH MULLER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Muller, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 9th, 1906, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on January 22, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 10, 1906.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—HARRY HIRSCHFELD, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Harry Hirschfeld, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 2, 1906, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on January 22d, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 10, 1906.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—LOUIS H. WENZEL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis H. Wenzel, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 18, 1905, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on January 22, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 10, 1906.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MASON, SOPHIE C.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary A. Turner, Alice S. T. Barlow, Grace T. Arms, Elisha Turner, Luther G. Turner, Clotilde S. Mason, Anna B. Van Nostrand, John E. Mason, and Frederick E. Mason, the heirs and next of kin of SOPHIE C. MASON, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, May H. Esler of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing bearing date the 4th day of February, 1903, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sophie C. Mason, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 2d day of March, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 3d day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

[L. S.] ABNER C. THOMAS, Surrogate.
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Attorney for Petitioner, 38 Park Row, (Potter Building,) New York City.

BIRMINGHAM, JANE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE E. BIRMINGHAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 202, No. 38 Park Row, in The City of New York, on or before the 16th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of January, 1906. MICHAEL A. BIRMINGHAM, Administrator. JOSEPH F. McCLOY, Attorney for Administrator, 38 Park Row, New York.

ESELGROTH, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA ESELGROTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Fred. V. Mayforth, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of March, 1906.—Dated New York, the 29th day of August, 1905. THEODORE HAAS, Executor. FRED. V. MAYFORTH, Attorney for Executor, 99 Nassau, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

OECHS, ANTHONY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANTHONY OECHS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John B. Pannes, No. 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of January, 1906. CARL RATHEMACHER, Executor. JOHN B. PANNES, Attorney for Executor, 154 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

UHLMANN, FREDERICK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK UHLMANN, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Blumenstiel & Blumenstiel, No. 27-29 Pine Street, in The City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of September next.

Dated New York, the fourth day of January, 1906. SIMON UHLMANN, Executor. BLUMENSTIEL & BLUMENSTIEL, Executor's Attorneys, 27-29 Pine Street, New York City, Manhattan.

WISE, MORRIS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MORRIS S. WISE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wise & Lichtenstein, No. 40 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of March next.—Dated New York, the first day of September, 1905. KATIE WISE, Executrix. WISE & LICHTENSTEIN, Attorneys for Executrix, 40 Exchange Place, N. Y. City.

EXCURSIONS.

CALIFORNIA

No Change of Cars

Stops at New Orleans San Antonio, El Paso,

leaving Jan. 18, etc. Either one way or round trip tickets sold at regular rates for these trains. Our passengers are relieved of every detail and annoyance. Arrangements can be made with our various offices for the immediate forwarding of mail.

OTHER TOURS To Florida, Mexico Porto Rico, Mardi Gras Carnival, Japan, Around the World Hawaii, Europe, Cruise to West Indies, etc.

Railroad and Steamship Tickets by all lines. Traveler's Condensed Guide, containing much useful information, sent on application. Booklet "American Tropics" sent on request. When writing state information desired.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.

Tel. 6960 Gramercy.
New York: 25 Union Square.
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Cruises de Luxe

BY THE SUPERB

Prinzessin Victoria Luise

Visiting on her cruises of JANUARY 15, FEBRUARY 6, and MARCH 8

Jamaica, Cuba, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, Martinique, Trinidad, Barbados, Venezuela, Curacao, and Nassau.

Avoiding all cares and vexatious delays, baggage examinations and inconvenience of transferring to various connecting steamers.

The Prinzessin Victoria Luise offers the same comfort and service as the most modern hotel ashore, and is the passengers' home during the entire trip. Those desiring to remain South can leave the steamer either at Havana or Nassau, where excellent connections may be made for Florida.

DURATION OF TRIPS FROM 20-36 DAYS.

Cost $150 and $175 per adult upward,

including stateroom accommodations and meals. A limited number of rooms available for **JAMAICA** the gem of the West Indies, on the Jan. 15 cruise only, reaching there Jan. 20.

Superb hotels at Kingston and Port Antonio, accommodating from 300 to 500 guests each. Return passage from Kingston by Company's Atlas steamers to New York.

Round Trip, $95 and upward.

Call or write for further particulars.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way.
Phone 1871 Broad.

COOK'S TOURS

All Travelling Expenses Included

ORIENT Annual parties for the Mediterranean, Egypt, The Nile, Palestine, Turkey, Greece, etc., leave Jan. 26; Feb. 3, 17, 27. $680 to $1,090.

ITALY, RIVIERA Sicily, Spain, etc., short tours leave Feb. 3, 17, 24; March 6, 10, 24. $400 to $510.

JAPAN & CHINA Attractive Spring Tours to the Far East from San Francisco, March 8, $875; Japan only, March 22, $700. Exceptional opportunity.

HAWAII and Volcano of Kilauea from San Francisco, Feb. 15, 24, $150 and $230.

WEST INDIES Cruise of Quebec S. S. Co.'s S. S. Pretoria to chief West Indian Islands, Feb. 17; 30 days. $150 up.

BERMUDA T. S. S. Bermudian (new) sails every ten days. Only 48 hours at sea. Round trip, $50 and up. Special parties April 19 and 26. $65 and up.

FLORIDA Pleasant Tourist parties visiting All Resorts Jan. 20; Feb. 3, 17; March 3. $82.50 and up.

EUROPE Fifty Spring and Summer Tours, including All Resorts, $175 to $1200.

Washington Pleasant 8-day Trips from New York by Royal Blue Line Jan. 25, Feb. 10, March 1, 15, April 15, 26, May 10. $12 and $14.50, according to hotel.

Independent Tickets Everywhere.

THOS. COOK & SON
261 & 1185 Broadway, 649 Madison Avenue, New York,
and 125 OFFICES ABROAD.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line

Sailing from Pier 64, North River, ft. of 24th St., for Naples and Genoa.
Brasile (new)....Jan. 20|Nord America...Feb. 7
Cabin $55 up. Dining Saloon on promenade Deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

COOK'S TOURS TO THE ORIENT.
39th Annual Series. Program now ready.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,185 Broadway, 649 Madison Av., N.Y.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—CEDAR STREET COMPANY, Plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. FARLEY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, William H. Jackson Co., Joseph H. Prisk, Thomas Stone, Anton Larsen, Ernst Bagge, Ronalds & Johnson Co., A. Schwoerer & Sons, Frederick Ruhling, James R. Johnston, Herman Kertscher, Theodore H. Kertscher and Theodore H. Markhaier, copartners under the firm name of Kertscher & Co.; Rudolph Walter, Emanuel Newman, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., and Gerald M. Borden, Defendants.—Notice of Sale Under Judgment.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of December, 1905, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of January, 1906, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-first Street, distant one hundred and eight feet westerly from the westerly side of Park Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with Park Avenue, one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly parallel with Fifty-first Street, twenty feet; thence northerly parallel with Park Avenue, one hundred feet five inches to the southerly side of Fifty-first Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Fifty-first Street, twenty feet to the place of beginning.

The said premises are to be sold subject to two certain prior mortgages, now liens thereon, made by Joseph A. Farley Construction Company to the United States Realty and Construction Company: one for the sum of $102,500 and interest and the other for $50,000 and interest, upon which mortgages respectively the sums of $37,500 with interest at 6% from April 1, 1904, and $43,185.87, with interest at 6% from August 18, 1904, remain due and unpaid, and also subject to the following covenants in so far as the same are now in force or affect said premises:

1. Covenants and restrictions contained in deed from Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral to J. Augustus Page, recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 1586 of Conveyances at Page 418.

2. Covenants and restrictions contained in deed from J. Augustus Page and Mary E. Page, his wife, to Rosanna Spaulding, wife of Bernard Spaulding, recorded in said Register's Office, in Liber 1694 of Conveyances at Page 355, and

3. Covenants and restrictions contained in deed from J. Augustus Page and Mary E. Page, his wife, to Abraham Benson, recorded in said Register's Office in Liber 1708 of Conveyances at Page 216, and

4. Covenants and restrictions contained in agreement between United States Realty and Construction Company and Elizabeth E. W. Adams, recorded in said Register's Office in Liber 85, Section 5, of Conveyances, at Page 863.

Dated New York, December 29, 1905.
M. A. KURSHEEDT, Referee.
R. G. BABBAGE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 40 East Fifty-first Street:

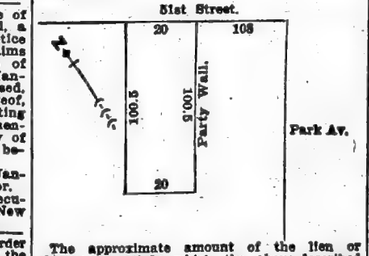

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,257.61, with interest thereon from the 16th day of December, 1905, together with the costs, amounting to $140.15, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the tax

TWO WOMEN DECLARE PROF. GUNTON WED THEM

One Sues for Separation and Makes Other Defendant.

PAPERS TOSSED INTO A MOTOR

Justice Gildersleeve Will Decide If That Constitutes Legal Service —Suits Not Publicly Explained.

Two suits involving the domestic affairs of Prof. George Gunton were called yesterday by Justice Gildersleeve, in Part I. of the Supreme Court. While there were no papers on file in reference to either of the cases, the arguments of counsel showed that the plaintiff in both suits was Amelia R. Gunton, whose attorneys declared her to be Prof. Gunton's wife. Prof. Gunton's attorneys declared that Mrs. Rebecca Lowe Gunton is Prof. Gunton's wife, and that he married her on Feb. 14, 1904, in Atlanta, Ga., the Rev. C. A. Langston performing the marriage ceremony in the Piedmont Hotel.

Prof. Gunton was named as defendant in one of the suits brought by Amelia R. Gunton, who sued as his wife for a legal separation. She named as the defendant in the other suit Mrs. Rebecca Lowe Gunton. The latter has been known to the public since 1900, when she was elected President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. She represented American clubwomen at the congresses of the Paris Exposition, and since her girlhood has occupied a prominent position in the social life of Georgia.

Prof. Gunton settled in Massachusetts after coming to the United States in 1874. He is 60 years old. Before coming to this country he made a study of factory conditions in England, where he was considered an authority on industrial questions. Here he became an editorial writer on economic and kindred subjects, but in 1880 he began devoting himself entirely to scientific, economic, and sociological work. He became President of the Institute of Social Economics and editor of the Social Economist in 1890, six years later changing the name of the publication to Gunton's Magazine. He was appointed international examiner and director of the economic and sociological work of the Young Men's Christian Association of North America, and wrote several books on industrial questions.

In court yesterday he was represented by the law firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, who also represented the other defendant, Rebecca Lowe Gunton. Andrew R. McLaren, in behalf of this law firm, asked Justice Gildersleeve to set aside the service of the summons in each suit. He said that a process server from the law offices of Parker, Hatch & Sheehan, plaintiff's attorneys, had attempted to serve the summonses by throwing them into an automobile in which Prof. Gunton and his wife, Mrs. Rebecca Lowe Gunton, were riding with a woman friend. The lawyer said that the legal papers had been thrown on the lap of the friend of the Guntons.

"We would like to know," said Mr. McLaren, "whether process servers can go about town throwing summonses into automobiles, and in this way effect legal service."

Ex-Justice Hatch of Mr. Parker's law firm contended that such service was binding.

Justice Gildersleeve said he would take the matter under consideration, and would rule on the subject later.

None of the counsel in the case would explain the suits.

Edward Lauterbach of counsel for the defendants simply said that his clients as yet had not been served with copies of the complaints. The summonses were thrown into the automobile three weeks ago, he explained, when Prof. Gunton and Mrs. Rebecca Lowe Gunton were in New York on a visit from their home at Aiken, S. C. Prof. Gunton, he added, was in South Carolina now.

"I am counsel for the legal Mrs Gunton," said ex-Justice Hatch, "and that's all I can say about the case."

"How about the other Mrs. Gunton?" he was asked.

"Well," said Mr. Hatch, "she needs a defense."

LOST ARTICLES

Found by Advertising in The New York Times.

10c. *a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.*

LOST—A gold medal with Pope Pius X. on one side and the Vatican on the other; dropped from watch fob, probably on Broadway car or in Subway train Friday night. Will finder please communicate with B. S. O., Box 321 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Wednesday evening, Jan. 10, gold link bracelet, between Hippodrome and Hotel San Remo, by way of 6th Av. surface cars to Circle and 8th Av. cars. Liberal reward if returned to Hotel San Remo, 75th St. and Central Park West.

LOST—Wednesday night, Jan. 3, between Hippodrome and restaurant, or between there and 47th St. and 5th Av., or in cab, RUSSIAN SABLE BOA; three pieces; liberal reward. Return to 582 5th Av.

LOST—Monday, Jan. 8, on 6th Av. car, South Ferry, about 3 P. M., one pearl stud in blue plush case; liberal reward; return to the Ansonia Hotel, Room 109, 15th floor, Broadway, 73d St.

LOST—Last Sunday, between 46th and 73d Sts., a lady's pearl clover leaf pin, with diamond in centre. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning same to 263 West 73d St.

LOST—Saturday afternoon, on Broadway, 5th Av. and 6th Av., gold chain and locket; locket had two pictures inside. Reward if returned to The Times office, Times Square.

LOST—PLUSH ROBE, red and light brown, between 53d St. and 7th Av. and 50th St. and 5th Av.; reward $10. CHAS. T. PROCTOR, 221 West 58th St.

LOST—Red pocketbook, between Arnold, Constable, 5th Av. Bank, deposit key, about $100 (bills); $20 reward to honest person. Owner, 41 West 69th St.

LOST—At or near Majestic Theatre, 58th St. and 8th Av., Circle, a reindeer skin glove lined with squirrel fur, fitting right hand. Dr. J. E. Traub, 228 W. 75th St.

LOST—$5 reward for package containing three photographs left in car of Sixth Av. elevated on Friday last, if returned to 11 Wall St., No. 31.

LOST—Monday night, Jan. 8, at Sherry's, gentleman's band ring, with red, white, and blue stone; reward. A., Box 330 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Between Madison Av., 84th St. and West 96th St., a lady's gold watch, with Harvard seal fob; reward. E. T. M., 1,125 Madison Av.

LOST—King Charles spaniel, black, with brown spots; answers to name of "Teddy." Large reward if returned to 302 West 79th.

LOST—Pearl heart brooch; 7 diamonds in centre; chain attached; large reward; no questions asked. H. D. B., 6 West 90th St.

LOST—Jan. 8, 14th St., near 6th Av., gold watch, A. M. M. Return McCabe, 1,249 Park Av., or Bedell Co., 14th St. Reward.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, on Bergen or Wyckoff, or on Hoyt or Bond St. Return to 198½ Bergen St., Brooklyn. Reward.

LOST—New Year's Eve, diamond and sapphire harvest moon pin; $25.00 reward for return to E. Alter, 25 East 99th St.

LOST—A Great Dane dog, color yellow; missed him on Sunday evening, Dec. 17. Return to 127 West 20th St.

LOST—Bank book No. 156,591, The New York Savings Bank; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

LOST—Bank book No. 165,563, Harlem Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST—Amethyst brooch, with small pearls; reward. Meredith, 176 West 87th St.

REWARD paid for return of Persian lamb muff, taken by mistake from dressing room at Maillard's, Jan. 5. C. M. H., Lucerne Hotel, 79th St. and Amsterdam Av.

Wallach's Sale

Third Avenue, Cor. 122d Street.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx (Well-Known Well-Made) Overcoats Reduced

You know HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well-Known Well-Made) Suits and Overcoats. Why say More? It may interest you to learn, however, that the Cost of the Material of which these Overcoats are made is *already* advanced 25% for next Season.

Paletots and Surtouts

WE have been making a special price of $20 on regular $25 HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well-Known Well-Made) Surtouts and Paletots. Everything had to drop for this sale, so these $25.00 Coats are now $17.50

ALTERATIONS FREE.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx (Well-Known Well-Made) Overcoats that

Were $50.00, now $40.00	Were $25.00, now $20.00
Were 45.00, now 30.00	Were 20.00, now 15.00
Were 35.00, now 25.00	Were 18.00, now 12.50

Were $15.00, now **$10.50**

Good Pickings still left in the Suit Sale.

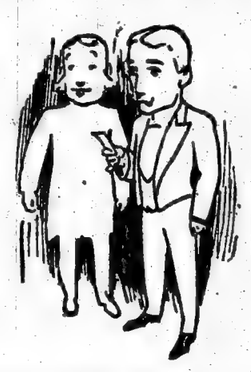

It's a simple secret.

You will look perfectly at home in evening dress clothes if they fit perfectly.

That perfect fit can be had by paying a first-class tailor a first class price, say from $75 to $125.

Or by getting an evening suit from a stock like ours—one so large that any man can find his exact size without delay.

Dress suits; $27 to $50.

Tuxedo coats separately; $14.50 to $27.

No!

For wear with evening clothes we can't recommend those Derbies we're selling at $1.85, even though you can't find the tiny flaws which put them into the "second" class instead of leaving them $3 or $4 hats.

Top hats for evening wear—silk, $6; opera, $8.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

Great Bargains

Are the imported cloths we purchased from the well known tailor J. H. Miller, 816 Broadway. Suits to order $25. Trousers $7. Fancy silk Vestings $6. Overcoats, silk lined, $30. Sale on second floor.

Silk lined Full Dress Suit to measure $40. Tuxedo $35. Or the combination Full Dress Suit with Tuxedo Coat $62.

Eight tables full of remnants on store floor. Suits $18. Trousers $5.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & Ninth Street.

Good Garb Going!

THIS WILL APPEAL TO YOU

$30 SUITINGS Former Prices $40—$45—$50

HANSEN & SHACKLETON

TAILORS

Fifth Avenue and 42d Street (5 Doors West) New York

Important Sale for Friday and Saturday.

Men's Sack Suits and Good Overcoats.

LOOK INSIDE!

LOOK inside the next suit you buy. Examine the lining, remark the stitching, note the button holes—in a word, look for the "little things," without which no suit or overcoat can be Good. The more closely you observe these things, the more certain we are of your patronage. Our Clothing is good thro' and thro'. It will bear the most inquisitive inspection. While this is pretty generally known, the profit in this instance consists in having every well-dressed man in New York know it.

Overcoat Values up to $30.

Box Overcoats, Paddocks, Tourists Choice **$18.50**

Not a coat in the lot worth less than $22 up to $30, and all faultlessly beautiful, and the product of our own corps of good tailors. In just the smart, cozy stuffs you want, cut big and full without sacrifice of line.

Suit Values up to $28.

Men's Suits Choice **$16.50**

In seven fashionable styles—single or double-breasted, square front, notched front, rounded corners, etc., etc.

Smith Gray & Co.,

THREE STORES:

BROADWAY AT 31ST ST., NEW YORK.

FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV., BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV., B'KLYN.

The clothes with a rich soft finish, yet —moisture proof.

OUR OVERCOAT SALE AT $14.

The magnetism of this sale is not "Promises," but REAL VALUES of a substantial character.

OVERCOATS

Medium and extra long for all occasions. Double breasted for driving and street wear. $14.

The mere price of $14 signifies nothing; you must see the overcoats we offer at that price.

BROADWAY & CHAMBERS ST.

Kennedy

12 CORTLANDT ST.

Underwear Bargains

Warm underwear wards off many ills. Here are some bargains of the finer kinds.

2.50 Natural Wool 1.49

(Fashioned) Heavy Balbriggan, 98c.

Pure Silk (Heavy weight) 3.75, worth 10.00

Wright's Fleece Lined, 98c.

Wool Night Shirts, 1.49, worth 3.00

Domet Pajamas, 79c., worth 1.50

Shirts

All that's left of our stiff bosoms shirts reduced.

At 55c. Madras and percale, cuffs attached or separate; worth 1.00.

At 85c. White Dress Shirts, with cuffs attached; worth 1.50.

At 1.10 Imported madras and French percale, with cuffs attached; worth 2.00.

At 35c. Dollar White Shirts; these sizes: 13½, 17, 17½, 18.

Over 130 Years

the leading physicians of two hemispheres have recommended to their patients, including practically all the crowned heads, the daily use of

BASS' ALE

which is the favorite tonic beverage in many an imperial household as well as in the palaces of many American "Captains of Industry." The perfect digestion, vigorous brain and ruddy health which follow its use proclaim Bass' Ale to be

The Best Tonic

On draught everywhere. In Special Firkins (10 gallons) for home use, sold by Bass & Co., 70 Warren St., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW AMSTERDAM Theatre, 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Wed. & Sat. Mats. at 2:15. POP. PRICES Mat. Wed., $1.50, $1, 75&50c. KLAW & ERLANGER present FAY TEMPLETON in Geo. M. Cohan's **45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY**

LIBERTY THEATRE 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. GEORGE H. BRENNAN presents THE **CLANSMAN** BY THOMAS DIXON, JR. "Classman hits New York."—Sun. "Vigorously applauded."—Times. "Much discussed play met enthusiastic reception."—Herald. "Greeted with enthusiastic approbation."—Tribune. "Frenzied acclaim for the Clansman."—News. "Audience almost rose to its feet in cheers."—Eve. Telegram.

BROADWAY Theatre, B'way & 41st St. LAST WEEK. LAST 3 TIMES. Evs. 8. Last Mat. Sat., 2. **VERONIQUE** With RUTH VINCENT.

Tuesday, Jan. 16th—Seats Now on Sale. **ELSIE JANIS** Otis Harlan, Henry Donnelly, Henry Bergman, Aubrey Boucicault, Chas. Dickson, Jacques Kruger, and 75 Others, in The Musical Gasoline Explosion, **"The Vanderbilt Cup."**

NEW YORK Theatre, B'way & 45 St. Evs. 8:15 PRICES 25, 50, 75c. & 1.00. Last 2 Nights. Last Mat. Sat., 2:15. **RICHARD CARLE** "THE MAYOR OF TOKIO." Monday, Jan. 15, Seats Now on Sale, **LEW DOCKSTADER** AND HIS GREAT MINSTRELS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. THIS EVENING, at 8—FAUST. Emma Eames, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Caruso, Plancon, Scotti, Begue. Cond., Franko. Sat. Aft., Jan. 13, at 1:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Walker; Knote, Van Rooy, Blass, Muhlmann. Cond., Herts. Sat. Evg., Jan. 13, pop. prices, at 8:30—HAENSEL UND GRETEL. Abarbanell, Alten, Homer, Weed; Goritz. Cond., Franko. Sun. Evg., Jan. 14, at 8:30, popular prices. **VERDI'S REQUIEM** Soloists: Mmes. Jomelli, Walker; MM. Dippel, Plancon. Entire CHORUS & ORCH. Con., Vigna. Mon. Evg., Jan. 15, at 8—AIDA. Nordica, Walker; Caruso, Campanari, Plancon, Muhlmann. Conductor, Vigna. Wed. Evg., Jan. 17, at 8—LA SONNAMBULA. Sembrich, Jomelli, Bauermeister; Caruso, Plancon, Begue. Conductor, Vigna. Thurs., Jan. 18, at 5 P. M. prec'y—PARSIFAL. Fremstad; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz. Fri. Evg., Jan. 19, at 8—IL TROVATORE. Nordica, Homer; Knote, Campanari, Journet. Conductor, Vigna. **PARSIFAL** AT REGULAR PRICES LAST 2 PERFORMANCES Thurs. Evg., Jan. 25, at 5 P. M. ONLY MAT. WASH. BIRTHDAY, Feb. 22, at 11:30 A. M. SEATS NOW ON SALE, WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING Pl. Theatre. Every Evg. & Sat. Mat. Arnold & Christians in Blumenthal's comedy, "Der Schwur der Treue."

FIELDS 42d St., W. of B'way. Mat. To-Mor. 50c, 75c, $1 LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN in JULIE BONBON.

ANGLIN Princess, B'way & 29. Tel. 2848 Mad. Ev. 8:15 LAST WEEK. in ZIRA. Last Mat. To-morrow. BEG. THURS., JAN. 18—SEATS READY. HENRY MILLER in GRIERSON'S WAY

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. $1 Matinee To-morrow. **THE BABES** AND THE **BARON**

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev. 8:15. Best Seats $1 at Mat. To-morrow. **THE EARL** AND THE **GIRL** With Eddie Foy.

CARNEGIE HALL. **PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY** of New York. **Two Extra Concerts** Friday, January 12, at 2:30 P. M. Saturday, January 13, at 8:15 P. M. Conductor, **Wassily Safonoff** Soloist **Adele aus der Ohe** Piano

PROGRAM: Serenade for String Orchestra, Op. 48... Tschaikowsky. Piano Concerto No. 1..... Tschaikowsky. Symphony "PATHETIQUE"..... Tschaikowsky. Seats 75 cts. to $2. Boxes, $12 and $15. Box office open daily from 9 to 5. FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE 24th St., nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. "Henri de Vries a versatile wonder. A genuine artist."—World. **HENRI de VRIES** IN A CASE OF ARSON preceded by THE BRAISLEY DIAMOND.

YORKVILLE. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. HENRY E. DIXEY, "The Man on the Box."

Professor **FRIEDERICH DELITZSCH**, Univ. Berlin will deliver three ILLUSTRATED LECTURES in GERMAN under the auspices of the GERMANISTIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA on the earliest civilizations of NINEVE and BABYLON Mon., 15; Wed., 17; Fri., 19, 8:30 P. M., precisely, N. Y. ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, 17 W. 43d St. Admission by Card, gratis. Apply by mail to the Secretary GERMANISTIC SOCIETY, 123 W. 82d St.

HARLEM Evgs. 8:15. Only Mat. Sat., 2:15. WM. COLLIER in ON THE QUIET. Next Week—OLGA NETHERSOLE.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St., bet. 7th & 8th Avs. Mat. Daily. Mrs. Annie & Miss Jennie Yeamans, Genaro & Bailey, Perry Corway, Brockman, Mack & Co., etc.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. The Great Japs. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. The SEVENGALA'S Telepathists.

GRAND Souvs. To-Nght. Geo. M. **COHAN** Little Johnny Jones N'xt w'k—Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots.

SOUSA AT THE HIPPODROME Next Sunday Evg. JAN. 14. Seats Now.

ORLENEFF RUSSIAN LYCEUM, 14 East 2d. To-night, 8:15, "Master Builder," by Ibsen.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. **MAUDE ADAMS** in J. M. BARRIE'S **PETER PAN**

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. ETHEL **BARRYMORE** in J. M. Barrie's play, Alice-Sit-By-The-Fire. Also PANTALOON, with Lionel Barrymore. Jan. 16—RUSSIAN PLAYERS' MATINEE.

Knickerbocker B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only, 2:15. **FRITZI SCHEFF** in MLLE. MODISTE.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. George V. Hobart's Musical Satirette, **—COMING THRO' THE RYE—**

Hudson THEATRE, 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. **Robert Loraine** in Bernard Shaw's Man and Superman.

SAVOY THEATRE, B'way & 34th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. JAMES K. HACKETT in Alfred Sutro's MARY MANNERING in Walls of Jericho

DALY'S Theatre, B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. JAMES J. CORBETT in BERNARD SHAW'S Cashel Byron's Profession.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. **THE LION AND THE MOUSE.**

BELASCO Theatre. Evs. & Mat. Sat., 2. DAVID BELASCO presents **BLANCHE BATES** in By David Belasco. THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST 2 DAYS. Last Times in the City. BERTHA in David Belasco's Play, **GALLAND** SWEET KITTY BELLAIRS. Popular Prices. Last Mat. Sat., 2. Ev. 8. N't w'k—MRS. LESLIE CARTER in Adrea.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. 432d Time in N. Y. To-night. Mat. Sat. 2. Evs. 8:15. DAVID BELASCO presents, 2d year in THE **WARFIELD** MUSIC MASTER.

TO-MORROW NIGHT AT 8 SIXTH NATIONAL **AUTOMOBILE SHOW** Will Open at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

Mr. Loudon G. Charlton announces MENDELSSOHN HALL, Tom'w Aft. at 3. **BISPHAM** SONG RECITAL. Prices $1, $1.50. Box Office & Agencies. EVERETT PIANO USED.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Aft. of Jan. 19. **ALFRED REISENAUER** PIANO RECITAL. Prices $1, $1.50 at Box Office and Agencies. EVERETT PIANO USED.

CARNEGIE HALL. THE **NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA** SUNDAY AFTERNOON January 14, at 3. TUESDAY EVENING January 16, at 8:15. Programme: WEBER, Overture, "Der Freischuetz"; SCHUMANN, Symphony in B flat; Berlioz, Symphony Fantastique. CONDUCTOR, **Herr Felix Weingartner**

CARNEGIE HALL. **BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA** Mr. Gericke Conductor. Saturday Afternoon, Jan. 13. **Prof. Willy Hess** Tickets, $2 to 75c., at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) & Luckhardt & Belder's, 10 E. 17th St.

NEW STAR Girl of the Streets. Mat. Sat. Britt-Nelson Fight Pictures. Next Wk—A Desperate Chance.

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Mat. Sat. More to Be Pitied Than Scorned. Nxt Wk—Tom, Dick & Harry. Ted Marks' 2 Concerts Sun., Mat., night, 25, 50c.

MURRAY HILL 42d St. & Lex. Av. Mat. Sat. AT FINEY RIDGE. Nxt Wk—A Crown of Thorns.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. WILLIAM **FAVERSHAM** In THE SQUAW MAN

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS **AS YE SOW** Jan. 22—Raymond Hitchcock in The Gallopers.

Colonial Aimee Angeles, McMahon's Watermelon Girls, Tom Nawn & Co., Ned Nye & Rathskeller Girls, Chassino, Carlotta, etc. Daily Mats. 25c.

Alhambra 7th Av. & 126th St. Mat. Daily. All Seats 25c. Ida Rene, Arthur Prince, Nick Long & Idalene Cotton, 5 Mowatts, Two Pinks, etc.

MAJESTIC Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. THE REDEMPTION OF DAVID CORSON

WEST END ELFIE FAY, "Belle of Avenue A." Nxt Wk—"Under Southern Skies." Nxt Sunday—Matinee & Night. Shepard's MOVING PICTURES. Entire New Series.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St. 25, 50, 75, 1.00. DAILY MATS. 25c. Virginia Earl, Auguste Von Bloose, Carl Bordeverry, Shean & Warren, Wireless Telegraphy, Callahan & Mack, others.

Proctor's 9th Av.—A Fair Exchange. 23d St.—Star Vaude., 23. E. 58th St.—Star Vaude., 23, 50. Daily Mats. 25c. 125th St.—The Ironmaster.

Manhattan Broadway & 33d St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:30. **BEFORE AND AFTER**

CARRICK 35th St., B'way. Henrietta Crosman | Madeleine and Ev. 8:10. Mts. Wed. & Sat. W. H. Reynolds prest. | Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary.

JOE WEBER'S Music Hall. **Twiddle-Twaddle** Evenings at 8:10. Only Matinee Saturday.

14th St. THEATRE AL. H. WILSON. "THE GERMAN GYPSY." Next Week, the big sensation, "Rudolph Rose."

FIREMEN STILL IN DEAD-LOCK.

Lackawanna Employes and Officials Unable to Agree—Conference Shifted.

The Grievance Committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, which has been in session at the Broadway Central Hotel for the last three days formulating their demands on President Truesdale of the Lackawanna Railroad for shorter hours and more pay for firemen on "camel-back" locomotives, shifted their base of operations last night from this city to Scranton, Penn.

This action followed the refusal of President Truesdale to consider the demands, which he referred back to Superintendent Clarke, who had already refused to concede them. The committee, indignant at this treatment, met again yesterday morning to consider what action should be taken. The session lasted all day, and much typewriting was done. Shortly before 5 o'clock C. A. Wilson, Vice Grand Master of the Brotherhood, came out of the room and said that Mr. Truesdale's reply had been considered, but that he was still unable to make public what the committee had decided to do about it.

"The committee," he said, "will leave for Scranton to-night, and I think unless something unexpected happens we will be heard from before the end of the week."

Mr. Wilson was absent all the forenoon. He went to Jersey City to see Superintendent Clarke, it was said. When he returned to the Broadway Central he admitted that he had been to Jersey City, but said he had not seen Mr. Clarke. The Superintendent of the Lackawanna system lives at Scranton. Mr. Wilson said that should there be a strike as the upshot of the firemen's demands the firemen of other roads would join in it.

SCRANTON, Penn., Jan. 11.—General Manager Clarke of the Lackawanna Railroad is in Buffalo. Consequently there was no conference to-night between him and Vice Grand Master C. A. Wilson of the Brotherhood of Firemen about the demands of the firemen. Mr. Wilson and the committee will remain here until Mr. Clarke returns.

DEMANDS ON ERIE.

Trainmen Ask Management to Give Yardmen Shorter Hours.

The biennial convention of the Erie branch of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen has been in session at the Broadway Central Hotel in the last few days. It became known yesterday that action had been taken by the Grievance Committee to request the Erie management to reduce the hours of the yard men from eleven hours a day to ten. The request has been sent to General Manager A. C. Sturgis, and a reply is expected in a few days.

President Miller of the Erie branch said that should the request be granted it will be a signal for the yard men of the other roads to make the same request, which, he said, would probably be granted also.

NO DIVORCE FOR THE DIASES.

Husband and Wife Both Fail to Prove Charges—Cost $114.

Samuel Dias sued his wife Florence Dias, for a divorce, and she brought a counter suit. Yesterday, Justice Blanchard, in the Supreme Court, dismissed the complaint in each case, declaring that the husband had not proved his charges and that the wife had not proved hers.

The court footed up the costs at $114.60, and directed the couple to pay this amount for taking up the court's time in trying to get separated.

BINGHAM'S FIRST TRANSFER.

Bicycle Policeman Sent to Far Rockaway, Accused of Taking a Bribe.

Police Commissioner Bingham made public yesterday the reason for his first transfer. The man transferred was William A. Sherry, a bicycle policeman, detailed in upper Fifth Avenue. He was sent to Far Rockaway.

Commissioner Bingham said yesterday that on Dec. 30, while Sherry was on duty in Fifth Avenue, he saw two men seated in an automobile exceeding the speed limit. He stopped them, and, after accepting $15 from them, let them proceed. The men secured the policeman's number and reported the facts to Police Headquarters.

Investigations were made by Sergt. McCullagh, Sherry's immediate superior, and by Inspector Brooks. At these hearings the men failed to identify Sherry. The other evidence, however, was considered such as to warrant Sherry's transfer.

Sergt. McCullagh in his report says the circumstances of the case and the evidence obtained point to Sherry as the guilty man. He also says that since June 8 last Sherry has been careless while on duty. Capt. O'Brien, in charge of the Traffic Squad, made a similar report.

Commissioner Bingham refused to make public the names of the men who had given the money to secure their release.

VINCENT says

WHEN a man habitually cries, "Cheap! Cheap!" put him down as a huckster, not a merchant. He's of a piece with the roving vender whose raucous shout pierces the morning air. I never "compete" in price, because it is an immutable law of trade that Quality must command its cost.

Don't buy Stein-Bloch Clothes because I offer them this week at 20 per cent. off—buy them because they are the accepted "ultimate" of fashion and finish. The curtailed price is merely an added inducement.

Sack Suits, English Walking Suits, Paddocks, Chesterfields, Tourists and Storm Coats.

Stein-Bloch Clothes

20 PER CENT. OFF.

Broadway, 22d Street — Sixth Avenue, 12th Street

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day; rain or snow to-morrow; high north winds.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,521. * * * NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1906.—16 Pages and Section Devoted to Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

WILL RAISE TARIFF TO FIGHT GERMANY

Congress to Forge a Maximum and Minimum Weapon.

DINGLEY LAW THE MINIMUM

President Will Have Discretion to Apply a 25 Per Cent. Increase Against Any Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—House and Senate leaders have reached an agreement to meet the retaliatory legislation of foreign countries with a maximum and minimum tariff. The minimum tariff is to be the Dingley law. The maximum tariff proposed is a 25 per cent. addition to the Dingley schedules.

It is the situation in Germany which has brought about the decision to act at this session. Speaker Cannon and Senator Aldrich, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, have come to an understanding, and it is said that the President has repeatedly suggested the policy in conference with leaders of the party.

The form the proposed legislation will take will be the enactment of a law authorizing the President at his discretion to issue a proclamation making the maximum tariff applicable to any country which unjustly discriminates against American products. Such a result in the legislation of the United States as is proposed would be a pronounced victory for the protectionists. The maximum and minimum tariff schedules suggested in the various Congresses which have sought to advance the reciprocity doctrine contemplated a reduction of the tariff as well as an increase.

It is the impression that Germany would not submit to the proposed enactments by this country without further retaliatory steps. The proposed legislation would probably result in determining the question whether the United States or Germany is in a better position to sever all trade relations. The contention of the high protectionists in Congress is that Germany could not afford such a commercial contest and that the Berlin Government would have to combat the most powerful manufacturing interests of its own people before the commercial war had proceeded for any length of time.

Economists in Germany and the United States have already been engaged in hurling statistics at each other in an effort to prove the opposing contentions. About the only thing upon which there is an agreement is the total of the export and import trade.

The aggressive activity in this country behind the proposition looking to the establishment of more cordial trade relations with Germany have been the agricultural and cattle interests. The American protectionists meet this argument with the assertion that the cattle interests are no longer sectional, and that the packers of Chicago and Missouri River points are prime movers in the plan for reciprocal trade relations based on concessions by the United States.

The last detailed statistics at hand show that our exports to Germany for the year ending June 30, 1904, were nearly $214,000,000, while our imports were only $109,000,000. The German economists have argued from these figures that if the case came to a tariff war, Germany would not suffer to a great extent, while German manufactures, being indispensable to the American people, the United States would be a great sufferer.

The contention of the advocates of a retaliatory war by the United States is that more than one-half of our exports to Germany are in raw cotton and that this deduction alone reduces our total exports to Germany to less in value than our total imports therefrom. It is argued that if Germany is to keep her factories running she must buy her cotton in the United States.

FINCH DIES UNDER ETHER.

Glens Falls Politician Was Being Prepared for an Operation.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENS FALLS, Jan. 12.—George R. Finch, President of Finch, Pruyn & Co., paper manufacturers and lumbermen; Vice President of the National Bank of Glens Falls, and a member of the Democratic State Committee, died at his home here to-day, after an attack of appendicitis. He was being put under the influence of ether for the operation when his heart action failed. Mr. Finch was one of the best-known men in the northern part of the State, and all his life had been identified largely with Adirondack interests, having a reputation for expert knowledge of the woods.

He was President of the Imperial Wallpaper Company, a Director in the Standard Wallpaper Company, Treasurer of the Racquet Falls Land Company, and a Director in the Schroon River Pulp and Paper Company. Mr. Finch had been in poor health for several months, due to overwork in the organization of the paper mill department of his company. In 1902 he ran on the Democratic ticket for State Treasurer, and the same year was appointed by Gov. Odell on the Water Storage Commission.

His widow was Harriet E. Smith of Northville. A brother, J. T. Finch of Glens Falls, and a sister, Mrs. T. H. Foulds, also survive him. Mr. Finch had an office in New York at 140 West Forty-second Street.

Astors Visit Chinatown.

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and a man and a woman friend "did" Chinatown and the Bowery last night, visiting resorts including the Chatham Club and "Nigger Mike's," at 12 Pell Street. The party, in an omnibus automobile, first went to the Thalia Theatre, where they had a box and witnessed "The Curse of Drink." Deputy Assistant District Attorney Kernochan escorted them.

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FRANCE BREAKS WITH CASTRO

Relations Severed—American Minister at Caracas in Disfavor.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—Though M. Maubourguet, the Venezuelan Chargé d'Affaires here, has not yet received his passports, diplomatic relations between France and Venezuela are considered to have been broken off.

There is no question for the present of a naval demonstration, but there is no doubt that the French Government intends to have the fullest recognition of and respect for its rights.

An official note issued to-night says that, although an ultimatum has not yet been sent to Venezuela, France cannot tolerate much longer President Castro's refusal to accede to the French demands without considering the advisability of taking stronger means to enforce them.

A highly placed diplomat declared to-day that it might be considered certain that the moment was rapidly approaching when a crisis would occur in Venezuela. He was unable to state the exact character which events would assume, but asserted that a perfect understanding had always existed between France and the United States. The two Governments were in absolute accord on the question at issue, France's line of conduct being based on that of the United States. France was merely desirous of securing perfect respect for her rights.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The State Department has been advised that cable communication with Venezuela is interrupted.

Although the breach between France and Venezuela is technically chargeable against the personality of M. Taigny, the French Chargé at Caracas, the real issue, as it is understood here, is the attack by President Castro upon the properties and franchise of the French Cable Company.

Minister Russell recently reported his failure to effect a settlement between Venezuela and France, thereby making himself unpopular in Caracas, and then came notice from the French Government that diplomatic relations with Venezuela were completely severed. There is a hint of punitive measures on the part of France, and the situation is regarded officially as very unpleasant, with possibilities of serious consequences.

If the request is made by France, permission will be cabled to Mr. Russell to look after French interests.

It is now admitted that the relations between President Castro and Minister Russell are not all that could be desired. The negotiations regarding the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company's claim have failed, but Secretary Root is determined to exhaust every method of diplomatic procedure, and has directed Mr. Russell to take up the Critchfield claim, which is without complications, and involves no charge on the part of President Castro that the company engaged in abetting the revolution.

This company invested about $600,000 in a railroad and an asphalt plant under agreement that it was to be exempt from all except a few specified taxes. It is charged that about a year ago President Castro imposed a prohibitory tax on the company in violation of the agreement.

The Critchfield claim is regarded by the Washington Government as a fair claim, and Mr. Russell will devote his best endeavors to having it immediately and satisfactorily settled.

BIG WATER FRONT FIRE.

$100,000 Blaze In An Oil Warehouse—Two Firemen Hurt.

The building at 35 Water Street, occupied by Charles Berlain & Co., representatives of the New York Lubricating Oil Company, was ruined by fire last night. The loss is estimate at $100,000.

The flames were first seen at 6:30 o'clock. At the time nine men were at work in the basement of the oil warehouse. They were notified and got out.

The blaze was confined to the third and fourth floors, and only after it was under control did it become known how Chief Kruger had managed to do it. He had climbed through the roof of the adjoining building and found that the fire had started on the third floor. On that floor there was a huge oil tank, with a capacity of about 10,000 gallons of lubricating oil. He had centred the attack from the water tower on that floor, flooded the two lower floors, and guarded the adjoining buildings.

After it was thought that the fire was under control the flames burst forth again and part of the roof fell in. Then it was learned that two firemen, who had been working in the rear of the building, had been hurt. James Roach of Engine No. 12 had his hand cut, and Ladderman Williams of Hook and Ladder No. 1 got a scalp wound from falling bricks.

OIL SHIP ABLAZE.

Fire Fortunately Kept from the Swan's Inflammable Cargo.

The oil-laden bark Mannie Swan, lying off Stapleton, S. I., was badly damaged by fire yesterday afternoon, and it was only by very hard work that the firemen prevented the flames from eating into the cargo space where the oil was stored. The Swan has on board 28,500 cases of oil, consigned to Pernambuco. The fire started in the galley, and before it was under control spread forward, doing a good deal of damage.

The Swan is waiting for clear weather, and yesterday afternoon all her crew, from Capt. Higgins down, were thanking their stars for the dense fog that blanketed the lower bay yesterday, for otherwise the Swan would probably have been well out to sea when the flames were discovered. The damage to the vessel has not yet been satisfactorily estimated.

Mrs. Higgins, the wife of the Captain of the Swan, was on board the bark when the fire started. She was taken ashore in a rowboat manned by half a dozen of the Swan's crew.

NOTHING TO SAY—GRAHAM.

He Refuses to Answer Fish's Charge About Mercantile Trust Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, Jan. 12.—James G. Graham, First Deputy Attorney General, former private secretary to Gov. Odell, arrived here this evening. When asked concerning the charge made by Assemblyman Fish that Granam handed him the bill at the last session of the Legislature to repeal the Mercantile Trust Company's charter, Mr. Graham said he was not aware that Mr. Fish had made such a charge. The report was shown to him and he shrugged his shoulders and remarked:

"With many thanks to THE TIMES for its kindness, I have nothing to say concerning the matter."

On the Lake Shore Limited
there are sleeping cars for St. Louis and Cincinnati with perfect service. Leaves New York every day at 5:30 P. M., via New York Central Lines. No excess fare.—Adv.

TRIED TO FLOAT FORGED CERTIFICATES ABROAD

Seton's Agent Said to Have Made a Vain Attempt.

TO SEARCH DEPOSIT BOX

Detectives Think Bogus Norfolk and Western Certificates May Be There—Swindle Stirs Wall Street.

With the disclosures already made in connection with the plot to float bogus stock certificates of the Norfolk and Western Railway, Wall Street yesterday was awakened to a sense of the danger to finance in a situation where a man with the record of C. Augustus Seton could go to a reputable banknote concern and without much trouble obtain the means enabling him to float forged paper to a market value of $4,300,000.

A fuller realization of the comprehensive lines on which the gigantic swindle had been planned came yesterday when it was ned that a man whose name is known the authorities, but who as yet is not under arrest, and who may have been an unwitting tool of the originator of the scheme, was actually sent to Europe last August with a view of disposing of as many of the forged securities in the London and Paris markets as possible.

This plan was frustrated only by the fact that the bogus stock had been printed in 100-share certificates, which no one in the European market would touch, the unit of trading there being blocks of ten shares each.

The manner in which the Hamilton Bank Note Company had been deluded into furthering the plans of C. Augustus Seton was the topic of much comment among prominent Wall Street men yesterday. It was learned that the Stock Exchange officials are contemplating an investigation of the entire affair with a view of devising means to render impossible a similar swindling scheme in the future.

One of the most eminent financiers in Wall Street, in conversation with the President of a National bank and an official of a trust company, said yesterday that the swindle in Norfolk and Western stock had administered a shock to financial circles such as had not been felt for many years.

"Already," he said, "we are beginning to notice the lack of confidence on the part of investors and speculators in Wall Street methods, and business is going to suffer accordingly. It has put every banker and broker in the Street on his guard, too, and securities now coming into our offices are being scrutinized as never before.

"As a result, the routine work in certain of our departments requires thrice the amount of time required before. In my opinion, it will tend to revolutionize methods in certain departments of our work. If this thing is going to be as easy as the recent disclosures have proved it to be, we soon won't know where we are at. Something must be done to stop it at once."

Harmon S. Graves of 27 Pine Street, counsel for the Hamilton Banknote Company, said yesterday that the concern in question had turned over every fact in its possession to the District Attorney and was doing everything within its power to assist him in the investigation now going on.

Only 2 of the 500 100-share certificates turned out by the Hamilton Bank Note Company on the strength of the forged letter of introduction presented by C. Augustus Seton, who is now in the Tombs on a grand larceny charge in connection with another swindle, have turned up so far. Yesterday, however, the Pinkerton men who have been at work several days in an effort to locate them obtained a clue that looked promising.

It was learned yesterday that an official of the Standard Safe Deposit Company, which has its vaults in the Broad Exchange Building, at 25 Broad Street, called up the Pinkerton Detective Agency the day before and said that last September, after Seton had first been arrested, a safe deposit box he had leased from them had been transferred to a broker with an office in Pearl Street.

Assistant Supt. Norman T. Bailey of the Pinkerton Agency went to the safe deposit company yesterday and obtained the name of the broker to whom Seton's box had been transferred. Later in the day this man came to the office of the agency and told the officials all about the transfer.

The Missing Certificates.

It has been the theory of the Pinkerton men that Seton had possibly hidden away some of the bogus certificates for future use at the time he was first arrested. The Pearl Street broker gave the detectives reason to believe that the box contained a lot of documents and papers, and the Pinkertons made every effort to gain access to it yesterday, but had not time to secure the necessary permits to overcome the objections officials of safe deposit companies are compelled to make to protect their clients in a situation like this. The Pinkertons expect to gain access to the box some time to-day.

Now that both C. Augustus Seton and Samuel Humphries, the "newspaper writer of Brooklyn Heights," have been arrested, the Pinkertons and police are anxious to find "E. L. Green," who tried to dispose of one of the bogus certificates to the firm of Duke & Co., in Cleveland.

Both the Pinkertons and the police have about made up their minds that they were mistaken in believing that Humphries was Green, but they have not lost hope of learning something about the latter from the "newspaper writer," who has proved a most talkative young man since the screws were put on.

Seton, realizing that there is nothing so far to connect him officially with the bogus certificate plan, has turned Sphinx. He was committed to the Tombs without bail yesterday by Recorder Goff.

Humphries was arraigned before Magistrate Finn in the Tombs Court yesterday afternoon and remanded to Police Headquarters until Monday. Humphries has no counsel as yet.

After the proceedings in court Humphries was taken to the office of Assistant District Attorney Garvan in the Criminal Courts Building. He was closeted there with Mr. Garvan and Detective Sergeant McConville of the Central Office for more than two hours. McConville put him through an examination regarding what he knew about Seton. As he was taken

Continued on Page 2

MISS REHAN WINS SUIT.

Referee Awards Her a Fifth of Augustin Daly's Estate.

Ada Rehan, the actress, is to have one-fifth of the estate of Augustin Daly. The referee rendered his decision yesterday in the suit brought by Judge Joseph Daly, brother of the deceased, to break the will.

This will contest, which has been going on three or four years, was of interest to theatrical folk all over England and the United States. There is a Daly's Theatre in London and one in New York, and in both of these Miss Rehan will now have a share.

Mrs. Oliver Doud Byron, sister of Miss Rehan, last night confirmed the report of Miss Rehan's victory.

"Yes," she said, "the referee has decided in favor of my sister, but we thought it wasn't coming out for a day or two yet. My sister and I went over the papers together this afternoon. I can't remember all the details, but I know she gets just what we thought she ought to have—what Mr. Daly evidently meant her to have. She can't see any one to-night to talk about it, but she is in better health now than she has been in a long time. She looks very well, indeed.

"How much the fifth part amounts to it is impossible for me to say, even approximately."

HOPE FOR MARSHALL FIELD.

Last Bulletin Says the Disease Has Not Extended—Family Doctor Here.

The condition of Marshall Field, who is ill of pneumonia at the Holland House, was said late last night to be unchanged despite rumors that his illness had taken a turn for the worse yesterday afternoon. An official bulletin issued at 11 o'clock last night and signed by Drs. Walter D. James and E. G. Janeway of New York and Frank Billings of Chicago, the last Mr. Field's family physician, said:

"Mr. Field's condition remains unchanged. The disease has not extended. He is no worse."

When asked for further details concerning Mr. Field's condition, Dr. James said:

"Mr. Fields is no worse. The disease must take its course, but I think I am justified in saying that the patient is holding his own. We hope for the best."

To a personal friend Stanley Field, nephew of the merchant, said, when asked about his uncle's condition: "We expect him to get well."

Among the callers on Mr. Field yesterday were Henry C. Frick and James H. Harris, a Chicago stock broker. They were not permitted to see Mr. Field, but left their cards.

Dr. Billings was summoned by telegraph by Mrs. Field, and arrived from Chicago yesterday morning. He drove from the station to the Holland House, and was at once admitted in consultation with Drs. James and Janeway. He has been the Field family physician in Chicago for several years.

A bulletin issued at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning said: "Mr. Field's condition continues about the same. He is no worse. He passed a fairly comfortable night." This was signed only by Dr. Janeway.

The next bulletin, which was issued at 1:20 in the afternoon and signed by all three doctors, said: "Mr. Field's condition remains unchanged. The disease remains confined to one lung and is no worse."

Mr. Field was surrounded last night by his wife, two children, Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr., and Stanley Field. It was said about the hotel that one of his lungs is entirely congested.

BIGGEST STOCK DAY IN A YEAR

Record Prices Reached by a Dozen Stocks—Some 10½ Points Up.

Trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday reached the largest total recorded since last February. The market was buoyant, and prices all through the list showed gains varying from 1 point to as much as 10½ points in the case of Great Northern preferred.

New high records were made in a dozen or more stocks, including American Ice Securities, Central Leather, Colorado Southern second preferred, Knickerbocker Ice, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, New York Dock, Pacific Coast common and second preferred, Reading common, Republic Iron and Steel, Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad, Texas Land Trust, Union Pacific, and United Railways Investment of San Francisco.

The total sales in all stocks amounted to 1,921,328 shares. The stocks most heavily traded in were Amalgamated Copper, with 219,900 shares; Union Pacific, with 212,400 shares, and Erie common, with 97,700 shares. In the afternoon the market received added impetus from the estimates of the cash gained by the banks during the week, the amount being placed as high as $12,000,000.

Money was easy all day, the highest rate for call loans being 5½ per cent., while the lowest was 3½ per cent. Foreign exchange rates showed a further reaction, and talk of gold exports ceased.

WOMEN CHOIRS TO GO

And Gregorian Chant to be Used in Philadelphia Archdiocese.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—Women singers will be excluded from Catholic Church choirs here after Sept. 1 next. Archbishop Ryan has just issued this order. It is the result of a recommendation made by the Diocesan Commission on Sacred Music, which was appointed by the Archbishop more than a year ago to examine the encyclical of the Pope and determine just how far and in what way its provisions could best be put into effect.

The Gregorian Chant will be used instead of the present liturgical services.

DATTO W. J. BRYAN.

Moros Give Him a Title and Many Presents—Salute by Fifty Guns.

DULUAN, Mindanao, Jan. 12.—W. J. Bryan was created a Datto yesterday and saluted by fifty pieces of native artillery, after which he was conveyed along the river to Datto Piang's palace in a royal vinta, (a small boat,) manned by forty Moros. At the palace he received many presents.

Mr. Bryan said that yesterday was the most interesting day he had spent in the Orient.

AUTOMOBILE RACES AT ORMOND, FLA.
The Seaboard Florida Limited, electric lighted, all Pullmans, is the handsomest and quickest daily Florida train, via the shortest line, with most attractive resorts en route. Office, 1,183 Bdwy.—Adv.

WASHINGTON ARMS GONE FROM ANCESTRAL HOME

Bishop Potter Offers £150 for Escutcheon's Return.

AN AMERICAN BOUGHT IT

In a Letter to The Times the Bishop Tells of the Spoiling of Sulgrave Manor.

Somewhere in the United States, perhaps in some wealthy American's home, is the escutcheon of the family of George Washington, bought for £100, and taken from its place over the doorway of Sulgrave Manor House, in Northamptonshire, England. Through this doorway the forbears of the Father of His Country passed in and out.

Bishop Henry C. Potter, who is now in Egypt, learned from an English woman while a guest recently in an English country house of the removal of the escutcheon, and the Bishop would like to see it restored to its proper place. To do this he offers a subscription of £150.

Unfortunately the Bishop does not know who bought the stone.

Who the enterprising collector was who secured the escutcheon is a question which will deeply interest every patriotic American. Where the escutcheon now is is yet to be learned. Collectors of relics of Washington and material for additions to Washington's history say that it probably is not in New York, and that if it is, it is in the possession of some one not generally known as a collector.

Bishop Potter's letter is as follows:

BISHOP POTTER'S LETTER.

"Luxor, Egypt, December, 1905.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"While a guest, recently, in an English country house, I met an Englishwoman of high rank who told me an interesting and somewhat startling story of an English home of the family of the 'Father of his Country.'

"It appears that the Washington family lived, at one time, in Northamptonshire, and I quote a letter from B. Wentworth Vernon, Esq., of Stoke Bruera Park, Lowcester, (to the Duchess of Somerset, who kindly sent it to me,) which touches a point, needing, I think, to be brought to the notice of patriotic Americans.

"'The great Washington,' Mr. Vernon writes, 'was descended from an old family of that name, whose family seat was at Sulgrave, in Northamptonshire. The old manor house in which many generations of Washingtons were born and bred can still be seen there, and, until quite recently the entrance door of the house was surmounted by a stone escutcheon bearing the arms of the Washington family. A few years ago, however, an enterprising American who was visiting the place gave £100 for it, and bore it away, in triumph, to his native land. It is a somewhat startling coincidence that the National Flag of the United States is an almost exact reproduction of that coat of arms, viz., the Stars and Stripes. The only difference consists in the larger number of each of these,' &c.

"The thing that is of present interest here (I must for the moment decline the controversy as to the origin of our National flag) is that an exceptionally interesting escutcheon, which, by its presence over the front door of a certain house, was associated by an impregnable tradition with the name of George Washington, should have been bought by an enterprising American and carried away. I do not know that I greatly blame this characteristically enterprising fellow-citizen. It is not at all unlikely that a great many of his countrymen, having the same opportunity, would have done the same thing.

An International Monument.

"But all the same he has contributed very largely to destroy interest in an international monument. He may tell us that he has simply transferred it to the land in which by the divinest right it belongs. But the land in which it belongs is the land for which it was hewn, and, even though it may be to-day in some American museum or adorning some American hall or library, it will be an enduring misfortune if it remains there.

"It may be that I am discreditably ignorant in never having heard of the presence in the United States of this escutcheon, wrenched from the front of a Northamptonshire house. I certainly know nothing of its present owner or its present whereabouts. But if these lines should meet the eye of that owner, I am authorized to offer him £150 for the escutcheon, (which, I presume, would defray its cost and the additional cost of its transportation to the United States—and the customs duties, though there I am entering upon a sea of contingencies too vast for my feeble powers,) for the purpose of restoring the escutcheon to its original place. Of course, if the present owner bought the escutcheon 'for speculative purposes,' and is now holding it for an indefinite rise, there is nothing further to be said. I am, dear Sir,

"Sincerely Yours,
"HENRY C. POTTER."

Bishop Potter also encloses a clipping from an English newspaper. It reads:

An English Editor's View.

The editor of The Banbury Guardian sends me a copy of his paper containing an interesting article, written to impress public opinion, in face of the rumor that the ancestral home of George Washington's family is to be taken down and re-erected in America. This is Sulgrave Manor House. It stands at the eastern extremity of the Village of Sulgrave, about eight miles from Banbury, a town better known to the majority of English travelers, perhaps, from the neat little packets of cakes that they offer for sale at its railway station. Sulgrave Manor has for many years past been used as an ordinary farmhouse. The estate originally belonged to a priory, dissolved by Henry VIII. at the Reformation, and given to one Lawrence Washington of Northampton. Lawrence Washington came of a Lancashire family, and was Mayor of Northampton in 1532 and 1545. He died in 1585, and was buried in Sulgrave Church. On his tomb the patriotic American of to-day may see the original of the famous banner of the Stars and Stripes—in other words, the Washington arms, consisting of red bars on a silver ground, with three five-pointed stars.

Lawrence Washington's grandson, Lawrence, had two sons, both of who memigrated to America about 1657, and it was one of these sons—John—who became the great-grandfather of George Washington. I am sure that every intelligent American will prefer that the ancestral home of his great hero should remain, as at present. Transported to another country, and amid other surroundings, it would lose a considerable part of its interest. Every American to whom the name of George Washington represents infinite hero worship aspires, at one time or another, to visit England. He would not thank those of his countrymen whose enterprise removed Sulgrave Manor House, the tomb of William Penn, and a hundred other memorials that are the common inheritance of the English-speaking race.

Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, said last night that he had not heard of the escutcheon's disappearance. Neither had William F. Havemeyer, who is interested in historical subjects.

Had Not Heard of Removal.

Edward Hageman Hall of 12 West 103d Street, who is now at work gathering historical material about the life of Washington and his family before him, and who is also a member of the New York Historical Society, said last night that the escutcheon was not in the possession of the society, and that he had not heard of its removal from the Sulgrave House.

There are several houses in England with Washington associations, but this particular house is known as the Sulgrave manor house, and it bore over the door the stone tablet escutcheon and in the gable another tablet with the royal arms of Elizabeth. The tablet bearing the royal arms was protected with a glass covering. A photograph of the house taken a little over a year ago for Mr. Hall shows these Tudor bearings as very faint, but the Washington escutcheon distinct and strong, the carving having been deep and the stone massive.

BIG FIRE AT PANAMA.

Two Blocks Burned—Sanitary Officials Are Blamed.

PANAMA, Jan. 12.—At about 12:30 P. M. to-day, the biggest fire which has occurred here in twelve years started on Malambo Street, but was practically under control at 2 P. M., after burning two blocks inhabited by the poorer classes.

There is much indignation against the Sanitary Department owing to the fact that, according to current reports, the fire was caused by the carelessness of employes of that department in fumigating the house where the flames started.

The buildings burned include two public schools and an orphan asylum.

SHAW STICKS TO CABINET.

Until March 4, 1907—Refuses Trust Company Offer at Roosevelt's Request.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Secretary Shaw to-day, at the personal and urgent solicitation of the President, refused an offer of the Presidency of a big trust company in New York. He has had this offer under consideration for several months.

Mr. Shaw also promised the President that he would remain in the Cabinet until March 4, 1907. Some time ago he made a promise that he would not quit until after the present session of Congress, and would stay as much longer as possible.

Mr. Shaw's time limit on his stay in the Cabinet is taken here to mean that after March 4, 1907, he will take the field as a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination. The date is that of the expiration of the Fifty-ninth Congress. Mr. Shaw will remain with the President, in other words, until his struggle with this Congress is over.

DOCTOR STARVES HIMSELF.

Mental Science Theories Fatal to S. A. Russell of Poughkeepsie.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Dr. Selwyn A. Russell, a prominent physician of Dutchess County, is believed to have starved himself to death in testing certain theories he held regarding the influences of mind over matter.

He was a believer in mental science, and exploited the theory that people eat too much; also that disease is unnecessary, and can be avoided by right living. He prescribed a meagre diet for his patients, and practiced the same system upon himself.

On Sunday one of his children summoned Dr. G. C. Bayley, Superintendent of Vassar Hospital, and he found Dr. Russell in a state of collapse. An examination by Dr. Bayley and Dr. Tuthill showed no symptoms of organic disease. They learned that Dr. Russell had taken no nourishment for a week.

BIG MONTREAL HOTEL FIRE.

Part of the Windsor Destroyed—Guests Save Their Property.

MONTREAL, Jan. 12.—A section of the Windsor Hotel, one of the largest in Canada, was destroyed by fire to-night, the loss being estimated at $150,000. Heavy brick walls and fire-proof doors confined the flames to the section in which they originated. The fire started in the kitchen and destroyed the centre square, which included the dining room, grill room, bar, and other public rooms. The dining room had been recently decorated at a cost of $20,000.

The guests had plenty of time to remove their belongings and at no time was there anything like a panic.

PATTISON SERIOUSLY ILL.

The Governor's Friends Alarmed Over His Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 12.—Despite official denials, it was learned to-night that the condition of Gov. Pattison is serious, and is such as to alarm his friends. The Governor retired to his home after his inauguration Monday and has not since been out, and it was announced to-day by his private secretary, Lewis B. Houck, that he would not be at the State House until late next week.

Mr. Pattison became sick shortly after his election in November. The strain of a strenuous campaign such as he waged in all parts of the State broke his health. He went South, but a few days spent in Florida made him worse, and he returned home and went to bed. He is suffering from malaria in addition to a general breaking down of the system.

PITTSBURG LEADER OWNERS.

Newspaper Was Purchased by H. C. Frick and A. W. Mellon.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 12.—Official announcement was made this afternoon by Attorney John P. Hunter, acting as trustee for the purchasers in the sale of The Pittsburg Leader, that the property was bought by Henry Clay Frick and Andrew W. Mellon. The price is supposed to have been $1,250,000, although it was not given officially.

Mr. Johnston avers that ex-Senator William Flinn, who some time ago was mentioned as one of the purchasers, has no financial interest in the deal. It is believed, however, Mr. Flinn, who is the Republican city boss, will dictate the editorial policy of the paper, which for years has bitterly fought him.

THE THAWS ANNOYED AGAIN.

Picture of Mrs. Harry Thaw Shown in a Photographic Exhibition.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 12.—At the second American Photograph Salon, which was opened in the Carnegie Art Galleries here to-night, one photograph attracted more attention than all the rest. It was "In My Studio," by Rudolph Eckemeyer, a photograph of the former Florence Evelyn Nesbit, now Mrs. Harry Kendall Thaw.

The picture is another pose of Miss Nesbit on the polar bear skin shown in "Beauty and the Beast." In the picture now on view Mrs. Thaw is seen reclining at full length, apparently sound aseep She is wrapped in a flowery Japanese kimona.

The placing of the picture on exhibition came as a complete surprise, and members of the Thaw family who atended the salon did not seem pleased.

THE SOUTHERN'S PALM LIMITED
to Florida, also Aiken and Augusta, leaves New York 12:55 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Other high-class trains to Florida and all other resorts for Winter outings. Get full information from A. S. Thweatt, EPA, 1,185 or 271 Broadway New York.—Adv.

MEDICAL MIRACLE WORKERS ARRESTED

Roosevelt Started Fraud Hunt on Force of Life Company.

GEN. O'BEIRNE ITS PRESIDENT

Dr. Hadley Professed to Raise the Dead—Million Patients, He Says—Well-Known Directors.

Dr. William Wallace Hadley, Medical Director of the Force of Life Chemical Company, and Mrs. Laura M. Wilson, Assistant Medical Director of the same concern, were arrested in this city yesterday by the Federal authorities on a charge of conspiracy to obtain money under false pretenses by the use of the United States mails. They were arraigned before United States Commissioner Ridgway, in the Federal Building, and held in $2,500 bail each for examination a week from to-day. The literature of the company gives Gen. James R. O'Beirne as its President.

In the complaint lodged against the prisoners, two other officials of the Force of Life Chemical Company are named jointly with them as parties to the conspiracy. These two officials are now out of the city. It was said last night that other arrests would be made before long.

The Force of Life Chemical Company for the last three or four years has maintained elaborate offices in this city. At present the company is located at 2,255 Broadway. It has done an extensive mail business. An official of the company told the postal authorities that the concern had not less than one million "patients," about one-eightieth of the population of the United States.

The investigation leading to the arrest had covered a period of almost a year, and has been managed jointly by the Post Office authorities, Assistant United States District Attorney Clarence S. Houghton, Champe S. Andrews, and John S. Cooper, the two latter as counsel for the New York County Medical Society. The Federal authorities started on the trail of the Force of Life concern on the personal initiative of President Roosevelt.

Dr. Hadley and Mrs. Wilson were arrested by Post Office Inspector John Ashe, who, with Inspector Charles E. Enteman, has done most of the work leading up to the arrest. The arrest was made at 164 West Forty-seventh Street soon after noon yesterday. This house at present is the headquarters of the Electro-Vibratory Company, a concern in which Dr. Hadley is said to be interested. Not long ago the Forty-seventh Street house was a sanitarium conducted by Dr. F. Gray Blinn, who was driven out of business by the New York County Medical Society, and now is a fugitive from justice.

Force of Lifers Migrated.

Two weeks ago, for some reason, there was a great migration of the most prominent Force of Lifers to Syracuse, N. Y., where they are said to have branched out in various lines of business with the aid of men prominent in up-State politics.

When the two prisoners were arraigned before Commissioner Ridgway, John J. Vause, a lawyer of 198 Broadway, appeared as their counsel and furnished bonds to insure their appearance at the examination. Mr. Vause said last night that the Force of Life Company was doing a perfectly legitimate business and that the two prisoners were only salaried employes of the concern, who did what they were told and had nothing whatever to do with its management.

While a TIMES reporter was talking with Mr. Vause, Gen. James R. O'Beirne, who in the literature of the concern is named as its President, happened into the lawyer's office. Mr. Vause said he represented Gen. O'Beirne and would not permit him to make any statement at the present time. He declined to say anything himself on behalf of his client.

"In the glare of a midnight light," one of the advertisements of the company reads, "bending over his crucible and retorts, Dr. William Wallace Hadley cried triumphantly: 'I have it!' At last he had succeeded in making a rare chemical combination of concentrated extracts which might truly be called 'liquid life.' There it was, glimmering in its sheen of ruby red, while the retort itself seemed to quiver and vibrate as if in the effort of restraining the tremendous dynamic force it held.

"There was lecithin, the force of life, the power that makes man live and think. Without this subtle essence in your system death would occur before you could read three of these lines. With it in sufficient quantity you can combat any disease. To discover and make the vital principle of life has been the dream of the chemist and the goal of the medical professor of all ages."

Asserted Power to Raise the Dead.

For a whole year since this announcement was sent broadcast through the mails as preamble to a pamphlet issued by the Force of Life Chemical Company, in which extraordinary virtues were claimed for its preparations, and power to raise the dead was asserted for Dr. Hadley, its Medical Director, the United States authorities and the New York County Medical Society have been burning midnight oil over complaints against the company and Dr. Hadley from all parts of the country, in an effort to get evidence enough to make arrests.

The powers of raising the dead pretended to by Dr. Hadley first challenged the attention of the authorities a little less than a year ago, when Postmaster General Cortelyou received a personal letter from President Roosevelt, inclosing one of the Force of Life Company's circulars which had been sent to the President by a woman in Springfield, Mo., accompanied, anonymously, by a curious epistle scribbled in lead pencil by the woman herself, who asked the President to stop such "irreverence as would take the gold-framed diamonds of heaven to decorate the halls of hell."

Mr. Cortelyou at once communicated with Postmaster Willcox in this city, who detailed Post Office Inspectors Ashe and Enteman to investigate the methods of the Force of Life concern.

About the same time the New York

County Medical Society received a number of complaints against the company, and instructed its counsel, Champe S. Andrews, to start a searching investigation. Mr. Andrews called on the Post Office authorities, and then for the first time learned of the investigation ordered by the President. From that time until now Mr. Andrews and the United States authorities have joined hands in their efforts to bring the moving spirits in the Force of Life Company to justice and stop the circulation of their literature through the mails. The prosecution will be conducted by Assistant United States District Attorney S. Clarence Houghton in this city.

The literature issued by the company and the latest Corporation Directory give the following officers and Directors of the Force of Life Chemical Company:

James R. O'Beirne, President; James A. Tedford, Vice President; Arthur H. Williams, Treasurer, and Frederick H. Wilson, Secretary. The Directors are, besides the above: Edwin O. Keeler, William F. Acton, E. Virgil Neal, R. T. Badgley, and James F. Pierce. Mr. Pierce was formerly State Superintendent of Insurance.

Gen. James R. O'Beirne for years has been more or less prominent in Republican politics in this city, and has held a number of offices under the United States Government. Gen. O'Beirne has been a Special Agent of the Treasury Department, Assistant Commissioner of Immigration in the Port of New York, and a Commissioner of Charities in this city. He became President of the concern in September last, when E. Virgil Neal, who was its organizer and first President, resigned.

E. Virgil Neal, with Dr. Hadley Williams and Mrs. Wilson, according to information in the possession of Champe S. Andrews, furnished the real brains of the concern. Neal, for about ten years, was known as X. Lamotte Sage, and under that name, Mr. Andews says, traveled about the country giving exhibitions of hypnotism to 10, 20, and 30 cent audiences. A little later he went into partnership with a Prof. Atkins, one of the proprietors of the Institute of Physicians and Surgeons in Rochester, N. Y.

The institute was put out of business by a fraud order issued against its literature by the postal authorities. Then he came to New York, where he became mixed up with the Columbia Scientific Academy, a school of palmistry, mind reading, and hypnotism. This concern received much attention in the newspapers in June, 1904. In the meantime Neal had become President of the Force of Life Company.

Arthur H. Williams, Treasurer of the company and one of its Directors, is said to have taken a leading part in the conduct of its affairs recently. He is President of the Bankers' Realty and Security Company, a Trustee of the Washington Savings Bank, and a Director of the Cooperative Building Bank in this city. He lives in Mount Vernon.

Mrs. Laura M. Wilson was private secretary and stenographer to Mr. Neal in the Columbia Scientific Academy, and went with him in the same capacity to the Force of Life Chemical Company. She is about 35 years old, and is said to be a woman of great executive ability.

According to the Post Office authorities, Mrs. Wilson practically ran the business end of the concern in conjunction with Neal, and also assisted Dr. Hadley, who is a duly registered physician, in attending to the medical end. Mrs. Wilson is not a registered physician, but in the literature of the company and its correspondence she is referred to as the chief consulting physician. Mr. Andrews says she is a sister of Olive Oliver, the actress. Her husband who now is dead, was a nephew of ex-State Superintendent of Insurance Pierce.

Throughout the list of officials and Directors there is a scattering of Republican politicians. In addition to Mr. Pierce, Frederick H. Wilson is Superintendent of the United States Indian Warehouse, in this city. Mr. Keeler is said to be President of the Fairfield County National Bank, Vice President of the South Norwalk Trust Company, and ex-Lieutenant Governor of the State of Connecticut.

William F. Acton is described as President of the Norwalk Securities Corporation and late Secretary Treasurer and General Manager of the Norwalk Street Railway Company of Connecticut, and R. T. Badgley as President of the Consolidated Roof-Pad Company of New York. Mr. Tedford is identified with an advertising concern.

The concern is a Delaware corporation organized in 1902. Its capital stock is given as $1,000,000. It has done business at various addresses in this city and occupies a suite of offices at 2,255 Broadway.

In the letter from the Springfield woman to President Roosevelt there was inclosed one of the stock letters from the Force of Life concern, signed by Dr. Hadley and asking its recipients in pious language to go among the members of her church and prevail upon sufferers from any disease whatever to get into immediate communication with him. The advertisement to which she makes reference in her letter appeared in the form of a special correspondent's letter dated in New York and printed in a Kansas newspaper. It started off as follows:

A Thaumaturgic Panopathist.

"By his mysterious control over disease and death Dr. Wallace Hadley, the eminent thaumaturgic panopathist of this city, has made the human heart beat again in the body of a woman rescued from the grave. And as a result of his successful experiments he makes the startling statement that no disease should cause death. He claims to have discovered the vital principle of life itself, the dynamic force that creates and maintains existence.

"Since making this discovery the cures made by this man of science have been so remarkable, the restorations to life and health that he has brought about have been so marvelous, that he is credited with posessing some power over disease and death not given to ordinary mortals. He seems to have absolute control over human life and the diseases that attack it."

As soon as the Post Office Inspectors began to join hands with the New York County Medical Society, Champe S. Andrews employed a number of men and women in different parts of the country who began correspondence with the Force of Life concern, giving fictitious symptoms. This correspondence was kept up for something like three months, and as a result, John S. Cooper, a member of Mr. Andrews's firm, who has been attending to the details of the work, has a small trunk filled with the literature of the concern and letters from it. In the meantime the complaints kept on piling up in the office of Mr. Andrews. The complaint upon which the warrants were issued is based upon this material.

This complaint charges Neal, Hadley, Williams, and Mrs. Wilson with conspiracy to obtain money under false pretences from one Lucille Hoffman and divers other persons in the United States. Lucille Hoffman was one of the fictitious patients. All the correspondence carried on under her name was framed up by Mr. Cooper, who also received the replies from the company.

There is one section of the company's pamphlet inviting the confidence of women, who are asked to address their letters to Mrs. Wilson. "You may rest assured," says the pamphlet, "that your letters will be read and answered by a woman only, and you can tell her your troubles the same as you would tell them to your mother or to your nearest and dearest friend on earth."

Fake Patient's Experience.

"Lucille Hoffman" wrote that she was a young girl of 22, and followed this up with some information of an intimate nature. The first letter Lucille Hoffman received had been dictated to a stenographer. It bore what purported to be Mrs. Wilson's signature, but which, according to Mr. Cooper, was not.

Several letters that followed were printed circulars containing staple advice, received also by a number of other fictitious patients who had written, giving other ailments. They were signed by Dr. Hadley. "Lucille Hoffman" wrote a letter calling attention to the fact that her letters were intended only for a woman's perusal, and expressed the hope that none but a woman had seen them. No reply to this was ever received.

"How confidences are respected by the company," said Mr. Cooper, "is plain from the fact that less than six months after I sent the first Lucille Hoffman letter I managed to buy it back from a broker who deals in letters of that kind in this city. It is a regular trade. None of the first letters is kept. Their place is taken by a card index system, and the letters are sold to these brokers for a small sum—as low as 3 cents apiece. They sell them again to other patent medicine concerns."

The literature of the Force of Life concern contained as one of its features assurances that every individual case should receive special attention from the company's medical experts, and there is an illustration in one of the pamphlets showing a council of grave medical men seated about a table in consultation upon a difficult case.

Mr. Cooper said his fictitious correspondence had established that the diagnoses are made by young girl stenographers instead of by duly certified physicians. The method, according to Mr. Cooper, is this:

When a new patient writes to the company he receives a so-called symptom blank to fill in. When this arrives at the company's office the mail clerk goes over it and, following certain rules laid down for her guidance, determines which of the Force of Life remedies, numbering something over twenty, and consisting mostly of pills, shall be prescribed. These are known by numbers. The symptom blank is then marked in blue pencil with certain numbers corresponding to the numbers of the medicine. The letter is turned over to another clerk, who sees that the proper medicine is sent.

There are letters containing dietary and other directions to go with each case. These are full of Latin terms and grave medical talk. All, it is said, are kept in stock, and are printed so as to imitate typewriting.

Mr. Cooper says that "Lucille Hoffman," after having sent in $6, the cost of a four weeks' treatment, wrote the company that she had not been benefited, and claimed the privilege promised in all the literature and correspondence of the company, of having her money refunded. In reply there came a letter telling her in learned medical terms that she was suffering from five other complaints with long and dizzy Latin names. But no money or promise of money came with the new diagnosis.

Drugs by the Barrel.

"The company," said Mr. Cooper, "claims to have its own well-equipped laboratory, with a great staff of experts at work, and that their preparations are the discovery of Dr. Hadley. As a matter of fact, they buy their drugs by the barrel from a certain house of wholesale chemists in this city, who also prepare the pills and tablets which are the Force of Life concern's principal stock in trade.

"The chemists will be witnesses at the trial. I learn that they would make the same preparations for anybody that ordered them and that they do not contain any ingredients that are not contained in ordinary staple tonics. I have had an examination made of the medicines sent us as a result of the correspondence just mentioned and find that the pills cost about 15 cents a thousand and that the entire outfit of medicine sent for $6 is worth something like 36 cents."

"Lucille Hoffman" was asked to send a sample of her blood for analysis. Mr. Cooper obtained some blood from a horse, which he put into a bottle and forwarded. A couple of days later he got a letter, which declared that the analysis pointed to physical conditions which have made Mr. Cooper feel sorry for that poor horse ever since.

Glowing testimonials abound in the literature sent out to boost the Force of Life. Men and women on the brink of the grave have been snatched from an untimely death by the discovery of Dr. Hadley and so forth. A veteran writes that he heard "taps" over his grave at the moment Force of Life stepped in and saved the day.

Dr. Hadley, in one of his circulars, has this to say regarding the testimonials:

"My patients are my friends, and my friends are my patients. Read the surrounding letters written to me and you will see why. If I have been able to cure these and hundreds of other suffering men and women, is there any reason why I cannot cure you? Many of them probably were much more dangerously, terribly ill than you are. Some of them had been given up as dead, yet I rescued them on the way to the grave."

Asked for Decoy Letters.

Yet Mr. Cooper has in his possession a letter from Mrs. Wilson, one of the Force of Lifers arrested, written to her mother in Rutland, Vt., in which she asks her to forward a number of decoy letters to 132 givers of testimonials whose names appear on a list attached to the letter.

"We like to know how these persons answer letters of inquiry regarding the company that reach them," wrote Mrs. Wilson to her mother.

Mr. Cooper said he regarded this letter as a most valuable piece of evidence, and intimated that, in all probability, a great number of the persons whose names appeared on the list would be called as witnesses for the prosecution to tell under what circumstances the testimonials had been obtained from them.

Shortly after E. Virgil Neal became identified with the Force of Life Company he established the banking house of E. Virgil Neal & Co., a financial agency in this city employed by the County Medical Society to gather information regarding this banking house, reported that its principal line of business was to give loans to small publishing concerns that issued periodicals with large out-of-town circulation and that the loans mostly were paid by advertising space in their publications. The concern advertised widely and with good results.

Among the most interesting documents that have fallen into the hands of Mr. Andrews is a personal letter from Dr. Hadley to a patient containing these sentences:

"I cure disease. I combat any and all maladies. I make hopeless invalids well. I unclasp the remorseless fingers of death. I stop the rush with which Father Time hurries you to the grave."

The following statement is made in a circular headed "Dr. Wallace Hadley's Personal Message":

"Do not be skeptical. Have confidence in me. Be sure, as I am, that I can cure disease.

"Come ye who are heavy laden and I will give you rest.

"Reverently I repeat the words, and sacredly will I fulfill the trust put in me by the Great Healer. I can say no more."

Eloquent is the introduction of Gen. O'Beirne when he becomes President of the company. In another circular headed "Our President," he is commented on as follows:

"Gen. O'Beirne is one of the few men who hold a gold medal of honor voted by the United States Congress and presented by President Harrison. He is very widely and favorably known throughout this country. One minute you may see him conversing with a United States Senator, or Representative, a college President, or railroad magnate, or almost any of the leading men of affairs, and the next minute you see him shaking hands with a workingman, a policeman, or perhaps some poor and humble woman who sells apples or papers for a living. He has a kind word for all; his heart is big enough to take in all humanity."

MAY BE 40 NEW JUSTICES.

Clamor for the Places That Legislature Can Create.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—The Legislature, as soon as the State enumeration has been certified to it, will have authority to create about forty new Supreme Court Justiceships. Greater New York will be entitled to twenty-four, seven in New York County and seventeen in Kings County and the other territory making up the Second Judicial District. Of the up-State districts, the Eighth will be entitled to the largest increase—four. It is expected that the report on the enumeration will go in next Monday night.

The constitutional amendment adopted last Fall provides that the Legislature from time to time may increase the number of Justices in any judicial district, the number being limited in the First and Second Districts to one Justice for each 80,000 population or fraction over 40,000, and in all other districts to one for each 60,000 or fraction over 35,000. The Legislature also may erect out of the Second another judicial district.

Under the new enumeration the First and Second Districts may each have the same number of Justices—twenty-nine. Now the First has twenty-two Justices, and the Second twelve.

The present Legislature will not create all forty Justiceships.

ANOTHER BLOW FOR MURPHY.

Hears That Over 200 of His Favorites Are to Lose Their Jobs.

Further trouble is brewing in Tammany Hall, according to notice served on Charles F. Murphy yesterday by the political lieutenants and allies of Mayor McClellan. The leader of the Wigwam was told that a general housecleaning had been ordered in the Bridge, Dock, and Tenement House Departments, and that all Murphy favorites were to be ousted at the earliest possible moment.

As these departments literally are filled with Murphy favorites, the Tammany chief will be dealt a sore blow by this action, which the Mayor has decided upon as the next step in his warfare on Murphy, McCarren, Cassidy, and Haffen.

It is estimated that fully fifty Murphy favorites are on the Dock Department payroll, while as many more are employed in the Department of Bridges. In the Tenement House Department the number of Murphy appointees runs to a figure greater than the total of the other two departments, so that between 200 and 250 men are affected by the new move. One of the changes in the Dock Department will result in naming Dennis Judge to be Secretary. He occupied the same position with Martin W. Littleton when he was Borough President of Brooklyn.

RAPID TRANSIT BOARD CREATED THE MERGER

Its Ambitious Plans Really Brought Companies Together.

A MODIFICATION POSSIBLE

The Old Might Mean Bankruptcy If Carried Out Entire—Subway That May Be Built.

Consideration of the proposed new subway routes by the Rapid Transit Commission preparatory to advertising for bidders on the contracts, has led some of the members of the board to the conclusion that a grave mistake was made in laying out as many routes as were passed upon last Fall. They have reached the conclusion that a serious impairment of the entire subway system may be the result of the wholesale approval of routes at the behest of competing traction interests which since have merged.

Matters have gone so far now with these routes that, President Orr of the board said yesterday, no change can be made, and the bids will have to be called for on the routes as charted. Unless the commission finds itself able, however, to construct a comprehensive plan of rapid transit out of the lines desired by the Interborough and Metropolitan and other interests at a time when they were at each other's throats and seeking the advantage of strategic positions, the members say they will have on their hands as city property a series and network of lines that will "run from nowhere and end nowhere."

The province of the Rapid Transit Commission, under the legislative act that created it, is to lay out routes according to the best interests of the city, because the city owns all of the subways that may be built under the act, and merely contracts for their construction and then lets out the operation for a limited term of years. The commission is presumed by law to go ahead without regard to corporate wishes.

All last year, however, the commission yielded to the requests of various traction interests and laid out route after route on the promise that the Metropolitan interests would compete for their construction. Controller Grout was especially desirous of creating as much competition as possible, and to his efforts more than to any other member of the board was due the fact that in all $250,000,000 of subways were mapped out and put on paper for the different traction interests to construct.

When the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners had finally approved these routes and had started on the preparation of plans and specifications for the bidding they quickly found that they had created a situation that was rising like a ghost to haunt them. Such an interlacing and overlapping of lines had been mapped out that they, as well as the traction people, realized the impossibility of having any one bid on them all without facing bankruptcy.

They also realized that the construction of any material number of these lines by existing traction companies would foist on that company a huge deficit in earnings, and would be disastrous. According to two members of the commission yesterday—and representatives of the Ryan-Belmont interests, also—it was this situation more than anything else that caused the Interborough-Metropolitan merger.

Through the attitude of setting these two gigantic interests at one another's throats, so it is now said, the Rapid Transit Commission really brought the two interests together in one corporation which now controls every bit of rolling stock on subway, surface, and elevated lines in Manhattan and the Bronx.

"The public and the city officials became so exhilarated with the success of the first Subway," said a member of the board yesterday, "that they allowed their heads to be turned so that the original lines of the Rapid Transit act were abandoned, and the board entered upon a scheme of granting any request that a competing corporation might make, without holding first in mind the real development of rapid transit facilities as outlined by Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons in a report he made two years ago to the board.

"In addition to the corporate wishes to which the board gave assent with the idea that by creating competition it would advance the city's interests, the commission also listened to the requests of real estate promoters and ran routes to sections which never should have been so favored, and to which no company, much less the city itself, could afford to give the service that now is planned. The result of it all has been the creation of delay and confusion in the rapid transit situation, and it may be that he consolidation of the rival interests may in the end help rather than mar this situation."

What the board now is trying to do is to figure out the best plan by which the present Subway system may be used as a backbone for the new lines to be laid out, in other words, to figure out the best general connections that may be made by running an east side line north of the present Subway station at the Grand Central, and a west side line south of the present Subway at its Times Square station. The members and Chief Engineer Rice agree that the straight-line subway will give the best results.

Under such an arrangement the real east side Subway would be the present line to the Grand Central and the new line north, while the west side line would be the present Subway north of Forty-second Street and a new line south. The present short line from Times Square to the Grand Central would become practically a shuttle track.

A SARGENT BRINGS $1,700.

"An Ideal Head" Sold for Top Price at Boughton Sale.

"An Ideal Head," by Sargent, brought the highest price at the Richards-Boughton sale last night at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, $1,700, paid by P. A. Collins. The second highest price was paid by Charles Maddock, $1,650, for Richard's "A Summer Sea." W. Hinckle Smith paid $1,500 for "An Orange Sunset Waning Low," Robert C. Hall $1,125 for "The Rainbow," P. D. Boden $675 for "The Valley of Brandywine," H. D. G. Rohlfe $670 for "Trebarwith Strand," and Robert Cluett $595 for "The Gardener's Daughter" and $400 for "Braving the Storm."

J. E. Evans paid $500 for "Conanicut Cliffs," R. C. Hall $435 for "A Summer Morning," and Herman Stutzer $400 for "A Summer Afternoon." One of the best prices for a Boughton was $410. The name of the purchaser was not announced. William M. Chase paid $200 for Boughton's "A Gallant of the Last Century," and Carlton T. Chapman made several purchases. While no one picture brought as high a price as on Thursday evening, the total was the highest so far, $20,810. The sale will be concluded this evening.

High School Dedicated.

The new Manual Training High School, at Seventh Avenue and Fourth Street, Brooklyn, which is said to be one of the finest institutions of its kind in the world, was formally dedicated yesterday morning.

Many men prominent in the educational affairs of the city were present, including President Henry N. Tifft of the Board of Education, City Superintendent of Schools William H. Maxwell, Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Dr. Frederick Atkinson, President of the Polytechnic Institute, and Frank L. Babbott, Samuel B. Donnelly, and John Greene of the Board of Education.

DRIFTS ON LOG THREE HOURS.

John Twigg Tries to Escape from Blackwell's Island.

Astride of a plank John Twigg floated down the East River for three hours in the darkness before yesterday's dawn. He was several times nearly run down by tugs, and was benumbed with cold, but he cared not, for he was escaping from Blackwell's Island and a charge of murderous assault.

It was the result of a day off. Twigg and John Finn were drivers employed by the Metropolitan Hospital, and had been friends for a long time. They came over to Manhattan on Thursday to spend their day off. When they got back it was evident there had been a falling out.

The whole evening they were quarreling, but they told nobody what the trouble was. As soon as any of their comrades came near they ceased argument. At night time, in the dormitory where they slept with twenty other men, both took a drink from one bottle, as though sealing reconciliation.

Finn went to sleep at once, but his bedfellow lay awake. Shortly before 4 o'clock Twigg arose and groped his way down the room, an iron bar eighteen inches long in his hand, to Finn's bedside. Without a word he raised it, brought it down with all his might on Finn's skull, and struck and struck again.

For a moment Finn's companion was too frightened to do anything or even cry out, but the others were aroused and made a rush for Twigg. He swung his bar around him, cleared a way to the fire-escape, and disappeared.

The alarm was at once given. The bell was rung, the signal that a convict had escaped, and every warder hastened from his quarters. Lanterns were lighted, the guards were doubled, and a rigorous search instituted of every possible hiding place on the island.

Particular orders were given to the sentries along the water front to look out for any one trying to swim away, and more than 100 men were sent to ransack every nook and cranny of the buildings. Police Headquarters was notified and aid summoned from the mainland. The harbor police sent ten men in a steam launch, and the reserves from the East Sixty-seventh Street Station were not far behind.

It was too dark to accomplish much, and after a time the warders were called off to await daylight. Twigg already had escaped. He had found a plank by the water's edge and plunged at once into the water. Before the alarm was given he had left the island and was well out in the river before the warders' lanterns began to twinkle on the bank.

It took him three hours to make a landing. At 7 o'clock he came ashore at East Twenty-second Street. Detective Bonser of the Sixty-seventh Street Station was detailed to the case. He remembered that Twigg had served six months two years ago for disorderly conduct, and then lived at 23 Hamilton Street, in the Cherry Hill district. With Detectives Miller and Duffy of the Elizabeth Street Station he went and looked up the old address.

As they were going down the Bowery about 9:30 o'clock they met Twigg with two or three companions. A rough-and-tumble scrimmage ensued, which resulted in the handcuffing of the prisoner.

Twigg was taken to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station and then to the island, where he was identified by his victim. The police says he admits that he struck Finn, but declares that it was in self-defense. One of his eyes is blackened and the other badly cut. He is bruised about the face and head. Finn the doctors say, has little chance of recovery.

GIRL STRIKE BREAKERS QUIT.

But Typothetae Issue a Statement Showing the Work Being Done.

President McCormick of Typographical Union No. 6 said yesterday that a number of the young women employed by the Typothetae as strike breakers had been induced to quit and were doing picket duty. It was a perfectly legitimate movement in a strike like the present one, he said, and the women pickets were doing good work.

A statement given out by the New York Typothetae last night said in part:

"The Typothetae continues to make active progress in its composing room forces. Every member is able to keep his machines going. As an example of the ability of the firms to take care of their business, the Isaac H. Blanchard Company yesterday turned out the weekly issues of Town and Country and the Brooklyn Life. Brooklyn Life is usually thirty-two pages; this week it was fifty-two pages.

Town and Country is ordinarily thirty-two pages. This week was a special number of sixty-eight pages. The Isaac H. Blanchard Company has twenty-five other publications, and schedule time is being made on all of them."

A large number of applications from out-of-town compositors were made, it was stated. As to what the girl pickets were able to accomplish, no report was made to the Typothetae, but a report, it was stated, will be made to-day.

COGHLAN NOT FOR MONITORS.

The Battleship's It, He Says—Raps the Naval Militia.

Rear Admiral Coghlan, Commandant of the New York Navy Yard, talked about the navy to the Patria Club of New York at the Hotel Savoy last night. He said:

"The navy is growing greater every year. Only Congress stands in the way of its greatest development. We should be prepared to strike a death blow instantly at any enemy that threatens us. We need better ships and more of them.

"We have a naval reserve or naval militia, but the last war taught us that such men lack fighting stamina, to say nothing of the long experience necessary on the sea to be useful in a conflict.

"Following the fads of various persons, we find among our twenty-seven fighting ships some millions of dollars wasted on four monitors. Three submarine ships came to the navy yard last Spring for repairs. Heaven only knows when they will get away. As soon as you repair one end of the craft the other end needs rebuilding. The only thing I can see to do with them is to build new hulls. I prefer to let them sink where they are."

Admiral Coghlan had a good word to say of Government-built battleships and predicted that the Connecticut, built in the Navy Yard here, would distance her mate, now being built in a private yard. In closing he said:

"There is only one kind of a fighting ship, and that is the speedy battleship of the line. All others, above the water, are no earthly good."

WEAVER BOOM PUNCTURED.

Mack May Control Only Forty Delegates to State Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—John M. Mack, successor of Israel W. Durham as leader of the Republican organization, is greatly disappointed over the result of conventions held to-day at which delegates to the State Convention were selected. It looks as if Mack's boom for Mayor Weaver for Governor was punctured. It is declared that of the 114 delegates named Mack cannot control more than 40.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

12:40 A. M.—133 Ludlow Street; J. Levine; no damage.

12:30 P. M.—631 East 138th Street; Hugh Fitzpatrick; damage, $500.

6 A. M. (reported at 1:30 P. M.)—510 West Twenty-fifth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

1:25 P. M.—218 West Sixty-seventh Street; John Fleishman; damage trifling.

1:25 P. M.—136 West Ninety-sixth Street; Nicholas Storyga; damage, $25.

3:25 P. M.—162 Attorney Street; Joseph Frankel; damage, $10.

3:25 P. M.—319 Second Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $5.

4:15 P. M.—34 Pitt Street; Benjamin Cohen; damage trifling.

4:27 P. M.—47 Rutgers Street; Chiel Weimer; damage, $5.

5:15 P. M.—146 Madison Street; owner unknown; damage, $125.

4:54 P. M.—35 Water Street; New York Lubricating Oil Company; damage, $60,000.

7:55 P. M.—183 Orchard Street; J. Shetner; damage, $5.

9:45 P. M.—140-142 Orchard Street; J. Sigel; damage, $25.

10:15 P. M.—695 Eighth Avenue; John Diamond; damage, $20.

10:55 P. M.—62 Vesey Street; James Electrical Company; damage, $500.

11:10 P. M.—649 Ninth Avenue; Thomas Murray; damage, $50.

SIR C. PURDON CLARKE NOT TAKING EVERYTHING

Accepted a Statuette of Morse After Careful Inquiry.

VASSAR CRITICISED BY HIM

He Says It Is Too Aristocratic, and He Is Hissed at the Dinner of the Dutchess Society.

The Dutchess County Society of New York City held its tenth annual dinner last night in the banquet hall of Delmonico's. The occasion was made memorable by the presentation to Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke of a bronze statuette of Samuel F. B. Morse to be placed in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Sir Caspar said he was sure the Trustees would agree with him that the statuette deserved a place in the museum, although the sculptor was unknown. He gave an illustration of his carefulness about the authenticity of the objects in the museum by showing that before he had agreed to accept the bronze he had consulted the works on costuming of Morse's time, finding that the statuette corresponded exactly in clothing; that the face was a striking likeness of the inventor, and that furthermore the telegraphic instrument shown in the bronze was of the early model.

J. Leonard Varick presided at the dinner. After his introductory remarks showing that the society was in a prosperous condition and that the sons of farmers from his county had been successful in the city, he proposed the toast: "The President of the United States." He then offered the toast: "Our Friend Across the Sea, King Edward VII."

The toastmaster then called upon Major F. H. E. Ebstein. He confined his remarks largely to the career, with its hardships and ultimate triumphs, of Morse, claiming him as a citizen of Dutchess County, because he spent many years of his life there and died there. He added:

"Before me is a statuette of Prof. Morse. It was discovered by William F. Kanerberg in the cellar of a London dealer in objects of art. He had bought it twenty years ago with other objects belonging to the estate of an English nobleman. It came into the possession of Mr. Charles Anthony Fowler, who was born in Dutchess County, who presented it to us. Believing that it ought to be in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, we present it to that organization through Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke."

Sir Caspar in reply said in part:

"It is a very curious coincidence that I should be here to receive this gift to the museum to-night. It leads to the mention of other things. Among the pioneers of the workers with electricity was my father, E. M. Clarke. I was a boy of 11 when he died, and not much interested in electricity, but when I was older I inquired about his accomplishments in electricity, and I found in American books that he was the first to make a practicable dynamo.

"I do not know who the sculptor of this statuette may have been, but it must have been made in the early fifties, when Morse was the hero of Paris and the European world. After comparing it with the Morse statue in Central Park I should say that it is of French origin, of the time when it was realized that as the inventor of the dot and dash code of electrical signals he had made his name immortal.

"The Central Park representation of Morse is a better work of art. Everybody loves a flowing cloak, but the Central Park work is not so true, I believe. The costume of the statuette is true to the time and the likeness is splendid.

"For some reason my predecessors have placed a collection of the original Morse instruments in the Museum, and that of the statuette exactly corresponds with them in the minutest details. I shall, with the permission of the directing Trustees, place this statuette in the Morse collection until such time as there may be a great scientific museum in the city, where it might more properly belong."

In the course of his speech, Sir Caspar said:

"Now I have a confession to make to you, gentlemen of Dutchess County. You may hiss me if you will. I was sent by a British millionaire once to this country to report on the colleges for the education of young women.

"I investigated Vassar and found it too aristocratic for me. [There were some hisses, soon silenced.] Wellesley exactly suited my idea of the college my millionaire friend wished to establish in England. I have freed my soul of this confession in the proper company and I feel better for it."

AUTO BOWLS CAR OVER.

No One Injured but the Driver, Who Was Only Bruised.

George Miller was driving a horse-car across Twenty-eighth Street last night, when at Madison Avenue he saw a two-seated, forty-horse power automobile, containing four men, making straight for him.

"Look out, or we'll all be killed!" he yelled.

"Get out of the way quick," came back from the automobile.

Miller whipped his horses, but it was too late, and with a crash the auto rammed the car. The one passenger, a woman, jumped just in time. When the automobile struck the car the machine rebounded like a rubber ball for twenty-five feet. The car was bumped off the tracks a distance of six feet, and fell on its side, carrying the horses with it.

Miller, followed by the conductor, jumped. The automobile and its occupants were away like a flash. Miller was taken to the New York Hospital, where his bruises were attended to. The conductor was in a state of collapse.

"Are you hurt?" asked the ambulance surgeon.

"No," he replied, "but after that experience, I'm going to the hospital, too."

The doctor accommodated him. The horses escaped without injury.

The PIERCE Arrow

is the car whose final destination is neither the scrap heap nor the machine shop. There are probably more Pierce Arrows of old models now in satisfactory use than of any other make of car.

If you will go to the Automobile Show at Madison Square Garden, and have our expert explain to you the Arrow car, you will find out why the Arrow at five thousand dollars really costs less than many cars the price of which is one-half as much.

The Pierce Arrow, the American gentleman's car built to fit American roads, American conditions and the American temperament, can be seen in Section C-10, at the Automobile Show, Madison Square Garden.

THE GEORGE N. PIERCE COMPANY,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Members Association Licensed Automobile Manufacturers.

New York Dealers:
Harrolds Motor Car Company

TRIED TO FLOAT FORGED CERTIFICATES ABROAD

Continued from Page 1.

back to Police Headquarters he said to a reporter:

Humphries Says He's Honest.

"I am an honest man. I have told the truth to the District Attorney. I will tell an even more astonishing story to-morrow. I am not a stock swindler. I have known Seton six months, and met him for the first time here in New York.

"At the time of his arrest Seton was preparing to take his wife on a six months' trip in Southern waters on board a yacht now in this harbor. I would like to make a complete statement, but must keep silent until to-morrow."

It was learned yesterday that Humphries has lived in a room over a saloon in Washington Street, Brooklyn. There it was said that he made a living, sometimes by soliciting advertisements for newspapers. At times he was said to have plenty of money, at other times none. Of late he has told many of his friends that he had been fortunate in his speculations in Wall Street.

According to Assistant District Attorney Garvan, Humphries while protesting his belief that Seton was "on the level," admitted that he had acted the part of "Mr. Collins, the wealthy builder," last August, when Seton tried to dispose of two of the 100-share bogus certificates to the firm of Barnard & Clark in the Broad Exchange Building.

"Humphries has talked a great deal," said Mr. Garvan, "but he has not told us nearly all his story, and will talk a great deal more to-morrow."

The Pinkerton detectives, while declaring that they have no clue to the identity of "E. L. Green," have told Mr. Garvan that they expect to get him soon. There were present at the session with Humphries Mr. Barry of the firm of Stone, Davies & Auerbach, counsel for the Guaranty Trust Company, and the registrar of stock in the Philadelphia office of the Norfolk and Western Railway.

It was learned last night that Manager Thomas of the Hamilton Bank Note Company, who personally turned out the lithographed bogus certificates for Seton will be the principal witness against the promoter. Thomas, who has known Seton for some time, was a witness against the promoter at the time of his last arrest.

Mr. Clark, one of the senior members of the firm of Barnard & Clark, took exception yesterday to the report that Andrew D. Meloy, who was associated with Dr. Roswell C. Flower, now a fugitive from justice in Mexico, in his promotion of Old Terrible and other mining stock, had introduced Seton to him at the time the attempt was made to negotiate two of the bogus certificates for $16,000 through his firm last August.

This transaction, it was learned yesterday, failed through the fact that Seton balked at living up to a provision of their contract according to which he was to invest $3,000 of the proceeds in the stock of the Guanacevi Tunnel Company of Mexico, which at present is being handled by both Barnard & Clark and the firm of Whitlock & Hall, which has offices on the same floor of the Broad Exchang Building.

Meloy has deskroom in the office of Whitlock & Hall. He once was the chief promoter of the Guanacevi Company. At present he is said to own only fifty-eight shares of the stock. Mr. Meloy is said to have proved fully as useful to the District Attorney's office and the Pinkerton men in their investigation of the bogus certificate scheme, as he proved at the time Dr. Flower got into trouble, when he furnished much information to the District Attorney's office.

Garvan Asks $25,000 Bail.

When Seton was arraigned before Recorder Goff yesterday, Mr. Garvan asked that his bail be fixed at $25,000. He said the prisoner was now under indictment for a larceny involving $6,000, and that other charges of a far graver nature were pending.

"In view of the fact," said Mr. Garvan, "that in August last he had a yacht in the bay and was about to set sail for South America to escape prosecution, I think bail should be high."

Lawyer Le Barbier, who represented Seton, objected to the arrest of his client and to the District Attorney making an "unholy sight" of him.

"I don't care if you fix bail at $500,000, but I believe this matter should proceed in the regular way. These new charges will melt away like snow."

The Recorder said he would send Seton back to the Tombs and take the matter of bail under consideration. Seton's wife was in court and greeted her husband. She formerly was a stenographer in his employ.

FIND TWO BOGUS CERTIFICATES.

Nos. 8,280 and 8,011 Deposited as Collateral in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Jan. 12.—Two of the supposed forged stock certificates of the Norfolk and Western Railroad have been located in this city. They are Nos. 8,280 and 8,011, the former for fifty shares and the latter for 100 shares. The fifty-share certificate, it is alleged, was deposited by Edward M. Wickwire, as collateral for a loan of $1,000. Wickwire was arrested in Rochester in August, 1904, for an alleged attempt to work off one of the forged checks against the Fidelity Trust Company of Buffalo, which sent Alonzo J. Whiteman and Joseph Boothman to Auburn Prison.

Wickwire gave evidence for the State against Boothman, and the charge against him was dropped. When it was discovered that the Norfolk and Western stock was spurious the bank which advanced a loan upon it was saved from loss by reason of the fact than an indorser on the note was responsible for the proceeds of it.

Wickwire says he acted in good faith in negotiating the loan and the matter was settled out of court. He turned over the 100-share certificate to a detective agency, which still holds it.

The head of the detective agency says his investigations revealed the fact that Whiteman and Boothman were endeavoring to dispose of the Norfolk stock here.

SETON'S STRENUOUS CAREER.

Has Been in Trouble Ever Since He Shot and Killed His Father.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 12.—From the time he shot his father nine years ago at his home near Plymouth, Ohio, until his arrest last September in New York City on fraud charges, C. Augustus Seton has had a strenuous career. Often the law has been on his trail, but he has always managed to escape and never yet has been forced to face a jury.

At Plymouth, near Mansfield, Ohio, where Seton's mother, brother, and sister live, he is remembered as a quiet, rather studious young man, who was once Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School.

While studying law at Mansfield he went home on a visit, and it was at that time that his father was shot and killed. Father and son were in Seton Park, back of the Seton homestead, when the tragedy occurred. They were alone in the boathouse, and the son asserted that they were shooting at rats when the elder Seton was accidentally shot.

The father could give no statement of the affair, for although he lived for twelve or fourteen hours after he was shot, he died without regaining consciousness. The son's version of the affair was accepted and no investigation was made. He left there soon after the funeral, coming to this city.

During the few years he practiced law in Cleveland he was almost constantly in trouble, and at one time steps were taken to disbar him. His disappearance from the city about that time caused the Bar Association to drop its action.

In 1900 he went to New York, where he got into trouble on the charge of collecting money for the famine fund, and failing to turn it over to the Trustees of the fund. Soon afterward he married Miss Estelle Crum, daughter of a former Postmaster of Columbus, Ohio.

Light Company's Capital Increase.

The consent of the new State Gas and Electricity Commission to an increase of $3,200,000 in the capital stock of the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company of Brooklyn was filed in the office of the County Clerk of Kings County yesterday. With the consent is filed the petition of the company asking for permission to increase the amount of the capital stock from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000.

Are you the head of a department?

If we can show you the way to less expense and bigger results in your department for 1906 would it be an object to you?

Library Bureau
Business systems
316 Broadway

THE CHEROKEE AGROUND ON BRIGANTINE SHOALS

Clyde Line Steamship Loses Bearings in a Fog.

TEN PASSENGERS ON BOARD

The Cargo of Raw Sugar May Have to be Lightered Before She Floats Off.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 12.—In a dense fog that blanketed the Atlantic for miles out to-day, the skipper of the Clyde liner Cherok

Keep posted on the matchless bargains that are obtainable in our January sale of white goods.

THE great Annual January sales of linens and muslin Underwear embrace bargain opportunities unequaled at any other time of the year. These sales are at their best right now, and every day more and more women are learning that it pays to supply their needs in these lines at this time.

One tells another, and so by word of mouth, with less and less advertising in the newspapers, the sale continues to grow. We are still adding new shipments, some of them tardy arrivals, which we are now offering at a still lower price.

DELIGHTFUL AND CONVENIENT—OUR EIGHTH FLOOR RESTAURANT.

The same values that marked the opening of January Linen Sale are still in force. The saving is only possible during this sale.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Belated Shipments maintain the same wonderful values that marked the opening of our January muslin underwear sale.

Sale misses' suits at $12.

THESE are the styles to be worn right up to the Spring months; the only difference is that a month later you will pay the full prices. Third Floor.

$12 A manufacturer noting the remarkable success of our January sale offered us 100 suits at slightly more than half price, and they'll be the life of this Saturday sale at.....$12

Novelty mixtures and plain black cheviots are included—long coats, semi-fitted, lined throughout with soft black or gray satin—velvet notch collar—double breasted—plaited skirts—sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Special, to close.....12.00

Suits at 9.75

Misses' and junior suits—in fine mixtures, invisible effects, gray, green, brown and fancy effects—loose fitted coats with combination collars, velvet and braid trimmed—satin lined.

Rain coats, $10

Misses' and intermediate rain coats—full length—plaited model — collarless — with wide belt and turn back cuffs—double breasted — patch pockets—well tailored—special at $10.

Coats at 8.95

Misses' storm regulation coats in high class mixtures—full and boxy with large silk emblem on sleeve, and velvet collar.

Cloaks at 16.50

Misses' full length storm cloaks in blues, mixed tweeds and oxfords—deep shawl collar of velvet and wide cuffs—trimmed with narrow braid—large pockets—well tailored.

Chinchilla coats, 8.95

Chinchilla coats for misses and girls—in navy blue—high roll storm collar and lined throughout with all wool red flannel—6 to 16 years old.

Coats at 5.95

Girls' full length coats in heavy Winter cheviots—blue and black—lined throughout with black and white shepherd checks, also cape effect—models in various colors—6 to 14 years.

Piccadilly coats for girls, full length, 3.95

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Editorial.

THE complexity of modern life is brought forcibly to our attention when we set the library globe a-spinning. As we turn the miniature world on its axis and let the eye follow the lines of latitude and longitude, we see how necessary various climatic and racial conditions are to the development of society, and how dependent one part of the world is on another.

Houses like Simpson Crawford Company are the great distributing depots where the products of the whole earth are gathered. Steam and electricity have solved the difficulties of space.

Special representatives in far-away lands are constantly watching the markets for the benefit of our customers, and every ship that touches our shores on the Atlantic or Pacific coast may have in its hold some precious cargo marked "Simpson Crawford Co." As importers of high grade merchandise this store stands in the front rank.

We find it pays to buy direct. By eliminating the middleman, we are able to quote bottom prices. Furthermore we have a wider range to select from through going where the goods are made. Set the library globe a-spinning, and count off the countries that help contribute to your ease and comfort.

January clearing sale men's high grade underwear.

WE'VE grouped into 6 lots several thousand pieces of men's winter weight undergarments, which we must close out before stock taking. As the time is short we have not stopped at small price reductions, but made price marks on our very finest lines that will attract the patrons of the exclusive haberdashers to Simpson Crawford's. Main Floor.

Lot 1—In this assortment we include several hundred heavy weight natural wool shirts and drawers at 49c., which if you were to buy at haberdashers' reduced prices would cost at least 75c. These shirts are thoroughly comfortable and of very serviceable quality. Choice.....49c **49c**

Lot 2—Men's winter weight derby ribbed worsted shirts and drawers—value 1.25. Men's natural wool shirts and drawers—value $1. Men's heavy derby ribbed real maco balbriggan shirts and drawers—value $1. Pair...79c

Lot 3—Wright's sanitary fleeced underwear, strictly first class — sold everywhere at $1; special to-day..... **89c**

Lot 4—Men's white woolen shirts and drawers regularly sold for 1.50—all sizes and first class condition. Special at **$1**

Lot 5—Wright's very best makes of hygienic fleeced shirts and drawers with Jaeger surface—values 1.75 and $2; special at..... **1.35**

Lot 6—Men's celebrated Ypsilanti and Vassar Union Suits in pure wool, and also real maco balbriggan. Values were $3 and $3.75. You may not find all sizes in each style, but we have all sizes in some one of them, to clean up at..... **1.95**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

A glimpse of 1906 waists.

IF you are a woman you are doubtless interested in the new spring waist styles—nowhere can you choose from such an extensive variety—or buy on such an economical basis. Second Floor.

Charming designs in French mulls, batiste, linens and fine lawns, richly adorned with hand embroidery—sprays, tucks, lace insertions and medallions.

2.95 for several beautiful models in lawn or batiste waists—made with tucks and embroidered front—others have pointed yokes formed of val insertions—some have short sleeves.

3.95 for fine batiste waists with new yoke designs of embroidery, medallions and lace insertions—has trimmed cuffs and collar.

3.95 for crepe de chine waists in white, pink or blue—with heavy insertions of lace and medallions to form pretty front—has trimmed collar and cuffs.

5.90 for several models in lace waists with designed yoke and trimmed with tucks and shirrings.

$10 for charming new Cluny Lace waists—pretty yoke—has short trimmed sleeves.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Women's sample shoes, worth coming to see---$1.95 and $2.45

SAMPLES—that explains the great price reduction. There's not another make of shoes that enjoys the popularity of this particular brand. They're generally recognized as the best that sell. The name appears on the shoes and you can see how genuinely good these bargains are. Second Floor.

To the samples we add our broken lines and odd assortments—no matter how high they were formerly priced, so that you can actually secure shoes in this sale that sold as high as $5. There are no better shoes—no shoes that are easier on the feet. In fact they excel in shoe comfort, and that's a very important matter when selecting shoes. **$1.95** **$2.45**

5,000 pairs girls' and boys' shoes.

Must have more room, and in order to secure it, we offer every pair of boys' and girls' shoes, except the "Footshape," here at a saving of 33⅓%.

Infants' sizes—1 to 6—reduced to.....48c
Children's sizes—4 to 8—reduced to.....79c

Infants' sizes—1 to 6—were 1.25.....89c
Children's sizes—4 to 8—were 1.50 to $2, reduced to close at 95c to 1.59

Girls' or boys'—sizes 6 to 10—were 1.50 to $3, reduced to close at 95c to 1.95

Girls' or boys'—sizes 11 to 2—were $2 to 3.50, reduced to close at 1.23 to 2.29

Girls' or boys'—sizes 2½ to 5½—were 2.50 to $4, reduced to close at 1.75 to 2.95

☞ We cannot send any of these shoes C. O. D. or fill mail orders.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Meyers' sample gloves ½ and ⅓ off.

ENTIRE purchase marked at $1 per pair. Kid, suede and mocha—some silk lined gloves included. Main Floor.

They are all roadmen's samples, specially selected and correct in every way. You know Meyers' is the fastest growing glove factory in America. Such sales as these add to the number of Meyers' patrons.

The Arkabo Razors

ABSOLUTELY nothing in the razor line that is better. Each fully guaranteed. Main Floor.

If you paid double it could not do the work any better. Sold originally for a very high price. To make things interesting at our new cutlery section, we will sell today 265 of these razors at 89c.

Our special razor strop—made of solid horse hide—very heavy double canvas back—leather handle—great bargain.....50c

Choice of any suit or overcoat, $17.50

IF our previous announcements could attract the unprecedented crowds that have thronged our clothing section since the first of the year, how much more of a stir will this offer create? An offer which we make to the best dressed men in New York, to those men who once thought that the high-priced custom tailor could only make clothing good enough in fit and style for fashionable wear, but who have been gradually won over to ready-to-wear clothing by the splendid tailoring and superior workmanship in the Simpson Crawford assortments. Second Floor.

THE CELEBRATED KUPPENHEIMER SUITS AND OVERCOATS SHARE IN THIS OFFER AT **$17.50**

This is the final low price to close out the balance of our entire stock. You take your own pick of every suit and overcoat regardless of the price marks—suits that sold at $25, $30 and up.

Fancy cheviot suits
Fancy worsted suits
Black or blue suits
Scotch Tweed suits
CHOICE $17.50
Overcoats of kersey
Overcoats of Elysian
Overcoats of vicuna
Overcoats of fancy mixtures

A large portion of the Winter remains to wear these garments, and they'll still be as good as new for next year.

Men's trousers $3.50

The trousers sale continues to grow in interest, for to the balance of the large purchases made to start the sale we add several hundred more trousers from another maker, so that the range of patterns is as large and attractive as ever. Values are incomparable at 3.50. **$3.50**

Boys' fashionable clothing

Boys' $4 suits and overcoats, Russian overcoats, Russian suits, Norfolk suits and sailor suits—sizes to fit all—655 garments..... **$2.50**

Boys' $5.50 suits and overcoats—tourist coats, long overcoats, Russian coats, Norfolk suits and double-breasted—479 garments..... **$3.50**

Boys' $7.50 suits and overcoats—849 different garments—tourist overcoats, long overcoats, Russian coats and Norfolk suits..... **$4.50**

Boys' $8.50 suits and overcoats—every high grade suit, reefer and overcoat for this sale..... **$6.50**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

January book clearing

The CLANSMAN—59c

ONLY the rush to buy seats for the play will compare with the rush to get the regular edition of this book that is stirring the whole country to-day at 59c. Come before they're all taken—only 175 at 59c. Plenty at higher prices. Plenty elsewhere at regular prices, but only HERE and TO-DAY can you buy the Clansman, Thomas Dixon, Jr.'s, thrilling story, at 59c. Third Floor.

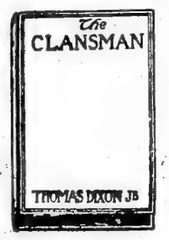

Note—Some of these books are slightly marred.

Doubleday, Page & Co. $7,500 stock of books $2,500

One thousand high priced books including Shakespeare, "Tales from Blackwood," Works of Jokai, etc. **25c**

Five hundred books—popular fiction Assorted fiction and odd volumes—worthy additions to your library. **15c**

5,000 crowned masterpieces of fiction by best writers, such books as Voice of the People, Glasgow; McTeague, Frank Norris; Arms and the Woman, by McGrath; &c., &c., special at..... **33c**

1,500 miscellaneous books, including personal edition of George Eliot, Rudyard Kipling, J. F. Cooper. Popular copyright books, etc., etc., at a fraction of the usual price..... **29c**

12 sets Bjornstjerne Bjornson, the great Norwegian writer. Set of 6 vols at the unheard of low price..... **2.95**

250 volumes recent fiction, only slightly soiled, not to be had elsewhere under twice the price. Specially priced.. **45c**

Standard library sets, bound in half leather

	Subscription Price	Our Price.
Dickens, 15 vols	$30.00	$12.00
Balzac, 16 vols	32.00	12.80
Dumas, Romances, 15 vols	30.00	12.00
Thackeray, 10 vols	20.00	8.00
Victor Hugo's works, 10 vols.	20.00	8.00
Waverley Novels, 12 vols.	24.00	9.60
George Eliot, 8 vols.	16.00	6.40
Scott's Novels, 24 vols.	48.00	19.20

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

These watches keep correct time.

THE main thing wanted by a man is the carrying of a timepiece. Price only 3.95, but they do the duty of a high priced watch, and look practically as well.

The new fashionable size—extra thin model with plain gun metal case — clear open face dial and fine Swiss movement..... **3.95**

Extraordinary values in gold filled watches, $5.85.

Very thin model—open face, plain polished, gold filled case, guaranteed for 20 years—with full 7 jewelled nickel plated American movement. Would be considered excellent value at double, at..... $5.85

Handsome Waltham watches, $7.95.

Sold every day by exclusive dealers at fully double. New thin model—open face, gold filled case, guaranteed for 20 years, with full 7 jewel, nickel plated Waltham movements..... $7.95

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Clearing sale of children's coats and bonnets

CLOTH coats that sold as high as $4, 1.95. Some are tailored—others have fancy collars and button trimmings, at..... 1.95

Children's coats at 2.50. Made of cheviot—trimmed with round collar and rows of fancy braid..... **2.50**

3.95 for coats—cheviot or broadcloth, and trimmed with buttons, emblem on sleeves—several good models. Second Floor.

$5 for stylish velvet coats—others broadcloth and cheviot—pretty collars, braid trimmed or tailored.

10c for children's muslin drawers.

19c for 2 good styles in children's drawers.
25c for children's cambric petticoats.
50c for children's cambric petticoats.
58c for children's fine cambric gowns.
75c for fine quality cambric gowns.

1.89 for handsome panne velvet bonnets—poke effect, trimmed with chiffon—bows and ribbon ties—soft, pretty shades.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Men's bath robes at 1.65

WE sold hundreds of these robes much higher during the holidays. The manufacturer had a surplus of one hundred and fifty, which we have just secured at a little more than half price. Of course the lot is small and won't last long, so don't put off buying. This weather is enough to make every man want a new bath robe. Main Floor.

Nothing so warm and comfortable to lounge around in as these cotton blanket robes—made of heavy fabrics, handsome patterns, with neck cords and girdles to match—while they last to-day—special—at.....$1.65. **$1.65**

Great sale of men's negligee shirts at 59c

Of course 89c. is a special price for these shirts. Ordinarily they'd sell for a dollar, but to-day we exceed all bounds in bargain giving in our men's department, and offer 500 shirts at 59c. each. White madras cloth shirt, and the well known end and end woven madras cloth-made plain fronts—shades, tan, gray and blue—all with detached cuffs—sizes, 14 to 18. **59c.**

Men's white plaited shirts, 79c.
Men's white madras shirts, 75c.
Men's semi negligee shirts, $1.
White madras pajamas, $1.
White night shirts worth up to 69c., special 45c.

Men's neckwear at 25c—Last Saturday we thought we'd have enough neckwear, but the values proved too strong for the supply. To-day we make up for it by giving still greater bargains—neat 50c four-in-hands at 25c; white on white and dark patterns—stripes and figures.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sample neckwear at half

THREE of New York's prominent makers of women's neckwear have turned over to us all their sample lines at 50c on the dollar.

Being samples, there are not more than 6 pieces of a style, and as there are 3,500 pieces, you can see that the variety is very extensive.

No house carries anything like this number of styles in regular stock. Every fad and fancy of the season is included. Four immense lots.

Lot 1—Values up to 39c... **19c** | Lot 2—Values up to 50c... **25c** | Lot 3—Values up to 75c.. **50c** | Lot 4—Values up to 1.25.. **68c**

ROOT HEADS NEW BODY ON INTERNATIONAL LAW

Bar Association Members Form It to Promote Study.

WILL BAR COMMERCIALISM

List of Vice Presidents Includes Chief Justice Fuller, Mr. Choate, and Other Distinguished Lawyers.

For the purpose of stimulating the study of the laws of nations as related to each other, members of the Bar Association of New York last night organized the American Society of International law. A constitution was adopted and officers elected, the President being Elihu Root, Secretary of State.

An Organizing Committee of thirty, growing out of the Lake Mohonk meeting of the association last June, performed the work of organization. The constitution was adopted only after discussion, in which a wide divergence of opinion was apparent on the question of admitting representatives of commercial bodies and corporations. William A. Butler proposed that such concerns should be made eligible.

"In England," he declared, "the International Law Association admits steamship companies and the like for the purpose of advancing the interests of the country."

"They also admit insurance companies," suggested Arthur K. Kuhn.

"That's true," interjected William M. Ivins, "but decidedly we don't want any insurance companies in this association." The committee laughed at Mr. Ivins's sally.

"The English theory of international law," continued Mr. Ivins, "is that the real international law is that which makes for the good of Great Britain; there is no other international law there. The international associations in Great Britain have been honeycombed with commercialism. It is a question whether we want such concerns in our society.

Would Shut Out Commercialism.

"I think our work will be done much better if we are in position where the vote of the professional members may not be outdone by representatives of commercialism. I should like to see membership confined to the professions. Let us have only lawyers, professors, clergymen, diplomatists, and journalists."

Judge William L. Penfield, Solicitor for the United States in the Venezuelan arbitration, thought that diplomacy was, after all, based on commerce, and that the corporations and steamship companies should be admitted. Frederic R. Coudert thought that the commercial bodies would be useful by reason of financial contributions they would make.

"From them," he said, "we will get the sinews of war for the purposes of peace." When the question was finally put, however, the commercial bodies were ruled out.

According to the constitution membership in the society is open to every nationality, although there shall be but one foreign honorary member elected each year. The constitution defined the direct object of the society as follows:

"To foster the study of international law and promote the establishment of international relations on the basis of law and justice. For this purpose it will cooperate with other societies in this and other countries having the same object."

Oscar S. Straus, who acted as Chairman of the meeting, in defining the purposes of the society, said that it was intended to offer a regular publication to be devoted to the exploitation of international law subjects.

"There is an international law association in Great Britain," he said, "but even it has no publication except the publication of the proceedings of its regular meetings. It is rather remarkable that in the English language there is no publication devoted to the sciences of international law. America has from the beginning of our history advanced certain doctrines, very broad and liberal, in reference to certain important phases of international law, and especially has it been the foremost Nation in pushing the cause of arbitration.

Must Don World-Power Clothes.

"We are a world power and we must put world-power clothes on to meet the situation. We already have 125 members of the society, and I expect that within a few weeks that number will be double. Several important foreign gentlemen have signified their intention to join. This institution is destined to have a great influence in this country and in international relations. We are at the beginning of a glorious work."

The following list of officers was then announced:

President—Elihu Root; Vice Presidents—Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller of the United States Supreme Court; Associate Justices David J. Brewer and William R. Day, Andrew Carnegie, Joseph H. Choate, former Secretary of State John W. Foster, Judge George Gray, former Attorney General John W. Griggs, Judge William R. Morrow, former Secretary of State Richard Olney, Oscar S. Straus, and Secretary of War William H. Taft.

Executive Council—James B. Angell of Ann Arbor, Chandler P. Anderson of New York, Senator A. O. Bacon of Georgia, Richard Bartholdt, Representative from Missouri; Charles Henry Butler of Washington, Jacob M. Dickinson of Chicago, Prof. Charles N. Gregory of Iowa, Representative Robert R. Hitt of Illinois, Prof. George W. Kirchwey of New York, Senator Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania, Robert Lansing of New York, Prof. John B. Moore, Frank C. Partridge of Vermont, William L. Penfield of Washington, Gen. Horace Porter, Prof. Leo S. Rowe, University of Pennsylvania; Prof. James B. Scott of Columbia, Carl Schurz, Senator John C. Spooner of Wisconsin, Charles B. Warren of Michigan, Andrew D. White, Everett P. Wheeler, Prof. Theodore S. Woolsey of Yale, and Prof. George G. Wilson of Brown University.

"That list reads like a biographical history of the United States," was the comment of Mr. Ivins when its reading had been concluded.

"They have all written to us and take an interest in the society," remarked Mr. Straus.

"That may be," insisted Mr. Ivins, "but how many of them are here tonight?" A canvass showed that only three of the officers were present. Those at the meeting last night included Paul Fuller, M. J. Koehler, Prof. James B. Scott, Prof. George W. Kirchwey, Dr. George Winfield Scott, Hiram R. Steele, William Williams, Dr. E. R. L. Gould, Horatio C. King, and Dr. Albert Shaw.

It was decided to incorporate the society. Steps will be taken to have this done by act of Congress, if possible.

DIVORCES HARRY CAVENDISH.

Isabel Jay, the Actress, Wins Her Suit —Husband's Stormy Career.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Isabel Cavendish, better known by the name of Isabel Jay, formerly a leading lady of the Savoy Theatre, secured a divorce to-day from Henry S. H. Cavendish, the explorer, on the ground of cruelty and misconduct.

Mr. Cavendish is about thirty years old, and, in one way or another, has been before the public pretty constantly for the last ten years. He is a great-grandson of the late Lord Waterpark and a relation of the ducal Devonshire family. On coming of age he entered into possession of property worth about $1,000,000.

In 1902 Cavendish was married to Miss Isabel Jay, who made her chief hit as Phyllis in Gilbert and Sullivan's "Iolanthe." A year later London was astounded by a suit brought by Cavendish against a certain Major Strutt. Cavendish declared that he had been persuaded by Strutt and Mrs. Strutt to sign away almost all his property to them by means of writing performed by a planchette, which conveyed alleged advice from Cavendish's dead mother. The Archangels Michael and Gabriel were also consulted through the planchette and gave similar advice.

Lost articles found by advertising in The New York Times.—Adv.

LONGWORTH ON FILIPINOS.

Tells the House They Are Worthless, Untrustworthy, Helpless.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Philippine tariff debate in the House to-day was enlivened by the appearance as a speaker of Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, the fiancé of Miss Alice Roosevelt. Mr. Longworth gave the result of his observations of the Filipinos on the celebrated trip colloquially known as the "Taft matrimonial excursion," whereon he wooed and won the President's daughter.

"I liked the Filipino better when I had read of him than I do now that I have seen him," he remarked. "I like him better in the abstract than I do in the concrete."

Everybody listened to Mr. Longworth with a profound attention not often granted to speakers as little eloquent as he is.

"I differ with my colleague Gen. Grosvenor," he began, "as to the brilliant future before the Philippines and the noble character of the Filipino people. I cannot believe there is any brilliant future for them, and with the exception of their love for family and home I cannot find anything noble in their character. I for one am not in favor of holding the islands a moment longer than we absolutely have to. [Applause on both sides of the Chamber.] I am in favor of turning them over to the Philippine nation at the first moment they prove to us they are capable of governing themselves, and the sooner the better."

The applause was a little premature, for Mr. Longworth next proceeded to show the Filipinos up as hopeless cases.

"There are two prime characteristics of the Filipinos," he said, "which to-day render them absolutely unfit for self-government. The average Filipino mind can form no conception of the duty of officials to the people, and it can form no conception of the dignity of labor. The very fact that the Filipino is so shiftless, so worthless, so untrustworty, and so helpless is all the more reason this Nation should reach out the helping hand to him."

Mr. McCall of Massachusetts, an Independent Republican of prominence in the House, delivered a speech which sharply criticised the bill, although he will vote for it. At its conclusion he made a strong arraignment of the Dingley tariff.

"Instead of protecting the people," he said, "the authors of this policy are shielding monopoly in order that it may pick the pockets of the people. The citizens of Massachusetts are somewhat tired of the old Shibboleth, 'If the tariff is to be revised it must be by its friends.' If the tariff can ever be revised by its friends, cannot it be done in a House two-thirds of whose members are Republicans? If the tariff is not revised by this Congress we shall see the work intrusted to the Democrats, and then the deluge."

HIGGINS TALKS WITH FASSETT

State Chairmanship the Topic—Nothing to Say for the Public.

In his flying visit to the city last night to review the Seventh Regiment, Gov. Higgins found some time to play politics. After the review he held a conference with J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira, who also was stopping at the Manhattan Hotel. Congressman Fassett has been mentioned as a possible State Chairman to succeed ex-Gov. Odell.

The Governor declined to talk politics for publication, saying that he was going back to Albany on the Empire State Express this morning. He also declined to discuss pending legislation or any possible action on the part of the Legislature.

"Those matters are for the Legislature," said the Governor. "I don't interfere there."

It was suggested that the Governor had been doing some of the thinking for the Legislature lately, but he did not see the joke. Congressman Fassett also declined to talk politics for publication, although he talked plentifully on the subject with the Governor.

"Guess I'll stick to the tall grass for the present," was his comment when asked by reporters about the use of his name in connection with the Chairmanship of the State Committee.

NURSE RESCUES PATIENT.

She Carries a Sick Woman Downstairs In a Burning Building.

Miss Anna Fanshaw, a trained nurse in attendance upon Mrs. Carolyn A. Rice of 1,193 Dean Street, Brooklyn, distinguished herself yesterday afternoon by rescuing her charge in plucky fashion when a fire started in the Rice residence. Mrs. Rice is the wife of James Rice of the Standard Cloth Company, Manhattan. The family live in a three-story-and-basement brownstone house.

Mr. Rice was at his office when the fire occurred. It broke out in the laundry, and was due to the accidental dropping of a lighted match by a servant. Miss Fanshaw was with Mrs. Rice on the second floor. Hearing cries of "Fire!" from the servants, the nurse ran into the hall, which she found to be filling with smoke. Returning, she wrapped the sick woman up warmly and then assisted her to the stairs. Mrs. Rice collapsed there, and Miss Fanshaw carried her downstairs.

Reaching the hall below, the nurse found the smoke so dense that she had to crouch on the floor with her burden to escape being overcome. She called for help, and upon hearing her cries, Policemen McCormick and Cortino ran into the house. They carried Mrs. Rice out to the street and into the office of Dr. D. Edgar Smith at 1,082 Dean Street. Miss Fanshaw got out unassisted.

The firemen confined the blaze to the basement floor.

ANGLO-CUBAN TREATY ISSUED.

British Government Wants to Show There Is Nothing to Object To.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Government has issued the text of the Anglo-Cuban treaty providing for "reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation between the two countries" for a period of ten years after the ratification of the treaty, which was signed at Havana May 4, 1905, and still awaits the approval of the Cuban Senate.

The Foreign Office says there is no significance in the publication of the treaty at the present time. It was decided upon by the late Government to show the powers interested that the treaty is one to which nobody could object.

The Government has no official information from Havana regarding the possible decision of the Senate of Cuba.

MRS. CHADWICK DOING TIME.

Begins Her Ten-Year Sentence, and Is Identified as Mme. Devere.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 12.—Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick arrived at the penitentiary to-day from Cleveland to begin a sentence of ten years for conspiracy to wreck the Citizens' National Bank of Oberlin, Ohio. There was no one at the station to bid her farewell when she left Cleveland.

A woman formerly a clerk in the Secretary's office of the penitentiary, identified Mrs. Chadwick as Mme. Devere, who, in 1901, served a term in the penitentiary for forgery. Mrs. Chadwick neither admitted nor denied that she was Mme. Devere. On the books she was entered as "Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, alias Mme. Devere." The prison officials think the reports that she has heart troubles are groundless, and after an examination if it is found she is able, she will be put to washing or other heavy work. If not, she will be placed in the sewing department.

CAMPAIGN PUBLICITY BILL.

McCall Introduces Measure Promoted by Belmont Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Representative McCall introduced a bill to-day providing for publicity in connection with all funds used in campaigns for the election of members of the House. The measure requires that all funds paid to campaign managers are to be reported to the Clerk of the House of Representatives. All reports are to be preserved for fifteen months and imprisonment and a fine are provided for the punishment of violations of the measure.

The bill is the product of the Belmont Publicity Committee.

ROOSEVELT SNAPS WHIP IN AID OF STATEHOOD

Summons Missouri Delegation and Orders Vote for the Bill.

TAFT TRIP TO BE ATTACKED

Tawney Will Lead Fight on Paying for Philippine Travels—Patronage Order Aids Revolt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The House insurrection against the Statehood bill recommended by the President and backed by the House machine, has reached the point where the Speaker is at the end of his resources. The insurgents to-night say they have seventy votes. They have fifty-one signatures to their agreement to stand together, and declare that they can count nineteen votes in addition. They only need seven. The revolt against the Philippine Tariff bill has fizzled out, apparently, as the Statehood agitation has grown, though some insurgents expect to saddle disagreeable amendments on the Tariff bill.

Pressure from the White House is being brought to bear in aid of the Statehood bill, despite the fact that Speaker Cannon declared last week that he would not seek help in that quarter. The President to-day sent for the entire Missouri delegation in the House and all responded. Two of the delegation had joined the insurgents, and the rest, according to the report given by Speaker Cannon, were on the point of going over, but did not quite dare.

Mr. Roosevelt told the Missourians that they ought not to vote against the Arizona-New Mexico combination State bill. As it was a party measure, it was their duty, he declared, to follow the party.

The patronage question is the one that has set the Missouri Congressmen close to the boiling point. They are all new members except Bartholdt of St. Louis. When Missouri went Republican last year, for the first time since reconstruction, the hungry and thirsty rank and file looked for a new distribution of Federal offices. It has not come. The old Postmasters are holding their offices and the Administration has served notice, through Postmaster General Cortelyou, that they will be retained except in cases where charges are made and sustained.

The Congressmen are all looking forward to re-election. Their constituents are clamorous and they are desperate. The President to-day assured them that there was no general rule about the Missouri Postmasterships, but that each case would be decided on its merits.

While they were in his presence the Congressmen were impressed, but after they left him they held a caucus, examined what he had said, and came to the conclusion that it did not mean anything in particular. As a result the two insurgents are more violently hostile to the Statehood bill to-night than before.

It would be unfair to say that many insurgents are influenced by the Administration's attitude on patronage, but some who are opposed to the Statehood bill might have been willing to abate hostility had it not been for that attitude. They are disgruntled not because they cannot get their share of spoils, but because they are humiliated whenever they attempt to bring up the question. The Post Office Department, for instance, has adopted a rule forbidding Congressmen to look at the papers in Postmastership cases. They regard this as an attempt to keep them in ignorance of matters of importance to their districts and to concentrate all power in the hands of the Administration.

This order, insignificant as it may appear, is responsible for no small share of the growing bitterness in the House toward the Administration. One Congressman, a man of big business affairs, went to the department the other day to get some information about a Postmastership case in his district. A clerk abruptly told him that he could not get it without a written order from the Postmaster General. The Congressman refused to apply for that, and went out boiling and talking about how he was not accustomed to being treated like an office boy.

The Missourians have interpreted the Administration's treatment of the Post Office patronage as an effort to build up a machine under Postmaster General Cortelyou's direction for securing a State delegation favorable to Mr. Root in the next National Convention. The Republican clubs in Missouri are being turned into Root clubs, in the hope of falling in line with the Administration policy.

A most significant fact came out to-night when Chairman Tawney of the Appropriations Committee privately intimated his intention to scrutinize closely the accounts for the Taft expedition to the Philippines. An item in the Urgent Deficiency bill will be for the transportation of officers, and this item will mean the transportation to the Philippines of some army officers who went with Secretary Taft. This is the item over which Tawney promises to make trouble.

The incident is important chiefly as showing the attitude of responsible Congressmen toward the Administration. A year ago the item would have passed without question, had it been several times as large. There is some talk in the committee of cutting off all the items relating to the Taft trip.

Mrs. Minor Morris Better.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The condition of Mrs. Minor Morris, the principal in the recent White House episode, was so much improved to-day that she was able to answer inquiries over the telephone as to her health.

TO SURPASS NIAGARA POWER.

Project to Generate Electricity from Rivers on the Pacific Slope.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Jan. 12.—To take up the water of Feather River, in Northern California, and carry it through tunnels and aqueducts until 400,000 horse power has been developed, sufficient to supply with electricity all the towns of the Sacramento Valley, Oakland, Alameda, and Berkeley, is the purpose of a $50,000,000 corporation. The firm of I. Brown Wilson & Co. of New York and San Francisco is organizing it, backed by F. H. Kay, Edwin Hawley, and A. C. Bedford of New York.

Similar projects are considered in Oregon and Washington, involving an outlay of $100,000,000. The 400,000 horse power is more than three times that furnished by the plant at Niagara Falls. Two pole transmission lines will be run 175 miles into San Francisco.

SCULPTOR STORY WINS.

Being Born Abroad Doesn't Deprive Him of Free List Privileges.

Waldo Story, an America sculptor living in Rome, won a victory yesterday over the customs authorities, the Board of General Appraisers reversing Collector Stranahan and deciding that specimens of sculpture in the form of marble feet or supports for benches or tables and marble capitals and bases for columns and pilasters are exempt from duty.

The customs officers assessed the articles at the rate of 50 per cent. as manufactures of marble. The sculptures are intended for the decoration of a private residence in this city. The Treasury Department took the position that, as Mr. Story was born abroad, his works were not entitled to the benefits of free entry, but Judge Waite, in his decision for the customs Court, says that the circumstance of the artist's birth should not deprive him of the benefits of the free list, since children born abroad of citizens of the United States are citizens of this country.

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FOR ALCOHOLISM

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NO BAD AFTER EFFECTS.
ALCOHOLIC CRAVING OVERCOME IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.
ALL DRUG ADDICTIONS SUCCESSFULLY TREATED.

Indorsed by Special Committee of the Legislature of New York in May, 1905, and by Many Prominent Men and Women Throughout the World.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
WRITES:—

"I have carefully watched the cases which, during these past few months, passed under his care, and I am quite prepared to state that Dr. Oppenheimer has accomplished what he undertook to carry out. I frankly own that at first I was sceptical as to what the result would be. I had seen so many failures, and had hitherto little faith in such remedies, but from the first Dr. Oppenheimer maintained that what he would undertake to do was to kill the urgent desire and craving which a patient might have for stimulants, and that he would restore him to health."

REPRESENTATIVE PHYSICIANS in each city of the United States administer the Oppenheimer Treatment. Write for the name and address of the physician in your locality.

For autograph letters indorsing the Oppenheimer Treatment, cut out this coupon and mail to the

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A DELIGHTFUL PREPARATION.
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Restores the Color to Carpets.
Cleans Plate and Jewelry. Softens Hard Water.
So Vivifying after Motoring and other Sports.
USED BY ALL THE ROYALTIES OF EUROPE.

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The Automobile with a Reputation Behind It

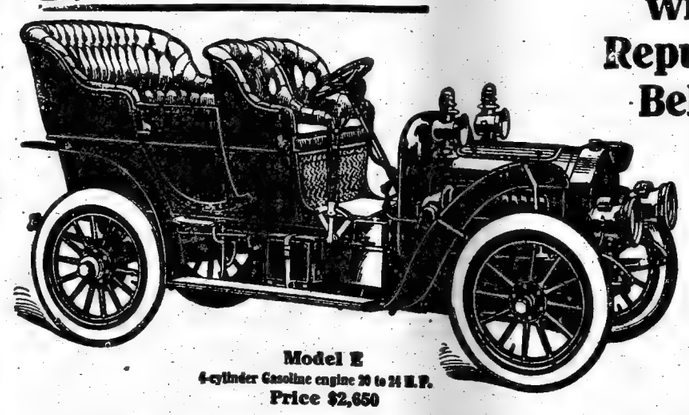

Model E
4-cylinder Gasoline engine 20 to 24 H.P.
Price $2,650

Model E. 4-cylinder gasoline engine, 20 to 24 H. P. Price $2,650.
Model F. 4-cylinder gasoline engine. 28 to 32 H. P. Price, $3,000.
Model G. 4-cylinder gasoline engine. 30 to 35 H. P. Price, $3,750.

The name STUDEBAKER invests an automobile with a value which gives it a "standing" not common to a car of any other make. When you reflect that the same half-century experience, the same reputation for excellence which has made the Studebaker horse-drawn vehicles the world standard, is back of the Studebaker automobile, you realize the difference between Studebaker and a name that stands for nothing.

Don't fail to see our exhibit at Madison Square Garden, January 13th to 20th. *We have no exhibit at any other automobile show.*

Gasoline Cars—Main Hall. Electric Pleasure Vehicles—Restaurant.
Commercial Cars—Basement.

The Studebaker exhibit will be found most complete and as varied as any exhibit in the Garden.

"I have not spent a single dollar on broken parts during the six months that I have had my Studebaker, and I look forward to having equal success with it next year and years to come."
C. B. BROWN, 141 BROADWAY, N. Y.

All Studebaker cars are licensed under the George B. Selden patent No. 549,160.

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Frederick Loeser & Co

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

Store Opens Daily at 8 A. M., Closes at 5:30 P. M.

Men's Suits and Overcoats

$16.50 for $20 and $22 Suits and Overcoats.
$20.50 for $25 to $30 Suits and Overcoats.
$26.50 for $32 to $35 Suits.
$26.50 for $35 to $40 Overcoats.

IT IS THE ANNUAL JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE that straightens out our stock and makes it possible for us to start each new season with an entirely fresh showing of Clothes for men. This year it comes with the most of Winter still ahead. This year, too, it presents the best values in our history.

Every business Suit in stock, except the staple plain blacks and blues, is reduced in price.

Every Overcoat in stock up to the $40 line, without any exceptions at all, is reduced.

Day and Evening Dress Clothes.

The test of a tailor is the way he makes dress clothing. The test we best like critical men to apply to this Clothing Store is the style and fit and distinguished character of the Loeser Clothes for day and evening dress.

We know that outside this Store you cannot buy such Clothes ready-for-service in Brooklyn. It is plain for anybody to see that the prices here are as little or less than the prices for ordinary ready-to-wear Clothes.

Correct Day Dress.
Prince Albert Coats and Waistcoats, $20 to $32
Cutaway Coats and Waistcoats, $15 to $25
Separate Trousers..... $5 to $8
Fancy Waistcoats....$2.50 to $7.50

Correct Evening Dress.
Full Dress Suits.....$32 to $38
Tuxedo Suits.....$30 to $35
Evening Dress Waistcoats, $3.50 to $7.50
Extra Dress Trousers....$7.50 to $9

Main Floor, Elm Place.

$4 to $6 Umbrellas, $2.98.

Men's 28 Inch : : Women's 26 Inch.

AN UMBRELLA SALE OF MORE THAN USUAL IMPORTANCE even for this Store. It offers a saving of a third to a half on each Umbrella, and that is a most conservative estimate, too, for there are handles which alone are worth from $4 to $6.

The Umbrellas are the product of the best maker in the country, and made as only his factory can make them. The best paragon frames and steel rods with covering of fine rain-proof serge or taffeta silk. Cases to match and silk tassel.

The silk and the frames are the grade that goes into regular $3.00 Umbrellas. The handles are far finer than anything ever to be had in Umbrellas at that price.

Main Floor.

Girls' & Misses' Outerwear

Remarkable Values in the Sale.

STOCK READJUSTMENT—getting ready for Spring. That's the only reason for a Sale which is offering now some of the handsome styles of the Winter for a very small fraction of former prices.

$5 Piccadilly Reefers, $2.98.

Made of mannish mixtures, full box back with strap, double breasted front, finished with velvet collar, lined throughout with mercerized sateens, sizes 6 to 14 years.

$8.98 to $20 Gretchen Coats at $5.98 and $9.98.

Of cheviots, fancy mixtures and checks; in most instances there are only one or two of a kind. Box and plaited backs, double breasted fronts, some button high to neck, others have notched collars. Some are trimmed with velvet, others with combination cloths and braid. Many are lined throughout, some are not lined and others have the body and sleeves lined; seams are all bound, sizes 6 to 12 years.

Second Floor, Front.

$1 German Kid Gloves, 69c

5,000 MORE PAIRS of these splendid and serviceable Kid Gloves, which in every detail of fit and finish are the equal of many Gloves sold at a dollar elsewhere.

Note, if you will, the softness and pliability of the leather and the even stitching. Finished with two clasps, in tan shades.....69c. a pair.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

Children's Hosiery : : A Sale.

In the Enlarged and Bettered Store.

WE HAVE NOT MADE CHILDREN'S HOSIERY a side issue here—as it is in usual stores. We have specialized—carrying more complete stocks than can generally be found; selling too for fairer prices than ordinary. And the business grew until it warranted increased space.

Now, under a perfect light and with more room, there is not a children's Hosiery Store in the country to match it, we believe. We are marking the change with a noteworthy underprice sale. Here are the details:

25c. Hosiery at 12½c.
Fast black ribbed cotton Stockings of the celebrated "Buster Brown" make, spliced heels and toes.

25c and 35c. Hosiery at 19c.
Fast black fine quality ribbed cotton, also plain cotton with unbleached split feet, spliced heels and toes.

40c. and 50c. Hosiery at 25c.
Fast black silk lisle fine ribbed, also fine ribbed heavy weight cotton, spliced heels and toes.

50c. and 75c. Hosiery at 35c., 3 pairs for $1.
Fast black superior quality maco cotton, fine ribbed, spliced heels and toes.

85c. to $1.85 Hosiery at 59c.
Superior quality spun silk, of the celebrated I. & R. Morley English make; colors are pink, sky, cardinal and black and white; spliced knees, heels and toes.

Main Floor.

Exceptional Value in PIANOS.

PIANOS THAT ARE MUSICALLY ARTISTIC are the only instruments worth owning. There are not a few homes in which the Piano is a piece of furniture and nothing more. Its musical characteristics are of comparatively little importance. If tested, they would prove entirely unsatisfactory to any one of musical taste—but they seldom are tested.

We have no Pianos of that kind to sell.

It is to people of musical appreciation, who demand a musical instrument in their Piano, that this Store particularly directs its efforts to serve.

It is to people of musical appreciation that we offer the splendid

Heller Pianos at $250, $275 and $300.

The prices of these instruments are low—but the Pianos are better than their prices. Instruments of equal merit are usually sold for $350 to $450 and often more. Heller Pianos would readily sell for these higher prices; but we have found that they can be sold at a reasonable profit for the lower prices, and it is a principle of the store to sell its goods at the lowest prices possible.

Heller Pianos are sweet toned, even scale instruments in cases peculiarly rich and artistic. The hundreds of them which we have sold in Brooklyn are the best advocates they have.

They may be purchased on easy monthly payments, if desired. A Heller Piano will be delivered for as little as $10 and the balance may be paid at the rate of $6 a month. For this extra accommodation there is no charge beyond 4% interest on the deferred payments—an insignificant sum altogether.

Fourth Floor.

If you
Want
the Best
Whiskey
You must
Drink
John Jameson
Three Star
Whiskey

THE WHEEL OF LIFE

By ELLEN GLASGOW

Author of "The Deliverance," "The Battle-Ground," etc.

Ready Jan. 17

A NOVEL that shows the art of the practiced story-teller and the insight of the social philosopher ($1.50.)

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WHEREVER WOMEN DRESS WELL

Priestley's

Black Dress Goods

ARE KNOWN AND WORN.

The manufacturer's name (B. Priestley & Co.) is stamped every five yards on the under side of the selvedge and they are rolled on "THE VARNISHED BOARD" which is the "Priestley Trade-Mark."

Satisfactory Wear Guaranteed.

Write for interesting booklet—FREE.

B. PRIESTLEY & CO.

Manufacturers of Dress Goods, Woolens, Mohairs, Cravenettes, Etc.

71-73 Grand Street, New York City.

Not only Eye-ache, but headache, Neuralgia, depressed feeling—all may come from the eyes. Take no chances.

Eyes examined by Oculists who are Registered Physicians of Experience.

NO CHARGE except for glasses, and that moderate.

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FOR MORE THAN A QUARTER CENTURY THE LEADING

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LUNCHEON AND TEA BASKETS

Fitted complete for Picnics, Travellers and Yachting.

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130 and 132 West 42d Street and 135 West 41st St., New York.

REBELS ASSASSINATED OFFICIALS IN SIBERIA

Big Towns Were in Revolutionists' Hands for Days.

GOLD RESERVE IS VANISHING

Russian Imperial Bank to Issue Another $75,000,000 Worth of Notes —Bombs Sent to Witte.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 12.—A sanguinary conflict is reported from Irkutsk. The Vice Governor was wounded and the Prefect of Police was killed. Details are lacking.

The Lithuanians are reported to have risen in Kovno. Five punitive columns have been sent there.

A telegram from Tiflis states that the city has sunk into a deathly torpor. A reign of terror has been inaugurated by the authorities, people being shot and houses bombarded.

According to a telegram from Sevastopol Lieut. Schmidt has been subjected to a four hours' interrogatory. He said:

"An attempt has been made to represent me as a madman. There are a hundred million mad people in Russia."

It is announced that the notorious Col. Min will be appointed Prefect of St. Petersburg.

The announcement this afternoon that Paris financiers have consented to advance a short loan of about $50,000,000 to the Russian Government causes general surprise and among the Reform parties something akin to consternation. They foresee a continuance of the present policy of reaction as long as the Government is able to replenish its war chest.

The Imperial Bank has just been empowered to issue another $75,000,000 worth of notes. The last weekly balance sheet showed a diminution of the gold reserve from $490,000,000 to $470,000,000 and an increase of notes of nearly $15,000,000. The total amount of notes then issued was $15,000,000 in excess of the $150,000,000 allowed by law, which now extends the limit to $225,000,000. The Molva points out that with the recent issue of Treasury bonds for $200,000,000 convertible into gold this practically exhausts the gold reserve.

The official communication postponing the assembly of the Douma till April has caused depression on the Bourse and has evoked absolutely unanimous condemnation from the press.

The remarkable utterances attributed to Count Witte regarding the maintenance of the autocracy call forth a violent outburst of indignation from the press. It is significant that Count Witte has not issued the slightest denial of what the newspapers consider the reversal of the policy of Oct. 30.

The Czar is not coming to the Winter Palace either for the New Year's ceremonial or for the blessing of the waters.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 12.—A number of infernal machines addressed to Premier Witte, Interior Minister Durnovo, and other high officials have been discovered in the Post Office.

This indicates that a regular group of terrorists is at work, but the efforts of the police to trace their whereabouts have thus far been unavailing.

The first advices received by the Government from Siberia after the restoration of telegraphic communication show that the most critical conditions prevailed there during the recent strike, but that now, with the arrival of reliable troops from Manchuria, the worst is over.

The paltry military forces at the Governor's disposal were in open sympathy with the strikers. The authority of the Emperor was practically non-existant for many days. Divisions under Gen. Sukhotin have now arrived and taken possession of Irkutsk, Omsk, Krasnoyarsk, and other towns.

The first telegram arriving from Irkutsk was a frantic appeal from the financial agent there for some one to take over the administration of the city, the Vice Governor, the Chief of Police, and all his other superior officers having been killed or wounded. He reported that for several days the revolutionists had been in control of the entire town except the administration building, and that this was only held because of the devotion of the cadets of the military school, who swore on the colors to fight to the death against the revolutionists.

Krasnoyarsk also was for several days in the hands of insurgents, who elected a Government and exacted an oath of allegiance from all citizens.

The Workmen's Council, after consultation with the leaders of the other proletariat organizations to-day decided that the celebration of the anniversary of Jan. 22, ("Red Sunday,") should take the form of a general pacific strike for a single day.

TIFLIS, Jan. 12.—Nearly three hundred and fifty persons were killed or injured as an outcome of an attack made by Cossacks yesterday on the Armenian Seminary here, following the throwing of two bombs from that institution at a passing patrol.

Artillery was called up, and the Seminary was surrounded and shelled. The building soon burst into flames, and the bombs and cartridges stored therein exploded. Thirty-three persons perished in the conflagration, while 300 were injured by fire or wounded by shells.

The troops subsequently shelled an Armenian house where bombs and weapons were hidden and killed eight revolutionists.

CHINESE COMMISSION LANDS.

President's Representative Heads the Reception Committee.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—The steamer Siberia arrived to-day from the Orient, having on board the Imperial Chinese Commissioners Tuan-Fang and Tai Hung-Tzeu, with their subordinates and suites, sixty-two persons in all.

Heading the Reception Committee was Prof. W. J. Jenks of Cornell University, who came here as the personal representative of President Roosevelt. With him were associated Gen. Sumner and his staff; Adjutant Gen. Lauck, representing Gov. Pardee; Gen. Funston and his staff; the Chinese Consul, Vice Consul, and Secretaries; leading merchants, and other prominent citizens.

The Chinese officials were cordially greeted, and after the steamer had passed the quarantine station were landed and escorted to the St. Francis Hotel, where they will remain during their sojourn in this city, the duration of which is indefinite. The Chinese Consul will give a banquet to them to-morrow night.

An interdenominational committee of thirteen laymen, headed by Robert C. Ogden, has been formed in this city, to arrange for a dinner in honor of the Imperial Chinese Commissioners at the Waldorf-Astoria on Feb. 2.

LIBERALS WIN FIRST FIGHT.

Elect Both Their Candidates at Ipswich by Large Majorities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1906.]

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 13.—There is great jubilation at Liberal headquarters and in the Liberal clubs this morning on account of the handsome victory won by the two Liberal Parliamentary candidates at Ipswich yesterday. The constituency was represented in the last House by one Conservative and one Liberal, so in the first polling of the general election the Ministerial Party has gained one seat.

It is extremely gratifying to the Liberals also that their Ipswich candidates won with very large majorities. This was more than they looked for in a city reputedly strong in its antagonism to home rule, and it is interpreted as a declaration by the Ipswich people that they regard the home rule issue as a bogey.

Thirty-one constituencies vote to-day, including two in London and six in Manchester. It is among the possibilities that Mr. Balfour, who is one of the Manchester candidates, will be defeated, but in 1900 he had 2,453 majority over the same opponent as this year. Winston Churchill is also running in Manchester, and is confronting a 1,471 Conservative majority in 1900.

If the Liberals score really remarkable victories in to-day's pollings, they will, it is thought, very likely follow them next week with a great triumph.

FEAR TROUBLE AT ALGECIRAS.

British Officials Say Germany May Quit the Conference.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The interviews with German diplomats in which they say that Germany is going to the conference at Algeciras with peaceful intentions have made no impression on the diplomats and other officials of Great Britain, who, while they still believe that in the end the majority of the powers will uphold the French contentions, expect some stormy sessions of the conference and anticipate the possibility of the withdrawal of Germany.

In official circles it is considered that the views of France and Germany with regard to the policing of Morocco cannot be reconciled. Germany, the officials believe, will certainly hold to her agreement to give France control of the frontier police, but will insist on international control of the interior gendarmerie, which France maintains should be left to her. France will contend for this point strongly.

Great Britain will support the contention of France for the control of the interior gendarmerie as well as all other French contentions. It is believed that Spain and Italy will take the same stand.

ROYAL WEDDING IN MADRID.

Infanta Maria Teresa Marries Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria.

MADRID, Jan. 12.—Cardinal Sancha y Hervas, Archbishop of Toledo, celebrated this morning the religious marriage of Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria and the Infanta Maria Teresa.

The ceremonial was brilliant, and there was a great gathering of members of the royal family, Cabinet Ministers, and other notabilities.

HAMMOND SILVER WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hammond Celebrate at Lakewood—Taft a Guest.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, Jan. 12.—To celebrate their silver wedding anniversary, Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond have taken possession of the new clubhouse of the Country Club of Lakewood, and are entertaining one of the largest house parties of the season. The celebration of the anniversary began with a dinner at the Country Club to-night, at which more than fifty guests were present, among them being Secretary of War William H. Taft and Secretary James S. Metcalf of the Department of Commerce and Labor. Secretary Metcalf was a schoolmate of Mr. Hammond.

Mr. and Mrs. Hammond will have another large dinner party at the Country Club to-morrow evening, the guests remaining over until Monday. Secretaries Taft and Metcalf came on from Washington this afternoon.

Among Mr. and Mrs. Hammond's guests at the Country Club are President Hadley of Yale and Mrs. Hadley, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Laffan, the Rev. De Lancey Townsend, Senator John Kean, and Mr. and Mrs. Whitney of Washington.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hammond fell on New Year's Day, but the celebration was postponed.

EXPERT'S TESTIMONY ENDS.

On Tuesday the Gas Commission Will Hear Consolidated's Defense.

With the end of the cross-examination of Prof. E. W. Bemis, the gas expert who has been testifying for several days before the Gas Commission, the complainants' case was closed yesterday. The Consolidated Gas Company will now put on its own witnesses and its own experts. The commission will meet again on Tuesday.

Charles F. Mathewson, counsel for the Consolidated, again contended yesterday that Prof. Bemis, through inexperience in actual gasmaking, is not a competent witness.

The Consolidated's lawyer has been contending that the cost of building the Astoria plant—or a large part of it—ought to go to construction account; the expert has held that the money should have been raised by a fund gradually built up out of earnings through years.

Since the hearings began the records have piled up, until now they make a very formidable pile. The attorneys and the commission will have to go through all this material, a great part of which is undoubtedly irrelevant, before any decision can be given.

KILLED IN AN ELEVATOR.

Brooklyn Physician's Death a Puzzle to His Friends.

Dr. Harry A. McGronen of 403 Union Street, Brooklyn, was killed yesterday morning in an elevator in the department store of Greenwald Brothers, at 1,556 Third Avenue, Manhattan. It does not appear what took him so far from home, and it is still more difficult to explain how he came to be on that particular elevator. It is not actually in the store, and ordinary customers do not use it.

In passing the third floor, Dr. McGronen put his head out of the side entrance, and it was caught between the ceiling and the floor of the car. This drew him half out, and when the elevator descended he fell down the shaft to the bottom, thirty feet below. The elevator man declared that at the time of the accident both gates were closed. This seems to be impossible, as they completely inclose the car when they are shut.

The body was removed to the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station, where it was identified as that of his brother by John McGronen of East Eighth Street and Avenue T, Homecrest, L. I.

Amos Mitchell of 158 East Ninety-eighth Street, the elevator man, was arrested and sent to the Coroners' office, where Coroner Harburger released him on $1,000 bail, furnished by his employer.

Dr. McGronen was 35 years old, and had a large practice in Brooklyn. He was assistant dermatologist in the Brooklyn Central Infirmary. He was a brother of the Rev. Thomas F. McGronen of Brooklyn, an honorary chaplain of the Brooklyn branch of the Fire Department.

VICHY CELESTINS

ROGERS TELLS COURT PUBLICITY ANNOYS HIM

Reporters and Cameras Made Him Balk at Questions.

ARGUMENT OFF TILL TO-DAY

Hadley Says He Doesn't See What Bearing Snapshots of Rogers Have on the Oil Case.

H. H. Rogers is not only deeply aggrieved by the publicity to which he was subjected while under examination by Attorney General Hadley of Missouri, but believes also that the open manner in which the proceedings were managed before Special Commissioner Sanborn, in the suits instituted to oust the Standard Oil Company and subsidiary concerns from Missouri, constitutes a legitimate cause for his refusal to answer the questions asked him.

In an affidavit attached to the return made by the consolidated counsel for the Oil Trust to the motion to show cause why he should not be compelled to answer, Mr. Rogers signs his name to the following declarations:

"In the room where the proceedings were held before the Special Commissioner were twenty newspaper representatives and sketch artists. Cameras had been placed in the room to take pictures of persons appearing. Typewritten statements of the case had been prepared and circulated among the newspaper representatives.

"So crowded was the room by outsiders that it was only after much trouble and delay that seats could be provided for the attorneys in the case.

"After two days the hearing was transferred to a larger room at 67 Wall Street. Notwithstanding that the Commissioner had ordered that cameras be not used, some enterprising person caused a flashlight picture to be taken, and the smoke filled the room to such an extent that an adjournment was necessary.

"Sensational newspaper articles since the taking of testimony began have been continuously heralded through the country, and it is submitted that the process of law is thus being abused.

"Under the existing circumstances any witness (like myself) connected with important affairs and conducting many large business interests should not be compelled to testify concerning any matters, unless it shall be made to appear very clearly that such matters have a material connection with the case and do not merely bear upon his relations to or his acts in connection with the interests of or the conditions of companies other than the respondents, and a witness ought not, under such circumstances and conditions, be required to testify to anything in relation to the ownership of stock of respondents, even if the court deemed the matter material, while there is pending and under the determination of the Supreme Court of Missouri the question whether the State is entitled to have produced the stock books of the respondents.

"In other words, purely private affairs ought not thus to be needlessly exposed to public view, and citizens of this State should receive such protection, under these extraordinary conditions, as the court shall deem proper, through a limitation of the inquiries to strictly relevant matters."

There was no ruling yesterday as to the validity of the objections raised by Mr. Rogers. The Standard slipped in a new attorney, who had an engagement in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court and argument on the motion to show cause was twice postponed. When the case was called in the morning it went over because the new lawyer—the eighth to appear in the matter for the Standard—was desirous of keeping the engagement. When the case was called in the afternoon it went over again because he was keeping it.

The new lawyer is W. E. Curtis, an associate of Mr. Rowe, the personal counsel for H. H. Rogers and Starter Kearney of the elevator service at 26 Broadway. When the Standard Oil case was reached before Justice Gildersleeve, in Part I. of the Supreme Court yesterday morning, Mr. Curtis disentangled himself from the mass of trust lawyers and announced that he was to argue in behalf of Mr. Rogers and he really couldn't do anything else but ask an adjournment inasmuch as he had work to do elsewhere.

The new move was something of a surprise to Attorney General Hadley and his associate counsel, Henry Wollman, but they fought the request for an adjournment vigorously. It was urged by them that the whole policy of the Standard lawyers had been one of delay, and that the injection of a new attorney into the case at such a late day was suspicious, to say the least.

Justice Gildersleeve thought it possible that Mr. Curtis might conclude his business before the Appellate Division by 3 o'clock, and adjourned the case until that time. At 3 o'clock Mr. Curtis was still engaged, and the case went over until 10:30 this morning.

Both Mr. Hadley and Mr. Wollman were indignant. They said they had never heard of such tactics. They were thoroughly indignant. Mr. Hadley said he did not see how any further delay could be had, and that he was confident the motion to show cause would be argued this morning.

After the argument went over, Mr. Hadley prevailed upon counsel for the Standard Oil to resume the hearing before Special Commissioner Sanborn. At 3:30 o'clock proceedings were begun at 67 Wall Street, and A. V. Jockel, one of the main witnesses introduced by the Missouri Attorney General, was cross-examined by Judge Johnson of St. Louis.

The cross-examination occupied a good two hours. Mr. Jockel's testimony, given on direct examination, was unshaken. The trust lawyer delved into his record and made most of the fact that he had once been arrested for larency, but Attorney General Hadley, on re-direct examination, elicited the fact that, as the charges had not been founded on sufficient evidence to warrant its prosecution, it was withdrawn.

When Mr. Johnson had finished with Mr. Jockel, the taking of testimony was adjourned until this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, by which hour Mr. Hadley hopes the court proceedings will have been concluded. He proposes this afternoon to examine John D. Archbold, William G. Rockefeller, and such other witnesses as are under subpoena and have not yet testified.

The return made yesterday by the attorneys for Mr. Rogers was voluminous. It gave four cardinal reasons why Mr. Rogers should not be compelled to answer the questions put him by Mr. Hadley. In the first place, it was urged that the questions are all irrelevant. Secondly, it is set forth that similar questions had been asked in Missouri on the hearing there, and that their admissibility was under consideration by the courts. It was furthermore argued that Commissioner Sanborn had no power to take depositions in the case. The allegation as to the annoyance caused Mr. Rogers by the newspaper stories and the flashlight men also played its part.

Mr. Hadley appeared to be amused by the return. He said that he failed to see how the fact that Mr. Rogers had had his picture taken could bear upon the materiality of the questions which the Standard Oil man dodged.

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At Clubs, Cafes, Hotels, and of Dealers.

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SOLE AGENTS.

CITY INVESTING CO. BUYS COAL AND IRON EXCHANGE

Ranks with Big Insurance Companies in Downtown Holdings.

D. AND H. TO MOVE TO ALBANY

The Investing Company Will Not Replace Its Block Square Building with a Skyscraper at Present.

The building at the southeast corner of Cortlandt and Church Streets, known as the Coal and Iron Exchange, and owned by the Delaware and Hudson Company, has been bought by the City Investing Company, of which Robert E. Dowling is President. The property has, in reality, changed hands twice within a few days, having been sold by the Delaware and Hudson Company, through Brokers Maclay & Davies, to a syndicate represented by Frank E. Smith, and resold by this syndicate to the City Investing Company. The consideration in the resale was close to $2,000,000.

The building, which was erected in 1874, is six stories high and stands on a plot fronting 144 feet on Cortlandt Street and 103.5 feet on Church Street. The area of the site is about 16,000 square feet. The land is assessed this year at $1,150,000 and the land and building together at $1,450,000. Tenants of the building include the Erie Railroad and the Delaware and Hudson Company. The sale of the property is the result of the latter company's decision to move its offices to Albany, which is virtually the centre of its railroad system.

What disposition the City Investing Company will make of the property has not been determined. President Dowling said yesterday that there is no idea of putting up a new building on the site, at least for the present, and that the structure will continue to be used for offices.

The City Investing Company also owns the adjoining property on Cortlandt Street—the old Smith Building, at Nos. 13 and 15—as well as the old Parmly Building at 163 and 165 Broadway. These two buildings, which connect at the rear, were bought by the company last Spring for about $1,250,000, so that it now owns three large parcels, covering an area of about 27,000 square feet, and controls the whole of the south side of Cortlandt Street from Broadway to Church Street, with the exception of the old Benedict Building, at the southwest corner of Broadway and Cortlandt Street. Nearly all the rest of the block, along its Liberty Street side, is owned by the Singer Manufacturing Company. The purchases by the City Investing Company have involved about $3,250,000, and, aside from the Equitable and Mutual Life blocks, its holdings now make up one of the largest parcels in single ownership anywhere in the downtown district.

The Delaware and Hudson corner is diagonally opposite the property bought for the terminal of the McAdoo Cortlandt Street tunnel, and on which a twenty-three-story office structure will be erected.

The records show that the Delaware and Hudson Company paid $330,000 for its plot in the early seventies—$110,000 for the corner lot, 39.7 by 105, and $200,000 for the "inside" plot on Cortlandt Street 104.2 by 122.

KAISER HONORS AMERICANS.

Gives Decorations to St. Louis Exposition Officials.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—The Reichsanzeiger announced the bestowal of the following decorations on American citizens in connection wiht the St. Louis Exposition:

President David R. Francis, the Crown Order of the First Class.

Frederick J. V. Schiff, Director of Exhibits, the Order of the Red Eagle of the Second Class.

Wilbur F. Boyle, Vice President of the International Superior Jury, the Crown Order of the Second Class.

Adolphus Busch, one of the Directors, the Crown Order of the Second Class.

Howard J. Rogers, Chief of the Department of Education and Social Economy, the Order of the Red Eagle of the Third Class.

John Schroers, one of the Directors, the Order of the Red Eagle of the Third Class.

John A. Ockerson, the Order of the Crown of the Third Class.

Milan N. Hulbert, the Order of the Crown of the Third Class.

W. A. Smith, the Order of the Crown of the Third Class.

Hugo Reisinger, Honorary Commissioner, the Order of the Crown of the Third Class.

Frederic W. Taylor, the Order of the Red Eagle of the Fourth Class.

Tarleton H. Bean, the Order of the Red Eagle of the Fourth Class.

Dr. J. A. Holmes, the Order of the Red Eagle of the Fourth Class.

F. D. Hirschberg, the Order of the Red Eagle of the Fourth Class.

John H. McGibbons, the Order of the Red Eagle of the Fourth Class.

Edmund S. Hoch, the Order of the Crown of the Fourth Class.

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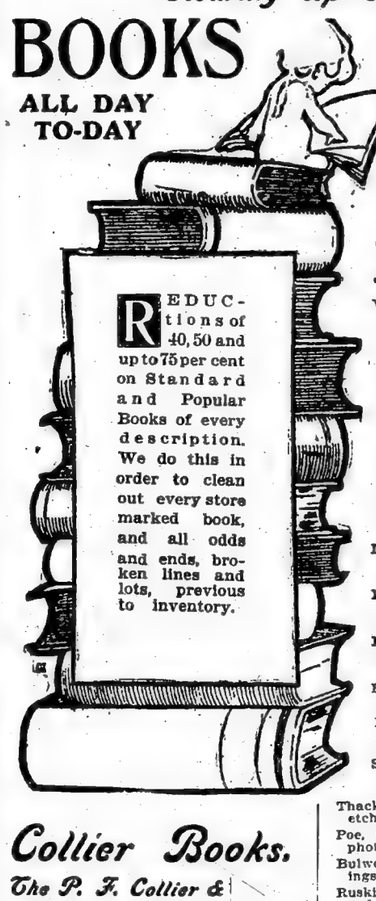

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Scott, 12 large 12mo vols., 124 etchings, photogravures, &c.... $9.85

Thackeray, 10 large 12mo vols., 260 etchings, photogravures, &c.... $8.75

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Bulwer, 15 large 12mo vols., 180 etchings, photogravures, &c.... $11.90

Ruskin, 13 large 12mo vols., 288 plain and colored engravings.... $10.75

Guizot's France: 8 large 13mo vols., 200 full page engravings.... $6.90

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Church Services To-morrow

BAPTIST.

At Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, 6-8 West 46th St., Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor. Public Worship with preaching by the Pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. BIBLE SCHOOL, 9:45 A. M. YOUNG WOMEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S CLASSES.

Amity Baptist Church, 312 West 54th St., Rev. Leighton Williams, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Beginning of Miracles"; 4 P. M., Holy Communion; 8 P. M., "The Beginnings of Discipleship"—an illustrated sermon.

Baptist Church, Epiphany, Madison Av., 64th.—Madison C. Peters at 11, "What and Where Is Heaven"; 8, "The Woman Who Wins"; People's Meeting, 3:30, "The Saloons."

Calvary Church, West 57th St.—Dr. MacArthur, 11, 8; "Character and Christ" at 8.

Central Baptist Church, 42d St., West of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "Christian Heroism"; 7:45 P. M., "Sold to the Devil."

Madison Avenue Baptist Church, MADISON AVENUE, CORNER 31ST ST., KERR BOYCE TUPPER, D.D., LL.D., Minister. 9:30 A. M.—Sunday School. Madison Ave. League Bible Class.
11 A. M.—Worship and Preaching. Sermon Theme: "The Model Prayer."
8 P. M.—Worship and Preaching. Sermon Theme: "The Full-Orbed Life."
MUSICAL SERVICE AT 7:45 P. M.
A CORDIAL WELCOME TO ALL.

Memorial Baptist, Washington Square South, —Edward Judson, Pastor, preaches; 10:45, "The Church Universal"; first in series on "The Church"; and 7:30, "The Narrow Way"; Evening Prayer daily, 7:30-8; Church Prayer Meeting Friday night.

Mount Morris Baptist Church, Fifth Av., above 126th St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Acting Pastor. Public worship at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Rev. C. A. Barbour, D. D., of Rochester, N.Y., will preach at both services.

Washington Heights, Convent Av. and West 145th, Boardman B. Bosworth.—11 A. M., "When Last Things Become First"; 8 P. M., "As Ye Sow."

West 33d Street Baptist Church, (8th and 9th Avs.,) Rev. E. S. Holloway, Pastor.—Services 10:45, "Does Prayer Change God?"—7:45, "If the Righteous Scarcely Are Saved." Welcome.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Central Park West and 68th St. Christian Science Services Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School 11 A. M. Wed. Eve. meeting at 8. Central Christian Science Reading Room, 23 W. 23d. Harlem Branch, 123 W. 125th. Open daily, except Sunday, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and 56th St., Rev. C. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., public worship. Dr. Jefferson will preach at both services. 5 P. M.—Dr. Thomson's Bible Class.

Manhattan Congregational, Broadway and 76th St., Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., at 11 A. M.; at 4 P. M., Prof. George Frederick Wright of Oberlin on "New Evidence Concerning the Exodus and Passage of the Red Sea."

Pilgrim Congregational Church, Corner Madison Av. and 121st St., Rev. Frederick Lynch, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.

JEWISH.

Temple Beth-El, 5th Av. and 76th St., Sunday, 11 A. M., Dr. S. Schulman on "The First of the Commandments."

Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St., Sunday, 11:15, "The Services of Benjamin Franklin to Humanity." All welcome.

LUTHERAN.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, Central Park West and 65th St., Rev. C. Armand Miller, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

Evangelical Lutheran Church, (St. James's,) Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Services 11 and 8; Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Advent, Broadway and 93d, G. F. Krotel, D. D.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Centenary M. E. Church, 106th St. and Washington Av., Rev. B. C. Warren, D. D., Pastor.—10:30, "The Forgiveness of Sins"; 7:45, "Young People and Amusements."

Eighteenth St. Methodist, Near 8th Av., Rev. Richard E. Bell, Pastor.—Services 11, 8.

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, West 104th St., Near Columbus Av., Rev. T. H. Baragwanath, Pastor.—11 A. M., "The King's Business"; 8 P. M., "Can Sin Be Forgiven?" Everybody cordially welcome.

Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Corner 60th Street, Rev. WALLACE MACMULLEN, D. D., Pastor. Preaching by the Pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject, "SERVICE AND HUMILITY."

Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av.—14th St., Rev. ROBERT BAGNELL, D. D., Pastor. PROF. CHAPMAN PREACHES 10:45 AND 7:45. REVIVAL MEETINGS EVERY NIGHT. PROF. CHAPMAN AND MALE CHORUS. SACRED CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

People's Church, 61st St., Near 3d Av., Rev. Frank A. Scofield, Pastor.—Services 11 and 8.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Av. and 86th St., Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., preaching service.

NEW CHURCH.

Church of the New Jerusalem, 35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs.—Sunday School, 10 A. M.; Service 11 A. M., with Sermon by the Pastor; Subject, "A Wholesome Enmity."

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

All Angels' Church, West End Av. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M.; Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.; Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Rector, 11 A. M.; Choral Evensong, 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

Calvary Church, 4th Av., 21st St., The Rev. J. LEWIS PARKS, S. T. D., Rector. 11 A. M.—Matins and Litany. 7:40 P. M.—Recital. 8 P. M.—Evensong. Preacher, the Rev. Dr. Parks.

Christ Church, Broadway and 71st, Rev. G. A. Strong, Rector.—8; 11, Rev. J. A. Welbourn, Tokio; 4, Evensong; 8, Mr. Waterhouse.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9; Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45; Evensong, 4 P. M.

Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M.—Morning Service, Sermon, (Rector.) 4 P. M.—"Song of Miriam," Schubert. Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith will preach. 8 P. M.—Evening Service & Sermon, (Rector.)

Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue, above 45th Street, Rev. D. PARKER MORGAN, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Litany; Preacher, Rev. Herbert Shipman; 8 P. M., Evening Prayer; Preacher, Rev. Henry A. McNulty.

Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., Rev. W. M. Grosvenor, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Service and Sermon; 4 P. M., Evensong and Address.

Church of the Transfiguration, 1 E. 29th.—Communions, 7, 8, 9; Sermon and Eyre's Mass in E, 10:30. CHORAL EVENSONG, 4.

Church of Zion and St. Timothy, 334 West 57th St.; Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M.; Morning Prayer, Preacher, the Rector, 11 o'clock; Choral Service, Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton, 8 P. M.

Eglise du Saint Esprit, 45 Est 27E Rue.—Services religieux le dimanche a 10½h. du matin et 8h. du soir. Rev. A. Wittmeyer, recteur.

Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, Montague St., Four Sqs. from B'klyn Bridge.—8:30, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Rev. Mr. Melish will preach at 11.

St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Av., Corner 44th St., The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector. Services, 8:30 and 11 A. M. 2:45 P. M.—Sunday School. 4 P. M.—Evensong. Anthem: "I Desired Wisdom," Stainer.

St. James's Church, Madison Av. & 71st St. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Bishop Courtney. 8 P. M.—Evening Service and Sermon by Rev. J. Cairns.

St. John's Chapel, Trinity Parish, Varick St., Below Canal, Rev. Philip A. H. Brown, Vicar.—Sunday services, 7:30, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M.

REFORMED CATHOLIC.

Services in Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St., afternoon, 3:30; Rev. John Bancroft Devins, D. D., preaches; Father Giardina also speaks.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Adams Chapel, Union Theological Seminary, 700 Park Av., Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock; the second sermon in the course on "The Christian Doctrine of Faith"; Preacher, the Rev. Principal A. M. Fairbairn, D. D., D. Litt., LL. D., of Mansfield College, Oxford, England; subject, "Faith and Grace." All are welcome.

At West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Av., Corner 105th St., Rev. A. Edwin Keigwin, Pastor.—Services at 11 and 8.

Brick Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: {Rev. William R. Richards, D. D. {Rev. Shepherd Knapp. Dr. Richards will preach at 11 and at 4 at VESPER SERVICE. All welcome. Mr. Knapp will preach at 8 P. M. at CHORAL SERVICE. ALL SEATS FREE. Bible School and Classes, 9:45 A. M. MEN'S CLASS taught by DR. FAGNANI. Wednesday Service, 8 P. M. Friday, 5 P. M.

Central Presbyterian Church, West 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Joseph Taylor Britan, Assistant.—Dr. Smith preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Sunday School at 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Sunday evening at 7 o'clock; devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and 55th Street, REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D., Minister. Rev. Geo. H. Trull, Assistant. Public worship on Jan. 14 at 11 A.M. & 4:30 P.M. Dr. Stevenson will preach at both services. Bible School meets at 9:30 A. M. Wednesday Evening Service at 8:15. Strangers are cordially invited.

Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Av. and 91st St., Rev. PLEASANT HUNTER, D. D., Pastor. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Corner 22d St.—Rev. Walter Duncan Buchanan, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Northeast Corner 73d St.—Public worship, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; the Pastor, the Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, will preach.

Madison Square Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and 24th Street. Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., Pastor. Rev. George R. Montgomery, Assistant Minister. Sabbath services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. Robert M. Craig will preach in the morning, Mr. Montgomery in the evening.

New York Presbyterian Church, 7th Av. and 128th St., Rev. Dr. D. J. McMillan, Pastor. Services 11, 8; Christian Endeavor, 7. Cordial welcome.

Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue, Eleventh to Twelfth Street, HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"The Bondage of Love." 4:30 P. M.—"The Conquest of the World."

Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Broadway and 73d St. Rev. Robert Mackenzie, D. D., Minister. Rev. Allen W. McCurdy, Assistant Minister. Services 11 and 8. Preaching by Dr. Mackenzie.

Scotch Presbyterian Church, 96th St. and Central Park West, Rev. David G. Wylie, D. D., Pastor; Rev. John E. Triplett, Assistant.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

St. Andrew's M. E. Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av., Rev. ANDREW GILLIES. 11 A. M.—"Possession and Obligation." 8 P. M.—"God's Message of Cleansing."

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Av. and 86th St., Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., preaching service.

University Place Presbyterian Church, Corner of 10th St., Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Ralph K. Hickok, Assistant.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; at the services to-morrow the Pastor will preach; Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

West Presbyterian Church, 42d, Bet. 5th and 6th Avs.—Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Westminster Presbyterian Church, 23d St., Near 7th Av., Rev. John Lloyd Lee, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Song Service.

REFORMED CHURCH.

Collegiate Church, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Collegiate (Marble) Church, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"Sleeping and Waking." Evening—"The Road to Timnath."

Collegiate Church, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"The Peace Which Guards the Heart and Three Simple Ways of Gaining It." Evening—"What Christ Thinks of the Man Who Doesn't Think It Worth While."

Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. At 8 P. M., Rev. Edward T. Ware, Chaplain of Atlanta University, Georgia, will preach; subject, "The Education of the Negro and His Moral Development."

Grace Reformed Church, 7th Av. and 54th St., Rev. Dr. Duryee, Minister.—Morning service, 11 o'clock; evening service, 8 o'clock.

Madison Avenue Reformed Church, Cor. 57th.—The Pastor, Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, will preach at 11 A. M.; Dr. Wm. B. Forbush, Junior Pastor, at 8 P. M.; the evening sermon on "Our First Great Citizen, Benjamin Franklin."

South Church, Madison Av. and 38th St. Rev. THOMAS R. BRIDGES, D. D., Minister. 9:45—Children's Service. 11—Service of the Holy Communion. 4—Afternoon Service.

34th Street Reformed Church, West of 8th Av., Rev. Robert W. Courtney, Pastor.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Theosophical Society, N. Y. Branch.—Tuesday, 8:15 P. M., "The Use of Pain," 226 West 58th St.; public invited. Sunday, Jan. 21st, 8:15 P. M., begins a series of free public lectures by C. Jinarajadasa of Ceylon at Assembly Hall, 4th Av. and 22d St.

Theosophical Society, 244 Lenox Av.—Public lectures every Sunday and Tuesday, 8:15 P. M.

UNITARIAN.

All Souls', (Unitarian,) 4th Av., 20th St.—Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor, will preach sermon, subject, "Applied Christianity"; services 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

Church of the Messiah, (Unitarian,) 34th St., Cor. Park Av.—Services 11 A. M.; Dr. Savage will preach First Sermon in Series on "Things Worth Living For"; subject, "The Wonder of the World"; Sunday School, 10 o'clock, in Chapel, entrance on Park Av.

At Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, corner 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, Pastor, will preach at 11; subject, "The Christ Spirit"; Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.

UNIVERSALIST.

Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and 76th St., Frank Oliver Hall, D.D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Church in the Modern World"; 8 P. M., "Opportunity"; choir will sing Gaul's "Ten Virgins."

OTHER SERVICES.

A UNIQUE SERVICE, Sacred Song and Scripture Response by Children of the **Five Points House of Industry,** 155 Worth Street. HEAR THEM SING AT 3:30 P. M. Organist—S. N. Penfield, Mus. Doc. Superintendent—Wm. R. Garbutt.

Gospel Tabernacle Church, 44th St. and 8th Av. Services 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching at the morning service, Rev. A. B. SIMPSON; the evening service, Rev. F. E. MARSH; subject, "ONE THEME OF THE PREACHER"; Song Service, conducted by the Rev. H. KENNING, 7:30 P. M. A hearty welcome to all.

Lincoln Steffens, author of "The Shame of the Cities," will speak on "The Best Thing I Know About Graft," to men exclusively, auspices of West Side Y. M. C. A., Sunday, 3:30 P. M., MAJESTIC THEATRE, Columbus Circle.

"Sanitary Laws of Moses as Applied to Present Time," A. Turner, 3 P. M., 21 East 14th St.

Society for Ethical Culture, Carnegie Hall, 57th St., 7th Av.—Dr. FELIX ADLER will lecture next Sunday, Jan. 14, at 11 A. M.; subject, "THE BASIC PRINCIPLE UNDERLYING ALL MORALITY."

The Twenty-fourth Anniversary of the Founding of **The McAuley Cremorne Mission** will be celebrated Sunday evening, Jan. 14, 1906, at 8 o'clock, at the Mission, 104 West 32d St. Addresses by Rev. J. Ross Stevenson, D. D., and other friends. Testimonies from Converts. Music. Charles M. Jesup, Esq., will preside. Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Ballou, Superintendents.

The Old Jerry McAuley Mission, 316 Water St., Under Brooklyn Bridge.—Meetings every night and Sunday afternoon at 3. Everybody welcome, especially drunkards. S. H. Hadley, Superintendent.

Vivekananda Memorial, Wed., Jan. 17, 8 P. M. Swami Abhedananda, Sundays, 11 A. M., "Various Aspects of God," 62 West 71st St.

Poultney Bigelow to Testify.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Poultney Bigelow has notified the Committee on Interoceanic Canals that he will appear before the committee at 10:30 next Thursday morning to testify regarding canal conditions.

BROADWAY CROWD SEES LIVELY POOLROOM RAID

Schmittberger's Men Make It Over Dooley's Head.

AXES AND CROWBARS USED

Two Hundred Men Found In the Place, and Four Are Held—Peter DeLacy Bails Them.

Broadway crowds enjoyed the spectacle of a poolroom raid of the axe and crowbar kind yesterday afternoon. The building raided is in West Thirty-sixth Street. It stands back a little from Broadway, and is one of the old type of private brownstone residence, four stories, with a basement. Besides being spectacular, the raid was taken as an object lesson of what Commissioner Bingham proposes to do. It was made by Inspector Schmittberger's men, and over Capt. Dooley's head.

The battering at the doors began at 4 o'clock. With giant swings, three men, not then known to be detectives, began hacking away at the iron bars of a basement window and at the heavy oaken doors. In an instant the windows of the Marlborough Hotel flew open, and men and women began to gape and wonder. What they saw was a fierce attack being made on a quiet-looking tailoring establishment, before which hung the sign of a tailor named Long.

Meanwhile the crowd, instead of going up and down Broadway, surged west into Thirty-sixth Street. Neighboring policemen ran toward the spot, for they were ignorant of what was going on. The first to arrive was one of the Broadway squad. He stopped one of the choppers long enough to learn what the hammering was about. The chopper whispered in his ear, and the crowd caught on.

"A raid! A raid!" yelled a thousand voices.

There was commotion enough inside of the building, for there were 200 men in the place. They were caught like rats. Policemen were stationed in the rear and at the front, and the terrific hammering was kept up.

The crowd, understanding the situation, gave itself up to a genuine enjoyment of the scene. Their attention was diverted for several minutes when some one recognized a face at one of the windows across the street. It was that of "Terry" McGovern. There were a few cheers for him, and then the door gave way, and the inside raiding began. Great as the excitement had been outside, it was still greater within.

The initial proceedings were started by Harry McCook, one of Inspector Schmittberger's men. McCook passed the man at the door by pretending to be a diamond dealer from St. Louis. He had dressed for the part, and passed muster without much trouble. Once inside he placed a pet on Hollow Mast, said to be running at the City Park track at New Orleans. He said he bet $3 to $5 to win. As soon as McCook had the evidence he wanted he went out to notify his fellow-detectives, who were lurking outside with axes and crowbars under their overcoats. Then the battering started.

Once inside, the detectives made selections. The raid was in charge of Sergt. Savage of Inspector Schmittberger's staff and Detectives Lemmon, Stapleton, and Higgins. The detectives said they did not have to draw their revolvers, but some of the men found in the place said they did. The detectives took the names of all the men, but arrested only four. There was again a good deal of laughter when the men walked out free.

Those arrested said they were Thomas Collins of Fifty-second Street and Broadway, who was charged with keeping and maintaining a poolroom; Frank Calhnan of 143 West Fortieth Street, John Jones, a negro, who said he lived in the building, and Peter Duff of 64 West Ninety-fifth Street. The four men were held in $1,000 bail each by Magistrate Moss. Peter De Lacy bailed them.

1,100-MILE MARCH FINISHED.

Sixth Battery Reaches Fort Sam Houston After 35 Days.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Jan. 12.—The Sixth Field Battery, United States Artillery, commanded by Capt. G. W. Gatchell, entered Fort Sam Houston to-day, having broken the world's record for a long-distance practice march of artillery. The 1,100 miles from Fort Riley, Kansas, was covered in thirty-five days.

The men were haggard and lean, many scarcely able to travel. The horses were worn out. The battery encountered severe rains and floods in Indian Territory and Northern Texas. For the last ninety miles after the battery had left Austin last Monday a blizzard prevailed, and the men walked the whole distance to keep warm. The death of Private Arthur Hall at Austin was the only casualty due to the march.

It is safe to predict that the military authorities will not order another march as long as the one just finished. It is too severe a task for the men to endure. They had a day of rest occasionally, but were worked down to a degree that was lamentable. It is generally conceded that it would have been impossible for the long march to have been made either in midwinter or midsummer.

CAN SEE YOU ON THE 'PHONE.

Prisoner Pleads His Invention as Excuse for a Black Hand Letter.

Nicolo Abrate, who said he was an inventor, pleaded guilty before Recorder Goff yesterday to sending a Black Hand letter to A. Cuneo, an Italian banker at 28 Mulberry Street, in which he demanded $250.

"Why did you do such a thing?" asked the Recorder.

"I needed the money to finish a great invention at which I have been working," said the prisoner. "I have made an apparatus by means of which I can see a person to whom I am talking over the telephone, no matter how great the distance. I wrote to President Roosevelt, J. P. Morgan, and the King of Italy, telling them about it, but not one of them replied."

"That is, indeed, a marvelous invention," said the Recorder. "I will remand you for two weeks, and in the meantime I will direct Police Inspector O'Brien to investigate your story."

TO OMIT MR. TWOMBLY.

He Asks to be Excluded from a Suit Against New York Central.

Argument was heard before Justice Fitzgerald, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, yesterday, in a demurrer to a complaint in which H. McK. Twombly was included as one of the defendants. The action is a suit brought by Rose G. Sherman and Henrietta T. Sherman against the Directors of the New York Central attacking the validity of a bond issue for $12,000,000 made before April, 1897.

William B. Hornblower represented the complainants. The Directors have retained ex-Judge Alton B. Parker and Francis Lynde Stetson. Mr. Twombly asks to be excluded from the suit, on the ground that he did not become a member of the Board of Directors until two years after the bond issue.

Decision was reserved.

8 HIS UNLUCKY NUMBER.

It Seems to Have Landed Michael Mannion in State Prison.

Michael Mannion has decided that 8 is an unlucky number for him. He is 28 years old, and moved recently to 2446 West Twenty-eighth Street.

He was sentenced yesterday to eight years in State prison for stealing a watch worth $28 from Samuel Cochrane of 437 West Twenty-eighth Street. The robbery took place on Jan. 8, in Eighth Avenue, near Twenty-eighth Street.

Senator Page Now Leader.

Senator Alfred R. Page, who was recently elected Vice President of the Republican County Committee, was unanimously elected leader of the Thirty-first Assembly District last night, succeeding Tax Commissioner Samuel Strasbourger, who resigned.

FOG WRAPS THE CITY IN

And the Sun Makes It Beautiful In Seashell Tints as the Mist Clears Away.

The weather in New York yesterday passed through as many changes as are experienced on a Spring day in Southern Ireland. In the morning there was a fog of a kind seldom seen in this part of the world—a fog that caused electric cars and elevated trains to creep along, that created an infernal chorus of whistles and foghorns on the rivers, and turned the always gloomy downtown streets into abyssmal cañons through which ill-tempered pedestrians tried in vain to hurry.

There were no serious accidents, but there were several narrow escapes on the North River. The ferries ran in any way, and at Quarantine five liners, including the big Baltic, waited all the morning for the fog to lift. A cold rain added to the general discomfort.

The rain ceased in the afternoon, and the sun began to struggle through the mist. In an hour the city, seen from the tower of the Times Building, was a fairyland of Whistler or of Hokusai.

All the harsh outlines, the sordid newness, the violent contrasts of New York were lost in an atmosphere that transformed blank walls into delicate spaces of shadow, that turned pitiful skylines into sketches of domes and minarets and spires, that made of housetops and streets suggestions of mystical lakes, rivers of Xanadu.

The mist began to disappear as the sun was setting, and the whole western sky was a field of color—color sublimated, etherealized. It was not a spectacular sunset, not a gorgeous scene such as Turner would have painted or Ruskin would have described. It was such a sunset as Pater might have written of—as delicate as a seashell or the heart of a pearl, of opalescent tints, that changed and vanished as one gazed.

The city by this time had disappeared, turned into a sea of gray blue, through which here and there a light glimmered. Then the sun dropped below the horizon. For a moment there was a faint iridescent glory of turquois and amber. Then more and more lights appeared, the mist was quite dispersed, and New York was seen again, the New York of night, of glaring illumination, loud advertisement.

But for an hour New York had been divine.

A ROOSEVELT LETTER, $17.

It Was Written Soon After His Defeat for Mayor.

A letter of President Roosevelt, written shortly after his defeat as the Republican Mayoralty candidate in this city, and while he was engaged upon his work, "Winning of the West," was one of the autographs in the collection of Banker Thomas Redfield Proctor of Utica, N. Y., which was sold at auction by the Merwin-Clayton Company yesterday. The letter is as follows:

689 Madison Av., New York,
Feb. 12, '88.

Robert Clarke, Esq.:

Dear Sir: Your more than courteous response to my letter is at hand, and I am greatly indebted to you for it. It contained precisely the information I wished, and I shall write at once to the people you mention.

The Tennessee records seem much less complete than those of Kentucky, and I must try if I can get at any MSS. of Sevier, or Shelby, or Robertson. "Edmund Kirke" I have always rather mistrusted as a historian, though a most entertaining writer. He is still mentally in the Herodotean period. Most truly yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The letter sold for $17.

Some of the other items sold as follows:

A two-page quarto letter of Samuel Adams, signer of the Declaration of Independence, dated Boston, May 16, 1782, and relative to the legality of certain legislation affecting imports, $35.

A two-page letter of Patrick Henry, May 4, 1788, to Gov. Edmund Randolph, $18.

A soldier's discharge from the army, June 9, 1783, signed by George Washington, $16.

A bond of Israel Putnam to the Governor and company of Connecticut, May 13, 1775, for the faithful performance of his duties as Paymaster, $45.

A certificate of membership in the Society of the Cincinnati of Capt. Michael Connolly of the New York Line, signed by George Washington as President of the order, $45.

BANWELL'S PLUNDER FOUND.

Defaulting Toronto Teller Caught Way Down in Jamaica.

A long chase by the Pinkertons to capture Edwin St. George Banwell, the defaulting teller of the Crown Bank of Toronto, has ended. The Pinkerton agency heard officially yesterday that Banwell and his wife, whom he married after he absconded, were in custody in Kingston, Jamaica.

Banwell got away with about $20,000 in cash as well as a lot of bills of the bank in which he was teller, but which were not negotiable, as they had not been signed and their numbers were known. Banwell, who was only 23 years old, took with him when he went away Norah Hector, to whom he was engaged. They went first to Buffalo, where they were married, and were later traced to the Chelsea, in Twenty-third Street, in this city, where they registered as C. E. Campbell and wife.

After changing Canadian money Banwell and his bride took the Pennsylvania Limited for St. Louis on Dec. 10, the day after he absconded. The Pinkertons traced them to Memphis, to New Orleans, Jacksonville, Havana, and Santiago. From there it was found that they had gone to Kingston, Jamaica. It is said that the greater part of the stolen money was recovered.

TAKE UP ELECTION CONTESTS.

Aldermanic Committee Receives Protests—Assembly Committee Organizes.

Members of the Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections came to town yesterday and held a preliminary session in the Hotel Cadillac. Later it was announced that the committee would begin on Jan. 26 to take testimony in the five New York City contests, and would continue on Fridays, Saturdays, and Mondays until the work is completed.

Other Hearst contests were taken under consideration at City Hall yesterday when the Aldermanic Committee on Privileges and Elections met to receive the protests against seating several Aldermen, and against recognizing President McGowan. The protests were in behalf of Stokes against McGowan and in favor, respectively, of Slattery, Weil, Burke, Redmond, and Sweeney against Aldermen McCall, Hernischfeger, Callahan, Murphy, and Hahn.

RACES GOT HIS STEALINGS.

Confidential Bookkeeper Must Serve Five Years for $13,700 Forgeries.

Paul Schadrack, formerly confidential bookkeeper for H. C. Rowlands, agent for R. P. Houston & Co., a Liverpool firm, whose New York offices are at 8 Bridge Street, pleaded guilty before Justice Cowing yesterday to forging three checks aggregating $13,700. He lost the money at the race track. He was sentenced to five years in State prison.

Hale's of Honey Horehound & Tar
Cures Coughs and Colds.
Pleasant to take.
Sold by all druggists.
Pike's Toothache Drops
Cure in One Minute.

The Unknowable Provided for.

Through its staff of more than 250 skilled lawyers and possession of all the records there are, the Title Guarantee and Trust Company is enabled to know everything that can be known or discovered about real estate titles.

For all that is unknowable or undiscoverable at the time a title is closed or a mortgage procured, the Title Guarantee and Trust Company will assume responsibility.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Capital & Surplus, - $10,000,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.
Mnfrs. Branch, 198 Montague St., Brooklyn.

WIRELESS JOKER AT SEA.

Passengers of the Baltic All Stirred Up by Fake Dispatches.

When the White Star liner Baltic, in yesterday from Liverpool, was two days out of Queenstown, some one who was characterized by the officers of the liner as "one of those deucedly funny chaps" posted three news bulletins supposed to have been received by wireless from the east-bound Anchor liner Columbia, on the Baltic's bulletin board.

The bulletins were written on Marconi wireless blanks, and two of them were to the effect that Thomas W. Lawson of Boston had committed suicide in a Boston hotel, and that Japan had presented an ultimatum to Germany demanding that the latter country withdraw all of her troops immediately from Chinese territory.

At the dinner table Capt. Smith heard of the messages, and immediately ordered them taken down. Then he started an investigation, and found out that no messages had been received from the Columbia at all. The prepetrator of the fake messages escaped detection.

LOTTERY ROUTE TO SOCIETY.

Many of City's Wealthiest That Way, Says Magistrate.

"It may appear surprising, but I know for a fact that some of the wealthiest families in New York who are now mingling in high society have accumulated their fortunes through lotteries," said Magistrate Cornell yesterday in Jefferson Market Court. The Magistrate made this remark when Emile Heyman of 194 Second Avenue was accused by Robert McLelland, an agent of the Anti-Vice Society, of violating the lottery law. He was charged with selling two Mexican lottery tickets to McLelland.

The Magistrate did not mention any names when he made the above statement, and held the prisoner in $500 for trial.

YOUNG CORBETT BEATEN.

Knocked Out in Fifth Round at Los Angeles by Aurelia Herrera.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 12.—Young Corbett met with another defeat to-night, Aurelia Herrera of California knocking out the Denver lightweight in the fifth round. Both men were compelled to weigh-in at 6 o'clock, and the fact that Young Corbett made the stipulated weight, 133 pounds, caused him to become the favorite at about 10 to 8.

The contest was fought in the Pacific Athletic Club's pavilion, and was to have gone twenty rounds. Corbett will probably never enter the ring again, while Herrera believes he is in line for a match with either Battling Nelson or Jimmy Britt.

BOTHNER HURT WRESTLING.

Tears Ligament in Arm and Swanson Is Declared Winner.

The wrestling match between George Bothner, the lightweight champion of America, and Alexander Swanson, the Swedish expert, at the Grand Central Palace last night, ended in an unsatisfactory manner. After wrestling an hour and a half Bothner, in breaking away from a hammerlock hold, tore a ligament in his arm and was unable to continue.

The result was a fitting finale to a contest which was marred throughout by poor management. The bout was scheduled for 9 o'clock, but it was an hour and a half after that time before the men began to wrestle. They were scheduled to wrestle at 139 pounds. Bothner was four pounds under weight, while Swanson weighed 143½ pounds. Bothner left the stage and threatened to call off the match. He was finally induced to go on with the match. The men made their reappearance and another hitch followed over the referee question, as no official had been selected. The management wanted Florrie Barnett, but Swanson's manager declined to accept him. He was told that Barnett would serve or there would be no match. Under this threat he gave way. The spectators meanwhile were becoming restless, and showed their disapproval by repeated cat-calls and hisses.

Swanson tried every hold he knew to turn Bothner on his back, but the champion was apt to be tempted to take the offensive, and contented himself with stretching himself full length on the mat or wriggling out of holds. While he did not appear to experience any trouble in breaking Swanson's holds, he did not give the spectators a line on his offensive work.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Incorporated to-day:

Breweries Bond and Securities Company, New York, (finance breweries;) capital, $1,000,000. Directors—H. S. Gould, K. K. McLaren, and S. B. Howard, New York.

Rossiter, McGovern & Co., Patchogue, (contracting;) capital, $300,000. Directors—J. C. Brackenridge, C. L. Rossiter, and Frank McGovern, New York.

Becker Realty Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Martha F. Becker, R. M. Becker, and M. D Becker, New York.

Imperial Repair and Brazing Company, New York, (building machinery and apparatus;) capital, $10,000. Directors—A. G. Lundin, Brooklyn; William Drake and Sam Murgatroyd, New York.

E. V. Harman & Co., New York, (mercantile agency:) capital, $25,000. Directors—E. V. Harman, J. O. Harman, and C. M. McLaren, New York.

Long Beach Realty and Improvement Company, Hempstead; capital, $100,000. Directors—Mary E. Tidmarsh, W. A. Montross, and Frederick Ingraham, New York.

Engineering, Light and Illumination Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—A. A. Ernst, Edgar Beekman, and C. C. Beekman, New York.

Monarch Light Company, New York; capital, $30,000. Directors—F. T. Ellithorpe, Minnie G. Ellithorpe, East Orange, N. J., and Anton Gronich, New York.

Ricca & Son, New York, (automatic piano players;) capital, $100,000. Directors—Luigi Ricca, H. F. Ricca, and J. J. O'Connell, New York.

The Indestructible Fabric Syndicate, New York, (manufacturing textile fabrics;) capital, $100,000. Directors—J. B. Brown, F. H. Gottlub, New York, and F. C. Bonny, Brooklyn.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Byrne & Hommer Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; G. L. Hommer, notions, furnishing goods, and gloves;

FOOTBALL COALITION IS FINALLY SECURED

Two Rules Committees Unite to Enact Uniform Code.

PROF. DENNIS THE NEW HEAD

Harvard Representative First Joins Conference and Is Elected Its Secretary—No Executive Board.

The amalgamation of the old and new football Rules Committees was effected early this morning at the Hotel Netherland. The members of both bodies came to New York to their respective meetings last evening primed for this action. There were much discussion and uncertainty over the method of bringing about the result. The suggestion of the new Conference Committee for a Joint Committee of Fourteen was generally approved, but the further proposal for an Executive Committee of Five, which would receive the real power of action, was generally vetoed. A counter suggestion of nine members on an Executive Board was better received, since it did not compel the elimination of some essential members of the old body. The conclusion was finally reached by them to effect the junction of the two bodies and eliminate the line of demarkation between them, leaving the question of the constitution of any working body within the Committee of Fourteen to be later determined when coalition was actually effected. The ultimate decision was to act as a Committee of the Whole.

When the two committees formally voted to join, they agreed that the new Chairman should be selected from the old Rules Committee and the Secretary should be chosen from the Conference Committee. On ballot Prof. L. M. Dennis of Cornell was elected as Chairman and Dr. James A. Babbitt of Haverford College as Secretary. Dr. Babbitt then immediately resigned in favor of Dr. William T. Reid, Jr., of Harvard, and the members of the old Conference Committee proceeded to elect Dr. Reid. This was not accomplished until midnight, when they jointly proceeded to consider the question of how many should be necessary to constitute a quorum, with the probability of nine members being considered sufficient to act, and that to pass legislation two-thirds of the members present should effect any change.

The whip hand was that of the new Conference Committee. Even the members of the old committee admitted that, but Dr. James A. Babbitt acting Chairman of the new committee, was advised not to use his power unless forced to do so, and declared this to be the wiser plan.

The new body received the advantage by the defection of Harvard from the old committee. Dr. William T. Reid, Jr., representing Harvard, telegraphed on Thursday each individual member of the old committee, announcing Harvard's intention to withdraw. He also telegraphed Dr. Babbitt that he had been instructed to represent Harvard in the new committee. In following this purpose he appeared at the Murray Hill Hotel and sent his card to the committee in conference there, but he remained in the corridor of the hotel until after the invitation of the old committee to meet with it had been received by the new.

The question of admitting Reid to membership in the new committee was then acted on by the delegates. It was decided that it was the sense of the conference that appointed them that they should amalgamate with the seven members of the old Rules Committee in any way that they saw fit, and that a partial amalgamation was within their prerogative. They therefore amalgamated with Dr. Reid individually, leaving the question of amalgamation with the rest of the committee for later consideration.

Dr. James A. Babbitt of Haverford College was the first on the scene. He arrived with F. Homer Curtis of the University of Texas, about 7 o'clock. Prof. C. W. Savage of Oberlin College was the next arrival, and then Lieut. Charles D. Daly of West Point. Finally F. K. Hall of Dartmouth arrived, but Prof. James T. Lees of the University of Nebraska and Dr. Harry L. Williams of the University of Minnesota, were not present. Dr. Williams had notified Prof. Babbitt of his intention to be absent, and Dr. Babbitt became the committee head.

Negotiations between the two committees were started by Dr. Babbitt. He telephoned to Walter Camp at the Hotel Netherland and asked where a communication might be sent the old committee. A letter was then dispatched to that hotel containing a new proposal of amalgamation, and the new committee was promptly invited to meet the old at the Netherland.

The old committee went into session there at 8 o'clock. Walter Camp was the first to appear. Half an hour later Dr. Paul J. Dashiel of Annapolis arrived, and then John C. Bell of the University of Pennsylvania and finally Prof. L. M. Dennis of Cornell and Prof. J. B. Fine of Princeton. Dr. Alonzo A. Stagg of the University of Chicago, and, of course, Dr. Reid of Harvard were not expected.

When the Conference Committee appeared on the scene, Dr. Reid with them, the members went at once to the committee room, remained closeted for fifteen minutes, then withdrawing, each to consider the propositions exchanged.

Messengers were sent from one to the other committee rooms with inquiries from time to time. John C. Bell representing the old committee in such exchanges of views, and Prof. Savage the new. At midnight an agreement was finally reached, and the new committee joined the old and the election of officials followed.

Pastime Games for St. Patrick's Night.

According to the programme thus far arranged the games of the Pastime Athletic Club, to be held in Madison Square Garden on the evening of St. Patrick's Day, March 17, will undoubtedly bring out the best performers in the metropolitan district. Among the events will be four Amateur Athletic Union championship affairs, a 60-yard run, 1,000-yard run, throwing 56-pound weight for height, and putting the 24-pound shot. Then there will be five Olympic competitions, metric distances, such as a 50-meter dash, 400-meter handicap, 800-meter handicap, 3-kilometer race, (about two miles,) handicap, and an 800-meter run for novices.

The international tug-of-war contest, which proved a feature of last year's meet, will also be held, and will be open to teams representing all nations. Handsome prizes will be awarded to first, second, and third men in each event.

Crescent Athletic Club Nominations.

The annual meeting of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn will be held in the gymnasium at the City Club house on Saturday evening, Jan. 20, at 8 o'clock to receive the reports of the President and Treasurer, to elect six members of the Governing Committee and five members of the Nominating Committee, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting. The Nominating Committee has recommended the following as members of the Governing Committee for the class of 1909: Henry C. Bainbridge, Leonard Brooks, Campbell C. Broun, Thomas Hovenden, Jay S. Jones, and Charles J. McDermott. For members of the Nominating Committee of 1906, Edwin W. Belcher, James G. Cropsey, William H. Ford, William H. Holden, and Jacob S. Langthorn.

Larchmont Yacht Club Officials.

Larchmont Yacht Club is to have racing men to occupy each of three flag positions this season. To succeed Albert C. Bostwick Commodore Wilson Marshall has been named, and the Atlantic is to return from Europe for the especial purpose of carrying his flag. Mr. Marshall, who is now on his way to Europe, will join his boat in Nice and proceed on his tour of the Mediterranean, but that tour will not extend to the Orient, as originally planned, but will be cut short in order to enable the Commodore to return to America in May. Fred M. Hoyt has been named for Vice Commodore, and the sloop Isolde will carry his flag, while the position of Rear Commodore will be occupied either by Frederick F. Brewster of the schooner Elmina or Arthur F. Luke with the schooner Corona.

Plans for Basket Ball Tourney.

The Protective Basket Ball Association has planned to conduct a championship tournament in March. There will be two classes, heavyweight and lightweight, the dividing line being 140 pounds. The committee having the affair in charge is now trying to secure a suitable ball for the games, and all bids will be considered at the next meeting of the association, which will be held at 225 East Thirty-first Street on the evening of Jan. 19. Entries will close at that place on Feb. 16 with Thomas E. Smith.

FAIR DAY FOR FAVORITES.

Steeplechase Jockeys Thrown at Both New Orleans Tracks.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—Heavy going at the Fair Grounds track to-day accounted for the defeat of three favorites, Pamela, Simplicity, and Atwood. Mr. Jack, thoroughly at home in the going, was the most pronounced favorite of the day and was run up to $1,300 after his race and bought in.

Lubeck, in the fifth race, unseated his rider at the post, ran away three miles, and was withdrawn. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Miss Ferris, 100 pounds, (Sewell,) 8 to 1, won; First Premium, 102, (Perrine,) 12 to 1, second; Odd Ella, 102, (Moreland,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:12 4-5. Rhinock, Lord Kent, Evelyn Garth, Catherine R., Daniel C., Beechwood, Pamela, and Merry Belle also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Pity, 97 pounds, (L. Johnson,) 25 to 1, won; Besterling, 95, (Moreland,) 5 to 1, second; Mordella, 97, (Perkins,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:04 1-5. Sir Hugh, Frank Green, Will Shields, Voltage, Maggie Leeber, Bernice, White Marsh, Peggy, Uncle Henry, and Simplicity also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Van Ness, 112 pounds, (O'Neill,) 3 to 4, won; Goldsmith, 102, (Perrine,) 15 to 1, second; Lady Henrietta, 93, (Chandler,) 13 to 5, third. Time—1:04 2-5. Awakening, Belle Dixon, Bendigo, Arch Oldham, Charles McKee, and The Cure also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and five furlongs. Mr. Jack, 103 pounds, (Sewell,) 13 to 5, won; Captain Bob, 103, (O'Neill,) 2 to 1, second; Sonoma Belle, 103, (W. Robbins,) 4 to 1, third. Time—3:01 1-5. Handspinner, Murmur, Frangible, Goo Goo, Aurumaster, and Lee King also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Deuxtemps, 103 pounds, (Crimmins,) 7 to 5, won; Joe Colson, 99, (Perrine,) 15 to 1, second; Bitter Hand, 99, (Perkins,) 7 to 1, third. Time 1:11 4-5. Etrena, Delmore, Third Alarm, and Harry Scott also ran. Lubeck was left at the post.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Katie Powers, 99 pounds, (Moreland,) 5 to 1, won; Colonist, 101, (Freeman,) 18 to 5, second; Viperine, 96, (Johnson,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:55 4-5. Lady Fonso, Sea Voyage, Bishop Weed, and Atwood also ran.

Five favorites finished first at the City Park track this afternoon. Merlingo and Rockaway, the two beaten favorites, had the reasonable excuse of a heavy track and considerable interference.

In the steeplechase H. M. P. outran and outjumped his field. Wreath of Ivy fell at the seventh jump, and Conclave unseated his rider at the eighth. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Gold Coin, 86 pounds, (Barrett,) 6 to 1, won; Galmeda, 86, (Koerner,) 20 to 1, second; Marimbo, 85, (R. Lowe,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:52 3-5. Southampton, Danusa, Gold Bell, Merlingo, Piller, Minnehaha, Algonquin, Merry Acrobat, and Digby Bell also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Short course, steeplechase. H. M. P., 137 pounds, (Carter,) 4 to 1, won; Alice Dougherty, 135, (Pemberton,) 5 to 1, second; Rush Reuben, 137, (Powers,) 8 to 1, third. Time—3:36 2-5. Onyx II., Conclave, Longflo, Redlands, Wreath of Ivy, Parnassus, and Orisis also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Weberfields, 103 pounds, (Obert,) 6 to 5, won; Danseuse, 101, (Powers,) 4 to 1, second; Oceaner, 106, (C. Morris,) 15 to 1, third. Time 1:13 3-5. Nom de Plume, Flamboyant, Apple Sweet, Hopewell, and Filia also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Monet, 112 pounds, (B. Smith,) 1 to 2, won; Gauze, 94, (Wishard,) 4 to 1, second; Coruscate, 107, (McIntyre,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:32. Willie Newcomb and Tinker also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Dance Music, 101 pounds, (Perrett,) 9 to 1, won; Rockaway, 115, (J. Daly,) even, second; Vivat, 107, (C. Morris,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:12. Don Alvaro, Albula, Precious Stone, and Bert Osra also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Double, 109 pounds, (Nicol,) 11 to 5, won; Handmore, 109, (Wishard,) 3 to 1, second; Tryon, 107, (McIntyre,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:52 1-5. Evanski, Nameoki, Doeskin, Flying Charcoal, Harpoon, and Big Bow also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Daring, 84 pounds, (R. Lowe,) 8 to 5, won; Foreigner, 106, (McManaway,) 3 to 1, second; Thistle Do, 109, (Ashworth,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:51 3-5. Happy Jack, Eclectric, and Juba also ran.

"Ringing" Case May Make Trouble.

When The Jockey Club issued its recent ruling in the case of The Fiddler, the horse that was "rung in" at Morris Park in 1903, it unwittingly started a row that may result in making trouble for racing in Arkansas. T. T. Cromwell, owner of The Fiddler, is a resident of Pine Bluff, Ark., and a close personal friend of Gov. Jeff Davis of that State.

Those who know Gov. Davis and his friendship for Cromwell are already predicting that if the ruling of The Jockey Club is respected in Arkansas the Chief Executive will surely make the racing associations suffer. Cromwell is known to have visited the Governor in relation to the case, and the prediction is that there will be legislative retaliation should there be a refusal to accept any of the horse owner's entries for the coming season.

"Barney" Schreiber's Turf Winnings.

"Barney" Schreiber is on a fair way to break all Winter records with his big string racing at San Francisco. Already his stable has earned over $15,000, with the meeting not yet half over. He recently offered $12,000 for a contract on Jockey Radtke, but the offer was refused by Jack Keene, who has the boy. Schreiber now has second call on the services of the popular lightweight.

Another Herreshoff Mystery Solved.

It became known yesterday that the steel centreboard racing and cruising schooner which the Herreshoffs of Bristol, R. I., started to build several weeks ago is for J. Rogers Maxwell of this city. The boat will be about 126 feet over all, 91½ feet at the water line, with a breadth of 24 feet and a draught of 14 feet 10 inches. The contract calls for delivery about June 1 next.

The boat will be entered in all the leading schooner events of the yachting season, and will compete for the special cup prize offered by King Edward of England.

This is the same boat over which there has been so much speculation during the past several weeks. From workmen at the Herreshoff yards it became known that a racing yacht was to be built, but the Herreshoffs declined to discuss the question of ownership in any way. Rumor ascribed the ownership at one time to Emperor William of Germany, and later to Mr. Maxwell, but not until the definite announcement was received yesterday was anything certain known. It is expected that the keel will be laid within a short time.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

The second annual speed carnival for motor boats under the auspices of the Palm Beach Power Boat Association, on Lake Worth, Palm Beach, Fla., Jan. 30 to Feb. 2, is now an assured success, as the entries of the following high-speed boats have been received: Dixie, Simplex III., Allen, Mercedes U. S. A., Six Shooter, Clarke, and White Fox.

This year the exhibit of the famous Olds Motor Works is more interesting than ever on account of the arrival of the two-cycle car. The exhibit of the Olds is a no mile one, comprising eight pleasure vehicles and a full line of commercial cars. There is a polished chassis of the new four-cylinder palace touring car and a complete model of it finished in French gray, also a well-appointed limousine and a four-cylinder runabout geared to fifty miles an hour. Of the two-cycle cars there is a chassis and a complete model.

The latest of the large companies to announce its removal to a location in the so-called New York automobile district is the Sidney B. Bowman Automobile Company, the American agents for the Clement-Bayard cars. Now located at 50-52 West Forty-third Street, the company will move on May 1 to its new four-story-and-basement building at 225-231 West Forty-ninth Street, 200 feet from the Broadway corner.

One of the interesting sights at the forthcoming show at Madison Square Garden will be the Pope-Hartford car, in which Secretary Walker of the Pope Manufacturing Company, with different salesmen of the company, has been visiting their principal agencies. This car left Hartford some weeks ago and is now East again, after covering 12,000 miles of all kinds of roads.

During the automobile show a meeting will be held by some of the prominent good roads men of the country. The purpose of this meeting will be to outline a campaign for the coming year, and active measures will be taken to push the good roads movement throughout the country, and especially in the East.

The Hartford suspensions are now the regular equipment of many cars, including the Matheson, Pope-Toledo, Pierce, and Locomobile. It is a patented device that makes riding over roads easy, increases speed, and saves damage to mechanism. The suspension will be exhibited at both shows.

From 30 to 35 per cent. is what the increase of the 1906 production over that of 1905 will be, in the opinion of F. L. Smith, Vice President and general manager of the Olds Motor Works, which for years has produced more cars than any other one concern. It is his idea also that the medium and low priced cars will be the biggest sellers.

Beginning Monday a week's session of the American Automobile Association will be held in the new Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, where the Automobile Club will hold its show. On Monday there will be a meeting of the Racing Board. Tuesday the Directors will meet, and on Wednesday the open convention will begin.

The Berliet will be one of the most interesting cars at the Automobile Club show in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory. It was chosen from a list of half a dozen of the best French machines for duplication in this country by the engineers of the American Locomotive Company. The cars to be exhibited have just been received, and will be shown on the main floor. There will be a 40 horse-power polished chassis, a 24 horse-power landaulet, with a Kellner body, and a 24 horse-power open touring car.

The Packard Motor Car Company will go into the show sold out, and unable to secure even one car for a customer. It will show by telegrams conclusive proof that every dealer throughout the country has also been sold out, as all refuse $400 bonus per car.

LATHAM BEAT STANDING IN COURT TENNIS MATCH

Britisher Defeated Local Professional in Two Straight Sets.

LAST GAME OF THE SERIES

Former Champion Closed Brief Tour with Brilliant Victory—Sails for Home on Carmania To-day.

Peter W. Latham, the English racquet and court tennis expert, scored an easy victory over George Standing yesterday at court tennis. The match, which was played at the Racquet and Tennis Club, attracted a big gallery, and proved to be one of the best exhibitions witnessed during the brief tour of the Britisher.

The match was best two in three sets of eight games each. Latham conceded to standing one-half of 15. Standing missed the odd game, and took 15 for each even game.

It was Latham's last match of the series, as he sails for Liverpool this morning on the Carmania. During his visit he has played two four-handed and two single matches in this city, winning one of each. He also played at Tuxedo, Boston, Lakewood, and Philadelphia.

In the first set Latham started off with a big lead of three games, but Standing pulled himself together and made the score 5 to 4 in favor of Latham in the ninth game. The visitor kept up his good work and won the set 8 to 5. Latham and Standing were even at the end of the second game of the second and deciding set. Latham from this point was invincible. Although deuce and vantage was called in several games, Standing was unable to stem the tide, and Latham ran out with seven straight games. The summary:

FIRST SET.

Standing—0, 0, 15, 30, 30; Latham—15, 30, 30, 30, *40. (*Game.) Latham—0, 15, 30, *40; Standing—15, 15, 15, 15. (*Game.) Latham—15, 15, 15, 15, 30, *40; Standing—0, 15, 30, 40, 40, 40. (*Deuce and vantage four times and game.) Latham—0, 0, 15, 15, 30; Standing—15, 30, 30, 40, *40. (*Game.) Standing—15, 15, 15; Latham—0, 15, 30, *40. (*Game.) Latham—0, 15, 15, 30, 30; Standing, 15, 15, 30, 30, *40. (*Game.) Latham—15, 30, 30, 30, *40; Standing—0, 0, 15, 30, 30. (*Game.) Latham—0, 15, 15, 15; Standing—15, 15, 30, *40. (*Game.) Standing—15, 15, 30, 40, *40; Latham—0, 15, 15, 30, 40. (*Deuce and vantage three times and game.) Standing—15, 15, 15, 15, 30, 40; Latham—0, 15, 30, 40, 40, *40. (*Deuce vantage and game.) Latham—15, 30, *40; Standing—0, 0, 0. (*Game.) Latham—0, 0, 15, 15; Standing—15, 30, 30, *40. (*Game.) Standing—15, 15, 15, 30, 40, 40; Latham—0, 15, 30, 30, 30, *40. (*Deuce and vantage and game.) Latham won, 8—5.

SECOND SET.

Latham—15, 30, 40, *40; Standing—0, 0, 0, 15. (*Game.) Latham—0, 0, 15, 15, 30; Standing—15, 30, 30, 40, *40. (*Game.) Standing—0, 0, 15, 15, 30; Latham—15, 30, 30, 40, *40. (*Deuce, vantage, and game.) Latham—0, 15, 30, *40; Standing—15, 15, 15, 15. (*Game.) Latham—15, 30, 30, 30 30 *40; Standing—0 0, 15, 30, 40, 40. (*Deuce, vantage, and game.) Latham—0, 15, 30, 30, *40; Standing, 15, 15, 15, 30, 30. (*Game.) Latham—15, 15, 30, 30, 40, *40; Standing—0, 15, 15, 30, 40. (*Deuce, vantage, and game.) Latham—15, 15, 30, 30, *40; Standing—15, 15, 30, 40, 40. (*Deuce, vantage, and game.) Latham—0, 0, 0, 15, 30, *40; Standing—15, 30, 40, 40, 40. (*Deuce and vantage twice and game.) Latham won, 8—1.

Referee—Charles E. Sands. Marker—John Hammond.

Skating Rink Sanctions Refused.

The tardiness of the management of the Clermont Avenue Skating Rink of Brooklyn in delivering medals and cups won in skating races in the rink has resulted in the refusal of the Racing Board of the National Amateur Skating Association to issue any further sanctions to the rink. The matter culminated last Wednesday night, when the skaters entered in the novice race left the ice and refused to compete until the rink was reinstated by the association.

At the meeting of the Racing Board it was decided to withhold all sanctions until all back medals had been delivered to the contestants who have competed in the various events, and a satisfactory guarantee that prizes for future contests will be available at the time or soon after the holding of the contest.

The drastic action was brought about through the insistence of the management of the Clermont Avenue Rink to attempt to hold an unsanctioned meet. The action of the Racing Board will be acted upon by the Executive Committee of the Skating Association at the next meet. In the meantime the rink will be suspended.

Manager Mosher of the Clermont Avenue Rink said yesterday: "It is true that some novice prizes won at our rink are still undelivered, but as soon as we can arrange it they will reach the hands of those who are entitled to them. I am not in a position to say just when this will be, but we are at a loss to understand why the Racing Board should adopt the course it has. I do not care to further discuss the matter."

N. Y. A. C. Shooters Honor Gus Greiff.

Gus E. Greiff, Chairman of the Shooting Committee of the New York Athletic Club, received from the members of the shooting contingent of the club a handsomely designed loving cup, which was presented to him at a dinner at the clubhouse on Thursday night. The testimonial was entirely due to the efforts of Chairman Greiff in popularizing the sport of clay target shooting at the New York Athletic Club, and from a few men who formerly appeared at the traps at Travers Island the turnout now at the weekly competitions will compare favorably with that of any amateur organization in the country.

The men who were present at the dinner were J. W. Hibbard, who presided; P. R. Robinson, George M. Thomson, T. H. Keller, Jr., Malcolm S. Mackay, Charles Jacob, Dr. G. D. Hamlen, Fred Vilmar, N. L. Buchanan, Dr. E. B. Deusch, Capt. J. N. Borland, J. S. Sutphin, Jr., Charles S. King, R. Hendricks, T. R. White, George W. Kuchler, David Huyler, E. A. Huggins, W. L. Bridgman, Dr. E. R. De Wolfe, George Bechtel, Dr. R. Johnson Held, Frank L. Barnes, R. R. Debacker, C. W. Billings, and James D. Foot.

Brooklyn Latin Boys Lead at Hockey.

The Brooklyn Latin School hockey team defeated the seven of the De Witt Clinton High School by the score of 6 goals to 0 at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, last night. The Latin boys started in vigorously, and scored three goals in the first half by Tilney, Crittenden, and Brinsmade. In the second half Tilney added two goals and Brinsmade one. Line-up:

Clinton, 0.	Position.	Latin, 6.
Woods	Goal	Kalbfleisch
Vanfleet	Cover point	Little, Taylor
Crimson, Cruikshank.	Point	Bretz
Frank	Forward	Vanderhoef
Jenkins	Forward	Tilney
Miller	Forward	Crittenden
Kilpatrick	Forward	Brinsmade

Goals—Tilney, (3,) Crittenden, Brinsmade, (2.) Referee—J. R. Smelzer, "Poly. Prep."

Clarke House Beats Yale Freshmen.

The basket ball five of the Clarke House Settlement played a hurricane game against the Yale University freshmen on the court at 283 Rivington Street last night, and won from the collegians by a score of 26 to 10. The play of the Settlement team was not only rapid, but clean and skillful. In a preliminary game the Clarke House Midgets defeated De Witt Clinton High School Midgets by 10 points to 5. Line-up of the big game:

Clarke House, 26.	Position.	Yale 1909, 10
Bernstein, Cohen.	Right forward	Allen
Billig	Left forward	Strowbridge
Cantor	Centre	Van Vleck
Ginnerty	Right guard	Walcott
Henry, Margolies.	Left guard	Carrigan

Goals from field—Cohen, Bernstein, Cantor, (7,) Ginnerty, (2,) Margolies, Strowbridge, Van Vleck, (2.) Walcott. Goals from fouls—Yale, 2; Clarke House, 2. Referee—C. H. Warner. Umpire—Mr. Chapin, Yale. Time of halves—Twenty and fifteen minutes.

"Tigers" to Play Association Football.

Princeton's team of Association football players will play the Staten Island Football Club team on the latter's grounds at "The Cove," Staten Island, this afternoon. This is Princeton's first season of Association football, but they have shown good form in the matches played this season. Another round of the Metropolitan Association Football League championship will be contested to-day. The New York Thistles, leaders in the competition, are paired with the West Hudson eleven of Newark, N. J. The game will be played at Macomb's Dam Park. The Brooklyn Thistles will play the Hollywood Inn team at Yonkers. The Caledonians are drawn against the Camerons, while the Paterson Rangers and Bronx Rangers, taking advantage of the special league rule, have postponed their match until to-morrow.

Our method of living, our strenuous life, our love of excitement, all tax our physical resources.

Evans Ale

Supplies the stamina to withstand the strain.

Hotels, Clubs, Restaurants and Saloons.

ATHLETES UNDER CHARGES.

Pearson Suspended for Six Months for Bad Language in Games.

Among the recent decisions of the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union was the case of F. M. Pearson of the New York Athletic Club, who was charged with using improper language at the County Fair games in Madison Square Garden on Dec. 30 last. Pearson wrote a letter apologizing for his course, but the committee suspended him for six months from the date of his competition "for conduct unbecoming a gentleman."

In the case of C. J. Clark, Adams, and Hutton, the committee, after receiving a letter from Dr. Gulick, concurred in the action taken by the Public Schools Athletic League and cancelled the registration of the three men in question.

There was a long discussion in the case of E. J. Clapp, the Yale runner, the allegation being that he forfeited his amateur standing by assisting in the physical training of students at the Yale Summer School. Committeeman Steil stated that his case was similar to other training teachers, who gave physical instruction to others. They received no monetary consideration, but received the equivalent in tuition, and from time to time they were supposed to show their physical development and achievements to students. they never received any pay therefor. The committee wanted more time to consider the matter, and it was laid over until the next meeting.

The case against Martin J. Sheridan was further postponed at his request.

The attention of the Registration Committee having been called to the fact that organizations had received sanctions for games and had not lived up to the conditions, as announced in the official entry blanks, the committee hereafter will insist on a strict enforcement of the rules by refusing sanctions to such clubs or organizations violating the rules. In future, entry blanks must classify exactly the prizes, and they must be properly inscribed.

Brown's Catcher Signed by "Phillies."

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 12.—It was authoritatively stated here to-day that William M. Higgins, the Captain and catcher of the Brown University baseball team, has signed with Hugh Duffy to play with the Philadelphia National League Club next season. Higgins is a senior.

Yale Captains Guests of Alumni.

Walter Camp and the Captains of last year's track team, nine, crew, and football team, as well as the four Captains for the current year, have been invited to the dinner of the Yale Alumni, which will be held at Sherry's on Friday night. The speakers are expected to be President Hadley, Secretary of War William H. Taft, Col. N. G. Osborn of New Haven, Amos Parker Wilder of Madison, Wis.; James Wadsworth, the newly elected Speaker of the Assembly, and Herbert Parsons, Republican leader of New York.

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N. Y. A. C. Shooters Honor Gus Greiff.

Gus E. Greiff, Chairman of the Shooting Committee of the New York Athletic Club, received from the members of the shooting contingent of the club a handsomely designed loving cup, which was presented to him at a dinner at the clubhouse on Thursday night. The testimonial was entirely due to the efforts of Chairman Greiff in popularizing the sport of clay target shooting at the New York Athletic Club, and from a few men who formerly appeared at the traps at Travers Island the turnout now at the weekly competitions will compare favorably with that of any amateur organization in the country.

The men who were present at the dinner were J. W. Hibbard, who presided; P. R. Robinson, George M. Thomson, T. H. Keller, Jr., Malcolm S. Mackay, Charles Jacob, Dr. G. D. Hamlen, Fred Vilmar, N. L. Buchanan, Dr. E. B. Deusch, Capt. J. N. Borland, J. S. Sutphin, Jr., Charles S. King, R. Hendricks, T. R. White, George W. Kuchler, David Huyler, E. A. Huggins, W. L. Bridgman, Dr. E. R. De Wolfe, George Bechtel, Dr. R. Johnson Held, Frank L. Barnes, R. R. Debacker, C. W. Billings, and James D. Foot.

Brooklyn Latin Boys Lead at Hockey.

The Brooklyn Latin School hockey team defeated the seven of the De Witt Clinton High School by the score of 6 goals to 0 at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, last night. The Latin boys started in vigorously, and scored three goals in the first half by Tilney, Crittenden, and Brinsmade. In the second half Tilney added two goals and Brinsmade one. Line-up:

Clinton, 0.	Position.	Latin, 6.
Woods	Goal	Kalbfleisch
Vanfleet	Cover point	Little, Taylor
Crimson, Cruikshank.	Point	Bretz
Frank	Forward	Vanderhoef
Jenkins	Forward	Tilney
Miller	Forward	Crittenden
Kilpatrick	Forward	Brinsmade

Goals—Tilney, (3,) Crittenden, Brinsmade, (2.) Referee—J. R. Smelzer, "Poly. Prep."

Clarke House Beats Yale Freshmen.

The basket ball five of the Clarke House Settlement played a hurricane game against the Yale University freshmen on the court at 283 Rivington Street last night, and won from the collegians by a score of 26 to 10. The play of the Settlement team was not only rapid, but clean and skillful. In a preliminary game the Clarke House Midgets defeated De Witt Clinton High School Midgets by 10 points to 5. Line-up of the big game:

Clarke House, 26.	Position.	Yale 1909, 10
Bernstein, Cohen.	Right forward	Allen
Billig	Left forward	Strowbridge
Cantor	Centre	Van Vleck
Ginnerty	Right guard	Walcott
Henry, Margolies.	Left guard	Carrigan

Goals from field—Cohen, Bernstein, Cantor, (7,) Ginnerty, (2,) Margolies, Strowbridge, Van Vleck, (2.) Walcott. Goals from fouls—Yale, 2; Clarke House, 2. Referee—C. H. Warner. Umpire—Mr. Chapin, Yale. Time of halves—Twenty and fifteen minutes.

"Tigers" to Play Association Football.

Princeton's team of Association football players will play the Staten Island Football Club team on the latter's grounds at "The Cove," Staten Island, this afternoon. This is Princeton's first season of Association football, but they have shown good form in the matches played this season. Another round of the Metropolitan Association Football League championship will be contested to-day. The New York Thistles, leaders in the competition, are paired with the West Hudson eleven of Newark, N. J. The game will be played at Macomb's Dam Park. The Brooklyn Thistles will play the Hollywood Inn team at Yonkers. The Caledonians are drawn against the Camerons, while the Paterson Rangers and Bronx Rangers, taking advantage of the special league rule, have postponed their match until to-morrow.

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TIME ALLOWANCE WILL STAND

In Spite of Yachtsmen's Advocacy the Scale Will Continue.

In spite of the general feeling favorable to a change in the scale of time allowance in yacht racing, so as to reduce the allowance from 70 per cent., as it is now computed, to 60 per cent., it seems highly improbable that any alteration will be made. The matter is in the hands of the Atlantic Coast Conference, and has been delegated by it to a sub-committee, which is investigating the general conditions very carefully, procuring exact data of races and comparing the results to ascertain absolutely mathematically whether or not there be cause for a reduction. This committee has not completed its work, but what has been ascertained by its investigation would lead to the belief that an alteration would be ill-advised at this time.

The question arose through repeated victories of small boats over large ones in races between the two, and was brought to a head in the squadron runs of the New York Yacht Club, when the Mineola, Yankee, and Sybarita, and all other yachts of the larger classes were compelled to allow two hours and more to the thirty-footers in forty-mile runs, and invariably were beaten by the little fellows from 30 to 50 minutes. There was an outcry against the injustice of the conditions, and a statement that the big fellows would not consent to race their boats at big expense if they were to be robbed of their reward by a little thirty-footer. But the complainants lost sight of the fact that in every case the big boat was an old one, penalized under the new rule, and the little boat, which won, was a new boat, built to the new rule, and having every advantage on that score.

The committee having the investigation of the subject in charge has reduced the figures obtained from general races to a uniform scale, and as often as the same courses were sailed by big and little boats, has been able to gain some definite information. Unfortunately, these occasions were few, and such data as they do provide is absolutely conflicting, so that it appears impossible to draw any accurate conclusion, favorable or unfavorable to a change.

In view of the condition, it is probable that the sub-committee will advise, and the conference accept, its view that no change be made until after another season of exact and convincing information is secured, but that, meantime, in order to prevent a repetition of the unfortunate conditions where victories of the smaller boats were inevitable, a change be made in the rules for all races such as squadron runs, where big and little boats meet on an equity, so that the squadron is divided into either two or three classes, and the big fellows shall race only the larger classes, and the little fellows only the smaller classes. By placing that dividing line at 48 feet, a very acceptable solution of the whole difficulty is secured.

Bill to Bar Football.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 11.—Delegate R. S. Powell to-day introduced in the Virginia Assembly a bill to prohibit the game of football in Virginia. A penalty of from $50 to $100 is prescribed for each offense.

COLUMBIA DOWNS CORNELL.

Ithacans Easy for Local Basket Ball Team—Score 38 to 8.

Columbia's basket ball team lowered the colors of Cornell last night, taking the Ithacans into camp to the tune of 38 to 8. At the end of the first half the Blue and White led by 25 to 4, and with the game well in hand, substitutes were sent in for the second period of the contest. The offensive tactics as a result, slowed up somewhat, but the Cornell players could not get more than four points during the half. The game was so easy for the Morningside collegians that it became uninteresting. Columbia scored fifteen of her points before Cornell could chalk up a tally.

The local players started the scoring after only a few seconds of play, Moore caging the ball on a foul. This he followed by a pretty field goal, and it was evident immediately that the contest was going to be a one-sided affair. Columbia showed greater speed than Cornell and combined team work with deadly shooting that swamped the Ithacans before they could even get started toward their opponents' goal. Line-up:

Cornell.	Position.	Columbia.
Lyford	Right forward	Ryan, Cuthel
Dickerman,		Moore,
Whitney	Left forward	R. White
Root, Dickerman.	Centre	M. White

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PHILIPPINE SUGAR.

The House debate on the Philippine Tariff bill will close at 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon, when a vote will be taken. The degree of interest which the bill has commanded in the House may be judged from the fact that twenty-five speeches are yet to be made upon it, of which it is said that twelve will be in opposition to its passage. The speeches of Chairman PAYNE of the Ways and Means Committee and of Mr. DALZELL of Pennsylvania in support of the measure must have carried conviction to all reasonable and unprejudiced minds. Indeed, the opponents of the measure have evidently been embarrassed to find decent arguments against it. No "interests" save those of the beet sugar men and of the sugar cane growers of the South could imaginably be put in peril by the passage of the bill, and the facts and figures marshaled in support of it have made it very clear that admission of Philippine sugar at one-fourth of the present Dingley duties would not inflict any appreciable harm even upon those "interests." The tobacco growers are even less concerned about the competition of Philippine-grown tobacco.

When we acquired the Philippines, the full Dingley duties were put in force against the Philippine products until in the Diamond Rings case the Supreme Court declared that, since the Philippines were not foreign territory, our tariff laws did not apply to them. Thereupon Congress enacted that 75 per cent. of the existing duties should be levied upon Philippine products. The present bill provides that all Philippine commodities shall be admitted free of duty into this country, save that upon tobacco and sugar 25 per cent. of the Dingley duties shall be levied; and on and after April 11, 1909, no further duties shall be levied on imports from the Philippines. This is the date when the treaty stipulation expires under which Spain is entitled to the same privileges as the United States in the Philippine trade. The duty collected on Philippine sugar and tobacco imported here will be paid into the Treasury of the Philippine Islands. Mr. PAYNE estimates the amount to be $700,000 annually upon sugar alone.

That American sugar growers and refiners need not fear the Philippine competition appears from the relative insignificance of our imports of sugar from those islands. The United States, which is the chief sugar-consuming country in the world, consumed last year 2,765,000 tons of sugar. Of this amount we imported from foreign countries and from our own non-contiguous territory 2,000,000 tons. We took from Cuba 1,151,000 tons; from Hawaii, 330,000 tons; from Porto Rico, 116,000 tons, and from the Philippine Islands, 25,000 tons. The opponents of the present bill have talked in feigned alarm of the 50,000,000 acres of land in the Philippines awaiting development as sugar plantations; and these same 50,000,000 acres have done a like service for the defenders of the tobacco-growing interests. Manifestly, both tobacco and sugar cannot be grown upon the same land. As a matter of fact, there are nothing like 50,000,000 acres of Philippine land upon which sugar can be grown. The greatest amount of sugar ever produced in the islands was in 1893, when the total reached 256,000 tons. Last year the product was 82,000 tons.

These figures in themselves suffice to show that the sugar men in the United States have no occasion to tremble at the impending competition of the "pauper-made" sugar from the Philippines. Mr. HAVEMEYER'S reference to the competition of our insular sugars was made under the stress of no very deep emotion, we imagine. Our American refiners are not much disturbed by the Philippine Tariff bill. As for the beet sugar men, Mr. OXNARD himself is on record as saying that the sugar industry of the Philippines would hardly be sufficiently developed in twenty-five years to give any concern to our beet sugar producers.

Price is another natural protection for the American sugar interests. Mr. PAYNE estimates that sugar costing $1.80 per hundred, which is about the present price free on board in the Philippines, would cost laid down in New York $4.13 per hundred, after freight, insurance, and other charges had been paid, including the duty of 33 cents per hundred levied here, which is 25 per cent. of the Dingley duty. This is a low-grade sugar, running from 70 degrees up to 88 degrees; there is no Philippine sugar of the grade of our refined sugar. There is in a bonded warehouse in this city now a consignment of 38,048 tons of Philippine sugar bought during a period of high prices, at $2.14 per hundred. The cost of this sugar up to Dec. 19 last was $2,992,130, and its value at that time here was $2,181,630. If the duty were paid on the present basis of 75 per cent. of the Dingley duties, the loss on this consignment would be $810,500; on the basis of 25 per cent. provided in the pending bill, the loss would be $273,700. The owners of this sugar have made a plea that they be allowed to take it out of bond at the lower rate after the bill has passed. Their appeals seem to have fallen upon deaf ears. Mr. PAYNE sees no reason why this half million dollars or so should be lost to the Philippine revenues.

The advocates of the bill count upon securing in its support a great part of the Democratic vote. This would be sufficient to offset the Republican "insurgents" who oppose it. Besides, Speaker CANNON has let the "insurgents" understand that his displeasure will be visited upon them if they caused the defeat of the bill. Its passage is confidently expected.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

The biennial movement to secure the repeal of the bankruptcy law has made its appearance at Washington, and the inevitable reports are being sent out that this, that, or the other of the leaders of the majority in Congress is ready to put the repeal through. While we do not place much reliance on these reports, it would be well for the honest and conservative business men of the country, as represented in their various organizations, to keep watch of the movement, and to see that Congress is not misled as to it.

The present law was enacted in 1898, went into operation in July, and has, therefore, been in operation a little less than eight years. It developed some defects in administration which have largely been corrected by the decisions of the courts. On the whole it has been an excellent law, and has tended to promote orderly and honest settlement of the estates of insolvents. Such difficulties as still exist in connection with it would be many times greater and worse under the confused laws of the several States. Within the past few months several cases have arisen in this district before Judge HOLT in which the crime of perjury in bankruptcy proceedings has been proved and punished, and this of itself is a very substantial contribution to the effectiveness of the law. If there are features of the statute that are not all they should be, let them be amended, but it would be a great misfortune that the law should be wiped out. Within another decade it would have to be renewed and all its machinery again supplied. Let it stand.

COST OF TWO WARS.

According to our St. Petersburg telegram, "for the first time the total cost of the war—$1,050,000,000—is revealed." We fear the Russians have yet to get the returns from the back counties of Florida. We have been prepared for something modest by the tremendous reduction of many figures of the war. It was agreeable to learn and possibly to believe that some of the earlier stories of bloodshed were much exaggerated. Within a few days we have had similar corrections of tall stories about the desperate and bloody character of the fighting at the barricades in Moscow, the casualties shrinking to hundreds instead of thousands. But we are not prepared to apply this principle to Russian finances. Everything about Grand Ducal management was as costly as possible, and the hostilities were upon a scale comparable with our own civil war. To recall that our debt rose from $524,176,412 in 1862, to $2,680,647,869 in 1865, and then to believe that Russia's war cost only half as much is putting too great a strain upon credulity. The loss of the navy alone would account for almost a quarter of that, and the remnant is absurd for the cost of the land campaign. It is to be doubted that the bills are all in yet, and when the real total is known there will be omitted from it an item inexpressible in figures. Poor Russia!

AUTOCRACY AND ANARCHY.

We are not inclined to accord very much credit to the rather cynical view of Count WITTE'S recent action, cabled to and from London. According to this view, by the manifesto of Oct. 30, the coming assemblage of the Douma was recognized as that of a Constitutional Convention, and "the autocracy had written itself out of existence." Now, still according to this view, the Revolutionists have shown themselves weaker than it was then apprehended they might be, and the autocracy is prepared to resume some or all of its concessions:

> ease would recant
> Vows made in pain, as violent and void.

This view by no means corresponds with that which disinterested observers have been brought to take. There has never been any placation of the Republican people which amounted to an abdication of the autocracy. The autocracy, on the contrary, has always been expressly reserved where express reservation was necessary. Count WITTE was bound to preserve order as his primary duty. All his acts and utterances consist with that fundamental requirement of his position. To assail with carping a man in so terribly difficult a position is not only ungenerous. It betokens a hostility not only toward the Russian Government, but toward the Russian people. Such hostility toward a tenth part or so of the human race is inhumane.

It is perfectly intelligible that there should be nations which desire the weakness and humiliation of Russia, by reason of their opposition to the national aspirations of Russia, however legitimate these may be. But, even from the point of view of international policy, and in the name of common sense and common humanity, has not Russia been weakened and humiliated enough? As a matter of fact, we think judicious students of "planetary politics" would mostly agree that Russia has been so far weakened and humbled as to endanger the peace and safety of the world, which she herself two years ago chiefly threatened. In any case the carping criticism by foreigners of Count WITTE, who is so plainly actuated as his chief motive by the desire to save his country from dissolving into anarchy and chaos, cannot attract the sympathy or deserve the respect of just and reasonable men of any country.

THE LIFE OF A BANKNOTE.

The letters which we receive upon the subject started by Mr. SCHIFF are encouraging in their number, as showing the vitality of the topic, but discouraging in their contents, as showing an inappreciation of anything except American practice. We say it is discouraging in showing acquaintance only with American practice because American practice is the worst on earth. As respects our currency, it may be necessary to make an exception of the Transvaal, for it, too, has a bond-secured currency, but we do not at the moment recall any other. And it is this currency, condemned by all entitled to disinterested authority, which is praised by our lawmakers and by gentlemen evidently well acquainted with local banking practices and prejudices, who favor us with letters objecting to banknote currency because it is so much trouble and so offensive to handle paper worn with age.

Why are our banknotes worn with age? The filthy contents of almost any pocketbook containing them attests the fact that our banknotes are current 730 days, which is just about 700 too many. The statement is meant literally. A banknote's life ought to correspond roughly with the life of a bank check. In Scotland, where they have true banknotes, their life is eighteen days. Canadian banknotes survive thirty days. The contrast between the period of their currency and the currency of our own bank paper is suggestive of something more than the inconvenience of having dirty money in our pocketbooks or bank tills. It corresponds to the difference between sound and unsound principles of banking.

The life of a true banknote ought to correspond to the time necessary to complete a mercantile transaction. It is doubtless true that even the soundest banknotes would pass through more hands and survive longer than individuals' checks, but there is no limitation to the principle that they ought to come into existence when they have work to do, and go out of existence when their work is done. Our banknotes last only 730 days because, as Mr. ROE suggests, they will not hang together any longer. It is possible to imagine a greenback of the original issue as still in existence. The Bank of England destroys every note which it pays off. It no more issues the same note twice than a man uses a check twice, and for the same reason in principle. To object to a banknote currency because it is troublesome to assort and redeem it betrays inappreciation of the fact that it is aged and tattered because in the true sense it is not banknote currency at all. They are certificates for bonds, and our currency corresponds to the volume of available bonds, and not to the volume of business requiring banknotes for its transaction. Our correspondent emphasizes the filthiness of the paper. To us the unsoundness of the principle seems the important matter. It has a relation to the fact that we are in danger of losing gold at a most illogical time. But that is another story.

IS IT A "BLIND POOL"?

It may be a pity that Mr. JOHN P. HAINES should turn out to be "a very sick man," as his counsel alleges, just at the time when he is summoned to give an account of his stewardship. Or, on the other hand, it may be that to be a very sick man is the most convenient thing that could happen to him. That depends upon the kind of account of his stewardship which, if he were a well man, he would be able to render.

But it is no secret that when he was in full health and vigor he resisted and resented all attempts to bring him to such an accounting. It is long since Mr. JOEL B. ERHARDT, a citizen known both for the hardness of his head and the softness of his heart, publicly withdrew from all official connection with Mr. HAINES'S society upon the ground that it had become too exclusively Mr. HAINES'S society. With his withdrawal the Directorate seems to have been largely composed of persons warranted to betray no impertinent curiosity and ask no unpleasant questions. In more than one sense, the S. P. C. A. seems to have become a "close" corporation.

Now, with all the respect for Mr. HAINES of which the case admits, a charitable organization is one thing and a blind pool is another, and Mr. HAINES has been conducting the S. P. C. A. as if it were a blind pool. What he wants, as "Mother EDDY" also wants, is trustful disciples. But people who might be glad to give their money and their time to the prevention of cruelty to animals are not upon that account ready to subscribe money to be expended by Mr. HAINES out of his own mere will and pleasure without accounting for the same to anybody.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Mr. Jerome and Patrick.

As Mr. JEROME is a citizen as well as the District Attorney, he has, of course, the right of any other citizen to express where he will his own opinion as to the guilt of ALBERT T. PATRICK and to use all fair means to make others believe as he does. We have no suspicion that he has resorted or thinks of resorting to unfair means, and we do not so judge his efforts to persuade the doctors who have signed the petition in PATRICK'S favor to remove their names from the document, but it is a decidedly unusual proceeding and one calculated to inspire in some minds the fear that the prosecutor's zeal has something to do with the citizen's belief that the conviction obtained was beyond reasonable doubt or question. The prosecutor's zeal should not be, though presumably it always is to some extent, a mere determination to convict. The State demands no such service, wants no victims, and, while it would have guilt punished, is as content when innocence under accusation is acquitted and vindicated. It does not demand the life or liberty of those against whom all except the final and conclusive proof of culpability has been brought. It prefers to set them free, and in such cases the District Attorney who has done what he could with the evidence he could secure has no need to feel humiliation at what only the unthinking will call his failure. And certainly Mr. JEROME did what he could with all the evidence he had against PATRICK. It was not a little, and he created in the public mind a strong impression that PATRICK'S relation to the death of the man for whose fortune he was undoubtedly and unscrupulously scheming was criminally close. But the public mind is also aware that its impression, while strong, is little or nothing more—that certitude as the law knows it is lacking. The testimony of the confessed tool and actual perpetrator of the murder is instinctively rejected, not as necessarily false, but as inadequate to serve as basis for the sentence of death upon another man. It is not even quite sure that any murder at all was committed, very far from sure that it was committed as the chief witness declared, and almost impossible that the revelations of the necropsy were correctly interpreted. This with the knowledge that a new trial was denied to PATRICK by a majority of a single vote, explains the public's position and also explains why it will be inclined to resent Mr. JEROME'S latest activity in the case.

Weights and Measures.

Most startling, and well calculated to excite wide indignation, is the report just submitted to the Mayor from the Bureau of Weights and Measures in regard to the systematic cheating done in many parts of the city by shopkeepers who use false scales and many a similar implement of robbery in disposing of their wares. Of course this is extremely terrible, and we have no reason to suppose that the number of these cowardly crimes is exaggerated in the report. Before giving full vent to our indignation against the shopkeepers, however, we cannot refrain from taking a moment for reflection on the fact that the Bureau of Weights and Measures was not established yesterday or the day before. Why is it, therefore, that there have not been more convictions of these criminals in the past, if they are so easy to find—if the innocent are even harder to find than they? Why is it that the almost universal use of false weights and measures, especially in the poorer quarters of the city, has not been long ago and often the subject of official exposure, exactly as it is now? Perhaps here, too, there is reason for excitement and indignation. The public is always ready to indulge in either or both, and never less ready than in a matter like this, that touches the private, personal pocket so nearly and painfully. Or seems to. Even the report in effect admits that the sophistication of weights and measures is in effect a general substitution of smaller for larger units of amount, resorted to as preferable to raising or keeping up the familiar price per pound or quart, as the case may be. The shopkeeper, forced to undersell in order to attract trade, does it by lightening his weights, readjusting his scales, or shortening his yardstick. The customer gets less, but he also pays less, and one could conceive of conditions in which nobody would be hurt or even affected at all. Of course the deception does not work out in any such pleasing way as that, and thousands are constantly robbed by the miserable system of fraud, but, as the report itself says for the would-be honest tradesman, the latter has a sort of "diluted justification" for falling in with the evil custom. We do wonder first of all, however, why the cheating has been allowed to go on so long and to assume such large proportions, when all the time we have had a Bureau of Weights and Measures with no other mission than that of preventing exactly this thing.

Explanation of a Suicide.

People who assert that suicide is always cowardly make a proposition hard to maintain, but one resident of this city, with a name that may as well be forgotten, gave them as much help as he could this week in a letter written just before resorting to an effectual draught of carbolic acid. The man, it seems, was hungry, as were also his wife and three children. So he wrote: "I die because I have no existence to live for. I can't be very happy with a sick wife." And he was a sensitive, considerate man, too, in his peculiar way. He set down in his letter that the news of his death should not be immediately revealed to the sick wife, lest it prove too much for her to bear and her death leave the three children orphans! Incidentally, he noted the observation that the world was going to ruin, and that every man in it looked out for himself; also, that for the thirty-three years of his life he had tried to live honestly. The state of mind thus revealed and the quality of its owner's logic are extremely curious and puzzling. Not knowing all the facts in the case, or even many of them, it is not for us to say that the man's suicide was cowardly and nothing else. The indications are, however, that it was, at least to some extent, but there is the theory, always so convenient and charitable, that suicide is itself a proof of insanity. It is, probably—about as much as it is proof of cowardice. This man presumably knew more about his own case than anybody else, except possibly the sick wife, and it might be well to leave the judgment of him to her.

SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—A Baltimore business man named Patterson, being much impressed with Representative Campbell's private car bill, decided to testify his approval of the Kansan's fight by a dinner in his honor. It was held here at one of the hotels last night, and there were eight invited guests, all Kansans. They all showed up in dinner coats except the host, who wore a frock coat and a turndown collar.

Mr. Patterson was obviously pained and surprised. His evident discomfort placed some restraint upon the other diners, and the affair started off under a cloud. Then the Baltimore man decided to make a clean breast of it.

"Gentlemen," he said, rising, "I feel that an explanation is due. I have been reading William Allen White's articles about Kansas, showing what a plain, simple democratic lot you are out there. My wife and I talked it over to-day, and decided that to avoid being conspicuous I had better not appear here in evening dress. The joke appears to be on me."

After which the dinner was a pronounced success.

Uncle Joe Sibley of Pennsylvania, who has represented more divers shades of political opinion than any other man in public life, will retire from Congress and from politics. Sibley says he is tired of the game and that he intends to drop out for good. He has served ten years in the House.

First he was elected in his own district as a Democrat; then he became a Republican, and was elected by that party. Later he was elected by the people of an adjoining district; after that he became a candidate in his district and was again elected there. He represents that district now. He has been a Greenbacker and a Free Silver man, and at present is an enthusiastic Roosevelt Republican. In the Chicago Convention that nominated William J. Bryan in 1896 he received for the Vice Presidential nomination 165 votes, the largest number of votes cast on the first ballot for any candidate for that nomination. He refused to permit the convention to vote for him on the second ballot.

Sibley is one of the richest men in Congress. He made his millions in oil, and for years has been identified with the Standard. He drives the fastest automobiles in Washington, and has half a dozen residences, one of which is a Summer home on Lake Champlain, as large as a hotel. Some years ago he owned one of the finest stock farms in the country, with scores of blood horses. He tired of it, and presented it to his trainer. He could have remained in Congress as long as he wished.

"I have had all I want of politics," said he to-day. "I am going to travel, and shall spend a year in Egypt and the Holy Land."

Speaker Cannon's attention was called to the speech recently made by Mayor Rose of Milwaukee at Tucson, Arizona, in which he advised the inhabitants of that town to resist by armed force the scheme to join Arizona and New Mexico, even if the streets ran red with blood.

"What have you to say to that kind of opposition," an interviewer asked.

"I grew up on the Wabash," replied the House Czar. "I wasn't born in the woods to be frightened by an owl."

Always Treated with Courtesy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been a member of the Bloomingdale Branch of the New York Public Library, situated at 206 West 100th Street, for eight years.

Besides taking out books and magazines I have done a great deal of writing there in order to secure quiet and freedom from interruption. In fact, I have secured every possible benefit from the library, and, therefore, I think it but justice to write you that I have at all times received the utmost courtesy and consideration there.

Several times when I have been on the point of moving further downtown or to some other neighborhood I have remembered my dependence on a library, and the fact that I have found the Bloomingdale Branch so satisfactory and so pleasant has influenced my decision to remain near it. L. B. R.

New York, Jan. 10, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been suprised to read day after day in THE TIMES letters from readers at the Bloomindale Branch of the New York Free Library criticising severely the librarians and attendants.

I have used this library for at least seven years, and have found the librarians not only competent and courteous, but disposed at all times to take extra trouble to secure the comfort of readers ELSA BARKER.

New York, Jan. 11, 1906.

The Educational Alliance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Persecution in Oriental countries drives foreigners to the United States every year in ever-increasing numbers. Here in the slums of New York they form cliques among themselves instead of scattering among the native Americans in all parts of the Union. Unlike their brethren from Western Europe, who before migrating enjoyed the advantage of Occidental civilization, these Russians do not quickly assimilate American ideas and customs; moreover, unless some beneficial influence is brought to bear, they continue to lead the semi-barbaric existence which Russian persecution has forced on them.

In the face of this fact every American owes it as a duty to the country and to humanity at large to aid in the Americanizing of these thousands of immigrants. For this purpose the Educational Alliance has been formed. Through its various branches it teaches the foreigners to become loyal American citizens, healthy in mind and body. All who have followed the wisely directed work of the organization must agree in its praise. I. R.

New York, Jan. 11, 1906.

Heredity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Both myself and my wife are left-handed. Both our children, a boy and a girl, are right-handed. Where does heredity come in here?

New York, Jan. 11, 1906. J. A. D.

A Model Witness.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The opposing counsel: "What is your name?"
The witness, appealing to the Judge: "Am I obliged to answer this?"
The Judge: "You are."
The witness: "My names is Todgers."
"First name?"
"I decline to answer."
"On what ground?"
"It would be construed into a reflection on the good taste of my parents."
"Where were you born?"
"I decline to answer."
"Why?"
"Because all my information on the subject is of the hearsay character."
"But you were there at the time?"
"I decline to admit it."
"What is your age?"
"Before answering I desire to consult with my attorneys."
"What is your ostensible business?"
"I do not remember."
"Are you in any way connected with the Ramrod Trust?"
"I do not remember."
"What is its capitalization?"
"I do not remember."
"What is your salary?"
"I do not remember."
"Are you married?"
"I do not remember."
The Judge: "The hearing will now be adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. And I want to congratulate the opposing counsel on the marked progress they have made in advancing the case."

HAS LIVED AT PANAMA.

And Thinks Poultney Bigelow's Report Graphic and Truthful.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great interest Mr. Bigelow's letter in to-day's TIMES, and in justice to him I feel compelled to say that, in my humble opinion, up to now his is the most truthful and graphic account that has been penned on that inexhaustible subject, the Panama Canal.

It happens that I know personally Mr. John Lundie, (one of Mr. Bigelow's informants,) and I am perfectly sure that a man of his calibre and standing is not given to stating important facts without foundation.

Having lived in Panama for the last two years, and being surrounded by the conditions created by the Panama Canal, though in no way connected with it, and being an entirely independent onlooker, who very often sees most of the game, I feel that I am able to discriminate between accounts that contain the truth and those which do not, or only a particle of it. IMPARTIAL OBSERVER.

New York, Jan. 12, 1906.

DR. FUNK OBJECTS.

Unable to Agree with "Kindly Criticism" of the Anti-Fraud Society.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A so-called Anti-Fraud Society seems to be sending out freely to the press and elsewise a circular in which, under the caption "A Kindly criticism of Dr. Funk," they "kindly" allude to me as "advanced in years," "imbecile," "ignorant."

As I am some distance on the youthful side of three score and ten, I cheerfully forgive the "society," and then I remember that some people are born old and imbecile, while others, like Swedenborg's angels, ever age toward youth. I strive to be of the latter class, and, being of a sanguine temperament, think I am making some progress in that direction.

Messrs. Rinn and Davis, whom I understand to be the "It" in the "society," allude in their circular to the fact that I invited them to be guests at the private house of a friend of mine to witness some psychic phenomena said to be along the lines of telepathy. Believing these men to be somewhat acquainted with conjuring tricks, I did so invite them. I erred in so doing, and, if they will kindly pardon me this one time, I assure them that I will not repeat the error. As to Prof. Hyslop indorsing their methods of investigation on that occasion, I have reason to know that the professor did not indorse their methods—methods which seemed to me to be inexcusably coarse, bungling, and utterly unscientific. I did not then, nor do I now, believe that the "powers" displayed by the "operators" were supernormal, but, being also a guest, I tried not to forget the courtesy which was due from each of us to the host, to the "operators," and all others present.

Permit me to add that I deem it among the fundamentals in psychic investigations to treat the "psychic" or "medium" courteously, allaying, as far as possible, all suspicion and fear, exactly the same as is found necessary in hypnotic experiments. Messrs. Davis and Rinn believe otherwise; they have a right to their belief, and I to mine, and neither of us has the right to cover the other with mud because of this difference. The calling of names, mud flinging, abuse, are easy to those who like that kind of thing, but civilization seldom gets forward on a mud cart. I. K. FUNK.

New York, Jan. 11, 1906.

A Pavement That Is Not Slippery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with sympathetic interest the letter of "J. P. S.," under the heading "Slippery Pavements," which appeared in THE TIMES this morning, and I heartily agree with him that "any one who can sugest a remedy for this slippery surface ought to be rewarded."

It may be of interest to "J. P. S." and to the humane readers of THE TIMES to know that the City of Boston appears to have solved satisfactorily the important question of slippery pavements. This city has laid in Clarendon, Berkeley, Dartmouth, and Boylston Streets, in the Back Bay district, a pavement which to the eye appears to be asphalt, but on close inspection is found to be composed of graded broken stone firmly bound together. This pavement presents a gritty surface and provides a secure foothold for horses. It is worthy of investigation by THE TIMES.

T. F. M.

Boston, Jan. 10, 1906.

Mrs. Harrison and "Fads and Fancies."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the fact that your paper published some time ago quotations from an introduction to the book "Fads and Fancies," purporting to have been written by me, I would request that you insert these lines.

I hardly think it necessary, after my printed denial last Summer that I had contributed to "Fads and Fancies," that I should make a public disclaimer of, knowledge of the alleged methods of editorial intentions of that book, which I have never seen. The use of my name in connection with this publication is unauthorized. The historical essay upon the "Evolution of American Society," from which this introduction to "Fads and Fancies" seems to have been taken, was written by me, and first appeared in the Christmas number of Town Topics, 1903. C. C. HARRISON.

Cannes, Alpes Maritimes, France, Dec. 26, 1905.

The Case of Mrs. Morris.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of Mr. Taylor in your issue of this morning apparently puts the onus of the disgraceful Morris affair upon the shoulders of the unfortunate Loeb. It will be rather difficult, however, to convince any one who has studied the character of our strenuous Executive, as exhibited by his private and public performances, that he is not really the man responsible. Not that he would be guilty of dragging a lady through the mud, but that he is responsible for his immediate attendants and for their acts, and certainly for any public statements that they may make. For it is hardly probable that they would dare say anything without his approval.

The strange part is that the President did not promptly send Secretary Loeb to Mrs. Morris to apologize. G. L. F.

New York, Jan. 11, 1906.

A Bit of Alcoholic Autobiography.

From The Alkali Eye.

We downed a qt o' swizzletail las' night in honor o' somethin' er other thet has now slipped our mind, an' then we went an' tore up th' wooden sidewalk in front o' th' methody church an' builded a fire in front o' th' yellow dog s'loon; then we let th' preacher lick us (we never raise our hand or our foot again a preacher—we might be a preacher ourself some time,) an' licked a policeman who was new in our presinkt an' who saw the preacher lick us an' thought that he could do the same trick; then we said yessum to a old lady thet said we had ben drinkin', then we wondered around in th' dark an' finally fell over th' bluff south o' town an' slept away th' rest o' th' night on th' rocks forty feet below; when we waked up an' opened our eyes th' village band was a-playin' a tune somewhere off in th' distants an' th' coroner was a-settin' onto our remains; when we riz up in their midst th' doc said it was a good thing we was drunk, thet bein' drunk pro'bly saved our life an' when he asted us where we was a-goin' we said we was a-goin' uptown ter git our life saved agin.

The Historic Eye.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Washington was crossing the Delaware. He stood.

"Better sit down, Sir," suggested an aide.

"Sit down!" responded lustily the Father of His Country. "And, pray, what sort of a picture would that make?"

Blushing under the rebuke, the aide resolved to monkey no more with art.

GEN. MORALES RESIGNS.

Is in Our Legation, and Is Going on the Dubuque to Porto Rico.

SANTO DOMINGO, Jan. 12.—The fugitive President Morales to-day sought refuge in the American Legation here, and it was announced that negotiations were in progress with the object of inducing him to resign the Presidency and leave Santo Domingo.

Gen. Morales's resignation was tendered and accepted later in the day. He will leave this city on board the United States gunboat Dubuque, bound for Porto Rico. The ex-President will be accompanied by Enrique Jimenes.

Vice President Caceres, who has been acting as President since the time when Gen. Morales fled from the capital, is now, according to the Constitution, President of Santo Domingo.

The change in the Government does not imperil the treaty negotiations between Santo Domingo and the United States. Gen. Caceres is favorably inclined toward the ratification of the agreement reached.

Gen. Morales, it is said, was recently hidden in a cave, nursing his wounded leg. He is now helpless, and in the hands of his medical attendants.

It is asserted here that the step taken by Morales in resigning virtually puts an end to the disturbances in this republic.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The State Department was advised several days ago that efforts were being made to bring about the retirement of President Morales and his withdrawal from Santo Domingo. It was understood then that the fugitive President had offered to resign if safe conduct out of the country were given to him. With that understanding one of the American gunboats was held in readiness to take Morales aboard and transport him to Porto Rico.

The State Department has had satisfactory assurances that the Caceres Government will live up to the existing temporary arrangement as to customs collection.

THE ROOSEVELT BEARS.

Better Than an Evening at the Play, Says This Reader.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was delighted in reading the first chapter of the rollicking, frolicking story in verse which appeared in THE TIMES of last Sunday morning under the above title and which I am glad to learn from your announcement is to be continued in each Sunday edition of THE TIMES for some weeks to come. If the first chapter fairly idicates what is to follow, each will be better than an evening at a play.

New York, Jan. 12, 1906. J. M.

For Artists Who Want "Protection."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a communication published in to-day's TIMES "One of the artists" is evidently ashamed of the position that he takes regarding the abolition of the duty on art, for he does not sign his name.

Up to the present no artist of standing has favored the retention of the tariff which in reality does not help the native artist any more than its removal will "benefit the poor foreign picture dealers."

What is the "experiment that has been tried before with most disastrous results to the American artists," to which your correspondent refers?

FLORENCE N. LEVY,
Editor American Art Annual and Art Bulletin.

New York, Jan. 12, 1906.

To Stop Runaway Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your sub-editorial of the 9th on the accident in the Grand Central Station you suggest an incline for stopping runaway cars, an absolutely effective method where there is room for it, but there is a device with which all engineers must be acquainted, viz., a buffer for water, oil, or air compression, which absorbs an infinitely larger amount of impact than is possible by the light and rigid ones now in place there. On a warship also an apparatus receives an enormous recoil from a big gun in this way without damage being done.

None of these appliances will wholly prevent destruction, but either would probably have saved the life lost this week, and they would presumably save their cost in the future, looking at the matter from this point alone.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

New York, Jan. 11, 1906.

A Warning.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you be kind enough to print the following warning:

If a man on a crowded platform begs of you not to push against his sore leg, at the same time protecting his leg by putting his hands against you, then do not lose any time to make sure of your pocketbook. SUFFERER.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1906.

New Attitude Toward the President.

From The Springfield Republican.

The attitude of Congress toward him has changed radically, the attitude of the newspaper correspondents at Washington is changing, and that of the public is certainly undergoing material modification. Where before was unstinted praise, undiscriminating approval, and un-American adulation, there now succeeds a more questioning, critical, challenging spirit. The smooth sailing under successively increasing measures of triumph and popularity which has thus far been his lot ever since coming into the Presidency now faces another prospect, and it is quite possible that the law of compensation will impose much more trying times for the remainder of his term.

On Hanging Women.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

Apparently the hanging of a woman in Vermont has shocked the whole country. In the Criminal Court this week a woman, who the State's Attorney thought ought to hang if anybody ought, was acquitted altogether, and when he was selecting the jury to try another alleged murderess almost every venireman admitted that he would never hang a woman. One of them added that, in place of hanging the woman, he would hang the jury. This expresses with tolerable accuracy the way Chicago feels about hanging women, but, then, Chicago is not particularly anxious to hang anybody.

Likes to Hear the Whistles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read in your paper a number of complaints regarding the noise made at night by river craft, I feel inclined to give my experience. I have spent several Winters in the near vicinity of the Hudson, and am usually a poor sleeper, but so far from being disturbed by the blowing of whistles, it is to me a pleasure to hear them. The deadly quiet of nights in the country is far more apt to keep me awake than the noise of the city.

New York, Jan. 11, 1906. ONE WOMAN.

TO A RELUCTANT EDITOR.

I've piped for you, I've sung for you,
The changes metric rung for you
From every modern tongue for you;
But all to no avail!
Why are you still refractory
To poems from my factory?
Is nothing satisfactory
I've offered you for sale?

I've wasted stamps galore on you,
My philatelic store on you,
And so I'm rather sore on you—
I'll pay you back some day!
You took some stuff before of me,
The minted gold and ore of me,
Why will you have no more of me?
Now, tell me that, I pray.

I've tried the sonnet form on you,
And every other norm on you,
In fact, a perfect swarm on you,
From Latin down to Dutch;
But you no longer heed my stuff,
You do not seem to need my stuff,
Now, tell me, do you read my stuff?
By Jove, I thought as much!

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

SNOWBOUND PASSENGER TELLS OF TRAIN HOLD-UP

One Meal a Day in New Mexico Wilds Till Relief Came.

SAW COKE CARS RUN BY

For the Dodge Smelters Mustn't Stop — Quick Change After That Telegram to The Times.

Elbert M. Wiley got back to New York yesterday after an interesting experience in the Southwest, of which something has already appeared in THE TIMES. Mr. Wiley was one of the passengers who were imprisoned in the Golden State Limited, the Rock Island train held up in New Mexico by snowstorms, and wired to THE NEW YORK TIMES asking the paper to find out for him and his fellow-passengers what was wrong and how they could be released. THE TIMES told them by telegraph.

According to Mr. Wiley, there was no reason why the train, which was held up from Tuesday, Jan. 2, until Friday, Jan. 5, should have been held up at all, except that it was imperative that the Phelps-Dodge smelters at Bigsbee, Arizona, should be supplied with coke to keep them running. Two passenger trains, he says, were side-tracked for nearly four days while coke trains were running over the main of the El Paso and Southwestern, a line in the chain of railways over which the Rock Island trains reach California.

"We left El Paso on Tuesday, Jan. 2," said Mr. Wiley yesterday, "and were assured that there would be no delay. From El Paso to Torrance the train runs over the El Paso and Southwestern tracks.

"When we got to Duran we came to a stop. While the snow was not very deep there, we were informed that beyond Torrance the line was blocked completely. After the first day, which was principally taken up with kicking at the management, we were informed that we would be put on one meal a day out of the dining car. Passengers in the ordinary coaches had to forage for themselves.

"After we had lain there three days and were unable to get any satisfaction, and could get no replies from telegrams which we sent to the office in Chicago, we determined to see what the newspapers could do for us.

"There were about forty passengers in the train, and, after a vote had been taken, we found that thirty of them were in favor of asking THE NEW YORK TIMES to champion their cause. As a result the telegram which appeared in the paper a few days ago was sent. I don't think I ever saw such a quick response in my life. Almost immediately word came that the train, which was then at Duran, a few miles above Torrance, was to be backed to Torrance, taken north over the Santa Fé Central to Kennedy, then east over the Santa Fé to French, and then back to the main line of the Rock Island at Tucumcari, so that we went 330 miles to advance thirty-one miles.

"There was no reason in the world that we could see why this shouldn't have been done the first day, and we found out the reason for the delay. It appears that a coke train of twenty-four cars, bound west for the Bigsbee Smelting Works, had got snowbound. Word was sent on that unless this coke was delivered, the smelters would have to be idle at a loss of $120,000 a day. After vigorous efforts, they managed to get fourteen of the cars dug out of the snow. While we lay on a side track, with one meal a day we were treated to the spectacle of seeing these coke cars run by us to save the smelters from being idle.

"The people in the day coaches got their main subsistence from Duran, which has a population of about forty. The passengers got bacon and ham there, and the wife of the station master baked forty loaves of bread for them. The one meal which the Pullman passengers got in the dining car was good, but it was only one. They kept the cars fairly warm, and we increased the temperature by swearing at the management.

"We were due in Chicago on Thursday, Jan. 4, at 10:15 o'clock, and we got in on Monday the 8th, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, eighty-eight hours late. I firmly believe that if it had not been for THE NEW YORK TIMES we would have been there yet."

After the telegram from the stalled passengers was printed in THE TIMES, K. E. Palmer, General Eastern Passenger Agent of the Rock Island Railroad, stated that the operating officials of the Rock Island Road could not be held accountable for the delay of the train, since it occurred on the El Paso and Northeastern Road, a separate line, with which those officials have nothing to do. Nevertheless, according to Mr. Palmer, the Rock Island did send rotary snow plows to dig the train out, and did everything for the comfort of the passengers that could be done at the remote hamlet where they were stalled.

WOMEN BURLESQUE POLITICS.

Post Parliament Has a Lot of Fun with the Town Meeting.

At the Hotel Vendome there was a woman's club meeting yesterday at which nobody tried to be serious or dignified. The club calls itself the Post Parliament. It held its yearly "moot Parliament," which is a burlesque of the annual town meeting. The President, Mrs. John Fowler Trow, acted as Justice of the Peace.

Miss Anna Maxwell Jones impersonated the "woman with a voice but no vote," who protested against paying her taxes because she had no husband to provide the money," and Mrs. Charles W. Hatfield was the Dutch Commissioner of Highways, who replied: "Mr. Shustice, there are plenty of men; she must be too particular."

Mrs. Dore Lyon, in a handsome gown, appeared as the poor minister, with one blind horse and an automobile in his wife's name, who was made to work out road taxes when the hay needed to be taken in, and Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake was the "widow of a soldier of 1812 seeking a pension."

Mrs. Margaret Holmes Bates, who belongs to half a dozen women's clubs, urged an enactment against these institutions as "pernicious influences."

Mrs. Helen Secor Tonjes, who is an ardent clubwoman, had the part of a citizen who declared vigorously that "woman's sphere should be limited to the kitchen and the church." Every member present tried to be funny, and most of them succeeded.

PLAY BY WILDE PRODUCED.

"A Florentine Tragedy" Liked in Berlin—Original MS. Was Stolen.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—Oscar Wilde's one-act play, "A Florentine Tragedy," was produced for the first time in the Deutsches Theatre here to-night.

Peculiar interest attached to the play because the original was stolen from the author's study. Wilde spent years in trying to recover it, but after his death a copy was found among his papers.

The tragedy made a good impression and met with a favorable reception due to the beauties of its language. Oscar Wilde's plays have recently gained a great vogue in Germany.

BORROWED A BABY.

With It Mrs. Greenfield Defied Arrest, but Yielded to Strategy.

Mrs. Minnie Kane, janitress, of 227 East 121st Street, told Magistrate Pool, in the Harlem Court, yesterday, that Mrs. Jennie Greenfield of 233 East 121st Street was trying to steal her job from her.

"What!" cried the Magistrate. "Steal your job? I'll issue a warrant for that woman's arrest. Here, Policeman Sullivan, you go around with Mrs. Kane and arrest that woman. Steal her job, eh?"

Mrs. Greenfield saw Mrs. Kane and the policeman coming. She immediately snatched up a neighbor's toddling baby and stood on the stoop of the house.

"You're under arrest," said Sullivan.

"Well, you'll have to arrest the baby, too," was the retort.

"Where did you get the baby?" inquired Mrs. Kane, caustically. "'Tain't yours."

"That's not the point," retorted Mrs. Greenfield. "Would you lay hands on a defenseless woman with a baby in her arms?"

Sullivan went back and consulted the Sergeant of the Court Squad, who sent two more policemen. Mrs. Greenfield was immovable. Two more policemen and two detectives arrived.

They stod in a semicircle and begged her to allow herself to be arrested in decorous fashion.

"The gentlemanly thing would be to get me a carriage," she said.

"Sure," said one of the detectives. "Wait till I get on the 'phone."

Fifteen minutes later the patrol wagon came driven by a plain-clothes man, and with the driver's rug carelessly thrown over the precinct number.

"Carriage and pair, Ma'am," said the detective, whereupon Mrs. Greenfield laid down the baby and stepped inside with the triumphant remark to Mrs. Kane:

"This'll add to the costs in your case."

Magistrate Pool was astounded when he saw the prisoner brought in by seven large policemen. He stared, then laughed, after which he told Mrs. Greenfield she could go on her promise that she would not try to get Mrs. Kane's job any more.

MRS. PULITZER ENTERTAINS.

Gives a Dinner and Dance to Introduce Her Daughter.

Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer gave a dinner dance last evening at her residence, 7 East Seventy-third Street, to formally present her elder daughter, Miss Edith Pulitzer, one of the season's débutantes. About one hundred people were asked for the dinner, and seventy-five more for the cotillion. The dance was the first large affair given in the new home of the Pulitzers, which is admirably adapted for big entertainments, the large salon on the second floor being easily turned into a ballroom.

Mrs. Pulitzer and Miss Pulitzer received their guests at the head of the stairway leading from the first floor to the ballroom. The wide archway and other doorways were curtained with draperies of ferns held back by garlands of pink roses, and the wide mantels at each end of the salon were banked with ferns and pink roses. The salon is hung with soft green satin brocade, which, with the white and gold woodwork, made an artistic setting for the light gowns.

Dinner was served about 8:30 o'clock at tables, seating from eight to twenty-two, placed in the dining and breakfast rooms, the two halls and the red drawing room on the main floor. Mrs. Pulitzer and Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer presided at the two large tables.

Soon after 11 o'clock the cotillion started in the green salon. It was led by Phoenix Ingraham, dancing with Miss Pulitzer, to the music of Lander's Band. The favors included Louis Seize mirrors wreathed with flowers, hand-painted chiffon scarfs draped into shoulder capes, lamp screens with hunting scenes and old French pictures, silver hunting cups, also large magnolias with electric lights for the girls, and for the men sashes draped over the shoulder and showing colored electric lights. For the electric figure the lights in the room were extinguished, the dancers supplying their own. After the cotillion there was a seated supper, followed by general dancing.

Those who accepted invitations included:

The Misses Pauline French, Emily Coster, Ethel Cowdin, Doris Francklyn, Effie Pearson, Isabelle Tilford, Sally Dixon, Laura Delano, Ione Page, Lucia Hull, Dorothy and Edith Kane, Marion Fish, Pauline Robinson, Julia Fish, Fannie Iselin, Edith Colford, Gladys Rice, Mildred Stoker, Rosalind Fish, Matilde Townsend, Elizabeth Morton, and the Misses Whitman, Hoyt, and Street, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Pruyn, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr, Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Mrs. Kortwright, Mr. and Mrs. William Davis, Mr. and Mrs. R. Munroe Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Wiltse, Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, also Redmond Cross, Hermann Kinnicutt, T. Suffern Taller, Geoffrey Dodge, Courtlandt Barnes, Pendleton Rogers, Prince del Drago, Julian Gerard, Philip Livermore, Duncan Harris, Ogden Reid, Franklin Plummer, Sydney Breese, Bertram Cruger, Otway Byrd, Frederic Baldwin, Baron von der Heydt, Buel Hollister, Charles Draper, J. de W. Cutting, Walter and Watson Webb, I. T. Burden, Jr., Cyril Hatch, Philip Mills, and the Messrs. Whitehouse.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day will be a quiet one socially. There are to be a few card parties, luncheons, at-homes, and dinners. The latter will include one at which Mrs. George Henry Warren will be the hostess.

***

Last night James Henry Smith gave a dinner, and Miss Harriet Robb entertained at a small dinner for Mme. Nordica. Mrs. Herbert Shipman entertained at luncheon.

***

Mrs. Theodore Dehon Wilson of 981 Madison Avenue will be "at home" on the first and fourth Wednesdays until Lent.

***

Mrs. Craigie (John Oliver Hobbes) has left New York for a short visit to Mrs. William Eustis (Miss Morton) at Corcoran House, Washington.

***

At the Bagby Musical Morning on Monday Mme. Kirkby Lunn, the English contralto; Mme. Kappold of the opera company and Joseph Hollman, the 'cellist, will appear.

***

The Hon. Miles Ponsonby, second son of Lord Duncannon, who is booked to sail to-day for England, has been visiting Government House, Canada, and also his cousins, the Hon. Lionel Guest and Mrs. Guest. Mr. and Mrs. Guest did not come to New York in December as intended, and have not been here since the Summer.

***

Mrs. E. Howard Martin of 160 West Fifty-ninth Street will give a large reception on Jan. 27 to introduce her niece, Miss Bessie D. Martin.

FOR THE NEW ASTOR THEATRE

L. A. Wagenhals Home with Plans for a Moving Stage—Other Innovations.

L. A. Wagenhals of the theatrical firm of Wagenhals & Kemper, which will control the new Astor Theatre to be built in Times Square, arrived from Europe on the White Star liner Baltic yesterday. Mr. Wagenhals said that the new playhouse would be ready next Fall, and that it would be opened by Miss Annie Russell in Jean Richepin's "Prince Charming." Later Miss Blanche Walsh will appear there in "I Give My Word," by Mme. Gresac.

The Gresac play, Mr. Wagenhals added, will be produced simultaneously in four languages, Mme. Dusé presenting it in Italian in Milan, Réjane in French in Paris, Fraulein Sorma in German in Berlin, and Miss Walsh in New York, in English. The date of the presentation would, he said, depend on Mme. Dusé.

Mr. Wagenhals's trip abroad was for the purpose of securing theatrical innovations in use on the other side. One of them will be a moving stage, the first to be used in this country. It will do away with the long waits between acts.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The engagement of "The Babes and the Baron" at the Lyric Theatre will end on Saturday evening, Jan. 27. On the following Monday the Shuberts' production of "Mexicana" will be presented. This piece is by Clara Driscoll, Robert Smith, and Raymond Hubbell. The company includes Thomas Q. Seabrooke, Christie MacDonald, Blanche Deyo, and Joseph Herbert.

Richard Mansfield denies that he is to be a part of any Shakespearean season in Chicago this Spring other than his own. He will begin an engagement at the Grand Opera House on May 8.

"Man and Superman," at the Hudson Theatre, will close on Feb. 12.

Fountain pens will be given as souvenirs at the one-hundredth performance of "The Earl and the Girl," which takes place at the Casino on Jan. 29.

THAT DREADFUL WAR IS OVER IN ECUADOR

And Some Men Are Going to Jail for It, Too.

NOBODY KNOWN TO BE KILLED

But the Ecuador Colony Here Has Heard the Peace News with Delight—All Torn Up About It.

That war cloud has been blown from Ecuador, particularly from the neighborhood of Mount Altar; and the skies above the South American Republic are beautiful in their clearness and peaceful promise. Yesterday L. Maximilian Marn, Consul General of Ecuador, received this message of glad tidings from L. Garcia, the Republic's President, elected last year:

"QUITO, Jan. 9.—Tell the colony in New York that the revolution is over."

"Thank Heaven it is over at last," said Serafin S. Withers, one of the head men at the Ecuador Consulate, which has an office at 11 Broadway. Mr. Withers speaks beautiful Spanish and some little English.

"At last, at last it is over," said he. "Ah, it is good to hear it." And Señor Withers leaned back and puffed his cigarette luxuriously.

The revolution, it seems, trailed along for eight weary days. Men's heads grew gray during that war. Sweethearts faltered in their love for those who came not home, and the whole country was plunged in grief for the war that had hung for so long over the little country, whose people, Señor Marin declares, are "peace-loving."

To go into details concerning this war is out of the question yet, because the colony of forty in New York had heard nothing from home until the glad tidings came yesterday.

"Next week come to me," said Senor Withers. "Then I have the details by the mail that shall come in. There will it all be—how it came about, who was in the head of it—all, all—everything will be there. Come next week."

A brief résumé of the war, however, Señor Marin has secured somewhere, and this is his account, in a few words, of the upheaval of Ecuador: About six or seven years ago the President of Ecuador was Gen. Alfaro, a successful warrior.

When others were elected after him the old General was not satisfied, and so he plotted to overthrow President Garcia and his administration, and establish the sort of military Government that now obtains in Santo Domingo, wherein he would be most of the Government.

The plot thickens, as plots will, until it came to a head on New Year's night. The army of Ecuador numbers 4,000. Gen. Alfaro planned, according to the Marin story, to win over the army. So on New Year's night things that make the head swim flowed among the army, and a battalion of 700 men shouted "Hooray for Alfaro"—or words to that effect—got a lot of torches and marched away to New Riobamba, which is nine miles from Old Riobamba, which was destroyed in 1797 by an earthquake. The battalion took possession of New Riobamba, and there were good times there and many shouts of "Hooray for Alfaro."

The revolutting soldiers had thought that the entire army was going with them. But when they woke up in the cold gray morning after they found that it was not so, and that they were almost alone. But they despaired not, having a merry time under the shadow of Mount Altar—till the Garcia army came along and sat down before New Riobamba.

After three or four hours of sorties and skirmishes the great battle came off. Nobody was killed, nobody was wounded, so it is needless to go into the horrible details of the carnage. But when the sun had sunk below the Andes on the eighth day of the revolution, the battalion had surrendered. There is a report that Gen. Alfaro was also captured, but this is not confirmed.

Señor Marin says the battalion that went off on a tout and then on a revolution New Year's night will be punished in due course. One man out of each ten will have to suffer imprisonment. They choose the victims by lot.

At the Felix Hotel in West Twenty-fifth Street, where many South Americans stay, there were six men of Ecuador last night in the apartment of Señor Rovello.

Three of them held that the present alleged republican Government of Ecuador is in the hands of foreign plutocrats: that it is not run in the interest of its home folk, and that it would be a thousand times better if grizzled old Alfaro had complete control of the country; for he was a patriot and loved his country.

The other three were loyalists. None of the six would talk of the details of the great war just ended, temporarily at least, but would only argue about its wisdom.

It is quite certain, however, that the Ecuador colony is torn asunder, and that it is hungry for details of the great war in next week's mails.

SIR GRANT DUFF DEAD.

Author of the Well-Known Diaries Was Born in Scotland in 1829.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff is dead. He was born in 1829.

Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff will be best remembered by the series of Diaries which he published between the years 1897 and 1901. No memoirs in recent years have created more interest, and the series forms as a whole an excellent picture of men and manners in the latter half of the nineteenth century.

Sir Mountstuart did a great deal of other literary work. His earliest book was published in 1868, and was entitled "Studies in European Politics." His other books include a volume on Renan and memoirs of Sir H. S. Maine and Lord de Tabley, and he was editor of the well-known "Victorian Anthology."

He was born in Scotland in 1829. His father was a well-known Oriental scholar, and Mountstuart Duff inherited the taste for Eastern learning and affairs. His career at Oxford was a distinguished one. After being called to the bar he decided on a political career, and entered Parliament in 1857 as a Liberal. He retained his seat till 1881. From 1868 till 1874 he was Under-Secretary for India, and in 1880 Mr. Gladstone made him Under Colonial Secretary. In 1881 he was appointed Governor of Madras. He remained in India for five years, and after returning to England held various high posts, including that of President of the Royal Geographical Society and Lord Rector of Edinburgh University.

He was made a Grand Commander of the Star of India in 1886.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—A vigorous atmospheric disturbance has passed inland from the North Pacific Coast during the last twenty-four hours and is central to-night north of Montana. It has caused general rains in the Pacific Coast States and local showers over the plateau region.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be fresh north; on the South Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk north; on the Gulf Coast light to fresh north; on Lake Michigan fresh south, increasing.

Steamers departing Saturday for European ports will have fresh northwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York and New England, fair and colder Saturday; Sunday snow or rain, fresh north winds.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware, fair and colder Saturday; Sunday snow or rain, light variable winds, becoming east.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	29	38	4 P. M.	38	46
6 A. M.	34	39	6 P. M.	38	46
9 A. M.	37	41	9 P. M.	35	40
12	38	44	12 P. M.	41	37

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 41; for the corresponding date last year it was 35; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 31.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 38; at 2 P. M. it was 42. Maximum temperature, 46 degrees at 5 P. M.; minimum, 36 degrees at 12:01 A. M. Humidity, 93 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 77 per cent. at 8 P. M.

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PLAN OLD-TIME BALL IN OLD ASTOR HOUSE

Invitations Only for Descendants of Early Settlers.

GHOST DANCE A FEATURE

To Take Place at Midnight in Memory of Belles and Beaus of Former Years.

Arrangements are making to give New York a real old-fashioned Knickerbocker ball—one representing the people and the period of the early years of Manhattan's settlement. Its invitation list is to include the old-line aristocracy of New York, and its tone is to be exclusive. Weymer Jay Mills, who is a descendant of the Jay family, and who is a member of the City Club, is planning it and intends holding the ball in the old Astor House down town, where the Vans and Tens back in the thirties danced and dined in what was then the heart of the metropolis. The old Astor House hasn't had a full-fledged ball for many years.

Historical color will be given the affair through the costumes of the men and women who will attend. The men will wear the orthodox evening coat and trousers, with straps about the instep to hold the trousers over spatted boots. This will be set off with the fluffy-frilled shirt and the broad tie of the years gone by. The women will be expected to wear the hoopskirt and old-fashioned waist, with hair dressed after the style of the period.

Mr. Mills says that he hasn't completed the invitation list, but it will probably include members of families like the de Peysters, Clintons, Fishes, Hamiltons, Hoffmans, Kips, Roosevelts, Rutgerses, Ten Broecks, Van Siclens, Schermerhorns, Schuylers, Stuyvesants, Van Burens, Van Cortlandts, Van Cotts, Van Rensselaers, and others of the old days.

The intention is to hold the ball in the main dining room of the Astor House. It is probable that the dance will take place some time in March or April. It is said that while many families of New York's best society will attend, the invitation list will be limited to the families whose ancestors were among the early settlers of the city. The ballroom will be decorated appropriately, and the supper menu will be as nearly as possible like those of the early years of the last century in New York.

Another picturesque incident is to be a "ghost dance." Promptly at 12 o'clock on the night of the ball the ballroom will be darkened and a dance in memory of the belles and beaus who were there so many years ago will be given. The dining room of the old Astor House, used as a dancing hall, has been the scene of many famous social events. It was here that the Prince de Joinville of France was entertained in the early forties.

A TSCHAIKOWSKY PROGRAMME

The Russian Conductor in an Extra Philharmonic Concert.

The Philharmonic Society began the conductors. The extra concert, which the side of its regular subscription when it began with the experiment of the "guest" conductors. The extra concert which the previous season was given to Mr. Weingartner, was this year given to Mr. Safonoff, as the conductor who was expected to make the deepest impression of any of those who are invited this season.

It was natural, too, that he should devote his programme to the works of Tschaikowsky, whose music he has conducted with special sympathy and authority; and that he should give that master's sixth symphony the chief place upon it. With that symphony he had most deeply impressed the Philharmonic's audience.

It was, like other programmes of his and the other foreign conductors, much too long. The serenade for strings, Op. 48, and the first piano concerto are themselves unusually extensive applications of the forms they represent, and two hours and a half of Tschaikowsky's music tends to become oppressive—two hours and a half of any music tends in that direction, yet the audience, which was very large, was as ready at the end as at the beginning to yield to the sway of the music.

The serenade has not been often heard here, though it was first played in New York twenty-one years ago under Dr. Leopold Damrosch, and it has not been often repeated because it is not one of Tschaikowsky's most characteristic or individual productions. The first movement, in the form of a sonatina, as it is marked, is the most valuable. A broad and sonorous andante which forms its opening and closing sections, like a chorale, gave a splendid opportunity for Mr. Safonoff to exploit the magnificent solidity and weight of the Philharmonic Society's string band—such a rich splendor of tone is not elsewhere to be heard.

The finale is on one of the Russian folk songs that Tschaikowsky knew and understood so well how to mold to artistic uses, and if it is not so striking a movement as others that Tschaikowsky has evolved from the same fund of material, it is effective in its way.

The waltz that constitutes the second movement is, on the other hand, one of those commonplace prettinesses into which Tschaikowsky was apt to fall in his piano forte music, seldom in his orchestral music. What he could do with a waltz movement the fifth symphony is a record. And the third movement, the elegy, is graceful and meilifluous, but not deep. The composition was played admirably—the strings are the best part of the Philharmonic Orchestra, and Mr. Safonoff showed them to the best advantage in a reading that was most carefully wrought.

Mr. Safonoff's reading of the sixth symphony is a well-remembered achievement. In it the alternations of stormy and passionate energy and caressing grace of the first movement, the rhythmic fantasy of the second, the whirl and rush of the quick march, and more than all else, the burden of grief, the despairing lament of the finale, are raised to their highest power.

It is an intensely vivid and poignant interpretation that he gives, every phase set into sharpest relief, every light and shadow put into contrast, every color effect intensified. He takes it with the greatest freedom, emphasizing and broadening phrases, and with many modifications of tempo. The performance stirred the audience again deeply, and there was much enthusiasm over it, as there was over the Serenade. And after both Mr. Safonoff made the orchestra rise in a body and bow.

Miss Adele Aus der Ohe was the soloist. She has a sort of prescriptive right of possession in Tschaikowsky's first concerto, which she has played here many times, and on one memorable occasion under the composer's own baton. But she has seldom played it with such a sweep of sonorous power, such elasticity and brilliancy, such poetry; and she seemed infected with the glowing enthusiasm of the conductor. She, too, was richly rewarded with applause and admiration.

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DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Anna C. Keane.

Mrs. Anna C. Keane of 113 East Thirty-fourth Street died early yesterday morning, after a brief illness. Very few New Yorkers of Mrs. Keane's generation now remain. She was born in the Seventh Ward when that section was considered one of the fashionable centres of the city, on November 1, 1823. She was the first President of the society connected with the Convent of the Sacred Heart called the Children of Mary. She married James Keane, whose successful operations in real estate gave him a large fortune. He was one of the first subscribers to St. Patrick's Cathedral. He died in 1873. Mrs. Keane leaves several sons and two daughters. The elder daughter married Thomas A. Phelan, senior partner of the tea importing firm of George W. Lane & Co. The younger is Miss Pauline Keane. One son, David Keane, is a lawyer, who has been connected with Judge John Dillon and the late Frederic Coudert.

Mrs. Keane lived in the house in which she died for over forty years. The funeral services will be held on Monday at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, in West Sixteenth Street.

Dr. Emmet Cooper Dent.

Dr. Emmet Cooper Dent, Superintendent of the West Hospital of the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane on Ward's Island, died yesterday. He was born in Macon, Miss., Oct. 11, 1859. Dr. Dent was Secretary of the Medical Psychological Society, member of the City Medical Society, the Academy of Medicine, Physicians' Mutual Aid Society, New York State Medical Society, the Southern Society, and the Lotos Club. He was also Professor of Mental and Nervous Diseases to the clinic of the New York Hospital of Physicians and Surgeons. The funeral will be on Sunday afternoon from St. Andrew's Church, Fifth Avenue and 127th Street.

Anna Langden Bellows.

Miss Anna Langden Bellows, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows, who was for 40 years pastor of All Souls Church in New York, died suddenly in Yonkers yesterday. She had been ill for some time, and yesterday suffered a stroke of apoplexy. One brother, the Rev. Russell N. Bellows, survies her. Funeral services will be held to-morrow in the Unitarian Church at 9 A. M. The burial will be in Walpole, N. H.

Charles F. Sturtevant.

Charles F. Sturtevant, a descendant of Oscar P. Sturtevant, the first President of the New York Board of Aldermen, died at his home, 56 Morningside Avenue, yesterday morning. His son, George T. Sturtevant, found him unconscious in bed. He died before the arrival of a physician. A widow, two sons, and a daughter survive him.

Gen. Ramon Teran.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Jan. 12.—Gen. Ramon Teran, Commander of the military zone, including the State of Nueva Leone, Coahuila, and Tamaulipas, died at his residence in this city yesterday. He took a prominent part in the struggle against the forces of Maximilian.

Mrs. Lucy E. Polk.

WARRENTON, N. C., Jan. 12.—Mrs. Lucy E. Polk, the venerable widow of Col. William H. Polk and sister-in-law of President Polk, was buried in Warrenton to-day.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN LEIGHTON WESTCOTT, former Mayor of Camden, N. J., died there yesterday of appendicitis. He was 56 years old.

JAMES A. SUITER, who was Colonel of the Thirty-fourth New York Regiment in the civil war, died at his home in Herkimer yesterday. He was 91 years old.

Mrs. RACHEL M. HUSTACE died yesterday at the home of her son, Dr. Frank Hustace, 413 Madison Avenue. She was eighty-two years old. Funeral services will be held at her home on Monday. The burial will be in Woodlawn.

HARRIS WINES, an ex-Police Captain, died at his home, 417 West 150th Street, yesterday. Capt. Wines was 76 years old. He was born in this city. The funeral will be held this evening at his home. The interment will be in Greenwood.

The Rev. GEORGE MOULTON ADAMS, D. D., died at his home in Auburndale, Mass., yesterday, at the age of 82 years. For 56 years he had been a pastor. At the time of death he was filling the pulpit of the Waban Congregational Church.

ALICE M. W. HAMMER, wife of William J. Hammer, died yesterday at 153 West Forty-sixth Street in her forty-third year. She was the daughter of President Thomas White of the White Sewing Machine Company. No date has been set for the funeral. The interment will be at Cleveland, Ohio.

GUSTAV LEVY, a musician, living at 156 East Ninety-fourth Street, died yesterday after a brief illness. He was 55 years old. Mr. Levy leaves a widow, Maria, and five children, Mrs. Edward Bero, Benoit, Alexander, Stanley, and William Levy. The funeral will be held at the residence of the family at noon on Sunday.

HUGH POLLOCK, who for half a century had been in the house furnishing business in one store on Myrtle Avenue, near Duffield Street, Brooklyn, died on Thursday at his home, 221 Carlton Avenue, that borough. He was a native of Scotland. His wife, five sons, and a daughter survive him.

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, who was for many years in the hardware business in Brooklyn, died on Thursday at his home in Westwood, N. J. He was eighty-four years old. Mr. Montgomery served in the civil war with the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn. He is survived by three daughters.

ARNOLD BARBER of 191 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, died in the Presbyterian Hospital, Manhattan, on Thursday, following an operation. He was born in Norwich, England, sixty-five years ago and had been a traveling salesman for E. S. Jaffray & Co. and the H. B. Claflin Company. His wife and two daughters survive him.

Mrs. MATHILDA TORRENS, widow of the late Andrew Alexander Torrens, the shoe man, died last evening at her residence, 14 West Forty-seventh Street, after a long illness. She was seventy-three years old. She leaves two married daughters, Mrs. Samuel Murland of this city and Mrs. H. Robey, Jr., of Boston. Her funeral is to be held on Monday.

JOSEPH S. SCHWALBE, a wine and liquor merchant at 377 Eighth Avenue, and who lived at 379 Eighth Avenue, died on Thursday at Mount Sinai Hospital after an operation. He was 67 years old. He went to San Francisco about thirty years ago and had been back in New York about three years. He leaves a wife and one son, Monroe J. Schwalbe.

J. C. CONWAY, President of the Conway, Leeper & Quarles Lumber Company, with wholesale concerns at Dallas and six other cities of Texas, died in a sanitarium at Dallas yesterday. He was one of the men most extensively interested in the lumber industries of the Southwest. He was born at Fredericksburg, Va., in 1854 and went to Texas from Mississippi in 1883.

MATTHEW MERRITT died at his home, in Greenwich, yesterday in his eighty-fourth year. He lived in that town all his life except for eight years spent in New York. He was a borough officer for nineteen years and in the livery business for thirty-nine years. He was father-in-law of Judge R. Jay Walsh, ex-Secretary of State of Connecticus, and of Postmaster George E. Scofield.

EDWARD BAILEY, eldest brother of James A. Bailey, the circus man, died yesterday at his home, near Holly, Mich. He took cold a few days ago while making a holiday visit to his brother at his home in Mount Vernon and developed pneumonia after his return to Michigan. Mr. Bailey was about 60 years old and had retired from business. He leaves a widow.

JACOB CURTIS, telegraph operator, and later telephone operator at Bellevue Hospital for thirty years, died in the hospital tuberculosis ten yesterday. A short time ago he was dismissed by Supt. Armstrong for an infringement of the rules and took his dismissal very much to heart. For years he had known no other home than Bellevue. In the Westfield disaster in 1871 and the riots on July 11 in the same year Curtis handled all the names of the injured and dead, as well as the dispatching of the ambulances with the Morse key, and was highly praised.

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From Europe.

Among the arrivals on the White Star liner Baltic yesterday were Lady Grey Wilson, wife of the Governor of the Bahamas; Sir M. van Asch van Wyck, Lord Ingestre, son of the Earl of Shrewsbury, who with Lady Ingestre is going to Ottawa; Prof. and Mrs. George Wright, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Gibbs.

MARRIED.

BUCKINGHAM—SMITH.—On Jan. 11, by the Rev. Stanley White, at Hillside Church, Orange, N. J., Alice Clinton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albridge C. Smith, to Clifford Hale Buckingham.

DIED.

ALEXANDER.—On Friday, Jan. 12, 1906, Matilda Torrens, widow of Andrew Alexander. Funeral services at her late residence, 14 West 47th St., on Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

BELLOWS.—At Yonkers, N. Y., Anna Langdon Bellows, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows, on Friday, Jan. 12. Funeral services at the First Unitarian Church, North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 13, at 9 o'clock A. M. Interment at Walpole, N. H.

BERRY.—On Friday, Jan. 12, 1906, at his home, 48 East 67th St., after a brief illness, Oliver Fowler Berry, in the 63d year of his age, son of the late Richard Berry. Funeral services at his late residence, Monday morning, Jan. 8, at 10 o'clock.

BRYAN.—On Friday, the 12th inst., at her residence, 300 West 45th St., Sarah Jane, widow of the late James Bryan, in the 67th year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CANDEE.—On Jan. 11, at the residence of his son, G. Everitt Candee, Leonia, N. J., George W. Candee of Poughkeepsie. Funeral services in Poughkeepsie on Saturday afternoon.

CADMUS.—On Friday, Jan. 12, 1906, Josephine L., widow of Dr. A. L. Cadmus and daughter of the late Samuel Large. Funeral services on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock at 64 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

COLLIER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 10, at his residence, 8 East 48th St., after a brief illness, in the 60th year of his age, Maurice Dwight Collier, son of the late George Collier and Sarah Bell Collier. Funeral services at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Saturday, Jan. 13, at 10 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn. St. Louis papers please copy.

CROSBY.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, in the 80th year of her age, on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 11, 1906, at her residence, 165 Madison Av., Elizabeth M. Crosby, widow of Edward N. Crosby and daughter of the late James Van Schoonhoven of Troy, N. Y. Funeral services at the house on Saturday at 12 noon.

DENT.—Suddenly, Jan. 12, at his residence, Ward's Island, New York City, Dr. Emmet C. Dent, Superintendent Manhattan State Hospital. Funeral services will be held at St. Andrew's Church, corner 5th Av. and 127th St., Sunday, Jan. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family. Please omit flowers. New Orleans and Macon, Miss., papers please copy.

DUNN.—Suddenly, Jan. 10, Harry Martyn Dunn, in his 47th year. Funeral services at his late residence, Dongan Hills, S. I., 9:30 A. M., Saturday. Interment private.

FINCH.—Suddenly, on Friday, Jan. 12, George R., beloved husband of Harriet E. Finch. Funeral from his late residence, 100 Warren St., Glens Falls, N. Y., on Monday at 2:30 P. M.

HAMMER.—On Jan. 12, 1906, Alice Maude White, wife of William J. Hammer, at her residence, 153 West 46th St. Funeral at convenience of family. Interment at Cleveland, Ohio. Cleveland, Ohio, and Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

HOPKINS.—Entered into rest on Jan. 12, at

At the Madison Square Garden Show

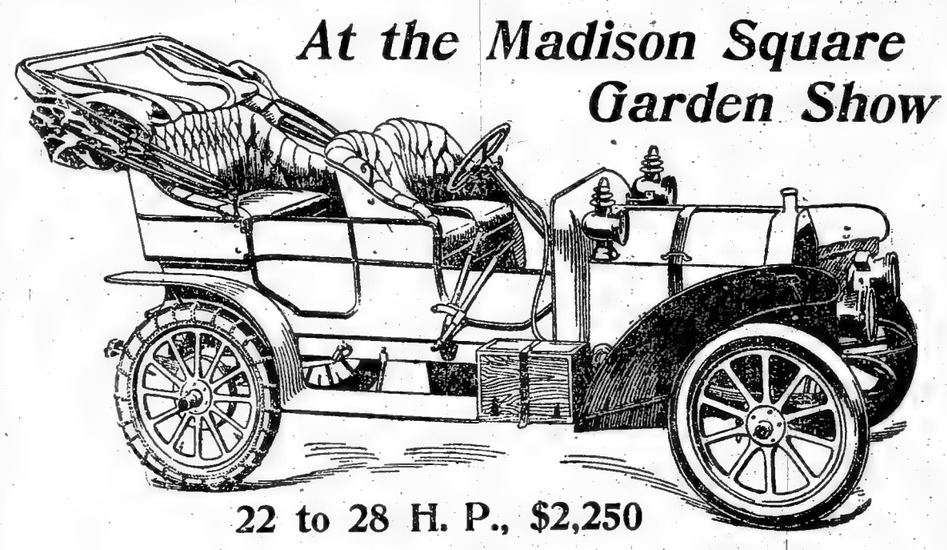

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Dr. Graham Bell's Man-Carrying Kite

FOREIGN

First Showing of New Models.

Viqueot
Panhard
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See the Great Vanderbilt Cup Race

Free in the Armory Theatre Every Hour from 1 to 10 P. M.

Wonderful Vitagraph pictures of the Gordon Bennett Race, Climb to the Clouds, Ormond-Daytona Races, and Airship Flights.
DAILY CONCERTS BY BAYNE'S 69TH REGIMENT BAND.

THIS YEAR HELD AT

NEW ARMORY 69TH REGIMENT

26th Street, Near 4th Avenue.

Opens To-night at 8 O'Clock.

From the opening to-night at 8, until the closing (on the 20th) of the

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN SHOW

THE CLEMENT-BAYARD CARS

WILL BE DISPLAYED ON THE MAIN FLOOR

AT THE NORTH SIDE, RIGHT NEXT THE WALL.

Competent attendants will be glad to show you the minute and important points of Clement-Bayard superiority, and why in France [where best known] the Clement-Bayard cars command a premium.

Touring Cars, Chassis, Town Cars, with Landaulet and Brougham bodies, ranging in horse power from 24 to 60, are exhibited.

Exclusive Representatives in the United States,

SIDNEY B. BOWMAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,

50 and 52 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET.

IMPROVED

TRUFFAULT-HARTFORD SHOCK ABSORBER

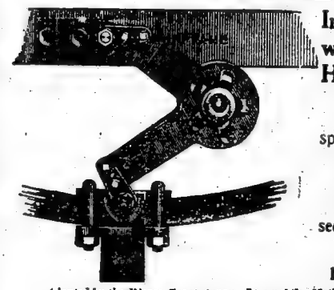

Insist that your car be equipped with the improved Truffault-Hartford Shock Absorber.

Increases the speed.
Enables cars to proceed at highest speed over all obstructions.
Doubles the life of tires.
Prevents lost traction.
Absolutely prevents breaking of springs.
Makes cobblestones and rough roads seem like Asphalt.

New Model Absolutely Self-Adjusting.
Requires No Attention After Application.

Adopted by the Pierce Great Arrow, Locomobile, Matheson, Richard-Brasier, Peugeot, Napier, Cobren-Brillie.

Don't be misled by devices made on principles which we have discarded.

CARS UNDER 1,500 LBS., $40. (Four Suspensions)
CARS OVER 1,500 LBS., $60. (Four Suspensions)

HARTFORD SUSPENSION CO.

E. V. HARTFORD, Pres. 67 Vestry Street, New York.

WE ARE THE SOLE AMERICAN AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

COBRON-BRILLIE

"THE FINEST AUTOMOBILE IN THE WORLD."

Auto Auction Ass'n of America

Our next auction sale of automobiles will be held at the

PEERLESS GARAGE,
220 West 41st St.,
Wednesday, January 24th.

Get your entries in early.
For particulars apply to the secretary.

C. G. WRIDGWAY,
220 West 41st St., New York.
Phone 3496 Bryant.

PENNSYLVANIA CLINCHER TIRES

Are made for service—not for profits.

The $1,000 Tire Economy Competition concerns every owner or driver of a Motor Car; especially in the fact that he can send us his old tires and receive 20 per cent. allowance for them in buying Pennsylvania Clincher Tires.

PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER CO.
JEANNETTE, PA.

At both Shows and Broadway, cor 52d Street.

AUTO SHOW READY FOR OPENING TO-NIGHT

Fine Color Scheme in Madison Square Garden Decorations.

FRENCH AERONAUTS ARRIVE

Unusual Collection of Flying Machines and Models in the Armory Show —Motor Car Tendencies.

A private view of the automobile decorations in Madison Square Garden, followed by a luncheon at the new Prince George Hotel, given by the Show Committee of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers; the arrival of two delegates from the Aero Club of France with some interesting flying-machine models for the armory show, and the placing of several scores of machines in their respective exhibition spaces were among the important activities yesterday that heralded the greatest auto-show week ever attemped in this country.

From the appearance of things in both the Garden and the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, everything will be in readiness for the opening of the two shows this evening at 8 o'clock. Fortunately for visitors, both shows are in close proximity, the new armory being within half a block of the Garden, the main entrance being on Lexington Avenue, with side entrances on both Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets.

Under the guidance of Col. George Pope, Chairman of the Show Committee; M. L. Downs, Secretary; Clinton R. Mabley, and Marcus I. Brock, the other committee members, assisted by General Manager George H. Day of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers, and James C. Young, Secretary of the Garden, about fifty automobilists and guests were conducted through the Garden to view the decorative work. Never before, was the universal opinion, has the Garden presented so artistic an appearance.

Worked out on harmonious lines in a color scheme of white and gold, with pale-green streamers and bunting suspended from the roof and galleries, the roof studded with thousands of stars, while 2,000 evergreen trees have been tastefully arranged around the sides of the arena, even the basement receiving the same careful treatment, the rich setting for the reception of hundreds of motor cars and accessories is something unique in the history of American industrial exhibits. Fifty-six different types of motor cars, including electrics and commercial vehicles, will be shown in the Garden, while the armory will have about a dozen more. Over 220 exhibitors will be represented in the Garden and over 200 in the armory. While the two shows will necessarily be similar to a large extent, each possesses certain characteristics which render both necessary to be seen in order to have a well-rounded idea of the present automobile development.

The aeronautic exhibit in the armory under the immediate direction of the Aero Club of America will surprise not only students of the subject, but those whose curiosity has been aroused by the expectation of something sensational. It will be the largest and most perfect collection of aerostatic material ever brought together in this country. H. H. Clayton, the meteorologist of Blue Hill Observatory at Hyde Park, Mass., who arrived yesterday to superintend the hanging of four kite models used for testing the weight and temperature of the air, was surprised at the magnitude of the exhibit. One of these kites is the original made in 1886 by Lawrence Hargreave of Australia and used in a number of trials. Charles Levee of the Aero Club of France brought some ingenious models of flying machines made by Maurice Mallet of Paris. The latter made the balloon used by Comte de la Vaulx in his recent flight over the Mediterranean. Among the interesting collection of photographs is one taken last Summer in Paris during the balloon carnival, showing an ascent by Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Field Bishop of this city.

No startling improvements will be seen this year in the 1906 models. The general tendencies are in the direction of better material, a general perfection of details, larger wheels and tires, forge front axles, long foot boards instead of steps, and mechanically operated inlet and exhaust valves for motors, make and break ignition with magnet on the hi[illegible] larger and wider brakes, leather faced cone clutches, sliding gear transmission, and bevel-gear drive with the double side drive on the high powered touring cars.

The headquarters during the coming week of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers will be at the Hotel Prince George, East Twenty-eighth Street, and besides the officials over 300 automobilists from all parts of the country will be installed there. The luncheon given in the big café was under the auspices of the Show Committee and was purely informal. Col. George Pope presided, and complete satisfaction was expressed by all the dealers present with the automobile outlook for the year. As a little indication of the continued motor car popularity, the statement was made by the agent of a favorite French car that premiums of from $500 to $1,000 are now being paid for deliveries within the next two months. The factory output is sold out four months ahead and deliveries are two months behind.

COURT JOBS OFF CITY ROLL.

General Sessions Places on County List—One New Exempt Berth.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—The State Civil Service Commission to-day exempted the office of private secretary to the Chief Engineer of the New York City Water Supply Board. Action was suspended in regard to sixteen other places.

Attorney General Mayer sent in an opinion that the places in the Court of General Sessions of New York should be classified in the county and not in the city service. The New York City Commission, accordingly, was requested to eliminate these places from the city schedules.

TELEPHONE
1,000—BRYANT
THENEWYORKTIMES
Your Want Advertisement will be printed in THE NEW YORKTIMES the following morning. A bill will be sent later.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

A GENTLEMAN of refinement can secure a home in strictly private family; references exchanged. Address B. W., Box 213 Times, Times Square.

West Side.

11TH ST., 112, 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms; family or single; excellent table.

37TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; one second floor; excellent table board; references.

45TH, 145 WEST.—Newly reopened, with elegant rooms; first-class table; attentive service; reference.

61ST ST., 138 WEST.—A nice hall bedroom; newly furnished, with steam heat; also parlor bedroom; use of bath; family of two; gentlemen. Nealon. 2

72D ST., 152 WEST.—Residence for ladies studying music, art, drama; highly recommended; $8 to $14.

52D ST., 39 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms and bath, second floor; excellent kitchen and service.

92D, 77 WEST.—Parlor; alcove; board; gentlemen; Jewish family; modern apartment; Subway, elevated. Blumenfeld.

93D ST., 126 WEST.—One room, fourth floor; reasonable; telephone; references exchanged.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Sunny, heated double room; running water; with board; two gentlemen; moderate.

96TH, 64 WEST.—Large and small rooms, fourth floor; table guests accommodated; reasonable; references.

105TH ST., 148 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom; steam heated; private family; moderate; gentlemen. Morphy.

118TH ST., 160 WEST.—Homelike accommodation for two or three; good board. Egmont.

East Side.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Comfortable single room, with board; exceptionally good table.

22D ST., 42 EAST, Near Broadway, The Adelfi.—Large rooms; excellent table board.

84TH, 45 EAST, Near Madison Av.—Very fine rooms and board; private bath; single rooms for gentlemen; bath same floor; references.

84TH ST., 146 EAST.—Elegantly furnished suite of two rooms, on parlor floor, with board; use of piano; select home; references.

88TH ST., 50 EAST.—Unexpectedly vacated large and small sunny fourth floor rooms, near bath; parlor dining room; small tables; accommodations for two table guests; reference essential.

92D ST., 172 EAST.—Comfortable room, southern exposure; excellent American table; homelike surroundings; references; moderate.

92D ST., 156 EAST.—Handsome, large back parlor, suitable for physician, dentist; very fine double, single rooms; all rooms comfortably heated; several southern exposure; baths; cozy dining room; superior board; home comforts; parlor use; reasonable.

Bronx.

GRAND AV., 2,450, near Fordham Road.—Second floor sunny room; moderate terms; few boarders.

Brooklyn.

5 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn Heights. Overlooking Wall St.; second floor, elegantly furnished; rooms or apartment; neighborhood, table high-class.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 170.—Choicest residence location; large, sunny room; harbor view; table board; reference.

COUNTRY BOARD.

On Palisades, opposite 114th St.—Comfortable accommodations, large house, with grounds, sunny rooms; especially suited for convalescents. Jessen, Cliffside, New Jersey.

Park House, Morristown, N. J.—Opposite park; dry air, pure water, steam heat, electric light; excellent table; no bar; $8 up.

New Rochelle.—Two large, steam-heated rooms, with board; station convenient. 39 Washington Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

19TH ST., 39 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, running hot and cold water; telephone.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished; bath; heat; private house; $2 upward; gentlemen only; reference.

44TH ST., 224 WEST.—Beautiful, large front room, $8; alcove room, one flight, $12; modern, refined house; Times Square Subway; telephone.

47TH ST., 217 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Large and small rooms; handsomely furnished; good house; reference.

48TH, 134 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, warm room and bath for gentleman; reference.

71ST ST., 104 WEST.—Elegant large front room, suitable for one or two gentlemen.

78TH ST., 201 WEST.—Comfortable, homelike rooms; handsome surroundings; elevator apartment; $4 up.

87TH ST., 105 WEST.—Large square room, nicely furnished; all conveniences; heated; gentlemen preferred.

91ST ST., 130 WEST.—Furnished rooms, breakfast if desired; reasonable; convenient to Subway and L. Mallo.

93D, 253 W.—Exceptionally well furnished room for couple or gentlemen; private house; references.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large well-furnished sunny front rooms; running water.

84TH ST., 156 WEST.—Elegantly furnished parlor bedroom, bath, first floor; all conveniences.

101ST ST., 4 WEST.—Hall room; steam heat; adjoining bath; light; $3 per week. Oliver.

111TH ST., 237 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms in elevator apartment; steam heated. Apartment No. 1.

232TH ST., 200 WEST.—One or two elegant rooms, latest conveniences; strictly private. Bellboy.

East Side.

45TH ST., 139 EAST.—Private, high-class house; will let room to gentlemen only; southern exposure; scrupulously clean; references.

55TH ST., 119 EAST.—Bachelor; one, two, or three rooms, $10 to $15; bath; also parlor and bedroom, suitable for physician or two gentlemen; reference.

64TH ST., 44 EAST.—Commodious, warm, well-furnished rooms; bath; private family; references essential.

86TH ST., 243 EAST.—Nice cheerful room, well heated; strictly private house; gentleman; reference.

LEXINGTON AV., 176.—Parlors, square and small rooms; newly furnished; select neighborhood; references exchanged.

LEXINGTON AV., 605.—Nicely furnished room, with connecting bath; all conveniences; gentlemen.

Brooklyn.

AMITY ST., 187, (Heights.)—Nicely furnished rooms; en suite and singly; heated; convenient bridge, ferries.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3, Overlooking Wall St.; large and small rooms for gentlemen.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

150TH, 102 WEST.—Unfurnished rooms; large studio, artist, pianist; grate fire; board or breakfast. Mrs. Avery.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Wanted—Two unfurnished rooms, private house. Bachelor, A Box 102 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Cooks and laundresses, chambermaids and waitresses, nurses, general housework'rs, cooks, couples, waitresses, laundresses, and chambermaids. St. Bartholomew's Bureau, 211 East 42d St.

WANTED—Several young ladies to solicit subscriptions for a well-known medical journal. Apply, stating references, to F. W., Box 300 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Nursery maid, white or colored, for boy of four; best city references required. Call Saturday afternoon 325 West 82d St.

WANTED—Contralto for Manhattan church; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Soprano for city church; $900. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—A girl for light housework and plain cooking. Call for two days, 452 West 141st St.

WANTED—Fresh wet nurse wanted to nurse a nursing child. Mrs. Michael, 374 Broadway, Brooklyn.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policies; large commission, renewals; county managers wanted every State. A. B. Cilley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Compositors, &c.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

COMPOSITORS and stone hands wanted for one of the largest book and job houses in the City of New York; permanent positions guaranteed to non-union men who can furnish proper references. Address, giving as reference former employers, T. A., Box 211 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN WANTED—An A No. 1 non-union man, capable of handling one of the largest book and job offices in the City of New York; a man with executive ability and the capabilities required will be guaranteed a steady position with highest wages. Address, with references, U. T., Box 209 Times Downtown.

PRINTERS:
ONE OF THE BEST GENERAL PRINTING HOUSES IN NEW YORK CITY, OPERATING A LARGE COMPOSING ROOM, LIGHTED ON FOUR SIDES, EQUIPPED ON THOROUGHLY MODERN LINES, IS NOW CONDUCTING AN OPEN SHOP, NINE HOURS; CONTRACTS FOR ONE YEAR OR MORE WILL BE MADE WITH JOB COMPOSITORS OF EXCEPTIONAL ABILITY, CAPABLE OF HANDLING 3 OR 4 ASSISTANTS; $25 PER WEEK OR MORE TO THE RIGHT MEN; SAME TERMS FOR EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD LINOTYPE AND MONOTYPE OPERATORS AND STONE HANDS ON BIG WORK. THE WINTHROP PRESS, 32-34 LAFAYETTE PLACE, NEW YORK.

WANTED—William Green wants printers at 326 Pearl Street, New York City; wishes to add to his staff a number of experienced compositors, (display, stone, and make-up men,) also experienced monotype operators; these positions will be permanent to efficient workmen of good character; salary will be $21.00 per week; only persons willing to work nine hours in open shop desired; loyalty to employer is expected in return for advantageous working conditions; reply by letter only, giving employer's references and stating experience and qualifications. William Green.

Wanted—Compositors, Stone Hands, and Make-up Men; "Open Shop"; Highest Salary; Permanent Position; Additional Bonus for Faithful Services; New York, Vicinity, and Western Points. Call or Address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing trade; pays $5 day after completing course of practical instruction at home or in our schools; graduates admitted to Union and Master Plumbers' Association; positions secured. Coyne Bros. Co. Practical Schools Plumbing and Bricklaying, 239 10th Av., New York; Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis. Free catalogue.

WANTED—Boy, about 16 years of age, in office of dry goods importing and commission house; must have fair education, be neat and clean, and be able to furnish good references; state age, references, and experience had, if any. C. V., Box 115 Times Downtown.

WANTED—A boy who has some experience in office work; must write a good hand, be well recommended, and be residing with parents. G. F. P., Box 207 Times, Downtown.

WANTED—Boy for law office, to attend switchboard, &c.; opportunity to advance; must be polite and neat. Call between 9 and 10 A. M. on H. G. Kimball, 34 Pine St., city.

WANTED—Boy for office work, filing, errands, &c., in hardware business. Address in own handwriting, stating age and reference, B. A., Box 130 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Men and women to represent us on a good paying proposition; modern and agreeable work. Lay, 145 8th Av., New York.

WANTED—100 men to sing in chorus at Metropolitan Temple, 14th St. and 7th Av.; volunteers. Ask for Mr. Ross, 7:30 P. M.

WANTED—Office boy; must be neat and willing; reference required. W. L., Box 350 Times, Times Square.

WANTED — Church organist for Alabama; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED — Tenor for Manhattan church; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist, country Catholic church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Neat, bright boy; must be good penman. H. M. O., 224 Church St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Companions.

COMPANION. — YOUNG GENTLEWOMAN, CONVENT EDUCATION, CHURCH OF ENGLAND, WISHES TO BE COMPANION TO SOME LADY IN NEW YORK. EXCEPTIONAL REFERENCES. H. H., 315 TIMES, TIMES SQUARE.

COMPANION.—Refined American woman of 34 as companion; willing to travel; highest references. B., 518 West 151st St., New York City.

Cooks.

COOK and WAITRESS.—Together or separately. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Housework.

HOUSEWORKER.—By colored houseworker; good cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress; apartment preferred; neat, industrious; investigated references. Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 59th St. Tel. 4736 Columbus.

HOUSEWORK.—General housework; neat and tidy; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; city or country. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Office Assistant.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious, reliable; references; $12. Miss Howe, Box 122 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Seven years' experience; take entire charge of an office; best reference, last employer; $15. Responsible, Box 148 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious, reliable, willing, obliging; references; $10. Miss Allen, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Unusually good beginner; understands German; fine penman; rapid figurer; perfect speller; must work; $7. Miss M., Box 130 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Office Assistant.—One year's experience; neat, accurate; references; $8. Neatness, Box 119 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER.—Five years' with one firm; intelligent; very capable. Refinement, Box 145 Times Downtown.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—First-class; country preferred; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Miscellaneous.

A TEACHER OF SCIENTIFIC PHYSICAL exercises would like a few clients; special exercises given to convalescents; indorsement of work by best physicians. Gabriel, 239 West 52d St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and CLERICAL WORK.—Neat and accurate and good at figures. W., Box 133 Times Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—Small business concerns not desiring a permanent bookkeeper or accountant can have their books or accounts written up systematically once or twice a week at small cost. Accountant, 219 West 4th St.

ACCOUNTANT wishes work evenings and Saturday; audits, statements, trial balances, bookkeeping, investigations, &c.; terms moderate; references. Accountant, 66 East 8th St.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

A POSITION OF TRUST WANTED BY RETIRED policeman in bank or mercantile house; tall, good appearance; strictly temperate; best of reference and security furnished, or will take charge of gentleman's residence in city or country. M. F., Box 325 Times, Times Square.

PAINTER, PAPER-HANGER, KALSOMINER.—Good all around man, with tools; general repairing. J. W., 493 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

SECRETARY.—Physician wishes position as private secretary; highest education; good personality; fluent talker; executive ability; good correspondent; accustomed to dealing with men of importance; highest references. J. W., Times, Harlem.

WATCHMAN.—Married man of steady habits; best of references. H. Hilderbrand, 235 Bristol St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) of good education, family, and address, with two years' legal and newspaper experience, and able to furnish excellent references from some of the largest houses in the city, wishes position with responsible firm in any line of business; a young man of ability, who will render faithful service to his employers; one who stays with his work till it is finished. W Box 314 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) single, having several years' experience in newspaper office as advertising clerk and solicitor, desires position; highest references furnished. R. M., 220 East 55th St.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) wants a position where he can learn a trade; is willing to start on small salary. Thomas De La Croix, 167 West 102d St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Gentleman of high mechanical abilities, manager of metal novelty factory, possessing valuable patents and processes of manufacture, wants partner, $10,000, to start metal novelty factory. Address W. H., Box 1,349 Times, Times Square.

I can sell your patent; booklet mailed free; fifteen years' experience; patent sales exclusively. Call, write, or telephone, William E. Hoyt, patent sales specialist, 290 B'way, New York.

Lawyer of standing, retiring from practice, would sell same to responsible young attorney; excellent opportunity. Address Haste, Times, Harlem.

I know of some good investments, no loans; mining, realty, and business. A Box 327 Times, Times Square.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Imitation Bronze Clock Cases Dutiable at 45 Per Cent.—Other Decisions.

In a decision by T. S. Sharretts, the Board of United States General Appraisers sustained yesterday a claim filed by Harris & Harrington of New York, it being held that imitation bronze clock cases are properly dutiable at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the Dingley tariff law for manufactures of metal. It seems that the clocks had, in the lower panel, a hand-painted china shield. On this account Collector Stranahan deemed the article dutiable at 60 per cent. ad valorem, the rate applicable to chinaware.

General Appraiser Sharretts points out that metal is the component material of chief value in the clocks, and that the claim of the importers is well founded and should be upheld. The Collector is directed to reliquidate the entries in accordance with the finding of the board.

Other importers' claims sustained were filed by Appel & Kleinman, Charles H. Waentig, Sullivan, Drew & Co., A. Hollander & Co., J. M. Martin, Leon Rheims, and others, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, New York.

The board overruled protests filed by Leerburger Brothers, the Strohmeyer & Arpe Company, Zucca & Co., Veit, Son & Co., New York; estate of Anton Winters; Philadelphia, and Leon Kosby, San Francisco.

Must Allow for Shrinkage in Sugar.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in a decision handed down by Judge Gray, rules that in collecting duty on sugar the customs authorities must allow for shrinkage. If the decision stands, the Government will lose a heavy revenue from imported sugars.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

HERRMAN HARRIS.—Herrman Harris of 362 West Nineteenth Street, formerly a tobacco dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,523, contracted in 1891 and 1892, and nominal assets of $1,855 in old accounts.

HARRIET S. THISTLE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Harriet S. Thistle, dealer in cigars at 675 Columbus Avenue, by Emanuel J. Frisch, a creditor for $770. It was alleged that she is insolvent, transferred merchandise and accounts of $1,000, and removed a large part of her property. The assets, it is stated, are about $2,200, consisting of stock and fixtures, $1,200, and accounts, $1,000, and it is also stated that she has transferred $1,500 assets to J. F. Dams, Jr.

ADOLPH FELDMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Adolph Feldman, dealer in general merchandise, clothing, &c., at 80½ Palisade Avenue, Yonkers, by these New York creditors: Martin Blumenfeld & Brothers, $322; Morris Danzig, $128, and Simon Rudnick, $48. It was alleged that he is insolvent, has made payments of $250 to prefer, transferred merchandise and accounts $500, and suffered creditors to obtain preference through legal proceedings.

SAMUEL & ESTER KLEIN.—Samuel Klein and Ester Klein, contractors and builders of 316 East Third Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $37,704 and no assets. The debts were contracted between 1903 and 1906 for borrowed money, work, labor, and services. Among the creditors are Richard Treitler, $5,000; Marx & Jacobson, $3,000; Schwartz & Steiner, $2,900; Thomas J. Mooney, $2,500; Teddy Connolly, $2,400; Abraham Kasower, $1,500; Max Schwartz, $1,500, and Max Kest, $1,200. There is a judgment against them for $350 personal taxes for 1905. Samuel Klein was a dealer in painters' supplies from 1892 to 1898, when he went into building operations and erected many flats on the lower east side.

BOTVINICK, COHEN & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against David Botvinick and Harry Cohen, who composed the firm of Botvinick, Cohen & Co., manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 149 Spring Street, by Rosie Hessel, a creditor for $615. It was alleged that they are insolvent, transferred merchandise and accounts, $1,000 between Nov. 10 and 14, recovered $500 insurance from a fire at their place of business on Oct. 26, and thereafter $300 worth of merchandise was removed to a storage warehouse, and the petitioner has been unable to ascertain the whereabouts of the remainder of the stock. Mr. Botvinick started the business on Jan. 1, 1904, and Mr. Cohen became a partner on Jan. 1, 1905. In August, 1905, they asked an extension from their creditors, which was not signed by all creditors. The liabilities are reported to be about $3,000. Judge Holt appointed Arthur Patterson receiver of the assets.

UNITED MERCHANTS' PHOTO ASSOCIATION.—Deputy Sheriff Murray has received an execution against the United Merchants' Photo Association, a trading stamp concern, at 160 West Twenty-third Street, for $2,018 in favor of the Biddeford National Bank of Biddeford, Me., on a note of the company. Another judgment of $530 on a note was also obtained by the Biddeford National Bank, but execution was not issued on it. The business was started ten years ago and was succeeded by this corporation in July, 1900, when it was incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000. George W. Thomas, who had been President and Treasurer from the start, retired in August last and was succeeded by William H. Parker. Albert C. Goodwin, who was Vice President, is said to be connected with the Biddeford National Bank. The Sheriff put a keeper in the place of business at 160 West Twenty-third Street.—

THE ARENA COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Arena Company, restaurant, at 39 and 41 West Thirty-first Street and 40 West Thirty-second Street, show liabilities of $161,751, of which $24,000 are secured and $2,636 were for wages, which have been paid by the Trustees. There are also taxes and water rates of $6,726, which are disputed as to the company's liability to pay. The assets are $24,887, as follows: Cash, $2,594; furniture and fixtures, $12,073; supplies, $8,237; accounts, $735; liquor license, $616; fire insurance, $632. The Trustees estimate that these assets and the good-will do not exceed $50,000, subject to a chattel mortgage of $24,000 and the disputed taxes. Among the creditors are W. C. Muschenheim, $24,000, secured; Park & Tilford, $10,815; Alvin Carl, Boston, $18,800; George Francis, Boston, $10,000; Hayward Restaurant Company, Boston, $4,000; L. Barth & Son, $6,202; Mount Vernon National Bank, $3,000; A. Silz, $9,277; Blackfords, $3,575; George Wanamaker, $4,250; G. S. Nicholas, $3,825, and Schwarzschild, Sulzberger & Co., $3,301.

Out of Town.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Creditors of the Fraley-Carey Company, department store, Rochester, yesterday filed a petition in involuntary bankruptcy with the United States District Court at Buffalo. An application by representatives of the company was denied for the appointment of a receiver. Among the petitioning creditors is John M. Fraley of New York City, $28,500 loaned.

WEEKLY FAILURE REPORT.

Bradstreet's report 236 failures in the United States during the week, against 220 for the previous week, and 295, 315, 234, and 291 for the corresponding weeks of 1905 to 1902. The Middle States had 35, New England 27, Southern 73, Western 46 Northwestern 24, Pacific 19, and Territories 7. Canada had 46, against 32 for the preceding week. About 87 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Holt of the United States District Court has granted discharges from bankruptcy to Bruno C. Rothenberg, real estate agent, of 1,991 Lexington Avenue, who was formerly in the knitting mill business, with liabilities, $4,899; and to Hyman Smith, of Smolsky & Smith, cloaks, 431 Broome Street, whose liabilities were $7,585, and nominal assets, $3,789.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABELL, Allen B. and James A.—T. A. S. Sheridan	$193
ALLEN, T. L.—S. H. Angell & Co.	81
BEHRMAN, Henry J.—Gerald Glen	28
BOYLE, Mary or Manger—J. R. Heingelman	512
BRADY, Matthew F.—Sons Bros. Co.	1,314
BRAU, R.—S. P. Jones and another	228
CAMPBELL, M.—Chas. H. Weigle and another	27
CARLSTEDT, Oscar—Maria E. Brady	153
CLARK, Robert—People, &c.	500
CAPUTO, Salvatore—G. Afeltes	807
SAME—Robert Hill	101
DOE, John—Louis Wertheimer	511
DOWNING, J.—Emblem Mfg. Co.	92
DE FOREST, Othnell—B. Altman	616
DOISON, Sigmund—Josephine Nacke	40
DE CERNEA, A.—A. C. McClellan and another	112
SAME—David McElraevy and another	114
SAME—Andrew J. Kerwin, Jr.	115
EBETSCH, John and Henry—Frank K. Leavitt	224
ELKAN, David—Dimock & Fink Co.	108
FINKELSTEIN, B.—A. Richards Shoe Co.	174
FLEISCHMANN, Jennie—N. Y. Telephone Co.	27
GOODMAN, Joseph—Victor Wellisch and another	26
GOODRICH, Edna—Simon Goodfriend	519
GANTHER, Abraham — Albert Oppenheim	43
GRAAF, William—Louis Wertheimer	511
GOODMAN, Louis—Ike Dubin	68
GARRIE, Daniel T.—Julius H. Goldberg	106
GLASSBERG, Max — Edward Guckenheimer	269
HOLMES, Harry—Sydenham Kelly	129
HAUSCH, Josef and Amile—Charles Steiner	61
HAUCK, Edward T.—Saunders P. Jones and another	226
HINCHCLIFF, Henry C.—Henry I. Barbey and another	178
HINCHCLIFF, Henry C.—Same	465
HANDRY, William—People, &c.	200
HERRING, Irwin and Nathan—James Scanlon and others	106
HOFFMAN, Charles — Ernest Thalman and others	54
HENDERSON, Charlotte — Stephen H. Angell & Co.	12
JAIMES, Charles—Leopold Barth	290
JACOBS, Hiram, Hynie, and Stella—Simon Salmon	173
JOSEPH, Abraham A.—Jefferson Bank	323
KORN, Sam, (not summoned)—Victor Wellisch and another	26
KANN, Ben—N. Y. Telephone Comapny	130
KER, Katherine—National Elevator Co.	435
KADAN, Morris and Leak—George Livingston and another	21
LANGE, Jane—Stephen H. Jackson	29
LOMBARD, Mary E.—N. Y. Telep. Co.	40
LEEDS, William J.—Same	26
LESSER, Joseph S. and Morris—Mutual Loan Association	94
LESSER, Joseph S. and Morris.—Same, costs	137
LEWIN, Benjamin—Theresa Mayer	1,520
LACHER, Nathan, (not summoned)—Joseph Wolf	204
LANGE, Arthur E.—Edward Gribbon & Sons	730
LINDENHEIMER, Gustav — Michael Bloch	190
MARTINELLI, Joseph—Candee, Smith & Howland Company	230
MAY, Mathilde—N. Y. Telephone Co.	66
MACURDY, Rowland W.—Edwin J. Gillies and another	190
MEE, Mary—Medical Society of the County of New York, costs	73
McCANN, John—Joseph Cohen	110
MAYER, Leopold—Theresa Mayer	1,520
MILCH, Samuel—Joseph Wolf	204
MANZER, or Boyle, Mary—John R. Heinzelman	512
MARKS, Martin P.—Bernardo F. Fischer and others	425
MARKS, Martin P.—Bernardo F. Fischer and others	1,208
MAGNIS, Baron Von—Louis Wertheimer	511
MICHNER, Anna—Geo. A. Steinmuller	73
MANOVILLE, Arthur—Dimock & Fink Company	108
MULLICH, John J.—Dimock & Fink Co.	108
MAFTAL, Knight—N. Y. Telephone Co.	50
McADAMS, John, (not summoned); Jas. C., and William J., (not summoned)—State Bank	423
McCARTHY, Thomas N.—Octave D. Potter, costs	112
MULLE, William, (not summoned,) and Julius—Robert Hill	25
NICHOLS, James E.—Octave D. Potter, costs	112
OSTERTAG, Julius—Louis Werthimer	511
ORMISTON, Thomas W.—Octave D. Potter, costs	511
OSTERMAN, Lester—Belding Brothers & Company	367
PRINCE, Herman—N. Y. Tel. Co.	26
PANZELLA, Benedetta, and Camalia—Robert Hill	144
RICE, Alberta—Patrick W. Cullinan	1,906
RUBY, Jules—N. Y. Tel. Co.	88
ROPE, Charles—Romaja Poyot, costs	167
RAYNER, Hyman, and Sarah—Nathan Segal	95
STETTHEIMER, Ludwig—Mechanics' & Traders' Bank	1,718
SANDLER, Julius S.—Vito C. Emilis and others	957
SCHIEBERT, Max—N. Y. Tel. Co.	51
SCHROEDER, Herman A.—Geo. F. Fish	216
STAHLMANN, Philip, and Johanna—Henry H. Margolfes	569
SEEDORF, Charles—The People, &c.	569
SALMON, Mack—Simon Salmon and others	173
SLOMAN, Jennie—Same	173
SLOMAN, Joseph—Same	173
THOMAS, Fred C.—Candee, Smith & Howland Company	299
TOMASELLI, Vincenzo—The People, &c.	200
TIMMS, Walter B.—Octave D. Potter, costs	112
UTLEY, Wm. R.—N. Y. Tel. Co.	31
WAIT, Henry R.—Wm. H. Tallmadge.	136
WIDMAYER, Henry—N. Y. Tel. Co.	73
WARSZAWIACK, Herman—Same	22
WALLACE, Louis—Octave D. Potter, costs	112
N. Y. CITY RY. CO.—Annie Maxwell	125
SAME—Thomas Maxwell	29
CITY OF N. Y.—F. A. Baker	875
AMERICAN SURETY CO.—Patrick W. Cullinan	1,906
FEDERAL UNION SURETY CO.—Same	1,982
UNION LEAGUE AUTO CO.—Automobile Cover and Top Mfg. Co.	124
PAPER PRODUCTS CO.—N. Y. Telephone Co.	68
SOUTHERN COAL AND IRON CO.—Same	161
SANITARY DUST REMOVING CO.—Same	68
NORMANDIE BEACH HOTEL CO.—Henry Kroener	21
D. J. McCAULEY & CO.—Elmer C. Hazard et al.	459
STAR SUBURBAN REALTY CO.—Abraham Crosney	268
N. Y. CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R. Co.—Julia Grathwohl	2,367
THE UNIVERSAL BUILDING AND Construction Co.—E. Guckenheimer	269
ITALO-AMERICAN SOCIETY OF THE Citizens of Greater N. Y.—V. Romano	120

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when judgment was filed:

COCO, Peter M.—F. E. Carpenter Co., Dec. 5, 1905	$105
COHEN, Louis—J. Stern, Jan. 5, 1906	1,026
DIAMOND, Louis—Bennett, Sloan & Co., Dec. 27, 1905	78
FRIEDMAN, Joseph—L. Krause, May 25, 1905	72
GOOCH, William W.—City of New York, Dec. 24, 1902, (canceled)	169
HOLLAND, David—M. J. Ross and others, Dec. 15, 1905	89
MARSH, Charles W.—C. H. Keys and others, Dec. 13, 1905	61
O'DOUGHERTY, Francis C.—Central Foundry Co., Nov. 6, 1905	729
REISS, Edward C.—H. P. Friedman and others, Dec. 16, 1905	129
ROPIER, Samuel A. L.—J. Steinberg, Dec. 15, 1905	120
SCHULER, Bernhard—J. M. Klein, Nov. 17, 1905	150
STANTON, William H.—L. C. Baldwin, March 6, 1902	110
STOLL, Frederick W., Jr.—The A. B. Kelley Sales Co., Dec. 19, 1905	1,008
SERAPHINE, Michael—The People, &c., Jan. 30, 1903, (vacated)	219
VALENTI, Daniel—People, &c., Jan. 3, 1906	1,000
VANNOTE, Wilbur H.—Julius Kessler & Co., Dec. 8, 1905	85
WELCH, Ellis G.—City of New York, June 28, 1905	152
YOUNG, Samuel T.—A. Castaing, Nov. 17, 1905	329
ZOTTOLI, Antonio—Phoenix Mills Distilling Co., Jan. 30, 1905	287
THE PROVIDENT SAVINGS LIFE Assurance Society of New York—H. McGoughran, Nov. 8, 1905	$150

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..7:23|Sun sets..4:55|Moon rises..8:18

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:15	9:45	2:54	3:39
Governors Island	9:28	9:55	3:22	4:09
Hell Gate	11:21	11:48	4:54	5:41

Arrived—Friday, Dec. 12.

SS Baltic, Liverpool, Jan. 8.
SS Montevideo, Malaga, Dec. 28.
SS P. du Nederlanden, Haiti, Jan. 5.
SS Lowlands, Kingston, Jan. 4.
SS Huron, Jacksonville, Jan. 8.
SS Valdivia, Inagua, Jan. 7.
SS Bovic, Liverpool, Dec. 31.
SS El Alba, Galveston, Jan. 6.
SS Monroe, Norfolk, Jan. 11.
SS Kong Haakon, Pilley's Island, Jan. 6.
SS Oneida, Philadelphia, Jan. 11.
SS Lampasas, Galveston, Jan. 6.
SS Wray Castle, Yokohama, Oct. 16.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
*Carmania, Liverpool	3:30 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
*Philadelphia, South'n	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
*Vaderland, Antwerp	8:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
*Konig Albert, Naples	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Minnehaha, London	——	7:30 A.M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	——	7:00 A.M.
Altai, Kingston	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Zulia, Curacao	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Monterey, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Colon, Colon	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Hostilius, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
El Monte, New Orleans	——	3:00 P.M.
Huron, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Monroe, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
Pr. V. Luise, Kingston	——	11:00 A.M.
Prinz Oskar, Naples	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Carpathia, Naples	——	10:00 A.M.
Batavia, Hamburg	——	8:30 A.M.
Arapahoe, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
Gere, Guatemala	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M

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49 Wall Street.

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Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDNG.
Captial, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,500,000
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

The Security Audit Company
128 Broadway, of New York, New York.
AUDITS INVESTIGATIONS APPRAISALS.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Fri.	Thurs.		Fri.	Thurs.
Alta	.01	.02	L. W. Con.	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.04	.04	Mexican	1.13	1.10
Andes	.18	.17	Occid. Con.	.02	.02
Belcher	.19	.18	Ophir	5.75	5.02½
Best. & B.	1.15	1.10	Overman	.16	.17
Bullion	.25	.26	Potosi	.05	.04
Caledonia	.50	.50	Savage	.46	.45
Chal. Con.	.17	.18	Sag Belch	.09	.88
Challar	.13	.12	Sierra Nev.	.27	.26
Confidence	.85	.85	Syndicate	.11	.11
C. C. & Va.	1.15	1.15	St. Louis	.08	.08
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.41	.41
Crown Pt.	.11	.12	Utah Con.	.06	.02
Gould & C.	.18	.20	Yel. Jacket	.11	.12
Hale & N.	1.00	1.00	Silver bars.	.65⅞	.65½
Julia	.07	.07	Drafts, sight	.06	.05
Justice	.02	.03	Telegraph	.08	.05
Ky. Con.	.01	.01			

Mexican dollars were unchanged at 51@53.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 12.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	11	12	J. Johnson.	10	14
American	2⅜	2½	Keystone	2½	2½
Anchor	2⅜	2⅝	Lexington	4	4½
Anaconda	13	13½	Little Puck.	2⅝	...
Banner	4¼	4⅜	M. Anchor.	2¾	2⅞
C. K. & N.	6	8	M. Gibson.	6	7½
C. C. Cons.	6½	7	Nevin	5½	6
Dante	7⅜	7¼	N. Haven	2½	...
Dr. Jackpot	5⅝	6	Old Gold	4½	5
Elkton	48½	49½	Pilgrim	2⅜	2¾
El Paso	66½	67	Pharmacist	4⅜	5¼
Findlay	89½	90½	Portland	192	200
Gold Bond	3½	5⅜	Rose Maud	4	4½
Gold Coin	2½	4½	Rose Nicol	3	3¾
Gold Dollar	6½	7	Sample	4½	4½
Gold. Cycle	70	100	Sovereign	10¾	10⅝
Indep'dence	17¾	17⅝	Un. Gold	12	13½
Isabella	24⅝	24½	Vindicator	90	100
Jackpot	4	5⅜	Work	8½	8¾

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Rise—Call Money Rates 3½@5 Per Cent.

Market Helped by Reported Cash Gains of Banks—Hill Stocks Features.

The further advance in prices which occurred in yesterday's stock market received material assistance from the preliminary forecasts of the currency movements of the week, these agreeing in almost every instance that the banks have added to their cash holdings some $12,000,000. The upward movement gained breadth through the day, embracing in its sweep many stocks which, up to the present time, have been dormant, including such issues as the Wabash and Chicago and Great Western shares, while the minor railroad and industrial stocks which have heretofore participated to some extent in previous advances, attained even greater activity and rose very sharply. Again, however, the greatest interest centred in the "Hill" stocks, Great Northern and Northern Pacific, and in Union Pacific, which in consequence of its large holdings of the "Hill" shares follows any movement in those issues. Great Northern added another 10 points to its previous gains, and Northern Pacific rose in all 3½ points, while Union Pacific, on transactions in over 200,000 shares, advanced 1⅝ points. The various Gould issues, which have been so inactive as to attract much attention to themselves, were quickened yesterday, and such gains as 3⅝ points in Denver and Rio Grande, 2½ points in Missouri Pacific, and 1⅝ points and 1¼ points in Wabash common and preferred, respectively, followed. The Pacific Coast Company shares rose abruptly on a report that control of this property would sooner or later rest with the great railroads which operate in its territory, and that by them there would be made a guarantee of the present dividends on the stocks. The day was the most active of the present year, and the total transactions approximated those of the record days last year. The only notable laggards in the upward movement were the Steel stocks and Pennsylvania.

Receipts of large amounts of money from Canada and from San Francisco in connection with the heavy movement of funds in this direction from interior points, usual at this time of the year, account for the large gain which the banks have made. From these estimates it appears that some two-thirds of the total increase in cash came from the interior, while from the Sub-Treasury the banks gained over $4,000,000, most of this representing the surplus on routine transactions. All advices point to heavy receipts of cash at the principal inland cities, and the evidence is practically conclusive that the usual movements of money incident to the year are now well under way. Rates for call money were easy, the bulk of the day's loans being arranged on a 5 per cent. basis. The foreign exchange market was quiet, without material change in rates. The London market was a trifle more active, and prices were helped by the improvement there in the money situation. Continental markets were firmer, and advices to international banking houses here were that the Moroccan situation was rapidly clearing up.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Can Co.
Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad preferred stock.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Jacqueline Co.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 12.—The market was wild over Houston Oil stocks to-day, and a report that a sale of the United Railways was about to be consummated increased the excitement. It was the liveliest day on the Baltimore Exchange for months. There was a flood of buying orders for Houston Oil at the opening, execution of which caused the price of the common to jump to 15, an advance of 3¼ points over that of yesterday. Later the stock reacted to 12 under sales to realize profits.

Many thousand shares are now held in Baltimore, but large lots have been pooled with a New York concern for reorganization.

There was an active inquiry for trust company shares to-day, and some of them scored sharp advances, Maryland, Baltimore, and International being the most conspicuous in the upward movement. Maryland Trust preferred touched 150, a gain of 14 points from yesterday, but receded to 140. The advance was generally attributed to the advance in the price of Houston Oil, of which the company is a large holder.

International Trust advanced 2 points. A report was circulated that Cleveland capitalists controlling the Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis lines are after the United Railways. The Brown-Jenkins pool holds 75 per cent. of the $15,000,000 common stock outstanding. The common sold to-day at 16¼. The pool's price is said to be 25.

The market closed strong and active. Sales: Shares, 16,067; bonds, $182,400. The list:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,400	A.C.L. R. new 4s, ctfs.	93⅞	93½	93⅞
1,000	Carolina Central 4s	98	98	98
3,000	Georgia & Ala. 5s	111	111	111
25,000	Ga., Car. & Nor. 5s	111½	111½	111½
22,000	Seaboard 4s	91	90¾	91
2,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	103	103	103
15,000	West. Md. 2d 4s	72	72	72
9,000	B., Sp. Pt. & C. 4½s	99¼	99¼	99¼
2,000	Balt. Traction 5s	116½	116½	116½
3,000	Ches. Cons. Elec. 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼
14,000	Norf. Ry. & Light 5s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
11,000	United Railways 4s	94¼	94	94
50,000	United Railways inc.	69	68½	69
11,000	United Railways ctfs.	67⅝	67¼	67⅝
5,000	Cotton Duck 5s	86	86	86
4,000	Breweries 4s	63	62¾	63

STOCKS.

100	Erie Railroad	50	50	50
829	Seaboard common	32	31	32
25	Seaboard 1st pf.	90	90	90
75	Seaboard pf.	62	62	62
100	Southern Railway	37½	37¾	37¾
75	Western Maryland	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
100	Norf. Ry. & Light	15	15	15
210	United Railways	15½	15½	15½
900	United Railways ctfs.	16⅜	16¼	16¼
25	Bank of Commerce	25	25	25
125	Mechanics' Bank	25	25	25
25	Western Bank	39	39	39
40	Baltimore Trust	244½	240	244½
137	International Trust	152	150	152
466	Maryland Trust pf.	150	140	140
15	U. S. Fidelity	136½	136½	136½
25	Ala. Coal & Iron	75	75	75
100	Con. Cotton Duck pf.	35	35	35
12,695	Houston Oil	15	12	13

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 12.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,720	Crucible Steel	14⅞	14½	14⅞
586	Crucible Steel pf.	78	76½	78
40	Fireproofing	8¼	8¼	8¼
545	Fireproofing pf.	26½	26¼	26½
5	Har. Walker Ref. pf.	82	82	82
230	Lustre	33	32	33
510	Manfrs. L. & H.	34¾	34½	34⅝
10	Ohio Fuel	37¼	37¼	37¼
12,100	Ohio Tonopah	32	30	31
200	Phila. Company	52¼	52	52
230	Pitts. Brewing	27	26¾	26¾
410	Pitts. Coal pf.	59½	59	59
45	River Coal pf.	25	25	25
600	Sewer Pipe	33¾	32	32
35	S. T. Cable	202	202	202
1,655	Tonopah Ext.	8.45	8.05	8.10
700	United Copper	64¼	64	64
100	Marsden	3½	3½	3½
275	Elec. Gds.	86	85¼	86

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Ind. Brew. 6s	105¼	105¼	105¼

RIGHTS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
8	Union Switch	1.10	1.10	1.10

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 3½@5½ per cent., with the last loan at 4 per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 5 per cent.

Time money, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and four months, 5¼ per cent. for five months, and 5@5¼ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $427,125,877; balances, $16,180,404. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $2,329,842.

Sterling exchange was dull. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.8320 for sixty days, $4.8645 for demand, and $4.8695 for cables. Commercial bills were quoted at $4.82½@$4.83⅝.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.19¼ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94½@94 9-16 and 95 3-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40 3-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50 discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 3½c; telegraphic, 7½c. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—15@25c premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30⅛d per ounce and in New York at 65⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50½c.

On the Stock Exchange 2,900 shares of Alice sold at 2.12½@6.00, 100 Standard at 4.00.

On the Consolidated Exchange 4,100 shares of Alice sold at 2.00@5.00, 1,200 Comstock at .10@.11, 300 Goldfield at .87, 1,000 Isabella at .26, 800 Jim Butler at .97@1.00, 100 Justice at .05, 1,600 Mollie Gibson at .08, 50 Ontario at 3.75, 500 Original Bull Frog at .25, 100 Ophir at 5.75, 500 Pharmacist at .05½, 100 Quicksilver preferred at 4.50, 200 Sandstorm at 1.60, 500 Savage at .47, 1,000 Silver Pick at .19 @.20.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Money was in less demand in the market to-day with the completion of the settlement. Supplies were large and a better feeling prevailed owing to the satisfactory return of the Bank of England, largely due to the fact that money sent into the country at the time of the holidays is coming back. Besides this, a large amount is expected here soon from abroad. Discounts were easier on the Continental exchanges being more favorable.

Operators on the Stock Exchange generally were cheerful and trading was moderately active on account of investment purchases. Prices closed quietly steady. Consols were in strong demand, helped by the monetary position.

Americans opened steady, and after fractional, irregular changes hardened generally, stimulated by the strength of specialties in Wall Street and New York purchases here. Erie, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific were the features. There was some irregularity during the last hour, but stocks closed steady.

Foreigners as a rule were easier. Russian imperial 4s advanced to 85 on the arrangement of the short-time loan in Paris, but closed rather easier. Japanese and Peruvians drooped at first, but closed with a better tone. Kaffirs were strong.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 102⅝.

Bar silver steady at 30¼d per ounce.

Bar gold, 77s 10½d. American eagles, 76s 5½d.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 23.82; Lisbon, 4.50.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £116,000.

Money, 2@2½ per cent. Discount rates: Short bills, 3½@3⅝ per cent.; three months' bills, 3½@3⅝ per cent.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing Yesterday.	N. Y. Equivalent.	Previous N. Y. Closing.	Net Change.
Consols, money	89 11-16	..	..	+ ⅛
Consols, account	89⅝	..	..	+ ⅛
Anaconda	13⅜	260	264¾ ex	+ ¾
Atchison	96	96⅜	95⅝	+ ¾
Can. Pacific	180⅝	175⅞	175	+ ⅞
St. Paul	188½	183½	183⅝	+ ⅛
Erie	51	49⅝	48½	+ 1⅛
Erie 1st pf.	83½	80⅝	80½	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	180½	175½	176½	— 1⅝
Louis. & Nash.	156⅜	152½	153¼	+ ⅝
N. Y. Central	158½	154¼	154½	+ ⅛
Pennsylvania	74⅝	145¼	145	+ ¼
Reading	73ex	144	143⅝	+ ⅜
South. Pacific	71¼	69⅝	69½	+ ⅛
Union Pacific	161½	157	156⅝	+ ⅜
U. S. Steel	45½	44¼	44⅜	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	110⅜	107⅝	107½	+ ⅛

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—Prices on the Bourse to-day had a better tendency, though the trading generally was quiet. There were a few realizations, but stocks closed firm.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 84.20 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 491.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 82½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 12½c for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were somewhat firmer, upon the expectation of a reduction in the rate of discount of the Imperial Bank of Germany.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 44¼ pfennings for checks.

Discount rates: Short and three months' bills, 4 per cent.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	11	6	Esperanza	5	7	6
Tomboy	1	6	9	Dolores	2	1	3
El Oro	1	8	3	Stratton's Ind.	0	8	6

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1906.	1905.	1904.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,878	1,878	1,845
1st week Jan.	$180,800	$165,100	$177,850
From July 1	6,045,472	5,649,160	5,100,840
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	818	929	929
1st week Jan.	121,823	128,931	119,682
From July 1	4,710,172	4,112,717	4,640,475
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	591	591	550
1st week Jan.	85,685	88,882	69,143
July 1-Jan. 7	3,205,325	2,982,507	2,887,347
COLORADO & SOUTHERN, (all lines owned and controlled)—			
1st week Jan.	237,902	170,436	.....
July 1-Jan. 7	6,345,340	5,198,623	.....
GRAND TRUNK—			
Mileage	4,085	4,085	4,085
1st week Jan.	613,954	580,966	509,105
INTEROCEANIC RY. CO. OF MEXICO—			
1st week Jan.	105,019	100,665	.....
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	558	558	558
1st week Jan.	52,493	47,160	45,250
From July 1	1,582,193	1,371,328	1,264,660
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,973	3,854	3,611
1st week Jan.	774,115	706,185	625,075
From July 1	21,795,721	20,681,579	19,478,304
MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL—			
1st week Jan.	124,773	121,407	.....
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	642	642	642
1st week Jan.	56,465	49,073	47,077
From July 1	2,082,184	1,627,582	1,642,593
MINERAL RANGE—			
Mileage	127	127	127
1st week Jan.	11,258	10,551	.....
July 1-Jan. 7	393,508	360,050	.....
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,617	5,610	5,589
December gross	5,110,262	4,362,637	3,782,625
6 mos. gross	32,801,180	27,985,424	26,516,880
NATIONAL RAILROAD CO. OF MEXICO—			
1st week Jan.	257,163	213,049	213,454
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
1st week Jan.	67,777	63,709	.....
From July 1	2,199,298	2,046,025	.....
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for December—			
	1905.	1904.	1903.
Gross	116,681	127,500	105,636
Expenses	92,372	87,926	84,653
Net	24,309	39,583	20,977
Chgs., tax., &c.	22,985	32,009	22,942
Surplus	1,324	7,576	*1,965
6 mos. gross	689,015	689,515	656,358
Expenses	526,082	539,045	509,808
6 mos. net	162,933	150,470	146,580
Chgs., tax., &c.	137,078	147,087	138,210
6 mos. surplus	25,905	3,383	8,370

*Deficit.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The bull's idea of the market this week is that his crowd (it is the privilege of every 100-share trader to speak of it as his crowd) simply stood pat from the opening on Monday morning until about midday Thursday, taking all the stocks that anybody wanted to sell, and then resumed the campaign in an aggressive spirit at the expense of both those who had sold short and those who had sold long stocks, with a view to buying them back at recessions of 3 or 4 per cent. There was very little money in it for either class of sellers. Their realizing and short selling combined failed to make a reasonable impression upon prices, and when the market started up again on Thursday afternoon the people who had succeeded only in losing their stocks were most disagreeably surprised. This view of the matter is essentially correct. Within certain limits it was precisely as the bull says. Wall Street seemed yesterday to be filled with unhappy and disappointed reactionists, who had got out of their stocks and wanted them back. Brokers who had induced their clients to take profits were awkwardly situated. "It beats us," they said. "We got as many of our people as we could to sell out their stocks, and here is the market under full headway again. We are catching it from our clients. It doesn't matter that they had profits in everything we advised them to sell. They only see that they might have had larger profits, and that they are missing their market."

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Time money begins to be much easier and is more freely offered to brokers.

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Pennsylvania is about as buoyant as the carcass of a dead elephant. It ended yesterday with a net advance of one-quarter of 1 per cent. in the broadest market that has been seen for many months. Intimations of a movement in the stock have been coming from responsible quarters, but it takes a lot of patience to hold a bullish position on it.

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For those who have stocks to liquidate this is a market well worth having waited for. The buying power is enormous. Each morning this week there has been an accumulation of outside buying orders for the opening, each day the commission houses have been liberally supplied with stocks, and the demand is unwearied. It is a market on which you can sell almost any amount of stock, and it seems to make very little difference who unloads. The Gates crowd sold stocks heavily on the advances yesterday forenoon, especially Union Pacific, and there was a big volume of realizing from other sources, but the market absorbed the stocks, eased off fractionally after midday, and then in the afternoon it went up for more. In the midst of unloading a tremendous line of long stocks on a wave of widespread bullish enthusiasm an old operator once was asked what he thought of the market. "What do I think of it?" he said. "I think it's the best market I ever saw. You can sell anything." His was the point of view of the seller, not that of the buyer.

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It is only reasonable to suppose that bull forces will put their best efforts to carry the market over the week's end with as much fuss and hurrah as possible for advertising purposes. When the speculative spirit is rampant an enthusiastic closing on Saturday brings in a big volume of outside buying for the opening on Monday. If these tactics are followed traders will carry stocks over the end of the week expecting to sell them on a higher range of prices Monday forenoon, and, along with their long stocks, they will doubtless put out a few short contracts, playing for a reaction. Traders were reported yesterday forenoon to be fighting the market, selling stocks for a reaction. They habitually fight a market in preference to going with it, and when they underestimate its impetus they fare very badly.

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The exhibition made on Thursday and yesterday in Tennessee Coal and Iron finally removes it from the list of stocks in which people will trade freely. It kills the market for a stock to advertise the fact that it is virtually cornered. It is said that one prominent speculator in Tennessee Coal and Iron has recently employed emissaries to buy it for him in bucketshops. The position of the stock is so well known, however, that even the bucketshops are afraid of it.

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The market continued yesterday to broaden in the low-priced railroad stocks. The Hawley group was more active, under the leadership of Iowa Central, the transactions in which were the heaviest that have occurred for many months. Southern Railway common, on very heavy trading, was established above 38, reaching a new level for this movement. Missouri, Kansas and Texas was checked by the pressure of realizing. It has had a very pronounced rise. Denver and Rio Grande made a very sharp advance. The St. Louis Southwestern issues gave a good account of themselves. Chicago Great Western issues developed considerable activity and strength. Several previous movements in Great Western common have been checked at 22. Yesterday all of the 22 stock was taken off the market. The weakness of Kansas City Southern was accompanied by rumors that the "deal" on which it has been bulled recently had fallen upon difficulties.

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The restoration of Chicago Great Western preferred A stock to a dividend basis a few weeks hence will put the preferred B stock next in line for dividends, and leave it in a position henceforth to reflect more directly than hitherto the growth and development of the property. The dividend on the preferred A stock will be regarded as permanent. On a smaller scale Mr. Stickney's following abroad is a replica of Mr. Hill's. Both gentlemen have kept faith absolutely with their foreign security holders, and enjoy in return their unlimited confidence. The distinguishing trait of Mr. Stickney's following is patience. London and Amsterdam both report a more active speculative interest in the Chicago Great Western issues.

***

Missouri Pacific, the senior security of the Gould group, which has been scolded at more than perhaps any other stock in the whole list, showed uncommon animation yesterday, advancing more than 2 points. The origin of the movement was not clear, but it was generally assumed that the Gould crowd at last had become sensitive to the widespread criticism of Gould stocks as the most backward and unattractive securities in the entire market. There was similar improvement in the Wabash issues. The response was somewhat more prompt than might have been expected, considering how disappointing and unprofitable those issues have been to their friends. The movement attracted attention even abroad and brought in some unexpected buying from London. The Wabash earnings, for one thing, are showing up very well.

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Great Northern preferred is handsomely fulfilling the expectations of the Hill following.

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One of the weakest stocks yesterday was Sugar, which reflected the liquidation of disappointed followers of the recent advance. There is much criticism of the manner in which the stock was bulled right up to the hour of the annual meeting on false reports of an impending extra distribution to stockholders.

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Amalgamated Copper was established above 112 in the initial trading yesterday. From 112 the next 1½ per cent. of the advance was won with extreme difficulty. It had every appearance of being a hard fight for the bull crowd, as it had been, indeed, from 110 up—very heavy trading and slow headway. Above 113 the opposition began to diminish, and in the last hour the stock moved with some of its old-time vigor. It sold as high as 114⅞, and closed at a net gain of 3⅛ points. Those who have been watching the rise in Amalgamated Copper from around 110 are of the opinion that the leadership on the bull side is not the same as it was in December. The irresistible tape tactics of James R. Keene are not so much in evidence. The bull crowd, whatever its leadership, has clearly asserted its control of the stock's market, and it is hardly reasonable to suppose that it has taken all the stock offered between 110 and 113 with a view merely to making a turn of 2 or 3 per cent. The operation is evidently cast on a much more ambitious scale than that. The impression is that the objective point of this movement is 120 or 125.

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The real buying of Union Pacific has not changed essentially either in origin or character. On all slight recessions the stock is heavily absorbed by the same interests who have been buying it up from much lower prices. The same interests are said now to be buying Southern Pacific on a fairly extensive scale. Union Pacific made another high record yesterday at 158¼. The prediction of 160 this week seems to be quite within the limits of probability. There was heavy realizing in the stock yesterday, right from the opening. The total of transactions, however, was smaller than on Thursday, which made the advance to a new high point seem all the more convincing.

BIG INCREASE IN EXPORTS.

Mostly in Breadstuffs and Cotton—Gain of $42,000,000 Over Same Month Last Year.

The record of exports of domestic products, made public yesterday by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, shows that they exceeded by more than $42,000,000 the exports for the corresponding month of 1904. Every item in the list showed some gain over the previous year, but the largest increases were in breadstuffs and cotton, which together supplied about $35,000,000 of the total increase. The figures in detail compare as follows with those for December, 1904:

	1905.	1904.
Breadstuffs	$26,475,200	$9,705,229
Cattle, hogs, and sheep	4,067,339	3,394,131
Provisions	20,283,125	14,088,542
Cotton	67,004,867	48,856,545
Mineral oils	6,727,897	5,656,657
Total	$124,587,928	$81,901,504

For the calendar year the exports of domestic products show an increase of $98,517,911. The only items to show a decrease were mineral oils, the exports of which were smaller by about $1,500,000. The figures for the twelve months compare as follows:

	1905.	1904.
Breadstuffs	$146,110,962	$92,311,812
Cattle, hogs, and sheep	4,067,339	3,594,131
Provisions	172,235,889	148,219,515
Cotton	392,224,458	368,535,000
Mineral oils	76,694,753	78,217,167
Total	$828,107,062	$729,589,151

$6,000,000 NOTE ISSUE.

Made by the Missouri Pacific to Replace Notes Due on Feb. 10.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, it was announced yesterday, has sold $6,000,000 two-year 5 per cent. collateral trust notes to Baring, Magoun & Co., of New York, and Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston. The notes are intended to replace a similar issue which falls due on Feb. 10. The same collateral deposited under the former issue will be given as security. It consists of 100,000 shares of Denver and Rio Grande common and 40,000 preferred, 20,000 of Wabash preferred, and 25,000 shares of St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway stock.

These securities are deposited with the Equitable Trust Company of New York, as trustee for the note holders. The notes are offered at 99¾. Most of them have already been taken.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

More than a majority of the stock of the American Bank Note Company has been deposited with the Bankers' Trust Company under the plan and agreement of Dec. 12. The plan has therefore been declared effective.

The retiring Directors of the H. B. Claflin Company were re-elected at the annual meeting of stockholders at Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday.

Hornblower & Weeks announce that Andrew S. Woods of Boston, and John W. Prentiss of New York, have been admitted to the firm.

The Trenton, Lakewood and Atlantic Railway Company has executed a mortgage to the New York Trust Company for $2,500,000. The mortgage is to cover an issue of bonds to finance a trolley line between Trenton and Point Pleasant.

The Development Company of America has decided to increase its capital from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. The new funds are to be used chiefly for the construction of a new smelter at the Imperial Copper Company's plant, Silver Bell, Arizona.

Among the stockholders of the Corn Products Company who have deposited their holdings under the reorganization plan are: G. H. Matthiessen, Norman B. Ream, William W. Heaton, Joy Morton, and J. B. Greenhut. Under the plan, which the committee reserve the right to declare inoperative, two shares of common or preferred stock in the Corn Products Refining Company will be returned for each three shares of the same class in the Corn Products Company.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Friday, Jan. 12, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Allis-Chalm. pf.	23⅞	23⅞	23½	23½
57,120	Amal. Cop.	112	115	111⅞	114⅝
1,540	Am. Car & Fdy.	43¾	43¾	43	43¾
50	Am. Cot. Oil	44	44	43¼	43¼
40	Am. Ice	43½	43½	43¾	43¾
10	Am. Lin. Oil	21	21	21	21
10	Am. Lin. O. pf.	42	42	42	42
600	Am. Loco.	77¾	78	76¾	76¾
1,370	Am. Smelting	166	167	165¾	165¾
3,510	Am. Sugar	152	152½	150	151¾
60	Am. Woolen	46¾	46¾	46½	46½
3,380	At., T. & S. F.	95⅞	96½	95⅞	96⅜
630	Balt. & Ohio	114¾	115½	114½	115¼
6,230	B. R. T.	89	89⅞	88⅝	89⅜
380	Can. Pacific	175½	175¾	175	175⅝
1,750	Cent. Leather	47⅜	49¼	47¼	49
3,510	Ches. & Ohio	57½	57⅝	57½	57¼
1,460	Chi. Gt. West.	21⅜	22⅜	21¾	22
3,160	C., M. & St. P.	184	185	183½	184¼
22,050	Col. F. & I.	60	61⅜	60	61
60	Col. Southern	35½	35½	34⅝	35
80	Corn Products	18¼	18¼	18	18
60	Dist. Secur.	52⅞	53½	52⅞	53¼
39,530	Erie	49¼	50⅜	49¼	50½
520	Louis. & Nash.	153⅜	154⅜	153¾	154⅛
140	Met. Street	124⅝	125¾	124⅝	124⅞
70	Met. Securities	73	73½	73	73½
60	Mex. Central	25⅛	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜
1,390	M., K. & T.	40⅜	40⅝	39⅝	39⅞
10	M., K. & T. pf.	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼
13,220

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Market Showed Activity in Spots.

Opens Firm but Promise of Strength Not Sustained—The Boom in Bluebell.

Trading on the curb opened quietly, but with a strong tone prevailing, which gave promise of greater strength to come that was not carried out. Though the trading was brisk in spots, the general market grew duller as the day advanced.

Houston Oil rose sharply to 14¾, but under pressure of realizing sales declined to 12. Late in the afternoon the price picked up again, closing at 13½.

The sensational feature of the trade in coppers, which otherwise showed the same dullness that has characterized it for the past few days, was the advance of Bluebell, a stock seldom heard from, which went from 4½ cents to 12 cents, closing after sales of 60,000 at 11.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the curb market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,050	American Can.	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
400	Am. Can. pf.	70¼	70¼	70	70
25	American Tob.	465	465	465	465
767	Am. W. P. pf.	35	35	35	35
600	Beth. St. Corp.	32	32	32	32
200	B. S. Corp. pf.	91	91	91	91
100	Central Fdy.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
2,500	Cent. Fdy. pf.	27¼	27½	27¼	27½
400	Con. Refrig.	7	7	7	7
450	Corn Prod. Ref. com., w. i.	28	28	27	27⅛
200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf., w. i.	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
200	C. C. & C. pf.	95	95	95	95
410	Fed. S. & R.	33	33	31	33
200	Hartmann Coal.	74	74	73⅞	73⅞
125	*Havana Tobac.	31	31	30½	30½
4,550	Houston Oil.	13	14¾	12	13½
1,000	Hous. Oil pf.	53	53	47¼	48
20	H. O. tr. rects.	10	10	10	10
2,050	Int. M. M. pf.	36¾	37¼	36¼	36¾
1,200	Int. Salt.	42	42⅞	42	42⅞
300	Lake Sup. Corp.	22¼	22½	22¼	22½
400	Mackay Cos.	58½	58½	58¼	58⅜
2,200	Mack. Cos. pf.	73¼	74	73¼	73¼
500	Manhat. Tr.	3	3	3	3
6,500	Mergenthaler-H.	12½	13	12½	13
900	New Jer. Term. Dock. & I.	46	46¾	46	46⅜
†200	Palmer Mf. T. & Power.,	53	53	53	53
200	Seab. Lum. Co.	68	68	67¾	67¾
13	Standard Oil.	696¾	696¾	695	695
100	Swift & Co. rts.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞

RAILROADS.

900	Chicago Subway	51	51¼	51	51
1,000	Interboro. R. T.	235½	235½	234¾	234¾
9	Nor. Sec. stubs.	262½	275	262½	262½
100	Seaboard 1st pf.	90	90	90	90

MINING STOCKS.

60,000	†Bluebell Mining	4½	12	4½	11
8,000	Boston Copper.	32¼	32⅜	31⅞	32⅜
750	Brit. Col. Cop.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝
1,500	Columbia Cop.	4	4	3⅝	3⅝
4,000	Cop. Securities.	30	33	30	33
2,000	Dominion Cop.	7-16	7-16	7-16	7-16
350	Douglas Copper.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
30,000	Golden Anchor.	1 1-5	1⅜	1 1-5	1⅛
100	Gold Hill.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
760	*Granby Consol.	10	10	9⅞	9⅞
325	Greene Gold.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
5,100	Greene C. Cop.	29½	30¼	29⅝	30¼
100	Greene Gold-Sil.	7	7	7	7
500	Guanajuanto C.	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4¾
2,500	†Kitchener Min.	10	13	10	13
600	La Chivia Min.	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
200	Mexican G. Exp.	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
1,400	Mitchell Min.	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝
200	Monarch Min.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
800	Monez. M. & S.	7-16	7-16	7-16	7-16
200	Mont. & Bost.	13-32	13-32	13-32	13-32
1,600	Nev. Con. Cop.	11⅜	11⅝	11¼	11⅝
2,200	Nev.-U. M. & S.	3½	3⅝	3⅜	3½
160	‡Newh'se M. & S.	9	9	9	9
1,400	Tenn. Cop. Co.	50¾	50⅞	50	50
2,500	Tintic Mining.	10	10	9¾	9¾
1,800	Tonopah Exten.	8¼	8¼	8⅛	8¼
200	Un. Cop. Co.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
22,700	United Copper.	64	64¼	63½	64¼
2,200	Utah Apex.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅜	8⅝
3,800	Utah Copper.	38	39	38	38½
100	Western Mining	37	37	37	37

BONDS.

$28,000	Albany & Sus. 3½s, 60% pd.	118	118	117½	117½
20,000	Am. St. Fds. 6s, w. i. & in.	87¼	88¼	87¼	88¼
8,000	Am. W. P. 5s.	85½	85⅝	85½	85⅜
40,000	C. Fdy. 6s flat	81	82	81	82
11,000	New Trac. Sec., n. c. 4½s, w. i.	95¼	95⅛	95¼	95¼
60,000	Int. M. M. 4½s.	83¼	83¼	82⅞	83
70,000	Int. Salt 5s.	70	71	70	71
£5,000	Jap. Govt. 4s of 1905 and int., w. i.	87½	87½	87¼	87½
20,000	N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. 3½s and interest.	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
10,000	Yellowstone P. Ry. 5s & int.	86	86	86	86

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share. ‡Seller 10.

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Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Thursday:

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Jan. 12. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 11. Bid.	Asked.
American Can	10¼	10⅜	9⅞	10⅜
American Can pf.	69¾	70¼	69½	70
American Chicle	170	175	..	..
American Chicle pf.	103	106	..	..
Am. Light & Traction.	118	122	113	122
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	104¾	106	104¾	106
Am. Light & Trac. rts.	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
American Tobacco	450	470	463	470
Am. Steel Foundries, w. i. and interest.	88	90	87	87½
American Malting 6s.	104	104½	..	..
Am. Writing Paper.	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5¼
Am. Writing Paper pf.	34½	35	34¾	35
Am. Writing Paper 5s.	85½	88⅝	88⅜	89
Bethlehem Steel.	31¼	32¼	32	32½
Bethlehem Steel pf.	99¼	101	99¾	101
Bumbenger-De L. Lamar.	8¾	9	8¾	8¾
Boston Copper	32½	32¼	31⅝	31⅜
British Columbia Cop.	9⅛	10	9⅝	9⅞
Celluloid	..	..	128	132
Central Foundry	6¼	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝
Central Foundry pf.	27¾	27¾	26½	27¼
Central Foundry 5s	81	82	81	82
Chicago Subway	51	51¼	50¾	51½
Columbia Copper	3¼	3½	..	..
Consol. Refrigerating.	6⅞	7	6⅝	7¼
Cont. Coal & Coke.	9¾	10	9¾	10
Corn Prod. ref., com. w. i.	27	28	27¼	28
Corn Prod. ref. pf., w. i.	86½	87	86¾	87¼
Copper Securities	31	32½	30½	31
Dominion Copper	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Douglas Copper	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6⅝
Granby Consolidated.	9⅞	10	9¾	10
Greene Con. Copper	30¼	30½	29¼	29¼
Greene Con. Gold.	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
Greene Gold-Silver	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
Guanajuato Con.	4⅜	4½	4½	4¾
Hartmann Coal	73	74½	74	74½
Havana Tobacco	30¾	32	30	32
Havana Tobacco pf.	40	42	47	49
Houston Oil.	13	13¼	11⅞	12
Houston Oil pf.	47	50	47	49
Interborough	233½	234½	234¾	235¼
Inter. Mer. Marine.	13½	14	13	13¾
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	36¼	36¾	36⅝	36⅝
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s.	83	83½	82½	82⅝
International Salt	42¾	43¼	42⅝	43
International Salt 5s.	70	71	69	71
Jap. Gov. 4s of 1905 and interest, w. i.	87⅜	87½	87⅜	87½
Kings Co. E. L. & P.	38	40	38	40
La Chivia	3	3½	..	..
Mackay Companies	58½	58⅝	58¼	58½
Mackay Companies pf.	73½	73½	73¼	73⅜
Manhattan Transit	3	3⅛	2⅞	3
Mitchell Mining	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
Montreal & Boston	⅜	½	..	..
Montezuma M. & S.	½	7-16	⅜	½
N. J. Term. D. & Imp.	46¾	46¾	45¾	46
New Trac. Sec., w. i.	58	59¼	58½	59
New Trac. Sec. pf., w. i.	98	100	98	100
N. T. Scol. 4½s, w. i.	95½	95½	95	95¼
N. Y. Transportation.	6½	7	6¼	7
Nevada Con. Copper	11⅝	11⅝	11¾	11⅞
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	3⅜	3½	3⅝	3½
Northern Secur. stubs.	250	275	262½	275
Palmer Mf. Tun. & P.	55	55	55	55
Otis Elevator pf.	106	109	106	109
Seaboard Lumber Co.	68	68½	67¾	68
Seaboard Co. 1st pf.	89	90	..	..
Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	61½	62¼	61½	62½
Standard Oil	690	695	696	698
Tennessee Copper	50	50½	50¼	51
Tintic Mining	9⅝	10¼	9⅝	10⅛
Union Typewriter	99	100	96	100
Union Type. 1st pf.	122	126	122	126
Union Type. 2d pf.	118½	120	118½	120
United Copper	64¼	64½	63⅝	63⅞
United Copper pf.	87	89½	88½	89½
Utah Apex	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝
Utah Copper	38¼	38¾	37½	38

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$140,938,139
Gold coin and bullion	87,510,823
Gold certificates	40,242,040
Silver coin and bullion	4,093,272
Silver certificates	14,070,528
United States notes	6,160,533
Treasury notes of 1890	41,818
National bank notes	18,419,425
Total receipts this month	20,036,731
Total receipts this year	316,895,480
Total expenditures this month	18,260,000
Total expenditures this year	322,361,335

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$527,590,869
Silver dollars	474,483,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,241,000
Total	$1,010,464,869
General fund	178,610,937
Deposits in National banks	66,367,443
In Philippine Treasury	4,914,356
Awaiting reimbursement	166,257
Current liabilities	109,120,858

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, Jan. 12, 1906.

U S 2s, cpn, 1930 50,000 103⅛
Imp Jap Gov 6s, steri loan 1,000 100
2d series 35,000 22
Hock Val 1st 4½s 1,000 107⅛
Int Paper cnv 5s 2,000 95
Inter Paper 6s 5,000 110
5,000 105¾
13,000 110
Int S Pump 6s 5,000 102
Iowa Central ref 4s 7,000 83
Kan City So 3s 2,000 74¾
Lacka Steel 5s 5,000 107½
5,000 107¾
3,000 107⅝
L S & M S deb 4s 23,000 101¾
Lois & N unified 4s 25,000 103⅝
6,000 104
Met Elev 1st 6s 2,000 104⅜
Met St gen 5s 8,000 117
Met St Ry ref 4s 10,000 91½
Mex Cent con 4s 4,000 70½
Mex Cent 1st inc 1,000 25⅜
5,000 22½
5,000 23⅝
Mex Cent 2d inc 25,000 19⅞
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 1,000 101¼
Mo, K & T 2d 4s 10,000 90¼
4,000 90⅜
9,000 90⅛
16,000 90⅜
5,000 90½
Mo, K & T ext 5s 1,000 107
Mo Pac 1st con 6s 2,000 124⅛
10,000 124½
Nas Elec R R 4s 2,000 89
Natl Starch 5s 1,000 77
N Y Cent & H R gen 3½s 6,000 96⅞
deb 4s, 1934 7,000 101½
L S col 3½s 1,000 91
registered 10,000 90¼
N Y G, E L, H & P col tr 5s 2,000 109
pur money 4s 4,000 91
Norf & Wn con 4s 1,000 102⅛
500 102⅜
Norf & Wn, Pocah C & C 4s 2,000 95½
33,000 95
1,000 95¼
divisnl 1st 4s 3,000 99
4,000 90¾
Northn Pac 4s 2,000 105⅞
8,000 106
1,000 106¼
Ore R & N con 4s 12,000 101½
Ore Sh L gtd refg 4s 5,000 90½
Penn gtd 4½s 1,000 106⅞
7,000 106⅞
Penn conv 3½s 26,000 104¼
3,000 104⅛
7,000 104¼
20,000 106
1915 15,000 100⅜
2,000 100½
1,000 100½
37,000 100¼
12,000 100⅜
6,000 100⅜
15,000 100⅜
Union Pac 1st 4s 6,000 106⅞
1,000 106⅜
500 106⅞
10,000 106⅞
1,000 106½
1,000 105
Union Pac conv 4s 5,000 105⅜
4,000 105
9,000 90⅛
16,000 90⅜
5,000 90½
Union Pac conv deb 4s 2,000 124½
10,000 124½
Va-Car Chem 6s 5,000 102½
Va Ir, C & C 5s 5,000 92
Wabash deb A 6s 5,000 90
Wabash deb B 6s 14,000 75
1,000 75¼
6,000 75¼
20,000 75⅝
20,000 75
10,000 75¼
Wab, Pitts Ter 1st 1,000 86⅞
3,000 87
5,600 87¼
7,000 87⅜
Wab, Pitts Ter 2d 5,000 36½
20,000 36¼
12,000 36⅜
Westn Maryl 4s 6,000 88
Wn Maryl cnv 4s 8,000 72
5,000 72¼
West Shore 4s 1,000 108
Wn N Y & Penn gen 4s 5,000 97¼
Wis Cen gen 4s 1,000 95
11,000 93⅝

Net changes of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

ADVANCED.

Am Ice deb 6s	1½
Erie conv 4s	1½
Green Bay deb B	2
Nat Starch 5s	2
Union Pac conv	1
Wabash deb A	2¼
Wabash deb B	1

DECLINED.

Brook Ferry 5s	2
Con Gas deb 6s	1

Total sales Jan. 12, 1906 $4,200,500
From Jan. 1, 1905 38,861,500
Corresponding date last year 43,621,500

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday, Jan. 12, 1906.

Total sales Jan. 12, 1906 1,921,328
From Jan. 1, 1906 14,427,891
Corresponding date last year 6,405,001

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
23½	23¾	2,710	Allis-Chalmers Co.	24	24¼	23⅞	23¾	...
62½	63½	700	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	63½	63¾	63¼	63¾	+ ¼
114⅝	114¾	219,900	*Amal. Copper Co.	112¼	114⅞	111⅞	114⅜	+ 3½
28	28¼	1,320	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	28¼	28⅝	27¾	28⅛	+ ⅛
32	32½	100	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	32	32	32	32	+ 1
43½	43⅝	21,400	Am. Car & Found. Co.	43½	43⅞	43⅛	43⅝	+ ⅜
100	101	900	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	100¼	101	100¼	100¾	+ ⅞
43	43¼	4,800	Am. Cotton Oil	44½	44¾	42¾	43⅜	- ⅛
225	230	200	American Express	226	228	226	228	+ 6
10⅜	10⅝	130	*Am. Grass Twine	10½	10½	10¼	10¼	...
9¼	9½	100	Am. Hide & Leather.	9	9	9	9	+ ⅝
40	40½	400	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	40	40	40	40	...
43⅞	44	12,500	*Am. Ice Securities	43¼	44	43	44	+ 1½
20½	21	210	*Am. Linseed Co.	21	21	20¾	20¾	...
41¼	42½	410	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	42	42	41½	41½	- ½
76¾	77	16,850	*Am. Locomo. Co.	77½	77⅝	76½	77	- ⅛
119¼	119½	2,750	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	118	119¼	118	119⅜	+ 1⅜
5½	5⅝	100	*Am. Malting Co., t. r.	5½	5½	5½	5½	...
26¼	27⅜	200	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	26⅞	20⅞	26¾	26⅞	...
26	26¾	100	*Am. Mal. Co. pf., t. r.	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26¾	+ ⅛
165⅝	166	15,600	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	166	167	165½	165⅝	+ ⅛
128⅜	128½	1,700	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	130	130	128½	128⅝	- ⅛
101⅛	101¼	150	*Am. Smelt. pf., B.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ⅛
14⅜	14⅝	1,500	Am. Steel Foundries.	14½	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
50½	50⅝	400	Am. Steel Founds. pf.	50⅜	50⅝	50⅜	50½	+ ⅛
151	151¼	26,650	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	151¾	151⅞	150⅝	151⅞	+ ⅞
104⅜	105	800	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	104⅞	105	104¾	105	...
46¼	49½	4,394	*Am. Woolen Co.	46¾	47	46	46¾	- ⅝
104	105	500	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	- ½
265½	266	56,300	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	265	268	263	266¼	+ 1½
96⅜	96½	65,500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	96	96½	95⅝	96⅜	+ ⅜
104	104¼	1,900	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	104	104	104	104	- ½
161	162	8,800	Atlantic Coast Line.	159	162	159	161¾	+ 2⅜
115	115⅛	14,400	Baltimore & Ohio.	114⅞	115¼	114⅜	115¼	+ ⅛
88¼	89	18,550	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	88½	89¾	88¼	88⅝	+ ⅛
82	83	100	Buff. & Sus. pf.	83	83	83	83	- 1
175⅜	176¾	12,800	Canadian Pacific	175⅝	176	175	175⅜	+ ⅜
47⅜	48	6,550	Central Leather	47⅞	49¼	47⅞	48⅜	+ ⅜
103½	103⅝	1,000	Central Leather pf.	104⅝	105¼	104⅜	105⅜	+ ⅛
227	229	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	227	227	227	227	- 2
57⅛	57¼	12,800	Chesapeake & Ohio.	57¼	57⅝	57	57¼	+ ⅛
33	35¼	1,900	Chicago & Alton	34	35¾	34	35	- ¼
80	80½	700	Chicago & Alton pf.	80	80⅝	80	80½	+ ⅛
21⅞	22	21,400	Chicago Great West.	21¾	22¼	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
77½	77⅞	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	77½	78	77⅝	78	+ 1
33¾	36	8,800	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	35¾	36	35¼	35¼	- ½
184½	184⅝	25,800	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	183¾	184¾	183⅝	184½	+ 1½
227	228	1,300	Chicago & Northw.	228	228¼	227	228	+ ⅛
10½	10½	130	*Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	10½	10½	10¼	10¼	- ⅛
9	9	40	*Am. Ice Securities	9	9	9	9	+ ⅝
40	40½	420	*Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	40	40	40	40	...
43⅛	44	12,500	*Am. Ice Securities	43¼	44	43	44	+ 1½
21	21	210	*Am. Linseed Co.	21	21	20¾	20¾	...
42	42	410	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	42	42	41½	41½	- ½
76¾	77	16,850	*Am. Locomo. Co.	77½	77⅝	76½	77	- ⅛
119¼	119½	2,750	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	118	119¼	118	119⅜	+ 1⅜
5½	5⅝	100	*Am. Malting Co., t. r.	5½	5½	5½	5½	...
26¼	27⅜	200	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	26⅞	20⅞	26¾	26⅞	...
26	26¾	100	*Am. Mal. Co. pf., t. r.	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26¾	+ ⅛
165⅝	166	15,600	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	166	167	165½	165⅝	+ ⅛
128⅜	128½	1,700	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	130	130	128½	128⅝	- ⅛
101⅛	101¼	150	*Am. Smelt. pf., B.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ⅛
14⅜	14⅝	1,500	Am. Steel Foundries.	14½	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
50½	50⅝	400	Am. Steel Founds. pf.	50⅜	50⅝	50⅜	50½	+ ⅛
151	151¼	26,650	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	151¾	151⅞	150⅝	151⅞	+ ⅞
104⅜	105	800	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	104⅞	105	104¾	105	...
46¼	49½	4,394	*Am. Woolen Co.	46¾	47	46	46¾	- ⅝
104	105	500	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	- ½
265½	266	56,300	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	265	268	263	266¼	+ 1½
96⅜	96½	65,500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	96	96½	95⅝	96⅜	+ ⅜
104	104¼	1,900	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	104	104	104	104	- ½
161	162	8,800	Atlantic Coast Line.	159	162	159	161¾	+ 2⅜
115	115⅛	14,400	Baltimore & Ohio.	114⅞	115¼	114⅜	115¼	+ ⅛
88¼	89	18,550	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	88½	89¾	88¼	88⅝	+ ⅛
82	83	100	Buff. & Sus. pf.	83	83	83	83	- 1
175⅜	176¾	12,800	Canadian Pacific	175⅝	176	175	175⅜	+ ⅜
47⅜	48	6,550	Central Leather	47⅞	49¼	47⅞	48⅜	+ ⅜
103½	103⅝	1,000	Central Leather pf.	104⅝	105¼	104⅜	105⅜	+ ⅛
227	229	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	227	227	227	227	- 2
57⅛	57¼	12,800	Chesapeake & Ohio.	57¼	57⅝	57	57¼	+ ⅛
33	35¼	1,900	Chicago & Alton	34	35¾	34	35	- ¼
80	80½	700	Chicago & Alton pf.	80	80⅝	80	80½	+ ⅛
21⅞	22	21,400	Chicago Great West.	21¾	22¼	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
77½	77⅞	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	77½	78	77⅝	78	+ 1
33¾	36	8,800	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	35¾	36	35¼	35¼	- ½
184½	184⅝	25,800	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	183¾	184¾	183⅝	184½	+ 1½
227	228	1,300	Chicago & Northw.	228	228¼	227	228	+ ⅛
14	17	400	Chicago Term. Trans.	14	17	14	17	+ ⅜
97	98	100	Reading 2d pf.	97	98	97¾	97¾	+ ⅛
37½	37¾	20,700	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	39	39	37¾	37⅞	- ⅛
103¾	104	6,080	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	103¾	104	103¾	104	+ ⅛
24½	24⅝	15,700	Rock Island Co.	24	24½	23¾	24⅝	+ ⅛
62¼	63	3,325	Rock Island Co. pf.	62¼	63¼	62¼	62⅝	+ ⅛
25½	26¼	3,000	St. Jo. & G. I.	26	27	25½	26	...
69	70	2,900	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	67	69¼	67	69	+ 3
39	40	1,300	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	36¼	40	36¼	39	+ 3
43¼	43⅞	900	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	49	49	48	48	- 1½
23	23¼	7,310	St. Louis Southw.	22½	24	22½	23½	+ 1½
58½	58¾	3,700	St. Louis Southw. pf.	56¾	59	56¾	58½	+ 2½
95¾	95¾	20,200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	97	97½	95	95¼	+ 1¼
69½	69⅝	54,800	Southern Pacific	69⅜	70	69¼	69¼	+ ⅛
38¼	38⅜	50,800	Southern Ry. ext.	37⅝	38½	37⅜	38¼	+ ⅛
101	101½	400	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	101	101¼	101	101¼	+ ⅛
160⅜	160¾	5,400	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	160	165	160	161¼	+ ¾
35¼	35¼	11,900	Texas & Pacific	34⅜	35½	34½	35½	+ ⅛
77¼	77½	2,600	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	76	77¼	73½	76½	...
135½	135⅝	600	Third Avenue, ex d.	135¼	138½	135¼	138½	+ ¼
32½	32⅝	100	Toledo Rys. & Light.	32½	32½	32½	32½	...
36¼	36½	735	Tol., St. L. & W.	36	36¾	36	36¾	+ ¼
58	58⅜	700	Tol. St. L. & W. pf.	58	58⅜	58	58	...
117¾	118¾	1,750	Twin City R. T.	119½	119½	118	118	- 1⅝
158	158¼	212,400	Union Pacific	157	158¼	156¼	158⅛	+ 1½
97½	98¼	100	Union Pacific pf.	99	99	99	99	+ ¼
86⅝	87	200	Uni. Rys. of St. L. pf.	87	87	87	87	- ½
93	94	800	United Rys. Invest.	92	93¾	92	92	- 1
92	92½	600	United Rys. Inv. pf.	92	92	91⅝	92	...
52	52	6,950	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	51¾	52⅛	51½	52	+ 1½
95	96	1,900	*U. S. Cast Iron P. pf.	95¼	96	95¼	95⅝	+ ¾
120	125	200	U. S. Express	124¾	124¾	124¾	124⅝	+ 1¼
89	89¾	500	U. S. Realty & Im. Co.	89½	89⅝	89½	89⅝	+ ⅜
31½	31⅝	404	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	31½	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	- ⅛
69	70	50	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	69⅞	69¾	69¼	69⅞	+ ⅝
54	54½	3,100	U. S. Rubber	54¼	54⅝	54¼	54⅝	+ ⅜
112½	113¼	400	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	112⅝	113	112¾	113	+ ⅝
84⅞	85	810	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	85

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Large Purchases of New Apartment Houses in Harlem —Buyer for Sixth Avenue Building—Wide Range of Dealing in Flats and Tenements.

Louis Lowenfels and others have bought 265 to 273 West 146th Street, five five-story apartment houses, each 25 by 100, opposite the blocks bought recently by the Fleischmann Realty Company from the Manhattan Railway Company.

The Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company has resold the five apartment houses in course of construction on the east side of Seventh Avenue, between 146th and 147th Streets, on plots 199.10 by 101.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought the plot, 75 by 75, on the west side of Lenox Avenue, between 131st and 132d Streets.

Details will be found in another column relative to the purchase of the Coal and Iron Exchange at Cortlandt and Church Streets by the City Investing Company.

Purchase Near Times Square.

N. A. Berwin & Co. have sold to Jefferson M. Levy the five-story bachelor apartment house 240 West Forty-third Street.

Buyer for Lexington Avenue House.

Nichols & Lummis have sold for C. Grayson Martin to a client of J. D. Trenholm the three-story brownstone dwelling 365 Lexington Avenue, 19.9 by 75. The buyer will occupy the house.

R. H. E. Elliott is the buyer of 66 East Eightieth Street, sold recently by Edmund Connelly.

Deal for 476 Sixth Avenue.

Jane E. Britton has sold 476 Sixth Avenue, a four-story building, on lot 20 by 75, 43.5 feet south of the southeast corner of Twenty-ninth Street.

Louis Schrag negotiated the lease of 405 Sixth Avenue for Friedrich Rosenberg to Oestreicher Brothers, for twenty-one years, at a total rent of about $103,000.

New Owners for West Side Houses.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for George Maykopf to a client, for occupancy, the four-story brownstone dwelling 55 West Seventy-first Street, 18 by 102.2.

John H. Gray has sold 313 West Seventy-seventh Street, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling, on lot 17 by 102.2.

Alfred E. Toussaint has leased the four-story dwelling 121 West Seventy-ninth Street for Hugo Jaeckel to James W. Putnam for ten years.

Operator Buys 90th Street Lot.

Samuel Green has bought from H. W. Gennerich the lot on the south side of Ninetieth Street, 100 feet west of Central Park West. This is said to be the only remaining unrestricted lot on this block.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Elias Mur the five-story double flat 142 West Ninety-eighth Street, 25 by 100.

Sale of West 144th Street Plot.

Isidor D. Brokaw has sold a plot, 50 by 99.11, on the south side of 144th Street, 360 feet east of Lenox Avenue, for M. Claman.

John Stich has bought from Mrs. Hannah Theobald the five-story triple flat 266 West 153d Street.

Teitelbaum & Klein have bought 70 and 72 West 142d Street, two five-story flats, on plot 50 by 99.11.

Weiss, Nasanowitz & Son have sold for Weil & Mayer to Reuben Cohn 2,238 Fifth Avenue, a five-story double flat, 25 by 85.

Corner on Heights in a Trade.

A. Orently and Luxenburg & Haskell have sold the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 169th Street, 101.7 by 100, to Cohen & Evens, through H. Luxenberg. The buyers give in exchange the two five-story apartment houses 229 and 231 West 148th Street, 75 by 100.

Cortlandt Street Building Leased.

Robert R. Rainey has leased for H. H. Benedict to the W. F. Irish Electrical Company the four-story building 60 Cortlandt Street

Spear & Co. have rented the store and basement at 207 and 209 Wooster Street, for a term of years, for David Schwartz; also, 15,000 square feet at 141 to 145 and 149 to 153 Wooster Street; also, 10,000 square feet in the De Courcy Building, 570 to 576 West Broadway, for John De C. Ireland, and the store, basement, and third loft at 165 and 167 Mercer Street for the Ballels Realty Company.

Big Deal in 70th Street Flats.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from the estate of Max Danziger 220 to 284 East Seventieth Street, eight five-story flats, on plot 206 by 102.2. Alfred Frankenthaler was the broker.

Harry Wittenberg has bought from the estate of Max Danziger 166 East Seventy-eighth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 102.2.

Sherwin & Harris have bought the southwest corner of Eighty-fourth Street and Avenue B, a five-story triple flat, 26 by 80.

Howard Conkling has sold to Nathan Marcus the northwest corner of Avenue A and Eightieth Street, two five-story buildings, on plot 50 by 80.

L. Weinstein has sold to G. Fried the six-story flat in course of construction at 536 to 540 East Eighty-second Street, on plot 40 by 102.2.

L. Kolmer and S. Segall have sold for Kramer & Rockmore to Mrs. Annie Dwyer the two apartment houses in course of construction at 243 to 253 East Seventy-eight Street, each, 41.6 by 102.2.

Upper Third Avenue Buying.

Gross & Eisler have bought from Frederick N. C. Wilkening the five-story tenement at the southwest corner of Ninety-third Street and Third Avenue, 25 by 69.

Alfred B. Jaworower, as attorney, has bought from Joseph L. Buttenwieser 1,422 Third Avenue, a five-story flat with stores, on lot 25 by 100.

Isaac Hattenbach has sold for Lowenstein & Nepel the five-story double flat 225 East Ninety-fifth Street, 25 by 100; also, for Mrs. Kenny the five-story double flat 172 East Ninetieth Street, 20 by 100.

Louis Pizitz and Nathan E. Posner have sold the five-story flat 56 East 101st Street, 20 by 100.11.

Louise Lese has bought, through George Brettell & Son, 437 to 441 East 118th Street, three dwellings on plot 58.6 by 100; also, through the same broker from S. B. French, 131 and 133 East 128th Street, adjoining the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue, two dwellings on plot 40 by 100.

The Portman Realty Company has bought 536 to 542 East 120th Street, four three-story dwellings on plot 75 by 100.

Dwellings Sold on 120th Street.

The Cruikshank Company has sold for Theresa L. Atkinson and William M. Gammon to Morris H. Feder and Louis Levin, clients of E. R. Perrine, 536 and 588 East 120th Street, two brick dwellings on plot 37.6 by 100.11.

Block Brothers have bought from A. Hollander the two four-story brick dwellings, 50 by 100, at 335 and 337 East 122d Street. M. Marluck was the broker.

Henry and Max Krakower have bought, through Lippmann & Ruck, as attorneys the two three-story brick houses 244 and 246 East 117th Street, 50 by 100.

East 58th Street Parcels Sold.

William H. Falconer has sold 319 and 321 East Fifty-eighth Street, 40.9 by 100, to Lowenfeld & Prager.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Louis Rinaldo 308 East Forty-sixth Street, a six-story tenement on lot 25 by 100.

The property sold by Abram Bachrach to Nathan Kirsh, through Charles E. Duross, was 315 East Thirty-eighth Street, not Twenty-eighth, as was reported.

Isaac Goldberg has sold 1,800 Second Avenue, northeast corner of Ninety-third Street, a four-story double flat.

Middle West Side Transactions.

Abram Bachrach has bought 670 and 672 Eleventh Avenue, two four-story double tenements, on plot 50 by 100.

John Donnelly has sold the five-story brick tenement 534 West Thirty-fifth Street, 25 by 98, for Mary B. Broadhead to Peter F. Kane.

James J. Etchingham has sold for Frances Wildfeuer to Max Borck 86 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story tenement, with stores, on lot 25 by 100.

Sales of Downtown Tenements.

Kassel & Goldberg have sold 64 and 66 Montgomery Street, northwest corner of Cherry Street, a six-story tenement.

Harris Sokolski & Son have bought 213 Clinton Street, four-story dwelling, 25 by 100.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have sold the two five-story front and rear tenements 67 and 69 Forsyth Street, on plot 51.3 by 100.

The Portman Realty Company has bought 168 and 170 Chrystie Street, two five-story tenements 50 by 90.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold 84 Laight Street, running through to 13 Vestry Street, a five-story tenement, on plot 28.9 by 175.

Avenue C Building Changes Hands.

Bene Posner has sold to a Mr. Male, through O. Meltsner, the seven-story building, with stores, 117 and 119 Avenue C, on plot 88.8 by 83.

Fleck & Brown have sold for Liebenthal Brothers 885 to 901 East Third Street, two six-story flats, on a plot 100 by 97.

Henry Freeberger has sold for Dr. Joseph Bruder to Isidore J. and Jacob Isaacs the property 408 Sixth Street, 25 by 100.

Huberth & Gabel have sold for P. J. Kahler the four-story brownstone dwelling, 18 by 100, at 238 East Twelfth Street.

Rubinger, Klinger & Co. have sold for Samuel Engle 630 East Thirteenth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.

Bronx Houses Sold from the Plans.

Bloch Brothers have bought from the Garibaldi Realty and Construction Company, through M. Marluck, the two six-story tenements in course of construction on 148th Street, 125 feet west of Morris Avenue, on plot 50 by 100.

Louis Lese has bought, through Isidore Kaplan, 608 and 610 East 159th Street, a two-story frame building, on plot 50 by 100.

The Goodman Realty Company has sold for Leopold Barth the southwest corner of 144th Street and Willis Avenue, a five-story double flat, with stores.

W. S. Patten and J. L. Van Sant have bought, through W. S. Auld, from Elizabeth M. Douglass the plot, with frame dwelling, 122 by 168, at the northwest corner of Boscobel Avenue and Jessup Place.

Resale of Long Island Tract.

William H. Appleton & Co. have sold to a syndicate composed of Brooklyn business men the tract of 300 acres situated just east of the station at Springfield, L. I., and known as Laureiton. This is the same tract which was sold three months ago by the same brokers for Dean Alvord to the Laureiton Land Company.

Brooklyn Properties Find Buyers.

Stokes & Knowles report sales of the following Brooklyn properties: Nos. 334 and 336 Bergen Street, four-story brick double flats, for Samuel Rosenfield; also, 836 Greene Avenue, a three-story brownstone dwelling, for J. M. Collins; also, forty-two lots at Lincoln Park, for Joseph Hay.

No Business at Auction.

Foreclosure sales scheduled yesterday, involving 57 Warren Street and 511 West 144th Street, were adjourned—the former sine die and the latter until Feb. 9.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

7th St, e s, 146th to 146th St, for five six-story brick tenements, 39.10x87; Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company of 170 Broadway, owner; O. Lowinson of 18 East 42d St, architect; cost, $200,000.

Fox St, w s, 29 ft s of 169th St, for a two-story brick building, 22.6x113; W. T. P. Shields, Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, owner; Charles L. Hoffman of 914 Walnut St, Philadelphia, architect; cost, $13,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Jan. 12.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 86th St, 102.2x30; Henry A. James and others to John W. Butler..... 100

BOSTON POST ROAD, w s, near Bronx Bleaching Works, Westchester, adjoining lands of James Bolton, —x—, an l other property; William H. Birchall and others to James K. Walter..... Nom.

BROOK AV, 342, e s, 25x100; William Bernstein to Bennett Bernstein, ½ part, all title, (mtg $9,000)..... 100

CAULDWELL AV, 711, w s, 18.9x115; Daniel E. Seybel to Jacob Miller, (mtg $5,500)..... 100

CHERRY ST, 264 n s, 25x irregular; Fanny Friedman to Jenny Hacker, all liens..... 100

CROTONA PARK, East, s s, 120.1 ft w of Wendover Av, — x —; Albert Cavanagh to Henry Villaume, (mtg $28,000)..... 100

CYPRESS AV, n w corner of 132d St, 185x225; Lyman H. Day to Jacob Doll, (mtg $5,000)..... 100

DUNCOMB AV, n s, 500 ft s of Elizabeth St, 68x255; Michael Dwyer and others to Patrick Dwyer, 3-10 part, all title..... Nom.

ESSEX ST, e s, 125 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Jacob Neadle to Bache McE. Whitlock, (mtg $37,000)..... Nom.

FOX ST, s s, 188.11 ft e of Prospect Av, 40x115; Joseph Leitner and others to Samuel Mayers, (mtg $28,000)..... Nom.

HUGHES AV, e s, 44.11 ft n of 188th St, 50.1x87.6; Pasquale d'Auria to G. Lauritano, (mtg $19,000)..... 100

LOTS 119 to 112, map 368 lots part Seton homestead; John M. Digney to Emanuel Freund..... 2,000

LOTS 303 and 304, map 368 lots part Seton homestead; John M. Digney to George W. Buck..... 1,100

LOTS 44 to 46, map of Flanagan estate, Throgg's Neck; Lambert G. Mapes to Margaret Porter..... 100

LOT 151, map of 370 lots of McGraw Estate, Van Nest Station; Ellen Duhigg to Julia Walsh, ½ part, all title. Nom.

LOT 62, map of 82 lots on 18th and 19th Sts, Wakefield, 25x114; Martin J. Keogh to Julia A. Herlihy, all liens..... 850

MADISON AV, 1,974, w s, 19.11x85; Solomon Miller to Annie M. Keenan, (mtg $18,000)..... Nom.

MAIDEN LANE, s s, 33 ft e of Pearl St, 20.10x21.7; Alfred C. Bachmann to E. Mallinckrodt, (mtg $18,000)..... 100

MORRIS AV, 1,815, w s, 25x irregular; Martha F. Schorer to Sophie Silberman, all liens..... Nom.

MORRIS AV, 1,049, w s, 25x101.11; Bronx Home Realty Company to Ida Silverman, (mtg $7,500)..... 100

PART LOT 273, map of Melrose South, —x—; Wilhelm Suhre to Timothy F. Sullivan, (mtg $2,300)..... 100

PASSAGE AV, e s, 231.6 ft s of Westchester Railroad station, 21.6x109; Hans C. Clausen to Augusta W. Clausen..... Nom.

ROAD leading to Lorillard's Snuff Mills, adjoining land of Job Smith, runs n e 321.10x w 240.5x s 257.8, Westchester; Hannah B. Birchall to Leon A. Rains. Nom.

SUFFOLK ST, 95, w s, 25.1x100; Lazarus Haines to Samuel Rosenfeld and another, (mtg $27,500)..... 100

SYLVAN PLACE, n w corner of 120th St, 46x95.1; Moritz L. Ernst and another to Jack Vigorito, (mtg $25,000). 100

TRINITY AV, e s, 275 ft n of 161st St, 25x100; Ward Brower to Frederick R. Wood and another..... Nom.

WATER ST, 152, n w s, 21.6x62; Eleanor H. Howell to Emma W. Wingate, 1-16 part..... Nom.

WEBSTER AV, e s, 125 ft s of Anna Place, 75x178; Moses Hochster and others to Samuel Swerling, (mtg $8,000)... 100

WEBSTER AV, e s, 175 ft s of Anna Place, —x—; Jacob Wolf to Samuel Swerling, (mtg $7,000)..... 100

WEST END AV, 471, w s, 23.6x irregular; Marguerite Hellman to Junction Realty Company, (mtg $20,000)..... 100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 78 ft n of 223d St, 25x100; Abraham Anderson to Joshua Mayer, (mtg $8,000)..... 100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 600 ft n of Morris Park Av, 50x100; Hannah Stern to John F. Scott, (mtg $2,200).. 100

WILLIS AV, 420, e s, 25x98.4; Leon Frey to the Celtic Real Estate Company, (mtg $22,250)..... 100

1ST AV, 2,298, e s, 25x66; Max Lichtman to Henry Fippinger, (mtg $11,100) 100

1ST AV, 2,298, e s, 25x66; Henry Fippinger to Celia Goldwater and another, (mtg $14,000)..... 100

2D AV, s e corner of 12th St, 41.3x100; David Perlman to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $98,000)..... 100

2D AV, n e corner of 93d St, 25.8x75; Isaac Goldberg to Samuel Grossmann, (mtg $18,000)..... 100

2D AV, 845, w s, 25x100; Herman Aaron and another to Rose Sherman Aaron..... Nom.

3D ST, 383 to 389 East, 100x97; Joseph Liebenthal and others to Morris J. Simon and another, (mtg $110,000).... 100

3D AV, s e s, at n e s of 9th St, 40x70; James O'Farrell, referee, to William J. Morris..... 102,750

9TH ST, n s, e ½ of Lot 638, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Louis Weinstock to Peter Lerner and another, (mtg $1,200)..... 100

9TH AV, s w corner of 27th St, 98.9x 250; Ingersoll-Sergeant Drill Company to Henry Phipps..... 100

10TH ST, s s, 231.8 ft e of Avenue D, 101x92.8; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to David Perlman, (mtg $30,000)..... 100

11TH AV, s w corner of 48th St, 26.5x irregular; Cathleen Turney to Harry Held, (mtg $22,500)..... 100

11TH AV, 635, w s, 25x100; David Taylor to Michael Koppel, (mtg $9,000)... 100

11TH AV, s w corner of 48th St, 25x irregular; Konrad Manthe and others to Cathleen Turney, (mtg $10,000)..... 100

13TH ST, Lot 311, map of Unionport, 200x216; Mary E. Stanton to Milton Realty Company, (mtg $5,800)..... 100

20TH ST, 9 West, 28.6x92; Frederick C. Beach to Jennie B. Casper, ½ part... Nom.

25TH ST, 215 East, 25x98.9; Lea N. Morrean to Gussie Storck and others, (mtg $21,500)..... 100

25TH ST, n s, 189.9 ft e of 7th Av, 59.4 x98.9; Mary Dorsey to Mary J. Donnelly..... Nom.

25TH ST, n s, 189.9 ft e of 7th Av, 59.4 x98.9; Nellie F. Bracken to Mary J. Donnelly..... Nom.

45TH ST, 416 and 418 West, 50x100.5; Minnie Stern to Jacob Saalberg..... Nom.

45TH ST, 416 and 418 West, 50x100.5; Blanche Stern and others, executors, to Jacob Saalberg, ½ part..... 15,000

45TH ST, 416 and 418 West, 50x100.5; Minnie Stern to Jacob Saalberg, all title..... 3,750

45TH ST, 416 and 418 West, 50x100.5; Carrie Saalberg and others to Jacob Saalberg, ½ part, all title..... 11,250

56TH ST, 228 to 232 East, 75x100.5; Louis I. Harris to Fanny Mannheimer, (mtg $49,500)..... 100

59TH ST, 322 and 324 East, 50x100.5; Isaac Shapiro and others to Esther M. Broder, (mtg $34,000)..... 100

62D ST, 217 West, 25x100.5; Isabella M. Leech to Emma R. Breed, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

74TH ST, s s, 173 ft e of Avenue A, 50x 102.2; Hans C. Clausen to Christian C. Clausen and others, all title..... Nom.

89TH ST, s s, 63.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 36.4x100; Tony Wetzler to Tudor Realty Company, (mtg $25,000)..... 100

92D ST, 202 and 204 West, 75x105.10; Ella W. Brown to Thomas A. Sperry, (mtg $188,000)..... Nom.

106TH ST, 225 East, 25x100.11; Moses Goldman, and others, to Herman Berliner, (mtg $28,000)..... 100

106TH ST, 235 East, 25x100.11; Louis Barbey to Antonio Mungo, (mtg $12,500)..... Nom.

107TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Henry Gunther to Joseph Fuchs, (mtg $7,300)..... 100

117TH ST, s s, 110 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Alfred L. M. Bullowa to Lawrence Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 100

117TH ST, 212 and 214 East, 40x100.10; M. Mayer to Realty Transfer Company, (mtg $16,000)..... Nom.

119TH ST, n s, 363 ft w of Av A, 25x 100.11; John T. Brady to Louis Lese, (mtg $11,500)..... 100

122D ST, 316 and 318 East, 37.6x100.11; Samuel Pomeranz to Abraham Nevins and another, (mtg $13,500)..... 100

122D ST, n s, 150 ft w of Cypress Av, 75x185; Francis E. Day to Jacob Doll, (mtg $5,500)..... 100

147TH ST, n e s, 155 ft e of Robbins Av, 75x79; William Allen to Moorhead Realty and Construction Company.... 1,000

149TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Morris Av, 25x80; Thomas J. Dunn and others to William J. Reed..... 7,000

151ST ST, s s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 225x 99.11; Philip Bachrach to Irving Bachrach and another, (mtg $53,500)..... 100

159TH ST, s w s, 92 ft s e of Courtlandt Av, 50x98.5; Hyman Lipke and others to Sarah Lese, (mtg $8,000)..... 100

162D ST, 561 East, 20x75; William E. Diller to Barbara Poggenburg, (mtg $7,000)..... Nom.

181ST ST, s s, 100.8 ft e of Vyse Av, 100x irregular; Chelsea Realty Company to Max Brill..... 100

182D ST, n s, 25 ft e of Audubon Av, 45x79.9; Margaretha Schiller, individually and executrix, to Samuel A. de Waltoff..... 100

187TH ST, n e s, 50 ft s e of Hughes Av, 50x100; William H. Dank to Henry Dank, 1-3 part, all liens..... Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BERLINER, Herman, to M. Goldman and another; 106th St, 225 East, 25x 100, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 6,500

BRILL, Max, to the Chelsea Realty Company; 181st St, s s, 100.8 ft e of Vyse Av, 100x irregular, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 8,000

BRODER, Esther M., to Isaac Shapiro and another; 59th St, 322 East, 25x100, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,500

BRODER, Esther M., to Isaac Shapiro and another; 59th St, 324 East, 25x100, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 11,500

BUCK, George W., to J. M. Digney; Lots 303 and 304, map of Seton Homestead, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 550

BUTLER, John W., to A. Jams; Amsterdam Av, s e cor 86th St, 102x80, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 60,000

COHEN, Lawrence, to Alfred L. M. Ballowa; 117th St, s s, 110 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,500

COHEN, Rosalind, individually and as executrix, to Samuel Cohen; 107th St, s s, 224 ft w of 3d Av, 28x100, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

CULVER, E. D. C., to J. F. Kaiser; Summit Av, w s, 136.7 ft s of 165th St, 50x87, 2 years, 5½ per cent..... 4,000

DE WALLOFF, Samuel A., to M. Schiller; 182d St, n s, 25 ft e of Audubon Av, 45x79, 1 year..... 12,000

DOLL, Jacob, to Lyman H. Day; Cypress Av, n w corner of 132d St, 185x 150, 5 years, 3 per cent..... 18,750

DOLL, Jacob, to F., E. Day; 132d St, n s, 225 ft w of Cypress Av, 75x185, 5 years, 5½ per cent..... 5,875

DOLL, Jacob, to Lyman H. Day; 132d St, n s, 150 ft w of Cypress Avenue, 75x185, 5 years, 5½ per cent..... 9,375

ELFERS, D. H., to D. Tietjen; 10th Av, e s, 49.5 ft s of 35th St, 24x100, 3 years..... 9,000

ERSKINE, Serena, to C. H. Johnson; 122d St, s s, 392.4 ft w of 6th Av, 17x100, due Oct. 1, 1909, 5½ per cent.. 3,000

FIPPINGER, Henry, to M. Voorhees and others; 1st Av, e s, 255 ft n of 118th St, 25x66, due June 30, 1909, 5½ per cent..... 11,000

FIPPINGER, Henry, to Jacob Fippenger; 1st Av, e s, 255 ft n of 118th St, 25x66, 3 years..... 3,000

FREUND, Emanuel, to John M. Digney; Lots 119 to 122, map of Seton Homestead, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 1,500

GILLERAN, Michael J., to A. Smyth; 197th St, s s, 215 ft e of Bainbridge Av, 60x116, 1 year, 5½ per cent..... 5,500

GLANTZ REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to William A. Butler, Jr., trustee; 79th St, e s, 194 ft w of Avenue A, 50x102, 3 years..... 46,500

GOLDING, Sam, to Title Insurance Company; 114th St., s s, 80 ft e of 3d Av, 2 lots, 84x100, 2 mtgs, $40,000, 5 years. 80,000

GOODWIN, Mabel C., to C. Berry; Hamilton Place, s e s, 22.10 ft s of 142d St, 25x irregular, 3 years, 6 per cent.. 2,500

GREENBERG, Nathan, to J. J. Halstead and another, trustees; Allen St, 21, 25x65, 5 years..... 19,000

GUIGLIANO, A., to the Dollar Savings Bank; Villa Av, e s, 526.8 ft n of 200th St, 50x83, due June 26, 1906, 6 per cent..... 18,000

HAHN, Rudolph J., to C. H. Smith; 81st St, s s, 75 ft e of 1st Av, 25x98, 5 years..... 8,500

IRVING REALTY COMPANY to G. Cantalupi; 1st St, s s, Lots 675 and 676 on map of Laconia Park, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 600

JAMASCIA, Giuseppe, to Eff V. V. Knox; Arthur Av, e s, 112.6 ft n of 188th St, 37x94, 3 years, 5½ per cent.. 15,000

KANTER, Randolph J., to State Bank; Water St, 647, 16x70, secures notes, 6 per cent..... 2,700

KEENAN, Annie M., to S. Miller; Madison Av, 1,974, 19x85, due May 13, 1907, 6 per cent..... 4,000

KOPPEL, Michael, to D. Taylor; 11th Av, 635, 25x100, due April 20, 1909... 3,500

KURZROK, Rafal, to Francis C. W. Hartley; 119th St, s s, 260 ft w of 3d Av, 50x100, 5 years..... 50,000

LAURITANO, Giuseppe, to P. D'Auria; Hughes Av, e s, 44.11 ft n of 188th St, 50x87, due Oct. 10, 1911, 6 per cent... 7,000

LEMLEIN, Nathan, to Clara Frankeberg; Brook Av, e s, 184 ft n of 168th St, 2 lots, 17x66, 2 mtgs $1,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

LESE, Louis, to J. T. Brady; 119th St, n s, 363 ft w of Avenue A, 25x100, 3 years..... 6,500

LEVY, David, and another to J. Liberman; Terrace Place, n e corner of 152d St, 84x113, demand..... 1,800

LIEBOVITZ, Samuel, to P. Weinberg; 65th St, 170 West, 25x100, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,000

MARKENFELD CONSTRUCTION COMPANY to City Mortgage Company; 111th St, n s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 125x100, demand, 3 per cent..... 15,000

MAYERS, Samuel, to Joseph Leitner and another; Fox St, s s, 198.11 ft e of Prospect Av, 40x115, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

MEYER, John H., to Margaret Marx; 51st St, 416 to 426 East, 108x100, due April 12, 1906..... 27,000

MILLER, Jacob, to Park Mortgage Company; Cauldwell Av, 711, 18x115, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,900

MILLTON REALTY COMPANY to M. E. Stanton; 13th St, s s, Lot 311, map of Unionport, 200x216, 2 years, 5½ per cent..... 2,800

MORRIS, William J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 31 8d Av, 70 x irregular, demand..... 50,000

MURRELL, Matilda, to Cyrus Hitchcock; 18th St, s s, Lot 324, map of Unionport, demand, 5½ per cent..... 800

NEAREY, James F., to West Side Savings Bank; St. Luke's Place, 4, per bond..... 10,000

NELSON, B. F., to A. E. Cleaveland; Eastern Boulevard, n s, at lands of S. Doty, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 2,100

PAYSON, Philip, and another to E. N. Kenyon; 95th St, n s, 140 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100, due June 20, 1906, 6 per cent..... 30,000

Building, 16x100, 7-story, suitable any business; good location. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

another; 10th St, s s, 231.8 ft e of Avenue D, 101x92, 1 year, 6 per cent... 14,500

PORTER, Margaret, to Lambert G. Mapes; Lots 44 to 46, map of Flanagan estate, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 630

RAMS, Leon A., to Hannah B. Birchall; road leading to Lorillard's Snuff Mills, adjoining land of Job Smith, 321.10x irregular, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 46,875

REALTY TRANSFER COMPANY to M. Mayer; 117th St, 212 East, 20x100, 3 years..... 3,500

REED, William J., to Thomas J. Dunn and others; 149th St, n s, 200 ft w of Morris Av, 25x80, 1 year..... 3,500

ROCKLAND REALTY COMPANY to American Mortgage Company; 153d St, n s, 195 ft w of Elton Av, 75x100, due June 30, 1907, 5½ per cent..... 16,500

SAMELSON, Louis, and another to A. M. Z. De Montsaulin; Webster Av, e s, 50 ft s of Wendover Av, 25x84, 1 year, 5½ per cent..... 3,000

SCHEERER, Moses, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Rivington St, 262, 25x100, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 22,000

SCHIFF, Marcus, to State Bank; Cannon St, e s, 200 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100, secures notes, 6 per cent..... 2,111

SHATZKIN, A., & SONS to Irving Realty Company; 1st St, s s, Lots 675 and 676, map of Laconia Park, due March 29, 1907, 6 per cent..... 300

SHEVELL, Jacob, to Harry M. Goldberg; St. Mark's Place, 84, 26x120, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,000

SIMON, Morris J., and another to Joseph Liebenthal and others; 3d St, n s, 100.10 ft e of Lewis St, 2 lots, 50x 97, (2 mtgs, $3,500,) 4 years, 6 per cent..... 7,000

SIVIGLIA, Nicola, to H. P. Rose Company; Lots 168 to 170, map of Sieme estate, 4 years..... 800

SULLIVAN, Timothy F., to W. Suhre; Courtlandt Av, e s, at s w corner of Lot 273, map of Melrose South, due June 30, 1907, 5½ per cent..... 3,100

TROIA, Vincenzo, to A. Fusco; Arthur Av, 2,426 and 2,428, 62x82, 4 years.... 1,400

TRUE REFORMED PROTESTANT Dutch Church to De Witt C. Romaine; Bank St, 21, 21x90, 1 year, 5½ per cent..... 3,000

TUDOR REALTY COMPANY to Tony Wetzler; 89th St, s s, 63.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 86x100, 5 years..... 14,500

TURNEY, Cathleen, to M. O'Dwyer; Elizabeth St, n w corner of White Plains Road, 103x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 7,000

TURNEY, Cathleen, to K. Mauthe and another; 11th Av, s w cor 48th St, 74x irregular, 3 years..... 12,500

VIGORITO, Jack, to George Ringler & Co.; Sylvan Place, n w corner of 120th St, 46x95, demand, 6 per cent..... 6,000

VIGORITO, Jack, to Moritz Ernst and another; Sylvan Pl., n w cor 120th St, 46x95, 1 year..... 11,500

VIGORITO, Jack, to P. Lyons; 2d Av, w s, 75 ft s of 115th St, 100x irregular, secures notes..... 750

VILLAUME, Henry, to the State Realty and Mortgage Company; Crotona Park East, s s, 120.1 ft w of Wilkens Av, 125.10x irregular, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 138,000

VILLAUME, Henry, to the State Realty and Mortgage Company; Crotona Park East, s s, 120.1 ft w of Wilkens Av, 125.10x irregular, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 24,000

WALSH, Delia, to Dollar Savings Bank; Lot 151, map of McGraw estate, due June 29, 1906, 5½ per cent..... 2,000

WALTER, James K., to William H. Birchall and another; Boston Post Road, w s, near Bronx Bleaching Works, Westchester, and other property, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 54,375

WHEATON, Esther A., to A. B. Reese; Dawson St, s s, 156 ft e of Longwood Av, 50x100, 1 year, 5½ per cent..... 38,000

WHEATON, Esther A., to Augusta E. Reese; Dawson St, e s, 206 ft n of Longwood Av, 50x100, 1 year, 5½ per cent..... 38,000

WHEATON, Esther A., to C. Tucker; Dawson St, e s, 100 ft n of Longwood Av, 50x100, 1 year, 5½ per cent.. 38,000

WEINBERG, Max, and another to Corporate Realty Association; 146th St, 506 to 520, 200x99.11, due June 30, 1906, 6 per cent..... 25,000

WOLF, Morris, and another, to S. M. Hoffberg and another; 151st St, s s, 175.3 ft e of Bloomingdale Rd, — x irregular, due June 28, 1906..... 5,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 41st St, 53x 169x irregular; Bart and John P. Walther against M. L. Towne, Edward J. McCrossin, and Douglis W. Mabee, owners; Louis L. Todd, contractor.. $275

48TH ST, s s East; John J. Welstead against the estate of Roswell P. Flower, owner; Dr. Howard A. Whiteside, contractor..... 55

101ST ST, 62 West; Samuel Bernstein against Harris Joseph, owner; Gordon & Stein, contractors..... 150

HUGHES AV, 2,358; Church E. Gates Company against Sophie Weber, owner and contractor..... 50

HUGHES AV, w s, 90 ft n of 189th St, 50x87.5; Nicola Damiane against the Moreland Realty and Construction Company, owner and contractor..... 500

3D AV, 3,423 and 3,427; Barnett Silverman against Loeb-Kell Company and Martin Lalor, owners; Michael Capiello, contractor..... 175

38TH ST, 31 East; National Waterproofing Company against Julia Cameron, owner and contractor..... 175

1247TH ST, 100 West; Theodore C. Wood against Abram Friedman, owner; United Contracting and Supply Company, contractor..... 86

101ST ST, 62 West; Lillian B. Friedlander, executrix, against C. Harris, owner; Gordon & Stein, contractors.. 180

133D ST, 23 and 25 West; Lillian B. Friedlander, executrix, against S. Ufland, owner; Gordon & Stein, contractors..... 200

86TH ST, 319 West; Thomas McEnery against Lizzie M. George, owner; William R. George, contractor..... 35

NELSON AV, n e corner of 164th St, 95x95; Kennedy & Byrnes against Henry H. Hinds, owner and contractor 915

56TH ST, 417 West; Benjamin Mendelkoin against L. Lewine, owner and contractor..... 25

MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, s w corner of 153d St, 56.9x127.4x irregular; Alexander McIntosh, Inc., against Elizabeth F. Hanna, owner; Frederick Robinson, contractor..... 112

HUGHES AV, w s, 90 ft n of 189th St, 50x87.5; Nicola Damiane against Moreland Realty and Construction Company, owner and contractor..... 500

55TH ST, 117 East; George H. Storm against Jacob Wolfenstein, owner; Louis N. Smith and Walter Stanley, sub-contractors; John K. Turton, contractor..... 908

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 31st St, 75x 100; Coleman & Krause against John Doe and others, Jan. 2, 1906..... 250

ELIZABETH ST, 232 and 234; B. Friedman against Maria Ghiglione, Nov. 29, 1905, (canceled)..... 1,000

TINTON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 152d St, 150x100; Kreischer Brick Manufacturing Company against Ignatz Florio Cooperative Association Among Corleonest and others, Dec. 11, 1905, (canceled).... 234

22D ST, foot of, at Hudson River, 75x 200; New York Metal Ceiling Company against Central Railroad of New Jersey and others, Aug. 15, 1905, (by payment)..... 93

25TH ST, 151 and 153 West; John B. Coste and others against Mrs. — Donnelly, June 16, 1905..... $45

30TH ST, s s, 176.2 ft w of 6th Av, 62.1x 120x irregular; Roof Maintenance Company against Newman Art Manufacturing Company, July 14, 1905..... 55

89TH ST, 420 West; Ignatz Goldbergen against Edwin E. Jackson and others, Nov. 8, 1905..... 18

43D ST, 107 and 109 West; William A. Cable against Army and Navy Realty Company and others, Jan. 9, 1906, (by payment)..... 1,261

Lis Pendens.

VALENTINE AV, w s, 76 ft s of 182d St, 200x 200, to Ryer Av; Fannie M. Wallace against James Fanton, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Rogan.

71ST ST, s s, 248 ft e of Av A, 75x100.4; James R. Woodruff against Sigfried Wittner, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

75TH ST, 415 East; Charlotte Rubin against Sophie Altchuler, (action to impress lien;) attorney, M. A. Rabinovitch.

114TH ST, 159 East; 108th St, 412 and 414 East, and other property in Kings County; Minnie Hirsch against Regina Hirsch, individually and as administratrix, (partition;) attorney, A. Solomon.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, MAIN OFFICE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, NO. 280 BROADWAY, STEWART BUILDING, JANUARY 8TH, 1906.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by the Greater New York Charter, that the books called "The Annual Record of the Assessed Valuation of Real and Personal Estate of the Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, comprising the City of New York," will be opened for examination and correction on the second Monday of January, and will remain open until the FIRST DAY OF APRIL, 1906.

During the time that the books are open to public inspection, application may be made by any person or corporation claiming to be aggrieved by the assessed valuation of real or personal estate to have the same corrected.

In The Borough of Manhattan, at the Main Office of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, No. 280 Broadway.

In The Borough of The Bronx, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Third Avenue.

In the Borough of Brooklyn, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building.

In the Borough of Queens, at the office of the Department, Hackett Building, Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City.

In The Borough of Richmond, at the office of the Department, Masonic Building, Stapleton.

Corporations in all the Boroughs must make application only at the main office in the Borough of Manhattan.

Applications in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate must be made by the person assessed at the office of the Department in the Borough where such person resides, and in the case of a non-resident carrying on business in The City of New York, at the office of the Department of the Borough where such place of business is located, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. except on Saturday, when all applications must be made between 10 A. M. and 12 noon.

FRANK A. O'DONNEL, President;
JOHN J. BRADY,
FRANK RAYMOND,
JAMES H. TULLY,
N. MULLER,
CHAS. PUTZEL,
SAM'L STRASBOURGER.
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

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New York, Jan. 11, 1906.

NOTICE OF EXAMINATION.

An examination for admission to the High School Department of the Normal College will be held in the College building on Thursday and Friday, January 18th and 19th, at 9 o'clock A. M. The examination will cover substantially the eighth grade of the course of study in Arithmetic, Grammar, and English of the elementary schools. Spelling will be marked on the English paper. The certificate of a Principal or Teacher will be accepted in Drawing, History, and Geography in lieu of examination. THOMAS HUNTER, LL. D., Prest. Nor. Coll.

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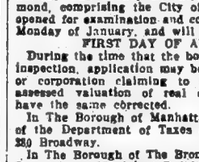

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LEGAL SALES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, Richmond County.—THE DIME SAVINGS BANK OF BROOKLYN, plaintiff, against NATHANIEL MARSH and Kathryn W. S. Marsh, his wife; David Marsh and Clara W. Marsh, his wife; Mary G. Marsh and Julia T. M. Lord, defendants.

In pursuance of judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date of the 24th day of May, 1905, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County on the 26th day of May, 1905, and an order of the Supreme Court entered in said Clerk's office September 11th, 1905, I, the undersigned Sheriff of Richmond County, do hereby give notice that on the 5th day of February, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front door of the County Court House in Richmond, Richmond County, I expose for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder the following described real estate, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate at Clifton, in the County of Richmond and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the southeasterly corner of New York Avenue and Cliff Street, as laid down on a certain map of lands at Clifton, Staten Island, the property of David A. Hayes, filed in the Richmond County Clerk's office, in Box No. 59, and running thence partly along the southerly line of Cliff Street and partly along the southerly line of Oliver Wetmore's land 1,022 feet to the bay or shore; thence southerly along the bay or shore 220 feet, to land of Levi Cogle; thence westerly along the northerly line of said Cook's land 1,022 feet to the New York Avenue; thence along New York Avenue 166 feet 9 inches to the place of beginning; comprising lots laid down on said map as 2 5-100 acres, and Clifton House property, including a right of way of 12 feet in width to the Bay Shore Road to the Clifton Wharf, from the south side of the Clifton House property below the shore wall at the foot of the terraces, being the same premises conveyed to Nathaniel Marsh by David A. Hayes and Caroline D., his wife, by deeds dated respectively October 28th, 1852, and November 26th, 1852, and recorded in said County Clerk's office on October 28th, 1852, in Liber 27 of Deeds, Page 608, and January 17th, 1853, in Liber 28 of Deeds, Page 403, the latter of said deeds being in confirmation of the former to correct a misdescription. Together with the land under water, adjacent to said premises, under patent of the State of New York, dated July 18th, 1860, and recorded in Liber 39 of Patents, Page 80.

Dated January 11th, 1906.

CHARLES J. McCORMACK, Sheriff of Richmond County.

WILLIAM N. DYKMAN, Attorney for the Plaintiffs, 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HUTCHINS, FRANCIS W.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Florence M. Oppenheim, Eberhard Oppenheim, Harold Oppenheim, Waldemar Oppenheim, Friedrich Carl Oppenheim, Jacob H. Schiff, and Ernst Thalmann, and to all persons interested in the trust estate created for the benefit of the said Florence M. Oppenheim (formerly Florence M. Hutchins) by the last will and testament of FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS, deceased, or in the property held by Julius Goldman, as substituted trustee for her benefit under the said last will and testament, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York on the 30th day of January, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of Julius Goldman, as substituted trustee for the benefit of Florence M. Oppenheim, Eberhard Oppenheim, Harold Oppenheim, Waldemar Oppenheim, and Friedrich Carl Oppenheim under the last will and testament of Francis W. Hutchins, deceased, and to show cause why a decree should not be made allowing the said Julius Goldman to resign his said trust, and discharging him from all further duties, liabilities, and responsibilities as such Trustee under said last will and testament, and designating and appointing the Lincoln Trust Company of the City of New York, as the successor of said Julius Goldman, as such trustee under said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [Seal.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 14th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.

JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

HEDER, LASLO, ALSO KNOWN AS HEDER LASLO.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lajos Heder, the sole heir and next of kin of LASLO HEDER, also known as HEDER LASLO, deceased, greeting:

Whereas, Theodore Greve of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Laslo Heder, also known as Heder Laslo, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 23th day of February, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, at said county, the 5th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

FRANK T. FITZGERALD, Surrogate.

ja13-law6w8a

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—The following additional rule in bankruptcy has this day been promulgated:

RULE XXXV.

The referees are directed to exercise, in cases under their charge, an active supervision over Trustees in order to prevent delay in the settlement of estates. The provisions of Sec. 47 of the Bankrupt Act, requiring that Trustees make reports every two months, and of Sec. 65, requiring dividends to be paid within thirty days after the adjudication, if there is sufficient money applicable thereto to pay a dividend of five per cent., and thereafter whenever there is sufficient money to pay a dividend of ten per cent., should be strictly enforced. If any Trustee, after due notice from the referee, neglects to make such reports, or to pay such dividends, or unreasonably delays, in any respect, the prompt settlement of the estate, the referee in charge is directed to make a certificate of the facts, and upon it to issue an order, returnable before the Judge on any motion day, requiring the Trustee to show cause why he should not be removed. Referees are directed to make a report to the court, in the months of April and October in each year, of all unsettled cases which have been pending before them more than fifteen months. Such reports should contain the title and number of the case, the date when it was referred, and a concise statement showing what substantial proceedings have been had in the case, and why it has not been closed.

Dated N. Y., Jan'y 9, 1906.

THOMAS ALEXANDER, Clerk.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—MARY FELLER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Mary Feller, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated December 26th, 1905, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 29th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. MACGRANE COXE, January 12th, 1906. Referee in Bankruptcy.

Cruises de Luxe

BY THE SUPERB

Prinzessin Victoria Luise

Visiting on her cruises of JANUARY 15, FEBRUARY 6, and MARCH 8

Jamaica, Cuba, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, Martinique, Trinidad, Barbados, Venezuela, Curacao, and Nassau.

Avoiding all cares and vexatious delays, baggage examinations and inconvenience of transferring to various connecting steamers.

The Prinzessin Victoria Luise offers the same comfort and service as the most modern hotel ashore, and is the passengers' home during the entire trip. Those desiring to remain South can leave the steamer either at Havana or Nassau, where excellent connections may be made for Florida.

DURATION OF TRIPS FROM 20-26 DAYS.

Cost $150 and $175 per adult upward,

including stateroom accommodations and meals. A limited number of rooms available for JAMAICA on the Jan. 15 cruise only, reaching there Jan. 20. West Indies.

Superb hotels at Kingston and Port Antonio, accommodating from 300 to 500 guests each. Return passage from Kingston by Company's Atlas steamers to New York.

Round Trip, $95 and upward.

Call or write for further particulars.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way. Phone 1871 Broad.

WEST INDIES.

The Quebec Steamship Co.'s Mail Steamer "Pretoria" leaves New York, February 17, 1906, for a

SPECIAL YACHTING CRUISE,

30 DAYS $150 AND UP.

Particulars from

Arthur Ahern, Sec'y. Quebec, Canada. A. E. Outerbridge & Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

THOS. COOK & SON,

261 and 1,185 B'way, 649 Madison Av., New York.

THE R. M. S. P. CO.

Cruises West Indies, Jamaica, Colon, Porto Colombia, Windward and Leeward Islands, Cherbourg and Southampton.

ATRATO.....Jan. 20 TRENT.....Feb. 17
LA PLATA.....Feb. 3 ORINOCO.....Mar. 3

Large transatlantic steamships, with magnificent passenger accommodations.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
Pier 50, North River.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 22 State St., N. Y.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. TOURS & TICKETS 25 UNION SQUARE N.Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line,

Sailing from Pier 64, North River, ft. of 34th St., for Naples and Genoa.

Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 20 Wall St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held in and for the County of New York, at Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of October, 1905.—Present, Hon. Martin L. Stover, Justice.—In the matter of the petition of the DIRECTORS OF G. L. SCHUYLER & CO., INCORPORATED, for the voluntary dissolution of said company.

On reading and filing the petition of Walter G. Schuyler, James E. Schuyler, Arva J. Edson, George E. Tripp, and John J. Curry, all of the Directors of G. L. Schuyler & Co., Incorporated, above named, verified October 16th, 1905, and the schedule attached to said petition and made a part thereof, whereby it appears that G. L. Schuyler & Co., Incorporated, is a domestic corporation, organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, and located in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and that said petitioners are all of the Directors of said corporation, and have the management of its concerns, that the property of said corporation is not sufficient to pay all just debts for which it is liable, or to afford reasonable security to those who deal with it; that said corporation is indebted to divers persons in large amounts, a large part of which is past due; that said company is being pressed for payment, but has no available funds with which to pay its debts or carry on its business, and is unable to procure funds therefor; that actions have been commenced against said company by its creditors for the collection of debts due by said company; that if the property of the company is levied on and sold under execution said property will be exhausted, and there will not be enough to satisfy the claims of all the creditors, and that it will be beneficial to the interests of the stockholders and the creditors that said corporation should be dissolved, and its property placed in the custody of the court, and the said petition further containing schedules showing the assets and liabilities of said corporation and the other matters required by statute to be shown, and also stating reasons why an injunction should be granted restraining creditors from suing said corporation or prosecuting suits already begun.

And on reading and filing the order to show cause herein, granted October 16th, 1905, giving notice of the application for the appointment of a receiver herein, to the Attorney General of the State of New York, and the affidavit of Samuel M. Richardson, verified October 16th, 1905, and on proof of the due service of said order to show cause and of the papers upon which the same was granted, upon the said Attorney General, and on motion of Samuel M. Richardson, attorney for the petitioners herein,

It is ordered that all persons interested in said corporation show cause before this court at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of January, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why the said corporation G. L. Schuyler & Co., Incorporated, should not be dissolved.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each week in the three weeks immediately preceding the said 25th day of January, 1906, in The New York Law Journal and The New York Times, newspapers published in the said City and County of New York, the county in which this order is entered.

It is further ordered that all creditors of said corporation be and they hereby are enjoined and restrained from commencing any suits against said corporation, and from further prosecuting suits already commenced.

It is further ordered that Emanuel Blumensteel of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, be and he hereby is appointed temporary receiver of all the property, real and personal, things in action, effects, and assets, belonging to or held by said corporation or in its possession, and that such temporary receiver immediately take possession of all the property and effects, real and personal, of every name and nature, of said corporation, and hold and administer the same according to law; that before said receiver takes possession of such property or enters upon the performance of his duties he execute and file with the Clerk of the County of New York a bond to the People of the State of New York, with sufficient sureties, in the penalty of thirty thousand ($30,000) dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties as such receiver, said bond to be approved by a Justice of this court.

It is further ordered that the Windsor Trust Company be and the same is hereby designated as a place of deposit wherein all the funds of said corporation not needed for immediate disbursement shall be deposited.

It is further ordered that such further application may be made to this court under the provisions of this order as the receiver may be advised is proper and necessary for his instruction and direction in the management and conduct of his trust.

Please take notice that an order of which the within is a copy was this day duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of New York County. Yours, &c.,

SAMUEL M. RICHARDSON, Attorney for Petitioners, 30 Broad Street, New York City.

Dated New York, October 24th, 1905.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HANSEN, HERMAN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Elise Christiansen, Hans Hansen, Mena Olsen, John Hansen, Elias Helland, Evelyn Helland, The United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., and to all persons interested in the estate of HERMAN HANSEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 16th day of February, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Enger Hansen, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 22d day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.

JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

JOHN C. ROBINSON, Attorney for Administratrix, 61 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HANSEN, HERMAN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Elise Christiansen, Hans Hansen, Mena Olsen, John Hansen, Elias Helland, Evelyn Helland, The United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., and to all persons interested in the estate of HERMAN HANSEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

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JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

JOHN C. ROBINSON, Attorney for Administratrix, 61 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

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NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Operating more than twelve thousand miles of railway east of Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

This is the Direct Line from New York & Boston to Niagara Falls and to the West, the Northwest and the Southwest by way of the great cataract and Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 3:30, 3:40, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours, via New York Central and Lake Shore.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:29 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20

NEW BOARD OF ESTIMATE GETS DOWN TO BUSINESS

Coler Wants $2,500,000 to Pave Brooklyn Streets.

METZ REVERSES GROUT

Health Commissioner Darlington Complains That His Budget Has Been Cut $850,000.

For the first time since the newly elected city officials took office they were brought together yesterday in the initial meeting of the new Board of Estimate. Borough President Coler of Brooklyn joined the board with the air of a veteran, he having served in the Van Wyck board as Controller with three votes. Now he has but two. Controller Metz, President McGowan of the Board of Aldermen, and President Bermel of Queens Borough, however, sat in the board for the first time. Joseph Haag, Commissioner of Accounts, acted as Secretary for the first time.

Controller Metz's first vote was a reversal of Mr. Grout's last vote in the board, when Mr. Grout opposed sending to Borough President Ahearn a proposal to change the map of William Street, between Stone and South Streets. Mr. Ahearn though the matter belonged in his department, but Controller Grout always opposed him. Mr. Metz moved that Mr. Ahearn be designated to investigate and report. Mr. Metz also moved that the pay of Oliver E. Stanton, Secretary to the Finance Department, be increased from $3,000 to $5,000. In the last administration Mr. Grout tried to make it $4,000, but failed. The new motion will be acted upon next week.

District Attorney Jerome appeared before the board and got a transfer of $5,000, for the purpose of reclassifying his force and engaging two new stenographers. Under the reclassification, the clerks in his office will be divided into eighteen-hundred-dollar, fifteen-hundred-dollar, and twelve-hundred-dollar groups.

Although no formal vote was taken, the board practically decided to lay out a new public park at Convent Avenue and 142d Street, for the preservation of the Alexander Hamilton homestead. The cost will be about $200,000.

Commissioner Darlington wanted $135,000 for the Department of Health, including $15,000 for anti-toxin. He said the board had cut his budget appropriation by $850,000 and that he needed the money. The matter was referred to Controller Metz for investigation, but the Commissioner did get an appropriation of $70,000 for the expenses of the Mount Hope Tuberculosis Hospital.

President McGowan of the Board of Aldermen marked his first appearance in the Board of Estimate by killing a resolution of the Board of Education approving the plan to take a new school census. This was a pet project of Mr. Grout's when he was Controller.

Appropriations aggregating $2,500,000 were requested by Borough President Coler for street paving in Brooklyn. Mr. Metz said the request was excessive, in view of the fact that the board had decided to allow only $3,000,000 for all street pavings in the five boroughs in any one year. Mr. Ahearn said Manhattan would need $1,000,000. The matter was laid over until the different Borough Presidents can submit schedules of their needs for paving.

A communication was received from Prof. T. Cary Hutchinson of the Commission on Electric Lighting, submitting plans for a system of electrical subways and extensions of the present wire subway system. Mr. Coler wanted a chance to look into the recommendations for Brooklyn, where there is no subway company. The matter will not be acted upon until later.

For Knights of Columbus Ball.

The auction sale of boxes for this year's charity ball and drill of the Knights of Columbus will be held in the headquarters of the order at 132 East Twenty-seventh Street to-day. The ball will be held in Madison Square Garden on Feb. 5. Archbishop Farley will review the Fourth Degree Corps, Gov. Higgins and his staff are expected, and President Roosevelt has sent word that he will let the committee know two weeks before the ball whether or not he can attend.

LOST ARTICLES

Found by Advertising in The New York Times.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—A gold medal with Pope Pius X. on one side and the Vatican on the other; dropped from watch fob, probably on Broadway car or in Subway train Friday night. Will finder please communicate with B. S. O., Box 321 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Wednesday evening, Jan. 10, gold link bracelet, between Hippodrome and Hotel San Remo, by way of 6th Av. surface cars to Circle and 8th Av. cars. Liberal reward if returned to Hotel San Remo, 75th St. and Central Park West.

LOST—On 6th Av. elevated train, between 42d and 81st, or Columbus Av., between 81st and 88th, a silver link bag with small purse inside, also owner's card. Reward by returning to 63 West 88th St.

LOST—Monday, Jan. 8, on 6th Av. car, South Ferry, about 3 P. M., one pearl stud in blue plush case; liberal reward; return to the Ansonia Hotel, Room 109, 15th floor, Broadway, 73d St.

LOST—Last Sunday, between 46th and 72d Sts., a lady's pearl clover leaf pin, with diamond in centre. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning same to 263 West 73d St.

LOST—Saturday afternoon, on Broadway, 5th Av. and 6th Av., gold chain and locket; locket had two pictures inside. Reward if returned to The Times office, Times Square.

LOST—PLUSH ROBE, red and light brown, between 53d St. and 7th Av. and 50th St. and 5th Av.; reward $10. CHAS. T. PROCTOR, 221 West 58th St.

LOST—Red pocketbook, between Arnold, Constable, 5th Av. Bank, deposit key, about $100 (bills;) $20 reward to honest person. Owner, 41 West 69th St.

LOST—At or near Majestic Theatre, 58th St. and 8th Av., Circle, a reindeer skin glove lined with squirrel fur, fitting right hand. Dr. J. E. Traub, 228 W. 75th St.

LOST—$5 reward for package containing three photographs left in car of Sixth Av. elevated on Friday last, if returned to 11 Wall St., No. 31.

LOST—Monday night, Jan. 8, at Sherry's, gentleman's band ring, with red, white, and blue stone; reward. A., Box 330 Times, Times Square.

LOST—200 shares Twin City Rapid Transit Co., Nos. D7643 and D6590. If found notify E. & C. Randolph, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.

LOST—King Charles spaniel, black, with brown spots; answers to name of "Teddy." Large reward if returned to 302 West 79th.

LOST—Tuesday, in or near Subway, between Wall and 42d St., right-hand fur glove; suitable reward. 60 East 34th St.

LOST—A Great Dane dog, color yellow; missed him on Sunday evening, Dec. 17. Return to 127 West 20th St.

LOST—Bank book No. 124,657, The New York Savings Bank; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

LIBERAL REWARD for return of small white male poodle, strayed from 240 West 52d St.

LOST—Jan. 9, mink muff, melon shape; reward. Mrs. Seitz, 237 West 111th St.

LOST—Amethyst brooch, with small pearls; reward. Meredith, 176 West 87th St.

REWARD paid for return of Persian lamb muff, taken by mistake from dressing room at Maillard's, Jan. 5. C. M. H., Lucerne Hotel, 79th St. and Amsterdam Av.

ROW OVER INSURANCE REPORT

Printers Ask $150 a Set; Cost Is About $4, Committee Says.

The controversy between the Armstrong Insurance Investigating Committee and the State printers, Brandow & Co. of Albany, has come to a point where members of the Armstrong Committee are about ready to try to have the State printer's contract annulled. They charge that the contract for printing the testimony taken in the insurance investigation is being used for private gain to an extent injurious to the public interest.

The Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company is printing the proceedings of the Armstrong Committee, and a purchase price of $150 is put on the ten volumes. Members of the committee were told at the State Controller's office that, with the cost of composition and proofreading paid by the State, the total expense of getting out the insurance testimony should not exceed $3.75 or $4 a set. A profit, therefore, would be left of something over $145 a set, and another company which reported the proceedings has already offered to sell the completed testimony for $50 a set.

Senator Armstrong himself discovered, he says, that Brandow & Co. and the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company were controlled by the same financial interest.

Senator Armstrong thereupon tried to have the proceedings copyrighted, but it is understood that the Attorney General's office has held that a copyright does not hold in a public document of this nature.

Only one volume of testimony has been delivered of the ten that will make up the set, and the committee has no idea when the rest will be forthcoming. The Armstrong Committee expects to report to the Legislature early in February at the latest, and the completed testimony will be necessary at that time.

"BACK TO THE FARM."

William Borsodi Urges Secretary Wilson to Sound the Slogan.

In an open letter on "the crying need of the country," addressed to Secretary Wilson, William Borsodi, editor of The National Advertiser, says it is becoming more and more an acknowledged truth that the prosperity of the world depends upon successful farming.

"It is my earnest hope," he tells the Secretary of Agriculture, "that you, even if you should not be your own successor, will get the credit due to the pioneer in a great movement which has as its slogan 'Back to the Farm.'"

He says that the tendency of population to flock to the already congested cities is a menace to the prosperity of America, as it is to that of England.

WONDERS IF HE'S MARRIED.

The Defendant in a Separation Suit Doesn't Seem Sure About It.

When a decision in one phase of the separation suit of Nieberg against Nieberg was handed down yesterday in Part I. of the Special Term of the Supreme Court, Justice Gildersleeve filed this memorandum with the papers:

"Action for separation brought by the wife. Motion of plaintiff for a jury trial, which is opposed by the defendant. The latter denies in his answer that he is married to the plaintiff, but in his affidavit he intimates that he does not know whether he is or not, having been advised by one attorney that he is, and by another that he is not. The details of the situation are not given. There does not appear to be any particular reason assigned for the necessity of a jury trial, and it is contrary to the policy of this court to unnecessarily add to the overburdened Trial Term calendar, especially when, as in the case at bar, the issue of the existence of the marriage itself is apparently a matter of law."

SERVICE IN AUTO LEGAL.

Law's Requirements Complied with in Gunton Case, Court Holds.

Justice Gildersleeve in the Supreme Court ruled yesterday that Prof. George Gunton, editor of Gunton's Magazine and student of industrial conditions, had been legally served in the suit brought against him by Amelia R. Gunton, from whom he was divorced in South Dakota, and who appears as plaintiff in the suit brought against Mrs. Rebecca Lowe Gunton, to whom the professor was married later. The court also held that Mrs. Rebecca Gunton had been legally served with a summons in the suit brought against her, which alleges alienation of Prof. Gunton's affections. The papers were thrown into an automobile in which the defendants were while on a visit here three weeks ago.

In the opinion handed down Justice Gildersleeve says:

"The evidence stands uncontradicted that at the time and place of the alleged service of the summons by the plaintiff's process server the defendant was present. There is no question as to the defendant's identity. It is very clear to my mind, from a careful reading of all the affidavits, that the process server was guilty of no impropriety in attempting to make the service, and that what he did constituted a good and valid service under the circumstances. Motion denied, with $10 costs to plaintiff."

NEW PATRICK EVIDENCE.

W. M. K. Olcott Expects to Gain a Commutation or Pardon.

As the date set for the execution of Albert T. Patrick draws near, the efforts of Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton and the other alienists, physicians, and lawyers who have signed his petition for clemency are not relaxed.

William M. K. Olcott, who has been making a strong fight to save Patrick, announces that he has gathered more new evidence relating to the death of William Marsh Rice which may gain a commutation of Patrick's sentence or even earn his pardon from Gov. Higgins. This evidence is believed to bear on the alleged "queerness" of the valet Jones.

Dr. A. C. Smith, a Pittsburg physician, is one of the latest who have signed the petition to Gov. Higgins.

Vandiver Withdraws Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.—After a conference between Insurance Commissioner W. D. Vandiver and Attorney Fred W. Lehmann, special counsel for the State in the ouster suit of W. D. Vandiver versus the New York Life Insurance Company, it was announced that the proceeding against the company in Missouri would be withdrawn.

TRADE E.&W. MARK

Why, you don't blame the man.

EARL & WILSON.

HOUSECLEANING GAINS TO THE POLICY HOLDERS

Inquiry's Results to be Great, Says Mutual's Actuary.

STOPPING LEAKS ALL AROUND

Some Difficulty About Changing Deferred Dividend Policies for Other Classes of Insurance.

Emory McClintock, Actuary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company and one of its Vice Presidents, yesterday discussed the results of the insurance investigation as they affect the policy holders of that institution, and presumably those of the other companies which have been or now are housecleaning. It was Mr. McClintock's opinion that the economies that have been put into effect will materially increase the returns to policy holders in general.

Mr. McClintock was asked this question: "Do you think that the insurance investigation will result in a largely increased return to existent policy holders?"

"Inevitably," he said. "Very, very great good will result, and what is true here in the Mutual is probably true elsewhere, for I believe that all the companies are no less awake to the lessons of the investigation than are we in the Mutual. There is a general tightening up apparent everywhere and a disposition to stop leaks. The public, I think, does not appreciate the vigorous efforts that are being made every day to enforce rigid economy in the Mutual.

"Only the other day a proposition came to me, which six months ago might have been properly authorized, according to the standards of expenditure then in force, but which I was now impelled to view in the light of the results of the investigation. I found that we could get along with about half the expense, and the matter was closed up on this basis.

"There has never been a time when the individual Trustees have taken the affairs of the company so keenly to heart. There has been a disposition to criticise the Truesdale Committee. That committee has been exceedingly diligent; it has met almost daily, and as the result of its inquiries into the management of the company, it has been making many specific recommendations to the officers. For instance, the committee recommended some time ago that certain dismissals be made. They were made forthwith. It has suggested various reforms in the methods of doing business, and they are taken under consideration by the officers with a view to putting them into effect.

"But I fail to see why the public should be informed daily about these internal affairs. I may say, however, that not only the Truesdale Committee, but the Agency Committee, has been extremely active. For the last six weeks this Agency Committee has been meeting three days a week. They are meeting conditions as they find them, and are giving their best judgment to the problems that arise. It is simply not considered advisable that all of these matters should be doled out day by day to the general public, but I may say that every Trustee and every officer has a common purpose to make the Mutual, not necessarily the biggest company, but the best in the results to the policy holders."

What Mr. McClintock had to say about the work of the Truesdale Committee and that of the Agency Committee was received with interest downtown, in view of the fact that President Peabody of the Mutual, in an interview last week, said that he did not know when the Truesdale Committee would present another report to the Board of Directors.

The new activity of the Agency Committee also was interesting for the reason that Adrian Iselin, Jr., a member of this committee, of which H. H. Rogers is Chairman, testified before the Armstrong Insurance Investigating Committee that he had never attended more than three or four meetings of the Agency Committee in as many years, and that the meetings of the committee in the past were of the most formal nature. All the contracts practically, so far as Mr. Iselin knew, had been made by ex-President McCurdy and approved by the committee which stands sponsor for them without any question.

Mr. McClintock said yesterday that the principal reason from the company's viewpoint why a policy holder holding a deferred dividend policy could not be allowed to change from one class to another without loss was that in so doing he would affect the rights of all other policy holders in his class and in the class into which he might go. This was said in view of the fact that the actual results on deferred dividend policies as reported by the companies to the Armstrong Committee showed surplus returns amounting to approximately half the estimated surplus in most cases. Mr. McClintock added that under the tontine idea the company was in effect a holder for the policy holders who put their money into the deferred dividend proposition; hence the classes could not be mixed without injustice.

Representatives of other companies are disposed to agree with Mr. McClintock in what he said about the substitution of policies.

GOVERNOR REVIEWS SEVENTH.

Col. Appleton's Men Applauded for Their Smartness in Drill.

Gov. Higgins reviewed the Seventh Regiment last night in its armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue. The review began promptly at 8:30, and lasted for about an hour and a half, concluding with the presentation of the faithful service medals. Then followed a concert by the regimental band. The Governor was accompanied by Adjt. Gen. Nelson E. Henry and his entire staff.

Col. Daniel Appleton's regiment presented an immaculate appearance on parade, and the men lost none of their reputation for smartness in drill. There was friendly rivalry between Capt. McAlpin of Company I and Capt. McClean of Company K as to which would carry off the palm on this occasion. The execution of manoeuvres by the two companies was frequently applauded by the spectators.

Seers Chief Aqueduct Engineer.

Walter H. Seers has been made chief engineer of the Aqueduct Commission at $10,000 a year, to succeed J. Waldo Smith, who resigned to become chief engineer of the new Board of Water Supply. Mr. Seers has been acting as chief engineer to the board for several months.

Half-Yearly Sale of

$1.50 Pajamas, now 95c

$3 to $5 Waistcoats, now 1.95

MANHATTAN SHIRTS 1.15

1.50 VALUE

2. VALUE 1.38 - 2.50 VALUE 1.88

Weber & Heilbroner,

150 Nassau St., at Spruce St. 369 Broadway, at Franklin St.

58 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane. 787 Broadway, at Eighth St.

To Men Who Know

Wallach's Sale

Third Avenue, Cor. 122d Street.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx (Well-Known Well-Made) Overcoats Reduced.

YOU know HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well-Known Well-Made) Suits and Overcoats. Why say More? It may interest you to learn, however, that the Cost of the Material of which these Overcoats are made is *already* advanced 25% for next Season.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx (Well-Known Well-Made) Overcoats that

Were $50—now $40.
Were $45—now $30.
Were $35—now $25.

Were $25—now $20.
Were $20—now $15.
Were $18—now $12.50.

$15 Hart, Schaffner & Marx (Well-Known Well-Made) Overcoats, $10.50

Alterations Free.

Good Picking still left in the Suit Sale,

Paletots and Surtouts

WE have been making a special price of $20 on regular $25 HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well-Known Well-Made) Surtouts and Paletots. Everything had to drop for this sale, so these $25 Coats are now 17.50

Young's Hats

MORE BETTER MADE

Jan. 13th.

Main Store: Nos. 605, 607, 609 Broadway. Supplies Young's Agencies throughout the whole United States; deals out single hats to the discerning and critical men of this live, prosperous wholesale district. The largest exclusive hat store in the world. The others are "all over town."

Derbies and Soft Hats, $3.00 and $4.00.

Silk Hats, $5.00 and $6.00.

199 Broadway, near Dey St.
605 Broadway, near Houston.
849 Broadway, near 14th St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St.
1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

During the slippery weather of the last few days our winter overcoat stock fell into line; and took about a hundred tumbles.

For about that many styles of overcoats were marked down—the higher the price the greater the fall.

Regular winter overcoats and extra long coats in both men's and youths' sizes are included in this reduction, so that with the "Tourist" overcoats previously reduced there are now several thousand overcoats of all sorts and sizes which offer special values.

From $12.50 to $40.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st. 842 at 13th st. 1260 at 32nd st.

Great bankrupt sale of electroliers, chandeliers, brackets, and glassware of the Borough Bronze Co., bankrupt, now going on at 180 W. 24th St., City. Private sale. Charles Levy, Trustee. Henry W. Sykes, Att'y, 346 B'way, N. Y. City.

CREDIT Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing Write, H. B. Golobe, 1,301 5th Av

HOPE

NEW YORK

TRADE MARK REG.

The clothes with a rich soft finish, yet —moisture proof.

Men Who Pay Cash

are attracted by

OUR OVERCOAT SALE.

We learned that many of these customers had been *disappointed* at prominent stores whose "January sales" offered *"$40 for $20," "$30 for $14.98," etc.*

OVERCOATS

Medium and extra long for all occasions. Double breasted for driving and street wear. $14.

The mere price of $14 signifies nothing; you must see the overcoats we offer at that price.

BROADWAY & CHAMBERS ST.

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT ST.

The smartest 3.00 Hat in town

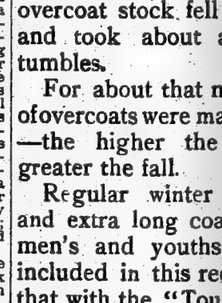

at 1.90.

You have the advantage of buying direct from the best factories, and saving all middlemen's profits.

Derbys and College shaped. Soft Hats in fashion's latest.

Clear Nutria Hats at 2.75.

This is the best fur used in Hatting, and is sold everywhere else at 4.00.

Dressy Silk Hats, 4.80.

In becoming shapes for young men.

6.00 Opera Hats at 3.90.

AMUSEMENTS.

BELASCO Theatre. Ev. 8. Mat. Sat., 2. DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in By David Belasco THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST DAY. DAVID BELASCO presents BERTHA GALLAND in SWEET KITTY BELLAIRS.

Popular Prices Mat. To-day, 2. Ev. 8 sharp. Next W'k DAVID BELASCO will present MRS. LESLIE CARTER in ADREA. Adrea will be followed by Zaza & Du Barry.

BIJOU B'way 34th Time in & 30th N. Y. To-night. Mat. To-day, 2 Evs. 8:15. DAVID BELASCO presents, 3d year in N.Y. in WARFIELD MUSIC MASTER.

6th Annual Official AUTOMOBILE SHOW of the Automobile Club of America at NEW ARMORY, 69TH REGT. Opens to-night at 8. Exclusive Exhibitions—First Showings Vanderbilt Cup Race Marvelous VITAGRAPH Pictures. NEW ARMORY 69th REG'T Continuous Airship Exhibits. 26th St., near 4th Ave. Admission 50c.

OPENS TO-NIGHT AT 8 SIXTH NATIONAL AUTOMOBILE SHOW —AT— MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. Adm. 50c.

14th St. Mat. To-day. AL H. WILSON, "THE GERMAN GYPSY." Next Week, the big sensation, "Bedfords Hope." Sunday Mat. & Night, Shepard's Moving Pictures

GRAND Last Mat. To-day. Geo. M. COHAN Little Johnny Jones N'xt w'k—Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St. 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mat. To-day, 25, 50c. Virginia Earl, Auguste Von Biene and others.

THE GOTHAM EAST 125th St. Mat. To-day—Trocadero Burlesquers.

JOE WEBER'S Music Hall, Broadway at 8:10. Twiddle-Twaddle Only Matinee To-day.

Special for Saturday

Men's $1.50 and $2 Shirts

85c

THAT'S the Whole Story. The Shirts should have been here in November and are now just here in January. The extraordinary values offered by us in the past justify the belief that our Shirt Section will be jammed as usual.

Any size you need—even sizes not to be had elsewhere; any size of bosom, long or short; open back and front or open back or front only; all sleeve lengths to 37 inches long, with cuffs attached or detached. Some are coat style. Smart, wideawake patterns, all—including 150 dozen white shirts suited to all occasions—85c., instead of up to $2!

Smith Gray & Co.

THREE STORES
BROADWAY AT 31ST ST., NEW YORK.
FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV., BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV., B'KLYN.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW AMSTERDAM Theatre, 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. To-day & Sat. Mats. at 2:15. POP. PRICES Mat. Wed., $1.50, $1, 75 & 50c. KLAW & ERLANGER present FAY TEMPLETON in Geo. M. Cohan's 45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY

LIBERTY THEATRE 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. GEORGE H. BRENNAN presents THE CLANSMAN By THOMAS DIXON, JR. "Clansman hits New York."—Sun. "Vigorously applauded."—Times. "Much discussed play; met enthusiastic reception."—Herald. "Greeted with enthusiastic approbation."—Tribune. "Frenzied acclaim for the Clansman."—News. "Audience almost rose to its feet in cheers."—Eve. Telegram.

BROADWAY Theatre, B'way & 41st St. Last Mat. To-day at 2. Last time To-night, 8. VERONIQUE With RUTH VINCENT.

Tuesday, Jan. 16th—Seats Now on Sale. ELSIE JANIS Otis Harlan, Henry Donnelly, Henry Bergman, Aubrey Boucicault, Chas. Dickson, Jacques Kruger, and 75 Others. In The Musical Gasoline Explosion, "The Vanderbilt Cup."

NEW YORK Theatre, B'way & 45 St. Evs. 8:15 PRICES 25, 50, 75c. & 1.00. Last Mat. To-day 2:15. Last time to-night. RICHARD CARLE "THE MAYOR OF TOKIO." Monday, Jan. 15, Seats Now on Sale, LEW DOCKSTADER AND HIS GREAT MINSTRELS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15. MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. BARRIE'S PETER PAN

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15. ETHEL BARRYMORE in J. M. Barrie's play. Alice-Sit-By-The-Fire. Also PANTALOON, with Lionel Barrymore. Jan. 16—RUSSIAN PLAYERS' MATINEE.

Knickerbocker B'way & 38th St Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15. FRITZI SCHEFF in MLLE. MODISTE.

HERALD SQ THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15. George V. Hobart's Musical Satirette. —COMING THRO' THE RYE—

Hudson THEATRE, 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mat. To-day 2:15. Robert Loraine Bernard Shaw's Man and Superman.

SAVOY THEATRE, B'way & 34th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15. JAMES K. HACKETT in Alfred Sutro's MARY MANNERING Walls of Jericho

DALY'S Theatre, B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15. JAMES J. CORBETT in BERNARD SHAW'S Cashel Byron's Profession.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15. THE LION AND THE MOUSE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.....SPECIAL MONDAYS JANUARY 15, 22, 29, AT 3:30, BEATRICE PRICES 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50. HERFORD IN HER ORIGINAL MONOLOGUES

FIELDS 42d St., W. of B'way. Mat. To-Day, 50c, 75c, $1 Louis Mann & Clara Lipman in JULIE BONBON

MISS ANGLIN Princess, B'way & 29. Tel. 2848 Mad. Sq. Ev. 8:15 LAST DAY. in ZIRA. Last Mat. & Night. BEG. THURS., JAN. 18—SEATS READY. HENRY MILLER in GRIERSON'S WAY

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. $1 Matinee To-day. THE BABES AND THE BARON

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev. 8:15. Best Seats $1 at Mat. To-day. THE EARL AND THE GIRL With Eddie Foy. NEXT MONDAY P. M. The Polish Pianist, Arthur RUBINSTEIN Prices 50c. to $1.50.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN 215 West 57th St. Dec. 23 to Jan. 20 inclusive, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. 8 to 10 P. M. 81st ANNUAL EXHIBITION ADMISSION .....50c.

NEW STAR Girl of the Streets. Mat. To-day. Britt-Nelson Fight Pictures. Next Wk—A Desperate Chance.

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Mat. To-day. More to be Pitied Than Scorned Nxt Wk—Tom, Dick & Harry. Ted Marks' 2 Concerts Sun., Mat., night, 25, 35c.

MURRAY HILL 42d St. & Lex. Av. Mat. To-day. —AT PINEY RIDGE— Nxt Wk—A Crown of Thorns.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM In THE SQUAW MAN

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS AS YE SOW Jan. 22—Raymond Hitchcock in The Galloper.

Hippodrome NEW YORK. MAT. DAILY THOMPSON & DUNDY, MANAGERS A Society Circus WITH COURT OF THE GOLDEN FOUNTAINS SOUSA AND HIS BAND TO-MORROW EVENING. Seats Now.

SOUSA AT THE HIPPODROME TO-MORROW EVG.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. TO-DAY, Matinee, at 1:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Walker; Knote, Van Rooy, Blass, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz. THIS EVENING, pop. prices, at 8:30—HAENSEL UND GRETEL. Abarbanell, Alten, Homer, Weed; Goritz. Cond., Franko. Sun. Evg., Jan. 14, at 8:30, popular prices. VERDI'S REQUIEM Soloists: Mmes. Jomelli, Walker; MM. Dippel, Plancon. Entire CHORUS & ORCH. Con. Vigna. Mon. Evg., Jan. 15, at 8—AIDA. Nordica, Walker; Caruso, Campanari, Plancon, Muhlmann. Conductor, Vigna. Wed. Evg., Jan. 17, at 8—LA SONNAMBULA. Sembrich, Jomelli, Bauermeister; Caruso, Plancon, Begue. Conductor, Vigna. Thurs., Jan. 18, at 8 P. M. prec'y—PARSIFAL. Fremstad; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Muhlmann. Conductor, Herts. Fri. Evg., Jan. 19, at 8—IL TROVATORE. Nordica, Homer; Knote, Campanari, Journet. Conductor, Vigna. WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PL. THEATRE. To-day, 10 A. M., "Minna von Barnhelm." To-day Mat. & Evg., "Der Schwur der Treue."

CARNEGIE HALL. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York. Extra Concert Saturday, January 13, at 8:15 P. M. Conductor, Wassily Safonoff Soloist Adele aus der Ohe Piano PROGRAM: Serenade for String Orchestra, Op. 48... Tschaikowsky Piano Concerto No. 1.....Tschaikowsky Symphony "PATHETIQUE".....Tschaikowsky Seats 75 cts. to $2. Boxes, $12 and $15. Box office open daily from 9 to 5. FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL. This afternoon at 2:30. Boston Symphony Orchestra Mr. Gericke Conductor. Program: SCHUMANN—Symphony No. 1 in B flat major, Op. 38. BRUCH—Concerto for Violin and Orchestra in G minor, No. 1, Op. 26. RICHARD STRAUSS—Tone Poem, "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks," Op. 28. ELGAR—Overture, "In the South," (first time at these Concerts.) Soloist: Prof. Willy Hess Seats $2 to 75c., at Box Office, Tyson's, (5th Av. Hotel,) & Luckhardt & Belder's, 10 E. 17th.

Mr. Loudon G. Charlton announces MENDELSSOHN HALL. TO-DAY AT 3. BISPHAM —SONG RECITAL— Prices $1, $1.50. Box Office & Agencies. EVERETT PIANO USED.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Aft. of Jan. 16. ALFRED REISENAUER PIANO RECITAL. Prices $1, $1.50 at Box Office and Agencies. EVERETT PIANO USED.

CARNEGIE HALL THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA SUNDAY AFTERNOON, January 14, at 3. TUESDAY EVENING, January 16, at 8:15. Programme: WEBER, Overture, "Der Freischuetz"; SCHUMANN, Symphony in B flat; Berlioz, Symphony Fantastique. CONDUCTOR, Herr Felix Weingartner

CARNEGIE CHAMBER MUSIC HALL. TUESDAY, JANUARY 16TH, AT 8:30. The Flonzaley Quartet Programme: SCHUMANN, Quartet in F; BACH, Sonata for two violins in G; DVORAK, Quartet, Op. 51, in E flat. Tickets $2, at office of the Musical Art Society, 1 W. 34th St., and at the door. This Concert will be repeated January 17th at 8:15 for STUDENTS and TEACHERS. Admission 50 cents.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Second Concert To-night at 8:15. ADELE MARGULIES TRIO MISS ADELE MARGULIES, Pianiste; MR. LEOPOLD LICHTENBERG, Violinist; MR. LEO SCHULZ, 'Cellist, assisted by MR. SAM FRANKO, Viola. Res. Seats, $1.50, at Mendelssohn Hall Box Office.

HEINRICH MEYN, BARITONE. SONG RECITAL. Mendelssohn Hall, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, AT 8 O'CLOCK, assisted by the famous composer, HERR ALEXANDER VON FIELITZ. Tickets $1.50 and $1. For sale at Mendelssohn Hall and Mr. Meyn's residence, 44 Fifth Av.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. "Henri de Vries a versatile wonder."—World. HENRI de VRIES IN A CASE OF ARSON, preceded by THE BRAISLEY DIAMOND.

YORKVILLE. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day. HENRY E. DIXEY, "The Man on the Box."

Colonial Aimee Angeles, McMahon's Watermelon Girls, Tom Nawn & Co., Ned Nye & Rollicking Daisy. Mts. 25 Girls, Chassino, Carlotta, 6th's.

Alhambra 7th Av. & 126th St. Mats. Daily. All Seats 25c. Ida Rene, Arthur Prince, Nick Long & Idalene Cotton, 5 Mowatts, Two Pinks, etc.

MAJESTIC Evs. 8:15. Mat. Today & Wed. THE REDEMPTION OF DAVID CORSON

WEST END Mat. To-day, 15, 25 & 50c. ELFIE FAY, "Belle of Ave. A." Next Week—"UNDER SOUTHERN SKIES." Tom'w Mat. & Nxt., Shepard's Moving Pictures.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evs. 8:15. Only Mat. To-day 2:15. WM. COLLIER in ON THE QUIET. Next Week—OLGA NETHERSOLE.

Proctor's 5th Av.—A Fair Exchange, 25, 50. 23d St.—Star Vaude., 25, 50. 58th St.—Star Vaude., 25, 50. 125th St.—The Ironmaster, 25, 50. Daily Mts. 25c.

Manhattan Broadway & 33d St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:30. BEFORE AND AFTER

GARRICK 35th St., B'way. Henrietta Crosman Ev. 8:10. Mts. Tdy & Wed. W. H. Reynolds pres. t. Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary. Madeline and

ST. NICHOLAS RINK 66th St. & Columbus Av. Hockey Game To-night. Columbia vs. Perfect Ice. 3 sessions daily except Sundays.

EDEN MUSEE

JAN 1906

The New York Times

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1906. 16 PAGES.

JANE AUSTEN.

BY A. EMERSON PALMER.

Would I had known thee, "dear, delightful Jane"!
In ways of pleasantness thou leadest me;
Thy characters familiar friends I see;
Shines from thy page, to clear-eyed reader plain,
A subtly potent charm that shall not wane.
Restrained, sincere, from large ambition free,
With the sure wisdom of simplicity,
A modest canvas thou didst not disdain.

Glamour of towns did ne'er thy freshness mar.
Unvext wert thou by the rude world's harsh strife.
In haunts remote was passed thy placid life,
Untimely closed. Thy too few volumes are
A priceless boon. Thine no ephemeral fame:
The wise judicial years shall honor long thy name!

FLYLEAF JOTTINGS.

BY JONATHAN LIBERVERMIS.

FROM the days of Aristides—yea, verily, from those of Abel—the perfect man has been unpopular. It matters not whether the perfection be of morality, of reasoning power, of social behavior, or of all combined, while it remains unchallenged, however much we may admire, we do not love. But let the friendly critic come along and show us just a few specks somewhere on this mantle of impeccability and then we will take its wearer to our hearts. This is the reason why the Sunday-school style of biography with its indiscriminate eulogy is so tiresome and the other style, that lets us know Cromwell had warts and Washington sometimes swore, so entertaining.

The Foibles of Greatness.

A very little speck will sometimes serve. When De Quincey—himself a man of many interesting foibles—tells us, in his reminiscences, of Coleridge borrowing his books by the hundred and guarding against their non-return by writing "Thomas De Quincey, ESQ.," on each flyleaf, and of his own subsequent labor in expunging the heraldic affix lest it should seem self-appended, we somehow feel for the absent-minded borrower an affection that could never be inspired merely by the profound philosopher or the brilliant poet. We cannot at this late day even share De Quincey's secretly cherished and amply warranted indignation at Wordsworth's performance when the latter snatched up a knife that had just been used to butter toast and with it cut some leaves in a book that De Quincey had handed him for his inspection. That the austere Wordsworth could make so human a blunder brings him nearer to us, and we are glad that in this case at least De Quincey, as if anticipating the assaults on his veracity that his references to his quondam friends of the Lake school were to call forth, had fortified himself with proof irrefragable of his accusation. Did he not still possess the book, with all the original Wordsworthian grease marks upon it? What would not a bibliophile give for that volume now?

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Dickens and Daudet.

Charles Dickens, some one has told us, in his veteran days once referred to Alphonse Daudet as his "little brother in France"; but as Dickens was dead before Daudet had published any of the novels on which his reputation rests it was probably another and not he who gave the title to the young Frenchman. Be that as it may, there are certainly strong points of resemblance between the work of the two novelists, and nowhere are these more distinct than in what is perhaps Daudet's greatest book, "Jack." The Gymnase Moronval brings Dotheboys Hall to mind at once. Instead of Squeers we have the avaricious mulatto who gives to the gymnase its name. Instead of Mrs. Squeers with her dimity night jacket there is Mme. Moronval-Decoiffes with her preposterous system of pronunciation. Instead of starved and ill-treated English boys we have an assortment of unhappy black and parti-colored lads, nominally pupils, virtually little slaves.

There is this vital difference, however, between the two schools as painted by their creators: The Englishman, in his characteristic way, has dashed on his colors with a large whitewash brush; the Frenchman has wielded skillfully a brush of normal size. We wonder as we read if there was ever in Yorkshire an institution resembling remotely that where Nicholas Nickleby thrashed his employer. We feel sure that somewhere in Paris in an obscure boarding school the "petits pays chauds" and poor little Jack shivered and pined. In turning from Dickens to Daudet we exchange a grotesque environment that minimises our wrath for one of artistic exaggeration that increases it. A North Country schoolmaster boasted of being the original of Squeers. It is safe to say that no French mulatto ever posed as Moronval.

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And Daudet's "Rates."

The Gymnase Moronval has a faculty—a distinction that Dotheboys Hall can scarcely boast. There is M. Labassindre, the singing master, who punctuates all his utterances with a cavernous bass note and who thinks he should be a grand opera star. There is Dr. Hirsch, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science, who invents a system of medication by perfumes and regards himself as a great physician. There is the poet d'Argenton, Professor of Literature, who has periodical "crises" during which he delivers himself of verses that cause him to be acclaimed by his awestruck dupes "a more modern Hugo" and ever "a Goethe with a heart." In Dickens's hands such quacks would have been caricatured beyond all human semblance; in Daudet's they become convincing and sardonically amusing examples of the kind of man that laziness, assurance, and vanity in great store with a smattering of knowledge and a modicum of brains and conscience will produce.

In the delineation of such "ratés," (or miss-fires,) as he calls them, Daudet excels. He knows them all—le ban et l'arrière ban. Doubtless in the days of his early Parisian struggles the observant young man from the Midi had met them in the flesh—from the philosopher stronger than Leibnits but a deaf-mute from birth, the painter haunted by grand visions but whose pictures resemble scenes of earthquake or the interiors of packetboats during a storm, and the musician who has invented a wonderful instrument that the world does not want, down to the man whose claim to fame is that he has read Proudhon and the others who bask in reflected glory as the nephew of Berzélius or the cousin of Gounod. Daudet's ridicule of absurd conceit and hollow pretense is unsparing but yet he does not fail to recognise the tragedy of foiled ambition that is found in "the fevered glitter of eyes drunk with illusion, in the wasted physiognomies where every vanquished dream, every dead hope, has marked its place in failing."

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AN AUTO-DIDACT.

Alfred Russel Wallace's Frank Autobiography—A Natural Philosopher au Naturel.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

JOSEPH JACOBS.

DR. WALLACE is in many ways an example of an extinct and extremely interesting type. Much of the best work in natural science in England up to the eighties was done by what the Germans would call "privatgelehrten," men who had no academic training; indeed, no training at all, in the particular lines in which they obtained distinction, and yet managed to advance science more than most of the official representatives of it. In astronomy Dr. Common of Ealing, in numismatics Sir John Evans, in geology Hugh Miller, are examples of the class I mean. Even if they have had academic training, it has not been in the lines in which they made their name, as in the case of Lord Avebury, better known as Sir John Lubbock, and Mr. Francis Galton, my own guide in anthropology. In a measure Darwin himself was one of them. He has explained in his biography how little he learned from his Cambridge course and how much he derived from self-instruction. Herbert Spencer was another example. His priggish autobiography shows how exclusively his knowledge was derived from little instruction from others and much brooding by himself. One might almost say that the typical English men of science of the nineteenth century were auto-didacts.

Judging by results, the method was by no means unsatisfactory. The names I have already quoted are among the foremost in British science, but it is scarcely likely the phenomenon will be repeated, and for a simple reason. Merely material aids to science are nowadays so complicated that it would be almost impossible for a beginner who has not access to a physical or biological laboratory to add appreciably to scientific knowledge. Occasionally a man of means may take up some particular branch as a hobby, as the late Lord Salisbury did with electricity, but in England at least the possession of means implies so much public activity that the all-engrossing application to scientific truth is almost impossible. How hardly shall a rich man enter into the kingdom of science! Dr. Wallace was never a rich man, as he somewhat naïvely explains in his last chapter. He certainly was one of the most successful of English auto-didacts, and his autobiography, like that of Herbert Spencer, is mainly of interest by showing the processes by which a self-taught workman of science could in the old days attain to important scientific results.

It will not be for want of frankness that Dr. Wallace does not explain the secret of his scientific success. Rarely of recent years has there appeared during a man's lifetime so naïve an exposition of all that happened to the man from birth or before it to retirement. Herbert Spencer was minute enough, but after all he mainly confined himself to the points which might throw light upon his rather curious characteristics. Dr. Wallace is rather more rambling, and does not mind pausing in the midst of his personal narrative to discuss such questions as the comparative position of the British workman between 1830 and 1880, the iniquity of inclosures, the validity of phrenology, and the truth of Spiritualism, in which Dr. Wallace is a devout believer. These digressions give somewhat more lively color to his book than Herbert Spencer's strict attention to himself in his autobiography. But, on the other hand, they make it very long-winded, and at times resemble a small-beer chronicle.

And yet, with it all, Dr. Wallace scarcely helps us to that understanding of his success as a scientist which in the first place turns our curiosity to this book. It is true we see his love of natural observation due to the friendship of H. W. Bates; his interest in the problem of the origin of species aroused by Chambers's "Vestiges of Creation," and made definite by Malthus on "Population." But one would be interested to know how far the views of Lamarck, as reproduced by Herbert Spencer as early as 1855, had any effect upon his paper of 1857, which competed with Darwin's essays on the same subject before the Linnæan Society as the foundation of the modern theory of the origin of species, or, rather, natural selection.

*ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE. My Life: A Record of Events and Opinions. By Alfred

Curiously enough, natural selection has not of recent years received any increased recognition of scientists as the vera causa of species. The pure Darwinists, among whom Dr. Wallace may be reckoned, still cling to it as all-explanatory, but other biologists are searching and finding more specific causes for the differentiation of species. Strangely enough, Dr. Wallace himself has been one of the chief incentives of this more specific kind of work. His views on the coloration of animals and insects have perhaps contributed more by example of method to the more modern researches into species than the general doctrine of natural selection, which, while declaring that the fittest shall survive, scarcely determines why any variation is fittest, and in the end only leaves us with the almost tautologous result that those who survive are the most fit to survive.

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THERE is an interesting reference in the second volume of this biography to the researches of Samuel Butler, the author of "Erewhon," and also of "Life and Habit." He was almost the first to point out the weakness of the Darwinian position, and was certainly the first to point out how largely Darwin had been anticipated by his predecessors, and especially by his grandfather, in determining the true sources of specific variation. It would have been interesting if Dr. Wallace had explained a little bit more clearly the divergencies between Butler and himself, but possibly he thought he had sufficiently explained these in the reviews of Butler's books, to which he refers us, and in his works on Darwinism, where the question is discussed to some extent from the pure Darwinian point of view.

That is rather the trouble with the book throughout. Whenever Dr. Wallace comes to any subject on which he has made himself distinguished he has the alternative of repeating what he has said elsewhere, or of simply referring us to those books. Thus he is rather meagre in his account of the journeys to the Amazons and to the Malay Archipelago, referring for detail to his admirable books describing his travels to these regions. He tells us but little of the train of thought which led him to write his epoch-making paper, which anticipated Darwin, and caused the latter to produce his book on "The Origin of Species" much earlier than he had intended. He even leaves us unsatisfied as to the line of reasoning which led him to the curious conclusion that the earth was the centre of the universe, his most recent "discovery" that has attracted very general attention.

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TO compensate us for this Mr. Wallace goes into much more detail about the minor topics with which his name is associated. For instance, he gives quite a long account of Robert Owen and his system of education and factory organization, which indeed forms one of the most interesting parts of the book, but its relevance may be greatly doubted. Again, on land nationalization Dr. Wallace is tolerably full, and here he gives a complete analysis from his point of view of the effects of inclosure acts on the condition of the English poor. Or again, take phrenology. Dr. Wallace has been by no means convinced by Ferrier's researches, or by Sir William Hamilton's crushing criticism, that phrenology is merely a pseudo-science. He proves the validity of this "science" to his own satisfaction by quoting two estimates of his own character made by casual phrenologists he met, which agree to some slight extent, but does not discuss the question how far the phrenological results were not derived from physiognomical results. Charles Leland used to say the gypsies "dicker" with the eyes; in other words, study the eyes of the person whose future they were foretelling. It is a question whether phrenologists do not mainly judge by character reading their subject's face.

"Fads" indeed seem to have had an irresistible attraction for Dr. Wallace. He has been phrenologist, vegetarian, anti-vaccinationist, spiritualist, and land nationalist, and thereby betrays the weak spot in the auto-didact. Finding himself capable of hitting upon truths in the line of research, where his native capacity overcomes his want of training, the auto-didact assumes that he has the same capacity in other spheres of activity. It is at once pathetic and amusing to observe that while Dr. Wallace recognizes his incapacity to deal with the higher mathematics, he has no compunction in opposing the views of technical physicists on such questions as the glacial period or the position of the sun as regards the galaxy. He owns he has not the physical and mathematical knowledge to discuss their reasons, but he claims the right to criticise their results and propose alternative theories.

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AFTER all we have to go back to Alfred Russel Wallace the man and his surroundings in early life to get the chief interest of this book, and the first volume has naturally much to interest us. The account of his family, which traces up to Scots "who have with Wallace bled," may be skipped by the judicious, but the account of his own early life and the description of the surroundings of an English family just raised above the working classes (his brother became a carpenter) is as vivid a piece of sociological description as has come in one's way for many a long day. His account of his experience as surveyor recalls those of Herbert Spencer in the same capacity, and he has some interesting reminiscences of Welsh life and scenery illustrated by appropriate photographs and drawings. A curious episode illustrating the naïveté of the narrative gives an account of how he was jilted by Miss L. because, as she alleged, he was so secret about his early life, and therefore must have something to conceal. Dr. Wallace is equally frank about his relations to the leaders of English science, like Sir Charles Lyell, Tyndale, and Huxley, and even gives an account of a tiff with the latter which was made up in a manner honorable to both sides. Altogether the book leaves the impression of a rather crotchety "character," scarcely that of a great intellect.

JOSEPH JACOBS.

N CLOUDLAND.

CLOUD STUDIES. By Arthur W. Clayden, M. A., Principal of the Royal Albert Memorial College, Exeter. Illustrated. One volume. Pp. xiii.-184. 8vo. Cloth. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50.

THIS book is planned as a popular treatise on the clouds, to be of value to the meteorologist and to the artist chiefly, but also to interest a wider public. Unfortunately, however, while its text should appeal to the scientific man, and its photographic illustrations to the artist, the style is not attractive, and in spite of the theoretical interest of the subject, will hardly induce the wider public to read it in large numbers.

Mr. Clayden says that it was in 1803 that Luke Howard proposed the existing system of cloud names: Cirrus, all forms of clouds built up of delicate threads, like the fibres in a fragment of wool; Stratus, all clouds which lie in level sheets; and Cumulus, clouds which lie in lumpy form. By combination of these terms other clouds were described—cirro-cumulus, cirro-stratus; and a fourth name was given to clouds which partake to some extent of all the other forms, Nimbus. But modern meteorology demands more names, and the International Meteorological Conference of 1891 divided clouds into five classes and eight divisions. Mr. Clayden does not consider these sufficient, but thinks that as the International Conference has spoken, no change is to be expected.

In studying clouds, the author urges the use of a black mirror, a glass painted with black enamel. "With this simple appliance it is easy to study the details of the thinnest clouds right up to the sun, and even the image of the sun may be glanced at without serious discomfort."

It is astonishing to see for the first time how the delicate filaments of cirrus, or the beautiful structures of cirro-cumulus stand out shining white on the deep blue background, [of the sky;] and the use of the black mirror is a revelation to most. It also has one indirect advantage, which is really more important than it seems. By gazing down into a mirror, long-continued observations can be made, and one form of cloud may be watched changing into another, and possibly back into its original shape, without any danger of incurring that unpleasant result of much looking upward, which is sometimes known as exhibition headache. Such a mirror may be quite small, a point of some moment, as some of the forms of cirrus are exceedingly transient, coming and going in a few minutes, while others are in a state of continuous change. This is particularly the case with the exquisite ripple clouds, and the delicate lace work of the higher kinds of cirrus.

On the artistic side of clouds, Mr. Clayden says: "Nothing is more extraordinary in art than the general negligence of cloud forms. It is the common rule to find pictures, which are otherwise marvelous examples of skill and care, disfigured by impossible skies with vague, shapeless clouds as untrue to nature as it would be possible to make them. * * * The illustrations I offer are enough to indicate what could be done if the facts of nature were treated with high artistic skill."

The last chapter of the volume describes a camera used by Mr. Clayden in photographing clouds—a helpful chapter to any student or amateur in clouds.

Mr. R. U. Johnson in Italy.

Mr. Robert Underwood Johnson, associate editor of The Century, sailed for Italy last Saturday with Mrs. Johnson, to spend there the few months of an accumulated vacation.

THE POETRY OF DR. ARTHUR W. EATON.

By OSCAR FAY ADAMS.

THE true poet, whether he be major or minor, is always a blending of the singer and the seer. Sometimes the seer wraps himself in the prophet's mantle and speaks in a tongue not fully "understanded of the people," and sometimes the singer is so mastered by his metres that he seemingly takes no heed to the meaning of his song. But when the seer has shown that he can sing as well as prophesy, and when the singer has once been seen sitting among the prophets, the world is sure to turn a listening ear. Mr. Arthur Eaton is no new claimant for attention, for it is quite a score of years since his voice was first heard, but the simultaneous publication of two volumes of his gives warrant for some consideration in this place of the qualities of his verse. It should be stated at the start that he is not one of those poets who deal chiefly in Orphic sayings and whose meaning must be delved for with axe and pick; he is nothing if not readily comprehensible. Neither is he one of that company to whom mellow metres are much more than ripened sense. He is almost never unmusical; he is never meaningless.

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THE two books before us appeal to very different though not necessarily opposite classes of readers. To those who have known Mr. Eaton only as the chosen laureate of Nova Scotia the "Poems of the Christian Year" (Thomas Whittaker) may come with a slight sense of surprise, but Mr. Eaton, who is a loyal Acadian to the heart's core, is also a Churchman, and therefore loyal as well to the Anglican establishment at whose altars he ministers. Characteristic of both the "Poems of the Christian Year" and of the "Acadian Ballads" (Whittaker) are their simplicity and their sincerity. In such poems as "I Know a Vast Cathedral," "O Spirit from the Eternal Deep," "O Love Divine," and "He Understands," there is discoverable the same unstudied directness of utterance that one finds in the best hymns of Montgomery, or of Keble, while their sincerity is evidenced by the immediate response they win from the reader's heart. Such poems as these cannot help becoming endeared to many souls, cannot help bringing a message of comfort to tired mortals. A hard nature it would be whom the poem "He Understands" did not deeply move, and the beautiful Whitsuntide poem, "O Spirit of the Eternal Deep," seems to us to reach a very high level of devotional verse. Here are three stanzas from the latter poem that surely need no word of praise, so instinct are they with music and with devotional feeling:

Thy voice is heard in every sigh
Of the soft-swaying forest trees,
Thine is the unjarring melody
That greets us in the Summer breeze.

We hear Thy heart beats in the shade
And silence of the forest dim,
Thou art in all the flowers that braid
With blue and gold the river's brim;

The firmament Thy mind reveals,
The unchanging orbs, the spaces wide,
The splendid crimson fire that steals
Into the west at eventide.

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THE standard of excellence set by the first of these two volumes is well maintained in the second, though the themes in this instance are secular, and no doubt from the intensity of local color the "Acadian Ballads" will secure a wider audience. How intimate the connection between New England and Nova Scotia once became is revealed in such poems as "The Puritan Planters, 1760"; "Howe's Fleet, 1776," and "A Ballad of the Tories, 1784." The Puritan planters comprised several thousand New Englanders, who in 1760 emigrated to the lands whence the Acadian French had been exiled, and the "Ballad of the Tories" commemorates the 30,000 American loyalists, who, banished from the American colonies after the Revolution, found a refuge in Nova Scotia. Nor are these the only noteworthy lyrics in this collection, for "The Naming of the Gaspereau," "The Ghosts of the Acadians," and "The Phantom Light of the Baie Des Chaleurs," to name no others, deserve mention. In all the music of the lines is a marked feature, and if here and there a poem seems overlong it is because the author's very facility has at times led him slightly astray and rendered him diffuse where condensation would have been more commendable. But this particular pitfall is escaped by very few poets who essay the ballad, and to have failed just here is to have failed in good company. As has been already said, the "Acadian Ballads" will probably win greater popularity than its companion, at least among the poet's countrymen, but the "Poems of the Christian Year" not only attain to greater technical excellence as a whole, but are to be classed among the best of recent religious verse, and therefore our only other quotation from Mr. Eaton's verse shall be the "Resignation," contained in this volume:

I ask no more that I may know
The way God has for me,
I only care that He shall show
My duty momently.

At first I sought with restless mind
To know the entire way,
But now I am content to find
My path from day to day.

I am not idle, for it seems
That much on me depends,
But failing all my fondest dreams
I take what Heaven sends;

Not always gladly, but resigned
I wait the Father's will,
Believing that though I am blind
He walks beside me still.

BISHOP HURST.

JOHN FLETCHER HURST. A Biography. By Albert Osborn. New York: Eaton & Mains.

BISHOP HURST, in his philosophical and historical writings, gave evidences of broad culture and deep thinking that should interest in his career others than sectaries of his own denomination. The present writer, or perhaps we should say compiler, was the Bishop's chosen biographer, and the extracts, reminiscences, and notices which he has collected and collated give a very tolerable idea of a most interesting life. Mr. Osborn has perhaps pushed his determination to make the biography "autobiographic" to extremes. At any rate, he has virtually effaced himself. His task has reduced itself to editing what the Bishop said or what other people said about him. If this is a fault, however, it is a far slighter one than that of the biographer who is constantly taking the stage for himself, thereby obscuring or hiding his subject.

Among the many anecdotes which Mr. Osborn has got together is one which relates the crisis which occurred when the future Bishop was about fourteen, and which decided that he was to pursue an intellectual life. His father, a farmer, sent him out to water some horses. While at the trough the boy became so absorbed in a book he had with him that he forgot all about the horses, who returned to the stable alone. "John," his father prophetically observed, "you will never make a farmer. Pack your trunk and go to school."

His life at Dickinson College, and while studying theology in Germany, is told mainly in his own journals and writings. Upon returning to America in 1858 he began ministerial work in the Newark Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He soon went again to Germany to teach in the Methodist Mission at Bremen. In 1871 he came home to assume the duties of professorship in Drew Theological Seminary, to the Presidency of which he was soon chosen. In 1880 he was elected and ordained Bishop. In this last capacity he visited all parts of his native land and spent much time abroad.

The work upon which his reputation as an author chiefly rests is the "History of Rationalism," published in 1865. It was the outcome of prolonged meditation and much study and reading. The author believed that a clear statement of the fundamental features of this modern form of skepticism was much needed. The subject, he tells us, had been in his mind ever since he was in Germany and "bore witness to the terrible ravages of rationalism in the native land of Luther." The work was at once recognized, by the secular as well as by the religious press, as an important contribution to the subject.

The only special criticism to be brought against this biography is that the index is extravagant in dimensions. It fills seventy-five pages, which had much better have been compressed to ten. It is constructed upon no sane or scientific plan, and is a confused jumble. The Methodist publishers appear to have thought that everything about the Bishop, from the color of his hair to the fuel that warmed him, should figure in the index.

By Author of "The Crimson Blind."

R. F. Fenno & Co. will publish Jan. 20 "The Weight of the Crown," by Fred M. White, author of "The Crimson Blind," a detective story which was much in vogue last year.

JAN

A SHEET OF PAPER.

It Is the Foundation of the Plot in Mr. Oppenheim's Thrilling New Story.*

CYNICS tell us that the joys of life are all illusion. Whether this is entirely true, it is certain that the first joy of life is the illusion of a good story, well told. For this sustained bliss in "A Maker of History" one should doff the hat to Mr. E. Phillips Oppenheim.

This latest book by a delightful story teller is very hard to classify. After turning down the last page and trying to find a fit place for it on the book shelves, one is forced to the conclusion that there isn't any. It is a "thriller"—not even at five cents or a dime do they thrill so much; but, at the same time, it is a work of art. The messenger boy, groping his way around the street corner, will corroborate the former assertion; the student of good books will admit the latter, while it is probable that the general reading public will compromise and say it is "a classic thriller."

Not since the days of "The Prisoner of Zenda," probably, has a more enjoyable novel come, not from the presses, but out of the romantic semi-humorous mazes of European border intrigue. But Anthony Hope leaned on swashbucklers, galloping horses, and imprisoned Kings and maidens for his great story. Mr. Oppenheim doesn't; a sheet of note paper is good enough for him.

That sheet of paper blows out of a train window in the forest of Posen, and a young Englishman picks it up. The act of picking up that paper results in 300 pages more of extraordinary consequences. True, the circumstances of that paper being found suggest something very definite at the outset. Two trains have met in a very lonely spot; soldiers are posted everywhere, looking, as the young Englishman explained afterward, "very anxious to shoot somebody"; two men—one from each train—met, and after shaking hands, signed certain documents. When their backs were turned the fickle wind gracefully lifted that one sheet and deposited it at the feet of the young man, who had been compelled to sleep in the bushes all night because his train left him by accident.

At this point the reader is apt to lie back in his chair with a satisfied, or bored, or "know-it-all" smile. Of course it was an international meeting and the young man will be hounded to death or until that valuable paper is recovered. The next few chapters bear out the reader in his remarkable perception. The young man goes to Paris, and there he is surrounded by mysterious acquaintances; queer messages of warning are slipped into his hand by friendly women, and, of course, he finally vanishes. Then his sister comes to look for him, finds the paper in his trunk, and, of course, she vanishes too. Just what the reader said!

But here is the thing that staggers the reader. As more friends come to the search for the missing couple, they find that all the Parisian friends of the young man have turned traitor, apparently. In the most brazen manner they tell the most outrageous lies, and advise the friends to go back to England. The friends refuse. Some of them, as they are beginning to find out things, get knocked on the head or swallow nasty drugs in their coffee. Then the friends begin to understand and advise the one stubborn Englishman—who simply couldn't understand—to "go home," or he would make the situation worse.

While the reader is all agog to know where he himself blundered in surmise, he can't help blaming that poor Englishman—who is especially interested in the lady—for passing his hand over his eyes and groaning. He appeals to the police; they are very polite, but do absolutely nothing in a way that would have made a New York policeman drop dead with astonishment. He appeals to the British Embassy—the British Embassy, mind you!—and here again there are polite smiles and the advice to go home.

Well, the secret is—but we must not tell the secret. One must read the book to learn that. The story proceeds with cumulative interest to the end.

The love interest of the story is secondary, but good, although the character drawing is occasionally exaggerated.

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

*A MAKER OF HISTORY. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. 12mo. Pp. 300. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

TWO TRAVEL TALKS.

RAMBLES IN NORMANDY. RAMBLES IN BRITTANY. 2 vols. By Francis Miltoun. Illustrations by Blanche McManus. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $2 each.

ONE of the habits easiest to contract is the travel habit. To go abroad once—no matter if one vow it is to be once and for all—is only the beginning. Like Rip Van Winkle's drinks, one never "counts this time." And with the reading of books about travel it is much the same. If a title has to do with a country we have visited, we must even see how it impressed such or such an author. Our fingers itch to turn over the leaves. Try as we will, it is impossible to pass it by on the counter. If the title names a new land, so much the more is our appetite whetted to learn what we may expect. And so, of the making of travel books there is no end; in this instance a happy truism. Among the numbers of such offered, these two Rambles of Francis Miltoun deserve special mention.

As aptly expressed in an introductory chapter, the desire of both author and artist has been to record the "varying moods and characteristics" of the two provinces. The aim has been so ably carried out that we would be hard put to if asked to decide which were supplementary to the other, text or illustration. When it is a question of the "Armchair Traveler," the pictures are like the melodic notes in a musical composition. They complete the illusion and help content him with taking his views at home. When it is a question of the would-be sightseer, the pictures intensify the mania for voyaging. They act like bugle notes calling the warrior to the fray. He would be up and on the go, even if obliged to take his views "afoot." When it is a matter of having actually been to the places, then these same pictures, like those vibrant notes that call up other tones from mysterious depths in an instrument, rouse reminiscent images that have perhaps lain forgotten in sub-conscious regions of the mind.

As for the text, it is "of a pleasantness." It is neither too frivolous nor too ponderous. It is refreshing to read a travel talk that is not besprinkled with reference to personal conveniences or inconveniences, with understudies of Daisy Miller, or with love stories that have a necessary sameness the world over, and are not on that account absolutely pertinent to such talk. If the real personages, so to speak, historical and legendary, who people these old countries are not sufficiently romantic, why then you are indeed hard to please, and would best stick to the daily papers' sensational columns.

Good wine needs no bush, and our author has realized that the Brittany of Anne, the Normandy of William, not to mention the hills and vales of the actual peasants of to-day, need no fictitious characters to lend them grace. In Normandy it is Gruchy, the home of the peasant painter Millet; it is the Valley of the Eure, with Diane of Poictiers's chateau; it is Ivetot, famous for the verses of Beranger—these the spots through which we ramble. In Brittany it is Falaise, with its story of Arlette the fair, (who conquered the heart of Robert the Magnificent, and was mother of William the Conquerer;) it is the strange religious festival known as the Five Pardons; it is the shrines, connected with the names of Mme. de Sevigné and of Chateaubriand, that lure the rambler.

In short, in both books, it is the places drenched in the wine of legendary and historic association, the fields where "the dead wander in the winds" that claim our heartiest attention. But to say this is not to infer that past glamour blinds our eyes to present quaintness and picturesqueness. Far from it, for always there is time to note the fascinating market places, the winding roads, the curious signs, the timbered houses, the theatric harvestings, and antiquated implements, and the costumes and manners of peasant and villager. These are a few hints as to the whereabouts of the Rambles, and we have said nothing of the appendices, the maps, and other data, which add to relate, in these books are positively attractive. Nor have we spoken of some little "unspoiled" nooks discovered for us by our author, Les Andelys in Normandy, La Roche Guyon—but there! We fear to whisper these names. For who knows if before ever we can get there the ruthless tourist, always anhungered of such "finds" may not go and ravish them of the naïveté that is their charm.

Love and Duty.

Francis Lynde's stories of railroads and their makers have been supplemented by another of the same type. "Fool for Love" is issued as one of the little Pocket Books Series, published by Bobbs, Merrill & Co. of Indianapolis. The hero, a civil engineer of unusual ability, is sent out to build a railroad across a disputed territory. The opposing forces are on the ground and have the further advantage of the presence of a certain young woman of unusual attractions to the young engineer. The story is short but full of possibilities of shooting and bloodshed. Nevertheless, after all, it is a bloodless affair, thanks to the young lady, who turns traitor to her party, and things develop and settle amicably for all concerned.

MORE WESTERN TRAVELS.

THE nineteenth volume of the series of reprints published by the Arthur H. Clark Company of Cleveland, Ohio, under the general title "Early Western Travels," is now available. This volume is made up of three parts: "Letters from the West," by George W. Ogden; "A Sketch of a Journey Through the Western States," by W. Bullock, F. L. S., and a portion of "The Commerce of the Prairies; or, the Journal of a Santa Fé Trader," by Josiah Gregg. These are edited and annotated by Reuben Gold Thwaites, who has the series in charge.

All that need be done here is to indicate the nature of Mr. Thwaites's newest collection. George W. Ogden was a Quaker from New Bedford, Mass., endowed with views to match that identification. In 1821, being in the Ohio country upon a business journey, he wrote three letters thence describing what he saw in going from Pittsburg to Cincinnati, and down the Ohio to the Mississippi. When he made a book of these letters (New Bedford, 1823) he added certain general geographical and historical data "of interest to intending emigrants." In his opinion the country was delightful, though the rough settlers—especially those from Virginia—struck him as differing little from "savages." William Bullock was a person of more moment—an Englishman, originally a jeweler, later an enthusiast of natural history, and a member of many learned scientific societies. He had a museum in London, traveled in 1822 in Mexico, wrote a book about his travels, and in 1827, going to Mexico again, returned by way of New Orleans, the Mississippi, the Ohio, Cincinnati, Buffalo, the Erie Canal, and New York. It is the journal of this journey which is here reprinted. Bullock was so charmed with the country that he later settled in Kentucky and became a naturalized citizen of the United States.

The third part of the volume in hand is a reprint of the first part of a better-known work, Dr. Josiah Gregg's account of his travels and tradings in Mexico and New Mexico during the years between 1831 and 1840—a book published in London and New York in 1844. This is a very interesting and valuable narrative, the rest of which is to constitute the twentieth volume of the present series.

Hawaii.

A. C. McClurg & Co. of Chicago have in press a book entitled "Hawaiian Yesterdays." It is by Dr. Henry M. Lyman, a well-known Chicago surgeon, son of David B. Lyman, a missionary in the Hawaiian Islands in the early thirties. Dr. Lyman tells of his boyhood experiences, describing the life of the people, their ways, homes, &c., besides giving information about some of the prominent persons with whom he came in contact. The book will be profusely illustrated.

Thirteen Presidents.

"Recollections of Thirteen Presidents" is the title of the new book by Capt. John S. Wise, which Doubleday, Page & Co. will publish the middle of February, with many illustrations. Stories are told of the United States Presidents from Tyler to Roosevelt. The author is the son of the "War Governor" of Virginia. He has been a Republican Congressman from his native State of Virginia, and is a well-known lawyer, wit, and raconteur. For the same date this firm announces "The Lady and the Ladder," by Harrison Garfield Rhodes.

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INFLUENCE OF OPINION ON LAWS.

Prof. Dicey's Remarkable Book on "The Relation Between Law and Public Opinion in England During the Nineteenth Century."*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

GEORGE R. BISHOP.

IN 1886 the author of this work became known better than an earlier technical law book had made him, through the publication of his "Law of the Constitution." Like Sir Henry Maine, Mr. Dicey appreciated our own fundamental charter, its checks and balances, its greater safeguards against hasty legislation and insufficiently considered amendments than was possessed by the British Constitution. Those who appreciatively read this earlier work will be gratified that he has entered the field with another, written on somewhat similar lines. This new work, on "The Relations Between Law and Public Opinion in England," while carefully delimiting the field to be covered, presents a wealth and variety of fact, suggestion, and speculation on governmental concerns. The book, too, should possess an added interest for Americans, as its dedication recites that the original lectures which constituted the basis of those now composing it were delivered at Harvard, on the suggestion of President Eliot, and that the lectures as now presented are published because of the friendly reception the Professors of the Harvard Law School gave them. That original course was on the history of English law in the last century; the lectures having been curtailed at different points, added to at others, and since delivered at the University of Oxford, whose Vinerian Professorship of English Law the author holds. The series thus has the additional sanction of having stood the test of furnishing part of courses in the study of modern practical jurisprudence. The author describes them as an attempt to follow out the connection or relation between a century of English legislation and successive currents of opinion.

In treating the subject as thus defined he is careful to restrict his study to England during that period. He finds no disinclination to acknowledge the influence of opinion; simply that, as a matter of fact, it is not true of all countries that laws are adopted, maintained, or repealed in accordance with public opinion, nor that they have always been in England. He says that it is only under the peculiar conditions of an advanced civilization that opinion dictates legislative change; that special conditions attendant on even high civilization may prevent a ready yielding to such dictation; as in France, where the Code Napoleon has been invested with a sort of legal sanctity and has stood mainly unaltered since 1804, and in the United States, where history has shown that Federal legislation does not easily lend itself to large and sudden changes, and where a certain general satisfaction with things as they are has created a remarkable kind of legal conservatism, though in no country is the expression of opinion more free. He recognizes that in the latter part of the eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteenth there existed in England a feeling so hostile to revolution that it forbade the most salutary innovations, and "legislative stagnation" lasted for at least ten or twenty years beyond the date when it ought naturally to have come to an end. He also recognizes that the public opinion which finds expression in legislation is a very complex phenomenon, and often takes the form of a compromise, resulting from a conflict between the ideas of the Government and the feelings and habits of the governed; that in England legislation frequently bears traces of compromises, arrived at between enlightenment and prejudice. Several illustrations of this follow—Walpole's never consenting, though free from bigotry, to relieve dissenters from the Test act; the history of the Lord George Gordon riots; the retention, in the Catholic Relief act of 1829, of stringent, inconsistent penal provisions, of penal enactments never once enforced, of threats of banishment against Jesuits and monks—these "the monument of a concession made by parliamentary statesmanship to vulgar bigotry." He comments with epigrammatic terseness on the fact that individuals, and more frequently classes, constantly support laws and institutions which they deem beneficial to themselves, but which are injurious to the rest of the world; on the ease with which men come to believe that arrangements agreeable to themselves are beneficial to others; whence he concludes that "men come easily to believe that a man's interest gives a bias to his judgment far oftener than it corrupts his heart." This generous interpretation of the motives of men recalls the opinion of William Pitt the younger, as recorded by Lord Eldon, who says that not long before Mr. Pitt's death he asked him his opinion of the motives which, upon the whole, governed men, and Pitt's answer was "that he had a favorable opinion of mankind upon the whole, and that he believed the majority was really actuated by fair meaning and intention."

*LECTURES ON THE RELATION BETWEEN LAW AND PUBLIC OPINION IN ENGLAND DURING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By A. V. Dicey, K. C., B. C. L., of the Inner Temple; Vinerian Professor of English Law, Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford; Honorable LL. D., Cambridge, Glasgow, and Edinburgh; author of "Introduction to the Study of Law of the Constitution." New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.

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Influence of the Individual.

Commenting on Stuart Mill's declaration that "the initiation of all wise and noble things comes and must come from individuals, generally at first from some one individual," he says this peculiarity of individuals as contrasted with the crowd lies neither in their virtue nor their wickedness, but in originality; that individuals must likewise be credited with the origination of most of the evils due to inventiveness. He discusses the growth of a sentiment or an idea after its inventor has begun to express it; how it spreads; incidents that may accelerate or retard it; says that the development of legislative opinion in England is rendered still slower by an inveterate preference for fragmentary and gradual legislation, illustrated by the fact that the best specimen of consolidation found in the statute books, the Municipal Corporations Act of 1882, repealed sixty-eight anterior enactments! He notes the peculiar conditions, including the Irish Famine, prevalent at the time of the discussion, and which hastened the inauguration of free trade in England; that it was no sudden apprehension of the reasons in favor of it that hurried legislative action, as those reasons "never have been, nor will, from the nature of things, be mastered by a majority of the people," and the apology for freedom of commerce always presented, from one point of view, an air of paradox; but after it became the policy of England, "the people accepted it mainly on authority." Illustrating by conditions in America before 1861 the existence of the belief, in the South, in the rightfulness and wisdom of perpetuating the institution of slavery, he asserts that from 1783 to the beginning of the civil war it was the result, not of argument nor even of direct self-interest, but of circumstances.

Describing the streams of opinion that were successively dominant during the century, he classifies them into (1) the Period of Old Toryism or Legislative Quiescence, 1800-1830; (2) the Period of Benthamism or Individualism, 1825-1870, and (3) the Period of "Collectivism," 1865-1900; the latter term denoting, according to Henry Sidgwick, an extreme form of Socialism, or, according to the slightly differing definition of Murray in his dictionary, the Socialistic theory of collective ownership or control of all the means of production, especially land, for the benefit of the people as a whole. The first period was most accurately represented by the studied optimism of Blackstone, and further influenced by the reaction against Jacobinism and revolutionary violence, which reaction increased rather than diminished as the century advanced.

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Benthamism and Collectivism.

The next period, that of Benthamism, was one of utilitarian reform, and, above all else, law reform. It was hostile to everything that tended to place a check on individual freedom. Collectivism favors the intervention of the State, even at some sacrifice of individual freedom, if only the end be secured of conferring benefit on the mass of the people—its practical tendency being to regulate the conduct of trade and business in the interests of the working classes.

Roughly speaking, these periods have been of about equal duration, though the line of demarkation cannot be drawn with exactness; the periods have somewhat overlapped. Further, it is especially difficult to fix the boundaries of the first and third. That of quiescence ran back possibly to the date of the accession of George III., 1760. Only those who have attempted to summarize the spirit of a period are likely to appreciate the discriminative aptness of the words, "Blackstonian Toryism was the historical reminiscence of paternal government; Benthamism is a doctrine of law reform; Collectivism is a hope of social regeneration." He gives a concrete instance to show how Benthamism and Collectivism have illustrated their respective tendencies and designs in their treatment of the long-continued effort to amend the law in relation to an employer's liability for damage done to his workmen in the course of their employment. Up to 1896 reformers, inspired by Benthamite ideas, had directed their efforts wholly toward giving workmen the same right to compensation by an employer for damage occurring through the negligence of one of his workmen as was possessed by a stranger—an endeavor that was never completely successful; but in 1897 to 1905 thoroughly collectivist legislation made an employee the insurer of his workmen against any damage incurred in the course of their employment.

On Benthamism this work throws a strong light. Certain allusions to Bentham himself also merit attention. He was the son of a wealthy London attorney, was born in 1748, and lived to be 84. His father recognized his son's extraordinary gifts, and, with the ambition natural to a lawyer, set his heart on seeing him rise to the position of Mansfield or Eldon. This had one good effect; it resulted in the son's studying, with care, the actual law of England, so that he was saved from being one of those advocates of reforming the law "who know a little of every law but their own." At his father's death he became possessed of ample means, so that all through his life he was able to follow the bent of his genius. Of him Mr. Dicey says; "Neither Austin, nor James Mill, nor John Mill possessed any touch of Bentham's inventive genius." He acquired an unshakable faith in the phrase, "The greatest happiness of the greatest number," which he found, when about twenty, in a pamphlet written by the Unitarian, Priestly, who came to this country, established a church in Pennsylvania, and became a friend and correspondent of Thomas Jefferson. Bentham himself says: "'It was by that pamphlet and this phrase in it that my principles on the subject of morality, public and private, were determined;" that on seeing it he "cried out with ecstacy," though he little anticipated the corrections which within a few years he would find himself compelled to apply to it. He turned over in his thoughts the answer of Helvetius to the question, which was the most important of earthly pursuits—"that it was legislation;" then inquired of himself, had he a genius for it? Concluding, though with diffidence and hesitation, that he had, he became, the author declares, "in very truth the first and greatest of legal philosophers." And on the results of Individualism he says, that under Benthamite guidance it influenced, as no other body of opinion did, the development of English law. We have no space in which to trace the development of Benthamism, the general acceptance of it as the dominant legislative opinion of a particular era. Every thoughtful reader is likely to carefully study the 84 pages constituting Chapter VI. as well as the observations on the subject incidentally scattered through succeeding chapters.

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Socialism in England.

The author's treatment of Collectivism is comprehensive, illuminating, and satisfactory. He supplements his narrative and his own independent observations with citations of the most interesting and pertinent character. Treating the trend of collectivist legislation, he quotes from Morley's "Life of Cobden," in which that author sets forth some of the results of such legislation, and the movement generally, revealing "the rather amazing result that in the country where Socialism has been less talked about than any other country in Europe, its principles have been most extensively applied." These words had reference only to the factory laws, but admit of a far wider application—this confirmed by what has passed every year since 1881, when the "Life" was published. Mr. Dicey's own comments on what Socialism has achieved in that country are so wise and well poised that I have no hesitation in inserting the following:

> Enthusiasts, again, who have been impressed with the indisputable fact that poverty may exist in connection with merit, have propounded a scheme under which the Guardians of the Poor are to be authorized, and, no doubt, if the plan should receive the approbation of Parliament, will soon be enjoined, to provide the "necessitous and deserving aged poor" with cottage homes where the inhabitants "will be treated with regard to food and other comforts with suitable consideration," or, in other words, will enjoy at least as much comfort as, and perhaps more comfort than, usually falls to the lot of the energetic workingman who, toward the close of his life, has out of his earnings and savings provided himself with a modest independence. All these plans, whatever their advantages, have some features in common. They all try to divest the receipt of relief from the rates of the discredit and the disabilities, [such as disfranchisement] which have hitherto attached to pauperism; they negative the idea that it is, as a rule, the duty of every citizen to provide for his own needs, not only in youth, but in old age, and that if age, as depriving a man of capacity to work, may be termed a disease, yet it is a malady so likely to occur as to create a special obligation to insure against its occurrence. Would not the stern but successful reformers of 1834 have held that old age pensions and comfortable cottage homes, provided at the cost of the taxpayers, were little better than a decent but insidious form of outdoor relief for the aged?"

The author's historical allusions throw much light on his general subject. In his fifth lecture, on the period of old Toryism, he incidentally summarizes what the previous century, the eighteenth, tended to accomplish—the terminating of feuds generated by religious differences, the effort to open a path for peaceful progress. In comparison with the past, even the age of Blackstone was one of philanthropy; it tempered the severity of the laws by frequently failing to enforce them. Though progress was not easily associated with the name of Lord Thurlow, yet it was to his energetic interposition that, in 1801, was due the recognition by the House of Lords of the right of a wife, when suffering outrageous ill-usage at the hands of her husband, to obtain a divorce by act of Parliament. Blackstone's optimism and conservatism were condemned by the Benthamites in almost sensational terms. The author quotes "Austin on Jurisprudence" to the effect that Blackstone "truckled to the sinister interests and the mischievous prejudices of power." Austin, by the way, uses still more pungent words, in the same connection, (vide "Jurisprudence," p. 71, Vol. 1.) The comments on fictions and survivals should be studied for one explanation of why reforms effected during that period were carried through; so, also, should the explanation of the spirit which permitted the passage of reactionary laws, like the 1800 combination act, which impartially imposed severe penalties not only on workmen for combining to raise wages, but on masters to lower them or increase the hours of labor; in short, on any kind of trade combination. Combination was made a conspiracy, under the statute. In 1824 Parliament, in which, curiously, the artisans were no better represented than in that of 1800, repealed the combination act.

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Gladstone and John Stuart Mill.

Prof. Dicey recognises that an essential and fundamental difference distinguishes the legislation of the Benthamite from that of the collectivist period, due to inconsistent conceptions of the relations between man and the State; further, that the view of each exhibits an exaggeration—that the Benthamite liberal looks too exclusively on man as separate, individual, compelled each to work out his happiness and well-being by his own efforts, while the collectivist looks upon men too exclusively as by their very nature citizens of the great organism of which they are members, the State. He does not doubt that collectivism still exerts a potent influence. He illustrates, too, how paradoxical has been the course of certain representative men. He observes that Gladstone was able to unite the sentiment of liberalism with the ecclesiastical sentiment belonging to a High Churchman. A Benthamite liberal of the Manchester school, he still held High Church principles as represented by Archdeacon Manning before that eminent churchman became a Catholic; and he deduces the aphorism that a statesman's capacity for sharing the varying and even inconsistent sentiments of his age may augment his influence.

Equally impressive are the author's comments on the way in which John Stuart Mill, as he thought, wavered from his early strict adherence to Benthamism. Between 1830 and 1840 he was apparently deeply moved by the fluctuating sentiment of the time, and may have suspected that the dogmas he had adopted represented but half the truth. At one time Carlyle was not sure but that he had become a mystic. Prof. Dicey thinks he had to a great extent imbibed the sentiments, the sympathies, and the ideals of the later nineteenth century. The author often analyzes character in a way to suggest the manner of his cousin, the late Sir Leslie Stephen.

Prof. Dicey explains and luminously discusses what John Austin discussed—what he called Judge-made Law. Both in text and an appendix he clearly indicates what the name connotes. So, also, of his explanation, in Chapter XI., of the progress of legislation that has accorded to married women almost complete control over their separate estates. He notes how an equity rule, familiarly known as the rule of restraint on anticipation, adopted long ago for their protection, now interferes with their exercising unlimited power of disposal of their separate property. A personal touch appears in the chapter on Judicial Legislation, where he declares that Judge Story's "Conflict of Laws," a work which appeared in 1834, "forthwith systematized, one might almost say created, a whole branch of the law of England." Very interesting it is to follow the author as he traces the history of legislation that has resulted in the abolishing of denominational tests for students at the two great universities. He finds that while progress in this direction has been great, at Oxford the degree of D. D. is still conferred only on members of the Established Church; that none but they are eligible to divinity professorships, and that similar restrictions, though not in exactly the same form, prevail at Cambridge.

G. R. B.

New York, January, 1906.

Burton Stevenson's New Story.

Dodd, Mead & Co. have acquired the rights to publish "The Girl with the Blue Sailor," Burton E. Stevenson's new story, which has been running serially in The Ladies' Home Journal. This author's "Marathon Mystery" and "The Holladay Case" will be recalled.

NATION AND STATE.

The First Volume of a New Political History of This Country.*

THIS volume presents in book form the series of articles on "American Political History" contributed by the late Prof. Johnston of Princeton to Lalor's "Cyclopedia of Political Science, Political Parties, and Political History," in the period from 1763 to 1832. The next volume will come down to 1876. The editor's task has been to arrange, connect, and supplement Prof. Johnston's papers so as to present a compact and continuous narration. He has also written a brief introduction and an able history and analysis of the Monroe Doctrine, and some material has been added to bring the history down to date. The work, however, remains substantially Prof. Johnston's.

It is valuable rather for its suggestions and conclusions than for the mere statement of facts. The author is not one of those historians who, in the effort to appear judicious and impartial, take every precaution to conceal their own opinions, and lead the reader to doubt whether they have ever formed any. Prof. Johnston's writing is more suitable for the mature than for the youthful student, who accepts everything he sees in "history" without question. Some of the subjects dealt with may properly be viewed from different standpoints; on some of them the greatest intellects in our history have differed. The reader who is incapable of forming an intelligent opinion upon the historical evidence—the same evidence which the author has used—is likely to be misled.

Of all the questions which arise in American history, none, probably, has been more debated than the original nature of American government. Was the Union formed by a national people, or was it a compact between sovereign States? After all the learning that has been brought to bear on it, and after all the controversies that have raged over it, the question still seems to possess perennial freshness, and to be still open. It will probably remain so. All the evidence has been considered, and men yet differ. Arguments that convince one mind fail to persuade another. Prof. Johnston adopts a strongly national view. The Continental Congress, he says, exercised the great appanages of sovereignty, but it never attempted to levy general taxes or to regulate the mode of election of its own members, or to claim the allegiance of the citizens of the whole country. He calls this "the slender foundation" upon which the State sovereignty argument of the Revolution has been made to rest. But if the reader concludes that the Congress did not do these things because it could not and would not have been allowed to, the "slender foundation" becomes somewhat more secure. The great objection to the national theory has, we believe, never been satisfactorily explained away. The framers of the Articles of Confederation took pains to insert that "each State retains its sovereignty." Even granting that somewhere back in the hazes of the Revolution the States usurped powers to which they had no right, still as a mere expression of contemporary opinion this clause is most significant. This great controversy has been referred to, not in criticism of Prof. Johnston, who was certainly entitled to his own opinions, but as a warning not to accept them as infallible.

The history of early political parties is not very correctly understood by most people to-day. Most of us are content to know that there was a Federal and a Republican Party. Prof. Johnston's chapter on this subject is admirable. He shows how the great Democratic-Republican Party was built up by the union of the old Anti-Federalists and the French Democratic Party with the Republicans who opposed Hamilton. The original Republicans looked rather askance at their new Democratic allies, but, says the author, without reason, for "the Democratic faction brought with it that enthusiasm * * * which finally made the Republican theory the basis of a great and successful party."

Prof. Johnston takes exception to those historians who have asserted that the embargo was absolutely useless, though he agrees that it was a bad substitute for war. Speeches in Parliament and memorials from British merchants show that it had very decided efficacy. He traces the causes and shows the results of the war of 1812 without, however, entering into the war itself. The volume closes with an account of South Carolina's nullification of 1832.

A Harrow Book.

Dodd, Mead & Co. have down for Spring issue a new story by Horace Vachell,

*AMERICAN POLITICAL HISTORY, 1763-1876. By Alexander Johnston. Revised and supplemented by James Albert Woodburn, Professor of American History and Politics, Indiana University. In two parts. The Revolution, the Constitution and the Growth of Democracy. Two volumes. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.

author of "Brothers." It deals with life at Harrow, and is said to be full of character studies and interesting events, and worthy to rank with "Tom Brown" and Farrar's books of English school life.

A REAL DOG.

HECTOR, MY DOG. HIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY. By Egerton R. Young. Illustrated by Harry Burgess. Pp. 332. Boston: W. A. Wilde Company. $1.50.

EGERTON R. YOUNG'S "Hector, My Dog," is that rare thing, a book about dogs with which even those who love and understand dog nature will find no fault, for it is as true an interpretation of these good comrades of mankind as if it were what it pretends to be—the autobiography of one of the cleverest and best of them. Hector belongs to a class of dogs with which we are little familiar—the big, savage Eskimo dogs that in the semi-arctic wastes of Canada and British America are the only available beasts of burden among Indians and missionaries, and in consequence come into the most intimate association with their masters, share their adventures and perils, as well as their camp during long marches from one settlement to another, and are very nearly their most valued and necessary possession. The author has himself been a missionary in those northern regions for many years, and it is out of his own experiences that he has written these fascinating stories of Hector and his mates and of the wild and romantic land where the dog sled is the only vehicle of travel.

Hector tells the story in quite doggish fashion from the days when he was the scariest of little puppies in an Indian wigwam, learning by bitter experience embodied in many cruel beatings, how a good dog should behave and what he could do, if not why. Reasons for this master's actions were mostly a mystery to poor little Hector. But it was his good fortune to be sold to the missionary very soon, and from that time on his lot was of the happiest. With good care and kind treatment he changed from the most obstinate and willful of dogs, whose breaking in to the harness was despaired of, to the gentlest and most trustworthy, conquered by love and patience as easily as he had been antagonized by cruelty. In truth, Mr. Young's book is plainly meant to be an object lesson in the desirableness, if only on selfish grounds, of treating kindly those loyal friends, our dogs, and he succeeds in making their claims very real and obligatory, at least to a dog lover. As for that inexplicable class of people who are opposed to dogs on principle, we doubt if any eloquence can touch their impervious hearts.

Of course, the telling of Hector's story includes the telling of many interesting and thrilling things about life in the Northland and the wonderful work that such dogs are called upon to do. It tells, too, how they are trained and taught and disciplined, how they are fed, and how well in time of danger their marvelous instincts serve their masters. Hector's particular hero among his mates was old Voyageur, when out of harness the ugliest-looking dog in the pack, with his blind eye, long, thin legs, long, round body, and unsightly color; but on a journey the matchless, untiring leader in whose sagacity and almost unerring instinct even old guides trusted so implicitly that when it came to deciding in a blizzard which was the safest course to pursue they always left the choice of route to wise old Voyageur. Koona was the mischief maker of the kennels; Rover, the doctor, who licked all their wounds and healed them; Jack, the master, who kept them all in subjection, but who was himself horribly henpecked by Cuffy. A thousand little incidents are detailed that bring out their virtues, their faults and foibles. Hector's first long journey, to Winnipeg and Fort Gary, is described most amusingly.

In his plea for his dogs Mr. Young even goes so far as to hint at their having souls and an after existence somewhere in the great universe. Indeed, we are sure that some dogs have.

CANADA.

CANADA AS IT IS. By John Foster Fraser, author of "America at Work," "The Real Siberia," &c. With forty-seven full-page plates from photographs. 12mo. New York: Cassell & Co., Limited. $2.

IN his preface to this lively volume Mr. Fraser says "Winter is a touchy topic with the Canadian. He never talks about it himself. He will tell you about the peaches grown in Ontario, he will become rather pink with enthusiasm describing the wheat region of the West; he will provide you with a bag of pamphlets on where to get the best fishing and best shooting." Mr. Fraser adds that "the chief asset of the Canadian character is glorious enthusiasm and belief in himself and his country." In other words, while "Britons are predisposed to take a pessimistic view of things, the Canadian revels in optimism." As for Canadian "loyalty to Great Britain" Mr. Fraser puts it this way:

"Politically, Canada doesn't care the often-hazarded brass farthing for Britain as Great Britain. Viceroys and state ceremonial are regarded as amiable tomfoolery," but

Canada has a glimmer of her destiny. It is not to be a mere colony of Britain; it is not to be swallowed by the United States; it is not to be a small republic unto herself. It is to be a real integral part of the British Empire, with a proportionate voice in the control of the empire, and with the ambition that one day she will be the predominant partner in the nations of the empire.

Naturally Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is much admired by Canadians in the light of this vision. Mr. Fraser's book describes a pilgrimage through the Dominion from east to west and notes his observations of men, manners, opinions, commerce, architecture, economics, and prospects in a great many parts of the wide domain of our northern neighbor. Mr. Fraser is a Briton, but an open-eyed one; he gets outside British "insularity" wonderfully well in treating certain phases of his subject, not at all in treating others. He overwhelms you with figures now and then after the manner of imperial reporters; but he hints that the Canadians themselves are so glibly statistical that no man who goes among them can escape the mathematical taint. He pokes his nose into everything—also after the manner of his kind—and furnishes the reader with traits, comments, inferences, many of the latter not a little acute and enlivening. For instance, "Toronto is the most ultra-British city on earth. Its patriotism is ever on the bubble." And the reasons are two; first, "most of its residents claim descent from Loyalists" (Royalists) during the American Revolution, and, second, the city is "sufficiently near the United States for the folk on either side the boundary cordially to dislike each other."

Or again:

"Canada for the Canadians" is not an unusual cry. You hear it as vigorously shouted by men who have been in the country six months and who retain their cockney accent as by men born in Ontario itself.

As for Quebec. "Quebec is as French as Dieppe. The streets are French, the houses are French, the shops are French. The men of Quebec dress like the men of Paris rather than the men of Toronto." In the same connection one reads this:

The United States absorbs all peoples that land on its shores, and in a generation welds them into that cosmopolitanism of race called American. The Dominion has done nothing to absorb the French. Indeed, the tendency has been for the British to be absorbed by the French. It is not uncommon to go into a French village where the people are Macgreggors and Macintoshes, and find they know no language but French. That is a relic of the settlements of a century ago.

Remarking further on the "marked aloofness between British and French," Mr. Fraser goes on to state his view of the political attitude of the French-Canadian toward the "Empire." These French-descended persons are not imperialists, he is sure. In another place he describes the fruit-growing region about Hamilton, Ontario. Then he passes to Winnipeg, to the wheatfields of Manitoba, to Saskatchewan, to the "boom lands," to the Canadian Rockies, to British Columbia. He describes the life of the rancher and discusses the politics of the Dominion, the Dominion's neighbors—ourselves—the Federal Constitution, education, and foreign settlements.

The New Thought.

Mrs. Anna Atwood Drew advocates strongly the religion of "The New Thought" in her story of the "Karls of Karltonville," published by James H. Earle & Co., 178 Washington Street, Boston, ($1.25.) Viola Karl, whose ten years of wifehood had been spent mainly in looking to material comforts of her husband and children, doing their bidding and gradually turning herself into the proverbial "door mat," suddenly became inspired with the "New Thought" idea, or the religion of the "Life Beautiful." She threw off the yoke of slavery, became an independent and thinking woman, reveled in the sunshine and the flowers, interpreted the songs of the birds and the bees, and read a lesson of joy in all things. She was always happy brooding over her "new thoughts," and her example spreading like a contagious disease struck her husband and children full force until the Karl family became the wonder of the neighborhood. But the marvel did not cease here. The elder Karls and their family also caught the "New Thought" fever with a result which was wholly advantageous to themselves.

The story is a pleasing enough little tract, written with much earnestness and sincerity, and undoubtedly calculated to exert a most beneficial influence.

DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS'S

"The Deluge"

"'The Deluge,' Phillips's new novel, is at once so very good and so very bad, so perfectly Lawsonian and stridently of to-day, every one will want to read and talk about it."—*Life.*

"The Deluge"

is a story of to-day—A love story of the swiftest and intensest life ever lived by the human race.

Now at All Booksellers

RURAL ESTATES.

Establishments in the Bluegrass Region—Where Famous Americans Rested.*

MODERN Kentucky, like ancient Gaul, is divided into three parts, and one of these is the beautiful Bluegrass region famous the world over as the original home of the invincible American thoroughbred. Books on Kentucky horses and stables are numerous, but here is one whose chief feature is a pictorial demonstration of the great rural estates where the horse is "raised," and which, in a way, owe their success, if not their beauty, to horseflesh. And it is of added interest that the gentleman who presents himself as author, photographer, and publisher should be of the soil—or rather of the grass—born and bred.

Mr. Knight has not become so familiar with his surroundings as to spoil him in regard to what the world may consider rare, natural beauty, either in landscape or buildings. Every view reproduced from the plates of his camera means something, either to the Kentuckian or to the stranger, whether it represents an old spring house—so full of suggestion of growing peppermint and clear, cool water—historic mansions of the early settlers, the well-appointed dwellings and stables of the present magnates of the turf, the beautiful pasture lands covered with groups of romping horses, or portraits of those kings and queens of the race course whose powers and beauty have been eulogized in song and story, and even rendered immortal on canvas and in marble or bronze.

No one can read the "Story of the Bluegrass Region," by Nancy Lewis Greene, which is incorporated in the volume, without realizing that in the Kentuckian of the pasture lands America possesses a country gentleman who in every attribute of chivalry, romance, and especially of utility, invites most favorable comparison with the English country Squire, who has elbowed his way so deep into English literature. Besides a general and graphic description of the estates, especially intended to render the pictures entertaining, the author has collected in notes and tables those data which particularly appeal to the horseman. No one who loves the horse in its highest form of physical and mental development can remain indifferent to Mr. Knight's book.

Famous Americans who have enjoyed the luxury or realized the necessity of a home in the country form the subjects of an elaborate and beautiful pictorial by Oliver Bronson Capen, with an introduction by Thomas Wentworth Higginson. The latter sets off just those characteristics—descriptive, biographic, anecdotal—which we might expect from the venerable man of letters who knew personally many of the distinguished men whose rural abodes are pictured and written about—Emerson's, Hawthorne's, and Thoreau's, at Concord; Longfellow's and Lowell's, at Cambridge; Webster's, at Marshfield; Bryant's, at Roslyn; Oliver Wendell Holmes's, at Beverly Farms, and so on. Each subject has eight or ten views, usually in addition to a full page, representing its most noteworthy site. The half-tone reproduction of the photographs has been performed with lively appreciation of artistic and mechanical elements. The larger pictures are in bromide tint. A beautiful view of Lowell's home in Cambridge, Elmwood, as seen after a typical New England snowstorm, forms the frontispiece.

A Puritan's Awakening.

MISS DESMOND. An Impression. By Marie Van Vorst. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Miss Marie Van Vorst, who will be remembered as one of the authors of "The Woman Who Toils" and also of other novels and poems, has written a new novel the scenes of which are laid in Switzerland on the borders of France, although her heroine is a Puritan lady of New England. Miss Desmond, the heroine, an astonishingly beautiful spinster past 30, and the sister of the handsomest and most talked of woman in Europe—Mrs. Morges-Fair—undertakes to chaperon her very sophisticated niece during the mother's absence. On the scene comes Robert Bedford, one of Mrs. Morges-Fair's adorers, who straightway falls in love with the beautiful Miss Desmond. For a woman who had never tasted the pleasures of masculine admiration and adoration Miss Desmond manages amazingly well, quite upsetting the equilibrium of another person by the name of Schermerhorn. But in spite of the unsavoriness of Bedford's reputation Miss Desmond's puritanical heart is stirred in his favor and Mr. Schermerhorn languishes alone.

But even then it is not all clear sailing for the happy pair. Molly, the worlding, complicates things mightily by the simple process of falling under an autotopobile, Mrs. Morges-Fair shuffles the cards carelessly with her "white hands," and altogether it is a long time after the story opens that one day, while at work in her garden at the Pillars, her New England home, Miss Desmond "looked up, in her arms a great bunch of white chrysanthemums. It was like this that he had first seen her at Caux—her hands full of flowers. Now as she saw him coming toward her she let the flowers fall."

*COUNTRY ESTATES OF THE BLUEGRASS. By Thomas A. Knight. Long folio. Lexington, Ky.: Thomas A. Knight.

COUNTRY HOMES OF FAMOUS AMERICANS. By Oliver Bronson Capen. Folio. Pp. 176. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $5 net.

DRAMATIC POETRY.

THE LOVE OF JOAN D'ARC. A Drama in Five Acts. By Charlotte Elizabeth Wells. (Printed but unpublished.)

TRISTRAM AND ISOULT. By Martha W. Austin. Boston: The Poet Lore Company. $1.

SAMSON MARRYING. Samson at Timnah, Samson Hybristes, Samson Blinded. Four Dramatic Poems. By Edwin T. Whiffen. Boston: Richard G. Badger, the Gorham Press. $1.50.

THE story of the Maid of Orleans is so universally appealing in its suggestions of inspired youth and the martyrdom of a child that it makes peculiarly fitting material for a poetic drama. In her use of this material Miss Wells has shown many of the poetic qualities conspicuous in her earlier play, "Croesus and Ione," without, however, as much delicacy of touch or as many passages of pure verbal felicity. Miss Wells's drama has been printed, but it has not yet been published. The point of view is indicated by the title. The great lovingness of the Maid's nature, the poignancy of her sacrifice in subordinating that sentiment to the heroic temper enjoined by her vision, the final return on the day of her death to human love, these are the emotional elements of which a very charming pattern is woven on the fabric of the historic legend. The entire simplicity of the framework and the touching gentleness of the Maid under her warlike mask unite to produce a moving drama, but there is not quite enough interplay of character and motive to make the whole perfectly a work of art.

This cannot be said of the "Tristram and Isoult" of Martha W. Austin, in which the threads of love and hatred, jealousy and magnanimity, are woven in and out like the rich threads of old tapestries, each playing its inevitable part in the harmony of the design. The author calls attention in her preface to the essential divergence between the German and English variants of the legend, the latter depicting Mark, the husband of La Belle Isoult, as crafty, cowardly, and revengeful, while in the former he is a mild, noble, and benign old man. This, of course, is an element of supreme importance in shaping the sympathy of the reader. In the present play the English version is followed, and, also, it is Isoult of the White Hands who sends for her rival in order to bring happiness to her husband's last hours, thus crowning the complicated scene with a moral grace that is wanting in Matthew Arnold's familiar poem on the same theme. The workmanship throughout is excellent, with vigorous lines, pictorial imagery, and ease of movement. The songs interspersed are lyric in quality and have a certain freshness not common in songs made to fit ancient and unfamiliar times. This, sung by Tristram on his return from victory in battle, has an unpremeditated music and an appropriate simplicity:

As some sea-mew that's blown
By the wild gust alone
From the salt strand
Far inward o'er the land
Goes crying in its pain
Lamenting the waste main,
So calls my heart in me
Still yearning for the sea.
Give me the sea again,
Give me the sea!

Or some white fleck of foam
Torn from its ocean home,
As the wave flies,
Falls shoreward then and dies,
Waif of the storm's free reign
Fretting the lawless plain;
So dies my life in me
Set burning for the sea.
Give me the sea again,
Give me the sea!

The very long dramatic poems by Mr. Whiffen on the highly dramatic Biblical subject of Samson's betrayal are cast in the austere form of Greek tragedy with two, or at the most three, important characters, and with messengers and a chorus to connect the action with past and future, and to emphasize and interpret the significance of divine decrees. The effort is along lines that are full of interest and promise. If there shall ever be effective Biblical drama it must take, it would seem, this noble form. Mr. Whiffen has succeeded in keeping the interest of the narrative and in sustaining the dignity appropriate to his conception; but he has not imprinted upon our minds a great figure or a great idea. The poetic impulse is hardly sufficient in the dialogue to overcome its tedious length, and there are few beautiful or splendid passages to break the monotony of the diction. It was, however, a task of the greatest difficulty, and one hardly to be executed with complete success without a spiritual kinship with the Greek genius seldom to be found in writers of modern verse. Greek joyousness and Greek passion, appropriate as they may be to express Hebraic history, are not to be recalled at will for the purpose.

DR. OSLER'S VIEWS.

COUNSELS AND IDEALS. From the Writings of William Osler. Pp. xiv.-277. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

DR. OSLER is one of the few medical men who possess a literary style and a wide acquaintance with other than technical literature. Most of his writings, however, have been on medical subjects, and have appeared in professional journals, so that the public has had little chance to become acquainted with them. The medical profession, however, has appreciated them for many years. At last Dr. Camac of this city conceived the plan of making them available to laymen, not in their entirety, but through excerpts; and the book before us is the result of putting his scheme into execution. It is not a selection of addresses; it is a collection of Dr. Osler's remarks on many and various medical topics, taken from nearly fifty of his less technical essays and lectures. The extracts are grouped by subjects, without regard to the date of the writing from which they are taken, and they afford very interesting reading. Dr. Camac is a believer in the personal influence of teacher upon pupil, and "to renew from time to time the influence which as pupils and internes" he and his students had come to depend on, he had for years made pertinent extracts from Dr. Osler's writings. These excerpts, proved valuable by time, make up this volume.

They are grouped under twenty heads, some of which may well be noted as indicating the trend of Dr. Osler's mind: "Pioneers in Medicine," "Catholicity in Medicine," "Silence and Self-Control," "Medical Education," "Value of Travel," "Man's Years of Usefulness and How He May Prolong Them." From the book we pick these extracts, almost at random; the whole book is quotable.

"In many ways the American is the modern Greek, particularly in that power of thinking and acting, which was the strongest Hellenic characteristic." "Now and again there is given to medicine a man whose life and work make an enduring impression, and who escaping the thralls of nationalism, becomes a cosmopolitan teacher and leader. The latter part of this century has had only three or four such men; Lister in Great Britain, Virchow and Koch in Germany, Pasteur in France." "In the continual remembrance of a glorious past, individuals and nations find their noblest inspiration." "Every medical student should remember that his end is not to be made a chemist or physiologist or anatomist, but to learn how to recognize and treat disease, how to become a practical physician." "Our students study too much under one set of teachers. In English and American schools they do not move about enough." "It is too late in this day of scientific medicine to prattle of such antique nonsense as is indicated in the 'pathies.' We have long got past the stage when any 'system' can satisfy a rational practitioner, long past the time when a difference of belief in the action of drugs—the most uncertain element in our art—should be allowed to separate men with the same noble traditions, the same hopes, the same aims and ambitions." "Never believe what a patient tells you to the detriment of a brother [practitioner,] even though you may believe it to be true."

In a chapter on medical education, Dr. Osler urges the need of the hospital and the medical school working together:

"The amphitheatre clinic, the ward and dispensary classes, are but substitutes for a system which makes the medical student himself help in the work of the hospital as part of its human machinery. * * * He learns insensibly principles of practice, and he possibly escapes a nickel-in-the-slot attitude of mind which has been the curse of the physician in the treatment of disease." "'Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers,' and in matters medical the ordinary citizen of today has not one whit more sense than the old Romans whom Lucian scourged for a credulity which made them fall easy victims to the quacks of the time. Hence the need of an infinite patience and of an overtender charity toward these fellow-creatures; have they not to exercise the same toward us?"

To the medical man this book should be of value; to the layman it should be interesting, and to both it should be a joy.

Revell Evangelist Books.

Two books by evangelists and dealing with evangelism are appearing from the Revells. They are a new edition of Dr. Torrey's "How to Promote and Conduct a Successful Revival," in the new preface of which the author says that the book was written before he started on his tour around the world, and "As Jesus Passed By," a series of twelve evangelistic addresses by Gipsy Smith. It is announced that the latter is coming to this country to preach. He is a gypsy, having been born in a gypsy camp. He is described as a "clean-cut and prepossessing gentleman, manifestly of high education and culture." He published an autobiography a few years ago.

Christianity To-day.

No "pretense to philosophical argument or definition" is made in the book on "The Religion of Christ in the Twentieth Century," which the Putnams will shortly bring out. It deals entirely with the consideration of "what constitutes, among the religions of the world, the distinctively Christian expression of that feeling after God if haply he may be found which is the root of all religion," writes the author. An attempt is also made to answer the questions: What was the "religion of Christ," the religion of Him who has for over 1900 years been known as the "Anointed of God?"—and "Is it a religion by which we so-called Christians of the twentieth century wisely seek to live?" There are chapters in the book on "The New Voices," ecclesiasticism, the Protestant idea, the Anglican Church, &c.

A BOSTONIAN.

MEMOIR OF COL. HENRY LEE. With selections from his writings and speeches. Prepared by John T. Morse, Jr. Illustrated. One volume. Pp. ix.-441. 8vo. Cloth. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

MR. LEE—his title of Colonel came from service on a Governor's staff; but the Governor, it is only fair to say, was John A. Andrew—was probably the best of Boston. He had glimpses of a world outside of his town; he was willing that there should be an outer world; he did not care for it himself, and undoubtedly he thought it bad taste for any one to wish to dwell beyond the suburbs of Boston—Massachusetts and most of New England are suburbs of Boston; but for a Boston man to take even so much interest in the outer world is noteworthy. He was a merchant, and an honored one; he led in such reform movements as even Boston occasionally has to undergo; he worked hard as an aid to Gov. Andrew—just as Chester Arthur worked hard here at the same time; he was first a Republican, then a Mugwump, and later a Democrat; he was a free trader. He was not a typical Bostonian, though he had many of the qualities of one—all of them, in fact, but many more.

Col. Lee enjoyed life heartily, and his reminiscences serve to make his book of interest to persons who exist out of Boston, where otherwise its value would be purely local. He came of an old family—he was indeed "cold baked Boston" by birth, but he was so sure of his position that he did not need to worry constantly about the people he met, about losing his dignity, and, therefore, he saw more than most men of his class. He was an amateur actor of renown until beyond middle age, an enthusiastic student of the theatre, and the friend of many an actor. He wrote constantly for the papers, on all subjects, especially political and theatrical. It is interesting to learn that at first he disapproved of Irving and Terry, "How can I be carried away when a shambling, halting, galvanic, wooden-faced Benedick, with spasmodic utterance makes love to a faded, coquettish, thinly superficial Beatrice?" But later he grew to esteem Irving, and presided at a dinner to the actor. He wrote excellent obituaries of William Warren, and of John Gilbert, disliked, and said so, Jefferson's condensation of "The Rivals," wrote an obituary of Logan, the negro "Grace Church Brown" of Boston, bubbled over Mrs. Kendal as Sir Anthony did over Lydia Languish, corresponded with and wrote articles on Fanny Kemble.

Mr. Morse has made an interesting book, much less local than a less skillful writer would have produced. It is disfigured by several mistakes on the part of the compiler, but none of them is of capital importance, and it is superbly printed—a joy to read.

The Bibliophile Society.

At the fourth annual meeting of the Bibliophile Society, held at the Algonquin Club, in Boston, last night, a silver and gold punch bowl and tray, appropriately inscribed, were presented to Mr. William K. Bixby of St. Louis, who has given the society many valuable manuscripts to print. These have included the autograph journal of Major André, unpublished manuscripts of Marat, Scott, Thoreau; a poem of Rossetti, and some letters of Charles Lamb. The bowl and vase cost $4,000 and are of unique design. The speakers at last night's meeting included John D. Long, Albert Bushnell Hart, and F. B. Sanborn. The committee which selected the testimonial to Mr. Bixby comprised Ambassador Whitelaw Reid, Senator Perkins of California, J. Levering Jones, John P. Woodbury, and Henry H. Harper, Treasurer of the Bibliophile Society.

"The Struggle."

"The Struggle," by Sidney C. Tapp, of Atlanta, Ga., will be published immediately by The A. Wessels Company. The book is an exceptionally strong arraignment of the trusts.

Mr. Tapp is favorably known as the author of "The Story of Anglo-Saxon Institutes; or, the Development of Constitutional Government."

Charles Mulford Robinson.

Charles Mulford Robinson, author of "Improvement of Towns and Cities" and "Modern Civic Art," bearing the imprint of G. P. Putnam's Sons, has been invited by the President of Oahu College, Honolulu, with the approval of the Honolulu Board of Supervisors and Art Association, to become "civic adviser" of the Hawaiian capital. Mr. Robinson will tell this younger branch of the American people how to beautify Honolulu.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

THE HISTORY OF NORTH AMERICA. Volume XI., Canada and British North America. By W. Bennett Munro. 8vo. Philadelphia: George Barrie & Sons.

LIFE OF LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL. By Winston Spencer Churchill. In two volumes. New York: The Macmillan Company. $9 net per set.

THE UNITED STATES IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. By Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu. Authorized translation by H. Addington Bruce. 8vo. New York: The Funk & Wagnalls Company. $2.

WILLIAM T. SHERMAN. By Edward Robins, American Crisis Biographies. 12mo. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. $1.25 net

New Editions.

JULIUS CAESAR. Edited by Hamilton Wright Mabie. Gateway Series. 16mo. New York: American Book Company.

ROBINSON CRUSOE. Written Anew for Children. With Apologies to Daniel Defoe. By James Baldwin. 12mo. New York: American Book Company.

LYRICAL POEMS OF WILLIAM BLAKE. Text by John Sampson. Introduction by Walter Raleigh. 12mo. New York: Oxford University Press.

Poetry.

POEMS OF THE CHRISTIAN YEAR. By Arthur Wentworth Eaton. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1 net.

ACADIAN BALLADS, AND DE SOTO'S LAST DREAM. By Arthur Wentworth Eaton. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1 net.

NATURE STUDIES THROUGH SHINE AND SHADE. By Almont Barnes. 12mo. Washington: Hamilton Adams.

VERSES. By George O. Holbrooke. 12mo. New York: The Broadway Publishing Company.

IN QUIET TIMES. By George Crosley. 12mo. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company.

POEMS. By Mrs. Mary Bayard Clarke. With a Sketch of Her Life by Winchester Hall. 12mo. New York: The Broadway Publishing Company.

SONGS OF MOTHER AND CHILD. Collected and arranged by Lida Brown McMurry and Agnes Cook Gale. 12mo. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.

THE ISLAND OF SUNSHINE. Verses by "Tropica." 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cts., (paper.)

Fiction.

CHRISTOBEL'S SECRET. A Story of a Young Girl's Premonitions. By Mary E. Lord. 12mo. New York: The Grafton Press.

MR. SCRAGGS. Introduced by Red Saunders. By Henry Wallace Phillips. 12mo. New York: The Grafton Press.

THE AWAKENING. A Novel of Washington Life. By C. Wickliffe Yulee. 12mo. New York: The Neale Publishing Company. $1.25.

THE WHEAT OF LIFE. By Ellen Glasgow. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

STANTON WHITE. A Romance of the New South. By Asa Zadel Hall. Written under the pseudonym Harold Edson. 12mo. Cleveland: The Burrows Brothers Company.

THE CASTLE COURT DIAMOND CASE. Being a Compilation of the Statements Made by the Various Participants in the Curious Case. Now for the First Time Given to the Public By Geraldine Bonner. Illustrated frontispiece. 16mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.

A MAKER OF HISTORY. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

THE RANCH ON THE OXHIDE. A Story of Boys' and Girls' Life on the Frontier. By Henry Inman. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Juveniles.

WASTE NOT WANT NOT STORIES. Retold by Clifton Johnson. 12mo. New York: The American Book Company.

THIRTY MORE FAMOUS STORIES RETOLD. By James Baldwin. 12mo. New York: The American Book Company.

FISHING AND HUNTING. By Sarah M. Mott and Maude Burrows Dutton. World at Work Series. 12mo. New York: The American Book Company.

THE IDEAL SPEAKER FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. Gleanings from the Poets for Home and School Entertainments. Compiled by Matilda Blair. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: McLoughlin Brothers.

THE NONPAREIL READER AND SPEAKER FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. Humorous Selections, Oratory, Tableaux Vivants, 8vo. Selections, Dramatic Selections, Reading. New York: McLoughlin Brothers.

Miscellaneous.

CENTRALIZATION AND THE LAW. Scientific Legal Education. An Illustration. Introduction by Melville M. Bigelow. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

AN ELEMETARY TEXTBOOK OF THEORETICAL MECHANICS. By George A. Merrill. 8vo. New York: The American Book Company.

A PRIMER OF ESSENTIALS IN GRAMMAR AND RHETORIC. For Secondary Schools. By Marietta Knight. 18mo. New York: The American Book Company.

ELEMENTS OF GERMAN GRAMMAR. By Thomas H. Joppe. 12mo. New York: The American Book Company.

IN FIELD AND PASTURE. By Mande Barrows Dutton. World at Work Series. 8vo. New York: The American Book Company.

ESSENTIALS IN MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY. (From Charlemagne to the Present Day.) By Samuel Bannister Harding. In consultation with Albert Bushnell Hart. 8vo. New York: The American Book Company.

EXCURSIONS SUR LES BORDS DU RHIN. Par Alexandre Dumas. With Introduction and Vocabulary by Theodore Henckels. 12mo. New York: The American Book Company.

FLORES DE ESPANA. Nine Selected Stories. With Notes and Vocabulary by C. Fontaine. 12mo. New York: The American Book Company.

THE CAMBRIDGE PRESS. 1638-1692. A History of the First Printing Press Established in English America, together with a Bibliographical List of the Issues of the Press. By Robert F. Roden. Famous Presses. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

THE ARCHITECT'S DIRECTORY AND SPECIFICATION INDEX FOR 1905-1906. Containing a Complete List of the Architects in the United States and Canada. Together with a Brief Specification Index of Prominent Dealers and Manufacturers of Building Material and Appliances. Also a Complete List of Landscape and Mural Artists. Published Annually. New York: William T. Comstock. $2.50 net.

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND. By Isaac Pitman. The Reporter's Assistant. 16mo. New York: Sir Isaac Pitman & Son. 50 cents.

THE PRAIRIE AND THE SEA. By William A. Quayle. 8vo. New York: Eaton & Mains.

ELEMENTARY LATIN WRITING. By Clara B. Jordan. 12mo. New York: The American Book Company.

AN ENVOY'S RECOLLECTIONS.

FINAL RECOLLECTIONS OF A DIPLOMATIST. By the Right Hon. Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., G. C. B., G. C. M. G. Pp. 408. 8vo, cloth. London: Edward Arnold. $5.

THIS fourth volume of reminiscences begins in 1885, when Sir Horace was transferred from Sweden to Greece; and in his mention of the journey occur a few lines which may contain a suggestion to American travelers:

I had never before approached London by what is truly its imperial avenue, the Thames, assuredly at all times a most striking and, indeed, unique experience in travel. The impression made upon me recalled a story told by Julian Fane. He was leaving St. Petersburg by a steamer bound for some German port. He singled out an intelligent looking man, evidently a transatlantic cousin. Entering into conversation with him, Fane thought it good policy to express his admiration of the Great Republic. He ended by saying that it seemed to him as if the education of an Englishman who had never been in the United States might almost be considered incomplete, and for his part he felt quite ashamed of not having yet visited that country. In short, he freely buttered the Yankee toast; his new acquaintance impassively listening to the flow of buncombe, and at last dryly observing, "Well, Sir, it is your duty to do so." I would venture to say to my much traveled compatriots who have never seen the grand highway of the Thames, that it is almost their "duty to do so."

From Greece Rumbold went to The Hague; and there he learned accidentally what had retarded his promotion—in four years no fewer than five men junior to him having been sent to embassies, while he remained at the head of the list of envoys. He found that the story was current that he had had a disgraceful fist fight with a railway ticket taker at The Hague, and had also quarreled, almost with blows, with a high Court official at a function. Rumbold brought the matter to the notice of the Queen Regent, who at her next visit to England took occasion to deny the stories; and within a year he obtained his long-delayed promotion, to the embassy at Vienna. Of an interesting custom in Vienna, Sir Horace writes thus:

We have a state function of our own in the formal "ricevimento" which is held by every Ambassador. These are entirely taken charge of by the Court, which issues an official notice that on two consecutive evenings the Ambassador will receive from 9 to 11. A piquet of cavalry is posted outside the door, the staircase is lined with soldiers, officials are sent by the Great Chamberlain's department to announce the visitors, and two dignitaries of the Court are told off to present the company to the Ambassador. The ceremonial observed is based on the fiction that the Ambassador is the direct representative of his sovereign, and entitled to quasi-royal honors.

Sir Horace Rumbold ended his career sadly and unnoticed; the Marquess of Salisbury had resigned and the retiring Ambassador had no farewell conversation with the Foreign Secretary; and the Queen was dying, and he could have no retiring audience with her. In fact, he says that he was not even invited to the funeral. "I disappeared quite unnoticed from the service as might any of our numerous Vice Consuls."

A BOOK OF EPIGRAMS.

NETTIE SEELEY MURPHY, whose portrait discloses a rather good-looking young woman in eye-glasses and parted hair, has dedicated "to seven grand girls and boys" sundry wise, witty, and pert remarks anent love, marriage, divorce, and other weaknesses of humankind incorporated under the title of "Isn't It So?" (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $1,) and pictured by James Swinnerton and J. C. Coll. Glancing casually through the book one has an idea of the character of its epigrams by picking out a few at random. To wit:

To marry but once is monotony. To marry more than once is bravado.

A man is as afraid of the woman he loves as a woman is afraid of a burglar in the dark.

A man needs seasoning just as much as soup does.

A woman is a species of animal no man can understand, and no woman would bother to.

The people who agree with us have such perspicuity, such intelligence!

It is man's prerogative to do as he likes. It is woman's to do the devoted idiot stunt.

Don't wish, pine, regret, but scheme, plan, force.

The tears in the eyes of women are like a little noisy creek. The tears in the hearts of men are like the sea—deep, briny, silent.

The wit of other people is invariably dulled by the sharpness of your own.

Norse-American.

The Harpers will publish within the next few months a new novel by Ottilie A. Liljencrantz, author of "The Thrall of Leif the Lucky" and "The Ward of King Canute." The new story deals with the Norse settlement in America, and is based on the legends which belong to the old round tower at Newport. There is a love story, of course, and the author has made dramatic use of ancient Norse superstitions. The hero of the tale is the child indirectly referred to in Longfellow's poem, "The Skeleton in Armor," and one reads of his wooing of a proud and beautiful lady, sister of the Jarl of New Norway.

ROMANCE OF THE NORTHWEST

VIKINGS OF THE PACIFIC: The Adventures of the Explorers Who Came from the West Eastward. By A. C. Laut. Illustrated. Pp. xviii.-349. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

MISS LAUT has followed up her book, "Pathfinders of the West," with an equally interesting volume on the explorers of the west coast of this continent—Bering, for whom Bering Sea is named; Benyowsky, the Pole; Capt. Cook, Vancouver, Gray of Boston, who discovered the Columbia River; Sir Francis Drake, and others. Almost always the writers of history and romance have dealt with the South; the Spanish Main, and South America have been their chief field. But Miss Laut shows that romance is to be found everywhere, and is not restricted to any country or age. Francis Drake was on the California coast with his Golden Hind in 1579, on his way around the world, and Robert Gray discovered the Columbia in 1788; even yet there was romance to be recorded in the doings of John Ledyard, and George Vancouver, and Alexander Baranoff, who died in 1819.

Greenhough Smith, in his "Romance of History," has done for many men what Miss Laut does for a smaller number, but in a more restricted field. One of his heroes was Benyowsky, who appears in her book also. She tells of the doings of her heroes plainly and interestingly, and excites new interest in the story of the youth of our northwest coast, but her book is more than a mere record of romantic lives, as Mr. Smith's is; it is a brief history of the West and of the fur trade of the Pacific. Miss Laut divides her story into three parts, whereof the first and third describe the beginning of the fur trade by the Russians and its development; the second part tells how the English and Americans, in modern slang, "butted in."

Vitus Bering, in 1733, came eastward to see if Asia and America were united, and he discovered Bering Straits and Bering Sea—and also found sea otters. The Russian fur trade began from the day he first saw those animals, and the exploitation of the western coast followed. Drake and Cook—Drake by accident, Cook intentionally—learned much about the country; Benyowsky, like some of Kiplings' heroes, determined to share the fur trade that the Russians wished to keep for themselves, and was a pirate really and technically. Capt. Cook discovered Nootka Sound, Gray found the Straits of Fuca, Ledyard and Vancouver studied the coast, and then came Baranoff at the end of the eighteenth century to found New Archangel, which we call Sitka, to build his castle there, to develop the fur trade to its height, and then to die of grief at being superseded in his command.

It is an interesting story that Miss Laut tells, and it should open the history of the Northwest to Eastern readers, who are pretty provincial as regards any part of the country except their own "deestrick." There is a plenty of good material in the history of the West, but as yet it has had rather a local than a general value. Miss Laut's book should give it a wider circulation.

Where "The Raven" Was Written.

The legend that Poe wrote "The Raven" in the Fordham cottage in New York, which was supported for a time by the exhibit of a stuffed bird at one end, has been set at rest in the introduction to the four-volume India paper edition of Poe's works, published by A. S. Barnes & Co. The writer shows that it was not until 1846, a year after the appearance of "The Raven," that Poe took up his residence in the Fordham cottage, where he lived until 1849, and where he wrote "The Bells," "Annabel Lee," and other poetry, as well as several prose tales.

Dr. Knowles in New York.

The Canadian clergyman and author of the novel "St. Cuthbert's," which the Fleming H. Revell Company announces as a good seller, is well known for his eloquence and wit. Dr. Knowles, by the way, will be the guest of honor at the approaching dinner of the New York booksellers; he has also been asked to attend various other functions in and around this city.

Mrs. Wiggin in a London Club.

Kate Douglas Wiggin, author of "Rose o' the River," "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," &c., is one of the few American women who have been invited to become members of the Lyceum Club of London. Mrs. Florence Earle Coates, the poetess and wife of the President of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, is also to join the body. The organization is limited to women of names who have published original work in literature, journalism, science, art, or music, and those who have special opportunity of

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS
LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, JANUARY 13, 1906.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE announcement, in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Wednesday morning, of the identity of the author of those delightful books, "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife" and "The People of the Whirlpool," must have come as an agreeable surprise to many readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, for whom Mabel Osgood Wright has written many charming articles on books dealing with nature and natural history, gardening and outdoor life in general. The secret of Mrs. Wright's authorship of the commuter's wife series of books has been well guarded, better, in fact, than the identity of that idyllic writer called J. P. Mowbray with the late Andrew C. Wheeler, theatrical critic and satirical feuilletonist, was guarded in Mr. Wheeler's lifetime. Many persons knew that "J. P. M." was Wheeler. Only a few of Mrs. Wright's friends have guessed that she was the real "commuter's wife." The names of some other popular authors have sometimes been connected with these books by literary gossips. There has been a vague general idea that the famous garden of the commuter's wife was somewhere in New Jersey rather than in Fairfield, Conn. These books are full of gentle humor, and are marked by a deft denotement of traits of human character. "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife" was published in 1901, and there have since followed "The Woman Errant," "The People of the Whirlpool," and "At the Sign of the Fox." The Macmillans have in press another book of the series called "The Garden, You and I," with the publication of which formal announcement will be made of Mrs. Wright's authorship. Besides these books, Mrs. Wright has written others of wide acceptance, over her own name—"Tommy-Anne and the Three Hearts," "Wabeno the Magician," "The Dream Fox Story Book," "The Friendship of Nature," "Bird Craft," and others. She is greatly interested in zoology, ornithology, and practical gardening. She is the daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood, and her husband, James Osborne Wright, is well known as a bibliophile.

DR. ROBERTSON NICOLL'S refusal to accept without further proof the statement that all the writings signed Fiona Macleod were written by the late William Sharp ordinarily could not be passed over lightly. Dr. Nicoll is the most capable purveyor of literary gossip in Great Britain. Generally speaking, he knows everything that is going on in the literary world. He edits The London Bookman and writes the "Claudius Clear" letters for The British Weekly. To the same widely circulated newspaper he contributes a weekly budget of literary notes, signed "The Man of Kent," which contain a great deal of first-hand information. Dr. Nicoll gives good reasons for not believing that the identity of Fiona Macleod has not been thoroughly established. For instance, "a very celebrated writer" told Dr. Nicoll, one day some years ago, that William Sharp and Fiona Macleod had visited him the day before. "He spoke admiringly of Fiona Macleod's beauty and cleverness." This indicates the employment of a good-looking woman to impersonate Fiona Macleod in the flesh, and all to no small purpose. Dr. Nicoll also says:

> I remember walking with Mr. Sharp in Surrey shortly after the first book appeared, and asking him about the authorship. He replied with great frankness that the authoress was a friend of his own, that she was the wife of a Highland laird, that she had been obliged to separate from her husband, and that she was most anxious to conceal her name, as if it were made known it would lead to a renewal of her domestic trials. He told me this, as I say, quite frankly, and asked me to keep it a secret, and so I have kept it. I find now that he told substantially the same story to other editors.

ON the other hand, the same British Weekly in which Dr. Nicoll's expressions of his doubts appeared, printed a week later an article by John Macleay, in which the credit of the author of all of Fiona Macleod's writings is awarded to Mr. Sharp without qualification. Sharp, according to this writer, delighted in inventing stories about the mysterious, non-existent lady. She was long known as a friend or acquaintance of his, and so eager were the Scots to discover her identity that for a time a watch was kept on the house of Mr. Sharp's relatives in Murrayfield. When Sharp spread the report that she was dwelling on a small island in the Inner Hebrides, the Free Church minister there, a restless student of Gaelic literature, "took a census of the population." Fiona Macleod's Gaelic was a trifle shaky, and her portrayal of the Hebrides Islanders did not strike them as flattering. Mr. Macleod leads us to believe he was in Sharp's secret from the first and his idea is that "in surrounding Fiona Macleod with a separate atmosphere and kingdom Mr. Sharp must have had the novelist's delight in the creation of a fictitious character." In other words, Mr. Sharp invented not only Fiona Macleod, but all the stories about her as well. Charles Lamb did much the same thing with his Elia, whom he killed off in a not too eulogistic "obituary"—one of his most delightful essays, by the way. But then the identity of Elia was never an impenetrable mystery.

MRS. JOHN LANE, wife of the Bodley Head publisher, and well remembered here as Anne Eichberg, author of the "Kitwyk Tales," contributes to The Westminster Gazette a sympathetic appreciation of the late Henry Harland. She knew Harland when, under his pen name of Sidney Luska, he wrote his admirable tales of Jewish life in New York, in the remote streets of that strange little plateau far eastward in the Forties. These early stories of Harland's have lately been described in England as ordinary detective stories which he was glad to forget in his later years. They were not detective stories, and, although it is true he did not like to recall them in the hour of "The Cardinal's Snuff-Box," that was simply because he had become the slave of style. There were crudities in his early manner the remembrance of which pained him. But he told good, stirring stories, full of passion and romance. Mrs. Lane gives to Henry Harland the credit of creating The Yellow Book, of which her husband was publisher. Of his personality she says it shone through his works:

> The author delightful in his work feels more often than not that to be also delightful in himself is a waste of good material that would be much more profitable as "copy." So he declines to be delightful. The man witty on paper one finds often enough to be dull and dense; while the man whose books one reads breathlessly through to the end is a dreary person, with a cold and fishy eye, who won't talk about anything but himself. Not so Harland. He gave of the wit and charm with which nature had so lavishly endowed him with overflowing generosity. He didn't care a pin if he was squandering enough originality and humor to start another author in business! Here he would!

A GAYLY dressed gentleman wearing a bright green waistcoat, a vivid scarlet necktie, and pale lavender trousers, and in the button hole of his coat lapel "a regular flower garden"—thus is Charles Dickens described by Laura Hain Friswell in her new book of reminiscences, "In the Sixties and Seventies," just published in London. All the world has long known that Dickens was fond of gay attire, but he surely must have been dressed with more than his accustomed gorgeousness that day little Miss Friswell and her father met him in front of the office of Household Words, in the sixties—or, more likely, in the fifties. Miss Friswell's father was a writer, and she was named after the Laura of "Pendennis." She undertook to write her remembrances of literary folk and others at the suggestion of the late H. D. Traill. Tennyson, when she first saw him, at Charing Cross Station, looked like "a bandit out of a melodrama." Miss Friswell is no respecter of persons. Once she rebuked Mr. Gladstone for acting in an unmannerly way in a crowd. She has a number of snappy anecdotes about the Disraelis. Here is one of them:

> My mother went to call upon Mrs. Wyndham Lewis, to condole with her upon the death of her husband. She had no sooner entered the room than the widow came forth all smiles and eagerness. "Congratulate me, my dear!" she said, "Disraeli has proposed!"

NOW you may obtain the works of that Elizabethan genius, Kit Marlowe, in Newnes's Caxton series of reprints. This small foolscap octavo volume, bound in leather, entitled "The Plays and Poems of Christopher Marlowe," (New York: Scribner,) contains no word of introduction and has no textual notes. But it contains the approved texts of Marlowe's writings, in good type, printed on opaque paper. Here are the two parts of that wonderful "Tamburlaine the Great," which revolutionized English dramatic poetry; the two versions of "Dr. Faustus, (1604 and 1616.) "The Jew of Malta," and "Edward II.," as well as the lesser dramas, "The Massacre of Paris" and "Dido." These, with "Hero and Leander," "The Passionate Shepherd," and the smaller pieces, make a volume of 510 pages, light of weight, legible to the eye, and easily carried in one's pocket.

THE York (Penn.) Daily, quoting a passage from Mr. Tarkington's "Conquest of Canaan," which it says, purports to be a newspaper account of a murder, comments on the general ignorance of newspaper style and methods betrayed by writers of fiction. This is an interesting subject, and we are inclined to think the York newspaper is right in its assertion that most writers of contemporary novels know very little about newspapers. They all know in what part of their paper the book reviews are printed, and many of them are quick to resent severity of tone in that department when it touches themselves. But when they invent imaginary newspaper articles, and describe editors and reporters, they are apt to be wide of the mark. This applies frequently to those who have written for newspapers, as very few contributors to a newspaper, even "regular contributors," ever acquire the knack of preparing "copy" for the printer. Here seems to be the sum of the matter. Everybody reads newspapers, few know much about their management or their make-up. Similarly, everybody travels by rail, yet few know much about the construction and management of railroads. The York Daily is informed by one of its readers that the passage it quotes as a "news story" of a murder is really an "editorial." We quite agree with The York Daily that, apart from its context, it is preposterous regarded as either. A newspaper in a town of 30,000 inhabitants would not publish such stuff. But in the context it serves its purpose; it helps in the development of the plot, and not one reader in 10,000 will ever criticise it, or heed a serious criticism of it.

TAINTED MONEY.

DR. GLADDEN'S book, "The New Idolatry and Other Discussions," (McClure, Phillips & Co.,) is an appeal to the American conscience. The famous motto, "The end justifies the means," may not be that of the Jesuits; but it cannot be denied that it is followed by many business men of the United States. And their end is the getting of money. This end, and this motto, form the new idolatry which Dr. Gladden fights. To him its spread is terrifying, its hold over its votaries threatening to the Nation. His campaign against this new-old worship of the golden calf is not a thing of to-day; he began it ten years ago. But recent events have caused him to take it up energetically again—if he ever dropped it—with what result cannot yet be told; quite probably with none, from a worldly point of view.

The worship of Mammon, "the least exalted spirit that fell from Heaven," Dr. Gladden reminds us that Milton calls him, has "to a very large extent supplanted the worship of God. It is not a mere lip service; it is a living allegiance. It is by their works that the devotees prove their faith. The evidences of this devotion are visible on every side. * * * What is it that dulls the sense of honor and the impulse of probity and makes men faithless to their trusts?" Even the churches are tainted with the belief in the value of money simply as money. "How often have I heard men at the head of great Christian enterprises say, 'The one thing we need is more money!' With the crowd about us all the while falling prostrate before Mammon, it is hard for us to keep from going down with the rest. * * * It is a great error to turn the emphasis of our appeal toward the resources of multimillionairism. 'A little that a righteous man hath is better than the riches of many wicked.'" That is the argument that, in one form or another, runs through the sermons and essays that make up this book—for "some true things need to be said over many times," Dr. Gladden remarks.

Mr. Rockefeller's gift to a foreign missionary started the present discussion of "tainted money;" Dr. Gladden promptly took the ground that Standard Oil money should not be accepted by a Christian Church, but his colleagues did not agree with him. But he stands up for his belief unabashed. His logic is good, too:

> Money that has been gained by nefarious methods is often brought to the door of the church, and those who bring it seldom fail of a warm welcome. * * * Of course the pulpit of this church is not likely to discuss the kind of iniquity by which this money was gained, nor anything near akin to it. It would be extremely ungrateful—it would indeed be dishonorable—for this pulpit to touch on such matters. Having sought and welcomed these liberal donations, it is simply the dictate of ordinary decency to refrain from criticising the financial methods of the donor. This pulpit, then, will have no message respecting wrongs of this particular kind. And inasmuch as it would seem rather inconsistent to attack other closely related social wrongs and avoid these, this pulpit will probably abstain from all reference to public evils. It will probably confine itself to what is known as "the simple Gospel." The kind of preaching which Isaiah and Jeremiah and Amos and Paul and James practiced will not be heard from this pulpit. * * * Similar results must appear in the life of a college built on such foundations, or largely dependent on resources of this character. * * * It would be utterly dishonorable for an institution thus largely befriended to enter into a thorough investigation of the methods by which its endowments were accumulated. The teaching might deal, in an abstract way, with social subjects, but it could not examine historically and scientifically certain burning questions of its own neighborhood and generation. But this is not all. An institution thus allied must needs pay honor to those whose benefactions it is sharing. The whole world will see who these scholars and leaders of the people delight to honor. So it is that public opinion is formed, and that men who are the pirates of industry and the spoilers of the State are advanced to the front rank in modern society.

The Lippincott List.

The J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia announces the following first Spring books, which are in active preparation just now: "The Fall of Czardom," by Carl Joubert; "Consumption: Its Relation to Man and Civilization," by John B. Huber, M. D.; "Heroes of the Discovery in America," by Charles Morris, and novels by E. F. Benson, Louis Becke, and Mrs. A. Maynard Barbour.

NEW ENGLISH BOOKS BY OLD AUTHORS.

Forthcoming Volumes by an Octogenarian and a Man of Ninety—Early Rush of Important Works in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. (Copyright, 1906.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The publishers are beginning the new year with remarkable activity. Evidently there is to be no dull season in the London book market. Two of the early forthcoming books are the work of aged authors. John Murray is preparing a new volume of biographical sketches by Sir Theodore Martin, which will contain chapters on David Garrick, William Charles Macready, Rachel Felix, the great French actress, and Baron Stockmar. This famous author, who was the husband of Helen Faucit, long the artistic associate of Macready, is ninety years old. He was the biographer of the Prince Consort, the author of the Bon Gaultier ballads, and a translator of Horace. Mr. Murray also announces "The Jottings of an Old Solicitor," by Sir John Hollams, who is only four years younger than Sir Theodore Martin. Sir John's reminiscences touch many celebrated cases in the English courts.

***

M. RENE HUCHON has written in French a "Life of Crabbe," and an English translation will be published soon. Col. Herbert Du Cane's translation of the second part of the German official account of the war in South Africa will be out next week. An abridgment of Boswell's "Life of Johnson" will be published immediately as a volume of the Standard Biographies. There will be 500 pages in the abridgement.

***

THE title of the forthcoming new novel by Beatrice Harraden, author of "Ships That Pass in the Night," will be "The Scholar's Daughter." George R. Sims, author of "The Lights o' London" and "'Ostler Joe," and editor of The Referee, has written a new novel "founded on facts." The plot concerns a woman sentenced to penal servitude for life on circumstantial evidence.

***

HILAIRE BELLOC, author of a remarkable study of Danton and a book about Robespierre, has written a "Life of Marie Antoinette," which the Methuens will soon publish. Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton announce "The Comedy of Protection," by Yves Guyot.

***

THE Cambridge University Press is about to issue "A History of Planetary Systems from Thales to Kepler." John Murray announces "A Week at Waterloo in June, 1815." This volume will contain a diary of the experiences of Lady De Lancey, who nursed her husband, Gen. De Lancey, after he had received a mortal wound while speaking to the Duke of Wellington on the battlefield.

***

AN analysis by The Publishers' Circular of the books published in 1905 shows a total number of volumes slightly less than the production of 1904. In theological works there was an increase of about 100 titles. There were fewer political and educational books. The number of reprints of famous novels dropped from 817 to 630. The new works of fiction, including books for the young, numbered 1,733, against 1,731 in 1904. W.

A SUMPTUOUS BOOK ABOUT JADE.

The magic powers of heaven and earth are ever combining to form perfect results. So the pure essences of hill and water become solidified into precious jade.

SO writes that quaint Chinese author, Ku Yu Hsuan Chu Jen, dweller in the "Hall of Ancient Rarities." Elsewhere the same writer observes: "Jade is a substance hard and strong, yet of liquid aspect. * * * It is the choicest material found in the two kingdoms of nature, and quite unrivaled in value among the myriad substances." He quotes with approbation from the ancient "Book of Rites," wherein Tzu Kung, in questioning Confucius, elicits that celebrated philosopher's opinion of jade. "The model man of old," he said, "compared jade to virtue. It is of warm, liquid, and moist aspect, like benevolence; it is solid, strong, and firm, like wisdom; pure and not easily injured, like righteousness; when suspended, it hangs gracefully, like politeness; when struck, it gives out a pure, far-reaching sound, vibrating long but stopping abruptly, like music; though faulty it does not hide its good points; when superior it does not conceal its defects, like loyalty; its brilliancy lights up things near it, like truth; it gives out a bright rainbow, like heaven; shows a pure spirit among the hills and streams, like earth; symbols of jade rank alone as gifts to introduce persons, like virtue; and in the whole world there is no one that does not value it, like reason."

The late Mr. Bishop became fascinated with this marvelous mineral, as well he might, if it contained all the properties attributed to it by the Chinese philosopher; and, happily, being a man of large means his collection of jade, small at first, grew finally into that unrivaled aggregation which has now found a home in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in this city.

Mr. Bishop, however, was not satisfied to be known as a mere collector of rare jade. He became impressed with the meagreness of the general knowledge on the subject, and he resolved that he would do what he could to awaken a more widely extended interest in the nature, origin, and distribution of this material, which so himself had found so interesting a study. This could be best done through the medium of a book. Writing on this phase in the preface, Mr. Bishop states that he endeavored to enlist the interest and to secure the co-operation of expert scientists wherever they could be found. He was successful, but the cost of the experts was not small. Some thirty scientific men and art specialists were engaged to write the text and the illustrations were prepared by a corps of artists, some of whom were on the other side of the world. The preliminary investigation extended over many years and has been most thorough.

Nothing was left to chance or hearsay; the work does not dwell on suppositions and theories, and it is not based on the work of others. Mr. Bishop thought it was better to restrict himself to recording the results of his special workers to form an independent contribution to the knowledge of jade. They went carefully and systematically to work and tested the specific gravity, the tensile strength and compression of the mineral; made microscopical studies, investigated the origin, the history, the cutting, the polishing and distribution, and many other phases which would serve to throw light on the subject. An expert then wrote a careful and detailed description of all the principal objects in the collection. When the illustrations had been prepared—and they were prepared with infinite care—then the book, after twenty years of labor, was ready for the press.

The book, which is entitled "Investigations and Studies in Jade: The Bishop Collection," is in two volumes, imperial folio. It is difficult to speak of this work in ordinary terms, as nothing quite like it has ever been attempted before. No other mineral has ever received the strict investigation which the Bishop book gives to jade. It simply exhausts the subject; all that is known about jade may be found in it. It is also more than a mere description of a mineral; it is a most important contribution to the knowledge of Oriental art. Mr. Bishop unquestionably believed that the time, brains, and money which were so lavishly expended were judiciously expended, but it seems a pity that he did not publish a smaller volume as well, containing all the matter of the greater book, which could be sold for a moderate price. Then thousands of art lovers and hundreds of libraries could have benefited, while now they are entirely shut out. Owing to the great size and weight of the book, very few persons are likely to avail themselves of the delectable reading to be found therein.

It seems curious that he should say in the preface: "The work was originally begun and carried on for my own recreation and pleasure. Now that it is completed it is issued for the instruction and pleasure of the public generally." And yet he instructs his executors to issue only 100 copies—at a cost, approximately, we understand, of $185,000. Eighteen hundred and fifty dollars apiece! These are to be presented to some of the most important libraries here and abroad, and a few heads of Governments in Europe and Asia are to receive copies.

Notwithstanding this remarkable restriction we believe that nobody will deny that the work was worth its cost. A very careful examination of the mechanical execution of the book will reveal some surprises. It will be found a triumph of American workmanship, and not in the slightest degree inferior to the highest plane of European book work. You will search in vain for skimped work, for inordinate display, for loud effects. On the contrary everything is subdued and in harmony with good taste. In paper, print, and binding nothing quite so satisfactory has hitherto been achieved in this country. De Vinne, who printed the work, is to be congratulated on the success of his attempt to print woodcuts directly on the rough surface of hand-made paper. Formerly when woodcuts were to appear in such books they were first printed on India paper, which was afterward pasted on the surface of the rough paper. But that difficulty has now been overcome, at least by one American printer. He has also been singularly successful in printing the pen-and-ink sketches, of which there are about 300 in the book.

Attention may be drawn to the magnificent copper engravings—thirty-five in number—which were printed in Paris. Other features of this notable book should be noticed and receive their share of the general praise, but we have said enough to indicate that Mr. Bishop's great work is a wonderful achievement indeed. It is solid, substantial, and practical, and in perfect good taste, and, strange to say, notwithstanding its great cost, he seems to have received the full value of his money.

A BOOK OF HYMNS.

A. S. BARNES & CO. announce for early publication a new hymnal entitled "Church Hymns and Tunes," edited by the Rev. Dr. Herbert B. Turner and William F. Biddle. This is a collection of hymns for church services, set to music appropriate for congregational rendering. The aims of the work are:

1—That the hymns selected shall have such lyric quality as to justify to modern judgment their being set to music and sung in the services of public worship.
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3—To retain the best of the old and well-known hymns and tunes.
4—To include some of the best of the later and less known productions, to the end that our available possession of worthy words and music may be enriched and enlarged.

Among the other hymn and tune books for churches published by this firm are "Carmina for the Sunday School," by Drs. L. W. Mudge and H. B. Turner; "Evangelical Hymnal," by Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall and S. Lasar; "Worship in Song," by J. P. Holbrook; "Carmina Sanctorum," edited by Drs. Roswell, D. Hitchcock, Z. Eddy, and L. W. Mudge, and others. The first hymnal issued by them was Beecher's "Plymouth Collection," which appeared in 1855; it was followed ten years later by Dr. Robinson's "Songs for the Sanctuary."

Articles on Tuberculosis.

Prominent lung specialists will contribute articles this year to The Journal of the Outdoor Life, published at Trudeau, in the Adirondack Mountains. Among noted physicians who have already contributed articles are Dr. William Osler, Dr. Vincent Y. Bowditch, Dr. Charles L. Minor, Dr. Robert H. Babcock, Dr. S. A. Knopf, Dr. Herbert Maxon King, and Dr. S. G. Bonney. Besides the articles on the prevention and cure of consumption, The Journal of the Outdoor Life will publish many articles of interest to persons who are not threatened with illness, but who take an interest in outdoor pastimes.

Albert Hale, in two articles in The Reader, for January and February, condemns the practice of many Northern physicians of indiscriminately sending tuberculous patients to some part of the country indefinitely described as "the South or West."

READY WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17

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LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

A NEGLECTED POET.

A Tribute to George H. Miles of Maryland, Writer of Songs, Plays, and Essays.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

SOME two years ago a song was published in this city, with the title, as I remember it, "The Rose," the words of which were attributed to Miss Langtry, a daughter of Mrs. Langtry, the actress. The verses used in this song were from the poem of George H. Miles of Maryland, entitled "Said the Rose." The incident serves to bring again to notice the name of a poet who was recognized in his time as a singer of high merit and strength.

The lyric "Said the Rose" has in it the true poetic note, and has received for many years a wide, though quiet, recognition. It has appeared at long intervals in the most unexpected and distant places, as note the song above referred to. The London Times republished it, with words of high praise, five or six years ago, with the inquiry, "Who wrote this lyric?" The answer is here.

George H. Miles was born in Baltimore, Md., July 31, 1824. He entered Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., in 1837, and was graduated thence with high honors in 1843. He died on the 27th of July, 1871. After having been graduated he began the study of law in Baltimore. He was admitted to the bar, and became a member of a firm which enjoyed a large and lucrative practice.

In spite of the prospects held out by his new profession, his love of literature and his devotion to his Alma Mater induced him to give up the practice of law and accept the Professorship of Literature in the college. Most of his works were composed during his connection with Mount St. Mary's. During the controversy caused in 1869 by Harriet Beecher Stowe's book, "The True Story of Byron's Life," Mr. Miles wrote a poem entitled "Byron," which was a defense of the poet against Mrs. Stowe's attack. Of this poem, Dr. A. T. Bledsoe, the editor of The Southern Quarterly Review, says:

"We were contemplating an article on the character of Lord Byron, and had partly prepared it for publication, when a poem on Byron by George H. Miles was handed to us, which, we think, will better accomplish our object."

The poem, which first appeared in The Baltimore Sun in September, 1869, was republished in the October number of The Review. Previously Mr. Miles had written "Mohammed," a tragedy, for which he was awarded the thousand-dollar prize offered by Edwin Forrest for the best drama by an American author. His next best work is "Christine, a Troubadour Song"; then followed a number of minor poems—"Raphael Sanzio," "San Sisto," "Marcella," and "Inkermann," a spirited poem full of martial vigor.

His beautiful poem "Said the Rose," whose authorship was first inquired into by a London journal and established by a well-timed article written by the late Rev. John McCloskey of Harrisburg, Penn., published in Current Literature of January, 1898, was among the first efforts, outside of Catholic publications, to call the merits of the sweet and true Maryland singer to public notice. Mr. Miles published for the semi-centennial of Mount St. Mary's in 1858 "Aladdin's Palace," a satirical poem. His Alma Mater is the "Aladdin's Palace," in which "Aladdin's genie left one window bare."

Mr. Miles was also the writer of successful plays—"Abou Hasan," "Señor Valiente," "Mary's Birthday," besides "De Soto" and "Cromwell," tragedies in manuscript. He was also a critic of eminence. His criticism of "Hamlet," published in The Southern Quarterly Review in 1870, is said by Brother Azarias to be "the most searching study of 'Hamlet' ever made on this continent." Speaking of his criticism of "Macbeth," Dr. Bledsoe said:

"There is a noble piece of Shakespearean criticism buried out of sight, simply because it is not better known. The other works of the same author are no less neglected."

Orestes Brownson thus speaks of "Mohammed":

"We have no hesitation in pronouncing it the best poem of the kind ever written and published in America."

Eugene Didier, the Baltimore litterateur, who had access to Mr. Miles's unpublished works of a dramatic character, says:

"In the literary field in which Shakespeare won immortality and Sheridan carried off his brightest laurels, George H. Miles has earned a high, if not the highest, place in the dramatic literature of America."

Mr. Miles wrote three novels—"Loretto; or, the Choice"; "The Governess," and "The Truce of God," all well received at the time of publication.

Criticisms of Mr. Miles's works appear in The Catholic World, 1866; Brownson's Review, 1850; Catholic World, 1881, and Catholic Quarterly, 1881. I append his poem, "Said the Rose," in full:

SAID THE ROSE.

I am weary of the Garden,
  Said the Rose;
For the Winter winds are sighing,
All my playmates 'round me dying,
And my leaves will soon be lying
  'Neath the snows.

But I hear my Mistress coming,
  Said the Rose;
She will take me to her chamber,
Where the honeysuckles clamber,
And I'll bloom there all December
  'Spite the snows.

Sweeter fell her lily finger
  Than the bee!
Ah, how deftly I resisted,
Smoothed my thorns, and o'er me twisted
As all blushing I was twisted
  Off my tree.

And she fixed me in her bosom
  Like a star;
And I flashed there all the morning,
Jasmin, honeysuckle scorning,
Parasites forever fawning
  That they are.

And when evening came she set me
  In a vase
All of rare and radiant metal,
And I felt her red lips settle
On my leaves till each proud petal
  Touched her face.

And I shone about her slumbers
  Like a light;
And, I said, instead of weeping,
In the garden vigil keeping,
Here I'll watch my Mistress sleeping
  Every night.

But when morning with its sunbeams
  Softly shone,
In the mirror where she braided
Her brown hair I saw how jaded,
Old, and colorless and faded,
  I had grown.

Not a drop of dew was on me,
  Never one;
From my leaves no odors started,
All my perfume had departed,
I lay pale and broken-hearted
  In the sun.

Still I said, her smile is better
  Than the rain;
Though my fragrance may forsake me,
To her bosom she will take me,
And with crimson kisses make me
  Young again.

So she took me—gazed a second—
  Half a sigh—
Then, alas, can hearts so harden!
Without ever asking pardon,
Threw me back into the garden,
  There to die.

How the jealous garden gloried
  In my fall!
How the honeysuckles chid me,
How the sneering jasmins bid me
Light the long, gray grass that hid me
  Like a pall.

There I lay beneath her window
  In a swoon,
Till the earthworm o'er me trailing
Woke me just at twilight's failing,
As the whip-poor-will was wailing
  To the moon.

But I hear the storm-winds stirring
  In their lair;
And I know they soon will lift me
In their giant arms and sift me
Into ashes as they drift me
  Through the air.

So I pray them in their mercy
  Just to take
From my heart of hearts, or near it,
The last living leaf, and bear it
To her feet, and bid her wear it
  For my sake.

Is there any exaggeration in saying that this poem is worthy of a very high rank among the most beautiful of the lyrics of the language?

JOHN JEROME ROONEY.

New York, Jan. 12, 1906.

Mrs. Guild's Sculptures.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In a very interesting study of the work of Mrs. Cadwalader Guild, an American sculptor, by Grace Whitworth in the January number of Current Literature, a series of photographs are given of several of her statues, but she omits the best—which is her exquisite statue of "Endymion," a large marble statue which is as beautiful in its execution and noble in its conception as any single statue of modern times seen by the writer of this letter. That such work exists almost unknown in New York City would be a surprise to many, but the opportunities of seeing works of this sort are rare, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art never buys the work of living sculptors. "Endymion" is a study of youth, the legend in its various versions all agreeing that in some way he received the gift of immortal youth, but while the statue if soiled or stained might easily pass for some long lost Greek statue, the face has more of thought and a better developed head than any Greek statue would have, which is natural as a modern work.

Of Mrs. Guild's other work the article by Miss Whitworth says nothing of the charming bust of Monica, the mother of St. Augustine, nor of a beautiful little head of a girl done in alabaster, rated by some as one of the choicest pieces of work in the studio.

A. F. S.

New York, Jan. 11, 1906.

"The Pang-Yanger."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

"Cui bono?" you inquire at the end of a review of a remarkable book, "The Pang-Yanger." May I attempt an answer? It is "good" because it stands for high ideals. In it right actions flow from right principles, not from emotionalism. And it ought to make "happier" all who lament empty churches to know "all's right with the world" outside, for it shows the power of ethical principles to control the strongest passions of the human heart.

It is "good" because sane and wholesome. The characters are not saints, but vital, full-blooded people possessing the virtues, passions, and frailties of real folks. The book does not deal with "society" scandal, past or present, and, last, the grim American humor is "good," and one hopes the doctor will dig down in his experiences for more such good stuff.

NEW YORKER.

Brooklyn, Jan. 11, 1906.

FROM READERS.

Order of Precedence in the Novels of Jane Austen.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

THE interest aroused by the suggestion of Mr. Chapin Rees cannot but be gratifying to all lovers of Jane Austen, whose fame, I for one believe, is certain to increase. I do not hold, however, with those who place "Pride and Prejudice" at the top of the short list—alas, too short! Elizabeth Bennet is, of course, a perpetual joy, and probably all of us agree with Mr. Howells that Mrs. Bennet is the most delightful fool in all fiction. There is a general agreement that "Sense and Sensibility" falls into the lowest rank, and, heresy though it may be, I am fain to give "Pride and Prejudice" the next place, although at times I am inclined to allot that place to "Northanger Abbey." So, too, I am in doubt as to whether "Emma" or "Mansfield Park" should stand at the head. In regard to these two my position is very much that of Dr. van Dyke as respects "Rabbi Ben Ezra" and "Saul"—the one he has most recently read he accounts the greater. "Persuasion" makes to my mind a good third, although it contains some of Jane Austen's most subtle work. In what I have said I am giving personal impressions only, and I am aware that I might not be able to support them with convincing reasons. I certainly have no quarrel with those who entertain different views.

In connection with the interesting discussion occasioned by Mr. Rees, it is not inapposite to recall Macaulay's opinion of Miss Austen's power: "Shakespeare has had neither equal nor second. But among the writers who * * * have approached nearest to the manner of the great master, we have no hesitation in placing Jane Austen, a woman of whom England is justly proud. She has given us a multitude of characters, all, in a certain sense, commonplace, all such as we meet every day. Yet they are all as perfectly discriminated from each other as if they were the most eccentric of human beings. There are, for example, four clergymen, none of whom we should be surprised to find in any parsonage in the kingdom—Mr. Edward Ferrars, Mr. Henry Tilney, Mr. Edmund Bertram, and Mr. Elton. They are all specimens of the upper part of the middle class. They have all been liberally educated. They all lie under the restraints of the same sacred profession. They are all young. They are all in love. Not one of them has any hobby-horse, to use the phrase of Sterne. Not one has a ruling passion such as we read of in Pope. Who would not have expected them to be insipid likenesses of each other? No such thing. Harpagon is not more unlike to Jourdain, Joseph Surface is not more unlike to Sir Lucius O'Trigger than every one of Miss Austen's young divines to all his reverend brethren. And almost all this is done by touches so delicate that they elude analysis, that they defy the powers of description, and that we know them to exist only by the general effect to which they have contributed."

I may add that this was written in 1842.

EMERSON.

Brooklyn, Jan. 12, 1906.

Poetic License.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

One of your correspondents criticises Mr. Cawein thus: "'Spring' is made to rhyme with 'everything' in the line following the three quoted, but so clever a wordmonger as Mr. Cawein cannot so justify his violation of a fundamental rule of English construction." It seems to me that this poet errs in very good company. In Shakespeare's Sonnet I. we find "Spring" and "niggarding"; in Sonnet IV., "Spring" and "everything"; in "In Memoriam" "anything" is coupled with "Spring"; in Wordsworth's "Simon Lee" "bring" goes with "everything"; in the "Earthly Paradise" of Morris we find "anything" with "King"; Andrew Lang has "anything" with "blossoming." Are not these apposite instances of usage?

In the writings of Robert Browning are to be seen very many examples of imperfect rhymes, some of which seem utterly grotesque. Here are a few specimens:

Honour, donour; moments, endowments; Adela, May; once stir, monster; small mist, Psalmist; well swear, elsewhere; balance, nonchalance; (forced accent,) packed, cattle track; religion, pigeon; in hell free, belfry; importune, fortune; (forced accent,) stature, usurpature; (novel pronunciation,) companion, any one; balcony, falcon eye; morass, was; shall see, palsy; four-year-old, Berold; laymen, amen; plans, Lannes; hand, male lands; infinite, bright; lose, hunting noose; high, properly; once, suns; right, exquisite; tress, kiss; trow, now; trow, allow; Solomon, throne; singer, finger; duplicate, supplicate; fondly there, beyond lie there; imperfect, say, perfects aye; cup more rose, up morose; figure, bigger; dizziness, business; wards within wards, curve inwards, let die, mulberry, eyeholes, viols; pass, was; can know, piano; pullies, portcullis; office, trophies; forethought, worth aught; delicate, helicat, (a new word, is it not?) happen, clap pen; visit I've, inquisitive; went trickle, ventricle; news of her, Lucifer; falls, pedestals; reddens, Edens; London, undone; scores, quarter-emperors; linger, string her.

Is that elastic device called "poetic license" sufficient to justify such things?

In the reading of certain of Robert Browning's poems, the reader—one reader—finds that sometimes the eye must leave the line directly beneath it, and glance forward a space in order that he may learn just how the stress is to fall; is the rhyme to come with the final syllable, with the penult, or with the antepenult? This attention to the mechanism of the verse is, in a dreadful sense, diverting.

It appears that the rightness or the wrongness of a locution may depend upon the degree of eminence which has been attained by the author. When Mr. Kipling writes,

The tumult and the shouting dies,

to demur is called hypercriticism. But suppose a schoolboy to have written, with corrugated brow,

The Captain and the Sergeant comes,

what would happen to him, (the boy)?

But the boy might be justified by numerous quotations, one of which is from Hood:

Here's daisies for the morn, primrose for gloom.

Probably we must conclude that something is to be permitted to the elect which has been denied to the commonalty.

Boston, Jan. 11, 1906. H. I.

"Italian Backgrounds."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

To your readers who are lovers of Italy and of that mystic, elusive Italian spirit, let me heartily recommend the book "Italian Backgrounds," published by Scribners. The gifted author, Mrs. Wharton, has gained especial prominence of late through her novel "The House of Mirth." The story of Lily Bart's social career has been the cause of much righteous admiration, and has also provoked considerable antagonism. It is of necessity that it should, for no epochmaking book has ever been produced without discussion following in its wake. It is safe to assume that no reader of "The House of Mirth," whether critic or adherent, has been insensible to the charm of its literary style. Of that more especially I wish to speak, as displayed in "Italian Backgrounds." Here is not a book with a problem, like "The House of Mirth," but a succession of "word pictures" of Italy—sketches charmingly descriptive and delightfully reminiscent. One need not necessarily have seen to enjoy. They are full of a literary abandon which fascinates, and do not bore one with highly instructive but dry and unpalatable facts which can readily be found in guidebooks and some "impressions." Italy has been visited and revisited, like Wordsworth's "Yarrow." We feel that Mrs. Wharton has discovered a new Milan and a new Parma, besides bringing to our notice facts connected with the terra-cotta groups in "A Tuscan Shrine" hitherto unknown. The Italian March, which others dread, she reveals in a new light, and we linger in ecstasy over the description of "the air to idle in, breathing deep the stored warmth of immemorial Springs." The first essay, "An Alpine Posting Inn," is most rich in picturesqueness of expression—the one from which the volume takes its title most complete in its development. The "Midsummer Week's Dream" is full of a keen observation. Speaking of Italian builders, the author says "their artistic abnegation gives to many a dull little town like Tirano an architectural dignity which our great cities lack."

Mrs. Wharton is many-sided; she has the sense of proportion of the architect, the artist's eye for color, the knowledge of the historian, the charming facility of the writer, and, above all, the imagination of her own unique individuality, which is best seen in her chapter on "What the Hermits Saw."

It is a treat to pick up a book like "Italian Backgrounds" at a time when current literature is suffering so much from poverty of good English. I echo the sentiment in "Picturesque Milan" about Mrs. Wharton herself—"Happy the artist whose full powers find voice in such a key."

PEN CRAIG.

New York, Jan. 10, 1906.

Stories of Boy Life.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Evidently people look with pleasure on the time when they were something other than grown-up. There seems to be a longing to gaze back on the period when youthful days were theirs. Prose writers who have expressed this sentiment in nice words, and poets who have sung of these homely things, have won the appreciation of all.

Many a man who now own millions, and many who has not made money but hopes to, owes his beginning to the teachings received in some wooden schoolhouse situated at a crossing, and his instruction in matters practical to a faithful father and a loving mother on the farm. The scenes connected with his early life, lived out in the country, always demand of him food for reflection. He is never so busy but he can carry himself back to these, and always with a mixture of pleasure and disappointment.

It is not surprising, then, that these stories treating of boy life should have such a good number of readers, for they are in a receptive state of mind, and only too willing to take in the contents of these books.

James Whitcomb Riley tells us of the "Old Swimmin' Hole." Even Whittier goes out of his way to heap blessings on the head of "The Barefoot Boy." Clifton Johnson takes upon himself the rôle of historian for the boy, and he does that well in his pictures of New England life. Charles Dudley Warner, too, draws aside the curtain that hides the boy's life, and in his book, "Being a Boy," gives a glimpse of existence that can only be experienced by a boy. Lately we have had those absorbing stories about "Beany" so well described by Judge Shute.

There is a field for this sort of literature, and it is right that there should be. At times it is good to look back on those days, when we lived as you never will again.

T. A. DAY.

New York, Jan. 9, 1906.

JAN

1906

BOSTON NOTES.

James Ball Naylor's "Kentuckian"—Books by Frederick Chamberlain, Miss Mary Rodney and Others.

If "Ivanhoe" were to be published for the first time tomorrow, it would immediately be compared to "David Harum," for such is the fate of every story in which there is a jester, and such will be that of Mr. James Ball Naylor's "The Kentuckian," for its company of characters includes a story-teller of the old-fashioned species, one who will tell his tale, no matter what may be delayed while he speaks. Also it boasts a horse, a handsome Kentucky-bred creature, and it has a hero worthy to ride him, but the true charm of the book lies in the skill with which the author preserves the simplicity of the narration, never permitting it to become any more subtle or elaborate, or to reflect any trait or characteristic not perceptible to the boy of twelve, from whose memories the story is woven. His dimly apprehended griefs and pleasures are more moving than melodrama. The book is to be the first issued by the C. M. Clark Publishing Company this season, but it will be speedily followed by "In the Shoe String Country," by Mr. Frederick Chamberlain, the author of "A Blow from Behind."

***

Later in the Spring the company will issue a book by a new young author, Miss Mary Rodney, who, under the title "Four Girls," tells of the doings of college girls. "Owl Tower," by Mr. Charles S. Coom, is also in preparation.

***

"All By Wire," the story told in telegrams, published by Messrs. John W. Luce & Co., will appear in a "Valentine" edition next month, inclosed in a box made from its end papers, of which the design is a flight of cupids in the guise of telegraph boys. Each book will be furnished with a telegraph envelope and a blank card for the name of the sender.

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The uprising of the believer against the unbeliever manifested last year in "When It Was Dark" and "The Ballingtons," is continued in "The Sage Brush Parson," which is the next novel to be published by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., but it is not the controversial, openly professed disbeliever in Christianity against whom the author is arrayed, but against the more subtle literary doubter, who shows the professors of religion and the leaders of moral lives as poor creatures in time of trial compared to blasphemers and evil livers. The hero of this book, an English Methodist preacher, coming into a Nevada mining camp in entire ignorance of its manners and customs, and of the accomplishments esteemed by its inhabitants, not even knowing how to dismount from a horse, discomfits his assailants, not only on the spiritual and moral side, but also those who attack his politics, for it is "given him in that same hour what he shall speak." Gamblers, barkeepers, Sheriffs, cowboys, ingeniously profane miners, all the men whom Bret Harte and his imitators have shown as bringing priest and parson to confusion, go down before this man's apt answers, and as for the women, whose lack of morality should be offset by sweet tenderness surpassing anything resulting from religion, they are treated with old-fashioned lack of ceremony.

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Mr. Arthur Griffith's "The Passenger from Calais," which Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. are publishing this week, is a story of sisterly affection, an emotion which seems to have lately been revealed to many British novelists, and in this case is the cause of some highly courageous behavior. In spite of the actual danger in which the chief characters stand during the entire story, the minor personages and their manoeuvres are so humorous that one cheerfully endures the troubles of their betters, and, after the opening mystery is solved, receives the impression of pure comedy. The story is briefer than most current novels, for the author denies himself the repetitions usual when the narrators are many, and it may easily be read at a sitting.

***

Miss Janet Mackenzie Hill, the editor of The Boston Cooking School Magazine, has prepared a volume including a revised and enlarged series of papers originally written for the magazine in answer to multitudinous questions on the duties of a waitress. The title is to be "The Up-to-Date Waitress," and among the subjects treated will be the care and furnishings of the dining room and pantry, the styles of serving meals, serving various fruits, oysters, butter, salads, and other things in which variety is allowable; the setting of individual trays, filling picnic baskets, and putting up travelers' luncheon, table decoration, washing and ironing napkins, tray cloths, and embroidered cloths, and many other little matters. The book will be illustrated with many carefully corrected cuts.

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Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have in press for Spring publication a [illegible] boys and for boys, written by Miss Nora Archibald Smith, Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin's sister. Miss Smith looks upon boys with the dispassionate, unprejudiced eye of the teacher, and her book presupposes a much better taste and greater capacity in her young readers than is taken for granted by authors who have trained only their own children. Prof. Jastrow's "The Subconscious," delayed in publication, is now nearly ready, and will interest not only the scientific but all those whom the questions of dreams, automatic action habit and absentmindedness sometimes concern. The effects of drugs, hysteria, and allied disorders, and the trance state, are also considered. It will be remembered that Prof. Jastrow is the author of "Fact and Fable in Psychology," and Professor of Psychology in the University of Wisconsin. Among the advance orders for his book are more than one from Japan, in which country both branches of the subject are receiving profound attention.

***

The movement against football will probably bring some of the other intercollegiate sports into greater prominence, and the oldest of all of them, rowing, is the subject of an elaborate little book written by Mr. Arthur W. Stevens, and to be published next month by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. The author has for the past ten years been rowing and studying the theory of the exercise as it is practiced at Harvard and in the schools within its sphere of influence, having rowed and trained with the university crew squad, and rowed with Class Weld Club and Boston Athletic Association crews. The scope of the book includes sculling, and the author defines the terms used in coaching, gives instruction in handling and steering a shell, and treats of the individual work of the members of an eight and of a crew's work as it appears to a coach. In the second part of the book Dr. Eugene A. Darling states the result of an official study of two Harvard University crews, illustrating it with charts showing the effects of training on heart, temperature, and weight, adding professional deductions and suggestions, and also observations on football training and overtraining. The sixteen full-page pictures reproduce instantaneous photographs, and among them are views of the 1905 Harvard crew in action at New London.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Jan. 12, 1906.

Fate.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Your brief editorial, inspired by Mr. Howells's remarks anent the probable course of Napoleon's and Benedict Arnold's unchecked careers, suggests to my mind a compromise legitimatized by repeated discussions on this head.

The immature enthusiast at first defies Fate, and later—embittered by successive defeats—reviles her. The successful man attributes his success to his own unaided efforts; the unsuccessful man charges Fate with the whole of the responsibility for his failure. The truth lies between the two, as happens frequently in extreme controversies. Put in definite terms the contention resolves itself into a proposition where Fate steers with a more or less indulgent hand and the individual plies—or does not ply—the oar.

We are launched upon the stream of life under unequally propitious circumstances. The stream is full of cross-currents and eddies. Here a strong pull will turn aside Fate's aim, and there a sturdy stroke carries us beyond a danger which she would not trouble to have avoided for us. Some prefer to drift entirely at her mercy and then revile her for their mishaps; others do not recognize her influence at all, but pull a strong and stubborn oar for an unknown destination.

Fate is neither to be entirely trusted nor wholly disregarded; she must be acknowledged, cajoled, compromised with.

Philadelphia, Jan. 10, 1906. S.

"Illustrators' Blunders."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Rather a strange illustration of illustrators' blunders used to be very common in Chatterbox. Indians were shown as black as soot, and axes, in illustrating American stories, were queer tools, without polls, and with a flat band around a round handle—just like an old style hoe, with the blade in line with the handle.

I once asked an illustrating friend, R. H. Moore, why English illustrators of American stories did not try to know what American objects looked like, and whether there are any axes now such absurd tools as English illustrators tried to show us guilty of, but he neatly evaded the last question by replying that Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show did not exhibit axes!

WILLIAM WADE.

Oakmont, Penn., Jan. 11, 1906.

Not an Autobiography.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your issue of Dec. 30 appears a review of my latest work, "Gumption," and under the heading of "An Editor's Autobiography." The reviewer states that the book is supposed to be an autobiography, an assumption which has been made by several hundred editors and book reviewers.

While I appreciate the compliment that [illegible] cause there is no higher praise than the claim that a work of fiction is an autobiography or a statement of actual fact, I am particularly desirous that this impression does not gain further ground.

My mother, all of my brothers, and several hundred of my relatives are living; and I could not, in decent taste, have drawn any of my characters from relatives. As a matter of fact, not one character in the book is taken from any member of my family or relative. The leading character in the book, that of Newson New, passed through a few of my experiences, but in no material sense represented me or my career.

I would be under great personal obligations to you if you will assist in correcting this impression.

NATHANIEL C. FOWLER, JR.

Boston, Jan. 10, 1906.

Oscar Wilde's Works.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Stephenson Browne, the Boston correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, in a passing paragraph commenting on the recent publication by a Boston house of the plays of Oscar Wilde, appears not only to have induced a considerable volume of correspondence from the appreciative few who have a reasonable familiarity with Mr. Wilde's writings, but what is far more to the point, in saying that Messrs. Luce & Co.'s publication "will no doubt reap the reward of the ingenuity by which its author made every act of his life an advertisement of his wares," has given voice to the limitless confusion of ideas that must of necessity associate themselves in the minds of a public that ventures to pass judgment on the quality of literary work they have never seen, and which they persist in estimating by the career of an author of whom, unfortunately, they knew too much.

No group of individuals that discuss literary matters at all will hesitate for a moment to break into a general discussion of Mr. Wilde's work—an individual whom one can induce to admit a familiarity with Shakespeare will, with equal glibness, assure one that he has or has not a liking for Wilde's prose and poetry. In ninety-nine cases out of every one hundred even the cultured person giving expression to such opinions has never owned or read a single book by Oscar Wilde, and not one in ten can name a half dozen of his titles.

The explanation is perfectly simple. Mr. Wilde in his lifetime never sought a large audience among the reading public. His plays as they appeared were printed in editions varying from five hundred to one thousand copies each, and allowed to remain out of print. A number of his lesser efforts were privately printed for distribution among his friends, as in the case of "Phrases and Philosophy for the Use of the Young," of which but seventy-five copies were struck off. Of the "Soul of Man Under Socialism" the only authorized edition amounted to but 250 in book form. "Intentions," aside from a Continental edition, were never printed in a large edition, and so on through the list of his books one is confronted with nothing but difficulty in securing even stray copies of what stands as the literary expression of one of the great forces England contributed to the life of the late years of the nineteenth century.

Now that Brentano and Luce & Co. have undertaken to make accessible some of the more important of Mr. Wilde's writings, it is to be hoped that the Wilde critics and the public in general will indulge themselves in the unfamiliar occupation of reading his books, and that on their return to the lists they will have something intelligent to say of his work and his workmanship.

A WILDE IRISHMAN.

Boston, Jan. 11, 1906.

The Tribune Almanac for 1906.

The first number of the Tribune Almanac appeared at the end of 1837, a year of panic and disturbance, and now the sixty-ninth volume makes its appearance at the end of a year of prosperity for this hemisphere, and of war and trouble for the rest of the world. For thirty years the almanac was really rather Greeley's annual than that of a newspaper; it reflected Greeley, if not more than, at least as much as, The Tribune did. Only those things were permitted to have happened during the year, in either paper or almanac, that interested him; nothing that failed to do that could get into either. In consequence the almanac as well as the paper was merely a Greeley mirror—the almanac, appearing but once a year, being possibly the more concentrated reflection of the old editor. But times have changed and Tribune and almanac have changed with them. Matter appears in the almanac that Greeley would never have permitted, simply because it did not interest him. There are in it the political records in which he delighted, the Governmental statistics—only at greater length than he ever dreamed of—the legislative notes; but also there are tables of sporting events and their results, the names of athletes and of horses, of yachts; the names of army and navy officers—and all sorts of matters that the ordinary person is likely to want to look up, though Mr. Greeley despised them. It was a good almanac nearly seventy years ago—for the time; and it is a better almanac now for the time. We think it more nearly meets the wants of its readers than it did sixty and seventy years ago, even though its creator then was a greater prophet in his own country than any newspaper editor can hope to be now.

Jungle Photographs.

After many delays, Doubleday, Page & Co. are finally bringing out this week Dr. C. G. Schillings's book, "Flashlights in the Jungle," uniform with Landor's "Opening of Tibet." The author made four trips to the African jungles before he could get the results with his camera as shown in his book. It is believed that he is the only man so far to secure successful photographs of lions and their mates in the jungle. Upon its appearance in Germany the book attracted much attention and comment.

Pastor Wagner's Book.

From McClure, Phillips & Co. comes the announcement that negotiations are under way for translation of Wagner's "American Impressions" into German, Scandinavian, and Dutch.

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THE DIVINE FIRE

By MAY SINCLAIR. $1.50.

"Among the memorable figures in romance, a great character breathlessly interesting."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Henry Holt & Company, New York.

IN CLUSIUM OF TO-DAY.

A Charming Account of the Casentino, Most Beautiful and Famous of Italian Valleys.*

MISS NOYES has taken a most interesting field for the subject of her volume. The Casentino is one of the most beautiful parts of Italy, and one of the most historical. Lars Porsenna's Clusium was in what is now the Casentino, and about the inclosed valley are towns and places made familiar to us by Macaulay's "Horatius." More than that, however, the Casentino was the place of Dante's retreat when exiled from Florence; he returned there, as a fact, for years before he was driven from his home he had fought in the Guelph army at Campaldino in the Casentino. And the valley was the scene of the life and death of St. Francis of Assisi and of St. Romuald, who founded the orders of the Franciscans and the Camaldolese, respectively; it was on the rock of St. Francesco, at La Verna, that the first-named saint received the miraculous stigmata. Free companies—Sir John Hawkesworth's among them—have raided the towns, the Guelphs and the Ghibellines have warred up and down the Valley Inclosed, and from end to end it is peopled with historic characters.

The traveler who would understand the position of the valley and the course of the historic Arno should climb on some fresh, clear day to the top of Falterona, whence you look upon one of the vastest and most famous prospects of Italy. Your eye ranges over half the length of the peninsula, and over its entire breadth from western to eastern sea. Within these vast boundaries many historic cities may be descried in the immense plain of the Emilia and the Romagna to the north and east, stretching to the Adriatic coast; and in the west, over the broken crests of the near hills and the distant woods, which embosom Vallombrosa, Florence sits afar off within misty hollows, ringed by populous slopes. You stand at the centre of the Apennine system, and the great ramifications of the mountains spread away in all directions, continuing themselves far off in strange shapes against the sky. And right below, rocked in their very midst, lies the Casentino, loveliest and most fruitful spot in all the Apennine region.

Six centuries ago the Casentino was held by the Counts Palatine of Tuscany the Guidi, and was in the world. Then the Cross challenged the ascendency of the Sword, and St. Francis, St. Romuald, St. Giovanni Gualberto, dethroned it; and then came the poets, Dante and his friends. Perhaps the soldiers were as interesting as any—they were certainly the most human, if not the most humane. Guidoguerra IV., Count Palatine of Tuscany in the early thirteenth century, was a sort of Robin Hood, except that he was not an outlaw. He made a road near the home of the monks of Camaldoli, and intruded into their solitude armed men, "and worse still, play actors and women," where all women had been forbidden; moreover, he had carried off all the oxen of the monks. He played pranks on the minstrels and buffoons who came to his palace—he made puns on their names, not only spoken puns, but acted puns. One minstrel named Malanotte he compelled to spend a bad night on the roof in the snow; another, Maldecorpo, had to lie and sizzle between two fires, while a third, Abbas, he tonsured by pulling his hair out. He was a wit, indeed—of his time and place. But since 1500 the Casentino has been a quiet valley; Florence and Venice made peace then and released the valley from the curse of war, and since then it has dwelt in peace and remoteness from the disturbances of life.

Castles and churches of those older days still exist, in ruins the former, the latter still preserved often enough. The Great Countess Matilda is said to have built a hundred churches in Tuscany, and some of these remain. Still in good condition, and in constant use, is the Church of the Stigmata at La Verna. The author calls it the holy of holies of the mediaeval Church: the spot where St. Francis of Assisi received the Stigmata, the five marks corresponding to the five wounds of Christ. The Church of the Stigmata was built in 1263, less than forty years after the saint had received the marks. At first five hermits dwelt near it, and daily and nightly officiated in the building. But laxity of discipline crept in, and the hermitage was abolished, and the service committed to the whole community of the Franciscans, and since then each day and each night a procession of brothers leaves the great church and marches to the Sanctuary of the Stigmata, there to perform the appointed rite. There is a legend that one night, the snow being very deep, the brothers neglected the duty, and in the morning, to their confusion, discovered from the marks in the snow that the animals of the forest had gone in procession to the church in their stead!

Etruria is now called Tuscany, and the story of the Casentino belongs to the Middle Ages, but the Casentinese to-day, says Miss Noyes, still feed their flocks upon the hills and grow Dante caps and rinse in the fertile plains as their Latin ancestors did, "and who can doubt, noticing the many vegetable shrines, that the old protectors of roads and fields and woods are invoked under new names?"

"That modest characteristic of paganism, which carried religion into all the most intimate affairs of domestic life and gave an ideal significance to material things, still survives here. Every household has its deities of the hearth and home, represented by an image of the Madonna or some saint in the living room or above the entrance of the house. . . . Even such a peculiar function as the Spring cleaning keeps here the character of a religious obligation. On a day appointed by the Church—in the week before Easter—the priest comes with the holy water and sprinkles all the chambers of the house, which is prepared for the blessing by a grand scouring from roof to floor."

Miss Noyes knows the Casentino thoroughly, and imparts her knowledge graciously and attractively. Her book is thoroughly readable; perhaps her very last chapter, on the Casentinese to-day, is the best. For she is somewhat matter of fact where one would look for imagination, and conversely, is imaginative in telling of the people of the valley to-day. Her subject calls for, or at all events permits, imaginative treatment, and when the reader finds it, he appreciates its presence. The pictures do not please us as a whole, though there is a decided choice among them.

*THE CASENTINO AND ITS STORY. By Ella Noyes. Illustrated in color and line by Dora Noyes. One volume. Pp. xii.-330. 8vo. Cloth. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50.

SIR LEWIS MORRIS.

THE New Rambler (to which is added the subtitle "From Desk to Platform") is a book of miscellaneous papers and addresses by Sir Lewis Morris, the poet of "The Epic of Hades" and "A Vision of Saints." The publishers are Longmans, Green & Co. Many of the essays—indeed, most of them—are excellent reading; the addresses bear unmistakably the mark of the British Beast. You can see in your mind's eye as you read the solid provincials listening to the words of the distinguished speaker. And the words are dull and the matter quite lacks the whimsicality and individuality, the personal note, which lends the essays charm. As for the subjects of these obnoxious "addresses," they are frequently the same as those of the lighter papers. They deal with the place of poetry in education, with provincial "institutes," with a school of art, with the education of girls, with the teaching of science.

Several of the essays also treat of poetry. In one Sir Lewis writes of his own peotry, pays his respects to his critics in a very lively style, and has much to say about the sins of these gentlemen at large. In another he discusses a new mathematical system of estimating the merit of poets invented by Mr. Charles Leonard Moore, and set forth under the title, "A Competitive Examination of Poets." The system (like that by which Rhodes scholars are chosen) consists in a division of desirable qualities into classes, each counting so much. A poet is rated in each class, and the sum of the rates in each class is his "mark."

Another chapter, headed "In the Confessional" expresses sundry personal views upon poetry and poets—especially upon Sir Lewis's own poetry and poetic aspirations, and includes anecdotes of Tennyson, whom Sir Lewis knew well. There are curious papers dealing with ghosts—or at least with glimpses of what Miss Evelyn Underhill so felicitously names the "gray world." Sir Lewis does not claim to have seen ghosts, but he has had visions and he relates these visions with every appearance of sincerity. Still other papers are concerned with Spring gardens, with the Yuletide of the time of Dickens and now, with the disuse of laughter, (which seems linked somehow with the lessening popularity of old port wine,) with the modern lust for slaughter, (introducing harsh words for Mr. Kipling and other moderns,) and with the question whether the religious influence is declining. We learn that the "decadents" are persons "sunk to the lips in crapulous vice—even crime," like Villon before them, the "obscure" writers are roundly scolded, "triolets" are denounced, and Mr. Kipling told he has no business in the poets' paddock. His province is prose.

The volume includes also "appreciations"—where the critical attitude does not appear, of Queen Victoria, Edward VII., the present Queen, and the late Marquess of Salisbury.

"Sunset Trail."

The interest of English readers in the dramatic life of the American West of "cowboy times" is indicated by the forthcoming publication of Alfred Henry Lewis's "Sunset Trail" in England, which A. S. Barnes & Co. have just arranged.

Hewlett's Works.

The Macmillan Company is issuing the fifth volume of the new edition of Maurice Hewlett's works, "The Queen's Quair; or, the Six Years' Tragedy," which, it will be remembered, has to do with the story of the ill-fated Mary Queen of Scots.

GEN. PARSONS.

The Life and Letters of a Major General of the Continental Army.*

READERS without any special interest in Gen. Samuel Parsons and the record of the State of Connecticut in the Continental Army will not on that account find this book superfluous. It is, to be sure, designed primarily as an account of Gen. Parsons's public services and a collection of his letters addressed to Washington, Adams, and most of the other soldiers and statesmen of the time, but it provides also a detailed account of certain portions of the Revolutionary struggle—especially the fighting around New York—which depends for its interest not at all upon the narrower biographical bearing. Those who are familiar with modern localities on Long Island, on Manhattan Island, and in the Bronx and Westchester, for instance, will find that the manner in which Mr. Hall describes the British landing and the various movements of both sides adds a great deal of definition to the vague picture most of us have of those historic operations. When Mr. Hall tells you, for instance, that a certain redcoat column followed what is now the line of Forty-second Street or describes how the British held Morningside Heights while Washington's army held the high ground just beyond the ravine marked now by 125th Street and crossed by the viaduct of the very modern Subway, you get a picture of the events which is apt to stick.

Genr Parsons was employed during most of the critical part of the war in regions never far from New York, so that the close identification of localities is natural enough. He fought in Greenwood Cemetery, he commanded at West Point, and he recruited troops over the way in Connecticut. He was curiously related, too, to the treason of Benedict Arnold, and Mr. Hall publishes for the first time certain letters which were very near revealing to Parsons Arnold's perfidy. The account of this whole business is full and well fortified with documents, and the book contains many very interesting letters of Gen. Washington and others addressed to the subject of the memoir.

It is a book builded on not quite commercial lines, and a very fat book, and contains (besides what has been mentioned) a deal of somewhat narrow interest, but it is eminently a work worth while.

Samuel Holden Parsons was a member of a family which had for several generations held high rank in his native Colony of Connecticut. He was born at Lyme in 1737, was graduated at Harvard, studied for the bar, and was for twelve years a member of the Legislature of the Colony. His biographer claims for him the credit of having been the first man to suggest the holding of a Continental Congress, the suggestion being embodied in a letter written to Samuel Adams in 1773. In 1775 he was made Colonel of the last of six regiments raised by Connecticut. He served before Boston, and a part of his command was engaged at Bunker Hill. He became Brigadier General, (by appointment of Congress,) just before the battle of Long Island.

In the following years he served with the utmost credit around New York, as previously related, at first at the head of his brigade, later as commander of a division, though he did not receive his rank of Major General till October, 1780. He resigned his commission (on account of ill-health) in 1782, and fixed his residence at Middletown.

In 1785 he was in the Connecticut Legislature, and in the same year Congress appointed him "one of the Commissioners for the extinguishment of the Indian claims to lands northwest of the Ohio." A fellow-Commissioner was George Rogers Clarke, the conqueror of that region. The biographer provides many letters of Gen. Parsons's belonging to this period. Presently he became one of the Directors of the Ohio Company, and the book exhibits at length his share in promoting that enterprise.

When the Northwest Territory was organized out of the lands ceded by the several States, (particularly Virginia,) Congress elected Samuel H. Parsons one of the Judges. That was in 1787. Later, Gen. Washington, then President, reappointed him to the office, and he was a very busy and active man in the affairs of the new West, in which Washington himself took such deep interest. About the end of 1789, as Gen. Parsons was returning from a survey of what was called the Connecticut Reserve, he was drowned while attempting, in a canoe with a single companion, to run the rapids of the Big Beaver.

The ability and sterling qualities of the man are clearly exhibited in Mr. Hall's volume, and the nature and extent of his correspondence at once proved the place he held in the esteem of the leaders of the country, and gives to the book the wider interest already hinted at.

It is to be regretted that there is no space here for excerpts which would serve to illustrate better than anything else the value of what Mr. Hall has done.

*LIFE AND LETTERS OF SAMUEL HOLDEN PARSONS, Major General in the Continental Army and Chief Judge of the Northwestern Territory, 1737-89. By Charles S. Hall. 8vo. Binghamton, N. Y.: Otseinge Publishing Company. $3.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE TSAR. And the Present State of Russia. By Carl Joubert, Author of "Russia as It Really Is." 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

SO many persons have been telling "the truth about the Czar" of late that an irascible world has begun to doubt if there is any such thing. Nevertheless, each of these persons has more or less interesting things to say, and some of them show a lively manner in the saying. Mr. Joubert, who is an Englishman, has made an entertaining and upon the whole an informing book about Russian affairs—a book which rather gains than loses in real interest from the circumstance that events since the writing was done have moved on somewhat.

For the reader's advantage of several months enables him to estimate the value of the author's sources of information by the extent to which his predictions have been fulfilled. Since Mr. Joubert speaks with great confidence and pretends (in the French sense) to a deal of detailed inside knowledge of the plans and deeds of the Revolutionary party, it is buf fair to say that his predictions seem to accord remarkably with what is now occurring. He wrote before the peace of Portsmouth, before Witte became the Czar's Minister of reform, but he asserted that no "constitution" would be granted by Nicholas II. till it was too late, that Nicholas would reach the point of being eager to grant a constitution which the people would not have—that revolution more or less bloody and violent and like that of France must come. He writes as one who is much in the confidence of those concealed directors of the awakening, who, he asserts, condemned von Plehve and Bobrikoff after repeated warnings. These men, he says, voted thrice upon von Plehve's death, and only upon the third ballot condemned him. They are twelve in number and persons of great ability, that they are biding their time, collecting the sinews of war, and educating the people; that they resort to violence only in extreme cases like the ones mentioned. They are neither Anarchists nor Socialists nor Terrorists; they have saved the Czar's life time after time, and some of them look to a republic, some to a limited monarchy—but one or the other they will have for Russia, to whose welfare they are wholly devoted.

For the war with Japan Mr. Joubert asserts that it was blundered into in the course of machinations directed solely to the object of enabling syndicates in which members of the imperial family (and especially the Empress Dowager) were interested to make large sums and recoup recent large losses in other speculations. He produces some stories of speculations in Paris and in London in which the imperial name was used to swindle Americans and others, and he is very specific in his charges of corruption—relating how named consignments of shoes for the Manchurian Army were sold in Germany and how the agents of the revolutionary committee are buying the Czar's powder from the Czar's officers at less than half price.

Incidentally he reproaches Mr. Balfour bitterly for his handling of "the great Russian naval victory over the British fishing fleet on the Dogger Banks." Indeed, he makes of that outrageous incident the most entertaining chapter in a book which is obviously written with so sharp an eye to effect that you cannot (in spite of the many particulars in which it is absolutely right) take it as really and faithfully the truth about anything. It is rhetoric, not history, and the fact that the special pleading is on the right side does not make it any less special. Quite often the author resorts to a fable or a parable to make his point, always he holds his own personality well in the foreground, like one who was abundantly conscious of being himself a force in the movement he is bent upon advertising to the world. Incidentally, he pays his respects to the critics who called attention to this same feature of his earlier book, (relating largely to persecution of the Jews,) "Russia as It Really Is."

Stimson's New Story.

The Appletons will publish in book form "In Cure of Her Soul," by Frederick Jessup Stimson, ("J. S. of Dale,") now appearing serially in Appleton's Booklovers' Magazine, in the Spring, together with Robert Barr's new novel, "The Triumphs of Eugène Valmont."

Victor Hugo and Juliette Drouet.

It is reported by the Putnams that a French edition of Henry Wellington Wack's "Romance of Victor Hugo and Juliette Drouet" will appear in Paris this month, and that a German version will be published later in Berlin. The monograph, it is said, has created much interest abroad.

JAN

DUDLEY'S LETTERS.

His Charming and Informing Correspondence with Mrs. Dugald Stewart.

IT seems a pity that of a series of letters so well worthy of preservation, both for interest and charm, only the present fragmentary collection has survived. However, up to last year it was supposed that Mrs. Dugald Stewart had before her death destroyed all the letters written to her by John William Ward, whose curious friendship for her from the time he was a pupil in the Edinburgh house of her husband, the philosopher, is not the least notable circumstance of a notable life. The letters here printed were discovered accidentally in 1904, some the originals, but most copies and many undated. The place occupied by Ward in British political life in the Napoleonic era is the circumstance which to the present-day readers gives the letters their interest and value. As a lively contemporary view of the men and events of that critical period they possess something of the attraction which belongs to those of Horace Walpole himself for a period slightly earlier.

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JOHN WILLIAM WARD (born 1781) was the only son of William, third Viscount Dudley and Ward, a very wealthy peer possessed of large estates in the West Indies and blessed with a convivial disposition. The son, after a repressed and studious boyhood, was sent to Edinburgh, where, with Brougham Jeffrey, Francis Horner, Lord Henry Petty, (afterward Lord Lansdowne,) Palmerston, Sydney Smith, Lord John Russell, and others as well known, he attended the lectures of the esteemed Dugald Stewart, to whose good-looking and clever wife, Helen, (born Cranstoun,) called by him Ivy, he formed an attachment partly filial (she was sixteen years his senior) and partly platonic. Mrs. Stewart was famous in those days, and "made her house in Edinburgh the resort of all those who were best worth knowing in the Scottish metropolis when it was really a metropolis of intellectual power." Afterward, while he was at Oxford, during his long career in the House of Commons and in London social circles, as well as during his travels abroad in France, Spain and Italy, Ward kept up a steady correspondence with Mrs. Stewart—writing to his "Ivy" about the politics and the books and all sorts of social gossip of the time. That correspondence he continued when, after the death of his father, in 1823, he took the family seat in the House of Lords, and was presently created Earl of Dudley and occupied posts (such as that of Foreign Secretary) in several Ministries.

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ALWAYS he was a fastidious man, and something of an independent in politics. In his last years he grew quite mad, and, after committing a number of harmless eccentricities—such as inviting the Duke of Wellington to dinner and forgetting to stay to receive his noble guest—had to be locked up. Lord Brougham and most of his contemporaries accounted Ward a brilliant man, and the letters speak for his charm and intelligence at least. He died in 1833.

From the letters, which extend in broken fashion from 1801 to 1832, and which touch (of course) upon all sorts of famous people of the time, the following random extracts are taken.

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IN the first Mr. Ward is speaking of the Duke of Portland's Ministry and the likelihood, in spite of its incompetence, that it will endure a long time. He gives some purely political consideration, and then adds this Shaw-like consideration:

Besides, the King is so old, has such a large family, and has been such a regular attendant upon divine service that the greater part of his subjects think there would be no evil so dreadful as that of shocking any one of his prejudices even in the slightest degree.

Mr. Ward in 1808 goes to Spain (with Lord and Lady Holland) chiefly because in the then state of French hostility to England he may not go to Paris. It is soon after the famous convention of Cintra, which was at the time under investigation. He writes on the eve of starting:

I shall be amazingly glad if Wellesley really comes out quite clean. For the sake of the British name one wishes that the glory of the man who won the battle of Vimiera should not be tarnished. Besides, he is a person of such pleasing manners and gentlemanlike conduct that it is impossible to know him, however slightly, or even to have sat in the same assembly with him without being interested in his favor.

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THERE is a story of Wellesley, then become the Duke of Wellington and Prime Minister, in another letter written when Ward had become Dudley and was a member of the Cabinet. This letter belongs to March, 1828.

Our new chief (the D. of W.) is really a most extraordinary man. His share of trouble and of glory in this world has already been pretty large, but he goes to work just as if he had his fortune and his reputation still to make, just as if there had been no India, no Spain, no Waterloo. His industry is incessant, his attention never slumbers. If you send him a long paper he returns it next day with detailed observations. He has nobody to help him. It is all in his own hand, and it is impossible to mistake the peculiarities of his style.

The other morning I went to him early. He was employed in the drudgery of transcribing a monstrous long letter, which I had already seen, and which, being addressed to a foreign Minister, he was punctilliously polite enough not to have copied by another hand. It must have cost him near three hours. While he was finishing a sentence my eye was caught by a scrap of paper that lay open on the table before me, so that I read it before there was time to think whether it was right to read it or no. It was from his house steward, with whom he communicates in writing, and was in these words: "Will your Grace be pleased to have some fresh tea ordered in, as we are now making use of the best canister?" Is not this characteristic? Poor Canning! They might have consumed all the Hyson, Souchong, and Pekoe in the house without his having the smallest suspicion of what was going on. If Joseph Hume knew this "trait" he would, I think, take an early opportunity of declaring his confidence in the Duke's administration.

Other interesting passages deal with new books, especially Sir Walter Scott's poems and those of *P.* as they came out; with Sydney Smith, with Lady Caroline Lamb, and some remarkable confidences bestowed by her upon Ward himself, with the Prince Regent and the Princess and with all the other celebrities of the day. There is nothing, of course, very scandalous—since the letters are addressed to a lady—but the stories are not too carefully edited either.

OUR FIELD NEIGHBORS.

ANIMAL SNAPSHOTS, AND HOW MADE. By Silas A. Lottridge. Illustrated with photographs from nature by the author. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.75.

THIS author is a laureate of the lesser beasts; his song, which is quite a simple, homely song, is of the woodchuck, the skunk, the 'coon, the 'possum, the muskrat, the squirrel, and the mouse, mice among birds he celebrates such everyday creatures as the robin, the chimney swift, the crow, the chicken-stealing hawk, the owl, assassin of nocturnal silences. To be sure, he trenches upon Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts's preserves so far as to write of a fox or two, but Mr. Lottridge looks at foxes objectively—he is no interpreter of fox psychology, like the ingenious Canadian. His foxes, too—indeed, all his animals—are quite tame. They are to the noble free creatures of the region which never was on land or sea, fashionably called "the wild," as the loafing Indians of Dodge City are to the noble redmen of Cooper's novels. Nevertheless, they are the very animals you and I used to watch, and maybe hunt, as boys.

We recognize them easily both in Mr. Lottridge's straightforward text and in his excellent photographs, for he has been at great pains to get camera records of all his beasts, each in his element. There is in particular a perfectly marvelous portrait of an old fox looking straight out of the page. It is not easy to photograph a wild fox. This one was taken as he watched from a safe distance an old hound he had succeeded in throwing off the scent. The fox's satisfaction and pride in his cunning is plain to see—after you get the hint of his occupation. Otherwise you might think that he was watching something new to him, as we have all seen a dog do.

Among other curious things Mr. Lottridge tells you how to catch a skunk—by the tail is the proper way—and how by a microphone and a telephone to listen to the notes of a bluebird when she is alone in her nest with her young. You prepare a place in a special hollow tree, adjust your microphone there, and connect your wires and wait till a pair of bluebirds takes possession. Then you have only to sit at home and listen. Mr. Lottridge indulges the ancient sporting instinct so far, too, as to describe a 'possum hunt, and he gives some very explicit directions about cameras and camera equipment for the use of the newer kind of sportsman—the man who brings back films, not carcasses, and preserves bits of cardboard, not stuffed images of skins and feathers.

Life Insurance.

Doubleday, Page & Co. announce for publication next Monday "How to Buy Life Insurance," by "Q. P.," author of the articles on the subject in The World's Work. Some of the chapters in the volume are: "What Is Life Insurance: Its Benefits and Its Defects," "Who Should Insure and Why," "What Company to Insure In," "Gold Bonds and Gold Bricks," "The Rights and Duties of the Policy Holder," "Decide for Yourself," &c. The appendix will contain an American mortality table, life expectation tables, insurance policies, reports, &c. The book will thus include the two series of articles in The World's Work.

*LETTERS TO IVY FROM THE FIRST EARL OF DUDLEY. By A. E. Bradley. With four illustrations. 8vo. New York: Dutton & Co.

THOMAS HARDY.

A Glance at the New Complete Edition of the Novelist's Works.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

THE appearance of a "complete" edition of the works of Thomas Hardy, published by Harper & Brothers, is cause for felicitation by all who love what is best in our later literature. The edition, which is bound in green rep silk, with gilt tops and uncut edges, has frontispieces in sepia on India-tint paper and full-page illustrations in half tone by prominent illustrators. It is heralded by the publishers as an edition of "Thomas Hardy's complete works," in twenty volumes, but it does not contain that "œuvre de jeunesse," "The Romantic Adventures of a Milkmaid," nor does it contain any of Hardy's poems or dramas. But for all practical purposes the edition may be considered a complete one, since it contains all of Hardy's work that need be seriously considered in an appraisal of his achievement.

And how great that achievement is one should not be reticent in exclaiming! Of our "later" fiction writers, there are only two who could dispute the supremacy with Mr. Hardy—need I say that I refer to the author of "The Ordeal of Richard Feveral" and to the author of "Kidnapped"? But Meredith's greatness, though it undubitably is a fact, is, except perhaps in the work referred to and a few others, largely a philosopher's greatness, who takes the medium of fiction for his expression. And Stevenson, though a short-story writer of the first rank and a romancer unsurpassed, is not a "full-fledged" novelist. It is Hardy alone of this trio who has achieved many masterpieces of the novelist's art.

To properly and fully appraise the work of this writer would require at least a small volume. So only a few of his most notable characteristics can be touched on here. If any one word can be said to sum up Hardy it is the word landscape. The vivid sense of country which all his work exhibits is, indeed, one of its most taking qualities. No other novelist has shown so faithfully the interrelation of the human and his physical background. Truly, the breeze laden with apple-orchard scents and the sight of a broad plain are things to be reckoned with in the life of every man and woman! After all, though, the work of every great novelist teaches us infinitudes of things about human nature, it is some more superficial characteristic, (if the striking must necessarily be called the superficial, because it lies palpably spread on the surface of all that Hardy writes,) which really wins our attention. And in Hardy, as I have intimated, that arresting conception is landscape, background, country. In that work most commonly regarded as his masterpiece, "The Return of the Native," it is that opening description of the heath which stands out unforgettably for us, though all else may fade, "when other things sank brooding to sleep, the heath appeared slowly to awake and listen." "It was a spot which returned upon the memory of those who loved it," says Hardy.

And what sort of human beings move across these brooding solitudes, these seductive landscapes? Great as is Hardy's conception of nature in the abstract and concrete, human beings would not be permanently satisfied unless those of their own kind forcefully pervaded the scene. Not since Shakespeare has any English writer given us such a resplendent gallery of adorable women. I do not mean to place Hardy on a level with Shakespeare in all respects by any means, though such comparison would be mild assumption compared with that of Prof. Triggs, late of Chicago University—but in this one respect at least Hardy is comparable, in his different way, to our supreme English literary master. One would not think of such a comparison unless there was something to justify it; and in Hardy there is much for such justification. Full-blooded, high-strung daughters of Eve, how can the reader fail to love those bewitching women in his pages—could one resist adoring them if they stepped out from his pages into our own lives? And is not that the supreme test of the truth-drawing of character—we might meet and admire such women as we turn the next corner in our daily round. As for his men, the writer cannot speak so enthusiastically—but then, I have the misfortune to be a man. It cannot be doubted that the feminine reader finds in Hardy's men worthy companions to the male reader's conception of his women.

Hardy has often been reproached with pessimism, but that is rather a narrow view. An optimist not afraid of facing the truth would be a truer characterization. He sees the sordid details, the ugly fact, and still, with head held high, the soul refuses to be mired in the slough around the feet. And Hardy is a fatalist, some say. As to that, are not our lives mere chapters of accidents, ranging from our personal and bounded viewpoint

them to us the more, which make their presentation more true to life?

In "The Hand of Ethelberta," "A Pair of Blue Eyes," "Two on a Tower," "The Woodlanders," "The Trumpet Major"—in fact, in all his work—we find the same vivid backgrounds, the same absorbing situations, the same fidelity of characterization. And his climaxes are relentless in their inevitable following from what goes before. In general, it may be said, however, that it is the total effect that makes for greatness and completeness in Hardy's work, rather than carefully prepared "great" scenes and climaxes. But in thrilling situations and dramatic meetings Hardy's work is by no means deficient. If one scene in all his work stands out above all others I think it is that one in the twenty-second chapter of "A Pair of Blue Eyes," where Knight is rescued by Elfride as he is momentarily in danger of slipping over the cliff. At that moment Elfride becomes the finest and most adorable woman in the whole range of fiction. The means by which she rescued him is disclosed in the following paragraph:

He now noticed that in her arms she bore a bundle of white linen, and that her form was singularly attenuated. So preternaturally thin and flexible was Elfride at this moment that she appeared to bend under the light blows of the rain shafts as they struck into her side and bosom, and splintered into spray on her face. There is nothing like a thorough drenching for reducing the protuberances of clothes, but Elfride's seemed to cling to her like a glove. * * * She sat down and hurriedly began rending the linen into strips. These she knotted end to end, and afterward twisted them like the strands of a cord.

That rope of salvation—was ever lady's underclothing put to nobler use?

It can of course be said that Hardy was just as great before this edition appeared as he is now; but this material recognition of his eminence is a sort of landmark in the rise of a reputation.

ALEXANDER JESSUP.

New York City, Jan. 12, 1906.

POEMS OF PLAIN PEOPLE.

HEART THROBS IN PROSE AND VERSE Dear to the American People, and by Them Contributed in the $10,000 Prize Contest Initiated by the National Magazine, 1904-05. One volume. Pp. xiv.-432. 12mo. cloth. Boston: The Chapple Publishing Company, Limited.

WHEN one purposes to get a book for a child he does not—or should not, rather—choose one to please himself; he must put himself as nearly as possible in the child's place, and view the books shown to him with a child's eyes. In the same way Mr. "Joe Mitchell Chapple's" book entitled "Heart Throbs" must be viewed. It is not a sensation novel of the old yellow-cover style, it is simply and solely and ostentatiously a glorification of what in England is called "the lower middle class"—what Lincoln defined as the plain people. (Mr. Chapple says that Lincoln "loved to call us" the plain people, but we think he exaggerates.) It is the result of a deliberate appeal to that class of people because they are that class—just as E. P. Roe appealed to it and Gen. Lew Wallace; just as Mr. McKinley's chief strength lay with its members.

Mr. Chapple, editor of The National Magazine, appealed to his readers to send to him "things that endure, the classics of your own lives, a clipping, a story, a selection that has touched your heart." For the persons who sent him the best he had a large sum of money in prizes. And the judges who decided fifty thousand or more items sent in were Senator Allison and Admiral Dewey. The literary value of the competition may readily be appraised.

But the contest will undoubtedly have a good result, at all events among the class which supports Mr. Chapple's magazine so well; it will widen the minds of his readers and never do them mental or moral injury. The selections are what one expects from the readers of an intentionally lower-middle-class periodical, (we know quite well that there are no classes in this country, but the British expression is quite intelligible here;) they are on a highly moral plane, but as a rule on a sadly low level from a literary point of view. Occasionally this level is broken by a bit of real literature. No other anthology contains all the prize selections printed in Mr. Chapple's volume; they range from the Lord's Prayer and the Twenty-third Psalm to a copy of the apocryphal Bill of the painter, who charged $5 for "correcting the Ten Commandments." (His heart must have been of strange consistency who admitted it was "touched" by this extract!) Between these extremes are all of the standard favorites which are not excluded by copyright interference—Longfellow's "Psalm of Life," of course; Holmes's "Chambered Nautilus," Poe's "Raven," and Gray's "Elegy," (only in part,) and poems from the newspapers of recent date that seldom get into books; there is plenty of good material here, one must admit. And even if it does make the judicious grieve. He must remember that the collection was intended for a certain not highly educated or developed section of the community, and that if he disapproves it he may leave it alone. (But all through the marble-topped parlor-table section of the mind "Heart Throbs" will hold sway; the "Ben-Hur" and "Barriers Burned Away" edition with them will have to do what it may for their more cultivated neighbors.)

QUERIES.

TO secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large, and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must always be prepared to await their turn.

"J. R. B.," New Haven.—Can you give me any information about Beyerlein's play, "Zapfenstreich? Date of publication? First appearance? How it was received by the German public? Is the author in sympathy with the military spirit (as regards dueling) in Germany to-day? Any other plays by the same author? Has it ever appeared in America? Is there a French production?

Franz Adam Beyerlein's "Zapfenstreich" was produced in 1903; it has not been published in English, but appeared in Germany very shortly after its production. It was one of the most successful of modern German plays. Its author is not in sympathy with militarism. This is Beyerlein's only play; his novel, "Jena oder Sedan," was a great success; it has been published in London in English. The play has been successful here as "Taps," and a few weeks ago was produced successfully in London. This is his only play, but he has written two other novels, "Das Graue Leben" and "Similde Hegewalt."

"A. C. C."—Kindly inform me if there are any books published, and where they may be seen or purchased, of "Records of Centenarians, with Their Names and Details"? Also any books published of "Early Epitaphs of Tombstones." Has any public library either of the above?

John Burn Bailey compiled a book called "Modern Methuselahs," published in England in 1888. This is in the Astor Library. Platt's "Human Life Prolonged" is on the same subject, and there are others. There are no books on early epitaphs exclusively, but the various collections of "churchyard literature" include old-time epitaphs as well as modern ones; see Kippax's "Churchyard Literature," 1877; Howe's "Here Lies," Clarke's "Epitaphs from Graveyards in Massachusetts," Unger's "Epitaphs," Pettigrew's "Chronicles of the Tombs," "The Book of Epitaphs," and others. Many of these, like Clarke's, are contributions to history; others are merely compilations of curiosities.

"I. A. M." New York.—Is Oliver Wendell Holmes's "Elsie Venner" occur these words: "So Mr. Bernard thanked Helen for her interest without the aid of the twenty-seventh letter of the alphabet—the love-labial—the limping consonant which it takes two to make plain." Please explain.

In the preceding paragraph, Holmes wrote: "Mr. Bernard violated the proprieties and laid himself open to reproach by his enterprise with a bouncing village girl, to whose rosy cheek an honest smack was not probably an absolute novelty. He made it all up by his discretion and good behavior now." Then comes your quotation. Undoubtedly the "twenty-seventh letter of the alphabet," &c., was a kiss.

"M. I. S.," East Orange, N. J.—William and Cluer Dicey were printers of Aldermary Churchyard, London, England, in the eighteenth century. This house, (which originated in Northampton before 1720,) was the principal one from which chapbooks emanated. (1) Can you tell me how to find out in what year this firm dissolved or changed its name? Would Johnson's "Typographia" or other such work give the information? (2) What is, or was, a chapbook?

(1) The firm became Cluer and Richard Mansfield in 1764. Johnson's "Typographia" does not come down so late as 1720. Possibly Knight's "Shadows of the Old Booksellers" may help you. (2) Chapbook is "a modern name applied by book collectors and others to specimens of the popular literature which was formerly circulated by itinerant dealers or chapmen, consisting chiefly of small pamphlets, of popular tales, ballads, tracts," &c. It is an English word, not used on the Continent, and first appeared in Dibdin's works, edition of 1824.

W. H. C., Darien, Conn.—Can you give me the name of the auther of poems entitled "In Camp" and "The Megalloway"? They were printed something like thirty years ago in a paper published in New York City devoted to field sports, either Turf, Field and Farm or Forest and Stream, I think, and over initials only, or else an assumed name. The first verses are as follows:

"Slow down the west the dying sun
Drops to his crimson bed,
And sad, sweet voices of the night
Lament that day is dead.

"Rippling through the forest shades,
And in its cool recesses,
Singing through the tall reed blades,
O'er moss and water cresses,
Where the flickering shadows play,
Runs the bright Megalloway."

"In Camp," by "Fern Fly," was published in Forest and Stream, Volume I., P. 308—in 1875, that is. "The Megalloway" is not in Forest and Stream, and may be in Turf, Field and Farm, which, however, is no longer in existence. The name should be Magalloway.

O. N. B., New York.—(1) Please aid me in obtaining a poem entitled "Something Great," beginning with the lines:

"The trial was ended,
The vigil passed;
All clad in his arms
Was the Knight at last."

(2) Can you tell me why Jean Baptiste Poquelin happened to take the name Moliere as a pseudonym?

(1) This is by Florence Tyler or Tylee, and is in Part 18 of "Best Selections," in the "New Popular Speaker," the "Young People's Speaker," and Part 6 of "Werner's Readings." (2) Jules Claretie says that opposite Poquelin's birthplace was a bakery, the sign on which was "A Moliere"—"At the sign of the millstone," in English—and implies that the dramatist took his stage name from that.

G. H., Boston.—Please give present values of the following books: Dibdin, Thomas Frognall:

(1) "An introduction to the knowledge of rare and valuable editions of the Greek and Latin classics, together with an account of polyglot Bibles, Aldines, Psalters, Hebrew Bibles, Greek Bibles and Testaments, the Greek fathers, and the Latin Fathers." Fourth edition, greatly enlarged and corrected. London, 1827. Two volumes. Cart. fac sim.

According to Allbone's Dictionary of Authors, published at £1 2s, and large paper edition at £6 6s.

(2) "The library companion or the young man's guide, and the old man's comfort in the choice of a library." First edition. London. 1824. Uncut. 8vo. Cart. Allbone quotes publisher's price £1 1s.

(1) The first edition has brought from $6 to $10 here, and in England, from £1 1s to £3 10s. (2) In this country this has brought from $10 to $18.50; in England, £2.

M. E. W., Brooklyn.—Kindly let me know the origin of this phrase, "Hausten Back." (House in the Wood,) which I had in an examination paper, and have since met with quite frequently.

This is not a phrase, but the name of a place; the real name is "Huis ten Bosch," "The House in the Woods." It is the name of a royal palace just outside of The Hague, erected about 1645. The International Peace Conference of 1899 met there.

E. E. C., New York.—Kindly let me know if the magazine writer, Anne O'Hagan, writes under her own name, or is it her nom de plume? Is she married or single? Tell me as much as you can about her life and writings. Is Marguerite Merington, who wrote "Colonel Lettarblair," the same person who writes poetry for the magazines?

Miss O'Hagan writes over (or under) her own name. She is unmarried, cheerfully admits that she is 36 years old, and confesses to having been a reporter and editorial writer on various newspapers, though for several years past she has been wholly in magazine work. Miss Merington of magazine verse fame is the author of "Lettarblair."

D. R. G., Redding, Cal.—Has an edition of the Bible been published in which each book appears in a separate volume, in the American revised text, with notes embodying the results of modern critical scholarship? If so, please give name and price. Does Lippincott's Temple edition follow the old version throughout?

As yet the "American Revised Bible" is printed only in a single volume. Lippincott's "Temple Edition," (Dent's,) uses the authorized version's text.

R. A. A.—After Edgar A. Poe's death in 1849, his works were published by J. S. Redfield, edited by Griswold, first in two volumes, then in three, then in four, these being issued from 1850 to 1856. What is the value of copies of the first edition of two volumes? Could such copies be easily procured?

During the last ten years this edition has been sold at from $5 to $15. It turns up occasionally at auctions.

H. GOBERTS, Hartford, Conn.—The lines which Mrs. Lanier says were not written by her husband:

"The inner side of every cloud
Is bright and shining;
And so I turn my clouds about
And always wear them inside out
To show the lining."

are a semi-mirthful fragment penned by the late lamented and loved John Hay.

The ascription to Lanier was made with quite as much directness, but it was not true. We should be glad to have some evidence in support of this statement.

J. W. CANFIELD, Middletown, N. Y.—Who is the author of the saying "Whom the gods destroy they first make mad?"

This is a translation of a Latin version of a Greek proverb; the authors of translation. Latin version, and Greek original are unknown.

A. C.—Please tell me what poems have been published on spelling reform. Is there any good novel on the subject?

We are unable to find that there is any novel on spelling reform, or any poem on the subject.

H. M. SKINNER, Chicago.—Can you tell me who is the author of "American Popular Lessons," and also if the little book of mythology published by that author is still in print, and where it can be procured? I should greatly appreciate the favor of some information as to this.

The book seems not to have been in print in 1876, and not to have been published since then. We do not place the author.

M. T.—"War is hell" is a phrase credited to Gen. W. T. Sherman so far as I find any reference. Can your readers give the origin of the saying, and if used by the General, under what circumstances, when and where?

We have no reason to believe that the ascription is correct. Col. W. C. Church, a close friend of Sherman, says he has never been able to justify it.

Mrs. WHITE, Brooklyn.—The verses asked for by "M. H." last week are by John Vance Cheney; I inclose a copy.

The poem has been forwarded to M. H.

R. P. ST. JOHN, Brooklyn.—Is there an English translation of "Arbeit und Rhythmus," von Dr. Karl Buecher, Leipzig, 1902?

Yes. "Industrial Evolution," published by Henry Holt & Co.

S., Washington.—Query of "C. Z. G.," Dec. 9: "What great Scot's body was torn apart?" The Marquis of Montrose was condemned to be "hanged, drawn, and quartered," and the sentence executed at Edinburgh. See W. Scott's "Marquis of Montrose" and W. E. Aytoun's poem, "The Execution of Montrose."

Appeals to Readers.

G.—Can you tell me where to find a short poem in which the Saviour is pictured as walking along the way calling to those in need? The last line of each verse, as I remember it, is "I am the Shepherd True."

N. E. F.—Can you give me the poem of which this is the last verse?

"Oh, never, till that stream of life,
Shall cease to ebb and flow,
And earthly sorrow, with its strife,
These hearts shall cease to know,
Can we forget a spot so dear,
As that we sometimes moura,
Beside the brook which flows so clear,
By the cot where we were born."

S. P. A., New York.—Please tell me where the following lines occur:

"If in thy heart there burns the self-same flame
That lectures mine with never-ceasing pain,
What hinders thee to tell it?
If there came
Some maid, and asked me to explain
Why so modest I remain,
What answer should I give
That curious dame?"

HELEN E. MILES, 230 West Ninety-fifth Street.—Where can the following lines be found, and who wrote them?

"When I left thy shores, oh, Naxos,
Not a tear in sorrow fell;
Not one sigh, or broken accent,
Spoke my bosom's fond farewell."

OLD AGE AND SANITATION.

THE PREVENTION OF SENILITY, AND A SANITARY OUTLOOK. By Sir James Crichton-Browne, M. D., LL. D., F. R. S., Lord Chancellor's Visitor in Lunacy. One volume. Pp. ii.-140. 6vo. Cloth. New York: Macmillan Company. 75c.

THE two lectures making up this little volume are Presidential addresses; they are pleasant and chatty, and contain some good ideas, but they were intended to entertain the sort of audience that attends the first meeting of a convention of scientists, and therefore are bound to be pleasing rather than profound or revolutionary. In the first lecture, "On the Prevention of Senility," Sir James Crichton-Browne amuses himself somewhat with Metchnikoff, who declares that longevity is in inverse ratio to the length of the large intestine, and ascribes old age to intestinal bacteria.

Metchnikoff believes very firmly in his slow-intoxication theory of old age, and contemplates the removal from human beings of the whole of the large intestine. He perceives, however, that we are not quite ripe for that heroic measure, and so has other and temporary expedients to suggest. We must use only sterilized milk; we must drink 1½ litres of sour milk daily, which will furnish lactic acid antagonistic to the microbes of putrefaction, and we must exclude "wild microbes" from the alimentary tract by using only sterilized food. * * * There is no short cut to longevity; to win it is the work of a lifetime, and the promotion of it is a branch of preventive medicine.

Growing old and dying are not evils, Sir James holds; what we have to do is not to abolish death, but to put it in its proper place. Much may be done if a good start in life is had; so the question of infant feeding and milk supply enters into that of preventing senility. Other things enter it, too; in fact, one must train for old age from infancy, and follow the rule of life laid down by Old Adam in "As You Like It."

The second lecture, on "The Sanitary Outlook," is a plea for a "return to nature"—in moderation. Sir James points out the evils of town life, and balances them with those of country life. Town life is bad for children, as we all know; "it tends to extinguish the light-haired Scandinavian and Teutonic elements in our people, which are giving away before the brunette elements of Southern derivation"; on the other hand, "it encourages the ascent of individuals from the lower to the upper social ranks"; big cities enable every man to make the best of any talent or skill he may possess; they are the nurseries of the arts and sciences; they are here to stay, and we must make the best of them. In a passing reference to those who believe that the decadence of man to-day is due to bad feeding Sir James remarks: "Until our friends who protest that heredity is nothing and food everything have converted a negro into a white man by rearing him on blanc-mange, we shall continue to attach some little importance to ancestral traits." The volume is of little importance, but may amuse a physician's idle moments harmlessly.

The World's Work.

The February World's Work will contain the second of Henry B. Needham's articles on "The Senate—Of Special Interests," dealing with the pure food legislation; "Conditions in Haiti," by Eugene P. Lyle; "The Life Insurance Remedy," by "Q. P.," and other papers on current topics.

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FOR SALE.—Vols. 1-20 inclusive (also the Index to same) of the Philistine Magazine, uniformly bound in boards, perfect condition. Also some of the early out-of-print Roycroft books. For prices, address Albert Page, Box 14, Willink, N. Y.

DAVIS' BOOKSTORE, 50 W. 42d.—"New International Encyclopaedia," 21 vols., ½ morocco, $97.50; "History of the Nations," 74 vols., half morocco, $30; "Shakespeare's Works," 11 vols., ½ morocco, $10.

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AUTOGRAPH LETTERS OF FAMOUS persons bought and sold; send for price lists. Walter R. Benjamin, 1 West 34th St., New York.

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THE PUBLISHERS.

Announcements of New Books by C. T. Brady, Bertha Runkle, Tudor Jenks, and Others.

A NEW novel by Cyrus Townsend Brady is to appear this Spring with the imprint of Dodd, Mead & Co. It has been named "The Patriots," and is said to be in Dr. Brady's best vein. The scenes and incidents are of the rebellion. The sequel to "Pam," which the Baroness von Hutten has already sent to the same firm, traces the career of Pam through her absorption in the artistic and bohemian side of London, and her life in Ireland to a happy conclusion.

The Century Company announces that Bertha Runkle's new novel, "The Truth About Tolna," will be published Feb. 24. Tolna is a successful singer at the New York Metropolitan Opera House. The scenes and characters in the story are all of this city.

Longmans, Green & Co. report that another printing of Ringwalt's "Briefs on Public Questions" has just been called for. The volume was recently recommended for libraries by the Publishing Board of the American Library Association.

Jan. 20 is the date announced by Dodd, Mead & Co. for the issue of "Barbara Winslow, Rebel," by Elizabeth Ellis. This is a tale of love and adventure of the time of the rebellion in England headed by the Duke of Monmouth against the King. The story will be illustrated.

Thomas Whittaker is publishing "Rightly Instructed in God's Holy Word," a popular résumé of Christian teaching, by Dr. Beckwith, Bishop of Alahama, with an introduction by Dr. W. P. Du Bose, and "The Commandments in the Twentieth Century," a brief exposition of the Ten Commandments adapted to modern conditions by Dr. H. M. Hart.

A. S. Barnes & Co. will publish shortly Tudor Jenks's "In the Days of Scott" in the Lives of Great Writers Series. It tells from the personal point of view the life story of the "Wizard of the North." The reader is taken from the reign of George III. to that of William IV., and from the times of the American Colonies to those of Andrew Jackson. It was during Scott's lifetime that steam and electricity became known, and so changed the world into which he was born.

The Fleming H. Revell Company is bringing out to-day "The Secret of Heroism," by W. L. Mackenzie King, Deputy Minister of Labor of Canada. This is a memorial to his assistant, Henry Albert Harper, who lost his life in attempting to rescue a young woman who had fallen through the ice. The public raised a statue to the young man, which was accepted by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in behalf of the Canadian Government. Throughout the present volume are extracts from the writings of Harper. The biographer went to college with Norman Duncan and Wilfred Campbell.

D. Appleton & Co. announce for early February publication George Moore's Irish novel, "The Lake," and Maxwell Gray's new story, "The Great Refusal." For March, Maarten Maartens's latest novel, "The Healers," for later in the Spring, "Marcelle the Mad," by Seth Comstock, and in the Business Series, "Ocean Transportation System," by Emory R. Johnson, author of "American Railway Transportation."

Longmans, Green & Co. have in active preparation "The History of English Rationalism in the Nineteenth Century," in two volumes, by Alfred W. Benn, author of "The Philosophy of Greece," &c.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are about to send out the second part of Alexander Johnston's "American Political History, 1763-1876," edited and supplemented by Prof. James Albert Woodburn of Indiana University. It deals with "The Slavery Controversy, Civil War, and Reconstruction, 1820-1876." It is complete in itself and has an index of its own. Vol. I. was devoted to "The Revolution, the Constitution, and the Growth of Nationality, 1763-1832."

Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish James Schouler's new volume, "Americans of 1776," in the Spring. This is a study of the social, industrial, and political life of the Revolutionary period, for which the author has investigated newspapers, pamphlets, old letters, diaries, &c.

A. S. Barnes & Co. are preparing a new and revised edition of "Bible Readings for the Responsive Service," by the Rev. Drs. Lorimer and Sanders, making the tenth impression of the work. The publishers are also about to bring out the eighth printing of Joseph C. Lincoln's Cape Cod story, "Cap'n Eri."

Longmans, Green & Co. announce for early publication an English version by Arthur R. Liddell of Wilhelm Gentsch's "Steam Turbines, Their Development, Styles of Build, Construction, and Uses," originally printed in German. It will be in one royal octavo volume, with four plates and nearly 700 illustrations in the text.

From the Revells comes this week "The Vision of the Savoy," by Winifred Graham. The story deals with modern experiences of telepathy and is semi-religious. Its outcome is a mission church for the wealthy.

FLORENTINE PALACES.

FLORENTINE PALACES AND THEIR STORIES. By Janet Ross. With many illustrations by Adelaide Marchi. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

NOT a popular book this for the "hustling" tourist, but a solid study, a reference book for any one who may purpose spending intelligently a Winter in Florence or who having visited the Lily City keeps open heart for new lights to be thrown on her stately, gloomy palaces. It would be almost too much to ask for such a work the subtle quality of atmosphere. The reader must find for himself in the matter of that, and that to be sure is reason for not recommending this as a book for the "armchair traveler." The author had evidently no pretensions to any such popularity, and so much the more strenuously perhaps has she concentrated her energies on giving to the thoughtful few something of real value.

We cannot but be grateful to those kind folk who do up for us in glass jars and preserving cans fruits that in the Winter days we should otherwise have to go without. For most of us it would be impossible to gather individually all the rich and varied information about Florentine palaces that is to be found in these pages. We can well be grateful then, and not only let us add for the matter in these pages, but for the way that matter has been compressed and systematized and illustrated.

The bewildering political issues, the alternate upheavals and downfallings of one noble family and another, the accounts of sumptuous "feste" dogged by popular uprisings and hideous murders, the revival of Greek culture cheek by jowl with the dissolute behavior of the Medici and other famous Princes—of such are the stories told by the stones of these mighty palaces. For the manner of their telling, when possible, it is by means of contemporary record and authentic document.

Hear, for example, one Giovanni Rucellai in a sort of fifteenth century biography, thanking God. "I thank Him," says he, naïvely, "for being born in Italy, which is the most worthy and the noblest portion of all Christendom, and in the Province of Tuscany, which is reputed as among the worthiest provinces in Italy, and, in addition, to have caused me to be born in the City of Florence, which is reputed the most worthy and the most beautiful birthplace, not only in Christendom, but in the whole world."

This is the sort of fragment we are always glad to have preserved and translated for us. And, though we know moralizing is out of date, we could wish that some of our modern millionaires might be led to hark back to the mid-Renaissance for some few reasons, and to profit, for instance, by so scathing a criticism as that of Cosimo de Medici, who, writing to his architect, Michelozzi, anent a certain pretentious palace, discerned that far from being admirable, it "would rather attract the envy of his fellow-citizens than add to the beauty and ornament of the city and to his own convenience."

Ellen Glasgow's Book.

The middle of next week will see the publication by Doubleday, Page & Co. of Ellen Glasgow's new novel dealing with New York society life, "The Wheel of Life." An idea of the tale can be had from the four parts into which it has been divided—"Impulse," "Illusion," "Disenchantment," and "Reconciliation." The hero is the editor of a magazine, the heroine a poetess. Against a background of social and literary life in a great city the author shows how an insincere man, although clever, can fall under the test of a woman's love.

Spring Publications.

D. Appleton & Co. will bring out in two or three months "Letters to Women in Love," by Mrs. John Van Vorst; "His Word of Honor," a novel written by Booth Tarkington and James Barnes, and "The Chateau of Montplaisir," a humorous tale of French life, by Molly Elliott Seawell.

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PAGES IN WAITING.

STANTON COIT, lecturer in England on ethical religion, has prepared an edition of John Stuart Mill's essay on "The Subjection of Women" for the benefit of the Women's Suffrage Movement, which working women have recently begun to join in London. Of special value to-day, writes the editor, is the new and wider applicability given to the essay through the fact that Mill does not touch on the condition of those women who, through no fault of the husband or father, must be counted among the working class. The status of women has been greatly improved since the essay appeared in 1869; but, writes Mr. Coit, "while the condition of women may not have grown actually worse, and while for propertied women it has greatly improved, our knowledge of the evils endured by women has widened and deepened."

"Subjection of Women" Reprinted.

The introduction contains the argument of the essay in outline, and divided according to Mill's own paragraphs. The editor has written this argument to take the place of headings to chapters, divisions, and notes intentionally left out by the author. Mr. Coit writes as follows of the essay:

No one can read carefully "The Subjection of Women" without recognizing two limitations to Mill's sympathetic imagination as regards the wrongs suffered by women. These limitations are not due to a deficiency of generous emotion, or to any intellectual prejudice; they are characteristic of the epoch in which he lived, and are due to the fact that in his day there had not been a systematic study and intimate understanding of the daily life of working women, nor of what is called the average woman of the middle classes. Mill feels acutely and resents intensely the restraints imposed upon women of genius, and deplores the loss to the community arising from the waste of their abilities.

Longmans, Green & Co. are publishing the new edition.

***

"A Study of Cat's-Cradle."

The Scribner's are to bring out next month a book about the game played with a string by children, young and old. It is "String Figures: A Study of Cat's-Cradle in Many Lands," by Mrs. Caroline Furness Jayne, for which Dr. Alfred C. Haddon of England has written an introduction. The volume will be profusely illustrated from photographs and there will be numerous diagrams. Mrs. Jayne thus explains the scope of the book and its object:

In this book I have attempted to bring together all the facts already known concerning the native games which are played with a simple string loop; to add to these facts my own studies and the unpublished records of other observers, and to describe and illustrate in a simple manner the methods by which the string figures are made. My object in doing this is twofold—to interest other students in the subject, in order that additional games and methods may be collected among various tribes and races, and to reach a still larger public, that more people may share in the fascinations of the games themselves. That the games are attractive there is no doubt. They seem to appeal equally to old and young, to the sick and to the well; they are not unduly difficult, and, as they are capable of infinite variations, their charm is inexhaustible.

***

America in French Eyes.

The volume on "The United States in the Twentieth Century," by Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, which, upon its appearance in Paris about a year ago was also reviewed at length in these columns, has been translated into English by H. Addington Bruce, and the Funk & Wagnalls Company is publishing it in America. The author here makes a detailed survey of the resources, industries, &c., of the United States, and, among other things, also analyzes the American character. Speaking in his preface of the aim of the American to make the United States the "greatest country in the world," he says:

The first century following the annexation of Louisiana witnessed the United States obtain a preponderating influence over North America. The centenary of that great event finds the United States expanding beyond the confines of America. Before the second century be far advanced the United States will unquestionably dominate economically all the Asiatic and American countries bordering on the Pacific, and will be playing in the world the part played until these latter days by England. This is its destiny, * * * resting, too, on moral foundations. * * * It is pre-eminently * * * the land of the strenuous life.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu has written a preface especially for the American edition and authorized the turning of the tables from the metric system to that used in this country. He is the son of Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, the well-known French economist, and a nephew of Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, author of an authoritative work on Russia. He has also written concerning the economic development of other countries.

***

Tennyson's Notes to "In Memoriam."

Although many editions of Tennyson's celebrated "elegies," as the series of poems in "In Memoriam" were originally called, have been edited and published by well-known writers, with notes identifying persons and places mentioned by the poet, it has been left to his son Hallam, the present Lord Tennyson, to publish an edition which must be complete and final, containing as it does the notes by the author himself. These notes, we are told, were left by the laureate partly in his own handwriting, and partly dictated to the editor. The poet went through the proofs and corrected them and allowed his son to publish them, with the understanding, however, that, in his opinion, "poetry is like shot-silk, with many glancing colors," and that "every reader must find his own interpretation according to his ability, and according to his sympathy with the poet." Here and there Lord Tennyson has added explanations to his father's notes, in answer to questions about the work.

In the course of his introduction, Lord Tennyson tells what his father thought of "In Memoriam," and what his object was in writing it:

It must be remembered that this is a poem, not an actual biography. It is founded on our friendship, on the engagement of Arthur Hallam to my sister, on his sudden death at Vienna, just before the time fixed for their marriage, and on his burial at Clevedon Church. The poem concludes with the marriage of my youngest sister Cecilia. It was meant to be a kind of "Divina Commedia," ending with happiness. The sections were written at different places, and as the phases of our intercourse came to my memory and suggested them. * * * The different moods of sorrow as in a drama are dramatically given, and my conviction that fear, doubts, and suffering will find answer and relief only through Faith in a God of Love. * * * As to the localities in which the poems were written, * * * anywhere where I happened to be.

The original versions of some of the poems are here printed for the first time. The Macmillan Company publishes the little book.

***

A Modern English History.

Vol. II. of Prof. C. W. C. Oman's "History of England," which will be complete in six volumes and take in the period "from the beginning" to 1815, is about to appear through G. P. Putnam's Sons. It is by H. W. C. Davis, author of "Charlemagne," &c., and treats of the period from 1066 to 1272, "England Under the Normans and Angevins." This period, the author writes, "possesses a distinctive character and unity."

The years 1066-1272 witnessed the beginning and the end of some remarkable developments; the creation of English feudalism, the rejuvenation of the English Church, the decisive conflicts of Church and Feudalism with the State. They also witnessed the trial and failure of autocracy at home, and in foreign policy of a premature imperialism. The common law and the royal courts of justice were created, and the principle of representative government gained general recognition.

Particular attention has been paid by Mr. Davis to the political aspects of the change in the times, politics being the main subjects of the volume. But some account has also been given of the art, literature, and social life of the period. The book is based throughout upon original authorities. References are given as well as a biobliography.

The object of the series, Prof. Oman points out in his introductory note to the present volume, is to provide the student as well as the general reader with a work that is neither too bulky nor too concise. "It has been divided into periods that are neither too long to be dealt with by one competent specialist nor so short as to tempt the writer to indulge in that overabundance of unimportant detail which repels the general reader. They are intended to give something more than a mere outline of British national annals, but they have no space for controversy or the discussion of sources." Each volume will be supplied with maps. The other writers will be Prof. Oman, C. Grant Richards, G. M. Trevelyan, A. D. Innes, and Owen Edwards.

Wilfred Campbell.

The volume of "Collected Poems of Wilfred Campbell," which appears this week from the Fleming H. Revell Company, presents in permanent form all the lyric verse that the Canadian poet wishes to preserve. There are also many pieces of verse that have appeared in American and English periodicals, besides others that have never before been printed. Mr. Campbell is preparing for later issue a companion volume to contain his poetical tragedies and dramas. Andrew Carnegie has purchased copies of the new book for each of his libraries.

The February Scribner.

"Joseph Jefferson at Work and Play," by Francis Wilson, is among the articles to appear in the February Scribner. There will also be contributions by Edith Wharton, on "The Hermit and the Wild Woman," Ernest Thompson Seton on "The Moose and His Antlers," George Moore on "Reminiscences of the Impressionist Painters," George P. Fernald on "Villas of the Venetians," Thomas F. Willard on "The New China," and Alice Duer Miller, Mary R. S. Andrews, Eleanor Gates, Harriet P. Spofford, Henry van Dyke, Ellis Parker Butler, and Josephine Dodge Daskam.

IN PEKING.

SOMETHING ABOUT MY PEKING GARDEN. By Mrs. Archibald Little. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 304. The J. B. Lippincott Company.

FORBIDDEN lands and forbidden fruits have something in common. The fact that for so long it was scarcely a calamity for the tourist lends a distinct quickness to the taste of travel in China. Add to this the novel sort of picturesqueness, the intense color effects, the quaint customs, and, if you will, the still vivid reminiscences of the too recent Boxer horrors, and what more tempting to the appetite? Besides, is there anything our imaginations (granting we possess such rudimentary faculties) like better than to scale impassable heights? In China there is the stupendous monument of the Great Wall, and you are at liberty to hoist yourself in fancy back to the third century, when it was made, or to the middle of the last century, when it proved ineffectual against the British merchants and missionaries.

However you may cross the wall, once within the precincts your eyes are dazzled by the yellows, reds, and blues of the "Purple Forbidden City" of Peking, by the glistening tiles of one and another country tower and temple, and by the wonderful facades that look, Mrs. Little tells us, as if they had been decorated by huge pens continually dipped in ink of gold. Of his American garden Charles Dudley Warner once said that though but a few paltry rods on the surface it was "some twenty-five hundred miles deep, a not inconsiderable piece of real estate."

Speaking of Chinese gardens or palaces or temples, we might echo the sentiment. No matter whether large or small upon the surface, they go aeons deep into antiquity. Why, at Kaigan they show you a gingko tree 2,000 years old, where a tiny lamp is always kept burning. It is enough to make one dizzy to think of the generation after generation of little, wrinkled, pig-tailed, big-sleeved priests that have followed one another in all these years to keep it alight. The incense, rising against the hoary tree trunk, speaks of more than Chinese history. It minds us of how Japan (whose sacred tree also is the gingko) is really, as to religion, customs, and art, but a living derivative, so to speak, of the ancient China.

We have it on the word of an artist that the wares displayed in our New York Chinatown are vastly more interesting from a color standpoint than many of the so-much-vaunted Japanese wares. This is only an item that goes to show how fascinating may be travel in the real China's towns and country places and gardens. That this old land, however, is not merely a museum for collecting curios in lacquer and cloisonné and bronze, but a country that need to have a political importance with a capital where a particular theory of government was worked out disastrously is yet another point of view, and one well worth the heeding.

When all is said, certainly the easiest and possibly not the least pleasant way to make such studies is to journey with Mrs. Little around her Peking Garden.

Dogs, Horses and Trees.

Jan. 17 has been set down by Doubleday, Page & Co. for the issue of Part VII. on "Terriers," of Watson's "The Dog Book." The whole work, in two volumes, will be published the beginning of March. The same publishers are at last sending out Charles E. Hooper's book on "The Country House," which is dedicated "To the homebuilding public with the hope that it will be of some practical value to its readers." Another item from this firm states that a large edition of Julia E. Rogers's "The Tree Book" has been shipped to Canada.

Two New Novels.

This week L. C. Page & Co. are issuing their first 1906 book. It is "The Passenger from Calais," a detective story, by Arthur Griffith. It will be followed the first of next month by Morley Roberts's "The Idlers," dealing with the London "smart set." The object of the novel, it is said, is realism, the portrayal of life as it is without exaggeration. It has been compared to Mrs. Wharton's "House of Mirth." The book is now appearing in England and reported to be attracting attention.

Sporting Library.

Charles Scribner's Sons are adding to their Country Life Library of Sport "Half a Century of Sport in Hampshire." The volume is made up of extracts from the "Sporting Journals" of James Edward, second Earl of Malmesbury, edited by F. G. Aflalo. A memoir of the Earl has been written for the book by the present owner of the title. The Journals cover the period from 1798 to 1840. Besides describing hunts in the Hampshires and the hunting seat of the Earl of Malmesbury, there are also records of trips in Hungary and Austria. The volume is fully illustrated.

The HOUSE of a THOUSAND CANDLES

"The Best Novel since Stevenson"

At all bookstores — The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Publishers

DOUBLE YOUR DELIGHT

FORGET YOUR TROUBLE

Pictorial Section, Part 1.

The New York Times

Sunday, January 14, 1906.

MRS. GEORGE JAY GOULD.
(Photo Copyright by Marceau.)

LADY GWENDOLINE MAITLAND.

MRS. WILLIAM WATTS SHERMAN.
(Photo by Aimé Dupont.)

MRS. JOEL NOTT ALLEN,
(nee Ogden.) From portrait by
Joel Nott Allen.

MRS. P. A. VALENTINE.
(Photo by Aimé Dupont.)

MRS. GEORGE LOVETT
KINGSLAND.

THE UNCLE'S VISIT—Von Brozik.

A GIRL'S HEAD—Knaus.

OFFICERS RECONNOITRING—De Neuville.

SHEEP—Troyon.

Gems of Art from the Heber R. Bishop Collection About to be Dispersed

(Photos by Permission of the American Art Association.)

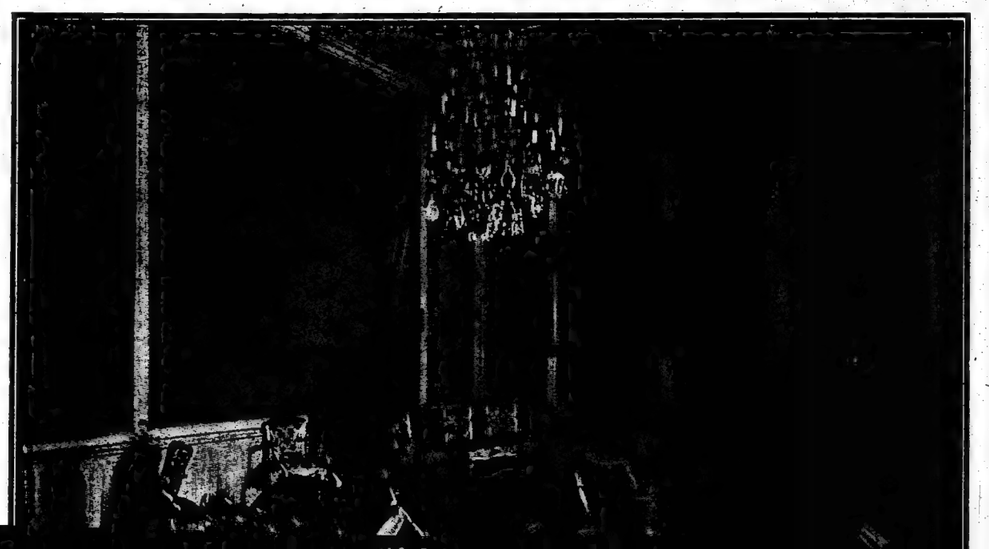

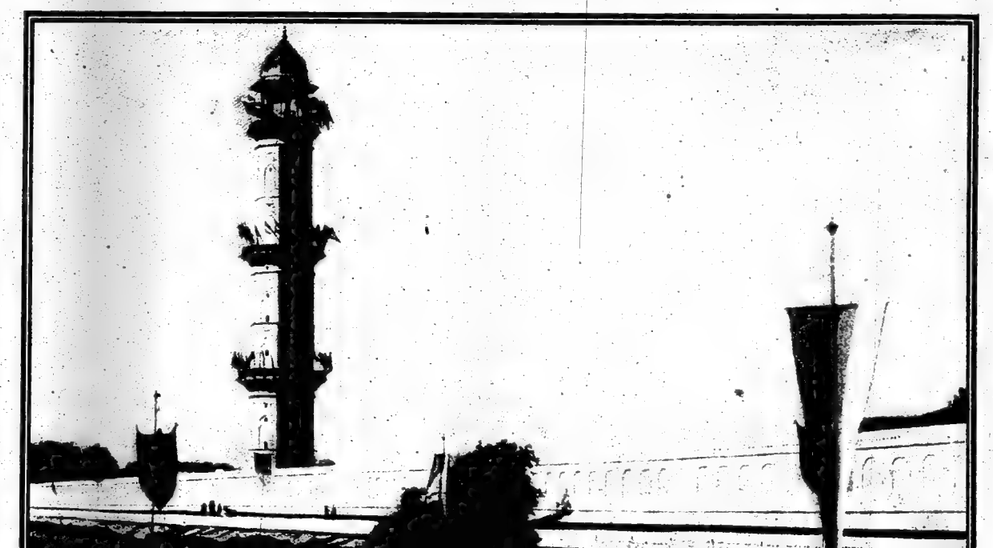

THE RIOTS IN KIEFF, RUSSIA.

Drawing-Room of a Jewish Millionaire After the Mob Had Wrecked His House.

RUSSIAN PRISONERS ABOUT TO START FROM JAPAN.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES IN INDIA.

Enthusiastic Greeting of the Natives in Jaipur, One of the Most Picturesque and Busy Cities Between Bombay and the Punjab.

PRINCESS MARY,
Only Daughter of the Prince of Wales.

Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria and His Wife, Who Was Princess Maria Teresa, Sister of the King of Spain.

PRINCESS YOLANDE,
Eldest Daughter of the King of Italy.

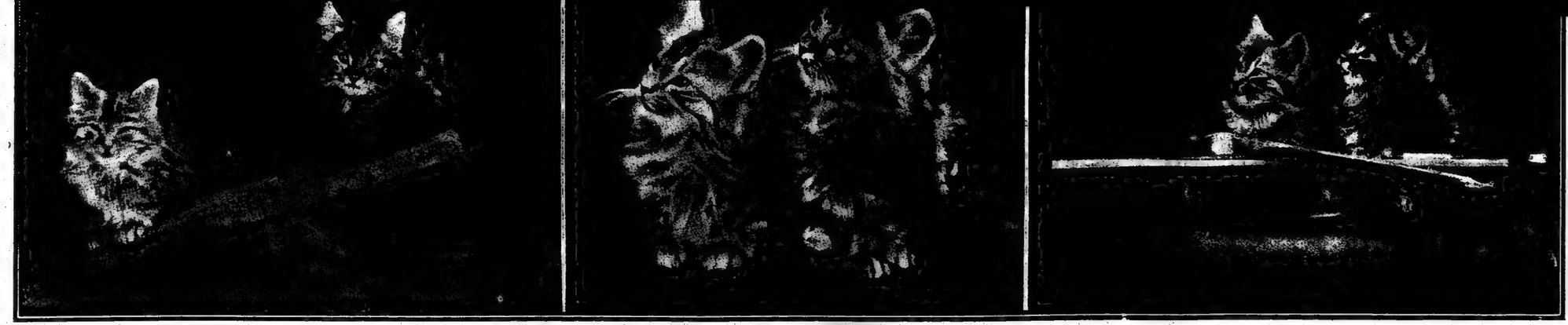

See-Saw. Who's That? Harmony.

Three Clever Photographic Studies of Kitten Life.

"ON THE FENCE."
Miss Marion Stevenson with Thomas Achelis and Francis H. Markoe, Jr.

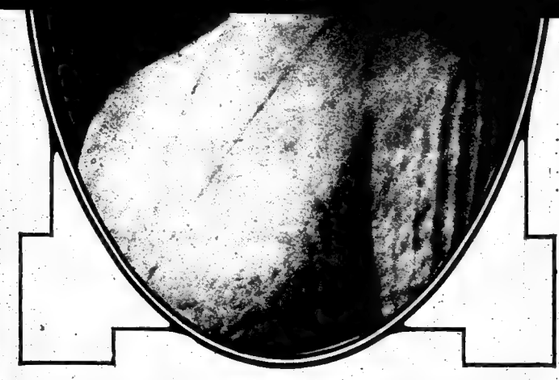

MISS DORIS FRANCKLYN.

"MRS. SHRIMPER'S BOARDING HOUSE."
Miss Hester Davis, on the Left, as Mrs. Shrimper; Miss Eleanor Townsend as Serissa the Daughter, and Wm. C. Bowers as Mr. Hawkins in the Centre—Others in the Cast were Misses Evelyn Witherbee, Elsie Lazarus, Grace Henry, Nathalie Bailey, May F. Vogel, Mildred Townsend, Cornelia Landon, and Frances Alexander.

Society and the Stage---Miss Doris Francklyn and Her Playlets.

Miss Francklyn's "On the Fence" and "Mrs. Shrimper's Boarding House" Were Recently Presented Successfully at the Berkeley Lyceum. All the Players Were Young People Well Known in New York Society.

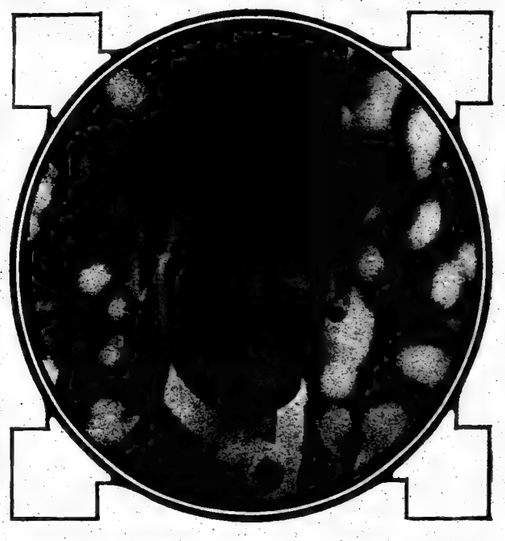

(Copyright, 1905, by Montauk Photograph Concern.)

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr. G. G. Haven, Jr. Mayor McClellan. Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

Well-Known New Yorkers Caught With Their Smiles On.

Mark Twain does his writing in bed

(From stereograph by Ashton, copyright, 1906, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.)

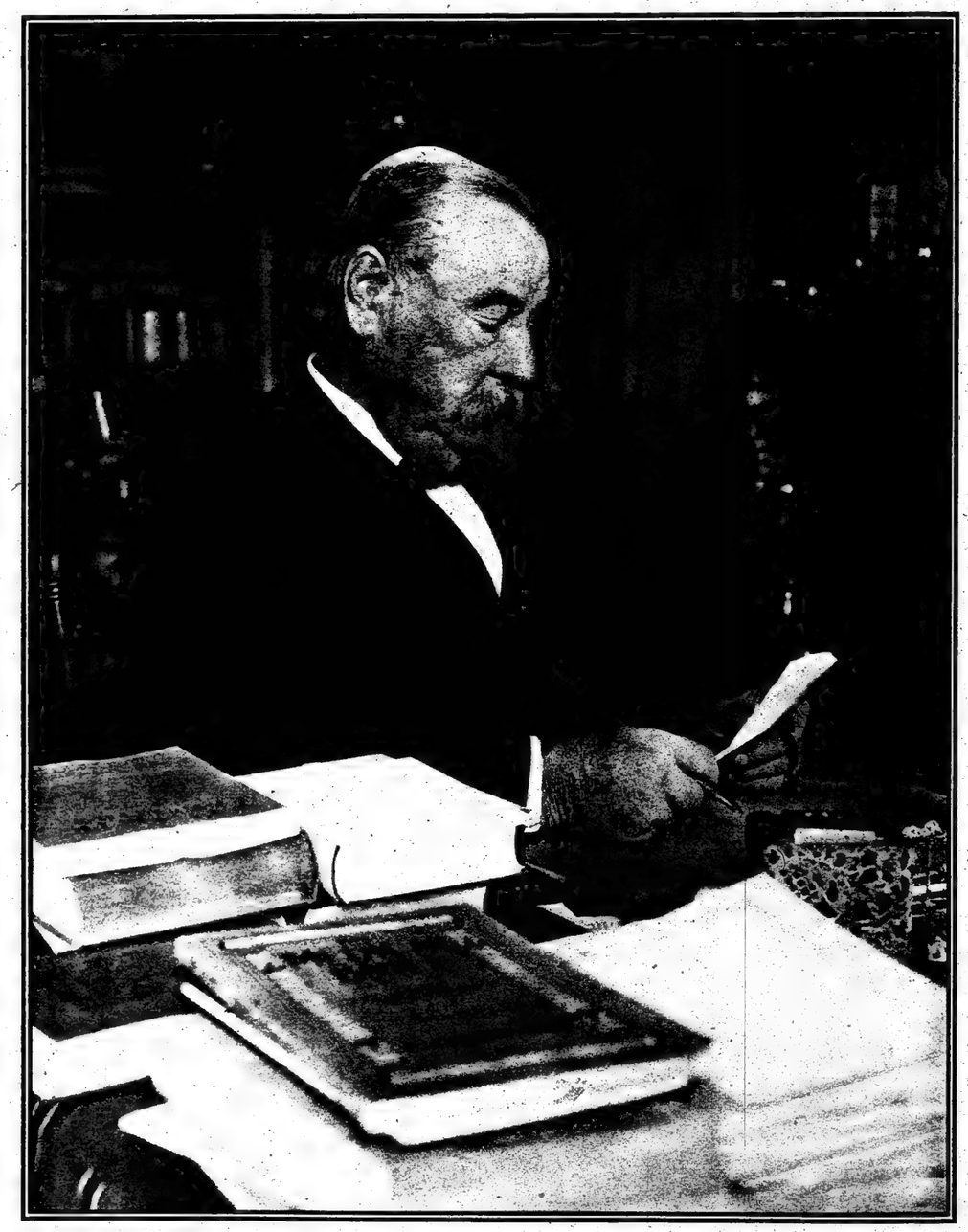

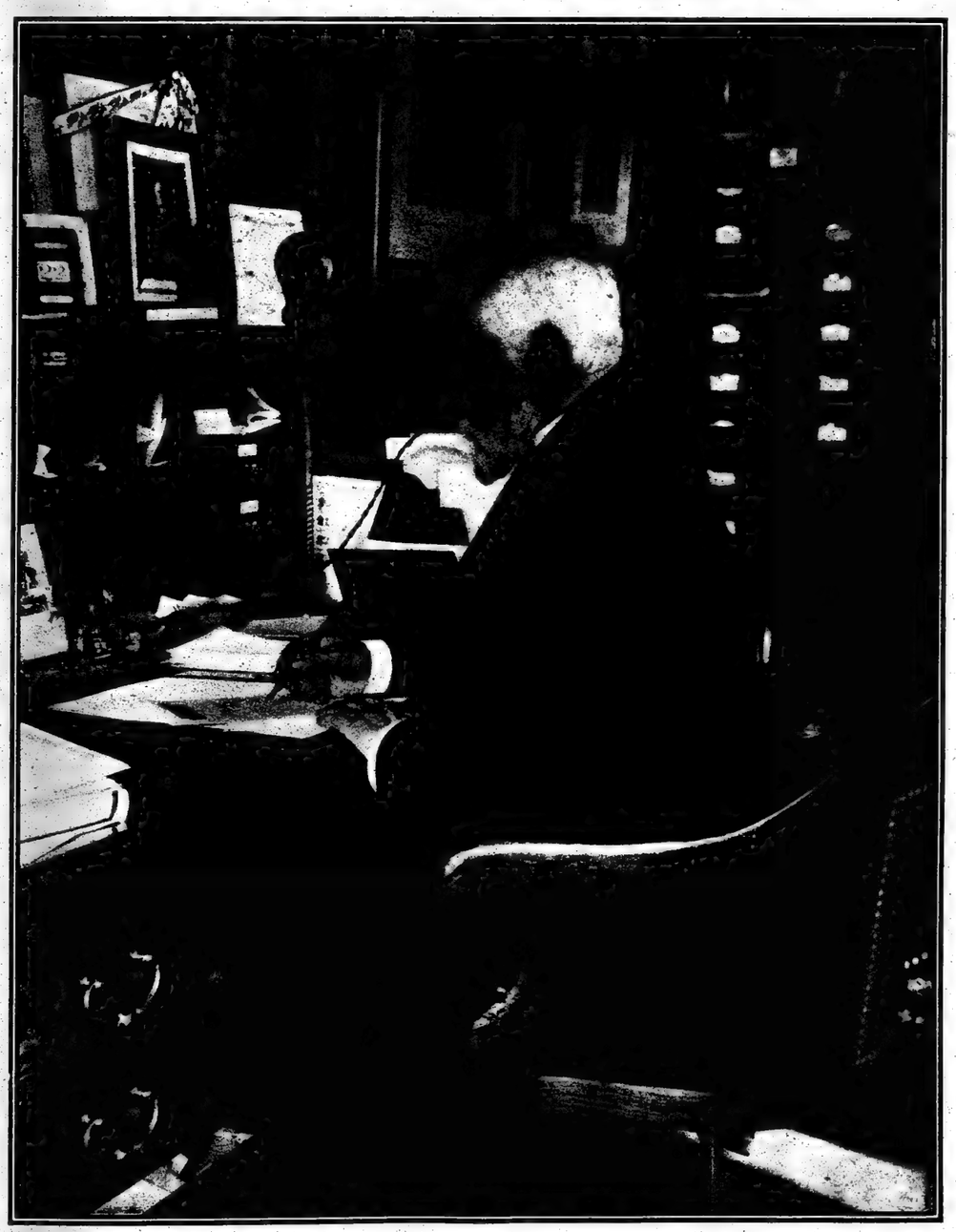

Grover Cleveland in his library at Princeton
(From stereograph by Ashton, copyright, 1906, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.)

Andrew Carnegie in his "Den" in his Fifth Ave. Home
(From stereograph by Ashton, copyright, 1906, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.)

Three Eminent Americans in Their Workshops

Sheep Ranch at the Bluffs of Green River, Wyoming.

Picturesque Pasadena and the Sierra Madre Mountains.

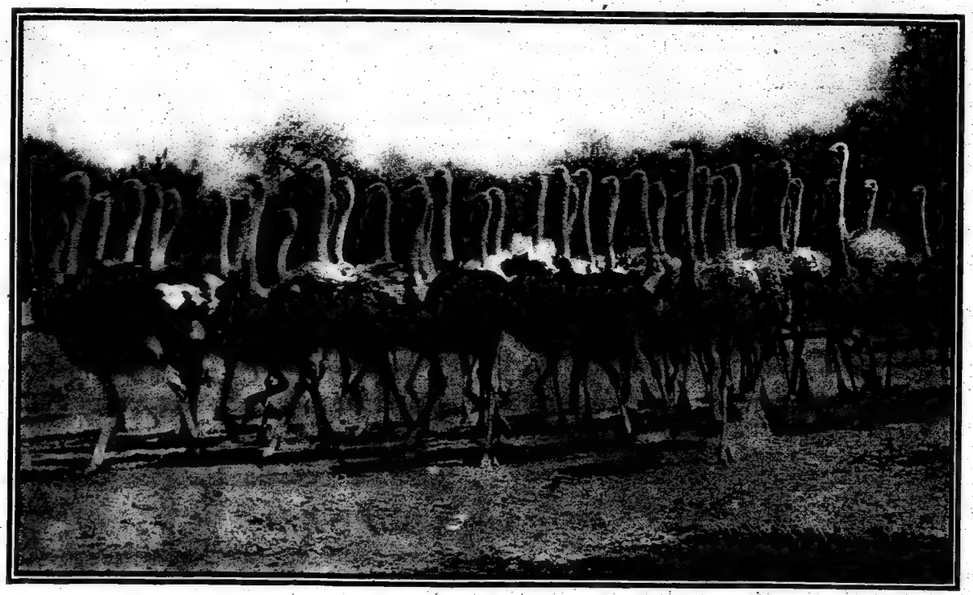

A Procession of "Rubber Necks," South Pasadena, Cal.

"Extra! Just Out!"

Girls' Noon Drill at a Large Public School in the Bronx.

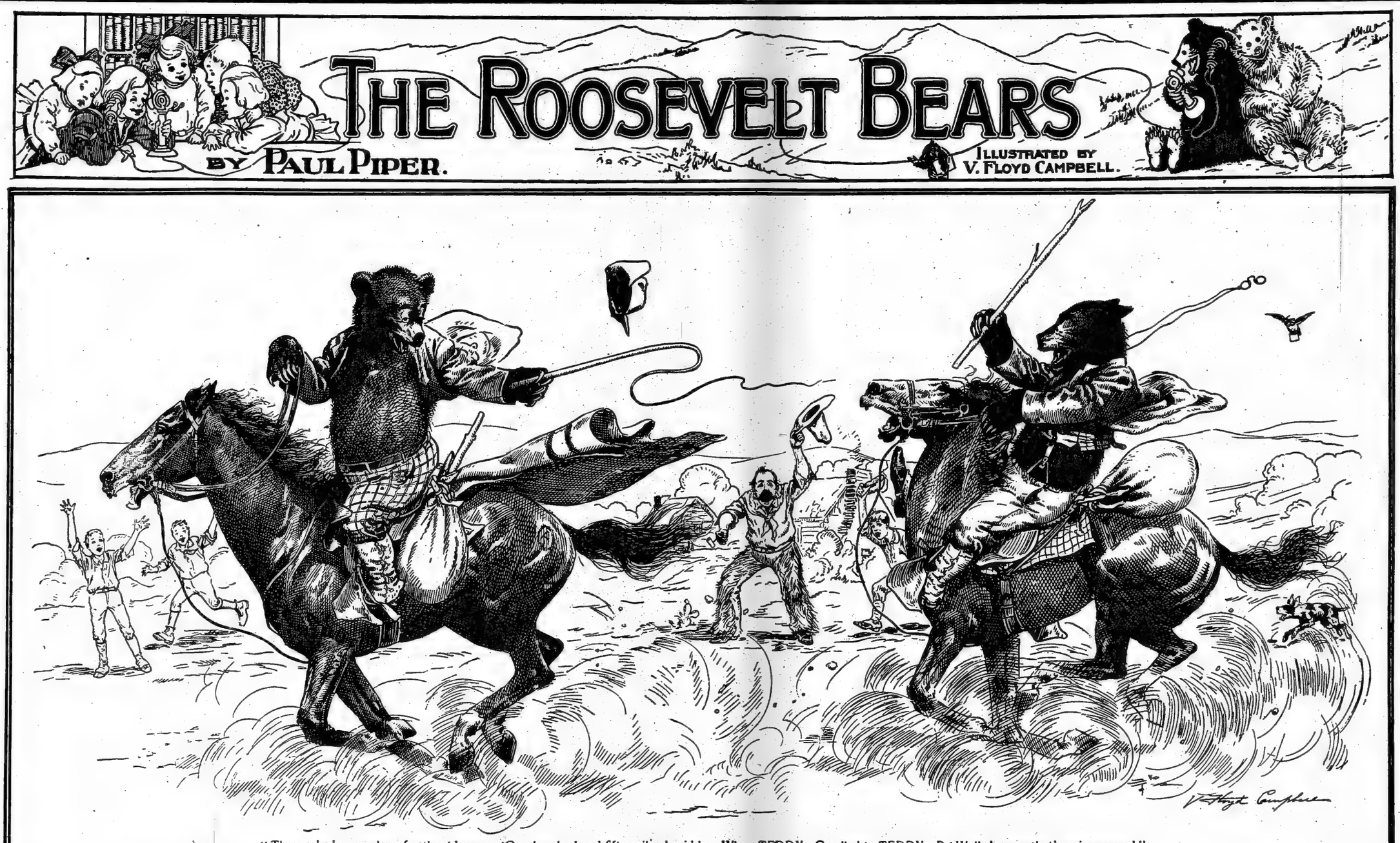

THE ROOSEVELT BEARS

BY PAUL PIPER. ILLUSTRATED BY V. FLOYD CAMPBELL.

"They asked a man how far they'd come; 'One hundred and fifty miles,' said he; When TEDDY—G called to TEDDY—B 'Well, I guess that's going some.'"

"He sold the bears some clothes to wear; as many things as he could spare."

THE ROOSEVELT BEARS

(Copyright, 1905, by Seymour Eaton. All rights reserved)

By PAUL PIPER

II. THE RACE FOR THE TRAIN

With burdens light and spirits gay
The two bears journeyed on their way.
They followed a trail for miles alone;
There wasn't a tree, there wasn't a stone;
Simply a path over hill and plain
Which came from nowhere and went back again.

The sun was high in the eastern sky,
And the bears were planning their lunch to try
When they came in sight of a ranchman's shack;
The man had left and hadn't come back;
No one was home but his chore-boy Jack.
"Hello! Good day!" said TEDDY—B,
"Where are the folks? We want to see
Inside your house. We're going to stay
An hour for lunch and perhaps we may
Sleep here to-night if you treat us right.
Come, Jack, don't scare! These bears don't bite."
TEDDY—G said, "Shake! Your hand! Put it there!
I love a brave boy, boys love a brave bear;
We like every boy from Denver to Rome."
And he gave Jack a hand-shake like fellows from home.

Jack did as well as he could do
To make a lunch, the best he knew,
Of boiled potatoes and chicken stew.
He sold the bears some clothes to wear,
As many things as he could spare:
Trousers and coats, a vest and cap,
A leather belt, an Indian's wrap,
A pair of gloves, a cattleman's whip,
A silver watch, a purse for scrip,
Two pairs of shoes bare feet to hide,
And leggings with strings right down the side.
They gave Jack gold, enough at least
To buy a ticket back to the East
Where Jack had a mother and sister and chum
Who wrote him long letters and begged him to come.

In half an hour the bears were dressed,
Their hair was combed, they looked their best.
TEDDY—B and Jack had a little chat
About forgetting friends and this and that,
And learning to write and read and spell,
And going back to his sister Nell
And his mother and chum whom he left behind
When he ran away the West to find.
"Good-bye, old fellow," said TEDDY—G,
"My love to Nell when your folks you see,
Be square and white, don't do things wrong,
I'll see you East; good-bye, so long."

About three o'clock in the afternoon
They stopped to chat with a big raccoon
Who asked them questions and said that he
Had been to school and knew A B C,
And the foot-ball rules and some geography,
And the best way yet to climb a tree,
And three Latin words and a little Greek,
And a place to fish in the mountain creek.
These things he had learned from books and men;
Five years' hard work with teachers ten.
The bears told him of their journey East,
And the night before and the farewell feast,
And of plans they had but didn't care
To tell to 'coons just then and there.

Their feet were sore; the road was rough;
The bears had tramped about enough.
The raccoon advised them both to ride;
He said he could find two horses tied
In a little grove where cow-boys keep
Some hammocks swung for their mid-day sleep.
If the bears would follow he'd find the place,
Help them to mount and start the race.

The bears got up on saddles round;
The horses pranced and pawed the ground;
"A king I'll be," said TEDDY—G,
"I'll buy a bank and keep the key;
I'll gather together a soldier band,
And ride to the East and possess the land."
"Don't be too smart," said TEDDY—B,
You have much to learn before you'll see
Yourself a king or a soldier bold;
Take my advice and your pony hold
Or you'll see a bear take a skyward sail,
Over a horse's head or a horse's tail."
The big raccoon admired the pair;
He gave directions and told them where
To find the road to the nearest train,
And asked them to call when they came back again.

The bears were off; the dust it flew;
The road was wide and the jockeys knew
That the time was short and the hours were few;
That the night express was always due
At five o'clock and never late;
If they missed the train they'd have to wait,
So they told the horses to do or die;
If their legs gave out they'd have to fly.

Of all the races that were ever run,
From Gilpin's sprint to Edmonton,
Or the ride that broke "the one-hoss shay,"
Or a chariot race on a circus day,
Or the midnight ride of Paul Revere,
Or the cowboy's chase of a Texas steer,
To the quickest time that was ever done
For might or money, for fame or fun,
By race-track mare, or by motor-car,
This ride that day was best by far.

No stop was made for drink or feed;
They went by camps at break-neck speed;
They waved their hats as boys they passed;
And the lads said, "Gee, but they're going fast."
They asked a man how far they'd come,
"One hundred and fifty miles," said he;
When TEDDY—G called to TEDDY—B
"Well, I guess that's going some."

TEDDY—G was the bear to win,
But both were there when the train pulled in.
To a colored porter in gray and gold
TEDDY—G gave a tip and said, "You hold
These bags and sticks while we step aboard."
But TEDDY—B said, "We can't afford
To ride in a Pullman from West to East
It will cost a dollar a day at least
To shine my shoes and brush my hat."
But TEDDY—G didn't scare at that.
"We are in for fun, we have lots of stuff.
I'll pay the bills; if I haven't enough
I'll send for more. We'll let folks see
We can ride in style," said TEDDY—G.

From an open window as the train pulled out,
To the broncho racers folks heard them shout:
"Get back to your ranch by to-morrow noon,
And give our love to the big raccoon,
And say to the cow-boys up the State
That we made our train and the ride was great."

(CONTINUED NEXT SUNDAY.)

"To a colored porter in gray and gold"

The way to go to Colorado, Utah, California, and the Pacific Coast is by the New York Central Lines

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain to-day; cloudy to-morrow; heavy northeast winds.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,522. * * * NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 14, 1906.—50 Pages, in Six Parts, including Pictorial Section. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BALFOUR IS DEFEATED; LIBERALS GAIN 18 SEATS

Elections So Far Are a Landslide for the Government.

WINSTON CHURCHILL WINS

Captures a Constituency for His Party —Safe New Seat Will Be Found for the ex-Premier.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The political map of England to-day underwent a striking change as the result of parliamentary elections held in thirty-nine constituencies in widely scattered but important centres.

The Liberals gained eighteen seats. The Laborites, who are counted among the Liberal gains, obtained four new seats against Unionist candidates.

In the Eastern Division of Manchester Arthur J. Balfour, the ex-Prime Minister, was defeated by T. G. Horridge, Liberal. Mr. Horridge obtained the remarkable majority of 1,980. This victory, notwithstanding the Liberal predictions, was a decidedly sensational outcome of the day's polling and will, it is believed, enormously affect the elections, which will continue for a fortnight.

At the General Election in 1900 Mr. Balfour defeated A. H. Scott, his Liberal opponent, by a majority of 2,453. There are about 13,000 voters in the constituency, and over 2,000 of them have changed from the Conservative to the Liberal Party in the last five years.

What makes Mr. Horridge's victory the more remarkable is that he is a comparatively unknown man. He has never sat in Parliament before, and has never even contested a seat. He is a well-known barrister and a King's Counsel, but his success in the law has not made him well known to the electors, and he went to Manchester with apparently hardly any chance of success. Even the Liberals conceded that he was a weak candidate against such a man as Mr. Balfour.

From the first Mr. Horridge conducted an aggressive campaign. In his first speech to the electors he declared that East Manchester was the "Port Arthur" of Conservatism, and appealed to the Liberal electors to "follow the example of the gallant Japanese" and capture it. He declared that he represented the principle of the weak against the strong, the poor against the rich, and the masses against the classes, and added that the whole country was watching to see what East Manchester did.

Mr. Horridge did not avoid personalities. He said that the spirit of egotism which had come over Mr. Balfour, as exhibited in his recent speeches, was "perfectly appalling."

Winston Churchill, Liberal, was to-day elected by the Northwest Division of Manchester, defeating W. Joynson-Hicks, Conservative, by a majority of 1,241. This is another Liberal gain.

Everywhere the Liberal majorities were increased, and the net result of the first day's contest between the great political parties was overwhelmingly in favor of the present Government.

Sixty-six seats are now filled out of 670 in the new Parliament, which meets at Westminster on Feb. 15. The composition of the House, as shown by the results declared up to midnight, is as follows: Liberals, 39; Unionists, 14; Laborites, 6; Nationalists, 7. This includes 24 candidates who were unopposed and the two candidates elected at Ipswich yesterday.

The returns for Grimsby, where polling took place to-day, will not be declared before Monday, and the elections at Cambridge University, which commenced to-day, will continue until next Thursday.

Little disorder attended the polling at any place. The excitement at Manchester was intense, and the candidates and their constituents worked with feverish activity, especially in the district which Mr. Balfour was contesting, when reports were circulated late in the afternoon that Mr. Balfour was in danger of defeat.

The returns, which came in late to-night from all points, created a profound sensation in political circles. Fleet Street was packed with howling mobs. Political clubs received the returns by special wires, and everywhere the defeat of Mr. Balfour was a most complete surprise. Then, as Liberal gain was added to Liberal gain, until the remarkable total of twenty-two seats, counting the Laborites, out of thirty-nine contested constituencies was reached, it was agreed that the Liberal majority in the next Parliament would be an overwhelming one.

Dispatches from Manchester say that the excitement there to-night was indescribable. Great crowds swarmed the streets, cheering and demonstrating with the utmost enthusiasm.

Mr. Balfour to-night addressed a gathering at the Conservative Club. He acknowledged the gravity of the disaster, but predicted a short life for the Liberal Government. He urged the Unionists to continue to work for the party and the future reversal of to-day's results.

Of course Mr. Balfour will find a safe seat before the elections are over through one of the Unionist candidates retiring in his favor. Up to the present, however, there is no indication as to where the ex-Premier will find a place where he can secure a majority which will enable him to take his seat as leader on the front Opposition bench.

Among the Unionists who saved their seats from the general landslide was Sir Gilbert Parker at Gravesend. He obtained a majority of 800 over J. Macpherson, the Labor and Liberal candidate.

George Wyndham, ex-Chief Secretary for Ireland, the Unionist candidate for Dover, also retained his seat, defeating R. J. Bryce, Liberal.

Five of the six divisions of Manchester were won by the Liberals, the other going to a Laborite. Elsewhere in the manufacturing districts in Lancashire and Yorkshire the Liberals took seats from Unionist candidates.

Two London constituencies voted to-day, Newington and Walworth, the election at Walworth resulting in a Liberal gain.

There were no elections in Wales or Ireland, and only one in Scotland, at Perth, where the Liberal majority was only slightly increased.

One of the most remarkable reversals was at Halifax. Of the two seats there one hitherto had been held by a Unionist, but to-day one Liberal and one Laborite were returned.

Seventy-three constituencies will vote on Monday, including twenty in London, all those in Leeds, and other important centres. The seats of members and ex-members of the Cabinet and of a number of prominent men of both parties are involved.

IN PERIL ON THE CHEROKEE.

Gale Holds Sixty Persons on the Stranded Clyde Liner.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Jan. 13.—Sixty lives are in peril on the Clyde Line steamship Cherokee, which went ashore off Brigantine Shoals early yesterday morning. The vessel is still hard aground. The efforts of the tugs to drag her off have been prevented by the forty-mile gale which has been blowing all day.

The last signal from the stranded craft came about 4 o'clock this afternoon when the Captain signaled "All well."

About noon the Captain signaled, asking that lighters be sent to his vessel at once. His request was complied with, and orders were sent to the Delaware Breakwater to send the lighters.

Late this afternoon a report gained currency that the life saving crew of the Brigantine station had been drowned. This rumor was due to the fact that the surfboat belonging to the crew floated ashore at the inlet. Later it was learned that the crew had reached the Cherokee last night and gone aboard. The surfboat broke its moorings and came ashore. The life savers are on the steamship.

The wrecking tugs had succeeded last night in moving the steamship about fifty feet toward deep water. But the elements to-day seemed to be against the efforts. Huge waves could be seen breaking over the Cherokee. As far as could be seen to-day, the vessel was on even keel.

The crew began to-day to jettison the cargo of crude sugar. While the vessel was being relieved of her cargo the howling northeaster came up. The ship lies about a mile from shore. She seems to be driven deeper and deeper into the mud by the fearful battering from the seas.

The work of jettisoning the cargo was stopped many hours ago, since under the conditions it was impossible for the seamen to remain at work with safety. Two hours before the jettisoning ceased the men had to be tied fast to the rigging to prevent being swept into the sea.

The life boats on the deck of the Cherokee are in danger of being dashed to pieces or into the sea any moment. The hatchways of the ship are battened down, and every other opening through which the water might enter closed in order to prevent flooding.

The wrecking tugs are about eight miles away, ready at the first favorable turn in the weather to steam near enough to make fast their hawsers and begin another desperate attempt to save the Cherokee. The two most powerful wrecking tugs hovering around the stranded steamship are the I. J. Merritt of New York and the North America of Philadelphia.

It is upon the crews of these two craft that the rescue of the people on the Cherokee will for the most part depend should the necessity arise of taking them off the vessel to save their lives.

When the northeaster sprang up to-day and the conditions became such as made it impossible to bring the passengers ashore in lifeboats, the failure to take them off yesterday, when the conditions were favorable, caused some comment. They were not taken off yesterday because the officers of the vessel, as well as the lifesavers, felt that there was no danger.

The passengers on board are Hugh M. Walker, Albert H. Pierson, Joseph Schwartz, Walter W. Handley, and Louis A. Train of New York and Edward Pabodde, Elias Filippa, and Anna Andras of Santo Domingo, and two others whose names are unknown.

The cargo of the Cherokee is said to be worth about $100,000, while the value of the vessel is approximated at about $500,000.

MORALES AT SAN JUAN.

Injured and Penniless and Means to Seek Employment in Panama.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Jan. 13.—The United States gunboat Dubuque arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon from Santo Domingo, and at 5 o'clock started on her return to Santo Domingo City, which place was left without an American warship when she sailed for Porto Rico.

On board the Dubuque was Gen. Carlos F. Morales, ex-President of Santo Domingo. He is suffering from a broken ankle, and a navy hospital ambulance was waiting when the vessel arrived to convey him to the hospital. His injury, which is not serious, resulted from a fall from his horse on Dec. 24, and since that time he has been without medical attendance.

Gen. Morales is reported to have been within a dozen miles of Santo Domingo City until he arranged with the American Minister, Mr. Dawson, to resign the Presidency, and was taken into the city by his secretary, Enrique Jimines, who is a nephew of ex-President Jimines of Santo Domingo, now residing in San Juan, and a body servant of Gen. Morales. At present it is the intention of Gen. Morales to remain in Porto Rico until he has recovered from his injury, and then, possibly, he will go to Panama.

Officers of the Dubuque say Gen. Morales has no funds and that his entire luggage consisted of two trunks. He remarked to Commander Fechteler of the Dubuque that, being financially embarrassed, he would be forced to seek employment, which he hoped to obtain in Panama.

The Dubuque reports that quiet prevails in Santo Domingo, and that Monte Cristi is the only province not controlled by President Caceres. Monte Cristi will probably be invaded next week.

The officers of the Dubuque say that after the resignation of Morales, Caceres and his followers announced that they would support the proposed American treaty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Commander W. H. H. Sutherland has cabled to the Navy Department the following dispatch sent by ex-President Morales to the Governor of Monte Cristi:

"Circumstances necessitate resignation in interest of peace. Country demands sacrifice. If Government offers guarantee, do not omit means to save country."

Theatrical Troupe in Wreck.

SELMA, Ala., Jan. 13.—A special train carrying the second "Little Johnny Jones" theatrical company to Pensacola ran into a log train to-day between Monroe and Repton, Ala., on a branch line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Misses Maddock, Thomas and Bailey of the chorus were injured and were taken to a hospital in Pensacola. Nearly all the scenery was rendered useless.

ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA & MEXICO.
SUNSET EXPRESS ANNEX CAR leaves New York daily 4:25 P. M. via Southern Railway, A. & W. P., W. of A., and L. & N. Dining car service. New York offices, 271 and 1,185 B'way.—Adv.

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS.
"N. Y. & Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M.; "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:25 A. M., via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line, 1,161 B'way, N. Y.—Adv.

ROOSEVELT AND CANNON VAINLY WAVE BIG STICK

President Reminds a Congressman of Patronage Obligation.

INTERVIEW ENDS IN ANGER

Representative Leaves the White House Abruptly—Babcock and Mondell Scorn the Speaker.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The President and the Speaker to-day continued to wave the big stick over the heads of the House insurgents, with the result that to-night the rebels are thoroughly angry and more determined than ever. Biter utterances regarding the President were heard from men who have hitherto been loyal Administration men.

The President's failure yesterday to convert the Missouri insurgents, for whom he sent with the intention of bringing them into line, was followed to-day by another. This time there was a warm scene between the President and the insurgent.

The Congressman was Halvor Steenerson of Minnesota, who has a reputation of being hard to coerce. The President sent for him, and Steenerson went to the White House. Mr. Roosevelt argued with him that the Statehood bill was a party measure and ought to be supported, but Steenerson persisted that he was voting according to his convictions.

Then the President is said to have become irritated and to have told Steenerson that he had appointed a man to a Federal office at the Congressman's request. "If I had known what you were going to do," he is said to have declared, sharply, "I never should have appointed him."

Steenerson left the White House abruptly, and it was several hours before he calmed down. To-night he is working with redoubled energy against the Statehood bill.

Mr. Babcock, the insurgent leader, had a warm personal talk with the Speaker to-day. He went into Mr. Cannon's room and said that he had reason to believe that the House machine was responsible for the publication of false stories about him, such as that he was making his fight because he had not been appointed Chairman of the Appropriations Committee. He said he was going to rise to a question of personal privilege in the House and make a speech about it.

The Speaker told him he was ungrateful in opposing the party's policy, in view of the excellent committee assignments he had received.

Babcock retorted that he was thoroughly convinced the Statehood bill was a bad one, and the question of gratitude did not enter in.

Then the Speaker gave his definition of an organization man. He said an organization man was one who supported his party's policies and tried to advance them instead of opposing them.

"In return for your definition of an organization man," retorted Babcock, "I'll give you my definition of an insurgent. An insurgent is a man who is elected to Congress by 200,000 people, and votes as they desire, and not as he is told to vote by somebody else. Under that definition I'm an insurgent, and glad of it."

He then left the Speaker's room in a frame of mind that was by no means calm.

Shortly afterward the Speaker had a still more painful experience. He sent for Mr. Mondell of Wyoming and undertook to reason with that gentleman about his insurgency. In the course of his talk he made a highly interesting revelation.

"I promised the President that I would put this Philippines bill through the House," was the revelation, "and it will put me in an embarrassing position if I don't."

Up to this point Mondell had made no interruption. Here he broke in with:

"I don't need the mileage, Mr. Speaker."

Mr. Cannon did not catch the meaning of this apparently irrelevant interruption, and went on with his argument. Presently Mondell again broke in:

"I can get along without the mileage from Wyoming," he said.

This time the Speaker's attention was arrested. "What do you mean by that?" he asked with some irritation. "I'm talking about the Philippine tariff, not about mileage."

"Under your conception of the duties of a Congressman," retorted Mondell, "there is nothing to bring me to Washington except to draw my mileage. I can sit back home in Wyoming, and when my name is reached on the passage of a bill all you have to do is to push a button and cast my vote for me. There is no occasion for any Congressman to come to Washington except yourself."

With these remarks Mondell left the room. He has the reputation of being a hard fighter, and the general comment was that the Speaker must be in bad straits or he never would have undertaken to drive Mondell into line.

NO TREATY WITH GERMANY.

Root Will Not Take Chances in Senate with a Reciprocity Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Administration has given up all idea of negotiating a reciprocity treaty with Germany and has left the whole situation to Congress. Secretary Root will not send any reciprocity treaty to the Senate unless assured in advance that it will receive favorable consideration before the end of the session.

This is the result of the Senate's behavior in the past. All the reciprocity treaties provided for under the Dingley law have been strangled, and the Administration does not intend to undergo that experience again. No assurance will be given, and hence the reciprocity method of dealing with the German situation is dead.

Congress will be left to take such action as it desires, and the leaders, as announced yesterday, intend to meet the situation by hoisting the Dingley rates as against Germany instead of reducing them. A high official of the Administration said to-day that the country did not seem to be awake to the effect of Germany's new policy. He said it would close the German market completely to American producers.

CALIFORNIA TOURS.
The Southern Railway offers two high-class tours via Washington-Sunset Route to and through California and return, leaving Washington Feb'y 8th and March 8th, including two days New Orleans, one day San Antonio, one day El Paso for Juarez, Old Mexico, principal points in California, Salt Lake, Colorado, covering 31 days, under personal escort. Cost, including expenses, $365, $285, $220, according to tour selected. Offices, 1-271-849-1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED
makes quickest time to St. Augustine. Leaves New York every day 12:25 noon. Two other high-class trains for Pinehurst, Camden, Tampa. Resort booklets at office 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

MARSHALL FIELD VERY LOW.

At 2:30 o'Clock This Morning His Condition Was Precarious.

At 2:30 o'clock this morning there were two physicians with Marshall Field, the Chicago merchant, ill of pneumonia at the Holland House, and it was said that his condition was very precarious.

The physicians said that they had great trouble in keeping Mr. Field's mind off his business. His constant thought of his affairs, they said, had led to a slight rise in temperature. Aside from this there was no change in his condition of extreme exhaustion.

Dr. Billings said that there was no danger of death in the next forty-eight hours.

The last bulletin, issued at 11:35 o'clock last night, said:

"Mr. Field is not feeling so well to-night. The disease has not extended, but Mr. Field shows very much exhaustion.

E. G. JANEWAY, M. D.,
"WALTER B. JAMES, M. D.,
"FRANK BILLINGS, M. D.

A bulletin issued yesterday morning by Dr. Frank Billings, Mr. Field's Chicago physician, and Dr. Walter B. James of this city said:

"Mr. Field passed a very comfortable night. He is resting this morning. The condition of the patient remains unchanged."

In the afternoon one of the physicians in attendance summed up Mr. Field's condition in the word "favorable." James H. Harris, a Chicago stock broker, who has been Mr. Field's close friend for many years, has been in almost daily attendance at the bedside of the patient. He was very hopeful yesterday.

Henry H. Rogers, Vice President of the Standard Oil Company, called to see Mr. Field yesterday morning, remaining in the sickroom half an hour.

RUSSIAN NEW YEAR VICTIM.

Nobleman Slays Student in Famous St. Petersburg Restaurant.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sunday, Jan. 14.—A tragedy in which a student paid with his life for refusing to do honor to the old régime occurred in the famous restaurant, the Bear, shortly after midnight.

The annual ceremony of watching the old year out was being observed with something like the old-time festivities. The great hall was crowded and the orchestra of Mlle. Rigo, a sister of Rigo, who ran away with the Princess Chimay, upon the stroke of midnight burst forth with "God Save the Emperor." The guests, with the exception of a student named Davidoff, a member of an aristocratic family, rose to their feet, and the officers present demanded an encore, being determined to turn the celebration into a loyalist demonstration.

Count Sheremetieff, a relative of the notorious Moscow reactionary, applied an epithet to Davidoff for refusing to honor the national anthem and pulled his chair from under him.

Hot words followed, and then, in the midst of the joyous acclamation of the new year, the guests were startled by five shots in rapid succession, and the body of the student lay on the floor. Count Sheremetieff, in addition to killing Davidoff, wounded two women.

Three companions of Davidoff, armed with champagne bottles, attacked the murderer, who, with blood streaming from his face, managed to fight his way to the door. Women shrieked and fainted.

The impassioned spectators of the tragedy having ranged themselves according to their political opinions on either side of it, crimination and recrimination followed each other hotly.

TO SAVE THE PALISADES.

Rockefeller and Other Rich Men Back of Bill to Stop Blasting.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 13.—It was learned to-day that John D. Rockefeller and other rich New Yorkers owning mansions along the Hudson are behind the bill introduced on Thursday by Senator Carpenter to prevent the destruction of the Palisades. Mr. Rockefeller, it is said, objects as much to the blasting as he does to the defacement of the scenery.

The blasts are set off morning and evening by bluestone quarrymen, and can be heard for twenty miles up and down the river. At times the vibrations are so great that dishes have been shaken on tables five miles away.

The Carpenter bill is an amendment to the present act, which protects the Palisades as far north as Piedmont by placing them in the hands of a commission, and will extend the jurisdiction of the commission to Stony Point.

Senator Carpenter said to-day that he had introduced the bill by request and that he understood that Mr. Rockefeller, James Speyer, and other residents who were behind it would stand ready to pay any additional expenses incurred by the commission. It is expected that the bill will be opposed by some of the Hudson River counties, as it would put an end to the quarrying of stone, which is one of their principal industries.

MITCHELL TO SEE OPERATORS

Will Hold Conference on Anthracite Agreement, Which Expires April 1.

It was learned yesterday that the Presidents of the anthracite coal-carrying companies are willing to grant the request of President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers for a conference as to the conditions which will prevail in the anthracite mining districts when the present agreement expires on April 1. Mr. Mitchell's letter asking for a conference says nothing about recognition of the union or any demands. Most of the coal Presidents have replied, granting his request.

RATE BILL APPROVED.

President Roosevelt Indorses the Hepburn Measure—A Report Soon.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—President Roosevelt has indicated that he is in accord with the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in its support of the Hepburn bill for the regulation of railroad freight rates.

He had a conference to-day with Representative Hepburn of Iowa and with Representative Esch of Wisconsin, in which he expressed his satisfaction with the amendments the committee proposes to make to the measure. It is expected that the measure will be reported to the House the latter part of next week and be called up soon afterward.

PLAN OUSTING OF ODELL AT WHITE HOUSE DINNER

"That Was the Whole Thing," Says One of the Diners.

WADSWORTH CHIEF GUEST

His Father and Congressman Parsons Also There—"A Social Affair," Says Root, Who Looked In.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—President Roosevelt, the real leader of the New York State Republican organization, gave a political dinner at the White House to-night to Speaker Wadsworth and several other New Yorkers. Those present, besides the President and Mr. Wadsworth, were Representative Wadsworth, the Speaker's father; Secretary Metcalf, Civil Service Commissioner Cooley, Postmaster General Cortelyou, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Newberry, and Representative Herbert C. Parsons.

Immediately after the dinner Attorney General Moody arrived at the White House and was ushered into the presence of the President and his guests. About an hour later Secretary of State Root and Assistant Secretary Bacon arrived and joined the conference. Both Mr. Root and Mr. Bacon are New Yorkers.

Every effort was made to keep the newspapers from learning the identity of the guests. All the New Yorkers belong to the Roosevelt, or anti-Odell, organization, of which Gov. Higgins is the nominal leader.

The conference broke up a few minutes before midnight. The two Wadsworths came out first. Speaker Wadsworth said the gathering was in no sense a conference, but they talked politics pretty nearly all the time. When asked if the Chairmanship of the State Committee was discussed he said:

"Yes, a whole lot, and many other things."

Attorney General Moody, Secretary Metcalf, and Assistant Secretary Newberry were the next to leave, and the rest lingered half an hour longer.

One of the last to come out admitted the whole conference was to decide when to depose ex-Gov. Odell from the Chairmanship of the State Committee.

"That was the whole thing," said this gentleman.

No conclusion was reached as to the deposition of Odell. The evening was spent discussing how to do it and the opportune time for the act.

Secretary Root said the affair was purely a social affair, and had no political significance. The fact that he and Assistant Secretary Bacon came out at a few minutes after 11 o'clock and were not at the dinner, however, was taken to mean that a political conference of importance was on. The presence of Attorney General Moody, Secretary Metcalf, and Assistant Secretary Newberry was said to be more or less of a blind to make the affair look like a social gathering.

From this time on the President is expected to give even more attention to the management of the New York organization than he has in the past, although not a move has been made by Gov. Higgins without the President's approval.

TO START A KNOX BOOM.

Reported Reason for Purchase of Newspaper by T. B. Wanamaker.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 13.—It is definitely announced here to-night that the purchaser of The Pittsburg Leader, an afternoon daily, is T. B. Wanamaker of Philadelphia, son of ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker. T. B. Wanamaker owns most of the stock of The Philadelphia North American. It is also announced, though not formally, that The Leader will hereafter be run in the political interests of State Senator William Flynn, who controls the Republican political machine in Pittsburg and Allegheny County. Mr. Wanamaker and Senator Flynn have always been together in State fights.

The price paid for The Leader is $1,200,000. Its policy will be changed next Monday. It has hitherto been independent.

The purchase of The Leader is said to be the first step in an effort to create sentiment in Pennsylvania for Senator Knox for the Presidency of the United States.

The Mellon banking interests here and H. C. Frick are interested in this movement, and have co-operated with Mr. Wanamaker in the purchase. They get the real estate involved in the deal.

FIGHT AT THEATRE DOOR.

Young Woman's Escort Beaten by a Man She Said Winked at Her.

A young woman who had attended the performance at the New York Theatre last evening turned to her escort, who said he was Charles W. Townsley of 1 West Eighty-first Street, as she was leaving the theatre, and told him that a man behind them was annoying her by winking at her.

Townsley turned quickly and faced the man indicated by the young woman. The crowd parted as the two came together, and the offender lifted a heavy hickory walking stick and brought it down again and again on Townsley's head. The third blow felled Townsley. The woman disappeared in the crowd with another member of the party, and Policeman Moran of the West Forty-seventh Street Station arrested Townsley's assailant.

In the station the prisoner gave the name of Reginald Wentworth and his address as 70 West Thirty-sixth Street. He expressed regret that he had lost control of his temper. His heavy stick was broken, but on the silver band about one of the fragments were the initials "M. M." The City Directory and the Social Directory give no such name as he gave and no such address. He wore evening clothes and had a large sum of money.

Townsley, dazed from the beating he received, was unable to give a clear account of the affair. The marks of the cane across his head will be lasting, it is believed, and one of them will heavily scar his forehead. He consented to have his wounds dressed at Roosevelt Hospital. He declined to identify himself further than to give his name and address, which do not appear in any of the directories.

The assailant was held by the police and immediately worked the telephone to get a bondsman. None had appeared, however, at an early hour this morning.

"SHE SITS FOREVER IN THE SUN."
There was sunshine part of each of three hundred and fifty-seven (357) days last year at Colorado Springs; the New York Central Lines ticket you via Chicago, Cincinnati, or St. Louis to Colorado—Utah—California and the Pacific Coast.—Adv.

MRS. MORRIS GRAVELY ILL.

Doctors Alarmed Over Condition of Woman Expelled from White House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Mrs. Minor Morris's condition to-night is grave. She has grown steadily worse in the last few days. The hopes that were entertained for her gradual recovery proved fallacious.

She suffered three congestive chills to-day. She was unable to sleep last night until an opiate had been administered. The doctors to-night are seriously alarmed about her condition.

Efforts to induce the President to write a letter of apology to Mrs. Morris and to disavow the actions of his subordinates in ejecting her from the White House, have been abandoned. He still stands by Mr. Barnes's original statement, justifying the treatment of Mrs. Morris.

MANSFIELD FORGER'S VICTIM.

Two Rifles Owned by Actor Obtained by a Bogus Order.

John McCormick of 532 West Thirty-ninth Street was locked up in the West Thirty-seventh Street Station last night charged with the larceny of a pair of valuable rifles belonging to Richard Mansfield.

The prisoner is a driver for Kane's Theatrical Transfer Company, and had delivered the guns about a month ago at Christian Wollerson's storehouse at 514 West Forty-sixth Street. On Monday afternoon he turned up there with an order signed "Richard Mansfield," directing Wollerson to give the guns to bearer.

It was learned from Mr. Mansfield's local representative that the order was forged. Wollerson notified the police, and the arrest followed.

A MISS ROOSEVELT WEDDED.

Announcement of Marriage Dec. 10 of President's Distant Relation.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—It became known to-day that Miss Gertrude Roosevelt of Cambridge was married on Dec. 10 to Ross L. Clark, a Texan, who until recently had been in a brokerage office in New York, but who purposes to live on his Texas ranch hereafter. The wedding took place in Cambridge and was very quiet.

Miss Roosevelt, who is a distant relative of the President, was for a time on the stage, but withdrew on her mother's request.

NO LACKAWANNA STRIKE.

Railroad and Union Officers Both Say None Is Contemplated.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Jan. 13.—The Grievance Committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen is still here with Vice Grand Master C. A. Wilson, discussing conditions on the Lackawanna Railroad. General Supt. Clark was busy to-day with a committee from the Switchmen's Union, and nothing definite was done in regard to the firemen.

It was said at the Superintendent's office that there was no cause for anxiety over the situation between the company and the firemen. A similar statement was made by a member of the Grievance Committee, who added:

"The meeting we are holding now is an annual affair. This year's continues longer than usual, and the questions are unusually important, but there is no danger whatever of a strike."

ETHEL YERKES ARRIVES.

Comes to Look After Her Share In Estate—Knows of Only One Will.

Miss Ethel Yerkes, grandniece of the late Charles T. Yerkes, and one of the legatees in his will, arrived from Europe on the Hamburg-American liner Amerika last night. Miss Yerkes was accompanied by her mother.

Miss Yerkes said that she knew nothing about the existence of any will of later date than that read here. She came over, she added, to look after her interests, but beyond this had nothing to say regarding the disposition her grand-uncle made of his property. The last time she saw Mr. Yerkes, she said, was in London last October. She has been taking violin lessons in Dresden since.

Mrs. Yerkes said that she and her daughter considered London their home, and that later they would return there. She would not say where they would stay while in New York. A mass of newspaper clippings concerning the late Mr. Yerkes, when shown to Miss Yerkes, elicited the comment that they were shocking.

PLOT TO BURN A LIBRARY.

Wires in a New Carnegie Building in Ohio Run Into Wood.

Special to The New York Times.

DELAWARE, Ohio, Jan. 13.—An apparent plot to destroy the Carnegie Library here was discovered to-day. The library building, the $20,000 gift of Andrew Carnegie, is nearly completed.

It was found that electric wires had been disconnected, cut, wrapped, and then sunk head in in wood about the building. These places were covered by highly polished ornaments. With the current of electricity turned on, as it will be the opening night, the building certainly would have been set afire.

The work was done by an expert electrician.

BOLD HOLD-UP IN BROOKLYN.

George A. Rearborn Beaten and Robbed in Fulton Street.

A bold hold-up and assault in Brooklyn's busiest thoroughfare, Fulton Street, was reported to the police of the Adams Street Station last night by George A. Dearborn, Jr., of 188 Montague Street. Mr. Dearborn is manager for Schoverling, Daly & Gales at 802 Broadway, Manhattan.

On Friday night he was at the New York Athletic Club with some friends and left there about midnight for his home. At Clark and Fulton Streets two men sprang upon him from behind and struck him on the head with a blackjack, knocking him down. The footpads beat and kicked Dearborn into insensibility, and after robbing him ran away. Dearborn revived in a little while, and was able to make his way to his home. He was laid up yesterday, and was unable to report the matter to the police until last night. The robbers stole his gold watch, valued at $350, and $40 in cash.

THE SOUTHERN'S PALM LIMITED
to Florida, also Aiken and Augusta, leaves New York 12:55 P. M. daily, except Sunday; electric lighted. Other high-class trains to Florida and all other resorts for Winter outings. Get full information from A. S. Thweat, EPA., 1,185 or 271 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

For Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West, the New York Central has trains at 8:30, 8:45, 10:20, 11:15 A. M., 1:02, 1:06, 5:04, 5:30, 5:40, 8:42, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 5:30, 6:00, 7:30, 8:00, 9:20, 9:30, 11:30 P. M. Can you do better?—Adv.

COURT HINTS IT WILL RULE AGAINST ROGERS

Hadley's Questions Proper, If Not Pending in Missouri.

ROGERS AMENDS TESTIMONY

Does So at Instance of H. C. Pierce's Counsel—Hadley Applauded in Court —Hearing Goes Over to Jan. 30.

The Standard Oil hearing, so far as New York is concerned, stopped temporarily yesterday. Special Commissioner Sanborn announced that the taking of testimony would be postponed, by agreement of counsel, to Jan. 30.

Into the last day were crowded more developments of interest than have marked any other day of the inquiry. To begin with Attorney General Hadley of Missouri won a victory before Justice Gildersleeve in the Supreme Court, the Justice holding conditionally that the questions H. H. Rogers had refused to answer were material and proper. In his speech Mr. Hadley characterized the behavior of Mr. Rogers under examination as "flippant and frivolous," and said that "he apparently sought to indicate contempt for the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri."

"Let such men beware," he said, "if they sow the seed of passion and of prejudice, that they do not reap the whirlwind."

The warning, dramatically delivered, took those within the courtroom by storm, and as the Attorney General took his seat there was an outburst of applause such as is seldom heard in a courtroom.

Justice Gildersleeve intimated that the questions certified to him for a ruling were material and relevant, and that H. H. Rogers, who declined to answer them, would have to make reply unless it was shown that the same questions were before the Supreme Court of Missouri for determination.

The Standard Oil attorneys allege that the questions are all pertinent to the matter of stock ownership, and that the right to inquire into the matter of stock ownership is now before the Missouri Supreme Court. Attorney General Hadley contends that the right to inquire into the matter of stock ownership has already been decided in Missouri in the affirmative.

Hadley's New Witnesses.

After Justice Gildersleeve had given counsel until Monday to submit memoranda as to the exact standing in the Missouri courts of the contest over the right of the Attorney General to go into the question of the ownership of stock in the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, the taking of evidence before Special Commissioner Sanborn was resumed, and Mr. Hadley produced two new witnesses, who testified that they had reason to believe the Missouri corporation was controlled by Standard interests.

The principal development of the day was the reappearance of H. H. Rogers, who sought the consent of the Western prosecutor to amend a portion of his evidence. The necessary permission was given, and before Mr. Rogers had left the stand it was evident that all was not peace in the Standard ranks.

The Vice President of the Standard Oil Company, as he seated himself in the witness chair, produced a typewritten document from his pocket.

"Mr. Rogers," said Lawyer Eddy, one of the Standard counsel, "I understand you are willing to make some changes in your testimony as heretofore given."

"I am so willing," Mr. Rogers replied, and then read from the typewritten document the following statement:

"I desire in fairness to Mr. Henry Clay Pierce to change my answer to one of the questions propounded by the Attorney General. I refer to the question which reads: 'Did you have some business transaction with H. C. Pierce in the year 1904, by which you secured either for yourself or the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey or the Standard Oil Company of Indiana all or any part of the stock of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company?'

"I declined to answer that question," Mr. Rogers continued, still reading from the typewritten document, "the same as I did many others propounded by the Attorney General, solely on the advice of my attorney.

"Inasmuch as it now seems that my refusal to answer that question might injure Mr. Pierce, I now answer that I never had any such business transaction with Mr. Pierce in 1904 or at any other time."

Pierce Will Testify.

Shortly before, Mr. Rogers asked to be permitted to resume the stand Attorney General Hadley announced that Mr. Pierce, who had been dodging subpoena servers in the Waldorf-Astoria for several days, had agreed to appear in Missouri, at a date to be later agreed upon, and testify in the suits instituted to forfeit the charter of his company and annul the license of the Republic Oil Company and the Standard of Indiana.

The report was circulated through the room, in which the hearing was under way and there had been a serious disagreement between Mr. Pierce and Mr. Rogers, and that Mr. Pierce had insisted that Mr. Rogers make the correction in his testimony which he asked permission to make. The latter rumor was later verified by Judge J. D. Johnson of St. Louis, counsel for Mr. Pierce, who said that he had suggested to Mr. Rogers the substance of the correction to be made.

According to the story upon which Mr. Hadley based his question as to a business transaction in 1904 between Mr. Rogers and Mr. Pierce, the Missouri financier, who is heavily interested in the Mexican Central, had pledged his Waters-Pierce stock for a loan obtained from a bank under the domination of Standard Oil. The understanding was that the loan, when it fell due, was to be renewed.

Mr. Rogers, it was stated, learned of the situation and saw to it that a renewal was refused. The Waters-Pierce stock had to go, and the Standard Oil got it.

This story was widely circulated in Missouri. Last night, in Mr. Pierce's apartments in the Waldorf-Astoria, Judge Johnson denied it from beginning to end. He said that Mr. Pierce owned the same interest in the Waters-Pierce Company which had been obtained by him upon the organization of the corporation. He denied that his client had been squeezed by the Rogers crowd, and submitted the following signed statement from Mr. Pierce:

I desire to state that the relations between

Mr. Rogers and myself are entirely friendly, and that when Mr. Rogers's attention was called to his refusal to answer the question put to him by Attorney General Hadley on Jan. 10, Mr. Rogers expressed his entire willingness to go back on the stand and answer the question according to the facts.

In addition to Mr. Rogers's amended answer I may add that I did not in the year 1904, or at any other time, have any business transactions with Henry H. Rogers, or with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, or the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, or any other Standard Oil Company, or with any individual or bank, or other corporation, or any one representing or acting for or on behalf of any Standard Oil Company whereby Henry H. Rogers or any Standard Oil Company, or any other corporation, persons or person, received from me or otherwise obtained any of my shares of stock in or other evidence of my ownership of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company.

Mr. Pierce was not in the hotel last night. He had been so busy dodging process servers since his return a few days ago that it is supposed he wanted a little fresh air.

Crowd in the Courtroom.

Justice Gildersleeve's court was crowded an hour before the time fixed for the opening of argument yesterday morning. When the case was called there was not a seat to be had and there were as many people standing up as could squeeze in.

Argument was begun by Henry Wollman, New York counsel for Attorney General Hadley. Mr. Wollman recited the conditions under which the Missouri suits had been instituted. He told of the taking of testimony there under a commission and of the appointment of a Special Commissioner to take testimony in New York.

He declared that the Waters-Pierce Oil Company and the Republic Oil Company, doing business in Missouri as supposedly independent concerns, were really owned by the Standard Oil Company. He insisted that the questions put to Mr. Rogers, to which answers had been refused, were material and that they should be answered. The presence of newspaper men at the hearing did not affect the relevancy of these questions.

Mr. Wollman attacked H. H. Rogers for seeking in his answer to criticise the motives of Attorney General Hadley in instituting the suits against the offshoots of the Oil Trust.

"The attempt to asperse the Attorney General," Mr. Wollman declared, "is in very bad taste."

Frank Hagerman of Kansas City, who has been watching the proceedings before Special Commissioner Sanford for the respondent companies, with seven associate counsel, said that the right of Mr. Hadley to inquire into the relations of the respondent companies with corporations outside of the State by forcing the production of stock ownership records was in controversy. The Supreme Court of Missouri had not rendered a decision as to whether the Republic Oil Company must produce a list of its stockholders.

Out of the forty questions which Mr. Rogers had declined to answer, twenty-five had to do with companies outside of Missouri. These were, he argued, plainly irrelevant

But it was not until he pictured H. H. Rogers on the witness stand, exposed to the scrutiny of reporters, shrinking from public inquiry into his private affairs, and finally fleeing from the flare and smoke of a flashlight, that he resorted to denunciation. The conditions furnished, he said, were a just cause of complaint.

W. V. Rowe, personal counsel for Mr. Rogers and for Elevator Starter Kearney of 25 Broadway, discussed at length the laws of New York, and insisted upon the right of protection under the courts enjoyed by New York citizens. He, too, had his say about the surroundings in which Mr. Rogers found himself when on the stand. They were, he declared, "decidedly annoying, to say the least."

Mr. Curtis, the new trust lawyer in the case, contended that the proceedings before the Commissioner had not been conducted with the proper dignity. He feared for the future of the bar, he said, if hearings were held under such circumstances. He made an earnest appeal for Mr. Rogers, who should not, he declared, be compelled to give to the public, the newspapers, and the people of Missouri personal information to which they had no right.

Hadley Addresses Court.

When Attorney General Hadley rose to speak, Justice Gildersleeve asked if Missouri was trying to show stock ownership in the defendant by individuals or by other corporations.

"Both," responded the Western prosecutor promptly.

Mr. Hadley, after giving the history of the Missouri proceedings, concluded with this language:

"When the first witness was called we were met by the proposition that we must go back to the archaic method of taking testimony by longhand, and that the Commissioner must write it down. Then, as it appears by the record, when questions were carefully framed and seriously put to the witness, I was met with flippant answers, and a spirit of frivolity was attempted to be injected into a serious judicial proceeding by H. H. Rogers, a witness called for a serious judicial examination.

"It is true the room was crowded. I had not anticipated the matter would be of such public interest. But I never have known that a crowded courtroom was a good and sufficient reason why a witness should refuse to answer.

As to Mr. Rogers's Picture.

"It is true there were representatives of the press present, but if this question is a matter of public interest there is no reason why a witness should refuse to answer because members of the press are present and are likely to publish a statement of the proceeding. Whether or not a witness should be compelled to answer questions is a matter of law, irrespective of personalities or surroundings.

"It is true, as alleged in evidence in this case, that a picture was taken, but it is a significant fact that the only man not astonished at the explosion is the witness now asking the protection of this court.

"My contention upon that proposition is this, that if there have been sensational reports made in reference to this proceeding they have been occasioned by the actions of the witness and his retorts, by his flippancy and his frivolity, and by the contempt that he apparently sought to indicate that he had for the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri.

"If there is any sensationalism in the reporting of this proceeding by the press, or in the conduct of this examination before the Commissioner, the witness seeking the protection of your Honor is alone responsible. I am not responsible for his sensational acts. Counsel may search the record from beginning to end and cannot suggest that there was a question asked by me suggestive in the slightest degree of impertinence, or that I was not attempting to conduct a dignified proceeding to secure testimony which would bear vitally upon the proceedings, and which the highest court in Missouri has stated was admissible.

"Those are the observations I lay before your Honor, and I trust that in my argument I have not said anything that I should not have said. I know there are things which I should have said which I have left unsaid.

"I submit in conclusion this proposition, in addition to the others advanced and to the statements contained in my affidavit filed in this case.

Calls Evidence Material.

'Not only is the evidence sought to be elicited from the witness, Rogers, material and relevant, not only may it be material, but the courts of Missouri which have had jurisdiction of this case have decided that it is material, and that decision stands as the law of this case. There is no question pending before the Supreme Court of Missouri in reference to the materiality of the testimony sought to be obtained from the witness Rogers.

"But is it not a significant fact that when I went before that court with a petition for authority to take testimony in this foreign jurisdiction, after I had said openly before Judge Anthony that I did not care to take any more testimony in the State of Missouri, after I had said that the case was closed except upon questions bearing upon the testimony of Adams, which he refused to give because he said it would incriminate himself—is it not significant that counsel for respondents, who could have done so, did not go before that court and ask to have that commission set aside?

"They have failed to do that; they have waited to reach this foreign jurisdiction and then come before this court and say that because newspapers publish sensational reports of the testimony the witness should not be required to answer questions. Upon such reasons, I submit, your Honor, the witness Rogers is in contempt. I say that he has shown, not only intention not to answer questions bearing squarely upon the issues of the case, but that he has done it in a way which not only creates the sensationalism of which he complains, but arouses the passions and prejudices of ignorant people.

"And let such men beware, for if they sow the seed of passion and of prejudice, if they sow the wind, let them beware that they do not reap the whirlwind."

Applause in the Courtroom.

Then came the burst of applause, with both clapping of hands and stamping of feet. Justice Gildersleeve quickly rapped his gavel, and order was restored.

Lawyer Hagerman made a short address, contending that his statement that the question of materiality of stock ownership was before the Supreme Court of Missouri was correct.

Justice Gildersleeve remarked that he thought the issue turned on that very point. If Attorney General Hadley's statement regarding it was correct, he thought the questions proper. Mr. Curtis asked permission to file on Monday morning a copy of the record of the proceedings before the Missouri court to substantiate the argument of the defense, with a brief on that point. After some argument, counsel agreed to the filing of the papers Monday.

William H. D. Read, who was for seven years a traveling auditor of the Standard Oil Company, reporting to Wade Hampton, at 26 Broadway, was the first witness put on the stand by Attorney General Hadley, when the hearing before Special Commissioner Hadley was resumed in the afternoon at 67 Wall Street.

Mr. Read testified that, acting under the instructions of Mr. Hampton, he twice audited the books of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company. The result of one of his examinations had been transmitted to W. T. McKee, later an officer of the Republic Oil Company.

Worked with the Standard.

Francis D. Carley of White Plains, who was in the oil business in Kentucky, Missouri, and Texas, from 1866 to 1886, said that he was first connected with the firm of Chess, Carley & Co. The company was later incorporated, and in 1887 it was sold out to 26 Broadway, becoming the Standard Oil Company of Kentucky. He negotiated the sale with J. D. Archbold and others. He was also interested in the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, and ran a tank line, known as the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Tank Line.

While a stockholder in the Waters-Pierce Company he had always regarded it as working with the Standard. It had obtained all of its oil from the Standard, and there had never been any doubt in his mind as to the relations between them.

Albert A. Smith, formerly a stenographer in the office of W. E. Bemis, who runs "the Standard Oil Clearing House" in Room 1210 at 26 Broadway, testified that while employed there he had frequently taken letters of instruction regarding the conduct of the business of the Waters-Pierce Company and the Republic Oil Company. He had seen reports from both of these companies. The letters were written by one man and invariably signed by another. The Republic letters went to C. L. Nichols for signature and the Waters-Pierce letters to R. H. McNall, who was in the same office with the Tilfords.

Mr. Hadley was very anxious to put William G. Rockefeller and J. D. Archbold on the stand, but neither was in attendance. He then asked the Commissioner if he could resume the taking of testimony Monday. The Commissioner replied that it would be impossible. It was thereupon decided to postpone the taking of such other testimony as Mr. Hadley desires until Jan. 30.

The Missourian left here for St. Louis last evening. Before going he issued a statement expressing his thanks to the newspapers of New York for the manner in which they had reported the hearings and the court proceedings in connection with the cases he is prosecuting.

"The reports could not have been fairer," he said. "If it is true that New York is the home of corporate influence, certainly the newspapers do not come within its sphere."

The other Western attorneys will go to-day. All of them will be back at the resumption of the hearing.

BANK'S SURPLUS THREATENED

Penalty for Non-Payment of Tax Now $35,000 and Mounting $100 Daily.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Jan. 13.—The First National Bank of this place started a suit more than a year ago to cancel an alleged exorbitant assessment. The institution was taxed under the State law on a capital stock and surplus of $137,500, but set up the claim that the assessment was unjust because $90,000 of this amount was invested in real estate which was already taxed in Ossining for all purposes.

The decisions of the courts were adverse, but when the bank tendered its check for the amount of the tax to County Treasurer See, he refused to accept it unless it was accompanied by a penalty of $100 a day for the time that the tax had remained unpaid, as provided by law.

The penalty now amounts to about $35,000, or nearly as much as the surplus, and if the bank is compelled to pay it, it may wipe out its dividend.

The bank appealed to the Board of Supervisors, claiming that it was not liable because the matter was in litigation, but the board refused to remit the penalty. The Supervisors advised the bank officials to appeal to the Legislature to pass a special act for its relief.

The case came up yesterday in the Supreme Court before Justice Burr, on a motion to mandamus the County Treasurer to accept the tax without the penalty. Justice Burr reserved decision. Ex-Judge Lent, counsel for the bank, said that it was an old institution and perfectly solvent, no matter what determination was reached in the suit.

HIGH BRIDGE WOODS HOLD-UP.

Plumber's Boy Beaten and Robbed of $108 and a Watch by Footpads.

In the High Bridge woods, not far from the scene of half a dozen hold-ups, Joseph Gessinger, a boy employed by Frederick Steiger, a Third Avenue plumber, was assaulted and robbed at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon by two men. The thugs got away with $108, after stealing the boy's watch and chain.

Young Gessinger, who resides at 674 Union Avenue, had been carrying large sums of money every Saturday, receiving the money from his employer at 179th Street and Broadway and taking it to Steiger's shop at 3,346 Third Avenue to pay off the plumbers.

While the boy was passing through the woods near High Bridge two men attacked him, one of them knocking him down with a brick. Then they rifled his pockets. When the boy recovered he hunted up a policeman, who took him to the West 152d Street Station, where he told the story.

CONGRESS REWARDS A BOY.

Gives a Medal to Him for Saving a Companion from Drowning.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 13.—Charles K. Fife, 14 years old, has received a silver medal awarded by Congress for saving a companion from drowning in Lake Erie. Secretary of the Treasury Shaw has transmitted the medal to him through Representative Burton, accompanied by a letter, in which the Secretary reviews the story of the courageous deed and says:

"Such a fine exhibition of courage, coolness, and judgment in a lad but 12 years of age is exceptional and calls for the highest praise."

Mr. Shaw in his letter states that the evidence showed that Fife effected the rescue and resuscitated his companion without assistance.

Fife dived into the lake in front of the Erie Street pier two years ago and rescued a companion who had accidently fallen in while fishing.

CITY BREVITIES.

The second of Commander Booth's special meetings at Carnegie Music Hall will take place to-night. Miss Booth will speak and play on the harp. General admission will be free.

Wednesday next will be the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, and in commemoration of the day the Board of Education will hold special exercises at Cooper Union in the evening. Dr. J. Duncan Spaeth of Princeton University and Dr. Henry M. Leipziger will speak.

The Women Workers for the Self Protection of Jews in Russia will give a bazaar and ball in the Grand Central Palace next Saturday night. Professional vaudeville performers will assist in the entertainment, the band from the Hebrew Orphan Asylum will furnish the music, and there will be Russian, Japanese, and gypsy tea rooms. The proceeds will go to the fund for the assistance of the Jews of Russia.

John Gerdes, Captain, and Richard Spolhoiz, mate, of the steamship Altai of the Hamburg-American Line, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday on the charge of violating the immigration laws. They are accused of allowing two men to land in this country without passing the legal inspection. The prisoners were paroled pending examination on Feb. 8.

Lost articles found by advertising in The New York Times.—Adv.

HALF DOZEN PROMOTERS IN N. & W. STOCK FORGERY

Scope of Seton's Great Swindle Broadens Rapidly.

POLICE TRACING BOGUS ISSUE

Seton's Strong Box Opened and Found Filled with Gilded Issues of Fake Concerns.

Link by link the District Attorney's office and the Pinkertons are forging a chain of evidence to connect Augustus C. Seton, the imprisoned promoter, with the gigantic plot to float $4,800,000 worth of bogus certificates of the Norfolk and Western Railway, the discovery of which gave Wall Street such a severe shock a few days ago.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan and Assistant Superintendent George S. Dougherty of the Pinkerton Detective Agency examined nearly a dozen witnesses against Seton yesterday. Afterward it was learned that new evidence had been elicited indicating a plot of far greater magnitude than the authorities had suspected. It was intimated that besides Seton, his pal, Humphries, and the elusive "E. L. Green" whom the Pinkertons expect to nab before long, half a dozen promoters of the variety that choose the frayed edges of finance for their skirmish ground may land in jail in connection with the swindle.

Assistant Supt. Dougherty of the Pinkertons and Detective Sergeant McConville of the Central Office went to the Standard Safe Deposit Company's vault in the Broad Exchange Building, where the firms of Barnard & Clark and Whitlock & Hall have their offices, and Andrew D. Meloy, Dr. R. C. Flower's oldtime partner, has desk room with the latter firm. They opened the safe deposit box which was leased by Seton and by him transferred to another person, and found it filled with documents and stock certificates of steam and electric railroad companies, principally in the Southwest, which either were obsolete or never had been heard of in the market.

According to the detectives, they were deceived in their hopes of finding trace of the missing bogus stock of the Seton issue of Norfolk and Western.

All the papers and documents in the safe deposit box were dumped by Dougherty and McConville into a big handbag and taken to the District Attorney's office, where they were submitted to minute scrutiny. The man to whom Seton had transferred his lease of the box was present at the examination of the papers.

Both Assistant District Attorney Garvan and Mr. Dougherty refused to divulge his identity. He was an old man with an iron gray mustache and erect soldierly bearing. The detectives said he was an old inventor on the wintry side of 60 who had been taken in by Seton's glib talk. Mr. Dougherty told the following story of how the box had been transferred to the old man.

The transfer occurred on Nov. 4 last year. Some time before that date the old man had met Seton in the office of Andrew D. Meloy. Meloy was known to the latter as a promoter in mining stocks, and the old man had invented a wonderful divining rod with an electric attachment, which had been the dream and the hope of his declining years as a means by which to acquire fame and fortune at a period when the possibilities of doing so by the hard grind of a life in harness had passed beyond his reach.

For some reason which has become a puzzle to Mr. Garvan and the long-headed Pinkerton man, Seton began to take a lively interest in the old man and his divining rod from the moment he first met him. He seemed anxious to impress the inventor with his prosperity and his position in Wall Street, and for that purpose invited him to visit the office of C. Augustus Seton & Co., where Seton did some of his promoting.

Won by Seton's Glib Talk.

To the old soldier of fortune who was finding it harder every day to keep body and soul together the gaudy appointments of the Seton place of promoting seemed a dream of magnificence. The glib talk of Seton himself as he painted an alluring picture of fortunes to be won by the wonderful divining rod made the old man experience the feeling of youth that comes with the renewal of hope in old age.

Seton had learned that mathematics was another hobby of the old inventor. One day when the old man called upon him for another session of talk on gold, the promoter told him that he had a grandfather who was considerable of a mathematical genius, and bade him bear him company to the deposit vault where he said he had stored away an algebra written by his forbear which he treasured more highly than anything else in the vault.

The invitation of Seton fell on willing ears, and the two started for the Standard Safety Deposit vaults. After the heavy steel doors had swung open to admit them and again had closed, Seton turned on the electric light and opened the large box which stood in his name. The old algebra was there, a leather-bound volume, the cover of which was almost mouldy with age. It was not a printed book, but every leaf was closely covered with algebraic characters.

"This box is full of gilt-edged securities," said Seton, taking up two handfuls of the papers and letting them drop into the box again, with a brilliant display of lithographed scroll work, "but I count it all as dross compared to that book."

The old man was dazzled with the display of apparent wealth and Seton's lordly disregard for it, and charmed to have met, at last, a soul akin to his own in its love of science and invention.

"It strikes me," said Seton, after they had been in the vault a while, "that you might wish to have a safer place for your plans and drawings of your inventions than that old rickety desk of yours. You may just as well put them in here. I'll have the box transferred to you so that you can feel easy about your property."

The old man fell in with the proposition and before long his treasured drawings rested side by side with Seton's moldy old algebra and his lithographed mining and street car stock. The next time the matter of the divining rod was referred to again by Seton was after his name had been first mentioned in the newspapers in connection with the Norfolk and Western bogus stock. Then he went to the old inventor and asked for the key to the safe deposit box. When he returned the key to the old man he said:

"My yacht is waiting in the harbor. What do you say, old man? I know of a place in Central America where there is plenty of gold. Let us go there and try out your divining rod. We'll make old mother earth yield up her hidden treasure."

"This was dime-novel talk," said Mr. Dougherty, "but Seton knew human nature. The faith of the old man was pinned in his divining rod to the point where he would have consented to try it in the Hackensack meadows and looked for results. But we made it too hot for Seton, and he skipped before he could carry out his scheme."

While this story would seem to have no direct bearing on the charge being prepared against Seton, it is understood that the inventor who for several months has had access to the safe deposit box will be a witness against the promoter.

No Bogus Certificates in Box.

After the conference with him Mr. Garvan was asked whether the bogus stock certificates or any part of the bogus issue had been found in the safe deposit box.

"They have not," Mr. Garvan replied. "Have you gained any trace of them?" "I have nothing to say," was the reply.

Jesse Epstein, a lawyer of 320 Broadway, who has represented Seton in civil matters came to the office of Assistant District Attorney Garvan by invitation yesterday afternoon. He was accompanied by a clerk from his office, who carried a bundle of papers, and was escorted from the Criminal Courts Building a little later by Detective Sergeant McConville.

It was learned that Seton, before he left the city last Monday afternoon, had called at the office of Mr. Epstein. The lawyer and his clerk both made statements to Mr. Garvan, who would not divulge what they had said or what had passed between the promoter and Mr. Epstein on the eve of Seton's hurried departure.

It was learned last night that Andrew D. Meloy would be one of the most important witnesses against Seton in connection with the Norfolk and Western flotation.

"It was through Mr. Meloy that Seton tried to dispose of the two bogus certificates to Barnard & Clark. The firm, I have been informed, virtually is Meloy. I should say Meloy would be our most important witness."

Meloy was called to the District Attorney's office yesterday, where he had a long seance with Mr. Garvan. Mr. Garvan and Assistant Supt. Dougherty also had another session with Samuel Humphries, who was used by Seton in the attempted transaction with Barnard & Clark.

"Humphries made quite a considerable statement," said Mr. Garvan. "I cannot, in the interest of justice, even indicate the nature of it."

"Did he implicate anybody besides Seton?" Mr. Garvan was asked.

"That I will not say," he replied.

Barnard & Clark yesterday felt called upon to give out a formal statement explaining their part in the transaction with Seton, and also the position of Mr. Meloy, whom they admitted to be their "office manager," after a number of prior denials that he had any connection with their firm whatever.

Why Public Was Not Warned.

They said that Meloy in fact had brought the matter of the existence of bogus Norfolk and Western stock certificates to the attention of the Guaranty Trust Company and E. F. Alden, Secretary of the Norfolk and Western, and gave out some correspondence to bear out the statement. It has already been explained by the railway officials that they did not at that time take the matter under investigation or warn the public, because they believed these certificates to be of an old issue which had been called in and of the use of which in swindling operations investors and market operators were already well aware.

H. C. Thomas, manager of the Hamilton Bank Note Company, had a long talk with Mr. Garvan yesterday. He is very much depressed at the publicity which has attended the furnishing of the bogus stock by the bank note company which has followed the disclosure. He, too, will be a witness against Seton.

"I have known Seton in a business way for three years, and we had manufactured the stock certificates of several of the enterprises he promoted and never had there been anything wrong. But I am no friend of Seton, and I am anxious to be a witness against him. I have made a statement to the District Attorney covering my entire connection with Seton, and I wish he would make it public," said Mr. Thomas.

Mr. Garvan said he would not. Seton will be placed on trial Tuesday on the grand larceny charge on which he was arrested last September.

ADA REHAN'S VICTORY.

Profits Awarded to Her in the Daly Suit Will Be Large.

According to the decision of Robert Deyo, referee in the dispute between Ada Rehan and the executors of the will of Augustin Daly, the actress, as told in yesterday's TIMES, gets one-fifth of the profits from the operation of Daly's Theatre in London since Mr. Daly's death. Her attorney would not venture to say yesterday what this would amount to, but he said it was a "very considerable sum."

Judge Joseph F. Daly, brother of the testator, did not bring a suit "to break the will," as was stated yesterday. Edward Hamilton Daly of 54 Wall Street wrote to THE TIMES yesterday that the three executors, Mrs. Augustin Daly, Judge Daly, and Richard Dorney, "are, and always have been, united in the endeavor to carry out the provisions of the will in every particular."

When Augustin Daly died in 1899 the lease he held on Daly's Theatre in London still had seven or eight years to run. According to a statement by Miss Rehan's attorney yesterday, the executors admitted that she was to have one-fifth of the proceeds of the theatre when it should be sold.

It has not been sold, and she considers that she ought to get one-fifth of the profits from its operation since Mr. Daly's death. The referee has so decided. Miss Rehan held that, as the executors sold the New York theatre in the Summer following Mr. Daly's death, they ought also to have sold the London theatre.

Besides the contest settled by the referee's decision there have been other minor differences between Miss Rehan and the executors. On March 17 last year she appeared in the Supreme Court in a suit to recover money which she thought the estate owed her. On Nov. 6, 1905, she got a judgment of $2,992, which, she said, consisted partly of back salary and partly of money she had placed in Mr. Daly's hands.

REOPENS EDWARDS CASE.

Coroner Mix Not Yet Satisfied—Possible Murder Clues.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 13.—A shirt sleeve, torn from the shoulder and spotted with blood, was found to-day in a bedroom at the Hiller house by a medical school student and handed to Medical Examiner Bartlett as evidence of murder.

The fact that the blinds to Mrs. Hiller's room were found closed the day after the death of Mr. Edwards when they had been open for twenty-five years is regarded as one of the strangest incidents connected with the case. A member of the Graduates' Club went over the house and found that within a few days a vine that had overgrown the window had been cut to allow the blind to close. Why this was cut and why the blinds were pulled to, and who closed them and for what purpose, and whether it supports the murder or suicide theory are still questions that Coroner Mix is unable to answer.

Several new moves were made in the case to-day, all of which go to show that Coroner Mix is not yet satisfied completely with his own finding. He practically reopened the case this morning after four days respite by calling to his office A. Maxcy Hiller and his brother, Charles Hiller, as well as Dr. Metcalf, who was one of the last who saw Edwards alive.

The Coroner also sent to the Yale Medical School all the clothing used by Mr. Edwards on the night of his mysterious death, as well as the bed clothes, for the purpose of having them examined for blood stains and making complete the Coroner's finding.

LOST $18,250 IN HOTEL.

But Night Clerk to Whom It Was Intrusted Is Caught.

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 13.—E. M. Jackson, clerk in a small hotel at Fort Worth, was arrested to-day on a charge of theft of about $18,000 worth of stocks and bonds of the Kennedale Canning and Preserving Company and $250 in money.

A representative of the company put the bonds and money in the clerk's care last night when he retired. The clerk and securities were missing this morning, but the clerk was captured later.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

9:20 A. M.—184 Broome Street; Jacob Miller; damage trifling.

10:20 A. M.—73 Eighth Avenue; owner unknown; no damage.

2 P. M.—935 Westchester Avenue; Brewer & Shapiro; damage trifling.

2:05 P. M.—341 East Eighty-seventh Street; Dr. Amet Handel; damage, $25.

3 P. M.—48 Sheriff Street; Joseph Rois; damage trifling.

3:55 P. M.—150 First Avenue; Meyers & Franklin; damage, $25.

4:20 P. M.—240 West Fifty-eighth Street; owner unknown; damage, $100.

6:04 P. M.—384 Fifth Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

6:15 P. M.—133 West Fourteenth Street; Mrs. Lynch; damage, $10.

7 P. M.—126 East 103d Street; Jennie Rabin; damage, $500.

7:20 P. M.—1,957 and 1,959 First Avenue; Giowanna Settiro; damage, $200.

7:45 P. M.—542 Second Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

8 P. M.—334 Fourth Avenue; Charles Eckverg; damage slight.

DEATH OF LIFELONG FRIENDS.

Business Partners for Fifty Years and Chums from Childhood.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—Playmates from boyhood, partners for half a century, and inseparable friends during their lifetime, John Reilly and Joseph McLean, two of Watervliet's best-known men, will rest side by side in a local cemetery. Reilly, aged 82, died on Wednesday and was buried to-day. McLean, aged 79, died on Friday and will be buried on Monday morning. Both were taken ill about a week ago. They were members of St. Patrick's Church for over fifty years, and the pastor of that congregation, who officiated at Reilly's funeral, will act in a like capacity at the McLean obsequies.

The history of Reilly was practically the history of McLean. The parents of both came from Ireland when the boys were very young. John and "Joe" went to school together. When school days ended the firm of Reilly & McLean was formed, and a prosperous coal business was carried on in conjunction with the management of a ferry across the Hudson to Troy, until death dissolved the partnership.

STIR OVER THREE CHINESE.

Were Deported and Washington Authorities Want to Know Why.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—Charles Mehan, head of the local Chinese Bureau, has received a telegram from Frank P. Sargent, Commissioner of Immigration, asking why Lee Wah and wife and Chin Yoke, three Chinese, were sent away on the Coptic on Wednesday, despite an order of the United States District Court.

Fifteen minutes before the sailing time of the Coptic Judge De Haven of the United States District Court made an order that the Chinese be held here until their case could be appealed. Notice was telephoned to the passenger agent of the Pacific Mail. He agreed to hold the Chinese. He telephoned to Mehan about the matter, however, and Mehan is said to have insisted on the deportation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Secretary Metcalf said to-day that if he found three Chinese had been deported from San Francisco in defiance of a court order he would grant the necessary authority for them to be landed at Honolulu, to take passage back to San Francisco. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has indicated its willingness to bring them back free.

I. L. BRAGDON DECLARED SANE

Former Brooklynite Released from Bloomindale, Despite Efforts of Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 13.—A Westchester County Sheriff's Jury at White Plains affirmed the sanity to-day of Irving L. Bragdon, formerly Civil Service Commissioner of Brooklyn, who has been in Bloomingdale Asylum for some years. It was ordered that he be released from the asylum.

The jury was in charge of Commissioner Henry R. Barrett, who had been assigned by Supreme Court Justice Keogh to hear the evidence after Mr. Bragdon had appealed to be heard in open court. After the jury had rendered its verdict, Mr. Bragdon said to the reporters:

"Thank God. I am once more a free man. I have been locked up in a madhouse for nine years, and it is a grand thing to once more enjoy liberty.

Mr. Bragdon's wife was in court, and employed Lawyer I. J. Beaudias to represent her in an attempt to prove that her husband is insane.

STRIKE-BREAKERS ATTACKED.

Two Truck Loads of Them Assailed with Stones and Clubs.

There was a riot at Shady Side, N. J., last night as the result of the strike of fourteen drivers, formerly employed at the Barrett Tar Paper Factory on the River Road at the Hudson County Line. The strike began Jan. 1.

When the day's work was over last night the strike breakers were packed into two trucks which started for the West Shore Ferry at West New York, three miles down the road. They had not gone far when a crowd of about a hundred men attacked the truck from all sides. The attacking party were armed with clubs and stones and the air was filled with flying missiles. Several shots were fired.

The guards and strike breakers leaped from the trucks and for a few minutes there was a hand-to-hand fight. Many persons were cut and bruised. The attacking party was finally victorious. No arrests were made.

SUPPORT FOR HOUSESMITHS.

Associated Building Trades Trying to Get Other Unions in Line.

A movement has been started by the unions in the Associated Building Trades, which is made up principally of organizations not recognized by the Building Trades Employers' Association, to get the other unions in line in support of the Housesmiths' Union, which, before its present organization, worked under open shop conditions.

In line with the new movement, it was announced yesterday that a conference is being arranged between representatives of the Associated Building Trades and two boards of walking delegates, one of which is composed of unions working under the arbitration agreement, with a view to getting them to fight against the open shop on behalf of the Housesmiths.

Members of the Employers' Association, when seen yesterday, said they were perfectly satisfied that the unions now under the arbitration agreement would stand by it. By a sweeping majority their representatives on the general arbitration board, when the Housesmiths' Union was suspended, voted for the suspension.

BEST & Co.
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Footwear for Children.

Shoes that stand the everyday strain of constant work and play. Correctly shaped, well made and comfortable children's shoes

For All Purposes.

Shoes for the house, for the street, for school, for church and dress occasions, in a great variety of styles, and

At All Prices.

We make our children's shoes in several grades to meet different requirements. All are honestly made and whatever quality you select, the shoe you buy from us will be always satisfactory.

60-62 West 23d Street.

Lord & Taylor

Direct Attention to An Important Sale of

Women's Broadcloth Suits

New Spring Models

Eton Blouse Suit with new circular pleat skirt, blouse trimmed with braid and finished with Persian trimmed vest.

Princess Eton Suit new circular skirt, coat trimmed with taffeta bands and application of velvet and buttons. Colors are black, navy, reseda, coral, gray, red and cadet.

At $39.50 Value $60.00

Now on Display

White Serge Suits,

Linen Suits,

Lingerie Dresses,

Coats, Skirts and Waists,

Suitable for Southern Wear.

The prospective tourist will find provided here seasonable and fashionable attire correct in every way for "the Southern Season."

A visit of inspection solicited.

Women's Silk and Lace Waists

on Sale Monday, Jan. 15,

Less Than Half Former Prices.

300 Plaid Taffeta Waists, finished with Val. lace chemisette, pleated front and French back. Original price $12.50..... At $5.90 each.

300 Striped Persian and Plain Taffeta Waists, extra fine quality, tucked yoke and new tucked sleeves. Original price $16.50..... At $7.90 each.

200 Lace and Net Waists, comprising Baby Irish, Oriental, Valenciennes and Brussels' Net, with medallion or hand-made yokes and fancy ¾ length sleeves. Original prices $20.00 to $22.50..... At $10.00 each.

Broadway and 20th St., Fifth Av., 19th St.

Of Equal Importance to the Air We Breathe Is the Water We Drink.
Filtration Will Not DISTILLATION WILL REMOVE DISEASE GERMS

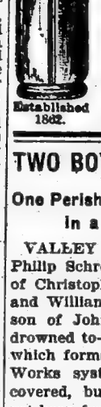

All SCHULTZ Products are compounded with DISTILLED WATER and CHEMICALLY PURE SALTS.

CARL H. SCHULTZ

Artificial Mineral Water and Ginger Ale, Sarsaparilla and Lemon Soda.

Established 1862. 430-444 First Ave., N. Y. Tel. 3420 Madison Sq.

TWO BOY SKATERS DROWNED.

One Perished Trying to Save the Other in a Valley Stream Pond.

VALLEY STREAM, L. I., Jan. 13.—Philip Schreiber, the twelve-year-old son of Christopher Schreiber, a hotel keeper, and William Moore, the thirteen-year-old son of John Moore, a shoemaker, were drowned to-night while skating on a pond which forms part of the Brooklyn Water Works system. Moore's body was recovered, but that of Schreiber has not yet been found.

Young Schreiber started to cross the pond from the west side, where the water is very deep. He struck a thin sheet of ice and plunged through it. Moore saw Schreiber go through the ice, and then saw his head as he rose to the surface.

"Keep up, Phil, I'll save you," Moore shouted, and started to the rescue. He had gone only a short distance when the ice again gave way and Moore dropped into the water only a few feet from his friend.

Half a dozen men rushed to the pond and quickly put out in a boat, breaking their way through the ice, but the boys sank before they could reach them.

Charles Eldredge Buried.

RYE, Jan. 13.—Christ Episcopal Church was crowded to-day for the funeral of Charles Eldredge, President of this village. Archdeacon Kirby preached the services. Mr. Eldredge, when in college, was one of Columbia's best known oarsmen and athletes. He rowed in the Columbia four that won at Henley in 1878. The pallbearers were all Columbia graduates.

Grape-Nuts

DELICIOUS FOOD FOR BRAIN AND NERVE CENTRES

"There's a Reason"

Read "The Road to Wellville" found in pkgs.

TWO OF MEDICAL FIRM MISS THE POLICE NET

Williams and E. Virgil Neal Vanish from Syracuse.

THEY MAY BE IN THIS CITY

United States Marshals Seeking Them —Names in Their Company Astonish Folk.

Post Office Inspectors, with warrants, are still looking for E. Virgil Neal, a former President and present Director in the Force of Life Chemical Company, and Arthur H. Williams, Treasurer of that concern.

The Federal authorities had planned to arrest them in Syracuse on Friday, simultaneously with the arrest in this city of Dr. William Wallace Hadley and Mrs. Laura M. Wilson, chief medical director and consulting medical director respectively of the company. Somehow the plans miscarried, and late last evening, according to information received by Assistant District Attorney S. Clarence Houghton, the two men had left Syracuse.

Mr. Houghton late yesterday received word from the United States Marshal in that city that he had been unable to find Mr. Williams, and that he had gone through the home of E. Virgil Neal with no better result.

Mr. Neal's mother told the marshal that her son had gone to Washington and that upon receiving a telegram announcing the arrest of Dr. Hadley and Mrs. Wilson, Williams had decided to accompany him for the purpose of explaining to the Federal authorities their connection with the Force of Life Company. But the Post Office inspectors in some way had received the impression that both men were in this city.

John J. Vause, who has been retained to defend Dr. Hadley and Mrs. Wilson, and who also is counsel for Gen. James R. O'Beirne, who for the last five months has been President of the company, said he would not permit his clients to make any statements in their own behalf.

The disclosures contained in the story of the arrests made in this city in connection with the Force of Life Company, as printed exclusively in THE TIMES yesterday morning, created wide interest in political and business circles, where the officers of the company and prominent members of its Board of Directors are well known.

Gen. O'Beirne is known to almost every Republican politician of prominence in the city and the State. He has held several places under the Federal Government, and has frequently appeared as a speaker at public meetings.

E. Virgil Neal, who preceded Gen. O'Beirne as President and who still is one of the most active men in the management of the concern, received considerable notoriety when as Prof. Lamotte Sage he toured the country and gave exhibitions in hypnotism and magnetic healing.

He has been connected with a number of medical ventures, and blossomed out as a banker after a year or two with the Force of Life Company.

James F. Telford, the Vice President, is connected with a large advertising agency in this city.

Arthur H. Williams, the Treasurer, is President of the Bankers' Realty and Security Company, a Trustee of the Washington Savings Bank, and a Director of the Co-operative Building Bank here.

Frederick H. Wilson, one of the Directors, is a Superintendent of the United States Traders' Warehouse in this city.

Edwin O. Kecler lives in Norwalk, Conn. He is an ex-Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut and President of the Fairfield National Bank and Vice President of the South Norwalk Trust Company.

William F. Acton is also a resident of Norwalk, Conn. He is President of the Norwark Securities Corporation and late Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager of the Norwalk Street Railway Company.

R. T. Badgley is President of the Consolidated Hoof Pad Company.

Mrs. Laura M. Wilson, who was arrested, has a mother living at Rutland, Vt. She is a sister of Olive Oliver, the actress. She had been Neal's stenographer before she became Consulting Medical Director of the Force of Life Company.

John J. Vance, counsel for the two defendants, as well as for Gen. O'Beirne, said yesterday that for the last month or so the Force of Life Company has been engaged in winding up its affairs. The concern had been sold to another company the name of which he did not know.

Since the exodus of Force of Lifers from this city to Syracuse it was learned yesterday from Champe S. Andrews, counsel for the County Medical Society, some of the officers of the company have established businesses of their own. There is now a concern known as the United States Food and Chemical Company; another with which Neal is identified, known as the Neal Biscuit Company. Mrs. Wilson was preparing to resume activity in connection with the Woman's Publishing Company, a concern which has lain dormant for some time. This latter company was a distributer of pamphlets giving medical advice to women, and incidentally recommending certain lines of remedies.

The offices of the Force of Life Company, at 2,255 Broadway, with its suite of sixteen elaborately appointed rooms, were practically deserted yesterday.

Inquiries for Dr. Hadley and Mrs. Wilson brought out the information that Mrs. Wilson had not reported for work and that Dr. Hadley, after a few minutes spent at the offices in the early morning, had gone away and would not return.

Following the arrest of Dr. Hadley and Mrs. Wilson there was a noticeable increase in the complaints against the company which have reached Lawyer Andrews and the County Medical Society with almost every mail. Mr. Andrews said yesterday that hundreds of such complaints were in his possession. Among these many have come from organizations, such as the Young Women's Christian Association and the Travelers' Aid Society. The latter organization, which meets young women at trains to protect them from the dangers of a great city, reports that many came here after reading the company's literature, relying upon its offer, sent broadcast, to make "the spacious and sumptuous" headquarters of the Force of Life Company, "within a stone's throw of the luxurious homes of New York's leading millionaires" their home while in this city.

Mr. Andrews said yesterday that from information in his possession the Force of Life Company spent at least $300,000 annually in advertising the wonderful discovery of Dr. Hadley. He added that Dr. Hadley had no right to claim the discovery of "lecithin," as this rightly belonged to a prominent Paris physician and scientist.

THEY DIDN'T DIRECT.

Statement from Two Directors of the Force of Life Company.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 13.—Former Lieut. Gov. Edwin O. Keeler, one of the Directors of the Force of Life and Chemical Company, was asked this morning for a statement in regard to the arrest of certain officers of the company, but he would say nothing until he had had a consultation with Dr. William F. Acton, who is also a Director. Later in the presence of Mr. Keeler, Dr. Acton said:

"We don't have anything to do with the active running of the company, but I believe that after a thorough investigation has been made, the affairs of the company will be found to have been conducted differently than reported this morning."

Further than this, neither Mr. Keeler nor Dr. Acton would talk.

CHINESE ENVOYS GRATEFUL.

Express Thanks for Their Welcome—Mission Not Political.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—Stormy weather to-day interfered with the outdoor entertainment of the Chinese Commissioners, who are in the United States studying social and economic conditions, but in an informal way many things of interest were shown to them.

Rear Admiral Goodrich, whose flagship, the Chicago, is in this harbor, called on the Commissioners this morning. He was accompanied by the officers of the Chicago and the Boston and of the Mare Island Navy Yard.

The Commissioners were taken in an automobile this afternoon to the Merchants' Exchange, where, in the main hall, they met representatives of many commercial bodies. After a reception at the St. Francis Hotel the Commissioners and their suites were guests of honor at a banquet given by the Chinese Consul and the Vice Consul.

In signed statements both the imperial Commissioners have expressed their gratification at their cordial welcome, Tuan-Fang adding:

"Our mission to America's shore is not political in any sense of the word. We will not interest ourselves in the Chinese immigration problem, which will be taken care of by the proper authorities."

According to the present schedule, the party will leave for the East on Monday night, stopping three days at Chicago and a day each at Pittsburg and Niagara Falls before reaching Washington.

The Imperial Chinese Commissioners have accepted, through the Chinese Minister at Washington, the invitation to a banquet to be given in their honor at the Waldorf-Astoria on Feb. 2.

Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster will preside at the banquet, which will be given under the auspices of the foreign mission organizations, with headquarters in New York.

MISS HELEN GOULD'S GIFTS.

She Says She Is Not Giving Away Money Indiscriminately.

IRVINGTON, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Since the publication some time ago of a story representing Miss Helen Miller Gould as distributing large sums of money every year, under the advice and direction of her secretary, Miss Elizabeth Altman, she has been overwhelmed with letters of request from this country and other parts of the world.

Miss Altman has not been with Miss Gould for nearly two years, nor was the matter of gifts left to her when she was in Miss Gould's employ, for it has been Miss Gould's policy to make gifts only to a few causes in which she is personally interested and with which she has been able to keep in touch, and she rarely goes outside of these.

Miss Gould says that while she regrets being unable to take up the numerous causes presented to her, it would really be impossible for her to do so, and it is even somewhat burdensome to try to attend to so large a mail.

MERIWETHER UP AGAIN.

Arrested on Hazing Charge Now—Middies as an Automobile.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 13.—Midshipman Minor Meriwether, Jr., of Lafayette, La., was put under arrest to-day on a charge of hazing, supported by six specifications. Meriwether is the midshipman who was acquitted of manslaughter in connection with the death of James R. Branch, after a fist-fight with him, but convicted on two lesser charges growing out of the fight, and received a reprimand and a sentence to serve one year's confinement within the Academy grounds. The hazing for which he is now in trouble took place prior to his fight with Branch.

At the trial of Midshipman John P. Miller of Lancaster, Ky., to-day four fourth class men testified that he had hazed them. On one occasion he had ordered them to imitate an automobile. One was the headlight, another the horn, another the exhaust pipe, and the fourth acted as chauffeur. Miller's defense is that the four Midshipmen came to his room in a rough and boisterous manner, and that he inflicted the exercise upon them as a punishment.

Fordham Dinner to Justice O'Brien.

The Fordham Alumni dinner to be held at Delmonico's to-morrow, at which Justice O'Brien will be the guest of honor, is expected to exceed in attendance all the preceding annual dinners of the association. The Justice is an ex-President of the Alumni. The toastmaster will be Francis O'Neill.

SEIZED IN THE STREET AND CHOKED TO DEATH

Mrs. Franklin C. Hollister Murdered in Chicago.

ATTEMPT TO KILL MURDERER.

Dead Woman's Brother-in-Law, Infuriated by Prisoner's Cynicism, Removed from Court.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Mrs. Bessie Hollister, 30 years old, the wife of Franklin C. Hollister, of the printing firm of Hollister Brothers, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the city, was murdered last night by Richard Ivins, 24 years old.

The body was found this morning lying on a pile of stable refuse in the rear of the Ivins residence, at 368 Belden Avenue. Around the neck was twisted a fine copper wire. Death had been caused by strangulation. Ivins, who had pretended to find the body and had reported the fact of the murder to the police, confessed to the grime a short time after being taken into custody. During the inquest his attitude was so callous that the anger of the audience was aroused, and the victim's brother-in-law, W. C. Hollister, tried to shoot him, but was restrained by the police, who seized him and hustled him from the place.

Ivins's statement to the police, in effect, was that he was in front of his carpenter's shop, which stands but a short distance from the place where the body was found this morning, and that when Mrs. Hollister passed by he attacked her, and when she resisted he dragged her into the carpenter's shop and killed her by twisting the wire around her neck. He then went home and remained there all night. This morning he went to the barn ostensibly to perform some work and, pretending to find the body, rushed into the house and reported to his father, and later to the police, that the body of a woman was lying on the heap of refuse near the barn.

Ivins, in his confession, asserted that he was intoxicated at the time of the crime, but this is denied by his own mother, who says that he came into the house and ate his supper while perfectly sober.

During the inquest, at the conclusion of which he was held for the Criminal Court, Ivins in detailing the crime spoke in the most indifferent manner. He said:

"Well, I was standing in front of the carpenter's shop when this—what's her name"—

"You mean Mrs. Hollister, don't you?" asked the Coroner.

"Yes; that's her name. Well, she came along and I grabbed her. We were standing at the gate in the alley for five minutes and then I dragged her into the yard."

He identified the wire which he twisted around the neck of Mrs. Hollister, saying calmly, "Yes—that's it."

Mrs. Hollister left her home yesterday afternoon to attend the funeral of a friend, Mrs. Emma Semple, at 172 Seminary Avenue. That was the last seen of her by any of her friends. After waiting until 7 o'clock last night for her return Mr. Hollister informed the police of her disappearance, and an all-night search was instituted.

As soon as the patrol wagon had arrived at the spot, after Ivins had "discovered" the body, a crowd gathered, among its members being George G. Congdon, choirmaster at the Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church, where Mrs. Hollister sang in the choir. He at once identified the body as that of Mrs. Hollister, and it was removed to an undertaking establishment and her husband notified.

Judging from the appearance of the body, Mrs. Hollister made a desperate fight. Three rings which she usually wore were gone. Other small articles of jewelry which she had worn at the time of leaving the house also were missing.

SULZBERGER ONCE IN JAIL.

Member of Big Packing Firm Admits It on Witness Stand.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Ferdinand Sulzberger of New York, member of the packing firm of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, admitted on the witness stand in Judge Pinckney's court yesterday that he had been convicted of defrauding the Government in 1868, and had served a part of a jail sentence.

Lewis Pfalzer, formerly head buyer of cattle for the packing concern, has sued his former employers for $15,000 for breach of a contract which called for a salary of $15,000 a year for three years.

Mr. Sulzberger testified in explanation of the contract. The first question put by Pfalzer's attorney after the direct examination startled the witness and astonished persons in the courtroom.

"Isn't it a fact, Mr. Sulzberger," the attorney asked, "that you have been convicted of a crime and sentenced to jail, a part of which sentence was served?"

The attorneys for the defense objected, but Judge Pinckney ruled that the witness should answer, and after some hesitation Mr. Sulzberger replied:

"Yes, but I was pardoned."

"You were convicted in 1868 of conspiracy to defraud the Government and fined $5,000 and sentenced to ten days in jail, were you not?" was the next question.

"Yes, Sir," was again the reply. That line of inquiry was then dropped.

The jury brought in a verdict of $14,000 in favor of the plaintiff.

According to the certified record of the proceedings in the New York courts, which was presented to Judge Pinckney by the attorney for the plaintiff, Mr. Sulzberger was tried and convicted of "conspiracy to defraud the Government" in New York in 1868 at the time of the whisky scandal investigations.

PLEA FOR MME. BERNHARDT.

Richard Mansfield Begs Syndicate to Provide Theatres for Her.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.—Richard Mansfield has come to the assistance of Mme. Bernhardt and her manager in their efforts to secure theatres for her other engagements in this country.

To-day Mr. Mansfield, who closed an engagement here to-night, received a circular from Manager Shubert reciting the difficulties confronting the French actress, owing to the difference between him and the theatrical syndicate. Mr. Mansfield's sympathy was aroused by Mme. Bernhardt's predicament, and, although he is booked for the syndicate, he wired the following protest:

Klaw & Erlanger, New York:

Gentlemen: I have received from Mr. Lee Shubert a circular showing that Mme. Bernhardt is to appear in a great many cities in a tent, owing to the fact that she cannot secure a theatre, and I, being approached on all sides by inquiries as to why Mme. Bernhardt is not permitted to appear in the regular theatres, and unable to give any satisfactory reply, will you pardon me if I humbly suggest that you would win general commendation if you placed the theatres you control at Mme. Bernhardt's disposal, even if you have to move other companies? It would be both diplomatic and courteous.

There seems to be a general sentiment that the policy of the theatre should be to give the public the best, regardless of all party feeling, and to bar only what is bad. For Madame Bernhardt to play nightly in a tent would be to endanger her health, and the responsibility would be lodged at your door, and America would be blamed as inhospitable.

RICHARD MANSFIELD.

It is believed here that Mr. Mansfield's influence may bring about a modification of the syndicate's attitude toward Mme. Bernhardt.

Deputy Wissell Exonerated.

The Bermelites in Long Island City announced yesterday that Commissioner Ellison of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity had decided to dismiss the charges made against Charles Wissell, the deputy appointed for Queens. The Cassidy men in Queens had charged that Wissell had been convicted of assault and was not fit to be the Deputy Commissioner.

PRIOR SUICIDE FORCES ANOTHER FIRM TO CLOSE

Parsons, Snyder & Co. of Cleveland Make an Assignment.

HAVE $150,000 LIABILITIES

$700,000 of Fraudulent Bonds in Three Issues Known to Have Been Printed for Prior.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 13.—Drawn into the vortex by the suicide of Leland W. Prior, Parsons, Snyder & Co., one of the largest and oldest brokerage firms in the city, made an assignment and closed its doors to-day. The liabilities of the concern will run close to $150,000, it is thought. Denison, Prior & Co. owed Parsons, Snyder & Co. $78,000.

The firm did its New York business through the New York brokerage firms of Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington and E. & C. Randolph & Co., and on the Chicago market it transacted probably the largest grain and provision business of any concern in Cleveland. A. O. Brown of New York purchased the office fixtures and building lease yesterday, and will open a branch office here.

Prior is now known to have had printed for his own use $700,000 of fraudulent bonds—two issues of $250,000 each from Alpena, Mich.; $100,000 from Canton, Ohio, and $100,000 from South Sharon, Penn. The forgeries began more than a year ago, the Canton issue being the first.

A member of the firm of A. O. Brown & Co. said yesterday that it was true that they had assumed the lease of the offices occupied by Parsons, Snyder & Co. in Cleveland, and had purchased the office furniture, but that they had not bought the firm's business. He admitted that the arrangement was made with Parsons, Snyder & Co. before the firm suspended.

H. O'Neill & Co.

To-morrow morning (Monday) we commence

Our Third Annual Sale of Gloves

for Men, Women and Children

$1.00 per pair

Worth $1.25 to $2.98

The Entire Sample Lines of two of the best Glove Manufacturers in the World

You need only read the details to realize the splendid and unusual values—the economic possibilities which this much looked for occasion affords. We need only say further that these values are only possible once a year and that they are greater this year than ever.

For Women

The Entire Sample line of the Celebrated "Jouvin & Cie"

And other standard makes.

16 and 20 button Suede in white.
2 Clasp Suede in black.
3 button Glace in black and colors.

Short Gloves were $1.25 to $1.75
Long Gloves were $2.25 to $2.98

All at

For Men

The Sample line of the Best English Maker,

whose name we are not allowed to mention, but is stamped on every pair. This collection comprises the heavy and light weight Cape and Suede Glove, lined and unlined.

Amongst these are also an unlimited quantity for Women and Children.

Regular price $1.50 to $2.50.

$1.00 Per pair.

In addition to the Gloves offered at $1.00 per pair, there are in this lot better grade Gloves; values up to $7.00 per pair that are marked at about Half Price.

Shoe Specials

1/3 off

former prices.

For School Wear;

Misses and children's shoes built on our "Orthopedic" last; black Russia leather, in button and lace;

Sizes 8½ to 10½ $1.35
Sizes 11 to 2 ..... 1.65
Sizes 2½ to 5½ (low heel) 2.00

For Dress Occasions;

Misses and children's patent leather shoes, button only;

Sizes 8½ to 10½ $1.65
Sizes 11 to 2 ..... 2.00
Sizes 2½ to 5½ (low heel) 2.50

Lord & Taylor

Broadway and Twentieth St., Fifth Ave., Nineteenth St.

Lord & Taylor

Special Silk News of Unusual Interest.

Monday, Jan. 15th

WE place on sale an exceptionally attractive showing of the famous

"Rajah" and "Burlingham" Silks,

to which we desire to call your attention.

These silks are already the recognized leaders of fashion for 1906, both in this country and abroad.

We also draw your attention to our Broadway Show Windows, in which are displayed Model Costumes made from these fabrics.

We show these goods in sixty-one shades; among them are Old Rose from light to dark; Fraise, Framboise, Sang de Boeuf, Claret, New Cadet Blues from light to dark, Ramier Sevres, Souris, Dahlia, Acier and all the evening tints, including ivories and black.

Samples or shade card showing the full range of colors will be mailed upon request.

Broadway and Twentieth St., Fifth Ave., Nineteenth St.

Furniture Sale.

Our Annual Winter Sale

takes place during the week Commencing Jan. 15th, when we will offer, without reservation, every article of Furniture and all Bedsteads in the department at

25% to 50%

off our regular prices.

Lord & Taylor.

Broadway and Twentieth St., Fifth Ave., Nineteenth St.

Fifteen Hundred

Lace and Spangled Robes

Will be offered to-morrow

At the lowest prices known this season

200 Black and Silver Spangled Robes,
Formerly $12.00 to $40.00 each,
at $4.50, $7.50 $10.00 and $15.00 each.

Cream and White Lierre Robes,
Value $25.00, at $10.00 and $15.00.

Black Spangled Robes,
Value $30.00 and $25.00.
Special at $10.00, $12.00 and $15.00.

Black Chantilly and Brussels net Robes.
Value $18.00 and $25.00.
At $10.00 and $15.00.

Black, White and colored Taffeta Silk Robes.
Elaborately embroidered in self shades.
Formerly $30.00 to $40.00. Now $20.00.

300 Brussels Robes,
In white and evening shades for young ladies' reception, party and graduation gowns.
Value $5.00, at $2.98 and $3.95.

Monday, January 15th.

The Greatest Values we have ever offered in

New and Perfect Silks

Every yard of which we stand back of for wear.

69c. Colored Taffetas, 49c.
All new and crisp silks in a large variety of new spring shades; also white ivory and cream. Special, per yard ... 49c

69c. Black Taffeta, 49c.
Guaranteed Black Taffeta, extra heavy, domestic and imported; regular 69c. quality. Special, per yard ... 49c
This comes also in white.

65c. Black Taffeta, 52c.
4,000 yards 27-inch Black Taffeta—natural finish—regular 75c. quality. Special, per yard ... 52c

79c. Black Taffeta Messaline, Louisine and Peau de Cygne, 59c.
Super quality, imported and domestic Black Taffeta, imported Messaline, Louisine and Peau de Cygne—regular 79c. quality; at, per yard ... 59c

85c. Black Dress Taffeta, 69c.
3,000 Yards 26-inch guaranteed Black Dress Taffeta (Chiffon finish)—One of the best wearing Taffetas made—regular 85c. quality; at, per yard ... 69c

$1.10 Black Dress Taffeta, 79c.
2,500 Yards 36-inch guaranteed Black Dress Taffeta—regular $1.10 quality; at, per yard ... 79c

$1.50 Black Crepe de Chine, 98c.
Black Crepe de Chine, double width, beautiful black and finish—regular $1.50 quality; at, per yard ... 98c

Wool Dress Goods

A handsome exhibition of new Spring weaves, shown with the regular staple lines.

For early Spring wear we show a light weight broadcloth in black and colors, at $1.75 per yard.

A very attractive Spring suiting—plaid and check effects on cream white ground. The cloth was woven to our special order at Huddersfield, England. Comes in several small neat designs. One of the prettiest cloths offered this season at $1.65 per yard.

A French Panama Check plaid suiting—in several styles of gray. Particularly good value at $1.00 per yard.

Sale of Black Broadcloth.

A number of pieces of fine imported black Broadcloth. Offered at regular counter (Monday only, at Value $2.60. ... $1.45

Black Cravenette Melton Cloth, sixty inches wide. Offered Monday at per yard ... $1.00
Made to retail at $1.35.

Sixth Ave. 20th to 21st St., N. Y.

You'll be Complimented on your

Delicious Luncheon

When you serve

GRAPE-NUTS WAFERS.

E. Kumke,

MANUFACTURING FURRIER.

Fine Furs at ½ Former Prices Owing to Removal.

I will occupy my new premises, 22 West 35th St., on or about May 1st, and have decided not to take any manufactured furs to these quarters.

The entire stock is therefore offered at a discount of from 15% to 50%.

This is an exceptional opportunity to obtain reliable furs at half their cost.

134 West 23rd St.
Near 6th Avenue.

Vantine's

The Unusual Store.

Seasonable Silks

At Startling Prices.

The qualities we are selling cannot be matched in any other store at the prices we quote.

New Silks—Exquisite Colorings.

Silk Section—Second Floor.

Rajah Silk, 30 inch wide, **90c** yard
15 Fashionable Colors.

Burlingham Silk, 27 inch wide, **1.00** yard
15 Fashionable Colors.

Nagasak Silk, 28 inch wide, **75c** yard
25 Fashionable Colors.

These silks in weave are like the hand-loom productions of the Far East, and will command great prominence among all other silks during the coming season.

A great "Clearance Sale of Chinaware" in progress—Basement

A. A. Vantine & Co.

Broadway, between 18th & 19th Streets.

FRENCH FEAR KAISER WILL BE AGGRESSIVE

Algeciras Conference Is an Absorbing Topic in Paris.

MOORS REALIZE THEIR PERIL

Know It Is Their Country's Last Chance and Are Not Likely to Oppose a Reform Programme.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The Moroccan conference entirely possesses the public mind. The diplomats guardedly refer to the possibility of the conference not succeeding in settling Morocco's future and the situation remainining exactly the same after as before the plenipotentiaries' meeting.

Count von Tattenbach-Ashold, the junior German delegate, before leaving Paris this morning for Madrid, on his way to Algeciras, said he thought the conference would last two months, owing to the necessity of the Moroccan delegates consulting with the authorities at Fez. He believed that the longer the conference lasted the better would be the results obtained.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 13.—According to information received by the Foreign Office here, France is considerably alarmed at the possibility of complications in the Algeciras conference, owing to fear that Germany will pursue an aggressive policy.

Premier Witte and Foreign Minister Lamsdorff regard this apprehension as unfounded, being evidently convinced from their Berlin advices that Germany has no intention of going beyond safeguarding the open-door policy. Nevertheless, as France's ally, Russia is bound to sustain France.

The reports that Great Britain has given France assurances of her support are confirmed.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—It is understood that the Moorish delegates at the conference on Moroccan reforms are likely to give very little trouble. The Sultan and his advisers, it is stated, realize that this is Morocco's last chance, and that the failure of the conference would leave the country to fall to pieces through internal strife and collapse of the finances.

The Moorish delegates, however, will have no power to give final acceptance of the reforms agreed upon by the conference. Everything will have to be referred to the Sultan, and this is likely to make the conference a long one, as communication with Fez is slow and, at the present time, even more imperfect than usual. The delegates, it is said, will recommend the Sultan to accept all reforms unanimously agreed upon by the conference so long as his sovereignty and the integrity of the country are not assailed.

Provided that the conference reaches an agreement, such difficulties as arise in Morocco are likely to be encountered after the reforms are accepted and when the time comes to put them into execution. The Tangier correspondent of The Times says:

"The Sultan is surounded by advisers whose sole object is the accumulation of wealth, and to whom patriotism is unknown. As long as he remains under the baneful influence of the brothers Tasi and Ben Aish there is no hope that anything will be done. But if the Sultan can make one effort he is capable of better things than his acts of the last three years. His spirit is willing, but his flesh is exasperatingly weak. Europe will propose reforms and assist him to introduce them, but the Sultan himself must find Moors capable of carrying out his orders and willing to do so. If this is not done there will be no Sultan, and probably no Morocco, a couple of years hence."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—It is learned here that Count Cassini, Russian Ambassador at Madrid and formerly Ambassador at Washington, will represent Russia at the Moroccan Conference.

ALGECIRAS IN GALA ARRAY.

All Public Buildings Decorated—Chief British Envoy Arrives.

ALGECIRAS, Jan. 13.—This quaint old town is gradually awakening as the day for the opening of the Conference on Moroccan Reforms approaches, and the usual Spanish lethargy has given place to a burst of animation and excitement.

All the public buildings and bridges are resplendent with crimson decorations and tapestries. The Captain General arrived here to-night to assume charge of the town.

Sir Arthur Nicolson, head of the British delegation, is the first representative of a leading power to reach Algeciras.

He arrived to-night and was met at the station by Field Marshal Sir George Stuart White, the hero of Ladysmith, who is now Governor of Gibraltar, and was escorted to the Governor's palace at Gibraltar. Across the bay one could hear to-night the roll of drums as the British soldiers welcomed Sir Arthur.

M. Revoil, the French delegate, and Herr von Radowitz and Count Von Tattenbach-Ashold, who will represent Germany at the conference, will arrive here to-morrow. Mr. White, the American Ambassador to Italy, will reach Algeciras on Tuesday. Mohammed el Torres, the Moroccan Foreign Minister, is expected on Monday. Samuel R. Gummere, the American Minister to Morocco, will probably travel in company with the Moroccan official.

The gathering of many warships adds a touch of picturesqueness and significance to the scene. The British squadron numbers twenty-one ships and France has three. The American warships are attracting the attention of the Spaniards owing to the circumstance that this is one of the first visits of American warships to Spanish waters since the Hispano-American wars and that Rear Admiral Sigsbee, who is in command of the squadron, was aboard the Maine when she was blown up in Havana Harbor.

The correspondent of The Associated Press traveled with M. Revoil from Biarritz to Madrid and with Sir Arthur Nicolson from Madrid to Algeciras, and had the opportunity of talking with both delegates. The primitive telegraph facilities here do not permit of the transmission of more than the statement that M. Revoil is calm and confident and that Sir Arthur's instructions leave him free squarely to support France.

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(c) With soft Upholstery of Hair, Mahogany Framed, IN ENGLISH EASY FASHION.

Special Furniture and Fitments are done from original plans. (Designing Department on Salesroom Floor.)

☞Inspection and Inquiries Invited.

JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO., At the Sign of the "Popular Shop," (Trade Mark Regd.) | NEW YORK.

TARIFF DEBATE GOES ON.

McKinley's Efforts for Reciprocity Recalled to Republicans.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—There were nine speeches in the House to-day on the Philippine Tariff bill, consuming nearly six and one-half hours.

Those who argued for the measure were Messrs. Gaines of Tennessee, Thomas of North Carolina, Needham of California, Carret of Tennessee, Scott of Kansas, and Gardner of Massachusetts. The opponents to the measure were Messrs. Young of Michigan, Loud of Michigan, and Norris of Nebraska.

Mr. Gardner devoted the major portion of his remarks to the tariff needs of his State, and urged the Republicans of the House to amend the tariff simply as to the schedules on hides and sole leather.

The need of scaling down some of the high schedules of the Dingley tariff was emphasized by Mr. Gaines. He suggested that this might well be done through reciprocity treaties, notwithstanding Mr. Dalzell had announced "the time has passed for reciprocity."

Mr. Dalzell denied he had made such a statement. The Republican reciprocity doctrine, he said, admitted no reciprocity except on non-competitive articles.

"Will the gentleman vote for a bill next Tuesday morning, re-enacting the reciprocity clause of the Dingley law?" asked Mr. Gaines.

"Well, it takes some time for me to make up my mind," responded Mr. Dalzell.

The work and eloquence of the late President McKinley for the doctrine of reciprocity were recalled by Mr. Gaines, who remarked: "He is dead and gone, and it looks as if reciprocity is dead and buried, too."

SAVED BY POLICE FIRST AID.

Mother and Children Starving—Husband in Jail for Beating Her.

Somebody telephoned to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children yesterday afternoon that a woman and two children were starving on the top floor of the tenement 1,457 Amsterdam Avenue. Policeman Birmingham of the 125th Street Station, who was sent to investigate the case, found the woman and children too weak to move. He summoned an ambulance from the J. Hood Wright Hospital. Then he went out and bought some milk, heated it, put in a little brandy, and forced it into the mouths of the starving persons.

When the ambulance arrived the surgeon said that no one could have done better. The woman, on recovering consciousness said she was Bridget O'Brien, 27 years old, and that her children were Johanna, 2 years old, and Jane, 4 months old. On complaint of neighbors, she said, her husband, a street car conductor, had been sent to Blackwell's Island for six months for beating her.

The ambulance surgeon gave the woman all the money he had in his pocket, $5, and the police raised $10 more. Then the surgeon got leave from the hospital to go back and see that the mother and children did not kill themselves with food. Neighbors last night drew up a petition for the release of O'Brien that he might work for his family. They would see to it, the petition concluded, that he behaved himself or got "the worst licking any man ever got in his life."

RAN THE ELEVATOR WILD.

Lawyer's High Jinks in an Office Building—Court Was Merciful.

James E. Hanes, a lawyer, of 232 East Thirty-third Street, was before Magistrate Finn in the Tombs Court, yesterday, on a charge of disorderly conduct. He was fined $10, but when he said he didn't have the money, the fine was remitted.

John Bijou of 2 Peek Slip, head elevator man in the Hudson Building, at 32 Broadway, was the complainant. This is Bijou's story:

"Your Honor, it was 6:30 o'clock last night when this man comes into the building, and we were all chinning on the ground floor. Business was over for the day, and the elevators were all resting on the air cushions.

"This man hops in an' says: 'Here's where I take a trip to Mars.' He dives into an elevator, slams the gates, and zipp! he's off for the roof, eleven floors above.

"He went up quick as a flash, an' bump! he fetches up against the cross-bar. Down he comes, an' fetches up against the air cushion. Off he goes again to the roof. We keep yellin', but he keeps it up for fifteen minutes.

"Then something snaps, an' the car comes to a stop between the fourth an' fifth floors. There's no' gettin' at him. We get a peek in, an' there he is takin' off his coat and vest, and rollin' 'em up for a pillow. Then he goes to sleep.

"We git the engineer an' send for a cop. We had to take the iron gates off on the fifth floor, lower a ladder to the roof of the car, take the roof off, an' h'ist him out. I want to make a charge of malicious mischief against him."

But the Magistrate dealt gently with the erring.

VENEZUELAN CABLE CUT.

State Department Does Not Know What Is Going on in Caracas.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—A cable company has reported to Secretary Root that the lines connecting Venezuela are interrupted. It is intimated that they have been cut.

On account of this no word has come from Mr. Russell, the American Minister, to indicate what is going on in Caracas as a result of the crisis in Franco-Venezuelan relations.

SITUATION IN CHINA ALARMS ROOSEVELT

War Department's Measures Taken by His Direction.

16,500 MEN TO BE AVAILABLE

Garrison in the Philippines to be Increased by 4,000—Army Transports Will Be Sent to the Orient.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—It is directly at the instigation of President Roosevelt that the War Department is taking measures to prepare for a possible emergency in China which will render armed intervention necessary.

For some time the President has been interested in the increasingly troubled situation in Chinese internal affairs, and he has been growing more and more apprehensive of an outbreak against foreigners. This apprehension is based upon reports that have come to him through the State Department from American diplomatic and Consular officials in the Far East and from other sources. It has been made clear to Mr. Roosevelt that the Central Government at Peking has lost its grip on the provinces, and can no longer be held to account for the doings of the Viceroys.

Now the Viceroys are beginning to lose control also, and the fear of the President is that the general disintegration which seems to be taking place will result in a revolution which will promptly manifest itself in outrages upon foreigners. If such a situation does arise, it will be idle to expect the Government at Peking or the Viceroys to do anything effective to suppress mobs and prevent the murder of American citizens and the destruction of their property.

It is not merely against Americans that feeling exists. The President has been informed that the natives of other countries will also be in great danger and there is reason to believe that in taking his precautionary measures he is proceeding in accord with what he believes will be the action of England and Germany at least, and perhaps of other powers.

The action of the War Department in sending the First and Second Infantry and the Eighth and Thirtenth Batteries of field artillery to the Philippines now is but a part of the preparation for the possible emergency. If the apprehended outbreak comes it is believed that it will make itself clearly manifest before many months. The War Department will be ready in case it comes to put a considerable force of men aboard ship at Manila immediately, and it will be a thoroughly organized and equipped force, consisting of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. It will have a full supply of transportation and be able to move inland from its point of debarkation without having to wait to organize transportation in the country as was the case with the American force sent to China at the time of the Boxer outbreak. Three army transports will soon be sent to the Philippines, and they will be held there until they are needed or it is demonstrated that there will be no occasion for their use.

The present plans of the War Department contemplate increasing the garrison of the Philippines by about four thousand men. This may be done by sending out other regiments in addition to the two already under orders, or some of the regiments under schedule to return to the United States may be held in the Orient. The normal garrison of the Philippines now is nine regiments of infantry and four of cavalry, with two batteries of artillery and a battalion of engineers. There are also detachments of the Signal Corps, the Hospital Corps, ordnance, quartermasters and commissary men, bringing the force up to approximately 12,000.

It is expected that before any crisis arises there will be about 16,500 men in the Philippines, a large part of the force being in the two brigades stationed one at Fort McKinley, on the Guadeloupe Ridge a few miles from Manila, and the other at Camp Stotsenburg, Pan Angles, some forty miles north of Manila. One of these brigades will be commanded by Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, and the other by Gen. Frederick Funston. In case either brigade goes to China it will probably be that of Gen. Bliss.

STABS KOREAN EX-MINISTER.

Interpreter Attacks Yi Chi-Yong, Who Is Staying in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 13.—Yi Chi-Yong, ex-Korean War Minister, who is staying at the Hotel de France here, had a narrow escape from assassination to-day at the hands of a young Korean, said to be the ex-Minister's interpreter.

The would-be assassin stabbed Yi eleven times with a knife.

Ambassador White is Hopeful.

ROME, Jan. 13.—A correspondent of the Giornale di Italia interviewed Mr. White, the American Ambassador, during the Ambassador's journey from Rome to Naples on the first part of his trip to Algeciras. Mr. White said he was sure peace would be maintained and that the Conference on Moroccan Reforms would have a good result in the interest of the peace of the world. The Ambassador said this was what the United States firmly desired.

Avalanche Kills Seven Students.

INNSBRUCK, Jan. 13.—Seven theological students out of a party of twelve were overwhelmed by an avalanche to-day while on an excursion in the Hall Valley.

A. Jaeckel & Co

FURRIERS and IMPORTERS

ONE RUSSIAN SABLE COAT; formerly $3,500 ..... $3,000
ONE HUDSON BAY SABLE COAT; formerly $2,000 ..... $1,500
LONG PALETOTS in Broadtail; formerly $1,500 ..... $1,000
ONE SET SILVER FOX, containing 3 superbly matched skins; formerly $4,500 ..... $3,500
ONE SET RUSSIAN SABLE, containing 10 superbly matched skins of the Imperial grade $6,500

Chinchilla, Mink, Broadtail and Sealskin Coats

at Greatly Reduced Prices

Imported Model Coat Fur lined and trimmed

33⅓% less than former prices

37 UNION SQUARE, (West)

CAUGHT BY POLICE SPRINTER.

Quinn Ran After Woman Nurse Had Been Knocked Down.

Patrolman Dunne of the West 100th Street Station is the champion 220-yard sprinter of the New York police force. He won a medal recently by his fleetness of foot, and if testimony on his running ability be needed Thomas Quinn, who says he lives at 803 Amsterdam Avenue, is ready to offer it. Quinn was arrested about 3 o'clock Saturday morning by Dunne charged with knocking down and attempting to rob Miss Agnes Hopkins, a professional nurse. He was caught after a chase of a dozen blocks.

Miss Hopkins, after being out on a late case, was walking down Columbus Avenue near 102d Street early Saturday morning when a man, who, she says, was Quinn, and another approached her. "If you've got any money," demanded one of them, "you'd better produce. It'll save time."

Before she could move, however, one of them grabbed her about the waist and the other felled her with a blow between the eyes. She screamed and her assailants made off down Columbus Avenue. Dunne, standing eight blocks away, heard her cries, and when he got to where she lay Miss Hopkins was almost unconscious, but was able to indicate the direction the two men had taken.

Then Dunne dashed down Columbus Avenue to Ninety-ninth Stfeet, where he caught sight of the two men going toward Central Park. They were running fast. He caught Quinn just as he was about to enter the Park. He took him to the police station, where Miss Hopkins identified him. Miss Hopkins had a cut on the forehead and was weak, but notwithstanding she insisted on dressing an injury of an intoxicated prisoner.

These facts were told to Magistrate Baker in the West Side Court yesterday. "Miss Hopkins is apparently of the thoroughbred class," he observed, "and the policeman ought to get another medal as a mile runner." Quinn was held in $500 bail for examination on Monday.

To Reveal Corporation Secrets.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Littlefield Publicity bill, requiring corporations to make reports annually, or whenever the Department of Commerce and Labor desires, has been recommended for a favorable report by the House Committee on Judiciary.

MINISTER OUT, CHURCH SPLIT.

Bushwick Av. Congregation Accepts Dr. Baylis's Resignation.

The resignation of the Rev. Dr. Charles T. Baylis, pastor of the Bushwick Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, tendered by him a month ago, was accepted by the congregation after a stormy meeting held Friday night. The vote was 84 to 67 in favor of acceptance. Dr. Baylis's friends think he has been badly treated.

The clergyman's opponents are said to have voted, before he ever thought of resigning, to accept his resignation if he tendered it. At the Friday night meeting, Dr. Baylis severely criticised the members who had been opposing him, and declared that they had broken the heart of every man who had ever been pastor of the church. He declared that they had "crucified" his predecessor, Dr. King. He then left the meeting, and the voting followed amid much disorder.

It is said that Dr. Baylis has the backing of influential men and will found a new church.

"On my coming to this church," Dr. Baylis stated in his resignation, "I found an atmosphere in which it was extremely difficult to do spiritual work with ease, that condition made the work of your pastor always difficult and success almost impossible."

During the Summer months Dr. Baylis held evangelistic meetings in a tent at Saratoga Avenue and McDonough Street, and made many converts who became members of the church. Some of the older members of the church are said to have been displeased because these converts were not of their own social standing.

Dinner in the Beefsteak Garret.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Wertheim of 763 Fifth Avenue were the hosts at a dinner given to about sixty of their friends in the Beefsteak Garret at Reisenweber's last night. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob A. Cantor, Mr. and Mrs. Simon H. Stern, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Greenhut, and Arnold Seligman were among the guests. The evening ended with a dance in the ballroom.

Gas Stove Causes Woman's Death.

While Mrs. Mary Whalen was lighting the gas stove last night to get supper in her room on the second floor at 415 West Thirty-seventh Street, her dress caught fire and flared up. Mary Sinnott, on the next floor, heard her cries and ran down, too late. Death had been almost instantaneous.

Having become impressed with the beauties of the climate, scenery and products of Colorado, Utah, California, Oregon and Washington, thousands of Americans will visit the West during the Winter for the first time, and we are glad to inform them that the best service possible on American railways will be found on

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Which connect directly with all the great Trans-continental Lines

Ticket office 1216 Broadway

For a copy of "America's Winter Resorts," which is No. 5 of the New York Central Lines' "Four-Track Series," containing interesting information and 8 maps, send a two-cent stamp to George H. Daniels, Manager General Advertising Department, Grand Central Station, New York.

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ALL SUPERFLUOUS HAIR Radically destroyed. Mme. Julian's Specific is the only unfailing remedy. 36 years' experience. Protected by law. Trial treatment free. Beware of imitations. No connection with any other person. Mme. JULIAN, 123 5th Av.

Lest You Forget We Say it Yet— Uneeda Biscuit

Stern Brothers

Fur & Fur Garments

Final Reductions in Prices of

Model Coats, Neckscarfs & Muffs of the most Fashionable Furs.

Motor Coats of Russian Pony, Hair Seal, Stone Marten and Mink Paws, Raccoon and Leather.

Also Unusual Inducements in Imported Cloth Fur Lined Coats.

Cloak Departments

Imported and Domestic Outergarments, including the remainder of the season's High Class Novelties, will be placed on sale To-morrow,

At Extraordinary Reductions in Prices.

Gowns for Southern Wear

An assortment of High Cost White Linen, Embroidered Batiste, English Embroidery & White Serge Gowns.

Also Walking Skirts in the new plaited and circular effects, of Fancy Plaids, Checks, Serges, Chiffon Cloths and Panamas.

For To-morrow An Attractive New Model

of Messaline Silk, made in the latest Princess Style, with handsome lace yoke, lined throughout with taffeta. $52.50

Real Value $75.00

Suit Department, Second Floor.

Women's House Gowns

Special Sale of Entirely New Models

Challies, Real Value $8.75, $6.25
Albatross, " " 10.25, 7.50
India Silk, Real Value $12.00 & 16.50, $8.75, 11.50

Hand-Made Waists & Blouses

Additional Models, of Linen, Silk & Cotton, have been placed in stock.

Special Values To-morrow:

Waists of Striped & Checked Taffeta Silk & All Over Lace, $3.95
Messaline or Taffeta Silk, trimmed with lace, long or short sleeves, 4.98
Persian or Plaid Silks, yoke of Baby Irish Lace, 5.95
Radium Silk, embroidered and tucked, 7.50
All Over Cluny, Baby Irish & Valenciennes Lace, 10.50

End of Season Clearance Sale

Misses' & Girls' Apparel

Misses' Suits, 14 & 16 yrs., $12.95, 14.75
Heretofore $19.75 to 35.00
Misses' Long Coats, 14 & 16 yrs., $7.95, 8.95
Heretofore $11.50 to 15.00
Misses' Skirts, 14 & 16 yrs., 3.95, 4.95
Heretofore $5.95 to 10.00
Girls' Dresses, 2 to 14 yrs., 2.95, 3.95
Heretofore $6.50 to 11.95
Girls' Cloaks, full length, 6 to 14 yrs., $4.95, 5.95, 6.95
Heretofore $8.50 to 15.00

West Twenty-third Street

Stern Brothers

Novelty Dress Silks

To-morrow, Monday,

Exceptional Sale of 7000 Yards

In a large assortment of desirable combinations and colorings,

at 65c, 78c and 95c a yard,

Very Much Below Regular Prices.

Also

Clearance Sale of High Class

Imported Dress Fabrics

Consisting of Striped, Checked and Plaid Effects, 45 to 50 inches wide, at 73c yd.

Former Prices $1.45 to 2.65

Cambric, Nainsook and Swiss

Embroideries

A large purchase comprising Edgings and Insertions

In strips of from 4½ to 6½ yards, from 9c to 68c a yard
English Eyelet All Overs, at 58c & 95c " "
And a collection of Unmade Lingerie Waists, at $2.95, 3.25, 4.35

Annual Offering of

Paris Hand-made Lingerie

Night Robes, Pantalons, Corset Covers, Chemises, Petticoats and Dressing Sacques,

Much Below Previous Prices.

Fine Lace Curtains,

Stores Bonne Femme & Bed Sets,

Italian Filet, Point Venise and Point Flandres,

At 33⅓% Below Former Prices.

Curtains, $50.00, 83.50, 130.00 to 400.00
Formerly $75.00 to 600.00
Stores, $33.50, 56.75, 110.00 to 158.50
Formerly $50.00 to 237.50
Bed Sets, $50.00 to 333.50
Formerly $75.00 to 500.00

Kirmanshah & Tebriz Rugs

Selected Pieces at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Appropriate for Parlors, Reception Rooms, Libraries, Dining Rooms, etc., a few of which are quoted:

7ftx13ft. 1, Formerly $400.00, $290.00
9ftx12ft. 6, " 500.00, 368.00
9ftx14ft. " 650.00, 450.00
10ft. 9x15ft. 8, " 750.00, 575.00
12ftx16ft. 3, " 1250.00, 890.00
16ft. 9x24ft, " 1450.00, 900.00

50 Kirmanshah Rugs, at $57.50, 68.00
Reduced from $75.00, 95.00 and 125.00

West Twenty-third Street

NEARLY READY TO DIG THE CAPE COD CANAL

$6,000,000 Company Almost Prepared to Start the Work.

WILL TAKE OVER TWO YEARS

Short Route to Boston Planned—To Dodge Fogs and Storms of Routes Around the Cape.

Announcement is made by Woodward Kisselberg Hopkins, counsel for the Boston, Cape Cod and New York Canal Company, that all details preliminary to the construction of a $6,000,000 canal from Buzzard's Bay to Barnstable Bay have been completed, and that some of the most prominent financiers in this country have become interested in the project. Details of the plans are soon to be made public.

The work of digging the canal will be begun this Spring, and the canal will be completed in about two and a half years.

The building of the Cape Cod Canal is expected to afford great stimulus to Eastern commerce, as an inside waterway from New York to Boston will mean the elimination of many delays by fog, much loss of life and property by storm and other drawbacks which attend the three passages now offered vessels, two of them through Vineyard Sound and the third an outer route.

When the Erie Canal has been developed to accommodate 1,000-ton barges, the Cape Cod Canal will mean also a continuous waterway from the Great Lakes to Boston and other important coast points, a large saving in elevator rates, the transportation of grain without change from barge to car, and a short and all-water route between New York and Boston for passenger travel.

With the building of the canal there will be organized a passenger and freight steamship line which, it is intended, will give a daily service without change from boat to railroad in practically the same time now given by the Fall River Line and its railway connection.

One of the most eminent engineers of the world will have charge of the building of the canal, and the engineers who have been engaged in the preliminary surveys and the gathering of statistics are of high repute. A. L. Rives, who has died since his last report to the company, had been President of the Panama Railroad Company, engineer for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and an authority on waterways. E. L. Corthell, who was employed with him for the preliminary work, was recommended by the United States Government to the Argentine Republic to conduct the work of improving harbor and dock conditions for that republic. He also did important work on the West Shore Railroad and the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi.

To Save Life and Property.

An item on which the projectors of the canal figure considerably in their estimation of its success as a financial venture is that the lowering of time because of the elimination of the dangers, difficulties, and delays of the Cape routes will make two vessels accomplish the work of three. The Lighthouse Service records show that the Vineyard Sound routes average yearly 100 days when fog makes traffic impossible. From figures supplied from official Government reports, the engineers figure that there will be a saving of from 66 to 74 miles by the canal as compared with the Vineyard Sound routes, and a saving of 142 miles over the outside route. The innumerable shoals will be avoided and the evils of storms and fogs mitigated, and statistics are given showing that from the present routes these dangers and impediments have caused heavy loss of life and property.

Records kept from October, 1875, to July, 1895, show that 137 vessels were lost off the Cape, and 68 lives and property valued at $1,615,245 was destroyed. From July, 1895, to Jan. 28, 1899, there were 28 vessels lost, 27 lives with them, and there was a property loss of $267,870. Comparison between these two periods shows that the hunger of the Cape for human lives and good ships has not materially abated, and that the terrors of the sea at this ugly spot have not diminished. In this second period of records the property loss per month averaged $6,533, and a vessel and a half and a human life and a half per month were sacrificed to the waves or the shoals.

Dealing with facts, as shown by trustworthy and conservative records, the Cape Cod Canal builders are convinced that the commerce now exposed to these dangers will be drawn to the proposed route. Records also show that there is only a normal amount of fog in Buzzard's Bay. There is every reason to believe sea traffic generally will abandon a path fraught with disaster and dangers for a snug, earth-walled passage that is to be provided through human skill and labor.

Roosevelt Was Interested.

De Witt C. Flanagan of this city and his brother, the late Capt. William L. Flanagan, who was on Roosevelt's staff when he was Governor of New York, were the first to make a definite business move in the direction of building this canal. Capt. Flanagan, in fact, interested Mr. Roosevelt in the proposition. As Vice President of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt was still an enthusiastic advocate of the building of the canal, and gave every possible aid to those interested in the proposition.

It was through an interest in a dredging concern that De Witt C. Flanagan had his attention drawn to the Cape Cod Canal. The charter under which the canal is to be built was granted to Mr. Flanagan and the following men associated with him: Alexander Dow, David W. Belding, Charles E. Hoge, Thomas F. McGarry, Walter Clifford, Charles H. Phelps, and William O. Brown.

The construction of the canal, it has been found, will not be a matter of great expense, considering the amount of business it is expected to do. The company will have $6,000,000 in capital stock and may issue bonds for a similar amount. The engineers have planned a route for the excavations which offers little resistance, there being no heavy obstacles such as ledges of rock. One of the men interested in the construction of the canal said yesterday that coffer dams could be built at each end and that a force of Italians could dig the canal in a reasonable time.

For months the right of way has been in process of purchase. All the needed land that has not been bought outright is covered by options, and the actual turning of earth only awaits the close of financial and organization details which are in process of settlement. Announcement of their conclusion will be made in the near future.

Canal Plans Now Ready.

The plans for the canal, now ready, provide for a depth and width sufficient to handle all of the business now fighting its way around the Cape. Information from the United States Light House Inspector has been secured showing that 30,640 vessels passed within sight of Handkerchief Shoal Lightship during the year ended March 31, 1899. Over 2,000 more passed around the Cape through other channels not visible to this lightship. These figures do not allow for vessels passing in the night or the fog, and to this sum is added an estimate of such vessels, making a grand total of 40,625 vessels for the year.

The estimate for figuring on revenue to the canal company is based conservatively on 6,000 steamers and 24,000 sailing vessels a year. The steamers, towed barges, and tugs average about 1,500 tons and the sailing vessels 600 tons. A total of nearly 23,500,000 tons register is given. It is estimated that with a canal rate of 8 cents a ton the gross annual income would amount to $1,862,000.

The passenger service from New York to Boston is expected to take passengers from this city at 5 in the afternoon and land them at 8 the next morning in Boston. This service is expected to yield an annual revenue of $730,000.

The company does not figure alone on business between these two ports, but its statistics show a cutting of time for all coastwise vessels for ports on either side of the cape. Sailing vessels and barges will be towed in fleets. The engineers report that under the present plans the canal can be widened and deepened with the growth of business.

There have been other attempts to rid Cape Cod of its terrors and reduce the sacrifice of life and property it yearly demanded.

In the days of Miles Standish the Monument River, along the line now marked out for the canal, was navigable nearly all of the way across the neck of land, and the portage was not great from the point of highest navigation to the open water. In several of his journeys the Pilgrim Captain used this route, as did the Indians, who did not dare to encounter the storms and fogs of the outer ways.

Early Canal Plans.

In 1676 a public-spirited citizen of Sandwich started an agitation for the digging of a canal from the headwaters of Monument River. In 1697 the general Court of Massachusetts took the matter in hand and a committee was appointed to look into the feasibility of the scheme. The committee disappeared in the dust of the Massachusetts archives, but the Cape Cod canal bobbed up again in 1776, when a Gen. Machin was authorized to make surveys for the canal. As he was at his work the war for independence started and the General was called to New York by Gen. Washington before he could complete his surveys.

In 1824 the proposition of a Cape Cod canal was brought before Congress, and reports were made to that body as to the feasibility of the proposition, but nothing came of it. In 1860 surveys were made for the Government, and fifteen years later Gen. Foster made the first plan for a canal without locks. This was getting a bit nearer to achievement, and in 1885 the inventor of a patent dredge started in to dig the canal. But he had only one dredge and that broke down. The inventor died with only a mile and a sixteenth of excavation accomplished and the canal scheme was again blighted.

PIANIST'S $7 CAB RIDE.

Von Kovno Couldn't Settle Bill for $9, but Compromised in Court.

Edward Ritt, better known as Edouard Von Kovno, a name he uses for professional purposes, who is a young pianist occupying suite No. 95 in Carnegie Hall, was arraigned before Magistrate Finn in the Tombs Police Court yesterday on the complaint of Robert Lee, a negro cab driver. Lee said that he had spent the better part of Friday as well as part of yesterday forenoon in driving Ritt and a woman companion up and down Manhattan, and that he didn't get paid for the job. Ritt said he didn't happen to have the money.

The musician was recognized as soon as he entered the courtroom by several lawyers. One of them said Ritt had been engaged to furnish music at Mrs. Astor's house Feb. 13.

Lee, the cabman, said that he was hailed by Ritt early Friday evening at Columbus Circle. He was accompanied by a young woman. Lee was instructed to drive through Central Park to 110th Street and Lenox Avenue. After visiting a café there the Park Casino was visited. The route was resumed, the cab going down town, where several cafés and a Yiddish theatre were visited. The trip ended at the Hotel Empire at midnight.

The musician told him, Lee said, to call at Carnegie Hall yesterday morning. He did so, and Ritt told him he would like to visit the West Side Court. After a brief call there the trip was continued to the Bowery, where Lee demanded $9. Ritt didn't have the money, and Policeman Bligh was called in. Ritt's brother was summoned, and upon his offering the cabman $7, which was accepted, Ritt was discharged.

FOREMAN AND $2,000 GONE.

Worked on Whitney Estate and Contractors Had to Pay the Loss.

The firm of Mertz & Co., which is building an extension to the country place of Harry Payne Whitney in Westchester County, has asked the police to look for Erie Sipple, a foreman employed by them.

About a week ago the firm gave Sipple $2,000 in cash to pay the wages of the men employed at Wheatley Hills. Sipple has not been heard of since. The men complained that they did not receive their pay, and Mertz & Co. made good the loss. Sipple was last seen on Forty-second Street, Manhattan, after leaving the train from Port Chester. He is a German, 25 years old, and 5 feet 6 inches in height.

EXPECT DRASTIC LAWS ON PUBLIC UTILITIES

Albany Observers Believe the Republicans Must Do Something.

A STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

Gov. Higgins Believed to Favor Such a Plan—Plans of Hearst Men and Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—Drastic legislation of some sort against the public utilities corporations of New York City is almost certain of enactment at this session. Gov. Higgins has not only recommended the passage of an eighty cent gas bill, but in his discussion of the failure of such a measure at the last session clearly set forth his belief that all public utilities ought to be regulated in the interest of the people, and, in the event of the policy of regulation failing, that they ought to be taken over by the State or municipality.

It is said by leaders in the Legislature that the policy of Gov. Higgins is likely to be more clearly defined by him as the session progresses than it was in his annual message. There is talk of a revival of the bill which was under consideration by leading Republican Senators at the last session, but which was never introduced—a bill creating a State Commission of Public Utilities.

Both the Hearst Independence League and Tammany Hall have a definite policy with respect to the management of the public utilities in New York City, and it is not possible for the State administration to escape the issue if there were a disposition to do so.

The Independence League has put in a bill which would permit the City of New York to acquire all of its public utilities. The league is for straight-out municipal ownership.

The policy of Tammany Hall is embraced in the bill which Senator Grady introduced at the request of the Democratic organization, as he stated in offering it. It provides for a Board of Control of Public Utilities. The board is to consist of five members to be appointed by the Mayor under certain restrictions as to the classes of men he may name, and each Commissioner is to receive a salary of $7,500 annually. The board is to have every power necessary to control all public utilities. A fine of $1,000 a day can be imposed upon the disobedient corporation, and all such fines are to be liens upon the franchise or the property of the corporation so fined. The Public Utility Board practically would absorb all of the powers over transportation companies in the City of New York which are now vested in the Rapid Transit Commission.

Under these conditions, it is clear that the Republicans must have a more definite and extended programme on the subject than has yet been outlined. The only specific recommendation pertaining to public utilities which Gov. Higgins made in his message was that for eighty-cent gas. It is the general opinion that the majority must do something more than that to satisfy the clamor for legislation which will bring the street railway, elevated, and subway lines under more effective control.

Senator Elsberg has reintroduced his Rapid Transit bill of last session, and that measure voices the sentiment of the Citizens' Union as to the best method of meeting the city's transportation problem. Under it the contracts for construction and operation of subways would be divided. If that plan of letting the contracts were adopted, it is the belief of the promoters of the bill that the city would get lower bids for construction and could dictate terms for the operation of the roads, for if reasonable bids for operation were not offered the city would have the alternative of operating the roads itself. The Elsberg bill also provides for the construction in all future subways of pipe galleries to carry telephone and electric lighting wires.

There is said to be a strong probability that the Republicans will get behind the Elsberg bill, as an offset to its rivals more radical measures.

MRS. CHILDS IN A RUNAWAY.

She Is Uninjured—Brougham Wrecked and Two Others Hurt.

The horse drawing the brougham of Mrs. C. H. Childs of 8 East Fifty-fourth Street took fright yesterday afternoon at an automobile and ran from Seventy-third Street southward along Madison Avenue to Fifty-eighth Street, where Policeman Delaney stopped the frightened animal.

Mrs. Childs was not injured. Her coachman, H. Hansom of 52 West Thirty-third Street, did everything in his power to stop his horse. The carriage was badly wrecked by collisions with other vehicles before the policeman managed to stop the horse.

In the animal's wild flight it knocked down Mrs. S. Steiner and her maid, Fannie Fisher, of 442 East Fifty-ninth Street. Both suffered contusions and were taken home in a cab.

Insurance Companies Must Sue.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 13.—Insurance Commissioner Upson filed with the State Controller to-day a certificate stipulating that the sum of $10,969.45 should be refunded to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. This means that the four other companies, the New York, Metropolitan, Equitable, and Germania, will have to make a contest for the $80,000 they claim from the State because of overpaid taxes.

Tenth Death from Hotel Fire.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 13.—F. S. Amsden, Superintendent of the Pillsbury-Washburn Company's system of elevators, who was badly injured by inhaling smoke and heat during the West Hotel fire last Wednesday, died this afternoon. His death is the tenth as a result of the fire.

DR. SIMPSON GAINS FRIENDS.

Public Sentiment Changing in His Favor—He Will Testify.

Each day that passes sees Dr. James W. Simpson, the dentist, accused of willfully slaying his father-in-law, Bartley T. Horner, in Northport, L. I., gain in the sympathy of his fellow-townspeople. Hundreds of Northport women, who had known Dr. Simpson socially, hastened at once after his arrest to express their entire confidence in his statement that the shooting had been accidental.

Until very recently, however, the opinion expressed by most men who volunteered opinion was that Simpson had a great deal that was extremely suspicious to explain. During the last few days, however, there has been a noticeable change among many of the male residents of Northport regarding the dentist's possible motive. Not a few have first expressed doubt, and then boldly stated that both Mrs. Horner, the widow, and Mrs. Simpson, the wife of the accused man, displayed a bias while testifying that detracted from the value of their testimony.

It is admitted by all concerned that the case will revolve around two points, whether Dr. Simpson loaded the gun when he went to the attic the second time, and whether a gun can be discharged while being broken. Two witnesses have been found who will prove that a gun may be discharged while being broken, and broken while being discharged, mechanically impossible as the thing appears to be. The defense will bend its energies to proving the fact that the gun may be loaded and cocked and that it will not be jarred off if handled very roughly. It will try to prove that the gun was loaded all the evening, and to show some other cause for the second visit upstairs. Dr. Simpson will take the stand and deny that he took the gun upstairs after having once fetched it down to clean it.

The defense will make a strong point of the alleged fact that Mr. Horner had not been upon speaking terms with his wife and daughter since Dec. 12, and that all conversation between Horner and members of the family had to be carried on through Dr. Simpson, with whom he was upon sufficiently friendly terms to play cards.

Dr. Simpson's defense will be heard in Northport next Friday.

Garwood Heaters.

Gas and Steam Combined.

No flue required, no odor, atmosphere kept normal.
Fit in fireplace or elsewhere in room.
Change a cold room to a comfortable one.
Call and see heaters or send for catalogue.

THE FRANK C. M. McLAIN CO.,
242 Fourth Avenue, N. Y. Telephone 62 Gramercy

NEW JEROME-BINGHAM POLICY

The Two Said to Have Agreed on Plans for a Gambling Crusade.

District Attorney Jerome refused yesterday to either deny or confirm the rumor that in future action against poolrooms and gambling houses would be instituted by the District Attorney's office.

The question arose over a report that the District Attorney and Police Commissioner Bingham had decided that in future the initiative against gambling would be left to Mr. Jerome.

It is understood that Mr. Jerome did not think much of ex-Police Commissioner McAdoo's vice squad, and that the policy of arraigning men in police courts on charges of maintaining poolrooms, with little or no corroborative evidence was a failure.

It is said that Commissioner Bingham has assented to an agreement by which the District Attorney will hereafter detail detectives of his own staff to get the necessary evidence.

The arrest of six men yesterday afternoon, on a bench warrant issued by Judge Cowing in General Sessions, on the charge of running a poolroom, was taken to mean that the District Attorney and the Police Commissioner had agreed on a policy. The arrests were made in a raid on the Marion Club, in Marion Street, by Supt. McClintock and four agents of the Parkhurst Society with the aid of several policemen.

The club was raided last Fall by Parkhurst agents acting with Sergt. Eggers of the now obsolete vice squad. Those arrested were discharged.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.

Koch's Uptown Prices Make Downtown Shopping an Extravagance.

Semi-Annual Pre-Inventory Sale.

The compulsory unloading that forces out the goods in every department. The biggest year's business we ever did was not possible without vastly increased stocks. This means greater accumulation of broken lots—to close these out extreme measures are necessary. All over the store this week are the richest opportunities that this house or any house ever offered.

Fine China at 1/3 to 1/2 Off.

FRENCH CHINA FISH & GAME SETS, hand-painted fish and game decorations—
Were 25.00; Sale Price 12.50 | Were 42.00; Sale Price 21.00
Were 29.00; Sale Price 14.50 | Were 49.00; Sale Price 24.50
Were 35.00; Sale Price 17.50 | Were 55.00; Sale Price 27.50
Were 39.00; Sale Price 19.50 | Were 69.00; Sale Price 34.50
DINNER SETS of French Elite china, exquisitely decorated—
Were 198.00; Sale Price 110.00 | Were 250.00; Sale Price 149.00
SOUP TUREENS, French and German china. Were 2.75; Sale Price 1.39 | CRACKER JARS, Austrian china, decorated. Were 98c.; Sale Price 49c
DINNER PLATES of imperial china. Were 49c.; Sale Price 25c | OLIVE TRAYS, with handle, floral decorations. Were 39c.; Sale Price 19c
THEO. HAVILAND'S CHINA DINNER PLATES. Were 49c.; Sale Price 25c
COVERED DISHES, Carlsbad china, floral decorations. Were 1.25; Sale Price 63c

French and German China. Were $1.98; Sale Price, 1.34
Roll Trays, Salad Dishes, Berry Bowls, Cake Plates, Sugars and Creams, Cracker Jars,

French and German China. Were $2.98; Sale Price, 1.94
Pudding Dishes, Sugar Baskets, Celery Trays, Chop Dishes, Asparagus Dishes, Condensed Milk Jars, Mayonnaise Dishes, Chocolate Pots, Comb and Brush Trays, Syrup Jugs,

Were $3.98; Sale Price, 2.56
Chocolate Sets, Chop Trays, Celery Trays, Roll Trays, Nut Bowls, Jugs, Mayonnaise Dishes, Ice Tubs, Footed Olive Dishes, Muffin Dishes, Cake Plates, Trinket Sets, Comb and Brush Trays,

All at About 1/2 of Former Prices.
CHINA CUPS AND SAUCERS, about one thousand dozen—various shapes and decorations,
FRENCH AND GERMAN DINNER, BREAKFAST, TEA, BREAD AND BUTTER PLATES, full 500 dozen, assorted patterns and decorations,

Dress Goods—3 Specials Second Floor.

FINE CHEVIOT AND TWEED SUITINGS, in a large variety of mixtures, 38 inches wide. Were 50c. yard; Sale Price 29c
GRANITE SUITINGS, all wool, in the newest shades, 45 to 50 inches wide. Were 79c. yard; Sale Price 55c
BLACK FRENCH PRUNELLA CLOTHS, all wool, lustrous finish, 44 inches wide. Were $1.00 yard; Sale Price 79c

Silks—2 Big Specials.

2,000 YARDS FANCY TAFFETAS, all silk, in checks, stripes and small figures; especially suitable for shirt-waist suits. Were 75c. yard; Sale Price 45c
5,000 YARDS PURE SILK TAFFETAS, bright finish, a full line of colors, including black, white and cream. Were 69c. yard; Sale Price 49c

Ladies' Suits, Coats, Waists.

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS, the new pony coat, Eton blouse and long-coat models, made up in a variety of the newest and dependable materials; all colors and black; full circular or pleated skirts. Were $25.50; Sale Price, Monday only 16.95
LADIES' COATS, 30 to 50 inches long, of fine velvet and superior quality kersey, cheviot or mixtures; every one finely tailored and finished. Were $23.00 to $30.00; Sale Price, Monday only 17.95
LADIES' SILK WAISTS, in all the leading shades of fine taffeta and peau de cygne; also in fancy dotted and striped silk; all choice models and splendidly tailored. Were $6.00 and $8.00; Sale Price, Monday 4.79

$11 Morris Chairs, $7.95.

MORRIS CHAIRS, of golden quartered oak or mahogany finish, scroll feet and square arm, or claw feet with sweep arm, full spring seat, shaped back, adjustable to four positions; hair-filled velour cushions; your choice of three distinct patterns. Were $11.00; Sale Price 7.95

Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Manufactured especially for us from standard muslin, every one hand torn and ironed. These prices cannot be matched in Greater New York—quality considered. These specials for Monday and Tuesday:

SHEETS.
Size 54x90, were 50c.; sale price 39c
Size 63x90, were 56c.; sale price 45c
Size 72x90, were 62c.; sale price 54c
Size 81x90, were 68c.; sale price 68c

SHEETS.
Size 90x90, were 74c.; sale price 68c
PILLOW CASES, size 45x36 inches:
Were 12½c 15c 18c
Sale price 10c 12½c 15c

Fine White Goods.

ENGLISH NAINSOOKS AND LONG CLOTHS, in 12-yard pieces; fine quality.
Were 1.25 per pc.; Sale Price 98c | Were 1.75 per pc.; Sale Price 1.49
INDIA LINENS AND PERSIAN LAWNS, 32 inches wide; fine, sheer quality.
Were 19c. per yd.; Sale Price 12½c | Were 25c. per yd.; Sale Price 19c
FANCY MADRAS, LINNETTES, &c., new patterns, in stripes and figures. Were 19c. yd.; Sale Price 15c
MERCERIZED FANCIES, NOVELTY STRIPES AND FIGURES, new and desirable patterns. Were 25c. yd.; Sale Price 19c
DOTTED SWISS MULLS, new patent process, equal in appearance to the very expensive St. Gall cushion dots. Were 29c. yd.; Sale Price 22c
FANCY FRENCH SILK MULLS, washable, handsome figures, scrolls, lace and open-work effects. Were 50c. yd.; Sale Price 39c

125th St. West, Between Lenox and Seventh Avenues.

Le Boutillier Brothers

JANUARY, 1906
ANNUAL SALE OF

Figured India Silks

(65,000 yards) at

39c

These Figured India Silks are all new goods of standard makes, in choice designs and FULLY GUARANTEED. The patterns are exclusive and controlled by us. These goods are of exceptional good value, the best we have ever offered at this price and are unexcelled for Summer wear.

ALSO 250 PIECES

NEW CORDED JAPANESE WASH SILKS

By far the best assortment in the city

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

Saving Energy

means much in these strenuous days. That is why

Telephone Service

is so helpful in both home and office.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
15 Dey Street.

No Money Down on Regina Music Boxes.

Here's the best opportunity to own a Regina Music Box ever presented by any store. Come here and select the instrument you prefer, and we will send it to your home. After you have enjoyed it for 30 days you begin to make small monthly payments until you have paid for the Music Box.

Don't misjudge the liberality of this offering—every Music Box is up to date, perfect and guaranteed by us.

Regina Music Boxes Are Always Ready to Play.

They are tireless entertainers and will add much pleasure to your home life—the very thing when Winter evenings linger so. It takes the place of a piano where there is none or no one to play it, and is a delightful musical companion, always in the mood to play when you are in the mood to listen.

Sacred or classical music, catchy marches and rollicking songs are played with equal facility and rare expression.

Profit by this unusual offering; it may not be repeated for a year. **As the quantity of Music Boxes on hand is limited, we advise early selections.**

THE BIG STORE ACTS ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER & CO.
SIXTH AVE.

NO MONEY DOWN

Lord & Taylor.

Oriental Rugs.

We propose to place on sale until February 1st. $50,000 worth of

Oriental Rugs

at reductions of

25% to 33⅓%

as follows;—

Fine Antique Daghestans,
$10.00 to $17.50 each.
Formerly $15.00 to $25.00.

Fine Antique Mousoul & Kurdistans
$17.50 to $35.00 each
Formerly $25.00 to $47.50.

Tabriz Senna Persian, &c.,
$40.00 to $50.00 each
Formerly $60.00 to $85.00.

Persian Kerman, Gulistan & India Carpets,
sizes 8x10, 9x12, 10x13, &c.,
from *$62.50 to $125.00*
Formerly $100.00 to $195.00

All other weaves in like proportion.

SALE COMMENCES
Monday, January 15th.
At Retail only.

Broadway and Twentieth St., Fifth Ave., Nineteenth St.

Lord & Taylor

Announce

The Opening of

Lingerie Waists,

Monday, January 15.

Broadway and Twentieth St., Fifth Ave., Nineteenth St.

DEPARTMENT UNMOVED BY FRAUD CHARGES

Empire Life's Solvency Questioned Over Two Years Ago.

NEIDLINGER'S VAIN APPEAL

Insurance Department Quoted Company's Reports on Its Financial Condition—It Has a Receiver Now.

On the witness stand in the Armstrong insurance investigation, Francis Hendricks, Superintendent of Insurance; Messrs. Hunter and Appleton, his Deputy Superintendents, and Isaac Vanderpoel, the chief examiner of the department, declared that the department, by usage of many years, concerned itself only with the "solvency of the companies." The practical results of the department's policy, with reference to the case of the Empire Life Insurance Company of 200 Broadway, which went into a receiver's hands last Friday, are indicated in letters exchanged between Supt. Hendricks and George H. Neidlinger, a dealer in glassware at 79 Murray Street, which Mr. Neidlinger gave out for publication yesterday.

The letters concern the policy of John Higgs, an uncle of Mr. Neidlinger, who insured in the Home Benefit Society, the predecessor of the Empire Life, back in the eighties. Mr. Higgs took out a policy for $3,000, on which his premium, on the assessment plan, was $8.25 for a number of years. In 1892, the correspondence indicates, the face value of his insurance was reduced to $1,000 without compensation, and two years later the company became the Empire Life, also an assessment institution.

Shortly after the change, the premium charge began to grow and continued to increase until for several years ago Mr. Higgs had to pay $72 a year on a $1,000 policy of insurance taken out at the age of 40. His premium payments have recently been assumed by Mr. Neidlinger. In December, 1903, on account of advertisements put out by the Empire Life that it would give paid-up insurance of a cash surrender value on its policies, Mr. Neidlinger made inquiries on this subject at the offices of the company. Receiving no satisfaction, either as to the cash surrender values advertised, or as to the eventual responsibility of the Empire Life, Mr. Neidlinger wrote to the State Insurance Department for information.

He received this letter in reply:

The Information Hendricks Gave.

Albany, Dec. 17, 1903.
George H. Neidlinger, Esq., 79 Murray Street, New York City:

Dear Sir: Answering your letter of the 16th inst., we have no company authorized to transact business in this State with the title "Home Benefit Insurance Company." The Home Benefit Society was formerly authorized to transact business upon a co-operative or assessment plan. On Dec. 8, 1894, it changed its name to the Empire Life Insurance Company, and is now carrying on business under the last name. For your information I inclose herewith a printed abstract from its annual statement as filed here for the year ended Dec. 31, 1902, which will give you its financial standing as of said date. Yours respectfully,

FRANCIS HENDRICKS, Superintendent.

Mr. Neidlinger replied, stating further the facts as he knew them about the Empire Life Insurance Company and emphasizing its offers of cash surrrender values. He wanted more information. This was the reply of the department:

Albany, Dec. 21, 1903.
Messrs. Neidlinger Brothers, 79 Murray Street, New York City:

Dear Sirs: Answering your letter of the 18th inst., you have not made a sufficient statement of facts to warrant this department in addressing a letter to the Empire Life Insurance Company. We would state that undoubtedly the policy you are interested in is nothing more than an assessment term contract, and if such is the fact, it has no value until the insured dies. Assessment term contracts cannot be surrendered, and a demand made for a cash settlement. Yours respectfully,

FRANCIS HENDRICKS, Superintendent.

In answer to this letter Mr. Neidlinger wrote to the department:

New York, Dec. 22, 1903.
Commissioner of Insurance, Albany, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: We have your letter of Dec. 21. We have visited the office of the Empire Life Insurance Company. We find they have a suite of seven or eight offices, agency department, paying department, and other departments. The report which they submitted to you last year shows that the actual ledger assets of the company included $13,047; that the income for the year was $92,000, and the expense of management nearly $32,000. They are still issuing printed matter in which they state that at the end of fifteen years a policy can be surrendered for a paid-up policy or for cash.

They are still endeavoring to get new members, and we presume, from the fact that, having a Superintendent of Agencies and a report showing that they paid commissions, &c., that they are doing this, and yet when we asked them yesterday if this man dies if they would pay the amount in full, they not only said they could not state, but they gave an exceedingly unsatisfactory answer, the intent of which would lead us to believe that they could not possibly do so.

We believe that this concern is obtaining money from people under false pretenses, and we are dead certain that when a man has been with them for twenty years, starting originally at $3,000 and then being compelled to come down to $1,000, and now continuing at the rate of $72 a year for $1,000 insurance, and that having paid up to this, he should have some reasonable right to believe that if he continued, as they state he shall have to continue, to pay his premiums, in the event of his death his widow should obtain the amount of money called for on the face of the policy.

When we stated to them that when a business house found their office expense was nearly one-half of their total income, they would come down on their office expense and use fewer offices, &c., they gave us the "laugh," so to speak. We presume this matter is worthy your consideration. It is certainly a disgraceful condition when insurance companies of this kind will conduct a business in this way. In addition to the expenses above, they publish a ten or twelve page paper. Very truly yours,

GEORGE H. NEIDLINGER.

No Assistance from Department.

To this Supt. Hendricks replied on Dec. 30, 1903:

G. H. Neidlinger, 79 Murray Street, New York:

Dear Sir: We acknowledge your communication of the 22d ult., replying to department letter of 21st ult., in re the Empire Life Insurance Company. As an assessment association it is a membership corporation. You refer to the expenses of its management. The insurance law does not control or regulate the expenses of management of such an association. You refer to the possible partial payment of its loss claims. We would advise that all contracts written by it since Oct. 1 of 1892 must, under the provisions of Section 210 of the Insurance law, be agreements to pay a stated amount, and the company is liable for the maximum amount named in its contract.

It does not appear from your letter herewith acknowledged, that this department can be of any assistance to you in the matter in which you are interested. Yours respectfully,

FRANCIS HENDRICKS, Superintendent.

In this fashion the matter stood until Stacey Wilson, an officer of the Empire Life, testified before the Armstrong Insurance Investigating Committee that the present assets of the company consisted of $5,000 New York City corporate stock and about $3,000 in cash, "most of which was in Trinidad," as against some $50,000 of liabilities, consisting for the most part of unpaid death claims; $4,000,000 of insurance was outstanding when Mr. Wilson was on the stand, and the income account of the company showed that the company had lost several hundred dollars in operation for 1905. Accordingly Mr. Neidlinger addressed this letter to the company:

New York, Dec. 27, 1905.
Empire Life Insurance Company, New York.

Dear Sirs: Premium due the end of this month for John Higgs. We understand from papers and the testimony of the officials of your company that it is insolvent, and that there is no earthly chance of any one ever having the death claims paid. We have no objections to paying premiums as long as there is a chance of getting our money, but we certainly do not care to pay premiums to a company that is virtually insolvent. Will you kindly write us at once if the conditions named in the papers are correct? If the company is solvent we should be glad to send our check. Very truly yours, GEORGE H. NEIDLINGER.

Company Non-Communicative.

This was the company's reply on Jan. 3, 1906:

Mr. George H. Neidlinger, 79 Murray Street, New York.

Dear Sir: In reply to your favor of Dec. 27, I beg to advise you that if Mr. John Higg wishes to keep his policy of insurance in force I would advise him to keep his premiums paid up. Yours respectfully, S. WILSON, Sec.

The next day Mr. Neidlinger wrote the following to the Insurance Department:

Insurance Department, Albany, N. Y.

Dear Sirs: Referring to the letter which you sent us on Dec. 30, 1903, regarding the Empire Life Insurance Company, will you kindly tell us if you can give us any further information as to whether this company is solvent or not? Very truly yours,

GEORGE H. NEIDLINGER.

The department replied as follows on Jan. 5:

George H. Neidlinger, 79 Murray Street, New York.

Dear Sir: Complying with your request of the 4th inst., I inclose for your information a printed abstract of the annual statement filed with this department for the year ended Dec. 31, 1904, by the Empire Life Insurance Company of New York, which contains the latest data we have respecting its financial responsibility. You will note that said abstract gives "total ledger assets of $10,082.88, mortuary assessments called for but not due $10,100," and against which it reports "unmatured mortuary liabilities of $45,750."

Corporations of this character have until the 1st of March coming to file their annual statement for the year ended Dec. 31, 1905. Yours respectfully,

FRANCIS HENDRICKS, Superintendent.

On Thursday last the Directors of the Empire Life filed an application with the Supreme Court to have a receiver appointed for it, and on Friday the application was granted.

BIG GENESEE DINNER JAN. 27.

Grout, James M. Beck, and Many More to Talk, and a Poet Getting Ready.

The eighth annual dinner of the Society of the Genesee will be given this year in honor of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria on Jan. 27. The speakers and their subjects will be:

James M. Beck, "The American Diplomat"; Bishop David H. Greer, "Religion and Diplomacy"; ex-Controller Edward M. Grout, "Self-Government for New York City"; John H. Finley, "The Etymology of the Genesee"; Talcott Williams, "The Genesee Valley in Pennsylvania"; Col. John M. Vrooman, "The Mohawk Valley"; the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, "Three Striking Chapters in the History of Rochester."

George C. Bragdon of Rochester will read a poem and special songs are being prepared. The applications for seats are already so numerous that the dinner promises to be one of the largest in the society's history.

Divorced from Barking Husband.

Because her husband barked like a dog on their wedding day and danced around waving a hatchet and shouting that there were thieves in the house, Mrs. Rose Weber obtained yesterday from Justice Dowling in the Supreme Court a decree annulling her marriage to Paul Weber. Justice Dowling decided that the man was insane when he married the plaintiff, on Feb. 18, 1900. He is in an insane asylum now.

A Judgment Against Lawyer Wickes.

Judgment for $152.52 was entered yesterday in the County Clerk's office against Thomas P. Wickes, the lawyer who was convicted on Dec. 28 of attempted blackmail after he had admitted writing the "Lewis Jarvis" letters. The judgment was in favor of the Appeal Printing Company for printing the record of Wickes's trial and preparing his case for appeal. Mr. Wickes is now in the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island.

TO SUE MUTUAL BOARD AS WHOLE AND SINGLY

Attorney General Will Demand Profits for Policy Holders.

WASTE TO BE AMONG CHARGES

Syndicate Participations Will Be Gone Into as Well as Question of Salaries and Commissions.

A general idea of the charges to be made in the suits that Attorney General Mayer will institute against the Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company was obtained yesterday. The suits will be, first of all, of a blanket form to lay upon the whole board responsibility for whatever mismanagement there has been in the past to cause a loss of funds to the company.

Next specific charges will be taken up, and some of those who will be named in this connection are Richard A. McCurdy, ex-President of the company; his son-in-law, Louis A. Thebaud; his son, Robert H. McCurdy, who was its General Manager until the recent changes; members of the Finance Committee who allowed President McCurdy to fix salaries, members of the Agency Committee, of which H. H. Rogers is Chairman, and the Trustees who had a hand in putting the company into syndicate transactions out of which they made personal profits.

In this latter connection the precedent will be followed which was laid down in the suits instituted against the members of the old board of the Equitable Life. The Attorney General will seek to recover for policy holders all profits so made under the section of the insurance law which provides that no Director, Trustee, officer, or agent of an insurance company shall receive any commission or other valuable thing in connection with the sale or purchase of securities by the company.

The question of the responsibility for the contracts out of which Robert H. McCurdy and Louis A. Thebaud made large sums through their connection with the firm of C. H. Raymond & Co., will form one of the most important subjects dealt with in the Attorney General's action. These contracts were all made by President McCurdy himself, according to the testimony of witnesses before the Armstrong Committee, despite the fact that this responsibility is placed by the by-laws on the Agency Committee.

Specific charges of waste will be made in connection with the management of the Supply Department, which in the past has fallen primarily to the lot of Vice President Grannis, and the Mutual's legal expenses, vouched for, according to the testimony in the insurance investigation, by Messrs. Grannis and Gillette, will also come in.

It was learned yesterday that some thirty employes have been discharged and many more have been transferred since the Mutual's own investigation has been on.

FINED LAWYER $100.

Judge Speer Resented Remarks of Greene and Gaynor's Counsel.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 13.—A. A. Lawrence, counsel for Greene and Gaynor, was fined $100 for contempt while arguing before Judge Speer to-day.

Mr. Lawrence was arguing that the court had exceeded its rights in the appointment as the Special Jury Commissioners of T. F. Johnson, Clerk of the court, and W. S. West of Valdosta, who has lately been engaged in a bitter political controversy with W. W. Osborne, Mr. Lawrence's law partner.

"It is a curious coincidence," he said, "that in the case at bar the court, unwittingly, of course, appointed as a Jury Commissioner a gentleman who was at that time and still is an open, public, and notoriously avowed enemy of the defendants' counsel. Whether or not this has been to his prejudice in this particular case we are not prepared to say."

"Mr. Lawrence, your remarks are exceedingly improper and out of order," said the Judge. "Enter a fine of $100 against Mr. Lawrence for contempt of court. This court will not tolerate inuendoes and insults by counsel in its presence."

Mr. Lawrence calmly concluded his argument, making no apology for the language employed.

POINT FOR NEW 'PHONE CO.

Attorney General Holds Its Franchise Good—City Move in Reserve.

Attorney General Julius M. Mayer, after a hearing in his New York office yesterday, denied the application of Abraham Sartorious to have the Attorney General begin legal proceeding to annul the charter and franchise of the New York Electric Lines Company, which was incorporated in 1882 to do a general telephone business.

This company, with a franchise granted to it by the 1883 Board of Aldermen, was acquired recently by the Greater Eastern Telephone Company, which desires to use the franchise for business in Manhattan and the Bronx without paying the city the present rates of compensation for such a franchise.

The Attorney General says the Corporation Counsel had ample power by going to the courts to prevent the company from doing business unless its franchise is good. He held that the company had made a reasonable attempt to keep its existence and franchise alive during the twenty-four years of its existence.

Messrs. Burr and Booeram were present from the Corporation Counsel's office to represent the city, but they took no part in the arguments. The city, it was learned, will do nothing in the situation unless the New York Electric Lines Company starts to operate under the old franchise. In such an event the city will begin injunction proceedings to test the title of its franchise.

Sartorious, who is a Wall Street broker, was represented by Edward Lauterbach and Robert Oliver.

J. Aspinwall Hodge, William M. K. Olcott, and Charles W. Dayton, who appeared for the Great Eastern Telephone Company as the owner of the New York Electric Lines Company, advanced the argument that no independent telephone company could start to operate any big exchange until recently because all the big switchboard patents were controlled by the Bell interests. They also said that the old Board of Electrical Control was unfavorable to them, so they did not go before it.

The Attorney General decided the application immediately at the close of the hearing.

FAVORS LESS MAP DRAWING.

Board of School Superintendents Explains Changes in Courses of Study.

The Board of Superintendents, Department of Education, has issued copies of the outline of courses in geography, nature study, and elementary science for the elementary schools, explaining the changes adopted by the Board of Education last October. The Board recommends careful attention to the study of maps and discourages elaborate map-drawing. It suggests excursions to fields, parks, museums, to docks and water fronts, to centres of local industry, and to historical buildings, monuments, and tablets.

In nature study, the Board recommends that pupils be called upon to find resemblances and differences, that classroom work be supplemented by visits to parks and museums, and that stories, fables, songs, and other literature pertaining to the subjects be read.

RAILROADS LOSE TAX SUITS.

Nebraska Board of Equalization Upheld by United States Judge.

OMAHA, Jan. 13.—Judge Munger, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day rendered an opinion in favor of the State in the Burlington tax case.

The Burlington Railroad Company in 1904 brought a test suit against the Treasurer of Adams County, Nebraska, asking that he be restrained from collecting taxes levied against the company by the State Board of Equalization. This was followed by a similar suit by the Union Pacific. Suits were also filed this year covering the taxes for 1905.

The decision of Judge Munger fully sustains the Board of Equalization, and, as the suits are in equity, it is understood the decision is final.

CHAIRMAN ODELL SHUTS HIS CARD INDEX BUREAU

It Was Said to Include Every Voter in New York County.

PROMISES HAPPENINGS SOON

Ex-Governor Will Not Add to His Testimony About the Mercantile Trust Bill.

State Chairman Odell has closed the Card Index Bureau he established in connection with the work of the State Committee and the Republican County Committee. The bureau was really an adjunct of the Republican County Committee, although the money to install the system was furnished by the State Committee, and the State Committee continued to look after its maintenance until some months ago. Since then the expense has been borne by Mr. Odell out of his own pocket.

The bureau was in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building, where is also the headquarters of the Republican County Committee. The head of the bureau was F. H. Brownell, who was assistant to Luther Little, Secretary of the State Committee until he was commissioned by Chairman Odell to undertake the task of installing the card index system by which State Chairman Odell and William Halpin, the then President of the Republican County Committee, purposed keeping tab on every voter in New York County. Jacob Pasternach, one of the district captains of Samuel Koenig, the leader of the Sixteenth District, was Mr. Brownell's first assistant. There were four other regular employes in the bureau.

While the State Committee bore the expense of the bureau up to the time when Mr. Odell assumed it personally the work done by the bureau was principally in aid of the Republican County organization.

Whether Congressman Herbert Parsons, the new President of the Republican County Committee, will care to have the work of the bureau continued is not known. There might be objection by Mr. Odell to surrendering the cards accumulated, on the ground that the State Committee's money having paid for the plant the consent of the cimmittee to its use under the auspices of the County Committee would first have to be obtained.

Chairman Odell reiterated his intention yesterday not to resign the Chairmanship of the Republican State Committee, and said he was undisturbed by the talk of having the committee called together in the Spring for the purpose of forcing him out. When Mr. Odell's attention was called to the statement of ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, citing reasons why a meeting of the State Committee in the Spring would be desirable, he said:

"I have not been asked to call a special meeting of the State Committee and I do not contemplate calling one soon. In the regular course of things the next meeting of the State Committee will be held in August, to arrange for the State Convention. From the statement of Mr. Woodruff it would appear that one of the reasons why he desires an early meeting of the State Committee is that the committee may take some action toward the repeal of the mortgage tax law. Gov. Higgins has declared that he is against the repeal of that measure. I wonder if Mr. Woodruff wishes to embarrass his friend the Governor?"

When Mr. Odell was asked if there were any new developments in the State Republican situation, he said:

"Be patient. There will be plenty of developments before Spring."

Mr. Odell was asked if he had anything to say about the statement made by Assemblyman Robert J. Fish that he had received the bill to repeal the Mercantile Trust Company's charter from James G. Graham, who was Mr. Odell's secretary when he was Governor.

"I have nothing to add to my testimony given before the Armstrong Committee on that subject," Mr. Odell replied. "I said then that I knew all about the measure and approved of it. My testimony was the absolute truth, and I do not see why I should now be called upon to reply to inferences."

"But people may misinterpret Mr. Fish's statement if it is not explained."

"Well, a live man can stand more calumny than a dead man. I stand on my testimony, and have nothing further to say with reference to my connection with the measure in question."

Among the leaders who called on Mr. Odell yesterday at the State headquarters were: Samuel Koenig, Isaac Newman, Jacob A. Newstead, and William S. Germain. Gov. Higgins did not visit the State headquarters before his departure for Albany.

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS. | ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

American Art Galleries

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.

On View To-day, Sunday 2 to 6 P. M.
Week Days 9 to 6 and 8 to 10.

(Admission Fifty Cents.)

The Extensive and Very Valuable Art Collection

Formed by the late

Heber R. Bishop

To be sold at Unrestricted Public Sale by order of the Executors,

The Valuable Paintings

WILL BE SOLD

At Mendelssohn Hall

On Friday Evening, January 19th

and the extensive collection of beautiful Antique Chinese Porcelains, superb Lacquers, Cloisonne Enamels, remarkably fine Antique Chinese and Japanese Bronzes, Swords, Ivory Carvings, extraordinary Japanese Metal Work, European Objects of Art, sumptuous Antique Chinese and Japanese Costumes and Palace Hangings, Antique Chinese Carpets and Rugs, Art Furniture and miscellaneous objects

WILL BE DISPOSED OF

At the American Art Galleries

On the afternoons of January 17th to January 27th inclusive (Sunday excepted) and evenings of January 22d and 23d.

Catalogues (regular edition) will be sent postpaid, on receipt of $1.25.

The Sale Will Be Conducted by Thomas E. Kirby of

THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS,
6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South.

"77"

Dr. Humphreys' Seventy-Seven breaks up Colds and

GRIP

"Seventy-seven" cures by acting directly on the sick part, without disturbing the rest of the system.

"Seventy-seven" is the modern cure for Grip, Colds, Influenza, Catarrh, Pains and Soreness of the Head, Chest, Back or Limbs; Cough, Sore Throat, General Prostration and Fever.

"77" breaks up Colds that hang on.

At Druggists, 25 cents, or mailed.
Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

DRY GOODS—UPHOLSTERY—CARPETS

Advance Display For
Spring 1906,
Suits, Dresses, Waists,
Robes, Silks and Dress Fabrics.

WOMEN'S SUITS of Linen, Serge and Mohair. Dresses of Nets in Lace Combination, some exclusive conceptions. Lingerie Princess Dresses. All-over English Embroidery Dresses. Lace Coats. Imported Waists of Lingerie, Lace and Silk.

ROBES AND WAISTS (unmade). Importation of high grade qualities and styles in Lingerie, Handkerchief and Butcher Linens, in fine French Hand Embroidery and Lace incrustations of Point Venice and Irish Laces; also, latest ideas in Batiste Robes, Lace Robes and Lace Coats; Embroidered Robes of Cashmere, Eoliennes and Voiles with new flounce effects.

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN SILKS. New Pongee and Tussah weaves in Spring shadings; also white, oyster white, ivory and champagne shades. Habutais, Rajahs, Honans, Memsahibs and other new weaves. Sheer Fashionable Silk fabrics, 44 and 46 inches wide, in plain shades and dainty printings.

TROPICAL SUITINGS, medium and light weight and extremely sheer fabrics for wear at Winter Resorts, in stripes, hair line, checks, invisible plaids, new white and black effects; also weaves in plain white and new English Military greys.

WASH FABRICS, Foreign and American Pongee weaves and Homespun Silks in delicate new shadings. Embroidered Ponginettes, Shadow Checks, in Silk and Cotton Chiffon de Soie. Linen Suitings.

MONDAY, JANUARY 15TH

An Important Sale of

High Grade Furs

ONE-THIRD OFF USUAL PRICES

RUSSIAN AND HUDSON BAY SABLES, BAUM MARTEN, LYNX, MINK, SABLE FOX, ALASKA SABLE AND NATURAL BEAVER MUFFS AND NECK PIECES; ALSO FUR-LINED COATS AND COATS OF PERSIAN, SEAL, CARACULA, SABLE AND SIBERIAN SQUIRREL. FUR MOTOR GARMENTS FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

	MUFFS	SCARFS
Grey Squirrel	8.00 to 15.00	5.85 to 12.00
Black Lynx	21.50 " 33.00	10.50 " 35.00
Sable Fox	16.00	10.50 " 21.50
Raccoon Sable	9.00	8.75 " 16.50
Alaska "	12.00 " 18.00	8.00 " 19.00
Natural Beaver	16.50 " 20.00	16.00 " 22.00
Mink	32.00 " 65.00	20.00 " 60.00
Hudson Bay Sable	95.00 " 167.00	69.00 " 150.00
Russian Sable	220.00 " 300.00	135.00 " 250.00
FUR-LINED BROADCLOTH COATS, Collarless. Value $48.00		25.00
PERSIAN PAW BLOUSE COATS		" $65.00 39.00

Broadway & 19th Street

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.
Very convenient for tourists.

PREPARED BY
J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

B. Altman & Co.

STORE WILL BE CLOSED DAILY AT FIVE P. M.

FURS and FUR GARMENTS comprising the balance of this season's stock, have been Considerably Reduced in Price, including a limited number of

Caracul Coats, formerly $325.00, at . . . $150.00
Natural and Sabled Squirrel Coats, formerly $135.00, at 75.00
Imported Fur-lined Cloth Garments in pastel shades, formerly $150.00 and 225.00, at . $60.00 and 75.00
Fur-lined Garments for street wear, formerly $65.00, 85.00 and $125.00, at . . $25,00, 40.00 and 50.00

Also on MONDAY, January 15th, the following, which have been recently made-up:

MUFFS.		NECKPIECES.
$9.00, 10.00 and 15.00	Sabled Squirrel	$7.50, 12.00 and 17.00
8.50	Alaska Sable .	7.50 and 12.75
13.00 and 15.00 . .	Persian Lamb . .	12.00 and 17.00
15.00 and 18.50 . .	Black Lynx . .	14.50 and 22.50
21.00 and 28.00 . .	Mink . .	11.00, 14.00 and 17.00
38.00	Ermine	20.00
Persian Paw Sets, ...		8.00
Natural Squirrel Sets, ...		11.50, 14.00 and 19.50

WOMEN'S SILK WAISTS for morning and traveling service, also for afternoon and evening wear.

For TUESDAY, January 16th, there have been prepared the styles mentioned below, at Considerably Less than the Usual Prices:

Silk Waists, black and colors, ... $4.75
Silk Waists, lace trimmed and with elbow sleeves, . 8.75
Silk Crêpe de Chine Waists, lace trimmed and with elbow sleeves, ... 11.00
Silk Crêpe Clair de Lune Waists, white and evening shades, elbow sleeves, ... 15.00

WOMEN'S FOOTWEAR. The latest models in Pumps and Ties for wear with over-gaiters; Evening Slippers of Suede and glacé kidskin, satin and patent leather, and, in addition,

For MONDAY, January 15th, the following at specially attractive prices:

Walking Pumps of Black Russia calf and patent leather; regular price, $5.00 per pair, at . . . $3.50
Walking Boots of patent leather, Black Russia calf and kidskin; regular price, $6.00 per pair, at . $3.50

(Department on Third Floor.)

LACES and EMBROIDERIES in new designs for the approaching Spring and Summer, including novelty combinations and a variety of Unmade Robes and Waist Patterns.

Also the following which will be placed on sale at One-Half the Usual Prices, on MONDAY, January 15th:

Valenciennes Lace Edges and Insertions of a superior quality, in various widths, at 85c., $1.10, 1.50 to 3.85 per length of 12 yards.

(Counters Rear of Rotunda on First Floor.)

DRAPERIES, INTERIOR FURNISHINGS and RUGS for Country Homes, Summer Cottages, Hotels, Etc.

B. Altman & Co. are showing assortments of Draperies and Rugs, particularly suitable for country homes, Summer cottages and clubs.

LACE CURTAINS, BED SETS, PORTIERES and SCREENS.

FABRICS for window, vestibule and mantel draperies, bookcase and shelf curtains, bed coverings, valances and canopies, door hangings; coverings for lounging cushions, tables, couches, window seats, shirt waist and shoe boxes; and for upholstering Summer furniture.

Furniture Slip Covers and Window Shades Made to Order.

ORIENTAL RUGS in large, medium and small sizes, at reduced prices; also the most desirable domestic weaves, art squares, washable rugs and veranda mats.

ESTIMATES AND SKETCHES FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York

HUMMEL GETS A REVIEW BY WOODWARD'S ORDER

Justice Rogers's Charge to Jury Criticised in Writ of Error.

FLAWS PICKED IN EVIDENCE

Dodge's Story Not Sufficiently Corroborated, Says Brooklyn Justice—Convicted Lawyer Under Bail.

In his capacity as a Justice of the Supreme Court, Justice Woodward of the Appellate Division, in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon granted the application of Abraham H. Hummel for a certificate of reasonable doubt as to the legality of the conviction of conspiracy in connection with the Dodge-Morse divorce case.

Hummel was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of $500 by Justice Rogers in Manhattan. He will be at large under bail until the Court of Appeals passes on his case. He was admitted to bail when his counsel obtained from Justice Woodward a stay of execution of sentence, pending argument on the application for a certificate of reasonable doubt.

Justice Woodward grants the certificate on two points, the question of the corroboration of certain testimony given by the witness Dodge, and the trial justice's manner of charging the jury. He holds that the trial justice erred in charging as to the corroboration of the evidence, saying:

"The principal question in dispute upon the trial," says Justice Woodward, "was whether the testimony of Dodge, a confessed perjurer and accomplice, if the crime charged was in fact committed, was corroborated by such other evidence as tends to connect the defendant Hummel with the commission of the crime.

"It seems to me that the learned Justice presiding at the trial came dangerously near to usurping one of the prerogatives of the jury when, in his charge, he declared 'now as a matter of law I charge you that there is other evidence which tends to corroborate him, if you shall believe it to be true. Its truth is for you to determine; not for me.'

"The purpose of this certificate is to stay the execution of judgment of conviction pending an appeal. It is clearly the policy of the State to save convicted persons from incarceration as long as there is any reasonable doubt of the lawfulness of their conviction.

"As has been well said by Justice Truax, 'On an application for a stay of proceedings in a criminal case it is not necessary that the Judge to whom the application is made should be satisfied that the judgment will be reversed. It is enough that he is satisfied that a question of law is raised sufficient for the consideration of the appellate tribunal.'"

The question whether a Supreme Court Justice has the power to fix bail, in case of a convicted person, before passing upon an application for a certificate of reasonable doubt is not gone into.

District Attorney Jerome was engaged on preparation of the Patrick case yesterday, and denied himself to all callers. Acting District Attorney Nott, when questioned about the new turn in the Hummel case, said:

"The probability is that nothing will be done until the appeal has been concluded. Whichever side loses in the Appellate Division will doubtless go to the Court of Appeals. I cannot forecast at this time."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Selvages of Velvets Included in Measurements—Other Decisions.

In a decision by Marion De Vries, the Board of United States General Appraisers overruled yesterday a contention made by the Cocheco Manufacturing Company of Boston. The importing firm objected to the action of Collector Lyman in including the selvage of velvets in the measurement in ascertaining the number of square yards for dutiable purposes. The method employed by the Collector has the effect of compelling the importers to pay the same amount of duty on the selvage as on the velvet itself. Mr. De Vries, however, affirms the correctness of the Boston official's action.

F. B. Vandegrift & Co. of Philadelphia objected to the assessment of $1 per thousand and 25 per cent. ad valorem on so-called transfer points and welt hooks. Lower classification was claimed, but General Appraiser Fischer, in a decision for the board, says that the claim is not sufficiently specific to warrant its being sustained. While the protest is overruled, the board does not affirm the correctness of the Collector's return.

Other importers' claims overruled were filed by Magnus & Lauer, New York; Man Yick Company, Honolulu; James A. Hayes & Co. and others, Boston; Quelroll Fruit Company, Cincinnati; John L. Vandiver, Philadelphia, and Wilfred Schade & Co., St. Louis.

George W. Vanderbilt Sells Lots.

One of the biggest real estate sales in Staten Island for many years was closed yesterday afternoon by William Schuetzendors, who sold Morningside Park, the property of George W. Vanderbilt, on Stapleton Heights, to a syndicate headed by William Horrman, a brewer.

Other members are William T. Holt, George W. Stake, William Schuetzendors, and Miss Henrietta N. Cornell. Near by is the residence of Lewis Nixon, the shipbuilder.

The Pettijohn Bears'

Great Offer to the Boys and Girls of New York

A handsome Stereoscope with cherry wood frame, satin finished aluminum hood trimmed with velvet, folding handle and wonderful lenses that make the pictures true to life, together with

Six Beautiful Colored Views of President Roosevelt's Inauguration

Will Be Given Free

to the boys and girls of New York.

The particulars, telling how you can get one of these handsome Stereoscopes and beautiful views, will be found in every package of

Pettijohn

"De-licious"

You will enjoy eating Pettijohn Flaked Wheat Breakfast Food just as much as you will enjoy the pictures. Order a package of Pettijohn of your grocer. Keep your eyes open for the doings of the Pettijohn bears.

THIRTEEN CLUB DINES.

Its Superstition-Defying Proceedings Take Place at the Hotel Savoy.

The Thirteen Club dined at the Hotel Savoy last night with all the superstition-defying antics for which the organization is noted. Arthur Brisbane, who was the guest of honor, spoke on ancient superstitions and those that still remain, and concluded by thanking his hearers thirteen times for their attention.

The dinner was the largest which the Thirteen Club has given. There were more than 400 present. The club sat down to the tables precisely at 8:13, and then the Thirteen Club's kind of fun began with a vengeance. With the lights turned down mirrors were smashed to begin with.

When the lights went up again most of the diners found that they were sitting under umbrellas. The favors and ices were in the shape of coffins. Decorations of cross-bones were plentiful. Banners hung upon the walls ridiculing popular superstitions. In entering the dining hall the diners had to pass in under a ladder with thirteen rungs in it.

The "feast of reason" was begun with "The Lay of the Thirteen Club," with Ernest Jarrold as reader. In the middle of the speechmaking the installation of officers took place.

M. J. Langan, Chief Ruler of the Thirteen Club, presided.

PRAYS FOR CHILD'S SAVER.

He Saved Her from Burning and Mother Wants to Know Him.

While Mrs. Tessie Robovitch, who has a small candy store at 126 East 103d Street, was in a Lexington Avenue car on her way to a dispensary with her eleven-year-old daughter Bertha, yesterday afternoon, she fainted. An ambulance was called and she was taken to Bellevue Hospital. After treatment the widow started for home with Bertha, who assured her that Mamie, her eight-year-old sister, was smart enough to take care of the store in their absence.

Mamie, left alone, found trade dull and the store cold. She got too close to the stove and set fire to her clothing and the store. A man passing saved her from serious injury by throwing his overcoat about her and putting out the fire. The firemen put out the blaze, but not before the boys in the neighborhood had succeeded in stealing all the candy not spoiled by the firemen.

Mrs. Robovitch was cared for by neighbors, who promised to start her in business again. Mamie was not even scolded, her mother and sister rejoicing that she had not been burned to death. They offered up prayers for the man who saved Mamie, but who was so absent-minded that he did not tell any one his name or address.

GIRL DRAWN IN WITH GRIST.

She Was Weighing Herself at a Mill—Probably Will Die.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, Jan. 13.—Little hope is entertained for the recovery of Susie Brown, 13 years old, daughter of Joseph H. Brown, niece of Senator Oliver H. Brown, who is in the Monmouth Memorial Hospital here.

The girl, whose home is at Ardena, attends school here. Yesterday there were no classes owing to the illness of the teacher. Susie, with some other girls, stopped on the way home at a grist mill to be weighed. The machinery caught the girl's clothing and drew her in. Her left leg was amputated immediately upon her arrival at the hospital. Her right leg is broken in two places.

Sixth Battery in Good Shape.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 13.—The Sixth Battery, which yesterday finished the march from Fort Riley to Fort Sam Houston, is declared by the surgeon of the post to be in first-clas condition. Not one of the men is in the hospital. The veterinary of the post says the horses also are in fine condition.

Officers deny that the hardships of the march resulted in more serious effects than a travel-stained appearance. This is the statement also of most of the men.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—A board, to consist of Major H. S. Bishop, Capts. C. R. Day, C. S. Haight, First Lieut. H. M. Smith, Contract Surgeon I. W. Brewer, and First Lieut. E. A. Sturgis, will meet at Fort Apache for the examination of officers ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Second Lieut. W. M. Cooley will report to the foregoing board for examination.

Capt. G. T. Nugent, Quartermaster, on his arrival at San Francisco will report for assignment to duty as Quartermaster at the Presidio of San Francisco, relieving Capt. G. P. White.

Second Lieut. G. E. Nelson, Third Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen for observation and treatment.

Capt. A. E. Williams, Second Infantry, having been detailed as Acting Quartermaster of the transport Meade, during the voyage of that vessel to Manila, will proceed to San Francisco at once.

Capt. H. S. Hathaway is relieved from duty at Fort Omaha and will sail from San Francisco for Manila not later than Feb. 1 for assignment to duty.

The Navy.

Lieut. L. A. Cotten from the Pennsylvania to the West Virginia.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Porter, Dupont, Nicholson, Blakely, and Rodgers at Jacksonville, Rocket at Norfolk, Marblehead at San Diego, Saturn at Honolulu.

Sailed—Marcellus from Culebra for Monte Christi.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

HARRIET S. THISTLE.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Isaac N. Sievewright receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of Harriet S. Thistle, dealer in cigars at 673 Columbus Avenue, and fixed his bond at $1,500.

CORNELIUS McLEAN—Cornelius McLean, of Mt. Vernon, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities $8,492 and no assets. He is a beneficiary under the will of James M. McLean, in trust.

LOUIS M. LILIENTHAL.—Louis M. Lilienthal, who is engaged in the business of private teaching at 18 West 120th Street, has made an assignment for benefit of creditors to Z. Melville Knowles. Mr. Lilienthal has been a teacher for over twenty years.

JACOB HACKER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Jacob Hacker, fur manufacturer, at 17 West Houston Street, show liabilities $25,481 and assets $1,270, consisting of accounts $670 and cash received from sale of stock and fixtures $600. Among the creditors are the German Exchange Bank, $1,947; Joseph Steiner & Brother, $2,050; Dimon Brothers & Co., $1,695, and Stern & Zobel, $1,619.

RUDOLF POLLAK—Rudolf Pollak, dealer in wines and liquors at 3,716 Third Avenue, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $8,653 and assets $2,575, consisting of cash $5, stock and fixtures $750 and accounts $1,820, of which $1,800 is by Joseph Meissuer. Mr. Pollak has a suit pending in the City Court against Morris Charwat for slander. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Charles L. Brokheim receiver of the assets.

CHARLES F. WHITAKER—Charles F. Whitaker, theatrical manager, residing at 500 West 124th Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $18,217 to twenty creditors and no assets. Among the creditors are Harry Von Tilzer, $2,400 royalties; John Stevens, Brooklyn, $2,000 royalties; Tessie Butler Stevens, $2,000 for a play; William J. Morgan & Co., Cleveland, O., $4,000, printing, and the Detroit Printing Co., $3,000. Mr. Whitaker filed a petition in bankruptcy on Aug. 9, 1904, but it was closed up as nothing was done with it for a year.

WILLIAM P. ANDREWS.—William P. Andrews, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 60 Nassau Street, and 9 and 11 New Street, is reported as asking an extension of three years, making quarterly payments, beginning on May 1 next. Mr. Andrews, when questioned about it, said he was paying 100 cents on the dollar, and business was going on briskly. The largest creditors say they have agreed to the extension, and most of the smaller creditors have agreed to it. The liabilities are stated to be about $30,000, and the assets are about the same. Tearing up of New Street and building operations opposite the Nassau Street store cut off considerable trade.

H. SCHWEITZER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Hannah Schweitzer, doing business as H. Schweitzer, dealer in poultry and game on Fulton Street, Washington Market, by these creditors: R. B. Shimer & Co., $1,802; Henry Behrman & Sons, $1,115; Read & Richter, $951, and John Corell & Co., $1,558. It was alleged that she is insolvent, and allowed two creditors to obtain judgments against her, one for $617 in favor of Jacob M. Klein, and the other for $615 in favor of Heins & Rogge, under which Deputy Sheriff O'Neil made a levy, and also that she has made preferential payments to Dora Schweitzer and A. Fox. Schlesinger & Schlesinger say that they purchased the fixtures on Jan. 3.

KLINGLER, SONS & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph H., Herman F., and Benedict W. Klingler, who formerly composed the firm of Klingler, Sons & Co., manufacturers of barbers' chairs and supplies at 332 East Forty-eighth Street, by these creditors: C. L. Volckhausen & Co., $25; A. Fagot, $927, and Charles F. Fischer Company, $358. Morris Kamber, attorney for the creditors, said that the liabilities are $11,000, of which $7,000 is to their mother for rent of factory and borrowed money, and $4,000 for merchandise. They recently offered to compromise at 25 cents on the dollar, but all the creditors have not signed. On Sept. 11 last Benedict W. Klingler filed a trade style certificate that he was the only one doing business as Klingler, Sons & Co.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ATHERTON, Edward J.—Bert K. Bloch	$382
APPEL, Abraham—Isaac Korn	76
BROWN, Katie—People, &c.	35
BALL, Emil—George T. Ernst, costs	30
BAER, Max—New Amsterdam Gas Co.	15
BONNFAY, Maintra—Same	15
CONLON, Margaret T.—Standard Plumbing Supply Co	144
CICORELLI, Pasquale—Bert K. Bloch	210
CALLAN, Thomas—New Amsterdam Gas Co.	50
COGSWELL, Wm. S.—Merchants' Real Estate Co.	158
DIX, Charles B.—N. Y. Tel. Co.	54
DWYER, Mary—New Amsterdam Gas Co.	18
DWYER, Edward F. J.—Joseph F. Webber	15
DORSEY, Stephen W.—Mary R. Lynch	2,350
ECKERSLEY, Florence—People, &c.	25
ERICKSON, Alexander H.—Alfred R. Schweers	179
ELIAS, Salim—Miguel E. Nasser	3,694
CARBOVITCH, Samuel—P. W. Cullinan	10
GREY, Joseph W.—N. Y. Telephone Co.	50
GREENWALD, Theodore—Same	42
GORMAN, Mary—New Amsterdam Gas Co.	10
GANZ, Isidor—Same	35
GILLESPIE, Geo. J.—Merchants' Real Estate Co., costs	158
HAWKS, Wells—N. Y. Telephone Co.	98
HAYES, Charles S.—Same	68
HOWARD, Margery—Same	93
HALPER, Charles—R. Bernstein	64
HERTZ, Emanuel—F. E. Fonseca	63
HAMILTON, John W.—Henry B. Mahn	110
HIRSCH, Lena—I. Gartner et al	123
HOWARD, Margone—Raffaele Pavero	373
JAMAIM, Leo—Joseph Siragusa and ano.	392
KAUFMAN, J.—N. Y. Telephone Co.	40
KUHL, Clara G.—Same	31
KILGANNON, Michael A.—Same	28
KAMBER, Bernard—Same	40
KANINK, Sam—Same	42
LEBEANO, Concetta—People, &c.	35
LEDERER, Leo—Benjamin Nussbaum	20
LUNTZ, Joseph C.—N. Y. Telephone Co.	26
LENT, Smith—Max Cohen and another	46
MERLE, William—N. Y. Telephone Co.	42
MASON, William—Department of Health	260
McDORA, Thomas—People, &c.	25
McALLISTER, Walter—David H. Darrin, costs	32
McSWEENEY, William—Max Rogers	419
PENNELL, Anna A.—New Amsterdam Gas Co	85
PATERNOSTER, James—Saks Co., costs	22
PINKNEY, Charles N.—Israel Unterberg	849
PLASS, Herbert C.—Jane Alexander	155
RYDER, Henry—John J. Killilee	179
ROSEN, Max (not summoned)—N. Y. Tel. Co.	26
ROMER, Louis—New Amsterdam Gas Co.	24
SMITH, Robert—Morris Little & Son	2,452
STERN, Zielli—Milton J. Gordon	150
SCHOBERT, John—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.	226
SCHUBERT, Max—Albert Ray	112
SEEGERS, Dietrich—New Am. Gas Co.	20
SINNOTT, Nicholas P.—Same	65
SLOOG, Morris—Anderson Auction Co.	124
STRASBURGER, Samuel — Merchants' Real Estate Co.	158
SCOTT, Rufus L.—Merchants' Real Estate Co.	158
SEFT, Abraham—Am. Woolen Co. of New York	11,586
SPIER, Chas. L.—Wm. H. Leonori	738
TYLER, Chas. T.—Thos. Lawson	260
SAME—Morton Bishop	485
VARIAN, Joseph W.—Alexander Gowdy and another	93
VERNON, Gustave—New Am. Gas Co.	91
WOOD, Franklin J.—Harry B. Davis	1,076
WINICK, Samuel—Press Pub. Co., costs	77
WICKES, Thomas P.—Appeal Printing Company	152
WELLS, James L.—Merchants' Real Estate Company, costs	158
WAIT, Sarah—Wm. H. Tallmadge	80
YETTA, Chas. E.—Wm. H. Donori	738
HAMILTON BANK OF N. Y.—Jane A. Townsend	113
DOW COMPOSING MACHINE CO.—N. Y. Telephone Co.	76
THE IDLER PUB. CO.—Same	53
MET. ST. RY. CO.—Louis Pascucci	620
RIGUT MFG. CO.—Cumberland Glass Mfg. Co.	217
THE IROQUOIS HOTEL AND APARTment Co.—James Hebron	508
THE TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL Co.—Alexander P. White	183
THE VACAS SAN MARCOS MINING and Milling Co.—Wm. J. Grace	413

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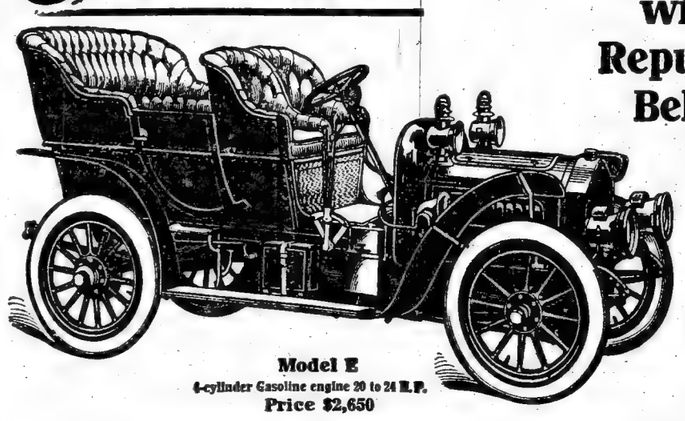

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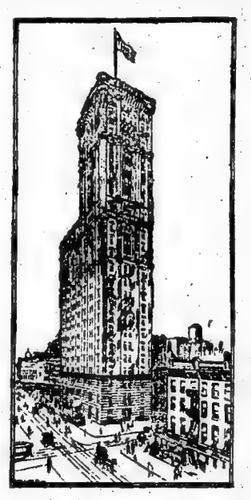

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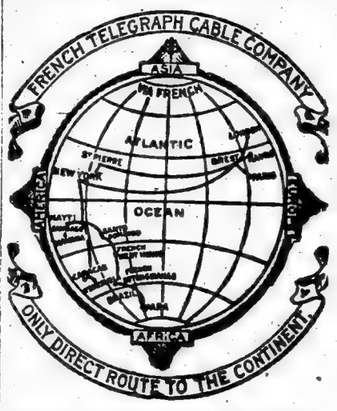

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

BERG, Isidore—I. M. Stettenheim, Dec. 29, 1905	$27
SAME—Same, Aug. 21, 1905	274
CHASE, Susan M.—K. B. Howe, costs, Jan. 17, 1905, (reversed)	305
HEIDELBERG, Isaac N.—H. Rosenberg, June 13, 1903	58,550
SAME—Same, Jan. 4, 1905	528
HAGAN, Caroline—K. B. Howe, Jan. 17, 1905, (reversed)	305
MAUTHE, John J. and Conrad—A. V. Nicholson, May 1, 1905	280
ROSENBERG, Julius—J. G. Switzer, Nov. 7, 1902, (canceled)	883
COLLINS BUILDING & CON. CO.—J. Marks, Jan. 6, 1906	46
EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK—City of N. Y., July 18, 1903	70
SAME—Same, May 25, 1904	130

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE NEW SUBWAYS.

When the Rapid Transit Commission last May made public the report of its Committee on Plans and Contracts, the community at once gave its enthusiastic approval to the very comprehensive system of subway extension set forth in the report. There would be subways everywhere, up and down the town and across the town. Nineteen routes in all were laid down upon the plans, and it was expected that specifications would be prepared and bids invited in a short time. The community was well pleased with its existing Subway, which had been some six months in operation, and it confidently looked forward to the time when facilities for rapid transit in nearly every direction under the principal thoroughfares of the city would be provided.

Since the time when these plans were published two things have happened. For one thing the Interborough and the Metropolitan Companies have been merged in one, a fact that most materially changes the rapid transit situation. For a second, the Commission, and probably the community, too, has made the tardy discovery that the hopes raised when the plans were published last May are impossible of realization. More subways were then laid out than the city could build, or than it could persuade private companies to operate. The eager competition of the Interborough and the Metropolitan interests had carried the Commission too fast and too far. It is now evident, as was set forth in our news columns yesterday, that we cannot for many years to come hope for an actual gridironing of the city with rapid transit underground routes. The extensions laid out by the Commission would cost more than $200,000,000 to construct. It is not merely doubtful, it is plain that the system of new subways as a whole could not have been built and operated save at a loss which would have involved bankruptcy. The routes which for many years would have proved unprofitable would have dragged down the others.

This means that when the competing bidders had undertaken the serious preparation of their estimates and bids they would naturally have excluded the unprofitable routes and would have submitted offers only on the main lines. If bids had been invited—that divided between the two competitors would have covered the entire system on the "all or none" principle—refusal to bid on a portion of the lines would have involved the rejection of the bid altogether. If the two companies from which bids were expected, in attempting to comply with the wishes of the Commission, had undertaken to construct and operate the entire system of extensions, both of them would almost certainly have come to grief. Manifestly this would not have served the interests of the people of New York, and would scarcely have advanced the completion of our rapid transit system.

It is now said that the situation created by the Commission last May really brought about the Interborough-Metropolitan merger. The companies saw that ruin awaited them in the vast field of competition into which the Commission invited them to enter. So they became one. The chief incentive to the building of lines in advance of popular need and prospective profit having disappeared, it is very probable that the city will now get new subways built upon a less extended but safer plan, more quickly than would have been the case had the merger not been brought about.

The history of the Commission's work in the last year brings plainly into view the dangers of municipal ownership and operation of subway lines. The true test of public need in this matter is the reasonable certainty of profit. Inasmuch as the city does not look for profit, it might have plunged headlong into a vast scheme of subway extension which would have swamped it with debt and have involved it in an undertaking burdened with the certainty of an endless series of deficits. The City Government, meaning the men responsible for the venture, might have regarded it with reasonable complacency. The taxpayer would have had sore realization of the mistake. A subway on First Avenue, for instance, would beyond doubt be of public convenience. But if a subway there cannot be built and operated with a fair profit, the building of it would be premature. The traveling habits of the city's population assure profits on a generous extension of the present subway system. We are likely to secure this extension more promptly because of the evidence now before the Commission and before the public that the plans promulgated last May were comprehensive beyond the city's present need.

A TARIFF WAR.

It seems that the majority leaders in the House and the Senate are determined to make a new and extreme attempt at promoting foreign trade by taxing it. We have been definitely threatened by Germany with higher duties on our exports to that country, duties that would greatly affect our agricultural, milling, and meat industries, and to a less extent a number of others. For the past few months the respective departments of Foreign Affairs of the two nations have been in negotiation for the purpose of seeking some way of avoiding the conflict of interests and legislation thus threatened. It has been reported that at least a working temporary agreement seemed practicable on the basis of milder administration of the laws of each country and the exchange of reductions of duties made possible by certain provisions in the Dingley bill. At the same time there has been a movement of considerable importance looking toward a change in our tariff policy by the introduction of a double tariff, with the present duties as the maximum and lower duties as a minimum, the latter to be offered to countries which would give us adequate corresponding terms.

It is a well-known fact that an arrangement of this sort was contemplated when the Dingley tariff was enacted, and that the extremely high rates of that tariff were explained and excused as the basis for bargaining for reciprocity. On no other possible ground could they have been justified to any person of common sense, since they were on their face so high as to be surely the source of monopoly and extortion at home unless they were used to obtain lower duties abroad. They never were so used, and they have notoriously been the source of monopoly such as the country has never before seen. But the American people have paid relatively little attention to this effect of the tariff of 1897, because since its enactment they have been too prosperous to heed the obstacles to greater prosperity. It is now proposed after evading the logical obligations imposed by the extravagant nature of the original Dingley tariff to enact a double tariff indeed, but to make the Dingley rates the minimum. That is to say, it is proposed to change a promise into a threat, and, instead of obtaining better terms by the offer of better terms, to try to ward off worse terms by the threat of still worse terms on our part. It is substituting aggravated hostilities for the possibilities of peace. So far as those of our industries are concerned which would be hurt by the new tariff policy of Germany this remedial process is like bleeding patients suffering from anaemia.

Probably the Republican machine in Congress can carry out this foolish policy if it really determines so to do. Thus far the only revolt against the machine that has been formidable has been on the part of the extreme protectionists in the case of the Philippine tariff bill. In this matter both the energy of motive power and the talent for organization seem better developed among the insurgents than among the followers of the machine. But it remains true that there are powerful and extensive interests that will be hurt, and hurt badly, by the new policy. If agriculture and the cattle interests join with the general interests of the East which are seeking reciprocity it is possible that the new plunge into deeper depths of commercial restriction may be avoided. Of that it is not easy to predict. But in our judgment there is no question whatever that the restrictive policy, thus pushed to greater and greater extremes, will be overthrown as soon as a commercial reaction comes, as it is reasonably certain soon or late to come. It is a policy that must aggravate that reaction, and will be swept away when its true effects are perceived.

INTERNATIONAL LAWYERS.

Nothing, in its way, could be more welcome and timely than the announcement of the formation of "The American Society of International Law." Of course there was only one name to be considered for the Presidency. That was the name of the very leading American lawyer who claimed also to be at the time of the election of officers the Secretary of State of the United States, and so the "international" agent and organ thereof. It would have been strange if there had been any opposition to the candidacy of ELIHU ROOT. But there was none.

Evidently such an association composes itself of "jurists" rather than of mere "practitioners." Americans who are scientific students "Of Law in General," rather than merely successful lawyers, might be expected to compose such a body. Such a scientific student as Mr. Justice MACLEAN, for example, if he will pardon us for mentioning his name, which naturally does not appear in the report of the proceedings, might be assumed to be warmly interested, on purely intellectual grounds, in such a project. But, alas, and as a matter of cold fact, lawyers, like all the rest of us, know only what they have to know. There are, of course, a few very eminent men at the head of the bar who are liable to be retained in questions of international importance. On these occasions they "get up" the questions with the astonishing quickness and plausibility which belong to the profession. But it is fair to suggest that a longer and more leisurely apprenticeship would do them no harm. Like a knowledge of the French language, a requirement which is also frequently "sprung" upon the practitioners before international tribunals, to the amazement of their hearers, familiarity with the principles of international law cannot be improvised, but must have been attained beforehand. It is the possession, not of a practicing lawyer, but of a "jurist" in contradistinction, of a "publicist," who need not necessarily be a practicing or even a professional lawyer at all. There are, for example, professors who stand higher as authorities on international law than any lawyer, and to whom men resort in times of international trouble. We think, for example, that of the first half dozen American authorities on international law who would occur to the mind of the average American citizen not one is a practicing lawyer, even if one be a lawyer by profession.

Of course there is a tendency on the part of every nation to make international law part of its own municipal law, and to disregard what other nations think about it. With his customary Mephistophelian geniality, the same cheerful cynicism that induced him to undertake a hopeless candidacy for the Mayoralty in order to relieve his mind, Mr. IVINS, at the meeting in question, "rubbed in" this view. He said with justice that English international law was "honeycombed with commercialism." For that matter, all international law is and must be similarly "honeycombed," since, as another speaker suggested, commerce is the basis and origin of international law, and the international questions that arise in time of peace are almost exclusively commercial questions. The advantage of admitting the merchants, whom, having been one of them, Mr. IVINS desired to exclude, was stated, with hereditary felicity, by Mr. F. R. COUDERT, in saying that "they would furnish the sinews of war for the purposes of peace."

However that may be—and it seems that the commercial organizations were ruled out from membership as such—it is clearly a good thing that the society should have been formed. Even confined to "lawyers, professors, clergymen, diplomatists, and journalists," as Mr. IVINS suggested, the effect of membership would be upon members of these classes, the gratifying and salutary tendency of diminishing their liability to make asses of themselves upon occasions of popular excitement. We rather wish that Senators and Representatives in Congress had been included, ex officio, since their tendency in that direction does more mischief than that of all the other classes put together. But we foresee no possible harm, and great possible good, from the formation of the society. The Representative from the most backward of the back districts can no longer repeat, with any confidence, "What have we to do with abroad?" It is plain to all men that we have much, and are to have still more, and that the more we know about international law the better we shall be able to transact our international business. Even if the result of the association should be that there should be an "American view of international law" recognized, as, according to Mr. IVINS, there is already a British view, that would be a very good thing for America, and not at all a bad thing for mankind.

STANDING PAT ON THIN ICE.

Free art is having the time of its life just now in Washington. The word has been passed round to follow the advice of the catechism of a certain denomination:

Question: How should you meet members of another faith?

Answer: Treat them kindly, but do not listen to their sinful talk.

So the impassioned arguments of those who visit Washington in the hope that Congressmen may be reasoned with concerning the removal of the duties on art works to the free list are met by kindly treatment, as if the advocates of free art were slightly touched in the upper story, if not sinners against a cardinal dogma of religion.

Evidently the subject is regarded at Washington as one outside the pale of practical politics, a mere academic question that amuses a scattered band of enthusiasts who have neither corporations nor votes behind them. The argument for public education, holding that the free importation of old and modern art works adds mental culture and furnishes an incentive to endeavor on the part of native artists seems too remote to interest Congress. We can see from the history of Parliament that advance in educational matters has always been slow. There is apt to be a dearth of sensational facts that prove to the meanest understanding an abuse which clamors for removal, and it is easy, on the other hand, to appeal to the crowd with the statement that works of art are luxuries for the rich. So they were once, but in modern times the arts have become necessities to a rounded education; they have become popular, and persons of small means desire to have in their households a few works of art, just as they want pianos and a few good books.

If the politicians who were so ready to put a 20 per cent. duty on art that they did not consult the desires of American artists before imposing it really believed the tax would add a notable yearly sum to the Treasury they were soon undeceived. At any rate, the present Congress knows that it costs more to collect the tax than the duty brings in. Yet the attitude in Washington is just as intolerant, aloof, and exasperatingly superior as ever. And that makes one suspect that when the duty was placed in the tariff there was no wish or intention to consult the artists, but the tax was quietly inserted in order to have as many accomplices as possible in the spoliation of the country by the big vote-wielding monopolies.

Congress is skating on thin ice during this open Winter, and there is a danger sign up for the little section of free art. Henchmen of the monopolies feel solid ice under their feet in some parts of the pond, and their tactics are to circle round the place as if they didn't know it was there. They fear the whole surface might crack if a hole is made in a single place. None of them cares to negotiate that region of tickly benders lest he get a wetting. Even our bold President steered clear of the tariff on art in his long message, thereby serving notice that practical politics does not recognize it as a live issue.

Such discouragements are normal and expected. They will not cause the free art champions to relax their efforts in behalf of education and culture for the public. Delays and obstruction will only make the inevitable retreat of the standpatters more disastrous to them.

GIVERS AND TAKERS.

Mr. SETH LOW is not a sensational person, but in a letter issued by him and published by us we find the following passage:

> The practice of bribery has become so widespread that in some areas as many as 50 per cent. of the voters expect to be paid in some way for their votes.

This is a shocking corruption of the electorate to be even alleged, and we will not undertake the defense of the men who corrupt our suffrage on whatever scale. But we are thinking at the moment of the gentlemen who pay the money, rather than of the needy and ignorant voters who accept it. We cannot refrain from drawing a certain analogy between the shippers who set out to indict the railways for giving rebates, and found themselves indicted for accepting rebates, and rates increased instead of lowered as a result of the prosecution.

Receivers are proverbially as bad as thieves. This is a case where payers are as bad as paid, and the statement is not confined to elections which come but once a year. It is extensible by equality of argument to the principles upon which our Government is administered. For example, yesterday we had a Washington telegram that the Senators are getting all the patronage. For this reason Mr. OVERSTREET is resigning from the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, and Mr. BABCOCK is said to be about resigning as the committee's Chairman. There is no suggestion that fitness or unfitness for public service is the controlling consideration as to which faction shall get the offices. The appointments are being dispensed with a view to controlling action upon pending public measures.

We do not care whether the measures are good or bad, nor who is for or against them—the use of public offices in this manner is as gross as giving a voter a banknote for voting. It is the result of having a President who is a partisan, interested, with whatever excellent motives, in the success of his policy. As a candidate a President may properly be a partisan, with a policy, and he may advocate it with whatever vigor he can. But it is the duty of an elected President after election to execute the laws sent to him. He should be President of all the people, and cease to be a leader of a party. When he dispenses patronage to build up a machine he is corrupting the civil service, which ranks next to corrupting the suffrage. This is not a good time to pursue small offenders and overlook larger ones.

A BABYLONIAN RENAISSANCE.

The Nile dam promises to increase the tillable area of Egypt beyond all the efforts of all her Pharaohs and to provide sustenance for a population perhaps three times as great as that which RAMESES ruled over in Mizraim's high tide and meridian of prosperity. The country may open a new chapter in its long history, reaching back so far that its trail is lost in Serbonian bogs and fogs, where even conjecture cannot grope its way, but sinks beneath their cloud. Tales of the ancient braveries of that land, glorious as they were and are, may be renewed again in its modern story. Probably the Egyptians will not build any more pyramids and the Nile will reflect the endless length of no additional dark red colonnades, but the land may brighten again with the splendors of a renewed prosperity founded on a basis as solid as the supporting stones of Luxor. The dam ought to endure with the constructions of CHEOPS and OZYMANDIAS, and its waters bring foison and increase, while the great river continues to replenish them.

The restoration of other wasted Eastern countries by means somewhat similar is quite a feasible line of enterprise, and it is proposed to try it on ancient Babylonia, long the world's historic symbol of ruin—a desert place, where once the flower of empire grew so loftily that its light and fragrance have poured forth an unabated flood around all posterity. There is as much water in the Tigris and the Euphrates as there ever was; their floods subside and swell obedient to the same causes that have always ruled them, and their valleys, under proper arrangements, can be tilled as prosperously as ever. HERODOTUS tells us about the old-time crops there; they were of a hundredfold increase, sometimes going up to three times that figure. BEROSUS, Priest of Bel and a most important figure as historian of that land and time, says the same thing, and both agree that all the great Kings were great ditch diggers. All the stretching plains from the mountains of Kurdistan to the eastward slopes of the Jordan were covered with works of irrigation, and they budded and blossomed like the rose. That was a long time ago, even so far as that period of desolate memory when the captive children of Israel sat them down beside the waters of Babylon and hanged their harps upon the willows and also wept while they thought of the woes of Zion.

But there is no practical difficulty in restoring its prosperities. The valleys will yield to the touch of irrigation as abundingly as they did in Biblical and post-Biblical days. In the old time there was a great superfluity of human labor; the rulers were absolute and could accomplish any work in reason which they set about. Babylonian walls three hundred feet high and a hundred feet thick, more or less, inclosing a hundred square miles of territory—all that myriads of enslaved hands and hearts could do, working, willy-nilly, under the scourge, was possible to those sovereigns and populations, but with the control of labor-saving machinery in all its varieties and applicabilities the modern time can beat the older ones out of sight. When it comes to actual work, if it does so come, the irrigation systems of Mesopotamia will spread themselves over the land with more rapidity than they could have done under the urgencies of ASURBANIPAL or NEBUCHADNEZZAR.

It is all a matter of financing and organization. If the policing and development of that region had come altogether to Russia as it has in part, half the cost of her recent ill-starred war would have restored to the old river lands more than their old prosperity and made them blossom like the rose bowers of Sharon from the foothills of Ararat to the shores of the Persian Gulf. When the industrial improvements named are made a good many millions of inhabitants can live there in comfort and abundance and probably in much better conditions than their far-off predecessors. The whistle of the locomotive is already heard in the land, the low-necked camels on the Verge, and caravans that from Bassorah's gate with westward steps depart, listen to it benumbed as the trumpeting of some mighty sorcerer out of the dominion of the Djinns, the note of their doom as freight and passenger carriers for all time to come, closing up a business going back to ABRAHAM and the desert-wandering ISHMAEL. Something will be left for them to do as feeders of the trunk lines, one or two of these being in a pretty fair state of progress and thinking about harbors and terminals on the Erythrean Sea. A new day seems to be dawning for the East pledged with a brighter beam than any it has witnessed since it stepped forth into the observation of that man of history in charge of the Western department of the business.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

Travelers' tales of Europe and far Cathay have palled upon the public taste. A multitude of Americans with the gift to observe and narrate have journeyed beyond the Atlantic and brought back the tale of their journeyings. The Old World is old indeed.

Westaway from New York some 3,000 miles lies a stretch of continent little known to many Easterners, strange to say. Mr. MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER, with whose writings readers of THE TIMES have had a daily acquaintance for many years, has recently made the trip over the prairies, the plains, and the mountains to Los Angeles and the Pacific Coast generally. In THE TIMES to-day, and in a way which the reader will quickly see is not at all the ordinary way, he sets forth his impressions of that interesting part of the country over which he passed. In successive issues of THE SUNDAY TIMES there will be further installments of Mr. SCHUYLER'S story. It is mighty good American reading. We imagine that whoever begins its perusal will not willingly let any of it escape him.

Horses Not Properly Shod.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed several letters in your paper about the poor horse and recommending that sand, ashes, or gravel be thrown on the streets. This is all nonsense. If horses are properly shod they will not slip or fall. The house I am with employs about twenty-five teams, and we never hear of a horse being down from slippery streets. We protect them by rubber pads and sharp shoes, and it pays us to do it. I have noticed, without an exception, that all horses I see down have smooth shoes on. TEAMSTER.

New York, Jan. 13, 1906.

Elaborate Modesty.

From The Boston Herald.

It is the fashionable pose now to speak of your hundreds of dollars' gown, rich with real laces and embroideries, as "a rag of Doucet's," and not "fit to be seen." A beautiful country house, abundantly supplied with servants and kept up with all possible luxury, is just "a little box," where "we do everything so simply"! Lo, la. Affectation and self-consciousness of the new rich are responsible for this amiable

TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

Naturally Europe Does Most of It Because She Works for It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been deeply impressed not only with the complaint that we are not getting our rightful share of the trade of South America, but also with our failure to understand the reasons for it. It shows, I sometimes think, that we can not or will not comprehend what runs counter to our prejudices and purposes.

If I were to say that we now have more of the trade of South America than we deserve, I would be saying no more than the exact truth; but that would be a challenge to the patriot-militant, and I refrain. I will say this, however, that we can not reasonably deserve to enjoy a trade that we do not care to work for. The same rules apply in our foreign commerce that are in force in our own home affairs, where no one thinks of using the Government to do his advertising and soliciting while he sits snug in his office waiting for the orders to come in.

The situation in South America is a very simple one. The dominant elements there are European, or of European descent; there is a large annual immigration from Europe; their education and literature are European in character; their foreign trade, beyond coffee and rubber exports, is principally in the hands of Europeans; their steamship communication is almost wholly with Europe; their loans are raised in Europe; the capital for their railways, port improvements, gas works, water works, &c., comes from Europe; the engineers, contractors, &c., who carry these public works into execution are chiefly Europeans; many of their industries, perhaps the majority of them, have been developed by Europeans; and a very great part of the capital employed in commerce, domestic as well as foreign, is European. In short, what they have and what they are are chiefly due to European co-operation.

Against all this, what have we to show? The protecting aegis of the Monroe Doctrine, which they have never asked for, which they fear, and which they do not want except on terms we are unwilling to grant. They are firmly convinced that our motives are sinister, and they know that our trade purposes are unfair. We ask favors, but, apart from Brazil, we are unwilling to grant them.

Why, then, should we expect a greater share in their trade? Our merchants and manufacturers are not going after it, nor are they willing to accept the conditions on which it can be gained. We even have to thank foreign merchants for much of what we now have, and we may yet have to thank them for preserving a fraction of that, if our present policy is continued.

A. J. LAMOUREUX.

New York, Jan. 12, 1906.

STONE CRUSHER MUST GO.

Judge Staples Continues Injunction Against Lackawanna Company.

From The Stroudsburg (Penn.) Jeffersonian.

In an opinion handed down in the well-known Delaware Water Gap stone crusher case Judge C. B. Staples makes the injunction permanent and thereby practically puts the Lackawana Railroad Company's plant out of business.

The opinion reviews the facts and evidence at great length; the argument ends with the conclusions of law. The Commonwealth, through ex-Judge W. A. Erdman for the Borough of Water Gap, and Attorney General Carson for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, proceeded by a bill in equity for an injunction restraining the maintenance of an obstruction upon the public highway, as the stone crusher along the road to Delaware Water Gap was presumed to be. The opinion of the court sustains those claims, and practically orders a continuance of the injunction, which in becoming perpetual means the removal of the crusher from proximity to the said road.

The attorney for the railroad company, A. Mitchell Palmer, Esq., says the case will be appealed forthwith.

As to "Editing" Letters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The "Topic of the Times" presented to your readers as "A Problem in Editing" is interesting, especially to one who finds mental recreation of an instructive sort in occasionally "writing to the paper"—instructive because such an indulgence of a modest propensity for the pen, if practiced carefully and within reasonable bounds, is a most beneficial training in thought and expression.

All that is stated in your article has become patent to me in my small experience. If an essay of mine fails of publication I know that I have been untimely, uninteresting, or indiscreet. If excision is made I seldom fail to find the editorial point and profit by it.

Some time ago I selected a letter in THE TIMES for satirical comment. When my communication appeared minus the part that seemed best I discovered upon investigation the previously overlooked fact that my attempt at raillery had been directed at the well-meant suggestion of a lady—wherefore the wise and skilful supervision of the editor. J. W. E.

New York, Jan. 13, 1906.

How Hospitals Might Get Support.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day I have just read the Rev. Dr. Baker's interesting letter contrasting the generous support accorded to the London hospitals with the relatively meagre receipts of the New York Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association. As a modest contributor to the association as well as to several of our hospitals, I venture to call Dr. Baker's attention to the fact that all the New York hospitals have recently been urged by a committee comprising six of our most eminent experts in hospital management to adopt a simple and uniform system of reporting work and finances.

The London hospitals' adoption several years ago of such a system resulted in a wonderful increase in their receipts from donations. It is earnestly hoped that Dr. Baker and his association will speedily and effectively exert their by no means inconsiderable influence upon our hospitals in favor of such uniform financial and statistical reports as will enable those interested in our hospital work to form intelligent opinions as to the relative efficiency and economy of that work in New York.

HOSPITAL CONTRIBUTOR.

New York, Jan. 8, 1906.

Good Mayors.

From The Boston Transcript.

The ethical fervors of Mayors are something startling. In New Haven the Mayor pounces frantically on stage shows. In New York the Mayor edits Gen. Bingham's rhetoric with a most marvelous big stick. In Boston the Mayor comes down on the Holy Jumpers like a falling firmament. Indeed, there's ground for suspicion that there's an understanding among Mayors. A few months ago they were all running away; now they're all staying at home and being good with both hands and both feet. Mr. Lincoln Steffens might profitably turn his attention to these symptoms of concerted action and expose the Amalgamated Order of Associated Mayors.

British Island for Sale.

From The London Chronicle.

The novelty of a sale by auction of a British island is announced, the "lot" being the Fanning Island, and the auctioneer the Registrar of the British High Commissioner's Court at Fiji, who has issued advertisements in true auctioneer's style. The island contains only 150 inhabitants, and was seized by the British in 1888 as lying in the path of a possible submarine cable between Canada and Australia. The purchaser may turn his bargain to account by trading in mother-of-pearl, coral, and guano.

Taxing the German Emperor.

Although the Deutsche Kaiser's automobile is the only one without a number in Prussia, and consequently is not taxed, nevertheless his Majesty is taxed for carrying a gun. He has just paid for his annual license, which reads as follows: "Valid for one year. Twelve months' shooting license for his Majesty the Kaiser and King living at Berlin—from December 1 till November 30, [illegible] Von Borries, Chief of Police."

LONDON AND NEW YORK.

A Contrast Decidedly Unfavorable to the American City.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No one can travel far in the two greatest cities of the world without observing the marked differences in the demeanor of corporation officials and in the study of public utilities.

In London the comfort and convenience of the people is the first thought of the City Government, while in New York politicians with pulls and corporations without souls control transit facilities and all things else in which the body politic has an interest. In London, corporations are governed, while in New York they control government.

The problem of providing the public with comfortable transportation and with obliging and polite conductors and guards has been successfully solved in England's metropolis of over 5,000,000 population. Steam railroad and tram corporations, in their own interests, run long and frequent trains within the city and suburban districts. Did they not do so the Government would quickly make them.

In New York, with considerably less population, we have a very different state of affairs in this regard. As instances, the Union Railroad Company and the Interborough are the most conspicuous.

The Union, on its Mount Vernon route, crowds its cars indecently because there is no Governmental power sufficiently interested or with sufficient courage to make the company run cars at more frequent intervals. The jamming tolerated upon the White Plains Avenue cars is criminal and disgusting, as the thousands inhabiting William's Bridge and Wakefield would testify.

All New Yorkers know of the discomforts of the Interborough while traveling to and from business. THOMAS ELGAR.

New York, Jan. 10, 1906.

WHEN IN DOUBT, GO SLOW.

Capital Punishment Too Serious a Matter to Take Chances With.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The question of Patrick's possible or probable execution undoubtedly affects every well-meaning citizen, and should be as freely ventilated as possible before it be too late. The justice of capital punishment is to-day freely and openly disputed by many people of just and sound judgment. But it being a law it may be carried out in cases without the slightest doubt, justly and properly. But how a Governor or a President can sign a death warrant as long as there exists the slightest doubt about the guilt of the accused is beyond comprehension! The well-known example of John Calas alone should prevent any such occurrences. Why a District Attorney should endeavor to prevent clemency in such a case is again incomprehensible.

That there exists doubt about this murder in this case is sufficiently proved by the verdict of the highest court, rendered by one majority. And the fact that so many lawyers and physicians of prominence express their doubt and ask for clemency—if this can be called "clemency"—I would rather call it "justice"—is surely, or should be, sufficient and cogent reason for prevention of a possible murder!

The State can protect itself and the community, if these be two, in a sufficient degree without executing a person.

Let the Governor, District Attorney, Judges, &c., beware and guard themselves against being forced to admit a more horrible crime than any murderer ever committed. E. W. HOEBER.

New York, Jan. 12, 1906.

Fewer Lights, Bigger Bills.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in to-day's TIMES under the caption "Electric Bills Higher? Don't Blame Companies," &c., the assertion of Mr. Arthur Williams that reduction in rates made a difference of $120,000 in incomes.

Now my experience with the Edison Company is this: While burning full force about twenty-five 16 candle power incandescent lamps and four arc lights our largest bill was $39.26. In the month of August, when the days are longer and we close earlier and only used two arc lights, our bill was $53.44, and in the month of September, under similar circumstances, the bill was $58.22.

Our bills are now much less because we cut out three arc lights, using only one. Others are probably doing the same, and that may account for the difference of $120,000.

H. SAMUEL & CO.

New York, Jan. 12, 1906.

Before New Jersey Was.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"There seems to be something missing, Eve, don't you think?" said Adam, looking at the primitive ornaments wherewith his helpmate had adorned their habitation.

"I know there is," answered Eve. "You miss the antiques. But how could we possibly have any?"

Her Preference.

From The Houston Post.

"Well, Maggie, you have been married a year. How do you like your husband?"

"Sober, mum."

WHEN THEY LOVE YOU SO.

One time I'm awful sick in bed,
An' sometimes I'm delirious,
'Cuz I got fever in my head,
An' when I'm th' most serious
My pa, he sits beside of me
An' 'en he rubs my head, an' 'en
He says when I get well, why, he
Won't ever scold his boy again.

An' 'en my ma, she rubs my head
'Ist burnin' hot, an' 'en her chin
'Ist quivers an' she says: "Poor Ned!
His little hands so white an' thin!"
An' 'en she says she never knew
How precious 'ist a boy could be,
An' when I'm well she's goin' t' do
'Ist what I want her to for me.

An' by an' by my aunty comes
An' says when I get well why she
Don't care if I have twenty drums,
An' she will buy a sled for me.
An' my big sister's goin' t' buy
A really pony 'ist as quick
As ever doctor says 'at I
Am well again from bein' sick.

An' even our old hired man
Comes in an' stays a while with me,
Whenever doctor says he can,
'Ist kind an' gentle as can be,
'Cuz once he had a boy, an' 'en
He had th' fever an' 'at's why
He's awful kind to me an' when
He sees me, why he starts t' cry.

An' even teacher comes to see
Me on her way from school, an' 'en
She says it won't be hard for me
When I come back to school again.
'Cuz she won't make my lessons long,
Or keep me after school; an' she
'Ist wants me to get well an' strong,
An' 'en she stoops an' kisses me.

An' 'at's th' way you really know
How much they love you, when your head
'Ist burnin' up an' you can't go
Nowheres except to stay in bed.
An' even if you're awful bad
An' hot with fever, why, you know,
It makes you feel 'ist sweet an' glad
Becus they all 'ist love you so.

J. W. FOLEY.

WHAT CHOATE THINKS HIS VERY BEST SPEECH

Made Forty Years Ago to Mrs. Choate, Radcliffe Alumnae Hear.

THAT CARNEGIE GIFT NEEDED

College Will Get $75,000 from Steel Master If It Can Raise an Equal Sum—Has $58,000 of It.

President Briggs of Radcliffe College, Dean of Harvard University, talked yesterday to the ex-Radcliffe girls of New York, who, as members of the Radcliffe Club, had their annual luncheon at the Hotel Manhattan.

The President began his remarks by saying that his, like most other sermons, was an old one. That may have been why he did not like outsiders in the room. The reporters, and even the club Secretary, sat a little outside the charmed and charming circle of those at luncheon, and Dr. Briggs's remarks reached their ears through a green curtain which somewhat marred their clearness. It was certain, at any rate, that President Briggs said that Radcliffe was becoming known. He knows this from the evidence of his own eyes.

"In the early days of Harvard," he said, "a President of the university was once spoken of in the papers as being a 'good man, but not well known in sporting circles.' I am sure that Radcliffe is becoming known, for in a saloon window the other day I saw a number of big bottles with the labels bearing the head of an attractive-looking female, and the words, 'Radcliffe Rye.' "

"One thing that a college education gives a girl," he went on, "is a trained sense of truth, and there is no excuse for a college girl's being a time killer. No college girl, after a late breakfast, could spend a whole morning at cards, as we hear of society women doing. Society may claim some part of a college woman's life, but not the best part. There are women all of whose interests are given up to a consideration of social precedence, and if, when Mrs. A. is asked to pour tea, Mrs. B. is not, there is much heartburning.

"A good college fills a girl's mind with the great issues of life, and she has no time for small questions and the consideration of her own power and charms."

The special guests of honor were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, and Mr. Choate gave the Radcliffe girls an account of the search he is making for records of Anne Radcliffe, for whom their college is named. This was after telling them how much embarrassed he felt at speaking to the unequal audience of fifty women and two men.

"It is almost as difficult," he added, "as a speech I made to an audience of one woman some forty years ago," this with a glance at Mrs. Choate, who sat at the other side of the President's table. "That was the shortest, and I think, altogether, the most successful speech of my life.

"When I was in Hertfordshire last Summer," he added, "I found an old graveyard where there were a great many Radcliffes. To be sure, they were all dead Radcliffes, but they may some of them have been connections of Anne. Recently I have written to the vicar of the church to ask him to see if he could learn something of her. He has answered that he has found many live Radcliffes whom he has interested in the search. Her history should be written and the college should have her portrait.

"She was the first woman to give money to Harvard, in 1643, and she must have been educated and refined. I think she must have been a connection of Margaret Radcliffe who was well known at that time and to whose memory Ben Jonson wrote an elegy."

Dean Irwin, of Radcliffe, told of the Carnegie promise of $75,000 for the college if an equal sum can be obtained to add to it. Already $58,000 has been raised since last Spring and it is hoped that the full sum may be made up soon. Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan has been one of the contributors in New York.

UPROAR IN A SUBWAY TRAIN.

A Passenger, Full of Queries and Things, Attacked a Guard.

Belated pleasure seekers, homeward bound, were first amused and then annoyed by the antics of a stockily built passenger on a north-bound Subway train which left the Sixty-sixth Street station at 1:20 o'clock yesterday morning.

"Hey, you veller," he asked of Guard Carmen in thick German accents, "do dis train go up Bro'way yet?"

"Yes, Sir," said the guard politely.

The man repeated the query several times, each time more offensively than before. There was no doubt that he had heard the reply, and Carmen paid no further attention to him until the man suddenly leaped up and struck him in the mouth, drawing blood.

Instantly the car was in an uproar. Several men sprang to Carmen's assistance, preventing further violence. Women screamed and tried to leave the car, and the train was held for five minutes at Seventy-second Street, while the offender was removed by the platform men. Several women on the verge of hysterics also left the train at the same point.

Carmen gave his name and number to passengers, but declined his address. He told a passenger that the same man had made similar trouble several times before on the same run.

"Some night he'll find all the trouble he's looking for," he said.

PROVIDENCE SAVED HIM $50.

The Rev. Dr. Gill's View of His Caution in Resisting a Fakir.

The Rev. Dr. J. W. Gill, pastor of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Long Island City, learned yesterday how near he came to being fleeced ten days ago by a man who said that he was Charles W. Bingham, a relative of the new Police Commissioner. The clergyman was standing at Jackson Avenue and Fourth Street ten days ago when the impostor came along and said he was settling an estate and he wanted a lawyer. Dr. Gill took the stranger upstairs to the office of ex-District Attorney John B. Merrill.

The man, who said he came from Racine, Wis., repeated his story about the estate, and asked Mr. Merrill what fee he wanted.

"Oh, give me $50 for a retainer," said the lawyer.

The stranger drew a check on the Manufacturers' National Bank of Racine for $100 and asked for change.

"I will send the check on to Racine, and you can call and get your fifty after it has been cashed," said the lawyer, and the stranger walked out, inviting Dr. Gill to dinner with him at Miller's Hotel. There the stranger said he actually needed $50 in cash, and Dr. Gill was about to advance him the money when he thought better of it. When Merrill opened his mail yesterday he found the check returned "N. G." A note from the cashier said the same fellow had cashed checks all through Ohio, and asked that steps be taken for his arrest.

"It must have been Providence that saved me that $50," said Dr. Gill yesterday.

Bingham Vetoes a McAdoo Transfer.

Detective Sergeant John F. Kelly, who was among the eleventh-hour transfers made by Commissioner McAdoo, was sent back yesterday to the Detective Bureau by Commissioner Bingham. The day before Mr. McAdoo left the department he sent Kelly to the Seventy-sixth Precinct, in Flushing. The Commissioner, after the investigation he ordered on the detective's complaint, declared, it was said, that Kelly's transfer was unjust.

THE BOSTON SYMPHONY.

Schumann's B Flat Symphony and Pieces by Strauss and Elgar Heard.

At the second concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon Mr. Gericke brought forward two works of the most modern spirit to balance the symphony, which was of the romantic period of the last century. They were Richard Strauss's symphonic Rondo, "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks" and Edward Elgar's overture, "In the South"; and the symphony was Schumann's first, in B flat. In all these the orchestra played with the splendor of tone and beauty of style that make its ministrations so constant a delight.

Mr. Gericke read the symphony in such a way that its smiling freshness and charm, its "vernal passion," seemed unimpaired by the ravages of sixty-five years. It is not a masterpiece of orchestration, or even of symphonic structure, but it is lovable, and still beloved, for it is full of ideas, of beauty, and of sincerity.

An extraordinarily brilliant performance of Strauss's extraordinary tour de force "Till Eulenspiegel" was given, overflowing with the riotous extravagance, the Rabelaisian humor and boisterousness which Strauss put into the piece, and bringing out every instrumental touch of subtlety and drollery that abound in it. It is the most fascinating of all Strauss's productions, and for it he could be forgiven half a dozen domestic symphonies.

Elgar's overture was made known here last season by Mr. Damrosch. It has many details of great attractiveness, and even of compelling beauty; but as a whole it is singularly ineffective. Its impression is always of detail; it is episodical, and seems more like a mosaic than a long and sustained development. Its themes, striking as several of them are, are mostly of a sort that seem to preclude such a development into a large and logical whole.

Prof. Hess, the concert master of the orchestra, was the soloist and played the ninth violin concerto of Spohr. Here is music that was once considered serious, impassioned, agitated, imperious—at least Spohr himself considered it so and recorded his opinion; and no doubt it was generally accepted at his own valuation; but how faded and savorless it is now, how remote from any sort of present-day musical consciousness! Like the "Consecration of Tone," the symphony of Spohr's that used to be so great a favorite in this town and elsewhere, it has been long since left behind.

Prof. Hess's playing of it was perfectly competent, fluent, finished, and commanding all its difficulties, even those that used to cause the final rondo to be generally omitted. It compelled respect and admiration for the excellent qualities of Prof. Hess's art; but it could not stir the audience even superficially.

THE MARGULIES TRIO.

An Excellent Performance of Music by Mozart, Strauss, and Dvorak.

The second concert of the Margulies Trio, given last evening in Mendelssohn Hall, gave delightful performances of works that are seldom heard in public. Chief of these was a trio by Mozart in G major, an exquisitely graceful and melodious piece, in which the three players, Miss Margulies, Mr. Lichtenberg, and Mr. Schulz found themselves thoroughly at home; they found the precise note of urbane gayety, warm feeling, and poise, with the purity and clarity of style that are essential in this music. Mr. Schulz and Miss Margulies played Richard Strauss's youthful sonata for violoncello and piano, music that is less distinguished than the violin sonata that came a little later in his career, but is nevertheless a remarkable showing of a young man's imagination and technical power.

If only the whole of it kept up to the level of the superb opening theme and some of the development of it, it would have been a worthy companion of the violin sonata. The two performers played it with beautiful tone and balance and authoritative spirit.

The programme was ended with Dvorak's piano quartet in E flat, Op. 87—not quite so spontaneously melodious as some of Dvorak's better known chamber music, but nevertheless very characteristic of him in its structure and in the harmonic surprises, and full of interesting detail. Mr. Sam Franko played the viola part in this; and, like the rest, the performance of it was a ripe artistic achievement. There was a large audience, and so competent and in every way satisfactory a chamber music organization as this deserves a large audience.

'TRISTAN' AGAIN AT THE OPERA

Mr. Burgstaller as the Hero Instead of Mr. Knote, Prevented by Illness.

Contrary to the expectation and intention of the management, the cast of "Tristan und Isolde" as it was performed for the second time at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon was the same as at the first performance. Mr. Knote, who was to be the Tristan, was suffering from a sudden indisposition, as it was announced, and in his place Mr. Burgstaller enacted the part of Tristan. Mme. Nordica was again the Isolde, Mr. Van Rooy the Kurwenal, Miss Walker, the Brangaene. So the performance was a duplicate of that given a week before. Yet not a duplicate; for both the principal singers seemed inspired to a new eloquence and a higher sublimation of their representation of the passions and griefs to which they give utterance. Mme. Nordica has never given an impersonation of the heroine of greater power, of more spontaneity, of more commanding force, or absolute beauty in singing.

Mr. Burgstaller's Tristan deepened the favorable impression that it gave last week. It is a noble and sympathetic figure, and in its best moments of superb tragic power. Mr. Burgstaller sings in the part, not with all the beauty of song and declamation fused and made one that we have heard in this music, but with real nobility and dramatic expressiveness. In the third act he has a finely conceived and original interpretation that frequently rises to great heights, though in some details might be questioned. It somewhat emphasizes, perhaps, the pathological aspect of the situation at the expense of some of the poetical ideal nature of it. But it is consistent, and it is powerful and it is profoundly moving.

The potent attraction of Wagner's greatest work upon this public was again significantly shown in the enormous audience that crowded the theatre and listened to the performance with unflagging interest and sympathy.

Mr. Bispham's Recital.

Mr. David Bispham gave the third of his song recitals yesterday in Mendelssohn Hall. He sang songs by Schubert and Franz, several of them of remarkable beauty, that are seldom heard in public; three French songs, and a group of four by Louis V. Saar. The last number on the programme was the recitation of Von Wildenbruck's poem, "Das Hexenlied," with music by Max Schillings, which he gave last Sunday with orchestral accompaniment. Before it began some twenty persons left the hall; whereupon Mr. Bispham came forward to address those that remained, saying that the recitation with music had not met with approval in some quarters, but that he himself considered it to be one of the highest forms of art, and that it was the singer rather than the actor who was best qualified to perform such pieces. He then proceeded to recite "The Witch's Song."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Lion and the Mouse" celebrated its 100th performance at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday afternoon.

Beginning with Monday evening's performance, the prices of the orchestra seats at the Hippodrome will be raised from $1.50 to $2.

The "Peanut Balle" from "The Mayor of Tokio" will be the principal feature of the New York Theatre concert to-night. Others who will appear are Lee Harrison, "The Girl in the Clouds," and Press Eldridge.

"Der Schwurder Treue," at the Irving Place Theatre, will be continued up to Thursday evening, when Mr. Conried will present for the first time here a farce by Curt Kraatz, entitled "Der Kilometerfresser." Rudolph Christians will play the principal role.

S. P. C. A. REFORMERS PUT CHARGES UP TO HAINES

Memorial Asks Prompt Answer to Specific Allegations.

ONE-MAN POWER WILL NOT DO

Demand Made That Members Receive More Representation—No Malice, Says Opdycke.

There was more doing in the war in the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the object of which is to have President Haines show why he should make a secret of the accounts and general management of the society.

Following the unauthorized statement of President Haines's Secretary-Treasurer that the Chairman of the Audit Committee found the "finances of the society absolutely sound and in good shape"—which wording of his report was promptly denied by the Audit Chairman, Gordon Knox Bell—L. E. Opdycke, the member of the reform committee who presented the talked-of memorial to the committee of Directors, defended yesterday the action of the committee, which was characterized in a morning newspaper thus:

"The whole thing is pure malice. It is the work of agitators, started by a disgruntled former member of the society."

"I will not discuss that," said Mr. Opdycke yesterday, "but will allow the public to judge from a copy of the memorial in question whether the action of the Reform Committee is inspired by malice."

The memorial reads in part:

Finding to our great regret that various charges are brought, especially of late, against the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the undersigned members of the society beg to call the attention of its President and other officers to some of these charges, in the hope that they may be disproved.

The charge is made that the society treats with indifference and neglect individual efforts to bring general or specific instances of abuse to its notice.

The charge is made that the society's twenty-five agents and four ambulances are wholly insufficient to meet the needs of the 320 square miles of territory that it purports to cover.

The charge is made that the society renders no adequately detailed account of the large funds at its command.

The charge is made that, by allowing its members no opportunity to participate in the management, the society discourages growth of membership.

In our opinion the character of these charges and the respectability of their source render them worthy of attentive consideration and prompt answer. We therefore request that they be speedily met, not by mere denial, but by a full and frank disclosure of facts tending to disprove them.

With a view to removing the impressions that have recently become widespread about the society, the Reform Committee urges that the by-laws be amended so as to allow the members more representation in the management, and to include in all reports more details of the society's income and disbursements.

It is also suggested in the memorial that the number of the society's agents and ambulances be increased and that the kinds and degrees of cruelty which legally justify the society's intervention be more widely advertised. The organization of a more efficient system of disseminating information as to the care of dumb animals is also recommended with the suggestion that such knowledge be introduced into the public schools.

$150,000,000 COPPER CO.

J. A. Corain Is Said to be Behind the Maine Corporation.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 13.—A certificate of incorporation of the American Consolidated Copper Company, organized in this city, with an authorized capital of $150,000,000, was filed to-day at the Office of the Secretary of State.

The incorporating officers were Larkin T. Trull of Lowell, Mass., President; Timothy E. Hopkins of Danielson, Conn., Treasurer, and David W. Snow of Portland, Clerk. Hiram M. Burton of Winchester, Mass., and the President and Treasurer are named as Directors. Except fifty shares, held by each Director, the stock, all of which is common, with a par value of $100, remains in the Treasury.

It is understood that J. A. Corain is prominently identified with the corporation, which plans to buy in Western copper mines.

The capital stock is twice as large as that of the largest corporation previously organized in Maine, and the fee paid the State was $15,000.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Miss Daisy McClure, whose marriage to Dulany Howland is set for Feb. 17, will have but two attendants. Little Miss Mary Pyne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Pyne and niece of Mr. Howland, will be the maid of honor, and Miss Katharine McClure will be the bridesmaid. Meredith Howland will be his brother's best man. Relatives only will be invited. Mgr. Lavelle of the Cathedral will officiate.

***

Miss Lucie Langhorne Cobb, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Blackwell Cobb, will have her coming out reception on Jan. 24, at 24 West Seventy-fourth Street. Mrs. Cobb and the débutante will be assisted in receiving by the Misses Dyer of New York and Miss Temple of Petersburg, Va.

***

The engagement is announced of Miss Evelyn Hunter, daughter of Mr. Edward Hunter of Memphis, now in New York, to Keith Donaldson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Donaldson of Philadelphia. The wedding will take place at St. Thomas's Church in Easter week.

***

The engagement has been announced of McRa Livingston to Miss Margaret Clarkson, a daughter of Mrs. T. Streatfield Clarkson of Tivoli-on-Hudson, and elder sister of Edith and Helena Clarkson. Mr. Livingston is a son of Mrs. Henry W. Livingston, who was Miss Mary McRa, and whose first husband was the late Robert L. Livingston. His brother, Henry W. Livingston, was her second husband.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Goetchus (Miss Gobson) are at 100 East Seventeenth Street for the season.

***

Mrs. William Barclay Parsons is to entertain with cards on Wednesday.

***

Mrs. Charles T. Barney will give a dinner dance on Jan. 22 at her home in Park Avenue.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge have invitations out for a dinner for Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain,) on Friday next.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Gibert Thebaud tomorrow evening will celebrate the sixteenth anniversary of their wedding at their White Plains country home.

***

Mrs. Archibald Russell will give a coming-out reception at 34 East Thirty-sixth Street on Friday next to introduce her daughter, Miss Ethelberta Pyne Russell.

***

The engagement has been announced of Miss Charlotte G. Garrett, daughter of Charles C. Garrett of Baltimore, to Reginald Stewart Brown. Mr. Brown is a son of Davison Brown.

***

A concert is to be given on Tuesday evening at 8:30 o'clock in Mendelssohn Hall for the benefit of the poor of the South. The Women's String Orchestra is to play, and Myron Whitney, Jr., will sing. Miss Edith Rodgers will assist. The Junior Auxiliary of the Church of the Holy Communion is in charge. Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon is the President, Miss Mary Ogden, Vice President, and Mrs. Edward H. Swan, Jr., is Treasurer.

***

Mrs. J. Hood Wright will give a card party on Friday evening at her residence, 715 Fifth Avenue, for the benefit of the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

GUILD OUSTS BANK BOARD.

Massachusetts Officials Admit They Overlooked Some Inspections.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—After a conference with Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr., Warren E. Locke and James O. Otis, two of the three Savings Bank Commissioners of this State, sent their resignations to the Chief Executive late to-day. Gov. Guild accepted them in a letter in which he said that the two Commissioners had frankly admitted that until last September they had neglected, through the misconstruction of the law, to inspect such corporations as the Provident Securities and Banking Company of this city.

At the request of the Commissioners the Supreme Court granted a temporary injunction against the company last week, and the bank's doors were closed. It owed depositors $182,000, and its assets were mainly in a Colorado irrigation company. The bank, which was a South Dakota corporation, was started in 1902 with prominent Massachusetts men, including ex-Adjt. Gen. Samuel Dalton, Inspector General William H. Brigham, and Col. Sidney Hedges, former Captain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, as officers and Directors.

District Attorney John B. Moran on Thursday sent a letter to the Governor in which he called for the immediate removal of the Savings Bank Commissioners. A delegation of the depositors also called upon the Governor and asked him to take some action in the matter of recovering their savings.

Gov. Guild said to-day that he would make no answer to the communication he received last night from District Attorney Moran relative to charges against the State Savings Bank Commissioners. He did not believe an answer was necessary.

DOORMAN FOOLED POLICE.

They Thought Big Boss Bingham Was Coming—'Twas a Boss Carpenter.

Doorman Paul Horgan of the Tremont Police Station, 177th Street and Washington Avenue, surprised his comrades last night with the information that "the Big Boss" was downstairs. This term, in police parlance, means the Police Commissioner. The reserves were taking it easy, many of them sitting around in their shirtsleeves, and there was a hurrying through lockers for coats and a great dusting and polishing of buttons, while Sergt. Lornigan sent word to the near-by stations that "the Big Boss" was abroad.

When Gen. Bingham did not appear somebody asked the doorman where he was.

"The Lord only knows," said Horgan.

"But you said the 'Big Boss' was about," said the Sergeant excitedly.

"So I did," said Horgan. "The boss carpenter to look out for the work in our telegraph bureau."

Restoratives were sent for, but nobody treated Horgan.

M. DWIGHT COLLIER BURIED.

School Board Attends the Commissioner's Funeral at Grace Church.

The funeral of Maurice Dwight Collier was held yesterday morning at Grace Episcopal Church, Broadway, at Eleventh Street. The Rev. Dr. Huntington officiated and the full vested choir sang. The church was crowded, and floral offerings filled the aisles and chancel. Nearly fifty members of the Collier family were present. The burial was in Woodlawn.

The Board of Education at a speical meeting yesterday appointed a committee to draft resolutions on the death of Mr. Collier, wh was a Commissioner. The hall of the board was draped in mourning, and Mr. Collier's seat was similarly draped. The board attended the funeral in a body.

KAISER'S LECTURER HERE.

Prof. Delitzsch to Speak on Babylon—Ambassador McCormick Home.

Among the arrivals on the Hamburg-American liner Amerika last night was Prof. Friedrich Delitzsch of the University of Berlin. He is Europe's most distinguished Assyriologist and comes to America to lecture at Columbia University and the Academy of Medicine in this city. His visit is under the auspices of the Germanistic Society of America, the President of which is President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia. His coming is also an outcome of the Kaiser's plan for an exchange of professors between the leading institutions of learning in the two countries.

Prof. Delitzsch said everybody admitted that there never was a Tower of Babel and added that the authenticity of the Book of Daniel also was open to question. It is his first visit to the United States and he will lecture only in this city.

Among the distinguished men in this country who studied under Prof. Delitzsch are Prof. Hilprecht of the University of Pennsylvania, Prof. Lyon of Harvard, Prof. Kent of Yale, and Prof. Robert Francis Harper, brother of the late President of the University of Chicago.

Robert S. McCormick, Ambassador to France, also came over on the Amerika. He will go to Washington this afternoon and from there to his home in Chicago. He will return to Paris early next month.

HOSPITAL FUND GROWS.

Acknowledgment of Special Contributions Sent to the Treasurer.

Charles Lanier of 59 Cedar Street, General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following additional contributions to the general fund of the collection now in progress:

From the Chemical Drug and Dyestuff Trades. By Adolf Kuttroff, Treasurer:

J. L. & D. S. Riker	$100	Heller & Merz Co.	25
Kuttruff, Pickard & Co	100	Hoople & Nichols	25
Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co	100	Elmer & Amend	25
H. A. Metz & Co.	100	West Indies Chemical Works	25
Roessler & Hasslacher Co	50	Sharp & Dohme	25
Kalle & Co.	50	Fairchild Bros. & Foster	25
A. Klipstein & Co.	50	Grasselli Chem. Co.	25
Genl. Chemical Co.	50	Fritzsche Bros	20
Peters, White & Co.	50	Otto Hann & Bro.	15
Geisenheimer & Co.	50	Fuerst Bros. & Co.	10
Berlin Aniline Co.	50	W. A. Ross & Bro.	10
John Campbell & Co	25	Coffin, Redington & Co	10
Thurston & Braidich	25	Hine Bros	10
Parke, Davis & Co.	25	James Lee & Co.	10
Church & Dwight Co	25	Parsons & Petit	10
Edw. Hill's Sons & Co	25	Schering & Glatz	10
Lehn & Fink	25	Heller, Hirsch & Co.	10
Amer. Dyewood Co.	25	J. Brodt & Co.	10
Heyden Chem. Wks.	25	R. Holliday & Sons.	10
Schieffelin & Co.	25	B. P. Ducas Co.	10
C. F. Boehringer & Soehne	25	Chas. E. Sholes Co.	10
Tartar Chemical Co.	25	Henry Klein & Co.	10
C. Bischoff & Co.	25	Hall & Ruckel	10
Geigy Aniline and Extract Co	25	D. D. Williamson & Co	10
A. de Ronde & Co.	25	Brunn, Ritchey & Co	10
Wing & Evans	25	Welche, Holme & Clark Co	10
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co.	25	Magnus & Lauer	10
McKesson & Robbins	25	O. H. Jadwin	10
Chas. Cooper & Co.	25	Henry M. Rau	10
E. Fougera & Co.	25	In smaller am'nts.	25
Chas. Pfizer & Co.	25	Total	$1,085

From the Cotton Exchange. By Henry Schaefer, Herman Hagedorn, and Meyer H. Lehman, Committee:

Lehman Brothers	$50	McFadden Brothers.	50
Meyer H. Lehman.	50	R. T. Wilson & Co.	50
H. Hagedorn	50	Latham, Alexander & Co	25
Fernie, Wilson & Co	50	George F. Jones	25
Shearson, Hammill & Co	50	Heath, Witherspoon & Co	25
R. Moore & Co.	50	Inman, Swann & Co.	25
S. Gruner & Co.	50	S. A. Fatman	25
Hopkins, Dwight & Co	50	G. Brennecke & Co.	25
David H. Miller	50	Ellinger Bros.	25
Hubbard Brothers	50	J. W. Wenman & Son	25
C. D. Freeman & Co	50	Searle Bros.	25
S. M. Weld & Co.	50	W. H. De Gumoens	25
Chapman, Selter & Allen	50	Edward K. Cone	25
William Mitchell	50	Chas. C. Cowan	25
Gwathmey & Co.	50	F. H. Wiggin	25
Norden & Co	50	Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington	25
Knoop, Frerichs & Co	50	L. De Gumoens & Son	15
J. H. Parker & Co.	50	R. W. Gifford	15
R. Siedenburg & Co.	50	William V. King	10
Woodward & Stillman	50	G. E. Adams	10
Ralli Brothers	50	Otto Magnus	10
Hutton & Co.	50	H. H. Shearson	10
Sangen & Ritelson	50	A. G. Hagedorn	10
Craig & Meyerkort	50	D. Schnakenberg	10
Marshall Geer	50	Thomas Williams	10
Lewis H. Mercer	50	M. J. Parrott	10
Mohr, Hanemann & Co	50	Total	$1,910

SIR PURDON CLARKE EXPLAINS HIS SPEECH

Vassar Excellent, but No Model for a Poor Girls' College.

HE PRAISES WELLESLEY

Calls New England College Democratic—Found Many Vassar Girls Daughters of Millionaires.

Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, had this to say yesterday regarding his statement at the dinner of the Dutchess County Society, that he thought Vassar College "too aristocratic:"

"Sir Francis Cook, a man of large wealth and the husband of an American woman, some years ago decided to found in London a college for young women of the poorer classes, shop girls and others, who had the aptitude and the ambition for a higher education in the arts and sciences. Of course, there are many young women of good families in London who have to earn their living because of family misfortunes. Sir Francis gave me a check for $250,000 for the foundation of such an institution in London as would meet their needs.

"His wife, who had been a Miss Claflin and was an authoress and a clever woman, urged that I be sent to America to look over the American colleges for women. I went first to Vassar. It is a splendid institution, but it was too aristocratic to carry out the wishes of Sir Francis. I found that many of the young women were the daughters of millionaires and lived in luxury. Such an institution could not be carried on in London for the education of poor women. The rooms of the young ladies were too large and too many for a simple education in art and the sciences.

"I went to Wellesley and found my model. The most delicate thing to talk about without giving offense is the matter of the class distinctions in a republic. I want it to be clearly understood that I mean no reflection on the fine young women of Wellesley when I say that the majority came from families without large means.

"Having seen Wellesley, I went no further, but returned to London to build Sir Francis Cook's institution on the model of Wellesley College. Vassar, of course, is an ideal college for young women, but it is not the model for an institution designed for gentlewomen of very moderate means. There may be many girls from wealthy families at Wellesley College, but they are being educated in a truly democratic spirit, and that is all I have to say about it."

ART SALE REALIZED $73,277.

Lively Bidding for the Last of the Richards-Boughton Pictures.

It was a Richards, "Baldart Castle, Ireland," that brought the highest price last night of the entire Richards-Boughton sale. P. W. Rouss paid $2,000 for it.

A little Alma Tadema brought $1,800, after spirited bidding. This was "An Audience," a small canvas, which Robert C. Hall bought. It was a picture which the artist had presented to Mr. Boughton. The first bid on it was $1,000. It then jumped to $1,500, and sold quickly.

Last night was the concluding one of the sale, and the paintings brought good prices. The ninety-five pictures sold for $24,572, making a total for the four evenings of $73,277. A large Boughton, "Skating Days in Old Brabant," brought the highest price to any painting by that artist during the sale, $1,600 being paid for it by a dealer. Another Richards, "Atlantic Rollers," which was bought through an agent, brought $1,750. E. P. Hickmott paid $900 for another Richards marine. C. W. Barron gave $525 for "Fast Castle, Scotland." "A Clearing Sunset" was bid in by F. Achelis for $925, and P. W. Rouss paid $500 for "The Logan Stone, Land's End."

A buyer, whose name was not given, paid $950 for "Point Judith" and "The Yellow Carn," a marine which Richards considered one of his best, and which was the last painting completed and exhibited before his death, was bought by dealers. It was hanging at the Philadelphia Art Club's exhibition, its first public appearance, when the painter died.

GAMBLERS' UNLUCKY 13.

Justice Fort Lays Total Fines of $3,450 on Slot Machine Men.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 13.—Thirteen men on the thirteenth day of the month before Justice Fort had their traditional belief in signs and numbers strengthened this morning, when the court imposed fines amounting to $3,450 on them. They were convicted of owning or operating slot machines and gambling devices. The thirteenth man, Wilbur J. Flynn of this city, who furnished the machines, was fined $1,500, but most of the other dozen got off with $100 fines.

The campaign against slot machines has been on for a year. The Justice to-day promised a term in State prison and a revocation of license for all saloon keepers who are convicted hereafter of having any gambling devices in their places. Flynn's attorney filed a writ of error and he was admitted to $8,000 bail.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Pacific Coast disturbance has advanced to Western South Dakota with diminished energy and now forms a great barometric depression that covers practically the whole of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains.

In Eastern districts an area of high pressure is central over the Canadian maritime provinces and a slight depression is central over the Atlantic east of Hatteras.

These have caused high northeast winds, with rain, from the South New England Coast to the Carolinas. Light rain has fallen in the interior valleys and moderate rains in Pacific Coast States and the plateau region.

Temperatures continue above the seasonal average in nearly all parts of the country.

Rain is indicated for Sunday in the Atlantic Coast districts, the Ohio, the Middle Mississippi, and the Lower Missouri Valleys, and snow or rain in the lake region.

The weather Monday will be unsettled, but temperatures will not change materially in Eastern and Southern districts. It will be colder in the extreme Northwest and the Missouri Valley.

Winds along the New England Coast will be high northeast, on the Middle Atlantic Coast brisk to high northeast to north, on the South Atlantic Coast light and variable, on the Gulf Coast light and variable.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York, snow in north, rain in south portion Sunday; Monday partly cloudy, brisk to high northeast winds on the coast.

New England, rain in south portion, fair in north Sunday; Monday fair, except snow or rain in north portion, high northeast winds on the coast.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware, rain Sunday; Monday partly cloudy, brisk northeast to north winds.

Western New York, snow Sunday and Monday, fresh east to southeast winds.

Western Pennsylvania, rain Sunday and Monday, variable winds, mostly east to southeast and fresh.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	33	35	4 P. M.	27	37
6 A. M.	33	34	6 P. M.	26	36
9 A. M.	29	35	9 P. M.	26	33
12 M.	29	37	12 P. M.	24	32

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 35; for the corresponding date last year it was 30; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 32.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 36; at 8 P. M. it was 35; maximum temperature, 38 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 33 degrees at 10 P. M.; humidity, 59 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 77 per cent. at 8 P. M.

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STUDENTS HONOR HARPER.

His Body Removed to University Grounds for Services To-day.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—The body of William R. Harper, late President of Chicago University, was to-day removed from the Harper residence to Haskell Hall, within the grounds of the university, where it will lie in state until to-morrow at 2 P. M., when the formal funeral exercises will be held in Mardell Hall.

The coffin when borne from the residence to-day was preceded by twenty-two members of the university council. Two thousand students with bared heads stood in a drizzling rain while the cortège passed through the college campus. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., arrived in Chicago this morning to attend the funeral.

ROBERT G. ERWIN DEAD.

Ex-President of Atlantic Coast Line Expires Suddenly in a Forest.

SAYBROOK, Conn., Jan. 13.—Robert G. Erwin of Hartford, who was a prominent figure in transportation circles along the Atlantic seaboard up to a short time ago, died suddenly of heart disease this afternoon while inspecting a section of his vast game preserve. Mr. Erwin was in company with S. H. Butler of Hartford and Ansel H. Wright, one of the men employed on the preserve, when he was stricken.

Mr. Erwin, who was 52 years old, retired from the Presidency of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company on Nov. 21 last, and at the time of his death was a Director in several railroad and steamboat companies. At one time he was Vice President of the Plant Line, and succeeded the late Henry B. Plant as the head of the company before it was taken over by the Atlantic Coast Line. Mr. Erwin spent much of his time here, and was one of the owners of that section of the town which borders on the Sound, and which is known as Fenwick.

JOHN H. WISNER DEAD.

Secretary of Natural History Museum Caught Cold at Wife's Funeral.

John Henry Wisner died last Friday at his home, 33 Claremont Avenue, Jersey City, from pneumonia. His wife died a week ago of the same disease, and his illness was the result of a cold contracted at her funeral. Mr. Wisner was 63 years old.

He was Secretary and Assistant Treasurer of the Museum of Natural History in New York, and was at one time a member of the Jersey City Board of Education. He was a member of the Hudson County Republican Committee at the time of his death, and Trustee of the Claremont Presbyterian Church. A son, F. S. Wisner, survives him.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Nellie Bostwick Cary.

Mrs. Nellie Bostwick Cary, daughter of the late Jabez A. Bostwick, died yesterday at her home, 801 Fifth Avenue. She had been in ill health for nearly a year.

As Nellie F. Bostwick Mrs. Cary was a belle in Philadelphia society, and in the early 90s became Mrs. Morell. She married Hamilton Wilkes Cary in 1895. After her marriage to Mr. Cary she was seldom seen in New York society, and developed eccentricities which compelled her husband, acting jointly with her mother, Mrs. Bostwick, to apply for the appointment of a guardian last July.

Mrs. Cary had a large fortune, inherited from her father, who was one of the early Directors of the Standard Oil.

There will be a private funeral from the house on Monday.

Dr. Roland Steiner.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 13.—Dr. Roland Steiner of Grovetown, Ga., died at the City Hospital here last night after a brief illness, in his sixty-seventh year. He was well known as an archaeologist. One of his collections is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He was an agent of the Smithsonian Institution, and his private collection of rare Indian antiquities and relics of pre-historic North American races is said to be among the best in the country.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE L. CADMUS, widow of the late

RIVAL AUTO SHOWS VIE FOR PATRONAGE

First Night of the Two Big Annual Exhibitions.

IN ARMORY AND THE GARDEN

Display of Motor Cars, Accessories and Aerial Exhibits the Greatest Ever Seen in This Country.

Magnificent is the only word that aptly sums up the universal sentiment expressed last night by several thousand visitors to the two big automobile shows. If any spirit of rivalry were apparent, if any public favoritism had been anticipated, there were no evidences of such conditions in either the Madison Square Garden or the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, Lexington Avenue, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets. Promptly at 8 o'clock the doors of both shows, each calling itself the sixth annual and each correct in its particular application of the announcement, were thrown open to the public, and within half an hour it was difficult to move with any attempt at celerity through the wide aisles. Those who love an automobile for its mechanical and pleasurable attributes, those who like to go wherever there is a crowd and see something novel and active, and those who were prompted by mere curiosity to see if automobile shows are all that they have been predicted to be found no disappointments awaiting them.

The show in the Madison Square Garden is held under the auspices, for the first time this year, of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers. The makers of all the machines in the Garden recognize the rights of the Selden patent as covering the principles of the internal combustion engine, which is the more scientific term for the gasoline engine. The armory exhibitors, on the other hand, are known popularly as the independents, as they have thus far refused to recognize the basic rights of the patent. This sharp legal division is really the reason for the two shows, and the Armory show is conducted this year by the Automobile Club of America.

There is little to choose between the two shows in number of exhibitors, but the competitive spirit occasioned by two mammoth shows has resulted in giving the public better and more interesting shows from the spectacular standpoint than ever seen before in America. A harmonious scheme of decorations has been observed in both places, the Garden being more elaborate and artistic. Were it not for the unusual effort that has been put forth to make the Garden decorations exceed anything of the kind hitherto attempted for an exhibition in this city, the decorative scheme in the armory would easily rank as one of the finest ever devised for an industrial show. But if, next to automobiles, artistic decorations have been used as the pathway to popularity for the Garden show, balloons and airships have been employed to the same good advantage in the armory. Never before in this country has so complete a collection of aeronautic material been brought together.

Four inflated balloons and airships suspended from the towering arched roof of the armory are the most striking features noticed in the vast arena as one enters from the Lexington Avenue entrance. They illustrate some of the latest inventions of man toward solving the problem of aerial flight.

The sky itself, studded with over 30,000 stars, has been transferred to the roof of Madison Square Garden, and the effect that this gives to the great show at night when lighted up by thousands of electric lights is beautiful.

As the visitors entered the Garden last night they passed up a broad walk lined with banks of evergreen trees, terminating at the arena entrance with a trellis covered with smilax. A massive arch, supported by four white columns with gilt Corinthian capitals stands opposite and is the most conspicuous thing in the building. The arch forms the setting for a heroic female figure called by the designer Speed. She appears to be rising from a fountain and with arms extended high over her head apparently beckons the enthusiastic motorist to higher realms of achievement. The fountain is banked with ferns and smilax and six gold frogs spout water continuously into the pool. The effect is still further heightened by the playing of many different colored lights upon the fountain at night, so that first is seen a greenish hue, then one of red, then yellow, the colors constantly changing.

Life size figures of the "Chaffeur" and the "Automobile Girl" flank either side of the entrance leading to the gallery stairs. Hundreds of evergreen trees are ranged along the sides of the arena, forming a charming background for the cars, while the signs are all of a uniform size, being in white and gold. From the arch a single line of columns, white, with gilt capitals, extends down the centre of the Garden, dividing the exhibits in the middle spaces, and the columns terminate in a smaller arch at the Fourth Avenue end. A massive scene of an Italian garden covers the Fourth Avenue wall, while thousands of yards of light green and white cloth are festooned from the galleries. The color scheme of gold and white, relieved by the greenish tint, and all surmounted by the sparkling stars glimmering from the sky-like roof, make a scene of artistic beauty that will always be remembered amid the countless changes that the interior of the Garden has undergone.

Both shows were so crowded last night that no one could form a correct idea of the really good things that each show has for the students of automobile development. Some idea of the magnitude of the motor car industry may be gained when it is known that both shows contain about 425 exhibitors. There are 220 in the Garden and 205 in the Armory. The Armory, however, contains a larger number of makers of different machines. In the Armory there are 44 types of American pleasure cars, 2 electrics, 2 steam, 7 commercial, and 18 foreign makes of cars represented, a total of 73 varieties. The Garden has 56 different makes, being divided into 30 American cars, 11 foreign, 8 electrics, and 7 commercial vehicles. Nearly 200 complete cars and chasses are shown in the Armory and about 160 in the Garden.

GARDEN SHOW CROWDED.

Richest Display Ever Shown Was Made Under Its Roof.

Madison Square Garden, in the opinion of veterans of many former shows, has never been so crowded on an opening night of the automobile show as was the case last night, when the sixth annual exhibit of motor cars and accessories that has been held in the Garden was opened to the public. The latter apparently did not much care whether the cars were numbered among those in the licensed association or not. They saw a magnificent scene, and the richest and perhaps most expensive lot of pleasure cars that has ever been seen under a single roof in this country. From 150 to 160 splendid machines were on view, and at $1,000,000 their valuation is perhaps not placed high enough.

The crowd was good-natured, and so were the agents and representatives of the various firms showing the best materials that they knew how to make. Most of them had good cause for good-nature, for more than one factory has practically sold every car it can possibly manufacture for the year 1906.

"If last year was a banner year," said General Manager George H. Day of the Licensed Association, as he stood near the fountain watching the gold frogs spouting water, "I am at loss to know what we will call the coming year."

Col. George Pope, the automobile and former cycle veteran, expressed the same views.

Fully 10,000 persons passed up the evergreen banked entrance last night and into the brilliantly lighted arena. No entertainment ever held in the Garden has equalled the present show in wealth and beauty of decorations.

Instead of dividing the main floor into two broad sections by a centre aisle as has been the custom in the past, the centre is cut by the long line of artistic white staff columns. This divides the exhibits in the centre into two parts, and there are two broad aisles on the sides. The aisles are fifteen feet broad, affording abundant room to inspect the cars in the centre and on the arena sides.

The foreign cars occupy the greater part of the north side of the arena. The first to be encountered on the left is the Rochet-Schneider, then comes the popular Fiat, made memorable by Lancia's fast race in the late Vanderbilt Cup race. One of the newest Fiats is a richly upholstered car in red leather, containing three rows of seats, a most commodious touring car that would easily accommodate seven or eight persons. The Decauville adjoins the Fiats, and then come the Darracq cars. Pictures of Hemery winning the Vanderbilt Cup in his Darracq added to the interest in these French machines. Manager McWilliams said last night that Hemey would reach New York on Tuesday, and late in the week he will go to Florida. Other foreign cars in this row are the Mercedes, Panhard, Renault, and Clement-Bayard.

American cars occupy the remainder, or more than three-fourths of the arena floor. The only really historic car in the lot is the "No. 1," as the Locomobile people fondly call the racer that Joe Tracy drove to third place in the Vanderbilt Cup race. The car looks very much as it did when it went bounding over the Long Island roads last October, the big numbers remaining as they were originally painted for the race.

Frank Nutt, who got a place among the first five in the eliminating trials, was present, showing the latest Haynes cars, and a fine chassis was on exhibition similar to his racing car. Some of the more expensive chasses were carefully guarded from profane hands inside of brass railings. The Thomas and Packard cars show frames of this sort, every part of the mechanism being made of the most expensive material. Among the large American exhibits are those of the Pierce-Arrow, Knox, Oldsmobile, Cadillac, Royal-Tourist, Pope-Toledo, Studebaker, Buick, Stevens-Duryea, Orient, Peerless, Winton, and Northern.

The basement is restricted to commercial cars, and among the interesting exhibits there is an enormous pressed-steel frame for a three-ton truck, made by the Hewitt Motor Company. The restaurant room is restricted to electric cars, and a larger number of this type is shown than ever before. Both of the galleries are occupied by the accessory exhibits.

James C. Young, General Manager of the show; George H. Day, manager of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers, and the Show Committee, consisting of George Pope, Chairman; M. I. Brook, C. R. Mabley, and M. L. Downs, Secretary, were congratulated on the magnificence and completeness of the exhibit.

INTEREST IN MECHANISM.

Public Grouped About Machines to Study Their Construction.

One noticeable fact was developed which showed the trend of the public interest in both shows. Looking down from the gallery of either the Garden or the armory one would see groups gathered at particular points examining different machines. Closer observation would reveal that in every case it was not a complete car, but a chassis, which revealed the mechanism of the auto and its operation, and the little group was attentively listening to the exposition of the constituent parts and their purpose, delivered by glib-tongued demonstrators in technical terms.

So the shows opened, and they will continue. Last night the first nighters attended, many who went for curiosity alone, but more that went to critically examine and study the different makes and devices. These included both expert and tyro, and while changing faces will be seen in the two exhibitions all during this week, those faces will be seen again and again and recognized, for the auto craze is the most insistent of all fads, and once it takes hold it never loses its grip.

BALLOONS THE FEATURE OF ARMORY AUTO SHOW

Aero Club's Exhibit Novel and Interesting to Big Crowd.

AIRSHIPS HANG FROM ROOF

New Quarters of Sixty-ninth Regiment Filled with Motor Cars—Handsome Decorations.

While automobiles form the bulk of the show in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory held under the auspices of the Automobile Club of America, they are by no means the whole show. The exhibit of the newly organized Aero Club of America, although much smaller in proportion, possesses the element of novelty and curiosity to such an extent that it seriously threatened to detract from the purely automobile interest last nigh, at least among that portion of the public whose thoughts and financial prospects are not entirely wrapped up in the motor car.

As if to whet the appetite for aerial things, four massive balloons are suspended from the great roof of the armory, and they give a quaint effect to the rich green and gilt decorations. The first, suspended just beyond the main entrance is a French balloon, made in Paris by Mallet, one of the ablest French constructors, and which was brought here by his representative, Charles Levee. Mallet was the builder of the big balloon used a short time ago by Comte de la Vaulx of Paris in his memorable flight across the Mediterranean.

Next to this balloon is a full-rigged airship, made by Leo Stevens, the man who built the one used by Knabenshue when he made his flight over New York last September. The third is the balloon just completed in Hoboken by Leo Stevens for the Aero Club, and it bears the significant title, "Aero Club No. 1." The last of the series is a pilot balloon similar to those used by the Government in scientific experiments to determine the weight and temperature of the air.

It was a noticeable fact last night that an unusual amount of time was spent in gazing into the air. After this roof view of balloon possibilities, the blue-coated attendants with bright gilt buttons were kept busy showing the way to the big room on the fourth floor, which will be the gymnasium of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. The room, large as it is, was entirely too small to hold the crowd of curious visitors. Even the delegates from the Aero Club of France said it was the greatest exhibition of public enthusiasm for balloons that they had ever seen.

"The French club never has held a regular airship exhibit," remarked Charles Levee, "and I had no idea the interest in this country was so keen upon the subject."

The largest exhibit in the room is a complete aeroplane, perfectly equipped for carrying a man in the upper regions. It reaches to the top of the ceiling, and its high white cloth sides resemble a miniature booth. The frame is of stiff bamboo. The ceiling is completely covered with models of airships and kindred devices, among which are many that have been in actual use. Perhaps the most interesting is the original flying machine used in 1893 by the famous German, Otto Lilienthal. This hangs at the extreme end of the room. Its two wings stretch far out, resembling the wings of a bird. They are badly broken, and the cloth work is torn, evidences of hard usage. Lilienthal was the first to succeed in flying on a machine heavier than the air, but his ambition was the means of his death, for in 1896, while flying in a machine somewhat larger than the one on view, he lost his life through the breaking of the machine due to a rusted wire. Near by are photographs of Lilienthal and scenes of his flights. This interesting exhibit is loaned by John Brisben Walker.

Nearly twenty peculiar models, some of them so ludicrous in construction as to excite laughter, are deserving of more than ordinary attention. They are carefully preserved in glass cases and are watched with a careful eye by William J. Barker of the United States Patent Office at Washington. They represent all the models of early flying machines for which patents were issued by this Government. The earliest model bears the date of 1878 and the last 1889. After the latter year the rule requiring models was changed so that drawings are now sufficient. It is the first time that this queer exhibit has ever been seen in this city.

Augustus A. Post, who is superintending this exhibit on behalf of the Aero Club of America, said that to-day the celebrated kite recently made and used in Nova Scotia by Prof. Alexander G. Bell would be set up. It is known as the Forest King, and has been delayed in arrival.

A remarkable collection of aeronautical pictures is placed about the room. They are loaned by private collectors. Over 100 photographs are loaned by William J. Hammer, a consulting electrical engineer of this city. Nearly all his pictures consist of photographs taken by himself while abroad of various notable ascents, together with photographs presented to him by Prof. Langley, Sir Hiram Maxim, Santos-Dumont, and others.

Among the scientific kites are the Tetrahedral kites of Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, the kites of Emile Berliner, Hargreave, Blue Hill Observatory, Horstman, Eddy, and others. Prof. Zahm of Washington arrived yesterday to place his exhibit of aerodynamic models, together with photographs and data relative to skin friction at the bows of airships, ships at sea, automobiles, &c.

As this is the first time that the great armory has been opened to the public there was almost as much interest manifested in inspecting the future headquarters of the Sixty-ninth Regiment as was shown in viewing the enormous collection of motor material grouped together. So great has been the demand for space that even the small rooms, not only on the ground floor, but in the upper floors have been taken by manufacturers of accessories for their exhibits. The wide galleries are lined with exhibits.

The enormous floor space of the armory proper strikes one by its immensity. The high roof, towering 100 feet above the floor, accentuates this appearance of great size. Deep green, with gilt lettering for the signs, is the prevailing color scheme, and everything is worked out in perfect harmony. In the centre of the arena stands a heroic figure of Mercury, made of white staff, the pedestal being embowered in ferns. The centre aisle divides at the statue, forming a circle, and there are two broad, parallel side aisles. Ample room is allowed for spectators and exhibits, and nowhere is there the slightest indication of crowding.

Automobiles of every possible variety are seen upon the main floor. In all there are about one hundred and eighty-five machines, while a number of others are hidden away in the small rooms opening off the main floor. Cars from $500 to $15,000 may be studied with the greatest ease. Every salesman and agent was in regulation evening dress, and there was a richness and social air to the public opening last night completely at variance with the majority of industrial exhibits.

One of the most remarkable runabouts was a sixty horse power machine made by a Western concern, known as the Austin car. It was so arranged that an extra seat could be attached in the rear, and the selling price was $4,100, quite an expensive runabout when compared with the popular $750 machines seen so frequently in our city streets. Not many of these expensive runabouts are made, in fact the representative admitted that only twenty-four cars of all kinds were manufactured last year by the firm.

So far as the observers could judge the appearance of the American cars was fully as magnificent as those of foreign make. The best home-made cars more nearly approach the finest automobile productions abroad than has been noticed in any previous year, and many of the new ideas in minor improvements now appear simultaneously on American and foreign cars.

SOCIETY AT THE SHOWS.

Private View of the Armory Exhibition by Auto Club.

In no previous automobile shows ever held in this city has society shown such absorbing interest in the motor car as was noticed yesterday at the opening of the two big shows. The private club view given in the 69th Regiment Armory by the Automobile Club of America partook of the ease and elegance of some grand social reception. Ladies wearing costly and brilliantly colored gowns looked at the elegant cars ranged along the aisles and talked about them with as much knowledge of their technical features as their escorts. Nearly every visitor wore a large white carnation and the marked popularity of this flower was so noticeable as to occasion general comment. The question was solved as the visitors approached the exhibit of the White steam cars occupying a prominent place on the main floor to the left of the main entrance. Half a dozen attendants attired in white livery were kept busy all the afternoon handing out white carnations as a souvenir of the opening day. The clever use of the white carnation for this purpose was one of the cleverest trade ruses of the day to attract attention to a particular car.

It was noticed in scores of cases that the same persons were seen in both shows and indeed the proximity of the two shows for a convenient one night's visitation was a strong point in the favor of the success of each. Among some of those who attended the show were:

President Dave Hennen Morris of the Automobile Club of America and Mrs. Morris, Col. John Jacob Astor, Winthrop E. Scarritt, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Shattuck, Commodore F. G. Bourne, Warner Van Norden, Colgate Hoyt, Peter Cooper Hewitt, John W. Roosevelt, James L. Breese, William Pierson Hamilton, Henry Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. William Barbour, Col. Daniel Appleton, Hugh D. Auchincloss, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Adee, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Beadleston, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, Nicholas Murray Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Choate, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Coudert, Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Field Bishop, Dr. Holbrook Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Judge James B. Dill, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Francklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Harriman, Edward R. Hewitt, Miss Eleanor Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Judge H. A. Gildersleeve, Robert Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, Col. and Mrs. William Jay, Miss Julian M. Hoyt, E. Clarence Jones, George H. Chamberlin, Arthur B. Claflin, Mr. and Mrs. A. Newbold Morris, Joseph Larocque, Jr., Charles B. MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Pell, William H. Porter, Henry C. Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Henry S. Redmond, Herbert L. Satterlee, Augustus A. Post, Edmund Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Seligman, Charles E. Sands, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Beverly Robinson, Charles Rushmore, Victor Sorchan, Mr. and Mrs. James Lee Tailer, R. A. C. Smith, Oakleigh Thorne, T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Stillman, Miss Blanche Schumaker, Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Richard H. Williams, John R. Van Wormer, Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Vatable, Miss Cora Van Norden, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Egerton Winthrop, Dr. John G. McG. Woodbury, Richard M. Young, Gen. George Moore Smith, Alan R. Hawley, W. S. Fanshawe, and Melville D. Chapman.

VITAGRAPH IS INTERESTING.

Pictures of Big Races Displayed in Corner of the Armory.

The exhibit of the Aero Club is only one of many side exhibits conducted as auxiliaries of the armory show. Another that will appeal extensively is the vitagraph operating in the theatre, so-called, on the fourth floor of the annex. Here are recalled by moving picture five keenly interesting events, each of which tells its own and peculiarly entertaining story. The last Gordon Bennett race is shown with its interesting accompaniment of scenic France in picturesque holiday attire.

The Ormond-Daytona Beach races are then reproduced in their tropical atmosphere, introducing figures well known and familiar to every racing enthusiast. And then the Vanderbilt Cup race, with its personal appeal, where each spectator may recall personal experiences while watching this or that car passing at the particular point reproduced. The ascent of Mount Washington, the Climb to the Clouds, also finds place, and finally and perhaps most interesting of all in the point of novelty are incidents of the furious flights of Santos-Dumont in his experiments with aerial navigation in France.

ENDLESS VARIETY OF DEVICES.

Every Conceivable Contrivance for Use of Autos Finds Place.

It were a hopeless task to attempt even to indicate the variety of devices, old and new, for the equipment of a machine displayed at both shows. There are tires and lamps, horns, and clutches, odometors and speedometors, radiators and carburetors, and, goodness knows, how many more technical and useful devices to facilitate the autoist and minister to his comfort. The ramifications of the trade are astonishing, and every conceivable phase of them receives due attention, the exhibition even going to the length of showing rifle projectiles and their effects of armor plate in demonstrating the value of one particular kind of steel adaptable to automobile construction.

The freak is rigidly excluded from both exhibitions. By common consent that phase of the shows that was more or less prominent four years ago has been proscribed. Everything has its use and appeals either on the score of the aesthetic or utility. While there are a few cars adaptable to specific purposes only, in the main the cars that might be put to instant use if taken from the show by a purchaser are shown. The nearest approach to a novelty is the little Baby Reo shown by the Oldsmobile Company, the smallest complete practical automobile ever constructed. It was the centre of interest all afternoon and evening, and attracted more attention than any other individual machine, but it violated the ethics of the show in the sense that it was not designed for practical use.

Of the innovations in devices and improvements, most attention had apparently been given to self-starting apparatus. There were a number of these looking toward facility in starting the automobile engine, and they all received considerable attention and investigation.

BOTH SHOWS PICTURESQUE.

Elaborate Color Displays Conspicuous in the Garden and the Armory.

The two shows sought to outvie each other in elaborate decoration. It is difficult to say which is entitled to the honor. Visit the two in the afternoon and the dark green predominating in the color scheme of the armory show will impress you the more favorably. Visit them at night and the light green and white of the Garden exhibit will appeal to your fancy. Visit them both afternoon and evening, and if you can make up your mind which you like the better you are more decided in your mental make-up than nine-tenths of those enthusiasts who tried the trick yesterday.

The transformation effected within the Garden is astonishing to those familiar with Garden exhibits. That the auditorium could be made to assume a shape so pleasing and so admirably fitted to the purposes to which it is dedicated is in itself an achievement. The balconies have been made into banging galleries, where booths are provided for the exhibition of all sorts of accessories in the equipment of the autoist. The main floor is devoted to the display of pleasure vehicles. The basement is given over to trade wagons. In which the biggest change is made is hard to say.

The sides of the lower floor are banked with firs and evergreens. The pines exhale an aroma that is most pleasing. Down the centre of the floor space columns have been erected, Italian Renaissance prevailing, dividing the room into a series of open colonnades, each of which houses a particular exhibit. These columns are white, with light green decoration, and white and green is the color scheme throughout. The walls are draped, and the balconies, while the ceilings display a thousand glittering lights, like shimmering stars in a blue firmament.

In the balconies the same scheme prevails, while in the basement, stripped of its familiar stalls and compartments, firs and hemlock continue the general plan. The basement, by the way, is almost a verdant forest, in the profusion of evergreens.

THE LOZIER MOTOR CAR

YOU ARE HEARING SO MUCH ABOUT

THE LOZIER MOTOR CAR is a high grade product with years of motor-building experience back of it that specially qualifies The Lozier Motor Company for the building of High-grade Motor Cars. Some of the notable features are:

Long wheel-base—117"—36"-wheels—4"-4½" tires—55" tread—10" clearance.
Platform-spring suspension.
Weldless I-beam nickel-steel forged axles.
Ball-bearing steering knuckles—nickel-steel forgings.
Noiseless sliding gear transmission—gear slides of nickel-steel—gears ground to gauge.
Self-contained annular ball-bearings throughout.
Dog-and-ratchet back-stop on differential shaft.
Noiseless exhaust.
Large radiator.
Dust-proof internal expanding emergency hand brakes.
Powerful foot brake on differential shaft.
Annealed pistons. Interchangeable valves and parts.
Crank-shaft machined from solid forging.
Crank-shaft bearings hardened and ground on own centers.
Combination bronze and babbitt crank and crank-shaft bearing boxes.
High tension magneto. Positive force-feed lubricator.
Automatic carburetor with balanced throttle controlled by governor.
Speed controls on stationary quadrant at top of steering-wheel.
Automatic disengaging cam on starting crank.
Dust-proof aluminum case under motor and entire transmission.
Noiseless fibre cam-shaft driving gears.
Cottered nuts throughout. Small oilers for chassis springs.
Cam shafts of crucible steel—cams integral.
Nickel-steel clutch shaft—double universal joints.
Cylinders bored and ground. Chain adjustments.

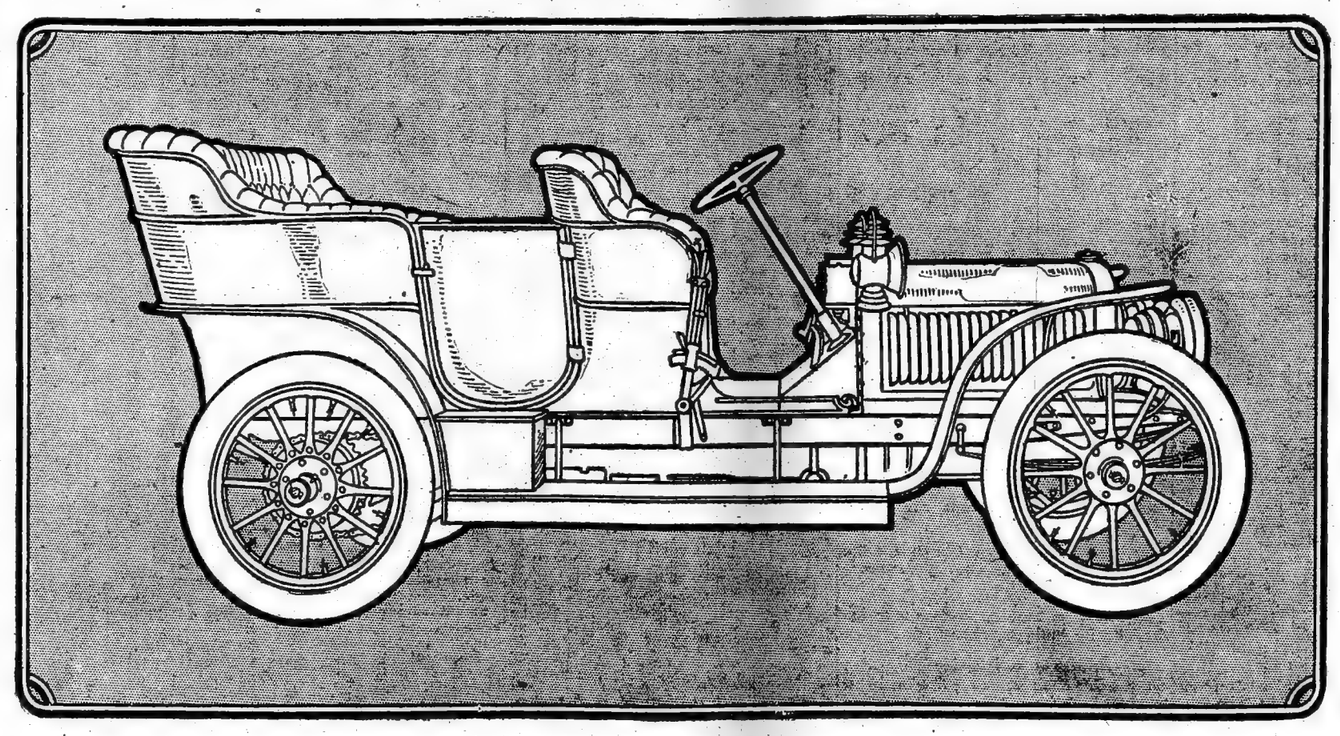

OUR EXHIBIT AT "THE OLD SHOW IN THE NEW 69TH REGIMENT ARMORY," Jan. 13 to 20, will include, in addition to complete cars, a chassis and complete line of parts in various stages of manufacture, to all of which critical inspection is invited. These parts are exhibited for the purpose of eliciting inquiry, and the list of features in the opposite column is suggested as a basis for investigation. Our salesmen will gladly explain them in detail. Cut out the list and bring it with you, so you will not forget any point you should ask about.

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Our new building at the northwest corner of 55th Street and Broadway—a fine four-story and basement structure—will be devoted entirely to the business of this company, with its high-grade line of Motor Cars, Motor Boats and Marine Motors.

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TENNIS REFORM WANTED TO ADVANCE THE GAME

Players Favor Sending Team Abroad—Governors Opposed.

MORE ENTERPRISE DESIRED

Experts in This City Advocate Change in the Administration of the Sport in America.

Ranking lawn tennis players of the country have recently been canvassed as to their views for challenging the Britons this year for the Dwight F. Davis International Challenge Cup. The inquiries have all emanated from the headquarters of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association in Boston. Dr. James Dwight, President, and Palmer E. Presbrey, Secretary, have sounded all of the members of the Executive Committee as to their ideas upon the subject, so that the general attitude of the lawn tennis following may be known before the annual meeting that will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria the first part of the coming month. The Executive Committee is composed of William A. Larned, Dwight F. Davis, Kreigh Collins, Malcolm D. Whitman, Raymond D. Little, Holcombe Ward, and William J. Clothier.

From what Clothier, who was a member of the American challenging team last year, has said to several of the players, those who shape affairs of the National governing body in the sport are against sending over a team. That such a move is directly in opposition to the wishes of the following of the sport in this country is evident wherever lawn tennis is talked of in this city. The timidity of those in control is severely censured, and it is keenly felt that such methods do much to retard the development of the sport here.

Somewhat in opposition to the canvass of the national association has been the favorable attitude that Beals C. Wright, the national champion, and his ardent supporters have taken toward sending a challenge and a team to meet the famous Englishmen in an effort to return the blue ribbon of the tennis courts to this country. Many of the experts believe that a team headed by Wright, now at the height of his game, would be successful this year. This, in view of the fact that only a narrow margin of points actually separated the Americans from a victory last July at Wimbledon. It is this element that may force matters, as was done at the annual meeting of last Februry, and cause something like a split in the lawn tennis ranks. At that time Frederick G. Anderson of the Kings County Law Tennis Club led the opposition and carried through the vote in favor of an international challenge.

Because of the news of the canvass that is being made some of the leading players in this city are outspoken in their declaration that the time has arrived when there should be a change in the administration of lawn tennis government. They believe that officers inclined toward a more vigorous policy should be elected and strenuous efforts promise to be made toward that end. They believe that with the general renovating of sports which is now being carried on, more particularly in football and track athletics, lawn tennis should receive the attention that it deserves, and that the sport should be fostered and developed along more progressive lines.

The cry that players capable of making a proper showing upon an international team were not available in this country was declared to be far from fact by one of the ranking experts yesterday. It is known that William A. Larned, ex-National champion, stands ready to compete for the trophy, and with Wright he could easily uphold the American honors in the singles. For the doubles, Holcombe Ward and Wright are regarded as the peer of any pair that this country has produced for that event. It is said that both are ready to make the trip to England, despite the fact that Ward is to be married this Spring.

While this quartet would be naturally the first choice, there are a number of other men who could be called upon. Clarence Hobart, who made such a fine record last year; Frederick B. Alexander, who defeated Doherty in the South of France a year ago; William J. Clothier of last year's team, and several others are among the possibilities. The majority of the American players believe that a combination of any of these men would make an excellent team, fully able to uphold the honors of the American game and with splendid chances of successfully returning the cup to this country.

The discussion as to the sending of a challenge to England has also brought out the fact that the reason there are not more men of the first rank in this country is due to the poor judgment of the National association in awarding dates for tournaments during the season. In some quarters favoritism is charged, especially in the matter of invitation meetings which allow a favorite group of players to get several weeks of match competition, while many of the men who would gladly compete are compelled to remain inactive. The New York State championship was caused to lapse last year because of an invitation tournament of this description.

Those who are leading in the reform movement in lawn tennis affairs say that they will endeavor to eliminate all invitation meets from the schedule this season. The English association does not include meets of this description in its schedule. Only open tournaments and championships are placed on the list of those who receive dates, thus making it possible for active players to keep in tournament play from one end of the season to the other. The marked development of the English game and the fact that among the Britons there are many men near to the top class is due to this long and continuous season of open play. It is claimed that a long open season in this country would encourage clubs to hold tournaments and develop many of the younger and coming players of the sport.

From the present agitation in lawn tennis circles it is evident that the interest in the coming annual meeting of the National body is keen, and that the sport will be placed upon broader and more popular lines for the coming season.

CURLING AT VAN CORTLANDT.

North Scotch Team Defeated Southern for Hoagland Flag and Medals.

Curlers were out in force at Van Courtlandt Park yesterday, when the teams representing the north and south of Scotland competed for the Dalrymple and Kirkpatrick medals and the Hoagland flag. The ice, which was soft on Friday night, hardened up early yesterday morning and gave the contestants good sport. The contesting teams played on three rinks; the North winning by the aggregate score of 42 to 26. According to the conditions, the Dalrymple medal is awarded to the officer of the Grand National Curling Club on the winning side. F. Dykes, secretary of the Club, was a member of the North of Scotland team on the third rink and secured the medal.

The Hoagland flag, which went to the rink with the highest score, was won by Isaiah Frazier's team on the second rink with the score of 20. George Frazier with the next best score of 13 secured the Kirkpatrick medal.

Summary:

FIRST ROUND—FIRST RINK.

NO. OF SCOTLAND.	SO. OF SCOTLAND.
William Milligan,	F. Macnee,
Thomas Watson,	John Runnie,
Joseph Brown,	R. Boyce,
G. Frazier, skip.—13	T. Nicholson, skip.—11

SECOND RINK.

W. H. Crisfield,	J. Peene,
J. H. Connelly,	J. Kellock,
A. B. Roth,	J. Pepper.
Isaiah Frazier, skip.—20	J. G. Edwards, skip.—7

THIRD RINK.

J. Stalker,	J. Thompson,
W. Meikel,	J. Corkeny,
F. Dykes,	W. W. Mitchell,
J. Grieve, skip.—9	R. Phillipson, skip.—8

NEW ORLEANS HANDICAPS.

Coruscate Took the Lyric While Lieber Won the Merchants'.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—The Lyric Handicap at a mile and a sixteenth and worth $1,170 to the winner was the star number of today's card at City Park. The betting honors were divided among Envoy, Coruscate, and Yorkshire Lad in that order. Practically left at the post, Coruscate went after her field with a rush, and, going around the leaders, got up, and won by a narrow margin from Drexel. Little Wally was made the favorite in the first at two miles, but weakened at the end, and Lou M. won galloping. Francis H. and Cascine, both of which owed success to the work of their riders, and Ivanhoe, which galloped home, were the winning favorites.

FIRST RACE.—Two miles. Lou M., 94 pounds, (McIntyre,) 4 to 1, won; Harpoon, 96, (Koerner,) 10 to 1, second; Little Wally, 108, (Boland,) 8 to 5, third. Time—3:45 4-5. Bassanio, Tapiola, and Ben Fonso also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Half mile. Francis H., 115 pounds, (Nicol,) even, won; Arthur Rosenfeld, 118, (Troxler,) 4 to 1, second; Approbation, 118, (Morrison,) 3 to 1, third. Time—0:51 4-5. Merry Lea Year, Royal Palms, The Piker, and Imposition also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; handicap. Airship, 94 pounds, (Wishard,) 7 to 1, won; Lucy Young, 95, (Graham,) 3 to 1, second; Thespian, 111, (W. McIntyre,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:09 4-5. Mint Boy, Meadow Breeze, and Pat Bulger also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; The Lyric Handicap. Coruscate, 96 pounds, (McIntyre,) 3 to 1, won; Drexel, 90, (Hennessy,) 20 to 1, second; Envoy, 106. (Nicol,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:52 1-5. Belden, Yorkshire Lad, Gus Heidorn, and Bellindian also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. St. Tammany, 111 pounds, (Nicol,) 3 to 1, won; Modred, 114, (J. Jones,) 3 to 5, second; Adesso, 94, (Koerner,) 11 to 1, third. Time—1:44 4-5. Commune and Amberita also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Cascine, 107 pounds, (Austin,) 3 to 1, won; La Cache, 99, (B. Smith,) 15 to 1, second; Fonsoluca, 107, (Wishard,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:17 3-5. Wilkey, Reticent, Robin Hood, and Father Tallent also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Ivanhoe, 101 pounds, (Koerner,) even, won; Merry Acrobat, 101, (Pendergast,) 30 to 1, second; Kleinwood, 109, (Nicol,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:49 1-5. Python, Foreigner, Doeskin, Azelina, and Del Carina also ran.

Lieber's defeat of De Reszke, a strong favorite in the Merchants' Handicap, was the feature of to-day's card at the Fair Grounds. The race was at a mile and worth $1,905 to the winner. Ben Hodder set the pace for six furlongs and quit. De Reszke then went to the front, but yielded in the final drive to Lieber.

Decoration, which won the last race, was the only successful favorite.

A sale of horses was held during the afternoon, at which the best prices realized were: Evie Grech, $1,200; Blackburn, $1,025; Blackband, $900; Blacklock, $500. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Loricate, 116 pounds, (L. Smith,) 6 to 1, won; Budweiser, 110, (O'Neill,) 8 to 1, second; Baywood, 107, (Livingston,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:18. Hortensia, Standpat, Tristan Shandy, Dapple Gold, Pinsticker, Glen Gallant, Investor, Ben Lear, and Paul Clifford also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Half mile. Bemay, 103 pounds, (L. Smith,) 13 to 5, won; Lucy Marie, 98, (Sewell,) 8 to 1, second; Blackburn, 113, (Moore,) 6 to 1, third. Time—0:51. W. A. Gorman, Glad Pirate, Blackband, Mamie K., May Gilmore, and Schroeder's unnamed Midway colt also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Captain Bob, 105, (O'Neill,) 8 to 1, won; Collector Jessup, 110, (Bell,) 3 to 2, second; Novena, 100, (Klenck,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:51 2-5. Jungle Imp, Peter Paul, Lucky Charm, and MacBeth also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Merchants' Handicap; one mile. Lieber, 97, (Sewell,) 18 to 5, won; De Reszke, 108, (O'Neill,) 9 to 10, second; Horseradish, 98, (Perkins,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:44 1-5. Excitement and Ben Hodder also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. Harmakis, 107, (Sewell,) 3 to 1, won; Ruth W., 95, (Perrine,) 10 to 1, second; Rather Royal, 99, (Chandler,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:50. Fairbury, Brookston, Henry O., Dromio, Sincerity Belle, Colonel White, Katie Powers, and Safeguard also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. Decoration, 101, (Freeman,) 3 to 2, won; Light Note, 105, (McDonald,) 8 to 1, second; Athena, 103, (Crimmins,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:53. Goo Goo, Sneer, Vouvier, Barkelmore, Plautus, Katherine Le, Arabo, Peter Becker, Arco Spring, Northwind, and Bourke Cockran also ran.

TEST FOOTBALL RULES BY ACTUAL FIELD PLAY

New Committee to Arrange for Trial of Proposed Changes.

SMOOTH SAILING AHEAD

Sub-Committees to Make Specific Suggestions to Next Meeting, Jan. 27 —Camp Deposed as Secretary.

A long step was taken toward the settlement of the uncertainties that have beset the changing of the football rules to meet the general demands for reforms at the joint meeting of the two committees appointed to effect changes in the code before it adjourned at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Besides the merging of the two bodies into one, consisting of fourteen members and eliminating politics by doing away with any Executive Committee in which the real powers of the committee would be vested, an organization was effected that will simplify the work to be done and facilitate it immensely. Another meeting of the merged committee will be held two weeks hence in this city at a place to be appointed, when reports from a number of sub-committees will be received. Meantime these sub-committees will set to work to sift the various suggestions made for the accomplishment of the various purposes sought and to recommend the adoption of such as commend themselves especially. An informal discussion of rule changes within the two bodies enabled them to ascertain pretty nearly what was desirable, so that alteration of the rules might be speedily accomplished. The joint committee is to be known as the American Intercollegiate Football Rules Committee, and Prof. L. M. Dennis is its Chairman and Dr. William T. Reid, Jr., is Secretary.

The sub-committees named are four. One is appointed to consider suggestions looking toward the elimination and punishment of brutal and unnecessarily rough play. This consisted of John C. Bell of Pennsylvania, Chairman; F. Homer Curtis of the University of Texas, and Dr. James A. Babbitt of Haverford College. One is named to consider ways and means to secure the appointment of a Central Board of Officials, and Prof. L. M. Dennis of Cornell, Dr. William T. Reid, Jr., of Harvard, and Dr. James A. Babbitt of Haverford College constitute it. Another is appointed to consider the proposals looking toward the opening up of the game, consisting of Dr. William T. Reid, Jr., of Harvard, E. K. Hall of Dartmouth, and Walter Camp of Yale. A fourth is appointed to establish what is termed a Field Laboratory, which is devised to test in actual play such changes as are tentatively decided upon, in order to establish their practicability before they are actually and finally adopted. It will then become the province of Walter Camp of Yale to edit and publish the rules in an official publication, as he has done each year heretofore for the old committee.

The creation of a field laboratory is an elaboration of the idea adopted at Wichita, Kan., to test the suggested ten-yard rule. It will be in charge of Lieut. Charles D. Daly of West Point, Prof. J. B. Fine of Princeton, and Prof. C. W. Savage of Oberlin College. Its work will be most important, and, next to the elimination of politics, it is the most important step taken by the new committee.

The political considerations take precedence because they were the one barrier to successful revision of the rules in the old Rules Committee. The whole trouble lay in the unanimous consent necessary to effect changes, behind which provision any one man could take refuge and defy the committee and compel the acceptance of his views. It was this rule that gave Walter Camp the dictatorship of football, and in the recent negotiations he refused to consent to abrogate it. In his determined opposition to any changes to open up the play, except the ten-yard rule, he checked the entire purpose of the committee and a dead-lock threatened.

By reason of the formation of a new committee, it is no longer possible for any one man or even a set of men to block changes, since it is provided by the present committee that the consent of any eight men shall secure the adoption of any change, which is simply a clear majority voice. It was also determined that eight men should constitute a quorum, and that any delegate could be represented at any meeting, in event of his inability to attend, by a substitute or alternate.

Moreover, Walter Camp was specifically called to account for the impression spread that he was, in the old committee, the only member that had advocated rule changes last year and that he was thwarted by the other members. Dr. Dashiel stated that this was a grave injustice to the other members under which the committee did not propose to rest. It was further explained that radical changes were advocated at that time by Harvard, Annapolis, and Cornell and opposed by Princeton and Yale. Camp suggested but did not advocate the ten-yard rule and Pennsylvania declared in favor of no change on the ground that its team had demonstrated the possibility of open play under the existing rules. John C. Bell, however, said he would agree to any change desired by the majority and Stagg for Chicago was non-committal. As a result of this feeling of resentment a disposition was shown to ignore Camp absolutely and his deposal as secretary was due to this feeling.

The sentiment of the committee on the desirable changes of the rules is indicated by an expression of opinion on the complete and specific recommendations of Harvard. It was said that with the clearing of two points, the Harvard code would have been unanimously adopted in its entirety. The two points were the forward pass and the weakening of the defense.

Regarding the forward pass the Harvard code is ambiguous, it not being made clear by the statement that forward passes should be permitted behind the line of scrimmage, whether the ball could not be passed beyond that line or whether the player passing it must simply be behind the line. The first interpretation is favored, the second opposed.

Regarding the weakening of the defense, six members of the old committee stand unqualifiedly in favor of weakening the defense on some such line as John C. Bell suggests, weakening the ends while strengthening the centre, while Camp alone stands opposed. The suggestion of a "neutral zone" was favored as certainly unobjectionable and probably very effectual in eliminating foul play.

Harvard was criticised somewhat for her attitude toward rule changes, but there was no disposition to blame Reid for the conditions. It was felt that there should be power vested in her representative to approve the rules made or an expression from her official body as to what she desired. As matters stand, Reid may act for Harvard and his action be overruled by the Faculty Committee. The latter authorities refused to either ratify or consider the suggestions of the Harvard Special Rules Committee, simply laying it on the table without even reading it. What this may signify no Harvard man could predict. The air of mystery adopted by the Crimson authorities is the only disquieting factor in the situation.

Two Meetings for Narragansett.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 13.—According to an announcement made public by Secretary John Boden of the Narragansett Breeders' Association here to-night two running race meetings will be held at Narragansett Park during the coming season. It was announced that steeplechasing would be an added feature of the meetings this year and that preparations for the laying out of a first-class course, including the Liverpool and water jumps, are now under way. The latter portion of the racing programme will be under the direction of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association.

It was also stated that the number of stake events will be increased from ten to sixteen during the season of 1906.

SIR THOMAS OFFERS CUP.

Presents Trophy for Long Ocean Race for Small Boats.

Sir Thomas Lipton has offered another yachting cup to American yachtsmen for ocean racing. It is a $500 trophy, intended for small boats, and tendered through Thomas Fleming Day. Its custody is to be undertaken by the Brooklyn Yacht Club, and the races for it will be under its auspices. Details have been left by Sir Thomas entirely to those in charge of the cup on this side of the water, and will be made to conform entirely with the wishes of the men most interested in that style of race.

It has been decided to hold the race from New York to Bermuda, a distance of 650 miles, the longest race ever held for craft of the kind. It is anticipated that it will occupy under average conditions six days to make the trip, and that the wind and water encountered will afford a splendid test of seamanship as well as the seaworthiness of the craft competing. The course will cross the Gulf Stream where it is seventy miles wide, and will offer interesting current conditions that will make the trip the more beneficial. The time has been set also when the winds prevailing are southeast and southwest, to afford as large a percentage of windward work as possible.

The race will start from New York on Saturday, May 26, the early time being fixed to avert conflict with the ocean race of the New Rochelle Yacht Club for the Brooklyn Yacht Club Cup, won last year by Roer Commodore Frank Maier's yawl Tamerlane, and to be defended this year against all comers. This race will be held in July. The Tamerlane will be a starter in this contest, together with two of its last year's competitors, L. D. Huntington, Jr.'s, Gauntlet and R. D. Floyd's Lila, while information has been secured by Thomas Fleming Day that two yachts will be built to go after the cup. These are a yawl, building for W. Belling, and another to be built at Norfolk, Va., for Frank McCollough. It is hoped that other boats about New York will compete.

The limitations fixed upon are: That boats shall not exceed fifty feet water line over all, shall be sailed by amateur crews of eight men, shall carry water and stores for thirty days, shall be unrestricted as to sail plan, and shall have head room and floor space in compliance with the Brooklyn Yacht Club rules. The boats shall be measured for over all length, and shall be handicapped 2 hours and 30 minutes per foot.

This is the second cup Sir Thomas has offered for races of this character, in addition to the cup offered for a cruising race on the lakes—a perpetual challenge cup. In the first cup race, sailed in 1904, nine boats competed over a 240-mile course with a fair wind all the way, though starting in a northwester. The boats ranged from the 89-foot Newasi to the 25-foot Sea Bird. Six finished the course, the Little Rhody, 37 feet over all, winning in the remarkable time of 58 hours and 48 minutes.

A second race was held last year for the Brooklyn Yacht Club Cup from New York to Hampton Roads. Five boats started and all finished, although head winds were encountered all the way, and it took the Tamerlane, the winner, 73 hours 58 minutes and 30 seconds to complete the 250 miles.

It is expected the new proffer of the Lipton cup will greatly stimulate interest in ocean racing by small boats.

Ballin Takes Leg on Pool Cup.

Twenty-one pool players participated in the competition for the fourth leg on the Rendle Cup at the Amateur Billiard Club of New York on Friday night, and in the final round J. M. Ballin, who had eighteen to make, defeated E. F. Crowe, whose handicap was thirty-nine. E. F. Crowe, was second, C. E. Munoz third, and J. B. Blair fourth. The results by rounds follow:

PRELIMINARY ROUND—H. B. Goetchius (26) beat C. E. Thedford (10) by 26 to 9; E. F. Crowe (39) beat R. Barry (30) by 39 to 29; F. W. Prescott (24) beat Dr. Currie (12) by 24 to 1; T. D. Hooper (35) beat W. H. Flinn (29) by 35 to 26; A. E. Rendle (17) beat F. W. Wyckoff (22) by 17 to 20.

FIRST ROUND—E. F. Crowe beat H. B. Goetchius by 39 to 16; F. W. Prescott beat T. D. Hooper by 24 to 30; A. E. Rendle beat W. H. Anders (39) by 17 to 12; J. B. Blair (39) beat G. L. Doty (15) by 39 to 6; C. M. Munoz (26) beat T. Wentz (16) by 26 to 14; G. H. Gresham (20) beat A. Akin (22) by 20 to 20; J. M. Pennock (20) beat F. N. Drake (35) by 20 to 30; J. M. Ballin (18) beat E. R. Walter (13) by 18 to 13.

SECOND ROUND—E. F. Crowe beat F. W. Prescott by 39 to 20; J. B. Blair beat A. E. Rendle by 39 to 14; C. E. Munoz beat G. H. Gresham by 26 to 5; J. Ballin beat F. W. Prescott by 18 to 13.

THIRD ROUND—Crowe beat Blair by 39 to 15; Ballin beat Munoz by 18 to 11.

FINAL ROUND—Ballin beat Crowe by 18 to 11.

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1905, new, two cylinder AUTOCAR runabouts.
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1905 POPE-TOLEDO, 35 h. p., like new.
1905 POPE-TOLEDO touring car, side entrance.
1905 WAYNE touring car.
1905, 40 h. p. THOMAS FLYER, with top.
1905, 18 h. p. WINTON touring car.
1905 CADILLACS, model "F."
1905, 28 h. p. YALE touring car.
1905, 24 h. p. WINTON touring car.
1905, side entrance LOCOMOBILE, almost new.
1905, two cylinder side entrance OLDSMOBILE touring car, absolutely new.
1905 OLDSMOBILE touring runabout.
1905, two cylinder RAMBLER, in fine condition.
1905 CADILLAC runabout, with top.
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THOMAS FLYER	E. R. THOMAS MOTOR CO.
WALTER CAR	WALTER AUTOMOBILE CO.
WALTHAM-ORIENT	WALTHAM MANUFACTURING CO.
WINTON	WINTON MOTOR CARRIAGE CO.

(IMPORTED)

CLEMENT-BAYARD	SIDNEY B. BOWMAN AUTO CO.
DARRACQ	AMERICAN DARRACQ AUTO CO.
C. G. & V, DAIMLER (English), DECAUVILLE	DECAUVILLE AUTOMOBILE CO.
DE DIETRICH	DE DIETRICH IMPORT CO.
F. I. A. T	HOLLANDER & TANGEMAN.
MERCEDES, PANHARD, RENAULT	SMITH & MABLEY INC.
ROCHET-SCHNEIDER	AUTO IMPORT CO.

Electric Automobiles

BUFFALO	BABCOCK ELECT. CARRIAGE CO.
CANTANO	CANTANO ELECT. TRACTOR CO.
COLUMBIA	ELECTRIC VEHICLE CO.
COLUMBUS	COLUMBUS BUGGY CO.
GALLIA	GALLIA ELECTRIC CARRIAGE CO.
POPE-WAVERLY	POPE MOTOR CAR CO.
STUDEBAKER	STUDEBAKER AUTOMOBILE CO.
VEHICLE EQUIPMENT	VEHICLE EQUIPMENT CO.

Commercial Automobiles

COLUMBIA	ELECTRIC VEHICLE CO.
HEWITT	HEWITT MOTOR CO.
KNOX	KNOX AUTOMOBILE CO.
OLDSMOBILE	OLDS MOTOR WORKS
POPE-WAVERLY	POPE MOTOR CAR CO.
STUDEBAKER	STUDEBAKER AUTOMOBILE CO.
VEHICLE EQUIPMENT	VEHICLE EQUIPMENT CO.

All Gasoline Automobiles exhibited at the Garden are licensed under Geo. B. Selden U. S. patent No. 549,160.

AMERICA'S CUP AFFECTED BY UNIVERSAL RATING

This Was the Reason the Proposal Was Turned Down.

EX-COM. LEDYARD TOOK HAND

Stopped American Delegates Going Abroad to Prevent Complications Involving the Cup.

The invitation to American yachtsmen to send delegates abroad to the International Congress, to open in London tomorrow to establish a universal rating rule, had an unexpected connection with the conditions surrounding the possible arrangement of another race for the America's Cup, and elicited an expression of the sentiment of the New York Yacht Club on the question of the rules to govern the next race, which Sir Thomas Lipton and others have been trying to secure for two years or more. To be sure, the expression was not official, but it came from insufficiently influential sources to be accepted as the temper of the club. It developed that the old rule would in all probability govern any race for the cup, if a sloop or cutter were to be the challenging boat, or at least that nothing would be agreed to that would prejudice the chances of Reliance, as the application of the new rule to her would. On the other hand the sentiment seemed favorable to races under the new rule, provided a schooner were to be the challenger.

Ex-Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard introduced this phase into the discussions incidental to the sending of American delegates abroad. And it was this that determined the decision not to be represented in the congress. He said to send delegates abroad, and to secure the adoption of the American as the universal rule would mean the exclusion of the Reliance from another America's Cup race. She could not assume the penalties provided in the present rules and beat a new boat. He said the New York Yacht Club was not prepared to have Reliance barred. In case another challenge was received the club would wish to use the Reliance in all probability, as she represented the acme of building skill, and he was not sure that American yachtsmen would subscribe to build another boat. He was opposed to any action that would place the America's cup in a position to be sailed for under any rules that would favor another type as against the Reliance. Which when translated means, is an answer to the question asked the New York Yacht Club by Sir Thomas Lipton over a year ago: Would it accept a challenge for the cup under the present measurement rule or insist on the old conditions? Another influential New York yacht club offiical said, however, that the club would be glad to race under the new rule, in his opinion, provided the challenge called for schooners, and he added, "I believe it will do so."

There is an interesting story behind the whole deliberation. Besides concerning the America's Cup, it details the attempt of one yachtsman to capture and control and dictate to the recent Atlantic Coast Conference. It developed at the last meeting of that conference. It was hinted at in the recent recitation of how the two delegates chosen to go abroad to the International Congress in London were instructed within twelve hours of the sailing of their vessel to unpack and give up their trip, but the main facts were withheld. Since then little details have been leaking out. What was laughed at as a good joke on the recalled delegates and the reversed committee had a mighty serious aspect at one time, and threatened to place the New York Yacht Club in a most embarrassing position. And ex-Commodore Ledyard says it threatened the security of the Cup. And he ought to know. However that may be, here is the tale:

First—The delegates chosen and recalled at the last minute were Henry A. Morse of the Eastern Yacht Club and Stuyvesant Wainwright of the New York Yacht Club. Mr. Morse is now on the high seas, having sailed to England in spite of the recall order. Mr. Wainwright is still in New York, having gracefully said he would unpack his trunks with the same good feeling with which he packed them. Mr. Morse's feelings on the score are unexpressed.

Second—The yachtsman who tried to control the Conference and dictate its policy was Henry Howard of the Eastern Yacht Club, a member of the sub-committee which decided to send delegates and which selected them, and the only member of that committee who personally favored sending them.

Third—The man who blocked the plan was Lewis Cass Ledyard, ably assisted by six other of the thirteen delegates gathered at the New York Yacht Clubhouse on Jan. 5.

Fourth—The men in whose hands the answering of the invitation to go ahead was placed were Lewis Cass Ledyard and Charles P. Tower, the two most responsible for the defeat of the project.

Fifth—The men who signed the letter which went abroad were W. Butler Duncan, Jr. and George E. Cormack.

And Finally—The letter left New York on the steamer sailing yesterday, but was preceded by a cablegram announcing its purport—not all of the truth, but some of it, for the letter itself does not tell all, though it is all truth.

The Yacht Racing Association of England in inviting the American Yacht Clubs to send delegates to an international congress to establish a uniform rating rule, sent a letter to the New York Yacht Club, which turned it over to the Atlantic Conference. The Conference was tickled with the sentimental beauty of the idea and voted to send delegates and elect a committee to choose them and instruct them. The committee included Henry Howard, H. De B. Parsons and Clinton H. Crane. They met and chose and instructed the men. But they failed to report to the Conference and the Conference meantime had changed its mind.

This was the difficulty.

A hint of the condition went abroad. Henry Howard of the sub-committee heard of it and determined that the Conference should send the men. He gathered in proxies to compel it and came to New York loaded with nineteen, from every conceivable club in the neighborhood of Boston. When the other twelve delegates gathered with him, they carried eighteen and Mr. Howard was supreme save for one fact—that the Conference had agreed at its first meeting to vote individually and not by clubs and Mr. Howard's work went for naught. Of the thirteen present, six, when a vote was called, voted with him and seven against him, defeating the project.

The reasons were these: While the plan of a universal rating rule seemed desirable, its practical value from a racing standpoint was nothing. In view of the different conditions on this side of the water from those on the other, the same rule would produce different types of boats and a boat built to race here, going there, would be handicapped by having to carry its big rig reefed on its spars, for its big rig would be unsuited to their heavy weather. It would be penalized for the sail it could not carry. This would be unimportant, however, simply meaning that the rule was no advantage, though it would be better to have two rules, since they would not conflict, developing different boats, enabling interest and valuable comparisons to influence the future development of yacht building. But it was found that the rule would be an absolute detriment in that, if we went abroad to advocate our own rule and to accept no other, we would be badly off, since we would be committed to that rule and could not change it, should it be found necessary, without appealing to another international conference, which might then say it was not prepared to change it, that it suited their conditions. It was better therefore to have separate rules. All of which naturally is set forth in the letter going abroad.

But isn't it safe betting that the letter contained not a hint of America's cup conditions—the real, true and decisive reason for refusing to participate?

AUTOMOBILES.

Automobiles.—Gentleman going abroad will sell electric brougham cheap to quick buyer. See coachman, private stable, 129 West 51st St.

CRESCENTS' SHOOTING DAY.

Brooklyn Club Men Make Fair Scores Against a Strong Wind.

The men who shoot from scratch at the Bay Ridge traps for the Crescent Athletic Club fared rather poorly yesterday in the weekly competitions, as only two, Frank B. Stephenson and A. G. Ghidden, were successful in carrying off a first prize during the afternoon. The weather conditions were not favorable for the display of good marksmanship, a strong northeast wind causing the targets to take a zigzag course, which the shooters were unable to overcome. Still, with all this handicap, the record for the day was far above expectation.

Of the special attractions of the afternoon, J. N. Teeter, with a handicap of three targets, led a field of eighteen contestants in the second competition for the January Cup, with a score of 22, and without his handicap breaking more targets than any of his opponents. Capt. Henry B. Vanderveer took the measure of the men who competed for the stake trophy in rather clever fashion, coming out of the contest with the high score, although he was hard pressed by three men who tallied 23. Six pairs participated in the season's team match, the leaders being Henry M. Brigham and Henry Kryn. In the regular trophy shoot, at fifteen targets, L. C. Hopkins and C. W. Hickling had quite an argument for one prize, which Mr. Hopkins won in the shoot off by 13 to 11. Mr. Hopkins also annexed another trophy, although he did not have to score more than 9 in a shoot off with W. C. Damron. Other prizes were won by C. A. Lockwood and W. C. Damron.

The scores:

TROPHY SHOOTS, 15 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
F. B. Stephenson	0	H. Kryn	10
A. G. Ghidden	0	W. W. Marshall	10
W. C. Damron	2	C. A. Lockwood	9
L. C. Hopkins	2	Dr. S. P. Hopkins	9
H. M. Brigham	0	E. H. Lott	8
J. H. Ernst	2	C. W. Brown	8
F. T. Thomas	0	H. B. Vanderveer	8
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0		

Shoot-off—F. B. Stephenson, 14; A. G. Ghidden, 9.

L. C. Hopkins	2	E. H. Lott	11
C. W. Hickling	4	W. W. Marshall	11
H. M. Brigham	0	C. A. Lockwood	11
F. T. Thomas	0	H. B. Vanderveer	11
F. B. Stephenson	0	H. Kryn	10
J. H. Ernst	2	Dr. S. P. Hopkins	10
Dr. F. C. Rayner	1	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	9
A. G. Ghidden	0	W. C. Damron	9
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0		

Shoot-off—L. C. Hopkins, 13; C. W. Hickling, 11.

W. C. Damron	2	W. W. Marshall	7
L. C. Hopkins	2	C. A. Lockwood	7
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	0	J. Adams	5
J. H. Ernst	2		

	T.		T.
C. A. Lockwood	14	L. C. Hopkins	10
F. T. Thomas	13	J. N. Teeter	10
E. H. Lott	12	J. H. Ernst	9
W. C. Damron	12	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	9
J. J. Adams	11	C. W. Brown	7
W. W. Marshall	10		

W. C. Damron	2	W. W. Marshall	9
L. C. Hopkins	2	J. H. Ernst	9
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	0	J. J. Adams	8
C. A. Lockwood	1		

Shoot off—L. C. Hopkins, 9; W. C. Damron, 4.

TEAM MATCH, 25 TARGETS.

H. M. Brigham	0	F. B. Stephenson	0
H. Kryn	2	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	1
Team total	44	Team total	38
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0	A. G. Glidden	0
L. C. Hopkins	3	W. W. Marshall	4
Team total	41	Team total	34
F. T. Thomas	1	J. N. Teeter	3
G. G. Stephenson	2	C. A. Lockwood	2
Team total	38	Team total	34

JANUARY CUP—25 TARGETS.

J. N. Teeter	3	J. J. Adams	2
J. H. Ernst	4	H. Kryn	2
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0	F. T. Thomas	1
F. B. Stephenson	0	H. M. Brigham	0
G. G. Stephenson	2	H. B. Vanderveer	4
A. G. Glidden	0	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	1
W. W. Marshall	4	Dr. S. P. Hopkins	4
Dr. F. C. Rayner	3	L. C. Hopkins	3
C. W. Hickling	6	C. A. Lockwood	2

STAKE TROPHY—25 TARGETS.

H. B. Vanderveer	4	J. H. Ernst	4
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	1	G. G. Stephenson	2
W. C. Damron	4	F. T. Thomas	1
Dr. S. P. Hopkins	4	J. N. Teeter	3
F. B. Stephenson	0	Dr. F. C. Rayner	3
H. Kryn	2	J. J. Adams	2
L. C. Hopkins	3	L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0
H. M. Brigham	0	W. W. Marshall	4
C. W. Heckling	6	A. G. Glidden	0

Jockey O'Connor Speedy Cyclist.

Jockey "Winnie" O'Connor is making a new record for himself in France, where he is spending the Winter, though he will ride in Germany next season. O'Connor has also become an expert cyclist. At the Velodrome in Paris two weeks ago he made a new record for five kilometres, (about three miles and a half.) The former mark was made by De Guichard in 1901. The latter was paced the distance in 4:56. O'Connor improved upon this by knocking off 0:19 3-5. Unfortunately the Winter Velodrome is inclosed, and O'Connor's time will not be recognized in the official records.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

Frank Brown left for New Orleans yesterday, where he will spend a few weeks, returning for the opening of the racing season. He has not abandoned hope in his distinguished maiden Oliver Cromwell, having named him in all of the big handicaps of the year.

Addison Johnson, the Warden of Sing Sing Prison, is the latest recruit to the turf. He will race during the season in the name of Alfred Weir, who also has an interest in the stable. Thus far Nathan Hale, a four-year-old son of Pontiac and Annisette, has been named by the new racing firm to have a try for the Suburban.

In the entries of Harry Payne Whitney to the Matron Stakes of 1905 there are three stallions either now or at one time in the stud of King Edward of England represented. They are Persimmon, Diamond Jubilee, and Sandringham, and all full brothers, being by St. Simon, out of Perdita. Persimmon is still in the royal stud, Diamond Jubilee was recently sold for shipment to the Argentine Republic, while Sandringham has been in America for some seasons.

CONTROL ALL SPORTS UNDER ONE GOVERNMENT

Strong Plea for a Supreme Court of Amateur Athletics.

METHODS NOW CONDEMNED

Dr. Gulick in His Address Before the People's Institute Dwelt on New Spirit in Sport.

The establishment of a Supreme Court of Amateur Sport suggested by THE NEW YORK TIMES some time ago is gaining many supporters throughout the country. The stand taken by President Theodore Roosevelt on football, and his well-known advocacy of absolute purity in all branches of athletic sports has thoroughly demonstrated the need of such an organization. With the Nation's Chief Executive an officer in the Public Schools Athletic League, and a member of the New York Athletic Club, the first place on this National Board of Review would naturally fall to him. It is said that President Roosevelt would accept the position, which fact would be a certain guarantee of its success.

One of the most enthusiastic advocates of a Court of Amateur Sport is Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, Secretary of the Public Schools' Athletic League and President of the American Physical Education Society. Dr. Gulick at the meeting of the People's Institute made a strong plea for a National athletic governing body, in which he said:

Athletic sports need to be responsible to somebody. There must be some organization covering the athletics of the entire country, corresponding to the Public Schools' Athletic League of this city, which is a medium of co-operation and the maintenance of high ethical standards among 600,000 children of this city. This general athletic body must decide all disputed questions; questions of eligibility, of records, and protests. It must be select and pay officials for all large games, so that they shall be thoroughly impartial. It must have its own committee and salaried secretary. That is, it must be a National expert body. It must regulate sport between institutions and not within the institutions. Each college or club must be free to do what it pleases, when carrying on athletics within the confines of its own memberships; but when competing with other institutions the general standards of clean and gentlemanly athletics must be complied with or the organization must be put outside of those that aim to support the ethical standards.

When a loyal alumnus discovers a young man that gives promise of rare power it is the most natural thing for this man to try and get the boy to his college. If he has money he will likely help the boy through college, and thus helps the boy, the college, and the athletic or football team that he loves so well. In this way of looking at it, there is nothing but good in connection with it. But when we trace the history of this kind of thing we see that in the long run as soon as skill in sport begins to have a financial advantage to the player it readily develops a type of sport and a degree of excellence before which the average man has no opportunity. This condition has been reached in intercollegiate sport in New York to-day. The average man has no chance.

If a man can earn his living playing football, there will be attracted to football men of unusual special gifts in that direction. These men will devote time and knowledge to the game such as usually given to business, and it will be but a few years before it becomes restricted to the comparatively few experts who make it their first business. This is unqualifiedly an evil. It is traceable directly to the practice of making it financially worth while for a boy to become a winner in any branch of athletics. It makes athletes professionals, removes them from the plans of recreation, and places them beyond the reach of the average man.

There is another evil also in connection with paid athletics. It is this: A man who is paid for his athletic ability must put up a winning game, or in the course of a little time he will be dropped. That is, it is not merely necessary that he play well, it is necessary that he must put up a winning game, he must win. It is not the question of sport; it is a question of winning. This is the fundamental difference between the professional and the amateur. This is why the Amateur Athletic Union is making year after year such tremendous efforts to separate amateur from professional sports. It is perfectly honorable for men to play for money, but it is not honorable for them to play for money and then swear that they don't. They claim that they belong to the ranks of the amateur, when in reality they are professionals. Thus the loyal alumnus as well as the tolerant college opinion are risking great harm.

The new spirit is coming with athletics. It is the spirit of honesty, which is compelled by public opinion. The great majority of those who have been in sport have been honest, but now many more are being compelled to be honest by the force of public opinion.

The time is coming when teams representing institutions will meet and part in friendship; when a competing team will be entertained as guests, not as foes of the host; when a man will be as keen for the athletic honor of his institution as he is of his own honor. Public opinion needs to express itself until it is embodied in such a natural institution for the regulation of inter-institutional sport as is already dimly in sight.

Dr. Gulick has struck the keynote of the ultimate success of amateur athletic sports—a National governing body to act as a supreme court of amateur sports. He recognizes the remarkable amount of influence such an organization could wield for the betterment of all branches of athletic sports, and set a standard for clean, gentlemanly competition that would place it above the possibility of cavil or criticism. Such a body would define the true amateur, formulate eligibility rules, straighten out tangled and contradictory conditions, and, in brief, act as a National board of review and control.

Skating Races in Clermont Rink.

Herman Froeb and L. Newberry, both of Poly Prep., were winners at the schoolboys' races held in the Clermont Avenue Rink yesterday. Froeb started from scratch in the half-mile handicap and just managed to win from C. M. Baker. Over thirty small boys faced the starter in the quarter-mile handicap, and P. H. Williams of Adelphi, with 20 yards, won by inches from A. Peverelly, Jr., with 10 yards. Summaries:

Half-Mile Interscholastic Handicap—For boys under 16 years.—Won by Herman Froeb, Poly Prep., (scratch;) C. M. Baker, Public School No. 9, (10 yards,) second; A. Peverelly, Jr., Public School No. 11, (10 yards,) third. Time—1:44 2-5.

Quarter-Mile Race—For boys under 14 years.—Won by L. Newberry, Poly Prep.; M. Goode, Public School No. 3, second; H. Baife, Public School No. 44, third. Time—0:37.

Quarter-Mile Handicap.—Won by P. H. Williams, Adelphi Academy, (20 yards;) A. Peverelly, Jr., Public School No. 11, (10 yards,) second; F. Markley, Public School No. 11, (30 yards,) third. Time—0:55 1-5.

Trinity Church Hockey Team Won.

The hockey team of the Trinity Church of Brooklyn defeated a team representing Boys' High School by the score of 5 goals to 3 at the Clermont Avenue Rink last night. The handicap races were postponed.

Items Picked Up Around the Exhibits.

One of the most carefully made cars at the shows is the English Daimler, the makers of which have won renown in England due to the popularity of the car among members of royalty. The special features of the car are shown clearly in a chassis from the European shows.

J. E. Bristol has entered for the Ormond meet a 30-35 horse power Stoddard Dayton car of the stock pattern type, and will drive in the fifteen-mile handicap.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt has engaged transportation for himself and a large party of friends for Florida via the Southern Railroad. He will leave on the Palm Beach Limited next Saturday, traveling in a special car. Paul Sartori and Ricards, his mechanic, will leave for the South early in the week, and will give Vanderbilt's new 250 horse-power car a thorough trying out on the Ormond Beach before the races.

The Cadillac cars for 1906 will consist of ten models, as follows: Ten horse-power single-cylinder runabout at $750; 10 horse-power single-cylinder small touring car at $950; 10 horse-power light-delivery car at $950; 10 horse-power car with folding tonneau at $1,000, and 10 horse-power coupe at $1,200. In four-cylinder cars the following models will be offered: Thirty horse-power model H with five-passenger touring-car body at $2,500, and the same car with runabout body at $2,400; also a 30 horse-power coupe at $3,000. In the 40 horse-power car, two types are offered, one with a touring-car body at $3,750, and one with a limousine body at $5,000.

Among recent bookings with the Seaboard Air Line for the trains which leave on Saturday and Sunday following the shows for the Florida racing beach are those of J. Proctor Smith and party, including several representatives of the firm of Smith & Mabley, J. C. Kerrison of Boston, Peter Steenstrup of Harrison, N. J., and others.

One of the most interesting rooms in the Pope-Toledo plant is that used for testing. A dozen engines are set up at once on metal bases and run under their own power for many thousand revolutions with the brakes attached. A brake test of a great deal more than the rated horse power is required before the motor is put into the frame.

C. G. Beasdale of the Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Car Company, who has been on the road with a Maxwell car for fifty-six days, has just returned to the factory at Tarrytown. During his trip he traveled 6,000 miles in New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania, giving biograph exhibitions and inspecting local agencies. He states that he was not detained one minute during the entire trip for repairs or adjustments.

There is one tire among the tires of Europe that has been particularly successful in Russia, where the streets are very poor. It is known as the Harburg tire, and is now represented in America by the Harburg Tire Company, whose temporary address is 1,777 Broadway.

Means for improving the sliding gear transmission used in automobiles is the subject of a patent recently issued to C. E. Berteis of Wilkesbarre, Penn. The inventor plans to place a clutch behind the transmission gear, in addition to the usual flywheel clutch; a single lever operates both clutches. When the clutches are withdrawn the transmission gear is cut off from both the engine and the rear wheels, and gears can be shifted as if the car was standing.

The Muskegon Automobile Club of Muskegon, Mich., is planning a unique automobile tournament to be held on the ice of Muskegon Lake the latter part of next month. The lake is five miles long and a straightaway track will be laid on the ice for that distance. In order to give the cars traction hot cinders are to be spread over the ice.

The E. H. V. Company of Middletown, Conn., will make an interesting exhibit at the Armory show. The display includes two examples of the standard touring car type made by the company, one of them a Victoria body, a doctor's runabout, and a delivery wagon. The improvements made by the company in the compounding of the gasoline engine along lines of practicality and efficiency are well illustrated.

For a long time it has been an axiom that the cost of keep of a motor car is just about in direct ratio to the number of cylinders, a two-cylinder car costing twice as much as one having a single cylinder, and a four-cylinder car four times as much. This is one of the reasons for the remarkable interest being taken in the announcement that a two-cycle or two-stroke engine of two cylinders is being produced by a big concern. It means as steady a drive on the crank shaft and as much power as is afforded by a four-cycle engine of four cylinders, with half the cost to keep and a lower price of purchase.

Frank Eveland of A. G. Spalding & Brothers recently returned from the French automobile show, which he has visited periodically for the past five years, and reports that there are strong indications that the six-cylinder car will become a marked factor in the near future.

The new home of the Sidney B. Bowman Automobile Company in West Forty-ninth Street will be a handsomely designed building of brick, steel, and concrete construction. It will have a frontage of 75 feet and a depth of 100 feet. The four stories and basement will give a total floor space of 35,000 square feet. The building will provide a finely appointed salesroom, a handsome suite of offices, a large and well-equipped machine and repair shop, and ample storage facilities for 150 cars.

Careful study of the automobiles offered for 1906 at the Garden show, together with the prices asked, shows that this year furnishes no material reduction in prices.

NEW SWIMMING RECORDS IN NEW YORK A. C. TANK

C. M. Daniels Supplants Old Figures in Two Events.

DEMONSTRATES NEW STROKE

Ruberl, Also of N. Y. A. C., Won the Special 300-Yard Match Race—Fun in Novice Event.

Flowing through the water as if propelled by a motor, Charles Meldrum Daniels of the New York Athletic Club last night created two world's records at swimming. His achievement was all the more remarkable in that he repeated the record-breaking performance of his heat in the final of the race.

The competition was the 100-yard handicap event in the races held last night in the tank of the "Mercury Foot" organization, Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue. Harry Buermeyer, referee, examined the timers' watches after Daniels's amazing work in the first heat, but there was no question as to the final time of 57 3-5 seconds. The old record was 58 seconds. Daniels also broke the 60-yard record, swimming the distance in 31 3-5 seconds, as against 32 4-5 seconds.

After the race George S. Dockrell, the Irish champion, son of Sir Maurice Dockrell, Dublin, who came in second, said that the old world swimmers would hardly credit the figures. Dockrell said that Daniels acquired his speed by a combination of the trudge stroke with his arms and the crawl kicks. This allowed of no retarding movement, and was a new departure in swimming.

The first heat of the 100-yard handicap brought out a sensational bit of work on the part of Daniels, who was the scratch man. So remarkable was Daniels's performance that there was a wrangle among the timers before the final result was announced, which indicated that Daniels had created a new world's record by swimming the distance in 0:57 3-5. The previous figures were 0:58, made by the Australian, Kiernan, while the American record was 1:01 2-5.

Daniels used a powerful trudgeon stroke so rapidly that he had overhauled his field at seventy-five yards. At that point he forged up even with the old Columbia University swimmer, Trubenbach. The latter made a heroic effort to beat out Daniels, and the last twenty-five yards was an exhibition of the crawl stroke used by Trubenbach against Daniels's trudgeon. With amazing ease Daniels was enabled to hold Trubenbach, and, although they were only inches apart at the finish line, Daniels might easily have made it a yard had he been so disposed.

Charles Ruberl, New York Athletic Club, won the special 300-yard match race by the narrow margin of 4 yards. This race was the result of an old challenge of nearly three years' standing, and Ruberl and J. W. Spencer were not only keen to win, but also to break the record for the distance. It was a great competition from the starter's pistol, and for the first hundred yards, timed at 1:10 1-5, the men held on even terms. Ruberl led by 2 yards at the 200-yard turn, which was timed at 2:33 2-5, and won the race in 4:02 3-5.

Humorous diversion was furnished by the novices in their 60-yard race. So keen were the youngsters that they all splashed and sprawled into the tank upon the word to "get set." Karl W. Gilles, University of Pennsylvania, won this competition, with G. V. Rotan of the Yale University Swimming Club a close second by less than a yard. The summary:

100-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by Charles Meldrum Daniels, New York A. C., scratch; George S. Dockrell, New York A. C., 10 seconds, second; J. R. Mulvy, New York A. C., 9 seconds, third. Time—0:57 3-5.

50-Yard Swim, Novice.—Won by K. W. Gilles, University of Pennsylvania; G. V. Rotan, Yale University Swimming Club, second. No third taken. Time—0:32 1-5.

300-Yard Special Match Race.—Won by Charles Ruberl, New York A. C.; J. W. Spencer, New York A. C., second. Time—4:02 3-5.

Water polo line-up:

N. Y. A. C., 3.	Position.	Yale, 0.
Steen	Left goal	Reid
J. Naething	Right goal	Sherman
Ruddy	Half back	Hart
Handley	Left forward	F. Naething
Hesser	Right forward	Fox
Trubenbach	Centre forward	Vincent

Kerrison Wins Golf Match.

Boston, Jan. 13.—J. C. Kerrison, the Boston golfer, defeated Peter Steenstrup, of Harrison, N. J., in a match at golf over the links of the Country Club, Brookline, this afternoon by 3 up and 2 to play. Kerrison's score was 83, Steenstrup's 88.

INDIANS' ATHLETIC POLICY.

Affairs at Carlisle School Hereafter Will Be Managed by Themselves.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Jan. 13.—Mainly as the result of the agitation inaugurated by President Roosevelt last Fall for the reform of the methods employed in school and college athletics, and partially on account of the study given to athletic affairs at the Indian School by the Superintendent, Major William A. Mercer, there will be a complete change in the policy of governing sport at the institution hereafter.

Athletics will be under the direction and management of the redskins themselves, a committee having just been appointed by Major Mercer to take entire charge of everything pertaining to amateur sports and pastimes. This committee is composed of three Indians picked from the official force at the school and may be drafted from the teachers or clerical force. The three remaining members will be undergraduates, and the Captains of the football, baseball, and track teams have been selected for this honor. The men who have just been named by the Superintendent are Alfred Venne, teacher and physical director at the school; Frank Hudson, the well-known punter, clerk, and Sicene Nori, an older athlete, clerk, all Indians, to represent officialdom, and Football Captain Nicholas Bowen, Baseball Captain Charles Roy, and Track Captain Frank Mt. Pleasant, undergraduates.

One of the first matters that will be brought to the attention of this committee will be whether or not a graduate system of coaching is advisable, and from expressions of opinion heard from the student body it is thought that this system will be adopted, inasmuch as under it there is a drawing away from the idea of professionalism, which field the Indians have always avoided scrupulously.

Alfred Venne, a bright Indian youth, succeeds as athletic manager Col. William G. Thompson, who is overburdened with work as Superintendent of Industries, which are taking on a new lease of life at the Carlisle School. Col. Thompson has been the principal factor in developing athletics here, and gives up the work with regret.

West Point Won at Basket Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 13.—The cadet basket ball team here to-day defeated the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy by a score of 36 to 10. The first half ended in the army's favor with the score 25 to 10. The line-up:

Rensselaer.	Position.	West Point.
Lamb	Forward	Johnson
Kenyon	Forward	Castle
Kreiger	Centre	Higley
Inskip	Guard	Jones
Hinman	Guard	Hetrick

Goals from field—Hetrick, (5,) Jones, (3,) Higley, (3,) Castle, (2,) Johnson, (4,) Lamb, (5,) Kenyon, (3,) Inskip. Goals from foul—Hetrick, Johnson, Lamb.

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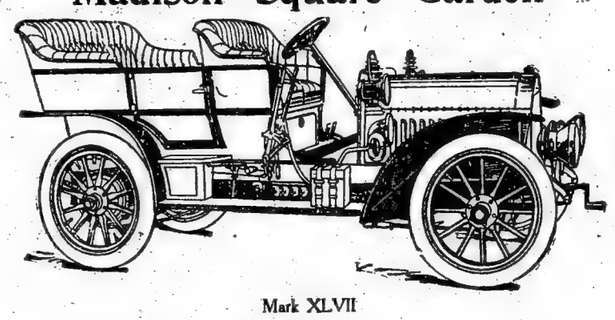

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DECLINE OF RACQUETS AS AN INDOOR SPORT

Squash and Court Tennis Threaten to Supersede Game.

LATHAM SAILS FOR HOME

British Expert Says Young Jay Gould Is a Coming Champion—Americans Are Improving.

With the departure of Peter Latham, the famous British racquet player, for England, attention is called to the decline of the fashionable game of racquets, and has opened up the question whether it will ever regain its former popularity. There is a general feeling among the prominent wielders of the racquet that squash is the coming game and will supersede racquets. At present the only racquet courts in the East are the New York Racquet and Tennis Club, and at Philadelphia Tuxedo and Lakewood, the latter being the private court of George J. Gould. Where courts were frequently in use and booked up for several days ahead, the clubs now have very little difficulty in finding a vacant court for the decreasing number of players, while the professionals are frequently compelled to play among themselves to keep in practice.

In striking contrast to this is the remarkable growth of squash and court tennis. Nearly every big athletic club in the East has one or more racquet courts, and it is a difficult matter to secure bookings. New York contains one racquet court which is poorly patronized, but fully a score of squash courts are in full swing from early morning until sundown. Philadelphia is limited to one racquet court, but every cricket and country club is provided with squash courts, which are in constant use. The same conditions prevail at Boston and Tuxedo, while George J. Gould's private court at Lakewood, which is the finest in the country, is vacant except at rare intervals.

Racquets and squash are vastly different in many respects, and so distinct that the present-day racquet player will cling to his old love rather than take up the new pastime, while the squash game is likely to attract many recruits.

There is also a difference in the cost of the two games. The first item is that of the court. When two players are engaged the usual cost is 50 cents an hour. The cost of a racquet—which varies according to the quality of gut, stringing, and quality—is from $3 to $7, and as the player, both as a novice and also as an expert, will smash several in a season, this becomes an item to be reckoned with. This, however, is not the most expensive feature of the game, the number of balls used during a session in the court mounting up to alarming proportions. The cost of the use of each ball is about 15 cents, but when as many as 100 are used in one match the addition to the outlay becomes very heavy. Racquet players are very extravagant with balls, as every one must be absolutely perfect. When in practice two players will frequently use a couple of dozen balls, while with squash the players may purchase a rubber ball for 50 cents which will last for several days with hard play. The racquets used in squash are not as costly as those used in racquets, and are less liable to break.

Peter Latham, who for eighteen years has been the racquet champion of the world, has practically forsaken racquets for court tennis and squash. As a matter of fact, his recent match with Standing was his first in four years. In an interesting talk he said:

Racquets is not as popular in England today as it was five years ago. There are several reasons for this. The sport is less strenuous, less costly and does not require as great a degree of expertness to become a good player. Racquets is far more difficult to master than squash or court tennis. I do not look for any positive decline of the game, but I think racquets will remain where it is, while the other sport will grow in popularity. So many players prefer squash to racquets in England, that I am playing the former game all the time, while it is a rare occurrence for me to indulge in a game of racquets.

George Standing, American Racquet Champion, and professional to the Racquet and Tennis Club, was equally outspoken on the subject and said:

I have noticed the recent growth of the squash game, and find it very popular in our club. I believe the same conditions prevail in every club in the country where racquets is played. I do not think squash is what you might call a "fad" sport, such as cycling, to die out, but am rather inclined to the belief that it will continue to grow in popularity. We shall always have a certain number of racquet players, but they will be very limited and will suffer in comparison with squash players. I should say that squash has come to stay, and it is questionable whether racquets as a pastime will ever regain its popularity.

Latham sail for England yesterday on the turbine steamer Carmania.

"TIGERS" PLAYED TIE GAME.

Princeton and Staten Island Association Teams Each Scored 2 Goals.

Princeton's Association football eleven played a tie game with the Staten Island Football Club, at The Cove, Staten Island, yesterday. The game was a virtual victory for the Tigers, as the Staten Islanders are the strongest players in the Metropolitan district. After two fast periods of forty-five minutes each neither team had succeeded in scoring. The collegians showed to advantage in the first half, and several times barely missed scoring. They gave every evidence of the excellent effects of consistent training and efficient coaching, and their play during the final period of the game was the fastest seen in this vicinity since the international game played by the Pilgrims against New York last October. The second half opened with a dangerous shot by Vankirk of Staten Island, but the Princeton goal tender made a splendid save for his side. The Islanders repeatedly pressed during this half, but were unable to score. The Staten Island team was slightly weakened by the absence of Humble and Whitehead, but otherwise the team was up to its full strength.

But for a single goal, scored within five minutes of the call of time, the New York Thistles, leaders for the championship of the Metropolitan Association Football League, would have suffered a whitewash at the hands of the crack West Hudson Football Club of Newark, N. J. As it was, the Jerseymen won a good game by the score of 3 goals to 1. Hollywood Inn defeated the Brooklyn Thistles by 3 goals to 1, and the Brooklyn Football Club eleven played a tie game with the Boys' Club team, each side scoring 2 goals. Line-up:

Princeton, 0.	Position.	Staten Island, 0.
Vanclain	Goal	Van der Zee
Wister	Right back	Cook
Potter	Left back	Mundt
Draper	Right half back	A. Van Laar
Marsching	Centre half back	Smith
Mixell	Left half back	Arnett
Perry	Outside right	Bonsfield
MacPherson	Inside right	Sparks
Reid	Centre forward	F. Van Laar
Martin, Cutler	Inside left	Verkerk
Barnes	Outside left	Killick

Referee—J. H. Beyers, Staten Island Field Club. Linesmen—R. J. Sheldon, Tompkinsville, for Princeton; J. Henterman, for Staten Island. Time of game—Forty-five-minute halves.

HUGGINS THE HIGH GUN.

Wins Three New York A. C. Trophies at Travers Island Traps.

Everett N. Huggins won the principal honors at the traps of the New York Athletic Club at Travers Island yesterday. The shooters had a powerful wind to contend against, yet their work at the clay targets was good. Mr. Huggins captured three shoots in succession, his handicap of seven targets aiding him materially. Fred Vilmar was the high gun for the January trophy, breaking eighteen out of twenty-five, which, adding his handicap of five, made his total twenty-three. A. Barry, a scratch man, had many obstacles to overcome, and it was not until the wind-up of the shoot-[illegible] that he was enabled to carry off two of the [illegible] trophies competed for. The other winner of the day was Dr. R. Johnson Held, who captured a trophy in good style with a score of twenty-five, which included a handicap of five targets.

The scores:

JANUARY TROPHY—25 TARGETS.

	H.T.		H.T.
T. Vilmar	5 23	E. N. Huggins	7 21
Capt. Borland	5 22	A. Barry	0 20
J. W. Hibbard	5 22	Dr. Hamlen	7 17
Dr. Held	6 21		

TROPHY SHOOTS—25 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
E. N. Huggins	7 25	F. Vilmar	5 18
J. W. Hibbard	5 25	A. Barry	0 15
Capt. Borland	5 24	Dr. Hamlen	7 14
Dr. Held	6 19		

Shoot-off—Huggins, 25; Hibbard, 23.

E. N. Huggins	7 25	A. Barry	0 18
Dr. Held	6 25	Dr. Hamlen	7 14
J. N. Hibbard	5 23	F. Vilmar	5 14
Capt. Borland	5 21		

Shoot-off—Huggins, 24; Dr. Held, 22.

E. N. Huggins	7 24	Dr. Held	6 22
J. N. Hibbard	5 24	A. Barry	0 18
Capt. Borland	5 22	Dr. Hamlen	7 14

Shoot-off—Won by Huggins.

Dr. Held	6 25	J. N. Hibbard	5 21
E. N. Huggins	7 24	Capt. Borland	5 20
A. Barry	0 22	Dr. Hamlen	7 11

	T.		T.
A. Barry	19	F. Vilmar	13
J. N. Hibbard	16	E. N. Huggins	13

	T.		T.
A. Barry	17	J. N. Hibbard	12
E. N. Huggins	16	Dr. Hamlen	10
F. Vilmar	13		

TEACHERS FIGHT ORDER TO KEEP WINDOWS SHUT

Say Fuel Is Saved at the Expense of Health.

SOME HAVE FAINTED AT WORK

Under a New Education Department Rule Classrooms May Be Aired Only at Recess.

More than twelve thousand teachers employed in the public schools are preparing a complaint to Health Commissioner Darlington about an order, just issued by the Board of Education, directing Principals to see that the teachers do not open the schoolroom windows except for fifteen minutes when the children are at recess. The new order directs that the windows shall be kept closed until Summer.

The result so far has been that several teachers have fainted in their class rooms. One teacher in the Butler Street school, in Brooklyn, became unconscious for want of fresh air, and had to be removed to her home, where she now is under the care of a physician. The teachers say that rather than submit to the new rule which compels the breathing of bad air every day they will strike and close the schools.

The school authorities say that the new method of ventilating class rooms with the aid of a patented ventilator is working well, while the teachers declare that it is a farce. They describe it as "direct indirect radiation that radiates bad air at the rate of 2,400 cubic feet a minute." Consequently they want the privilege of ventilating their classrooms by the old method of opening windows. They say the new rule was made to save fuel at the expense of the health of the children and the teachers.

"The chief impurities in the schoolroom air," said one of the teachers yesterday, "are those thrown off by lungs and skin, and as there are, as a rule, sixty children to a class, it is necessary to open the windows once in a while to ventilate the room. The vital principle of air is oxygen, although the Board of Education's ventilation inspectors do not seem to know that fact.

Normal air contains about 20.9 per cent. in volume of oxygen, 79 per cent. of nitrogen and argon, and 0.1 per cent. of other substances, including some 0.03 or 0.04 per cent. of carbonic acid. After having been passed through the lungs the oxygen has been diminished to 16 per cent., and carbonic acid has been increased to 4.4 per cent. of the total volume, the nitrogen rising slightly to some 79.5 per cent.

"Now this exhaled air is rapidly diffused throughout the classroom. With the reduction of the oxygen comes a change in the gaseous pressure in the lungs, as well as a lowering of the amount of the vital principle of the air supply, both of which cause serious disturbances when carried far, as in the case of the classroom.

"Fans, blowers, or other air movers, such as these ventilation Inspectors indorse only stir up the vitiated air in the classroom while they are expensive to operate. No teacher ever opened her windows enough to chill the children in the classroom, so there is no reason for this new rule. We are going to send committees to the Mayor, to the Board of Education, and to the Health Commissioner."

COLUMBIA EASILY BEATEN.

Harvard Won Intercollegiate Hockey Contest by Score of 7 to 0.

Harvard University's hockey team, champions of the Intercollegiate Hockey League, easily defeated the Columbia University seven by the score of 7 goals to 0 last night at the St. Nicholas Rink in one of the intercollegiate championship games. The Crimson players were in a class by themselves, compared with the wearers of the blue and white, and the game was rough throughout, several of the players on both teams being put off the ice for rough tactics. While Knight was off the ice two goals were scored by Harvard.

The players on Columbia's team took part in the rough work during the second half, while the players on the Crimson team scored four goals, Pell shooting the first in the half on a pass from Townsend. Townsend then took a hand in the scoring, and shot a goal on a pass from Pell. Line-up:

Columbia.	Position.	Harvard.
Easton	Goal	Ivy
Willis	Point	Willetts
Jackson	Cover point	D. Newhall
Knight	Forwards	McLeod
Armstrong	Forwards	M. Newhall
Brady	Forwards	Townsend
Miller, Bartow	Forwards	Pell

Goals Made—By M. Newhall, 2; by McLeod, 3; by Pell, 1; by Townsend, 1. Referee—H. Hornfeck, Hockey Club of New York. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

NEW YORK A. C. FENCERS WIN.

Capture Three Weapon Cup for Second Consecutive Year.

A three-man team of the New York Athletic Club last night won the annual three-weapon meeting in their own salle des armes. They defeated the picked men representing the New York Fencers' Club and the New York Turn Verein without the loss of a single bout with either foil, dueling sword, or sabre. Their victory was the second for the trophy, which they won last year from its first holding by the team of the Fencers' Club.

All of the bouts were lively, but it remained for Dr. Graeme M. Hammond to save the clean score of the New York Athletic Club by winning from V. P. Curti of the New York Turn Verein with the foils. Curti proved himself so adroit and skilful that three additional bouts were ordered by the judges before Dr. Hammond was declared the winner.

The teams representing the contesting clubs were: New York Turn Verein—John Allaire, (sabre,) F. Benzenberg, (dueling sword,) and V. P. Curti, (foil.) New York Athletic Club—Kirk Johnson, (sabre,) Dr. S. McCullagh, (dueling sword,) and Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, (foil.) Fencers' Club—Dr. G. A. Lawrence, (sabre,) W. Scott O'Connor, (dueling sword,) and Fitzhugh Townsend, (foils.)

The summary:

FOILS.

Fitzhugh Townsend, Fencers' Club, defeated V. P. Curti, New York Turn Verein; Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, New York Athletic Club, defeated Fitzhugh Townsend, Fencers' Club; Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, New York Athletic Club, defeated V. P. Curti, New York Turn Verein.

DUELING SWORDS.

F. Benzenberg, New York Turn Verein, vs. W. Scott O'Connor, Fencers' Club, double touch; Dr. S. McCullagh, New York Athletic Club; defeated W. Scott O'Connor, Fencers' Club; Dr. S. McCullagh, New York Athletic Club, defeated F. Benzenberg, New York Turn Verein.

SABRES.

Kirk Johnson, New York Athletic Club, defeated John Allaire, New York Turn Verein; John Allaire, New York Turn Verein, defeated Dr. G. A. Lawrence, Fencers' Club; Kirk Johnson, New York Athletic Club, defeated Dr. G. A. Lawrence, Fencers' Club.

Judges—Charles E. Goodhue, New York Athletic Club; A. G. Anderson, New York Athletic Club; Dr. Woodruff, Fencers' Club, and Charles A. Tatham, Fencers' Club.

TWELFTH REGIMENT GAMES.

Star Athletes Were Badly Handicapped by Big Fields.

The annual athletic games and reception of the Twelfth Regiment Athletic Club were held last night at the armory, Sixty-second Street and Columbus Avenue. The feature of an interesting programme was the one-mile handicap in which thirty-seven men started. The star men were unable to get through the field, and F. P. Devlin, with ninety yards handicap, was an easy winner. The same difficulty applied to the half-mile handicap, in which there were forty-eight contestants. Company G won the intercompany relay race and the Twenty-third Regiment second team had no difficulty in winning the Military Athletic League relay race, with the Thirteenth Regiment team second, and the Twelfth Regiment third. Summary:

60-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by A. Knoder, unattached; O. Nelson, Morris High School, second; H. A. Kennedy, unattached, third. Time—0:07 1-5.

60-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by J. Scharen, Pratt Institute Athletic Association, (14 feet;) H. Genet, Seventy-first Regiment Athletic Association, (15 yards,) second; D. Darlington, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, (14 feet,) third. Time—0:06 3-5.

One Mile, Intercompany Relay, Handicap.—Won by Company G, Twelfth Regiment first team, composed of W. Beckman, Max Block, L. Donsway, and I. H. Gahnn, (scratch;) Company D, Twelfth Regiment, composed of C. A. Maher, Frank Merz, F. Conkiln, and F. Boglin, (10 yards,) second; Company G, Twelfth Regiment second team, composed of J. L. McAdam, F. P. Trede, G. Malcolm, and J. Reutin, (60 yards,) third. Time—3:55.

600-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by W. Somers, National Athletic Club; V. Schwartz, National Athletic Club, second; C. Weiss, Boys' Club, third; W. H. Conan, Ravenswood Boat Club, fourth. Time—1:28 3-5. V. Schwartz finished second, but was disqualified for fouling.

One-Mile Intersettlement Relay, Handicap.—Won by Clark House team, composed of A. Pepis, R. Friedman, M. Bernstein, and H. Rothberg, (scratch;) Boys' Club, composed of W. Zude, L. Weiss, D. Bernheimer, and George Flemming, (25 yards,) second; East Side House, composed of C. Haertel, F. Muller, C. Baehr, and J. Finnerty, (50 yards,) third. Time—4:03 2-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. A. Cox, West Side Branch Young Men's Christian Association, (22 yards;) F. J. Kear, Xavvier Athletic Association, (15 yards,) second; George Ruoff, National Athletic Club, (22 yards,) third. Time—0:55.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by A. Everett, Brooklyn Central Young Men's Christian Association, (44 yards;) A. F. Bailey, West Side Branch Young Men's Christian Association, (26 yards,) second; J. B. Holler, Brooklyn Central Young Men's Christian Association, (42 yards,) third. Time—2:05 3-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by F. W. Sulzer, Twenty-second Regiment Athletic Association, (100 yards;) F. Van Den Dries, Twenty-second Regiment Athletic Association, (40 yards,) second; F. Elliott Adams, Twenty-second Regiment Athletic Association, (50 yards,) third. Time—5:19 2-5.

Mile Military Athletic League Relay, Handicap.—Won by Twenty-third Regiment Athletic Association, second team, composed of T. McMeekin, P. Meissner, W. Burch, and C. J. Barker, (40 yards;) Thirteenth Regiment Athletic Association, composed of F. Hollings, J. H. Tesvan, P. L. Walters, and L. Robertson, (25 yards,) second; Twelfth Regiment Athletic Association, composed of W. Callan, J. W. Gahan, Leon Donaway, and A. Merz, (70 yards,) third. Time—3:44 1-5.

Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by F. P. Devlin, Mott Haven Athletic Club, (95 yards;) W. G. Frank, Irish-American Athletic Club, (45 yards,) second; L. E. Leuts, Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A., (80 yards,) second; L. E. Lentz, Brooklyn Central Young Men's Christian Association, (80 yards,) third. Time—4:35 2-5.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..7:23|Sun sets..4:56|Moon rises..9:05

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:00	10:35	3:42	4:24
Governors Island	10:12	10:45	4:10	4:53
Hell Gate	12:05	12:38	5:42	6:25

Arrived—Saturday, Jan. 13.

SS Amerika, Hamburg, Jan. 3.
SS Hannover, Bremen, Dec. 30.
SS Italia, Naples, Dec. 29.
SS Rotterdam, Antwerp, Dec. 30.
SS Bovic, Liverpool, Dec. 31.
SS Thespis, New Orleans, Jan. 6.
SS Etona, Matanzas, Jan. 8.
SS City of Washington, Tampico, Jan. 6.
SS Brasile, Naples, Dec. 31.
SS Duncan, Sydney, C. B., Jan. 6.
SS Kansas City, Savannah, Jan. 10.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Jan. 10.
SS Jefferson, Norfolk, Jan. 12.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Jefferson, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.
Pr. V. Luise, Kingston	———	11:00 A.M.
Prinz Oskar, Naples	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Carpathia, Naples	———	10:00 A.M.
Batavia, Hamburg	———	8:30 A.M.
Arapahoe, Charleston	———	3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.
Gere, Guatemala	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Amazonense, Brazil	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

*Baltic, Liverpool	7:00 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
*Furnessia, Glasgow	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Juan, Ponce	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Valdivia, Haiti	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Grenada, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
F. du Nederlanden, Haiti	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Olinda, Caibarien	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Tabaristan, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Cherokee, San. Domingo	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Galveston	———	3:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Charleston	———	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Syracusa	Santos	Dec. 17
Virginia	Kingston	Dec. 27
Cherokee	Turks Island	Jan. 5
Batavia	Hamburg	Dec. 31
La Savoie	Havre	Jan. 6
Lucania	Liverpool	Jan. 6
St. Paul	Southampton	Jan. 6
Advance	Colon	Jan. 6
Vigilancia	Havana	Jan. 9
Dacia	Hamburg	Dec. 31
Argowan	Glasgow	Jan. 1

DUE TO-MORROW.

Kroonland	Antwerp	Jan. 6
Cearense	Para	Jan. 3
Philadelphia	Porto Cabello	Jan. 5
El Mar	Galveston	Jan. 9
El Dorado	New Orleans	Jan. 10
Parima	Demerara	Jan. 3
Sarnia	Kingston	Jan. 10
Susquehanna	St. Lucia	Jan. 8
Colorado	Brunswick	Jan. 12

DUE TUESDAY.

Kaiser Wilhelm II	Bremen	Jan. 9
Victorian	Liverpool	Jan. 6
Massilia	Naples	Dec. 31
Maine	London	Jan. 6
Talavera	St. Lucia	Jan. 8

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Majestic	Liverpool	Jan. 10
Neckar	Bremen	Jan. 7
Brooklyn	Naples	Jan. 5

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS St. Louis, at Plymouth, Jan. 13.
SS Campania, at Liverpool, Jan. 13.
SS Noordam, at Boulogne, Jan. 12.
SS St. Andrew, at Antwerp, Jan. 12.
SS Dragoman, (for New York,) at Suez, Jan. 12.
SS Moltkefils, (for New York,) at Suez, Jan. 13.
SS Lucia, at Oran, Jan. 6.
SS Harrovian, at Havre, Jan. 10.

Sailed.

SS Umbria, from Liverpool, Jan. 13.
SS La Bretagne, from Havre, Jan. 13.
SS Zeeland, from Antwerp, Jan. 13.
SS Main, from Bremen, Jan. 13.
SS Wells City, from Swansea, Jan. 12.
SS Caledonia, from Glasgow, Jan. 13.
SS Minnetonka, from Southampton, Jan. 13.
SS Moorish Prince, from Maceio, Jan. 10.
SS Atrato, from Colon, Jan. 11.
SS Peerless, from Barry, Jan. 12.
SS Phoebus, from Hamburg, Jan. 10.
SS P. Laetitia, from Leghorn, Jan. 10.
SS New York, (tank,) from Rotterdam, Jan. 11.

Passed.

SS Canada, New York, for Liverpool, passed Kinsale.
SS Helios, New York, for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

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Up-to-date Business Men Should Use Up-to-date Delivery Methods.

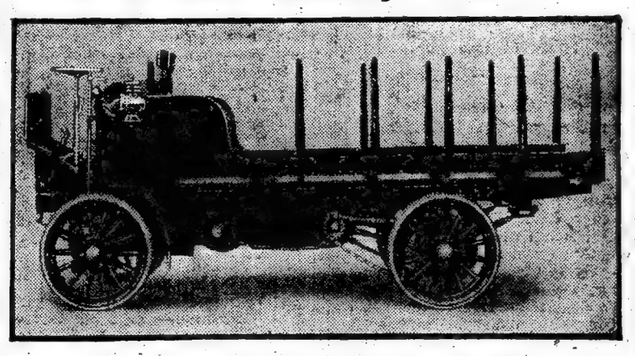

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Don't fail to inspect the largest and finest line of commercial cars ever shown, at space No. 50, Madison Square Garden only.

KNOX AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

New York Branch, 1595 Broadway.
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Locomobile
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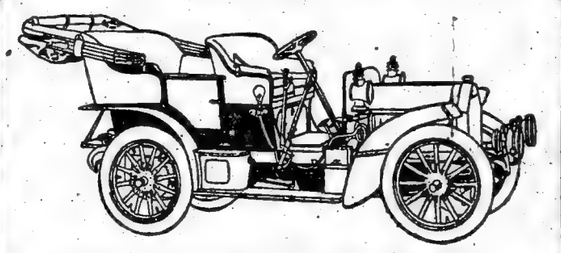

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THE LOCOMOBILE CO. OF AMERICA
Factory, Bridgeport, Conn.
Member Association Licensed Automobile Manufacturers.
NEW YORK BRANCH,
Broadway, Corner 76th Street.
JOHN F. PLUMMER, JR., Manager.

PENNSYLVANIA CLINCHER TIRES
Are made for service—not for profits.
The $1,000 Tire Economy Competition concerns every owner or driver of a Motor Car; especially in the fact that he can send us his old tires and receive 20 per cent. allowance for them in buying Pennsylvania Clincher Tires.
PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER CO.
JEANNETTE, PA.
At both Shows and Broadway, cor 62d Street.

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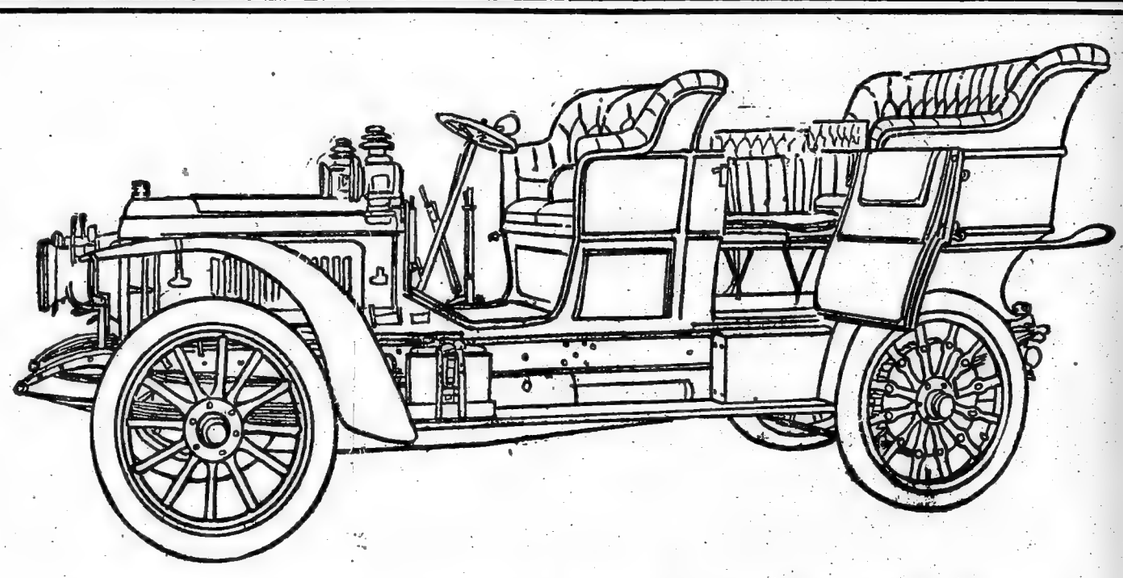

See the Exhibit at the 69th Regiment Armory of
THE VIQUEOT CAR
28-32 Horse Power — Silent, Simple, Ease of Control.
40-45 Horse Power — Speed, Five to Seventy Miles an Hour on High Gear.

The Viqueot cars are made by the Viqueot Company at its own works in France. The Viqueot Company is the only American concern manufacturing automobiles in France with its headquarters in America.

The purchaser therefore receives the greatest possible value in buying a Viqueot, because Viqueot Cars are sold direct and guaranteed by the Viqueot Company, thus eliminating the usual commissions and enormous profits of dealers and agents, assuring to the purchaser complete satisfaction in his dealing with the company at its home office.

The chassis are made with special reference to the necessity of having extra strength in axles, steering gear, and all parts of the car requiring strength. The cars are of medium weight, therefore insuring economical operation and long life for the tires. Pressed steel frame, "I" beam axles front and rear. Individually cast cylinders, ball bearings used throughout the chassis. Carburetor automatically governed.

The bodies for the Viqueot cars are built by the leading European and American builders and are the most luxurious bodies in detail ever made. The seating capacity of the bodies of all types is seven people.

We have ready for immediate delivery Double Phaetons, tulip form, Limousines and Detachable Limousines and Landaulets in all colors and trimmings to suit all tastes. Bodies and chassis painted and trimmed to meet the Special requirements of the purchaser.

The Viqueot Automobiles are made from the finest material possible for the purpose required and constructed by the most skilled mechanics.

The design of the chassis and the improvements which have been made give the Viqueot Car a superiority over other cars, so that the purchaser of a Viqueot knows that he has an automobile of noted merit and reliability. We challenge comparison with any make car for general results and economy in operation.

The ability of the Viqueot car to negotiate steep grades on the high gear admits of no comparison.

28-32 H. P. $5000.00
40-45 H. P. 7500.00

These prices include the complete car ready for the road with all additional equipment, such as Tire Holders, Side Seats, Extra Tool Boxes, Gabriel Horn, Baggage Rack and other requisites, always charged as extras.

Do not buy an automobile until you have seen the Viqueot. Remember that the Viqueot car is sold directly by the Viqueot Company and has no connection whatever with any dealer or agent of automobiles.

THE VIQUEOT COMPANY,
Works, Paris, France. 215-217 West 48th St., New York, General Offices and Salesrooms.

AUTOMOBILES.

CADILLAC

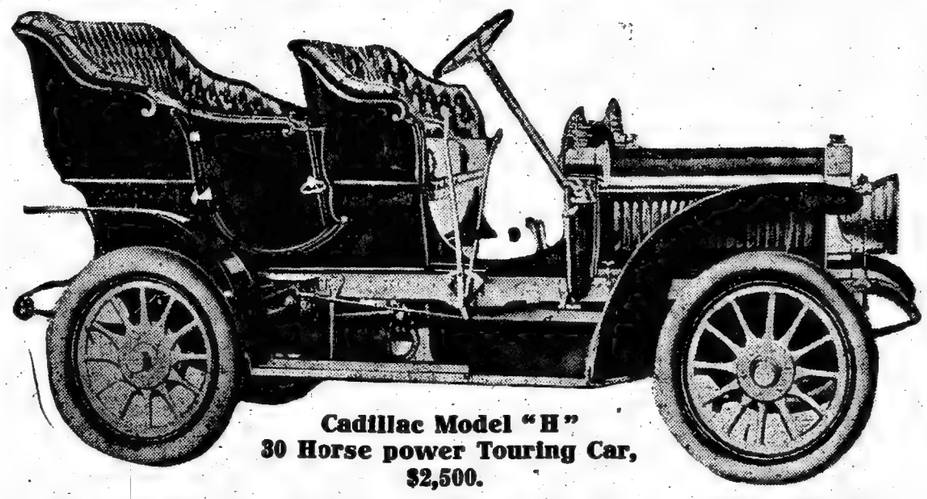

Cadillac Model "H"
30 Horse power Touring Car,
$2,500.

COME AND HAVE A RIDE IN THIS CADILLAC.

It is on view with all the other 1906 Cadillacs at the Madison Square Garden Show. The Cadillac exhibit this year shows four of the handsomest and most luxurious automobiles built in America. The model H shown above is a 2,400 pound five passenger 4 cylinder touring car of 30 horse power. It has 100 inch wheel base and is remarkable for easy riding. Price $2,500. At $3,000 we supply this model with coupe body of the latest and finest type. It is fitted with all conveniences and is ideal for city use.

Model "L" Cadillac is a 40 horse power, five passenger car, of 110 inch wheel base, weighing 3,000 pounds, and selling at $3,750. It has ample power for all purposes and is the type best adapted for long touring.

This model is also furnished in a magnificent Limousine body at $5,000.

Both models "H" and "L" have shaft drive, Cadillac planetary transmission, double acting brakes and mechanical pump feed lubricators, supplying oil to the parts in quantities required by the speed.

A very important feature of the 1906 four cylinder Cadillacs is the use of the genuine Hess-Bright ball bearings throughout, including axles, front wheels, transmission and engine bearings. These are the most expensive bearings made and their use heretofore has been confined entirely to the very high priced cars. Their use in the Cadillac is simply another evidence of the determination of the Cadillac Motor Car Co. to give the greatest possible value.

The $950 four passenger Cadillac and the $750 Cadillac runabout, the two most popular low priced cars on the market, will also be at the Cadillac exhibit showing the 1906 improvements.

You are invited to see them and to have a ride in the Cadillac model of your choice.

CADILLAC CO. OF NEW YORK,
151 West 38th Street.
After February 1 in the new Cadillac Garage, Broadway and 62d St.

NEW PATRICK EVIDENCE FOR THE LAST APPEAL

Brother-in-Law Swears Jones Now Admits Perjury.

FINAL HEARING IS TO-MORROW

"How Can I Go Against the Courts?" Dr. Girdner Says Gov. Higgins Asked Him.

Important revelations were made yesterday in connection with the death of William Marsh Rice, the millionaire, and the subsequent trial, conviction, and sentence on the charge of murder of Albert T. Patrick, in whose behalf a concerted appeal will be made to Gov. Higgins at Albany to-morrow morning.

Patrick's friends do not augur hopefully, however, from a remark made yesterday to Dr. John H. Girdner by Gov. Higgins. The Governor said:

"How can I go against the decision of the courts?"

The most interesting facts brought to light yesterday are in an affidavit signed by John T. Milliken, a brother-in-law of Patrick, who arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday from Missouri. He brought with him other affidavits, in which it is stated that after Rice's valet, Charles F. Jones, was liberated on the nominal bail of $1,000, he returned to Texas and told persons there that the people of New York were "big fools to have believed his lies"; that he did not kill Rice, that Patrick was innocent, and that the only crime he (Jones) ever committed in New York was perjury.

With these affidavits and the facts revealed by the investigation which Mr. Milliken himself has conducted in the last eighteen months, William M. K. Olcott, who is fighting for Patrick, hopes that the prosecution's case will be demolished.

Attacks Medical Testimony.

At the same time the medical testimony taken at the trials of Patrick was attacked yesterday by Dr. J. H. Girdner of 47 West Seventy-first Street, who appeared in the trial as an expert on the uses and effects of chloroform. Dr. Girdner said positively that medical testimony which, he believes, would have cleared Patrick was suppressed, with or without motive, at the trial.

Incidentally Mr. Milliken gives an explanation of the check incidents in the Patrick case and asserts that the Rice heirs have neglected to obey the wishes of the deceased millionaire in the erection of the William M. Rice Institute in Texas.

"When Patrick first got into this trouble," said Mr. Milliken in his room at the Waldorf, "he wired me to come to New York and meet his attorney, John R. Potts. At that time our Western newspapers were full of sensational accounts regarding the death of Mr. Rice and Patrick's connection therewith. These reports contained so many suspicious features that when I did come to New York I was prejudiced against Patrick and so told Mr. Potts when I met him the morning after my arrival at the Holland House.

Heard Patrick's Story.

"The next day I visited the Tombs with him and interviewed Mr. Patrick and heard his side of the story. After seeing him I called upon Mr. House, Mr. Patrick's counsel, and learned what I could from him. My next move was to employ W. S. Campbell of Texas, an old friend of Mr. Rice, to come to New York and give his whole time and attention to a careful investigation of the facts and report to me from day to day the result of his investigations. Campbell had visited New York investigating this matter on his own accouat prior to his employment by me. He interviewed everybody at the Berkshire flats who could throw any light upon the matter.

"I saw all these people in the presence of Mr. Campbell,. Dr. Currey, who visited Mr. Rice's apartments the day before he died, told me that Mr. Rice had been ill for several weeks; that he was greatly worried over his losses on account of the Galveston flood and the burning of his cotton seed oil mill at Houston, and that he (Dr. Currey) had told Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter in the presence of Charles F. Jones, the day before Mr. Rice died, that his condition was very precarious, and that he was liable to die at any minute. He also told me that Mr. Rice died a natural death.

"I visited all the others who had been in the apartments about this time, including Mrs. Carpenter of Dunellen, N. J., and Mr. and Mrs. Schiefflin. From these I learned that Mr. Rice had repeatedly said he was dissatisfied with his attorney, Capt. James A. Baker of Houston, Texas. On one occasion he told Mr. Schiefflin that he had recently been taking advice of a young lawyer from Texas by the name of Patrick, to whom he had taken a great fancy, and that he had made a new will naming Patrick as the residuary legatee for the purpose of carrying out his philanthropic wishes.

Signed Checks, She Thought.

"The colored woman, Maria Scott, told me," continued Mr. Milliken, "that she was at Mr. Rice's apartments the day before he died, cleaning up. She said Mr. Rice was ill, but sat up on the side of his bed to sign some papers, which looked to her like checks. He gave those checks to Jones, she said, and Jones requested her to take care of Mr. Rice until he returned, as he had to go on an errand for him.

"I then called on Patrick, in company with Mr. Potts, and asked him how and for what purpose he came into the possession of the checks aggregating $250,000. He said that Jones brought them to his house the day preceding Mr. Rice's death, which was Saturday; that he had persuaded Mr. Rice to settle the litigation that he, Rice, was fighting in the matter of the will of Elizabeth B. Rice, the deceased wife of the old gentleman, and that he had authority from Col. O. T. Holt of Houston, Texas, the executor of Mrs. Rice's estate, to accept $250,000 in compromise of this litigation. Patrick told me he received these checks too late on Saturday to get them certified before the close of the banking hours and had held them over until Monday. The morning after the death of Mr. Rice Patrick told me he had called in his atorney, Mr. Potts, for consultation, and that Mr. Potts advised him, notwithstanding Mr. Rice's death, that he should have those checks certified in order that the compromise could be completed.

Holt Agreed to $250,000.

"I immediately proceeded from here to Houston, Texas, and saw Col. Holt, who informed me that he had, as executor of the will of the late Mrs. Rice, agreed with Patrick to accept $250,000 in compromise of the litigation.

"I believe Patrick innocent, but think he acted very unwisely in following the advice of his friend and counselor Potts after both of them knew that Mr. Rice was dead, which conduct aroused the suspicion of Mr. Rice's bankers, of the newspapers, and of the public at large.

"The testimony of Jones," continued Mr. Milliken, vehemently, "was perjury of the rankest kind. The Coroners' physicians, Donlin and Williams, held the autopsy upon the body of Mr. Rice, and, after examining all the internal organs, gave the heart, the liver, the spleen, the kidneys, and viscera to Dr. Witthaus for chemical analysis, returned the lungs to the body for cremation, and immediately thereafter told Coroner Hart, his detectives, and the newspaper reporters that Mr. Rice died from old age; then at the trial of Patrick they swore that the lungs which they had discarded were co-extensively congested and that nothing but an irritant gas would so congest them.

Three Judges Were for Patrick.

"Three judges of the Court of Appeals have declared that Patrick did not receive a fair and impartial trial, and that errors vital to his interest were committed upon the trial in the admission and exclusion of evidence and that there was no satisfactory proof of death. After that I think every man should want to see a square deal.

"Just think of it for a moment—a man convicted upon the testimony of a self-confessed perjurer like Jones, who swore that he had told four different lies about the death of Mr. Rice, and who took the stand and swore away the life of another man. He was never even indicted for the crime that he swore he committed.

"Nearly four years have passed since Capt. Baker and his Texas friend came into posession of the Rice millions. They have settled the litigation with the estate of the late Mrs. Rice and paid to the executor under her will $200,000 in cash; they have also settled with all of the legal heirs of Mr. Rice and paid them $500,000 in cash. But up to the present time not one single brick has been laid upon another to mark the spot where the William M. Rice Institute of Literature, Science and Art is to be. Not one single scientific instrument has been purchased, not an object of art has been procured or a single volume of literature obtained to commemorate the generosity of this old man.

"One of the ablest law firms in the City of New York has written a brief directed to Mr. Rice's heirs that the William M. Rice Institute of Literature, Science, and Art is an illegal corporation and incompetent to take and hold the estate of William Marsh Rice.

Heirs Cannot Contest.

"The mouths of Rice's legal heirs have been closed because they have signed a receipt in full and forever prevented themselves from further enjoying the old man's fortune. If any one of them or any citizen of Texas should demand of the Trustees of the William M. Rice Institute that the 1896 will of Mr. Rice, which the courts of New York probated, should be carried out, what is to prevent the Trustees of that institution from pleading its incompetency to take and to hold, and who would get the $8,000,000 that this old man left?

District Attorney Jerome spent several hours yesterday getting ready for the argument he is to make to-morrow before Gov. Higgins at Albany in opposition to the petition for clemency for Patrick. Mr. Jerome will go to Albany this afternoon. He will be accompanied by Assistant District Attorney Garvan and a stenographer. The hearing will be public.

The petition in Patrick's behalf was framed and circulated by Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton. Grover Cleveland heads the list of signers. The evidence covers more than 4,000 pages. The following letter sent to the medical signers of the petition by Dr. Hamilton bears on the manifest impossibility that they should have read all this testimony.

44 East 28th St., New York, Jan. 11, 1906.

My Dear Doctor: As District Attorney Jerome has to-day been engaged in an attempt to question the knowledge of the signers of the petition in favor of clemency for Albert T. Patrick, and has telephoned some of them, resorting to a species of catechizing peculiarly his own, I hope that you will not hesitate to say that you have not read the testimony in this case, which covers several thousand pages, and it is quite absurd to suppose that any one would have the time to master its contents, even if the records were readily accessible. I do not doubt that you have formed your opinion, as I have, from a general knowledge of the case, and that you have acted largely upon information known to every one, that a reasonable doubt was created by the vote of four to three in the Court of Appeals. I do not know that it is any of Mr. Jerome's business as to how or where you obtained your knowledge upon which you formed your opinion, and I regard his importunity and meddling in this matter as a piece of impertinence. Very truly yours.

ALLAN McLANE HAMILTON.

Pardon or New Trial.

Gov. Higgins is placed in rather a peculiar position in this case. Patrick, writing a few weeks ago from his cell in Sing Sing, informed the Governor that all he wanted was justice—either in the form of a pardon or a new trial. He declared that he would not ask for such other executive clemency as it is in the Governor's power to give. The Governor has no power to order a new trial. He can grant a full pardon, commute the sentence, or postpone execution. Meanwhile Patrick is busy preparing his argument to the United States Supreme Court for a writ of error.

Dr. John H. Girdner, who was on the witness stand for nearly four days as a chloroform expert in the first Patrick trial, called upon Gov. Higgins at the Manhattan Hotel yesterday.

"The whole Patrick trial," said he afterward, "has come home to me bit by bit as the worst travesty of justice I ever saw. In the first place, the Coroners' physicians filed a certificate with the Board of Health that Rice died a natural death. Then they switched around for no apparent reason and said he died of chloroform poisoning, or, strictly speaking, oedema of the lungs caused by an irritating gas. Chloroform was mentioned as having been that gas, and it was said that the lungs showed the fluid, which is the first oedematous symptom.

"Now, this is absurd. In the first place chloroform is not an irritating gas. It does not produce oedema of the lungs. If it did do you think the death rate as a result of the administration of chloroform would be only 1 in from 3,000 to 5,000?

"As for this Jones, he lied from first to last and admitted it occasionally. He said that he made a cone of a towel, placed it over Rice's face, poured two ounces of chloroform on it and went away for thirty minutes. When chloroform is administered one must always have a hand ready to keep the cone on the patient's face. Jones lied."

"'Why did I not say so on the witness stand?'" said Dr. Girdner, echoing a question. "Thereby hangs the tale that seemed to interest Gov. Higgins to-day. Before the trial and following the usual custom, Dr. Austin Flint and I held a conference with the attorneys for the defense in which we roughly agreed upon what sort of questions would be asked us, and we experts warned them of the answers which as medical men we would be bound to give.

"At the request of counsel I outlined a number of questions and filled in the answers—a line of examination which would have shown that Rice died a natural death, that the testimony of the Ccroners was ridiculous from a medical standpoint and—this was the most important point—that Rice was suffering from oedema of the extremities which, his family physician said, was traveling upward. To my surprise an entirely different set of questions was asked and Patrick's case was not helped at all.

"I told all this to Gov. Higgins to-day. I told him that he had better do something about it now, for as sure as he sat in his chair there, I told him, he would find after Patrick was executed that an absolutely innocent man had suffered the death penalty.

DR. HAMILTON'S APPEAL.

He Declares His Belief That Jones Is a Degenerate.

In a letter which Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton sent to Gov. Higgins yesterday with reference to the Patrick case he writes:

44 East 28th St., New York, Jan. 13, 1906.
To His Excellency, Frank Wayland Higgins, Governor of the State of New York.

Dear Sir:

I greatly regret that certain professional engagements will prevent me from going to Albany on Monday morning to place myself at your disposal with regard to the petition which has been presented to you by Mr. Robert C. McCormick, but I have made affidavit as to the method of preparation and the opportunities offered the signers for obtaining requisite information. It only remains for me to say that I as well as the other signers of the petition, and I think the majority of the public, look to you to save the victim of what I believe to be as deep a conspiracy as has ever found its way into the courts.

A crisis has indeed arisen when the disgraceful methods of criminal procedure have prevented an innocent man from defending himself, and where the bitterness of feeling commencing in the City of New York, and ending in Albany, has led to the disruption of a body of seven supposedly representative Judges, in the recognition of elementary legal truths.

I therefore pray that you will not be influenced by any of the sectional feeling that must be aroused by such an unlucky and unhappy disagreement; and will remember that the man sitting alone in the death chamber at Ossining will, unless you are fearless and independent, die an ignominious and painful death within two weeks, when the last chance of defense has been denied him.

The petition I have sent, you will, I think, admit is different from those which emanate from hysterical women, barroom loungers, or degenerate sympathizers. Some of my signers are not opposed to capital punishment in other cases, and I think many of them are prejudiced against Patrick, so far as his antecedents are concerned; but whether right or wrong, this has nothing to do with the case—all they ask for is judicial clemency and a "square deal," a term which has been so often abused, but which is essentially American in its meaning.

You will be furnished undoubtedly with new testimony regarding the medical side of the case, and this should lead you to ignore the decision of the Court of Appeals altogether. It only remains for me, as one who has studied criminology and mental diseases for nearly forty years, to say that I have carefully investigated the only direct evidence in the case, which consists in the testimony of Jones, which I have analyzed carefully, and I have no hesitation whatever in saying that I believe this man to be an absolute degenerate and imbecile, whose four confessions and subsequent admission since the conviction of Patrick, that both he and Patrick were innocent, indicate a degree of mental weakness and a susceptibility to suggestion that would be pronounced irresponsibility by any competent alienist or board of alienists. And a hypothesis, including his testimony, would be in itself ufficient.

A regrettable feature of the case is that the intelligence of those who conducted the trial was so defective that they did not at once see the mental unsoundness of this man and expose it, and it was a shameful commentary upon the methods of the District Attorney that he should have brought into court such a character as the informer. This kind of lying is not only familiar to those who know anything of the history of religious epidemics and the annals of criminal trials, but it is seen every day by the physician who treats the insane.

To learn that voluntary confessions of individual guilt where innocence exists is common, I refer you to the voluminous literature upon the subject. However, in this case the imbecile Jones not only does not appear to have any more sense, but he possesses a low cunning which, mixed with fear, made him a fit subject for Mr. Osborne's suggestions.

Of the interest created by this trial and the far-reaching forbearance of the public I will not speak; all are hanging upon your decision which, if adverse, will break down those barriers of security and protection which the law is supposed to afford. But if men are to be put out of the world upon such testimony as that given in the Patrick case, and if they are to be convicted by their alleged bad records, and by the influence of money—where will it all end?

Again expressing my hope that your sense of justice and fair play will rise superior to the importunities of those who, for various reasons, wish to kill Patrick, I have the honor to be, yours very respectfully.

ALLAN McLANE HAMILTON, M. D.

ANOTHER HUGE SKYSCRAPER.

23 or 25 Story Building on Cortlandt Street, with Broadway Outlet.

Some further details became known yesterday as to the City Investing Company's project involving properties on the south side of Cortlandt Street, between Broadway and Church Street. The purchase of the Coal and Iron Exchange Building at the Cortlandt and Church street corner proves to be, as had been generally anticipated, only a part of a much larger undertaking.

The company has secured an eighty years' lease of the old Benedict Building property at Broadway and Cortlandt street. Between this and the Coal and Iron Exchange is the Smith Building, which, together with the Parmly Building at 165 and 167 Broadway has been owned by the company since last Spring. Thus, by purchase and lease, it is in control of the entire block front on Cortlandt street, between Broadway and Church Street, with frontages of 94 feet on Broadway, 315 feet on Cortlandt and 104 feet on Church Street.

President Dowling of the City Investing Company declined yesterday to give any details as to the projected building operation on this site or to say when it will be undertaken. The old Benedict Building is subject to a prior lease to Smith, Gray & Co., having about eleven years yet to run and the proposed new building will not cover this plot. The long lease of it has been secured solely with the idea of controlling it and preventing the erection of any building upon it which might interfere with the light and air of a new structure on the surrounding property owned by the City Investing Company.

The building to be put up on the rest of the Cortlandt street block front, with a Broadway outlet at Nos. 165 and 167, will, it is believed, equal in point of floor space any structure in the down town district. It will cover an area of 27,000 square feet—a little less than the Broad-Exchange Building—but it will be probably either twenty-three or twenty-five stories in height. Running through from Broadway to Church Street, the arcade plan used in the Trinity and Empire Buildings is likely to be carried out, while connection will also be made with the McAdoo tunnel terminal on the diagonally opposite corner at Cortlandt and Church Streets.

BUYS ORANGE COUNTY TRACT.

Harriman-Price-Hamilton Syndicate Reported Purchasers of 20,000 Acres.

Wall Street heard yesterday that a syndicate composed of E. H. Harriman, W. P. Hamilton, of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and Theodore H. Price, were negotiating for the purchase of 20,000 acres of land in the northern part of Orange County owned by the Sterling Iron and Railroad Company.

Mr. Price said yesterday that while the report was untrue as it stood, there was some foundation for it. He would not explain himself further.

The property of the Sterling Iron and Railroad Company lies in the townships of Tuxedo, Warwick, and Monroe, and includes about ten miles of railroad, running from Sterlington on the main line of the Erie to Sterling Lake, a small body of water a couple of miles east of Greenwood Lake. While there are some bodies of iron ore on the property, it is generally thought that the land is of greater value for real estate purposes than for mining.

MAYOR PLANS TO OUST MURPHY FROM CONTROL

Grout, Littleton, and Commissioner O'Brien His Advisers.

PATRONAGE TO BE THE LEVER

Mastery at Primaries and Convention May Be Followed by O'Brien's Election as Chief.

For the purpose of eliminating Murphy, McCarren, Cassidy, and Haffen as factors in the local political situation, and for the control of the entire city delegation to the Democratic State Convention this Fall, Mayor McClellan has formed an agreement with Edward M. Grout, Martin W. Littleton, and John H. O'Brien. The four men, with the assistance of Bird S. Coler and Joseph Bermel, expect absolutely to dominate the Democratic organizations of the city during the next four years, and so to secure their hold that they may name the party candidate for Governor and the successor to McClellan when he leaves his present office.

This plan has been working ever since the last Mayoralty election, but it has undergone some changes, especially one by which Corporation Counsel Delany went out of the circle of intimate advisers of the Mayor, and Mr. Littleton, ex-Borough President of Brooklyn, came in. The idea first was suggested at the McClellan headquarters in the Bartholdi Hotel on election night when the returns showed the utter demoralization of the regular organizations in New York, Kings, and Queens Counties. It was further advanced the following night when the Mayor's advisers met him at his Washington Square home and went over the details of the situation.

At that time it was urged upon the Mayor that he should himself take control of Tammany Hall, oust Murphy and Murphyism completely, and should have O'Brien, then his secretary and campaign manager, but now his Fire Commissioner, take nominal charge at Tammany Hall and act as proxy leader.

The Mayor and Advisors Busy.

Since that time evidences have multiplied that the Mayor is carrying out the plan with the active advice and recommendation of ex-Controller Grout, Mr. Littleton, and Commissioner O'Brien.

Both ex-Controller Grout and ex-Borought President Littleton are said to be "still hunt" candidates for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination this Fall. Both come from Kings County, and, of course, in the homestretch one must give way to the other, but without the united support of the Kings County delegation neither would be in the running.

The Hearst managers have served notice on Mayor McClellan that they would run Hearst independently against him if McClellan should be the regular party candidate. There is no probability that he will be, but Mr. McClellan is anxious to control the convention and to exert what influence might be his in the event of the election of either Mr. Grout or Mr. Littleton.

First and foremost, the men in the plan realize that they must control the party machinery at the Fall primaries. This they expect to do, especially through the political power and patronage of the Mayor's office and of the Board of Estimate. To insure his control of the board, Mayor McClellan has effected a combination with Borough President Coler of Brooklyn and with Borough President Bermel of Queens, both of whom were elected on the Hearst Municipal Ownership League ticket. Bermel has been permitted to name all the appointees for Queens Borough, while Coler's wishes in regard to Brooklyn are being carefully observed.

Coler has two votes in the Board of Estimate, Bermel has one, and President Cromwell of Richmond usually casts his vote with the Mayor's. Cromwell is a Republican and controls the Republican organization of Richmond County. However, he cannot get anything for his constituents without the favor of the Mayor and the Board of Estimate, and this condition for the last two years has had the effect of giving McClellan control of the Republican organization on Staten Island as thoroughly as the Democratic organization has been controlled through Tax Commissioner Nicholas Muller.

Mayor Musters Seven Votes.

With these four votes and his own three, the Mayor has seven of the sixteen votes of the board even should both Controller Metz and President McGowan of the Board of Aldermen oppose him, as well as Borough President Ahearn of Manhattan and Borough President Haffen of the Bronx. Such a condition is most unlikely, and the Mayor is practically certain to have McGowan with him, with his three votes. Ahearn's two votes will be usually available, while Haffen's one vote and Metz's three are doubtful quantities.

By these powers it is expected to control the united delegation of the four counties in New York City to the next State Convention. There will be 450 delegates in all to this convention, three from each Assembly district of the State. Under the present apportionment New York City would have 183 of these delegates. The delegates to the convention, however, will be elected under the new apportionment to be made by the State Legislature and the Board of Aldermen, and this will give to the city a greater number of delegates, probably close to 200.

With this the McClellan combination would start with almost half the State Convention, and comparatively few alliances would have to be made with up-State leaders to control the convention and dictate the nomination for Governor, and the make-up of the rest of the State ticket. Against the plan, however, will be the desperate efforts of Murphy, McCarren, Cassidy, and Haffen, together with the opposition of Hearst.

As for the reorganization of Tammany Hall, which McClellan and his colleagues plan, that would hinge on the success of controlling the delegations at the primaries. That Fire Commissioner O'Brien is laying his wires deftly is admitted by various district leaders who have been told that, if they were wise, they would abandon Murphy and accept the plans of the McClellan combination. This, they believe, means, if expectations are realized, the selection of O'Brien as leader of Tammany Hall by the Executive Committee to be selected at the primaries in September.

Delany.

It was the development of this plan in connection with O'Brien that changed the relations between Mayor McClellan and Corporation Counsel Delany, who had been McClellan's campaign manager in the first Mayoralty contest and who had been regarded as McClellan's closest advisor until December last. Delany wanted to be on the Supreme Court bench until he decided that a change was bound to come in Fourteenth Street. Then Delany wanted to be the Mayor's candidate for leader of Tammany. He has not been on intimate terms with the Mayor since.

The knowledge of what is afoot has caused the greatest uneasiness on the part of Murphy and McCarren and the other leaders for some time. They have seen the fight coming, and they have known the power of the Mayor's influence and patronage and what it would mean if wielded against them instead of for them. Both sides are preparing for the conflict.

SLOCUM HERO IN JAIL.

Coakley, Who Aided in Rescue Work, Held on a Larceny Charge.

John Coakley of 11 West Street, who was on the General Slocum when the steamer was burned off North Brother Island, was before Magistrate Finn in the Tombs Court yesterday as a prisoner on a larceny charge. It was alleged that he had stolen a suit case and its contents in a West Street restaurant. Policeman O'Connor arrested him.

Coakley's lawyer said that it was necessary that Coakley be set free, as he is an important witness against Capt. Van Schaick, who is now on trial in connection with the Slocum disaster.

"I can't help that," said Magistrate Finn. "I will have to hold him in $500 for examination on Monday."

Coakley, who was considered a hero in the work of rescue when the Slocum burned, was committed to the Tombs.

ART DUTIES $1,000,000 A YEAR

Uncle Sam Wouldn't Suffer Heavily If Tariff Were Abolished.

In view of the general movement for the abolition of the duty imposed by the Dingley tariff law on works of art, a statement issued yesterday by Appraiser Whitehead is of interest. The Appraiser reports that the value of works of art of all kinds imported at New York for the eleven months ended Nov. 30 last aggregated $4,000,000, of which $850,000 represented productions by American artists residing temporarily abroad.

As the works of citizens of this country are free of duty the Government derived no revenue from the importations of this class. In the period covered by the official statement, however, the imports of dutiable art objects amounted to about $3,650,000, on which an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent. was levied, resulting in a revenue to the Treasury Department of $730,000.

Practically all works of art brought into the United States are entered at New York, and it was estimated yesterday that, counting all the ports of the country, the entries of high-art productions do not yield the Government more than a million dollars of revenue annually. The abolition, therefore, of the present duty would not of itself seriously embarass the Federal Treasury.

It is interesting to note that in addition to assessing a 20 per cent. duty on paintings the law imposes a tax on the frames, varying from 35 to 45 per cent., depending upon whether the material is wood or metal.

BRADY MUST PAY ALIMONY.

His Wife's Recent Inheritance Makes No Difference, Court Holds.

Justice Amend, in the Supreme Court, denied yesterday the application of counsel for Daniel M. Brady, who asked that he be relieved from paying alimony to his wife, Sadie Singer Brady, on the ground that Mrs. Brady has a large income from her grandfather's estate. Mrs. Brady is the granddaughter of Isaac Singer, who invented the sewing machine which bears his name. Mr. Brady is a manufacturer of railroad supplies, and, like his wife, is very wealthy. Mrs. Brady's mother died recently, leaving to Mrs. Brady another fortune. Mrs. Brady's suit for divorce was tried, but the jury failed to agree on a verdict, so it is still pending.

Justice Amend said yesterday that, while Mrs. Brady will undoubtedly have an income from the estate of her mother, at present she is as badly off as when the court made the order directing her husband to pay alimony.

REMBRANDT JUBILEE JULY 15.

Co-operation of Artists and Others In This Country Is Asked.

The Netherland Chamber of Commerce, at 68 Broad Street, through Dr. Rene J. Jessurun, its Secretary, announced yesterday that the Dutch Government has instructed the Chamber to draw the attention of artists and others in the United States to a Rembrandt Jubilee which will begin in Leyden July 15. On that date, 300 years ago, Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn was born.

Although full details of the celebration have not yet been received, a letter concerning the jubilee received by Dr. Jessurun says it is proposed to hold an exhibition of select works of those painters who have been infuenced by Rembrandt and of original drawings and etchings by Rembrandt and reproductions from his finest works. A Rembrandt memorial will also be erected near the house in which he was born.

PHIPPS MODEL TENEMENTS.

Third Group to be at Ninth Avenue and Twentieth Street.

Henry Phipps has acquired the site upon which will be built the thrid group of model tenements to be erected with a fund of $1,000,000, which Mr. Phipps set aside for that purpose about a year ago.

The property is at the southwest corner of Ninth Avenue and Twentieth Street, a plot fronting 100 feet on the avenue and 250 feet on the street, owned and occupied until recently by the Ingersoll-Sargent Drill Company. The price paid has not been made public.

The selection of this site is in line with the announced policy of Mr. Phipps and his advisers to build the model tenements in widely separated neighborhoods. The other two sites selected are at West End Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, and on Thirty-first Street, between First and Second Avenues. The work of erecting the new buildings of the first two groups has already begun.

HER HOME-MADE WILL.

It's a Self-Drawn Document on Her Own Plan, but Quite Clear.

In the self-drawn will of Mrs. Mary Quigley, filed for probate yesterday, the testator bequeaths to Mrs. Moran of 79 Baxter Street all the money she had on deposit in the Chambers Street Bank. Then comes a clause which reads:

"I desire you to give Mrs. James Moran $50, and $25 to James McCauley. I want only three carriages at my funeral, and no one must pay for one. I have money also in the Fourth Avenue Bank.

"I want $1,000 sent home to Ireland to be divided evenly between my mother and sisters and brothers. Whatever remains when that sum is distributed give it to Mrs. Moran of 79 Baxter Street. My brother Willie's portion I want him to put in the bank in the name of his daughter Annie."

The lawyers say that in spite of appearances these provisions are quite clear.

SECOND FIRE IN A WEEK.

Blaze in Gorham Company's Extension Holds Up Traffic.

For the second time in a week, fire was discovered late yesterday afternoon in the building at 384 Fifth Avenue, which is being renovated for an addition to the store occupied by the Gorham Company, silversmiths. A lantern falling on a pile of shavings in the rear of the first floor started the fire.

A watchman, the only person in the building at the time, turned in an alarm, but before the engines arrived flames were shooting out of the windows of the ground floor. Traffic on Fifth Avenue was held up for fifteen minutes, and much excitement was caused by the unfounded rumor that one of the big hotels in the neighborhood was also on fire. The firemen confined the flames to the first floor. The damage was $500.

There was a slight fire in the sub-cellar of the same building last Tuesday night.

PIANO MEN TO MEET HERE.

"Stencil" Goods and a Uniform Price to be Discussed.

The officers and committees of the National Association of Piano Dealers of America will hold a business meeting at the Hotel Manhattan next Tuesday and Wednesday to arrange for the coming National Convention at Washington in May.

The subject of the stencil pianos, placed upon the market under almost any name except that of the manufacturer, is to be taken up. It is proposed also to discuss with the manufacturers the feasibility of establishing a minimum price at which the piano shall be sold in different parts of the country.

Benefit for Sisters' College.

Alumnae of the Sisters' College have arranged a performance of "Sergeant Brue" in aid of the Scholarship Fund of the Sisters of St. Joseph, Flushing Brentwood, who conduct the school. Francis Wilson is expected to appear at the entertainment, which is to be presented at the New Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn, to-morrow night, as one of a series for the same object.

We confess

there is no tailor in this country that had a finer line of cloths than J. H. Miller, 816 Broadway. We purchased the entire stock, all this season's material, and offer them in suits to measure $25. Trousers, $7. Fancy Waistcoats, $6. Overcoats, Silk Lined, $30. The materials are displayed on second floor. A look at them will convince you of the value.

Our Remnant Sale is on first floor. Eight tables full of choice ends. Suit to order, $18. Trousers, $5.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & Ninth Street.

PHONOGRAPH AND 'PHONE AID IN PRINTERS' STRIKE

Space Between New York and Chicago Typothetae Annihilated.

SPEECHES HEARD 1,000 MILES

Cooks and Others in Strike Breakers' Quarters Go Out—Typothetae Say Fight's Nearly Won.

Separated as they are by nearly 1,000 miles, the New York and the Chicago Typothetae are now holding daily meetings together and sharing in each other's deliberations. Mechanical ingenuity has enabled the two associations practically to annihilate space. As a result, the two organizations are kept in close touch with each other and are able to render each other valuable assistance in their fight against the establishment of the eight-hour day.

The long-distance telephone and the phonograph combined are used. In the office of the Chicago Typothetae there is a megaphone which is connected with the long-distance telephone. The megaphone is placed in the room where the meetings of the Typothetae are held daily. It acts as a gigantic receiver for the telephone transmitting to New York the speeches of the members of the Typothetae, thus allowing the New York employing printers to learn exactly what their friends in Chicago are doing.

In the same way the members of the Chicago Typothetae are able to keep track of the progress of the New York fight, and the members of the two associations are as well informed as to each other's doings as though they were meeting in the same room, instead of hundreds of miles apart.

The new apparatus was used for the first time on Friday, and worked most satisfactorily.

Trouble was reported yesterday morning at the disused school building, 67 West Tenth Street, in which the Typothetae is now housing and boarding the men strike-breakers. Reports that the cooks, waiters, and dishwashers had gone on strike against serving non-union printers were verified in the evening when they came around the building and declared themselves on strike.

"We won't serve non-union meals for non-union printers," said one of them. They went away declaring they would fight for the trades union principle to the last.

John A. Wardell, the manager of the place, early in the week noticed an apparent inclination among the kitchen employes to idle. They neglected their duties until Thursday, when Wardell discharged them, telling them to call on Saturday for their pay. New hands were engaged and when the old hands came around for their pay the new employes declared they were on strike also.

Samuel Gordon, a member of the Hod Carriers' Union of Chicago, arrived here yesterday. He said he had come to New York as a strike-breaker at the expense of the Typothetae, but admitted that he never was on the inside of a printing office until he came here.

According to Gordon he was out of work for some time and wandered near the labor bureau of the Typothetae in Chicago. The agents of the bureau sized him up for a compositor and offered him full pay and board and lodging if he would go to New York to work. Gordon at first declined to go, but did not say he was a hod carrier. On getting a second offer to go he decided to accept.

"They put me in a good hotel," he said, "and paid for my meals. Then they sent me here in a Pullman coach with others, and here I am."

Gordon says he was assigned to the printing office of Styles & Cash, 77 Eighth Avenue. He had never been in a composing room in his life and when he saw the machines at work he fled to the headquarters of Typographical Union No. 6. He is now living with a friend at 177 Monroe Street.

A general statement was issued by the Typothetae yesterday which says in part:

The end of the second week of the printers' strike finds the members of the Typothetae better equipped to carry on their business than at any time since the men walked out. The fighting line remains intact, and the employers are cheerful and confident of victory. New men are constantly arriving.

Every applicant for a position in the Typothetae and in the independent shops is put through a rigid examination, and in this way vigorous efforts on the part of the union to work in ringers have been avoided, it being the purpose of the union to get an agent in the shop and then create a union sentiment.

The school for machine operators conducted by the Typothetae is operating its full capacity, and many applicants have been refused. The employers have the situation so well in hand that they have decided not to send out any more students until they have completed their course of instruction.

At no stage of the strike has the outlook been more satisfactory than to-night. With the arrival of the men contracted for to-day, the master printers believe that they will be running full capacity by the end of next week.

No violence of any sort has been reported as yet, and the printers declare moral suasion only will be used to induce the new hands to desert their posts.

HUBER WILL AIDS CHARITY.

Bequests to German Institutions—An Old Servant Remembered.

The will of Joseph Huber, filed for probate yesterday, contains these charitable bequests:

To the German Hospital and Dispensary, $1,000; to the school fund of the New York Turn Verein, at Lexington Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, $5,000; to the Brooklyn German Hospital Fund, $1,000; to the Warburg Orphan Asylum of Mount Vernon, $1,000, and to the Deutscher Gesellschaft of the City of New York, $1,000.

Mr. Huber's old servant Margaretha Duenkelberg is to receive $3,000; the widow of the testator's son, George Huber, $6,000 in trust, for the maintenance of three grandchildren, and for the maintainance of the testator's son, Julius Huber, described in the will as a person of unsound mind, the income from $8,000 is left.

The testator's library, with $5,000, is bequeathed to Mr. Huber's son-in-law, John Staudt. Frank Huber, Fred, Otto, Charles, Emil, and Henry Huber, sons of the testator, and his grandchild, Christina, get the residue

German Charity Ball Jan. 25.

The sixteenth annual German charity ball will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday, Jan. 25, under the auspices of the Bachelor Circle of the German Liederkranz, Jung Arion, and the Beethoven Bachelors. George Ehret, Jr., is President of the joint committee. Two bands and a Hungarian orchestra will furnish the music. The advance receipts for admission tickets thus far have been larger than during any previous year.

'Buy China and Glass Right.'

HIGGINS & SEITER

Fine China—Rich Cut Glass

Second Week of Our Nineteenth Annual Plate Sale Commences

Monday, January 15th.

Several large casks of plates have been brought from our warehouse and will be ready for your selection Monday morning. Interest increases as the sale progresses. The number of plates sold the past week has been phenomenal, but the preparations were on a gigantic scale, so the assortment is practically unlimited. Anticipate your plate wants now and make a very substantial saving. Plates from **15c.** each to **$416.00** per doz.

West 21st and West 22nd Sts., Near Sixth Avenue.

HORNER'S FURNITURE

PRE-EMINENT FROM EVERY STANDPOINT.

OUR stock presents all the up-to-date productions of high grade Furniture, and adapted to the requirements of both city and country homes.

Unequalled assortments in each and every line, added to a uniform system of pricing based on a moderate advance of cost, are further factors which combine to make our stock pre-eminent in the Furniture world.

Special exhibit of BRASS BEDSTEADS, including all the latest patterns and styles.

R. J. HORNER & CO.

Furniture Makers and Importers,

West 23d St.—61, 63, 65

Canaries

Warranted Singers.....$2.00, $2.50, $3.00
Soft Singers.....$5.00, $6.00, $8.00, $10.00
Holden Contraltos.....$15, $20, $25, $30.00

African Gray Talkers.

Well trained to talk freely and clearly. Prices $200 and $250.

Mexican Double Yellowhead, talk and sing before largest audience; price $150.

Other Parrots, $15, $20, $35, $50.

Piping Bullfinches.

Whistling old English songs and opera airs, $40, $50, $75, $100, $150.

Holden Book on Birds, all about food, singing, breeding, mailed for 12 cts. stamps.

Cages for all kinds of birds and animals.

G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Av., near 15th St.

ATTACKS CITY BOND ISSUE.

Van Clief in Test Case Enjoins $915,000 of $12,500,000 Total.

Questioning the validity of all issues of city bonds in recent years, Horace A. Davis, as attorney for William S. Van Clief, obtained from Justice Kelley of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday a temporary injunction restraining Controller Metz from issuing $915,000 worth of bonds authorized for the Department of Charities, and also from paying any interest on the bonds should they already have been issued. Charities Commissioner Robert W. Hebbard also is made a party to the action.

The attack on the specific issue of $915,000 for the Department of Charities is made as a test case. The issue was authorized by the Board of Estimate on Oct. 27 last and was approved by the Board of Aldermen Oct. 31. It is for the erection of buildings for the Tuberculosis Hospital on Staten Island. By a second resolution passed at the

Part Three
First Magazine Section

The New York Times

SUNDAY, JANUARY 14, 1906.

Part Three
First Magazine Section

FRANKLIN AS A MAN OF SCIENCE

Great American Whose Bicentenary Occurs Next Wednesday Might Have Rivaled Newton Had He Devoted Himself Entirely to Study of Nature.

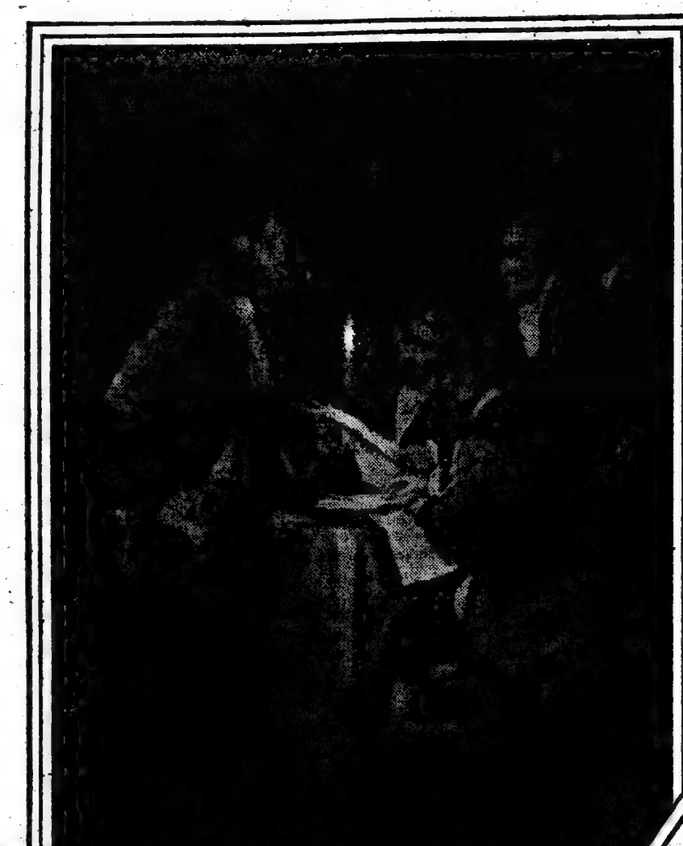

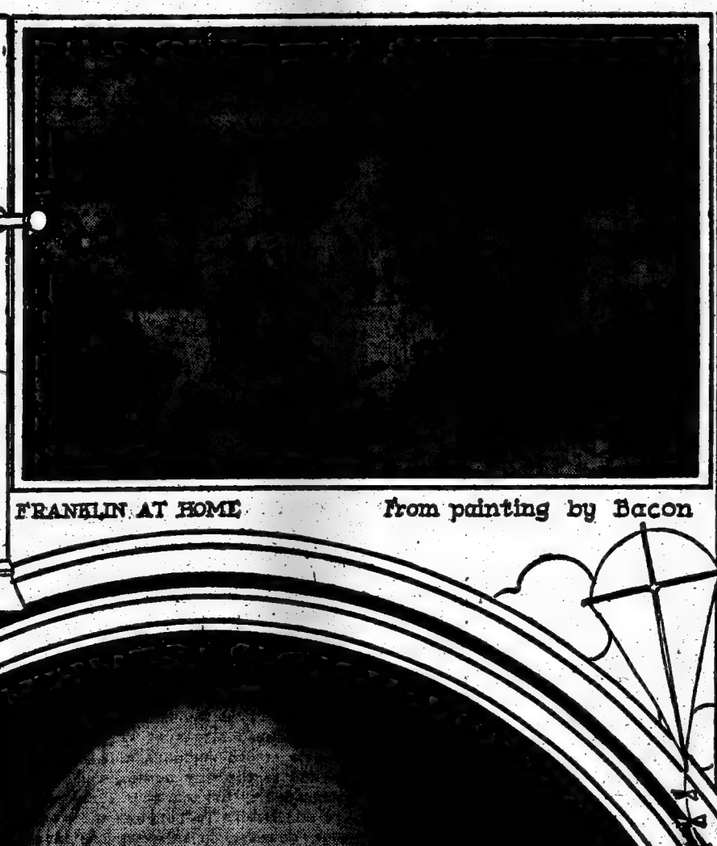

FRANKLIN AT HOME From painting by Bacon

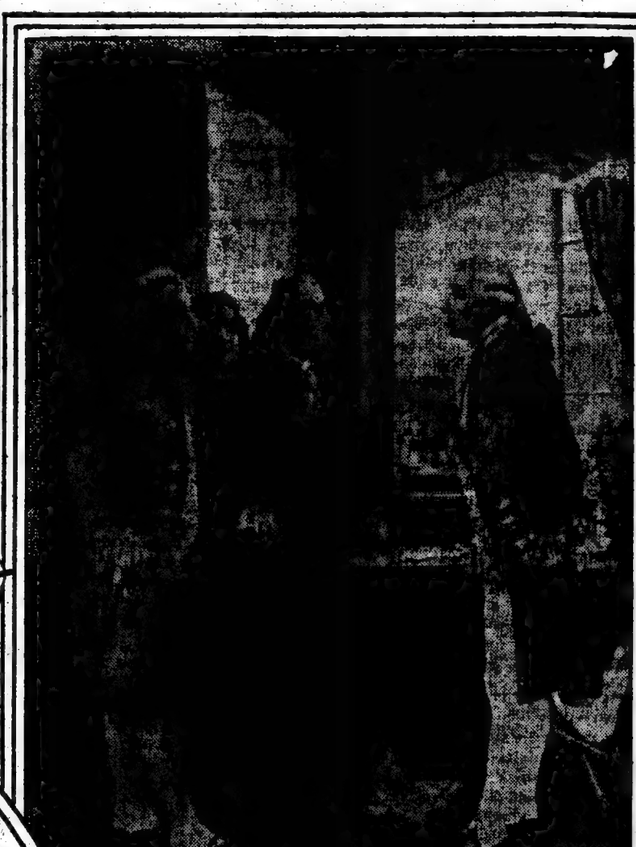

DRAFTING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
From a painting by Chapelle

"The Intensely Practical Quality of His Mind Turned Him to Physics, Especially the Physics of Common Things and the Application of Scientific Principles to Various Useful Devices.

PEOPLE who know about such things have held that Benjamin Franklin was the ablest man, except possibly Jonathan Edwards, ever born in America. Certain it is that contemporary foreign opinion—which, we are told, anticipates most accurately the judgment of posterity—rated him higher, relatively, than it has rated any of his countrymen since. His scientific work was an avocation, a mere incident in his public career. Yet in the occasional moments snatched from the service of his country, he made himself one of the first dozen men of science in the world. Men like Priestley and Buffon counted him as one of themselves; pretty much all the learned societies of Europe elected him to membership; his scientific papers were translated into most European and some Asiatic languages. If Franklin could have had his wish, kept out of public life and devoted himself to science, it is not too much to say that his fame might now rival Newton's.

Franklin's first piece of scientific work, done when he was sixteen, was to anticipate by some hundred and eighty years Prof. Chittenden's demonstration that the human engine can be run, even under a heavy load of muscular work, on something less than one-half the usual quantity of fuel. As an apprentice he compounded with his master for half the cost of his board; then feeding himself à la Chittenden, he saved half this, dining ofttimes upon "no more than a bisket or a slice of bread, a handful of raisins or a tart from the pastry-cook's, and a glass of water." A year or two later, he maintained the very modern opinion "that the bodily strength afforded by beer could only be in proportion to the grain or flour of the barley dissolved in the water of which it was made."

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As contributions to science these are, of course, not especially important. They do show, however, that Franklin had, by nature, that first prerequisite of the scientific man, an "inquiring mind"—the sort of mind that sees the world not as a set of facts to be accepted, but as a series of questions to be answered. For the rest, he was a born skeptic, equally lacking in pride of opinion and in respect for authority; and he had, besides, one of the clearest heads that ever sat on human shoulders. Such a man, once given the smallest chance, is inevitably doomed to some sort of scientific career.

It is characteristic of the intensely practical nature of Franklin's genius that he made his first real contribution to science by inventing the great-grandparent of the American hot-air furnace, the engine which

> To gale and frost and snow
> Of Winter adds another woe.

The real Franklin stove, not the mere iron fireplace which masquerades under that name, was the first heating apparatus, not permanently a part of the building, to take in cold, fresh air from outside and, after warming it in passages kept hot by the escaping gases of the fire, to discharge it into the room. The "Philadelphia fire-place," as the inventor named it, needed only to be transposed to the cellar, enlarged, and somewhat altered in form, to become the prototype of all hot-air furnaces.

The bent of Franklin's mind and the main business of his life being what they were, he was of necessity unable to acquire any such vast store of scientific erudition as distinguished, for example, his somewhat younger contemporary, Cuvier. He was always more a natural philosopher than a naturalist; less a discoverer of new facts than one of those happy mortals who, as Bacon said, "understand the reasons of things." He might have been a chemist, for he was an able experimenter, and those were great days for chemistry—his friend Priestley discovered oxygen only the year before Bunker Hill.

The intensely practical quality of his mind, however, turned him to physics, especially the physics of common things and the application of scientific principles to various useful devices. He was, for example, the great authority of his day on the theory of chimney draughts, and he made the first soft-coal stove which consumed its own smoke. Thanks to his suggestion, Capt. Cook, in provisioning his ships for his famous voyages, put up his flour and bread in air-tight packages after the manner of a modern breakfast food, and in consequence won, along with the medal of the Royal Society, its especial commendation for the remarkably good health of his sailors. He established the relation between heat absorption and color by placing cloth of various hues on the snow in bright sunshine and noting the different rates at which they melted into it. In short, as there were few sides of human life which failed to arouse Franklin's interest, so there were few to which he turned his mind without profit.

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It was no doubt by way of his studies of stoves and chimneys that Franklin came to one of the great scientific interests of life, the theory of air currents and the general physics of the atmosphere. Here, as in much of his scientific work, he did not so much originate new ideas as choose with unerring sagacity among a group of rival doctrines all about equally unproved. Thus he reached essentially correct opinions concerning whirlwinds and waterspouts, the origin of the trade winds, and the way in which the rotation of the earth causes them to blow more or less from the east, the extreme cold of the higher atmosphere, and the downflow of air from the cold sides of mountains.

Moreover, he did, in this field at least, one piece of original work—his study of our general storms which come up the Atlantic Coast. He seems to have been the first man to attempt to follow the course of any great storm by means of simultaneous observations at different points. Nowhere else in the world, at that time, did a single well-marked storm track pass, for anything like so long a distance, through a country settled by men speaking the same language and communicating freely with one another. Franklin, because of his wide acquaintance throughout the Colonies, was able to adopt the method which, once upon a time, made the Weather Bureau of the United States the most efficient of its kind in the world. Thus he could follow the progress of a general storm, day by day, so long as it kept within the area under his observation. In this way he made out the important fact that the storm itself travels in a direction nearly opposite to that of the wind in the rain area, and in consequence appears soonest in the regions that are apparently furthest down wind.

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He did not carry out his inquiries with sufficient detail to discover the whirl of the cyclonic storm, nor did he arrive at the conception of a storm centre toward which the winds blow from all directions—these became possible only after the country had become settled so far inland that the storm could be watched on its side, as well as on front and rear.

One appreciates the value of Franklin's work of 1740, imperfect as it was, by reflecting that only after the lapse of another hundred years was there any appreciable advance over his position; while less than forty years before, Increase Mather, in a sermon printed in Boston, had affirmed that "when there are great tempests, the angels oftentimes have a hand therein," and witches were being hanged in England for causing hail.

In certain ways Franklin's public activities, though they absorbed time and attention which the philosopher would gladly have devoted to investigation, were no small help in his scientific work. He was the best-known man in America; of all Americans he had the widest acquaintance abroad, and he was the only American of his day whose scientific reputation was international. Thus he became a sort of clearing house for all the scientific work of the Colonies. Every obscure student who chanced upon some new fact, and every crank with a new theory to explain an old one, straightway communicated with Franklin. He in his turn would "reprove, rebuke, exhort, with all long-suffering and teaching," correcting their mistakes and following out their sound ideas, and finally, when it seemed worth while, transmitting their results to the Royal Society of London or to some particular scientist who could put them to good use. On the other hand, European men of science found a letter to Franklin the easiest means of getting on the track of any American discovery.

Thus, for example, the great Priestley, along with his account of the discovery of oxygen, printed a letter from Franklin "On the Inflammability of the Surface of Certain Rivers in America," which appears to be at once the earliest printed scientific account of marsh gas and the origin of the proverbial phrase about setting the river on fire. The whole affair is so eminently characteristic that I cannot forbear a quotation form the original account.

"When," writes Franklin, "I passed through New Jersey in 1764 I heared it several times mentioned, that by applying a lighted candle near the surface of some of their rivers, a sudden flame would catch and spread on the water, continuing to burn for near half a minute."

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Though somewhat skeptical, Franklin, instead of pooh-poohing the whole story, took time to run it down. He found a man who had lately tried the experiment and "learned from him the manner of it; which was to chuse a shallow place, where the bottom could be reached by a walking stick, and was muddy; the mud was first to be stirred with the stick, and when a number of small bubbles began to arise from it, the candle was applied. The flame was so sudden and so strong that it catched his ruffle and spoiled it, as I saw."

Franklin, on his next visit to England, reported the matter; but nobody would believe him, and the question hung for ten years, until Priestley became interested and wrote Franklin for further particulars. So Franklin had a hand in one of the discoveries which helped to make our modern chemistry.

He also, thanks to the same characteristic openness of mind, became the first official sponsor for the existence of the Gulf Stream. About 1770 the Board of Customs at Boston complained to the British Government that the fast English packet boats which carried the mails were taking some two weeks longer to get across the Atlantic than were the heavy-laden colonial merchantmen. The Government, thereupon, with more wisdom than it usually showed in dealing with America, turned the matter over to Franklin for investigation. He, with his usual directness, corraled a Nantucket skipper, and from him learned that it was all on account of the "gulph stream."

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The New Englanders knew the currents, because whales were never found there, the water being too warm; but the Captains of the mail boats were not taking advice from fishermen, and, though they had been told times enough, they continued to sail their ships against a current that ran seventy miles a day, and in light winds actually carried them back more than they went forward. Thus it happened that any old tub whose Captain knew enough to sail down hill one way and not sail up hill the other could outfoot the crack mail boats.

Franklin verified this information by testing the water with a thermometer, a method which he seems to have been among the first to employ for such a purpose. He also discovered the cause of the current in the heaping up of the water against the shore of the American continent under the influence of the trade winds. Thereupon he had the Post Office Department of the colonies issue a chart of the Gulf Stream, with instructions for recognizing its presence by the higher temperature of the water, the presence of gulf weed, and the absence of phosphorescence at night. These charts he distributed to the Captains of the packets which carried the American mails, who in consequence—did precisely as they had been doing before.

All this makes it clear, I am sure, that the one great discovery upon which Franklin's popular scientific fame rests was no happy fluke, but the legitimate outcome of a lifetime devoted in part to scientific research. Various circumstances made it possible for Franklin to push his electrical studies very much further than he was able to carry any other

(Continued on Page 8)

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
From a painting by Chapelle

FRANKLIN ON THE ATLANTIC
From painting by Ferris

"Westward the Course of Empire"

A Panorama of Our Country, in Eight Daily Tableaus, as Seen by a Passenger on the Los Angeles Limited.

By MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.

The pleasure of your company
for the initial trip of
The Los Angeles Limited
is respectfully requested by the
Chicago and Northwestern Ry.,
Union Pacific R. R.
and
Salt Lake Route.
Present this card at the train leaving
Wells Street Station, C. & N. W. Ry.,
Chicago, 10:05 P. M., Dec. 17, 1905.

IN obedience to this summons, neatly engraved on steel, your correspondent, together with some thirty other newspaper men, presented himself at the appointed place and time. They were hospitably received by Messrs. Lomax and Darlow of the Union Pacific, by whom the whole trip was personally conducted with a kindness and courtesy which were often to be taxed and never for a moment to fail for the ensuing ten days.

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Doubtless every reader of newspapers by now knows that the occasion was the celebration of the direct outlet of the Union Pacific over its own road to Southern California. Rather, over "Senator Clark's road." Already the Union Pacific had a prong northwestward to Portland, in addition to its virtually straight westward course to San Francisco. The immense "boom" of Southern California made it increasingly desirable, and even urgent, that it should have a southwestward prong to that rich and traffic-bearing region. This it has now obtained, as thus:

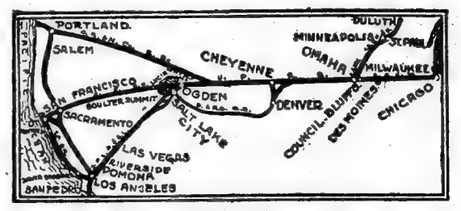

Diverging, as you see, at Ogden, the new prong stretches out to Los Angeles and San Pedro, the port thereof, almost in an air line, not quite so aerial in fact, of course, as in the sketch map, and there completes the system, by the northward connections of the Valley line and the Coast line, with the terminal of the main line at San Francisco. A plain and facile proposition on paper. But in fact it has been a work of secular accomplishment. It was the Mormons who made the first essays, the Mormons who had their little link from Ogden to Salt Lake virtually ready when the famous "last spike" was driven on the roadway of the Union Pacific, the Mormons who even then cherished the hope that they would be able to protrude southwestward a line of railway along "the Old Mormon Trail." This was the trail that the prudent Brigham Young had caused to be broken to the Southwest, immediately as an outlet to and an inlet from the Pacific, but also ultimately, no doubt, in prevision of the time when the Latter Day Saints might be dislodged from the oasis of Utah as they had already been dislodged from the banks of the Mississippi. The "preliminary surveys" for the Clark road were made by the Mormon pioneers just as truly as the preliminary surveys for the Union Pacific across the plains and through the passes of the Rockies were made by those same pioneers. And it is equally strange and striking in each case how closely the trail of the pioneers has been followed.

The contest for the control of the actual route lasted from 1900, when Senator Clark came forward to finance the Salt Lake route from Salt Lake City to San Pedro, till it was ended in 1902 by a treaty of peace and amity between the Senator and Mr. Harriman, whereby the claims of the Oregon Short Line south of Salt Lake were to pass to the Salt Lake route, and the two "systems" were to construct on joint account the line from Caliente in Nevada to Dagget in California, to reconstruct and jointly operate the Pacific link from Riverside to San Bernardino, while there was to be a joint operation with the Santa Fé over the ninety miles from Dagget to Colton. The first regular interchange of trains between the termin' occurred last May, while the first attempt really to incorporate the new line in the general system of transcontinental passenger traffic is betokened by this Los Angeles Limited of which we are to take the initial trip. It is this line, twenty-four hours in time, something over seven hundred miles as the crow flies, and much nearer eight hundred as we go, that we have specifically come out to see.

The layman has a very imperfect notion of what the establishment of a new daily transcontinental service involves or what faith in the future it implies. It involves, as a matter of fact, nine trains in actual operation across the continent, going or returning, and a complete emergency train held in reserve at either end, or eleven trains in all. Each, like this of ours, composes itself of two or three Pullman sleepers, of a dining car on occasions, and of the combined smoker and buffet, observation car, and library which is the novelty of the equipment.

One has scarcely time for these observations and reflections before it is time to turn in, with benedictions, not only with Sancho Panza, upon the inventor of sleep, but upon the inventor of nocturnal darkness. But for the nightly dropping of the curtain upon the scenery one's progress westward would be but a bewildering blur of composite impression. Whereas one finds in the outlook, and still more in the retrospect, that the nightly curtain happily divides the panorama into as many tableaus as there are days' journeys, of each of which he retains some coherent recollection, and can render at least to himself some coherent account. Shall he call his account "Westward the Course of Empire: In Eight Tableaus"? Meanwhile, as he wraps the drapery of his Pullman about him, with the train whizzing westward into the dark at fifty miles an hour, he drowsily recalls:

The Lord knows what we may find, dear lass,
And the Deuce knows what we may do—
But we're out once more on the Old Trail, Our Own Trail, the Out Trail,
We're down, hull down, on the Long Trail, the Trail that is always new.

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Day First.—The Prairies.

WHEN we turn out, we have already left the Mississippi far behind, and are traversing the flat, fertile prairies of Iowa. Three hours of this rich alluvium by daylight. Interminable wastes of stubble, scattered farmsteads, unpretentious abodes of rude plenty, of comfort and independence, monotonous to the eye though so deeply impressive to the mind, before we come to the Missouri, to which we confidently look for a feature in the featureless landscape. It is hardly so. The expanse of yellow ooze is as monotonous as the expanse of yellowish stubble which it divides. One cannot conceive a painter whom it would attract to reproduce it.

Truly, the huge, gaunt railroad bridge which spans it, and gives access to bustling Omaha, is more impressive than itself. And this we find to be the keynote of the day. Man has molded and ennobled nature. Lewis and Clark, Bonneville, Catlin, any of the pioneers who passed this way, would find nothing to regret in the aspect of things if he should pass this way again, but quite the contrary! One scarcely loses the Missouri before he comes upon the Platte, that stream of which one scorner has said that it would make a negotiable river if it were set on edge, and another that it could be sucked up at low water with a sheet of blotting paper. The Platte "Valley" is a flat expanse, bounded by hills faint and blue and low and distant, seemingly some ten miles on each side. They gradually decline as we go westward, and the river, with its vast and lazy and unexplained meanderings, though we encounter it now and again, only presently to lose it

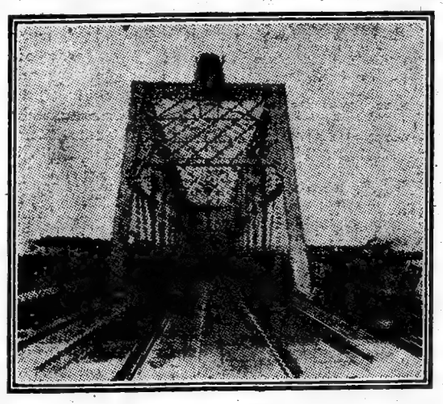

Omaha Bridge.

and to mark its course by low growths of osier, is not a feature. The landscape would be quite featureless if man did not come to the rescue of nature. But these treeless prairies are no longer treeless. Fringes of trees take the place of the clumps by the river we have for the moment mislaid. About every homestead there are groves, groves to delight the heart of the Beaux Artist, for they are as evidently plantations, as plainly the result of art and man's device, and, moreover, as "regularly laid out" as the avenues of Le Notre at Versailles, and doubtless, to the expert, dating themselves within a year, according to their growth, taller, apparently, and more abounding, certainly, the further west we go. And the crops! The mile-square cornfields, the house-big haystacks for which there is no room in the barns. "Scots wha ha'e!" as poor Jim Davis used indignantly to exclaim. "Why, there is more hay weighed in one county in Illinois than in all Scotland." And, a fortiori, in one county in Nebraska, one would say, judging by what he sees. House-big heaps, also, of corn, sometimes shelled, sometimes in the ear. Great herds of cattle, great "bunches" of horses, great droves of swine. But one flock of sheep so far, but what a flock! What myriads of dingy fleeces and silly faces!

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Statistics have their uses, and there in inflammable imaginations they really kindle. It is very well to read that Nebraska yields a million tons of hay and 360,000,000 bushels of grain, 260 of these millions being of corn; very well, too, to read that the States served by the Union Pacific produce 51 per cent. of the farm animals raised in the United States. But to vitalize these figures and make their dry bones live you must come out here and traverse the State as we are doing, and let the consciousness of what it all means sink into you mile after mile, until, as Charles Reade has it, "you comprehend the meaning of the word accumulation," the meaning not only nor mainly as to vegetable products, or animal products, but also as to citizenship. The prairie farmer is commonly held to lead but a dismal existence. His historiographer, Mr. Hamlin Garland, takes that view of his lot. But at least he has his interests, and even that secure source of joy which is involved in having his hobbies. Every farmer whose farm we pass seems to have his specialty, whether it be Herefords, draught horses, highly specialized sheep, or swine, white or black. He is a "collector" and a competitor, and every farmstead has the look of a section of a county fair. Surely this is something for that interest in life inexpressible by statistics, as well as for that material comfort of which the statistics tell the tale. "High-Class Belgians and Percherons" is one of the advertisements we pass in a country in which everything seems to be advertised for sale, excepting only fertilizers. Their day is a long way off, as one perceives when he sees alongside acres of grayish-yellow stubble acres of fresh furrow cut in the black loam. Farm land here, one tells me, is $75 an acre, as against $50 in that part of New England I know best. To recur to the animals, the cow is regarded in these parts as primarily a beef bearing animal, as was inevitable. "On the range" she is exclusively so. The Hereford, in a dehorned state, seems to be the standard beefifer of these plains, Holsteins and Jerseys and Alderneys and the other lactifers being conspicuous by their comparative absence. It is true that of late Nebraska has been taking an advanced stand in dairy products, and I should like to quote you the statistics which I have had and mislaid. But it remains true that Bos is chiefly Beefifer. "These farmers are mostly 'feeders,'" says the expert near me. Which is to say that they buy cattle on the range to the westward and southward and fatten them on the farm, thus marketing their own corn crops "on the hoof," and in the most convenient and economical way. This, of course, does not apply to the Herefords or other fancy cattle, whether their specialty be beef or milk and butter and cheese. Neither do I know what advantage the black pig may be supposed to possess over the white, excepting picturesqueness, and even that is disputable. We meet carloads of both kinds grunting eastward on the way to dusty death. As the early cattle of the plains were primarily beefiferous, so the early sheep were primarily lanigerous. An agriculturist explains to me that they have now imported or developed a "combination sheep," so to say, which is entitled to high and equal respect for his fleece and for his mutton, but I have forgotten his name.

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At any rate, I reject with scorn the suggestion of a cynical neighbor and cospectator that the Nebraskan farmer, paying so much intelligent attention to the breed of his other domestic animals, should devote some of it to his own breed. He has a slack and lounging look, perhaps, the Nebraska farmer, as you see him at the stations or pass him on the fields. But he is the cunning creature whose work we have been admiring all day. We have been riding through [illegible] of Saturn [illegible] Apparently, in the land of social as well as of topographical equality. We have not seen one house which could arouse envy or enmity, except in a very mean breast, for we have not seen one beyond the reach of any honest, industrious, frugal citizen. The land is flowing with milk and honey, but individually the tillers of it seem to have that happy lot of neither poverty nor riches. Surely we have seen no evidence of luxury on the one side or of squalor on the other. The stateliest buildings of these rural parts are the school houses. Against the fence of one of them we saw two buggies hitched and standing to take the children home! Io Triumphe! One is almost inclined, in the increasing patriotic enthusiasm with which this cumulative spectacle of comfort and independence inspires him, to believe with Walt Whitman that the best way to celebrate "these States" is his way of cataloguing and ejaculation. Certainly it is the easiest. But as the dark draws in and shuts out a continuance of the monotonous scene of prosperity one recalls a more coherent eulogy in the lines of George Alfred Townsend's poem, read before the Society of the Army of the Potomac:

Deep the wells of humble childhood, cool the spring beside the hut;
Millions more as poor as Lincoln see the door he has not shut.
Not till wealth has put its canker every poor whig's cabin through
Shall the Great Republic wither, or the infidel subdue!

Stand around your great commander, lay aside your little fears!
Every Lincoln carries Freedom's car along a hundred years.
And when next the call for soldiers rolls along the golden belt,
Look to see a mightier army rise and march, prevail, and melt.

And the morning and the evening were the first day.

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Day Second.—The Plains.

ONE wakes to look out on huge rocks alongside the track, with the semblance of ruined towers and fantastic features of castellated architecture on their eroded summits, and finds himself tempted to add to the silly nomenclature whereby nature is degraded by the tourist in these parts, the Bridal Veils and Devil's Teapots and what not. The semblance is, however, in this case, as in so few others, so striking as to occur without being sought, and the fallen towers and crumbling battlements do really suggest the handiwork of moldering and forgotten men. But this is very transient. Presently form and comeliness vanish, and color also. Amorphous lumps of rock of a lava gray. Fancy the

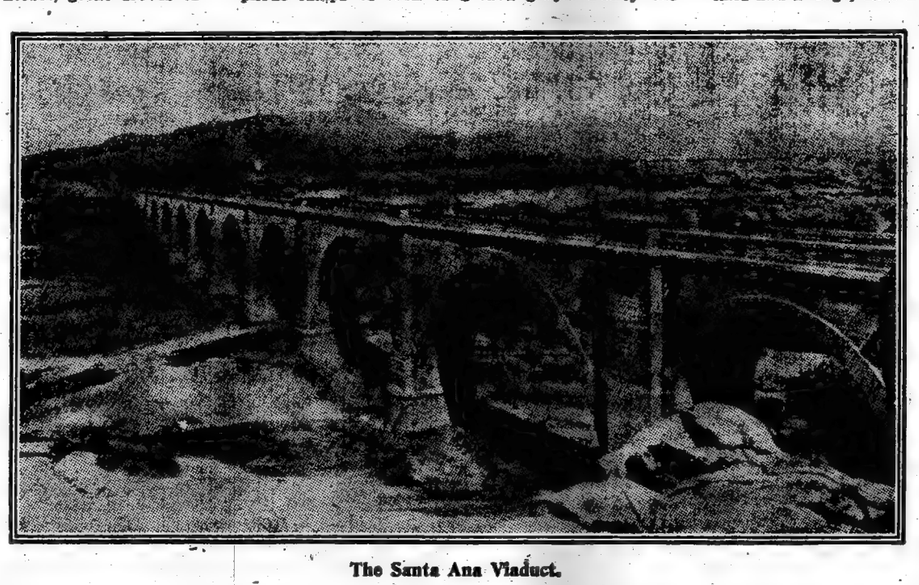

The Santa Ana Viaduct.

carapace of a rhinoceros in the thickness of its lumpy folds, but in its hue the hide of a dirty elephant, stretched by the mile along the roadway. The vegetation bears about the same proportion to the rocky epidermis that the sparse tufts of hair on an unkempt elephant would bear to his hide. It is of the dingy sage brush, with occasional speckles of white sage, and bunch grass of an unwholesome sallow. From morning to almost noon the gray wastes spread with no relief but what is furnished by these tufts, and by the streaks of snow that nowhere form a carpet, or even a rug, but simply lie in the wrinkles of the pachyderm. And distance lends no enchantment. There is no grace of form or charm of color on the summits of the horizon, nay, no summits, for the skyline is a level ridge, "to the low last edge of the long, lone land." In a hundred miles only one conical hilltop in sight. This is the abomination of desolation spoken of by Daniel the Prophet. Nothing but some antediluvian and arctic saurian, you would say, could live here. And yet, along the folds of the monster's hide you see cattle and sheep grazing and grubbing for a living, cropping the white sage and bunch grass for meat, licking up the patches of snow for drink. They tell you that these are not in fact the Bad Lands of Wyoming, and you wonder what the lands can be that are worse.

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"God has forgotten it," is what the neighbors of this uninhabitable land are in the habit of saying about it. Certainly man has shunned it. We see no signs of human habitation except the huts that shelter the section hands of our railroad, though we may infer human proximity from the cattle and the sheep. "On God's frontiers we seem to be." And it seems as it were blasphemous and heaven-defying that we should be traversing a forbidden country with every circumstance of the luxury of travel which can be had anywhere. The Easterner naturally expects to find in the wilderness some traces of the rawness and roughness of pioneering in his railroading, compared with longer and more thickly settled regions. There are absolutely none. The train, of course, is perfectly up to date in its appointments, indeed, in some respects in advance of date. For one thing, it is the most brilliantly lighted train, notably in the dining car and the composite car, but in the sleepers also, on which I have ever ridden. With the chandeliers overhead and the brackets alongside, the incandescent bulbs make our nightly dinner a really dazzling scene. And you can read or write anywhere. But one looks for a rough roadbed, for example, and one finds one as smooth as ever cars spun over "down the ringing grooves of change." You can shave, for example, in complete security and comfort at fifty miles an hour, and by you I do not mean the user of a safety razor—that Man with a Hoe can glean his stubble anywhere—but the user of a real razor, "fit for a ge'mman to ca'hy to an evening pahty," "putting his sickle to the perilous grain" with no consciousness of peril. The smoothness is such that the difference between forty miles an hour and sixty is scarcely perceptible [illegible] if you do not look out of the window. For the smoothness, and for the dustlessness, which is equally complete, it seems that the Union Pacific is indebted to what is called the "Sherman gravel," but what, it seems, is not a gravel at all, but a disintegrated, or rather an inchoate granite, found in inexhaustible quantities along this desolate tract we have been traversing. If this terrible land produces nothing else, it produces the perfection of "ballast." And, indeed, there are other mineral products of value. As we go on, heaps of black siftings denote coal, the reddening rocks may betoken iron, and, on the horizon's rim to the northwest, skeleton towers indicate oil wells.

It is pleasant to know that the "conditores imperii," for such surely were the builders of the Union Pacific, were by no means so black as they have been painted. Congressional investigations, instigated by a press which it must be owned has not in all the world its equal in a scent for scandal, has done a good deal of blackening. But the Oakes Ames monument, which it seems we passed in the night, well deserves salutation. One ancient scandal, that the road was bent and even zigzagged, to draw enlarged subsidies per mile where construction was easy, has lately been effectually dispelled. The Union Pacific has undertaken, with its modern appliances and its modern affluence of means, to straighten its road and ease its curves and its grades all along the line. Such things are necessary and inevitable, of course, in a country in which the railroad is the pioneer road, and betterments are left to be paid for out of earnings. Well, the fact is that the modern engineers with their new lights and their new means have managed in this country here to save just four miles in four hundred over the engineers of the sixties, a fact which ought to excite much blushing in many editorial rooms. There are other pioneers to whom we are forced, however unwillingly, to do honor here, the Mormon pioneers, to wit, who traversed this desert sixty years ago, and whose vestiges we are following with curious exactness, for the line which modern experience can do so little to rectify is almost precisely the Mormon trail of 1847. Senator Smoot, a man of dignified and attractive presence and interesting discourse, is one of our fellow-passengers, and he tells us that his father and mother, in 1847, spent eight weary and perilous weeks in traversing the "Great American Desert," between the Missouri and the basin of the Great Salt Lake, which we are accomplishing in twenty-nine hours, comforting themselves, doubtless, as the Plymouth Pilgrims on the ocean three hundred years before, and the Israelite pilgrims in the wilderness uncounted centuries before that, with the promise "to bring them up out of that land into a good land and a large, unto a land flowing with milk and honey."

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One takes to thinking when there is nothing to look at. But we are coming to where our eyes are busy. Little Evanston is a great relief to the eyes and mind, a true oasis, with its winding stream bordered with pearl-gray leafless trunks and twigs of birches and crimson clumps of osier. And the mountains begin to take on form and comeliness and dignity and elevation. It is not long before we are in the Echo Cañon, which is the vestibule of Utah, surely one of the grandest vestibules that nature ever set between a scene of mere ruin and desolation and a smiling valley. It is a cleavage in the Wasatch Range, sentineled on one hand by that Pulpit Rock from which the Mormon Moses is said to have harangued his people just before their entrance to the promised land, and on the other, not far away, by the gigantesque and grotesque "Devil's Slide," a sheer rift 800 feet high, flanked by huge lips of naked granite. Excessive and Gargantuan freaks of nature! I rather sympathized with that member of our party who, condoled with on not being able to see the Garden of the Gods and the Royal Gorge and the other scenic wonders of Colorado, made answer that he had seen Echo Cañon, which attained the limits of the scenically permissible, and that anything beyond that he did not wish to see, being certain beforehand that it would be "in bad taste"!

Some miles of this defile, with momentary shifts of scene, according to the windings of the road and the convolutions of the mountains, and we come upon Ogden and civilization, typified by the seemly station and the thriving town. And we are off again for Salt Lake City and the beginning of the end of our journey. There is light enough to see that this was indeed the Canaan of the Mormon pioneers, a land flowing with water, which in these regions means milk and honey and all other worldly goods, though the water again is brought where it is needed by art and not by nature. Endless avenues of the Lombardy poplar, which looks so queerly old-fashioned to the Easterner, cottonwoods thereto; huge haystacks, as one would say, but in truth of the alfalfa, which is the hay of these parts, and shows green, like ensilage, in the heart of the brown-skinned stacks; rows on rows of leafless but yet hearty-looking fruit trees, though no sign now of the tomatoes the canning of which is the leading industry of the valley. And so for the forty miles to Salt Lake City, where the thickening December dusk only allows us a glimpse of the six-horned, lofty, gleaming Temple and the turtleback of the Tabernacle, before the brief December daylight is done, and we are off again on the last stretch of our journey.

And the morning and the evening were the second day.

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Day Third.—The Desert.

THAT twitch of the window shade which marks the beginning of a new day on a Pullman reveals that we have been reaching during the night a different clime from that in which we went to bed. Plainly, "we're sagging south on the Long Trail." The first thing one clearly makes out is a canvas camp, apparently of a construction gang, three or four big wall-tents which would not be eligible lodgings so near Christmas, even in the mild Salt Lake Valley, and near by a mess tent, this time of wood, with the prohibition chalked on the door, "No Meals Sold Here." It is not long before the spreading roofs and overhanging eaves of Las Vegas remind us not less than its tropical name that we are within the zone of Spanish settlement.

The station is not only distinctly in the "Mission" architecture, but also, like all the buildings of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Company, even to the great viaduct of the Santa Ana, it is in concrete. Why not? Concrete [illegible] impervious to the heat fro[illegible] quires shelter in these parts. The sand costs nothing but a willing mind and a shovel, and the cement, from the "coast," also boasts itself to be of extreme cheapness. The station buildings are in fact the features of the line, which presently has no other. For presently we come to "old hushed Egypt and its sands," under the name of the Mojave Desert, as featureless as the sea, and ride through it for what seems an interminable time, though in truth our route is shortest of all the roads which traverse it. Sage brush carpets it save where, as mostly, the floor of sand is uncovered. Huge cacti constitute its other vegetation. The Uvada Cañon, the scenic feature of our route, we passed in the darkness, "Uvada," at this end of Nevada, like "Calada" at the other, being an artful compound, like "Texarkana," to denote a border town. Our route is almost terra incognita, except to the prospector. That unhappy man, wandering these waterless wastes and plying his "dreadful trade," may count himself lucky if he returns with his life, let alone with promising "specimens," from this dismal scene, where the delusions of the mirage lure him to his doom. "Death Valley," which we presently enter, attests the dangers of the region. Close at hand, nothing but the cacti and the sagebrush and the sand. But to the north and marching parallel with our course the bald, gray, treeless, grassless range of the gold-bearing mountains, serrated and gnarled and wrinkled, but never scarped, holds out the promise of a richer crop than the most fertile valley grows, and men point out along its face the scenes of lucky finds. We pass in sight, too, of another deposit richer than the richest crop, the mine, quarry, bed, or what not of that borax the transportation of which by forty-mule power none of us can have escaped seeing represented. Ten miles at most away one would say the mountains were, but in this desiccated air it seems that they are in fact thirty. Heaps of corded tin cans and bottles along the track, neatly piled, doubtless by railway gangs under orders, instead of being flung broadcast, beer bottles, one naturally suspects, but quite possibly water bottles, since none can venture on this desert without bringing his own supply, and the railroads that cross it have a "freight rate" for water like any other carriageable commodity, and all workmen are on an allowance. The piles are, at any rate, the only visual objects in the foreground of the picture, except the cactus. Strange and monstrous some of the cacti are. What do you say, for instance, to a prickly red cucumber six feet long and two feet thick? What manner of men could have endured to build this railway over this desert, when the torrid Summer added to its terrors? "Indians, Mexicans—and Greeks," they tell you, and also that the Indian's is often a more trustworthy labor than the Mexican's. What a country! But even here the invincible American optimism prevails. "When you come this way again, you will see oranges and roses." "But where will they get the water?" "Oh, I dunno. But they'll get it." Meanwhile there is perhaps a less illusory hope in the announcement that the astonishing Mr. Burbank is on the verge of success in producing a cactus without thorns, so that it may be despoiled of its stored moisture, and with an edible fruit! We pass the "shack" of "Scotty," who is next day to be reported missing, Scotty the private prospector and finder of a private mine in the mountains, who pays himself for his hardships and perils by grossly squandering his gold in Los Angeles, on "forty dollars' worth of ham and eggs," like another Coal Oil Johnny, and in the intervals of his labors and his orgies inhabits a hovel to which a considerate owner would be loath to consign his dog. And now the cacti become more luxuriant and more abundant, so as to constitute what one might call cactus orchards rather than gardens. And now we pass

along the strip of Herbage strewn
That just divides the desert from the sown,

and are almost within hail of San Bernardino, "the Garden Gate," when the pleasures are presented to us of "joint operation" between rival roads. Hitherto we have been not merely up to but ahead of time at every stop, and our watchword has become, "The time is easy." But now we find ourselves brought down to a crawl, and at last to a standstill, by the lagging of the trains of the rival A., T. and S. ahead of us, and the railroad men fume and say unpleasant things, and we begin to fear that we shall have to cut the banquet spread for us at Riverside. When we are at last released, the banquet is quite out of the question, but we come upon a jumble of three wrecked cars alongside. As a guarantee of good faith, the destruction appears to be unimpeachable, but it does not satisfy our expert Thomases, who insist that with the steam derrick that was available, a freight car should have been swung clear of the track in ten minutes, and even a locomotive in twenty. Dusk is already thickening, and a little spatter of rain falling, the first we have seen or are to see, as we pass San Bernardino. The baffled host of Riverside makes himself and us what amends he may by loading us as we pass with basket after basket of the gorgeous blossoms, gigantic geraniums and the like, which assure us that we are at last in the garden of California and of the world, and we arrive at Los Angeles at last long after dark, and amid invisible surroundings. Miracles are commonplaces on the second day, and "chestnuts" on the third. But I cannot divest myself of wonder at reflecting that I might have seen the sun rise out of the Atlantic last Saturday morning, and set in the Pacific this Wednesday evening.

One sweetly solemn thought
Comes to me o'er and o'er;
I'm further West to-night
Than I have been before.

(To be continued next Sunday.)

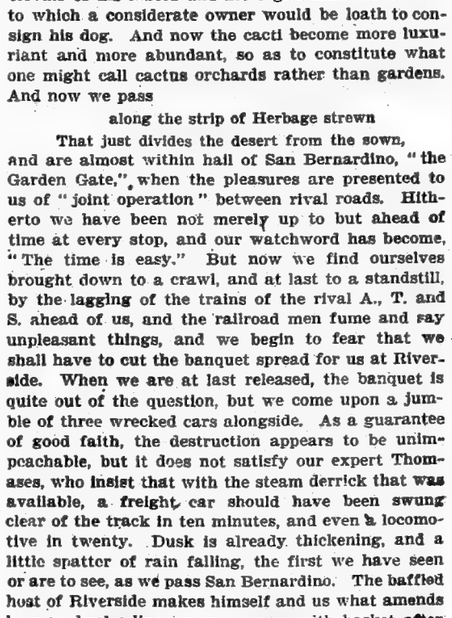

A Cactus [illegible]

World's Greatest Custom House Will Soon Be Completed

Splendid Building on Bowling Green for Department Which Collected $183,000,000 for Uncle Sam Last Year Should Be Ready for Business Within 12 Months.

BY next New Year's, unless builders, architects, and Government officials are very much at fault in their present calculations, when all the world comes to the Port of New York to be taxed, although they may grumble at some of Uncle Sam's tariffs, they will at least enjoy the privilege of paying tribute in a building fronting on Bowling Green whose palatial dimensions and architectural adornments have not been equaled or attempted in any other Custom House in the world. Whether this privilege will act as a palliative to the foreign pilgrim when he comes in practical contact with the complications of our tariff is not altogether certain; but in his new quarters the Collector will at least be able to tax the property of the visitor to this country far more expeditiously and comfortably than has been possible heretofore, greeting him at the same time in a building that architect's design and sculptor's chisel have carefully reared to be an embodiment in stone of the spirit of the New World as contrasted with the world he has left behind him.

The collecting of the tariff is far from being the simple business matter that it appears to the uninitiated, and it is on account of the elaborate system that it entails that years ago the tomblike Custom House on Wall Street, huge though it is, was seen to be inadequate.

"The growth of commerce at this port in recent years," declares Acting Collector Stewart, "has been so great that there is not sufficient space in the present Custom House for the clerks in the various bureaus and divisions to keep the necessary books and records. For this reason we are compelled to rent a large amount of office space in another building on Exchange Place for the Auditing Department, or Naval Office. Even with this expedient the difficulties that confront us are not solved, and the need for larger quarters becomes yearly more pressing. All told, the New York Custom House has in its employ about 3,000 people. Of these there are, on an average, as many as 600 whose work is done in the Wall Street building and its annex, the Naval Office. That seems like an unnecessarily large force, possibly. Seventy-five per cent. of the foreign commerce of this country passes through this port, however, yielding an income to the Government last year of $183,000,000—a fact that amply illustrates the enormous volume of business dispatched by this Custom House and explaining the size of its clerical force.

"Our present quarters, built seventy years ago for a Merchants' Exchange, besides lacking the room that we need, are not especially adapted for the carrying on of this branch of the Government's business. We are also paying a large rental for it, an additional reason for moving into the new Custom House as speedily as possible. The latter will give us more than three times the space that we have at present, and arranged and furnished in a way that experience has shown to be the best and most economical for our purposes. Once installed in the great building on Bowling Green, it will be safe to say of the New York Custom House that in size, costliness, facilities, amount of business done, there is nothing like it either in this or any other country."

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It is not merely on account of its utility, however, or even its great size that the new Custom House, whose exterior was finished this month, is of exceptional interest to the country whose foreign commerce it regulates. Recent years have been remarkable for the erection of great, monumental buildings in New York, and this to such an extent that the city may be said to have entered upon an era of architecture that aims to harmonize the utmost demands of utility with an aesthetic beauty and appropriateness of design that enhances the value of the total effect, an aim that was not always in evidence in buildings of an older date. It is this new spirit, or motive, that finds its latest utterance in the stately structure that the architect, Cass Gilbert, has built for the Government on Bowling Green, at a cost of $4,500,000, a sum greater than any that has been expended on a public building in New York—with the exception, of course, of the Court House in City Hall Park, a legacy from the Tweed days. But it is the unity of idea embodied in the new Custom House and enforced by the wealth of sculpture with which it is embellished, more than its mere costliness, that gives to the edifice its unique value. So thoroughly has this unity been observed, and so plainly is its meaning hewn in unlettered language into broad shapes of stone, that to every stranger entering the city the exterior of the building announces the presence of a great Temple of Commerce, the meeting place of all the nations to do business with the New World.

As it stands to-day, the Custom House is a square structure, seven stories high, built of Maine granite, modeled after the period of the modern French Renaissance. A series of forty-four Corinthian columns surround the building. These columns, forming an important architectural feature of the whole, are crowned by composite capitals, from whose fernlike decorations the head of Hermes, God of Commerce, looks out. According to the architects, the work on each of these capitals occupied an entire year, plaster casts of them being first fitted into their respective niches in the building in order to determine from the street below if they were properly displayed. Over each window, and running around the entire building, heads are carved to represent the eight types of mankind, the head of a

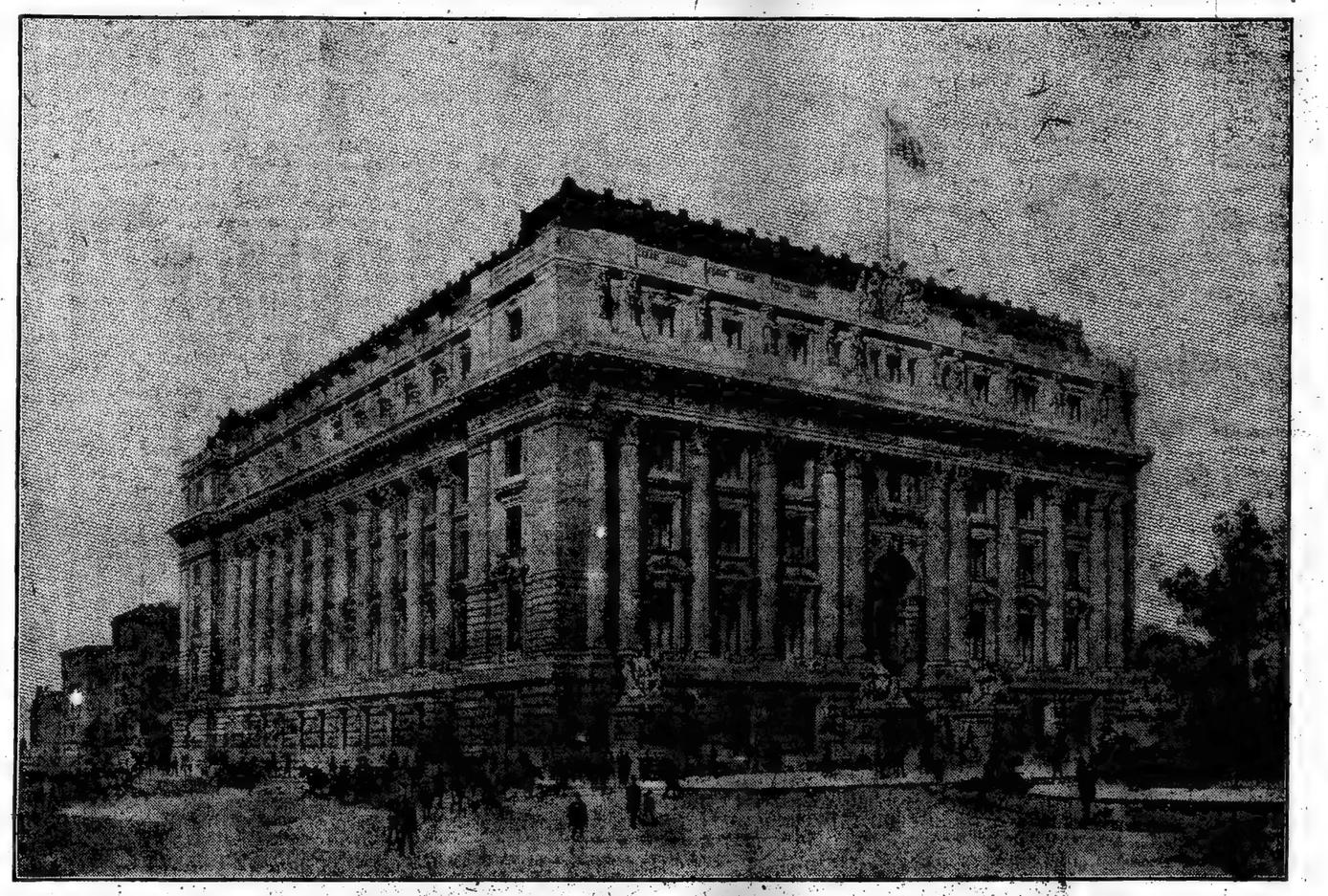

woman forming the keystone to the arch over the main entrance.

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These are the minor, more formal sculptural ornaments of the outside of the building. The main feature of the façade fronting on Bowling Green is composed of various elaborate pieces of statuary, carved in a grayish-pink Tennessee marble, and arranged in a composite series, by eleven of our leading sculptors. This work, for which the new Custom House has already become justly famous, has now been completed for the most part, and will probably be put in position during the next few months. It consists of twelve heroic figures, each about 11 feet in height and weighing twenty tons, representing famous seafaring powers, ancient and modern, two designs involving the United States shield and four representing the four continents.

The twelve national figures will be placed in niches in front of the sixth floor of the building, looking across Bowling Green and up Broadway. They consist of a figure representing Phoenicia—a woman leaning against a column, holding in her hands an ancient, many-oared vessel—by F. W. Ruckstuhl; Greece, represented by Pallas-Athene, and Rome, a soldier of the time of the Caesars, both figures the work of F. F. Elwell; Genoa—a masculine figure, in feature resembling Columbus, clad in armor and holding in his hands a plumed helmet and a huge sword—by Augustus Lukeman; Venice, the Doge in robes of state, and Spain, Queen Isabella showing on a globe the new continent she has given to the world, both figures by F. M. L. Toretti; Holland, Admiral Von Tromp, representing a typical Dutch adventurer of the Knickerbocker days, and Portugal, a knight in armor, both by Augustus St. Gaudens; Denmark, the figure of a woman emblematic of the Vikings, by Johannes Gelert; Germany, an armed female figure, leaning on an antique shield, inscribed "Kiel," by Albert Jaegers; France, a draped female figure holding a small statue in her hand emblematic of the fine arts, and England, a female figure wearing a cuirass and crown, and holding the wand of Hermes, resembling Queen Victoria in feature, both statues by Charles Grafly. Above these twelve figures is a group representative of the United States—two winged female figures holding between them the American shield with eagle above and horns of plenty below—by Karl Bitter.

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The four groups representing the continents have been carved by Daniel C. French, and are considered by professional critics to be in the best manner of this well-known sculptor, whose work in the Congressional Library and Columbia University indicated his peculiar fitness for the important task assigned him in placing the sculptural masterpiece upon the Bowling Green Building, already so richly endowed by the hands of his brother sculptors.

The meaning that Mr. French has conveyed in these groups of stone is of a scope seldom attempted in work of this character, for his figures are intended to give nothing less than the visible embodiment of the spirit of the ages, human tendencies as they have been shown in the development of great racial types, progress and failure, hope and despair, with all the gradations from primitive barbarism to the most advanced civilization—one feels, indeed, that the lesson carved into these exquisite sculptured forms is at once simple, but with an underlying subtlety of suggestion capable of an almost endless variation in the mind of the beholder. For the expression of this meaning four female figures have been chosen, representing Asia, Africa, Europe, and America. The design employed in all of these groups, of course, is in the highest sense allegorical.

Asia, with eyes closed and holding the lotus flower, is portrayed as the personification of a mysticism that slumbers through countless centuries, regardless of the sufferings of the ignorant multitudes crouched at her knees. Beneath her feet are the skulls of the victims of oppression, between her hands a figure of the Buddha. Into her face, serene and passionless, glares a tiger, while behind her appears the approaching cross and sun of a conquering religion.

Africa is seated between the lion and the sphinx, a veiled figure of mystery at her back, an expression of hopelessness and world-weariness in her bowed head.

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The matronly figure representing Europe offers a fine contrast to the two typifying the darker and older continents. Crowned and seated on a throne covered with emblems of past achievements, one hand rests on the mighty book of the past, the other is clasped above the prow of a vessel, while the eyes look calmly forward into the future.

America, the last group in this racial allegory, is portrayed as a youthful woman of rare beauty seated on a stone covered with barbaric inscriptions. The pose of the head, the forward movement of the body, are full of energy and hopeful expectancy. A lighted torch is in one hand, sheaves of corn rest upon the knees. With arms folded on a rock at her back, an Indian in all the panoply of primitive splendor peers over her shoulder. At her side and under the protecting folds of her mantle kneels a half-nude masculine figure, strong and reliant, with the implements of industry in his hands, denoting labor.

These groups, undoubtedly destined to rank among the city's valued treasures in sculpture, are now completed in plaster, and, according to Mr. French, should be ready in stone and in position at the entrance to the Custom House by the time the latter is finished. Each group costs $13,500.

Work on the interior of the Custom House is now going on as rapidly as possible. By reason of the rather limited appropriation only a few of the public rooms, including the Collector's office, the main halls, and the central rotunda, will be furnished with anything approaching a wealth of decoration. For the rest strict economy and plainness of design will be observed, every arrangement being made to subserve the dispatch of public business. When completed it is noteworthy that the new Custom House will be one of the few buildings in the East heated throughout, as well as ventilated, by the fan pressure system, the mechanical equipment for that purpose costing $230,000, while for the interior marble, woodwork, tiling, &c., $1,037,281 has been appropriated.

The site of the new Custom House was occupied two and a half centuries ago by the fort that protected the New Amsterdam of that day from the encroachments of the foes of the old Knickerbockers. It was afterward used for a Custom House, until the latter was moved, first to the Sub-Treasury and then, forty years ago, to its present quarters on Wall Street. The latter building is still one of the old landmarks of the business section of the city, and ever since it was sold by the Government to the National City Bank, five years ago, for $3,000,000, the problem of what to do with it has been a puzzling one. As it stands to-day it is entirely unfitted to the requirements of modern business, being designed originally more as a fort or stronghold than anything else. According to the architects it would be a herculean and costly task to tear it down, its eighteen Ionic columns alone being monoliths 7 feet in diameter and 50 feet in height, the largest single stones in the city, and apparently built into the old granite portico fronting on Wall Street to stay. It is said, however, that as soon as the Customs Department vacates the building it will be reconstructed so as to form the base of a skyscraper.

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As an architectural feature of the city the new Custom House, although only seven stories in height, is nevertheless, owing to its central location, the most prominent building of lower Broadway, rising twelve feet above the Produce Exchange Building. Since the completion of its outer walls it has naturally excited the interest of the art critics throughout the country, the prominence given to its aesthetic features making it unique among the public buildings of New York. On the whole, all such criticism has dealt in the superlatives of praise—with one exception, reaching us very much like a wail from Boston by a female writer in The Transcript, who has this to say of it:

"The new New York Custom House is a French exotic, pleasant to look upon, given an unusually advantageous setting—for Battery Place is hospitably open to sky and sea. There is much that is beautiful, much that is admirable in this building. But it is restless. The pillars are not bound into a monumental brotherhood—they lack a strong, inter-fraternal, basic attachment. Fine individually, they still are not one disciplined body. They stand side by side, it is true, in admirable symmetry, but there is lacking an absolutely unifying esprit de corps. Yet, it is a goodly vision that Cass Gilbert offers us—one that we return many times to see."

It is frequently difficult to translate Bostonese. From the above one gathers that there is a transcendental something the matter with the new Custom House, although the building is at the same time thoroughly admirable and symmetrical—a consolatory kind of criticism that leaves one in a good humor and at the same time in a state of perplexity, "restless," as the building itself is said to be by this profound critic.

When the future traveler enters these portals, guarded by the four stone women of the great races of the world, and goes through the operation of being taxed, it is possible that he will be affected by similar emotions, over which, it is to be hoped, the sculptural masterpieces, offered for his edification by the generosity of Uncle Sam, will exert a soothing influence.

WHAT ONE PUBLIC-SPIRITED WOMAN CAN DO---MRS. ISAAC L. RICE'S CAMPAIGN

MRS. ISAAC L. RICE, the champion of sufferers from unnecessary river noises, on Wednesday of this week is to appear at a meeting of the "Steamboat Supervising Inspectors" in Washington to continue the fight which she began against this noise nuisance some three months ago.

"People seem to think that this work is done," said Mrs. Rice, speaking of her efforts one evening last week, "but it is only just begun. The National Board of Steam Navigation has instructed the pilots and masters of vessels to stop unnecessary whistle blowing, but that is only a step in the right direction. There is no one to enforce that instruction. If the Steamboat Inspectors will pass a resolution stopping all unnecessary whistling and the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor will sign it, it will become a law, and that is what we must work for."

Since beginning her protest Mrs. Rice has received communications from people in different parts of the city sympathizing with her, as well as from others all over the country. During the short time she has been working Mrs. Rice has visited innumerable public institutions and public men, interviewed private individuals, talked at clubs, and, by proxy, through hired co-workers, collected a large number of statements of sufferers from river noises, and taken down valuable evidence. And yet with all this she says that she is only a quiet little home woman who has always up to this time spent her life at home with her children, that she knows nothing of the ordinary woman's club, and considers a real club woman, who gets up and speaks fluently in meeting, as some one to be envied.

"I think perhaps I have been as successful as I have been," she said, speaking of the general interest taken in the movement, "because I have undertaken it as a lone woman, with no one to help me. I said the other day to a man who had been very kind in getting me an introduction that was helpful:

"'Senator, I don't know why you are so good to me.'

"'Why,' he returned, 'whenever I see a poor, lone woman trying to do anything I always feel that I want to help her all I can.'

"In this work I have tried not to say anything about my own feeling on the subject or its annoyance to me, for women are always hampered by their sex and people would say that I was hysterical or hyperaesthetical. So I have obtained statements from other people, particularly those representing the sick and suffering. The people with money can get away from the noise whenever they wish, but the poor must stay and bear it.

"We have been living on Riverside Drive now for two years and a half, and during that time the noise has increased astonishingly. It finally became so bad that I couldn't sleep more than two or three hours in a night, and when I was obliged to get up at 2 and 3 o'clock, I spent the time in trying to think of plans to get rid of the nuisance.

"First I telephoned to the Health Board. I don't know how many times I telephoned to them before I went to see them. They always said that they were sorry, that they had received complaints, but the river was a Federal water way, and they had no jurisdiction over it. It is a Federal nuisance, and I have grown sick of the word Federal. You stand five feet back of the river and toot a horn, and you will be arrested, but stand where your feet will be wet and you are in a Federal water way, and no one can do anything to you.

"In the meantime, the Captains of the river boats were vying with each other to see which could get the biggest sirens, or if they didn't have a siren they made it up by giving extra toots.

"I went over to Randall's, Ward's, and Blackwell's Islands, visited all the institutions there, and found how much they suffered, particularly the insane and the sick. Dr. Dent told me that he had at one time made an effort to have the nuisance stopped, but finding that the rivers were under Federal jurisdiction, had given it up. It was the same story at the Bellevue and Flower Hospitals, and I obtained statements representing the sufferings of 13,000 poor people.

"After calling again and again on the Board of Health, I went to see the Commissioner of Docks, but as he had no jurisdiction, I was referred to the Port Wardens and was sent by them to the law division, where they said they would appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury and Steamboat Inspectors. I called on Mr. McAdoo, who was sympathetic and said that he himself was much troubled on Seventh Avenue, and other officials whom I met said that, living twelve miles out of town, back from the river, they could hear the whistles.

"'To get actual data, I sent up to Columbia, and they sent me down at different times six young law students to keep records during the night of tooting on the river. I had other young men go up and down the water ways on both sides of the city to get statements from policemen, watchmen, and private individuals concerning the unnecessary noises.

"It is only the unnecessary noises that should be done away with. I have been kept awake so much that I know most of the regular signals. They should be sounded one, two, and three times for right-of-way, but instead they are sounded ten and fifteen times, and instead of being held for two or three seconds, they are held as long as thirty-eight. It is the tugs which do this, and when I ask why the great steamers, which go so much more swiftly, are so much larger, and carry so many people, make no noise, and in all the time I have been here I have never heard a single toot from them, they say, 'Oh, it would awaken their passengers.'

"The tug whistles, I have found from the statements made, are fraternal, one boat to another; they are the Captains' signals to waken his crew or call them from nearby saloons, or they may be love signals from the men on the boats to the servant girls in the houses along the Drive.

"There is a great difference in whistles, and this is a matter which could be rectified. There should be a sane whistle, and a sane man at the whistle cord. Some boats give the most sedate little toots, while others are maddening and ear-piercing.

"I have thirty-three closely covered pages of records of tootings on the river, taken under different conditions. One of these, taken on a night when there was as little need of tooting as there possibly could be, shows a record of 1,116 toots. This was on a Sunday night, brilliantly clear, with a strong wind and not a boat tied at any of the docks. A record by a young man stationed in one of the rear rooms of the house, where the sounds only echoed from the buildings at the rear, showed 1,413 toots. On less favorable nights the number was much greater.

"Clubs representing over a thousand members have written me offering their evidence against these unnecessary noises, and I have letters from doctors and other private individuals. People have sent in their evidence voluntarily.

"The rivers should be patrolled as well as the streets; there should be watchmen at each pier to transmit light signals, and the boats should have two whistles, a light one and a heavier one, for clear weather or for fog.

"I have been able to accomplish as much as I have, I think, because I have worked alone and have not been hampered by red tape. One woman's club would have been glad to assist me, but when I found that in working for a reform they had called on the Board of Health only once in several years, while I had been there so many times in a few months, I thought I could do best by myself. One man said:

"'Mrs. Rice, you are on the right track; give me your papers and I will help you all I can.'

"'Give you my papers to pigeon-hole in your desk,' I said to myself. 'No, I thank you; I can do better.'

"Then if I wanted money, I only had to go to my husband and ask to have it, and if he was willing, I went ahead, and there was no committee to get together to vote upon it."

Mrs. Rice has had hundreds of pages of typewriting done in copying her papers. The original statements, with newspaper clippings, she has had bound together in handsome books, and her records of toots—straight lines representing the length of time they were sustained—have a professional appearance. She is going to continue her efforts.

"I may be downed," she says, "but I shall keep up the fight."

FRANKLIN AS A MAN OF SCIENCE

(Continued from Page 1.)

line of investigation; but even without these he would still be a prominent figure in American science.

His introduction to the field in which the greatest achievements of his life were to lie came about largely by accident. In 1746, the year when he was forty, he chanced to meet in Boston a Dr. Spence, just over from Scotland, who for his benefit performed somewhat crudely several simple electrical experiments. Shortly afterward the Library Company of Philadelphia, of which he was the founder, received from one of the Fellows of the Royal Society the gift of a glass tube for generating electricity, and with it some account of the experimenting which was being done in England.

In a very few weeks Franklin knew all that anybody knew about electricity and had begun to break new ground. Before the next year was half over he had constructed a large electric machine of his own design and got on the track of the true theory of the Leyden jar. Indeed he was close enough to the complete explanation which he reached by 1750 to build a condenser so powerful that the consequences of handling it incautiously "might perhaps," as he said, "be as fatal as that of high treason, for when a spark is taken through a quire of paper * * * it makes a fair hole through every sheet, that is, through forty-eight leaves, though a quire of paper is thought good armour against the push of a sword, or even against a pistol bullet, and the crack is exceeding loud."

During the next half dozen years Franklin sent to the Royal Society a succession of papers announcing one discovery after another. The society, however, did not think them worthy of a place in its Transactions, and even ridiculed his suggestion of the identity of lightning and electricity. Still a London publisher did think it worth while to bring the papers together into a small volume. The book promptly ran through five editions. Buffon saw it and had it translated into French. Then it appeared in Italian, German, and Latin. By the time the "Philadelphia Experiments" had been repeated all over Europe and one Russian scientist had been killed the Royal Society began to think that it had laughed too soon. However, it made prompt and handsome amends by electing Franklin to membership and remitting all his fees—a very unusual honor.

Nothing, I think, in all Franklin's career shows better than this episode his extraordinary gifts. Within a year from the day when he saw his first electrical experiment the foremost scientific body in Europe was discussing his opinions; within ten he had invented and perfected the lightning rod, and he had become the first authority on electrical theory in the world.

When Franklin took it up electricity was a mere assemblage of marvels. The electrician was a wonder worker who could ring mysterious bells, strike animals dead, or ignite a dish of spirits with a stream of water. Or he was a practical joker who arranged innocent-looking but highly charged objects for unsuspecting friends to pick up, or, doubtless not unassisted, beguiled them into trying to kiss a pretty girl loaded to the potential of a two-inch spark. He found the subject a thaumaturgy; he left it a coherent science. So thoroughly, indeed, did he clear up the whole matter that only in our own day with the discovery of the X-ray, radium, and the theory of electrons has the science of electro-statics made the sort of advances that get into newspapers and school textbooks. From any point of view, technical or popular, our knowledge of atmospheric electricity remained as Franklin left it, shortly after 1750, until Lord Kelvin took it up a little more than a century later. The other half of the science, that which has to do with electric currents and dynamos and arc lights, Franklin did not touch, for he died the year before Galvani's sick wife got her immortal broth of frog's legs—if she did get it after all.

Strange irony of fate that the popular reputation of the first great American man of science should rest on one spectacular act, and the sober, efficient, illuminating work of a lifetime be well-nigh forgotten!

E. T. BREWSTER.

Herbert S. Hadley---The Man from Missouri

A Character Sketch of the Young Western Attorney General Who is Conducting His State's Fight Against the Powerful Standard Oil "Trust."

I AM neither a professional reformer nor a trustbuster. I am Attorney General of the State of Missouri, and as such I propose to see that all corporations which do business within our borders keep within the law."

This is the declaration of Herbert S. Hadley, the young lawyer from the West who is bearding the Standard Oil Company in its lair at 26 Broadway.

For the last week Mr. Hadley, who is barely 34 years old, has been pitted against an array of legal talent representing the best that the Oil Trust can gather. The aggregate yearly income from practice of the gentlemen opposed to him is estimated to be something like $500,000. As Attorney General of Missouri Mr. Hadley draws a salary of $3,000 a year.

When Mr. Hadley reached New York a week ago Thursday nobody knew much about him. On the opening day of the hearing before Special Commissioner Sanborn, the witnesses and newspaper men who gathered saw an erect young fellow, of spare build, clean shaven, and very businesslike.

From the table at which he sat they glanced across the room to the phalanx of trust talent in the legal line. There was not a man among them who had not the advantage of years. There was not a man among them whose name is not known from one end of the land to the other as that of a leading exponent of corporation law.

"Poor Hadley!" the whisper went around. "He's up against it."

The verdict was premature. With the very first word he spoke the youthful prosecutor took on an added stature. His cold gray eyes, so dark as to be almost black, blazed with a new lustre. His bearing was self-confidence itself. He straightened up in his chair and went at the witness he called with a self-poise which instantly changed the complexion of affairs.

Frank Hagerman of Kansas City, one of the Standard's main props in Western courts, measured swords with him before the hearing was half an hour old. The clash was hardly over before the conclusion was irresistibly thrust upon those within earshot that the Attorney General was amply able to take care of himself.

As day succeeded day, and clash succeeded clash, confidence in the youthful Westerner grew. H. H. Rogers, the Standard Oil chief, was placed upon the stand. The contemptuous attitude with which he bore himself at the outset was cast off before he had been under examination ten minutes. Soon he was fighting hard to fence off the questions which, despite the longhand restrictions enforced by the trust lawyers, relentlessly sought the weak spots in his armor.

There was no twist or turn of the testimony which escaped Mr. Hadley. There was no subterfuge which he did not pierce. Mr. Rogers gave him no information, but every question which he wanted answered had been duly certified to the Supreme Court for a ruling when the Standard's leader left the witness chair.

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Other witnesses of antagonistic bearing fared no better at his hands. When on Wednesday he applied through his New York counsel for a motion compelling Mr. Rogers to show cause why he withheld answers from the vital questions put him, he had gleaned every fact possible of access from those who had come before him.

"I didn't expect a picnic when I came here," he said. "I knew I was up against a hard proposition, but I'm here to fight it out on my line if it takes all Winter. They can dig up all the archaic laws on the statute books and invoke every measure that promises delay, but I'll be there at the finish, and I'll know what I want to know."

There was no pose about the man when he made this statement. He was simply voicing the truth as he saw it, and those who heard the promise recognized his entire earnestness.

There is an interesting story about the way in which Mr. Hadley happened to run across the trail of Standard Oil in his State. It was during a Legislative investigation last Spring of terminal charges at St. Louis, and he was counsel for the investigating committee. The manager of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company was testifying. He accidentally let slip the information that the Standard Oil Company had no agency in St. Louis.

That was enough for the Attorney General.

"Doesn't it strike you as strange," he demanded, quick as a flash, "that you have no competition in this field from the Standard?"

The manager couldn't see anything peculiar about the monopoly enjoyed by the Waters-Pierce Company, but a few days later, while in Kansas City, the Attorney General learned that the concern was not represented there. Putting two and two together he decided that there was some relation between the companies, and before he was through he had learned that the Republic was also in the combine, and, with two smaller concerns, were Standard pawns.

Then came quo warranto proceedings to forfeit the charter of the Waters-Pierce Company, which is a Missouri concern, and cancel the licenses of the Republic Oil Company and the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. On the heels of this proceeding came an application for an injunction restraining the Standard of Indiana and the Waters-Pierce Company from dividing up the State, and the Republic and the lesser concerns from operating at all. The injunction was granted temporarily, and is now in force.

"It will continue in force," Mr. Hadley says. "They don't want to fight it. Why, the time was when a man would have to go fifty miles in Missouri to get his oil, no matter if there was a station half a mile away. Now one can buy oil wherever it is for sale. There is no longer any such thing as a division of territory. When I get through there will no longer be any such thing as an oil trust. It may take time, but I've four years to keep after them."

Herbert S. Hadley was borne in Olathe, Kansas, in 1871. His father was in the milling business, and owned several farms. Young Hadley commenced his education in the Olathe public schools. Then he went to the State University at Lawrence. Finally he entered the law school at the University of Chicago, where he was graduated in 1894.

Immediately he entered private practice in Kansas City. He had made himself heard from when, in 1898, he was appointed first assistant to the City Counsellor. After two years in this position, during which time he began to take part in politics, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney. During his tenure in this office he successfully prosecuted the Lulu Kennedy case, which was heard of throughout the country. His term over, he went back into practice for himself and was appointed as attorney for the Kansas City Street Railways.

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When the Republican Convention of Missouri was held last year he was enjoying a practice of $15,000 or $20,000 a year, and was a power in the counsels of his party. He attended the convention, having no idea whatever of seeking office. This is the way he tells of his nomination and election:

"There were three or four candidates for Attorney General. None of them seemed to be satisfactory, and I was going up front to try and have a name withdrawn when they caught sight of me. The first thing I knew I was nominated, and before I could protest I was picked up bodily and carried to the rear of the room. I couldn't get back until the voting had commenced, the other candidates having withdrawn. Then I saw I was in for it.

"Party leaders urged me not to decline the nomination. They said it would be a mistake, and that I could withdraw later. In a moment of weakness I agreed to this proposition. Then I went home, and when I saw how my friends felt about it, I began to think that I ought to run. The same party leaders told me to make the race and if, by any chance, I was elected, I could resign afterward.

"When I decided to make the race, I ran the best I knew how. On election day, after casting my vote early, I went out hunting. Hunting is my favorite recreation. I was in the thick of a covey of quail, way out in the woods, when a man on horseback rode up to me and gave me a telegram from my wife, back in Kansas City. The operator had mixed the message up, and all that I could make out was 'come home at once.' I was pretty badly scared for a minute, for I have two little ones at my house, and I feared that one of them was sick.

"I got on my horse and galloped back to the nearest telephone station. While I was trying to get Kansas City I heard a man talking outside the booth.

"'It does beat hell,' he was saying. 'I never believed the Republicans would carry Missouri.'

"Dropping the telephone and telling the operator to call me if she got Kansas City, I ran out to where the man was standing.

"'What's that about the Republicans carrying Missouri?' I asked.

"'That's all,' he answered. 'Maybe Joe Folk slipped in, but if he did he was the only Democrat.'

"'Look here, my friend,' I told him, 'that's pretty serious for me.'

"'It's a serious proposition for the whole damned State,' the man said, ruefully.

"That's the first I knew of my election. I got Kansas City and found my wife wanted to tell me of my election. I went into office to stay there, the idea of resigning not appealing to me, and there I am. I'm going to stick to it and do my very best to enforce the laws. I guess that's about all there is to say."

Mr. Hadley's wife is a newspaper woman. She was a Miss Agnes Lee when he married her four years ago—a graduate of Vassar. The older of the two children is a boy, 3 years old. There is a girl a year and a half younger.

"I want to see the wife and babies mighty bad," he said, while in the thick of the fight last week, "but I'll have to stick it out away from them as long as there is anything to be done."

Incidentally, Mr. Hadley represented Insurance Commissioner Vandiver of Missouri in securing the injunction which put the New York Life out of business in Missouri for the time being. This injunction is to be argued in St. Louis Tuesday. There may be no fight. The resignation of McCall and Perkins removed the chief objections urged by Mr. Vandiver, and he will hardly oppose the restoration of the company's privileges under the circumstances.

Russia Will Build Her Part of a Railroad from New York to Paris

NEARLY everybody has laughed at the fantastic project of connecting New York with Paris by rail. Only Frenchmen and Russians treat the matter seriously. The French, originating the project some ten years ago, have memorialized every Government through whose territory the road would pass. The French press and scientific periodicals to-day give sober consideration and encouragement to the scheme. The Russians have reasons of their own for heartily favoring it.

They say that the plan is perfectly feasible. Their engineers and explorers have written scores of articles on the practicability of the scheme. They have treated the matter, as far as it relates to Russian territory, in all its aspects, and have especially discussed the comparative merits of the different routes proposed from Bering Strait through Northern Siberia to the Trans-Siberian Railroad in the south.

The project, in brief, is to connect the existing railroads in America with Bering Strait by a line running north through Canada and Alaska, Bering Strait to be crossed by a bridge or a tunnel, and the rails to be carried through Northeastern Siberia to the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

The Russians have rejected the idea of a bridge across Bering Strait as of doubtful practicability. Their engineers favor a tunnel in two sections between Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska, and Cape Deshneff, (East Cape,) Siberia, a distance of thirty-six miles. The continuity of the tunnel would be broken nearly midway in the strait by the larger of the Diomed Islands, but each of the two tunnels would be considerably longer than the Simplon Tunnel, now the longest tunnel in the world.

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In spite of her political and financial difficulties, Russia has just taken steps to decide upon the best route in Siberia and to make a practical study of the tunnel project. Early in December last a commission was appointed to investigate these questions on the ground, and it will begin its work next Spring. The St. Petersburg newspapers say that it is estimated that the cost of building the tunnel and the Siberian section of the road will be about $250,000,000. This is probably a preliminary estimate, upon which little reliance can be placed.

What are the real reasons for the genuine interest which Russia is taking in this enormous project? The most important among them may be briefly mentioned here.

Before the recent war very important development had occurred in Southeast Siberia in its agricultural, mining, and commercial interests, all of which was directly traceable to the completion of the Trans-Siberian Railroad. This development was not accompanied by parallel progress in the north, but, in fact, it tended to draw off Russian activities from the arctic and sub-arctic belts of the Czar's Asiatic domain to the more temperate and promising zones.

The railroad had the effect to attract all enterprise to the southeast. The European outposts in the Chukche country of the northeast were gradually abandoned, the settlements along the Kolyma, Yana, and Irdigirka Rivers declined, and some of the old colonies of the eighteenth century were wholly deserted. Everybody flocked to the south, though Russia was just beginning to find new riches in the north.

It was learned over three years ago that the gold-bearing areas of Alaska apparently extend under Bering Strait and reappear on the neighboring shores of Asia. The Bordanowica and other expeditions which were sent by the Government reported that there was gold in paying quantities within ten miles of Cape Deshneff, and that both coarse and fine gold were found in most of the river valleys coming out of the mountains and reaching the sea between the coast settlements of Gishiga and Okhotsk, shown on our map. The studies in this region have scarcely more than begun, but, on the whole, the prospects for mining development are favorable, and the great mountain region between the sea and the Lena is known to be rich in gold. Before the war the gold output in the Lena basin trebled in four years.

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It was also found that among these mountains and along the coastal plain was a great reserve for the fur trade, still untouched except in its southern part, where a fur company was carrying on a barter trade with the natives at a profit of 500 to 1,000 per cent.

Russia is fully convinced that there are vast resources in minerals, furs, and forests in a part of this northeastern extension of Siberia, and that they are comparatively worthless until an outlet is provided.

As the outcome of the war the empire has lost much of its opportunity and influence in East Asia. The Government policy is now turning eagerly to the idea of doing everything it can to develop the neglected arts of Siberia, both as a source of wealth and as an outlet for the energies of the Russian people.

This is the reason that a commission is going to Northeast Siberia next Spring. Our map shows the two proposed routes for the railroad to which they will give attention.

The route that at first seemed to be most in favor is shown by a dotttd line extending west from Cape Deshneff along the nothern tundra and through the towns of Verchoyansk and Yakutsk and thence down the Lena River to Irkutsk, where it would meet the Trans-Siberian road. This project has developed strong opposition, chiefly under the leadership of Alexander Sibiriakoff, the well-known Siberian explorer. Public sentiment seems now to be overwhelmingly in favor of the route shown on our map by a solid black line. This route extends southwest to Gishiga, then skirts the coast of the Okhotsk Sea to the Amur River at Nikolajevsk, and follows the

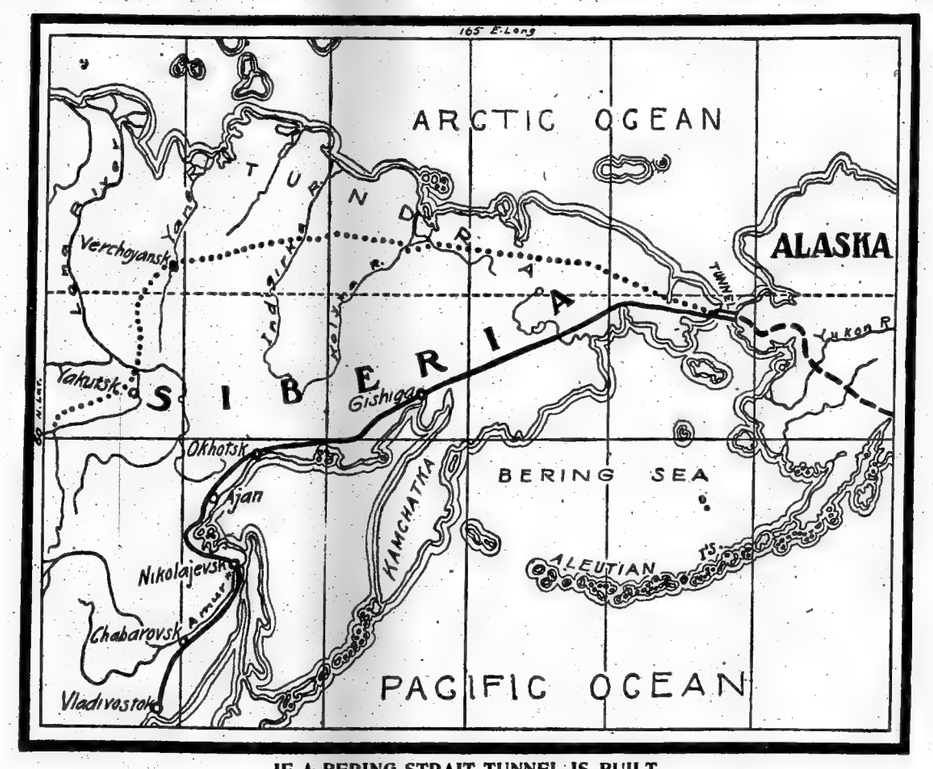

IF A BERING STRAIT TUNNEL IS BUILT.

Amur Valley to Chabarovsk. Here the railroad would end, for the Assuri River Railroad joins this point with Vladivostok and the Trans-Siberian road.

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The objections to the northern route across the tundra are very serious. The spongy soil of the tundra is deep and, in the short, hot Summer, the ground is yielding, and many engineers believe it would be difficult to establish there a stable road bed. Then, in Winter, the snowfall is enormous, which would be a great impediment; in the early Summer the snow is melted in a short time by the excessive heat and the whole region is turned into a vast lake which the rivers cannot carry off for weeks.

We all know that excessive cold always interferes with the movement of our trains. Now this proposed northern route in Siberia passes through the pole of greatest cold that is known. Verchoyansk is the coldest town in the world, with a mean temperature about the same as on the top of Mont Blanc. The lowest temperature recorded there every Winter is about —81 degrees Fahrenheit, and the mean temperature throughout the year is 4.3 degrees Fahrenheit, or about 28 degrees below the freezing point.

The last formidable objection that is urged to this route is that on the way to Yakutsk the trains would have to cross two mountain ranges through passes that are about 2,000 and 4,000 feet above the level of the tundra. These objections have been urged so forcibly that the general opinion in Russia now is that there is very little prospect that the northern route to the Lena River will be selected.

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Some of the most prominent engineers argue, on the other hand, that not a single serious objection can be urged to the southern route to Vladivostok, and that a railroad there may be easily built, easily maintained and will best serve the interests of commerce. For much of the way the route is not far from the sea, whose influence modifies the extreme cold of Winter. Most of the rivers to be crossed are small, and there are no great floods in the early Summer. There are no towering mountain ranges to cross, for the route is between the ocean and the ranges that extend parallel with it. More than half of the way is through heavily wooded country, a protection against drifting snow.

In connection with this route branch routes have been planned leading up, through low passes, to northern mining districts among the mountains and to Yakutsk on the Lena, which, though the second coldest town in the world, its Winter temperature being much colder than that of the settlements of the west coast of Greenland, has a population of 5,000 and is growing more and more important as a mining centre, while in the region around it cattle raising is becoming a large industry.

Yakutsk, by the way, has a unique curiosity which is shown to all visitors. About seventy years ago a Russian merchant there decided to dig a well. He kept his men at it with pick and shovel all Summer, but after penetrating 105 feet in solidly frozen soil he decided to quit. Then the Imperial Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg decided to find how deeply frost extended at Yakutsk. They sank the well further to a total depth of 382 feet, still in solidly frozen ground and then gave up the job. The hole is still there and is kept carefully covered to exclude the external air.

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It is expected that all the preliminary studies for the railroad will be made within the next year; but there is no telling when Russia will be in position to invest the large amount of money required to build the line. Her present financial position is deplorable and the Government railroads have not been paying expenses for some time. Nobody doubts, however, that a land so richly blessed with natural wealth as Russia is will see prosperity again when good government and peace at home and abroad are its portion. The educated classes are fully in favor of this railroad project. It will certainly be built when the conditions permit, for it is necessary to the development of the great potentialities of Eastern Siberia.

Nobody knows whether the building of this Siberian line will ever incite the construction of a road across Alaska to Bering Strait. It is dangerous, however, to fix any limitations upon human enterprise. A few years ago we should have laughed at the idea that in 1905 about three hundred British scientists would visit the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi by a railroad extending 1,600 miles from the ocean. No prophet can safely say that the top notch of Alaska's development is within sight. It is certain that if a railroad is ever needed across Alaska it will be built; and if the Asian and American rails approach within thirty-six miles of one another, who dare say that the gap will not be filled somehow? If it is, the through rail route between New York and Paris will be an accomplished fact.

CYRUS C. ADAMS.

The Degree of Accuracy That Can Be Obtained in Measurement

WHEN the intellectual individual reads of measuring distances comparable with the diameter of an atom, or of pressures, compared with which the tread of a fly is like the blow of a triphammer, the questions naturally arise to his mind: What degree of accuracy can be attained in such measurements? If it is possible to measure to the ten-millionth of a millimeter, is that measurement accurate? Can the length of a bar of iron be determined to that fraction of a meter or inch? It is possible to measure differences of temperature as small as the millionth of a degree, but can ordinary temperatures be determined with such a degree of accuracy? The thoughtless salesman will assure the prospective buyer that a certain steel rule, or thermometer, or set of weights is "perfectly" correct, or "absolutely" correct. A too-confiding public buys in the confident belief that these words are correctly used, but the physicist, who must be a born and bred skeptic, who has suffered by experience, smiles at such statements. For we may paraphrase a famous remark of Maxwell concerning relative and absolute, rest and motion, and say, "only when a person has formed the habit of using words without taking the trouble to form the mental concepts that should accompany them can he possibly speak of perfect or absolute correctness." Literally everything is relative. The "perfect" rule may not have a total error greater than a hundred thousandth of its length. The "absolutely correct" thermometer will be pretty sure to have errors of several hundredths of a degree, and the set of weights will be relatively no better The trained salesman confronted with these facts glibly shifts to the statement that they are "correct enough for all practical purposes."

This brings up the question as to what is "accurate enough for all practical purposes" and what is "as accurate as possible." In general it is sufficient to know that the distance from New York to Philadelphia in a straight line is, say, 83 miles; but the moment greater accuracy is desired, better specifications are necessary. It must be stated where the distance measured starts in New York and where it ends in Philadelphia. If we say from City Hall to City Hall, then the distance can be stated to a small fraction of a mile; if from centre of dome to centre of dome, then a few inches would represent the uncertainty. If a particular small point in each building is chosen, then the modern methods of triangulations would give the distance to a small fraction of an inch. Only a few hundred years ago a distinguished German writer on scientific subjects wrote, "If you would determine the foot by the true and lawful method and according to scientific usage, you will station yourself at the door of the church of a Sunday afternoon and select sixteen men—the large and the small—as they come out after the service, and place their left feet in a line, and the distance so measured is the true and lawful rood (rod) for the measurement of land, and one-sixteenth thereof is the true and lawful foot." This was "scientific" accuracy only a few hundred years ago, and is "practical" accuracy to-day for some things.

Tradition says that the English yard was originally the distance from the tip of the nose to the end of the extended thumb of some old Saxon King. King Edgar decreed that the "Winchester" yard should be the standard everywhere. From a metal bar concerning whose physical constants nothing was known, on which were large, crude marks, (for such were the imperial yards in the days of Queen Elizabeth,) down to the latest prototype yard, which is the distance between two microscopic lines upon a bar whose physical properties have been most elaborately determined. These standards represent very well the development of accuracy in length measurement since the time of Elizabeth. Then an accuracy of a few thousandths of an inch in the length of a yard was ample for any one. This corresponnds to about the twenty-thousandth part of the whole distance measured. To-day the imperial prototype yard can be measured to the millionth of an inch at least, and probably its length can be determined with an accuracy of one part in fifty million. This is about the probable error in the comparison among themselves of the "national prototype standard meters" furnished by the International Commission of Weights and Measures at Sèvres, Paris, to the contributing Governments.

It was originally intended that the base of the metric system, the meter should be the ten-millionth part of the distance from the equator to the pole on the meridian of Paris. It was finally realized that every time this distance was measured a different, more correct, value would be obtained, and that absolute accuracy was not attainable. Then scientists very wisely decided to take a particular meter bar as the prototype meter. Hence the standard meter of to-day is the distance between two marks on a particular platinum-iridium bar, entirely analogous to the standard yard. Thus the "three barley corns" which some of us learned "make one inch," have as a standard yard quite as capable of accurate definition as is the meter.

Science has agreed that light is due to a wave motion in the ether and that the length of these tiny waves determines the character of the color effect produced upon us. Moreover, any chemical element as iron, sodium, copper, &c., when heated under like conditions, will always send out waves of perfectly definite length. Hence these little waves, a sixty thousandth of an inch long, form our best, our most permanent standard of length. By an extremely ingenious research Prof. A. A. Michelson of Chicago University determined the length of the international prototype meter in terms of the wave lengths of the light of certain chemical elements. It takes several million such waves to equal a meter in length, and the meter is measured to an accuracy of at least a tenth of the length of a wave of light, or to a relative accuracy of one part in about fifty million. How many people realize that in the sizes of shoes we are still measuring according to the units of the old Saxon Kings, and that a pair of children's shoes No. 10 are 10 plus 13 barley corns, or 7 2-3 inches long, and that a man's shoe No. 7 is 7 plus 13 plus 13, or 33 barley corns, or 11 inches long.

Again, whether we consider the imperial standard pound defined by Edward III. as equal to 7,000 barley grains, or the international prototype kilogram originally intended to be equal to the mass of a cubic decimeter of water at 4°C, in either case we have finally adopted a concrete standard. With all modern improvements, and with the balance in vacuo, it is possible practically to weigh to the hundredth or even thousandth of a milligram, (65 milligrams equals 1 grain.) This represents an accuracy of better than one part in a hundred million. Weighing is one of the most accurate operations of science, and yet it is far from "perfect" or "absolute." The grocer of to-day who quotes the price of sugar at so many cents for 7 pounds, or for 3½ pounds, is still using the almost prehistoric standard "stone" of 14 pounds.

It seems ridiculous to talk of the millionth of a degree in temperatures, and yet the bolometer of Langley or the radiomicrometer of Boys, or the thermo-pile will measure it with a fair degree of accuracy. We can with such means measure the heat received from a candle at a distance of a mile. Nevertheless, it is practically impossible to measure a single temperature to thousandths of a degree. Again the relative is easily attainable; the absolute is unattainable.

An idea of practical accuracy may be obtained by considering the results attained by the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the map-making staff of the Government. Imagine running a line of levels from the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico to meet a similar line from the Pacific, somewhere in the Rocky Mountains, and when the two lines are found to fail to connect by 8 inches, imagine having confidence enough in the work to seriously discuss what the difference of level between the two oceans might really be. Think of measuring a "base line" several miles long with standard bars 15 feet long kept in ice so as to keep their temperature constant, with such a degree of accuracy that if on the first measurement a pin had been stuck in at the places where the end of the bar came, then on the second measurement the end of the bar would each time fall within the width of a pin of its position on the first measurement. Such accuracy was attained by R. S. Woodward in work for the Coast Survey. What is the use of such accuracy in land surveying? Very little so far as simple questions are concerned; but only such very accurate work can be expected to show the exact configuration of the earth. Is it a fairly true ellipsoid of revolution, or full of bulges and irregularities? The absolute is an unattainable will-o'-the-wisp, but its incessant pursuit leads the scientist to ever higher degrees of accuracy, and every such improvement brings a new crop of contributions to our knowledge, and to the advancement of civilization.

WILLIS MOORE, Ph. D.

Animals with a History: Dohong, the Orang-Utan

An Orphan at an Early Age, He Owes His Life to the Tender Ministrations of His Keepers at the Zoo---Flirtations with Polly the Chimpanzee---His Craftiness.

ABOUT four years ago there arrived one dark evening at the New York Zoological Park a mother and her baby; the mother a full-grown, wild, savage creature, fierce and bitter, ready to dare death itself in defense of her little one, whom she clasped to her desperately, infolding it in her long, hairy arms, and keeping a sharp lookout all the time for any signs of danger.

The mother was a fine specimen of the orang-utan, and great pains and trouble had been taken to bring her so many thousands of miles. The baby was a grotesque-looking little specimen, something like a big red spider, who clung to his mother's red hair with his long, slim fingers, and looked out on the world in sheer terror. At that time the thin, reddish hair on his head was growing straight upward, as in all orangs, forming a little ring round his shiny forehead and making his curiously flat, homely little face look flatter and homelier than ever.

Unfortunately, the two orangs did not receive a very good impression of their new home, for they were met at the gates by an array of keepers with lanterns, which had a terrifying effect on both. Whether it was this reception or an innate hatred of captivity will never be known, but Dohong's mother never once attempted to reconcile herself to her new surroundings, although everything possible was done to make her feel at ease and comfortable.

From the first she fought fiercely, desperately, whenever she had the slightest chance. The food which was passed in to her she would neither touch nor notice, except to try to bite the men who put it there. It being Springtime, and the Director thinking the outdoor life might make them feel more at home, they were kept in an outside cage for three months, but the mother became so weak and feeble it was considered advisable at last to transfer them to the new primate's house, where Dohong still makes his home. The old orang, however, steadily became worse, and when it was found that she was also making the baby orang ill from poisoned food, owing to her own fever, the young one was taken away.

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Weak as she was, the mother gave way to a paroxysm of rage and savageness, (a sight never to be forgotten by those who witnessed it,) but this was the last sign of emotion she ever made. For about a week she lingered, her eyes being the only parts of her body which she moved, and then she died, quietly and peacfully. The little orang was so ill that for two weeks he hovered between life and death, and all hopes of saving him were given up. But patience and perseverance gained the day. Warm milk was given to him in small quantities every hour; this seemed just to keep him alive. Then tiny pieces of banana, a little boiled rice, and so on, until gradually the little orang regained his health and strength, and is at the present time one of the strongest and healthiest animals in the park.

Unlike Lopez, the jaguar of whom I wrote a few weeks ago, Dohong is not noted for grace, beauty of form or coloring, but he is an interesting and most intelligent fellow, marvelously quick and alert, and takes a lively interest in all that goes on,

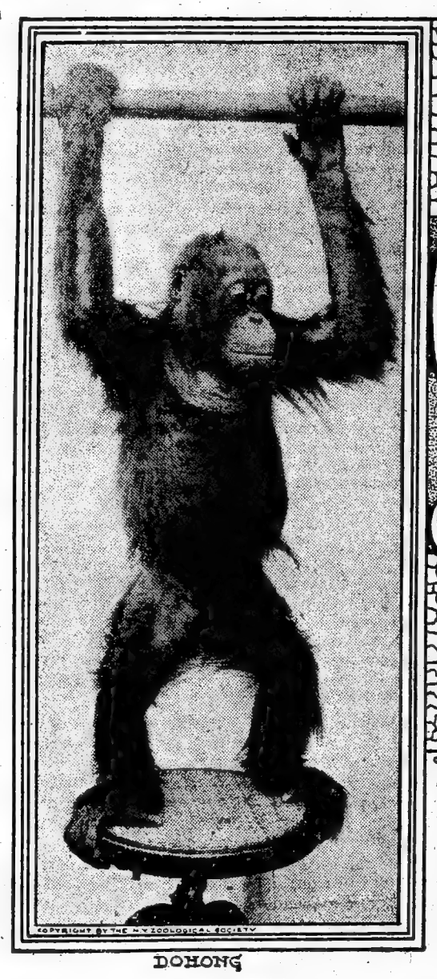

DOHONG

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DOHONG AND POLLY

notwithstanding his solemn, stolid, and melancholy expression of countenance. He is devoted to his keepers and fairly obedient. That is to say, he does what he is told whenever he feels inclined to do so; otherwise he puts on an indifferent air and does not appear even to know what they are talking about.

In the next cage to Dohong lives one of his firmest friends, Polly, the chimpanzee. Sometimes they can be seen in the same cage. At other times they communicate with one another by a private code of their own. When in separate cages each will occasionally get close to the division, put one hand through the bars, and clasp or pat the other's hands. Like many firm friends, there is a great difference in their appearance. Dohong's hair is red, and he wears that part which grows on his head in any old way. Polly wears her sleek black locks parted neatly in the middle. Dohong's ears are tiny and well shaped, Polly's are large, wide, and decidedly ugly. They resemble one another, however, in their flat noses, their long, wide, mobile upper lips, which they use in the most grotesque fashion, their long arms, and their muscular strength.

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I saw Dohong sitting at the top of his cage one day when his keeper entered and put up his hands to coax the orang to come down! This was two years ago, and yet Dohong reached down one long, hairy arm, and nearly lifted that keeper—a strong, robust, broad-shouldered man—off his feet!

It happened one day that it was necessary for a carpenter to enter Dohong's cage in order to refix his stout wooden bars, which are riveted to each side, and which in some marvelous manner he had succeeded in loosening. The orang did not resent the man's intrusion until he began hammering, and then he became extremely nervous. I watched him carefully for two hours, and his various expressions of countenance were more than enough to repay me, not to speak of the other incidents.

In the first place, he thumped vigorously at the partition to inform Polly of what was going on. When she came to the little glass window and they had looked at one another, Dohong climbed stealthily to the top of his cage and looked down at the carpenter. I noticed that whenever the man glanced upward Dohong was always looking indifferently in an opposite direction. Having no further use for the ladder for the time being, the man placed it against the side of the cage and began screwing in a fastening. To all appearances Dohong had not noticed the movement, but in a few moments he suddenly crept down, took hold of the ladder, and with a sudden jerk tipped it right on top of the man, hitting him smartly on the head.

It was all done so quickly that the carpenter seemed to think the ladder must have fallen down, although he glanced up at Dohong, who had returned to his former position and was looking another way. Laying the ladder on the ground, the man went on with his work, but there was a pole in a corner waiting to be refixed to the wall, and this was thrown at him in the same manner. The carpenter guessed who it was this time, and after looking carefully around to make sure there was nothing else available, went on with his work once more.

Dohong appeared to forget all about him after this, and having apparently got used to the hammering, began to swing himself slowly to and fro on the trapeze bar which is given to him for exercise. And yet it is a curious fact that when Dohong had got that trapeze bar into full swing he suddenly let it go, and it was only the man's agility which saved him from a bad blow. Judging by Dohong's expression, he knew nothing about it, for he was putting his hand through the bars and patting hands with Polly, but I am perfectly sure that it was done deliberately and with villainous intent.

This incident shows the craftiness and cunning of which these animals are capable, and yet another instance proves how little reasoning power they have in other things, no matter how much understanding is attributed to them. The Director one day gave Dohong a piece of blanket, putting it around his shoulders shawl fashion. Dohong and Polly were always fighting after this for the possession of that piece of blanket; consequently in a short time the piece was torn straight up the middle, the thick hem alone preventing it from coming in two.

I noticed that whoever got possession of the blanket invariably put it round his or her neck, closing the arms over the front portions, as one does with a shawl when anxious to get warm. But the curious thing was that neither seemed to have the least idea that only the hem of the blanket was round the neck, leaving the back perfectly bare. It appeared to afford them just as much satisfaction as though part of it covered the back.

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Dohong and Polly are fairly civilized now, for their hands and faces are washed by the keepers every morning, and one large piece of white material is given to them every day to use as a handkerchief, and although this handkerchief is not used for the purpose for which handkerchiefs are supposed to be used, it is at any rate used just as boys use theirs—to polish the bars, wipe up the floor, or dispose of any slops of milk or orange juice, or any other untidiness which may need it.

If any one wishes for an entertaining hour, let him go up to the park any morning about 12 o'clock and watch these two apes when they undergo the ordeal of having their faces and hands washed. There is something curiously human about it. The way in which each face is screwed up while the washing process is going on, the anxiety for the towel, the sniff of satisfaction when the faces are dried, and the way in which the long, wrinkled hands are held out one by one, cause many thoughts to force themselves on our minds and raise many conjectures as to whether, after all, some of our clever scientific men have not been right in some respects about our origin.

And as soon as these thoughts have suggested themselves to you, one of the animals will surely do some little thing or other to contradict everything you have just concluded.

ELLEN VELVIN, F. Z. S.

An Evening with "John Oliver Hobbes"---Mrs. Craigie on "The Artist's Life"

IF you are interested in that most vaguely understood condition called "culture," and you would like to see it, hear it, pursue its mystery, get a card to one of Mrs. Craigie's "lectures."

Henry James, when he was here investigating his own country, awakened a culture condition, but most of those who heard him lecture came away with a sense of utter hopelessness of ever attaining to his state of mind. The Henry James fever in this country was a state of mind; the Mrs. Craigie culture is a state of reasonable comfort.

The word "lady" is so suggestive of snake charmers and the friend of your favorite typewriter that it has no place among the people who desire to be in the culture condition; and yet, so ingeniously provincial is this advanced New York that I heard two women who had listened to Mrs. Craigie's lecture exclaim rapturously that she was such a "perfect lady." This I must obviously contradict, because no "perfect lady" ever lectured and left her hearers in a state of reasonable comfort, Not even a "perfect gentleman" could do it.

The subject of Mrs. Craigie's lecture the evening I heard her was "The Artist's Life," as interpreted in the lives of Balzac, Brahms, and Turner.

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The audience, members of the Barnard Club and friends, had its lapses, mental and sartorial, but as a whole it was stamped with a delightful purpose, namely, to be endowed with the artistic temperament even if they had it not, or to hide it with a shameless air of ennui if they had it at all. Some of them had it, in a polite form, to the verge of seeing the humor of eccentric genius, as Mrs. Craigie shrewdly pointed it out; also they were under the spell of Mrs. Craigie's gown, her tiara, her manner, so free from self-consciousness yet so entirely in restraint, her wit, and her indescribable air of quality.

Also, Mrs. Craigie is socially one of the most popular women here and abroad, all of which lends lustre to the sincerity of her endeavors, which are to entice the thoughtful, the clever, and the fashion of the times about her.

Doubtless Mrs. Craigie has a logical purpose in evading a dramatic coloring to her lecture. She unfolded the wrinkled pages of artistic temperament exemplified in these three great men with an eye always upon the capacity of her audience. She never burdened them with a deep understanding of genius, and she always approached the giant she exhibited with a humorous tolerance, with the regard of the average rather than with the worship of the few.

Not that there was any distance to speak of between her own regard for them, but that she anticipated a greater distance for her audience than her own.

And then, culture is always moderate in expression, whatever it may feel, and it must amuse lest it turn sour with seriousness.

The artistic temperament is a tremendous subject, even at 8:30 in the evening, but Mrs. Craigie approached it with the most agreeable lightness of mood and touch.

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She began by way of a personal ancestral habit, like her ministerial forebears, with a substitute for a text in the tale of a peasant who, having a son with an artistic temperament, summoned a doctor, because he thought he was ill, and when the doctor told him that his son was a victim of Art he was relieved to know he was only insane, and would not die.

Mrs. Craigie admitted that the artist was usually a trial to his parents, as parents were to the artist. On this point she said:

"Very great men are nearly always called impossible by their relatives, and sometimes they return the compliment, as poor Balzac did when he complained that his mother at the age of 72 wrote to him, then a man of 50, as if he were still 5 years old, and later when he was about to attain a marriage that he had planned for fifteen years his mother scolded him for being impetuous."

In this relation Mrs. Craigie pointed out the embarrassment of long engagements in Europe, during which the couple might be separated and not see each other for fifteen years, and when they met "the unhappy man had still kept an early photograph of her."

The audience saw this calamity at once, and laughed uproariously.

At 14 Balzac was sent home from his school, disgraced, declared deficient in ability, and for a while was kept in a cage and fed on milk. His malady was described as a congestion of ideas. If he was hard to live with, because of his artistic temperament, certainly his parents were no less difficult, and they had no such excuse as Balzac's.

"Not every one that is hard to live with is necessarily an artist," said Mrs. Craigie, compassionately excusing the artistic temperament, "but the emotions of men and women of genius are unlike any others; they are comparable to the great fountains of Versailles that have behind and beneath their emotionalism a mechanism, a direction, a control."

Mere sentimentality was not an emotion at all worth while; it was not an emotion of genius, for "an artist must be the master of his own heart and mind, that he may translate his emotions in his work," said Mrs. Craigie.

Creative work, the most exhausting of all labor, might take fantastic shape, and still be a mighty interpretation of human nature.

The style of Mme. Bernhardt was no less eccentric and incomprehensible to the people than the late Sir Henry Irving's when they first acted in public, but in spite of this the great genius of imagination was in their work and the world recognized in them temperament. Mrs. Craigie could not speak, she said, from personal knowledge of Mme. Bernhardt's first appearance, nor did she believe any one present could, which pleased her audience greatly, in spite of its age limit.

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All creative work had in it the actor's quality, every creative writer of distinction had histrionic talent and perpetuated themselves in their work. All Shakespeare's characters were poets; there was no such thing as an unprejudiced work of art. Ruskin had expressed this idea when he said that a man who has an eye for yellow always sees yellow.

Above all, Mrs. Craigie summed up as the great necessities of an artist's nature the gift of analysis, experience, energy, and—mostly sympathy, this last above all others.

To produce a great work of art the artist must also have a big sense of justice. A novel "must make us understand our neighbors more wisely."

The details of Balzac's life were related to point out the artistic temperament and its surviving qualities, in spite of its early moods, it discouragements, and misunderstandings. He spent eighteen months in an attic writing a tragedy, and when it was finished his parents deplored its gloom.

"Why people always resent the sad parts of a tragedy I never could understand, but they always do," said Mrs. Craigie cheerfully. Farce and comic opera were always better acted for the same reason. Balzac's artistic temperament was assured in his "romance of observation," in his restraint of public confession as an author.

"French society is the story; I am only its secretary," he said.

What the artistic temperament most needed, Mrs. Craigie said, was liberty, not license. The fact that artists were proverbially unhappy should not entitle them to the pre-eminent sympathy, for there were people even more unhappy than the poets—there were the saints. Balzac's love story was subservient to his work, and when he married after a wait of fifteen years his mother wrote to remind him that there was always a big bill attached to matrimony.

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Brahms was a genius more dependent upon others than Balzac. He was sustained by Schumann, who foretold his greatness, and by Joachim.

"Success comes with the will of God," Schumann told him, and it did. A pretty tribute was paid to Theodore Thomas, who was the first musician in this country to give a public performance of Brahms's Symphony in D minor.

The story of Turner's artistic temperament revealed the sympathy in an artist's life with inanimate beauty. Turner did not care for people.

At 5 years of age Turner reproduced from memory a coat of arms he had seen on a silver mug. His studies in architectural drawing proved only that he could paint blue sky and green grass.

At 21 he was engaged, and went away on a trip, returning just one week before his sweetheart married another man. Although he did not hear from her while he was away, because his mother intercepted his letters, it did not seem to worry him or to arouse his suspicion; he was so happy making pictures and writing letters to her. This experience embittered him, so that he ever afterward regarded human nature with suspicion; he suffered from "faithlessness in humanity."

A friend seeing one of his early canvases asked him if he were "painting an advertisement for some fire insurance company."

He was in the habit of absorbing quietly, working out his own ideas, walking twenty-five miles a day, watching the sky and the landscape in its changing moods. A patron invited him to his country house to paint a picture to order. He did nothing but eat and fish.

One day his host ventured to ask about his picture, and Turner invited him to see it. He showed a bit of paper on which was written in various spots, "Trees here, clouds there, river here," and so on. He always "wrote" his pictures first in this way.

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Of Turner's pictures Mrs. Craigie said one might say, as Balzac did of his novels, they were "splendid lies true in their detail."

Turner died at the age of 76, in his little home in Chelsea, where he was supposed by his neighbors to be a retired sea Captain.

Mrs. Craigie pointed out that men in humble circumstances were better treated for their artistic temperaments than genius in better circumstances, because ability was expected of society, especially in Europe, now.

"There is no such thing in European society as a woman ambitious to be what is called a society woman. Life without a serious purpose is now impossible. Bohemians are those people who are sometimes called smart, people who delight in defying etiquette, among them many charming people, who like to be thought desperate and dangerous," said Mrs. Craigie in conclusion.

"It is not genius that is so rare to-day, but sincerity." Mrs. Craigie dwelt a little upon the fact that whereas Balzac was befriended by women, Brahms and Turner were both sustained by men.

"I wonder, if a man were master of his fate, would he be an artist?" asked Mrs. Craigie, as she folded her notes together, "for it means unending labor, supreme resolution, infinite affections, and deep friendships, for no artist was ever so unfortunate to be without the sympathy of a friend." P.

A Purdah Party at Bombay—How the Princess of Wales Was Entertained

Bombay, India, Dec. 10.

THE Town Hall of Bombay has always been famous—or rather, infamous—for its ugliness, but on the occasion of the recent reception given in honor of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales the old hall was transformed into a scene of Oriental luxury seldom seen by Europeans and certainly never around the Town Hall of Bombay.

The reception was called a "purdah party," but in America it would pass for a "high tea." The occasion was marked by many interesting native ceremonies and illumined by the color and display of wealth which characterizes all Eastern festivities.

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The exterior of the Town Hall was almost unrecognizable under myriads of lamps, gaudy-colored flags, and muslins, with which the windows and doors were draped. Inside, the walls were hung with embroideries that would have made any American woman weep for sheer joy or irrepressible envy. The pillars, too, were swathed with flaming scarfs, shawls, flowers, and, in fact, everything that Indian fancy dictated and Occidental imagination cannot conceive.

The entire interior was lighted by thousands of candles in cut glass chandeliers, so that when the Princess of Wales entered she could not have been blamed if for a moment she had forgotten her royal state and asked some one to pinch her very gently. Indeed, the place was like one of fond imagination's illustrations of a scene in the Arabian Nights.

The throne on which the Princess was placed was a marvelous creation—an imitation of one of the great Jehan called "Zukhte." The prevailing colors of it were gold and deep crimson. The canopy resembled a half-umbrella made of solid gold. The pillars, arms, and the seat shone as if set with myriads of precious stones. On each arm was poised a radiant peacock, as symbols of the pomp, but not necessarily the vanity, of the person who should have the right to sit on that throne. To complete the picture, on each side of the dais stood a woman in the most elaborate festal costume of the East swinging a great punkah.

A pathway of royal red had been laid from the street to the base of the throne. Before her Highness could enter the place three quaint ceremonies were performed.

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The first was the welcoming of the Princess by a Parsee woman. This ceremony is called Veathavi Leva. A sugar candy is waved around the head of the guest three times. This was supposed to insure that the life of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales would be filled with continual sweetness. An American who witnessed the ceremony irreverently remarked that "it would be a bully thing to hang behind the door of a New York flat for use after business." But, of course, Veathavi Leva is a faith cure, and might not appeal to prosaic Americans.

The second part of this ceremony was the breaking of a cocoanut at the feet of the honored guest, with a prayer that with the breaking all difficulties might flow away as easily as the cocoanut milk.

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The third part of the first ceremony is the strangest of all. An egg is taken and broken over the head of the delighted visitor. In the case of the Princess of Wales, for some reason, this portion of the ceremony was omitted.

The second ceremony was performed by Hindu women of the highest caste. It is called "Arti." A lamp, resting on a tray, is passed around the guest with the wish that light may always shine on the path of life. The irreverent American said at the royal reception that he felt sure this custom must have been borrowed from the "fire bugs," which are so big and plentiful around Bombay.

In the third ceremony, which is called "Ameen," a number of Mohammedan women, assisted by a tribe of little girls with their hair bound up with flowers, nose rings of pearls, and raiment that seemed welded together with jewels, threw gold and silver at the feet of her Highness. The irrepressible American who was there whispered sotto voce:

"They seem to remember that the poor are always with us," which remarked elicited a daggerlike glance from a fat Baba, who was loyal, if perspiring.

Her Royal Highness was greeted by a Parsee woman, and then by a high-caste Hindu. The Mohammedan ladies were inside the doorway, so that the curious male public might not look upon their loveliness. And indeed they are lovely, the purdah women, like very aristocratic Italians, with their creamy olive complexion, large, soft, dark eyes, and regular features. Only their husbands and female relatives, however, are allowed to know this, except at a purdah party. Even there they stand aloof from the admiring gaze.

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The wealth of all the Moguls and all the Indies seemed to be concentrated at the purdah party to her Royal Highness. The latest fashions in Oriental dress were there, and it may interest American women to know that in the East as in the West fashion's trend is to display the figure to the best advantage. The saree, for instance, is a wonderful costume. It is used with great effect by the wealthy Parsee women. The Mohammedan women, however, wore clothes that would not appeal to any one who was not a Puritan or a comedienne. The costume consisted of long tight trousers and voluminous drapery over the head. Against their ideas of modesty it was interesting to note that the Hindu women thought it perfectly "correct" to attend in a costume which could comfortably have been stowed away in a chatelaine bag.

The refreshments at the purdah party were divided in an interesting ma[illegible]ready—one for the Parsees, who eat everything but pork, although they tolerate the beans. The Hindu table had sweets in every shape to appease the appetite of the vegetarians. The favorite sweet is called Pandas. The Mohammedan women, following their usual custom, ate in a separate room.

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There were 800 women at the purdah party. No men were ever admitted by any chance. The irrepressible American who was refused admittance said it was the first time he had ever heard of a "hen convention where a man really couldn't get in if he asked nicely." But here a "hen convention" is a very different thing from women's meetings in America. Harmony is the invariable rule, and this can only be accounted for by the fact that in India the sexes do not mingle, and the women must make the best of their own company.

Considering the amount of poverty existing in India, the money spent on these purdah parties is astonishing. The one given to the Princess of Wales outdid the record in the last thirty years. But, of course, it was a very special occasion.

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Food for reflection is a hollow mockery to an empty stomach.

By the time a wise man is old enough to marry he feels that he isn't young enough.

How the Liberals Are Forcing the Fighting in England

Impressions Made by a Typical Mass Meeting of That Party on an American Observer---How Prime Minister Campbell-Bannerman Defined His Policy.

London, Dec. 27.

AS I sat in Albert Hall last Thursday night, one of the ten thousand who were waiting for Prime Minister Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman to appear and set forth the policy the new British Government had marked out for itself, the conviction gradually settled in my mind that it really would matter very little what Sir Henry should say to that great meeting. The men and women assembled there were quite prepared, it seemed to me, to follow wherever he might lead.

And so it turned out. To every thought to which the Liberal Premier and leader gave expression his Liberal audience emphatically said Amen. For every scheme of legislation and for every contemplated executive act it had an abundance of approval.

It cheered—enthusiastically cheered for free trade, free and unsectarian schools, suspension of coolie immigration into South Africa, a variety of things demanded by the trades unionists, and a lot of other things practically uncontroversial so far as the Liberal Party is concerned, and it cheered quite as enthusiastically for home rule for Ireland and for diminution of expenditures on the army and navy and for curtailment of the programme of military and naval armament to which the British people has been accustomed in late years.

In a word, Sir Henry's audience was enthusiastic for everything he proposed to do. It was an audience of out-and-outers; excepting one man who, when Sir Henry was denouncing Chamberlain, shouted "Good old Joe!" and a couple of women suffragists who later on made fools of themselves, there wasn't a bolter or a shyer in the hall.

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It was easy to tell they were of the non-flinching sort as one looked them over, heard them sing, and listened to the cheers they gave in response to shouted demands from one part of the house and another.

Singing is a great feature of English political meetings. The people like to sing their detestation of the opposition, their denunciation of the statesmen of whom they do not approve, their prophecies of ignominious defeat of the candidates and policies toward which they are antagonistic. At the Albert Hall meeting there was an hour allowed for singing, and the people got their fill of it. Led by a choir, of which a Liberal Parliamentary candidate is the director, and accompanied by the great Albert Hall organ and some brass instruments, they opened their mouths wide and put their souls into their voices.

Their favorite was a song about Chamberlain which was set to the tune "Old Black Joe." It doubtless will interest Americans to read this song and compare it with some of their own campaign ditties. It runs as follows:

J. C. soliloquizes.
Gone are the days when I beat my little drum,
Gone are the days when I made the bullets hum;
My store of tricks is running very low,
I hear their angry voices calling "No more Joe!"

CHORUS.
He's running, he's running, he's running very low,
He hears their angry voices calling "No more Joe!"

J. C.
Once people used to believe the things I said,
Once they would blindly follow where I led,
Why have my bubbles grown so hard to blow?
I hear their angry voices calling "No more Joe!"
Chorus—He's running, &c.

J. C.
Where is my pledge of Three Acres and a Cow?
Where is the faith in my Old Age Pension now?
Gone where the good (and the wicked) niggers go;
I hear their angry voices calling "No more Joe!"
Chorus—He's running, &c.

J. C.
Sugar is now grown dearer through the land;
Where is the boom that I promised on the Rand?
Men by its fruits the Joseph-tree will know,
I hear their angry voices calling "No more Joe!"
Chorus—He's running, &c.

Thus they dismissed Chamberlain to oblivion. The chances are, though, that before the campaign is over some Conservative poet will give a twist to that song and make it quite fit to sing in a Chamberlain meeting. They are skillful at that sort of thing over here in London. Witness what was done to the song the loyal Balfourites sang the other day at Leeds. What they sang was this:

Our leader still we hail you—
Our pilot through the storm!
Our hearts shall never fail you
Their quick response and warm.
Lead us on—we trust you yet;
Lead on, through good report and ill.
Though rebels rise and false friends fret;
We've but one leader still.

After treatment by a Liberal poet the verse reads:

Our leader still we hail you,
Whatever may befall,
Though we could never nail you
To anything at all.
Lead us on—we trust you will
Lead on through tricks both good and bad,
Our clever, tricky leader still,
The best we ever had.

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But to get back to Albert Hall. The singing lasted until about five minutes before the time fixed for the opening of the meeting, and then the audience devoted itself to welcoming the Liberal leaders as they came in one by one, or in little groups, and took seats on the platform. There were hand clappings for most of them, the Lord Chancellor, for example, and Lord Ripon, Herbert Gladstone, Mr. Haldane, Mr. Churchill, Dr. Macnamara, Lord Tweedmouth, and Sydney Buxton; there was wild cheering for others, including Mr. Asquith and Sir Edwin Cornwall. There was an ovation for John Burns which didn't fall much short of that given to the Prime Minister himself.

"Three cheers for John Bur-rns!" shouted a man in the balcony, and out they came—great, rousing cheers that made all the previous cheering seem pitifully unenthusiastic. Then they sang "For he's a jolly good fellow" at Mr. Burns, and looking through our opera glasses we could see that Mr. Burns was very red in the face and very, very happy.

There was, of course, a lesson in that greeting to the labor representative in the Cabinet. "Care for labor and labor will stand by you," was undoubtedly the interpretation put upon the Burns incident by the Liberal leaders. And that was the interpretation put upon it by Conservative leaders when they read about it in the morning.

A friend of mine was so much impressed with this thought he went to the Conservative headquarters next day and asked an official there why the Conservatives didn't try to enlist the interest of the labor people in their party.

"Why not," he asked, "have some of them on the platform at the Balfour meeting next Thursday?"

"Because we can't get them," was the reply. "The labor leaders are Liberals, and it would seem from what Campbell-Bannerman has promised them the Liberal Party is willing to pay them their price. The Conservative Party cannot take up with the full measure of trades unionism, and we therefore cannot have the help of the labor leaders."

Application of this idea, that labor will stand by the party that will stand by labor, suggests that the labor politicians are about as self-centred as the Irish. What they want of Parliament is the labor legislation they have been demanding for years. Give them what they consider reliable pledges of that and the rest of the programme may be made up almost any way, without provoking antagonism from them.

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Something of the same sort may be said of other elements that are included in the Liberal Party. There is, for example, the element which is for free, unsectarian schools. If it was supposable that this element suddenly should be convinced the only hope of winning its fight was by attaching itself to the Conservative Party, over it would go to that party.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman seemed to have taken full account of the importance of making up his policy so as to make it responsive to the paramount desires of each of the self-centred groups on whom he must rely in the coming general election. The Conservative papers credit him with having expounded a vote-holding policy. They do not say it will prove a vote-getting policy, though; they profess to believe it will repel independent voters and antagonize Unionists who, on the one issue of free trade, would be glad to affiliate themselves with an anti-protection party.

But there is no doubt about one thing, and it is that Sir Henry wore a stiff upper lip as he stood before that great Albert Hall meeting. He had come to make a fighting speech to a lot of square-jawed fighters. He didn't dodge an issue. He talked more or less buncombe—and that of course was expected of him, for, as he marked out his policy, he drafted the platform upon which his party must stand in the campaign it is to make for the control of the House of Commons, and party platforms always have a bit of buncombe in them. But there was nothing cowardly or shifty about the position he took on any of the great questions that interest the British people.

If Sir Henry were an orator he might have made a speech that would have had the ring of immortality in it. The occasion invited oratory of the highest order. But Sir Henry did not respond to the invitation. There was no eloquence in his speech, no fire in it, no life in its delivery. It was for the most part a plain, matter-of-fact statement, read off little sheets of paper in a monotonous voice and in a more or less halting fashion.

At first thought it seemed a pity there should not be a spellbinder confronting that grand audience, a man capable of swaying its thoughts and passions. But the real significance of the meeting would have been lost if a man of that sort had been charged with the duty that fell upon Sir Henry. The impressive thing about that meeting was the enthusiasm with which the Prime Minister's simply stated and quietly proclaimed declarations were received. Sir Henry's speech was substantial if it wasn't eloquent, and it was substance the thousands who listened to him wanted—not words. They got what they wanted, and when the speech was ended they knew exactly where their leader had planted himself and knew precisely what was on his banner.

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The declaration in Sir Henry's speech which provoked the greatest enthusiasm was that referring to Chinese labor in the Rand. That was phrased as simply as a sentence in a schoolboy's primer, and was delivered with about as much unction as the schoolboy musters up when he reads off to his teacher some story about a blackbird feeding her young in the willow tree or the crow feeding himself in the cornfield.

"One conclusion his Majesty's Government has arrived it," calmly announced the Prime Minister, reading from his manuscript, "and it is this—to stop forthwith, so far as it is practicable to do it forthwith, the recruitment and embarkation of coolies in China, and their importation into South Africa; and instructions have been given to that effect."

That was all there was of the announcement; but it was quite enough. Sir Henry had to wait a long time before he could go on with his speech; his audience felt it was entitled to a few minutes of his time in order to tell him with its cheers what it thought about this Chinese labor decision of the Government.

It is stated by the Rand mines people the action of the Government with respect to Chinese coolies is much like that of locking the barn door after the horse has been stolen, there being already in the Rand a sufficiency of coolies to meet the present demand. But if this be true, and if it also be true, as further alleged by the Rand people, that Sir Henry's announcement was made for its sentimental effect on voters, it was none the less a very important announcement, likely to stir the hearts of thousands all over the country who have regarded the coolie system of South Africa as a sort of slavery, disgraceful to the British Empire.

The announcement as to Home Rule was made quite as unimpressively as that relating to the coolies. There had been a good deal of speculation as to what Sir Henry would say about Home Rule; the politicians had wondered whether, scared by the adverse criticism of Lord Rosebery and others on his Stirling speech, which was a clean-cut declaration for Irish home rule, he would in his Albert Hall address "crawl" a little. Not a bit of it. He did not restate what he had said at Stirling; he simply said "that those domestic affairs which concern the Irish only, and not ourselves, should, as opportunity offers, be placed in their hands. But nobody took this to mean anything less than ultimate home rule for Ireland, to be reached as fast as possible, and it was in this sense Sir Henry's audience received his declaration and cheered it.

"By Jove," they were saying next day at the Conservative headquarters, "talk about Asquith and Haldane and Sir Edward Grey holding C.-B. down on his Irish policy! Why, Asquith sat beside C.-B. last night and actually cheered him when he told the Irish they might count on the support of the Government."

There are plenty of people who think Sir Henry has made a great tactical blunder in taking up with home rule—even on the installment plan—but nobody questions the boldness of his attitude nor doubts he is the controlling force in his Government.

It is hard to tell, taking the meeting as a whole, what its effect will be on the fortunes of the Liberal candidates for Parliament. It seems to have cheered both parties to the coming fight—aroused the enthusiasm of the Liberals, stimulated the hope of the Conservatives. The question, of course, is what the independent voters, who will determine the result of the election, think about the policies to which the Government has committed itself. We must wait for the answer to that question.

But it was a grand meeting, full of life, courage, and enthusiasm, and wonderfully dignified, considering the democratic spirit that characterized it. It is the Old World democracy that makes the Liberal Party. The common people are apt to look to it for what they want, inasmuch as they regard the Conservative Party as altogether too partial to the interests of a favored few.

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Maybe it was some such thought as this that inspired the two women I referred to in the early part of this letter to come to the meeting with woman suffrage banners and disturb the regular proceedings of the meeting with shouts. Eventually their banners were torn out of their hands and they were forcibly ejected from the hall. They will be at the next big Liberal meeting without doubt, once more make nuisances of themselves, and once more incur ejectment. I am told they have been put out of three Liberal meetings within ten days. Maybe they are familiar with the Scriptural story of the woman and the unjust Judge, and are trying to make history repeat itself.

It is more likely, however, they are inspired by an undiagnosed sort of devilry like that which prompted the man who twenty years ago made a practice of interrupting speechmakers with the question, "What did Gladstone say in '71?" He never knew why he took to that practice. The story runs that whenever anybody asked him what his motive was, all he could say was he enjoyed the excitement his question created.

ROBERT W. WELCH.

THE RICH MAN'S SON---HOW HE IS BEING TRAINED TO SUCCEED HIS FATHER

OFTEN the question is asked in these days of great corporations and greater financial interests dominating them, not singly, or in twos or threes, but by the scores and hundreds, whence are coming the men who in the next generation shall man and officer the mighty ship of finance. Most people answer it by saying that the law of the survival of the fittest will determine—by pointing to the vast number of successful men of to-day who have forced their way out of the ruck of the toilers into the positions of prominence that they now hold. So they look for this generation of captains of industry to give way to another that shall spring up unheralded and one day make itself known only by demonstrating its fitness to rule and its ability to maintain its supremacy once attained.

This is the natural and, in the main, probably the correct view. It accords with the American theory of opportunity, harmonizes with the apparent testimony of current events as recorded in the daily press and magazines. So much attention is paid to the doings of the class commonly termed the "Idle Rich"—their likes and dislikes, their clothes, their amusements, and the things which annoy them, that one is disposed to conclude that these folk must constitute the entire generation of sons and daughters of modern American finance.

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It is not a rare theory, indeed, that looks to the eventual creation of trust estates, handling through institutions or through salaried officials the accumulations of wealth that have been piled up by the great financial men of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Behind it lies the belief that if such does not happen, the "spenders" speedily will redistribute the fortunes with a disregard for consequences that will produce all sorts of undesirable corporate complications.

An idea as extreme as this does not, however, appear justified by the facts. If an American theory of opportunity applies to the poor and to people of moderate wealth, so also it must apply to those who have the exceptional advantages that come with important financial affiliations, provided only the individual seeks to utilize them. And if he does, it necessarily follows that for various years after he has attained his majority he will be little heard of in public—in fact, appearing hardly at all until the time comes for him to assume his father's responsibilities and justify before the financial world the claim of genuine attainment that they entail. Thus the daily papers and magazines will be left to recount the doings of the "spenders" which, as a matter of fact, are a whole lot more interesting than those of the workers.

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Within the domains of "Standard Oil" may be found perhaps the most notable illustration of many sons being trained up to fill the places of their fathers, and the fact is particularly interesting because the elders are men drawn together by the varied circumstances of business competition, and for the most part quite unrelated. Indeed, "Standard Oil" is primarily an institution of families. Beginning with the Rockefellers, one goes down the list of Flaglers and Pratts and Bedfords in the oil business proper, and the Stillmans in the larger circle of financial influence. Henry H. Rogers, recognized as the virtual head of the "system," has been always something of a solitary figure, and John D. Archbold another. So, to a certain extent, has been James Stillman President of the National City Bank, the principal institution of its kind within the Standard's bailiwick.

It is interesting to see how this family institution is being maintained. In the first place there is John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who has already assumed many of his father's interests outside of the inner circle of Standard Oil affairs. In fact, it has always been a hobby of the elder Rockefeller not to be in many Directorates and at the present time the corporation Directory gives his name only in the board of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, of which he is President.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., started a daily grind at 26 Broadway as soon as he was graduated from Brown University in 1898. A year ago he succeeded to his father's place in the Directorate of the United States Steel Corporation, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and Missouri Pacific Railroads, and as a Trustee of the University of Chicago. He is, of course, a Director of the Standard Oil Company, and also represents his father's personal interests in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, which is one of the many corporations ruled from 26 Broadway.

It had always been supposed until recently that "Young John D.," as he has become known, would eventually become the commanding general of the Standard Oil forces, and men who have come into contact with him in a business way have believed that he had the stuff in him for the task. But the younger Rockefeller's health is such that it is taken for granted downtown now that the successor to William Rockefeller and Henry H. Rogers will be William G. Rockefeller, a son of the former and nephew of the present titular head of Standard Oil.

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William G. Rockefeller, like most of the other young men in the Standard coterie, has been heard of but little, and it is only recently that he has been pushed to the front. Whereas his father is a Director in forty-one of the largest corporations in the land, he is in the boards only of the Brooklyn Union Gas, the National Fuel Gas, and the New York Transit Companies, together with that of the Union Pacific Railroad. Of H. H. Rogers, Jr., little has been heard in the financial district. Just now he is spending the Winter on a yacht his father has hired for him down in the West Indies somewhere.

A very interesting Standard Oil family is the house of Pratt, a name that is known in educational circles as well as financial, and is perpetuated in Brooklyn by many monuments of generosity. Charles M. Pratt the elder was one of the earlier associates of the Rockefellers in the oil business, coming into the system through an inevitable amalgamation and making himself a power in it from that time until his death a few years ago. He was succeeded by his son, Charles M. Pratt, who is now Secretary of the Standard Oil Company, and several other sons have collateral connections that make them a part of the larger institution. The third generation of Pratts have hardly attained an age yet sufficient to indicate their business trend in any particular.

Coupled with the name of Pratt in the Standard Oil is that of Bedford. E. T. Bedford the elder was many years ago a member of the oil firm of Thompson & Bedford, which, like the Pratt concern, underwent an amalgamation. With Mr. Bedford are his two sons, Charles and Fred T., Jr., the former in the Standard Oil Company proper and the latter Treasurer and General Manager of the New York Glucose Company, of which his father also is President. It is assumed that the Bedfords will hold similar positions in the New Glucose Company, which is to include not only the New York Glucose, but the Corn Products Company as well.

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Like the name of H. H. Rogers, that of James Stillman has stood out by itself, even among the many able men in the upper ranks of the Standard Oil party. As President of the National City Bank and a representative of the vast Rockefeller interests in fifty-eight other corporations, Mr. Stillman has held a place of power hardly second to that of H. H. Rogers and William Rockefeller. Like them, he has sons coming up in the business. James A. Stillman, the old Yale football tackle, went into the National City Bank as soon as he was graduated from college, in the later nineties, and has now become assistant cashier of the institution, as well as one of its Directors. Charles C. Stillman, the other son, is learning the railroad business in the West, and works daily in the shops of one of the great transcontinental systems like a common laborer.

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A different kind of a family institution from the Standard Oil Company, yet no less unique in its way, is the American Smelting and Refining Company with its many allied corporations. In this case there is but one family, and that one of the most remarkable that the country has ever produced. The sons of Meyer Guggenheim, seven of them, are the men who direct the affairs of Smelters and its various constituent companies. They occupy all a single office at 71 Broadway—an office which appears more like the library of a private residence than the fountainhead of a great business enterprise. About the wall of one great room which stretches across the entire rear side of the building are the desks of the seven brothers—Isaac, the eldest; Daniel, Murray, Solomon R., Benjamin, Simon, and William Guggenheim.

It is an interesting tradition that underlies this family combination, and while it has been written many times before the present no account of this nature would be complete without mention of it. Meyer Guggenheim, the father, came over from Switzerland in the middle of the last century. Settling in Philadelphia, he became an itinerant vendor, going from place to place with his wagon and trading in the multitude of things that were thus dealt in from house to house a half century or more ago. In some one of these trips he met a man who had invented a brand of stove polish, and became interested in the undertaking. Eventually he embarked in this business, and with his headquarters in Philadelphia built up a comfortable fortune, taking his eldest son, Isaac, with him.

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Not many years later a relative came to this country from Switzerland with some samples of finely made lace, and it occurred to Meyer Guggenheim that there was an opportunity to build up a lace business along with that in which he had already made a success. He tried the experiment, and it proved no less profitable than his first one. Subsequently he became interested in mining properties through a loan made to a Western mining promoter, and eventually turned the major portion of his attention into this direction. The details of the story how the great Guggenheim fortune was built up from this point would make too long a tale for this telling. The important fact is that Meyer Guggenheim lived and worked not for himself, but that Meyer Guggenheim's sons should be able to take their place among the financial powers of the country.

As soon as the boys were able to assume the management of the business, the father laid plans for his own retirement, and undertook no longer the investment of his money directly, but loaned it without restriction to the boys, requiring only a 6 per cent. interest return. Now there is another generation coming up, Robert M., the son of Daniel, who is having his first years of experience in the harness; his brother, Harry F. Guggenheim, and his cousin, Edmond Guggenheim, the son of Murray, who is taking a mining and engineering course in Columbia University as a preliminary to his life work in the Guggenheim properties.

Outside of great industrial enterprises, it is hardly as common a thing to find sons being trained up to follow in their fathers' footsteps. There are some notable instances of it, however, and among the best known of these is that of J. P. Morgan, Jr., who has been for some years the head of the English house of Morgan & Co. He is by no means an unfamiliar figure in Wall Street, and the financial world would look forward to the time when he will succeed his father as head of the banking firm in this country. Another instance in which a banker's son has been taken into his father's firm early in life is that of Mortimer L. Schiff, son of Jacob H. Schiff, who is the senior partner in the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. In Kuhn, Loeb & Co. also are Paul M. and Felix Warburg, the first of whom married a sister of Mrs. Schiff and the second Mr. Schiff's daughter.

In the railroad world the Vanderbilt family has long stood by itself in this respect. William K. and Frederick Vanderbilt, the sons of William H. Vanderbilt, have been familiar figures in American railroad affairs for a quarter of a century, as their father and grandfather were before them. Within the last few years William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who is best known to the American public perhaps as a patron of automobiling and many other forms of sport, has been in harness at the Grand Central Station most business days during the year. He is now the financial head of the extensive electric traction interests of the Vanderbilt railroad systems, a position that is bound to grow in importance as the electrification of suburban railroad lines throughout the State progresses.

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James J. Hill, for the purposes of American finance, is the first in his line. Readers of THE TIMES are familiar with the fascinating story of his career, how he undertook to build a railroad on a basis so honest that his freights could be lower than any one else's freights and still the road would make money. Helping Mr. Hill, at least during the latter years of his great task, have been his two sons, one of whom, James N. Hill, is now Vice President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, succeeding the late Daniel Lamont, during his life Mr. Hill's most trusted friend and adviser. The other son, Lewis W. Hill, is Vice President of the Great Northern. Both are the active men in their properties, and it is a question that Wall Street discusses with some interest as to which one will be the successor of his father as the head of the Hill railroads when the gray old veteran retires, whose motto has been, "Let 'em all build to the coast if they want to. It will develop the country, and I guess there is enough in it for all of us."

MUSINGS OF A GENTLE CYNIC

White lies are the fashionable shade.

A multitude of sinners rely on charity.

Some women reign, and others positively storm.

Even love doesn't mind making goo-goo eyes at money.

Some men are never home long enough to get homesick.

Keep your mouth shut to-day and you won't have to square yourself to-morrow.

When two girl friends have a falling out, ask his name.

A man seldom loses his confidence until he loses his money.

If you want a soft berth you must rout some one else out of it.

The race is not always to the swift, as many a fast youth has discovered.

If some mules were treated like some men, they would kick worse than they do.

A friend in need will keep you broke.

Why do people who preach eternal happiness wear such long faces?

Many a fellow has made his mark by making a mark of some other fellow.

There is nothing that wastes itself on the desert air so much as sympathy.

A man can lose more money through one hole in his pocket than eighteen holes in a golf course.

CAN YOU LACE YOUR SHOE WITHOUT TYING A KNOT?

NEXT to the collar button, no article of male attire has been the innocent cause of more plain, everyday cuss words than the harmless shoelace. It lends itself to all kinds of fancy knots, but when the time arrives for their undoing the spirit of the lace enters a knotty protest and seems to offer every obstacle to its undoing. Many a man can bear witness as to its perversity, especially when it should be strictly on its good behavior. Should the victim of its cunning have imbibed not wisely but too well, he finds the simple bowknot of the morning transformed into a tangle inextricable. Then again at times it refuses to stay fastened and comes undone at the most inopportune moment. It would therefore appear that any method which would insure its being under control at all times would fill a long-felt want.

Such a method of fastening which requires no knots of any kind is herewith described. Referring to Fig. 1 the first operation is shown. The lace is threaded through one of the bottom holes as for a single lacing, but the tag is allowed to lie at right angles to the width of the shoe between the tongue and the upper. It is preferable to have the tag on that side of the shoe which is stitched to the tongue, as that tends to hold it firmly in place. The other end of the lace is then threaded through from front to back, diagonally across to the next hole on the opposite side, then out and in through the corresponding hole on the opposite side and so on till the lace is passed through the last hole. This will leave the end on the inside of the shoe. This terminates the permanent part of the operation.

After the shoe is put on the end marked A, Fig. 2, is laid back out of the way, as shown in the illustration. The cross loops from the bottom up are then tightened till the top loop C is reached. Holding the part marked B tightly in one's hand,

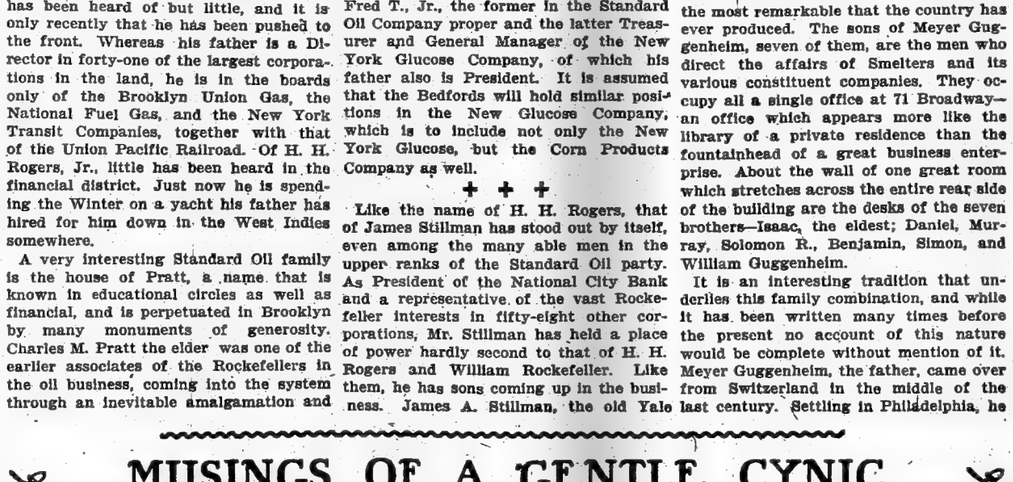

it is passed round the eyelets as shown, missing each alternate one on opposite sides. Enough slack can be secured to enable the operation being easily accomplished by pulling the part marked A. After the top is reached the loop is looped over the opposite eyelet and over all the ones missed in the first process. This when finished will look as shown in Fig. 3. Pulling the end A tightens this last loop, and the lacing appears as illustrated in Fig. 4. The end is now tucked down between the shoe and the foot, as shown in Fig. 5, and the operation is completed. No inconvenience at all will be experienced by tucking the lace inside the shoe.

To unfasten simply pull upon the part D, Fig. 4, which formed the loop C in Fig. 3, when enough slack can be secured from the loose end to enable the lace to be unlooped from around the eyelets. The surprising ease and quickness with which a shoe can be fastened and unfastened will convince any one that this is the only way a shoe should be laced. It is in reality a very simple operation, and once learned becomes automatic. There being no knots, there are no loose ends to look untidy or work loose. A shoe can be fastened or unfastened in the dark without any possibility of a tangle, and when laced will stay so without loosening up.

REMEMBRANCE.

Sweet rosemary within the lane
The while the day is warm and clear,
And ne'er a thought of bitter rain
Or the roadside sere.

But there are flowers more dear to me
That time can never set apart—
The fragment blooms of memory
That grow within the heart.

THOMAS S. JONES, JR.

Gastronomic Artists in the Kitchens of the Rich

French Chefs Who Rule the Roast in Mrs. Astor's, George J. Gould's, the Burden and Other Well-known New York Families of Wealth and Social Position.

THERE may be notions existing somewhere that the very rich take breakfast regularly off plates of gold and that nightingales' tongues appear quite frequently on their dinner tables, but these notions are incorrect. However great a fortune may be, its possessor hasn't much more variety to choose from in the way of eating than the man with the moderate income. Poultry, beef, fish, and lamb are the staples of the dinner table of rich and poor alike.

But by the law of compensation, perhaps, it frequently happens that as a man grows richer his appetite or, at least, his digestive power diminishes. Stalled ox to most millionaires of any country would prove indigestible, and beef au natural would give them nausea. To cater to their jaded appetites a new and masterful element is introduced into the kitchen—the French chef.

About this individual in America strange and incorrect ideas are generally prevalent, and grossest of them all is the exaggerated statement of the wages a French cook gets here. This error doubtless sprang from the $10,000 a year that the Vanderbilt family years ago agreed to pay Josef Dugnol. But his was an exceptional case, and he received only three months' wages at that rate, returning then to his beloved Paris, whence his fame had spread over the dining world. The average wage of a French chef in this country is $1,800 a year. A few, indeed, like Mrs. Astor's chef, Tailland, and the despot of Mrs. Carey's kitchen, Frederic Hammerle, receive $8,000 a year, but these men have been many years with their employers, and in addition to cooking they have shown that they possess useful talents in other directions.

Chef Tailland is a man of considerable education, and with a mind broadened by experience and travel he may reasonably be consulted on matters not connected with the kitchen. He has frequently accompanied Mrs. Astor abroad, acting in the capacity of courier. He knows other languages besides his native French, and being judicial rather than mercurial in his habits of thought and speech he is able to smooth away from the journeys of his employer such obstacles as sometimes impede a millionaire's progress. In the Fifth Avenue house his opinion is heard with respect, and at Newport and Ferncliff—whither he goes frequently on occasions of big house parties—Chef Tailland is as necessary as food.

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The kitchen of the Astor town house would delight the heart of a genuine housekeeper. It is high-ceiled, big, and well lighted, really being situated on the ground floor of the house, for the dining room, drawing rooms, &c., start a full story and a half higher. One side of the kitchen, that toward Fifth Avenue, is hung from baseboard to cornice with shining copper utensils of all shapes and sizes, while the coal and charcoal ranges on the opposite side sparkle with the more subdued lustre of burnished steel and German silver. Chef Tailland's assistants are an under chef, a meat and pudding cook, a buttery man, and two scullions. Two of these assistants are French and one is an Alsatian, but as the French chef has the selection of them it is not strange that he gives his countrymen the preference.

Mrs. Astor found Tailland at the Café Voisin in Paris. He was engaged as a highly recommended cook, and he did not belie his reputation. The other traits referred to were perceived by Mrs. Astor when occasion called them forth.

George Gould's chef, Emile Legarre, has not so long been a member of the colony of chefs as several who are of less importance. While Georgian Court, at Lakewood, was still in process of building, Mr. and Mrs. Gould were visiting Mr. Gould's sister, the Countess de Castellane, in Paris, and on hearing Mrs. Gould recount the troubles she had experienced through inefficient cooks, Count Boni volunteered to secure for her an excellent and reliable chef. This was Legarre, who accompanied the Goulds on their return and seems to be a fixture in their family. The chef comes to the city only when the town house is to be open for any length of time, and Georgian Court is his actual field of operations, for it is there the Goulds do their entertaining. Legarre is a genial, even-tempered man, who likes large house parties and the excitement attending them. Rare accomplishment among French chefs, he can serve the simple, ungarnished dishes which suit Mr. Gould's taste in a style equal to the perfect way in which he, along with other masters of his craft, can present rich and palatable, if indigestible, combinations.

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Frederic Hammerle, who came to this country with his brother André, one as chef and the other as under chef to Mrs. Jules Reynal, is said to be the highest-paid chef in New York. His present employer, Mrs. Carey, pays him $3,000 a year. The Hammerle brothers were born in Alsace, and learned their trade in Baden-Baden, when that watering place was a gambling resort as well. Then they went to Paris, and were engaged by Marguery for his famous restaurant. Mrs. Reynal could not get one brother to come to this country without the other, but a little time after they had arrived here André went to Mrs. L. Z. Leiter and thence to the family of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt. At the present time he is chef of the New York Yacht Club. Both Hammerles are famous cooks, but the younger brother modestly says that he learned all he knows from Frederic. Judges of gastronomy, who appreciate the merits of both, say that André, by grafting on his foreign science ideas gleaned from the best American kitchens, has outstripped his brother.

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A chef temporarily lost to New York after the death of William C. Whitney is Edouard Dalleine, whose fame is attested by lovers of good things to eat Europe and America over. Dalleine went to Paris after Mr. Whitney's death, but he has been engaged to return here this Winter. This chef is famous among the guild for his happy faculty of originating novel and toothsome combinations on the spur of the moment. Dalleine's career compelled this sort of skill, but it is said to be innate in him as it is known to be in many of our native cooks. He was under chef at the Cercle Militaire at Paris when Mr. Whitney engaged him to come to America, and in addition to the wages, $2,600 a year, it was conceded that the new cook should have three months' vacation every year while he remained in Mr. Whitney's service. Without this condition Dalleine would not accept the position, for, ignorant of the dangers that awaited him in the New World, he did not intend removing his family to New York. He had not been here long, however, before he sent for his wife and children, who remain in this country while Dalleine revisits the Boulevards. During Mr. Whitney's life Dalleine was actually a traveling cook. He went almost everywhere with his employer, and it was necessary for him to set up his culinary apparatus at a moment's notice either at Aiken, Old Westbury, the Berkshires, or the town house.

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The kitchen at Old Westbury is a model of what kitchens should be. It is practically separated from the rest of the house, but the corridor connecting it with pantries and dining rooms is short. Like the rest of the comfortable house, this portion is two stories, with the servants' quarters above the kitchen. This room is vast, lighted by immense windows, and supplied with everything that American and French ingenuity combined has provided for the preparation of food, from the simplest form to its most elaborate confection. In Dalleine's time the preparation of meals was almost continuous, for during Mr. Whitney's visits to Old Westbury, which were frequent but brief, there was a constant stream of people—politicians, financiers, horsemen, who came down to stay over but one train, but nearly always broke their fast before they returned to the city. In consequence the chef had no more leisure than he would have had in a great restaurant, and it was his experience with Mr. Whitney which decided Dalleine to open a restaurant when he returns to crowded and hungry New York.

A French chef of distinction who has commanded large salaries in the United States is Michael Fisher. He came here first in the train of an Ambassador of France, and after a couple of years went to the kitchen of the English Ambassador. He has remained in Washington, but deserted diplomacy for private life. New York millionaires who have eaten his toothsome dishes have made him tempting offers to come to this city, but he remains faithful to the quieter life of the capital.

With the increasing tendency of very rich men to build and occupy at different seasons of the year more than one country house the work and responsibility of the important chef have greatly increased. It has devolved upon him to choose the assistants who are to be left as fixtures at the various homes of the family, and the chef realizes that he must fill these places with subordinates who are capable of preparing a good dinner. In many cases the chef accompanies the family in its flittings from one house to another, and then his position is simpler, but to the true chef the field of his operations is not a matter of importance. Like a General on the field of battle he can direct every movement of his forces, but he finds it unsatisfactory to do this at long range. In consequence a number of the most famous cooks have quitted the employers who first brought them to this country and gone to take places in the clubs and restaurants. It is said that a chef of reputation need not be a day out of a job in New York unless he wishes to be. The clubs snap him up with offers of better wages than he could get from the private family, but at the same time his work in a club is much harder and his hours are longer. Prosper Grevillot was one of the first of the chefs imported for a private family to go into public life, as it were—he is chef at Delmonico's.

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The Sloane chef, August Abeille, is among the latest to go to a club. Six years ago he left Baden-Baden with a contract in his pocket signed by W. D. Sloane, and until recently he resisted tempting offers to assume control of the kitchen of a celebrated club. Changes wrought by death finally induced him to follow the example of many of his confrères.

But there are faithful servants still to be found among the imported articles. Louis Jannot and George Degranvillar have served the Burden family for many years and are still in their employ, and Joseph Cercovitch, a celebrated chef from Vienna, has proved equally faithful to the Bostwick family.

A mass of misinformation has gathered about the French chefs. They are far more likely to be simple, self-respecting, and hard-working individuals, dignified in their labor, good husbands and fathers, than the exaggerated figures which novelists, when they descend into the kitchen, have described. It is true that now and then one meets with a picturesque individual among them, who by his exaggerated idea of his own importance or by his queer clothes makes himself a figure of fun. But this highly colored person is not typical of the French chef of to-day as he exists in the American kitchen. The most famous of the guild are plain specimens of the bourgeois variety, who merit and receive respect in their particular field of usefulness.

The Studio Maiden Talks About Cats and Dogs vs. Men and Women

THE Studio Maiden's eyes flashed angrily.

"If I knew the masculine for cat—in the sense I mean—that's what I would call you now!" she said with emphasis.

The Man with the Eyeglasses laughed heartily.

"Have I been so horrid?"

"You have. If you were a woman, I'd say you've been catty! But there!" she laughed more good naturedly. "I'm doing just the very thing I've called absurd so often."

"What's that?" asked the Man with the Eyeglasses.

"Comparing women to cats, in their good and bad qualities."

"Isn't it the usual thing?"

"Yes, but it's all wrong, all wrong. Women and cats aren't a bit alike. It's you men who are much more like cats."

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"Well, that is a new idea!"

"It's the only true one. Just consider the matter a minute; consider the animal, I mean. I know cats and dogs very well, and I say that, as far as I know men and women, it's the men who have all the traits of the cat, and the women who have the dog's qualities. Particularly is this true in their relations to one another—the relations of men and women, I mean."

"Explain."

"It's easy. The cat has several very noticeable qualities. It cares for places more than for people; can be therefore said to be more objective, or impersonal, in its view of life. We like places, or principles, or ideas, for all sorts of general reasons; individuals we like for purely personal reasons. The woman always clings to the individual far more than does the man. For the average woman a place or a principle can be fixed in her mind only in connection with some person. There's one point of resemblance.

"Then another. A cat can be very affectionate, but its affections are strongly connected with its own comfort. A cat will sit on your lap just as long as it is comfortable; it will grow very fond of the person who feeds it; it will come to you if you have anything to offer it; and it is very frank about letting you know all this."

"Oh! and these traits?"

"Are shared by most men, I'm thinking, except, perhaps, the last one—the frankness of avowal."

"You are not polite."

"I'm trying to be truthful. Then, a cat is so very independent in its affections. Its love for you is only a part of its life, which it deigns to bestow on you whenever it happens to feel inclined. Even if it appears to you not to have any occupation whatever, you will notice, if you observe cats, that each and all of them is sufficient unto himself. They seem to have arranged every hour of the day to their own satisfaction; they are completely absorbed in their own affairs or thoughts. They will accept your affection, gratefully even, but it does not seem to be necessary to them. Only in earliest kittenhood can you ever get the idea that you are indispensable to the cat you wish to lavish your affection upon."

"Well?"

"Well—what does the poet say? 'Man's love is of man's life a thing apart.' There you have man's complete resemblance to the cat. And are you impersonal enough to have observed—any woman not utterly vain or foolish always does observe it—that very much of the affection the average man accepts from his womankind is regulated by his ideas of his own comfort? The woman that won the newspaper competition for the best short-worded advice how to win and hold a man, did it with one sentence, 'Feed the animal well.' A man doesn't want to be petted all the time, does he, even by the woman he most loves?"

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"No, of course not. A woman should understand that a man has so many other things to think of he can't be always ready to give, or even to accept, affection. Affection takes a particular frame of mind, and a man can't always have it ready."

"Thank you. You illustrate my point beautifully. That is exactly the attitude the cat seems to take with regard to its affection for those who care for it."

"Oh, I'm afraid I fell into the trap. But if we poor men have all the selfishness and the fickleness of the cat, what animal shares the qualities of woman in the family relations?"

"The dog, of course."

"And yet they usually say—"

"I know they do, but that's a cant phrase. A dog loves you just because it loves you. It cares for no other reason, seems to need no other reason. Your treatment of it makes no difference. Let it once elect to love you, and you may starve it, beat it, neglect it, it still goes on loving you. It's ridiculous—and pitiful. A cat will sit in your lap, will stay with you just as long as you make it comfortable. The moment you change your position, or interfere with it in any way, it moves off with an air of dignified indifference. I've had a big dog sit on my lap, with his legs hanging over each side in what must have been a most uncomfortable position, and no place to rest his head at all, and yet his eyes beamed with happiness just because he was in my lap."

"I can appreciate that."

"Don't be frivolous; I'm talking seriously. A dog's love for you is its whole life, not part of it only. It watches and waits on you, has no interest but yours, hangs on your every word, and is always begging for a caress, is always ready for a caress, and never finds its own affairs or thoughts interfering with the immediate business of showing you its affection. I except the fox terrier, the most independent of dogs, which has so many affairs of its own that affection takes second place. But then there are exceptions to the general traits among men and women, too, you know."

"I'm glad you give us some show."

"I'm not blaming you. I'm merely stating facts. Don't you see the point of my argument? I mean to show that, in my opinion, it is a mistake to compare women to cats. The cat in its relations to its human friends show far more of the traits of the man in the same relationships. And the dog has the feminine traits of loving absurdly, unreasoningly, even when the love is not returned, or even desired at all by the person loved. A cat's affections are only a part of its life; so it is with a man. A dog's affections are its very existence; so it is with a woman. A dog's wish to be caressed always and at all times is a perfect nuisance sometimes. I leave you to finish out that sentence."

"I couldn't be so impolite."

"I shouldn't mind. I am seeking to establish a point in argument, therefore I am above personalities."

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There was a pause, during which a soft stirring was heard in one corner of the room. A tiny white Persian kitten detached itself from a cushioned basket and came softly across the floor to the Studio Maiden, clawing at her dress.

"Oh, you sweet, precious, darling baby!" she exclaimed rapturously, snatching up the snowy mite and smothering it with kisses. "Did it wake up and did it want its mother? Did you ever see anything so perfectly dear?" she added, holding the tiny ball of fluff up to the light for inspection.

"Why, I thought you didn't like cats?" said the Man with the Eyeglasses, astonished.

"Not like cats? I adore them! What made you think that?"

"You said such horrid things about them. You even compared them to men."

The Studio Maiden held the kitten up to her face so that one eye only twinkled above the snowy fur. "And did I ever say I didn't like men?" she asked.

Mammy's Advice

SO, chile, yo' wants mah consent to let yo' git married, huh," began Mammy Gunbusta, as she peeped over her iron-rimmed glasses at her eldest daughter, who stood before her with bowed-down head.

"Gal, yo' mought as well ask a Jedge to sentence yo' to hahd labor fo de rest ob yo' life. Fustly, does yo' fink yo' arms am muscular 'nuff to suppoht a fambly? Secon'ly, 'member dat a han' in yo' mammy's dish-pan am worf two in yo' own washtub. Thirdly, recall de adager's 'vice, 'A lazy coon gadders no moss.' Fo'thly, doan hitch yo'self to a star, 'coze all a stah's good fo' is to give us light an' it don' bring to yo' no possum or cohn brade. Fifthly, be suhe de man yo' gits aint got no soft pahms an' calloused finger tips, 'coze calloused finger tips comes frum pickin' de banjo, an' not cotton, an', lastly, allus hab in de house, in yo' own name, twenty-five dollars, 'coze dat's 'bout what it costs to go to Souf Dakoty to 'stablish a residence. Dat's yo' mammy's advice, chile, an' I know yo' is gwine to git married anyhow, 'coze curiosity makes us want to eat de persimmon, an' dough folkses tells us it's puckerish, we all got to bite to fin' out fo' ourselves."

A Personal Privilege.

Rudolph Dinkelheimer, (to stranger who has stepped on his foot)—Mein frent, I know mine foots vas made to valk on, but dot privilege belongs to mineselluf.

Notes Personal and Otherwise

MRS. GEORGE LOVETT KINGSLAND, a reproduction of whose portrait painted several years ago appears in the Pictorial Supplement, was Miss Helen S. Welles, a sister of Benjamin Welles, and a niece of Mrs. Astor. For some time she has occupied the old Minturn mansion, at 62 Fifth Avenue. Her daughter, Miss Kingsland, a niece of Mrs. William Kingsland, came out this Winter formally at a large ball given by Mrs. Kingsland at Sherry's on Jan. 4. The latter, like her mother, is tall with dark hair. Mrs. Kingsland is a gracious hostess, and her friends are numerous among both the old Knickerbocker and the newer so-called "Smart Set."

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Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, a picture of whom appears in the Pictorial Supplement, was before her marriage Miss Sophia Brown of Providence, a sister of the late Harold and John Nicholas Brown. She is Mr. Sherman's second wife. The ball she gave on Jan. 5 at Sherry's for her débutante daughters, the Misses Irene and Mildred Sherman, was probably the largest affair of the kind for this season. The two ballroom floors at Sherry's were engaged, and about 1,000 invitations were sent out, the guests coming from Providence, Boston, and other cities. There was a double cotillion, led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Phoenix Ingraham, dancing with the Misses Sherman, and the favors for it were both artistic and costly. The Shermans have a superb villa at Newport as well as a large residence, covering two city lots, on upper Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Norrie Sellar, who was before her first marriage to John Ellis Hoffman, Miss Sybil Sherman, is Mr. Sherman's daughter by his first wife. The second Mrs. Sherman has not been in very good health for several years. She is a handsome woman, as her picture shows.

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Mrs. Joel Nott Allen, a reproduction of whose portrait by her husband appears in the Supplement, was Miss Fanny Walton Ogden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Ogden, members of the famous old Ogden family. She is a cousin of the Goelets, Gerrys, and other old families. Her marriage to Mr. Allen took place about four years ago, the portrait being painted before the event. Mr. Allen is a young portrait painter, a grandson of Dr. Eliphalet Nott, for whom Nott College was named, and is related to Bishop Henry C. Potter and Eliphalet Nott Potter and Fuller Potter, who married the Misses Josephine and Mary Atterbury.

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A picture of interest in the pictorial section is that of Miss Doris Francklyn, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Francklyn. Her mother before her marriage was Miss Susan Hoyt of the clever Hoyt girls. Miss Francklyn wrote and staged two little plays for the benefit of St. Mary's Hospital for Women. They were played on Jan. 5, and were, respectively, a one-act musical skit, "On the Fence," a curtain raiser, and "Mrs. Shrimper's Boarders," a two-act farcical comedy. They were given under Miss Francklyn's personal supervision at the Berkeley Lyceum. The pictures of the play show Miss Marion Stevenson in "On the Fence," and with her city lover and country lovers on either side, pleading their suit in music and verse. Miss Stevenson looked the part of the coquette. In the farce appeared the young girls and the single man whose names appear under the picture. All those taking part have place in society. A little less than a year ago Miss Francklyn produced a musical operetta, entitled "Flori-Florizel," at the Lyceum, and Mrs. Kitty Cheatham Thompson sang in it. This, however, was not as good as the plays of this Winter.

Miss Francklyn is tall and large, a pronounced brunette in coloring, with simple, unaffected manners, and is devoted to her writing rather than to society in which she this Winter makes her formal début.

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Mrs. Patrick A. Valentine, who is represented in the pictorial section, is spending this Winter in New York, Mr. Valentine having taken a house on Fifth Avenue. Her first husband was Philip W. Armour, a great friend of Mr. Valentine's. Several years after Mr. Armour's death she was married here in New York very quietly to Mr. Valentine. She was originally Miss May Lester, and is a quiet, unassuming, petite woman, with charming manners and quiet tastes. She spent the holidays in Chicago, where numerous entertainments were given in her honor.

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Mrs. George Jay Gould also appears in the Supplement. Mrs. Gould, as every one knows, was Miss Edith Kingdon, an actress, when Mr. Gould met her. She was always a favorite with the late Jay Gould. She is one of the handsomest women in society, but prefers Georgian Court, at Lakewood, and the society of her numerous children and her husband to any other. Her eldest daughter, Miss Marjorie Gould, who will make her début in a couple of years, is going out this Winter a bit at small informal dances. She is taller than her mother, and her features resemble those of Mr. Gould rather than her mother's. Mrs. Gould is a devoted mother in every sense. The Goulds often give superb entertainments at Lakewood, and occasionally plays, in which Mrs. Gould herself delights her guests. Several Winters ago they gave a beautiful musicale at their town house, the dinner favors being solid gold card cases marked with the date of the event, it being an anniversary. The decorations were exquisite. The walls and ceilings were veiled with Southern smilax, masses of mauve orchids decorating the tables.

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Lady Violey Manners, the second daughter of Lord and Lady Granby, has just had a coming-out ball given for her at Belvoir Castle by her grandfather, the Duke of Rutland. Her mother, Lady Granby, is an artist of no mean ability, and many of her drawings have been reproduced in magazines, including one of Mrs. George Montague, who was Miss Alberta Sturges of this city.

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Mackintosh of Mackintosh, who has succeeded the late "Lochiel" as Lord Lieutenant of Inverness-shire, is the head of one of the most famous Scottish clans, Clan Chattan, which has been in existence some 500 years. The Mackintosh, as he is termed, occupies Moy Hall. The Prince of Wales was the guest this Autumn there for the fine shooting of the Scottish chieftain. The Mackintosh retains the olden customs of his country. Every morning the piper marches around Moy Hall playing Scotch airs, and after dinner he plays in the dining room. The chieftain wears a kilt while in the north. The table at which Bonnie Prince Charley dined the night before the battle of Culloden stands in the library of the Hall.

Blended Proverbs

A drowning man will catch at straws tell which way the wind blows.

A stitch in time saves nine tailors make a man wants but little here below.

Care will kill a cat has nine lives there a man with soul so dead men tell no tales.

Every man is the architect of his own fortune knocks once at every man's door.

Facts are stubborn things are not always what they seem.

Fine feathers make fine birds of a feather flock together.

First in war, first in peace to his ashes.

Flattery is the food of fools rush in where angels fear to tread.

Grin and bear it never rains but it pours.

Ignorance of the law excuses no one good return deserves another.

Mind your own business is business.

Money makes the mare go West, young man.

Never go back on a friend in need is a friend indeed.

Procrastination is the thief of time and tide wait for no man.

Revenge is sweet are the uses of adversity.

Ruling passion is strong in death loves a shining mark well these words.

Two heads are better than one good turn deserves another.

Some Impressions of the Passing Show by H. C. Meyer

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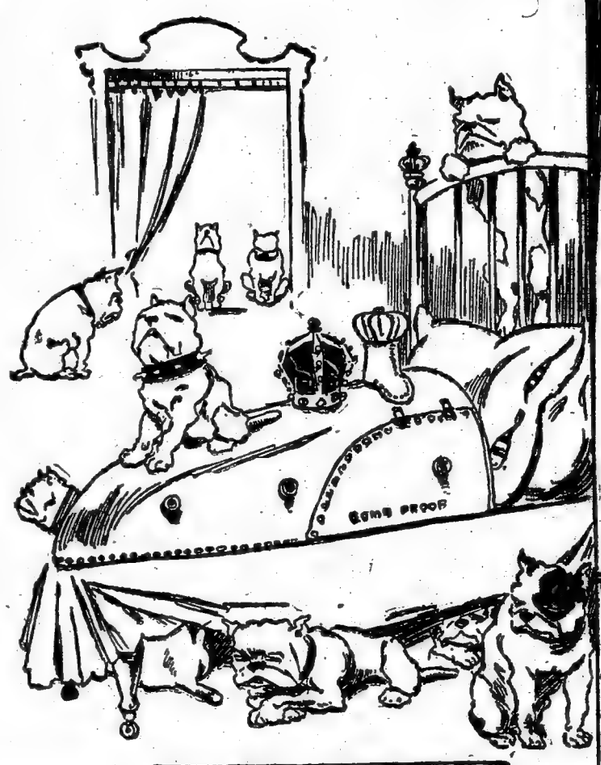

THE CZAR INCREASES HIS BODY GUARD.

BEFORE AND—

MR. TAFT EXERCISES—

AFTER

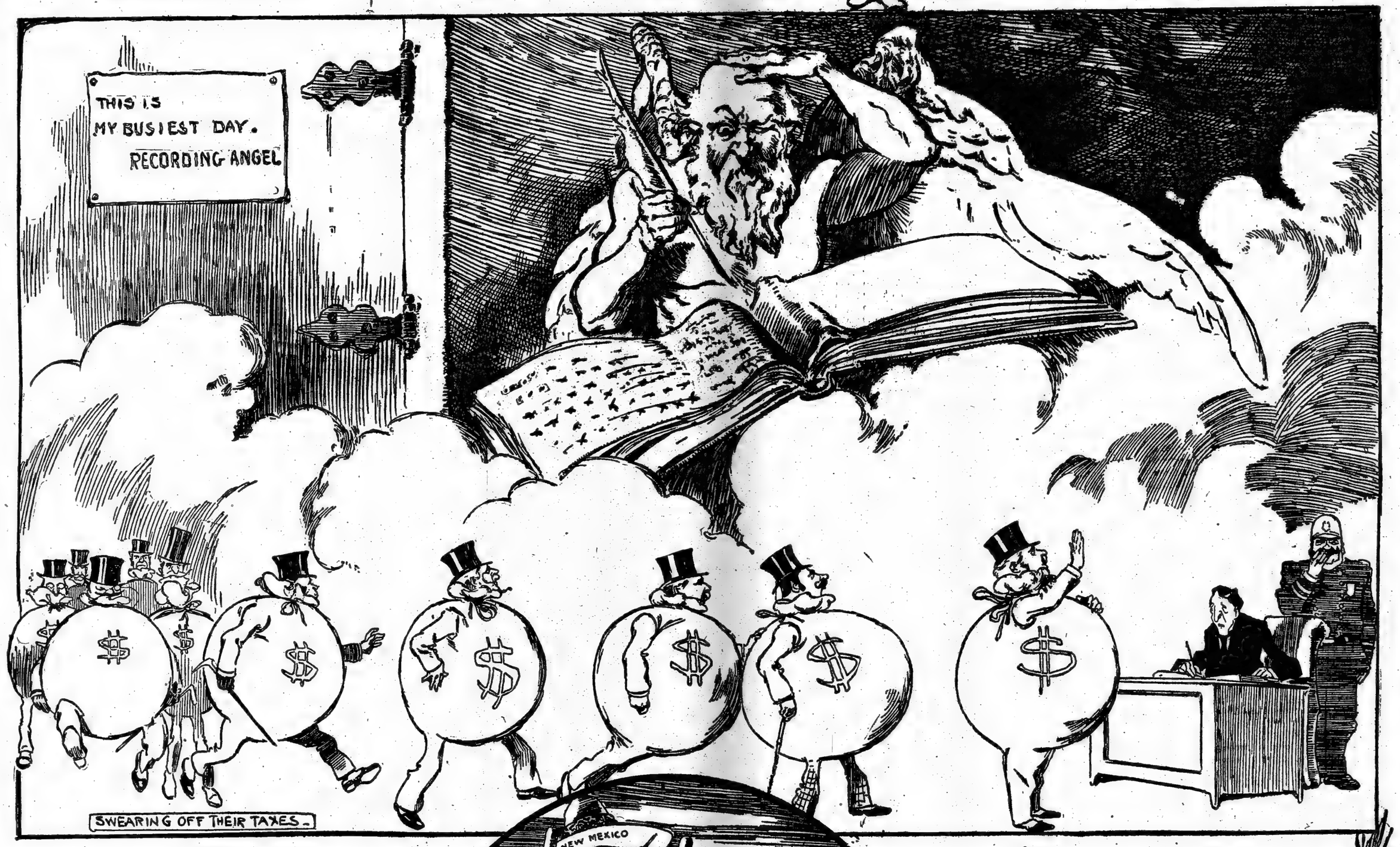

SWEARING OFF THEIR TAXES—

WILL HE PUT HIS FINGER IN IT?

ARIZONA: I DON'T WANT TO PLAY IN YOUR YARD.

"MR. MONITOR" RELIEVING— I CAN STAY BUT A MOMENT

Part Four
Second Magazine Section

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 14, 1906.

Music—Drama—Art
Society—Fashions

MUSIC AND MUSIC MAKERS

BRUGSTALLER as PARSIFAL

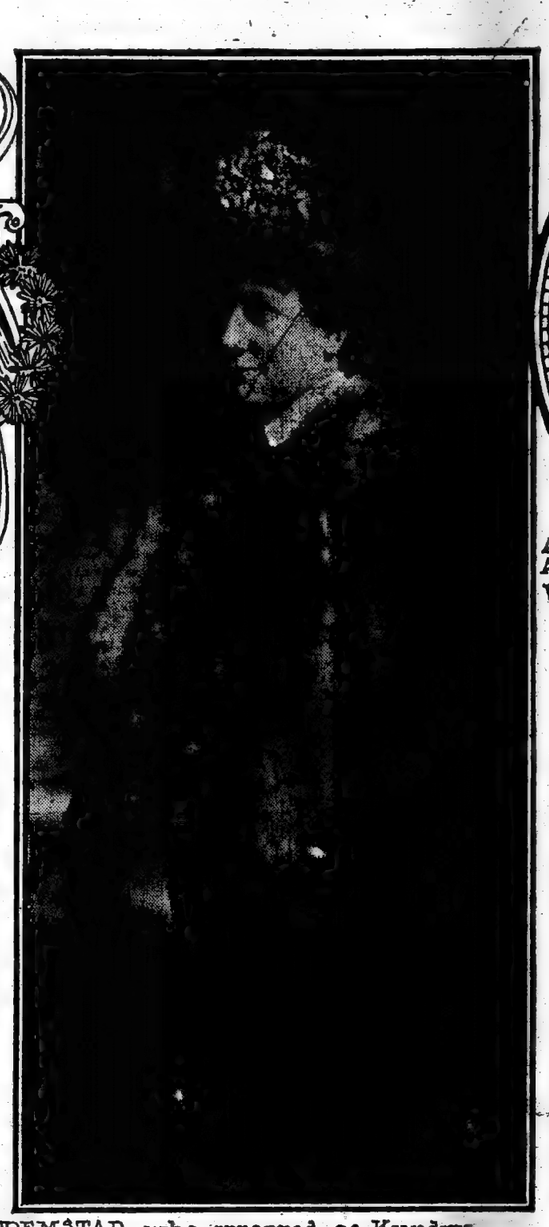

OLIVE FREMSTAD who appeared as Kundry

ADELE AUS DER OHE
Who will play at the next Philharmonic

FELIX WEINGARTNER,
Who will conduct the New York Symphony Orchestra.

ARTHUR RUBINSTEIN
Who played in New York last week.

MISS FRANCES IVES
Who will sing at Victor Beigel's recital, Wednesday

THERE has recently been a good deal said upon the urgent need of musical training that shall concern itself with much more than the technical matters of the several branches of the art. One of the most striking and eloquent of such utterances is Mr. Ffrangcon Davies's book on "The Singing of the Future," that has recently been published in this city by John Lane. Brains, intelligence, thought are as necessary to the singer as the gifts of nature; and the singer shall not only add many cubits to his stature by taking thought, but he shall gain nothing unless he thinks, feels, and expresses the whole of himself in his art. The artist, as Sir Edward Elgar says in his preface to Mr. Davies's singularly stimulating and suggestive book, is he who has seen the "most of truth."

It is a curious book in many respects, almost always interesting, and full of things that not only singers but other makers of music might heed to their great profit. It is doubtful if any will learn to sing from reading it, but it must be a poor musician who is not advanced along his road by it. Mr. Davies preaches a good deal in it. He has always been something of a preacher. Did he not begin his career in holy orders, and was it not he who once observed that he did not sing "Elijah"—he "preached" it?

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Now, singing and the methods of singing have been urgently debated ever since there has been any art of song; and its practitioners are still far from agreement. It is the most intangible, the most elusive of all arts. Those who try to put their finger on it are met with an immediate chorus of denial; they have not pinned it down at all, and they are presumably frauds and charlatans. But this has not prevented many from trying it in books and theoretical discussions of all sorts. There is a "scientific" method; anatomical dissection of all the organs and muscles used in singing; elaborate classification of all the different ways to breathe, some of them unknown to man in his native state; fantastic ways and means of all sorts for management of breath, production of tone, exercise of various muscles, the maintenance of various organs in position; strange mental images devised for struggling singers to keep before themselves as they sing—things they must think of their voice as doing or not doing inside or outside of their heads, and in and through all sorts of actual or imaginary passages, cavities, and recesses of the body.

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Not long ago a celebrated dramatic singer attempted to put down on paper every sensation or feeling, every muscular motion, every current of breath, every combination of nervous impulse and mental image that she had or conceived she had in singing. She produced a very interesting and suggestive book that has been diligently read by singers; but its value does not lie chiefly on this descriptive side. Mr. Ffrangcon Davies follows an almost dramatically opposite plan. He tells as little as possible about the physiological processes of singing, actual or theoretical. He presents the fundamental facts of song as of elementary simplicity. Not that the art is easy; on the contrary, readers of Mr. Davies's book will lay it down with an overwhelming conviction of its difficulty; but they will have the impression of difficulties going further back than the technical problems. This is what singing is, according to Mr. Ffrangcon Davies:

> An instinctively musical and poetic, natural and controlled, expression of the inner self which, enriched by the inspired creations of poets and musicians, proves its opulence while making these creations audible.

This being a little long, he adds this as an improvement:

> Singing is the natural use of all endowments, to express all natural thoughts, sentiments, and passions.

It must be said promptly that the discussion is on a much more intelligible plane than these definitions would suggest. The reader will already have found, by the time he reaches them, the futility of the elder saying that the three requisites of a singer are, first, voice; second, voice; and third, voice. "As well tell a painter that his three requisites are, first, paint; second, paint, and third, paint," says Mr. Davies. Mind, he declares, is the necessary thing—"the whole instinctive, imaginative, and reasoning power of man."

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What he says of "bel canto," a phrase much in evidence in contemporaneous discussions, is interesting. It is not prettiness of voice, mere sensuous beauty rather than truth of expression; and if the degenerate "bel cantists" took to vocalizing instead of singing, in the days when Rossini, Donizetti, and Bellini wrote for them, he is sure that the great singers always made their voices their servants instead of permitting them to become their masters. A noble creative power compels a noble technique and uses it to express original and unconventional thought. Many internal and external causes have dwarfed vocal art, but no greater mischiefmaker ever existed than the suggestion that the bel canto singers were originally musical mountebanks and that modern vocalists are to be nothing but emotional gymnasts. So we get back to the root of things by discovering that the whole mental and spiritual personality of the singer must be concentrated upon the act of singing, not of voice production merely; for from the first he must "sing thoughts."

As to this Mr. Ffrangcon Davies is very exacting. "Whatever a musician can write a singer can—nay, he must—sing." This, of course, involves a certain responsibility on the part of the musician, which is only implied, and scarcely suggested by this thoroughgoing. But he modifies this somewhat in some later remarks when he says that "everything singable must be sung"—though not necessarily in public, and he instances Jean de Reszke, who in the course of a discussion sang for him a "patter" song of the "café chantant" sort, in answer to a remark to the effect that a great artist must sing a comic song as well as Albert Chevalier and music drama as well as Jean de Reszke.

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It is a direct corollary from his principles as to the relation of mind and tone that Mr. Ffrangcon Davies should maintain, that he should insist upon, the indissoluble alliance of tone and speech. "The student's aim should be to sing a word, rather than to make a tone," and it is all the outcome of what the singer has in his mind. Side by side fine pronunciation will grow as the result of fine mind directing fine body. Tone production and articulation go hand in hand; and in elaboration of this the writer has much to say that needs consideration.

He has done well to insist, as he has, upon the importance of the mental and intellectual side of the art. He has very little to say on "thoracic, cricothyroidal, or epiglottic matters"; but what he does say as to technical details is significant. No doubt the student will need more of it than Mr. Ffrangcon Davies will allow. Even the most willing cannot bring himself to believe in the absolute simplicity of principles he needs to master to be a singer, difficult and exacting as it may be to put them into invariable and efficient operation. But the greatest value of the book is the insistence upon something that too rarely appears upon the narrow horizon of ambitious students. The student who is wisest, according to this prophet, will rid himself of the rigid throat and will exercise himself both in speech and song; will travel and observe men and cities, (all sorts and conditions of men and of cities,) and will obtain personal experience of opera, oratorio, Lieder, and of the work of actors and orators. No doubt he will have to do more, but he could do much worse than this.

RICHARD ALDRICH.

AT THE OPERA.

This week at the opera, with the exception of a performance of "Parsifal," will be entirely devoted to the interpretation of the Italian repertory. Of popular interest will be the revival, after many years, of "Trovatore."

The bill to-morrow night will be "Aida," which has not yet been heard this season. The Aida on this occasion will be Mme. Nordica, and Miss Edyth Walker will be heard as Amneris, one of her best parts. Mr. Caruso will return to the rôle of Radames. The Amonasro will be Mr. Campanari.

For Wednesday evening, Jan. 17, the management announces "La Sonnambula," with the cast already heard in that opera.

On Thursday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, the curtain will rise on the second of the four promised performances, at regular prices, of "Parsifal." Miss Olive Fremstad will again be heard in her impersonation of Kundry.

The revival of "Trovatore" will take place on Friday evening. Mme. Nordica will resume the part of the heroine, Leonora, in which she won some of her earlier triumphs, Mme. Homer will reappear as Azucena, the Gypsy. Interest will attach to the first appearance in this country of Mr. Knote as a singer of Italian, in the rôle of Manrico. Another important feature of the performance will be the interpretation of the Count di Luna by Mr. Campanari. The conductor will be Mr. Nahan Franko.

At the matinée Saturday, "Lucia di Lammermoor" will be repeated.

At the popular performance of "La Bohème" on Saturday evening, Miss Bessie Abott will make her first American appearance in opera in the rôle of Mimi. Miss Alten will be the Musetta. Mr. Dippel will sing the part of Rodolfo. Dufriche, Rossi, and Paroli will assume their usual rôles. Mr. Arturo Vigna will conduct.

OPERATIC DETERIORATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent faint murmurs of disapproval expressed by patrons of opera are a hopeful indication that the apathetic attitude of the public as regards the deterioration in our operatic system will not continue indefinitely, and with lucrative results to the management.

This is particularly appropriate in view of Mr. Conried's bombastic pronunciamento of last Fall to the effect that the forthcoming operatic year would exceed in brilliancy any preceding one. To-day, with an opera season half finished, notable only for its paucity of great artists and its attempted rehabiliation of archaic operas best adapted to display the abilities of the singers most profitable from a box-office standpoint, this statement savors somewhat of irony.

The writer keenly appreciates the merits of the few (alas! very few,) great artists we have with us this Winter, but, like Oliver Twist, is simply "crying for more."

In what previous season has the management been dependent upon one capable soprano to sustain the dramatic roles? When has one artist unaided sung the entire lyric repertoire as has Mme. Sembrich this season, with the exception of the assistance rendered her by Mme. Eames for a limited number of performances? Tenors are notoriously scarce, yet, considering the inclemency of New York Winters and the tendency on the part of artists to succumb to its vagaries, previous managements have rarely had the temerity to intrust both French and Italian rôles to one individual, as is the case this year.

New York pays the price, (and a good round one,) and it should be impressed upon the management that the Metropolitan stage, with its traditions of the De Reszkes, a Lehmann, Ternina, Calvé, and Melba, is not a training school for opera singers.

If the suggestions herein mentioned were acted upon, it is quite probable one season's experience of laggard subscribers would convince Mr. Conried that New York has ideas of her own regarding opera, and which are not in accordance with the economic principles on which such an institution is conducted in minor German cities.

The above is written with "naught of malice," and only after the optimism inspired by Mr. Conried's brilliant prophecies of what would be has yielded to pessimism under the influence of operatic conditions as they are.

AN HABITUAL OPERAGOER.

New York, Jan. 10, 1906.

EXPENSIVE MUSIC.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How long will the music lovers of New York continue paying exorbitant prices at the opera? Among the many good singers not engaged this season are Gadski, Calvé, Jean and Edouard de Reszke, Ternina, and Alvarez. The ordinary music lover who would like to go twice a week hates to spend $1.50 admission (down stairs) each time he goes. Should he go Saturday for $1 admission he must content himself with any tenor. Sometimes Burgstaller, Bars, and Dippel, but Caruso never.

The Boston Symphony and Philharmonic Orchestra charge from 75 cents to $1.50, and the Kneisel Quartet $1 and $1.50. Quite expensive for the masses.

M. G.

New York, Jan. 11, 1906.

CINCINNATI MUSIC FESTIVAL.

The Board of Directors of the Cincinnati Music Festival Association made public yesterday the following: The seventeenth biennial festival will be held in the Music Hall, Cincinnati, during the first week of May, 1906. Six concerts will be given: Evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, May 1, 2, 4, and 5; afternoons of Thursday and Saturday, May 3 and 5.

Mr. Frank Van der Stucken's first position in the musical affairs of Cincinnati made him the logical choice of the Directors to succeed Theodore Thomas and maintain the standard established by him. The chorus will number 350 voices. A majority of the chorus sang at the 1904 festival. Many fresh voices have after rigid examination been added to each part, making of the whole a homogeneous and balanced tone unit. Frequent rehearsals have been held since October 1 under the personal direction of Mr. Van der Stucken, who will continue throughout the season to drill the chorus himself.

By invitation of the Board of Directors, Sir Edward Elgar of England will be guest-conductor at this festival. Sir Edward will make his first professional visit to the United States and will not conduct any other concerts in this country. He will conduct at four of the six festival concerts. He will reach Cincinnati fully two weeks before the festival begins in order thoroughly to rehearse the chorus and orchestra.

The following choral works and works having choral parts will be given at the seventeenth festival:

Bach—Cantata, "God's Time Is the Best!"; Beethoven—Ninth (choral) symphony; Benoit—Cantata, "Into the World"; Brahms—A German requiem; Debussy—"The Blessed Damozel"; Elgar—"The Apostles," prelude and angel's farewell, from "The Dream of Gerontius"; Strauss—"Taillefer"; Van der Stucken—"Pax Triumphans."

The compositions by Benoit and Van der Stucken are written for children's chorus with orchestra, and 1,000 children from the public schools of Cincinnati will participate. These works and Debussy's "The Blessed Damozel," Elgar's "The Apostles," and the "Taillefer," by Richard Strauss, will receive a first Cincinnati Festival performance.

The first festival concert, Tuesday evening, May 1, is named by the festival Directors "In Memory of Theodore Thomas." This is the programme: Cantata, "God's Time Is the Best," Bach; Siegfried's Death and Finale, (with singer,) from "Götterdämmerung," Wagner, and "A German Requiem," Brahms.

The soloists engaged for the six festival concerts are: Sopranos, Mme. Johanna Gadski and Mrs. Corinne Rider-Kelsey; contraltos, Miss Muriel Foster and Miss Janet Spencer; tenor, John Coates; baritones and basses, Ffrangcon Davies, Herbert Witherspoon, and Charles Clark.

The wish of Sir Edward Elgar has been followed in the engagement of the soloists for his "The Apostles." Mr. Coates, who has not been heard in this country, comes from London, England, and will not sing elsewhere in the United States, nor will Mr. Davies, also of London, who has not visited the United States for several years. Mr. Clark is an American singer, as are Mrs. Kelsey, Miss Spencer, and Mr. Witherspoon. These artists, together with Mme. Gadski, have not been heard at previous festivals.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Wassily Safonoff will make his final appearance as conductor of the Philharmonic Orchestra at the fifth public rehearsal and concert to be given next Friday afternoon and Saturday evening at Carnegie Hall. The noted Russian conductor has arranged the following programme:

Symphony in F major, No. 8.....Beethoven
Concerto in D major, for piano and orchestra.....Mozart
"Eine Faust Ouverture".....Wagner
Symphonic Suite, "Scheherazade".....Rimsky-Korsakow

The soloist will be Alfred Reisenauer. This concert will mark the last public appearance in New York of Mr. Safonoff this season.

The Beethoven symphony he has placed on the programme was performed by the Philharmonic Society for the first time in America on Nov. 16, 1844, in the Apollo Rooms, under the direction of George Loder, an English musician, and one of the founders of the society. This was twenty-eight years after its first performance in Vienna, and eighteen years after it was first played by the London Philharmonic.

The presence of the "Scheherazade" suite by Rimsky-Korsakow on the programme is interesting from the fact that Mr. Safonoff won his reputation as a conductor by his first performance of this brilliant number at one of the concerts of the Imperial Russian Music Society of Moscow. The suite, which has never been played by the Philharmonic Society before, will be given in its entirety.

MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK'S PLANS

Has Had Enough of Light Opera—Will Go Abroad Soon.

Mme. Schumann-Heink has definitely decided that she does not care to be a light opera star. Her experience in that field has satisfied her completely, and hereafter she will devote herself to grand opera and concert. A rosy view of the lesser field was held up to her, but when she had been in it for only a short time she found that it was not so rosy, and as time went on her impressions deepened.

She will sail on Jan. 20 for engagements she has made in Europe. These will include operatic appearances in Munich, Berlin, and Vienna, a visit to Bayreuth, and Spring engagements at Covent Garden. She will also tour the Continent and England in concert before her return in September to begin her concert tour in America.

Practicing His Profession.

Judge (to burglar)—What is your trade?
Burglar—I am a locksmith.
Judge—What were you doing when the police entered?
Burglar—Making a bolt for the door.

A MONTH'S MUSICAL CALENDAR

Jan. 14—N. Y. Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Jan. 16—Alfred Reisenauer, piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall.
Jan. 16—N. Y. Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Jan. 16—Flonzaley Quartet, Carnegie Chamber Music Hall.
Jan. 16—David Bispham, song recital.
Jan. 17—Victor Beigel, recital, Mendelssohn Hall.
Jan. 18—Heinrich Meyn, song recital, Mendelssohn Hall.
Jan. 18—Kaltenborn Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall.
Jan. 18—Marum Quartet, Cooper Union.
Jan. 19—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall.
Jan. 20—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall.
Jan. 21—Pugno, Hollman and Hall, concert, Carnegie Hall.
Jan. 23—William H. Barber, piano recital, Association Hall.
Jan. 23—Kneisel Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall.
Jan. 24—Sigismond Stojowski, piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall.
Jan. 25—Edwin Grasse, violin recital, Mendelssohn Hall.
Jan. 25—People's Symphony Orchestra, Cooper Union.
Jan. 26—People's Symphony Orchestra, Grand Central Palace.
Jan. 27—Russian Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Jan. 30—Susan Strong, song recital, Mendelssohn Hall.
Feb. 1—Sam Franko, concert of old music, Mendelssohn Hall.
Feb. 1—Marcella Sembrich, song recital, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 4—N. Y. Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 5—People's Symphony Auxiliary, Cooper Union.
Feb. 6—Boston Symphony Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall.
Feb. 6—N. Y. Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 8—Kaltenborn Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall.
Feb. 9—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 10—Young People's Symphony, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 10—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 10—Mme. Friedlander, song recital, Mendelssohn Hall.
Feb. 11—N. Y. Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 13—N. Y. Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 13—Mendelssohn Trio, Hotel Majestic.
Feb. 14—Mme. Eames, song recital, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 14—Victor Beigel, song recital, Mendelssohn Hall.
Feb. 15—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 17—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 17—People's Symphony, Carnegie Hall.

Concerts, Recitals and Church Choir News

CATHOLIC ORATORIO PLANS.

Three English Works to be Produced by Mme. Kronold's Society.

More ambitious work will be undertaken in the coming Lenten season by the Catholic Dramatic Oratorio Society, which last Spring produced "St. Mary Magdalen" as its first attempt. Archbishop Farley has let it be known that he is deeply interested in the success of this organization. In fact he picked out this society for the beneficiary of the lecture which Mrs. Craigie offered to give for any purpose he might elect. Many other influential churchmen have also taken interest in the work started by Mme. Selma Kronold upon her conversion to the Catholic faith, and consequent abandonment of an operatic career.

"St. Ursula" by F. H. Cowen, "St. Mary Magdalen," by J. Stainer, and "From Olivet to Calvary," by J. H. Maunder. These are all English works. These oratorios are now being prepared under the direction of Alexander McGuirk.

It is planned to have seventy or eighty voices in the chorus. All will be soloists, who will be chosen by Mme. Kronold with a special view to enunciation and phrasing in order to get effect not possible with the ordinary chorus.

It is the general purpose of the society to produce dramatic representations of celebrated events and personages, chosen from Bible narratives and the history of the Christian era, and to give opportunity to Catholic men and women to develop their musical and dramatic talents under influences in keeping with these sacred subjects.

MUSICAL NOTES.

In the course of free lectures provided by the Board of Education at St. Luke's Hall, 488 Hudson Street, Dr. Henry G. Hanchett of this city is giving again his series of six analytical piano recitals on the general subject of "Studies in Musicianship." The second recital will be given to-morrow evening, when the subject will be "Methods of Musical Composition." These recitals are entirely free to the public without tickets, but it is well to remember that the doors are closed at 8 o'clock.

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The scherzo from Tschaikowsky's fourth symphony and Beethoven's Leonore Overture No. 3 (the latter in response to many requests) have been added to the programme already announced for the next set of People's Symphony Concerts, Thursday evening, Jan. 25, at Cooper Union; and Friday evening, Jan. 26, at Grand Central Palace. Miss Susan Metcalfe, soprano, will be the soloist, and will be heard in Mozart's aria, "Non Mi Dir," from "Don Giovanni." The rest of the programme will be devoted entirely to works by Mozart.

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Edwin Grasse, the blind violinist, will give the third and last of his series of violin recitals in Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday evening, the 25th. He will be assisted by Theodore van Yorx, tenor, and George Falkenstein, pianist.

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Emma Eames will be heard in a song recital in Carnegie Hall on the afternoon of Feb. 14, for which she has arranged an interesting programme. This will be Mme. Eames's only recital this Winter.

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Tschaikowsky's first symphony, "Winter Reverie," which the Russian Symphony Orchestra will play under Modest Altschuler's baton at its concert of Saturday evening, Jan. 27, at Carnegie Hall, is still comparatively unfamiliar to New York audiences. It had not been performed here at all until a decade ago, though it was written in 1866. When Tschaikowsky was in New York in 1891 he told Mr. E. Francis Hyde, then President of the Philharmonic Society, that his own favorite, among his symphonies, was this first one in G minor. The composer's brother, in the monumental biography recently published, tells how this first symphony gave Tschaikowsky more trouble than anything else he ever wrote. Besides this symphony, the programme for Jan. 27 will include Mozart's symphony in A major and Rubinstein's E flat major piano concerto, with Josef Lhévine of Moscow as soloist.

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Mme. Sembrich will divide her programme at her recital, to be held at Carnegie Hall on Feb. 1, into three parts, which will include old songs and opera arias of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, classical German Lieder and modern French, German, and American songs.

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The opera season at the Metropolitan Opera House closes March 17. One week afterward, beginning March 24 and continuing for six weeks, Mme. Nordica will commence a Spring tour of twenty-five concerts, assisted by one or two artists.

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On Jan. 20 Henri Marteau will play his last concert in Europe this season at Budapest. He sails on Jan. 23, and arrives here Jan. 30. He will play on the 31st at Boston, and during the month of February, which has only twenty-eight days this year, he has twenty-five concerts closed. He is to play seventy-five concerts in three and a half months.

+ + +

Miss Ellen Bowick of London will give a recital of original monologues and poems with music in Mendelssohn Hall on Monday afternoon, the 22d. The programme will also include the first public performance in New York of Tennyson's "Lady of Shalott," with accompaniment for violin, 'cello, and piano, specially composed for Miss Bowick by Amy E. Horrocks. Miss Bowick will also give for the first time here "Little Pictures of School Life," the music being composed by Maud Valerie White.

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Rudolph Aronson has arranged with Leoncavallo to add to his original répertoire for his American tournée the opera upon which he is now at work, entitled "The Young Figaro." Mr. Aronson has also signed for next season with the Italian soprano, Maria Colleredo, and with Arthur Shattuck, an American pianist, (pupil of Leschetizky,) who recently played Tschaikowsky's concerto at the Lamoureux concert in Paris under the conductorship of Mr. Chevillard. Mr. Aronson is also in negotiation with Alessandro Bonci, the tenor, whose recent successes in London, Berlin, and Vienna have been remarkable.

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Raoul Pugno, the French pianist; Joseph Hollman, the Dutch 'cellist, and Marie Hall, the English violinist, will give a combination concert in Carnegie Hall on Jan. 21. Each artist will be heard in these ensemble numbers: Trio in D major, Op. 70, No. 1, by Beethoven; the Cesar Franck sonata for piano and violin, and the Chopin polonaise for piano and 'cello.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

At to-night's popular concert at the Metropolitan Opera House the attraction will be Verdi's "Requiem." The solo parts will be sung by Mme. Louise Homer, Mme. Jomelli, Mr. Pol Plancon, and Mr. Dippel. The chorus and orchestra of the Metropolitan Opera House will assist in the interpretation under the direction of Mr. Arturo Vigna.

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A concert will be given on Tuesday evening at 8:30 o'clock in Mendelssohn Hall, with the assistance of the Women's String Orchestra, Miss Edith Rodgers, and Myron W. Whitney, the proceeds to be devoted to mission work among the poor white and colored people of the South. This concert is under the auspices of the Junior Auxiliary of the Church of the Holy Communion. The officers and members of the board are Mrs. Francis McN. Bacon, Jr., President; Miss Mary F. Ogden, Vice President; Mrs. Edward H. Swan, Jr., Treasurer; Miss Cornelia L. Crooke, Secretary; Mrs. Frank L. Lewis, Mrs. Robert G. Clarkson, Miss Jessie Patterson, Mrs. Henry Mottet, Mrs. Charles W. Ogden, Jr., Mrs. Clinton Gilbert, Mrs. Ernest Lorillard, Miss Bessie Higginson, Mrs. William G. Gardner. Tickets may be obtained at Mendelssohn Hall.

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Alfred Reisenauer, the German pianist, will close his series of afternoon recitals at Mendelssohn Hall Tuesday with the following programme:

Handel—Theme with variations E major, (The Harmonious Blacksmith); Haydn—Grand fantasie, (Presto, C major); Mozart—"Rondo alla turca," A minor; Beethoven—Sonate, F sharp major, op. 78; Schubert—Fantasie, C major, op. 15, ("Wanderer") Schumann—Arabeske, C major, op. 18; Chopin—Three Etudes from op. 10 and op. 25; Weber—Intermezzo Cappriccioso, B flat major, op. 12; Rondeau Brilliante, E flat major, op. 62; Polacca Brilliante, E major, op. 72.

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The third concert of the Flonzaley Quartet will take place at Carnegie Chamber Music Hall on Tuesday, Jan. 16, at 8:30. The programme will be: Schumann, Quartet, op. 41, in F major; Bach, Sonata for two violins, in G major; Dvorak, Quartet, op. 51, in E flat. Tickets can be purchased at the office of the Musical Art Society, 1 West Thirty-fourth Street, or at the door. On the following evening, Jan. 17, at 8:15, the same concert programme will be repeated for teachers and students at an admission of 50 cents.

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Weber's "Freischütz" overture, Schumann's symphony in B flat, and Berlioz's "Symphonie Fantastique" will make up the programme at Carnegie Hall this afternoon and next Tuesday evening, when Felix Weingartner will conduct the sixth concert of the series of the New York Symphony Orchestra. Though there are two symphonies on the programme the concert will not exceed the allotted two hours. It will be Herr Weingartner's first reappearance in this city.

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The first concert by the Kaltenborn Quartet will be given in Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday evening. The programme will comprise Beethoven's C minor quartet, Op. 18, No. 4; Grieg's G major sonata, Op. 13; Grabert's quintet, Op. 22, for piano in strings, played for the first time in New York. Miss Jessie Shay will be the pianist.

+ + +

At the first of Victor Beigel's concerts in Mendelssohn Hall on Wednesday evening next, the 17th, the following programme will be interpreted by Miss Susan Metcalfe, Miss Frances Ives, Miss Emma Nevada Vanderveer, and William Raymond: "Joseph, lieber Joseph mein," fourteenth century; "Amarilli," Caccini; "Have You Seen But the White Lily Grow?" fifteenth century; "Violette," Scarlatti; "Bois Epais," Lully; "My Lovely Celia," eighteenth century; "Standchen," Haydn; "Dieux Grands," Handel; "M'ha Preso," Paradies; "Ave Maria Zart," seventeenth century; "Ein neues andächtig Kindelwiegen, seventeenth century; "O Listen to the Voice of Love," James Hook; "Wenn meine Tod!" J. S. Bach; "Sento nel core ardi," Pandani; "Der Schmetterling," J. A. P. Schultz; "Care Selve," Handel; air from "Hippolyte et Aricie," Rameau; "Bitten," L. Beethoven; "Dans le printemps de mes années," J. P. Garat; "Je sais attacher des rubans," Dourlen; "Phillis and Clorillo," duet, Nicholas Laneare; "The Angler's Song," duet, Henry Lawes.

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Heinrich Meyn, the baritone, will give a song recital in Mendelssohn Hall Jan. 18, at 3 o'clock. He will be assisted by the composer, Alexander von Fielitz. He will sing a group of Von Fielitz's songs, including the cycle called "Elland," which the composer will accompany; also, songs by Max Heinrich, Hugo Wolf, Woodforde Finden, Jane Vieu, Masscnet's Legendo from "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame," Diaz's aria Benvenuto, and two songs with harp accompaniment by Riedel.

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The Marum Quartet will give its second concert on next Thursday evening at Cooper Union. The attendance at the opening concert of the series proved that the purpose of the quartet to supply chamber music of the highest quality to persons able to pay only moderate prices corresponds to a real need in the community. More than 1,000 persons heard the first concert, and the indications are that there will be a much larger audience on Thursday.

The programme will be devoted to the works of Tschaikowsky, and will include:

Trio in A minor, for piano, violin, and 'cello.
Aria—"Jean d'Arc's Farewell."
Quartet in D major, Op. 11.

Marguerite Hall is to sing the aria, and Eugene Bernstein will be the pianist.

MISS STRONG'S EXPERIMENT.

Wishes to See If Her New Work Will Interest Americans.

Miss Susan Strong, it appears, came to America largely actuated by curiosity. She wanted to learn how her country folk would take the new line of concert work which she has developed in England in the last few years. She did not attempt to make any advance bookings, and it is probable that she will give only one concert in New York during the season. This she has arranged for Jan. 30 at Mendelssohn Hall. She may enter into concert engagements outside New York, but expects to confine herself largely to drawing rooms for this season at any rate. She has sung at the homes of several well-known persons in New York and Washington society.

Miss Strong was last in New York five years ago, when she was with the Metropolitan Opera House troupe. Since then she has sung at Covent Garden and elsewhere in opera. Within the last few years, however, in her concert work she has made a reputation for singing songs which call for intellectual insight in their interpretation. Her aim has been to make her programmes of educational value, as well as of interest to the casual hearer. In the drawing rooms in which she has appeared she has found much interest in her plan.

RUSSIAN CHRISTMAS MUSIC.

A New Precentor and Choir at the Ninety-seventh Street Cathedral —Unaccompanied Voices.

Christmas in the Greek-Russian Church comes thirteen days later than in the churches of the East, and the day was celebrated at the Cathedral of St. Nicholas on Ninety-seventh Street last Sunday with a high mass and special music furnished by the new choir trained by the new precentor, Mr. Nicanor T. Greevsky.

A high festival in a Greek church, particularly when that happens to be the cathedral, is an occasion of many ceremonies, elaborate ritual, magnificent vestments, and much hard work by the choir. Last Sunday's service at the Church of St. Nicholas was not an exception. Outside the church building the American and the Russian flags waved side by side, and the interior was decorated with greens and lighted by innumerable candles provided by the worshippers and replenished from time to time with the arrival of newcomers. The Archdeacon, priests, curate, and reader were in gorgeous vestments of cloth of silver brocaded and set with bands of gold; the Archbishop wore on his head above the flowing patriarchal hair and beard a glistening mitre. The altar was adorned with flowers, and richly painted icons gave a note of color. Every inch of the church was packed with an audience, more than three-fourths men, which filled the vestibule and extended out into the street.

With the elaborateness of celebration the music of the Greek-Russian Church is entirely vocal. The singers [illegible] choir loft in the back of the [illegible] sing with no organ, and not even a pitch-pipe, to give the key for the different anthems and chants.

The music of the church has heretofore consisted of a male quartet, but with Mr. Greevsky in charge there is a mixed choir at the present time, while this part of the church service is being organized, composed of men, women, and even small boys. The new precentor came to this city from California about three years ago, and during that time he has been getting together his singers, any one for the time being, who has a voice. There was first a period of training, and last Sunday was only the third that the choir has taken part in the service.

All Russian music was given on Sunday and everything was sung in the Russian language. Among the different composers whose music was rendered were A. Arhangel, whose work is of the classical order; D. Bortnyansky; Turchaninoff, who is the Russian Church composer; Lomakin; hymns; Starorusky, responses; Lyoff, modern chants, and Lvovsky and Bahmetieff, directors of the Chapelle Royale.

THE "MUSICAL LABOR TRUST."

How It Attacked the Volpe Orchestra Through Innuendoes and Sneers in The New York Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a great admirer of THE TIMES, and I was sorry to see so noticeably unfair a criticism as that on the concert of the Volpe Symphony Society, which appeared in THE TIMES last Friday.

I attended the concert in company with several critical music lovers. We were all delighted at the playing of the orchestra, which, in all fairness, was nothing short of wonderful. The range was remarkable, including as it did the delicate light-heartedness of Mozart, the quiet melodiousness of Beethoven's quartet, and the fire and passion of Tschaikowsky's fantaisié, and each was played in precisely the right interpretative spirit. Besides it would be unfair not to mention the exquisite manner in which the accompaniment to the Bruch concerto was played. I have never heard an orchestral accompaniment played with more sympathy, more intelligence, or with a nicer feeling for values.

The difficult Tschaikowsky was performed in a manner to do credit to any orchestra. One of our party had just heard it performed by the Boston Symphony in Boston, and she, a perfect stranger to Mr. Volpe and quite capable of impartial judgment, thought it marvelous that any new organization, especially one made up of such young players, could compare so favorably with the work of the celebrated orchestra. Any one who is a judge of good orchestral playing could not read the criticism that appeared in THE TIMES with its patronizing tone, its inunendoes and its thinly veiled sneers without feeling between the lines the power of the musical labor trust. The young players of the Volpe orchestra are not, I understand, members of that powerful organization.

The leader is a young man, yet his composure, his dignified bearing, (which would be an example to many experienced leaders,) and his perfect control over his men were worthy of the highest praise. Having heard the playing by the Philharmonic Orchestra of the Tschaikowsky "Manfred" Symphony, led by Safonoff last night, I am all the more astounded at the achievement of the new orchestra. And now for the youth who five years ago was selling papers in the street, and made his début in the Bruch concerto! His playing was a distinct delight. No nonsense, no mannerisms, no self-consciousness—the audience entirely forgotten, his soul wrapped in his music—his life breathing through his violin. It was a performance of wonderful breadth and sanity, to say nothing of the vigor and technical excellencies; for a player of any age and for a mere youth, it deserved a most enthusiastic praise.

I hope you will publish this as a protest against unfairness in columns where one has been taught to look for the impartial truth. ANNIE NATHAN MEYER.

New York, Jan. 7, 1906.

PUBLIC SERVICE OF A. G. O.

To Be Held at the Church of the Incarnation—New Hoods and Gowns in Evidence.

The first public service of the season of the American Guild of Organists, and the only one to be given in Manhattan, will be held at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, on Wednesday evening, the 17th. At this service the Fellows of the Guild will be able to wear their new hoods and the other members appropriate gowns. These were reported upon at the meeting of the A. G. O. in June, and final action in the matter was taken at the last meeting, the first of this month. The Fellows' gowns, as now accepted, will be black silk, or stuff, with round open sleeves, four black velvet bars on sleeves, and black velvet facing. The Counselors' gowns will be the same, with three bars; the Associates' two, and the Founders' one. The seal of the guild will be repeated in an embroidered device of gold upon the sleeve. The seal is in the form of a sharp-pointed oval, with ornamental edge, inside which is the name of the organization, a centre design of organ pipes, and across it a scroll bearing the words, "Soli Deo Gloria." For the gowns the embroidery will be simplified somewhat, the nine pipes in the seal, for instance, being replaced by three.

It is a stiff examination which the Fellows pass to obtain the rights to wear the Fellow's hood. It means much, and it is effective in design and color. It is Master's shape, of Oxford crimson silk, lined with gold-yellow.

The musical programme for the service, which is, according to the constitution of the Guild, "for hearing model performances of sacred compositions for choirs as well as standard organ music," and "of unique character under supervision of the Council," will be as follows:

Processional, "The God of Abraham Praise".....Hedden
Voluntary, "Adagio," (Fifth Sonata).....Guilmant
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis in E flat..Barnby
Anthem, (unaccompanied,) "O Gladsome Light".....Sullivan
Hymn 62, (choir and congregation.)
Offertory, "Festival Anthem".....West
Closing voluntary, "Fantasia and Choral".....Smart
Recessional, "Blessed City, Heavenly Salem".....Hedden

First voluntary played by Mr. J. H. Brewer, Warden of the Guild, organist of Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church.
Service directed by Mr. W. R. Hedden, Mus. Bach., organist of the parish and Sub-Warden of the Guild.
Second voluntary played by Mr. F. Wright, Mus. Bach., organist of Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights.

The guild, which stands for the best American Church music, has now 28 Fellows and 91 associates who have passed its thorough examinations, conducted by such men as Dudley Buck, Arthur Foote, Horatio Parker, and S. P. Warren. These are rigid and without favoritism, the examiners not seeing the men as they extemporize and transpose, &c., while they are taking their examinations.

NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The renewal of interest that the modern musical world is manifesting in the older and almost forgotten music of the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries has often been referred to in this journal. Concerts of old music have brought to the public ear what many editors and investigators have been bringing before the eye in new and scientifically accurate editions of the greatest of the older masters' music hitherto inaccessible or difficult of access. A still further step is also making in the newly edited selections from these collections that are appearing. There has been a good deal of reprinting in edition after edition of certain old pieces that were exhumed years ago by enterprising editors. Now, however, a most serviceable work is under way in the publishing by Breitkopf & Haertel of a quite new selection from the great complete editions. This is a series called Master Works of German Music, that is to comprise both clavier music and vocal music. Three volumes of clavier music [illegible] appeared, devoted to the works of Samuel Scheidt, Johann Jakob Frohberger, and Johann Kuhnau. Scheidt lived from 1587 to 1654, Frohberger from 1600 to 1667, and Kuhnau from 1660 to 1722, being the predecessor of Bach at Leipzig. These were all important figures in the development of modern music, and little of their work, with the exception of Kuhnau's, has been known to the musical public.

The editor of these volumes is Dr. Walter Niemann, not only a thorough scholar, but also a musician of fine feeling. He has edited these pieces in a way to preserve the distinctive peculiarities of the old style to which they belong, and point the way to expressive and characteristic performance; for of course no indications of shading and of phrasing were given in the originals. Dr. Niemann is sound and instructive in all his work. It is to be noted that he very properly insists on the careful performance of all the embellishments, which were an indispensable element of the old harpsichord style, and is careful to indicate the "echo" where it occurs, also a highly characteristic feature of the old clavier music.

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Two more new volumes appear in the handsome "Musicians' Library" of the Oliver Ditson Company—volumes of uncommon interest. They are devoted to "Songs and Airs by George Frideric Handel," as the name is properly spelled, and are edited by Prof. Ebenezer Prout. The first volume contains songs for high voice, the second for low voice, and there are forty in each. Prof. Prout is an accomplished musician, and a learned student of Handel's music, and he has done his work most admirably. The selection covers the entire range of Handel's work. There are a number of the well-known airs from the familiar oratorios, but many more from the Italian operas and the less known oratorios and sacred pieces.

As Prof. Prout says in his preface: "Of all the great composers, it is probable that not one has written so many songs as Handel; it is certain that none has composed so many which have become, at all events among English-speaking people, universal favorites." He speaks justly of the melodic and vocal character of his music, diatonic in its progression, often based on the scale or on the notes of the common chord; and of its dramatic character. The piano accompaniments have been arranged directly from Handel's full scores, and Prof. Prout has made them skilfully and judiciously—not, as he observed, writing them down to the level of mere beginners. The preface is an interesting contribution from a scholarly musician. There is a brief account of Handel's career, a discussion of the character of his music and some of the peculiarities of his scores, and notes upon the operas and oratorios from which the songs are taken.

TWO FRIENDLY CONDUCTORS.

Walter Damrosch and Felix Weingartner to Dwell in Harmony.

In announcing the engagement of Herr Felix Weingartner to return for two seasons and work with the New York Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch explains some rumors that have gone about among musical people for some time. It had been told by some one that Herr Weingartner's connection with the orchestra would not end with this season, and forthwith certain persons began to wonder what was to happen to Mr. Damrosch. What will happen was expressed by the director a few days ago when asked if there was to be anything remarkable about the coming tour of his organization.

"I suppose the remarkable thing will be the spectacle of two directors dwelling in peace and harmony," he said, "but that is what will happen."

Mr. Damrosch also explained: "I engaged Herr Weingartner because of my respect for his solid attainments and not because of any spectacular considerations. I do not care for spectacular conductors."

Herr Weingartner will conduct five concerts in New York, and will also lead the orchestra in Brooklyn, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Milwaukee on the coming tour. Mr. Damrosch will bear his share on the organization's travels, conducting in Boston and Chicago, where two concerts will be given, and in Louisville, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Detroit, and Toronto. This trip, by the way, will involve some quick jumps by the orchestra, as it must be made in two weeks.

Though he likes America greatly, and hopes to be here often to conduct concerts, Herr Weingartner said he would not care to remain here permanently. He is very fond of Germany. Munich is his home. He was born in Zara, Dalmatia, forty-two years ago. His two previous visits, in 1904 and 1905, were so brief that he had little opportunity for sight-seeing.

"I want especially to see your Natural History Museum," he said, "and also your Hippodrome." Asked whether he cared for the modern musical comedy, he replied that he thought some of them beautiful, and he intended to go to see several.

CROTCHETS.

A soirée musicale will be given by May Nevin Smith in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf on Monday evening. She will sing the music of Marguerite in the garden scene from "Faust." Others on the programme will be Ruth Anderson Reohr, violinist, and Paul Dufault, tenor, with Fanny M. Spencer and Wilma Anderson at the piano.

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Heinrich Gebhard, the Boston pianist, who was heard in this city in a concert of Clayton Johns on Jan. 9, will play at the next Kneisel Quartet concert on Jan. 23, and in a recital of his own in February, at Mendelssohn Hall.

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The first term of the endowed Institute of Musical Art was passed last week. "It is too early to speak of results," said Frank Damrosch, its director, "but we have progressed much better than we hoped. We expected to have about 200 students at the end of the first term, and we have more than 450. They come from all parts of the country, and some down from Canada. We have some very promising material, but results will have to show for themselves."

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The New York College of Music is organizing a beginners' class in sight singing under the instruction of Wilbur A. Luyster. These classes are open to all, with but a nominal fee. A previous knowledge of music is not necessary, nor will voices be tried. Beginning with the first rudiments of music, pupils are taught, not only to read at sight, but to be able to sing a second, third, or fourth part at sight.

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The second meeting of the MacDowell Society was held in the Chamber Music Hall of Carnegie Hall last Sunday afternoon. There was a large attendance of members, who now number nearly 300. Addresses were made by Seth Low and Hamlin Garland. Mr. Low told of the foundation of the Chair of Music at Columbia, and how he came to ask Mr. MacDowell to become its occupant. The musical entertainment at the meeting was furnished by Ruth Deyo, pianist, and Gwilym Miles, who sang some of MacDowell's songs. Several paintings by Orlando Roland were exhibited. These included a new portrait of MacDowell.

IN THE STUDIOS.

Kelly Cole, tenor, and Miss Von Fielitz, violiniste, are to give a recital in H. Howard Brown's studio, 251 West Seventy-first Street, next Saturday afternoon.

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At a recital in Eugene Heffley's studio in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon Mrs. Richard B. Wagoner played selections from Brahms, Chopin, Poldini, and Schumann. Mr. Heffley is to have a series of weekly pupil recitals which are to illustrate the entire development of music from its earliest forms, beginning with music written for the lute and harpsichord. The first of these recitals will be on Jan. 20.

ALEXANDER VON FIDLITZ
Song Composer

HEINRICH MEYN
Who will give a Song Recital on Thursday

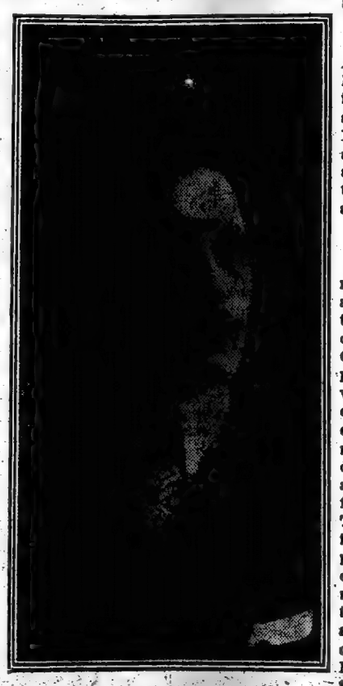

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MISS OLIVE FREMSTADT, Metropolitan Opera, New York;
MISS ELLEN BEACH YAW, Phenomenal Soprano, Paris;
MONS. F. X. MERCIER, Tenor, Grand Opera, Paris;
MISS CORINNE WELSH, Concert, New York;
SIGNORINA BERTA RICCI, Prima Donna, The Scala, Milan;
are five selections from the list of Signor Leonardo Vegara's pupils, more than twenty of whom are now occupying eminent positions on the operatic and concert stages of the U. S. and Europe. New York Studio now open. Vegara Studios of Music, 1700 Broadway, cor. 54th St.

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Wed. Eve., Jan. 17, at 8:15. VICTOR Beigel's FIRST CONCERT.
Monday Aft., Jan. 22, at 3. ELLEN Bowick of LONDON. Original Monologue —Poems with Music.
Wed. Aft., Jan. 24, at 3. SIGISMOND Stojowski PIANO RECITAL.
Thurs. Eve., Jan. 25, at 8:15. EDWIN Grasse THIRD VIOLIN RECITAL.
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN
Seats at box office and Music Stores.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:30 O'CLOCK At Popular Prices.
VERDI'S REQUIEM
Soloists: Mmes. Jomelli, Walker; MM. Dippel, Plancon. Entire CHORUS & ORCH. Con. Vigna.
Mon. Eve., Jan. 15, at 8—AIDA. Nordica, Walker; Caruso, Campanari, Plancon, Muhlmann. Conductor, Vigna.
Wed. Eve., Jan. 17, at 8—LA SONNAMBULA. Sembrich, Jomelli, Bauermeister; Caruso, Plancon, Begue. Conductor, Vigna.
Thurs., Jan. 18, at 5 P.M. prec'y—PARSIFAL. Fremstad; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
Fri. Eve., Jan. 19, at 8—IL TROVATORE. Nordica, Homer; Knote, Campanari, Journet. Conductor Vigna.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 20, at 2—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Sembrich, Bauermeister; Caruso, Parvis, Journet, Bars, Paroli. Cond., Vigna.
Sat. Eve., Jan. 20, pop. prices, at 8—LA BOHEME. Abott, (Debut,) Alten; Dippel, Scotti, Journet, Parvis, Rossi, Dufriche. Cond. Vigna.
PARSIFAL AT REGULAR PRICES LAST 2 PERFORMANCES!
Thurs. Eve., Jan. 25, at 5 P.M. ONLY MAT. WASH. BIRTHDAY, Feb. 22, at 11:30 A.M.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
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Mon., Tues. & Wed., Last Times, Arnold & Christians in Blumenthal's Comedy, "Der Schwur der Treue"; Thurs., First Time, & Every Ev. & Sat. Mat., the Greatest European Success, "Der Kilometerfresser," with Rudolf Christians & Harry Walden.

CARNEGIE HALL.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 3
and Tuesday Eve.,
JANUARY 16, at 8:15.
THE New York Symphony Orchestra
PROGRAMME:
WEBER, Overture, "Der Freischuetz"; SCHUMANN, Symphony in B flat; Berlioz, Symphony Fantastique.
CONDUCTOR,
Herr Felix Weingartner

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
Friday, January 19, at 2:30 P. M.
Saturday, January 20, at 8:15 P. M.
CONDUCTOR:
Wassily Safonoff
Soloist Alfred Reisenauer Piano
PROGRAM:
Symphony No. 8.....Beethoven
Piano Concerto D minor.....Mozart
"Scheherezade".....Rimsky-Korsakoff
Seats 75 cts. to $2. Boxes $12 and $15. Box office open daily from 9 to 5.
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

CARNEGIE CHAMBER MUSIC HALL.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 16TH, AT 8:30.
The Flonzaley Quartet
Programme: SCHUMANN, Quartet in F; BACH, Sonata for two violins in G; DVORAK, Quartet, Op. 51, in E flat.
Tickets $2, at office of the Musical Art Society, 1 W. 34th St., and at the door.
This Concert will be repeated January 17th at 8:15 for STUDENTS and TEACHERS. Admission 50 cents.

AT MENDELSSOHN HALL AFTERNOON OF JAN. 16.
Mr. London G. Charlton Announces
ALFRED REISENAUER
—PIANO RECITAL—
Prices, $1, $1.50, at box office & agencies.

COOPER UNION, Thursday, Jan. 18, at 8:15,
Marum Quartet
TSCHAIKOWSKY PROGRAM.
Assisting Artists { Marguerite Hall, Mezzo Soprano. Eugene Bernstein, Pianist.
Tickets 15 cts. to 50 cts., at 16 East 17th St.
STEINWAY PIANO USED.

Mendelssohn Hall, Thur. Ev., Jan. 18, at 8:15
KALTENBORN QUARTET
Assisting Artist, Miss Jessie Shay.
Res. Seats $1.50, $1. Box Office, Mendelssohn Hall.

THE STAGE AND ITS PLAYERS

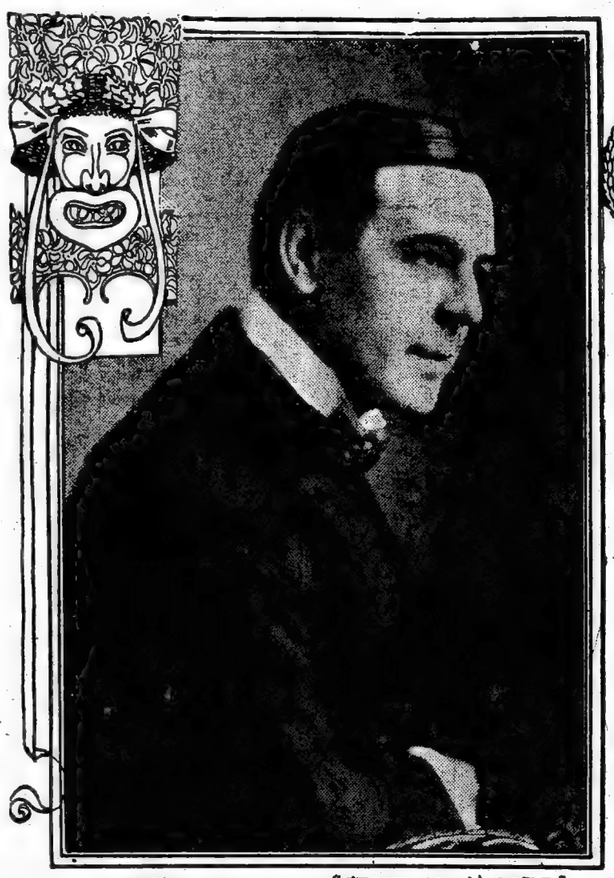

HENRY MILLER in "GRIERSON'S WAY."
PRINCESS THEATRE

ELSIE JANIS and HENRY V DONNELLY in "THE VANDERBILT CUP" at THE BROADWAY, Tuesday

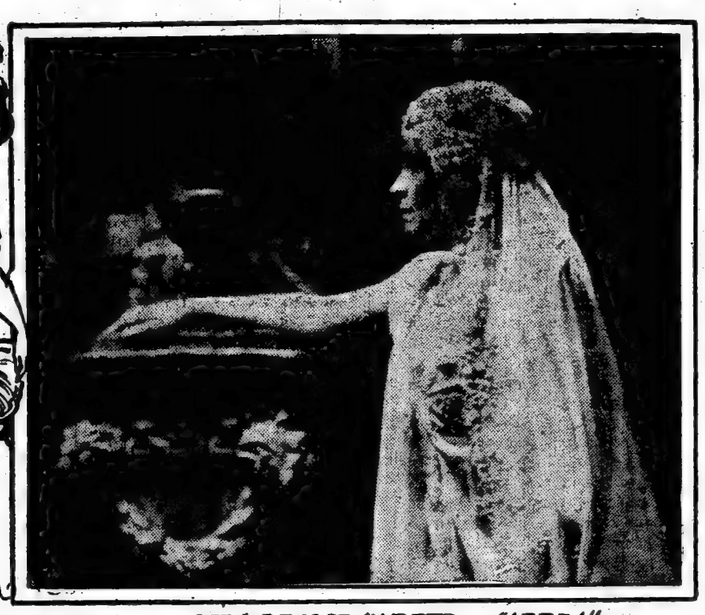

MRS LESLIE CARTER in "ADREA"
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THIS WEEK'S OFFERINGS

LEW DOCKSTADER'S MINSTRELS,
to-morrow evening at the New York Theatre.

ELSIE JANIS IN "THE VANDERBILT CUP,"
a musical comedy by Sydney Rosenfeld, Raymond Peck, and Robert Hood Bowers, Tuesday evening at the Broadway Theatre.

HENRY MILLER IN "GRIERSON'S WAY,"
a drama by Henry V. Esmond, Thursday evening at the Princess Theatre.

HENRIETTA CROSMAN IN A REVIVAL OF "AS YOU LIKE IT,"
Thursday evening at the Garrick Theatre.

SOPHIE GROSSER
IRVING PLACE THEATRE

EDWARD HARRIGAN
in "OLD LAVENDER"
BOWERY THEATRE

ETHEL LEROY in "TOM, DICK AND HARRY"
AMERICAN THEATRE

FROM James J. Corbett to Henri De Vries represents a long passage. And the fact that it can be made in our theatres in the course of two nights indicates that in variety at least we are not found wanting. As to the exact value of that particular sort of variety there may be some difference of opinion. But in considering the case of Mr. Corbett and contrasting it with that of this astonishingly versatile Dutch artist, we have an exaggerated, perhaps, but very timely illustration of a general condition. Mr. Corbett, during the progress of a long play, never for a moment conveys an impression that he is any one other than —Mr. Corbett.

Mr. De Vries, in the course of his brief one-act play, succeeds in completely identifying himself with seven widely divergent characters, and in each he creates a perfect illusion, manifesting in addition to a complete and rapid change of costume and of facial and personal identity very apparent differences in mentality and temperament. His display of versatility calls attention, better than any possible argument, to a most important shortcoming noted in the case of nine out of every ten of our players. It will be maintained that Mr. De Vries is a character actor, and that the same variety necessary in his case may not reasonably be demanded of actors engaged in other lines of representation. That is only true in part. Every actor worthy the title ought to be able to differentiate his rôles, whether the line of his effort is along the agreeable and attractive pathway of leads, or involves the representation of eccentric or unusual secondary persons. The matter resolves itself into what ought to be the very obvious proposition that to be an actor at all one ought to have some capacity in variation. But how many of our players could lay claim to their titles, if measured by such a standard?

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Coming down to the restricted professional application of the term character actor, we are still able to use Mr. De Vries as an argument, for how many, of even our best actors in eccentric rôles, succeed in effacing their personalities? Any one who cares to do so may run over the list, and he will find that from rôle to rôle the characteristics of the actors remain almost invariably the same.

This is not entirely due to a lack of skill. Actors will inform you, if you question them upon the subject, that they have learned that versatility does not pay. The public likes to see and know its favorites. It has developed a fondness for specific idiosyncrasies, and it demands that these shall be forthcoming on each and every occasion. Many an old character actor is to-day cursing the luck that ever placed it within his power to submerge himself in the rôles he plays. Many such cherish the belief that but for the exercise of such a capacity, before they learned to know better, they might to-day be among the stars, instead of being obliged to grub along close to earth in a very struggle for existence. And as these facts have become more and more apparent, projectors of dramatic enterprise, taking advantage of public insistence upon some marked characteristics in its favorites, have come to place more and more reliance upon personality as contrasted with versatility. The player, naturally enough, has been at pains to cultivate the one at the expense of the other. He may recognize as well as any one that the man who expresses each successive rôle in the exact manner of its predecessor may not rightfully be considered an actor, or at any rate an actor of any particular importance, but he also knows that such a method of procedure will not prevent him from reaching a position among the stars—that it is, in fact, the only means by which such eminence is likely to prove attainable. Personality, then, though it does not make actors, most often determines their ultimate values in the theatrical market.

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Mr. De Vries's appearance, following hard upon that of the ex-pugilist, provides an especially interesting study in comparatives. In the case of Mr. Corbett, the managers went simply one step beyond the ordinary method of procedure, for the principle involved in the selection of this gentleman for the chief rôle in "Cashel Byron's Profession" was practically identical with that which generally obtains in the casting of plays. It was, in other words, an extreme case of a selection made on the basis of personality. Under some other conditions we might have assumed that the choice of the illustrious James J. to enact the rôle of Cashel Byron was merely another case of Jumboism; but at Daly's Theatre, under a management conspicuous for several significant achievements, it is evidently to be considered a well-intentioned effort based upon supposedly logical precedent. That it was not so logical as it seemed may be indicated in an analogy, if the result has not already made the fact patent. Would not the painter who sought to enforce his effect at landscape reproduction by the employment of real bark on the trunks of his make-believe trees cut rather a sorry figure in comparison with the artist capable of depending upon his own resourcefulness in line and color to deceive the eye? We rather think he would. In the case of "Cashel Byron's Profession," however, it was assumed that an actual gentleman-prizefighter would be able to create a more satisfying illusion than an actor of skill. What followed in this case simply goes to emphasize the fact once more that there is a wide divergence between the real and the make-believe, (that seems to be real,) on the stage. It again emphasizes the fact that acting, in whatever phase you find it, is art, not nature; and it proves conclusively that the personality fad may be and is carried to the point where it becomes utterly ridiculous.

Mr. De Vries, on the other hand, may or may not have been in his time a potman, a painter, a green-grocer—any or all of the several personages whom he represents in his little drama. But it is extremely unlikely that he has been either. At present he is simply an actor, and must be considered as such. His personality may or may not be attractive. Certainly the glimpse of him revealed, sans make-up and costume, at the conclusion of "A Case of Arson" is as utterly unlike that of any of the characters he portrays as each of them is unlike the other. He arrived in New York practically unknown, though to a few of us his London reputation had preceded him. What followed? An audience which for two hours had been bored to the point of distraction at once recognized that it was in the presence of a master. Held spellbound through the progress of his little drama, it rose in unmistakable enthusiasm at the close. How had the result been achieved? Simply through the power of that wonderful art known as acting.

It is evident, therefore, that a genuine capacity at simulation will occasionally be recognized if it is put in evidence. The pity is that the general public so patiently submits to substitutions. If our playgoers were more insistent in the demand for genuine ability in those who seek to enact life on the stage, if by studying intelligently the best examples of acting when they are forthcoming, the public would develop some real appreciation of what the word means—there would be fewer Corbetts.

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Unheeding enthusiasm, the enthusiasm of burlesque-loving extravaganza flockers, is the most easily aroused flub-dub in the world. And New York is par excellence the Mecca of all undesirable, uninteresting, unentertaining inanities of this Tenderloiny-brand preferred. Fortunately for our self-respect, there are oases in the vast desert of blank mental desolation, and there are still some to whom the advent of a tremendous artistic achievement, (purely and simply as art, without any quality to recommend it to our friends of the two-act burlesque ilk,) is welcome as food and drink with which to tide over the barren lapses until the next fresh and verdant spot in the great general waste. The appearance of a man like Henri De Vries is an event. He is a very great artist. In this little one-act play, than which, by the way, nothing could be more comprehensive as a vehicle to smoothly and gracefully incorporate the introduction of one man in seven distinct and successive impersonations, he is seen as the several witnesses brought before a Magistrate to fix the identity of the culprit responsible for setting fire to John Ahrend's small cigar factory, during the burning of which the 3-year-old child of the manufacturer was burned to death. The first witness is Ansing Ahrend, weak and slightly demented, brother of John Ahrend, and Mr. De Vries enters as a shock-headed youth of strangely and pathetically simple countenance, his Dutch sabots in his hand, his stockinged feet moving in a slow and hesitating way. Without exaggeration, it is at once a picture of most poignant and painful appeal. This one bit of characterization alone would be enough to make the reputation of an actor. When Mr. De Vries supplements it with six others, each as perfect in detail, as absolutely truthful in suggestion, one recognizes an artist whose capacity for simulation is as brilliant as could well be imagined.

Plays New and Old

Thursday evening, at the Princess Theatre, Henry Miller will appear in a play by Henry V. Esmond, entitled "Grierson's Way." Mr. Miller is quoted as having said, in speaking of the play: "There are some plays for the privilege of playing which one is willing to fail."

The following is a short story of the action:

James Grierson is an oldish young man, whose best friend is a retired sea Captain, named John Ball. Grierson is in love with Ball's daughter, Pamela, as is also Philip Keen, a celebrated violinist, who has come upon evil days. Pamela does not care for either of these men, and they are horror-stricken at discovering in the first act that she has fallen victim to the charm of a married army officer named Aynesley Murray. Grierson's way of saving the girl from disgrace is to marry her. The result of this union, full of love on one side and loveless on the other, is great unhappiness, which becomes greater when Pamela learns of the death of Murray's wife. The conflict between her duty to the man who became her husband only in order to preserve her reputation and her passion for the man who nearly destroyed that reputation affords the dramatic material of the piece.

Mr. Miller returns to the stage in the rôle of Grierson. Mr. Miller has not acted in New York, excepting for a one act play, since he appeared in "Joseph Entangled" at the Garrick Theatre. Rebecca Warren, who has starred for several years, will be seen as Pamela, and Guy Standing as Captain Murray. Henry Woodruff will be the violinist, and the company will include Fred Thorne and Ida Waterman.

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Tuesday night Liebler & Co. will present their newest star, Elsie Janis, in a new automobile play called "The Vanderbilt Cup." The production is said to be a mammoth affair, requiring three acts and ten scenes for its portrayal, and comprising some novel effects that have not been tried before on the stage. Sydney Rosenfeld is responsible for the book, while the lyrics are by Raymond Peck, and the music by Robert Hood Bowers. The big effect comes in the second act, when an automobile race between two machines is shown.

The opening of the piece is laid in a quiet country town, the home of Dorothy Willetts, (played by Miss Janis.) Here the young girl learns that her younger brother has made a fortune in New York and wants her to come to the city. Dorothy starts off in an automobile.

In the city, Dorothy with the aid of Joyce overturns the schemes of Clarinda Larkspur, an adventuress, who attempts to revenge herself for a loss of a breach of promise suit by attempting to induce the Willett chauffeur to lose the race for the Vanderbilt Cup. Then comes the big scene in which the big car is driven to victory. The last act witnesses the launching of the battleship Washington, when all turns out to the satisfaction of all.

The cast in support of Miss Janis includes Otis Harlan, Aubrey Boucicault, Henry V. Donnelly, Henry Bergman, Charles Dickson, Jacques Kruger, Edith Decker, and Blanche Chapman.

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Lew Dockstader begins an engagement at the New York Theatre to-morrow evening, and will present what he promises is the best minstrel show he has had in years. The opening will be an old-fashioned first-part, but in the olio following a large number of "up-to-date" acts will be given.

Among the new features announced will be an act called "The Album of Minstrelsy," in which are shown life-size pictures of men once famous as black-face artists. After this Mr. Dockstader will introduce his "Rubberneck Sight Seeing Automobile." Then comes a touch of Dixieland in songs and dances characteristic of the South.

The entertainers who will appear with Mr. Dockstader are Neil O'Brien, Foley Brothers, clog dancers; Manuel Romaine, Mat Keefe, William McDonald, and Harry A. Ellis, singers. The performance will end with a melodramatic piece called "Moses."

During the evening Mr. Dockstader will render several songs, one of which, "Everybody Works But Father," has already won popularity.

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Mrs. Leslie Carter will begin a six-week engagement at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening, presenting for her opening performance "Adrea," in which tragedy she was seen last season and the early part of this season at the Belasco Theatre.

Later Mrs. Carter will also be seen in "Du Barry" and "Zaza," her two notable successes. Announcement as to the presentation of these plays will be made later.

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Henrietta Crosman will present "As You Like It" at the Garrick Theatre on Thursday evening, and continue the play throughout the remaining performances of her engagement here, which ends Saturday evening. The management announces that a special cast has been selected, with Malcolm Dunn as Orlando.

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The second uptown matinée of the Russian Players will be given at the Criterion Theatre on Tuesday afternoon. The play chosen for this occasion is Tchirikoff's "The Chosen People."

At Orleneff's Lyceum the following is the schedule for the week: Thursday, "The Forest"; Friday, "The Master Builder."; Saturday matinée, "Innocent Culprits," and Saturday evening, "The Family Zwoe."

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

The plays that remain indefinitely in the city are Maude Adams, in "Peter Pan," at the Empire; Blanche Bates, in "The Girl of the Golden West," at the Belasco; William Faversham, in "The Squaw Man," at Wallack's; Robert Loraine, in "Man and Superman," at the Hudson; David Warfield, in "The Music Master," at the Bijou; Ethel Barrymore, in "Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire," and Lionel Barrymore, in "Pantaloon," at the Criterion; "The Lion and the Mouse," at the Lyceum.

This is the second week of "Cashel Byron's Profession" at Daly's, "The Redemption of David Corson" at the Majestic, and of "The Clansman" at the Liberty. Henry de Vries in "A Case of Arson" has made a strong impression at the Madison Square. Louis Mann and Clara Lipman have four more weeks in "Julie Bonbon" at the Fields'. This is the last week of "The Walls of Jericho," in which James K. Hackett and Mary Mannering are appearing at The Savoy. "Before and After" remains for the present at the Manhattan. This is to be the last week of "As Ye Sow" at the Garden.

MUSICAL ATTRACTIONS.

Fay Templeton is at the New Amsterdam in "45 Minutes from Broadway." "Twiddle-Twaddle" is in its third week at the Joe Weber Music Hall. Fritzi Scheff continues at the Knickerbocker in "Mlle. Modiste." The Babes and the Baron" has settled down for a run at the Lyric. "The Earl and the Girl" remains the attraction at the Casino. "Coming Thro' the Rye" begins its second week at the Herald Square to-morrow evening.

AT OTHER THEATRES.

"Under Southern Skies" will be seen at the West End.

At the Murray Hill "A Crown of Thorns" will be presented.

The melodrama announced for the New Star is "A Desperate Chance."

"Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots," with many members of the original cast, is the booking for the Grand Opera House.

Stair and Havlin will produce to-morrow night at the Fourteenth Street Theatre a new melodrama by Lincoln J. Carter, entitled "Bedford's Hope."

Bickel, Watson, and Wrothe come to the American to-morrow evening in their musical farce, "Tom, Dick, and Harry."

"When the World Sleeps" is the melodrama which this week will hold the boards at the Third Avenue.

James O'Neill will play "Monte Cristo" at the Metropolitan this week. The regular Monday matinée will be omitted.

Olga Nethersole will appear at the Harlem Opera House in répertoire this week. To-morrow night "Carmen" will be the bill.

Edward Harrigan will make his reappearance on the stage at the Yorkville Theatre to-morrow night in "Old Lavender."

Sardou's "Cleopatra" will be the attraction at Proctor's 125th Street Theatre. Beatrice Morgan will appear as Cleopatra.

The Proctor Fifth Avenue stock company will make an elaborate revival of "If I Were a King" for the week's offering. An entire new scenic equipment has been painted for the occasion.

VAUDEVILLE.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—R. A. Roberts in "Dick Turpin," Will Cressy and Blanche Dayne in "Town Hall To-night," Six Musical Cuttys, Avery Strakosh, soprano; Reno and Richards, Dalton Brothers, hand balancers; Mitchell and Marron, minstrels; Celesse Sisters, acrobats; Harry B. Lester, monologist; McGloin and Smith, dancers, and the moving pictures.

KEITH'S.—Annie Yeamans, Alice Pierce, impersonator; Delmore sisters, musicians; Norton and Nicholson, Six Glincerettis, May Durea and W. A. Mortimer, Carroll Johnson, Keno, Walsh and Melrose, and others.

COLONIAL.—"The Mascot Moth," an illusion; Fred Karno's Pantomime Company in "A Night in an English Music Hall"; Carleton Macy and Maude Hall, in "A Timely Awakening"; Nichols sisters, Five Romanos, Alburtus and Jessie Miller, Hawthorne and Burt, James F. MacDonald, and the moving pictures.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA.—Joe Welch, Della Fox, William Gould and Valeska Suratt, singers and dancers; Three Dumonds, Italian Trio, Staley and Burbeck, Watson, Hitchings and Edwards, Caprice, Lynn and Faye, singers and dancers, and the vitagraph.

PROCTOR'S FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET THEATRE.—Mabel McKinley, Hal Davis and Inez Macaulay in "Pals"; Gilroy, Haynes and Montgomery, Jackson Family, acrobats; Three Meers, John and Bertha Gleason, Fred Houlihan, George and May Woodward, Gus Leonard, and the moving pictures.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S.—Billy (Single) Clifford, Six Peri Sisters, singers; Emma Francis and her Arabian Whirlwinds, Lizzie Evans and Harry Mills, Nellie Seymore and Josie Allen, Four Olifans, Walter Daniels, and the kinetograph.

ALHAMBRA—Cheridah Simpson; Felix, Barry and Barry, in "That Boy Next Door"; Jewell's Manikins, Louise Dresser, Mallory Brothers, Brooks and Halliday, musicians; four Milans, equilibrists; Asra, juggler; Probst, mimic, and the vitagraph.

EDEN MUSEE—Karabanza troupe of Japanese jugglers, the Zancigs, Hungarian Orchestra, world in wax, and the cinematograph.

HUBER'S FOURTEENTH STREET MUSEUM—Michael La Carra, Royal Jiu-Jitsu Japs; Deery and Francis, Nellie Canden, and Behrin and Demella.

THE HIPPODROME.

"A Society Circus" continues as popular as ever. The performances are crowded daily both in the afternoon and evening. "The Court of the Golden Fountains" is the big feature.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

The bill of last week's attractions will be presented at the Alhambra, Colonial, Eden Musée, Hurtig & Seamon's, Proctor's Twenty-third and Fifth Avenue Theatres, and Hammerstein's Victoria.

AMERICAN—Ted Marks announces Ralph Post and Ed. Russell, Hal Godfrey, Louise Montrose, Harry Thomson, White City Quartet, and Helen Brandon.

GRAND—Emma Carus, Shean and Warren, Press Eldridge, Walter Stanton, Frank Wilson, and Keno, Walsh and Melrose.

MURRAY HILL—Kitamsra Japs, Laura Bennett and Pearl Andrews, West and Van Sicien, Levine and Leonard, Stewart Sisters, Sabry Dorsell, and Haynes and Wayne.

NEW STAR—Pictures of Britt-Nelson fight, and Victor and his Royal Venetian Band.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

Jeff De Angelis in "Fantana" comes to the Shubert-Park to-morrow evening for a week's run.

At the New Montauk, Frank Daniels will be seen in "Sergeant Brue."

Vaudeville is current at the Orpheum.

ONE MAN'S EMPLOYMENT.

Made Mermaids' Tails and a Feeding Bottle for the Babes in the Wood.

During a cross-examination in a London theatrical suit one of the witnesses said he was employed at the theatre to sketch a mermaid's tail for a child to get into.

He also made two mermaids' tails for women to get into, besides a large feeding bottle for the Babes in the Wood.

A Question of Opportunity.

Tom—Say, when a dog howls under your window, that means death, doesn't it?

Frita—Yes, if he stays there long.

BEHIND THE SCENES WITH DE VRIES

Henri de Vries as Ansing Arend. As John Arend. As Thomas Blankert. As Bik. As Biesen. As Putter. As Post.

IT is not surprising that a man who seems to be seven different men in the space of an hour should have an eighth self more interesting than any of the others. Any one who has seen Henri de Vries, the young Amsterdam actor, in the little play, "A Case of Arson," at the Madison Square Theatre, in which he portrays in quick succession seven distinct types of man, must have wondered what manner of real man could lie back of such amazing variety. In cases of remarkable characterization curiosity to know how the thing is done usually projects the imagination of the audience straight into the dressing room of the player. When a man disappears through one door a pathetic, half-witted little lad, with a tow head, stooping shoulders, timid eyes, and a still, small voice, only to walk in at another door a heavy, black-browed, harsh-voiced cigarmaker, with defiant eye and surly manner, and yet again, a moment later, as a palsied old fellow with shuffling gait and broken voice, one may well ask, Who is he and how does he do it?

The pleasantest answer in the world is to spend an hour with Mr. de Vries in his dressing room just before his little play comes on.

After long experience of the commoner order of impersonators, anybody who has seen the piece from the front is a little inclined to go behind the scenes expecting to find a formidable array of paint pots, wigs, false noses, pads, old clothes, and other disguises, all, very likely, arranged on tables and open portable cases to be moved on the stage when needed. On the contrary, however, the first thing that struck the privileged visitor in Mr. de Vries's dressing room the other night was the comparative bareness of his dressing table.

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Something of the guest's astonishment must have shown itself in his manner as he looked about for his host, who had just risen from the twenty-minute nap he always takes between dinner and the evening performance, pointed to a meagre row of clothes on the wall and a modest little trunk on the floor, and remarked:

"I suppose that is what you are looking for."

The actor himself is a well-knit, athletic-looking man, of hardly more than thirty, with a full, firm figure, a face full of color, health, and vivacity. To any one who has heard him speak across the footlights, his modesty about his conversational English is amusing. Though he speaks off the stage with a slight accent, he talks fluently and with a noticeably vivid choice of words and idiom.

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"Hardly more than a year ago I spoke no English," he explained, as he sat down before his mirror and began to put on the extremely simple face color that forms the basis of his make-up for all seven parts. "When I first took Heyermann's little play to England some twelve months ago, I knew no English save the dialogue of the piece, which I had carefully studied with an English friend. Off the stage I couldn't stir a step without an interpreter. But I believe I am like a parrot—I have the gift of tongues. I can imitate words with my voice long before I fully understand their meanings. I am perfectly sure, for example, I could play a part in Italian before I really knew a word of the language for conversation. It is a good gift for an actor—this power to imitate with the voice sounds of foreign tongues."

Those who have seen "A Case of Arson" will recall that while Mr. de Vries's voice varies wonderfully from the deep bass of Bik, the painter, and the asthmatic lunginess of the police Sergeant, to the timid falsetto of the half-witted brother, his pronunciation in all the parts has just that faint touch of foreignness which effectively suggests the class of people and the Dutch locale of the piece.

"Oh, yes," he went on, in answer to a further question, "I played 'A Case of Arson' in Dutch in Holland many months before I took it to England. I was born in Rotterdam, and had acted all my life in Holland, chiefly in Amsterdam. We have good native plays, and then I have done much of Shakespeare in Dutch translation. I have played Petruchio and Angelo and was just getting ready for Othello when the chance came to go to England.

"This sevenfold part was to a great extent my own idea. A few years ago in Holland I happened to have a piece in which I played two parts, and the difficulties and possibilities of the thing attracted me so much that I became anxious to try a still greater variety. Oh, but I was enthusiastic! If any one could have made me a piece that gave me a chance for twenty-five parts, I believe I would have undertaken it.

"When Heyermans showed me his 'Case of Arson' I didn't see very much in it at first; but as I read it and began to see not only the opportunity for the actor, but also the broad, human interest of the incident I became interested and finally gave myself completely to it. Besides playing the piece in Holland, I have taken it all over England and played it at the Royalty, Haymarket, Shaftesbury, and Waldorf Theatres, in London. I gave my first London performance in Dutch just to see how the general character of the piece would succeed.

"I have long wished to play in English. There are such big areas of English-speaking audiences. When you have done England, there is America, and then all the British colonies. It is a field of a lifetime. Sometimes I hope to do 'A Case of Arson' also in German.

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"I don't think the detail of the play has varied a hair's breadth since I first did it in Holland. When a thing is done at all it should be studied and studied, and well done at the outset, then left in its final form. Even these costumes are the same ones I used in Holland.

"Just after I decided to do the piece, with the help of an artist friend I sketched my types—chosen, many of them, straight from Amsterdam life—and then picked up my clothes as I found them about the town. In fact some of them came straight off the backs of their wearers. This coat and waistcoat of the Publican, for example," and he took down from its hook the characteristic garments of the fat innkeeper, "I saw one day on a jolly old Amsterdam host whom everybody knew. I just asked him for it point blank, and he made it over to me willingly. My wigs I had made in Berlin from the sketches I furnished.

"But, after all, I never feel that my make-up counts for more than a small part in my results. Disguise is nothing. No actor in the world can succeed in characterization unless he manages to get into his part not only the outward look, but the very movement and feel of the character.

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"I have found that Falstaff in 'The Merry Wives of Windsor' is always attractive to character actors because most of them think, 'Oh, yes, that man with a big waistband—capital chance for clever make-up. Sure to prove funny.' The result is that in their enthusiasm over the make-up they forget to do the part itself. When they come on the stage they are very funny for five minutes, and then you tire of them. The truth is, the audience must not only see but also hear and feel the character.

"It is just the difference between outside and inside characterization. Behind and around my make-up I try to give the very soul of the man from his hair to his toes. The hardest and most important thing to manage is the variety of voice. If an actor cannot change his voice as he changes his part, he can always be recognized, and his effect may fail a little in consequence. Even Irving, for example, was always Irving, whatever he did. I am lucky to have my parrot voice."

One of the most noticeable things in Mr. de Vries's work is the way he contrives to look small and insignificant as the half-witted brother, and then big and lumbering as the painter. Mere clothes and padding do not seem adequately to account for it.

"Ah, well," he exclaimed, when questioned upon this point, "it's more than a matter of just bigness. A big man carries himself quite differently from a little man, holds his arms differently and walks differently. Like this"—and springing up, he took a few steps, letting his arms hang out from his sides with a heavy, rolling shoulder motion, until one would have sworn he had swollen visibly. "There's your big man."

"But your little man is like this," and he drew his arms in, shrunk his shoulders, and let his head drop a little to one side, with the timid, birdlike insignificance of the grocer. All this time he was wearing the plain black coat of John Arend, the cigarmaker; yet the illustration was none the less perfect.

By this time the foundation of his face make-up was complete, and he was ready for the help of his two clever assistants.

Surprising as is the briefness and simplicity of his preliminary make-up, the rapid changes during the action of the piece are in their way even more quiet and unobtrusive. There is absolutely none of the quick hitch, am-I-not-clever-to-do-it? air of the ordinary "lightning-change artist." Of course a certain amount of expedition between his exits and his entrances is indispensable. Just outside the scene, between the two doors, stand the actor's two trained valets, with everything that he needs. One snatches off the old while the other helps the artist to adjust the new.

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But here again one cannot fail to note what a comparatively little way wig and coat really go toward actually completing the character. Seeing Mr. de Vries in his dressing room, in the buff jacket and straight yellow hair of Ansing Arend, with the actor's normal facial expression, voice and carriage, one doesn't find anything particularly impressive about it. But all at once to see the mouth widen and loosen, the figure shrink, the eyes droop vaguely, and to hear the actor's full, strong speaking voice die away to the high-pitched, hesitating half-imbecile tone of the boy is to catch his art in the very act.

If you look sharply you begin to realize that it is with his eyes and the wonderfully pliable lower half of his face, together with voice and a hundred details in the movement of hands, feet, and body, that Mr. de Vries really creates his character. All of which has to be put on from the inside straight from the creative sense.

"You have probably noticed," said the actor, "that I show the audience my full eye only in two of the parts, the cigarmaker and the painter. Just as one must skillfully vary one's voice, so one has to be careful not to show the emphatic parts of one's face too often at the same angle."

It seemed to be the moment for the time-honored question:

"Do you believe that clever technique or actual absorption in one's part is the more desirable for an actor?"

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"Neither can do without the other. No actor can completely lose himself in his part without the danger of becoming incoherent. If he really cries, for example, as one cries in real life, what is the result? Exactly what happens to any one who is actually crying. His nose gets stopped up and he becomes funny. On the other hand, without to a certain extent really feeling your part, you run the risk of being merely cleverly mechanical. It is one of those things where every one has to draw the line for himself. In this particular piece of seven parts there is of course lots of technique. The problem is of course how not to show it."

"I find these matinée days are very hard," he said later, when he was again in his dressing room, preparing for the street; "no one ought to have to play twice in one day. It is what you call 'making an Indian of a man.'

"But I like your American audiences. Before I came I used to ask myself, Will they like simple acting, or is it true that they must have melodramatic acting? Just after we landed, when my wife and I went to see Mr. Warfield, who is so simple and natural in his work, and when we heard the audience laugh and cry and applaud, just as they seemed really to feel, we said to each other: These are the audiences for us. Here we shall find people who are willing to be moved, what you call impressionable, not cold and stiff. I shall like them."

"It is good to move those who come to hear—not always. I remember once I was playing this same play in a little town in Holland for the first time. Toward the end a young stagehand came to the wings and stood watching me ready to let down the curtain at the right moment. Just at the moment when, in the part of Ansing, I was turning dumbly toward the door, and the curtain should have come down, the curtain fellow burst into tears and forgot all about his duty. 'Oh, that poor boy,' he sobbed aloud, and I had to go around and lower his curtain myself.

"Yes, I saw many of your modern English plays in London." He shrugged his shoulders expressively. "You mean the kind of thing that is just talk, talk, in evening dress, leaning on the mantelpiece with a cigarette and expensive furniture. No, I do not like those plays.

"But some day I should like to do some of your really great plays in English. I have never played Shakespeare in English, but that is one of my great hopes. Your Shakespeare's people and language are so wonderfully big. I think Othello is the best for the actor to play and most suitable for the manager to produce. Where can you find two characters so enormously written as Othello and Iago? Their emotional interest is immense, yet both of them could happen tomorrow. I should be glad some day to do Othello in English."

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Just then the actor's wife, an Englishwoman, who, under the stage name of Dorothy Drake, plays Marian Braisley in "The Braisley Diamond," came in with some letters, and the visitor rose to go.

"It is good," said Mr. de Vries, as he said good-bye, "that we could both come to your country. We were married only a week before we left England while we were playing together at the Haymarket Theatre, so, you see, we are what you name romantic. Now we are here, we shall stay. There is much of your country to see, and we are more than pleased so far."

WHERE ACTORS GO TO SCHOOL—It Is on the Stage of the Stock Theatres—Good and Bad Pupils—The System in Operation.

FEW people who talk knowingly of theatrical stock companies as excellent dramatic schools realize how almost literally applicable is the term "school," not only to the work itself, but to the way it is done. In its way, the week of the typical stock company is as much a matter of hours, lessons, system, and routine as a term week of a private academy—with this difference, that in the stock company there is a searching public examination nightly, and usually daily too, in the full glare of the footlights, and continuing day after day, even while new lessons are being learned.

The writer happened to find himself on the stage of Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre one morning last week, when some twenty or thirty of the company had just assembled on the big bare stage to read, for the first time, the parts of the production for this week, "If I Were King."

Everybody nowadays knows a lot about the behind the scene realities of the theatre. We have been shown the reverse of the theatrical tapestry so often that the public feels itself thoroughly sophisticated in matters of stagecraft. Several recent vaudeville sketches have proved popular for the very reason that they reveal a "set" of real brick walls, stage litter, and "grips."

So that any one can picture the great dim stage as it looks any morning, with its vast overhead spaces in the dull gray daylight, that makes even the gayest strips of scenery piled about the place look dingy and uninteresting.

It was a cold morning, and all kept on their hats and coats, with a tendency to walk about with their hands in their pockets. Two tables and a half circle of chairs served to indicate meagerly the right, left, and centre of things. In front, by the footlights, stood a table and two chairs for the star and the director.

One somehow felt at once that there was nothing in the least unusual about the scene. It was simply the daily 10 o'clock morning session of the stock company academy, as regular and as much a matter of course as any school session that begins and ends each day with a bell. One's whole impression was of happening in upon a class of students pleasantly familiar with each other, who were just taking up another new lesson, as they had taken up many others before, and would take up many more in future.

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One realizes, of course, that much must have gone before. Before the season fairly opens the resident manager of the stock company theatre and his director choose what plays they will produce. All arrangements with authors and controllers of pieces have been settled upon. Most of the manuscripts are in hand, and the manager has only to decide in what order he will produce his plays. The usual plan is to alternate the more serious pieces with the lighter ones, and of course the best are, so far as possible, allotted to the busiest parts of the season.

The "play" which the stock company buys or leases is, in its tangible shape, a rather interesting thing. If, as usually happens, it is a piece that has been produced before, it may, and usually does, consist of a big mass of printed paper and typewritten manuscript, parts of which have to be replaced every now and then owing to sheer wear and tear. Besides the manuscript of the lines themselves there are likely to be innumerable alternative lines, explicit and elaborate directions for "business," and, of course, the seperate parts in neat folios. Then, too, there is often a separate budget of stage directions, measurements, estimates, and suggestions, with records of experiments, and even press notices. Not seldom photographs, flashlights, character pictures, and details of costume and make-up are tucked in. All this is the "play," as the manager sees it stowed away in his safe.

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Like any other stage manager, the stock company director must devour, digest, visualize, and vocalize this mass of printed matter until the thing lives, moves, and speaks before him. In the case of most companies some weeks before the piece is to be produced he proceeds deliberately to separate his play into two parts or aspects, which may be called roughly scenery and dialogue.

The director has usually two assistants or stage managers. The scenic side he places in the hands of one assistant, who straightway becomes answerable for the needed settings, scenery, furniture, and chief accessories.

To the other assistant goes that part of the play known as the dialogue. Dialogue is stretched to include not only pretty much everything the actor does and says, but in fact all noises and business, however trivial, that the piece may call for. Thus, from the dialogue man's point of view, a clap of thunder, a ring at the doorbell, or the clatter of hoofs in the distance is dialogue. Besides being always at hand during the performance to prompt the spoken lines, it is his business to see that storms come up and die away on time, that crashes come before and not after the heroine has shrieked with terror, and that when some one pulls a bell rope tacked to a piece of scenery a bell rings somewhere. There is a story of a stage manager who used always to begin his storms with a rousing peal of thunder and end them up with a blinding flash of thunderless lightning.

A certain number of these details can always be planned in advance, but for most of the smaller business the director runs in the stock company, as soon as rehearsals for the new piece have begun, must prowl about, notebook and manuscript in hand, carefully observing from the parts as he hears them what will be required of him. Which brings us back to our Tuesday morning rehearsal on the stage at the Fifth Avenue.

For on each Tuesday morning the Proctor company assemble with their little typewritten parts, and read for the first time together the play that is to be produced the next week but one. These parts have been in their hands only since the previous Saturday, and they are not supposed as yet to know them by heart. It often happens, indeed, that few or none of the players have ever seen or read the new play, and they therefore come to the first rehearsal with merely their own individual parts in hand, with only the vaguest notion of what sort of play or part they are to fit into.

These separate parts, by the way, contain simply the particular actor's lines, each speech carefully preceded by its cue, and his business neatly underlined in red ink and expressed in the phrase, "You do thus and so." If it happens to be a small part, of course it gives practically no idea whatever of the whole play. In fact, it is quite like distributing orchestral parts for each instrument to learn, before any member of the orchestra knows how the whole symphony is to sound.

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The weekly routine which follows the assignment and distribution of parts for a new play is as fixed as the laws of the Medes and Persians. Let us suppose the manager and the director, meeting on Thursday, have decided upon the piece and the assignment of various parts. On Saturday the typewritten parts are handed to the actors and actresses who are to play them, and on Tuesday morning all have assembled for the first reading.

In the case of the usual four-act play, on Tuesday morning—and always by the way, promptly at 10 o'clock—the company goes through its first reading of the first two acts. On Wednesday morning they read for the first time the last two acts. On Thursday morning they read the whole play through. On Friday morning they are supposed to be letter perfect in their parts, when the play is gone through again. Saturday morning and Sunday afternoon further rehearsals are held if necessary, and the wrinkles and awkwardnesses smoothed out. On Monday morning comes the first dress rehearsal, and on Monday afternoon the first public performance.

On the preceding Saturday, however, it will be remembered, have come the parts for the next new play, which is still a whole week off. On each Saturday, therfore, the stock player has three distinct rôles on his mind; the part he is playing for the last time that day, the part he has almost completely rehearsed for the next week, and the part he is next to undertake. A week ago last Saturday, for example, Miss Bingham was playing "Cleopatra," rehearsing "A Fair Exchange," and had just received her part for "If I Were King."

In most stock companies no such system of discipline by fines as proves necessary in most musical companies, with their big choruses, is in vogue. In a stock company any one who neglects his work is plainly holding back the rest, and the moral effect of unpopularity generally has the desired effect. Ten minutes' grace are always allowed for meeting the daily 10 o'clock requirement, and few of the company ever exceed it.

On the other hand, there is constant incentive to get the new play in hand with the fewest possible rehearsals, because a good rehearsal on Friday may mean a holiday on Saturday morning, or perhaps all day Sunday. People who delay the progress of things by neglect of duty are therefore apt to be severely frowned upon. Anything like a real holiday, however, is rare, though some managers leave one morning of every week, usually Saturday, absolutely free.

During the middle of the week the assistant stage manager has been drilling the minor people, the soldiers, footmen, villagers, and the like, usually taking them down stairs under the stage, where they will be out of the way, and by Friday or Saturday they are ready to be put with the principals.

These supernumeraries are a rather interesting lot. In companies like the Proctor houses there are rarely more than fifteen people who are needed every week, and usually only a few of these are under contract. The rest are hired as needed. Here in New York there are regular groups of extra people always available through bureaucrats known to theatrical managers as "super-kings." The super-king, who is often an actor himself, maintains a kind of intelligence office through which a constantly shifting mass of extra people find places from week to week. The super-man, of course, receives a commission for his trouble; usually 10 cents from the 50 cents which is the average nightly wage of these people. In the case of companies like Proctor's, the handling of these extra people is simplified by the fact that there are two houses, one of which can frequently use the other's idle players.

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It is somewhat the same way with the Proctor properties. Most of them are kept in a big loft, over the 125th Street house, and the two theatres draw upon them as they need them. Sometimes there are conflicts, but not often, as the plays given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre are usually transferred directly to the other house. When, as happened recently, however, the best thunder drum is wanted by both houses for the same week, the Fifth Avenue stage has to get on with second-rate thunder because the 125th Street house has the advantage in being on the spot.

In the midst of last Tuesday morning's rehearsal, when Director Cummings was patiently explaining stage business to a clamorous group of sixteenth century Frenchmen and maidens in derby hats and feather boas, Miss Bingham came over to where the listener stood with a somewhat dazed expression, and laughed.

"You wouldn't suppose," she said, "that anything like a real play could ever come out of all that chaos. I never quite see on Tuesday morning how we are going to have a new piece ready for the following Monday; but we always do, and all it seems to need is good hard work. And just because of this very work, whenever young people write to me, as they are forever doing, to ask my advice as to how to begin their stage careers, I reply at once, 'Find a stock company, if only a small one, and then work.' The constant change of requirements, the continual alertness and adaptability encouraged by the work of a stock company, develop a readiness and versatility and flexibility that are sure to prove everlasting capital to an actor or actress.

"I should like to see certain famous people, like your Bernhardts or your Leslie Carters, with their long terms of rehearsal and their comparatively fixed répertoires, come down here and try to do what we do every week—and do it as well.

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"For my own part I go home every night and work usually from 12 until 2 in the morning. I find that is the best time, because one is reasonably free from all interruptions and distractions. I have no doubt many others of the company do very much the same. I shouldn't care to keep it up forever, but I take good care of myself, and there is a certain satisfaction in feeling that by hard, systematic work one is really bringing off things regularly."

The First Reading of a New Play.

A SATISFACTORY APOLOGY.

WHEN a South Carolinian wants good whisky he does not as a rule buy it from the South Carolina State Dispensary, but orders it direct from the distillery, the whisky being delivered to him by express in what is termed in the State "four full quarts." A week or two before Christmas a well-known man in the central part of the State ordered "four full quarts," and on its receipt was surprised to find out that it was not as good whisky as he had been getting.

Accordingly the man most concerned wrote a letter to the distillers, telling them that a mistake had undoubtedly been made. A few days later he received the following self-explanatory letter:

"Dear Sir:—Yours of the sixteenth instant to hand, and we hasten to apologize for an error of one of our shipping clerks. The clerk in question expressed to you four full quarts of the brand you ordered intended for the South Carolina Dispensary. By express to-day we send you four full quarts of the genuine article. Again craving your pardon for the error and soliciting your further favors, we beg to remain,

"Yours very respectfully,"

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JACOB LITT .....Prop. A. W. DINGWALL.....Manager.
BEGINNING TUESDAY EVE. (JAN. 16TH.)

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Book by Sydney Rosenfeld. Lyrics by Raymond W. Peck. Music by Robert Hood Bowers. During the action of the play in Act III, Miss Janis will give her admirable and artistic imitations of well-known players in their latest efforts.
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Box office opens Jan. 22. Advance orders received by Daniel Frohman, Lyceum Thea.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42d St., West of B'way. Eves., 8:15.
Mat., Wed. Pop. Prices, $1.50, 1.00, 75, 50c. Reg. Mat., Sat.
KLAW & ERLANGER Present
FAY TEMPLETON in GEO. M. COHAN'S NEW PLAY

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KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers
GEORGE H. BRENNAN presents

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Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
JAMES O'NEILL in "MONTE CRISTO."
TO-NIGHT GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.
One week, beginning to-morrow evening. Evgs. 8:15. Only Matinee Sat. 2:15.
LAST TIMES IN N. Y. THIS SEASON THE DISTINGUISHED ENGLISH ACTRESS

OLGA NETHERSOLE

Mon. Eve.....CARMEN
Tues. Eve.....SAPHO
Wed. Eve. SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY
Thurs. Eve.....THE LABYRINTH
Fri. Eve.....SAPHO
Sat. Mat.....THE LABYRINTH
Sat. Eve.....MAGDA
Jan. 22—JOHN DREW in DE LANCEY.

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Annie & Jennie Yeamans — Troja, Albert E. Reed & Co.
Genaro & Bailey, Ferry & Corwey, Brockman, Mack & Co. — The Carnello Troupe, The Chamberlins, The New Year's Caller.

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MUSIC HALL, 125th St., bet. 7th & 8th Avs.
To-day 2:15—All Stars—To-night 8:15.
Beginning To-morrow Matinee & All Week Matinee Daily. Reserved Orch. Seats 25c.
Return to Vaudeville, After a Long and Successful Starring Tour,
BILLY (Single) CLIFFORD.
Emma Francis, Evans & Mills, 4 Emperors of Music, Seymour and Allen, 4—The Olifans, Walter Daniels.
Special Attraction, 6—PERI SISTERS—6

KEITH'S
14th St. n'r. B'way
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Continuous Performance, 1:30 to 10:30 P. M.
MISS ALICE PIERCE
"American Impressionist"

DURYEA & MORTIMER — KENO, WALSH & MELROSE — MISSES DELMORE — GLISSEFETTI'S — NORTH & NICHOLSON — BURTON & BROOKS — CARROLL JOHNSON

ANNIE & JENNIE YEAMANS
The Luciers, Eddie Mack, Carl Victor.
PRICES 25c. and 50c. Reserved Seats $1.

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66th St. and Columbus Av.,
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Three sessions daily, except Mondays. At 10:30 A. M., 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
Perfect Ice. Skates Free. Admission 50c.
HOCKEY GAMES THIS WEEK:
Tues., Jan. 16, N. Y. A. C. vs. Crescent.
Wed., Jan. 17, Yale vs. Brown.
Sat., Jan. 20, Harvard vs. Princeton.

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HENRY MILLER

In a new play by Henry V. Esmond, author of "When We Were Twenty-one," "The Wilderness," etc., entitled,

CRIERSON'S WAY

with a cast including Guy Standing, (by kind permission of Mr. Charles Frohman,) Henry Woodruff, Fred Thorne, Rebecca Warren & Ida Waterman.

Fred Walton as WoodenSoldier

Lyric 42d St., West of B'way. Tel. 1646 Bryant. LAST 2 WEEKS.
Evgs. at 8:15. $1 Mats. Weds. & Sats.
WOOD A WOULDN SOLDIER LAFF AT

The Babes and the Baron?

YOU BET!

Clara Lipman as Julie.

FIELDS 42d St., West of B'way. Tel. 44 Bryant. NOW
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OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, Owner and Manager.
THE FUNNIEST PERFORMANCE IN NEW YORK.
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Eddie Foy as Jim Cheese.

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WITH EDDIE FOY

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RUBINSTEIN

THE POLISH PIANIST.

Tickets, 50c, 75c, $1.00 & $1.50. Knabe Piano used.

MATINEES DAILY, 25c.

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ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE
New Smoking Balcony.
Daily Mats. 25 Res.; 2d Bal. 15
Nights 35, 50 Res.; 2d Bal. 25
First Appearance here
R. A. ROBERTS
The Protean Actor in "Dick Turpin."
RENO & RICHARDS, AVERY STRAKOSH.
Extra Attraction:
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In a Great Musical Act.
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MABEL McKINLEY, DAVIS & MacCAULEY, 3 MEERS, O'BRIEN & HAVEL, LITTLE BLACK MAN, BERZAC'S CIRCUS, ESMERALDA, [illegible] DE CAMO, BEN MEYER, and others.

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ALL-STAR PLAYERS In E. H. Sothern's Great Play with Special Production,

IF I WERE KING

Miss Bingham, Miss Evesson, Mr. Young, Mr. Van Buren, Miss Starr, Mr. Griffin, Mr. Cummings and 100 others.
300 Res. Orc. Seats Every Night, 50c.
500 Res. Seats Every Afternoon, 25c.
Reception After Friday Mat.
Souvenir Mats. Mon., Tues. & Thurs.
TWICE TO-DAY MATINEE AND NIGHT.

Maude Fealey & Co.	Emma Carus	Reno & Richards

6—Jackson Family, 5 Columbias, Avery & Hart, James F. MacDonald, the Gleasons & Co., Irene Franklyn, Geo. & May Woodward, Celesse Sisters. 25 & 50c. MATS.

125th St. Phone 1240 Harlem.
Harlem's Own Stock Co.
25, 35 & 50 ALL RES'VED. DAILY MATS., 25c.

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Miss Morgan, Mr. McAllister, Miss Scott, Mr. Kirkland, Mr. Hill, Mr. Aiken, Miss Deshon, Mr. James, Mr. Reed, and all the favorites.
Reception After the Wednesday Mat.
Splendid Specialties, Too. Melville & Stetson, Lawson & Namon, Sue Smith.
TWICE TO-DAY MATINEE AND NIGHT.
2d Balcony Sunday Matinee, 15c.
LOUISE GUNNING, Ed. Blondell & Co., 10—Wolikowsky Troupe—10, On-law Trio, Artie Hall, Du Cross Bros., Bailey & Fletcher, Emerson & Omega, John Le Claire, Hayman & Franklyn, McGloine & Smith.

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New Smoking Balcony.
Daily Mats. 25 Res.; 2d Bal. 15
Nights, 25, 35, 50 Res.; 2d Bal. 15.
BEGINNING TO-MORROW
Tea will be served to ladies during the intermission without charge by Japanese maids.
MABEL M'KINLEY
in Her Own Songs.
FORD & DOT WEST, 3—MEERS—3.
JACKSON FAMILY.
GLEASONS & HOULIHAN
GILROY, HAYNES & MONTGOMERY, GEO. & MAY WOODWARD, GUS LEONARD.
DAVIS & MacCAULEY
TWICE TO-DAY MATINEE AND NIGHT.
CINQUEVALLI, Military Octette, Grand Opera Trio, Joe Flynn, Mazus & Mazett, Katie Rooney, Kurtis & Susse, Larkins & Patterson, the Lavelles and others.

COLONIAL BROADWAY AND 62D ST. Phone 4457 Col.
TO-NIGHT BIGGEST & BEST BILL IN N. Y. 25c. TO $1. NO HIGHER.
AIMEE ANGELES, McMAHON'S WATERMELON GIRLS, TOM NAWN & CO., Chassino, Ned Nye & His Rollicking Girls, Carlotta, Jack Norworth, &c.
WEEK JAN. 15th. Ladies' Mats. Daily, 25c.

Mascot Moth (Wonderful Illusion)	NICHOLS SISTERS, CARLTON MACY & MAUD EDNA HALL, HAWTHORNE & BURT
KARNO'S LONDON PANTOMIME CO. "A Night in an English Music Hall."	PATTY BROS., JAS. F. McDONALD, 5 ROMANOS, ALBERTUS & MILLAR, Vitagr.

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CONCERTS To-day, 2:15; To-night, 8:15.
Week Jan. 15th. Bargain Mats. Daily, 25c.
THE PRINCE OF PILSEN GIRLS
HEADED BY CHERIDAH SIMPSON
Felix, Barry & Barry
Jewel's Electric Manikins, B. J. Jose, Louise Dresser, 4 Milens, Asra, Mallory Bros., Brooks & Halliday, Probst, Vitagraph.

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Wed. Mat., 25, 50c. Sat. Mat.
The new big Western play

BEDFORD'S HOPE

with the greatest sensational effect ever accomplished in the history of Theatricals.
TWICE TO-DAY.
Matinee at 2:15. Best seats 25 cents.
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SHEPARD'S MOVING PICTURES

HAMMERSTEIN'S TO-DAY SUNDAY MATINEE TO-NIGHT at 8:15.
42 St. Ev. 25c., 50c., 75c. & $1.
POPULAR ALL-STAR BILL.
*.*Week Beginning To-morrow,
MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c. & 50c.
JOE WELCH, DELLA FOX, Staley & Birbeck, William Gould & Valeska Suratt, Florence Troupe of 12, The 3 Dumonds, The Zanzigs, Watson, Hutchins & Edwards, others.

CIRCLE THEATRE, B'way & 60th St.
Phone 1477 Col. Mats. Daily.
BOB MANCHESTER'S BIG BURLESQUE SHOW, 20 Daisy, Dandy Darlings.
CRACKER-JACKS
EXTRA FEATURE O'BRIEN-FITZSIMMONS Fight Pictures Round for Round.
FRIDAY NIGHT.....Amateur Night
*.*Next Week—THE CASINO GIRLS.

THE CHARITY BALL,
For the Nursery and Child's Hospital,
WALDORF-ASTORIA,
Thursday Ev., Feb. 1. Boxes at 33 East 50th St. Tickets at 16 W. 11th. Fifth Av. Trust Co., 22 Riverside Drive, 116 Fifth Av., 4 E. 77th & 11 W. 54th St.

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THOMPSON & DUNDY, Managers.
Its like unknown its equal no-where

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With Court of the Golden Fountains and other extraordinary features.
Matinee Daily at 2.

SOUSA

AND HIS BAND IN A PROGRAM OF POPULAR AND CLASICAL SELECTIONS. WITH RENOWNED SOLOISTS
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Prices 1.50, 1.00 75c., 50c. & 25c. Wed. Matinees 25c. to 1.00
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By LOTTIE BLAIR PARKER, author of "Under Southern Skies" and "Way Down East."
OF

DAVID CORSON

A dramatization of the famous novel by Rev. Charles Frederick Goss, by permission Bobbs-Merrill Co.

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UNDER SOUTHERN SKIES.

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The House of All Great Plays.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Mgrs. 14th St. and Irving Pl.
A SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT
Beginning TO-MORROW Evening, 8 sharp.

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WILL PRESENT

MRS. LESLIE CARTER

In a Repertoire of Her Notable Creations, OPENING IN HER LATEST TRIUMPH,

"ADREA"

By David Belasco and John Luther Long.
Exactly as given for over 200 nights at the BELASCO THEATRE.
Note.—Following "ADREA" Mrs. Leslie Carter will appear as ZAZA and as DU BARRY.
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MATINEES, SAT. AT 2. EVE., 8 SHARP.
Seats on Sale for The Entire Engagement.

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DAVID BELASCO presents

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IN "THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST"

A play in 4 acts of the period of '49—Scene, California—by DAVID BELASCO
SEATS 6 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Matinee Saturday at 2.
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PRESENTS

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in Charles Klein's Comedy Drama,

THE MUSIC MASTER

2d Year in New York.
Seats Selling Four Weeks Ahead.

Manhattan Theatre
Broadway and Thirty-third Street.
HARRISON GREY FISKE.....Manager
Evenings at 8:30. Mat. Saturday at 2:30.
6TH BIG WEEK OF SUCCESS!!!
"THE SMARTEST, SNAPPIEST, FUNNIEST PLAY IN NEW YORK."
Leo Ditrichstein's delicious laughter play,

BEFORE AND AFTER

By the author of "Are You a Mason?"
With the Finest Comedy Cast Seen on Broadway in Years.
50th Performance, Friday, Jan. 26. Souvenirs.

GARRICK 35th St., B'way. Phone 351—38. Ev. 8:10. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS.....President
LAST WEEK—HENRIETTA—LAST WEEK

CROSMAN

in MADELINE and MARY, MARY, QUITE CONTRARY.
Beginning Thursday night, for 4 performances,
MISS CROSMAN in AS YOU LIKE IT
as originally produced at the Belasco Theatre.
. FIRST TIME IN NEW YORK
MONDAY, JAN. 22, AT 8:30
MAURICE CAMPBELL will present CHANNING POLLOCK'S COMEDY,

THE LITTLE GRAY LADY

With DOROTHY DONNELLY and JULIA DEAN.
Seat Sale begins Thursday morning.

AMERICAN 42d St. and 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 25c., 50c., 75c.
BICKEL, WATSON AND WROTHE.
TED MARKS' VARIETIES. To-day at 2:15. 25c. and 35c. To-night, 25, 35, 50c.
TOM, DICK & HARRY
Hal Godfrey & Co., Ralph Post & Ed Russell, Louise Montrose & Her Auto Girls, Harry Thomson, Leah Russell and 7 Big Acts.

GRAND Opera House. Prices 25c. to 1.00.
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents

MRS. LEFFINGWELL'S BOOTS.

To-night 25c., 50c. Emma Carus, Shean & Warren, Keno, Welsh & Melrose, Press Eldridge, Young American Quintette.
Next Week—"The Heir to the Hoorah."

YORKVILLE 86th St., nr. Lex. Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
TO-MORROW NIGHT—One Week Only
EDWARD HARRIGAN
SUPPORTED BY HIS OWN COMPANY in OLD LAVENDER
To-day 2:15 & 8:15. All Star Concerts. Jan. 22, J. W. Kelly's Stock Co., "The Royal Box."

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

SHUBERT THEATRE
OPPOSITE CITY HALL, BROOKLYN.
Mats. Wed., Sat. Wed. Mat. Best Seats $1.00.
JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS OPERA COMPANY in FANTANA
At 8 P. M. Tuesday, Jan. 16—ARTEUR RUBINSTEIN Piano Recital.
NEXT WEEK MARGARET ANGLIN in ZIRA

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

Social Calendar of the Week.

SUNDAY—
Miss Callender and Miss De Forest, afternoon reception with music.
Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, dinner and musicale.

MONDAY—
Mr. Bagby's Musical Morning, Waldorf-Astoria.
Mrs. Henry F. Shoemaker, a luncheon for Miss Shoemaker.
Mrs. Henry Lea, reception for Miss Lea.
Mrs. John Hobart Warren, dinner for Miss Smith Hadden.
Miss Elizabeth Hamilton, dance for Miss Smith Hadden, Sherry's.

TUESDAY—
Mrs. Richard S. Dana, luncheon.
Mrs. Henry M. Tilford, luncheon, Sherry's.
Second dinner dance, (Mrs. Welles,) Sherry's.

WEDNESDAY—
Wedding, Miss Margaret E. Brown and John H. Bradford, Jr.
Wedding, Miss Elizabeth Stanford Sayre Boorman and Lieut. Lucien Barclay Moody, Church of the Intercession.
Mrs. Julian Wainwright Robbins, musicale.
Mrs. William B. Hardenbergh, theatre party, supper, Sherry's.
Mrs. Benjamin J. King, dance for Miss King, Delmonico's.
Wedding, Miss Pauline Vail and Mr. Ormond Cox Zuill, Morristown.

THURSDAY—
Mrs. Harold Farquhar Hadden, reception.
Mr. and Mrs. H. De B. Parsons, dinner.
Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, dinner.
Mr. J. Henry Smith, musicale.
Second dinner dance, (Mrs. Robert Endicott,) Delmonico's.
Mrs. Philip Lydig, dinner and musicale.

FRIDAY—
Mrs. Ogden Mills, cotillion.
Mrs. Charles De Rham, cotillion.

SATURDAY—
Wedding, Miss Bessie R. Moulton and Lloyd Aspinwall, Church of the Incarnation.
Mrs. Miguel Ramon Martinez, reception for Miss Martinez.
Mrs. J. D. Jerrold Kelley, theatre party for Miss Kelley.

LOOKING FORWARD—
Jan. 21—Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, dinner.
Jan. 23—Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Converse, dinner.
Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, dinner.
Wedding, Miss Henrietta Eugenie Hawley and Joseph Laurence Myers, St. Thomas's Church.
Jan. 24—Mrs. Frederick Whitridge, dance for Miss Susan Sedgwick.
Wedding, Miss Grace Potter and Stuart Colquhuen Grant, Church of the Heavenly Rest.
Jan. 25—Wedding, Miss Alice de Goicouria and August Belmont, Jr., Church of the Ascension.
Reception, Miss Charlotte Stillman.
Jan. 26—Mrs. George Crawford Clark, dance for Miss Clark, Sherry's.
Miss Eliza Gourlie, dance for Miss Nathalie Gourlie.
Jan. 27—Wedding, Miss Alice Bergen and Norman P. De Mauriac, Brooklyn.
First meeting Badminton Club, 71st Regiment Armory.
Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom, reception and dance for Miss Folsom.
Mrs. Joel B. Erhardt, dance for Miss Erhardt.
Heber R. Bishop, dinner, Delmonico's.
Jan. 29—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, dance.
Jan. 30—Mrs. Frank Morgan Freeman, bridge.
First series new Junior Cotillions, Delmonico's.
Jan. 31—Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, dance for Miss Lawrence, Sherry's.
Feb. 1—Charity Ball, Waldorf-Astoria.
Feb. 2—Mrs. Henry M. Johnson, cotillion for Miss Ruggles, Sherry's.

MIDWINTER has revealed New York in the midst of a gay and brilliant season. February, if anything, promises to rival the first month of the year. Already cards for dances arranged for many of the twenty-eight evenings are being received, and there is not a day without news of other entertainments. The Sherman ball of a fortnight ago will go down in social history as the most elaborate affair of the season. Last week the dance reigned supreme. Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes's cotillion on Tuesday; the theatre party and dance on the same evening given by Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Alexander for Miss Dorothy Whitney; Mrs. Frank Morgan Freeman's informal dance on Monday, and the dinner dance given by Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer for Miss Edith Pulitzer, her débutante daughter, on Friday, were among the events of note.

Dinners there have been in profusion. Some of them were from twenty-four to fifty covers. Everybody is bent on entertaining in that fashion, and hospitality is general. Ambassador Reid, Mrs. Reid, and Miss Jean Reid have been the guests of honor at many of these entertainments. Ambassador Reid will sail on the 17th, and Mrs. Reid and Miss Reid ten days later. The latter two have appeared in the parterre of the opera on several occasions. Mrs. Ogden Mills, still an invalid on account of her broken arm, was at the Metropolitan on Monday evening. Among those who have given dinners have been Captain and Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, James Henry Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. Maturin Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Captain and Mrs. Beach, and Mrs. Henry F. Dimock.

Year by year metropolitan society is settling into a routine, and the course of prescribed events goes around as regularly as clockwork. Sunday still finds many at house parties, and this week, with the cold snap and the snow, Tuxedo, Baltusrol, Westchester, Ardsley, Newfoundland, and Gramatan, at Lawrence Park, are all filled with week-end guests. The house party goes on during the Winter as well as the Summer, the motor making it all the more possible to live in the country a great part of the year. In the neighborhood of Mount Kisco and from there up to White Plains, there has been much hospitality. Many young couples are quartered there for the year and new residences are springing up in every direction. Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Rogers entertained at their place on the Hudson, and the week has also seen the continuation of the house parties in the Adirondacks, notably that of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt are among those who are shortly to sail for Europe. They are to be on the Riviera, and possibly go as far as Egypt. Mrs. Vanderbilt's strength is returning. She arrived at Newport for the New Year and for the opening of the training stable and the house party at the farm.

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Long Island has been dull, and many have come into town for the months of January and February. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt are at their Fifth Avenue house, and Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., are temporarily on West End Avenue, in a house the heritage of the latter from the estate of her brother, Charles Fair. Aiken has filled up rapidly, and the cottage colony is active. It is a close little community of Eustises and Iselins and Waterburys and other representative Long Island and Westchester people. The hotels at St. Augustine have just opened. Palm Beach will begin its season in February, but is never at its full until March. By that time there will be a general scattering of fashionable people, and plans are being daily discussed.

European travel is to be much heavier than usual, and already there have been sailing for France and the Riviera some well-known New Yorkers. On Wednesday Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King, Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCagg, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Rutherfurd, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Bourne, Atherton Blight, and Miss Blight started for Italy and the south of France.

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The perfected plans for the wedding of August Belmont, Jr., and Miss Alice de Goicouria appeared in THE TIMES on Thursday. It will take place on Jan. 25, at 3 o'clock, in the Church of the Ascension, which has been the worshipping place of the Belmonts for generations. Bishop Doane of Albany will officiate and he will be assisted by the Rev. Ernest Stires of St. Thomas's. As Miss de Goicouria has been ill with typhoid fever and is just recovering and both families are in mourning, the wedding will be small. August Belmont, Jr., has recently lost his uncle, Mr. Morgan, a brother of the late Mrs. August Belmont. U. A. Murdoch, a classmate at Harvard of the bridegroom-elect, will be the best man, and the ushers are E. Gerry Chadwick, William A. Burnham, Jr., Bertram Cruger, G. Palen Snow, Harry N. Hollins, Jr., H. C. De Rham, Jr., Ralph Sanger, and Raymond Belmont, a younger brother. Miss Maria Moran will be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids are to be the Misses Marian Fish, Edith Kane, Annie Wall, and Cynthia Roche. Invitations to the church will be confined to relatives and intimate friends. Mrs. W. Scott Cameron, the married sister of the bride, who has been abroad for the holidays, will return in time for the wedding.

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Several interesting engagements have been announced and dates of weddings given. The marriage of Miss Margaret E. Brown, daughter of Mrs. Frederick Turner Brown, to J. Henry Bradford, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Bradford, will take place on Jan. 31. Miss Bradford was a Miss Rogers from the other side comes the news of the engagement of Spencer Eddy, who has been in the Diplomatic Service in Italy and Russia, and who comes from Chicago originally, to Miss Lurline Spreckels of San Francisco, daughter of Mrs. C. A. Spreckels. Miss Spreckels has been in New York at various times. She is a striking looking girl and has had much attention.

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The engagement of Miss George Barker Gibbs, daughter of the late Edward N. Gibbs, at one time Treasurer of the New York Life Insurance Company, to Charles H. Sherrill, a member of Gov. Higgins's military staff, is announced. Miss Gibbs is one of the few young women who has a masculine Christian name. She was christened "George," and has firmly maintained her right to be so called. She and her mother have moved recently into a beautiful new home in the East Sixties, which is a marvel of artistic decoration. There a musicale will be given in February, with M. Guilibert of the Metropolitan Opera as one of the stars. For some years Mrs. Gibbs and Miss Gibbs lived in Paris, having leased the home of Mrs. Emma Eames Story. Miss Gibbs is a young woman, clever and accomplished, a thorough musician, and she speaks at least six modern languages with much fluency.

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Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Kobbé announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Beatrice Kobbé, to Raymond D. Little, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Little. Miss Kobbé's mother was Miss Carolyn Wheeler. Mr. Kobbé is a writer and a brother of Gen. Kobbé. Mr. Little is a recent graduate of Princeton.

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Caruso will probably sing at J. Henry Smith's musicale on Thursday evening. This will be a large affair, for which several hundred invitations have been sent out. Mr. Smith does things exceedingly well in his new home, formerly the residence of the late William C. Whitney. This year he has chosen an evening for his entertainment on which there will be no opera and not many dinners. Last Winter, at his musicale, the elaborate programme began at a very late hour, and it was long after midnight before supper was served. The consequence was that many did not remain, as the week had been filled with entertaining.

The second of the series of dinner dances organized several seasons ago by Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster and J. Montgomery Strong will take place at Delmonico's on the same evening. Mrs. Robert Endicott is now managing it. Dinner will be served at small tables in the big ballroom, each presided over by one of the patronesses. It will be a bal poudré, but it is not likely that any of the men will use powder for their hair.

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On Friday evening Mrs. Ogden Mills will give her small dance. Mrs. Mills's list comprises about two hundred names. Miss Reid will be present, as she remains over in New York until the following week. There is always something artistic at Mrs. Mills's cotillions. She gives them in the latest London style, and the gifts, which she imports herself, are always novel and chic. In the calendar of New York society Mrs. Mills's dance is one marked with a red letter.

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Mrs. Charles de Rham has a small cotillion on the same evening for her débutante daughter. The dance will be given at the old de Rham residence, one of the quaintest of the landmarks on lower Fifth Avenue. Mrs. de Rham was Miss Foster, a sister of Giraud Foster. It shows how large fashionable New York has become when on the same evening there can be two dances for people relatively in the same set. But the cotillion at Mrs. de Rham's will be for débutantes, while at Mrs. Mills's, the list of guests will include young married couples as well as the buds.

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On Saturday takes place the wedding of Lloyd Aspinwall and Miss Bessie Moulton, daughter of Mrs. Arthur Julian Moulton. The ceremony will be at the Church of the Incarnation. The maid of honor is Miss May Moulton. The bridesmaids are the Misses Adelaide B. Baylis, Alice Marquand, Aimé Leffingwell, Constance Pratt, Louise Vanderhoef, and Jane Hone Lewis. Reginald Johnson of California will be best man, and the ushers are Emerson Armstrong, Stanley Clark, Carlton Bunce, Howard Marshall, George M. W. Kobbé, Henry T. Ashmore, and Stanton Whiting. The wedding reception will take place at the residence of Mrs. Moulton, which adjoins that of her grandmother, Mrs. Lewis, at 413 Fifth Avenue. This is another of the few old-fashioned residences which have been spared in the changing of that part of Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Lewis's home, with its stable and garden, was formerly the residence of the late Gov. Morgan, the father of E. D. Morgan of Westbury and Newport. Mrs. Lewis was Miss Mary Taylor. Mr. Aspinwall is a descendant on one side of the Aspinwall family, one of the oldest names in social and mercantile life in New York. His mother was one of the beautiful Sutton girls, a sister of Mrs. Walter Crosby and the late Mrs. Ely Goddard and an aunt of Mrs. Clara Bloodgood Laimbeer.

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On Saturday, also, Miss Carmen Martinez will make her début at a reception to be given by her mother, Mrs. Miguel Ramon Martinez. This will be followed by a dinner. Mrs. J. D. Jerrold Kelley will give a luncheon and [illegible] theatre party for her daughter, Miss Jacqueline Kelley.

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Mr. and Mrs. Clinch Smith arrive from Paris this week. They have been absent from New York for some years. Mrs. Clinch Smith has been studying music abroad and recently gave a large concert in Paris. She has composed with much success. In fact, society is taking up literature and the arts. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, as already announced, is to adorn the new Hotel Belmont with the products of her chisel, Miss Shoemaker has come out with an interesting book of poems, and Mrs. Robert de Peyster Tytus, who was Miss Henop, has a contribution in one of the best-known magazines this month. Miss Lounsbery, a cousin of Miss Edith Lounsbery, wrote a successful playlet for Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, and Mrs. Payne Whitney's poems have had an extensive sale. Mrs. Edith Wharton, Mrs. Craigie, and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger are engaged on novels of fashionable life. Shafter Howard, who married Miss Hunter of Newport, will produce this Spring a comic opera of his writing and composition.

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The engagement of Rowland Stebbins and Miss Marion Lyman, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hart Lyman, was of much interest to the old conservative set in New York. Miss Lyman is clever and accomplished. Mr. Stebbins is the younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stebbins and the grandson of the late Commodore Stebbins, who did so much for yachting and for music and education and park and municipal improvement in New York, as well as for finance. In the days of the old Academy of Music the Cuttings, the Belmonts, the Roosevelts, the Stebbinses, the Butler Duncans, and a few other families had the proscenium boxes. Rowland Stebbins's mother was Miss Minnie Vail, a beauty and a belle. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stebbins were educated at Cornell, and their parents resided at Ithaca during their college days and took the deepest interest in their studies.

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As usual Col. John Jacob Astor's name heads the list of the Floor Committee for the Charity Ball, which is to take place on Feb. 1 at the Waldorf-Astoria. George H. Sullivan is the Chairman. Philip G. Birckhead, Minturn Post Collins, Howard Constable, Rutgers Hurry, Roland Holt, Alexander Hadden, Gano Dunn, Erskine Hewitt, H. de Peyster Livingston, Ferrars Towa, F. Raymond Lefferts, Evan Shelby, and others are also on the committee. The proceeds of the ball will go to the Nursery and Child's Hospital, which during the year 1905 sheltered 323 women and 438 children. The work done at the city institution has been most satisfactory. During the year 16 nurses have taken the post-graduate course in obstetrics, and 14 pupil nurses have been sent by different hospitals. The class of nursery maids has been unusually large, and the term of instruction lengthened from six to nine months; 24 have received certificates and are fully equipped for taking care of babies and children, their efficiency greatly increased by instruction in darning and mending by the teachers from the Pascal Institute, cooking and preparing of food for children by the New York Cooking School, and training and amusing of children by a trained kindergartner. The demand for these nursery maids is greatly in excess of the supply.

THE SOCIAL WHIRL.

ONE of the largest and prettiest of the season's luncheons was that given by the National Society United States Daughters of 1812, State of New York, on Monday, at Delmonico's. The guests of honor were Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant and Mrs. Joseph B. Coghlan. Seated at the honor table with Mrs. William Gerry Slade, President of the Daughters, were Mesdames Wilbour, Henry B. Wilson, J. H. Abeel, Sara P. Mitchell, Newbury, Thomas H. Whitney, S. C. Story, Charles H. Pinney, Clarence Burns, Willard F. Corkran, Emma Beckwith, William E. Penfield, J. L. Thompson, William C. Walser, Howard S. Robbins, W. Lindsey, H. B. Wilson, D. I. Ingraham, F. A. Darling, Le Roy S. Smith, S. J. Kramer, J. F. Trow, E. A. Greeley, C. C. Fuller, Doré Lyon, J. M. Horton, J. Cairles, K. U. Clark, J. H. Parker, H. L. Roberts, S. Johnson, C. Catlin, and the Misses Mason, Mary Garrett Hay, Reid, Vanderpoel, and Vescillius. The fifteen tables were decorated with white roses and carnations, and a large number of the ladies wore white. Mrs. Grant's costume was of creamy chiffon cloth with a little white French hat and boa. She made a short speech, bringing greetings from the army. Mrs. Coghlan, also gowned in fluffy white, represented the navy. To each guest was given a gold pin with the army and navy colors, in enamel, and the date inscribed on it.

On Saturday there will be a reception of the New York Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, in the Hotel Astor, from 4 until 7. Mrs. James H. Parker, the President, will receive, assisted by Mesdames Lindsay, Besson, Childs, Crawford, Ranahan, and Collier.

The first frolic for the season of the Colonial Assemblies was held on Wednesday, and took the form of a theatre party, followed by a dance in the Hotel Gotham. Mrs. Harry N. Marvin, head of the Assemblies, was assisted during the evening by Mesdames Richard Clarke, Charles A. Bates, Lyon De Camp, M. Fiske, Julien Meyer, J. M. Schencke, R. W. Johnson, and C. B. Ward.

Mrs. Edmund E. Minner, 137 West Ninety-second Street, and Mrs. Frederick C. Tagg, 214 West Ninety-second Street, gave a reception to about 300 of their friends on Thursday afternoon from 4 until 7. Mrs. Minner wore a gown of [illegible] with trimmings of duchesse, and carried white roses, as did Mrs. Tagg, who wore white panne velvet. The ladies of the receiving party all wore white, and carried huge bunches of American Beauties. In the receiving line were Mesdames Edward W. Martin, William J. Sloane, George W. Swain, Harold S. Small, M. C. Thurlow, and Manuel Gonzales, and the Misses Grace Telford, Adelina Gonzales, Eleanor Woods, and Ella Reaney. There was a dinner later for the ladies of the receiving party. The guests of honor were the Hon. and Mrs. M. Linn Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Sanford Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Van Cott, Mr. and Mrs. Casimir Tagg, and the Rev. J. Wilbour Chapman.

Yesterday Mrs. W. Russell Robinson and her sister, Miss Sarah B. Miller, 328 West 101st Street, received informally from 4 until 7.

Mrs. Carpenter and Mrs. George Albert Legg, 36 West Fifty-fifth Street, are giving a series of teas on the Thursdays of January.

Mrs. G. W. Kanenbley and Miss Kanenbley, 354 West 121st Street, have sent out cards for three at homes. The first took place yesterday, the second will be held on Saturday, and the date for the third is Saturday, Jan. 27.

Mrs. Alfred P. Gardiner, 7 West Seventy-fifth Street, gave her second at home yesterday afternoon.

On Monday evening, Feb. 5, at 8 o'clock, Miss Estelle Elkus, 302 West Eighty-seventh Street, will marry Clarence G. Gaston. The wedding party will include five bridesmaids, a maid of honor, and six ushers. Dr. Felix Adler will read the ceremony, which will be followed by a reception and supper in the Hotel Majestic.

Mrs. Charles Willoughby Dayton, 13 Mount Morris Park West, has been obliged to cancel all engagements on account of the recent death of her mother. She will accordingly not receive on Feb. 7 and 14, as she had previously arranged to do.

Mrs. Philip Carpenter received informally on Friday in her home, 265 West End Avenue.

The third musicale of the Rubinstein Club was held yesterday in the Waldorf. The programme was preceded by a reception and followed by a collation. Mrs. Harry Wallerstein, President of the club, was assisted in receiving by the officers and members of the Governing Board. The musical numbers included selections from "Herodiade," by Mrs. Byrne Ivy, John Young, and John Boruff, and a group of violin solos by Gregor Gaitz Hockey. These reception-musicales of the Rubinstein grow more entertaining each season, under the wideawake management of Mrs. Wallerstein, who has increased the membership from 60 to over 400 since she accepted the office of President, some years ago.

One week from to-morrow there will be a reception to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of Phalo. It will be held in the Savoy. The musical part of the programme will include "In a Persian Garden." The President, Mrs. Charlotte Wilbour, will be assisted in receiving by Mesdames James McCullough, Howard MacNutt, Ellen Miles, and James Lehmaier. Phalo gets its name from the initials of the various studies of the organization—philosophy, history, art, literature, and oratory.

Mrs. Lewis Mark Hornthal, 25 West Ninety-sixth Street, was the hostess at a large reception yesterday in her home. Mrs. Hornthal, wearing a pale blue princess frock, was assisted by Mrs. Ikelheimer, Mrs. G. A. Campbell, Mrs. A. Selling, Mrs. E. Smyth, and the Misses Campbell, who were all gowned in white and carried white carnations. The entire lower floor of the house was hung with white roses, carnations, and ferns. There were several hundred guests. The reception was followed by a dinner to the receiving party and a few friends.

On Tuesday the second of a series of four receptions will be held in the home of Mrs. John De Witt Warner, 801 West 109th Street. In the receiving party with Mrs. Warner will be Miss Warner, Mrs. H. T. Townsley, Miss Helen Sherman, and Miss May Parker.

There will be an informal reception and tea for the members of the West Side Clinic for Children on Monday, Feb. 26, in the residence of Mrs. E. Monroe Hand, 324 West Seventy-sixth Street. Those who will assist in entertaining will be Mrs. A. F. Besson, Chairman of Reception; Mme. Newhaus, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Lewis, and Mrs. Cochrane.

Mrs. Calvin Neally, 111 West Sixty-eighth Street, will give an at home on Wednesday, which will be the third of a series of five.

Mrs. G. B. Clarke, 60 West Ninety-third Street, receives on the third Tuesday of the month during the season.

Mrs. John Stanton, 480 West Twenty-third Street, receives informally on Mondays.

The annual reunion and luncheon of the Rutgers League took place yesterday in the Waldorf-Astoria. Among the guests was Miss Gryer, 62 West Twenty-second Street, who was present at the first session of the institute in 1839. Mrs. Stanton was Chairman of the Entertainment Committee and Mrs. C. C. Kennedy, 15 West Seventy-third Street, Secretary.

Miss Grace Parker Doyle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Doyle of the San Remo, and a young lady much interested in philanthropic work, has recently become engaged to Hiram Foster.

Mrs. William H. MacDermott, 326 West Eighty-fourth Street, has sent out invitations for a card party for Saturday evening, Jan. 27.

The next meeting of the six-handed énchre club organized eight seasons ago by Mrs. C. L. Wetherbee will take place on Friday in the dining room of the Hotel Astor. Among those who play bi-monthly for the five really-worth-while prizes are Mesdames Adams, Amory, Banks, Blood, Castello, Ellis, Emdin, Bacon, Barr, Hays, Peck, Goudran, Herondas, Pearl, Rose, Smith, Whaley, Coates, Kerr, Jarman, Sedgwick, Parks, Kimbley, Mastert, Hartley, Fyles, Wenman, Parmly, Coe, Jones, Northrop, Leonard, Thomas, Gray, Livingston, Emley, Berg, Bell, Cummings, and Fleming, and the Misses Barker, Guernsey, Van Vleck, and O'Brien.

On Tuesday evening Mrs. George A. Bicknell, 239 West Seventy-fifth Street, gave a bridge party of eighty tables. Some high scores were made, the prizes being won by Mrs. Arthur A. Root, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Read, Mrs. Crowell, and Mrs. Brennan. Mrs. Bicknell will give two at homes, on Thursday, Jan. 18, and Thursday, Jan. 25.

Mrs. Josephine B. Martin and her daughter, Miss Willie, left town on Thursday for California. They will make a month's stay in the West, returning the middle of February to their home, in the Ansonia. Miss Madge Martin, Mrs. Martin's elder daughter, is visiting Senator Mitchell's daughter in Milwaukee.

Mrs. Searles Babbitt gave an informal card party on Tuesday evening in her home, 14 West Seventy-fourth Street.

Mrs. William Gerry Slade, 332 West Eighty-seventh Street, will give the third of a series of five at homes on Thursday afternoon. In the receiving line with Mrs. Slade will be Mrs. Gilpin, Mrs. Charles Y. Judson, Mrs. Taft, and Mrs. Edward O'Brien. Mrs. Slade will give another reception on Friday, Feb. 2, and will be assisted then by her daughter, Mrs. William Murray Crombie of the Hotel Empire, and Mrs. Crombie's sister, Miss Maud Crombie of Bretton Hall. These two ladies left this week for Canada, where they will remain during the remainder of January.

Arthur Harris will leave on Tuesday for Egypt. He will remain abroad about three months, returning in April to his apartments in the Belleclaire.

Mrs. James Harmon Dinwiddie, 816 West Eighty-fourth Street, receives informally on Fridays.

A. Simonson

933 BROADWAY, 21st-22d STS.
NO BRANCH STORES. NO AGENTS.

THE ROMAN BRAID
Will Be the Most Popular Coiffure for 1906.

This, my newest style, has met with the complete approval of the most fastidious. Its construction is such that it can be worn both for the Back and Front Hair Dress, and if will give the utmost satisfaction to the wearer.

Your inspection of the Roman Braid is courteously requested.

GRAY & WHITE HAIR.

The assortment of colors is replete with all the fine shadings of slightly grays, mellow cream colors, steel blue and pure silver whites.

As my stock is larger and more comprehensive than ever before, I can guarantee to match perfectly any shade or texture. *In fact, I keep everything for the hair.*

FOR LADIES WIGS FOR GENTLEMEN

The business of our wigmaking department has assumed enormous proportions, owing to the fact that nowhere else is it possible to obtain wigs that substitute the work of nature so perfectly in fit and so exactly in imitation. The minutest details are subjected to my personal supervision, and satisfaction is guaranteed.

HAIRDRESSING AND HAIR COLORING

by expert artists. The greatest care is given to the minutest detail, and satisfaction is always assured.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

BROOKLYN'S FASHIONABLE SHOP FOR LADIES' OUTER GARMENTS

Laurence Field & Co.

438 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

CLEARANCE VALUES
FOR MONDAY & TUESDAY.

When we make statements as to the values offered, you can rely on them absolutely. We cannot afford to jeopardize our reputation by abusing your confidence.

The work of reducing prices and clearing out winter stocks still continues. Besides the specials offered here, many exceptional opportunities are to be found in every Department.

BARGAINS IN SUITS.

Our Ladies' Suit Department contributes some very exceptional offerings to this week's specials. While the lots are somewhat broken there is quite an assortment to select from, and the values are unusual even at clearance sale time.

$10.95 SUITS,
Reduced from $20 to $25.
Fine quality cheviots in stylish shades, handsomely tailored and finished in every respect.

$18.95 SUITS.
Reduced from $35 to $40.
A comprehensive assortment, including the latest styles in Eton, long and short coat models, very fine qualities of velvets, broadcloths, cheviots, and mannish mixtures, lined throughout with high grade silk.

$25.00 SUITS,
Reduced from $40 to $45.
This lot includes suits that are suitable for almost every occasion, in all the season's latest modes and fancies, made from superb quality materials, including velvets, broadcloths, cheviots, and fancy mannish cloths, in all the latest shades, lined throughout with extra quality satin.

REMEMBER—ALTERATIONS FREE.

FUR PRICES CUT TO ½.

Being manufacturers and direct importers, our regular prices are much lower than those of the average Fur Dealers. But now that our entire stock of Fur Garments has been

REDUCED 50%

the prices that obtain are practically wholesale prices, and especially important is the fact that our goods are all guaranteed.

FINE FUR COATS

We are showing a very complete line of Fur Coats, embodying the best materials and workmanship. All the latest styles and Furs are represented, including **Seal, Nearseal, Persian Lamb, Siberian Sable, Mink, Natural Squirrel,** and many stylish combinations. All the latest box and blouse front models, with loose and fitted backs, together with many imported and domestic novelties.

Sale prices, $25 to $250.
Reduced from $45 to $500.

FUR SETS—SPECIALS.

These beautiful fur sets are striking examples of these clearance sale values. They are of fine qualities and handsomely finished.

NATURAL SQUIRREL, Muff and Throw, value $18. Special $8.90

JAP MINK, 4 stripes, pillow Muff, broad flat Throw, 85 inches long, 18 skins, 24 tails, value, $38. Very special $20

BLUE LYNX, large pillow Muff and Throw, satin lined, value $45. Special $30

ROYAL ERMINE, large 12-skin pillow Muff and finest satin lined 8-skin Throw, very handsome and beautifully made, value $75. Special.. $30

CHINCHILLA, large 6-skin Muff and Throw, finest brocaded satin lined, value $85. Special..... $50

FUR LINED COATS, $39.
Reduced from $47.50.
Actual value $75.

This offering constitutes a very special opportunity. The extremely low price gives you an opportunity to secure an exceptionally fine Fur lined coat at a little more than a plain coat of equal quality would cost.

They are made of best quality broadcloth, lined with fine Dark Squirrel, with handsome Persian Mink and Squirrel collars. Very special for Monday and Tuesday $39

LADIES' LONG COATS

These Stunning Coats are cut in the latest loose models, in heavy cheviots, yoke lined; many dressy and superbly tailored effects are included, such as are usually found only in expensive coats. The reductions are made from our regular $18.50 to $20 values. For Monday and Tuesday $10.95

LACE WAISTS.

Pretty effects in Oriental lace, both long and short sleeve models, trimmed with Italian Val.; also some dainty Brussels net waists, silk lined and trimmed with medallions and Princess lace, in short sleeve effect only. Regular $7.50 values reduced to $2.95

Fabrics of the Future

THE woman who wishes to be smartly clad but whose purse is slim is always interested in knowing what the fashionable fabrics and modes will be six months hence, for it guides her greatly in her purchases of the moment.

It is usually safe to assume that whatever is the latest things in fabrics and fashions at the moment of buying will also be fashionable six months after—that is, if one is purchasing cloth costumes for the street or filmy gowns for evening wear. The cloth costume purchased now may easily be worn next April and also in September and later, and the lace evening gown bought this Winter may also be worn at a Summer function. The charming linen frocks and costumes in slips and coats and gowns offered at Fifth Avenue Specialty shops for wear at Palm Beach and other Summer resorts will also be fashionable next Summer.

The Empire mode in wraps and gowns should be avoided by women who wish to spend little. Even at present they are sparingly worn, and it is safe to predict that they are merely a passing fancy.

The Princess gown and costume are different propositions. Both of these have always been liked by smart dressers, and certainly nothing better suited to fine figures has ever been produced, provided the materials and the cut be of the best.

The Princess skirt and bolero is, however, to be introduced to a larger extent than ever in ready-made costumes. While these in the finest materials and of perfect fit may be purchased at the select shops that cater to really smart people—"smart" in the fashionable sense—the manufacturing concerns are also turning them out in quantities in cheap goods, so it is doubtful if they will be fashionable in the Spring. So the woman who can't afford in the Spring to get another costume to take its place had best avoid the fascinating Princess skirt and bolero.

Mohairs, the checked suitings, including the ever smart shepherds' plaids, and vigoreux, will be much worn for the street, shipping, traveling, and informal wear generally. Checks will continue to be smart.

Voiles and eolliennes are permanently fashionable; it would seem, indeed no other fabrics can take their place. These come in plain, checked, and plaided lines. There is also silk voile not only in the plain variety but in open stripes and checks.

Black and white is shown in the dress goods in all sorts of combinations, and stripes are being offered, and, as they are something new, ought to take.

All these materials will be worn in the Spring, and the woman who is having a coat and skirt or a frock made now and who wishes to wear it four or six months later will do well to invest in these.

Charming linen frocks for Palm Beach are shown at a fashionable Fifth Avenue shop, where the best-dressed as well as the richest women purchase wearing apparel. Many of these linens are princess slips, and in either fine or heavy linen. In many the skirt portion, which is tight fitting around the hips, is joined to the top by a band of embroidery, and the top of the skirt is tucked from the waist down a few inches, bands of embroidery in some instances being inserted between the tucks and the jupe. In several examples the tucks are short in the centre front, much longer at the sides, and extend above as well as below the waist line, thereby fitting the bodice as well as the skirt. The bands of embroidery then simulate an overdress. The tops of these frocks in the thin white linens usually have the Dutch or round neck, the tops being embroidered at the edges and down to the bust line, and have elbow sleeves. They also touch and some even trail a trifle.

The heavy linens in pale shades and in whites—for there are many different shades in white—have high stocks attached, but the sleeves are usually of elbow length. The embroidery is heavier and the skirts not so long.

Some of these linens also show the princess skirt and bolero. These gowns are really marvels of simplicity and elaboration. Simplicity in the absence of fullness and fluff, and elaborate in the quantity of tucking and embroidery.

One of the princess skirts had an elbow-sleeved bolero of Irish crochet, and the skirt had a bit of it round the top, which was tucked to fit, the tucks forming a hip yoke pointed in the centre front and back and joined to the jupe, also tucked, by a band of the crochet. The skirt had a six-inch hem, the top of the hem showing heavy raised embroidery three inches wide.

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Among the newest things in corset covers are the boned taffeta and fine jersey waists, tight fitting, and taking the place of the corset for many thin people when wearing loose frocks, and also being worn by those of full figure as corset covers. Many of these are laced in the back and on one shoulder. They are admirable in concealing the break at the corset top and in giving the smooth-line effects so desirable.

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As usual in lingerie, much of it coming from Paris and beautifully worked, is in palest blues, lavenders, pinks, and buffs or deep cream. Often the white garments are embroidered in colors, and some of the fine linen underwear has tiny flowers in blue, lavender, pink, or even red on the white gown.

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While there is nothing smarter than the long coat—the three-quarter length being preferable for those who can wear it—the short and Eton coats will be most worn. The latter suit the average figure better, are more convenient, and also lighter to carry on the figure, and in these days, when every one walks more or less, for exercise if not of necessity, the weight of cloths is something to be carefully considered—that is, in street clothes. The plaited skirts for tailored gowns, despite the novelty of the circular, will be most worn even by the leaders of fashions who have been wearing them so long.

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One of the beautiful princess evening robes imported by a woman in half mourning is of black liberty satin, veiled with white net embroidered in jet.

The black satin forms a tight-fitting sheath from the bust to the floor, where it trails. Over this is a semi-fitting slip of heavy white net embroidery in jet stars, some an inch across and some only half that; these are outlined on single lines of fine jet beads, and at the bottom there is a deep border of large jet stars. These are five inches from tip to tip, but of course the centres only are solid, the rays being exceedingly thin and tapering; these hold the net in place at the bottom. The top of the gown is cut quite low, and where the net and satin join several folds of white chiffon are placed, and over these are curling ferns of jet. The bodice points downward in the centre a little in both the front and the back, and the fern leaves, with their serrated sides, extend from the armholes along the edge of the bodice top, curving with the bodice and tapering to their tips on each side of and below these centre openings. Shorter fern leaves extend from under arm seams just below the bust and clasp the net, holding it into the black slip; these stop, in tapering tips, sufficiently far from the centre line to allow some eight inches in width of the embroidered net to hang in a straight line from the top leaves to the hem of the slip.

The sleeves are short, high puffs of the net, having a few of the small jet stars—the heavier ones would interfere with their standing up over very much smaller puffs of the satin. From each of the upper fern leaves on the bodice—that is, starting from both the front and the back—two smaller fern leaves extend over a part of the sleeves, the upper ones meet on the top of the sleeves resting partially on the white chiffon folds going over the shoulders and partially on the sleeve puffs. The other leaves are longer, and slant down the sleeves to the bottom, the tips meeting on the bands of black lace, over white chiffon, that finish the sleeves.

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An unusually pretty and new frock was worn at a recent coming-out reception by a young woman unknown to the writer. It was a rich shade of brown crêpe de chine. The skirt was shirred four times around the top and more than touched the floor. Around the bottom were two bias bands of different shades of brown panne velvet, the upper one overlapping the other and loose at its lower edge. Extending out over this upper velvet band and also up on the crêpe de chine was a four-inch band of Irish crochet.

The bodice had a girdle six or seven inches deep of the lighter panne velvet laid in folds over a pointed foundation.

There were a stock and a deeply pointed V-shaped waistcoat of Irish crochet over white chiffon having a creamy tone. The crêpe de chine of the frock was laid in folds at the shoulder seams and draped in lengthwise folds over the tight foundation, the ends being brought together in a point at the termination of the V-shaped lace vest. Over these folds lapped another sort of lace in points, the points turned over the folds were not caught down. This lace had a straight outer edge, and from under it an inch-wide ruffle of light brown satin ribbon formed of Irish crochet. From under this crochet lace another of the box-plaited ruchings extended out over the bodice. At the point of the vest coming to the top of the deep girdle where these bands of lace and ruchings met was a four-looped bow of panne velvet ribbon slipped through a large square gold buckle.

The sleeves were large puffs ending at the elbows in bands of a panne velvet with two lace ruffles matching the points on the bodice. Three lengthwise bands of lace, pointed on both sides, extended from the shoulders to the sleeve bands.

The hat worn with this was an Amazon in brown velvet, with a cachepeigne of light brown tulle at the back and two fat, brown tips of medium length but different shades hanging off the left side and back, they being held to the hat by a small, square, gold buckle, much like that on the bodice of the costume, but smaller. Cream-colored suede gloves were also worn.

At the matinée on Tuesday afternoon for the benefit of the Russian actors, at which Orlenoff and his Russian support played Ibsen's "Ghosts," there was a large gathering of fashionable women, and some handsome gowns were in evidence. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, one of the patronesses, wore a distinctive costume of heliotrope velvet and cloth. Very appropriately the coat was a modified Russian blouse. The skirt, which touched all around, was of the cloth, and had a band of panne velvet in the same shade, some seven inches wide, perhaps sixteen inches from the hem.

The upper part was a skirted coat of velvet and cloth. The velvet top had its fullness from top to bottom laid in firmly fastened down tapering plaits that, in the centre back, terminated around a semi-circular cut in the plaited section. This cut section appeared to be edged with narrow silk braid, or a fold, and showed a semicircular section of plain velvet through the opening. The effect of the coat under the arms was that of slashes edged with braid, showing the tight fitting cloth body underneath. These slashes continued up the sides of the outer edge of the shoulder seams. The sleeves were velvet, elbow length, and equally wide at the bottom and the top, being gathered slightly where they joined the body. At the bottom the sleeves were faced up some five inches with ermine, the ermine extending a little below the elbows over the long gloves.

The body of the coat was gathered slightly in at the waist line, and the top of the coat skirts were also gathered. These skirts were slashed up the side to the waist. They slanted off at each side, showing the velvet band on the jupe, but covering it in the front and back. A band of cloth some five inches wide bordered the coat, being edged with the silk braid or what looked like it.

Mrs. Whitney wore a shaped collar with short ends of ermine bordered with sable tails and having a rosette of the tails in the centre back. She also carried a large ermine muff and wore a large light mauve hat trimmed with grayish lavender ostrich plumes fastened at the right side.

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Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Sr., was in a gray gown, striped with fancy gray and silver silk braid. The skirt, just touching, had its narrow gores outlined from hem to waist by the braid, and the Eton coat was also divided vertically by the gleaming stripes. The sleeves were also trimmed with it. She wore a moderately large gray hat trimmed with gray tips.

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Mrs. Norrie Sellar appeared in a pale gray chiffon broadcloth coat and skirt, the former bewilderingly complex in its numberless plaits and sections. The coat had a short plaited corto. Topping this was a round gray velvet hat, almost flat, but having a little round mound for a crown. It was trimmed with gray tulle, and from the centre front of the brim, coming over the crown and rising from it in a backward slant, were gray aigrette feathers, each terminating in a tiny fan.

Miss Rita Barbey, who was with Mrs. Sellar, wore a tight Eton coat and skirt of plum-colored broadcloth, topped by a large felt hat and trimmed with ostrich tips of the same shade. The Eton coat had a turned-down collar of rich embroidery.

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Miss Julia Freeman wore at the dance given for her at Sherry's by her parents, Gen. Frank Morgan Freeman and Mrs. Freeman, an Empire robe of white silk point d'esprit over white liberty satin, trimmed with silver roses. It had a round neck edged with lace, and just below the lace silver roses encircled the top, then came another band of lace, and next a full puff of cloth or silver followed by more lace. The sleeves were short puffs with lace frills, trimmed with the silver roses. The bottom of the gown had white satin folds so arranged as to outline slightly squared circles, if the phrase may be used. These circles were of two sizes, the larger one about twelve inches long by nine inches high, and the smaller one—one between each two large ones—was half that size, the folds crossing in the centre at the outer edges of the circles and rising to form the adjacent circles. Through the centre of these circles, running in a straight line around the skirt, were two narrow folds of white satin, and on each side of these a serrated band of filmy white lace was inserted.

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The frock Miss Corinne Violett wore on Wednesday at her coming out reception was white satin chiffon cloth over silk trimmed with the tiniest of pink roses and silver bowknots. It was a princess robe shirred many times at, below, and above the waist line in corselet effect.

It had a lace stock and round guimpe of lace and narrow lace ruffles around the top and below the guimpe. Cloth of silver ribbon doubled and forming half-inch bands was twisted into careless bowknots some seven inches long. There was one of these near the centre front and one each side of it, with others to match in the back. The sleeves were short puffs of the chiffon and with narrow plaitings of lace matching those on the bodice. A Parisian touch was given by the left sleeve being decorated with bands of the tiny rosebuds carelessly fastened, while the right showed none.

Around the skirt below the knees—the upper one being just below the knees, the third about six inches from the edge of the deep knee flounce and the third midway between these ruffles were little two-inch double ruffles of the chiffon cloth, headed by the narrowest quilling of white satin ribbon. Just under the edge of this wide flounce, set on the silk foundation, was a full six-inch plaiting of chiffon, and set on around its top, like one long wreath, was a band of the little pink roses the size of small buttons. These veiled by the chiffon showed through it faintly pink.

On the outside of this deep overhanging flounce, near its lower edge, were placed at irregular intervals bowknots of the silver cloth, and occasionally a spray of the pink roses was drawn through a knot. There was no stiffness about the knots or roses.

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The Misses Constance and Beatrice Pratt have been wearing gowns exactly alike, topped by hats also exactly alike. The gowns are black velvet round skirts, topped by close-fitting black velvet Eton coats, having large collars of Irish crochet and elbow sleeves finished with turned-back sections of white lace. The hats are small and round with straight brims, also of black velvet. A long line of small pink roses crosses the front of each brim, extends around to each side, and then goes over the edge of the brim and under it at the sides near the back. Cachepeignes of pale blue ribbon finish the backs of the brims. They are unusually handsome gowns and hats, their simplicity adding to their chic.

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One of the season's débutantes has a fittingly girlish robe of white satin crêpe de chine for dancing. The top is cut round but not very low, and is bordered by a circular band two inches deep of heavy white lace. On the lower edge of this is set another band half an inch wide, with circular lace pendants an inch and half long by an inch in width. Under these pendants is placed a two-inch fold of pink liberty satin ribbon, carelessly caught to the bodice, and over this the lace pendants are caught. The ribbon is brought together in the centre front and tied in a loose bow with four-inch loops and ends. From under this ribbon decoration swings a deep, scant flounce of white net edged with lace and having four half-inch tucks at the lower part, the tucks being a quarter of an inch apart. Under this the bodice is gathered closely to the tight-fitting silk foundation. The deep girdle is formed of folds of pink liberty satin ribbon so tacked as to form a point in the front. In the back the two ends are slipped through a long oval buckle covered with satin embroidered in silver, and the ends, some ten inches wide, fall to the hem of the gown.

Evening toque of cloth of gold roses with black tulle and black osprey.

Seal Empire Coat. Ermine Short Coat with Sable. Black caraoul jacket with plain white ermine collar.

hang a bit loose, showing the folds of very thin silver gauze that extending up at the sides from the girdle form a waistcoat effect and are drawn in at the centre front and carried over, surplice fashion, to the left side under a spray of silver gauze leaves. From this spray of leaves and up to the top of the right shoulder and caught to the folds of silver gauze is a long spray of orange blossoms, the heavier part being at the bottom, the cloth of silver showing all the way up as the lace coat front swings loose. The coat skirts separate in the front, being three inches apart at the top and ten at the bottom. In the front end, half way from waist to floor, ending in points, the sides first rising some eight inches and then slanting down again form a deep point in the back that extends below the bottom of the skirt and down a foot or more on the chiffon train. There is no fullness about this coat skirt; it fits like a glove, and is lined with white chiffon.

The sleeves are large puffs of finely tucked chiffon, the tucks running around the arms. Three narrow ruffles of Point d'Alencon, each two inches wide, set on a chiffon or net foundation, and each slightly overlapping the other, end at the elbow. Silver gauze ribbon is tied around each sleeve at the head of each group of ruffles, and a spray of orange blossoms is fastened in each loose bow. At the tops of the sleeves the Duchesse lace extends out in equal effects over the tucked chiffon. The veil is designed to be a very voluminous one of white tulle, and across the front of the pompadour is a band of orange blossoms six inches long, ending at each side in a large white gardenia, from which trails of orange blossoms fall off at the side and back.

MARIE WELDON.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL TEMPERAMENT.

WHEN Mrs. Sutliffe passed through the laundry Monday morning Rindy was singing cheerily over her tub, and returned the lady's greeting with a smile even more radiant than usual.

"Well, Rindy, you look so happy—I'm sure the wedding came off in fine style!"

"No'm, the weddin' didn't come off at all," said Rindy quickly, a mometary shadow passing over her cheerful black face.

"Oh!" cried Mrs. Sutliffe, with an instant sympathy, "I'm so sorry. Wasn't Isaac—" she began, then broke off quickly.

"Oh, yes'm, Isaac, he's all right!" Rindy beamed again. "An' we're goin' to be ma'ed all right jes' as soon as we kin. It was the Puhsidin' Elder, Mis' Sutliffe—he done inte'fe'd!" Rindy frowned.

"I got the greates' respeck foh the Puhsidin' Elder—you know, M's' Sutliffe, and everybody knows, I'm secon' 'sistant sup'intendent of Sunday school myself!"—Rindy stood erect—"But sometimes folks is mighty puhtickler."

"Well?" encouraged Mrs. Sutliffe.

"Yes, Mis' Sutliffe, the Puhsidin' Elder done bust up our plans. I had my clo'es all ready, an' our weddin' trip was all planned"—Rindy's face grew cheerful with delighted recollection. "Ole Mis' Howard—I done washed her clo'es foh seven years!—she puhsented us with 'scursion tickets-to-Niagry-Falls-'n'-retu'nit" — as rendered by Rindy this was one word. "An' the Puhsidin' Elder done raise an obstickle, as he says. Jes' 'cause I ain't quite finished gettin' my divo'ce from George he 'fused to ma'y me an' Isaac!"

Mrs. Sutliffe emitted an inarticulate murmur of sympathy and summoned out her reserves of self-control. Getting herself well in hand, she spoke. "Too bad you hadn't arranged that before your plans were made! Of course, you lost the Niagara Falls trip—the excursion was a limited one, I suppose?"

"Don't you worry 'bout that, Mis' Sutliffe!" said Rindy, radiantly reassuring. "Isaac ain't the man to 'low a little thing like an obstickle to inte'fe' with his plans! Isaac's always philosophyin', Mis' Sutliffe, an' he says to me: 'Rindy,' he says, 'we ain't never goin' to git no tickets to Niagry-Falls-'n'-retu'n agin. We goin' to git ma'ed jes' as soon's that lawyer kin git yoh divo'ce; but we'll take our weddin' trip now, when it's all puhvided foh!'

"An' so we done took the trip, Mis' Sutliffe," finished Rindy, joyously, "an' I don't b'lieve anybody evah had a mo'e elegant honeymoon than me 'n' Isaac—'spite o' that Puhsidin' Elder an' his obstickle!"

L. Shaw

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT

We extend an invitation to our Patrons and friends to visit our magnificent new establishment and view the superb display of Hair Goods, Hair Ornaments and Hair Dressing Accessories.

HUMAN HAIR GOODS

With the increased facilities for carrying and displaying stock, we have assembled the largest assortment of strictly high class Human Hair Goods to be found in the world.

In anticipation of the opening of our new store, special artists have been employed for months, devoting their entire time to the designing, creation and dressing of models, embodying the latest effects and styles in both Imported and Domestic Coiffures, constituting a display that is at once interesting and instructive to the devotee of Fashion.

HAIR ORNAMENTS

We now have a large and most elaborate collection of Hair Ornaments and useful, desirable Toilet Articles in Tortoise and Amber Shell, Ivory, Jet; and many novelties in delicate designs, richly carved work, hand painted decorations, as well as mountings in gold, silver and jewels of all kinds.

HAIR DRESSING

Superbly appointed individual rooms for Hair Dressing, Hair Coloring, Marcel Waving, Scalp Treatment and Manicuring insure absolute privacy, and expert artists, leaders in their respective branches, assure satisfaction in every instance.

506 FIFTH AVENUE,
BETWEEN 42D AND 43D STS.

SAVE YOUR FEET

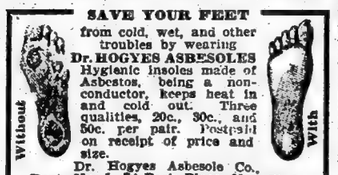

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J. H. CONNELLY,
Announces a Reduction Sale of
Ladies' Tailored Hats.

Smart hats have always been our chief feature. This is the opportunity for those who have not yet secured a "Connelly Hat" to do so now.

10 WEST 28TH STREET,
'Phone 3171 Madison Square. Near 5th Ave.

NOON REALLY THE NINTH HOUR.

NOT many people know that what we celebrate as noon was originally at 3 P. M. The reason for the change is interesting," said a Columbia University philologist the other day. "Noon, or 'nones,' as it was then known, was the hour at which the monks said their 'nones,' which were prayers at the ninth hour, or 3 o'clock. The monks reckoned time from the time of eating breakfast at 6 o'clock A. M. That was the beginning of their day. The monks were not permitted to eat their dinner until after they had said their 'nones.' This was a long time for men who had so much time to think of eating. They were all very hungry at 3 o'clock. By and by some of them cut the time a little short—prayed a little earlier. As time went on they clipped off enough time to bring the eating hour to its proper place, at midday, and 'nones' became 12 o'clock instead of 3, even though it meant the ninth hour."

A QUESTION IN CHEMISTRY.

"WELL, boys," said the Professor of Chemistry to his class at the Columbia College laboratory the other day, "how many of you have brought original questions to-day? You know in college work it is the student who does the most in original research who later becomes the successful scientist."

There was the usual silence; then a freshman, in quest of a reputation as a wit, said:

"Professor, what twofold chemical change did Lot's wife undergo?"

The professor, doubting the sincerity of the questioner, but not wishing to discourage any form of scientific inquisitiveness, said he knew of but one change, and of that only through hearsay, and if there had been any other he would be glad to hear what it was.

"Well," said the gleeful freshie, "first she turned to rubber; then she turned again into a pillar of salt."

THE FIVE-YEAR-OLD'S PRAYER.

TWO brothers, one 8, the other 5, were in the library when the younger one overturned the ink. When mother appeared and sought the culprit Winthrop denied it flatly. Shocked at the deliberate falsehood, the big brother hurriedly knelt down and said:

"Dear God: Please forgive Winthrop for telling lies. He doesn't know how wrong it is. Amen."

With a look of scandalized contempt at the kneeling brother, Winthrop knelt and prayed:

"Dear God: I wish my brother lived in another house so he couldn't peek. Amen."

COUGHING USES UP ENERGY.

COUGHING four times an hour for ten hours, says a mathematically inclined medical sharp, results in an expenditure of energy which requires for its regeneration the nourishment represented by the food value of three eggs or two glasses of milk. As a harassing cough is usually accompanied by digestive troubles, it frequently follows that the patient is unable to digest sufficient food for his bodily needs. Consequently this, among other reasons, justifies the advice often given by physicians to restrain as much as possible the tendency to cough.

THE WORLD OF ART AND ARTISTS

Vagaries of an Art Collector

Heber R. Bishop Brought Together Treasures Enough for a Museum, but New York Has Only a Part.

THE late Heber Reginald Bishop was a collector of thirty years' experience when he died, and since he steadily prospered in fortune, his later purchases were rather sensational at times. One may safely guess that the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia started in him, as in many others, a love of beautiful pictures and other objects of art, for he was buying Japanese lacquers and Chinese enamels in New York the very year after. Some of the results of these early "snoopings" may be seen at the galleries of the American Art Association, where the sale of most of his collections will take place.

Like other collectors we have heard of, Mr. Bishop had his peculiarities. He would not present the great jade collection to the Metropolitan without a promise that it should be shown in a room fitted up just in a given style. Of this donation of jades it has been said that so thorough and complete a gathering of objects wrought in nephrite and jadeite of all colors does not exist elsewhere, even in China; while some of the large pieces are celebrated objects, unique, and also famous for their size and color, and for their beauty also, according to Chinese standards.

As a collector of bric-à-brac Mr. Bishop soon branched out in pursuit of Chinese porcelains, bronzes of China, Korea and Japan, swords of the Orient and swords of Europe. It was about 1882 that he made a grand sweep of the dens of Oriental bric-à-brac in Paris, having determined to acquire big and little pieces in iron as well as bronze, in cloisonné enamel and such alloys of copper as the clever craftsmen of the Far West know the secret of. At this time Mr. Bishop cherished the ambition to build an art gallery and place therein all his Oriental pieces, his pictures, of which he already had a goodly number, and whatever he might find afterward to increase and round out his treasures. His pictures belong chiefly to purchases made in the early eighties.

This project was never carried out.

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His iron, bronze, and other metallic masterpieces were stowed away, and the splendid Chinese and Japanese textiles he had collected were left to closets and camphor chests. What had occurred? Why, Mr. Bishop had fallen victim to the magical influence that resides in jade, and the new passion was so strong that pretty much everything else must yield to it. His large interests in Cuba and his connections with electrical business may not have suffered; but paintings and textiles and other Oriental bric-à-brac could not win his attention if there was a famous bit of jade anywhere to be found, the owner of which was willing to sell. At the Brayton Ives sale he obtained among other gems the famous gourd piece now in the Metropolitan. In England he got the pick of the Wells collection, and it became known very soon in Paris that there was a veritable, not a bogus, "American uncle" in the field for any jade or jadeite or rock crystal object distinguished for workmanship, size, or color.

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Jade owes its existence to the sportive fancy of the spirits of earth and water who have concealed underground and in a most indestructible form the tender green of Springtide, the opalescent grays of the clouded sky at dawn, the olive note of grassy dunes, the yellows and dull reds of berries and fruits. If such hues are lost for a time above ground, their stony counterfeits deep in the soil prevent a complete loss of them, and warrant their return with the revolving year.

So it is perfectly natural that objects made of jade bring luck to their owners; what is more important, they clutch luck by the neck and hold it fast. Less certain, perhaps, are the curative, the medical properties of jade, although we know that thousands of profound physicians in the Orient have so much faith in its virtue that they administer scrapings of jade internally, much as the old doctors with us fed their patients calomel—but with less drastic results in the case of jade. The material also furnishes the poets and literary artificers of the Middle Flowery Kingdom with a stock material for similes and tropes. In this line what the camel is to the poet of the desert Arabs, and the palm tree to the Persians, that is jade to the Chinese.

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Doubtless Mr. Bishop would have returned to his earlier ambition in time and laid the ground lines of a museum had the necessary years been accorded. Perhaps he would have left it to New York; and then all these paintings and objects of industrial art which will be scattered by Tuesday evening, Jan. 23, would have become the property of the city. That jade room at the Metropolitan does not contain all his ownings in this branch. Especially are jades the feature of the session on Friday afternoon, the 19th—amulets of jade, seals, dishes, wine pitchers, (of course jade promptly notifies you by bubbling if your friend has put poison in the cup,) openwork medallions, panels, &c. A smallish screen with five panels marvelously wrought and inscribed is about as lovely a stone of green as one could wish, and excites surprise that it was not included in the gift to the Metropolitan.

Mr. Bishop developed toward the last into many-sidedness as a collector; besides the Oriental ivories there are large and important seventeenth century groups from Italy; and besides the paintings and engravings by European and American artists, there is a famous gathering of pictures from old China, Tibet, and Japan.

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The paintings will open the long series of auctions, and exceptionally will be sold at Mendelssohn Hall on Friday evening, Jan. 19. From them a half dozen or more have been selected, and appear in to-day's Pictorial Supplement as representative of the average among the eighty-six canvases. The great Salon piece by Carle Vernet, dated 1789, could not be reproduced to advantage owing to its peculiar shape and the multiplicity of figures. Corot's charming "Morning at Ville d'Avray," Israel's boy reading, called "The Rising Tide;" "Ploughing," by Jakob Maris, and others similarly melting in outline, scarcely yield satisfactory results. Mr. Bishop preferred figures to landscapes, and the page of illustrations is fairly typical of this part of his varied collections.

The ewe and yearling lamb by Constant Troyon show that painter to advantage, though the other Troyon, a landscape with cattle, offers the sort of picture most seen on this side of the ocean. The former is better for illustration; the landscape with cows is richer in tone, and generally a more brilliant bit of work.

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The famous military painter Alphonse de Neuville, who was a soldier himself, seems to have appealed strongly to this amateur; since no less than six of his canvases are in the small collection. "Officers Reconnoitring," is remarkable for the good painting of the mottled gray horse, whose form is relieved against another of a darkish bay. Their riders have gone afoot up the road between the hills to spy out the country behind the range. Orderlies and officers are examples of the army uniforms in 1882, and are in perfectly natural attitudes. Others in the collection noteworthy are a trumpeter and officer of hussars in a charge and a typical French soldier of the line lighting his pipe, dated 1876.

Detaille, his rival in military pictures, is represented by two canvases, of which the humorous one, a scene of open air shaving in camp, is here reproduced. The human types can be recognized at once as essentially French. Roybet's standard-bearer, on the other side of the page from the Detaille, has the marvelous brushwork of that master of genre, the rich painting of stuffs and ruffs and a more evident intention to be simple and Dutch in the painting of room and contents than one finds in much of his later work. It belongs to 1880, or earlier.

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Brozik, the Bohemian artist educated in Munich, has rarely had a better picture to represent him than "The Uncle's Visit." We have here some of the brilliant quality of Munkacsy at his best, though it must be confessed that the latter's picture in this same collection, "The Last Hours of a Condemned Man," has a tragic quality in the coloring and pose which puts it apart. But Brozik's visiting uncle, with his red velvet suit, big ruff and earnest, argumentative face, the pretty niece in white satin who brings the wine, the jovial pater-familias, and plump lady of the house, make up a pleasing group, very carefully and well painted.

"A Girl's Head," by old Ludwig Knaus, in her suggestion of Greuze and Watteau, with a wine-colored ribbon in her hair and her gown of brocade with flowers, has the happy nature of the painter himself in every brushstroke. Her young head is well detached from the grayish, dark background. The date is 1881. "The Pet Bird" is one of the late William Bouguereau's early works, dated 1867, and has a more natural touch than one finds in his mythological figures at a later period. The little girl's gown is blue silk, the wide-sleeved shirt is white, and the bows at the wrists are of black velvet. The colors of the bullfinch are not without relation to those chosen for the table cloth against which the child leans.

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A painting only four feet high, but almost fifteen feet long, presents a case where few buildings save a museum could be found to hang it properly. That is the size of a curious "processional" by Carle Vernet, signed 1789, and plainly the outcome of that classical spirit the painters of the day found at Rome. It is Rome itself—the Coliseum, two extant arches on the Forum, and temples which are imagined on overlooking hills. Along the foreground rolls the triumphal train of Paulus Aemelius. The Roman General is drawn according to precedent by four milk-white horses, but instead of standing in a high chariot he sits a throne on a triumphal cart. After him follow the prisoners, male and female. Before him are frantic musicians. Many of these figures are very handsomely painted. The big canvas will be the last one to be sold at Mendelssohn Hall. This (Sunday) afternoon the galleries will be open from 2 to 6.

CURRENT NEWS OF ART.

Pittsburg is being tested just now as to the progress her citizens have made in artistic feeling since the millions of Mr. Carnegie have been engaged in the good work of liberal education in music, the fine arts and science. The touchstone is the County Court House at Allegheny, designed by the late H. H. Richardson, which has long made Pittsburg notable as the possessor of a famous piece of architecture. Richardson is the greatest architect we have produced, and this Court House is one of his finest creations, although the site is far from ideal, and the surroundings are disgusting. Pittsburg has renewed a former attempt to destroy the beauty of this building by adding stories to it.

Instead of taking adjacent property and obtaining the necessary extensions by additions in perfect keeping with the structure, the idea is to run it up in the air, following New York precedents, and incidentally ruin the artistic value of the Court House. Far better would it be to build an entirely new Court House elsewhere and turn Richardson's masterpiece to some other use than to hack and hew at it. Pittsburg will need some such building very soon. If the courts need elbow room the municipality should appoint a commission for site and imitate Cleveland in laying out a series of municipal buildings, to be erected as they are most needed, on a general plan, to be adhered to in the future. This plan might or might not include the Richardson Court House, but it would turn aside the pernicious activity of those who have been plotting its mutilation.

Two years ago the Fine Arts Federation and the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, alarmed at the news from Pittsburg, passed resolutions urging that it be spared; early last year the T-Square Club of Pittsburg entered the protest of its architect members, Mr. Beatty, Director of Fine Arts in the Carnegie Institute, now adds his voice. Such ill-considered alterations, he says, involve a "damage to our reputation, to our standing among the cities of the world," and an actual loss, "the loss of a great work of art and the consequent loss of prestige." Mr. Beatty asks for an additional building, which is "nothing to rich Allegheny County."

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One of the most sumptuous books of modern times has just been completed in 100 copies privately printed by the estate of the late Heber R. Bishop. It is a work begun by Mr. Bishop fifteen years ago, when he began to ransack the world for the finest objects in jade obtainable. "Investigations and Studies in Jade" is bound by Stikeman in two "Jumbo" folios, red morocco with silk linings. The text is printed on handmade American paper, and the illustrations of rare jades from China, Burmah, New Zealand, and other lands are printed in colored lithographs by Prang and Forbes or engraved on copper by Smillie, Richard, Le Rat, Guerard, Courtry, Piguet, and Sulpis. There are woodcuts in the text by Leveille, Klotz, Aikman, Johnson, and Bellinger, and photographs by Bierstadt. A score of collaborators are mentioned in the preface by the late Mr. Bishop. Dr. Stephen H. Bushnell, George Frederick Kuns, Tadamasha Hayashi, and Dr. A. B. Meyer of Dresden are among the contributors and assistants, and so are Dr. Thomas Wilson of the Smithsonian and Mrs. Zelia Nuttall.

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One of the Chinese names for a special kind of green jade is Fei-Ts'ui, the joint term for a variety of kingfisher, of which the cock (Fei) has a reddish plumage and the hen (Ts'ui) has green. These pretty birds established among Chinese amateurs a term for a particular sort of jade. Mr. Hayashi strove to describe another kind by saying it was like "bits of moss caught up and held in melting snow." Everything that is possible to learn concerning the origin, the scientific makeup, and the working of jade is to be found in these majestic tomes, which may be found in the libraries of Columbia University and the Metropolitan; there is also a copy at the Grolier Club. Chinese pictures of the various processes in jade carving are beautifully reproduced.

Pleasant to learn from strictly native sources that jade forms very gradually, deep in the rocks, and as it were grows; so that like a vegetable it may be dug up too soon, if it be not allowed to ripen and perfect itself! The inference is that old worn-out mines, if left to themselves, will produce the mineral once more. There two volumes are said to have cost Mr. Bishop and his estate more than $100,000.

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In their little galleries at 291 Fifth Avenue the Photo-Secessionists are enjoying an exhibition of prints by French photographers, arranged by Robert Demarchy, whose pictures have been seen in "Camera Work." Nudes by Puyo and La Bègue and landscapes by other Frenchmen show clever manipulators of the camera. The largest contribution is from M. Demarchy himself, who shows thirty prints, including a capital "Toucques Valley" and shorescapes with figures that look like sepia water colors.

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Water colors by F. Hopkinson Smith line the Noé Art Galleries, 308 Fifth Avenue, with notes of travel in Holland and England, Spain and Sweden, France and Italy. The Stockholm pictures will be specially liked, for that picturesque Venice of the North is rarely visited by our artists. Of course the other Venice has not been neglected. Mr. Smith has plenty of American humor and sees things in his own way, promptly putting them on paper with a verve that carries the observer with him. There are fifty-two water colors in this collection and not a stupid one in the lot.

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The Carnegie Institute of Pittsburg has bought from its international exhibition "Evening in a Studio," by Lucien Simon of Paris; "Weaver at Laren," by Martin Borgord of Pittsburg; "Intense Life," by Charles Hoffbauer of Paris; "Judas Covenanting with the High Priests," by Henry O. Tanner, an American negro of Pittsburg, resident in Paris, and "Sycamore Hill," by Edward W. Redfield of Pennsylvania. These five pictures now take their places in the permanent gallery of the institute.

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"America," one of the most successful of the four groups of continents, designed by Daniel C. French for the Custom House on Bowling Green, is reproduced here. Behind America lingers with wistful look an Indian chief, and by her side kneels the genius of invention with his hand on a winged wheel.

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Miss Ellen Emmet of New York is showing ninety-four pictures and sketches, mostly portraits, at Copley Hall, Boston. A writer in The Evening Transcript says: "Miss Emmet is a serious artist, never indulges in display, in dexterity practiced for its own sake; her work has the everadorable 'modesty of nature.'"

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A portrait of President Roosevelt is the centre of a group of likenesses by George Burroughs Torrey which will be open to the public to-morrow at the Schaus Galleries, 204 Fifth Avenue.

WHAT THE ARTISTS ARE DOING.

IN the smoking room of the Montclair Golf Club there has been hung a painting called "The Booby-Prize Winner" that is a source of not only artistic pleasure but also of no little amusement to the club members. The canvas, which was painted by L. C. Earle, portrays an elderly golfer standing by a table on which rests a large parti-colored ball; and it is clear to the average man who plays the game that the prize winner is wondering just why he couldn't hit his ball more often than he did. The face of the golfer bears a striking resemblance to Gibson's "Mr. Pipp," which is not at all unusual, since the same model posed for both studies. In his studio in East Twenty-first Street Mr. Earle is now painting a portrait of Mr. Philip Doremus of Montclair.

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In her studio in the Sherwood Mrs. C. C. Cooper has two characteristic paintings that are souvenirs of the Dutch and French villages in which she and her husband spent the Summer and Autumn. One, called "The Burlaps Weaver," was painted in Holland, and shows a cottage interior with an old weaver at work at a rustic loom. The other is a "Street in Clisson," and shows a sunny vista of a winding thoroughfare. While he was abroad Mr. Cooper looked in vain for one of his beloved "skyscrapers." The nearest thing he found to these purely American institutions was in Rotterdam, where an eight-story structure thrusting its walls up above the average three-story façade almost made him homesick.

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George de Forest Brush has given up his city studio for a while and gone to his home in Dublin, N. H.

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For the sake of making his studies "on the spot" Fred Dana Marsh follows, to a certain extent, the hazardous calling of the men who build our tall office buildings and our great bridges. To get the necessary studies for his pictures of these engineers and mechanics actually at work he goes up on the very top of these skeleton structures or climbs out over the river tides where the framework of a bridge is being riveted together. How dangerous his art becomes to him may be gathered from the fact that it is estimated that one life is lost to every two skyscrapers erected.

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Henry B. Snell is working on a large English coast scene that is to go to the society show. The studies for it were made on the coast of Cornwall.

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In the intervals of getting ready for an exhibition of his paintings of wild animals, which is to be held in the gallery of the Salmagundi Club in February, W. H. Drake is trying his hand at our domestic pets. On his easel at present is a study of a big white cat surrounded by her kittens, the picture being a far cry from Mr. Drake's usual subjects. One of these, which he calls "Waiting for the Rajah," shows an elephant in all his state trappings kneeling outside a temple. The canvas is intended for the annual auction sale at the Salmagundi Club.

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One of the pictures R. M. Shurtleff is to show in the Clausen Galleries at his forthcoming exhibition is a view of Mount Porter, the crowning point of the landscape in the rear of his home in the Keene Valley. Although Mr. Shurtleff has been spending his Summers in the Adirondacks for thirty years, he declares he hasn't had time to see all the beauties of his favorite vale yet.

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F. K. M. Rehn is showing in the Macbeth Gallery at present an unusually large marine called "Rainy Day, Coast of Massachusetts."

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Jerome Myers has sent to the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts two of his most recent representations of city life, called "The Recreation Pier" and "Italians on Fort George." A young woman who was looking at one of Mr. Myers's canvases in Macbeth's the other afternoon cried out: "Why, Myers has actually gone to the country!" It was explained to the discoverer of this new trait on the artist's part that as a matter of fact he had gone no further afield than our own Fort George.

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Charles Haag, a local sculptor of Swedish birth, is giving an exhibition of his work in the New Gallery for a fortnight. His subjects are drawn from the laborers of this and his native country, and include such titles as "Miners—The Strike," "Accord," and "Hauling the Sail." They are all in plaster tinted to a bronze shade.

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Robert Henri has been showing recently in his studio some canvases by one of his old Paris friends, Curtis Williamson of Toronto. They are all French or Dutch subjects, cottage interiors, old peasants, and similar themes.

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A figure study by Albert Herter that has never been shown in public before may now be seen at Kraushaar's. It is called "Reverie," and reveals one of his tall, comely women standing in a garden, one may presume, with a round Japanese lantern behind her head. The glow from the lantern is a reddish orange, and this light not only illumines the lady's face, but also casts its rays on some greenish blue flowers that are in the upper corner of the tall, narrow panel.

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Arthur B. Davies is working on several large canvases that are the result of his trip to California last Summer. They are all landscapes with figures, and in one of them he had introduced the gigantic redwood trees of the Coast.

"AMERICA," GROUP FOR FRONT OF NEW CUSTOM HOUSE ON BOWLING GREEN, BY DANIEL C. FRENCH

TALK OF THE STUDIOS.

CARLTON T. CHAPMAN is putting the finishing touches to his new marine, the sea fight between the Bon Homme Richard and the Serapis.

As Secretary of the American Water Color Society, Mr. Chapman has just issued a circular in regard to the forthcoming exhibition, which he says bids fair to eclipse previous shows, partly on account of larger quarters secured this year, the galleries of the American Fine Arts Society. These galleries will enable the water colorists to make a more extensive display of their work, and also miniatures, etchings, and drawings in black and white other than oil.

"We hope to get a number of important pictures from abroad," said Mr. Chapman, "and in addition to those usually sent in to the society, we expect to arrange for many other pictures from Sargent and other famous men in Europe, water colors from men of reputation, and artistic etchings from well-known painter etchers." William T. Evans has offered a prize of $300 for the most meritorious water color painted in this country by an American artist.

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Over one hundred academicians and associates of the National Academy of Design received Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in the assembly rooms of the academy on Wednesday evening and welcomed him to the home of America's famous art institution. Frederick Dielman, President of the academy, and Secretary Harry W. Watrous received, and among those present were J. Alden Weir, J. Francis Murphy, Leonard Ochtman, Walter Shirlaw, George H. Smillie, James D. Smillie, C. Y. Turner, William T. Smedley, Daniel C. French, Will H. Low, George W. Maynard, William H. Howe, H. Bolton Jones, and B. West Clinedinst.

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Emil Carlsen, who won the Webb Prize for his "Starry Night, Old Windham," at the annual exhibition of the Society of American Artists last year, has begun work on a marine for the Spring exhibition of the society, and a companion picture to his "Easterly Storm," now on view at the annual exhibition of the Academy. It is from the Maine coast near Algonquit, and shows the passing of an easterly storm. The sun is breaking through the gray clouds and strikes the ocean in the distance, while a rugged promontory and incoming combers fill the foreground. It is the intention of the artist to make the sunlight dancing on the distant waters a distinct note in the composition.

Mr. Carlsen is also working upon a landscape with two large sycamore trees, with full moon rising over the treetops. The landscape is of the rocky Windham country in Connecticut, and depicts a crest of a hill, with winding valley stretching away to the left in the distance. His painting of still life, which received a gold medal at the St. Louis Exposition, has been presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the gift of William A. Read

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Henry R. Poore is at Lyme, Conn., where he is painting landscapes in the open from a little studio built on runners, devised to obtain certain snow effects of the rolling country, rocky hills and patches of woodland.

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Edward W. Redfield of Centre Bridge, Penn., and Charles Rosen and W. L. Lathrop are members of a little art colony at New Hope, Penn., where they have Winter quarters. Mr. Redfield has taken a Hallgarten prize at an academy exhibition, and is also a member of the Society of American Artists.

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Miss Lelia Usher has opened a studio at 55 East Fifty-ninth Street, where she gave an exhibition recently of her work in sculpture. Miss Usher has just completed a bronze bust of Robert Underwood Johnson of The Century Magazine, which has been greatly admired. Miss Usher's bronze bust of Booker Washington, shown at the St. Louis Exposition and at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, has just been purchased by subscription, and presented to Hampton Institute of Virginia.

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Other examples in bronze in the studio of the sculptors are a medallion of Prof. Francis James Child of Harvard University and one of Miss Susan B. Anthony. Copies of the medallion of Prof. Child hang in the Child Memorial Library, Cambridge, Mass., and in Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. Miss Usher has recently received an order to duplicate her medallion of Miss Anthony in bronze for presentation to Rochester University of Rochester, N. Y.

A copy of this medallion has been previously presented to Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania, by Dr. Howard A. Kelly of Baltimore, Md. Miss Usher will receive on Friday afternoons during the present season at her Fifty-ninth Street studio.

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An exhibition of paintings in the antique fresco process by Max F. Friederang was opened in the Friederang Studio, 1,236 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 9. The paintings are on view daily, including evenings.

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Signor Paolo Francesco Finocchiaro, who has a studio in the Bryant Park Building, is completing several portrait commissions.

Signor Finocchiaro is a Sicilian by birth. This is his sixth season in America. He has painted portraits of many members of the Italian nobility, including Queen Margherita, Princess Candida, Duchess Massari, and Comtesse Morosini of Venice. He has also painted a portrait of Pope Leo XIII.

Speaking of art conditions in this country, Signor Finocchiaro expressed as his opinion that America is now passing through an artistic period that might be well compared to the flourishing days of the Italian Renaissance in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, days when the bankers, Princes, Popes, and Cardinals of Italy were liberal patrons of the fine arts.

"Your American landscapes are the best in the world," remarked the artist, "and I predict that within fifty years, or even less, this country will take the lead in art."

Like many other artists from abroad Signor Finocchiaro believes in the removal of the prohibitive tariff on art. "I would like to see this tariff removed," he said, "and I am glad to see an agitation in this direction."

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George M. Reevs, who has a studio at 37-45 West Twenty-second Street, will give an exhibition of his recent portraits on Saturday, Jan. 20, from 2 o'clock until 4 P. M.

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George D. M. Peixotto has returned to New York and has reopened his studio in the Mendelssohn Building.

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Robert Reid is still engaged upon his commission given by Mr. H. H. Rogers for the Memorial Church at Fairhaven, Mass. Three windows illustrating the Beatitudes have recently been placed in the church. The artist has spent much of his time for several years upon this work.

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Five of Jonas Lie's recent paintings have been placed on view in the New Gallery. These pictures include "Sentinels," "Snowclad," "Sundown," "Storm," and "Virginia Creeper." The two pictures "Sentinels" and "Sundown" were Summer inspirations of the artist during his vacation in Nova Scotia, a country of many varied landscape effects.

Following the display of the Lie pictures at the New Gallery an exhibition of etchings by four American etchers will be held, the date to be announced in the near future.

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"Down Near Sandy Hook," a landscape, by Albert L. Groll, and a picture which has been much admired by connoisseurs, has been purchased by John E. Linde, a well-known collector of Hoboken, N. J., who will add the canvas to his interesting collection of American paintings. Mr. Linde has recently acquired a picture by Warren Davis, and also a small bronze piece of a Rocky Mountain goat by Edward W. Deming. His collection of Indian curios and trappings is one of the finest and most complete in the country.

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Recent portraits by Irving R. Wiles, shown in the artist's studio, include likenesses of William T. Smedley, N. A., and of Miss Gladys Wiles, a daughter of the portraitist.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK'S FIRST PRINTER.

AN exceptionally fine letter of William Bradford, the first printer in New York, has just been presented to the New York Historical Society by Mrs. Eugene A. Hoffman, widow of Dean Hoffman, and who at the time of his death was President of the Historical Society. Letters of William Bradford are one of the autograph rarities so seldom obtainable as to make the occasion when it does come of peculiar interest. The New York Historical Society possesses a number of early imprints of Bradford as well as very complete files of the New York Gazette, the first newspaper established in this city, started by Bradford in 1725, but never before was it fortunate enough to secure a letter of the famous printer.

The letter shows traces of extreme old age, and has been carefully mounted, inlaid, to be more correct, upon a stiff piece of cardboard in order to preserve it from future injury. The letter was written in this city June 26, 1724, and it is curious to note that while Bradford complains of his health and strength he lived twenty-eight years longer, dying in 1752 at the ripe old age of 94 years. The letter, which is written to Capt. Denne, is:

"It is so long since I have writ to you that I have almost forgot what to write, altho' I have received several letters from you, and do blame myself for not answering yrs., and it has been only hurry of business that has occasioned my neglect. It is not often that I have business that presses upon me, and when it does come I am willing to embrace it while I have health and strength to perform, which I know will not last long. And now that I do write I have only to acquaint you that we are all in reasonable good health. (Thanks be to God.) My wife has lately had a pretty hard spell of indisposition, but is very well recovered. Son William's wife is gone to Philadelphia to put her son to nurse.

"I have nothing of news to tell you. I suppose you have heard that Mr. Jamison is superseded from being Chief Justice in New Jersey and also from being Recorder of ye Citty of New York.

"I sent you three bushels of Buck-Wheat, according to your order, which I hope you have received before now.

"This with mine and wife's love to you and to Mrs. Denne, is all at present from

"Your friend and Servt.,

"WILL. BRADFORD."

No letter of Bradford has been offered for sale in the auction room, but it is safe to say that were this letter offered at public sale it would bring several hundred dollars.

THE RETORT IN KIND.

THERE is one teacher in the city system who will be more careful hereafter in the way he reproves his scholars for lack of ability," said a New York pedagogue the other day. This teacher had a boy who was particularly stupid about his arithmetic, so as a stimulus to increased effort he said to him:

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself. When George Washington was your age he was a surveyor."

"Well," retorted the boy quickly, "when he was your age he was President of the United States."

Art Galleries.

"Old Masters"

The Ehrich Galleries,

8 West 33d Street.

PART FIVE.

The New York Times.

BUSINESS SECTION
Real Estate, Financial and Commercial.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 14, 1906.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The hesitation displayed by the stock market in the first three days of last week resembled in its general characteristics a similar pause which the markets made during the first four days of the previous week, and while conditions in the money market were somewhat different in these two periods, the reasons for the hesitation in each case were probably largely the same. The prominent characteristic of the market during both these periods was the unhurried liquidation under way. The sales were conducted with such regard for the volume of buying that it was only in a trifling degree, in each case near the close of the pause, that the equipoise of the market was disturbed and prices made to dip slightly downward. Such periods of realizing are always seen in rising markets, and the value of them to those having in charge the operations for the advance is very obvious. In addition to their opportunity presented for the reduction of lines of stock accumulated in order to help the market up, advantage is also taken of these moments of hesitation to change the point of attack by disposing of one or more lines of stocks which have been carried, for the time being, as far as circumstances warrant, and to accumulate others for the purpose of "bringing them into line" with the general market. But beyond these motives underlying the momentary abandonment of aggressive tactics, there is the further incentive of placing before the great army of outside buyers what is deemed an opportunity to "get into the market on a reaction." For, if prices have been advancing violently for a period of days or weeks and one of these pauses comes, especially if it persists for so long a period as three or four days, the general aspect of the market, owing to the comparison it presents with the previous advancing movement, is one of reaction, and is therefore attractive to speculators, or even to investors, who were without stocks during the preceding rise and who are waiting therefore for a reaction. The marked pause at the very opening of the year lasted a day longer than that of last week, but it is not improbable that the decidedly easier rates for money obtaining last week made it a much simpler matter to complete such selling as was necessary within the three days more readily than within the four days at the first of the year, when rates were far higher. With the conclusion of these sales on Wednesday, the market, with its path smoothed before it by the steady decline in both call loan and time loan rates and with the threatening shadow of an increase in the Bank of England's discount rate, this involving the possibility of immediate export of gold, dissipated, rose vigorously, its advance being marked by new high records in so many directions that on Friday the general price average was higher than it has ever been before.

It is perhaps not entirely without significance that just at a moment when the steady advance has resulted in the fixing of such figures for many stocks as to convince most sober-minded people that values and price have come very near to the parting of the ways, the features of last week's rise should have been the stocks commonly known as the "Hill" group of securities. For, while in perhaps seventy-five issues out of one hundred traded in on the Stock Exchange, there is entire agreement that prices have gone as far as real values permit, there is no such agreement in the case of the Hill stocks, and, in fact, there is a widespread belief that owing to the peculiar conditions surrounding these issues, they are by no means to be grouped with those stocks whose prices are, by common consent, too high. This distinction in the case of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific issues is due to the ideas commonly held of the value of the iron ore properties on the Mesaba Range and elsewhere, owned outright or controlled by the Great Northern Railroad, and again to the belief generally entertained that it is a question of a very short time only before the Great Northern becomes the owner in fee simple of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, terminating the plan under which half of the stock of that road is now held by the Northern Pacific and paying to the Northern Pacific such a price for its share of the Burlington as will place the Northern Pacific itself in position to make an exceedingly handsome distribution to the stockholders. So far as the ore properties of the Great Northern are concerned, these facts are known: That the Great Northern owns or controls over 80,000 acres of land within the ore regions, some 20,000 acres of which is proved land, that is, is known to contain great bodies of ore, some of which, such as that in the Great Mahoning and Stevenson mines, is already well developed; that the United States Steel Corporation, which now takes the products of the two mines mentioned, is unquestionably anxious to secure upon reasonable terms all these ore holdings, and has so informed Mr. Hill; that sooner or later an agreement as to the disposition of these lands to the Steel Corporation must be reached and that when this comes about it will mean both in royalties and in traffic such returns to the Great Northern as will make it one of the richest and most powerful railroads in the world. By the acquisition of the Burlington, with its entrance into Chicago and its lines to the cotton fields, the Great Northern would be in exceptional position to meet the competition which must exist between the three great transcontinental railroad systems, for it is proper to include the Gould project as a member of the triumvirate. It is from the ore lands, which stand in the same relation to the Great Northern as do the coal lands of the Lackawanna to that road, that the profits which holders of these stocks await are expected to come. On the other hand, it is from the sale of its holdings of Burlington that the Northern Pacific must secure such funds as will permit a distribution commensurate with the hopes and expectations of the holders of its stocks. No such sale of the Burlington to the Great Northern could be carried through without the retirement of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy joint 4 per cent. bonds, which are guaranteed jointly by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, and again it may not be without some significance that at the close of the week these bonds presented evidence of urgent buying. Whether these various factors are to mature in the near future or at a time somewhat more remote is, of course, an open question, but some light at least is shed upon the situation by the fact that near the close of last week there was made to representatives of the Union Pacific Railroad, which has, of course, large holdings of Great Northern and Northern Pacific as a result of the Northern Securities adjustment, a most flattering offer for the Great Northern, which the Union Pacific still holds. This offer, it may be added, was refused.

The tendency of our own and foreign money markets last week was toward ease. At home there occurred declines in the rates demanded both on call and on time loans, and the supply of money in this city was increased very largely by receipts from Canada, from San Francisco, and through the channels which are usually open at this time of the year for the accumulation here of interior moneys. So sharp was the decline in rates that there aro fear that gold exports might follow, especially so if the Bank of England increased its discount rate, which seemed not impossible. The English Bank, however, not only took no such action, but in its weekly statement revealed a much more favorable position than heretofore, and in the same way the weekly statement of the Bank of France was equally reassuring. This is not to say, however, that with a continuation of the ease in money here there will be no exports, for it is evident that preparations for loans to Russia by both Paris and Berlin are under way, and in the course of these preparations and as a result of the heavy payments which our bankers must make to foreign bankers before the end of the present month, exports of gold are quite within the possibilities. There was further progress toward the settlement of the Russian disorders, and our international banking houses were advised that the Moroccan difficulties would undoubtedly be smoothed out without trouble.

FREIGHT CAR DETENTION.

Illinois Central Reports 22,000 of Its Cars In Use on Other Lines—A Suggested Remedy.

The urgent demand that has existed for months for equipment for the handling of the enormous traffic on all railroad lines has accentuated the car-borrowing evil, which at times causes serious inconvenience to the roads which happen to be the victims of the practice. In times like these, practically all the railroads detain the equipment which comes to their lines from other roads and use the cars for their own purposes. It is a haphazard sort of an arrangement, however, and as it works out practically some roads are decidedly the losers. Any road that can keep a larger number of cars belonging to other roads than the number of its own cars which are off its lines, of course, has no reason to complain of the detention of its cars. As it happens, however, the figures do not always balance.

An official of the Illinois Central Railroad said last week that his company had on its lines about 9,000 cars of other companies, whereas, no less than 22,000 of Illinois Central cars were out of the possession of the company and in use on other lines. This shows to what extent the detention of freight cars by lines which do not own them has gone as a result of the pressing demand for the transportation of merchandise. An official of one of the large railroads entering Chicago said that matters there had reached such a point that he would not allow his cars, whenever it was possible to avoid it, to go outside of his actual control. He said that the chances were that as soon as the car was unloaded on a siding which communicated with any other road the car would immediately be filled, possibly with merchandise intended for New England or some other point distant from the company's lines. There is, of course, no telling when the car would again be in the hands of its owner.

A charge of $1 a day is made on all cars that are employed by lines other than those which own the equipment, but in times like these all roads are perfectly willing to pay this charge and to keep and use the car indefinitely. The remedy for this evil which railroad officials have talked about a great deal without putting into effect is the railroad clearing house. There is no suggestion, however, that there is sufficient unanimity of opinion on this subject to admit of the establishment of such a system. Were a clearing house in existence it would be possible in a general way to maintain equilibrium between the number of cars borrowed by any line and the number of cars of its own which were in use on other lines. It would also permit of the return of freight cars to their own lines at the most convenient point instead of at the point at which they originally left the lines of the companies which own the cars.

Organization of National Banks.

In the year ended Dec. 31, 1905, the number of National banking associations was increased by 486, with capital of $30,952,500, of which 314, with an aggregate capital of $8,277,500, were banks with individual capital of less than $50,000, and 172, with capital of $22,675,000, individual capital of $50,000 or more. The number of conversions of State banks into National banking associations was 46, reorganizations of State and private banks 177, and primary organizations 263.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION

How Canada Has Solved It with Fair Success.

MUCH FLEXIBILITY SECURED

Circulation Rises with Crop Demands —Some Interesting Comparisons with Our System.

Congressman Fowler's currency bill, for which the sensational antics of the money market during November and December have earned a greater degree of public attention than is usually accorded financial measures, embodies many of the features of the system to which the currency of Canada owes its admirable quality of elasticity.

While our own existing National bank currency, secured by Government bonds deposited in the Treasury at Washington, has the undoubted qualification of being absolutely safe as long as the United States remains a solvent Nation, our experience with this form of currency, dating from the sixties, has found it wanting entirely in the capacity to expand in the seasons of the year when crop movements or the exigencies of trade need an increased money supply.

It is axiomatic that a bond-secured currency is of necessity inelastic, for a bank must tie up as much or more money in the purchase of Government bonds than the amount of the notes which the deposit of those bonds in the Treasury permits it to issue. Its ability to accommodate its patrons is thus diminished rather than increased.

Canadian currency, on the other hand, meets every requirement of the fluctuating demands of commerce, and the test of experience has proved it to be entirely safe. The notes of every bank that has failed in Canada—and there have been only eight failures in twenty years—have always been paid in full immediately, and the redemption fund maintained by the Government for that purpose has in each case been fully indemnified for such redemptions out of the assets of the failed banks, so that it has never suffered depletion to a dangerous degree.

The Canadian banks chartered by the Dominion Government are permitted to issue circulating notes to the amount of their paid-up capital, and the issues are secured by the assets of the banks and by a redemption fund held by the Minister of Finance, to which each bank contributes to the extent of 5 per cent. of its average circulation. In the case of the failure of a bank the notes constitute a prior lien upon the assets of the institution, which in Canada includes an obligation upon the bank's stockholders to double the amount of each one's holdings. The notes draw 5 per cent. interest from the date of default until the time set for redemption. All Canadian banks are required to maintain their notes at par and must provide for their redemption in the principal cities of each province. The 5 per cent. redemption fund ceases to be a burden upon the individual banks once that percentage of each institution's average circulation has been paid in to the Government. This is accomplished by an annual payment of 1 per cent. until the required amount is reached. Thereafter no annual payment is made unless the circulation is increased, when the requisite 5 per cent. is made up by such annual tax as is necessary, never exceeding in one year 1 per cent. upon the average circulation.

The safety fund which this 5 per cent. constitutes is invested in Dominion securities drawing 3 per cent. and this income is paid to the respective banks.

As has been stated, bank failures in Canada have never made necessary the depletion of this fund for a greater length of time than has elapsed between the redemption of the failed bank's notes and the settling of its affairs, and in each case the fund has been indemnified out of the bank's assets. This is the more remarkable since the Canadian banking system requires no reserve against deposits and no Governmental supervision is maintained, as in our system, the bank's condition being sufficiently explained in elaborate monthly reports.

The adaptability of this system of asset circulation to the fluctuating demands of trade is strikingly illustrated in the note circulation of Canadian banks during eleven months of 1905. The figures for December are not yet available. In February, when the note circulation was at its lowest ebb, the total circulation of Canada's thirty-four banks was $59,396,803. The paid-up capital of the note-issuing banks was then $81,431,491. So that the circulation was then about 27 per cent. less than the legal limit. During the succeeding months the outstanding notes increased with the access of business activity until the beginning of the harvesting season. Then, in September, the note issue jumped to $70,619,102, an increase of nearly $6,000,000 over the previous month. In October it was $78,464,648 and in November $79,226,877. The paid-up capital of the thirty-four banks was then $84,542,598. The note circulation, it will thus be seen, had risen to within 8 per cent. of the legal provision. With the note circulation in February approximately 73 per cent. and in November a trifle more than 92 per cent. of the paid-up capital, the degree of flexibility the Canadian system offers is apparent.

In the United States during the same period the National bank notes outstanding increased from $424,345,432, in January, to $485,521,670 on Nov. 9, the date of the last call made by the Controller of the Currency for reports from the National banks. The following table shows the amount of Canadian bank currency at its highest point during each month and the amounts of our National bank circulation at the time of each successive call for reports by the Controller of the Currency:

1905.	Circulation of Canadian Bks.	Circulation of U. S. Nat. Bks.
January	$64,031,000	$424,345,000
February	59,396,000	.....
March	61,206,000	430,955,000
April	62,226,000	.....
May	61,339,000	445,455,000
June	62,183,000	.....
July	63,516,000	.....
August	64,486,000	468,979,000
September	70,619,000	.....
October	78,464,000	.....
November	79,226,000	485,521,000

The National banknote figures show an increase of approximately 14 per cent., which at first glance would seem to represent the flexible range of our currency, but closer inspection of the Controller's report shows that this 14 per cent. represents for the most part the nominal increase in banking business rather than any response to the demands of business for more money. In the four months corresponding to the period of greatest increase in Canada, that is, from August to November, when the Canadian note issue rose from $66,486,181 to $79,226,877, a gain of nearly 20 per cent., our own currency increased $16,541,832, 3½ per cent.

The figures on which the percentage of increase in National bank currency is based do not cover the full period of four months included in the Canadian statistics, but they are fair enough for a comparison of the ratios.

The 3½ per cent. increase, however, as has been suggested, does not offer a certain index of the flexibility of our currency.

From Aug. 25 to Nov. 9 the number of National banks increased from 5,757 to 5,833, and the total paid-up capital from $799,870,229 to $808,328,658. As each National bank is required by law to deposit with the Treasury United States bonds to the amount of one-third of its capital, and as notes are issued against these bonds up to 90 per cent. of their face, it may easily be calculated that 30 per cent. of this increased capitalization is represented in bank notes which have been issued without reference to a reasonable demand. The increase in bank capitalization during the four months in question requires a minimum issue of bond-secured currency of $2,537,528. This sum at least must be taken out of the total of $16,541,832 in any calculation of a responsive increase in circulation, and there are other considerations which make it difficult to estimate exactly how much of the increase is not of a permanent nature. All of which goes to prove that 3½ per cent. is a more than liberal estimate of the flexible range of our currency during the months of greatest demand.

Congressman Fowler's measure for the establishment of an asset currency provides a redemption fund of 5 per cent. and in addition requires an annual tax of 2 per cent. on outstanding notes of this class which will insure their retirement when not needed. Notes issued by banks against their assets would be in the nature of continuing deposits, and therefore Mr. Fowler reasons the banks should pay for the privilege of issuing them at the same rate they can profitably pay on deposits. For this reason he fixes the tax at 2 per cent.

In considering the security of asset currency it has been pointed out that it is a much easier task to calculate with certainty the mortality among banks from the statistical history of a given period than to arrive at with certainty for a similar period the probable percentage of deaths or the percentage of loss by fire. Both of these classes of statistics are made the basis of great and successful businesses. Why not apply the lessons of experience in the same sensible way to banking? Since the establishment of National banks the total circulation of every National bank that has failed has not been more than three-eighths of 1 per cent. of the circulation of those that have remained solvent. Those figures give a pretty good idea of the margin of safety that lies in a 5 per cent. redemption fund.

THE STEEL SITUATION.

What Pittsburg Thinks of It—Extensive Preparation to Meet Coming Demands.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 13.—All the large iron and steel producers of the country are preparing plans to increase production. The present year will see the greatest building programme since 1901-02, when nearly every concern in the country had learned that consumption had overtaken production. Most of the plans projected will not be carried forward to completion until well into the year 1907. Hence the output of 1906 cannot be materially increased except by a steady run during the year.

The present boom in heavy steel products was not started until after the close of the Russo-Japanese war last year. Then the railroads awakened to the fact that their facilities were inadequate. It is the railroads that have ever since been swamping the mills with orders, not the consumers at large. The year has started in with an alarming scarcity of pig iron and steel billets and bars. To overcome this in the future each of the big corporations is to build additional blast furnaces. The United States Steel Corporation will add two furnaces of at least 600 tons capacity each. This will give that corporation 1,200 tons of pig iron more a day and will make it independent of the merchant furnaces, unless consumption takes another spurt.

There is great secrecy as to whether the Steel Corporation has been a buyer of pig iron or not. Apparently some one has eaten up the surplus tonnage, for Bessemer and basic iron are very scarce. While the nominal price is said to be $17.50 per ton, yet buyers find they cannot get any pig iron at these prices. Shorts have been paying as high as $17.90 at the furnaces.

Foundry irons are also getting scarce, and No. 2 foundry is quoted at $17.75 to $18 at the furnaces. It was reported that one furnace had a lot of 80,000 tons left over from last year in stock. There was a general scramble among brokers to learn where 80,000 tons of pig iron could be stored away without their knowledge. The report of the stock was probably incorrect, or else it is being held by the furnace for speculative purposes.

The delivery of steel billets and bars is getting more unsatisfactory each week. While the price is nominally quoted at $26.50 to $27 per ton, yet buyers, when willing to pay these prices, cannot get orders placed. The United States Steel Corporation is not accepting contracts for billets or bars, as the entire product of the bar mills is going to the subsidiary concerns of the Steel Corporation. A movement is on foot by independent capitalists to erect a new blast furnace and a billet mill, so as to overcome this shortage.

Reports regarding the sheet and tin plate trade are encouraging. For the past year the sheet trade has been dragging along, and every effort to increase the price was frustrated by the independent interests. The Steel Corporation compelled higher prices by forcing upward the price of steel billets and bars.

The price of plates, quoted at $1.60, is said to be due for an advance to $2 a hundred. Eastern platemakers want to increase the price to $1.70 per hundred. It is said the shipbuilding interests have begun placing orders for the year's requirements. The largest consumers of plates at present are the steel car builders.

The iron and steel trade has been favored with an open Winter. With the railroads, the steel interests dread a heavy snowfall. The furnaces are being kept active through the ability of the railroads to supply coke, and shipments have been very fair, although the recent cold snap showed some contraction in shipments. The furnaces have no large stocks of coke in supply because railroad deliveries have been slow for more than six months past. Furnace coke is now being offered at $2.75 per ton and foundry coke at $3.50. If the coke output continues, and new plants are fired, the price of coke will decline, as there are no new blast furnaces being started this year to consume the additional output. The activity in the coke region in building and opening up new works never was so great.

BOGUS CERTIFICATES

The Seton and Prior Incidents and Former Frauds.

SAFEGUARDS THAT FAIL

Commodore Vanderbilt Once a Victim of Forgery by New Haven Road President.

Brokerage houses are undergoing an attack of nerves since the disclosures of last week of C. Augustus Seton's easy success in palming off his bogus certificates of Norfolk and Western common stock and the reported stock forgeries of L. W. Prior, the Cleveland banker, who committed suicide. It is safe to say the stocks and bonds have been subjected to more careful scrutiny since the Stock Exchange adopted in 1887 the existing rules requiring that all such paper be the direct impression from steel plates, engraved with anti-counterfeiting devices and printed in at least two inks, one black or black mixed with color and the other an anti-photographic tint. So great was the confidence in these safeguards thrown about negotiable paper that dealers in stocks and bonds have bought and sold ever since in comfortable confidence until the advent of Mr. Seton with whole books of bogus stock, stock that not only fooled every brokerage house it reached, but that might have actually passed the transfer agency itself but for the coarse mistake of a perforated edge where smooth paper should have been, and the glaring error of a locomotive, in the only picture feature of the design, facing in the wrong direction.

The only feature of the whole affair that need really give the stock market concern is the painful fact that the fraud was not even a counterfeit. Outside of the reading matter on the plate, the colors of the inks and the forged names, the certificate did not do more than follow the general appearance of the genuine article. It was not even engraved, first requisite for paper listed on the Exchange, but was merely a lithograph; and not one detail of the design from the geometric lathe border to the pictorial vignette followed the original.

Those not familiar with printing might be excused for mistaking a lithograph for an engraving, but the difference in design passing unnoticed shows how hopeless is dependence upon the visual memory of the man in the street. All the elaborate precautions against counterfeiting go for nothing if such discrepancies will elude scrutiny. In the history of the Stock Exchange there has never been an engraved counterfeit of a stock or bond.

Warren L. Green, Vice-President of the American Bank Note Company, gave some reasons yesterday why this has never been done and why there is little likelihood of its ever being accomplished. First of all it is necessary to explain that an engraving, unlike all other forms of printing, takes its ink from lines cut in the plate and not from the surface of the plate. A print from a design engraved on steel may always be distinguished by the extreme sharpness and fineness of the tiny lines in the light portions of the design and the thickness of the body of ink on the heavy lines or the solid colors. The V-shaped cuts of the engraver's tool make channels which retain a considerable body of the stiff ink of the plate-printer, and when the plate is run through the press this ink comes off on the paper in relief high enough to be easily felt under the fingers.

The skill required to cut in steel with the certainty of touch that gives such results as are found in the pictures that make a part of nearly every stock or bond design or in the more familiar eagle and portraits of the dollar bill, is a matter of years of training, and the ability to do this work is only a small part of the whole.

"The men who engrave the portraits and vignettes," Mr. Green explained, "do nothing else. They are trained to that work from their apprentice days, and could not cut letters acceptably if they tried. It is the same with the letter engravers, and even they have their specialties of style. As a further safeguard, and to remove an engraved plate as far as possible from one-man work, the wonderfully intricate patterns of the geometric lathe are introduced. The work of this machine cannot be imitated by hand, and it can only be operated after years of training. In fact, the geometric lathe operator must be as much of an artist in his line as any of the other engravers. Given an engraved plate that combines a portrait or a vignette with the finest class of lettering and lathe work, you have a result that cannot be duplicated by hand work, and that presents insuperable obstacles to reproduction by any photo-mechanical process.

"A lithographed design can be photographed and transfers made to a new stone that would defy an expert; even the use of colors does not give complete protection for this or any other form of surface printing. No process of photographic reproduction, however, will give a plate with sunk lines that has the sharpness of the original once that is lost; even though the print have the ink in relief and the general richness of color, its general appearance and the muddiness of the lines will betray it at once. A high-class lithograph is better than straight relief printing, but neither is in the same class with a steel plate."

Reputable bank note companies take the utmost precautions against letting stray impressions of their plates get abroad. At the American Bank Note Company every sheet of paper handed to the printers is checked, and if spoiled must be accounted for as carefully as the good impressions. The thousands of plates are stored in burglar proof vaults, and no plate can be taken out except on an order countersigned by several officials, and then only when a properly authenticated order for the printing has been registerd on the company's books. The company never parts with an engraved plate or any part of a design. From the smallest vignette to the most elaborate geometric lathe pattern every piece of work done in the plant is either now safely stowed away in the vaults or has been destroyed under the eyes of an official.

The company goes so far that it requires the direct authority of board resolutions, in some cases, before undertaking the printing of additional issues of stocks or bonds.

The fraudulent issue, forgery, alteration and counterfeiting of stocks have flourished and paid large profits since the earliest days of stock trading. There are still those who remember the sensation in July, 1854, when it was discovered that President Robert Schuyler of the New York, New Haven and Hartford had fraudulently issued nearly $2,000,000 stock of the company.

Commodore Vanderbilt was one of those involved. He lent $300,000 on the worthless paper, recovering the amount from the railroad. This is said to have been the Commodore's introduction to Wall Street. In this same month there were $470,000 stock forgeries by the Secretary of the Harlem Road. The stock market broke badly, while many firms suspended. The Charles E. Kunzmuller stock forgeries of 1856 amounted to more than $16,000,000. The forged securities were used to obtain loans, and were taken up before maturity at first, the forger escaping detection until the inevitable slip put one of his forgeries in the way of being detected.

In 1865 Edward B. Kotchum, a New York banker, forged gold certificates for $1,600,000. The New York Central in 1878 discovered fraud in the issue of certain of its bonds, but the experience of the Union Pacific in the early 70s is one of the few cases on record of actual counterfeiting.

In an emergency that road had issued $10,000,000 of 10 per cent. income bonds. These bonds were not engraved, nor even lithographed, but were printed, the only part of the work that offered any protection against counterfeiting being a plate of a seal or some similar device. When the bonds were paid off in 1872 the railroad officials discovered that they had paid off bonds to a total of $200,000 or more which were duplicate numbers. Investigation developed the fact that the spurious bonds had been prepared in the same printing office with regular bonds, and were identical in every particular with the genuine bonds, except that the plate used for the imprint of the seal on the bonds was turned a little bit at the corner, whereas this defect did not appear in the genuine certificates. The signature of the trustee who signed the bonds had been reproduced by photography, and so accurately that the trustees themselves, to whom the bonds were shown, admitted that they could not tell the forged from the genuine signatures.

HOWARD GOULD, who is now cruising in the West Indies, his friends fear, will feel that he has missed an opportunity when he learns of the strenuous contest that has been going on out in California between the Western Pacific forces and those of the Southern Pacific Railway. When the Gould lines got into trouble at Pittsburg when trying to complete their extension into that city, Howard Gould rushed to the scene in his private car and took personal command of the Wabash's fight against the Pennsylvania and other roads that were seeking to interfere with the road's entrance into Pittsburg. It would have taken him a little longer to get from New York to Oakland, Cal., than it took him to get to Pittsburg, but it may be that he would have considered the fun worth the journey, for, according to all accounts, it was a lively time that they had on the banks of Oakland Creek. Had Mr. Harriman been similarly minded and also taken personal command of his forces, it is safe to surmise that this Western Pacific-Southern Pacific contest would have gone down on record as one of the most interesting incidents of the country's railroad expansion.

STUYVESANT FISH repeated last week a story told him by a banker friend of his which hardly has much bearing on the present financial situation, but which, nevertheless, contained interesting suggestions for Wall Street. During a period of financial disturbance, this banker related, he had instructed the cashier in his bank to call a loan the institution had made to a certain brokerage house. The cashier followed the instructions given to him, and when the next day passed without the loan being paid, he sent another notice. He kept this up for some days; then he allowed two or three days to intervene between his notices to the delinquent firm. One day the President of the bank, by whom the cashier had been instructed in the matter, learned that the loan had not yet been paid off. He inquired about the matter from the cashier and was told of the numerous efforts that had been made to secure repayment of the loan. The President of the bank was angry. He immediately wrote to the firm that unless the loan was paid off in two hours, he would sell out the collateral. This final notice was sent to the firm by special messenger. In fifteen minutes the President of the bank had this reply from the firm:

"We are in receipt of your notice that unless our loan is paid off immediately you will sell out the collateral. We hope to goodness you do. We have been trying for thirty days to do it ourselves, and haven't been able to."

CHARLES M. SCHWAB'S prediction two years ago that the production of pig iron in the United States would in a few years reach an annual total of 22,000,000 tons has already been verified by the records for the past year. Some of the comments upon Mr. Schwab's prediction at the time it was made were to the effect that the trade was likely to be demoralized by any such production. In recalling this prediction and the gloomy comment to which it gave rise, it is interesting to note how the matter has worked out. Instead of being demoralized the steel and iron trade is admittedly more prosperous than it has ever been in the past. The 22,000,000 tons produced last year have gone into consumption and the country's consumers of iron, like Oliver Twist, are calling for more.

THOMAS F. WOODLOCK, who recently entered the firm of Schuyler, Warren & Co., has purchased a seat on the Stock Exchange. Mr. Woodlock, who until recently was editor of The Wall Street Journal, is very widely known in the Street. His sponsors in his application for membership on the Stock Exchange are J. Walter Wood, Jr., and William Eldmann.

DRAFTS ON PARIS.

Rendered Difficult by Present Large Note Circulation of Bank of France.

Attention was drawn this past week to the fact that the drawing of finance bills on Paris was rendered difficult for the time being owing to the unwillingness of the Bank of France to discount such bills. The recent statements of the Bank of France have shown that its note circulation has almost reached the legal limit of 5,000,000,000 francs, and it has been stated from Paris that the small balance still available was desired by the bank for the purpose of discounting commercial bills. In this connection special interest attaches to the Paris advices received last week by New York bankers that it is proposed to secure an increase in the Bank of France's limit of note circulation. These advices were to the effect that it is intended to permit the issue of additional notes to the extent of 1,000,000,000 francs, ($200,000,000.) Such an increase, were it to go into effect immediately, would probably largely increase the amount of finance bills which New York bankers could draw on their Paris correspondents.

The indebtedness of this market to Paris is very large at present. The amount of bills drawn on Paris which mature before the end of this month have led some bankers to express the opinion that there was likelihood of gold exports to meet these obligations. The more general view, however, seems to be that bills of exchange will be had in sufficient volume to prevent the necessity of gold exports.

VALUE OF GULF OUTLETS

Basis of the Week's Reports of Such Acquisitions.

LOW COST OF TERMINALS

Opinion of Railroad Officials That Exports of Bulky Articles Will Increase at Gulf Ports and Decrease at New York.

Steps that have already been taken by Western railroads to secure an outlet to the Gulf naturally add force to the suggestions of similar steps in contemplation by other roads. For some time past rumors have persisted that both the Burlington and the St. Paul have laid plans for the acquisition of a Gulf outlet, the former by the purchase of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and the latter by securing control of the Kansas City Southern, the extension of which to the Gulf has practically been decided upon. The 'Frisco system some time ago surveyed a line of its own down the Mississippi Valley to New Orleans, and even now it reaches that port by a traffic agreement with the Southern Railway lines. The Colorado Southern is also constructing a new line toward the Gulf. The movement among the railroads to secure access to tidewater at New Orleans or at some point on the Gulf to the westward is sufficiently prominent to indicate a general agreement among the railroads in regard to the advisability of connecting existing lines with the Gulf ports.

The growth of the Gulf ports, particularly in the matter of exports, has long been watched with interest, and at times with some solicitude by New York, which has feared a diminution of its importance as the centre of the Nation's foreign commerce. The railroads running to the Eastern seaboard have also had a part in the struggle between the Atlantic and the Gulf ports. They have been obliged to contend against differentials in favor of the Gulf allowed by lines running to New Orleans, Galveston, and other Gulf ports. Rate wars of greater or less importance have been frequent incidents of the contest between New York and other Atlantic ports and those that are situated on the country's southern littoral.

The great growth of the Gulf ports in recent years has on one hand been attributed to the natural advantages of those ports for certain classes of commerce, and on the other to special facilities, particularly in the matter of rates, offered by the Gulf roads, to the disadvantage of the Atlantic ports and the roads serving them. In the arguments on the subject individual interests have for the most part been responsible for the point of view taken by one side or the other. The fact remains that the Gulf ports have been growing in importance and that, in the opinion of competent judges, they are likely to grow still more is apparently indicated by the evident desire of several important railroad systems to secure for themselves a share of the business done in the Gulf territory. These two facts in themselves go a long way toward establishing the contention that in this development of the Gulf ports and the deflection to them of a certain portion of the export business previously done through New York are the result of natural influences rather than of purely artificial ones, such as lower than normal railroad rates.

It is in cotton and grain exports that the Southern ports thrive to the disadvantage of New York. It is interesting in this connection to note the views of some railroad officials who are in a position to take a broad view of the situation and to gauge accurately the forces that are at work in this redistribution of the country's foreign commerce among the ports. The opinion expressed in such quarters is that the Gulf ports are bound to increase their exports of the bulky articles of commerce, such as cotton and grain, which are raised in the Southern or in the grain-growing regions in the Mississippi Valley and to the westward of it. To this statement is added the belief that, despite the development of the Gulf ports in this particular direction, New York in the long run will have no reason to take alarm lest she lose the commanding position she holds in the handling of the country's foreign trade. The point is made that, while losing the business of exporting certain bulkier articles, she will gain in the trade in more valuable articles, and that, judged by values rather than by quantities, New York will continue to handle about the same percentage of the country's imports and exports as this city has handled in the past.

The question of terminals and their cost is regarded as entering largely into the distribution of traffic as between New York and the Gulf ports. This question, which is entirely distinct from those directly concerning transportation itself, is admittedly an important one. Referring to this side of the question, the President of one of the lines running from the Great Lakes to the Gulf said last week:

"At the Gulf ports it is possible to secure ample terminal facilities and at a very low cost. The handling of grain, cotton, and other articles of commerce requires a great deal of space. This it is extremely difficult to secure here in New York. I remember buying a whole city block outside of New Orleans not very many years ago at just one-sixtieth of what the same amount of land would have cost in an equally favorable position anywhere on New York Bay. This is one factor which serves to reduce the cost of shipping agricultural products through the Gulf ports compared with the cost of handling it in New York. Moreover, it is practically impossible for the railroads to increase their terminal facilities here.

"So far as the rivalry between New York and the Gulf ports is concerned, the matter in many cases is regarded from a wrong point of view. Even when the actual shipment occurs through a Southern port, the financial operations connected with the trading is for the most part handled right here in New York. Cotton or grain is shipped from New Orleans or Galveston and the bills of exchange representing it are sent directly to New York, and New York bankers make a profit on these bills. Then, too, the Southern ports, particularly New Orleans, have in recent years only been regarding what was lost as a result of the civil war. It is a fact that the exports from the Port of New Orleans in two out of three years immediately preceding the civil war exceeded the exports from the Port of New York, and was this due to the high price of cotton, which in those years was selling in the neighborhood of 9 cents a pound. It is also true that during the five years preceding the civil war New Orleans increased its foreign commerce at a more rapid rate than New York's foreign commerce increased. I am a New Yorker, and most of my investments are right here in this city, and yet I regard with entire complacency the building up of the commerce of the Southern ports, and feel convinced that New York will continue to handle, as it has handled in the past, the bulk of the country's foreign commerce, so far as values are concerned. New York will lose to still greater extent its commerce in grain and cotton, but this will be offset by the increase in exports and imports in finer articles, the profit of handling which is doubtless fully as great if not greater."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Sag Under Profit Taking on Bank Statement.

Heavy Increases in Cash and Surplus Reported—Loans Unchanged.

Preliminary estimates of a gain of some $12,000,000 in cash by the banks during the week were far exceeded by the actual return of the banks in yesterday's weekly statement of the associated institutions. The actual increase as reported in that document was $15,608,500, and this surplus of $8,500,000 over the preliminary estimates may be accounted for by the fact that the banks were gaining heavily at the close of the previous week, although this was not shown in the statement returned at that time owing to the workings of the average system. Outside of this remarkable addition to cash holdings, the most interesting feature of the bank statement was the small increase, some $353,000, reported in the loan item. Owing to the stock market activity throughout the week, a heavy expansion in this account had been looked for. The fact that no such expansion occurred was attributed to the shifting of loans to the trust companies, sales of securities by banks, and the lending of funds by foreign institutions, although as regards this last-mentioned explanation, it may be added that the course of foreign exchange during the week would seem to indicate that if such a movement took place it must have been on a trifling scale. As a result of the changes in the various accounts, there was added to the previous small surplus $12,237,650, and this item now stands at $12,808,650, comparing with $24,459,275 in 1905, $23,181,750 in 1904, and $20,217,125 in 1903. Excellent surpluses are the rule at this period of the new year, and it is usual for the banks at this time to gain very heavily from the interior, so that the bank statement from the general view may be taken as an indication that the movements of money are once again assuming their normal courses, and that continued inflow of funds to this centre is entirely likely.

Knowledge of the fact that the bank statement was certain to disclose a large addition to surplus was, of course, an invitation to profit taking in the stock market, and sales of stock for this purpose were made in large volume. The movement ran from the opening to the close of the short session, which was remarkable for its activity, the trading being on such a scale that if continued at the same rate through the regular five-hour day total transactions would have been more than 2,500,000 shares. In general, the highest prices of the day were made at the opening of the market, although these were approximated again upon a relaxation of the selling pressure a short time before the publication of the bank statement. From the appearance of this document to the close the market sold off steadily, the last prices being in most cases the lowest touched. Among the issues in which the profit taking was most obvious and which, as a result, closed with losses, were the Copper stocks, Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, Illinois Central, Denver, and many other shares which have been in the forefront of the recent advance. The strongest features of the market were the traction stocks, including Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which gained 2¾ points; Metropolitan Street Railway, which rose 1⅛ points, and Metropolitan Securities. Chicago and Northwestern rose sharply, ending the day with a gain of 6½ points, while Missouri Pacific, on a fairly heavy volume of trading, advanced 1⅝ points. The United States Steel stocks were also among the issues to close the day with gains. One of the features of the trading was the buying of stocks for London account, the purchases being on an exceptionally heavy scale for the Saturday session. The failure of a Cleveland brokerage house, as a result of the closing of another banking house earlier in the week, was considered of only local importance.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Saturday, Jan. 13, 1906.

Total sales Jan. 13, 1906	956,085
From Jan. 1, 1906	15,383,776
Corresponding date last year	7,167,315

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
23	23¼	1,400	Allis-Chalmers Co.	23⅜	23⅝	23¼	23½	— ⅝
114⅜	114⅝	121,600	*Amalg. Copper Co.	115	115½	114½	114½	— ½
27¾	28	300	Am. Ag. Chem. Co.	28½	28½	27⅞	27⅞	— ¼
43¾	43⅝	7,200	Am. Car & Foundry	43¾	43⅝	43⅜	43½	— ⅛
100⅜	101	700	Am. Car & Found. pf.	100½	101	100½	100½	...
42⅞	43	2,200	Amer. Cotton Oil	43¼	43¼	42½	43	— ⅛
10¾	10⅞	900	*Am. Grass Twine	10¼	10¾	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
9	9¼	100	Am. Hide & Leather	9	9	9	9	...
40	40⅜	500	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	40½	40⅝	40½	40⅝	+ ⅜
44⅞	45	9,200	*Am. Ice Securities	44¼	45	44¼	45	+1
76⅜	76½	5,200	*Am. Locomotive Co.	77½	77½	76⅜	76⅜	— ⅝
119½	119⅝	1,300	*Am. Locomotive pf.	120	120	119½	119⅝	+ ⅛
27	27½	100	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+1
27	27½	7,400	*Am. Malt. pf. tr. rcts.	27¾	27⅞	27	27⅝	+1
164⅜	165	9,400	*Am. Smelt. & Ref.	166	166	164¼	165	— ½
127½	127⅝	500	*Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	128½	128½	127⅜	127⅝	—1⅛
101	101¼	900	*Am. Sm. Sec. pf., B.	101¼	101½	101¼	101½	+ ¼
14½	14¾	1,500	Am. Steel Foundries	14¾	14¾	14½	14⅝	...
50¾	51	1,200	Am. Steel Found. pf.	50⅞	51	50¾	50⅞	+ ⅛
150⅜	150¼	7,125	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	150¾	151	150	150½	—1
105¼	105⅜	400	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	105½	105½	105½	105⅜	+ ⅛
45⅜	46	1,800	*Am. Woolen Co.	46¼	46½	45¾	45⅞	— ½
265½	268	29,400	*Anaconda Cop. Min.	267	268½	264	265⅝	— ½
96⅝	96½	31,700	At., Top. & S. F.	96⅞	96⅞	96⅛	96⅛	+ ⅛
104	104¼	300	At., Top. & S. F. pf.	104¼	104¼	104	104	...
161½	162	2,500	Atlantic Coast Line	161⅝	163	161	162	+ ¼
115	115⅛	8,700	Baltimore & Ohio	115¼	115⅝	114½	115⅛	...
91½	91⅝	30,500	Brook. Rapid Transit	89	91½	88⅝	91½	+2⅝
168	178	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	173	173	173	173	—7
19⅞	20	200	Brunswick City	20	20	20	20	— ¼
175⅜	175½	4,000	Canadian Pacific	175⅝	176	175¼	175½	— ¼
48¾	48⅞	6,800	Central Leather	49	49	48½	48⅞	+ ⅛
105⅝	105⅞	1,500	Central Leather pf.	105½	105⅝	105½	105⅝	+ ⅛
56⅞	57	8,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	57⅜	57⅜	57	57	— ¼
36⅜	37	1,200	Chicago & Alton	35½	37⅛	35½	37	+2
78	79⅜	300	Chicago & Alton pf.	80	80¼	80	80¼	— ⅝
21⅞	22	5,200	Chi. Great Western	22⅛	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	...
35¾	36	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	36	36	36	36	+ ⅜
183½	183¾	16,700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	183¼	185¾	183⅜	183⅝	— ⅛
190	192	30	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	190	190	190	190	...
224½	234⅞	5,500	Chi. & Northwestern.	229	234½	220	234½	+6½
103½	194	1,300	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	191⅝	194	191⅝	194	+4
16½	17	900	Chi. Term. Transfer	17⅜	17½	17	17	...
39¾	41	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	41	41	41	41	...
10⅜	11	600	Chi. Union Traction	11	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
108	108½	8,200	C. C., C. & St. L.	107	108½	107	108½	+1¾
60⅝	61	15,400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	61¼	61⅝	60¼	60⅞	...
35	35¼	8,600	Colorado & Southern	35¼	35⅞	34⅜	35	+ ⅛
71½	72	900	Col. & South. 1st pf.	72½	72½	71¼	71⅞	+ ⅛
55¾	56	700	Col. & South. 2d pf.	56	56	56	56	+ ½
18½	19	800	Colum. & H. C. & I.	18½	19	18½	19	+ ⅜
170¾	171½	11,050	Consolidated Gas	174½	174½	170	171	—3⅝
17⅞	18	2,100	Corn Products Co.	17⅜	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	— ½
56	57	400	Corn Products Co. pf.	57	57	56½	56½	—1
226	227	200	Delaware & Hudson	227	227	227	227	...
47⅜	45½	21,110	Denver & Rio Grande	48½	47⅜	45½	45½	—1½
89	89¾	1,500	Den. & Rio G. pf.	90¼	90⅝	89⅞	89⅞	— ⅛
94⅝	95	200	Detroit United Ry.	95	95	95	95	...
52⅞	53	1,400	*Distillers Securities	53⅜	53⅜	52⅞	52⅞	— ⅛
21⅞	22	900	*Dul., S. S. & At.	22¼	22¼	22	22	...
42	43¼	1,050	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	43½	43½	43	43	— ⅛
49	49⅜	12,600	Erie	50⅜	50⅜	49⅝	49⅞	+ ⅜
81½	81⅜	500	Erie 1st pf.	81⅞	81⅞	81⅝	81⅝	+ ⅛
75	75¼	400	Erie 2d pf.	75	75¼	74⅞	75⅛	+ ⅛
141	147	100	Fed. Min. & Smelt.	142½	142½	142½	142½	— ½
105	105½	500	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	105½	105½	105½	105½	— ⅜
179	179½	600	General Electric	179	179¼	179	179¼	+ ¼
318½	319	8,450	Great Northern pf.	321	321½	318	318⅝	+ ⅛
80	80⅛	100	Havana Electric pf.	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	+ ¼
177	177½	3,610	Illinois Central	180	180½	177½	177½	—2½
25⅞	25⅞	10,325	Internat. Paper	25¼	26	25¼	25½	+ ¼
89⅝	89⅞	2,300	Internat. Paper pf.	89⅜	90	89⅜	89⅜	— ⅛
59½	60¼	100	*Internat. Power Co.	59¼	59½	59¼	59¼	— ½
80½	81	400	Int. Steam Pump. pf.	80½	80½	80¼	80¼	+1⅜
33⅞	34¼	4,500	Iowa Central	34	34⅜	34	34⅜	+ ⅛
63¼	64	1,000	Iowa Central pf.	63½	63¾	63½	63½	...
33	33¼	2,600	Kan. City Southern	33¼	33⅜	33	33	— ⅜
63⅜	64¼	1,400	Kan. City South. pf.	65⅞	65⅞	63½	64	— ⅜
67¼	67⅜	3,800	Knickerb. Ice, Chi.	67⅛	67⅜	67	67⅜	+ ⅛
77	80	300	Knickerb. Ice, Chi., pf.	80	80	80	80	...
42	44	100	Lake Erie & Western	44	44	44	44	— ⅛
71	71½	1,100	Long Island	70	71½	70	71	+2
153½	154	8,100	Louisville & Nash.	154½	154⅞	153½	153½	— ½
160½	161½	200	Manhattan Elevated	161	161	160⅜	160⅜	+ ¼
74⅜	74⅝	5,400	*Met. Securities	73¼	74⅜	73	74⅜	+1
125½	125⅝	6,700	*Met. Street Railway	124	125⅝	124	125⅝	+1½
25½	25⅜	2,600	Mexican Central	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ⅜
83¼	84½	300	Minn. & St. Louis	85½	85½	83½	85½	— ⅜
100	100½	200	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	100	100	100	100	— ½
180	160½	1,100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	161⅜	161½	160	160¼	— ¾
182	185	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	182⅜	182⅜	182⅜	182⅜	+ ⅜
39¼	39½	13,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	39⅝	39¾	39½	39⅜	— ⅛
71	71½	1,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	71⅝	71⅝	71¼	71½	+ ¼
104¼	104⅜	34,800	Missouri Pacific	103½	104⅞	103½	104¼	+1½
67½	68¼	600	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	67⅝	68¼	67⅝	68¼	+1½
85	85¼	1,500	*Nat. Lead Co.	85½	85½	85	85¼	+ ⅛
...	...	1,500	*Nat. Lead Co. rights	⅛	¼	⅛	¼	...
103	104	300	Nat. Lead pf.	103¼	103¾	103¾	103¾	+ ¼
40	40⅝	2,300	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	40⅝	40⅝	40	40	— ⅜
21	21⅜	300	Nat. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ¼
162	162½	1,000	*New York Air Brake	163⅜	163⅜	161	162	—1
154½	154⅝	20,000	New York Central	155	155½	154½	154½	...
...	...	2,695	N. Y. Central rights	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
70	71½	400	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	71⅞	71⅞	71	71½	— ½
39½	40	900	New York Dock	39	39½	39	39¼	+ ¼
201½	203	100	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	202	202	202	202	...
53⅞	54	1,900	N. Y., Ont. & West.	53⅜	54	53½	54	— ¼
88	88¼	6,500	Norfolk & Western	88½	88½	88	88½	— ⅜
105½	105¼	3,800	North American	106	106½	105	105¼	— ¾
208½	209	10,900	Northern Pacific	210	211¼	208⅛	208½	—1
4	4¼	50	Ontario Mining	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	...
117½	118	5,600	Pacific Coast	119	119	118	118	— ¾
116	118	400	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	117	117	117	117	+1
49½	50	500	Pacific Mail	50	50	49¼	49½	— ½
145	145½	53,500	Pennsylvania R. R.	145½	145⅝	145	145	— ⅛
100½	101	2,600	People's Gas, Chi.	101⅜	101⅞	100	100½	— ⅜
15	16	600	Pittsburg Coal	15	15½	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
57	60	100	Pittsburg Coal pf.	59½	59½	59½	59½	—1
56⅞	57	2,200	Pressed Steel Car	57	57	56⅝	57	+ ⅛
100¼	101	250	Pressed Steel Car pf.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	+ ⅜
244	245	200	Pullman Company	243	244⅞	243	244⅞	+1⅞
2⅛	2¼	1,550	Quicksilver	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
5¼	5½	3,200	Quicksilver pf.	5⅝	6	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
60¼	61	800	*R'way Steel Spring	61	61	60	60¼	— ⅛
104½	105	100	*R'way Steel Sp. pf.	104	104	104	104	—1
143⅞	144	36,000	Reading	144½	144⅞	143⅜	144	— ½
37	37¼	4,700	*Rep. Iron & Steel	38	38	37	37⅛	— ⅜
107	108½	2,300	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	109	109	107⅜	107⅜	— ¾
24½	24¾	2,800	Rock Island Co.	24¾	24¼	24	24⅛	— ⅛
62¼	62⅝	1,000	Rock Island Co. pf.	62½	62⅝	62¼	62½	— ⅛
24	24½	200	St. Jo. & G. Island	26	26	26	26	...
67	68½	400	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	68½	68½	67	67	—2
37	39	200	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	38⅝	38⅝	37½	37½	—1½
48⅜	49	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	48⅝	48⅞	48⅜	48⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	23⅝	6,400	St. Louis Southwest'n.	23½	24	23¼	23⅞	+ ⅜
59½	60	5,800	St. L. Southwest'n pf.	59	60⅜	59⅛	59⅜	+1½
98	94	6,100	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. Co.	95¼	95¼	93	93	—2½
68⅞	69	16,900	Southern Pacific	69⅜	69⅝	68⅝	69	— ⅝
117⅜	118¼	500	Southern Pacific pf.	118¼	118¼	118	118	...
38⅛	38¼	15,350	South. R'way ext.	38½	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
101¼	101½	300	South. R'way pf., ext.	101⅜	101⅜	101¼	101⅜	+ ⅛
159⅞	160	1,200	Tenn. Coal & Iron	160	161	159	160	...
35⅞	35⅞	6,000	Texas & Pacific	35⅝	36	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅛
77	77½	700	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	77	77¾	76½	77½	+1¼
36¼	36⅝	400	Tol., St. Louis & West.	36⅝	36⅝	36½	36½	— ¼
58¾	58¾	810	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	58	58⅝	58	58⅝	+ ⅜
118⅝	119	900	Twin City Rap. Trans.	118½	119	118½	119	+1
12⅛	...	200	*Union Bag & Paper	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
157⅜	157¼	102,200	Union Pacific	158	158⅝	157¼	157¼	— ⅛
...	...	200	Unit. Rys. of St. L. pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	+ ½
92½	93	500	United R'ways Inv.	93¼	93¼	92¼	93	+1
92	92¼	400	Unit. R'ways Inv. pf.	92¼	92¼	91⅞	92	...
51¼	51⅜	1,400	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	51⅞	52	51½	51⅜	— ¼
96	96½	900	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	95⅞	96	95⅜	96	+ ¼
30¾	31	500	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	31½	31½	30⅜	31	— ⅛
68	70	10	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	69	69	69	69	...
54	54½	1,860	U. S. Rubber	54½	54⅝	54	54½	+ ⅛
113¼	114	1,000	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	113¼	114	113¼	114	+1
85⅜	86	1,200	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	85	85⅞	85	85⅝	+ ⅜
44½	44⅝	46,100	U. S. Steel	44⅝	44⅞	44½	44⅞	+ ¼
108¼	108¼	30,700	U. S. Steel pf.	108	108⅝	108	108¼	+ ⅛
53	54½	1,650	Va.-Caro. Chemical	54½	54⅝	53½	54	— ½
53¼	54	2,300	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke.	52⅞	53⅞	52¼	53½	+1⅛
21⅞	22	1,700	Wabash	22⅛	22⅜	22	22	— ⅛
42¼	42½	2,400	Wabash pf.	42⅞	43	42⅜	42⅜	— ⅛
37	37½	700	Western Maryland	37½	37½	37	37	—1
92	93½	100	Western Union Tel.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	— ⅛
19¼	19⅝	2,100	Wheeling & Lake E.	19½	19½	19	19⅜	+ ⅜
44	45	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	44	44	44	44	—1¼
27½	27¾	1,100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	27⅝	27⅝	27⅜	27½	...
61	62	100	Wisconsin Central pf.	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	+ ¼

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

The National Bank of North America IN NEW YORK

Incorporated 1851

41-43 WALL STREET
43-49 EXCHANGE PLACE

Capital $2,000,000 Surplus $2,000,000
Deposits $20,000,000

OFFICERS
ALFRED H. CURTIS, President.
CHARLES W. MORSE, Vice President.
HENRY CHAPIN, Jr., Vice President.
WALTER W. LEE, Vice President.
EDWARD B. WIRE, Cashier.
J. FREDERICK SWEASY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS
JOHN H. FLAGLER,
MAHLON D. THATCHER,
WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER,
CHARLES W. MORSE,
ROBERT M. THOMPSON,
HENRY CHAPIN, Jr.,
CHARLES T. BARNEY,
CHARLES M. SCHWAB,
ALFRED H. CURTIS.

THE COPPER MARKET

Boston Reports Activity in Stocks and Metals.

Week Full of Rumors of Rich Strikes and Mergers — The Details.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—The copper share market this week has been more interesting but not so active. There has been no diminution of strength, but the strength has not been just where it was awaited.

The principal features this week have been those properties in Utah and Montana in which New York is interested, rather than the lake properties.

With the exception of Allouez no special interest has been manifest in the Lake Superior stocks. Utah, Boston Consolidated and Utah Consolidated have been the favorites. The impression is that there is a scheme to form an international copper company with the control vested in some subsidiary company and to take in the three properties named, and possibly also the Majestic and the Cactus group. Others may be added.

London has been very active in this market, buying Utah Consolidated and Boston Consolidated, so that these stocks have appreciated ten points apiece since the middle of December.

The formation of the new United States Mining and Smelting Company means a big enterprise which will eventually spread, taking in numerous properties, including probably several in Mexico. Speculators are desirous of the common stock and are waiting for the rights. Hence the old United States Mining shares are down to 49. The common stock of the new company started in at 57 on a par of 50. For the preferred, when issued, Hayden, Stone & Co. have bid 52½. The opinion here is that the market for copper shares is purely legitimate, being based upon an ever increasing demand for the metal and a consequent appreciation in price.

Quotations of 10½ are regarded as a little above the present market, say a cent; but that the price will fall as low as 17½ is not the belief of such observers as John Stanton, who is on record as saying that the outlook for the year is the best ever known in America. It is worthy of note that the increase in the supply of copper during the decade has been furnished by the United States, British Columbia and Mexico, whereas the increase in the demand has been world-wide.

One concern has recently sold a lot of casting copper at 19¼ cents. The market for February, March, and April holds strong at 18⅝, while the price for spot varies.

The entrance of "Tom" Cole and associates into the Globe mining district through the purchase of properties close to the Arizona Commercial and Old Dominion Mines is said to presage activity in that region, and Arizona Commercial has been active and strong on account of these rumors. It is a curb stock.

Tecumseh and East Butte are among the properties which report recent "strikes."

North Butte earnings for January are said to be at a rate of $400,000.

Troy-Manhattan is to join the ranks of the producers before the year is out if the present prospect holds good.

Allouez will increase its stamping capacity from 300 to 500 tons a day.

Officials of the Bingham Company admit that negotiations are, or have been, in progress looking to entrance into the proposed Coram combine, which is to take in also the Eagle and Blue Bell Company. This latter stock is coming to be quite active on the curb.

Utah Apex has been another active curb stock. American Smelting Company is said by rumor to be buying for control. An option for some 50,000 shares at $7.50 per share was recently exercised, it is said.

BIG INCREASE IN LEAD STOCK.

St. Joseph Lead Company's Issue Raised from $6,000,000 to $20,000,000—Reasons Withheld.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the St. Joseph Lead Co. has been called for Jan. 31 to act on a proposed increase in the company's capital stock from $6,000,000 to $20,000,000.

At the office of the company yesterday, information in regard to the purpose to which the additional stock is to be put, was refused. The St. Joseph Lead Co. owns lead properties in St. Francois County, Mo. It was incorporated under the laws of New York in 1864. Dwight A. Jones is President. The Directors, besides Mr. Jones, include C. B. Parsons, J. H. Crane, Gust Setz, E. H. Kidder, F. Desloge, E. C. Smith, Hugh N. Camp, Jr., and Charles M. Chapin.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and four months, 5¼ per cent. for five months, and 5@5¼ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¼@5⅝ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $482,771,258; balances, $16,364,183. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $1,709,237.

Sterling exchange was dull. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.8320 for sixty days, $4.8645 for demand, and $4.8695 for cables. Commercial bills were quoted at $4.82¼@$4.83⅝.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.19¼ and 5.16⅜; reichsmarks, 94⅛@94 9-16 and 95 3-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40 3-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 8½c; telegraphic, 7½c. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—[illegible] premium.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.
Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Continued heavy realizing, though of a more highly speculative character, perhaps, than some which had been seen during the week, was one of the most prominent features of yesterday's trading. A great many professionals evidently preferred to make sure of their profits and take no chances with Monday's opening. There was the usual accumulation of outside buying orders for the opening yesterday, making a broad and active market, and there was wide latitude for action on both sides. The buyers got their stocks rather easily, some brokers thought, but the sellers on their part had every reason to be satisfied with the responsive nature of the demand. After the appearance of the bank statement, showing an increase of more than $12,000,000 in surplus reserve, the profit taking increased in volume, but while prices eased off in many directions a few stocks continued to advance. The list of net changes will show considerable irregularity, with recessions most pronounced in the stocks that had been most aggressively bulled on Thursday and Friday, as, of course, was perfectly natural.

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The failure of the bank statement to reflect an increase of loans, notwithstanding the fact that commission houses had been taking on stocks rather freely during the week, occasioned some surprise. As a partial explanation it may be supposed that, while increased accommodations were being extended on one hand to brokers whose clients were buying stocks, a distribution of securities by pools and individual operators brought about a reduction of loans in the quarters where stocks have been concentrated. In that case it would be merely a shifting of loans from a few hands to many. The volume of speculative stocks changes very little from week to week, and when commission houses begin to load up there must be in other quarters a corresponding amount of unloading. As prices advance Stock Exchange loans increase. It takes more money to finance 1,000 shares of Union Pacific at 155 than it took to finance the same amount of the same stock at 125. Thus it takes more and more money to finance a bull speculation on rising prices, but the mere fact that commission house lines are increasing does not call for an expansion of loans, for it is then that stocks are being distributed and loans simply follow the stocks.

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What otherwise would have been an unexciting closing yesterday was greatly enlivened by a spectacular demonstration in Brooklyn Rapid Transit. The stock had been conspicuously strong from the opening, but the transactions had not attracted a great deal of notice. Suddenly it was carried up with a rush from 89⅞ to 91½ on twenty-one consecutive transactions, embracing nearly 15,000 shares and occupying about eighteen inches of the tape. The ticker was several minutes behind when the market closed at 12 o'clock, and this sensational string of Brooklyn Rapid Transit appeared on the tape nearly five minutes after trading had ceased. It was almost the last of the day's business to be printed. Only traders on the floor could have taken advantage of the demonstration either to buy or sell the stock. The fluctuations of Brooklyn Rapid Transit recently have been inscrutable. A considerable short interest has doubtless accumulated in the stock, on the idea that the bull campaign had culminated. Many bulls were disappointed when the Brooklyn system was left out of the Interborough-Metropolitan deal. After the close yesterday, New Street was filled with rumors of a supplementary deal which would take in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit. Metropolitan Street Railway and Metropolitan Securities also were strong yesterday. The traction situation is almost as opaque as it was before the transaction between Messrs. Ryan and Belmont. There were rumors all of last week that the Belmont party had taken over some very large holdings of Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock. They could not be in any way confirmed.

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The strongest bull tip in circulation last week was that Union Pacific would sell at 160 before the close of the market on Saturday. It went fractionally higher in the early trading yesterday than the high point reached on Friday, touching 158⅝, and then reacted under very heavy realizing to 157. It closed at a decline of seven-eighths of 1 per cent. On Friday evening uptown you could have found takers for as much money as you dared to wager against the prediction that the stock would touch 160 in Saturday's short session.

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One's attitude toward tipping, as an expedient of stock market manipulation, depends entirely upon whether the tips are in line with the position one is holding on the market. Only those who are fighting the market raise the point that in the nature of things bull tips are illogical. They are illogical when you bring the matter down to reason, but until a bull market has reached its culminating stage predictions are made good one after another in what seems to be a perfectly illogical manner. Tipping is just as prevalent to-day as it has been at any time, but because speculative sentiment is almost unanimous in favor of higher prices the practice of making predictions and advertising beforehand what certain stocks will do is not denounced as it was in October and November. Men who argued two months ago that all that sort of thing was unreasonable are now acting on the predictions that are made from day to day, "going with the market," they tell themselves, "and asking no questions." It does not occur to a man that a bull tip is illogical if he acts upon it and it makes good.

***

Missouri Pacific was one of the strongest stocks in the whole list yesterday, crossing 104, after having lingered for weeks and weeks around par, until it began to look as if the bull crowd in Atchison would make good its boast of putting Atchison, a 5 per cent. common stock, above Missouri Pacific, a 5 per cent. stock. The Gould crowd has evidently experienced a change of heart toward the market. It required a good deal of prodding from Wall Street to produce that effect.

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Amalgamated Copper was carried above 115 yesterday to the highest point so far reached on this movement. What was said of the stock after Friday's advance could be repeated with respect to yesterday's operations. The bull crowd evidently is meeting a lot of stock on the way up. On heavy trading the price reacted 1 per cent. from the high point reached on the opening. The stock closed at a fractional decline.

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"Great Northern preferred, 321½!" remarked an old stager yesterday, in a reminiscent tone, repeating the quotation from the tape. "I remember when Hill first brought the stock out—in the eighties I think it was. It was quoted around 65—plain 65. An acquaintance of mine who was a friend of Hill's came to me one day and wanted me to buy 100 shares for him at 65. He said Hill had given him a verbal put on the stock—that is, Hill had guaranteed him against loss by promising to take the stock off his hands if it went down. He could put it to Hill at 65, in other words, and he wanted me to buy the stock for him without margin. He was a man who had been playing in hard luck. I was dubious about doing it, and finally refused. Then he went around to all the Stock Exchange friends he had, telling them what he had told me, but none of them would buy the stock for him. A good many people in those days thought Hill was something of a dreamer. People said he was visionary and unsafe. Besides, the times were very hard and nobody was bullish. Finally, the man came back to me and said that if I would carry the stock for him he would share the profit with me, half and half. I still refused. The stock was never bought. The man is now dead

ON THE LONDON 'CHANGE

Improved Monetary Situation Sends All Prices Upward.

Good Feeling on the Continental Bourses Also—Consols in Excellent Demand—American Rails All Higher—Even Mines Go Up.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1906.]

LONDON, Jan. 13.—There was a certain amount of animation on the Stock Exchange this week. The volume of business was fairly good, and the tendency of prices in all departments was upward.

Foremost among the number of favorable influences that operated on the markets was the great improvement in the monetary situation. It would not be justifiable to say that the money market has worked into permanent ease, but for the time being at least there is an abundance of credit. Money has been pouring into London in the last few days from Scotland and the provinces, so that the Bank of England's reserve has increased £967,000, and funds have been so plentiful that loan rates have shaded off materially.

A better situation in the Continental money centres has also helped London, and evidence of this better feeling has been seen in purchases in this market for Paris and Berlin accounts.

The good feeling on the Continental Bourses being due chiefly to the improved state of affairs in Russia and the rather more cheerful outlook respecting the Morocco question, it is not possible, of course, to predict permanency for it, but the hope prevails here that the European situation is steadily growing better

The prevailing monetary and political conditions have been distinctly promotive of investment buying, and consols and other gilt-edged securities have been in excellent demand.

Foreigns have also felt the effect of these stimulating influences, and have responded with a good upward movement.

British rails for some occult reason have not been dealt in heavily, but they close with gains almost all along the line.

American rails have been active, especially Atchison, Denver and Rio Grande, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and Southern Pacific. Everything on the list is higher, and some gains are quite pronounced.

Even mines have been more cheerful, and prices have considerably improved.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Supplies of money were fairly abundant in the market today, and the demand was light. Discounts hardened.

Prices on the Stock Exchange generally were firm, and trading was fairly active for Saturday on the brighter monetary outlook and the more hopeful condition of Continental affairs. Consols and gilt-edged securities generally were in good investment demand, and closed steady, though below the best quotations of the day. Home rails were in active request. Southern stocks were the features.

Americans opened firm and were well supported to above parity. Illinois Central was strong and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, Erie, and Union Pacific were features of the buying. Denver and Rio Grande was in good demand. Prices closed firm except Southern Pacific.

Foreigners were fairly active and steady. Russian imperial 4s were in request and closed at 94¾. Japanese were maintained. Peruvians hardened. Anacondas recovered, and Kaffirs were generally cheerful and often buoyant.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 102¾.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £27,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 24.32; Lisbon, 4.50.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing Yesterday.	N. Y. Equiva- lent.	Previous N. Y. Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Anaconda	13⅞	269	268¼ex	+ ¾
Atchison	99¾	97	96⅞	+ ⅝
Atch. pf.	107	104	104	..
Balt. & Ohio	118½	115¼	115⅛	+ ⅛
Balt. Ohio pf.	102	99¼	..	+ ⅛
Ches. & Ohio	59	57½	57¼	+ ¼
Chi. Gt. West	22½	21⅞	21⅞	..
Can. Pacific	181	176	175⅝	+ ¼
Denver	48	46⅝	46⅝	— ..
Denver pf.	93	90½	90	+ ½
Erie	51¾	50¼	50¼	+ ¼
Erie 1st pf.	83¾	81¼	81⅛	+ ¼
Erie 2d pf.	77	75	74⅝	+ ¼
Illinois Central	185½	180½	180	+ ½
Kan. & Texas	41	39⅞	39⅝	+ ¼
Kan. & Texas pf.	73	71	71¼	— ¼
Louis. & Nash.	158½	154	154	— ..
Mex. Central	26½	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
N. R. R. of M. pf.	41½	40⅝	40⅝	— ..
Nor. & West.	90¾	88⅛	88⅝	— ..
Nor. & West. pf.	98¾	96	96	— ..
Nor. Pacific	216	210	209½	+ ½
N. Y. Cental	158⅝	154½	154¼	+ ¼
Ont. & West.	55⅞	54⅜	54¼	+ ⅛
Pennsylvania	74¾	145⅞	145¼	+ ¼
Reading	73¾ex	144⅞	144½	— ..
Reading 1st pf.	48¼	94	94	— ..
Reading 2d pf.	50	97¼	97⅜	— ⅛
Rock Island	25	24⅜	24⅜	— ..
So. Railway	39¾	38⅝	38¼	+ ⅜
So. Railway pf.	104	101	101½	+ ⅛
So. Pacific	71⅜	69⅝	69⅝	+ ⅛
St. Paul	185¼	181½	184½	— ..
Un. Pacific	162½	158	158⅜	— ⅛
Un. Pacific pf.	102	99¼	99	+ ¼
U. S. Steel	45⅞	44⅝	44¼	+ ⅜
U. S. Steel pf.	111	107⅞	107⅞	+ ⅛
Wabash	23	22⅜	22½	— ⅛
Wabash pf.	44½	43¼	42⅞	+ ⅜
Wabash deb. "B"	77½	75½	75¼	+ ¼

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm throughout.

Russian Imperial 4s closed at 84.10 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 489.00. French rentes closed at 99.

The private rate of discount was 2 11-16.

Three per cent. rentes, 99 francs for the account.

Exchange on London, 25 francs 13 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was light. Prices were steady.

Exchange on London, 20 marks, 44¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 4¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 4 per cent.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird	1 12 3	Esperanza	5 8 0
Tomboy	1 6 9	Dolores	2 1 3
El Oro	1 8 9	Strat. Independ.	0 8 6

$23,800 IN STOCK MISSING.

Police Asked to Recover Lost or Stolen Twin City R. T. Securities.

C. & E. Randolph, brokers in the Trinity Building, called on the police and the Pinkertons yesterday to help them find two 100-share certificates of Twin City Rapid Transit Company stock.

The securities disappeared Friday afternoon, and it cannot be certainly told whether they were lost or stolen.

The certificates were numbered D6590, made out to T. A. McIntyre & Co., and D7648, made out to Taylor, Cutting & Co. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, transfer agent of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company, has been notified of the loss. The securities are not negotiable, as the market price they are worth [illegible]

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, Jan. 13, 1906.

Imp Jap Gov 6s, sterl loan		Ft Wth & D C 1st	
11,000	100¼	10,000	114
2,000	100½	5,000	113½
1,000	100⅝	Green Bay & Wn deb ctfs B	
500	100	50,000	22⅝
2d series		5,000	22⅞
4,000	98⅝	49,000	23
500	100	10,000	22⅝
500	100	27,000	23
500	100	5,000	23¼
500	100	1,000	23
1,000	98⅝	5,000	22⅞
Jap Imp Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs full paid for 4½ sterl loan		15,000	22⅝
		20,000	22½
5,000	93⅞	Havana El Ry 5s	
1,000	94	4,000	95
15,000	93⅞	H & St Jo con 6s	
1,000	119½	5,000	112¼
500	94½	Int & Gt N 1st 6s	
500	94½	7,000	119½
500	94½	Inter Paper 6s	
500	94½	1,000	109⅞
500	94½	19,000	110
500	94½	Kans City So 3s	
500	94½	1,000	75
500	94½	L S & M S deb 4s	
500	94½	10,000	101⅛
500	94½	11,000	101½
500	94½	Lehigh Vy of N Y gtd 4½s	
500	94½	1,000	110
500	94½	Lo & Nash col tr 4s	
500	94½	15,000	90½
500	94½	Manhattan 4s	
500	94½	2,000	108¾
500	94½	Mex Cent con 4s	
500	94½	2,000	79½
500	94½	Mex Cent 1st inc	
500	94½	10,000	25¼
500	94½	Mo, K & T 2d 4s	
40,000	94	25,000	90⅞
24,000	94½	Mo Pac 4s	
27,000	94	3,000	94
10,000	94½	4,000	94½
52,000	94	Mo Pac 1st con 6s	
4,000	94½	15,000	124¾
Jap Imp Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs full paid for new 4½s, 2d ser		M & E con 7s	
		1,000	127
		N Y Cent & H R gen 3½s	
76,000	91½	5,000	98½
2,000	91⅝	18,000	98⅝
6,000	91½	50,000	98¾
500	91¾	N Y, C & St L 4s	
11,000	91½	25,000	105
17,000	91⅝	Norf & Wn, Pocah C & C 4s	
Jap Imp Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs full paid for 4s, sterl loan		5,000	95½
		15,000	95¾
		10,000	95
5,000	87⅜	Norf & Wn con 4s	
6,000	87⅜	500	102½
		25,000	101⅞
Adams Express 4s		1,000	101¾
1,000	104	Northn Pac 4s	
Am Ice Secur 6s		3,000	106
18,000	90	Nor Pac gen 3s	
1,000	89½	5,000	77⅛
3,000	89¾	Ore Short Line gtd	
4,000	89¾	reg 4s	
Am Thread 4s		4,000	96⅜
6,000	90⅝	2,000	96⅝
Am Tobacco 6s		6,000	96¾
5,000	115¼	5,000	96⅝
4,000	115½	8,000	96¾
registered		Penn conv 3½s	
50,000	115	41,000	103⅛
Am Tobacco 4s		1915	
25,000	81¼	61,000	100¼
7,000	81¼	1,000	100⅝
15,000	81¼	Penn Co Trust Co ctfs gtd 3½s	
4,000	81⅜	10,000	97⅝
At, T & S Fe gen 4s		Peo & East inc 4s	
2,000	103⅜	10,000	79¼
2,000	103¼	10,000	79½
conv 4s		Reading gen 4s	
12,000	105	1,000	102¼
103,000	105¼	St L, Ir Mt & So unify & ref 4s	
55,000	105⅛	1,000	93⅛
135,000	105¼	St L & San Fr R R gen 5s	
5,000	105⅝	3,000	112
At Coast Line, Lo & Nash col 4s		St L Sthw 2d inc 4s	
2,000	95	20,000	86
Balt & O gold 4s		San An & Ar P 4s	
4,000	104	19,000	88¾
7,000	104⅛	Sea A L Ry gold 4s	
5,000	104⅛	10,000	91
B R Tr ref conv 4s		Scioto Vy & N E 4s	
10,000	96½	2,000	100⅝
11,000	96⅝	Southn Pac 4s	
68,000	96⅜	10,000	94
1,000	96½	South Pac temp ctfs for 1st refndg 4s	
Bklyn City 1st		30,000	96¼
1,000	106½	3,000	96⅜
Centl Leather 5s		Southn Ry 1st 5s	
1,000	101¼	1,000	118⅝
19,000	101	So Ry, St L div 4s	
5,000	101¼	5,000	98
Cent Pac gtd 3½s		Tenn Coal, Ir & R, Birm div 6s	
6,000	88	1,000	109
Centl Pac gtd 4s		Third Av con 4s	
10,000	102⅜	6,000	95
Ches & Ohio con 5s		2,000	94⅞
5,000	118⅝	3,000	94⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s		Tol, St L & Wn prior lien 3½s	
7,000	108½	10,000	90
1,000	108⅜	Undgrd E Rys, London prof shar 5s	
Chi, Bur & Quincy joint 4s		1,000	98
32,000	101⅜	Union Pac 1st 4s	
6,000	101½	5,000	106¼
Denv div 4s		1,000	106
1,000	102	Union Pac conv 4s	
Iowa div 4s		3,000	157⅛
1,000	102¼	Un Rys of St L 4s	
Chi, Ind & Lo ref 6s		5,000	88½
5,000	133	U S R & Imp 5s	
Chi, R I & Pac Ry refundg 4s		15,000	98
4,000	95½	U S Reduc & Ref 6s	
5,000	95¼	6,000	100
Chi, R I & P R R 4s		1,000	99⅞
18,000	79½	5,000	101¼
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s		U S Steel Corpor sksg fund 5s	
2,000	103½	2,000	97⅝
Colorado Industrial		20,000	97⅝
1st 5s, Ser A		1,000	97⅞
65,000	78⅞	22,000	97⅞
6,000	79	8,000	97⅝
9,000	79¼	5,000	97⅝
1,000	79¼	3,000	97⅞
5,000	79	2,000	97⅞
28,000	79¼	7,000	97⅞
10,000	79	29,000	97⅞
1st 5s, Ser B		80,000	98
4,000	78¼	25,000	97⅞
10,000	78½	54,000	98
2,000	78¼	Va & Southw 5s	
6,000	78½	1,000	109
Col Mid 1st 4s		Va Ir C & C 5s	
25,000	77½	4,000	92
Consol Gas Co conv deb 6s		Wabash deb B 6s	
5,000	161	15,000	75½
6,000	160¼	10,000	75¼
11,000	160	5,000	75
3,000	159	Wab, Pitts Ter 1st	
10,000	160½	10,000	87
2,500	160	3,000	87¾
5,000	160½	1,000	87
5,000	160¾	2,000	87½
10,000	160⅞	Wab, Pitts Ter 2d	
22,000	161	15,000	36½
10,000	161	1,000	36¾
Denv & R G con 4s		7,000	36½
5,000	100½	Westn Maryl 4s	
Dist Sec Corpor 5s		2,000	87⅞
14,000	83	2,000	88
Erie 1st gen 4s		Wn Maryl cnv 4s	
1,000	93½	35,000	72½
1,000	93	West Sh 4s regstd	
Erie 1st con 4s		20,000	106¾
4,000	101⅞	Wis Cen gen 4s	
Erie conv 4s		6,000	94
50,000	108⅝	6,000	93¾
21,000	108¾		
30,000	108⅝		
20,000	108¾		
20,000	108⅝		
Erie, Penn col tr 4s			
1,000	96¼		

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

ADVANCED.

Southn Pac 4s.....1 | U S Red & Ref 6s..1½

DECLINED.

Con Gas deb 6s.....2 | Tol, St L & W pr So Ry, St L div 4s..1¼ | 3½s 1⅜

Total sales Jan. 13, 1906.....$2,718,000
From Jan. 1, 1906.....36,570,500
Corresponding date last year.....48,887,500

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.—Upon reports of the United Railway Company being taken over by the same interests that control, the United Gas, Electric Light and Power Company, with the view to a combination of all public utilities in Baltimore, there was a wild scramble for both the pooled and the free common stock to-day, which sent prices soaring. During ninety minutes' trading over 12,000 shares changed hands, the largest transactions in this company's stock in several years. Alexander Brown of the Brown banking house, with which the stock is pooled, denied that any sale had been made.

The pooled stock rose to 18, a gain since yesterday of 1 1-3 points. The free common and the income bonds also scored fractional advances; on large trading the free incomes gained a point.

Houston Oil shared the activity of the short session with United Railways, but it was not as strong as yesterday, and sold down to 12. The flurry appeared to have spent itself. Maryland Trust preferred rose a point, but other trust issues were slow. The market closed strong and active. Shares, 14,521; bonds, $153,500.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
$1,000	Va. Century 3s	96¼	96¼	96¼
17,000	Seaboard 4s	91¼	91	91¼
500	Wil. & Weldon 5s	108	108	108
1,000	Balt. C. Pass. 5s	105½	105½	105½
57,000	Char. Con. Elec. 5s	97	97	97
10,000	Norf. Ry. & L. 5s	97½	97½	97½
6,000	United Rys. 4s	94¼	94	94
41,000	United Rys. inc.	70	69	70
160,000	Unit. Rys. inc. ctfs.	69	67¼	69
2,000	Cotton Duck 5s	86	86	86
2,000	Breweries 4s	62¾	62¾	62¾

STOCKS.

25	Ga. S. & Fla. 1st pf.	99	99	99
100	Seaboard Co. com.	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
3,252	United Railways	16⅜	15½	15⅝
9,765	United Rys. ctfs.	18	16⅝	18
30	Baltimore Trust	337½	337½	337½
25	Fidelity Trust	210	210	210
94	Maryland Trust	141¾	141	141½
2,200	Houston Oil	12¾	12	12¼
100	Houston Oil pf.	48¾	48¾	48¾

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1906 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given.

Closing Jan. 13. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1906. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
240	250	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, 1905 4	.. ..	.. ..	249 Aug. 31, 1905
240	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,500,000	Jan. 2, 1906 4½	.. ..	.. ..	*236 Dec. 10, 1904
145	..	Allegheny & Western	2,850,000	Jan. 2, 1906 3	.. ..	.. ..	*150 Mar. 30, 1904
37	42	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	Nov. 15, 1905 1	.. ..	.. ..	42 Nov. 29, 1905
220	250	American Snuff	11,001,700	Jan. 2, 1906 2½	.. ..	.. ..	249 Dec. 27, 1905
100	109	American Snuff pf.	12,000,000	Jan. 2, 1906 1½	.. ..	.. ..	110 Dec. 12, 1905
140	141	American Sugar pf.	45,000,000	Jan. 2, 1906 1¾	139¼ Jan. 3	138⅞ Jan. 3	138⅞ Jan. 3, 1906
32	37	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	35 June 30, 1905
75	80	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	79 June 26, 1905
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sep. 6, 1905 3	.. ..	.. ..	*121 Nov. 28, 1896
		Beech Creek ($50)	5,665,000	Jan. 2, 1906 1	.. ..	.. ..	*104 June 25, 1902
106	..	Boston Air Line	1,426,000	Oct. 2, 1905 2	.. ..	.. ..	*108 Dec. 30, 1902
155	175	Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. pf.	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1905 3	.. ..	.. ..	158¾ Dec. 27, 1905
52	60	Butterick Co.	12,000,000	Dec. 1, 1905 1	.. ..	.. ..	52 Dec. 7, 1905
		Central Coal & Coke	5,125,000	Oct. 16, 1905 1½	.. ..	.. ..	71½ Mar. 10, 1905
130	137	Central & South Am. Tel.	7,917,800	Oct. 6, 1905 1½	.. ..	.. ..	130 Sep. 5, 1905
200	..	Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	110,839,100	Jan. 2, 1906 1¾	.. ..	.. ..	235 Mar. 2, 1905
130	135	Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf.	8,830,700	Jan. 2, 1906 1½	.. ..	.. ..	184 Nov. 27, 1905
..	..	Chicago Gt. Western deb.	27,577,000	July 15, 1905 2	.. ..	.. ..	86½ Dec. 11, 1905
70	90	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville pf	5,000,000	Dec. 28, 1905 2	.. ..	.. ..	88 Nov. 4, 1905
245	250	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	22,395,100	Jan. 2, 1906 2	.. ..	.. ..	245 Dec. 27, 1905
..	..	Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	74,842,609	Jan. 2, 1906 1½	.. ..	.. ..	164 June 22, 1905
193½	195	Chi., St. P., M. & Omaha pf.	11,648,800	Aug. 21, 1905 3½	.. ..	.. ..	195 Sep. 20, 1905
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,000,000	Jan. 2, 1906 2	.. ..	.. ..	102½ May 22, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	21,403,200	Jan. 2, 1906 1½	.. ..	.. ..	120 June 4, 1898
116	120	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	10,000,000	Oct. 20, 1905 1¼	.. ..	.. ..	118 Nov. 20, 1905
75	85	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	80 Dec. 16, 1905
105	110½	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1905 2½	.. ..	.. ..	110 June 1, 1905
182	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg ($50)	11,245,700	Dec. 1, 1905 1¾	.. ..	.. ..	183¾ Oct. 17, 1905
105	..	Cleveland & Pitts. special	4,043,100	Dec. 1, 1905 1	.. ..	.. ..	105½ Jan. 10, 1904
90	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1905 4	.. ..	.. ..	94½ Nov. 23, 1905
		Detroit Southern pf. t. r.	6,459,300	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	37 Dec. 18, 1905
		Diamond Match	15,000,000	Dec. 15, 1905 2½	.. ..	.. ..	*142¾ Dec. 13, 1905
		Distilling Co. of America	2,088,539	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3½ Feb. 24, 1904
		Distilling Co. of America pf.	2,552,491	Oct. 16, 1905 1	.. ..	.. ..	53 Apr. 8, 1905
85	95	**Evans. & T. H. pf.** ($50)	1,284,000	Oct. 16, 1905 2½	.. ..	.. ..	85 Nov. 27, 1905
73½	76	**Ft. Worth & Denver City.**	2,555,000	Apr. 1, 1904 4	.. ..	.. ..	74½ Oct. 26, 1905
		Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Jan. 2, 1906 1½	.. ..	.. ..	*115 June 14, 1904
		Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1905 5	.. ..	.. ..	*82 Dec. 1, 1904
		Havana Electric	7,500,000	.. ..	35 Jan. 3	35 Jan. 3	35 Jan. 3, 1906
		H. B. Claflin Co.	3,829,100	Oct. 14, 1905 2	.. ..	.. ..	110 Sep. 20, 1905
		H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	2,600,300	Nov. 1, 1905 1¼	.. ..	.. ..	*97 Sep. 1, 1905
		H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	2,570,600	Nov. 1, 1905 1½	.. ..	.. ..	*101 May 18, 1905
		Ill. Central, leased line	10,000,000	Jan. 2, 1906 2	.. ..	.. ..	*105 Oct. 23, 1905
		International Steam Pump	12,262,500	Apr. 1, 1905 ½	28 Jan. 3	27 Jan. 2	28 Jan. 3, 1906
		Joliet & Chicago	1,500,000	Jan. 2, 1906 1¾	.. ..	.. ..	*182 Apr. 14, 1905
		Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,400	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	17 Dec. 11, 1905
		Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,600	May 2, 1904 1½	.. ..	.. ..	52 Aug. 4, 1905
		Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	.. ..	.. ..	*32 Jan. 25, 1890
		Kings Co. El. & Power	3,125,000	Dec. 1, 1905 2	.. ..	.. ..	*260 Feb. 17, 1903
		Kingston & Pembroke ($50)	2,204,000	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	6 May 19, 1905
		Kingston & Pem. 1st pf. ($50)	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901 1	.. ..	.. ..	50 Mar. 13, 1901
		Laclede Gas	8,500,000	Dec. 15, 1905 1½	.. ..	.. ..	99½ Mar. 14, 1903
		Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1905 2½	.. ..	.. ..	*105 July 19, 1905
		Lake Erie & Western pf.	11,840,000	July 15, 1905 1	.. ..	.. ..	95 Dec. 20, 1905
		Lake Shore	29,466,500	July 29, 1905 4	.. ..	.. ..	340 Dec. 13, 1905
		Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal ($50)	9,212,000	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	45 Nov. 13, 1905
		Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	Dec. 30, 1905 4	.. ..	.. ..	110 Aug. 23, 1904
		Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 30, 1905 7½	.. ..	.. ..	*188 July 10, 1903
		Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago	7,498,700	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	16 Jan. 15, 1904
		Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago, pf	9,000,000	Feb. 8, 1903 1½	.. ..	.. ..	67 Dec. 19, 1904
		Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	Oct. 31, 1905 1½	.. ..	.. ..	118 Apr. 18, 1901
		Montreal Light, Heat & P.	17,000,000	Nov. 15, 1905 1	.. ..	.. ..	92¾ Sep. 15, 1905
190	195	Morris & Essex ($50)	15,000,000	Jan. 2, 1906 3½	.. ..	.. ..	*188½ Aug. 8, 1905
		National Enameling pf.	8,566,400	Jan. 2, 1906 1¾	.. ..	.. ..	88 Dec. 5, 1905
		New Central Coal	1,000,000	Nov. 1, 1905 2	.. ..	.. ..	42 Feb. 1, 1905
137	140	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	Jan. 2, 1906 1¼	.. ..	.. ..	134⅝ June 29, 1905
152½	158	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	12,500,000	Oct. 14, 1905 1½	.. ..	.. ..	170 Oct. 18, 1905
..	..	New York & Harlem ($50)	8,838,650	Jan. 2, 1906 5	.. ..	.. ..	400 May 9, 1905
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 10, 1905 1	.. ..	.. ..	40 Sep. 5, 1905
93	96	Norfolk & Western pf.	23,000,000	Aug. 18, 1905 2	96 Jan. 6	93½ Jan. 3	96 Jan. 6, 1906
..	..	Northern Central ($50)	17,193,400	July 15, 1905 4	.. ..	.. ..	223 Oct. 2, 1905
		Pere Marquette	14,145,500	July 3, 1905 2½	.. ..	.. ..	80 Oct. 11, 1905
		Pere Marquette pf.	10,512,200	July 3, 1905 2	.. ..	.. ..	83 Oct. 27, 1905
		Philadelphia Co. ($50)	28,953,000	Nov. 1, 1905 1½	.. ..	.. ..	83½ June 29, 1903
		Philadelphia R. T. ($50)	30,000,000	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	115 June 29, 1905
		P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1906 3	.. ..	.. ..	*122 Jan. 17, 1905
105	106	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	27,445,100	July 15, 1905 2	.. ..	.. ..	108 Dec. 22, 1905
181	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	19,714,200	Oct. 3, 1905 1¾	.. ..	.. ..	184 Apr. 15, 1905
..	..	P., McKees. & Yough. ($50)	4,000,000	Jan., 1906 3	.. ..	.. ..	140 Sep. 12, 1902
		Rome, Water. & Ogdens.	10,000,000	Nov. 15, 1905 1¼	.. ..	.. ..	136 July 11, 1905
50	70	Rutland pf.	9,057,600	Jan. 15, 1903 1	.. ..	.. ..	64 Dec. 30, 1905
		St. Lawrence & Adiron.	1,615,000	Mar. 1, 1902 2½	.. ..	.. ..	100 Jan. 11, 1905
178	188	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. cfs.	7,217,800	Jan. 2, 1906 5	190 Jan. 3	190 Jan. 3	190 Jan. 3, 1906
		St. L. & S.F.,C.& E.I.cfs.,new	10,113,000	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	75 Dec. 30, 1905
128	139	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf.cfs.	6,211,700	Jan. 2, 1906 1½	129 Jan. 3	129 Jan. 3	129 Jan. 3, 1906
66	72	St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.	5,000,000	Jan. 2, 1906 1	.. ..	.. ..	87 Dec. 19, 1905
..	..	Silver Bullion cfs.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	55 May 6, 1903
106	125	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & I. pf.	6,700,000	Jan. 2, 1906 1¾	.. ..	.. ..	114¾ Nov. 27, 1905
98	100	Southern Ry., M. & O. cfs.	5,650,250	Oct. 2, 1905 2	.. ..	.. ..	99 Dec. 5, 1905
..	..	Syracuse Lighting	3,000,000	Dec. 1, 1905 ½	.. ..	.. ..	40 Apr. 20, 1903
50	..	**Texas Central**	3,649,400	July 15, 1905 5	.. ..	.. ..	55 Nov. 3, 1905
90	..	Texas Central pf.	324,500	July 15, 1905 2½	.. ..	.. ..	90 Nov. 14, 1905
17	20⅜	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,076,900	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	19 June 12, 1905
..	..	Twin City R. T. pf.	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1906 1¾	.. ..	.. ..	160 Dec. 26, 1905
		United Fruit	15,782,000	Oct. 14, 1905 1¾	.. ..	.. ..	114½ Feb. 20, 1905
		United States Leather	62,882,300	.. ..	.. ..

ALL THE WORLD NOW BUYING STEEL OF US

Records of Exports Broken in the Month of December.

ENGLAND BEST BILLET BUYER

Steel Corporation's Blast Furnace Capacity Reached—It Is Forced to Buy 100,000 Tons of Pig Iron.

All records in the exports of steel billets, nails, and various sorts of structural iron and steel were broken in the month of December last, when upward of 62,000 tons were shipped through New York and other Eastern seaboard points to almost every country in the civilized world. In addition large consignments went overland to the Pacific Coast for export to the Far East. Large quantities were sent abroad also by way of Southern ports.

The exports of wire, wire nails, and iron pipe were also exceptionally heavy, aggregating in all about 12,500 tons.

The billet exports in December represented an increase of more than 15 per cent. compared with the November figures, which hitherto were the heaviest ever attained in the iron and steel export trade. The billets went chiefly to Great Britain, while the principal rail exports went forward to South America, which country, together with Australia, purchased the largest quantities of wire. The wire nail consignments were made mainly to British points, and the iron pipe shipments were principally for Central American account.

Great Britain took in all 29,074 tons of billets. England was a buyer to the extent of 14,560 tons. To Wales went 14,514 tons, Newport taking 11,146 tons.

The steel rail exports aggregated 18,101 tons. The Argentine Republic was sent 9,280 tons. Mexico was a customer for 4,704 tons. Other shipments went to England, China, Japan, South America, Cuba, and Costa Rica.

About 5,000 tons of structural steel, steel bars, beams, galvanized iron and scrap iron were also sent abroad last month. The leading shipments went to Europe, while other lots were forwarded to Cuba, India, Australia, and Japan.

The United States Steel Corporation, it was learned yesterday, has just completed the purchase of 100,000 tons of pig iron, representing at present prices a total cost of about $1,800,000. This iron has been purchased partly from the Snyder interests and partly from the Bessemer Association. This iron was purchased owing to the fact that the Steel Corporation's demand for raw iron exceeds its blast furnace capacity.

All departments of the United States Steel Corporation, it is stated, are in steady operation, and the present output is estimated to be as large as that at any time during the past few months, which has been a period of unusual activity. Unofficial reports of the Steel Corporation's output during the past year indicate that all previous records have been exceeded.

The large demand for steel products resulted this past week in an advance of $1 a ton in the price of wire products, and of $1 to $2 a ton in tin plate and sheet steel.

Discussing the present situation in the iron market, Rogers, Brown & Co., in their weekly review, say:

"The pig iron market is distinctly better than it was a week ago. Buyers have begun to realize the fact, which makers have all along known, that at least present prices will prevail throughout this year. Following last year's precedent, consumers thought there would be a drop in prices after the first of the year, but this has not materialized, and during the past week inquiries and sales have been more numerous than for some time past. Large sales of steel making irons continue, and a considerable quantity of foundry iron has been sold for delivery well into the last half of the year."

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Application has been made to the New York Stock Exchange to list $6,650,000 preferred, $6,650,000 common stock, and $3,868,000 sinking fund 20-year 6 per cent. bonds of 1919 of the Central Foundry Company.

The San Francisco, Idaho and Montana Railway has authorized $5,000,000 bonds, of which $1,500,000 is being put in the market This sum will be used largely for the construction during the present year of 210 miles of road the company is building from Butte, northwest, toward California.

The Atlantic Rubber Shoe Company has filed an amended certificate reducing its capital from $7,500,000 common, and $2,500,000 6 per cent. preferred to $600,000 common and $500,000 preferred. The new common stock will have a par value of $4, and the new preferred a par value of $20. The old stock was $100 par value.

Stockholders of the Mitchell Mining Company in Washington and Baltimore have made application for nearly double the amount of the $1,000,000 bonds of the La Dicha and Pacific Railroad offered. This does not include the bids from other localities than those mentioned. The bonds bear 6 per cent. interest, and will be offered to stockholders of the Mitchell Company in proportion to their holdings.

The Northern Electric Company, which proposes to build a standard guage railroad from Chico to Oroville, Cal., with extensions to other towns, has doubled its capital to $6,000,000 and authorized $6,000,000 bonds for construction.

At a meeting of the Donald Steamship Company, held yesterday afternoon, William O. Allison, publisher and director in many institutions, and Thomas J. Lewis, Cashier and Director of the Consolidated National Bank, were elected Directors.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Jan. 12, 1906	$14,708,607
Week ended Jan. 13, 1905	13,409,550
From Jan. 1, 1906	27,643,213
From Jan. 1, 1905	27,323,603

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Jan. 9, 1906	$12,458,650
Week ended Jan. 10, 1905	9,225,597

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 12, 1906	$34,377
Week ended Jan. 13, 1905	26,826
From Jan. 1, 1906	60,653
From Jan. 1, 1905	53,304

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 12, 1906	$16,000
Week ended Jan. 13, 1905	2,718,130
From Jan. 1, 1906	534,000
From Jan. 1, 1905	4,824,500

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 12, 1906	$18,377

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 13, 1905	2,691,304
From Jan. 1, 1906	473,347
From Jan. 1, 1905	4,771,196

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 12, 1906	$18,778
Week ended Jan. 13, 1905	7,046
From Jan. 1, 1906	61,725
From Jan. 1, 1905	13,621

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 12, 1906	$914,015
Week ended Jan. 13, 1905	709,317
From Jan. 1, 1906	2,024,409
From Jan. 1, 1905	741,898

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 12, 1906	$896,137
Week ended Jan. 13, 1905	702,271
From Jan. 1, 1906	1,962,674
From Jan. 1, 1905	727,777

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 12, 1906	$53,155
Week ended Jan. 13, 1905	33,872
From Jan. 1, 1906	122,378
From Jan. 1, 1905	66,925

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 12, 1906	$930,015
Week ended Jan. 13, 1905	3,427,447
From Jan. 1, 1906	2,548,409
From Jan. 1, 1905	6,204,898

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 12, 1906	$867,760
Week ended Jan. 13, 1905	3,393,575
From Jan. 1, 1906	2,426,031
From Jan. 1, 1905	6,137,973

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Jan. 13 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK CITY—Borough of Manhattan.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dep. with Clear. H'se Agent.	Dep., other Banks and Trust Cos.	Net Deposits.
Century	$200,000	$1,013,400.00	$11,800.00	$61,900	$50,700.00	$61,300.00	$988,000.00
Colonial	100,000	3,656,600.00	88,400.00	296,200	507,200.00	170,300.00	4,419,100.00
Chelsea Exch.	100,000	891,000.00	35,200.00	23,500	41,500.00	42,000.00	704,700.00
Columbia	300,000	6,198,000.00	382,000.00	251,000	212,000.00	3,700.00	6,394,000.00
Con. Nat.	1,000,000	4,278,000.00	446,300.00	55,700	257,800.00	25,000.00	2,495,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	921,685.00	18,550.00	45,470	90,610.00	.....	922,650.00
14th Street	500,000	4,641,600.00	136,100.00	284,200	222,200.00	55,000.00	5,242,200.00
Hamilton	200,000	4,419,890.00	104,362.00	200,888	130,575.00	210,000.00	4,837,623.00
Jefferson	400,000	3,576,900.00	16,100.00	160,600	262,500.00	100,800.00	3,548,500.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,859,500.00	154,500.00	93,800	271,800.00	56,900.00	3,381,500.00
Metropolitan	1,000,000	4,167,610.00	244,030.00	66,799	267,194.00	679,746.00	4,143,960.00
Mutual	200,000	3,568,907.00	29,407.00	277,184	162,864.00	57,214.00	3,635,800.00
19th Ward	200,000	3,443,645.00	86,393.00	251,316	161,459.00	1,337.00	3,618,596.00
Plaza	100,000	3,820,000.00	210,000.00	199,000	207,000.00	.....	4,006,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,506,500.00	26,600.00	130,600	110,800.00	66,000.00	1,717,600.00
State	1,000,000	11,988,000.00	659,000.00	328,000	359,000.00	741,000.00	18,300,000.00
34th St. Nat.	200,000	1,147,000.00	236,000.00	32,300	157,300.00	100,000.00	1,157,400.00
12th Ward	200,000	2,407,000.00	49,000.00	219,000	174,000.00	.....	2,882,000.00
23d Ward	100,000	1,689,500.00	59,800.00	184,700	160,400.00	112,600.00	2,108,900.00
Union Exch.	750,000	7,042,300.00	59,200.00	442,500	205,900.00	800,000.00	6,776,800.00
United Nat.	1,000,000	2,240,500.00	196,700.00	72,400	92,500.00	.....	1,215,000.00
Wash. Heights	100,000	742,350.00	20,475.00	50,980	64,500.00	.....	582,570.00
Yorkville	100,000	2,863,600.00	50,600.00	258,400	249,400.00	71,700.00	3,292,700.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Borough	$200,000	$2,145,200.00	$63,400.00	$160,900	$172,700.00	$65,000.00	$2,284,700.00
Broadway	150,000	2,639,720.00	22,839.00	168,560	166,290.00	42,576.00	2,891,137.00
Brooklyn	300,000	2,000,600.00	121,100.00	60,300	377,100.00	31,700.00	2,327,900.00
Mfrs. Nat.	252,000	4,394,100.00	488,200.00	230,200	778,800.00	210,400.00	5,039,600.00
Mechanics'	1,000,000	9,722,600.00	294,500.00	747,100	1,286,500.00	162,900.00	11,799,800.00
Nassau	300,000	5,428,000.00	214,000.00	420,000	777,000.00	.....	5,546,000.00
Nat. City	800,000	3,525,000.00	141,000.00	345,000	539,000.00	147,000.00	4,159,000.00
North Side	100,000	1,675,762.00	38,432.00	95,417	86,580.00	107,215.00	1,703,564.00
People's	100,000	2,207,800.00	66,800.00	121,900	142,800.00	97,800.00	2,188,400.00
Union	300,000	7,212,000.00	175,000.00	340,000	640,000.00	522,000.00	8,240,000.00
JERSEY CITY.							
1st National	400,000	4,474,100.00	172,300.00	276,200	3,276,500.00	1,218,000.00	7,515,100.00
Hudson Co.	250,000	2,734,627.00	108,457.00	87,971	206,195.00	102,214.00	2,429,769.00
2d National	225,000	912,900.00	77,360.00	28,900	205,200.00	19,700.00	972,500.00
3d National	200,000	1,774,159.87	47,512.08	78,781	431,439.97	25,228.13	2,147,935.86
HOBOKEN.							
1st National	110,000	2,337,200.00	194,900.00	42,000	168,600.00	120,800.00	2,265,800.00
2d National	125,000	1,389,412.00	54,023.00	56,850	95,400.00	105,200.00	1,589,140.00
BAYONNE.							
Mech. Tr. Co.	50,000	2,542,289.00	20,502.00	135,209	255,958.00	228,550.00	3,027,572.00

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Jan. 15.

Alliance Realty Co.—Dividend payable.
American Chicle Co.—Books close for dividned on common.
American District Telegraph Co., New York—Books close for annual meeting.
American Elevator Co.—Annual meeting.
American Gem and Pearl Co.—Annual meeting.
American Shipbuilding Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Smelting and Refining Co.—Dividend payable on common.
American Telephone and Telegraph Co.—Dividend payable.
American Type Founders' Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
American Woolen Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Associated Merchants—Dividend payable on first and second preferred.
Bell Telephone Co., Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
Bell Telephone Co., Canada—Dividend payable.
Bowling Green Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Central Coal and Coke Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Chicago Great Western Railway—Dividend on debenture stock.
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.—Books close.
Chicago Subway—Annual meeting.
City Club Realty Co.—Annual meeting.
Cincinnati, Newport and Covington Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Columbus Gas Light and Heating Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Columbus Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Consolidated Traction Co., New Jersey—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Fireworks Co.—Annual meeting.
Denver and Rio Grande Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Gas Tip and Self Lighter Co.—Annual meeting.
General Electric Co.—Dividend payable.
Georgia Electric Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Granby Consolidated Copper—Dividend payable.
Hamilton Manufacturing Co., Boston—Dividend payable.
Harbison-Walker Refractories Co.—Annual meeting.
H. B. Claflin Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Henry Elias Brewing Co.—Annual meeting.
Hocking Valley Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Houston Electric Co.—Books close.
Eudson River Telephone Co.—Dividend payable.
Hullcamp Co.—Annual meeting.
Illinois Brick Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
International Buttonhole Sewing Machine Co.—Dividend payable.
International Power Co.—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
J. B. Stetson Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
John A. Roebling's Sons.—Annual meeting.
Julius Scoll & Co.—Annual meeting.
Laclede Gaslight Co. of St. Louis—Annual meeting.
Lake Erie and Western Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Lincoln (Neb.) Traction Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Manufacturers' Commercial Co.—Dividend payable.
Metropolitan Street Railway, (New York) Dividend payable.
Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad—Dividend payable.
Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
National Biscuit Co.—Dividend payable on common.
National Carbon Co.—Dividend payable on common.
National Glass Co.—Books close.
National Fuel Co., Franklin, Penn.—Dividend payable.
Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.—Dividend payable.
New York Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
New York and New Jersey Telephone Co. Dividend payable.
New Orleans Gas Light Co.—Dividend payable.
New Orleans Railway and Light—Dividend payable.
Northern Central Railroad—Dividend payables.
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Otis Elevator Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Pennsylvania Traffic Co.—Books close.
Pacific Coast Co.—Books close.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Procter & Gamble Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Railway Equipment Corporation—Dividend payable.
Reading Co.—Dividend payable on common Feb. 1 to holders of record this date.
Reece Buttonhole Machine Co.—Dividend payable.
Rhode Island-Perkins Horshoe Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Rutland Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Southern Pacific Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Texas Central Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Union Bag and Paper Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
United Fruit Co.—Dividend payable.
United Gas Improvement Co.—Dividend payable.
United Shoe Machinery Co.—Dividend payable.
United States Printing Co.—Dividend payable.
United States Rubber Co.—Dividend payable Jan. 31 on first and second preferred to holders of record this date.
Utah Consolidated Mines—Dividend payable.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Wells-Fargo Express Co.—Dividend payable.
Western Union Telegraph Co.—Dividend payable.
White Pass and Yukon Railroad—Dividend payable.
Winslow Laboratory—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, Jan. 16.

American Hatters and Furriers—Annual meeting.
Audit Co.—Annual meeting.
Boston Suburban Electric Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Corn Exchange Bank—Annual meeting.
Eastern Pennsylvania—Dividend payable.
Fidelity Bank—Annual meeting.
Guanajuato Amalgamated Gold Mines—Annual meeting.
Inwood Realty and Dock Co.—Annual meeting.
James A. Flomerfelt Co.—Annual meeting.
Lehigh Valley Railroad—Annual meeting.
Little Schuylkill Railroad, Navigation and Coal Co.—Dividend payable.
Maiden Lane Safe Deposit Co.—Annual meeting.
Mexican Telegraph Co.—Dividend payable.
Pittsburg Oil and Gas Co.—Dividend payable Jan. 30 to holders of record this date.
Rush Avenue Railroad—Annual meeting.
Standard Safe Deposit Co.—Annual meeting.
Tucker & Vinton Corporation—Annual meeting.
United States Rubber Reclaiming Works—Annual meeting.
United States Title and Guaranty Co.—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, Jan. 17.

Cripple Creek Central Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Fifth Avenue Trust Co.—Annual meeting.
Interboro Bank, New York—Annual meeting.
Mutual Alliance Trust Co.—Annual meeting.
New York Times Co.—Annual meeting.
New York Air Brake Co.—Dividend payable.
Non-Polarizing Dry Battery Co.—Annual meeting.
Northern Lights Oil Co.—Annual meeting.
Scientific Station for Pure Food Products—Annual meeting.
Trust Co. of America—Annual meeting.
United Railways Investment Co., San Francisco—Books close for special meeting.
Western Stone Co.—Annual meeting.

Thursday, Jan. 18.

American Journal of Nursing Co.—Annual meeting.
American Speaking Telephone Co.—Annual meeting.
Anaconda Copper Co.—Dividend payable.
Central Railroad of New Jersey—Books close.
Continental Finance Co.—Annual meeting.
Grand Rapids Railway.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Great Northern Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
New York Times Building Co.—Annual meeting.
Toledo Railway and Light Co.—Annual meeting.
Union Land and Improvement Co.—Annual Meeting.

Friday, Jan. 19.

Delaware & Eastern Railroad.—Annual meeting.
Dominion Coal Co.—Books close for dividends on preferred.
International Steam Pump Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
MacConnell & Coole Corporation—Annual meeting.
National Steel & Wire Co.—Books close.
Northern Pacific Railway—Books close.

Saturday, Jan. 20.

American Chicle Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Chicago Edison Co.—Books close.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Consolidated Ice Co., Pittsburg.—Dividend payable.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Dividend payable.
Electric Co. of America—Books close.
Georgia Electric Railway—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Harbison-Walker Refractories—Dividend payable on preferred.
Homestake Mining Co.—Books close.
Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Minneapolis General Electric Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Missouri Pacific Railway—Dividend payable.
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad.—Books close.
New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
People's Gas Light and Coke Co. of Chicago—Books close for annual meeting.
San Luis Mining—Dividend payable.
United Traction, Pittsburg—Dividend payable on preferred.
Vulcan Detinning Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	102¼	103½	Hock. Val.	115	117
2s, c., 1930	103½	103¾	Hock. V. pf.	95	95½
3s, r., 1918	102¼	103¼	Homestake	81½	82
3s, c., 1918	103	104	Ill. C. 1.	103½	..
3s, 1918, sm	102¼	..	Int. S. P.	28	29
4s, r., 1907	103	103¾	Jol. & Chi.	180	..
4s, c., 1907	103	104	Kan. & M.	56½	58
4s, r., 1925	130½	131¼	K. C. F. S.	..	..
4s, c., 1925	130½	131½	& M. pf.	83½	83¾
D. C. 3-65s	118	..	K. & D. M.	14	16
Philip'ne 4s	106½	110¾	K. & D. M. pf.	45	50
Adams Exp.	240	250	K. I., C., pf.	77	80
Alb. & Sus.	240	..	Lacl. Gas.	..	105
Alle. & W.	145	..	Lacl. G. pf.	100	110
Allis-C. pf.	62	63½	L. E. & W. pf.	93	98
A. A. C. pf.	95	96	Man. Beach	12	14
Am. B. Sug.	31	32½	Mar. & C. pf.	100	..
A. B. S. pf.	82½	88	Met. Sec.	145	150
Am. Coal	175	195	Mor. & Es.	190	195
A. C. O. pf.	91	94¼	N., C. & St. L.	148	150
Am. D. T.	37	42	Nat. B. pf.	114½	115½
Am. Exp.	225	230	Nat. Enam.	16½	17
Am. L. Co.	20½	21½	Nat. En. pf.	85	87
A. L. Co. pf.	41½	43½	N. Cent. C.	37	45
Am. Malt.	5	6	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	118	120
Am. M. ctfs.	5½	6	N. Y., C. & St. L. pf.	88	90
Am. Snuff.	220	250	N. Y. D. Co. pf.	79½	80½
Am. Sn. pf.	100	109	N. Y., L. & W.	137	140
A. S. R. pf.	140	141	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	153½	158
A. T. & C.	90	92	N. Y. & W. pf.	95	96
A. T. & T.	137	140	P. C. 1st pf.	103	108
Am. W. Co. pf.	103	105	Peo. & E.	41	45
Ann Arbor	32	37	P., C. C. & St. L.	82½	85
Ann A. pf.	75	80	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	105	106
Asso. M. 1st pf.	106	110	P., Ft. W. & C.	181	..
B. & O. pf.	98½	90¼	P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	227	230
B. A. L. pf.	108	..	P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	178	..
B., R. & P.	152	160	R. R. Sec. I. C. st. cts.	97½	98
B., R. & P. pf.	155	175	Rdg. 1st pf.	93½	94½
Buf. & Sus. pf.	82	83	Rdg. 2d pf.	90½	98
But'k Co.	52	60	Rens. & Sar.	207	..
Canada So.	70	71	R., W. & O.	134	..
C. R. R. of N. J.	227	230	Rutland pf.	50	70
C. & S. A. Tel.	130	137	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	66	72
C., B. & Q.	200	..	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	173	188
C. & E. I. pf.	130	135	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	128	139
C. G. W. pf.	77	77½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	116	120
Chi. G. W. deb.	84½	85	St. L. & S. W. pf.	75	85
C., I. & L. pf.	70	90	St. L. & S. W. pf.	106	125
C. & N. W.	245	250	So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	98	100
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	193½	195	Texas Cent.	50	..
C. U. T. pf.	39	40	Tex. C. pf.	90	..
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	116	120	T., P. & W.	17	20½
C., L. & W.	75	85	T., P. & L.	32½	32½
C., L. & W. pf.	105	110½	U. B. & P. pf.	80	81
Cleve. & P.	182	..	Un. Pac. pf.	97½	98¾
C. & P. sp.	105	..	U. S. Exp.	120	125
C. F. & I. pf.	92	95	U. S. Leath.	14½	14½
Consol. Coal	90	..	U. S. L. pf.	112	118
D., L. & W.	400	405	U. S. R. & I. Imp't	86	89½
D., M. & Ft. D.	81	..	Vand. R.	95	96
Det. So.	23½	26	V. C. C.	93	..
Det. So. cts.	9½	11	pf.	112	116
Det. So. pf. ctfs.	35	39	W., F. Exp.	240	247
East. Kod.	162	..	Westinghouse assenting	172	174
Ev. & T. H.	75	80	1st pf.	103	106½
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	95	Wis. Cen.	29	31¼
Ft. W. & D. City	73½	76			
Gen. C. Co.	79	90			
G. C. Co. pf.	105	106½			
G. & S. T.	120	..			
H. B. Claflin	110	125			
Hav. E. Ry.	33	35			

ATCHISON GETS D., E. & G.

Acquisition Will Shorten Purchasing Road's Gulf Route.

The Denver, Enid and Gulf Railroad, it was announced, has been purchased by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company. The sale was confirmed at the local office of the Atchison Road. It was said there, however, that the transaction had been arranged in the West, and that the terms were not known here.

The Denver, Enid and Gulf is a line about 130 miles long, a portion of which is still uncompleted, running from Guthrie, Oklahoma Territory, to Kiowa, Kan. At both terminii it connects with the Atchison lines. Its acquisition by the latter will shorten the distances between the Atchison line running south from Kansas to Galveston and the line running southeast to the western boundary of Texas.

The Denver, Enid and Gulf has an authorized capital stock of $15,000,000 and a bond issue of $2,600,000, of which the lastest reports show outstanding $1,120,000.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
400	Am. Can	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10¼
800	Am. Can pf	70½	70⅝	70½	70⅝
140	Am. Nickel	1⅝	*2	1⅝	2
600	Am. W. P. pf.	35	35	35	35
130	Am. Tobacco	472	465	465	..
250	Am. W. P.	5⅛	5	5	..
5,187	Am. W. P. pf	35	34⅝	35	+ ⅛
1	Am. Type. pf.	100	100	100	+ 4
1,750	Bay State G.	5-16	¼	5-16	....
2,180	Beth. S. Cor.	33	31	32	....
955	B. S. Cor. pf.	91	90¾	91	....
100	Am. Steel	34½	34⅝	34½	+ 2⅛
3,415	Central Fdy.	6⅞	7	6⅞	....
4,820	Cen. Fdy. pf.	28½	29¼	28¼	+ 2⅛
1,200	Con. Refrg.	7	6¾	7	+ ⅝
200	Elec. Vehicle	18	17	17	— 1
100	Elec. V. pf.	23	23	23	+ ⅝
200	Empire Steel	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ½
710	Fed. Sugar	33	31	31	— 4
475	Havana Tob.	31	30	31	+ 1
100	Hav. Tob. pf.	42	42	42	+ 2
21,350	Houston Oil	14¾	8¾	12¾	+ 4
1,850	Hous. Oil pf.	58	39½	48½	+ ⅝
866	H. O. recpts.	10	8½	10	+ 3
850	H. O. pf. rcts	45	37½	45	+ 9½
800	Hous. Oil St. L. tr. rcts.	..	8½	8½	....
100	Inter. Silver	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
1,400	Inter. M. M.	13⅝	13	13¼	— ⅛
19,200	Int. M. M. pf.	37¾	33	36⅝	+ 2⅞
9,520	Inter. Salt	43½	41	43	+ 2
3	Lake S. Corp.	22½	22½	22½	+ 4
8,900	Mackay Cos.	59½	58¼	58⅝	....
5,777	Mack. Cos. pf	74¼	72⅞	74	+ 1
2,400	N. J. T. D. & Imp	47	46⅞	46⅞	+ 1⅛
100	N. Y. Trans.	7	7	7	....
100	Otis Elevator	50⅝	50¾	50¾	+ 1⅝
100	P. Mfg. 2d pf.	15½	15½	15½	— ½
1,700	Sea. Lumber.	68½	67⅞	68	....
30	S. Elber. L.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
100	S. Mill. pf.	39	39	39	+ 4
292	Standard Oil.	690	689½	692	+ 6
100	Swift & Co.	104	104	104	....
100	S. & Co. rts.	⅞	⅞	⅞	....

RAILROADS.

3	Am. L. & T.	115	115	115	—10
7,100	Chi. Subway	51⅝	50½	51	+ ⅝
2,690	Con. T. Sec., w. I	60	58½	58½	— ⅞
69	Det., T. & L. 2d pf	16½	14	16½	+ 2
7,415	Int. R. Tran.	236	283½	283½	....
4,500	Man. Transit	3¼	3	3	....
104	N. S. stubs	300	250	262½	—25
800	P. Dec. & E.	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
630	Seaboard Co.	31¾	31	31½	+ 1½
2,455	Sea. 1st pf	90½	90	90	+ 1
100	Sea. 2d pf	62	62	62	....

MINING.

1,910	Bam. Del	9¼	8½	8¾	— ¼
95,100	Bluebell Min.	*12	4	7¼	....
94,900	Boston Cop.	32¾	30¾	31⅞	+ ⅞
18,480	B. Col. Cop.	10½	9⅜	9⅞	+ ½
100	Cataract Min.	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
9,160	Col. Copper	5	2¾	2⅞	— 1⅝
11,800	Copper Sec.	24	20½	24	+ 3⅝
29,100	Dom. Copper	15-32	13-32	7-16	....
995	Douglas Cop.	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
600	Gold Hill C.	⅝	⅝	⅝	....
80,000	Golden An.	1½	1½	1½	....
18,600	Greene C. C.	30⅝	29½	30½	— ¼
2,825	Greene C. G.	3⅞	3⅜	3¾	....
11,700	Greene G.-S.	8¼	6⅝	8¼	+ 1½
3,935	Granby C. M.	10¼	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
6,310	Guan. Con.	5¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅝
2,200	Hart. Coal	74½	73⅝	74½	+ ⅝
900	Jun. G. M.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
2,500	Kitch. Min.	*18	10	13	—12
4,900	Lach. Min.	3½	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
600	Mex. G. Exp.	1⅜	1½	1⅜	....
8,065	Mitchell Min.	11⅝	9⅞	11⅝	+ 1½
5,800	Mine Sec.	5-16	9-32	⅜	....
1,200	Monarch Min.	10½	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
900	M. & B. Cop.	½	13-32	13-32	— 1-16
250	N. Y.-S. Min.	3	2⅞	3	— ⅛
12,500	Nevada Con.	12⅜	11½	12⅞	+ ⅜
10,300	N.-

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Two downtown deals, each of which is likely to have important bearing upon the development of surrounding property, provided last week's market with features of an unusual and, it may be added, generally unexpected character. Concerning the Equitable Life's purchase of 17 Nassau Street, some additional facts and figures will be found in another column.

The deal by which the City Investing Company becomes the owner of the Coal and Iron Exchange and secures a long lease of the old Benedict Building at Broadway and Cortlandt Street, is part of a great undertaking which will lead eventually to the improvement of nearly the entire block front on Cortlandt Street, between Broadway and Church Street. Definite announcement as to just when this plan will be carried out has not been made, but the City Investing Company is not in the business of collecting antiques, and probably will not allow a group of structures built thirty or forty years ago to adorn $3,250,000 worth of land any longer than is absolutely necessary. With this improvement under way, and with the twenty-three-story building to be erected over the McAdoo tunnel terminal, the junction of Cortlandt and Church Streets will become a skyscraper centre fully as impressive as some of those to be found in the narrow streets of the financial district on the other side of Broadway.

Buying by builders on Washington Heights within the last few days strengthens the opinion that the Spring and Summer will bring an unusually large amount of new construction in that territory. Among the properties involved in recent deals have been several large plots around the 181st Street Subway station, as well as the two avenue block fronts in the old Colored Orphan Asylum site, between 143d and 144th Streets. A large plot at Riverside Drive, 150th and 151st Streets, also changed hands and, while the buyers were operators, they presumably have in immediate prospect the turning over of the property to builders.

There also continues to be an excellent demand for the higher-priced vacant property on the upper west side, as shown in the purchase of the Riverside block front, between 110th and 111th Streets, by George F. Johnson & Sons, and that of a plot running through from Ninety-sixth to Ninety-seventh Street, near Riverside Drive, by A. B. Kight.

The increase of $480,000,000—$258,000,000 of it in Manhattan—shown in the new tax assessments reflects to some extent the great building activity of the last year, but more particularly the great increase in values in various sections affected by the Subway's operation. Without analyzing the figures in great detail to determine exactly how much of the increase may be attributed to the Subway, it is worth noting that the amount to be derived in taxes on the additional $258,000,000 in Manhattan valuations, is about $3,870,000, or 5 per cent. on $77,400,000—just about twice what it cost to build the Subway. The prospect of a somewhat lower tax rate, based upon the increased assessments, ought also to work to the benefit of the real estate market. Of course, the proposition is just as broad as it is long—whether an owner pays taxes at the rate of 1 per cent. on a valuation of $200,000 or at the rate of 2 per cent. on $100,000—so that while the actual effect of a low rate is altogether visionary, it nevertheless carries with it a decidedly favorable influence.

LATEST DEALINGS BY BROKERS.

R. Smith & Co. have bought from Henry Nassoit 252 Sixth Avenue, adjoining the northeast corner of Seventeenth Street, a four-story building, on lot 20.2 by 65. Upon the expiration of the existing leases the new owners will erect on the site a six-story building and will conduct there a branch of their Fourteenth Street establishment.

Buyer for Park Avenue House.

Pease & Elliman have sold for J. Pierpont Edwards the five-story American-basement dwelling 71 Park Avenue, on lot 17 by 115.

The same brokers have also sold for Herbert L. Terrill the stable at 121 West Fifty-second Street, on lot 25 by 100.5.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have sold for the Oppenheimer estate 66 East Eightieth Street, a four-story stone dwelling, with three-story extension, 25 by 95 by 102.2.

Frederick T. Barry has sold for the Murray-Lenox Land Company 100 East Sixty-second Street, a three-story brown-stone-front dwelling, on lot 16 by 80.

Corner Sold on Bradhurst Avenue.

L. Rothschild and A. Brunner have sold for B. Weinstein the five-story triple flat at the southeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue and 144th Street, 25 by 100.

E. Sharum has sold for A. P. Morison to Benjamin M. Weil the Metropolitan, at 235, 237, and 239 West 108th Street, a six-story elevator apartment house, on plot 75 by 100.11.

Mandelbaum & Lewine are the buyers of the thirteen lots on 121st and 122d Streets, 100 feet east of Broadway, sold by Levy & Friedman.

A. M. Kirtland has sold for the Cohen estate 514 and 516 West 168th Street, two five-story double flats, to Joseph S. Acker, who will make extensive improvements.

Amsterdam Avenue Purchase.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Ella A. Taylor 355 Amsterdam Avenue, southeast corner of Seventy-seventh Street, a five-story double flat, 27.2 by 100; also, for Theodore Prince 48 and 50 West 131st Street, a six-story elevator apartment house, 37 by 99.11.

Renwick C. Hurry & Co. have sold the five-story apartment house 851 West End Avenue, for Dr. Louis L. Seaman.

H. C. Senior & Co. have sold for Anna Hoffman the four-story dwelling 103 West Seventy-sixth Street, on lot 19 by 100.5, to a Mrs. Reddington.

Deal for Seventh Avenue Corners.

Max Marx has bought through Porter & Co., from William Whitehead, 2,299 and 2,301 Seventh Avenue, southeast and northeast corners of 135th Street; also, 185 and 187 West 135th Street and 186 and 188 West 135th Street, five-story flats, each 25 by 100; also, 183 and 184 West 135th Street, four-story private dwellings, each 25 by 100. The northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and 135th Street was leased recently to the Hamilton Bank for ten years.

A. B. Mosher & Co. have sold 2,328 Seventh Avenue, a five-story double flat, with stores, on plot 27 by 100.

Daniel Stein was the broker in the sale of the five lots on the north side of 146th Street, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, for the Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company.

Harry Lilly, formerly of Picken & Lilly, has opened a real estate office at 326 Lenox Avenue, near 126th Street.

Dessauer & Werdenschlag have sold for Goldberg & Greenberg to Max Fraade 419 and 421 West Fifty-sixth Street, two five-story tenements, with stores, each 25 by 100.

To Enlarge Downtown Building.

Plans have been filed for the enlargement of the twelve-story office building at 29 and 31 Liberty Street, owned by Joseph Fabys, by the erection of a twelve-story annex on the lot at 52 Maiden Lane. The addition will be 24 feet front and 57 feet deep, and will cost $60,000, according to the estimate of Architects Clinton & Russell.

Lexington Avenue Corner Sold.

Max Marx has bought from Martin H. Goodkind 1,671 and 1,673 Lexington Avenue, southeast corner of 105th Street, four-story flats, with five stores, on plot 31.10 by 55.

Samuel Grossman has sold the northeast corner of Ninety-third Street and Second Avenue, 25 by 75, to Greenwald Brothers.

John J. Cody has sold to a client for Max Schwartz 160 East Eighty-eighth Street, a five-story triple flat on lot 25 by 100.

Duff & Conger have sold 118 East Eighty-third Street, frame buildings on lot 25 by 100. They also negotiated the present sale of 50 East Eightieth Street.

Maurice Lechtman has leased for Henrietta Bennett, the two six-story apartment houses, with stores at 242 to 248 East 112th Street, for a term of three and one-half years, at an aggregate rental of $54,300.

Operators Buy on 62d Street.

Osk & Edelstein have bought, through Daniel Stein, 319 and 321 East Sixty-second Street, two three-story brick dwellings, on plot 34 by 100. The buyers now control a plot 117 by 100.5 at that point.

John M. Reid & Co., formerly Reid & Murphy, have sold 324 East Twenty-fifth Street, a five-story double tenement, for Margaret A. Hedenkamp to Klinger Brothers; also, 306 and 308 East Thirty-second Street, two four-story tenements, 40 by 98.9, for Anna McDonald, to Kassel Oshinsky, who has resold the properties to the Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company.

Resale of First Avenue Parcel.

O'Reilly, Fried & Dahn have resold for a client 1140 First Avenue, a 5-story tenement, with stores.

Duff & Conger have leased the property 1,439 First Avenue for the estate of John H. Riker to Max Orbach.

Isadore M. Levey, as attorney for Tager & Scheinberg, have bought the five-story flat, 56 East 101st Street, 25 by 100.11.

Polizzi & Co. have sold for A. De Benedetto, the new six-story tenement, 313 and 315 East 112th Street on plot 54 by 100.11.

A. Robinson and Brody & Sadev have sold for Brody & Cohen, the flat 11 East 115th Street, on plot 35 by 100.11; also, the five-story double tenement 235 East Ninety-eighth Street, 25 by 100, to a Mr. Kaplawitz.

William P. Mangam has sold for a Mrs. McNamara the four-story double flat 112 East 122d Street, on lot 27.6 by 100.11.

Lease in Bleecker Street Building.

J. G. Goldsmith has leased to the Redelsheimer-Steinfeld Paper Company, through T. Sherwood Boyd, the corner store and basement in the building 26, 28, and 30 Bleecker Street.

Downtown Tenement Dealings.

Elias Lenft has sold to Herman Finkelstein 120 Delancey Street, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 51.

S. Dworkowitz has sold 706 and 708 East Thirteenth Street, 47.9 by 103, to David W. Rockmore.

A. Robinson and Brody & Sadev negotiated the recent sale and resale of 25 Mangin Street.

Buyers for Bronx Flats.

T. J. Adams has sold for Rankin Brothers 685 East 147th Street, a five-story apartment house 47.9 by 100; also, 856, 858, and 860 East 140th Street, three five-story apartment houses, each 38 by 88 by 100; also, for Robert Rankin, 27 and 29 Manhattan Avenue, a six-story elevator apartment house, 38.10 by 88 by 102.

William Stonebridge has sold for Edward Mandel to Joseph Tesero the lot, 25 by 120, on the west side of Arthur Avenue, 225 feet south of 187th Street.

Walter S. Auld has sold to a Mr. Babcock the plot, 58 by 112, on the east side of Nelson Avenue, 50 feet north of 167th Street.

H. L. Phelps has sold for John Effinger 670 East 141st Street, a five-story flat on plot 38.6 by 100; also, for a Dr. Holger, 816 East 134th Street, a four-story double flat on lot 25 by 100; also, for Feinberg & Breslauer, 879 East 135th Street, a five-story flat on plot 40 by 100; also, for Lawrence C. Moneil, 678 East 141st Street, a five-story flat on plot 38.6 by 100.

Large Deals in Westchester.

Davis & Robinson, in conjunction with H. R. Lounsbery of the Northern Westchester Realty Company, have sold to Minturn Post Collins, President of the Bankers' Investing Company, the estate of the late James F. Merritt at Katonah, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County. Mr. Collins intends to remodel the homestead and occupy it during the Spring and Fall months. This estate is one of the largest in the county, consisting of nearly a square mile of high rolling land, commanding extensive views in all directions. It is near the estate of Col. William Jay, which is famous as the home of Chief Justice Jay.

The movement to this section of the county has been marked, many prominent New Yorkers having recently bought farms there and converted them into country homes. Among these are Seth Low, Clarence Whitman, J. Borden Harriman, Moses Taylor, Winthrop Cowdin, Robert Van Cortlandt, William Sloane, Louis Boissevain, William Woodward, Dr. M. Allen Starr, Clyde Fitch, Henry Whitehouse, Pierre Jay, W. C. Le Gendre, Richard Harding Davis, Stephen Bonsal, John Magee, and Gouverneur Morris.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co., in conjunction with the Fox Realty Company, have sold the Mount Minturn property at White Plains, owned by the Sheltering Arms. The tract comprises about 184 acres of land and adjoins the Norwood Country Club property.

Sale of Jamaica Landmark.

Pettit's Hotel, at the corner of Fulton Street and Twombley Place, Jamaica, has been sold by Charles Richter and Louis Meyer to a syndicate in which Henry M. Van Allen, Dr. Philip Wood, and William L. Llewellyn are interested. Stephen A. Van Allen was the broker. The price was about $130,000, which shows a profit of $55,000 over what was paid for the property by the present sellers in 1903. When Cord Meyer bought the old hotel ten or fifteen years ago the consideration was $17,500.

The purchasing syndicate intends to raze the structure and may erect a new hotel on the site. The plot on which the building stands consists of about 19 lots.

Buyers of Long Island Tract.

Potnus I. Thompson, Vice President of the Realty Buyers, reports that that corporation is the purchaser of the tract of 300 acres at Springfield, L. I., the sale of which by the Laurelton Land Company, through William H. Appleton & Co., was reported yesterday. The price was about $600,000. The property has a large frontage on the Merrick Road. The New York and Rockaway Beach Railroad and the New York and Long Island Traction Company and the South Side Electric Railway pass it.

John M. Reid & Co. have sold for John J. Frielingsdorf to Alfred J. Lloyd 215 Ely Avenue, Long Island City; also to Mary and Frank Mach 213 Ely Avenue.

Bay Ridge Properties in Demand.

Pierce Keefe reports among Brooklyn sales recently closed by him the following: For Oscar Abrams, the two-family frame house 715 Fifty-seventh Street; also, for Alexander Shlikerman, the two-family brick house 631 Fifty-second Street; also, for Adolph Samuely, the two-story business property 5,409 Fifth Avenue; also, for Edward Rankin, the two-story two-family frame house 516 Fifty-first Street; also, for Albert E. Phillips, the two-family brick house 5,814 Sixth Avenue; also, for Mary J. Lucke, the two-family brick house 637 Fifty-seventh Street; also, for Sarah A. Morris the two-story two-family brick house 444 Fifty-fifth Street; also, for Louis Strongin, the two three-story brick double flats on the north side of Fifty-second Street, 180 feet east of Second Avenue; also, for Alexander Shlikerman, eight lots on the north side of Fiftieth Street, 100 feet east of Sixth Avenue; also, for Rattner & Co., the three three-story double flats on the north side of Forty-sixth Street, 320 feet west of Third Avenue.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

The greater part of last week's auction business was crowded into one day—Wednesday—when Joseph P. Day met with fair success in offering a long list of properties in various parts of Manhattan and the Bronx. The vacant plot, 33.5 by 100, at 1 Front Street was sold for $33,250, the five-story building at 54 Lispenard Street for $38,000, the tenement at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street for $50,600, and the two adjoining houses for $32,750 and $32,850, respectively.

The five-story building at 81 Chambers Street, near Church Street, sold on Thursday by executors' orders, brought $81,500.

The list for this week is a short one, but it contains a number of properties of more than ordinary value and speculative possibilities. Among these are the two five-story buildings 172 and 174 Fulton Street, 200 feet west of Broadway and facing St. Paul's Churchyard. This sale will be conducted on Wednesday by Auctioneer Kennelly, who will also offer at the same time the five-story building 632 Broadway, near Bond Street; the dwelling 48 East Seventy-ninth Street, near Madison Avenue, and the apartment house 129 and 131 East Seventy-sixth Street, near Lexington Avenue.

A valuable west side dwelling—36 West Seventy-seventh Street, facing Manhattan Square, will be sold on the same day at the stand of L. J. Phillips & Co. There will also be put up a stable on the same street, near Amsterdam Avenue.

The middle west side, recently an area of much active buying, is represented in Thursday's announcements by the properties 264 West Thirty-seventh Street and 537 and 539 West Fortieth Street, to be sold by Auctioneer John L. Parish.

Ten Brooklyn lots, covering the block front on the west side of Seventh Avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Streets, owned by the estate of David M. Koehler, also appear among Bryan L. Kennelly's announcements for Wednesday.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR WEEK.

There were recorded last week 693 mortgages, for $9,975,341, of which 348, for $2,922,028, were at 6 per cent.; 208, for $3,382,910, at 5½ per cent.; 65, for $1,784,159, at 5 per cent.; 13, for $165,828, at 4½ per cent., and 1, for $200,000, at 4 per cent. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 650 mortgages, for $7,640,575, of which 236, for $1,427,780, were at 6 per cent.; 4, for $23,000, at 5½ per cent.; 185, for $2,932,535, at 5 per cent.; 42, for $1,181,250, at 4½ per cent., and 13, for $258,100, at 4 per cent.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Avenue A, n w corner of 72d St, for a six-story brick tenement, 25.8x80; L. Reiner of 436 Grand St, owner; B. W. Levitan of 20 West 31st St, architect; cost, $27,500.

55th St, 333 to 345 East, for three six-story brick flats and stores, 41.0x87.5; Hauben Realty Company of 102 Bowery, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 24 East 23d St, architects; cost, $150,000.

Taylor St, e s, 205 ft s of Morris Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x44; C. E. Nezoy of 114 West 28th St, owner; J. J. Remondy, Riverdale, N. J., architect; cost, $4,500.

187th St, n w corner of Arthur Av, for a six-story brick tenement, 77.7x103.9; Pasquale Gargullo of 47 Jay St, owner; F. J. Wilber of 103 East 121st St, architect; cost, $50,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Maiden Lane, 52 and 54, to twelve-story brick offices; J. Fabys of 16 West 52d St, owner; Clinton & Russell of 32 Nassau St, architects; cost, $60,000.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 14 and 16 Vesey Street Unless Otherwise Specified.

TUESDAY, JAN. 16.

By Joseph P. Day.

29th St, 207 to 211 East, n s, 125.6 ft e of 3d Av, 45x98.9, six-story tenements, with store; foreclosure sale, Joseph F. Darling, referee; due on judgment, $2,506.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

Vesey St, 20, n s, about 125 ft e of Church St, 25x100, five-story stone-front building; partition sale, Peter B. Olney, referee.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Broadway, 652, e s, 87 ft s of Bond St, 29x100, extending through to alley, five-story loft building with store; public auction sale.

Fulton St, 172 and 174, s s, 200 ft w of Broadway, 30.4 and 23.6, respectively, x77, two five-story business buildings; voluntary partition sale.

79th St, 48 East, s s, 89 ft e of Madison Av, 18x80, four-story brownstone dwelling; public auction sale.

76th St, 129 and 131 East, n s, 72.10 ft w of Lexington Av, 42.10x102.2, five-story brick double apartment house; estate sale.

7th Av, Brooklyn, w s, block front between 55th and 56th Sts, ten lots, each 20x100; estate sale.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

77th St, 36 West, s s, 323 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x104.4, four-story stone-front dwelling; executors' sale.

77th St, 208 West, s s, 140 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2, three-story stable; executors' sale.

THURSDAY, JAN. 18.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

37th St, 264 West, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x98.9, four-story brick dwelling; executors' sale.

40th St, 537 and 539 West, n s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, each 25x98.9, old frame buildings and vacant; executors' sale.

FRIDAY, JAN. 19.

By Joseph P. Day.

7th Av, 2,305, e s, 44.11 ft n of 135th St, 18x75, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, Gotthardt A. Litthauer, referee.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

82d St, 128 West, s s, 395 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee; due on judgment, $3,956; subject to another mortgage for $18,279.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Jan. 13.

SUFFOLK ST, w s, 250.10 ft s w of Rivington St, 25.1x100; Abraham Gelber to Joseph Gelber, ½ part, all liens..... 100

14TH ST, w s, 133.9 ft e of Avenue B, 21.10x103.3; Maria Romanelli to Meyer Goldberg and another, (mtg $9,200)..... 100

14TH AV, n e corner 5th St, 205x114, Wakefield; William Horne to James Fay..... Nom.

1ST AV, 1,140, e s, 25x81.5; Louis Gordon and others to Barbara Feiss, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

1ST AV, 1,140, e s, 25x81.5; Barbara Feiss to John Bozzufi, (mtg $21,000)..... 100

3D ST, Lots 539 and 540, map of Wakefield, —x—; Francis Goodman to George Stadtlander..... Nom.

73D ST, 163 West, 16x102.2; Marianna J. Hunter to William H. Jackson, (mtg $15,000)..... Nom.

138TH ST, n s, 194.1 ft e of Southern Boulevard, —x—; Broadway Reliance Realty Company to Junction Realty Company, (mtg $118,000)..... 100

22D ST, 40 and 42 West, 46x98.9; Carstens Steffens, Jr., to Adolph Platky, (mtg $95,000)..... 100

BROOME ST, n s, 25 ft w of Mangin St, 25x70.2; Rafal Kurzrok to Sophia Mayer, (mtg $21,000)..... 100

BROADWAY, 1,414 and 1,416, e s, 76.10x107.3; William F. O'Connor to Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street Co., (mtg $700,000)..... 100

108TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 75x100.11; Max S. Hyman to Isaac Hoehn and others..... 100

BROOK AV, e s, 158.3 ft n of 169th St, 43x100.6; Albert J. Schwarzler to Frank Starkman, (mtg $81,000)..... Nom.

INTERVALE AV, w s, 416.11 ft s of 167th St, 25x102.4; Ann Dunford to Adolf G. Lyska, Jr., (mtg $4,000)..... 100

132D ST, s s, 350 ft w of Avenue C, 50x100.6, Unionport; James H. Maloney to Mary E. Monaghan, (mtg $750)..... 100

11TH ST, 16, s s, 336.11 ft e of University Place, 21.2x94.9; Edward Kearney to Edward Kearney, all title..... Nom.

83D ST, 22 West, 19.6x102.2; Frederic P. Scudden to Mary E. Vredenburgh.. 100

4TH AV, e s, 98.9 ft s of 27th St, 49.4 x irregular; Leonard R. Kort to John L. Martin..... 100

TREMONT AV, n e corner of Washington Av, —x—; Tremont Av, s e corner of Washington Av, —x—; Road from West Farms to Hunt's Point, e s, 50 ft n of dock of Webb Jennings estate, 100x—; Julia G. Frandsen and others to the Julian Company, all title. Nom.

TREMONT AV, n e corner of Washington Av, —x—; road from West Farms to Hunt's Point, e s, 20 ft n of dock of Webb Jennings estate, 100x—; William D. Lent to the Julian Company..... Nom.

PLOT begins 240 ft e of White Plains Road and 700 ft n of Morris Park Av, —x—; Morris Harris and others to T. Frank Flood, (mtg $2,200)..... 100

BROADWAY, n w corner of 138d St, 199.10x irregular; Martin Burke and others to Aaron M. Janpole and others..... 100

UNIONPORT ROAD, e s, 595.1 ft w of White Plains Road and 225 ft n of Morris Park Av, —x—; Martin Pletscher to Charles R. Nagel..... 100

ST. RAYMOND AV, 119, 25x100; John Flood and others to John Gaynor, (mtg $5,000)..... 100

EAST BROADWAY, 215, s s, 25x75, Joseph I. Bluestone to Sarah Silverstone, (mtg $35,000)..... 100

121ST ST, 220 East, 32.6x100.11; William Rosenblum and others to Philip Adelson and another, (mtg $30,500)..... 100

12TH ST, s s, 188 ft w of Av C, 50x103.8; Frank Hillman and others to Louis Rosenberg and another (mtg $31,000)..... 100

103TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 75x100.11; Louis Kahn to Max S. Hyman, (mtg $16,000)..... Nom.

CROTON ST, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 24.11x92.1; Edward O. A. Glokner to Hy P. Widdee, (mtg $7,000)

107TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 24 Av, 25x100.11; Joseph Fuchs to Elisabeth Bloch, (mtg $11,000)..... 100

103D ST, 109 East, 17.6x50.11; Frederick Sterneckert to Joseph Roberts, (mtg $3,000)..... 100

27TH ST, 48 West, 22x98.9; Surety Realty Company to Boloiph Company, (mtg, $35,000)..... 100

45TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 50x100; Dairy Products Company to Oakleigh Thorne..... 100

CLAY AV, 1,306, w s, 19x87.2; Thornton Brothers Company to Fannie Hecht; (mtg, $4,500)..... 100

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 21.6 ft s of 180th St, 21.4x86; Susie E. Potter and another to Catharine M. McGee, (mtg $5,000)..... 100

HONEYWELL AV, n e corner of 178th St, 64.11x112.8; Meyer Barber to Amy Subert, (mtg $8,000)..... 100

144TH ST, 815 and 817 East, 50x100; Emanuel Mayer and another to Henry Munch, (mtg $26,500)..... 100

MORRIS PARK AV, n s, lots 127 and 128, map 211 lots Downing Estate, Van Nest Station, 45.3x91.7; Catharine Flood to Sarah A. Bartlett, (mtg $1,200)..... 100

MORRIS PARK AV, n s, lots 127 and 128, map 211 lots Downing Estate, Van Nest Station, 45.3x91.7; Addie A. Sullivan to Catharine Flood, all liens..... Nom.

BELMONT AV, w s, 45 ft n of 188th St, 50x87.6; Esther B. George to Pasquale D'Anria..... Nom.

BELMONT AV, w s, 45 ft n of 188th St, 50x87.6; Jennie L. Brewster to Pasquale D'Auria..... Nom.

BELMONT AV, w s, 45 ft n of 188th St, 50x87.6; Lavinia J. Haviland to Pasquale D'Auria..... Nom.

EAST BOULEVARD, centre line, at e s of land N. Y., N. H. & H. RR. Co., runs n 658.4 ft e, 200x s 653.4x w 200 ft e of Bay Land and Improvement Company to Oak Point Land and Dock Company..... 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

MARTIN, John L., to County Holding Company; 4th Av, e s, 98 ft s of 27th St, 49x irregular, 2 years, 5½ per cent., gold..... 195,000

BACHRACH, Irving, and another to American Mortgage Company; 157th St, s s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 3 lots, 75x99.11, 3 mtgs $19,500, due June 30, 1907, 5½ per cent..... 58,500

BACHRACH, Irving, and another to American Mortgage Company; 151st St, s s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 3 lots, 75x99, 3 mtgs $3,000 each, due June 30, 1907, 6 per cent..... 9,000

FUCHS, Joseph, to American Mortgage Company; 107th St, 228 East, 25x100, due June 30, 1909, 5½ per cent..... 10,000

FUCHS, Joseph, to American Mortgage Company; 107th St, 228 East, 25x100, due June 30, 1907, 6 per cent..... 1,000

STADTLANDER, George, to F. Goodman; 3d St, s s, Lots 539 and 540, map of Wakefield, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 5,500

SWERLING, Samuel, to Jacob Wolf and another; Webster Av, 50 ft s of Anna Place, 75x178, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 10,500

SWERLING, Samuel, to Jacob Wolf; Webster Av, e s, 175 ft s of Anna Place, 180x irregular, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 10,000

FEISS, Barbara, to L. Gordon and another; 1st Av, 1,140, 25x81, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

JANPOLE, Aaron M., and others to Martin Burke and others; 133d St, n w corner of Broadway, 125x irregular, 2 years..... 96,000

SYSKA, Adolf G., to Ann Dunford; Intervale Av, 1,037, due July 12, 1907..... 1,000

HEIMAN, Emil, to A. Heiman; Lot 69, map of De Voe estate, 5 years, 5½ per cent..... 2,500

PLATKY, Adolph, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 22d St, 40 and 42 West, 46x98, 2 years..... 11,000

PLATKY, Adolph, to E. S. Ullman; 22d St, 40 and 42 West, 46x98, 2 years..... 16,000

BOTOLPH COMPANY to Surety Realty Company; 27th St, 48 West, 22x98, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 62,500

BOTOLPH COMPANY to Surety Realty Company; 27th St, 48 West, 22x98, due Oct. 1, 1906, 6 per cent..... 20,000

GANNOR, John, to John Flood and another; St. Raymond Av, 119, 25x100, due June 1, 1908, 6 per cent..... 1,250

ROSENBERG, Louis, to F. Hillman and another; 12th St, s s, 183 ft w of Avenue C, 50x103, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 2,000

HECHT, Fannie, to Thornton Brothers Company; Clay Av, 1,305, 19x87, installments, 6 per cent..... 1,700

STARKMAN, Frank, to Albert J. Schwarzler; Brook Av, e s, 158.3 ft n of 169th St, 48x100, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 9,650

FOY, James, to William Horne; 14th Av, n e corner of 5th St, 205x114, Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

COSTELLO, Mary A., to E. F. Brown, trustee; Decatur Av, n w s, 310.7 ft n e of 205th St, 50x100, due April 12, 1906, 6 per cent..... 1,000

BREEN, George H., to F. L. Ganley; 60th St, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

ROBERTS, Joseph, Frederick Sternechert; 103d St, 109 East, 3 years..... 3,500

WIDDEL, Henry P., to E. O. Glokner; Croton St, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x92, 1 year..... 4,000

HYMAN, Max S., to L. Kahn; 108th St, s s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 75x100, demand, 6 per cent..... 19,500

OAK POINT LAND AND DOCK COMPANY to East Bay Land and Improvement Company; Eastern Boulevard, centre line at e s of lands of New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, 200x irregular, 5 years, gold..... 20,000

D'AURIA, P., to E. B. George; Belmont Av, w s, 45 ft n of 188th St, 50x87, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

TIMMERMANN, W. W., to Lina Von Hesse; 181st St, s s, 350 ft w of Grand Av, 25x135, 5 years, 5½ per cent..... 1,500

Lis Pendens.

3D AV, 863; Loretta M. Ireland against Alvin B. Wise and others, (partition;) attorneys, Smith & Bowman.

ELLIOTT AV, n s, 351 ft w of Eastern Boulevard, 25x141.10x20x143.6; Annie Garrett against Bridget Lunney, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney J. Davis.

97TH ST, 217 East; Jacob Weinstein against Herman Hoffman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. Hellinger.

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, s s, 50.1 ft w of Clinton Av, 80.1x96.9x irregular; Charles Reinhart against Eastern Crown Realty Company, (action to recover possession;) attorney, F. P. Trautmann.

81ST ST, n s, adjoining Charles Welsch, William C. Talmadge, and John Wagner; Frederick J. Kelly against Corinne de B. Moore, (specific performance;) attorney, B. E. Siegelstein.

Mechanics' Liens.

2D AV, 1,968 to 1,972; Wolf Marin against Abraham Spitzer, owner; John Geller, contractor..... $41

ELDRIRGE ST, 57; Charles Schuler against Leroy Knight, owner; Sarah A. Knight, owner and contractor..... 286

ELDRIDGE ST, 59; Charles Schuler against Leroy Knight, owner; Sarah A. Knight, owner and contractor..... 62

HESTER ST, 100; Charles Schuler against Leroy Knight, owner; Sarah A. Knight, owner and contractor..... 475

UNION AV, e s, 96.10 ft n of 161st St, 22.5x100; Felice Sangiuliano against Samuel Strasbourger, owner; E. G. Gollner, contractor..... 100

183D ST, 917 East; Matthew H. Mercer against — Hyman, owner; Wolf Burland, contractor..... 8

183D ST, 919 East; Matthew H. Mercer against Wolf Burland, owner and contractor..... 6

ALLEN ST, 123; Solomon D. Mills against Esther Philips, owner and contractor..... 816

HULL AV, w s, 200 ft n of 205th St, 25x100; Michael Subitzky against S. Berrian and John Presenty, owners and contractors..... 85

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

8TH AV, 470; Morris L. Weiss against Frank V. Burton and others, Jan. 8, 1906..... 225

PIER 56, North River; John W. Clark against William P. Clyde & Co. and others, Jan. 10, 1906..... 2,179

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Law, Union and Crown Assurance Company of London has withdrawn from fire underwriting operations in the States of Iowa, Maryland, and North Carolina.

The National Lumber Insurance Company of Buffalo has been licensed to transact a fire insurance business in the State of Illinois.

Of St. Louis's fire loss of $1,040,000 in 1905 it is figured that the insurance loss was $930,000, while 75 per cent. of Kansas City's $900,000 fire loss was insured.

Gayle T. Forbush has been elected President of the New England Fire Insurance Exchange to succeed Charles D. Palmer.

J. G. Hilliard has been appointed New York City agent of the Security Insurance Company of New Haven.

Embezzlements and defalcations in the United States aggregated $886,262 during the month of November, according to the current issue of The Monthly Bulletin of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, and were divided as follows: Banks, $170,600; benevolent societies and institutions, $1,062; court trusts, $854; Federal and State, $1,770; firms and corporations, $164,914; insurance companies, $4,206; transportation companies, $28,600, and miscellaneous, $14,255.

Officers of the recently organized Underwriters' Salvage Company of Chicago have been selected, as follows: President—W. S. Warren of the Liverpool and London and Globe; Vice President—E. G. Halle of the Germania; Secretary—S. A. Rothermel of the Traders; Treasurer—F. D. McGregor of the Queen. The company expects to begin business Feb. 1.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—The development of strength in Philadelphia electric issues in Philadelphia to-day was the source of considerable discussion. For some time past these shares have been conspicuously weak, hence the theory was naturally advanced that the recent change in the political outlook had been the influencing factor in the market price of the company's securities. Lake Superior shares also advanced, scoring wide gains with comparative ease. The corporation's earnings have shown marked improvement of late in response to the generally improved industrial conditions, and predictions of dividends on the income bonds at least are now no longer looked upon as idle dreams.

Cambria Steel exhibited more strength than it did yesterday, but the Street has become somewhat shy of the stock at its present high quotations, unless something more than pool manipulation is brought forward to advance the price. The arbitrage issues were firm in response to the strength of the New York market, notably the United States Steel stocks. The list of transactions:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
700	Amalgamated Copper	115	114¾	114¾
100	Am. Car & Foundry	43¾	43¾	43¾
150	Alliance Insurance	20½	20½	20½
20	American Cement	6½	6½	6½
1,800	Brooklyn	89⅝	89½	89⅝
4,707	Cambria Steel	34⅝	34¼	34¼
100	Cast Iron Pipe	51¾	51¾	51¾
1,450	Erie	50¼	49¼	49¾
351	Elec. Co. of America	12½	12	12
800	General Asphalt pf	47¼	47	47¼
280	Keystone Tel	14½	14¼	14¼
1,724	Lake Superior Corp	22½	21¾	22½
1,089	Lehigh Valley	83⅝	83	83½
200	Marsden	3½	3½	3½
200	Mfg. Rubber	1	⅞	1
900	Phila. Rapid Transit	32⅝	32¼	32⅝
25	Penn. Steel pf	107¼	107¼	107½
1,407	Pennsylvania	72¾	72¼	72¾
590	Philadelphia Co	52⅝	52¼	52¼
4,550	Philadelphia Electric	8 3-16	7⅞	8 3-16
38	Philadelphia Traction	101½	101	101
2,050	Reading	72 ½	72	72
100	Southern Railway	36¾	35¾	35¾
1,475	Sus. Iron & Steel	1 13-16	1⅝	1 13-16
600	Tonopah Mining	10½	10¼	10½
100	Texas & Pacific	34½	34¾	34¾
2,430	United Gas Imp	93¾	93	93⅝
4,017	United States Steel	45	44¾	44⅝
600	United States Steel pf	108¼	107¾	108
350	Union Pacific	158¾	157⅝	157⅝
650	War. Iron & Steel	6¼	6⅛	6¼

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—There was continued liquidation in American Shipbuilding, shares on the local Exchange; the price closed at 54, or 1½ points below the opening.

Kansas City Railway and Light common was active and steady. The Boxboard issues were also steady. National Biscuit preferred sold at 114½. While the pool has advanced the common 10 points, it has done nothing in the preferred.

The following were the sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom,
14-16 VESEY ST.,
Partition of Interests,
This Valuable Business Plot,
172 and 174 Fulton St.,
200 Feet West of Broadway,

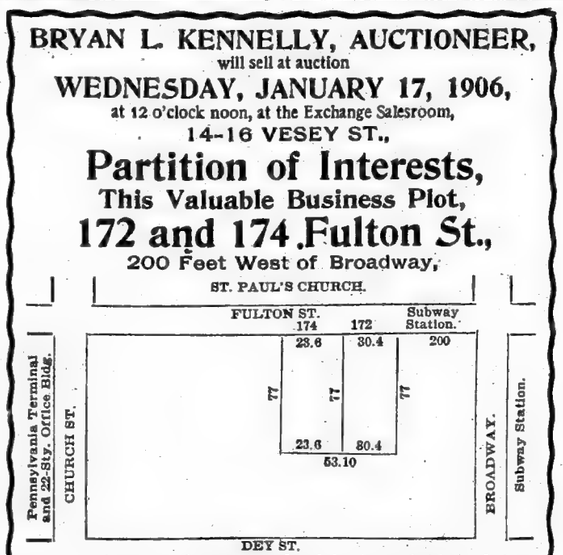

the two five-story, basement and sub-basement brick and iron Business Buildings, with stores. Size as per diagram.

70 per cent. of purchase price may remain on mortgage for one, two or three years at 5 per cent.

Messrs. Bing & Bing, Attorneys, 198 Broadway.
Maps, &c., with attorneys or at auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r,
Will sell at auction
Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.
Valuable Business Plot
652 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker St.
The five-story and basement brick and stone loft building with store, steam heat, freight elevator, electric light, and power for elevator; size of plot 29x130.
TERMS EASY.
Maps, etc., at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auc'r,
will sell at auction,
TUESDAY, JAN. 30, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesrooms, 14-16 VESEY ST.,
Dissolution of Partnership,
198, 200 ORCHARD ST.,
31 feet south East Houston St.,
the two five-story and basement brick tenements; size of plot, 37.10x100.
163 ORCHARD ST.,
NEAR STANTON ST.,
the five-story and basement brick tenement, three families on a floor, with stores and basement stores; size of lot, 26.6x87.6.
177 LUDLOW ST.,
NEAR EAST HOUSTON ST.,
the five-story and basement brick tenement, four families on a floor, with two stores; size of lot, 25x87.6.
MESSRS. ARNSTEIN & LEVY, Attorneys, 128 Broadway.
Maps, &c., with attorneys or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auc'r,
will sell at auction
TUESDAY, JAN. 23d, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
SUPREME COURT SALE
under the direction of Edward Schenck, Esq., referee,
154 & 156, 158 & 160 E. 91st St.
The two 8-story and basement brick apartments; size of plots 50x100.8½ each.
Messrs. DE WITT, LOCKMAN & DE WITT, Attorneys, 88 Nassau St.
Maps, etc., with attorneys, or auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r
will sell at auction,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
Estate of David Koehler, Dec'd,
10 CHOICE LOTS,
Borough of Brooklyn,
ENTIRE FRONT
WEST SIDE SEVENTH AV.,
between 55th and 56th Sts.;
Size of lots, 25x100.
JOHN H. ROGAN, Esq., attorney for estate, 38 Park Row, New York City.
Maps, &c., with attorney, or at auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St., New York.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
will sell at auction
THURSDAY, JAN. 25, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
Estate of Peter Schutt, Dec'd
444 & 446 Greenwich St.,
NEAR DESBROSSES ST.,
the two five-story and cellar brick tenements, with one store; size of lots, 21x80 each.
Henry J. Scheuber, Esq., Executor, 200 Hudson St.
Messrs. JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys, 50 Pine St.
Maps, &c., with attorneys, executors, and at auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auc'r,
will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17, 1906,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14, 16 Vesey St.,
Estate of David Roche, Dec'd,
129 AND 131 EAST 76TH ST.,
the five-story brick double apartment; hot water supply, steam heat, &c.; size of lot 42.10x102.2.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auc'r,
will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17, 1906,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
48 EAST 79TH ST.,
The four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 12 rooms and three bathrooms; size of lot 18x80.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction
THURSDAY, JAN. 25, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
1201-1203 Lexington Av.,
near 82d St.
the two 4-story brick and brownstone single Flats, hot water supply; size of lots, 20x70 each.
Maps, etc., at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

Executor's Sale.
LEWIS PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auctioneers,
Will Sell at Public Auction
At Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey St., N. Y.,
Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon,
PRIVATE DWELLING **36 West 77th St.,**
Opposite Manhattan Square Park, Elegant 4-story, Box Stoop, on Lot 25 x 104.4. Open for inspection.
ALSO
PRIVATE STABLE, **208 West 77th St.,** AND GARAGE
on Lot 25x102.2, near Amsterdam Ave. Possession.
For Maps, etc., Apply to Auctioneers' Office, 158 Broadway.

JOHN L. PARISH, Auctioneer.
Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.
will sell at auction at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey St., at 12 o'clock noon,
Thursday, January 18th, 1906.
EXECUTORS' SALE
to close the Estate of Hermann F. Ahrens, deceased,
264 WEST 37TH STREET,
100 feet East of 8th Avenue,
4-story and basement brick dwelling.
Size of lot 16.8x98.9.
537 & 539 West 40th Street,
Between 10th and 11th Avenues,
Vacant and old frame buildings.
Size of plot 50x98.9.
Maps and further particulars at the office of Messrs. Rabe & Keller, 258 Broadway, Attorneys for Executors, or from the Auctioneers, 149 Broadway.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.
BARGAINS.
In the 30s—50x100, near Broadway.
In the 40s—20x100 single flat, Broadway.
In the 40s—40x100 triple flat, near Broadway.
In the 90s—18x55 dwelling, near Cent. Park.
In the 90s—33x100 two single flats, nr. 5th Av.
ALSO
Entire 3d Av. block in 60s for sale, lease, trade for office or apartments.
JAMES R. WATERLOW, 31 West 50th St.

Investors, Builders, and Homeseekers.—We have for sale and exchange many attractive bargains of all kinds and in all boroughs of Greater New York, near-by suburban shore, Jersey, and Conn. improved property lots and acreage, all prices; let us know your wants—we can suit you anywhere; we have experienced representatives everywhere. New York & Conn. Realty Co., 235 Broadway, Manhattan.

IN THE 80s, NEAR 5TH AVE.
FOR SALE, very attractive 25 ft. modern dwelling, now offered at a reduced price.
For further particulars apply to
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
1 Madison Ave. (10422) 60 Liberty St.

Excellent Investment.—Six-story elevator apartment house; price $150,000; mtge. $90,000 at 4½%; rents over $16,500; brokers protected.
William F. Koch,
2,780 Broadway, N. E. Cor. 107th St.

Right here on Manhattan Island farm of ten (10) acres for sale, few blocks from Subway; 600 ft. of water front on Hudson; right riparian rights; 2 houses of twenty rooms each; stables, &c.; $25,000 per acre; easy payments. X. Y. C., 302 Times, Times Square.

We inspect each month and keep repaired the plumbing of your houses for a small fee per month. Write for particulars to The William A. Soles Plumbing Inspection System, main office 1,601 Park Av Telephone.

Bargain!—Six-story new-law apartment house, built 1904; all improvements; no elevator; $18,000 cash required; will net over 15 per cent. Owner, 199 Times Downtown.

Any real owner who wants to sell income property cheap, to real buyer. Telephone call, 1040—Harlem. Smith, 157 East 115th St.

All kinds of cheap, good farms; best terms; state exact wishes. Dr. Benscheres, German-American Real Estate Exchange, 227 East 14th.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.
Wanted in the Immediate
vicinity of my office
Management of Tenements
Flats and Apartment Houses
Reference submitted
J. Frederick Calhoun,
955 Park Ave., Bet. 81st and 82d Streets.

$4,000 to $500,000
to loan on 1st mortgages.
Also money for 2nd mortgages
Haslehurst, Weston & Co.
40 WALL ST.

Five-story double, Madison Av., near 116th St.; price $34,500; rents $3,696; a rare chance.
Two 5-story, four-family cold water flats; price $69,000; rents $6,900; very fine order.
Two 5-story triple flats; hot water supply; price $60,750; rents $7,124; wide car street.
Two 5-story triples; all improvements; choice location; price $70,000; rents $7,800; very fine purchase.
Two 5-story triples, with stores, all improvements; price $73,000; rents $8,000; very fine opportunity.
Duff & Brown, 1,716 Amsterdam Av., 145th.

Geo. R. Read & Co.
REAL ESTATE.
Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way.
Branch: 1 Madison Av., 23d St.

Desirable Properties For Sale.	65th St., near 5th Ave. 94th St., near 8th Ave. 125th St., near 8th Ave. 3d Ave., 165th St. Mount Vernon, N. Y. Staten Island, N. Y. Rochester, N. Y. Boston, Mass. Montclair, N. J.

UNITED OWNERS' REALTY CO.,
149 Broadway, New York.

Manhattan investment properties, exceptional opportunities. Particulars O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th Street.

Thos. M. Henneberry, 1,389 Lexington Av., Manhattan property only for buyer or seller; good loans secured.

Investment property showing 15% on amount invested. E. Tanenbaum & Co., 666 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auct'r,
Office 258 Broadway, New York City.
The following is a list of Flats, Tenements, Building Plots and Speculative Parcels to be sold on my Special Sales Day,
TUESDAY, January 30, 1906,
AT THE
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
14-16 Vesey Street,
At 12 o'Clock Noon.
THE FOLLOWING 17 PARCELS:

PARTITION SALE.
350 West 18th Street.
3-story flat; size, 25x92.
To be sold free and clear.
Messrs. Knox & Dooling, Attys, 68 William St., New York City.
Messrs. Wager, Acker & Wager, Attys, 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

553 & 555 Brook Avenue near 149th St.
Two 4-story Double Flats and One Store, All improvements; to be sold in one parcel. Size, 53.91x82.76x irregular. Liberal Terms.

90 Divison Street.
4-story Brick Tenement with Stores. Size, 24.7x75.4, irregular. Liberal Terms.

Washington Heights Building Plots.
N. E. Cor. 149th St. and Broadway.
Size, 99.11x100; 10 ft. below curb; no rock. Mortgaged for $62,500.

N.E. Cor. 184th and St. Nicholas Av.
Size, 99.11x100. Mortgaged for $45,000.

S. E. Cor. 187th St. and St. Nicholas Av.
Size, 50x100. Mortgaged for $23,500. All ready for immediate improvement. Most Liberal Terms.
Messrs. Davis & Kaufmann, Attys, 51 Chambers St., N. Y. City.
Messrs. Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, Attys, 80 Broad St., N. Y. City.

SPECULATIVE PARCEL.
427 East 16th Street,
4-story front and rear building. Size, 25x92. Liberal Terms.
Small amount of cash required.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
By order of DENNIS P. DOWD, Trustee, Estate of JAMES DOWD,
120 West 17th Street,
3-story brick store and dwelling, with extension. Size, 20.6x92.
Purchaser required to arrange his own mtge.

223, 229 & 231 West 60th St.
Three 4-story brick tenements, 12 rooms on floor. Size, 25x100.5.
To be sold in separate parcels.
Liberal Terms.

133 East 118th Street,
4-story frame and 1-story rear building. Size, 25x91. Liberal Terms.
Small amount of cash required.

170 East 96th Street,
4-story and basement double flat, with stores. 1st mortgage $20,000 at 5%, due 1910; will take back a reasonable second mortgage. Size 80x100.8.

N. W. Cor. 144th St. and Morris Ave.
Old buildings thereon.
Size, 101.7x81, irregular. Liberal Terms.

20 Morton St.
5-story and basement double tenement. All improvements. Size, 25x90.
Liberal Terms.
Small amount of cash required.

S. E. cor. Irving Pl. & 17th St
3-story and basement private dwelling. Size, 27x90. Liberal Terms.

152 South Street,
5-story brick warehouse, with stores. Size, 24.6x76, irregular.
To be sold free and clear.

Maps and booklets giving entire descriptive information can be obtained at the office of
JOSEPH P. DAY, Auct'r,
258 Broadway.
MY NEXT BIG AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE WILL TAKE PLACE ON FEB. 8, 1906.
Executors and private parties who wish to offer any of their holdings will do well to communicate with me at once.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer,
Office 258 Broadway, N. Y. City.
will sell at Public Auction on
Monday, January 22, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
14-16 Vesey St., N. Y. City,
The investment and speculative parcels
430 WEST 53d STREET,
5-story and basement, 4-family tenement;
2754 THIRD AVE., Near 146th St.,
3-story and basement brick building, with stores;
528 EAST 152d STREET,
4-story building;
353 & 355 EAST THIRD ST.,
6-story and basement modern brick and fireproof tenement, with stores;
2750 THIRD AVE., Near 146th St.,
2-story store and basement, with 1-story extension.
LIBERAL TERMS CAN BE ARRANGED.
For maps and further particulars, apply at office of JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.
East Side.
EAST 99th ST.
NEAR MADISON AVENUE.
A five story triple flat—3 apts. of 4 rooms and bath each to a floor.
Rents $3,300.00
Special price $30,000.00
Only $7,000.00 cash required.
Excellent Mortgages.
The Benjamin B. Woog Co.,
28 East 23d Street.

JOHN T. & JAMES A. FARLEY
(WINDSOR ARCADE),
Beg to announce that they have but two houses unsold of the seven American basement dwellings recently completed,
Nos. 30 & 32 East 52nd St.
Inspection invited. Caretaker on premises.

IN THE 30s, near MADISON AV.
FOR SALE, partially altered dwelling, nearly 22 ft. wide, with deep extension; key to corner. Price low, terms easy.
For further particulars apply to
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
1 Madison Ave. (10413) 60 Liberty St.

25% INVESTMENT.
$5,500 cash will buy 5-story avenue corner tenement, east side; excellent condition; investigate immediately.
William F. Koch,
2,780 Broadway, N. E. Cor. 107th St.

30TH ST., NEAR 5TH AVE.
FOR SALE, 25 ft. dwelling; excellent condition; ready for immediate occupancy by high-grade business; ladies' wear trades especially. Would prove splendid investment if altered. Price moderate; easy terms.
For further particulars apply to
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
1 Madison Ave. (10417) 60 Liberty St.

TRIPLE FLAT, $30,000.
$5,000 cash; balance mortgages; 25-ft., 5-story; rents $3,300; good location. Investigate.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

IN THE 60s, NEAR 5TH AVE.
FOR SALE, modern dwelling, 25 ft. wide, 5 baths, electric light, elevator; very cheap. Possession in March.
For further particulars apply to
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
1 Madison Ave. (10428) 60 Liberty St.

Third Av. corner, in Nineties, 25.8x90, 5 stories, cold-water double tenement, 3 stores; bargain price, $37,000. Sharum, 141 Broadway.

Buyers, Attention!—Open for offer on a big bargain in East 138th St.; cold water Italian tenement. Carlucci, 150 Nassau St.

$15,000 cash buys three five-story modern triple flats near 100th St., Madison; no steam heat. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$16,500.—Four-story double flat, 26x100, East Harlem, near L station; no brokers. McCormick, 282 East 121st St., forenoons.

Madison Av. store property, $31,000; rent $3,282; cash $7,000. Lewis B. Crane, 187 Broadway.

Near 116th St., 5-room tenement, [illegible] Byrne, 41 Liberty.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.
West Side.
Haslehurst, Weston & Co.
40 Wall Street
Have several choice properties on and near 5th Ave., in thirties, for sale, or to lease for business purposes.

A Speculative Opportunity.
FIVE-STORY APARTMENT HOUSES
near west side "L" station,
three double (extra wide) and two single, RENTING FOR ABOUT $20,000,
can be bought under $175,000:
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av.

VICINITY SIXTH AVENUE
and 23d St., four-story building on trifle less than full lot; free and clear; price reasonable to close estate. Investigate.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

A BARGAIN—$5,000 CASH
above mortgages, $31,200, buys 5-story 6-room double; excellent location, near Broadway; rents $3,900, (low.) Call for particulars.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

AN OPPORTUNITY.
A row of five-story flats renting for more than $17,000; have never changed hands; can be purchased reasonably.
William F. Koch,
2,780 Broadway, N. E. Cor. 107th St.

146th Street, 7th & Lenox Aves.
Six lots, 150x100; excavated and ready for immediate improvement; one block from Subway station; cheapest lots in this busy section; price $11,250; easy terms.
WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 BROADWAY.

A BARGAIN.
Avenue corner, west side; suitable for saloon; bringing in $10,000 rent; owner will make fair terms.
William F. Koch,
2,780 Broadway, N. E. Cor. 107th St.

NEW LAW FLAT.
$7,000 cash above mortgages will purchase five-story 40-ft. four families, 18 rooms.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co.,
206 BROADWAY.

Corner Building on Columbus Av.—Exceptional opportunity for big investment, where a little money for improvements will greatly increase its value and earning capacity. Quick action necessary. Lawrence & Wolff, 579 Madison Av. Tel. 1024 Plaza.

$8,000 cash buys a five-story double, 25x100, with stores, all rented, showing $3,900; 6 rooms and bath, all improvements; near 135th; Lenox Av. Subway station; price $35,000. Levy Bros., 116 W. 135th St.

Bargain—109th St., West, Subway; 5-story 40-foot front 4-family floor apartment house; all improvements; $65,000; mortgage, $50,000; guaranteed rents, $7,200; paying 15 per cent. H. A. Raymond, 2 West 125th St.

Yielding 16%—Six-story modern corner, stores, fine location; actual rental (low) $8,900; asking price $82,500; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Sixth Av., Near 50th St.—4-story house; possession on or before May 1st; good property to buy.
Cyrille Carreau, 796 6th Av., above 45th.

West 116th.—Five-story doubles, six rooms, no steam, $27,500; $6,500 cash; cheapest house this section. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Direct from Builder.—Two five-story four-family houses near 147th St. and 8th Av.; less than $50,000 each; cheapest houses on market. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Five-story triple, 12 rooms and bath, hot water, Lenox Av. section, near Subway station; all rented; price $34,250; easy terms. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Two 5-story triples, hot water, 12 rooms and bath, in good location, near Subway; $29,500; $5,000 cash each will buy them. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Five-story double, 25x100; 6 rooms, hot water, all rented; near Subway station; price $30,000; easy terms. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

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2 5-story doubles, 135th St., 7th Av.; 10 rooms; steam heat; rents, $6,408; price, $61,000. J. Fried, 1,015 Trinity Av., 165th St.

Five-story double flat, 133d St., near 8th Av., 33.4x100; rent $4,100; price $37,000; $5,000 cash needed. Sharum, 141 Broadway.

Fifth Av. five-story corner triple, fourteen rooms, stores; cheapest corner on avenue; $56,000; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Near 14th St. and 8th.—Two fine triples, no steam, $67,000; cheap rent, $6,700; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

98th St., adjoining corner Columbus Av.; side light; double flat. Owner,
Cyrille Carreau, 796 6th Av., above 45th.

Corner in wholesale grocery district, suitable for improvement; nearly four lots; cheap. E. A. Tredwell, 41 Park Row.

Elegant new houses, 8th Av., Harlem, $30,000 cash needed. John J. Moeckh, 650 9th Av.

Seventh Av. double, large store, $40,000; [illegible] investment. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.
West Side.
DYCKMAN TRACT.

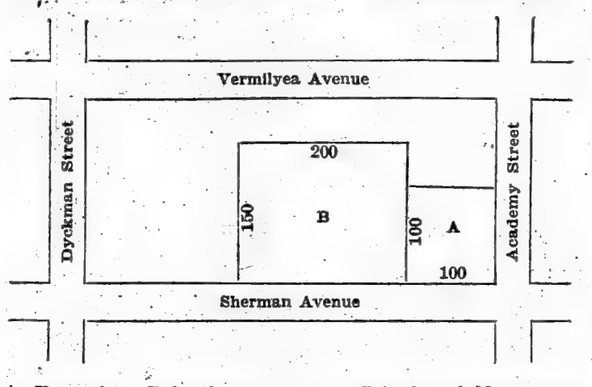

A, For sale. Price low—75% on Bond and Mortgage.
B, Five apartments to be erected at once.
JAMES O'NEILL, Room 705, 1 West 34th St.
Telephone 1377-38th.

TWO GUARANTEED 20% INVESTMENTS.
West 17th St., five-story 20-family tenement; house in A1 condition; no vacancies.

Price	$22,500.00
First Mortgage	15,000.00
Second Mortgage	2,000.00
Rents	2,520.00
Expenses—Interest	$870.00
Taxes	240.00
Water Tax	40.00
Gas	24.00
Janitor	120.00
Insurance	30.00
Total expenses	$1,324.00
Rents guaranteed	$2,520.00
Expenses	1,324.00
Total net income	$1,196.00

Which on an investment of $5,500 would net the purchaser an actual return of 20 per cent.
ALSO
WEST 123D ST., 33.2x100.11,
five-story triple flat; all improvements.

Price	$48,000.00
Mortgages ....$40,000 Rents....	5,500
Actual expenses—	
Interest	$1,400.00
Taxes	454.00
Water tax	100.00
Insurance	35.00
Coal, gas, and janitor	700.00
Interest on second mortgage	720.00
10 per cent. for vacancies & repairs	500.00
Total expenses	$3,915.00
Actual rent	$5,500.00
Actual expenses	$3,915.00
Actual income	$1,585.00

Which will net the purchaser 20 per cent. on an investment of $8,000.
PAUL J. CORN,
320, 322 5th Av. Tel. 2908—Mad. Sq.

PAYS OVER 20%
ON INVESTMENT OF $6,500.
Must be sold on account of principals taking up the manufacturing business.
247 WEST 66TH ST.,
a 5-story & basement tenement with cold water improvements; 4 families to a floor; act quickly; to be seen only by permit of
FRANK & KAPELSOHN,
207 GREENE ST. TEL. 5796 SPRING.

Washington Heights.
DYCKMAN STREET,
One block from Broadway, 100x100; also
BROADWAY CORNER PLOT
Nine lots; price and terms very reasonable. Apply to Sole Agents,
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co.,
206 BROADWAY.

AMSTERDAM AVE., NEAR 145TH ST.
5-story flat, $35,000.
W. D. MORGAN,
1,687 Amsterdam Ave., near 144th St.

$8,000 a lot for 12 lots on Washington Heights, lots between Audubon and St. Nicholas Av.; no rock; 5 feet below grade; reasonable terms; must be sold. Levy Bros., 116 W. 135th St.

Below 14th Street.
A SIX-STORY MODERN CORNER BUILDING, 378 WASHINGTON ST., FOR SALE OR LEASE, RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Downtown paying business property, near Pine St., or will exchange for uptown property. J. Frank, owner, 198 Broadway, N. Y.

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450 Washington St., 18x68; four-story house; rents well. Apply to owner,
Cyrille Carreau, 796 6th Av., above 45th.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.
TO PROPERTY OWNERS
WHO WANT TO SELL.
We are in constant communication with buyers of dwellings, flats, and apartments. It will be to your interest to list your property with us.
WE HAVE CASH CLIENTS
looking for good investments. Our specialty, PRIVATE DWELLINGS.
H. A. SHERWOOD & CO.,
32 Broadway, N. Y.

$2,400 One-story and basement, 1-family house; 5 rooms, all improvements; lot 25 feet. Open Sundays. Pierce Keefe, 53d St. & 5th Av.

$4,700 2-story frame; stable in rear; wide lot; near Sunset Park; must be sold quick. Open Sundays. Pierce Keefe, 53d St. & 5th Av.

$4,200 Beautiful 2-family frame house; open plumbing; good location; almost new; worth $5,000; easy terms. Open Sundays. Pierce Keefe, 53d St. and 5th Av.

Park Slope.—Up-to-date 3-story and basement brownstone residence, with extension, 22 Montgomery Place, near Prospect Park West; restricted private block; parquet floors; electric lights; richly decorated; birdseye maple wood; must sacrifice. Attorney, Room 802, 31 Nassau St.

Live rent free, best sections; invest $1,000 to $2,000; new two and three family brick; latest improvements; apartments rented pays interest, taxes. Burroughs, 228 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

Wanted—Two-family houses in Brooklyn. We have cash clients for same. Send full particulars. H. A. Sherwood & Co., 32 Broadway, N. Y.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE.
SEND POSTAL TO-DAY
For particulars and views of
ELMHURST HEIGHTS
LESS THAN HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE.
5c. BY TROLLEY.
The Ground Is High.
The Price Is Low.
Nothing Nearer, Better, Choicer or Cheaper Ever Sold.
BANKERS LAND CORPORATION,
886 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Elmhurst, 15 minutes from Manhattan business centre; buy lots now, ground-floor prices; boom surely coming completion Penn. R. R.; Belmont tunnels, Blackwell's Island Bridge; macadamized streets, granolithic sidewalks, curbs, and gutters, sewers, gas, water, shade trees. Write for full information U. S. Alvord, 231 West 21st St.

QUEENS AND NASSAU CO.
Choice acreage tracts. Write at once.
F. P. RADCLIFFE & CO., JAMAICA, N. Y.

An Opportunity.—New York City lots, $200 to $500 each; rapid transit third rail station, also trolley, directly on property; ten per cent. down and easy monthly payments. Send for particulars. Investigate, Box 157 Times Downtown.

Aristocratic, new, handsomely decorated house, ten rooms, thoroughly modern. Finest section [illegible]; large plot; bargain, $7,500. George [illegible] West 137th St.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.
Bargain.—Excellent dwelling; almost new; open plumbing; Washington Heights; 161st St., near Subway; mortgage $9,500; price $14,000. Mahoney, 455 West 155th.

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30 per cent. under value; boarding houses; adjoining; will separate; each 16 rooms; two baths; steam heat; attractive; $18,000, $18,500. Layton & Rogers, 1,659 Amsterdam Av.

Corners.—Two good Morningside Av. corner bargains. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.
FARMS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
FOR SALE.
MANY BARGAINS.
OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON.
IN A BEAUTIFUL PRIVATE PARK.
House of 12 rooms and bath; ground 100x150, corner plot, five minutes to station, modern plumbing, steam heat, hardwood floors; 30 minutes from New York City.
Full particulars,
LOWERRE, STEVENSON REALTY CO.
500 FIFTH AV., COR. 42D ST., N. Y. C.

WHY
go to Long Island or Jersey? Come to Westchester and buy high ground, with good views, at much less prices; 90 acres, convenient to terminal of the electric system of the Harlem Ry., less than $350 per acre; good house and stables; will be worth $900 per acre within two years. I. & A. G. Wright, opp. station, White Plains.

WESTCHESTER PARK
on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th St.; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Evenings.

Account illness sacrificing 100-acre farm, Lake Mahopac; large modern buildings; magnificent situation; high altitude; fruits; $10,000. Cranston, 118 West 127th St.

Lots, Dobbs Ferry on Hudson, $500 upward. O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th.

Mount Vernon.
MOUNT VERNON
Corner flat, with three stores; best business section; will net investor 20%; price $31,000; very easy terms; rent over $3,200; good speculation; also have several two-family houses for sale on very reasonable terms.
WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 BROADWAY.

New Rochelle.
NEW ROCHELLE.

New shingled cottage, 6 rooms and bath	$4,000
Modern 9-room cottage, near water	$6,000
New 11-room house, 2 baths, gas, and electric light; restricted neighborhood; 3 minutes' walk from station	$8,250

H. B. DOWNEY, 20 North Av.

NEW YORK STATE.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
THIRTY YEARS SELLING
INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE.
OWNERS WISHING TO SELL CALL OR WRITE
Phillips & Wells, 95K Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

For Sale.—Choice farm of 118 acres, near Stormville, Dutchess Co., N. Y.; one mile to station; apple orchard, 200 to 250 barrels choice fruit; good house; finely shaded lawn; price $4,000. Address E. C. Dayton, 312 Times Office, Times Square.

Country residence, 23 miles from city, Westchester County; beautiful location; house in good order; eight large rooms; two acres of ground; adjoining estate of J. D. Rockefeller; fine roads. For description address W. R. D., Box 103 Yorktown Heights, N. Y.

Country hotel, Lake Mahopac, N. Y.; five minutes from depot and large lake; new buildings; 13 rooms; one acre ground; excellent place for boarders; sell less than cost. Address W. R. D., Box 103 Yorktown Heights, N. Y.

Gentlemen of wealth and refinement, send for circular, illustrative and descriptive of the most beautiful, high-grade country estate on western shore of Hudson; cost $80,000; will sacrifice for $35,000. Charles T. Coutant, Kingston, N. Y.

A town at $15 per acre; 400 acres with nearly one mile frontage on Delaware River and depot in centre; can be resold at over $50 per lot. Diamond Realty Co., 485 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Want cold-water tenements; good apartment and private houses; can arrange for quick results for the right propositions. Thos. M. Henneberry, 1,389 Lexington Av.

WANTED—Cold-water tenements on West Side for cash buyers. Also send particulars of hot-water flats. Owners only.
Julius Friend, 695 Broadway.

Have cash buyers
FOR AMSTERDAM AV. PROPERTY.
Send full details for quick results.
William R. Ware, 451 Columbus Av.

I have a client with $5,000; want a 4-family, cold-water tenement; must be a bargain. Address Blackstone, Box 312 Times, Times Square.

$30,000 to invest in medium-priced flats and tenements; must be cheap; brokers protected. Hugo Heyman, 370 West 118th St.

Bronx flats and other property wanted. Send particulars. Coulter, 180th St. and Crotona Av.

Owners—We sell, rent, manage property; buyers waiting. O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th.

REAL ESTATE.
OUT OF CITY.
No other place equals Montana for real estate investments; rents and interest higher than elsewhere. For information write Butte Land and Investment Co., 19 West Granite St., Butte, Mont.

APARTMENT HOTELS.
BARSTOW,
17 AND 19 EAST 27TH STREET.
One or two sunny apartments left; perfect bathing facilities and all modern appliances which make for comfort. We try to make the lot of the transients the envy of home folks by placing every convenience at their disposal and making them comfortable.

Van Rensselaer.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, with; without meals; including meals, two, $36 weekly; one, $18. 15 East 11th St.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.
I Guarantee to Sell
New or old apartments inside of 24 hours
Exceptional Bargains
For Quick Buyers. Four and five-story double and triple flats in the Bronx.
Attention, Builders!
I have for sale good plots on the line of Rapid Transit with building loans.
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
Improved and Unimproved Property
IN THE BRONX.
CHAS. JUNGMAN
Westchester Av., cor. Dawson St.
Telephone, 1930 Melrose.

JEROME AVENUE.
Four (4) Lots, each 25x114, near 194th St.
These are the best 4 Lots on Jerome Avenue, and to a quick buyer will be sold for $30,000. Terms to suit.
LOUIS BAER,
156 5th Av., N. Y. City.
These lots will bring $50,000 in two (2) years time.

WILLIAM'S BRIDGE SECTION.
(Randall St.,) 212th St., bet. Maple & 4th Sts.
A block of land, choicest part of Bronx; (28 lots;) no malarial ground; very healthy; exact locations of the old Varian Manor House; will sell very cheap for immediate cash; property free and clear. For particulars apply
J. A. MYERS,
49 Maiden Lane.

A 6-story modern tenement, near 149th St., rapid transit and "L" stations; leased to responsible party at a rental showing absolutely 10 per cent. on actual cash invested. Don't delay, but call and investigate at once. Price very reasonable.
KURZ & UREN,
3,025 3d Av., near 156th St. "L" Station.

Attention!—4 beautiful 2-family houses, full lot; 10 minutes' walk to Rapid Transit; 200 feet from trolley; 13 rooms, decorated and papered elegantly; all improvements; rapidly growing section; price $6,500.00; easy terms. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sundays.

$4,000 cash will buy two 3-family houses, 940-942 Stebbins Av., block from Prospect Av. Subway and L stations. Apply 952 Stebbins Av., or 1,157 Broadway, jeweler's.

St. Ann's Av. corner triple, station street, 25x100; 3 stores, apartments, $15 to $18; no steam; $35,000; rents low; fine opportunity for some one. Sohns, 321 West 116th St.

New law apartment, 50x100; 5 families per floor; 4 stores, all rented; exchange for cold water flats. Wiederman, Room 21, southeast corner 3d Av. and 149th St.

Attention!—3 lots on grade, no rock, near 188th St. and Southern Boulevard; great future; low price; easy terms. Sharrott & Thom, 2,796 3d Av., (148th St.)

Builders, buy your lots now in Vyse estate; prices will double next Spring; lots from $2,000 up. Gerhards, 1,070 East 169th St.

Estate must sell 5 lots, Hughes Av., near Pelham Av.; no rock; 5 feet below grade. Address Executrix, 763 Courtlandt Av.

Lots near White Plains Av. and 233d St. (not in Yonkers) $500 upward; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

Lincoln Av.—Five-story, 12-room tenement, $26,500, $3,000 cash. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Eight lots near Pelham Park, $450 each; easy ter

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

5 CITY LOTS $90

125 FEET FRONT. 125 FEET DEEP
JANUARY PRICES $5 DOWN
JANUARY TERMS $5 MONTHLY

Every foot high, dry and level, and covered nicely with shade trees—only short distance from the bay, where you have yachting, fishing and the pleasures of the Great South Bay. On the ground you can raise all the vegetables your family need, and raise 1,000 chickens if necessary. 15 to 25 minutes' walk from depot, stores and churches.

In fact, it is a centre of great improvements and right in the line of development.

Ideal Place for Home. Ideal Place for Investment

BAYSHORE

Just one hour out from Herald Square; 30 trains a day; 12½c. fare (commute).
6,000 people already located there.
If you want more land we can sell you

ACRE PLOTS FOR $250

ONE ACRE, $250 — $5 Down — $5 Monthly
TWO ACRES, $500 — $10 Down — $8 Monthly

Free Excursion Tickets to Homeseekers and Investors.
WEDNESDAY SATURDAY SUNDAY

Apply in person or by mail at once.

Ask for Acre Plots Brook in Rear, $350 $10 Down, $7 Monthly

Wm. H. Moffitt Realty Co.,
155-157 Broadway,
New York City.

BAYSIDE PARK

Will be closer to the heart of New York than Harlem is to-day as soon as the Pennsylvania Railroad Tunnel is completed,

In view of this do you think we are unreasonable in stating that present prices of lots will treble inside of three years?

Next Spring the $350 Lots Will Be Raised to $500.

Our Faith in This Ideal Resort

is shown by the large amount of our own money which we have put into the development and improvement of the place. We have spent thousands of dollars in making it the most attractive all-the-year-round resort on Long Island.

SELECT YOUR HOME NOW.

THE HOUSES WHICH WE ARE BUILDING NOW CAN BE ACQUIRED ON A PAYMENT OF 10 PER CENT. OF THEIR COST —THE BALANCE IN SMALL MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS.

Bayside Park is beautifully situated on the slope of Little Neck Bay, on the north shore of Long Island Sound. Get a free railroad ticket at our office and go out to see the place.

North Shore Realty Co., 202 East 23d Street, New York.

Do You Want to Make Money?

Buy Real Estate in New York City. Buy near a station. Buy where Tunnels will supplant Ferries and Electric Motor Trains will replace steam. In less than a year you can double every dollar you invest in

BELLCOURT

at Bayside, L. I. Only 30 minutes from Herald Square and ten minutes' walk from beautiful Little Neck Bay.

LOTS $200 to $500.

Carefully restricted and splendidly improved; on easy terms.

100 LOTS SOLD IN 10 DAYS

is our January record—at acreage prices they won't last long; better write us today for particulars. A postal will put you in touch with a money making opportunity seldom found in New York Real Estate. Handsome Booklet and Map of New York City free upon request. Send us your address.

BELLCOURT LAND COMPANY,
DEPARTMENT T.,
1 West 34th Street, N. Y. City.

OPINIONS EXPRESSED BY LEADING Savings Bank Officers concerning "REAL ESTATE VALUES" OF NEW YORK CITY.
From the Record and Guide.

JAMES McMAHON, 276 E. Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank of N. Y.:
"The growth of our city is marvelous, exceeding one hundred thousand annually. Brooklyn and Long Island values I know are bound to go higher."

HENRY A. SCHENCK, Controller Bowery Savings Bank, and HENRY L. THORNELL, Sec'y of the United States Trust Co., gave practically the same opinion.

If you study the map of the city for distance and transportation facts YOU WILL SEE WHY GREAT CAPITALISTS ARE BANKING ON

Queens Borough

Elmhurst Square

The Geographical Centre of the City.

Fully developed; sewered and restricted. The place to buy for a HOME or INVESTMENT. Send for maps and Booklet No. 6, and they will tell you why.

PARIS & MacDOUGALL,
Tel. 4813 Mad. Sq. 1123 Broadway, N.Y.

ACREAGE

LARGE AND SMALL TRACTS.

THIS WEEK'S SPECIAL!

70 ACRES.

FLUSHING DISTRICT,
$1,500 PER ACRE.
JOHN KENSETT KELLOGG,
30-32 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.

LONG ISLAND CITY
the place to
MAKE MONEY QUICK.
Several Choice Parcels.
TAYLOR-STORM REALTY CO.,
11 East 42d St.

Setauket, near station, 12 acres, house, barn, orchard, running stream, $1,800; Calverton, near station, 75 acres, fruits; Peconic River, high ground, $20 acre; Jamaica, near Normal School, 46 acres, $2,200 acre, worth $4,500 inside 90 days. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

First and second mortgage money on hand. C. E. Horton, 192 Broadway.

For Sale.—Fine farm, Bridgehampton, L. I.; 295 acres; fine house; 18 rooms; 20,000 bushels of potatoes raised last year on 50 acres of this property; this is a bargain. For particulars apply to Owen, 2,880 Broadway.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES

"The S. F. Myers Building has better light and contains more modern and desirable improvements than any other structure of the same dimensions in the city."—Opinion of Real Estate Expert.

S. F. Myers BUILDING

47-49 Maiden Lane,
midway between Nassau and William Sts.

New 12-Story Office Building

Fireproof and steel construction.
Tiled halls and toilets on every floor.

Near centre of financial, real estate, insurance, law, drug and wholesale jewelry districts.

This modern fireproof building embraces every improvement for the comfort and convenience of tenants, three speedy hydraulic plunger safety elevators. Fine permanent light on all sides.

To lease, on very inducing terms, a few fine offices and one entire Floor of about 4,000 square feet.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

Apply to J. A. MYERS, on premises, or your own real estate broker.

BUILDING TO LET

Fourth Av., in this neighborhood; store and three floors; size 20x65; extension on store, with excellent show window; possession May 1; will rent together or separately; reasonable.
FRANK E. SMITH,
Tel. 6443 Gram. 23 East 20th St.

MADISON AVENUE STORE.

Lester Studio Building, Madison Av., 56th-57th Sts.

This store is very desirably situated for any first-class business not already represented in the block.
WM. C. & A. EDW. LESTER,
Van Dyck Studio Building, 8th Av. and 56th St.

LOFTS, OFFICES, STUDIOS
28, 30 & 32 West 22d Street

NEW BUILDING, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 West 22d St.
or your own broker.

MERCANTILE AND MANUFACTURING
LOFTS, OFFICES, STUDIOS, AND BUILDINGS TO LET.
FRANK E. SMITH,
6443 Gramercy. 23 EAST 20TH ST.

Large Store and Basement
To let in handsome building.
70 WEST HOUSTON ST.,
Near Wooster St.
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE,
51 Liberty Street.

LIGHT LOFTS, 75X200,
IN NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING ON 11TH AV., BLOCK FRONT, BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH STS.; 15,000 SQUARE FEET PER FLOOR; FOUR ELEVATORS; THE MOST DESIRABLE LOFTS FOR RENT IN THE CITY. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

CORNER LOFTS, (5,) 50X100 EACH, 451 AND 453 WASHINGTON ST., SOUTHEAST CORNER WATTS; STEAM HEAT; ELECTRIC ELEVATOR; POSSESSION AT ONCE. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Store and basement, 35-37 Wooster St., 50x 100; splendid light; new floors and plumbing; $3,600 per year, including use of freight elevator; rent free to 1st of February.

Lofts to let, 381 Broome St.; new building; very light lofts, 25x120; heat, power, elevator service. Further particulars, inquire of John Kensett Kellogg, 80 William St.

Stores, corner 153d St. and 8th Av.; rapidly growing neighborhood; excellent location; good inducements to suitable parties. Kirkpatrick & Urquhart, 2,856 8th Av.

To Let—Bright office in suite; all facilities; telephone extension; office boy service; separate library. Apply Suite 1,409, 85 Nassau St.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance, $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

505 Washington St.—6-story business building, $1,500; good lease.
Cyrille Carreau, Agent, 796 6th Av., 45th.

Part large, divided, sunny office; telephone and stenographer if desired. 1,518 Bowling Green Building.

To Let—Fine front office, Leslie Building, 143 West 125th. insurance or similar business.

Desirable front office 181 East 34th St.; elevator; rent $7. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Small, light loft, with power, heat, and elevator; reasonable rent. Scheina, 116 E. 13th.

Brooklyn.

Two light lofts, steam heat and power, 138 Floyd St. Apply Sklar, on premises.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES

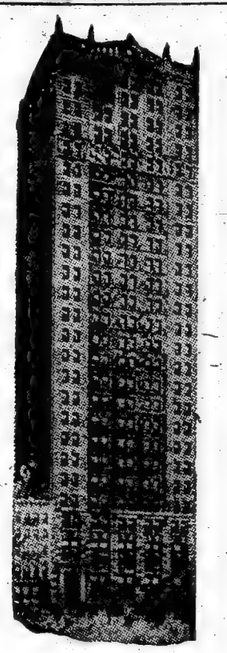

WALL STREET EXCHANGE BUILDING,
43 to 49 Exchange Pl.

Apply Room 1504,
or send for representative.

Handsome Offices singly or in suites.

Moderate Rentals, Best Location.

Service Unexcelled.

Convenient to Exchanges and Financial Houses.

3 Floors To Let
Each 50x100
Broadway building
Modern
Daylighted
Elevator
Bargain Rent
Apply 279 B'way

Desirable offices with skylight for rent, suitable for architect, 4 AND 6 EAST 42D ST.
Elevator, electricity, steam heat, &c.; reasonable rents.
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
Telephone 1200 Bryant. 520 Fifth Av.

Slater Buildings, 7 West 42d St., opp. New Library.—Floor, 42x55, six rooms, decorated; suitable fine business; $1,800 a year; parlor store, 21x43, decorated, parquet floor, $1,800 per year. Apply J. S. McHugh, on premises, or your own broker.

LARGE CORNER STORE,
No. 158 Lenox Av., S. E. corner 118th St.
Suitable for any business.
Apply EMANUEL HOFFMANN, 2,320 Seventh Av.

Desirable loft, store, basement, and subbasement, 133 Mercer St., including steam heat and elevator service; rent reasonable. For terms apply Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194-6 Broadway.

Broadway, between Fulton and John Sts., lofts and offices; steam heat, elevator and janitor service; rents reasonable. Apply to Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194 Broadway.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Stores or Offices
in an office building, uptown, wanted by responsible realty corporation in exchange for management of building; difference in rentals and commissions adjusted in cash. MANAGEMENT, Box 301 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.
East Side.

Murray Hill Apartments

34th St., S. W. cor Lexington Av. At Reduced Rental

Choice apartments of eight large rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lights, steam heat, and all modern improvements.

Rents from $120 to $145 per mo.

Superintendent on premises at all hours.
Douglas Robinson, Chas. S. Brown & Co.
160 Broadway.

ARTHUR HALL,

N. E. Cor. 96th St. & Madison Av.

A NEWLY CONSTRUCTED MODERN FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOUSE, IN THE VERY CHOICEST RESIDENTIAL PART OF THE CITY,

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.

We cannot convey, in type, the grandeur, taste, spaciousness, and conveniences of the apartments. A personal visit and inspection only can supply that.

Apartments consist of 8 and 9 rooms and 2 baths.

SOMETHING DECIDEDLY NEW & NOVEL. A BALLROOM FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF GUESTS.

Rents, $1,200 to $1,800.

Supt. on Premises. Tel. 1752—79.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, Owner.

HOFFMAN ARMS, Madison Av. and 59th St.—Private kitchen, also house restaurant; very large sunny rooms, 7 to 20, en suite, with one to four baths, price $1,400 to $7,000; select family patronage, past and present. Charles A. Gerlach, Propr.

"THE LEXINGTON."

144-8 East 22d St., near Gramercy Park. Apartment of 6 rooms and bath; elevator; all-night service; steam heat; electric light; rent $60.00; only apartment unrented.
William Henry Folsom, Agent, 24 East 23d St.

120 EAST 34TH ST.

The handsomest 9-room Apartment in the city; elegantly appointed, possessing every desirable feature that appeals to the very select; electricity & fuel furnished; rent $1,500. CONCESSION TO DESIRABLE TENANT.

ST. IVES—153-5 EAST 72d ST.

SEVEN EXTRA LARGE ROOMS & BATH. SUNLIGHT IN EVERY ROOM. Electric Elevator & All Improvements, $1,000

14TH ST., 324 EAST.—Third and top floors, seven large rooms, bath, improvements; reasonable rent. Janitor, or Edward Farrell, 158 West 125th St.

156TH ST., 662 EAST.—Corner house, six large rooms, bath, improvements; rent, $22. Inquire janitor.

11, 13, 15, and 17 East 116th St.—5 and 6 elegant apartments, low rents; one month free rent.

Desirable flats, 55 East 11th, 5 rooms, bath, $30 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

116TH ST., 18 EAST.—Four large, light rooms, steam heat, bath. See janitress.

116TH ST., 20 EAST.—Four large rooms, steam heat, tiled bath. See janitress.

312 East 124th St.—Single flat, one flight up; 7 rooms and bath; $30.

Brooklyn.

$15 COME AND SEE $15

the four large light rooms and tiled bath (all improvements) in the new three-story double brick flats corner Hamburg Av. and Cooper St.; first-class neighborhood; 20 minutes from New York side of Williamsburg Bridge; 40 minutes from New York side of Brooklyn Bridge; fare 5c.

Bronx.

Beautiful 4, 5, and 6 rooms; all modern improvements; electric light, telephone, porter; reception room; lowest rental; inducements. 965 Forest Av., between 163d and 165th Sts.

EUROPEAN HOTELS. | EUROPEAN HOTELS.

SAVOY HOTEL
LONDON.

OVERLOOKING THE RIVER AND EMBANKMENT GARDENS.

Never has the Press of England shown greater unanimity than in its praise of the additions and improvements to the Savoy Hotel, London, upon which have been spent upwards of one million pounds sterling.

The new building is characterized by extreme luxuriousness.
The Times.

The magnificent buildings of the Savoy make a truly noble show.
Daily Telegraph.

The building is palatial—the greatest possible comfort combined with luxury.—*Morning Post.*

One of the most sumptuous and costly interiors in London.
Daily Graphic.

A remarkable addition to the architecture of the Strand.—*Standard.*

All is peace and refinement.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The last word in hotel luxury and magnificence.—*Westminster Gazette.*

One of the most luxurious and one of the most comfortable hotels in the world.—*Referee.*

The most striking innovation in building which London has seen of recent years.—*World.*

A scale of luxury hitherto unattempted in any hotel in London.
New York Tribune.

More beautiful than ever.—*Morning Leader.*

A delight to the eye—no lavishness seems to have been grudged.
Sportsman.

One of the handsomest of London edifices.—*Globe.*

Elegance and artistic character are everywhere. Nothing has been omitted that could conduce to the comfort and content of the visitor.
Ladies' Field.

The most beautiful hotel in Europe.—*Outlook.*

An ideal home for twentieth century London—*Queen.*

The great pile of buildings included in this latest addition to the architectural sites of London forms a combination of luxury and beauty which cannot be surpassed in the wide world. The New Savoy is a vast palace of a thousand splendours, of a thousand surprising and delightful innovations. Nothing that could contribute to the comfort, the smoothness, and the joy of life is wanting which the inventive genius of America and Europe could supply, or that the taste and skill of the world's schools of art in all its branches could furnish. The place is, in its way, a very triumph of genius. Its match is not to be found in London, nor in Paris, nor, indeed, in any capital of this little planet. To do it justice in a necessarily brief article is impossible. Having rambled through its glorious salons and galleries, and ante-chambers, up and down marble staircases of noble breadth, beneath panelled ceilings, adorned in relief with exquisite golden tracery, one feels that all this royal magnificence, this opulent beauty, might well inspire a volume which should be bound in white satin and gold.—*Western Mail.*

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.
West Side.

$32.50 to $55.00
WITH
Elevator
AT
PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,
151-59-161-69 West 140th St.
5, 6, and 7 rooms and bath.
Electric light, telephone, etc.
LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.
L. M. SMITH
Tel. 79 River. 674 Columbus Av.

CHEAPEST RENTS IN HARLEM.

New-law houses, 262-268 West 154th St., 4 rooms, from $19-$22; 5 rooms, $22-$25; overlooking McComb's Dam Driveway and Colonial Park, near 155th St. L express station.

If taken to-day, I will rent you a $40 5-room apartment for $34; only vacancy; southern exposure; all improvements; telephone and hall boy service. Louis Becker, 2,003 Amsterdam Av., near 159th. 'Phone 87 Audubon.

118th St., 109 West—Elegant 6 rooms, all improvements; 2 weeks free; rent low.

Four and five rooms, all improvements, new house, $25 to $30. 524 West 151st St.

152d St., 522 West—New apartments, 4, 5, 6 rooms; improvements; $20-$35. Janitor.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

Exceptionally well-furnished suite, southern exposure; piano; bath; seen to be appreciated; near L and Subway; moderate price; 'phone; references. Johnstone, 130 West 82d.

Van Rensselaer.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, with, without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. 15 East 11th St.

Rockingham, 56th St., Broadway.—Apartment 21, furnished; 9 rooms; immediate possession; seen 10 to 12.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.

Wanted, for gentleman and wife, large unfurnished room, bath, elevator, and modern improvements, not above 110th St.; price not more than $40 per month. Address J. H. Smith, 393 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES WANTED.

Wanted, private house, bet. 34th and 59th St. and Lexington and 7th Av. Box A 147 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE.

For Sale—The entire outfit of musical instruments which were left by the late Thomas Ryan of the Mendelssohn Quintette Club of Boston: One Nicola Amati viola, a second viola, one Tyrolean violin, two clarinets made by Albert, two modern clarinets made in Germany, one Eulia flute, extra mouth pieces, reeds, and some fine bows. Address Mrs. Thomas Ryan, 799 Park Av., N. Y. City.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., formerly J. M. Mossman, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS Lowest Prices. All Makes. Any Style. Rebuilt, Guaranteed.
SELL The Typewriter Exchange,
1½ Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Telephone 8570 Cortlandt.

Magnificent walnut sideboard, 8½x9, richly carved, large centre mirror 2½x4, with arrangement of smaller mirrors, all French beveled; first-class condition; reasonable. Apply 47 Front St., N. Y.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, safes, letter presses, counters, shelvings; stores, offices fitted; 400 dozen chairs. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

FoxKodaks 174 5 Av bet 22d

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; instalments, repairing. Telephone 5086 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 208 Broadway.

For Sale—A delicatessen store, 2,251 7th Av. No agents.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LINDO BROS., 1,157 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old gold bought.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE OF AMERICA.
MAIN STEM OF THE
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Operating more than twelve thousand miles of railway east of Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

This is the Direct Line from New York & Boston to Niagara Falls and to the West, the Northwest and the Southwest by way of the great cataract and Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 3:30, 3:40, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—‡MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours, via New York Central and Lake Shore.
3:40 P. M.—‡ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—†HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:20 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:20 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND and TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK EXP.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415 and 1216 Broadway; 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. stations, New York; 463 and 128 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

To be sure of the best accommodations on any of our through trains it is wise to secure them several days in advance.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

Passengers arriving by Ocean Steamers are met on the pier by a uniformed agent of the New York Central Lines, who will arrange for checking luggage and securing sleeping car accommodations.

Passengers for the Dominion of Canada can have their baggage checked through in bond by this New York Central agent.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. F. DALY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD

(New York Central & Hudson R. R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:

‡†1:20 A. M.—Mountain and Mohawk Express.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Cleve'd, & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det., & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syr., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. F. DALY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

Hamburg-American.

AMERIKA.....Jan. 20, 1:30 P. M.
†PRETORIA.....FEB. 10, 6 A. M.
‡*Bluecher.....Feb. 15 | †Pennsylvania..Mar. 10
†Waldersee.....Feb. 24 | *Deutschland...Mar. 15
¶Amerika.....Mar. 1 | †Patricia.....Mar. 17

S. S. Amerika Most Luxurious and Most Modern of Leviathans.

*Grill Room. ‡Gymnasium. ¶Elevator & A La Carte Restaurant. †Calling at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES & GENOA.
Prinz Oskar....Jan. 15, 2 P. M.; Mar. 7, Apr. 19
Prinz Adalbert....Feb. 3, noon; Mar. 22, May 8
†Deutschland.....Feb. 6, 2:30 P. M.
*Hamburg.....Feb. 17, noon; Mar. 31; May 17
*Cretic (chartered White Star Line)..Feb. 27, 8 AM
Rates 1st Class, $70, $85, $118 upward, according to steamer selected.

S. S. Moltke to Madeira, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga, Algiers, and Genoa, Jan. 30, 11 A.M., 1906; a delightful trip of 19 days for $95.00 per adult upward.
*Call at Gibraltar. †Grill Room.

Only 8 Days to Italy
BY THE GREAT FLYER
DEUTSCHLAND
FROM NEW YORK FEBRUARY 6, 1906.

JAMAICA South and Central America
$20 & $40 one way; round trip at special rates.
BY THE COMPANY'S ATLAS SERVICE.
From New York every week.

GOING ABROAD or GOING SOUTH

GET OUR BOOKLET.

"Winter Voyages to Summer Lands".

Cruises to Madeira, Spain, Mediterranean points, Adriatic points, Egypt, Holy Land, Turkey, Greece, Sicily, Italy, the West Indies, South and Central America.
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.
Fastest and Most Luxurious of Leviathans.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
K. Wm. II., Jan. 23, 2 P.M. | K. Wm. II. Mar. 27, 7 AM
Kaiser...Feb. 6, 10 AM | Kronprinz. Apr. 10, 7 AM
K. Wm. II. Feb. 20, 1 PM | Kaiser..Apr. 17, 10 AM
Kaiser..Mar. 6, 10 AM | K. Wm. II. Apr. 24, 6 AM

Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
BREMEN DIRECT.
Neckar..Jan. 25, 10 AM | Koln..Mar. 8, 10 AM
Rhein...Feb. 8, 10 AM | Frankfurt. Mar. 22, 10 AM
Cassel..Feb. 15, 10 AM | Kurfurst. Mar. 29, 10 AM
Brand'bg. Mar. 1, 10 AM | Brand'b'g. Apr. 12, 10 AM
†Calling at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
P. Irene. Jan. 27, 11 AM | P. Irene..Mar. 3, 11 AM
K. Luise..Feb. 3, 11 AM | K. Luise..Mar. 10, 11 AM
K. Albert..Feb. 17, 11 AM | *Neckar. Mar. 17, 11 AM
Barbarossa. Feb. 24, 11 AM | K. Albert. Mar. 24, 11 AM
*Gibraltar and Naples only.
From Bremen Piers, 3d and 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis B. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Mardi Gras

NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 26th TO 28th.

Southern Pacific

Offers delightful sea trip on elegant passenger steamship

COMUS

From New York, Feb. 21st, arriving New Orleans February 26th.
Connections made at New Orleans with steamer for Havana or with real lines for all points in

LOUISIANA, TEXAS, NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA

Send for full information.
Address 349 B'way and 1 B'way, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE

From Piers 51-52, North River.
To LIVERPOOL via QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania..Jan. 20, noon | Pannonia. Feb. 1, 11 AM
Slavonia..Jan. 26, 3 PM | Campania..Feb. 3, noon
Umbria..Jan. 27, 8 AM | Carmania..Feb. 10, 3 AM
GIBRALTAR—GENOA | NAPLES—ADRIATIC
CARONIA—Fastest and Most Luxurious of Leviathans—Feb. 27th.

Supplements New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers
CARPATHIA..Jan. 16, 10 AM.; Mar. 6; Apr. 24
SLAVONIA.....Apr. 3, noon; May 22; July 10
PANNONIA...Apr. 10, 4 P. M.; May 29; July 17
Apply for illustrated booklets, describing the interesting trip through the Mediterranean and Adriatic to Trieste and Fiume and to new Winter resorts.
Vernon H. Brown, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
Glasgow via Londonderry

Furnessia..Jan. 17, noon | Astoria....Feb. 3, noon
Caledonia..Jan. 27, noon | Columbia..Feb. 10, 10 AM
Cabin $50, 2d Cabin $35, 2d Class $27.50 and up, according to accommodation and steamship.
For terms and information apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line

Sailing from Pier 64, North River, ft. of 34th St., for Naples and Genoa.
Brasile (new)...Jan. 20 | Nord America...Feb. 7
Cabin $55 up. Dining Saloon on promenade Deck.
Bolognese, Bartlett & Co., 39 Wall St.

EXCURSIONS.

MEXICO

abounds in magnificent scenery, lofty mountains, a wealth of antiquities, vast resources, historic ruins, quaint sights, and is altogether of unusual interest to the tourist. Our special trains of sleeping, dining, and observation cars afford facilities for visiting that interesting country with a degree of comfort that would not otherwise be possible on account of the poor hotels. Train schedules arranged to pass through the interesting scenery by daylight. Interpreters. Stopover privileges.

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Special trains run from the Eastern cities to the Pacific Coast without the usual change of cars. Either one-way or round trip tickets at regular rates sold for these trains. Return tickets are good for nine months. Hotel accommodations can be included, if desired. Arrangements for forwarding mail.

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Railroad and Steamship Tickets by all lines. Traveller's Condensed Guide, containing much useful information, sent on application. "Booklet "American Tropics" sent on request. When writing state information desired.

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Antique mahogany furniture and historical china for the trade and lovers of antiques. H. Jacobs, 477 Lexington Av., corner 46th St.

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Pointer; Irish Gordon setters; pups $15 up, registered. Beaumont Kennels, Room 10, 87 Pearl St.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailings Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
St. Paul.....Jan. 20 | New York.....Feb. 3
Minnetonka..Ja. 27, 8 AM | St. Louis.....Feb. 10

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT, Pier 20, N. R.
*MAINE.....Jan. 20, 2 P. M.
†MINNETONKA.....Jan. 27, 8 A. M.
*EUROPE.....Feb. 3
MINNEAPOLIS.....Feb. 10, 6:30 A. M.
*These steamers carry no passengers.
†Passengers disembark at Southampton.

RED STAR LINE.

ANTWERP—DOVER—LONDON—PARIS.
Sailings Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Kroonland.....Jan. 20 | Finland.....Feb. 3
Zeeland.....Jan. 27 | Vaderland.....Feb. 10

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN — LIVERPOOL
Sailing Wednesdays, Pier 48, N. R.
Baltic. Jan. 17, 10:30 AM | Celtic..Feb. 14, 9 AM
Majestic. Jan. 24, 10 AM | Majestic..Feb. 21, 10 AM
Teutonic..Feb. 7, 10 AM | Oceanic. Feb. 28, 8:30 AM

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.
FROM NEW YORK:
REPUBLIC..Jan. 26, 3 P. M.; Mar. 9; Apr. 21
CELTIC (20,904 tons).....Feb. 17, 12:30 P. M.
CRETIC.....Apr. 5; 10 a. m. May 10; June 11
FROM BOSTON:
ROMANIC..Feb. 3, 5:30 A. M.; Mar. 17; Apr. 28
CANOPIC.....Feb. 24, 11 A. M.; Apr. 7; May 19
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

OLD DOMINION LINE

DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. Walker, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD.

Stations foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets. ☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.
*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*10:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED. For Cincinnati and St. Louis.
*10:55 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*3:55 P. M. PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. 18 hours to Chicago.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
*6:25 P. M. ST. LOUIS AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURGH SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
*7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, *5:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, *5:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Southern Railway.—*12:55, *3:25, *4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M., daily. Southern's Palm Limited, *12:55 P. M. weekdays. Atlantic Coast Line.—*9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. "New York and Florida Special," *2:10 P. M. weekdays. Seaboard Air Line.—*12:55 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily. "Seaboard Florida Limited," *12:25 P. M. daily. Norfolk and Western Railway.—*3:25 P. M. daily. Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.—*7:55 A. M. weekdays and *4:55 P. M. daily. For Old Point Comfort and Norfolk.—*7:55 A. M. weekdays and 8:55 P. M. daily. Atlantic City.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. weekdays. Sundays, *7:55 A. M. Cape May.—12:55 P. M. weekdays. Brown's Mills-in-the-Pines.—9:55 A. M. weekdays. Long Branch, Asbury Park (Ocean Grove) (North Asbury Park Sundays), and Point Pleasant, 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25 P. M., and 12:10 night weekdays. ◆Sundays, 9:25 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, 9:55, *9:55, *10:55, *10:55, 11:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:35, 4:55, (*†4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, *6:25, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (†7:55 for North Philadelphia only,) P. M., 12:10 night. ‡Dining Car. †Extra-fare train. Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, and 96 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (

TELEPHONE
1,000—BRYANT
THE NEW YORK TIMES
Your Want Advertisement will be printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES the following morning. A bill will be sent later.

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

A GENTLEMAN of refinement can secure a home in strictly private family; references exchanged. Address B. W., Box 213 Times, Times Square.

West Side.

11TH ST., 112, 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms; family or single; excellent table.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; one second floor; excellent table board; references.

72D ST., 152 WEST.—Residence for ladies studying music, art, drama; highly recommended; $8 to $14.

81ST ST., 176 WEST.—Rooms and board, near L and Subway; table guests; references. Abbey.

82D ST., 39 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms and bath, second floor; excellent kitchen and service.

92D, 50 WEST.—Large room for two, with board; table boarders; parlor dining; references.

92D, 77 WEST.—Parlor; alcove; board; gentlemen; Jewish family; modern apartment; Subway, elevated. Blumenfeld.

93D, 126 WEST.—One large room, fourth floor; reasonable; references exchanged; telephone.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Sunny, heated double room; running water; with board; two gentlemen; moderate.

96TH, 64 WEST.—Large and small rooms, fourth floor; table guests accommodated; reasonable; references.

105TH ST., 148 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom; steam heated; private family; moderate; gentlemen. Morphy.

115TH ST., 100 WEST.—Homelike accommodation for two or three; good board. Egmont.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 708-712.—Richly furnished rooms, en suite, private bath, $10 to $30; single, $8 to $9; table and service perfect; absolutely refined surroundings; all cars.

WANTED—One or two boarders, gentlemen preferred, in exclusive west side home; references exchanged. Address "Exclusive," Box 311 Times, Times Square.

East Side.

14TH ST., 201 EAST.—Catholic lady would take little girl to board. Teacher.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Two large connecting rooms on third floor, with board; references.

22D, 41 EAST.—Central location; first-class board; large double or single rooms; moderate.

22D ST., 42 EAST, Near Broadway, The Adelfi.—Large rooms; excellent table board.

34TH, 35 EAST, Near Madison Av.—Very fine rooms and board; private bath; single rooms for gentlemen; bath same floor; references.

34TH ST., 146 EAST.—Elegantly furnished suite of two rooms, on parlor floor, with board; use of piano; select home; references.

72D ST., 172 EAST.—Comfortable room, southern exposure; excellent American table; homelike surroundings; references; moderate.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Handsome, large back parlor, suitable for physician, dentist; very fine double, single rooms; all rooms comfortably heated; several southern exposure; baths; cozy dining room; superior board; home comforts; parlor use; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 673, 694 and 696, (61st.)—Suites and separate rooms; private baths; high-class board; table guests accommodated; reasonable rates; telephones.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 71.—Sunny front room, good board; strictly respectable; moderate terms.

Brooklyn.

5 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn Heights. Overlooking Wall St.; second floor, elegantly furnished; rooms or apartment; neighborhood, table high-class.

MONROE PLACE, 13, (Heights.)—House well heated, clean, rooms neat and attractive; excellent table.

COUNTRY BOARD.

On Palisades, opposite 114th St.—Comfortable accommodations, large house, with grounds, sunny rooms; especially suited for convalescents. Jessen, Cliffside, New Jersey.

Park House, Morristown, N. J. — Opposite park; dry air, pure water, steam heat, electric light; excellent table; no bar; $8 up.

New Rochelle.—Two large, steam-heated rooms, with board; station convenient. 39 Washington Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

8TH ST., 14 WEST.—Large front parlor, heated and neatly kept.

15TH, 346 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, with or without board.

19TH ST., 16 WEST.—Furnished rooms, single and double; heat, hot, cold water; every convenience.

19TH ST., 39 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, running hot and cold water; telephone.

21ST ST., 242 WEST.—Nice, clean, comfortable rooms; private family; gentlemen only; references.

21ST ST., 258 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room and board; all home comforts.

25TH ST., 24 WEST.—Superior room, with private bath; gentlemen only; references required; exclusive.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; small, large rooms; private bath; telephone; breakfasts; references.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished; bath; heat; private house; $2 upward; gentlemen only; reference.

43D ST., 148 WEST.—Attractive alcove room; also small rooms; location central; house carefully run.

44TH ST., 214 WEST.—Beautiful, large front room, $8; alcove room, one flight, $12; modern, refined house; Times Square Subway; telephone.

44TH ST., 217 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Large and small rooms; handsomely furnished; good house; reference.

44TH ST., 226 WEST.—Parlor floor, with bath; singly or en suite; hall rooms.

48TH, 134 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, warm room and bath for gentleman; reference.

71ST ST., 104 WEST.—Elegant large front room, suitable for one or two gentlemen.

78TH ST., 201 WEST.—Comfortable, homelike rooms; handsome surroundings; elevator apartment; $4 up.

81ST ST., 207 WEST.—Square room; running water; bath; telephone; heat; gentlemen only. Mullen.

84TH ST., 101 WEST.—Large, light, newly furnished room; all modern conveniences; telephone. Owens.

87TH ST., 105 WEST.—Large square room, nicely furnished; all conveniences; heated; gentlemen preferred.

91ST ST., 130 WEST.—Furnished rooms, breakfast if desired; reasonable; convenient to Subway and L. Maltby.

93D, 163 W.—Exceptionally well furnished room for couple or gentlemen; private house; references.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large well-furnished sunny front rooms; running water.

94TH ST., 156 WEST.—Elegantly furnished parlor bedroom, bath, first floor; all conveniences.

101ST ST., 4 WEST.—Hall room; steam heat; adjoining bath; light; $3 per week. Oliver.

105TH ST., 32 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; strictly private house; telephone; gentlemen; references.

111TH ST., 237 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms in elevator apartment; steam heated. Apartment No. 1.

112TH ST., 200 WEST.—One or two elegant rooms, latest conveniences; strictly private. Bellboy.

116TH ST., 249 WEST.—Well furnished, well kept extra large connecting front parlor; small rooms; modern comforts; gentlemen; light housekeeping; independent entrance.

117TH ST., 357 WEST.—Well furnished, medium sized, light room; all conveniences; American family.

135TH ST., 249 WEST.—Outside rooms, newly furnished; convenient to L and Subway; $2.00 -$3.50. Goodrich.

138TH ST., 317 WEST.—Gentlemen only; bath; heated; quiet private house.

152D ST., 533 WEST.—Well-furnished, medium-sized room for gentleman; private house; telephone.

GENTLEMAN can secure well-furnished room in small, strictly private family; west side exclusive neighborhood; references exchanged; homelike. W Box 180 Times.

East Side.

5TH AV., 17.—Apartment, two elegant large rooms; private bath; one double room; reasonable.

24TH ST., 124 EAST.—Two large front rooms; references exchanged.

45TH ST., 139 EAST.—Private, high-class house; will let room to gentlemen only; southern exposure; scrupulously clean; references.

61ST ST., 117 EAST.—Neatly furnished alcove room, with all conveniences; elegant house; gentleman only.

64TH ST., 44 EAST.—Commodious, warm, well-furnished rooms; bath; private family; references essential.

86TH ST., 114 EAST.—Sunny back parlor, suitable for one or two gentlemen, with board in private American private family.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

East Side.

86TH ST., 243 EAST.—Nice cheerful room, well heated; strictly private house; gentleman; reference.

119TH ST., 506 EAST.—Choice front room, good locality, near Pleasant Av. Reilly.

LEXINGTON AV., 176.—Parlors, square and small rooms; newly furnished; select neighborhood; references exchanged.

LEXINGTON AV., 669.—Large, light, airy, newly furnished room; running water; bath; heated.

PARK AV., 772, (Near 73d.)—Front, sunny, connecting; elevator; steam; housekeeping. Baker.

Brooklyn.

AMITY ST., 187, (Heights.)—Nicely furnished rooms; en suite and singly; heated; convenient bridge, ferries.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3, Overlooking Wall St.; large and small rooms for gentlemen.

PIERREPONT ST., 102, (Heights.)—Refined home, exceptionally pleasant, large rooms, near Wall St., Bridge.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

56TH, 102 WEST.—Large studio, artist, pianist; grate fire; board or breakfast. Mrs. Avery.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Domestics.

WANTED—Parlormaid and waitress for Savannah, Ga. Apply at once, Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. Case 1,213.

WANTED—Cooks and laundresses, chambermaids and waitresses, nurses, general housework, cooks, couples, waitresses, laundresses, and chambermaids. St. Bartholomew's Bureau, 211 East 42d St.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Ledger clerk; young lady understanding double-entry bookkeeping; quick and accurate at figures and excellent penman; only those having experience need apply, in own handwriting, stating salary expected. Opportunity, Box 143 Times Downtown.

WANTED—E. A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require an assistant cashier; one experienced in bookkeeping preferred; a good salary and permanent position for the right party.

WANTED—Several young ladies to solicit subscriptions for a well-known medical journal. Apply, stating references, to F. W., Box 300 Times, Times Square.

WANTED — Stenographer, beginner, with taste for art or drama, willing to take nominal salary and coaching; rare chance. Box 305 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Copyist on skirts, waists, and sleeves, crinoline workers, also finishers. Royal Pattern Co., 174 5th Av.

WANTED—Contralto for Manhattan church; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Soprano for city church; $900. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—Small business concerns not desiring a permanent bookkeeper or accountant can have their books or accounts written up systematically once or twice a week at small cost. Accountant, 219 West 4th St.

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policies; large commission, renewals; county managers wanted every State. A. B. Cilley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

WANTED—100 live agents, men or women, to sell our health vibrators; good pay. Lambert Snyder Co., 10 West 22d St.

Automobiling.

AUTOMOBILES.—Do you wish to learn the automobile business and earn a good salary? If so, write to us for catalogue; we can teach you in a very short time, as we are the only practical school in America. The West Side Auto Transportation School, 309 West 41st St.

Bookkeepers.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER WANTED IN LARGE MERCANTILE HOUSE; AGE NOT OVER 25; REFERENCES REQUIRED. ADDRESS A., BOX 146 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANTS AND CLERKS. —$624-$780. No advance fee. Credential Employment Corporation, 253 Broadway.

WANTED—Bookkeeper and office man, competent, set of books, preferably one knowing paper and twine business; state particulars, reference, and salary. 117 Times, Downtown.

WANTED—Bookkeeper for commercial house; experienced at figures; $25. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

Clerks.

CLERKS AND OFFICE ASSISTANTS.—$624-$780. No advance fee. Credential Employment Corporation, 253 Broadway.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Wholesale provisions, $1,040; no advance fee. Credential Employment Corporation, 253 Broadway.

WANTED—Assistant stock clerk in wholesale dry goods house; give age and references; salary to commence, $8. Box T., 149 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Clerk for wholesale house; good penman; work for advancement; $15. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

Compositors, &c.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

COMPOSITORS and stone hands wanted for one of the largest book and job houses in the City of New York; permanent positions guaranteed to non-union men who can furnish proper references. Address, giving as reference former employers, T. A., Box 211 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN WANTED—An A No. 1 non-union man, capable of handling one of the largest book and job offices in the City of New York; a man with executive ability and the capabilities required will be guaranteed a steady position with highest wages. Address, with references, U. T., Box 209 Times Downtown.

WANTED—William Green wants printers at 326 Pearl Street, New York City; wishes to add to his staff a number of experienced compositors, (display, stone, and make-up men,) also experienced monotype operators; these positions will be permanent to efficient workmen of good character; salary will be $21.00 per week; only persons willing to work nine hours in open shop desired; loyalty to employer is expected in return for advantageous working conditions; reply by letter only, giving employer's references and stating experience and qualifications. William Green.

Wanted—Compositors, Stone Hands, and Make-up Men; "Open Shop"; Highest Salary; Permanent Position; Additional Bonus for Faithful Services; New York, Vicinity, and Western Points. Call or Address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

WANTED—Printer; working foreman in medium size office; must be a competent proofreader and able to handle color work; nine hours. B., 170 Times Downtown.

Office Work.

WANTED—A boy who has some experience in office work; must write a good hand, be well recommended, and be residing with parents. G. F. P., Box 207 Times, Downtown.

Salesmen.

WANTED—Young man as outside salesman for large printing plant; give experience, wages, and other information. A. B., Box 331 Times, Times Square.

Stenographers.

WANTED—A young man, about 18 years old, in a downtown wholesale paper house as stenographer and typewriter and office assistant; must figure rapidly and correctly; wages $10. Address, stating age and references, Duane Street, Box 144 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS AND OFFICE ASSISTants, $624-$936. No advance fee. Credential Employment Corporation, 253 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS. — Experienced operators, $924 to $1,040. No advance fee. Credential Employment Corporation, 253 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS.—German-English, $780 to $1,040. No advance fee. Credential Employment Corporation, 253 Broadway.

WANTED—Stenographer for railroad office; salary $15.00 per week to start. Box [illegible] Times, Downtown. Reference required.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

HIGH-GRADE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES. Salesmen: Glycerine, $2,000; speed engines, $1,500 up; machine tools, $1,800. Superintendents: Stone dam construction, $5,000; electrical railway and power construction, $5,000; pan-man of basin worker, $2,600. Hapgoods, Suite 508, 309 B'way.

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SUPERINTENDENT.—Practical machinist, expert on drawing metal, die making, automatic presses, $2,000-$2,500. No advance fee. Credential Employment Corporation, 253 Broadway.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Experienced marine repairing plant, $2,500. No advance fee. Credential Employment Corporation, 253 Broadway.

WANTED — Qualified and competent chief accountants, capable of directing without supervision large accounting audits, investigations, and installation of office systems, by an out-of-town accounting firm with a large New York clientage; only strictly first-class men commanding good salaries need apply; give details of experience. C., Box C 150 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing trade; pays $5 day after completing course of practical instruction at home or in our schools; graduates admitted to Union and Master Plumbers' Association; positions secured. Coyne Bros. Co. Practical School Plumbing and Bricklaying, 239 10th Av., New York; Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis. Free catalogue.

WANTED.—Newspaper positions now open for competent reporters, editors, advertising, and circulation men, linotypers; all departments; write for booklet. M., Fernald's Newspaper Men's Exchange, (Established 1898,) Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—Executive man for office; prefer young college man of good address; highest references; must be able to take financial interest after investigation; advancement. Call Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

WANTED—Active, bright, energetic boys, 15 to 17 years old, without business experience, in dry goods commission offices; must be well educated and reside with parents. Address D., 57 Greene St., N. Y.

WANTED—Intelligent young man about 14, willing to work and learn in leaf tobacco house; references required; answer in own handwriting; $5 to start. A. B., Box 883 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—American boy in large woolen commission house to learn the business; excellent chance for advancement for ambitious boy. Address L., P. O. Box 541.

WANTED—$78 per month, expenses advanced; men to travel, post signs, advertise and leave samples. Kuhlman Co., 6 Atlas Block, Chicago.

WANTED—Boy in offices of a large publishing house; good salary and opportunity. Publishing, Box 410 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Boy, 15 years old, for office; one living in Harlem preferred; bring reference. Washburn Wire Co., 118th St. and East River.

WANTED—Men and women to represent us on a good paying proposition; modern and agreeable work. Lay, 145 8th Av., New York.

WANTED—Organist for Ohio church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED — Church organist for Alabama; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED — Tenor for Manhattan church; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist, country Catholic church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Bodymakers and helpers. Apply Brewster & Co., Broadway and 47th St.

WANTED—Neat, bright boy; must be good penman. H. M. O., 224 Church St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER, &c. — By bookkeeper, accountant, systematizer; temporary or permanent; can refer to real estate corporations. C. F., Box 301 Times, Times Square.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—Irish. Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. File 11,066.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—A woman of culture and refinement desires a position as companion and secretary or housekeeper; has traveled and is experienced in household management and the charge of children; will make herself generally useful; highest credentials. Address Y. A., 301 Times, Times Square.

COMPANION, &c.—A middle-aged German lady, has traveled abroad, speaks French, wants Summer travel as companion-tutor to young ladies; highest references. Address Miss S., 301 Times, Times Square.

COMPANION.—Refined American woman of 34 as companion; willing to travel; highest references. B., 518 West 151st St., New York City.

Cooks.

COOK and WAITRESS.—Together; country preferred. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

COOK.—Good American cook; middle-aged woman; assist washing; $25. A. B., 326 Times, Times Square.

COOK.—With child; country preferred. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Dressmakers.

FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER.—With private families; day or week; city or country; references. Address V. O., 39 East 22d St.

Governesses.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—Engagement for morning hours; English, French, music; references. M., 708 Columbus Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER. — American; exceptionally fine references. Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. File 11,431.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER. — Neat and tidy; good references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

HOUSEWORKER.—By colored houseworker; good cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress; apartment preferred; neat, industrious; investigated references. Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 59th St. Tel. 4786 Columbus.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—Lady wishes to obtain position for her competent maid. Call at employer's, 80 Madison Av., Monday and Tuesday until 12:30 o'clock. $30.

MAID or ATTENDANT.—By German Protestant young woman; good traveler. Present employer, 430 Washington Av., Brooklyn. Benley.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—German woman wants ladies' wash at home by the dozen. Langer, 416 East 79th St.

LAUNDRESS—German woman wants private washing to take home. Maslan, 334 E. 61st.

Nurses.

NURSE or CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS. —By a young colored girl; stranger in city. 31 Jones St.

NURSE—GOVERNESS.—French. Amelia, 131 Waverley Place.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Four years' experience; desires permanent position with reliable firm, where conscientious work will be appreciated; references; $12. Conscientious, Box 184 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, OFFICE Assistant.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate; hard work; hours immaterial; references; $12 to $15. M. B., Box 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Seven years' experience; rapid, accurate, good speller, and grammarian; best references; $15. Businesslike, Box 185 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (verbatim, and none better,) newspaper writer, telegrapher, lightning typewriter; long experience; intelligent, industrious, gentlemanly; highest references. Bowden, 140 West 103d.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, OFFICE Assistant.—Two years' experience; neat, accurate; high school graduate; references; $8. Painstaking, Box 144 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Three years' experience; neat, accurate, rapid, conscientious, willing, obliging; references; $10. Miss Lee, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, OFFICE Assistant.—Few months' experience; neat, accurate, conscientious; references; $6. Willing, Box 189 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-CORRESPONDENT.—Number years' experience legal, mercantile lines; excellent mathematician. B., 148 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires position with good business firm; competent. B., 510 West 57th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert, seeks evening employment; opens, closes books, devise systems, balances investigations, &c.; terms moderate; references. C. Luscher, 767 Trinity Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—23; unmarried; fine penman; three years' experience; references; accurate; quick; energetic; will suit. B. H. Tollbach, 221 West 14th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Scotch; single; temperate; thoroughly experienced in all branches of gardening on private place; good references. B. L., 1,584 Broadway.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (23) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent rererences. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

A POSITION OF TRUST WANTED BY RETired policeman in bank or mercantile house; tall, good appearance; strictly temperate; best of references and security furnished, or will take charge of gentleman's residence in city or country. M. F., Box 325 Times, Times Square.

CHEF.—Engagement to cook for and take care of bachelor's apartments by one of the best and most reliable all-round meat and pastry cooks in the city; moderate compensation; highest references. Francis, 129 West 26th St.

MANAGER or SALESMAN. — College man, with business experience, wants a change of position as manager or salesman. A. B., Box 329 Times, Times Square.

PAINTERS.—Two first-class painters desire to work during Winter months for owner; country preferred. A. B., Box 332 Times, Times Square.

PAINTER, PAPER HANGER, KALSOMINER. —Good all around man, with tools; general repairing. J. W., 493 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

SECRETARY.—Physician wishes position as private secretary; highest education; good personality; fluent talker; executive ability; good correspondent; accustomed to dealing with men of importance; highest references. J. W., Times, Harlem.

WATCHMAN.—Married man of steady habits; best of references. H. Hilderbrand, 235 Bristol St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) of good education, family, and address, with two years' legal and newspaper experience, and able to furnish excellent references from some of the largest houses in the city, wishes position with responsible firm in any line of business; a young man of ability, who will render faithful service to his employers; one who stays with his work till it is finished. W Box 314 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, (28,) single, having several years' experience in newspaper office as advertising clerk and solicitor, desires position; highest references furnished. R. M., 220 East 58th St.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

SHANLEY'S
Broadway and 42d St., 1212 Broadway, 383 Sixth Ave.,
ANNOUNCE
The Opening of the Premises
1204 to 1210 Broadway
ON
TUESDAY, JAN. 16TH,
In connection with their present well known restaurant on Broadway, between 29th and 30th Sts. This addition affords extra facilities for catering, particularly to business luncheon and accommodations for ladies shopping, that the Shanleys have heretofore made a special feature of. Orchestra during Lunch, Dinner and Evening.

HOTEL GRENOBLE,
56th St. & 7th Ave.
OPPOSITE CARNEGIE HALL, NEW YORK.
A SELECT FAMILY AND TRANSIENT HOTEL.
European Plan. Rates reasonable.
FRANK N. LORD, JR., Manager.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

For Sale
or
Lease, Part of Term,
Sixty-six years
in the
Thirties, nr. Fifth Ave.
ATTRACTIVE PRICES
One-half building leased
POSSESSION,
P. O. Box 324, Mad. Square.

"PROSPECT HEIGHTS"
West Nutley, N. J.
Now being erected or completed, 10 "Lambert" houses, with all improvements; 6 to 10 rooms and bath; prices $5,500, $4,000, $4,500, $4,750, $6,250, $6,500, and $6,700; modern architecture, cement stucco, English timbered and Colonial styles; superior finish and construction; large plots; delightful community. Full particulars and booklet.
Nutley Realty Company.

Building Sites For Sale.
COTTAGES TO LET
EDGEMERE
AND
BELLE HARBOR
WALTER SCHULZE,
1,170 Broadway, N. Y. C.

5TH AV. COR., CROSSTOWN CAR ST. 80 feet on avenue; 3 stores; a fortune for saloon man; seldom such opportunity presents itself; impossible to overestimate brilliant future of this corner; price includes business $88,000; new fixtures cost over $5,000; installing hot-water plant; 3-family tenement; opportunity for clever speculator. Sohns, 321 West 116th St.

Prominent Amsterdam Av. Corner.
We have some of the choicest 5-story corners on this avenue on our books which can be bought right; prices range from $56,000 to $90,000; exceptionally good investments; elegant future. Sohns, 321 West 116th St.

8TH AVE. CORNER 45x100.
Magnificent modern 5-story quadruple, vicinity 145th St.; 6 stores; rent $11,376; price $100,000; only $25,000 cash needed; a rare chance for quick buyer. Sohns, 321 West 116th St.

Five and six room flat; heated; all modern improvements; in a two-family house; to rent cheap. 1,419 Bryant Av., (Freeman St. Subway Station.)

Bargain.—Four five-story, 12-room houses, west side, leased to one tenant for $8,000.00; will sacrifice; owner must leave for Europe on account of health. Retired, 29 2d Av.

Jackson Av. corner, 100 foot street, 4-story triple, 25x86 on avenue; no steam; speculator's, investor's opportunity; asking $32,000. Sohns, 321 West 116th St.

Flats, tenements, and private houses wanted; cash buyers waiting; send full particulars. Joseph P. Feist, 410 West 42d, near 9th Av.

East 70s—Two double tenements, $17,500; $4,000 cash each; also two single flats, $12,000 each. Frank W. Stevens, 41 Park Row.

Bargain.—75-foot front, one block from Jerome Av., 174th St.; no rock; must sell; $4,000. McRickard, 400 Fordham Road.

Studio, 5th Av., unique, music, art, and other dignified teaching. Gregory, 4 West 40th.

Store and basement to let, with rooms; rent reasonable. 124 Edgecombe Av.

INSTRUCTION.

I WANT YOUNG MEN for our SHORTHAND departments. Since January first I have more calls for young men private secretaries than ever before. Forty-one good positions have gone through our fingers that we could not fill. Never before has there been such a demand upon our employment department. New prospectus will be sent upon request. The course includes all business subjects, shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, etc. Call, telephone, or write for new prospectus. 'Phone 2063 Mad. Sq.
Miller School
SAINT JAMES BUILDING, 1,133 BROADWAY, cor. 26th St., N. Y.

Boys & Girls,
A few months' training, day or evening, at small cost under our "SPECIAL OFFER" will equip you as Stenographers or Bookkeepers. We will then place you in refined positions with good salaries FREE OF CHARGE.
Merchants and Bankers' School,
605 MADISON AV., nr. 58th St., N. Y. Business, Bookkeeping, Banking, Penmanship, Shorthand, Typewriting, Regents, Languages, Preparatory, Civil Service, Mechanical Drawing.
THE LARGEST RELIABLE REGISTERED SCHOOL IN AMERICA.
ESTEY & GARDNER.
'Phone 2993—Plaza. Write or call.

THOMPSON'S
62 Cooper Square, New York, (old No. 20 Fourth Av.)
Under its present management the Thompson Practical Business School (without resorting to fictitious advertising methods or employing canvassers) has in attendance a larger number of students than usual. Fair dealing, expert INDIVIDUAL instruction in all commercial branches, and positions for all graduates is the rule at Thompson's. February graduates and all young and middle-aged men and women who contemplate a course of business training, either day or evening, are cordially invited to call or send for prospectus.
A. W. MADISON, A. M., Prin.

PACKARD
Means THOROUGH
in everything pertaining to Business Education. Individual instruction. Enter any time.
DAY AND EVENING—48TH YEAR.
PACKARD COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
4th Ave. & 23d St. Subway at door.

PATTON SCHOOL,
Business & Shorthand.
Madison Avenue, Cor. 86th St., N. Y.
Only a few vacant seats at the present time. Three times during the past year we have been compelled to secure additional room for our rapidly growing school. One teacher for every twenty students. One typewriter for every two students. Call or write.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF
Automobile Engineers,
Incorporated.
146 WEST 56TH STREET.
Under personal direction of
PROF. CHAS. E. LUCKE, M. E. Ph. D.
School of Engineers, Columbia University.
Departments include machine, tool, forge shops, assembling and test shops, with every type of motor, also laboratories completely and specially equipped to teach all component parts of automobiles. Day and evening classes.
SPECIAL COURSES FOR OWNERS.

Eastman School
Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Civil Service and Academic Departments.
Open day and evening.
Call or write for catalogue.
119 W. 125th St.

WALWORTH'S
108-110 EAST 125TH ST., Near Park Av.
Thorough Commercial and Shorthand courses conducted by
SPECIALISTS.
Day & Ev. Founded 1871. Situations obtained
Call, write or telephone for catalogue.

THE PAINE UPTOWN
BUSINESS SCHOOL,
1,931 BROADWAY, corner West 65th St., N. Y.; est. 1872; 32 years of success in training and placing students in good positions; the least expensive and most thorough business training School in New York; Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, &c., taught day and evening.

Tutoring at student's home—all subjects taught either sex by experienced college graduates. School with 7 years' successful record. 8 students entered college last Fall. Native language teachers. Morning hours if desired. Highest references. Same opportunities offered Summers anywhere on Long Island. For catalogue, write the Headmaster, A. von W. Leslie, (Harvard,) 27 West 44th St.

PRATT'S SCHOOL. Shorthand, Business. 140 West 42d.
Expert individual instruction; reasonable terms; day, evening.

TRINITY SCHOOL
139-147 WEST 91ST STREET.
A few vacancies open for second half year, beginning February 1st.

BOXING AND WRESTLING
Tuesday and Friday evenings, individual instruction, $5.00 monthly. Gearhart's Gymnasium, 23 West 44th St.

Highly recommended lady teacher wishes children, ages five to eight, to join classes; careful musical training; successful, interesting method. Box 328 Times, Times Square.

$5 a month; private instruction shorthand, bookkeeping, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, grammar. Expert, Box 100 Times Downtown.

KINDERGARTEN TRAINING.—Classes now forming. Free scholarships (Limited.) The Froebel Normal Institute, 48 Irving Place, Manhattan.

Shakespeare.—Classes are about to begin new plays. Address Particulars, Box 305 Times, Times Square.

MUSICAL.

NEW YORK
German Conservatory of Music
53 WEST 42D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.
Carl Hein—Director—August Fraemcke.
39th Season. Founded 1878. Incorporated 1884.
Instruction in Piano, Vocal, Violin, Organ, Harmony, Counterpoint, Composition, Elocution and all orchestra instruments by 42 eminent and experienced instructors.
SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS FOR PROFESSIONALS, BEGINNERS, AMATEURS.
Special courses for teachers in public schools; students accepted daily.
TERMS $10 UP PER QUARTER.
Catalogue free on application.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

Chrystie Street, near Delancey, tenement; no agents. Yorkville, flats and tenements for sale. Adolf Cohn, 1,511 Third Av., (Yorkville Bank.)

A.—Will buy for out-of-town relative flat or tenement that is cheap and located in Manhattan. Send particulars to Rev. G. Wilson, 203 East 48th St.

Elegant Investment.
Six-story apartment, east side in the 50s, 25 families; 88 feet front; asking $85,000; rent, $6,924. Diiger, 198 East 58th.

Evarts and Senate, 231 to 237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park; modern apartments, 5 and 6 rooms, with bath; $42 upward. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

31st St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Plot containing 4,000 square feet; price, $75,000; mortgage to suit. Reed, 40 West 34th St.

Beautiful country home, half hour 42d St.; all improvements; $400 cash, balance easy payments. M., 120 First Av., New York.

Massage.—Thorough massage treatments given at the Mature-Hygienic Institute; expert operators (men and ladies); rates cut; 220 East 14th St., (Cafe 57 Av.) 'Phone 341 Gramercy.

WINTER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.
Atlantic City.

HOTEL TRAYMORE
Atlantic City, N. J.

Hot and cold sea and fresh water in all baths. Running water in bedrooms. House thoroughly and completely appointed with every known modern equipment. Seventy-five private baths. Illustrated booklet. Capacity 450. Unobstructed view from all rooms. Golf privileges to guests over the famous Atlantic City Country Club Course.
CHARLES O. MARQUETTE, Manager.
TRAYMORE HOTEL COMPANY, D. S. WHITE, President.

Atlantic City, N. J.

NEW HOTEL PRINCESS (Fireproof.)
Ocean end South Carolina Av. Close to piers. Capacity 400; newest and best. Superior in its table and service. Luxuriously furnished. Private baths, extensive sun parlors, &c. $12.50 up weekly. American and European plans. Booklet. CHAS. B. PRETTYMAN, Owner & Prop'r.

HOTEL RUDOLF. Open all year. Ocean front. Hot and cold sea and fresh water baths, en suite. Special Winter rates.
H. E. EDER.

THE WILTSHIRE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Open all the year. Write for booklet.
S. S. PHOEBUS.

Brown's Mills.

THE INN
Browns-Mills-in-the-Pines, New Jersey.
2½ hours from New York. Driest climate in the East. 10 to 15 degrees warmer than New York City. Trains leave New York week days via Pennsylvania R. R., 9:55 A. M.; arrive Browns Mills 12:35.

Plainfield.

Plainfield Sanitarium, Plainfield, N. J.—Located Watchung Mountains. Chronic and nervous cases. No insane. Open all the year. Booklet. Telephone 84.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially

The New York Times.

WEEKLY QUOTATION SECTION—PART SIX.

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SUNDAY, JANUARY 14, 1906.

JAN 1906

Sales of Stocks on New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 13, 1906.

Range for Year 1905. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1906. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Jan. 13. Bid.	Ask.	Week's Net Change.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Jan. 13, 5,670,383.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Jan. 13. First	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Jan. 13, '06.
24¼	13	24¼	Jan. 12.	22	Jan. 3.	23	23¼	— ¼	Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	$19,820,000				23¾	24½	22⅝	23½	16¼	21,310
68	46½	63¾	Jan. 4.	61	Jan. 9.	62	63½	+ ¾	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	63	63¾	61½	63¾	65	2,500
111⅝	70	115½	Jan. 13.	103¾	Jan. 4.	114⅝	114⅞	+ 5¼	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,000	Nov. 27, '05.	1¼	Q	109¾	115½	103½	114⅞	75⅜	847,010
29½	20	29	Jan. 10.	24½	Jan. 3.	27¾	28	+ 1⅜	American Agricult. Chem. Co.	100	17,215,800	....	..	..	28½	29	28½	27¾	..	28,220
95	89½	96	Jan. 8.	93½	Jan. 6.	95	96	+ 2½	American Agricult. Chem. Co. pf.	100	18,133,000	Oct. 2, '05.	3	SA	94½	96	94¼	96	..	400
36½	23	35	Jan. 6.	31	Jan. 11.	31	32½	+ 2¼	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	....	..	..	34½	34½	31	32	..	1,700
88	77	89½	Jan. 8.	86	Jan. 10.	82½	88	+ 2	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	4,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1½	Q	89½	89½	86	88	77	200
43⅝	31	43⅞	Jan. 12.	39¼	Jan. 4.	43¾	43⅝	+ 2⅜	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Mar 2, '04.	½	Q	40¼	43¾	40¾	43⅝	34¼	98,345
104½	91¼	101	Jan. 12.	99⅜	Jan. 4.	100⅜	101	+ ½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Jan. 1, '06.	1½	Q	100	101	99⅞	100⅜	93	3,900
175	175	190	Jan. 4.	190	Jan. 4.	175	195	..	American Coal Co.	25	1,500,000	Sep. 1, '05.	5	SA	190	190	190	190	..	100
40⅛	27¾	44¼	Jan. 11.	37½	Jan. 5.	42⅞	43	+ 4½	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '05.	1	..	39¼	44¼	38¾	43	34¼	53,100
97	89¼	94½	Jan. 11.	93¼	Jan. 4.	91	94¼	+ ½	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '05.	3	SA	93¾	94½	93¼	94	95	600
248	210	228	Jan. 12.	222	Jan. 11.	225	250	+ 6	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	4	SA	225	228	222	228	212	505
14	4⅜	10⅞	Jan. 4.	10¼	Jan. 4.	10⅝	10⅞	+ ½	American Grass Twine Co.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	⅛	..	10¼	10⅞	10¼	10⅝	12⅝	4,440
11⅝	6	9⅝	Jan. 2.	8⅝	Jan. 11.	9	9¼	..	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	....	..	..	9¼	9½	8⅝	9	11	1,900
55½	29½	42	Jan. 2.	39	Jan. 5.	40	40¾	+ ⅝	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 5, '05.	1	..	40	40½	40	40⅝	50⅜	2,500
33	24⅜	45	Jan. 13.	35¾	Jan. 2.	44⅞	45	+ 4½	American Ice Securities Co.	100	14,286,300	....	..	..	40¼	45	40¼	45	..	50,184
23	15¾	21½	Jan. 3.	20	Jan. 5.	20½	21½	+ ¾	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	....	..	..	20¾	21	20¾	20¾	15⅜	330
48¼	36	42	Jan. 3.	41½	Jan. 12.	41½	43½	+ ½	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	15,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1¾	..	42	42	41½	41½	..	620
76¼	33	78½	Jan. 3.	75	Jan. 3.	76⅝	76½	— 1	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	....	..	..	77⅝	77⅞	75½	76⅝	35½	62,760
122⅜	103¾	120	Jan. 13.	117	Jan. 4.	119½	119¾	+ 2½	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Oct. 21, '05.	1¾	Q	117½	120	117½	119¾	104⅜	4,850
8¾	4	5½	Jan. 11.	5	Jan. 3.	5½	6	+ ½	American Malting Co., trust rects.	100	14,500,000	....	..	..	5¼	5½	5¼	5¼	8¼	500
28½	20	27⅝	Jan. 13.	25	Jan. 5.	27	27½	+ 2⅝	American Malting Co. pf., tr. rects.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	..	25	27⅞	25	27⅞	27⅝	8,500
170⅝	79⅜	103¾	Jan. 2.	162½	Jan. 4.	164¾	165	+ ½	Amer. Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 16, '05.	1¾	Q	163	167	162½	165	81½	85,700
137	111½	130	Jan. 12.	126½	Jan. 11.	127½	127⅝	+ ⅝	Amer. Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	127¾	130	126½	127⅝	112½	8,700
102	97¼	101½	Jan. 13.	100⅜	Jan. 3.	101	101¼	+ ½	American Smelters' Sec. pf. B.	100	30,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	1¼	Q	101	101¼	101	101¼	..	2,050
18⅜	6⅜	15	Jan. 2.	13⅜	Jan. 8.	14½	14¾	+ ½	American Steel Foundries	100	17,700,000	....	..	..	14⅜	14⅞	13⅞	14¾	14¼	7,000
67¼	30⅜	51¼	Jan. 10.	49½	Jan. 5.	50⅜	51	+ ⅝	American Steel Foundries pf.	100	17,700,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1	..	50¼	51¼	49⅞	50⅜	57½	7,940
154⅞	130	157	Jan. 8.	149½	Jan. 2.	150¼	150¼	— 4⅞	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	155½	157	150	150½	142⅜	205,150
95	90	*90	Jan. 8.	*90	Jan. 8.	90	92	..	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	1½	Q	90	90	90	90	95	15
147	131	136½	Jan. 9.	136½	Jan. 9.	137	140	..	Amer. Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	131,351,400	Oct. 16, '05.	1½	Q	136½	136½	136½	136½	146¾	100
109⅜	91⅞	106	Jan. 2.	104¾	Jan. 11.	105¾	105⅞	— ¾	American Tobacco Co. pf. new.	100	78,639,100	Jan. 2, '06.	1½	Q	106½	106½	104¾	105½	92¾	5,420
47⅛	20⅜	48	Jan. 6.	46¾	Jan. 4.	47¾	48	— ⅜	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000	....	..	..	47¼	47½	44	45¾	22¼	36,204
108⅞	93¼	104½	Jan. 6.	103	Jan. 3.	103	106	— ¾	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	24,908,900	Oct. 16, '05.	1¾	Q	104¼	104¼	104¼	104½	93¾	230
295	100½	298	Jan. 2.	230	Jan. 5.	255½	266	+ 15	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Oct.19, '05.	$1.25	SA	264	268½	250	265¾	111	253,300
110¼	96	107½	Jan. 4.	106⅜	Jan. 11.	106	110	— ½	Associated Merchants 1st pf.	100	6,253,800	Oct. 15, '05.	**1⅜	Q	107⅜	106⅝	106⅝	106¾	96¼	200
93⅞	77⅜	98⅞	Jan. 13.	89	Jan. 2.	98⅝	99½	+ 2¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	2	SA	94½	98⅞	94	96¼	88¼	365,760
105⅞	99	101	Jan. 3.	102¾	Jan. 4.	104	104¼	+ ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,198,500	Aug. 1, '05.	2½	SA	103½	104½	102⅞	104	101¼	7,750
170	120	163	Jan. 13.	157	Jan. 4.	161½	162	+ 2½	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	42,980,000	Jan. 10, '06.	3	SA	159½	163	158½	162	123	13,100
117	100¼	115⅜	Jan. 13.	112¾	Jan. 5.	115	115⅛	+ ⅝	Baltimore & Ohio.	100	124,538,000	Sep. 1, '05.	2½	SA	115	115⅝	113⅞	115⅛	103⅝	1,648
100	95⅞	99½	Jan. 5.	98	Jan. 3.	98½	99¼	— ⅛	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	139,973,300	Sep. 1, '05.	2	SA	99¼	99½	99¼	99½	96½	410
91⅝	70⅜	91½	Jan. 13.	89¼	Jan. 4.	91¼	91⅝	+ 2⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	63,000,000	....	..	..	89⅝	91½	87½	91⅛	62¼	117,100
215	175	173	Jan. 13.	173	Jan. 13.	168	178	+ 7	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	2	Q	173	173	173	173	..	100
22¼	10⅞	20½	Jan. 9.	18½	Jan. 2.	19⅝	20	+ 1½	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	....	..	..	18⅜	20½	18⅜	20	10⅝	1,900
159	146	153	Jan. 9.	153	Jan. 9.	152	160	+ 3	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	100	10,500,000	Aug. 15, '05.	3	SA	153	153	153	153	..	200
91⅜	84	83	Jan. 12.	83	Jan. 12.	82	83	— 1	Buffalo & Susquehanna pf.	50	3,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	1	Q	83	83	83	83	85½	100
74⅞	67	70⅞	Jan. 8.	69¼	Jan. 3.	70	71	+ 1⅝	Canada Southern.	100	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '05.	1¼	SA	70⅝	70⅞	70⅝	70⅞	67¾	400
177½	130⅜	176½	Jan. 9.	172½	Jan. 4.	175⅝	175½	+ 1	Canadian Pacific	100	101,381,200	Oct. 2, '05.	3	SA	174	176¾	174	175¾	134¼	75,800
47⅞	40	49¼	Jan. 12.	44½	Jan. 5.	48⅝	48⅞	+ 3½	Central Leather Co.	100	37,598,300	....	..	..	46⅜	49¼	46¼	48⅞	..	98,121
106⅝	103⅛	105¾	Jan. 9.	103¼	Jan. 5.	105⅜	105⅝	+ 1	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	29,943,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	104½	105⅝	104½	105⅝	..	10,090
235	190	227	Jan. 12.	222	Jan. 3.	227	230	+ 2	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	†27,431,800	Nov. 1, '05.	2	Q	225	227	225	227	191	400
60½	45½	57⅜	Jan. 12.	54⅞	Jan. 5.	56⅝	57	+ 1½	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	†62,793,700	Nov. 29, '05.	1	A	56⅛	57⅜	56	57	48¼	50,700
44½	30	37¼	Jan. 13.	30	Jan. 4.	36¾	37	+ 7	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,800	....	..	..	30	37¼	30	37	42	4,000
83¾	73	80⅝	Jan. 12.	74½	Jan. 10.	78	79¾	+ 5	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	Jan. 2, '06.	2	SA	74½	80⅝	74½	80¼	83	3,000
25⅞	17¼	22¼	Jan. 12.	20¾	Jan. 5.	21⅞	22	+ ⅝	Chicago Great Western.	100	44,464,500	....	..	..	21¼	22¼	21¼	21¾	23¾	45,025
78⅞	60	78	Jan. 12.	75	Jan. 10.	77	77½	+ 1⅜	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	Feb. 29, '05.	2½	..	77	78	75	78	66	1,600
37⅞	29	36	Jan. 12.	34½	Jan. 4.	35¾	36	+ 1½	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,480,100	....	..	..	34⅞	36	34½	36	35¼	5,900
187½	168¾	185¾	Jan. 13.	179¾	Jan. 5.	183⅞	183¾	+ ⅞	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,900	Oct. 10, '05.	3½	SA	183¾	185¾	182½	183¾	174½	120,675
192½	162½	192	Jan. 9.	190	Jan. 5.	190	192	+ 2	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	49,812,400	Oct. 10, '05.	3½	SA	192	192	192	192	182½	410
249	190⅜	234½	Jan. 13.	229	Jan. 4.	234½	234⅞	+ 1	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	58,949,500	Jan. 2, '06.	3½	SA	232	234½	232¼	234½	208¾	29,935
225	150	194	Jan. 13.	190	Jan. 9.	193½	194	+ 5	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha.	100	†21,403,200	Aug. 21, '05.	3½	SA	191⅜	194	190	194	..	1,300
20	7⅝	17½	Jan. 13.	13	Jan. 2.	16½	17	+ 4	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000	....	..	..	13	17½	13	17	10¼	1,600
42½	17⅛	41	Jan. 12.	36	Jan. 8.	39½	41	+ 5	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	....	..	..	36	41	36	41	20¾	1,950
13⅞	6	12¾	Jan. 2.	9	Jan. 10.	10¾	11	+ 1½	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000	....	..	..	12	12¾	10	10⅞	12	19,400
54	30¾	42	Jan. 2.	39	Jan. 10.	39	40	— 1½	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	..	39	39	39	39	40	350
111	90	108½	Jan. 13.	105	Jan. 3.	108	108½	+ 2	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	35,597,600	Sep. 1, '03.	2	SA	107	108½	106¾	106¾	90	10,000
59	38	61½	Jan. 12.	55⅛	Jan. 4.	60¾	61	+ 3⅜	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	30,132,400	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	57⅝	61½	57	60⅞	47¼	140,100
105	80	95	Jan. 8.	95	Jan. 8.	92	95	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '03.	4	..	95	95	95	95	..	200
30½	22¾	35⅞	Jan. 13.	29¾	Jan. 4.	35	35¼	+ 6	Colorado Southern.	100	31,000,000	....	..	..	31¼	35⅞	31¼	35	22¾	85,500
69⅞	52	72½	Jan. 13.	68	Jan. 5.	71½	72	+ 1	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '04.	2	..	70¾	72½	70	71¾	61½	10,647
55	32½	56¾	Jan. 12.	53	Jan. 2.	55¾	56	+ 1¼	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	....	..	..	54¾	56¾	53½	56	36¾	14,116
20	11⅝	19	Jan. 13.	17½	Jan. 4.	18½	19	+ 1⅝	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,925,600	Mar. 1, '04.	¼	..	17⅞	19	17⅝	19	16	3,570
214	175	181	Jan. 2.	170	Jan. 13.	170⅝	171¼	— 8	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	Dec. 15, '05.	2	Q	177½	177½	170	171	198¼	14,868
22⅝	8¾	19⅝	Jan. 3.	17⅝	Jan. 13.	17⅝	18	+ 1⅞	Corn Products Co.	100	45,215,500	Feb. 10, '04.	1	..	19½	19½	17⅝	17⅝	18½	19,825
79	40	61¼	Jan. 3.	56½	Jan. 13.	56	57	+ 3	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,380,700	Apr. 10, '05.	1	..	58¼	59	56½	56½	76½	3,400
240⅝	178½	228½	Jan. 12.	220¼	Jan. 5.	226	227	+ 4	Delaware & Hudson.	100	40,040,000	Dec. 15, '05.	1¾	Q	224½	228½	222¼	227	183¼	5,500
498½	335	465	Jan. 12.	459½	Jan. 2.	460	465	+ 5	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,000	Dec. 16, '05.	10	Ex	460	465	460	465	342	400
39⅝	27¼	47⅝	Jan. 13.	38	Jan. 4.	45⅝	45½	+ 6	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	†38,000,000	....	..	..	33¼	47⅜	38⅝	45½	33¼	98,290
91½	83¼	90⅝	Jan. 11.	87	Jan. 4.	89	89¾	+ 1⅜	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	†45,705,700	July 15, '05.	2½	SA	88	90⅝	88	89¾	86¼	10,420
28½	16	*24	Jan. 8.	*24	Jan. 8.	23½	26	..	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,283,100	....	..	..	24	24	24	24	..	50
12⅜	8	10⅜	Jan. 8.	10	Jan. 4.	9½	11	+ ⅝	Detroit Southern, trust rects.	100	9,506,800	....	..	..	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	6½	100
96⅞	76¼	95⅜	Jan. 10.	93¼	Jan. 11.	94½	95	+ 1⅜	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Nov. 1, '05.	1¼	Q	94½	95⅜	93¼	95	77½	2,000
54½	34⅞	53⅞	Jan. 2.	51½	Jan. 5.	52⅞	53	+ ½	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	30,412,100	Oct. 28, '05.	1	Q	53¼	53¾	*52⅝	53⅛	37½	23,300
25⅜	11⅝	22¼	Jan. 8.	19	Jan. 8.	21⅞	22	+ 2½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	....	..	..	19	22¼	19	22	13¾	16,810
46⅜	21	45	Jan. 11.	39½	Jan. 5.	43	43¼	+ 3	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	....	..	..	40½	45	40⅝	43	27⅜	23,420
157½	148⅜	164½	Jan. 2.	160	Jan. 2.	162	..	— 1	Eastman Kodak.	100	19,524,700	Jan. 1, '06.	1½	Q	162	163½	162	162½	..	200
89¼	76	86⅝	Jan. 5.	81¾	Jan. 3.	..	..	..	Electric Storage Battery.	100	16,000,200	Jan. 2, '06.	1¼	Q	83	84½	83	84½	..	500
52⅜	37½	50⅝	Jan. 12.	47½	Jan. 4.	49⅝	49¾	— ⅝	Erie.	100	112,378,900	....	..	..	49¾	50⅝	49¾	49⅝	40¾	168,576
83⅞	74⅞	82	Jan. 12.	80½	Jan. 2.	81½	81¾	+ 1	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Sep. 7, '05.	2	SA	81	82	80¾	81⅝	78½	7,480
78⅝	55½	75¼	Jan. 12.	73	Jan. 4.	75	75¼	+ 1½	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Oct. 9, '05.	2	SA	74	75¼	73½	75⅛	61⅞	6,330
75	63	76	Jan. 2.	75	Jan. 8.	75	80	— 1	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	....	..	..	75	75	75	75	72	600
145	90	146	Jan. 8.	138	Jan. 4.	141	147	+ 1¼	Federal Mining & Smelting Co.	100	6,000,000	Dec. 15, '05.	2½	Q	141¼	146	141	142½	60	2,010
110½	75	107	Jan. 12.	104	Jan. 4.	105	105½	..	Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	100	12,000,000	Dec. 15, '05.	1½	Q	106	107	105	105½	76	3,410
80	76	80	Jan. 11.	77	Jan. 2.	79	80	+ 3	General Chemical Co.	100	7,410,300	Dec. 1, '03.	1¼	Q	80	80	80	80	60	200
107¼	101	106	Jan. 10.	105¼	Jan. 4.	105	106½	+ ¾	General Chemical Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	106	106	106	106	..	100
192	169	181¼	Jan. 9.	175½	Jan. 4.	179	179½	+ ¾	General Electric Co.	100	48,271,800	Oct. 16, '05.	2	Q	179¾	181¼	177	179¼	188½	14,250
....	....	10½	Jan. 5.	9¼	Jan. 5.	....	....	+ ½	General Electric rights.	....	....	....	..	..	9⅞	10	9¾	10	..	1,684
335	236	321½	Jan. 13.	283	Jan. 5.	318½	319	+28½	Great Northern pf.	100	124,448,100	Nov. 1, '05.	1¾	Q	293	321½	291	318¾	253	81,325
....	....	295	Jan. 10.	295	Jan. 10.	..	..	..	Great Northern pf., 25 per cent. pd.	....	....	....	..	..	295	295	295	295	..	140
80	50	80¼	Jan. 13.	79	Jan. 3.	80	80½	+ ¾	Havana Electric Ry. pf.	100	5,000,000	....	..	..	80	80¼	80	80¼	..	300
121½	86⅝	119	Jan. 3.	114½	Jan. 10.	115	117	— 3	Hocking Valley.	100	11,000,000	July 17, '05.	1¼	SA	116½	116⅞	114¼	115	90	800
97¼	90	95⅞	Jan. 5.	95	Jan. 2.	95	95½	— ⅞	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	July 17, '05.	2	SA	95½	95⅞	95	95	93¾	500
82	72	82	Jan. 4.	82	Jan. 4.	81⅝	82	..	Homestake Mining Co.	100	21,840,000	Dec. 26, '05.	50c	M	82	82	82	82	..	100
183	152¾	182	Jan. 12.	174⅝	Jan. 3.	177	177½	+ 2½	Illinois Central.	100	†95,040,000	Sep. 1, '05.	2½	SA	175¼	182	175¼	177½	157	21,584
25¼	18½	26	Jan. 13.	22	Jan. 4.	25⅜	25⅞	+ 2	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	....	..	..	23½	26	23	25½	23⅜	48,685
88¼	76	90	Jan. 12.	84⅜	Jan. 3.	89⅝	89¾	+ 2⅝	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Jan. 2, '06.	1¼	Q	87	90	86¾	89⅞	76⅝	27,150
100	48	81½	Jan. 2.	58	Jan. 5.	59½	60¼	— ¼	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	Oct. 2, '05.	1	Q	59	60¼	59	59⅞	63⅝	800
89⅝	78½	90¼	Jan. 6.	77	Jan. 11.	80¼	81	..	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	5,850,000	Nov. 1, '05.	1½	Q	79	80¼	79	80¼	81⅝	700
32	24	34⅜	Jan. 12.	29¾	Jan. 2.	33¾	34½	+ 3⅞	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,000	....	..	..	30¾	34⅜	30¾	34⅜	30¾	18,415
61	50	63¾	Jan. 13.	59	Jan. 2.	63½	64	+ 3	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	60¼	63¾	60	63½	56	2,150
58¾	29½	58	Jan. 2.	57	Jan. 2.	56¾	58	— 1	Kanawha & Michigan.	100	19,000,000	....	..	..	57¼	57½	57	57	..	500
87	81⅝	83⅞	Jan. 8.	83	Jan. 6.	83¼	83⅝	— ½	Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	13,516,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1	Q	83¼	83⅞	83¼	83¼	82¼	400
34¾	22½	37⅜	Jan. 5.	32	Jan. 12.	33	33½	— 3⅜	Kansas City Southern.	100	30,000,000	....	..	..	32¾	36⅞	32	33	28½	21,100
70	52	71	Jan. 5.	63½	Jan. 13.	63¾	64½	— 6	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	....	..	..	70¼	70¾	63½	64	53½	13,700
68	10	67¾	Jan. 13.	61¾	Jan. 10.	67¼	67⅝	+ 3⅝	Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago).	100	4,000,000	July 1, '01.	1	..	63½	67¾	61¾	67⅝	..	36,500
80	60	80	Jan. 11.	79	Jan. 9.	77	80	+ 1	Knickerbocker Ice Co. pf.	100	3,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	3	SA	79	80	79	80	60	900
47½	28½	44⅞	Jan. 12.	38	Jan. 3.	42	44	+ 4	Lake Erie & Western.	100	11,840,000	....	..	..	40	44⅞	40	44	35	4,540
73⅝	50½	71½	Jan. 13.	67⅜	Jan. 4.	71	71½	+ ..	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Nov., '96.	1	..	68½	71½	68½	71	..	1,400
157⅝	134½	154⅝	Jan. 8.	151	Jan. 4.	153¾	154	..	Louisville & Nashville.	100	†60,000,000	Aug. 10, '05.	3	SA	153¾	154⅝	152¼	153½	136⅝	82,250
14	8	12	Jan. 11.	12	Jan. 11.	12	14	— ⅞	Manhattan Beach.	100	5,000,000	....	..	..	12	12	12	12	..	100
175	161	161⅞	Jan. 8.	159½	Jan. 11.	160¾	161¼	— ⅝	Manhattan Elevated.	100	55,200,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	161¾	161⅞	159½	160⅝	170½	2,780
91	69⅝	74½	Jan. 8.	72¾	Jan. 4.	74¼	74⅝	+ ⅝	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100	....	....	..	..	72⅝	74⅞	72⅝	74⅜	76⅞	16,620
133	114	126½	Jan. 8.	122¾	Jan. 4.	125¼	125⅝	+ 1⅝	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	62,000,000*	Oct. 16, '05.	1¼	Q	124⅝	126½	124	125⅝	117¾	24,450
26	16¼	25⅞	Jan. 8.	24½	Jan. 4.	25¼	25⅝	..	Mexican Central.	100	54,626,100	....	..	..	25¼	25⅞	25¼	25⅝	23⅝	87,250
155	140	*143

Range for Year 1905. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1906. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Jan. 13. Bid.	Ask.	Sales of the Week. Shares.	STOCKS.	Par.	Capital Stock Outstanding.	Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.		Year 1906. Highest.	Lowest.	Last.	Year Ago.	Index Jan. 13, '06.
31¼	11	17¼	Jan. 9.	16¼	Jan. 10.	16¼	17		+ ¾	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	16,891,800	July 1 '05.	½	..	17	17½	16½	16¾	21¼	7.000
86½	34½	86½	Jan. 9.	80½	Jan. 5.	85	85¼		+ 1½	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,460	Mar. 1, '05.	1½	Q	84	84½	83½	83½	23	29.600
111½	97½	104¾	Jan. 10.	103	Jan. 11.	103	104		+ ¾	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,400	Dec. 15, '05.	1¾	Q	104	104½	103	103½	98	1.100
..	..	¾	Jan. 10.	¾	Jan. 10.	..	..			National Lead Co. Rights.	..	.....	..	..	..	¾	¾	¾	..	..	18.180
45	33½	40¾	Jan. 13.	36	Jan. 5.	40	40¾		+ 1¾	National R. R. of Mexico pf.	100	30,023,400	..	..	..	40¾	40¾	36	40	44	13.000
24½	17¾	21½	Jan. 13.	20¼	Jan. 11.	21	21½			National R. R. of Mexico 2d pf.	100	21,961,800	..	..	..	20½	21½	20¼	21¼	28½	1.200
168¾	140	163¾	Jan. 5.	160	Jan. 4.	162	162½		— 1	New York Air Brake	100	8,012,500	Oct. 17, '05.	2	Q	163½	163¾	161	162	187½	5.000
167¾	136¾	156¼	Jan. 8.	150	Jan. 4.	154½	154¾		+ ¾	New York Central	100	182,822,600	Oct. 16, '05.	1¼	Q	153¾	156½	152¾	154½	143¾	140.000
..	..	7¾	Jan. 5.	6¼	Jan. 3.	..	..			New York Central Rights.	..	.....	..	..	..	6¾	7¼	6¾	7	..	17.954
76¼	..	72	Jan. 12.	67¼	Jan. 5.	70	71½		+ 1½	New York, Chi. & St. Louis.	100	†14,000,000	..	..	..	70	72	60¾	71¾	..	7.200
122½	114¼	120	Jan. 9.	120	Jan. 3.	118	120		— 1	New York, Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf.	100	†3,000,000	Mar. 1, '05.	3	A	120	120	120	120	..	100
95	74	91¾	Jan. 9.	88	Jan. 2.	88	90		+ 2½	New York, Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	†11,000,000	Mar. 1, '05.	3	A	90½	91¾	90	91½	76¾	700
34¾	21½	39½	Jan. 13.	33¼	Jan. 4.	39½	40		+ 5	New York Dock Co.	100	7,000,000	..	..	..	37½	39½	33½	39½	26½	2.630
79	59	79	Jan. 11.	78½	Jan. 4.	79½	80¾			New York Docx Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	Oct. 16, '05.	1½	SA	79	79	79	79	50	350
215¾	192	202	Jan. 12.	197	Jan. 4.	201½	203		+ 2½	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	93,000,000	Dec. 20, '05.	2½	Q	199¾	202	199¾	202	202	1.855
64	40¾	54½	Jan. 12.	51¼	Jan. 4.	53¾	54		+ 2¾	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	58,118,900	July 31, '05.	1½	..	53¾	54¾	51¾	54	41¾	26.407
88½	76	88½	Jan. 12.	85	Jan. 4.	88	88¼		2	Norfolk & Western.	100	†85,000,000	Dec. 15, '05.	2	SA	86¾	88½	85	88¾	79¾	84.645
107	93¾	107	Jan. 12.	98	Jan. 2.	10½	10½		+ 2½	North American.	100	29,700,000	Dec. 1, '05.	1¾	Q	100	107	99¾	105¾	101¾	01.380
216½	165	211¼	Jan. 13.	199	Jan. 5.	208½	209		+ 4½	Northern Pacific.	100	155,000,000	Nov. 1, '05.	1½	Q	204¾	211¼	202½	208½	..	87.772
6	1	4	Jan. 11.	3⅝	Jan. 3.	4	4¼		+ ⅛	Ontario Mining.	100	15,000,000	Dec. 20, '02.	30c	..	3⅝	4	3⅝	4	..	870
109¼	78¼	119	Jan. 13.	103¾	Jan. 5.	117½	118		+14⅜	Pacific Coast.	100	7,000,000	Nov. 1, '05.	1½	Q	105	119	105	118	70	21.000
108	103	105	Jan. 5.	103	Jan. 10.	103	108		+ 2	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	100	1,625,000	Nov. 1, '05.	2½	Q	103	103	103	103	..	100
109	94	116	Jan. 12.	103½	Jan. 10.	110	118		+11	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	100	4,000,000	Nov. 1, '05.	1½	Q	105½	118	105½	117	55	8.629
53¾	33	51	Jan. 12.	46	Jan. 5.	49½	50		+ 2½	Pacific Mail.	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1	..	47½	51	47½	49¼	44½	7.100
148	131½	145¾	Jan. 12.	142¾	Jan. 4.	145	145½		+ 1	Pennsylvania Railroad.	50	302,748,000	Nov. 29, '05.	3	SA	144¼	145¾	144	145	137¾	421.900
115½	97¼	103	Jan. 2.	100	Jan. 13.	100¾	101		+ 1½	People's Gas, Chicago.	100	32,968,700	Nov. 25, '05.	1½	Q	101½	101¾	100	100½	107½	10.800
48¾	27	40	Jan. 11.	40	Jan. 11.	41	45		+ 7	Peoria & Eastern.	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	40	40	40	40	..	100
87¾	70	85	Jan. 4.	84	Jan. 12.	82¾	85		+ 1	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	24,790,300	Aug. 15, '05.	1½	SA	84	84	84	84	77½	200
21	12¼	15½	Jan. 2.	14¾	Jan. 12.	15	16		+ ½	Pittsburg Coal Co. of N. J.	100	32,000,000	..	..	..	15	15½	14¾	15½	..	1.300
80¼	45½	62	Jan. 3.	59½	Jan. 10.	57	60		+ ⅛	Pittsburg Coal Co. of N. J. pf.	100	32,000,000	Apr. 25, '05.	1¾	..	60	60¼	59¾	59½	..	800
58¾	34	57⅝	Jan. 9.	53½	Jan. 4.	56⅞	57		+ 2⅛	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 31, '04.	1	..	55½	57⅝	55⅝	57	37¼	17.300
101½	87	100⅝	Jan. 12.	100	Jan. 4.	100⅝	101		+ ⅞	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Nov. 23, '05.	1¾	Q	100	100⅝	100	100⅞	89¾	2.005
258	230	245	Jan. 4.	242	Jan. 4.	244	245		+ ⅞	Pullman Company.	100	74,000,000	Nov. 15, '05.	2	Q	243	244¾	243	244⅝	248	450
1⅞	⅝	2¼	Jan. 13.	1¼	Jan. 9.	2⅛	2¼		+ ⅛	Quicksilver.	100	5,708,700	..	..	..	1¼	2¼	1¼	2¼	..	9.450
4½	2¼	6	Jan. 13.	2½	Jan. 8.	5¾	6½		+ ½	Quicksilver pf.	100	4,291,300	May 8, '03.	½	..	2½	6	2¼	5½	..	6.600
63½	60	62½	Jan. 8.	60	Jan. 4.	60½	61		+ ½	Railway Steel Spring Co.	100	13,500,000	Oct. 15, '05.	2	SA	61¾	62	60	60½	33½	15,351
106	93	103	Jan. 10.	103¼	Jan. 5.	104½	105		+ ½	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	13,500,000	Dec. 20, '05.	1¾	Q	104	105	104	104	93½	400
100	92	97½	Jan. 11.	96	Jan. 4.	97½	98		+ 1	Railroad Sec., Ill. Cent. stk. ctfs.	100	8,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	2	SA	97	97½	97	97½	92	100
143¾	79	145¾	Jan. 12.	139	Jan. 2.	143⅛	144		+	Reading.	50	70,000,000	Aug. 1, '05.	2	SA	144	145¾	143	144	80½	371.050
97	90	94½	Jan. 8.	92½	Jan. 2.	93½	94½		..	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Sep. 9, '05.	2	SA	94	94¾	93½	94	92	3.200
101	84	97⅞	Jan. 10.	96½	Jan. 2.	98½	98		+ ⅝	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	Nov. 10, '05.	2	SA	97	97⅝	97	97⅝	84⅛	1.500
208¾	209¾	*208½	Jan. 10.	*208½	Jan. 10.	207	..		..	Rensselaer & Saratoga.	..	10,000,000	..	..	..	208½	208½	206½	208½	..	8
36⅛	15	39	Jan. 12.	32½	Jan. 4.	37	37¼		+ 3½	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,352,000	..	..	..	34½	39	34½	37½	16⅝	141.055
108	67	110½	Jan. 9.	105	Jan. 5.	107	108½		+ 1½	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	20,852,000	Jan. 2, '06.	3½	Q	107	110½	106¾	107¾	70	46.606
37⅞	21¾	25	Jan. 6.	23¾	Jan. 3.	24½	24¾		½	Rock Island Co.	100	30,448,300	..	..	..	24¾	24½	23¾	24½	36¾	30.250
85	60½	63¾	Jan. 8.	61¼	Jan. 4.	62¼	62¾		..	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	49,956,900	Nov. 1, '05.	1	Q	62½	63¾	62¾	62½	63¾	8.725
41¾	24½	43	Jan. 10.	42	Jan. 4.	..	..		+ 1	Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	100	16,941,700	July 15, '01.	1	..	43	43	43	43	27½	100
109½	94	*105	Jan. 9.	*105	Jan. 9.	..	..		..	Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	100	10,351,400	Dec. 15, '05.	1¾	Q	105	105	105	105	95½	25
25	12	27	Jan. 12.	23	Jan. 10.	24	24½		+ 2	St. Joseph & Grand Island.	100	4,600,000	..	..	..	24	27	23	26	13½	5.100
65	26½	69¼	Jan. 12.	62¾	Jan. 2.	67	68½		+ ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,500,000	July 15, '02.	2½	..	53½	69¼	63½	67	..	4.300
35	20	40	Jan. 12.	35	Jan. 11.	37	39		+ 3½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,500,000	..	..	..	35	40	35	37½	..	2.500
73½	45	49	Jan. 11.	47	Jan. 4.	48⅝	49		— ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	1	Q	48½	49	48	48⅝	71⅝	2.600
27½	20	24	Jan. 12.	20¾	Jan. 2.	23½	23¾		+ 2⅛	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	16,500,000	..	..	..	21½	24	20¾	23½	23½	24.060
69¾	35	60⅝	Jan. 13.	53	Jan. 5.	59½	60		+ 5	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000	..	..	..	54¾	60⅝	54⅜	59¾	58⅝	12.000
118¼	90	97½	Jan. 12.	86¾	Jan. 4.	93	94		+ 4¼	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	10,000,000	Oct. 2, '05.	2½	SA	88¾	97½	88½	93	62	49.750
72⅝	57⅝	70	Jan. 12.	63½	Jan. 4.	65⅝	66		+ ⅛	Southern Pacific.	100	197,849,200	..	..	..	67½	70	66¾	69	68	210.700
122¼	115⅜	118¼	Jan. 8.	117½	Jan. 3.	117⅜	118¼		— ⅛	Southern Pacific pf.	100	40,000,000	July 17, '05.	3½	SA	118½	118¼	118	118	117	2.430
38	28	38¾	Jan. 13.	35¾	Jan. 2.	38½	38¾		+ 1	Southern Railway, extended.	100	119,900,000	..	..	..	37¾	38⅝	37	38¼	35¼	127.350
102½	95	101⅝	Jan. 13.	100	Jan. 2.	101⅛	101½		+ ⅛	Southern Railway pf., extended.	100	60,000,000	Oct. 17, '05.	2½	SA	100⅜	101⅝	100⅜	101⅜	96½	1.556
148	68	165	Jan. 12.	129	Jan. 2.	159⅝	160		+20½	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	100	22,563,600	Nov. 1, '05.	1	Q	147½	165	143	160	71½	34.900
41	29¾	36	Jan. 13.	32¾	Jan. 4.	35⅞	35⅞		+ 2½	Texas Pacific.	100	38,760,000	..	..	..	34	36	33½	35¾	34⅞	42.810
66	37½	77⅝	Jan. 13.	64¾	Jan. 2.	77	77½		+11	Texas Pacific Land Trust.	100	7,658,500	..	..	..	66½	77⅝	66¼	77⅝	..	12.700
141	120	139½	Jan. 11.	135	Jan. 2.	138	139		+ 3⅝	Third Avenue.	100	16,000,000	Oct. 31, '05.	1¼	Q	136¼	139½	136½	133½	120⅞	4.415
37¼	22¼	32⅞	Jan. 2.	32¼	Jan. 9.	32⅝	32⅞		— ⅛	Toledo Railways & Light Co.	100	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '05.	1	SA	32¼	32½	32¼	32½	22½	600
43¾	24½	38⅜	Jan. 10.	35	Jan. 5.	36¼	36¾		+ ⅛	Toledo, St. Louis & Western.	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	35	36⅜	35	35½	35½	6.135
65	51⅝	58¾	Jan. 11.	56	Jan. 5.	58¼	58¾		+ 2⅝	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	56¾	58¾	56	58¾	53½	6.583
122½	105	120¾	Jan. 9.	117	Jan. 5.	118⅝	119		+ 1	Twin City Rapid Transit.	100	18,000,000	Nov. 15, '05.	1¾	Q	118	120¾	118	119	105½	18.270
15⅝	8⅝	14	Jan. 2.	13½	Jan. 6.	13⅝	..		+ ⅛	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	16,000,000	..	..	..	13½	13¼	13½	13¼	10¼	1.900
82¾	68	81¼	Jan. 2.	80½	Jan. 5.	80	81		..	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	Oct. 16, '05.	1¾	Q	80½	80½	80¼	80½	71	100
151¼	133	158¾	Jan. 13.	148	Jan. 3.	157⅛	157¼		+ 1	Union Pacific.	100	188,954,900	Oct. 1, '05.	2½	SA	155	158⅝	153¾	157¾	119⅛	1,078670
101⅝	85½	99½	Jan. 2.	98¾	Jan. 10.	97½	98¾		..	Union Pacific pf.	100	98,569,300	Oct. 1, '05.	2	SA	99	99	98¾	99	97	300
85	80	87¼	Jan. 13.	85¼	Jan. 2.	..	..		..	United Railways of St. Louis pf.	100	12,983,200	Jan. 10, '06.	1¼	Q	87	87½	87	87	..	1.200
92¼	21¼	93¾	Jan. 12.	88¼	Jan. 3.	92¾	93		+ 1	United Railways Investment Co.	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	91	93¾	91	93	21½	3.168
94½	64¾	92¼	Jan. 13.	87	Jan. 2.	92	92¼		+ 1	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	2½	SA	91¼	92½	91	92	65	4.710
48½	19¼	52¾	Jan. 6.	46¼	Jan. 2.	51½	51¾		— ⅛	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. Co.	100	12,106,300	Dec. 1, '05.	1	Q	52¼	52¾	50½	51¾	24¾	35.250
97¾	79¼	96	Jan. 12.	94	Jan. 2.	96	96½		+ ⅜	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	Dec. 1, '05.	1¾	Q	95½	96	94¾	96	85½	4.800
124	114¾	124¾	Jan. 12.	124¾	Jan. 12.	120	125		+ 1	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '05.	2	SA	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	..	200
98¼	77	91	Jan. 9.	88	Jan. 4.	89	89¾		+ 1	U. S. Realty & Improvement Co.	100	16,155,300	..	..	..	89	91	80	89¾	79½	1.600
40¼	18	34	Jan. 2.	30¾	Jan. 13.	30¼	31		— 1	U. S. Reduction & Refining Co.	100	5,913,800	..	..	..	32¾	32¾	30¾	31	..	1.104
73¼	35	71	Jan. 4.	69	Jan. 10.	68	70		— ½	U. S. Reduction & Refining Co. pf.	100	3,945,900	Jan. 1, '06.	1½	Q	70	70	60	69	35	260
58¼	33¾	54¾	Jan. 12.	51	Jan. 4.	54	54½		+ 1¼	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,666,000	Apr. 30, '00.	1	..	53¾	54¾	52¼	54½	37¾	15.665
118½	88¾	114	Jan. 13.	109¼	Jan. 2.	113½	114		+ 3	United States Rubber Co. 1st pf.	100	28,705,800	Oct. 31, '05.	2	Q	111¼	114	111	114	100⅞	3.520
93¾	75	85⅞	Jan. 13.	83	Jan. 2.	85¼	86		+ 1¼	United States Rubber Co. 2d pf.	100	8,477,300	Oct. 31, '05.	1¼	Q	84⅞	85⅞	84½	85¾	..	4.010
43¼	24¾	45	Jan. 8.	42	Jan. 5.	44½	44⅝		+ ¼	United States Steel Corporation.	100	508,495,200	Dec. 30, '03.	½	..	44⅝	45	43¼	44½	30⅜	522.000
107	90¾	108⅝	Jan. 13.	105	Jan. 5.	108⅛	108¾		+ 1½	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,314,100	Nov. 30, '05.	1¾	Q	107	108⅝	106½	108½	94	153,955
58⅝	28¾	58	Jan. 2.	52	Jan. 5.	54	54½		— ¼	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.	100	27,084,400	June 1, '03.	1½	..	54¼	55⅝	53	54	36½	31.275
118⅜	103¾	117½	Jan. 2.	114	Jan. 4.	115	116		— ½	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co. pf.	100	18,000,000	Oct. 15, '05.	2	Q	115½	115¾	114½	115	109½	1.120
62½	36	53⅞	Jan. 13.	50	Jan. 8.	53¼	54		+ 2⅜	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.	100	8,641,800	..	..	..	51¼	53¾	50	53½	42⅜	8.800
54⅝	49	53	Jan. 4.	50	Jan. 11.	..	..		+ 1½	Vulcan Detinning Co. pf.	100	1,500,000	Oct. 20, '05.	1¾	Q	51	52¼	50	52¾	..	600
24½	17⅛	22⅝	Jan. 13.	20¼	Jan. 5.	21⅞	22		+ 1⅜	Wabash	100	38,000,000	..	..	..	20⅝	22⅜	20⅜	22	21⅜	16.740
48	37	43	Jan. 13.	40¼	Jan. 3.	42¼	42½		+ 1⅜	Wabash pf.	100	28,000,000	..	..	..	41	43	41	42⅜	43⅜	15.600
260	227	240	Jan. 8.	240	Jan. 8.	240	247		— 5½	Wells-Fargo Express Co.	100	8,000,000	July 15, '05.	‖4	SA	240	240	240	240	..	100
30	28¼	33½	Jan. 9.	32	Jan. 3.	37	37½		+ ⅜	Western Maryland.	100	15,685,400	..	..	..	37⅜	39½	36¾	37	14.600
95½	92	93⅜	Jan. 3.	93	Jan. 2.	93	93½		+ ⅛	Western Union Telegraph.	100	97,370,000	Oct. 16, '05.	1¼	Q	93¼	93⅜	93	93¼	92¾	1.510
184	152	176	Jan. 5.	170	Jan. 11.	173	174		+ ⅝	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	20,996,350	Jan. 10, '06.	2½	Q	175	176	170	174⅝	180	1.270
197	187½	188	Jan. 10.	188	Jan. 10.	185	189		+	Westinghouse E. & M. 1st pf.	50	3,998,700	Jan. 10, '06.	2½	Q	188	188	188	188	..	100
19¾	15	19¾	Jan. 12.	17⅞	Jan. 9.	19¼	19⅝		+ ½	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	20,000,000	..	..	..	17⅞	19⅜	17⅞	19⅜	19½	14.700
48	36	45½	Jan. 12.	41¼	Jan. 2.	44	45		+ 1⅜	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,986,900	..	..	..	43	45¼	43	44	44½	4.010
28½	20	27¾	Jan. 12.	25¾	Jan. 10.	27½	27¾		+ ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,903,500	..	..	..	25¾	27⅞	25¾	27½	25¾	5.400
33½	20	31⅛	Jan. 12.	28½	Jan. 2.	31	31¼		+ 1⅜	Wisconsin Central.	100	16,147,900	..	..	..	31	32	29¾	31½	22	4.500
64½	45	62⅜	Jan. 8.	60¼	Jan. 11.	61	62		..	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,200	..	..	..	61	62⅜	60½	61½	45⅜	1.700

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Jan. 13, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1906.	1905.	P. C.
New York	$2,111,586,544	$1,474,070,454	+43.2
Boston	155,697,373	125,569,085	+23.9
Philadelphia	110,001,757	108,152,259	+20.3
Baltimore	25,508,079	21,456,397	+18.0
Chicago	204,156,054	164,080,286	+24.4
St. Louis	57,727,501	53,268,373	+ 6.4
New Orleans	20,150,047	19,772,832	+ 1.9
Seven cities, 5 days	$2,704,876,045	$1,967,339,786	+37.5
Other cities, 5 days	362,497,418	325,487,623	+11.4
Total, all cities, 5 days	$3,067,373,463	$2,292,857,409	+33.8
All cities, 1 day	586,784,693	457,720,003	+28.2
Total, all cities, for week	$3,654,158,156	$2,750,586,439	+32.8

The following compilation is derived from the same source:

Week Ended.	1906.	1905.	1904.
Jan. 13.	$3,654,158,156	$2,750,586,439	$2,227,800,021
Jan. 6.	3,560,580,397	2,845,002,259	2,413,979,304
	1905.	1904.	1903.
Dec. 30.	$3,049,270,653	$2,151,145,572	$1,946,677,375
Dec. 23.	3,398,674,751	2,579,125,839	1,888,369,339
Dec. 16.	3,421,982,195	2,910,229,458	2,073,300,131
Dec. 9.	3,225,716,306	3,291,348,845	2,193,055,157
Dec. 2.	2,907,495,097	3,307,861,131	2,232,995,568
Nv. 25.	3,096,278,141	2,643,741,846	1,746,850,919
Nv. 18.	3,309,903,341	3,231,578,528	2,067,033,810
Nv. 11.	2,975,797,359	2,529,061,838	2,003,374,505
Nov. 4.	3,132,413,690	2,946,352,985	1,977,996,029
Oct. 28.	2,903,265,232	2,828,999,062	1,941,442,642
Oct. 21.	2,826,300,221	2,839,381,747	2,015,359,540
Oct. 14.	2,802,794,447	2,451,184,424	2,027,395,485
Oct. 7.	3,167,094,620	2,673,365,284	1,977,147,677
Sep. 30.	2,550,158,481	2,190,658,315	2,228,903,412
Sep. 22.	2,350,517,096	2,031,356,028	1,861,538,947
Sep. 16.	2,519,659,309	2,200,590,827	1,840,347,178
Sep. 9.	2,241,541,789	1,716,104,850	1,443,786,241
Sep. 2.	2,534,011,734	1,963,210,925	1,737,903,320
Au. 26.	2,410,915,454	1,737,573,563	1,540,019,497
Au. 19.	2,518,594,024	1,870,214,361	1,585,338,319
Au. 12.	2,230,577,996	1,748,205,924	1,922,960,626
Au. 5.	2,625,073,486	1,790,698,962	2,048,919,290
Jy. 29.	2,279,035,613	1,814,587,371	2,005,291,971
Jy. 22.	2,377,285,956	2,112,229,024	2,071,472,008
Jy. 15.	2,697,201,557	2,114,014,233	2,305,373,290
Jy. 1.	2,718,349,814	2,067,025,004	2,184,607,140
Je. 24.	2,586,659,594	1,827,393,624	1,944,234,038
Je. 17.	2,368,141,474	1,890,359,927	2,105,338,927
Je. 10.	2,410,980,287	1,763,169,926	2,252,044,355
Je. 3.	2,411,149,435	1,635,187,388	2,436,946,786
My. 27	2,734,933,127	1,768,972,378	1,747,848,389
My. 20	2,726,710,336	2,007,478,804	2,245,253,623
My. 13.	2,545,107,062	1,998,400,349	2,139,585,009
My. 6.	3,209,910,760	2,191,761,452	2,136,430,008
Ap. 29.	3,190,706,418	1,760,038,101	2,227,717,052
Ap. 22.	2,607,455,980	1,912,366,338	2,133,602,624
Ap. 15.	3,066,395,537	1,079,088,890	2,354,048,345
Ap. 8.	3,044,956,632	2,002,117,230	1,966,850,314
Mh. 25.	2,705,239,969	1,901,717,000	1,984,536,793
Mh. 18.	3,010,872,200	1,918,560,549	2,125,488,030
Mh. 11.	2,656,786,051	1,757,772,460	2,321,97-,907
Mh. 4.	3,386,001,427	1,838,856,933	2,464,581,140
Feb. 18.	2,331,546,201	1,570,325,042	2,154,188,963
Feb. 11.	2,671,170,711	1,817,417,219	2,032,253,270
Feb. 4.	2,895,611,035	2,125,168,910	2,419,347,220
Jan. 28.	2,476,919,266	2,051,451,783	2,080,519,041
Jan. 21.	2,011,431,086	1,971,754	2,262,176,358

Total exchanges for the week ended at this date in 1903 were $2,733,191,261, in 1902 $2,586,370,505, in 1901 $2,660,620,646, and in 1900 $1,780,240,648. Largest clearings last year were $3,421,982,195, in the week ended Dec. 16; smallest, $2,230,577,966, in the week ended Aug. 12. Largest exchanges ever recorded were those of the week ended May 11, of 1901, $3,680,967,393.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Stocks week ended Jan. 13.	Shares. 8,670,083
Same week last year	3,489,492
To date this year	15,383,776
Corresponding date last year	7,167,315

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Bonds for the week	$22,728,500
Same week last year	$27,623,000
To date this year	$36,570,500
Corresponding date last year	$48,887,500

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In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	Jan. 14, '05.	Jan. 13, '06.	Increase.
Railroads	$2,468,923	$5,082,248	$2,673,320
Industrials	1,080,564	3,588,135	2,507,571
Banks	2,630	265	*2,362

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	Jan. 14, '05.	Jan. 13, '06.	Increase.
Railroads	$19,459,500	$13,319,000	*$6,140,500
Industrials	4,032,000	6,017,000	1,985,000
Government	4,063,500	3,891

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan 13, 1906.

BONDS Sales W'k Ended Jan. 13, $22,728,500	Weed ended Jan. 13, 1906. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103⅜	104	103⅜	104	12
American Hide & Leather 6s	99½	99½	99	99	17
American Ice Securities 6s	87½	90	87½	89¼	186½
American Telephone & Telegraph 4s	94¼	94½	94¼	94¼	3
American Tobacco 6s	115	115½	114⅝	115½	333
American Tobacco 6s reg	115	115	115	115	50
American Tobacco 4s	80⅜	81¼	80⅜	81⅜	635
American Thread 4s	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	6
Ann Arbor 4s	97¾	98½	97¾	97⅞	23
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	103¼	103½	103	103½	296
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adj. 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½	42
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s, stamped	94½	94½	94½	94¼	7½
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé, East Okla. 4s	100½	100½	98⅝	98½	2
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé conv. 4s	104	102⅞	103⅝	103⅝	1,815
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	102	102	101½	101½	121
Atlantic Coast Line, L. & N. col. 4s	94⅞	95	94¾	95	17
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	95	95¼	94¾	94⅝	28
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	104¼	104¼	104	104⅞	86
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest. Div. 3½s	91⅝	91⅝	91½	91⅝	62
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	98⅞	99⅛	98½	98½	168
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. June. & M. Div. 3½s	91¾	92	91¾	92	40
Brooklyn City 1st 5s	106½	106¼	106⅛	106½	1
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	92	92	92	92	1
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	96¾	97	96	96½	540
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	112⅛	113	112⅛	113	66
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	113	113½	113	113½	6
Buffalo Gas 5s	80¼	80½	80	80	11
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & North. 1st 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100¼	100⅝	29
Canada Southern 1st 3s	101⅜	101½	101½	101¼	25
Central Branch Railway 4s	98½	98½	98½	98½	8
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	113½	113½	113¼	113⅜	22
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	94	94	93⅝	94	24
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	81½	82	80¾	81	47
Central of Georgia 3d pf. inc. 5s	75½	75½	75½	75½	10
Central Leather 5s	101½	101½	101	101½	309½
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	131½	131½	131½	131½	1
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s reg	131½	131½	131½	131½	2
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	87⅞	88	87⅝	88	26
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	87⅞	88	87⅝	88	81
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	101⅝	102¾	101⅞	102⅜	37
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	108⅜	108½	108¼	108⅝	31
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	118½	118¾	118½	118⅜	98
Chicago & Alton 3½s	78⅝	79¼	78⅝	79¼	2
Chicago & Alton 3s	82¼	82¼	82¼	82½	734
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s	101⅝	101⅝	98⅜	101¼	1
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	102	102	102	102	13
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	1
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	7
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	121½	121½	121	121¼	7
Chicago, Ind. & Louisville ref. 6s	133	133	133	133	2
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, So. Minn. Div. 6s	107⅛	107¼	107¼	107¼	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Southwest. Div. 6s	106¾	106¼	106¼	106¾	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi., Pac. & W. 5s	114	114	114	114	1
Chicago & Northwestern gen. 3½s	100½	100½	100¼	80½	190
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 5s	88¾	89⅛	88¼	88¾	26
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	103¼	103¼	103	103¼	152
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	95¼	95½	95¼	95¼	233
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	70¾	80	79½	79¼	3
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s, coup. off	98⅞	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝	10
Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland 5s	115	115	115	115	13
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	103¼	103½	103¼	103⅛	10
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	102½	102⅞	102½	102⅜	10
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	104	104½	104	104½	828
Colorado Industrial 5s, Series A	78¾	79¼	78	78¼	409
Colorado Industrial 5s, Series B	78¾	78½	77⅞	78¼	480
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	75	77⅝	75	77½	184
Colorado Southern 1st 4s	94	96¼	94	96¼	1
Commercial Cable 4s	96	96	96	96	1
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	119½	119½	119½	119½	1
Consolidated Gas conv. deb. 6s	164½	164½	159	161	106½
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	81	81½	81	81¼	11
Dallas & Waco 5s	107	107	107	107	5
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	100	100½	100	100½	38½
Detroit City Gas 5s	102	102	102	102	10
Detroit & Mackinac 1st 4s	100	100	100	100	1
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette l. g. 7s	96	96	96	96	5
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s	78	78	78	78	1
Detroit United Railway consol. 4½s	94½	94¾	94½	94¾	83
Distillers Securities Corporation 5s	82⅞	83	82½	83	273
Edison El. Ill. of New York conv. 5s	104	104	104	104	⅛
Erie 1st consol. 4s	99½	102	99½	101⅞	39
Erie general lien 4s	92⅝	93½	92¾	93	28
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. tr. 4s	96	96¼	96	96¼	79
Erie convertible 4s	108½	108⅝	108	108⅝	599
Erie 5th extended 4s	101	101	101	101	⅛
Erie 1st consol. 7s	133	133	133	133	4
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	112⅞	114	112¾	113½	70
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 4s	89	89	89	89	10
Georgia Pacific 6s	122	123	122	123	5
Green Bay & Western deb. B	20	23¼	20	22½	537
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s	112¼	112¾	112¼	112¼	8
Havana Electric 5s	93	95	35	95	11
Hocking Valley 1st 4½s	107¼	107½	107¼	107½	2
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	98	99	98	99	20
Houston, East & West Texas gtd. 5s	104	104	104	104	3
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 4s	99	99	99	99	7
International & Gt. Northern 1st 6s	119½	119¾	119½	119½	3
International & Gt. Northern 2d 5s	100	100	100	100	58
International Paper 6s	110	110	109⅝	110	2
International Paper conv. 5s	98	98	98	98	10
International Steam Pump 6s	101½	102	101½	102	8
Iowa Central ref. 4s	87½	88	87½	88	
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis 4s	87	87	87	87	8
Kansas City Southern 3s	75¼	75¼	74¾	75	117
Kentucky Central 4s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	4
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	5
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	107½	108⅜	107½	107⅝	5
Lackawanna Steel 5s	107	107⅝	107	107⅝	203
Lake Shore deb. 4s	101⅜	101⅞	101⅜	101⅜	183
Lake Shore 3½s	100⅝	100⅝	100½	100½	9
Lake Shore 3½s	113½	113½	113½	113½	1
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	1
Long Island gen. 4s	101½	101½	101⅜	101⅜	6
Long Island ref. 4s	103⅜	104¼	103⅜	104	61
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	120	120	119½	120	7
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	119½	99	99	99½	25
Louisville & Nashville coll. tr. 4s	99	129	129	129	10
Louisville & Nashville South. Ry. jt. 4s	129				
Manhattan consol. 4s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅜	103⅜	3
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	105	105	104⅝	104⅝	3
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	91½	91½	90½	91⅛	170
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s	116⅛	117	116¼	117	31
Mexican Central consol. 4s	78⅝	79½	78½	79¼	70
Mexican Central 1st income	25⅛	25⅝	25	25¼	507
Mexican Central 2d income	19	19⅞	19	19⅞	57
Milwaukee Gas 4s	93	93	93	93	18
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis ref. 4s	96½	96⅛	96¼	96½	1
Minn., St. Paul & S. S. Marie con. 4s	101	101	101	101	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	103⅝	103½	103¼	103¼	6
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	107½	107½	107	107	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas, St. L. Div. 4s	93½	93½	93¼	93⅜	1
Missouri, Kansas & Oklahoma 5s	100¾	100¼	100¼	100½	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	100½	101⅜	100¼	101⅛	190
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	89½	90⅝	89¼	90⅝	28
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	106	106	106	106	152
Missouri Pacific 4s	98¼	94½	93¼	94½	233
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	124	124¾	124	124¾	1
Morris & Essex con. 7s	127	127	127	127	
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis consol. 5s	114¼	114½	114¼	114½	11
Nassau Electric 4s	86	89¼	86⅞	89	142
National Starch 6s	90	90	90	90	10
National Starch 5s	76	77	76	77	20
National Railroad of Mexico con. 4s	96	96	96	96	1
New York Central deb. 4s, 1934	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101¼	55
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	91	91	90⅝	91	107
New York Cent., Lake Sh. coll. 3½s reg	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	10
New York Central gen. 3½s	88⅞	89⅛	88½	88⅞	115
New York Central gen. 3½s reg	88⅞	89¼	88½	88⅞	10
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	104⅝	105	104⅝	103	33
New York Dock 4s	97	97	97	97	2
New York Dock 5s	106½	100½	106⅝	100	89
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	90½	91	90¼	91	90
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	114	114	114	114	1
New York, Lack. & Western constr. 5s	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	1
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	102⅜	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
New York & Queens Gas gen. 5s	102	102⅝	101⅝	101⅝	1
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	98	98	98	98	1
Norf. & West., Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	96	96¼	96	96¼	1
Norfolk & Western div. 1st 4s	99	99	99	99	1
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	1
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s reg	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	1

BONDS	Weed ended Jan. 13, 1906. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain 4s	100	100	100	100	10
Oregon Railroad & Navigation cons. 4s	101	101½	101	101¼	43
Oregon Short Line gtd. ref. 4s	96¾	96¾	96	96⅝	189
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	118½	119½	118¾	119½	1
Oregon Short Line 6s	125½	125½	125½	125½	2
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	105	105	105	105	10
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	105¾	105¾	103⅞	105¼	129
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s, 1915	99⅝	100⅜	99⅛	100⅜	517½
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	106¾	107⅜	106⅝	106⅞	12
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	10
Pennsylvania 3½s, 1916	100¼	100⅝	100¼	100¼	2
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	79	79½	79	79½	51
Peoria & Eastern income	112¼	112¾	112¼	112¾	5
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Ser. B	118	118	118	118	5
Pitts., Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	101⅞	102⅜	101⅞	102¼	39
Reading general 4s	100¼	100¼	100	100	15
Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s	98	99	98	98½	22
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	90	90	90	90	10
Rio Grande Western col. 4s	116	116	116	116	1
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg 5s	114	114	114	114	1
Richmond & Danville con. 6s	93	93	93	93	10
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 4s	116½	116¾	116	116	16
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & Southern gen. 5s	92⅝	93⅞	92⅜	93⅛	10
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. unif. & ref. 4s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	1
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So., R. & G. 4s	102	102	102	102	5
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	102	102	102	102	2
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class C	85¼	85⅝	85	85½	53
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	111⅝	112	111⅝	112	8
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	82	82	81	81¾	9
St. Louis & Southwestern consol. 4s	97½	98⅝	97½	98⅝	24
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	86	86	86	86	20
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	88¾	88¾	88¾	88⅝	64
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	103	103	103	103	2
Seaboard Air Line 5s	88½	91	88¼	91	57
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	100½	100⅝	100¼	100⅝	3
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	94	94	93	94	49
Southern Pacific 4s	96¾	96⅞	96⅝	96⅝	315
Southern Pacific 4s, temp. ctfs	118⅝	118⅞	118	118⅝	25
Southern Railway 5s	98	98	97½	98	13
Southern Railway, Mob. & Ohio col. 4s	99	98¼	98	98	14
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	12
Standard Rope & Twine income	104¼	104¼	104¼	104½	2
Syracuse, Binghamton & New York 7s	98½	98¼	98¼	98¼	1
Terminal of St. Louis ref. 4s	98	98	98	98	6
Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. gen. 5s	109	109	109	109	1
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	121½	123	121½	122¼	10
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	102	102	102	102	10
Texas & Pacific 2d income	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	5
Texas & Pacific, Louisiana Div. 5s	119	119	119	119	3
Third Avenue 1st 5s	94¾	95½	94¾	94¾	44
Third Avenue con. 4s	112⅞	113½	112⅞	113⅞	2
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	83½	85¼	83½	83½	10
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	90	90	90	90	10
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 3½s	93	93	93	93	10
Ulster & Delaware 4s	97	98	97	98	107½
Underground El. Rys., Lon., prof. sh. 5s	103¼	106⅝	105½	106	84
Union Pacific 1st 4s	154⅞	157⅛	153½	157½	181
Union Pacific conv. 4s	87⅞	88½	87¼	88½	79
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	88⅜	88½	88⅛	88½	11
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	96⅞	96	96⅝	98	1,956
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s	97	97	97	97	1½
United States S. Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s reg.	100	101¼	99⅞	101¼	33
United States Reduction & Refining 6s	96½	96½	97½	98	36
United States Realty & Improvement 5s	92½	92⅝	92	92	43
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	114	114	114	114	5
Virginia Midland gen. 5s	108	109	108	109	12
Virginia Southwestern 5s	87	87⅝	86	87½	82
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 1st 4s	34½	36⅝	34½	36½	238
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 2d 4s	115⅝	115¾	115⅝	116½	10
Wabash 1st 5s	106	108	107½	107½	12
Wabash 2d 5s	87½	90	87½	90	45
Wabash debenture A 6s	74	75¾	74	75	281
Wabash debenture B 6s	87¾	88⅝	87¾	88	127
Western Maryland 4s	72	72¾	71½	72½	192½
Western Maryland conv. 4s	107½	108	107	108	15
West Shore 4s	107½	107¼	106⅝	106⅝	35½
West Shore 4s reg	117	117	117	117	1
Western New York & Penn. 1st 5s	97	97¼	97	97¼	6
Western New York & Penn. gen. 4s	106	108	107½	107½	2
Western Union coll. tr. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	3
Western Union fund. & real estate 4½s	91½	92	91½	92	37
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	114	114	114	114	4
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	93¼	95	93¼	93¾	191
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s					70
Total sales					10
					$19,336,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Weed ended Jan. 13, 1906. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 2s, reg	103½	103½	103½	103½	50
United States, 2s, coupon	103½	103½	103½	103½	100
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	131½	131½	131½	131½	50
United States 3s, reg	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	1
United States 3s, coupon	103½	103½	103⅞	103¼	2
Imperial Japanese 6s	99⅝	100½	96¼	100⅝	151½
Imperial Japanese 6s, 2d series	99½	99¾	99½	99⅝	108
Imperial Japanese 4½s, K. L. & Co. ctfs	98½	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	1,418
Imperial Japanese 4½s, K. L. & Co. ctfs., 2d ser	93½	93½	91⅞	91¾	1,089½
Imp. Jap. 4½s, K. L. & Co. ctfs., 2d ser	88¼	88	87⅜	87⅝	175½
Imp. Japanese 4s, K. L. & Co. ctfs	87⅞	88	87⅜	87⅝	8
Republic of Cuba 5s	106½	103¼	106	106	148
United States of Mexico 4s	92⅝	93¼	92⅝	93¼	2
United States of Mexico 5s	99½	99½	99⅝	99⅝	2
Total sales					$3,391,500

STATE BONDS.

	20	20	20	20	1
Virginia deferred 6s, B. B. & Co. ctfs					
Grand total					$22,728,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1906.

Where no sale occurred in 1906 the last price in 1905 is given.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg	103½ Jan. 11	103½ Jan. 11	103½ Jan. 11
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon	103¾ Jan. 5	103½ Jan. 11	103½ Jan. 12
U. S. 5s, 1907, reg			102⅞ Dec. 21
U. S. 5s, 1907, coupon	108½ Jan. 3	108½ Jan. 3	103⅜ Jan. 3
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon			130⅝ Dec. 18
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg			131½ Jan. 11
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg	131½ Jan. 11	131½ Jan. 11	131½ Jan. 11
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	103½ Jan. 10	103½ Jan. 10	103½ Jan. 10
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	103½ Jan. 6	103½ Jan. 6	108¼ Jan. 3
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg., small			107 Jun. 26
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg., small			121 Mar. 16
Dist. of Columbia, 3-65s, 1924, F. A.			110½ Dec. 1
Philippine 4s, 1914-1934	99⅝ Jan. 11	99½ Jan. 5	99⅝ Jan. 11
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s	93¼ Jan. 5	92⅝ Jan. 2	93¼ Jan. 11
United States of Mexico 4s	106½ Jan. 10	105⅞ Jan. 5	106⅞ Jan. 10
Republic of Cuba 5s	100⅝ Jan. 13	99⅝ Jan. 3	100⅝ Jan. 13
Imp. Japanese Government 6s	96⅝ Jan. 13	96⅜ Jan. 2	96⅝ Jan. 13
Imp. Jap. Gov. 6s, K.-L. Co. ctfs., 2d ser	94⅞ Jan. 13	92⅝ Jan. 2	94⅞ Jan. 13
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4½s, K.-L. Co. ctfs., 2d	93¼ Jan. 9	91¼ Jan. 10	91¼ Jan. 13
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4½s, K.-L. ctfs., 2d ser.	88 Jan. 12	87 Jan. 2	87⅝ Jan. 13
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4s, K.-L. temp. ctfs.			

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES IN 1906.

Where no sale occurred in 1906 the last previous price is given.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.			101 Dec. 3 1906
Alabama currency fund 4s J. J.			111 Mar. 20 1905
Louisiana 4½s con. 4s, 1914 J. J.			105¾ Dec. 3 1904
North Caro. consol. 4s 1910 J. J.			105¾ Oct. 23 1905
North Carolina special tax A O.			1¼ Dec. 23 1904
North Carolina 6s, 1919 J. J.	95¾ Jan. 4	95¾ Jan. 4	95¾ Jan. 4 1906
Tennessee 6s, 1913 J. J.			107 Dec. 1 1905
Tennessee 6s, 1913 old J. J.			107¼ Dec. 1 1905

Complete Bond Quotation List of the N. Y. Stock Exchange for the Week Ended Jan. 13, 1906.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1906. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	QJ	98¼	Jan 12	97¼	Jan 6	97¾	Jan 13	....	98½
At., T. & S. F. g. 4s, 1995	AO*	103½	Jan 9	102¾	Jan 2	103½	Jan 13	103¾	103⅝
Do registered	AO*	....	....	....	....	101½	De 28, 05	101½	102⅝
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	94½	Jan 9	94	Jan 2	94½	Jan 12	94	95
Do do registered	Nov.	....	....	....	....	95	Se 11, 05	....	....
Do stamped	Nov.	94¼	Jn 3	94	Jan 5	94¼	Jan 9	94	94⅜
Do 50-year conv. g. 4s, 1936	*JD	105⅝	Jan 13	102¾	Jan 2	103¾	Jan 13	105½	105⅝
Do deb. 4s, Series D, 1906	*FA	....	....	....	....	99	Au 15, 05	101⅝	....
Do deb. 4s, Series E, 1907	*FA	....	....	....	....	99⅝	My 2, 05	101	....
Do deb. 4s, Series F, 1908	*FA	....	....	....	....	99¼	No 8, 04	100⅝	....
Do deb. 4s, Series G, 1909	*FA	....	....	....	....	99⅜	Je 17, 05	99½	101
Do deb. 4s, Series H, 1910	*FA	....	....	....	....	99½	Ja 10, 05	99	....
Do deb. 4s, Series I, 1911	*FA	....	....	....	....	98½	No 28, 04	98½	....
Do deb. 4s, Series K, 1913	*FA	....	....	....	....	97	Oc 26, 04	97½	....
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914	*FA	....	....	....	....	97	No 10, 02	97	....
Do Ea. Ok. Di. 1st g. 4s, 1928	*MS	101¼	Jan 9	98¼	Jan 9	100⅞	Jan 9	98	100
Atl. C. Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952	MS	102	Jan 3	101½	Jan 11	101½	Jan 12	101¼	101⅝
Do registered	....	....	....	....	....	102	No 27, 05	....	....
4s., Fl. & W. 1st c. g. 5s, 1934	*AO	....	....	....	....	131⅞	Se 19, 05	132⅝	....
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*AO	....	....	....	....	112¾	Ja 26, 04	119⅝	....
Ala. Midland 1st g 6s, 1928	MN*	....	....	....	....	114⅝	No 14, 05	114⅞	....
Bruns. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*JJ	....	....	....	....	100¼	No 6, 05	99⅝	....
L. & N. col. g. 4s, Oct., 1952	MN	95	Jan 5	94⅜	Jan 6	95	Jan 13	94⅝	95
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf R. R. and land grt. g. g. 4s, 1918	JD*	....	....	....	....	101	De 18, 05	99	....
Baltimore & Ohio—									
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ*	95¼	Jan 8	94⅛	Jan 8	94⅜	Jan 11	94⅛	95
Do do registered	....	....	....	....	....	96	No 7, 04	....	95
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	AO	104¼	Jan 8	103	Jan 2	104¼	Jan 13	104	104⅛
Do do registered	....	102	Jan 5	101¼	Jan 5	102	Jan 5	101	....
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	MN*	92	Jan 10	91¾	Jan 6	92	Jan 10	91¾	....
Do P. L. E. & West Va. ref. g. 4s, 1941	MN*	93¼	Jan 12	87¾	Jan 6	93¼	Jan 12	93	....
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	*JJ	91¾	Jan 6	91	Jan 4	91⅝	Jan 11	91⅝	91¾
Do do registered	....	....	....	....	....	90¾	Jy 16, 02	....	....
Mon. Riv. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*FA	....	....	....	....	109½	Jy 13, 05	106½	....
Cen. Ohio reo. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	MS	....	....	....	....	109	Ap 25, 05	106¾	....
Pitts., Cl. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	AO*	....	....	....	....	119½	Mr 7, 04	119¾	....
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ*	....	....	....	....	98½	De 29, 05	96½	....
Buff., R. & P. gen. g. 5s, 1937	MS*	....	....	....	....	128¼	No 21, 05	128¾	....
Clearf. & M. 1st gt. g. 5s, 1943	*JJ	....	....	....	....	103	Ap 14, 97	117	....
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	*FA	....	....	....	....	125⅝	De 27, 05	125½	....
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JD*	....	....	....	....	125⅝	De 5, 05	128	....
B. & S. 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	JJ	99¼	Jan 4	99¼	Jan 4	99¼	Jan 4	....	....
Canada So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	*JJ	101¼	Jan 4	101	Jan 4	101¼	Jan 12	101	101¼
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*MS	105¾	Jan 6	105⅜	Jan 6	105¾	Jan 6	106⅜	106
Do do registered	*MS	105¾	Jan 3	105¾	Jan 3	105¾	Jan 3	....	....
Cen. R. U. Fac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	*JD	....	....	....	....	94	Ja 4, 05	93	....
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	FA	120	Jan 5	120	Jan 5	120	Jan 5	120	122
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	MN*	113¾	Jan 5	113¼	Jan 3	113¾	Jan 11	113⅝	113¾
Do do reg. $1,000-$5,000	MN*	....	....	....	....	105¾	Je 7, 04	....	....
Do 1st pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1		94	Jan 2	93¾	Jan 10	94	Jan 12	93	94
Do 2d pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1		82	Jan 2	80½	Jan 11	81	Jan 12	81	82
Do do stamped		....	....	....	....	81	De 27, 05	....	....
Do 3d pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1		76½	Jan 2	75½	Jan 8	75⅝	Jan 8	75	76½
Do Chat. D. pu. m. g. 4s, 1951	*JD	....	....	....	....	93¾	Jy 12, 05	94	....
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	*JJ	....	....	....	....	115½	De 13, 05	111	....
Do Mid. Ga. & At. D. 5s, 1947	*JJ	....	....	....	....	110⅝	Se 5, 05	112	....
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JJ	....	....	....	....	115¾	Au 3, 05	111	....
Cen. R. & B. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	*MN	....	....	....	....	108¾	Au 4, 05	107	....
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	JJ*	131½	Jan 3	131¼	Jan 5	131½	Jan 9	131⅝	132
Do do registered	QJ	131½	Jan 10	131¼	Jan 9	131½	Jan 10	131	....
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	JJ*	....	....	....	....	113⅝	De 27, 05	111¼	....
Leh. & W. C. 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	MN	....	....	....	....	102	De 28, 05	102¼	....
Do con. 7s, ex. at 4½ to Je 1, 1910	QM	101¾	Jan 5	101¾	Jan 5	101⅝	Jan 5	101	....
Ch. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	AO	....	....	....	....	104¼	Oc 10, 05	105⅝	....
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	AO	....	....	....	....	109⅛	De 19, 05	109⅝	....
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	119	Jan 4	118½	Jan 2	118⅝	Jan 13	118½	118⅝
Do do registered	*MN	....	....	....	....	116¼	De 1, 05	116⅝	....
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*MS	106½	Jan 9	107¾	Jan 3	108⅝	Jan 13	108¼	106½
Do do registered	*MS	....	....	....	....	107¾	No 17, 05	....	....
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	JJ*	....	....	....	....	113	Mr 8, 05	111½	....
Do R. & A. 1st g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	102	Jan 3	102	Jan 3	102	Jan 3	....	....
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	....	....	....	....	98	Jy 26, 05	96	98
Do W. Sp. V. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MS	....	....	....	....	113¼	Fe 17, 05	112¼	....
Greenb. Ry. 1st gtd. 4s, 1949	AO*	....	....	....	....	100	Se 23, 05	99	....
Chi. & Alt. ref. 3s, 1949	AO*	82½	Jan 8	82¼	Jan 3	82½	Jan 8	....	82¾
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950	JJ*	79¼	Jan 9	78½	Jan 3	79	Jan 10	79	79¾
Do do registered	....	....	....	....	....	80¾	My 4, 05	....	....
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—									
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	*FA	102	Jan 13	102	Jan 13	102	Jan 13	102	....
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	JJ*	95¼	Jan 3	94⅜	Jan 2	94⅜	Jan 12	94⅜	94¾
Do do registered	....	....	....	....	....	96¼	Fe 24, 05	....	....
Do Illinois Div. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	....	....	....	....	105⅝	Au 8, 04	106⅜	....
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	AO*	....	....	....	....	110¼	Ja 5, 05	108⅜	....
Do do 4s, 1919	AO*	102¼	Jan 13	102¼	Jan 13	102¾	Jan 13	....	....
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*MN	....	....	....	....	106	De 26, 05	106¼	108
Do do registered	*MN	....	....	....	....	106¼	Je 16, 05	....	....
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	MS*	....	....	....	....	100	Ap 10, 05	99⅝	....
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*MN	106¾	Jan 2	106	Jan 2	106	Jan 4	106	....
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911	*MS	112¾	Jan 12	112¾	Jan 12	112⅝	Jan 13	112¾	....
C. & E. Ill. 1st g. 4s, ref. & imp. 1955	JJ*	94⅞	Jan 5	94⅜	Jan 5	94⅜	Jan 5	95¼	....
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	JD*	....	....	....	....	103⅝	De 11, 05	103⅝	....
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	AO*	132¼	Jan 4	132	Jan 3	132½	Jan 4	132⅝	....
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	MN*	117¾	Jan 4	117⅜	Jan 4	117⅞	Jan 4	117⅞	....
Do do registered	MN*	....	....	....	....	110¼	Mr 2, 05	....	....
Chi. & Ind. C. R. 1st 5s, 1936	*JJ	....	....	....	....	120	No 20, 05	117⅝	....
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 6s, 1947	JJ*	133	Jan 11	132½	Jan 5	133	Jan 13	132⅝	....
Do 1st ref. g. 5s, 1947	JJ*	....	....	....	....	115½	De 5, 05	112	....
Louisville, N. A. & C. 1st 6s, 1910	JJ*	107⅜	Jan 4	107⅜	Jan 4	107⅛	Jan 4	107¼	....
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—									
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	JJ*	....	....	....	....	110¼	De 29, 05	107⅜	....
Do gen. g. 4s, Se. A, May, 1989	JJ	109½	Jan 5	109⅛	Jan 5	109⅛	Jan 5	109⅝	110½
Do do registered	QJ	....	....	....	....	109⅜	Je 18, 04	....	....
Do gen. g. 3½s, Se. B, May, 1989	JJ	....	....	....	....	97½	De 7, 05	95¾	97
Do C. & L. Su. D. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	....	....	....	....	115¼	Oc 24, 05	112⅝	....
Do C. & M. River D. 5s, 1926	JJ*	....	....	....	....	115⅝	De 20, 05	116	....
Do do registered	....	....	....	....	....	118⅛	Ja 17, 03	....	....
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	*JJ	....	....	....	....	110¼	De 23, 05	107¼	....
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	*JJ	114	Jan 12	113½	Jan 3	114	Jan 12	113⅝	114¼
Do Dak. & G. So. g. 5s, 1916	*JJ	....	....	....	....	112⅝	Ja 24, 05	106¼	....
Do Far. & So. as. g. 6s, 1924	*JJ	....	....	....	....	137⅛	Jy 18, 99	126½	....
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*JJ	....	....	....	....	113¾	Oc 13, 05	111	....
Do do 5s, 1910	*JJ	....	....	....	....	106	Au 3, 04	103⅝	....
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	JJ*	....	....	....	....	185	De 12, 05	....	....
Do 1st Lac. & Day. 5s, 1919	JJ*	....	....	....	....	113⅞	De 12, 05	111¼	....
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910	JJ*	....	....	....	....	106⅝	Ap 3, 05	104	....
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	*JJ	107¼	Jan 3	107⅛	Jan 9	107¼	Jan 10	107¼	....
Do Southw. Div. 6s, 1909	JJ*	106¼	Jan 11	106¼	Jan 11	106¼	Jan 11	106¼	....
Do Wis.-Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	....	....	....	....	115¼	No 28, 05	112¾	....
Mil. & N. 1st main li. 6s, 1910	*JD	....	....	....	....	110	Oc 10, 05	108¼	....
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	*JD	....	....	....	....	116⅜	Oc 11, 05	113	115
Chi. & N. W. c. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	QF*	....	....	....	....	126	De 28, 05	....	126
Do ex. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	FA15	....	....	....	....	104⅞	De 5, 05	105¼	....
Do do registered	FA15	....	....	....	....	102¾	No 15, 05	104¼	....
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	MN*	100½	Jan 9	100	Jan 2	100½	Jan 9	99	100¼
Do do registered	QF	....	....	....	....	100	No 19, 98	....	99
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	AO*	....	....	....	....	114½	No 2, 05	111	....
Do do registered	AO*	....	....	....	....	114	De 12, 05	....	....
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	AO*	....	....	....	....	111	No 23, 05	103½	....
Do do registered	AO*	....	....	....	....	103¼	No 11, 05	....	....
Do debenture 5s, 1909	MN*	....	....	....	....	103⅛	No 22, 05	111¾	....
Do do registered	MN*	....	....	....	....	104	Mr 3, 04	....	....
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	AO15	....	....	....	....	111⅜	Oc 31, 05	111¼	....
Do do registered	AO15	....	....	....	....	103⅝	Ja 12, 04	....	....
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*MN	....	....	....	....	116	No 3, 05	115¼	....
Do do registered	*MN	....	....	....	....	115	No 24, 05	....	116½
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	*MS	....	....	....	....	103¼	De 11, 05	103¼	....
Ott., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	*MS	....	....	....	....	104	De 5, 05	103½	....
Win. & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	MN*	....	....	....	....	110¼	Mr 28, 05	106	....
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*MN	126½	Jan 2	126⅛	Jan 2	126⅛	Jan 2	126¼	....
Do ex. and im. s. f. 5s, 1929	*FA	....	....	....	....	120	De 29, 05	119⅝	....
Do Ashl. Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*MS	....	....	....	....	142¼	Fe 10, 02	129½	....
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	JJ*	....	....	....	....	131½	Ja 5, 05	128	....
Do con. deb. g. 5s, 1907	*FA	....	....	....	....	109	Se 9, 03	101¼	....
Do incomes, 1911	*MN	....	....	....	....	110	Au 21, 05	108	....
St. P. East. & Gr. Trk. 6s, 1913	JJ	....	....	....	....	122	De 1, 05	....	....
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	JJ*	119	Jan 4	119	Jan 4	119	Jan 4	118⅝	....
Do registered	JJ*	....	....	....	....	123	My 22, 05	118	....
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	*JJ	103¾	Jan 8	103	Jan 2	103¼	Jan 12	....	103¾
Do do registered	*JJ	....	....	....	....	104¾	No 9, 03	....	....
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1934	*AO	95¾	Jan 2	95	Jan 4	95	Jan 13	95¼	95¾
Do do registered	....	....	....	....	....	98	No 29, 05	....	....
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. H, 1910	*MN	....	....	....	....	97	Jy 14, 04	94½	....
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. I, 1911	*MN	....	....	....	....	97½	My 26, 05	94	....
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. J, 1912	*MN	....	....	....	....	96⅜	De 19, 05	93¾	....
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. L, 1914	*MN	....	....	....	....	96¼	My 26, 05	93	....
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. M, 1915	*MN	....	....	....	....	96	No 11, 05	93¾	....
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. N, 1916	*MN	....	....	....	....	93	My 24, 04	92½	....
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. O, 1917	*MN	....	....	....	....	94½	De 14, 05	92½	....
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. P, 1918	*MN	....	....	....	....	90	My 11, 04	92¾	....
Chi., R. I. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1913	MS*	89⅞	Jan 11	88¼	Jan 3	89¼	Jan 12	89	90
Do registered	....	....	....	....	....	97	Fe 20, 03	....	....
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific R. R. col. tr. g. 4s, 2002	MN*	80	Jan 2	79¼	Jan 3	79¼	Jan 13	79¼	79¾
Do registered	....	....	....	....	....	79	De 19, 05	....	....
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	*JD	100⅜	Jan 5	100¼	Jan 3	100⅜	Jan 11	100⅜	100⅝
Do do registered	....	....	....	....	....	101¾	Mr 14, 04	....	....
Do con. 1st and c. t. 5s, 1934	*AO	....	....	....	....	118⅝	De 9, 05	119¼	....
Do do registered	*AO	....	....	....	....	120½	Mr 16, 05	117⅞	....
C. R., I. F. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	AO*	....	....	....	....	111	No 20, 05	112	114¼
Cho., Ok. & G. gn. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	JJ	106⅝	Jan 3	106⅜	Jan 3	106⅝	Jan 3	105⅞	....
Do con. g. 5s, 1952	*MN	....	....	....	....	115	Ap 20, 05	113	....
Keokuk & D. M. 1st 5s, 1923	AO*	100¼	Jan 3	100¼	Jan 3	100⅛	Jan 3	100⅝	....

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1906. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	Ask'd.
Do small bonds, 1923	AO*	....	....	....	....	102¼	Ap 26, 01	102	....
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*JD	....	....	....	....	135½	De 27, 05	124½	....
Do do reduced to 3½s, 1930	*JD	....	....	....	....	95	De 19, 03	86½	....
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*MN	....	....	....	....	135¼	No 6, 03	....	....
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*JJ	....	....	....	....	129⅝	Mr 3, 04	133	....
St. P. & S. C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*AO	....	....	....	....	123	De 24, 05	122½	....
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	....	....	....	....	100	De 30, 05	....	....
Do do coupons off	....	96⅜	Jan 10	96	Jan 8	96⅝	Jan 10	90	....
Chi. & W. I. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	QM	....	....	....	....	113½	De 16, 05	113⅝	114⅝
Chi. & West Mich. 5s, 1921	JD*	....	....	....	....	109	Ap 28, 02	....	....
Clin., Cl. & D. 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*JJ	....	....	....	....	112⅝	Oc 10, 00	....	110
Clin., D. & I. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*MN	....	....	....	....	117⅜	Oc 23, 05	....	....
C., I. & W. 1st & rf. gt. 4s, 1952	*JJ	....	....	....	....	96¾	Jy 13, 05	....	....
C., C. C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	*JD	103¾	Jan 10	102¼	Jan 4	103⅞	Jan 13	103	103⅛
Do do registered	....	....	....	....	....	97	No 2, 03	....	....
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	*JJ	....	....	....	....	101⅛	De 12, 05	99¾	101
Do C., W. & M. D. 1st g. 4s, 1991	*JJ	....	....	....	....	102¼	No 15, 05	100¾	101
Do St. L. D. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	MN*	102⅞	Jan 11	102¼	Jan 11	102⅜	Jan 11	100	104
Do do registered	MN*	....	....	....	....	100	Oc 3, 04	....	....
Spr. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	MS*	....	....	....	....	99¾	Fe 8, 05	....	....
Wh. W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	....	....	....	....	94½	Au 31, 03	....	....
C., L. St. L. & C. con. 6s, 1920	MN	....	....	....	....	105	Ja 22, 04	105¾	....
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	QF	....	....	....	....	101¾	No 29, 05	103	....
Do registered	....	....	....	....	....	101½	No 15, 05	101½	....
C., S. & Cle., con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	*JJ	115	Jan 10	115	Jan 10	115	Jan 10	....	....
C., C. C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*JD	....	....	....	....	123¾	Oc 10, 05	120	125
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	*JJ	....	....	....	....	125	Oc 14, 05	121¼	....
Ind., Bl. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	*AO	....	....	....	....	103	No 19, 01	101½	105
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*AO	100¼	Jan 8	100	Jan 5	100⅜	Jan 8	100¼	....
Do Income 4s, April, 1990	A	79½	Jan 13	78	Jan 3	79½	Jan 13	79	79½
C. L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	AO*	....	....	....	....	115⅜	No 9, 05	113¼	....
Cleve. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	*JJ	....	....	....	....	116⅛	Ja 22, 05	118	....
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	77¾	Jan 9	74¼	Jan 4	77¾	Jan 13	77¼	....
Col. & South. 1st g. 4s, 1929	*FA	96¼	Jan 12	93½	Jan 2	96¼	Jan 12	96	96½
Con. & P. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*AO	....	....	....	....	102	Dec., 95	....	....
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	MS*	....	....	....	....	106⅜	No 24, 05	107⅝	....
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	*MN	123½	Jan 5	122½	Jan 5	123⅜	Jan 5	123¾	125½
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*JD	127	Jan 13	126⅝	Jan 5	127	Jan 13	126⅝	127
Do do registered	JD	....	....	....	....	127	Je 23, 05	....	....
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*JJ	126¼	Jan 3	126¼	Jan 3	126¼	Jan 3	126	....
Do do registered	....	....	....	....	....	135⅛	Se 14, 05	....	....
Do construction 5s, 1923	FA*	114	Jan 9	113½	Jan 2	114	Jan 9	114¼	....
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	MN	....	....	....	....	105	Oc 23, 05	102¼	....
Gr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	AO*	104¼	Jan 10	104¼	Jan 10	104¼	Jan 10	....	....
War. R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 3½s, 2000	FA*	....	....	....	....	102	Fe 2, 03	96¾	....
D. & H., 1st P. Div., 7s, 1917	MS*	....	....	....	....	134	My 2, 05	133	....
Do do registered	MS*	....	....	....	....	140	Au 5, 01	....	....
Alb. & Sus. 1st c. gtd. 7s, 1906	*AO	....	....	....	....	102¼	De 19, 05	102⅛	....
Do registered	*AO	....	....	....	....	122	Ja 6, 02	....	....
Do g. 6s, 1906	*AO	....	....	....	....	101⅝	De 21, 05	102	....
Do do registered	*AO	....	....	....	....	101½	De 5, 05	....	....
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*MN	....	....	....	....	142½	Mr 10, 06	128¼	....
Do registered	*MN	....	....	....	....	141½	Je 18, 02	....	....
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*JJ	100½	Jan 13	99½	Jan 4	100⅜	Jan 13	....	100¼
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	*JJ	....	....	....	....	106⅜	Se 2, 05	102	....
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	*JD	....	....	....	....	106¼	De 13, 05	106	108
Rio Gr. West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	JJ*	99	Jan 11	97¼	Jan 2	98¼	Jan 12	98¼	....
Do mtg. & c. tr. g. 4s, Se. A, 1949	*AO	90	Jan 3	90	Jan 3	90	Jan 3	90	....
U. C. 1st gtc. g. l. g 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	AO	....	....	....	....	97	Ja 3, 02	95	....
D. M. Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917	MN*	....	....	....	....	110	Se 30, 04	....	....
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	*JD	100	Jan 11	100	Jan 11	100	Jan 11	99	....
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	*JD	96	Jan 10	95	Jan 4	96	Jan 10	95	....
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*JD	....	....	....	....	81¾	Mr 1, 05	....	....
Do Oh. So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*MS	....	....	....	....	93	De 26, 05	91	....
Det. & Ir. Range 1st 5s, 1937	AO*	....	....	....	....	114	De 29, 05	112⅝	....
Dul., So. Shore & At. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	113¼	Jan 5	113¼	Jan 5	113¼	Jan 5	113½	....
Elgin, J. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	....	....	....	....	116½	De 7, 05	118	....
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*MN	....	....	....	....	108¾	Jy 14, 05	106⅞	....
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	MS*	....	....	....	....	113¾	Jy 11, 04	....	....
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*MS	....	....	....	....	109	Oc 4, 05	107	....
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	AO*	....	....	....	....	113¾	Oc 4, 05	....	117
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	*JD	101	Jan 8	101	Jan 8	101	Jan 8	103	....
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	MS*	133	Jan 10	133	Jan 10	133	Jan 10	133	....
Do 1st con. g. fund 7s, 1920	MS*	....	....	....	....	130	Au 7, 03	130	....
Do 1st c. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	*JJ	102	Jan 12	99¼	Jan 4	101⅞	Jan 13	100½	102⅛
Do registered	JJ	....	....	....	....	101½	Oc 5, 05	....	....
Do 1st con. gn. in. g. 4s, 1996	*JJ	93	Jan 6	91¼	Jan 2	93	Jan 13	93	94
Do do registered	....	....	....	....	....	88	No 15, 04	....	....
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	*FA	96¼	Jan 13	95¼	Jan 4	96¼	Jan 13	95½	96¼
Do conv. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1953	*AO	106⅝	Jan 12	107½

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Week Ended Jan. 13, 1906—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1906. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid	As'd.
Do deb. g. 5s, 1934	*JD	....	....	110 Je 22, 04	107½	..
Do 1st refunding g. 4s, 1949	*MS	101¼ Jan 6	101⅛ Jan 11	101⅝ Jan 11	101¼	..
Bk. & M. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1911	*MS	.. ....	.. ....	106½ De 9, 05	106	..
N. Y., B. & M. B. 1st cn.5s,1935	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	112 Mr 10, 02	111½	..
N. Y. & R. B. 1st g. 5s, 1927	*MS	.. ....	.. ....	111⅝ My 26, 05	110¾	..
Long Island, North Shore Branch 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, Oct., 1932	QJ	.. ....	.. ....	112½ Jy 7, 05	111¼	..
La. & Ark. 1st mtg. g. 5s, 1927	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	104½ Oc 23, 05	..	105
Louis. & Nash. gen. g. 6s, 1930	*JD	120 Jan 11	118¾ Jan 3	120 Jan 11	120	..
Do g. 5s, 1937	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	118⅝ No 10, 05	119⅝	..
Do unified g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	104¼ Jan 9	103½ Jan 4	104 Jan 12	103⅞	104½
Do do registered	..	.. ....	.. ....	101⅞ Je 13, 04	..	..
Do col. tr. g. 5s, 1931	MN*	115¼ Jan 5	115¼ Jan 5	115½ Jan 5	..	115½
Do 5-20 yr. c. tr. d. g. 4s, 1923	*AO	99 Jan 6	98½ Jan 3	99 Jan 8	98⅝	98½
Do E. H. & N. 1st 6s, 1919	JD*	.. ....	.. ....	114¼ Je 6, 05	113¼	..
Do L., C. & L. g. 4½s, 1931	MN*	.. ....	.. ....	109 Mr 6, 05	107	..
Do N. O. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1930	*JJ	129 Jan 8	128 Jan 3	129 Jan 8	128	..
Do 2d g. 6s, 1930	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	128 Au 25, 05	..	..
Do Pensac. Div. g. 6s, 1920	*MS	.. ....	.. ....	114 Ap 26, 05	109	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st 6s, 1921	*MS	.. ....	.. ....	121½ My 2, 05	121	..
Do do 2d 3s, 1980	*MS	.. ....	.. ....	74⅜ Oc 4, 05	70	73½
Atl. Knox. & Nor. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JD*	.. ....	.. ....	114½ Se 6, 05	114¾	119
Hend. Bdge. 1st s. f. g.6s,1931	MS*	108¼ Jan 8	108¼ Jan 3	108¾ Jan 3	..	108¾
Ky. Cent. Ry. g. 4s, 1987	JJ*	99⅛ Jan 11	99 Jan 4	99⅞ Jan 11	98½	100
L. & N., M.& M. 1st g.4½s,1945	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	108 Se 7, 05	108⅝	..
L. & N.-S. R. M. joint 4s, 1952	JJ*	96 Jan 2	95¼ Jan 5	95¾ Jan 5	96⅜	95½
Do registered	..	.. ....	.. ....	95 Fe 6, 05	..	..
N., P. & S. 1st g. 5s, 1937	FA*	.. ....	.. ....	115½ Se 13, 05	116	119
Do Pen. & At. 1st g. 6s, 1921	FA*	.. ....	.. ....	115½ De 26, 05	..	..
So. & N. Ala. con. gtd.g.5s,1936	FA*	.. ....	.. ....	107 De 4, 05	113½	..
Do s. f. g. 6s, 1910	*AO	.. ....	.. ....	105¼ Oc 1, 03	..	..
L. & Jef. B. Co. gtd. g. 4s, 1945	*MS	.. ....	.. ....	98⅜ No 2, 05	98	..
Manhat. Ry. con. g. 4s, 1990	*AO	103¾ Jan 4	103¾ Jan 4	103¾ Jan 13	102⅝	103¾
Do registered	..	.. ....	.. ....	104 Ap 5, 05	..	..
Metropolitan El. 1st g. 6s, 1908	JJ*	105 Jan 4	104¼ Jan 6	104⅝ Jan 12	104½	106
Mexican Cent. con. g. 4s, 1911	JJ*	79½ Jan 8	78½ Jan 2	79⅝ Jan 13	79	80
Do 1st con. in. 3s, Jan.10,1939	July	25½ Jan 8	24⅝ Jan 3	25⅛ Jan 13	25	25½
Do 2d con. in. 3s, Jan.10,1939	July	19⅞ Jan 12	18¼ Jan 5	19⅞ Jan 12	19	20
Do col. tr. g. 4½s, 1907	*FA	98½ Jan 6	98½ Jan 6	98½ Jan 6	92	..
Mex. Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	90⅝ Jy 29, 01	98	..
Mex. Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	JD*	.. ....	.. ....	105 My 2, 00	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st g. 7s, 1927	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	137 Je 29, 05	138	138½
Do Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	111⅛ Oc 26, 05	106½	..
Do Pac. ext. 1st 6s, 1921	*AO	.. ....	.. ....	120¾ Ap 19, 05	117⅝	..
Do Southw. ext. 1st 7s, 1910	JD*	.. ....	.. ....	113¾ Mr 10, 05	108	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	MN*	113¾ Jan 6	113 Jan 2	113¾ Jan 6	113¼	114¾
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1949	*MS	96⅛ Jan 4	96½ Jan 4	96½ Jan 9	96¼	..
Des M. & Ft. Dodge 1st gtd. 4 per cent. 30-year g., 1935	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	97¼ Au 10, 05	..	..
M., S. St. M. & At. 1st 4s, 1926	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	103 No 11, 01	101	..
M., St. P. & S. S.M.1st con.4s,1938	JJ*	101 Jan 9	101 Jan 9	101 Jan 9	100½	..
Mo., Kan. & Texas 1st g. 4s, 1990	JD	101¼ Jan 12	100 Jan 12	101 Jan 12	101	102
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990	FA	90⅞ Jan 13	89¼ Jan 2	90⅞ Jan 13	90¼	91
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	MN*	107¼ Jan 8	107 Jan 3	107 Jan 12	106½	107¾
Do St. L. D. 1st rf. g. 4s, 2001	AO	93¼ Jan 8	93⅛ Jan 8	93¼ Jan 8	93¼	..
Dal. & Wa. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	MN*	107 Jan 8	107 Jan 8	107 Jan 8	107⅜	..
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	FA*	.. ....	.. ....	97 No 24, 05	96⅜	..
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	AO	115¼ Jan 5	115¼ Jan 5	115¼ Jan 5	115⅜	..
Mo., Kan. & Ok. 1st g.5s,1943	MN	109¼ Jan 5	108½ Jan 5	109¼ Jan 8	107½	..
Mo., Kan. & Tex. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	MS*	108½ Jan 8	107⅛ Jan 3	108¼ Jan 11	108¼	..
Sher., Sh. & So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1943	JD	.. ....	.. ....	107⅛ De 4, 05	108¼	..
Tex. & O. 1st intg. gtd. 5s, 1943	MS	108¾ Jan 5	108¾ Jan 5	108¾ Jan 5	108¾	..
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s, 1906	MN*	.. ....	.. ....	102⅝ De 30, 05	102⅝	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	MN*	125¼ Jan 3	123⅛ Jan 2	124⅜ Jan 13	123	124¼
Do tr. g. 5s, stamp., Jan., 1917	MS	106 Jan 4	106 Jan 4	106 Jan 10	106	..
Do do registered	..	104 Jan 6	.. ....	104 Jan 6	..	..
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	FA*	107¼ Jan 5	107¼ Jan 6	107¼ Jan 6	..	108
Do 40-year 4 p. c. loan, 1945	*MS	94½ Jan 13	93¾ Jan 3	94½ Jan 13	92	..
Cen. Br. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1919	*FA	98¼ Jan 8	97½ Jan 2	98⅛ Jan 8	97	98½
Ler. & C. V. A. L. 1st g. 5s, 1926	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	110 Mr 13, 05	103	..
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	FA*	105 Jan 11	104¼ Jan 2	105 Jan 11	104½	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	120 De 8, 05	119½	..
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. con. l. gen. g. 5s, 1931	*AO	116½ Jan 9	116 Jan 9	116 Jan 9	116½	117¾
Do do gtd. g. 5s, stam., 1931	*AO	.. ....	.. ....	116 No 6, 05	116¼	..
Do do unl. & ref. g. 4s, 1929	JJ*	93¼ Jan 12	92½ Jan 3	93⅜ Jan 13	93	93⅛
Do do registered	..	.. ....	.. ....	87¾ Ap 23, 04	..	..
Do R. & G. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1933	*MN	94¾ Jan 9	94¾ Jan 9	94¾ Jan 9	94⅜	95
Mobile & Bir. prl. inc. 5s, 1945	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	111½ Mr 8, 04	111¼	..
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	98 Oc 9, 05	94	95½
Do do small	..	.. ....	.. ....	94 Au 6, 04	..	..
M. J. & K. C. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	*JJ	97 Jan 3	96½ Jan 3	96⅝ Jan 3	96¼	97½
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	JD*	.. ....	.. ....	129 No 28, 05	125½	126½
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927	QJ	.. ....	.. ....	122 De 20, 05	122¼	123
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	98¼ De 16, 05	97	99
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	FA	.. ....	.. ....	115⅜ No 1, 05	112¾	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	101 No 9, 04	97	..
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1930	QF	.. ....	.. ....	92¼ Oc 18, 05	92¼	..
Nash., Ch. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	JJ*	118¼ Jan 2	118 Jan 3	118 Jan 8	118¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*AO	114½ Jan 8	114¼ Jan 3	114½ Jan 11	114¼	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasp. Br.	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	124 Oc 12, 05	115¾	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W.& Ala.	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	116⅞ Mr 9, 05	112½	..
Do T. & P. Br. 6s, 1917	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	113 Jy 6, 04	112	..
Nat. R. of M. pr. lien g. 4½s,1926	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	106 Oc 20, 05	..	107
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951	AO*	86 Jan 11	85 Jan 2	86 Jan 11	85½	..
N. O. & N. E. pr.lien 6s,Nov.,1915	AO	.. ....	.. ....	106½ Aug., 94	113	..
New York Central & Hudson River—						
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	JJ*	99 Jan 4	98 Jan 2	98⅜ Jan 13	98½	98¾
Do do registered	JJ*	98¾ Jan 11	98¾ Jan 11	98¾ Jan 11	97⅜	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1934	*MN	101¼ Jan 3	100⅜ Jan 5	101¼ Jan 12	101	102
Do do registered	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	102 Jy 8, 05	..	..
Do L. S. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	91 Jan 8	89⅞ Jan 3	91 Jan 12	90¾	91¼
Do do registered	*FA	90¼ Jan 12	90¼ Jan 12	90¼ Jan 12	88⅝	..
Do Mich. C. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	89⅝ Jan 5	89⅜ Jan 5	89⅝ Jan 5	90	..
Do do registered	*FA	.. ....	.. ....	90 No 13, 05	89¼	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s 1936	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	106⅜ Se 29, 05	104	..
Do registered	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	104 De 13, 05	..	..
C. B. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s,S.A.	1940	JJ	.. ....	.. ....	95 Ap 3, 02	..	..
Do do registered	..	.. ....	.. ....	104 Jy 27, 97	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	105 No 20, 05	104½	107¼
N. J. Jun. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*FA	.. ....	.. ....	105 Oc 10, 02	100	..
N. Y. & P. 1st con.gtd.g. 4s,1993	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	106 Se 8, 05	102	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*JJ	108 Jan 11	107¼ Jan 8	108 Jan 12	107½	..
Do registered	*JJ	107¼ Jan 4	106¾ Jan 11	106¾ Jan 13	106¾	107
Lake Shore g. 3½s, 1997	*JD	100¾ Jan 8	100 Jan 5	100¾ Jan 9	100⅝	..
Do do registered	JD	.. ....	.. ....	93½ Je 2, 05	96½	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1928	MS*	101¼ Jan 9	101¼ Jan 2	101¼ Jan 13	101½	101¾
Do do registered	..	.. ....	.. ....	101 My 16, 05	..	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	FA*	.. ....	.. ....	102 My 22, 05	102	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	123½ Se 27, 05	120½	..
P., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	130 Ja 21, 03	..	139¾
Mich. Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1909	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	109¾ Ap 19, 04	..	..
Do 5s, 1931	*MS	120 Jan 3	120 Jan 3	120 Jan 3	119¾	..
Do do regis., March, 1931	QM	.. ....	.. ....	119 Je 6, 05	110½	..
Do 4s, 1940	JJ	.. ....	.. ....	106 Jy 1, 05	104	..
Do registered	..	.. ....	.. ....	105¾ No 26, 00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1952	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	97⅝ De 16, 05	97¼	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	105¼ Mr 2, 05	..	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	119½ Mr 31, 05	112	..
R., W.& O. con. 1st ext.5s, Jy., 1922	AO	116 Jan 2	116 Jan 2	116 Jan 9	115¾	..
Oc. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*FA	.. ....	.. ....	113¾ Ja 25, 02	..	..
Utl. & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	107½ Fe 4, 05	103½	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	AO*	105 Jan 11	104½ Jan 2	105 Jan 13	104	..
Do registered	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	103 Oc 6, 05	..	..
New York, New Haven & Hartford—						
Housat. R. con. g. 5s, 1937	MN*	.. ....	.. ....	131¾ Ap 29, 03	123¼	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	125½ Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	MS	104¾ Jan 9	102¾ Jan 2	104⅜ Jan 9	103	104
Do do registered, $5,000 only	MS	.. ....	.. ....	105¾ Oc 11, 05	..	..
Norfolk & So. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	107¾ Jan 5	107¾ Jan 5	107¾ Jan 5	107¾	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	133½ Ja 23, 05	132	133
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*FA	.. ....	.. ....	132½ My 16, 05	132	..
Do New Riv. 1st g. 6s, 1932	*AO	.. ....	.. ....	129⅝ No 27, 05	129¾	..
N. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	AO*	102¼ Jan 12	101⅜ Jan 2	101⅝ Jan 13	101⅛	102
Do do registered	..	.. ....	.. ....	96⅞ Se 28, 03	..	..
Do div. 1st l. and gen.g.4s,1944	JJ*	99¼ Jan 12	98¾ Jan 4	99¼ Jan 12	99¼	99½
Do Poca. C. & C. 1t. 4s, 1941	JD*	95½ Jan 12	94⅝ Jan 2	95 Jan 13	93¾	95¼
Col. C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	JJ	.. ....	.. ....	100¼ Fe 20, 05	106	..
S. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g.4s,1989	MN*	100¾ Jan 13	100¼ Jan 3	100¾ Jan 13	100½	..
Nor. Pac. Pry. prior lien ry. and l. gen. g. 4s, Jan., 1997	QJ	106¾ Jan 12	104¼ Jan 2	106 Jan 13	105¾	106¼
Do registered	QJ	105 Jan 11	104 Jan 5	105 Jan 11	103	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	QF	77¾ Jan 13	76¾ Jan 3	77¼ Jan 13	77	77½
Do do registered	QF	.. ....	.. ....	76 Jy 11, 05	..	77¾
Do St. P. & D. Div. 4s, 1996	JD	.. ....	.. ....	100¾ De 22, 03	100½	101
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C., B. & Q. col., 1921	JJ*	101¾ Jan 12	99½ Jan 3	101¾ Jan 13	..	101¼
Do do registered	JJ*	99¾ Jan 3	99½ Jan 3	99¾ Jan 6	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*FA	.. ....	.. ....	125 Oc 11, 05	126¾	..
Do registered certificates	QF	.. ....	.. ....	132 Jy 28, 99	116	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931	FA*	.. ....	.. ....	114 De 5, 05	114½	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	109 Je 27, 05	107¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	JD	100¾ Jan 10	100¾ Jan 10	100¾ Jan 10	98½	102
Wash. C. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	QM	.. ....	.. ....	94 De 5, 05	94½	..
Nor. Pac. T. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	115¼ Jan 3	115 Jan 3	115¼ Jan 3	..	115¾
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	JD	.. ....	.. ....	118 No 6, 05	112	117
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	AO*	110¾ Jan 8	110¾ Jan 8	110¾ Jan 8	108	..
Or. & Cal. C. 1st mtg. gtd. 6s, 1907	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	98 De 28, 05	98	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1906. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid	As'd.
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	MN*	.. ....	.. ....	102 Ap 14, 02	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	JJ*	106¾ Jan 12	106⅜ Jan 8	106⅞ Jan 12	..	106¾
Do registered, 1921	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	107⅜ De 11, 05	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	93⅜ No 4, 05	93¼	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts., Series B, 1941	FA	.. ....	.. ....	93¼ De 26, 05	92½	..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1910	MN*	97⅝ Jan 13	97½ Jan 6	97⅝ Jan 13	97⅝	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	119 Ap 20, 05	118¼	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	106¾ Au 21, 03	113¼	..
Do 3½s, Series C, 1948	M	.. ....	.. ....	98½ De 15, 05	98½	..
Do 3½s, Series D, 1950	FA	.. ....	.. ....	96 Jan 8, 04	98	..
E. & P. gen. gtd. g. 3½s, S. B., 1940	JJ*	96¼ Jan 2	96¼ Jan 2	96¾ Jan 2	..	96¼
E. & P. gen. 3½s, 1940, Series C	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	98¾ Ap 4, 05	96¼	..
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. con. gen. g. 4½s, April, 1940, Series A	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	111¾ De 16, 05	111¾	112¼
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*AO	112¾ Jan 12	112 Jan 12	112 Jan 12	..	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	MN*	.. ....	.. ....	112½ Je 12, 05	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	MN*	.. ....	.. ....	103½ De 15, 05	103	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	FA*	94¾ Jan 2	94 Jan 2	94½ Jan 2	..	94
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	127⅜ Oc 21, 02	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	121 Mr 4, 04	113¼	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	AO	.. ....	.. ....	119 Ap 11, 04	112	..
Penn. R. R. Co. r. e. g. 4s, 1923	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	107 De 6, 05	106¼	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1919	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	114 De 15, 03	..	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1943	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	106 Au 28, 03	108	..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	MN*	105¼ Jan 13	103½ Jan 2	105¼ Jan 13	105	105⅜
Do conv. g. 3½s, Oct 1, 1915	JD	100⅜ Jan 12	99 Jan 3	100⅜ Jan 13	100¼	100⅜
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*MS	.. ....	.. ....	104¼ Oc 26, 05	104¾	..
Clev. & M. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	110 Ja 19, 05	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd.g. 4½s, 1941	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	110⅜ No 16, 05	108	..
Phil., B. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1943	MN*	.. ....	.. ....	108¼ De 7, 05	107½	109
Un. N. J. R.R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*MS	.. ....	.. ....	110¼ Se 28, 04	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	QF	.. ....	.. ....	123½ Ja 18, 05	119½	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	MN	.. ....	.. ....	100⅝ Dec 5, 05	96	..
Père Marquette—						
Flint & Père Mar. g. 6s, 1920	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	121½ Oc 16, 05	115	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	111¼ De 16, 05	110	..
Do 2d H. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	AO	.. ....	.. ....	114 Je 15, 05	..	114
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	JD*	.. ....	.. ....	137 No 17, 97	127¾	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st r. 6s, 1922	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	120 Oc 11, 01	119½	..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Series A and B, Jan., 1928	AO	.. ....	.. ....	112½ De 13, 02	107	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	AO*	118 Jan 9	118 Jan 9	118 Jan 9	116	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	98 Jy 14, 97	116½	121
P., Y. & A. 1st con. 5s, 1927	MN*	.. ....	.. ....	116 My 24, 05	114¾	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*JJ	103⅜ Jan 9	100⅞ Jan 2	102¼ Jan 13	102¼	102¾
Do registered	*JJ	101½ Jan 6	101½ Jan 6	101½ Jan 6	..	..
Do 1 C. con. 1 per cent. 50-year g., 1951	*AO	100¼ Jan 4	100 Jan 4	100 Jan 12	100	..
Phil. & Reading con. 6s, 1911	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	113¼ Fe 25, 05	..	..
Do 7s, 1911	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	114 Dec 5, 05	113⅜	..
Do registered	..	.. ....	.. ....	118 Jan 7, 05	..	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	103 Mr 11, 05	106¼	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	76 De 20, 05	72½	78
Do guaranteed	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	89 Jan 4, 05	..	..
Rut. R. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1941	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	106⅛ Oc 24, 05	106¼	..
Og. & L. Ch. 1st gtd.g.4s,1948	JJ*	100 Jan 10	100 Jan 10	100 Jan 10	99½	100¼
Rutl. Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	101¼ No 18, 01	96	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*JJ	93 Jan 6	92¼ Jan 2	93 Jan 11	92	93
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	MN*	102 Jan 11	102 Jan 11	102 Jan 12	101½	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	MN*	102 Jan 11	102 Jan 11	102 Jan 11	101½	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	132 De 30, 05	126⅝	132
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	JJ*	112 Jan 13	111¾ Jan 12	112 Jan 13	..	112
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1990	JJ	.. ....	.. ....	98½ Se 26, 05	..	99
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	102¼ Au 7, 05	102	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	JJ*	85¾ Jan 2	85 Jan 9	85¾ Jan 12	85	85½
Do 5-yr. 4½ p. c. g. notes, 1908	JD*	.. ....	.. ....	93 De 28, 05	..	..
K. C. Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	125 Au 31, 05	122½	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. gt. g. 4s, 1936	AO*	87¼ Jan 11	87 Jan 2	87 Jan 10	86	87
Do do registered	..	.. ....	.. ....	78½ Ju 14, 04	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	MN*	98¾ Jan 12	96½ Jan 3	98¾ Jan 12	98½	99
Do 2d g. 4s, in bd. cts., Nov., 1989	JJ	88 Jan 13	86 Jan 13	86 Jan 13	84½	85½
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	*JD	82 Jan 8	80¼ Jan 4	83¾ Jan 12	81¼	82
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	108¾ De 26, 05	108½	110¾
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	139½ De 6, 05	136	140
Do do registered	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	140 My 14, 02	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	113⅜ De 21, 05	111½	..
Do do do registered	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	116¼ Ap 15, 01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	MN*	.. ....	.. ....	112 Oc 13, 05	109⅝	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	JD	103¼ Jan 6	103¼ Jan 6	103¼ Jan 6	..	..
Do do registered	..	.. ....	.. ....	103½ Se 19, 03	..	..
East Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	AO	.. ....	.. ....	102⅜ Oc 12, 03	102¼	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	124 My 4, 05	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	136¾ Se 11, 05	134	..
Do registered	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	134⅜ De 20, 04	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	120 Oc 23, 05	117½	119
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	121½ Oct 3, 05	117	..
Do registered	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	115 Ap 24, 98	..	..
S. Fé, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	109⅜ Dec 7, 05	110	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	110 Oct 4, 05	107¼	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry. g. 4s, 1950	AO*	91 Jan 9	89¼ Jan 2	91 Jan 13	90¾	..
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911	*MN	103 Jan 9	102½ Jan 3	103 Jan 9	102¾	..
At.-Birm. 30 yr. 1st g. 4s, My., 1933	MS	96¼ Jan 3	96¼ Jan 3	96¼ Jan 3	..	96¼
Carolina Cen. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	JJ	.. ....	.. ....	98½ No 8, 05	97	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	109 Feb 2, 05	107	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	100½ Mr 3, 05	107½	..
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	JJ	.. ....	.. ....	112⅜ Oc 25, 05	110¼	..
Ga., Car. & N. 1st gtd. g.5s,1929	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	111 Jy 6, 04	111	112

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Week Ended Jan. 13, 1906—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1906. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid As'd.	
Weatherford Min. Wells & North-western gtd. 1st 5s, 1930....FA*						103½	No 7, 06	..	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935...JJ*	115½	Jan 12	112¾	Jan 10	115¾	Jan 12		112¾	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935...AO*					115	Oc 26, 05		111	115
Do gen. mtg. 4s, 1935...MJD	107	Jan 3	107	Jan 3	107	Jan 3		107½	..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990.*AO					96½	De 5, 05		96	..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917....JJ*	92	Jan 4	92	Jan 4	92	Jan 4		91½	96½
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925. JJ*	90	Jan 13	90	Jan 13	90	Jan 13		89½	90
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950....*AO	83¼	Jan 10	86¼	Jan 3	83¼	Jan 12		85½	86
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946. JD					99½	No 8, 05		..	101
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928.*JD					112¾	No 2, 05		111	..
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, 1952.....AO*	93	Jan 3	93	Jan 3	93	Jan 9		..	..
Union Pac. 1st & ld. gr. g. 4s, 1947. JJ*	106¾	Jan 9	105	Jan 2	106	Jan 13		106	..
Do registered.....JJ*					103½	De 29, 03		105	..
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911..*MN	157½	Jan 13	147½	Jan 3	157½	Jan 13		..	..
Do do registered.....					140	De 11, 05		..	..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946..*JD	101¼	Jan 11	100¾	Jan 4	101¼	Jan 12		..	101¾
Ore. Sh. Line R. 1st g. 6s, 1922.*FA	125½	Jan 4	125½	Jan 4	125½	Jan 10		125¾	..
Or. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946. JJ*	118¼	Jan 10	117¾	Jan 2	118¼	Jan 10		118¼	..
Do do registered.....					103¾	De 31, 04		..	..
Do do 4 p. c. gtd. ref. 4s, 1929. JD*	96¾	Jan 13	96¼	Jan 3	96¾	Jan 13		..	..
Do do registered.....					95½	De 30, 03		..	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908....JJ*					112	De 30, 03		104½	..
Do g. 5s, 1928.....JJ*					114½	Ap 19, 02		..	..
Vandalia con. 4s, ser. A, 1955.*FA					103¾	Au 9, 05		103	..
Vera Cruz & P. gtd. g. 4½s, 1934. JJ*					101¾	No 29, 05		..	100⅝
Virginia S. W. 1st gtd. 5s, 2003..*JJ	100	Jan 11	108	Jan 8	100	Jan 13		109	..
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939.....*MN	116⅝	Jan 6	115¼	Jan 2	115⅞	Jan 9		116	116¼
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939.....*FA	108	Jan 8	107	Jan 2	107⅝	Jan 9		107	108½
Do deb., Series A, 1939.....JJ*	90	Jan 12	87½	Jan 9	90	Jan 12		90	..
Do do Series B, 1939.....JJ*	75⅝	Jan 8	73½	Jan 6	75	Jan 13		75	76
Do 20-yr. 1st l. eq. s. f. 5s, 1921.*MS					102	De 28, 05		101	..
Do 1st l. 50-yr. g. term 4s, 1954.*JJ					92	Ap 17, 05		93	..
Do 1st g. 5s, Det. & C. ext., 1941. JJ*	108	Jan 4	108	Jan 4	108	Jan 4		108	..
Do Des Moines Div. 4s, 1939..*JJ					97	No 16, 04		90	..
Do Omaha Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1941. AO*					87½	De 30, 05		..	..
Do Tol. & Ch. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941. *MS					97	My 27, 05		92	..
St. L., K. C. & N. S. C. B. 1st 6s, 1908. AO					109½	Mr 13, 03		..	..
Wab.-Pitts. Term. 1st g. 4s, 1954. *JD	87¾	Jan 12	86	Jan 8	87¾	Jan 13		86	87
Do 2d g. 4s, 1954.....*JD	36⅝	Jan 13	34½	Jan 3	36½	Jan 13		..	..
West Maryland 1st g. 4s, 1952....AO*	88¾	Jan 8	88¾	Jan 2	88	Jan 13		87¾	..
Do gen. l. & conv. g. 4s, 1952. AO*	72½	Jan 13	69	Jan 2	72½	Jan 13		72⅝	..
West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937. *JJ	117	Jan 2	117	Jan 2	117	Jan 9		117	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1943.....*AO	97¼	Jan 12	97	Jan 10	97¼	Jan 12		..	97¼
Do inc. 5s, April, 1943.....Nov.					40	Mr 21, 01		..	..
West Va. Cen. & Pitts. 1st 6s, 1911. JJ*					110	Au 3, 05		107¼	..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926...AO*	114	Jan 3	114	Jan 3	114	Jan 10		113½	..
Do Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928. JJ*					114½	My 27, 05		..	..
Do ext. and imp. g. 5s, 1930..*FA					111¼	Au 25, 05		112	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1922.....*JJ					102½	No 28, 05		99	..
Wh. & L. E. R. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1940. MS*	92	Jan 11	91	Jan 3	92	Jan 11		91½	92
Wis. Cent. 1st gen. g. 4s, 1949....JJ*	95	Jan 12	92	Jan 2	93¾	Jan 13		93½	94

STREET RAILWAYS.

Brooklyn Rapid Tr. g. 5s, 1945...AO*	108¼	Jan 3	107⅞	Jan 3	108¼	Jan 4		..	100
Do 1st ref. conv. g. 4s, 2002....JJ*	97½	Jan 2	95½	Jan 5	96½	Jan 13		96½	96⅝
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941..JJ*	106½	Jan 13	106½	Jan 13	106½	Jan 13		105⅜	106½
B., Q. C. & S. con. gtd. g. 5s, Jul, 1941. MN					103	De 27, 05		..	102⅝
Bk. Un. El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950...*FA	113	Jan 10	111½	Jan 2	113	Jan 12		113	113¼
Do stamped, guaranteed.....					111	De 28, 03		..	..
Kings Co. Elev. 1st g. 4s, 1949. FA*					96½	De 14, 05		91	95½
Do stamped, guaranteed.....					96	De 29, 05		..	96½
Nas. Elec. R. R. gtd. g. 4s, 1951. *JJ	89¼	Jan 10	88	Jan 3	89	Jan 12		88½	89
City & Sub. Ry. Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922. *JD					105⅝	Apr., 05		..	..
Con. Ry. & Ltg. 1st & ref. g. 4½s, 1951. *JJ					102¾	No 25, 05		100½	..
Do stamped, guaranteed.....					102¾	Oc 25, 05		100⅝	101½
Denver Con. Tram. 1st g. 5s, 1933. AO					97½	Je 13, 00		..	..
Det. Un. Rys. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1932. *JJ	94¾	Jan 10	94½	Jan 6	94¾	Jan 12		94½	..
Havana El. Ry. con. g. 5s, 1952. *FA	95	Jan 9	95	Jan 9	95	Jan 13		95	95½
Met. St. Ry. gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997. *FA	117	Jan 12	113¼	Jan 3	117	Jan 12		116	..
Do 100-yr. ref. g. 4s, 2002.....*AO	91½	Jan 12	90¾	Jan 3	91½	Jan 12		91	92
Bway & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943. JD*	116¾	Jan 3	115¾	Jan 6	116	Jan 6		..	..
Do registered.....					119½	De 3, 01		..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993. MS*	119½	Jan 12	119½	Jan 12	119½	Jan 12		119¼	124
Lx. Av. & P. Fy. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993. MS*					117¾	De 13, 05		118	..
Third Av. 1st con. gtd. 4s, 2000. *JJ	95	Jan 2	94½	Jan 4	94¾	Jan 13		94½	95
Do 1st 5s, 1937.....JJ*	119	Jan 11	119	Jan 11	119	Jan 11		115½	..
Met. W. S. El. Chi. 1st g. 4s, 1938. FA*					94	Oc 23, 05		..	..
Mil. El. Ry. & Lt. con. 30-yr. 5s, 1928. *FA					103	Oc 27, 99		107	..
Minn. St. Ry. (M. L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5s, 1919.....JJ15					106¼	No 22, 04		107½	..
St. P. City Cable con. g. 5s, 1937. *JJ15					114½	No 18, 05		..	..
Underground Electric Ry., London, profit-sharing 5s.....JD	98	Jan 9	96¼	Jan 2	98	Jan 13		97¼	98
Union El. (Chi.) 1st g. 5s, 1945....AO					106⅜	Jy 13, 05		103	..
U. Rys. of St. L. 1st gen. mtg. 4s, 1934. JJ*	88½	Jan 13	88¼	Jan 3	88¾	Jan 13		88	..
Unit. Rys. of S. F. s. f. 4s, 1927..*AO	88½	Jan 11	87⅜	Jan 3	88½	Jan 12		88¼	89¾
West Chi. St. 40-yr. con. g. 5s, 1936. MN					00	De 28, 97		84	87

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

Adams Ex. col. tr. g. 4s, 1948....*MS	104	Jan 3	103¾	Jan 3	104	Jan 13		103½	104½
Am. S. S. Co. of W. Va. g. 5s, 1920. MN*					100¾	Je 4, 02		..	..
Bkn. F. C. of N. Y. 1st con. 5s, 1948. FA*	52	Jan 12	52	Jan 12	52	Jan 12		52	53
Chi. J. & Stk. Yds. g. 5s, 1915....JJ*					108	Jy 3, 05		..	..
D., Mac. & M. l. g. 7s, Sr. A. Oc. J. 1911. SA	78	Jan 8	78	Jan 8	78	Jan 8		..	76¾
Mad. Sq. Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919...MN					102	Jy 3, 97		..	..
Man. R. H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4s, 1940. MN					50	Fe 21, 02		..	..
N. Y. Dock 50-yr. 1st g. 4s, 1951. FA*	97¼	Jan 3	97	Jan 2	97	Jan 10			97½
Provdt. Loan So. N. Y. 4½s, 1921. MS*					99	De 13, 03		99	..
St. Jo. Stock Yds. 1st g. 4½s, 1930. JJ					100¼	Se 15, 05		..	..
So. Yuba Water Co. con. g. 6s, 1923. JJ*					112	Jy 27, 04		..	..
Spring V. Water Wks. 1st 6s, 1906. MS					113½	Jy 3, 00		..	..
United States Mtg. & Trust Co. real estate 1st g. col. trust bonds—									
Series G, 4s, 1903-18.....FA					100	Mr 15, 00		..	..

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Bkn. Un. Gas 1st con. g. 5s, 1945. *MN	116¾	Jan 10	112¾	Jan 3	116¾	Jan 10		112¾	115¾
Buff. Gas Co. 1st mtg. 5s, 1947. AO*	80¾	Jan 3	80	Jan 3	80	Jan 11		79	82
Con. Gas u. p. c. conv. deb., 1909. JJ*	164½	Jan 4	158	Jan 13	161	Jan 13		160	163
Det. Gas Co. con. g. 5s, 1918.....*FA					105	Se 28, 05		106	..
Det. City Gas Co. g. 5s, 1923.....*JJ	102	Jan 11	102	Jan 11	102	Jan 11		100¾	102
Equit. G. L. Co. N. Y. con. g. 5s, 1932. MD					112	No 11, 05		..	..
Gas & El. Co. of St. Jo. con. g. 5s, 1949. JD					97	Oc 2, 03		..	..
Gen. Elec. Sub. g. 5½s, 1942.....FA*	86	Jan 4	86	Jan 4	86	Jan 4		..	90¾
Grand Rap. C. L. Co. 1st 5s, 1915. *FA					107¾	De 17, 00		..	..
Hudson Co. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1949....MN					106¾	Fe 10, 05		103	..
Kan. City (Mo.) Gas 1st g. 5s, 1922. *AO					100	My 6, 05		97	..
Kings Co. Elec. Light & Power Co. pur. money 6s, 1907.....AO*					122¾	De 15, 05		121¼	..
Ed. El. Il. Bkn. 1st con. g. 4s, 1939. *JJ					96	Dec 7, 05		98	..
Lac. G. L. Co. of L. 1st g. 5s, My, 1919. QF	108¾	Jan 9	107¾	Jan 3	108¾	Jan 11		107¼	108¾
Do ref. and ext. 1st g. 5s, 1934. *AO					105¼	My 20, 05		103½	..
Milw. G. L. 1st mtg. 5s, 1927.....*MN	98	Jan 10	98	Jan 10	98	Jan 11		82¾	98
N. Y. Gas, El. Light, Heat & Power col. tr. 5s, 1948.....JD*	109¾	Jan 10	108¾	Jan 4	109	Jan 12		..	..
Do purchase money 4s, 1949..*FA	91	Jan 5	90¼	Jan 3	91	Jan 12		90½	91
Ed. El. Il. N. Y. 1st conv. g. 5s, 1910. *MS	104	Jan 9	104	Jan 9	104	Jan 10		104½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1995.....*JJ					121¼	No 27, 05		117	120½
New York & Queens Co. Elec. Light & Power 5s, 1930.....FA*	102½	Jan 8	102¾	Jan 4	102¼	Jan 6		102¾	..
N. Y. & Rich. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1921. *MN					103	No 3, 05		..	..
Paterson Gas & El. con. g. 5s, 1949. MS					104¾	No 13, 05		105½	..
Peo. Gas. & C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1943. *AO	122	Jan 4	122	Jan 4	122	Jan 4		..	123
Do refunding g. 5s, 1947.....MS*	107¾	Jan 3	107¾	Jan 3	107¾	Jan 3		106½	..
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937. JJ*	107	Jan 3	107	Jan 3	107	Jan 3		107½	..
Con. Gas. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936. JD*					106½	De 13, 05		106½	107¾
Mut. Fuel G. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1947. MN*					103½	De 18, 05		102½	..
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1949. *MS					110	My 13, 05		..	..
Westch. Lighting Co. g. 5s, 1950. JD					113	Ja 31, 05		..	108¾

MANUF. AND INDUSTRIAL.

Am. C. Oil deb. ext. 4½s, Nv. 1, 1915. QF	97½	Jan 3	97½	Jan 3	97½	Jan 3		..	98
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919. MS*	99¾	Jan 2	99	Jan 10	99¾	Jan 12		99	100
Am. Ice Sec. deb. g. 6s, 1925.....*AO	90	Jan 12	87	Jan 4	89¼	Jan 13		89	90
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915. MS*	102	Jan 3	102	Jan 3	102	Jan 3		102	102½
Am. Thread 1st 4s, 1919.....*JJ	90¾	Jan 13	90¾	Jan 13	90¾	Jan 13		90¾	..
Am. Tob. Co. 40-yr. g. 6s, 1944....AO*	115½	Jan 2	114¾	Jan 3	115½	Jan 13		115	115½
Do registered.....	115	Jan 13	115	Jan 13	115	Jan 13		..	..
Am. Tob. Co. g. 4s, 1951.....FA*	81¼	Jan 9	80¼	Jan 2	81⅜	Jan 13		81¼	81½
Do registered.....	80¾	Jan 3	80¾	Jan 3	80¾	Jan 3		..	..
Barney & Smith C. Co. 1st 6s, 1942. JJ*					105	Ja 10, 06		..	..
Cent. Leather 1st lien g. 5s, 1925. *AO	101½	Jan 9	100¾	Jan 2	101¼	Jan 13		101	101¼
Cons. Tob. 50-yr. g. 4s, 1951.....FA*	81½	Jan 11	80¾	Jan 2	81¼	Jan 12		81	82
Do registered.....					85½	De 3, 04		..	..
Dist. Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 25-year 5 p. c. con. g., 1927. AO*	83	Jan 2	82½	Jan 5	83	Jan 13		82¾	83
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s, 1911. *JJ					99	Se 16, 03		..	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910....*JJ					99	Jy 17, 99		..	..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913....*AO					92	Fe 23, 04		..	..
Int. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918....*FA	110¼	Jan 2	110	Jan 3	110	Jan 13		109½	110
Do conv. s. f. g. 5s, 1935.....*JJ	100	Jan 3	97	Jan 3	98	Jan 13		..	98⅝
Int. Steam Pump deb. 6s, 1913....*JJ	102	Jan 12	101¾	Jan 5	102	Jan 12		102	102¾
Knick. Ice, Chi., 1st g. 5s, 1928...AO					97¼	Oc 20, 05		..	..
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1923. *AO	107¾	Jan 12	106¼	Jan 2	107¾	Jan 12		107	108
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920. *MN	90	Jan 8	85	Jan 5	90	Jan 8		90	..
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925. JJ*	77	Jan 12	75	Jan 10	77	Jan 12		..	..
Stand. Rope & T. Inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946.	2½	Jan 2	2	Jan 2	2¼	Jan 12		..	..
U. S. Realty & Imp. 5 p. c. conv. g. deb., 1924.....JJ*	98¾	Jan 8	97¼	Jan 6	98	Jan 13		..	..
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913. *MN					108¼	De 28, 05		107¾	..
U. S. Red. & R. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931. JJ*	101½	Jan 13	99¾	Jan 13	101½	Jan 13		..	..
U. S. Steel Corp. col. tr. 2d mtg. g. s. f. 5s, April, 1963.....MN	98	Jan 13	96¼	Jan 5	98	Jan 13		97¾	98
Do registered.....	97¼	Jan 3	96¼	Jan 4	97	Jan 9		..	..
Va.-Car. Ch. col. tr. s. f. g. 5s, 1912. AO					100¼	Oc 25, 05		101	..

COAL AND IRON.

Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943...*FA	104¼	Jan 10	104	Jan 2	104½	Jan 10		103	105
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911. FA*					90	Jy 10, 05		91	..
Col. I. Co. 1st mtg. cv. 5s, S. A. 1934. FA*	79¼	Jan 9	78	Jan 4	79	Jan 13		79	79½
Do do Series B.....J	78½	Jan 4	77¼	Jan 4	78½	Jan 13		78¼	78¾
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909. JJ*					55	No 2, 00		..	..
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919....*MN					107	Oc 7, 04		102	..
Con. Coal 1st s. f. gtd. g. 5s, 1962. FA					107¾	De 12, 04		..	..
Jeff. & C., C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926. JD					107	My 22, 97		101¼	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926.....JD					102¼	Oc 27, 03		99¾	..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. 5s, 1951. JJ*					105½	Oc 7, 05		..	..
Pleas. Val. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928...JJ					105	Oc 24, 00		..	..
Sunday Creek Coal 6s, 1912.....JD					106	Au 10, 05		104	..
Tenn. C. I. & R. R. gen. 5s, 1951...JJ*	98¼	Jan 5	97¾	Jan 5	98	Jan 12		98	100¾
Do Tenn. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917. AO					110¼	De 19, 05		..	..
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917. *JJ	100	Jan 13	100	Jan 13	100	Jan 13		..	..
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922. JD*					104	De 28, 03		..	..
De Barde, C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910. *FA					104¼	Oc 11, 05		105½	107½
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5 per cent. 50-year g., 1949.....*MS	92¾	Jan 4	92	Jan 2	92	Jan 13		91¾	92¼

TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE.

Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929...JJ*	94¼	Jan 11	94¼	Jan 11	94¼	Jan 11		..	..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397. QJ	96	Jan 10	96	Jan 10	96	Jan 10		96¼	97⅛
Do registered..... QJ					100½	Oc 30, 01		..	..
Do registered.....					109	Oc 7, 99		..	..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1926. JJ*					109¼	My 18, 05		100¾	..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918. *MN					105¾	Jy 2, 03		104½	..
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s, 1920..*MN	108	Jan 4	107¼	Jan 5	108	Jan 10		..	108
W. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938...*JJ	104¾	Jan 4	104¼	Jan 5	104¾	Jan 11		104½	..
Do ref. and r. e. 4½s, 1950...*MN					103½	Ja 23, 03		..	..
Do do registered.....					105	No 6, 05		106	..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911...MN									
Northwestern Tel. Co. gtd. funding g. 4½s, 1934.....*JJ					103½	Jy 26, 04		..	..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity.

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and at the corresponding date in 1905 and 1904:

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Jan. 6.....	$371,000	$11,698,250	$14,686,975
Jan. 13.....	12,808,650	24,450,275	23,181,750

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1905, 1904, and 1903:

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Jan. 14.....	$24,459,275	$23,181,750	$20,217,125
Jan. 21.....	23,735,300	26,072,675	26,414,975
Jan. 28.....	23,979,350	25,129,050	27,880,775
Feb. 4.....	19,841,925	21,842,775	18,045,675
Feb. 11.....	11,630,925	20,379,225	15,529,675
Feb. 18.....	9,264,425	27,506,650	9,041,675
Feb 25.....	14,048,675	32,150,200	5,501,500
March 4.....	8,235,700	29,043,250	696,375
March 11.....	9,278,150	29,977,075	1,024,000
March 18.....	5,134,175	27,310,575	3,180,400
March 25.....	6,479,325	27,498,875	6,290,300
April 1.....	8,994,375	27,155,050	2,130,525
April 8.....	8,682,525	22,216,400	3,741,300
April 15.....	9,332,400	27,304,600	6,007,650
April 22.....	11,448,050	34,203,700	10,985,475
April 29.....	16,665,250	33,144,250	11,181,850
May 6.....	18,729,425	22,724,200	10,020,825
May 13.....	16,712,575	12,827,250	8,592,625
May 20.....	8,219,975	15,004,275	9,222,725
May 27.....	11,465,800	29,692,325	9,645,150
June 3.....	6,050,275	21,700,575	4,775,650
June 10.....	9,827,500	28,562,400	9,477,175
June 17.....	7,209,500	3,468,875	10,099,575
June 24.....	15,094,675	38,452,675	12,923,850
July 1.....	11,638,875	36,108,900	8,377,675
July 8.....	7,987,825	34,617,725	8,008,475
July 15.....	19,523,250	44,563,350	13,273,475
July 22.....	14,949,950	50,699,600	18,915,200
July 29.....	15,395,375	55,980,600	21,080,750
Aug. 5.....	16,116,625	56,908,850	21,587,075
Aug. 12.....	12,846,800	57,721,475	21,565,575
Aug. 19.....	9,355,675	56,613,075	21,058,300
Aug. 26.....	8,078,175	57,375,400	20,675,925
Sept. 2.....	7,987,825	54,653,450	17,296,975
Sept. 9.....	4,831,350	38,438,250	15,372,200
Sept. 16.....	4,635,200	22,353,150	13,173,625
Sept. 23.....	5,236,650	26,251,025	14,569,350
Sept. 30.....	7,410,925	19,911,425	13,937,500
Oct. 7.....	4,280,175	12,638,900	16,577,125
Oct. 14.....	10,211,400	15,357,875	17,433,250
Oct. 21.....	12,585,150	17,353,925	17,944,450
Oct. 28.....	12,430,925	16,793,650	10,274,150
Nov. 4.....	2,354,275	10,112,400	5,394,225
Nov. 11.....	*2,428,800	8,894,550	6,138,425
Nov. 18.....	5,057,175	9,580,700	3,911,350
Nov. 25.....	9,197,100	8,581,275	6,125,200
Dec. 2.....	2,565,375	8,539,075	6,905,300
Dec. 9.....	*1,246,525	9,365,200	8,077,975
Dec. 16.....	3,161,075	14,546,625	15,025,500
Dec. 23.....	4,159,400	15,247,225	12,574,625
Dec. 30.....	4,292,575	19,083,425	9,541,875

*Deficit.

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1906.....	$12,808,650	1897.....	$43,991,450
1905.....	24,450,275	1896.....	27,183,100
1904.....	23,181,750	1895.....	41,797,250
1903.....	14,810,300	1894.....	92,583,675
1902.....	12,938,450	1893.....	15,610,450
1901.....	22,338,500	1892.....	24,076,025
1900.....	16,707,350	1891.....	13,384,250
1899.....	28,263,075	1890.....	6,015,750
1898.....	25,068,775		

Maximum surplus reserve since 1890, $111,023,000, Feb. 3, 1894; minimum, (deficit,) $16,545,375, Aug. 12, 1893; maximum since 1900, $56,308,850, Aug. 6, 1904; minimum, (deficit,) $2,428,800, Nov. 11, 1905.

The following table gives the total reserve loans and net deposits of the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year.

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 6..	$246,596,700	$1,004,653,300	$985,742,800
Jan. 13..	202,110,200	1,005,041,600	997,206,200

The following table gives the same items from the corresponding date last year to the end of 1905:

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Jan. 14..	$304,249,300	$1,064,336,800	$1,119,100,100
Jan. 21..	311,087,000	1,098,811,500	1,165,815,200
Jan. 28..	324,430,700	1,115,942,200	1,180,328,400
Feb. 4..	315,087,000	1,128,005,800	1,196,980,500
Feb. 11..	311,780,000	1,142,106,100	1,202,972,300
Feb. 18..	307,147,400	1,136,012,100	1,192,535,900
Feb. 25..	309,902,900	1,141,281,400	1,179,321,900
Mar. 4..	305,882,200	1,174,423,300	1,139,970,900
Mar. 11..	306,194,600	1,152,920,300	1,157,665,800
Mar. 18..	296,765,700	1,157,078,400	1,174,438,100
Mar. 25..	291,141,800	1,165,701,700	1,160,991,900
April 1..	293,329,900	1,099,289,700	1,138,061,300
April 8..	296,707,300	1,090,750,600	1,128,100,700
April 15..	294,277,900	1,089,611,100	1,139,742,900
April 22..	299,449,200	1,107,294,900	1,151,968,600
April 29..	303,297,400	1,097,992,100	1,146,528,600
May 6..	304,703,900	1,092,121,900	1,143,897,900
May 13..	304,267,500	1,089,716,000	1,150,219,700
May 20..	299,507,900	1,120,126,800	1,165,151,700
May 27..	300,248,100	1,111,923,400	1,155,129,200
June 3..	290,169,700	1,101,285,100	1,136,477,700
June 10..	290,735,700	1,089,530,900	1,128

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

1906

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 13, 1906. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Nat.	$200,000	..	..	.....	200	210
America	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 1, 06	525	550
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 05	265	272
Astor National.	350,000	5	Q	Nov. 1, 05	775	825
Bk. of Discount	100,000	..	..	.....	177	..
Batt'y Pk. Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	..	155
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	Jan. 1, 06	325	..
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	300	..
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	170	185
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	165	..
Chase National.	1,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1906	700	..
Chat'm Nat. ($25)	450,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 06	300	320
Chelsea Exch.	100,000	..	..	.....	180	..
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Dec., 1905	4250	..
Cit's' Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1906	144	150
City. (National).	25,000,000	4	S	Nov 1, 05	275	280
Coal & Iron Nat	300,000	..	..	.....	250	255
Colonial	100,000	6	S	Jan., 1, 06	625	..
Columbia	300,000	6	S	Jan. 1 ,06	400	..
Commerce (Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 2, 05	197	200
Consol'd Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	150	155
Corn Exchange.	2,000,000	..	S	Aug. 1, 05	380	390
East R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	150	160
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	Jan. 1, 06	3500	..
Fifth National.	250,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	350	..
First National.	10,000,000	‡11¼	Q	Jan. 2, 06	785	800
Fourteenth St.	500,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 05	200	..
Fourth Nat.	3,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 1, 06	220	230
Gall'tin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Oct. 6, 05	395	405
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	11	Q	Dec 30, 05	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug 1, 05	160	170
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	Jan. 1, 06	400	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov 1, 05	475	520
Greenwich	500,000	4	S	Nov 1, 05	260	275
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	220	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 03	520	530
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 1, 06	570	590
Interborough	100,000	..	..	.....	150	160
Internat. B'k'g.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	140	150
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 06	235	..
Jefferson	400,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 06	180	..
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 06	500	525
Lincoln Nat.	300,000	4½	Q	Jan. 1, 06	1500	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	8	S	Jan., 1906	320	328
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	263	270
Mechanics' Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	275	285
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	180	190
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 06	260	265
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 1, 06	168	173
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	170	175
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Dec., 1905	390	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	..	..	.....	175	190
Monroe	200,000	..	..	.....	..	125
Mount Morris	250,000	4	S	Nov 1, 05	210	..
Mutual	200,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 06	300	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 05	200	210
New Amst. Nat.	500,000	6	Q	Jan. 6, 06	475	500
N. Y., (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	6	S	July 1, 05	310	320
N.Y. County Nat	200,000	50	S	Jan., 1906	1400	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch	1,000,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 05	200	210
N.Y. Prod. Exch	1,000,000	3½	S	Oct 16, 05	170	180
Nineteenth W'd	200,000	2½	Q	Dec 30,05	350	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	155	..
Nor. Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 06	230	242
Oriental ($25)	750,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	260	270
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Nov 1, 05	245	260
Park (National)	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 06	490	500
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1906	300	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	..	July, 1900	187	193
Plaza	100,000	10	S	Jan. 1, 06	550	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 06	250	..
Royal	100,000	3	..	July 1, 04	110	120
Seaboard Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	310	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	700	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	..	July, 1902	165	175
State	100,000	25	S	Jan. 1, 06	1700	..
34th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	195	..
Twelfth Ward.	200,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	200	..
23d Ward.	100,000	3	S	Aug, 1905	200	..
Union Exchange	750,000	..	..	.....	200	220
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	95
U. S. Exchange.	100,000	..	..	.....	125	150
Wash. Heights.	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
West Side.	200,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	600	..
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	375	..

TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 13, 1906. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	Dec., 1905	185	195
Bankers' Trust.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 1, 06	330	..
B'd & Mtg. Guar	2,000,000	2½	Q	Nov, 1905	400	410
Bowling Green.	2,500,000	4	S	Jan., 1906	225	230
Broadway Tr.	750,000	3	S	Nov. 6, 05	165	170
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 06	410	435
Central	1,000,000	20	Q	Jan. 2, 06	2200	2275
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	400	410
Com'wealth Tr.	500,000	..	..	.....	..	95
Empire	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1906	300	..
Equitable Trust.	3,000,000	5	S	Dec 30, 05	480	520
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Nov. 1, 05	1450	1485
Fifth Avenue.	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30, 05	550	580
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1906	205	225
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30, 05	325	375
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec 30, 05	600	620
Guardian Trust.	500,000	..	..	.....	..	225
Hamilton	500,000	2½	Q	Nov. 1, 05	300	310
Home	500,000	..	..	.....	175	..
Kings County.	500,000	8	Q	Nov. 1, 05	400	435
Knickerbocker.	1,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1906	1000	..
Lawyers' Mtg. In.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 1, 06	183	190
Lawy's Title In.	3,500,000	2½	Q	Nov, 1905	310	325
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	600	615
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1906	300	310
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 05	580	600
Mercantile	2,000,000	7½	Q	Jan, 2, 06	..	900
Metropolitan	2,000,000	5	Q	Jan. 2, 06	600	615
Mtge. Bond Co.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	100	103
Mtg. Invest. Co.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	100
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec., 1905	850	900
Mutual Alliance	500,000	..	..	.....	200	215
Nassau	500,000	4	S	Aug, 1905	250	255
National Surety	500,000	5	S	Aug, 1905	135	150
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec., 1905	1050	1060
N.Y. Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 06	200	210
New York.	3,000,000	5	Q	Dec 30, 05	720	730
People's Trust.	1,000,000	1	M	Jan. 1, 06	330	350
Real Estate.	500,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	330	..
Standard	1,000,000	5	S	Nov 30,05	420	450
Title Guar. & T.	4,375,000	4	Q	Sep 30, 05	650	665
Title Insurance.	1,000,000	3	S	Oct. 3, 05	192	197
Tr. Co. of Am.	1,000,000	6	Q	Jan. 2, 06	750	700
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Jan 10, 06	1400	1450
U. S. Mtg. & T.	2,000,000	12	Q	Dec 30, 05	495	510
United States.	2,000,000	25	S	Jan. 1, 06	1400	1450
Van Norden.	1,000,000	110	Q	Dec 30, 05	315	330
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 06	430	..
Williamsburg	700,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 06	225	235
Windsor	1,000,000	3	..	Dec 31, 05	265	272

GAS COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 13, 1906. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Lt. & Trac	$4,980,800	1	Q	Nov 1, 05	115	120
Do preferred.	9,896,900	1½	Q	Nov 1, 05	104	105
Bay State.	250,000,000	..	..	.....	¼	5-16
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948.	650,000	2½	S	Oct., 1905	98	100
B'klyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	60	70
Do 1st mtg. 5s	500,000	2½	S	Sep., 1905	100	..
Buffalo City.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	9	10½
†Do 5s.	5,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1905	90	91½
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927.	3,450,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	107	109
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1962.	1,500,000	3½	S	Jan., 1906	74	..
††Con. Gas of N. J. 1st con. 5s, 1936.	971,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	90	95
Denver G. & El.	2,850,000	1½	..	Oct 15, 05	70	75
†Do 1st con. 5s, 1949.	2,500,000	3½	S	Nov, 1905	95	96
Do p.l.6s, 1918.	1,000,000	3	S	Oct., 1905	102	104
††Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925.	1,940,000	3	S	Jan., 1906	50	58
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915.	1,500,000	2½	S	Aug, 1905	102	104
Hudson Co. Gas	10,500,000	1½	S	Nov, 1905	108	109
Do 1st 5s.	10,290,000	2½	S	Nov, 1905	107½	108½
Ind'apolis ($50).	2,000,000	2	..	July 3, 00	70	75
††Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1908.	800,000	3	S	Jun, 1904	25	..
††Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924.	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1904	48	53
††Logansport & W. V. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	3	S	Jun, 1904	30	35
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip.	100,000	3	S	Oct., 1905	100	..
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Oct., 1905	106½	110
Mutual	3,500,000	‡5	S	July 10, 05	255	270
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948.	10,635,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	106	110
N.Y. & E.R. 1st 5s, 1944.	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	111	113
Do con. 5s, 1945	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	107	110
North. Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	Nov, 1905	104	106
††Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1924.	1,940,000	2½	S	Sep., 1905	20	34
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937.	762,000	3	S	Jun, 1904	98	100
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944.	2,537,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	98½	101
South. Lt. & Tr. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Sep., 1905	87	90
Standard (N.Y.) 1st 5s, 1930.	1,362,000	2½	S	Nov, 1905	110	112
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	2,047,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	103½	105

FERRY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 13, 1906. Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn	$7,500,000	..	..	.....	4	5½
††Do 5s.	6,500,000	2½	S	Aug 1, 05	50	53
Hoboken con. 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	Nov 1, 05	108½	110½
N. Y. & E. R.	750,000	1½	Q	Dec 15, 05	68	73
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	Nov 1, 05	89	92
N.Y. & Hob. gen. 5s, 1946.	3,300,000	2½	S	Dec 1, 05	108	110
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1905	40	50
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	Dec 1, 05	90	95
Union	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	28	30
††Dols 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	Nov 1, 05	95	96½

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 13, 1906. Bid.	Asked.
Commonwealth.	$500,000	6	S	Jan. 6, 06	130	..
Continental	1,000,000	22½	S	Jan., 1906	1000	..
Empire City.	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	125	..
Germ. Alliance.	400,000	6	S	Jan., 1906	250	..
Germ'n-Amer.	1,500,000	15	S	Jan., 1906	900	..
Germania ($50).	1,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1906	400	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1906	180	..
Hanover ($50).	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1906	160	..
Home	3,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1906	520	550
Nassau ($50).	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1906	215	..
New York.	200,000	3½	S	Aug, 1905	110	..
Niagara ($50).	500,000	10	S	Jan., 1906	400	..
Nor. River ($25)	350,000	5	S	Oct., 1905	205	..
Pacific ($25).	200,000	10	..	Dec., 1901	90	..
Peter C'per ($20)	150,000	5	S	Aug, 1905	180	..
Ph'ix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1905	320	..
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1902	110	..
Un. States ($25).	250,000	3	..	Jan 11, 04	90	..
W'chester ($10).	300,000	10	S	Aug, 1905	450	..
W'sb'g City ($50)	250,000	20	S	Jan., 1906	650	..

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 13, 1906. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Bk. N. ($50)	$3,600,000	$1	Q	Dec 30, 05	90	92
American Can.	41,233,300	..	..	.....	10½	10½
Do preferred.	41,233,300	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 06	70¼	71
Amer. Chicle.	6,000,000	1	..	Dec 20, 05	170	175
Do preferred.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 06	103	106
Am. De F. ($10)	11,500,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Do pf. ($10).	3,500,000	..	..	.....	*1⅛	1½
††Am. Malt. 6s.	3,893,000	2	S	Dec. 1, 05	104	104½
Am. Tobacco.	40,242,200	‡12½	Q	Dec. 1, 05	490	470
Am. Type F'd's.	4,000,000	1	Q	Oct 16, 05	35	40
Do preferred.	1,648,800	1¾	Q	Oct 16, 05	93	100
Am. Writ. Pap.	11,500,000	..	..	.....	4⅞	5¼
Do preferred.	9,500,000	..	..	.....	34⅜	35
††Dols 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	88⅜	88½
Bamberger De Lamar ($10)	5,008,000	..	..	.....	8¼	9
Bethlehem Steel	15,000,000	..	..	.....	31½	32
Do preferred.	15,000,000	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 05	90⅜	91
Bord. C. Milk.	17,500,000	4	S	Aug 15, 05	174	180
Do preferred.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 15, 05	114	116
Boston Copper.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	31⅛	31⅜
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	9½	10
Casein of Am.	5,492,000	..	..	.....	4¼	4⅝
Do preferred.	1,000,000	2	Q	Nov 10, 05	75	85
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	133	135
Cent. Fireworks.	1,400,150	1½	S	Sep., 1905	15	20
Do preferred.	1,267,200	3½	S	Sep., 1905	70	75
Cent. Foundry.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6⅜	7
Do preferred.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	28¼	29¼
††Do 6s.	3,863,000	3	S	Nov 1, 05	82	82½
Chesebr'gh Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	Nov 15, 05	430	450
Chi. Pneu. Tool	6,113,800	1	Q	Oct 25, 05	55	59
Chicago Subway	40,000,000	..	..	.....	50⅜	51¼
Con Refrig'ing.	17,500,000	..	..	.....	6	6½
Con. Rub. Tire.	4,000,000	..	..	.....	*2½	3
Do preferred.	1,149,500	1½	..	Dec., 1900	10	13
††Do deb. 4s.	2,850,300	1½	..	Apr., 1905	30	32
Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg.	6,250,000	1¾	..	Sep 15, 05	23	35
††Cuban 6s, 1898	3,000,000	3	S	Oct., 1905	98	100½
Den. Un. Water	5,000,000	5	..	Apr 10, 05	70	75
Do preferred.	2,500,000	5	..	Oct 10, 05	70	75
Do 1st 5s.	8,000,000	2½	S	July, 1905	102¼	103½
Det. & Mack.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	66
Do preferred.	950,000	2½	..	July 1, 05	90	96
Electric Vehicle.	10,450,000	3	Q	Dec., 1899	17	19
Do preferred.	8,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	21½	23
Empire Steel.	2,281,400	..	..	.....	7½	7¾
Do preferred.	2,500,000	1½	S	July 1, 05	40	42
Gr. C. Cop. ($10)	8,640,000	4	B	Dec 30, 05	30	30½
Gr. C. Gold ($10)	5,000,000	2	..	July, 1905	3⅝	3⅞
Guanajuato Con.	1,925,000	..	..	.....	6⅞	7¼
Guggenheim Ex	13,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 2, 05	290	310
H'sack Water 4s	3,000,000	2	S	July, 1905	94	96½
Havana Tobac.	30,000,000	..	..	.....	31	32
Do preferred.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	20	22
H'ing-Hall-Mar.	700,000	..	..	.....	20	25
Houston Oil.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	12¼	12½
Do preferred.	7,500,000	2	S	Feb 26, 03	47	52
Hud. River Tel.	3,613,200	1¼	Q	Oct 14, 05	85	92
Interbor. R. T.	35,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 2, 05	23¼	23¾
Int. Merc. Mar.	49,333,400	..	..	.....	13½	14
Do preferred.	52,300,800	1	..	.....	36½	36¾
††Do 4½s.	62,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1905	85¼	84
Internat. Salt.	18,750,000	1	Q	Dec. 1, 05	42½	43
††Do 1st 5s.	7,500,000	2½	S	Oct., 1905	70¼	71½
Lackaw Steel.	34,971,400	..	..	.....	76	81
Lah. M'fg Co ($50)	1,827,240	..	..	.....	13	15½
Lorillard (P.) pf.	2,000,000	2	..	Jan. 2, 06	120	150
Mackay Cos.	11,000,000	1	S	Jan. 2, 06	75	80
Do preferred.	35,000,000	1	Q	Jan. 2, 06	70¾	74
Manr. Tran. ($20)	6,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅞	2
Marconi W. T. of America.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	22	23
Marconi W'less of Canada (£5)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*3¼	4
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Sep 30, 05	194	196
Mex. Gov't 5s.	£22,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct., 1903	102⅜	103¼
Mex. Nat. Const. pf. $20 pd. off.	$7,000,000	..	..	.....	11½	12
Mitchell Mining.	5,000,000	1	..	Dec 27, 05	11½	11¾
N. Y. T. & C. Co.	4,000,000	..	..	.....	40½	41
N. Y. & C. Ry.	1,800,000	..	..	.....	34	41

STREET RAILWAYS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 13, 1906. Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909.	$730,000	2½	S	Oct., 1905	101	103
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Oct., 1905	111½	113½
Do imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	108	110
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock.	900,000	¾	S	Jan., 1906	20	34
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	Jan., 1906	94	97
Bway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	3½	Q	Jan., 1906	238	243
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	104	107
B'way Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	107	110
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933.	250,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	100	102
B'lyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1906	238	240
††Do 1st con. 5s, 1941.	6,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	106	108
B'lyn City & N. 1st 5s, 1939.	3,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	110	113
B., Q. C. & Sub. 1st 5s.	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	106	107
Buff. Cross'n 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	Nov, 1905	112	113
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	3¾	Q	Jan., 1906	340	360
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	Nov, 1905	117	121
Cen. P. N. & E. R.	1,800,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1906	205	210
Chris. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	Jan., 1906	170	180
Coney Isl. & B. Do 1st con. 4s, 1948	2,000,000	3	Q	Nov, 1905	280	300
Con. Tr. of N. J.	1,200,000	2	S	Jan., 1906	95	106
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	1½	S	July 15, 05	80	81
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock.	15,000,000	2½	S	Dec., 1905	107½	108½
Do 1st 5s, 1932	1,200,000	1½	..	May, 1899	115	130
Do 5% scr. 1914	950,000	2½	S	Dec., 1905	110	113
Eighth Av. R.R.	1,100,000	3½	S	Aug, 1905	99	101
42d St. & Grand St	1,000,000	3½	Q	Jan., 1906	390	410
Do 1st 6s, 1909	748,000	4½	Q	Dec., 1905	395	415
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st 6s, 1910	186,000	3	S	Jan., 1905	105	108
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,200,000	3	S	Sep., 1905	105	108
Fulton St. 1st 4s, 1936.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	85	90
Grand Rapids Ry	500,000	2	S	Nov, 1905	93	95
Do preferred.	2,000,000	1	..	.....	57	60
Int. T. R. of Buf.	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Nov, 1905	87	92
Do preferred.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	36	38
††Do 4s.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	74	76
J. C., H. & P. 4s	15,715,000	2	S	Jan., 1906	82	83
†† Nassau Elec., Bkn. con. 4s, 1951	13,102,000	2	S	Nov, 1905	74½	75¼
New Orl. Ry.	10,476,000	2	S	Jan., 1906	86	87
Ninth Avenue.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	38	40
Nor. Hudson Co Ry. ext. 5s.	800,000	2	Q	Jan., 1906	185	82
Nor. Jer. St. Ry. 1st 4s, 1943.	900,000	2½	S	Nov, 1905	104	200
Pub. Serv. Corp. Do certfs.	14,000,000	2	S	Nov, 1905	78½	77¼
Rochester Ry.	125,000,000	1	S	Nov, 1905	115	120
Do preferred.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	70	70¾
Do preferred.	2,250,000	1¼	Q	Jan., 1906	105	110
††Do c. 5s, 1930	2,700,000	2½	S	Oct., 1905	94	96
††Do 2d 5s, 1933	1,500,000	2½	S	Dec., 1905	107	106½
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	650,000	2	S	Sep., 1903	102	105
Second Av. stk.	1,862,000	2½	Q	Dec., 1905	82	85
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948	5,184,000	2½	S	Aug, 1905	203	210
Do 1st 5s, 1909	1,800,000	2½	S	Nov, 1905	112½	114½
Do deb. 5s, 1909	216,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	100	102
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan., 1906	100	103
Staten Isl. 5s, 1946	250,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	170	180
So Ferry 1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Oct., 1905	102	106
Stein'y Ry. 1st 6s	1,500,000	3	S	Jan., 1906	103	109
Syracuse R. T. Do preferred.	2,750,000	..	..	.....	116	119
Do gen. 5s, 1946	1,250,000	1¼	Q	Jan., 1906	35	38
T'town, W. P. & M. 1st 5s, 1928	2,500,000	2½	S	Sep., 1905	95	98
34th St. Crosst'n 1st guar. 5s, 1996	300,000	2½	S	Nov, 1905	108	109
28th & 29th St. 1st 5s, 1898.	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1905	103	107
23d Street. Do 1st ext. 6s, 1909	1,500,000	2½	S	Oct., 1905	112	116
Do deb. 5s, 1906	800,000	4½	Q	Jan., 1906	110	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s, 1942.	250,000	3	S	July, 1905	398	415
Wash. R. & El. Do preferred.	2,000,000	2	S	Aug, 1905	103	106
††Do gen. 4s, 1951.	6,500,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 05	110	112

JAN

1906

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Gain in Cash Exceeds All of Friday's Estimates—Surplus Increases Over $12,000,000.

The gain in cash reported by the banks yesterday was larger by several million dollars than the highest of the estimates based on the known movements of money. This increase in cash amounted to $15,603,500 which brings the cash now held by the banks up to $262,110,200. There was practically no change in loans during the past week, but deposits increased by $18,463,400. The surplus reserve, which the previous week had been reduced to about $500,000, increased this past week to $12,808,650. This compares with the surplus of $24,459,275 held by the banks at this time last year.

The items of last week's bank statement, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of Jan. 14, 1905, follows:

	1905.	Increase.	1904.
LIABILITIES.			
Capital ..	$115,972,700	.....	$115,972,700
Profits ..	140,100,900	.....	134,333,700
Deposits.	997,206,200	$18,463,400	1,119,180,100
Circulat'n	52,990,800	77,900	43,020,100
Total..	$1,306,330,500	$13,541,300	$1,412,476,600
ASSETS.			
Loans ...	$1,005,041,800	$383,300	$1,064,336,800
Specie ..	178,328,500	10,093,500	215,591,400
Leg. ten.	83,780,700	4,610,000	88,657,900
Total..	$1,267,150,900	$15,086,800	$1,368,585,100
Res. held	262,110,200	15,603,500	304,249,300
Leg. res..	249,301,550	3,365,850	279,790,025
Surp..	$12,808,650	$12,237,650	$24,459,275

SPECIE MOVEMENT.

Imports, New York, Week Ended Jan. 13.

Finance, Colon, gold bullion	$435
Finance, Colon, silver bullion	274
Havana, Colon, silver bullion	77
Havana, Colon, gold bullion	3,147
Merchant Prince, Barbados, gold bullion	2,852
Santiago, Nassau, gold bullion	20
Vigilancia, Vera Cruz, gold bullion	19,524
Esperanza, Vera Cruz, gold bullion	2,714
Esperanza, Vera Cruz, silver bullion	8,697
Seneca, Tampico, silver bullion	7,293
Seneca, Tampico, gold bullion	592
Tagus, Porto Colombia, gold bullion	3,000
Tagus, Kingston, foreign gold coin	15
Tagus, Kingston, foreign silver coin	615
Tagus, Kingston, American silver coin	45
Amazonense, Barbados, American silver coin	200
Amazonense, Barbados, American gold coin	270
Peninsular, Punta Delgado, American gold coin	20
Peninsular, Punta Delgado, American silver coin	15
Philadelphia, Curacao, American silver coin	24
Philadelphia, Curacao, American gold coin	85
Philadelphia, Curacao, foreign gold coin	1,103
Altai, Porto Colombia, foreign silver coin	1,518
Bremen, Bremen, foreign silver coin	10
Total	$33,155

Exports, New York, Jan. 8 to 13.

Jan. 9—Cedric, Liverpool, silver bars	$32,750
Jan. 9—Cedric, London, silver bars	302,000
Jan. 10—Dictator, Cape Haytien, gold coin, (American)	14,000
Jan. 11—Esperanza, Progreso, gold coin, (American)	2,000
Jan. 12—Philadelphia, London, silver bars	443,450
Jan. 12—Philadelphia, London, silver coin, (South America)	27,200
Total	$821,400

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Jan. 5—St. Louis, Southampton, silver bars	$89,000
Jan. 5—Maraval, Trinidad, silver coin	515
Total	$920,915

Sugar Our Largest Importation.

Of the more than $1,200,000,000 worth of merchandise brought into the United States during the last year more than $150,000,000 worth was sugar. Sugar formed by far the largest single item in this largest importation which the United States has ever made in any single year.

Lincoln Trust Company
Madison Square

The diversity, influence and strength of this Company's Board of Directors enable it to render out-of-town correspondents exceptional opportunities for profitable participations.

WILL EXCHANGE FOR PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION PERPETUAL INTEREST BEARING CERTIFICATES OR OTHER
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TWELFTH WARD BANK.
Directors elected January 9th, 1906, for the ensuing year: George B. Brown, Thomas Simpson, John H. Shipway, H. H. Barnard, William T. Purdy, Carl D. Jackson, Theodore Dieterlen, Louis H. Perlman, Frederick W. Dressel, Enoch C. Bell, F. B. French, Thomas Crawford, Joseph B. Kaiser, James H. Purdy, John H. Duffy, and Richard Webber.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK.
Directors elected January 9th, 1906, for the ensuing year: William S. Beckley, J. Clarence Davies, B. G. Hughes, George M. Mackeller, Jordan L. Mott, Jr., Anton Rinschler, James L. Wells, Charles W. Bogart, John Haffen, and George E. Edwards.

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J. DALZELL BROWN, Vice President and General Manager.

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THE WEATHER.
To-day fair, rain and warmer to-morrow; light northerly winds.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,523. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1906.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SIXTY SAFELY LANDED FROM STEAMER CHEROKEE

Thousands Cheer Rescues by Atlantic City Schooner Alberta.

SHIP PROBABLY IS DOOMED

Captain, Two Mates, and Carpenter Still on Board—A Stewardess Praised for Bravery.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 14.—The passengers and crew of the Clyde Line steamer Cherokee, aground on Brigantine Shoals since Friday last, are safe ashore to-night with the life savers who were imprisoned on the steamer with them. Sixty in all came ashore at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Capt. Archibald, two mates, and the ship's carpenter elected to stay on the stranded steamer.

The Cherokee seems doomed. All day she has been pounding hard against the shoal. She is a mile nearer shore, and the chances to-night are that next Summer she will be an attraction, instead of a steamship. Another twenty-four hours of driving will put her where she may be reached by small boats when calm Summer seas prevail.

The rescue was effected by volunteers from here after the chance of saving those aboard seemed to be growing slim, unless the Sandy Hook Life Savers arrived in time. It was known that they were coming down the coast with their unsinkable boat in tow of a tug, but to the ten thousand watchers on the piers and shore it seemed as if the hours that must elapse before they could arrive would see the wreck split open. Every wave this afternoon broke over the ship and at times the waves rolled to the top of the smokestack. Hours before the rescue the waves had washed out the fires and the hold began to fill with water.

Capt. Mark Casto and a volunteer crew put in the schooner Alberta, which in Summer is used to take out excursionists. The attempt to use the Alberta had been discussed, but seemed almost foolhardy, and it was postponed. But when those willing to man the schooner saw that the Cherokee had listed so that her starboard side was awash they started.

As they went out over the inlet bar they were cheered. Capt. Casto was lashed to the wheel to prevent his being washed overboard, and the men with him, who were to man the sheets, were lashed fast at their posts. All were provided with life belts.

The trip out and into the lee of the steamship was a perilous one, and to the anxious watchers on shore it did not seem that it was possible the schooner would win. She was driven down to her beam ends again and again, but all the time her close-reefed mainsail was driving the schooner closer in to the steamer. It was found impossible to go alongside and it was dangerous to venture within two cable lengths.

The schooner, however, managed to get a line aboard the Cherokee. Then the Alberta was allowed to fall away to leeward and efforts were made to rig up a running sling between the craft, but this could not be done.

A line was run then to the undamaged lifeboat, which trailed the Cherokee, and another was run from the Cherokee to the boat. The boat was manned by the life-savers, who were on board the steamer, and the work of rescue began. By means of a sling the passengers were lowered over the lee rail of the Cherokee into the lifeboat. This was then hauled alongside the Alberta and fended off, while those on board were lifted into the schooner. Then the boat would be hauled back for another load.

The trip back to the inlet was even worse than the outward trip, for the Alberta was more heavily laden, and many times the watchers groaned. Each time that the stanch Alberta stood up again to her task the crowd cheered. The rescued were fairly dragged ashore and rushed away by a crowd of the excited people. The men who had manned the Alberta were lifted on shoulders and carried to hotels, where both rescued and rescuers were warmed and fed.

The passengers who were landed are William W. Handley, Brooklyn, former United States Consul at Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, recently appointed Consul to Trinidad Island; Ensign A. McWalker, United States Navy, detached from the gunboat Yankee, for service in the Bureau of Steam Engineering at Washington; Robert H. Pearson, 115 Edgecombe Avenue, New York, a mechanical engineer, returning from a business trip to Santo Domingo; Louis L. Train, New York, traveling man; Joseph Schwartz, New York, merchant; Edward La Podde, Santo Domingo, merchant; Elias Amaris, a Syrian merchant of Santo Domingo; Filipe Amaris, wife of the Syrian, and two children, Anna and Jose.

The rescued also include seventeen members of the life-saving crews of North and South Brigantine Stations and members of the Cherokee's crew. The passengers left nearly all their possessions aboard the Cherokee.

Capt. Archibald, his two mates, and the ship's carpenter who are standing by the steamship, will remain on board until Capt. Archibald abandons hope of his vessel being saved or he is ordered by his owners to turn her over to the wreckers or the underwriters. The only fire on board is that in the galley stove. The boilers have been dead for twenty-four hours and there was no heat on board last night.

The passengers suffered much. Consul Handley said it was the worst experience of his life. He declared that the passengers were induced to remain on board on Friday by the assurance that the steamship could be easily floated, and anyhow, the shore was close by and help constantly at hand.

When the gale and sea arose yesterday all the passengers became frightened and wished to go ashore in the afternoon, but it was impossible then. No one seemed to lose hope until about 10 o'clock last night, when a big wave climbed aboard and smashed things generally, flooded the firerooms, and put out the fires. The

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CACERES WINS A BATTLE.

Domingo's Future Depends on American Treaty, Morales Says.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, Jan. 14.—A sanguinary and what probably will prove to be the final battle has taken place near Guayubin between the troops of Gen. Caceres, the temporary President of Santo Domingo, and the insurgents. The former were victorious. Several Generals on both sides were killed or wounded.

The gunboat Independencia, which recently went over to the insurgents, intends, on the advice of ex-President Morales, to return to Santo Domingo and surrender if the Government will guarantee the safety of its officers and crew. It is expected also that the Governor of Monte Cristi will follow the advice of Gen. Morales and surrender that place, provided the necessary guarantees as to safety be given.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Jan. 14.—While stretched on a cot in the hospital here to-day Gen. Carlos F. Morales, former President of Santo Domingo, who arrived here yesterday on the United States gunboat Dubuque, declared that the future salvation of Santo Domingo was dependent entirely on the ratification of the pending convention by the United States Senate and the Congress of Santo Domingo.

"Gen. Caceres now indorses the convention, as do the revolutionaries," he added.

The General's broken ankle was the result of the parting of a rope of vines by which he was trying to climb a precipice, and was not caused by a fall from his horse, as has been reported.

SOUND-HUDSON CANAL.

It Is Proposed to Make Westchester an American Venice.

Judge Adam E. Schatz of Mount Vernon is at the head of a project backed by a number of prominent Westchester County capitalists to construct a ship canal to connect the Hudson River and the Sound. The plans call for a canal fourteen miles long, crossing the county from Tarrytown to Portchester. The estimated cost is about $3,000,000.

Another feature of the scheme is to incorporate that part of Westchester County bounded by the canal on the north and the New York City line on the south into the new City of Westchester. The territory within these boundaries has a population of over 200,000, and would make a city of the first class. Judge Schatz estimates that the tonnage of the canal would be more than sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds, and that it would be a money-making enterprise from the start.

"With a canal from the Hudson to the Sound," said Judge Schatz yesterday, "Westchester would be surrounded by water on all sides. It would become the Venice of America, the natural home of New Yorkers. The lower freight rates on coal, building material, &c., resulting from the operation of the canal would bring on an era of tremendous growth in all directions; farm lands would be cut up for residence purposes, houses would go up everywhere, and in a few years the city would have a population of 500,000."

Judge Schatz would not say who the men are behind his project. They do not want their names known at this time, he says. Judge Schatz says that a bill will be submitted to the Legislature this session asking for the appointment of a commission, and that a similar bill may be introduced in the Connecticut Legislature, as the line of the proposed canal will border on that State for several miles. If the Legislature will not take the question up Judge Schatz says that a syndicate of capitalists will be formed to build the canal and operate it as a private venture. Judge Schatz is an expert on the subject of canals, and has worked five years on his plan. He is the inventor of the "Electric Mule" for the towing of canal boats by electricity now in use on the Finlow Canal in Germany.

TWO DROWNED FROM SCOWS.

Washed Overboard in Saturday's Gale Outside Sandy Hook.

Two men and two barges were lost in Saturday night's gale outside Sandy Hook. The tug Eugene Moran, belonging to the Moran Towing Company, towing three barges, belonging to Hughes Brothers & Bangs, attempted to save a man who had been washed overboard. As a result two men were drowned, two barges went adrift, and a third was disabled. One barge went ashore off Conover Light, near Atlantic Highlands; a second drifted on the beach at Port Monmouth, a mile and a quarter away.

Capt. Joel Wooley with the Spermacetti Cove life-saving crew put off to the barges at daylight. The clothes of the man drowned from the barge ashore off Conover Light were found in the cabin. Pay envelopes issued by the Metropolitan Construction Company, foot of Hudson Street, Jersey City, were found. They bore the name John Olsen. The barge off Port Monmouth was overturned.

In the gale the ocean-going tug Ivanhoe lost her propeller off Romer Shoal and lay to all night on Flynn's Knoll. The tug S. C. McCauley took her in tow in the morning.

SHOT FOR STOPPING CREDIT.

Pennsylvania Storekeeper Is Called to His Door and Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Jan. 14.—M. S. Carrazola, who owns a string of department stores in the mining towns of Washington County, was murdered last night in his store at Dunleavy.

Some time ago Carrazola notified his customers that in future he would give them no credit, and that they would have to pay cash for all their goods. He received several threatening letters, demanding that the credit system be reestablished, but he paid no attention to them. Saturday he received another, and his wife begged him to arm himself, but he refused.

As he was about to close his store here last night he was called to the door. A shot was fired from the darkness and he dropped dead.

Fatally Hurt While Coasting.

Harry Gunderson, 9 years old, of 177 Thirty-first Street, Brooklyn, died last night in the Norwegian Hospital of peritonitis resulting from a fall he suffered last Wednesday while coasting on a snow sled on Fourth Avenue. While shooting down a hill near Thirtieth Street the sled struck an obstacle, throwing the boy out. His parents did not know that he had been injured seriously until he became violently ill forty-eight hours later.

THE SOUTHERN'S PALM LIMITED to Florida, also Aiken and Augusta, leaves New York 12:55 P. M. daily, except Sunday; electric lighted. Other high-class trains to Florida and all other resorts for Winter outings. Get full information from A. S. Thweat, M.P.A., 183 or 271 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

RISE OF LABOR PARTY IN BRITISH POLITICS

Defeat of the Conservatives Largely Due to the Unions.

LIBERALS CAN IGNORE IRISH

Probably Will Have a Majority Independent of the Nationalists—Eighty Labor Candidates.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1906.]

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 15.—The impression seems general that something akin to the great popular wave that sent Mr. Roosevelt back to the White House last year is sweeping over this country.

Sixty-six members of the House of Commons have been returned up to date and 52 of them are Ministerialists, classified as 36 Liberals, 9 Laborites, and 7 Nationalists. The net Ministerial gain as figured by The Times is 21.

If the Ministerialists maintain the ratio throughout the General Election there will be less than 150 Unionists in the House of Commons and the straight Liberal majority will be large enough to warrant Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in forgetting that there is such a person in the world as John Redmond.

The Conservatives are not quite certain what it is that is using them up so badly. The chances are that the labor unions are responsible to a very large extent for the disaster already visited on the Balfour-Chamberlain party and will be responsible to a similar extent for what is impending. It looks as though the common people had risen against the party which, they hold, has been managed in the interests of the few and to the detriment of the many.

It certainly was the laboring men's fight that won the seat gained yesterday by the Liberals in London, and the fight was based chiefly on dissatisfaction with the Conservative candidate's course toward labor legislation and other matters in which the laboring classes have been interested in the last ten years, during which he sat in Parliament.

The Times takes this view, remarking editorially:

"The collation of the returns will show a concerted effort, never before attempted on anything like the same scale, to obtain for labor, independently of the old parties, direct and specific representation proportioned to the numerical strength of the working-class electors. Where the laboring classes felt themselves strong enough they have run and usually carried Labor candidates, where they were not so sure they have divided their support between Labor and Liberal candidates, and where they were still less confident they have voted in unprecedented numbers for the Liberal candidates.

"There are 80 Labor candidates or thereabout, and if their success is proportionate elsewhere to what has been done in the north there will be a considerable third party to reckon with, having distinctly defined aims of its own and not much faith in the ordinary politician."

LONDON, Jan. 15.—"We have killed protection. This is the beginning of such a political upheaval as has not been seen in England since the days of the great Reform bill. Manchester has saved herself by her exertions; she will save England by her example."

Thus spoke Winston Churchill Saturday night, and his opinion that free trade has gained a victory is the opinion of the more responsible of the Unionist newspapers, though many of them attempt to explain the result of the elections of Saturday as due more to questions like Chinese labor in South Africa, war, taxation, &c. Nowhere, however, is there hint at minimizing the hurricane that has overtaken the Unionist Party or a suggestion of doing anything but to beat an orderly retreat and save what is possible from the rout.

The question now uppermost in all minds is what fate will befall Joseph Chamberlain at Birmingham.

Mr. Balfour, who lost his seat in Manchester, has had several safe seats offered to him, but as yet he has reached no decision.

SAYS DRINK MENACES WOMEN.

Dr. Peters Thinks Fashionable Tippling Threatens the Republic.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters has discovered that there is inebriety among "society women," and he talked about it yesterday at the People's Meeting in the Epiphany Baptist Church.

"The fashion that encourages women inebriates among the society women of New York," said Dr. Peters, "presents a deplorable outlook for the future of the Republic. The fashionables of this city are establishing a custom which is being followed by millions of American women, to the detriment of the race.

"Closely observe the goings on in the fashionable drinking places of our city, and nine out of ten women drink habitually, their tipples identical with those of men and the calls as frequent, drinking with men and women and alone, at luncheon, at dinner, at supper, and between times, young women and old, to say nothing of the drinking in their own homes, where nobody except their maids see them.

"Fashionable physicians know that I tell the truth. Alcoholism among women is alarmingly on the increase. I appeal to every woman who loves her kind to discourage the custom of social drinking and help to save the womanhood of the Nation from the curse of drunkenness."

GIRLS FIGHT FATAL DUEL.

Rivals in Mexico City Use Knives—One Dying, Other Arrested.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 14.—Two girls, Nicholasa Elizalde and Francisca Fuente, rivals in love, decided to settle their differences by a duel. They met in a field in the suburbs of the city and fought with knives.

The Elizalde girl was stabbed five times and fatally injured. [illegible] has been arrested.

RAILS SPREAD, CARS WRECKED

A Few Cuts the Only Injuries from Accident on the Jersey Central.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 14.—In a wreck of the Newark and Roselle train on the Central Railroad of New Jersey here to-night a dozen persons were slightly cut by flying glass.

The train, southbound, was due at the Elizabethport station at 7:55 o'clock. After it had left the main line and was going slowly around the Broadway curve into the Newark division, the rails spread under the engine.

The engine turned over and the first of the two passenger coaches was torn from its trucks. The windows on one side were smashed by banging against the engine. The fore trucks of the second car left the rails, but the car was undamaged. Those who were cut were all in the first car.

Charles Foster, the engineer, jumped. Thomas Cavanaugh, the fireman, was thrown into a puddle. He, like the engineer, escaped injury.

BLAZE NEAR T. F. RYAN'S.

Chimney Fire Startled Mrs. Kingsland's Guests, but Didn't Rout Them.

A wood fire in a grate in the parlor of the residence of Mrs. George L. Kingsland, 62 Fifth Avenue, set fire to the soot in the chimney last night, and some one who saw the smoke turned in an alarm which brought three engines, two hook and ladder trucks, a Battalion Chief, and a Deputy Chief. Another man rang the doorbell of the Kingsland house and shouted that the house was on fire.

Battalion Chief Shea ordered several firemen to the top of the house with a tarpaulin full of anthracite coal. The coal was dumped down the chimney, cutting the soot from the chimney walls, and the blaze was extinguished.

Mrs. Kingsland was giving a dinner at the time, but her guests were assured that there was no danger and remained indoors.

The Kingsland house is next door to the home of Thomas F. Ryan, and is one of the few old-fashioned four-story mansions left on lower Fifth Avenue.

KLAW & ERLANGER EXPLAIN.

Tell Mansfield They Have Not Closed Theatres to Bernhardt.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—Richard Mansfield, who arrived here to-day for a two weeks' engagement, to-night gave out the following correspondence supplemental to the telegram sent by him yesterday to Klaw & Erlanger, theatrical managers in New York, asking them to open their theatres to Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, and thus avoid the danger to her health incurred by playing nightly in a tent:

New York, Jan. 13.

Richard Mansfield:
We fear that you h[illegible] Mme. Bernhardt's ma[illegible] theatres of their own [illegible] us for any dates. The[illegible] necessity of her playi[illegible] K

Philadelphia, Jan. 14.

Klaw & Erlanger:
The statement that you had declined to book Mme. Bernhardt in your theatres is generally believed, and if it is not true the public, as well as I, have been imposed upon, and I am very glad to have afforded you the opportunity of making a public denial.
RICHARD MANSFIELD.

MAY YET WIN MISS BUSCH.

Home of Her Family Said to be Scharrer's Headquarters.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—Although Lieut. Edouard Scharrer relinquished his quarters at the Southern Hotel two nights ago with the apparent intention of leaving the city, he appeared at Faust's restaurant last night, where he took supper with Adolphus Busch. Moreover, his mail is said to be addressed to the Busch residence these days, and his hand baggage, which was removed from the Southern, is also said to have been sent to the family home.

According to rumor Mr. and Mrs. Busch are soon to start for their home at Pasadena, Cal., where Miss Wilhelmina Busch is now quartered. The presence of the German Lieutenant leads to the report that he may accompany them, and members of the family do not deny it. From Pasadena comes the information that the Busch Winter home there has been completely overhauled and decorated, and that there is every indication that elaborate social entertainments are to take place there soon.

ODELL MEN SCENT A PLOT.

Say Club Dinner Is to be Packed Against Him—Story Scouted.

Friends of ex-Gov. Odell are charging that the Higgins-Roosevelt men have planned to pack the annual dinner of the West Side Republican Club, which is to be held next Friday at the Waldorf-Astoria, with enemies of the State Chairman, for the purpose of making a telling demonstration against him.

They say that L. E. Quigg, former Congressman, has bought 100 tickets for the dinner and has distributed them among up-State Senators and Assemblymen who are hostile to Odell.

W. H. Traforth, Chairman of the Press Committee of the West Side Republican Club, said last night: "The story is a little exaggerated; Mr. Quigg bought only fifty tickets to the dinner. I don't know what he did with them; he certainly had a right to do with them as he chose."

Mr. Traforth said the complete list of speakers hadn't been decided upon yet, but that the following were expected to say something: Gov. Higgins, Speaker James W. Wadsworth, Herbert Parsons, President of the Republican County Committee; Congressman W. S. Bennet, Congressman Watson of Indiana, and Congressman Bonynge of Colorado.

THREW FANS AT SINGER.

Visitors to Derby Resent the Song "Gee! Ansonia's a Lonesome Town."

Special to The New York Times.

ANSONIA, Conn., Jan. 14.—The rendition of "Gee! Ansonia's a Lonesome Town," by Miss Maxine Elliott Butler at the fair given last night by the Daughters of Isabella, in Gould Armory, Derby, has caused enmity between the Daughters of the sister cities.

A large delegation of the Ansonia lodge visited the fair, and everything went along merrily until Miss Butler sang the song. It dealt principally with the Daughters of Ansonia, telling them that they were extremely slow, did not know how to dress, were homely creatures, and belonged in a lonesome town.

The visitors listened to two verses, but finally arose in a body and hurled books, rubbers, fans, and other missiles at Miss Butler.

Apolog[illegible] gallery, and the [illegible]

SCANT HOPE LEFT FOR MARSHALL FIELD

At Midnight His Death Was Expected Any Moment.

HIS ATTORNEY AT HIS SIDE

Comes from Chicago on a Hurry Call—Patient's Recuperative Power Seems Gone.

The last bulletin from the physicians attending Marshall Field, the Chicago merchant, ill of pneumonia at the Holland House, was issued at 10:45 o'clock last night. It said:

Mr. Field has lost ground during the day and the outlook is less favorable.
WALTER B. JAMES.
E. G. JANEWAY.
FRANK BILLINGS.

No more news came from the sick room till midnight, when a message was sent to the reporters waiting in the corridor that they had better not leave the hotel. It seemed then as if Mr. Field's death were a matter of minutes rather than hours.

Yesterday morning's bulletin was distinctly unfavorable. It was issued at 10 o'clock and read:

Since the change for the worse last (Saturday) evening Mr. Field has made no improvement, and while the outlook is less favorable, it is not hopeless.
WALTER B. JAMES,
E. G. JANEWAY,
FRANK BILLINGS.

Mrs. Field, Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr., her two children, and Stanley Field, a nephew, were in constant attendance at the patient's bedside. William G. Beal, Mr. Field's Chicago attorney, who arrived by the Twentieth Century Limited on Saturday, was also in the sick room during the greater part of yesterday.

Mr. Beal left Chicago on Saturday on the Twentieth Century Limited and hastened to the hotel the minute the train reached New York. He went upstairs at once and was in the Field suite nearly all day. Mr. Field is known to have been conscious during the day, but no one would say whether or not he was making his will or what his conference with his counsel showed. Mr. Beal, when asked about it, replied:

"It was a conference of counsel and client. You really can't expect me to divulge that."

Some hope of Mr. Field's life being prolonged was entertained by Stanley Field early in the evening. He told a friend in the corridor of the hotel then that his uncle's condition was more favorable than it had been in the morning, and that he believed there was some hope of his recovery.

DENIES EX-WIFE'S CHARGES.

Prof. Gunton Says She Has Been Divorced Three Times.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 14.—Prof. and Mrs. George Gunton, who were served with papers in two suits in New York last week by the process server throwing papers into an automobile in which they were riding, are guests at the Hotel Park-in-the-Pines, Aiken. The suit against Prof. Gunton is brought by Mrs. Amelia R. Gunton, from whom he obtained a divorce in a South Dakota court, and the suit against Mrs. Rebecca Lowe Gunton, Prof. Gunton's present wife, is for the alleged alienation of his affections.

Prof. Gunton said to-day concerning the divorce that his former wife was fully advised and requested to appear, but declined to do so.

"As proof that she was fully informed," he continued, "she had a long letter written to Judge Bennett, the trial Judge in South Dakota, asking him not to grant the decree. The long rigmarole about her having helped in my literary work is mere stuff. She never wrote a line nor suggested a line.

"It might have been well when advising her friends to talk for the press to have informed them that she had been divorced three times, so that my proceeding was not altogether novel."

KILLED OR MAIMED, 17,700.

Year's Casualties Near Pittsburg Exceed Those of Some Big Battles.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 14.—According to statistics gathered by insurance men, more persons are killed or maimed in Allegheny County in peaceable pursuits in one year than are numbered on the casualty list of some great battles of history. The statistics for the last year for the iron and steel mills and blast furnaces show, killed or wounded, 9,000; in other mills, shops, and factories, 4,000. The coal mines are 400 more, and the railroads furnish an additional 4,300, making a total of 17,700 persons killed or injured. There are thousands of casualties that are not reported.

According to employers, most of the accidents occur through the carelessness of employes. The frequency of accidents and deaths in the Edgar Thomson Mills has caused Chief Factory Inspector J. C. Delaney to announce that he will investigate that plant next month. Of all the casualties in the last year only ninety-two cases came under the notice of the State Factory Inspector.

CENTRAL'S SIGNAL ORDER.

$2,000,000 Contract for Safety Devices on Its Electric Zone.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 14.—The New York Central Railroad awarded to the General Railway Signal Company of this city yesterday a contract for interlocking and block signals amounting to $2,000,000. This will tax the capacity of the Rochester plants for eighteen months.

The equipment is intended for the zone of electric motive power extending about twenty-five miles from the Grand Central Station. The system of signals is the most comprehensive ever devised by any railroad. It is designed to insure the highest possible degree of safety to the traveling public.

Willcox Sees the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Postmaster Willcox of New York and Senator Hale [illegible] the President's callers at the White House to-night.

MRS. MORRIS WORSE.

Cannot Sleep and Does Not Respond to Medical Treatment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Mrs. Minor Morris, who was prostrated in consequence of violent treatment last week at the hands of the White House policemen, does not respond to treatment, and her physician regards the case as a very grave one. Dr. Morris gave out the following statement to-night in response to an inquiry as to his wife's condition:

"Mrs. Morris is perceptibly worse than she was yesterday. She is unable to get any sleep, and each day has a congestive chill. Her system seems to be in a state of utter collapse, and medicine has little effect on her."

DUCHESS OPERATED UPON.

Mother of the Duke of Manchester Progressing Favorably.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Dowager Duchess of Manchester (formerly Consuelo Yznaga) underwent a rather severe operation yesterday.

She is reported to be progressing favorably.

STEAMER IRIS WRECKED.

Norwegian Steamship Was Bound for Denmark from American Ports.

ESBJERG, Denmark, Jan. 14.—The Norwegian steamer Iris, commanded by Capt. Devig, which sailed from New Orleans on Dec. 9 via Norfolk Dec. 19 for this port, has been wrecked on Horns Reef in the North Sea about twenty miles to the westward from here. All the members of her crew with the exception of one fireman were rescued. It is believed that the vessel and her entire cargo will become a total loss.

The Iris was built at Bergen in 1902. She was of steel, measured 245 feet in length and registered 859 tons net. C. Knoow & Co. of Bergen, Norway, were her owners.

TROLLEY CAR HITS SURREY.

Woman Unconscious and May Die—Two Men and Children Hurt.

Levi Cohen of 406 South Third Street, Williamsburg, his wife, and two children, Jenny, aged 8, and Katherine, aged 6, and his father-in-law, Henry Walowitch, were returning from a day's outing in Jamaica in a two-seated surry late last night.

At the corner of Johnson Avenue and Broadway the vehicle was struck by a Broadway trolley car. It was tipped over and all the occupants were thrown to the street.

Mrs. Cohen was hurled a considerable distance and landed on her head. She was taken unconscious to the Eastern District Hospital and is suffering from concussion of the brain and internal injuries which may cause her death.

The two children, Cohen, and his father-in-law had a lucky escape, but received painful bruises on their heads and bodies.

GEORGE J. BUSSE A SUICIDE.

Manhattan Dry Goods Man Kills Himself by Inhaling Gas.

After suffering for years from melancholia, George J. Busse, a New York merchant, who lived at 156 Meadow Lane, New Rochelle, committed suicide Saturday night by inhaling gas through a tube. His body was found yesterday morning in the sewing room, on the third floor of the house, by his wife.

On a table was a letter addressed to his wife, in which he said he had suffered so much from business cares that he could endure it no longer, and begged forgiveness for ending his life.

Mr. Busse was a member of a Manhattan dry goods firm. His wife told the police that her husband had long been in low spirits, and that some years ago he tried to kill himself by jumping through a porthole of a steamer. Mr. Busse was forty years of age and had been married twenty years.

A RUBBER TRUST IN MEXICO.

Rockefeller and Aldrich Syndicate the Guayule Industry.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 14.—The Continental Rubber Company, a thirty-million-dollar corporation, in which United States Senator Aldrich and John D. Rockefeller are largely interested, has obtained options on all the rubber manufacturing plants in Mexico. These concerns manufacture crude rubber from the guayule plant, which grows wild throughout Central and Northern Mexico.

Since the discovery was made, about two years ago, that crude rubber could be extracted from the guayule plant nearly $3,000,000 has been invested in the industry. The Continental Rubber Company is erecting a rubber factory at Torreon, Mexico, to cost $500,000.

ELECTRIC CAB HIT HIM.

Adolph Ludwig, a Jeweler, Probably Mortally Hurt—Vehicle Sped On.

Adolph Ludwig of the firm of A. Ludwig & Sons, 75-77 Nassau Street, manufacturing jewelers, while waiting for a south-bound Madison Avenue car at 9 o'clock last night at the corner of 122d Street and Madison Avenue, was knocked down by an electric cab. It was on the wrong side of the street, and rang no bell. The chauffeur shouted when he was almost upon Mr. Ludwig and veered the cab a little out of its course. Mr. Ludwig was confused and ran right into it.

He was tossed in the air. At his home, 51 East 122d Street, it was found that his skull was fractured, his right leg broken below the knee, his right shoulder dislocated, and his face cut below the right eye. He is sixty years old and his recovery is doubtful.

The cab did not stop. There were two passengers in it, and it dashed along 123d Street without slackening speed. A crowd followed it as far as Second Avenue and then gave up the chase.

FRANCE RECALLS TAIGNY.

French Interests in Venezuela in American Envoy's Hands.

CARACAS, Thursday, Jan. 11, Via Port of Spain, Trinidad, Jan. 14.—The Venezuelan Government having continued to abstain from renewing relations with France through M. Taigny, the French Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Russell, the American Minister, yesterday afternoon delivered a note to Venezuela on behalf of France, severing relations between the two countries.

The archives and interests of France remain in the hands of Mr. Russell.

M. Taigny has been recalled.

Communication by way of the French Cable Company's line is prohibited and dispatches must be sent by way of Trinidad.

PRESIDENT CHARGES BRIBERY IN CONGRESS

Tells Insurgents They Can Inform Babcock Some Are Corrupt.

THE ACCUSATION IS RESENTED

Statehood Bill Rule May Be Defeated, Philippine Bill Amended, Rate Bill Opposed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Following the President's unprofitable interview yesterday with Representative Steenerson, in which he told the Congressman he would have withheld patronage from him if he had known Steenerson was going to oppose the Statehood bill, came to-night the revelation that the President had made charges of bribery against the insurgents.

This accusation, according to high authority, was made by the President on Friday when he summoned the Missouri delegation before him and tried to beat them into line for the Statehood and Philippine bills. His language is given by this gentleman as follows:

"There is money being used on the Hill to defeat this bill. It is being used by the railroad and mining interests, and some of the insurgents are getting it. And," added the President, with significant emphasis, "you can tell Babcock I said so."

The Missourians decided to suppress this feature of the discussion in the informal caucus they held after they left the White House. But their irritation against the President was strong, and they gradually began to talk of the charge. Some of them reported the President's language to the insurgent leaders, and the result is that the bitterness of feeling among the insurgents is intensified a hundredfold.

Mr. Babcock said to-night that the members of the Missouri delegation had not yet told him of the President's charge of bribery.

"It is news to me," he said, "and I am sorry to hear that the President has made any such charge, for it is absolutely untrue. The Statehood bill is beaten and everybody who knows anything about it knows that fact."

Mr. Babcock said he would rise to a question of personal privilege in the House to-morrow morning to deny the story that he is recalcitrant because of pique at not being appointed Chairman of the Appropriations or Ways or Means Committee.

"I never wanted such a place," he said, "and should have refused it if it had been offered to me. I could not take it because of my health, and would not have it for Rockefeller's money. My record on the Statehood bill is absolutely consistent. I have always been opposed to the admission of Arizona and New Mexico jointly or separately, but I am for Oklahoma."

Hitherto every effort made by the President and the Speaker to drag the insurgents into line has had a boomerang effect. Arguments which have never failed in the past have been used this time without the slightest result except to anger the men to whom they have been addressed.

At the beginning of the fight the Speaker made an unfortunate reference to the mining camp States, which infuriated the Representatives and Senators from that part of the country. Mr. Cannon's argument was to the effect that no more sagebrush States were wanted in the Senate to outweigh the influence of the more important States, such as Illinois and New York. Whatever hope there might have been of capturing the insurgents from the States thus described was dissipated, and this probably accounts, in part, for the tartness of the language employed to the Speaker's face yesterday by Mr. Mondell of Wyoming.

The Speaker declared at the beginning of last week that he would not call on the White House for help, because he could handle the situation himself. He was obliged to do so, however, and yesterday and Friday the President entered the lists and began the task of personally interviewing Congressmen. His labors have been as fruitless as the Speaker's, and in addition they have exasperated the persons interviewed more than have Mr. Cannon's.

The outlook to-night is that the rule on the Statehood bill will be beaten by a comfortable majority whenever it is brought in, and that the Philippine bill will be amended in some form. The next fight will come over the Railroad Rate bill, and there are indications of dissatisfaction in the camp of some of the President's strongest supporters. Yesterday he gave his approval to Col. Hepburn's bill, and this has been a severe shock to the men who fought and won his battle against Hepburn on the railroad rate proposition in the last Congress.

Kicked to Death by a Horse.

Michael Hanan, a stableman, was kicked to death by a vicious stallion last night in the stable of Daniel Marshall, at 190 South Eighth Street, Williamsburg. Hanan was grooming the stallion when the animal kicked him in the head, crushing his skull. When Marshall went to the stable in search of Hanan the stallion broke the halter and bit and kicked him. His cries were heard by several men, who rushed in and beat the animal off.

CHARGES AGAINST PRIOR ON 'CHANGE A YEAR AGO

Complainant Shows Letters Accusing Broker of Bucketing.

SAYS HE WANTED REVENGE

Dismissed Employe of Cleveland Firm Sought Inquiry by the Board of Governors Here.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 14.—In recent dispatches from Cleveland it was said that the Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange had previous information as to the questionable transactions of L. W. Prior, the Cleveland broker, who committed suicide last Tuesday. The New York Board of Governors, in reply, declared that it had been in total ignorance of the "bucketing and scalping operations" carried on by Prior for several years.

C. W. Heaton, an employe of Denison, Prior & Co. for several years until Jan. 2, 1905, gave out to-night a statement, with letters, bearing on this controversy. Heaton asserts that the manner of his dismissal, without cause or reason, a personal attack made upon him by Prior, and others, and treatment he suffered at the hands of several persons connected with the firm were sufficient to provoke retaliation.

To this end he sought and obtained interviews with C. I. Hudson, W. W. Heaton, and other members of the New York Stock Exchange at their offices in New York City. The conversation between himself and Mr. Hudson brought out no specific charges. To W. W. Heaton, however, of the firm of Day & Heaton, 6 Wall Street, he gave information, the result of which is shown in copies of the letters which later passed between the Heatons and Charles L. Burnham, Assistant Secretary of the New York Stock Exchange.

Mr. Heaton visited New York on Jan. 4 and 5, 1905, more than a year before Prior's suicide. W. W. Heaton on that occasion, it is asserted, said that he would present to the proper officials of the Stock Exchange any information bearing on the Prior matter which might be furnished to him. A few days after his return from New York C. W. Heaton wrote as follows:

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 23, 1905.

Mr. William Weaver Heaton, Day & Heaton, Brokers, New York.

My Dear Mr. Heaton: I daresay you will readily recall the conversation we had in your office early last month, in which I intimated that a brokerage firm here, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, had been guilty of "bucket-shop" transactions and of "scalping" customers.

I remember the severity of penalty attaching to such transactions as stated by yourself, and hesitated at that time in naming the culprit. Now I have no such hesitation, and without parley, have to say that the member so offending is L. W. Prior of the firm of Denison, Prior & Co., 309 Garfield Building, this city. I do not care to place particulars on paper, but if you care to take the matter up I am ready to give your investigators such evidence as will leave no doubt that the charge is true. I understand you have a special officer for such investigations, and as you told me your people were not only willing but anxious to ferret out such offenders, I will place in his hands the evidence in my possession.

A letter addressed to —— will reach me, or where I can be found. I have the very best reason for making this statement. Very truly yours, C. W. HEATON.

It was not until March 4 that Mr. Heaton received this reply:

New York, March 2, 1905.

Mr. C. W. Heaton, Cleveland, Ohio:

Dear Sir: I have your letter of the 23d of February and shall put the matter in the hands of proper persons. Of course if the matter is taken up by the Stock Exchange we would expect you or some other responsible person to appear in the matter.

Very truly yours, WILLIAM W. HEATON.

Two days later the following letter was sent:

Cleveland, Ohio, March 6, 1905.

Mr. William W. Heaton, Day & Heaton, 6 Wall Street, New York:

Dear Sir: Referring to your favor of 2d inst. in reply to mine of 23d ult., I beg to say that in case it is inconvenient for me to be in New York to appear in the case mentioned, I will be glad to furnish an affidavit covering all the facts in my possession, which, with the records of the telephone company will, I think, be convincing enough to satisfy any jury of the guilt of party mentioned.

It may be a question in your mind as to my object in placing this matter before your people, and I will be frank enough to say that it is not so much my love of the Stock Exchange and its protection as to avenge myself for the brutal and cowardly treatment bestowed upon me by two or more persons connected with the firm complained of. It would not be a gratifying subject to yourself personally, or I would state just what that treatment consisted of; but at the proper time all the facts will be set forth in an affidavit, which a duly qualified officer of the Stock Exchange may obtain by addressing me as below.

obedient servant, CHARLES W. HEATON.

That W. W. Heaton placed this information before the Board of Governors or other authoritative committee without delay is indicated by the next letter:

New York Stock Exchange,
Secretary's Office, New York, March 20, 1905.

C. W. Heaton, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Sir: I am instructed by the Committee of Arrangements of this exchange to say that if you so desire you may send them the information referred to in your communication of Feb. 23 ultimo and March 6 inst., addressed to Mr. W. W. Heaton of this exchange. Yours truly,

CHARLES L. BURNHAM, Assistant Secretary.

Then follows a letter to Mr. Burnham, setting forth a long list of charges against Prior, substantially the same as has been obtained lately through other sources and published at length. In part, the statement reads:

Cleveland, Ohio, March 28, 1905.

Charles L. Burnham, Assistant Secretary, New York Stock Exchange, New York:

Dear Sir: Your favor of 20th inst. was delayed in reaching me, owing to my change of business address.

In reference to the matter in hand, I have to say that my memorandum book, containing over 100 instances of "shady" transactions, was taken from me by surreptitious methods, and I was afterward personally assaulted by L. W. Prior and several of his henchmen, who had learned from my memorandum book the information I had against them.

Having lost this, therefore, I am unable to give all names, dates, and stocks involved in the "scalping" operations, but am ready to affirm by affidavit that during the year 1903 (according to telephone company's records) the firm referred to had a wire leased to Akron, Ohio, between May 6 and July 1; that I operated it; that acting under orders of my superiors I filled numerous orders from the stock tape placed before me, immediately upon the quotation appearing at which the order was placed.

Becoming particularly dangerous, this service was abandoned, and small orders were placed with a local concern known as —— (mentioning a bucket shop.)

William Weaver Heaton said last night that a man who introduced himself as C. W. Heaton of Cleveland had come into his office, said that he intended to establish himself as a broker in Cleveland, and asked how he could make New York connections. W. W. Heaton said:

"I told the man that we could not entertain any plan of that nature. The man was a perfect stranger to us. If he said anything about Prior, Dennison & Co., it did not impress me, for I have no recollection of it. I cannot recall having received any letter or having written any reply."

C. I. Hudson said he also had had a visit from the man on the same errand, adding:

"We understood that the man had been a telegraph operator with Prior's firm and had been discharged. His references did not please us, and we told him we did not care to make any Cleveland connections just at present.

"A week ago we received a letter from him in which he made certain charges against the Prior firm. As we did not know the man, except that he had been discharged from the employ of Prior, Dennison & Co., we did not feel that we could do anything in the matter. We wrote him a letter saying that after a careful consideration of his proposal about becoming his correspondents here, we could not entertain it. The letter was not more than six lines long. I have never heard of any of Prior's fraudulent bonds turning up in this city. I heard of one having been sold in Rochester."

SAVED WIFE AND CHILD, THEN DIED IN FLAMES

Friemen Almost Reached Hart as a Timber Felled Him.

OTHER TENANTS RESCUED

Many Narrow Escapes from Death in an Apartment House Blaze—Furnace Inquiry May Result.

John A. Hart, 30 years old, an insurance agent living on the top floor of the four-story apartment house at 68 West Ninety-sixth Street, was burned to death in a fire that gutted the structure early yesterday morning. His death followed his successful attempt to help the firemen rescue his wife and their four-year-old son, Carroll. The boy and another child, John Jordan, 10 years old, living on the third floor, were painfully burned. The Jordan boy died in the J. Hood Wright Hospital early this morning. All the other tenants escaped injury.

The fire was discovered by Mrs. Margaret Healey of 771 Amsterdam Avenue, who does housework for the tenants. She entered the house at 7 o'clock, and when she opened the front door a thick cloud of smoke burst upon her. She gave the alarm, and a neighbor called the Fire Department. Mrs. Healey pounded on the parlor window on the first floor and aroused Dr. Albert E. Meyer and his wife. Some of the men who had responded to Mrs. Healey's cries tried to enter the house, but the smoke and flames drove them back.

On the second floor lived Keating Hulbert, his wife, and his sisters-in-law, the Misses Mary and Kate Derby. John Jordan and his wife and their ten-year-old son lived on the third floor, while on the top floor lived Hart and his wife and child.

Jordan took his wife to the front of their apartment and handed her out to the firemen. Fireman Fred Desbrow, driver for Deputy Chief Binns, climbed into the window, took the boy out of his bed, and down a ladder.

The Harts, on the top floor, were the last to be reached by the firemen. They were at the front windows, crying for help. Firemen Stafford and O'Keefe of Engine 56 mounted on a ladder to the window where Mrs. Hart and her son were, and the husband handed them out to the firemen. They were passed down to the street, Mrs. Hart being unhurt and the boy somewhat burned. The firemen expected Hart to follow, but instead he went into the back of the apartment, and they could not find him in the smoke.

Firemen O'Keefe and Keenan went to the back of the house and mounted by scaling ladders to the top floor. As they reached a window, they saw Hart in the midst of the smoke and flames. The bathrobe which he had thrown on, was ablaze. Keenan smashed the window and reached in to drag Hart out. His hand touched Hart's bathrobe but, as he closed his fingers upon it, a burning timber fell upon Hart and felled him to the floor. A great rush of flame followed, and the firemen were driven back.

Coroner Shrady, who held an inquiry, said he thought the fire started from the furnace in the basement. He said he believed there were defects in this furnace, and he intimated that he might present the matter to the Board of Health, with a view of obtaining an examination of furnaces of apartment houses.

SIXTY SAFELY LANDED FROM STEAMER CHEROKEE

Continued from Page 1.

water poured into the cabins, down gangways, and into staterooms and berths.

Capt. Archibald did everything possible to calm the fears of his passengers and had hot coffee served frequently from the galley, the only place where fire could be kept. The men on duty took short tours and warmed themselves by the same fire.

Capt. Archibald never gave up hope that he would be able to resume his trip to New York until this morning about 10 o'clock. He had just signaled that all were well when he received a signal message from the managers of the Clyde Line to send the steamer's passengers, mail, and papers ashore at any cost. The life guards aboard the steamer said there was no hope, for the wind was still blowing a gale of thirty-five miles an hour.

When the Cherokee ran her nose into the sand of the treacherous Brigantine Shoals on Friday there was no fear for the safety of the vessel or those on board. The sea was comparatively smooth, and the steamer was so light on the sand that it was expected she would be floated at the next high tide. The life crews from Atlantic City, Absecon, South Brigantine, and Brigantine immediately went to the rescue, but they were assured that there was no danger. Some of the passengers became a little anxious and wanted to be landed, but this the Captain would not permit without orders from the company, so all hands decided to make the best of it. At the request of the Captain the South Brigantine life savers remained aboard the steamer.

In the night a northeast storm set in, causing the sea to become choppy and sending the vessel deeper into the sand. Daylight Saturday found the storm in full blast, making it impossible to launch a boat or for a boat from shore to come near the steamer. A heavy rain set in, and later in the day a fog settled down and the vessel was lost to view. The wind churned up the sea and caused breakers to dash against the vessel with such violence that the passengers and crew had to leave the deck.

The fog settled down on the scene. All night the life guards of the three stations watched for a slight moderation of the storm, but it did not come until noon, when there was a fall in the wind. A few minutes later it was decided that the Alberta, with Capt. Casto and a picked crew, should try to reach the Cherokee.

The passengers have many tales to tell of their experience.

"Mrs. Palmer, the stewardess, never once lost her nerve in all the frightful suspense of last night," said Joseph Schwartz. "She devoted her time to the one other woman and two little children on board, and set every man in the hatch-battened cabin an example of how to keep a stiff upper lip in time of danger."

"Every one on board was surprised when the Cherokee went ashore," said Consul Handley. "Capt. Archibald had been sounding all Friday morning, and a few minutes before the crash came he said he was not less than twenty miles from shore. When darkness came on Friday we began to realize our danger. When the storm arose the vessel tossed from one side to the other. First the collision bulkheads gave way, then the fore and aft bulkheads.

"At noon yesterday the waves had disabled the engines and the boilers were thrown from their positions in the night. The passengers and members of the two life guard crews assembled in the forward cabin and sang songs, told stories, and gave amateur performances to keep up courage. None of us slept. Driven from below, we assembled in the galley and this morning ate fruit cake, the last of the food on the vessel, for our breakfast. When the life guards told us this morning that their boats could not live in the high sea, we expected the worst.

"You can imagine the joy we felt when we saw the Alberta making for us shortly before noon."

"I must criticise the officers for much of their conduct," said Mr. Pearson of New York. "A rule of the Clyde Line requires all lights on its vessels to be put out at 10:30 P. M. As a consequence the Cherokee was in darkness on Friday night. If the Cherokee had broken in two in the night not a soul on board could have found a life preserver. We were compelled to grope about, helping to keep each other from being washed overboard or being killed by pieces of timber dashing about the deck and heavy objects shifting about in the cabins."

L. F. Train, a New York traveling man, suffered a collapse late to-night and is in a critical condition at the Inlet Hotel. His family has been notified.

The steamer had twenty-one sacks of United States mail, which were removed to-day and forwarded.

SANDY HOOK LIFE SAVERS OFF.

Start in Their Boat for the Cherokee, Though She Didn't Need Them.

Special to The New York Times.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Jan. 14.—Not knowing that the Cherokee's passengers and crew were already within sight of rescue, Capt. Trevonian Patterson and the crew of the Sandy Hook Life Saving Station put off from here at 11 o'clock this morning in their new auto lifeboat, towed by the tug Catherine Moran, to go to the steamer's aid. Late to-night they had not returned.

The men were all in their boat with life preservers strapped on so that when they arrived at the wreck no time should be lost in transshipping. The mainmast was stepped and a hood rigged to protect the crew from the tremendous seas which dashed over the boat continuously.

Observers along the beach could see the lifeboat rise on the seas and then sink into the troughs. Sometimes only the top of her mast was to be seen, and again at times the craft was so long below the line of vision that the observers feared she would never be visible again.

At one time the Moran had to go slow. More than a thousand feet of hawser was paid out astern, so that the lifeboat might ride easier. No sail was set as long as she was in sight from Sandy Hook, but it was expected that further down the coast a sail would be set to steady her. Capt. Patterson and his crew had a sail of seventy miles before them. They must have been wet to the skin before they were an hour off the Hook.

They expected to reach Brigantine Shoals in six hours, but after Sunday morning's gale the seas ran to terrific heights and progress was slow.

The crew includes Chester A. Lippincott, Edward J. Worth, Samuel Vandeveer, Harry Smith, Elwood Butler, Lauren Tilton, Thomas Gaskill, and Capt. Trevonian Patterson. They are well known for their rescue of the crew of the stranded steamer Drumzeler off Fire Island a year ago.

THROUGH FLOOR WITH STOVE.

Floor Gave Way and Mrs. Ward Fell Into Cellar—Badly Hurt.

Mrs. Anna Ward of Washington Street, Bloomfield, N. J., was standing in front of the kitchen range to-day, when a section of the floor gave way and she was precipitated into the cellar with great force.

The stove would have probably fallen upon and killed her but for the fact that one of its legs caught in a gas pipe, which stopped it in its fall.

Mrs. Ward was rendered unconscious. Dr. John D. Moore found that she was suffering from severe contusions on her head and body. Her condition is serious.

WIFE DEAD, HE SHOT HIMSELF.

Helpmeet of 28 Years Gone, Mulcrone Had Nothing to Live For.

John Mulcrone, a machinist at the navy yard, was at the bedside of his wife Mary in St. Mary's Hospital when she died yesterday morning of paralysis. Mulcrone went to his home at 535 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, where he spent the rest of the day arranging every detail of his wife's funeral. Then he wrote a note saying that the death of his companion of twenty-eight years left him nothing to live for. He left the note sticking in a corner of the mirror.

At 9 o'clock last night Mulcrone went to see a friend named Kelly at his home, 50 [illegible]on Avenue, Brooklyn. Kelly was [illegible]. Coming down the stoop, Mulcrone [illegible] a revolver and shot himself in the temple. At Brooklyn Hospital, [illegible] he was taken, it was said that [illegible]

$135,000 GIFTS TO SINAI.

Annual Meeting of Hospital Directors Shows More Room Is Needed.

Gifts to Mount Sinai Hospital amounting to $135,000 were announced at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors held at the hospital yesterday.

Much surprise was created by President Isaac Wallach's statement that the hospital was sadly pressed for room, and there was talk of the erection of several new wards.

When Mount Sinai Hospital, which is the third largest hospital in the world, was built in 1904, covering an entire city block, it was thought that it would meet, if not exceed all demands made upon it for twenty-five years to come, but yesterday's report made it clear that the wonderful growth of the institution had surpassed all calculations and placed a serious problem before the officers.

The meeting was called to order by President Wallach, whose annual report showed the hospital to be in a highly prosperous condition.

These statements were borne out by figures that showed the general expenses of the hospital had been $296,000 and that the per capita cost had been reduced, despite the increase in the number of patients, from 2.51 to 2.18.

Last year's report showed an average of 230 patients a day in the hospital, while there are now 404 in the hospital and 460 in the disenpsary. Of the total number of patients received during the year, 76 per cent. were gratuitously treated.

The announcement that the membership had been increased by 600 during the year, making a total of 7,000, was received with enthusiastic applause, as was the reading of the following gifts: To the scholarship fund of the Training School for Nurses, Murry Guggenheim, $20,000; from the estate of Simon Rothschild, $50,000; to the General Endowment Fund of Mount Sinai Hospital, Murry Guggenheim, $25,000; Henry Morgenthau, $10,000; Meyer H. Lehman, $10,000; Edward Oppenheimer, $10,000, and Hugo Blumenthal, $10,000.

By far the most important gift announced was that of Adolph Lewisohn, who has assumed the entire expense of the maintenance of the pathological department.

Addresses were made by Jacob H. Schiff and Prof. Henry M. Leipziger on the general welfare and importance of Mount Sinai Hospital. The following officers and Directors were unanimously elected: Isaac Wallach, President; Isaac Stern, Vice President; David Wile, Second Vice President; E. Asiel, Treasurer; Leo Arnstein, Secretary; Directors, Henry Gitterman, Max Nathan, George Blumenthal, Herman Mendel, Edward Oppenheimer, Morris S. Barnet, Henry R. Ickelheimer, Meyer H. Lehman, Kalman Haas, Joseph F. Cullman, Joseph Fox, Paul M. Warburg, Adolph Lewisohn, Isaac N. Heidelberg, Emil S. Levi, Murry Guggenheim, Jefferson Seligman, Henry Morgenthau, James Speyer, Jacob Emsheimer, Hugo Blumenthal, Charles A. Wimpfheimer, M. Samuel Stern, Jacob Frankenthal, and Henry L. Calman.

EL TORRES AT ALGECIRAS.

Sixty-one Persons In Moorish Party—British Entertain Americans.

ALGECIRAS, Jan. 14.—Amid the roar of the guns of the Spanish warships, Mohammed el Torres, the Moroccan Minister of Foreign Affairs, who will represent Morocco in the conference, landed here this afternoon. It was a picturesque scene, suggestive of the struggle about to begin among the powers over Morocco. The entire population, made up mainly of throngs of Moors and Spaniards, packed the quays to witness the debarkation of the Moroccan statesman and his suite from the Spanish cruiser Rio del Plata. The party consisted of sixty-one persons, all garbed in flowing white robes and wearing white and red turbans. The Spanish state coaches, which were brought from Seville, took Mohammed el Torres and his suite to a villa alongside those set apart for the British and French delegations.

Gibraltar was another centre of activity to-day owing to the presence of many fleets. The American bluejackets were conspicuous about the streets, where they fraternized with the British sailors. Many of the American sailors attended the dress parade of the British garrison at the citadel.

Rear Admiral Sigsbee and the Captains of the American squadron were the recipients of many courtesies, among them a dinner given by Admiral Sir Edward Chichester, the commandant of the naval establishments at Gibraltar.

The American and British officers will be the guests to-morrow at a dinner to be given by Richard L. Sprague, the American Consul at Gibraltar. Henry White, the American Ambassador at Rome, who will represent the United States in the conference, will be present if he should arrive in time.

CITY IN ARMOR OF ICE.

Beautiful Overhead, Not Dangerous Under Foot—Nobody Missed It.

When New York arose yesterday morning it saw a sight which was worth seeing and which nobody missed because it lasted all day. Every bush, hedge, and tree in the city was sheathed in a shimmering armor of ice. There was no ice on the ground, no snow on the roofs. It was just the trees that rose up white, spectral, crisp, and glittering, like a Christmas illumination.

Upper Broadway and West End Avenue with their long double-lined vistas of trees presented an interesting and beautiful spectacle, particularly when the sun shone on them. Then the trees burst out in a thousand scintillations. When the slight northeast wind touched them, they rattled gently and dropped a shower of delicate icicles to the ground.

All the parks, particularly Central Park, presented a sight that is seldom witnessed even in this city of constantly changing weather phenomena. It had all the appearance of a gaunt dead forest. And there was absolute stillness, broken only by the faint creak of the frozen trees and the mournful squeak of the squirrels who, like wicked little Park children, were heard but not seen.

At dusk Central Park was really a fearsome place to traverse alone. Against the dull leaden sky the lights of the bordering mansions and the black ground, the forest of white, still, phantomlike trees did not seem a proper stage setting for a wandering New Yorker with rubbers.

Even the weather man, who is so used to weather changes that an Aurora Borealis in the Subway would not astonish him, had to wax a little poetic over the ice-sheathed trees.

"It is wonderful what nature can do," said he last night. "Why, we hold meetings galore and work for years to beautify a little bit of the city, and she just lowers the temperature from 38 to 33 degrees, sends a shower, and presto! the city beautiful.

"That's all that did it—a fall of rain at a moment when the temperature fell a few degrees. The moisture froze as it touched the still trees, but down where men's feet were it didn't get a chance.

"That was a good thing, of course. Still, it does seem a pity that the sun's going to—wait a minute—yes, going to come out to-morrow and spoil it all. We like to see that sort of thing, for it does not hurt the horses or the old lady with threescore and ten in her ankles."

Then the weather man became his prosaic self again and said:

"But it'll rain on Tuesday."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

MUTINY ON SINKING BARK ENDED BY CAPTAIN'S GUN

The Mayberry Awash with Negro Crew Plotting Murder.

4 DAYS' PERIL ON DECKHOUSE

Vessel Dismantled, the Rebellious Seamen Wanted to Desert in Boat—Rescued by Steamer Stacia.

Four days on the deckhouse of the bark Edward L. Mayberry, with seas breaking almost continuously over the wreck, and during all that time remaining with his revolver ready to shoot at the mutinous crew, is part of the experience of Capt. Josiah Sheppard, who arrived from England on the American Line steamship St. Paul last night. The Captain and his ten men were rescued in midocean by the steamship Stacia, taken to England, and thence transferred to the American liner.

Capt. Sheppard lost his vessel after she had sprung a leak in the height of a severe gale on Dec. 10. As soon as the men were forced to flee for their lives to the after deckhouse four of the negro crew mutinied and refused to obey orders. In a panic, they were for at once taking to a small boat. It was only after the Captain showed his revolver and threatened to shoot the first man who attempted to take to the boat that they subsided.

The Edward L. Mayberry's men landed in England the first day of the year, the day on which the new English immigration laws went into effect, and they met with further trouble. The English officials, new in the interpretation of the law, declared that distressed seamen should be classed as immigrants and refused to allow them to land. This was straightened out by the American Consul General giving bond that they would not become charges on the Government, but were in transit to the United States.

The bark left Pascagoula, Miss., for Philadelphia with a load of yellow pine on Nov. 14. She met with a succession of gales, but weathered them without apparent damage. On Dec. 9 during a gale the vessel was discovered to be leaking badly. The men were ordered to the pumps in an effort to keep her afloat. At 6 o'clock on that afternoon they found the water gaining, but continued in their efforts.

The next morning after a succession of terrific seas had swept her fore and aft, the vessel began to fill rapidly. By 11 o'clock her decks were awash and she was rolling so heavily that Capt. Sheppard ordered the deck load thrown overboard and the mainmast cut away to keep the bark from turning turtle. The weather was exceedingly thick, but the captain from observation believed that she was in latitude 37, longitude 75, in the vicinity of Cape Henry.

The vessel filled so rapidly that the forecastle within ten minutes from the time the water began to gain on the pumps, was filled and the men lost their belongings. In the carpenter's shop were all the lamps. These could not be recovered and the vessel was at night without even a light aboard.

About noon on Dec. 10 the wind, which had been from the north, shifted to west northwest and the Mayberry drifted off into the Gulf Stream entirely unmanageable. The crew, who were negroes shipped in the South, collected a butt of water, some pork, flour, and beans and carried them to the top of the deckhouse. It was then, according to Capt. Sheppard, that four of the negroes, A. Davis, Emanuel Martin, Randolph Peters, and Jerry Jones, the latter the leader, became mutinous and declared that they were going to desert the ship.

Capt. Sheppard sat with his hand continually on his revolver keeping the mutineers at the far end of the roof.

"One night, the 12th, I know they had decided to murder me," he said. "They talked in groups, and continually followed my movements, keeping as near as possible. I didn't get a wink of sleep that night.

"I simply sat and watched them as best I could, with my revolver in my hand. That seemed to have a quieting effect, for after that life was less strenuous. You can imagine our position when I tell you that the sea was continually making a sweep over us."

On the 14th they were reduced to one small bottle of water, and this the Captain carefully guarded. The strain, however, did not last, for on that night it rained and they were able to secure thirty gallons of water.

On the next day, the 15th, in latitude 36:08 and longitude 71:15, at 5 P. M., the shipwreck was sighted by the Stacia of London, a tramp steamship bound from Honduras to Havre. The vessel ran near the bark, and Capt. Henry Hindes signaled that it was too dark for a rescue, but that he would stand by during the night. On the morning of the 16th they were taken off without accident and landed finally in England.

As a Man's Education

in motor cars advances, it leads inevitably to the Pierce Arrow. No matter how cheap the car with which he begins, or how good the service rendered him by that car, he realizes that a perfect car costs more in proportion as it is perfect.

The PIERCE Arrow

is constructed upon principles that give the greatest amount of service with the least amount of expense, annoyance and delay.

On exhibition at the Automobile Show, Madison Square Garden.

THE GEORGE N. PIERCE COMPANY, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Members Association Licensed Automobile Manufacturers.

New York Dealers: Harrolds Motor Car Company.

LOUIS LEE ZIMMER DEAD.

New York Lace Dealer Succumbs to Pneumonia in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., aJn. 14.—Louis Lee Zimmer, member of the firm of J. F. Feeley & Co., lace dealers of 141 Fifth Avenue, New York, died at the Seelbach Hotel at 3:30 this afternoon of pneumonia. Death came three minutes after the arrival of T. J. Atchison, a business associate.

Mr. Zimmer came to Louisville about ten days ago on business, and was stricken three days later. He sank gradually until two days ago, when Mr. Atchison was notified.

Mr. Zimmer was a son of Maj. Gen. Zimmer, who on Gen. Robert E. Lee's staff at Appomatox. He was a member of the famous Seventh Regiment of New York. He was 42 years of age unmarried, and is survived by his mother, who lives in New York. Mr. Atchison left for New York to-night with the body.

Georgia's Gubernatorial Race.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 14.—Col. John Holbrook Estill, editor of The Morning News, yesterday announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor. This makes five entries, the others being Clark Howell and Hoke Smith of Atlanta, James M. Smith of Oglethorpe County, and Judge Richard B. Russell of Winder. The primary probably will be held next Summer.

Abolish Intercollegiate Football.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 14.—The Trustees of the South Carolina College yesterday decided to abolish intercollegiate football. It was stated that the action was taken without outside influence, it being deemed for the best interests of the institution.

At the SIGN of the CRESCA

No need to hesitate when you buy under the Cresca Sign.

Reiss & Brady

Importers of the world's delicacies, vouch for the absolute purity and perfect flavor of their

French Olive Oil

(Alphonse Pinard)

Every bottle bears the famous Cresca mark.

At fine grocers.

Special Sale of Pianos at Aeolian Hall

Over 100 Choice Pianos Received in Exchange for the Pianola Piano.

WHEN a Special Sale of Pianos is announced at Aeolian Hall the public has come to understand that it means *a real opportunity.* The pianos offered below have not come to us "in the ordinary course of business," as piano sales elsewhere are usually announced. They have come to us for an *extraordinary* reason—the remendous popularity and demand for the Pianola Piano.

Without the Pianola Piano neither we nor any other musical house could hope to get together such a collection of high-grade pianos as is here announced. People do not part with high-grade pianos, still in good condition, without *some powerful, actuating cause.* The Aeolian Company—and no one else—has this powerful actuating cause in the Pianola Piano.

Thus when we announce a Special Sale of Exchanged Pianos you may be sure that the occasion is a remarkable one; that something is to be offered at reduced price which would ordinarily be wholly out of your reach. If you could see with your own eyes the homes from which many of these instruments have come, you would understand better the genuine character of the present opportunity. The private individual could not offer any inducement to wealthy people and persons who have always been accusomed to own the best of everything to part with their pianos. But the Aeolian Company can and *does* offer precisely that inducement in the Pianola Piano. *The pianos that have been taken in exchange during our holiday trade (which broke all previous records) are now offered to the general public at remarkably low prices, their real value considered.*

MISCELLANEOUS UPRIGHTS.	Regular Price.	Special Price.
STEINWAY, Mahogany	$750	$500
STEINWAY, Mahogany	700	450
STEINWAY, Ebonized	650	375
STEINWAY, Ebonized	550	315
STEINWAY, Ebonized	550	300
STEINWAY, Ebonized	550	235
HARDMAN, Ebonized	450	230
HARDMAN, Oak	500	250
HARDMAN, Rosewood	400	180
MASON & HAMLIN, Mahogany	550	315
MASON & HAMLIN, Mahogany	550	300
KRANICH & BACH, Rosewood	450	235
KRANICH & BACH, Ebonized	400	200
KRANICH & BACH, Ebonized	400	180
GABLER, Mahogany	450	275
GABLER, Ebony	350	165
HAZELTON, Mahogany	500	240
HAZELTON, Ebonized	500	250
HAZELTON, Rosewood	500	240
SOHMER, Mahogany	500	270
SOHMER, Ebonized	425	225
DECKER BROS., Rosewood	500	250
HALLETT & DAVIS, Mahogany	600	310
EVERETT, Mahogany	450	220
MALCOLM LOVE, Mahogany	450	228
BRADBURY, Walnut	450	220
FISCHER, Mahogany	450	285
FISCHER, Ebonized	400	200
LINDEMANN, Walnut	450	200
JAMES & HOLSTROM, Mahogany	400	195
HAINES BROS., Rosewood	450	215
WESER, Walnut	400	185
HAYNES, Mahogany	350	170
LECKERLING, Walnut	350	185
LECKERLING, Walnut	400	195
SCHLEICHER, Ebony	350	150
WATERS, Ebonized	325	155
JACOBS BROS., Rosewood	325	155
WALTERS, Rosewood	300	130
CARL BETZ, Mahogany	300	180
RAVEN, Mahogany	350	145
CABLE, Ebony	325	125
WINTEROTH, Ebony	275	123
PATTISON, Ebony	300	115

MISCELLANOUS UPRIGHTS CONTINUED.	Regular Price.	Special Price.
CHICKERING, Walnut	$550	$310
CHICKERING, Rosewood	575	265
CHICKERING, Ebony	550	245
ARION, Ebonized	300	95
MACKIE & CO., Rosewood	250	90
WEBER UPRIGHTS		
WEBER, Mahogany	$650	$525
WEBER, Mahogany	650	490
WEBER, Mahogany	675	475
WEBER, Mahogany	675	475
WEBER, Walnut	675	450
WEBER, Walnut	675	450
WEBER, Walnut	675	450
WEBER, Mahogany	575	450
WEBER, Rosewood	575	425
WEBER, Walnut	650	425
WEBER, Mahogany	600	390
WEBER, Ebonized	600	305
WEBER, Ebonized	600	290
WEBER, Rosewood	600	300
WEBER, Ebony	500	275
WEBER, Ebony	500	260
WEBER, Rosewood	500	265
WEBER, Ebony	500	260
STECK UPRIGHTS.		
STECK (Large Up't), Mahog.	$800	$425
STECK (Large Up't), Mahog.	600	425
STECK (Large Up't), Mahog.	600	425
STECK (Large Up't), Mahog.	600	425
STECK (Large Up't), Rosewood	550	400
STECK, Mahogany	525	375
STECK, Mahogany	525	375
STECK, Walnut	525	375
STECK, Walnut	525	375
STECK, Walnut	525	375
STECK, Rosewood	525	375
STECK, White Mahogany	575	425
STECK, Walnut	475	335
STECK, Walnut	475	335
STECK, Walnut	475	335

STECK UPRIGHTS CONTINUED.	Regular Price.	Special Price.
STECK, Rosewood	$450	$315
STECK, Rosewood	450	315
STECK, Rosewood	450	315
STECK, Rosewood	450	315
STECK, Rosewood	400	270
STECK, Rosewood	400	270
STECK, Rosewood	400	270
WHEELOCK UPRIGHTS.		
WHEELOCK, Walnut	$390	$265
WHEELOCK, Mahogany	360	260
WHEELOCK, Walnut	360	250
WHEELOCK, Mahogany	375	260
WHEELOCK, Walnut	375	245
WHEELOCK, Walnut	375	245
WHEELOCK, Walnut	375	245
WHEELOCK, Walnut	375	255
WHEELOCK, Walnut	375	250
WHEELOCK, Walnut	375	245
WHEELOCK, Walnut	375	245
WHEELOCK, Ebonized	360	225
WHEELOCK, Ebonized	375	200
STUYVESANT UPRIGHTS.		
STUYVESANT, Walnut	$285	$190
STUYVESANT, Mahogany	250	200
WEBER GRANDS.		
WEBER, Mahogany	$1,050	$800
WEBER, Ebonized	950	700
WEBER, Ebonized	950	550
WEBER, Ebonized	950	450
STECK GRANDS.		
STECK, Rosewood	$900	$575
STECK, Rosewood	900	525
STECK, Mahogany	900	525
STECK, Walnut	900	550
STECK, Ebonized	700	500
MISCELLANEOUS GRANDS.		
STEINWAY, Ebonized	$950	$650
STEINWAY, Ebonized	950	675
STEINERTONE, Ebonized	750	475
BECHSTEIN, Ebonized	750	375

We sell these pianos outright for cash or according to a system of moderate monthly payments depending on the cost of the particular piano selected.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY, Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th St., New York.

B. Altman & Co.

FURS and FUR GARMENTS comprising the balance of this season's stock, have been Considerably Reduced in Price, including a limited number of

Caracul Coats, formerly $325.00, at . . . $150.00

Natural and Sabled Squirrel Coats, formerly $135.00, at 75.00

Imported Fur-lined Cloth Garments in pastel shades, formerly $150.00 and 225.00, at . $60.00 and 75.00

Fur-lined Garments for street wear, formerly $65.00, 85.00 and $125.00, at . . $25,00, 40.00 and 50.00

Also this day (MONDAY,) January 15th, the following, which have been recently made-up:

MUFFS.		NECKPIECES.
$9.00, 10.00 and 15.00	Sabled Squirrel	$7.50, 12.00 and 17.00
8.50	Alaska Sable	7.50 and 12.75
13.00 and 15.00 .	Persian Lamb .	12.00 and 17.00
15.00 and 18.50 . .	Black Lynx . .	14.50 and 22.50
21.00 and 28.00 . .	Mink

Kleinert hose supporters at 15c.

WE purchased from Kleinert Co. all their sample lines and off color supporters. The majority are yellow, red and lavender, quality the very best; usually sell for 25c. and up. Sale price, 15c.

New imported gold belting at 25c. yd.

Notion Dept., Main Floor.

DELIGHTFUL AND CONVENIENT—OUR EIGHTH FLOOR RESTAURANT.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Sale of R. & G. corsets at 98c.

R. & G. and other well known up-to-date brands—imported coutil and French batiste—low bust and short hip, others high bust and long, deep hip and over abdomen—fine fitting models—all up-to-date—some with garters attached front and sides—prettily trimmed. Sizes 18 to 30—special price, 98c.

Lot of C. B. corsets to-day 75c.

Another great fur purchase

THE panic that has overtaken the fur market owing to unprecedented weather conditions the past few months has so demoralized the fur business that a prominent furrier came to us with his entire surplus stock at prices that we couldn't resist, so low that we are able to sell them to you for less than they cost to make. Third Floor.

The furs are very choice, selected with the same discriminating care that we ourselves exercise in the purchase of furs, and made just as we would have stipulated for them ourselves. The prices are so abnormally low that we look for the largest concourse of fur buyers ever seen in this section.

Persian paw scarfs.....$4.95
Persian paw pillow muffs.... 4.95
Broadtail Persian paw long ascots..... 7.50
Chinchilla muffs and scarfs..45.00
Chinchilla scarfs at 22.50, 35, to 49.50

Beaver scarfs

A variety of 4 new styles — made of the finest beavers—richly finished 6.95

Gray squirrel

French bow knots, with ermine..... 2.95
Fancy ascots..... 4.95
2 yard long throw scarfs....11.00
Large pillow muffs..... 6.50

Sabled squirrel

Fancy ascots..... 4.95
Large pillow muffs..... 7.95

Black lynx

Pillow muffs, at..... .24.50
Long ascot ties.....19.50
Large shawl collars..... 19.50
Large pelerines.....22.00
Throws, 3 yards long,.....42.00

Mink

Mink scarfs, 4 skins, with heads and tails.....24.50
Mink scarfs, 3 skins, with head, tail and claws.....22.50
Mink scarfs, long, 4 skin....42.50
3 stripe, natural mink muffs..19.50
Dark mink pillow muffs, 6 stripes.....39.50
Dark mink pelerines.....59.00

Blended mink

Ascot ties, satin lined..... 8.50
2½ yard long throw scarfs, with 8 skin ends — heads and tails.....22.00

Persian lamb

Bowknot ties, real ermine band..... 8.50
Large square muffs, glossy..19.50

Royal ermine

Bow knots, richly lined.....12.75
Long pure white ascots.....24.50
Large pillow muffs.....27.50
Square muffs, ermine.....29.50
Throw scarfs, 70 inch; real tail fringe at end; beautifully lined: special at.....39.50

Blended mink muffs

Medium size pillow muffs.... 8.50
Seven and eight stripe pillow muffs.....12.50
Very large square muffs.....14.50

Mink of natural skins

Bowknot, natural mink—fine quality, with ermine. Heretofore 18.50, at....12.75
Natural mink box coat—30 inches long.....650.00
Nearseal coats — trimmed with beaver, mink or marten.....55.00
Persian paw blouse coats....39.50

Fur lined coats

Persian lamb coat, with chinchilla collar and lapels....129.00
Gray and sable squirrel coats, with collar or collars.....55.00

Fur jackets and fur lined outer garments all greatly reduced

Very fine Alaska seal coats, 24 inches long, with new shawl collar or square collar and lapels of very choice skins—beautifully finished and lined. Specially priced for this sale..... **189.00**

100,000 yards rough pure silk Shantung, 59c.

EVERY woman knows how exceedingly popular Shantung silks are at the present time, and 59c. is an extraordinarily low price for 27 inch rough Shantung, in short lengths; yet through an immense purchase of 100,000 yards at less than loom cost we are able to offer you these very desirable silks off the piece, and right at the commencement of the season, at 59c. per yard. Main Floor.

It's a marvellous assortment, embracing black and colors—all 27 inches wide—strictly new and perfect goods—strong and with that brilliant lustre that's so charming an attribute of silk Shantung.

All silk rough Shantung 59c

Remember, these are not the half cotton Shantungs sometimes sold at a low price, but every thread is pure silk—fully guaranteed—and we can give you choice of all the new colorings for Spring, including ciel, pink, Nile, mais, lavender, hello, Alice blue, champagne, tan, natural, gray, cardinal, olive, old rose, myrtle, prune, plum, brown, royal, navy, ivory, white, cream and black. Dozens of shades in every color. The value is too well known for comment. To-day 100,000 yards to select from at 59c.

All silk rough Shantung 59c

7,500 yards of 19-inch colored taffeta at 48c a yard.—A strong highly finished, serviceable silk—sold at much more yard. Over 150 shades of the new Spring colors and glace combinations; yd..... **48c**

4,000 yards of 36-inch guaranteed black dress taffeta, 78c

Full yard wide—highly finished—very serviceable and suitable for entire dresses. Positively worth $1.00 yard; choice of the entire assortment at, per yd..... **78c**

2,000 yards of 24-inch colored Radia-Imprime, 79c.—In ciel, rose, Nile, mais, lavender, ivory, cream and white. The regular price for these goods is $1. Will give you choice of the entire 2,000 yds. at, yd. **79c**

1,500 YARDS of 27 inch black peau de soie—extra heavy—lustrous rich black—special at..... **75c**

1,800 YARDS of 20 inch black peau de soie, 69c. yard—highly finished—strong, very serviceable—at, per yard..... **69c**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Third week of the January linen sale.

WE HAVE already sold more linens than during the entire sale last year, and it was New York's greatest sale up to that time. You do not have to look far to see the reason, the prices below speak for themselves, and the quality is up to the Simpson Crawford high standard in every instance. Main Floor.

Savings range from 25% upward on the most desirable grades.

Pattern table cloths.

Grass bleached satin damask table cloths, pure linen, newest designs—

2 yds. long.	2½ yds. long.	3 yds. long.
$1.50	$2.10	$2.65

Finer qualities, new open borders—

2 yds. long.	2½ yds. long.	3 yds. long.
$1.95	$2.45	$2.95

Table napkins.

At $1.35 dozen, 20 inch napkins.
At $1.75 dozen, 20 inch napkins.
At $1.95 dozen, 22 inch napkins.
At $2.75 dozen, 24 inch napkins.
500 hemstitched linen sheets, 90x96 inches; remarkable value, at..... **2.25**

Hemstitched luncheon cloths.

Austrian hemstitched table cloths—

8-4	10-4	12-4
$1.00	$1.50	$1.95

Hemstitched tea cloths; pure linen—

32 inch	36 inch	45 inch
69c	75c	$1.00

Hemstitched sets, cloth and napkins to match; 3 sizes; special, per set, at..... **3.95**

Fancy decorative linens.

Cluny lace, with fine linen centre.

6 inch round	9 inch round	12 inch round
15c and 18c	29c and 39c	58c and 75c

18 inch centrepieces, round, deep lace, very ornamental, at..... **1.50**
20 inch Renaissance centrepieces, round or square, value 75c, at..... **59c**

Towels.

At 8c, hemmed huck towels.
At 12½c, hemmed huck towels.
At 15c, hemmed huck towels.
At 20c, hemmed huck towels.
At 25c, hemstitched towels.
At 37½c, hemstitched towels.

Sheets and pillow cases.

5,000 hemmed pillow cases, good quality, 45x36 inches; special at..... **7½c**
5,000 hemmed sheets for single beds; value 35c each, at..... **29c**
2,000 hemmed sheets for three-quarter beds; special price at..... **50c**
2,000 hemmed sheets for double beds; special value at..... **55c**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

5,000 silk umbrellas

Below Cost of Making.

A factory whose output is over 3,000,000 umbrellas annually sold us their entire overstock of silks and handles at a nominal price. Results:—

Umbrellas at $2.95 that were made to sell regularly for double.

Coverings are the finest Spitalfields, levantine and serge silks—handles of ivory, buckhorn, pearl, silver, gun metal, Dresden, natural wood, &c. Main Floor.

Women's Ypsilanti union suits 1.95

LESS than five hundred suits left out of three thousand placed on sale a week ago, but the selection is complete with sizes. The name Ypsilanti commands the highest price in the world for knit underwear, barring a few brands made of silk, because it keeps the body in a perfectly healthful state, prevents colds, grip and other winter ills and lasts twice as long as any ordinary underwear. Regularly these goods sell for about twice the sale price. Main Floor.

1.95 The warm season led the makers to grant us this great price concession on union suits. They are strictly first grade, full fashioned and hand finished, and made of the softest silken wools. Colors are natural, blue and black; a few are cream and white; best grade made; choice at **1.95**

2,000 garments sample underwear, 29c.

The crowds sold us completely out of these samples last week, but we have secured two thousand more garments to sell at 29c to-day. Unquestionably the best underwear ever offered at the price, and there's none better made to sell at much more..... **29c**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sample silk belts

At 29c

An importer's entire sample line and surplus stock, in all silk taffeta, satin and moire silk. Main Floor.

The very newest styles

Shirred and tailor effects, some with beautiful back pieces, slides and buckles—all the dainty shades—black and white. They're samples, otherwise you'd have to pay three and four times 29c.

Women's coats at 14.75

PROBABLY no collection of coats ever offered at a clearing sale price contained such a variety of styles and materials. All those stunning cheviots, smart kerseys and swagger mixtures that created such a stir early in the season at various prices up to $27.50 are included at $14.75. Third Floor.

Although the coat season is yet to come, and anybody can realize enough service out of these fashionable garments to make it a good value at the regular price, it is our fixed policy to clear all Winter coats in January, and this entire lot goes to-day at $14.75—plain and elaborate—lined and interlined. **14.75**

A word about the coats.

Earlier in the season these Coats sold from $27.50 and upwards—Sale price makes the values very unusual.

Women's coats at $10.

Short, jaunty coats—finely tailored—in fine quality kersey—lined throughout with soft black satin—notch collar of velvet—fly front.

Evening coats, $25.

Our entire stock of evening coats on sale regardless of cost or value—high class models and copies of original garments. Other evening coats at $25 to $75.

Three-quarter coats, $7.95.

Three-quarter length tight fitting coats—in tan or black kersey or other materials—well tailored—all sizes.

Rain coats at $15.

Special style rain coat in tan, oxford or olive—full plaited style, collarless—double breasted—wide belt—very excellent garment.

Broadcloth coats, 24.75—Fine quality black broadcloth—⅞ length—lined throughout with soft black satin and interlined—beautifully tailored—also ¾ length imported covert cloth coats—"Chappie" styles with velvet collars to match.

Annual sale of muslin underwear

A MANUFACTURER'S entire sample stock at half regular prices—thousands of pieces beautifully made and finished—all fresh, new and dainty. Second Floor.

$1 for gowns—corset covers, drawers, skirts and chemises of fine nainsook, cambric or muslin—trimmed with lace embroidery—hemstitched and finished with ribbon—100 styles to select from, and all worth a half more, $1.

$1 for walking skirts—Just 2,000 in this purchase. No better styles shown this season—beautifully made with rows of lace insertion between clusters of tucks; some with lace edges and others with deep embroidery flounce—umbrella style.

1.25 for muslin skirts. | 1.95 for muslin skirts. | 4.95 for muslin skirts.
1.50 for muslin skirts. | 2.95 for muslin skirts. | 5.95 for muslin skirts.

50c for night gowns—Over 2,500 of the daintiest styles—made of good muslin and trimmed with clusters of tucks—full and large sleeves—worth much more.

50c. for night gowns. | 89c. for night gowns. | 1.95 for night gowns.
75c. for night gowns. | 1.25 for night gowns. | 2.95 for night gowns.

25c for drawers—Nearly 5,000 in this lot, and we would like to have just double as many—several good styles—lace and embroidery trimmings—regular and umbrella styles—just half price during this sale.

39c. for drawers. | 69c. for drawers. | 1.00 for drawers.
50c. for drawers. | 89c. for drawers. | 1.50 for drawers.

19c for 29c corset covers—5,000 was all we could secure to sell at this figure—real handsome corset covers of good cambric—trimmed with lace and embroidery—full size—one of the greatest bargains ever offered in muslin underwear. Second Floor.

19c. for corset covers. | 50c. for corset covers. | 1.25 for corset covers.
25c. for corset covers. | 75c. for corset covers. | 1.50 for corset covers.

Magnificent display of French hand made lingerie.

3.50 for hand made gowns.
3.95 for hand made gowns.
4.95 for hand made gowns.
5.95 for hand made gowns.
2.25 for hand made chemise.
1.95 for hand made chemise.
2.95 for hand made chemise.
2.95 for hand made corset covers.
3.95 for hand made corset covers.
4.95 for corset covers.
2.25 for hand made drawers.
2.50 for hand made drawers.
2.95 for hand made drawers.
3.95 for hand made drawers.
2.95 for hand made skirts.
3.95 for hand made walking skirts.
4.95 for hand made walking skirts.
5.95 for hand made walking skirts.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

100,000 yards of 1906 cottons.

COME and see New York's most brilliant exhibition of the new cotton wash fabrics. The largest assortments, greatest variety and lowest prices here.

12½c for dotted Swiss mull in dainty floral designs, dots, checks and rosebuds—all colors—32-inch shirting Madras, in stripe effects; Oxford suitings—30 inches wide—chiffon finish silk mull—28 inch.

19c for embroidered linen finish suitings—imported cotton taffetas—fine quality; silk mull—chiffon finish.

25c for French organdies—newest floral designs; Irish dimities; French voile—28 inches wide, in plain imported Madras, 32 inches wide, newest designs.

18c for fine chiffon finished organdies, in handsome floral design. Organdie Voile—a very fine sheer fabric, an exact copy of a high priced French Voile. Silk and cotton crepe de Chine and mercerized cottons.

29c for silk finished poplins, 28 inches wide, in solid colors; silk organdies—newest French floral designs on white grounds.

39c for silk Madras, newest designs in embroidered effects—11 colors; suesine silk—a beautiful silk and linen fabric—you cannot discern it from a Jap silk—in all plain shades.

1,000 sample white embroidered robes at about half

THERE was never such a record made as in last Monday's sale of sample lace robes, but we expect a greater day to-day, for, in addition to the lace robes, we are now able to offer:

1,000 white batiste and Swiss embroidered robes at the same low prices.

These are the robes upon which fashion showers most lavish favors—the robes which every fashion journal of the old world and the new has been devoting columns of description to and which will have room in the wardrobe of every smart follower of style. Main Floor.

$5 for lace and embroidered robes. Fashionable New York has long wondered at the saving possibilities of our Annual robe sales, but nothing that we ever offered before approached our 1906 sale in magnitude and variety, and the prices are the lowest ever quoted on these finest products of the lace makers and embroiderers of St. Gall, Plauen, Paris, Vienna and Brussels.

Dotted Swiss embroidered robes,
White batiste embroidered robes,
Sheer Swiss and mull embroidered robes,
Robes in lace and embroidery combinations,

White lierre robes.
Black lace robes,
Black net robes,
Black spangled robes,
Evening wear robes,
Robes for reception wear.

$5 for sample lace and embroidered robes.
$10 for sample lace and embroidered robes.
$15 for sample lace and embroidered robes.
$18 for sample lace and embroidered robes.
$25 for sample lace and embroidered robes.
$37 for samples lace robes.
$55 for sample lace robes.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

The January clearing sale—Black and colored dress goods.

IT is only once every half year that you can buy dress goods at these figures—and the prudent shoppers who watch for such chances are able to supply every dress goods want at less than half price. Main Floor.

Four immense lots in the great clearing sale Monday—39c. for 50c. values; 59c. for $1.25 values; 58c. for Priestley's $1 black goods and $1.25 for $1.75 chiffon broadcloths.

Lot 1. Special offering $1.25 imported dress fabrics, 59c.

This lot includes Imported French Eoliennes, made from a very fine quality silk and wool in garnet, cardinal, rose, pink, old rose, electric blue and pink—suitable for street and evening wear—46 inches wide. NOVELTY PANAMAS—self color silk dots, in garnet, navy, royal, myrtle, golden brown and black—45 inches wide. 45 INCH SILK WARP GLORIAS, in garnet, pink and reseda. 46 INCH ALL WOOL NOVELTY CHECKED PANAMAS—a variety of new colorings—sponged and shrunk. **59c** **59c**

Dress fabrics, 39c.

Early Season Price 50c.

Novelty tailor suitings, in overplaids, check and fancy striped

Chiffon broadcloths, special, 1.25.

50 inches wide—beautiful soft chiffon finish, high satin lustre, in a splendid variety of new

Sale Priestley's black goods, 58c.

All wool canvas etamine, all wool French voile, all wool panne cheviot, all wool crepe etamine,

Sample shoes

$3 and $3.50 values at $1.95 and $2.45

Several thousand pairs of the finest $3.00 and $3.50 shoes in America. The maker's name appears on every shoe—a guaranty of quality that every one will recognize. Also,

All our broken lines $1.95 and $2.45

This remarkable offer embraces all the short lines in our

Sample hosiery at about half.

THIS sale involves the purchase of thousands of pairs of the very finest hosiery made at about half the prices at which the same qualities were made to retail. Not only do the assortments include the maker's entire sample stock, but also his broken lines of men's women's and children's hosiery. Main Floor.

3,000 pairs of women's embroidered lisle hosiery at 25c per pair.

Women's embroidered lisle hosiery at 25c pair.

Most desirable stockings that can be produced at 25c. a pair. It will pay you to anticipate your wants and select your season's supply, as lisle thread embroidered hosiery at this price for qualities and styles like these you seldom secure. The greatest value ever shown on Sixth avenue. **25c** **25c**

12½c for women's 19c black cotton hosiery in all sizes from 8½ to 10—staple grades—regular price for this hose is much more, but as these are either samples or broken assortments, **12½c**

39c for women's fancy and plain embroidered lisle hose—black and colors—also lace lisle in black and colors in the season's latest productions, used as traveling men's road samples.

79c for women's silk hose— | **25c** for children's ribbed cash- | **29c** a pair for men's hose—plain

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

CHOOSING an attractive Brokaw Overcoat is a matter of minutes; wearing it out—a matter of years.

The theory that the longer a merchant's goods last the fewer he sells, works out just the opposite in our experience. We build on the principle that to bring a customer back you must keep him away with clothes that wear out slowly.

Subway Station at Our Door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

VOGUE

The Weekly Journal of the Well-Bred Woman

Vogue's scope is defined by the boundary of woman's realm. It deals with everything that interests her, and is an authority on the changing dictum of fashion in dress, manners and social usage. In fact, Vogue is intensely practical in every one of the details that make the sum of woman's world.

FASHION—

Vogue is unique among periodicals in that it illustrates and describes forthcoming fashions far enough in advance to enable its readers to anticipate every change. Such priority is attainable only by a journal printed weekly; and Vogue is the only weekly in this field.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS—

Each week a woman of exceptional taste, representing Vogue, makes a careful search of the leading shops for unusual and attractive things worthy of description in Vogue. Prices asked are quoted, and the woman without leisure or opportunity for extended shopping will find this feature invaluable.

QUESTIONS—

In its capacity of social adviser to its readers, Vogue spares neither time nor money to procure correct information on any subject covered by an inquiry. Such information is forwarded direct by mail or telegraph, according to the nature of the query, for a nominal fee.

SOCIETY—

Vogue's society columns are the recognized medium of social exchange, and personal intimations of interest are usually to be found therein at first hand.

ON HER DRESSING TABLE—

Under this head, Vogue deals with all matters incident to the toilet. New requisites and methods that possess merit are recommended, and information given for securing them.

Annual subscription to Vogue—52 issues, including all special numbers—is $4. For a time, $1 will be accepted in full payment for 10 weeks' subscription, including two of the special numbers, which sell for 25 cents each. Send 10c for sample copy.

Vogue offers liberal terms to canvassers. Particulars gladly furnished.

Address VOGUE, 11 E. 24th St., New York.

Kuyler's

UNEXCELLED FOR PURITY, QUALITY & FLAVOR. DELICIOUS CANDIES.

FANCY BOXES, BASKETS & NOVELTIES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS

OUR ICE CREAM SODA AND OTHER FOUNTAIN DRINKS ARE UNEQUALLED.

863-469-152 BROADWAY. WALDORF ASTORIA, 506 FIFTH AVE. 21 W. 42 ST. 60 W. 125 ST. NEW YORK. 335-7 AND 465 FULTON ST. BROOKLYN.

CANDIES SENT EVERYWHERE BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

The Provident Loan Society OF NEW YORK HAS OPENED A

Brooklyn Office AT

No. 24 Graham Ave. NEAR BROADWAY

MONEY TO LOAN in any amount from $1.00 to $1,000—upon pledge of personal property, such as diamonds and other precious stones, jewelry, watches, chains, silverware, clothing, furs, &c.

INTEREST RATES: 1% a month on sums under $250; on sums of $250 and over, at rate of 10% per annum; on loans repaid within two weeks, ½%.

Loans may be repaid in installments.

MANHATTAN OFFICES: 279 4th Av., corner 22d St.; 186 Eldridge St., corner Rivington; 119 W. 42d St.; 105 E. 125th St.

Separate Women's Department.

IT GROWS WITH YOUR LIBRARY

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Kent's Rotary KNIFE CLEANING MACHINES

100,000 in use in European hotels and families.

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Sole Agents, 130 & 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st St., New York.

HOW FORCE OF LIFERS DID A RUSH BUSINESS

Life Ray Capsules Cured and You Didn't Have to Take Them.

WERE RADIUM, SAID HADLEY

But They Weren't—Just Came in Barrels by Wholesale—Salary Question Bothered Testimonial Writer.

Evidence is piling up against the arrested Chief Medical Director and Consulting Medical Director of the Force of Life Medical Company. It was said yesterday that before the first hearing is had before United States Commissioner Ridgway next Friday in the case of Dr. William Wallace Hadley and Mrs. Laura M. Wilson, there will be a dozen complainants to aver that they have been defrauded by the literature and letters sent broadcast by the medical concern through the United States mails.

Former President E. Virgil Neal, who was one of the riginators of the company, and Arthur H. Williams, its Treasurer, for both whom warrants have been issued, have not yet been arrested.

Reams of lurid Force of Life pamphlets, circulars, and correspondence have reached Champe S. Andrews, counsel for the New York County Medical Society, since THE TIMES told of the arrest of Dr. Hadley and Mrs. Wilson and the steps taken by the Federal authorities to apprehend Williams and Neal. This correspondence and advertising matter shed a good deal of light on the efforts of Dr. Hadley and Mrs. Wilson for the benefit of those of strong and simple faith.

Mr. Andrews received yesterday, for example, a circular issued two years ago by the Force of Life Company, in which Dr. Hadley told of his wonderful "Life Ray Capsules." Dr. Hadley told his "patients" that the capsules were charged with radium. He started the circular off with this question: "Will this remarkable substance prolong human life to 200 years or more?" He did not attempt to answer the query, but according to the Post Office authorities he found simple souls all over the United States who were willing to have him try it on them. This may have been partly due to the fact that the "Life Ray Capsules" were not sold, but loaned, without money and without price, to "patients" who were willing to sign the following oath:

How to Get Those Capsules.

I, THE UNDERSIGNED, do hereby apply to the Force of Life Chemical Company, 708 Madison Avenue, New York, for the loan of one Life Ray Capsule during the time that I am taking treatment from said company.

I HEREBY solemnly affirm and swear that I will take good care of the capsule and that as soon as I finish treatment I will return it to the company.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD AND AGREED that the capsule is merely loaned to me, and that the amount I pay for treatment and for medical services cannot in any way be construed as a payment for the capsule.

I HEREBY FURTHER AGREE that I will not permit any one to use this capsule except the immediate members of my own family.

When through treatment I agree to send the capsule by registered mail to the Force of Life Chemical Company.

Patient's name.....

Patient's address.....

Date.....

For a time the postal authorities, knowing the value of radium and how little there was of it in the world, marveled how the Force of Lifers could afford to dispense it free or find enough to go around among its "one million patients," who were all invited to take the treatment.

The question was not settled in their minds until after a Post Office Inspector who had managed to get a job with the company reported that the capsules came loose in large tin cans from a chemical concern in this city. Afterward an analysis was made in the laboratory of the Department of Agriculture. The capsules were found to contain phosphorescent powder. Then the circulation of the capsules and the literature advertising them through the mails was stopped.

Thought He Had Elixir of Life.

Dr. Hadley in his capsule circular, after declaring that he was led to believe that in the capsules had been found "the fountain of youth for which Ponce de Leon searched in vain" and "the elixir of life for which Brown-Sequard died," goes on to explain that the stuff in the capsules is worth $500,000 a pound, and then continues:

As soon as I ascertained the almost miraculous power of its rays (emanations) over disease germs and was convinced of its wonderful revitalizing power, I at once set to work to find a way to charge Force of Life remedies with this startling, marevelous, incomprehensible ore, whose power transcends all human conception. The cost of radium was so great that the Executive Board of the Force of Life Chemical Company stood aghast when I unfolded my plans to them. But succeed I must, and when I proved how many lives I could save, and how many years I was convinced I could add to the natural life of man, I was told to go ahead.

In a short time I prepared my wonderful life ray capsules. These capsules may be kept in the boxes of remedies, so that day and night they give off their mysterious health-restoring emanations to the tablets or liquids near them, thus making them radioactive, so that when taken into the human stomach the patient is literally drinking the great dynamic force of life.

In a set of supplementary instructions to "Ray of Life" patients Dr. Hadley tells them to keep the capsules in their Force of Life pill boxes and to drink half a pint of cold water every morning before breakfast.

"Hold a capsule near a glass of water for two minutes, drink the water, and you have one of the most efficient remedies for nervousness, hysteria, melancholy, dyspepsia, and general run-down conditions," says the circular.

The "Life Ray" capsules, which in appearance are like short 22-calibre Flaubert cartridges, with a cover of glass and copper, were sent by registered mail to those who wanted them.

Plate Glass for the Nerves.

Letters culled from the general correspondence between the Force of Life and its "patients," and now in the possession of Champe S. Andrews, show that the Force of Lifers in most cases deemed it necessary to send some homely advice to help along their preparations for which virtues sufficient to raise the dead were asserted. Here is a part of a typical letter to a "patient."

For this pain in your limbs I want you to try my insulation treatment. Get four pieces of heavy plate glass and place a piece under each castor of your bed. Be sure that the bed is well drawn out from the wall on all sides and that none of the bed clothing hangs to the floor. This will give you considerable relief and your nerves will gain tone.

The "insulation treatment" was popular with the force of lifers. It was prescribed in the case of "patients" suffering from rheumatism and many other diseases. In a letter to a rheumatic "patient" it was slightly varied. Dr. Hadley wrote:

I want you to place under each castor of your bed a thick glass saucer, or if you can get them, those old-fashioned heavy glass salt cellars that our grandmothers used, &c. Then report to me in a week's time whether you do not begin to feel a diminution of the pains of the rheumatism.

Onion Treatment the Real Thing.

To a woman patient in the City of Mexico who had caught a cold the following advice was given:

I would suggest that if you can get in the City of Mexico the common Northern onions, that you cut one in pieces in the evening, bruise it, warm it somewhat, spread it in a thin soft muslin rag and tie it around your neck, so that it comes right over the bronchial tubes. You will find that it will relieve the hoarseness that you mention considerably and also the fumes that come up through your nostrils over night will materially aid you.

Here is some Force of Life advice to a patient suffering from kidney trouble:

Take a piece of ham rind with some fat on it—a strip of perhaps five inches long and the breadth of three fingers—and pepper it with black pepper very thickly. Then place it between cheese cloth, allowing but one thickness of cheese cloth on the peppered side, and then tie it round your back overnight. You will find great relief from this.

The letters to patients composed by a young woman who was head correspondent are easily recognized from the chasteness of the style in which they are written. Here is one of her efforts in which she tried poetry on a patient whose complaint she diagnosed as enlargement of the spleen:

Poetry Prescribed.

Your first symptom report has been received, together with your kind favor of the 20th inst. I have read same over carefully, and find several points that are of material interest to both of us, as they point to a better state of health in various parts of your body.

It is evident that you borrow trouble. This never is worth while. No burden is laid upon us which we must bear until our back is fitted for it. There is a little verse of poetry, which is just floating through my mind and which fits the case exactly, and, although I am chary about quoting poetry to any one, no matter how apt the quotation may be to the occasion, lest I be considered a dreamer, yet I will venture in your case and quote:

Aside from the fears of to-morrow,
Apart from yesterday's cares,
The heaviest burden of Now
Is easy enough to bear.

That lump or knot, as you describe it, in your left side is an enlargement of the spleen. It really amounts to nothing, and that you may know how little count it is I will simply give you two illustrations. I have one myself of vigorous growth for twenty-six years, and with the exception that it is there it has never occasioned an hour's pain nor any uneasiness. That is the one illustration.

The other is the fact that physicians have in hundreds of cases—from one cause or another—been compelled to take out the spleen entirely and no ill effects have developed later. The spleen is one of those curious organizations in the human system the use of which physicians have never fully determined. When a man can go without it entirely and enjoy perfect health, I would, were it not irreverent to say so, call it an unnecessary article.

Dr. Hadley made his first pretension to powers of raising the dead three years ago, in a circular printed in large type, on which appeared a Rip Van Winkle-like head, apparently meant to be a picture of the Medical Director. Mr. Hadley is only a year or two past forty. The circular is headed "A Private Talk with Dr. Hadley," and it starts off as follows:

The dead brought back to life is a startling statement, and I believe many will not believe it possible, but I am firmly convinced that in less than two years this will be accomplished in some instances. Force of Life mixed with a warm salt solution and injected into the veins will in many cases restore life to persons who are practically dead so far as every physical sign is concerned.

That Miracle Testimonial.

Two years had not passed from the time this statement was sent broadcast through the mails when there appeared in newspapers throughout the country an advertisement in which the following letter from a "Mrs. Hattie McCulley" of San Pedro, Cal., is printed:

My body was prepared for the grave. My body was dead and lifeless, but you made my heart beat again and the blood flow through my veins once more. Doctors said the end had come, but through your power they were wrong. You restored me to life, and with the help of God revived the vital spark and brought back warmth to my wasted body. You worked a miracle rivaling those of the prophets.

Here is a letter Mrs. Hattie McCullough of San Pedro, Col., wrote to Dr. Hadley on Oct. 1, 1904:

You must take that testimonial out of the paper, and don't use my name any more, for you will get me in trouble.

There was a lady here to find out about that testimonial, and while she was here Mr. Bird, the man that I keep house for, picked up a newspaper and read the testimonial with my name signed to it, and he says: "That is a lie; she never was dead nor her body prepared for the grave."

He never knew that I signed the testimonial and gave it to —— —— to make me a liar. I had not ought to have signed that testimonial, for I was not dead, nor lifeless, but the neighbors know that I never lost a day's work. The rest of the testimonial is all right. I still believe that you saved my life, but this is spread all over the world, and I am afraid it will bring me into trouble.

I will try to finish the letter, but I am prostrate over it. I thought at the time I had not ought to sign with those few words in it, but I did. I am sorry I did, and if God will forgive me I will never sign anything like that, for it has gone all over the world.

Another grateful patient whose testimonial had been printed wrote a letter to Dr. Hadley, of which this is part:

Testimonials at $100 Per Month.

I said in my last letter that I never would write to you any more. That was my last letter, but I have received so many letters this week begging and praying for me to tell the poor suffering people the truth about you. Those letters coming to me every day have got to be stopped, for I am not going to answer them unless you pay me in advance. I have at present forty-five letters that I have never answered.

I have had some of the most prominent business men in St. Louis to see me about your curing me, and they say I ought to have a dollar a day for the mail and the callers I have. Now, Dr. Hadley, I have never harmed you yet, and I am not going to, if you pay me the small sum of $100 per month for my trouble in writing those letters.

If you don't do as I say—pay me for writnig those forty-five letters and stop my ad. in the papers all over the United States—I will expose you to all your patients that you have got through me, and write and tell those forty-five people, and probably I will have 100 letters more to answer before this thing is settled or stopped.

Dr. Hadley, say the Post Office Inspectors who have been investigating, saw few of the letters that were sent out in his name. His laboratory, according to one inspector, who investigated the concern in November, 1904, consisted of four small glass tubes and a microscope. From 300 to 400 samples of blood were received daily. These, according to the Post Office Inspector's report, were destroyed by the colored janitor without examination or analysis. The diagnoses, he reported, were made by two young women, who were drawing $8 a week. Dr. Thorne had been employed to make the diagnoses, but he left the concern on Nov. 19.

CAN'T FIND E. VIRGIL NEAL.

Force of Life Man Gone from Syracuse Along with A. H. Williams.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 14.—The Federal authorities in this city have searched for E. Virgil Neal and Arthur H. Williams, who are wanted in connection with the operations of the Force of Life Chemical Company of New York. A Syracuse Marshal has had a warrant for Neal for several days, but believes Neal has gone to New York.

The authorities say that their action was delayed in the case of Williams by an error in the complaint sent from New York, and it is not known where he is at present.

The Force of Life Company six weeks ago leased one of the biggest houses on the finest residence street of this city for a place of business. It installed a large force of clerks and stenographers, and it is said a good deal of business has been done.

A week ago, according to one of the employes, orders were given that all correspondence should be written on stationery that had no heading, but no reason was assigned for eliminating the customary letterhead.

Mr. Neal's mother says that her son severed his connection with the Force of Life Company several months ago. Less than two months ago, she said, he organized the New York Food and Chemical Company. The headquarters of this company are given in the incorporation papers as Liverpool, a small village north of Syracuse.

A number of the most prominent business men of Syracuse are said to have invested sums ranging from $100 to $2,000 in the New York Food and Chemical Company. One of the Federal authorities said to-day that he believed that a number of smaller medicine companies located in various cities were really subsidiary to the Force of Life enterprise.

TO OVERHAUL THE OLYMPIA.

The Famous Cruiser Will Be Brought Home from Culebra.

The protected cruiser Minneapolis, which recently returned from Spain with the officers of the Naval Observatory, who went there to study the solar eclipse, is being overhauled at the New York Navy Yard. The flag of Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, commander of the Third Squadron of the Fourth Division of the North Atlantic Fleet, will be transferred to her from the Olympia.

The Olympia, which is now at Culebra, is soon to be brought home and will be sent at once to one of the navy yards for a general overhauling, the second that she has undergone since she brought Admiral Dewey home from Manila immediately after the Spanish war. It has not been announced to which yard the famous flagship of the battle of Manila will be sent.

VICHY CELESTINS

A Most Important Sale of

Fur Lined Overcoats for Men

INVOLVING OUR ENTIRE STOCK

At Extremely Reduced Prices

Every garment, liberal in proportions and distinctive in character—is the product of our own organization of tailor-men.

All the good that has its source in that tailoring standard of ours finds expression in the fur-lined coats which this offer presents.

16 Coats.	Formerly $50 to $65.	At $38.00
5 Coats.	Formerly $85.00.	At $59.00
14 Coats.	Formerly $95 to $100.	At $69.00
52 Coats.	Formerly $115 to $125.	At $82.00
29 Coats.	Formerly $135 to $150.	At $98.00
12 Coats.	Formerly $160 to $175.	At $122.00
9 Coats.	Formerly $195 to $200.	At $132.00
5 Coats.	Formerly $250.00.	At $164.00
1 Coat.	Formerly $300.00.	At $215.00
2 Coats.	Formerly $325.00.	At $225.00
1 Coat.	Formerly $350.00.	At $235.00
2 Coats.	Formerly $450.00.	At $325.00
1 Coat.	Formerly $550.00.	At $400.00

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S

Mollient Ammonia.

A DELIGHTFUL PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Restores the Color to Carpets.
Cleans Plate and Jewelry. Softens Hard Water.
So Vivifying after Motoring and other Sports.

USED BY ALL THE ROYALTIES OF EUROPE.

ARMY FACES COLLAPSE IN WAR, SAYS STAFF

Helpless to Strike Quick Blow Without a Merchant Marine.

CUBAN EXPEDITION SCORED

Plea to Senate for Shipping Bill Declares That a Storm Would Have Meant Disaster.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—A statement of the army's transport resources, showing, the report declares, a fatal weakness of our military establishment in case of war is contained in a document prepared by the General Staff. This has been transmitted by Secretary Taft to Senator Gallinger, Chairman of the Merchant Marine Commission, in charge of the shipping bill now before the Senate. The steam sea-going merchant marine must be increased two and a half times, the report says, before the country is safe.

Not even the present limited military force could be transported over the sea in case of war with a foreign country, or to defend our insular possessions, in the American steamships now in operation suitable for transport service, the report says. It is pointed out that foreign shipping could not be drawn upon in time of war, because of the neutrality laws, so that, under present conditions, "the quick first blow, so very and increasingly important, cannot be struck at all."

Incidentally the staff criticises with greatest freedom the conditions under which the first little American army was transported to Santiago to begin the Spanish-American war.

Two sizes of merchant steamships are recommended as desirable for transport service—ships of 6,500 tons and of 5,500 tons gross register, vessels of medium dimensions. The speed which both the Navy and War Departments have fixed on as desirable for troop transport is a sustained sea rate of twelve knots. To make this speed with certainty and with economical coal consumption, the report says the ships should be designed for a trial speed slightly in excess of twelve knots.

"It is conceded to be indispensable to the best results that each ship shall carry a tactical unit of troops with its complete equipment and supplies," is the explanation of the specification as to the moderate size of the vessels. This means a regiment or a battalion of engineers, a battalion of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, &c. To embark a division would require ten 6,500-ton ships and nine 5,500-ton ships.

With the present strength of the regular army two such divisions could be made ready to embark in fifteen days, hence twenty of the large and eighteen of the smaller ships available in fifteen days would be sufficient. As such an expedition may be necessary from either the Atlantic or Pacific coast, the report urges that there should be on each side a number of suitable ships afloat. But, if engaged in foreign trade, it is not probable that one-third of those in either ocean could be obtained and made ready in fifteen days.

"Assuming this ratio," says the report, "it follows that to provide suitable ships for a rapid movement of two divisions from either coast there should be not less than sixty of the larger and fifty-four of the smaller size afloat in Atlantic and the same in Pacific waters, or 120 of the larger and 108 of the smaller size in all, an aggregate of 228 vessels.

"The official list of merchant vessels for 1904 shows fifty-seven sea-going vessels of 4,000 gross tons and upward, with an aggregate tonnage of 400,000. This includes the very fast Atlantic liners, which doubtless would be required by the navy for scouts, and also some very large ships which would not be generally serviceable. Of these ships, eight are substantially of the smaller and nine of the larger size described. The others vary in size and proportion.

"To strike the quick blow would require practically all the American shipping of suitable character in Atlantic waters and more than the entire tonnage in the Pacific waters. There needs no argument to show that this transport service could not be obtained in fifteen days. It is doubtful whether it could be had at all, except by impressment, and in a period of six months or more."

For the Santiago expedition of 1898, the General Staff recalls, every American vessel that could be obtained in the Atlantic ports within twenty days after the declaration of war, was chartered—a fleet of thirty-six vessels, averaging 2,500 tons, only two of them over 4,000 tons.

"The official records afford ample evidence that the safe arrival was due to the good fortune of continued fine weather," it says. "A severe storm encountered would have scattered the fleet, probably with great loss of life, and would have defeated the object of the expedition. There is nothing except the sucessful arrival to justify its departure.

"No cooking could be done on board ship, except to make coffee. Sanitary arrangements were crude and insufficient. Of ventilation there was practically none. These statements apply in full force only to ships fitted out for the Cuban expedition. This fleet of ships could not have embarked, under reasonable over-sea transport conditions, a force of more than 8,000 or 10,000 men, and when so embarked the expedition could have been dispatched on a long voyage only at great jeopardy of the welfare of the men and the success of the enterprise."

Senator Gallinger, in presenting the report to-morrow, will inform the War Department that ships of the size and speed described as most desirable for transports are also ships of the size and speed required for several of the most important mail lines provided for in the bill of the Merchant Marine Commission, which stipulates that ships receiving subventions from the Government shall be held at the disposal of the Government in time of war.

ZANGWILL QUOTED IN COURT.

Magistrate Asked for a Decision on the Russian Marriage Law.

Magistrate Whitman, in the Yorkville Court, was called upon yesterday to decide whether placing a ring on a woman's finger before witnesses constitutes a marriage in Russia. Counsel for the man in the case said no, while the lawyer for the woman took the other side.

The prisoner in the case is Gedamiah Mildraen, a Russian, living at 380½ Cherry Street, who has been in the country only a few weeks. The complainant is Ethel Mildraen, also a Russian, who came to this country with Gedamiah and who lives at 528 West 112th Street. The woman charged the man with abandonment and non-support. He denied that he was her husband.

The woman's story was that the man had deserted from the Russian Army and fled to Kieff. Here he met her and the ring ceremony was performed.

The woman's lawyer called attention to a story by Israel Zangwill in which the daughter of a rabbi in Russia allowed a man to place a ring on her finger in the presence of witnesses. Later the woman in the story fell in love with another man, whom she wanted to marry. She was told by this latter man that she could not marry him until she got a divorce from the man who placed the ring on her finger. This account was alleged by the lawyer to represent the law of Russia accurately.

Magistrate Whitman adjourned the case to Feb. 27, when the complainant's counsel says he will produce evidence that his contention is correct.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

12:10 A. M.—307 West Fortieth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

12:45 A. M.—237 East 106th Street; owner, L. Rosenfeld; damage, $100.

1:35 A. M.—12 East Thirteenth Street; owner, J. Auerbach; damage, $500.

2:18 A. M.—Southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 158th Street; owner, Charles Hackett; damage, $4,500.

3:00 A. M.—Eighty-fourth Street and Third Avenue; owner, Interborough Railroad; damage trifling.

3:20 A. M.—Carroll Place and 165th Street; owner, R. Lepka; damage, $8,000.

3:35 A. M.—384 West Twenty-fifth Street; owner unknown; damage, $200.

4:25 A. M.—In front of 40 Greenwich Street; owner, Metropolitan Railway; damage, $85.

7:20 A. M.—66 West Ninety-sixth Street; owner unknown; damage unknown.

12:20 P. M.—217 Broome Street; owner unknown; damage, $2.

1:40 P. M.—1,567 First Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

1:45 P. M.—430 West Forty-sixth Street; owner unknown; damage, $250.

2:40 P. M.—507 East Eighth Street; owner, Frank Virali; damage, $5.

4:20 P. M.—161 Monroe Street; owner Herman Seuter; damage, $25.

5:00 P. M.—101 West Eighty-eighth Street; owner, Reuben Tunpitsky; damage, $15.

5:45 P. M.—168 Madison Street; owner, Joseph Sader; damage, $100.

6:06 P. M.—1,523 Brook Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $100.

6:25 P. M.—187 Avenue C; owner unknown; damage, $100.

7:45 P. M.—332 to 338 East Twenty-eighth Street; Manhattan Brass Company; no damage.

7:45 P. M.—62 Fifth Avenue; Mrs. George L. Kingsland; damage, $5.

8:25 P. M.—908 Ninth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $40.

8:40 P. M.—630 East Eleventh Street; owner unknown; damage, $160.

9:30 P. M.—93 Avenue D; Samuel Lahey; damage, $60.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

Store Opens Daily at 8 A. M., Closes at 5:30 P. M.

Men's Suits and Overcoats, $9.50—Have Been $12.50 and $15.

THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK of Winter business Suits and Overcoats that have been $12.50 and $15 come down in price now to NINE DOLLARS AND A HALF.

That is a remarkably little price for Clothes of LOESER STANDARD. It is a great deal less than Clothes good enough to bear the Loeser label can be sold for in the regular way.

But we are straightening stocks—and some lucky men will get the benefit.

There is considerable variety for choice—something to suit every taste and need in the lot. But come as early as you can. Sizes 34 to 46 chest measure.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

$1.50 Colored Crepe de Chine, 69c.

TWENTY-FOUR INCHES WIDE, a superb, all silk colored Crepe de Chine, enriched with small, self-colored Jacquard figures. The colors are violet, navy, pearl, old rose, champagne, silver, bluet, brown, tan, gray and black. It is a soft, beautiful, desirable silk. It was made to sell for $1.50 a yard. It is a bit of extraordinary luck that brings it here to-day for 69c. a yard.

$1 New Fancy Silks at 69c.

Fancy Taffetas and Louisine Silks in check, stripe and figured effects. The best colorings for shirtwaist suits, separate waists and skirts.

85c. White 36 inch Washable Habutai at 59c.

The widest and best quality of white washable Habutai Silk ever offered at this price.....59c. a yard

75c. Guaranteed 21 Inch Black Taffeta at 49c.

A strong, heavy and lustrous quality, warranted to wear.

Main Floor, Bond St.

Finest Smyrna Rugs—Reduced. The Once-a-Year Sale To-day.

ONCE A YEAR the two best makers of Smyrna Rugs in the country close out all patterns they are to discontinue and all Rugs that have slight imperfections. These Rugs come to us and present the best values in Smyrna Rugs to be had at any time during the year.

The sale will be ready to-day. The prices are, for the finest grade of Smyrna Rugs, remember, Rugs that at other seasons cannot be bought under regular prices:

9 x 12 feet, reg. $32.50, at $25.		21x45 inches, regularly $1.65, at $1.20.	
7.6 x 10.6 feet, reg. $22.50, at $18.75.		26x54 inches, regularly $2.35, at $1.65.	
6 x 9 feet, reg. $16.50, at $12.50.		30x60 inches, regularly $2.75, at $1.95.	
4 x 7 feet, reg. $ 6.75, at $ 5.50.		36x72 inches, regularly $4.15, at $2.98.	
18 x 36 inches, reg. $ 1.15, at 85c.		36x40 inches, regularly $2.50, at $1.80.	

Third Floor.

Now the January Sale of Pianos Under Price.

THIS IS THE GREAT ANNUAL JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE; the event of perhaps the greatest importance of any Piano Sale in the entire year. A great many people have been asking when it would occur. This is fair notice to everybody.

This sale is different from the many exploited "Piano Sales" in several interesting particulars. In the first place, NOT ONE PIANO WAS BOUGHT FOR IT.

Every Piano has come here in a legitimate way and we know its history. A great many of the instruments are used Pianos which we have taken in part payment for Pianos of our regular line. Some splendid instruments are in this group—Steinways, Chickerings, Hazeltons, Hallet & Davis, Emersons, Fischers, etc. In many cases they were absolutely satisfactory as Pianos and were exchanged only that the PIANOLA PIANO, for which we are Brooklyn representatives, might be put in their places.

But the most notable feature of the Sale and the one that will stir the keenest interest is the fact that there are

New Knabe, Starr and Richmond Pianos at Reduced Prices.

We have discontinued these lines, largely because of the advent of the superb LOESER PIANO and our entire stock of new instruments is now offered at prices as low as are usually asked for second hand instruments.

Our motive for this Sale is to get rid of the Pianos concerned, to clear our floors of every Piano except our own regular lines. To surely do this, we have made the prices throughout the Sale remarkably low. Every Piano is priced much under its worth at the most conservative estimate.

Read the list. Read it all through. We believe that never before has such a collection of Pianos been offered in any sale. We know that never before have Pianos of equal merit been offered for such low prices.

Pianos of Discontinued Lines.

The following is a list of Pianos that were formerly a part of our regular line. Because of important changes in our Piano policy, the representation of these manufacturers has been discontinued. We wish to clear our floors of these odd instruments; therefore we offer them at greatly reduced prices. A very large proportion of them are new; some of them have seen but little service, and without a single exception the prices are far below their actual value, presenting an opportunity for money saving that has never been equaled.

	Regularly.	Now		Regularly.	Now
KNABE Mignon Grand	$750	$625	WINTER & CO. Upright	$400	$325
KNABE Grand (Mignon)	750	650	WINTER & CO. Upright	400	325
KNABE Baby Grand	850	700	WINTER & CO. Upright	400	325
KNABE Mignon Grand	850	700	STARR Upright	400	325
KNABE Baby Grand	950	800	STARR Upright	350	265
KNABE Baby Grand	950	750	STARR Upright	350	265
KNABE Parlor Grand	1,050	800	STARR Upright	350	265
KNABE Upright	500	350	STARR Upright	350	265
KNABE Upright Colonial	575	425	STARR Upright	375	275
KNABE Upright Colonial	550	400	STARR Upright	325	250
KNABE Upri't Art Model	900	450	RICHMOND Upright	275	210
KNABE Upri't Art Model	750	375	RICHMOND Upright	275	210
KNABE Upright	900	475	RICHMOND Upright	275	200
KNABE Upright	600	275	RICHMOND Upright	275	150

Pianos Received as Part Payment for Other Pianos.

In this group of Pianos we present the most pronounced bargains ever offered even by us. Every one of these instruments has been carefully repaired. Many of them could not be distinguished from new.

	Price New	Now		Price New	Now
SUMNER & CO., Upright	350	100	STARR Upright	350	200
KAYTON Upright	250	150	CHICKERING Upright	400	200
CAMBRIDGE, Upright	275	150	SMITH & BARNES Up'ght	275	200
HALLET & DAVIS, Upri't	350	150	HELLER & CO. Upright	250	200
WISSNER Upright	300	150	HELLER & CO. Upright	250	200
HALLET & CUMSTON	350	150	HELLER & CO. Upright	250	200
SCHILLER Upright	250	150	HELLER & CO. Upright	250	200
FISCHER Upright	350	150	SMITH & BARNES Upr't	295	215
CAMBRIDGE Upright	250	160	CHASE Upright	300	225
REIMAN Upright	250	175	SMITH & BARNES Up'ght	325	225
IVERS & POND Upright	300	175	HELLER & CO. Upright	300	225
SMITH & BARNES Upri't	250	175	HELLER & CO. Upright	300	240
EMERSON Upright	300	175	HELLER & CO. Upright	300	240
EMERSON Upright	300	175	SMITH & BARNES Upr't	325	245
HOWARD & CO. Upright	250	185	STEINWAY & SON Upr't	500	250
SHONINGER Upright	300	190	BEHR BROS. Upright	395	275
MILLER Upright	300	190	HAZELTON BROS. Up'ht	450	275
WHEELOCK Upright	300	190	BEHR BROS. Up'ht. Louis XV model, in white & gold	650	350
HELLER & CO. Upright	250	200			

TERMS—On Pianos priced up to $200, $10 cash and $5 per month. On Pianos priced over $200 and up to $300, $10 cash and $6 per month. On Pianos priced over $300, Knabe Grands excepted, $10 cash and $10 per month. On Knabe Grands, $25 cash and $12.50 per month. No extra charge for this accommodation further than interest at the rate of 4% per annum.

Fourth Floor.

MUJIK'S LONG JOURNEY TO AID HIS COMMUNITY

Traveled to Paris and Rome to Interview Owner of Land.

HIS MISSION CARRIED OUT

M. Narychkine, Minister to Vatican, Agreed to Sell His Estate to the Peasants on Easy Terms.

VIENNA, Jan. 14.—A Russian peasant passed through Vienna on Christmas Day on his way back from a long and tedious journey to Rome, where he had gone to perform what was, in the eyes of himself and the members of his village community, a duty of simple honesty and good faith. He was without baggage and was clad in the heavy clothing worn during the Russian Winter. He stayed here only a few hours, and continued his journey to his community to report the success of his errand.

The rural community of the District of Voronzh, in the Government of the same name, recently held a well-attended meeting and passed resolutions to the following effect: First, to destroy no property in the district; second, to expel from the district at once a man named Nicolsky, the local agent of the Revolutionary Party, and, third, to purchase the holdings of the great landed proprietors of the district. The largest estate belonged to M. Narychkine, formerly First Secretary of the Russian Embassy at Paris and now Russian Minister to the Vatican.

In order to carry out the third resolution it was decided to send a messenger to M. Narychkine. He was believed to be in Paris, so a peasant named Nicolas Petrovitch Thernischeff was charged with the duty of conveying the peasants' offer to their lord. Thernischeff was supplied with money, and started on his journey. He talked nothing but Russian, but in spite of this he managed to make his desires known along the line, and, with a simple directness of purpose which won for him the sympathy and help of the foreign railroad officials, he made his way to the French capital. There he found the Russian Embassy. The first Russian words he had heard in a long time informed him that M. Narychkine was in Rome, so he at once decided to continue on to Italy. He was placed on the right train by his embassy in Paris, and finally found M. Narychkine in Rome.

The peasant made his purpose known to the diplomat in simple language: "Our contract with you for the tilling of your ground expires on the 1st of January," he said, "and I have come to offer to buy the land. We do not wish you to have a bad opinion of us; we want you to know of the resolutions we have adopted. We are poor, our harvests have been bad, and the times are bad. We want to buy your entire estate, and we ask you to give it to us at a price which we can pay, and to make an equitable arrangement as to the method of payment. We desire to be honest, and we will not have recourse to violent or dishonest ways."

M. Narychkine accepted the offer. A fair basis of valuation was arrived at, and terms as to payments possible and acceptable to the peasants were then and there concluded between the proprietor and the messenger of his tenants.

In Rome Thernischeff saw the Pope, who gave him his blessing. In describing his interview with the Pontiff the peasant said

"I kneeled before him, for I perceived him to be a venerable, good, and saintly man."

From Rome, Thernischeff traveled back to Russia by way of Vienna. He is a tall man, advanced in years, but sturdy and rugged, and his strong, clear-cut features suggest that directness of purpose which has led him far afield in foreign lands for the accomplishment of a simple duty. He reminded one of the sterling men who lived under Peter the Great.

Thernischeff had little to say of his impressions of foreign lands, but it was evident that he was returning to his fellows in Russia with the keenest satisfaction at being able to report to them the successful outcome of his mission.

RUSSIANS EXPECT A BAD YEAR.

Czar Honors Reactionaries—Talks to Meyer at New Year Reception.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 14.—The newspapers to-day, reviewing the past year, almost unanimously predict a continuance of the revolutionary struggle in 1906. They do not question the good intentions of the sovereign, but recognize the fact that the bureaucracy remains master of the situation, and that, with the aid of bayonets, it will be able to retain the mastery for many months to come.

Through these sombre expectations, however, there rings a note of confidence in the ultimate victory of freedom and the establishment of a civilized government.

The advance guard of the main army from Manchuria has already passed Irkutsk, pacifying the country as it moves west. A strong force under Gen. Rennenkampf is hurrying to Krasnoyarsk, where the revolutionaries are said to be in complete control.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 14.—The tragedy in the Bear restaurant early this morning has cast a shadow over the New Year's festivities. It is universally accepted by the superstitious Russians as an augury that blood, passion, and violence will reign in the empire in 1906.

The list of New Year honors is notable for the number of decorations bestowed on the officials associated with the policy of repression. M. Durnovo has been promoted from Acting Minister of the Interior to Minister, thus increasing the influence of the bureaucratic hierarchy.

The Emperor and Empress held a reception in the palace at Tsarskoe-Selo today. Only the Court functionaries, diplomats, and a few nobles were invited. The absence of Count Witte created some comment, but it was officially explained that the reception was a special one for the representatives of the foreign powers. The only Minister invited was Count Lamsdorff.

The Emperor looked well and spoke pleasantly to all his visitors, specially singling out Mr. Meyer, the American Ambassador, and Herr von Schoen, the German Ambassador. This being the first time his Majesty had met Mr. Meyer since the latter's return from the United States, he took occasion to renew his expressions of gratitude for the part played by President Roosevelt and the United States in bringing about peace with Japan.

Landslide Victims' Bodies Found.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Two more bodies were recovered to-day from the clay pit into which thirteen houses were plunged by last Monday night's landslide. They were those of Rabbi Allden, who was assisting one of the families to remove their goods, and Heskie Nelson.

Gov. Magoon Coming from Panama.

PANAMA, Jan. 14.—Charles E. Magoon, Governor of the Canal Zone and Minister to Panama, will leave for the United States Tuesday next. During his absence the Executive Secretary H. Reed will act as Governor of the Zone.

Volume I
(Of the 25.)

COAT OF ARMS
of
Egypt and Assyria

Description: Upper half represents the present arms of Egypt; lower half represents the symbol of Assyria and Babylon, the Human Winged Lion; the Shield is crowned by the Imperial Crown of Egypt. Left Support: An Assyrian King holding the Sacred Pine Cone; Right Support: An Egyptian King hold the Ankh, the sacred symbol of the soul of Egypt.

A new binding—a binding that means something, that is as valuable and as true as the inside of

THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY OF THE WORLD

This marks a revolution in bookbinding. It is the first attempt to begin the story on the outside of the volume and carry it consistently through the inside. Each volume has a distinctive cover, yet the backs are all uniform.

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Please send me colored reproductions of your new bindings, also specimen pages and illustrations.
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WHERE GRAFT BEGINS.

Lincoln Steffens Says He Traced It from City to State.

Lincoln Steffens talked about graft yesterday afternoon in the Majestic Theatre before the West Side Young Men's Christian Association. He called his address "The Best Thing I Know About Graft," but all he could find to say for it was that it developed fine men to fight it. Most of the lecture was taken up with detailing the evils of graft. Mr. Steffens said, among other things:

"Most men think graft a sporadic evil, breaking out here and there, with no connection between the outbreaks. I shared the same opinion, but very soon I discovered that the graft in the cities always leads to the graft in the State.

"When Roosevelt was Police Commissioner here he met opposition from most unexpected quarters—from clergymen, business men, and politicians. At Minneapolis the people who were exposing scandals were amazed to find their own friends showing solicitude for 'the gang'—not for the burglars and the ordinary wrongdoers, but for those who were running the graft.

"Wherever I went it was the same, and so when I got back to New York I found the city I thought the worst-governed was the best at that time—not that it was well governed by any means. I found I must go from the city to the State; to the people who have the real power to make laws.

"Our own two Senators represent nothing but the system. Thomas C. Platt used to control the great political organization for grafting, the Republican Party, and so he controlled the Government. What was the principal source of corruption in this State? The New York Central Railway. You will find this is so in all States. One Senator is the political boss or his representative; the other represents the principal source of corruption in the Government. So I declare graft is not sporadic, but in the strictest truth the organization of graft is the Government.

"The worst thing I know about graft is its effect on men. H. H. Rogers was on the stand here last week. What has he learned of the Government by his dealings with it? Contempt for it. What of E. H. Harriman? He is the man behind our Benjamin B. Odell. What is his feeling toward the Government? Contempt for it.

"These men are just as much victims of the system as you or I or the meanest man in the slums. It has made their character mean and cowardly, for their power comes from lurking under cover."

"WAX" McCORMICK TAKEN.

Alleged Pickpocket Arrested in Mount Vernon After a Chase.

In the arrest of Joseph Brown, alias "Wax" McCormick, whose picture is in the Rogues' Gallery, the police believe they have caught one of a gang of pickpockets that has been robbing people on the Mount Vernon cars of late, especially at night.

Brown was caught Saturday night by Detective Sergeant Gillich. He was at that time on a Mount Vernon car in company of two other men, who succeeded in escaping, although Gillich fired two shots in the air to frighten them.

The men were on a north-bound Mount Vernon car when seen by the detective. His presence was instantly discovered by the trio, and they jumped off. Gillich recognized Brown as a man whose picture he had seen in the Rogues' Gallery, and he gave chase. He succeeded in catching Brown, who told the detective when he fired that he was only wasting cartridges, as the two fleeing men knew well that he wouldn't fire at them.

Magistrate Walsh held the prisoner in $1,000 bail in the Morrisania Court yesterday for examination Jan. 16. Meanwhile the police will have several Mount Vernon people who were robbed on Mount Vernon cars take a look at the prisoner.

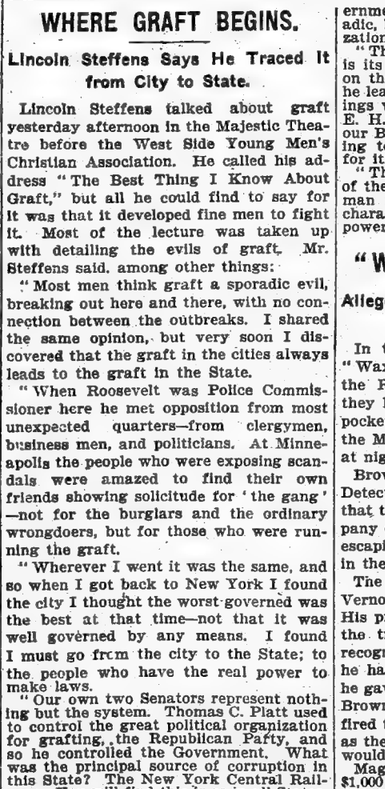

Evening Clothes for Men.

It is with pride that we present our showing of evening clothes for men, and you can wear them with the same feeling.

Full Dress Suits
Special at $25

These full dress suits express the latest ideas of our master designers. Perfect fitting, luxurious garments for which the to order tailor would demand $40. They are made of imported black whipcord, coats silk faced.

Tuxedo or Dinner Coats
Special at $12.50

The shapely shoulders, the graceful roll of the shwal collar, the straight front, with slightly rounded edge closing with one button, all these knacks of fashion bring our Tuxedo coats abreast of the hour. They are made of black unfinished worsted in the new graceful shawl collar model.

Vogel Brothers
42nd St. At 8th Ave

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER Co.
SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.
NEW YORK

Used Piano Sale.

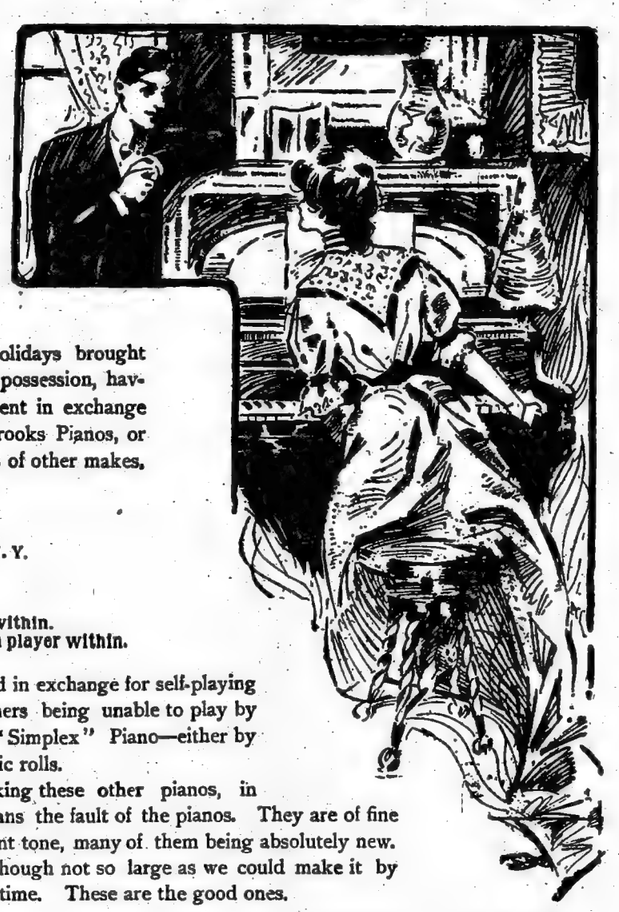

The great piano selling of the Holidays brought many used instruments into our possession, having been accepted as part payment in exchange for one of our splendid new Brooks Pianos, or one of our many artistic pianos of other makes. Among others we are agents for

The Erard of Paris and London.
The Boardman & Gray, Albany, N. Y.
The McPhail, Boston, Mass.
The J. T. Brooks, New York.
Our own Beautiful Caldwell or
The Simplex Piano with player within.
The Boardman & Gray Piano with player within.

Many of these pianos we obtained in exchange for self-playing "Simplex" Pianos, their owners being unable to play by hand. Anybody can play the "Simplex" Piano—either by hand or by use of perforated music rolls.

You must understand that in taking these other pianos, in exchange, it was not by any means the fault of the pianos. They are of fine quality, good, ringing and resonant tone, many of them being absolutely new. It is an unusually brilliant list, although not so large as we could make it by adding some cheaper ones at this time. These are the good ones.

Beginning To-day

we will offer the entire lot at special prices to sell them off quickly. Every instrument has been thoroughly overhauled, tuned and polished, and a considerable price saving will result to the early comer.

You Are Absolutely Safe

for we will take back any of these pianos within one year, allowing all you have paid to apply on the purchase price of a new piano—thus you will get full price for the piano any time during the first year.

Easy Payment Terms

Simply a small cash deposit and the piano is delivered at once. You enjoy and benefit by its use while paying for it in a comfortable and easy manner.

If Nobody Plays

the piano at your home; if it stands closed day in and day out, waiting for some casual visitor to "feel of its staccato," why not trade it in with us and get a piano which you can play yourself? We will take your piano in part payment for a new "Simplex" Piano, which plays by means of paper rolls or by hand, as you prefer.

The "Simplex" Piano will not take up any more room than the piano you now have. We will send a representative to look at your instrument any time. In the meantime come in and fall in love with the "Simplex."

"IT MAKES MUSICIANS OF US ALL."

EVERY PIANO IN THIS LIST IS ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED.

Upright Pianos.

	New.	Now.
2 Caldwell, oak	$185	$145
2 Caldwell, mahogany	185	145
1 Criterion, mahogany	225	145
1 R. M. Bent, mahogany	350	175
1 Behr Bros., ebony	700	200
1 Wheelock, walnut	350	225
2 Lindeman, walnut	375	250
1 Lindeman, walnut	350	250
1 McPhail, oak	300	250
1 Hardman, walnut	425	275
1 McPhail, mahogany	450	300
1 Hardman, mahogany	475	325
1 Erard, mahogany	550	350
1 Erard, ebony	550	350
1 Erard, mahogany	700	450
1 Erard, ebony	700	450
1 Erard, Sheraton	650	500
1 Erard, Louis XV	800	575

Grand Pianos.

	New.	Now.
1 Steinway, concert	$1,400	$200
1 Kranich & Bach, baby grand, ebony	750	250
1 McPhail, mahogany, baby grand	595	475
1 McPhail, mahogany	595	450
1 McPhail, mohogany	595	425
1 Erard, ebony	950	675
1 Erard, Sheraton	1,050	825
1 Erard, concert grand	1,800	1,250

Square Pianos.

	New.	Now.
1 Gilbert, rosewood	$375	$25
1 Nuns & Clark, rosewood	350	25
1 Krakauer Bros.	425	35
1 Slade	450	40
1 Windsor	475	45
1 Steinway	675	110

Organs.

	New.	Now.
1 Needham	$250	$50
1 Needham	120	25

Players.

	New.	Now.
1 Angelus, walnut	$275	$175
2 Playanos	250	150
1 Regal	225	75

Women's Fur Coats Reduced One-Third

The Result of a Backward Season.

This is by far the boldest Reduction Sale ever announced by any store in the very midst of the selling season.

News that will create a stir, and that justly deserves the attention of every woman who contemplates the purchase of a Fur Coat. We want to dispose of these Coats quickly, and therefore we take advantage of the first real Winter spell, irrespective of the loss to us. It's a good advertisement, because all who share in this extraordinary opportunity will always remember us with favor.

Our Regular Prices Are Lowest—from These We Take Off One-Third.

Near Seal Coats, in 22 inch style, with collar, revers and cuffs of natural or sable squirrel; priced regularly at $36.50; will be..... $24.33

$42.50 Near Seal Coats of finest skins in 24 inch style, with fitted back, box front and cuffs on sleeves; less 1-3 will be $28.33

$44.75 Blouse Coats of finest quality Near Seal, perfectly matched, with cuffs and satin lined; less 1-3 will be..$29.83

Axsala Seal Blouse Coats, made with shawl collar and crochet belt; guaranteed for one year; regularly $59.50; will be..... $39.67

Axsala Seal Coats, made in 24 inch style, with fitted back and box front; guaranteed for one year; regularly $67.50; will be..... $45.00

$69.50 Russian Sable Squirrel or natural Gray Squirrel Blouse Coats of selected full skins; less 1-3 will be..... $46.33

$79.50 Leipzig-dyed Persian Lamb Coats in 22 inch style, of perfectly matched, full skins; less 1-3 will be..... $53.00

$149.50 Leipzig-dyed Persian Lamb Coats, in 24 inch style, of beautiful skins, and satin lined; less 1-3 will be..$99.77

(Siegel Cooper Store, 2d Floor, Front, 18th St.)

$195.00 Leipzig-dyed Persian Lamb Coats of finest skins, 24 inches long and brocade lined; less ⅓ will be..... $130.00

Persian Lamb Coats of finest quality, with collar, revers and cuffs of 2-stripe natural mink; regularly $225.00; will be $150.00

Persian Lamb Coats, trimmed with beautiful Baum Marten at collar, revers and cuffs; regular price $249.50; will be $166.33

$195.00 Alaska Seal Coats of London-dyed full skins, 24 inch style, fitted back, box front; less ⅓ will be..... $130.00

WE GIVE "S. & H." GREEN TRADING STAMPS.

Notions!

We have searched the entire world over to make up this sale of small wares and dressmaking supplies. The power of trifles was never better illustrated. Think of the thousands of little items which are everyday necessities to you and to your family.

This Is Our Annual Celebration.

We have given over the place of honor—the main aisle—to this gigantic distribution of domestic economies. It will be "Seeing New York" to look in during this sale to-day and to-morrow.

Take advantage of this sale while prices are so attractive.

Kleinert's Gem White Nainsook Double Covered DRESS SHIELDS, their very best quality, No. 3, regular price 23c., at, a pair 16c
No. 4, regular price 25c., at, per pair..18c
No. 5, regular price 30c., at, per pair..22c
Kleinert's Nainsook Featherweight DRESS SHIELDS, their very best quality, No. 3, regular price 20c., at, per pair..... 15c
No. 4, regular price 22c., at, per pair..17c
No. 5, regular price 26c., at, per pair..19c

CLARK'S O. N. T. SPOOL COTTON, best, 200 yards, black or white; limit of 6 spools to a customer; 1,000 dozen, so early comers will not be disappointed; a spool..... 3c

MUSLIN COVERED CORSET CLASPS, four and five hooks; each..... 4c

1 and 1¼ inch HEAVY LISLE ELASTIC RIBBON, in black and colors; ¾ yard..... 7c

TRACING WHEELS, with hard steel cutter, attached; each..... 5c

WOVEN TAPE MEASURES, 60 inches long, measure on both sides..... 3c

1½ inch GOLD BRAID BELTING; a yard..15c

STAR ALPACA SKIRT BRAID, 5 yd. pieces, in black and colors; a piece..... 8c

SILK STARS AND ANCHORS, can be used on either side; each..... 4c

WOVEN INITIALS, for marking all kinds of underclothing; 3 dozen for..... 3c

WARREN'S FEATHERBONE FOUNDATION COLLARS, in pointed or straight effects, black or white, each..... 5c

Large TOMATO PIN CUSHIONS, each..... 4c

INDIAN SEED BEADS, in a variety of colors; a bunch..... 5c

KINDERGARTEN BEADS, large boxes assorted kinds..... 5c

POPULAR SEAM BINDING, 8 yd. pieces, in black and colors; a piece..... 7c

DOUBLE SERGE BELTING, 9 yd. pieces, in black or white, 1¼ inches wide; a piece..63c

FEATHERSTITCH BRAIDS, 6 yd. pieces, in a variety of patterns from which to select; a piece..... 5c

Gilt and Silver BELLS, suitable for masquerade suits; a dozen..... 4c

CARPET BINDING, 10¼ yd. pieces, in solid and combination colors; a piece..... 15c

PRUSSIAN BINDING, ½ inch width, 9 yd. pieces, in black or white, highest grade; a piece..... 13c

THE ROSALIND WAIST LENGTHENER AND ADJUSTER, in plain and ornamental designs, each..... 25c and 50c

DRESSMAKERS' PINS, ½ pound boxes, No. 3, 16c

M. HEMMINGWAY & SONS' WASH EMBROIDERY SILK, the newest shades and in quantities, a dozen skeins..... 30c

PEARL BUTTONS—1,000 gross Ocean Pearl Buttons, fish eye, assorted sizes, value 10c. and 15c. a dozen, at..... 5c

Men's, Women's, Misses', and Boys' ANKLE SUPPORTERS, of sateen..65c, 60c, and 50c

ARCH SUPPORTERS, nickel plated, for men and women..... 1.15

FRANCAIS BASTING COTTON, 200-yd. spools; per spool..... 3c

CASHMERE MENDING WOOL, 30 yards on a card; best grade, black and colors; a card..2c

H. B. FAST BLACK DARNING COTTON, 12 balls in a box; a box..... 17c

ENGLISH TWILLED SUPERFINE TAPE, 10 yard rolls, black or white; widths ½ and ⅝ inch; a piece..... 5c

MILITARY PAD FRONT HOSE SUPPORTERS, with four heavy elastic straps attached and nickel trimmings; beautifully finished in black and colors; a pair..... 15c

LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S LISLE SUPPORTERS; pin top, button clasp; black or white; a pair..... 5c

TWIN ANCHOR HOOK ON HOSE SUPPORTERS; fancy frilled and plain lisle elastic in black and colors; a pair..... 18c

THE GENUINE VELVET GRIP BOSTON GARTER FOR MEN, in black and colors; a pair..... 18c

THE NELSON LIGHT WEIGHT DRESS SHIELDS, pure nainsook covered, in sizes 3 and 4; a pair..... 10c

FOUNTAIN HOOKS AND EYES, japanned and nickel, warranted rustproof; sizes 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4; a gross..... 15c

Chinese IRONING WAX, with wooden handles, a dozen..... 7c

EGG DARNERS, with wooden handles, each, 3c

LAMB'S WOOL POLISHERS, hardwood back, for cleaning shoes, each..... 19c

TRACING WHEELS, with hard steel cutters, each..... 5c

The Victoria KNIFE PLEATING MACHINE, with two knives attached for making all kinds of pleating, each..... 18c

The Lox SAFETY PIN, cannot spring open, in sizes 0, ½ and 3..... 8c

5 Yard SILK CORSET LACES, in black and colors, each..... 17c

The Premier nickel plated SAFETY PINS, in sizes 1, 2, and 3; 3 doz. assorted for..... 5c

Indestructible pearl LACE PINS, 1 doz. on a card; per card..... 5c

French pearl BEADS, in different sizes; per string..... 10c

Dressmakers' Jersey covered WAIST FORMS, 1906 new French model, in sizes 32 to 42; each..... 35c

The Improved PINKING MACHINES, with three hard steel cutters attached, each cutter being a different design; usually $5.00 each, $3.20

KNIFE PLAITING BOARDS, size 9x14; can be regulated to any size and style plaiting; each..... 90c

BEDROOM SLIPPERS, in any size, for men and women; made of the Wright underwear fleeced wool; a pair..... 12c

MANHATTAN PASTE, suitable for cleaning all kinds of black leather; a box..... 6c

THE MOHAIR REGAL TUBULAR SHOE LACES are used by the most prominent dealers; one yard long pure mohair braid; a dozen..... 6c

CORK AND HAIR INSOLES FOR SHOES; sizes 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9; a pair..... 7c

STOCKING FEET, in black or white; sizes 8 to 11; a pair..... 4c

SHELL AND AMBER HAIRPINS, in three different patterns; a dozen..... 8c

A large assortment of SIDE COMBS, in shell and amber, in a variety of patterns from which to select; a pair..... 10c

INVISIBLE BLACK HAIR NETS, in any shade to match the hair; a dozen..... 25c

BONE COLLAR BUTTONS; one dozen on a card; per card..... 4c

Half ounce DRESSMAKERS' SEWING SILK; a spool..... 10c

ROMAN SILK, full 100 yard spool, in black and colors; 9c. grade; a spool..... 5c

DRESSMAKERS' HAND SEWING SILK, a spool..... 10c

COLUMBIA BRAND GERMANTOWN YARN, a lb..... $1.10

COLUMBIA BRAND EIDERDOWN WOOL, a box..... 65c

COLUMBIA BRAND SHETLAND FLOSS, a lb..... 20c

CHARGE IRON WORKERS WITH MANY OUTRAGES

List of 21 Since November Given Out by Employers.

RAP AT JEROME'S ATTITUDE

District Attorney's Office Singularly Indifferent, Says Eidlitz—Trying to Make Strike National.

The Allied Iron Trades Association, its members including Post & McCord, against whom a National strike of the housesmiths has been in progress for some time, is up in arms against the union on account of the assaults and attempts to wreck property which have been made since the strike was declared.

The Housesmiths' Union is now on strike on a much larger scale against the entire Allied Iron Trades Association for an advance in wages, and President Ryan of the International Association of Iron Workers has gone to Cleveland to order strikes in every other city against all members of the Allied Iron Trades Association.

The Strike Committee of the Allied Iron Trades Association held a number of meetings last week and decided that it was time to ask for fuller police protection for the new men, on account of the second strike. The Strike Committee gave out a list of assaults and attempts to wreck property. It includes twenty-one cases of assault and two dynamite explosions. In all, the employers say, ten union men have been arrested. Charles L. Eidlitz, formerly President of the Building Trades Employers' Association, and now a member of the Strike Committee, said last night:

"Since the Housesmiths' Union went on strike and declined arbitration last November there have been twenty-one recorded cases of assault upon men whose only offense was that they were trying to make a living when other men had refused to work. In addition to these there have probably been as many more of which we have no record.

"Because of the peculiar indifference of the police and the District Attorney's office only ten men have been arrested. Every one of these is known to be a member of the strikers' union. Violence in labor disputes is not a new thing, but when it reaches the prevalence and boldness shown in this case it seems to me it is time that the authorities manifested some interest in the matter.

"Two or three years ago any one of these outrages would have attracted the attention of the police authorities and would have aroused public indignation, but now these things have become so common that apparently no attention is given to them.

"The employers now have a detective force of sixty-four men employed in tracing these assaults, and nearly as many more acting as guards for the new men. Yet with all this force, it is impossible, with the indifference of the police, to protect the men from the danger of assault whenever they leave the places where they are employed."

Here is the list of alleged assaults and outrages given out by the strike committee:

Nov. 28—Derricks wrecked at American Can Company's building, Fourteenth Street and Tenth Avenue.

Dec. 2—Edward H. Scott assaulted, stabbed, and shot. David Marks, Edward Lynch, and John McShea arrested and indicted.

Dec. 8—Daniel Reilly assaulted in hallway of his home, 615 East Fifteenth Street. Lights were turned out and Reilly was seriously beaten. Assailants known, but not arrested.

Dec. 9—Walter Johnson and Peter Ruger assaulted at Sixty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue by two men. No arrests.

Dec. 9—Nicholas Hawley knocked down and ribs broken, being left unconscious at Fourteenth Street and Third Avenue. No arrests.

Dec. 11—William J. Driscoll, struck by an iron bar on his way home. No arrests.

Dec. 16—Paul Blakely, assaulted at corner of Flushing and Bushwick Avenues, Brooklyn, while waiting for a car, by five men. No arrests.

Jan. 4—Harry Woods and Edward McCarthy, assaulted at Third Avenue, near Thirtieth Street. Woods was knocked down, one eye gouged out, and three teeth broken. Assailants known, but not arrested.

Jan. 4—Frank A. Neil, assaulted at Twenty-third Street and Third Avenue, on way from lunch, by two men.

Jan. 4—Arthur Halin, assaulted in vestibule of his home, 1,156 Amsterdam Avenue, knocked down, face cut, and ribs broken; assault committed by five men.

Jan. 5—Thomas Lancy, Peter Englehardt, Alfred Gray, and one other assaulted at the new Wanamaker Building by seven men.

Jan. 5—James Robinson stabbed and bruised while entering his house at 1,626 Park Avenue; assault committed by unknown men.

Jan. 5—Foreman James Buchanan, Special Policeman Brown, and John White assaulted in restaurant at 127th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The assailants entered the place, overturned the table, and pinioned the men under it. Two iron workers arrested.

Jan. 5—James McConnell struck on the head with iron bar and knocked down at the South Ferry Subway station.

Jan. 5—Frank O'Neill, while returning from work assaulted at Twenty-third Street and Seventh Avenue. Four men arrested.

Jan. 6—Joseph R. Carter knocked down and severely injured at Thirty-fifth Street, near Sixth Avenue. Two assailants known, but not arrested.

Dec. 20—A dynamite bomb was hurled into the Iron Trades Employment Agency at 7 East Fourteenth Street, shattering the wall and stunning several persons in adjoining rooms. Fragments of the bomb showed that it was of deadly character. No arrests.

Jan. 9 at 2 A. M.—Dynamite bomb exploded in the foundations of the Bliss Building at Twenty-third Street, near Second Avenue. No arrests.

Jan. 9—James Lynch and J. Kennedy assaulted at the elevated station at Eighth Street and Sixth Avenue, knocked down with blackjacks, and severely beaten. Six men committed assault, one of whom is known, but not arrested.

Jan. 11—J. Burke, non-union watchman, followed by strikers, assaulted at Bleecker Street and Fifth Avenue, nose and collarbone broken.

Jan. 11—John Kraus, assaulted and thrown into the Hudson River, near Nineteenth Street, rescued by a policeman. No arrests.

Jan. 13—Special Policeman Corcoran assaulted at 603 Eleventh Avenue while in discharge of his duty. Assailants known, one of them being an officer of the Housesmiths' Union.

The representatives of the union said last night that they were always opposed to violence.

PATRICK HEARING TO-DAY.

Jerome Will Attend in Persons—The Convicted Man Nervous, but Busy.

Gov. Higgins at Albany to-day will give a hearing to the protestants against the execution of Albert T. Patrick for the murder of William Marsh Rice. District Attorney Jerome will attend in person.

Patrick is nervously awaiting the outcome. Should the Governor decline to interfere, Warden Johnson of Sing Sing Prison will fix the hour at which Patrick will be summoned to the electric chair after midnight of Jan. 21. The Warden has received an unusually large number of applications from persons who desire to be present in case Patrick is executed, but he says that if he is called upon to carry out the death sentence, the only attending physicians and the legal number of witnesses will be present.

Patrick's nerve has not deserted him, but he shows signs of the fearful strain. He spent yesterday writing and looking over his mail, which has largely increased. Many letters are from professional men offering medical and legal advice as well as sympathy. Not a few of the writers are women. Patrick's wife visits him as often as the rules of the prison allow. She will see him on Tuesday. His sister saw him yesterday.

STANDARD CASE UP TO-DAY.

Court to Hear About the Propriety of Questions Rogers Wouldn't Answer.

Henry Wollman, counsel representing Assistant Attorney General Hadley of Missouri in the suits instituted by that official to oust the Standard Oil Company and its alleged subsidiary companies from that State, will appear to-day before Justice Gildersleeve in Part I. of the Supreme Court. Mr. Wollman will submit memoranda to show that the question of the Standard Oil Company's connection with the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, and the Republic Oil Company is not now in controversy before the Supreme Court of Missouri.

NO WEDDING IN TEMPLE, THOUGH GUESTS ARRIVED

Bride and Bridegroom Gone After Dispute with Father.

DIDN'T WASTE WEDDING FEAST

Guests Ate It, All the Same—Mr. Rosh Wouldn't Establish Bridegroom in Business—Then Came Trouble.

There was to have been a wedding yesterday afternoon in the synagogue of the Ez Chaim Congregation, in Ninety-second Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues. The wedding did not come off, but hundreds of invited guests appeared and the wedding feast was held all the same, though they called it something else. The festivities, minus the bride and bridegroom, took place last night in the Harlem Terrace Hall, in East 104th Street. No one knows where the prospective bride and bridegroom are, or, if any one does know, he is keeping his secret well.

The Rev. Dr. Adolph Spiegel of Temple Ez Chaim said last night that he had never heard of anything like it in all the fourteen years of his ministry, "except, perhaps," he added, "that time some years ago when a young man wanted to marry a rich widow. He came to the temple on time, but the lady forgot the appointment, and I never heard of her again."

Nettie Rosh, daughter of Max Rosh, a well-to-do merchant tailor, who lives in a substantial house at 78 East Ninety-sixth Street, had been betrothed, with her father's approval, to Lewis Faber, who comes from Brooklyn. The wedding arrangements were immediately begun, and all went as merrily as the traditional marriage bell. About 200 invitations were sent out bearing the information that Miss Rosh and Mr. Faber would be united in marriage on the 14th inst. at Temple Ez Chaim, and that afterward the guests would be received at a wedding feast to be held in the Harlem Terrace Hall.

On Saturday afternoon Samuel Rosh, brother of Miss Rosh, was confirmed in the synagogue, his father being present. The rabbi announced that the wedding of Samuel's sister would take place on Sunday at 5 o'clock. He further told the congregation of Ez Chaim that it had been decided by the parents of the bride to include in the list of guests the entire congregation. Mr. Rosh was thereupon cordially felicitated, though many noticed that he did not appear very cheerful.

After the service on Saturday night, Dr. Spiegel said last night, Mr. Rosh called the rabbi aside and told him that he was in trouble. It was the forthcoming wedding. That was all Mr. Rosh would say, but he promised to notify the rabbi if the trouble became serious.

"At 2:30 this morning," said Rabbi Spiegel last night, "I was called up on the telephone by Mr. Rosh, who said that the wedding was off, but that the feast would be held all the same. He asked me to post the synagogue janitor at the front door of the temple to redirect the guests, as they arrived, to Terrace Hall.

"He did not say more until later in the day, when I told him that as his spiritual adviser I ought to be told all about the matter. Mr. Rosh then said that on Friday night Faber came to him and said he wanted to be set up in business. Mr. Rosh became indignant and refused the request.

"The sad part of the business is that the young woman took the side of her fiancé and Mr. Rosh tells me that they have gone away together to be married elsewhere. He says he will never again recognize her as a child of his.

"That, of course, is extremely sad," continued the rabbi, "but the saddest part of all"—and in spite of it Dr. Spiegel's mouth corners twitched with amusement—"well, Mr. Rosh is a man of means, and it was his intention to treat the young couple handsomely. Who knows what surprise he had for them at the feast?"

It was rumored in the congregation that the prospective bride and bridegroom had asked for a check for $1,000 before they would go to the synagogue, and that the father had then torn up a check for $2,000 which he had intended to present to the couple at the wedding feast. Dr. Spiegel was asked about this.

"I have not heard about the figures," said he. "All I know is that Mr. Faber wanted to be set up in business. Since the couple went away together Mr. Rosh has told me that he might have the bridegroom arrested. As the young woman is twenty years old I felt constrained to tell him that he could not arrest either of them."

As the guests arrived—scores of them at a time—at the Temple Ez Chaim between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the janitor announced to them that the marriage was off, but that the feast was on, all the same. The astonished guests, all in their finest raiment, went to Terrace Hall, where they were received by Mr. and Mrs. Rosh, who made a noble effort to look cheerful.

Then the feast began. The kosher meats were passed around, and the cakes and wines. How Mr. Rosh explained matters to the guests is a secret. When a reporter appeared on the scene he thought from the merriment inside that there really must be a mistake. Mr. Rosh, when asked how the marriage feast was progressing, replied coolly:

"This is not a marriage feast. It is all in honor of my son, Samuel, who was confirmed in the synagogue yesterday."

The guests had various versions of the story. But they were all agreed on one point—that this was a confirmation feast in honor of Samuel. About the marriage—oh, that had been postponed, said one. The marriage was performed elsewhere, said another.

"My daughter," said Mr. Rosh later, "has gone to the Hippodrome."

"You see," explained the rabbi, before a telephone message asked him to stop talking to reporters, "Mr. Rosh is a man of backbone and quick wit, and when he found that the wedding feast was prepared and the guests arriving, he immediately turned everything to advantage by announcing that this was Samuel's confirmation feast.

Nobody seemed to know the address of Faber, except Mr. and Mrs. Rosh, and they refused to give it or to talk about the matter.

NOT AN EDWARDS CASE CLUE.

Stained Shirt Sleeve Had No Bearing on Mystery, Says Coroner.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 14.—Coroner Eli Mix said to-night that he would make his final report to State's Attorney Williams on the death of Charles A. Edwards either next Wednesday or Thursday.

The stained shirt sleeve discovered yesterday had no bearing on the case, Coroner Mix said. The closed blinds at C. A. Hiller's house on the night of Edwards's death, he declared of no importance to the solution of the mystery.

Those close to the investigation insist that no real motive for suicide has been found, nor has the purchase of the revolver by Edwards been proved. The Coroner said to-night:

"I shall have to delay my report on the Edwards case three days because that time will be lost through the necessity of bringing the Ansonia murder before the Grand Jury on Tuesday. Nothing new has developed.

"I gave the shirt sleeve to Dr. Bartlett, the medical examiner, who reported to-day that the sleeve was ancient, that the stains were not blood, and they had got on the sleeve at least four months ago. The shirt sleeve has nothing to do with the Edwards case."

Prominent New Haveners said to-night that it was not unlikely that some action reopening the case would be asked of the higher officials.

THREAT OF KIDNAPPING IN BLACKMAIL LETTER

Fruit Dealer Has Received Six Signed "Black Hand."

CAUGHT LAST MESSENGER

A Butcher Sold Out After Receiving Two Demands for $1,000—Grocer Not Frightened.

Somebody calling himself or themselves the "Black Hand" is at it again on the east side. Yesterday a boy was arrested for delivering "Black Hand" threatening letters. A few days ago an Eldridge Street butcher was induced to sell out by two demands for $1,000.

James San Marco is the boy. He is 16 years old, and gave his address as 351 Amsterdam Avenue. He delivered yesterday afternoon the sixth letter which Giuseppe Chiardullo, a fruit-store keeper of 545 Grand Street, has received in five days, and was promptly seized by the recipient. Detectives, who were on watch, were called, and the boy will appear in Essex Market Police Court this morning. He said he had been hired by a stranger to deliver the letter in consideration of 25 cents.

The first letter Chiardullo received by post last Wednesday demanded $125 on pain of bringing trouble on himself and family. It was signed "The Black Hand." He paid no attention to it and did not inform the police.

Thursday brought a second with the price reduced to $40. This sum was to be left at the "seat of the Autocrats," which was defined as a private room in a saloon, 34 Munro Street. Chiardullo spoke to Capt. Burns of the Eldridge Street Police Station, who advised him to keep the appointment, but to take a roll of paper instead of the bills with him. He went to the trysting place with his paper wrapped up in a pocket handkerchief. As he emerged from the private room he saw a man make toward it, and run to the street. He informed the detectives, who were guarding him, and they told him they would protect him and would watch his store from the street.

They made no arrests that night, and the next day a third letter arrived asking for $50. This was to be left in a hallway at 30 Munro Street at 4 o'clock in the afternon. Chiardullo paid no attention to the request.

On Saturday another letter came through the post cutting the demand to $30. To this again no attention was paid, and yesterday morning at about 10 o'clock a boy brought another. It was couched in the kindest terms to begin with and was addressed to "Carissimo Amigo Giuseppe." It asked only $15 now, and went on to say that if this was not forthcoming the Black Hand would subject his family to great hardship and would steal away and starve his son. Chiardullo replied by writing a brief note to say he was a poor man and could not possibly pay the sum demanded.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon San Marco appeared with the last letter. It said it was all nonsense to say Chiardullo could not pay $15, and anyhow he had to. If he did not there was torture awaiting his family. The bearer of the note was not to be injured, and if he would only pay he would not be bothered again. It was signed like the ones before, "We salute you. Direttore della M. P." Chiardullo seized the boy and his neighbors summoned Policeman Crimmins of the Delancey Street Station.

The house is under close surveillance by Detectives Murtha and McGowan, but Chiardullo is not satisfied. He has two boys, of 10 and 7 years, and a little girl of 15 months. He keeps a very close watch on them. His store was closed early last night, and he was very cautious about admitting callers.

Charles Fogel, a butcher of 215 Eldridge Street, received two letters about two weeks ago demanding $1,000 and saying that if it was not paid his two children would be mutilated or killed. He was to hand over the money to a man at the Battery. He informed the police and went to the meeting place without any result. However, Fogel made haste to dispose of his business.

On the other hand Louis Goldfarb has been threatened twice, has taken no notice of the letters, and lives to tell the tale. He keeps a grocery and milk store at 136 Norfolk Street, and has a horse and cart. The first letter was marked with the Black Hand, and bade him send $200 to a man who would be waiting at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. If this was not done, the letter said, the horse would be poisoned, the driver held up, and the family killed.

Goldfarb paid no attention, and a day later came a second letter. This asked for $100, and said that it should be delivered at the Rivington Street School, near Suffolk. Goldfarb notified the police and sent his clerk to the appointed place, but nothing came of it. Since then he has heard nothing.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

The New York Motor Club will give three prizes to the three members who by May 31 secure the largest number of new members. The prizes have been presented by R. H. Johnston, W. J. P. Moore, and W. J. Morgan. New committees have also been appointed for the year, as follows: Entertainment, R. H. Johnston, N. Lazarnick, H. M. Davis, and F. B. Spooner; Runs and Tours, W. J. Morgan, C. H. Hyde, O. J. Gude, C. A. Duerr, and Gaston Plaintiff; Contest and Technical, A. G. Batchelder, J. D. Maxwell, D. F. Graham, and Paul L. Snutzel.

The air-cooled cars, distinctively American contribution to the industry, is better than ever, and more numerous, several prominent manufacturers having brought out some very meritorious machines. Even the four-cylinder vertical motor, in front under the bonnet, driving on a longitudinal shaft, is successfully air cooled in units of as high as 30 and 40 horse power.

Make and break ignition divides honors this year with the jump-spark system; mechanically operated inlet valves seem to have scored a further advance over their automatic prototype; the multi-cylinder engine has superseded several single-cylinder designs, and the vogue of the pressed steel frame is undisputed, except for a few of the smallest machines.

Over five carloads of Franklin cars have been shipped to New York for the show at Madison Square Garden. The exhibit of the Franklin Company will include the four regular models and a limousine. Several cars of each model will be kept busy for demonstrating purposes.

Hilliard, driver of the Napier 80 horse power car at Ormond, will use the celebrated car which won the English elimination trials last year, and which later competed in the Gordon Bennett race. Hilliard will compete at Ormond and then go to Havana for the great Cuban road race.

Robert Lee Morrell, Chairman of the Racing Board of the American Automobile Association, has consented to act as referee for the Ormond Beach races. Among the other officials will be: Associate Referees—H. L. Bowden, Boston, and Frederic R. Pratt, President of the Automobile Associated Clubs of New Jersey; Judges—Elliott F. Sheppard, Automobile Club of France; A. G. Batchelder, Ernest S. Partridge, Charles H. Hyde, S. A. Miles, E. L. Potter, and James Carnell; Board of Timers—S. M. Butler, John C. Kerrison, Alden L. McMurtry, and Walter S. Baker.

In the Aero Club's section at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory during the Automobile Show of the Automobile Club of America one of the features will be a loan collection of photographs of flying machines belonging to George Grantham Bain. The collection is one of the most complete in the world. It includes photographs of the airships of Ferber, Santos Dumont, Francois, and Lebaudy, of France; Knabenshue, Groth, Heaton, Stevens, Gold, Custead, Baldwin, Bell, Irish, and Montgomery, of the United States; Zeppelin, of Austria; Spencer, of England, and pictures of the original gliding experiments made by Octave Chanute of Chicago and the subsequent work of the Wright Brothers of Dayton, Ohio.

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Guided by the combined knowledge of the greatest cigar manufacturers in Cuba and the United States, the American Cigar Company set about to perfect new and better processes in cigar manufacture and to provide an equipment that would bring about the much-needed improvement in cigar quality without increase in cost.

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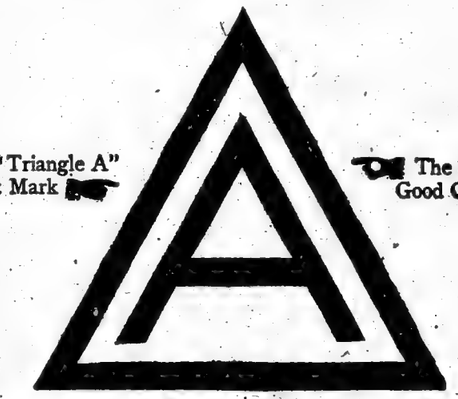

The Sign of a Good Cigar

AMERICAN CIGAR COMPANY
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EXPERTS VIEW AUTOS IN THE RIVAL SHOWS

Exhibitors Spend Sunday in Studying Different Makes.

TRUCK TOO BIG FOR ARMORY

Novel Plan Proposed to Make Motor Skiis to be Used by Santos-Dumont and Wellman.

While both of the automobile shows were closed to the public yesterday the exhibitors by no means had an easy day. In the Madison Square Garden the covers were all removed from the machines in the morning and the greater part of the day was devoted to what might be termed an exhibition day for the experts. Throughout the two shows it is clear that a general similarity in design is now followed by the leading makers. Runabouts, touring cars, and the larger cars with limousine bodies all conform to the same general style. In mechanism, also, there is a prevailing similarity, although each make still retains its distinctive characteristics.

The wooden frame is now practically abandoned, and in its place is seen the superior pressed steel frame. The distinction between the runabout type and the touring car is, if anything, more distinct than ever. Two or three well-known firms that have built up their reputation solely on the runabout cars are now entering the field with four cylinder touring machines. One of these is the Oldsmobile, which is seen for the first time with a regulation touring car. The runabouts range from 9 to 15 horse power, while the popular touring cars have from 20 to 40 horse power. A 24-horse-power car is, perhaps, as close to the popular demand as it is possible to judge. There is no marked reduction in prices; in fact, prices have been slightly advanced in some cases, but the same price for a car as was paid a year ago now secures a much superior machine, built stronger, and with better material throughout.

In the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, whose Twenty-sixth Street entrance is barely half a block from the Fourth Avenue end of the Garden, conditions were very similar. One of the important arrivals of the day was the exhibit of the Ford Company, which shows five cars, one being a strikingly handsome chassis of the much-talked-about six-cylinder car. The Ford cars have been held up in transit and their exhibition space was the only vacant one in the armory for the opening on Saturday night.

One of the unusual incidents of the day that occasioned a big crowd to gather outside of the armory was the effort to haul into the basement a mammoth truck. This was to have occupied the leading place in the space resrved for the McCrea Motor Truck Company of Cleveland, but it was found that, large as are the entrances to the armory, the truck was larger still. Veteran automobilists fairly gasped when they saw the enormous machine. It weighs about 5,000 pounds, and has a huge stationary top. Were it not for the top, this jumbo of a motor car might have been pulled into the building. After repeated efforts to get the monster inside, the job was abandoned and the truck was towed to a Broadway garage for the night.

One of the items of novel motor interest announced during the day was that work will soon be started by a big manufacturer upon a number of motor skiis that will be used in the forthcoming attempt of Santos-Dumont and Walter Wellman to discover the north pole.

These motor-skiis will be substituted for the Eskimo dogs usually employed for hauling the sledges containing supplies.

The motor-skiis are to be single wheel rear driven, the wheel to have a broad face of some eighteen inches to offer resistance on the soft snow. The front wheels will be replaced by the Norwegian ski.

Alcohol freezes at 42 degrees below zero, and the engineers and chemists are consequently called upon to find a fuel which will be suited to the climate of the far North. Inasmuch as the airship will itself be provided with a motor for navigation, the automobile engineers and those of the airship will co-operate in the quest for this new fuel.

Both of the automobile shows will be open to the public every day this week from 9 o'clock in the morning till 11 o'clock at night.

LOZIER AUTOS ON BROADWAY.

New Building Occupied for Motor Cars and Launches.

The Lozier Motor Company is the latest occupant of a palatial automobile home in the upper Broadway section. The building at the northwest corner of Broadway and Fifty-fifth Street, especially built and designed for the needs of the Lozier Company, was occupied last week. It is four stories in height, with basement, and is admirably adapted for the exhibition of high-class motor cars, launches, marine motors, and the various accessories that are needed for the Lozier types of motor-propelled machines. The main salesrooms will be on the first and second floors, and the general offices on the third floor. The top floor will be devoted to stock cars, boats, motors, and spare parts.

The Lozier Motor Company will build 125 cars in 1906, and every car will be a perfect machine. A much larger product might be made were it not for the fact that it is the policy of the company to manufacture the parts and superintend the operation of building cars in its own plants and under the supervision of its own force. The prices of the cars range from $4,500 to $5,500, according to style of body or equipment.

Although the Lozier car has been on the market a little over a year, the company has had its experimental cars on the road for three years past. In 1898 it built a practical automobile, a two-seated runabout, and an automobile department has been maintained in its factories ever since that time. The Lozier is one of the largest stock cars manufactured, having a wheel base of 117 inches, a 55-inch tread, and 36-inch wheels with 4½-inch tires. The long wheel base, large tires, and platform spring suspension of the frame produce a remarkably easy riding car. The road clearance is 10 inches.

COMES TO SEE SYSONBY.

England's Foremost Trainer on His First Visit to America.

W. T. Robinson, the foremost trainer of thoroughbreds in England, is a visitor in New York, the guest of John E. McDonald. One of the principal reasons for his visit is to see James R. Keene's champion colt Sysonby. Mr. Robinson has never before visited America, and he has said that so great was the fame of Sysonby that he considered it well worth while to make the trip just to see the horse. He has a number of young racers by Melton, the sire of Mr. Keene's crack colt, and this made him doubly anxious to see the unbeaten champion.

Last season Trainer Robinson had the distinction of heading the list of trainers in England in point of money won. In all he sent twenty-six winners to the post, and they captured fifty-two races, earning an aggregate of 34,466 sovereigns, or over $170,000. In America James Rowe, the trainer of Sysonby, headed the list, with winnings aggregating more than $200,000.

The principal owner for whom Mr. Robinson trained was Col. Hall Walker, owner of Cherry Lass, winner of The Oaks, the 1,000 guineas, and second in the running of the St. Leger. He also handled Colonia, winner of the famous Gimcrack Stakes. During his stay in America Mr. Robinson will attend the automobile races at Ormond Beach, Fla.

BIG BALLOON DAMAGED IN ARMORY AUTO SHOW

Pulley, Falling from Roof, Rips a Big Hole in Silk Covering.

REPAIRED BY LEO STEVENS

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell Sends One of His Famous Flying Kites to the Aero Exhibit.

Leo Stevens's seventy-foot dirigible balloon, the largest of the four that are suspended from the roof of the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, Lexington Avenue, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets, where the automobile show of the Automobile Club of America is being held, had a narrow escape from destruction yesterday. A pulley falling from one of the girders that support the vast roof crashed through the light Japanese silk covering, ripping a hole about four feet long, a little aft of amidships, as the nautical men might say, and aeronauts can surely be included in that class.

Mr. Stevens noticed Saturday night that the big airship which inflated with air is held in position by means of stout ropes suspended from the roof, was sagging. More weight was needed to hold up the enormous balloon, otherwise there was danger that the light silk coating might give way, for the air acts as a dead weight. The ballon was accordingly lowered yesterday so that additional ropes might be fastened to the girders, and it had just reached the floor when one of the workmen slipped. To save himself he dropped the pulley line he was holding and the weight fell with a crash.

Mr. Stevens heard a shout from the roof and looked up in time to see the falling missile. He was close to the balloon, and as he jumped back, the pulley crashed through the thin, silky texture. For a moment there was great consternation among the workmen, for it was thought that the balloon had been badly injured. The tear will necessitate the cutting out of one of the silk sections of which the balloon is made and replacing it with a perfect one before an ascent is attempted. Mr. Stevens yesterday simply patched up the damaged portion with four or five silk strips and the balloon was afterward suspended properly.

The work was not completed until late in the day, and during the raising of the monster airship the galleries were closed to the limited number of guests and exhibitors in the building, so as not to interfere with the workmen as they carefully raised the balloon by means of stout ropes at opposite sides of the building. It was no easy task, and after it had been raised about ten feet the long, aluminium frame in which the motor is placed was carefully attached.

Mr. Stevens has made one ascent in this balloon, in Cincinnati about two months ago. It is constructed somewhat on the same plan as the one he made for Knabenshue, but the motor in this one, known as No. 3, is air cooled, while Knabenshue's was water cooled. There are also other minor improvements.

The Aero Club's exhibit in the gymnasium was enhanced during the day by the arrival from Washington of one of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell's famous flying tetrahedral kites. This was the gliding kite Oinos, which has been used with much success by Dr. Bell at his Cape Breton home, where most of his experiments have been carried out. Supt. Hector P. McNeil, who has charge of Dr. Bell's aeronautical material at Cape Breton, and his private secretary, Charles R. Cox, brought the kite from Washington and set it up in exact imitation of the big, man-carrying kite Frost King, which had its first successful experiment at Cape Breton by Dr. Bell on Dec. 21.

In the construction of the kite 500 tetrahedral cells, resembling triangular sections and covered with red silk, are used. With its bright red color, the kite makes an attractive appearance in the big room filled with curious models of aeronautics. Dr. Bell sent word to the Aero Club that he was very much interested in the exhibit, and stated that he was coming to the city on Thursday, and will probably remain until the show closes.

Albert F. Zahm, from the Catholic College of America at Washington, will arrive to-day or to-morrow with several small kites and balloons used in ascertaining the resistance of the air.

NO BASKET BALL WAR.

Protective League Will Not Oppose A. A. U.—Columbia in Lead.

The announcement has been made by the Protective League of Basket Ball Clubs that it will hold its announced championship tournament in March, and that entries for it will be closed on Feb. 14. Much interest will be manifested in the list of contestants to play, as that will determine which amateur teams in the new league plan to cut loose from the Amateur Athletic Union. Such amateur teams as play in the Protective League tournament will, of course, be expelled by the Amateur Athletic Union, but the Protective League officials scout the idea that this will lead to ill feeling or any battle between the two organizations.

"There is no reason for any antagonism between the Amateur Athletic Union and the Protective Association," they say. "We have no concern with the question of amateurism which is the Amateur Athletic Union's province, and they have the same interest at heart that we have—protecting every one, amateur and professional, against the frauds perpetrated by ringers and dishonest promoters.

"There can be no objection to any amateur team joining us in securing that end, as no amateur team will play against professionals. Should they do so they would of course become professionals at once, in the same manner as they would were they not in our body. We shall neither encourage nor discourage them in this, as we have and can have no official knowledge of their amateur status. Any team entering our tournament will expect to embrace professionalism naturally, if professional teams are entered.

"We do not know yet whether our tournament will be for amateurs or professionals, but we presume that inasmuch as the Amateur Athletic Union has an amateur tournament in which our amateur members can play, and the professionals have no tournament, there will be no desire on the part of our amateurs to enter, but that there will be a big professional entry."

Secretary Sullivan of the Amateur Athletic Union said on this score: "We have no concern with the new Protective League until it plays amateurs against professionals. Then the amateurs offending our rules will be disqualified. I think it would be a good thing to have a professional league, for then the lines between the two would be plainly drawn, and both amateurs and professionals would be eager to keep it clearly marked. Both would co-operate to that end. If professionals play in the Protective League tournament it can, of course, not be recognized as an organization by us in any way."

Columbia men are confident that the Blue and White team will this year land the intercollegiate basket ball championship. In preliminary games played thus far the Morningside team has shown very favorably in comparison with the other fives. Pennsylvania gave her a bit of a run, but the players of Columbia are inclined to think they can beat out both the Crimson and the Quakers, who appear to be on a par. Princeton and Cornell are seemingly outclassed, while Yale has not yet played a league game. It is Eli that Columbia mainly fears, however.

Yale plays her first game on Friday, when the "Tigers" appear at New Haven. The most active teams during the week, however, are Columbia and Princeton. The latter plays Pennsylvania at Princeton on Wednesday, and Yale and Harvard in New England on Friday and Saturday. Columbia meets Cornell at Ithaca on Friday in the only other league game, but has scheduled two college matches outside of the league—Swarthmore in this city on Wednesday and Rochester at Rochester on Saturday.

As the games now stand Columbia heads the league. The summary follows:

Team.	W.	L.	P.C.	Team.	W.	L.	P.C.
Columbia	2	0	1.000	Princeton	0	1	.000
Pennsylvania	2	1	.666	Cornell	0	2	.000
Harvard	1	1	.500	Yale	0	0	.000

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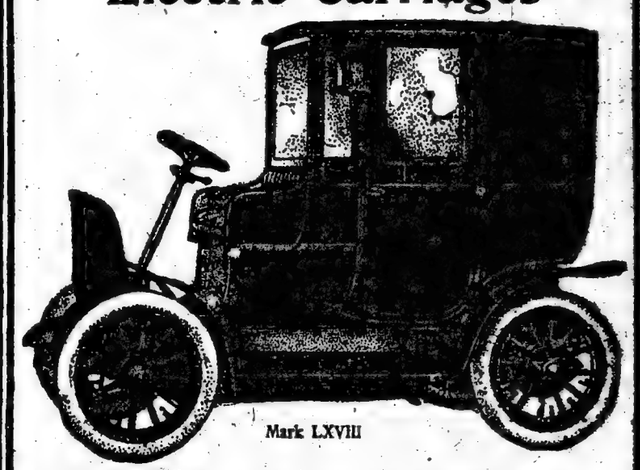
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Continental Pneumatic
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HEWITT ..... HEWITT MOTOR CO.
KNOX ..... KNOX AUTOMOBILE CO.
OLDSMOBILE ..... OLDS MOTOR WORKS
POPE-WAVERLY ..... POPE MOTOR CAR CO.
STUDEBAKER ..... STUDEBAKER AUTOMOBILE CO.
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THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

There is a dramatic fitness in the decisive defeat of Mr. BALFOUR for East Manchester, at the very outset of the electoral struggle. Of course he will find a seat. The English system does not allow the career of a national leader to be at the mercy of a few thousand voters in one constituency, and the ex-Premier will lead the Opposition just as surely as if he had not been voted down in his former "district." But his leadership will suffer somewhat from the very emphatic condemnation he has received from those he has so long represented.

For ever since Mr. CHAMBERLAIN split the Unionist Party with his audacious protectionist proposals, Mr. BALFOUR has seemingly staked everything on mere party success. He has refused to take one side or the other on the issue and principle. He has stood for party "unity" while declining to define the ground on which the party should unite. He has stubbornly abstained from all responsible discussion of the essential question. He has allowed Mr. CHAMBERLAIN to claim him as a sympathetic supporter while permitting the free traders who cling to the party equally to claim him as a free trader. He has even in the present contest avowed himself a free trader while sneering at the notion that a free trader should insist on freedom of trade. Starting out three years since with the assertion that free trade ought not to be abandoned until the country had distinctly passed upon it at a general election, he has done his best to prevent the country passing on that issue for no better reason than party ambition. He has labored persistently and with little scruple to befog the popular mind, to raise the bogey of Irish home rule, and even to scare the public with the notion that his opponents could not manage foreign affairs, intimating that in serious trouble they would be reduced to "bluffing or begging for peace." When a man so able, so experienced, heretofore so trusted, deliberately sacrifices everything on the altar of success, it is extremely impressive that at the first test his sacrifices should prove to be utterly in vain.

In addition to the striking rebuke to Mr. BALFOUR the elections afford plenty of evidence that the tide of public sentiment is running strongly against the Conservatives and that the Liberals will probably have a good working majority independent of the Irish Nationalists. It remains to be seen what they will do with it. They will go in largely on a negative issue—to prevent the destruction of the free trade policy and the adoption of any form of protection. On nearly every question they are more or less divided. If the Conservatives stick to their protectionist notions, it is most likely that the Liberals can remain in power for a long time. But if the Conservatives put aside the one issue that unites their opponents and watch their chances, the Liberal rule may be short-lived.

MR. JEROME'S DUTY IN THE PATRICK CASE.

At what point in capital cases do the functions of the Prosecuting Officer cease and determine? This interesting question is raised by the resolve of District Attorney JEROME to appear before the Governor and argue against Executive clemency in the case of PATRICK, upon whom, unless Gov. HIGGINS acts, the sentence of death will be executed next week.

Has not the District Attorney discharged his whole duty to the people when he has secured a jury verdict of guilty and has appeared in proceedings on appeal until the resources of the defense have been exhausted and a final affirmation obtained? Is he required by law to appear before the Executive and oppose pardon, commutation, or other form of clemency? Will not the District Attorney's appearance at the Governor's hearing constitute, in effect, a sort of new trial for PATRICK, extra-judicial, extra-Constitutional, at which the accused may perhaps not be represented by counsel? Is not the Executive mind to be made up on considerations which Mr. JEROME was not disposed, required or permitted to present at the trial?

If the criminal law officer of the people of the county feels called on to interfere officially in a matter so purely and completely executive as the discretion to pardon or commute where is he going to stop, at what point does his duty end? The Governor may pardon PATRICK—Mr. JEROME puts a stop to that. But the prison keeper may be remiss, some one may tamper with the enginery of death. Ought not Mr. JEROME to attend at Ossining with appeal and admonition to fortify the prison agents of the Executive? Has he the right to relax his vigilance until the certificate of death and burial has been filed in his office?

The District Attorney doubtless feels that he is himself on trial. The appeals in behalf of PATRICK are a criticism of his own methods in trying the case. It is in his own defense, quite as much as for the prosecution of PATRICK, that he goes to Albany. But that is a personal reason—only indirectly a public one. Men may say that it is his duty to the people to baffle the attempt to deliver among them a prisoner he believes to be a murderer. That argument is hardly sound. Mr. JEROME'S duty has been fully performed, nor has he any further responsibility for PATRICK. The decision and the responsibility rest with Gov. HIGGINS. The Governor's request, we think, would be the only warrant for Mr. JEROME'S appearance in the Executive Chamber.

It is not probable that his argument will dispel the very widespread belief that the Governor ought to interpose to prevent the execution of the sentence of death upon PATRICK. Doubt as to the adequacy of the proof has come to be more reasonable than the theory of the prosecution. The petitioners evidently feel that PATRICK'S innocence may yet be established.

SUBWAYS WITH "TERMINALS."

The enlarged tax valuations, with the resultant borrowing capacity, has put money into Father Knickerbocker's pocket which will burn its way out. It is curious that as he grows richer his bonds bring less money, but he must accustom himself to that until he can bring himself to lay up something for a rainy day. A borrower who spends the last possible cent is never in the highest favor with conservative lenders. However, since the money is to be spent, undoubtedly it will do most good by being spent in transit accommodations, since nothing else within the city's power to buy gives greater comfort to more people or brings a corresponding increase of assets to balance the expenditure. And yet it is possible to waste money, or at least to spend money unwisely, even in transit improvements.

Former Controller GROUT is publicly quoted as saying that if bids at the approaching auction are unsatisfactory he would "advocate the city taking up the building of the most urgent line or lines on its own account." Very good. And after they are built? Would he have the city operate the lines? And if the city both built and operated the new lines would he have a law passed compelling exchange of transfers? How long would it take to get such a law passed, and is he sure that it would be a good law if passed? If the bids are "unsatisfactory" the presumptive reason is that the proposals are unsatisfactory to the bidders. Would it be a good plan for the city to burden itself with what private capital refused?

It is not premature to ask these questions, because the neglect to ask similar ones has caused the city endless troubles with its bridges. The Williamsburg Bridge was "opened" some years ago, and is not in full use yet. If a traffic agreement had been made before the bridge was built as an inducement to its construction almost any terms could have been exacted, so rich are the traffic possibilities. But the railways will not pay for what the city can only use by practically giving it to the railways. This is merely a repetition of the same blunder with the first bridge. There was heated protest against "giving" the Brooklyn Bridge to the railways which cross it. Yet there was no other recourse, and the "gift" was the wisest and only way to put the bridge to use. It was proceeding in this manner which created the bridge terminal question. If traffic agreements had been made before the bridges were built the railways would either have supplied the terminals or, better yet, have found a way to dispense with them. A subway with terminals, because it lacks feeders and outlets, is a shocking proposition. In cost of construction, in loss of traffic, in unnecessary discomforts, the expense would be doubled and the benefit halved. The proper way to settle the subway terminal question is to prevent its arising.

AS TO MR. BENDER.

When Mr. H. H. BENDER, the Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities, challenged the right of the Civil Service Commission to investigate the charge that he had violated the civil service law in the matter of political assessments, we expressed our surprise at his dodging the investigation and as to the method he had adopted of dodging. He carried his challenge first to the Attorney General, who decided against him, and then he took it before Justice COCHRANE of the Supreme Court, who also decided against him. Then he took the case to the Appellate Division in the Third Department, and that tribunal, with but one dissenting voice, has also decided against him. Possibly he may still carry the case to the Court of Appeals; that would serve the purpose of delay as well as the previous legal proceedings, and it is not to be denied that a shade of uncertainty hangs about the probable course of any court. But there is no reasonable doubt that the decision of the Attorney General, the Supreme Court Justice, and the Appellate Division would be sustained. Then Mr. BENDER would have arrived at the end of that rope, and would have to submit to the investigation.

Why not do it at once? If he is innocent, he will have no trouble. If he is not innocent, he can plead that he has been following a very general custom, which was, it is true, forbidden by law a good while ago, but which is still sustained by the sentiment of the class to which Mr. BENDER unfortunately belongs. Very likely his punishment, if it comes to a criminal process, would not be very severe, so long as the law was vindicated and a stop was put to its further violation. Such a course on his part would show that he repented of his previous evasion of the facts and their consequences, and that he meant, as a public officer and as a politician, to act a manly part, to "take his medicine," as the phrase is among his kind, and to adapt his future activities to the standard fixed by the Constitution and the law. There is every reason why Mr. BENDER should do thus. He is by no means the worst of the politicians, he is an able business man, he would not think of avoiding his obligations in private life. He ought to see that the old, bad system with which he has acted in the past is doomed, and he should be ready, so far as he can, to promote the new, cleaner, more businesslike and more civilized system prescribed by the law.

There is no use in fighting the change. It has begun in earnest and it will go on. If the Court of Appeals should reverse the decisions already made, it would only compel the Legislature to act. The civil service law prohibits political contributions under certain conditions, and gives the Civil Service Commission the power to investigate violations of this and of other provisions. The quibble raised by Mr. BENDER and his counsel—they will pardon the rudeness of calling it a quibble, since it is practically decided to be one by all the decisions so far—was that the only acts the Commission could investigate were those done in conspiracy with one of their own subordinates. Now, if that should be decided to be a correct interpretation, the law would have to be amended. It would be intolerable that the right of investigation should not be lodged somewhere, and it can be lodged nowhere so logically and safely as in the Civil Service Commission. If at the present juncture the matter were to be taken to the Legislature, there can be no question as to the action of that body. Public sentiment is not just now inclined to see the law "queered" for the advantage of politicians to enable them to swell the contributions to their campaign funds by what are virtually forced assessments on the public employés. If the Legislature has to take up this particular matter Mr. BENDER may be sure that the law will be made not less strict, but stricter.

THE WORK OF TUSKEGEE.

On Monday next a meeting will be held at Carnegie Hall at which the work of Tuskegee Institute will be explained and discussed. Mr. CHOATE will preside. Dr. BOOKER WASHINGTON, the founder and administrator of the remarkable institution, will recount its achievements, its plans, and its needs. Mr. ROBERT C. OGDEN, who "knows more things that are so" as to the whole wide field of education in the South, will give his judgment of the situation. "Mark Twain," a Southerner by birth, a humanitarian by instinct, a shrewd and impartial observer, will give his notion of what is doing and should be done at Tuskegee.

Of course, the object of the meeting is to raise money for Tuskegee, but the means employed will be an authoritative demonstration that money for Tuskegee is a good investment, producing, under the conditions of actual administration, very valuable and lasting results at remarkably moderate cost. Dr. WASHINGTON, trained at Hampton and enjoying the confidence and co-operation of the able and experienced men who have made Hampton what it is, has applied to his work the principles and methods of the splendidly efficient parent institution. The aim of both Hampton and Tuskegee is to aid in solving the so-called "negro problem" by making the negroes self-supporting, self-respecting, and worthy of respect. Undoubtedly, with the conditions inherited from the past, and very widely existing, the task is an enormous and difficult one, but on its successful performance depend vast material and moral interests. The negroes are in the South to stay for many generations. They are free and will remain free. They will not and can not be merged with the white population. It is their interest and it is also just as much the interest of the South and of the whole country that the aims of Hampton and Tuskegee shall be attained. And these institutions are examples of methods by which, in a wonderful degree, the aims have already been attained.

When one thinks of it, it is really a very extraordinary thing that the work done at Tuskegee should be conceived and carried out under the direction and inspiration of a member of the negro race, born in slavery. That fact in itself is a living argument for the soundness and efficacy of the principle on which he is working, for Dr. WASHINGTON is a product of that principle. Of alert and acquisitive intellect, endowed by nature with the sometimes dangerous gift of the orator, apt at the handling of men and at organization, he is the type that might be expected to shun laborious days, to seek the advantages and the prestige of political manipulation and leadership, or in any easy and brilliant way to win money and notoriety, according to the widely accepted theory of the tendencies of the "over-educated" negro. But his native soundness, trained and developed at Hampton, preserved him from such error, and he became the exemplar as well as the teacher of the doctrine of salvation by work. For that reason, if for no other, he is an intensely interesting man. He and his associates are deserving of the cordial and steadfast support of right-thinking men in this community. We trust they will receive it in large measure.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Latest News from the Land of Quacks.

In considering the revelations in regard to the "Force of Life" Chemical Company," one soon comes, or ought to come, to the conclusion that indignation is wasted on the inventors and active workers of the grotesquely obvious swindle. What they did ranks, so far as intelligence and courage go, with stealing doormats or running a policy game, and it did not raise them to any prominence at all among the quack dealers in worthless medicines and ineffectual necromancies. The real horror of the case lies in the fact that, in this day and land, thousands of men and women can be caught and robbed with no better bait than were the impudent claims to impossible power over disease that formed the "literature" scattered over the country by this company. If one did not know of the fortunes made in similar ways by the exploiters of pseudo-mysticism ranging from voodoo charms down to Eddyite theology, and, by the innumerable quacks who live by selling for more dollars than they cost cents the familiar simples that form the quack's only and sufficient stock in trade, it would be possible to be astonished by the long and large success of this silly fraud. But one does know these things, and one cannot be astonished at a thing that has been happening every day much longer than anybody can remember. The only possibility is to feel a deep humiliation and fierce disgust that our common schools have done so little for us that a shamefully large minority of the American people are as easily gulled as ever were naked savages, and that no assertion of ability to "heal" can be so absurd that they will not believe it or pay for its pretended exercise. Merely to scold the victims of this egregious conspiracy, however, is not enough. Stupidity always has a pathetic side, and even in America gross ignorance is not exactly, or at least not wholly, criminal. Therefore toward those who bought the "force of life," some little lenience or pity must be extended. Nothing like either is deserved by the backers of the company—the assorted politicians and financiers who supplied the "respectable" names for its circulars, whose money paid for its advertising, (very little went to newspapers, we are glad to say,) —and whose pockets yawned hungrily for the profits derived from what every one of these more sophisticated folk knew to be a baser—the basest—form of petty larceny, conducted on a large scale. For them no excuse is imaginable, however carefully they may have refrained from getting definite information of what their agents were doing, and the County Medical Society, many as have been its services by hunting down quacks, never did anything better in this line than when it dragged the names of these "respectable" men into the light of public scorn.

Some Notes on the Filipino.

There was a certain interest, even if there wasn't any ponderable or measurable value, in Representative LONGWORTH'S maiden speech, for in it he informed an attentive—and smiling—House that in his judgment the Filipino was no good, or words to that effect. Of course, as the speech was a first effort, the words were considerably more elaborate, and, again of course, they included the now somewhat familiar, but still important, proposition that political independence should be granted to the inhabitants of the islands as soon—which couldn't be too soon—as they were capable of governing themselves. Unlike his predecessors in the discovery of this great truth, Mr. LONGWORTH did not hesitate to prove his possession of (unconscious) humor by proceeding immediately to declare that he had examined the Filipino with care while journeying recently through the land that would have been the Filipino's if somebody else hadn't always insisted on owning it, and that as a result of the examination he, Mr. LONGWORTH, was prepared to say that the Filipino was shiftless, worthless, untrustworthy, helpless, quite without the sense of political honesty, invincibly antagonistic to work, and always would be. This was the budding Ohio statesman's way of saying, we suppose, that the Filipino is somehow different from a white American, and we are quite ready to defend the truth of his contention, or would have been if he had put it in that form. The other form we consider unduly harsh and highly inaccurate. The facts, as we see them, are that the Filipino is a man whom the slow-moving centuries have very beautifully adapted and adjusted to his environment —a man who has the very qualities, and the only qualities, that make possible permanent residence where he is. That he is not ready for playing the self-rule game under the regulations called Anglo-Saxon is no doubt true, and there is only the smallest of chances that he ever will be ready, but he does not on that account deserve the epithets poured upon him from Mr. LONGWORTH'S large vocabulary denigration. From present prospects the Filipino will be politically independent about as soon as will the islanders whom he himself displaced, for the very excellent and sufficient reason that he was their superior. That may be very sad, and not to be admitted when talking from the stump—or through articles of attire intended for head coverings—but it happens to be true.

No Heart Like a Father's!

A queer story from Monte Carlo, somewhat different from those usually sent out by the local press agents in regard to successful attempts to "beat the bank," tells how an unnamed Frenchman really may have managed to attain that much-desired end. It seems—or is said—that he went to a roulette table and staked upon the red $1,250 in notes pinned together. Black won, but before the croupier could gather in the notes the Frenchman snatched them up and made a rush for the door, exclaiming dramatically as he passed out: "My children's bread? Never, never!" There was a burst of laughter from the astonished spectators, and gruff exclamations from the Casino officials; but they did not follow him, and he was allowed to go free with the money. That, now, is a pretty good story, and even if it isn't true there are many reasons for believing that it might be, which comes to much the same thing—as all old historians and most new ones would tell anybody who asked. If false, the nationality of the hero was very judiciously selected. There is much French evidence to prove the existence of Frenchmen who would have uttered that noble cry with perfect sincerity and have admired themselves while doing it. Like other "systems," however, the success of this one depends a good deal upon chance.

MONROE DOCTRINE DECRIED.

An "Imported" American Thinks It Objectionable and Out of Date.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an "imported" citizen who came here to escape officialism, I was very glad to read the expression of common sense found in your editorial to-day on the Morris incident. Still more pleasure it gave me to find that you approved the sentiments of what I presume to be an editorial in The Washington Post on "pompous officialism."

As an American by the grace of an incomparable Constitution, I wish, however, to register my objection to the antediluvian doctrine which you always defend. I mean the Monroe Doctrine. I object first because it is an indignity heaped upon nations whom we must acknowledge as independent, with a right to carve out their own doctrines. Would we stand a tutelage like that? Every time we defend this doctrine we must slap those nations in the face by advancing the theory that they are incapable.

I object to it secondly because it is insular, self-sufficing, and arrogant, like a prohibitive tariff, or the Chinese exclusion act, or a greedy trust. Is it our place to insult the nations south of us by telling them that they are miniature, and that they hence forever must follow our lead? Is their independence more dear to us, strangers, than it is to themselves? Do they accept our attitude as a proof that we acknowledge them to be free and sovereign peoples? I guess not. Generally they resent our guardianship, much as we would do in a similar case, and some day we will find it out to our sorrow. In fact, I think, we feel their antagonism to-day.

Two rules ought to guide us as a member of the family of nations, and those are, first, the "Golden Rule," and, secondly, "mind your own business."

ARON INGVALL.
Brooklyn, Jan. 10, 1906.

Court Protects Water Gap Scenery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

All lovers of natural scenery will rejoice, all friends of the Lackawanna Railroad should be pleased, and eventually the officials of the road will be glad that their up-hill fight against public opinion has ended to their present loss, but permanent gain. The court has decided that the stone crusher in the Water Gap must be removed.

JOSEPH D. HOLMES.
New York, Jan. 12, 1906.

Giving the Language a Lift.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

It is one of the prerogatives of public men to make changes in the vernacular language, sometimes by coining new words and sometimes by promoting and dignifying those already in use.

President Roosevelt has introduced several changes, but his latest and probably his most lasting effort is the apotheosis of the word "bully." The President had so much occasion to use this word in the far West, when he was killing bears or addressing small audiences at the watering stations along the railroads, that he discovered its wonderful expressiveness, and concluded to make it a good word:

Accordingly, we learn that at the close of New Year's day, after he had shaken hands with over 9,000 of his fellow-citizens, without distinction of race, color, or class, and without the slightest fear of violence, he was in particularly good spirits, and confessed to all who came near him that he had enjoyed "a bully day."

Why not? If the President has not the right to make a word or to introduce a word into a new and higher sphere who has? This is the history of all of our most polished expressions. A "pagan" was once a villager, a "mean" man was simply a moderate and conservative man, and a "wench" was a modest damsel.

No dictionaries nor lexicographers can anchor a word. Like the nobility of Europe, most of whose ancestors got their start by killing somebody or stealing something, many of our most refined and expressive terms were formerly inelegant or vulgar. It is for the President or somebody else to give them a lift.

The word "bully" has as fine a lineage as any in Webster's Dictionary, which gives as its forbears bulderjaam, bullerbak, bullerbrook, buldervaar, buole, and buhls. The word "bull" is not in it at all. Even Shakespeare says, "Bless thee, bully doctor," without dreaming of any impropriety.

Russian Jews in Jerusalem.

From The London Times.

JERUSALEM, Dec. 15.—The recent terrible news from Russia has made a profound impression upon the Jews of Jerusalem. Thousands of them came to Palestine during the last quarter of a century in order to find, under the rule of the Moslem, that immunity from persecution which was denied them in Russia. Here, indeed, they had to suffer hardships on account of the poverty of the country and the depression of industry, but, at any rate, they knew that their lives were safe. Many of them had in their days of early manhood served loyally in the Russian armies, and looked death in the face for the sake of their Emperor and their country. When their term of military service was completed they found that their loyalty had been wasted and that they had no civil rights, and might any day be exposed, without chance of redress, or even the right to protect themselves, to the violence of fanatic mobs or the injustice of arrogant officials. So they came to live in Jerusalem, to earn a precarious livelihood as they best could. Their hearts, however, still yearned for the country they had left, and where many of their kinsfolk still remained. It was, therefore, with no little rejoicing that the Ashkenazim Jews here received the news of the Emperor of Russia's manifesto, granting a Constitution and freedom to all his subjects, without distinction of creed or race. Many of them openly declared their intention to return to their homes and relatives in Russia when, like a bolt from the blue, there suddenly arrived the news of the late sanguinary massacres of Jews at Odessa, Kieff, Kishineff, &c.

In consequence of these appalling events the rejoicing of Israel, to use an appropriate expression, was literally turned into mourning; and during the whole of the Jewish week ended Friday, Nov. 17, the synagogues were day and night crowded with mourners assembled to bewail their slaughtered brethren and to offer intercessory prayers on behalf of the wretched survivors and themselves. Everywhere in the intramural Jewish quarter, as well as in the Jewish settlements, or "colonies," on the outskirts of Jerusalem, the sound might be heard of the ram's horns (usually heard only during the season preceding the Jewish new year) blown as a sign of dire calamity, in order—(1) to call the nation at large to repentance, (Joel, ii., 1, Amos iii., 6;) and (2) to confound Satan, and make him deaf and dumb (Talmudic Treatise, Rosh Hashana, Ch. I., fol. 16,) whenever, in order to defeat their prayers, he appears in the presence of the Eternal as the malignant foe and accuser of the chosen people.

Witte's Little Joke.

According to an authorized statement in Le Matin of Paris, said to have been issued by Count Witte, the Russian Government gives all emphasis to the following point:

"It is to be presumed that serious students of Continental politics will understand and appreciate the present policy of the Russian Government—a policy of energetic action, arriving at the preservation both of the economic forces of the country and of the rights and lives of Russian citizens."

VASSAR DEFENDED.

A Former Student There Replies to Sir Purdon Clarke's Criticism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to Sir Purdon Clarke's charge against Vassar of the spirit of aristocracy, I wish to add a word in refutation. Others of her daughters may be heard from who have won a distinction in the world's affairs that would lend more weight to their words, but there is none who has kept more loyally or more lovingly in touch with her work or her aims for the past twenty years.

Many of us have sent our daughters back there to be trained, just because we believe that nowhere else in the United States is the ethics of true social democracy taught so efficiently in the lecture room, and lived so effectively on the campus. As for the conditions of daily life, they are of the barest simplicity. All rooms in the dormitories are of equal price, and are drawn by lot each year. The dollars of a millionaire may buy no luxury from the college that is not equally for the student on a scholarship or working her way through. The college might long ago have had a sadly needed additional dormitory building had those wise Governors who have bravely withstood the seductions of favoring endowments yielded to the pressure for higher-priced quarters so universally installed in men's colleges.

Many of the young women who have won the highest rewards of scholarship, as well as very many who have won from their fellows the social prominence that comes from class choosing, have been of those who had to do work every day of their college lives to earn their personal expenses. It is safe to say that, in spite of the very inadequate endowments the wealth of the country has yet given to higher education for women, no girl who was really deserving and willing to work has failed after trial to win an education, and with it the respect and fellowship of the student body at Vassar's hands.

I would not intrude upon your valuable space to add to the information of the distinguished gentleman, whose study of the first woman's college, he said, in this country seems to have been only less cursory than his examination of the whole subject he says he was sent over here to investigate, but it occurs to me that there may be others, even in our American public, equally uninformed as to the scope and the aims of this pioneer college for women.

ANNIE E. P. SEARING.
Brooklyn, Jan. 14, 1906.

The Lord's Prayer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A writer in one of your contemporaries maintains that the words in the Lord's Prayer, "Lead us not into temptation," in the English version, are an incorrect translation.

The petition has always been a stumbling block to Christians, implying, as the writer says, "a reproach to the Almighty." He adds: "It may be justly translated by the words 'Bring us not into probation' or 'Bring us not into trial' or 'Judge us not severely for our faults.'"

A better and more correct translation, which the form of the verb will bear, is: "Let us not fall into temptation." This is comprehensible; but that the Lord should "lead us into temptation," as the King James version has it, is an insufferable concept, and is contradicted throughout the Holy Scriptures. The Lord "leads" but one way—i. e., to Himself. "Let no man when he is tempted, say that he is tempted by God. For God is not a tempter of evil and he tempts no man. But every man is tempted by his own lust, being drawn away and allured." (James, i., 13-14.)

Plainly, the words "Give us this day our daily bread" have no reference to the bread with which we nourish our bodies, but to "supersubstantial" bread, as the Roman Church interprets it, (from the Vulgate.) But few of our Lord's words have other than a spiritual significance. "The bread of God is He who comes down from the heavens and gives life to the world. I am that bread of life. He that eats of this bread shall live forever."

His words, grossly mistranslated and crassly misunderstood, together with other teachings, in the King James version of the New Testament, and interpolations that are not in the oldest manuscripts, and also the twist given to many verses by Protestant translators in order to substantiate Martin Luther's exaggerated notion of justification and salvation by faith, are responsible for much of the sectarianism that disgraces so-called Christendom.

On a mistranslation in the King James version, viz., "God is a spirit," volumes of religious thought have been wrecked. On a wretched perversion of the meaning of these words, the Eddyites base their cult. The strongest proof text of the dogma of the Trinity in its baldest three-headed form (First John, v., 7,) was eliminated by the Revisers of 1881 as fraudulent, the verse not being found in the old and best Codices.

There are numerous mistranslations, interpolations, and wantonly gross perversions of meanings of original texts in the King James version of the New Testament, many of which are not found in the Revised Version of 1881.

Nevertheless, both the English and American Bible Societies, knowing well the errors that are in the King James version, are printing copies by the thousand daily and circulating them as the "Word of God."

J. F. M.
New York, Jan. 12, 1906.

Protest from a Friend of C. A. Edwards

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The verdict of Coroner Eli Mix of New Haven in the case of the murder of Mr. Charles A. Edwards is not only illogical, but irrational and inane, carrying its own refutation on its face. The writer has no desire to discuss the case in all its awful details, but wishes to call attention to the cruel brutality and brutal cruelty of Coroner Mix in proclaiming the official finding which he has, for it has only added to and intensified the grief and anguish that Mr. Edwards's tragic death has brought to all who knew and loved him, and not only has not but will not accomplish any possible good or further the ends of justice in any way.

The writer has known Mr. Edwards for fifty years, and cannot refrain from lifting up his voice in indignant protest against such an unwarranted aspersion upon the good name and unblemished character of his friend, whose voice can no longer be raised in his own behalf.

JUSTICE.
New York, Jan. 10, 1906.

Poor Service in Subway.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The train service in the Subway is getting worse and worse. Trains are now running during the rush hours five and six minutes apart, the result being that they are jammed to the doors, and even at stations near the terminals it is almost impossible to get on. For instance, at Mott Avenue it very frequently happens that passengers going down town during the morning rush hours have to wait for more than one train to pass before they can get aboard, and even then it is generally after a struggle worthy of a member of a football team.

Conditions at the Brooklyn Bridge are about as bad, the expresses during the rush hours in the evening running so far apart that only a few out of the great number who get on there are able to get a seat.

HERBERT L. THOMPSON.
New York, Jan. 12, 1906.

OUTRAGES OF THE PRESS.

The Publication of Untrue News Accounts That "Will Be Read."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It appears that you give us "All the News That's Fit to Print." It also seems that your standard is that no news is "fit to print" unless it is true. Apparently, things that are true will not be so printed by you as to lead one to believe other things not stated derogatory to him about whom that truth is published.

Such is not the case with every newspaper in this city. To the contrary, they take one or two admitted facts and add as many falsehoods as is necessary in their view to make glaring headlines, a sensational story, and a sale for a cent. That one admitted truth may be a heart-rending calamity or death which some newspaper "writer" shrouds in a mystery that suggests the crime and degradation of the dead and the disgrace of his mourning survivors. No accusation seems too base for these "writers" to make, if only they can arouse some morbid reader's desire to read it. If there is danger of being sued for libel, that danger is avoided by having some irresponsible dummy speak and say so and so, whereupon the reporter writes it down and adds: "It is said." The reporter, of course, knows the dummy is a myth and the statement a lie, but he discloses neither. The managers know just as much, but the paper receives and publishes the outlandish tale, reaps the benefits, and rewards the writer. He does not lose his position because he has been required to do the thing. That those most concerned in the event written up have had a feeling of outrage added to their grief does not concern these astute, clever, and resourceful "news vendors."

Take some examples that have actually occurred:

Recently a young attorney went to his home in the Bronx, found his home locked up, and later learned his mother had committed suicide and was then in the house. She had been afflicted with melancholia for a number of years and at many times of depression had threatened suicide. The foregoing were the facts. Here are the falsehoods published by a down-town paper: It was stated that the deceased had been so dissatisfied with her son's prospective bride that she was driven to take her own life; that the son's fiancée had pleaded with the deceased for her consent to the match; that the son refused to give the name of his fiancée, that he would not have "her name dragged into this"; that the son had given as a sort of excuse and justification for persisting in his choice, that his mother and father had run away to this country to marry. The son made no such statements, he had no fiancée and no thought of marriage, his mother and father had married abroad, there had been no runaway, and he was four years old when they arrived in America. This story was published about Jan. 2.

Another: A father and a mother of a neighboring city had a son who disappeared. They were in great grief and advertised for him in all the New York newspapers. Those are all the actual facts. But one of those papers published a long story from the pen of one of its "writers" to the effect that the son had been identified as having committed a crime in this city, had been arrested, tried, convicted, sent to and was then in Sing Sing Prison. The father and mother, crazed already with doubt and grief at his disappearance, now read this story of his and their alleged disgrace. Two days later the son was heard from in England, where he was with his uncle, and two weeks later he was at his own home in our neighboring city.

Thousands of readers of newspapers can tell of published accounts that do any and all degrees of violence to the truth in order to get something that "will be read," it matters not how the heart-strings of the unfortunate may be torn. Retractions even in blazing headlines don't mend, but, when made, are in small type, hidden in a corner.

Now, the question is, what is the public press doing to correct these glaring outrages perpetrated in its own fraternity. Its members criticise and chastise public men for their wrongful acts, but their own malfeasances go unnoticed by each other. The press seems to purify everything but itself. That it will not try to do. Or if it is trying to do it, Mr. Editor, what is it doing? Are these reporters who get up these false stories discharged for so writing, condoned for doing so, or encouraged to do so?

During the Portsmouth Peace Conference time after time it was said reports were sent out by certain news associations for which there was no foundation. Did those "news" gatherers receive penalties or rewards for their work? Your own most accurate reports of that conference were published by you and by The London Times simultaneously. Americans improve almost all things; can our writers improve facts of news with tinctures of falsity?

Every day some public or private person must say a published story is false or permit the unacquainted to censure him or consider him debased. The public is interested to know what the press or any part of it will do to correct this glaring evil.

RUFUS L. WEAVER.
New York, Jan. 11, 1906.

Jewish Origin of Jules Verne.

The Jewish World of London states that the various rumors about the Jewish origin of the late Jules Verne, the famous French author, which were recently denied by his son in Le Figaro of Paris, have been confirmed. In the Gazeta Navodowa of Warsaw a correspondence has taken place which shows that Jules Verne was originally called Olszewics, and was born of Jewish parents in Plock, Russian Poland. His father, according to M. Sokolow, editor of the Hebrew daily Hazephira of Warsaw, was known as "the pious German," on account of his fashionable attire. The son, however, left the country, turned Christian, adopted the name of Verne, and, although he seems to have been a Pole by nationality and by preference, he subsequently became a thorough Frenchman.

THE NORTHER.

Frosted white are the ridges high,
Gray is the icy floe;
But fleckless blue is the clean-swept sky
Where the rollicking winds do blow.

The hunted mists drive on before,
The herdsd clouds behind,
And the wild woods whoop as they hear the blore
Of the horn of the Northern Wind.

"Ho! ho! ho!" laughs the good North Wind;
"Ho! ho! ho!" laugh we;
For he drives the cloud from the troubled mind
And the mist from the brooding sea.

Lone and grayly the marshland grieves,
Hushed are the hills forlorn;
But wildly gay is the dance of the leaves
When the Norther blows his horn.

He makes a rag of the flaunted flag,
A reed of the rigid mast;
But the air is clean and the stars are sheen
Where the good North Wind hath passed.

"Ho! ho! ho!" shouts the Norther gay;
"Ho!" we hail again;
For he whirls the dust from the world away
And the care from the hearts of men.

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

DR. HARPER'S FUNERAL HELD AS HE PLANNED

President Faunce and the Others He Chose Make Addresses.

THE KAISER SENDS A WREATH

Floral Tributes from the President and Other Distinguished Persons—Tomb in Memorial Chapel.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—The body of William Rainey Harper, late President of the University of Chicago, was laid to rest to-day in a vault in Oakwoods Cemetery. The final resting place will be on the university campus, where it is planned to build a memorial chapel and crypt.

The body lay in state in Haskell Hall from 8 o'clock until noon in the room where Dr. Harper had led the Faculty meetings in administering the affairs of the university. This was according to his funeral plans, which he drew up and signed on the day before his death.

At noon the coffin was taken to Mandel Hall, where the funeral services were held. Owing to the small seating capacity of the hall admission was by card, and only a portion of the students was able to attend the exercises.

Addresses were delivered by President William H. P. Faunce of Brown University, Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews of the University of Nebraska, Dean Harry Pratt Judson of the University of Chicago, and the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of New York.

The floral tributes were numerous, and included wreaths from President Roosevelt, Emperor William of Germany, and many other distinguished persons.

The funeral procession from Mandel Hall to the cemetery consisted only of the family, a few personal friends, and the Trustees of the university.

BUTLER'S EULOGY OF HARPER.

Memorial Services Held at Teachers College and Rockefeller's Church.

Several memorial services in honor of the late Dr. William Rainey Harper, President of the University of Chicago, were held in this city yesterday. The most impressive was that in the chapel of the Teachers College, Columbia University, at which the principal speakers were President Butler of Columbia, President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton, and the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of Union Theological Seminary. This service was held simultaneously with the service in Chicago.

The little chapel was filled, and presented a memorable picture for the well-known men of art and letters assembled there. Besides the distinguished speakers there were present Charles Scribner, of the publishing house; Albert Shaw, editor of The Review of Reviews; Prof. Monroe of Columbia, who is also President of the University of Chicago Alumni in this city; Supt. Maxwell of the Board of Education, President Tifft of the Board of Education, President Finley of the College of the City of New York, Deans Van Amringe, Perry, and Russell of Columbia, President Atkinson of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, President Henry C. Pritchett of the Carnegie Fund, President Humphreys of Stevens Institute, Commissioners Rogers and Downing of the State Education Department of Albany, Robert C. Ogden of the General Education Board, Silas Brownell, Chairman of the Trustees of Union College, and Edward M. Shepard, Chairman of the Trustees of the City College.

The Rev. Dr. Hall presided at the services, which began with the singing of the hymn "For All the Saints Who from Their Labors Rest." Then followed the reading of "Christ being raised from the dead, dieth no more." After the hymn "Now the Laborer's Task is O'er," President Butler delivered a eulogy. In part he said:

"We are here to mark the passing of a noble life—a life dear to not a few of us and full of cheer and inspiration to every human being who loves knowledge, who hopes for achievement, and who aspires to service.

"Hidden deep down in Nature's secrets are the rare qualities which, assembled in just the proper proportions, make men. Scholars, high-minded and serious of purpose, are many. Doers, active, confident, and successful, are more numerous still. Men are hard to come upon, and our friend was a man. He loved life and the joy of living.

"Study schooled his spirit, travel broadened it, human intercourse deepened and enriched it. All that he was and had he gave to his friends, and they returned the gift in fullest measure.

"From boyhood he served the higher life. Eager in the pursuit of knowledge, skillful in imparting it, and resourceful in applying it, he never lost sight of the main goal of his life. The marshaling of human forces in a great university was always subordinate with him to scholarly purpose."

President Wilson followed, speaking of Dr. Harper, the strong, purposeful man.

"We have come not to bury Dr. Harper," he said, "but to recognize his immortality. Our predominant thought today should be not one of sorrow or personal loss, but of general obligation. Dr. Harper realized that he was dealing not with men's fortunes, but with their spirits. He not only attracted the attention of academic circles, but by his work drew to the university of which he was such a great part the eyes of the whole Nation.

"As Dr. Butler was speaking, I asked myself: What woman? He whose self-commanding spirit is always in the saddle; he who is self-spending, whose energies are centred not on himself, or his tasks, but only so far as he and they serve his fellow-men.

"Dr. Harper was one of God's noblemen. We call men great who lift their own fortunes to the heights, but the only nobility is in the man who spends his surplus of greatness on others. He is nature's patrician. He was Dr. Harper."

The Rev. Dr. Hall then said that Dr. Harper's greatest ambition had been to weld the Orient with the Western world.

"His hope was that if this chasm could not be closed it might at least be bridged by the intercourse of men who understood and trusted one another."

The choir of All Souls' Church then sang, "Crossing the Bar."

At the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, which is John D. Rockefeller's place of worship, the Rev. Dr. R. P. Johnston preached a sermon in which he sketched the life of Dr. Harper and told many interesting incidents in the University President's career.

"He was one of the stars of American Hebraists," said Dr. Johnston, "and there are many who remember how he strafled the little Muskingum College by delivering his graduating address in Hebrew."

M. CHARTRAN HERE AGAIN.

Will Paint Some Portraits, but Not Miss Roosevelt in Her Wedding Dress.

Theobald Chartran, the French portrait painter, who executed the portraits of Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Alice Roosevelt and many other American women, arrived here on the French liner La Savoie yesterday morning. M. Chartran said that he had several commissions for work in this country, but he did not feel at liberty to disclose the identity of the persons who had given them.

A rumor was current on La Savoie that M. Chartran was coming to paint the portrait of Miss Alice Roosevelt in her wedding dress. Asked if this was true, he smiled and said it was not, but he added that he was going to Washington in a few days to have a talk with the President.

This afternoon M. Chartran will put on exhibition in Knoedler's art gallery six of his portraits. Among them are those of the Maharajah of Kupurtala, India, and the Countess de Maupeou.

A CHAMELEON DOG.

Remarkable Development of Kirstie's Gift Pup.

In a certain office in this town having something to do with telegraph wires there is an operator who is a dog fancier. In itself there is nothing remarkable about this circumstance. Every telegraph operator is something else as well. Some have interests in poolrooms; others are expert poker players; still others grow poultry. There is said to be something about telegraph operating that leads a man to misanthropy unless he feels that he is taking it out of the world on the side.

But there are traits in this operator dog fancier that make him different from others of his kind. He is a tall, red-faced individual, who shall go by the name of Kirstie. To strangers he at first appears chiefly remarkable for a perfectly reckless generosity. He has been in the habit of approaching every new man in the office with some such question as:

"Say, I want to ask you somethin'. I've got a genu-ine Bulgarian collie. Pure bred. Finest dawg y'ever seen. I got no room for him. You look like a sport. Now, d'you want him?"

"How much?" the new man would usually ask.

"How much? I don't want money for him. Money couldn't buy him. If you can find a home for him you can have him." And then, with a great air of suspicion:

"Say, y'know how to keep a dawg?"

On receiving the inevitable assurances (what human being ever would admit that he does not know how to keep a dog?) Kirstie would go on:

"Don't say another word. I'll bring him up to-morrow night. You'll be here to-morrow night, I s'pose? All right. All y'need do is take a look at 'im. But you just keep this quiet. It's between you and me. Finest dawg you ever seen."

And that was the end of it. The dog was never produced, and when Kirstie was reminded of his promise his features assumed a far-away expression, he gently but firmly intimated that it was bad taste to hurry him, and in a week the other man was ready to believe that he had dreamed the whole conversation.

Everybody in the office has at least once been anxiously awaiting one of Kirstie's phantom dogs. All have seen themselves, in fancy, the possessors of Angora terriers, Siamese dachshunds, Persian retrievers, Manx bullpups, or some rare beast. Sometimes Kirstie has brought a real dog up to the office, but when he has done that he has wanted real money for it.

This was the situation three weeks ago, when Kirstie walked into the inner office, approached the middle desk, and in his most insinuating manner asked his time-honored question:

"Say, I want t'ask you somethin'. I've got a genu-ine —"

The man in the corner, a saturnine person without any saving sense of humor, interrupted him.

"Look here. We've work to do in this office. Talk about your dogs after hours."

Kirstie was unabashed. "I only wanted to say," he declared in a slightly injured tone, "I've got a St. Bernard pup. Finest dawg y'ever seen. If one of you gents wants him you can have 'im. I ain't got no room for him."

The burnt child loves the fire, the man who has bet on a horse race and lost is around the next day to bet again, and the particular victim who, of all in the room had been the most frequently deceived by Kirstie's glittering promises, was the first to speak. He once lived in Paris and is therefore known around the office as "The Parson."

"Kirstie," he said, "if you really want a home for a St. Bernard I've got a brother-in-law in New Jersey who was asking me for a dog."

"Don't say another word," said Kirstie. "Where yer goin' be to-morrow? I'll bring him around."

The Parson gave Kirstie his address and then bent his head to the storm of ridicule that assailed him as soon as Kirstie had departed. But when he reached the office the next night there was triumph in his eye.

"Get your St. Bernard?" was asked before he was well inside the door.

"I did," calmly replied the Parson, removing his coat.

"What!" yelled a dozen voices.

"Beautiful little dog," said the Parson. "Evidently a pure bred. I'm greatly obliged to Kirstie. We have been doing him an injustice. Going to take the dog to my brother-in-law to-morrow."

Two days afterward the Parson reverted to the subject of the dog. "Kirstie," he said, "made a mistake. That's not a St. Bernard I got. It's a great Dane. My brother-in-law knows all about dogs and he says it's a beauty."

A fortnight ago the Parson bore a slightly puzzled expression. He had spent the previous day with his brother-in-law, and announced that a farmer in the neighborhood had been examining the dog.

"He swears it's a mastiff," he said.

Last week the Parson saw the dog again. On being interrogated afterward he announced that the dog was apparently a wolfhound. Three days later he was extremely depressed. The dog was turning into a Newfoundland.

That is how the matter stands. It was the only dog Kirstie ever gave away, and everybody in the office is waiting to hear of its next avatar. It may turn into a King Charles spaniel.

LATER.—Kirstie has given away another dog. It is about two months old, and has green eyes, a white head, and a red tail. Kirstie says it is the "finest Bawston terrier y'ever seen." Its subsequent developments are being awaited with breathless interest.

DID JACOB INHERIT GUILE?

Rockefeller Class Discusses Heredity in Its Leader's Absence.

The Sunday school class of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, of which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is the leader, came near hopeless confusion yesterday morning as the result of the question of heredity entering into the discussion of the characters of Jacob and Esau.

It was brought out that Rebekah, Isaac's wife, gave two excuses for sending Jacob on the journey to his uncle Laban. The real reason for her desire to send him away was because Esau was angry at him and purposed to do him harm. This she told Jacob, but to Isaac she said she feared Jacob would take a wife from the daughters of Heth. This was pointed out as a sample of motherly craft.

Jacob's cunning in obtaining a share of his uncle's pastoral belongings was not given as an example of his inheritance of craftiness, but it was evidently in the minds of more than one of the Bible class, for before the acting leader could continue his discussion of the relative characters of Esau and Jacob the matter of heredity was being debated by several members of the class.

Consideration of the question whether it is right to do wrong that right may follow was not continued yesterday morning on account of the absence of Mr. Rockefeller, who was in Chicago for the funeral of Dr. Harper. It was announced that Mr. Rockefeller has been consulting references, and will have further facts and opinions on this subject to give the class next Sunday.

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WEINGARTNER CONDUCTS THE N. Y. SYMPHONY

The Famous Conductor Returns After a Year's Absence.

TWO SYMPHONIES PLAYED

Music by Weber, Schumann, and Berlioz at His First Concert.

Mr. Felix Weingartner makes his third visit to New York this season, and comes as guest conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra. For this young organization has followed the example of the Philharmonic Society and the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and has thought to give a new enjoyment, a new experience, through the art of one of the most distinguished of European conductors, who on his previous visits created so profound an impression upon the New York public. The circumstances of Mr. Weingartner's coming differ from those of the other foreign conductors who have come and will come to direct orchestral concerts here. The Philharmonic Society adopted the plan of securing the services of such men to renew public interest in its concerts that had sadly flagged for a number of seasons. The avowed object of Mr. d'Indy's brief activities at the head of the Boston Symphony Orchestra was to make propaganda for the school of French music of which he is the foremost figure.

There is no such purpose in Mr. Weingartner's visit. The New York Symphony Orchestra under Mr. Damrosch's vigorous and alert direction has already made a place and won a public for itself, whose interest is steadily increasing. Nor does Mr. Weingartner come to promote the cause of any special school or tendency in music. He comes as the exemplar of the highest art and the most accomplished skill in the conducting of an orchestra.

Mr. Weingartner gave his first concert yesterday afternoon, and it will be repeated on Tuesday evening, as the others of the New York Symphony's series have been. His programme was a severe tax upon his admirers' patience in some respects, for it contained two symphonies—Schumann's in B flat, that had been heard the day before from the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and Berlioz's "Fantastic" symphony; and at the beginning was Weber's overture to "Der Freischütz." The composition of this programme was a little puzzling, so far as Schumann's symphony was concerned. The "Freischütz" overture is one that modern conductors have been especially fond of since Wagner took it as the example of some of his own methods and ideals in conducting. Of Berlioz Mr. Weingartner is the special champion in Germany, in these days when the effort is making to revive his music. But of Schumann's symphonies he has expressed himself freely and not favorably in his essay on "The Symphony Since Beethoven." Yet he read all three of these works with apparently equal sympathy. He is a stranger to all affectation; and his expositions of all the music he played yesterday were lucid, finely felt, poetical in intention, and carried out with the absolutely and vivifying authority that he exercises upon the orchestra. None of them was revolutionary or indicated the least intention of finding anything new or laying bare any cryptic significance that has escaped the notice of others. But he shows a sensitive feeling for the essential characteristics of the music he is playing; the power of possessing himself of its spirit and of embodying it in a perfectly balanced, symmetrical and finished whole. With a keenly analytical power there goes hand in hand a warm poetic feeling that puts him in the completest sympathy with the music. His effects are fine and delicate, and there is a subtle sense of proportion and of finish.

The "Freischütz" overture was played in a broadly dramatic manner; he did not exploit all the points that Wagner made in his analysis of the work, still less did he exaggerate any of them, but the dramatic spirit that they indicate was in his reading. In Schumann's symphony he found the spirit of life and of joy. In embodying this he took some of the tempos extremely fast—sometimes, it seemed, so fast that a clear articulation of the phrase was not always possible. But the effect was of contagious enthusiasm.

Berlioz's "Fantastic" symphony has had several performances here in recent years, but none of them, however fine, has succeeded in impressing the work deeply upon the public consciousness. Everything about Berlioz is interesting except his music, and in that the cold inexpressiveness, the poverty of actual inspiration, the ineffectual strivings for effects, the lack of fine and noble melody, of heart-moving harmony, cannot be covered by the brilliancy or the richness of the orchestration. Through it all his achievement pants in vain behind his ambition. Mr. Weingartner presented a wonderfully elaborated performance of the score, in which every phrase and section was given its just effect in the whole, every nuance of dynamic and color was given, set forth in its due proportion. It was a most noteworthy performance in these respects.

Mr. Weingartner was most enthusiastically greeted on his appearance, and at the close of the concert he was repeatedly recalled with a demonstration of enthusiasm that could have left no doubt as to the profound impression he had made.

SUTRO HERE TO SEE HIS PLAY,

The Playwright Says He'd Like to Dramatize John D. Rockefeller.

Alfred Sutro, the English playwright, has come here to see the production of his play, "The Fascinating Mr. Vandervelt," at Daly's Theatre next Monday night. He arrived on the Cunarder Lucania yesterday. Ellis Jeffreys, who got here from London on the American liner St. Paul last night, will be the star of the piece. Mr. Sutro is the author of "The Walls of Jericho," in which James K. Hackett and Mary Mannering are now appearing at the Savoy Theatre.

Mr. Sutro said that he would remain in New York about ten days, and would then return to London. He is now engaged in writing a play which he said he hoped would be "a comedy in the truest sense of the word," for James K. Hackett. This play, he added, has not been named. Mr. Sutro added:

"I have often been asked if I do not feel tempted to try to put forth some of my earlier efforts, now that I have achieved success. To that I can say, unhesitatingly, no. I wouldn't do it for any price, for I know they are bad.

"You have an enormously interesting field over here. To begin with, you have big things and you do big things. I should like to write a play about Mr. Rockefeller. He interests me amazingly. I long to study him; to find out what it is that forces him on and on making money, what argle of view it is that makes him hungry for power. We have nothing like him in England."

One of Mr. Sutro's plays which was recently seen in London, and which is entitled "Mollentrave on Women," will probably be produced in New York next season by Charles Frohman.

PARIS BALLAD EXPERT HERE.

With Miss Van Wagner, He'll Give Recitals of Old French Songs.

Among the arrivals on La Savoie yesterday was M. Lartot-Jacob, son of a celebrated Paris painter. He has made a study of the seventeenth and eighteenth century ballads of France. Besides being a protegé of Massenet as a pianist, he is said to be an accomplished player of the harpsichord.

With Miss Olive Van Wagner, who preceded him from Paris, he will give recitals in this country in costumes copied from celebrated paintings of the Louis XV. period in the palaces at Versailles and Fontainebleau.

Yvette Guilbert is said to have taken her idea of singing street songs of these periods from Miss Van Wagner's entertainments in Paris. M. Lartot-Jacob and Miss Van Wagner will be heard at Steinway Hall in two weeks.

THAT TENDERLOIN FIGHT.

Townsley Says He'll Make Wentworth a Morgue Subject Yet.

Dubiety is still hanging over the fight between two young men Saturday night at Broadway and Forty-sixth Street, when one of them was taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, the other to Roosevelt Hospital to have his head fixed, while the young woman in the case was carried off in a cab by a third young man.

Three questions, at least, are still unanswered: (1) Who was the young woman? (2) Exactly what started the fight? and (3) How soon and in what manner will the one that was taken away to the hospital make his assailant "a subject for the morgue?" as he said yesterday he would do.

Charles W. Townsley, who lives at the Hotel Beresford, 1 West Eighty-first Street, and who said yesterday he was Secretary of the Life Association of America, is the man the hospital got. Reginald Wentworth, who lives in apartments above a chop house at 70 West Thirty-sixth Street, and who says he has no occupation, is the second man.

Sitting up in his bed in his hotel yesterday, Mr. Townsley said:

"We had been to a restaurant after the theatre. That fellow was annoying the young woman by trying to flirt with her. Then came the fight. People separated us. Richard Bennett of "The Lion and the Mouse" company, a friend of mine, took the young woman home.

"My skull is not fractured. I needed only twenty-seven stitches. I don't know the fellow who hit me, but I shall know him. I didn't make any complaint against him at the police station, and I didn't go to court about the matter. I shall settle this matter myself." Mr. Townsley is an athletic young man.

Reginald Wentworth received reporters at the chop house address and said: "I am not a lawyer, and I am not a resident of New York. It is singular that there is a Reginald Wentworth here with a law office down town. I don't know him. I have neither trade nor profession.

"I spent the night in jail under a charge of felonious assault. I appeared in court Sunday morning and was discharged. That's all."

"Well, but did you know the young woman?" he was asked.

"Pardon me, but won't you have a cigar? They are fairly good cigars."

"Did you say anything to the young woman?"

"In that picture up there you see me in athletic costume, though I suspect that I was a very indifferent athlete. That was at Williams—great old school. Now—"

"Did you know Mr. Townsley?"

"Do you know, I was once in the newspaper business myself. Recently I have been in the South and the West."

"Mr. Townsley says he will settle this matter with you out of court. That's the reason he wasn't present in court this morning as a complainant."

"Now and then Teddy does select a first-class diplomat. Teddy, who is actuated by one motive and controlled by none, he—"

"Will you make any statement about this affair?"

Mr. Wentworth wouldn't.

Later he said that the ethics of the situation, whatever they are, didn't allow him to make a statement with reference to the matter just now; he might make one later on this week.

ROMANCE OF A BROADWAY CAR

The Elderly Beau's Tribute to Beauty and the Astonishment It Caused.

An elderly beau sat in a north-bound Broadway car yesterday afternoon. A well-fitting coat molded his slim figure and a very shiny tall hat added distinction to well-cut features set off by a white mustache. Most of his fellow-passengers were women, and his gaze wandered over them, lingering critically on each, to revert decisively to two, young and evidently foreigners, sitting almost opposite. One of them appeared to possess a particular fascination for him.

She was chatting with animation to her companion. Now and then she would turn her eyes and her glance would shoot over and on each side of her admirer into the street beyond. If for a moment it rested upon him it was an unseeing glance, for, absorbed in the subject of her conversation, there was no consciousness in it. Equally absorbed in her, his face reflected the swiftly changing expression of the girl's. When she smiled he smiled. When she looked grave the merriment died out of his eyes.

The other passengers were taking it all in, some without any attempt to disguise their interest, others—women of the kind who see everything without appearing to look at anything in particular—exchanging a twinkle of intelligence and the suspicion of a smile if their eyes chanced to meet.

Finally, the elderly man awoke to a realization of the attention he was attracting and rising with much dignity left the car. But as he passed the girl who had been an object of such interest to him he detached a gardenia from his coat and dropped it gently into her lap.

The look of unutterable astonishment that followed this tribute caused everybody else's face to expand in a broad smile and a couple of little misses to titter; but the beau wotted neither of the girl's amazement nor of the hilarity of his erstwhile fellow-travelers. With stately gait he was already threading his way through the cross streams of vehicles in the street.

SOUSA AT THE HIPPODROME.

His Marches Encored by a Large Audience—Some Songs.

Last night's attendance at the Hippodrome indicated that there has been no decline in the number of those who, musically, like to be Sousaed.

The bandmaster fulfilled his part of the contract and was as usual liberal with his encores, consisting of his own marches and ragtime ballads with vigorous accompaniments by the man at the rear who plays the sandpaper.

That apparently was what the audience wanted, and from the volume of applause "King Cotton" ranked far ahead of Tschaikowsky's "Coronation March." Sousa's "Semper Fidelis" March had to be repeated three times.

The soloists were Miss Elizabeth Schiller, who sang an aria from "Ernani," and Miss Jeannette Powers, violiniste, whose selection from Wieniawski's Second Concerto was well received, and who responded to an encore with Schubert's "Serenade."

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Henri de Vries will give a professional matinee of "A Case or Arson" at the Madison Square Theatre next Thursday.

Arthur Rubinstein, the Polish pianist, will give his first recital in America at the Casino Theatre this afternoon.

In view of the length of the programme, Wassili Safonoff, who is to conduct the Philharmonic Orchestra next Friday afternoon and Saturday evening at Carnegie Hall, has decided to omit the "Eine Faust Overture," by Richard Wagner.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"
Sensible Gifts
in Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc., make pleasing and serviceable gifts. If they bear the trade mark
"1847 ROGERS BROS."
they are the best that money and long experience can produce.
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MERIDEN BRITA CO.

GOLDEN RULE MISLEADS, FELIX ADLER DECLARES

Useless When There Is Difference of Sex or Age.

SELF-SACRIFICE OFTEN BAD

Popular Precepts Are Based, He Says, on Idea of Worth as Opposed to Value.

Dr. Felix Adler revealed before he got very far in his lecture on "The Basic Principle Underlying All Morality," at Carnegie Hall yesterday, that he considered that basic principle to be worth—worth as distinguished from value. Before he gave utterance to this idea, however, he dissected some of the common rules of morality, beginning with the Golden Rule.

"The Golden Rule," he went on to say, "is serviceable only when two parties are equal. It is not very useful when there is a difference of sex or age, for instance. It is not very serviceable between parent and child. The Golden Rule contemplates that we do to others as we wish to be done by. It is also a rule of morality that the strong should protect the weak.

"The wish is no indication of the right. So far as wishing is concerned, the child would probably wish to play instead of to go to school. It is very probable that if I were a child this is what I would prefer to do. And yet it does not follow that I should treat the child as it prefers or wishes to be treated. Major André is captured. He does not wish to be killed. His captors, putting themselves in his place, no doubt also would think as he does, and yet there are situations in the life of a country when such things should be done. No doubt spies ought to be killed.

"Then the formula, 'the greatest good to the greatest number.' To this there are several objections. Great good to great numbers often necessitates innovations. It contemplates a change in the existing order of things. Now, innovations must give pain to people. The innovator must take away some of the props upon which people have been leaning. He may never be able to replace them, and yet that is the way that progress in the world is made. It is sometimes necessary to rob people of cherished fallacies to make room for great truths.

"Then there is the idea of self-sacrifice. Self-sacrifice, no doubt, is the highest effervescence of the human mind. But this, like the others, presupposes something else. It is common, for example, for mothers to completely efface themselves in their attitude toward their children. This is often very immoral, creating egotistical, shameless, remorseless men and women. It is so sometimes with wives toward their husbands, who are often willing to obliterate themselves. They thus create monstrosities who go by the name of husbands.

"The mere giving away to antithesis is not self-sacrifice. It is not moral. Quite the contrary, it may be very immoral. It is not right for Monna Vanna to sacrifice herself so that the city may be saved. The city that is willing to be saved in this way is not worth saving.

"There is in all of these precepts something that is taken for granted, a root idea. This root idea, according to my view, is worth. And this idea of worth is to be applied without limit. And it is to be applied to all kinds and conditions of men, black, white, low, or high. Every one of these beings that has the human shape has worth to me. Value some of them have not, but they have worth.

"Worth is the total personality of the man. Value is something of which you can make a list. To use a slang expression, it consists of the 'stunts' we can do. So far as value is concerned some of us don't amount to much, but we've all got worth as a personality.

"Then there is that expression that we are all 'born free and equal,' that banal thing which is in everybody's mouth and in nobody's heart. Nobody really believes that—nobody really believes that some of the negroes are equal to the caucasians, for instance. Many of them are still undeveloped."

Dr. Adler pointed out the great superiority of man to the highest form of other animals, and said that the gulf between an ape and a barbarian was greater than that between a savage and Sir Isaac Newton.

"Animals can only be developed to a certain extent," he went on to say. "Beyond that point the species becomes extinct, takes on another form. But man's teachableness is infinite. His struggle is forever toward perfection. Man's worth consists in this: not in what he has accomplished, but in his possibilities; not in the expressed, but in the unexpressed. The wordly way of judging him is to regard him merely from the standpoint of what he has done—to judge by what he has done and what he has written, say.

"I have been awed sometimes when standing at the grave of some one about whom there was nothing to say, nothing that could be put into a prayer; for I have felt that under these circumstances there was the most to say. Think of what was in their hearts, of that which they never got to their lips. And there is so much of that in every man; so much that he has never said, never brought to his lips.

"Viewed in this light—the worth which is within him and which has never come to light—there is a halo about the head of every man. And regarding him so will lift you into a different atmosphere; it will tranquillize your soul. You will be lifted out of the sordid into the realm of the spiritual. Look at man not from without, that which he has accomplished, but try to turn the searchlight inward. You will understand, sympathize with him a little better, and, you may get close enough to him to help him a little, who knows?

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—A depression that was off Hatteras Saturday night has moved northeastward over the ocean, skirting the Southern New England Coast, where high northeast gales have prevailed during the last twelve hours. The rain area will overspread the Atlantic Coast districts Tuesday and there will be snow in the lake region. Moderately warm weather will continue in Atlantic Coast districts for several days.

The winds along the New England coast will be brisk north, diminishing; on the Middle Atlantic Coast light north, shifting to south; on the South Atlantic Coast fresh east to southeast; on the Gulf Coast fresh south, increasing; on Lake Michigan brisk to high southeast to east.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—Fair Monday; Tuesday rain and warmer; light north, shifting to south, winds.

New England—Fair Monday, except snow in Eastern Maine; Tuesday rain or snow and warmer; brisk north winds, diminishing, and becoming east Tuesday.

Western Pennsylvania—Rain Monday; Tuesday clearing and colder; brisk south, shifting to west, winds.

Western New York—Rain Monday; Tuesday rain or snow and colder; fresh south winds, shifting to north.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	22	33	4 P. M.	23	36
6 A. M.	20	33	6 P. M.	20	34
9 A. M.	21	34	9 P. M.	17	35
12 M.	24	34	12 P. M.	15	35

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 34; for the corresponding date last year it was 21; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 32.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 34; at 8 P. M. it was 35; maximum temperature, 36 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 33 degrees at 3 A. M. Humidity, 90 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 91 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Lost articles found by advertising in The New York Times.—Adv.

NEW YORK is growing richer every day. Land values in many localities, particularly those contiguous to new business centers, have advanced in leaps and bounds.

¶ It may be that you have an idea regarding the development of your property which you cannot carry out for lack of acquaintance with the particular parties who would be interested in that particular proposition.

¶ The long record of this office in high grade transactions has led to an acquaintance wide enough to embrace all possible real estate deals.

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Real Estate
4 West 33D STREET

VOGUE
VOGUE
Fashion
Published Thursdays
10 cts. on newsstands
$4.00 a Year.
11 E. 24th St., N. Y.

LAUDS BISHOP O'CONNELL.

The Pope Greatly Pleased with American Envoy's Mission.

ROME, Jan. 14.—The Right Rev. William H. O'Connell, Bishop of Portland, Maine, the special envoy of the Pope to the Emperor of Japan, who arrived here yesterday, was received in private audience to-day, and made a verbal report of the results of his mission.

The Pope expressed great satisfaction and said that if all American envoys did their work as well they would become the first diplomats of the world.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William A. Gregory.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—William A. Gregory, formerly a lawyer of this city, died in Paris, France, last Saturday. The body probably will be brought here for burial, accompanied by Charles Gregory and Miss Gregory, the brother and sister, who were with the lawyer when he died. Dr. E. H. Gregory of 3,523 Lucas Avenue is another brother.

Mr. Gregory had a part in several important cases here in the early seventies. About thirty years ago he left the city, and practiced for a time in New York, afterward going to Paris, where he lived with his brother and sister. Mr. Gregory was a bachelor, a native of Virginia, and was about 78 years old.

John P. Feeney.

John P. Feeney died at his home, Erie and Eighth Streets, Jersey City, yesterday of a complication of diseases. He was born in Jersey City in 1859, and began life as a newsboy. In 1889 Mayor Orestes Cleveland appointed him Police Commissioner. He was also a member of the Assembly for three terms. In 1892 Gov. Leon Abbett made him Chief of the State Detective force. At the expiration of his term he became Adjuster of Claims for the North Jersey Street Railway Company, in which post he was continued by the Public Service Corporation when the local trolley lines were consolidated. He leaves a widow and two children.

Mrs. Anna Prentice Terry.

Mrs. Anna Prentice Terry of Brooklyn died in Philadelphia Saturday of spinal paralysis. On account of the absence of several sons who are in the West the date of the funeral has not been fixed. It will be held in the Second Presbyterian Church, at Clinton and Remsen Streets, Brooklyn. She had been a member fifty years.

The deceased was the daughter of John H. Prentice, Brooklyn's first Park Commissioner, who designed and laid out Prospect Park and Greenwood Cemetery. Mrs. Terry was born in 1838 in Albany. She is survived by seven sons and one daughter.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN HILLMAN died at his home, 684 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday. He was a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Monroe and other clubs. He leaves a widow, a son, and a daughter.

Mrs. MARY WOODCOCK, who died at her home, 55 Rutland Road, Brooklyn, on Saturday, was the widow of William H. Woodcock, a well-known resident of Flatbush. She leaves a son and two daughters.

HIRAM WARREN, the oldest resident of Springfield, Mass., died yesterday. He would have been 102 years old next month. He was a native of Ashfield, Mass., and lived there all his life until about four years ago.

JOHN BENJAMIN died at his home, 40 West Fifty-ninth Street, on Saturday. He was the son of the late Capt. Pulaski Benjamin, and the grandson of Col. Aaron Benjamin, who fought in the Revolution. He leaves a widow.

MISS JULIA WHEELOCK, a daughter of William E. Wheelock, President of the Weber Piano Company and Treasurer of the Aeolian Company, died on Saturday at her home, 75A Willow Street, Brooklyn. She was 20 years old.

PETER KATZENBACH, 86 years old, and for sixty years proprietor of the Trenton House, at Trenton, N. J., died yesterday. He leaves three sons and a daughter. Dr. William H. Katzenbbach of New York is one of his sons.

IRA T. GASKILL, the oldest exempt fireman in Rahway, N. J., died of general debility at his home yesterday. He was a member of Engine Company No. 1, and had done active service for a score of years. He leaves a widow and four sons.

Mrs. ELIZA S. LAZANSKY, wife of Emil Lazansky, who was identified with a number of Hebrew charitable organizations and active in their work, died on Saturday at her home, 254 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn. She was 87 years old, and was a member of the Congregation Beth Elohim.

LEOPOLD LEICHT died on Saturday in his fifty-second year at his home, 428 West Forty-third Street. He was a retired furniture dealer and dealt in real estate. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock at the Church of the Assumption in Forty-ninth Street. He leaves a widow, a son, and a daughter.

ALFRED M. WRIGHT, a retired manufacturer and former State Senator, died on Saturday night at his home in Centreville, Conn., of heart failure. He was born in Westbrook, Conn., on March 5, 1838, and was graduated from the Connecticut Normal School and from Adrian College, Mich. He served in the Seventeenth Michigan Infantry in the civil war.

JOSEPH P. RAMSDELL, who was a well-known writer of songs, died on Saturday at his home, 127 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn. Among his compositions were: "When the Violets Bloom Again," "One Year Ago To-day," and "That Is All I Ask of You." Mr. Ramsdell was 41 years old and a native of Brooklyn. His mother and two sisters survive him.

CHARLES EHRLICH, fifty years old, died of heart disease on Saturday morning at his home, 120 West Ninety-seventh Street. His funeral will be held to-day in St. Matthew's Church, the Rev. Dr. Hall preaching. Mr. Ehrlich leaves a widow, Alice, and four children—Alice, Frances, Charles, and William. The body will be cremated at Fresh Pond, L. I.

Mrs. ANNIE MARIA AUEL, wife of Charles Auel of 65 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, died on Saturday. She was born in England sixty-three years ago. Mrs. Auel was a member of the Second Unitarian Church, and was active in church and charitable work. She was a member of the Ethical Association of Brooklyn. Her husband, a son, and four daughters survive her.

WILLIAM GRAHAM FLEMING died on Saturday at his residence, 48 East Sixty-seventh Street, after an illness of several months. He was a member of the firm of W. G. Fleming & Co., bankers and brokers, of 86 Wall Street. Mr. Fleming was a member of the Stock Exchange and Chamber of Commerce. He was the son of the late William E. Fleming. His widow survives him.

Miss CORNELIA LEGGETT, a member of the old Leggett family of Westchester, whose homestead used to be on the Sound at the foot of 150th Street, died on Saturday at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Frederick Weakes, in New Rochelle. Miss Leggett, since 1870, had been a member of the Tremont Methodist Episcopal Church. The funeral services will be held there at 2 P. M. to-day.

Mrs. DEBORAH A. HONEYWELL died of pneumonia at her home, 49 West Eighty-fourth Street, on Saturday, at the age of eighty-six. She was the widow of the late William Honeywell and the only daughter of Thomas and Eliza Marshall. Her brothers were well known in theatrical circles several years ago. She leaves four children—Mrs. Henry Guild, Miss E. S. Honeywell, Mrs. W. A. Merrill, and William Honeywell, all of this city.

Mrs. MARY A. SEARLES, widow of the Rev. Dr. John E. Searles, died on Saturday night of pneumonia after two weeks' illness, at the home of her son-in-law, Charles P. Armstrong, 9 West Seventy-fifth Street. She was eighty-three years old, and leaves two children, John E. Searles and Mrs. Armstrong. She will be buried on Tuesday afternoon in Greenwood Cemetery after services in the New York Avenue Methodist Church, in Brooklyn. Mrs. Searles was for many years one of the managers of the Old Ladies' Home, a Methodist institution in Brooklyn.

"Worth Three Times as Much"

A physician of Pittsburg says: "There is no question about the value of McClure's. I am discontinuing every other magazine on my table which has been or is selling at one dollar. I am renewing McClure's because it is easily worth three times what you ask for it."

All news stands, 10c, $1 a year
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THE WHEEL OF LIFE

GREAT TRADE REVIVAL DURING THE PAST YEAR

Starting in the West, the Movement Passed to Europe.

DEPRESSION IN FAR EAST

Due to the Recent War—Great Britain's Foreign Trade Stronger Than Her Home Trade.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—In its annual review of finance and trade in 1905, to be published to-morrow, The Times says:

"Some years of trade have little to make them stand out in commercial history, but this cannot be said of 1905. From nearly every country in the world comes a story of reviving prosperity. There were signs of the revival in 1904, the movement steadily progressed during 1905, and since the peace between Russia and Japan it has received additional and unmistakable impetus from the West—Canada, the United States, and Argentina—where the record is one of bountiful harvests and industrial development.

"The wave of trade improvement has passed to Europe, and Great Britain, France, Germany, and Austria have all experienced its favorable influence. In the Far East the effects of the late war are still severely felt, and from centres of trade like Hongkong and Singapore we receive rather gloomy reports, but the toll of the war must be paid not only by the belligerents but also by those whose trade is affected adversely by war.

"Even South Africa is showing signs of recovery and there is abundant evidence that it can recover if left to itself.

"Great Britain has taken a substantial part of the general and almost worldwide trade revival. Broadly speaking, our foreign trade, especially in exports, has been stronger than the home trade. The foreign trade is more quickly affected by external influence, but it is gratifying to be able to record that the year closes with a powerful home demand, especially in the iron and steel and textile industries."

BETTER FEELING IN GERMANY.

Reduction of the Bank Rate is Expected—Activity in 1905.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—A much more comfortable feeling than prevailed a fortnight ago seems to prevail among financial men here owing to the better monetary outlook and the improvement of those political conditions which most affect this market.

It is now confidently expected that the Directors of the Reichsbank will lower the official rate some day this week. The rate was lowered from 5 per cent. to 4 per cent. on Jan. 10 last year, but this year the Bank's condition in the early days of January was not such as to warrant a reduction, the Directors thought, and the rate still remains 6 per cent. The general belief is that a lower rate will be fixed when the return for Jan. 15 is issued.

The political causes that tend to beget cheerfulness are, first, the improved situation in Russia, which includes the prospect of the betterment of the country's financial status, and, second, the apparently trustworthy though not official assurance that Germany and France will come to a satisfactory agreement regarding their Moroccan troubles.

These influences favorably affected the Boerse in the last days of the week just ended, not much, perhaps, in respect to the volume of business, but considerably in tone and firmness.

The financial statistics for 1905 show that the year was one of unusual activity in Germany. The new stocks and bonds issued in the course of the year amounted to £154,197,000, against about £90,000,000 in 1904. There were 191 new joint stock companies established, with about £19,000,000 capital, against 104 in 1904, with £7,000,000 capital. Finally, the German Clearing Houses report a turnover of £1,880,000,000 in 1905, against £1,681,000,000 in 1904. Last year's turnover broke the record.

PARIS BOURSE INACTIVE.

Tendency Improving, but Anxiety Over Morocco Continues.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—Although dullness prevails on the Bourse, the tendency is improving. The slightly more cheerful news from Russia and M. Kokovzoff's success in negotiating with the Paris financiers have had a beneficial effect on the market, all Russian securities strengthening and other foreigns taking on a firmer tone, but a certain amount of disquietude respecting the Algeciras negotiations still lies in the minds of a great many operators, and this tends to inactivity.

Bank stocks are quiet but firm. Spanish railroads continue to attract attention, stimulated by the better rate of exchange. Rio Tintos hang fire and do not respond to the buoyancy of copper stocks in America owing to the large amount of floating stock in this market.

The South African department presents a more cheerful appearance than for several months. London has sent large buying orders. A feature of this section has been the large demand for De Beers shares.

Franklin Trust Company's Report.

The Franklin Trust Company, which has offices at 140 Broadway, Manhattan, and 164-166 Montague Street, Brooklyn, in a statement of business to Dec. 30, 1905, announces that it has capital, surplus, and undivided profits of more than $3,000,000. Its deposits are put at more than $12,000,000. The company was established in 1899.

CLERGYMEN IN THE UNION.

Socialists Protest in Vain in Animated Discussion.

The two members of the New York Presbytery, whose application for membership as fraternal delegates to the Central Federated Union caused discussion last Sunday, were admitted yesterday in spite of a strong opposition led by the Socialists. The two clergymen, the Rev. M. S. Littlefield and the Rev. John B. Devins, were appointed by the New York Presbytery as fraternal delegates in order that they might learn all that was going on in organized labor.

The Rev. Mr. Littlefield sat through the meeting. It looked for a time as though the Socialists were going to carry the day and exclude the two clergymen. Among other things, they said that the two clergymen were sent there by the employers to disrupt labor. After twenty-three speakers had addressed the meeting, Mr. Littlefield was given the floor and turned the tide in a short speech. The clergymen are to be admitted, but they will have neither voice nor vote, and accepted admission on these terms.

The matter came up on a report of the Executive Committee to which the question of the admission of the two delegates was submitted. The report recommended that they should be admitted as fraternal delegates; that they should have neither voice nor vote, and that if they overstepped their privileges the central body could suspend them.

As soon as the report was made nearly every Socialist in the meeting wanted to speak. Morris Brown moved that the motion be not concurred in, and Delegate Abrahams of the Franklin Association of Pressmen, got up and declared that the labor unions did not get what they wanted by philanthropy but by hard fighting.

"What can they learn here?" he said. "Let them get hooks and read 'em. You can't learn anything here."

One after another Socialist speaker got up, some of them denouncing the clergy, and all of them declaring that the clergymen were not on the side of the workingmen. "We can't allow clergymen to butt in at this stage of the game," said Delegate Paulitsch of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers. "When the employers wanted the open shop the clergy were with them. It's all very fine to say that they will have neither voice nor vote, but they will be able to speak."

Several delegates said that the central body ought to be ashamed of itself for its narrowness. Former Assemblyman Samuel Prince, the delegate of the Cigar Packers' Union, said that the clergymen had stood by the workingmen during strikes on many occasions.

August Gildemeister of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union, said that the central body had no use for "sky pilots." The central body had only to do with earthly things.

"Before we look after our souls," he said, "we ought to see that our bodies are not starving."

The strongest speech in favor of the admission of the clergymen was made by Delegate Mannefield of the Brotherhood of Carpenters. He said that the meeting ought to be ashamed of its narrowness. Looking at the delegate of the Bartenders' Union he said:

"The clergymen are on the side of the law. That is the reason the saloonkeepers, probably, or the men in the saloons, do not want them. All that the clergy wants is to have the saloon-keepers keep the law. Laws are not made to be broken."

When the Rev. Mr. Littlefield obtained the floor there was a roar of applause.

"I represent a closed shop," he said. He then explained that the closed shop was the ministry, every member of which had to thoroughly qualify. Mr. Littlefield caused another burst of applause, however, by saying that he was having a church built, and he would not allow a non-union man on it. He declared the aims of the unions and the church were to a great extent identical.

By a vote of 68 against 23 the recommendation of the executive committee was then adopted. Mr. Littlefield invited the central body to send delegates to the meetings of the Presbytery. Two socialists who were boiling with rage got up and said that they wanted to enter a protest and have it recorded against the action of the meeting.

PASTOR COMMITS SUICIDE.

The Rev. Mr. Wertz Takes Morphine in an Allentown Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Jan. 14.—The Rev. Frederick Wertz, pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Erie, Penn., who died yesterday in St. Luke's Hospital, committed suicide, according to a verdict returned to-night by a jury summoned by Coroner Butz. Morphine poisoning caused the young minister's death, and the Coroner found evidence that convinced him that Mr. Wertz had premeditated self-destruction.

Mr. Wertz was 33 years old, and was a graduate of Muhlenberg College and Columbia University in the classics; of Dickinson College in the law, and of the Union Theological Seminary, New York. He was ordained five years ago in New York, and two years ago became a pastor at Erie.

He is said to have become addicted to morphine through suffering from rheumatism.

OUR TRADE WITH FRANCE.

Imports and Exports During 1905 Aggregated $166,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The total commerce between the United States and France, as shown by figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, amounted in the fiscal year 1905 to about $166,000,000, of which $76,000,000 was the amount of the exports to France and $90,000,000 was the value of the imports from that country.

France gets most of its provisions and breadstuffs from her colonies and exports mainly high-grade manufactures and wine. The United States exported to France nearly all the copper and the cotton used by that country, the total amount of these two articles being about $48,000,000. Agricultural implements exported from the United States this year were approximately $3,000,000, against $500,000 a decade ago.

Company C Wins Rifle Honors.

Riflemen of the Seventh Regiment were much interested in the annual competition for the trophy presented by the Seventy-first Regiment, which was decided on the armory range Saturday night, in the presence of the largest "gallery" of riflemen seen at a shoot in several years. The team of Company G won, after a close contest with Company I, by 2 points. The highest individual score was made by Sergt. W. B. Short of Company D, who scored 65 out of a possible 70.

Garwood Heaters.

Gas and Steam Combined.

No flue required, no odor, atmosphere kept normal.

Fit in fireplace or elsewhere in room.

Change a cold room to a comfortable one.

Call and see heaters or send for catalogue.

THE FRANK C. M. McLAIN CO.,

242 Fourth Avenue, N. Y. Telephone 62 Gramercy

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..7:22|Sun sets..4:57|Moon rises..10:32

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:46	11:28	4:34	5:10
Governors Island	10:59	11:49	5:01	5:40
Hell Gate	12:52	1:42	6:38	7:12

Arrived—Sunday, Jan. 14.

SS La Savoie, Havre, Jan. 6.
SS Lucania, Liverpool, Jan. 6.
SS St. Paul, Southampton, Jan. 6.
SS Vigilancia, Havana, Jan. 9.
SS Advance, Colon, Jan. 6.
SS Lampasas, Galveston, Jan. 6.
SS Jamestown, Norfolk, Jan. 18.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
Pr. V. Luise, Kingston	——	11:00 A.M.
Prinz Oskar, Naples	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Carpathia, Naples	——	10:00 A.M.
Batavia, Hamburg	——	8:30 A.M.
Arapahoe, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
Gere, Guatemala	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Amazonense, Brazil	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

*Baltic, Liverpool	9:00 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
*Furnessia, Glasgow	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Juan, Ponce	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Valdivia, Haiti	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Grenada, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
P. du Nederlanden, Haiti	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Ohnda, Caibarien	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Tabaristan, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Cherokee, San Domingo	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Syracusa	Santos	Dec. 17
Virginia	Kingston	Dec. 27
Cherokee	Turks Island	Jan. 5
Batavia	Hamburg	Dec. 31
Advance	Colon	Jan. 6
Dacia	Hamburg	Dec. 31
Argowan	Glasgow	Jan. 1
Kroonland	Antwerp	Jan. 6
Cearense	Para	Jan. 3
Philadelphia	Ponta Cabello	Jan. 5
El Mar	Galveston	Jan. 9
El Dorado	New Orleans	Jan. 10
Parima	Demerara	Jan. 3
Sarnia	Kingston	Jan. 10
Susquehanna	St. Lucia	Jan. 8
Colorado	Brunswick	Jan. 12

DUE TO-MORROW.

Kaiser Wilhelm II	Bremen	Jan. 9
Victorian	Liverpool	Jan. 6
Massilia	Naples	Dec. 31
Maine	London	Jan. 6
Talavera	St. Lucia	Jan. 8
Morro Castle	Havana	Jan. 13
Manzanillo	Cienfuegos	Jan. 8

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Majestic	Liverpool	Jan. 10
Neckar	Bremen	Jan. 7
Brooklyn	Naples	Jan. 5
Jersey City	Swansea	Jan. 2

DUE THURSDAY.

Hudson	Havre	Jan. 6
Reliance	Liverpool	Jan. 4
Excelsior	New Orleans	Jan. 13

Reported by Wireless.

SS Kroonland, incoming, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Cape Race, Newfoundland, at 10 A. M. yesterday, when 150 miles southeast of that point. Due at her pier about noon to-morrow.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS St. Louis, at Southampton, Jan. 14.
SS Noordam, at Rotterdam, Jan. 13.
SS Canada, at Liverpool, Jan. 14.

Sailed.

SS Umbria, from Queenstown, Jan. 14.
SS Zeeland, from Dover, Jan. 14.
SS Caledonia, from Moville, Jan. 13.
SS Rotterdam, from Rotterdam, Jan. 3.
SS Moltke, from Dover, Jan. 14.

Passed.

SS Zeeland, Antwerp, for New York, passed Prawle Point.

SS Roman, New York, for Antwerp, passed the Lizard.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Crescent and N. Y. A. C. Tie in Amateur League—Harvard Leads.

The teams of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn and the New York Athletic Club are now tied for first place in the Amateur Hockey League. Each has won two games, though the Brooklyn games, in view of the withdrawal of the team from the league, will undoubtedly be thrown out. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the league will probably be held this week and the schedule of games rearranged to provide for the new conditions.

The standing of the clubs in the race for the championship, excluding the two Brooklyn matches, is as follows:

Team.	W.	L.	P. C.
Crescent Athletic Club	1	0	1.000
New York Athletic Club	1	0	1.000
St. Nicholas Skating Club	1	1	.500
Hockey Club of New York	0	2	.000

In the Intercollegiate League interest will centre in the first appearance of the Yale team on Wednesday night. The New Haven team will meet the Brown seven at St. Nicholas Rink. There is considerable keenness to see just how strong the New Haven team will appear. The standing thus far is:

Team.	W.	L.	P. C.	Team.	W.	L.	P. C.
Harvard	1	0	1.000	Princeton	1	1	.500
Columbia	1	1	.500	Brown	0	1	.000

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

"Bee Hive," Kansas City, Mo.; C. S. Odor, cloaks, suits, and waists; 106 Grand Street.
Bernheimer, G., Brothers & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; C. A. Joseph, cloaks, corsets, and muslin underwear; 106 Grand Street; Hotel York.
Reeves-Luffman Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; T. H. Logan, domestics; Grand Hotel.
Cherry & Webb, Providence, R. I.; W. S. Cherry, cloaks and suits; Miss E. Willett, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
Strouss & Frohman, San Francisco, Cal.; L. Strouss, dry goods; Hotel Cumberland.
Cherry & Co., New Bedford, Mass.; G. R. Cherry, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
Chamberlain-Johnson-DuBose Company, Atlanta, Ga.; C. J. Bloodworth, cloaks and suits; 320 Church Street; Hotel Albert.
Clapp & Tilton, Boston, Mass.; J. L. Clapp, millinery; Hotel Breslin.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. Edington, carpets; F. A. Norway, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cumberland.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. N. Brown, carpets; 2 Walker Street; Hotel York.
Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. S. Hand, furniture; G. N. Stevens, dry goods; 31 Union Square; Grand Hotel.
Elkus-Brenner Company, San Francisco, Cal.; G. Brenner, manufacturing department; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Spalding.
Ehrman-Halle Company, Memphis, Tenn.; P. M. Halle, notions; A. H. Myer, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Jungh, hosiery; 258 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.
Eisen, J. H. & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Eiser, millinery; Victoria Hotel.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; C. A. Stone, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Thresher, prints; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Forman, S., Waterbury, Conn.; hats; Hotel Albert.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; B. Gimbel, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.
Grauman-Aenebey-Cross Company, Louisville, Ky.; M. W. Burd, silks and dress goods; 350 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Ginsberg, S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Ginsberg, cloaks; Hotel Breslin.
Holtzman, G., Schenectady, N. Y.; dry goods; Belvedere House.
Holler, Bachman & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; L. Klein, silks and dress goods; 45 Leonard Street; Hotel Spalding.
Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. A. Hecht, furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.
Horz, A., Terre Haute, Ind.; E. Bauer, furnishings; 487 Broadway; Belvedere House.
Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; W. Gordon, silks and dress goods; 385 Broadway; Hotel York.
Kolven, Stern & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Kolven, notions; Hotel Navarre.
Klein, E., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Sautter, cloaks and suits; E. Klein, dress goods; 598 Broadway.
Kohlberg, M. S. & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; M. S. Kohlberg, notions; Hotel Cumberland.
Keene, L., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Keene, cloaks and suits; A. Hirshberg, cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; B. Klein, hats and caps; 648 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Keith, Eason & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. S. Potts, hat manufacturing department; 621 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Loewenstein, B., & Brother Dry Goods Company, Memphis, Tenn.; S. A. Myers, notions and trimmings; Mrs. F. C. Paraski, ladies' and infants' wear; 43 Leonard Street.
Lehman & Kingsbacher, Pittsburg, Penn.; S. F. Lehman, cloths; Hoffman House.
Landauer & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; F. Thanhauser, waists; H. Landauer, silks and dress goods; 396 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Levis-Zukoski Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. A. Zukoski, silks and belts; 621 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. O. Sprawl, cloaks, suits, and waists; 4 Washington Place.
McAusian & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, suits; Miss A. Collins, suits and waists; Hotel Vendome.
Michael Brothers Company, Athens, Ga.; S. Michaels, cloaks, 262 Church Street; Grand Hotel.
Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; E. S. Pendleton, dry goods, 320 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Mohr, L., & Son, Savannah, Ga.; L. Mohr, linens, 288 Church Street; Hotel Savoy.
McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; G. W. Otte, notions; Miss A. Burgess, fancy goods, 43 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; F. P. Beers, dry goods, 320 Church Street; Victoria Hotel.
New York Cloak and Suit Company, Lowell, Mass.; W. H. Emmett, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
New York Cloak and Suit Company, Fall River, Mass.; C. Webb, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
Anderson, C. C., Company, Boise, Idaho; C. C. Anderson, notions; Hotel Wellington.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street.
Pettis, Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; P. P. Shaw, clothing; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Rothschild, B., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; B. Rothschild, piece goods; 725 Broadway; Hotel Empire.
Regenstein, J., Atlanta, Ga.; millinery; 637 Broadway; Hotel Gerard.
Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. S. Thompson, sporting goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.
Rosenbaum Brothers, Kalamazoo, Mich.; G. Rosenbaum, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. G. Wiener, silks and laces; S. Block, hats; S. B. Rosenthal, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Rich, M., & Brothers Company, Atlanta, Ga.; H. G. Boss, carpets; 415 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.
Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. Strauss, dry goods; I. Strauss, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Selig Brothers & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; P. Selig, cloths and tailors' trimmings; 18 Washington Place; Hotel Cumberland.
Smith-McCord-Townsend Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Leon Smith, silks and dress goods; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Woodward.
Sinnock, J. W., Quincy, Ill.; hosiery, notions, and furnishing goods; 61 Leonard Street; Hotel York.
Stein & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Stein, seconds; Herald Square Hotel.
Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. D. Neustetter, cloaks and suits; Miss C. Anderson, waists; 458 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.
Sisson Brothers & Welden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; C. F. Sisson, Jr., furnishing goods and jewelry; Grand Hotel.
Story & Co., Brockton, Mass.; C. R. Story, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
Spiesberger, M., Son & Co., Omaha, Neb.; Miss L. Eagan, millinery; 600 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.
Smith, J. E., Jr., & Co., Dublin, Ga.; J. Smith, notions; C. A. Wedding, furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; N. E. Snellenberg, dry goods; 683 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.
Stevens, C. A., & Brother, Chicago, Ill.; V. H. Stafford, silks; 487 Broadway; Hotel Seville.
Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; S. N. Simon, boots and shoes; 9 Walker Street; Victoria Hotel.
Tiche, Goettinger & Co., Dallas, Texas; L. Schwarz, clothing and furnishing goods; M. Goettinger, dress goods, silks, cloaks, and suits; 621 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.
Williams-Echols Dry Goods Company, Fort Smith, Ark.; J. B. Williams, cloaks, waists, laces, and notions; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; P. P. Hopwood, prints and wash goods; H. T. Overlock, flannels; A. S. Green, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; L. Waldman, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.
Wolf, H., & Son., Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Wolf, linens and laces; Hotel Albert.
Walker Brothers Dry Goods Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; E. H. Morris, ribbons and millinery; 320 Church Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Wallenstein & Cahn Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan.; S. W. Hess, dry goods; 274 Church Street; Hotel Breslin.
Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; G. H. Partridge, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Holland House.
Young, Mrs. M., Dallas, Texas, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel York.
Veith & Brandt, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Brandt, cloaks and suits; Union Square Hotel.

Rothschild Building, 43 Leonard St., Headquarters for Buyers.—Adv.

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Large Stock of Knit Underwear, Bathing Suits, Sweaters, &c.

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Exendine to Captain Carlisle Indians.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Jan. 14.—At a meeting of the Carlisle Indian Football team held late last night at the Carlisle School, Albert Exendine was elected as football Captain for this year to succeed Nicholas Bowen, last year's tackle. Albert Exendine is a Kiowa Indian, and hails from the Kiowa and Comanche Agency in the Indian Territory. He has played football here for three years as right tackle, and during last season alternated at full back with Dubois. Exendine is of the intelligent type of Indian. He received a unanimous vote for election.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, First Department.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine and report whether a rapid transit railway or railways for the transportation of persons and property, as determined by the board, ought to be constructed and operated.—Third Avenue Route.

Public notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, as amended, the undersigned Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners will apply to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the First Judicial Department, at a term thereof to be held at the Appellate Division Court House, Madison Avenue and 25th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of January, 1906, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners in the above entitled matter to determine and report after due hearing whether a railway or railways in the said city for the transportation of persons and property ought to be constructed and operated. The papers upon which the aforesaid application will be made are the petition of the said board dated the 5th day of October, 1905, and the affidavits and papers accompanying the same, all of which were filed in the office of the Clerk of said Appellate Division on or about the 6th day of October, 1905, and in addition thereto such other papers as shall be presented to the court by the said board.

A description of the route and the general plan of construction of the said railway or railways forms part of the papers filed as aforesaid with the said Clerk of the Appellate Division. The following is a brief and substantial synopsis of the said route in the County of New York: In the Borough of Manhattan: Third Avenue, from 129th Street to the Bowery; continuing down the Bowery to Chatham Square, under Chatham Square and the New Bowery to Pearl Street; under Pearl Street to Broad Street; under Broad Street to South Street, and thence under Whitehall Street to Battery Park. Park Row from Chatham Square to Nassau Street, and thence down Nassau Street to Broad Street, and thence down Broad Street to Pearl Street, forming a junction with the other branch. Also crosstown, starting on East and West 35th and 38th Streets from Third Avenue to Eighth Avenue. In the Borough of the Bronx; Southern Boulevard, from Lincoln Avenue to a terminus in the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad lines; Lincoln Avenue, from Southern Boulevard to 142nd Street.

The object of the aforesaid application is to obtain the appointment of Commissioners who shall determine, after public hearing of all parties interested, whether such railway or railways ought to be constructed and operated, and shall report the evidence taken to said Appellate Division, together with a report of their determination, which report, if in favor of the construction and operation of such railway or railways (as this Board will ask that it shall be) shall, when confirmed by said court, be taken in lieu of the consent of the property owners along the line of said railway or railways.

Dated New York, January 4, 1906.

BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY

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THE SPECULATIVE SITUATION.

The assertion was shrewdly made in December, when prices were advancing in the face of interest rates which were almost prohibitive of public participation in the stock market, that as soon as normal conditions again prevailed in the money market a distribution of securities would be in order.

Money last week was placed very freely at the disposal of Stock Exchange borrowers, both on time and call, and it became evident at once to close observers of the market that a distribution of stocks had begun. There is now a market on which stocks can be distributed, and prices are high enough to invite liquidation from many large holders of securities who have waited patiently for their profits. Their selling so far has made not the slightest impression upon prices. The market, indeed, has advanced under it. The reason for this is that the public has been taking hold. Each morning last week there was an accumulation of outside buying orders for the opening, and each day there was heavy selling, which represented both realizing on the part of a highly speculative group of operators and the liquidation of stocks by men of judgment who had carried them up from much lower prices and were satisfied with their profits. The selling of the character last referred to is more important than that of speculators who move into stocks and out of them with extraordinary facility, and who, having sold heavily last week, would readily take hold again at higher prices and be more bullish than before. The selling of men who know when to be satisfied with their profits is different. They do not repurchase their stocks at higher prices, at least not without extreme caution, and then on a greatly reduced scale. Such men are outnumbered several hundred to one by speculators of the inpatient type. They sell only when they believe that prices have outrun values, and they are prepared to see prices advance 10, 15, or 20 points further. The speculator, on the other hand, is not content to miss the last 10 or 20 points of a bull market. He wants all that there is in it, and since he is willing to assume all the risk, it is his own business entirely.

Nobody ever catches the top of a bull market except by chance, and no experienced operator hopes to do it. The reason is that the extreme top is accidental. A bull market does not culminate obediently to the plans and wishes of those who are handling it. It either culminates short of their plans on some unexpected shock, or is taken out of their hands by the public and carried far beyond them.

The strongest evidence that stocks were not being distributed in the last fortnight of December was that none but the very rich and strong could afford to buy them then. Prices rose during the money stringency of that period not on public buying, but on the buying of financial powers and aggressive speculative interest who could continue to advance values in spite of 100 per cent. money with a view to distributing stocks at higher prices later with money easy and everybody buying. The public's temper, it now appears, was shrewdly guessed. The return of easy money has brought the public into the market.

It seems reasonable to assume that the process of distribution has but fairly begun. Although brokers have been increasing their lines, commission houses are not yet filled up with stocks, and until they are, calculating operators will expect the speculation now in progress to continue and broaden unhindered.

The enormous realizing referred to was patent last week to all who looked. The sources of some of it were disclosed. Nobody cared. The market had assumed a breadth not hitherto approached, and its "capacity for taking stocks" was commented upon hourly in terms of wonderment. It is not at all wonderful. The market always absorbs stocks greedily at high prices. If it were not so, there could be no such thing in the speculative sense as a bull market. There is an old saying in Wall Street that the market always takes stocks well at the top. It is then that the enthusiasm is at its height. The point of view of the buyer and that of the seller are remotely different. The seller having stocks to liquidate is enthusiastic over such a market as developed last week because it yields him his profits so easily. The buyer's enthusiasm is imparted to him. It is a kind of ecstasy.

There is, however, nothing now foreseen which is likely to hinder a broader and much more enthusiastic general speculation than has yet been seen. There is, on the other hand, every reason why the speculation should continue to be encouraged. The interests of Wall Street lie that way. A market that has been rising for nearly two years is not liquidated in a week. There has been one week of apparent liquidation. What of it? The bull crowd is obviously in control of the situation. It has all the argument on its side—unabating general prosperity, which in its bearing upon stock market values is just beginning to be recognized by the public at large, besides concrete arguments such as increasing dividends, unreported earnings for the last three months of 1905, which will be astonishing, and tangible evidence of the enormous and almost magic increase in the value of equities, as in the Hill group of stocks. The higher prices go the more likely it seems that they will go higher still. An advance in Union Pacific from 150 to 175 seems greatly more probable, for example, than an advance to 150 seemed when the stock was selling around 137, the price at which its rise was checked so many times.

Positively the most gratifying development in the market last week was a broadening of the speculation into low priced railroad stocks, a number of which come into greater prominence than at any previous time since the general rise began. This had become necessary, if the market was to be kept going. Interest had been too much concentrated upon a few stocks, most of them selling at very high prices, and the speculation for that reason was growing too narrow to be safe. Friendly critics of the market had been calling attention to this, and saying that the safest outlet for speculative enthusiasm on the bull side would be found in the low priced railroad stocks. These as a group have not had an advance commensurate with the rest of the market, The Gould stocks were taken up for the first time in many months, Missouri Pacific leading. There is surely room for a much more active speculation in the junior issues of this group, notably the Wabash stocks. Denver and Rio Grande, St. Louis Southwestern and Texas Pacific all showed pronounced improvement, both in activity and prices. There is argument for a movement in the Chicago Great Western stocks. The preferred A stock will be permanently restored to a dividend basis a few weeks hence, leaving the preferred B stock, now selling around 35, next in line for dividends. The Hawley stocks also were made much more prominent last week, the leader of this group being the Iowa Central. Southern Railway common and Erie were benefited by the turn of speculative interest to the low priced rails.

The United States Steel stocks appear to have halted. The heaviness of the common stock last week was due to the liquidation of several large speculative lines. It is the way of the Steel shares in the market to have several weeks of great activity, and then to rest until at some psychological juncture they can be freshly turned to the bull side in an effective manner. If the market continues in the way it is going the Steel stocks will have their turn again.

Amalgamated Copper was carried to a new high point for this movement last week, selling as high as 115½, but it was noticed that above 110 the bull crowd appeared to be meeting a great deal of stock. The advance has naturally invited some very heavy realizing. It is not supposed, however, that the campaign in "coppers" will culminate until more of the bull news is out—that is, until the Amalgamated Copper dividend has been increased to its maximum. Mr. Rogers is supposed to have said that the next dividend would be at the rate of at least 6 per cent. and that the rate would exceed 7 per cent. before the end of the year. This is only hearsay, but it agrees with the general idea that Amalgamated Copper is likely to become an 8 per cent. stock during the year 1906.

The Pennsylvania stocks are very slow. Everybody is trying to bull them on their merits.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Chicle Co.
American District Telegraph Co., New York.
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.
Columbus Railway preferred.
Georgia Electric Railway.
Houston Electric Co.
International Power Co.
National Express Co.
Pennsylvania Traffic Co.
Pacific Coast Co.

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
Branch, 475 Fifth Avenue,
New York.
Administrator Guardian

Reading Co. common stock.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Alliance Realty Co.
American Shipbuilding Co. on preferred.
American Smelting and Refining Co. on common.
American Telephone and Telegraph Co.
American Type Founders' Co. on common and preferred.
American Woolen Co. on preferred.
Associated Merchants on first and second preferred.
Bell Telephone Co., Philadelphia.
Bell Telephone Co., Canada.
Bowling Green Trust Co.
Central Coal and Coke Co. on common and preferred.
Chicago Great Western Railway on debenture stock.
Cincinnati, Newport and Covington Street Railway.
Columbus Gas Light and Heating Co. on preferred.
Consolidated Traction Co. of New Jersey.
Denver and Rio Grande Railway on preferred.
General Electric Co.
Granby Consolidated Copper Co.
Hamilton Manufacturing Co.
H. B. Claflin Co. on common.
Hocking Valley Railroad on common and preferred.
Hudson River Telephone Co.
Illinois Brick Co. on preferred.
International Buttonhole Sewing Machine Co.
J. B. Stetson Co.
Lake Erie and Western Railroad on preferred.
Lincoln (Neb.) Traction Co. on preferred.
Manufacturers' Commercial Co. on preferred.
Metropolitan Street Railway, (New York.)
Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad.
Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway on preferred.
National Biscuit Co. on common.
National Carbon Co. on common.
National Fuel Co., Franklin, Penn.
Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.
New York Central Railroad.
New York and New Jersey Telephone Co.
New Orleans Gas Light Co.
New Orleans Railway and Light Co.
Northern Central Railroad.
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. on preferred.
Otis Elevator Co. on preferred.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway on preferred.
Procter & Gamble Co. on preferred.
Railway Equipment Corporation.
Reece Buttonhole Machine Co.
Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe Co. on preferred.
Rutland Railroad on preferred.
Southern Pacific Co. on preferred.
Texas Central Railroad on preferred.
Union Bag and Paper Co. on preferred.
United Fruit Co.
United Gas Improvement Co.
United Shoe Machinery Co.
United States Printing Co.
Utah Consolidated Mines.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. on preferred.
Wells-Fargo Express Co.
Western Union Telegraph Co.
White Pass and Yukon Railroad.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

American Elevator Co.
American Gem and Pearl Co.
Chicago Subway.
City Club Realty Company.
Consolidated Fireworks Mfg. Co.
Gas Tip and Self Lighter Co.
Harbison-Walker Refractories Co.
Henry Elias Brewing Co.
Hullcamp Co.
John A. Roebling & Sons Co.
Julian Scholl & Co.
Laclede Gas Light Co.
Winslow Laboratory.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Saturday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	240	250
Albany & Susquehanna	240	..
Allegheny & Western	145	..
Allis-Chalmers	23	23¼
Allis-Chalmers pf	62	63¼
Amalgamated Copper	114⅝	114⅝
Am. Ag. Chemical	27⅞	28
Am. Ag. Chem. pf	95	96
American Beet Sugar	31	32½
Am. Beet Sugar pf	82½	83
Am. Car. & Foundry	43⅜	43⅝
American Car & Fdy. pf	100⅜	101
American Coal	175	195
American Cotton Oil	42⅞	43
American Cotton Oil pf	91	94¼
Am. Dist. Telegraph	37	42
American Express	225	230
American Grass Twine	10¾	10⅞
Am. Hide & Leather	9	9½
Am. Hide & L. pf	40	40⅜
American Ice Securities	44⅞	45
American Linseed Company	20½	21½
American Linseed Company pf	41½	43½
American Locomotive	76⅜	76½
American Locomotive pf	110½	119⅜
American Malting	5	6
American Malting ctfs	5½	6
American Malting pf	27	27½
American Malting pf. ctfs	27	27½
American Smelting & Ref	104⅜	105
American Smelting & Ref. pf	127½	127⅝
American Smelters pf., B	101	101½
American Snuff	220	230
American Snuff pf	100	109
Am. Steel Foundries	14½	14⅝
Am. Steel Foundries pf	50⅞	51
Am. Sugar Ref	130½	130¾
Am. Sugar Ref. pf	140	141
Am. Tele. & Cable	90	92
Am. Teleg. & Telep	137	140
Am. Tobacco pf	105¼	105⅝
Am. Woolen Co	43¾	46
Am. Woolen Co. pf	103	105
Anaconda Copper Mining	263½	266
Ann Arbor	32	37
Ann Arbor pf	75	80
Asso. Merchants' 1st pf	106	110
Atch., Top. & S. F	96⅜	96½
Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	104	104¼
Atlantic Coast Line	161½	162
Balt. & Ohio	115	115½
Balt. & Ohio pf	98½	99¼
Boston Air Line pf	106	..
Brooklyn Rap. Transit	91½	91⅝
Brooklyn Union Gas	168	176
Brunswick City	19⅞	20
Buff., Roch. & Pitts	132	100
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf	155	175
Buffalo & Susquehanna pf	82	88
Butterick Company	52	60
Canada Southern	70	71
Canadian Pacific	175⅜	175½
Central Leather	43⅜	48⅝
Central Leather pf	105⅝	105⅞
Central R. R. of N. J	227	230
Cent. & So. Am. Tel	130	137
Ches. & Ohio	50⅞	57
Chicago & Alton	36¾	37
Chicago & Alton pf	78	79¾
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	200	..
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	130	135
Chicago Great Western	21⅞	22
Chicago Great Western pf. A	77	77⅛
Chicago Great Western pf. B	35⅜	36
Chicago Great Western deb	84½	85
Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	70	90
C., M. & St. Paul	188½	183⅜
C., M. & St. Paul pf	190	192
Chicago & Northwestern	234¼	234⅞
Chicago & Northwestern pf	245	250
Chi., St. P., M. & Om	193½	194
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf	193½	195
Chi. Term. & Trans	16½	17
Chi. Term. & Trans. pf	39½	41
Chicago Union Traction	10¾	11
Chicago Union Traction pf	39	40
C., C., C. & St. L	108	108½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	116	120
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	75	85
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf	105	110½
Cleveland & Pittsburg	182	..
Cleveland & Pittsburg special	196	..
Col. Fuel & Iron	60¾	61
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	92	95
Col. Southern	35	35¼
Col. Southern 1st pf	71½	72
Col. Southern 2d pf	55⅝	56
Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron	18½	19
Consolidated Coal	90	..
Consolidated Gas	170⅜	171½
Corn Products Company	17⅞	18
Corn Products Company pf	56	57
Del. & Hudson	226	227
Del., L. & W	460	466
Den. & R. G	45⅜	45½
Den. & R. G. pf	89	89¾
D. M. & Ft. D	23½	24
Detroit Southern ctfs	9½	11
Detroit Southern pf. ctfs	55	60
Detroit United Railway	94⅝	95
Distillers Securities	52⅞	53
Dul., S. S. & A	21⅞	22
Duluth, S. S. & At. pf	43	43¼
Eastman Kodak	162	..
Erie	49⅝	49⅝
Erie 1st pf	81⅞	81⅝
Erie 2d pf	76¼	76¾
Evansville & Terre Haute	75	80
Evansville & Terre Haute pf	85	85
Federal Mining & Smelting	141	147
Federal Mining & Smelt. pf	105	105½
Fort Worth & Denver City	75½	76
General Chemical Co	79	80
General Chemical Co. pf	105	106¾
General Electric	169	170½
Gold & Stock Telegraph	120	..
Great Northern pf	318½	319
H. B. Claflin	110	125
Havana Electric Railway	33	35
Havana Electric Ry. pf	80	80½
Hocking Valley	115	117
Hocking Valley pf	95	95½
Homestake	81¾	82
Illinois Central	177	177½
Illinois Central l. l	103½	..
Int. Paper Co	25⅜	25⅞
Int. Paper Co. pf	89⅝	89⅞
International Power	59½	60¼
Int. Steam Pump	28	29
Int. Steam Pump pf	80⅝	81
Iowa Central	33⅜	34¼
Iowa Central pf	63⅛	64
Joliet & Chicago	180	..
Kan. & Michigan	56½	58
Kan. C., Ft. S. & Mem. pf	83¾	83⅞
Kansas City Southern	33	33¼
Kansas City Southern pf	63⅜	64¼
Keokuk & Des Moines	14	10
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	45	50
Knick. Ice, Chicago	67¼	67¾
Knick. Ice, Chicago, pf	77	80
Laclede Gas	..	105
Laclede Gas pf	100	110
Lake Erie & Western	42	44
Lake Erie & Western pf	93	98
Lehigh & W. Coal	45	..
Long Island	71	71½
Louis. & Nashv	153½	154
Manhattan Beach	12	14
Manhattan Elevated	160½	161½
Maryland Coal pf	100	..
Met. Sec. Co.	74¼	74⅜
Met. Street Ry	125½	125⅝
Mexican Central	25⅛	25⅜
Michigan Central	145	150
Minn. & St. Louis	83½	84½
Minn. & St. Louis pf	100	100¼
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M	160	160¼
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	182	183
Mo., Kan. & Texas	39¼	39½
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	71	71½
Mo. Pacific	104¼	104⅝
Morris & Essex	190	195
Nash., C. & St. Louis	148	150
Natl. Biscuit	67½	68¼
Natl. Biscuit pf	114¼	115½
Natl. Enameling	16½	17
Natl. Enameling pf	85	87
Natl. Lead	55	63¼
Natl. Lead pf	103	104
Natl. R. R. of Mex. pf	40	40½
Natl. R. R. of Mex. 2d pf	21	21½
New Central Coal	37	45
N. Y. Air Brake	162	162½
N. Y. Central	154½	154⅝
N. Y. & N. H	201½	203
N. Y., C. & St. Louis	70	71½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	118	120
N. Y., C. & St. Louis 2d pf	88	90
N. Y. Dock Co	39½	40
N. Y. Dock Co. pf	79½	80½
N. Y., L. & W	137	140
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	152½	158
N. Y., Ont. & Western	53⅞	54
Norfolk & Western	88	88¼
Norfolk & Western pf	98	99
North American	105¼	105¾
Northern Pacific	206½	209
Ont. Mining	4	4¼
Pacific Coast	117½	118
Pacific Coast 1st pf	103	108
Pacific Coast 2d pf	116	118
Pacific Mail	49½	50
Pennsylvania Railroad	145	145⅛
People's Gas, Chicago	100½	101
Peoria & Eastern	41	45
Pittsburg Coal	15	16
Pittsburg Coal pf	57	60
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	82½	85
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf	105	106
Pitts., Ft. W. & C	181	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. sp	178	..
Pressed Steel Car	56⅞	57
Pressed Steel Car pf	100¼	101
Pullman Company	244	245
Quicksilver	2½	2¾
Quicksilver pf	5¾	5½
R. R. Secur. Ill. Cent. stock ctfs	97½	98
Railway Steel Spring	60½	61
Railway Steel Spring pf	104½	105
Reading	143⅞	144
Reading 1st pf	93¼	94½
Reading 2d pf	90½	98
Rens. & Saratoga	207	..
Republic Iron & Steel	37	37¼
Rep. Iron & Steel pf	107	108½
Rock Island	24½	24½
Rock Island pf	62¼	62¾
Rome, Watertown & Og	134	..
Rutland pf	50	70
St. Jo. & Grand Island	24	24½
St. Jo. & Grand Isl. 1st pf	67	68½
St. Jo. & G. Isl. 2d pf	37	39
St. L. & San Fr. 1st pf	66	72
St. L. & S. Fr. 2d pf	43⅝	40
St. L., S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs	178	188
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs	128	139
St. L. S. W	23½	23¾
St. L. S. W. pf	59½	60
Sloss-Sheff. S. & I	93	94
Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf	106	125
Southern Pacific	38½	39
Southern Pacific pf	117⅜	118½
Southern Railway	38½	38¾
Southern Ry. pf	101¼	101½
So. Ry., Mob. & Ohio ctfs	98	100
Texas Central	50	..
Texas Central pf	90	..
Tenn. Coal & Iron	159⅞	160
Texas Pacific	35⅞	35¾
Texas Pacific Land Tr	77	77½
Third Avenue	138	139
Toledo, Peo. & West	17	20⅝
Tol., St. Louis & Light	32⅜	32⅞
Tol., St. Louis & Western	36½	36⅝
Tol., St. L. & W. pf	58½	58⅝
Twin City R. T	118⅝	119
Union Bag & Paper	13⅝	..
Union Bag & Paper pf	80	81
Union Pacific	157½	157¼
Union Pacific pf	97½	98¾
United Rys. Inv	92½	93
United Rys. Inv. pf	80	92¼
U. S. Cas. Iron Pipe & Fdy	5¼	51¾
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Fdy. pf	96	96½
U. S. Express	120	120
U. S. Leather	14¾	14½
U. S. Leather pf	112	118
U. S. Realty & Impt	89	89½
U. S. Reduction & Ref	30¾	31
U. S. Reduction & Ref. pf	68	70
U. S. Rubber	54	54½
U. S. Rubber 1st pf	113¼	114
U. S. Rubber 2d pf	85⅞	88
U. S. Steel	44⅞	44⅝
U. S. Steel pf	106⅞	108¼
Vandalia Railroad	95	96
Va.-Car. Chemical Co	54	54½
Va.-Car. Chemical Co. pf	115	116
Va. Iron & Coke	53½	54
Wabash	21⅞	22
Wabash pf	42⅜	42½
Wells-Fargo Express	240	247
Western Maryland	37	37½
Western Union Telegraph	83	83½
Westinghouse assenting	173	174
Westinghouse 1st pf	185	189
Wheeling & Lake Erie	19¼	19⅝
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf	44	45
Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf	27½	27⅝
Wisconsin Central	31	31¼
Wisconsin Central pf	62	62

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French, German, Swedish, and Spanish spoken. Personal Attention Given to Investments.

Dividends.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the Assistant Treasurer,
Grand Central Station, New York, Dec. 20, 1905.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on its Preferred Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of January, 1906, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, December 30th, 1905.
EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Asst. Treasurer.

Office of Wells, Fargo & Company,
51 Broadway,
New York, December 20, 1905.
The regular semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. have been declared by the Directors of the company, payable January 15, 1906, at its office, as above.
The transfer books will close December 30, 1905, and reopen January 16, 1906.
H. B. PARSONS, Secretary.

BUTTE ELECTRIC & POWER COMPANY.
30 Broad St., New York, January 15, 1906.
EIGHTEENTH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
The regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 PER SHARE upon this company's preferred capital stock will be paid February 1, 1906, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, January 27, 1906, to whom cheques will be mailed. P. E. BISLAND, Treasurer.

Franklin Trust Company
NEW YORK CITY:
140 Broadway, Manhattan
164-166 Montague St., Brooklyn
Deposits Received, Checks Honored and Any Business Transacted at Either Office
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, over - - $3,000,000

STATEMENT, DECEMBER 30, 1905.

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Bonds and Mortgages	$500,475 00	Capital Stock	$1,000,000 00
City of New York Bonds, Market Value	732,864 00	Surplus and Undivided Profits	2,004,872 65
Stocks, Bonds, etc., Market Value	5,777,829 52	Deposits	12,003,106 01
Loans on Collateral and Bills Purchased	6,289,344 88	Certified Checks	73,304 91
Cash in Office and Banks	1,310,706 42	Interest Accrued	72,632 68
Real Estate	484,524 00	Taxes Accrued	11,395 00
Interest Accrued	92,616 43	Dividends unpaid	23,049 00
	$15,188,360 25		$15,188,360 25

Accounts Solicited. Interest Allowed on Deposits

OFFICERS
GEO. H SOUTHARD, President — CLINTON W. LUDLUM, Secretary
WM H. WALLACE, Vice-President — GEO. H. SOUTHARD, Jr., Assistant Secretary
GATES D. FAHNESTOCK, 2d Vice-President — FREDERICK W. RICHT, Assistant Secretary
WILLIAM I. FROTHINGHAM, Trust Officer

TRUSTEES
A. A. LOW — ALBRO J. NEWTON — THOMAS R. STILLMAN — WILHELMUS MYNDERSE
EDWIN PACKARD — CROWELL HADDEN — ROBT. B. WOODWARD — GATES D. FAHNESTOCK
DARWIN R. JAMES — H. E. PIERREPONT — STEWART L. WOODFORD — WILLIAM G. LOW
WILLIAM H. WALLACE — GEO. M. OLCOTT — GEORGE H. PRENTISS — LOWELL M. PALMER
JOSEPH E. BROWN — GEO. H. SOUTHARD — HENRY C. HULBERT — CHARLES J. PEABODY

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
WM. H. WALLACE — GEO M. OLCOTT — ROBT. B. WOODWARD — WILHELMUS MYNDERSE — GEO. H. SOUTHARD

Guaranty Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING
Capital, $2,000,000 | Surplus, $5,500,000
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS AND ON CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT
OFFICERS:
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.
OSCAR L. GUBELMAN, Vice-President. ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL, Vice-President.
MAX MAY, Manager Foreign Department. WM. C. EDWARDS, Treasurer.
E. C. HEBBARD, Secretary. F. C. HARRIMAN, Assistant Treasurer.
R. C. NEWTON, Trust Officer.
Issues Travelers' Letters of Credit and Foreign Drafts.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY
solicits the accounts of corporations firms, and individuals, and invites correspondence or personal interviews.
Interest allowed on daily balances which are subject to check at sight.
Certificates of Deposit (time and demand) issued.
St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,700,000
John E. Borne, President.
Richard Delafield, Cord Meyer, James W. Tappin, Philip S. Babcock, } Vice-Presidents.
Arpad S. Grossmann, Treasurer. Edmund L. Judson, Secretary. Joseph N. Babcock, Trust Officer.

6% GUARANTEED PREFERRED SHARES
New York Realty Owners Co. shares, sold at $100 each in amounts $100 to $10,000, pay 3% semi-annually from date of issue. Business established ten years. Ten thousand checks paid for profits, with increased surplus, show results. Particulars on request.
New York Realty Owners Co.,
489 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

London Mining Shares
EL ORO — ESPERANZA
CAMP BIRD — TOM BOY
and all other stocks actively dealt in on the London Market.
BOUGHT, SOLD & CARRIED ON 20% MARGIN.
CATLIN & POWELL CO.
35 Wall Street, New York.
Telephone, 4488 Broad.

Meetings and Elections.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS.
New York, Jan. 11th, 1906.
At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held January 9th, 1906, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Samuel Sloan,	Charles T. Cook,
Hobart J. Park,	Charles H. Tenney,
James Stillman,	Charles Scribner,
Benjamin Altman,	George McNeir,
Corcellus H. Hackett,	Louis C. Tiffany,
John S. Huyler,	Alfred G. Evans,
Charles F. Chichester,	Arthur L. Lesher,
Edward D. Faulkner,	Stanley T. Corzens.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, Mr. Corcellus H. Hackett was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. George McNeir was unanimously re-elected Vice President.
EDWARD C. EVANS, Cashier.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, January 11th, 1906.
At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held January 9th, 1906, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors:

J. Edward Simmons,	Robert W. Stuart,
Cornelius N. Bliss,	Richard T. Wilson,
Charles Stewart Smith,	William S. Opdyke,
James G. Cannon.	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. J. Edward Simmons was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. James G. Cannon was unanimously re-elected Vice President. CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY.
New York, December 20, 1905.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Morton Trust Company will be held at the office of the company, 38 Nassau Street, New York, on Wednesday, January 17, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon.
The transfer books close at 3 P. M. January 5, 1906, and reopen at 10 A. M. January 18, 1906.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

ITALIAN-AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Italian-American Trust Company will be held at the office of the Company, 520 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1906, at 3 P. M.
Transfer books will be closed from January 5th, 1906, to January 18th, 1906.
ARTHUR BAUR, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO THE CREDITORS OF EXPORT LUMBER Company:
A general meeting of the creditors of Export Lumber Company, a dissolved corporation, formerly existing as a corporation under the laws of the State of New York, is hereby called to be held at the office of the undersigned, in the Whitehall Building, No. 17 Battery Place, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 25th day of January, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts, shall be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of mo

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

West Side.

Haslehurst, Weston & Co.

40 Wall Street

Have several choice properties on and near 5th Ave., in thirties, for sale, or to lease for business purposes.

PAYS OVER 20%

ON INVESTMENT OF $6,500.

Must be sold on account of principals taking up the manufacturing business.

247 WEST 66TH ST.,

a 5-story & basement tenement with cold water improvements; 4 families to a floor; act quickly; to be seen only by permit of

FRANK & KAPELSOHN,

207 GREENE ST. TEL. 5796 SPRING.

8TH AV. COR., CROSSTOWN CAR ST. 80 feet on avenue; 3 stores; a fortune for saloon man; seldom such opportunity presents itself; impossible to overestimate brilliant future of this corner; price includes business $88,000; new fixtures cost over $5,000; installing hot-water plant; 3-family tenement; opportunity for clever speculator. Sohns, 321 West 116th St.

Prominent Amsterdam Ave. Corner.

We have some of the choicest 5-story corners on this avenue on our books which can be bought right; prices range from $56,000 to $90,000; exceptionally good investments; elegant future. Sohns, 321 West 116th St.

VICINITY SIXTH AVENUE

and 23d St., four-story building on trifle less than full lot; free and clear; price reasonable to close estate. Investigate.

BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

A BARGAIN—$5,000 CASH

above mortgages, $31,200, buys 5-story 6-room double; excellent location, near Broadway; rents $3,000, (low.) Call for particulars.

BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

A row of five-story flats renting for more than $17,000; have never changed hands; can be purchased reasonably.

William F. Koch,
2,780 Broadway, N. E. Cor. 107th St.

A BARGAIN.

Avenue corner, west side; suitable for saloon; bringing in $10,000 rent; owner will make fair terms.

William F. Koch,
2,780 Broadway, N. E. Cor. 107th St.

8TH AVE. CORNER 46x100.

Magnificent modern 5-story quadruple, vicinity 145th St.; 6 stores; rent $11,376; price $100,000; only $25,000 cash needed; a rare chance for quick buyer. Sohns, 321 West 116th St.

NEW LAW FLAT.

$7,000 cash above mortgages will purchase five-story 40-ft. four families, 18 rooms.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co.,
206 BROADWAY.

Corner Building on Columbus Av.—Exceptional opportunity for big investment, where a little money for improvements will greatly increase its value and earning capacity. Quick action necessary. Lawrence & Wolff, 379 Madison Av. Tel. 1024 Plaza.

Biggest Bargain.—Manhattan elevator house, near 140th St. and 7th Av., 62 ft. 6 in. by 100; six stories; rent $12,800 guaranteed; sell for $102,000; only $25,000 cash; very low; worth investigating. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

$6,000 cash buys a five-story double, 25x100, with stores, all rented, showing $3,900; 6 rooms and bath, all improvements; near 135th; Lenox Av. Subway station; price $35,000. Levy Bros., 116 W. 135th St.

Bargain.—Four five-story, 12-room houses, west side, leased to one tenant for $8,000.00; will sacrifice; owner must leave for Europe on account of health. Retired, 29 2d Av.

West 17th St.—Five-story quadruple tenement; fine condition; $22,500; $5,500 cash; rents, $2,520 guaranteed; principals. Frank W. Stevens, 41 Park Row.

Bargain.—West Fifties, five-story double, 14 rooms, 20-family tenement, open shaft; rent can be increased to $2,900; price $25,000. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

131st St., West.—Two five-story doubles, 12 rooms; hot water, open plumbing; asking $28,000 each; $5,000 cash each. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

Hayman Co., 217 W. 125th St., invite owners to send particulars of flat and tenement properties at once for submission to nearly thousand clients; quick sales.

99th St., West—Double, 10 rooms, with 4 stories, hot water only, 26.6x100; rent should be $4,000; price $32,500. Hayman, 217 West 125th St.

84th St., West—5-story double, 12 rooms, all improvements; rent $3,750, guaranteed; price $34,000, only $8,000 cash. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

Near 93d St., one door of Columbus Av., double, 6 rooms, cold water, suitable alterations, stores; only $33,000. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

100th St., West.—Five-story, 14 rooms, 4 families; rent $3,400; low price, $31,000, cash. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

West 117th St.—Two 5-story doubles, twelve rooms, hot water, open shafts; price $28,500 each. Hayman, 217 West 125th St.

98th St. West.—Double, 12 rooms, hot water only; price $28,250; a bargain. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

2 5-story doubles, 135th St., 7th Av.; 10 rooms; steam heat, rents, $6,408; price, $61,000. J. Fried, 1,015 Trinity Av., 165th St.

Elegant new houses, 8th Av., Harlem, $20,000 cash needed. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

East Side.

JOHN T. & JAMES A. FARLEY

(WINDSOR ARCADE),

Beg to announce that they have but two houses unsold of the seven American basement dwellings recently completed,

Nos. 30 & 32 East 52nd St.

Inspection invited. Caretaker on premises.

25% INVESTMENT.

$5,500 cash will buy 5-story avenue corner tenement, east side; excellent condition; investigate immediately.

William F. Koch,
2,780 Broadway, N. E. Cor. 107th St.

TRIPLE FLAT, $30,000.

$5,000 cash; balance mortgages; 25-ft., 5-story; rents $3,300; good location. Investigate.

BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

Lexington Av., 101 feet on avenue, 40 feet on street; old buildings, near 125th St., asking $65,000; terms to suit. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

Buyers, Attention!—Open for offer on a big bargain in East 15th St.; cold water Italian tenement. Cariucci, 150 Nassau St.

12-room 5-story tenement in 74th St., East; little cash, 4½ per cent. mortgage. Retzker Ulanor Co., 132 Nassau St.

Flats, tenements, and private houses wanted; cash buyers waiting; send full particulars. Joseph F. Feist, 410 West 42d St., near 9th Av.

Attention.—Four-story single, with store, 104th Street, $11,500; East 121st St., 4-story single, $11,000. Goldstein, 424 East 116th St.

Madison Av. store property, $31,000; rent $3,252; cash $7,000. Lewis B. Crane, 187 Broadway.

Park Av., near 95th St., 27 feet front, double; asking $15,000. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

East 70s—Two double tenements, $17,500; $4,000 cash each; also two single flats, $12,000 each. Frank W. Stevens, 41 Park Row.

Washington Heights.

DYCKMAN STREET,

One block from Broadway, 100x100; also

BROADWAY CORNER PLOT

Nine lots; price and terms very reasonable. Apply to Sole Agents,

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co.,
206 BROADWAY.

Bargain.—Excellent dwelling; almost new; open plumbing; Washington Heights; 161st St., near Subway; mortgage $9,500; price $14,000. Mahoney, 455 West 155th.

Below 14th Street.

A SIX-STORY MODERN CORNER BUILDING, 578 WASHINGTON ST., FOR SALE OR LEASE. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Chrystie Street, near Delancey, tenement; no agents. Yorkville, flats and tenements for sale. Adolf Cohn, 1,511 Third Av., (Yorkville Bank.)

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom,
14-16 VESEY ST.,

Partition of Interests,
This Valuable Business Plot,
172 and 174 Fulton St.,
200 Feet West of Broadway,

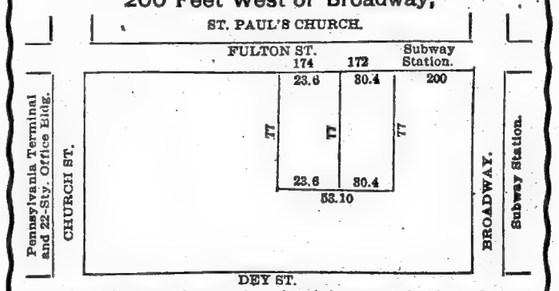

the two five-story, basement and sub-basement brick and iron Business Buildings, with stores. Size as per diagram.

70 per cent. of purchase price may remain on mortgage for one, two or three years at 5 per cent.

Messrs. Bing & Bing, Attorneys, 198 Broadway.

Maps, &c., with attorneys or at auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r,

Will sell at auction

Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1906,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.

Valuable Business Plot

652 BROADWAY,

Near Bleecker St.

The five-story and basement brick and stone loft building with store, steam heat, freight elevator, electric light, and power for elevator; size of plot 29x130.

TERMS EASY.

Maps, etc., at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auc'r,
will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17, 1906,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14, 16 Vesey St.,

Estate of David Roche, Dec'd,
129 AND 131 EAST 76TH ST.,

the five-story brick double apartment; hot water supply, steam heat, &c.; size of lot 42.10x102.2.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auc'r,
will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17, 1906,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,

48 EAST 79TH ST.,

The four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 12 rooms and three bathrooms; size of lot 18x80.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Executor's Sale.

LEWIS PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auctioneers,
Will Sell at Public Auction
At Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey St., N. Y.,

Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon,

PRIVATE DWELLING **36 West 77th St.,**

Opposite Manhattan Square Park, Elegant 4-story, Box Stoop, on Lot 25 x 104.4. Open for inspection.

ALSO

PRIVATE STABLE, **208 West 77th St.,** AND GARAGE

on Lot 25x102.2, near Amsterdam Ave. Possession.

For Maps, etc., Apply to Auctioneers' Office, 158 Broadway.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

Doubtful Questions of Title

Doubtful questions of title are submitted to the most careful scrutiny and are referred to the Committee of Counsel, which is composed of the best known real estate conveyancers in the city. Applicant has selection of counsel should he so desire.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS **$9,500,000**

Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company

37 Liberty St., Manhattan.
(Title Department).
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188 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Wanted in the Immediate

vicinity of my office

Management of Tenements

Flats and Apartment Houses

Reference submitted

J. Frederick Calhoun,

955 Park Ave., Bet. 81st and 82d Streets.

$4,000 to $500,000

to loan on 1st mortgages.

Also money for 2nd mortgages

Hasletherst, Weston & Co.

40 WALL ST.

Geo. R. Read & Co.

REAL ESTATE.

Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way. Branch: 1 Madison Av., 23d St.

Excellent Investment.—Six-story elevator apartment house; price $150,000; mtge. $90,000 at 4½%; rents over $16,500; brokers protected.

William F. Koch,
2,780 Broadway, N. E. Cor. 107th St.

We inspect each month and keep repaired the plumbing of your houses for a small fee per month. Write for particulars to The William A. Soles Plumbing Inspection System, main office 1,691 Park Av. Telephone.

Near 107th St. and Broadway.—Five-story, 50x100; 22 rooms on floor; rent, $9,200, guaranteed; price, $77,500, with $15,000 cash; excellent location; great bargain. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

TRIPLES

and other flat and tenement bargains. For the best in the market see Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

Near 125th St. Subway, two 5-story triples, 14 rooms, hot water, open plumbing, excellent condition; want offer; $30,500 each, $6,000 cash each. Hayman, 217 West 125th St.

Manhattan investment properties, exceptional opportunities. Particulars O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th Street.

Lincoln Av.—Five-story, 12 rooms, 4 families; cold water; only $26,000, with $3,000 cash. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

Manhattan property only for buyer or seller; good loans secured. Thos. M. Henneberry, 1,389 Lexington Av.

Buyers of income property, send for my free list. James Ramsey, 150 Nassau St.

East Side.

Actual Sacrifice Bargain!—Elegant triple flat, 5-story and basement, vicinity Stuyvesant Park; rental $5,800; price $52,500; five-year mortgages. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

Lenox Av., near Subway Station.—100 feet avenue x 150 feet street; building plot; rental now $10,300; splendid future; sell for $120,000. Hayman, 217 West

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

I Guarantee to Sell
New or old apartments inside of 24 hours
Exceptional Bargains
For Quick Buyers. Four and five-story double and triple flats in the Bronx.
Attention, Builders!
I have for sale good plots on the line of Rapid Transit with building loans.
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
Improved and Unimproved Property IN THE BRONX.
CHAS. JUNGMAN
Westchester Av., cor. Dawson St.
Telephone, 1930 Melrose.

Suitable for a Club or Meeting Room. Elegant mansion, 18 rooms, 2 baths, inlaid flooring, electric light, modern, up-to-date. Brick private stable in rear on Washington Av. Lot 50x140; very little cash payment required.

Ernst-Cahn Realty Co.,
S. E. Cor. 149th St. & 3d Av., "Realty Bldg."

Five-story cold water flat, rents over $4,000; price, $37,000; mortgage, $26,500; West 48d St., near 8th Av.; no exchange. Five-story double flat, store, near 149th St.; price, $26,000; rents, $2,600. $10,000 cash buys five-story new law flat, 50x100; price, $56,000; rents, $7,000; near 3d Av. Money to loan, any amount, Bronx only. Eugene J. Busher, 627 E. 149th St.

N. E. Cor. Webster Av. & St. Paul's Place, 3-story single flat, 2 stores; price $14,500; 1st mtge. $12,000, 3 years.

Ernst-Cahn Realty Co.,
S. E. Cor. 149th St. & 3d Av., "Realty Bldg."

Attention, Investors and Speculators.—Four-story double flat, near Subway station; price only $18,500; rents, $1,976; easy terms; also elegant five-story new law apartment house, with stores, principal business street, price $42,500; bank mortgage $25,000 at 5%; splendid future; suitable terms. Weber, 149th St., east of 3d Av.

Jackson Av. corner, 100 foot street, 4-story triple, 25x86 on avenue; no steam; speculator's, investor's opportunity; asking $32,000. Sohns, 321 West 116th St.

Builders, buy your lots now in Vyse estate; prices will double next Spring; lots from $2,600 up. Gerhards, 1,070 East 169th St.

Estate must sell 5 lots, Hughes Av., near Pelham Av.; no rock; 5 feet below grade. Address Executrix, 763 Courtlandt Av.

Lots near White Plains Av. and 233d St. (not in Yonkers) $500 upward; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

Lincoln Av.—Five-story, 12-room tenement, $26,500, $3,000 cash. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Eight lots near Pelham Park, $450 each; easy terms. John Staudinger, 342 Hudson St.

Plot 9 lots; sewer, street graded, assessments paid; $8,000; terms. Polak, 4,030 3d Av.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th St.; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Evenings.

Lots, Dobbs Ferry on Hudson, $500 upward. O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th.

New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE.

New shingled cottage, 6 rooms and bath.....$4,000
Modern 9-room cottage, near water $6,000
New 11-room house, 2 baths, gas, and electric light; restricted neighborhood; 5 minutes' walk from station.....$8,250
H. B. DOWNEY, 20 North Av.

Mount Vernon.

CITY AND COUNTRY COMBINED

in this large place in Mount Vernon; highest and most aristocratic part of Chester Hill; about an acre frontage on two avenues; eleven large rooms, hardwood floors and wainscoting; large open fireplaces. Asking $35,000. Low!

W. S. Anderson, Mt. Vernon's Busy Corner, near New Haven Station.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Elegant Mansion on Washington Ave.

18 rooms, 2 baths, inlaid flooring, electric light, modern, up-to-date. Brick private stable in rear. Lot 50x140. Would exchange for tenements or free and clear lots.

Northwest Cor. Bathgate, 182d St., 25x97. Client would exchange for tenement and add cash.

Ernst-Cahn Realty Co.,
S. E. Cor. 149th St. and 3d Av., "Realty Bldg."

Exchange for lots, 3-family new frame building, rented, Bronx, 189th St., near Jerome Av. Apply Aldhous Construction Co., cor. 187th St. and 7th Av.

Exchange 3-family brick, add cash, for cold water flat, Gerhards, 1,070 East 169th St.

REAL ESTATE. | REAL ESTATE. | REAL ESTATE.

THE BROMLEY COMPANY

wishes to announce that it is prepared to prosecute all persons circulating statements that its

REAL ESTATE INFORMATION SERVICE

is copied from any but original sources, or from any rival publication.

THE BROMLEY SERVICE

is absolutely original and unique, and is the source from which other publications derive much of their information. Real estate men should make no mistake on this point, and should continue to obtain their information from the originators of the map system and owners' name service now being copied by others.

THE BROMLEY COMPANY, 112 West 42nd St.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE.

MILLIONS

OF DOLLARS ARE BEING MADE ON

QUEENS BOROUGH

FARMS BY OUT-OF-TOWN INVESTORS.

Why not let us make some for you? 139 acres on Jamaica & Hempstead Turnpike; also several choice tracts on Jericho Turnpike which are good money makers. Write for map and particulars.

STOKES & KNOWLES,
176 Broadway, 1344 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

OPINIONS EXPRESSED BY LEADING Savings Bank Officers concerning

"REAL ESTATE VALUES"

OF NEW YORK CITY.
From the Record and Guide.
JAMES McMAHON, Pres't Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank of N. Y.:
"The growth of our city is marvelous, exceeding one hundred thousand annually. Brooklyn and Long Island values I know are bound to go higher."
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Controller Bowery Savings Bank, and HENRY L. THORNELL, Sec'y of the United States Trust Co., gave practically the same opinion.
If you study the map of the city for distance and transportation facts YOU WILL SEE WHY GREAT CAPITALISTS ARE BANKING ON

Queens Borough

Elmhurst Square

The Geographical Centre of the City.
Fully developed; sewered and restricted. The place to buy for a HOME or INVESTMENT. Send for maps and Booklet No. 6, and they will tell you why.
PARIS & MacDOUGALL,
Tel. 4813 Mad. Sq. 1123 Broadway, N.Y.

SEND POSTAL TO-DAY

For particulars and views of

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LESS THAN HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE.
5c. BY TROLLEY.
The Ground Is High.
The Price Is Low.
Nothing Nearer, Better, Choicer or Cheaper Ever Sold.
BANKERS LAND CORPORATION,
886 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

QUEENS AND NASSAU CO.
Choice acreage tracts. Write at once.
F. P. RADCLIFFE & CO., JAMAICA, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

ACREAGE

LARGE AND SMALL TRACTS.

THIS WEEK'S SPECIAL!

70 ACRES.

FLUSHING DISTRICT,
$1,500 PER ACRE.
JOHN KENSETT KELLOGG,
30-32 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.

LONG ISLAND CITY
the place to
MAKE MONEY QUICK.
Several Choice Parcels.
TAYLOR-STORM REALTY CO.,
11 East 42d St.

BAYSIDE PARK

Only 10 miles from New York. Commutation 10 cents. A number of artistic homes have just been completed, costing from $4,500 to $9,000. They can be bought with a cash payment of 10 per cent., the balance at $30 per month and upward, or you can buy lots from $350 and upward; these can also be bought on installments. Write for booklet or call and see us.
Free tickets to go to Bayside Park can be had at the office of
THE NORTH SHORE REALTY COMPANY,
202 East 23d St., New York.

A BARGAIN—2,400 acres main line L. I. R. R.; good train service; commutation 17c.; nicely located; easy terms; price $150.00 per acre.
STOKES & KNOWLES,
Main Office, 176 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Branch Office, 1,344 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

NEW YORK STATE.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY

INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE.
OWNERS WISHING TO SELL CALL OR WRITE
Phillips & Wells, 95K Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Owners and Brokers.

I AM OPEN FOR ALL KINDS OF TENEMENT HOUSE PROPERTY; ALSO ALTERATION PROPERTY.

ALBERT E. LOWE, 230 GRAND ST.

Want cold-water tenements; good apartment and private houses; can arrange for quick results for the right propositions. Thos. M. Henneberry, 1,389 Lexington Av.

Bronx flats and other property wanted. Send particulars. Coulter, 190th St. and Crotona Av.

Want desirable, salable property to offer buyers. Worthington Scott, Flatiron Building.

Elmhurst, 15 minutes from Manhattan business centre; buy lots now, ground-floor prices; boom surely coming completion Penn. R. R., Belmont tunnels, Blackwell's Island Bridge; macadamized streets, granolithic sidewalks, curbs, and gutters, sewers, gas, water, shade trees. Write for full information U. S. Alvord, 231 West 21st St.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE.

ASBURY PARK

Building lots, $5.00 each; installments $1.00 weekly; this week only. Appleby, 6 John St.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES

"The S. F. Myers Building has better light and contains more modern and desirable improvements than any other structure of the same dimensions in the city."—Opinion of Real Estate Expert.

S. F. Myers BUILDING
47-49 Maiden Lane,
midway between Nassau and William Sts.

New 12-Story Office Building

Fireproof and steel construction.
Tiled halls and toilets on every floor.

Near centre of financial, real estate, insurance, law, drug and wholesale jewelry districts.

This modern fireproof building embraces every improvement for the comfort and convenience of tenants, three speedy hydraulic plunger safety elevators. Fine permanent light on all sides.

To lease, on very inducing terms, a few fine offices and one entire Floor of about 4,000 square feet.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

Apply to J. A. MYERS, on premises, or your own real estate broker.

Offices to Let

In the remodelled Office Building

41 Park Row and **147 Nassau Street**

Formerly known as the TIMES BUILDING. 16 stories high; fireproof; entire new equipment of fast running hydraulic elevators. Apply to

E. A. TREDWELL
Room 720 - - On Premises.

DESIRABLE

LOFTS, STORE & BASEMENT
29 West 15th St.
POSSESSION FEB. 1st
APPLY ACME BUILDING CO.,
32 Union Square,
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

LOFTS, OFFICES, STUDIOS
28, 30 & 32 West 22d Street
NEW BUILDING, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO. 28 West 22d St.
or your own broker.

MADISON AVENUE STORE.
Lester Studio Building, Madison Av., 56th-57th Sts.
This store is very desirably situated for any first-class business not already represented in the block.
WM. C. & A. EDW. LESTER,
Van Dyck Studio Building, 8th Av. and 56th St.

5-story building to let.
25-27 So. William—41-43 Stone St.
43x82; elevator; excellent light; immediate possession.
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE,
51 Liberty St.

CORNER LOFTS, (5,) 50X100 EACH, 451 AND 453 WASHINGTON ST., SOUTHEAST CORNER WATTS; STEAM HEAT; ELECTRIC ELEVATOR; POSSESSION AT ONCE. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Desirable loft, store, basement, and subbasement, 133 Mercer St., including steam heat and elevator service; rent reasonable. For terms apply Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194-6 Broadway.

Broadway, between Fulton and John Sts., lofts and offices; steam heat, elevator and janitor service; rents reasonable. Apply to Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194 Broadway.

Lofts to let, 351 Broome St.; new building; very light lofts, 25x120; heat, power, elevator service. Further particulars, inquire of John Kensett Kellogg, 30 William St.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Studio, 5th Av., unique, music, art, and other dignified teaching. Gregory, 4 West 40th.

Store and basement to let, with rooms; rent reasonable. 184 Edgecombe Av.

Small, light loft with power, heat, and elevator; reasonable rent. Scheibe, 115 E. 18th.

Offices for rent.
Apply Superintendent, 396 Broadway.

Brooklyn.

Very light lofts, steam, heat and power, cor. Pearl St. Apply Room 10 Tribune

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

$32.50 to $55.00
WITH
Elevator
AT
PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,
151-59-161-69 West 140th St.
5, 6, and 7 rooms and bath.
Electric light, telephone, etc.
LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.
L. M. SMITH,
Tel. 79 River. 674 Columbus Av.

Handsome elevator apartment, 233 West 141st St.—5 large, light rooms, $37.50; near "L" station.

152d St., 522 West—New apartments, 4, 5, 6 rooms; improvements; $20-$35. Janitor.

East Side.

ARTHUR HALL,
N. E. Cor. 96th St. & Madison Av.
A NEWLY CONSTRUCTED MODERN FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT HOUSE, IN THE VERY CHOICEST RESIDENTIAL PART OF THE CITY.
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
We cannot convey, in type, the grandeur, taste, spaciousness, and conveniences of the apartments. A personal visit and inspection only can supply that.
Apartments consist of 8 and 9 rooms and 2 baths.
SOMETHING NEW & NOVEL. A BALLROOM FOR DECIDEDLY THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF GUESTS.
Rents, $1,200 to $1,800.
Supt. on Premises. Tel. 1752—79.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, Owner.

THE VAN CORTLANDT,
No. 73 East 96th St.
A beautiful, new, modern apartment building, containing suites of seven, eight, and nine rooms and two baths; rooms unusually large and all absolutely light; elevator, mail chute, telephones, uniformed hall attendants; rents $1,000 to $1,600. Apply to Superintendent on premises, or to
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Avenue, corner 86th Street.

NO. 67 EAST 93D ST.,
Near Madison Avenue.
Beautiful apartments of seven large, light rooms and tiled bathroom. Parquet flooring. House arranged for three families only. Very quiet and select. Apply on premises or to
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

"THE LEXINGTON."
144-8 East 22d St., near Gramercy Park.
Apartment of 6 rooms and bath; elevator; all-night service; steam heat; electric light; rent $60.00; only apartment unrented.
William Henry Folsom, Agent, 24 East 23d St.

Evarts and Senate, 231 to 237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park; modern apartments, 5 and 6 rooms, with bath; $42 upward. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

Bronx.

Five and six room flat; heated; all modern improvements; in a two-family house; to rent cheap. 1,419 Bryant Av., (Freeman St. Subway Station.)

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

102 West 92d.—Whole or part furnished apartment to rent; possession immediately; hot water supply; unexceptionable neighborhood; Americans; references exchanged. Holden.

Van Rensselaer.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, with, without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. 15 East 11th St.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.

Four and five rooms, all improvements, new house, $25 to $30; one month free; hall service; telephone. 524 West 151st St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

BARSTOW,
17-19 EAST 27TH STREET.
One or two sunny apartments left; perfect bathing facilities and all modern appliances which make for comfort. We try to make the lot of the transients the envy of home folks by placing every convenience at their disposal and making them comfortable.

Van Rensselaer.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, with, without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. 15 East 11th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

For rent,
224 West 139th Street
3-story and basement private dwelling.
10 rooms and bath, handsomely decorated.
Rent reasonable.
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
FURNISHED.

Houses, unfurnished and furnished; desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES

2596 EIGHTH AVE.
A very desirable store for rent.
Apply on premises.

Stores, corner 153d St. and 8th Av.; rapidly growing neighborhood; excellent location; good inducements to suitable parties. Kirkpatrick & Urquhart, 2,858 8th Av.

Elegant parlor store, very deep, extra large window, 210 East 14th St., near 3d Av.; location very central; rental $75.00. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance, $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

BILLIARDS.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, Est. 1850. 106 N. 9th St.

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Marriage and Death Notices

Inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following named morning newspapers.

Boston Globe, Buffalo Courier, Cincinnati Enquirer, Chicago Record-Herald, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Minneapolis Tribune, Philadelphia Ledger, Pittsburg Dispatch, Providence Journal, Rochester Herald, St. Louis Republic, St. Paul Pioneer Press, Syracuse Post-Standard, Washington Post.

FOR SALE.

ROLL TOP **DESKS**
OFFICE FURNITURE
in great variety of style and price.
T. G. SELLEW
111 Fulton St.

For Sale—The entire outfit of musical instruments which were left by the late Thomas Ryan of the Mendelssohn Quintette Club of Boston: One Nicola Amati viola, a second viola, one Tyrolean violin, two clarinets made by Albert, two modern clarinets made in Germany, one Eula flute, extra mouth pieces, reeds, and some fine bows. Address Mrs. Thomas Ryan, 790 Park Av., N. Y. City.

VICTORS. FLECHTER,
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VIOLINS, 'CELLOS, CASES, BOWS, Italian Strings, repairing and restoring. Highest credentials.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., formerly J. M. Mosman, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS Lowest Prices. All Makes.
SELL Any Style. Rebuilt. Guaranteed.
The Typewriter Exchange,
11 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Telephone 3570 Cortlandt.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, safes, letter presses, counters, shelvings; stores, offices fitted; 400 dozen chairs. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

FoxKodaks 174 5 Av. bet 22d

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 5936 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

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PEASE PIANOS.
128 West 42d St., Near B'way, N. Y.
You cannot afford to take a chance in buying a piano. There's no experiment in buying a Pease. Over 74,000 satisfied purchasers in the last 61 years. Manufacturer's prices and three years to pay. Used pianos, many makes, $100 up. Renting. Exchanging. Write for catalog.

SPLENDID VALUES.
Select stock of used uprights, also odd styles. PATENT DUPLEX SOUNDING BOARD.
MATHUSHEK & SON PIANOS
at very special reduced prices and terms.
Our superb small pianos; rents low rates. FACTORY direct to buyer means large saving.
B'way & 47th St., N.Y. 807 Broad St., Newark. 77 Montgomery St., J. C.

WISSNER
Pianos Sold at Manufacturers' Prices.
Used uprights taken in part payment.
$90 $100 $125
WAREROOMS, 25 East 14th St., New York. Brooklyn, 538-540 Fulton Street.

$85 Two slightly used Mahogany Uprights, like new. Steinway sacrifice. Lower bargain. Installments $5.00. Low rents. **$115**
BIDDLE'S, 7 East 14th St.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

$75, $125, $150 in used uprights. Exceptionally superior tone and lasting qualities, combined with reasonable prices on attractive terms, prevail on our entire line of pianos. Jacob Doll & Sons, 92 5th Av., near 14th.

RELIABLE CONNOR PIANOS.
Easy terms. Renting, Exchanging. Catalogues mailed free. FRANCIS CONNOR, 4 E. 42d St.

$95 $120—$130—140 **$110**
ALL GOOD UPRIGHTS.
BIDDLE PIANO CO., 406 West 125th St.

Small upright piano, $40; good for beginner; easy payments. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

PIANOS TO RENT, $3 UPWARD.
WISSNER, 25 EAST 14TH ST.

Uprights $100-$125; rent $3; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.

Chickering upright, fine tone and condition, big bargain, $165. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

INSTRUCTION.

TRINITY SCHOOL
139-147 WEST 91ST STREET.
A few vacancies open for second half year, beginning February 1st.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.
New York, Madison Square, 1,122 Broadway; Brooklyn, 73 Court St.; Newark, Scheuer Bldg.
For French, German, Spanish, or Italian get The Language Phone Method. Metropolis Bldg., New York.

Howard Seminary for Girls and Young Ladies, West Bridgewater, Mass. Catalogue. Address Miss Sarah E. Laughton, A. M., Prin.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NORMAL COLLEGE
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
PARK AVENUE AND SIXTY-EIGHTH STREET

New York, Jan. 11, 1906.

NOTICE OF EXAMINATION.

An examination for admission to the High School Department of the Normal College will be held in the College building on Thursday and Friday, January 18th and 19th, at 9 o'clock A. M. The examination will cover substantially the eighth grade of the course of study in Arithmetic, Grammar, and English of the elementary schools. Spelling will be marked on the English paper. The certificate of a Principal or Teacher will be accepted in Drawing, History, and Geography in lieu of examination. THOMAS HUNTER, LL. D., Prest. Nor. Coll.

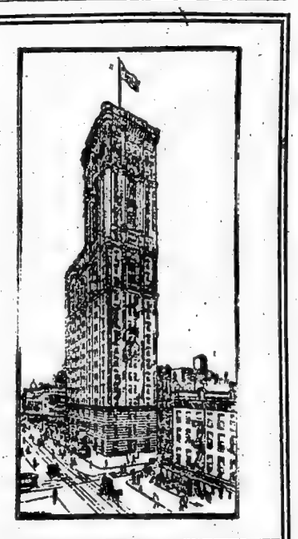

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Telephone, 1711 Cortlandt.

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THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE OF AMERICA.

MAIN STEM OF THE

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Operating more than twelve thousand miles of railway east of Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

This is the Direct Line from New York & Boston to Niagara Falls and to the West, the Northwest and the Southwest by way of the great cataract and Chicago, St. Louis or Cincinnati.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 3:30, 3:40, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours, via New York Central and Lake Shore.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:29 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
6:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND and TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK EXP.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

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Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

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A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. F. DALY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD

(New York Central & Hudson R. R., Lessee.) Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:

†11:20 A. M.—Mountain and Mohawk Express.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
*3:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Cleveland & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syr., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. F. DALY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailings Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
St. Paul.....Jan. 20 New York.....Feb. 3
Minnetonka..Ja.27 SAM St. Louis.....Feb. 10

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT, Pier 30, N.R.
*MAINE.....Jan. 20, 2 P. M.
†MINNETONKA.....Jan. 27, 8 A. M.
*EUROPE.....Feb. 3
MINNEAPOLIS.....Feb. 10, 6:30 A. M.
*These steamers carry no passengers.
†Passengers disembark at Southampton.

RED STAR LINE.

ANTWERP—DOVER—LONDON—PARIS.
Sailings Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Kroonland.....Jan. 20 Finland.....Feb. 3
Zeeland.....Jan. 27 Vaderland.....Feb. 10

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN — LIVERPOOL
Sailing Wednesdays, Pier 48, N. R.
Baltic Jan. 17, 10:30 AM Baltic...Feb. 14, 9 AM
Majestic..Jan. 24, 10 AM Majestic..Feb. 21, 10 AM
Teutonic..Feb. 7, 10 AM Teutonic..Feb. 28, 8:30 AM

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.

FROM NEW YORK:
REPUBLIC..Jan. 26, 3 P. M.; Mar. 9; Apr. 21
CELTIC (20,904 tons).....Feb. 17, 12:30 P. M.
CRETIC.....Apr. 2, 10 A. M. May 10; June 21

FROM BOSTON:
ROMANIC..Feb. 3, 5:30 A. M.; Mar. 17; Apr. 28
CANOPIC.....Feb. 24, 11 A. M.; Apr. 7; May 19

Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

Hamburg-American.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Hamburg

*AMERIKA.....Jan. 20, 1:30 P. M.
†PRETORIA.....Feb. 10, 6 A. M.
*Bluecher.....Feb. 15 †Pennsylvania..Mar. 10
†Waldersee....Feb. 24 *Deutschland..Mar. 15
†Amerika.....Mar. 1 †Patricia.....Mar. 17

S. S. Amerika, Most Luxurious and Most Modern of Leviathans.
*Grill Room. ‡Gymnasium. †Elevator and A La Carte Restaurant. †Calling at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service.

TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, & GENOA.
Prinz Oskar..Jan. 15, 2 P. M.; Mar. 7; Apr. 19
Prinz Adalbert....Feb. 3, noon; Mar. 22; May 3
†Deutschland.....Feb. 6, 2:30 P. M.
*Hamburg.....Feb. 17, Noon; Mar. 31; May 17
*Cretic (char'd White Star Line) Feb. 27, 8 AM.

Rates, 1st Class, $70, $85, $118 upward, according to steamer selected.

S. S. Moltke to Madeira, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga, Algiers, and Genoa, Jan. 30, 11 A. M., 1906; a delightful trip of 19 days for $95.00 per adult upward.

*Call at Gibraltar. †Grill Room.

Only 8 days to Italy
BY THE GREAT FLYER
DEUTSCHLAND
FROM NEW YORK, FEB. 6, 1906.

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North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.
Fastest and Most Luxurious of Leviathans.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
K.Wm.II..Jan.23, 2 PM K.Wm.II..Mar.27, 7 AM
Kaiser....Feb. 6, 10 AM Kronprinz..Apr.10, 7 AM
K.Wm.II..Feb.20, 1 PM Kaiser..Apr. 17, 10 AM
Kaiser..Mar. 6, 10 PM K.Wm.II..Apr.24, 6 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
BREMEN DIRECT.
Neckar..Jan.25, 10 AM Koeln..Mar. 8, 10 AM
Rhein...Feb. 8, 10 AM Frankfurt..Mar.22, 10 AM
Cassel..Feb. 15, 10 AM †Kurfue't..Mar.29, 10 AM
Brand'bg..Mar.1, 10 AM Brand'b'g..Apr.12, 10 AM
†Calling at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
P. Irene..Jan. 27, 11 AM P. Irene..Mar. 3, 11 AM
K. Luise..Feb. 3, 11 AM K. Luise..Mar. 10, 11 AM
K. Albert..Feb. 17, 11 AM *Neckar..Mar. 17, 11 AM
Barbarossa..Feb. 24, 11 AM K. Albert..Mar. 24, 11 AM
*Gibraltar and Naples only.
From Bremen Piers, 3d and 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

CUNARD LINE

From Piers 51-52, North River.
To LIVERPOOL via QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania..Jan. 20, noon Pannonia..Feb. 1, 11 AM
Slavonia..Jan. 25, 3 PM Campania..Feb. 3, noon
Umbria..Jan. 27, 8 AM Carmania..Feb. 8, 10 AM
GIBRALTAR—GENOA | NAPLES—ADRIATIC
CARONIA—Fastest and Most Luxurious of Leviathans—Feb. 27th.
Supplements New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers
CARPATHIA..Jan. 16, 10 A.M.; Mar. 6; Apr. 24
SLAVONIA.....Apr. 3, noon; May 22; July 10
PANNONIA.....Apr. 10, 4 P. M.; May 29; July 17
Apply for illustrated booklets, describing the interesting trip through the Mediterranean and Adriatic to Trieste and Fiume and to new Winter resorts.
Vernon H. Brown, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
Glasgow via Londonderry

Furnessia..Jan. 17, noon Astoria...Feb. 3, noon
Caledonia..Jan. 27, noon Columbia..Feb. 10, 10 AM
Cabin $60, 2d Cabin $35, 3d Class $27.50 and up, according to accommodation and steamship.
For terms and information apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE
DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pianers Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. Walker, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line, sailing from Pier 64, North River, ft. of 34th St., for Naples and Genoa.
[illegible] & Co., 29 Wall St.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets. ☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.

*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*10:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED. For Cincinnati and St. Louis.
*10:55 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*3:55 P. M. PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. 18 hours to Chicago.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
*6:25 P. M. ST. LOUIS AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURGH SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

*7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:56 A. M., *12:55, 2:10, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, *5:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, *5:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Southern Railway.—*12:55, *3:25, *4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M., daily. Southern's Palm Limited, *12:55 P. M. weekdays. Atlantic Coast Line.—*9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. "New York and Florida Special."—*2:10 P. M. weekdays. Seaboard Air Line.—*12:55 P. M. and *2:10 A. M. daily. "Seaboard Florida Limited," *12:25 P. M. daily. Norfolk and Western Railway.—*3:25 P. M. daily. Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.—*7:55 A. M. weekdays and *4:55 P. M. daily. For Old Point Comfort and Norfolk.—*7:55 A. M. weekdays and 8:55 P. M. daily. Atlantic City.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. weekdays. Sundays, *7:55 A. M. and Cape May.—12:55 P. M. weekdays. Brown's Mills-in-the-Pines.—9:55 A. M. weekdays. Long Branch, Asbury Park (Ocean Grove) (North Asbury Park Sundays), and Point Pleasant, 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25 P. M.; and 12:10 night weekdays. Sundays, 9:25 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, 9:55, *9:55, *10:55, *10:55, 11:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, 4:55, (*†4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, *6:26, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (7:55 for North Philadelphia only,) P. M., 12:10 night weekdays. Sundays, 9:25 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—8:00, m*10:00, *12:00, m*2:00, m†*4:00, *6:00, *7:00, *12:15.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE, AND WILLIAMSPORT—||2:00, 24:30, †8:00, ||9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only,) §||1:00, ||1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg only, †4:00, 5:00, 7:30 P. M. ‡Daily. †Daily except Sunday. §Sundays. ‖Parlor cars only. ¶Via Tamaqua. aExcept Saturdays. mDining car. xSaturdays only. zFrom Liberty St. only.

From Twenty-third Street—a5:20 P. M., c3:50 P. M., e12:20 P. M., g4:30 P. M., j11:50 P. M., k3:20 P. M.

Offices: Liberty St., West 23d St., 6 Astor House, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 281 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 2,798 2d Av., 279 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 342, 343, 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R

STATIONS. {West 23d St., N. R. / Foot Liberty St., N. R.

Time shown below is from Liberty St. West 23d St. leaves ten minutes earlier, except as noted by designating marks.

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—z4:00, (7:15 Easton,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (b5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sun., z4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:00, and 6 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—9:10 A. M., 1:20, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, z4:20 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

LAKEWOOD AND LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—z4:00, 9:40 A. M., 1:30, a5:00, x6:08 (Lakewood and Lakehurst, k3:40, c4:10) P. M. Sundays, 8:30 A. M., (9:40 Lakewood and Lakehurst.)

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., k†3:40 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—z4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., x1:20, g4:45, 5:30, 6:30, j12:01 Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 4:00, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

ATLANTIC HLDS., SEABRIGHT, MONMOUTH BCH., EAST LONG BRANCH—z4:00, z5:50, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—*z4.30, m7:00, m8:00, *9:00, m*10:00, *11:00 A. M., m*12:00, m1:00, *2:00, *3:00, *4:00, m*5:00, m*6:00, *7:00, †8:00, *9:00, §10:30 P. M., j*12:15 mdt.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—8:00, m*10:00, *12:00, m*2:00, m†*4:00, *6:00, *7:00, *12:15.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE, AND WILLIAMSPORT—||z4:00, z4:30, †8:00, ||9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only,) §||1:00, ||1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg only, †4:00, 5:00, 7:30 P. M. ‡Daily. †Daily except Sunday. §Sundays. ‖Parlor cars only. ¶Via Tamaqua. z

LOST ARTICLES

10c. a line, 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Lost articles are found by advertising in The New York Times.

The New York Times is the best and cheapest advertising medium for Lost and Found; only 10 cents a line.

The New York Times receives Lost and Found advertisements by telephone. Bill sent next day.

'Phone 1000 Bryant

LOST—Monday, Jan. 8, on 6th Av. car, South Ferry, about 3 P. M., one pearl stud in blue plush case; liberal reward; return to the Ansonia Hotel, Room 109, 15th floor, Broadway, 73d St.

LOST—Lady's gold Waltham watch, open face, gold double chain, Saturday, 11-12 A. M., 46th St., between Broadway and 6th Av. Satisfactory reward on return to E. W. B., 30 West 46th St.

LOST—Saturday afternoon, on Broadway, 5th Av. and 6th Av., gold chain and locket; locket had two pictures inside. Reward if returned to The Times office, Times Square.

LOST—Wednesday night, at Metropolitan Opera House, 39th St. side, diamond horseshoe, attached to black sable bow. Finder please return to office, Buckingham Hotel.

LOST—PLUSH ROBE, red and light brown, between 53d St. and 7th Av. and 50th St. and 6th Av.; reward $10. CHAS. T. PROCTOR, 221 West 58th St.

LOST—Red pocketbook, between Arnold, Constable, 5th Av. Bank, deposit key, about $100 (bills;) $20 reward to honest person. Owner, 41 West 69th St.

LOST—At or near Majestic Theatre, 58th St. and 8th Av., Circle, a reindeer skin glove lined with squirrel fur, fitting right hand. Dr. J. E. Traub, 228 W. 75th St.

LOST—$5 reward for package containing three photographs left in car of Sixth Av. elevated on Friday last, if returned to 11 Wall St., No. 31.

LOST—Black English bulldog, near 6th Av. and 10th St., Saturday morning; $25.00 reward for return to 60 West 10th St.; no questions asked.

LOST—King Charles spaniel, black, with brown spots; answers to name of "Teddy." Large reward if returned to 302 West 79th.

LOST—Jefferson Bank Book No. 1,962; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank, Canal and Forsyth Sts.

LOST—Jan. 9, mink muff, melon shape; reward. Mrs. Seitz, 237 West 111th St.

LOST—Amethyst brooch, with small pearls; reward. Meredith, 176 West 87th St.

$25.00 REWARD and no questions asked for return of small white male poodle to 240 West 52d St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

11TH ST., 112, 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms; family or single; excellent table.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; one second floor; excellent table board; references.

72D ST., 152 WEST.—Residence for ladies studying music, art, drama; highly recommended; $8 to $14.

82D ST., 39 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms and bath, second floor; excellent kitchen and service.

92D, 77 WEST.—Parlor; alcove; board; gentlemen; Jewish family, modern apartment; Subway, elevated. Blumenfeld.

93D, 126 WEST.—One large room, fourth floor; reasonable; references exchanged; telephone.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Sunny, heated double room; running water; with board; two gentlemen; moderate.

96TH, 64 WEST.—Large and small rooms, fourth floor; table guests accommodated; reasonable; references.

115TH ST., 50 WEST.—Small suite, two gentlemen; single rooms, running water, steam heat, telephone; reasonable; Subway, all cars. Spencer.

118TH ST., 100 WEST.—Homelike accommodation for two or three; good board. Egmont.

140TH ST., 517 WEST.—Private house, private family; nicely furnished, steam heated room; modern conveniences; home cooking; gentlemen; telephone; references.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 708-712.—Richly furnished rooms, en suite, private bath, $10 to $30; single, $6 to $9; table and service perfect; absolutely refined surroundings; all cars.

WANTED—One or two boarders, gentlemen preferred, in exclusive west side home; references exchanged. Address "Exclusive," Box 311 Times, Times Square.

East Side.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Two large connecting rooms on third floor, with board; references.

24D ST., 42 EAST. Near Broadway, The Adelil.—Large rooms; excellent table board.

34TH ST., 146 EAST.—Elegantly furnished suite of two rooms, on parlor floor, with board; use of piano; select home; references.

34TH, 45 EAST, Near Madison Av.—Very fine rooms and board; private bath; single rooms for gentlemen; bath same floor; references.

72D ST., 172 EAST.—Comfortable room, southern exposure; excellent American table; homelike surroundings; references; moderate.

72D ST., 158 EAST.—Handsome, large back parlor, suitable for physician, dentist; very fine double, single rooms; all rooms comfortably heated; several southern exposure; baths; cozy dining room; superior board; home comforts; parlor use; reasonable.

85TH ST., 114 EAST.—Sunny back parlor, suitable for one or two gentlemen, with board in German-American private family

MADISON AV., 673, 694 and 696, (61st.)—Suites and separate rooms; private baths; high-class board; table guests accommodated; reasonable rates; telephones.

Brooklyn.

5 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn Heights. Overlooking Wall St.; second floor, elegantly furnished; rooms or apartment; neighborhood, table high-class.

MONROE PLACE, 13, (Heights.)—House well heated, clean, rooms neat and attractive; excellent table.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Gentleman and wife would like select board and room in locality bounded by Madison Av., Broadway, 42d and 50th Sts.; must be quiet and homelike; private family preferred. Address J. H., Box 312 Times, Times Square.

COUNTRY BOARD.

On Palisades, opposite 114th St.—Comfortable accommodations, large house, with grounds, sunny rooms; especially suited for convalescents. Jessen, Cliffside, New Jersey.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

15TH, 346 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, with or without board.

19TH ST., 16 WEST.—Furnished rooms, single and double; heat, hot, cold water; every convenience.

19TH ST., 39 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, running hot and cold water; telephone.

21ST ST., 242 WEST.—Nice, clean, comfortable rooms; private family; gentlemen only; references.

21ST ST., 258 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room and board; all home comforts.

25TH ST., 24 WEST.—Superior room, with private bath; gentlemen only; references required; exclusive.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; small, large rooms; private bath; telephone; breakfasts; references.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished; bath; heat; private house; $2 upward; gentlemen only; reference.

43D ST., 148 WEST.—Attractive alcove room; also small room; location central; house carefully run.

44TH ST., 214 WEST.—Beautiful, large front room, $8; alcove room, one light, $12; modern, refined house; Times Square Subway; telephone.

44TH ST., 217 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Large and small rooms; handsomely furnished; good house; reference.

44TH ST., 226 WEST.—Parlor floor, with bath; singly or en suite; hall rooms.

78TH ST., 201 WEST.—Comfortable, homelike rooms; handsome surroundings; elevator apartment; $4 up.

81ST ST., 207 WEST.—Square room; running water; bath; telephone; heat; gentlemen only. Mullen.

91ST ST., 130 WEST.—Furnished rooms, breakfast if desired; reasonable; convenient to Subway and L. Melitz.

93D, 163 W.—Exceptionally well furnished room for couple or gentlemen; private house; references.

84TH ST., 156 WEST.—Elegantly furnished parlor bedroom, bath, first floor; all conveniences.

111TH ST., 237 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms in elevator apartment; steam heated. Apartment No. 1.

142D ST., 533 WEST.—Well-furnished, medium-sized room for gentleman; private house; telephone.

East Side.

8TH AV., 17.—Apartment, two elegant large rooms; private bath; one double room; reasonable.

74TH ST., 134 EAST.—Two [illegible]

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

East Side.

45TH ST., 139 EAST.—Private, high-class house; will let room to gentlemen only; southern exposure; scrupulously clean; references.

64TH ST., 44 EAST.—Commodious, warm, well-furnished rooms; bath; private family; references essential.

86TH ST., 243 EAST.—Nice cheerful room, well heated; strictly private house; gentleman; reference.

119TH ST., 506 EAST.—Choice front room, good locality, near Pleasant Av. Reilly.

LEXINGTON AV., 176.—Parlors, square and small rooms; newly furnished; select neighborhood; references exchanged.

Brooklyn.

AMITY ST., 187, (Heights.)—Nicely furnished rooms; en suite and singly; heated; convenient bridge, ferries.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3, Overlooking Wall St.; large and small rooms for gentlemen.

PIERREPONT ST., 102, (Heights.)—Refined home, exceptionally pleasant, large rooms, near Wall St., Bridge.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Nurses.

WANTED—An experienced nurse for two children, 3 and 4 years old; references required. Call until 2 o'clock at 71 East 80th St.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Several young ladies to solicit subscriptions for a well-known medical journal. Apply, stating references, to F. W., Box 300 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Contralto for Manhattan church; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Soprano for city church; $900. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policies; large commission, renewals; county managers wanted every State. A. B. Cilley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Automobiling.

AUTOMOBILES.—Do you wish to learn the automobile business and earn a good salary? If so, write to us for catalogue; we can teach you in a very short time, as we are the only practical school in America. The West Side Auto Transportation School, 809 West 41st St.

Compositors, &c.

PRINTERS:
ONE OF THE BEST GENERAL PRINTING HOUSES IN NEW YORK CITY, OPERATING A LARGE COMPOSING ROOM, LIGHTED ON FOUR SIDES, EQUIPPED ON THOROUGHLY MODERN LINES, IS NOW CONDUCTING AN OPEN SHOP, NINE HOURS; CONTRACTS FOR ONE YEAR OR MORE WILL BE MADE WITH JOB COMPOSITORS OF EXCEPTIONAL ABILITY, CAPABLE OF HANDLING 3 OR 4 ASSISTANTS; $25 PER WEEK OR MORE TO THE RIGHT MEN; SAME TERMS FOR EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD LINOTYPE AND MONOTYPE OPERATORS AND STONE HANDS ON BIG WORK. THE WINTHROP PRESS, 32-34 LAFAYETTE PLACE, NEW YORK.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

COMPOSITORS and stone hands wanted for one of the largest book and job houses in the City of New York; permanent positions guaranteed to non-union men who can furnish proper references. Address, giving as reference former employers, T. A., Box 211 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN WANTED—An A No. 1 non-union man, capable of handling one of the largest book and job offices in the City of New York; a man with executive ability and the capabilities required will be guaranteed a steady position with highest wages. Address, with references, U. T., Box 209 Times Downtown.

WANTED—William Green wants printers at 326 Pearl Street, New York City; wishes to add to his staff a number of experienced compositors, (display, stone, and make-up men,) also experienced monotype operators; these positions will be permanent to efficient workmen of good character; salary will be $21.00 per week; only persons willing to work nine hours in open shop desired; loyalty to employer is expected in return for advantageous working conditions; reply by letter only, giving employer's references and stating experience and qualifications. William Green.

Wanted—Compositors, Stone Hands, and Make-up Men; "Open Shop"; Highest Salary; Permanent Position; Additional Bonus for Faithful Services; New York, Vicinity, and Western Points. Call or Address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

Office Work.

WANTED—A boy who has some experience in office work; must write a good hand, be well recommended, and be residing with parents. G. F. P., Box 207 Times, Downtown.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter; salary $10; advancement. Apply by letter only; state age, full particulars. T. Edgar, Room 6, 245 Broadway.

WANTED—Stenographer for railroad office; salary $50.00 per month. Call Mercantile Reference Co., 1,008, 150 Nassau St.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars, Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—Men and boys to earn $5 to $8 day after completing course of practical instruction at home or in our schools; graduates admitted to union; positions secured. Coyne Bros. Co., Practical Schools: Plumbing and Bricklaying, 239 10th Av., New York; Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. Free catalogue.

WANTED FOR UNITED STATES ARMY.—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 2,360 3d Av., 749 6th Av., 2,306 8th Av., New York or 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Draughtsman; young man having experience at measuring, listing, and detailing for woodwork, also figure up cost; state age, experience, and salary expected. A. B., Box 334 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Men and women to represent us on a good paying proposition; modern and agreeable work. Lay, 145 8th Av., New York.

WANTED—Organist for Ohio church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Church organist for Alabama; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Tenor for Manhattan church; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist, country Catholic church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—A woman of culture and refinement desires a position as companion and secretary or housekeeper; has traveled and is experienced in household management and the charge of children; will make herself generally useful; highest credentials. Address E. A., 301 Times, Times Square.

GOVERNESS.—Retired American woman of [illegible] references. Times

FEW people are experts in judging the purity and quality of whiskey. They don't have to be with

JOHN JAMESON

Three ★★★ Star

Whiskey.

Purity is the keynote of its 125 years of popularity.

W. A. TAYLOR & CO., 29 Broadway, N. Y.

FEARS HUSBAND IS A SUICIDE.

Mrs. McKenzie Asks Police to Find Molding Works Proprietor.

Mrs. William H. McKenzie of 153 East 116th Street asked the police yesterday to look for her husband, proprietor of a molding works at 4,242 Park Avenue. McKenzie, who then lived with his wife and six-year-old daughter Florence at 173d Street and Bathgate, disappeared Nov. 17. Three weeks later Mrs. McKenzie received a postal card from Washington bearing nothing but his signature. He returned to New York and called on his wife, who had moved to her present address.

McKenzie sought a reconciliation without success, and went to live at 4,277 Third Avenue. Ten days ago he closed his place of business and discharged his employes. Last Friday a special delivery letter was received by his daughter, Florence. In it McKenzie said that he was going to die, and willed all his property to the little girl, cutting off his wife with "one bed."

That same day George McKenzie of 155 East 127th Street, a brother of William H. McKenzie, received a telegram sent from Cooper Square, reading:

Your brother is expected to die to-night.
A FRIEND.

McKenzie's father and another brother received similar telegrams.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cooks.

COOK and WAITRESS.—Together; country preferred. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

COOK.—With child; country preferred. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Housework.

HOUSEWORKER, &c.— Lady would recommend capable young woman with seven years' reference as housekeeper or housekeeper for small family; very tasty cook; is pleasant, kind, and quiet. Call former employer, Apartment 8, 165 East 66th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—By colored houseworker, cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress; neat, industrious, obliging; apartment preferred; city reference. Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 59th St. Tel., 4786 Columbus.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Neat and tidy; good references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—German woman wants ladies' wash at home by the dozen. Langer, 416 East 79th St.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Four years' experience; desires permanent position with reliable firm, where conscientious work will be appreciated; references; $12. Conscientious, Box 184 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, OFFICE Assistant.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate; hard work; hours immaterial; references; $12 to $15. M. B., Box 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Four years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious; Remington or Underwood; best references; $15. Reliable, Box 180 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Seven years' experience; rapid, accurate, good speller, and grammarian; best references; $15. Businesslike, Box 185 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, OFFICE Assistant.—Two years' experience; neat, accurate; high school graduate; references; $8. Painstaking, Box 144 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Three years' experience; neat, accurate, rapid, conscientious, willing, obliging; references; $10. Miss Lee, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, OFFICE Assistant.—Few months' experience; neat, accurate, conscientious; references; $6. Willing, Box 189 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-CORRESPONDENT.—Number years' experience legal, mercantile lines; excellent mathematician. B., 148 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; can transcribe notes accurately; $6. Miss B., Box 108 Times Downtown.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—First-class; country preferred; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Miscellaneous.

A TEACHER OF SCIENTIFIC PHYSICAL exercises would like a few clients; special exercises given to convalescents; indorsement of work by best physicians. Gabriel, 239 West 52d St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and CLERICAL WORK.—Neat and accurate and good at figures. W., Box 338 Times, Times Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT wishes work evenings and Saturday; audits, statements, trial balances, bookkeeping, investigations, &c.; terms moderate; references. Accountant, 16 Waverley Place.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—By bookkeeper, accountant, systematizer; temporary or permanent; can refer to real estate corporations. C. F., Box 301 Times, Times Square.

BOOKKEEPER, office man, correspondent, (30;) experienced all-round man. H. N., 316 Times, Times Square.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and SUPERINTENDENT.—Thoroughly competent man, open for engagement Feb. 1, wants position; exceptional ability in management of private places, any dimension, in every detail; excellent references, covering 25 years. R. H. B., Box 301 Times, Times Square.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (22) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER, (verbatim, and none better,) newspaper writer, telegrapher, lightning typewriter; long experience; intelligent, industrious, gentlemanly; highest references. Bowden, 140 West 103d St.

Miscellaneous.

A POSITION OF TRUST WANTED BY RETIRED policeman in bank or mercantile house; tall, good appearance; strictly temperate; best of references and security furnished, or will take charge of gentleman's residence in city or country. M. F., Box 325 Times, Times Square.

PAINTERS.—Two first-class painters desire to work during Winter months for owner; country preferred. A. B., Box 382 Times, Times Square.

WATCHMAN.—Married man of steady habits; best of references. H. Hilderbrand, 285 Bristol St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) of good education, family, and address, with two years' legal and newspaper experience, and able to furnish excellent references from some of the largest houses in the city, wishes position with responsible firm in any line of business; a young man of ability, who will render faithful service to his employers; one who stays with his work till it is finished. W Box 314 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) single, having several years' experience in newspaper office as advertising clerk and solicitor, desires position; highest references furnished. R. M., 220 East 55th St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

CORPORATIONS QUICKLY ORGANIZED

New York State, including best legal services, stock certificates, books, seal. State tax, minutes first meeting, and by-laws; ready for business.

FOR $36, NO OTHER EXPENSES.
Association of Registered Attorneys,
31 Nassau St.

Will take party with a few thousand to extend our business; good, sound money-making proposition; investigation solicited. 20 East 16th St., Room 3.

I can sell your patent; booklet mailed free; 15 years' experience; patent sales wholesale by. Call, write, or telephone. William E. Hoyt, patent sales specialist, 220 Broadway, New York.

BIG CHIMNEY CRASHES THROUGH TENEMENT ROOF

Wrecks Two Floors and Damages Factory—No One Hurt.

FIRE STARTS; SOON PUT OUT

Half-Ton Chimney Cap Breaks Through Floor Into Two Kitchens, Wrecking Both—Tenants Flee in Panic.

Giving way before the weight of ice-laden wires fastened to it, and to the blast of the southwest storm, thirty feet of a big chimney, seven feet square, on the six-story factory building at 305, 307, and 309 East Forty-third Street, crashed through the roof of that building, and of a four-story tenement adjoining on the east, early yesterday morning.

Though eight families, including about sixty persons, were sleeping in the tenement, and tons of brick fell through to the third floor, no one was hurt. Fire started from a broken gas pipe immediately after the crash, but was extinguished by a woman tenant.

The occupants of the tenement and factory building suffered a loss of $10,000. Irregular holes about twelve feet wide were torn in the roofs of the buildings, and they were flooded by the rain.

The narrowest escape in the tenement was that of "Duke," a French poodle dog, which was sleeping on a chair in the kitchen of the flat occupied by the family of Joseph Penders, on the top floor. The bricks dropped within five feet of the dog. He awoke his master, and all got out safely.

The factory was occupied, on the first three floors, by the American Mineral Water Machine Company; on the fourth floor by the Cameron Press, on the fifth by Newman & Co., printers, and on the top floor by the Color Plate Engraving Company. The Cameron Press suffered about $4,000 damage, Newman & Co. about $500, and the Color Plate Engraving Company $3,000.

The two apartments on the top floor of the tenement, where the greatest damage was done, were occupied by Mrs. Nora Walsh and her daughter Margaret and Joseph Penders, his four children, and his son-in-law, S. J. Hahr, and wife. A section of the chimney tore through Mrs. Walsh's kitchen. The iron cap of the chimney, weighing half a ton, struck Mrs. Walsh's cooking stove and drove it, a mass of junk, through the floor into the flat of Joseph Quinn, on the floor below.

A shattered stove, followed by several wagon loads of brick, descended upon the stove in the Quinn kitchen and smashed it.

"Duke" the poodle dog was sleeping in the Penders flat. "Duke" awoke, barked loudly, and ran to the door of his master's bedroom, adjoining. Penders awoke at his dog's cry and had reached the kitchen door, and was about to open it when the mass of bricks struck the house. None entered the bedroom, however, so Penders and his children escaped injury. Hahr and his wife were in a room still further away.

Mrs. Walsh calls it an act of Providence that she was not in her kitchen when the bricks fell. She arises at 5:30 o'clock on weekdays, but not until 7 on Sundays. Had the accident happened on a weekday, she says, she would have been cooking breakfast over her cooking stove and would have been killed.

The fall of the chimney made a report like a great explosion, and awakened people for blocks around.

The falling bricks broke the gas pipes in several places on the two upper floors of the tenement. One jet was burning low in Mrs. Walsh's flat, and when the daughter, Margaret, 19 years old, recovered from the first shock and tried to get her mother out to the stairs, she saw that the escaping gas was afire from this jet and that the wall back of where the stove had been was burning. She ran into the kitchen and extinguished the blaze with a shawl. Then she fainted, and Penders carried her downstairs to safety.

Joseph Quinn, who with his wife and six children lived on the third floor, was awakened by the noise, and was groping for a match when the Walsh stove came down into his kitchen.

The whole house a moment after the accident was in an uproar. The tenants, half clad, ran to the lower floors. Patrolmen Solomon and McGuire of the East Fifty-first Street Station were near, and found shelter for them in a near-by house.

The falling bricks cracked the roof timbers in both buildings. These timbers were four inches thick and twelve inches wide, yet they snapped like pipestems. The wall of the factory, across which the chimney fell, was broken down nearly even with the tenement roof for a distance of a dozen feet.

ITALIAN BANKER ARRESTED.

New York Partner of Failed Boston Concern Accused of Larceny.

Antonio Crisaffuli, 31 years old, an importer of 349 Broadway, was arrested last night at his home, 23 Thompson Street, by Detective Sergeants Petrisino and Bonnoil on a charge of grand larceny and locked up at Police Headquarters. The police of this city said they knew nothing of the charge for which he was wanted.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—Antonio Crisaffuli, who was arrested in New York to-day, was a partner of Braggio Sciaccia, the local manager and Boston agent of the Banca Siciliana, which closed its doors here last Thursday, owing its depositors between $5,000 and $7,000.

Sciaccia came to this city six months ago and opened a store at 221 North Street, where he sold canned goods and olive oil. He also accepted money from many Italians in the North End, who claim to have given it to him for safe keeping and also for transmission to their native country.

Sciaccia did not comply with the recent act of the Legislature which provides that persons establishing a banking business must give bonds. The bank failed to open its doors on Thursday morning, and it is understood that Sciaccia left here Monday for New York.

POLICE RAID CHINATOWN.

Opium Smokers and Policy Game Dealers Taken from Several Places.

Detectives swarmed into Chinatown last night and made raids in which Chinamen were arrested on charges of selling opium, running opium joints, and policy and Pi Gow games. The detectives first got into a floor of a house in Pell Street, where they found thirteen Chinamen smoking opium. One of the Chinamen was unconscious. Some of the prisoners came from New Jersey and others from Long Island.

Detectives Miller, Duffy, and Cunniffe brought in John Yohe from 11 Pell Street, charged with selling policy slips. The Chinamen and the detectives fought around the room, upsetting tables and chairs, but the detectives got the money.

Another raid in Pell Street was made by detectives of Inspector Hogan's staff at midnight. Nine arrests were made. Several of the opium layouts captured were ornamented with gold and silver. Two of the pipes had gold bowls and three had silver bowls. The Chinamen fought wildly to keep them.

Capt. Tracy said he intended to stamp out all Chinese gambling, even if he had to arrest all the Chinamen in the district.

OIL REFINER'S SON MISSING.

Kelley Thinks the Lad May Fear Punishment for Truancy.

A police alarm has been sent out from the West 125th Street Station for Sherman Kelley, the fifteen-year-old son of David J. Kelley, an oil refiner of 29 Broadway, whose residence is in Graham Court Apartment House, at 116th Street and Seventh Avenue. The boy, who attended the Horace Mann School, had recently been staying away. His father said last night that possibly his son, who had been warned about his irregularities, was afraid to come home, although he did not believe in chastisement. When he left home on Friday he had $15 of his own money. He is not with any of his relatives. His father thinks he may have gone to his old home in Colorado.

David J. Kelley is President, manager, and Director of the Lima Oil Company, President and Director of the New York and Ohio Oil Company, and President and Director of the Reservation Oil Company.

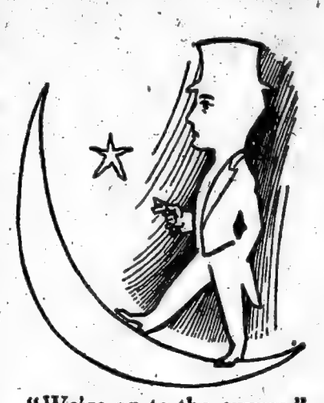

"We're on to the curves."

The curves of fashion which dictate how evening clothes should be cut.

The curves of figures which indicate how evening clothes should be fitted.

And in order to display our knowledge to the best advantage we have ready very full stocks of full dress and Tuxedo suits of the finest fabrics.

Dress suits, $27 to $50.

Tuxedo coats separately; $14.50 to $27.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

The clothes with a rich soft finish, yet —moisture proof.

LUXURIOUS
Fur Lined and Trimmed
GREATCOATS

that are in a class by themselves. The "shells" or outsides of the coats are made of fine imported Broadcloths. The linings and collars are of selected furs. "full skins"—NOT small pieces patched together.

Greatcoats that command even now very high prices at exclusive shops.

HOPE PRICES REDUCED TO $115. $82.50. $57.50. and $47.50.

BROADWAY & CHAMBER STS.

CARPETS.

General Clearance Sale

ONLY 2 WEEKS BEFORE INVENTORY. MEANWHILE ALL ODD PIECES AND DISCONTINUED PATTERNS, IN THE VARIOUS GRADES, WILL BE CLOSED OUT AT REMNANT PRICES.

RUGS.

A SAMPLE LOT! Consisting of AXMINSTERS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, size 9x12 ft., at the uniform price of Some worth double. $20.00 Each

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
SIXTH AVE., 13TH and 14TH STS.

Canaries

Warranted Singers.....$2.00, $2.50, $3.00
Soft Singers.....$5.00, $6.00, $8.00, $10.00.
Holden Contralto.....$15, $20, $25, $30.00

African Gray Talkers.

Well trained to talk freely and clearly. Prices $200 and $250.
Mexican Double Yellowhead, talk and sing before largest audience; price $150.
Other Parrots, $15, $20, $25, $50.

Piping Bullfinches.

Whistling old English songs and opera airs, $40, $50, $75, $100, $150.
Holden Book on Birds, all about food, singing, breeding, mailed for 12 cts. stamps.
Cages for all kinds of birds and animals.
G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Av., near 15th St.

GREAT BANKRUPT SALE
OF
Electroliers, Chandeliers, Brackets and Glassware
of the
BOROUGH BRONZE CO.
Bankrupt,
Now going on at 130 West 24th St., City.
Private Sale.
CHARLES LEVY, Trustee.
HENRY W. SYKES, Att'y, 346 Broadway, N. Y. City.

FLED FROM FIRE IN STORM.

Narrow Escape of Family in Bronx Blaze Which Kills Nine Horses.

A fire, supposed to be incendiary, that occurred early yesterday morning destroyed a shed in the rear of a two-story frame stable and dwelling on Carroll Place, near 163th Street, the Bronx, gutted the interior of the stable, burned nine horses to death, and imperiled the lives of a man and his wife and five children. The latter were forced to flee in their night clothes into a raging storm.

The stable was owned by Charles L. Doran, a contractor of 1,015 Walton Avenue. Over the stable, which was on the ground floor, lived an employe of Mr. Doran, Richard Liepka, his wife, Annie, and five children.

The fire was first discovered by Mrs. Liepka, who was awakened at 3:30 o'clock by the crackling of the flames and the stifling smoke. Looking out of a rear window she saw the shed was a mass of flames. Awakening her husband, she grabbed up her three-months-old baby Marjorie and fled to the street. Leaving her baby in the care of Mrs. Adams next door, the woman ran back. She met her husband escaping with Elsie, 7 years of age, and Richard, 4.

Although the [illegible] come by the smoke, trying to lead her brother William, 4 years old, to safety. The mother and two children got out and were cared for in the Adams home.

Liepka tried to save the horses, but it was too late.

There was no light or fire in the shed from which a fire could start by accident. Contractor Doran told Detectives Clark and Tompkins of the Morrisania Station, who were assigned to investigate, that he believed the stable was fired by two Italians whom he discharged several days ago and who, when they left muttered that they would get even. The detectives have a good description of the

Remnant Sale.

We offer startling values at this sale. All this season's materials regardless of their former value, Suit to order $18. Trousers $5.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & Ninth Street.

Good Garb Going!

THIS WILL APPEAL TO YOU.

$30 SUITINGS Former Prices $40—$45—$50

HANSEN & SHACKLETON
TAILORS

Fifth Avenue and 42d Street (5 Doors West) New York

AMUSEMENTS

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. BEGINNING TO-M'W NIGHT, 8:15. **ELSIE JANIS** With Otis Harlan, Aubrey Boucicault, Henry V. Donnelly, Henry Bergman, Charles Dickson, and a Cast of 75, IN THE COMEDY, WITH MUSIC, **The Vanderbilt Cup** LIEBLER & CO.....Managers

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Popular Prices Wed. Mat., 50, 75, $1 & $1.50. KLAW & ERLANGER Present **Fay Templeton** in GEO. M. COHAN'S NEW PLAY, THE SEASON'S MOST STUPENDOUS SUCCESS, **45 Minutes From Broadway.**

LIBERTY THEATRE, 42 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat., 2:15. Pulsating with life. THE Play that is vigor & excitement. Stirring the Nation. **CLANSMAN** THE MOST VOCIFEROUS APPLAUSE SINCE "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

NEW YORK Theatre, B'way & 45 St. Ev. 8:15. PRICES 25-50-75c. & $1.00. Popular Mat. Wed., 25, 50 & 75c. Reg. Mat. Sat. TO-NIGHT, 8:15. TWO WEEKS ONLY. **LEW DOCKSTADER** And His Own Great Minstrels.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. DAVID BELASCO Presents MRS. **LESLIE CARTER** In a repertoire of her notable creations. OPENING TO-NIGHT in **"ADREA"** Popular Prices. Mat. Sat. 2. Eve. 8 Sharp.

BELASCO Theatre. Ev. 8. Mat. Sat., 2. DAVID BELASCO Presents **BLANCHE BATES** IN THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST. By David Belasco.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. 450th time in N.Y. Mat. Sat. 2. Evs. 8:15. Mon., Jan. 22. DAVID BELASCO presents, 2d year in N.Y. **WARFIELD** in THE MUSIC MASTER.

OPEN 9 A. M. TO 11 P. M.
SIXTH NATIONAL
AUTOMOBILE SHOW
AT
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
Adm. 50c.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. WILLIAM **FAVERSHAM** In THE SQUAW MAN

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LAST WEEK **AS YE SOW** MON., JAN. 22—Seats on Sale Thursday. Raymond **HITCHCOCK** in THE GALLOPER.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107 St. Mat. To-day, 25c. 15, 25, 35, 50 & 75c. : A Desperate Chance

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sa. 25, 50 & 75c. Bickel, Watson & Wrothe TOM, DICK & HARRY.

MURRAY HILL 42d St. & Lex. Av. Mat. To-day, 25c. 25, 35, 50, 75c. : A Crown of Thorns.

NEW YORK MAT. DAILY **Hippodrome** THOMPSON & DUNDY, MANAGERS **A Society Circus** WITH COURT OF THE GOLDEN FOUNTAINS

Colonial MASCOT MOTH, KARNO'S LONDON PANTOMIME CO., Nichols Sisters, Carlton Macy & Daily Mts. 25 Maud Edna Hall, Patty Bros., &c.

Alhambra PRINCE OF PILSEN GIRLS, FELIX, BARRY & BARRY, JEWEL'S MANIKINS, R. J. 7 Av. 125 St. Mats. Daily, 25c. JOSE, Louise Dresser, &c.

MADISON SQ. Theatre, 24th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. "Henri de Vries a versatile wonder."—World. **HENRI de VRIES** in "A CASE OF ARSON." Preceded by "THE BRAISLEY DIAMOND."

GARRICK 35th St., B'way. Henrietta Crosman First Half Week, Double Bill. Ev. 8:10. Mts. Wed. & Sat. Beginning Thursday Night, AS YOU LIKE IT. NEXT MONDAY THE LITTLE GRAY LADY SEATS THURS.

HAMMERSTEIN'S DAILY MATS., 25, 50c. JOE WELCH, DELLA FOX, Staley & Birb

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain to-day; fair, cold to-morrow; brisk south winds.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,524. * * * NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1906.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

LIBERAL SWEEP GROWS; EX-MINISTERS BEATEN

Ministerialists Now Have 132 Out of 162 Seats in Commons.

VICTORY FOR THE LABORERS

Get Seven More Seats and Carry Allies to Success—Gerald Balfour Is Defeated.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1906.]

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 16.—Yesterday was a glorious day for the Ministerialist party, for of the 96 members of the House of Commons returned only 16 are Conservatives.

In the three days of polling 162 members have been returned, and 132 of these are Ministerialists, so that their majority up to date is 102. If the elections proceed to the end according to this ratio there will be 551 Ministerialists in the House, and only 110 Conservatives. The Ministerialists already returned are classified as 93 Liberals, 21 Laborites, and 18 Nationalists.

There is a bare chance that the rural voters, who have not been heard from yet at the polls, may give the Conservatives better treatment than they have received at the hands of the urban populations, but this chance is not considered worth much. On the contrary, it is thought more likely that as day after day passes, the strength of the popular uprising against the Conservatives will increase. It is held by many that they will do exceedingly well if they enter the House with a membership much in excess of 100.

The Conservatives are now wondering whether Joseph Chamberlain will be one of the pitifully few of their party who will grace the Opposition benches when the Parliament opens in February. They feel pretty sure that he will be saved from the wreck, for he is fortified behind a majority of over 4,000 and is opposed by a comparatively weak candidate. Their frame of mind, however, after three days of tremendous and grievous surprises, is such that they are ready to consider almost anything possible in the way of a political overturning.

The more closely the returns from the constituencies are studied the more clearly stands out the fact that what is happening in the general election is in the nature of an uprising of the laboring people rather than a direct pronouncement on the questions placed before the country.

The Times this morning says editorially:

"What we are now witnessing is really not an expression of admiration for Liberal statesmanship or a wholesale condemnation of Mr. Balfour and his works. It is not a verdict upon the issues that the politicians imagined themselves prescribing for the electors. While they have been disputing about their issues, another issue has been shaping itself after the fashion of such things, quietly, silently, without observation.

"That issue is whether the working classes, who form the bulk of the electorate, are to decide the policy they desire, or go on contenting themselves with choosing between the policies offered to them by the traditional parties. They have decided for the first alternative. They have done what some observers expected them to do long ago, but what they had so long abstained from doing that these observers had forgotten to go on expecting it.

"The pollings announced last night fully bear out what we said yesterday about the labor vote. Where the workingmen run candidates of their own they have returned them with immense majorities. Where they have not had their own candidates, they have done the next best thing, by sinking ordinary political differences and concentrating upon the Liberal candidate as the one most lavish of promise. In several cases where they have not been sure themselves, they have missed a seat they might have won.

"But their direct nominees are going to form a considerable section of the new House of Commons, and the Liberals, from whom they have extorted promises and who owe to them their seats, are also very numerous."

Polling will take place to-day in more than fifty city and borough constituencies and in a number of the county divisions. In London there will be an interesting fight in the city, but perhaps of more general interest will be the contest in John Burns's district, where a strong feeling of antagonism toward him prevails among the artisans on account of his acceptance of a high-salaried post in the Liberal Government, the contention being that he has forfeited the right to be regarded primarily as a labor representative.

Considerable interest attaches to the polling in Liverpool. The city has been a stronghold of the Unionists, but a strong combination of Laborites and Liberals is fighting the Conservatives and is very likely to get something for its trouble.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Two former Cabinet officers went down before the storm of Liberal sentiment to-day, which resulted in a gain of forty-two seats by the Liberals. Gerald Balfour, who was President of the Local Government Board in the Balfour Cabinet, was defeated at Leeds by a majority of 1,069, and Walter Hume Long, former Chief Secretary for Ireland, lost his seat for South Bristol, while Augustin Birrell, President of the Board of Education, defeated the Unionist candidate at North Bristol.

Lord Hugh Cecil, leader of the Conservative Free Traders, was defeated at Greenwich, and T. Gibson Bowles, a Unionist Free Trader, lost at King's Lynn, both being opposed by Chamberlainites.

The Labor candidates are showing remarkable strength, the total gains of the Labor Party to-day being seven, not including one Socialist, W. Thorne, who at West Ham defeated the Unionist candidate. Sir J. G. Nutting, by a majority of 5,000.

Twenty-one London districts voted to-day. Out of these hitherto Unionist strongholds the Unionists only succeeded in securing five seats.

Three members of the new Ministry were returned by strong majorities—Herbert John Gladstone, Secretary for Home Affairs; President of the Board of Education Birrell, and James Bryce, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

A number of unopposed returns were made this morning, the most notable being Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in Stirling District; Timothy M. Healy, Irish Nationalist, North Louth, and Joseph Devlin, Irish Nationalist, North Kilkenny.

$500 for Evidence.
See the label on a genuine Poland Water bottle. —Adv.

LOEB FOR ODELL'S PLACE.

President Believed to Have a Candidate for State Chairman.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—A report is being circulated among some of the leading Republican politicians that President Roosevelt's choice for Chairman of the Republican State Committee to succeed ex-Gov. Odell is the President's Secretary, William Loeb, Jr. Mr. Loeb was one of the few persons invited by President Roosevelt to meet Speaker Wadsworth at the dinner given at the Executive Mansion Saturday night last in Mr. Wadsworth's honor.

So far as can be learned the President has not communicated a desire to have Mr. Loeb made State Chairman to any of the leaders in the reorganization movement. It is said by some leading Republicans who have been in Washington recently, however, that hints have been dropped to them which clearly indicated the direction in which the President's desires were pointing so far as the State Chairmanship is concerned.

With Mr. Cortelyou as Chairman of the Republican National Committee and with Mr. Loeb as Chairman of the Republican State Committee, President Roosevelt and Secretary Root would be in a position to shape events so as to control the New York delegation to the next Republican National Convention. That the President and Mr. Root are aiming in that direction few of the Republican leaders of the State have a doubt.

At the dinner given to Speaker Wadsworth at the White House it is said an understanding was reached to call a meeting of the State Committee in the early Spring to fix a date for the holding of the State Convention.

Once the committee meets it can do anything the majority has a mind to do. The removal of Mr. Odell and the naming of his successor, it is said, would then come up.

George W. Aldridge has told his friends that he is not a candidate for the State Chairmanship. Ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff is willing to serve if he gets a promise of the nomination for Governor in the Fall or the first vacant United States Senatorship. Thus far he has not received any assurance of that kind.

The jealousy of State leaders who might be regarded as probable successors of Odell is a factor which will be helpful to the Loeb boom.

MARSHALL FIELD RALLIES.

Improvement Gives Hope of Recovery —Patient Is Conscious.

At 1 o'clock this morning August N. Eddy, a close personal friend of the Field family, came downstairs at the Holland House from the sick room and said that for the first time since Saturday night the attending physicians had told Marshall Field's immediate relatives that they might retire and rest easy.

This is taken as indicating that the sick man's condition is better than it has been for some hours.

The following bulletin, regarding the condition of Marshall Field, was issued at the Holland House at 11 o'clock last night by Drs. James, Janeway, and Billings:

"Mr. Field's condition remains practically unchanged since the 6 o'clock bulletin."

At 6 o'clock the physicians issued the following bulletin:

"Since 1 o'clock Mr. Field's condition shows slight improvement. He is a little stronger."

According to Robert T. Lincoln, Mr. Field recovered consciousness about 3 o'clock quite unexpectedly, turned over, drew a long respiration, and asked for a drink. As the family and physicians had practically abandoned hope earlier in the day, and as Mr. Field had taken no nourishment since Saturday, the improvement was considered as gratifying as it was surprising.

There was a more cheerful air noticeable about Dr. Frank Billings, the family physician, when he came down to the hall at dinner time, and he admitted that his mind was somewhat relieved. Since Saturday he has not taken his clothes off, but yesterday he felt he could go away for dinner. Dr. Walter B. James and Dr. E. G. Janeway also left the hotel, leaving their assistant, Dr. Austin F. Riggs, in charge of the patient. Even when he returned Dr. Billings found he was not immediately required in the sickroom, and spent some time in the sitting room of the hotel.

All day long the family were in close attendance on the patient. Mrs. Field bore up well under the strain. With her are Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr., Stanley Field, a nephew, and Mrs. Stanley Field, and Mrs. Henry Dibblee, sister of Mr. Field. William G. Beal, the family solicitor; Robert T. Lincoln, and Mr. and Mrs. Augustus N. Eddy are also staying at the Holland House.

FREIGHT WRECK KILLS ONE.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, Jan. 15.—Failure to see a signal through dense fog was responsible for a fatal head-on collision between a coal train, east bound on the Susquehanna Railroad, and a west-bound mixed freight near the Bergen County end of the bridge crossing the Passaic River about 11 o'clock to-night.

The collision was followed by a fire that ruined both engines and several freight cars.

Howard McClosky, fireman on the west-bound train was found between the firebox and the tender with one arm burned off and his body crushed. William Plattenburg, engineer of the west-bound freight, and Wesley Pugh, engineer, and George Shipley, fireman on the east-bound train, escaped by jumping. Shipley was badly burned.

Pugh says he had the signal for a clear track across the bridge. Plattenburg also says he had a clear track signal, but he is thought to have been deceived by the fog.

Latest Shipping News.

Reported by wireless—Steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Sable Island at 9 o'clock last night when 100 miles east of that point; due at her pier about 4 P. M. to-morrow.

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Nothing quite equal to the train service offered by the New York Central Lines. 20 trains a day to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, 12 to Chicago, 6 to St. Louis, 5 to Cincinnati.—Adv.

Poland Water Leads All as a solvent and diuretic. N. Y. Depot, 3 Pk. Pl. —Adv.

The Sun Never Sets on Poland Water patrons. Purest, most famous of world's waters. —Adv.

Bedford Sparkling Water—"The Purest Water." For sale at leading hotels and cafes. —Adv.

NO INVESTIGATIONS, IS HIGGINS'S ORDER

Denies Legislature's Right to Probe Executives' Conduct.

BAN ON "FISHING" PARTIES

If There Are Charges the Governor Will Take Them Up Himself—Kilburn and Hendricks Exonerated.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—If there is to be any investigating of the Insurance, Banking, or other State Department, Gov. Higgins will insist that it be left in his own hands. A statement given out at the Executive Mansion to-night by Cuthbert W. Pound, the Governor's legal adviser, has thrown the legislators into consternation.

Both Supt. Hendricks of the Insurance Department and Supt. Kilburn of Banks are personal friends of Higgins and members of his kitchen cabinet. No resolution for an inquiry directed against either had been introduced, however. The statement follows:

"STATE OF NEW YORK,
"EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
"Albany, Jan. 15, 1906.

"The general investigation of the conduct in office of executive public officers is not a proper function. The Legislature has no power to remove any such officer, and the only action it can take is to enact appropriate legislation to prevent the recurrence of any discovered irregularities which could be prevented or rendered more difficult by legislation. Impeachment by the Assembly and the trial of impeachments by the court for the trial thereof, or removals by the Senate on the recommendation of the Governor, while not strictly legislative acts, are based on well-regulated rules of procedure. But an investigation instituted for the mere purpose of investigation is not a legislative proceeding in any sense.

"The public officers' law vests the power of removal from office of the Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney General, or State Engineer and Surveyor, or of any officer appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, upon the recommendation of the Governor.

"With regard to the elective State officers, the Senate has power on such recommendation to conduct an investigation upon charges and upon notice to the accused officer, and the Governor may direct the Attorney General or may appoint any suitable person to conduct the trial of such charges before the Senate. (Public officers' law, Section 22.)

"The Governor, before making a recommendation to the Senate for removal of any officer may, in his discretion, take proofs for the purpose of determining whether such recommendation shall be made. There must be some charge of official misconduct or malversation on the part of the officer. Persons deeming that there is cause for complaint against a State officer may, in the first instance, present their charges to the Governor, and he will, if the complaint justifies such action on his part, institute an investigation for the purpose of determining whether he should recommend to the Senate the removal of such officer.

"During the present administration charges have been preferred against the Superintendent of Banks in connection with but two cases, to wit:

"The closing of the Merchants' Trust Company of New York and the German Bank of Buffalo. In the first case the depositors were paid one hundred cents on the dollar. In the second case it appeared that the Superintendent of Banks had acted in accordance with his best judgment, and was not guilty of misconduct or malversation in office to justify his removal.

"No charges have been filed against the Superintendent of Insurance in any case. If definite charges should be filed against such officer by responsible parties, they would be promptly investigated by the Governor. Charges against Charles H. Preston, Superintendent of Banks, were investigated by the Governor in 1893 and again in 1895.

"Charges against Austin Lathrop, Superintendent of State Prisons, were investigated by the Governor in 1895. The present Governor under the Constitutional power to remove certain county officers, has removed a Republican Sheriff, a Republican County Superintendent of the Poor, and a Democratic County Clerk. There is not the slightest reason to assume that his investigation would not be thorough and impartial.

"The courts repeatedly have held that the only justification for a legislative investigation is that further legislation may be framed for the better accomplishment of the purposes of the law. (People ex. rel. McDonald vs. Keeler, 99 New York 463.) (People vs. Sharp, 107, New York 427.)

"If the only purpose of the investigation is to satisfy the taxpayers of the State as to the truth of charges, or to relieve a department from reproach, the Legislature has no power to institute it.

"While the legal presumption is that the investigation is for the purpose of aiding the Legislature in its duties in reference to the enactment of necessary laws, the use of such investigation for the purpose of seeking for misconduct or malversation in office is against the spirit of the Constitution and improper, even though its avowed purpose is legislation or impeachment.

"If a public officer commits any criminal act the courts are open for his prosecution as in case of a private individual. If a public officer commits any act which is cause for his removal from office, ample provision is made therefor. A legislative fishing expedition for the purpose of suggesting, or, if possible, discovering, some official act deserving censure or punishment, or for the purpose of making political capital by discrediting a public officer, is unwarranted. General responsible and reiterated charges of incompetency and misconduct against public officials before the forum of public opinion are easily made and hard to be satisfactorily defended against.

"Justice to the officers demands that the accusation be specific, before the proper tribunal, and upon notice and a hearing. The accused may then be convicted or vindicated, as the facts may justify, instead of remaining under unjust suspicion of improper protection."

Leading members of the Senate said that in view of the fact that the Legislature was overwhelming Republican, the suggestion that "a legislative fishing expedition" would be authorized "to make political capital" was a very remarkable one to emanate from the Executive chamber.

"Is Gov. Higgins frightened by the rumbling of the cars in the distance? This is certainly one of the most remarkable propositions I have ever seen advanced," was Senator Malby's comment.

It is generally understood that Hendricks is not to be reappointed, and there has been a report that Kilburn would resign before the end of the session to take a place with a financial institution in New York.

CLEVELAND AND PARKER TALK

Movement to Reorganize the Democratic Party Suggested.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland and ex-Judge Alton B. Parker had luncheon together at the Lawyers' Club yesterday and discussed party matters at length. It is said that their talk was of a National movement for the reorganization of the Democratic Party, and that they thought such a movement would be aided by the action of Mayor McClellan in breaking away from Tammany in most of his appointments.

Ex-Controller Grout was at the club, but did not take part in the Cleveland-Parker conference. Mr. Grout came out openly yesterday for the downing of the political bosses and for the establishment of "councils of leaders" as their successors, along lines outlined in THE TIMES on Sunday as the plans of Mayor McClellan, Mr. Grout, Mr. Littleton, and Fire Commissioner O'Brien.

"I am firmly convinced that there must be a reorganization of the Democratic Party in this city," said Mr. Grout. "The people don't want any more bosses. They are firmly in favor of ousting the party autocrats who have been in control so long. The popular plan would be to substitute representative party councils of representative party leaders in the place of these bosses."

The ex-Controller called attention to the fact that Murphy, McCarren, Cassidy, and Haffen now control only organizations without patronage, and that they cannot hold these longer than the next primaries.

Mr. Grout also said that he was not a candidate for the Governorship, the Supreme Court, or any other political position this year.

RUSSIAN PEASANTS RAVAGE.

Reservists with the Manchurian Army Threaten a New Mutiny.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 15.—A recrudescence of the agrarian outrages is reported from Orel.

Telegrams from Tchernigoff describe an attempt on the life of the Governor by a member of the Socialist revolutionary fighting organization, who is said to have been aided by a young Jewess. This, it is feared, may prove a signal for a massacre of the Jews there.

I have seen a copy of a telegram from the Social Democratic Union of reservists in the Manchurian Army, which has been posted at all the stations of the Trans-Siberian Railway. The telegram announces that unless the reservists are returned to their homes by February they will mutiny.

The telegram appeals to the railway men to make common cause against the depraved military commanders and the shameless Government.

PENZA, Russia, Jan. 15.—Major Gen. Lisoviki, who was said to be under sentence of death by the fighting section of the Social Revolutionaries, was fired at three times to-day and killed. The assassin escaped.

RIGA, Livonia, Jan. 15.—A band of revolutionaries to-day fell upon three Lieutenants of Police and killed them with pistols. The assassins escaped. The Lieutenants were returning from a conference at the palace of the Governor General.

ELEVATOR CRUSHED MAID.

She Jumped as It Moved and Was Caught in the Shaft.

Dora Hesse, a maid employed by Carl Schuster, who lives in St. Nicholas Court, a seven-story apartment house at 747 St. Nicholas Avenue, was crushed to death by an elevator in the house last night. Edward White of Yonkers, the negro elevator man, was locked up in the West 152d Street Police Station.

According to White's story, the girl returned to the house from an errand at 10:30 o'clock. He was about to take her up in his car when the telephone bell rang. The telephone is directly behind the elevator shaft, and he asked her to wait until he answered the call. He had just seated himself in front of the telephone desk when he heard the elevator start.

White turned in time, he said, to see the elevator going down. The girl tried to jump out, but was caught between the roof of the car and the floor. She screamed once.

William Van Nostrand, the engineer, heard the scream and ran up. He got the body out with a crowbar. The police and the J. Hood Wright Hospital were notified. Dr. Fuller, who came from the hospital, said that the girl had been instantly killed.

CAPT. TAGGART'S BOYS GONE.

Divorced Wife Sailed with Them, It Is Said, on the Cedric.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 15.—Mrs. Grace Taggart, divorced wife of Capt. Taggart; her two sons, Culver and "Tiddles," and their nurse left Newport, Ky., on Jan. 6, and, it is understood, have gone abroad. The party went on the White Star liner Cedric as "Mrs. Gertrude Thompson and sons," according to the report.

Friends of Mrs. Taggart refuse to say where she is, but her father, at Wooster, Ohio, said to-day that he received a letter from her mailed on Saturday night from Highland Park, Chicago, in which she said she would be in Wooster on Jan. 20.

Capt. Taggart is in Columbus preparing to accompany his regiment to the Philippines. He had intended to take his sons with him.

Mrs. Taggart's own fortune enables her to live abroad if she wishes, in order to keep her two sons with her.

On the passenger list of the Cedric, which sailed last Wednesday for Liverpool, are the names "Mrs. Gertrude Thompson, Master William Thompson, and Master Robert Thompson."

GATES FIRM TO REORGANIZE.

John A. Black Retires on March 1—May Be Two New Men.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—John A. Black, one of the New York members of the firm of Charles G. Gates & Co., will retire on March 1, according to an announcement to-day.

It was reported that Ramsay C. Bogy and Frank H. Hulbard, constituting the firm of Bogy & Hulbard, New York brokers, would be taken into the Gates firm.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED makes quickest time to St. Augustine. Leaves New York every day 12:25 noon. Two other high-class trains for Pinehurst, Camden, Tampa. Resort booklets at office 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

Poland Water [illegible] Street Sister & Sons, [illegible] Adv.

HALE WARNS PRESIDENT OF PERIL IN MOROCCO

Senate Leader Declares We Have No Business in the Fight.

FEARS FOR THE WAR SPIRIT

Gathering at Algeciras Purely on Political Grounds—Wishes Invitation Had Been Declined.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Morocco question was debated all the afternoon in the Senate with open doors. The most significant thing in the discussion was a speech by Senator Hale, in which he approved the position taken by Senator Bacon and declared that in his judgment the United States should not send delegates to the Algeciras conference. The debate was brought on by the introduction by Senator Bacon of the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate, that interference with or participation in any controversy between European Governments relating to European international questions is a violation of the well-settled, well-defined policy of this Government, which has been recognized and observed for more than a century past.

The Georgia Senator first took up the circumstance that Secretary Root had shown the correspondence and all the papers in the Morocco affair to a newspaper man while the Senate was discussing whether to send for them. This he characterized as an act of disrespect to the Senate. Senator Lodge attempted to discredit the statement, but to this Bacon challenged Senator Lodge to get from the Secretary of State a denial.

Bacon said that the sole question for the conference to discuss was political, and the United States would be drawn into a discussion which might result in war.

"Now is there not danger in all this?" asked Mr. Bacon. "Armies are being concentrated on the frontier anticipating the result of this conference. The press of Europe teems with the prediction that war may follow the result of its deliberations. Fleets are being concentrated—I am sorry to say that among them is one of our own—at Gibraltar to await the result of this conference."

There was a murmur through the Senate at the outspoken statement, and Senator Hale sprang to his feet.

"I do not regret this discussion. I am one of those who do not believe that all matters, not only treaties, but negotiations, should be discussed by the Senate with closed doors. Nor do I believe the Senate should stand dumb when a dangerous negotiation is going on. There is safety to the country in the participation of the Senate. There is danger in the possible action of the Executive. Suppose an Executive should undertake to negotiate a treaty that involved danger to the country. Must the Senate wait until the mischief is done? If an Executive, taking advantage of his power, should undertake to commit the country to a war policy, the Senate and the House would not be slow to sound a warning by a joint resolution.

"I do not believe," said Mr. Hale, "that the Secretary of State will allow this country to be involved. I do wish that the Secretary of State and the President had not accepted this invitation and decided to send delegates to this conference. It is clear that it is a Simon Pure, outright political conference. With such a conference we have no concern—the less concern the better. If the matter came up now I should hope the Secretary of State and the President would hesitate to send delegates. The danger is not from the President or the Secretary of State, but from the ascendancy and promise of the war spirit in the country. For this the President is not accountable. The Secretary of State is not accountable.

"So far as our trade interests in Morocco are concerned, we could negotiate a treaty in sixty days that would secure all that we desire in that direction. In this conference, while two of the great powers of Europe have their hands at each other's throats, our commerce will not have an ounce's weight. It would be much better if we could keep our hands off. But we shall get out of this without being entangled. My mind is as clear as crystal on this. If at any time the danger arises that the delegates from this country shall have to vote in a way to aggrieve either France or Germany, the Secretary of State can telegraph them to withdraw from the conference. I believe he will do that if the emergency arises."

CONFERENCE TO MEET TO-DAY.

Delegates Assemble at Algeciras for the Great Diplomatic Battle.

ALGECIRAS, Jan. 15.—The opening of the international conference on Moroccan reforms has been set definitely for 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The Duke of Almodovar, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, took the initiative soon after arriving to-day.

Interesting features this afternoon were the landing of Ambassador Henry White, the American delegate, from the protected cruiser Galveston, and later the arrival of Samuel R. Gummere, Minister to Morocco, the second American delegate, from Tangier, on the French cruiser Galilee.

The Galveston fired the conventional salute of twenty-one guns as she dropped anchor off the pier. The Spanish cruisers did not respond promptly, but the land batteries roared an answering salute. The Ambassador entered one of the Galveston's launches and the latter took a course circling the Spanish cruisers Rio de la Plata and Marina de la Molina, the sailors of which manned the yards and gave hearty cheers.

Mr. Gummere was similarly saluted. He was accompanied by a Portuguese and a Belgian delegate and by Lewis Einstein, Third Secretary of the American Embassy at London, who will act as Secretary to the American delegation.

All the delegates arrived during the day, most of them coming by train from Madrid.

As they assembled there was no evidence of tension, but on the contrary there was a notable exchange of amenities between the German and French delegations.

There is, however, an undercurrent of sentiment that a supreme diplomatic struggle is imminent, with France and Germany occupying the centre and the other powers ranged in varying degrees around them. The French count upon Great Britain, Spain, Italy, and Russia as sure, and consider that the ties between the United States and France and Great Britain warrant them in expecting the support of the American delegates. On the other hand, the prevailing sentiment is that Germany can count on Austria, Holland, and Sweden, and perhaps on Denmark, with the expectation that the United States will support her contentions. They will be strenuous upon nothing except that no one power shall obtain an international guarantee for predominance in Morocco.

CALIFORNIA TOURS.
The Southern Railway offers two high-class tours via Washington-Sunset Route to and through California and return, leaving Washington Feb'y 6th and March 8th, including two days New Orleans, one day San Antonio, one day El Paso for Juarez, Old Mexico, principal points in California, Salt Lake, Colorado, covering 19 days, under personal escort. Cost, including expenses, $265, $285, $230, according to tour selected. Offices, 1-271-340-1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

There is But One Poland Water, [illegible] Adv.

HARPER'S ESTATE SMALL.

President of Chicago University Gave Away Much Money.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—It was made known to-day that the estate left by Dr. William R. Harper, late President of Chicago University, is small, consisting almost entirely of life insurance policies.

It is said that Dr. Harper during his life gave between $35,000 and $50,000 to the American Institute of Sacred Literature, a publishing concern, in the work of which he was greatly interested. He also gave much money to needy students.

The entire estate is given to the widow without reserve.

Henry Pratt Judson, head of the Department of Political Science and Dean of the University of Chicago, will be appointed Acting President at a meeting of the ruling body of the institution to-morrow, according to Martin A. Ryerson, President of the Board of Trustees. Dean Judson did much of Dr. Harper's work during his illness.

COREY GIVES $10,000.

Steel Trust President Helps Out Braddock Hospital Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

BRADDOCK, Penn., Jan. 15.—It is announced here this evening that Braddock will have a new hospital through the generosity of W. Ellis Corey, President of the United States Steel Corporation.

A committee of business men who went to New York some days ago to confer with Mr. Corey came back this evening with the announcement that their former townsman had contributed $10,000 to the hospital fund. About $20,000 had already been raised, and this addition will enable the hospital to be established.

HURT IN SUBWAY RUSH.

Boy Caught Between Car and Platform Saved by Passengers.

George Skinner, 16 years old, of 246 East Forty-fifth Street, was seriously hurt during the rush hours at the Fulton Street station of the Subway shortly after 6 o'clock last night. Skinner was waiting with several hundred other persons to take a north-bound train, and found himself one of the "shut-outs" when the guard slammed the gate shut.

The train started up, and in some way the boy's left leg got caught between one of the cars and the station platform. He was being dragged slowly at first, but with increasing rapidity, toward what seemed certain death, when he was seized by two or three of the few passengers on the crowded platform who managed to retain their heads and dragged him out of danger.

At the Hudson Street Hospital he was found to have several severe contusions of the left hip and a possible fracture of the right hip.

SPARE AMERICAN MURDERERS.

Mexican Authorities Commute Death Sentence to Imprisonment.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Jan. 15.—Friends here of Dr. C. H. Harle have been advised that he and the two other defendants, Richardson and Mason, under sentence of death in Chihuahua, Mexico, for the alleged poisoning of two Americans, policy holders of a life insurance company of New York, will not be executed in accordance with the court's decree by being shot, but will be sent to the convict stockade on the islands in the tropics off the coast of the Southern republic to serve terms of twenty years each at hard labor, presumably in the salt mines.

Dr. Harle formerly practiced medicine in Texas. Richardson and Mason came from Rochester, N. Y., and were in Dallas for a time.

BURGLAR TALKS AT THE PLAY.

Scene Too Much for Emerson, Whom the Press Agent Doesn't Know.

Charged with disorderly conduct in disturbing a performance last night of "As Ye Sow" at the Garden Theatre, a man who said he was Albert Emerson of 14 West Twenty-second Street, was arrested and locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station.

During the third act the Rev. John St. John, one of the characters in the play, discovered Steve the Kid rifling his safe. The preacher reads him a lesson and Steve the Kid breaks down. Emerson, who was seated in the third row in the orchestra, suddenly arose and exclaimed:

"That boy is right. I'm a burglar myself. I have been up against the game and done my bit. They know me up the river in Sing Sing Prison. Ladies and gentlemen, they won't give you a chance once you are down and out."

Special Policeman John T. Curran asked him to be seated and remain quiet. Emerson refused, and was arrested on complaint of Frank J. Clausen, business manager for James A. Brady.

The press agent disclaimed all responsibility for the proceedings.

PRISONER'S FEAR BORNE OUT.

He Dreaded 13-Year Sentence, but Got It and Died.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Jan. 15.—"Say, Judge, give me another year," was the request that John J. Bailey made to Judge Alfred Elmer Mills last October in the Morris County Court when sentenced to thirteen years at hard labor in the State Prison at Trenton.

"Don't make it thirteen. I'm afraid of that number," was his plea, but the Judge was obdurate, and thirteen was what he got. The police were notified to-day by the prison authorities that Bailey had died suddenly of pneumonia. On May 23 he and James Buckley assaulted Alfred Eddy at his home, on Mountain Road, and robbed him of $75. Both were caught, but Buckley escaped.

TWINS PLEASE PRESIDENT.

Roosevelt Congratulates Their Father, Lawyer Barrett, of White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 15.—A letter of congratulation from President Roosevelt has been received by Henry E. Barrett, a lawyer of this place, whose wife last week gave birth to twins. In his letter Mr. Roosevelt, who is well acquainted with Mr. Barrett, says:

"You are a man after my own heart."

Mr. Barrett is a Republican leader in Westchester County and a member of the Republican club of New York.

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HOUSE REBELS PLAN A BRIBERY INQUIRY

Would Take Up Influence by Patronage as Well as Money.

DIRECTED AT THE PRESIDENT

Secretary Loeb Makes a Denial, but President Tells Again of Bribery.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Little was discussed at the Capitol to-day except the President's charge made to the Missouri Republican Representatives that money was being used to defeat the Statehood bill and repeated to-day to a delegation from Arizona.

Indignation was strong among the insurgents, and all hope of ending the insurrection seems to be dead.

The leading insurgents are now considering the introduction of a resolution of investigation. They have ascertained that the Democrats will support it, which would insure its passage. Should they introduce it in the form they contemplate it will prove to be the most sensational inquiry ever held, for it will not stop with investigating Congressmen. It will go higher.

The project is to make the resolution call for the investigation of the question whether votes on the Statehood bill have been influenced "by money or threats." The last two words would be aimed at the President.

"What difference," said one prominent Republican Congressman, "is there between influencing a Representative with money and clubbing him with patronage? In both cases the object is to make him vote not according to his convictions, but according to an outside influence which should have no place in his decision.

"If the President has sent for Congressmen and has offered them patronage if they will vote for the bill, or has threatened to withdraw patronage from them if they vote against it, is that not as fit a subject for investigation as the charge made by him that the other side has been using money?"

Insurgents Wait on Babcock.

Such a resolution would have been introduced to-day except for the absence of Mr. Babcock, the insurgent leader, who went home early. His lieutenants were eagerly discussing the idea, but did not want to act without consulting their chief. They waited for Babcock to return, but he did not do so.

One of the Democratic Congressmen announced his purpose to give the Republican insurgents a chance to clear themselves by ordering an investigation, and if they did not do it to take the floor himself and either offer a resolution or make a speech.

While Mr. Babcock was in the House he did not seem very anxious to take the matter up. He was non-committal and undecided. His lieutenants kept after him, however, until he was induced to make an investigation of the question whether the President had really said what he was reported as saying. He did not have any difficulty in finding out.

The Missourians were besieged by their fellow-Congressmen. To newspaper men they would say nothing for publication.

News of the furious state of mind on the Hill reached the White House early, and Mr. Loeb finally made a denial that the President had used the language quoted.

While Mr. Loeb was making his denial, Mr. Roosevelt, according to the story told afterward by his visitors, was repeating the charge to a delegation of Arizona citizens who had caled upon him in the hope of getting him to withdraw his support of the Two-State bill. They were Dwight B. Heard, Roy S. Goodrich, and George French.

These men presented an argument to the purport that the Territory should be left alone until it had grown large enough to be a State, and should not be forced into a premature and unnatural union with the "greaser" Territory of New Mexico.

The President, it is alleged, made a reply in which he charged that a "mining lobby" here was endeavoring to compass the defeat of his bill by "the use of money."

The three Arizonans went out and boarded the first trolley car going east. They reported the news at once to their friends and advisers in the House, where it added fuel to the fire.

Who the President's informant was on the subject of the alleged bribery is a question hardly less exciting to Congress than the charge made by him. Rumor has been busy with the names of Speaker Cannon and Senator Beveridge. Whoever shall ultimately prove to be the man whose talk led the President to make such a charge is in for a very uncomfortable time with his fellows.

One who discussed to-day the visit of the Missouri delegation added a few words to the report already given of the President's language. He quoted Mr. Roosevelt as saying:

"For the first time in my experience the actual presence of a lobby here has been brought to my attention."

He said the President added that the lobby was not a legitimate one, but was using "corrupt means." His impression was that the words "corrupt means" were used in place of the word "money," as given this morning. Other authorities, however, insisted that the word "money" was used, and that the President's language was exactly as given in THE TIMES.

It is reported that it was Representative Bartholdt of St. Louis who conveyed the report of the President's language to the insurgent leaders. Mr. Bartholdt will not discuss any feature of the case. When questioned he said:

"I can neither deny nor affirm it."

A prominent Republican Congressman says he was present when Bartholdt reported the President's words to the insurgent leaders.

A man high in authority on the Democratic side has announced that the Democrats will vote solidly for a resolution of

investigation. In his opinion it was the President's duty if he knew of the use of money or corrupt influences to make known the facts.

Arizona Delegate to Act.

Concerning the charge thus twice made by the President these remarks were made to-night by Delegate Mark Smith of Arizona:

"I have not seen Babcock and don't know what he purposes to do, but I shall attempt to get the floor on a question of House privilege and tell what I know and what I think about it.

"There is not one word of truth in the statement attributed to the President. There has been no lobby here attempting with money to influence legislation in the Statehood fight. We need no money to conduct our fight for existence; we only need fair men in the House who cannot be bulldozed. The assertion by anybody that there has been a dollar spent here is not true.

"If the President made the statement attributed to him it is only fair to Mr. Babcock, to me, and to the citizens of Arizona who are fighting against this unjust, tyrannous, oppressive proposition that the facts should be brought out. If the President made the statement he should in justice to us all disclose the authority for it. If he has seen any bribe givers he has the advantage of every member of the House.

"I know Arizona and every mine owner in the Territory whose income is as much as $5,000 a year from Arizona mines, and I have not seen or heard of a single one of them being in Washington, nor have I received a letter from one in this whole contest.

"Frank Murphy, Oaks Murphy, and myself are the only persons who have been here from Arizona until the arrival of the delegation to protest against this measure just a day or two ago, to whom the President could have alluded. Mr. Murphy will appear anywhere at any time to prove the charge erroneous. Everybody who knows me knows that I cannot be meant in this denunciation, for the man does not live that can accuse me of sanctioning such things as the President is alleged to have charged without meeting my instant denunciation. I hope the President did not say what the papers have printed. If he did a 'square deal' demands that he shall disclose his authority."

Mr. Babcock early in to-day's session took the floor on a question of personal privilege to discuss a statement in a local newspaper that he had rebelled on the Statehood bill because of pique at not having been made Chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

The statement, he said, totally misrepresented him. He had never been an applicant for the Chairmanship of the Appropriations Committee. He did not want it, and had it been tendered to him he would have declined it, "as I did not feel that under the circumstances I could have filled it to the satisfaction of the House."

He had always been opposed to joining Arizona and New Mexico as one State. His views on the tariff had not changed. He presented a resolution adopted by the Wisconsin delegation in Congress Jan. 14, 1905, in favor of the revision, and said, while bowing as a party man to the party programme, he still adhered to the opinion that revision should be had.

When he concluded several of his colleagues applauded.

CAPT. SCHMIDT'S BRIDGE PLAN

Moving Platforms to Take Passengers To and From Trains.

At a dinner given in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria last night, Max E. Schmidt, who was a Captain in the German Army in the Franco-Prussian War and later Chief Engineer of the Mexican Central Railroad, outlined a scheme of continuously moving trains and platforms to relieve the congestion on the Brooklyn Bridge.

Capt. Schmidt's plan is to have the moving platforms bring passengers to the trains from the entrances or to the entrances from the trains, as the case may be. The platforms would circle slowly around the loop at the same speed as the trains, thus making it easy for passengers to step from one to the other. When the trains are full they can pull out at their usual speed.

The plan is now before the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners. Capt. Schmidt is aware that with the present continuous use of the Brooklyn Bridge it will be impossible to arrange a practical demonstration of his scheme there, but hopes that it may be tried on the Blackwell's Island bridge before it is opened to the public.

Lewis A. Stillwell, consulting engineer of the electrical equipment department of the Interborough, said he thought the scheme might be feasible.

Capt. Schmidt's invention was then shown in working order in stereopticon views, together with pictures which had been taken of the congestion daily seen on the Brooklyn Bridge.

Capt. Schmidt's moving trains and platforms were used at the World's Fair for the transportation of passengers. It is said that the plan worked there with great success. Most of the stereopticon views shown last night were taken at the fair.

Among those who were present at the dinner were Edward D. Adams, Dr. James C. Bayles, Rudolph Block, George C. Boldt, E. P. Call, F. Kingsbury Curtis, John P. Cobb, Stuyvesant Fish, Gen. Eugene Griffin, Edward M. Grout, A. Barton Hepburn, August Heckscher, C. Lewis, T. Commerford Martin, W. F. Merrill, Controller Metz, Charles Paine, S. S. Palmer, Thomas P. Peters, Archibald D. Russell, John V. W. Reynders, Andrew Saks, George P. Schmidt, Max E. Schmidt, John A. Sleicher, J. Edward Swanstrom, Philip S. Tilden, Ervin Wardman, and Henry C. Wright.

CHICAGO RAILWAY DEAD-LOCK.

Company Declines to Accept Proposals for Franchise Renewal.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—The City of Chicago and the Chicago City Railway Company, which operates all of the street railways in the South Side of the city, have come to a dead-lock on the terms upon which the franchises of the company are to be renewed.

The negotiations have been in progress for two years. The railway company to-day informed the Transportation Committee of the City Council that the company would not accept the extension ordinance as drawn. The company declared also that it would not discuss any amendments.

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FOR CONSTIPATION

PATRICK GETS REPRIEVE FROM GOV. HIGGINS

Date of Lawyer's Execution Postponed Until March 19.

NEWLY DISCOVERED EVIDENCE

Jerome Volunteers Not to Oppose with Flimsy Technicalities a Motion for a New Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Gov. Higgins to-day reprieved Albert T. Patrick until March 19. Patrick was under sentence to be put to death during the week beginning Jan. 22. Gov. Higgins acted after a hearing held before him as the result of an agreement between District Attorney Jerome and the attorneys of the defendant, David B. Hill and ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott. The Governor's statement in granting the reprieve follows:

"It appeared that Patrick was not at this time an applicant for Executive clemency, but that he desired to present newly discovered evidence, bearing upon the question of his guilt or innocence, which has not been presented to the court. A motion for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence may be made at any time before execution in case of a sentence of death, and Patrick's counsel state that it is their intention to make such a motion in his case if time is given them.

"Patrick should exhaust his legal remedies before asking the Governor to intervene. Newly discovered evidence should, in the first instance, whenever it is practical, be presented to the court. The Governor should not exercise judicial functions by a general retrial of the case. Pardon is technically an act of foregiveness which implies guilt, although pardons and commutations may be granted in the discretion of the Governor as guided by his own conscience.

"The importance and notoriety of this case should not lead the Governor to establish a precedent for setting up an extraconstitutional court of last resort to retry the issues raised on the trial. Patrick should have ample opportunity to present his case to the court, and when his case is ended in the courts an appeal to the Executive for mercy will be in order.

"Ordered, that a reprieve be granted Patrick to and until March 19, 1906."

There was a difference of opinion between Gov. Higgins and the attorneys on both sides of the case as to the purpose for which the hearing to-day was accorded. The attorneys came prepared to argue the question as to whether the Governor should avail himself of the authority conferred by Chapter 213 of the Laws of 1887 and appoint a Commissioner to take testimony on the application for a commutation of sentence. Gov. Higgins announced that he had not granted the hearing for any such purpose, but had announced it upon the understanding that there was to be a plea for Executive clemency.

District Attorney Jerome was accompanied by ex-Assistant District Attorney Gans, who conducted the trial of Patrick on behalf of the State, and Assistant District Attorney Garvan. David B. Hill, who has been confined to his home by illness for several weeks, and who plainly showed the effects of it, was accompanied by Col. W. C. Newell of Colorado, a partner of John T. Milliken, brother-in-law of the condemned man.

When Gov. Higgins announced that he was ready to hear argument for clemency in the case of Patrick, District Attorney Jerome arose and with some embarrassment said:

"Your Excellency, I am taken somewhat by surprise. My understanding was that you would give a hearing with reference to the appointment of a commission to take testimony as provided by Chapter 213 of the Laws of 1887. And I am only prepared to present arguments against action along that line. I base my statements on such correspondence as has passed between myself and ex-Senator Pound, and I understand the proposition to be whether or not your Excellency would avail yourself of the law I have mentioned. I don't wish to be understood to be captious, but I cannot undertake to argue at this time on any other line than that for which I have made preparation."

Mr. Olcott stated that he had the same idea as Mr. Jerome of what was to be presented. He said he held power of attorney from Patrick only with relation to the application for the appointment of a commission, and not with reference to an application for commutation.

"I am here on behalf of Patrick," he said, "to urge your Excellency to have an investigation. The prisoner doesn't want State's prison for life, as he knows himself to be entirely innocent."

Mr. Olcott wanted to introduce a number of affidavits by medical experts, but Mr. Jerome said he didn't see the propriety of such action. He had no means of knowing what their contents were.

"We expect to show certain facts with such scientific precision as to demonstrate that Rice could not have died from chloroform poisoning," said Mr. Olcott.

Continuing, Mr. Olcott said he would have preferred to put this evidence before a court, but that he feared he would be met by the answer that the evidence had been discovered too late and, furthermore, that the defense had already had opportunity to move for a new trial and that the motion had been denied. Mr. Olcott quoted Recorder Goff to the effect that he would not like to entertain a motion for a new trial in view of the fact that a petition for clemency was pending before Gov. Higgins.

Mr. Jerome said that there was nothing he would not do to have right prevail and that he would pledge his office not to make any flimsy technical objection before a court on a motion for a new trial. Mr. Jerome said that if the newly discovered evidence was what Mr. Olcott claimed it to be, no court would refuse to entertain the motion for a new trial.

Both ex-Senator Hill and Mr. Olcott showed evident gratification at the statement of Mr. Jerome, and when he had concluded there was a consultation between the three as a result of which the agreement was reached that a reprieve should be granted by the Governor in order to permit of a motion for a new trial being made and passed upon.

"I should like to make a motion to a court that has not prejudiced the case," Mr. Hill said. "It is now the custom that the District Attorney shall select the Judge."

"We will meet you lawyer-like and as gentlemen," Mr. Jerome remarked.

"Then it's all right," said Mr. Hill.

The hearing was then closed and Gov. Higgins announced his decision an hour later.

SUE McCLURE'S FOR $200,000.

Ray Stannard Baker's Rebating Charges Stir Corporation Involved.

The S. S. McClure Company, publishers of McClure's Magazine, was made the defendant in two libel suits for $100,000 each in the United States Circuit Court yesterday.

The complainants are the Union Refrigerator Transit Company, a Wisconsin corporation, and Emanuel L. Phillips, President of the company. Huntington, Rheinlander & Seymour represent the complainants.

The alleged libel is contained in an article on rebating written by Ray Stannard Baker in the January issue of McClure's Magazine. The article says the private car company is owned mostly by a Milwaukee brewing firm. This the complainants deny. The article says that the company received rebates through the efforts of Mr. Phillips. This is also denied by the complainant.

Mr. Phillips, in his complaint, says that the defendant has held him up to "ridicule, scorn, contempt, and obloquy."

Mr. Cleveland's Brother Dying.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 15.—The Rev. W. N. Cleveland, brother of ex-President Grover Cleveland, is dying of paralysis at the home of his son. He is a retired clergyman of the Presbyterian Church.

ROBBED OF $420 IN STREET.

Daylight Thief Held Mrs. Kramer, Snatched Purse, and Got Away.

Leaving the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Stella E. Kramer, a Russian pianiste, who lives at 151 West Eighty-first Street, started to walk to a store at 32 West Thirty-second Street to pay a bill. She left her carriage at the hotel.

Going out of the Thirty-third Street door, Mrs. Kramer walked down Fifth Avenue and turned west on Thirty-second Street. She had walked but a few steps down that street when she felt a pair of arms pinion her from behind. A hand satchel containing over $400 and some papers was snatched from her wrist.

Too surprised to scream, Mrs. Kramer turned to see a large young man in a gray paddock coat racing toward Fifth Avenue. The highwayman wore a black derby, and from what she could see was very well dressed. He must have been over 6 feet tall, she said.

Mrs. Kramer rushed hastily up the street to Fifth Avenue and saw the daylight highwayman disappear in a Fifth Avenue crowd. She drove home and notified Police Headquarters.

Mrs. Kramer said that the lizardskin bag contained $420 in cash, a gold pencil, a valuable letter, a money order receipt, and several other papers of value. Four years ago she was living at 66 East Seventy-eighth Street. Going to her boudoir one night after dinner, she found two negroes ransacking the place. They knocked her down and got away with over $6,000 worth of jewelry. She was ill for several weeks as a result of the assault.

Mrs. Kramer was a Miss Pohalski. Seven years ago she married Harry D. Kramer, a real estate broker, from whom she obtained a divorce last December.

CAUGHT AFTER SEVEN YEARS.

Mountain Desperado Condemned to Die Escaped in Wife's Clothes.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 15.—"Little Bill" Howard, one of the most noted mountain desperados of the "Dark Corner" section of the Carolinas, has been captured. He was taken by the officers on Shilow Mountain, near the border line of these two States.

Seven years ago, Ben Ross, a neighbor of Howard's, was found dead, lying in his own home, with a gunshot wound in his head. Suspicion rested on Howard and he was tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged. Some time afterward his wife visited him in jail, bringing her little baby. Howard, in the prison cell, exchanged wearing apparel with his wife, and, with a sun bonnet pulled over his face and his baby at his breast, he walked through the prison corridors to freedom.

It is said that he has spent much of his time at his home in the "Dark Corner." Big rewards for his capture are outstanding.

MRS. GIMBERNAT COMPLAINS.

Has Her Husband, J. R. Gimbernat, Arrested on a Non-Support Charge.

Mrs. Lida Gimbernat, daughter of T. C. Caskins, prominent in the Southern set and well known in insurance circles, was in Yorkville Court yesterday as complainant against her husband, Jules R. Gimbernat, charging him with failure to support her and their two children.

Mrs. Gimbernat, who is a niece of Gen. Pickett, who led the famous Confederate charge at Gettysburg, has been living with her father and mother in the Hotel Windsor for several months. Her husband has kept his residence at 4 West Forty-seventh Street. Their meeting in the court was dramatic. Both are young people; he is about 26, and she about 22.

In court the young wife broke down and sobbed. Her agitation was so great that it was impossible for a time to go on with the hearing. Mr. Gimbernat was plainly distressed.

Mrs. Gimbernat alleges that her husband has squandered his fortune, spent thousands on thousands of dollars on lavish entertainments, and has neglected her and her children. She was driven by this neglect, she says, to take refuge with her parents. Papers were drawn up giving Mrs. Gimbernat an income of $200 a month, but collecting this sum became difficult and, according to Mr. Caskins, last month only $25 was given his daughter for the support of herself and children. No money came for this month, it is charged, and it was decided to ask the court to compel Mr. Gimbernat to provide for his wife and children.

When arrested and taken to the East Fifty-first Street Station Mr. Gimbernat furnished bonds, as he did yesterday morning when the case was continued until Wednesday. Both husband and wife have engaged counsel. Their friends hope the case may be settled out of court.

M. O. TALK AT COOPER UNION.

John Martin Thinks It Has Succeeded in England—S. I. Ferry Puzzle.

The People's Institute had a municipal ownership meeting at Cooper Union last night. John Martin was the only speaker. In answer to one of the questions asked by a man in the audience, after his speech, he said that Dalrymple of Glasgow, who came to the United States and surprised Mayor Dunne of Chicago by making an adverse report to him on Chicago's municipal ownership plan, was only an underling. He wasn't the man Mayor Dunne sent for anyway, he said.

"I'll tell you a secret," said Mr. Martin to the three or four hundred men and women at Cooper Union. "The man Mayor Dunne sent for was really Mr. Young, the manager of the municipal plant. Dalrymple was only an accountant—the fourth man from the top. The other three men were away, so he had to come."

Mr. Martin told how municipal ownership had succeeded in Great Britain, where fares averaged only 2 cents apiece; how everybody got a seat, and there weren't any straps, and how, when the end of the year came, there was a fat surplus with which to build city parks and give the populace free music. This was greatly relished by the audience.

When the speaker was through he invited questions. One man asked why they used red tickets for the south-bound trip on the Staten Island ferry and blue tickets for the north-bound trip. This was the only question Mr. Martin couldn't answer. He said the Staten Island ferry was a fine thing and was working much better than the old privately managed ferry.

HIGHWAYMAN KILLS HIMSELF.

Fires Bullet Into His Head After Trying to Hold Up Woman.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 15.—Mrs. Ella Close, returning from a visit to a friend, was held up about midnight by a well-dressed young man, who pointed a revolver at her and fired. She fled screaming into a near-by house.

A moment later another shot was heard and the man was found dead on the sidewalk, having shot himself through the head. In his pocket was found a pawn ticket with the name Rebach and an advertisement of a Wild West play at a theatre in Providence, R. I.

AUTHORITIES NOW HAVE THREE FORCE-OF-LIFERS

Treasurer Williams Surrenders and Gives a $2,500 Bond.

BUT NEAL IS STILL MISSING

Hearing in Case of Medical Miracle Workers Charged with Fraud to be Held Friday.

The Federal authorities now have all but one of the principals who are wanted on the charge of conspiracy to defraud by the use of the United States mails in the operations of the Force of Life Chemical Company. Following the arrest of Dr. William Wallace Hadley, Chief Medical Director, and Mrs. Laura M. Wilson, consulting Medical Director, came the surrender yesterday of Arthur H. Williams, Treasurer of the concern, the literature of which gives Gen. James R. O'Beirne as President, James F. Tedford Vice President, Frederick H. Wilson Secretary, and Edwin O. Keeler, William F. Acton, R. T. Badgley, and James F. Pierce Directors. James F. Pierce died last Summer.

Mr. Williams was in Syracuse on Saturday, when he learned that he was wanted here. Accordingly he appeared voluntarily before United States Marshal Henkel at the Federal Building yesterday afternoon. He was accompanied by Lawyer John J. Vause, an agent of a bonding company. He sent in his card to Marshal Henkel, who promptly received him.

"I am Arthur H. Williams of the Force of Life Company," he announced.

"Mr. Williams," responded the Marshal, "we have a warrant for your arrest."

"I am prepared," answered Mr. Williams. "I never had any intention of dodging this case, and want to appear in the proper light in the matter. I am ready to proceed."

Marshal Henkel then accompanied Mr. Williams and his attorney to the offices of Commissioner Ridgway, who, after offering the complaint, accepted a bond in the sum of $2,500 for Mr. Williams to appear before him on Friday morning for a hearing.

With the arrest of Mr. Williams the authorities got all the members of the concern desired excepting E. Virgil Neal, its former President. It is believed that when Neal recently left Syracuse he went to Washington, and efforts are being made by Post Office Inspectors to locate him there. The hearing in the case will be held Friday, according to programme, however, and S. Clarence Houghton of the United States District Attorney's office, assisted by Champe S. Andrews, counsel for the New York County Medical Society, will be there to prosecute.

Friends of Mr. Williams said yesterday that he had no active official connection with the Force of Life concern and that he had simply invested his money in the project, believing it to be a legitimate organization and thinking it a good financial venture. Contrary to a statement made yesterday, Mr. Williams is not President of the Bankers' Realty and Security Company. Several years ago he was Treasurer of this company, which has its offices in the Flatiron Building, but is now merely a stockholder. He is still a Trustee of the Washington Savings Bank and a Director in the Co-operative Building Bank. He was engaged in the banking and real estate business in New York for ten years or more and was during that time prominently identified with the affairs of the Co-operative Building Bank.

Champe S. Andrews yesterday got hold of additional literature of the Force of Life concern, showing the peculiar methods the concern adopted in treating its "1,000,000 patients." Mr. Andrews laid stress upon the importance of a "symptom blank," a copy of which he will produce before Commissioner Ridgway. The paper includes a long list of questions to be asked a prospective "patient," which were to be filled out and returned to Medical Director Hadley. It says:

"In order to cure you completely and permanently it is very important that you answer all the questions upon this blank. Remember that I am your physician." Then follow a hundred or more questions, relating to weight, age, condition as to marriage, and occupation.

"What troubles you most now and what particular thing would you like to be rid of first?" is a sample of the questions asked.

The method followed, according to Mr. Andrews, was for a stenographer who was paid $8 a week to read the answers, and opposite each symptom mark the number of the particular medicine which would apply to the case. Thus, to an affirmative answer to the question, "Are you suffering from rheumatism?" the stenographer would affix, for example, the number "32." If the "patient" said "yes" to "Does your cough annoy you at night?" the "56" or "89" number would be hung up opposite it. The shipping clerks would then mail the remedies.

Compare the $8 stenographer method thus described by Mr. Andrews with the system outlined in the following Force of Life circular:

Our medical staff, under Dr. Hadley's direction, is composed of skilled, experienced, and careful physicians of high standing in their profession, who have been selected from among the thousands of doctors in New York as being especially fitted for this work. Thus every assistance is furnished Dr. Hadley for successfully treating his large number of patients. You can have the medical case and attention of this staff of experts at any or all times while you are our patient absolutely free of charge. We invite you to take every advantage of this remarkable opportunity to have, in effect, the entire services of a medical board of the highest reputation and ability.

These men are paid large salaries to devote their entire time, energy, and skill to the care and cure of our patients. But we will not let you pay a single cent for their services. We buy their time, pay for it, and give it to you absolutely free of charge, whether you order a regular course of treatment or not. In this way we make certain that they will not be influenced in any way by money considerations in diagnosing, prescribing, consulting, or caring for your case.

The hearing before Commissioner Ridgway on Friday will determine whether the case shall go before the Grand Jury for indictment proceedings.

VAIN SEARCH FOR NEAL.

Fruitless Hunt in Syracuse Offices of Force of Life Company.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 15.—A Deputy United States Marshal searched the James Street mansion used as an office building by the Force of Life Chemical Company to-night in an effort to find E. Virgil Neal. The Marshal had heard that Neal was hiding in the place and that his meals were taken to him there. While the search went on four policemen stood guard outside, but the search was fruitless.

The janitor of the building said Neal was last there at 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon. This conflicts with the statement of Neal's mother, who said he went to New York at midnight Friday.

POMMERY "Sec" AND "Brut"

THE STANDARD FOR CHAMPAGNE QUALITY.

The Best Wine that Money, Care and Experience can Produce.

Francis Drake & Co., Sole Agents U. S., [illegible] City

PRIOR GOT THEIR ALL.

Worry Kills ex-Mayor of Cleveland—Teacher Loses $10,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 15.—Not only have the forgeries and bucket-shop deals of L. W. Prior cost his life and the loss to various people of nearly $2,000,000, but they have caused the death from apoplexy brought on by worry of Brenton D. Babcock, ex-Mayor of Cleveland. All the money Mr. Babcock had in the world was represented in stock which he had deposited with Denison, Prior & Co.

Miss Harriet L. Keeler, a teacher in the Central High School, has lost $10,000, the earnings of a lifetime, in an investment account she had with Prior. Twenty years ago Prior was a pupil in Miss Keeler's class, Miss Emery, who afterward became Mrs. Prior, was also a pupil. After Prior left school Miss Keeler and Prior kept up a friendship, and she sought Prior's financial advice.

H. R. Newcomb, Chairman of the Bankers' Committee, said to-day:

"I have just had a conference with C. E. Denison of Denison, Prior & Co. As near as we can figure it out, the gross liabilities will be $900,000, not including the $1,000,000 in forged securities. Figuring these in, the gross liabilities will be $1,900,000. The assets of the firm, we believe, will be $500,000. That means that the net liabilities will be $1,400,000, unless other forged securities are found."

Ex-Judge Bushnell was appointed receiver for Denison, Prior & Co. to-day.

VETERAN ACTOR DEAD.

John Malone Was Historian of The Players' Club.

John Malone, the historian of the Players' Club and one of the oldest actors in the country, was stricken with apoplexy yesterday afternoon in front of Bishop Greer's residence, 7 Gramercy Park, a few doors from the club. Bishop Greer saw him fall, and, with the assistance of his servants carried Mr. Malone into his house. He was unconscious, and the Bishop telephoned to Police Headquarters.

An ambulance was sent from Bellevue Hospital, and Mr. Malone was taken to the institution by Dr. Hawkes. Later the Players had him removed to the Post-Graduate Hospital, where he died last night.

Mr. Malone was 78 years old, and supported all the notable actors of a past generation. For a long time he was associated with Booth and Barrett. He had appeared on the stage but infrequently of late years, devoting the greater part of his time to magazine work. He lived with a married daughter in West 147th Street, but visited the Players' Club nearly every day. He was on his way to the club when stricken.

"AL" ADAMS'S MEXICAN HOME

Ex-Policy King to Live in Royal Style Near His Gold Mines.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 15.—"Al" Adams, New York's erstwhile "policy king," is fitting up his future home in Mexico in royal style. The house is near the mines he purchased some time ago, overlooking the City of Guanajuato, and he has imported some of the most costly furniture ever brought into Mexico.

Adams agreed to pay $185,000 gold for his Guanajuato mines, and made a cash payment of $80,000 in gold. He has ordered an ore reduction plant to cost $200,000, and will build a railroad five miles long to facilitate the shipment of the product of the mines.

The company organized by Adams is known as the Guanajuato Amalgamated Gold Mines Company. Lawrence B. Adams, his son, is in charge of operations at the mines.

HORSEPLAY WAS FATAL.

Former New Brunswick Freeholder Dies from Scratch on Face.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 15.—Martin J. Cauley, who was a member of the Board of Freeholders which went out of office the first of the year, died yesterday as the result of a scratch he received on the face during a little horseplay among members at the last meeting of the board.

At the meeting half a dozen of the members threw waste paper baskets about the room. Mr. Cauley, who had a seat near by and could not defend himself, having but one arm, was scratched on the face. He left the room, washed the blood off, and the incident was forgotten. Nothing was thought of it until he was taken sick about three weeks ago, when erysipelas set in and caused his death.

GEN. TREMAIN ELECTED.

He Again Heads the Republican Club, Succeeding Mr. Stern.

Gen. Henry Edwin Tremain was again elected President of the Republican Club last night at its annual meeting. He succeeds Louis Stern, who for four years was the President, having been Gen. Tremain's successor when the latter laid down the gavel at that time. Lieut. Gov. M. Linn Bruce was elected Vice President, William Einstein Second Vice President; Charles H. Young, Third Vice President; Reuben Leslie Maynard, Recording Secretary; Frank Brookfield, Corresponding Secretary, and J. Edgar Leaycraft, Treasurer.

Louis Stern, Robert N. Kenyon, H. C. Piercy, Benjamin E. Hall, and Henry W. Sackett were elected Executive Committee members to serve until 1911; J. Van Vechten Olcott was elected to serve until 1909, and Leopold Stern was elected to serve until 1907. There was but a single contest in the election, that of Pratt A. Brown against Mr. Young for the Third Vice Presidency. This contest was withdrawn before the balloting began, and Mr. Brown will succeed Gen. Tremain on the Executive Committee.

By a vote of 35 to 4 the club declared in favor of direct nominations, after a fight that had been going on in the organization for more than a year. Lemuel Ely Quigg has been the leader of the direct nominations fight.

CHAFFEE RESIGNS AS CHIEF.

Will Retire on Feb. 1—Gen. Bates Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Lieut. Gen. Chaffee to-day tendered his resignation as Chief of Staff, United States Army, to take effect to-day, and it was accepted by the President. Gen. Chaffee does not go on the retired list until Feb. 1, but he desired to relinquish the duties of Chief of Staff that he might have a fortnight's leave of absence.

Gen. Bates, now Assistant Chief of Staff, will succeed him as Chief of Staff.

Policeman Saved Auto Victim.

Thomas Eldridge of 99 East Third Street was knocked unconscious by an automobile of the New York Transportation Company last night in the after-theatre rush at Forty-first Street and Broadway. Policeman Poten of the traffic squad pulled him from under the wheels of the heavy machine and probably saved him from being crushed to death. Eldridge received a gash over the left eye. He went home.

Died on Return from Church.

Mrs. Catherine Sheridan, 72 years old, of 313 East Twenty-first Street, died suddenly last night at her home from heart disease. She had just returned from confession at the Church of the Epiphany, on Second Avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second Streets, and the exertion of climbing the stairs was too much for her.

Are you so overloaded with routine that you haven't time to investigate routine-saving methods?

Library Bureau

Card and Filing Systems

316 Broadway

MORE ASSEMBLYMEN FOR NEW YORK CITY

Reapportionment of Legislative Districts as Result of Census.

SENATE'S MEMBERSHIP, 51

Total of the Assembly Unchanged—Representation of Eight Up-State Counties Reduced.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Secretary of State O'Brien sent to the Legislature to-night his report of the census of 1905 with relation to a reapportionment of Senate and Assembly districts. The Senate for ten years after Jan. 1, 1907, will contain 51 members. The new Senate district will be in Kings County. The number of members of Assembly will remain 150.

By the new apportionment of members of the lower house, New York County will gain 2 members, Kings 3, Westchester 1, Erie 1, and Nassau County, instead of sharing its representation with the Fifth Ward of the Borough of Queens, will constitute a single district.

The gains indicated force a corresponding loss up the State. Albany, of which Executive Chairman William Barnes, Jr., is leader, has its representation reduced from 4 to 3; Rensselaer, of which ex-Gov. Black is leader, from 3 to 2; Onondaga, of which Francis Hendricks is leader, from 4 to 3; Broome, of which George W. Dunn is leader, from 2 to 1; Oswego, of which Merrick Stowell is leader, from 2 to 1; Cayuga, of which Benjamin M. Wilcox is leader, from 2 to 1; Cattaraugus, of which Gov. Higgins is leader, from 2 to 1, and Oneida, of which Thomas Wheeler is leader from 3 to 2. Albany has had four Assemblymen since 1847. The other counties have had their representation changed several times.

New York County under the new apportionment will have 37 instead of 35 members, and Westchester 4 instead of 3, and Kings 24 instead of 21. Queens and Richmond will remain 2 and 1, respectively. Erie will have 9 members where it now has 8.

It is the general expectation that the Bronx will have about 5 members where it now has 1½. Greater New York's representation has been 60 Assemblymen—New York, 35; Kings, 21; Queens and Nassau, 3; Richmond, 1. It will now have 64, which is only a dozen less than a majority of the entire membership.

New York County's population, 2,384,010, includes 583,718 aliens, the citizen population therefore being 1,800,292; Kings's alien population is 179,904, and citizen population 1,178,782; Richmond's citizen population, 66,441, and Queens's citizen population 179,746.

The ratio is to be one Senator for every 141,259 citizens and one Assemblyman for 47,086 citizens. Under the new apportionment, it is expected that Richmond, Suffolk, and Nassau will constitute the First Senate District, and the County of Queens by itself the Second Senate District. Then will come eight districts in Kings.

MOVES RETRIAL FOR HOOKER.

Tompkins's Resolution Referred to Judiciary Committee at Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—In a brief session of the Assembly to-night the Tompkins resolution for a rehearing of the charges against Supreme Court Justice Warren B. Hooker was read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Other resolutions read which went over without debate were:

Hartman's, sympathizing with the Jews of Russia.

S. M. F. Smith's, for an investigation of the last New York City election.

Young's, for establishment of an international park at Niagara Falls.

Foelker's, for investigation of the Metropolitan-Interborough traction merger.

FOR NEW SUBWAY FUNDS.

Elsberg Bill Makes Railroad and Dock Bonds Special Classes.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Senator Elsberg to-night introduced a resolution amending the State Constitution so as to provide that any bonds issued by the City of New York for building railroads within the city, or for the purposes of the Dock Department, shall be, as water bonds are, outside of the debt limitation.

Senator Saxe introduced his bill for depression of the New York Central's tracks on Eleventh Avenue. This year in consequence of the refusal of the Central to issue passes to legislators the bill promises to be popular.

Senator Cullom, Ill, Goes South.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Senator Cullom, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, left Washington to-day for St. Augustine, Fla. He is in bad health, and it is doubtful whether he can resume his Senatorial labors in the near future.

The Glidden Trophy

When looking at the

PIERCE

Great Arrow

at the Madison Square Garden Automobile Show do not forget that this is the car which made the famous Glidden Trophy run. The record was one thousand miles without a single adjustment, and without the attention of either an expert chauffeur or a skilled mechanic.

THE GEORGE N. PIERCE COMPANY,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Members Association Licensed Automobile Manufacturers.

New York Dealers:

Harold's Motor Car Company.

Registered Trade Mark

Annual Sale of French Lingerie

In connection with our Annual Sale we are offering these goods at about

25% Reduction.

Each piece is hand made, and was especially selected in Paris. The assortment is unusually complete and beautiful.

"The Linen Store."

James McCutcheon & Co

14 West 23d Street.

MOTORISTS

We call attention to a great reduction in the price of Automobile Goggles. Most complete line in New York City.

E. B. Meyrowitz

OPTICIAN.

104 E. 23d St., near 4th Ave.
125 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Ave.
750 Madison Ave., cor. 60th St.
3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

Superfluous Hair

positively removed. Free trial treatment demonstrating latest scientific method. Regist. 1905, Pat. Office, Washington; no electricity or poisons. Mme. Mayne, face specialist, 320 5th Av., 32d St. Tel. 5557 Mad. Sq.

Lest You Forget

We Say it Yet—

Uneeda Biscuit

Without Extra Charge

Marriage and Death Notices

inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following named morning newspapers.

Boston Globe, Buffalo Courier, Cincinnati Enquirer, Chicago Record-Herald, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Minneapolis Tribune, Phila. Public Ledger, Pittsburg Dispatch, Providence Journal, Rochester Herald, St. Louis Republic, St. Paul Pioneer Press, Syracuse Post-Standard, Washington Post.

DELITZSCH ON BABYLONIA.

Many Turned Away at Lecture Here of Noted German Scholar.

Friedrich Delitzsch, Professor of Oriental Philology of the University of Berlin, lectured before a large audience last night at the Academy of Medicine on "Archaeology of Babylonia."

More than 200 people were unable to get into the meeting, but it was announced that Prof. Delitzsch would repeat his lecture at the Auditorium of the Horace Mann School, at 120th Street and Broadway, this afternoon.

The lecture was the same as that which Prof. Delitzsch delivered before Emperor William last Summer. The lecture was delivered in German. Prof. Delitzsch spoke of his researches in Babylonia, and said that the revelations he had made induced him to believe that the Babylonians, and not the Egyptians, were responsible for much, if not all, of the Old Testament, and that the importance of the Babylonian people in the world's history had been minimized by modern scientists. He held that the Babylonians were the predominant race in culture and education long before the Egyptians, and were the authors of many things in the Bible accredited to the Egyptians.

MISS ROOSEVELT HOSTESS.

Gives a Tea to Members of the Taft Excursion to the Far East.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—To-day saw a marked departure in White House entertaining, when Miss Alice Roosevelt welcomed a company of nearly two hundred in the Blue Room, these guests having been her fellow-travelers in the Orient last Summer, and the invitation to join her at tea an acknowledgment of the many congratulations received on her approaching marriage.

The youthful hostess received alone, wearing a Princess gown of light blue velvet relieved in lace, with the diamond necklace received from Mr. Longworth at Christmas. Neither the President nor Mrs. Roosevelt was present. Mr. Longworth, however, stood near his fiancée during the reception, sharing with her the felicitations of the company. Tea was served in the State Dining Room, where Miss Hagner did the honors.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ellis were Miss Roosevelt's hosts this evening, when they entertained a large dinner company.

COL. HONEY ENGAGED.

Former Mayor of Newport to Wed Miss Arkless of England.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—The engagement of Col. Samuel R. Honey of New York and Newport, and Miss Frances Hunter Arkless, daughter of the late Edward Arkless of Northumberland, England, was announced here to-day by Col. Honey's daughter, the wife of ex-Mayor Josiah Quincy of this city. The marriage is expected to take place in about a month at Florence, Italy.

Col. Honey's first wife was Miss Mary J. B. Edwards, who died some years ago. He was at one time Lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island and Mayor of Newport. His New York home is at 128 West Fifty-ninth Street.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

1:15 A. M.—140 West Forty-third Street; Abell Packard; damage, $50.

5:30 A. M.—780 Second Avenue; Frank Santocioce; damage, $1,000.

7:30 A. M.—69 Beekman

Gold spring rimless glasses, $1.

LENSES exactly the same as in high priced glasses—make reading a pleasure—every pair fitted by a graduate optician, who knows how to fit the eye for all purposes. Morning is the best time to have glasses fitted. Try these glasses at $1.

DELIGHTFUL AND CONVENIENT—OUR EIGHTH FLOOR RESTAURANT.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Watch and jewelry repairing.

WE are prepared to repair watches and jewelry and do engraving to order at the lowest prices in New York. All work executed by experts. Have enlarged this department so that we can do all of this work on short notice.

Clearing dressing sacques, 79c

IF we'd tell what these dressing sacques sold for regularly we wouldn't have half enough to supply the demand at 79c. A casual glance will give you an idea of their real value, though, and you must admit that early shopping is advisable. Second Floor.

They're ripple eiderdown sacques of a class you never bought before at a price anything like as low as 79c.; but we are not stopping at the question of profit or loss. The idea now is to make the clearance quick and sweeping.

They're the kind the crowds become enthusiastic about—those warm, beautiful house garments with large sailor collars, bound with satin—also some with round collars, appliqued—and many other good styles, all prettily trimmed—all sizes. In red only. **79c**

These other clearing bargains are no less attractive

2.50—At this low price we offer you choice of a large assortment of imported German flannel blanket robes—which we ordered for the holiday trade. They were a little late in arriving, and so missed being sold out at that time when prices were much higher—large sailor collar bound with satin. Bell sleeve, wool girdle.

2.50 for women's bath robes of striped eiderdown, large sailor collar and girdle. Unusual value at $2.50.

2.50 for ripple eiderdown bath robes—round collar—wool girdle. Broken sizes, that's why they're 2.50. You couldn't buy the material and have these garments made up yourself for as little money. Rich beautiful effects, in red, pink.

1.25 for women's fleeced kimono gowns—Persian effects and trimmed with dainty borders. Excellent quality.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sale of children's shoes.

WE are closing out our entire stock of children's shoes, except the "Footshape" brand, and are not counting the cost, nor weighing the loss in profits. Want to clear the shelves of every pair before taking inventory. Second Floor.

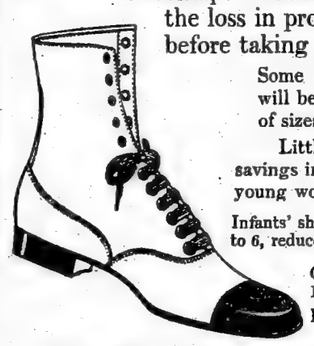

Some sizes are missing in certain styles, but there will be no trouble on this score, as in the great variety of sizes every foot can be fitted in some good style.

Little folks and even big boys and girls can all partake of the savings in this sale. Assortments embrace shoes up to sizes for young women and boys—sizes up to 5½.

Infants' shoes in dainty styles, sizes 1 to 6, reduced for quick sale to.... **48c**

Children's shoes, sizes 4 to 8, reduced to close at 79c. and..... **95c**

Children's shoes, sizes 8½ to 10½, 95c, 1.25 to..... **1.95**

Boys' and Girls' sizes, 11 to 2, at 1.23, 1.59 to..... **2.29**

Boys' and Girls' shoes, in a variety of styles, good durable grades that stand hard wear, sizes 2½ to 5½, at 1.75 to..... **2.49**

☞ **FRESH SHIPMENT** of celebrated $3 & $3.50 copyright shoes for women, which has kept the crowds coming to our shoe section the past week. Everybody knows these to be the best medium priced shoes in America at **1.95** and **2.45.**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Editorial.

IT IS easy to follow the beaten track, the course over which thousands wend their way, but the beaten track sometimes wears a rut that grows deep and miry and then of necessity one has to strike out new paths. It is best to begin before the rut grows deep—best to turn aside once in a while to see if there are not better and shorter cuts to one's destination. A change of landscape relieves the monotony and golden opportunities sometimes lie just over the hill. It only takes enterprise to make discoveries.

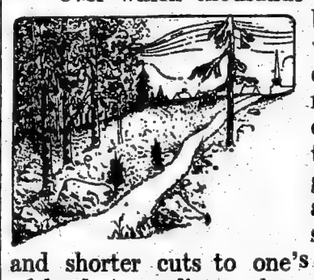

Stores sometimes follow a beaten path year after year, and wear a rut that grows deeper and deeper until traveling becomes hard and tedious and business falls off. A progressive store like the Simpson Crawford Co. invades new fields and seeks new methods of store betterment. Something new and better is our constant aim.

An exclusive exposition of

the new 1906 parasols

for those contemplating journeys to Palm Beach and other Winter resorts

In our range of prices the simplest to the most fastidious taste is considered, $7.50 to $40.

Sample white batiste and swiss embroidered robes.

WE thought we had reached the high record in robe selling when we counted up the sales of lace robes a week ago Monday, but the wonderful response to our offer of sample white embroidered robes yesterday showed conclusively that Fashion's finger is pointing this year to embroidered robes more than ever before. Main Floor.

As soon as you see these richly embroidered robes, you'll know that the world's leading costume artists have contributed their talent to the elaboration of these marvelously beautiful effects.

There are 1,000 of the $10 embroidered robes and hundreds of richly decorated lace robes $5.

Altogether the most remarkable assemblage of these fashionable creations ever brought to New York.

Every one of them made as a sample.

Imagine the care taken to see that every detail is just as it should be—that the effect is as nearly perfect as possible to make it—for upon the samples depended the success of the makers in placing orders with retailers throughout Europe and America. The leading robe makers in the world are represented in this great sale—the famous lace makers and embroiderers of St. Gall, Plauen, Paris, Vienna and Brussels.

$5 for $5 lace and spangled robes.

$5 for lace and spangled robes.
$10 for lace and embroidered robes.
$15 for lace and embroidered robes.
$18 for lace and embroidered robes.
$25 for lace and embroidered robes.
$37 for sample lace robes.
$55 for sample lace robes.

Dotted Swiss embroidered robes, White batiste embroidered robes, Ecrullierre robes, Brussels net robes, Sheer Swiss and mull embroidered robes, Robes in lace and embroidery combinations, Black spangled robes, Evening wear robes, Robes for the opera, Robes for reception wear.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sale of men's night shirts.

THERE'S genuine comfort for Winter evenings in a good warm night shirt of domet flannel, and though warm weather has fought off Winter for many weeks, it will have to succumb sooner or later, and flannel night shirts will be in demand. Main Floor.

A prominent manufacturer, caught with an overstock unusually large, turned to us for relief, offering his entire collection at a big price concession. We shall place them on sale to-day on the same basis of economy. Come and make your selection.

Men's domet flannel night shirts—In that large, full measurement that men so much appreciate—made up with fancy trimmings. Sale price... **75c**

Men's cambric night shirts—White and fancy effects. With the market conditions as they are to-day they are easily worth a third more. Special while they last at the remarkably low price..... **45c**

Men's white madras pajamas, $1—Made of a fine woven madras—coat with pearl buttons—military collar—side opening—splendid value, at..... **1.00**

Men's flannel pajamas, $1.50—Cut large and full, with military collar—pearl buttons and frogs—with silk braid trimming—an exceptional bargain at..... **1.50**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Children's nainsook dresses at 50c.

WE have priced these dresses for little girls and infants and these muslin undergarments for children so low that ordinarily you could not buy the material for the price we ask for the finished garment. Not to mention the fact that they are made by experts, daintier and better than they could possibly be made at home. Second Floor.

Think of buying those smart little nainsook dresses with inserted yoke effect, lace edged neck and sleeves for 50c. Sizes 6 months, 1-2 years. **50c**

1.00 for children's wash dresses made of fine lawn, pretty tucked yoke finished with bertha inserted and trimmed with lace edged ruffle. Sizes 2, 3, 4 years.... **1.00**

25c for babies' nainsook dresses bishop styles, neck and sleeves trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle, also sizes 6 months, 1-2 years... **25c**

50c for babies' long nainsook dresses—square yoke made of fine tucks and finished with embroidery insertions, neck and sleeves finished with val. edge..... **50c**

Clearing children's undermuslins

19c for two excellent styles of children's cambric drawers—finished with hemstitched ruffle, or ruffle inserted and trimmed with lace... **19c**

25c for children's cambric drawers, trimmed with full tucked ruffle or embroidery edge..... **25c**

25c for children's umbrella skirts, trimmed with full ruffle, tucked and hemstitched..... **25c**

50c for children's umbrella petticoats, with umbrella flounce trimmed with tucks and embroidery edge..... **50c**

Children's coats of cloth or eiderdown.

$1.95 These coats are of warm cloth or all wool eiderdown—soft, warm, and handsome. They were made to retail for a fair price, but the backward winter has been bad for warm garments of any kind. You wouldn't think a backward season would affect infants' wear, but it has, and of course nothing remains for us but to accept matters cheerfully. Mothers, however, can economize to splendid advantage—coats made with fancy collars and braid trimming. They're really handsome, and nothing equal to them can be bought elsewhere at the price, 1.95.

Children's coats at 3.95.

If you have one of those rich cheviot or broadcloth coats in mind you should not fail to see the assortment which we have reduced to 3.95. They're the best types of juvenile garments—trimmed in the daintiest manner with fancy buttons and emblems—some with trimmed collars.

Children's coats at $5.

This collection embraces a variety of velvet coats. You know velvet is extremely stylish this year, and especially so in infants' wear. These are beautifully made garments in various rich shades—with collars—some piped—others trimmed with heavy medallions..... **$5**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Clearing gowns and shirt waist dresses.

THE greatest bargains of the season are obtainable now in the women's suit and coat section. Our pre-inventory clearing sale is in progress and every garment receives a new low price. Third Floor.

Beautiful crepe de chine gowns, 39.75.

So beautiful and worth so much more than the price we paid and the price you pay that we expect to sell all of them to-day. They're extremely stylish effects, made with allover lace yokes, black or light shades—musketeer sleeves—trimmed with narrow velvet folds—bodice and skirt joined by full shirrings. Skirt daintily tucked or gathered. Made over slips—a most effective model—$59 originally, at 39.75.

Unfinished worsted suits, 16.50.

In blue and black—"Pony" jacket trimmed with silk braid. These suits are lined throughout with an excellent grade of taffeta silk, made with circular skirt—$24 originally, at 18.75.

Broadcloth suits, 21.75.

Exceptional quality—strictly tailored—half fitted—fly front—notch collar of velvet—lined throughout with soft gray satin—plaited skirts.

Evening gowns, 29.75.

Evening gowns in pastelle shades. Made of fine quality crepe de chine—daintily trimmed with fine applique lace and made over silk—pretty, effective style—made elbow sleeves—colors, rose, light blue, white, lavender, champagne and pink. Special..... **29.75**

Evening costumes—crepes, messaline silks, demi effects, doeskin cloths..... **$30**

Evening dresses—variety of fabrics..... **$25**

Tailor mades and demi effects in all colors of velvet.... **$25**

Dainty house gowns, 18.75.

In fine drap d'ete—all colors—black, gray, lavender, blue, red and mode—made full waist and belt attached, with fine white guimpe of dainty mull and insertion.

Stylish shirt waist dresses, 14.75.

In light colored albatross, full skirts with one inch tucks at bottom and waist plaited to match—trimmed with taffeta bands and ornamented with steel buttons, now 14.75.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Pattern table cloths.

SPECIAL sale of large quantity of grass bleached satin damask table cloths, picked up in Belfast at an extremely close price. Timed their delivery for our annual January sale. We'll give extra attention to the display of these cloths to-day. Main Floor.

They're grass bleached satin damask of pure linen, such as every housewife will recognize as splendid quality, and prices are exceptionally low.

2 yds. long.	2½ yds. long.	3 yds. long.
$1.50	$2.10	$2.65

Finer qualities, new open borders—

2 yds. long.	2½ yds. long.	3 yds. long.
$1.95	$2.45	$2.95

Table napkins.

At **$1.35** dozen, 20 inch napkins. At **$1.75** dozen, 20 inch napkins.
At **$1.95** dozen, 22 inch napkins. At **$2.75** dozen, 24 inch napkins.
500 hemstitched linen sheets, 90x96 inches, splendid value, at..... **2.25**

Hemstitched luncheon cloths.

Austrian hemstitched table cloths—

8-4	10-4	12-4
$1.00	$1.50	$1.95

Hemstitched tea cloths, pure linen—

32 inch	36 inch	45 inch
69c	75c	$1.00

Hemstitched sets, cloth and napkins to match, 3 sizes; special at..... **3.95**

Sheets and pillow cases.

5,000 hemmed pillow cases, good quality, 45x36 inches; special at..... **7½c**
5,000 hemmed sheets for single beds; remarkable value, each, at..... **29c**
2,000 hemmed sheets for three-quarter beds; special, each, at..... **50c**
2,000 hemmed sheets for double beds; extraordinary bargain, at..... **55c**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Clearing sale of Oriental and domestic rugs.

WITH inventory less than two weeks away, we must hurry to get stock down to where there will be no short lines to count on the tally sheets. Fourth Floor.

Shall want to do regular business later, and odd lots and discontinued patterns will be a hindrance, so we can better afford to make these price reductions now.

Handsome Anatolian mats.

Genuine Oriental weaves at close to cost to land in this country..... **4.75** and **6.65**

Two lots of Ghendji rugs.

Balance of large purchase in Constantinople. One of the best selling grades ever brought to New York—inexpensive, yet very rich and handsome—must close them out at a loss now to make room for another purchase on the way..... **14.75** and **19.75**

Jap and China matting.

We import all our matting direct from Japan and China, saving the middleman's profits. Our original prices are the lowest basis possible to quote regularly. Have a quantity to close out, and we have reduced prices regardless of what the goods cost us.

Jap mattings. Roll of 40 yards, **9.50 and 10.50.**

China mattings. Roll of 40 yards, **6.75 and 9.50**

Imported linoleums.

The linoleums share in this sale, too—two lots:

8-4 size, sq. yard, **45c**

10-4 size, sq. yard, **50c**

Carabagh rugs in rich designs—reduced to 8.75. Shervan rugs—very popular—reduced to 10.85.

Domestic rugs reduced.

We have too many small size Smyrnas—have new price marks to close the stock as quickly as possible.

21-inch size at	26-inch size at	36-inch size at
$1	1.50	2.95

Smyrna rugs.

Sizes 6 to 9 feet, in patterns and colorings that proved so desirable that the line is reduced now to a small number. As we change to other patterns, you take your choice today at a big saving at..... **7.35**

Smyrna rugs.

7.6x10.6. Same reason for quoting these at so low a price as $11.50. Any one with a medium sized room requiring a new rug will find this offer very attractive—very durable quality and the patterns rich and beautiful—reduced to close at..... **11.50**

Carpet clearance.

Choice of lot of odd rolls and cut pieces of tapestry and velvet carpets at close to manufacturing cost. Per yard..... **49c** and **59c**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Special sale kitchen utensils

IN order to call the attention of housewives to our splendid assortments of kitchen requirements, we inaugurate a special sale to-day in our basement department. Savings will be worth coming for. Staple goods, such as housekeepers use every day in the year will be marked at prices a full third or fourth less than they sell for regularly.

We want as many as possibly can to share in the benefits of this sale, and learn to know our housefurnishing section better. We carry only the best grades. Nothing made just to sell is allowed to enter this section. The quality must be up to our high standard of desirability. The articles do not require lengthy descriptions, as our guarantee of quality goes with every purchase.

55c. for wood spice cabinets—have 8 compartments.

39c. for 25-lb. sugar canisters.
10c. for oval Japanese trays.
19c. for china salt boxes.
25c. for Monitor coffee mill—constructed entirely of steel.
35c. for call bells.
27c. for 10 qt. fibre pail.
5c. for hardwood potato mashers.
10c. for wire pot strainers.
10c. for smokeless broilers.
5c. for paring knives.
95c. for 24 lb. family scales.
25c. for extra deep stamped steel fry pans.
23c. for Silver's vegetable press.

29c. for japanned bread boxes.

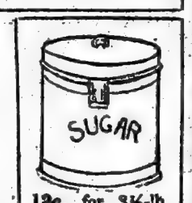

12c. for 3½-lb. sugar or flour canisters.

Note these prices on enamel ware.

And bear in mind that they are not seconds, although seconds seldom sell for less money—the enameling is doubly coated—put on to stay—a very beautiful smooth surface—come from one of the leading makers in the world. He guarantees us and we guarantee you.

30c. for 4 qt. Berlin kettles and cover.
20c. for 3 qt. Berlin kettle.
39c. for 4 qt. tea kettle.
30c. for coffee pots.
10c. for deep pie plates.
7c. for jelly cake pans.
15c. for 4 qt. pudding pans.
15c. for 4 qt. milk pans.
25c. for 6 qt. preserving kettles.
39c. for 10 qt. rinsing pans.
12c. for wash basins.
12c. for bread pans.
39c. for large size fry pans.
55c. for coffee biggins.

CLOSING TARIFF PLEA STIRS UP CHAMP CLARK

Mines and Mules Are Not Dingley's Gift, He Informs Boutelle.

9-YEAR-OLD SPEECH QUOTED

Missourian Asks If Republican Oratory Will Live as Long—Test Vote on Bill To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The general debate on the Philippine Tariff bill was brought to an end this afternoon by Representative Boutelle of Illinois with a regulation Republican campaign speech, which was spiced by the usual colloquy with Champ Clark. To-morrow, when the bill is up for amendment under the five-minute rule, the beet sugar men will endeavor to fasten on an amendment limiting the amount of sugar to be imported from the Philippines to 200,000 tons a year. The Democrats, after being defeated on their substitute bill, will try to pass an amendment repealing the differential on refined sugar.

It will be necessary to upset the ruling of the Chair, for "Uncle Joe" will hold that such amendments are not germane. The appeal from the Chair will furnish the test of strength. If the Democrats and insurgents can win to-morrow there will be no admission of Arizona at this session, for the Statehood insurrection is stronger than that against the tariff bill.

Representative De Armond of Missouri, who preceded Boutelle, was the first speaker in all the debate to advocate the right of the consumer to consideration. Of the position of the consumer he said:

"Consideration for the consumer from the stand-pat viewpoint is consideration for the man who consumes the consumer. The way to consider the consumer of sugar is to take off the differential. Nothing but the influence of the Sugar Trust and the other trusts stands in the way of the expansion of our export trade, and the manifest profit and advantage of the people of the whole country. Let those who are opposed explain why."

Replying to De Armond, Boutelle drew a vivid picture of the attempt of the octopus to wrestle with the strenuous President and the bulky Secretary of War, and said:

"If he should grapple the President with one tentacle and the Secretary with another the result would make him think he had been struck by a typhoon from above and an earthquake from below."

Something about that simile suggested an interruption to Clark, and he arose to ask the question. But Boutelle saw him and began an elaborate recital of the blessings which the Dingley tariff had showered upon Missouri. He told of the grapes grown in Clark's State, the wine made there, of the apple orchards, and the cornfields, of the horses and mules, the lead mine, and the things the factories make—and all these he classed as blessings of the Dingley bill.

"It is a land literally flowing with milk and honey," he declared, "and every fa[illegible] has buckwheat cakes and honey for breakfast, roast beef for dinner, and fried chicken for supper."

When the burst of laughter and applause died down, the Missouri warhorse retorted:

"They have had that diet ever since they were children. God Almighty gave it to them, and the Republican Party can't take it away—high tariff, low tariff, or no tariff."

The Democrats cheered, but not loudly enough to drown Boutelle's voice, exclaiming:

"And the Dingley tariff gives them money enough to pay for it."

The final blessing that Missouri could have, said Boutelle, would be the conversion of Clark and his election to the Senate as a Republican. He dared Clark to go into his district on a platform of "razing the Customs Houses," a quotation from Clark's famous speech of nine years ago, and meet an opponent who favored a slight increase in the duty on apples, on wines, on lead, and other products of the district.

"When that contest was ended," Boutelle declared, "the gentleman would be found alone, in the ruins of Customs Houses, sadly repeating those celebrated lines:

"How vain it was for me to play
When all the rest stood pat.
I hardly know what hit me,
Or even where I'm at.

"Mr. Chairman," cried Clark, "that speech of mine he quoted was made nine years ago. I want to ask him if he thinks any gentleman on that side is going to make a speech that will last nine years."

Mr. Babcock, insurgent leader, rose to a question of privilege to-day and denied that he was heading the insurrection out of pique because he was not made Chairman of the Ways and Means or Appropriations Committee. If either place had been offered to him he would have declined, as he was not able to perform the work. He had been a consistent opponent of Statehood for Arizona and New Mexico, either jointly or separately, he said.

On the tariff he simply had bowed to the will of the majority of his party, Babcock added, being a good party man and a supporter of the organization, although it did not suit his personal opinions. He sent to the desk and had read a resolution agreed to by the entire Wisconsin delegation yesterday setting forth that the delegation was unanimously in favor of revision of the tariff.

Prof. J. B. Scott Succeeds Penfield.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—James Brown Scott of California, Professor of Law at Columbia University, has been appointed Solicitor of the State Department, to succeed Judge Penfield, resigned. Prof. Scott is about 38 years old, a native of California, and a graduate of Harvard, class of 1890. He had a traveling fellowship on international law from 1891 to 1893, and took a degree at Heidelberg in 1894.

Silk Case Conviction Stands.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Supreme Court to-day denied the petition for a writ of certiorari in the case of Charles C. Browne of New York. Browne is under sentence of imprisonment for two years in a case involving the charge of undervaluing Japanese silks imported for Rosenthal & Co.

NOURISH

the body, don't dose it with medicine. Scott's Emulsion is the best nourishment in existence. It is more than a food; you may doubt it, but it digests perfectly easy and at the same time gets the digestive functions in a condition so that ordinary food can be easily digested. Try it if you are run down and your food doesn't nourish you.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

COLLIER'S WILL IS FOUND.

Deceased Lawyer Left It in Safety Vault—$1,000,000 to Widow.

When Maurice Dwight Collier, the lawyer, died last week it was believed that he had died without making a will, although he left an estate of probably $1,000,000. A search of his safe deposit box in a downtown vault, however, resulted in the finding of a will executed in 1886. This will, which was in Mr. Collier's handwriting, was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday.

Mr. Collier, who was a member of the Board of Education for many years, died at his home, 8 West Forty-eighth Street, on Jan. 10. He was interested in educational affairs, and had been the candidate of the Republican members of the Board of Education for President of that body at the time President Stern's friends in the board opposed him and tied up the office of President by a tie vote.

By his will Mr. Collier left his entire estate in trust for the benefit of his widow, Clara Townsend Adee Collier, adding the following clause:

As this will is only made provisionally I have made no bequests to charity, but I leave it to my beloved wife to carry out my known wishes as far as she may be able to do so, in regard to the poor, the orphans, the Kingsley Trust Association of New Haven, and Yale College. This is not intended to oblige her to act, unless she sees fit, but merely to indicate that I have omitted these bequests, knowing that if anything happens to prevent my making a more complete will it will be her pleasure to be intrusted with this.

Mr. Collier was a graduate of Yale College, and had always taken an interest in its affairs. His wishes in regard to the bequests he intended to make to charity will probably be carried out. His brother-in-law, Mr. George A. Adee, with whom he had offices at 45 Pine Street, said yesterday that Mr. Collier's widow was so grieved over the death of Mr. Collier that she had not given any thought to the matter of the distribution of his estate.

Mr. Collier left almost $1,000,000 in real estate in St. Louis, his former home. The will names as executors the widow and Mr. Collier's brothers-in-law, Ethan A. Hitchcock and Henry Hitchcock of St. Louis.

STEEL MILLS ARE SWAMPED.

Western Makers Full of Orders and Eastern Mills Get Overflow.

The congested condition of the plate mills in the West has resulted in large orders for plates being placed in the East by railroad equipment companies whose orders usually go to Western markets. This increase in the orders of Eastern plants is serving to bring about a further congestion, as these plants are already well supplied with orders. One large company in the East which manufactures plate recently placed a premium of $2 a ton on its output of plates, because of these additional large orders.

The increase in the purchases of pig iron which was expected to follow the opening of the new year has already developed. Considerable business in pig iron has been done during the past week, and prices are firm for both Northern and Southern iron. Referring to the position of consumers' stocks of iron, Rogers, Brown & Co's Cincinnati correspondent says:

"It is generally conceded that in this territory the stocks in consumers' yards are unusually low, and this is a reflection of yards generally. The tremendous consumption and lack of proper transportation facilities is the cause for short supply.

"The furnaces of the North and South have a much smaller amount of iron available for sale for delivery during the first half of this year than most people realize. It is understood that a good portion of this will be reserved and sold for spot shipment. The order books of the furnaces could hardly be in better shape."

NEW BIDS ON SUBWAY ROUTES

Ryan-Belmont Combine to Have Competitors, Grout Announces.

Ex-Controller Edward M. Grout announced last night that there would be bidders for the new rapid transit subways other than the Ryan-Belmont combination.

While Mr. Grout would not state definitely who the new bidders would be, it was understood that he meant that John B. McDonald, who built the present Subway, intended to enter the field. Mr. McDonald left the Interborough after he had differences with Mr. Belmont, and then he joined the Metropolitan forces under Mr. Ryan. When the merger took place it is said that he joined hands with Mr. Grout, who long had been a close personal friend, and plans since have been under way to organize and float an independent company. Mr. Grout's position, it is understood, is that of counsel.

"I am assured that there will be other bidders in the field for the next rapid transit subway," was Mr. Grout's announcement, "and that the Ryan-Belmont combination will not be alone in its bid. However, I can give no names of possible bidders at this time."

It is not known who Mr. McDonald has back of him in his plans.

L. F. PARKER MADE JUDGE.

Senate Confirms Indian Territory Man, Accused of Bribery.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Judiciary Committee of the Senate to-day reported favorably the nomination of Luman F. Parker, Jr., to be Judge of the United States Court for the Northern District of Indian Territory, and the Senate promptly confirmed him.

No appointment in years has aroused such a fight as this. Charges were made and supported by numerous affidavits that Parker, while Assistant United States District Attorney, with Pliny L. Soper, District Attorney for the Northern District of Indian Territory, received bribe money from many persons engaged in the illicit sale of liquor in the Territory.

Parker's father, who is assistant general counsel for the 'Frisco Road, came to Washington and brought much influence to bear on the case. Senators Long of Kansas, Warner of Missouri, Bailey of Texas, and several leading railroad attorneys were strong friends of Parker.

BUELOW DEFENDS DUELS.

But Germany Will Try to Stop Wanton Attacks on Honor.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—The Reichstag to-day discussed dueling in the army, taking up the case of a lawyer, Herr Feldhaus of Muehlheim, and one Ruhr, whom the Emperor summarily dismissed from his place as a Lieutenant in the Landwehr because he refused to fight a duel which a court of honor had declared necessary.

The Clerical Party brought in an interpellation asking Chancellor von Bülow what measures the Government proposed to adopt against compulsory duels.

War Minister von Einem read a statement from Chancellor von Bülow. It declared that the custom of dueling exists in wide circles of the educated classes of Germany, and so long as it is regarded as a means of restoring offended honor the Officers' Corps cannot tolerate the presence in its ranks of a member who is unwilling to re-establish his honor with a weapon in his hand.

The Government has under consideration, he explained, a revision of the Penal Code in the direction of stringent penalties against persons wantonly attacking another person's honor. Until this was done, dueling was necessary.

$600,000 Judgment Settled.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 15.—A judgment for $600,000 was rendered to-day in the Supreme Court against Samuel Webb Parker, owner of the Parker House, New York City, and others, in favor of Edward Burns, trustee of the American Exchange National Bank, and others for money loaned on 1,000 acres of land at Mamaroneck. When the case was called to-day a settlement was effected. By its terms Mr. Parker is to pay $300,000 and give a mortgage to run for two years at 5 per cent.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c. —Adv.

SAY SOUTHERN PACIFIC IS HOLDING UP CANAL

Charges Made by Secretary Taft and Chief Engineer Stevens.

REGULAR FREIGHT BLOCKADE

Object Is to Prevent Shipments of Materials by the Government Steamships, It Is Said.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Charges by Secretary Taft and Chief Engineer Stevens of the Isthmian Canal Commission, that the Southern Pacific Railway is responsible for the freight congestion on the Isthmus of Panama, and consequent hindrance of canal work, were made at a hearing to-day on canal affairs before the Deficiency Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Appropriations.

The Southern Pacific Railway Company controls the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, according to the statements of the Secretary of War and Mr. Stevens, who say that since the abrogation of the freight agreement between the Panama Railroad and the steamship company the latter has been dilatory in calling for San Francisco freight on the west side of the Isthmus. It is charged that steamers frequently refuse to stop to take on freight, and even leave port with only a partial cargo, while great quantities of freight lie on the wharves.

It was alleged that the apparent motive for this course on the part of the steamship company was so to hinder materials intended for the canal delivered at Colon by the steamships operated by the Government from New York, that shipments would be necessary over the lines of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company from San Francisco. That the blockade had had its effect was asserted by Chief Engineer Stevens, who said that several cargoes had been shipped via San Francisco and over the Pacific Mail Line for this very reason. Other shipments will go this way unless an end can be made to the blockade.

It was suggested by several members of the Appropriations Committee that the Pacific Steamship Company might be induced to act more promptly if the United States were to threaten to cut off mail contracts with the company. Other members urged that the coastwise shipping laws are adequate to punish any neglect on the part of the company.

Secretary Taft was summoned before the sub-committee to make explanations concerning estimates for canal expenses included in the additional appropriation of $5,500,000 sought in order to continue the canal work until the end of the present fiscal year on June 30. He was accompanied by Chairman Shonts of the Isthmian Canal Commission, Chief Engineer Stevens, E. S. Benson, general auditor, and David W. Ross, general purchasing agent of the commission.

Representative Tawney, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and other members of the Deficiency Sub-committee, said after the hearing that they were convinced that the estimates of the Secretary of War and his assistants have been made with great care. Mr. Tawney also said the review of the canal organization shows that it is much more perfect than many other branches of the Government, and is more economically administered.

The canal appropriation is to be carried in the Urgent Deficiency bill now in preparation by the committee, and will doubtless be reported to the House the latter part of this week.

BIGELOW RENEWS ATTACK.

Says Canal Conditions Are Bad—Laborers in a Swamp.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 15.—Poultney Bigelow gave the first of a series of five lectures at Brown University to-night, his topic being "Personal Impressions of Panama in 1905."

His recent utterances on the subject inspired President Roosevelt to request a statement from Secretary Taft concerning the truth of these utterances.

Mr. Bigelow this evening dealt almost entirely with the labor problem on the Isthmus. He admitted, as Secretary Taft charged, that he was in Colon only twenty-eight hours, all told, but, in response to an inquiry as to why he did not stay longer, he said that it was unnecessary, adding that the trip was a costly one, and made at his own expense.

In the course of his lecture Mr. Bigelow described the conditions in Colon, saying that 10,000 alien negroes imported from Jamaica were living in an oozy swamp, toward the drainage of which nothing had been done. He said that the most common sight in the main street was the ambulance, and that instead of draining the swamp the Government had a corps of doctors out gunning for mosquitos. With regard to the official report that yellow fever had been almost stamped out, he said that it mattered not what color the fever was, as long as the people were dying from it, and that fever, if not yellow fever, is depleting the population at Colon. This, he declared, was because the people were not being taken care of, not because it was a tropical climate. The same men with the same care would suffer as badly in the swamps of New Jersey, he said.

He insisted that the only way to accomplish the work successfully was to give one competent engineer entire charge, unhampered by red tape.

COFFIN IS DISMISSED.

Midshipman Meriwether, Who Fought with Branch, Now on Trial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Secretary Bonaparte to-day approved the sentence of dismissal imposed by the court-martial at Annapolis in the case of Midshipman Trenmor Coffin on conviction of hazing, and ordered his dismissal from the Academy.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 15.—The trial of Midshipman John P. Miller, first class, on the charge of hazing fourth class men was ended to-day, and the finding will be forwarded to Washington.

Minor Meriwether, Jr., charged with hazing in six instances, was put on trial in the afternoon. Meriwether is now serving a sentence of one year's confinement to the Academy grounds for his fatal fight with Midshipman James R. Branch.

Hale's
of Honey
Horehound & Tar
Relieves hoarseness.
Cures colds quickly
Sold by druggists.
Pike's Toothache Drops
Cure in One Minute.

Warning!

Certain of our contemporaries, devoted to automobile apparel and requisites, thought to establish themselves by borrowing our glory. They honored business ethics and the rights which letters-patent grant, in the breach.

Our exclusive, patented garments were copied with scant courtesy and less regard for the rights which the law had conferred upon us.

We asked our friends, the enemy, to exercise their own brains and leave the fruit of ours, ours. And still did they trespass. Then we took the matter to the courts, and this is what came of it:

The Circuit Court of the United States held that since letters-patent were issued for automobile garments which gave to us the full and exclusive right to manufacture and sell the garments governed by the patents, the Court saw fit to strictly command and perpetually enjoin the offenders from infringing upon our rights, and would impose heavy penalties for disobedience.

That defines our position in the matter. We hold and exclusively control the following patents:

721,250	Automobile Robe
770,000	Automobile Trousers
768,276	Automobile Cap and Goggles
770,458	Automobile Skirt Shield
770,457	Automobile Coat
763,602	Automobile Cap and Goggles
781,232	Automobile Hood
781,909	Automobile Caps
798,877	Automobile Cap and Goggles
175,446	Automobile Hat
702,256	Automobile Shirt Coat

To those who may take it upon themselves to infringe upon the rights which the above patents confer, we purpose to assert ourselves in no uncertain manner.

Saks & Company
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

Last Five Days
OF
KEEP'S January Sale.

Shirts

250 doz. $1.50 Fancy and white negligé, Cuffs attached or detached ..... 95c.

250 doz. $1.50 Colored Bosom, Cuffs attached or detached. Both the above in desirable patterns ..... 95c.

100 doz. $2.00 cheviot, up-to-date patterns, Cuffs attached..... 1.35

Underwear

Natural Wool, Full fashioned, Special at 1.00

Heavy Balbriggan, $1.25 value ..... 95c.

Hosiery

Black or Mode fast colors, 2 for ..... 25c.

Imported Balbriggan, Hermsdorf dye ..... 19c.
6 for 1.10.

Cashmere in Black or Natural ..... 25c.
6 for 1.38.

Neckwear (Our Own Make)

2¾-inch Four in Hand, made from remnants of 50c. Silks, beautiful designs ..... 25c.

Handkerchiefs

Pure Linen, Hemstitched.... 6 for .75, 6 for 1.10, 6 for 1.38

Gloves

Keep's Walking, Regular and Cadet fingers, every pair guaranteed ..... 95c.

Pajamas

Domet Flannel, $1.50 value, all sizes ..... 95c.

Night Shirts

Fine Muslin, Fancy trimmed, with or without collars, $1.00 value ..... 60c.

Domet Flannel ..... 85c.

Suspenders

150 doz. Elastic Web..... 25c.

Balance of special lot of Fancy Vests, have been $3.00 and $4.00, at 1.85

KEEP MFG. CO.,
Makers of Keep's Shirts,
Broadway, bet. 11th & 12th Sts.
"NO OTHER STORE IN NEW YORK."

Special January Sale

KINSEY'S
Fifth Avenue
Linen Store

Linens at ¼ to ⅓ off

French BED LINENS
At Unusually Low Prices.
We found a little town in France whose sole industry is the making of exquisite linens. And in buying direct from the makers there, we are able to quote very low prices indeed for such high grade linens.
Sheets and pillow cases—all daintily hand embroidered in France, some scalloped, others beautifully embroidered with wreaths.

Irish Bed Linens
¼ Off.
Plain hemstitched sheets of purest Irish linen—soft to the touch, but tough in fibre.
For single beds, $4.50 a pr. up.
For double beds, $5.50 a pr. up.
Pillow cases, $1.25 a pr. up.
Bed spreads of pure white heavy Irish linen, beautifully hand embroidered and hand hemstitched; $9.00 to $25.00.
Others of Irish linen, so fine and sheer as to be almost transparent—but strong nevertheless; with hand embroidery and drawn work; $15.00 to $35.00.

WM. S. KINSEY & CO., 240 5th Ave., below 28th St.

PRINCESS LOUISE DIVORCED.

King Leopold's Daughter to Have an Income of $26,800.

GOTHA, Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Jan. 15.—The Divorce Court to-day granted a decree of absolute divorce to Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, who sued Princess Louise, eldest daughter of King Leopold of Belgium, on the grounds of incompatibility of temperament.

The Princess will bear the costs of the litigation. She will receive a lump sum of $80,000 and $1,400 monthly from Prince Philip, and will also receive an annuity of $10,000 from King Leopold.

Mother's Illness Caused His Suicide.

Worried because his mother was seriously ill with pneumonia, and worn out from watching at her bedside for a week, William Collander, 20 years old, a tailor of 6 Forsyth Street, jumped off the roof of the adjoining six-story tenement yesterday. His skull was fractured and he died an hour later in Gouverneur Hospital.

COACH JUMPS THE TRACK.

Passengers in Long Island Express Shaken Up, but None Hurt.

Passengers in one of the coaches of the Patchogue express leaving Long Island City at 2 P. M. were shaken up yesterday when the forward truck of the second car left the rails on the Dutch Kills drawbridge and the car bumped along the ties for 200 feet before the engineer stopped in response to a signal by a brakeman.

The car was jacked back on the rails and taken to Jamaica, where it was cut out of the train and another substituted. The train was barely moving at the time the car left the rails.

Negro Declines Consulship.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—J. C. Napier, negro lawyer and banker, of Nashville, declined to-day the Consulship at Bahia, Brazil, which recently was offered to him. He called on the President and thanked him for the proffered appointment.

Frederick Loeser & Co
In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.
Store Opens Daily at 8 A. M., Closes at 5:30 P. M.

A Changing Show.

SIDE BY SIDE with the great January underprice sales, which are the feature of the Store now, there is an ever changing show of the fresh, crisp Spring things.

Almost every day brings some new and charming effect among the dainty Spring dresses or the new millinery. New dress Cottons and Linens were never before shown thus early in such splendid variety. New Hosiery and Shoes, new Parasols, Ribbons and Gloves are here.

The Store has the freshness and charm of a Spring garden—even with snow and slush on the ground.

This readiness at every season of the year, this special preparation earlier than is usual in usual stores, is one feature that places Loeser's in a class alone.

Enjoy it yourself. Watch the changing show.

Women's Broadcloth Skirts.
A $12 to $20 Group at $7.98.

THE NOTABLE CLEARANCE SALES of women's Outer Wear have stirred some of the best makers to action, as well as interesting so many Brooklyn women. To-day as one consequence a new purchase of broadcloth Skirts will be ready—the handsomest Skirts that have been sold this season for so little.

They are made of splendid broadcloths, but there is only one of a kind. Gored, circular and plaited models, some with strappings of the material and neatly stitched. Even in custom work it is hard to find better tailoring. None sent C. O. D., credited or exchanged. Full $12 to $20 values at $7.98
Second Floor, Front.

English Mohair Sicilian Suitings, 75c.

MADE TO SELL FOR $1.50 A YARD—in the new designs for next Spring. It is only because the closing up of an estate made immediate sale of these Mohairs necessary and because we bought the whole immense stock of them that we can sell them, actually before the beginning of the season, for half price.

The brilliancy of the fabrics, the splendid styles and colorings and the wonderful value have been sending them flying. There are suiting effects in reseda, tan, brown, navy, Oxford, white and black; gray, navy, brown and tan with threads of white and also with hair lines of a new green. Many other excellent color combinations. 46 inches wide at 75c. a yard. If you are interested and cannot come to the Store, send for samples.
Second Floor, Elm Place.

Long Gloves for Evening Wear.
Plenty in Both Black and White.

ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE, at this gayest season of the year when festivities fairly tread on each other's heels, to keep evening Gloves fresh and dainty as they should be, unless there is a plentiful supply. One set constantly at the cleaners and another on hand—that's about the size of it.

Foresight, maybe—maybe luck, that just now, when most stores are almost on their knees to the manufacturers to get orders delivered while the season lasts, the Loeser stock of long Gloves is full and perfect, with a

Complete Range of Sizes and Lengths.

One fairly expects to pay a bit more for Gloves like these, made by famous French makers from finest skins—Gloves that are the perfection of daintiness and distinction—but Loeser prices are moderate. They are decidedly less than you would expect to pay for evening Gloves of the highest character.

12, 16, 20 and 24 button lengths—in suede at.....$2.25
$2.75, $3.25 and $3.75; in glace kid at $2.50, $3.25, $3.75 and $4.25.
Main Floor, Bond Street.

Slippers for Evening Wear.

THE FIRST THING out of the carriage is the little Slipper—and catch any Frenchwoman so lacking in coquetry as to let the wrong sort peep forth from the frills of a dainty evening frock!

The finest, the daintiest Slippers made are here in every wanted color and every wanted size. If there be an individual Slipper need, the

Slippers Will Be Made To Order in Any Style.

Prices are modest—not because this store has in Brooklyn any equal in evening Slippers, but because it is Loeser fair principle to make prices as low as they can be made.

Hints, here, taken at random from the stock:

"Billee Taylor" Slippers, in light blue or pink kid, with high French heel, short toe and saucy ribbon bow..$6
Black suede skeleton strap Slipper, handsomely beaded for wear with black evening gowns.....$6
Patent leather Sailor Ties, in specially jaunty style, with extra wide ribbon tie.....$5
Red kidskin "Billee Taylor" Slippers, with full Louis heel and wide ribbon bow.....$5
White buckskin Pumps, with full Louis heel, snugly fitting back and short vamp that will not bind at the instep, ribbon bow.....$6
Patent calf Pumps, in smart, mannish style, with turn sole, low heel and small necktie bow.....$4
Patent leather strap Slippers with narrow toe and French heel, for house or evening wear;.....$2.50
Black kidskin Slippers, with round toe, low heel and big ribbon bow .$2.50
Second Floor.

Embroidered Robes from France

CLOSE TOUCH WITH PARIS makes it possible for us to show such a variety of the new patterns these early January days. This year the wonderful foreign embroideries seem rather the work of fairies than of human hands. Great sprays of Japanese flowers and leaves seem tossed upon the sheer white fabrics, yet each stitch has been wrought by a needle. Particularly elaborate are the

Combinations of Eyelet and Solid Embroideries.

Many patterns of these unmade robes are shown for jaunty little blouses to match the skirts. The skirts themselves are extremely wide, with a new finish of cording at the foot which will give a firmer edge for wear and for laundering.

Prices start at $20 and range upward to $75. Main Floor

Our Second Great Sale of
Business Envelopes Under Price.

HUNDREDS OF BROOKLYN MEN will remember the sale of last year—for hundreds of men bought a year's supply then. This time we have been even more successful in preparation and

Half a Million Envelopes Are Bargains

in the sale that starts to-day. We think that prices are the lowest ever quoted on Envelopes of equal quality.

At 19c.—Value 29c. a Box of 250 Envelopes.
Two hundred thousand high grade well gummed Envelopes, heavy white stock, in the 6¼ and 6¼ sizes. These are as fine an Envelope as the average business man could wish for.

At 25c.—Value 39c. a Box of 250 Envelopes.
One hundred thousand extra heavy clear white Envelopes, in the 6¼ and 6¼ sizes.

At 29c. a Box of 250 Envelopes.
Fifty thousand duplex or blue lined Envelopes, with white surface, in the 5 and 6¼ sizes.

At 49c.—Value 75c. a Box of 250 Envelopes.
Twenty thousand white voile, a fabric surface, high grade business Envelope, with square or wallet flap. This Envelope is particularly adapted to professional people who are looking for something a little out of the ordinary.

Special Prices for Printing Envelopes.

Here in the Store we have our own printing plant—turning out as fine work as is done anywhere in the city. And during this sale we will print corner cards (name and address) on the Envelopes bought here for 49 CENTS A THOUSAND.

It is the smallest price we have known for printing of the first class for single thousands or less.

We should be glad to have you see samples of our general commercial printing. It is a branch of the business which should be more widely known.
Main Floor, Front.

CHEROKEE ABANDONED; IS PROBABLY DOOMED

Was Being Pounded Badly When Captain and Men Left.

LIFE SAVERS SAY SHE'S GONE

All the Baggage of Passengers Gotten Ashore Safely—Tugs Standing By for Salvage.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 15.—The stranded Clyde Line steamer Cherokee was to-night abandoned by her commander, Capt. Archibald, his First Officer, and the life-saving crews. When they left the big vessel was being pounded to pieces by huge waves.

The sea was sweeping over the ship from stem to stern and dashing against the pilot house, the last refuge of the Captain and his men.

The big vessel, which is valued at about half a million dollars, may be a total loss. To-night two wrecking tugs and a lighter are hovering in the vicinity of the steamer, and their crews will at the first opportunity strip the steamer of whatever is worth salving. Capt. Archibald and his men are at the Brigantine life-saving station.

It was with tears streaming down his cheeks that Capt. Archibald, finally realizing that little short of a miracle can now save the ship, went over her side just before dark. Coast guards convinced him that the hope that daylight would see his ship intact was so slight that he had no right to risk his life further.

With Capt. Archibald went First Officer Parks. Earlier in the day, by Capt. Archibald's order, Second Officer Conners and the ship's carpenter went ashore with the ship's papers and the luggage of the passengers landed yesterday by the schooner Alberta.

Technically, the Cherokee is a derelict, but her commander still has a faint hope that with favorable weather the tugs may yet free her from the shoals. The coast guards here believe that the Cherokee is doomed. Capt. Gibbons of the wrecking steamer is more optimistic. He made such an examination of the ship's condition this afternoon as was possible with the hold filled with water. He said: "The ship is badly strained after her rough treatment, but if we can keep her from breaking up to-night and to-morrow and the weather is such as to permit us to work there is still a good chance that she can be floated. Most of the cargo will be a total loss.

"So far as we could ascertain, she is not leaking badly, and the after compartment appears to be almost free of water. The boilers have been torn loose, but do not appear to have gone through the hull. Steam pumps will be put to work in the morning if nothing happens, and the position of the ship is favorable to floating if another storm does not retard our work."

The first man ashore from the Cherokee to-day was the ship's carpenter. He reported that the vessel was deep in the sand and the decks nearly awash. He said the Captain and the others had been driven from the deck to the pilothouse. The next information was brought by Capt. Casto when he returned to the inlet, landing here with all the baggage of the passengers. He reported the vessel in a bad position. No more was heard from the vessel, which was hidden by a heavy fog, until to-night, when a telephone message from Brigantine Beach brought the tidings that the Captain and his comrades had left the steamer. When the Captain decided to abandon the stranded vessel waves were pounding against the pilothouse with such force that it was feared it would be torn away and swept into the sea.

Efforts were made to-night to induce Capt. Archibald to talk. He refused to discuss the charges of Consul Handley and other passengers that he refused them an opportunity to go ashore on Friday when the coast guards made their first effort to land those on board. Capt. Archibald lives in Brooklyn, and has assured his wife and two children there of his safety and his hopes of saving his ship.

Amaris, the Syrian merchant, and his family left for New York this afternoon on the same train with L. A. Train, the passenger who collapsed last night after his trying experience of the night before. All of the passengers had fully recovered before they left the city.

Public-spirited citizens have started to collect a fund for Capt. Casto and his men of the schooner Alberta, which rescued the passengers yesterday. Up to to-night several hundred dollars had been contributed.

CRITICISM OF A PASSENGER.

Thinks Passengers Should Have Been Rescued When Steamer Struck.

Robert H. Pearson, a mechanical engineer, who was a passenger on the steamer Cherokee, arrived at his home in this city, 115 Edgecombe Avenue, yesterday. Mr. Pearson said that the Cherokee, in his opinion as an engineer, was a total wreck when he left it; that there was absolutely no reason why the passengers should not have been landed two hours after the Cherokee struck, and that the turning out of the lights by the engineer of the steamer during the nights of the storm was a grave error. He said that the behavior of the passengers and crew, the pluck of the officers and the stewards, and the seamanship of Capt. Mark Casto of the Alberta deserved all praise.

"Nobody prayed but the Syrians," said Mr. Pearson, describing the situation on the vessel after the storm arose. "We were all too busy thinking what might be done to help ourselves before appealing to Providence. There was nothing of a startling nature during the rescue except perhaps when the chief steward turned to his assistants as the boats were being lowered and said:

"'Any of you fellows who try to get into these boats before the passengers is liable to get plugged.'"

It was as calm as a millpond when the steamer struck. There was hardly any shock. She just gave a plunge and ran right on top of the shoals. When the lifeboats came out, instead of their taking the passengers ashore, they were sent back on telegraphic service for the Clyde Company. Shortly after their departure Mr. Train and several other passengers said they would like to go ashore. I said to Mr. Handley, the Consul, that as a representative man, he should approach the Captain on the subject. He did so.

"The Captain replied to Mr. Handley that he or any of the passengers who wished to go ashore might do so, but that at that moment he saw not the slightest sign of danger. When the lifeboats returned there they were hoisted to the davits and thirty life savers remained aboard. I did not see them do much, except handle the tugboat's hawser and, later, the schooner's lines. At no time did the life savers on board offer to lower a boat until it was too late. Then one of their boats were smashed and they would not lower the other.

"When I left the steamer she was in very bad condition. Her engines, smokestack, bulkheads, stanchions, and beams were being forced upward. They were a foot above their normal places, and it seemed to me that the steamer had no bottom left."

Want to Sink Jersey Tunnel Shaft.

The Hudson Tunnel Company, of which William G. McAdoo is President, applied to the Jersey City Street and Water Board yesterday for permission to sink a shaft in the middle of Washington Street, between First and Bay Streets, in connection with the Cortlandt Street tunnels. The board referred the matter to Corporation Counsel Record, who decided that the board could grant the request by resolution, subject to the approval of Mayor Fagan.

Lost articles found by advertising in The New York Times.—Adv

Forbidden Fruit Cordial is a blend of the juice of Grape Fruit and old Cognac Fine Champagne.

Forbidden Fruit Cordial is on sale at first-class grocers, cafés, and restaurants.

FORBIDDEN FRUIT CORDIAL

Many a good dinner remains incomplete without a cordial. A sip of Forbidden Fruit Cordial after dining is like a kiss at parting.

BUSTANOBY BROTHERS,
Prop's of the Café des Beaux Arts, New York,
Sole Owners.

OSTEOPATHS TO ASK LEGAL RECOGNITION

Will Base Their Fight on Justice Deuel's Opinion.

WHAT'S MEDICAL TREATMENT?

Special Sessions Judges Didn't Agree, but a Majority Fined Osteopath Allcutt for Practicing.

As the result of a dissenting opinion written by Justice Joseph M. Deuel of Special Sessions, in the case of E. Burton Allcutt, an osteopath, who was recently fined $50 for practicing medicine without a license, the osteopaths of this city intend to get together and fight for recognition in the highest courts in the State.

The County Medical Society, through its counsel, Champe S. Andrews, worked for months to get evidence against Allcutt, whose main office was at 336 West Ninety-eighth Street. He had several branch offices in the city. The evidence showed that Allcutt treated his patients by manual manipulation and advice as to dieting and so forth. He did not prescribe medicines.

Justice Deuel's opinion, upon which the disciples of osteopathy will base their fight, is as follows:

"It is agreed by both parties to exclude from consideration the title of 'doctor,' because of the very great public importance of securing an authoritative adjudication whether what the defendant actually did comes within the statutory definition of practicing medicine.

"Outside of the finger tip treatment (the passing of the hands) he used nothing but 'old woman' remedies. A layman knows that a few spoonfuls of salt and water are harmless, and that abstinence from pork, potatoes, and sweets may be beneficial.

"He examined the patient by asking questions, looking at her tongue, feeling of her pulse, listening to her heart and lungs, and then made a diagnosis. He said she had 'stomach trouble.' If he had stopped there no one could claim he was practicing medicine. Diagnosis is the preliminary step of all physicians to determine what medicine is indicated. But diagnosis is simply to ascertain the seat of disturbance; it is not infallible as to cause or remedy; the healing agencies employed after diagnosis must determine whether or not the prescriber violates what the Legislature had in mind by using the term 'practicing medicine.' Defendant enjoined the complainant from eating certain things. Physicians do the same.

"But doing nothing but making a diagnosis and regulating the diet is not 'practicing medicine.' Does all combined, diagnosis, salt and water, regulation of diet and treatment, make out a case? Two of my associates answer in the affirmative. I dissent.

"The ignorant and indiscriminate administration of drugs and lotions is what the statute aims to suppress, not the doing of things that a lay mind knows are absolutely harmless. To prevent direct injury, not to ward off possible remote consequences. What the defendant did was as harmless as if, following diagnosis, he had said: 'You have a cold. Go home, soak your feet in hot water and go to bed;' infinitely less harmful than the tons and tons of so-called 'patent medicines' glaringly and speciously advertised as specifics for all manner of human ailments and yearly taken into the systems of the credulous.

"Suppose, after making the examination or diagnosis, the defendant had said 'Abstain from alcohol and tobacco and go out each morning barefooted to walk in the dewy grass,' we would then have diagnosis and remedy, but not practicing medicine. What the defendant actually did leaves him outside the healing art by medicines as much as does the suppositious case.

"Some one, possibly one in a thousand, might be deceived to his injury, but the statutes are intended to protect the ordinarily prudent, and ought not to be stretched to cover every remote consequence that a fertile brain can invent.

"The defendant should be acquitted."

CROKER'S POWERS CURTAILED

Theatre Squad Taken Out of the Chief's Jurisdiction.

Fire Commissioner O'Brien issued two orders yesterday extending the powers of Battalion Chief Beggins, now in charge of the Bureau of Violations for Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond.

One of the orders takes away from Chief Croker the jurisdiction of the five theatre Inspectors, who are Lieutenants, and who have heretofore reported to the Chief of the department. By the order issued these men are to report to Beggins. The theatre detail is considered to be one of the best in the department and is eagerly sought.

The second order extends the jurisdiction of Battalion Chief Beggins to Brooklyn and Queens. Foreman Michael Quinn, who is now in charge of the Bureau of Violations in those boroughs, is now made a subordinate of Beggins, and will report to him.

Commissioner O'Brien rejected the bids submitted for the construction of two new fire boats, and announced that new specifications would be prepared and new bids advertised for.

Stern Brothers

Dressmaking & Tailoring Dep'ts

(On the Third Floor)

Orders will be accepted for a limited period At Special Concessions from Regular Prices.

Tailored Walking Gowns, Advance Models, of Latest Materials, at $52.00

Women's Shoes—Advance Spring Styles

White Calf, Tan & Black Russia Calf, Vici Kid & Patent Leather

Walking Pumps, Toga, Gibson, Oxford and Sailor Ties, specially adapted for Wear at Winter Resorts.

Particular attention is directed to Colored Calf Pumps in Coral, Orchid, Oyster Grey and Frog Green.

A large assortment of very desirable

Women's Undergarments

Made in Their Own Workrooms

Night Robes, Corset Covers, Chemises, Drawers

of Crystalline, Milanese and China Silks, Nainsook and Cambric.

Complete Trousseaux

IN STOCK OR MADE TO ORDER.

Monograms and Crests Embroidered

West Twenty-third Street

JUSTICE DEUEL'S SUIT AGAINST EDITOR BEGINS

Shepard and Osborne Defend Hapgood on Libel Charge.

TOUCHES TOWN TOPICS CASE

Article in Collier's Paper Criticised Justice's Connection with Col. Mann's Jury Chosen.

The trial of Norman Hapgood, editor of Collier's Weekly, on a charge of criminal libel, preferred by Justice Joseph M. Deuel of the Court of Special Sessions, was begun before Justice Fitzgerald in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday. The article complained of by Justice Deuel was an editorial statement written by the defendant in which the Justice was criticised for his connection with Town Topics.

The entire day was taken up in getting the jury, which was selected from a special panel of fifty talesmen. The hearing of evidence will begin to-day. Assistant District Attorney O'Connor is prosecuting, while Mr. Hapgood is represented by Edward M. Shepard, James W. Osborne, and J. T. Fenlon. Robert J. Collier sat beside Mr. Hapgood while Mrs. Collier and a woman companion sat in another part of the courtroom. Several other women were present at the afternoon session.

Mr. O'Connor said that his opening address to-day would be very brief and Justice Deuel would be his only witness. The defense has summond many witnesses. Mr. Shepard, it is understood, will argue on points of law and sum up. Mr. Osborne will examine witnesses and cross-examine Justice Deuel.

The examination of talesmen proved to be a mirth-provoking proceeding, and the defendant and his friends seemed to be in the best of humor.

Col. W. D. Mann, proprietor of Town Topics, spent an hour in the courtroom before the noon recess. He changed his seat two or three times, but did not get near enough to Justice Deuel to greet him. At length he got around where he was within Mr. Osborne's range of vision and appeared to resent several references which the lawyer made to Town Topics in his examination of talesmen.

The talesmen were asked if they had any prejudice against either Collier's Weekly or Town Topics.

"Where did you ever read Collier's?" one talesman was asked.

"I ran over it while waiting in a barber's shop," was the reply.

Another talesman said he had read Town Topics in a barber's shop, while another declared that he had read neither publication.

"I shave myself," he added.

Martin Boylston, an undertaker of 407 East 122d Street, who said he had been twenty-seven years in the Police Department before going into his present business, was asked by Mr. O'Connor if he was acquainted with Mr. Shepard.

"I never heard of him," was the response, and every one laughed.

"Do you know Mr. Osborne?" was the next question.

"I never heard of him, either."

"Do you know Town Topics?"

"I never heard of that," said Boylston, who was then excused.

Charles D. Halsey, a banker, of 15 Broad Street, said in reply to Mr. O'Connor's question that he had read the alleged libelous article, and believed it to be justified. He was excused.

In reply to a question as to whether the Colliers sold books on subscription, Mr. Osborne said to Mr. O'Connor:

"We admit selling books on subscription, but we don't charge $10,000 apiece for them."

Col. Mann frowned.

A talesman named Peck said that his only business was to take care of his money.

"Then you have never met Col. Mann," observed Mr. Osborne.

Another talesman was asked if he had ever been visited by an agent of Town Topics.

"Not that I remember," was the reply.

"Then I guess you weren't visited by one of their agents; you would have remembered it," said Mr. Osborne blandly.

Frederick T. Richards, a magazine illustrator, was the first juror chosen. He was on the jury that convicted the late Sam Parks, whom Mr. Osborne defended.

Henry Mason, another talesman accepted, was a member of the jury which convicted Albert T. Patrick.

The following compose the jury:

FREDERICK T. RICHARDS, artist, 87 West Twenty-second Street, foreman.
HENRY B. NEEDHAM, coal, 23 West Eighty-second Street.
HENRY MASON, manufacturer, 4 West 104th Street.
WALTER S. FISHER, clerk, 1,038 Webster Avenue.
JOHN N. DERBY, Vice President, 391 West End Avenue.
GEORGE Y. WALSH, saloon keeper, 217 West 140th Street.
ERNEST WIBEL, stationer, 795 Lexington Avenue.
ALFRED P. DENNIS, Secretary, 214 West Ninety-second Street.
FRANK RICHARDS, editor, 229 West 135th Street.
EDGAR J. SLINGERLAND, manager, 2,819 Decatur Avenue.
GEORGE B. MARX, wagons, 340 East 118th Street.
JAMES D. SHIPMAN, retired, 20 West 128th Street.

100 Boys on Strike.

About 100 boys employed as plumbers' helpers in a row of apartment houses being built at 138th Street and Brook Avenue, went on strike yesterday because they were ordered to work two hours overtime Saturday afternoon. Their employers hired other lads to fill their places, but very few of them went to work. A committee of strikers stood opposite the buildings as the new boys started in, and for a time trouble was threatened. As each lad approached the place he was held up and warned to go away. Most of them quit.

Warning to Milk Dealers.

In fining eight east side dealers convicted of selling adulterated milk, Presiding Justice Zeller in Special Sessions yesterday announced that he would inflict prison sentences instead of fines for all second offenders, adding, "and the sentences will be heavy, too."

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

NEW YORK

Men's Best 75c Arctics.

Don't make any mistake and tell us there'll be no cold feet this winter. They will be here, good and plenty. If your work takes you out of doors you cannot do better than to come in here to-day and buy a pair of these First Quality Arctics. This price is just half what the Shoes are worth. We made an offer for the greater part of the lot to a manufacturer, who thought half a loaf was better than no bread. Ours were no better than his—same thing, in fact—but just to make the sale big and merry we will offer 1,000 pairs of the best ones at

Seventy-five Cents.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, East.)

Notions & Dress Making Supplies

The crowds that surged around the special tables in the main aisle as well as in the regular Notions Store proved conclusively that the people wait for The Big Store's Sale before they buy their annual supply.

Everything that can possibly be classified as "Notions" is embraced in this Sale. Only the best standard qualities, at prices that mean liberal savings TO YOU.

Union Silk Umbrellas.

The loss of your umbrella makes little difference, because here is a better one for all practical purposes than any you ever had for less than a five spot.

Coverings of an excellent grade; 26-inch size for women, 28-inch size for men—good frames and fittings throughout.

Handle assortment is varied and good, both plain and fancy, at

1.25

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Front, 18th St.)

We Give "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps.

CARROLL WRIGHT DECORATED.

Political Economist Knighted by the King of Italy.

Carroll D. Wright, former head of the Department of Labor, the guest of honor last night at a dinner given at the headquarters of the American Institute of Social Service, was decorated with the Order of SS. Maurizio e Lazzaro, conferred upon him by the King of Italy in recognition of his work as a political economist. The presentation was made by Count Aldrovandi, the Italian Vice Counsel.

The order of S. Maurizio is among the oldest orders of chivalry in Europe. It was founded in 1434 by Amedeus VIII., restored in 1532 by Emanuel Filibert, and afterward consolidated with the Order of S. Lazzaro, which is so ancient there is no record of its foundation.

The decoration carries with it the right to wear the uniform of the order. Under the Court regulation, the Chevaliers of the order are classified with the Chevaliers of any other order as to their precedence at Court functions. The decoration itself is a large Maltese cross in white enamel and gold, with a wreath of laurel in the centre.

Letters were received from President Roosevelt, Gen. Porter, ex-Mayor Low, Andrew D. White, and Dr. S. Weir Mitchell.

New Steamer Irene Arrives.

The new Austrian steamer Irene arrived in port yesterday on her maiden voyage from Middlesborough, England. She was built at Thornby-on-Tees for Tratelli Cosulich of Trieste. Her dimensions are: Length, 537 feet; beam, 41 feet 9 inches, and depth, 27 feet 9 inches. The vessel is 3,453.51 tons gross and 2,348.39 tons net register.

Auto Battered, No One Hurt.

An automobile belonging to Michael L. Flank of 320 West Eighty-seventh Street smashed into an elevated pillar at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon. A woman, a little girl and a boy, who were in the machine with the chauffeur, were shaken up, but were not hurt. The boy was thrown from the car. The front of the automobile was battered.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE CHANGES

Death and Resignations Compel Changes in Board Work.

President Tifft of the Board of Education has announced several changes in standing committees. Most of these changes were made necessary by resignations and by the death of Maurice Dwight Collier last Wednesday.

Commissioner John Green succeeds Mr. Collier as Chairman of the Committee on Finance, one of the most important committees of the board. Commissioner Thomas O'Donohue takes Mr. Collier's place on the Committee on Supplies, and resigns from the Committee on Studies and Textbooks to assume his new position. Commissioner Freifeld succeeds Mr. Collier on the Committee on Elementary Schools, and resigns from the Committee on Sites. Commissioner Backus is appointed to fill the vacancy on the special committee that is investigating the present methods of conducting examinations, created by the resignation of Mr. Field from the board.

The vacancies on the Committees on Sites and on Studies and Textbooks will probably be filled in the near future.

Browns in Divorce Suit.

Justice Davis in the Supreme Court has appointed Clifford W. Hartidge referee in an action for divorce brought by Elizabeth J. Brown against Walter W. Brown. An affidavit showing the service of the papers in the case set forth that they were served on Brown at the corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street on Dec. 15.

George Henry Massey who served the papers stated that Brown was pointed out to him one night by Brown's coachman, and that at the time of the service he was accompanied by Brown's stepdaughter, Grace Van Wormer.

Cotton Association Election.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—The Southern Cotton Association held its annual business meeting to-day. Harvie Jordan was re-elected President and Richard Cheatham was re-elected Secretary. H. H. Hiatt of Columbia, S. C., was elected Treasurer and George T. Jester of Corsicana, Texas, Vice President.

ACCUSER'S MEMORY FAILED.

But Smith, Charged with Taking Money for Appointments, Is Convicted.

The trial was begun in Special Sessions yesterday of James Smith, an insurance broker, of 1,354 Fulton Avenue, the Bronx, charged with receiving a gratuity for appointing another person to public office. Smith is alleged to be one of several men who for money promised appointments and promotions in the Police and Fire Departments. William Duke, the alleged partner of Smith in the business, was sentenced last year to six months in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $500.

The charge against Smith was accepting $1,000 from Frederick W. Oppe of 342 East Forty-third Street, a member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 6.

Oppe alleges he was to receive a rerating in the civil service list and a promotion from fireman to assistant foreman. He did not receive either.

When Oppe went on the witness stand yesterday his memory of the transaction had failed him entirely. He could recall no part of it. He could not or would not identify his signature to the affidavit sworn to before Magistrate Whitman. Every answer was

"I do not remember," or "I have forgotten."

H. C. Dailey, who is alleged to have witnessed the transaction, was also put on the stand, but he in turn could not remember what he had sworn to in his affidavit.

Smith's lawyer refused to put him on the stand, and the Justices rendered a decision of guilty. Smith was remanded to the Tombs, and will be sentenced on Wednesday.

Coler Chops Down Poles.

Borough President Bird S. Coler of Brooklyn, who is carrying on a war against telephone and telegraph poles in that borough, yesterday caused a number of poles in Bath Beach to be chopped down. Acting under orders from Mr. Coler, Charles Cassiday, head of the Bureau of Incumbrances, with a force of men removed thirty poles which, Mr. Coler said, had been erected without a permit and obstructed traffic.

FOOD. FOOD. FOOD.

LOST EYESIGHT

Through Coffee Drinking.

Some people question the statements that coffee hurts the delicate nerves of the body. Personal experience with thousands proves the general statement true, and physicians have records of great numbers of cases that add to the testimony.

The following is from the Rockford, Ill., Register-Gazette:

Dr. William Langhorst of Aurora has been treating one of the queerest cases of lost eyesight ever in history. The patient is O. A. Leach of Beach County, and in the last four months he has doctored with all of the specialists about the country and has at last returned home with the fact impressed on his mind that his case is incurable.

A portion of the optic nerve has been ruined, rendering his sight so limited that he is unable to see anything before him, but he can see plainly anything at the side of him. There have been but few cases of its kind before, and they have been caused by whiskey or tobacco. Leach has never used either, but has been a great coffee drinker, and the specialists have decided that the case has been caused by this. Leach stated himself that for several years he had drank three cups of coffee for breakfast, two at noon, and one at night. According to the records of the specialists of this country, this is the first case ever caused by the use of coffee.

The nerve is ruined beyond aid, and his case is incurable. The fact that makes the case a queer one is that the sight forward has been lost and the side sight has been retained. According to the doctor's statement, the young man will have to give up coffee or the rest of his sight will follow, and the entire nerve be ruined.—*Register-Gazette.*

Let it be remembered that the eyes may be attacked in one case, and the stomach in another, while in others it may be kidneys, heart, bowels, or general nervous prostration. The remedy is obvious and should be adopted before too late.

Quit coffee, if you show incipient disease.

It is easy if one can have well-boiled Postum Food Coffee to serve for the hot morning beverage. The withdrawal of the old kind of coffee that is doing the harm and the supply of the elements in the Postum which Nature uses to rebuild the broken-down nerve cells insures a quick return to the old joy of strength and health, and it's well worth while to be able again to "do things" and feel well. There's a reason for

POSTUM

THE CHILDREN ENJOY

Life out of doors and out of the games which they play and the enjoyment which they receive and the efforts which they make comes the greater part of that healthful development which is so essential to their happiness when grown. When a laxative is needed the remedy which is given to them to cleanse and sweeten and strengthen the internal organs on which it acts should be such as physicians would sanction, because its component parts are known to be wholesome and the remedy itself free from every objectionable quality. The one remedy which physicians and parents, well-informed, approve and recommend and which the little ones enjoy, because of its pleasant flavor, its gentle action and its beneficial effects, is—Syrup of Figs—and for the same reason it is the only laxative which should be used by fathers and mothers.

Syrup of Figs is the only remedy which acts gently, pleasantly and naturally without griping, irritating, or nauseating and which cleanses the system effectually, without producing that constipated habit which results from the use of the old-time cathartics and modern imitations, and against which the children should be so carefully guarded. If you would have them grow to manhood and womanhood, strong, healthy and happy, do not give them medicines, when medicines are not needed, and when nature needs assistance in the way of a laxative, give them only the simple, pleasant and gentle—Syrup of Figs.

Its quality is due not only to the excellence of the combination of the laxative principles of plants with pleasant aromatic syrups and juices, but also to our original method of manufacture and as you value the health of the little ones, do not accept any of the substitutes which unscrupulous dealers sometimes offer to increase their profits. Please to remember, the full name of the Company—CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.—is printed on the front of every package. In order to get its beneficial effects it is always necessary to buy the genuine only. For sale by all reliable druggists.

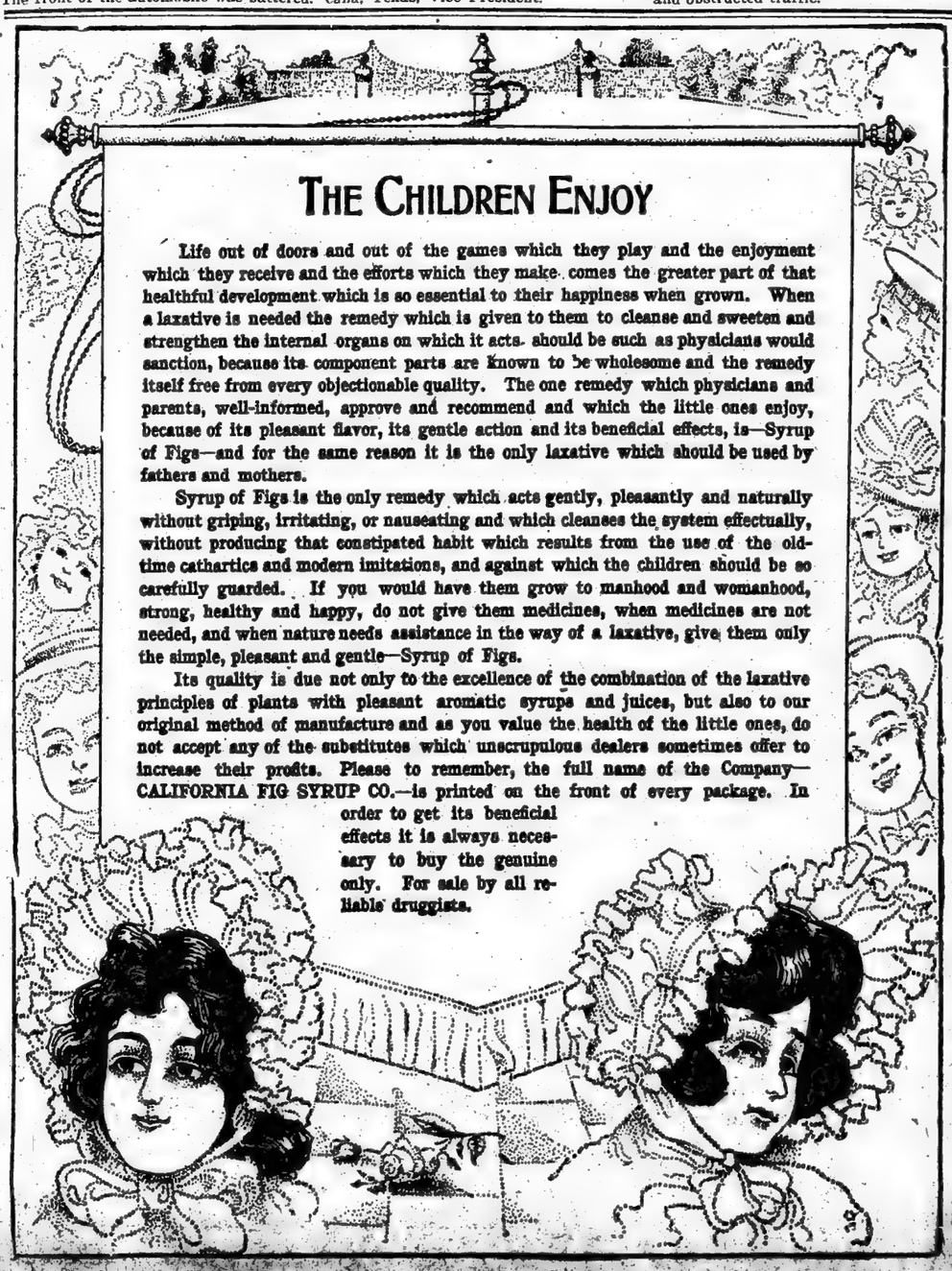

M'ADOO'S COMMITTEE LAUDS HIM AT DINNER

He Reviews His Work as Police Commissioner.

CALLS POLICE FORCE HONEST

Says Lid Is Down Tight, More Men Are Needed, and Snap Details Should Be Abolished.

Seventy-five prominent New Yorkers attended the dinner given at the Hotel St. Regis last night to ex-Police Commissioner McAdoo by David McClure, John D. Crimmins, Walter G. Oakman, George R. Dyer, and R. C. Smith, who were his advisory committee.

The dinner was served in the white and gold banquet hall, where the tables were arranged in a great circle around a bower of roses and palms. David McClure was toastmaster. The menu was very elaborate, and the card was in book form, with a portrait of the ex-Commissioner on the cover.

Mr. McClure, in an opening speech introducing Mr. McAdoo, said:

"Our necessarily intimate relations with the Commissioner and the higher officials of the department in the matter of promotions induced a knowledge of the condition of police affairs in general. We found this great department, the most powerful and carefully scrutinized of all the city departments, in a splendid condition, and a police force which we quickly learned to admire, and of which the people of this city may well be proud.

"It had a Chief whose stern honesty and sterling worth were everywhere acknowledged, whose exact sense of justice was marked, who made passage in and through our crowded streets safe and pleasant, and who impressed the public with the conviction that in Commissioner McAdoo there ruled at Headquarters an intelligent and cultivated gentleman, who had the experience and possessed the courage and force which the position required.

When Mr. McAdoo arose to speak, he was greeted with hearty cheers. He said in part:

MR. McADOO'S ADDRESS.

The whole police question in New York must be approached from a large public point of view. The public and newspaper attitude force on a policeman the question, is merit recognized? Are the public really appreciative of the best service possible, and do they discriminate between the good and the bad on the police force, or is it the universal opinion that all policemen are worthless, dishonest, and inefficient?

To drive out and punish the bad, to keep in and reward the good, that is the basis of a correct administration. To do this the Police Commissioner must be an able, a strong man, a conscientious and honest man; but even then he would fail unless you gave him the power.

With all its faults of mechanism, however, I am prepared to testify that, taken in its personnel throughout, the police force of New York has better material in it than any other similar organization either in Europe or America.

Take the man on the street, say on the traffic—a faithful man who in Summer and Winter, in the cruel vicissitudes of our climate, has grown gray saving life and limb. He has scarcely become acquainted with the policy and aims of one administration before it is shifted for another.

Take the Captain of a precinct, who in dealing with vice lives in a storm centre of rumors that men higher up or men lower down or men in the middle will change the policy with reference to the enforcement of the law or that this branch of his work is to be undertaken by others. Under these conditions you cannot expect the best police service. The police are just what the people make them.

Halos Don't Fit Helmets.

If a large body of the people do not want the laws enforced you cannot expect the police to rise to a higher moral standard than the community. If the tone of the commercial and business world at the top does not stand for sound morals and high honor, you surely are not going to the station houses to look for higher standards there. If men in their walks of life are at times unfaithful to their duty, why do you demand wings on the police force. Halos do not fit helmets, and a stout policeman is a poor flyer.

I assert that there are no defects in the police system which cannot be cured. I believe that it should be in part reorganized by law. The police force ought to be dependent on no auxiliary, either private or public. Of course, you cannot get rid of the personal equation in the headship, but a good machine, well tried out and not interfered with improperly by people with a "pull" or by private interests, or by undue exploiting for sensational purposes, would almost work of itself.

Look at the work done by the Traffic Squad. What has been done in that respect can be done with all branches of the police work if the public will only hold up the hands of the Police Commissioner and he himself is courageous and brave enough to fight the opposing interests, personal or private.

There ought to be absolute harmony and unity of action between the District Attorney, the courts, and the Police Department. They are all the officers of the law, and the servants of the people engaged in a common cause. When united they are invincible; when they are divided crime thrives. The number of men on the force at this time is not equal to the wants of the city. It should be increased from one thousand to fifteen hundred men.

The department should be relieved by law from a great number of details to the courts, boiler, and license squads, and other places. Wherever a civilian can perform the work of a uniformed man he should have the place. A policeman is lost driving a wagon or watching boilers or giving out licenses and many other things.

I want to touch briefly for a moment on that part of the work of the department through which I had the honor of meeting and becoming friends with you, and to know and appreciate the great public service you have rendered. Appointments and promotions on the police force hung like a huge scandal over the whole establishment and had done so for years. If George Washington or Mr. Roosevelt had alone made these promotions sinister influences would have been hinted at.

It therefore came to me that the public and the police must be convinced by such an absolutely fair and impartial demonstration that promotions were made on merit alone, and that the way to this was, if possible, to get the services of citizens so eminent, so disinterested, and so highly qualified in all respects to assist the Commissioner in the task. That I was more than fortunate in these selections, those of you who are not of the committee will, I am sure, earnestly and heartily concede.

The suggestion of this method did not at first receive the concurrence of a single person connected with the police or City Government. It was called an abdication of the powers of the Police Commissioner and an attempt to evade his responsibilities. As against this, go among the officers and men themselves and ask them what they now think of it. Now, this thing means a great deal more than just to say that so many men were promoted by absolutely and unqualifiedly fair ways and under proper and intelligent tests without money and without price.

It means a restoration of the moral health of the whole police force, and any attempt to go back to the old ways and old subterranean methods will encounter the antagonism of those who for the first time have seen what it is to walk in clean paths and breathe pure air and stand upright, beholden to no man or organization, but resting securely on honest service and efficient official conduct. I believe the committee idea was a most excellent one.

Attorney General Julius M. Mayer, ex-Judge Herrick, H. H. Vreeland, Arthur Brisbane, John S. Wise, and J. Edward Simmons spoke highly of Mr. McAdoo's services to the city. Col. George Harvey sounded a note of dissent.

Col. Harvey Disagrees.

"I do not follow some of these utterances about Mr. McAdoo," said he. "He resigned first because he wanted to, and next because he had to. I believe the present Mayor of New York is honest. His condition seems to me to resemble that of an hour glass. It came to a point where all the sand in one lobe of the hour glass had run out and there was no more sand left in one side. It then came to a point where he had to please either an organization or the public, and he chose to do what was right for the public.

"I disagree also with the sentiments expressed by the Chairman of the evening and others concerning the credit attached to Mr. McAdoo for his honesty. I think it the last thing in the world that a public official ought to concern himself with—his honesty. We ought to accept that as a matter of course. I have known Mr. McAdoo as long as any one at this banquet board, and he has done nothing more than I expected of him.

Those who attended the dinner were Walter G. Oakman, Charles H. Allen, Isidor Straus, William G. McAdoo, Isaac N. Seligman, H. H. Vreeland, J. Edward Simmons, Robert C. Ogden, Stephen O'Brien, James Speyer, J. B. Cobb, A. Brisbane, E. W. Hatch, Frank H. Platt, Henry Lubeck, William Murray, D Cady Herrick, Clay M. Greene, August Belmont, Jacob H. Schiff, F. G. Bourne, Col. George R. Dyer, Justice Gildersleeve, Walter S. Johnston, George T. Wilson, Thomas J. Hayward, John Burke, Morris K. Jesup, J. P. Caddagan, James J. Martin, M. J. Drummond, Justice Fitzgerald, Attorney General Mayer, Gen. George M. Smith, John A. Sleicher, John I. Waterbury, Justice Keogh, Edward Lauterbach, Cornelius Vanderbilt, H. R. Winthrop, J. D. Redding, Grant Stewart, Francis L. Hine, Justice Clark, John D. Crimmins, R. A. C. Smith, William A. Nash, Justice Davis, John S. Wise, J. B. McDonald, Col. D. Appleton, Col. George Harvey, H. K. S. Williams, Justice Laughlin, C. M. Lincoln, Edgar J. Levey, Justice Fitzgerald, A. N. Brady, John Peirce, Chauncey S. Truax, Justice Russell, William A. Marburg, Frederick B. Jennings, E. C. Converse, Frank Unger, John F. Carroll, Melville E. Stone, and James Stillman.

HONOR JUSTICE O'BRIEN.

Fordham Alumni Give Him a Silver Pitcher at College Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Fordham University Alumni Association took place at Delmonico's last night with about 200 members of the association present. Seated at the guests' table with Francis O'Neill, the toastmaster, were F. J. Daly, J. R. Van Wormer, President Collins of the university, Archbishop Farley, Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, Corporation Counsel Delany, the Rev. J. P. Chidwick, Chaplain of the battleship Maine when she was sunk in Havana Harbor, and Louis F. Haffen, President of the Borough of the Bronx. Others present included T. E. Crimmins, Recorder Goff, M. J. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral; Mgr. Mooney T. M. Mulvy, Gen. James R. O'Beirne, E. A. Philbin, and John Whalen.

A solid silver pitcher, suitably inscribed, was presented to Justice O'Brien, who is a graduate of the class of '72.

The toast, "The University," was responded to by President Collins. "The Law, It Honored Us; May We Honor It," was the subject of Corporation Counsel Delany's remarks. Thomas A. Daly of the class of '91 spoke on "Athletics."

The hit of the evening was the address of the Rev. William J. McGurk of the class of '82, who was assigned to the toast, "The Churchman's Reverie."

HOPKINS TRIED FOR MURDER.

Wife Slayer Told Witness the Lord Had Befriended Him.

Denton H. Hopkins was placed on trial yesterday before Judge Aspinall of the Kings County Court on a charge of having murdered his wife on Oct. 7 last, when they had a pistol duel. He pleaded self-defense.

Miss Marie Brundidge of 76 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, said Hopkins told her that Mrs. Hopkins had put poison in his food. He also told her that he had shot the eye out of a burglar in Newburg and had "escaped punishment because the Lord had appeared before him and helped him out of his trouble." She also said that Hopkins had told her that "the Lord had told him that He had directed that he should put the dust of the street upon his feet and he would be as strong as Goliath."

Policeman Morse of the Classon Avenue Station testified that Mrs. Hopkins had in his hearing threatened to shoot her husband if he touched her.

MAY COST THE CITY DEAR.

Many Suits Now Hang on a Painter's Rate of Wage Case.

Under the amended act of the Legislature known as the prevailing rate of wages law, James J. Carey, a painter employed in the Fire Department, alleges that he is entitled to back pay amounting to $175. Carey has brought suit in the Supreme Court to recover this amount from the city, and if he succeeds the City of New York may be compelled to settle thousands of other mechanics' claims.

Carey's counsel asked the court for permission to amend his complaint, the Court of Appeals having held that the prevailing rate of wages law was constitutional. On Carey's application Justice Blanchard reserved decision.

McGowan Acts as Mayor.

President McGowan of the Board of Aldermen was Acting Mayor of the city yesterday for the first time. Mayor McClellan did not return from Princeton, where he went on Friday last. Mayor McGowan looked dignified and received visitors, but there was nothing of an official nature for him to look after.

OIL CASE BRIEFS NOW WITH THE COURT

Hadley Denies Questions Are Pending in Missouri.

CONTENTION OF THE COMPANY

Question Not Ownership of Stock but of Illegal Combination, Attorney Says.

Herbert S. Hadley, Attorney General of Missouri, through his New York attorney, Henry Wollman, filed with Justice Gildersleeve in the Supreme Court yesterday a brief in the proceedings brought to make Henry H. Rogers answer certain questions asked him in the Standard Oil inquiry.

The brief denies the contention by the attorneys for the Standard Oil Company that these questions are now pending before the Supreme Court of Missouri. It says:

"In the argument of the question submitted to the Supreme Court for decision in the different briefs filed by the attorneys at the time the case was argued, no contention was made that the question of the immateriality of evidence tending to show a common stock ownership of a controlling interest in the stock of these three companies was before that court for decision In the argument of Frank Hagerman, who made the opening argument for the respondents, not a word was said upon this question.

"In the argument of the Attorney General and his assistant no such question was discussed, for the reason that no such contention had been made up to that time by the attorneys for the respondent." The printed record of the case as conducted before the Missouri Supreme Court was filed in evidence.

Lawyer Hagerman for the Standard submitted a brief declaring that Mr. Rogers answered all of the questions asked him excepting those relating to the ownership of stock in the responding corporations and the conduct of the business of the companies outside the State of Missouri.

Mr. Hagerman contended that the question at issue was not the ownership of the stock, but whether the three large companies had entered into an illegal combination to do the things alleged, and that the three companies had agreed to divide the territory among themselves for the purposes of selling and fixing the price of petroleum.

In conclusion Mr. Hagerman says:

"There is no excuse for the attempt to go into this question in those depositions from a legal standpoint, and it is an afterthought of the Attorney General to claim that the question was never argued before the Supreme Court. If this testimony is wholly immaterial he has no right to the production of the books or the name of the stockholders, nor to feed his curiosity and his herd of newspaper reporters."

Decision was reserved.

STOOD ON LADDER, DEAD.

Consolidated Employe Asphyxiated While Putting in a Gas Meter.

Standing on a ladder and with his face and head in a small compartment as if at work, Charles Brady, 36 years old, of 1,764 Webster Avenue, was found dead yesterday at 90 Washington Street, from gas asphyxiation. According to the police of the Church Street Station he had probably been dead thirty-six hours. Brady was employed by the Consolidated Gas Company and was sent to the fifth floor of the building where he was found, at 1 o'clock Saturday, to put in a gas meter. The apartment was to be occupied by a tenant in a few days.

He was seen to go into the building by the elevator man, Bach, before 8 o'clock Saturday. He told the latter he was sent to place a meter in a compartment near the ceiling in the unoccupied office. Bach showed where the compartment was, and then left the place, telling Brady to put the catch on the door when he got through work. This was the last seen of Brady alive.

Brady's wife called the gas company yesterday morning on the telephone and anxiously inquired where her husband was, as he had not been home for two days. At that time they did not know of his death, and were at a loss to explain his absence. Later, when informed of the accident by the police, they told Mrs. Brady.

N. Y. CENTRAL A SQUATTER?

Corporation Counsel Hears That It Has Only Such Rights on 11th Avenue.

Corporation Counsel Delany has begun an investigation into the rights of the New York Central Railroad to maintain freight tracks on Eleventh Avenue. It has been charged that the road has no right to use the thoroughfare; that it is simply a squatter, and that Borough President Ahearn has ample power to order the tearing up of the tracks on Eleventh Avenue, Tenth Avenue, West Street, Canal Street, and Hudson Street and to have the work done by his department if the road refuses to act.

According to information laid before the Corporation Counsel, the franchise of the company to operate the tracks expired nine years ago and never has been renewed. It also is charged that the title to the franchise never was clear during its entire existence.

There will be a mass meeting on Friday night, of those interested in the movement to remove the tracks, in Public School No. 51, at 523 West Forty-fourth Street. The Rev. Father Chidwick, Senator Saxe, and George W. Alger will speak.

Hadley Grateful to New Yorkers.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 15.—Attorney General Hadley arrived from New York last night, and after a brief stay left for Jefferson City. He said: "The New York people showed me every consideration, and I am grateful."

Greene-Gaynor Arguments.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 15.—In the Federal Court, in the Greene and Gaynor case, to-day's session was taken up by argument upon the defense's demurrers to indictments. The arguments had not ended at adjournment.

GLOBE'S FREE Bridge Whist TOURNAMENT.

Under the direction of the American Bridge Authority,

R. F. FOSTER,

Begins To-Day, Jan. 16

In order to stimulate further the great interest aroused by the articles on bridge published in The Globe, and to satisfy a growing demand by bridge devotees for a competitive test of their ability at the game, The Globe will hold a ten weeks' Open Bridge Tournament, beginning Tuesday, Jan. 16, and ending Tuesday, March 20, in which all persons who are players of the game are invited to take part.

Prizes will be given to the competitors ranking highest in the solutions of the problems submitted. The first prize will be a mahogany card table, with bridge box, cards, scoring blanks, flogger, and everything complete, together with a morocco bound copy of the latest and most complete work on the game, containing the newly revised code of laws, "The Bridge Player's Handbook." A morocco bound copy of this work will also be given to the twelve competitors ranking next to the winner of the first prize in the number of points scored.

CONDITIONS OF TOURNAMENT.

The conditions of the tournament will be as follows: On Tuesday of each week a diagram will be published, showing the distribution of the fifty-two cards among the four players, thus:

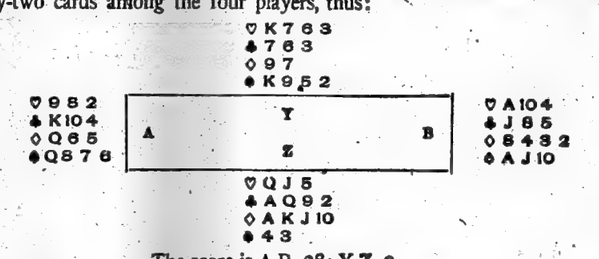

The score is A-B, 28; Y-Z, 0.

Z is the dealer, Y is his partner, the dummy, and A-B are the adversaries, A always leading for the first trick.

The problem is to give the correct declaration; to state if there is any doubling, and, if so, by which adversary; to give the number of tricks won by the dealer's side; and to give the cards led in each of the thirteen tricks.

All answers must be sent in the general form of the coupon, printed every day in The Globe during the ten weeks that the tournament lasts, but need not be on coupons cut from the paper. The solutions must be sent to the office of The Globe, 7 Dey street, New York City within two weeks from the date of publication, the envelope being plainly marked "Bridge Tournament."

Competitors must sign their proper names, or their initials, or an assumed name, or a motto, but the same designation must be used throughout the tournament, and only one solution should be sent in under the same name, for the same problem.

No notice will be taken of requests to amend solutions already sent in. If two solutions are sent in under the same name, for the same problem, only the first to arrive will be considered.

The tournament will be decided by points, 220 being the maximum possible for the ten problems, of which 22 can be scored on each problem, as follows: 3 points for the right call by the right player, Z or Y; 3 for the double, redouble, or no double, correctly stated; 3 for the number of tricks won by the dealer's side, and 1 point each for the cards led to each trick, if given in their proper order.

The umpire of the tournament will be R. F. Foster, the American authority on bridge whist, whose decision on all matters will be final. The result of the tournament, and the names of the winners and of those making the best twenty scores, will be published as soon after the close of the tournament as the compiling of the coupons will permit.

DON'T FAIL TO ENTER.

For further details read

The Globe AND Commercial Advertiser. NEW YORK'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

To-night, January 16.

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS. | ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

Last Days of Exhibition

Sale Begins To-morrow (Wednesday) at 2:30

American Art Galleries

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.

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and the extensive collection of beautiful Antique Chinese Porcelains, superb Lacquers, Cloisonne Enamels, remarkably fine Antique Chinese and Japanese Bronzes, Swords, Ivory Carvings, extraordinary Japanese Metal Work, European Objects of Art, sumptuous Antique Chinese and Japanese Costumes and Palace Hangings, Antique Chinese Carpets and Rugs, Art Furniture and miscellaneous objects

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At the American Art Galleries

On the afternoons of To-morrow, January 17th, January 27th inclusive (Sunday excepted), at 2:30 o'clock, and evenings of January 22d and 23d at 8 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICE

In order to accommodate prospective buyers, admission to the above sales will be by CARD. These cards, which may be had FREE of the managers, will be limited to the seating capacity of MENDELSSOHN HALL and the salesroom of the AMERICAN ART GALLERIES.

The Sale Will Be Conducted by Thomas E. Kirby of

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January Discount Sale FINE LINENS Grande Maison de Blanc

The Annual Discount Sale at the Grande Maison de Blanc is the one occasion during the year when the distinctive linens and fine specialties made and imported by this house alone may be bought under price.

Our special weekly offerings of particular articles at surprisingly large discounts have proved decidedly interesting. This week we place on sale all the exquisite productions of the Grande Maison de Blanc in Lace Dinner Cloths, Centrepieces and Doylies.

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This season's stock of lace dinner cloths is the rarest and most complete ever offered. They comprise combinations of Filet, Bruge, Antique and Venetian laces and cut work. No cloths made to order could be more ingeniously designed or more beautifully executed.

A particularly large assortment in oblong cloths to seat 12 persons.

We cordially invite inspection of this collection.

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To Automobilists

There is an article in the January number of

Munsey's Magazine

entitled "THE AUTOMOBILE IN AMERICA," which is worth your reading. It is not a mere perfunctory rehash. It says something and means something. The January Munsey is still on sale at all newsdealers'.

The DECEMBER MUNSEY contained an article on "WHAT THE AUTOMOBILE HAS DONE FOR FRANCE." If you have not read it, do so. You cannot afford to miss it. Your newsdealer can get you the December Munsey or you can get it from the publishers.

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EMPLOYERS RETALIATE ON PRINTERS' UNION

Bowery Idlers, Posing as Printers, Hired to Quit Jobs.

HAD FUN AND FREE RIDES

Typothetae Announce Significant Desertions from Strikers' Ranks—60 Per Cent. of Places Filled.

The secessions from the Typothetae looked for by President McCormick of Typographical Union No. 6 did not materalize yesterday, and he reported that the situation was unchanged.

The Typothetae having been cajoled last week into giving a Chicago hod-carrier free transportation to this city on the supposition that he was a printer out of work, got even with the union yesterday. Several Bowery idlers, who had never seen the inside of a printing office, were taken by the Typothetae agents openly into the office of a member of the Typothetae as "ringers" to attract strike pickets.

As soon as the men came out they were surrounded by strike pickets, who, thinking they were real strike breakers, made all sorts of offers to them. They offered to give them free rides to Baltimore or Chicago. Some of them accepted.

The Typothetae issued a statement yesterday which said:

The most significant development to-day in so far as the Typothetae is concerned was the return of a number of union men to one of the largest Typothetae firms. These men have given up their membership in the union and have accepted the Typothetae conditions. This fact, together with the arrival of a number of competent men, has added to the confidence of the employers, and in their opinion the prospect to-night is more satisfactory than at any stage since the strike began.

The number of new men at work in the open shops is 60 per cent. of the total number that walked out, a distinct gain over last week.

Thomas Humphrey of 368 Canal Street, a member of the Typothetae, reported that his compositors struck because he would not resign from the Typothetae. He said they told him they were willing to work nine hours a day if he deserted the Typothetae.

It was announced by the Typothetae later that papers had been filed by the officers in the Supreme Court in a suit for libel against the editor of a labor organ devoted to the printing trade on behalf of H. Kanigsberg, Edgar D. Stewart, Oscar N. Wells, and V. Covington, as plaintiffs. The four men are employes of the Isaac H. Blanchard Company, and, while in its employ resigned from the union. They ask for $10,000 damages each because the labor organ referred to, on Jan. 8 printed their names, with others, it is alleged, in a list headed "Roll of Dishonor." The Typothetae is represented in the case by Smith & Bowman of 38 Park Row.

President McCormick of Typographical Union No. 6 said the union had nothing to do with the publication of the paper and was not responsible for anything it said. He denied that there had been any desertions from the union ranks.

IRON MEN DONE WITH UNION.

Employers Won't Recognize It, They Say—Blame Strike Violence.

As a result of the strikes of the housesmiths and the acts of violence with which the strikers are charged, the Allied Iron Trades' Association has decided that it will never again recognize a union of housesmiths. The Strike Committee met yesterday, and at the end of the meeting Charles L. Eidlitz, speaking on its behalf, said:

"The Housesmiths' Union is down and out. Never again can a union in the trade be recognized. The open shop principle will be the only principle that will prevail as far as the housesmiths are concerned. All the other unions will be recognized under the arbitration agreement, but the Housesmiths' Union is a dead issue."

Mr. Eidlitz then predicted that the National union, as well as the local union, would soon go to pieces. The committee reported that the local union was going to pieces. About 100 housesmiths deserted it yesterday morning, he said, and went to work individually as strike breakers, after receiving cards from the labor bureau of the Allied Iron Trades' Association, at 7 East Fourteenth Street. In all, he declared, 400 housesmiths had left the union and were working as strike breakers.

Secretary T. F. Farrell of the Housesmiths' Union said last night:

"There is no proof that our organization now or at any time approved or sanctioned any violence. Mr. Eidlitz is not an employing iron worker himself, and we have investigated every charge. The union cannot be held responsible for the acts of individuals, whether they are members of the union or not."

Chairman Adams of the Committee on Buildings of the Board of Education said yesterday that he intended to hold a meeting this week for the purpose of trying to effect an agreement with the structural iron workers who are striking, in order that the work on various schools in the course of construction may not be unnecessarily delayed.

"I shall hold this meeting, but I hope for very little success," said Mr. Adams. "For the last six years I have done the very same thing, and have never succeeded in coming to a satisfactory agreement."

6 MONTHS FOR COURT FIGHT.

"Cherry Hill Gang" Depleted by Magistrate Cornell—His Crime Views.

After first abusing a policeman and then resisting arrest in the reception room of the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, two members of the "Cherry Hill Gang" were taken before Magistrate Cornell and sentenced to six months each on the Island.

"They have the appearance of desperadoes and acted as such," said the Magistrate, "and the police tell me that both have criminal records. The task that should be first with the police in this city to-day is not a question of poolrooms, gambling, and the like, but how to get rid of pickpockets, 'yeggs,' and 'strong-arm' men, who come here from all parts of the country and prey upon residents of this city. I think the Legislature should empower the City Magistrates to deal with this class of cases."

The men who caused the disturbance were George Downes of 343 Broome Street and George Carroll of 128 Madison Street. They went to court to visit a prisoner, and when they saw Policeman Brosnan of the Tenderloin Station they abused him roundly. He attempted to arrest them, and in a moment all three were rolling about the floor. Half a dozen policemen went to Brosnan's assistance, but the men continued to fight until they were dragged into the court room.

BRONX "GHOST" CAPTURED.

Police Arrest Woman Who, They Say, Is Insane.

Miss Mary Collins, 46 years old, was taken into custody by the police of the Morrisania Station last night, and later was sent to Harlem Hospital in an ambulance with Dr. Glanz, who declares that the woman is insane. Her arrest was the result of definite information laid with the police that Miss Collins is the "ghost" who has been alarming the neighborhood of Grant Avenue and 163d Street in the last ten days.

The first appearance of the alleged ghost was a week ago last Friday when a white figure was seen climbing a fire escape and swinging on a clothes line. Since then many families have left the neighborhood on account of the terror of children who, along with adults, saw the "ghost" on several occasions running over roofs and perilously descending fire escapes.

Delightful Cure for Rheumatism.
The U. S. Government says the Hot Springs of Arkansas will cure Rheumatism and a score more of human ills. An ideal Winter resort. Write Bureau of Information, Hot Springs, Ark., for literature. "The Iron Mountain Route, 335 Broadway, or Rock Island Route, 461 Broadway, New York City."—Adv.

HELD ASTOR'S CHINESE HOSTS

Plea That They Had to Return His Call Didn't Help Them.

Twelve Chinamen were before Magistrate Mayo, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday as the result of a Pell Street raid on Sunday night. Lawyer Daniel O'Reilly, in asking for their discharge, said:

"These men were the hosts on Friday evening last of Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who made a trip through Chinatown. According to Chinese etiquette they must return the call to-day, and if they are prevented from doing so by reason of being detained in jail they will grieve over it for the rest of their lives."

O'Reilly grinned engagingly as he concluded.

Magistrate Mayo discharged seven of the Chinese and held the other five in $300 bail each on the charge of running an opium joint.

"I must now hurry," said Lawyer O'Reilly, "to get bail for these men, so that they can pay their respects to the Astors this afternoon."

On Jung, another Chinaman, who had been arrested on the charge of having policy slips in his possession, was discharged. Three slips of paper bearing Chinese characters were offered as evidence by the police:

"Those are not policy slips," said Lawyer Simpson, who appeared for Jung. "One is an order for a box of tea, the second calls for a pound of pork chops, while the third is a Sunday school lesson."

"Discharged," said Magistrate Mayo.

MAGISTRATE WAHLE SUED.

Lawyer Brown Wants $25,000 for 15 or 20 Minutes' "Imprisonment."

Alleging that Magistrate Charles G. F. Wahle placed him in the custody of a policeman for fifteen or twenty minutes, Max Brown, a lawyer, who appeared in court as attorney for a man who had a complaint to make, has begun a suit against the Magistrate for $25,000 damages for false imprisonment.

Lawyer Brown says he went to the court with a client who was anxious to make a complaint of larceny against a man he charged with stealing sixty-one coats, and that when the Magistrate refused to accept the complaint, he, Brown, called Magistrate Wahle's attention to the law governing the case, whereupon the Magistrate ordered him not to leave the courtroom and directed a policeman to take charge of him.

Yesterday in the Supreme Court Lawyer Brown asked for a writ of mandamus to compel Magistrate Wahle to accept service of the complaint in the damage suit, but Justice Blanchard reserved decision.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Ambach, M., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; D. Ambach, woolens; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.
Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; T. E. Mays, shoes; 350 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; A. F. Ellis, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.
Alshuler, D. D., & Co., Racine, Wis.; A. Alshuler, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; T. P. Watson, hosiery and gloves; D. D. Beveridge, dry goods; 2 Walker Street.
Adam, J. N., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Barnes, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.
Burns, W. H., & Co., Worcester, Mass.; W. H. Burns, dry goods; R. B. Burns, dry goods; Hotel Braztell.
Block, D., Cloak Company, Cleveland, Ohio; S. Grossman, cloaks; Hoffman House.
Brandies, J. L., & Son, Omaha, Neb.; T. D. Ettinger, clothing; 683 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Bearse, Murphy & Co., Portland, Oregon; J. T. Murphy, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. S. Marsden, furnishing goods, hosiery, and gloves; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.
Bailey Company, Cleveland, Ohio; B. A. Sponye, boys' clothing; H. R. Tyroler, cloaks, suits, and waists; L. Black, dry goods; 24 Washington Place; Hotel Spalding.
Bush & Bull Company, Williamsport, Penn.; A. F. Young, cloaks and notions; Grand Hotel.
Beall-Livingstone Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. L. B. Livingstone, ladies' wear; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Burnham-Hanna-Munger Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Thomas, manufacturing department; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Baack & Baack, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Baack, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Bacon, J., & Sons, Louisville, Ky.; G. L. Hubbard, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street.
Cottrell & Leonard, Albany, N. Y.; J. Leonard, hats; Hotel Breslin.
Copper City Commercial Company, Anaconda, Mont.; D. R. McRae, carpets; 621 Broadway; Hotel York.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; T. H. Sampson, furnishing goods; A. J. Ferguson, house furnishing goods; J. W. Cole, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss M. O'Connell, ladies' wear; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Woodward.
Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Cohen, trimmings; Miss Joyce, laces; Miss Casker, fancy goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Clawson & Wilson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Howling, notions and laces; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Christensen, Mendenhall & Graham, Duluth, Minn.; H. Christensen, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Lew, shoes; Mr. Broglie, upholstery goods; 115 Worth Street.
Clinton, Close & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. B. Clinton, dry goods; E. H. Close, furnishing goods; A. R. Swartz, cloaks; Holland House.
Cartwright & Headington, Portland, Ind.; E. W. Headington, dry goods; E. W. Hover, fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Carter Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; E. B. Clark, laces, white goods, and ribbons, and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.
Daniels & Fisher Stores Company, Denver, Col.; J. A. Porter, cloaks, suits, and waists; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Breslin.
Doody, W. A., Company, Macon, Ga.; J. T. Redding, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Dreyfuss, B., & Son Company, Natchez, Miss.; A. F. Dreyfuss, notions; Hotel Marlborough.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; R. A. Toomey, silks and dress goods; 2 Walker Street.
Daniels & Fisher Stores Company, Denver, Col.; F. D. Hutchings, upholstery goods; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Algonquin.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. E. Stewart, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Spalding.
Dev Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; E. F. Walsh, furnishing goods; G. E. Bates, housefurnishing goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Navarre.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; M. Duff, fancy goods; Mr. Hogan, crockery; 2 Walker Street.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; G. Pierce, shoes; 2 Walker Street.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel; H. Eisenberg, notions and laces; Miss A. Reid, fancy goods; Hotel Earlington.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. H. Bennetheim, waists and wash goods; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Edson, Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; F. S. Munger, prints; L. Brassie, dry goods; 51 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; R. Goldman, linings; G. A. Beard, trimmings and dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; W. L. Noble, notions; 75 Spring Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Einstein Dry Goods Company, Harrisburg, Penn.; E. V. Einstein, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
"Filenes," Boston, Mass.; Miss K. Cookley, wrappers; Hotel Breslin.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. F. Moloney, millinery and ladies' and infants' wear; W. L. Berry, carpets; F. L. Sturtevant, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.
Fordyce, George L., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; T. S. Roller, laces, ribbons, and jewelry; 75 Spring Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. H. Morton, clothing; Mrs. A. H. Morton, infants' wear, corsets, and muslin underwear; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. G. Horwood, sporting goods; 104 Worth Street.
Fletcher, H. F., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; H. F. Fletcher, cloaks and suits; Hotel Seville.
Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Euckley, dress goods; 356 Broadway; Hotel Wolcott.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; J. M. Goldenberg, cloaks, suits, and waists; Grand Hotel.
Hoosier Manufacturing Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.; J. P. Evans, overalls; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. M. Taylor, house furnishing goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Spalding.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. S. Hutzler, laces; Miss A. Wells, neckwear; Grand Hotel.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. E. Vetter, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Hunter, A. H. T., Utica, N. Y.; C. A. Vencie, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Keeley Company, Atlanta, Ga.; H. T. Croft, upholstery goods and carpets; 530 Broadway; Hotel Bostell.
Kohn Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. Kohn, hosiery and underwear; 38 Thomas Street; Hoffman House.
Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; D. C. MacInnes, domestics; 320 Church Street; Hotel Normandie.
Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; W. C. Drummond, dry goods; Miss N. Bonfield, laces; Miss A. Rogers, ladies' wear; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Levi, J., Buffalo, N. Y.; furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Meng & Shaefer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mr. Meng, hats; Mr. Shaefer, hats; Victoria Hotel.
Marks, J. S., Rochester, N. Y.; woolens; Victoria Hotel.
Moses, L., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; J. E. Moses, cloths; Hoffman House.
Maxwell-McClure Notion Company, Kansas City, Mo.; R. M. Maxwell, hosiery, notions, and laces; 258 Church Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Mandell Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Miss G. Moreland, ladies' and infants' wear; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.
Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; Miss R. Deegan, ladies' and infants' wear; 320 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
May Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. P. Grant, carpets; J. H. Hill, dry goods; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Cumberland.
Miller & Peck Company, Waterbury, Conn.; H. S. Peck, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
McGrath, E., & Co., Providence, R. I.; E. McGrath, cloaks and suits; W. V. Brown, cloaks; Hotel Normandie.
"Maison Blanche," New Orleans, La.; A. J. Schwartz, dry goods; S. S. Mann, fancy goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Vendome.
Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; J. B. Sheridan, toys and trunks; 320 Church Street.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. D. Robertson, ladies' and infants' wear; G. F. Moran, linings; 57 White Street; Hotel Seville.
Mabley & Carew Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. G. Carew, ladies' furnishing goods; Hotel Wolcott.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. H. Groot, fancy goods; 320 Church Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Nathan, M., & Brother, Johnstown, Penn.; M. Nathan, linens; F. B. Clark, dry goods; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Old Dominion Pants Company, Richmond, Va.; I. Cohen, pants; Hotel York.
Palace Department Store, Spokane, Washington; J. Hendry, cloaks, suits, and waists; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Panton & White Company, Duluth, Minn.; D. T. MacDonald, ladies' and infants' wear; Cambridge Court Hotel.
Pidgeon, C. T., Millinery Company, Fort Wayne, Ind., W. E. Woolfolding, millinery; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; V. H. Judd, housefurnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.
People's Store Company, Tacoma, Washington; Mrs. E. C. Egbert, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street.
Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. W. Loomis, prints and linings; J. F. Burney, notions, laces, and jewelry; Hotel Wolcott.
Rosenbaum Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. Solomon, clothing; Hoffman House.
Robinson, J. M., Norton Company, Louisville, Ky.; A. G. Robinson, clothing; 11 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Rines Brothers Company, Portland, Me.; F. W. Coolidge, notions, cloaks, and suits; Hotel Navarre.
Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. W. Toles, carpets and upholstery goods; 43 Leonard Street.
Rothschild, B., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; B. Rothschild, clothing; Hotel Spalding.
Rausch & Brother, Lebanon, Penn.; A. E. Rausch, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Rich & Schwartz, Nashville, Tenn.; J. Rich, dry goods; L. Schwartz, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Smith, M. E. & Co., Omaha, Neb.; M. W. Rayley, hosiery, gloves, laces, and ribbons; 320 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.
Siegel, F., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; S. Siegel, cloaks; 65 Wooster Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; C. E. Parsons, pictures; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Earlington.
Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; A. Winkler, waists and skirts; 487 Broadway; Hotel York.
Schwarzenbach, G., & Son, Cumberland, Md.; J. Schwarzenbach, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Strouss & Sonush Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. M. De Honey, millinery; 637 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.
Steifel, Strouse & Connor, Rochester, N. Y.; S. L. Steifel, clothing; Hotel Wellington.
Swafford Brothers Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; R. T. Swafford, woolens and dress goods; J. H. Powell, manufacturing department; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Woodward.
Smith-McCord-Townsend Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; William Heswood, dry goods; Mr. Posbie, dress goods; 73 Leonard Street.
Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. B. Williams, hosiery and underwear; 51 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.
Sisson Brothers & Weldon Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; Miss D. A. Finley, white goods; Hotel Mariborough.
Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; T. E. Covington, upholstery goods; J. E. Cavanagh, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Shannon & Sokup, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. B. Sokup, hats; Hotel Navarre.
Sweeney Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. Hinter, domestics; 320 Church Street; Hotel Normandie.
Steeley, J. G., & Co., Dayton, Ohio; J. G. Steeley, millinery; Hotel York.
Stricker, Beltman & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. C. Stricker, cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.
Sweeney & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. A. Fore, hosiery and umbrellas; 320 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Sweeney Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. L. Lee, laces and ribbons; 320 Church Street.
Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Scott, groceries; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Wolcott.
Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss F. E. Thompson, corsets, ladies' and infants' wear; 874 Broadway; Hotel Wolcott.
Smith, Bridgman & Co., Flint, Mich.; C. T. Bridgman, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Updegraff, G., & Son, Hagerstown, Md.; G. F. Updegraff, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.
Tootle, Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; T. J. Beaumont, dress goods and silks; W. O. Williams, dry goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. T. Kedelle, dress goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Taylor, J., & Co., Allentown, Penn.; T. J. Bates, cloaks, suits, and waists; St. Denis Hotel.
Wyler, Ackerland & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. E. Wyler, cloths; A. L. Wyler, cloaks; Hotel Spalding.
Whitner, C. K., & Co., Reading, Penn.; G. M. Britton, dry goods; 493 Broadway; Grand Hotel.
Weiskopf & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. Hengesch, millinery; Hotel Normandie.
Wallenstein & Cohn Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan.; H. Wallenstein, furnishing goods; 274 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
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You can buy a $20 PADDOCK OVERCOAT now for $13

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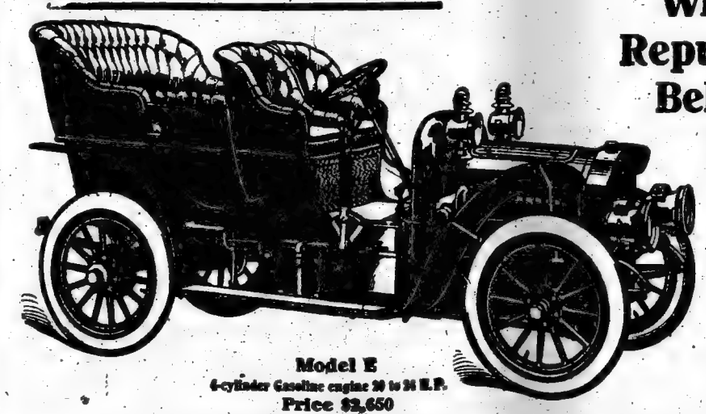

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The name **STUDEBAKER** invests an automobile with a value which gives it a "standing" not common to a car of any other make. When you reflect that the same half-century experience, the same reputation for excellence which has made the Studebaker horse-drawn vehicles the world standard, is back of the Studebaker automobile, you realize the difference between Studebaker and a name that stands for nothing.

Don't fail to see our exhibit at Madison Square Garden, January 13th to 20th. *We have no exhibit at any other automobile show.*

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26th Semi-Yearly Clearance Sale
SMART CLOTHES, FURNISHINGS

The looked-for event begins to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock. Business Suits, Morning Suits, Evening Clothes, Overcoats, Trousers—all of the "Byck" smartest styles—have been reduced to nearly half former prices. Come early to

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BEAUTIFULLY furnished suite, two bedrooms, bath, also other nice rooms; superior table; near 130th St. Address Private Family, Times Office, Harlem.

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11TH ST., 112, 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms; family or single; excellent table.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; one second floor; excellent table board; references.

46TH ST., 246 WEST.—Exceptionally clean rooms, well heated, running water; superior French cuisine.

72D ST., 152 WEST.—Residence for ladies studying music, art, drama; highly recommended; $8 to $14.

82D ST., 39 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms and bath, second floor; excellent kitchen and service.

90TH ST., 6 WEST.—Large front room, connecting dressing room; excellent table; parlor dining room.

92D ST., 77 WEST.—Jewish family, modern apartment, near Subway, "L," accommodate gentlemen; homelike. Blumenfeld.

93D, 163 W.—Exceptionally well furnished room for couple or gentlemen; private house; references.

93D, 136 WEST.—One large room, fourth floor; reasonable; references exchanged; telephone.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Sunny, heated double room; running water; with board; two gentlemen; moderate.

96TH, 64 WEST.—Large and small rooms, fourth floor; table guests accommodated; reasonable; references.

97TH ST., 115 WEST.—Newly furnished saloon floor, private bath and table; large room third floor front; excellent table; telephone; near Subway and elevated trains.

132D ST., 265 WEST.—Large room; private house; suitable two; excellent home table; telephone.

136TH ST., 185 WEST.—Desirable sunny room, running water; excellent board; block from Subway; telephone.

158TH, 521 WEST.—Home comforts; private house; Washington Heights; large single and double rooms, with board; convenient Subway, elevated, trolleys; references.

145TH ST., 349 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, singly or en suite, near Subway and L; reasonable.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 708-712.—Richly furnished rooms, en suite, private bath, $10 to $80; single, $6 to $9; table and service perfect; absolutely refined surroundings; all cars.

WANTED—One or two boarders, gentlemen preferred, in exclusive west side home; references exchanged. Address "Exclusive," Box 811 Times, Times Square.

East Side.

32D ST., 39 EAST.—Two large connecting rooms on third floor, with board; references.

22D ST., 42 EAST, Near Broadway, The Adelfi.—Large rooms; excellent table board.

34TH ST., 146 EAST.—Elegantly furnished suite of two rooms, on parlor floor, with board; use of piano; select home; references.

34TH, 45 EAST, Near Madison Av.—Very fine rooms and board; private bath; single rooms for gentlemen; bath same floor; references.

72D ST., 172 EAST.—Comfortable room, southern exposure; excellent American table; homelike surroundings; references; moderate.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Handsome, large back parlor, suitable for physician, dentist; very fine double, single rooms; all rooms comfortably heated; several southern exposure; baths; cozy dining room; superior board; home comforts; parlor use; reasonable.

85TH ST., 114 EAST.—Sunny back parlor, suitable for one or two gentlemen, with board in German-American private family.

MADISON AV., 673, 894 and 896. (61st.)—Suites and separate rooms; private baths; high-class board; table guests accommodated; reasonable rates; telephones.

Brooklyn.

MONROE PLACE, 18, (Heights.)—House well heated, clean, rooms neat and attractive; excellent table.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

A SOUTHERN ROOM in private family, use of reception room, near Subway, by young man; not over $35 a month. A. B., Box 329 Times, Times Square.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

COMFORTABLY furnished room, hot and cold water, adjoining bath; convenient; reasonable; telephone. S. S., Box 325 Times, Times Square.

West Side.

15TH, 346 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, with or without board.

16TH ST., 25 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure, with board; central location; table guests.

16TH, 39 WEST.—Desirable furnished large, small rooms; suitable couple or gentlemen; conveniences; reasonable.

18TH, 325 WEST.—Private house; fine furnished rooms for one or two gentlemen.

18TH ST., 322 WEST.—A large, handsome parlor, with piano and elegant folding bed.

19TH ST., 16 WEST.—Furnished rooms, single and double; heat, hot, cold water; every convenience.

19TH ST., 39 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, running hot and cold water; telephone.

21ST ST., 242 WEST.—Nice, clean, comfortable rooms; private family; gentlemen only; references.

21ST ST., 258 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room and board; all home comforts.

23D ST., 406 WEST.—Large and small furnished rooms, southern exposure; hot and cold water.

25TH ST., 24 WEST.—Superior room, with private bath; gentlemen only; references required; exclusive.

35TH ST., 206 EAST.—Double front rooms to let; $4-$6.

37TH ST., 68 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; doctor's office; Southerners accommodated; telephone; references.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; small, large rooms; private bath; telephone; breakfasts; references.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished; bath; heat; private house; $2 upward; gentlemen only; reference.

43D ST., 148 WEST.—Attractive alcove room; also small rooms; location central; house carefully run.

44TH ST., 217 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Large and small rooms; handsomely furnished; good house; reference.

44TH ST., 226 WEST.—Parlor floor, with bath; singly or en suite; hall rooms.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Large back room, nicely furnished; well heated; hot water; reference.

55TH ST., 121 WEST.—Large handsomely furnished room; private bath; well appointed house; board if desired; references exchanged.

78TH ST., 201 WEST.—Comfortable, homelike rooms; handsome surroundings; elevator apartment; $4 up.

81ST ST., 207 WEST.—Square room; running water; bath; telephone; heat; gentlemen only. Mullen.

84TH ST., 156 WEST.—Elegantly furnished parlor bedroom, bath, first floor; all conveniences.

111TH ST., 229 WEST.—Large, light; running water, telephone; elevator apartment, suitable two nurses. Winant.

120TH, 2 WEST, Apartment 16.—Furnished or unfurnished room for lady; high-class apartment.

152D ST., 533 WEST.—Well-furnished, medium-sized room for gentleman; private house; telephone.

FOR GENTLEMAN, west side, convenient 103d St. Subway station; references required. S. M., 852 Columbus.

East Side.

5TH AV., 17.—Apartment, two elegant large rooms; private bath; one double room; reasonable.

11TH ST., 10 EAST.—Large, comfortably furnished room for employed man or woman.

16TH ST., 138 EAST, Near Irving Place.—Two large, desirable front rooms, with board.

24TH ST., 124 EAST.—Two large front rooms; references exchanged.

64TH ST., 44 EAST.—Commodious, warm, well-furnished rooms; bath; private family; references essential.

80TH ST., 243 EAST.—Nice cheerful room, well heated; strictly private house; gentleman; reference.

109TH ST., 235 WEST.—Attractive (two) connecting rooms; gentlemen; refined quarters; reasonable. Call evenings. Lowell.

119TH ST., 506 EAST.—Choice front room, good locality, near Pleasant Av. Reilly.

LEXINGTON AV., 176.—Parlors, square and small rooms; newly furnished; select neighborhood; references exchanged.

Brooklyn.

AMITY ST., 187, (Heights.)—Nicely furnished rooms; en suite and singly; heated; convenient bridge, ferries.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3, Overlooking Wall St.; large and small rooms for gentlemen.

PIERREPONT ST., 102, (Heights.)—Refined home, exceptionally pleasant, large rooms, near Wall St., Bridge.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Domestics.

WANTED—General houseworker; no washing; good plain cook; good wages. Call 10 to 3 Tuesday, Adams, 262 West 83d St.

WANTED—Girl for general housework in country. Apply Mrs. C. F. Shaw, 21 West Dayton St., Ridgewood, N. J.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Several young ladies to solicit subscriptions for a well-known medical journal. Apply, stating references, to F. W., Box 300 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Contralto for Manhattan church; [illegible] Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Soprano for city church; $900. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policies; large commission, renewals; county managers wanted every State. A. B. Cilley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Automobiling.

AUTOMOBILES.—Do you wish to learn the automobile business and earn a good salary? If so, write to us for catalogue; we can teach you in a very short time, as we are the only practical school in America. The West Side Auto Transportation School, 309 West 41st St.

Compositors, &c.

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ONE OF THE BEST GENERAL PRINTING HOUSES IN NEW YORK CITY, OPERATING A LARGE COMPOSING ROOM, LIGHTED ON FOUR SIDES, EQUIPPED ON THOROUGHLY MODERN LINES, IS NOW CONDUCTING AN OPEN SHOP, NINE HOURS. CONTRACTS FOR ONE YEAR OR MORE WILL BE MADE WITH JOB COMPOSITORS OF EXCEPTIONAL ABILITY, CAPABLE OF HANDLING 3 OR 4 ASSISTANTS, $25.00 PER WEEK OR MORE TO THE RIGHT MEN; SAME TERMS FOR EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD LINOTYPE AND MONOTYPE OPERATORS AND STONE HANDS ON BIG WORK.

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COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

COMPOSITORS and stone hands wanted for one of the largest book and job houses in the City of New York; permanent positions guaranteed to non-union men who can furnish proper references. Address, giving as reference former employers, T. A., Box 211 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN WANTED—An A No. 1 non-union man, capable of handling one of the largest book and job offices in the City of New York; a man with executive ability and the capabilities required will be guaranteed a steady position with highest wages. Address, with references, U. T., Box 209 Times Downtown.

WANTED—William Green wants printers at 326 Pearl Street, New York City; wishes to add to his staff a number of experienced compositors, (display, stone, and make-up men,) also experienced monotype operators; these positions will be permanent to efficient workmen of good character; salary will be $21.00 per week; only persons willing to work nine hours in open shop desired; loyalty to employer is expected in return for advantageous working conditions; reply by letter only, giving employer's references and stating experience and qualifications. William Green.

Wanted—Compositors, Stone Hands, and Make-up Men; "Open Shop"; Highest Salary; Permanent Position; Additional Bonus for Faithful Services; New York, Vicinity, and Western Points. Call or Address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

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WANTED—A boy who has some experience in office work; must write a good hand, be well recommended, and be residing with parents. G. F. P., Box 207 Times, Downtown.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for Ohio church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Church organist for Alabama; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist, country Catholic church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographer for railroad office; salary $50.00 per month. Call Mercantile Reference Co., 1,008, 150 Nassau St.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars, Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

NEW YORK BOND HOUSE WISHES TO EMPLOY TWO OR THREE BOND SALESMEN TO TRAVEL IN THE MIDDLE WEST. APPLY A., BOX 159 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WANTED—Boy, about 16, in banking house; must be bright, quick, and of good family. Address in own handwriting, giving age, experience, and references, Box 271 New York.

WANTED—Men and boys to earn $5 to $8 day after completing course of practical instruction at home or in our schools; graduates admitted to union; positions secured. Coyne Bros. Co. Practical Schools Plumbing and Bricklaying, 239 10th Av., New York; Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. Free catalogue.

WANTED—Boy, by downtown import house, to run errands and be generally useful; one with some experience in packing and a fair knowledge of typewriting preferred; good references required. Address Box A 157 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Men and women to represent us on a good paying proposition; modern and agreeable work. Lay, 145 8th Av., New York.

WANTED—Tenor for Manhattan church; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Tenor for city church; $1,000. Webster Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Boys under 16 to learn trade. Brewster & Co., Broadway and 47th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—A woman of culture and refinement desires a position as companion and secretary or housekeeper; has traveled and is experienced in household management and the charge of children; will make herself generally useful; highest credentials. Address Y. A., 301 Times, Times Square.

Cooks.

COOK and WAITRESS.—Together; country preferred. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

COOK, &c.—Working housekeeper or caretaker; fine laundress; best references. Faber, 253 West 37th St.

COOK.—With child; country preferred. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

COOK.—By first-class cook; $25; excellent references. Miss Hopkins Agency, 1 Union Square.

Housework.

HOUSEWORKER, &c.— Lady would recommend capable young woman with seven years' reference as houseworker or housekeeper for small family; very tasty cook; is pleasant, kind, and quiet. Call former employer, Apartment 8, 165 East 66th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—By colored houseworker, cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress; neat, industrious, obliging; apartment preferred; city reference, Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 59th St. Tel., 4786 Columbus.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Neat and tidy; good references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By good [illegible] laundress to take work [illegible] references. Hardy, 159 West 84th St.

SMALL CHANCE FOR FOOTBALL

President Eliot Views the Gridiron Game Generally with Disfavor.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 15.—If President Eliot of Harvard has his way his university will not play intercollegiate football next year under any circumstances. This much the head of Harvard stated in an interview in Cambridge to-night. Dr. Eliot said:

"I shall never consent to intercollegiate football being resumed at Harvard until it has been demonstrated in actual play that the objectionable features of the game have been ruled out. A mere paper reform of the game will not secure my sanction of the resumption of intercollegiate football at Harvard."

"Do you refer to a demonstration of the new rules in a football experimental laboratory such as is contemplated by the new rules committee?" was asked Dr. Eliot.

"No," was the emphatic answer. "I mean a demonstration of them in actual play. Let the game under the new rules be played by teams made up entirely of our own students, as for instance by two class teams. Then if we find that the reform is actual and not a mere paper reform, we will invite other colleges to play with us. This, you understand, I express as my own opinion and not as that of either of the governing bodies at Harvard. Furthermore, I do not believe that the men who have got us into this difficulty are the people to get us out."

"You refer to the old National Rules Committee?" was asked.

"I do."

"But the new Rules Committee is not exclusively composed of members of the old committee," was rejoined.

"Not exclusively," was President Eliot's reply, "but there are too many of the old committee on the new."

"Would the governing boards at Harvard consider the adoption of the reforms as proposed by the Harvard graduate committee radical enough to warrant the resumption of intercollegiate football at Harvard?" was asked Dr. Eliot.

"That I cannot say. Those boards have not considered such a proposition as those reforms have not been adopted."

"Is it your personal opinion that intercollegiate football will be played at Harvard next year?" was the last question put to Dr. Eliot.

"I have no opinion on that subject as yet."

Football Abolished at Union College.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 15.—The students of Union College this morning almost unanimously adopted the resolution of the Athletic Advisory Board to abolish football as now played. This action was taken after calm deliberation, and was evidently precipitated by the death of Half Back Harold D. Moore in New York last November. The Faculty is well pleased with the action. Not unless great changes are made in the rules will football be tried again on the "hill." The students are confident that the athletic associations of the colleges will make the changes and that football will not be eliminated altogether.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESSES.—Two respectable French ladies, quite expert in every hand-made lingerie work, would accept a few more orders; private parties only; highest references. P. P., Apartment 19, 51 East 102d St.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Four years' experience; desires permanent position with reliable firm, where conscientious work will be appreciated; references; $12. Conscientious, Box 184 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, OFFICE Assistant.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate; hard work; hours immaterial; references; $12 to $15. M. B., Box 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Four years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious; Remington or Underwood; best references; $15. Reliable, Box 180 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Seven years' experience; rapid, accurate, good speller, and grammarian; best references; $15. Businesslike, Box 185 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, OFFICE Assistant.—Two years' experience; neat, accurate; high school graduate; references; $8. Painstaking, Box 144 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Three years' experience; neat, accurate, rapid, conscientious, willing, obliging; references; $10. Miss Lee, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, OFFICE Assistant.—Few months' experience; neat, accurate, conscientious; references; $8. Willing, Box 189 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-CORRESPONDENT.—Number years' experience legal, mercantile lines; excellent mathematician. B., 148 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Two years' experience; accurate; $10. C. E., Box 333 Times, Times Square.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—First-class; country preferred; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Miscellaneous.

A TEACHER OF SCIENTIFIC PHYSICAL exercises would like a few clients; special exercises given to convalescents; indorsement of work by best physicians. Gabriel, 239 West 52d St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and CLERICAL WORK.—Neat and accurate and good at figures. W., Box 338 Times, Times Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT wishes work evenings and Saturday; audits, statements, trial balances, bookkeeping, investigations, &c.; terms moderate; references. Accountant, 16 Waverley Place.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—By bookkeeper, accountant, systematizer; temporary or permanent; can refer to real estate corporations. C. F., Box 301 Times, Times Square.

BOOKKEEPER, office man, correspondent, (30;) experienced all-round man. H. N., 316 Times, Times Square.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry; 27; energetic. A. B., Box 330 Times, Times Square.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and SUPERINTENDENT.—Thoroughly competent man, open for engagement Feb. 1, wants position; exceptional ability in management of private places, any dimension, in every detail; excellent references, covering 25 years. R. H. B., Box 301 Times, Times Square.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Salesmen, at present employed in well established wholesale house, outside or inside, to introduce highly profitable side line; large increase of income guaranteed. Call at Room 16, 225 4th Av.

Miscellaneous.

A POSITION OF TRUST WANTED BY RETired policeman in bank or mercantile house; tall, good appearance; strictly temperate; best of references and security furnished, or will take charge of gentleman's residence in city or country. M. F., Box 325 Times, Times Square.

JANITOR'S ASSISTANT.—Colored; school work preferred. Louis F. Billups, 150 East 98th St., care Pickeraum.

WATCHMAN.—Married man of steady habits; best of references. H. Hilderbrand, 235 Bristol St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) of good education, family, and address, with two years' legal and newspaper experience, and able to furnish excellent references from some of the largest houses in the city, wishes position with responsible firm in any line of business; a young man of ability, who will render faithful service to his employers; one who stays with his work till it is finished. W Box 314 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, Brightwriter, (21,) well educated, quick, correct figurer, understanding book-keeping, thoroughly acquainted with English currency system, desires employment in an importing or wholesale house; Anglo-American firm preferred; best references. A. B., Box 332 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) single, having several years' experience in newspaper office as advertising clerk and solicitor, desires position; highest references furnished. R. M., 220 East 58th St.

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I can sell your patent; booklet mailed free; fifteen years' experience; patent sales exclusively. Call, write, or telephone, William E. Hoyt, patent sales specialist, 290 B'way, New York.

Patent for sale; metallic sink cleaner for household purposes. Wm. Melvin, 48 East 26th St.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Hotels and Clubs needing Stewards and Superintendents would do well to write to the Stewards' Association, 1,666 [illegible]

FOOTBALL IS PROHIBITED BY HARVARD OVERSEERS

Game Is Stopped Until Acceptable Reforms Are Made.

CRIMSON MEN ARE DISMAYED

No Hint as to What Changes Will Satisfy the Authorities—Ban May Be Permanent.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 15.—The Board of Overseers of Harvard University dropped a bombshell in the Harvard football camp to-day by announcing that at its meeting on Jan. 10 last it had voted to temporarily abandon football. The action was simply astounding to every Harvard man in Cambridge, and has every one agitated beyond measure. The time selected to make the move is as astonishing as any other feature of it, coming as it did after the Harvard Special Rules Committee had announced its recommendations for rule changes; after the University Athletic Committee had declared in favor of continuing the game; after the Harvard representative, William T. Reid, Jr., had withdrawn from the Intercollegiate Rules Committee, following the instruction of the Faculty, and was preparing to go to New York to offer himself as a member of the new Conference Committee. That Reid was allowed to go to the rules meetings on Friday evening in view of the position assumed is simply incomprehensible to the Crimson's supporters, and that the announcement should come at this time is most amazing.

The Overseers announced that they had decided to abandon the game until acceptable reforms have been effected in the playing rules. How long this will be is undetermined. No hint is given as to what would be acceptable to the Overseers; no suggestion as to whether the changes recommended by the special Harvard committee were satisfactory or not. Nothing is indicated as to whether the ban will be lifted when the present newly constituted rule committee acts. Everything is left in absolute obscurity, save the fact that intercollegiate football at Harvard is gone, perhaps never to be restored.

The board acted on the report of its Committee on Physical Training, Athletic Sports, and Sanitary Conditions. This report scored the game without conscience, and incidentally paid its respects to the old Intercollegiate Rules Committee by declaring that no member of that committee, in its opinion, should have a hand in making changes in the sport. The report was adopted in toto, with the additional resolution that the game be abolished until satisfactorily reformed.

The effect of the action is so far reaching if it is not revoked before the next football season as to be simply inestimable. Harvard can play neither Yale, Pennsylvania, nor any other of the colleges that she has annually met for a generation. It means the overturning of all intercollegiate relations, and will affect every university in the East to some extent. It is not believed that it will cause any other institution to follow the lead, but it will certainly tend to bring about more radical reforms than are now planned, for fear that some such result will follow. How it will be received by the Western conference of nine colleges that is about to meet on Friday to act upon the proposal of Wisconsin, that the nine take the same step, no one can say.

To Yale it means the loss of the biggest game of the year. Whether the New Haven authorities will decide to take on another university in the Crimson's stead is an interesting question. In view of the tendency to curtail intercollegiate activities rather than extend them most college men are inclined to believe they will not. Its effect on Pennsylvania, which is deprived of practically its only big game of the year, will be most serious. What the Quakers can do to fill the vacancy cannot be imagined, unless Yale or Princeton will consent to play. Of the smaller colleges the same is in a measure true.

An idea of the unexpectedness of the Harvard action can be gained by the fact that William T. Reid, Jr., the Harvard football mentor, knew absolutely nothing of it. He left New York for Cambridge yesterday morning and talked about the general football situation before he went away, with especial reference to the Harvard situation and his own peculiar position as the Crimson's representative. He declared that he was hopeful of a very satisfactory revision of the game being completed by the new Rules Committee, and was inclined to believe that its action would be favorably viewed at Cambridge. He made very plain, however, the fact that Harvard had not declared for or against the game to him, when instructing him to represent her in the Rules Committee, and that the university Athletic Committee reserved to itself the right to pass upon and reject the rules adopted by the new committee. He said of the conditions:

When the agitation against football first began to be prominent I called attention to the evils that appeared to me to be undermining the whole structure of athletics. The main difficulty appeared to me to arise from the coaching of teams to take unfair advantage by a little foul play, so that success by fair means was difficult, if not impossible. This was partially the fault of the rules, partially the fault of the leniency of the officials. It was the little bit of holding, the little bit of offside play, the little bit of starting before the ball was in play, the little bit of "roughing," that gave one side an immense advantage over the other side coached to observe the rules strictly. The failure of officials to be, as they thought, too severe, increased the profit to foul play thus derived, until the conditions became almost unbearable. I felt if we could eradicate these difficulties the rest of the evils we suffered from on the field might be readily eradicated. I therefore asked the Graduate Athletic Association to appoint a body of competent men who could exhaustively analyze the rules and see just how we could effect the needed changes.

The Graduate Athletic Association responded by appointing the committee which undertook the rule revision at Cambridge. The committee had no official standing at Harvard and could not in any sense dictate Harvard's policy. It was connected with Harvard only in the sense that it was composed of Harvard men and connected with the game only in the sense that the men were old players. It was not expected that we would define Harvard's position, though the recommendations of the committee would influence if not control me in my action on the Rules Committee. When the committee completed its work we submitted the result to the University Athletic Committee to show the temper of these representative Harvard men.

I expected to submit these rules to the old Intercollegiate Rules Committee before the new Conference Committee was appointed. After notice of the action of the Conference Committee was received at Harvard I was instructed by the University Athletic Committee to withdraw from the old Rules Committee and offer myself unconditionally to the new Conference Committee in any capacity it chose to accept me. It met and decided it could amalgamate with the old committee, in whole or in part, and it took me in as a part. The coalition of the two bodies resolved all difficulties very nicely.

Now, when we meet I shall certainly offer the Harvard code of rules to the committee and recommend their adoption, but I cannot say that these rules are acceptable to the University Athletic Committee. That committee refused to act on these rules, for the reason that it said it could not place Harvard in the position of threatening the committee by saying practically, "You shall accept these rules or we will withdraw from the game." It was better to say, "We will co-operate to secure a code satisfactory to the majority, and if that code does not then suit us we will hurt no one by simply withdrawing from the game."

That is the condition at Harvard to-day. If the code the Rules Committee adopts is not satisfactory, Harvard will drop football for a time at least. The University Athletic Committee will be the body to take that action. But even that will not be final. It must then be ratified by both the Corporation and the Board of Overseers.

Of course I am hopeful that no such action will be deemed necessary. I hope the rules we adopt will appeal to the Athletic Committee and the authorities behind them, and that Harvard will continue the game, but I am perfectly sincere when I say I have not an idea as to the sentiment of either one of the three bodies, and am as much in the air as the rest of the football world. Only there is no good of my worrying. All I can do is wait and find out.

Harvard Elects Football Captain.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 15.—Hatherly Foster, '07, of Brookline, Mass., was elected Captain of the Harvard 'Varsity football eleven today. Foster played left half back on last year's team. In his freshman year he was on his class football, baseball, and hockey teams. He prepared for college at the Hackley School, Tarrytown, N. Y.

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ADVERTISING GOLFERS PLAY.

Eight Sets Qualify for Cups on Pinehurst Club Links.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 15.—Eight divisions of eight men each qualified to-day for different trophies in the second annual tournament of the American Golf Association of Advertising Interests. The links were in excellent condition. President Frank Presbrey opened the tournament, and Robert P. Nevin of Pittsburg won the medal for the lowest qualifying score, turning in a card of 83 strokes. H. C. Fownes and J. O. H. Denny of the same city tied at 87 for second place. C. W. Inslee, F. M. Harrison, W. D. Moffat, and William C. Freeman, representing clubs in the Metropolitan Association, all got places in the first set. Those who qualified in the first five sets are:

First Division—Robert P. Nevin, Pittsburg, 83; H. C. Fownes, Pittsburg, 87; J. O. H. Denny, Pittsburg, 87; C. W. Inslee, New York, 89; F. M. Harrison, Montclair, N. J., 89; W. D. Moffat, Hackensack, N. J., 89; William C. Freeman, Montclair, 90; E. W. Alexander, Detroit, Mich., 91.

Second Division.—D. H. Hostetter, Pittsburg, 91; James R. Turner, New York, 93; C. E. Willard, Chicago, 94; W. E. Roberts, Philadelphia, 94; Kurts Wilson, New York, 94; H. W. Priest, Boston, 95; W. M. Sanford, Englewood, N. J., 95; H. E. Crall, New York, 96.

Third Division.—J. J. Hazen, New York, 97; W. R. Hotchkin, Montclair, N. J., 97; Edgerton Chichester, Boston, 98; C. W. Royce, Arlington, N. J., 99; B. F. Stetson, Elizabethtown, N. J., 99; Clarence Vernan, New York, 99; J. C. Platt, New York, 100; R. E. Carlisle, Buffalo, 100.

Fourth Division.—D. W. Cooke, New York, 100; P. B. O'Brien, Detroit, 100; S. G. Rigdon, Akron, Ohio, 101; J. D. Plummer, Springfield, Mass., 101; T. Piiny Moran, Washington, 102; James A. Tedford, New York, 102; Brockholtz Mathewson, New York, 102; H. W. Ormsbee, Brooklyn, 103.

Fifth Division.—W. G. Allen, Akron, Ohio, 108; George L. White, Waterbury, Conn., 103; Charles E. Fritz, Philadelphia, 103; Frank Presbrey, New York, 104; S. B. Leonard, Elyria, Ohio, 104; James McCutcheon, New York, 104; E. M. Hopes, Wilmington, Del., 104; Winslow Mallery, New York, 104.

REVOLVER CHAMPIONSHIP.

Indoor Tournament Will Be Held During Week of March 19.

The annual meeting of the United States Revolver Association was held last night at the Arena, 39 West Thirty-first Street, when it was decided to hold the annual indoor championship simultaneously in New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Little Rock, Ark.; San Francisco, and Washington from March 19 to 24, inclusive. The contest will consist of fifty shots, the highest individual scorer securing the National championship, while the State championships will be awarded to the marksman making the highest score for his State at the National tournament. The association has a membership of over 700, of which number about one-half will compete for the championship.

An effort is being made to arrange an international revolver match with England, France, or Germany; but the outlook is far from promising. It is possible that a cable match will be arranged later, as it is impossible to secure a representative team to go abroad.

The election of officers for the year follows: President—A. L. A. Himmelwright, New York City; Secretary and Treasurer—J. B. Crabtree, Springfield, Mass.; Vice President—Paul E. Becker, San Francisco; Executive Committee—A. L. A. Himmelwright, Paul E. Becker, J. B. Crabtree, B. F. Wilder, New York City, and E. L. Harpham, Chicago.

NEW OFFICERS FOR BOWLERS.

John Clingen Placed at the Head of New York Association.

With a ringing speech John Clingen assumed the office of President of the New York Bowlers' Association, to which he had just been elected at the annual meeting of the organization, which was held at the White Elephant Alleys, Broadway and Thirty-first Street, last night. Mr. Clingen is one of the best-known men identified with bowling in Greater New York. He is President of the Silk League, and as a member of the Algonquin Club of New York has proved himself quite an expert on the alleys.

Mr. Clingen's associates who will guide the affairs of the association for another season are: First Vice President—J. H. Zollinger of the Corinthians of New York, re-elected; Second Vice President—George D. Andrews of the National Club of Brooklyn; Treasurer—F. A. Geisler of the Knickerbockers of New York; Secretary—F. G. Snyder of the Knickerbockers of New York; Financial Secretary—W. A. Spring of the Buffalos of New York. The election of an Executive Committee was postponed until the next meeting.

All arrangements have been made for the tournament for the metropolitan championship, in which the association is directly interested. Nine five-men teams, all champions of last year, have been entered, and the first games will be rolled on Jan. 19.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RULES.

Conference to Secure Uniform Rating Opens in London.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The international conference on yacht rating rules called by the Yacht Racing Association of England, to which invitations were sent to all the maritime nations in the world, convened at the Hotel Langham here to-day. It was introduced by a formal luncheon to the delegates tendered by the British Association, and was attended by representatives of all the invited nations except America.

The absence of the Americans was generally regretted and specifically referred to by Vice President Manning of the Yacht Racing Association in his address of welcome. He said the European yachtsmen were especially interested in the present American rating rule, and would have liked to have heard an advocacy of it from those who had seen it actually working, especially as it seemed to be in the direction of the end to which all were striving.

It might be noted that Vice President Manning, who is the real head of English yachting—the Prince of Wales being nominally the President—is an enthusiastic believer in the American rule, which was explained to him in detail by Henry Howard of the New York Yacht Club when the latter was in England last Summer. Vice President Manning thought there was an excellent chance of the conference accepting it as the universal rule.

Naval Cadets Elect Athletic Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 15.—The annual meeting of the Navy Athletic Association was held here this evening. The principal topic of discussion related to the next football game between the army and navy teams. No definite action was taken, but the general sentiment is that the game should be played at one of the baseball parks in Philadelphia, and that the public should be allowed to pay for admission.

The following officers were elected: Secretary—Commander T. B. Howard; Treasurer—Prof. N. M. Perry.

Executive Committee—At Annapolis: Lieut. Commander A. H. Robertson, Dr. Paul Dashiell, Lieut. Charles S. Bookwalter, Lieut. F. J. Horne, Jr., Assistant Surgeon R. E. Hoyt. At Washington: Capt. R. H. Wainwright and Lieut. Byron Long.

Dr. Paul Dashiell was elected the representative of Annapolis on the General Rules Committee. Heretofore he has served as member at large on that body.

There are now 1,800 members of the association—a gain of 100 over last year.

Intercollegiates at Columbia Oval.

It is probable that the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America will hold its annual track and field championships at Columbia Oval, William's Bridge. It is practically decided that the games will not go to Cambridge as arranged last year, but will be held in New York, and Ohio Field, the only other available ground besides Columbia Oval, does not provide a straightaway of sufficient length to accommodate the meet. The oval has the objection that suitable quarters for the athletes are not provided and that the grands are inadequate, but the first objection can be overcome by erecting tents, while the second is not considered insuperable. The field also will have to be fenced. Final action will not be taken until the annual meeting of the association in the city on Feb. 3.

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AUTOS FOR FREE RIDES POPULAR AT THE SHOWS

Would-be Purchasers Take Great Interest in Open Air Exhibits.

SIX-CYLINDER CARS STUDIED

Novel Attachment in Foreign Limousine—More Balloons from France for Aero Club's Show.

Automobile shows grew in interest as well as numbers yesterday. The open air exhibits outside of Madison Square Garden and the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory got well under way, and despite the damp, wet weather the cars were not only inspected but were used to the full limit of their carrying capacity. Nearly every exhibitor in both shows has several demonstrating cars outside, and prospective buyers after looking over the show cars inside are escorted to the street and invited to take a ride. It is easy to see that apparently prospective buyers are exceedingly numerous, and the salesmen are forced to be sharp students of human nature to discriminate between those who evidently mean business and those who are trying to beg a ride for the fun of the thing.

Said one exhibitor: "There are people who come to the New York shows and tell their friends they are going to get an automobile ride every day."

Many of this class succeeded yesterday, and if half of those who were carried in the two or three hundred cars used for demonstrating purposes buy a car there would be few automobiles left for the year.

One of the notable cars outside of Madison Square Garden is the big fifty horse power six cylinder Stevens-Duryea car. This is one of the new things this year, and as only three or four manufacturers are showing six cylinder cars those who have previously owned automobiles are showing considerable interest in this type. The Stevens-Duryea car is easily distinguished by its long front, the bonnet covering the motor being larger than is seen in most high-powered cars. A complete six cylinder chassis is shown in the Garden, but this demonstrating car is the first one of the kind finished for use.

A Western man who made one of the first trips on Sunday said yesterday that the car, with five passengers, went up one of the steep hills leading from 130th Street to the upper end of Riverside Park. Although starting from the foot on direct speed, the car showed a rate of forty-five miles an hour when it reached the top.

"That's against the law, and I know it," he added, "but it was a splendid achievement. On the other hand, it is perfectly easy to run the car at so low a rate of speed that the law can always be obeyed, for the motor can be brought down to a rate of four or five miles an hour and yet run without the slightest difficulty."

The Ford, the National, and the Franklin are all showing six cylinder cars, and all have been inspected with a great deal of interest by the experts. The National shows a magnificent chassis of this type, and among the lovers of automobile records the car secures an added interest because a National holds the twenty-four hour record, 1,094 miles, made on a track in Indianapolis last November.

Both shows were well crowded yesterday. The public is showing no favoritism, and early in the evening the aisles in both the Garden and the Armory were almost as well filled as was the case Saturday night. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., was among the visitors. The White steam car purchased by Mr. Vanderbilt a few days ago is on exhibition in the armory. A number of sales have been reported, but the salesmen do not expect a rush of orders until later in the week. The intending purchasers are taking their time and are studying the best makes of cars thoroughly before selecting. One agent illustrated this tendency yesterday by bewailing the fact that a customer who had made a deposit of $600 last Saturday had asked to be freed from his contract, as he had found a machine that he liked better.

"Cool, wasn't it?" said the agent dryly. "He evidently thought I would be tickled to death to hear that he had seen a car he liked better than mine."

Clyde Fitch, the playwright, and Archer M. Huntington were among the few purchasers of high-class machines, both choosing Panhards, with limousine bodies.

The limousine cars are the favorites with the women. There is a luxury and richness about a fine limousine car that is appealing at first sight. A magnificent Mercedes in the Garden is always surrounded by a crowd. The body is painted a deep crimson, and the parallel red stripings give it a most effective appearance. The interior is richly upholstered in red, the most novel feature being the automatic appliance on the two small front seats, by means of which they fold up as soon as the occupant rises, thus enabling the doors to be opened without any delay. A speaking tube communicates from the interior to the chauffeur's seat.

Tourists who are looking for a commodious car that has made a reputation in the past for sterling endurance qualities have found much of interest in the Pierce-Arrow exhibit that occupies a prominent place near the main entrance in Madison Square Garden. Percy Pierce, who won the Glidden trophy last Summer with one of these cars, was kept busy all day explaining the novel features of the latest models. Although he is not entirely pleased with the selection of this year's Glidden tour route, claiming that the Canadian route is a poor choice for general touring purposes, Mr. Pierce said he would enter one of his best cars, and hoped to retain the cup.

The balloons, airships, and other paraphernalia of that class in the Aero Club's exhibit in the armory continue to attract universal attention. A party of scientists from Washington inspected the French models and balloons and watched the work still going on in fitting up Dr. Alexander Graham Bell's flying kite. An additional exhibit from France arrived late in the day and will be placed in the rooms to-day. Cortlandt Field Bishop was present with a party of friends and explained the photographs of foreign ascents. Mr. Bishop with his wife made an ascent while in Paris last Summer and became infatuated with the balloon method of traveling through the air.

Some of those who visited both shows yesterday were: Lady Evelyn Baring, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Carman, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Lorillard, Philip M. Lydig, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Miss Iselin, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Hermann Oelrichs, Jr., Mrs. Charles May Oelrichs, Miss Blanche de Loosey Oelrichs, Richard P. Lounsbery, Miss Cynthia Roche, Col. and Mrs. De Lancey Astor Kane, Mrs. George Lovett Kingsland, Commodore Frederick G. Bourne, Louis Stern, Jules Montant, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Miss Edith Wetmore, H. de Courcey Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. David Dows, Jefferson Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Leeds, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Bache, Charles Lanier, James A. Burden, Jr., W. Gould Brokaw, Mr. and Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen, Richard Paters, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., Leon Marie, and Erskine Hewitt.

BIG ARMY AUTOMOBILE.

Weighs Twelve Thousand Pounds and Can Go Twenty Miles an Hour.

An enormous automobile that has been used for over a year in the United States Army is the heaviest as well as the most formidable looking machine in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory automobile exhibit. It weighs 12,000 pounds, and has demonstrated its usefulness as a general repair wagon, to follow the army. In the military manoeuvres last season, at Manasses, Va., the Ordnance Department at Washington gave the car a thorough test in following the army every day, and by its use immediate repairs were made to broken gun carriages, horses were shod, saddles mended, harness fixed, while, by means of a special motor it was possible to light portions of the camp by electricity.

The car was built in New Jersey and carries over 2,000 tools and parts for making quick repairs. It is so heavy that the committee was afraid to allow it on the main floor, so the ponderous machine stands close by the Lexington Avenue entrance, to the left. Two soldiers from the Sandy Hook proving grounds have been detailed to guard the car, and they were kept busy yesterday explaining its uses to a curious crowd. The car contains a complete outfit for a blacksmith, a saddler, an electrician, a carpenter, and a veterinary surgeon. Men who are competent to fulfill these duties accompany the car whenever it is in use, and in addition the car carries the chauffeur and his mechanician.

Everybody who has anything to do with the car except the chauffeur and his assistant are soldiers, and in the enormous covered coach-like portion of the car each man has his private box with his special kit of tools and necessities. The machine is run by a twenty-four horse-power motor, and there is also an auxiliary five horse-power engine placed back of the large motor. It can go twenty miles an hour. The great weight of the car makes it difficult to manage the machine on soft ground, its serviceability being largely restricted to good roads. The big wheels are fitted with five-inch solid tires. They show evidences of hard usage, and are the same that were placed on the car when it went into commission. The chauffeur stated yesterday that it had been driven over 2,000 miles. Privates Otto Frick and W. F. Well have charge of the machine.

VANDERBILT CUP PLANS.

Donor Going to Paris and Will Discuss Racing Prospects with French Club.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., presided yesterday at the meeting of the Racing Board of the American Automobile Association, which was held in the American Automobile Association rooms in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory. Chairman Robert Lee Morrell is on the way home from Virginia, and had been expected to be present, but his train was delayed. The future contest for the Vanderbilt Cup was discussed, and considerable disappointment was expressed that nothing definite had yet been heard from the other side. Mr. Vanderbilt stated that he intended to sail for Europe this month, and when he reaches Paris he will have a conference with the officers of the Automobile Club of France regarding this year's race. If the French Club definitely decides against holding the race in France, preparations will begin at once toward arranging a race in this country next October.

It was reported that a substantial balance was in the treasury as a result of the late Vanderbilt Cup race, notwithstanding the fact that more money was spent last year in improving roads and hiring assistants than in any previous automobile racing event in America.

It was unanimously voted to recommend recognition of the International Automobile Racing Association of Cuba by the American Automobile Association. The Cuban organization is managing the big series of road races to be held outside of Havana in February. Those present at the meeting besides Mr. Vanderbilt were E. R. Thomas, James L. Breese, George Isham Scott, R. L. Lippitt, A. L. Riker, A. R. Pardington, and A. G. Batchelder.

TROTTING MEN DISAGREE ON RULES OF RACING

Grand Circuit Stewards Cannot Agree on Uniform Code.

OLD METHODS UNPOPULAR

Nine Out of Eleven Tracks in Circuit Favor Elimination of Three in Five Heats.

It was developed yesterday, at an adjourned meeting of the Stewards of the Grand Circuit at the Hoffman House, that nine of the eleven tracks comprising the circuit were in favor of eliminating the three-in-five-heat system. This matter was considered at the annual meeting of the Stewards last week, but to appease the opponents of the scheme a committee, consisting of Charles H. Jewett of Boston, representing the Readville track; De Forrest Settle of Syracuse, and A. H. Moore of Providence, was appointed to devise uniform rules of racing and to report the findings to the meeting yesterday. This it did, but after a long discussion it was decided to postpone the matter for further consideration. C. K. G. Billings, Harry K. Dexereux, and H. R. Bentley were appointed a committee to suggest a uniform code of racing rules, which will be presented to the Stewards at a meeting in Chicago Feb. 7, and by them sent to a joint meeting of the Rules Committee of the National and American Trotting Associations for adoption.

The style of racing has caused many differences between some track owners of the Grand Circuit, and the feeling now is stronger than ever that there should be uniform rules adopted. Heretofore it was left to the tracks themselves to make such rules as would not actually conflict with the codes of the two governing bodies, but the horsemen now strenuously object to the old methods, claiming that it is an injustice to ask them to drive their horses the best of three in five heats on one day, two in three on another, and then single dashes. The dash system seems to be the most popular with the track owners, although there are several advocates of two in three neats. Three in five heats seem to be unpopular, according to the expression of opinion manifested at the annual meeting of the Stewards, Providence being the only champion of the three-in-five plan.

At the meeting yesterday only three of the five Stewards were in attendance—D. J. Campau of Detroit, President; James Butler of New York, representing the Empire City Track, and C. K. G. Billings, representing Memphis. Secretary A. H. Moore looked out for the interests of Providence, in place of F. E. Perkins, and H. K. Devereux represented H. M. Hanna of Cleveland. In the meeting also were Andrew J. Welch of Hartford, H. R. Bentley of Buffalo, and Henry N. Bain of Poughkeepsie. Besides receiving the report of the special Committee on Rules, the Stewards re-elected Robert N. Newton of Yorkville, Ill., as starter at all the tracks in the circuit and George Hoyt of Binghamton, N. Y., as presiding judge.

CONDITIONS FAVOR OUTSIDERS

One Favorite Lands at the Fair Grounds—New Orleans Results.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—Improvement in track conditions at the Fair Grounds to-day favored outsiders, and Guiding Star was the only successful favorite. Helen Lucas, in the two-year-old scramble, was beaten by a poor start and repeated interference, and Phil Finch succumbed to a miserable ride. Simplicity shared the same fate. The weather was cloudy and the track good. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Fancy Dress, 107 pounds, (Sewell,) 6 to 1, won; Phoebus, 117, (J. Johnson,) 12 to 1, second; Mart Gentry, 109, (Manders,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:17 4-5. Benora, Glen Gallant, Fair Calipso, Shipshape, Whorler, Kickshaw, and Sea Voyage also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Guiding Star, 112 pounds, (O'Neill,) 3 to 5, won; High Chance, 100, (Perrine,) 6 to 1, second; Bitter Hand, 97, (Perkins,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:07 2-5. Joe Colson, Little Theresa, Stone's Hill, Billy Cannon, Usury, Swell Girl, and Romancita also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Three furlongs. Runsum, 107 pounds, (Sewell,) 10 to 1, won; Salviss, 101, (Hayes,) 12 to 1, second; Little Wands, 107, (Macey,) 8 to 1, third. Time—0:36 1-5. Hodsy, Nishabotny, Dorothy M., Our Own, Miss Curtis, Helen Lucas, and Duchess of Montebello also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Lieber, 90 pounds, (Sewell,) 5 to 2, won; Hollowmas, 96, (J. Johnson,) 5 to 1, second; Phil Finch, 128, (Perrine,) 4 to 5, third. Time—1:48 2-5. Torchello and Dr. Heard also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Bonebrake, 107 pounds, (Freeman,) 7 to 1, won; Frank Green, 100, (Hayes,) 15 to 1, second; Gotowin, 113, (O'Neill,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:18. Baywood, Ghats, My Gem, Mordella, Blue and Orange, St. Bonnie, Moderator, Cottage Maid, Atlas, Sigmund, Ogontz, and Simplicity also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Raviana, 98 pounds, (Moreland,) 40 to 1, won; Nutcracker, 115, (Feicht,) 12 to 1, second; Arabo, 118, (Bell,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:48. Joe Lesser, Arsenal, Henry O., Colonist, Dolinda, Letty, Passive, Prince Salm Salm, Don't you dare, Ponca, and Lady Ray also ran.

Elliott and Emergency saved the day for the favorites at City Park this afternoon. Both outclassed their company and won easily. Rip was made favorite in the steeplechase, and Fenold ran boldly at first, but weakened afterward and seemed disposed to refuse the jumps. Glisten seemed safe in going to the post for the first race. There was a lot of crowding and interference all through the day. Track good; weather cloudy. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Mile and three-sixteenths. Rian, 98 pounds, (Morris,) 5 to 1, won; Tapiola, 96, (Koerner,) 10 to 1, second; Merry Acrobat, 99, (Pendergast,) 3 to 1, third. Time—2:05 1-5. Blue Flame, Mildred L., Town Moor, Arc Light, Small Talk, Glisten, Wood Lynx, and Little Wally also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Roommate, 115 pounds, (Troxler,) 3 to 1, won; Mattie H., 105, (Pottering,) 12 to 1, second; Alcantara, 106, (W. McIntire,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:08 3-5. Henry of Franstamare, Miss Shylock, Marie, Welkin, Best Man, and Clifton Boy also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Steeplechase, short course. Lights Out, 155 pounds, (Pemberton,) 5 to 1, won; Golden Link, 160, (Rice,) 3 to 1, second; Rip, 159, (Boyce,) 4 to 1, third. Time—3:25 2-5. Conclave, New Amsterdam, Sherod, and Pick Time also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and three-sixteenths. Big Bow, 108 pounds, (Dolly,) 20 to 1, won; Little Elkin, 106, (Morris,) 7 to 5, second; Iole, 104, (Farrow, 30 to 1, third. Time—2:03 3-5. Helgerson, Del Carina, Hymettus, Juba, Flying Charcoal, Double, and Handmore also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Elliott, 113 pounds, (Daly,) 4 to 5, won; Attila, 112, (Lowe,) 5 to 2, second; Yorkshire Lad, 104, (Pierratt,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:50. Adesso also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Emergency, 107 pounds, (Smith,) 9 to 20, won; Robin Hood, 102, (Morris,) 4 to 1, second; Quinn Brady, 98, (Wishard,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:07 3-5. Cascine and Basil also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Water Dog, 98 pounds, (Perrine,) 6 to 1, won; Polly Prim, 110, (Obert,) 2 to 1, second; Cambridge, 101, (Finn,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:30. Gentian, Long Bright, Lady Charade, Clover Nook, and Anne Bryan also ran.

YANKEE FILLY FOR ENGLAND.

Young Racer Bought for W. Astor Nominated for Criterion Stakes.

There is a possibility of an American-bred filly cutting something of a swath in English racing next Fall. It develops that the Star Ruby-Irony filly, sold at the dispersal sale of the Rancho Del Paso Stud was purchased for W. Astor, and she has been nominated for the Criterion Stakes at the Newmarket-Houghton meeting next Fall. The identity of W. Astor has not been established, though it may mean that either William Waldorf Astor or his son, who was in America about the time of the sale, will race on the English turf.

The filly was purchased by R. Bowen, whose bid was $5,500. Mr. Bowen was not known, and at the time of the sale it was intimated that Lord Rosebery was the real purchaser. She is a grandly bred miss, being a half sister to Vampire, the dam of Flying Fox, which was sold for $187,500, a record price for a thoroughbred.

Not since the death of William Astor have the silks of that family been seen on the turf, and the purchase of this filly may mean a reappearance of the colors. The elder Astor maintained an extensive breeding establishment at Ferncliffe on the Hudson, in addition to racing a big string of horses. English papers have frequently commented on the coming of the Irony filly to England, which was shipped shortly after the sale.

Columbia's Plans for Grounds.

The movement that is under way to provide suitable grounds for Columbia students for athletic activities has so far taken shape that the promise is made that within a short time notable additions to the equipment of the university will be made. One of the plans about to be carried out will provide within walking distance of the university grounds several playgrounds, on one of which tennis courts will be laid out, on another handball courts, on another a straightaway track for sprinting practice, and such similar facilities for the practice of such sports as can be accommodated on the ground available in the neighborhood of the institution. A project has also been suggested for the organization of a country club, in effect, at some accessible point in Jersey probably, where golf and similar field sports can be engaged in. This, however, has not been adopted. Columbia Oval will be continued for baseball, track games, and such purposes as it has hitherto been made to serve.

Reed Defeats Everett at Billiards.

In the billiard tourney at the Riverside Billiard Academy last night F. Reed defeated R. Everett by a score of 200 to 121. Reed averaged 4 12-47 to Everett's 2 27-49, and ran 24 in his best inning against Everett's 10.

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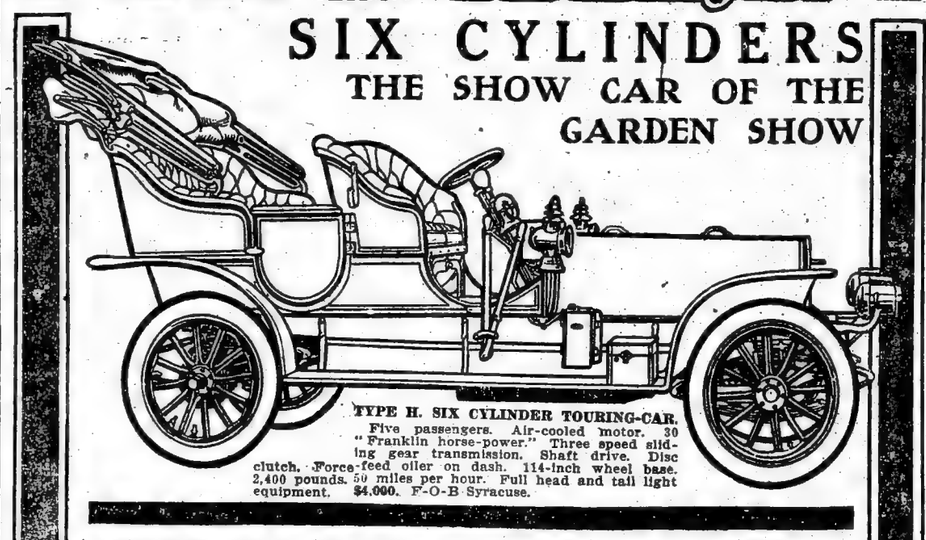
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EIGHTEEN PAGES

THE INSURRECTION.

The President's policies have often encountered cold criticism and resistance in the Senate, but hitherto he has found the House obedient. Now there is insurrection in that body. The Statehood bill and Philippine Tariff bill, both of which have been made party measures, are opposed by a considerable body of Republicans of no little influence, and, it appears, of considerable courage. Mr. BABCOCK is looked upon as the leader of the insurrectionists. Germs of opposition to the President's measures have developed in other quarters, too, and the President seems to take a fierce delight in watering them, in tending them, and in promoting their growth.

For instance, when the Missouri delegation at his request waited upon him on Friday in order that he might labor to overcome their hostility to the Statehood and Philippine Tariff bills, he is said to have made the charge that the railroad and mining interests were using money "to defeat this bill," adding, "and some of the insurgents are getting it. You can tell BABCOCK I said so."

This was certainly not tactful—it was probably not wise. President MCKINLEY, we think, would not have used such an argument with Congressmen whom he was trying to win over to the support of an Administration measure. A charge of bribery practiced upon a Congressman is not exactly oil upon troubled waters. It is more in the nature of vinegar, red pepper, and sulphuric acid applied to raw surfaces. Mr. ROOSEVELT was never an adept in applying emollients. The irritant resources of the pharmacopoeia are more in his line.

Yet the time has come, or is swiftly coming, when he will have need of all the strength he can muster in the House. The Railway Rate bill and Panama Canal legislation will soon engage the attention of Congress. The failure of either, or of both, would apprise the country that Mr. ROOSEVELT had lost his power of control over the legislative branch. It might be accepted as marking or as coincident with the decline of his popularity, indications of which keen-eyed observers already profess to discover. Certainly Mr. ROOSEVELT does not improve the standing of his measures or make their passage more probable by sending word to Members of the House that money has been used to influence legislation, and that some of them have got it.

WORLD-WIDE GOOD TIMES.

The messages from London, Paris, and Berlin which we printed Monday put a new and attractive appearance upon the face of international finance. This most clearly shows in foreign bank clearings, a commercial factor less liable than almost any other to mislead. Records were broken in England, Germany, and France. In London each month's clearings were a record. In January for the first time the total exceeded $5,000,000,000, and since then six monthly totals did so. And the increase extended throughout the United Kingdom, the country clearings as well as the capital's exceeding every record. English commentators are puzzled to account for the year's increase of $8,000,000,000 to a total of $61,000,000,000, as the year included no very striking single cause. A generally dispersed and well-sustained activity would seem to be itself a good enough explanation. The German Clearing Houses report, according to our telegram, a turn-over of $9,900,000,000, an increase of $240,000,000 above the record which was made in 1904. If the totals are less impressive than England's, the proportion of gain leaves nothing to be desired. Industrial activity, rather than financial exhilaration, explains Germany's prosperity, as appears from the flotation of new commercial securities to a total of $770,000,000, an increase of $320,000,000 above the flotations of 1904. Doubtless it would have been better if Germany had sold Russia less upon credit, difficulty of liquidating Russian accommodation paper accounting for much of Germany's stringency. The improvement in Russia's finances recently reported, therefore, has a double significance in the world's finances.

Conditions in France are sufficiently indicated by the approach of the Bank of France to the limit of its authorized note issue. This is far from being the calamity exhaustion of our note-issuing capacity is to us, for there are two solutions. The limit of issue may be enlarged, as it has been before under like conditions, or the Bank—upon the whole the world's best-managed banking institution—may disburse gold, of which its far-sighted managers have almost a surplus as well as a record total. France can contemplate enlargement of the Bank's issue with composure, and the rest of the banking world would be even more complacent at the release for the world's use of the treasure accumulated for a collapse which there is growing prospect may never occur. Adding to these facts the relaxation in our own monetary situation and outlook, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that we are enjoying an era of international financial good feeling.

VERSAILLES AND ALGECIRAS.

The election of President of the Republic of France will take place tomorrow, at Versailles, one month before the expiration of the seven years' term of M. LOUBET. The election is made by the members of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate in National Assembly, and the vote will be by secret ballot.

The chief candidates for the succession of M. LOUBET, who declined to stand for re-election, are M. ARMAND FALLIERES, President of the Senate, and M. PAUL DOUMER, President of the Chamber. The National Assembly will consist of 891 members, of whom it is expected that 25 (of the Extreme Right) will abstain from voting, leaving the "absolute majority," required by the Constitution of 1875, at 434. Most of the predictions in the Paris press incline to the success of M. FALLIERES, but, though the election of M. DOUMER is regarded as highly improbable, it is possible that at the last moment his vote may go to the present Premier, M. ROUVIER, and, with some desertions from M. FALLIERES, may elect that gentleman.

It is not easy precisely to define the difference between the supporters of the two candidates. In a general way it may be said that M. FALLIERES represents the more radical wing of the Republicans and especially the anti-militarist element in that wing, and that M. DOUMER represents the more conservative wing, and especially the sentiment in support of a strong army. He is also the favorite of the financiers and to a certain extent stands for a firm, possibly a somewhat aggressive, colonial policy. He has been long in parliamentary life, though he is much younger than his rival, and his reputation was largely made as the Governor of French Indo-China, where he showed great energy and executive ability. The issue between the two wings of the party was sharply defined at the time of the resignation of the Minister of War in M. COMBES's Ministry, on account of the condemnation in the Chamber of the policy of "dilation"—in plain English, spying, which the Minister had favored.

Should the present expectation of the election of M. FALLIERES be realized, it might have considerable effect upon the Conference of Algeciras and the European questions therein involved. It is openly stated by responsible journals in Paris that the fall of M. DELCASSE, practically at the demand of Germany, was due to the knowledge that the army was in no condition to face the war that might have followed a refusal of the demand. The ill condition of the army was in large measure due to the conduct of the anti-militarist element in the Government, with which the then Minister of War was in pretty open sympathy. It is not impossible that the election of M. FALLIERES, who is supported by this element, though personally his record is free from any obvious sympathy with it, would weaken France at the Conference. This result would be most unfortunate. Public sentiment in France, irrespective of shades of political opinion, now appears to be entirely united in support of the dignified and firm attitude of M. ROUVIER and his Ministry. Whatever the outcome of the election, this support should not be withdrawn, nor should M. ROUVIER be discredited in the Chamber, while the issues of the Conference are undetermined. If it be true, and the evidence is very strong that it is true, that the policy of France last year was decided by the unfriendly bearing of Germany, a repetition of such an incident would have very serious consequences.

We are not of those who believe that the German Emperor desires or intends war. But there is much evidence that he desires prestige and influence and dreads "isolation" or the appearance of being negligible. He is capable of calling Germany sharply and rudely to the attention of those disposed to overlook her claims, and, to do so by a course logically suggesting war. That, beyond all reasonable doubt, he did do in the matter of Morocco last Summer. He accomplished his purpose because France was unready. Apparently she is no longer unready, and it would be a great mistake if she did not take full advantage of her readiness. Her designs and her pretensions in Morocco are not of the noblest, but they are recognized as legitimate according to the "customs of the business" of European expansion; they are, if she maintains the open door, harmless to the rest of the world. To abandon them under pressure from Berlin would disturb the balance of European politics and invite disturbance of the peace. If there should turn out to be any such influence exerted at M[illegible] week's election at Versailles the whole world might regret it.

"LABORITES" AND PROTECTION.

The heavy vote given to the Liberals in England by the Labor Party, the "Laborites," as they are there called, does not at all mean that the issue of protection is not the main one. From the start the labor organizations have been strongly opposed to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's notions, to his bitter disappointment. He tried and expected to win them by the promise of higher wages, of reduction in taxes they object to through the revenue from the tariff, and by the hope of old-age pensions to be paid from the same fund. But the labor leaders held that the tax on imported food, which is an essential part of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's scheme, was an overwhelming obstacle to the whole plan, and they have used all their influence against it.

In other respects, of course, the Laborites expect consideration from the Liberals, especially as to a change in the labor laws, but they are quite ready to support the party on the plain issue of protection. As their support is reinforced by that of many manufacturers, who dread taxation of imported raw material, and as even the farmers are suspicious of the preference to be given to colonial imports, it will be seen that the anti-protection combination is a powerful one. The two classes which are, the chief reliance of protection in this country are in England opposed to it, one absolutely and the other with few exceptions.

"MONROE DOCTRINE" AND "GOLDEN RULE."

We printed a curious letter yesterday from a citizen evidently intelligent and well meaning, but as evidently, as he says, "imported," and apparently of recent importation. When he says that he "wishes to register his objection to the doctrine you," (meaning THE NEW YORK TIMES) "always defend," he seems to stultify himself. For he has already explained that he "came here to escape officialism." Whereas the very essence of the Monroe Doctrine is to banish "officialism" of the European kind, which is presumably the kind to which our correspondent has reference, not merely from this continent, but from this hemisphere. We urge our correspondent to look a little, and inform himself in moderation, upon the history of the Monroe Doctrine.

He produces as a substitute for the Monroe Doctrine the double precept of "The Golden Rule" and "Mind Your Own Business." Apparently he is unaware of JOHN HAY's famous formulation of the foreign policy of the United States as a combination, precisely, of "The Golden Rule and the Monroe Doctrine." There is not only no incompatibility. There is a complete reconciliation. It is true that the Golden Rule is a rule of doing by your neighbor as you would wish that he should do by you, and that the adjuration of "Mind Your Own Business," which is in fact the pith of the Monroe Doctrine, is addressed to "abroad," meaning European abroad, and meaning, specifically, "officialism" of the European variety. Some day, we have no doubt, our correspondent will get some leisure to inform himself upon the history of the United States. When that day comes he will discover, possibly to his surprise, but certainly, we hope, to his satisfaction, that the Monroe Doctrine means precisely what, in his present and comparatively uninformed estate, he "wishes to say."

NATIONAL DEFENSE AND SUBSIDIES.

Of course it is the business of the General Staff of the army to prepare for the National defense. That is what the General Staff is primarily for. And it is its business to prepare for defense against remote and hypothetical as well as against near and probable dangers.

All the same, we cannot help thinking that, in discovering and proclaiming our extreme destitution in merchant steamers which can, on occasion, be converted into transports, the General Staff has permitted itself to fall a victim to the eloquence of the advocates of a ship subsidy, to whose eloquence so many civilians have succumbed. It is beyond question that the assemblage of men and munitions in Florida in 1898 was done in a manner that amounted to a National disgrace. From that scandal, in fact, and from Secretary ROOT's keen and patriotic resentment of it, and determination that it should not recur, proceeded the agitation for a General Staff. But, even in that case, the real scandal was not the paucity of transports. It was the lack of co-operation between the various departments of the army, that co-operation which the General Staff was instituted to promote. In any case, we can see no political probability that we shall be required to invade Cuba again, or that, on the Atlantic Coast, we shall have occasion for more transportation than will accommodate a single army corps.

On the Pacific it is different. We can conceive that we may be in some trouble that will require us hastily to reinforce the garrison of the Philippines. But again, any possible enemies who might attempt to drive us out of the Philippines would have far more trouble than we in transporting thither men and munitions. Japan has very formally disclaimed any desire for the possession of the islands. The imagination cannot, if restrained by consideration of the actual condition of the world, depict Great Britain as descend[illegible] upon them. If there be any other Power which might envy us their possession, such a Power would have to be much further off than San Francisco from them at its "nearest home port." If we had facilities, again, for promptly reinforcing the garrison of the Philippines with a well-equipped army corps, ready to take the field, that preparation would be abundant. And it would be far cheaper to keep a squadron of transports sufficient for this purpose in constant readiness than to be constantly subsidizing steamers which pretended to be engaged in commerce which they could not carry on without those subsidies.

Of course we are not blaming the General Staff. War is their business. But peace and not war is the business of the great majority and the normal condition of the American people. Let us by all means prepare against visible and probable dangers. But by all means let us not subsidize unnecessary steamship lines to lose money in time of peace, because their ships might be useful in time of war.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Good Man in Tribulation.

If Sir C. PURDON CLARKE had tried for a long time and with vehement determination to make a statement sure to start excited controversy and indignant criticism he could have claimed complete success after saying what he did at the Dutchess County Society's dinner about Vassar and Wellesley. Then, after the trouble had been well begun, he could not easily have said anything better calculated to diversify, enliven, and prolong it than were the remarks uttered by him the next day in explanation and mitigation of the first pronouncement. This is amusing, in its way, to everybody except the amiable and talented gentleman himself and the more sensitive and less humorous daughters of the two institutions involved in his comparison, but it will not be amusing to him or them, and therefore it is unfortunate that before he spoke in either instance on a subject so delicate he didn't remember how very little time it takes to wait a minute and how particularly easy it is to refrain from saying almost anything. The daughters of Vassar didn't like to hear that they are distinctively the representatives of wealth and lead lives too luxurious to be studied by one seeking points for use in the establishment of any sort of a British school, for, while Vassar, of course, prides herself on refinement, she is even more ambitious to be taken as the exemplar of feminine intellectuality—if intellectuality has any sex, which is doubtful—and a letter from one of her alumnae, printed by us yesterday, illustrated the sort of attacks that will come to Sir PURDON from that side. But he will not realize the seriousness of his situation until Wellesley hears of his explanation—and he hears from Wellesley. For, while Wellesley's daughters would not think of claiming to be exponents of wealth and its possibilities, they will not be the more likely, on that account to enjoy the news that their school was taken as a model after which an English school for the indigent could safely and wisely be copied. That is not exactly what the illustrated arbiter of other arts than that of tactfulness said in his first statement or in his explanation, but that is about how the two taken together will be interpreted by indignant ladies with a gift for putting their thoughts into words—and later into newspapers. We are not sure that there is anything for Sir C. PURDON CLARKE to do in the matter; perhaps his safest course will be to bow to the storm and be still. Everybody already knows that he meant nothing in the slightest degree offensive—that his was only the hasty utterance of an after-dinner speech and a thing not to be counted on anybody's record.

A Blow at Real Medicine.

Quackery of every breed and description will get an enormous amount of comfort and some little help, while real medicine will receive injury, not very serious, of course, but still measurable, from an elaborate "dissenting opinion" which Justice DEUEL of the Court of Special Sessions has filed in the case of an "osteopathic doctor" against whom the County Medical Society, after a lot of hard, expensive, and public-spirited work, had secured a conviction and a fifty-dollar fine for practicing medicine without a license. The very eminent and well-known Justice was able to see validity in the contention, so lamentably familiar to everybody who has followed the desperately persistent attempts of the ignorant and the unqualified to break into the medical profession without going to the trouble of studying medicine, that nothing is "the practice of medicine" except the administration of drugs. It is his opinion that a man may advertise himself as a doctor, may hold himself out to the public as competent to diagnose and treat every malady from which human kind suffers, and may take such fees as trusting patients choose to pay, but if he refrains from giving drugs he is not a practitioner of medicine and does not come under the law which insists that doctors must have a reasonable minimum of special education for their work! The convicted osteopath, declares Justice DEUEL with perfect accuracy, did not, in the case under consideration, do what a doctor would have done; therefore he should not be punished and should not be restrained from continuing to do what he did. Most strange logic, that! Even stranger is the Justice's contention that even if the osteopath did no good he did no harm by his manipulations, and, therefore, they were innocent. How does he know that no harm was done? Quackery always does harm, and often fatal harm, by persuading the sick man or woman to waste money, which is something, and time, which is much more, that a reputable physician could probably put to good use. Many a patient seeks real help too late merely because his case has been allowed to progress into incurability while an "irregular" treated it under some absurd system of bone adjustment or thought control. And any "regular" will tell anybody who asks that the administration of drugs is already come to be a small, though still important, part of medicine, and that a doctor is none the less a doctor because he often finds reason for trusting to other remedies than pills and potions. We shall watch the literature of quackdom with interest to see how soon its purveyors forget to note the fact that Justice DEUEL's opinion was a dissenting one. It will not be long.

A Rival for Panama.

People who, for their sins or other reasons, have had occasion to climb the hills back of Tarrytown, will get much excited over the news that a number of Westchester County's eminent financiers, headed by a Mount Vernon jurist of note, have determined to cut a canal from Tarrytown through to Portchester, and to spend, if necessary, every cent of $[illegible],000,000 in doing the work. It's a lot of money, to[illegible] is, and the [illegible] between Tarrytown and Portchester is much shorter than that between many other places almost anybody could name offhand. To be sure, the hills in that part of our own, our (in some instances) native land, are rather large and solid hills, but they are by no means impermeable, and beyond any doubt a canal through them would be a good thing. We do not see just how it would make Westchester County the Venice of America, yet we are not prepared to say that it wouldn't and are open to conviction. The spending of the three millions would also be a good thing, and if opportunity came to spend a few more millions before the canal opened for business, that would be a good thing, too, especially for our Italian population. We do not expect to see this canal in operation before next Summer is well along toward Fall, but everybody has all the time there is and patience is never more virtuous than when it is applied to the digging of a canal between Tarrytown and Portchester—for $3,000,000.

Bacon's Compliment to Spooner.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—No Senator is more generous in the matter of throwing bouquets than Bacon of Georgia, who can never mention any of his colleagues without calling him "the distinguished Senator" or "the most learned Senator." He had smothered Spooner in this way for the twentieth time in the course of the Morocco debate to-day when the Wisconsin Senator made the comment:

"The Senator does me too great honor."

"Oh, no," replied the Georgian, "I can never do that. I know that even when I am overcome in debate by the distinguished Senator, I feel that I have been vanquished by an Ajax and not by a Thersites."

As the big Southerner turned off this compliment the little giant from Wisconsin and his colleagues shook with mirth.

Slippery Pavements in London.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am glad to see in your columns that, at last, an agitation is being started about slippery roads.

Your correspondent in to-day's TIMES tells us of an ideal pavement in use in Boston, but even if adopted it would be immensely costly to repave even the principal thoroughfares; it would be a great interruption to business, and would take years to carry out, the horses meanwhile being still the victims of our apathy.

The old-fashioned use of gravel, which can easily be distributed by the street cleaners during slippery weather, seems to me the best immediate solution of the problem.

In London the boxes of gravel, which are stationed throughout the districts where asphalt or wood pavements are used, have been provided, I understand, entirely by private bequest; the funds are probably administered by the Royal Humane Society, but I do not know this for a fact.

Considering how much the community, especially the business section of it, would gain, not only through the lessening of injury to valuable animals but also through the reduction of traffic delays and interruption to business generally, I should think a fund could be easily raised to permanently establish gravel boxes throughout New York City.

New York, Jan. 13, 1906. C. E. S.

Lessons in Good English.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your pleasant custom of opening your columns to communications from your readers offers a welcome opportunity for self-expression to persons who are tormented by opinions, and I am sure the privilege is highly valued by all who have enjoyed it. He must be hypersensitive indeed who could question your right to apply to these communications the same rules that are applied to the work of your regular staff.

I am encouraged by the example of the writer who signs "J. W. E." to add my own word of gratitude for the service rendered to your "voluntary contributors" by the exercise of your right of correction. I have been a frequent trespasser on your hospitality. Upon my early efforts the editorial pencil fell with chastening effectiveness. My redundant punctuation, my repetitions, and my relative pronouns were deftly dealt with in such manner that these painful but salutary experiences became a most valuable series of lessons in good English. I take pleasure in bearing this testimony to their helpfulness and beg you to accept my appreciation and my thanks. E. W.

New York, Jan. 15, 1906.

Musical Criticism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an interested attendant at the concert in question, and a constant reader of THE TIMES, I must protest against the aspersions cast by a correspondent in to-day's issue of THE TIMES's criticism of the Volpe Orchestra concert.

The performance under consideration, though wholly commendable in its intentions, was certainly not of a character to bear comparison with those usually offered to our musical public.

Your critic's generosity and sympathy with the aims and ideals of the organization and his just appreciation of its efforts were no less evident than his adherence to the highest standards. CONCERTGOER.

Brooklyn, Jan. 14, 1906.

Then Let the Whistles Blow!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The sick and dying of New York City send greeting to "One Woman" who writes you (Jan. 13th) that she enjoys the blowing of whistles that wake her many times a night to the happy consciousness that she is still in Gotham and not in her native place—Oak Tree, Dog Corners, or Painted Post. By all means let the whistles blow for the dear, irresponsible "One Woman." ANOTHER WOMAN.

Brooklyn, Jan. 14, 1906.

Deplorable Gullibility.

From The Brooklyn Citizen.

The latest illustration of the gullibility of large numbers of people in this country is furnished in a news story printed exclusively in THE NEW YORK TIMES of to-day. The story in question deals with the operations and arrest by Federal authorities of leading officers of the "Force of Life Chemical Company." These officers are charged with being guilty of conspiracy to obtain money under false pretenses by the use of the United States mail. One of the officials of this company informed the postal authorities that the Force of Life Company had not less than one million patients.

The President of the concern under investigation is Gen. James O'Beirne, a prominent Republican politician. THE TIMES says:

"The literature issued by the company and the latest Corporation Directory give the following officers and Directors of the Force of Life Chemical Company:

"James R. O'Beirne, President; James A. Tedford, Vice President; Arthur H. Williams, Treasurer, and Frederick H. Wilson, Secretary. The Directors are, besides the above: Edwin O. Keeler, William F. Acton, E. Virgil Neal, R. T. Bagley, and James F. Pierce. Mr. Pierce was formerly State Superintendent of Insurance. Mr. Pierce was a long-time resident of Brooklyn who died a year or so ago.]

Connecticut Humiliated.

From The Hartford Times.

It's humiliating to the pride of Connecticut to find a former Lieutenant Governor of the State listed among the Directors of the Force of Life Chemical Company, a New York get-rich-quick concern which advertised to work miracles, almost, and which has now collided with the postal authorities. Two of its promoters have been arrested on the charge of conspiracy to obtain money under false pretenses by fraudulent use of the United States mails.

Just how Mr. Keeler of Norwalk, who is a bank President and a business man and who has held many positions of political trust, became entangled in this concern we do not know. Nor does it matter much.

The incident teaches, as many incidents of a similar nature have previously taught, albeit the teaching has by many been unheeded, that people of reputation should, even above others, scrupulously guard any implication in which the surroundings warrant.

MELOY GAVE WARNING.

What He Did to Head Off Counterfeit Norfolk and Western Certificates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We ask you to correct an evidently unintentional misrepresentation of Mr. Meloy's relation to the recent exposure of the forgery of Norfolk and Western Railway Company's certificates of stock.

On Aug. 31 last, Mr. Meloy visited the Guaranty Trust Company and furnished to a clerk in charge full information concerning the existence of such certificates. On the same day he directed to the Norfolk and Western Railway Company a letter giving, likewise, information that such certificates were in existence, and their negotiation was attempted.

The day following, Sept. 1, he held a long telephone conversation with Mr. Alden, Secretary of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, furnishing to Mr. Alden a complete description of the certificates offered by Seton, their appearance, indorsement, &c., receiving from Mr. Alden the declaration that these certificates were unquestionably forgeries. This statement of Mr. Alden's, made over the telephone, was confirmed by letter under the same date.

On Sept. 7 Mr. Meloy visited Henry Sproul & Co. at 30 Broad Street, and had an interview with Mr. Farrington, the manager there, furnishing to Mr. Farrington the information obtained from Mr. Alden, and giving notice that the indorsement of Henry Sproul & Co. appeared upon these certificates as guaranteeing the signature of Harris.

The Hamilton Bank Note Company states that the book of blank certificates was delivered to Seton on Aug. 24 last.

Mr. Meloy exposed the conspiracy within one week thereafter and furnished ample and accurate information to the several parties above mentioned, all of whom, it was presumed, would be deeply interested in preventing any further attempts to negotiate these forgeries.

At the time this information was given to the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, to the Guaranty Trust Company, and to Henry Sproul & Co., presumably not a single certificate had been negotiated.

A letter from Mr. Meloy, the original of which is in our files, and the reply thereto, make a record of the foregoing statements.

Four witnesses were present in our office, including our Mr. Barnard and our Mr. Clark, on Saturday morning, Sept. 1, when Mr. Meloy talked with Mr. Alden over the telephone. One of these witnesses, additionally, accompanied Mr. Meloy to the Guaranty Trust Company on the afternoon of Aug. 31, and still a fifth witness accompanied Mr. Meloy to the office of Henry Sproul & Co. on Sept. 7, when he met Mr. Farrington.

In view of the very wide publicity and the misrepresentations of Mr. Meloy's position, and in view, further, of the great service he rendered to the financial world at large, first, in promptly exposing the existence of these forged certificates; and later in bringing about the arrest of the perpetrators of the forgeries, by calling the attention of the Pinkerton Detective Agency and of Detective Sergeant McConville to the facts developed on Sept. 1, this letter is written to right the grave wrong done the one man whose prudence and promptness made it possible to destroy this conspiracy almost at its inception.

In conclusion we beg to say that Messrs. Seton and Collins were introduced to our office in an entirely proper manner, their sponsor being the manager of a Consolidated Stock Exchange house previously known to our office, and the application to us for a loan upon the stock was made in an entirely normal manner, with nothing unusual about it, and Mr. Meloy had absolutely no acquaintance with Seton or Humphries (Collins), before their introduction to us. BARNARD & CLARK.

25 Broad Street, New York City, Jan. 15, 1906.

How to Arrange the Tariff on Art.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent in to-day's issue who favors the abolishing of duty on art says: "No artist of standing has favored the retention of the tariff." Exactly! The fellow who has a selling name cares nothing about the poor devil who is struggling with pot boilers till he makes a name. Make all paintings whose value is over $1,000 free, and raise the tariff on junk. Cut out the trash and the sweepings of the foreign studios, is the viewpoint of a BUSINESS MAN.

New York, Jan. 13, 1906.

Where Heredity Comes In.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the information of "J. A. D.," who asks in THE TIMES of this date "Where heredity comes in" in the case of his children, who are right-handed, while both he and his wife are left-handed, I would state that the phenomenon mentioned may be due to what is known to physical science as atavism, i. e., inheritance from a remote ancestor, as differentiated from simple heredity, which may also come from the immediate parents or nearby forbears.

HOWARD JAMES, M. D.

Cornwall-on-Hudson, Jan. 13, 1906.

A Sea of Names.

From The Insurance Press.

THE NEW YORK TIMES published, several days ago, a list of about 3,000 corporations whose financial announcements appeared in that paper in 1905.

It is argued by some persons that the names and addresses of all policy holders in life insurance companies should be published for public information. THE TIMES's list furnishes a yardstick with which to measure the policy holders list, if put into print.

Three thousand names and addresses filled one and five-sevenths pages. The 8,000,000 policy holders of the Metropolitan Life, on that basis, could be listed in 4,572 pages of THE TIMES size and typography. The New York Life's 1,000,000 policy holders could be named in 571 pages. The Metropolitan list would make a twenty-four-page daily paper every day for 191 days. The New York Life list could be published in twenty-four-page papers in 24 days.

In round numbers there are about 21,000,000 policy holders in old-time life insurance companies. At least 11,991 pages would be required to print the record of names and addresses. That would mean a thirty-two-page paper for 365 days in the year.

Of course the names and addresses of persons "insured" in fraternal orders and other assessment societies ought to be published also.

A Bas Mademoiselle!

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

Parisian women have formed a league for the purpose of obliterating the invidious distinction of title between the married and unmarried of their sex. Why, they righteously demand, if every man, married or unmarried, is Monsieur should not every woman, wife or maid be Madame? "A bas mademoiselle" is to be their battle cry. It is all very well for French women to take part in this grand movement, but how are our American sisters to overcome the difficulty confronting them? We cannot believe that our maidens fair and otherwise are ready to drop the Miss and adopt the Mrs. if the change of title is to be effected without the present gratifying ceremony.

One Among Many Interesting Features.

From The Daily Banker.

Among many other features of timely interest embraced in the Annual Financial Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES is a clear-cut statement of our disabilities as competitors in the Panama trade. This is made by Mr. HILL of the Great Northern, a master publicist, before [illegible] Chamber of Commerce.

HUGHES WILL GO ABROAD.

Armstrong Committee's Counsel to Sail About Feb. 1—Off for a Rest.

Charles E. Hughes, counsel for the Armstrong Insurance Investigation Committee, is planning to take a vacation of a month of more. He feels that he needs a rest and is going to take it.

Mr. Hughes has not completed his plans, but he expects to go to Europe, sailing about Feb. 1. Just where he is to spend his time while away he is not willing to tell, for he wants to "lose" himself to New York and the world. Mrs. Hughes will go with him.

When the Armstrong Committee finished its work recently Mr. Hughes talked to friends about a vacation, and was advised to take a trip to the Pacific Coast. Mr. Hughes vetoed this plan immediately. He said that if he was going for a rest he wanted a real one, and didn't want to go to any place where he could be in communication with the New York newspapers. He said that since the investigation had closed he had been almost as hard worked answering newspaper queries as while the insurance work.

In view of the fact that Mr. Hughes is going abroad, it is inferred that the Armstrong report will soon be in the hands of the Legislature. Incidentally, considerable gossip arose last night when District Attorney Jerome's declaration that he would ask the Board of Estimate for an appropriation with which to engage Mr. Hughes as extraordinary counsel in the prosecution of criminal insurance cases was recalled. Mr. Hughes wouldn't discuss this phase of the situation last night.

Mr. Hughes has received many invitations to public and other dinners recently. He has declined all of them, except in the case of personal friends, on the ground that he needs a rest.

FRANCE TO COERCE CASTRO.

Naval Demonstration Likely to Follow Break with Venezuela.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—It was announced at the Foreign Office to-day that an order had been sent to M. Taigny, Chargé d'Affaires, to break off diplomatic relations with Venezuela.

The Temps this afternoon says that France, having exhausted all conciliatory means, will probably be obliged to proceed with a naval demonstration.

All communications with Venezuela, owing to the interruption of direct telegraphic connection with Caracas, pass through Washington, with which capital an understanding exists. The American Minister, Mr. Russell, will take charge of French interests in Venezuela.

FRANKLIN BI-CENTENNIAL.

Principals to Hold Exercises To-morrow in All the Schools.

City Supt. Maxwell has asked the Principals of all the schools to hold suitable celebrations on the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin to-morrow.

"It is fitting that the event should be commemorated in the public schools," says Dr. Maxwell in his order to the Principals. "On Wednesday, therefore, at the morning assembly, you will provide exercises appropriate to the occasion. The attention of our pupils should be called to Franklin's achievements as a printer, journalist, scientist, author, diplomatist, and statesman."

The Bureau of Libraries has prepared a brief bibliography on Franklin which will be mailed to the Principals.

LACK OF LIBRARY FACILITIES.

Criticism of Bloomingdale Branch Calls Attention to Real Shortcoming.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am another of your readers who think that the published criticism of the attendants of the Bloomingdale branch of the Public Library is utterly unjust and incompetent. I do considerable literary work for newspapers and other periodicals. I have used the Bloomingdale library at times averaging less than a week of interval during the past three years. I am unacquainted with the name of any attendant, and I have no reason to think I am known to any of them except as one of the hundreds of citizens in that locality who visit the library. I have found the librarian and her assistants invariably courteous, dignified, tasteful, active, willing, and competent. It has seemed to me that the staff is more responsible, accomplishes more work, and carries a higher literary tone than the staffs of half a dozen other library branches I have visited.

It is true I have regretted the absurd incompleteness of the book collection at Bloomingdale. There are branches below Fourteenth Street with splendid collections by comparison with Bloomingdale. I know little towns in Connecticut, New Jersey, and the northern section of New York State with less than 5,000 population, each with a library that makes the Bloomingdale collection seem as ridiculous as that of the average Western mining town. That is a fact which rightly arouses indignation on the upper west side. It is a matter which concerns the heads of the Public Library. I believe it is deplored by the librarian and attendants at Bloomingdale.

If the publicity incident to this matter brings about a redistribution of books by the higher library authorities, the mistaken criticism of the attendants at Bloomingdale will have accomplished an urgent reform. And then the critics ought to apologize to the hard-working women of the 100th Street branch.

PHILIP R. DILLON.

New York, Jan. 13, 1906.

An Impression.

From The Chicago Daily News.

President Roosevelt has conferred a medal on another Rough Rider. It had been generally supposed that all the Rough Riders already had their medals.

THE SNOW.

Froth on the sea.
Mist on the lea.
White on the hill,
Clear-cut and still.
Frost on the sedge.
Drifts on the ledge.
Prismatic beams where the window-pane gleams,
And silence!

Foam that flies,
Flutters, and dies
Softly to sleep;
Or, as the winds sweep,
Races and chases and traces its graces
With fantasy's ease on the stiff, bare trees
In silence!

Voices so clear
Whispers so near,
Shadows appear
And go
Out of the night
Into the light;
Into the bright and shimmering white
Of the snow,
Hurrying gray,
Passing away
In silence!

STEPHEN CHAMBERS.

VIRTUE TRIUMPHS IN A BIG RED AUTO

And Fourteenth Street Approves in Vigorous Fashion.

A MELODRAMATIC THRILLER

"Bedford's Hope" Introduces New Effect, Showing Race Between a Locomotive and an Automobile.

Up to a few minutes past 10 at the Fourteenth Street Theatre last night it looked as though "Bedford's Hope" was entirely centred in a gold mine which hadn't shown pay dirt for a month, and which, from the accounts of the villains who were seeking to ruin the owner, couldn't possibly yield a revenue until they got possession of all the stock. Then it suddenly developed that Old Pard—so Bedford was known to his intimates—had pinned his faith to a big red touring car, and, as is eminently right and proper in a week when the auto is king, he found good reason to rejoice.

It all came about in this way. Mrs. Merley, a widow, had fallen an easy victim to Bedford's manly charm and rugged honesty. She had even gone so far as to tell him that as it was leap year he needn't bother himself about proposing, which he would not have done anyhow, knowing that the mine was worthless and that Col. Hooker, the evil gentleman who was pursuing him, held his notes for $180,000, which he could not pay. But unlike Mrs. Merley he did not know that this same Hooker had a horrible past. She, in a fine spirit of generosity, agreed to give Hooker her own check if he would hand over the notes.

This little transaction, however, was witnessed by Bedford, who refused to allow a woman to lose on his account. Thereupon, he gave Hooker an order to purchase all his stock in the Old Pard Mine for 10 cents a share, the equity in the transaction being Mrs. Merley's check, which the villain promptly handed over.

What followed was something like this: Hurried arrival of the foreman announcing that pay dirt had been struck, that the lead was the richest in the West, and that the stock was worth at least $1,000 a share. Consternation. Confusion! Where is Hooker—Oh where is Hooker?

Has no one guessed? He is hurrying as fast as horses will take him to catch the first train for Plain View, where the sale of the stock is to take place. He must be stopped. Aha! The telephone. Hello! Hello! Hello! No answer? Great Heavens! The wires are cut! Hooker's work.

Enter Bedford's sweet young daughter in riding habit. Enter Bedford's sweet young daughter's sweetheart in riding boots. To horse! To horse! Father, we will save you!

Change of scene. Hooker at railroad station. What is yon cloud of dust? Aha! 'Tis Bedford's gal. She approaches on horseback. Clang, clang! Hooker on back platform of moving train. Foiled.

And now Bedford's sweet young daughter and Bedford's sweet young daughter's sweetheart enter, breathless, covered with dust. 'Twas a hard ride. Where is Hooker? Where is the train? Gone. Quick, the telegraph. Tick-tick. Silence. A pause. Great Heavens! The wires are cut. Hooker! Always Hooker.

Consternation. Confusion. But no. Bedford's son and heir has not always lived this rough life of the Western mining camps. He has been East. And on fine days he loves to spin up and down the mountain sides in his big red motor car. See! It is he, (Bedford, Jr.,) it is it, —(Bedford Jr.'s car.)

"Brother, we must save father. Turn her loose. Speed laws go hang. We must catch that train."

And right there is where Fourteenth Street holds its breath. What follows is a blur. For the changing scene shows the big auto and the locomotive in a race to the finish. The train in the far background has the lead. Eyes are bulging over the gallery rail. Hearts are tripping at a lively gait in the orchestra chairs.

The auto is gaining. Surely, steadily, with a firm hand at the lever, and—aha—virtue, at last, is triumphant. Yes. Virtue in an automobile. And Fourteenth Street, forgetting all narrow prejudices, rejoicing only that virtue is virtue even though it rides in a red touring car, goes wild as the curtain falls.

It was a great night for Fourteenth Street, a great night for Lincoln J. Carter, whose speech before the curtain was as modest as his new stage effect is stunning. As for the actors, the red touring car is, of course, the star. But George C. Staley and Jack Webster deserve to be commended for their simple, natural playing of the Bedfords, father and son.

"Mexicana" Heard in Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15.—"Mexicana," the Shuberts' new comic opera production, with Thomas Q. Seabrooke, Christie MacDonald, and Joseph Herbert in the leading rôles, began a week's engagement at Albaugh's Theatre to-night. In the big audience were a party of fifty from New York and one of seventy-five from Washington. These were friends of Clara Driscoll, the young Texas woman and ranch owner, who wrote the libretto. "Mexicana" goes to the Lyric Theatre, New York, on Jan. 29.

William Collier's New Play.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—William Collier presented to-night at the Hollis Street Theatre for the first time in America his new comedy, "The Heart of a Sparrow," and it made a hit. The play derives its name from a remark of an elderly husband who takes him to task for trifling with the hearts of young women, and says he is "A sparrow that puffs up his feathers, cocks his head and twitters after every sparrowette that passes."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Alfred Sutro, the English dramatist, occupied a box at the Savoy Theatre, last night, where James K. Hackett and Mary Mannering are presenting his play, "The Walls of Jericho." After the performance Mr. Sutro was entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hackett, 38 East Thirty-eighth Street.

It was announced yesterday by the management of the Hippodrome that after the engagement of "A Yankee Circus on Mars" at the Auditorium in Chicago the piece will be seen in April in Boston at the Boston Theatre.

Tea was served to the women patrons of Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre yesterday afternoon at the matinee, and souvenir spoons were presented. The innovation will continue at all the matinee performances.

FOOD.

UNCONSCIOUS POISONING

How It Often Happens from Coffee.

"I had no idea," writes a Duluth man, "that it was the coffee I had been drinking all my life that was responsible for the headaches which were growing upon me, for the dyspepsia that no medicines would relieve, and for the acute nervousness which unfitted me not only for work but also for the most ordinary social functions.

"But at last the truth dawned upon me. I forthwith bade the harmful beverage a prompt farewell, ordered in some Postum and began to use it. The good effects of the new food drink were apparent within a very few days. My headaches grew less frequent, and decreased in violence, my stomach grew strong and able to digest my food without distress of any kind, my nervousness has gone, and I am able to enjoy life with my neighbors and sleep soundly o' nights. My physical strength and nerve power have increased so much that I can do double the work I used to do, and feel no undue fatigue afterwards.

"This improvement set in just as soon as the old coffee poison had so worked out of my system as to allow the food elements in the Postum to get a hold to build me up again. I cheerfully testify that it was Postum and Postum alone that did all this, for when I began to drink it I 'threw physic to the dogs.'" Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the famous little book "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.

MRS. CARTER'S "ADREA."

Revived at Academy—Curtain Calls for Actress and Belasco.

Mrs. Leslie Carter opened her engagement at the Academy of Music last night with "Adrea," the four-act-with-an-epilogue play by David Belasco and John Luther Long, which forms the most recent addition to her répertoire. In spite of the weather and the fact that the piece is by no means new to New York, the big downtown playhouse had almost the well-filled look of a first night when the curtain rose.

The tragic fortunes of the Adriatic Queen are already familiar to New York playgoers, and Mrs. Carter's playing of the part, as well as Mr. Belasco's staging of the piece, have already had plenty of well-merited uptown attention. Cast and setting were the same that were seen here earlier in the season.

Last night's audience, most of whom seemed to be hearing the play for the first time, showed their interest and approval by demanding repeated ups and downs of the curtain after each act.

At the close of the fourth act both Mrs. Carter and Mr. Belasco, after so many curtain calls that even the gallery lost count, were induced to respond with a brief word of thanks.

LEW DOCKSTADER AGAIN.

"Everybody Works But Father" and All the Rest a Hit.

Musical comedy gave way to old-fashioned minstrelsy last evening at the New York Theatre, where Lew Dockstader and his company began a two weeks' engagement with every indication that the popular old-time entertainment has lost none of its savor. A large house turned out to welcome Mr. Dockstader, and one ever ready to be amused—even when the songs were not of the newest and the jokes the youngest.

The first part followed the traditions. There was the usual ballad singing by Harry A. Ellis, William McDonald, and Manuel Romain. The comedy of the first part was supplied by Neil O'Brien and Lew Dockstader. Mr. Dockstader's rendering of "Everybody Works But Father" proved the "go" of the evening. The gallery was singing the piece before the comedian had finished.

The second part of the performance was divided, according to minstrel custom, into different acts. The first was called "In the Studio," in which Thomas Hyde, William Cawley, James Quinn, and others gave exhibitions of clog-dancing. Lew Dockstader followed in a monologue, and also sang Bert William's song, "Nobody." Mr. Dockstader finished his act with a burlesque automobile sight-seeing excursion, with an explanatory lecture on political conditions in New York. This bit seemed to amuse the audience mightily.

A bouch of Dixieland was then introduced, in which Thomas Hyde, Willie Foley, John Schroder, Sam Goldman, and James Doyle gave the songs and dances peculiar to the South. After this Neil O'Brien gave a humorous sketch called "Bargain Day in a Department Store."

The entertainment concluded with a melodramatic sketch entitled "Moses." During the progress of the sketch a pickaninny lullaby was effectively rendered by Manuel Romain.

"AIDA" AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

The First Performance This Season of Verdi's Work—A Great Audience Present.

Aida	Mme. Nordica
Amneris	Miss Walker
Un Sacerdotessa	Miss Lawrence
Radames	Mr. Caruso
Amonasro	Mr. Campanari
Ramfis	Mr. Plancon
Il Re	Mr. Muhlmann

Conductor, Mr. Arturo Vigna.

It is not often that a first performance of "Aida" at the Opera House is delayed till the ninth week of the season, Verdi's opera was announced for last Monday, but the exigencies of the strike caused its postponement. All the more desire to hear and witness the performance that was given last evening was shown by the public, which crowded the house to suffocation. "Aida" is an opera in which the management can produce the most brilliant effects in the way of stage spectacle as well as in the array of singers who take part in it, and such effects are expected of "Aida." The audience last evening was not disappointed. It was a glittering and imposing assemblage, and it listened to a superbly brilliant performance. It was not a novel one in any important respect. It repeated what has long been familiar to this public, but it was animated by a fine dramatic spirit and sweep.

The cast was one that has in the past been familiar and has achieved the most gratifying result. Mr. Campanari returned to it in the character of Amonasro, which he has interpreted with so much barbaric power, and last evening renewed the memories of this power in both action and singing. Mme. Nordica also returned to it in the part of Aida, associated with her earlier and later successes, and she, too, renewed agreeable memories by her performance.

Mr. Caruso was again the Radames and presents in it as heroic and imposing a figure as nature and art permit. He sang with all the voice and all the extravagance of style and expression, all the stress of passionate utterance that he can summon. Miss Walker's Amneris is a well-remembered impersonation, rich in vocal effect and dramatic in action—one of the parts in which she appears to her best advantage. And as for Mr. Plançon, the part of the pontifical Ramfis is in these days well nigh inconceivable without him. The music of the priestess was sung by Miss Lawrence of the Opera School, and this small but not unimportant portion of the score was admirably presented with a voice of power and quality.

Mr. Vigna conducted with enthusiasm and fire, and the ensembles went with a swelling power and richness. There was much applause, of which Mr. Caruso naturally garnered the most from the patriotic followers of his exuberant style.

RUBINSTEIN'S RECITAL.

The Young Polish Pianist Plays in the Casino Theatre.

Arthur Rubinstein, the young Polish pianist who appeared for the first time here last week with the Philadelphia Orchestra, gave a recital yesterday afternoon to a small audience in the Casino Theatre. He played a programme that included Tausig's arrangement of Bach's D minor toccata and fuge, Beethoven's "Waldstein" sonata, Schumann's "Etudes Symphoniques," which were substituted for the "Carnaval," and a group of pieces by Chopin. Mr. Rubinstein does not disclose much finer or deeper quality as an artist in this music than he disclosed in Saint Saëns's G minor concerto the other evening.

His ideal seems to be a tremendous sonority which he seeks by main strength and a terrific onslaught upon the piano. Yet there his playing is not big, nor impressive, for it lacks repose and breadth and symmetry. It lacks, also, most of all, and deep insight into what music is and what it means. The crudeness and violence of his performance of Beethoven's sonata gave perhaps the fullest measure of how far he is from being sincerely and truly artistic. Schumann's "Etudes Symphoniques" gave another measure of the same regrettable fact.

He mastered them neither in their poetic and emotional significance nor in their technical requirements; and in the finale a lapse of memory sent him groping for a time. It may be that Mr. Rubinstein is still in the fermentative period of youth, and that there will be a richer and mellower result with his greater maturity, in which case some of the powers of arm and finger he possesses may be turned to better uses. But much will need to be added to them.

In Cold Wintry Weather

A Residence Telephone

Is a great convenience.

Have You One?

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
15 Dey Street

LHEVINNE RISKED LIFE IN FLIGHT FROM MOSCOW

Young Pianist Arrives with a Tale of Terrors in the City.

KEPT IN HOUSE EIGHT DAYS

Warned He Wouldn't Even Be Allowed to Play the Piano—To Make Concert Tour of America.

Fresh from the terrors of Moscow, from which city he escaped at the risk of his life, Josef Lhevinne, a young Russian pianist, has arrived in New York just in time to fill most of his engagements for a concert tour of America. He landed from the steamship Savoie on Sunday, and to-day he will open his tour in Philadelphia.

He was held in Moscow two weeks after he should have started, by the revolutionary disorders. He could get no word out, and his managers and his close friend, the conductor, M. Safonoff, had been greatly worried by lack of news from him.

M. Lhevinne, at the home of Modest Altschuler, conductor of the Russian Symphony Orchestra, yesterday, told the story of his escape.

"For eight days before I left I was a prisoner in my home," he said. "The authorities had forbidden anybody to venture out on the streets except between the hours of 7 and 9 in the morning. Save in those hours anybody on the streets was liable to be shot down without warning.

"I wished to practice on the piano, but when I tried it I received a sharp warning from the military that no noises would be permitted. I could not have practiced well, anyway, for the sound of the firing of musketry and the booming of the cannon all about were such that one's nerves were shaken.

"One could not go to the window to see what was happening outside for fear of being fired upon. I wanted to come away, as I had promised, and endeavored by messenger and telephone and by risking going out personally, to find out whether it would be possible to leave the city. I learned, however, that even if I should take the risk it would not be possible for me to get away, for the railroad was all tied up by the revolutionists.

"At last, on the evening of Dec. 29, I was able to leave the house. I had learned that the trains were running and the revolutionists had been driven from the streets, and had telephoned for a sleigh to take me to the station. None of the drivers was anxious to serve me, but when I promised $125 to the one who should make the drive I got a driver.

"It was pitch dark when we started. It would have been too dangerous to start in the daytime. All the lampposts had been taken up by the revolutionists for barricades. Entanglements which the troops had not had time to remove, and often bodies, were lying about, and it was hard work to make the horses pass them.

"Four times on the way to the station we were halted by the military parade. I know some of them had been tempted to take no chances against bomb throwers and to shoot us before investigating.

"We were carefully searched by the soldiers, all our papers scrutinized, and what luggage I had taken with me, was pulled apart and gone over piece by piece, in search of arms or incriminating matter. It was by the merest chance that I escaped being taken to prison.

"When we arrived at the station we found great confusion. I had intended to take the 7 o'clock train, but in spite of my delays I found myself with plenty of time on my hands to catch the train scheduled to leave at 4 o'clock.

"Finally we did get away, and went very slowly. At Tver, however, we came to a stop. It was hard to learn what had happened, but firing on ahead at times showed that fighting was going on. I learned that the revolutionists had torn up the railroad line and that the troops had not had time to repair it. I was told it would be best to remain under the protection of the military, but decided that as I had risked everything in Moscow and came through I would take the further risk and go on.

"After much difficulty I found one of the mail sleighs, which go between the villages. It was to carry the mail to the next station. I paid double rates and was taken. We drove out and made a wide detour, now and again stopping when we heard firing or other suspicious sounds. We met no revolutionists, and the troops were satisfied with the credentials of the mail driver. In a few hours we came to the next wayside station and learned that the line from there on was open and that I could go through.

"It was not all without difficulty after that, of course, but I finally got to Berlin, and was able to cable to my American friends that I was on the way."

M. Lhevinne arrived in Berlin on Jan. 3, having been almost four days on the journey. He had been compelled to spend all his money and had been able to bring few clothes with him, but he had many friends in the German capital, and was soon fitted out and started for America.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland at Theatre.

Mr. and Mrs. Grover Cleveland were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Morton last night at the Lyceum Theatre to witness the performance of "The Lion and the Mouse."

AT THE THEATRES YESTERDAY.

"Under Southern Skies" was the attraction at the West End.

At the Murray Hill "A Crown of Thorns" was presented.

The melodramatic offering at the New Star was "A Desperate Change."

"Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots" returned to City at the Grand Opera House.

Bickel, Watson and Wrothe appeared in "Tom, Dick, and Harry" at the American.

At the Metropolis, James O'Neill was seen in his successful play, "Monte Cristo."

"When the World Sleeps" was the melodrama given at the Third Avenue.

Olga Nethersole began her week's engagement at the Harlem Opera House in "Carmen."

Edward Harrigan made his reappearance on the stage at the Yorkville in his old success, "Sweet Lavender."

Sardou's "Cleopatra" was given by the Proctor 125th Street Theatre stock company as the weekly revival.

At the Proctor Fifth Avenue Theatre "If I Were a King," the romantic play presented originally by E. H. Sothern, was given an elaborate revival. Amelia Bingham appeared in the part originally played by Cecilia Loftus.

The headliner at Keith's was Annie Yeamans. She was assisted by her daughter, Jennie Yeamans. Others on the bill were Alice Pierce, Delmore Sisters, and Carroll Johnson.

At the Colonial the feature was a new sensation called "The Mascot Moth." Among other leading entertainers were Fred Karno's Pantomime Company, Carleton Macy and Maude Hall, and James F. MacDonald.

R. A. Roberts was first on the programme at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre. Will Cressy and Blanche Dayne, the Musical Cuttys, Reno and Richards, and Dalton Brothers also appeared.

Joe Welsh was the topliner at Hammerstein's Victoria. The extra feature was Della Fox. Gould and Suratt, the Three Dumonds, Italian Trio, and Lynn and Faye were others.

Billy (Single) Clifford was the special attraction at Hurtig & Seamon's. Others on the bill were Six Peri Sisters, Lizzie Evans, Walter Daniels, and the Four Olifans.

At Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre Mabel McKinley was first on the bill. Hal Davis and Anez Macauley appeared in their sketch entitled "Pals." The Jackson Family was the additional feature.

Cheridah Simpson occupied the place of honor on the Alhambra programme. Others were Louise Dresser, Jewell's Manikins, Brooks and Halliday, and Probst.

The attractions at the Eden Musee were the Karabanna Troupe, the Zancigs, the Hungarian Band, the Cinematograph, and the World in Wax.

At Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum Michael La Carra, Royal Jiu-Jitsu Japs, Deery and Francis, Nellie Canden, and Berhan and Demella appeared.

The attractions that remain are: "A Society Circus," at the Hippodrome; "As Ye Sow," at the Garden; "Before and After," at the Manhattan; James K. Hackett and Mary Mannering in "The Walls of Jericho," at the Savoy; Louis Mann and Clara Lipman in "Julie Bonbon," at the Fields; Henry De Vries in "A Case of Arson" and "The Braisley Diamond," the Madison Square; "The Clansman," at the Liberty; "The Redemption of David Corson," at the Majestic; "Cashel Byron's Profession," at Daly's; Ethel Barrymore in "Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire" and Lionel Barrymore in "Pantaloon," at the Criterion; "The Lion and the Mouse," at the Lyceum; Robert Loraine in "Man and Superman," at the Hudson; David Warfield in "The Music Master," at the Bijou; William Faversham in "The Squaw Man," at Wallack's; Blanche Bates in "The Girl of the Golden West," at the Belasco; Maude Adams in "Peter Pan," at the Empire; Henrietta Crosman in "Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary," at the Garrick; Fay Templeton in "45 Minutes from Broadway," at the New Amsterdam; "Twiddle-Twaddle," at the Joe Weber Music Hall; Fritzi Scheff in "Mlle. Modiste," at the Knickerbocker; "The Babes and the Baron," at the Lyric; "The Earl and the Girl," at the Casino, and "Coming Thro' the Rye," at the Herald Square.

Have you ever observed what hale and hearty men Ale-drinkers are, as a rule?

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HOPPE DEFEATS VIGNAUX.

American Boy Wins Championship of the World at Billiards.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—Willie Hoppe of New York, who is not yet nineteen years old, defeated the sixty-year-old veteran, Maurice Vignaux, the undisputed champion of France, in a billiard match here for the championship of the world to-night. The game was of 500 points, eighteen-inch balk line, one shot allowed in balk. Hoppe won by a score of 500 to 323. So confident were the Parisians that the veteran master would win that he was made a favorite in the betting at three to one.

Hoppe's victory was a great surprise. He was considered beaten in the early part of the match, the half-time score being: Vignaux, 266; Hoppe, 228. The latter then played steadily and brilliantly, outclassing Vignaux, and scoring 272 points while the Frenchman was able to make but 57.

Hoppe's work in practice since he arrived here, some six weeks ago, was of high class, and the young Yankee always maintained that he could defeat the veteran, and, while his match to-night was the most important he ever participated in, the large crowd of spectators marveled at the coolness he displayed.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Henry Tilford will give a large luncheon at Sherry's to-day for her débutante daughter, Miss Isabel Tilford. Mrs. Richard S. Dana will also give a luncheon, and in the evening there will be a dinner dance at Sherry's for young girls.

***

The wedding to-morrow of J. Henry Bradford, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Bradford, (Miss Phipps,) to Miss Margaret R. Brown, daughter of Mrs. Frederick Turner Brown of 121 Madison Avenue, will be a very quiet affair. Miss Brown will have no attendants.

***

Miss Frances Hadden is to have a ball given for her at Sherry's in February by her cousin, David Willcox. This will make three dances for Miss Hadden, the first taking place at Hempstead. Miss Hadden is one of the most entertained of the season's débutantes, as in addition to dances she has had theatre parties, dinners, and receptions given in her honor.

***

Mrs. Henry Lea gave a reception yesterday to formally introduce her daughter, Miss Juliet Cummins Lea. Mrs. Lea and her daughter were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Henry Erben of Philadelphia, Miss Corinne Violett, Miss Corinne Gelshenen, and others. Mrs. Lea will give a theatre party on Jan. 22 for Miss Lea.

***

At yesterday's musical morning at the Waldorf Mme. Kirkby Lunn and Mme. Rappold sang and Joseph Hollman played. On Monday next Mr. Caruso will sing and Victor Herbert's Orchestra will play. Among those present yesterday were the Viscountess Maitland, Mrs. J. A. Burden, Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mrs. Henry Phipps, Mrs. Bradley Martin, Jr., and Mrs. Henry Meyer Johnson.

***

Miss Morgan of 44 West Forty-sixth Street will give a dance to about 150 guests on the evening of Jan. 30.

***

Among those booked to sail on Saturday for Europe are Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Mackay, their daughter, Miss Margaret Mackay, and Mrs. Mackay's mother, Mrs. A. L. Edwards.

***

Among the patronesses of the Senior Cotillions previously mentioned are Mesdames John E. Cowdin, Peter Cooper Hewitt, Oliver Harriman, J. Borden Harriman, Philip A. Clarke, Stephen H. Olin, Reginald Vanderbilt, J. J. Astor, Elisha Dyer, Jr., Grenville Kane, and Samuel Sloan, Jr. They are to take place at Delmonico's on Jan. 20 and Feb. 26.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Gilbert Thebaud celebrated last night at Hillair, their home at Westchester, the sixteenth anniversary of their wedding. There was a dinner, followed by vaudeville and dancing.

***

Gen. Castleman and Mrs. Castleman of Louisville, Ky., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Hone. Mrs. Hone was Miss Alice Castleman.

***

Mrs. John Hobart Warren gave a dinner of sixteen covers last night for Miss Frances Hadden, the dinner preceding the dance given for Miss Hadden at Sherry's by her aunt, Miss Elizabeth Stewart Hamilton. The dinner guests included, besides Miss Hadden, the Misses Rosalind Fish, Sylvia Parsons, May Tuckerman, Anne Warren Ingersoll, Elizabeth Cutting, Dorothy Snow, and Messrs. Edmund Rogers, Seymour Johnson, Marcellus Hartley Dodge, Hamilton Hadden, Chester Warren, Sewart Waller, Samuel Babcock, and John A. Dix.

***

Miss Elizabeth Stewart Hamilton's cotillion at Sherry's last night for Miss Hadden took place in the small ballroom. Miss Hamilton, in yellow brocade, and the débutante in a white gown, received the guests. There were about 200 asked. The cotillion was led by Monsoñ Morris, dancing with Miss Hadden. The favors were jeweled hatpins, sashes, fancy chains, fans, pipes, cigar cutters, and key chains. A supper at small tables in the adjoining suite followed the cotillion, and later there was general dancing. Among the guests were the Misses Ellen Mercer and Katharine Atterbury, Eleanor Mortimer, Pauline French, Julia Fish, Elsie Nicoll, Sallie Dixon, Ethel Cowdin, Cornelia Lee, Susan Sedgewick, Dorothy Whitney, Lorraine Roosevelt, Edith Ellis, also the Misses Hatch, Harriman, Peabody, Kountze, Pratt, Kissel, Coster, Rice, and Welles, and Messrs. Sands, Wilmerding, Coster, Cruger, Pratt, Adams, Breese, Kinnicutt, Hollister, Gray, Choate, Clark, and others.

Mr. and Mrs. William Brock Shoemaker (Miss Ella de Peyster) have returned from their bridal tour and are occupying their new home, 16 West Fifty-fifth Street.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The dominant feature on to-night's weather map is an area of low pressure that is central over Lake Michigan, with barometer readings close to 29 inches. The storm is attended by high southerly winds and gales in the lake region and middle Mississippi Valley, snow in Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin, and thunderstorms, with rain and relatively high temperatures, in the Ohio Valley.

Winds along the New England Coast will be brisk to high south; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, brisk south, shifting to west; on the South Atlantic Coast, fresh south, shifting to west; on the Gulf Coast, light west, and on Lake Michigan, high northwest.

Steamers departing Tuesday for European ports will have brisk south winds, with rain, to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Rain Tuesday; Wednesday fair and colder; brisk south winds.

New England—Rain and somewhat warmer Tuesday; Wednesday fair and colder, except in North Maine and North Vermont; snow brisk to high south, shifting to west, winds.

Western New York—Rain, turning to snow, with colder, Tuesday; Wednesday snow flurries; brisk west winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	14	32	4 P. M.	28	38
6 A. M.	14	33	6 P. M.	28	37
9 A. M.	14	35	9 P. M.	21	40
12 M.	19	38	12 P. M.	19	41

This thermometer is 106 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 36; for the corresponding date last year it was 18; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 30.

The temperature at 3 A. M. yesterday was 35; at 3 P. M. it was 39; maximum temperature, 41 degrees at 11 P. M.; minimum, 33 degrees at 3 A. M.; humidity, 76 per cent at 3 A. M. and 90 per cent at 6 P. M.

Known to the World as the Story of the Month.

Gathered in church the people of a little New England town watched the old year out and the new year in while one among them read aloud the great impressive story of Fagan from McClure's Magazine for January.

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COMMODORE McCANN DEAD.

Captured Plans of Richmond Defenses in the Civil War.

Commodore William Penn McCann died yesterday at his home in New Rochelle after a two month's illness. He was born in Paris, Ky., 76 years ago.

He entered the navy when 18 years old and was in active service for forty-four years, being retired in 1892. During the civil war he was a Lieutenant Commander and was in temporary command of the gunboat Maratanza at the siege of Yorktown. He captured the Confederate gunboat Teazer with the plans of the defenses of Richmond on board. Later he commanded five gunboats during the siege of Washington, N. C., and the Kennebec at Mobile Bay.

After the war he was made a Commander, in 1876 a Captain, and Commodore in 1887. In 1891, during the Chilean revolution, he captured the insurgent steamer Itata and sent her to San Diego, Cal. Shortly afterward he was appointed President of the Naval Examining Retiring Boards, a position he held until his retirement.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Ellery Pearl.

William Ellery Pearl, 50 years old, a retired stock broker, died on Saturday at his residence, 200 West Seventy-eighth Street, of Bright's disease. He was born in Chattanooga, Tenn., and entered Wall Street in 1878 as a member of his father's firm, E. G. Pearl & Co. When the elder Pearl died, in 1888, he joined the banking and brokerage firm of Frederick T. Adams, 10 Wall Street. About this time Mr. Pearl bought a seat in the Stock Exchange for $16,000, which he sold last Spring, when he retired on account of ill-health, for $83,000.

Mr. Pearl was a member of the New York Club and of the Atlantic and Larchmont Yacht Clubs. He is survived by a widow, who was Miss Minnie Schuyler before her marriage; his brother and two sisters. The funeral services will be held at his home at 10 o'clock to-day. The interment will be at Greenwood.

John Benjamin.

John Benjamin, who died at his home, 40 West Fifty-ninth Street, on Saturday, was one of the oldest members of the New York Stock Exchange, one of the members of an early Governing Committee of that institution, and one of the best-known men in the banking and brokerage business in this city. He was a member of the Exchange from 1869 to 1898, when he retired from active business. A grandson of Col. Aaron Benjamin of the Revolutionary Army, he was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, Sons of the Revolution, and the Colonial Society. He was a fellow of the National Academy of Design and of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He leaves a widow. The funeral will be held to-morrow at Christ Church, Stratford, Conn.

Ira W. Buell.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Ira W. Buell, a pioneer attorney of Chicago, died here yesterday. He was born in Lebanon, N. Y., in 1830, and came to Chicago in 1850, when he entered the law office of N. B. Judd. In 1858 he was elected, as a Republican, North Town Supervisior, serving one term. He was the City Attorney from 1861 to 1862. Mr. Buell was a charter member of the Union League Club, one of the founders of the Chicago Bar Association, and a Knight Templar.

Deborah A. Honeywell.

Deborah A. Honeywell, daughter of the late Thomas Marshall and widow of William Honeywell, died on Saturday at her home, 49 West Eighty-fourth Street, of pneumonia. The funeral services will be held to-morrow at 11 A. M.

Antonio Gonzalez Mendoza.

HAVANA, Jan. 15.—Antonio Gonzalez Mendoza, President of the Supreme Court during the intervention, and head of the largest and most prominent Cuban family in Havana, died here last night.

Obituary Notes.

HERMAN CHARLES MERIVALE, barrister and author, died yesterday in London. He was born in 1839.

THEODORE T. BLUTHELDT of Illinois, American Consul at Barman, Germany, died at that place yesterday.

HENRY E. WIEBER, ex-Mayor of Kingston, N. Y., died there yesterday, aged 47 years. He had been prominent in Republican politics.

PENROSE A. McCLAIN, who was Collector of Internal Revenue in Philadelphia under President McKinley, died in that city yesterday. He was 63 years of age.

THOMAS BURNS, who had been in the employ of the Department of Bridges for many years, died on Sunday at his home, at Washington and Prospect Streets, Brooklyn. He leaves a widow and a son.

PATRICK J. FITZGERALD died at his home, 127 Twenty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday. He was engaged in the trucking business at the foot of Twenty-sixth Street, that borough. His wife and four children survive him.

JAMES J. ZEIGLER, one of the oldest members of the York County, Penn., bar, died suddenly from heart disease while seated in his office at York yesterday. He was 68 years old. He served as Prothonotary of the county in 1869.

JOHN F. DWYER, who represented Montgomery County in the Assembly in 1891 and had been Mayor of Amsterdam as well as occupying numerous other political offices, died in that town yesterday, aged 68. He was a Democrat.

WILLIAM CUMMING, aged 81, died at his home, 40 Gates Avenue, Montclair, N. J., yesterday. He was a native of Scotland, and came to this country fifty years ago. He was in business in New York City for many years. He is survived by one son.

RICHARD DIECKMAN, who was in the contracting and trucking business, died yesterday at his home, 435 Eighth Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Dieckman did a large business with the Standard Oil Company. He was sixty-eight years old and a native of Germany.

GILBERT CONKLIN, a former resident of Brooklyn, died on Friday at his home, Rock Hill, Sullivan County, N. Y. For many years he held a position in the office of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company and later with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. He leaves a widow.

PHILIP LYNCH, for thirty-three years foreman of The Jersey City Evening Journal composing room, is dead in Jersey City. He served through the civil war in the Twenty-first New Jersey Infantry. The Henry Wilson Grand Army Post of Jersey City gave him a silver loving cup only last Friday evening.

JOHN H. LOCKE, 57 years old, for many years employed in a Sixth Avenue department store and later in a Broadway dry goods house, died of apoplexy on Saturday night at the home of his cousin, Mrs. James E. Spear, 486 St. Nicholas Avenue. He was born in Portsmouth, N. H., and came to this city when a young man. The interment will be at Woodlawn to-day.

COL. ROBERT G. LOWE, owner and publisher of The Galveston News, died yesterday after a short illness. He was born in Scotland about seventy years ago and came to this country in the late fifties and located in Shreveport, La. He was an officer in the Confederate Army. After the war he settled in Galveston and bought The News. He also started The Dallas News.

PETER FRANK, a member of the Volunteer and Exempt Firemen's Associations, died yesterday afternoon after a long illness at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Mary E. Arnold, 25 West 131st Street. He was 85 years old. Mr. Frank was born in Germany, and came to the United States when 11 years old. He was educated in the public schools of New York. The funeral will be from the home of his daughter on Wednesday morning.

Col. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HART died yesterday at his home in Passaic, aged seventy years. Col. Hart resided in Hoboken for forty-five years and organized the old Ninth Regiment, New Jersey National Guard, which was mustered out of service in 1886. He was well known as a politician and a military man throughout New Jersey. He was for a number of years President of the West Side Merchants' Republican Club, in New York City, and was a member of the New York Produce Exchange and the Columbia Club of Hoboken.

BENJAMIN HARDWICK, who died in this city yesterday, was born in England in 1837, came to the United States about 1880, and was on the staff of The Evening Post for a short time. He was long manager of the Real Estate Exchange. At the time of his death he was the Secretary and Treasurer of the Cruikshank Company. He was an enthusiastic golfer and played the game up to within a few weeks of his death, being a member of the Baltusrol Golf Club, as well as of the Calumet Club. He leaves a widow, four daughters, and one son.

Pastor Dies in His Church.

DELHI, N. Y., Jan. 15.—The Rev. James H. Turnbull, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Hamden, N. Y., was stricken with apoplexy soon after finishing his sermon yesterday and died in the church.

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BIRTHS.

DANA.—On Sunday, Jan. 14, 1906, to Mr. and Mrs. William S. B. Dana, at Edgewater Heights, N. J., a son.

MARRIED.

CANNING—McCORMICK.—The marriage is announced of Harold Whitney Canning of Pittsburg, Penn., and Miss Josephine P. McCormick of Morgantown, West Va.

DIED.

BENJAMIN.—On Saturday, Jan. 13, 1906, at his residence, 40 West 59th St., John Benjamin, son of the late Capt. Pulaski Benjamin and grandson of Col. Aaron Benjamin of the Revolution.

Funeral from Christ Church, Stratford, Conn., on Wednesday, Jan. 17, on arrival of 12:03 train from New York, returning by train leaving Bridgeport at 4:22.

THE MASTER OF HOLLAND LODGE, NO. 8, F. and A. M., regrets to announce the death of W. Bro. John

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Stocks Firm; Call Money Rates, 4@6½ Per Cent.

Market Absorbs Realizing Sales Easily —Time Money Rates Lower.

The conventional Monday profit-taking movement was prominent in yesterday's stock market, but so great was the volume of fresh buying that save in the issues upon which the realizing chiefly converged the effects of this movement on prices were minimized. The copper shares, including both Amalgamated and Anaconda, were heavy throughout the day, as was also Union Pacific, which, however, at one time sold a full point and more above its closing price. Other stocks affected by the realizing under way were Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Atchison and Pennsylvania among the railroad securities, and Pacific Coast and the Cotton Oil and Chemical shares among the industrials. This list, however, with few additions, includes practically all the stocks in which the new buying was overborne by realizing sales. Elsewhere, the advance under way at the close of last week was unchecked by this influence, so much so that in many directions new high records were made, while the general undertone of the market was firm from the opening to the end of the day. Conspicuous in this successful resistance to the heavy realizing were the long-neglected Gould stocks, Wabash shares rising easily, while Missouri Pacific, after selling up sharply, closed the day with only a nominal loss. There were advances by all the Erie issues, the common stock in particular being heavily traded in and presenting an appearance of great strength. Chicago and Northwestern continued its sharp advances of previous days, Omaha shares also rose rapidly, while Baltimore and Ohio, Northern Pacific, and many of the minor railroad stocks closed the day with substantial gains. In the industrial section of the market exceptional strength was shown by the United States Steel stocks, United States Rubber shares, Railway Steel Spring, National Lead, Pressed Steel Car issues, Colorado Fuel and Iron, and American Smelting and Refining, the last-mentioned stock advancing 3 points on a heavy volume of trasactions. In general, the chief characteristic of the market was this display of strength in the face of the heavy profit-taking, and the day was thus differentiated from the early days of the first week of the year and of last week, when similar movements depressed prices.

While call money rates rose to 6½ per cent. yesterday, this was a less accurate reflection of the actual state of the money market at this time than was the fact that for the first time since early in November of last year borrowers were able to obtain six months' money at 4¾ per cent., a concession of one-fourth of 1 per cent. from rates recently prevailing. There was every indication of growing ease in the money situation, the banks gaining largely from the interior on direct movements, in spite of the fact that some out-of-town banks are showing a disposition to withdraw a portion of their funds from this centre. On their operations with the Sub-Treasury since Friday the banks yesterday had gained $4,417,000, while the receipt of $200,000 from San Francisco during the day is also to be added to this account. This total compares with a gain of only $2,408,000 in the same period a week ago. There was very little change in the foreign exchange situation, which, owing to the increasing ease here, is, of course, under close scrutiny. Demand sterling advanced a trifle, but while there was yesterday a slight hardening in discount rates abroad, it was not sufficient, without artificial inducements, to so far overcome the money rates now prevailing here as to indicate exports of gold, nor does the general aspect of the European money market, which is daily growing easier, presage any immediate exports, unless such inducements are offered. There was practically nothing in the way of news developments during the day of interest to the financial markets, the failure of a small brokerage house in Cleveland being considered of local importance only. The London market looked favorably upon the results of the English elections, while Continental markets displayed little anxiety over the outcome of the conference on the Moroccan situation, which opens to-day at Algeciras.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Edison Electric Illuminating Co., Boston.
Pittsburg Oil and Gas Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Boston Suburban Electric Co., on preferred.
Eastern Pennsylvania Railroad.
Lehigh Schuylkill Railroad, Navigation and Coal Co.
Mexican Telegraph Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

American Hatters and Furriers' Corporation.
Audit Co.
Corn Exchange Bank.
Fidelity Bank.
Guanajuato Amalgamated Gold Mines.
Inwood Realty and Dock Co.
James A. Flomerfelt Co.
Lehigh Valley Railroad.
Maiden Lane Safe Deposit Co.
Sixth Avenue Railroad.
Standard Safe Deposit Co.
Tuxedo Park Corporation.
United States Rubber Reclaiming Works.
United States Title and Guarantee Co.

COPPER BOOM CONTINUES.

Demand Strong, Stocks Low, and Higher Prices Likely.

Phelps, Dodge & Co. were reported yesterday in dispatches from Cananea, Mexico, to have closed negotiations for the purchase of large copper properties in Sonora. This firm already has large holdings of copper property in the Cananea district. It is said that these recent purchases will double their former holdings.

Foreign advices indicate that the opinion in copper circles abroad is that stocks of that metal are likely to be still further reduced because of the continued demand for copper for immediate use. H. A. Watson & Co. of Liverpool, in a recent circular, point out that the stocks of consumers are at very low point and that for the most part they are working from hand to mouth. The situation is such that in the opinion of the trade still higher prices for the metal are likely.

Very little was done on the Metal Exchange yesterday. Tin and lead were both lower, but copper was quoted unchanged.

Spot quotations at the close compared as follows with those of Friday:

	Monday.		Friday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Lake	18.75	19.00	18.75	19.00
Electrolytic	18.75	19.00	18.75	19.00
Castings	18.37½	18.87½	18.37½	18.87½
Spelter	6.50	6.60	6.50	6.60
Lead	5.85	5.95	5.00	6.00
Tin	36.75	37.25	36.90	37.25

WABASH BACK OF NEW LINE.

Lorain and West Virginia Railroad Incorporated in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 15.—The Cleveland News says that the Lorain and West Virginia Railroad Company, incorporated at Columbus to-day, with a nominal capital, is in reality an extensive project backed by the Wabash system.

The company is organized for the purpose of building a railroad from Lorain, Ohio, to the Ohio River, and work upon a section between Lorain and Wellington will begin at once. At or near Wellington will be made the connection that will give the Wabash a call on the vast tonnage of foreign traffic created and contributory to the steel trust plants at Lorain.

WALSH ROADS PASSING.

His Railroads to be Trusteed Here—Big Lines After Them.

The properties of John R. Walsh of Chicago, whose failure in December startled the financial world, are to be trusteed with the Central Trust Company here, according to Chicago advices received in Wall Street yesterday.

The Walsh properties which are of most interest to Wall Street are the Southern Indiana Railway, the Chicago Southern, and the Wisconsin and Michigan. Since the failure of Walsh's three Chicago financial institutions, the Chicago National Bank, the Home Savings Bank, and the Equitable Trust Company, for $26,000,000, all of his assets have been in charge of the Chicago Clearing House Committee, which undertook to save his creditors from loss. In that time various railroad interests, including the New York Central and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, have been reported to have been negotiating to acquire the railroad properties. Officials of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, which is part of the 'Frisco system of the Rock Island, have never denied that they have been in negotiation for the Walsh roads. It is pointed out in Wall Street that terms could be concluded more easily if the securities were in the hands of the Central Trust Company than in control of the Chicago Clearing House Committee. Chicago dispatches state that the Central Trust Company can proceed under the trust to sell the properties at any time, with the consent of John J. Mitchell, the representative of the Chicago bankers' committee, and A. W. Green, representing Walsh. These powers, of course, will not be used to dispose of the securities piecemeal, but will put the properties in the market as entities, and the trusteeing is looked upon in Wall Street as the initial step in their sale to some one of the railroad interests that have been dickering for them. John J. Mitchell and the counsel for the Chicago Clearing House spent several days of last week in New York, returning to Chicago Saturday. An official of the Central Trust Company said yesterday that the reports from Chicago were premature and he could not discuss them.

The Southern Indiana Railroad taps the coal fields of Southern Indiana, and the Chicago Southern, which is in the last stages of completion, was built to connect this coal-carrying line with the Chicago market.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 4@6½ per cent., with the last loan at 6 per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 4¾ per cent.

Time money, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and four months, 5¼ per cent. for five months, and 4¾@5 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $194,662,722; balances, $7,225,559. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $1,613,234.

Sterling exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.8330 for sixty days, $4.8080 for demand, and $4.8710 for cables. Commercial bills were quoted at $4.82½@$4.83½.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.19¾ and 5.16¾; reichsmarks, 94½ and 95 5-32; guilders, 40 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10@5c discount. Chicago—10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 3½c; telegraphic, 7½c. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—15@25c premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Money was in good demand in the market to-day. Discounts were firmer. The Bank of England in order to arrest the decline in its reserve is reported to be taking money off the market.

Trading on the Stock Exchange opened cheerful and prices remained quietly steady. Consols were firm at the opening, supporting kindred securities, but closed with a dull tendency.

Americans opened dull, rallied to slightly over parity, and drooped later on profit-taking. Union Pacific was weak. Prices improved in spots during the last hour, but closed dull and irregular.

Foreigners were quiet. Russians weakened. Japanese and Peruvians were firmer.

Japanese Imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 102¾.

Bar silver steady at 30⅛d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 24.05; Lisbon, 5.

Bar gold, 77s. 10½d. American eagles, 76s. 5½d.

Money, 3@3½ per cent.

Discount rates—Short and three months' bills, 3⅝@3¾ per cent.

Bullion amounting to £20,000 was taken into the Bank of England to-day and £50,000 was withdrawn for shipment to Java.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Clos.	Net Chge.
Consols, money	89 13-16	..	..	—1-16
Consols, account	89 15-16	..	..	
Anaconda	13⅝	264	265¾ ex	— 4¾
Atchison	98¾	96⅛	96½	— ¼
Can. Pacific	180¼	175¼	175½	— ¼
St. Paul	189	184	183½	+ ⅛
Erie	51¼	49⅞	49⅝	— ⅛
Erie 1st pf	84	81½	81⅝	— ⅛
Ill. Central	182½	177½	177½	..
Louis. & Nash.	158½	154⅛	153½	+ ⅝
N. Y. Central	158⅛	154½	154½	+ ¼
Pennsylvania	74⅜	145¼	146	+ ⅛
Reading	73¼ ex	143½	144	+ ½
Southern Pacific	70⅞	68⅞	69	— ⅛
Union Pacific	161¼	156⅝	157¼	+ ⅜
U. S. Steel	46	44¾	44½	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel pf	112⅝	109½	108¼	+ 1¼

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£.	S.	D.		£.	S.	D.
Camp Bird	1	12	3	Esperanza	5	8	0
Tomboy	1	6	9	Dolores	2	1	3
El Oro	1	8	9	Strat. Ind	0	8	6

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firm and then reacted owing to some anxiety relative to the outcome of the Moroccan Conference. Russians were weak.

Russian Imperial 4s were quoted at 83.80 and Russian Bonds of 1904 at 487.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f. 95c. for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f. 12½c. for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—Trading on the Boerse was dull and light and prices were slightly weaker, influenced by political considerations and the higher rate for call money.

Exchange on London, 2 marks 45 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 4¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅛ per cent.

INTERBOROUGH BANK SOLD.

Metropolitan Trust Company Secures Small Concern in Wall Street.

The Interborough Bank, at 110 Wall Street, has been taken over by the Metropolitan Trust Company, through the purchase of a controlling interest in the bank's stock by Charles Baker, Jr., Secretary of the trust company.

The Interborough Bank has a capital of $100,000, deposits of $584,000, and a surplus of $50,000. On Nov. 9 the profits were $3,500. It has been in the market for some time. The President, H. G. Runkle; Vice President H. L. Merry, and Cashier W. K. Vanderpoel, and several of the Directors have resigned.

The Metropolitan Trust Company is capitalized at $2,000,000.

TRUNK LINES OPPOSING A NEW BUFFALO BELT

Hearing by Railroad Commission on the Project To-day.

TO RESTORE CANAL PRESTIGE

Backers of Plan Say Roads Restrict Traffic to New York—Double Insurance a Grievance.

At the meeting of the State Railroad Commission in Buffalo to-day the Buffalo Frontier Railway Company will ask consent to build a belt line around Buffalo. Its object is to relieve the congestion in interchange of grain and other freight between Lake Erie and Erie Canal. The railroads entering Buffalo are contesting the proposition. They contend that the existing facilities are ample.

The cost of the proposed line is put at about $25,000,000. One end of it is on the lake shore south of the city and the other at Tonawanda, at the end of the canal. Inside the loop made by this proposed line are already two or three belts. One, with a considerably smaller radius, belongs to the New York Central, and others are jointly controlled by other roads, including the Erie, Lehigh Valley, and Lackawanna. There will soon be another belt line, formed by a junction of the New York Central and the Lehigh Valley tracks at Depew.

The men who are trying to build the new belt declare that the railroads are leaving nothing undone to defeat the plan. It has been the policy of the roads for twenty years, they say, to put every obstacle in the way of the lake and canal traffic, and to do so, if possible, without letting the public become aware of their intentions.

There are more railroad tracks running through the City of Buffalo, it is said, than through any city of the same size in the world. There is a network of steel rails running through the streets. The complications of traffic makes difficult any new proposition to lay tracks. The present request for consent is one of the largest questions the State Railroad Commission has ever had to consider.

"The railroads centring in Buffalo," said one of the men identified with the plan, "show lawless disregard of common law and honesty. For example, it is customary for the owner of grain to pay lake insurance, hence the arrangement that the through rates shall include such insurance. The law of the land, however, holds railroads responsible for loss by fire and otherwise, and in no instance within my recollection have railroads sought to evade this provision except since November. Then the grain shippers were notified that in addition to the through rate three-quarters of a cent a bushel would be added for insurance, presumably insurance covering rail transportation. The effect was to stop immediately all shipments to the Port of New York.

"The Buffalo Frontier Railway Company made its application to the Railroad Commission on Jan. 3. One would suppose that if sane men desired to build a belt line and docks, piers, warehouses, elevators, &c., to relieve the congestion and increase the facilities for handling grain, the public would bid them Godspeed. The petition is being attacked in the most savage manner by corporations who realize that any effort to increase the facilities would mean a restoration of the old lake and canal supremacy."

A man connected with the New York Central said last night:

"Yes, we are opposing the petition of the Buffalo Frontier Railway Company. We believe that to build the line would be to create something for which there is no demand. Competition is all right where there is any need of it, but there's not any in this case. It would just mean loss all around.

"The railroads entering Buffalo have ample terminal facilities for the handling of all the traffic they can get. They are always anxious to get more. This same company applied for permission a year ago, and the commission refused it."

According to the promoters of the new plan, it is closely allied to the question of the differentials established by the railroads in favor of other ports than New York. The reason given is that the congestion at Buffalo has destroyed the canal traffic and thrown freight carrying more and more into the hands of the railroads.

From 1896 to 1904 there was a loss of 468,000 tons in west-bound traffic destined for Buffalo and of 1,077,000 tons in the east-bound traffic," said an advocate of the new belt last night. "There was a less big traffic to the canal from Western States of 900,000 tons, while the canal traffic from local New York State increased 98,000 tons. Here is a table showing receipts of grain at New York:

	1894. Tons.	1904. Tons.
Canal	43,000,000	7,000,000
Railroads	79,000,000	81,000,000

"The question naturally arises," continued the advocate of the belt, "why should it take the commission of this State more than two days to decide a question that should be settled on sight—that Buffalo must provide for incoming and outgoing lake and canal traffic?"

TO MERGE C. & A. COMPANIES.

One Corporation to Serve the Purposes of the Two Existing.

Special meetings of the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railway Company and also of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have been called for March 8, for the purpose of voting on the consolidation of the two companies. The railway company is the holding company which was formed in 1900 to take over control of the railroad company, which was the operating company. The road is controlled jointly by the Union Pacific and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Road.

The purpose of the consolidation, one of the Directors explained, is solely to simplify matters by substituting one corporation for the two which now exist. The plan to merge the two companies, it is said, does not mean that all the minority stock of the old Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad has been acquired in the interest of the holding company. In this connection it was pointed out yesterday that a two-thirds vote of the stockholders was sufficient to carry through the plan of consolidation.

The old Chicago and Alton Railroad Company had outstanding $18,751,100 of common and $5,479,500 preferred stocks. Nearly all of both these issues was acquired by the railway company. The latter has outstanding $19,542,900 common stock and $19,544,000 preferred stock.

Vulcan Detinning Company Loses.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 15.—Vice Chancellor Bergen to-day filed an opinion dismissing the suit brought by the Vulcan Detinning Company to restrain the American Can Company from using an illegal secret process which the former company claimed to own. The American Can Company claimed the process was not the secret process of the Vulcan Company.

Tin Prices Down; Sharp Trading.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Tin fell $1 in the East to-day, which rendered business with the East possible, despite the higher rate of exchange and the fact that the London market was further depressed by free realizations. The metal closed with a loss of 2s 6d. About 1,100 tons were sold.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 13, averaged 7.01 cents per pound.—Adv.

INVESTMENT OFFERINGS.

To net
Lehigh Valley Terminal First 5s . . . 3.95
Fort Worth & Rio Grande First 4s . . 4.73
Sherman, Shreveport & So. First 5s . 4.50
New York & Jersey R. R. First 5s . . 4.80
Louisville, Hend. & St. Louis First 5s. 4.30
Galveston, Har. & San Antonio First 5s. 4.25

Descriptions furnished on application.

Tefft, Parmelee & Nash,
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OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET.
WEDNESDAY, JAN'Y 17TH
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
400 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
20 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
10 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
4 shs. United States Trust Co.
20 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.
20 shs. Chicago & Northwestern R. R.
125 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
4 shs. Natl. Bank of North America.
100 shs. Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Ry. Co.
12½ shs. Rutherford & Carlstadt Land & Building Co.
10 shs. Hudson Trust & Savings Institution.
10 shs. Hudson Trust Co.
8 shs. Ohio & Indiana Gas Co.
100 shs. American Safety Fuel Co.
50 shs. National City Bank of N. Y.
100 shs. Laclede Gas Light Co. common.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
20 shs. Hudson Trust Co., N. J.
$2,000 North Hudson County Ry. Co. const. 5% Bonds, 1928.
18 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
60 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
37 shs. German-American Ins. Co.
12 shs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
20 shs. Home Insurance Co.
104 shs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
40 shs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
50 shs. Hamilton Fire Ins. Co.
50 shs. Phenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn.
6 shs. United States Fire Ins. Co.
15 shs. Brooklyn Union Elevated R. R. pfd.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
$5,500 New York Dock Co. 1st 4s, 1951.
55 shs. New York Dock Co. pfd.
$5,000 Long Dock Co. Consld. Mtge. 6s, 1935.
2 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
$1,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. (H. & D. Div.) 1st 7s, 1910.
15 shs. Bank of America.
$3,000 Saint Joseph Stock Yard 4½% Bds., 1930.
$13,000 Chic., St. Louis & Pitts. R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Con. Bds., 1932.
144 shs. N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R.
66 shs. Del., Lackawanna & Western R. R.
127 shs. Pitts., Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis R.R. pf.
91 shs. do. common.
6 shs. Williamsburgh City Fire Ins. Co.
40 shs. Continental Fire Ins. Co.
60 shs. Home Ins. Co.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$1,000 St. Joseph Stock Yard 4½ p. c. Bd., 1930.
73 shs. L. Martin Co. of N. J.
100 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
$1,000 Un. States Steel Corp. 5s, skg. fd., 1963.
200 shs. The W. H. Rowe & Son Co. 8% cum. pfd., (hypd.)
695 shs. W. H. Rowe & Son, Inc., (hypd.)
All the right, title, and interest which William H. Utley had on March 4th, 1897, in and to the New Birmingham Iron & Land Co. and in and to the New Birmingham Iron & Land Improvement Co., and to the real estate of said company and corporations organized under and by virtue of the laws of Texas, and located at New Birmingham, Texas, whether the said interest consists of shares of stock, first mortgage bonds, or real estate, or any equity in the same.
50 shs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co.
5 shs. 42d St. & Grand St. Ferry R. R. Co.
1 sh. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Adams Express Co.
100 shs. Bleecker St. & Fulton Ferry R. R.
50 shs. Home Insurance Co.
60 shs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
14 shs. German-American Insurance Co.
120 shs. Journeay & Burnham.
20 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
10 shs. National Park Bank.
50 shs. N. Y. Mortgage & Security Co.
50 shs. Title Insurance Co. of N. Y.
50 shs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co.
25 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
25 shs. Gray National Telautograph Co.
25 shs. Gray National Telautograph Co.
26 shs. Albany & Susquehanna R. R. Co.
$1,000 Western N. Y. & Penn. R. R. 5 p. c. Income Bd., 1943.
$1,000 San Antonio & Aransas Pass 1st Mtg. 4 p. c. Reg. Bd., 1943.
$3,000 Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery R. R. 5 p. c. Scrip.
50 shs. Coney Island & B'klyn R. R.
200 shs. Morris & Essex R. R.
30 shs. Consumers' Park Brewing Co. Prefd.
70 shs. Pacific Bank.
50 shs. Natl. Bank of North America.
$4,000 Central Union Gas Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1927.
10 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
$10,000 New Amsterdam Gas Co. 5 p. c. Bds.
$500 University Club 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
25 shs. Morton Trust Co.
25 shs. Metropolitan Trust Co.
5,100 shs. Brown Wire Gun Co.
7 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
10 shs. Bond & Mtge. Guar. Co.
$100,000 Toledo & Indiana Rwy. Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1928.

6% GUARANTEED PREFERRED SHARES
New York Realty Owners Co. shares, sold at $100 each in amounts $100 to $10,000, pay 3% semi-annually from date of issue. Business established ten years. Ten thousand checks paid for profits, with increased surplus, show results. Particulars on request.
New York Realty Owners Co.,
489 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1906.	1905.	1904.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	309	309	309
4th week Dec.	$117,167	$115,676	$94,785
Month	319,541	311,613	272,557
July 1-Dec. 31	1,851,062	1,680,561	1,564,202
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
4th week Dec.	244,225	215,607	168,564
Month	676,190	608,500	529,597
July 1-Dec. 31	4,032,506	3,719,710	3,429,929
ILLINOIS SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	137	137	137
Month Dec.	33,486	25,816	.....
July 1-Dec. 31	190,864	150,283	.....
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,838	1,629	1,453
1st week Jan.	200,579	138,630	109,951
From July 1	6,350,307	4,744,141	4,192,922
TEXAS CENTRAL ROAD—			
Mileage	227	227	227
1st week Jan.	16,529	13,460	13,439
July 1-Jan. 7	389,800	338,487	349,600
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
1st week Jan.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

$448,000
Toledo & Ohio Central Railway
4½% Equipment Gold Notes.
Dated January 2, 1906. Interest January and July
Maturing $32,000 Semi-Annually from July 1, 1906, to 1913

These notes are secured on 500 new steel cars, costing $557,150, of which 20% was paid in cash and the balance by means of the above notes.

The Toledo & Ohio Central Railway, earning annually double its fixed charges, is controlled, through stock ownership, by the Hocking Valley Railway, a majority of whose stock is owned by the great East and West trunk lines—the Pennsylvania, Lake Shore, Baltimore & Ohio, Erie, and Chesapeake & Ohio.

As an evidence of the safety of car trust investments in general, the fact is of interest that during the years 1894-1896 the holders of $60,000,000 of car trust obligations, issued by railroads covering 34,000 miles, then in the hands of receivers, were paid in full, even when the roads were in default upon their mortgage bonds.

Price, 100 and interest, yielding 4½%
Potter, Choate & Prentice
Hanover Bank Building Nassau & Pine Sts., New York

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For ONE DOLLAR, this Company will tell you what your real or personal property assessment is, for 1906. If you already know, we will give you expert and timely advice as to what you should do to legitimately cancel or reduce the assessment, either upon a CONTINGENT basis or for a small fixed charge. NO CHARGE FOR CONSULTATION. Solid business references as to results legitimately achieved by our lawyers.

☞ Corporations organized and their tax and other reports filed in this State and throughout the United States.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
80 Broadway.
New York, January 9th, 1906.

In accordance with the terms of the TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD COMPANY'S GENERAL GOLD BOND MORTGAGE to this Company, as trustee, dated July 1, 1901, Forty-seven thousand nine hundred and eighty-two and 62-100 dollars ($47,982.62) has been paid to this Company to be invested in the purchase of bonds of said issue for the Sinking Fund, and notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds to the amount that the above-named sum will purchase will be received at the office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, No. 80 Broadway, and opened at noon on Monday, January 29th, 1906, when the lowest offer will be accepted, providing it does not exceed par and accrued interest, together with 5 per cent. of the par value in addition thereto.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

California Safe Deposit and Trust Company
SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA
OFFICERS:
DAVID F. WALKER.....President
J. DALZELL BROWN..V. Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
W. J. BARTNETT.....Vice President

Meetings and Elections.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, January 11th, 1906.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held January 9th, 1906, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors:

J. Edward Simmons, Robert W. Stuart,
Cornelius N. Bliss, Richard T. Wilson,
Charles Stewart Smith, William S. Opdyke,
James G. Cannon.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. J. Edward Simmons was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. James G. Cannon was unanimously re-elected Vice President. CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY.
New York, December 20, 1905.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Morton Trust Company will be held at the office of the company, 38 Nassau Street, New York, on Wednesday, January 17, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books close at 3 P. M. January 5, 1906, and reopen at 10 A. M. January 18, 1906. H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

ITALIAN-AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Italian-American Trust Company will be held at the office of the Company, 520 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1906, at 3 P. M.

Transfer books will be closed from January 5th, 1906, to January 18th, 1906.
ARTHUR BAUR, Secretary.

GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY.
170 Broadway.

The annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of Directors and Inspectors will be held at the office of the company, 170 Broadway, on Wednesday, January 17, 1906. Polls open from 12 noon to 1 P. M.
LATHROP C. HAYNES, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Closing of Transfer Books.

UNITED RAILWAYS INVESTMENT COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of the preferred and common stockholders of this Company having been called to be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Wednesday, the 31st day of January, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of considering a proposition for the increase of the common capital stock of this Company, and for other business, the transfer books of the preferred and common stock of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Wednesday, the 17th day of January, 1906, and will reopen on Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1906, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated New York, January 5th, 1906.
WILLIAM J. DUANE, Secretary.

New York, January 13th, 1906.

To the Stockholders of
HUDSON REALTY COMPANY:

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Hudson Realty Company will be held Wednesday, February 7th, 1906, at the offices of the Company, No. 135 Broadway, at 11 A. M.

The polls will be open from 11:15 A. M. to 12:15 P. M. on that day for the purpose of electing twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 26th day of January, 1906, to the 7th of February, 1906.
SAMUEL E. JACOBS, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
4 Irving Place.
December 30, 1905.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office Monday, January 22d, 1906. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 6, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 23, 1906.
R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of General Colors Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 156 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, January 30th, 1906, at eleven o'clock

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Renewal of Activity in the Curb Market.

Trading Lively and Fairly Strong—Central Foundry Makes Gains—Coppers Active.

Curb stocks opened fairly strong yesterday morning, reflecting in a measure the tone of the trading on 'Change, and activity was well maintained throughout the day. The Central Foundry shares, for which application to list on the Stock Exchange has been filed, were the feature of the trading in industrials, the common stock climbing from 6⅞ to 8 during the morning. At the close, after selling 4,200 shares, it was down ¾ point from the day's high. The preferred, on sales of 4,500 shares, closed with a gain of ¼ point, at 29; and the activity extended to the bonds, of which $47,000 sold, ranging from 82½ up to 83⅝.

Among the coppers there was also considerable activity. Bluebell, which became very active in the last days of the past week, opened 1 point over Saturday's close, but quickly sold down to 7 on trading in some 20,000 shares. Mitchell Mining rose from 11⅜ to 14⅛, after selling 13,000. Tennessee Copper dropped 2 points, from 52 to 50, selling only 450 shares. United Copper fluctuated above and below 65, closing at 64½.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. Can	10½	10½	10⅜	10⅜
1,000	Am. Can pf	70	70¼	69½	69½
5	Am. Tobacco	465	465	465	465
300	Am. Writ. P	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
1,200	Am. W. P. pf	35½	35⅝	35½	35¼
300	Beth. St'l Cor.	31½	31½	31½	31½
600	Beth. S. C. pf	91	91	91	91
4,200	Cent. Foundry	6⅞	8	6⅞	7¼
4,500	Cent. Fdy. pf.	28⅝	29½	28¾	29
700	Corn Products Ref. pf., w.i.	86½	86½	86¼	86¼
200	Cont. Coal & Coke pf	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
400	Hartmann Coal	74½	74½	74	74½
400	Havana Tob.	32	32	32	32
100	Houston Oil	12	12	12	12
100	Houston Oil pf.	47	47	47	47
100	H. O. tr. rcts.	10	10	10	10
300	Int. Mer. Mar.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
2,000	Int. M. M. pf.	36½	36⅝	35⅞	35⅞
2,000	Internat. Salt	43⅝	43⅝	43	43
35	Lord & Taylor	114½	114½	114½	114½
3,000	Mackay Cos.	58⅝	59⅛	58⅝	58⅝
1,500	Mackay Cos pf.	74	74½	74	74
700	Manh. Transit	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
1,100	N. J. T. D. & Imp.	46⅝	47	46⅞	47
100	Palmer Mount Tun. & Pow.	53	53	53	53
200	Pitts. Con. Mfg. Co.	1½	1½	1½	1½
500	Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	16	16	16	16
50	Royal Baking Powder pf.	113	113	112	112
500	Sea. Lum. Co.	67⅞	68	67⅞	68
32	Standard Oil	692	692	688½	688½

RAILROADS.

6	Am. Light & Trac. pf.	105	105	105	105
1,100	Am. Light & Trac. rights.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,300	Chic. Subway	51½	51½	50	50½
300	New Trac. Sec. n. com., w.i.	59	59	59	59
750	New Trac. Sec. w. i.	99	99¾	99	99¾
8	Det., Tol. & I. Ry. 2d pf.	13	13	13	13
500	Int. Rap. Tr.	234	235	233½	233½

MINING STOCKS.

100	Bam.-Delamar.	9	9	9	9
20,000	Bluebell Min.	8½	8½	7	7
5,000	Boston Copper	32	32	*31¼	31¼
2,000	Brit. Col. Cop.	10	10	9¾	9¾
2,085	Columbia Cop.	2⅞	2⅞	*2⅝	2⅝
500	Copper Sec.	32½	32⅝	32½	32⅝
800	Dominion Cop.	7-16	7-16	7-16	7-16
1,625	Douglas Cop.	6	6⅜	6	6⅜
4,000	Granby Con.	10	10	9¾	9¾
125	Greene Gold.	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾
2,000	Greene C. Cop.	30¼	30¼	29½	29⅞
1,200	Greene G.-Sil.	7⅞	7⅞	7¼	7¼
5,500	Guan. Con.	5¼	6⅜	5	6¼
800	La Chivia Min.	2⅝	3½	2⅜	3½
1,000	Mex. Gold Ex.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,000	Mines Sec.	5-16	5-16	9-32	9-32
13,000	Mitchell Min.	11⅜	14⅛	11⅜	14⅛
200	Mosarch Min.	10	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
100	Monte. M. & S.	½	½	½	½
600	Nev. Con.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
350	Nev.-U. M. & S.	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3½
450	Ten. Cop. Co.	52	52	50	50
100	Tintic Mining	9⅝	9⅝	9¾	9⅝
400	Troy-Manhat.	4¼	4¾	4¼	4⅜
3,000	Union Cop. Co.	2	2⅛	2	2 1-16
17,000	United Copper	64⅞	65¼	64⅜	64½
700	United Cop. pf	90	91	90	91
1,500	Utah Apex	8⅜	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜
8,000	Utah Copper	38¼	38½	38	38

BONDS.

$62,000	Am. Steel F. 6s, w. i., & int.	90	91	90	90½
11,000	Am. W. P. 5s	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
47,000	Cent. F. 6s, fiat	82½	83⅝	82½	83⅜
57,000	New T. S., new col. 4½s, w. i.	96	96	95½	95½
60,000	Int. M. M. 4½s	84	84	83¾	83¾
*70,000	Inter. Salt 5s.	71	71⅞	71	71⅞
£3,500	Jap. Gov. 4s of 1905 & int., w. i.	87½	87½	87½	87½
$15,000	N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. 5½s & int.	118	118	118	118

*Odd lots. †Cash. ‡Sells cents per share.

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Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Friday:

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Jan. 15. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 12. Bid.	Asked.
American Can	10	10½	10¼	10½
American Can pf	69½	69⅞	69¾	70¼
American Chicle	175	175	170	175
American Chicle pf	103	106	103	106
American Tobacco	460	470	460	470
Am. Steel Found. 6s, w. i. and interest	90	91	88	90
Am. Writing Paper	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5¼
Am. Writing Paper pf	35	35⅝	34½	35
Am. Writing Paper 5s	83½	88⅝	88½	88⅝
Bethlehem Steel	31½	32	31¼	32½
Bethlehem Steel pf	90½	91	90¾	91¼
Bamberger-De Lamar	8½	9¼	8½	9
Boston Copper	31½	31⅝	32½	32¼
British Columbia Cop.	9⅝	9⅞	9⅞	10
Central Foundry	7⅛	7½	6¾	6½
Central Foundry pf	28¾	29¼	27⅜	27⅝
Central Foundry 5s	84	84	81	82
Chicago Subway	50½	50⅝	51	51¼
Columbia Copper	2¼	2⅝	3½	3½
Consol. Refrigerating	6¾	7	6⅞	7
Cont. Coal & Coke	9⅞	10	9¾	10
Corn Prod. ref., com. w. i.	27	28	27	28
Corn Prod. ref. pf. w. i.	86	86½	86½	87
Copper Securities	32⅜	33	32½	33¼
Dominion Copper	⅞		⅞	⅞
Douglas Copper	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6½
Granby Consolidated	9⅝	9⅞	9⅞	10
Greene Con. Copper	29⅜	29⅞	30½	30¼
Greene Con. Gold	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜	3⅝
Greene Gold-Silver	6⅞	7¼	6⅞	7
Guanajuato Con.	6¼	6⅝	4⅝	4¾
Hartmann Coal	74½	74¾	74	74½
Havana Tobacco	28	38	30¾	32
Havana Tobacco pf	39	42	40	42
Houston Oil	11¾	11⅞	13	13½
Houston Oil pf	45	50	47	50
Interborough	233	234	233½	234½
Inter. Mer. Marine	13½	14	13½	14
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	35½	36¼	36¼	36¾
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	83½	84	83	83½
International Salt	43¼	43⅝	42¾	43¼
International Salt 5s	70¾	71¼	70	71
Jap. Gov. 4s of 1905 and interest, w. i.	87⅜	87⅝	87⅜	87½
Kings Co. E. L. & P. rts.	38	40	38	40
La Chivia	3¼	3⅝	3	3¼
Mackay Companies	58⅜	59	58½	58⅝
Mackay Companies pf.	74	74½	73¾	73½
Manhattan Transit	3	3¼	2⅞	3
Mexican Gold Explor'n.	1⅜	1½		
Mitchell Mining	13¾	14⅛	10⅜	10⅝
Montreal & Boston	⅛	½		
Montezuma M. & S.	½	7-16	½	7-16
N. J. Term. D. & Imp.	46⅞	47½	46⅞	47⅛
New Trac. Sec., w. i.	59	59¾	58	59¼
New Tr. Sec. pf., w. i.	99¼	100	98	100
N. T. S. col. 4½s, w. i., int.	95	95½	95⅛	95½
N. Y. Transportation	6	7	6½	7
Nevada Com. Copper	11¼	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
N. Y., N. H. & H., 3½ and interest	117½	118		
Northern Secur. stubs	262½	287½	250	275
Palmer Mt. Tun. & P.	53	54	53	55
Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	15¼	16½		
Royal Bak. Powder pf.	111	113		
Seaboard Lumber Co.	68	68¼	03	68½
Seaboard Co.	31½	32½		
Seaboard Co. 1st pf.	90	91	89	90
Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	61½	62	61½	62¼
Standard Oil	685	690	690	695
Tennessee Copper	50	51	50	50½
Tintic Mining	9	9⅜	9⅞	10⅛
Tonopah Extension	8	8⅜		
Union Copper	1 15-16	2⅛		
United Copper	64½	64½	64¼	64½
United Copper pf	90¾	94	87	80½
Utah Apex	8¼	8⅝	8½	8⅝
Utah Copper	37⅞	38	38½	39⅜

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30¼d per ounce and in New York at 65⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 shares of Alice sold at 2.30@2.35, 1,800 Chrysolite at .12, 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.10, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .07, 500 Elkton at .47@.46, 500 Hale and Norcross at 1.00, 1,000 Ind. Tonopah at .03, 300 Jim Butler at .92, 1,200 Lone Star at .12@.15, 2,000 Pharmacist at .05½, 200 Sandstorm at 1.30, 1,000 Silver Pick at .20, and 500 Work at .06¾.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

From the opening to the closing yesterday the market was full of stocks, as it often has been of late—as it was, for example, from Monday morning until about noon on Thursday of last week—but the selling, as before, instead of bringing about a general reaction in prices, merely checked the advance in the stocks upon which it converged and influenced greater activity in others. The list as a whole advanced. Scrutiny of the net price changes will show that the gains greatly predominate, and also that recessions occurred only in those stocks in which extensive profit-taking had been invited. Reactionary tendencies were most pronounced in Union Pacific and Amalgamated Copper, upon which the strength of an aggressive bull speculation has recently centred. Union Pacific closed at a decline of ⅝ per cent. and Amalgamated Copper at a decline of 1⅛ per cent. The market's "capacity for taking stocks" continued to be commented upon as proof of the presence of unimpaired buying power. The selling, on the whole, was of a more highly speculative character than that which began a week ago and continued steadily for more than three days. The Western bull crowd sold freely in the forenoon yesterday, and was reported again in the last hour to be selling Union Pacific, but, on the other hand, a majority, perhaps, of the Western wire houses bought stocks on balance.

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Yesterday's selling proceeded mainly on the idea that the market ought to have a substantial reaction, and in that respect it corresponded to the heavy selling which was done in the first half of last week. Very few of the stocks sold at the beginning of last week were taken back subsequently at any profit. A great many were taken back at a loss. The market rarely accommodates itself to a purely speculative demand for a reaction.

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"Do you think the market ought to have a setback from these prices?" a subtle tape reader was asked yesterday. "I think it ought to," he replied, "but I doubt very much if it will. A reaction is not likely to come while everybody is looking for it and waiting anxiously to buy back the stocks they have sold. That's what prevented us from having a good reaction last week. Traders who never wait for a profit of more than 3 or 4 per cent., and in this class I should include about three-fifths of the market's entire following, sell out on every bulge in prices that gives them that much profit, thinking to buy their stocks back on a reaction. They get fooled about three times in five and repurchase their stocks at a disadvantage. Such traders sold on Monday and Tuesday of last week and simply lost their stocks. They have been selling again to-day. If I were running the market I shouldn't let them have their stocks back. I should make them come in again a little higher up."

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It has been characteristic of the market from the beginning of this rise nearly two years ago to run on for weeks and weeks without any reasonable reaction in prices, and then to break violently. The market has been handled in that way. Many operators hold that it would be better to have frequent reactions of less violence, but the other method has been very successful. In 1904 men of long experience in these matters declared that the public could never be brought into the market by the expedient of putting prices up steadily week after week, with never any reaction and with brokers all fighting the market, but the public did come in during September, the spectacle of rising prices becoming at last irresistible. Then there came the December break, with the commission houses all heavily long of the market. Last Autumn other critics declared that unless the market was permitted to respond in the natural way to tight money and decline the impression that it was being artificially supported with a view to selling out on the public as soon as money market conditions became normal would react disastrously upon the bull managers. It has not so reacted upon them. The public is taking hold with greater enthusiasm than at any previous time since 1901.

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It seems that nothing really matters when once the speculative spirit is aroused.

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The Morgan stocks were more prominent yesterday, notably Erie common, Southern Railway common, and United States Steel preferred.

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Steel preferred, which had been idling between 107 and 108 for a long time, unresponsive to the progress of an active speculation in the common stock, was taken hold of yesterday in a more aggressive manner, and advanced to the new high record price of 109½. The stock has been unaccountably backward. As a seasoned 7 per cent. preferred industrial it is entitled, its friends think, to sell in the neighborhood of 120. Relatively the preferred stock would not be as high at 125, paying 7 per cent., as the common stock is at 45, paying nothing. Unless there is further and very pronounced improvement in the market position of the preferred stock conservative critics will soon begin to look askance at the common stock, selling where it is and supposed to be on its way to 50. It looked a bit yesterday, however, as if the common stock were being sold under cover of the unwonted strength of the preferred. There was one block of 6,500 shares of the common at 44⅞. It subsequently touched 45¼. Both stocks reacted from the best prices.

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The continued strength and animation of the Gould stocks give rise to the belief that an organized bull campaign in these neglected securities has been undertaken. There is evidence of it, indeed, outside of the developments that have taken place in the open market. For two or three years Missouri Pacific has been practically boycotted as a source of speculation, but traders are beginning to take hold of it again on the idea that the manipulation has fallen into new hands. The house whose management of the stock gave rise to so much Stock Exchange criticism is understood to have been relieved of its charge. This present initiative, at all events, appears to be coming from other quarters. The Gould stocks are 15 to 20 points behind the market. The last bull campaign in them culminated on Sept. 10, 1902, with Missouri Pacific selling at 125⅛, Wabash common at 38⅝, and Wabash preferred at 54½. It will be seen that there is room for considerable improvement between their present prices and the high prices of 1902.

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Those who have been buying Colorado Fuel up to this point evidently have not wanted a speculative following. There have been no "inside" bull tips on the stock. Bull talk, apparently, has been based altogether upon the character of the buying. The source of the buying is well obscured. It is believed, however, that new interests are invading the property.

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From the actions of Brooklyn Rapid Transit yesterday it seemed only reasonable to infer that the sensational spurt from 80⅝ to 91⅛ right at the closing on Saturday, printed on the tape five minutes after trading had ceased, was intended to establish a basis on which later to sell a line of stock. It opened strong yesterday morning, getting up to 93⅝, and then declined steadily under selling pressure to 90. It closed at 90¾, showing a net decline of 1¼ per cent. Some of the heaviest selling came from a house that is associated with certain highly speculative operations in the market.

***

The heaviness of Amalgamated Copper all day yesterday was somewhat discouraging to the bull element in "coppers." There has evidently been a lot of realizing in the stock above 110. The advance has invited it. The bull crowd apparently supported its market yesterday with scale orders. Popular sentiment is still very bullish on this stock.

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The advance in Northwestern yesterday started on the buying of Gates & Co. and Dominick & Dominick. Omaha also advanced very sharply. There is supposed to be an announcement pending which will be gratifying to the holders of both stocks. It is rumored that there will be valuable rights on Omaha stock.

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"We have been absorbing large amounts of a certain stock," said a prominent broker yesterday, "and what happens in our case is precisely what is going on through the whole market. After our buying has advanced the price of the stock 3 or 4 points we find that we are followed by a lot of speculative tailers. When their company becomes too numerous we stop, the stock reacts 2 or 3 points, and the traders let go. When we have shaken them off we begin again, go so far, find them tailing on again, and the process is repeated. That is what you see all through the market. This selling to-day comes largely from the tailers. As soon as prices start up they will get in again. They move in and out of an enormous aggregate of stocks, but their buying and selling is of no ultimate consequence. Their weight is always on the side of the greatest activity. When prices are weak they sell, and when prices are strong they buy."

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—The local money market is working easier. The usual table of rates, &c., follows:

Call loans, 5½@6 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 5½ per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 5¼@5½ per cent. Clearing House loans, 6 per cent. New York funds, 5@10c. discount. Clearings, $23,549,220. Balances, $3,589,554. Sub-Treasury debit, $141,207.

The weekly statement of the associated National banks of Boston follows:

	Jan. 13, '06.	Increase for week.	Jan. 14, '05.
Loans	$183,228,000	$637,000	$189,180,000
Circulation	7,190,000	2,000	7,378,000
Deposits	151,662,000	232,000	144,165,000
Due banks	68,218,000	940,000	79,725,000
U. S. Deposits	1,382,000	11,000	3,672,000
Res. Agents	29,713,000	1,567,000	32,023,000
Exc. clearing	17,831,000	*1,040,000	13,551,000
Due from bks.	22,788,000	*593,000	21,529,000
5 p. c. fund	887,000	.....	377,250
Legal tender	6,479,000	54,000	7,079,000
Specie	17,484,000	1,244,000	20,112,000
Reserve exc.	2,771,571	1,121,142	5,008,429
New York exc.	6,551,571	1,390,142	9,840,429

*Decrease.

After a fairly strong opening in our local market profit-taking was seen in the copper shares which resulted in a reaction. Trading was, however, light and no sensational movements were seen. In the miscellaneous list American Pneumatic issues were the feature and good gains were recorded for both the common and preferred. The Utah group of coppers was in good demand and held well while some of the Michigan issues suffered from profit-taking. Closing was strong.

Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	Am. Bell Tel. 4s	99½	99½	99½
1,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	95	95	95
1,000	A., T. & S. F. 4s	102¾	102¼	102¼
2,000	A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	94	94	94
2,000	C., B. & Q. D. ex. 4s	100½	100½	100½
20,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼
7,000	C. J. R. & S. Y. 5s	107	107	107
1,000	C. J. R. & S. Y. 4s	99½	99½	99½
1,500	D., G. R. & W. 4s	97	97	97
2,000	Eastern 1st 6s	101	101	101
3,500	Japanese 2d 6s	100	100	100
2,000	K. C., M. & B. 4s	99½	99½	99½
2,000	K. C., M. & B. inc. 5s	94	94	94
1,000	K. C., St. J. & C. B. 7s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1,000	N. E. Cotton Yarn 5s	99	99	99
7,000	U. S. Steel 2d 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1,000	West End 4s, 1916	102	102	102
54,500	Western T. & T. 5s	103	102½	102⅝

RAILROADS.

123	Atchison	96⅜	96	96
5	Atchison pf	104	104	104
10	Boston Elevated	154	154	154
27	Boston & Albany	254	254	254
10	Boston & Lowell	241	241	241
5	Boston & Maine	173	173	173
2	Boston & Worcester pf	73	73	73
10	Fitchburg pf	142	142	142
1,230	Mass. Electric	19½	19¼	19½
585	Mass. Electric pf	68½	67½	68¼
86	N. Y. Central	154	154	154
534	N. Y., N. H. & H.	204	202½	202½
8	Old Colony	210	210	210
93	Pere Marquette pf	51	50	50
154	Union Pacific	157½	156¾	156¾
64	West End	99½	99½	99½
50	West End pf	113¼	113¼	113¼

TELEPHONES.

648	*American	138½	138	138
10	†Cumberland	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞
225	Cumberland rights	4⅛	4	4⅛
44	New England	137	136	137
22	Mexican	3	3	3
10	Western	14	14	14
5	Western pf	95	95	95

MISCELLANEOUS.

890	Am. Ag. Chemical	28¼	28	28⅛
35	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	96	95	95
8,755	Am. Pneu. Service	16⅜	14¾	16½
1,337	Am. Pneu. Service pf	36⅝	35	36
1,432	Am. Sugar	151½	149	150⅝
204	Am. Sugar pf	140	140	140
607	Am. Woolen	46½	45½	46¼
100	*Am. Wool pf	105	104⅞	104⅞
25	Edison	250	250	250
29	*General Electric	179½	178½	178½
100	Ga. Ry. & Elec. Light	98	98	98
225	Mass. Gas	47	46¼	46½
95	Mass. Gas pf	86	85⅝	86
18	Mergenthaler	192½	192	192
51	Pullman	246	245	246
20	*Reece	10	10	10
50	Seattle Elec.	70	70	70
83	Seattle Electric pf	102	101	101
38	†Swift & Co.	103	102½	102½
2,538	Swift & Co. rights	65c	50c	60c
50	Torrington Class A	22¾	22¾	22¾
112	*United Fruit	106	105½	105½
5	United Shoe Mach.	74	74	74
45	United Shoe Mach. pf	31	31	31
12,722	U. S. Steel	45½	44½	44⅞
1,309	U. S. Steel pf	100½	108⅝	109
175	West End Land	50c	50c	50c

MINING.

200	Adventure	6	6	6
11,104	Amalgamated	114⅝	112⅞	113¼
845	Allouez	44⅝	44	44
100	Am. Zinc	15	15	15
100	*Anaconda	66¼	66¼	66¼
200	Arcadian	5	5	5
225	Ash Bed	1⅜	1½	1½
545	Atlantic	28	28	28⅜
10,090	Bingham	35¼	35	35
1,090	Boston Cons.	32	31¼	31¼
14	Calumet & Hecla	715	711	715
555	Centennial	31¼	30½	30½
300	Cons. Mercur	65c	63c	65c
5,406	Copper Range	55½	54	54
160	Daly-West	17½	16¾	16¾
475	Dominion Iron	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜
25	Elm River	2½	2½	2½
185	Franklin	17⅜	17¼	17⅜
5	*Granby	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
2,340	Greene	30½	29⅜	29⅞
3,010	Guanajuato	5¾	5¼	5¼
385	Isle Royale	26½	25½	26⅛
795	Mass	12	11⅞	11⅞
205	Michigan	17	16½	16½
350	Mohawk	61	60	61
235	Nevada	12	11⅞	12
5,309	North Butte	92½	89¼	90
5,465	Mont. Coal & Coke	5¾	4⅝	5⅛
880	Old Dominion	41⅞	41	41
185	*Osceola	106	105	105
495	Parrot	41⅝	41	41
1,050	Phoenix	1⅝	1¼	1¼
90	Quincy	112	110	112
515	Rhode Island	7⅛	6½	6¼
2,135	Santa Fe	2½	2¼	2⅛
373	Shannon	6½	6	6
135	*Tamarack	115	112	112
50	Tenn. Copper	50⅛	50	50⅛
600	Trinity	10½	10	10⅛
270	U. S. Coal & Oil	12	11¾	11⅞
5,725	U. S. Mining	50	49	49⅝
2,485	*United Copper	65¼	64¼	64½
10,766	*Utah	69	66½	67⅝
500	Victoria	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
100	Washington	85c	85c	85c
260	Winona	8	8	8
10	Wolverine	134	134	134

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The by-laws of the Cotton Exchange were amended at a meeting yesterday to make the time for 12 M. and 2 P. M. calls fifteen minutes earlier. The change is made to avoid the confusion hitherto caused by the reading of Government reports on the even hours.

The gold output of Rhodesia, South Africa, for December aggregated 37,116 ounces, an increase of 4,255 ounces over November. The output in December, 1904, was 28,100 ounces. In 1905 the total output was 407,048 ounces, against 267,715 ounces in 1904, 231,872 ounces in 1903, and 194,266 ounces in 1902.

The Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad has made application to the New York Stock Exchange for the listing of $2,216,500 additional special guaranteed betterment stock.

Two hundred and fifteen shares of Bank of Commerce sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 197@198@197.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, Jan. 15, 1906.

U S 2s, cpn.		Col Mid 1st 4s	
$3,000	10F	5,000	77¼
3s, cpn., 1908-18, small bds		1,000	77⅛
100	102¼	14,000	77¼
4s, reg., 1907		1,000	77⅜
$6,000	10F	2,000	77½
Imp Jap Gov 6s, steri loan	103½	2,000	77⅝
8,000	100½	8,000	77½
4,000	100⅝	Consol Tob 4s	
2,000	100⅞	8,000	81⅝
1,000	100⅜	10,000	81¾
1,000	100⅝	2,000	81⅞
1,000	100⅞	Consold Gas Co conv deb 6s	
2d series		5,000	161
2,000	90⅝	Detr Un Ry con 4½s	
500	100	2,000	94⅜
500	100	Dist Sec Corpor 5s	
500	100	20,000	82⅝
500	100	1,000	83
25,000	99⅜	Erie 1st gen 4s	
11,000	99⅞	1,000	93
8,500	99⅞	1,000	93¼
10,000	100	Erie 1st gen 4s	
5,000	99⅜	5,000	93
2,500	99⅜	5,000	93⅛
18,000	100	10,000	76⅝
Jap Imp Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs full paid for 4½ steri loan		10,000	76½
10,000	94⅛	Erie conv 4s	
1,000	94⅛	10,000	108⅜
3,000	94⅛	20,000	108½
20,000	94⅛	15,000	108¼
15,000-c	94	35,000	108⅛
5,000	94⅛	1,000	108⅜
2,500	94⅛	56,000	108⅜
Jap Imp Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs full paid for new 4½s, 2d ser		1,000	109
85,000	91½	Ft Wth & D G 1st	
5,000	91⅝	8,000	114
500	91¼	G B & W deb ctfs B	
500	91½	10,000	22⅞
500	91½	5,000	22¼
21,000	91⅝	8,000	22⅝
10,000	91½	22,000	22⅜
10,000	91½	45,000	22½
7,000	91⅝	10,000	22¼
500	91⅞	20,000	22
80,000	91⅝	1,000	22⅜
Jap Imp Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs for 4s, steri loan		9,000	22
2,000	87⅜	13,000	22⅜
1,000	87¼	1,000	22½
Repub of Cuba 5s		3,000	22⅜
10,000	106	1,000	22
Ya 6s defd, Brown Bros & Co ctfs		Havana El Ry 5s	
10,000	22	8,000	95
Am Cot Oil 4½s		Hoc Vy 1st 4½s	
1,000	98	1,000	107⅞
Am Hide & L 6s		H & Tx C gen 4s	
2,000	99⅜	1,000	99
Am Ice Secur 6s		Int & Gt Nor 2d 5s	
27,000	90½	1,000	100
Am Tel & Tel 4s		Int Paper cnv 5s	
3,000	95	10,000	93
Am Tobacco 6s		Int Paper 6s	
2,000	115⅝	4,000	110
20,000	115¾	Kan City So 5s	

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—First Lieut. J. B. Allison, Seventh Infantry, will report to the examining board at Fort Harrison.

Lieut. Col. James A. Irons, Fourteenth Infantry; Major Alexander S. Dyer, Artillery Corps; Major John S. Parke, Jr., Fourteenth Infantry; Capt. Charles E. B. Flagg, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Robert L. Richards, Assistant Surgeon, and First Lieut. Lawrence D. Cabell, Fourteenth Infantry, recorder, are appointed a board to meet at Vancouver Barracks, for examination of officers ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion.

Capt. Alston Hamilton, in addition to his present duties, is designated as an additional member of the field artillery board for the consideration of ballistic and other mathematical questions.

First Lieut. James F. Hall, Assistant Surgeon, having completed the duty for which he was ordered to Washington, will return to his proper station.

The Navy.

Assistant Paymaster J. R. Hornberger, from duty as pay officer naval hospital, Yokohama, Japan, and report to Commander in Chief United States Asiatic fleet for duty.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—The Uncas at Bocas del Toro, the Abarenda at Monte Christi, the Alabama at Hampton Roads, the Leonidas at Newport News.

Sailed—The Arethusa, from New York for Hampton Roads; the Charleston, from Charleston for Hampton Roads; the Dubuque, from San Juan for Santo Domingo City.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—There was considerable activity in the shares of Swift & Co. on the local Exchange to-day. This is the last day for purchasers of stock carrying rights to subscribe to new stock to be issued next month. Stock carrying these rights went around 104½, ex rights the shares sold around 102⅝. Subscriptions to the new stock have been satisfactory. Can preferred was active, 1,000 shares being taken at 70 early on the trading.

Oak Park Elevated preferred improved to above 28. Biscuit was weak in New York and declined locally from 68 to around 67. Shipbuilding was firm on a small trade at 56. Boxboard issues were quiet. Bonds were fairly active with Tool 6s at 81.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1,080	American Can pf	70	69⅞	70
60	American Shipbuilding	56	56	56
40	Chicago & Oak Park	7¼	7¼	7¼
30	Chicago & Oak Park pf	28¼	27⅞	28¼
12	Chicago Telephone	139	139	139
10	Diamond Match	145½	145	145
10	Illinois Brick	64½	64½	64½
13	K. C. Light	58½	58½	58½
125	K. C. Light pf	90	89¾	90
354	National Biscuit	67¼	67	67
94	National Biscuit pf	115	114½	115
75	National Carbon	81	80½	81
100	Northwestern Elev. pf	67	66	66
107	Swift & Co.	104½	104	104½
168	Swift & Co. ex rights	101	102	102
1,100	Union Bag	2½	2½	2½
875	Union Bag pf	15⅜	14¾	15⅜
10	Western Stone	38½	38½	38½

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15.—The reported combination of public utilities by a New York and Baltimore syndicate caused wild scenes on the local Exchange to-day. Everything else was sidetracked in the wild scramble to buy and sell United Railways stock and income bonds. The stock trust certificates touched 19, the highest mark in a year, and the income bonds reached 71½, an advance of 1½ since Saturday. Then came by wire a denial from Bertrom, Storrs & Griscom that they headed any syndicate to buy the roads, and declaring that they would not consider it at the price named. Alexander Brown, Jenkins, and the other largest holders and trustees of the deposited stock also issued denials, and there was a drop. There was a rush to sell, and the prices dropped, the common trust certificates declining to 17.

It is authoritatively stated that while propositions for a merger have been considered, nothing definite will be done until after the Legislature adjourns in April. Houston Oil common declined ¼ on small transactions. Fractional declines marked small transactions in other securities. The close was strong and active.

Sales, 18,005; bonds, $531,500.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Atlan. Coast Line 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼
500	Atl. C. L. n. 4s, ctfs.	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
1,000	Georgia & Ala. 5s	111	111	111
2,000	Md. & Penn. 4s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
17,000	Seaboard 4s	91⅞	91¼	91⅜
3,000	Va. & Century 3s	96¼	93¼	96¼
5,000	Norfolk Ry. & L. 5s	97½	97½	97½
18,000	United Railways 4s	94½	94¼	94⅜
837,000	United Railways inc.	71½	69¾	70⅜
140,000	Unit. Rys. inc. ctfs.	70	69¼	69½
2,000	Cotton Duck 5s	86	86	86
500	G. B. S. Brew. inc.	32½	32½	32½

STOCKS.

75	Northern Central	104¼	104¼	104½
10	Seaboard Co. com.	31½	31½	31½
50	Seaboard 1st pf.	90	90	90
100	Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	62	62	62
25	Ala. Coal & Iron pf.	90½	90½	90½
93	Consolidated Gas	84½	84½	84½
31	Fidelity Trust	210	210	210
1,445	Houston Oil	12	11¼	11¼
200	Houston Oil pf.	46	46	46
4,400	United Railways	19	16½	16½
11,600	United Railways ctfs.	19	17	17⅜

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
Alta	.01	.01	L. W. Con.	.03	.02
Alpha Con.	.09	.04	Mexican	1.05	1.15
Andes	.15	.17	Occid. Con.	.92	.92
Belcher	.16	.18	Ophir	5.50	5.75
Best & Bel.	1.10	1.15	Overman	.15	.17
Bullion	.24	.25	Potosi	.05	.05
Caledonia	.40	.48	Savage	.42	.47
Chal. Con.	.15	.18	S. Belcher	.09	.08
Challar	.13	.13	S. Nevada	.24	.26
Confidence	.80	.85	Syndicate	.11	.11
C. C. & Va.	1.15	1.15	St. Louis	.08	.08
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.40	.41
Cr. Point	.09	.11	Utah Con.	.05	.07
G. & Curry	.16	.19	Y. Jacket	.10	.11
Hale & Nor.	.93	1.00	Silver bars.	.65⅝	.65⅝
Julia	.07	.07	Drafts, sgt.	.07½	.06
Justice	.03	.03	Telegraph	.10	.08
Ken. Con.	.01	.01			

Mexican dollars—Monday, .51@.55; Saturday, .51@.53.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 15.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	10½	11	Keystone	2¼	2¾
American	2⅜	2½	Lexington	4	4½
Anchor	2½	3	Little Puck	2¾	2¾
Anaconda	13	14	Moon Anch.	3¾	3¾
Blue Bird	4	4¾	Mollie Gib.	6	7½
C. K. & N.	6	8	Nevin	6	6½
C. C. Cons.	6¼	7	New Haven	2⅝	2⅞
Dante	6⅞	7	Old Gold	4½	5
Dr. Jackpot	5⅝	6	Pilgrim	2⅜	2¾
Elkton	47	49	Pharmacist	4⅞	5
El Paso	66½	67	Portland	193	200
Findlay	86½	87½	Rose Maude	3⅞	4½
Gold Bond	3⅜	3¾	Rose Nicol	4	4½
Gold Coin	2	4	Sample	4½	4½
Gold Dollar	7½	8	Un. Gold	12¾	14
Golden Cycle	75	100	Vindicator	95	99
Sovereign	10½	10⅞	Work	8	8½
Isabella	24½	25	Independence	19	19½
Jackpot	4	6	Teutonic	3	5
J. Johnson	10	14			

AMALGAMATED

NOTICE.

I will telegraph all Pool participants to-night exact rate of dividend which is to be declared, and will give my opinion of effect to all participants who ask by wire Wednesday and Thursday.

THOMAS W. LAWSON,

Boston, January 16, 1906.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW YORK.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

At a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, held December 15, 1905, in the Old Council Chamber, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, the following proceedings were had:

WHEREAS, NEW YORK AND PORT CHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY has made application to this Board for a grant of the right, privilege, and franchise to construct, maintain, and operate its railroad across certain streets in the Borough of The Bronx; and

WHEREAS, Sections 72, 73 and 74 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by Chapters 629 and 630 of the Laws of 1905, provide for the manner and procedure of making such grants; and

WHEREAS, The Mayor has, in pursuance of such laws, designated "New York Times" and "New York Daily News" as the two daily newspapers, published in said city, in which the publications hereinafter provided for are to be made, other than those required to be made in "The City Record"; and,

WHEREAS, This Board has made inquiry as to the money value of the franchise or right applied for and proposed to be granted to New York and Port Chester Railroad Company, and the adequacy of the compensation proposed to be paid therefor, and the results of such inquiry and notice of a public hearing to be had thereon before this Board have been published at least ten days in "The City Record," and at least twice in "The New York Times" and "The New York Daily News," daily newspapers published in the City of New York, and a public hearing has been had thereon by this Board;

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS

Resolved, That the following form of the resolution for the grant of the franchise or right applied for by New York and Port Chester Railroad Company, containing the form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right be hereby introduced and received in the minutes of this Board, as follows, to wit:

"Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby grants to New York and Port Chester Railroad Company the franchise or right fully set out and described in the following contract for the grant thereof, embodying all of the terms and conditions, including the provisions as to rates, fares, and charges, upon and subject to the terms and conditions in said proposed form of contract contained, and that the Mayor of the City of New York be, and he hereby is, authorized to execute and deliver such contract in the name and on behalf of the City of New York, as follows, to wit:

PROPOSED FORM OF CONTRACT.

THIS CONTRACT, made this day of 190 , by and between THE CITY OF NEW YORK, party of the first part, by the Mayor of said City, acting for and in the name of said City, under and in pursuance of the authority of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of said City, and NEW YORK AND PORT CHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, a domestic railroad corporation of the State of New York, hereinafter called the Railroad Company, party of the second part, WITNESSETH:

In consideration of the mutual covenants and agreements herein contained, the parties hereto do hereby covenant and agree as follows:

SECTION 1. The City of New York hereby grants to the Railroad Company, subject to the conditions and provisions hereinafter set forth, the right to cross certain streets and highways hereinafter described, and the right and privilege to construct, maintain, and operate a railroad, with all connections, turnouts, switches, and cross-overs necessary for the accommodation and operation of said railroad, by means of electricity, or by any other mechanical motive power which may be lawfully employed upon the same, except steam locomotive power, in, upon, and across the following-named streets, avenues, parkways, highways, and public places, and upon the following route, all situate in the Borough of The Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, namely:

Main Line. Beginning at a point at or near the intersection of Southern Boulevard and Willis Avenue in the Borough of the Bronx, and running thence easterly between 134th Street and Southern Boulevard, crossing Brown Place to Brook Avenue; thence crossing Brook Avenue and thence crossing the Southern Boulevard between St. Ann's Avenue and Brown Place; thence crossing St. Ann's Avenue between 132d Street and Southern Boulevard; thence easterly and northeasterly between Southern Boulevard and 132d Street to Cypress Avenue; thence crossing Cypress Avenue between 132d Street and Southern Boulevard; thence between Cypress Avenue and Willow Avenue to 134th Street, thence crossing 134th Street to 135th Street; thence between Willow Avenue and Southern Boulevard, crossing 135th Street, 136th Street, and 137th Street to Willow Avenue; thence crossing Willow Avenue and crossing 138th Street, at or near its intersection with Willow Avenue, to 139th Street; thence crossing 139th Street and 140th Street, between Southern Boulevard and the tracks of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad to 141st Street; thence crossing 141st Street and thence crossing and along Southern Boulevard and Whitlock Avenue, at or near their junction between 141st Street and 142d Street; thence crossing St. Joseph Street, between Whitlock Avenue and Austin Place; thence crossing 149th Street between Austin Place and Whitlock Avenue to Austin Place; thence crossing Austin Place between Whitlock Avenue and Timpson Place to Timpson Place; thence between Whitlock Avenue and Southern Boulevard, and crossing Timpson Place, Legg Avenue, East 156th Street, Craven Street, Longwood Avenue, Lafayette Avenue, Tiffany Street, Barretto Street, Hunt's Point Road, Hoe Street, Faile Street, Bryant Street, Longfellow Street, Aldus Street, Whittier Street, to Guttenberg Street; thence, between Whitlock Avenue and Longfellow Street, crossing Guttenberg Street and Westchester Avenue to and crossing Home Street. Thence crossing Freeman Street, Boone Street, Edgewater Road, West Farms Road, and Jennings Street, thence crossing East 172d Street, East 173d Street, East 174th Street, between West Farms Road and Boone Street; thence along and across Boone Street to 176th Street; thence between West Farms Road and Longfellow Street, crossing 176th Street and Rodman Place to West Farms Road; thence along and across West Farms Road to and across East 177th Street or Tremont Avenue; thence to and across Bronx Street to the Bronx River; thence crossing East 179th Street and Lebanon Street between Bronx Park Avenue and Bronx River; thence along and across East 180th Street and Bronx Park Avenue at or near their intersection; thence to and across the northerly branch of West or Adams Road or Adams Street, between Morris Park Avenue and the easterly line of Bronx Park; thence to and across Unionport Road, an unnamed street, or another branch of Unionport Road, Victor Street, Washington Street, or White Plains Road, Louise Street, Lincoln Street, Jefferson Street, Madison Street, and Olmstead Ramp Road or Bronxdale Avenue to Williamsbridge Road; thence crossing Williamsbridge Road approximately 2,400 feet southeast of Bronx and Pelham Parkway to Bronx and Pelham Parkway; thence crossing Bronx and Pelham Parkway, approximately 2,100 feet east of its intersection with Williamsbridge Road and running thence northerly between Williamsbridge Road and Eastchester Road to Saw Mill Lane; thence crossing Saw Mill Lane near its intersection with Eastchester Road; thence crossing Eastchester Road or Corsa Lane, between Boston Post Road and Saw Mill Lane to Boston Post Road; thence crossing Boston Post Road near its intersection with Schieffelin's Lane to Schieffelin's Lane; thence crossing Schieffelin's Lane near its easterly intersection with Boston Post Road; thence northerly to the City Line, being the route shown on Maps entitled "Survey Maps and Profiles of the line or route of the railroad of the New York and Port Chester Railroad Company, in the County of New York, State of New York," adopted by the Board of Directors of said Company, on the 8th day of February, 1904, and signed by W. C. Gotshall, President; W. C. Gotshall, Chief Engineer, and Francis Blanchard, Secretary, under seal, and which maps and profiles were filed in the office of the County Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 6th day of May, 1904, or any lawful amendment thereof, which may be consented to by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, or its successors in authority.

Branch Line. Beginning at a point at or near the Southeast corner of Bronx Park in the Borough of the Bronx; thence across or along Bronx Park Avenue, East 180th Street, East 181st Street, Lebanon Street, Morris Park Avenue, at or near its intersection with West Farms Road; thence across or along West Farms Road, at or near its intersection with Morris Park Avenue; thence across the Southern Turnpike, Westchester Avenue, at or near its intersection with Clason's Point Road; thence across Clason's Point Road, near its intersection with the Southern Turnpike or Westchester Avenue, being the route shown on a map entitled "Map and Profile of branch line extending from main line (Bronx Park) to Clason's Point, New York City, forming part of the maps filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of New York referred to in the preceding paragraph, or any lawful amendment thereof, which may be consented to by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, or their successors in authority. The "Survey Map and Profiles" are hereinbefore referred to solely for the purpose of indicating the route of the railroad and not the profile thereof.

General. And such other streets, avenues, highways, public places, etc., (named and unnamed,) as may be hereafter opened or encountered, in such routes or amended routes; and also such other streets, avenues, highways, public places, etc., named and unnamed, now open or in use, or as may be hereafter opened or put in use, which it may be necessary for said railroad to cross, in order to make connections with any other railway within two thousand (2,000) feet of said routes; provided that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall first approve of such connection or connections; and provided, further, that such connections shall be limited to two (2) in number.

SECTION 2. The grant of this privilege is subject to the following conditions:

I. The provisions of Section 6 of the Railroad Law shall be fully complied with, and in addition to the maps required to be filed with the Railroad Commissioners, it shall be incumbent upon the Railroad Company to file with the Comptroller of The City of New York a map or maps showing the number of tracks and length of same, including cross-overs, switches, turn-outs, sidings, and stands within the present limits of the City of New York, such lengths to be accurately determined by measurements to be taken after the commencement of the operation of any portion of the railroad within the present limits of the City of New York.

II. The said right to cross the streets and the privilege to construct and operate said railroad shall be held and enjoyed by said Railroad Company, its lessee or successor, for the term of twenty-five years from the date when this contract is signed by the parties hereto, with the privilege of renewal of said grant for a further period of twenty-five years upon a fair revaluation of said right and privilege. In the determination of the said revaluation may be considered and included the extension of the provisions of this agreement contained in the paragraphs numbered 7 and 8 herein, and the payment of the costs and expenses therein provided for by the Railroad Company, or otherwise.

If the Railroad Company shall determine to exercise its privilege of renewal, it shall make application to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York, or any authority which shall be authorized by law to act for the City in place of the said Board. Such application shall be made at any time not earlier than two years and not later than one year before the expiration of the original term of this grant. The determination of the revaluation shall be sufficient, if agreed to in writing by the Railroad Company and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment or such other authority in its place. If the Railroad Company and the Board, or such other authority in its place for the City, shall not reach such agreement on or before the day one year before the expiration of the original term of this grant, then the annual rate of compensation for such succeeding twenty-five years shall be reasonable; and either the City (by the Board, or such other authority in its place,) or the Railroad Company shall be bound upon request of the other to enter into a written agreement with such other authority fixing the rate of said compensation at such amount as shall be reasonable; and if the parties shall not forthwith agree upon what is reasonable, then the parties shall enter into a written agreement fixing such annual rate at such amount as shall be determined by three disinterested freeholders selected in the following manner:

One disinterested freeholder shall be chosen by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment or its successors in authority; one disinterested freeholder shall be chosen by the Railroad Company; these two shall choose a third disinterested freeholder; and the three so chosen shall act as appraisers and shall make the revaluations aforesaid. Such appraisers shall be chosen at least six months prior to the expiration of the contract, and their report shall be filed with the Comptroller or his successor in authority, within three months after they are chosen. They shall act as appraisers and not as arbitrators. They may base their judgment upon their own experience, and upon such information as they may obtain by inquiries and investigations, without the presence of either party. They shall have the right to examine the books of the Railroad Company and its officers under oath. The valuations so ascertained, fixed, and determined shall be conclusive upon both parties, but shall not in any event be less than the minimum amount fixed as the same to be paid annually for the last year of this original grant. If, in any case, the annual rate shall not be fixed prior to the termination of the original term of this grant, then the Railroad Company shall pay the annual rate theretofore prevailing until the new rate shall be determined, and shall then make up to the City the amount of any excess of the annual rate then determined over the previous annual rate.

III. Upon the termination of this grant, if it be not renewed, or, in case of a renewal thereof, upon the termination of such renewal, all rights and privileges hereby granted to cross the said streets shall cease and determine, unless the said Railroad Company, its successors, or assigns, shall have previously procured a new grant for the same from the City of New York.

IV. The Railroad Company, its successors, or assigns, shall pay to the City of New York for the rights and privileges hereby granted the following sums of money:

During the first five years, commencing from the day when this contract is signed, an annual sum of eight thousand dollars ($8,000), and during the next succeeding five years an annual sum of thirteen thousand dollars ($13,000), and during the next succeeding fifteen years an annual sum of thirty-five thousand dollars ($35,000).

From the date of the commencement of the operation of any portion of the railroad until the end of the first five years of this grant an additional sum of five and four-tenths cents per linear foot per annum of single track, including all cross-overs, switches, turn-outs, sidings, and stands within the present boundaries of the City of New York, and for the next succeeding five years an additional sum of seven and seven-tenths cents per linear foot per annum of single track, as aforesaid, in lieu of said sum of five and four-tenths cents, and for the next succeeding fifteen years an additional sum of twenty cents per linear foot per annum, as aforesaid, in lieu of said sum of seven and seven-tenths cents.

All such payments shall be made to the Comptroller of the City in equal payments at the end of each quarter year, on the first days of January, April, July, and October of each year.

Any and all payments to be made, by the terms of this contract, to the City of New York by the Railroad Company shall not be considered in any manner in the nature of a tax, but such payments shall be in addition to any and all taxes of whatsoever kind or description, now or hereafter required to be paid by any ordinance of the City of New York or by any law of the State of New York.

V. The annual charges or payments shall continue throughout the whole term of the privilege hereby granted, whether original or renewal, notwithstanding any clause in any statute or in the charter of any other railroad company providing for payments for railroad rights or franchises at a different rate, and no assignment, lease, or sub-lease of the rights or privileges hereby granted, whether original or renewal, or of any part thereof, or of any of the routes mentioned herein, or of any part thereof, shall be valid or effectual for any purpose unless the said assignment, lease, or sub-lease shall contain a covenant on the part of the assignee or lessee that the same is subject to all the conditions of this grant; and that the assignee or lessee assumes and will be bound by all of said conditions, and especially said condition as to payments, anything in any statute or in the charter of such assignee or lessee to the contrary notwithstanding, and that the said assignee or lessee waives any more favorable conditions created by such statute or its charter, and that it will not claim by reason thereof or otherwise exemption from liability to perform each and every one of said conditions of this grant. Nothing herein contained shall apply to any mortgagee or mere lienor, but shall apply to any purchaser upon foreclosure or under or by virtue of any provision of a mortgage or lien.

VI. The rights and privileges granted hereby shall not be assigned either in whole or in part, or leased or sublet in any manner, nor shall title thereto, or right, interest, or property therein pass to or vest in any other person or corporation whatsoever, either by the act of the New York and Port Chester Railroad Company, its successor, or assigns, or by operation of law, whether under the provisions of the statutes relating to the consolidation or merger of corporations, or otherwise, without the consent first had and given of the City, acting by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, or its successor in authority, evidenced by an instrument under seal, and the granting, giving, or waiving of any one or more of such consents shall not render unnecessary any subsequent consent or consents. This provision, however, shall not apply to the making of a mortgage or sale under foreclosure, provided that no sale under foreclosure shall be made to any person or corporation owning, operating, or controlling any other railroad in the City of New York.

VII. The grade of the railroad has not yet been established. Profile maps definitely showing such grade within the present limits of the City of New York shall be filed with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment by the Railroad Company before beginning the construction of its railroad within the present limits of the City of New York. A duplicate thereof shall at the same time be filed with the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners of the City of New York. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, after a public hearing, of which ten days' notice shall be given by publication, shall then approve or disapprove the said profile map and grades, and upon the Board approving the same the Railroad Company may thereupon proceed with the construction of its railroad within the present limits of the City of New York.

If said Board disapproves the same it shall within 30 days after said hearing prescribe such changes in said map as it may deem necessary.

Within the present limits of the City of New York no street or railroad shall be crossed by the railroad at grade, and no existing park or parkway shall be crossed by the railroad at or above the grade of said park or parkway. All streets now open or in use and streets hereafter opened within the present limits of the City of New York, crossing the line of the railroad, shall be carried over or under the said railroad by the Railroad Company, at the sole cost and expense of the Railroad Company. The cost of all changes in grades of all approaches to such crossings within the present limits of the City of New York shall likewise be borne and paid by the Railroad Company, and the City of New York assumes no liability for any damages to property injured thereby, or by said railroad crossings, or any damages to property along the line of said railroad or contiguous thereto, caused by reason of the construction or operation of the said railroad, and the Railroad Company hereby agrees to indemnify and save harmless the City of New York of and from all such liability.

The City shall have the right at any time it so desires to open across the route of the Railroad Company within the present limits of the City of New York any new streets other than those now open or in use, and the Railroad Company hereby gives its consent to said opening.

VIII. Within the present limits of the City of New York all viaducts over streets and all tunnels under streets and all bridges necessary to carry the streets over as open cut shall be constructed and maintained at the expense of the Railroad Company. All viaducts over streets within the present limits of the City of New York shall have a height of at least sixteen feet in the clear throughout, and in the case of arch construction not less than sixteen feet in the clear at the centre and ten feet in the clear on the building or side line of said street, and in the case of tunnel construction under a street there shall be at least four feet between the grade of the street and the exterior surface of the arch or said tunnel.

IX. Within the present limits of the City of New York any superstructure of the railroad crossing a street and having a length of seventy-five (75) feet or less shall be constructed in a single span. If more than seventy-five (75) feet in length, intermediate columns to support the structure may be placed in the street in such manner as may be approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The width of such superstructure of the railroad shall not exceed sixty (60) feet when measured over all.

X. The plans for all structures over or under any street within the present limits of the City of New York must first be submitted to and approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and all such structures shall be constructed of steel, concrete, or masonry, or a combination of these materials. Such structures over streets shall be floored and shall be water tight.

XI. The railroad shall be constructed in the most modern and approved manner of railroad construction. Unless otherwise authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the roadbed shall be ballasted throughout its entire length within the present limits of the City of New York with a sufficient quantity of either blast furnace slag or broken trap rock of a hard and durable quality, and no dirt, sand, gravel, or cinders shall be used in such ballast. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment may, however, at any time require a portion of the road not theretofore ballasted to be ballasted.

XII. The roadbed within the limits of the City of New York as now fixed or hereafter extended shall be watered daily whenever the thermometer is above 35 degrees Fahrenheit. Should, however, watering the roadbed in any way injure electric line equipment which has been approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, or its successors in authority, then other means of preventing dust shall be used, which shall be first approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. For any failures to comply with the foregoing, the Railroad Company shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars ($50) per day.

XIII. The entire right of way of the company within the present limits of the City of New York, except at stations, shall be fenced throughout.

XIV. Within the present limits of the City of New York, all abutments or foundations for bridges, viaducts, and stations, and the stations proper, except intermediate supports for viaducts, as hereinbefore provided, shall be placed on the land of the company.

XV. There shall be constructed along the line of the route of the main line of the railroad as proposed, for the accommodation of local passenger traffic, at least six stations between the Harlem River and the Bronx River, at least six stations between the Bronx River and the northerly line of the City of New York, as now fixed. On the branch line there shall be constructed at least three stations east of Morris Park Avenue, unless otherwise authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

XVI. Said railroad may be operated by electric power or by any other mechanical motive power, which may be lawfully employed upon the same, except locomotive steam power. If electrical power is used, the Railroad Company shall, before the commencement of any of the construction of the electrical line equipment, within the present limits of the City of New York, file with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment plans showing such proposed construction, within the present limits of the City of New York, including all methods of insulation, position of contact, conductor and all feed wires, conductors or cables, with method of carrying the same, and said plans must be approved by the said Board before construction thereof shall begin. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby retains the right to make such conditions relative to construction of such line equipment within the present limits of the City of New York as it may see fit at the time of the approval of such plan.

XVII. No wires for the transmission of power shall be permitted within the present limits of the City of New York unless they be placed in conduits or carried in a manner which shall have been approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The city may use the structure of the Railroad Company for carrying wires or cables for the use of the city within the present limits of the City of New York not exceeding such a quantity as might be carried in two conduits each of not more than three inches in diameter, without charge to the city. If the Railroad Company shall place its wires for the transmission of power in conduits, then the Railroad Company shall construct and permit the city to use without charge two conduits each of not more than three inches in diameter for carrying wires or cables for the use of the City.

XVIII. The Railroad Company shall not carry wires or conduct power on its structures or along its right of way within the present limits of the City of New York for any purpose except for the operation of its railroad and except, as provided above, for the use of the City.

XIX. The Railroad Company shall maintain throughout the term of this grant or any renewal thereof a train schedule on the main line within the limits of the City of New York of at least sixty (60) trains in either direction daily, stopping at all of the stations within the City limits, and at no time, either day or night, shall there be greater headway within the City limits between such trains than thirty (30) minutes; provided, however, that said Railroad Company shall not be required to operate its trains within the City limits between the hours of 1 o'clock and 5 o'clock a. m., each day, unless the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall determine, after a hearing had thereon, that public convenience requires the operation of its cars during such hours.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment may require, from time to time, as it may see fit, such number of trains to be run on the branch line—not exceeding 60 trains a day.

XX. All cars on said railroad shall be heated during the cold weather in conformity to such laws and ordinances as are now in force, or may hereafter be enacted or adopted by the State or City authorities, and any failure to keep the temperature of any of the cars of the company above 50 degrees Fahrenheit, shall make the company liable for a penalty of fifty dollars ($50) per day for each offense.

XXI. All cars operated by the Company shall be vestibuled and the system of lighting same shall be adequate and be made satisfactory to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. For the failure to comply herewith the Railroad Company shall be liable for a penalty of fifty dollars ($50) per day for each violation.

XXII. The Railroad Company shall light the space beneath any superstructure which it shall erect across streets and the approaches to stations, within the limits of the City of New York, in a manner which shall be satisfactory to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

XXIII. During the term of this grant the rate of fare upon said railroad within the limits of the City of New York, as now fixed, shall not exceed five cents for any passenger. The said company shall not charge any passenger more than such sum for one continuous ride from any point on said railroad, or a line or branch operated in connection therewith, and controlled by it, to any point on any of said such connecting line or branch thereof, within the present limits of the City of New York during such term. The New York and Port Chester Railroad Company shall operate cars over the route of the railroad hereby authorized, and shall not operate cars over the route of any other railroad company within the present limits of the City of New York until it shall have received authority for such operation from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and it shall not, without like authority, permit any other Company within the present limits of the City of New York to run cars over the railroad hereby authorized. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment reserves the right to fix the compensation to be paid for such privilege to the City of New York by such other company or companies. The City of New York, acting by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, or its successor in authority, evidenced by an instrument under seal, and the granting, giving, or waiving of any one or more of such consents shall not render unnecessary any subsequent consent or consents. This provision, however, shall not apply to the making of a mortgage or sale under foreclosure, provided that no sale under foreclosure shall be made to any person or corporation owning, operating, or controlling any other railroad in the City of New York.

XXVI. The grant of this privilege shall not affect in any way the right of The City of New York to grant a similar privilege upon the same or other terms and conditions to any other person or corporation.

XXVII. The Railroad Company shall commence actual construction within one year from the date of the signing of this contract, and shall complete and have in operation a four-track railroad upon the main line, from the northerly line of the City to a point at or near the intersection of 177th Street with the Bronx River, and a railroad of at least two tracks from a point at or near the intersection of 177th Street with the Bronx River to the southerly terminus as aforesaid at or near the intersection of Southern Boulevard with Willis Avenue, and a railroad on the branch line of at least two tracks, within two years from the date of the signing of this contract, otherwise this grant shall cease and determine.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment may require the construction of two additional tracks on that portion of the route between 177th Street and the southerly terminus, as aforesaid, at or near the intersection of Southern Boulevard and Willis Avenue as soon as it makes a railroad of four tracks on such portion of the route, whenever public convenience and necessity shall require the construction thereof; and in case the construction of such two additional tracks is so required by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the Railroad Company shall complete the construction thereof within five (5) years after such requirement, otherwise this grant may be forfeited; and the Railroad Company is hereby authorized to construct a railroad of four tracks on the entire route authorized by this contract, if, in its judgment, public convenience and necessity shall require the construction thereof.

The Railroad Company shall actually expend or cause to be so expended the sum of at least Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars ($800,000) within two years after the date of the signing of this contract, upon the actual construction of said railroad between the northerly line of The City of New York and Westchester Avenue at or near 167th Street, and shall also actually expend or cause to be so expended an additional sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000) within three years after the date of the signing of this contract, upon the actual construction of the railroad between Westchester Avenue as above and Willis Avenue at or near the Southern Boulevard, which sums shall be exclusive of any moneys expended for land acquired for the right of way. The reason why The City of New York assents to the difference in the times and amounts for the portions of the railroad north and south of Westchester Avenue is that the Railroad Company represents that it is or will be able to procure by private purchase most of its right of way north of such avenue; and will have to resort to condemnation proceedings for its right of way south thereof.

Verified statements of moneys so expended for construction shall be submitted, on demand, to the Comptroller of The City of New York, who shall, after investigation, report to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment his opinion as to whether such sums have been actually expended, and in the opinion of the Board an expenditure of the said sum within the time given is not proven, then said Board may declare that this grant has ceased and determined, and the said action of said Board shall be prima facie evidence of said forfeiture.

Any portion of the route covered by this grant which shall not be completed and in full operation within said five years from the date of the signing of this contract shall be deemed to have been abandoned, and all rights hereby granted in and to such portions of said railroad shall cease and determine, and, in such case, all structures erected by the Railroad Company, its successors or assigns, upon any portion of the route so forfeited within the lines of any street within said city, shall become the property of The City of New York.

A majority vote of the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall be prima facie evidence in regard to the forfeiture of any or all the rights under this grant, as provided for in this section. Before action is taken by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, under the provisions of this section, the Railroad Company shall have at least thirty (30) days' notice of the intention of said Board to take action, and at such time as is appointed shall be allowed a hearing.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall extend the period provided for in this section for the completion of the railroad and for the work to be performed and expenditures to be made, as above, for a period or periods not exceeding in the aggregate two years if the reasons given by the Railroad Company for non-fulfillment are for causes over which the Railroad Company had no control and was in nowise responsible.

XXIX. The Railroad Company shall assume all liability by reason of the construction and operation of the railroad, and the City shall assume no liability whatsoever to either persons or property by reason of said construction, maintenance, or operation, and the Railroad Company hereby agrees to indemnify and save harmless the said City from all liability whatsoever by reason of the construction, maintenance and operation of said railroad.

As a condition of this grant, the Railroad Company, its successor or assigns, hereby agrees to repay to the City any damages which the City shall be compelled to pay by reason of any acts or defaults of the Railroad Company, its successor or assigns.

XXX. Any portion of the right of way of the said Railroad Company falling within the lines of a street now shown on the map of The City of New York, which it may be necessary for the City to subsequently acquire, shall be ceded to the City, without cost to it, subject to the company's easement therein.

XXXI. The Railroad Company shall not operate cars over any extension of any length whatsoever within the present limits of the City of New York not specifically hereby authorized, and shall not make any connection within the present limits of the City of New York with any other railroad

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

83—U. X. Gunter, Jr., Attorney General, et al., vs. Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.—Decree affirmed.

The Chief Justice announced the following ordors:

307—Lottie R. Russell vs. Benjamin Russell et al.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Original—Ex parte: In the matter of Automatic Switch Company of Baltimore.—Motion for mandamus granted, returnable Jan. 20.

Original—Ex parte: In the matter of the National Enameling and Stamping Company et al.—Motion for mandamus granted, returnable Jan. 20.

325—Harry B. Davis et al. vs. Thomas R. Jones et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

328—Jesse Thomas vs. The Provident Life and Trust Company et al.; 329—Lucy L. Wickham vs. The Provident Life and Trust Company et al.—Petitions for writ of certiorari denied.

336—C. R. Chipman, &c., et al., vs. James B. MacDonald, administrator, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

7, Original—State of Kansas vs. State of Colorado et al.—Ordered that testimony herein be opened, published, and filed.

333—George W. Feits vs. E. J. Murphy, Warden, &c.—Motion to advance submitted.

405—George H. Jones vs. William Vane et al.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted.

184—Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., vs. Henry R. Prewitt, Insurance Commissioner, &c.—Advanced to be heard with No. 178.

526—Albert M. Raymond vs. the United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

424—The County Commissioners of Wicomico County vs. Samuel Bancroft, Jr.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

544—Effie C. Wilson vs. Samuel D. Hoffman.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

542—Giuseppe Marino vs. Frank H. Sommer, Sheriff, &c.—Dismissed.

331—Henry A. Blair et al., &c., vs. City of Chicago et al.; 332—The North Chicago City Railway Company vs. H. A. Blair et al., &c.; 333—The City of Chicago vs. John C. Fetzerald, &c.; 334—Henry A. Blair et al. vs. City of Chicago et al., &c.; 335—Chicago West Division Railway Company vs. Henry A. Blair et al., &c., and 336—City of Chicago vs. John C. Fetzerald et al.—Argument continued for the City of Chicago and concluded for the appellants in Nos. 331, 332, 334, and 335.

407—Anna Siegel vs. The New York and Harlem Railroad Company et al.; 433—Hedewig Kriete vs. The New York and Harlem Railroad Company et al.; 434—David W. O'Neil et al. vs. The New York and Harlem Railroad Company et al., and 493—Franziska Scholz vs. The New York and Harlem Railroad Company et al.—Argument commenced for the plaintiffs in error and continued for the defendants in error.

Day call for Jan. 16: 407, (and 433, 434, and 493,) 178 (and 184,) 346, (and 347 and 348,) 149, and 466 of October term, 1904; 140, 141, 142, 158, (and 159, 160, 161, and 162,) 170, and 172.

Calendars for Tuesday, Jan. 16.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. Preferred causes.

128—N Y Phonograph Co-Nat Phonograph Co
221—Matter of Hurlbutt, Hatch & Co
237—Victor Talking M Co-Am Graphophone Co
76—California Shipping Co-Tug Britannia
240—Westinghouse Elec Co-Syracuse Ltg Co Geeral calendar.
77—Nagle-U S
80—Matter of Wilde's Sons
81—Matter of Levy
83—U S-Helmrath
85—Menzel & Co-U S

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Customs appeals.

3339—U S-A. Leuders
3450—Same-Alpers & Mott
4070—Kraemer-U S
4077—Johnson & Johnson-same
3460—Same-Cook & Vokefair
4073—Am Express Co-same
3503—Julius Sternfeld-U S
4079—Pitt & Scott-same
3612—F. A. Marsely & Co-same
4125—Guibenklan-same
4126—Jules and Hugo Rosenberg-same
3623—Louis Sherry-same
122—Tonk-same
3876—Victor Koechl & Co-same
353—Downing & Co-same
3896—Chas Morningstar & Co-same
4134—Isler & Gage-same
3539—N. Erlanger, Blumgart & Co-same
3975—Spencer & Co-same
4033—H. Gitterman & Co-same
3458—U S-Mulier, Schall & Co
3979—Hughes Fawcett-same

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Platt, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

153—Herdely-De Lamar
160—Lace Mills-Lesser
111—Moore-Pac Exp Co
161—Carrol-N H R R
158—Dally-Herald Co
162—Harris-S C Co
137—Connor-N H R R
164—Crosthwaite, Alexander
158—Russ-Terry, &c, Co
166—Edwards-Life Ass'n
159—Clark's Co-Nat Co

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Ray, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

83—Haarman-Luders
76—Kraus-Hollander
42—Smythe Mfg Co-Sheridan
14—Nat, &c, Co-N Y Scale Co
40—Brunswick-B-C Co-Beyer
22—Same-Roebling
33—Elevator, &c. Co-Pedersen
50—Sloan-Dobson
52—U S Fastener Co-Wertheimer
51—Del S Co-Met Tr Co
59—Villamil-Hirsch
53—Custodis-Helnicke
79—Gunn-Bridgeport, &c, Co
57—U S Fastener Co-Bradley
81—N Y, &c, Co-Sieber
68—Haskell-Perfect
40—Cutler-Hammer-Automatic, &c, Co
70—Edison-Am Mutoscope, &c, Co
80—Cushman, &c, Co-Denny
71—Mygatt-McArthur
90—Neostyle-Henry
72—Hillard-Fisher Book Typewriter Co

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—The Court of Appeals calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 193, 194, 213, 230, 156, 223, 222, 151.

Calendars for Tuesday, Jan. 16.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—O'Brien, P. J.; Ingraham, McLaughlin, Laughlin and Clarke, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

62—Kirkwood-Smith
5—Burke-Greene
63—McLaughlin-Man R
69—Hildreth-City N Y
64—Boller-Boller
71—Merc Bank-Sire
65—Hellman-Trust Co
72—Kissinger-Livingstone
66—Hearn-Stevens
73—Stronge-K of P
68—Markham-Brew Co
74—Wander-Wander
13—Wade-Mut Res Co
75—Clifford-D & R Ry
15½—Hatch-Reardon

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Sackett-Milholland
24—Weill-Charleson
2—Schwartz-N Y Hosp
25—Reddin-Reddin
3—Smith-Smith
26—Pirkner-Pirkner
4—Schott-Comp, &c
27—Flanagan-Lyon
5—Detwiler-Hirsch
28—In re Muschel
6—Gallagher-Int R T Co
29—Same
7—Fry-Major
30—Hunter-Hunter
8—In re Weed Co
31—In re Vanderbilt Av
9—Nuland-Brulatour
32—In re Hoe St
10—Hirsch-Jones
33—Jacoby-Bromberg
11—Schmalholz-Schmalholz
34—Ridley-Bannan
35—Childs-Ayer
12—Brown-Brown
36—In re Weis
13—Gottlob-Gottlob
37—Schuhose-Schuhose
14—Kessel-Wightman
38—Zeglio-Zeglio
15—Cullinan-Sabatino
39—Ginsburg-Kaufman
16—Mount-Tuttle
40—McKeever-Hedden
17—In re Morris
41—Farrissy-Eldlitz
18—Smith-Decker
42—Schlag-Klingenbeck
19—In re Popham Av
43—McGuire-Canavan
20—In re Cullinan
44—Same-Stern
21—Morse-Walsh
45—Moroney-Moroney
22—In re Shannon
46—Hartmann-Schnugg
23—In re Dwight

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions. Demurrer.

1034—Blakemore-Stuyvesant Preferred causes.
537—Gove-Fischer
1010—Durkin-Markus
2038—Mahon-Mahon
987—Kobre-City N Y
4176—Middle Town Rty Co-Siegel
3232—Baldwin-McGrath
4221—Inman-O'Donnel
3233—Babbitt-N Y & H R R
4222—Same-same
3239—Peters-same
General calendar.
3243—Ray-Bloodgood
2365—Colon-First Presb Church
3231—Felmschild-N Y & H R R
Cause on, 535—Neil-Rosenthal
3288—Duggan-Duggan
3301—Loeb-Jeff Bank

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 3303.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—————, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Conor for the People. 1—Norman Hapgood.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

5145—Doris-Child
6045—Preston-Kennedy
4554—King-Seamon
5999—Same-Jones
5088—Meyers-Olson
5128—De Pallandt-Flynn
5065—Jones-Brinsmade
4907—Lewis-Findel
6043—Schiffer-Morris Co Mehrbach
5890—Webber-Wardner
5700—Morris-Wincher

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 1.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the Bar is called to rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts II. and V. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. In no event shall a cause on the day calendar be passed from day to day, on account of the engagement of counsel, for more than three days. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

1120—Fugazy-Divrio
1070—Brady-Cent Rty Co
1173—Guiney-City of N Y
1131—Ryan-Ewald
1184½—Janda-Schwarzschild & S Co
143—Hofferberin-Con Gas Co
1196—Levy-Abrahams
1137—Edelson's Underwriters' P Ass'n
1155—Brice-Crowell
1013—Coffey-Hano
1154—Desziger-Klein
135—Reed-Consol Gas Co
1209—Solomon-Happel
1210—Masterson-Snow
1251—Palozzo - Degnon-McLean Con Co
1212—Weston-Wirth
844—Klinge-N Y Trans Co
1213—Barney-McDonald
1215—Cuttrell-Pease Piano Co
1176½—Seymour-Walker
1217—Siegman-N Y Eve Journal
1171—Barling-Montany
1218—Kirsch-English

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1213.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 2.—To be called in Trial Term, Part X., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the Bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VI., VII., and VIII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. In no event shall a cause on the day calendar be passed from day to day, on account of the engagement of counsel, for more than three days. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

Inquest, 2310—Banner Fashion Co-Bussendorfer
425—Cornell-Barber
2168¾—Kasten-Kasten
2202—Rosenblatt-Home Ins Co
Inquest, 2317—Standard Fashion Co-same
2200—Springer-Dunne
1235—Benedict-Pincus
2285—Barone-O'Leary
3703—Klein-Am Cigar Co
2231—Ayrar-Burckett
2235—Hamel-O'Brien
2283—Pierce-Van Saut
2342—Harris-same
2002—Sigmon-Goldstone

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 2515.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—John Fulton
38—Appoline Weibel
2—Peter F. Loughran
34—John Crowe, Jr.
3—John Schnugg
35—Eliza W. Higbie
4—Cora E. Wellman
36—Francis H. Toucey
5—Rosalie Davis et al
37—Henrietta A. Webb
6—Elizabeth Vandenburgh
38—Fanny de G. Hastings
7—Sigmund W. Goldman
39—Patrick Kennedy
8—Michael Bowen
40—John Haile
9—Annie M. Wanzor
41—Robert J. R. Borcel
10—Rose Mollner
42—Same
11—Jennie Mollner
43—Ottalie Wiel
12—Arthur Bensinger
44—Louisa G. Kesseler
13—Joseph Seidenberg
45—John J. Moore
14—Walter Bryan
46—Elizabeth de Barandiaran
15—James Morrissey
47—Alice M. Hasse
16—Charles L. Tiffany
48—Frederick H. Cossitt
17—Elizabeth Downey
49—Same
18—Ferdinand Suydam
50—Thomas Markey
19—Edward Dillgan
51—Agostino Gruno
20—James Fairclough
52—Mary A. Meehan
21—Thomas J. Canavan
Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
22—John Matheson
23—Caroline W. Baldwin
Anton J. Spreter, Adelheid Seel, Nathan Lipschitz, Rosanna Smith, Sarah C. Bailey, Barbara Friedsam, Peter Kirchof
24—Catherine Maher
At 2:30 P. M.
25—Mary McKenna
John A. Barry, Garrett Nagle, Cornelia F. Randolph
26—Orelia Erskine
27—Frederick Feldkamp
28—Emilie Schick
29—Andrew Boardman
30—James O'Sullivan
31—Susan C. Haxtun
32—Margaret Moore

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Contested will.

2124—Sarah Emilie Unger.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Green, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1696¾—French-Met Ry
1333—Warrington-Int R
1697—Clarke-Sussman
0230½—Sutton-Wanamaker
1698—Sons-Weinig
1746—Kaplan-Int Ry
1748—Clutt-Int Ry
1781—Grossman-Storner
6497½—Winklarek-N Y T Co
1784—Johnsoch-Martin
904—Lederer-Int Ry
1778—Engelsburg-Cohn
688—Doblin-Man Ry
800—Jacobson-Wilmerding
1152½—Schubert-Johnson
1401—Quinn-C & M Env Co
1085—Francabadine-Int R T Co
1868—Schwartzberg-State Bank
6508½—Schramm-Int R
530—Murray-Met Ry
6510½—Mullarky-same

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1636—Capnano-Dry G'd's R R
1855—Schluder-Prud In Co
1454—Brown-Cuff
1878—Wright-Sickels
1538—Barbera - Central Crosstown R R
1741—Spielman-Kapian
494—Kracko-Un Ry
1578—Gilbert-F M Ass'n
1787—Lysle-Int Ry
1570—Covert-Fulton
1788—Same-same
931—Scully-Buckl
3321½—Krandt-Lowenthal
739—Blau-Int Ry
1856—Jankolowitz-C & D Co
810—Feldman-Int Ry
6337½—Richard-N D Co
1862—Gelber-same

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1603—Weinthal-Twenty-third Ward Bk
1711—Brown-Int Ry
1715—Reitlinger-Strauss
1067—Muller-Man Tran Co
1718—Doyle-Int Ry
1672—Walsh-Forty-second St Ry
1719—Choyke-same
1673—Specter-Int Ry
1720—Singer-same
916—Levin-Levy
1721—Mandel-Hirschfeld
502—Weiss-I O B A
1722—Johnston-Welcher
1710—Shapiro-Well
1725—Fichman-Sternberg

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

Short causes.

6390—Folsom-Chisey
6417—Ferry Adv Co-Proctor
6488—Rothstein-Rothstein
6383—Ry Adv Co-Sofranski
6396—Rothschild-Klein
6392—Roth-Thaw
4021½—Miller-Lorge
0232—Schachnowitz-European Amuse Co
5866—Harris-State Bk
6437—Consol Beef Co-Frskowsky
6189—Duffy-Dusenbury
6303—Blandy-Royal Realty Co
6523½—Walsh-Hertz
5869—Harris-Kirk Mfg Co
6465—Ball-Bender
6162—Peck-Jenkins
6573—Papian-Maguire
6478—Simon-Silverman
6576—Am Newspaper P Co-Bates
6302—Fowler-Peck
6623½—Cox-Hawke
6174—Worley-Hatch
6321—Heymann-Hunter
6484—Montague-Stappler
6403—Crane-H S G Co
4066—Rabuchim-Stiglitz
Equity and non-jury cases.
6474½—Bender-Shatkin
546—Bell-Reynolds

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

933—Lee-Int Ry
813—Frank-Silverman
1560—Ortolano-Degnon-McLean Co
1847—Hilgert-Fuld
1625—Buellesbach-D'Oench
1244—McGurk-Man Life Ins Co
1539—Douglass-Met Ry
1729—State Bank-Holsman
1614—McDonald-Constable
1730—Same-Breison
1645—Vliano-Stroh
1731—Rubenstein-Int R
1648—Cosgrove-Int Ry
1782—Parentini-Int Ry
1764—Dugas-Int Ry
1734—Ellsberg-Int Ry
1773—Holmes-Int Ry
1735—Currier-Int Ry
1613—Freeman-C R Co
1739—Whitman-Met Ry
1615—Joseph-N Y E Co
1006—Helstomo-M F W Co
1616—Frederickson-same
1150—Byrne-Int Ry
1617—O'Reilly-same
1610—Siegel-Int Ry
1323—Vicksburg Wks-First Nat Bk
276—Diskin-Kramer

Highest number reached on regular call, 1879.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Smyth and Howe for the People.

1—Harry Norton
2—Wm. E. Johnson
3—Salvatore Tusco
4—Edward Rooney
5—Joseph Lamerens, John Ruppert
6—Annie Johnson
7—Charles McGowan
8—Robert Findley
9—George W. Murray
10—Hannan Reuelis
11—John Barry
12—John Horner

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Train for the People.

1—Joseph Patterson
2—Mary Lamb
3—George Kowlich
4—Francisco Ittere
5—Hyman Weissman
6—Isidor Runes
7—Isabo Peelowics
8—Ignatz Valenta
9—John F. Clancy
10—Vincenzo D'Erosimo
Michel D'Erosimo
11—Charles Brunetti
Joseph Brown
12—John Dolan
13—Max Levine
14—John P. Casaneve
15—John Woods
16—Edward Crystal
17—Vincenzo Feneri
18—Vennnzo Cyviano

To fix a day for trial.

1—Edward Hurr
2—William L. Vunck
3—Alfredo Volzone
4—Stanine Beschar
5—Charles H. De Veau alias W. L. Coffin

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Garvan and McGuire for the People.

1—William E. Wells
2—Victor Seideman
3—Antonio Fazio
4—Charles Lawson
5—Peter Wageman
6—Elias R. Perrine
7—John Bough
8—Jacob Falk
9—Antonio De Sisto, Angelina De Sisto
10—Charles C. Coles
11—Fred H. Willimat
12—Louis Hoos

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—O'Sullivan, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys O'Connor and Marshall for the People.

1—Philip Kivent
2—Dimarto S. Gambrone
3—Thomas Greco
4—John Bade
5—Frank Carboni
6—Abe Katz
7—Agostino Fusco
8—Jacob Huhn
9—Peter B. Hoffman
10—Thomas Papas
11—James Brennan
12—Jeremiah D. Sullivan
13—Durwood H. Martin
14—Julius Bloch

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Max Solomon et al. vs. L. Rosenfeld & Co.—Max Friedman.

CITY COURT—Hascall, J.—Carroll Sprigg vs. William B. Burnet—Edwin F. Stern. Louis Binger vs. Nathan J. Richman—William P. Schoen.

CITY COURT—Seabury, J.—Max Cohen vs. Katie Goldstein—Charles Wolfe.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—Brown vs. Brown—Clifford W. Hartridge.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Cullinan Huneke—Roger A. Pryor. Cullinan vs. Harris—Edward S. Booth.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Hirschberg, P. J.; Woodward, Gaynor, Rich, and Miller, JJ.—Non-enumerated day calendar. Opens at 1 P. M.

30—Russlend-Bridge
113—Zapfe-Mullins
Enumerated day calendar
178—Washington-Episcopal C of St Peters
70—Von Au-Magenheimer
214—People-Cortalis
73—Standard Pub Co-City of N Y
215—People-Republic L Assn
35—Egleston-Scheibel
216—Matter of Dayton
145—Wadleigh-Wadleigh
217—Palmer-Larchmont R R
134—M A—Bernstein-N Y Wrecking Co
221—Matter of Title Co
228—Matter of Doelger
225—Coleman-Hall
138—Vander Born-Schultz
226—City of N Y-Wells
229—Cardeza-Griswold

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Smith, J.; Part II., Maddox, J.; Part III., Dickey, J.; Part IV., Spencer, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

2370—Friedemacher and 15 cases-C of N Y
2183, 2368—Sussman-City of New York
2784—Silberman - Obermyer & Liebman
7836—Myers-Knoth
2301—Halstead-Postal T Cable Co
2525—Gross-C of N Y
2084—Ruemer-Clark
2047—Armour-City of N Y
7684—Schnitzer-Bernstein
2045—Ross-Schreiber
8452—Hayes-City of N Y
7533—Fillare-Caruba
1622—Fuchs-Smith
3113—Moody-Riter-Conly Mfg Co
8049—Lally-N Y C & H R R R
2918—Yeaton-B H R R
8779—Napole-Schwarzchild et al
2456—Cavanagh-City of N Y
8767—Wald-Biershenk
8101—Sooly-Dessar
2991—Roche-same
5080—Smith-Stork et al
3045—Foster-N Y City R R
8797—Becker Co-Bens Co
3057—Greenhalgh-B H R R
7473—Davol-Sprague Bk
2988—MacAdam-Walsh
7578—Smith-Cassidy

Highest number reached on regular call, 3133.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Marean, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

2922—Echwoerbel-Fillan
2847—Neiderstein-Cusick
2063—Lucas-Bennett
2224—Duddy-Duddy
2800—Starobin-Weingard
2943—Ganzle-Vogt
2604—Ring-Bremervoerden Verein
2875—Reichel-Sup L K of Pythias
2706—Agriance-King

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Motions.—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal calendar—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Trials.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Crane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

531—Thomas-B H R R
1491—Levy-Melody
532—Rickenberg-same
1638—Krimski-Pearson
537—Bader-same
582—Curran-Wilson & Baillie Mfg Co
1064—Frank-Fuchs
403, 404—Pereira-Treacy
583—Levy-B H R R
127—Bergen-B, Q Co & Sub R R

The following causes, be passed for the day:

584—Smith-B H R R
589, 590—Schweickert-Whitman
361—Horan-Realty Associates
591—Hartman-Knudsen
585—Crofton-B H R R
593—Hoffmann-B H RR
587—Thompson-City of New York
274—Hutter-White
1586—Herkowitz-Fein
592—Randizzissi-B H R R

If answered ready, will

Westchester County.

Day calendar for Jan. 16, 1906.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Platt, J.

824—Yeo-N Y C Ry
026—D'Ambrosia-Fagnani
431—Kano-Yonkers RR
625—Hunt-Haight
028—Ryan-McKeon
633—Schilling-West El Ry
034—Owen-West El Ry
639—Laurenson-T, W P & M Ry
610—Cantlin-Kennedy
614—Douglass-Odell
644—Sassa-Romano
617—Greene-Stone
426—Krochmaly-Shannon
619—Wilson & Adams Co-Woods
646—Bell-Reynolds

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call.

458—Healy-Brennan
573—Treat-City of Mt Vernon
486—Allen-Dietsch Co-Siciliano
602—Duffy-T, W P & M Ry Co
552—Cole-Mundenhall
615—Warenins-Seacord
559—Havey-Yonkers RR
621—Maher-Dinkel
506—Zopf-N Y C Ry
641—Cole-Kosch

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Keogh, J.—Case on. No day calendar. Balance of calendar passed until Thursday, Jan. 18.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

ADOLPH FELDMAN.—Judge Holt has appointed Henry M. Baird, Jr., of Yonkers, receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of Adolph Feldman, dealer in clothing, &c., at Yonkers. The assets are placed at $1,300.

J. AUGUSTUS WARD.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed against J. Augustus Ward yesterday. The liabilities are $1,452 and no assets. Most of the debts were contracted in Iowa from 1893 to 1901 for borrowed money.

HUDSON PUBLISHING COMPANY.—A meeting of creditors of the Hudson Publishing Company, booksellers at 11 East Sixteenth Street, was held yesterday at the office of William H. Willis, referee in bankruptcy. J. C. Gilbert was elected Trustee.

LEWIN PRESS.—Deputy Sheriff Murray has received an execution for $1,520 against Benjamin Lewin and Leopold Mayer, doing business as the Lewin Press, printers at 20 City Hall Place, in favor of Theresa Mayer for money loaned. They began business July 1 last.

O'ROURKE & CREAMER.—Schedules in bankruptcy were filed yesterday by Eugene O'Rourke of the partnership between him and John D. Creamer and Daniel Noble, which had a café and restaurant at 67 and 69 West Forty-fourth Street. The liabilities are $12,688, of which $6,757 are secured. The assets are $510 in cash and a note.

THE ARENA COMPANY.—A meeting of creditors of the Arena Company, which had a restaurant at 39 West Thirty-first Street, was held yesterday at the office of William Allen, referee in bankruptcy. Many claims were filed, and Hulbert E. Rogers was elected Trustee. The schedules showed liabilities $161,751 and nominal assets $24,887.

WILLIAM G. HORGAN.—William G. Horgan, contractor and builder of 317 East 149th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $22,035 and no assets. The debts were contracted principally in 1900 and 1901, when he became involved in a building operation. The largest creditors are Charles W. Dayton, $5,000 for legal services, and William Harms, $3,386 for money loaned.

PECKHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Peckham Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of motor trucks for electric railroads at Kingston, N. Y., by these creditors: William J. Turck Company, $2,005; Robert C. Riddick, $252, and H. W. Palens' Sons, $1,358. It was alleged that the company is insolvent, and in December gave two bills of sale for $32,000 to the New York Steel and Foundry Company. The company was incorporated for $1,000,000, and had a sales office at 26 Cortlandt Street.

Out of Town.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Louis Menand, florist, filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,146.35, all unsecured, and no assets.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Holt in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

MAURO PIZZUTIELLO, builder, 783 East 171st Street; liabilities $105,466.

JASPER C. ACKERMAN, grocer, Poughkeepsie; liabilities $8,254.

LEONIDAS G. FAKE, dry goods, Poughkeepsie; liabilities $4,104.

HIRAM H. HILL, 515 Seventh Avenue; liabilities $1,006.

ERNEST A. LANGE, grocer, 2,032 Madison Avenue; liabilities $1,423.

MORRIS SEIFF, agent, 528 East Eleventh Street, upholstery and curtains; liabilities $4,964.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

BONAGUR, Vincent—Roscoe Lumber Co., April 8, 1904, (canceled)..... $1,007
COHEN, Isaac—S. Tubin, March 23, 1900, (canceled)..... 105
CAULFIELD, Edwin I.—W. I. McNulty, Nov. 23, 1905..... 406
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JUILLIARD, V. Annette—L. P. Sefton, Jan. 30, 1905..... 147
SAME—Same, Jan. 30, 1905..... 43
KRONENGELD, Philip—L. Schlesinger, March 28, 1905..... 133
KELLY, Mario—People, &c., Oct. 24, 1905, (vacated)..... 500
LAWLER, Joseph A.—H. T. Kane, Dec. 4, 1905..... 149
MILLER, Marie—People, &c., Oct. 24, 1905, (vacated)..... 500
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RIDER, Arthur L. and Elizabeth—The A. B. Kelly Sales Co., Dec. 6, 1905.. 1,068
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CHURCH CONSTRUCTION CO.—A. Cebrelli, April 14, 1903..... 913
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THE VILLAGE OF NEW BRIGHTON—L. B. Harrison, Aug. 15, 1904, (reversed)..... 9,446

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

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ANDERSON, R. M.—T. S. Walsh, costs. 121
ACKERMAN, Matilda B.—Elizabeth Hill and another, costs..... 153
BEAL, Wm. F.—Mauritz F. Westergren. 1,537
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BOLTEN, George—Alfred Peats Co..... 74
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BECKER, Isadore—Edouard Martell et al., costs..... 30
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CLOSE, Frank L.—O. J. Stephens..... 48
CUSICK, James F.—Manhattan Harbor Improvement Co..... 285
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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

United States and Century Realty Companies in $900,000 Purchase at Broadway and Cortlandt Street—Prominent Parcels Sold on the Heights.

The United States and Century Realty Companies have bought, jointly, the property 177 and 179 Broadway and 10 Cortlandt Street, forming an "L" around the northwest corner of those thoroughfares. The price paid was something over $900,000. There are at present on the plot old five-story buildings fronting 50.5 feet on Broadway and 25 feet on Cortlandt Street. The area of the site is about 8,100 square feet. Title to the property is now held by James K. Paulding.

No definite announcement was made yesterday as to the plans of the purchasers. It is said that they have already had an offer of $50,000 profit, but it is believed that the property will be held for improvement. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. were the brokers in the deal.

Incidentally, in connection with this purchase, it became known that the Century Realty Company will not lose its identity as the result of the recent sale of a large interest in it to the United States Realty Company. It will continue in business with practically its old Board of Directors, but will have a greatly increased amount of capital at its disposal.

Small Block Sold on Heights.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for Townsend Wandell, as executor of the M. W. Hooker estate, the block bounded by Convent and St. Nicholas Avenues and 151st Street, 146.5 by 185.4 by 87. The buyer intends to erect a business building on the property.

The Cuozzo & Gagliano Company has sold for Alfred N. Beadleston of Beadleston & Woerz to Michael Seraphine the buildings, on the plot 45 by 271, at the northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 185th Street, known as the Speedway Hotel.

Deal Near New Grand Central.

Renwick C. Hurry & Co. have sold the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, four-story business building, 18.9 by 70, known as 451 to 457 Lexington Avenue. The building has six stores fronting on Lexington Avenue.

Estate Sells on Harrison Street.

The Charles F. Noyes Company reports the sale of 48 Harrison Street, a five-story loft building on plot 21 by 75, by the Annie S. Miler estate.

West Side Flats Find Buyers.

D. Heller has sold for Mrs. E. Rothschild to Alfred Blum the double flat 122 West Eighty-fourth Street, 30 by 100, and the adjoining single flat, 120 West Eighty-fourth Street, 20 by 100, to Harriet Blum.

George F. Picken has sold for Charles Sass 137 and 139 West 127th Street, a four-story double flat, on plot 50 by 100.

West 125th Street Leases.

Shaw & Co. have leased for A. E. Thompson 63 and 65 West 125th Street, two three-story dwellings, with stores, 23 by 100, for a term of twenty-one years. The property will probably be altered for business purposes.

Millard F. Kuh negotiated the twenty-one years' lease for Alexander Hess of the four-story buildings at 8, 10, 12, and 14 West 125th Street.

Frank Brothers, the new tenants, will establish a department store there as soon as extensive alterations have been completed. Arthur G. Frank represented Frank Brothers in the negotiations.

Madison Avenue Corner Sold.

Schreiber & ReinMeb, in conjunction with F. H. Horowitz, have sold for Kleinfeld & Rothfeld to Friedman & Brady, for about $80,000, the northwest corner of Park Avenue and 111th Street, a six-story apartment house on plot 33 by 100.11, the longer dimension on the avenue.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to Furman & Weitfisch the plot, 50 by 100.11, on the south side of 118th Street, 100 feet west of Second Avenue; also, to Kramer & Rockmore 325 and 327 East 120th Street, old buildings on plot 50 by 100.11.

Millard Veit has sold for the estate of Asher Simon 85 East 114th Street, a five-story double flat, with stores, on lot 25 by 100, and has resold the property to Marohuson & Co.

Herzog & Cohen sold for Thomas J. Malloy to Liebhoff & Hirschfeld the four-story double flat 103 East 106th Street, 25 by 100.

Operators Sell on 80th Street.

M. Ruben & Co. have sold for Halprin, Diamonston & Levin the plot on the south side of Seventieth Street, 175 feet east of Avenue A, 148 by 104.

Maier Brothers have sold the three five-story flats 432 to 436 East Eightieth Street, 75 by 102.2. The same firm has bought the northwest corner of Twenty-fifth Street and Second Avenue, 25.8 by 100; also, 243 East Twenty-fifth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 98.9, and 239 and 241 East Twenty-fifth Street, a five-story flat, on plot 30 by 99.

Uhlfelder & Weinberg have bought from Henry Gerken 1,404 to 1,410 Avenue A, southeast corner of Seventy-fifth Street, four five-story tenements on plot 102.2 by 100.

Resale of 130th Street Lots.

Grossman & Passon have sold to J. Cowan the plot 80 by 100, on the north side of 130th Street, 80 feet west of Lexington Avenue. S. Harris was the broker.

Potsdam & Levin have sold for Louis Lese to Seigel Brothers 437 to 441 East 118th Street, three four-story buildings on plot 58.6 by 100.11; also the two adjoining four-story houses, 443 and 445, on plot 39.6 by 100.11, for Abraham I. Spiro to the same buyers, making in all a plot of 98.6 by 100.11.

David Lion has sold to C. Viggiant the five-story tenement 411 East 114th Street, on lot 32 by 100.

Hyman Mennes has bought the property 56 East Ninety-eighth Street from a Mr. Berman.

Purchase on West 24th Street.

W. S. Patten and J. L. Van Sant have bought 140 West Twenty-fourth Street, a three-story brick dwelling, on lot 18.9 by 98.9.

Teitelbaum & Daniels have sold 416 West Fifty-second Street, a five-story tenement; also the similar property, 220 East Ninety-ninth Street. The same operators have bought 417 West Fifty-sixth Street, 225 East Seventy-sixth Street, and 70 and 72 West 142d Street.

Vreeland on Realty Values.

H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, will address the real estate class of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association this evening on "The Influence of Transportation on Real Estate Values." This will be an open session of the class, and all who may be interested in this lecture are invited to attend.

East Fifty-eighth Street Sale.

George Backer has sold for Lowenfeld & Prager to Aaron Goodman the properties 319 and 321 East Fifty-eighth Street, 40.9 by 100.5.

Pocher & Co. report the sale of the five-story flat 26 by 100, at 223 East Forty-sixth Street, for Nathan Stimmel to J. P. Reed.

Edgar T. Kingsley has sold for Edward R. Poerschke to Miss Ella Kealy 243 East Forty-fifth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.5.

Charles Hibson & Co. have sold for Edward Brotzmann to Schmeidler & Bachrach the five-story tenement, with stores, Kovner 179 Avenue B, 17.2 by 71, a four-story single flat, to Rosenthal & Epstein.

Adolf Mandel has bought 108 Avenue B, a three-story building, with stores, on lot 20.3 by 93.

Marcus Rosenthal has sold to M. Friedman the five-story tenement, with stores, 524 East Fourteenth Street, 25 by 103.3.

John Schutz has sold for Hoffberg & Wachsman the five-story flat 640 East Thirteenth Street to Max Kotzen & Brother; also, for the estate of John C. Schmid, the similar property 546 East Eleventh Street, 25 by 94. Both properties will be improved by the new owners.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have sold for Salvatore Schillizzi to Morris Aronson the six-story double tenement 422 East Eleventh Street, on lot 25 by 94.

Other Downtown Transactions.

M. Glass & Son have sold for Ignatz Roth to a client 168 and 170 Chrystie Street, two five-story tenements, on plot 50 by 82.

B. Menschel has bought from Dr. J. Bruder, through H. Freiberger, 274 Stanton Street, a four-story single flat, 20 by 75.

Harris Sokolski & Son have bought 137 and 139 East Broadway, two five-story flats, on plot 50 by 75.

Day's Doings in the Bronx.

R. I. Brown's Sons have sold for A. Newbold Morris the plot, 110 by 80, on the east side of Clay Avenue, 335 feet north of 168th Street.

James L. Libby, through B. H. Welsker, Jr., has sold for I. Levy two lots at the southeast corner of Aqueduct Avenue East and 184th Street; also, for H. U. Singhi, the two three-story brick dwellings on the south side of 184th Street, 33 feet west of Davidson Avenue; also, for Mr. Singhi, the two-story brick dwelling, on lot 17 by 115, on the east side of Davidson Avenue, 168 feet north of North Street.

Louis Lese has sold to F. B. Walker the four-story double flat 223 Alexander Avenue, near 138th Street.

Leath & Armstrong have sold for a client 2,057 Valentine Avenue, a frame dwelling, on lot 25 by 100.

Cahn & Cahn have sold for Charles Miller to A. Bunke the two-family house 687 East 164th Street, on a plot of three lots.

Big Purchase at Whitestone.

Beethoven Englander has bought a tract of about 650 lots in Whitestone, L. I., intersected by Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Avenues and the numbered streets from Third to Fourteenth. The properties were formerly owned by the Worms estate, Conrad Poppenhauser, and the East River National Bank. Mr. Englander will probably subdivide and resell the tract. The purchase was negotiated through G. A. Fowler.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

95th St, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, for a six-story brick flat, 49.8x87.8; Fret & Malakoff of 19 West 116th St, owners; G. F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $55,000.

44th St, 241 East, for a five-story brick factory, 25x90; W. & E. Baumgarten of 823 5th Av, owners; O. Smyth of 523 5th Av, architect; cost, $20,000.

88th St, 214 West, for a two-story brick garage, 37x80; A. E. M. de Montaulelm, Paris, owner; Cady & See of 6 West 22d St, architects; cost, $9,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Avenue C, 212, to a four-story brick tenement; M. Lefkowitz of 78 Delancey St, owner; O. Reissmann of 30 1st St, architect; cost, $5,000.

14th St, 521 East, to a six-story brick tenement; H. Simon, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Jan. 15.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 22.1 ft n of 150th St, 22.1x80; Abner M. Bradley to George Ehret, (mtg $11,000) ..... Nom.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 185th St, 45.4x275.6; Alfred N. Beadleston and another, trustees, to Michael Seraphine 37,500

BROOK AV, n w corner of 134th St, 100x45; W. E. Thompson to Meyer Goldberg and another, (mtg $31,000).. 100

CHERRY ST, n s, 131.3 ft w of Rutgers St, 75.10x irregular; Joseph J. Bluestone to Myer S. Perlstein, ½ part, (mtg $70,000) 100

COLUMBIA ST, n w corner of Rivington St, 40x49.8; Henry M. Greenberg to Moses Scherer, (mtg $39,500) 100

COLUMBIA ST, 115, w s, 25x100; Morris Garfinkel to David Feuer, (mtg $21,500) 100

COURTLANDT AV, w s, 50 ft s of 154th St, 25x100; Mary H. Buchan to Charles Galewski, (mtg $8,000) 100

DUNCOMB AV, w s, 500 ft s of Elizabeth St, 68x255; James Flynn and others to Patrick Dwyer, 1-10 part, all title ..... Nom.

EAST BROADWAY, 187 and 189, s s, 50 x75; Pauline Kaliski to Harris Sokolski, (mtg $40,000) 100

ELDRIDGE ST, 55, w s, 25.2x101; Helen Richardson to James K. Walter, (mtg $20,000) 100

ELDRIDGE ST, 55, w s, 25.2x107; ——Mitchel and another, executors, to Helen Richardson, (mtg $20,000) 40,000

GRACE AV, e s, Lot 78, map of St. Raymond Park, 25x100; Marie Hanson and others to Kristine Jacobsen, (mtg $425) 525

GREENWICH AV, e s, 193.6 ft n of 10th St, 50x—; Annie E. Goodwillie and others to City of New York 78,000

JAMES SLIP, s w corner of Cherry St, 24x36.2; Frieda Hart to Alfred S. Engel, ½ part, (mtg $12,000) 100

JAMES SLIP, s w corner of Cherry St, 24x36.2; Frieda Hart and another to Louis Schulze, (mtg $11,750) 100

KNOX ST, s w corner of Katonah Av, 120x100; Charles S. Warner to Josie Bevans, all title ..... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 51 ft n of 108th St, 25x75; Morris Cohen to Isaac Goldberg, (mtg $21,700) 100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,066, w s, 16.6x85; Yosta Rosenberg to Robert Rogers, (mtg $12,000) 100

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 224 St, 26x75; Susan E. Hudson to Arthur De F. Wheeler and another, (mtg $19,000) 88,500

LOT 414, map of Unionport, 100x108; James H. McDermott to Irene C. McDermott, ½ part, (mtg $1,200) ..... Nom.

LOTS 618, map of Gleason property; Joseph J. Gleason to Charles Kuhnert.

LOTS 8 to 13, map of James Bolton, —x—; Leon A. Rains to Queens Building Company ..... Nom.

LOTS 530 to 532, 558 and 559, map of Gleason property, 25x106.8; Frank W. Stevens to Joseph P. Fallon, (mtg $1,800) ..... Nom.

MADISON ST, 330, e s, 24.10x95.8; Julius Rosenberg to Pauline Goldstein, (mtg $31,250) ..... Nom.

MADISON AV, 1,621, e s, 16.8x70; Samuel Peterson to Abraham Marks and another, (mtg $7,500) 100

MADISON AV, s w corner of 89th St, 25.8x irregular; Frederick W. Loew to E. V. Loew, jr. ..... Nom.

MADISON AV, 173, e s, 24.8x100; Loyal L. Smith to Hy. R. Taylor, (mtg $40,000) 100

OGDEN AV, 988, e s, 25x90; John J. Moclair to James J. Smith, (mtg $6,500) 100

PROSPECT AV, n e corner of 164th St, 158.7x irregular; Michael Meehan to James H. McHeffey, (mtg $17,150). Nom.

STANTON ST, s w corner of Goerck St, 50x75; Millie Weidenbaum to Louis H. Shieber. (mtg $82,000) 100

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 50.8 ft n of Carr St; Katharine Weber to Louis E. Toenings and others ..... Nom.

SOUTH ST, e s, 125 ft e of Jackson St, 25x—; Emanuel G. Bach to Arthur D. Weekes ..... Nom.

SOUTH ST, e s, 200 ft e of Jackson St, 50x—; Benjamin Nathan to Arthur D. Weekes ..... Nom.

TRINITY AV, e s, 300 ft s of 156th St, 25x81.9; John A. Fitzsimons to George Brown 100

UNION AV, e s, 25 ft n of Ritter Place, 25x100; Mary R. Connolly to John O'Connell, all title ..... Nom.

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n w corner of Elizabeth St, 100x103.6, Olinville; Mabel W. O'Dwyer to Cathleen Turney... 10,500

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n w corner of Elizabeth St, 100x103.6, Olinville; Cathleen Turney to Sound Realty Company, (mtg $7,000) ..... Nom.

WILLIS AV, 388, e s, 25x91; Philippin Frey to Frank Melatsky, (mtg $21,000) 100

1ST AV, 1,134 and 1,136, e s, 50x81; Hannah Wallach to John Bossuffi, (mtg $32,000) 100

1ST ST, n s, 105 ft w of Avenue A, 100 ft e of Tompkins Av, 25x100; Ellen Dwyer to Patrick Dwyer, 1-10 part, all title ..... Nom.

2D AV, 92x94, e s, 46.6x100; Solomon Rosenfeld to Anna J. Doyle, (mtg $99,500) ..... Nom.

2D AV, n e corner of 70th St, 25.5x74; George Bechmann to Julius Braun, (mtg $14,000) ..... Nom.

2D AV, n w corner of 38th St, 60x irregular; Charles Lane to Henry Riffel, (mtg $95,000) 100

2D AV, 1,033, w s, 25x75; Frederick Volking and others to George H. Breen, (mtg $14,000) ..... Nom.

2D AV, e s, 75.3 ft s of 59th St, 25.1x 100; Joseph Huber to Abraham J. Smith 100

2D AV, e s, 75.3 ft s of 59th St, 25.1x 100; Abraham J. Smith to Samuel Luria, (mtg $22,000) 100

2D AV, n w corner of 38th St, 148.1x irregular; Louis Ettlinger to Charles Lane ..... Nom.

2D AV, n w corner of 25th St, 25.8x irregular; Sophie Sterns to Jacob Simon 100

2D AV, 759 to 765, n w s, 75x74; Travers D. Carman to Agnes E. M. Carman... Nom.

2D ST, n s, part of Lots 17 and 18, map of Morrisania; Albert G. Werner to Mary Elstner ..... Nom.

2D ST, n s, part of Lots 17 and 18, map of Morrisania; Mary Elstner to Albert G. Werner and another ..... Nom.

5TH ST, n s, 105 ft e of Avenue B, 50x 216, Unionport; Emma Feulner to John J. Gereghty and another, (mtg $3,000). 100

6TH AV, s e corner of 216th St, 100x 100, Laconia Park; Theresa Malkiel to Irving Realty Company, (mtg $1,750) 100

6TH ST, s s, 105 ft e of Bowery, 25x 97; Sophia Moore to Louis Frankel and another, (mtg $28,500) 100

7TH AV, 2,325, w s, 26.11x100; Bertha Goldstein to Sarah Newmark, (mtg $30,250) 100

10TH AV, 385, w s, 19.1x80; William Cregier and others to Daniel J. Early, (mtg $6,000) 100

17TH ST, s s, 238 ft e of Avenue B, 25x 92; Leonard Vogel to Harry Tishman, (mtg $18,000) 100

22D ST, n s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Margaret V. C. MacNutt to Mary M. Sherman ..... Nom.

27TH ST, 124 to 130 West, 50x98.9; Bridget Gilson to David Lippmann and another, (mtg $60,000) 100

27TH ST, 48 West, 22x98.9; Botolph Company to James D. Gagan, (mtg $52,500) 100

30TH ST, 520 and 522 West, 50x98.9; Katie Roedler to Charles Roedler, (mtg $12,750) 100

32D ST, 25 and 27 West, 47.6x98.9; M. S. Mannes and another to Jenny K. Stafford, (mtg $165,000) 100

39TH ST, 534 West, 25x98.9; Louis Lowenfels to Henry Feuerstein, (mtg $15,000) 100

39TH ST, 536 and 538 West, 50x98.9; David Lion to Henry Feuerstein, (mtg $29,750) 100

48TH ST, 188 West, 20x100.5; Paula Wolfsohn to John H. Hindley, (mtg $10,000) 100

58TH ST, 17 West, 20x100.5; Carrie L. Reick to P. H. Dugro, (mtg $25,000)... 100

60TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x irregular; National Umbrella Frame Company to Charles A. Geoghegan 60,000

63D ST, 13 East, 20.6x100.5; Carolyn Gooch to Maude S. Raymond, (mtg $70,000) 100

71ST ST, 322 East, 25x100.4; Herman Cohen and others to Vaclav Nemecek, (mtg $13,500) 100

78TH ST, n s, 110 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; Edward Kadlec to John Trpisovsky and another, (mtg $14,000) 100

80TH ST, 159 West, 35x102.2; Staple Realty Company to James S. Cattanach, (mtg $40,000) 100

82D ST, 347 East, 25x102.2; Daniel Killan to Benjamin W. McCormick, (mtg $11,000) 100

84TH ST, 120 and 122 West, 50x102.2; M. O. Benson to Edith Rothschild, (mtg $62,000) 100

84TH ST, 122 West, 30x102.2; Edith Rothschild to Alfred N. Blum, (mtg $38,500) 100

84TH ST, 120 West, 20x102.2; Edith Rothschild to Harriet Blum, (mtg $25,500) 100

88TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 100.8; Henry J. Birkenhauer to Theodore M. Dougherty, (mtg $16,000)..... 100

88TH ST, 112 West, 15.6x100.8; Charles Mayne to Margaret J. Smith, (mtg $12,000) 100

88TH ST, 114 West, 15.6x100.8; Carrie Lewis and another to Jacob G. Fischer, (mtg $7,000) 100

91ST ST, s s, 94 ft e of 1st Av, 125x 100.8; Simon Uhlfelder and others to Isaac Shapiro and another, (mtg $40,000) 100

93D ST, s s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 50x143.2; Joseph Ravitch and others to Vermont Trading Company, (mtg $110,000) 100

94TH ST, 326 East, 25x100.8; Benjamin Franklin to John Reinhardt and another, (mtg $16,500) ..... Nom.

96TH ST, 206 West, 27.6x100.8; Catharine Brett to Mary B. Cunningham, (mtg $24,250) 100

105TH ST, 175 East, 25x100.11; Isidor Damrauer to Celia Stockman, (mtg $23,450) 100

107TH ST, 319 and 321 East, 50x76.10; Hyman Manheim and others to Israel Gottlieb, (mtg $46,625) 100

109TH ST, 72 East, 17x100.11; William Kircher to Louis Taub, (mtg $8,000).. 100

109TH ST, 10 West, 25x100.11; Corlears Realty Company to Minnie Fisher and another ..... Nonf.

109TH ST, 126 West, 25x100.11; Estate of Asher Simon to Eugenie A. W. Gage, (mtg $25,500) 100

111TH ST, n s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 50x 100.11; Louis Block to Isaac A. Harris and another, (mtg $73,000)..... Nom.

112TH ST, 51 West, 25x100.11; John C. Grasmuck to Isaac J. Newburg, (mtg $25,000) 100

112TH ST, 125 West, 50x100.11; Carrie Scherz to Charles L. Stix, (mtg $24,000) 100

113TH ST, 240 and 242 East, 50x100.11; Biaglio Pernetti to Saverio Foglia, (mtg $49,000) 100

113TH ST, 132 West, 19x100.11; Aaron Hallparn to Joseph Ginsberg and others, (mtg $20,000) 100

114TH ST, 172 to 176 East, 60x irregular; Matthew Karcher to Louis Meyer, (mtg $58,000) 100

116TH ST, n s, 283.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 41.8x100.11; Samuel Makransky and others to Sigmund Nettel, (mtg $53,500) 100

116TH ST, 66 East, 20x100.11; Irving I. Kempner to Julie B. Brettell, (mtg $15,000) 100

118TH ST, 264 and 266 West, 50x100.11; John Schreyer to Herbert A. Harrison, (mtg $4,000) 100

118TH ST, 29 West, 25x100.11; Nathan A. Seldin and another to Abraham Preger, (mtg $24,500) ..... Nom.

119TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11; Louis Levy to Eugene Wifenecker, (mtg $23,500) ..... Nom.

119TH ST, 313 West, 25x100.11; Albert S. Hoffman to Jacob Glasser and another, (mtg $25,000) 100

122D ST, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x90.10; Seth Low to Samuel Krulewitch 100

122D ST, s s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, —x—; Samuel W. Bridgham and others, executors, to Samuel Krulewitch 12,500

122D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x90.10; James R. Hay to Samuel Krulewitch, (mtg $7,000) ..... Nom.

123D ST, 63 West, 25x99.11; John E. Simons and others to Joseph Middleton, (mtg $21,500) ..... Nom.

125TH ST, 67 and 69 West, 41.2x99.11; Max Wolf to James M. Lowe, (mtg $93,500) 100

132D ST, 143 West, 18.9x99.11; Michael Feeney to Margaret F. Tucker, (mtg $10,000) 100

137TH ST, 26 and 28 West, 50x99.11; Jacob Sweetman and others to Marks Schwartz, (mtg $43,000) 100

137TH ST, 26 and 28 West, 50x99.11; Marks Schwartz to the Garden Realty Company, (mtg $56,500) 100

139TH ST, 814 West, 18x99.11; William H. Pickin to Thomas F. Blake, (mtg $15,000) 100

140TH ST, 65 and 67 West, 50x99.11; McKinley Realty and Construction Company to Samuel Ramsfelder, (mtg $48,000) 100

140TH ST, 140 West, 25x99.11; Samuel Ramsfelder to Isaac Bodenstein, (mtg $64,000) 100

141ST ST, 309 West, 25x99.11; Lina Strauss to Bertha Schwarz, (mtg $20,500) 100

143D ST, 229 West, 25x99.11; Hyman Stern to Morris Stern, (mtg $36,000).. 100

149TH ST, 304 West, 50x99.11; Adolf Kottle to Hyman Horwitz, (mtg $47,000) 100

149TH ST, 202 and 204 West, 50x99.11; A B C Realty Company to estate of Asher Simon, (mtg $47,000)..... Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BENSEN, John, to Louis S. Barnard; 92d St 321 East, 25x100, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,000

BRAUN, Julius, to Excelsior Savings Bank; 2d Av, n e corner of 70th St, 25x 74, 5 years 24,000

BRAUN, Julius, to George Bechmann; 2d Av, n e corner of 70th St, 25x74, 4 years, 6 per cent. 7,000

BREEN, George H., to F. Volsing and another; 2d Av, 1,063, 25x75, 3 years, 6 per cent 6,000

BRICKMANN, Henry, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 134th St, 1,012 and 1,014 East, 26x106, demand. 5,000

BROWN, George, to John A. Fitzsimons; Trinity Av, e s, 300 ft s of 156th St, 25x81, 2 years. 3,000

BORSUK, Max, to William Boreuk; Norfolk St, 121, 20x50, 2 years, 6 per cent. 2,000

BUZZUFFI, John, to Hannah Wallach; 1st Av, 1,134 and 1,136, 2 lots, 25x81, 2 mtgs $5,000, 5 years, — per cent.. 10,000

DUGRO, P. Henry, to Carrie L. Reick; 58th St, n s, 425 ft e of 6th Av, 20x 100, 5 years 50,000

ELLENBOGEN, Abraham, to Max Markel; Orchard St, 102 to 106, 61x87, demand. 10,000

FENERSTEIN, Henry, to Louis Lowenfeld; 39th St, 534 West, 25x98, due March 1, 1906, 6 per cent. 4,500

FENERSTEIN, Henry, to David Lion; 39th St, 536 and 538 West, 3 lots, 25x 98, 3 mtgs $4,500, due March 1, 1909.. 9,000

FENN, David to Dawson Realty Company; Columbia St, 116, 25x100, 5 years, 6 per cent 3,750

FREDERICKE RADLE ESTATE to F. Hack and others; 130th St, 609 to 615, 100x99, demand, 6 per cent. 10,500

FREDERICKE RADLE ESTATE to F. Hack and others; 34th St, n s, 1.0 ft w of 11th Av, 58x98, demand, 6 per cent. 10,500

FREDERICKE RADLE ESTATE to F. Hack and others; 36th St, n s, 150 ft w of 11th Av, 58x98, and other property, demand, 6 per cent. 25,000

FREUNDLICH, Morris, to Charles H. Fleming; 141st St, 267 West, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 17,000

GALEWSKI, Charles, to M. H. Buehan; Courtlandt Av, w s, 50 ft s of 154th St, 25x100, 1 year. 2,000

GARVEY, James, to Cyrus Hitchcock; Lot 15, map of Hunt, due June 1, 1909 3,300

GEOGHEGAN, Charles A., to National Umbrella Frame Company; 60th St, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 200x 125, 1 year. 44,000

GEREGHTY, John J., and another to Emma Feulner; 5th St, 105 ft e of Avenue B, 50x216, 3 years. 500

GLASSER, Jacob, and another to T. Sattik; 119th St, 313 West, 25x100, 4 years, 6 per cent. 3,200

GOLDBERG, Meyer, and another to Walter E. Thompson; Brook Av, n w corner of 134th St, 100x45, 3 years, 6 per cent. 10,000

GOLDMAN, Barney, to A. M. Z. de Montaulin; Brook Av, w s, 125 ft n of 170th St, 25x90, 2 years. 3,000

HAILPARN, Aaron, to H. Ettelson; 113th St, 132 West, 19x100, 1 year, 6 per cent. 4,500

HARRIS, Isaac A., and another to Louis Block; 111th St, n s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100, due Jan. 15, 1906, 6 per cent. 3,500

HARRIS, George, to Broadway Savings Institution; 125th St, 551 West, 25x99, due May 1, 1911. 25,000

HARRIS, Sophie, to H. Goldfarb; 134th St, 28 West, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

HARRISON, Herbert A., to J. Schreyer; 118th St, 264 and 266 West, 2 lots, 25x100, (2 mtgs, $2,000,) 3 years, 6 per cent. 4,000

HAUSER, George, to American Mortgage Company; Delancey St, 176, 25x 100, due June 30, 1910, 5½ per cent.... 22,000

HENSLE, Charles, and another to City Mortgage Company; Claremont Av, w s, 400.2 ft s of 127th St, 50x100, demand, 6 per cent. 50,000

HUGHES, Margaret E., to Titis Guarantee and Trust Company; 104th St, 8, 19x100, demand 15,000

KLEINFELD, Isaac, and another to Isaac Blumberg; Rivington St, 149 to 153, 54.1x52, 10 days, 6 per cent..... 5,000

KRAUSCH, Philip H., to L. Joseph William; Lot 261, map of Section A of Vyse estate, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 5,000

KRULEWITCH, Samuel, to W. Bridgham; 122d St, s s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x90, due June 30, 1907, 5½ per cent. 11,500

KRULEWITCH, Samuel, to J. R. Hay; 122d St, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x90, due July 15, 1907, 5½ per cent. 16,000

KRULEWITCH, Samuel, to Seth Low; 122d St, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x90, due June 30, 1907, 5½ per cent. 60,000

KUHNERT, Josephine, to Joseph J. Gleason; Lot 618, map of Gleason, 3 years 11,500

LEFKOWITZ, Meyer, to B. Lewinthal; 16th St, 610 and 612 East, 50x103, due Feb. 15, 1906, — per cent. 495

LIPPMAN, David, and another to B. Gilson; 27th St, 124 to 130 West, 80x 98, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 3,500

McARTHUR, Thomas J., to Joseph B. Butterworth; Popham Av, e s, 394.11 ft n of 176th St, 25x100, due June 30, 1907, 6 per cent. 40,000

McCORMICK, Benjamin W., to D. Killan; 82d St, 347 East, 25x102, 10 years, 6 per cent. 1,850

McHEFFEY, James H., to M. Meehan; Prospect Av, n e corner of 164th St, 75x74, 2 years 10,000

MARKS, Abraham, to C. G. Voorhees and another; Madison Av, 1,621, 3 years, 6 per cent. 12,850

MARTIN, John L., to George J. Kirstein; 4th Av, e s, 98.9 ft s of 27th St, 49x irregular, due June 30, 1907.. 3,000

MIDDLETON, Joseph, to John E. Simons and another; 123d St, 63 West, 25x99, 2 years, 6 per cent. 10,000

MULLER, Annie M. J., to Hamilton Bank; Decatur Av, e s, 218 ft s of 205th St, 50x112, due July 15, 1906, 6 per cent. 1,000

NEMECEK, Vaolar, to H. Cohen; 71st St, 322 East, 25x100, 1 year, 6 per cent. 3,000

N. Y. OPERATING COMPANY AND Elm Realty Company to H. Wronkow; 5th Av, n w corner of 125th St, 99x 110, due Jan. 25, 1906. 4,000

O'GRADY, William J., to William R. Rose; Lot 263, map of Section A, Vyse estate, due June 12, 1908, 5½ per cent. 80,000

OSBORN, W. Russell, to A. E. Levey and others, executors; 184th St, s s, 90 ft w of Grand Av, 40x101, due June 30, 1908 580

PERLMAN, David, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 10th St, s s, 231.8 ft e of Avenue D, 101x92, 1 year, 6 per cent. 4,500

PRICE, Moses, to M. Markel; Canal St, 47, 24x50, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 50,000

POLSTEIN, Isaac, to Lewis Johnston; 108th St, s s, 400 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100, demand, — per cent.... 18,000

PULLMAN, Max M., to Charles W. Sloane; Avenue A, 1,407, 25.7x75, 5 years 10,000

RAMSFELDER, Samuel, to McKinley Realty and Construction Company; 140th St, 65 and 67 West, 50x99, 5 years, 6 per cent. 16,000

ROOSEVELT, Robert B., Jr., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 8th Av, w s, 51.6 ft w of 15th St, 17x75, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 10,000

SAALBERG, Jacob, to Bowery Savings Bank; 45th St, s s, 225 ft w of 9th Av, 50x100, due June 30, 1911..... 35,000

SCHERER, Moses, to India Wharf Brewing Company; Rivington St, 262, 25x100, demand, 6 per cent..... 5,000

SCHERER, Moses, to H. M. Greenberg; Rivington St, n w corner of Columbia St, 20x49, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 4,500

SCHEUBER, Lillie M. B., and others to Robert McGill, Bedford St, w s, 80 ft n of Morton St, 3 years 3,000

SCHULTZ, Louis, to F. Hart and another; James Slin, jr., 5 years, 6 per cent 4,750

SCHWARZ, Bertha, to L. Strauss; 141st St, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99, 3 years, 6 per cent. 6,000

SCHNURNACHER, Simon, to George C. Engle; 1st Av, 1,197, 25x90, 3 years, 6 per cent. 7,500

SERAPHINE, Michl, to S. N. Hallock; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 185th St, 45x275, 5 years 20,000

SERAPHINE, Michael, to George Ehret; Amsterdam Av, w s, 99.11 ft s of 184th St, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

SERAPHINE, Michael, to George Ehret; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 185th St, 45x275, 1 year 7,600

SHAPIRO, Isaac, and another to S. Uhlfelder and another; 91st St, s s, 94 ft e of 1st Av, 125x100, 5 years..... 7,500

SIMON, Jacob, to Sophie Sterns; 2d Av, 441, 25x100, 3 years..... 45,000

SIMON, Jacob, to Sophie Sterns; 25th St, 239 and 241, 50x98, 3 years. 25,000

SIMON, Jacob, to Ernest Ehrmann; 25th St, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 25x98, 2 years 20,000

SMITH, Abraham J., to Joseph Huber; 2d Av, e s, 75.8 ft s of 59th St, 5 years 22,000

SMITH, James J., to J. J. Moclair; Ogden Av, 988, 25x90, installments, 5½ per cent. 1,500

SOKOLSKI, Harris, to P. Kaliski; East Broadway, 137 and 139, 2 lots, 25x75, (2 mtgs, $10,000,) 5 years, 6 per cent. 20,000

STIX, Charles L., to Sylvan L. Stix; 112th St, n s, 235 ft e of 7th Av, 50x 100, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 5,000

SUGARMAN, William, and another to Samuel Barkin; Prospect Av, e s, 100 ft s of 156th St, 25x106, demand..... 2,000

TAUB, Louis, to W. Kirchner; 109th St, 72, 17x100, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,500

TAYLOR, Henry H., to Bank for Savings; Madison Av, e s, 49.4 ft n of 33d St, due June 30, 1907, 4½ per cent. 70,000

TENCH, Alberta M., to George Colon; Lots 87 and 88, map of Camman estate, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,000

THRELL, Henry W., to H. Barnard; Grace Av, e s, 150 ft n of Lyon Av, demand, — per cent. 800

TISHMAN, Henry, to L. Vogel; 17th St, s s, 288 ft e of Avenue B, 25x92, 3 years, 6 per cent. 4,500

TRPISOVSKY, John, and another to E. Kadlec and another; 78th St, n s, 110 ft w of Avnue A, 25x102, 5 years, 6 per cent 6,000

TUFFS, Edward G., to T. Harrington; Oliver St, 30, 36.2x irregular, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,000

WEINSTEIN, Jacob, to Rutherford Stuyvesant; 1st Av, 855 to 859, 2 years. 57,500

WHEATON, Esther A., to Lambert Suydam; Dawson St, s s, 456 ft n of

Louis Wolf & Son have resold for L... B. Stuyvesant to Jacob Wahrman... | ...FRANKEL, Louis, and another, to St... | ...

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RETAIL

861 Broadway.—Entire Building; next to Huyler's main store.

WHOLESALE

130, 132 5th Av., northwest corner 18th St.—10th loft; 10,000 square feet.

40 East 14th St. (Union Square.) Entire four lofts, 27x120; 1, 26x35.

7 East 17th St., through to 10 East 18th St.—Large loft.

101 Bleecker St.—25x115; store, basement, and first loft.

167, 169 Wooster St.—50x100, first and second lofts.

108, 110 Greene St.—87x100, store and basement.

102 Greene St.—25x100, store and basement.

97, 99 Greene St.—30x100, first and third lofts.

525, 527 Broome St.—30x65, fourth and fifth lofts.

107-111 Franklin St.—Lofts, 80 feet front.

161-165 Elm St.—Lofts, 60x35, 54, 56 Dey St.—50x77; entire building.

96-102 Reade St.—100 feet front; first loft.

WM. C. WALKER'S SONS

299 Broadway, Cor. Duane St.

When Improved

The Most Attractive, Medium-size Store,

Fifth Avenue, Twenty-fifth to Thirty-first.

For Lease or Lease for Sale.

P. O. Box 324, Mad. Square.

DESIRABLE

LOFTS, STORE & BASEMENT

29 West 15th St.

POSSESSION FEB. 1st

APPLY ACME BUILDING CO., 32 Union Square, OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

LOFTS, OFFICES, STUDIOS

28, 30 & 32 West 22d Street

NEW BUILDING, OPP. STERN BROS.

H. J. SACHS & CO. 28 West 22d St.

or your own broker.

MADISON AVENUE STORE.

Lester Studio Building, Madison Av., 56th-57th Sts.

This store is very desirably situated for any first-class business not already represented in the block.

WM. C. & A. EDW. LESTER,

Van Dyck Studio Building, 8th Av. and 56th St.

LIGHT LOFTS, 75X200.

IN NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING ON 11TH AV., BLOCK FRONT, BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH STS.; 15,000 SQUARE FEET PER FLOOR; FOUR ELEVATORS; THE MOST DESIRABLE LOFTS FOR RENT IN THE CITY. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

CORNER LOFTS, (5,) 50X100 EACH, 451 AND 453 WASHINGTON ST., SOUTHEAST CORNER WATTS; STEAM HEAT; ELECTRIC ELEVATOR; POSSESSION AT ONCE. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Desirable loft, store, basement, and subbasement, 133 Mercer St., including steam heat and elevator service; rent reasonable. For terms apply Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194-6 Broadway.

Stores, corner 153d St. and 8th Av.; rapidly growing neighborhood; excellent location; good inducements to suitable parties. Kirkpatrick & Urquhart, 2,856 8th Av.

Elegant parlor store, very deep, extra large window, 210 East 14th St., near 3d Av.; location very central; rental $75.00. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

Broadway, between Fulton and John Sts., lofts and offices; steam heat, elevator and janitor service; rents reasonable. Apply to Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194 Broadway.

Lofts to let, 381 Broome St.; new building; very light lofts, 25x120; heat, power, elevator service. Further particulars, inquire of John Kensett Kellogg, 30 William St.

Attractive offices; studios; 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Desirable Loft—51 West 13th St., elevator, steam heat; $675. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance, $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Studio, 5th Av., unique, music, art, and other dignified teaching. Gregory, 4 West 40th.

Small, light loft, with power, heat, and elevator; reasonable rent. Schelna, 115 E. 13th.

To Let—Fine front office, Leslie Building, 143 West 125th, insurance or similar business.

Sixth Av., between 14th and 23d—A three-story building. Thomas, 247 Sixth Av.

Store and basement to let, with rooms; rent reasonable. 134 Edgecombe Av.

Factory lofts, including power; best locations; manufacturing tenants wanted. Charles Durose, 155 West 14th St.

Brooklyn.

Two light lofts, steam heat and power, 183 Floyd St. Apply Sklar, on premises.

DOGS AND BIRDS.

Pointer; Irish Gordon setters; pups $15 up, registered. Beaumont Kennels, Room 10, 57 Pearl St.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of THE FEDERAL PRESS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt, to wit: Printing plant, consisting of presses, type, chases, cutter, office furniture, fixtures, &c., will, by order of the court, be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at Nos. 380-382 Seventh Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of January, 1906, at 10:30 A. M.

Dated New York, January 9th, 1906.

IRVING L. ERNST, Receiver.

KELLOGG & ROSE, Attorneys for Receiver, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HUGO OSTEEN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, January 16, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 124 Bleecker Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, confectionery, counters, show cases, shelving, cash registers, soda water fountain, fixtures, &c.

WILLIAM D. W. MILLER, Receiver.

MILLER & HARTCORN, Attorneys for Receiver, 20 Nassau Street, New York.

Above sale has been adjourned to Thursday,

Hamburg-American.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Hamburg

AMERIKA.....Jan. 20, 1:30 P. M.
†PRETORIA.....FEB. 10, 6 A. M.
†Patricia.....Feb. 3 | °Amerika.....Mar. 1
‡°Bluecher.....Feb. 15 | †Pennsylvania..Mar. 10
†Waldersee.....Feb. 24 | °Deutschland...Mar. 15

S. S. Amerika Most Luxurious and Most Modern of Leviathans.

°Grill Room. ‡Gymnasium. ¶Elevator & A La Carte Restaurant. †Calling at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service.

TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES & GENOA.

Prinz Adalbert....Feb. 3, noon; Mar. 22, May 8
†Deutschland.....Feb. 6, 3:30 P. M.
°Hamburg.....Feb. 17, noon
°Cretic (chartered White Star Line)..Feb. 27, 8 AM
Prinz Oskar....Mar. 7, 2 P. M.; Apr. 19; June 2

Rates 1st Class, $70, $85, $118 upward, according to steamer selected.

S. S. Moltke to Madeira, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga, Algiers, and Genoa, Jan. 30, 11 A.M., 1906; a delightful trip of 19 days for $95.00 per adult upward.

°Call at Gibraltar. †Grill Room.

Only 8 Days to Italy

BY THE GREAT FLYER

DEUTSCHLAND

FROM NEW YORK FEBRUARY 6, 1906.

JAMAICA South and Central America

$20 & $40 one way; round trip at special rates. BY THE COMPANY'S ATLAS SERVICE. From New York every week.

GOING ABROAD or GOING SOUTH

GET OUR BOOKLET.

"Winter Voyages to Summer Lands"

Cruises to Madeira, Spain, Mediterranean points, Adriatic points, Egypt," Holy Land, Turkey, Greece, Sicily, Italy, the West Indies, South and Central America.

Office 37 B'y. Phone 1871 Broad. Piers Hoboken.

THE R. M. S. P. CO.

Cruises West Indies, Jamaica, Colon, Porto Colombia, Windward and Leeward Islands, Cherbourg and Southampton.

ATRATO.....Jan. 20 | TRENT.....Feb. 17
LA PLATA.....Feb. 3 | ORINOCO.....Mar. 3

Large transatlantic steamships, with magnificent passenger accommodations.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

Pier 50, North River.

SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 22 State St., N. Y.

30 TOURS TO EUROPE TWO TO JAPAN

under superior management; exceptional advantages. Fall Tours Around the World; Annual Oriental Cruise in February. Program N. Free. Frank C. Clark, 96 B'way, New York.

Passenger steamers between New York and New Orleans by Southern Pacific leave every Wednesday at noon. Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—CEDAR STREET COMPANY, Plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. FARLEY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, William H. Jackson Co., Joseph H. Prisk, Thomas Stone, Anton Larsen, Ernst Bagge, Ronalds & Johnson Co., A. Schwoerer & Sons, Frederick Ruhling, James R. Johnston, Herman Kertscher, Theodore H. Kertscher and Theodore H. Markthaler, copartners under the firm name of Kertscher & Co.; Rudolph Walter, Emanuel Newman, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., and Gerald M. Borden, Defendants.—Notice of Sale Under Judgment.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of December, 1905, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of January, 1906, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-first Street, distant one hundred and eight feet westerly from the westerly side of Park Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with Park Avenue, one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly parallel with Fifty-first Street, twenty feet; thence northerly parallel with Park Avenue, one hundred feet five inches to the southerly side of Fifty-first Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Fifty-first Street, twenty feet to the place of beginning.

The said premises are to be sold subject to two certain prior mortgages, now liens thereon, made by Joseph A. Farley Construction Company to the United States Realty and Construction Company: one for the sum of $102,500 and interest and the other for $50,000 and interest, upon which mortgages respectively the sums of $37,500 with interest at 6% from April 1, 1904, and $43,185.87, with interest at 6% from August 13, 1904, remain due and unpaid, and also subject to the following covenants in so far as the same are now in force or affect said premises:

1. Covenants and restrictions contained in deed from Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral to J. Augustus Page, recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 1586 of Conveyances at Page 413.

2. Covenants and restrictions contained in deed from J. Augustus Page and Mary E. Page, his wife, to Rosanna Spaulding, wife of Bernard Spaulding, recorded in said Register's Office, in Liber 1694 of Conveyances at Page 355, and

3. Covenants and restrictions contained in deed from J. Augustus Page and Mary E. Page, his wife, to Abraham Benson, recorded in said Register's Office in Liber 1708 of Conveyances at Page 216, and

4. Covenants and restrictions contained in agreement between United States Realty and Construction Company and Elizabeth E. W. Adams, recorded in said Register's Office in Liber 85, Section 5, of Conveyances, at Page 383.

Dated New York, December 29, 1905.

M. A. KURSHEEDT, Referee.

R. G. BABBAGE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 40 East Fifty-first Street:

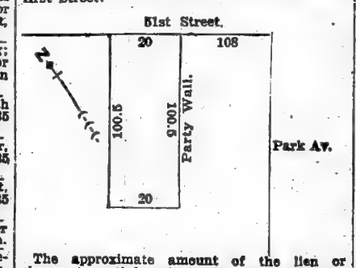

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,257.61, with interest thereon from the 16th day of December, 1905, together with the costs, amounting to $140.15, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $2,892.42 and interest. The amounts due on the prior mortgages are as stated in the notice above.

M. A. KURSHEEDT, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of VISIBLE TYPEWRITERS COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 6,595.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Einar Chrystie, trustee, at public auction, by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, 115 Leonard Street, Manhattan, New York City, on the 26th day of January, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day. A general description of said property is as follows:

Four Commercial Visible Typewriters, (second-hand,) and certain outstanding accounts.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it should bring at least 75% of appraised value.

Dated New York, January 15th, 1906.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH W. CODY CONTRACTING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 6,096.—Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that all outstanding claims belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under my direction at public auction by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, at No. 115 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Friday, the 26th day of January, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

Dated New York, January 15th, 1906.

WILLIAM B. DAVIES, Trustee, 68 Wall Street, New York City.

REUBEN L. HASKELL, Attorney for Trustee, 38-44 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, N.Y.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE OF AMERICA.

MAIN STEM OF THE

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Operating more than twelve thousand miles of railway east of Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

This is the Direct Line from New York & Boston to Niagara Falls and to the West, the Northwest and the Southwest by way of the great cataract and Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 3:30, 3:40, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—¶MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—°FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—°DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—°THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—°CHICAGO SPECIAL.
2:04 P. M.—°SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—°THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours, via New York Central and Lake Shore.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—°HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—°THE WOLVERINE.
5:20 P. M.—°FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—°LAKE SHORE LIMITED—22½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—°CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—°WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—°MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—°ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—°BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND and TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—°WESTERN NEW YORK EXP.
9:30 P. M.—°PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—°CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.

°Daily. †Except Sunday. ¶Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415 and 1216 Broadway; 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. stations, New York; 463 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

To be sure of the best accommodations on any of our through trains it is wise to secure them several days in advance.

Telephone "900 38th Street." for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

Passengers arriving by Ocean Steamers are met on the pier by a uniformed agent of the New York Central Lines, who will arrange for checking luggage and securing sleeping car accommodations.

Passengers for the Dominion of Canada can have their baggage checked through in bond by this New York Central agent.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. F. DALY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD

(New York Central & Hudson R. R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:

†11:20 A. M.—Mountain and Mohawk Express.
°1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
°2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
°6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Clevel'd, & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det., & St. Louis.
°9:45 P. M.—For Syr., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi.

°Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. F. DALY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON

Sailings Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.

St. Paul.....Jan. 20 | New York.....Feb. 3
Minnetonka..Ja. 27, 8 AM | St. Louis.....Feb. 10

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT. Pier 30, N.R.

°MAINE.....Jan. 20, 2 P. M.
†MINNETONKA.....Jan. 27, 8 A. M.
°EUROPE.....Feb. 3
MINNEAPOLIS.....Feb. 10, 6:30 A. M.

°These steamers carry no passengers.
†Passengers disembark at Southampton.

RED STAR LINE.

ANTWERP—DOVER—LONDON—PARIS.

Sailings Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.

Kroonland.....Jan. 20 | Finland.....Feb. 3
Zeeland.....Jan. 27 | Vaderland.....Feb. 10

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN — LIVERPOOL.

Sailings Wednesdays, Pier 45, N. R.

Baltic..Jan. 17, 10:30 AM | Baltic..Feb. 14, 9 AM
Majestic..Jan. 24, 10 AM | Majestic..Feb. 21, 10 AM
Teutonic..Feb. 7, 10 AM | Oceanic..Feb. 28, 8:30 AM

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.

FROM NEW YORK:

REPUBLIC..Jan. 26, 3 P. M.; Mar. 9; Apr. 21
CELTIC (20,904 tons).....Feb. 17, 12:30 P. M.
CRETI

MUTUAL HOUSECLEANERS WOULD SUE M'CURDY MEN

Committee Has Urged Action Against Certain Trustees.

EFFECT OF MAYER'S PLANS

A Good Deal of Counsel Being Taken Regarding Responsibility of Individual Trustees.

In spite of the silence that has been observed, both by the Mutual Life's investigating committee and by the individual Trustees of the company, it has become an open secret that drastic action against individuals in the board who were most closely identified with the McCurdy administration has been recommended by the Truesdale investigators. Whether this involves definite plans for litigation is not yet known, and the belief is that events in the Mutual have not shaped themselves far enough to determine this question.

The one thing that is understood to have hastened the committee's recommendations is the knowledge that Attorney General Mayer is planning to institute suits against the Mutual's board in general and against such individual Trustees as may have been concerned in the questionable use of the company's funds, either directly or indirectly.

The outline of the charges that will be made in these suits was printed in THE TIMES Sunday morning. It is understood that one thing that was urged upon the committee as a reason for some action on its part was the fact that if the Attorney General's charges should come out in his complaint before the Mutual's committee had taken any action the committee would be embarrassed.

Some time ago many of the Mutual Trustees sought the advice of counsel as to their individual responsibility, and very recently the general question has been referred to an eminent lawyer for an opinion as regards the board as a whole. The effort, according to what is heard in well-informed banking circles, seems to be to merge the issues involving the individuals who are sure to be singled out in the Attorney General's actions in those affecting the entire body of Trustees, who are responsible to the policy holders.

This general taking of advice is understood to be the cause of the apparent delay of the Mutual's housecleaners. The Truesdale Committee has, it is said, rendered four reports to the board and has made several supplemental statements, all of which have gone up to President Peabody, who said recently that he did not know when another report would be made by the committee. The reports of the Truesdale Committee are accompanied by elaborate findings of fact, so Wall Street hears, which are made the basis for the committee's recommendations of drastic action.

Certain of the Mutual's Trustees who are growing impatient on account of the delay are understood to be in favor of exerting pressure upon the administration to force some kind of a decision on the subjects presented by the committee. The same argument has been heard from these men as that which was put up to the committee, that with reports upon the facts before the board, that body should push action for the recovery of money belonging to the policy holders, and that failure to act when reasonable cause has been shown would put it in the position of condoning the abuses complained of.

Charles E. Bayliss has been chosen by the Mutual Life to take charge of the Raymond Agency on Feb. 1. He is the manager of the Fifth Avenue branch, which will be discontinued; was formerly manager of the Rochester Agency, and is Treasurer of the Society of the Genesee.

DEAD WOOD MUST GO.

Commissioner Ellison Wants Names of All Unnecessary Employes.

Commissioner Ellison of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity has sent the following letter to his deputies:

"At your earliest convenience I wish you would investigate the list of employes in your bureau and report to me the names of all those, if any, who are unnecessary or inefficient.

"It is my desire to get our working force down to a basis which involves no unnecessary or incompetent men."

Lost articles are found by advertising in The New York Times.

The New York Times is the best and cheapest advertising medium for Lost and Found; only 10 cents a line.

The New York Times receives Lost and Found advertisements by telephone. Bill sent next day. 'Phone 1000 Bryant

LOST ARTICLES

10c. a line, 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

FOUND—Saturday morning, on west side of city, a sum of money. Owner can have same by identification at 150 5th Av., Room No. 714.

LOST—Two certificates for 100 shares each of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company, Nos. D7648 and D6599; transfer has been stopped. $100 reward will be paid for their return to E. & C. Randolph, 111 Broadway.

LOST—Monday, Jan. 8, on 6th Av. car, South Ferry, about 3 P. M., one pearl stud in blue plush case; liberal reward; return to the Ansonia Hotel, Room 109, 15th floor, Broadway, 73d St.

LOST—Lady's gold Waltham watch, open face, gold double chain, Saturday, 11-12 A. M., 46th St., between Broadway and 5th Av. Satisfactory reward on return to E. W. B., 30 West 46th St.

LOST—Saturday morning, on 5th Av., between 32d and 23d Sts., gold bracelet, interspersed with fresh-water pearls. Suitable reward for return to P. C., 30 East 64th.

LOST—Wednesday night, at Metropolitan Opera House, 39th St. side, diamond horseshoe, attached to black sable bow. Finder please return to office, Buckingham Hotel.

LOST—Saturday evening, Jan. 13, between Martin's, Hippodrome, Waldorf, PEARL STAR BROOCH, diamond centre; liberal reward. F. H. Reed, 43 Exchange Place.

LOST—Red pocketbook, between Arnold, Constable, 5th Av. Bank, deposit key, about $100 (bills); $20 reward to honest person. Owner, 41 West 69th St.

LOST—At or near Majestic Theatre, 58th St. and 8th Av., Circle, a reindeer skin glove lined with squirrel fur, fitting right hand. Dr. J. E. Traub. 228 W. 75th St.

LOST—$5 reward for package containing three photographs left in car of Sixth Av. elevated on Friday last, if returned to 11 Wall St., No. 31.

LOST—Saturday afternoon, gold Elgin watch, black strap fob, initials A. J., 86th cross-town line; reward and no questions asked. 333 West 86th St.

LOST—Saturday afternoon, a DIAMOND CRESCENT PIN; suitable reward paid upon return; no questions asked. 675 West End Av.

LOST—King Charles spaniel, black, with brown spots; answers to name of "Teddy." Large reward if returned to 302 West 79th.

LOST—A PEARL and AMETHYST NECK-LACE Saturday. Finder return to F. Wood, 414 West 118th St., and receive $10 reward.

LOST—ERMINE MUFF, between Harlem Casino and 137th St.; liberal reward. S. WEINER, 222 West 137th St.

LOST—At Columbia basket ball dance, diamond fleur-de-lis pin; reward to finder. V. M. E., 284 Columbus Av.

LOST—Brown male poodle; license No. 9,362; answers to name Pierrot; return to 21 West 63d St.; reward $25.

LOST—Jan. 9, mink muff, melon shape; reward. Mrs. Seitz, 237 West 111th St.

LOST—Amethyst brooch, with small pearls; reward. Meredith, 176 West 87th St.

ICICLE SHOWER ON BRIDGE.

Policeman Is Hit and Promenade Is Closed Temporarily.

The foot promenade across the Brooklyn Bridge was closed for several hours yesterday on account of a shower of icy javelins, some of them as much as 6 feet long, which dropped from the network of steel hangers overhead. Before Chief Engineer McLean gave orders for the closing of the promenade an icicle landed on a policeman, piercing his helmet and wounding his scalp.

Some of the fragments weighed at least 100 pounds. The shower was helped along by a force of men who climbed the long steel cables from either end of the bridge and whacked them with clubs to free them from their icy coverings. The ice formed early yesterday morning during the sleet storm.

The temperature Sunday held the icicles in place, but with yesterday's thaw they began to work loose. By 10 o'clock pedestrians were sidestepping, and an hour later the conditions on the promenade were sufficiently dangerous to warrant the action taken by Chief Engineer McLean. Before the order closing the bridge to foot passengers went into effect several persons, according to the policemen, were struck and more or less bruised.

By 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon the steel work had been sufficiently freed from ice to warrant the reopening of the promenade.

It was estimated by the bridge police that 2,000 people who had planned to walk across the bridge were forced to take the cars. For those not having any money the police saw to it that they had free rides on the bridge trains.

A DEEP SEA VEGETABLE TALE.

Big Wave Dropped Mate Into Crate of Tomatoes and He Still Lives.

With her bridge twisted out of shape and unsafe to stand on, the Italian freighter Monviso, with her third mate wearing a very black eye and carrying a broken arm, the result of an encounter with a huge wave, docked at her pier in Jersey City yesterday.

Garretti Giovanni is the third mate. He told this story of the voyage:

"It was tempestuous all the way across. One day the cook brought up a crate of tomatoes and left them on deck. He had just removed the cover, when, straightening up, he saw a wave like the Alps to starboard. He fled to his galley. The big wave fell over the funnel and picked me and Capt. Costa off the bridge. It let the Captain down as on a cushion, but I went with part of the bridge high in the air and then head down into that crate of tomatoes. That tomato cushion saved me from breaking my neck, but I was covered with gore—from the tomatoes. My right arm was broken and my eye damaged."

Saturday, the mate said, another great wave tumbled down on the ship like an avalanche and broke off the hatches, stove in the door plates on the port side, flooding the engine rooms and filling the hold with six feet of water. The men were sent to the pumps, and the engineers managed to get up enough steam for headway. The cargo of hides, sugar, and licorice root is practically ruined, it is said.

HALT IN N. & W. FORGERY CASE

Police Seeking Lawyer Shoemaker, but He Fails to Appear.

William A. Shoemaker, said to be a Philadelphia lawyer and from whom the police and the Pinkertons would be glad to hear in connection with the Norfolk and Western stock certificate forgeries, was not found yesterday.

Early in the day a man who said he was William A. Shoemaker called up Acting District Attorney Nott on the telephone and said that he would call at the District Attorney's office in the afternoon. Mr. Nott waited until 5 o'clock, but the man did not appear.

The trial of C. Augustus Seton, Harrison McIlhenny, and Edward Waldron, who were indicted in connection with an alleged bond swindle in September last, which was set for yesterday, was postponed until to-morrow, because Assistant District Attorney Garvan, who is to prosecute the case, was in Albany.

Seton had furnished $5,000 cash bail in the case, which is to go to trial to-morrow, and was in Maryland when Detective Sergeant McConville arrested him in connection with Norfolk and Western forgeries.

Samuel Humphries, Seton's reported partner in the forgery plot, was taken to the Tombs Court yesterday by Detective Sergeant McConville, and rearraigned for examination before Magistrate Mayo. At the request of McConville Humphries was remanded back to Headquarters until to-morrow pending further investigation.

ENGEL LOST HIS $3,500.

Put It Up as Bail for Missing Solicitor Ahle—Is After Him.

Martin Engel, the former Tammany leader in the Eighth Assembly District, appeared before Judge Foster in General Sessions yesterday and furnished bail for a prisoner.

"The last time I saw you," said Judge Foster, "you furnished $3,500 bail for Charles F. Ahle, the solicitor for a publication, who was accused of blackmailing Edward M. Post, a broker. Ahle forfeited his bond, but I don't suppose you lost anything; that is, I suppose you were indemnified."

"Indeed, I was not," said Engel. "I went on Ahle's bond as a favor to reporters who asked me to do it."

"Well, I guess not," said Judge Foster. "The men who asked you were not reporters. They may have been connected with the publication which Ahle represented."

"Well," said Engel, "I lost my $3,500, but I will get Ahle if I have to go to Europe myself to look for him."

Here he showed a photograph of Ahle that he had obtained from the Rogues' Gallery.

Ahle was a solicitor for "America's Smart Set" when Post had him arrested.

ELECTIONS JURY'S WORK.

It Investigated 47 Cases Instead of Nearly 1,000.

The special Grand Jury which has been investigating election cases for two weeks, chiefly on the initiative of W. R. Hearst, will be discharged on Friday, after handing up a presentment to Justice Fitzgerald in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. In it the Grand Jury will recommend certain modifications of the election law governing election boards, particularly the section defining the duties of the Chairmen of the boards. While little work was done, it is believed by the Grand Jury that the recommendations they will make will have a salutary effect in the community. Attorney General Mayer said yesterday that he was well satisfied with the work done by the jury.

It took twenty days to get the special Grand Jury. Representations had been made to District Attorney Jerome that the amount of work to be attended to could not be done by the regular Grand Jury without seriously interfering with other business. It was said that nearly 1,000 alleged violations of the election law at the late Mayoralty election would have to be investigated.

As a matter of fact, only forty-seven cases were investigated, and only eight indictments have been returned against Election Inspectors. The last two were returned yesterday. Only two arrests have been made on these indictments, and four of the men named are fugitives from justice.

ROYAL

is greatest of all the baking powders in purity, strength, healthfulness

SLOCUM JURY COMPLETE; HEAR EVIDENCE TO-DAY

Burned Steamboat's Captain Up on Manslaughter Charge.

TRIAL AFTER 19 MONTHS

Marshal Henkel Rounded Up a Talesman on the Street—Gen. Burnett's Shrewd Horse Trade.

Just one year and seven months after the disaster on the Gen. Slocum, when nearly 1,000 persons lost their lives, William Van Schaick, the veteran Captain of the steamboat, was brought to trial yesterday for manslaughter, in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Thomas. The charge against him is that it was to his criminal negligence that the disaster of June 15, 1904, was due.

For some days the impaneling of a jury has been going on, and for various reasons one juror after another has been excused or challenged. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the defense had exhausted its challenges and the jury stood completed.

At 1 o'clock yesterday, when there was still one more juror needed, it was found that the special panel had been exhausted, and Marshal Henkel was told to go out and round up some talesmen. The Marshal had no sooner reached Broadway than one of his friends, August Linderman of 349 Third Avenue, came along.

"Hello, Billy!" shouted Linderman. "How are you?"

"Fine," said the Marshal, locking arms with Linderman. "Where are you going?"

"Just taking a walk," said Linderman.

"Well, walk along with me," said Henkel, leading the astonished Linderman into the Post Office Building, where he told him he was under process of court. Half an hour later, when the jury was completed, he walked over to the Marshal's office and got $3 for his service as talesman.

A. E. McMillan, one of the talesmen, was asked if he knew District Attorney Burnett. He said he did.

"In a business or a social way?" asked Judge Dittenhoefer.

"Well, I had a horse trade with him once," said the talesman. Judge Thomas looked out of the window to hide a smile.

"Who got the best of it?" asked Judge Dittenhoefer, counsel for the defense.

"I guess he did," was the reply. Mr. McMillan was excused.

James Stark, called as a talesman, said that the barber who had shaved him for years and three of the barber's children had been burned to death on the Slocum, and Frank Hanaford, who had been provisionally accepted as a juror, said that, while he had been sitting in the box a great wave of sympathy had come over him for the accused Captain, and he felt it would influence his judgment. Both were excused. The jury as completed is as follows:

ARTHUR W. LAWRENCE, real estate, 542 Fifth Avenue, foreman.
BERNARD G. GUNTHER, furs, 184 Fifth Avenue.
CHARLES O'CONNOR, real estate, 157 West Sixty-eighth Street.
ERNST E. MALCOLM, agent, 31 Nassau Street.
EDWARD S. REYNOLDS, manager, 71 West Broadway.
THOMAS G. LORD, broker, 52 Broadway.
EMIL A. HILSMAN, liquors, 280 Eighth Avenue.
GEORGE LUSH, real estate, 408 Second Avenue.
GEORGE H. CROME, butcher, 124 West Sixty-third Street.
CHARLES H. PHELPS, agent, 11 Broadway.
DISNEY ROBINSON, insurance, 50 Cotton Exchange.
JAMES T. LATHAM, 44 West Tenth Street.

Assistant United States District Attorney Baldwin opened the case for the Government. He said there had been much delay, but that at last the person most responsible would be brought to trial. There were others who were responsible for the disaster, he said, who had respective duties to perform on the Slocum, but this trial was one of the steps to apportion the responsibility.

"We are not after blood," said Mr. Baldwin, "but we demand full justice, and nothing less will satisfy us."

Mr. Baldwin then arraigned the Captain, who, he said, although he had been in command of the boat for thirteen years, had never had a fire drill on board, had allowed rotten life preservers to remain on board all that time, and had never seen to it that even the fire buckets were taken out of the racks or the lifeboats tested.

The taking of testimony will begin to-day.

AGAINST NEW TUNNEL.

Washington Street Property Owner Says It Would Hurt Buildings There.

Senator Jacob Marks, as counsel for John L. Brower, owner of the premises 365 and 367 and 282 and 284 Washington Street, has filed with the Rapid Transit Commissioners Mr. Brower's objections to the building of the proposed tunnel under Washington Street, between Spring and Liberty Streets.

The principal objection is that Washington Street is composed of filled-in ground so that a disturbance of the land would cause buildings to crack and settle and perhaps fall.

Coggey Gets $5,000 Place.

Ex-Alderman John V. Coggey, Tammany leader of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District, has been appointed Superintendent of Sewers at $5,000 a year, to succeed Matthew F. Donahue. The appointment was announced yesterday by Borough President Ahearn. For seventeen years Mr. Coggey had been employed by the H. B. Claflin Company.

Conolgue Thinks He Won.

William C. Conolgue, Republican and Municipal Ownership League candidate for Alderman in the Thirty-first District, filed notice of a contest yesterday against Alderman Patrick J. Higgins, Tammany, the sitting member, who won by 138 plurality. Yesterday was the last day for filing notices of contest.

For Tuesday and Wednesday

An exceptional Sale of

Men's Tourist Overcoats

Made to sell up to $35. Special

$18.50

AN open confession is good for the store. We made too many Tourist overcoats, and, notwithstanding the tremendous overcoat business this season, many excellent numbers of this graceful garment still remain. There is no other style of garment more becoming to tall chaps than the long (52 inches) smart Tourist—none better than ours.

The coats are made of Scotch, French and English Overcoatings; satin shoulder and plaid worsted body linings. Ideal for automobile or trap. $18.50, worth up to $35.

Smith Gray & Co.

THREE STORES:
BROADWAY AT 31ST ST., NEW YORK.
FULTON ST. AT PLATBUSH AV., BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV., B'KLYN.

Forty Cents On The Dollar.

We offer the entire stock of J. H. Miller, 816 Broadway, composed of the best and choicest this season's imported materials, Suits to measure $25. Trousers $7. Fancy Silk Waistcoats $6. Overcoats, Silk Lined, $30. Sale is on second floor.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & Ninth Street.

It's called the "Double" shoe for two reasons.

First because it's made "double" thickness all over—each thickness separately water-proofed, and with strips of oil silk turned into the welt between them.

So it serves a "double" purpose; is shoe and overshoe, though it looks just a handsome black calf walking shoe.

$5.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.

6.00 Patent Leathers at 3.49

A masterpiece of the shoemaker's art.

With maplewood shoe trees FREE.

Scientific Shoe specialties you can't get elsewhere.

Oak soles bench made.

Cushioned Soled Shoes at 3.98

Soft Toed Shoes at 3.98

Instep Supporting Shoe 4.98

W. L. Douglas 3.50 Shoes at 2.25.

Patent leather and calf, button or lace, in all lasts.

TRADE E. & W. MARK

We were not making collars fifty years ago, but suppose we had been, would it be of any interest to you to-day?

EARL & WILSON.

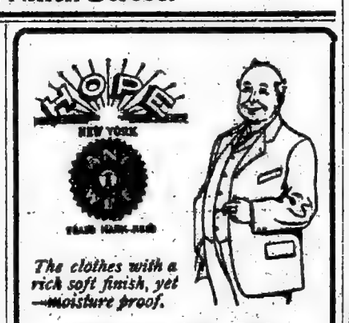

The clothes with a rich soft finish, yet moisture proof.

Men Who Pay Cash

appreciate the straightforward "Hope" method of value giving.

When we say *Reduced* it means something.

OVERCOATS of High Character Reduced to $14.

BROADWAY & CHAMBERS ST.

VINCENT says

THAT level poise which springs from the consciousness of looking "fit" to your finger tips—how few clothes impart it!

Mine are the preferred choice of young men and they, you know, are keen as a Damascus blade in judging Styles.

There's spice in buying here just now. I'm prodding the laggards with the big stick, Price.

This list should appeal persuasively to every man who prizes clothes cut in accord with the most advanced tendencies of the mode.

$35 Suits now $28
$32 Suits now $26
$28 Suits now $23
$25 Suits now $20

Stein-Bloch Clothes.

Broadway 22d Street | Sixth Avenue 12th Street

CARPETS.

General Clearance Sale

ONLY 2 WEEKS BEFORE INVENTORY. MEANWHILE ALL ODD PIECES AND DISCONTINUED PATTERNS, WILL BE CLOSED OUT AT REMNANT PRICES.

Inlaid Linoleums

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. ALSO PRINTED LINOLEUMS and OIL CLOTHS AT ABOUT HALF PRICE.

Balance of our HOLIDAY STOCK of GILT FURNITURE, MORRIS CHAIRS, LADIES' DESKS, TABOURETTES, &c.,

At Prices to Insure Immediate Sale.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

SIXTH AVE., 13TH and 14TH STS.

Canaries

Warranted Singers.....$3.00, $4.50, $5.00
Soft Singers.....$5.00, $6.00, $8.00, $10.00
Hollow Contraltos.....$15, $20, $25, $30.00

African Gray Talkers.

Well trained to talk freely and clearly. Prices $200 and $250.

Mexican Double Yellowhead, talk and sing before largest audience; price $150.

Other Parrots, $15, $20, $25, $50.

Piping Bullfinches.

Whistling all English songs and opera airs, $40, $50, $75, $100, $150.

Maiden Book on Birds, all about food, singing, breeding, mailed for 12 cts. stamps.

Cages for all kinds of birds and animals.

G. E. REGDEN, 249 6th Av., near 10th St.

CROSS Examining Optician (Optometrist.) Fee $1 20 East 34th Street

McGIBBON & CO.

Would suggest the advantages of shopping in the morning, especially during this month, while the prices of all goods on the first floor are subject to the

JANUARY DISCOUNT OF TEN PER CENT.

Broadway at Nineteenth.

AMUSEMENTS

$50 A WEEK FOR SHOW GIRLS.

Sam S. and Lee Shubert will pay this unprecedented salary to 12 of the most beautiful women in New York to appear in

MEXICANA

Previous experience unnecessary. Report 11 A. M. To-morrow, Stage Door, Lyric Theatre.

Princess B'way & 29th. BEGINNING Thursday Evg. 8:15. First Mat. Sat. Henry Miller in Grierson's Way. Seats on Sale.

FIELDS 42d St., W. of B'way. Mats. Wed. 50c, 75c. $1. & Sat. Louis Mann & Clara Lipman in JULIE BONBON

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Best Seats $1 at Mats. Thur. & Sat. 100TH TIME JAN. 29. Fountain Pens as SOUVENIRS. THE EARL AND THE GIRL With Eddie Foy.

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. $1 Matinees Tom'w & Sat. THE BABES IN THE AND BARON

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. BEGINNING TO-NIGHT, 8:15. **ELSIE JANIS** With Otis Harlan, Aubrey Beaucicault, Henry V. Donnelly, Henry Bergman, Charles Dickson, and a Cast of 75 in **THE VANDERBILT CUP**

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Popular Prices Wed. Mat., 50, 75, $1 & $1.50. KLAW & ERLANGER Present FAY TEMPLETON in Geo. M. Cohan's **45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY**

LIBERTY THEATRE, 42 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat., 2:15. GEORGE H. BRENNAN Presents **THE CLANSMAN** By THOMAS DIXON, Jr.

NEW YORK Theatre, B'way & 45 St. Evs. 8:15. PRICES 25-50-75c. & $1.00. Popular Mat. Wed., 25, 50 & 75c. Reg. Mat. Sat. **LEW DOCKSTADER** AND HIS OWN GREAT MINSTRELS.

6th Annual Official **AUTOMOBILE SHOW** of The Automobile Club of America at NEW ARMORY, 69TH REGT. 10 A. M. to 11 P. M., Jan. 15 to 20. Exclusive Exhibitions—First Showings.

Vanderbilt Cup Race Marvelous VITAGRAPH Pictures.

NEW ARMORY 69th REG'T Continuous Airship Exhibits. 26th St., near 4th Ave. Admission 50c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. DAVID BELASCO Presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER AS ADREA. Popular prices. Mat. Sat., 2. Ev. 8 sharp.

BELASCO Theatre. Ev. 8. Mat. Sat., 2. DAVID BELASCO Presents **BLANCHE BATES** IN By David THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST. Belasco.

BIJOU B'way & 30th 150th time in N. Y. Mon., Jan. 22. Mat. Sat. 2. Evs. 8:15. DAVID BELASCO presents, 2d year in N. Y. **WARFIELD** in THE MUSIC MASTER.

OPEN 9 A. M. TO 11 P. M. SIXTH NATIONAL **AUTOMOBILE SHOW** AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN ADM. 50c.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM In THE SQUAW MAN

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LAST WEEK. **AS YE SOW** MON., JAN. 22—Seats on Sale Thursday. Raymond HITCHCOCK in THE GALLOPER.

STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. Wed. 25c. 15, 25, 35, 50 & 75c. : A Desperate Chance

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 25, 50 & 75c. | Bickel, Watson & Wrothe TOM, DICK & HARRY

MURRAY HILL 42d St. & Lex. Av. Mat. Wed. 25c 25, 35, 50, 75c. : A Crown of Thorns.

Colonial MASCOT MOTH, KARNO'S LONDON FANTOMIME CO., Nichols Sisters, Carlton Macy & Daily Mats. Maud Edna Hall, Patty Bros., &c.

Alhambra PRINCE OF PILSEN GIRLS, FELIX, BARRY & BARRY, JEWEL'S MANIKINS, H. J. Mats. Daily, 25c. JOSE, Louise Dresser, &c.

MAJESTIC Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. THE REDEMPTION OF DAVID CORSON

WEST END UNDER SOUTHERN SKIES. Wed. Mat. Entire House 15 & 25c.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. OLGA **NETHERSOLE** TO-NIGHT ..... SAPHO

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th, bet. 7th & 8th Avs. Mat. Daily. Billy Clifford, 6—Pearl Sisters, Emma Francis, &c.

THE GOTHAM EAST 125th St. Mat. To-day—Jersey Lilies Burlesquers.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. The Great Japs. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. The Wonderful DANCERS.

130 Years Ago

the original plant of the present vast breweries of Bass, Ratcliffe & Gretton, Ltd., was founded at Burton-on-Trent, England. During this century and a third the art of ale-brewing has been brought to perfection by the Bass breweries. To-day connoisseurs of two hemispheres agree that the world has never produced a more superb tonic-beverage than

Bass' Ale.

ON DRAUGHT EVERYWHERE, or special Firkins (10 gallons) for home use, sold by EARL & CO., 72 Warren St., N. Y.

CREDIT Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing Wm. H. Rankin, 1,261 6th Av.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. 100TH TIME TO-MORROW EVENING. MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. BARRIE'S PETER PAN

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. ETHEL in J. M. Barrie's play, BARRYMORE Alice-sit-By-the-Fire. Also PANTALOON, with Lionel Barrymore. Mat. To-day, 2:15—RUSSIAN PLAYERS in "THE CHOSEN PEOPLE."

Knickerbocker B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only, 2:15. FRITZI SCHEFF in MILLE. MODISTE.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Geo. V. Hobart's Musical Satirette, COMING THRO' RYE

Hudson THEATRE, 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Robert Loraine in Bernard Shaw's Man and Superman.

SAVOY THEATRE, B'way & 34th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. JAMES K. HACKETT and MARY MANNERING Jan. 22, James K. Hackett & Mary Mannering in Alfred Sutro's Walls of Jericho. In "The House of Silence."

DALY'S THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. JAMES J. CORBETT and Cashel Byron's Profession. In BERNARD SHAW'S Profession. Next Monday...MISS ELLIE JEFFREYS

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. THE LION AND THE MOUSE

MAJESTIC—Special

Owing to the pronounced success of JAMES J. CORBETT in CASHEL BYRON'S PROFESSION, the two weeks' engagement originally planned at Daly's Theatre will be extended by transfer to the MAJESTIC NEXT MONDAY.

Seats Ready.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Wed. Evg., Jan. 17, at 8—LA SONNAMBULA. Sembrich, Jomelli, Bauermeister; Caruso, Plancon, Begue. Conductor, Vigna.

Thurs., Jan. 18, at 8—PARSIFAL. Fremstad; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.

Fri. Evg., Jan. 19, at 8—IL TROVATORE. Nordica, Homer; Knote, Campanari, Journet. Conductor, Franko.

Sat. Aft., Jan. 20, at 2—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Sembrich, Bauermeister; Caruso, Parvis, Journet, Bars, Paroli. Cond., Vigna.

Sat. Evg., Jan. 20, pop. prices, at 8—LA BOHEME. Adott, Debut; Alten, Dippel, Scotti, Journet, Parvis, Rossi, Dufriche. Cond., Vigna.

WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PL. Theatre. To-night & Wednesday, Arnold & Christians in "Der Schwur der Treue." Thurs., "Der Kilometerfresser."

CARNEGIE CHAMBER MUSIC HALL. TO-NIGHT, AT 8:30. **The Flonzaley Quartet**

Programme: SCHUMANN, Quartet in F; BACH, Sonata for two violins in G; DVORAK, Quartet, Op. 51, in E flat. Tickets $2, at office of the Musical Art Society, 1 W. 34th St., and at the door.

This Concert will be repeated January 17th at 8:15 for STUDENTS and TEACHERS. Admission 50 cents.

CARNEGIE HALL. THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA **TO-NIGHT** at 8:15. Programme: WEBER, Overture, "Der Freischutz"; SCHUMANN, Symphony in B flat; Berlioz Symphony Fantastique. CONDUCTOR, **Herr Felix Weingartner**

Mr. Loudon G. Charlton announces AT MENDELSSOHN HALL To-Day AT 3 ALFRED **REISENAUER** PIANO RECITAL. Prices $1, $1.50, at box office & agencies. Everett Piano Used.

CARNEGIE HALL. PHILHARMONIC Society of New York. Friday, Jan. 19, at 2:30; Saturday, Jan. 20, 8:15. Conductor, WASSILY SAFONOFF. Soloist, Alfred Reisenauer, Piano. Program: Symphony No. 8, Beethoven; Piano Concerto, D min., Mozart; "Scheherazade," Rimsky-Korsakoff. Usual Prices. Box office open daily.

THE CHARITY BALL, For the Nursery and Child's Hospital, WALDORF ASTORIA, Thursday Ev., Feb. 1. Boxes at 23 East 59th St. Tickets at 16 W. 34th, Fifth Av. Trust Co., 39 Riverside Drive, 116 Fifth Av., 4 E. 57th & 11 W. 34th St.

NEW YORK MAT. DAILY **Hippodrome** THOMPSON & DUNDY MANAGERS **A SOCIETY CIRCUS** WITH COURT OF THE GOLDEN FOUNTAINS

MADISON SQ. Theatre, 24th St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. "Henri de Vries a versatile wonder."—World. **HENRI de VRIES** OF HOLLAND In "A DAY AT ASCOT." Preceded by "THE BRAISLEY DIAMOND."

GARRICK 35th St., B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Henrietta Crosman | First Half Week, Double Bill. Beginning Thursday Night, AS YOU LIKE IT. NEXT MONDAY, THE LITTLE GRAY LADY

14th St. THEA. At 8th Av. 25, 50, 75c. Wed. Mat., 25 & 50c. Last Mat. Enormous success of the new Western sensation, BEDFORD'S HOPE.

Proctor's 125th St.—If I Were King, 25, 50. 23d St.—Miss Vanda, 25, 50. 58th St.—Miss Vanda, 25, 50. Daily Mat. 25c. 125th St.—Cleopatra, 25, 50.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St. 25, 50, 75, 1.00. DAILY MATS. 25, 50c. JOE WELCH, DELLA FOX, Staley & Birbeck, William Gould & Valeska Suratt, Florence Tempest, 4 Diamonds & others.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK 66th St. and Columbus Av. Hockey Game To-night. N. Y. A. C. vs. Crescent. Perfect Ice. 2 Sessions Daily except Mondays.

Manhattan Broadway & 43d St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:20. **BEFORE AND AFTER**

JOE WEBER'S Music Hall. Twiddle-Twaddle. Evenings at 8:10. Only Matinee SATURDAY.

Grand Opera House. Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair, colder to-day; fair, to-morrow; fresh west winds.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,525. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1906.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

MARSHALL FIELD DEAD; HIS FORTUNE $150,000,000

World's Richest Merchant Succumbs to Pneumonia.

CAUGHT COLD PLAYING GOLF

Expires at the Holland House After a Gallant Fight—Wife and Relatives with Him at the End.

Marshall Field of Chicago, the richest merchant in the world, the largest individual taxpayer in the United States, and, perhaps, the third wealthiest citizen in the country, died at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Holland House of exhaustion following pneumonia. Nearly all of the great merchant's relatives and friends were with or near him when the end came. Not long before his death he lapsed into a state of coma, and remained unconscious to the end.

Mr. Field had been ill about seven days. He had caught cold playing golf at Chicago week before last and this was added to by the draughts incidental to his trip to this city.

Though the fact that he started on the journey while not in the best of health, despite his seventy years, gave rise to the belief that something very pressing had summoned him to New York, close questioning of his friends revealed nothing more important as the object of his journey than the desire to see the automobile shows.

For three hours before he passed away Mr. Field's death was momentarily expected, and almost as soon as he breathed his last, word was sent to the various houses of which he was the head, in Chicago, in Paris, and in Manchester, England, and they will remain closed until after the funeral. A special train bearing the body of Mr. Field, together with relatives and friends, to Chicago, will leave the Grand Central station at 11 o'clock this morning.

Although hopeful bulletins were issued from the sickroom after Monday, it appears from the statement of Dr. Frank Billings of Chicago, who was Mr. Field's physician, that a very disquieting symptom appeared on Monday last. The statement given out by Dr. Billings after the merchant died was as follows:

"On Monday the disease extended to the left lung. Before that it had only been in the right lung. The new incursion was such that Mr. Field was unable to rally. Death was due to exhaustion."

To this Dr. Billings added that the temperature of the sick man had risen to 107 just before he died.

During his entire illness Mr. Field remained conscious up to 11 o'clock yesterday morning and realized fully all the gravity of his disease. Whatever may have been in the minds of the physicians attending Mr. Field, his friends and the public had received very hopeful tidings early yesterday morning. Some time about 3 o'clock in the morning Mr. Field awakened from a sleep, manifested something more than his usual degree of cheerfulness, and asked for a drink of water. Those who had been keeping vigil at his bedside were also informed by the attending physician that they might retire. This was regarded as a very hopeful sign.

The sick man was told, however, about this time that he had merely a fighting chance for recovery. He replied by thanking the physicians for the vigorous fight they were making to save his life.

As early as 6 o'clock yesterday morning the bulletins from the sick room began to grow disquieting. The first one was to the effect that Mr. Field was a trifle worse, and had spent a restless night after his cheerful awakening. At 9 o'clock a bulletin was issued to the effect that the disease was spreading, with this addition: "While his case is critical it is not hopeless."

News then leaked out that the physicians were administering stimulants to the patient. A little later Augustus N. Eddy, Mrs. Field's brother-in-law, appeared in the corridor of the hotel. He admitted that Mr. Field's condition was worse than on the day previous.

"While he remains conscious, we have hope," he said, "as in the possession of his faculties he is making a determined fight against the disease. If he should lose consciousness we should also lose hope."

About this time Dr. Billings sent a telegram to Otto Young, a prominent real estate dealer in Chicago, saying:

"Mr. Field is critically ill—has a fighting chance—hope he may recover."

At 12:30, Robert T. Lincoln, leaving the Field apartments, replied to the inquiries of the reporters:

"Mr. Field is considerably worse; his condition is alarming."

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon Drs. James, Janeway, and Billings issued this bulletin:

"Mr. Field has grown worse this morning, and his condition has become very grave."

From that time on the news coming from the sickroom was that Mr. Field was sinking. Some time after noon the attending physicians, including Drs. Janeway and James, withdrew from the sickroom and notified the family that the end was near. Many relatives and friends of the sick man were by that time in the hotel. At the last moment, however, only these persons were in the room in which he died: Mrs. Field, his wife; Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr., Stanley Field, a nephew, and Mrs. Stanley Field.

In an adjoining room were Drs. Billings, Janeway, and James; William G. Beale of Chicago, Mr. Field's personal counsel; Mrs. Beale, Robert T. Lincoln, law partner of Mr. Beale; Marvin Hughitt, President of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway; Allison Armour, Charles Lunn, Jr., Augustus N. Eddy.

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SON HELD AFTER HER DEATH.

Countess de Battencourt Found Dead in Philadelphia House.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—Mrs. Anita de B. McMurrow, also known as the "Countess de Battencourt," once famous because of her claim to ownership of estates in Spain and Cuba valued at $32,000,000, died at her home here to-day under circumstances that warranted the Coroner in instituting an investigation. Her son, John, has been detained by the police pending the outcome of the Coroner's inquiry.

Mrs. McMurrow, who was 75 years old, came into public notice in the early seventies, when she said she was the daughter of a Spanish grandee. During the Centennial Exposition in 1876, when people from all over the world visited Philadelphia, she entertained distinguished guests of this and other countries. Among these were Gen. Grant and Dom Pedro, then Emperor of Brazil. Some years later, however, her claims having been scouted by some of those from whom she had received money, she was arrested on the charge of swindling, but was not convicted. A Spanish diplomat killed himself in New York in 1883 because he could not repay to his Government the money which he said he had advanced to the Countess. In recent years she and her son lived at 628 North Marshall Street, where she died. Her neighbors said she always appeared to be well to do.

Neighbors late last night heard screams in the house and cries of murder. No one interfered. Later a servant summoned Dr. H. M. Hinkle, the aged woman's family physician, who found her dead. An examination showed marks on her body and a bruise on the forehead.

As the woman had been in good health when the physician last saw her, he notified the Coroner.

An Assistant Deputy Coroner started an investigation, and to-night said that he had found evidence that the son had struck his mother. On the strength of this the son was arrestetd. According to the Coroner's deputy the son had been drinking and wanted money. The mother refused, which enraged the son and he attacked her.

Dr. Hinkle said to-night that Mrs. McMurrow was to have gone to New York to-day to hold a conference with William Bushong of 261 Sixth Avenue in regard to the Cuban and Spanish estates. The physician said he and his wife knew the woman well and had confidence in her claims. He had seen papers that acknowledged them to be just and legal. Mrs. McMurrow, he said, went to New York two or three times a year and received money.

Mrs. McMurrow came from New York in the early sixties and married a sailmaker. She is said to have another son living in New York.

PENN. & B. & O. MEN RESTIVE.

Engineers and Firemen, It's Said, Want an Increase—D., L. & W. Troubles.

The engineers and firemen on the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio systems, it was reported yesterday, are dissatisfied with their pay. It is said they are preparing to ask for an increase.

In spite of the belief that the firemen of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad are taking a vote on the question of a strike, the officials here still thought a strike a remote possibility yesterday.

President William E. Truesdale said last night that it was not true that he had referred First Vice Grand Master Wilson and the Grievance Committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen back to General Manager Clarke, from whom they appealed last week.

"I simply indorsed the stand taken by Mr. Clarke," he said. "The firemen have not been granted all they wanted, but concession after concession has been made, and they are better paid and are working under better conditions than the firemen on most of the other roads. I told their committee I believed with Mr. Clarke, that they could not get any more concessions. I do not believe the firemen will take so foolish a step as to vote for a strike."

It was learned that there is considerable friction between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Locomotive Firemen's Brotherhood owing to the fact that most of the firemen, who are promoted to be engineers, remain members of the Firemen's Brotherhood after their promotion, on account of its attractive insurance features. For this reason, it is believed, a sympathetic strike of the engineers in case the firemen struck would be improbable.

MRS. HIGGINS'S MOTHER DIES.

Governor and His Wife Will Go to Wisconsin for the Funeral.

OLEAN, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Mrs. Aldora H. Noble, mother of Mrs. Frank W. Higgins, died at her home here early to-day.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Owing to the death of Mrs. Higgins's mother, the legislative reception at the Executive Mansion, which was to have been given to-night, was indefinitely postponed. All other social engagements of the Governor and Mrs. Higgins were canceled. They left with the other members of the family this morning for Olean, whence they will go to Sparta, Wis., for the funeral. Mrs. Noble was born in Allegany County and was 77 years old. Her home for many years was in Chicago and in Sparta, Wis. During the last few years she had lived with Mr. and Mrs. Higgins in Olean.

SUSPECTED BURGLAR.

Caught with a Bloodstained Razor and Handkerchiefs in his pokets.

The East Twenty-second Street police reported to Headquarters at 2 o'clock this morning the arrest of John Dailey, a laborer, 28 years old, of 257 West 114th Street. He is suspected of having attempted burglary.

He had in his possession when arrested a bloody razor, three bloody handkerchiefs, three spoons marked "State Hospital," and three bunches of keys.

$4,000 to Woman Plaintiff.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 16.—A Bergen County jury to-night awarded $4,000 and costs to Annete Coyen of Hoboken in her suit for $100,000 against Cyprian Goussett, who she declares attacked her while she was his guest at his home in Allendale, N. J., last July.

AUTOMOBILE RACES AT ORMOND.
The Seaboard Florida Limited, electric lighted, is the handsomest and quickest daily Florida train, via the shortest line, with most attractive resorts en route. Office, 1,183 Bway.—Adv.

LIBERAL AND LABOR TRIUMPH CONTINUES

Only 52 Conservatives Among 247 M. P.'s Now Elected.

VICTORY FOR JOHN BURNS

Majority Increased Despite Great Effort to Beat Him—Chamberlain's City Votes To-day.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1906.]

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 17.—There were a few bits of cheer for the Conservatives in the election returns last night, but there was no important change in the course the election had followed in the preceding days. When the polls closed last night 247 members of the House of Commons had been chosen, of whom only 52 are Conservatives. The 195 Ministerialists are made up of 127 Liberals, 30 Laborites, and 38 Nationalists.

Thanks to London, the Conservatives managed yesterday to cut down the ratio between themselves and the Ministerialists. The present ratio indicates that the Conservatives will have about 130 members. There is, however, likely to be a change in the other direction today, the effect of which will be to decrease the likelihood that the Opposition Party will be able to count on many more than 100 members.

The great labor divisions continue to return Liberal or Labor candidates by large majorities, displacing Conservatives who had considered themselves safe until the results of the first two days' elections were known.

No Laborites were returned from Liverpool to-day, the labor vote going to the Liberals because it was thought that it would be unwise to attempt to elect Labor candidates while the Liberals insisted on being in the field. The united Labor and Liberal vote captured two seats in this Unionist stronghold.

John Burns won his fight in Battersea in spite of the opposition of disgruntled labor people, increasing his previous small majority by about 1,500.

The election in the City of London resulted in a great Conservative triumph, both seats being won by magnificent majorities. The City is said to be alarmed at the Socialistic tendencies shown by the new Government, and also to have taken offense at its action in regard to Chinese labor on the Rand.

Popular interest in the pollings today will centre in the division of Birmingham, which will pronounce on the candidacy of Joseph Chamberlain. Correspondents in Birmingham say Mr. Chamberlain is in no danger of defeat, though he will very likely fail to hold his previous majority.

Mr. Chamberlain himself seems quite confident. He maintains that there has been no direct pronouncement at the polls on his fiscal policy. In a public speech last night he called attention to the fact that he had from the first expressed doubt as to whether his policy would be carried in one election, adding:

"We who believe in this policy are prepared to go to two elections, and, if necessary, to three, four, and five. If Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman thinks that by a scratch majority upon Chinese labor, education, home rule, and every conceivable item in the Newcastle programme he has crushed the agitation for fair play in foreign trade and preferential trade with the colonies, I tell him he is very much mistaken. As long as I live I will carry it on, and after I am gone I think there will be plenty to follow in my steps."

LONDON, Jan. 16.—T. P. O'Connor (Nationalist) was re-elected for the Scotland division of Liverpool to-day. At Birkenhead the Liberals gained a seat.

Alfred Lyttelton, Colonial Secretary in Mr. Balfour's Cabinet, and William Hayes Fisher, Financial Secretary to the Treasury in 1902-3, are among those who have lost their seats.

William Ashmead Bartlett Burdett-Coutts (Unionist) managed to retain his seat for Westminster, but Sir Henry Seton-Karr was defeated at St. Helen's by Mr. Glover, a Laborite.

J. H. Seaverns, an American, formerly of Boston, who is a graduate of Harvard and who has been naturalized a British subject, has been successful in capturing the Brixton Division of Lambeth for the Liberals.

Sir Charles Dilke, in the Forest of Dean Division of Gloucestershire, and Col. Saunderson, in North Armagh, were among the Members of Parliament re-elected to-day without opposition.

The Nationalists elected James O'Connor, who was prominent in the Fenian movement, and who with O'Donovan Rossa was convicted in 1865 of treason felony and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. He was returned unopposed for Wicklow.

No seat has yet been found for Mr. Balfour.

WOULD DEPOSE BALFOUR.

London Morning Post Suggests That Another Leader Be Found.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 17.—The Unionist press this morning takes a more hopeful view of the campaign. It is inclined to consider that the worst has passed. An effort is made to demonstrate that the out-and-out Tariff Reformers have done better than have the followers of the nebulous Balfourian policy.

The Morning Post openly suggests the dethronement of Mr. Balfour, and says:

"There must be a reconstruction of the party, and such reconstruction implies radical changes in the organization of the party, with possible changes in its leaders and the substitution of definiteness of aim for ambiguity and compromise."

In the other papers there are complaints that Mr. Balfour retained office too long and has failed to give his party a definite lead.

THE FASTEST LONG-DISTANCE TRAIN in the world is Twentieth Century Limited, the 20-hour train between New York and Chicago by "New York Central Lines."—Adv.

SECRET TREATY WITH CUBA.

Senator Bacon Says President Negotiated It—Senate Not Consulted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Senator Bacon made a peculiar charge against President Roosevelt, in the course of his speech on the Morocco delegates, which had been the subject of a good deal of discussion among Senators to-day.

Mr. Bacon was saying that he had the highest respect for the President of the United States and that he had made it the rule of his life while a Senator never to say an unkind or disrespectful word of the President. Yet in the case of the present incumbent he had found it necessary to say that, with all his patriotism, the President was an impulsive man. This led him to take the initiative often in the wrong direction and without regard for the Constitutional prerogative and duties of the Senate.

"For instance," said Mr. Bacon, "the President has negotiated an agreement or treaty with the Republic of Cuba for the extradition of criminals who may take refuge within the coaling and naval stations maintained by this Government in Cuba. This agreement the President has had filed away in the archives of the State Department as a treaty, notwithstanding it has never been ratified by the Senate, and was never submitted to the Senate.

"It has become on the face of it, according to the President's idea of his action, the supreme law of the land, although the Senate, whose constitutional function is so well known, never has seen or passed upon it. I do not think that the President would have done such a thing if he had been a lawyer."

BLOW HALTED MOTORIST.

Mr. Langley Says Traffic Policeman Struck Him—Arrested as Well.

William H. Langley, a dry goods merchant at 105 Worth Street, and his son, William C. Langley, were driving leisurely through Times Square last night in their eighty horse power car, when young Mr. Langley, who was driving, felt a blow on his right arm. The rap was so hard that he lost his grip on the steering wheel and the car swerved toward the Forty-third Street curb. Stopping the machine, he looked about and saw Traffic Policeman Arthur C. Weaver gesticulating and yelling for him to stop. Mr. Langley says the policeman had struck him with his billy. When the car had stopped Mr. Langley asked what the trouble was.

"You've got no business going down Broadway," replied the policeman. "You should have driven over into Seventh Avenue. It's against the regulations."

Then he took the two men to the West Forty-seventh Street Station. There he charged William C. Langley with violating the traffic ordinances. The elder Mr. Langley gave as bond the houses at 17 and 19 East Ninety-fifth Street, which he told the Desk Sergeant were worth $250,000. Both men were angry at the arrest, and told the reporters that they would pursue the case to the end.

"This policeman exceeded his duty and assaulted my son," said the elder Mr. Langley. "I shall see that justice is done here if it costs me $50,000." The Langleys live at the Hotel Breslin.

SHOW $700,000 TO STOP RUN.

Depositors See Money on Desks of a Pittsburg Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 16.—The Washington National Bank, of which John C. Reilly is President and City Controller John Larkin is a Director, is resting to-night after a run which was begun yesterday afternoon, when depositors learned that Cashier S. C. Armstrong had disappeared Jan. 2.

President Reilly denies that Armstrong took any money, as does Superintendent of Detectives McQuaide, who has been searching for Armstrong for two weeks, and who to-night offered $200 reward for information about the missing cashier. Circulars with his photograph and description have been sent to almost every city in the country.

The run of yesterday did not look serious, but this morning matters were worse. For a time the depositors were being paid off at the rate of five a minute.

It came out last night that money had been ordered from New York to help to head off the run, and one of the bank officials this morning said that the amount of money placed on view in the bank was $700,000, to say nothing of the amount yet in the vaults.

President Reilly admitted to-night that he had suppressed the news of the cashier's disappearance because he feared a run on the bank.

An official of the Hanover National Bank, which is the New York correspondent of the Washington National Bank of Pittsburg, said yesterday that his bank had not aided the Pittsburg concern with funds in any form. "The Washington National has not asked us for a cent, and we have neither sent nor offered any funds. The Washington Bank is a sound concern and well able to meet any contingency out of its own revenue."

PRIOR FAILURE $3,000,000.

Valid Assets of About $1,500,000 in Cleveland Banking Firm.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 16.—According to an official statement issued to-day by the bankers' committee investigating the affairs of Denison, Prior & Co., the bankers and brokers who failed several days ago, the liabilities of the firm, including the forged bonds, put out by L. W. Prior, will aggregate $3,000,000. There are valid assets either in the hands of the firm or up as collateral of about $1,500,000.

Deputy Sheriff Murray received yesterday an attachment for $38,157 against Charles E. Denison, surviving partner of the firm of Denison, Prior & Co., stock brokers of Cleveland, Ohio, in favor of Frederick H. Gates for balances due on stock transactions. Of this amount $2,871 was on personal transactions of Frederick H. Gates, $27,042 transactions of William N. Gates, and $8,744 transactions of Charles A. Gates, which claims were assigned to Frederick H. Gates.

The attachment was granted on the ground that Mr. Denison is a resident of Brookline, Mass., and was served on two stock brokers on Wall Street.

Good Health depends on pure food. Burnett's Vanilla is pure. Take no substitute.—Adv.

Genuine pebble eyeglasses, the spot kind that never mist, at Spencer's 11 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

THREE DROWNED TRYING TO FIND DEAD WOMAN

Were Dredging for Her Body When Their Skiff Overturned.

RESCUERS JUST TOO LATE

One Man Was Clinging to Boat, but Sank Just Before They Reached Him—Pelham Bay Tragedy.

While dredging for the body of Mrs. Lena Arnheim of 647 Prospect Avenue, who is supposed to have thrown herself from City Island Bridge last Thursday night, three men were drowned last night in Pelham Bay, off Locust Point. They were:

ENGFER, WILLIAM a tailor, living at 647 Prospect Avenue.
GEIER, JOSEPH, a carpenter, living at 968 Boston Avenue.
WEIMAN, FRANK, a decorator, living at 530 Robbins Avenue.

Enger was a brother-in-law of Mrs. Arnheim and lived in the same house with her and her husband, Ludwig Arnheim.

Since last Thursday night there has been a member of the Arnheim family or one or more of the friends of the husband dredging the bay for the woman's body, and yesterday it was the turn of the brother-in-law Enger to dredge. His friends Geier and Weiman volunteered to help him in the work.

The three men hired a boat from Roundsman Hearle of the City Island Sub-Station. They took with them Edgar J. Hearle, the thirteen-year-old son of the Roundsman, but as the afternoon wore on and night approached the boy suffered from the cold and asked to be put ashore. He was landed on the island about 3 o'clock, and the men again put off to use the last possible moment in their search for the woman's body.

It was pitch dark when John Barrett, steward of the Morris Yacht Club, heard calls for help from the bay. He telephoned the Westchester Police Station, and from there a message was quickly sent to the sub-station on the island.

Roundsman Hearle manned the police boat and Harry Carey took charge of the boat of the life-saving crew. They pulled rapidly into the darkness, listening for the cries. In the meanwhile two men with a boat from the yacht club put out.

The cries were heard in a few moments by the rescuing parties. All of the boats pulled in the direction of the sounds.

The police and the life-crew boats bore down on an upturned skiff to which only one man was clinging. The rescuers cried to the man in the water to hold on. But he was too exhausted, and was seen to release his hold and sink before they reached him. He came to the surface in another moment and disappeared just as the boats were within a few feet of him.

The rescuers waited for the man to rise again, but he did not come up again. Nothing was seen or heard of the other two. It is certain that they perished. Which of the three was the one clinging to the boat and seen by the rescuers is not known.

The supposed suicide of Mrs. Arnheim was the result of a double illness. Mrs. Arnheim's sister, Mrs. Paul Hancke, living on City Island, was very ill last week, and although Mrs. Arnheim was also ill, she went to her sister's bedside early in the week and remained with her until Thursday. Then she said that she could not bear up any longer and would go home. She was greatly depressed and seemed to be very weak. She was seen to walk across City Island Bridge and to take a car to Barto Station on the New Haven Road. But she did not board the train. She left the station and was seen later walking on the bridge. Friday morning her hat and shawl were found on the shore near the bridge. She has not been seen since and it is believed that she drowned herself.

A number of dredging parties went to work last night in the hope of recovering some of the four bodies now believed to be at the bottom of the bay. The capsized boat was towed to the shore and was identified by Hearle as the boat Engfor and his friends went out in. At a late hour none of the bodies had been recovered.

MIDDY MERIWETHER RESIGNS.

Discouraged by the Bringing Against Him of Old Offenses.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 16.—Midshipman Minor Meriwether, Jr., of Lafayette, who engaged in a fistfight on Nov. 5 last with Midshipman James R. Branch, Jr., in which the latter received fatal injuries, and who is now undergoing a trial before a court-martial on charges of hazing alleged to have been perpetrated before the fight, has become discouraged at this bringing up of old offenses against him, and to-day handed in his resignation from the service.

It is not likely that his resignation will be accepted in view of the fact that charges are pending against him, and also that he has only served a month of the one year's confinement to the academy grounds for the fistfight episode.

The testimony to-day went to show that Meriwether had hazed a number of plebes by the usual forms, but there was no evidence of any brutality on his part.

PATRICK CONFIDENT.

Sees His Wife and Writes Hopefully of the Outcome of a New Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Mrs. Albert Patrick and his sister, Mrs. Annie Milliken of St. Louis, spent two hours with the alleged murderer of William Marsh Rice in the condemned criminal's cell in Sing Sing Prison this afternoon. Patrick had previously been informed of the reprieve granted by Gov. Higgins, so he was delighted to see his wife and sister. He wrote several letters to-day to his counsel and to friends, in which he expressed his confidence of the favorable outcome of bringing his case before a trial court on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

Cutting to Head the C. U. Again.

R. Fulton Cutting has agreed to accept another term of office as President of the Citizens' Union, and he will be re-elected at the meeting next Monday night. This will be the last meeting of the Union in its present Union Square headquarters. On Feb. 1 the organization is to move into social club headquarters, at Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street.

OVER NIGHT TO CHICAGO.
PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.
The stainless-hour train. Leaves New York 4:55 P. M. arriving Chicago 9:45 A. M. Leaves 8:45 P. M. arrives New York 8:35 A. M. via Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

NO ROOM FOR CLEVELAND.

Ex-President, Finding Hotel Full, Stays with Mr. Morton.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland of Princeton, N. J., was in the city on Monday, and lunched at the Lawyers' Club with ex-Judge Alton B. Parker. Paul Morton, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, got lodgings for Mr. Cleveland on Monday evening.

Mr. Cleveland went to the Hotel Buckingham, Fiftieth Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday. Walking to the desk, he leaned over, wishing the clerks good morning, and prepared to register. To the astonishment of Mr. Cleveland, however, the day clerk stopped him from registering and casually remarked that there were no rooms.

"No what?" ejaculated Mr. Cleveland.

"I am very sorry, but there really isn't a room in the house," he was told. "The hotel is so crowded that we even have been forced to put cots in corridors and parlors to accommodate regular guests who always stop here."

Mr. Cleveland seemed disappointed as he walked away. After failing to get rooms at the Buckingham, he went to Mr. Morton's house, at 788 Park Avenue. Mrs. Cleveland joined him during the day, and they spent last night there.

MONTE CRISTI CAPITULATES.

Morales's Gunboat Also Surrenders and the Revolt Is Ended.

SANTO DOMINGO, Monday, Jan. 15.—The port of Monte Cristi, on the north coast, which has recently been in the hands of the revolutionists, to-day capitulated to the Government forces, the latter guaranteeing to protect the lives and property of the rebels.

The gunboat Independencia, which supported Gen. Morales, also surrendered after her commander had sought refuge on one of the American warships.

The revolution is ended and all is quiet.

ROCKEFELLER GIVES BOOKS.

They Contain His Picture and Copies of Recent Address.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 16.—On Sept. 26 last the old friends and neighbors of John D. Rockefeller, numbering 425, visited him at his Forest Hill home. The guests of that day have received a book containing an autograph photograph of Mr. Rockefeller with the address he made.

The books are printed on the finest of paper and handsomely bound. The book also contains the addresses made by L. E. Holden and Andrew Squire, and fac simile signatures of the members of the party. Each book is numbered, and the edition is limited to 425 copies.

HARRIMAN'S 1,000-FOOT WELL

Driven Down Through Solid Rock at His Estate at Forest Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Persisting in his desire to secure good water and plenty of it for the $500,000 mansion which he is erecting on the shores of Forest Lake, on the mountain top above Arden, Orange County, E. H. Harriman has already caused a well to be driven down 1,000 feet through solid rock.

Workmen have been engaged for many months driving the well, and struck water at several stages, but not of the quality nor quantity desired. At the depth of 1,000 feet, however, a fine supply of clear, cold water has been found, and Mr. Harriman is satisfied.

FAGAN MEN GET NOTHING.

Democrats and Dickinson Men Divide Jersey City Offices.

The dead-lock in the Jersey City Board of Aldermen was broken last night by a coalition of the Democrats and the Dickinson Republicans, who divided the offices between them, the Fagan Republicans getting nothing.

George M. McCarthy (Rep.) was elected City Clerk over John H. Weastell (Rep.) by a vote of 15 to 7, one blank being cast and two members absent. For City Marshal Edward A. Vreeland (Dem.) received 16 votes and John Graham (Rep.) 7 votes.

The minor offices were equally divided between Democrats and Dickinson Republicans by a vote of 15 to 8.

FAUNCE TO STAY AT BROWN.

College President Declares He Will Not Succeed Dr. Harper.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 16.—President William H. P. Faunce of Brown University informed the students of the university to-day that there was no truth in reports frequently heard here that he was to succeed President Harper as the head of Chicago University. He said that he had been much embarrassed by the rumors.

He made the denial in the course of an address in eulogy of the life and work of President Harper.

FOR MISS ROOSEVELT'S GOWN.

Twenty-six Yards of White Brocade Woven in Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 16.—The William Strange Company, which wove Mrs. Roosevelt's inauguration gown, has woven for Miss Alice Roosevelt the brocade to make her wedding gown. It is white, with a pattern which distinguishes it from all others.

The greatest secrecy has been insisted upon, and the workman who watched the shuttle received his envelope when the twenty-six yards were finished. In it were his week's pay and a $50 bill. A note told him to take a week off at the expense of the firm and not to reveal the pattern of the dress to any one.

As soon as the piece had been woven the cards over the loom were dismantled and were burned.

CHLOROFORMED IN HER SLEEP

She Held the Bottle in Her Hand and the Stuff Ran Out.

Miss Clarine Hamblin, 25 years old, met death in a peculiar manner yesterday at her home, at 374A Monroe Street, Brooklyn. For several days she had been suffering from earache, and had been using chloroform for relief. She fell asleep with the vial in her hand and the chloroform ran out upon her pillow. The fumes caused her death while she slept. Miss Hamblin was a daughter of Wolcott C. Hamblin, a manufacturer of stationery at 82 Vesey Street, Manhattan.

FLORIDIAN FAMOUS TRAINS.
"Florida Special," "Florida Limited," "Florida & West Indies Limited," "Florida Fast Mail," Atlantic Coast Line, 1,184 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

PHILIPPINES TARIFF BILL PASSES HOUSE

Vote 258 to 72—Republican Insurgents Number 57.

RICE ON THE DUTIABLE LIST

Democrats Try to Upset Ruling of Chairman, but Insurgents Refuse to Aid Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The House passed the Philippine Tariff bill this afternoon by a vote of 258 to 72, after a long day of rough-and-tumble argument over amendments.

The insurrection of the beet sugar and tobacco Republicans resulted in only 57 votes against it, the Democrats accepting the other 15. On the vote to upset the ruling of the Chair all the insurrectos hurried back to the reservation. The Statehood insurgents are not singing so loudly to-night, but still declare that they will have a different showing on their vote, because on that they can count on Democratic support all the way.

The Tariff bill was passed in practically the form reported by the committee, although a few minor amendments were accepted by Representative Payne, floor leader of the Republicans.

One of these puts rice in the class of Philippine products with sugar and tobacco, which must pay 25 per cent. of the Dingley rates on importation into this country. Mr. Pujo of Louisiana, who proposed it, expressed a great fear that speculators would ship Philippine rice to this country, in order to take advantage of the free entry, and import Chinese rice for their own consumption. The other amendments were all aimed merely at verbal perfection of the measure, and did not change it in any material manner.

The bill admits all articles wholly the growth or product of the Philippines except rice, sugar, and tobacco into the United States free of duty, and provides for free trade between the United States and the Philippines after April 11, 1906, the date of expiration of the clause in the Paris treaty of peace, which gives Spain the same treatment with regard to Philippine trade that the United States enjoys.

When the bill was taken up in committee of the whole Representative William Alden Smith of Michigan, who had been dubbed the Marshal Ney of the beet sugar men, offered an amendment making the duty to be paid by sugar and tobacco 60 per cent. of the Dingley rates instead of 25 per cent. It was beaten, 197 to 73.

Then Mr. McCall of Massachusetts offered an amendment declaring it to be the policy of Congress not to retain sovereignty over the Philippines. He argued in support of his proposition that we had "been sending tariffs and armies to the Philippines long enough." It was ruled out on a point of order. Several other members had their proposals ruled out or defeated.

WILLIAMS BEGINS HIS FIGHT.

Mr. Williams, the Democratic leader, offered an amendment striking out that part of the bill providing that sugar and tobacco shall pay duty, the object being to admit everything from the Philippines free.

"This amendment, if adopted," he said, "would give the majority a consistent bill. It would also give the recalcitrants of that party, the insurrectos, the blanket Indians, or whatever they may be called, an opportunity to unite with their organization.

"It has been the burden of the argument of the majority of that party that this bill will be of very little benefit to the Filipinos. It has been the burden of the argument of the insurrectos that it will kill the sugar and tobacco interests they represent. Well, if it will not help the Filipinos, this amendment will not be able to do much to give them more help, but it will do something. If the committee bill will kill the industries these insurgents represent, this amendment cannot hurt it any more. The only thing it could do would be to bury the corpse a little quicker and give it a little better funeral."

"I thank the gentleman for his offer of assistance," said Mr. Payne, "but we think we can struggle along without their aid."

At that Champ Clark rose with a question:

"Does the gentleman think they can struggle along without the aid of our votes to pass this bill?"

A howl went up from the entire House at this.

After the Williams amendment had been beaten, 170 to 68, Mr. Clark offered the amendment for which all the spectators were looking as the occasion for the insurrectos to rise. It was to reduce the differential on refined sugar. The insurrectos had planned to unite with the Democrats to overturn the Chair and adopt the amendment and so force the majority to kill the whole measure.

Mr. Clark announced that after consultation with his friends on the other side, he had concluded to try only to cut the differential from $5.80 a ton to $2.80 a ton, instead of repealing it.

CHANCE FOR THE INSURGENTS.

"Time and again," he said, "I have heard from that side of the House Republican stump speeches denouncing the Sugar Trust in language more severe than any even we who so despise it have ever used. I have read the same things in editorials in Republican newspapers. Now I say come out and vote as you have talked, or if not forever and eternally hereafter hold your peace about the extortions of the Sugar Trust."

But Mr. Clark declared he foresaw his defeat, expressing his belief that "the hog's eye is sot."

Mr. Williams also argued vigorously for the amendment.

The Republican leaders viewed the results of this argument with some apprehension. They raised the point of order that the amendment was not germane. Grosvenor said the only hope of voting on it would be to upset a ruling of the Chair, and that would be mob-rule.

Mondell of Wyoming, one of the head insurrectos, jumped in with an argument that the amendment was germane, and this, as an indication that the insurgents would vote that way, seemed all the more to disturb the Republican leaders.

When Chairman Olmsted had ruled the amendment out of order and Clark had taken his appeal, there was no more time for the insurgents to hesitate. Thereupon they stalked back to the reservation, every man Jack of them. The Democrats, jeered and taunted on the beet sugar and tobacco talkers lined up, and the stalwarts to be counted for sustaining the ruling of the Chair. It was a straight party vote, 220 to 72, that declared the amendment not germane.

"Having succeeded in reuniting the Republican factions," said John Sharp Williams, "I move to lay the appeal on the table."

The Republican leaders viewed the motion with alarm, but it was carried by a vote of 220 to 72, and the Democrats had won their point.

Then Mr. Williams moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Insular Affairs with instructions to report it back with an amendment providing that sugar and tobacco shall pay duty, the object being to admit everything from the Philippines free.

"This amendment, if adopted," he said, "would give the majority a consistent bill. It would also give the recalcitrants of that party, the insurrectos, the blanket Indians, or whatever they may be called, an opportunity to unite with their organization.

"It has been the burden of the argument of the majority of that party that this bill will be of very little benefit to the Filipinos. It has been the burden of the argument of the insurrectos that it will kill the sugar and tobacco interests they represent. Well, if it will not help the Filipinos, this amendment will not be able to do much to give them more help, but it will do something. If the committee bill will kill the industries these insurgents represent, this amendment cannot hurt it any more. The only thing it could do would be to bury the corpse a little quicker and give it a little better funeral."

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lams, "by undertaking to make an attack on the Sugar Trust, which always reunites them, I offer the minority bill."

There was tremendous applause from the Democratic side at this thrust. Mondell arose and explained that the insurgents had merely been attempting to conduct themselves in all things with logical consistency, in the effort to uphold the Republican policy of protection.

The Committee of the Whole then rose and reported the bill to the House for passage. There was no debate on the minority bill, which provided for the free admission of all articles of Philippine growth and manufacture into the United States. It was beaten by a vote of 231 to 106, the sugar Democrats lining up with the Republicans. Then the vote was taken on the passage of the bill.

Fifty-seven Republicans and fourteen Democrats were recorded in the negative, against 258 affirmative votes, the remaining 57 members being either paired or not voting.

VOTE AGAINST THE BILL.

The members who voted against the bill were:

REPUBLICANS.

Adams, (Wis.)	Jenkins,
Babcock,	Kelfer,
Bishop,	Kinkaid,
Bolyngs,	Knowland,
Brooks, (Col.)	Lafean,
Brown,	Lilley, (Conn.)
Campbell, (Ohio)	Sibley, (Penn.)
Cassel,	Loud,
Darragh,	McLachlan,
Davidson,	McMorran,
Davis, (Minn.)	Minor,
Dixon, (Mon.)	Mondell,
Fevener,	Mouser,
Dresser,	Nevin,
Driscoll,	Norris,
Dunwell,	Rhodes,
Ellis,	Smith, (Cal.)
Fassett,	Samuel W. Smith,
Fordney,	Wm. Alden Smith,
French,	Smith, (Penn.)
Gardner, (Mich.)	Sperry,
Gillett, (Cal.)	Stafford,
Goebel,	Townsend,
Gronna,	Tyndall,
Hayes,	Wanger,
Henry, (Conn.)	Webber,
Higgins,	Weems,
Hogg,	Young.
Howell, (Utah)	

DEMOCRATS.

Aiken,	Meyer,
Broussard,	Moon, (Tenn.)
Burgess,	Patterson, (Tenn.)
Clark, (Fla.)	Robertson, (La.)
Davey,	Slayden,
Gillespie,	Sparkman,
Lamar,	Watkins.
Lindsay,	

Thirty-three of the Republicans were from beet-sugar States and twenty-four from tobacco States.

OPPOSITION TO LOEB.

Republican Leaders in Albany Freely Voice Their Objections.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff came here to-day for the purpose of talking over the Republican State situation with Gov. Higgins and the Governor's advisers. He was unable to see the Governor, the latter having left on an early train for Olean upon the receipt of a telegram announcing the death of his wife's mother, but conferred with leading Republican Senators and some of the State officers about the advisability of reorganizing the Republican State Committee. Later he announced that no definite conclusion on the subject had been reached. He also announced that he would leave for Washington on Sunday.

"My purpose," he said, "is to confer with the President with respect to the Federal patronage of Brooklyn, but I suppose we will have some talk about the general situation in the State."

Mr. Woodruff said he knew nothing about the probability of President Roosevelt declaring for William Loeb, Jr., as his choice to succeed Mr. Odell as Chairman of the Republican State Committee, except what he had seen in the newspapers. He avoided any comment upon Mr. Loeb's availability. Other Republican leaders, however, were more free in their expression of opinion, though none of them was willing to be quoted. Their talk was hostile to the suggestion. They expressed the belief that an attempt on the part of the President and Mr. Root to force the selection of Mr. Loeb would prevent reorganization of the committee.

It is admitted by the leaders of the anti-Odell movement that Mr. Odell cannot be opposed unless opposition is solidified. This is not possible, it is said, with Mr. Loeb as the candidate. Mr. Woodruff is declared to be the man for whom there is the best chance of uniting the forces of the opposition, but Mr. Woodruff to-day admitted that he had not yet been able to make up his mind as to whether it would be for the best interests of the party to attempt a reorganization of the State Committee.

"If a new State Chairman were selected before the new State Committee met for organization such action would amount to the deposing of Mr. Odell," he said. "The only excuse for such unusual action as the election of a new Chairman by the present committee would be that the interests of the Republican Party demanded it. Upon that point my mind is not yet made up."

PRIVATE CAPITAL READY TO BUILD NEXT SUBWAYS

Unofficial Assurances Pass from Belmont to R. T. Board.

McDONALD ALSO IN FIELD

Routes to Include Three-Track Road Up Lexington Av., with Free Transfers—Combine Pays for All.

Assurances have been received by members of the Rapid Transit Commission that, when bids for the new subways are sought in May liberal terms will be offered by the Interborough-Metropolitan alliance for all of the principal routes. Representatives of the combine have gone so far as to tell the Commissioners, unofficially, that August Belmont is willing to build extensions of the present Subway with private capital, and to offer advantageous transfer arrangements with existing Interborough lines into the bargain.

This information has been especially gratifying to the Commissioners, who feared that the Ryan-Belmont combination might mean a determination, on the part of the traction interests, to decline to build further subways except on terms of peculiar advantage to themselves and thus force the city to launch a radical municipal ownership plan. It is understood that Vice President E. P. Bryan of the Interborough, who sailed for Italy yesterday on the Carpathia, has had several interviews recently with members of the Rapid Transit Board, and that he told these members that Mr. Belmont would be found willing to furnish his own funds for such connections as the Lexington Avenue route north of the Grand Central Station and for the Seventh and Eighth Avenue routes south of Columbus Circle and Times Square.

One of the chief officials of the Rapid Transit Board said yesterday that if such an offer were made the board undoubtedly would be glad to have these connections built at once, so that the present circuitous subway could become the backbone for something like a comprehensive system of underground travel, which, of course, will revert to the city as its own property as soon as the operating leases expire. With these connections provided for, the board could then proceed to secure the most advantageous terms from the same interests, or from any new interests that might bid for other important routes which could be operated to advantage.

The Commissioners realize, this official said, that in their zeal to lay out routes last Spring many were projected, at the instance of rival corporations and of real estate speculators, which could not be made to pay dividends on capital for decades to come. They were laid out to benefit localities, and apparently without reference to earning power, so that in the bidding for contracts they are bound to be ignored. This is especially the case with some of the Brooklyn routes.

Regarding the Lexington Avenue and Seventh and Eighth Avenue connections to the present Subway, which are the lines the Commissioners want to see built first, an examination of the records of the board showed yesterday that as early as Jan. 20, 1904, the Interborough officials submitted to the board a proposal to construct a three-track subway from Forty-second Street up Lexington Avenue to and under the Harlem River, then through Third Avenue to 149th Street, there to connect with the existing Subway and elevated lines in the Bronx. It is now understood that complete transfer arrangements also would be offered in connection with this plan. The Seventh and Eighth Avenue links take the place, in the eyes of the Interborough officials, of the line formely projected down Broadway.

Much interest was shown yesterday by memebrs of the board and by city officials generally, in the announcement made by ex-Controller Grout the night before that he knew of new interests which would bid on the next Subway contracts. That the "new interests" hinged around the name of John B. McDonald was well understood by all. Mr. Grout visited Mayor McClellan yesterday and told him of the progress that was being made by Mr. McDonald in the formation of a new company, and interested the Mayor in the matter. Mr. Grout is said to be connected with McDonald as counsel to the prospective company. The two have been close friends for some time.

"I am assured that there will be new interests in the field for the next contract," said the Mayor after the meeting, "but I cannot say anything about the men who will be interested in the matter."

All of the members of the Rapid Transit Board were familiar with Mr. Grout's efforts at promotion also.

"As yet we do not know what financiers, if any, Mr. McDonald has interested," said a Commissioner. "As a matter of fact, however, McDonald might enter the field as a bidder, even if he did not have any big interests back of him. He has enough capital of his own to supply the bond necessary to secure the contract, and, once he has a contract, he could go down in Wall Street and get capital to back him up, just as he did when he got the contract for the present Subway, or else sell out to larger interests at a profit. He certainly has more money now than when he bid for the first contract, and then got August Belmont to furnish the capital which made possible its execution."

"Anyway, should McDonald get the contract, we would hope to have the work finished better than was the case on the Fort George division of the present line. This is the only part of the line Mr. McDonald personally attempted to carry out, and it is not open yet."

SOOTHING THE INSURGENTS.

House Leaders Fear Bad Effects of Efforts of the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The effect of President Roosevelt's intervention in the House insurrection has dismayed his friends. He so increased the bitterness felt among the insurgents that the Speaker and the other members of the House machine have been in utter consternation.

To-day they adopted a new policy. They put the soft pedal on, and have been carefully refraining from saying anything about Statehood, insurrection, the duty of being an organization man, or any of the other inflammatory topics on which they have been talking so zealously for a couple of weeks.

Delegate Smith of Arizona came down to the Capitol this morning primed with a redhot speech on a question of House privilege. He intended to get up and demand an investigation of the President's charge, made to two different delegations, that a mining lobby was at work here trying to beat the bill by corrupt practices.

As soon as he arrived at the Capitol he was taken in tow by John Sharp Williams, who called him off. Mr. Williams's argument was brief and conclusive.

"Smith," said he in substance, "you are a Democrat. What do you want to mix in this Republican faction fight for? It's none of a Democrat's business. As soon as the Democrats begin to mix in it the factions will rush into each other's arms."

The House machine, it is believed, will keep the rule on the Statehood bill in abeyance and wait until some future moment, when the Democrats and the insurgents have a slim representation on the floor of the House. Then they will rush the rule in and have it passed by a snap vote. The thing can be done in a jiffy.

The Democrats and the insurgents, however, are aware of the plan and are not scared.

Representative Steenerson of Minnesota was at the White House yesterday and was taken to task by the President for the published story that in an interview between them Mr. Roosevelt had said:

"If I had known what you were going to do I would never have given you the appointment I did."

The result of that visit to the White House was that Steenerson and the President both declared that such a talk had never occurred, and this morning when the House convened Steenerson rose to a question of personal privilege and made the expected denial.

"No such language was ever used by the President," he said, "nor was anything said by him in my hearing that could be susceptible of such a construction."

Then Mr. Steenerson made the curious admission that the thing was not only false but ridiculous, because he did not hold the views on the bills which had been alleged. In other words, he was not an insurgent.

Both Mr. Steenerson and the President are said to be anxious to know who spread the story that such an interview ever occurred. It is due both of them to state the authority. It was a man named Halvor Steenerson, a Representative in Congress from the State of Minnesota.

SUPT. MORGAN DECLARES FOR VOTING MACHINES

Says They Alone Can End Election Day Abuses.

PLAN TO PREVENT REPEATING

A Certificate of Registration to be Issued to the Voter Is Suggested as a Safeguard.

A complete change in the system of voting is recommended by George W. Morgan, State Superintendent of Elections, in his annual report, issued at Albany last night. From the experience gained last November, he advises that the voting machine be substituted for the paper ballot as the only means by which the abuses inevitable in the present involved system may be avoided.

The difficulties which attend voting a split ticket are touched upon, and the Massachusetts ballot is suggested as the best form to give independent candidates an equal chance with regular party nominees.

Much of the difficulty in carrying out the present law lies in the difficulty of obtaining properly qualified Inspectors. Photographs of a number of tally sheets accompany the report and illustrate the carelessness and worse displayed in filling them out. Erasures, wrong totals, and perfunctory entries are shown, and it is evident that in many cases the tallies are absolutely worthless as official returns.

Mr. Morgan points out that competent men will not take the position of election Inspector, and recommends that all duties requiring judgment and clerical ability be taken away from them.

Identification of voters has always been a difficulty, and to simplify this the Superintendent is of the opinion that every elector should be required to sign the registry book at the time of registration and the polling book on election day. At present there is no penalty for a false statement to the registry board unless the elector is put under oath as the result of a challenge. Any false statement to a registry board should be made punishable.

Suggests Certificate of Registry.

Repeating would be defeated, if a certificate of registration was given to every elector at the time of registration and demanded at the polls before the vote could be recorded, says Mr. Morgan. A longer period of residence in a district than thirty days should be a qualification for registration. At present it is a physical impossibility to investigate thoroughly the names that appear on the books of the metropolitan elections district. There are nearly 750,000, and the twelve days, including Sundays, that the law allows for their inspection are insufficient.

Bribery can only be met in one way, says the report—by the banishment of the election worker. The law makes the receiver and the giver of bribes accomplices, and accomplices under the law have to be corroborated. To obtain convictions is therefore almost impossible, and the abolition by law of the election worker is the only method that will be effectual in suppressing bribery.

In a general review of the work of last year Mr. Morgan asserts that his department did more to purify elections than ever before. The lists were effectively purged, he says, and criminals were prevented from using names legally registered. In this the card index system was a valuable aid, and it is said that after the name and election district of a voter have been given, full particulars of his registration and qualifications may be turned up in four or five minutes.

Hotel and lodging house registration has in the past been the great resource of the "repeater," but this has been curtailed considerably. The Bowery lodging house vote was cut down 12 per cent. in 1905.

In the year the Superintendent's office investigated 18,730 deaths and 86,000 removals, ordered 9,000 challenges on registration days, and 132,271 investigations of electors. Lists were made of 16,900 names of men who were to be challenged and arrested, if they registered. On election day less than 600 challenges were issued, but the list of those to be arrested if they presented themselves at the polls amounted to 786. Of these only 160 appeared at the polls. Warrants for the arrest of 692 men were placed with the police for election day, but 505 of the men concerned did not attempt to vote.

A letter from Commissioner McAdoo is quoted to show how difficult it is for the police to safeguard the electors in the exercise of their rights. It says that the force is not strong enough to furnish the legal number of men to guard the polling places, to provide for the routine work of the city and to supply reserves for the localities in which trouble may be expected.

The staff of ten attorneys to administer oaths and conduct examinations for the department has been a valuable addition. Four indictments have resulted from the provision that it is a felony to make a false statement under oath before the Superintendent or his deputies, and the convictions of City Marshal Ellenbogen and ex-Assemblyman Cahill have resulted. The arrests for the year were 610, of which 516 were made on Election Day.

Election Officers' Misdeeds.

The Superintendent speaks in the strongest terms of the "absurd stupidity or intentional laxity of the election officers of the City of New York." He does not believe that in exemplary punishment lies the remedy, for he declares "Magistrates refuse to hold, grand juries too are loath to indict, and petit jurors are tempted to acquit boards of Inspectors where the intent to violate the law is not considerably stronger than reasonably inferable. A fleeting suspicion where political questions are involved becomes a reasonable doubt, and a reasonable doubt resolves itself into a demonstrated fact."

Mr. Morgan points out the injustice done to citizens by depriving them of their votes, if some one has fraudulently voted in their name before they reach the polling place. He quotes the decision of the Appellate Division to show that this is distinctly against the law, and says that so many people were thus deprived of their vote that a general scheme to defraud electers could not have produced more appalling results.

Piano Dealers Plan an Exhibition.

The officers and committees of the National Association of Piano Dealers of America met at the Hotel Manhattan yesterday and arranged for the exhibition of pianos and musical instruments at Washington on May 14, 15, and 16. The exhibition will be the first of its kind held in this country, and will be on an elaborate scale. Last night they dined at the New York Athletic Club.

Retired Jeweler Leaps to Death.

Meyer Baum, a retired jeweler, 45 years old, dived out of a tenth-story window at 51 Maiden Lane yesterday morning to the roof of a two-story extension and was killed. He had suffered from nervous prostration for ten years.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

12:40 A. M.—180 Ludlow Street; Samuel Eisner; damage, $25.

1:30 A. M.—482 West Broadway; Anna Lang; no damage.

9:05 A. M.—550 West Fiftieth Street; Samuel Bienstein; damage, $300.

9:50 A. M.—599 Southern Boulevard; William Miller; damage, $600.

12:20 P. M.—1,108 Second Avenue; Dr. Kahn; damage, $35.

1:50 P. M.—817 Madison Street; K. Shapiro; damage slight.

3 P. M.—96 Rivington Street; S. White; damage, $25.

5:05 P. M.—85 Attorney Street; Max Sells; damage trifling.

5:20 P. M.—19 John Street; Richard Stanbel; damage, $5.

6:35 P. M.—625 Bleecker Street; Morris Kantz; damage, $10.

7:10 P. M.—188 Lewis Street; Jones Milling Company; damage, $500.

7:15 P. M.—52 East 117th Street; Julius Jaffe; damage trifling.

8:45 P. M.—772 Columbus Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $25.

9:50 P. M.—67 Oliver Street; Antonio Rozzio; damage, $5.

10:05 P. M.—461 Courtlandt Avenue; Harry Graff; damage, $25.

10:05 P. M.—410 Sixth Avenue; J. & M. Goetz; damage, $25.

MARSHALL FIELD DEAD. HIS FORTUNE $150,000,000

Continued from Page 1.

Miss Catherine Eddy, Mrs. Preston Gibson, Robert M. Fair, Norman B. Ream, Mrs. Gillette, a niece of Mr. Field; Philip James, a nephew; Mr. and Mrs. John C. King, and Mrs. Henry Dibblee.

Mr. Field died precisely at 4 o'clock. From that time on, during the afternoon and night, the telegraph wires to and from the Holland House were kept hot. By midnight several hundred telegrams from Senators, Congressmen, men of affairs, and merchants had arrived at the hotel. The list was so long that those in charge of the funeral arrangements here felt they were too weary to undertake the task of giving them out.

The funeral arrangements will not be perfected until the special train bearing the body and the funeral party reaches Chicago to-morrow morning. The Field residence is at 1,900 Prairie Avenue, Chicago. According to Mr. Eddy, who had charge of some of the arrangements here, the funeral service will be held either at the Field residence or at the First Presbyterian Church in Chicago, of which the Rev. Dr. Morrison is pastor. The precise time will be fixed when the funeral party has reached Chicago. Other arrangements will also be made public then.

Made No Changes in His Will.

Mr. Field's lawyer, W. G. Beale, having arrived at the Holland House on Monday, the rumor had been circulated that he had been called to make some changes in Mr. Field's will. It was later reported that a codicil had been added and signed by Mr. Field. Mr. Beale denied this yesterday.

Mr. Eddy also denied that any changes had been made in the disposition of Mr. Field's vast estate in his last moments. Mr. Eddy declined to pursue the subject further, save to say that Mr. Field had been an unusually good business man who had kept his affairs in excellent order.

"A man who has not less than 5,000 persons working for him is not very apt to leave the important matter of his will to the last moment," he said, and added that Mr. Field had attended to absolutely no business since his arrival at the Holland House last Tuesday.

Will Is in Chicago.

Mr. Field's will, it was said last evening, is in Chicago, and will be probated there.

Mr. Field grew rapidly worse on his railroad journey here from Chicago, which was undertaken against the advice of his physician.

Telegrams were sent ahead to Pittsburg. They were addressed to two physicians, so that one would surely meet the train. As it happened, both responded. They accompanied the sick man to this city, and the party arrived at the Holland House one week ago yesterday morning.

The body of Mr. Field was taken to the undertaking establishment of Aldred & Son, 359 Fourth Avenue, yesterday afternoon and placed in a metal coffin preparatory to its removal to the train this morning.

MARSHALL FIELD'S CAREER.

How He Rose from Farmer's Boy to be One of World's Greatest Merchants

The mercantile and commercial career of Marshall Field stands as a monument to his industry, perseverance, energy, and faculty for invention. He was rated one of the world's greatest merchants, and in the East and West was accepted as a man of extraordinary business talents. Perhaps the best epitome of the rules of his life is furnished in his own words. He wrote:

He never gives a note.
He never buys a share of stock on margin.
He is against speculation.
He is no borrower.
He has made it a point not to incumber his business with mortgages.
He does business on a "cash basis."
He tries to sell on shorter time than competitors.
He tries to sell the same grade of goods for a smaller price.
He holds his customers to a strict meeting of their obligations.

He made those rules years ago and never announced any revision. If any of his great enterprises afterward required the borrowing of money it was never known that he had borrowed it. And Mr. Field did more than make himself rich. He made his associates rich. One man after another has stepped out of the house of Marshall Field & Co. and retired with a fortune. But while others sought ease Marshall Field, the front of the concern, remained in command till the last.

Mr. Field was an upright man. The platform of probity was that upon which he amassed his fortune. He never knew in later years just how much he was worth, so widely were his possessions distributed, and in such various commodities—factories, real estate, industrial concerns, stocks and bonds—did it lie. A total of $150,000,000 is believed by many to be nearer the truth about his wealth than the frequently quoted popular appraisal of $100,000,000.

Although there are larger estates in the country, Mr. Field was in 1903 the largest individual taxpayer in the United States. He paid more than $300,000 in Cook County taxes alone, and the estimate of taxes paid in States outside of Illinois was $250,000 more. He paid taxes on $40,000,000 worth of Chicago property, of which $30,000,000 was in real estate. Of two comparatively recent statements made by financial experts, one placed the value of all the Field holdings at $175,000,000 and the other at $125,000,000.

Field Was a Farmer's Son.

The life story of Marshall Field is that of a farmer's son who went from New England to the West. No sedate proverb ever epitomized a record like that of the Field boy. From a lad in the quiet of a Massachusetts community to a manhood interwoven with every stage of the growth of the City of Chicago, starting when his career began with a population of 50,000, and then developing into a city of 2,000,000. From a clerk in a small dry goods shop to the proprietorship of some of the biggest stores in the world. From nothing to a vast fortune. That is an outline of his career.

No man, in the belief of Mr. Field, could divide his energy and succeed. He chose business at the beginning, and kept to it to the end. And his strength was in the power of concentration. He thought about what he did while he was doing it and about nothing else.

Mr. Field's first wife died in seclusion several years ago. The interval between September of 1905 and his death yesterday saw his marriage in London on Sept. 5, 1905, to Mrs. Delia Spencer Caton, the widow of his neighbor and friend, Arthur Caton; and the death in November last under tragic circumstances of his only son, Marshall Field, Jr.

Marshall Field was born Aug. 18, 1835. The first seventeen years of his life were spent on the home farm near Conway, Mass. When the boys of the Field household scattered and Marshall and Henry went West the father and mother moved into Conway and lived there until their death. Marshall Field was the third of a family of six children.

Whitney Was His Playmate.

His father, John Field, was a typical Yankee. He was what is known as a hard driver, and when at home young Marshall Field lived the hard life of a farmer's boy. When he was 6 years old he was sent to the district school. Among his playmates, though a bit younger, was the late William C. Whitney. The elder Mr. Whitney was Postmaster of the village. Marshall's brothers and sisters were Chandler, Joel N., Nellie, Henry, and Kate. At the age of 15 he quit school and went to [illegible] as clerk in the store of Cowdry and [illegible] general merchandise house. [illegible] proprietor of this house later [illegible] success in Chicago, he said: "Well [illegible] thought it of him. He was about [illegible] honest looking lad I ever saw when [illegible] came to work for me. Though he [illegible] fast I never thought he'd be a rich man."

After four years of work in the Pittsfield store Field quit, and in 1856 he went to Chicago. He had the savings of his labor, and immediately put them to good advantage. He went to work at once in the wholesale dry goods house of Cooley, Wadsworth & Co.

In four years the clerk was a member of the firm, the year being 1860, civil war already brewing, and prices beginning to rise. It was a good time to start to build a fortune. Mr. Field started. The firm meantime had become Cooley, Farwell & Co., and before the war was over it was Farwell, Field & Co. The fortune had received a good foundation.

Palmer and Leiter Partners.

In 1865 the firm was re-organized again, becoming Field, Palmer & Leiter, the other partners being Levi Z. Leiter and Potter Palmer. The last-named remained a member of the firm only two years, the firm name then being changed to Field, Leiter & Co., a naming which endured until the present style of Marshall Field & Co. was assumed in 1881 on the retirement of Mr. Leiter.

At the time of the fire of 1871 the Field house did a business of $8,000,000 a year. The property destroyed by the conflagration was valued at $3,500,000. The insurance collected amounted to $2,500,000, which meant a loss to the firm of an even million.

The Chicago buildings at present occupied by Marshall Field & Co. are four in number, so as to give the effect of one. Within the building is a branch Post Office, and, according to the Post Master of Chicago, it "ranks with cities of the class of Bloomington, Joliet, and Danville, Ill., East Orange, N. J., and Albany, N. Y. Last year there were issued from this station 7,012 domestic and 134 international money orders, amounting to $55,792.86; stamps sold to the amount of $67,561.10, and 2,625 pieces of registered matter were handled." This does not include the mail of the company.

The Field delivery system covers an area of 303 square miles.

In all establishments Marshall Field & Co. employ more than 12,000 persons. In the retail store the number of employes fluctuates, according to the season of the year, from 6,500 to 9,000. In the wholesale establishment and the storehouses the number ranges from 3,400 to 3,600, the others being employed in the foreign offices.

While building up the drygoods business which has grown to such mammoth proportions, Mr. Field, who was a firm believer in the future of Chicago, invested heavily in real estate, and to the appreciation of this in value he owed much of his wealth.

$8,000,000 Gift to Chicago.

At the close of the World's Fair in 1893 Mr. Field endowed with $1,000,000 the museum known as the Field Columbian Museum, for which a home valued at $8,000,000 is shortly to be erected in the heart of the city. He later gave to the University of Chicago land valued at $450,000, to be used for athletic purposes, and a portion of it is known to-day as Marshall Field. He was extremely charitable in other directions, never failing to contribute to a cause which he knew to be worthy.

Personally Mr. Field was a handsome man, a trifle above medium height, slender, and well proportioned. He was popular socially, although he never mingled in society as the word is generally understood. In his personal tastes and habits he was quiet and modest. In politics he never interfered, although he was always ready to aid with time and money any movement looking toward better National or municipal government. He was prominently mentioned as a Vice Presidential candidate on the Democratic ticket in 1904. He was offered the second place on the ticket several times, but refused to accept it.

Although Mr. Field was a Presbyterian in church worship, he early became a financial supporter of the University of Chicago, a Baptist institution. Marshall Field, the athletic grounds of the university, bears his name in token of one of his several gifts. A library which he erected in Conway, Mass., cost $200,000.

His New York Realty Holdings.

Mr. Field had never engaged in real estate speculation in this city upon a scale to attract much public attention. His buying had been confined practically to a single operation—the acquisition of the block front on the east side of Fifth Avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets—although it is said that he had owned for a long time one or two properties in the wholesale dry goods district around Worth Street.

Mr. Field began buying on Fifth Avenue about ten or twelve years ago. His purchases, completed in 1894, covered not only the Fifth Avenue part of the block, but also adjoining parcels, until he finally controlled a frontage of 164 feet on Thirtieth Street and 254 feet on Thirty-first Street. The entire property is worth to-day probably between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000.

When Mr. Field was getting together this large plot it was generally supposed that it was his ultimate intention to erect a great dry goods store on the property. This, however, proved not to be the case, for soon after Benjamin Altman made announcement concerning his new enterprise at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, he closed negotiations with Mr. Field for a ninety-nine-years lease of the block between Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets.

PRAYERS FOR MARSHALL FIELD.

Former Chicagoans in New York Met Daily During His Illness.

"The estimate of Marshall Field by Chicagoans was unique," said a former citizen of that city yesterday. "It is difficult to explain. I know of no man in New York who has a similar standing in the whole community. In the polyglot population of his town, in all of its tumults growing out of strikes and strange social heresies, he came nearer having the respect and confidence of the populace than any one in the city.

"An incident which occurred in New York a few days before Mr. Field's death illustrates the hold he had upon Chicagoans far better than any words of praise that can be spoken. A number of former residents of his city gathered informally in the upper west side of the city to express in some fitting manner their appreciation of Mr. Field. I happen to know that in this gathering not one had ever spoken to Mr. Field. I do not think he would have recognized the name of an individual present. They were unable to formulate any expressions suitable to the occasion. Finally one man arose and said:

"I am not what the Church could call a religionist, but I believe in prayer. What we want is to see Marshall Field's life spared. If anybody here knows how to phrase a prayer I move that he lead us while we all kneel and join him in our hearts.

"In all of my experience I never heard a man or woman make a motion to engage in prayer. But in this instance it seemed to be entirely proper. An elderly man responded.

"'Let us pray to God to have Marshall Field's life,' he said.

"The words were not cold before every one present was on his knees. I am no authority on what constitutes prayer. Like the man who made the motion, I wouldn't know how to utter a prayer in public. I am glad to say I know how to do it in the privacy of my home. But if the prayer that was made on this occasion was not sincere no one, in my opinion, need ever try to make one. It was not five minutes long. When it was finished the man who had made the motion said:

"'I make another motion. I move that as many as are gathered here go into some church in this city every day at noon and repeat as nearly as we can the prayer we have just heard. If any one is unable to get to a church at that hour, let him say the prayer wherever he may be daily until Marshall Field recovers. I do not prophecy,' he continued, 'that we will get what we ask for, but we won't get it unless we do.'

"'I think every man present seconded that motion. It was not put. Why should it have been? I believe every man present kept his promise. One man told me he had not been in a church for thirty years, but he added that he would go three times a day if he thought it would save Marshall Field's life.

"The private individual whose life could inspire the incident which I have tried to

Special Piano Sale

Remarkably Low Prices for Valuable Pianos Taken in Part Payment for the Pianola Piano.

TWO important characteristics distinguish the pianos in this sale from those offered elsewhere: First, the uniformly high grade of the pianos themselves; second, their *excellent condition.* The fact that they came into our hands *in exchange for the Pianola Piano* accounts for the unusually desirable character of the individual instruments. The makers represented include:

Weber	**Steinway**	**Chickering**
Steck	**Wheelock**	**Mason & Hamlin**
Sohmer	**Hardman**	**Kranich & Bach**
Gabler	**Decker Bros.**	**Stuyvesant**
Hazleton	**Bradbury**	**Fischer**
	Etc.	**Etc.**

An indication of the exceptional character of our Special Sales is the growing consternation among other piano manufacturers at the number of their former patrons who have seen fit to replace their pianos (considered entirely satisfactory before the advent of the Pianola Piano) with this new piano *which everyone can play.* Certain well-known manufacturers have even made repeated offers to the Aeolian Company to buy back, at private sale, all instruments bearing their names, in order that their pianos of such recent factory numbers and in such good condition might not be brought into the open market at prices less than are obtainable in the manufacturers' own warerooms.

Such propositions have invariably been refused because the Aeolian Company finds that the high character of the pianos sold through its Exchange Department is an important factor in making friends for its other instruments and in bringing music-lovers in touch with the personality and atmosphere of Aeolian Hall.

Uprights from $95 upwards; Grands from $375.

Purchasable on moderate monthly payments.

Every person contemplating the purchase of a piano, whatever the style or make preferred, or the amount to be invested, should examine these pianos before the sale ends. You may intend to buy in the future. You may be ready to purchase now. In either case it is likely that the piano you have in mind is here, almost certainly at your own price, very likely at less.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY, Aeolian Hall 362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St., New York.

$5,000

invested in a Pierce Great Arrow brings a better return for the money than twice that amount invested in a foreign car. Every American who considers his investment in a touring car on the basis of the best return for the money will, on investigation, be convinced that the

PIERCE Great Arrow

will give him more for its cost than any foreign car made. Compare the Pierce Arrow with both foreign and American cars at the Automobile Show, Madison Square Garden.

THE GEORGE N. PIERCE COMPANY,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
Members Association Licensed Automobile Manufacturers.
New York Dealers:
Harroldş Motor Car Company.

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is the first requisite of any book for Buyers' Reference.

THE ALCOLM RED BOOK (New York Business Telephone Directory) is found EVERYWHERE.

It has the greatest circulation of any directory published in any city or country of the World. It is always at your elbow and always used for buying purposes.

How important that you should be properly represented in the edition now being compiled.

Write or telephone.

THE ALCOLM COMPANY
200 Broadway.
1234 Cortlandt.

The Provident Loan Society
OF NEW YORK
HAS OPENED A
Brooklyn Office
AT
No. 24 Graham Ave.
NEAR BROADWAY

MONEY TO LOAN in any amount from $1.00 to $1,000—upon pledge of personal property, such as diamonds and other precious stones, jewelry, watches, chains, silverware, clothing, furs, &c.

INTEREST RATES: 1% a month on sums under $250; on sums of $250 and over, at rate of 10% per annum; on loans repaid within two weeks, ½%.

Loans may be repaid in installments.

MANHATTAN OFFICES: 279 4th Av., corner 22d St.; 186 Eldridge St., corner Rivington; 119 W. 42d St.; 106 E. 125th St.
Separate Women's Department.

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

EPPS'S

An admirable Food of the Finest quality and flavour.

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The Most Nutritious and Economical.

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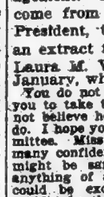

from cold, wet, and other troubles by wearing DR. HOGYES ASBESOLES Hygienic insoles made of Asbestos, being a non-conductor, keeps heat in and cold out. Three qualities, 20c., 30c., and 50c. per pair. Postpaid on receipt of price and size.

Dr. Hogyes Asbesole Co., Dept. No. 1, 70 Park Place, New York.

FORCE OF LIFE'S WIND-UP.

E. Virgil Neal Still Missing, but Offices Are Being Dismantled.

E. Virgil Neal, the originator and first President of the Force of Life Chemical Company, for whom Post, Office Inspectors, armed with warrants, have been searching several days in this city, Washington, and Syracuse, is still at large.

Neal is charged with conspiracy to defraud by use of the United States mails, jointly with Dr. William Wallace Hadley, Chief Medical Director; Mrs. Laura M. Wilson, Consulting Medical Director, and Arthur H. Williams, Treasurer of the Force of Life concern. These three Force of Lifers have already been arrested, and are now out on $2,500 bail each.

The luxurious offices of the Force of Life Chemical Company, at 2,235 Broadway, following the exposures of the methods of that concern, are now being fast dismantled. Yesterday only a couple of desks remained in the suite of sixteen offices which the company has occupied there for the last year or so.

There has been a general move on the part of the officers and Directors of the concern to disclaim any part in its management. One of these disclaimers has come from Gen. O'Beirne, who was its President, through his counsel. Here is an extract from a letter written by Mrs. Laura M. Wilson to E. Virgil Neal last January, when he was at Miami, Fla.:

"You do not state why Gen. O'Beirne wanted you to take the minutes of the meeting. I do not believe he realizes fully what you have to do. I hope you will read my letters to the committee. Miss Nykirk is trusted with a good many confidential things. It seems to me she might be safely trusted to do this. Should anything of any private nature come up she could be excused from the room, and you could take this part of the report and mail it as a supplementary report. But if Miss Nykirk cannot be trusted to take work of this kind, it will be necessary to get some one who can be trusted, because even if you had time there are too many things of greater importance that you should do.

It was said at the Federal Building yesterday that at the preliminary hearing in the cases of Dr. Hadley, Mrs. Wilson, and Treasurer Williams at least half a dozen complaining witnesses will appear.

Mrs. Chadwick Piles the Needle.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 16.—Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, who had been too weak to work for a few days, began her duties with the other women convicts to-day. She was set to work with the needle making buttonholes in skirts.

NOW!!
Change to
POSTUM
in place of Coffee if you want the old fashioned comfort of being well again.
10 days will show you a surprise.

KEEP . . . the fact in mind that YOUR . . . nights will be restful if your VALUABLES are locked in the sort of SAFE . . . that we make.

They Defy Fire and Burglar.

THE HALL'S SAFE CO.,
THE KINSEY, RAINIER & THOMSON CO.
SALES AGENTS, 393 BROADWAY,
Between White and Walker Streets, New York.
Telephone 4210-11-12 Franklin.

Editorial.

Vigilance—how much that word signifies to the men who guard the safety of an army. We all have experienced a thrill of sympathy for the sentinel condemned to die for falling asleep while on duty, but the terrible danger that lurks in the slightest defection from a sentinel's duty makes such condemnation just. A moment's slumber might cause the destruction of a thousand lives and the loss of a hard-fought cause.

Lack of vigilance may ruin a business.

The store that falls asleep instead of keeping watch on the march of progress will surely be overcome in the strife of competition.

The great success that has attended the growth of Simpson Crawford's is largely attributable to constant vigilance. We watch market conditions, we guard against laxness in business methods, we watch for opportunities to improve store service and to enhance quality without increasing price. "Quality" is the only password that secures admission to our stocks.

DELIGHTFUL AND CONVENIENT OUR EIGHTH FLOOR RESTAURANT.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

New 1906 waists, $1.

YOU'LL see that these are not the usual $1 waists—the making is so carefully done, the styles so charming. We saw our way to pricing these waists at $1 through buying up a lot of materials direct from the factory. Second Floor.

They're made up like some of the high priced 1906 models—some with entire front of fine tucks and embroidery insertion. Others adorned with stitched side plaits—fine lawns and madras ... **$1**

Handsome lingerie waists, $2.95.
Several excellent models in lingerie waists—some have inserted pointed yokes—others are elaborately trimmed with pattern of embroidery 2.95

Crepe de chine waists, $3.95.
The rare beauty of these waists is hard to describe, but you will want to see the new styles any way, and a purchase is not necessary. Made with designed front or trimmed with Irish embroidery and lace edge—special 3.95

Allover lace waists, $4.90.
Styles that are to be very popular all the year. Designed with square inserted yoke and trimmed with insertion and lace edge—collars and cuffs are very dainty and artistic—unequaled anywhere at the price 4.90

1906 models in French Judic corsets

THE new models in Judic corsets are a near approach to that perfection toward which makers are constantly striving. Medium, high, or low bust, also girdle effect top. Have small, tapering waist lines, with garters attached on front and hips. Prices, $3.75, $4, $4.50, $5, $5.75, $6, $7.50, $8.50 to $24.50.

A warm, open winter is responsible for these wonderful fur bargains.

MANUFACTURERS are in despair—all hope of realizing profits on this season's business has been abandoned. Hundreds of retailers throughout the country holding large options have been cancelling their orders since December, and makers counting on average weather conditions have accumulated the largest overstocks ever known to the trade. Third Floor.

Our business has kept up wonderfully well, but it is only because we have profited by the exigencies of the manufacturing furriers and bought their stocks at such abnormally low prices that we can offer these unusual inducements.

These furs cited below are a good third less than the prices at which they were intended to sell.

And it is just because one of New York's prominent furriers who has an exclusive Fifth Avenue trade, that in ordinary years absorbs his entire output, has been left with a surplus so large that he was glad to accept our offer of less than the cost of the raw skins and the making. They're all beautiful pieces—prime quality, and what we saved is saved for you. Lightning seldom strikes twice in the same place. It is doubtful if another chance to buy choice furs at these prices will ever occur again.

High-class fur-lined coats—reduced 1-3.
50 coats—made of finest imported broadcloth—the linings are of finest back squirrel—all gray Siberian squirrel or muskrat—large Russian collars of finest black lynx, Persian lamb or squirrel, very stylish and beautiful, one-third below regular price ..... $48, $55, $59 to $85.

Fur coats.

$245 Alaska seal coats—94 inches long, with new shawl collar or square collar and lapels of very choice skins $189

60 very fine broadcloth coats with straps in front and back—48 inches long—black, red, brown and blue—with fine Siberian clear squirrel linings—large shawl collars of lynx, squirrel or sable squirrel, value $39, at $32.50

Persian lamb coats of the finest Leipsic dyed skins, were $179, now $145

Persian lamb coat with chinchilla collar and lapels, was $175, now $129

Persian lamb coat with baum marten collar and revers; value $295, now $169

Russian pony auto coats, beaver or baum marten collars and cuffs 89.50

Natural mink box coat—30 in. long, value $850 ..... $650

Persian paw blouse coats; value $80..39.50

Men's fur lined coats reduced one-third—$9.50 to 89.50

25 nearseal coats. Box front—fitted back—finest close nap skins—collars, revers—trimmed with squirrel, marten or mink, formerly sold up to $65.00, now at $49

25 sabled or gray squirrel coats in a variety of 6 newest beautiful models richly lined and finished; were sold up to $79, now at $59

Sable fox furs.

Large shawl collars and pelerines. 18.50, $22, $27.50 and 32.50

Sable fox large pillow muffs. 9.50, 11.50 to $15

Persian paw scarfs, muffs.

$7.00 Persian paw Ascot—silk lined 4.95
$7.00 Persian paw pillow muffs 4.95
Chinchilla scarfs and muffs at $2.50, $33 to 49.50

Beaver scarfs.

A variety of 4 new styles—made of the finest beavers—richly finished; value $10, at 6.95

Gray squirrel.

8.50 long Ascot ties 5.95
7.50 fancy Ascots, at 4.95
$10 large pillow muffs 7.50
Very finest large pillow muffs 12.50

Black lynx.

Pillow muffs, value $30, at 22.50
Long Ascot ties, value $30, at 22.50
3 yards long—very finest thrown—double fur lined; value $59 ..... 45.00

Royal ermine.

$32 long pure white Ascots 24.50
$40 large pillow muffs 27.50
70-inch long throw scarfs with real tail fringe at end—beautifully lined 39.50

Persian lamb.

Bow knot ties with real ermine band 8.50
Ascot ties of very fine glossy skins 16.50
Large square muffs—choice glossy skins, value $30, at 24.50

Blended mink.

Ascot ties—satin lined 8.50
Fancy scarfs with head and tails 14.50

Blended mink muffs.

Medium size—well finished 8.50
7 and 9 stripe large pillow muffs 12.50
Very large square muffs—selected skins, at 14.50

Sabled squirrel.

7.50 fancy Ascots, at 4.95
$10 Ascot ties, at 7.50
$10 large pillow muffs, at 7.95

Baum marten scarfs.

2 skin baum marten scarfs with heads and tails 19.50
4 skin fancy scarfs—with heads, tails and paws 42.50
3 skin baum marten fancy scarfs—with heads and tails 29.50
4 skin baum marten pillow muffs with tail 32.50
4 skin hanging muffs—of fine baum marten skins. Rich colors. At ..... $42 and 39.50
Very finest dark baum marten pillow muff—with tails and paws $59

Mink or natural skins.

$20 bow knot natural mink—fine quality with ermine 12.75
Mink—natural skins (seconds)—Ascot ties at 6.95
3 or 4 stripe natural mink (seconds)—pillow muffs 8.50
Natural mink Ascot ties 12.75
Mink—4 skin scarfs with heads and tails at, value $32 ..... 24.50
Mink—3 skin scarfs—with head and tail, claws; value $30 ..... 22.50
Mink—long 4 skin scarfs 29.50
3 stripe natural mink muffs—excellent quality 19.50
5 and 6 stripe natural mink muffs—fine quality skins; value $45 ..... $35
Natural mink pelerines $45
Very fine dark mink pillow muffs—6 striped, at $45
Very fine dark mink long pelerines—richly finished with finest tails, value $75, at $59

Clearance bargains for the little folks.

IF you want to see the little tot's eyes dance with pleasure, bring her in to-day and dress her up in a new cloth coat—price 1.95. Cost more to make, but we are thinking of inventory now, and we'd much rather sell a few hundred coats at a loss than break a cardinal principle of our business and carry the broken lines over to next season. Second Floor.

These coats are of warm cloth or all wool eiderdown—soft, warm and handsome. They were made to retail for a fair price, but the backward Winter has been bad for warm garments of any kind. You wouldn't think a backward season would affect infants' wear, but it has, and of course nothing remains for us but to accept matters cheerfully. Mothers, however, can economize to splendid advantage—coats made with fancy collars and braid trimming—$3 garments $1.95. **$1.95**

Children's $5 coats at 3.95.
If you have one of those rich cheviot or broadcloth coats in mind you should not fail to see the assortment which we have reduced to 3.95. They're the best types of juvenile garments—trimmed in the daintiest manner with fancy buttons and emblems—some with trimmed collars.

Children's $7.50 coats at $5.
This collection embraces a variety of velvet coats. You know velvet is extremely stylish this year, and especially so in infants' wear. These are beautifully made garments in rich shades $5

Infants' panne velvet bonnets, in full flare effect, at 1.89.
Big clearing sale of children's underwear and dresses.

10c. for childen's muslin drawers—tucked and hemstitched. You'd never think such quality could sell for...10c.

19c. for umbrella drawers—with full tucked ruffle. These are splendid values, and were to sell for much more.

50c. for several good styles in children's waist dresses—made of fine lawn—sizes 2, 3 and 4 years.

$1 for fine lawn dresses—made with pointed bertha effects—edged with insertions and lace. Sizes 2, 3 and 4 years.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

January sale of linens and white goods.

THERE'S no danger of interest lagging in our great linen sale while we have such values as these to offer, but we wish to remind you that only a short time remains to take advantage of these bargains. Main Floor.

It's only once a year that we can afford to quote these prices—only once a year that we buy in such enormous quantities, so if you secure your supplies now, you have this double advantage—lowest prices and widest assortments.

Damask table cloths.

Pattern cloth border all round pure linen.
2 yards long, each $1.50 and $1.95
2½ yards long, each $1.95 and 2.45
3 yards long, each $2.65 and 2.95

Table damask by the yard.

Mercerized table damask, yard 39c
Bleached table damask, all linen, yard 58c
Bleached table damask, 2 yards wide, yd. 88c
Bleached satin damask, new pattern, yd. 1.00

Hemstitched table cloths.

Austrian damask, hemstitched all round.

8-4	10-4	12-4
$1.	$1.50	$1.95

Hemstitched tea cloths, very much underpriced.

32 inch	36 inch	45 inch
69c	75c	$1.

Fancy German linens.

5c for fancy doylies, hemstitched with drawn work. Renaissance, Teneriffe and scallop edge, round or square, values up to 10c

25c for centrepieces and carving cloths with fancy open work and hemstitched, values up to 39c

49c for fancy linens. Various styles, with fancy drawn work, value up to 75c

1.00 for fancy linens. Scarfs, shams and tea cloths, values up to $1.39

1.50 for cluny lace Centrepieces, round with fine linen centre.

12½c for fancy linen doylies, 12 inches square, with hand drawn open work.

39c for scarfs, shams and centrepieces, various designs of fancy open work, values up to 69c

69c for German linen tea cloths, shams, scarfs and centrepieces, values up to $1.00

$1.25 for fancy linen tea cloths, with several rows fancy open work, values up to $1.75

59c renaissance centrepieces, 18 and 20 inch, round or square.

White goods.

1,000 pieces fine nainsook.
36 inches wide, soft finish and sheer quality, piece 12 yards at 1.25

500 pieces English nainsook.
Extra fine quality, soft finish, 36 inches wide, piece of 12 yards 2.25

200 pieces white long cloth.
36 inches wide, soft finish, yard 10c

250 pieces white lawn, 40 inches wide, value 15c yard, at 10c

200 pieces white India linen, value 12½c yard, at 8c

Sheets and pillow cases.

Sheets.		Pillow cases.	
1½x2½ yds	39c	42x36 inches	12½c
1¾x2½ yds	45c	45x36 inches	13½c
2x2½ yds	50c	50x36 inches	15½c
2¼x2½ yds	55c	54x36 inches	16½c

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Special bargains in muslin underwear.

THE January sale of muslin underwear is now at its zenith. The low prices that drew such crowds at the first announcement are still complete, as we have been adding more shipments. Second Floor.

It has been our most successful January sale and we want the final days to make as good a record as those at the beginning.

19c for corset covers, made of cambric—French shapes—trimmed with lace, embroidery and ribbon.

15c for muslin drawers—well made—trimmed with full flounces, lace edges and hemstitchings.

$1 for walking skirts—several excellent values—made of cambric—beautifully trimmed.

38c for nightgowns—good muslin—yoke effects with insertions of embroidery and tucks.

Corset covers.

Made of fine nainsook and cambric—daintily trimmed in the newest effects with choicest laces, embroidery, beading, and ribbon.

25c. for corset covers.
50c. for corset covers.
75c. for corset covers.
$1 for corset covers.
50c. for walking skirts.
75c. for walking skirts.
$1 for walking skirts.

Drawers.

Excellent models in muslin, cambric and nainsook—new and effective trimmings of lace and embroidery—finished with ribbons and beadings.

25c. for drawers.
39c. for drawers.
50c. for drawers.
75c. for drawers.
$1 for drawers.
1.50 for walking skirts.
1.95 for walking skirts.
2.95 for walking skirts.

Chemise.

Made of fine nainsook and cambric—made knee length or skirt finish—handsomely designed—trimmed with fine lace, embroidery, medallions and ribbon.

50c. for chemise.
89c. for chemise.
$1 for chemise.
1.50 for chemise.
25c. for short underskirts.
50c. for short underskirts.
75c. for short underskirts.

Nightgowns.

Made of nainsook, cambric and muslin—high V, square and slip over effects—handsome new designs—trimmed with choice laces, beading, embroidery and ribbon.

50c. for nightgowns.
75c. for nightgowns.
89c. for nightgowns.
$1 for nightgowns.
1.25 for nightgowns.
$1 for short underskirts.
1.25 for short underskirts.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Corner chairs, $7.50 finished in mahogany

THESE chairs were bought for our regular high-class trade, and were to have been delivered before the holidays, but only arrived last week. Our plans for the next six weeks will not allow space for them. Fifth Floor.

It is interesting to compare them with chairs sold regularly at $10 to $12.75. Frames richly carved, seats handsomely upholstered in silk, damask—Verona Velour and tapestry. **$7.50**

To make these parlor suite values

show up as they deserve, we are going to tell you how they were priced originally. All are finished artistically and richly upholstered in tapestry, silk damask, and verona velour.

3-piece suites—originally 20.75, now 14.75.
3-piece suites—originally 26.00, now 19.50.
3-piece suites—originally 32.00, now 25.75.
3-piece suites—originally 38.00, now 30.00.
5-piece suites—originally 52.00, now 41.50.
5-piece suites—originally 55.00, now 44.00.
5-piece suites—originally 72.50, now 57.50.
5-piece suites—originally 90.00, now 72.00.
5-piece suites—originally 115.00, now 92.00.
5-piece suites—originally 145.00 now 116.00.

A reduction of about one-third

to insure the immediate clearing of couches, book cases, buffets, china closets and dining tables.

12.50 for velour couches—best upholstering.
18.50 for oak china closet.
14.75 for golden oak table round top—6 feet extension.
21.00 for golden oak buffet.
21.25 for mahogany buffet.
24.00 for golden oak buffet.
24.75 for golden oak buffet.
21.00 for golden
16.50 for golden
14.50 for golden

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

A saving of half on objects of art

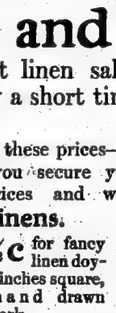

including

Bronzes, marble busts, vases, bric-a-brac, curios and cut glass.

THE time has arrived when, regardless of value, our entire collection of objects of art must be closed out in preparation for inventory. So imperative is the clearing that we have reduced nearly everything to half the original prices. Basement Salesroom.

The articles offered will be found to compare favorably with those purchased abroad at fabulous prices. They all come from the same source, so the paying of higher prices is merely a matter of sentiment. For one brief period lay aside your sentiment, and some rare piece you'd have given a snug sum to possess will be yours for small outlay.

Marble busts—French subjects with lace hats. They are popular French subjects.

2—$75 marble busts $50.00
3— 50 marble busts 25.00
3— 35 marble busts 20.00
1— 65 marble bust 40.00
3— 20 marble busts 10.00

Italian Carrara marble busts and electric figures.
Carved by Italian artists.

1—$100 Electric figure $50.00
2— 150 Electric figures 75.00
1— 225 Beatrice figure 112.50
1— 122.50 Leggender bust 61.25
1— 125.00 Venezia bust 62.50
1— 150.00 prima dolore bust 75.00

French bronzes—

1—$50 bronze $25.00
2— 45 bronzes 22.50
2— 60 bronzes 30.00
3— 30 bronzes 15.00
2— 40 bronzes 20.00

Fine cut glass—Crystal blanks.

1—$75 footed punch bowl $50.00
2— 40 footed punch bowls 25.00
3— 35 ice cream trays 20.00
1— 65 glass flower vase 40.00
1— 50 glass flower vase 35.00

Royal Vienna ware—beautifully painted.

1—$270.00 piece $150.00
1— 114.00 piece 57.00
3— 75.00 pieces 37.00
4— 41.25 pieces 20.75
2— 50.00 pieces 25.00

Electric bronzes and electroliers in new effects.

1—$200 Bronze $100.00
1— 150 Bronze 75.00
2— 80 Bronzes 40.00
1— 60 Bronze 30.00
1— 50 Bronze 25.00
4— 75 Bronzes 10.00
2— 30 Bronzes 15.00

Electric reading lamps in new French ideas

1—$125.00 lamp $75.00
1— 140.00 lamp 80.00
2— 120.00 lamps 60.00
3— 50.00 lamps 25.00
1— 60.00 lamp 30.00
2— 50.00 lamps 25.00
4— 40.00 lamps 20.00
3— 35.00 lamps 17.50

Stock reduction prices on Oriental and domestic rugs

THE savings are about one-third on every Oriental rug quoted below. Sizes are small or medium—not a rug but will be an adornment in any home.

It's an opportune time to secure one of these gems of Eastern rug art, as we are approaching the stock-taking time and must not stop to count the loss.

Handsome Anatolian mats.
Genuine Oriental weaves at close to cost to land in this country ..... 4.75 and 6.65
Carabagh rugs in rich designs—reduced to 8.75
Shervan rugs—very popular—reduced to 10.85

Two lots of Guendji rugs.
Balance of large purchase in Constantinople. One of the best selling grades ever brought to New York—inexpensive, yet very rich and handsome—must close them out at a loss now to make room for another purchase, on the way ..... 14.75 and 19.75

Domestic rugs reduced.
We have too many small size Smyrnas—have new price marks to close the stock as quickly as possible. Fourth Floor.

21-inch size at	26-inch size at	36-inch size at
$1.00	$1.50	$2.95

Smyrna rugs—size 6x9 feet in patterns and colorings that proved so desirable that the line is reduced now to a small number. As we change to other patterns, you take your choice to-day at a big saving at 7.35

Smyrna rugs—7.6x10.6. Same reason for quoting these at so low a price as 11.50. Any one with a medium sized room requiring a new rug will find this offer very attractive—very durable quality and the patterns rich and beautiful—reduced to close at 11.50

Carpet clearance.
Choice of lot of odd rolls and cut pieces of tapestry and velvet carpets at close to manufacturing cost. Per yard, 49c and 59c.

Jap and China matting.
We import all our matting direct from Japan and China. Our original prices are the lowest possible to quote regularly.

ENVOYS AT ALGECIRAS ARE ANXIOUS TO AGREE

Conciliatory Spirit at Opening Meeting of Conference.

MOROCCO NOT THREATENED

French and Germans in Favor of Sultan's Sovereignty and Country's Territorial Integrity.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ALGECIRAS, Jan. 16.—It is stated that the foreign delegates are in a friendly and cordial way exchanging views on the objects of the Moroccan Conference, displaying almost unanimity on some important points, but less agreement on others.

So far nothing foreshadows a disposition to wreck this international assembly by irreconcilable pretensions or a desire to insist on the preponderance of any one European power in the relations of Morocco with the other powers or in the internal affairs of Morocco.

Unanimity seems to exist on the expediency of clearly placing on record the fact that all the powers are willing to respect the independence and territorial status quo of Morocco and also on the expediency of placing all the powers on a footing of perfect equality in regard to the open door for commerce and the treatment of their subjects. It would also appear to be the desire of all the powers to be on an equal footing in regard to the question mooted in the negotiations between France and Germany which led to the programme culminating in the agreement for the present conference.

So far no agreement seems to exist regarding the organization of police, as to which France and Germany are likely to submit different plans. Other powers may also produce schemes. These would be in the interest of conciliation and would exclude the preponderance of any influences except in regard to the French-Algerian frontier, where, even Germany has admitted, France has treaty rights and well-established interests.

ALGECIRAS, Jan. 16.—The opening of the Morocco Conference to-day was chiefly notable for the spirit of conciliation manifested throughout the formal inaugural session.

The events of the day were the gathering of the Ambassadors with their extensive staffs and a one hour's session, in which the Duke of Almodovar, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, was unanimously elected President of the conference. The Duke's speech of acceptance breathed concord and peace. It counseled the nations to adjust their differences and emphasized the essential principles of the sovereignty of the Sultan, the territorial integrity of Morocco, and the open door.

It was significant that both the French and German delegations heartily seconded the remarks of the Duke, thus foreshadowing the amelioration of Franco-German relations.

The envoys were driven to the conference in Court equipages sent from Madrid by King Alfonso. The mule trains in the narrow streets had to make way for these equipages, but otherwise the presence of these suggestions of more brilliant worlds than that of this little Spanish seaport in no way affected the calm-eyed townspeople.

The delegates had agreed to make themselves comfortable and not to trouble about uniforms, so most of them were in afternoon dress. The Moors were the last to arrive, and their white draperies and turbans and yellow shoes added an odd touch to a gathering that otherwise looked like that at an afternoon tea.

There were seven of the Arabs, dignified men, with watchful eyes, and all with athletic frames except Mohammed el Torres, whose figure is bent under the weight of 83 years, and who walks with a long staff, which he handles more as a lance than as a cane.

The Duke of Almodovar met Mohammed el Torres at the head of the stairs, a distinction which was not shown to the other delegates. The repose of the Moors was shaken for a second by the rattle of camera-shutters in the hands of some thirty foreign photographers, which sounded as though a file of soldiers were cocking their rifles. Quite a hundred newspaper men and artists representing illustrated periodicals lined the approaches.

The Duke of Almodovar, in welcoming the conference in the name of King Alfonso, said it was the second time that Morocco and the Great Powers had met in Spain to deliberate on questions of the highest importance, and he hoped that the common efforts of the envoys would result in the satisfactory fulfillment of the heavy task imposed upon them.

Herr von Radowitz, the German Ambassador to Spain and head of the German delegation, then rose and pointed out that the position alphabetically of Allemagne (Germany) gave him the right to propose the Duke of Almodovar for President of the conference. The election of the Duke was unanimous.

The Duke thanked Herr von Radowitz and the other members of the conference and said:

"The powers have clearly shown their desire that order, peace, and prosperity shall reign throughout Morocco. The Sultan as well as the foreign Governments desire this end, which is obtainable by introducing reforms upon the triple principle of the sovereignty of the Sultan, the integrity of his territory, and equal commercial treatment, namely the open door. Mutual respect for our reciprocal interests and a sincere desire to conciliate them must be, according to my view, our rule of conduct at this conference. Our own sentiment as well as the expectant attitude of the entire world dictates such a conciliatory solution."

M. Revoil, ex-Governor of Algiers, who heads the French delegation, warmly seconded the Duke's statements. He urged the conference to adhere to the thoughts so happily expressed by the Duke, and to take as the basis of the projected reforms the triple principle enunciated.

Herr von Radowitz joined M. Revoil in expressing the hope that the work of the conference would give a fruitful result.

The conference adjourned after deciding to take up first the question of the surveillance of contraband and then that regarding the reform of Moroccan finances. This decision indicates the disposition of the conference to put off the more delicate questions involved until the last. There will be no meeting to-morrow.

Ambassador White was well satisfied with the result of to-day's meeting. Herr von Radowitz in the course of a conversation with a correspondent to-day expressed strong conciliatory views. He said:

"All allusion to war is purely phantasmagoric."

Before the meeting to-day the British and French delegates held a lengthy discussion, which is commented upon as showing close co-operation between Great Britain and France. The French and British drove to the conference together.

The American delegates are exchanging visits with the members of the other embassies, Mr. White's first visits being to the Spanish, French, German, and Austrian delegations. Messrs. White and Gummere received the Moorish delegates by appointment at noon to-day.

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 16.—Rear Admiral Sir Edward Chichester, commanding the British naval forces here, gave a luncheon to-day in honor of Rear Admiral Sigsbee and the commanders of the American warships in these waters.

Admiral Chichester in welcoming his guests recalled the brotherhood of the British and American navies at Manila at the time of the Spanish-American war.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 17.—The Standard this morning gives prominence to a statement that Great Britain and Russia have arrived at a satisfactory understanding for a common course of action in the Moroccan Conference.

OUR DELEGATES NOT FREE.

Have Full Instructions, and What shall be sent for, Secretary Root is showing them without hesitation to those who ask to see them.

The Secretary feels that an injustice has been done to him in the discussion in the Senate in view of the record he has been careful to make in the whole Morocco affair. There has not been a time when any Senator could not go to the State Department and look over the instructions or correspondence connected with the invitation to this Government to send delegates.

It is no violation of confidence to say that Mr. Root would be well satisfied if it were possible for him to order Messrs. White and Gummere back to their posts and politely inform the members of the conference that the American Government had no interest in the subjects under discussion. It is maintained at the State Department that to refuse to engage in the conference would be a very startling innovation in the policy of this Government.

The Secretary declares in his letter to the delegates that the participation of the United States in the conference is based exclusively upon its treaty rights with Morocco, a rearrangement of which is now proposed by the Sultan.

The attitude of this Government toward the politics of Morocco is clearly laid down. The American delegates will have practically nothing to do with the solution of such problems, save to express the hope that, whatever arrangements may be entered into, an equality of rights shall be guaranteed to the United States.

This Government desires not only that the door shall be opened to the world's trade, but that it shall be utilized in a way that shall prove beneficial alike to Morocco and to the treaty powers. The American delegates will favor the betterment of religious and class conditions in Morocco, all of which are regarded as important factors in the effective policing of the interior and in paving the way to intercourse between Morocco and the outside world.

The treatment of the Jews in Morocco is the subject of a special supplementary letter of instructions. In this letter the Secretary calls attention to the numerous and harsh discriminations imposed in Morocco against the Jews. The delegates are instructed to devote their best efforts to obtain the removal of such discriminations.

The delegates are instructed heartily to support plans for the prevention of private monopoly of the public services.

Secretary Root's letter to the delegates is calculated to impress the powers with the impartial benevolence and unbiased friendship cherished by the Washington Government toward all concerned, an attitude which Mr. White and Mr. Gummere are specifically instructed to assume and rigidly adhere to.

The delegates will be in constant touch with the State Department by cable, and whatever decisions they may reach will be subject to the approval of the department. If a treaty is agreed to the American delegates will subscribe to it ad referendum, leaving the question of the approval of their acts to the subsequent consideration of the Department of State, and if the department's approval should be given, leaving the resulting treaty to be passed upon by the American Senate before its final ratification.

Venezuelan Surcharge Removed.

CARACAS, Saturday, Jan. 13, via Port of Spain, Trinidad, Jan. 16.—The Government decree of May, 1904, imposing a surcharge of 30 per cent. on goods transshipped from the West Indies, has been repealed.

RISING NEAR CZAR'S PALACE.

Peasants Sacking Estates—A Royal Duke's Property Attacked.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 16.—The agrarian disorders which have broken out in the outskirts of St. Petersburg have assumed an ugly phase.

The peasants have sacked the estates of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and Prince Korsikoff, and have burned the buildings on an estate in the district of Tsarskoe-Selo, almost in sight of the Emperor's Palace.

LABOR LEADERS IN JAIL.

St. Petersburg Council Arrested—Terrorists After Conservatives.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 16.—All the members of the Workmen's Council, numbering twenty-two, were arrested last night. The police seized many revolutionary documents and a mass of correspondence.

The Government officials consider that the future action of the Revolutionists will be hampered by the capture of the members of the Council and the documents.

The police also discovered the headquarters from which the propaganda in the army and navy has been conducted, and seized important documents, including a cipher list through which, it is expected, the ramifications of a wide organization will be revealed. Two girl students who were in charge of the headquarters and a score of soldiers and sailors have been arrested.

The Terrorist organization is including in its death roll not only officials, but also the leaders of the conservative organizations.

A dispatch from Smolensk, says that President Koutoff of the League of Banner Bearers, formed to defend the autocracy, has been murdered at his residence by eight Terrorists, who operated with the utmost boldness, and left a notice to the effect that a similar fate would befall all the members of the League of Banner Bearers.

TO EXTRADITE CONLON.

Accused Election Inspector Is Now Held in New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Assistant Attorney General Ernest H. Wallace of the New York City office of the State Law Department, was here to-day to ask for extradition papers for Martin Conlon, an election Inspector in the Fifteenth Assembly District at the last election in New York City. He is now in the Bergen County Jail at Hackensack, having been arrested by a deputy of Supt. George W. Morgan.

It is alleged that Conlon, an election

Near to the People.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company was the first to enter the field of title insurance. Its charter is the broadest of any, enabling it to safeguard the property interests of its clients at every possible point.

It has reduced title examination to a science; through its superior equipment its searches are as thorough as the most skilful lawyer can ever hope to make—but it does what he cannot do, it *guarantees* them.

And most of its title business is on the homes of the people.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

Capital & Surplus, - $10,000,000

146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.
Mnfrs. Branch, 198 Montague St., Brooklyn.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

THE purpose of our Automobile Department is to carry everything wearable for the Motorist and Chauffeur.

Just now heavy Winter coats are in the foreground. We are showing them in gray cloth, with storm collars and wind-proof cuffs; also in coonskin, dogskin, ponyskin, calfskin and other furs.

The smaller accessories carried in variety.

Subway Station at Our Door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

BRACKETT ALONE VOTES FOR CENSURE OF DEPEW

State Senate Republicans Reject Request for Resignation.

DEMOCRATS REFUSE TO VOTE

Armstrong Opposed to Resolution—Raines Warns Brackett That His Career Is In Danger.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Senator Brackett's own vote was the only vote cast to-day in favor of the resolution introduced by him calling upon Chauncey M. Depew to resign his seat in the United States Senate on the ground that the recent disclosures of the insurance investigation had ended his usefulness in that body.

Thirty-four Republican votes were cast against the resolution. The Democrats were excused from voting upon the request of Senator Grady. The only Republican Senator absent was Senator Armstrong, the Chairman of the Insurance Investigating Committee. A telegram from him was read, stating that if he were present he would vote against the resolution.

During the course of the debate two statements were made which excited much interest. Senator Tully, a member of the Armstrong committee, said that District Attorney Jerome was now engaged upon a painstaking examination of all the testimony taken by the committee with a view of criminal action. Senator Brackett said he had written to Andrew Hamilton, with whom he said he had an acquaintance extending over thirty years, urging Mr. Hamilton to return to New York and reveal whatever information he had as to the bribery of members of the Legislature by the insurance companies.

Senator Brackett then took the floor. He had his speech in manuscript, but his familiarity with it was such that he did not have to refer to the paper very often.

Senator Brackett declared that he had introduced the resolution in obedience to what he believed to be "the solemn demand of the right-thinking people of the State."

"I charge the truth to be that the chief argument a year ago advanced for the re-election of this very Senator we are now discussing was that he had been instrumental in raising large sums of money from the insurance corporations for use in the election then just over, and it was broadly intimated in more than one conference on the subject, if, indeed, not actually stated and argued, that such contributions were made upon the express understanding that he was to be returned to the Senate, where he could continue to protect in their places these men who thus gave away your money and mine.

"McCurdy has gone; Alexander, Hyde and McCall have gone. The public would not longer tolerate them. Depew has resigned from the Directorate of the Equitable, and he should also go from the United States Senate. If he is unfit to be a Director of the Equitable is he fit to be a member of the United States Senate, the noblest Government body that the sun shines on? If you retain Depew you should restore McCurdy and Hyde to their loot."

Senator Malby cited the fact that Thomas F. Ryan had induced ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton to become President of the Morton Trust Company; that he had induced President Cleveland to accept a salary of $12,000 a year to pass upon rebates, and that Elihu Root, Mr. Ryan's personal counsel, had been under an annual retainer of $10,000, with no definite duties.

"Why should Senator Depew be condemned while not the slightest criticism is passed upon the gentlemen I have named for receiving large salaries for services of no greater value than his?" asked Senator Malby. "Why should Depew be removed and Root be promoted? Why should Depew's fee be called plunder and Cleveland's classified as reform?"

There was a dramatic scene when Senator Raines, the majority leader, pointed his finger at Senator Brackett, and, in a voice trembling with emotion, accused him of an attempt "to strike a dagger into the heart of Senator Depew." Senator Raines said that if Senator Brackett had any political ambition he would regret the day when he attempted to strike down Mr. Depew.

SENATOR DEPEW DROPPED.

Not Re-elected as Director of the Union Trust Company.

Chauncey M. Depew, whose term as a Trustee of the Union Trust Company expires this month, was not re-elected at the stockholders' annual meeting yesterday. Excepting Senator Depew and George R. Carhart, all of the other Trustees whose terms expired were re-elected.

Officers of the Trust Company would not discuss the elimination of Mr. Depew. Walter P. Bliss and Amory S. Carhart were the new Trustees elected.

Steamboat Captain Starves to Death.

Capt. Dennis Leary, who commanded the steamboat Calvin W. Tompkins, died yesterday at his home, 86 Eighth Avenue, of starvation due to a stricture of the æsophagus which prevented him from absorbing any nourishment. He was born in Rondout, N. Y., 60 years ago, and followed the water nearly all his life.

Mental Accuracy

Comes up when

Registered Trade Mark. Established half a century.

Annual Sale

AT "THE LINEN STORE."

Exceptional values are offered in all of the following lines:

Table Cloths, Napkins, Damask by the Yard, | Pure Linen Towels, Blankets, Bed Spreads and Quilts,

And an important collection of

French Lingerie.

The reduction in many lines is as high as **25%**, and the sale offers a splendid opportunity to secure the most reliable goods at a decided saving in price.

James McCutcheon & Co., 14 West 23d St.

SEMI-ANNUAL CLOTHING SALE

To Thrifty Men:

We advise purchasing overcoats now for next Winter's wear. Woolens are advancing every day. Buying of us at semi-annual sale reductions means a SAVING TO YOU OF 50%—just one-half—the price you'll have to pay next Winter. Remember these garments were the best values to be had in New York at our former modest prices.

$15 & $18 Overcoats, $11.

If you could add to the best $15 or $18 overcoat you ever owned just those good points it lacked, you'd have a fair idea of what these garments are. There are 46-inch Boxcoats, 52-inch Dress Greatcoats and single and double-breasted fancy tourist coats. Sizes for all.

$22.50 & $25 Overcoats, $15.

Hundreds of our customers paid $22.50 and $25 earlier in the season for these coats and have found them most satisfactory. Choice of Paddock, Paletot Boxcoat and Greatcoat models, in plain shades of Meltons, Kerseys, Vicunas and Worsteds; and single and double-breasted tourist models in fancy weaves. All sizes.

GET THE HABIT. GO TO

Brill Brothers

UNION SQUARE, 14th St. & Broadway, NEW YORK CITY. | 279 Broadway, 47 Cortlandt St., 125th St., cor. 3d Av.

Est. 1851.

January Discount Sale
FINE LINENS
Grande Maison de Blanc

The Annual Discount Sale at the Grande Maison de Blanc is the one occasion during the year when the distinctive lines and fine specialties made and imported by this house alone may be bought under price.

Lace Dinner Cloths

This season's stock of lace dinner cloths is the rarest and most complete ever offered. They comprise combinations of Filet, Bruge, Antique and Venetian laces and cut work. No cloths made to order could be more ingeniously designed or more beautifully executed.

A particularly large assortment in oblong cloths to seat 12 persons.

We cordially invite inspection of this collection.

Centrepieces and Doylies

of unusual attractiveness are being shown separately or in sets.

Lace Centrepieces from.....$6.00

Embroidered Centrepieces from 2.50

Lace Sets consist of Craponne, Byzantine, Point de Venise, Point de Burano, Point de Paris, Bruges, &c.

Embroidered Sets are shown in a very large variety from the moderate priced to the very elaborate.

308 FIFTH AVE., Between 31st & 32d Sts.

HOPKINS JURY DISAGREES.

Deliberates Seven Hours on Murder Charge and Is Dismissed.

After debating for more than seven hours the jury in the case of Denton H. Hopkins, accused of murdering his wife on Oct. 7, at 46 Johnson Street, Brooklyn, was discharged yesterday by Judge Aspinall, in the Kings County Court, as the members were unable to agree. It was said that the jury stood eleven for acquittal and one for conviction.

Self-defense was the plea of ex-District Attorney Ridgway, who appeared for Hopkins. An application will be made to the court in a few days for Hopkins's discharge under bail.

Murder to Wed Widow.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 16.—Frank Bausic, a young Pole of Bloomfield, is under arrest here charged with the murder on Jan. 8 of Thomas Hoff of the same place, with whom Bausic boarded. Bausic is said to have confessed that he got Hoff drunk and then murdered him by hitting him with a mallet.

The prosecutor's detective says Bausic confessed that he committed the murder that he might marry Mrs. Hoff. Hoff's body was found on the railroad tracks, and it was thought until yesterday that his death was accidental.

CRITICISE GOV. HIGGINS.

His Investigation Pronouncement Displeases Legislators.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—The absence of Gov. Higgins from this city to-day on account of a bereavement in his family acted as an estoppel to criticism by members of the Legislature of the statement issued by Cuthbert W. Pound, the Governor's legal adviser, declaring that the Legislature had no power to investigate State officials appointed by the Governor, and indicating that the Governor himself would attend to any investigation of the State Banking and State Insurance Departments which might be necessary.

Privately the members of the Legislature criticised the statement in severe terms. There were few defenders of the Governor's attitude. When he returns to Albany a storm probably will break about his head.

Stock Tax Repeal Bill

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Mr. Prentice's measure amending the Stock Transfer Tax act of last year so as to provide for a reduction of the tax on the transfer of 100 shares of stock from $2 to $1 was introduced in the Senate to-day.

The tax has produced about $5,000,000, just twice the amount that was figured on by the Governor and his legislative advisers last session.

Gibson's RECORD RYE WHISKEY

Frederick Loeser & Co

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

Store Opens Daily at 8 A. M., Closes at 5:30 P. M.

Summer Dresses and Suits
For Women : Distinguished Display

IT IS EASY TO SEE WHY we are making phenomenal price reductions on all sorts of Winter Outer Wear—why we are radically reducing all these stocks. For there has already appeared the broadest and handsomest showing of fresh Summer Frocks and of new Suits that was ever displayed thus early. These things need room for display, and certainly their loveliness deserves it.

There is another interesting feature of this early showing, too. Because it is early, because we have kept makers busy when ordinarily they would be comparatively dull, we can offer these absolutely fresh creations in the most advanced and exclusive styles for VERY LOW PRICES.

DAINTY LINGERIE PRINCESS DRESSES are a feature of the showing. Princess Dresses are to be in high favor next Spring and Summer. These are of India linons, mulls and silk-finished muslins with the daintiest insertions of lace and fine needlework. Prices from $25 to $55

WHITE NET DRESSES made over white and colored taffeta silk linings and trimmed with German Valenciennes laces and insertions, are particularly attractive and in some instances really wonderful values. Prices from.....$19.98 to $37.98

EMBROIDERED FROCKS—those with hand embroidery and the English eyelet embroidery—promise to be particular favorites. So much so that we know of one of the leading makers whose entire importation has already been exhausted and he has cabled for more. There is an especially fine showing of these Frocks in this group, and the styles are exclusively our own.....$37.98 and $42.98

LINEN TRAVELING SUITS are very appropriate for Southern wear, and here is a new group with long or medium length coats and some with hand embroidery on collars and cuffs. Prices from $21.98 to $27.98

These are but hints. Brooklyn has never before had so comprehensive a showing so early in the season.

Second Floor, Front.

$4, $5 and $6 Waists at $2.98.
Lace and Silk : : On the Main Floor

A SPECIAL MAIN FLOOR table to-day for these new and handsome Waists that make one of the most striking offerings of the season.

New Lace Waists, in a variety of models of imitation Baby Irish lace with pointed yoke of Oriental lace and with long or elbow sleeves; cream Oriental net Waists, in round yoke effects, outlined with lace edge; short and long sleeves; all are lined with fine mull; tailor made taffeta silk Waists, in assorted colors and pretty, stylish, plaid effects with deep gauntlet cuffs; also, plain black and colored taffeta silk Waists of a fine quality, all at $2.98 each

None sent c. o. d., credited or exchanged.

Main Floor.

Very Great Umbrella Values.

BROKE ALL SELLING RECORDS Monday in the Umbrella Store. Not alone because of the wonderfully little prices, which in many instances were less than manufacturing cost, but because of *the fine quality* and the high standard of the Umbrellas themselves.

For to-day the variety is broad and the values as extraordinary.

$1.50 Umbrellas at 98c.

The women's are the 26 inch size. The men's are the 28 inch size. The coverings are of the best American taffetas and Union Gloria, all made on the best paragon frames, with steel rods, cases and tassels.

Handles of the women's Umbrellas include plain and trimmed box and furze, cape horns, sterling caps on partridge mounts, pearl and silver and gun metals and silver. The handles for men include plain and trimmed natural woods, cape and buck horns.

$3.00 Umbrellas at $1.98.

The coverings are of all-silk serges and taffetas and fine Union taffetas. For women, the handles include box and furze, pearls and ivories with sterling trimmings, gun metals, etc. For men, they include box and furze, cape horn, buckhorn, trimmed natural wood and ivories. Many of the handles alone are worth more than we ask for the complete Umbrella.

$4 to $6 Umbrellas at $2.98.

For men and women. Coverings are of all silk rainproof serge, made on the best paragon frames, with steel rods, cases and tassels. The handles are a very superior lot, including for women pearls, ivories and gun metal with sterling trimmings, natural woods with heavy sterling trimmings, and for men box and furze, plain and silver trimmed, fine sterling trimmed cape horn and buck horn, French gun metals, etc.

Main Floor. None Sent C. O. D.

Royal Wilton Rugs: Bargains.

$1.45 from $2.25—18x36 inches.
$2.75 from $3.75—27x54 inches.
$26.50 from $33.00—8¼x10½ feet.
$29.50 from $37.50—9x12 feet.

ROYAL WILTON RUGS—in a superb assortment of designs and in four sizes which are perhaps the most popular of all we sell. The splendid quality and durability of these Rugs are well and widely known. The chance to get them for such little prices will be promptly appreciated.

Third Floor, Elm Place.

Unapproached VALUES in This Undermuslin Sale.

IN GARMENTS ACTUALLY SOLD this January Sale of Undermuslins is far greater than anything in our history. That tells the story of the worth of the offering. For it is THE VALUES PRESENTED that makes or loses success in a sale. Brooklyn women have judged the values in this Loeser Sale. Brooklyn women will welcome the news that assortments are still practically unbroken; that particularly among the finer Undermuslins which are a feature of the Sale, the choosing is still unusually broad and fine.

Petticoats, 79c. to $5.98.

79c. to 98c. Muslin and cambric Petticoats; the plainer ones made with deep flounces with lace edging and hemstitching. Several of the finer models have deep ruffle of embroidery and many styles are elaborately trimmed with lace, having a deep flounce of lawn, with lace inserting and edging.

Better qualities at $1.49, $1.98, $2.98, $3.98, $4.98 and.....$5.98

98c. Underskirts, hemstitched, with embroidered flounces.

Corset Covers, 29c. to $1.98.

29c. Cambric, low and high neck; some are cut round neck and made with French bodies, trimmed with lace and embroidery edge. Better qualities at 49c., 59c. to $1.98.

Nightgowns, 59c. to $3.98.

59c. Nightgowns of cambric, principally trimmed with embroidery; some are high square neck.

79c. Cambric and nainsook Nightgowns, mostly high neck effects, trimmed with lace or embroidery.

Better qualities at....98c. to $3.98

Drawers, 25c. to $1.98.

25c. Good muslin Drawers, in several styles; some have deep ruffles and embroidery edge, others have hemstitched tucks and some hemstitched ruffles.

49c. Muslin and cambric Drawers; some have ruffles of embroidery, others are edged with lace on the ruffle and cluster of tucks above, and some have lace edges and hemstitching. Better qualities at 59c., 79c. to $1.98.

Hand Made Lingerie in the Sale.

Gowns at $2.98 Instead of $3.98

Made of medium weight nainsook with low neck finished with an embroidered scallop and a row of eyelets run with ribbon. Across the front is embroidered a dainty French design and the elbow sleeve is finished with a ruffle with embroidered scallop. Every gown is full width and length.

Gowns of fine nainsook, low neck and elbow sleeves, with yoke of Valenciennes lace and insertion, and ribbon run in the beading; the sleeves are finished with a ruffle of lace

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

"Begins To-Day at 2:30 P. M."

American Art Galleries

Madison Square South, New York

ON VIEW

Day 9 to 6 — Evening 8 to 10

(Admission Fifty Cents.)

The Beautiful and Fascinating ART COLLECTION Formed by the late Heber R. Bishop

Order of Sale

EVENING SESSIONS

FRIDAY EVENING OF THIS WEEK.

AT MENDELSSOHN HALL, Fortieth Street, East of Broadway, beginning promptly at 8:15 o'clock. THE VALUABLE PAINTINGS.

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 22D.

AT THE AMERICAN ART GALLERIES, Madison Square South, promptly at 8 o'clock. ANTIQUE JAPANESE AND CHINESE KAKEMONOS AND PANELS. Catalogue Nos. 2725 to 2879 inclusive.

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 23D.

AT THE AMERICAN ART GALLERIES, promptly at 8 o'clock. ANTIQUE JAPANESE AND CHINESE BOOKS AND EUROPEAN ETCHINGS AND ENGRAVINGS. Catalogue Nos. 2880 to 3007 inclusive.

AFTERNOON SESSIONS at the American Art Galleries

This (Wednesday) Afternoon

Promptly at 2:30 o'clock. JAPANESE SWORD GUARDS, KNIFE HANDLES, SWORD MOUNTS AND CABINET COLLECTIONS OF EXTRAORDINARY EXAMPLES OF JAPANESE METAL WORK. Catalogue Nos. 1 to 274 inclusive.

To-morrow (Thursday) Afternoon

At 2:30 o'clock. IMPORTANT JAPANESE AND EUROPEAN IVORY CARVINGS, IVORY AND WOOD NETSUKES. Catalogue Nos. 275 to 550 inclusive.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 19TH.

Promptly at 2:30 o'clock. CHINESE JADE, GLASS, ANTIQUE JAPANESE TOBACCO POUCHES, PIPES AND PIPE CASES AND MISCELLANEOUS CABINET OBJECTS. Catalogue Nos. 551 to 831 inclusive.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 20th.

Promptly at 2:30 o'clock. BEAUTIFUL ANTIQUE CHINESE PORCELAINS, DECORATED, BLUE AND WHITE, SOFT PASTE AND CELADON SPECIMENS. Catalogue Nos. 832 to 1111 inclusive.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 22D.

Promptly at 2:30 o'clock. SUPERB JAPANESE LACQUERS AND INROS. Catalogue Nos. 1112 to 1408 inclusive.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 23D.

Promptly at 2:30 o'clock. BOWLS, ANTIQUE SUPERB JAPANESE LACQUERS AND INROS. Catalogue Nos. 1409 to 1664 inclusive.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 24th.

Promptly at 2:30 o'clock. VERY FINE ANTIQUE CHINESE AND JAPANESE BRONZES. Catalogue Nos. 1665 to 1935 inclusive.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 25th.

Promptly at 2:30 o'clock. REMARKABLE ANTIQUE CHINESE AND JAPANESE BRONZES and ARTICULATED IRON WORK, ANTIQUE CLOISONNE ENAMELS AND CHAMPLEVE. Catalogue Nos. 1936 to 2195 inclusive.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 26th.

Promptly at 2:30 o'clock. ANTIQUE JAPANESE AND EUROPEAN ARMS AND ARMOR. Catalogue Nos. 2196 to 2490 inclusive.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 27th.

Promptly at 2:30 o'clock. SUMPTUOUS ANTIQUE CHINESE AND JAPANESE COSTUMES AND PALACE HANGINGS, ANTIQUE CHINESE CARPETS, ART FURNITURE, AND MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS. Catalogue Nos. 2492 to 2724 inclusive.

SPECIAL NOTICE

In order to accommodate prospective buyers, admission to the above sales will be by card. These cards, which may be had FREE of the managers, will be limited to the seating capacity of MENDELSSOHN HALL and the salesroom of the AMERICAN ART GALLERIES.

The sale will be conducted by

THOMAS E. KIRBY of the

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers

6 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

School reckoning is timely. If your boy lags, why keep him from individual teaching?

BERKELEY SCHOOL—classes kept small, 330 graduates successful in college—combines tutoring with class-work throughout. Special classes for college examinations in June.

BERKELEY SCHOOL is at 72d Street and West End Avenue, overlooking the Hudson—the best school situation in the city.

Call, telephone (1415 Columbus), or write.

MAYER PLANS TO SUE N. Y. LIFE TRUSTEES, TOO

Attorney General Will First Wait a Reasonable Time.

REFORM COMMITTEES WARNED

If Steps to Compel Restitution Are Not Speedily Made Proceedings Will Be Begun.

Attorney General Julius M. Mayer has in contemplation suits against the Trustees of the New York Life Insurance Company, in addition to those against Trustees of the Mutual Life. Mr. Mayer at present is saying nothing for publication, and will, it is understood, follow his procedure in the Equitable case and make no official statement about his plans until his complaints are ready to be filed. It is understood, however, that he has developed a definite policy regarding both the Mutual and the New York Life as a result of his study of the revelations before the Armstrong investigating committee.

It is the idea of the Attorney General that the responsibility of forcing restitution from the individual officers or Trustees who may have been charged with the care of funds that have been diverted or misapplied rests first of all with the boards themselves, the members of which are liable under the statutes and under the charters of the companies for the safety of the policy holders' money.

Yesterday it was learned that informal intimation has been conveyed to the Mutual's and New York Life's Trustees that a reasonable time would be allowed them to take whatever action they might consider necessary, and that if such action was not taken, the Attorney General would consider that the boards condoned the acts which he proposes to make the basis of his actions.

An outline of the charges which will be pressed against the Mutual Trustees was published in THE TIMES last Sunday. In the case of the New York Life, it is learned, the effort will be to hold ex-President McCall accountable for all the money that Andrew Hamilton received by executive order for use in the company's "legislative" department, and also for other payments of this kind.

The contribution of the company's money to political campaign funds is another matter responsibility for which will be laid to ex-President McCall and the entire Board of Trustees. It is understood to be the Attorney General's opinion that existing statutes can reach the misuse of life insurance money in these directions, without further legislation. The joint account transactions of the New York Life which George W. Perkins negotiated with W. S. Fanshawe and others, in which the company's money was invested and the profits divided between the company and the man who brought in the business, will also be included in the Attorney General's complaint. Similarly, Mr. Mayer will be concerned with every employment of the company's funds in which individuals received part of the profit. The queston of false statements to the State Banking Department in the reports of the company, and of entries in the books that concealed some of the assets will be left for District Attorney Jerome to investigate.

The members of the Armstrong Legislative Committee are hard at work getting ready to report to the Legislature. Senator Armstrong and James T. Rogers, who is the Chairman of the new Assembly Insurance Committee, are working every day with M. Menander Dawson, the actuary of the committee, on the technical amendments to the insurance law that will be proposed, while Charles E. Hughes and Matthew Fleming of the committee's counsel are framing other parts of the committee's report. Senator Armstrong was asked yesterday about the story from Albany that pressure had been brought to bear on the committee by certain insurance interests regarding its recommendations.

"That is absolutely without foundation," he said. "No pressure has been or is being brought to bear on us by any one."

To this Mr. Rogers added:

"I am Chairman of the Assembly Committee of Insurance, you know, and so I am down here saturating myself with the subject."

Neither Senator Armstrong nor Assemblyman Rogers would express an opinion yesterday as to when the committee's report would be ready.

BLAMES DUMMIES MOST.

Attorney General Condemns Those Who Allowed Names to be Used.

Members of the 24 Karat Club, composed of the leading jewelers of this city, held their fifth annual dinner last night at Delmonico's, and there wasn't a diamond in the room. The dinner was a little late, as some of the members have a notion that they are shadowed by pickpockets. To avoid being robbed, they left their jewelry at home, held on to their watches, and arrived in cabs and automobiles, congesting the street so that it was some time before they could all be seated. The dinner concluded, the company stood up to drink a toast to "the President of the United States."

Ex-Gov. John W. Griggs of New Jersey was the first speaker. His topic was "The United States Government."

Attorney General Julius M. Mayer said in part:

"The State of New York is after the grafters. Every now and then there are conditions in the body politic where wrongs must come to the surface. These wrongs are but a small percentage, and it is a marvel that they are so little. The things that have startled the people of our State are that the dishonesty has not been widespread, but among a few prominent men.

"In the recent investigations the man who has been proved blameworthy has been the one who lent his good name to a public trust and has not seen to it that his name was not dishonored. He failed to do his duty by those who invested in enterprises because his fair name was attached to them. He regarded his trusteeship as a passing honor and not as a duty where he represented thousands. The lesson is that hereafter men of high position must recognize their responsibility to the public.

Others who spoke were Hugh Gordon Miller and the Rev. Dr. Bertram M. Tipple.

MURPHY-McCLELLAN RIVALRY

Some Democrats in the Assembly Talk of Acting Independently.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jank 16.—The issue between Charles F. Murphy and Mayor McClellan continues to become more apparent in the Assembly. Their home representatives, Tompkins of the Fifth (the Mayor's district) and Lafetra of the Eighteenth, (Murphy's,) drag it forth when first one and then the other takes the acting minority leadership in the absence of Leader Palmer of Schoharie.

Last night Tompkins was acting leader, and to-day it was Lafetra. Some of the Democrats are talking of doing as they please in this emergency and following neither Tompkins nor Lafetra. Others are debating as to whom it would be more desirable to line up with, McClellan or Murphy.

CHEROKEE DEEP IN SAND.

Pumps Will Be Started To-day and Cargo Removed.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Jan. 16.—Capt. Archibald turned the stranded Clyde liner Cherokee over to the wreckers this afternoon and left for New York to consult the owners. The condition of the Cherokee is unchanged to-night, except that she is buried somewhat deeper in the sand. The sea is comparatively calm, but still breaks over the steamer's rail.

The wrecking crews made no attempt to remove the ship to-day, and nothing probably will be done in that direction until after the cargo has been taken from the hold. Steam pumps will be set to work to-morrow morning.

Montross Gallery

5th Ave. & 35th St., New York.

The exhibition of pictures by T. W. Dewing and D. W. Tryon will close Saturday the 20th.

EQUITABLE MANAGERS OPPOSED TO "TWISTING"

Ask Armstrong Committee to Stop Insurance Agents' Practice.

HUGHES LIKES THEIR STAND

Letter Points Out That Policy Holders Who Change Companies Are Bound to Lose Money.

The Board of Managers for the Equitable Life Assurance Society in the metropolitan district has come out strong against the practice of "twisting" policies, or inducing a policy holder of one company to give up his policy there and take one in another company. To the end that legislation adopted in this State may make "twisting" a thing of the past, the Equitable's metropolitan managers have sent a letter to the Armstrong committee recommending that it be made a misdemeanor for an agent to induce a policy holder in an old-line legal reserve company to make the change, and also that a company that has upheld or permitted the practice be itself held guilty of a misdemeanor.

The metropolitan managers recommend that these questions be incorporated in all applications for life insurance in companies doing business in this State:

1. Is your life now assured, and if so, is it your intention to discontinue any of the policies which you at present hold for the purpose of replacing same with new policy herewith applied for?
2. Did the agent soliciting this application influence you to discontinue any of your present policies?
3. Are you aware of the actual loss which you will sustain by changing your policy?
4. Have you notified the company of your intention to discontinue your policy with a view to replacing it under this application?

The letter to the Armstrong committee says further:

"It is well that the fact be emphasized that any policy holder who has paid one or more premiums on a contract in any old-line company of unquestioned solvency cannot discontinue that policy for the purpose of replacing it by a new one without being the loser as a result of making such change, which is in almost every instance unfair and inequitable to the policy holder.

"It is a further indisputable fact that no matter how apparently advantageous a proposition an agent may make to induce a man to make such change, there is no way whereby the policy holder can have the full benefit of the premiums actually paid on the original policy in the event he should discontinue same.

"Evidence could be adduced showing that in many instances policy holders have discontinued contracts with a view to consummate the new contract prior to discontinuance of the old have found themselves in a position of being rejected by the company to which application was made and denied reinstatement by reason of the physical disability thus exposed in the company wherein the original policy was held.

"This practice, generally known in the profession as "twisting" or "switching" policies, is without doubt the most reprehensible practice extant, for it plays upon the credulity and the ignorance of policy holders and is prompted solely by the selfish purpose of making a profit at the expense of the assured as a result of bringing about such change. The rights and interests of the policy holder are invariably of secondary importance to the agent advising such action. No additional dollar of protection is added to the line of assurance which the policy holder has for the benefit of his dependents. There is not an atom of constructive or beneficent work throughout this whole procedure, and we most respectfully beg that you will give this subject of such vital importance your consideration and attention with a view to suggesting, if possible, some reform or some correction of what at present constitutes so serious an evil in life assurance."

It is understood that Charles E. Hughes, to whom the letter was submitted, said that he was pleased with the stand taken by the agents. At the offices of the New York Life Insurance Company now policy holders who go in to pay their premiums receive proxy blanks for signature. The proxies run to the present management of the company.

CURBING THE "BRIDGE HOG."

25 Special Police Now on Lookout for Him—One Caught Yesterday.

The effort to down the "Bridge Hog," initiated by Police Commissioner Bingham, went on merrily yesterday. Under the Commissioner's directions, Inspector Flood, whose district includes the Bridge, has detailed a squad of twenty-five special policemen in uniform and a dozen plainclothes men at the approaches to the Bridge to watch rowdies and other objectionable persons, and if they insist upon being disagreeable they will be properly penned.

The new squad, under Sergt. O'Donohue, went on duty yesterday at the beginning of the rush hours, and promptly landed John B. Robinson, who was charged by nineteen-year-old Anna Green of 223 Ross Street, Brooklyn, with annoying her. Robinson was held in $1,000 bail for good behavior. Miss Green told Magistrate Mayo in the Tombs Court that while in the bridge crush Robinson had laid hands upon her. She slapped his face, and two policemen arrested him. Robinson said he was an electrician in the navy.

"I should sail with my ship for Venezuela to-morrow to protect American interests," he told the court.

Midshipman Rogers, son of Rear Admiral Rogers, retired, presented a letter to the court later signed by the Captain of the Don Juan de Austria, saying that the vessel was about to sail for Santo Domingo, and that Robinson's services were needed because he possessed valuable information. Magistrate Mayo then discharged the prisoner with the provision that he shall not return to the United States for six months.

ACCUSES CITY MAGISTRATES.

Judge Foster Says They Are Cowards and Shirk Responsibility.

Judge Warren W. Foster, sitting in Part II., General Sessions, severely criticised yesterday the City Magistrates. The cause of his utterance was a case which had been sent to the Grand Jury from a City Magistrate's Court and which was, in the Judge's opinion, too trivial to have been allowed to take such a course.

"This case," said Judge Foster, "is one of a series we have have been trying all day. Now if the City Magistrate in this particular case had had the courage of his convictions he would have thrown the case out of court.

"It seems to be almost a habit of those upon whom minor judicial responsibility rests to become moral cowards, who in the disposition of certain cases always want to pass and do pass the responsibility on to some one else."

1-30th of the entire Quinine production of the World is consumed every year by the makers of

Laxative Bromo Quinine

"Cures a Cold in One Day"

E. W. GROVE'S signature on box. 25c

Volume II

(Of the 25.)

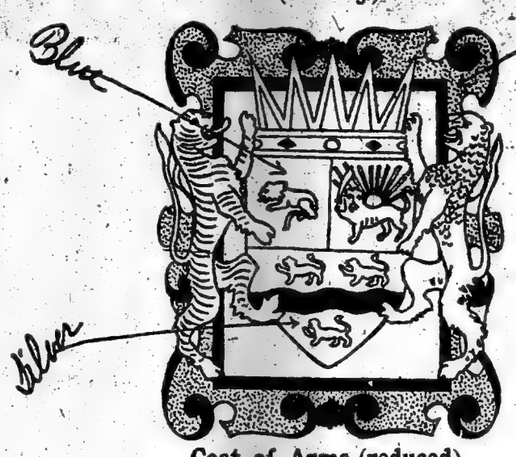

Coat of Arms (reduced) of

Israel, Persia and India.

Description: Shield; left side, the Lion of Judah; right side, the Arms of Persia; lower part, Arms of the Province of Bengal; crowned by an antique Crown; Supports, Bengal Tiger, Persian Lion.

Inlaid in gold, silver and blue—one of the twenty-five national coats of arms emblazoned on

THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY OF THE WORLD

As a binding, it is the highest form of art for art's sake; better still, it is history for history's sake. What of the princes of India, of Zoroaster, and the legends that are 5,000 years old? Turn the cover. It is the "open sesame" to an old world rediscovered.

INVESTIGATE! IT PAYS!

Cut Out Coupon.

"Conventional? No! Original, Striking, Artistic? Yes!"

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The Outlook,
225 Fourth Ave.,
New York City.
Please send me colored reproductions of your new bindings, also specimen pages and illustrations.

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NYLIC MEN REJOICE IN SONG AT LAKEWOOD

"Answering Every Scandal," They Shout as Convention Opens.

ECONOMY MEASURES LAUDED

President Orr, the New York Life's New Head, to Address the Agents To-day.

Hurrah! Hurrah! The troubles now are o'er,
Hurrah! Hurrah! Our flag is at the fore,
Answering every scandal with "Three hundred millions more."
We are the guardsmen of Nylic.

Singing this chorus to the tune of "Marching Through Georgia," the members of Nylic, the association of agency directors of the New York Life Insurance Company, opened their annual convention in the theatre of the Lakewood Hotel at Lakewood, N. J., yesterday afternoon. The agents received with enthusiasm announcements of economy measures taken by the company. Much stress was placed upon the fact that the New York Life would effect a saving of nearly $5,000 in its stationery account in the coming year. More than two hundred and fifty agents of the company who had been taken to the resort from all parts of the country by the New York Life and established in luxurious rooms at the big Lakewood Hotel for a stay of three days greeted this announcement with much applause.

It is estimated that the hotel bill for the Nylic gathering will be about $4,000. The decorations and music will cost about $500, and the carriage drives will total another $500. The railroad mileage is placed at $5,000. Candy for the women and other entertainment is estimated at $200 more. The company does not buy liquors or cigars for its agents, but otherwise the Nylic men have the very best to be had in the luxurious Lakewood Hotel. The total cost of the outing is said to be about $10,000.

President Alexander E. Orr and Secretary John C. McCall are expected to go to Lakewood to-day. This will be President Orr's first opportunity to become acquainted with the business producers of the New York Life. He is expected to make an address to the agents outlining the new methods that have been adopted under his management. George W. Perkins is also expected at Lakewood to-day.

Gen. Thomas A. Buckner, Third Vice President of the New York Life, addressed the agents at the opening of the convention this afternoon. Economy in management was the keynote of his speech. He told the agents that an excellent argument to make to business men was that the New York Life had reduced its expenses more than $1,000,000.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — NEXT DOOR TO THE FOUNTAIN — NEW YORK. — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Foot Mould Shoes for Men and Women at $3 and $4.

We call them "Foot Mould" because they are built in the very best possible manner from a mould or impression actually taken from perfect feet of men and women. That's why they fit perfectly; that's why, although they embody every point of style and elegance, they never hurt the feet.

Some Foot Mould Shoes for Women have the new "Senga" hook—a folding hook that enables a woman to lace her shoes clear to the top. The hook folds in against the shoe, so that laces or underwear never catch.

Foot Mould Shoes are for sale only at The Big Store, and are priced at $3 and $4. From every possible standpoint, the are easily the equal of $3.50 and $5 elsewhere grades.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — 18TH & 19TH STS. — NEW YORK.

The Mecca Of All Lovers of Oriental Rugs.

Oriental Rugs, as everybody knows, are imported in bales; and while some little attempt is made to assort them, as a rule all kinds of pieces arrive in the same bale, and a lump sum is paid to the shrewd Turk who assembled them "catch as catch can" along the route of his caravan.

The wily dervishes who almost exclusively controlled the Oriental business on both sides of the water pretended that any rug, if it were a little finer and a little better patterned than the others, was of fabulous value. They were in the habit of selling the rugs in every bale which were below the average for enough to pay a handsome profit on the entire bale, reserving the better pieces to be sold to people who had more money than judgment.

The Reason Why

our prices are so much lower is because we carefully grade the Rugs in each bale, add a reasonable profit; and in consequence the fine Rugs are sold upon the same basis as are the small and coarser pieces. That's why Persian, Turkish, and Indian Rugs we are offering are so much below their recognized value.

Included in this lot are a number of Rugs which have been in this department longer than their regular time. The sale of Orientals with us is like the release of a boom of logs down the river—here and there a rug is stranded. We have gathered these stranded Rugs and have pushed them back into the current by cutting off one-third to one-half their original price.

Anatolian Mats, worth $2.25; sale price.....$1.25

Hamadan Rugs; a good, firm Rug, medallion design; size about 3x4 feet; worth $8.50; sale price.....$6.75

Carabagh, Guendje, and Anatolian Rugs, average size 3½x4½ feet; thick soft pile; in good, quiet colors; worth $12.75; sale price.....$8.50

Shirvan, Daghestan Rugs, average size 3½x5 feet; short, close pile; a very popular small rug; good colors and designs; worth $16.50; sale price.....$11.75

Anatolian and Beloochistan Rugs, size 3.6x6; mostly antiques; choice colorings and long, silky pile; worth $22.50; sale price.....$15.50

Antique, Mosul and Tiflis Rugs, average size 4x7½ feet; thick, heavy pile; very silky and in perfect condition at prices up to $22.50; sale price.....$20.75

Persian and Turkish Hall Runners, sizes from 3 to 4 feet wide by 11 to 18 feet long; worth $42.50; sale price.....$29.50

Kirmanshah and Tabriz Rugs, average size 4x6 feet; light, delicate shades of old rose, green and ivory, worth $75.00; sale price.....$48.50

Sale of Domestic Rugs.

This is pre-eminently the era of rugs. Home life in New York is different from that in any other city. The landlord and the janitor can make or mar your happiness.

If you get your carpets in the shape of rugs, you can keep them much cleaner, make your rooms more artistic and feel that in case you move your rugs will fit.

Room sizes of every description at heavy price reductions.

Axminster Rugs, made by the best carpet manufacturers; designs the newest; attractive floral and Oriental designs in choice colorings.

Size 9.0 x 12.0, value $24.50, special.....$19.25
Size 9.3 x 10.6, value $45.00, special..... 17.50
Size 6.0 x 9.0, value $17.50, special..... 12.75

Smyrna Rugs, attractive novelties in designs and colorings; strictly wool and reversible:

Size 9.0 x 12.0, value $22.50, special.....$17.25
Size 9.0 x 12.0, value $17.50, special..... 14.50
Size 7.6 x 10.6, value $15.00, special..... 12.25
Size 6.0 x 9.0, value $10.50, special..... 8.25

Tapestry Brussels Rugs; beautiful designs and bright colorings; extra high-grade quality:

Size 9.0 x 12.0, value $17.50, special.....$13.50
Size 8.3 x 10.6, value $13.50, special..... 10.50
Size 6.0 x 9.0, value $8.50, special..... 6.75

Jute Smyrna Rugs, made by the John Bromley & Sons' manufactory. Excellent high-grade reversible Jute Smyrna Rugs in attractive patterns and bright colorings.

We offer three sizes at special price reduction:
Size 9.0 x 12.0, regular, $11.50, special.....$9.25
Size 7.6 x 10.6, regular $8.75, special..... 7.25
Size 6.0 x 9.0, regular $5.75, special..... 4.75

Remnants of Linoleum.

1,500 yards Printed Linoleum, in sizes from 4 yards to 20 yards in a piece; regular 50c. and 65c. a yard; sale price, square yard..... 28c

Bring your measures with you.

Lace Curtains & Bed Sets.

175 pairs of Nottingham Curtains at less than ¼ regular price on account of having but one pair of each pattern; curtains that are regularly sold for $1.50 to $3.00 per pair; now, pair.....75c and 85c

Figured and plain Fishnet, suitable for either long or short curtains; colors Arabe or white; 30 inches wide; value 20c. yard..... 12½c

5,000 yards Figured and Striped Swiss, suitable for curtains, bed sets or bureau covers; value 15c. yard, for.....10c

Renaissance Bed Sets, made of fine quality of net, large motif in centre, lace insertion all around, finished with deep ruffle of net trimmed with lace edge, including bolster piece to match; value $6.75, for.....3.75

We give "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps.

CHOATE NOW PRESIDENT OF BAR ASSOCIATION

State Lawyers Honor Former Ambassador with Election.

ROOSEVELT IS CRITICISED

Representative Littlefield Declares Congress Should Not Be Subjected to Executive Lobbying.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Joseph H. Choate to-day was elected President of the State Bar Association, succeeding Richard L. Hand. Aside from the election, chief interest centred in an address by Representative Charles E. Littlefield of Maine in the Assembly Chamber to-night. Mr. Littlefield referred pointedly to the resentment shown by members of Congress because of attempts of the Executive to influence them.

Mr. Hand, the retiring President, at the afternoon session, spoke on "The Judicial Power of the State of New York." He traced the development of the bench despite the reluctance of framers of Constitutions to grant power to it.

Out of the subordination of the judiciary to the legislative branch, he said, has grown the great evil of multiplication of cases "to the distress and almost despair of bench and bar." The power of the Executive over the bench was also lamented. Fortunately, the Judges themselves had boldly asserted their independence "without too critical analysis of our charters."

"But how manifest is the change in our people!" he exclaimed. "How many thousands, escaping from practical slavery, have not only reached our shores, but obtained citizenship, who hardly distinguish law from tyranny—whose conception of liberty is the absence of all law.

"How steadily grows the cloud of that threatened storm of envy and hatred of the vast accumulations of wealth and unbounded display of luxury which have become so familiar to us!

"How conspicuously presented on every hand are the breaches of trust, corruption in politics, every form of that moral decay so expressly defined in current slang by the word 'graft'! Can it be questioned that among our people, as a whole, there is rapidly growing want of confidence in the courts and contempt for the position and authority of our Judges?"

TO STOP YOUTHFUL MARRIAGES.

Clinton B. Gibbs, in speaking on the need of uniform marriage and divorce laws, said:

"Inasmuch as the age of youth is prone to indiscretions, undeveloped judgment, hasty decision, and sentimental conduct which frequently lead to ill-considered marriages, a law uniform in all the States fixing a higher age limit than is now found in most of them, as well as a law providing that all females between the ages of 18 and 21 years, should not be allowed to marry without the written consent of parents or guardians, to be filed and recorded in the Clerk's office, and that no males should be allowed to marry in any event under the age of 20 years, would greatly improve conditions."

That the ancient Grand Jury system generally in vogue in this country should be abolished was the main contention of George Lawyer of Albany.

"It is our peculiar distinction," said he, "that in New York State we have maintained, in the very essence, the most vicious provisions of the Grand Jury system.

Under protection of the Grand Jury's arbitrary power, Mr. Lawyer said, "the acts of public officers and of public bodies may be criticised and condemned, and it matters not whether there be a reasonable excuse for such action or whether the motive is malice, revenge, or partisan advantage.

LITTLEFIELD ON THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Littlefield spoke of the "potentiality of the Constitution in repressing legislative ebullitions inspired by popular clamor based upon ephemeral excitement or unreasoning prejudice."

He instanced the assassination of President McKinley and the demand for legislation which would be certain to bring swift punishment to any one who tried to kill the President or any person in line of succession to the Presidency.

He pointed out that a demand for this legislation occupied about a tenth of President Roosevelt's message, closing with this resounding period: "The American people are slow to wrath, but when their wrath is once kindled, it burns like a consuming flame."

"The House and the Senate engaged in a lively rivalry as to which would most promptly and completely meet the exigency," said the speaker. "Both formulated and passed bills. These bills promptly died in conference. Their demise excited no remark, much less regret. Attention had been directed to other things. Sessions have come and gone, and so far as I know there has not been any demand from any quarter for this once indispensable legislation. How soon we forget. This 'consuming flame' fiercely and quickly burned itself to ashes."

Referring to the constitutional provisions as to the Executive, Mr. Littlefield declared they clearly show what the office is that the Chief Executive is sworn to faithfully execute.

"He is not roaming at will upon a boundless sea, without chart or compass, as in these days is sometimes intimated," said Mr. Littlefield. "Popular discussion seems to have vested the President with prerogatives that were omitted in his constitutional grant of powers.

"His only constitutional connection with legislation that I have been able to find is the approval or disapproval of acts of Congress and from time to time giving to Congress information of the state of the Union and recommending to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.' A recommendation once made, his full power is exercised, and its fate, from a constitutional standpoint, is of no concern to him.

"Beyond question, it is the duty of the Congress to consider carefully and respectfully his recommendations. It is also the duty and privilege of each member of Congress to reach his own conclusions, as he alone is responsible for his action, even though his view of the public welfare requires him to reject a recommendation."

He objected to a popular impression that the President should try directly to influence action by Congress.

"He is placed in the position of vigorously fighting, not to say lobbying, for legislation," said Mr. Littlefield. "I do not understand that the President desires to be placed in this stand-and-deliver attitude. His friends would put him in a position of usurpation, and the Senate in the humiliating position of being driven into registering an Executive decree. It is no reflection upon the President that other men differ with him in opinion."

The speaker referred to the demand for Federal supervision of insurance, saying:

"The gross abuse in life insurance which have been disclosed by the recent investigations have very properly intensified the public demand for more effective regulation and control. As to which jurisdiction is best calculated to produce this result, I shall not now discuss, though I am by no means certain that some of the men seeking for Federal control are not anxious for less rather than more rigorous supervision."

The Treasurer, Albert Hessberg of Albany, reported that the expenses of the association in connection with the investigation of the charges against Supreme Court Justice Warren B. Hooker were more than $4,000.

MR. ADDICKS A WITNESS.

Consolidated's Head Tells of Astoria Gas Plant.

In his testimony before the Gas Commission yesterday Walter R. Addicks, Acting President of the Consolidated Gas Company, told of having used the long-distance telephone from here to Toronto to get some facts on gas the night before. It was new to the Commissioners, this way of getting quick information for the witness stand, and they expressed much interest in it. Prof. Bemis, the expert who testified for the complainants in the fight for cheap gas, had said something about conditions in Toronto. The Consolidated officials doubted if the expert's figures were correct, and they determined to find out before the session began yesterday.

Mr. Addicks had his opportunity to contradict Prof. Bemis's testimony when Charles F. Mathewson, the Consolidated attorney, began to question him on the cost of constructing a gas plant.

"Do you recall Prof. Bemis's testimony," asked Mr. Mathewson, "that a plant with a capacity of 4,500,000 cubic feet a day had been built for $800,000?"

"Yes, I recall that," replied Mr. Addicks.

"Do you know the facts of the case in Toronto? Were Prof. Bemis's figures right."

"Yes, I know the conditions. In his estimate Prof. Bemis did not include holders and land; and $800,000 wasn't the right figure, anyway."

"How did you find that out, Mr. Addicks," asked Chairman Gunnison with interest.

"I got it over the long-distance telephone last night," was the answer. "The information came from a person there who knew the facts."

Mr. Addicks was the only witness yesterday. He answered all questions from both sides promptly and fully. Though nominally not the President, he is, in fact, head of the Consolidated Gas Company.

Yesterday he had with him a big framed picture of the Astoria gas works as it will be when completed. As he took it to Chairman Gunnison's desk all the men in the room—Commissioners, witnesses, experts, and secretaries—crowded around while the Acting President pointed out the different buildings. This "bird's-eye view" is a beautiful one, but the painter's imagination had to take a prophetic flight of about ten years to make it. The first 20,000,000-feet unit is not yet finished.

Mr. Addicks said the first unit would be in operation in the early Fall of this year, maybe in the Summer. The second unit has not yet been begun, on account of legal obstacles. If it were begun at once it would be in operation in 1908 When he had done telling about the construction work Mr. Addicks was asked by Mr. Mathewson to give his views on capitalizing the additions.

Mr. Addicks said the salvage for the water gas plants would amount to $5,687,000, and that nothing at all would be obtained from the coal gas plants. On the matter of increase in consumption, Mr. Addicks figured it to be much less than had Prof. Bemis. The latter said it would increase 5 per cent. a year. Mr. Addicks showed that in the last six months, owing to the cut in electric light prices, gas consumption had actually decreased nearly 1 per cent. He based his estimates for the future on the growth of population, allowing for competition arising from the reduced price of electric lighting; 3 per cent. would be the annual rate of increase, he prophesied.

MITCHELL TO THE MINERS.

Says They Ought to Share in Present Prosperity of Industry.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 16.—The seventh annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America opened in Tomlinson Hall to-day. Practically all the 1,200 delegates were on hand when President John Mitchell called the convention to order.

Addresses of welcome were made by Gov. Hanly on behalf of the State and by others.

In his annual address this afternoon President Mitchell, in speaking of the policy to be pursued by the miners in the coming joint conference with the coal operators, said:

"I recognize the fact that there is little sentiment and no philanthropy in the determination of our general wage agreement; however, it appears to me that inasmuch as we gave relief to our employers by accepting a lower rate of wages at a time when there was little demand for coal and when prices were falling below a profitable margin, they should reciprocate and voluntarily share with us their present and prospective prosperity.

"And I recommend that the Scale Committee take these facts into consideration in the formulation of their report.

OPERATORS TO NEGOTIATE.

Coal Corporations Willing to Confer with Mr. Mitchell.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—The first definite announcement as to the attitude of the big coal corporations regarding the request of President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America for a conference, was made to-day by E. B. Thomas, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

Mr. Thomas was asked if he had received a communication from Mr. Mitchell, and he replied in the affirmative. Asked as to the nature of the reply, he said:

"We agreed to meet in conference."

"Do you mean that you agreed to meet Mr. Mitchell as the representative of the Miners' Union?" was asked.

"No, as the representative of the miners, just as we met him in 1902," was the reply.

BUFFALO BROKERS SUSPEND.

Dever & Co., Who Had Many Branch Offices, Give No Explanation.

BUFFALO, Jan. 16.—The offices of William F. Dever & Co., stock brokers in Ellicott Square, were closed to-day. Twenty operators and clerks were paid off and dismissed.

Edward Brady, manager and principal stockholder in the concern, was said to be in Boston. No statement could be obtained at the offices.

The firm did not hold membership on any Stock Exchange, but handled a large business on margin in eighty branch offices in New York State and Canada.

Dyspepsia
The most remarkable cures are due to
VICHY CELESTINS
(Property of the French Republic)
Take in the morning and at meals.
Your physician will tell you how it acts.
BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS
GENUINE ONLY WITH THE SIGNATURE OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT

FOUR LOST IN SHAFT; TWO BRAVELY RESCUED

Deadly Fumes Blown to Diggers Under the East River.

THEN THE WATER SURGED UP

Two Living and Two Dead Brought Up by Superintendent and Lock-tender of Belmont Tunnel.

Six negro laborers were trapped early yesterday morning while working twenty feet below the level of the East River in a shaft being sunk for the Belmont tunnel, under the Steinway franchise, and four were lost. The two who were saved owed their lives to the heroic work of H. R. Shafler, the night Superintendent and son of Chief Engineer Robert A. Shailer, and Kaerle Verbecke, a Dutchman, who works at the shaft as air lock tender.

The accident is one of the oddest that has fallen to the underground and underwater burrowers in the city. Fire started, apparently spontaneously from oil and dust, in the air receiver from which the workers received their supply, and gusts of dense and hot fumes caused by burning rubber were forced down instead of pure air. To effect a rescue the lock had to be opened, and with the usual pressure removed, water gushed in in a small flood. Whether the four who died were suffocated by the fumes or were drowned the Coroner does not know.

The dead men were William Ray and Isaac Ross, both of 353 West Thirty-seventh Street, and Arthur Jordan and Kuther Waters, whose addresses are unknown. The men rescued are Earle Jones of 784 Boulevard, Astoria, and Nathaniel White of 130 West Thirty-fourth Street.

The shaft in which the men were imprisoned is 11 feet in diameter and 26 feet deep, measuring from the rock bottom to the air lock above. As the six men were drilling into the rock under electric lights, the air, which was being kept at a pressure of eight pounds within the steel tube, suddenly became a terrific blast of penetrating, cutting effect to throat, nostrils, and lungs. The stench was poisonous and agonizing, as the flames from the receiver were being forced through heavy rubber pipes, the pipes burning and crumbling under the heat, the melting and smoking material creating dense clouds of inofferable odor and stinging pungency.

In a few seconds the caisson was an inferno to the six negroes, as they groped, gasping and choking, on the rock bottom. One of them struck wildly with a hammer upon the steel sides. The minute that would be required for the iron bucket to sink through the folding doors of the air lock above meant an eternity to them. The lights had gone out. The negroes scrambled, holding their breath, to a small ladder which runs from the bottom of the tube but stops at a wooden platform at the level of the river, twelve feet from the open air, which is cut off hermetically by the double doors of the lock.

Verbecke, in charge of the lock, knew by the sounds of the hammer against the steel sides that something had gone wrong and that the men below wanted the bucket. He sent it through the lock. It came back empty. With the reopening of the lock for its exit came a cloud of evil-smelling smoke. He knew that there was fire below, and that the laborers were in an oven. Hoisting the bucket clear of the lock, he threw wide both doors of the lock, and a great puff of heat and smoke arose. There were no sounds from within.

To clear the tube of the smoke and heat the lock had to remain open. Without the air pressure to hold back the water from the crevices between the caisson and the seamy rock at the bottom, the new peril of death by drowning was the added lot of the unfortunate men. The sound of the inrushing waters greeted Verbecke's ears. He cried for assistance and Supt. Shailer responded.

There was but one thing to be done if a single man of the six was to be saved. They were the humblest of laborers and black at that, but Shailer jumped into the bucket without hesitating. Verbecke, stolid Dutchman that he is, said nothing, but squeezed into the bucket with his superior.

This bucket is about three feet deep and of circumference sufficient to allow of two men entering it, one on each side of the big handle, to which is attached a steel cable. It sinks through the air lock and then through a passage to the caisson.

When the two rescuers gave the signal the engineer lowered them. The waters were then close to the platform. The two rescuers groped over the boards and found only one body. So stifling and stinging were the fumes that neither Shailer nor Verbecke could have remained below during a trip of the bucket upward with the other and the body found on the platform. Under the bucket there is an iron "eye." This solved the problem. The Superintendent, working quickly, soon had a rope under the arms of the unconscious man and then tied him fast to the bottom of the bucket. The signal was given and the rescuers were whizzed to the cool morning air and high above the mouth of the shaft, the limp body of Nathaniel White dangling below them in the glare of the arc lights.

With fresh air in their lungs, Verbecke and his boss unleashed their charge and once more descended through the tight throat of the caisson. By this time the water had crowded up to the platform and was splashing at its thin edges. Both men groped in the dark, reaching out over the planks and twirling through the water with their hands. It was desperate work, with little chance of getting another man saved. But Shailer's strong fingers became entangled in a garment and up came the body of Earle Jones.

The same method of getting him out was used. His rescue required more time than the first, and both rescuers were sick and weak from the stench of burning rubbe and their lungs were being torn with each inhalation. They went back twice, however, and brought up a body each time. Then they had to give it up. Two living and two dead men were in the shanty near the caisson. When hope of pulling out the other two was abandoned all hands labored to restore the sparks of life in two of the four that had been rescued and in the vain hope of bringing back to life the other two. A tug was sent across to the foot of Forty-second Street and a physician obtain. Coroner Acritelli was notified by telephone.

The first thought of the Coroner was to place Mr. Shailer under arrest pending an investigation as to the blame for the catastrophe. But when he heard how heroic he had been and saw how ill he was, he decided not to do this, and only requested that he report to him in the afternoon, when a preliminary investigation was held.

The water in the caisson was forced out as soon as Jones and White had been revived and had been taken to Bellevue Hospital in ambulances. The bodies of the other two victims were found at the bottom and hauled up.

Chief Engineer Shailer yesterday took a TIMES reporter to the reef, which is about 1,200 feet out from the Forty-second Street Ferry. The receiver into which the air is pumped before it is piped to the caisson was black and blistered from the heat from within. The compressing engines, in a shanty near this air storage receptacle, it is believed, had driven into the receiver enough oil and line and dust to coat the lining. With moisture and the constant air pressure spontaneous combustion resulted. The first spark meant a sheet of flame lining the receiver, and this, with the air, was pumped into the death trap and into the lungs of the men.

The heat within the receiver must have been terrific, for it blackened and warped its exterior. From this receiver stretches a large metal pipe for a distance, and then comes a heavy rubber pipe. The fragments of this rubber tubing were crumbled and charred, some of it being burned completely away to the outer cloth cover.

The tunnel for which the shaft is being driven will connect Long Island City with the Grand Central Station. The shaft will go down 120 feet through the reef. The caisson now sunk into the rock has not been sealed because the drilling so far has been through scaly and split rock. As soon as the solid bed is reached the caisson will be sealed to the rock, and compressed air no longer will be necessary.

To start this shaft a crib was built around a tiny "spit," a few yards of rock showing above the water. The men work on an artificial island of considerable size now.

At the foot of West Forty-second Street another shaft is being drilled through the rock. This is already at a depth of 100 feet. From both shafts tunnelling will be done, and then the same plant will be used from the Long Island side of the river.

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"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."
Bottled only at the Apollinaris Spring, Neuenahr, Germany, and Only with its Own Natural Gas.
BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTIONS

VICTIMS OF DRINK SAVED
By the Oppenheimer Treatment.
Good Resolutions Will Not Cure Disease
Alcoholism is a disease. Dr. Isaac Oppenheimer discovered a cure for this disease. That cure is known as the OPPENHEIMER TREATMENT. It is indorsed by prominent men and women the world over. It received the indorsement of a SPECIAL COMMITTEE of the NEW YORK LEGISLATURE in May, 1905. Its success in international. Its cures are wonderful. There is no long drawn struggle. No suffering. No detention from business. The relief is immediate.
The OPPENHEIMER TREATMENT for alcoholism, administered in 112 cities of the United States, absolutely
Removes Alcoholic Cravings in from 12 to 48 Hours
There is no publicity for the patient in connection with the OPPENHEIMER TREATMENT. There is no change in the daily business routine while taking it. It's a man's own secret and as safe as he chooses to make it.
PRIVACY ABSOLUTELY ASSURED
No man need hesitate to take the treatment for fear of impaired vitality. The treatment increases vitality. It renews the vigor of brain and body. There are no bad after effects.
The man who sincerely wishes to be freed from the drink habit cannot fail if he takes the OPPENHEIMER TREATMENT.
For full information about the Oppenheimer Treatment cut out this coupon and mail to the
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Ladies' Tailoring and Dressmaking Department.
3rd Floor.
Orders accepted for evening and reception gowns at moderate prices.
Tailor-made Walking Suits, to order.
65.00
Twenty-third Street.

THREW DYNAMITE ON FIRE.

Three Children Terribly Burned and a House Wrecked.

GREENSBURG, Penn., Jan. 16.—Finding a stick of dynamite to-day in an upstairs room, four little children of Harry Pulaisky, a miner, threw it into a lighted gas grate.

In the explosion that followed all of the children were terribly burned, and two of them cannot possibly recover. The house was wrecked.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Aimy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; Miss L. Moulton, laces; Mr. Grant, laces; 2 Walker Street.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. T. Mitchell, house furnishing goods; Mr. Rich, notions and jewelry; 2 Walker Street.
Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; B. K. Mumford, woolen dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.
"Boston Store," Chicago, Ill.; G. Brandels, silks; S. Samuels, laces; 377 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.
Barney, H. S., Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; E. T. Lansing, ladies' and infants' wear; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Navarre.
Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; E. P. Barry, notions; Hotel Navarre.
Bartel, A. H., Company, Richmond, Ind.; J. M. Coote, domestics; 258 Church Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Biggs, Watts & Co., Huntington, West Va.; S. G. Biggs, notions; 258 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.
Browning, King & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Van Ness, hats; Herald Square Hotel.
Barnum, H. O., & Son Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. D. Fisher, hosiery and gloves; 14 Lispenard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. K. Stanley, silks; 75 Spring Street.
Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; C. W. Blodgett, dry goods; Hotel Majestic.
Baer & Brother, Vicksburg, Miss.; H. Baer, dry goods; Hotel Majestic.
Barney, H. S., Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; Mr. Bonford, hosiery; 75 Spring Street.
Burnham-Hanna-Munger Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. K. Burnham, domestics; W. F. Munger, dry goods; H. McWilliams, ginghams, dress goods, and silks; 43 Leonard Street.
Burnham-Stoepel Company, Detroit, Mich.; T. Griffith, prints; F. C. Stoepel, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street.
Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; C. W. Whitten, silks; Mr. Rose, dry goods; 8 Greene Street.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; F. Pass, laces; 2 Walker Street.
Crippen & Reid, Saratoga, N. Y.; F. W. Garrant, waists; G. M. Crippen, suits; L. A. Crippen, wrappers; Hotel York.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; W. G. Munshower, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; C. R. March, cloaks, suits, waists, and millinery; 2 Walker Street.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; A. J. Kline, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Mr. Townsend, dry goods; 2 Walker Street.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Pottstown, Penn.; R. R. Snyder, notions; 2 Walker Street.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; F. S. Hesser, fancy goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Earlington.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; S. D. Bansher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Bresilin.
Eastman Brothers & Bancroft, Portland, Me.; C. F. Jordan, furnishing goods; Miss Malone, ladies' wear; Miss Berry, gloves; St. Denis Hotel.
Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. Swanson, millinery; Miss M. Kinney, millinery; 396 Broadway; Hotel Cumberland.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. E. Rourke, cloaks and suits; 820 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; F. M. Smith, wash goods; W. E. Rice, dress goods; 115 Worth Street.
Flint, Miss A., Danvers, Mass.; ladies' wear; Hotel York.
Ferguson, C. W., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. W. Ferguson, collars; Herald Square Hotel.
Fitzgerald, S. A., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. A. Fitzgerald, dry goods; Hotel Wolcott.
Gross, W. & M., Company, Troy, N. Y.; H. Gross, dry goods; Hotel Wellington.
Grunsfelder & Son, Albuquerque, New Mexico; A. Grunsfelder, furnishing goods; Hotel York.
Goodson Brothers, Glens Falls, N. Y.; I. A. Goodson, dry goods; J. H. White, cloaks; Grand Hotel.
Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; G. W. Vinal, laces, hosiery, and ribbons; C. Ferris, millinery; 57 White Street.
Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; H. D. Hecht, clothing and furnishing goods; Hotel Everett.
Hale Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; D. H. Young, domestics and linens, carpets, &c.; 395 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.
Howe & Stetson Dry Goods Company, New Haven, Conn.; Miss M. E. Tyrrell, hosiery and underwear; 75 Spring Street; Hotel York.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss G. Lepper, muslin underwear; Miss R. Miller, ladies' wear; Miss L. J. Conn, cloaks and suits; Grand Hotel.
Haines, J. B., Sons, Pittsburg, Penn.; T. H. Hartley, cloaks, notions, and laces; Hotel Imperial.
Harris, A., & Co., Dallas, Texas; A. Harris, domestics, dress goods, and silks; 108 Worth Street; Hotel Majestic.
Havens & Geddes Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; R. Geddes, domestics; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Majestic.
Hibben, Hollweg & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; T. E. Hibben, hosiery and underwear; 390 Broadway; Hotel Majestic.
Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; J. C. Mixer, notions and jewelry; Mr. Brumfield, upholstery goods; 75 Spring Street.
Howe & Stetson Dry Goods Company, New Haven, Conn.; Mr. Pettie, upholstery goods; 75 Spring Street.
Imperial Dry Goods Company, Carlisle, Penn.; J. W. Plank, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston, Mass.; L. E. Greening, dry goods; J. W. Watters, cloaks and suits; Miss Mack, ladies' wear; Miss Mutagh, kimonos; M. Williams, gloves; Mr. Lyons, hats; Mr. Weston, sporting goods; 8 Greene Street.
Ingber, J. M., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. M. Ingber, piece goods; Hotel Albert.
Ives, Upton & Rand, Meriden, Conn.; Mr. Miley, hosiery 75 Spring Street.
Illig, J. C., & Brother, Reading, Penn.; J. C. Illig, dry goods and notions; Hotel Earlington.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. L. Geraghty, notions, laces, and trimmings; 648 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Knollenberg, G. S., & Co., Richmond, Ind.; H. W. Watt, furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Kaufman, Straus & Co., Louisville, Ky.; H. Kaufman, dry goods; 21 Union Square; Hotel Majestic.
Lorsch, George E., & Brother, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Lorsch, Jr., carpets; Hotel Imperial.
Miller & Schwartz Company, Norfolk, Va.; W. H. Miller, dry goods; 330 Church Street; Westminster Hotel.
Marks, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Charles Marks, cloaks, suits, and ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Spalding.
Murphy, Grant & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; A. Price, laces and white goods; 51 Worth Street; Hotel York.
McWhirr, R. A., Company, Fall River, Mass.; E. H. Booth, furnishing goods; A. Potter, dry goods; 75 Spring Street; Herald Square Hotel.
McWhirr, R. A., Company, Fall River, Mass.; J. Conn, cloaks and suits; 75 Spring Street; Grand Hotel.
McWhirr, R. A., Company, Fall River, Mass.; Mr. Moloney, hosiery; 75 Spring Street.
Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; C. Bertram, draperies; J. W. Burt, knit goods; E. J. McSherry, carpets; 454 Broome Street.
McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. A. Cowen, shoes; 43 Leonard Street.
McCreery Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; E. C. Schleiser, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street.
McMullen Brothers, Cumberland, Md.; H. A. McMullen, cloaks, dress goods, and waists; Hotel Bresilin.
Pitts-Kimball Company, Boston, Mass.; A. T. Otis, house furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.
Patrick, F. A., & Co., Duluth, Minn.; T. A. Reynolds, house furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Bresilin.
Rich, M., & Brothers Company, Atlanta, Ga.; J. P. Allen, cloaks and suits; 415 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Rothschild, J., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; H. Hirschman, millinery; Miss A. Omdohl, ribbons; 621 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.
Sampliner, A. W. & J., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. Sampliner, cloaks; Hoffman House.
Suhrbacher, L., Steubenville, Ohio; dry goods; Hoffman House.
Saal, M. R., Petersburg, Va.; dry goods; Hotel Cumberland.
Stein-Bloch Company, Rochester, N. Y.; L. Bloch, woolens; Hotel Cumberland.
Searle Manufacturing Company, Troy, N. Y.; W. W. Searle, collars; Hotel Cadillac.
Symons Dry Goods Company, Butte, Mon.; H. Symons, furnishing goods, cloaks; 829 Broadway; Hotel Majestic.
Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; Mr. Eagan, hosiery; 75 Spring Street.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; R. G. Powers, holiday goods; H. W. Francis, ribbons; E. C. Meacham, jewelry; A. L. Shaw, fancy goods; 454 Broome Street.
Wallace & Sons, Stroudsburg, Penn.; A. R. Wallace, dry goods and notions; Westminster Hotel.
Wile, J. M., Rochester, N. Y.; woolens; Hotel Majestic.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Wilson, optical goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. A. S. Flynn, corsets; 51 Grand Street; Victoria Hotel.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. W. Everett, house furnishing goods; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; T. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits; Miss E. Remsberg, cloaks; 438 Broadway; Hotel Cumberland.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; D. Sneddon, ribbons, trimmings, and jewelry; 51 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Webber, W. G., Company, Selma, Miss.; Miss A. E. Buckley, infants' wear; 75 Spring Street; Hotel York.
Wiest, P., Sons, York, Penn.; T. C. Wiest, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"
A Touch of Elegance
is given to any table by the use of attractive silverware
"1847 ROGERS BROS."
SPOONS, FORKS, ETC.
are unequalled in quality and beauty of design.
In buying Coffee Sets, Dishes, Trays, etc., ask for the goods of
MERIDEN BRITA CO.

B. Altman & Co.
will place on sale, Women's Gowns, Children's Dresses and Black Dress Silks, this day, Wednesday, Jan. 17th.
WOMEN'S DRESSES AND TAILOR SUITS.
(Department for Completed Garments, 2d floor.)
The following styles of Women's Garments, suitable for present wear, at Especially Attractive Prices:
Eton Suits of chiffon velvet, silk lined, ... $48.00
Princesse Dresses of silk crepe clair de lune, lace trimmed and lined with silk, ... $45.00
Separate Skirts of black broadcloth, ... 14.00
TAILOR-MADE SUITS of broadcloth, velvet, cheviot and other fabrics with long or short coats, at REDUCED PRICES.
CHILDREN'S DRESSES. (Infants' Wear Department.)
Infants' Wear and Little Children's Garments, including a recent importation of Pique Coats and Reefers, embroidered in French hand-work.
Russian Blouse Dresses of white cotton materials in several models; sizes, 18 months to 4 years, . . 60c., 90c., $1.10
BLACK DRESS SILKS.
Selected lines, including a number of soft, brilliant fabrics; also Pure Dye Taffetas, Japanese Silks which are proof against water and perspiration; Shantung Pongee, and complete lines of the various Black Dress Silks at Moderate Prices.
3,000 Yards of Imported Dress Taffetas, . 87c. Yard
Regularly $1.25 and $1.50
Store will be closed daily at FIVE P. M.
Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

January Sale
Men's Shoes.
Following change of management in this department we discontinue over 200 lines—9,000 pairs. These are our regular goods, most of them out of our $5.00 and $6.00 grades, and constitute bargains such as were never before offered in this city in men's fine footwear.
Sale Price.
Calf, Patent and Enamel Leathers, and Winter Russets, were $6.00, $7.00 and $8.00, $4.75
Calf, Patent and Enamel Leathers, were $5.00, $6.00 and $7.00, 3.75
Calf, Kid and Patent Leathers, were $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00, 2.75
Sale Includes Women's and Children's Departments.
OUR USUAL GUARANTEE AS TO SERVICE.
Sixth Avenue, N. E. Corner 19th Street.
Alexander

Where the Most Money Is to be Made
Certainly not in a developed country nor in a wilderness.
No,—the most money is to be made in a rich, new country with a good start.
Doesn't that make you think of
California
Go and see California for pleasure or profit or both.
The state is a natural play ground.
Its population and wealth are growing by leaps and bounds. Perhaps *your* opportunity is there,—go and see anyway. The
Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Overland Limited
is three meals the quickest way to San Francisco, via Omaha. Save your time and money.
Read all about these things in our books. Get them from
R. TENBROECK, G. E. A., 287 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY
Madison Square, New York
Interest on balances of both active and dormant accounts at rates justified by the condition of the money market

Lost articles found by advertising in the New York Times.—Adv.

James McCreery & Co.

Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases for Winter Travel.

Basement Salesroom.

Kit Bags, of English grain Cowhide. Lined with linen or calf. Various sizes.

Sole leather Valises,—with single or double bellows extension.

Sole leather Suit Cases. Extra deep (11 inches). Hand sewn.

Ladies' sole leather Suit Cases. Extremely light weight.

Fitted travelling Cases,—of black walrus, sole leather, sea lion, seal and alligator,—with silver or ivory fittings.

Ladies' Millinery Trunks. Men's Hat Boxes.

Trunks,—with basswood frames, brass trimmings. Two trays. Millinery, waist and small sections, 28 inch to 40 inch.

11.25 to 15.25

Chiffonier Wardrobe Trunks,—fitted with hanging closet, writing desk, hat case, drawers, etc. Compact,—moderate size

Arranged for ladies' or men's use.

30.00 to 75.00

Twenty-third Street.

If you are in the habit of smoking while dressing, you will appreciate the

Cluett

COAT SHIRT

"On and off like a Coat."

No tugging and pulling over the head; no breaking of bosom. $1.50 and up at the best stores. White and fancy fabrics.

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., Troy, N. Y.

Largest makers of Shirts and Collars in the world.

TEA

DRINK TEA~ AND YOUR SYSTEM WILL GRADUALLY BE POISONED BY TANNIC ACID~

COFFEE

DRINK COFFEE~ AND YOU WILL BECOME A NERVOUS WRECK~

COCOA

DRINK COCOA FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH AND SUPPER AND YOU WILL ENJOY PERFECT HEALTH~

COCOA IS A BUILDER OF STRENGTH & VITALITY.

OF COURSE IT'S Huyler's YOU WANT.

IT IS THE PUREST & BEST. ALL GROCERS.

TOBEY ESTABLISHED 1856 CHICAGO HAND MADE FURNITURE

HAND CARVING

Wherever a bit of carving is introduced to decorate a piece of Tobey Handmade Furniture, it is executed by hand.

It is only by this method that the crispness and sharpness of the design may be retained, one of the features which have made Tobey Handmade Furniture exceptional.

Machine carving can always be detected by its dullness and general neglect of detail.

The Tobey Furniture Company, 11 West 32d Street.

PRINTERS TRY NEW MOVE TO DEFEAT TYPOTHETAE

Order Electrotypers and Stereotypers to Walk Out.

IT'S A SYMPATHETIC STRIKE

Typothetae Say This Action Shows Weakness of Strikers and Declare It Won't Bother Them.

An effort to give new impetus to the strike of the printers against the Typothetae, which had begun to lag, was made yesterday when President McCormick of Typographical Union No. 6 ordered the members of Electrotypers' Union No. 1 and Stereotypers' Union No. 1 to go out, in a sympathetic strike, from all the offices of the members of the Typothetae which have foundries of their own. Members of the two unions were also forbidden to work for independent concerns which are assisting the Typothetae.

The sympathetic strike involves these members of the Typothetae: The Knickerbocker Press, Publishers' Printing Company, T. L. De Vinne & Co., the S. S. McClure Company, the Methodist Book Concern, the Burr Printing Company, and the Sackett & Wilhelms Printing and Publishing Company.

The Trow Directory Printing Company, which, when the demands of the printers went into effect, shut down its composing rooms, granted the demands of the printers yesterday and took them all back. The company is not a member of the Typothetae, at whose offices it was said that the company took the men back on condition that if the Typothetae won the nine-hour work day would again prevail.

The officers of the Typothetae held that the calling out of the electrotypers and stereotypers showed a weakening on the part of Typographical Union No. 6, which started out by saying it could win the strike alone.

At an informal meeting of the Executive Committee of the Employing Electrotypers and Stereotypers' Association of New York yesterday it was decided to confer with the Executive Committee of the Typothetae to-day. Alfred J. L. Vigne of the Charles Craske Company, a member of the committee, which has been assisting the Typothetae, said:

"We propose to serve our customers without dictation from any one." The Typothetae issued the following statement last night:

The events of to-day in the fight between Typographical Union No. 6 and the Typothetae have changed the position of the Typothetae from one of defense to one of aggression. Typographical Union No. 6, realizing that they have been defeated by the Typothetae and that forty-seven open shops have been established in New York, (which they admit in their own circular sent out yesterday,) have, in their desperation, drawn the electrotypers into the fight, who to-day refused to handle the work of the struck shops.

There are already four open electrotype shops in New York, and others will be started at once if necessary. The employers have been preparing for all emergencies and have over 190 applications from non-union electrotypers who are willing to come to New York and take the places of the strikers. This number of men represents practically the entire strength of the Stereotypers' Union No. 1, which has gone on strike. The electrotypers receive the highest pay, running from $25 to $40 per week, and the non-union men are glad of the chance to be put to work at these wages. It is anticipated that there will be absolutely no inconvenience.

The general situation, in so far as the Typothetae are concerned, is stronger to-night in every respect than at any stage since the strike began. The arrival of forty competent men to-day from the West greatly strengthened the composing room forces and enables the employers to take care of their business with increased facilities.

George H. Ellis, President of the Typothetae of America, announced that forty-seven firms had decided to fight the electrotypers in their refusal to accept work from open shops. Mr. Ellis declared that the open shop which the Typothetae stood for did not mean a non-union shop, except as the men of the union made it non-union by refusing to work with non-union men. It meant, he said, a shop of equal opportunity for all, in which men could find employment without regard to their union affiliations.

Yesterday a train came in to the Pennsylvania station at Jersey City bringing forty strike breakers from the West. A large contingent of strike pickets gathered and began to offer inducements to the strike breakers to refrain from going to work.

The Typothetae, however, had as many special policemen on hand as there were strike pickets, and they formed a cordon around the strike breakers. On the ferryboat to Manhattan the strike pickets tried to argue with the new men, but no intimidation was offered. The special policemen got the strike breakers into carriages in Manhattan and took them to the offices of the Typothetae.

Typographical Union No. 6 and the chapel of the Methodist Book Concern sent a circular yesterday to Methodist clergymen headed, "A Macedonia Appeal to the Methodist Clergy." It urged them to consider the case of the Methodist Book Concern which refused to grant the demands of the strikers. It says:

"The officers of Typographical Union No. 6 regret the break that has come between the members of our union and the Methodist Book Concern, and have done all they could to avert it."

The clergy of the Methodist Church are invited to attend a meeting of the union to-morrow afternoon in Webster Hall, in Eleventeh Street, near Third Avenue. The only issue is the eight-hour workday, the circular adds, and contends that John Wesley, founder of Methodism, was the friend of the people. Then it instances the case of the New York Presbytery, which has appointed two fraternal delegates to attend the meetings of the Central Federated Union, and quotes one of them as saying that the New York Presbytery never yet sent a man to seek work in any place where there was a strike. This, it says, is practicing the Golden Rule.

TWO FAVORITES IN FRONT.

Talent Has Disastrous Day at Rival New Orleans Tracks.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—Favorites fared badly at City Park to-day, Orly II., which landed his race easily, being the only successful one. As a rule the favorites were well supported, while the winners had but slim backing. The defeat of Alma Dufour, in the fifth race, was the surprise of the day, and is attributable to the overconfidence of D. Hall, who waited too long with the Corrigan mare. Weather was clear and track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Three furlongs and a half; two-year-olds. Lens, 110 pounds, (J. Jones,) 15 to 1, 5 to 1, and 2 to 1, won; Odd Trick, 110, (Austin,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Little Boot, 110, (Wishard,) 10 to 1, 3 to 1, and 8 to 5, third. Time—0:42. Denigre, Reseda, Chilpowee, Anne Ruskin, Knockerkery, and Lathrop also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Purse, $400; for four-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Brushton, 106 pounds, (Nicol,) 4 to 1, won; Harpoon, 101, (Koerner,) 30 to 1, second; Trogon, 111, (D. Austin,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:49 1-5. Piller, Tryon, Nom De Plume, The Don, Algonquin, Father D., Colin George, Pathos, and Little Boy also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Purse, $500; for four-year-olds; selling; seven furlongs. Baron Esher, 104 pounds, (J. Jones,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Covina, 104, (Koerner,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Little Red, 104, (Daly,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:28. Royal Legend, Twenty Shot, Azelina, Grosgrain, Signal Light, Hallie Sherman, and Muldoon also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse, $500; handicap for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Nattie Bumppo, 95 pounds, (Ashworth,) 20 to 1, won; Thespian, 110, (McIntyre,) 5 to 1, second; Leta Duffy, 93, (Wishard,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Careless, Devout, Mint Boy, Huzzah, Astarita, and Anne Davis also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse; mile and seventy yards. Grenade, 111 pounds, (B. Smith,) 5 to 1, won; Gold Mate, 94, (Obert,) 6 to 1, second; Alma Dufour, 113, (D. Hall,) 7 to 20, third. Time—1:54 2-5. Florizel, Cardona, Doctor Nowlin, and Mammon also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs and a half. Orly II., 113 pounds, (Troxler,) 3 to 5, won; Merlingo, 91, (Powers,) 75 to 1, second; Belle Strome, 101, (Perrett,) 16 to 5, third. Time—1:21 1-5. Quinn Brady and French Nun also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Five furlongs and a half. Don Fonso, 110 pounds, (Eustis,) 10 to 1, won; Minnehaha, 105, (Austin,) 10 to 1, second; Telepathy, 105, (Koerner,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:08. Tichimingo, Tarp, Major Duncan, Evelyn, Jr., Burnolette, Oak Grove, Red Ruby, Jurist, Judge Parker, and Mary Morris also ran.

Ruth W., apparently much better than her field, was the only winning favorite at the Fair Grounds. Poor handling and interference defeated the others, except Ethelred, which tired badly and seemed to be a false favorite. Macbeth lost his race by a bad swerve in the last few strides. The track was good. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Purse; six furlongs. Dr. Coffey, 114 pounds, (Helgesen) 9 to 2, won; King's Own, 107, (W. Hayes,) 10 to 1, second; Ethelred, 109, (L. Smith,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:16 3-5. Lancastrian, Dosha, Prophet Fitch, Vivian, Verbosity, Stockwood, Chanteur, Olcott, and Massini also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Wagnerwill, 101 pounds, (Perrine,) 6 to 1, won; Vigorine, 93, (J. Johnson,) 30 to 1, second; Pilot, 101, (Johannessen,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:48 2-5. Novena, Roderick, Legatee, Bonnie Prince Charlie, Monaco Maid, and Merino also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Purse; three and one-half furlongs. Bert Mont, 107 pounds, (L. Smith,) 18 to 5, won; De Oro, 118, (Sewell,) 1 to 2, second; My Son, 104, (Crimmins,) 20 to 1, third. Time—0:48 4-5. Bud Hill, Black Mate, Elkdorf, and Jerry Sharp also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; five furlongs. Invincible, 108 pounds, (Robbins,) 10 to 1, won; Vanness, 110, (O'Neill,) 4 to 1, second; Letty, 106, (Sewell,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:01 1-5. Loricate, La Paloma, Lady Henrietta, and Tom Bone also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse; six furlongs. Ruth W., 106 pounds, (L. Smith,) 5 to 2, won; Holloway, 108, (McDonald,) 20 to 1, second; Letty, 106, (Sewell,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:16 2-5. Menoken, Joe Colson, Little Rose, Beechwood, and Marvel P. also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One and three-sixteenths miles. Consuelo, 89 pounds, (Hayes,) 6 to 1, won; Macbeth, 100, (Moreland,) 3 to 1, second; Merry Pioneer, 101, (Jones,) 5 to 1, third. Time—2:05. Soldier of Fortune, Wedgewood, Mainspring, Saul, Brooklyn, McWilliams, and Louis Kraft also ran.

NEW ROCHELLE'S OCEAN RACE

Arrangement for 360-Mile Contest for the Challenge Cup.

The New Rochelle Yacht Club has announced the arrangement of its ocean race for the Challenge Cup, which it won last year from the Brooklyn Yacht Club in the race to Hampton Roads with Rear Commodore Frank Maier's yawl Tamerlane. It will be sailed on Saturday, July 7, over a 360-mile course from New Rochelle to and around Montauk Point, thence to the Northeast End Lightship, off Cape May, and back to Gravesend Bay, finishing off the Brooklyn Yacht Club house. It affords an almost ideal course for the contest, and starting and finishing in the vicinity of New York ought to attract considerable more interest than the original race sailed last year.

The cup will be defended officially for, the New Rochelle Yacht Club by the Tamerlane, but it is probable that John Lambden's new yawl Grace H. will also compete from the club. There are two challenging boats, one the Mopsa, owned by W. S. Sullivan and challenging for the Harlem Yacht Club, and the other the Lila, owned by D. R. Floyd and challenging on behalf of the Brooklyn Yacht Club. Notification of the conditions of the race will be sent out at once, and it is expected that from eight to ten entries will be received, including a new boat building for Commodore C. F. Tillinghast of the Rhode Island Yacht Club, who, with the Little Rhody, won the first Lipton Cup.

It is expected that the course will require under normal conditions nearly four days to sail, and, being triangular, that it will afford different points of sailing, being neither a continuous beat to windward, as was last year's race, nor with fair winds all the way.

The proposal is made to change the conditions so as to provide a sliding scale of allowance that will increase the handicap of the little boats, giving them a better chance. It is also suggested that the conditions be so made as to admit boats of 20-foot water line and under 40 feet, instead of continuing the present 23-foot limit. The course being off shore only to Montauk Point and from Barnegat home, will afford a good distance out of sight of land that will test the ability of the skippers to sail by compass and reckoning.

G. P. Granbery, James D. Sparkman, and Larry D. Huntington, Jr., have been appointed a special committee to govern the race.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..7:21|Sun sets..4:59|Moon rises..12:00

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:23	12:35	6:30	6:50
Governors Island	12:35	12:46	7:05	7:30
Hell Gate	2:28	2:39	8:37	9:03

Arrived—Tuesday, Jan. 16.

SS Kroonland, Antwerp, Jan. 6.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston, Jan. 10.
SS Morro Castle, Havana, Jan. 13.
SS Susquehanna, St. Lucia, Jan. 6.
SS Hempstead, Shields, Dec. 23.
SS Langfond, Cienfuegos, Jan. 5.
SS New York, Georgetown, S. C., Jan. 11.
SS Colorado, Brunswick, Jan. 12.
SS Manzanillo, Cienfuegos, Jan. 8.
SS El Dorado, New Orleans, Jan. 10.
SS Vidar, La Guna, Jan. 8.
SS Monroe, Norfolk, Jan. 15.
SS Banes, Port Antonio, Jan. 10.
SS Sarnia, Kingston, Jan. 11.
SS Havana, Colon, Jan. 11.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
*Baltic, Liverpool	7:00 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
*Furnessia, Glasgow	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Juan, Ponce	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Valdivia, Haiti	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Grenada, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
P. du Nederlanden, Haiti	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Olinda, Calbarien	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Tabaristan, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Cherokee, San. Domingo	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Galveston	———	3:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Charleston	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Hellig Olav, Copenhagen	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vigilancia, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Colon	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Hostilius, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Wash., Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Manoa, Barbados	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	———	3:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Colorado, Brunswick	———	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Charleston	———	3:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Syracusa	Santos	Dec. 17
Dacia	Hamburg	Dec. 31
Argowan	Glasgow	Jan. 1
Cearense	Para	Jan. 3
Parima	Demerara	Jan. 3
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	Bremen	Jan. 9
Victorian	Liverpool	Jan. 6
Massilia	Naples	Dec. 31
Maine	London	Jan. 6
Talavera	St. Lucia	Jan. 8
Majestic	Liverpool	Jan. 10
Neckar	Bremen	Jan. 7
Brooklyn	Naples	Jan. 5
Jersey City	Swansea	Jan. 2
Panama	Colon	Jan. 11

DUE TO-MORROW.

Hudson	Havre	Jan. 6
Rollance	Liverpool	Jan. 4
Excelsior	New Orleans	Jan. 13
Republic	Gibraltar	Jan. 9
Atrato	Kingston	Jan. 13

DUE FRIDAY.

El Dia	Galveston	Jan. 13
Nueces	Galveston	Jan. 13

DUE SATURDAY.

Umbria	Liverpool	Jan. 13
Ponce	Porto Rico	Jan. 14

Reported by Wireless.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., incoming, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Siasconset, Mass., at 3:30 P. M. yesterday, when 30 miles east of Nantucket. Due at her pier about 9 A. M. to-day.

SS Majestic, incoming, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Cape Race, Newfoundland, at 7 A. M. yesterday, when 130 miles southeast of that place. Due at her pier about 6 P. M. to-morrow.

SS Panama, incoming, was reported by De Forest wireless passing Atlantic City at 7:30 P. M. yesterday. Due at her pier about 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Atrato, incoming, was reported by De Forest wireless 520 miles south of Sandy Hook at noon yesterday.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Celtic, at Gibraltar, Jan. 15.
SS Minneapolis, at London, Jan. 16.
SS Hamburg, at Gibraltar, Jan. 16.
SS Rhein, at Bremen, Jan. 16.
SS Schuylkill, at Suez, Jan. 16.
SS Helios, at Rotterdam, Jan. 14.
SS Italia, at Genoa, Jan. 13.
SS Langdon Grange, at Cape Town, Jan. 14.
SS Roman, at Deptford, Jan. 16.
SS Arabistan, at Montevideo, Jan. 15.
SS Daghestan, at Cape Town, Jan. 16.
SS Simoon, at Port Natal, Jan. 16.
SS Gallia, at Marseilles, Jan. 14.

Sailed.

SS Pannonia, from Palermo, Jan. 14.
SS Indrani, from Singapore, Jan. 14.
SS Tintoretto, from Rio Janeiro, Jan. 13.
SS Tennyson, from Barbados, Jan. 15.
SS Mellville, from Algoa Bay, Jan. 6.

Passed.

SS Napolitan Prince, Naples, for New York, passed Sagres.
SS Clan Macleod, Antwerp, for New York, passed the Lizard.
SS Madonna, from New York, for Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS Graf Waldersee, from New York, for Hamburg, passed the Lizard.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

Invaluable to sufferers from asthma, bronchitis or throat troubles.

Essentially a whiskey for discriminating whiskey drinkers

John Jameson

Three ★★★ Star

Whiskey

Particularly gratifying to those who drink whiskey for the good it does them.

W. A. TAYLOR & CO., 29 Broadway, N. Y.

BROKER LENT A SAMPLE TO MAKE BOGUS STOCK

And Knew Seton's Purpose, Detective Agency Hears.

EXCHANGE TO START INQUIRY

Among the Promoter's Papers Meanwhile Are Found Some Thoughts on the Discovery of Truth.

Information reached the Pinkerton Detective Agency and Assistant District Attorney Garvan yesterday indicating that when the tangle about the floating of $4,800,000 worth of bogus stock certificates of the Norfolk and Western Railway is cleared up it will be shown that a Wall Street broker lent to C. Augustus Seton a genuine certificate of the 100-share denomination to use as a sample in asking the Hamilton Bank Note Company to turn out the lithographed bogus stock.

A person familiar with the inside facts brought to light by the detectives working on the case said yesterday that this particular broker knew perfectly well what Seton's reputation was and what he had in view in asking that the certificate be lent him. He intimated that there was an agreement between Seton and this man, whose name so far has not been divulged, that the latter was to share in the proceeds from the swindle, and that there might be before long an arrest in connection with this new disclosure.

"When this thing is cleared up," said the person who gave this information, "it will be found that the Hamilton Bank Note Company was not the most culpable factor in this affair."

The Standard Safe Deposit Company at 25 Broad Street turned over to the District Attorney's office yesterday all the papers in the safe-deposit box Seton leased from that concern and after he got into trouble transferred to an old inventor, whose name it was learned yesterday was Donelly. All last night Mr. Garvan and Detective Sergeant McConville, who arrested Seton in Turkeytown, Md., and Detective Peter Berl, who is attached to Mr. Garvan's office, were at work overhauling the papers and documents in the three boxes the safe-deposit company had leased to Seton.

Some interesting discoveries were made. One of these was that Seton had had extensive transactions with some of the most prominent Stock Exchange firms in Wall Street. There were copies of memoranda accounts and checks showing the extent of these transactions. In the box were also found two diplomas of Seton's. One of these, from the high school in Plymouth, Ohio, where Seton was born, showed that he was graduated from that institution in 1888. Another was from the Wesleyan University of Ohio, where Seton obtained an A. B. in 1893. On both of these documents the name appeared as "Charles Seaton."

The detectives took to the District Attorney's office yesterday a blank memorandum book found on Seton when he was arrested. On the flyleaf appeared this:

HOW TRUTH IS DISCOVERED.

In heated discussion on the anvil of free thought, falsehood and falsities are forged away from truth by the hammer of reason. In the calmness and candor of honest thought, free from all prejudice and creed, fair Truth is discovered enthroned in the Palace of Reason.

The detectives are still looking for E. L. Green, the elusive individual who, as Seton's representative, tried to sell some of the bogus Norfolk and Western certificates to Duke & Co. in Cleveland. A representative of the firm arrived here yesterday from Cleveland to identify Green. Some believed this indicated that the Pinkertons would arrest Green before many hours.

The Stock List Committee and the Law Committee of the New York Stock Exchange are about to take steps to investigate the entire affair of the Seton issue of bogus stock certificates. The fact that the majority of the bogus stock still remains undiscovered has given cause for considerable uneasiness in financial circles, as the bogus certificates would readily pass off as the genuine article with all except experts, the imitation being very clever.

W. A. Shoemaker, the Philadelphia lawyer whose name has been mentioned in connection with the swindle, went to the office of the Pinkertons yesterday and asked the detectives if he was wanted. He was told that he was not. Then he went to the office of District Attorney Garvan, where he made a statement in which he declared that he had had nothing whatever to do with the transactions in the bogus stock, and that the person who went to the office of C. E. Baird of 18 Broadway, and, being introduced as Mr. Shoemaker, tried to dispose of some of the stock, was not he, but somebody else. It was learned yesterday that Samuel J. Humphries, Seton's co-worker, took this person to Mr. Baird's office. Humphries, it was said yesterday, has told Mr. Garvan who this man was, and detectives are now looking for him.

Mr. Shoemaker, according to Irving E. Ziegler of 27 William Street, his attorney, said that on one occasion he had bought some old N. and W. certificates after they had been called in and had disposed of them at a bonus. Mr. Ziegler said this transaction had been made in perfectly good faith by Mr. Shoemaker and was strictly legal, inasmuch as the stock was valid and the only thing necessary to have the old shares exchanged for shares of the new issue was to pay the assessments fixed by the Reorganization Committee of the road.

Mr. Ziegler accompanied Mr. Shoemaker to the District Attorney's office. Mr. Ziegler by a mere coincidence also is counsel for Humphries. The latter comes up for examination before Magistrate Finn in the Tombs Court to-day. Mr. Garvan said that an effort would be made to have him held. Mr. Garvan would not say what charge the authorities will prefer against the "newspaper writer of Brooklyn Heights," who at present is held merely as a suspicious person.

Seton will probably be placed on trial before Judge Cowing in General Sessions to-day on the grand larceny charge in connection with a transaction last August in Galveston, Houston and Interurban Railroad stock, in which W. B. Slossom of Galveston avers that he was swindled out of $6,675. Mr. Slossom was in the District Attorney's office yesterday. There will be several witnesses from Texas, among these Messrs. Coleman and Abbot, the attorneys for the railroad, who arrived in this city last night.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

WHEAT.—A brief ¼c. rise at the opening invited heavy bear pressure, and the market at once developed a weak spot, from which it scarcely rallied all day. The decrease of only 71,000 bushels in world's stocks for the week, according to Bradstreet's, against a decrease last year of 3,507,000 bushels, brought out further selling at midday in connection with the lighter seaboard clearances and interior receipts of 339,000 bushels, compared with 482,000 bushels the previous year. The Paris market closed 5@10 points lower [illegible] ½c. mark, and Budapest 8 points [illegible] Cash wheat [illegible] Northern [illegible] but eventually turned weak under the effects of bear pressure and clearing weather in the West, attended by much lower temperature, which should improve the grading. The seaboard clearances of 1,236,000 bushels, and the fact that only 174 cars were expected at Chicago on Wednesday, appeared to have little effect on the market. The Liverpool close showed ¼@⅜c net decline, and interior receipts were practically 200,000 bushels above the previous year. Export sales were only 5 loads. No. 2 corn in New York closed at 56c for new in elevator, and 51½c. free on board, afloat; No. 2 white, 52c, and No. 2 yellow, 51¾c. free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday's Close.
Wheat—				
May	93 5-16	93 5-16	92⅝	93
July	90¾	90⅜	90½	90¾
Corn—				
January	55	55	55	54½
May	..	..	51¼	51½
July	..	..	51¾	57½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday's Close.
Wheat—				
January	..	..	84⅞	85⅞
May	89¼	88⅜	88⅝	88⅞
July	85⅞	85¼	85¾	85¾
Corn—				
January	..	..	41⅜	41⅜
May	45⅞	45	45½	45⅞
July	45¾	45½	45⅝	45⅝
Oats—				
January	..	..	30⅞	30⅝
May	32	31⅝	31⅝	32
July	30½	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
Lard—				
May	7.72	7.60	7.60	7.70
July	7.82	7.70	7.70	7.82
Ribs—				
May	7.67	7.55	7.75	7.62
July	7.77	7.67	7.67	7.75
Pork—				
May	14.20	14.00	14.02	14.12
July	14.20	14.12	14.13	14.23

COTTON.—The cotton market was moderately active, sales for the day being estimated at 400,000 bales, but trading was chiefly local, and in spite of the firm close and the net gain of 8@15 points the market acted rather nervous and unsettled.

The opening was quiet, unchanged to 2 points lower, under local liquidation and selling by room bears, as a result of indifferent Liverpool cables and private advices reporting that the English trade apprehended that the sentimental effect of a Liberal victory in the general election might be temporarily depressing. Private wires from the South were very bullish as to spot conditions, however, and the market rallied short after the opening. Around 11.75 for March there seemed to be quite a good deal of cotton offering, enough to check the advance around midday and cause a reaction of 3 or 4 points from the top, but toward the close some of the local brokers became aggressive buyers, and the final level was practically the best for the session. The buying toward the close seemed to come from some of the brokers who have recently opposed the market, and in some quarters it was suggested that bears were bidding the market up to sell on.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday's Close.
January	11.61	11.46	11.60@11.61	11.47
February	11.64	11.52	11.64@11.66	11.56
March	11.78	11.61	11.77@11.78	11.65
April	..	..	11.81@11.83	11.69
May	11.88	11.70	11.86@11.87	11.73
June	11.89	11.73	11.87@11.89	11.73
July	11.92	11.75	11.90@11.92	11.77
August	11.70	12.60	11.70@11.71	11.86
September	11.00	11.00	11.02@11.04	10.94
October	10.89	10.80	10.88@10.90	10.79

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16.—Spot Cotton—Fair business doing; sales, 8,000 bales, speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 32,000 bales; American, 19,000 bales; middling upland, 6.22d. Futures opened steady, unchanged on near and 2 points decline on distant positions; closed steady at a net advance of 1 point January and [illegible]

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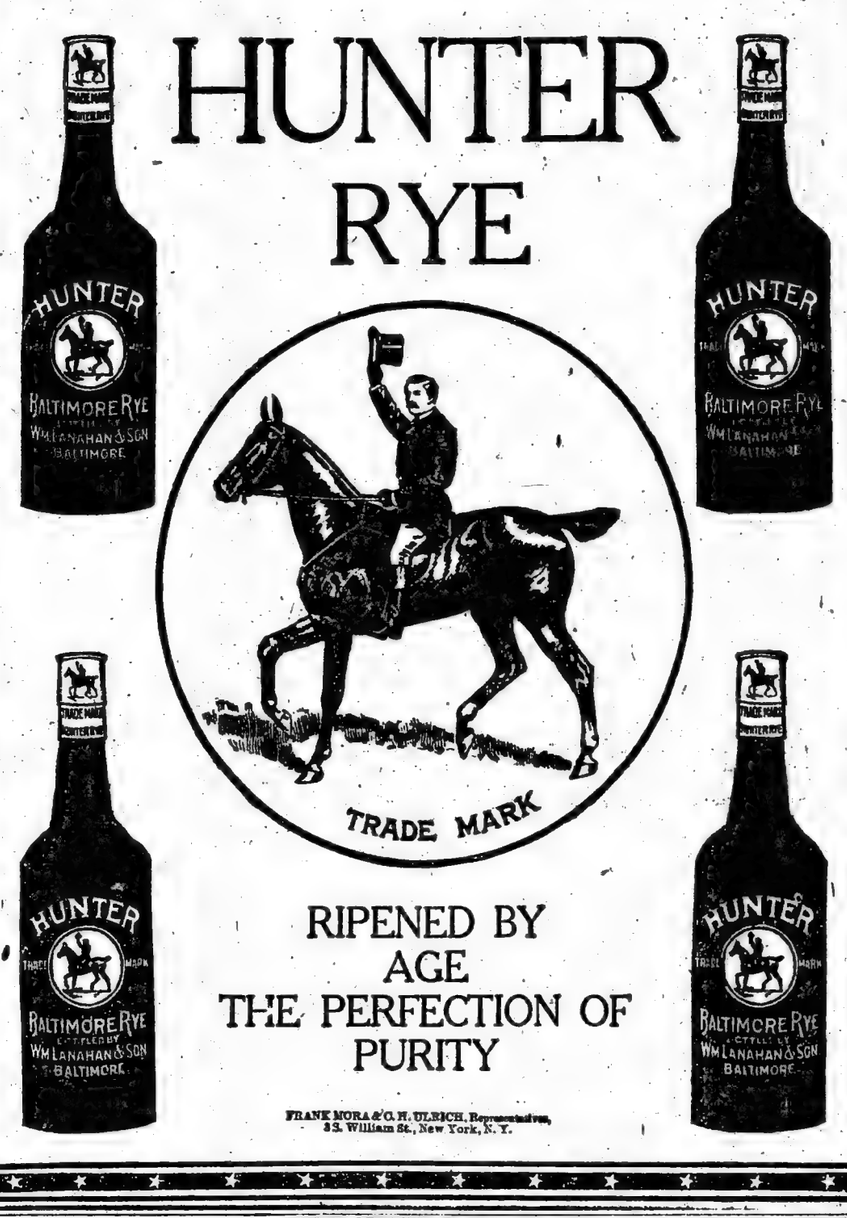

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RICH AUTO FITTINGS IN GARDEN AND ARMORY

Lunch Box, Ice Chests, and Heating Devices in Covered Cars.

MOTOR 'BUS OUTLOOK GOOD

Western Farmers Favor Runabouts—Business Exhibit Attractive—Big Crowd at Both Shows.

Increasing interest in the two big automobile shows was the story yesterday at both the Madison Square Garden and the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory. Both were as crowded before noon as has been the case in former years in the Garden. The sunshine in the afternoon brought out a big rush of applicants for free rides about the city in the demonstrating cars, and in many cases the trials had to be cut down to half a mile or so in order to give all apparently prospective customers a chance to test the easy-riding abilities of their favorite machines. Salesmen, agents, and exhibitors were all happy and busy, and there was a perceptible increase in bona fide orders.

"We are selling three limousine cars this season to one of the open touring variety," was the comment of one manufacturer upon the prevailing tendency in styles. Of course most of the limousines are bought for city use during the Winter, but scores of them are in constant use by residents who live in their country homes all the year round. The demand for the little runabouts is still a big one, but most of those cars are now being sold in the country districts."

Never before have so many of the big covered cars been seen in such luxurious fittings as may now be found in the Garden and the armory. The ingenuity of the best carriage builders has been called upon to devise little conveniences and luxuries that may contribute to the comfort of the owners. In the big foreign cars the latest novelties from Paris may be seen, while the American builders of limousine cars have not been backward in keeping pace with their rivals across the water.

One of the genuine novelties that most of the foreign cars still lack is a miniature heater that has made the Welch machine deservedly popular among those on the hunt for something new. The limousine shown by the Welch Company is in one of the side rooms of the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory. The heater is really a small radiator placed in front of the interior. It is about eight inches high and ten inches long. The heat from the muffler is conveyed through the radiator by means of the exhaust pipe, and it can be turned off and on at the will of the occupants. The car is made in Pontiac, Mich., and, although new this year, has attained general favor in Western towns. Another device that furnishes room for extra passengers are two stationary seats fixed to the inside of the doors. These, with the large seat and two small side ones, for children, give accommodations for six to seven persons within the car, in addition to the chauffeur and another passenger on the front seat.

The newest Pope-Toledo limousine has solved the problem of interior heating for cold weather by placing one of the old-fashioned style of heaters in the floor of the car. The heat comes from the muffler, which is placed in the rear. One of these is shown in the Garden with the Pope-Toledo's varied exhibit of touring cars, brougham bodies, and runabouts.

Close by the latter exhibit in the Fourth Avenue end of the Garden is the Franklin car exhibit, and, owing to the fact that a completed six-cylinder touring car is shown, the motor critics have flocked around the stand in great numbers. The first six-cylinder car finished in the Syracuse factory is used for demonstrating purposes. Those who are familiar with the drivers in the late Vanderbilt Cup race recognize Walter Winchester as its driver. Winchester drove Col. Green's big Franklin racer in the Vanderbilt Cup event, and for an experimental car made a good showing. A twenty horse power limousine is one of the new things in Franklin cars this season. The interior is lighted with electricity, two collapsible seats are placed in front and a sliding box fits under the rear seat convenient for the carrying of baggage.

One of the richest limousines in the Armory show is the big blue C. G. V. car, a French make, purchased a few days before the show by Philip Lewisohn. The body was made by one of the best carriage builders in Paris, and as the car stands it cost $13,000—perhaps the most expensive auto in the two shows. In front, and sliding under the chauffeur's seat, is a long luncheon box of bird'seye maple. The box contains dishes, bottles, glasses, napkins, knives, forks, and other table necessities for half a dozen people. A small icebox is fitted between the two forward windows. Places for six glasses have been cut in the top, making it possible to serve an enjoyable luncheon with liquid refreshment while in motion. Electric lights, toilet articles, card racks, and arm rests are among its other conveniences.

Mrs. Trenor L. Park purchased yesterday the 15 horse power coupé-top Panhard in the Armory exhibition. Its novelties are an electric foot warmer, said to be the first of the kind brought to this country, and a ventilating device, which gives a steady current of fresh air without the necessity of lowering the windows.

Two of the notable arrivals during the day were Henry Ford and Frank Kulick. The latter will drive the new Ford racer that is entered for the speed tests on Ormond Beach. Mr. Ford said that the racer was on its way to Florida, and he and Kulick will leave on Sunday. The 15 horse power Ford runabout was placed in the Armory exhibit yesterday and attracted general attention. It is a neat machine in every particular, and the price, $500, is also an attraction. The runabout has had a big sale in the West, Mr. Ford saying that a number of orders from farmers out in the prairies had come in during the last few weeks.

More attention is being paid to the exhibits of delivery wagons and omnibuses. The business exhibit in the basement of the Garden has never been surpassed. Every possible type of car is shown, and from the inquiries that are being made it is easy to see that the commercial tendency of the day is being directed toward a larger use of motor traffic for delivery purposes. Many Summer resort agents and hotel representatives are investigating the motor 'bus feasibility. A contract was signed yesterday for four Reo 'buses to run from Bridgeport to a number of beach resorts in the vicinity this Summer. The 'buses that will be used will be similar to the 16 horse power ten-passenger 'bus that won the New York Motor Club's economy prize in the six days' test run last September. A Reo 'bus of the same type has recently been sent to Miami, Fla., and is now run from the hotel to the beach and the station.

MARK TWAIN AT THE SHOW.

Laments That He Cannot Dictate as Fast as Motor Salesmen Talk.

Mark Twain was an interested visitor at the Automobile Show in Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon. He was the guest of Sales Manager R. D. Chapin at the Oldsmobile booth. As the popular writer walked slowly down the broad aisles, commenting upon the splendid machines on exhibition, he was followed by a curious crowd. Mr. Clemens, however, did not purchase a motor car, but he promised to come again and take a ride in one of the demonstrating machines to-morrow.

"I dictate each day about four thousand words," he said, "and I find it a hard day's work. If I could talk as rapidly, however, as some of these automobile salesmen do, I could dictate a great many more words and consequently make more money."

Col. John Jacob Astor was present and purchased three more Cadillacs. They will be shipped South for his use this Winter.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., was a visitor at both shows. Society was well represented in the armory show at night, some of those present being Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell, Dr. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mrs. Lloyd Griscom, Mr. and Mrs. Columbus O'Donnell Iselin, Miss Grace Chapin, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Francis S. Withers, Mr. and Mrs. Goadby Loew, Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Betts Hillhouse, Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, Col. and Mrs. De Lancey Astor Kane, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Miss Ellen Atterbury, the Rev. Thomas Ducey, Oliver Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence Breese, Mr. John A. Dix, Charles Raoul Duval, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Leeds, Mr. Jules Montant, Mrs. M. Brady Hall, Egerton L. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Alfonso De Navarro, and John H. Bradford.

AGAINST AUTO ROAD RACING.

A. A. A. Wants Future Contests Held on Private Speedways.

A new turn to automobile road-racing contests was presented yesterday by the directors of the American Automobile Association when, at their meeting in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, a unanimous opinion was expressed against conducting future road races such as the Vanderbilt Cup event last October. Notwithstanding the unusual degree of success with which that race was carried through, the fact that there will always be much danger in such contests on American roads was realized more forcibly than ever before. A growing sentiment is making itself felt in automobile circles that such events in the future should be held over especially constructed speedways, where absolute right of way can be secured. Several plans for such speedways have been advanced, but the excessive cost has thus far prevented active work being started. In view of the interest in this direction, however, the directors adopted unanimously the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the Board of Directors of the American Automobile Association that a special speedway for automobile racing and testing of cars has become necessary, and that this board encourage the construction of such speedways throughout the country."

The promoters of the twenty-five-mile speedway at Pennington, N. J., sent a statement of their plans to the directors. Emerson Brooks, who was at the show during the day, said that most of the $300,000 needed to build the track had been subscribed, and he expected to see work begin within a short time.

President Elliot C. Lee of Boston presided and the others present were David H. Morris, A. R. Pardington, William H. Hotchkiss, R. L. Lippit, Providence; Asa Goddard, Worcester; E. E. S. Reese and Windsor T. White, Cleveland; N. M. Pierce, Binghamton; F. H. Elliott, Syracuse; C. E. Farrington, Auto Club of New Jersey, and Secretary A. G. Batchelder. A Nominating Committee consisting of Elliot C. Lee, W. T. White, and A. R. Pardington was designated to nominate a ticket for the annual election to take place in Chicago next month. The association has a membership of sixty-two clubs, representing over 8,000 individual members.

Commodore Park Re-elected.

The annual meeting of the American Yacht Club was held last evening at the Hotel Astor, at which officers were selected for the coming year. Commodore Trenor L. Park presided, and was honored with re-election to his flag position. To serve with him are Vice Commodore Oliver Harriman and Rear Commodore Richard T. Wainwright, while William Porter Allen was renamed Secretary and Treasurer.

The Trustees to hold office for the year 1906 are Trenor L. Park, Oliver Harriman, Richard T. Wainwright, William Porter Allen, H. De Berkeley Parsons, J. Howard Wainwright, Edwin H. Weatherbee, William H. Parsons, William H. Beers, Howard Willets, Henry W. Eaton, and Benjamin F. Watkins.

Auto Taxation for Road Benefits.

A strong sentiment in favor of automobile taxation for the purpose of defraying highway expenses was expressed by the Directors of the New York State Automobile Association at its meeting yesterday in the Assembly Room of the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory. Judge William H. Hotchkiss, President of the State association, presided. A resolution was adopted favoring a reasonable law to tax automobile users, the money so obtained to be used in the maintenance of all improved highways built by State aid.

The Legislative Committee of the association was requested to frame a proper measure, and if it meets with general approval, it will be incorporated into a bill and presented to the Legislature. The association reported a membership of 2,500, an increase of 1,000 within the past year.

Automobile Notes of the Shows.

August Post is Chairman of the Aero Club of America's committee that has immediate charge of the exhibit in the armory show. Mr. Post is receiving the congratulations of many friends at the unexpected success of the first exhibit of this kind ever held in America. The other members of the committee are Charles M. Manley, William J. Hammer, Prof. David Todd, A. M. Herring, Carl Dienstbach, Dr. Julian P. Thomas, and Paul Nocquet.

Carl Meyers, a well-known county fair acronaut, has joined the group of balloonists who are now present at the Aero Club's exhibit in the armory show.

Andre Masenat, manager of the Panhard Company in this city, who lately returned from Cuba, where he went to inspect the road racing conditions, has received word from A. Mendoza of Havana to the effect that the Cuban Government has consented to take off the duty on racing and touring cars for six months. The Cuban Racing Committee has commenced work at oiling the roads.

Winthrop E. Scarritt, ex-President of the Automobile Club of America; Judge James E. Dill, and Judge Hotchkiss of Buffalo will be among the speakers at the general meeting of the American Automobile Association, which will be held this afternoon in the American Automobile Association rooms in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory. Subjects of general automobile interest will be discussed.

One of the popular stands in the armory is that of the American Locomotive Company, where the Berlist car is shown. This is one of the best cars in Europe, and has been selected by the largest builders of locomotives in the world to duplicate in this country. The exhibition chassis of 40-45 horse power is an unusually fine piece of mechanical work. The wheel base is 126 inches. The metal throughout rings like a bell when struck by a knife or any other piece of metal. There are also shown a 24-30 horse power landaulet which carries six people in all, and a 24-30 horse power touring car with a cape top which carries five people.

In automobiles this year the Garden show indicates that the greatest efforts are being made toward the perfection of minor details in the building of luxurious and convenient bodies. More power, is the cry, and as high as sixty horse power is now furnished in stock cars, where a few years ago sixty horse power meant a great racing machine.

The Cadillac cars are equipped with a safety starting device which prevents the possibility of a kick-back which might injure the operator. This safety starting device works in conjunction with the spark lever. When the spark lever is advanced it causes a slide to obstruct the entrance of the crank, hence the motor cannot be cranked when the slide is in this position; therefore, in order to permit the entrance of the crank, the spark lever must be moved to its normal position.

Old Thoroughbred Troubadour Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 16.—The famous thoroughbred stallion Troubadour, which defeated such stars as Miss Woodford and The Bard while on the turf, and that has sired since being retired to the stud such performers as Daily America, winner of the Realization Stakes, and Lookout, winner of the Kentucky Derby, is dead at the Senorita Stock Farm of the late Capt. S. S. Brown in this county. He was 24 years old and entirely blind. His sire was Lisbon, and his dam Glenluine by Imp. Glenelg. Troubadour won the Suburban and other great races. He was bred at Woodburn Farm and sold when a yearling for $400. Capt. Brown paid Col. Milton Young $7,500 for him.

Barton Easy Winner at Billiards.

Frank S. Barton gave an exhibition of billiards at eighteen-inch balkline, two shots in, last night at the Auditorium Billiard Academy, 116th Street, near Eighth Avenue. He met W. H. Hale in a 200-point game, and ran out easily, while Hale was at 101. Barton's average was 10½, and his high runs 57, 34, and 18. Hale's average was 5½, and his best runs 15 and 12.

FEWER FOOTBALL GAMES WILL BE SCHEDULED

General Disposition to Curtail Collegiate Athletic Activity.

YALE'S PLANS FOR REFORMS

Complete Revolution of Present System Desired by Extremists, but Changes Will Be Gradual.

Little else was discussed in college circles yesterday save the action of Harvard in dropping football until satisfactory reforms are completed and demonstrated. The feeling appears to be general that the Crimson will not be represented on the gridiron next Fall, in spite of the optimism of some of her leading graduates. It is not believed that the reforms that will be established by the American Intercollegiate Football Rules Committee will be accepted by the Cambridge authorities, even when demonstrated in the proposed field laboratory, until after they have been tested and shown to be satisfactory in a season's play in inter-class and inter-department games on Soldiers' Field.

The stories that Yale would follow in Harvard's lead received little credence. There is undoubtedly some feeling in the Faculty at New Haven, as there is in that of every institution in the country, that football should be greatly limited, if not eliminated, but there is nothing to indicate that those entertaining that view dominate. No Yale authority can be induced to express an opinion on Yale's probable course or to comment on the Harvard action.

It is well known that Yale contemplates action, but it is understood that this will simply be a retrenchment, such as smaller expenditures, fewer contests, more general participation in sport through the introduction of inter-class contests, and similar moves. The announcement was made at New Haven three weeks ago that on the reassembling of the students after the Christmas holidays the Faculty would take up the question of football.

The plans of Princeton are not indicated further than that the authorities favor a reduction in the general scheme of athletics until they again are brought within reason.

An opportunity was afforded last evening to discover the trend of sentiment at Pennsylvania. The alumni society of New York held its annual banquet at the Hotel Manhattan, and Provost Charles C. Harrison and Dean Josiah H. Penniman attended. In conversation before the dinner Provost Harrison said he proposed to refer in no way to athletics publicly, as too much had already been said. Dean Penniman referred to the general conditions, saying that every one realized that the elaborate organization of athletics had exceeded the bounds of reason until the tail was now wagging the dog. He said there was a disposition on the part of those in charge of college athletics to realize this fact and to retrench of their own initiative, and that all the Faculty appeared to be called upon to do was to see that the curtailment was extensive enough to secure the ends desired without being so radical in the beginning as to stifle the life of athletic activity, and so kill a very beneficial factor in university life.

An athletic authority attending said that plans had already been perfected by the management of athletics at Penn to reduce the schedules, so that probably eight football games would be played and less attention given to elaborate training programmes. It is also purposed to develop wider intra-university competition.

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HOCKEY CHAMPIONS LOSE.

New York A. C. Won from Crescents by 2 Goals to 1.

The Crescent Athletic Club hocky team, champion of the Amateur Hockey League, went down to defeat last night when the New York Athletic Club seven won an exciting game at the St. Nicholas Rink by the score of 2 to 1. The result of the game places the New York Athletic Club in the lead.

The playing by both teams was brilliant, but the New York Athletic Club representatives showed superior team work. Dobby and Liffiton, two of the most reliable players on the Brooklyn team, failed to negotiate several comparatively easy shots. Three times the puck was directly in front of the locals' goal, with no one but the goal keeper to prevent a tally, but on each occasion a bad shot spoiled the play.

Castleman was easily the star of the game. He repeatedly stole the puck from his opponents, and carried it successfully past the opposing backs. He was well supported by Locke and Coolican, while Fenwick gave a brilliant exhibition at cover point. Williams's work in the goal was effective. Wall, for the Crescents, played splendidly, but received erratic support. Dobby and Liffiton at times gave flashes of their true form, but at others the speedy work of the New York Athletic Club players frequently broke up thier combination game.

The New York team played a strong, aggressive game, and made several ineffectual attempts to score. McKenzie saving his side cleverly. Castleman and Fenwick, in a pretty double passing attack, carried the puck down the ice, where Fenwick shot the first goal. The Crescents then forced the play and Shirreff drove the puck into the net after a good pass by O'Flynn. The fast work was continued, but neither side could add to the score in the first half, which ended with a goal for each team.

Dobby opened the second half with two easy misses, and Castleman followed with a good long shot, which was stopped by McKenzie. Coolican found an opening and passed to Castleman, who scored the second goal for the New York Athletic Club. A second play quickly followed, Castleman again shooting the puck into the net, but it was a forward pass and not allowed. The line-up:

Crescent A. C., 1.	Position.	New York A. C., 2.
McKenzie	Goal	Williams
O'Flynn	Point	White
Wall	Cover point	Fenwick
Liffiton	Forward	Castleman
Shiebler	Forward	Locke
Shirreff	Forward	Dillabaugh
Dobby	Forward	Coolican

Goals—Fenwick, Castleman, Shirreff. Referee—W. Russell and Dr. McKenzie, Hockey Club of New York. Goal Umpires—Frank Ellison and Charles De Cassanova, Hockey Club of New York. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

Vogel Brothers
Evening Clothes for Men

Nothing lends itself so much to the enjoyment of a social function as correct, proper evening clothes. We present them in the authoritative models and fabrics.

Tuxedo or Dinner Coats
Special at $12.50

The illustration alongside is an exact copy of our new Tuxedo coat. It is characterised by shapely shoulders, a graceful shawl collar, straight front with slightly rounded edge, closing with one button. The fabric is of a fine black unfinished worsted. Special at $12.50.

Imported blackwhipcord Tuxedo coats, silk shawl collar, $16.50.

Luxurious silk-lined Tuxedo coats at $20, $23 and $25.

Full Dress Suits

At $25, Full Dress Suits, silk faced, of imported black whipcord.

At $30, $35, $40 and $45, Full Dress Suits of English whipcords, unfinished worsted, thibet and French drape. Silk lined throughout.

Vogel Brothers
42nd St. At 8th Ave

AUTOMOBILES.

Second Open Letter
To the Man Who Is Going to Buy an Automobile.

Dear Sir:

Madison Square Garden is filled with good automobiles. The cream of American and foreign manufacture is there, and you could almost shut your eyes and choose without danger of selecting a poorly constructed car. But compare values. Admitting that most of the 1906 cars are safe purchases, what about prices? Examine every exhibit at the Garden Show and compare the cars, point for point, both as to quality of material used and design or plan of construction.

You will find that the 4-Cylinder OLDSMOBILE PALACE TOURING CAR at $2,250 affords the same strength of construction and approved mechanical design and the same high quality of material as cars costing $500 to $1,500 more. It has 28-horse power, sliding gear transmission, shaft drive, beautiful, roomy body, and is smooth and noiseless in operation. A car more graceful in appearance has not yet been produced.

The 2-Cylinder, 2-Stroke Cycle Oldsmobile at $1,250 is another example of splendid value. It develops over 20-horse power, carries five passengers, and takes hills on the high gear. It has the same advantages of construction as the 4-Cylinder car.

Please make these comparisons before you invest in any motor car. The verdict will be in favor of the OLDSMOBILE—we are sure of that.

OLDSMOBILE COMPANY OF N. Y.
Broadway and 51st Street.

AUTOMOBILES. AUTOMOBILES.

SIXTH ANNUAL THE AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF AMERICA OFFICIAL SHOW

REMOVAL NOTICE
OF
The Automobile Show

The regular open Automobile Show, held for Five years in the old Garden, will be held this year at the magnificent New Armory, 69th Regiment. To prevent useless repetition and confusion, only the latest models, latest appliances and creations never before shown will be exhibited.

AMERICAN
First Showing of New Models.
Maxwell-Briscoe
Cleveland
Rambler
Reo
Queen
Corbin
Ariel
Rainier
Compound
National
Premier
Jackson
Ford
Dayton
Lozier
Mitchell
Ardsley
Marion
Wayne
Bartholomew
Austin
Buckeye
Acme
Moon
Marmon
Moline
St. Louis
Duryea
Welch
Aerocar
Frayer-Miller
Grout
Johnson
Berkshire
Iroquois
Crawford
Dolson
White Steamer
Logan
Windsor
York
Pungs-Finch
Carey
American Mercedes
Lane Steamer
Rauch & Lang
Baker Electric
Lansden Electric
COMMERCIAL CARS.
Autocar Equipment Co.
Commercial Motor Car
Iroquois Iron Works
Rapid
Logan
McCrea
Atlas
MOTOR CYCLES.
Indian
Wagner
Reading Standard Cycle
Marsh
FIRST EXHIBITION of The Aero Club.
AIRSHIPS.
Leo Stevens No. 3
Santos-Dumont No. 9
Baldwin's "California Arrow"
Roy Knabenshue
BALLOONS.
Aeroclub No. 1
Maurice Mallett (Paris)
Louis Goddard (Paris)
August Roedinger (Germany)
AEROPLANES.
Prof. Langley's Gasoline and Steam
Dr. Graham Bell's Man-Carrying Kite
FOREIGN
First Showing of New Models.
Viqueot
Panhard
Leon Bollee
Richard-Brasier
Berliet
Peugeot
Napier
Mors
Martini
Hotchkiss
Renault
C., G. & V.
Zust
Daimler
Aster
Spyker
De Leon
Delaunay-Belleville
Argus

See the Great Vanderbilt Cup Race
Free in the Armory Theatre Every Hour from 1 to 10 P. M.
Wonderful Vitagraph pictures of the Gordon Bennett Race, Climb to the Clouds, Ormond-Daytona Races, and Airship Flights.
DAILY CONCERTS BY BAYNE'S 69TH REGIMENT BAND.

THIS YEAR HELD AT
NEW ARMORY 69TH REGIMENT
26th Street, Near 4th Avenue.
10 A. M. to 11 P. M., Jan. 15th to 20th.

AUTOMOBILES.

THE COVELL AND CROSBY MOTOR COMPANY
ARIEL
MOTOR CARS
AT
THE "ARMORY"
SHOW
30 H. P.
$2,500.
SHOW ROOM
1621 BROADWAY
"LOOK FOR THE OVAL FRONT"

"America's Greatest Automobile".
6
CADILLACS
on view at the Madison Square Garden Automobile Show.
The Cadillac exhibit is the most interesting part of the show. Don't miss it.
After Show Week at 151 West 38th Street.

Most Convenient During Automobile Show!
Hoffman House
FOR LUNCHEON AND DINNER
GENTLEMEN'S CAFE & LADIES' RESTAURANT
Special Menus for this week
Excellent Musical Entertainment at Noon and in the Evening
Try it.

AUTOMOBILES. AUTOMOBILES. AUTOMOBILES.

Columbia
40-45 H. P. Touring Car
$4,500

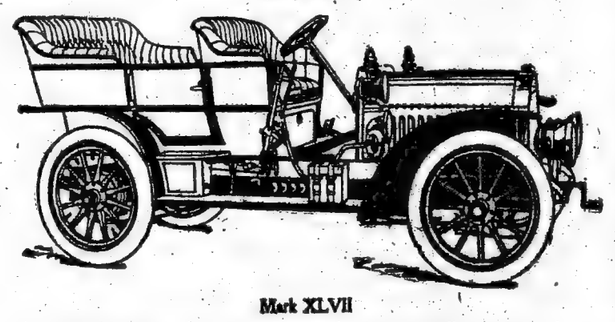

Mark XLVII

40-45 h. p. four-cylinder motor under forward bonnet; sliding-gear transmission, four speeds and one reverse; jump spark ignition from storage battery; new pattern automatic carburetor; special chrome-nickel steel gears, axles, crankshaft and jackshaft; crankshaft machined cold out of solid block; double chain drive; I-beam front axle forged in one piece; pressed steel frame; 108-inch wheel base; seat starting; new pattern brakes.

Price, with standard body, - - - - - $4,500

See it and other Columbias at Madison Square Garden Electric Vehicle Company,
New York Branch: 134-136-138 West 39th Street.
Member A. L. A. M.

To enter the
$1000 Tire Economy Competition
Means something to you in the way of tire-knowledge.
It also may mean something to be able to exchange old tires for new and receive an allowance of 20% if you buy Pennsylvania Clinchers.
PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER CO.,
JEANNETTE, PA.
At both Shows and Broadway, Cor. 52d Street.

AUTOMOBILE AUCTION
Grand Annual Show Week Clearance.
Extraordinary opportunities.
2:30 P. M., Thursday, Jan. 18th,
209 West 41st St., near 8th Ave.
Gasolines, Electrics, Steamers, Whites, Ramblers, Panhard, Winton, Mercedes, Monarchs, Oldsmobiles, Columbias, Peerless, Locomobile.
[illegible] BEEVER, AUCTIONEER.
209 West 41st St., Thursday, Jan. [illegible]

Again as Good as it Looks
Stoddard-Dayton
"The Poetry of Motor Motion"
1906 Model
5 Passenger
Touring Car
$2,250
30-35 Horse Power, 4 cylinders, 4½x5; Three Powerful Brakes 108 inch wheel base.
Luxurious Limousine Body, $3,250.
An unexcelled combination of power, speed, control, material, finish and workmanship.
The most exacting expert puts the Stoddard-Dayton in a class by itself. It compares more than favorably with cars costing $5,500 to $4,000.
Look for our Exhibit, Main Floor.
SALESROOM,
Armory Show Only. 1833 BROADWAY, near 61st St.
The Zim-Rock Motor Car Co.,
GENERAL NEW YORK AGENTS. P. Fremont Rockett, Gen. Mgr.

See the Stearns
45 Horsepower
at the Show
MADISON SQ. GARDEN

AUTOMOBILING FREE FROM ACCIDENTS.
Nine-tenths of all accidents occurring to automobiles are due to some little neglect or oversight on the part of the driver, some obscure nut or bolt forgotten. Nobody's fault but your own.
HOMAN'S AUTOMOBILE EDUCATOR, at $3.50, postpaid, reminds you of these things and teaches you how to [illegible]

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished suite, two bedrooms, bath, also other nice rooms; superior table; near 139th St. Address Private Family, Times Office, Harlem.

West Side.

111TH ST., 112, 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms; family or single; excellent table.

25TH ST., 35 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; table guests accommodated.

38TH ST., 306 WEST.—Double and single heated rooms; good table; $5 and $6 each.

30TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; one second floor; excellent table board; references.

46TH ST., 246 WEST.—Exceptionally clean rooms, well heated, running water; superior French cuisine.

82D ST., 10 WEST.—Large square room, with dressing room; handsomely furnished excellent board; reference; table board.

32D ST., 39 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms and bath, second floor; excellent kitchen and service.

37TH ST., 304 WEST.—Large front room; private family; excellent meals; near Riverside, Subway; telephone; reference.

90TH ST., 6 WEST.—Large front room, connecting dressing room; excellent table; parlor dining room.

92D ST., 77 WEST.—Jewish family, modern apartment, near Subway, "L," accommodate gentlemen; homelike. Blumenfeld.

93D, 163 W.—Exceptionally well furnished room for couple or gentlemen; private house; references.

93D, 126 WEST.—One large room, fourth floor; reasonable; references exchanged; telephone.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Sunny, heated double room; running water; with board; two gentlemen; moderate.

94TH ST., 65 WEST.—Nicely furnished sunny front room; excellent table, select house; phone; references.

96TH, 64 WEST.—Large and small rooms, fourth floor; table guests accommodated; reasonable; references.

97TH ST., 115 WEST.—Newly furnished saloon floor, private bath and table; large room third floor front; excellent table; telephone; near Subway and elevated trains.

118TH ST., 100 WEST.—Home like accommodation for 2-3; modern apartment; terms reasonable. Egmont.

122D ST., 265 WEST.—Large room; private house; suitable two; excellent home table; telephone.

135TH ST., 135 WEST.—Desirable sunny room, running water; excellent board; block from Subway; telephone.

153TH, 521 WEST.—Home comforts; private house; Washington Heights; large single and double rooms, with board; convenient Subway, elevated, trolleys; references.

145TH ST., 349 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, singly or en suite, near Subway and L; reasonable.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 708-712.—Richly furnished rooms, en suite, private bath, $10 to $30; single, $6 to $9; table and service perfect; absolutely refined surroundings; all cars.

WANTED—One or two boarders, gentlemen preferred, in exclusive west side home; references exchanged. Address "Exclusive," Box 211 Times, Times Square.

East Side.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Two large connecting rooms on third floor, with board; references.

23D ST., 42 EAST, Near Broadway, The Adelfi.—Large rooms; excellent table board.

24TH ST., 146 EAST.—Elegantly furnished suite of two rooms, on parlor floor, with board; use of piano; select home; references.

34TH, 45 EAST, Near Madison Av.—Very fine rooms and board; private bath; single rooms for gentlemen; bath same floor; references.

72D ST., 172 EAST.—Comfortable room, southern exposure; excellent American table; homelike surroundings; references; moderate.

72D ST., 158 EAST.—Handsome, large back parlor, suitable for physician, dentist; very fine double, single rooms; all rooms comfortably heated; several southern exposure; baths; cozy dining room; superior board; home comforts; parlor use; reasonable.

Brooklyn.

MONROE PLACE, 13, (Heights.)—House well heated, clean, rooms neat and attractive; excellent table.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

15TH, 346 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, with or without board.

16TH ST., 25 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure, with board; central location; table guests.

18TH, 226 WEST.—Private house; fine furnished rooms for one or two gentlemen.

18TH ST., 322 WEST.—A large, handsome parlor, with piano and elegant folding bed.

19TH ST., 39 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, running hot and cold water; telephone.

21ST ST., 253 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room and board; all home comforts.

25TH ST., 24 WEST.—Superior room, with private bath; gentlemen only; references required; exclusive.

26TH ST., 36 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; private; porcelain bath; valet attendance; telephone; southern exposure.

34TH ST., 146 WEST.—Comfortable, light rooms, $3 to $10.

37TH ST., 68 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; doctor's office; Southerners accommodated; telephone; references.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; small, large rooms; private bath; telephone; breakfasts; references.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished; bath, heat; private house; $2 upward; gentlemen only; reference

43D ST., 148 WEST.—Attractive alcove room; also small rooms; location central; house carefully run.

44TH ST., 226 WEST.—Parlor floor, with bath; singly or en suite; hall rooms.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Large back room, nicely furnished; well heated; hot water; reference.

55TH ST., 138 EAST.—Front parlor; cheerful; comfortably furnished; also large room, heated.

61ST ST., 138 WEST.—Nice hall bedroom, newly furnished; use of bath; steam heat; also parlor room; family two; gentleman. Nealan.

78TH ST., 201 WEST.—Comfortable, homelike rooms; handsome surroundings; elevator apartment; $4 up.

83D ST., 25 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; running water, bath; private house; reference.

84TH ST., 156 WEST.—Elegantly furnished parlor bedroom, bath, first floor; all conveniences.

111TH ST., 229 WEST.—Large, light; running water, telephone; elevator apartment, suitable two nurses. Winant.

120TH, 2 WEST, Apartment 16.—Furnished or unfurnished room for lady; high-class apartment.

123TH ST., 218 WEST.—Neatly furnished hall room; convenient; reasonable. McAuliffe.

152D ST., 533 WEST.—Well-furnished, medium-sized room for gentleman; private house; telephone.

FOR GENTLEMAN, west side, convenient 103d St. Subway station; references required. S. M., 852 Columbus.

HAMILTON PLACE, 115, (near West 142d St.)—Handsomely furnished light room; modern elevator apartment; Washington Heights; private family; all conveniences; $4. Kimball.

LENOX AV., 428, near 131st.—Large, well furnished second story heated room; private house.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST.—Large, comfortably furnished room for employed man or woman.

16TH ST., 139 EAST, Near Irving Place.—Two large, desirable front rooms, with board.

24TH ST., 124 EAST.—Two large front rooms; references exchanged.

85TH ST., 206 EAST.—Double front rooms to let; $4-$6.

119TH ST., 506 EAST.—Choice front room, good locality, near Pleasant Av. Reilly.

LEXINGTON AV., 73.—Three large rooms, second floor; bath, steam; en suite if desired.

Brooklyn.

AMITY ST., 187, (Heights.)—Nicely furnished rooms; en suite and singly; heated; convenient bridge, ferries.

BERGEN ST., 175.—Comfortable room for light housekeeping; improvements.

JAY ST., 384-388.—Newly furnished rooms; also dining room and kitchen, basement; all improvements.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, Overlooking Wall St.; large and small rooms for gentlemen.

PIERREPONT ST., 102, (Heights.)—Refined home, exceptionally pleasant, large rooms, near Wall St., Bridge.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Domestics.

WANTED—Girl for general housework in country. Apply Mrs. C. F. Shaw, 21 West Dayton St., Ridgewood, N. J.

Nurses.

WANTED—Nurse afternoons for child, five years old; city reference required. Call from 10 to 11, or after 4. Benedict, Apartment 11A, Narragansett Hotel, Broadway and 26d St.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographer in a real estate office; a young lady, good in writing, spelling, and composition; moderate salary to start. F. H. R., Hotel Lucerne, 79th St. and Amsterdam Av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—French nursery governess immediately. Mrs. Hopkins's Agency, 1 Union Square.

WANTED—Contralto for Manhattan church; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Several young ladies to solicit subscriptions for a well-known monthly journal. Apply, stating references, to F. W., Box 300 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Soprano for city church; $900. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policies; large commission, renewals; county managers wanted every State. A. B. Cilley, Mgr., 413 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Automobiling.

AUTOMOBILES.—Do you wish to learn the automobile business and earn a good salary? If so, write to us for catalogue; we can teach you in a very short time, as we are the only practical school in America. The West Side Auto Transportation School, 309 West 41st St.

Compositors, &c.

PRINTERS.

ONE OF THE BEST GENERAL PRINTING HOUSES IN NEW YORK CITY, OPERATING A LARGE COMPOSING ROOM, LIGHTED ON FOUR SIDES, EQUIPPED ON THOROUGHLY MODERN LINES, IS NOW CONDUCTING AN OPEN SHOP, NINE HOURS. CONTRACTS FOR ONE YEAR OR MORE WILL BE MADE WITH JOB COMPOSITORS OF EXCEPTIONAL ABILITY, CAPABLE OF HANDLING 3 OR 4 ASSISTANTS, $25.00 PER WEEK OR MORE TO THE RIGHT MEN; SAME TERMS FOR EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD LINOTYPE AND MONOTYPE OPERATORS AND STONE HANDS ON BIG WORK.

THE WINTHROP PRESS,
32-34 LAFAYETTE PL., NEW YORK.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

COMPOSITORS and stone hands wanted for one of the largest book and job houses in the City of New York; permanent positions guaranteed to non-union men who can furnish proper references. Address, giving as reference former employers, T. A., Box 211 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN WANTED—An A No. 1 non-union man, capable of handling one of the largest book and job offices in the City of New York; a man with executive ability and the capabilities required will be guaranteed a steady position with highest wages. Address, with references, U. T., Box 209 Times Downtown.

PRINTERS

ATTENTION

JOB COMPOSITORS AND STONE HANDS, TO CAPABLE MEN OF GOOD CHARACTER ABSOLUTELY PERMANENT POSITIONS ARE GUARANTEED, OPEN SHOP, NINE HOURS A DAY; TO MEN OF ABILITY CONTRACT FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS WILL BE MADE, DAYLIGHT OFFICE AND COMFORTABLE. APPLY BY LETTER OR IN PERSON TO THE "BREWER PRESS," NO. 88 GOLD STREET, N. Y.

WANTED—William Green wants printers at 326 Pearl Street, New York City; wishes to add to his staff a number of experienced compositors, (display, stone, and make-up men,) also experienced monotype operators; these positions will be permanent to efficient workmen of good character; salary will be $21.00 per week; only persons willing to work nine hours in open shop desired; loyalty to employer is expected in return for advantageous working conditions; reply by letter only, giving employer's references and stating experience and qualifications. William Green.

Wanted—Compositors, Stone Hands, and Make-up Men; "Open Shop"; Highest Salary; Permanent Position; Additional Bonus for Faithful Services; New York, Vicinity, and Western Points. Call or Address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for Ohio church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Church organist for Alabama; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist, country Catholic church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Salesmen.

WANTED—Young man wanted as outside salesman for large printing plant; give experience, wages, and other information. A. B., 327 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars, Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED FOR UNITED STATES ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 2,360 3d Av., 749 6th Av., 2,308 8th Av., New York, or 368 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Men and boys to earn $5 to $8 day after completing course of practical instruction at home or in our schools; graduates admitted to union; positions secured. Coyne Bros. Co. Practical Schools Plumbing and Bricklaying, 239 10th Av., New York; Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. Free catalogue.

WANTED.—A man of executive ability and experience to take the position of Superintendent of a Jewish charitable institution. Apply by letter, giving all information and reference to Box A. B., 328 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Man as shipping clerk at brick factory at small place in Pennsylvania; must be total abstainer. Address, with references, stating salary required, &c., J. T. P., 103 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Men and women to represent us on a good paying proposition; modern and agreeable work. Lay, 145 8th Av., New York.

WANTED—Tenor for Manhattan church; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Tenor for city church; $1,000. Webster Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Shirt ironer, first-class. Laundry, 66 W. 109th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cooks.

COOK.—Scotch girl, 24, would like situation as plain cook; two years' reference as first kitchen maid. Write A. C., 50 Washington Court, City.

COOK and WAITRESS.—Together; country preferred. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

COOK.—With child; country preferred. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Housework.

HOUSEWORKER.—By colored houseworker, cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress; neat, industrious, obliging; apartment preferred; city reference. Lincoln Brokerage, 214 West 30th St. Tel., 4788 Columbus.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Neat and tidy; good references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESSES.—Two respectable French ladies, quite expert in every hand-made lingerie work, would accept a few more orders; private parties only; highest references. P. P., Apartment 19, 51 East 103d St.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young, rapid, willing, prepossessing, desires position with well-established firm, where advancement is reward of good services; experienced in real estate and wholesale commission house. K. V. M., 403 West 19th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Four years' experience; desires permanent position with reliable firm, where conscientious work will be appreciated; references; $12. Conscientious, Box 134 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, OFFICE Assistant.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate; hard work; hours immaterial; references; $12 to $15. M. B., Box 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Four years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious; Remington or Underwood; best references; $15. Reliable, Box 130 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Seven years' experience; rapid, accurate, good speller, and grammarian; best references; $15. Businesslike, Box 135 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, OFFICE Assistant.—Two years' experience; neat, accurate; big school graduate; references; $8. Painstaking, Box 144 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Three years' experience; neat, accurate, rapid, conscientious, willing, obliging; references; $10. Miss Lee, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, OFFICE Assistant.—Few months' experience; neat, accurate, conscientious; references; $6. Willing, Box 189 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, accurate, and industrious, with six months' experience, desires position; no agencies. Address Reliable, 68 Seventh Av.

STENOGRAPHER-CORRESPONDENT.—Number years' experience legal, mercantile lines; excellent mathematician. B., 148 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, ASSISTant Bookkeeper.—(17;) neat, accurate; 1 year's experience. Stern, 99 Stanton St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Two years' experience; accurate; $10. C, B., Box 333 Times, Times Square.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—First-class; country preferred; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Miscellaneous.

A TEACHER OF SCIENTIFIC PHYSICAL exercises would like a few clients; special exercises given to convalescents; indorsement of work by best physicians. Gabriel, 239 West 52d St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and CLERICAL WORK.—Neat and accurate and good at figures. W., Box 328 Times, Times Square.

TWO respectable French ladies, quite expert in every hand-made lingerie work, would accept a few more orders; private parties only; highest references. P. P., Apartment 19, 51 East 103d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT wishes work evenings and Saturday; audits, statements, trial balances, bookkeeping, investigations, &c.; terms moderate; references. Accountant, 16 Waverley Place.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER, office man, correspondent, (30;) experienced all-round man. H. N., 316 Times, Times Square.

BOOKKEEPER, office assistant, or correspondent; moderate salary. E., 101 Times Downtown.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and SUPERINTENDENT.—Thoroughly competent man, open for engagement Feb. 1, wants position; exceptional ability in management of private places, any dimension, in every detail; excellent references, covering 25 years. R. H. B., Box 301 Times, Times Square.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

A POSITION OF TRUST WANTED BY RETired policeman in bank or mercantile house; tall, good appearance; strictly temperate; best of references and security furnished, or will take charge of gentleman's residence in city or country. M. F., Box 328 Times, Times Square.

JANITOR.—Man and wife; understand steam heat and hot water; also understand minor repairs; best reference from present employer. Charles Movel, Janitor, 258 W. 43d.

JANITOR'S ASSISTANT.—Colored; school work preferred. Louis F. Billupe, 150 East 98th St., care Pickersum.

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WATCHMAN.—Married man of steady habits; best of references. H. Hilderbrand, 235 Bristol St., Brooklyn.

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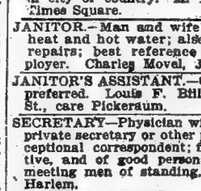

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COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

407—Anna Siegel vs. The New York and Harlem Railway Company; 459—Roderick Krieg vs. same; 484—David W. O'Neil et al. vs. same, and 493—Frantzika Scholz vs. same.—Argument continued for the defendants in error and concluded for the plaintiffs in error.

178—Security Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Henry R. Prewitt, Insurance Commissioner, &c., and 184—The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., vs. same.—Argument commenced by William M. Bullitt for the plaintiff in 178 and continued by Edmund F. Trabul for the plaintiff in 184 and by J. H. Hazelrigg for the defendant and concluded by John G. Johnson for the plaintiff in 184.

346—The United States vs. The Cherokee Nation; 347—The Eastern Cherokees vs. same, and 348—The Cherokee Nation vs. The United States.—Argument commenced.

Day call for Jan. 17: 349, (and 347 and 348,) 149 and 466 of October Term, 1904; 116, 141, 142, 158, (and 159, 160, 161, and 162,) 170, 172, 176, and 160.

Calendars for Wednesday, Jan. 17.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF Appeals—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. Preferred causes.

237—Victor Talking M Co-Am Graphophone Co
240—Westinghouse Elec Co-Syracuse Ltg Co General calendar.
221—Matter of Hurlbatt, Hatch & Co
76—California Shipping Co-Tug Britannia.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Platt, J.—Opens in Room 42, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

153—Herdely-De Lamar
131—Moore-Pac Exp Co
157—Connor-N H R R
163—Harris-S C Co
167—Lewis-Record Co
166—Leonard-Coal Co
169—Poucher-M P B Co

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Ray, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

33—Haarman-Luders
37—K & M Co-Johns Co
49—Brunswick-B-C Co-Beyer
50—Sloan-Dobson
51—Del S Co-Met Tr Co
57—U S Fastener Co-Bradley
58—Haskell-Perfect
70—Edison-Am Mutoscope, &c, Co
71—Mygatt-McArthur
72—Hillard-Fisher Book Typewriter Co
76—Kraus-Hollander
14—Nat. &c, Co-N Y Scale Co
22—Same-Roebling
39—Elevator, &c. Co-Pedersen
52—U S Fastener Co-Wertheimer
59—Villamil-Hirsch
79—Gunn-Bridgeport, &c, Co
31—N Y, &c, Co-Sieber
60—Cutler-Hammer-Automatic, &c, Co
80—Cushman, &c, Co-Denny
90—Neostyle-Henry

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Customs appeals.

8979—Fawcett-U S
122—Tonk-same
353—Downing-same

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Court of Appeals calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 230, 156, 223, 232, 151, 90, 142, 198.

Court of Appeals Decisions.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—The Court of Appeals to-day handed down the following decisions:

Vassilades and another, respondents, vs. Steeplechase Company; Starkweather, respondent, vs. Sunstrom et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied; $10 costs.

People ex rel. Hamilton, appellant, vs. Police Commissioner of New York.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied.

People, respondent, vs. Motola; People ex rel. Smith, appellant, vs. Van di Carr, Warden City Prison, and another.—Motions to dismiss appeal granted.

La Montagne, Jr., and others, appellants, vs. Bank of New York Banking Association; Hogg and another, &c., respondents, vs. Rose and others, impleaded.—Motions to amend remittitur denied; $10 costs.

Le Gendre, respondent, vs. Scottish Union and National Insurance Company.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted and appeal dismissed, with costs and $10 costs of motion.

Tindle and another, respondents, vs. Birkett.—Motion to amend remittitur granted.

Waldorf-Astoria Segar Company, respondent, vs. Saloman, defendant, Acker, Merrall & Co.—Motion to advance granted.

The Hills Brothers Company, respondent, vs. Vogemann and others.—Motion to set date for argument denied, but case set down on calendar as No. 295½, to be presented with No. 295.

Evans, administratrix, appellant, vs. Southern Tier Masonic Relief Association.—Motion for reargument denied; $10 costs.

Williams, respondent, vs. the Village of Port Chester.—Motion to reinstate appeal denied.

Mertz and another, respondents, vs. T. Channon Frost, receiver, and another.—Motion for substitution granted.

Carlisle, respondent, vs. Barnes.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted—motion for reargument denied.

In reapplication of City of New York, appellant, for certiorari to Assessors of Southeast Electric.—Motion to amend remittitur denied, without costs.

In re estate of Mosher, deceased.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied; $10 costs.

Appellate Court.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Appellate Division—Third Department.—Calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 30, 33, 36, 40, 44, 49, 50, 55, 64.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 16.—Appellate Court calendar for Wednesday: 85, 115, 18, 24, 119.

Decisions will be handed down to-morrow, and court will adjourn for the term.

Calendars for Wednesday, Jan. 17.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—O'Brien, P. J.; Ingraham, McLaughlin, Laughlin and Clarke, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

65—Heilman-Brust Co
66—Hearn-Stevens
13—Wade-Mut Res Co
69—Hildreth-City N Y
71—Merc Bank-Sire
72—Kissinger-Livingstone
73—Stronge-K of P
74—Wander-Wander
60—M G Co-Garth
76—Mittendorf-N H RR
77—Haubner-Int Ry
78—Eppens Co-Ins Co
79—Gallagher-Newman
80—Kuhes-Ginsberg
81—Senior-N Y Ry

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Smith-Decker
2—Crawford-C T As'n
3—Same-same
4—In re Hickey
5—Justin-Justin
6—Emanu-El Cong, &c-35th St Co
7—Fischer-Fischer
8—Taylor-Gossby
9—Isaacs-Isaacs
10—Jacobsohn-Moore
11—Zimlich-N H H W Co
12—Northrup-Butler
13—Green-Popper
14—Sacks-Brodsky
15—Foster-Curtis
16—Porcelis-Norton
17—Schott-Comp, &c
18—Hartmann-Schnugg
19—Hurley-McAdoo
20—Emanon Club-same
21—Marks-same
22—Long-same
23—Davis-same
24—Tinte-N Y Ry
25—Singleton-same
26—Bisbee-Met Ry
27—O'Neill-same
28—Sheridan-D M Co
29—In re Mayor, &c
30—Same
31—Johnson Kahn Co-Meyrowitz
32—Metcalf-Manchester
33—Dowell-Flynn
34—Samo-same
35—Nassar-Elias
36—Loughran-N Y Ry
37—Sacks-Brotskey
38—Same-same
39—Brotskey-Sacks
40—In re Rinn
41—Carroll-Dent
42—Defosses-Newell
43—Chambers-D C Co
44—In re Zack
45—Same
46—Green-Green
47—In re Heckert
48—Furniss-Furniss
49—Brown-Heim
50—Fleischman Co-Martin
51—Horowitz-Knapp
52—Slotkin-Zimmerman
53—Read-Geier
54—Realty Co-Cook
55—Cohen-Cohen
56—In re Shannon
57—In re Dwight
58—Williamson-Empire, &c, Co
59—Dunn-McAdoo
60—Costello-Burke
61—Feeney-Fernbach
62—C R Co-Lyman
63 to 75—Farmers' L & T Co et al-Lyman
76—Ackerman-Ackerman
77—Mott-Zinbo
78—N Y Life Ins Co-Richhora
79—Same-same
80—Same-same
81—Same-same
82—In re 104th and 105th Sts
83—Duggan-Duggan
84—Loeb-Jeff Bank
85—Lewis-Lewis
86—Harzbecker-May
87—Gosting-McFarran
88—Sussens-Dalker
89—Dwyer-Cullen
90—Matter of Wilde's Sons
91—Nagle-U S
92—Matter of Johnson
93—In re Sampter
94—Tromp-Camp Co
95—Cortelyou-Sumner

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1696—Capnano-Dry D, &c, R R
1454—Brown-Cuff
1538—Barbera - Central Crosstown R R
1578—Gilbert-F M Ass'n
1579—Covert-Fulton
931—Scully-Buch
739—Blau-Int Ry
1356—Jankolowitz-C & D Co

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Green, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1696½—French-Met Ry
1746—Kaplan-Int Ry
1781—Grossman-Storner
1784—Johnson-Martin
1778—Engelsburg-Cohn
800—Jacobson-Wilmerding
1491—Quinn-C & M Env Co
1868—Schwartsberg-State Bank
530—Murray-Met Ry
1333—Warrington-Int R
6230½—Sutton-Wanamaker
1748—Clutt-Int Ry
6497½—Winklarek-N Y T Co
1152½—Schubert-Johnson
1085—Francabadine-Int R T Co

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1696—Capnano-Dry D, &c, R R
1454—Brown-Cuff
1538—Barbera - Central Crosstown R R
1578—Gilbert-F M Ass'n
1579—Covert-Fulton
931—Scully-Buch
739—Blau-Int Ry
1356—Jankolowitz-C & D Co

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1667—Muller-Man Tran Co
1672—Walsh-Forty-second St Ry
1673—Specter-Int Ry
916—Levin-Levy
502—Weiss-I O B A

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

Short causes.

4021½—Miller-Lorge
6303—Blandy-Royal Realty Co
6478—Simon-Silverman
6302—Fowler-Peck
6174—Worley-Hatch
6484—Montague-Stappler
4666—Rabuchim-Stiglitz
6388—Ry Adv Co-Sofranski
6232—Schachnowitz-European Amuse Co
6437—Consol Beef Co-Erakowsky

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1559—Douglass-Met Ry
1645—Vilano-Stroh
1648—Cosgrove-Int Ry
1794—Dugas-Int Ry
1773—Holmes-Int Ry
1615—Freeman-C R Co
1615—Joseph-N Y E Co
1816—Frederickson-same
1617—O'Reilly-same
1323—Vicksburg Wks-First Nat Bk
1847—Hilgert-Fuld
1244—McGurk-Man Life Ins Co

Highest number reached on regular call, 1679.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Smyth and Howe for the People.

1—George Zappoli
2—Alonzo T. Decker
3—Frederick Watson
4—Louis Williams
5—Jacob Davis
6—Nathan Gettinger
7—Lyn Robertson
8—Samuel Frank
9—Joseph Berger
10—Jek Smilovits
11—Frank Groves
12—Frank Lynch
13—Reopotti Santucci
14—John Mahon
15—John McNamara
16—Nicola Curri
17—William E. Wells
18—Peter Wegeman
19—Harry Norton
Pleadings.
1—Giuseppe Ballasario
2—Antonio Delfino
3—Angelo Delfino
4—Joseph Morris
5—Morris Birnbaum
6—Walter J. Jacobs
7—Jack Farrell
8—Martin Homan, John Horan
9—Louis Kohn
10—Arthur F. Wade
11—May Pierson, Mary Pierson
12—Frank Michaels
13—Morris Berkowitz, Alexander Stein

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Train for the People.

1—William O'Brien
3—Gabriele Divito
3—William H. McNutt, Amos W. Jones, John W. Miller
4—Isidor Russe
4—Max Levine
5—Peter Lamb
7—Barry Cohen, alias Barney Weinstein
8—Robert S. Campbell
10—Chas. J. Tompkins, alias Chas. J. Tracy
11—Chas. Murray, alias Kid Murray
12—Ray Silver
13—Saverio Biodaste
14—Louis Zapecilca, Abraham Bardy
15—Jerry Vitali
16—Paul R. Lamarey
17—Joseph Brown

1177—Malkes-City N Y
1078—Brown-same
480—Bliss-Condon
481—Barnes-same
1222—Hartung-Hartung
1925—Spero-Flomerfelt
1220—Scaguelli-Sicilian Asphalt Pav Co
1235—Bauer-Burns
1286—Byway Trust Co-Hart
1240—Spaulding-Brown
1242—Hobson-Koch
1243—Lawrence-N Y Tr Co
1244—Madan-Field
1248—Hopper-Benne
1250—Filer-Rice

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1313.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 2.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the Bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts IV., VII., and VIII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a c

The New York Times.

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THE ALGECIRAS CONFERENCE.

One of the signatures to the Madrid Convention of 1880 with Morocco is that of LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, who was at that time United States Minister to Spain. The other signatures are those of representatives of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy, Morocco, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and Sweden and Norway. The Convention was concluded "for the establishment of the right of protection in Morocco"—that is, the protection of diplomatic representatives of other Powers. The seventeenth article of the treaty is as follows: "The right to the treatment of the most favored nation is recognized by Morocco as belonging to all the Powers represented at the Madrid Conference."

It is in pursuance of the policy adopted, and for the protection of the rights secured in this Convention that Mr. WHITE and Mr. GUMMERE have taken their seats in the Algeciras Conference as representatives of the United States. The deliberations of the Conference will in the main have to do with questions purely political. The chief of these is the question whether France shall exercise in Morocco a power of control and police regulation similar to that exercised by Great Britain in Egypt. With that and other political questions, as they are of an exclusively European import, we have nothing to do. In that part of the discussion the American delegates will of course not engage. But if commercial questions arising under the most-favored-nation clause of the Convention of 1880 should come before the Conference, questions involving the "open door" in Morocco, the American delegates would have a right to be heard, since our interests would be involved. Their participation would not constitute any departure from our established policy of avoiding all entanglement in European political questions.

Public opinion in this country is sensitive upon this point. Senator HALE's rather spirited admonition in the Senate on Monday was an evidence and an illustration of our firm purpose to adhere to the doctrine that European politics are no concern of ours. It can hardly be supposed that the President and the Secretary of State have intended in the slightest degree to depart from our traditional attitude. It was announced by Senator SPOONER in the Senate the other day that the American delegates would cast no vote in the Conference. They will have no authority to commit the United States to any resolve taken or agreement reached at Algeciras. Senator HALE is sorry that we sent any delegates to the Conference. "The danger is not from the President or the Secretary of State," he said, "but from the ascendance and promise of the war spirit in the country. * * * It would be much better if we could keep our hands off. But we shall get out of this without being entangled." There is, of course, the potency of war in the deliberations of this Conference. It is widely believed that Germany and France were not many months ago upon the verge of war over the Morocco affair. But a peaceful issue is expected. An equitable and permanent adjustment will probably be the outcome of the Conference.

Senator SPOONER and Senator LODGE reminded Senator BACON when he introduced his Morocco resolution the other day that it was the prerogative of the President to send delegates to the Conference, and that he was not required to consult the views of the Senate upon that matter. In fact, the sending of American delegates must be considered merely as a step in the negotiation of a treaty, should a new treaty be drawn up at Algeciras. The negotiation of a treaty is an Executive privilege altogether. The Senate has its say when the treaty is laid before it for ratification. The House will have its say, too, not directly upon the treaty, but upon the execution of its provisions. The Constitution declares that Congress shall have power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations." Inasmuch as it is admitted that our representatives are at Algeciras for no other purpose than to keep an eye upon our commercial interests, our privileges of trade with Morocco, both Houses of Congress would have authority to declare the National policy in respect to any treaty that may be the fruit of the deliberations opened yesterday.

Senator HALE's warning, however, is not superfluous. It puts the European Powers represented at the Conference upon notice that so far as their political differences and interests are concerned we are an absolutely impartial looker-on; that we shall not be drawn into any European quarrel over Morocco. Very likely, too, the Maine Senator's emphatic language will prompt the Secretary of State to instruct Mr. WHITE and Mr. GUMMERE to observe unusual caution in their utterances and in their personal attitude toward the European delegates to the Conference, and upon the questions under discussion.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN was probably the most famous American of his time. Most Americans would think that the name of WASHINGTON or even of JEFFERSON should stand above his on the roll, and so far as concerns his own country that order would be correct enough. But before JEFFERSON was known beyond the limits of the Colony of Virginia and when the repute of WASHINGTON was based solely on his skill and courage in the unlucky campaign with the French and Indians, FRANKLIN was recognized as a "philosopher" in London and Paris, and the wisdom of Poor Richard was read in scores of editions in the various languages of Europe. His theories and observations as to electricity and other natural phenomena had made him known to the scientists and to the vast numbers to whom science, in the eighteenth century, was as much a fashionable fad as motoring is to-day. In his long residence in London as Agent of the Colonies, and in visits across the Channel, he had made friends among the noble, the wealthy, the powerful, and the learned, while his pithy sayings, printed in broadsides or cheap pamphlets, were in the homes of the workingmen and on the lips of the peasants. Indeed, it is hardly too much to say that but for the prestige of FRANKLIN, his wide acquaintance in Europe, his personal gifts and the use he knew how to make of them, the aid of France might have been lacking to the American cause and the name of WASHINGTON might have been linked in history with an unsuccessful revolt.

It remains true that FRANKLIN's fame has been eclipsed by that of his companions in his great work. It is not so brilliant as that of JEFFERSON; it is not so solid or so widely acknowledged as that of WASHINGTON. To-day we celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of his birth in a very modest way, and of the millions of readers of the newspapers which have succeeded to and have been greatly inspired by his, very few, relatively, know at all intimately what he did for his country and for mankind. This result is due partly to the nature of his virtues, partly to his limitations. He was intensely patriotic, steadfastly and unselfishly philanthropic, a sincere lover of his kind, and he had the foresight and breadth of the statesman. But, on the other hand, he seems to have been quite without definite ambition, his attitude toward life was mildly cynical, and by inclination he was rather a manager than a leader of men. His noted "philosophy" was embodied in a vast series of sayings, borrowed or invented, of which the prevailing tone is that of extreme shrewdness. It is the penetrating shrewdness that detects the essential superiority of goodness of every sort as compared with vice of any sort, and that is the solid fact on which all moral progress is and must be based. But also the shrewdness is shown in disclosing not only the superiority, but the greater advantages of goodness. To men who preach or who practice that gospel the hearts of men do not go out.

Curiously enough, FRANKLIN did not, apparently, practice his own preaching. Especially he was very far from being as selfish as his prudent apothegms would indicate. He held various public offices of considerable power with undoubted opportunities for gain; instead of gaining by them, he lost. His fortune, which was ample, he acquired in his trade as printer and publisher, and by his pen, so far as it worked for his own presses. He never took more than his expenditures in office, he never patented one of his many widely used inventions, he took out no copyright on his publications which, for their time, were more widely circulated than the "best sellers" of our day. He was generous to dependents and to his family. Nor did his convincing doctrine as to the waste and folly of a loose life preserve him from indulgence. It would be easy to pick out a score of his maxims with which his conduct was rather openly in conflict; but generally the conduct was better than the maxims, or, if not really better, was more generous and attractive. It was the preaching that left his readers somewhat cold, failing to touch the imagination or enlist affection. His ideal was professedly the perfection of common sense, and while no man ever brought sense nearer to perfection, his life, his teaching, his fame, retains the flavor, slight but pervasive, of commonness.

It would be extremely unjust to stop at that point in even a cursory estimate of FRANKLIN. He was in truth a great man, and he performed very great service. To him as much as to any one man, with the possible exception of WASHINGTON, American independence was due. Had his advice been accepted in England independence would have been unnecessary. In 1787 the plan of constitutional union which made the Nation possible was again due as much to him as to any other, and it was in the development of the plan he had proposed to England—mutatis mutandis—thirty years before. He was loyal, courageous, extremely wise, and it is not wholly to his discredit, surely, that his fame suffers because he took life too lightly.

INVESTIGATION AT ALBANY.

Gov. HIGGINS's declared policy in respect to a legislative investigation of Executive departments is doubtless sound legally, but it is politically awkward and morally unsatisfactory. This is the era of investigations. An attempt to dodge them only stimulates the spirit of inquiry. To erect technical barricades in the path of those who would pry into things simply confirms the impression that there are things which ought to be inquired into.

A bolder man in Gov. HIGGINS's place would have said to the Legislature: "Investigate? Certainly—as much as you please. Appoint your committees, and let the inquest begin. Investigate all the departments. Investigate me, if you will. Meanwhile, I shall keep an eye on you." Such an answer would at least have shown the Legislature that the Governor was not afraid of it. It would have served to reassure the public as to the probity and faithfulness of its servants at Albany. It might also have appeased the legislative desire to stir up the departments.

The Governor, we presume, looks upon the proposed investigation as a part of the Odell tactics to put him "in a hole." The effort will not be abandoned, we presume. There is likely to be a good deal of that sort of thing at Albany this Winter. Mr. ODELL is in pain. He smarts under the sense of injuries somewhat unfeelingly inflicted upon him by his political foes. The President of the United States has intervened in the politics of New York, and it is notorious that when Presidents interfere in State politics jealousies spring up, troubles and tumults are engendered, and fighting begins. The attitude of the Federal and the State Executives toward ex-Gov. ODELL is distinctly provocative. He is not of a supine and acquiescent temper—not this Winter, at least. He will make trouble. He has made it already—for Gov. HIGGINS. In the Odell camp we have no doubt that the announcement of the Governor's attitude toward investigations was received with acclamations of joy. The ex-Governor has won his first battle.

MARSHALL FIELD.

From being "worth nothing" to becoming the largest taxpayer in the United States, from being one of the leading merchants of Chicago when Chicago numbered fifty thousand people, to becoming the leading merchant of Chicago when Chicago numbered two millions; this is the outline of MARSHALL FIELD's mercantile life, as it is told elsewhere in more detail.

That he also became a public-spirited citizen, and contributed generously and even munificently to the improvement and embellishment of the city of his residence—all that, given the fact that he was an American merchant, is a kind of necessary corollary to his business career. Almost it goes without saying. It is the successful American who is not public-spirited and who does not share his gains with the public who is conspicuous, not the successful American who does so. Our merchants are still princes, our traffickers the honorable of the earth.

So that we do not care to lay stress upon this aspect of his career, noteworthy as were his benefactions to the City and to the University of Chicago. No successful American, or hardly any, regards his gains as "swag" with which he may make off, and which he may devour, he and his immediate family, at their leisure and by themselves. We prefer to put the stress upon the accumulation and not upon the distribution, and to emphasize the truth that no American engaged in any honest and useful business can accumulate a fortune without at the same time rendering a public service by the fact and in the process of the accumulation, a public service roughly proportionate to the size of his private fortune. This is verily so.

And what a typically American career it is. This very rich man has died just at the Psalmist's limit of life, leaving a huge estate which ought not only to be unenvied but to be acclaimed, since the great merchant, whatever his motives, in order to accumulate it, must have shared his profits and his economies with his customers. And the opportunity to do what he did is still open to every beginner, of native or of foreign birth, in this great and happy land. What is the use of talking about "proletariats" and "classes" in the face of such an object lesson that the opportunities of American life are still as open as they ever were?

MR. SULLY OUTDONE.

The Southern Cotton Association adjourned "in the most enthusiastic spirit." It resolved to sell all its members' cotton through the association at 15 cents, if through its efforts that price is reached. And it did its best to assure that that price shall be reached next year as well as this by agreeing to reduce acreage by 25 per cent. Moreover, opposition was expressed toward immigration to meet deficiency of labor. Finally Congress was thanked for creating the office of Cotton Commissioner to promote the foreign sale of cotton. This last project is along the lines of the Overman bill, now pending before Congress with the support of several cotton trade associations.

We wonder whether these horse-handed sons of the soil are what Secretary SHAW calls "speculators." Certainly they are manipulating the price of a universal necessary as boldly as any stock riggers ever made an artificial price for the unnecessary articles dealt in upon the Stock Exchange. If the gentlemen of Beaver Street had doubled the price of cotton there would have been an outcry such as always and deservedly follows forestalling the price of necessaries. Ought the judgment to be different because the jugglers of prices are producers of the commodity? In other words, is there any difference in quality between the acts of Secretary WILSON's protégés, the planters, and of gentlemen like Mr. SULLY? Whatever the answer, it is certain that nowhere and never before has there been such a combination for such a purpose. It is as characteristic a "combine" for commercial action as any other trust which ever was organized or prosecuted. And it has to its credit, or discredit, the fact that it has doubled prices, not reduced them in the manner of the oil or sugar or railway trusts. So far as the farmers' combine procured for them a fair profit, and raised the market from unnatural and sacrificial depression, it is beyond criticism. But 100 per cent. profit and over is not a fair profit.

It is further to be remarked that this agricultural trust's methods differ from those of, for example, the Steel Trust. We wonder what language would be applied to the Steel Trust if it restricted production, and went into some other branch of manufacture because steel was getting too plenty and cheap? These Southern farmers are doing their best to convince an observant army of consumers that an agricultural trust may be as burdensome and obnoxious as any other. They are logical in applying to Washington for assistance, but we ask why should Congress lend itself to aid an association guilty of simultaneously resolving to restrict production and asking public help in seeking foreign markets. An export tax is an impossibility, but it is more appropriate to the case than Mr. CLARK's proposal to put a tariff on cotton. Americans are so accustomed to artificial prices that it is perhaps impossible to arouse them to the absurdity of ingenuous planters denouncing speculators and speculation and themselves doing acts open to the same criticism. To us it seems that this combination is a trust whose own acts forbid its classification with the "good" trusts.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Courtesy and Investigation.

With a good deal of entirely unnecessary warmth, but with a lot both of sense and force, Mr. JOSEPH F. RINN, in a letter to one of our neighbors, repels an accusation by Dr. I. K. FUNK that he, Mr. RINN, had been discourteous to a "medium" whom the good doctor had invited him to "investigate." As everybody who has ever had anything to do with "mediums" is well aware, those curious—or pretended-curious—folk always demand a tenderness of consideration that is extremely trying to the scientific mind, and they always talk endlessly about the necessity for giving "the spirits," or "controls," or whatever may be at the bottom of the "phenomena," any "conditions" they may desire, while any invasion of those "conditions" is bitterly resented as "discourtesy," not only by the "mediums" themselves, but by all "investigators" who—well, who begin their "investigations" with both the desire and the expectation of proving that "there is something in it." With equal vigor and accuracy, Mr. RINN says: "The insistence upon conditions that permit fraud is ridiculous, under the plea that we must be courteous to a medium if we ever expect to get at the truth of any phenomena of a psychic character. * * * Being courteous does not necessitate being a fool, and if conditions that permit fraud are necessary for the production of psychic phenomena, we had better quit investigations. Wonderful phenomena need wonderful evidence in their support to be of any value so far as truth is concerned, otherwise they are valueless." It is, of course, a fact that phenomena called psychic have occasionally been studied in conditions prescribed by real scientists, more or less eminent, but in all such cases, so far as we remember, the conclusion, if one was reached, has been that all the "intelligence" involved in the "communications," whatever their form, was that of the "medium" and the investigators. Every other conclusion has been reached by men who had a deep regard for the "medium's" feelings and a reverent determination to give "the spirits" every chance that would be demanded by a swindler who was also a prestidigitateur more or less skillful. Hence the noble garden of "flowers from mother's grave" and the reams on reams of pious punk and pitiable platitudes that are as yet the only products of "respectful investigation" of "the unknown."

Patrick's to Have His Chance.

Contrary to the expectation of some—and, we confess, contrary to what of late had come to be our own fears—District Attorney JEROME carried himself at the Patrick hearing in Albany, not only with perfect propriety, but with the calmness which any desirable solution of the delicate and difficult problem under consideration demanded. While showing plainly enough that he still maintained the belief that PATRICK was both really and legally convicted of the crime charged against him, the District Attorney successfully repressed, if he felt, any desire to vindicate his own achievement as a prosecutor and took the much higher position of the representative of the people who only wanted justice done and who would be even more content with a righteous acquittal than with a righteous conviction. He had evidently given more attention than had been supposed to the general expression of public sentiment, as voiced in the press and by various authorities on the points involved, and he readily promised to interpose no technical objections to the presentation of new evidence for the purpose of securing another trial for the accused. Gov. HUGHES, too, took exactly the right attitude, stating clearly the law involved and granting the asked reprieve on the only grounds that made further delay justifiable. There will be, we the sine, general satisfaction with the outcome of the hearing. Never before, in the annals of

Law That Moves Too Slowly.

A year and seven months have elapsed since the burning of the General Slocum, and the trial of her Captain for his part in that lamentable disaster is only now begun! There have, of course, been reasons more than a few and of various sorts for this prolonged delay, and the authorities have not been altogether idle, for they have meanwhile brought to repeated trial the Government Inspector whose non-performance of plain duty had so large a part in making the great slaughter possible. Nevertheless, such procrastination is a most serious matter, calculated, not less reasonably than seriously, to decrease the public respect for the law and those who execute it. There has been, not exactly a denial of justice, but something very like it, and all expectation that any real responsibility for the criminal negligence involving so many has long since passed away. Not only has indignation cooled, but memories have grown dim in regard to the minute details of the affair, and many witnesses who would have been useful are beyond reach. What the end will be everybody knows, and comparatively few are much concerned about it. Worst of all is the fact that there is little assurance that there are not more Slocums as ill-equipped as the old one—little that Inspectors and Captains are not still carrying out an evil "system" and following evil customs in something like the old way.

MR. MORSS DID NOT SAIL.

Delegate to International Yacht Conference Received Recall in Time.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with the matter of sending delegates to the International Yacht Conference in London you say in your issue of Sunday, Jan. 14:

"First—The delegates chosen and recalled at the last minute were Henry A. Morss of the Eastern Yacht Club and Stuyvesant Wainwright of the New York Yacht Club. Mr. Morss is now on the high seas, having sailed to England in spite of the recall order. Mr. Wainwright is still in New York, having gracefully said he would unpack his trunks with the same good feeling that he packed them. Mr. Morss' feelings on the score are unexpressed."

The statement that I sailed for London in spite of the recall order is not true. It is true that I was in New York ready to sail on Saturday, but after hearing the result of the Atlantic Conference held Friday evening at the New York Yacht Club I abided by the decision of the conference and returned to Boston on Sunday. HENRY A. MORSS.

Boston, Jan. 15, 1906.

A WOULD-BE OTHELLO.

Angry Moor Tries to Put His Harem to Death.

According to Le Figaro of Paris the French Government finds itself face to face with a new phase of the Moroccan question.

When a few months ago a Tangier merchant went to Paris he took with him three of his pretties wives and a native servant as chaperon. He established himself in a flat on the Left Bank of the Seine, and at once set out to see the city. The harem finally became weary with solitude, and by the aid of the servant procured European costumes and set out to see the sights on its own account. Mohammed Ben Ferma, the husband, however, discovered the truth and became angry.

In order to prevent a repetition of the escapade he took away from his wives their European clothes and had an iron-barred cage fitted up in one of the rooms in which he placed his wives when he went out. Again the servant betrayed his trust; for 20 francs a locksmith furnished a duplicate key, and once more the three members of the harem enjoyed their liberty. But it was not to last.

One night Mohammed returned to the flat earlier than usual and found the cage empty. He awaited his wives' return. When they came he proceeded to try them according to the law of the "Koran," and sentenced them to death. Suddenly the neighborhood was aroused by awful screams.

When the police burst into the flat they found Mohammed preparing to bowstring his wives. He was annoyed at being interrupted and turned upon the rescuers, fighting like mad. It took six policemen to subdue him. He is now in prison. The authorities are wondering what to do with the harem.

Insurgents at Home and Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—"This insurgent business up at the Capitol," said an old army officer at the Army and Navy Club to-night, "makes me think of an experience I had out in the Philippines. We were sent out one day—nine troops of cavalry strong under Jack Hayes—to clean up the town of Naic on Manila Bay. Just before we got to Naic we came up thump on some Filipinos in the bush.

"They poured it into us and we stopped and had a fight that lasted several hours. In fact, it was dark when the last brown-legged Filipino went over the hill and let us alone.

"We went on into Naic, and when we got fixed for the night I strolled around and finally found the priest of the town. He was a jolly old chap. And I thought I would work a little information from him.

"'Padre,' I said, 'how many insurgents were there against us in this brush to-day?'

"The old fellow tipped his head back thoughtfully, rolled his eyes, and finally replied: 'Well, my good friend, I don't know exactly, but I think there were two or three, or possibly four. That's all.'"

Golf and Gastronomy.

From Le Figaro of Paris.

French Golf Enthusiast—Indeed, my dear friend, you must join our club.

English Golf Enthusiast—Thanks, awfully, old chap, but the links seem too small to—

F. G. E.—That is true, but the cuisine is unequaled in France.

She Saw Napoleon.

From The London Express.

Miss Mary Anderson of High Street, Brentford, who celebrated her ninety-ninth birthday recently, believes she is the only person now living who personally saw Napoleon. When she was only nine years old she went [illegible]

INQUISITIVE NEW YORKERS.

Because One Man Gazed at a Skyscraper Police Had to Act.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Who said New Yorkers were not inquisitive? This morning, while passing the lofty Park Row Building, I was impressed by its great height and proceeded to count the number of stories, starting from the street floor. I had gradually elevated my gaze higher and higher, and had reached about the twentieth story, when an officious-looking individual who happened to pass just then spied me gazing skyward, and he, too, looked in the same direction, evidently thinking that something interesting was occurring up there. A second later a party of three men chanced along, and, seeing both of us looking into the ether above, determined to find out for themselves what the attraction was, and forthwith proceeded to focus their ocular organs in the same direction, making in all, five persons engaged in the same operation.

Presently some more people came along, and they, too, joined our neck-twisting contest, and in a very short time there were about twenty-five persons in front of the Park Row Building trying to find out what the trouble was. The crowd rapidly increased, and in ten minutes the street was blockaded with people all intent on ascertaining, as they termed it, "what was the matter." Conditions finally became so serious that a half dozen policemen charged the crowd with clubs, and thus cleared the street.

The incident, which is not exaggerated any in this letter, amused me very much, and confirmed my opinion that the average New Yorker is the most inquisitive person on the face of the earth.

New York, Jan. 15, 1906. CYNIC.

WASTING VALUABLE WATER.

More Care in Its Use as Important as a Larger Supply.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Walking down Fifth Avenue this morning I saw the Street Cleaning Department flushing the street. It seemed to me a waste of water, for the slush was of such a nature that it could easily be scraped into the gutter. Do we need more water supply or more care in the use of the supply we have? Take the washing of a carriage. How little rubbing is done! How leisurely the washer uses up more than a gallon to take off a small dirt spot! Or take the washing of a city sidewalk. After using gallons and gallons of this precious water the man lays the hose down, the nozzle full cock, while he sweeps up the surface.

I believe in water, and plenty of it, but I hate to see it wasted. Our servants allow it to run for a good five minutes before they put the stopper in the hole. If I am not mistaken I took read in THE NEW YORK TIMES a few years ago that investigation showed a large amount of water was used at night, and further investigation went to show that most of the places where such use (?) occurred were closed, such as factories, office buildings, &c. Again, many leaks were found. Does New York need more water? I should say not, but more care in using what it has. CLEANLINESS.

New York, Jan. 15, 1906.

A Chance for Mr. Rockefeller?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your paper of Sunday a statement that Mr. John D. Rockefeller is one of those behind the Carpenter bill for preventing the destruction of the Palisades, and that he is actuated as much by a desire to escape the noise of the blasting as to preserve the beauty of the scenery. It has occurred to me that if Mr. Rockefeller is anxious to escape annoyance for himself it would be well for him to extend some consideration to others and relieve the residents of the upper west side of a nuisance which is even worse than the noise of blasting. I allude to the smoke from the soft coal used in the glucose factory on the Jersey side. This smoke hangs like a pall over the Riverside Drive and adjacent streets, forces its way into the houses, and is in every way most objectionable. I understand that Mr. Rockefeller is the principal owner of this concern, and a word from him would be sufficient to abolish this annoyance.

New York, Jan. 15, 1906. RIVERSIDE.

Where Morse Lived.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Sir C. Purdon Clarke Not Taking Everything." Under this heading you publish to-day an account of the tenth annual dinner of the Dutchess County Society of New York, at which Major Ebstein is reported as saying that "he claimed Prof. Morse as a citizen of Dutchess County, because he spent many years of his life there and died there."

Until recently there was on a house in West Twenty-second Street, near Fifth Avenue, a tablet bearing this legend:

"In this House
S. F. B. Morse
lived for many years
and died."

Which statement is correct?

FRANK GRAHAM.

New York, Jan. 13, 1906.

The Strenuous Life and Death.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The death of President Harper at the early age of 49 is a loss to the whole intellectual world, and the incident of his watching a baseball game in bed by a diagram is truly pathetic. A man who lives to be 50 should survive to 70 with proper regard to hygienic rules. Is the strenuous life worth so much loss of men in their prime? If Dr. Harper had played ball a little instead of watching the game, he might still be enjoying his splendid faculties. If by care and skill he grew from a sickly youth to vigorous manhood, by following like method he might have lived to threescore and ten.

Oh, the pity of it!

CHARLES F. WINGATE.

Haines Falls, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1906.

French Financial Danger.

Paris papers are commenting on the fact that the value of notes issued by the Bank of France has reached over 4,000,000,000f., or $800,000,000. The limit of the note issue, as fixed by law, is 5,000,000,000f., or $1,000,000,000, and the narrowness of the margin is said to be causing concern among business men.

It is pointed out by the financial editor of The London Standard that if a run on the ordinary banks occurred, and they went to the Bank of France for supplies, notes would soon be exhausted, and the gold reserve would have to be drawn on. Such a possibility is looked forward to with alarm, and it is likely that Parliament will be asked to allow a larger circulation of notes. Fifty-five years ago, when the law first limited the issue of paper money, the amount was fixed at a modest £14,000,000. It was raised gradually, at first to £18,000,000, and £21,000,000. In 1870 it jumped to £72,000,000, and in 1897 to the present huge sum of £200,000,000.

Cockney.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"That English friend of yours is rather outspoken. He seems to think it always proper to call a spade a spade."

"Oh, you're mistaken there. He invariably calls it a 'spade.'"

An Old-Fashioned Elephant.

According to the Calcutta correspondent of The London Mail, bones of an extinct species of elephant which must have stood 16 feet high at the shoulder have been found in the bed of the Godavari River and placed in the local Indian museum.

French Birth Rate Looking Up.

From Le Matin of Paris.

Having been married in 1905 at the age of thirteen, the wife of a mechanic at the French [illegible]

THE PATRICK CASE.

A Lawyer's Reasons for Clemency: Based on Law and on Justice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are two sufficient reasons why Patrick should not be put to death.

(1) A reason based on law, for Patrick was convicted upon the testimony of an accomplice, who was given his liberty in consideration of swearing for the State, and certain circumstances which might or might not have corroborated him. The condition of the vital organs of Mr. Rice after death was not necessarily the result of chloroform; hence, if that condition might have resulted from three or more causes, (as all physicians admit,) and the jury was permitted to make a guess, there were more than even chances that the jury guessed wrong.

It has been established by authority of the Court of Appeals that no conviction can follow the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice; yet in this case it was left to the jury to say whether or not there was corroboration. Of course, this was wrong. No man should be put to death by guesswork. If the corroboration did not follow as "the night the day," the defendant should have been freed. And, mark you, when this point was reached it was up to Patrick's counsel, not to him, to say whether or not his version of the case should be heard. It became a matter of principle, involving all lives in our commonwealth, whether this sort of evidence should prevail. Patrick did not testify. His counsel acted on their judgment, which has been sustained by three out of seven of the Judges of the Court of Appeals. Is Patrick to be killed for error—if error there was—of his counsel? Is this tempering justice with mercy?

(2) A reason based on justice, for the Court of Appeals is now empowered by our statutes to review a capital case on the whole record and to render judgment, not on technicalities, but on right. Now, when three members of this court rule that the defendant was not accorded a fair trial, one of them saying that he was convicted on evidence that would not have been admissible in a case of sheep stealing, and it is manifest that the defendant neglected to testify only through an error of opinion (if there was error) of his lawyers, how could the other Judges of the court have refused him a new trial in view of their great authority to exercise clemency, especially if they remembered the time-honored saying: "It is better that ninety-nine guilty escape than that one innocent man be put to death."

If charity has been shown to Patrick what would cruelty be? If it is merciful and just to put a man to death who may or may not be guilty, whether as a matter of law or of fact, then, pray tell me, what is judicial murder?

BAR ASSOCIATION.

New York, Jan. 15, 1906.

"Lead Us Not Into Temptation."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The complaint of inconsistency in the above-quoted petition (voiced by your correspondent "J. F. M.") is no uncommon one. But it is not due to a fault in the King James version. "Lead" is not so strong a word as that which the Canterbury revision has substituted, namely, bring, which is also more exactly the sense of the Greek verb prosphero. That verb cannot be twisted into the sense suggested by "J. F. M."

"Temptation" is the real stumbling block, owing to its variable sense. It is now mostly understood to signify the act of enticement; an act the possibility of which is justly felt to be abhorrent to Divine purity and goodness. Evidently this sense is intended in the quotation given from the Epistle of James.

The word rendered "temptation" (peirasmon) gets its root and sense from peirao, to attempt, or try to; hence, a trial or test; the sense which the authorized translators intended, and which the revisers might well have made plainer. The petition might be truthfully paraphrased, Put us not to test—a situation which all who know their weakness would rather shun than court, as the author of the prayer thus indirectly, but most emphatically, advises us to do. W. C. C.

New York, Jan. 15, 1906.

Why Doesn't the S. P. C. A. Act?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter printed in THE TIMES of Jan. 8, signed "J. P. S.," deserves to be printed in every edition of your valuable paper until the public is aroused to a sense of its duty. If the people are pleased to have miles of asphalt streets they ought to provide a remedy for the terrible sufferings of horses during the Winter months.

I believe the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has on sale shoes especially devised to prevent slipping on icy pavements. If this is so why is it not more generally known? PAULINE A. REED.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1906.

More Gold in the Sea.

From The London Globe.

The subject of gold in sea water and the possibility of profitably extracting it is a fascinating one. A professor in the University of Brussels, M. P. de Wilde, has taken up the subject, and proposes a new method of getting out the precious metal. Sea water is treated with a strong acid solution of chloride of tin, at the rate of five cubic centimetres (about one-third cubic inch) to the ton. The gold forms with the tin the compound known as Purple of Cassius, and when lime water is added, this is fixed on the flaky precipitate of magnesium hydrate, which falls to the bottom. From this the gold is set free by the addition of potassium cyanide, and can then be recovered by the usual well-known methods. Prof. de Wilde considers that much of the gold in sea water is thrown down to the bottom. Whether the gold can be profitably extracted by the above method does not yet appear.

Mule Pledged for Marriage License.

From The Guthrie Gazette.

James Richardson of Rodger Mills County tendered a mule to-day as a chattel to a Cheyenne money lender in order to get funds with which to get a marriage license and pay the preacher.

He had ridden the mule in—eighteen miles—and expected to walk back home in time for the wedding.

Metallic.

From The Richmond Times-Dispatch.

In the meantime Mr. Rogers might reflect that silence ceases to be golden the minute it becomes too palpably brazen.

NO CHANGE IN 1906.

Time has the power to change our dress,
Our love, our hate, our view;
But one thing changeless we possess,
One joy Time never can suppress—
The jokes our fathers knew!

The bride's first biscuits—'tis immense!—
And hubby's thoughtless chaff—
"Are they for food or coast defense?"—
'Tis just the same, except the sense,
That raised the Pharaohs' laugh.

There's Reggie's swim within the pool,
His cast-off clothes in view,
The waiting goat—he is no fool—
He grazed before earth's crust was cool
And never missed his cue.

And this: "Doth love me, hubby, dear,
As when thy name I took?
Art thou without reproach or fear?
Wouldst thou face death my lot to cheer?
Thy dinner's burnt, the cook."

Time dissipates our strength like dew,
And mocks us as he flies;
But when the jokes that Adam knew
In youth's immortal forest his view,
He [illegible]

FINE RACING EFFECT IN "THE VANDERBILT CUP"

Provides Broadway with Exciting Mechanical Novelty.

ELSIE JANIS A STAR

Makes a Very Agreeable Impression in Her Transit from Vaudeville to Musical Comedy.

Newt Offut	Charles Dow Clark
Mrs. Willetts	Grace Gaylor Clark
Theodore Banting	Otis Harlan
Miss Carstairs	Blanche Chapman
Dorothy Willetts	Elsie Janis
Dexter Joyce	Aubrey Boucicault
Clerk	Charles Dickson
Detective	Lillian Nicholson
Mrs. Hillrave	Helen Weathersby
Mrs. Sylvester	Kate Mayhew
Mrs. Filestrom	Grace Griswold
Mrs. Herkimer	Blanche Rice
Mrs. Dillenberg	Sallie Berge
Mrs. Ostrand	Marie Messner
Winnifred	Bessie Mills
Eloise	Lillian Nicholson
Gwynne	Kate Buckley
Elaine	Bessie Graham
Pearl	Muriel Wilbur
Marion	Daisy Leon
Freda	Blanche Morrell
Maude	Margaret Love
Leon	Percy Janis
Celeste	Kate Graham
Kate Croope	Ella Hatton
Inkie North	Violet Duval
Gaspard	Henry Bergman
Curt Willetts	Henry V. Donnelly
Clarinda Larkspur	Edith Decker
Mr. Boxwood	Jacques Kruger
Arthur	F. Newton Lindo
Rose	Dorothy Kent
Lily	Gertrude Grant
Violet	Eloise Steele
Pansy	Elsa Rheinhardt

Male Quartet—Messrs. Tomasso, Odell, Mertimer, and Bosher.

Elsie Janis, who can sing a popular song in a popular way, whose little toes are very nimble, and whose ambitions have finally led her from the vaudeville stage to musical comedy—which does not differ largely from her former field of employment—made a satisfying transit at the Broadway Theatre last night, where she appeared for the first time in "The Vanderbilt Cupp," a heterogeneous entertainment which needs no better description than that of Sydney Rosenfeld, who prepared it, and confessed before the curtain that his chief ingredients were a monkey-wrench and a can of gasoline. No one is likely to take issue with the statement, and to attempt to describe all that happened on the stage would be a useless waste of words.

But it may be mentioned as a sort of guide to what follows that the opening scenes served to bring to light the fact that Dorothy Willetts had been left a large sum of money, that she was about to visit a rich uncle, Curt Willetts, who was an automobile enthusiast, and that she had fallen in love with Dexter Joyce, a wine agent, who was likewise addicted to the habit of spinning around the country at the highest rate of speed that the law and the temper of his machine allowed.

The tempo of what follows is set in a series of moving pictures showing the departure for New York of Dorothy and her friends in two automobiles. They are followed by a rustic sweetheart of the girl's, who announces that he surely will overtake them on his gray horse as automobiles always break down. This, of course, happens. Subsequently all the principals are shown as guests and intruders at the Marjorie Wellington Hotel, an establishment exclusively for women, the real identity of which may easily be guessed.

Here the girl meets her uncle and benefactor, here that gentleman is pursued by an avenging female, and here it develops that Willetts has entered his machine in the Vanderbilt cup race. How the avenging female wins the affections of Willetts's French chauffeur, how she induces him to desert just before the start of the race, and how Dorothy's lover takes his place, winning the race, and incidentally her heart and hand, are incidentals in the progress of song, dance, and story with which the entertainment is interlarded.

The main fact is that all these things lead up to the big effect of the piece—a race between two machines, with a hot, swift, and highly exciting finish that is about as near the real thing as could possibly be imagined. This climax is preceded by a scene in the Garden City Hotel at 4 o'clock on the morning of the race which conveys a very good impression of that tired feeling which many enthusiasts will remember experiencing on the occasion in question. Then a drop is raised and discloses Parking Place, with the headlights gleaming through the slowly lifting gloom of the early morning.

A moment later quick muffled explosions indicate that the start is being made and the changing scene shows two cars in a rapid dash across the plain, with dust flying and horns tooting. The raising of a third drop shows the finish, with a view of the grand stand filled with a crowd of excited people, and some, supposedly excited, painted on the canvas.

In the final act Miss Janis introduces several of her very admirable imitations, but in attempting to reproduce the voice and manner of Maude Adams in the sc where Peter Pan implores the audie to believe in fairies the comedienne fail to ring true last night.

It is possible, however, that after overcoming her first night's nervousness she may succeed better, as there were occasional notes in her voice that if prolonged would have conveyed the desired impression.

With the exception of "If You Were Lost to Me," which is wholly unsuited to an entertainment of this kind, the musical numbers are generally of an agreeable sort. "The Little Chauffeur" sung by Edith Decker being especially well liked.

Here, adding to his otherwise varied capacities for geniality, Otis Harlan introduced a whistling obligato which provided no end of satisfaction to the assemblage. Aubrey Boucicault, Charles Dickson, Charles Dow Clarke, Henry V. Donnelly, Henry Bergman, and Jacques Kruger were the conspicuous members of a cast that did all in its power to keep the piece going when the automobiles were not carrying the major burden.

The well distributed curtain calls included Barney Oldfield, who appeared with a broad smile and a smudge at the end of the racing scene.

MORE EARLY SPRING.

Midwinter Heat Records Going Fast—Some Fog Hereabouts.

When somebody told the Weather Man yesterday that it was "another Spring day," that official looked bored. He admitted as much, and added that unless a cold wave hurried along New York would experience the mildest Winter in years. Last month, he said, had been the warmest December since 1892, and January bade fair to establish a record.

Last night there were some indications that real Winter weather would come before New Jersey got her next mosquito crop, but the weather forecaster wasn't sure that a Simon-pure cold wave was coming.

Yesterday started in with a fog that lasted until early afternoon, and covered the water so thickly that the maritime reporters went looking in the dictionaries for synonyms for "blanket."

The new Municipal ferryboat Brooklyn took two hours to make a trip from Stapleton to Manhattan. When at last there was a rift in the fog and the pilot saw his whereabouts he was near Pier 7 in the East River. This same boat also ran afoul of a tugboat, but escaped, as did the tug, without injury.

SUES PETER DURYEA.

Sarah Madden, Actress, Wants $50,000 Damages—Alleges a Promise to Wed.

Sarah Madden, who played the part of the widow in "A Trip to Chinatown," had her suit against Peter Duryea put on the calendar of Justice Giegerich's part of the Supreme Court yesterday. She alleges that Duryea, the Kentucky horseman, promised to marry her, and then declined to keep his promise. Consequently she is suing him for $50,000 damages.

INSTANCE OF CANAL WASTE.

Cited by a Steam Shovel Engineer Who's Got to Change His Name.

On board the last steamship that reached this city from canal-smitten Panama were many men who had been sent down there to "make the dirt fly." Most of them appeared to think that, whether or not the dirt was flying, there was no doubt that a good deal of it was sticking.

Some of them were coming back on vacations, others on business for the Government, others just to get away from Panama for good, and still others "for the good of the service." There was a lot of talk on the trip about canal graft. When the passengers got papers at Quarantine and read the charges made by Poultney Bigelow, there was even more of it.

One of the passengers was an Irishman who had been an engineer in charge of a steam shovel. He thought the Government work was being done in a wasteful and costly fashion, and he said so, naively citing his own case as an example:

"Look at me, now," he grumbled. "I'm fired for hittin' up the booze. I have to leave me steam shovel, come all the way back to N' York, change me name, and go back to Panama an' get me job again.

"An' all this while me steam shovel's lyin' idle. No 'tain't no good way to do business."

CINDERELLA, BUT NO PRINCE.

Girl Went to Ball with Mistress's Slippers—No Case, Court Says.

Connie Graft, a young colored girl, employed by Mrs. Mathilda Howard of 19 West 124th Street, furnished a brand-new version of Cinderella in the Harlem Court yesterday. She went to a masquerade ball on Monday night in the character of the heroine of the lost slipper. Not having all the proper equipment she appropriated a pair of white satin slippers, the property of one of Mrs. Howard's boarders. When she returned to her working place early yesterday morning Mrs. Howard was waiting for her. She found the shoes tucked in the girl's stockings, and promptly had her arrested.

"That beats losing the slipper and having a Prince find it for her," commented Magistrate Crane.

The girl said she had simply borrowed the slippers. The court discharged her and reprimanded Patrolman Conway of the East 126th Street station for making the arrest.

MR. REISENAUER'S RECITAL.

Last of His Series of Three in Mendelssohn Hall.

Mr. Alfred Reisenauer completed his series of three piano recitals in Mendelssohn Hall yesterday afternoon, before the largest audience he has had, which indicated much pleasure in his playing. He put on his programme several pieces that are not often heard in piano recitals—a "Grande Fantaisie" by Hayden, Beethoven's F sharp major sonata, Op. 78; Schubert's "Wanderer" Fantaisie, Schumann's "Arabesque," and pieces by Weber. Mr. Reisenauer played some of these in excellent style, but his playing could not be accepted as a whole. There was much virile power in his performance of the "Wanderer" Fantaisie, much pith and substance; the section taken from the song that gives the piece its name was so slow, however, as to lose something of its character. Schumann's delightful "Arabesque" it was a pleasure to hear, and there was much in the playing of it to enjoy—but it is not a frankly ingenuous weaving of fancies, and did not the pianist sophisticate it with a certain sentimentality? Chopin's Etude in E he sang with a full and appealing tone, and "Butterfly" Etude, as he gave it, pleased so much that he repeated it, although it was neither very delicate in touch nor very even, and an occasional note of the melody was inaudible.

RUSSIAN PLAYERS' BENEFIT.

"The Chosen People" Presented at Criterion Matinee.

For its second matinée performance at the Criterion Theatre yesterday afternoon the Orleneff Russian Dramatic Company presented the now familiar Tchirikoff drama of Jewish life, "The Chosen People," and, as heretofore, provided an impressive and illuminative series of studies in graphic realism.

It was in this play that the unusual capacity of the principal members of this organization was first made known to American audiences at the Herald Square Theatre about a year ago. Since that time they have frequently presented the play elsewhere.

One misses from the present cast the admirable character actor Orloff, who was first seen here as the watchmaker Frankel, but the Nachman of Paul N. Orleneff and the Leah of Mme. Nasimoff still retain their appealing qualities. In this play Mme. Nasimoff's actual opportunities are slight, but her temperamental richness, manifesting itself constantly through scenes of absolute repose, serves to lift the rôle into a position of almost parallel interest with that to which Mr. Orleneff lends his varied and fluent expressiveness.

The audience was large and demonstrative, and about $1,200 was added to the sum intended to aid these worthy artists, whose difficulties have been great since they arrived in this country exiles from Russia. A third matinée at the Criterion is to be given next Wednesday. In the meantime the company may be seen at its Lyceum in East Third Street on Friday and Sunday evenings in "The Master Builder," on Saturday in "Innocent Culprits and the Sea Gull," and on Sunday afternoon in "The Forest."

The patronesses for the benefit performances are Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Edward Wharton, Mrs. Stanford White, Edgerton Winthrop, and Richard Watson Gilder.

THE FLONZALEY QUARTET.

The third concert in the series of the Flonzaley Quartet was given in Carnegie Chamber Music Hall before an audience that was much less numerous than the playing of this admirable organization deserved. It cultivates the difficult and delicate art of the string quartet with the greatest devotion and the highest purpose. It brings intelligence, skill, and frequently original and independent views to its task, as well as a certain temperamental dash and pungency. Its playing, whether of new music or old, is always interesting and always musical. The programme last evening comprised Schumann's quartet in F, a sonata by Bach for two violins and piano, (with Mr. Pietro Floridia at the piano,) and Dvorak's quartet in E flat, Op. 51.

Prospect Park's "Laddie" Gone.

There was grief among the children who frequent Prospect Park, Brooklyn, when they learned yesterday that their pet and playfellow, Laddie, an intelligent Scotch collie which for four years had looked after the sheep in the Park, is missing. James O'Brien, the shepherd, believes that Laddie has been stolen. The police have been asked to look for the dog.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

DR. MITCHELL LASHES THE COLLEGE ATHLETES

No Football Heroism at Round Top, He Scornfully Says.

ANSWER TO HIM CHEERED

Dr. Penniman Tells Pennsylvania Alumni That Wrongs Can Be Righted with Good Sense.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia was the guest of honor and the principal speaker at the annual dinner of the New York alumni of the University of Pennsylvania last night in the Hotel Manhattan. He bitterly attacked the athletic policy of modern colleges, and declared his great disapproval of football.

He did not have things his own way, however. Prof. J. H. Penniman of the Department of English Literature answered him with earnestness.

Dr. Mitchell was down on the programme to speak of "The Historical Relations of the University." He did say a few words about Benjamin Franklin, the founder of the university, and the achievement of U. P. men, but it was not until he touched upon the athletic side of the college world that he really warmed up.

"I have said nothing of higher education—I mean, of course, athletic contests," he said. "We had none. Perhaps a few hundred lads sat on the top rail of a fence and watched us play the English mill men of Germantown at cricket. Not having the gentle opportunities of football, we now and then expressed ourselves in barbarous ways behind the old college or elsewhere after the manner of Annapolis. There are worse things.

"And still I grieve when I think what we might have been had we had football. Temperance, chastity, honor, courtesy, and all the virtues follow the ball. Not as yet have we been told that this wide land was to learn needed lessons in virile courage and discipline in the stadium.

"What need to speak of the lessons in luxury taught by gate money—private cars, rubbers and trainers, of betting among students, of the waste of time?

"A few years ago the utmost friendliness existed among the universities. How is it now? Yale and Harvard quarrel. Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania revile each other. The virus of accusation and hatred rises from the student to the whole teaching staff, and what has done this? The present athletic craze. Alas for the generation which ventured into the war of the sixties without the training of modern athletics! Let us reflect with sorrow on how much more splendid might have been Round Top or the fight at the Bloody Angle or at the bridge at Antietam if Lee and Grant had played football.

We old fellows get a little impatient about the all absorbing interest the college man has in bodily contests, and his general indifference to the triumphs of the mental athlete. It was not so when I led my class—one end of it. Our heroes were our honor men.

I fear, too, that the like of our disputes and enthusiasms over the new writers like Tennyson, Dickens, Thackeray are not of the college life of to-day. I fear that athletics, the papers and the stir of the vivid, eager, outside life too much disturb what should be the thought-filled quiet of half monastic days of collegiate experience.

"I have really seen men enthusiastic about Socrates. What college men talk of in their rooms is a fair test of the true collegiate conditions. Is it of the great of the past? Is it of the cinder path and how Jones punted? When in America things get to be excessive and past endurance, we set about doing something radical. It is time for something radical in the matter of college athletics."

Charles Custis Harrison, the provost of the university, who followed Dr. Mitchell, did not attempt to answer the attack on athletics. The only reference he made to this sphere of college life was in humorous vein.

Prof. Penniman said that the athletic problem in the college life of to-day seemed to worry those most who had never attended a game or taken part in one.

"Undoubtedly," he said, "there is a great deal of truth in the statement that athletics, gone mad, are in a state of hypertrophy, but hypertrophy calls for neither murder nor suicide.

"As a matter of fact, college athletics call forth some of the highest and best qualities of the students. One of the finest things that ever happened was the temporary sacrifice of his degree last year by Jim Taylor, that he might captain the Pennsylvania crew. He made the sacrifice not for his own glory, but for love of Alma Mater. Nobody knew anything at all about it until Ellis Ward, the coach, told of it."

Prof. Penniman told of what he called the splendid spirit shown by Pennsylvania in last season's football game with Harvard. The recital roused his hearers to hearty applause.

"I do not attempt to deny," he admitted, "that a disproportionate amount of attention is paid to athletics, but a little calm thought will rectify existing evils.

"But let us not in a moment of hysterical excitement eliminate something that is of real use to us, because evils happen to have crept into it."

William Bowen Boulton, President of the alumni, introduced Severs Mallet-Prevost to the 125 members present as toastmaster. John Bach McMaster spoke on Benjamin Franklin, whose two hundredth anniversary was selected for the holding of the dinner. William Guggenheim responded to the toast, "The New York Club."

CHARGES AGAINST DOOLEY.

Inspector Schmittberger Prefers Them Against Tenderloin Commander.

Inspector Schmittberger has preferred charges against Capt. Dooley, who is in charge of the Tenderloin. Commissioner Bingham admitted yesterday that charges had been made, but would not tell their nature.

The complaint as explained by Tenderloin Sergeants refers to the case of Patrolman William Hamilton, one of the Vice Squad, who was sent to the Tenderloin when Commissioner Bingham abolished the squad. There is a rule that no man may be detailed for special duty more than twenty-four hours by a Captain without the permission of his Inspector and for more than forty-eight hours without the permission of the Commissioner.

Capt. Dooley thought that Hamilton could do good work arresting disorderly women, and so about Jan. 4 he added him to his Tenderloin force of plain-clothes men. Dooley's superiors learned of this two or three days ago, it was said last night, and Hamilton was quickly put on patrol. Charges were then prepared against Dooley.

The charge is a technical one. Dooley's brother, a Sergeant in the Tenderloin Station, was exiled to Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, just before McAdoo went out.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The lake region storm has advanced to the St. Lawrence Valley and will pass off to sea during the next twenty-four hours. The North Pacific storm has moved to the North Rocky Mountain region, and will advance southeastward into the Missouri Valley Wednesday. Pressure is high in the Lower Mississippi Valley and the Southeastern States. High southeast winds have prevailed along the New England Coast, and brisk westerly gales in the lake region.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be fresh to brisk west, diminishing; on the South Atlantic Coast, light to fresh west; on the East Gulf Coast, light and variable; on the West Gulf Coast, fresh east, increasing; Lake Michigan, fresh west.

Steamships departing Wednesday for European ports will have fresh west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Fair and somewhat colder Wednesday; Thursday fair; fresh west winds.

New England—Fair and somewhat colder Wednesday, except snow in North Maine and North Vermont; Thursday fair; fresh to brisk west winds, diminishing.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	19	42	4 P. M.	27	45
6 A. M.	19	44	6 P. M.	26	45
9 A. M.	21	45	9 P. M.	24	39
12 M.	25	42	12 P. M.	24	38

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 42; for the corresponding date last year it was 23; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 32.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 44; at 3 P. M. it was 45. Maximum temperature, 46 degrees; at 10 P. M. minimum, 38 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity, 86 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 69 per cent. at 3 P. M.

BUDDHIST'S ODD WILL.

His Religion Forbade Mention of His Next of Kin.

Probate Clerk Washburn succeeded yesterday in straightening out a tangle over a will which had worried the Surrogate's office force and several lawyers for over three years. This was due to intricate questions of law and trouble in getting at the facts concerning the man who made the will. Now the Surrogate will issue citations, and it is believed that the matter of issuing letters of administration will be reached without further delay. An odd feature of a monk's religious tenets caused all the delay.

The will which has now been filed is that of Swami Vivekenanda, a Buddhist monk, who caused more or less of a stir among society folk when he came to the United States a few years ago to lecture. He was known as The Swami, or teacher. While here, on July 6, 1900, he executed his will. He died in the monastery, the Beloor Math, in India, July 4, 1902. His will directs that his funeral expenses shall first be paid, and that the residue of his estate shall be divided between his five executors, as follows: Swami Brahmananda of Beloor Math, Howrah District, Bengal, India, "a disciple of the late Rama Krishna Paramhauss of Dakhigesvar, Bengal"; Swami Sardananda, another disciple; Margaret E. Noble of England, known as Sister Nivedita, a disciple of the testator himself; Mrs. Sarah F. Bull of Cambridge, Mass., the widow of Ole Bull, the famous violinist, and Francis H. Leggett of this city.

The Swami Brahmananda named is the abbot of the institution. Sister Nivedita resides at 17 Bose Para Lane, Bagh Bazaar, Calcutta.

The beginning of the tangle over the Swami Vivekenanda's estate began when a hunt was made for his will and it could not be found. Just what his estate was valued at could not be learned, and is not now known. But several months after the death of the Buddhist monk the will turned up. Then it was necessary to get into communication with the executors. Much correspondence followed between the executors in India and those in the United States, and this caused a delay of two years. The law of this State requires the executors to give the names of next of kin, but as the Buddhist monk forsook his relatives, as is the custom when one enters his religious order, the Surrogate had to make sure that the monk had no kith or kin when preparing to issue letters of administration on the estate.

Edward S. Hosmer, the attorney for the executors here, had to have several points of law settled before he got matters moving. He wrote to the executors in India, and it was many months before he received a reply from them. Finally in March last Mrs. Ole Bull received this letter from Sister Nivedita:

17 Bose Para Lane, Bagh Bazaar, Calcutta.

My Dear Mrs. Bull: In reply to the communication which I have received from Mr. Edward S. Hosmer regarding the will of Swami Vivekenanda, dated New York, July, 1900, I beg to empower you to act on my behalf. The Swamis Brahmananda and Sardananda have also written to you in this sense, and, if power of attorney be necessary, have expressed their entire willingness to obtain for Swami Vivekenanda's disciples, of whom Swami Saradananda is eldest, constitute in Hindu law, as you know, his next of kin, and it is held unlawful even to mention the name or family of a Sannyain when in the world.

I shall be very grateful if you will undertake to decide all questions in which my opinion might be required, and, if necessary, to sign my name for me at any time. I am writing to tell Mr. Hosmer that I have sent you this letter. I am, dear Mrs. Ole Bull, faithfully and affectionately yours,

NIVEDITA, Order of Rama Vivekenanda.
(MARGARET E. NOBLE.)

As The Swami Vivekenanda died leaving no wife or children, Mrs. Bull and Mr. Leggett, the executors here, proceeded along the lines laid down by the statutes of this State, making an effort to find the next of kin for the purpose of serving the usual legal notices that the will was to be filed for probate. They hunted up the witnesses to the will, S. Ellen Waldo of 249 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, and Edwin Clinton Harvey of 226 West Twenty-fourth Street, Manhattan. They submitted affidavits to the Surrogate telling how they witnessed the will.

The executors have finally learned that The Swami's disciples under the rules of their religion were restrained from ever giving any information about a monk's relatives, and that no information could ever be given by the monastery authorities. As this caused another hitch in the proceedings for the probate of the will, the Surrogate decided that he would admit the will for probate after the legal form of advertising for kith and kin of The Swami had been complied with.

After all their efforts Mr. Leggett and Mrs. Bull have finally learned that a Swami's only heirs are his fellow-monks, or "Gurubbais."

A MAYOR FOR THE HOLLOW.

Although There Is No Longer Any Municipality for Him.

Although the city has destroyed Poverty Hollow to make room for the Williamsburg Bridge they elected a Mayor for the Hollow down on the east side yesterday. There was a warm contest between "Pat" Kehoe, an old follower of the original Mayor, "Pat" Connolly, and Jacob Nowfield, the famous "Well, well" orator of Broome Street. Newfield won by 170 votes.

The fun was in an ex-Assemblyman's saloon at Broome and Clinton Streets, and the place was jammed with a crowd of tempestuous admirers of the new sovereign of Poverty Hollow.

The throne on which Newfield was put by his constituents was a gorgeous affair, all gilt and shining. The crown was the lower half of a silk hat—the same worn of old by Connolly—ornamented with yards of old tinsel and a clay pipe stuck in the brim at a rakish angle. As Newfield took his seat he made a speech, the climax of which was a demand for beer on Sundays.

REVOLUTION DAUGHTERS MET.

Will Present Their Washington Arch to Harvard Next June.

The General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution held its annual reception yesterday afternoon. All the members of the State chapters throughout the United States were invited. Many of them came, but most of the guests were from New York State and New Jersey.

The society congratulated itself upon an important work which it will complete this year. This is a large arch to be erected at the entrance of the Harvard University yard, to commemorate Washington's taking command of his army, a ceremony which took place under the now famous Cambridge elm.

On either side within the arch are to be seats, and appropriate tablets of bronze will be placed on the walls. One of these is to be presented by the junior class at Harvard. The arch will be dedicated in June.

Yesterday's meeting was a social one, with refreshments and music. The guests were received by Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, President General; Mrs. Adelaide F. Fitz, First Vice President General; Mrs. Carlton M. Moody, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. John Heath, Corresponding Secretary General from Massachusetts; Mrs. Joseph J. Casey, Registrar General; Miss Clara B. Adams, Librarian General from Massachusetts, and Mrs. Thomas Hill, Fourth Vice President General from Maryland.

J. Sergeant Cram to Wed To-day.

The wedding of Miss Clare Bryce, eldest daughter of Gen. Lloyd Bryce and Mrs. Bryce, and J. Sergeant Cram will take place to-day at noon at the Washington Square home of the bride's parents. As Mrs. Bryce is in mourning for her father and Mr. Cram is also in mourning for his sister, who died at Lenox last Autumn, none but members of the Bryce and Cram families will be present.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S
Mallinet Avenue

Great Old Man —He Was.

In connection with the 200th anniversary of Franklin's birth, which occurs to-day, January 17th, it may be well to remember that he constantly preached Thrift as the foundation for a useful and successful life.

Work hard. Be just. Save something. This was about the essence of his Philosophy.

And he practiced what he preached. He was very poor once. He worked hard, not only to build a fortune, but to build *Character*—which he considered more worth while. A little self-denial now and then helped him to do both.

Thrift, he argued, makes a man *independent*, and independence enables a man to *do things*. So, in his homely way, he preached Thrift constantly. One of his proverbs was:

"Sow little—reap little."

Another was:

"If you would wealthy be, think of saving as well as of getting."

It is nearly eighteen years ago now since The Franklin Society of New York began to teach people to practice what Franklin preached, and it would make the old gentleman happy, we know, if he could see the good that has been done. The Society has accumulated millions of savings, has created hundreds of independent homes, and has enabled thousands of men, women and children to earn the rewards of Systematic Thrift. It has just paid its Thirty-Fourth Semi-Annual Dividend, which was at the rate of Five Per Cent. on sums of Ten Dollars up to Five Thousand Dollars.

Write to-day for facts about it.

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
Beekman and Park Row, - Manhattan

"Have you something to do to-morrow? Do it to-day."—BEN FRANKLIN.

VOGUE
VOGUE
Fashion
Published Thursdays
10 cts. on newsstands
$4.00 a Year.
11 E. 24th St., N. Y.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Perhaps the most interesting of this evening's social events will be the dinner followed by a dance that Lloyd Warren will give at his residence in upper Fifth Avenue. It is rather impromtu, and invitations were being sent by messenger boys and telephone yesterday. The entire number of guests, including those coming in after the dinner for the dance, will probably not exceed a hundred.

***

A wedding of to-day will be that of John H. Bradford, Jr., to Miss Margaret E. Brown at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Frederick Turner Brown, 121 Madison Avenue. Relatives and a very few intimate friends only will be present.

***

This afternoon Mrs. Julian W. Robbins will give a musicale at her home. In the evening Mrs. Benjamin King will give a small dance at Delmonico's, and Mrs. William Hardenbergh will have a theatre party followed by a supper and dance at Sherry's. At Morristown to-day there will be the wedding of Miss Pauline Vail and Ormond Cox Zuill of Morristown.

***

Mrs. Henry M. Tilford gave a luncheon of about fifty covers at Sherry's yesterday in one of the large private rooms in honor of her débutante daughter, Miss Isabelle Tilford. The guests included Mrs. Henry Coleman Drayton and several of the débutantes of last year, as well as those of this. Other guests asked were the Misses Pauline French, Atterbury, Pell, Mortimer, Coster, Welles, Nicoll, Landon, Pratt, Cowdin, Lee, Hardenbergh, Rice, Vanderhoef, Livingston, Sedgwick, de Rham, Kingsland, and others.

***

The second of the dinner dances of which Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mrs. Benjamin Welles, and others are patronesses was held last night at Sherry's. The whole of the second floor was engaged, and dinner was served at small tables at about 8:30. The cotillion followed about half o'clock, being led by Worthington Whitehouse, dancing with Miss Vanderbilt. There were several figures, the favors consisting of Japanese fans, parasols, and other pretty but simple trifles. Supper at small tables followed the cotillion. The next dance will take place on Feb. 20. The guests included the débutantes of this season and many of those of last year.

***

Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield and the Misses Mazie and Harriet Delafield gave an "at home" yesterday at their new residence, 17 East Thirty-sixth Street, and Mrs. Adolphe de Bary and Miss Anita de Bary were also at home at 5 West Fifty-second Street.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Osgood Field have invitations out for a dinner on Feb. 6.

***

Mrs. William Tillinghast Bull returned on Sunday from Chicago, where she went some ten days ago for a visit.

***

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont will entertain about seventy-five guests at a dinner at the Hotel St. Regis next Sunday evening.

Testimonial Dinner to G. H. Daniels.

A general committee of men prominent in the publishing and advertising field is arranging a testimonial dinner to Mr. George H. Daniels, former General Passenger Agent of the New York Central Road, and now advertising manager of all the Vanderbilt lines. This dinner is to be given in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Feb. 20. Arrangements have been made to seat 500 people.

THOMAS J. EMERY DEAD.

Cincinnati Philanthropist Victim of Pneumonia in Egypt.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 16.—A cablegram from Cairo, Egypt, received here to-day announced the death there from pneumonia of Thomas J. Emery of this city.

Mr. Emery, who was an extensive traveler, went to North Africa during the Summer, and the news of his death came within a few hours after his family heard of his serious illness. He had spent some time at Algiers and then went to Cairo. None of his immediate family was with him at the time of his death, his wife, who was a Miss Perkins of Baltimore, not having accompanied him on his trip to the Mediterranean.

Mr. Emery was one of the principal heirs to the Thomas W. Emery estate, the largest owners of real estate in Cincinnati and Southern Ohio. He established the Cincinnati Orphan Asylum as a memorial to two deceased sons, and was a large contributor to the Colored Orphans' Asylum. He also contributed generously to other charitable institutions, and largely aided Booker T. Washington in his educational work. He gave liberally to the college at Berea, Ky., an institution founded for the education of both white and black students, although it has since yielded to the Kentucky statutes which prohibited mixed schools.

The Rev. Richard F. Putnam Dead.

The Rev. Richard Fletcher Putnam, assistant rector of All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 541 Third Street, that borough. He was born in Boston seventy-three years ago, and was a son of John Putnam, publisher of the first works of Nathaniel Hawthorne and of the first magazine for women issued in this country.

KINDLY TURN TO PAGE 5.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William H. H. Beebe.

William Henry Harrison Beebe died yesterday of typhoid fever at his home, 425 West 117th Street. He was born in Bridgeport, Conn., in 1840. He was in the tea business in this city for twenty-five years, first with his father's firm, Beebe & Brother, and later with A. A. Low & Brother. On leaving the latter firm he became private secretary to Seth Low, and was also Secretary of Columbia University during the period of the construction of the new buildings. When Mr. Low left the university, Mr. Beebe continued as his confidential secretary and manager of his private affairs until the illness which caused his death.

Mr. Beebe is survived by his wife, Alice Bunce Beebe, two daughters, and his brother and sister, Munson and Emeline Beebe. The funeral services will be held at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine on Friday morning. The interment will be at Greenwood.

The Rev. W. N. Cleveland.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 16.—The Rev. W. N. Cleveland, brother of ex-President Grover Cleveland, died last night from the effects of paralysis at the home of his son, W. N. Cleveland, in this city. The Rev. Mr. Cleveland was a retired Presbyterian minister, and 73 years old.

It was said last night at the house of Paul Morton, where Mr. Cleveland is staying, that both Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland would probably leave for Ohio this morning to attend the funeral of Mr. Cleveland's brother. It was added that the ex-President had not been in the best of health for some time, but was not ill.

Mrs. Eliza Harding Walker.

AUBURNDALE, Mass., Jan. 16.—Mrs. Eliza Harding Walker, founder of the Walker Missionary Home, died here last night. She was 89 years old. In 1838, with her husband, Dr. Augustus Walker, Mrs. Walker went to Turkey as a missionary of the American Board. Mr. Walker died in 1886, and Mrs. Walker, returning to this country, founded the home in which missionaries going to the foreign field could leave their children for care and education.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM J. GLENN, former Sheriff of Wayne County, died at Lyons, N. Y., on Monday night, aged 69 years.

Mrs. CARRIE T. SOUTHARD, the wife of Representative Southard of Toledo, Ohio, died in Washington last night from a pressure on the brain resulting from an unknown cause. The body will be taken to Toledo for burial.

Mrs. HENRIETTA DURYEE BURROUGHS, wife of Garret K. Burroughs, died at their residence in Court Street, Elmhurst, on Monday. Her funeral will be held at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

J. J. CROWLEY, special agent of the United States Treasury Department in Chicago for the past twenty-two years, died there yesterday. Mr. Crowley went to Chicago thirty-eight years ago from Randolph, Mass., where he was born.

Mrs. JANE ELIZABETH JARRETT died yesterday at the age of 50, after a long illness. Her funeral will take place at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning from the mortuary chapel, 241 West Twenty-third Street. The funeral will be in St. Nicholas Cemetery.

FRANK CLASS, widely known as a marksman and trap shooter, died of heart disease last night at his home at Lake Denmark, L. I. He was 52 years old. A widow and five children survive him. At one time he was the champion wing shot of New Jersey.

JOHN PRINDIVILLE, well known as a Captain and vessel owner on the great lakes, died in Chicago on Monday of paralysis. He began his service on the lakes in 1837, when he was 12 years old. He was the first Commodore of the Chicago Yacht Club.

JOSEPH H. BARNES, Deputy Collector of Customs at the Boston Custom House and one of the best-known Grand Army men of the State, was found dead at his home in East Boston yesterday. Gen. Barnes was his title in the closing year of the civil war.

LEOPOLD CHARRIER, Vice Consul of Belgium at Savannah, Ga., died there on Monday night of apoplexy. He was 72 years old and enjoyed the distinction of having been the first man pensioned by the National Government because of wounds received during the civil war.

THOMAS CRAVEN, ex-Clerk of Albany County, who was employed as inspector of masonry on the new Edison Electric Company's building in Thirty-ninth Street, near First Avenue, died suddenly yesterday of heart disease in an office in the building. He leaves a son and a daughter.

CARL R. A. SUSSDORF, who for thirty years was connected with the jewelry firm of Cox, Sedgwick & Co. of Manhattan, died on Monday at his home, 95 Lynch Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Germany eighty-one years ago. A son and three daughters survive him.

Mrs. ESTHER VINCENT, widow of Francis Vincent and an old resident of the Stuyvesant Heights district of Brooklyn, died yesterday at her home, 349 Macon Street. She was a member of the old Payne family of Herkimer County, and was 82 years old. She leaves two sons and a daughter.

Mrs. DEBORAH A. HONEYWELL, of 49 West Eighty-fourth Street, whose funeral will be held this morning, was a member of the Marshall family, who operated the old Fifth Avenue line of stages and was not identified with a family of the same name who were known in theatrical circles, as has been stated.

SOLOMON REICH, a former furrier, recently engaged in the real estate business here, died yesterday at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Henrietta Hamburger, 133 West 130th Street. He was 67 years old and came to the United States when a boy. He leaves three daughters and one son. His funeral will be held this morning. The burial will be in Cypress Hills.

Major GEORGE B. HIBBARD died yesterday in St. Vincent's Hospital of heart disease. He was born in New Hampshire in 1834. In 1861 he entered the army as Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers. After the war Major Hibbard was associated with Jay Cooke as Emigration Commissioner of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Later he devoted himself to mining and railway construction work.

JOSEPH P. McDONNELL, editor and publisher of The Protestant Labor Standard, died yesterday at his home at Haledon, N. J. McDonnell years ago was well known in New Jersey labor circles. He was conc

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Firm; Call Money Rates, 4½@6 Per Cent.

Market Resists Further Realizing Sales—December's Foreign Trade Figures.

While there was a continuation in yesterday's stock market of the realizing sales which were under way during Monday's session, this movement was on a diminishing scale and in itself would have had little effect on the morning trading had it not been accentuated by the pressure brought to bear on certain shares, notably the Copper shares and Union Pacific. As a result of the drive against them, these two stocks assumed an appearance of considerable weakness and the rest of the market, with a few conspicuous exceptions, took its tone from them. Nevertheless prices were on the whole so firm through this movement that it was, to all appearances, abandoned around the noon hour, and thereafter, while Union Pacific and Amalgamated Copper still hung back to some extent, the rest of the market developed even greater firmness, and in many directions substantial advances were made. To the selling by local speculators were added sales for Boston account and also in a smaller degree for the London account. On the whole, the industrial shares were the strongest features of the trading and the leader here was Colorado Fuel and Iron, which, on an unusually heavy volume of transactions, rose 6¼ points, although no news in any way explanatory of the stock's appreciation was forthcoming other than the general statement that it was, of course, sharing in the prosperity atending the steel business as a whole. The Steel stocks were strong through the day, and this strength was shared by the stocks of the companies, including American Car and Foundry and Pressed Steel Car, which have to do with the construction of railroad equipment. In the railroad list, Reading, Baltimore and Ohio, Atlantic Coast Line, Long Island, Pennsylvania, and the Gould stocks, including Wabash, Missouri Pacific, and Denver and Rio Grande shares displayed much strength. Trading was on a smaller scale than on Monday or than on many previous days, and at times the market had the appearance of dullness.

Money was once more easy, both on call and on time, and there was a disposition among the banks to accept from borrowers in the collateral offered for loans a larger proportion of industrial stocks. The foreign exchange market was quiet and demand sterling a trifle lower. The banks again reported gains on their transactions with the Sub-Treasury, the total of such gains now amounting to $5,855,000. There was engaged $1,000,000 in gold coin for shipment to Mexico, the moving cause being, of course, the profit involved in the present high quotations for silver. Other matters of interest which came to light during the day included the report of the condition of trust companies as of Jan. 1, which showed a reduction of $100,000,000 in loans between Nov. 9 and Jan. 1 and disclosed a position in regard to cash reserves which cannot be called entirely satisfactory, at least from the banking point of view. The Government figures on our foreign trade in December were also published, disclosing a gratifying increase in merchandise exports in that month, the total excess of merchandise exports over the same month in 1904 being some $54,000,000. The month, with its $199,700,000 of goods shipped, is a record in our trade history. The excess of exports over imports, which were also at record figures for December, amounted to $98,500,000, and the financial markets at least will look upon this excess, coupled with that of previous months, as going far to offset foreign borrowings, if it does not entirely do so. Foreign markets were comparatively uninteresting and were little moved by the opening of the Moroccan Conference.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.
Union Land and Improvement Co.
United Railways Investment Co., San Francisco.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.
Cripple Creek Central Railroad on common and preferred.
New York Air Brake Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.
Fifth Avenue Trust Co.
Interboro Bank, New York.
Mutual Alliance Trust Co.
New York Times Co.
Non-Polarizing Dry Battery Co.
Northern Lights Oil Co.
Scientific Station for Pure Food Products.
Trust Co. of America.
Western Stone Co.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—A bullish wave seemed to sweep over the local market to-day, and stocks generally advanced under quite active trading. The demand for United Gas Improvement was especially persistent, sending the price from 95¾ to 97, with 97⅛ later bid. The buying was by a house that often acts for inside interests, and was said to be based upon "improved political aspects," although the Street was puzzled to know just what this meant, so complicated has become the political situation here. Allegheny Valley preferred advanced 1, American Railways ½, Cambria Steel ⅝. Consolidated Traction of New Jersey 1½, Lehigh Valley 1¼, Warwick Steel 7-16, and Philadelphia Company ⅞. The latter was a feature. Rumor had it that the United Gas might after all secure the property, but little credence was given the story, as it is recognized that it is hardly possible for control to be wrested from the New York banking syndicate at this late day. Total sales, 60,564 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
233	Am. Gas warrants	¼	¼	¼
250	Alleg. Val. R. R. pf.	40	39	40
20	Am. Cement	6½	6½	6½
129	Am. Railways	52½	52½	52½
100	Am. Locomotive	77	77	77
200	Am. Car & Fdy.	45¼	45¼	45¼
200	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	90⅞	90⅝	90⅝
63	Cambria Iron	50½	50½	50½
6,860	Cambria Steel	34⅝	34⅜	34½
100	Chesapeake & Ohio	58	58	58
100	Col. Fuel & Iron	65¼	65¼	65¼
564	Cons. Trac. of N. J.	82	81½	82
1,190	Elec. Co. of America	12	11⅞	12
25	Elec. Co. of Am. rects.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
100	Elec. Stor. Battery	83	83	83
2,270	Erie	50⅝	50⅜	50½
85	Gen. Asphalt pf.	47⅛	47	47
25	Hunt. & B. Top	20	20	20
11	Ins. Co. of No. Am.	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
100	Int. Smokeless Powder	35½	35½	35½
530	Keystone Telephone	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
100	Keystone Tel, tr. ctfs.	13	13	13
547	Lake Sup. Corp.	23⅝	22	23½
3,102	Lehigh Valley R. R.	83½	82½	82⅞
21	Lehigh Navigation	117½	117	117
150	Lehigh Nav. trust ctfs.	117	117	117
2	Little Schuylkill R. R.	62	62	62
490	Marsden	3 9-16	3½	3½
100	Mexican Central	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
100	Penn. Elec. Vehicle pf.	2	2	2
4,524	Pennsylvania R. R.	72 13-16	72½	72⅝
5	Pennsylvania Salt	115	115	115
7,491	Phila. Co.	53½	52⅞	53½
5	Phila. Co. pf.	50½	50½	50½
4,353	Phila. Electric	8¼	8⅛	8 7-16
1,675	Phila. Rap. Transit	32⅝	32½	32½
18	Phila. Traction	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
200	Rys. Co. General	7	7	7
9,218	Reading	72¼	71⅛	72
59	Reading 1st pf.	47	47	47
208	Reading 2d pf.	48⅞	48 7-16	48⅝
2,300	Southern R. R.	39⅝	39	39½
70	Susq. Steel	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,040	Tonopah Mining	19¼	19¼	19¼
150	Union Pacific	157	156⅝	157
548	Union Traction	68¼	68	68⅛
5,028	United Gas Imp.	97	95½	97
5,578	U. S. Steel	43	42½	42¾
850	U. S. Steel pf.	109⅝	109⅜	109⅝
1,103	Warwick Steel	7/8	7/8	7/8

205,900

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $14,182,962, as compared with $12,458,650 in the preceding week and $10,080,299 in the corresponding week last year. From Jan. 1 the exports aggregate $26,641,022, against $19,305,563 in the corresponding period last year.

STEEL PLANT FOR CANADA.

American Company to Build Big Car Works in Montreal.

Interests identified with the American Steel Foundries Company have made arrangements for the manufacture of steel cars in Canada. The Dominion Steel Car Company, Limited, has been organized to build and operate the plant. The shops will be at Montreal West.

About $500,000 will be expended in construction and equipment. Building operations are to commence in the Spring, and it is anticipated that by midsummer about 500 men will be turning out steel cars for the Canadian roads. The plant, it is said, will be the first of its description to be built across the border. In addition to catering to Canadian business, efforts are to be made to secure export trade.

The Canada Car Company, which is controlled by the Pressed Steel Car people and holds their Canadian patents, recently began building at St. Henry, a suburb of Montreal.

The advent of the Dominion company in the Canadian field is expected to result in keen competition between the two concerns.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 4½@6 per cent., with the last loan at 5 per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 5 per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and four months, 5@5¼ per cent. for five months, and 4¾@5 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6¼ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $639,489,105; balances, $9,695,348. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $1,242,125.

Sterling exchange was quiet. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.8325 for sixty days, $4.8680 for demand, and $4.8715 for cables. Commercial bills were quoted at $4.82¼@$4.83⅛.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.19⅛@5.19¾ and 5.18¾; reichsmarks, 94⅛@94 9-16 and 95⅛@95 5-32; guilders, 40 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c discount. Chicago—No market. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 3½c; telegraphic, 7½c. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—15@25c premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Supplies of money were comparatively scarce in the market to-day. Large amounts were owing to the Bank of England, on which institution borrowers were mainly dependent, paying as high as 5 per cent. for loans, the bank having reduced supplies extensively for the purpose of forcing up rates. Discounts consequently were harder.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was dull and inactive, due largely to the excitement resulting from the city elections. There was some nervousness regarding the outcome of the Moroccan Conference, but the market closed with a better feeling. Consols were depressed on the dearness of money.

Americans opened irregular. Some stocks advanced to above parity on New York support, remained generally lifeless, rallied during the last hour, and closed firm.

Foreigners generally were easier, but closed steadier.

Kaffirs were weak on Paris selling. Some local realizations were attributed to the election results. Prices closed firmer.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 102¾.

Money, 3½@4 per cent.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3⅝@3 15-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

Bar silver steady at 30 3-16d per ounce. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 23.82; Lisbon, 5.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £82,000.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Clos.	Net Chge.
Consols, money	89⅝	..	..	-3-16
Consols, account	89⅝	..	..	-3-16
Anaconda	13½	254½	252½	— 8
Atchison	96⅞	95⅝	96	— ⅝
Canadian Pacific	180	175	174⅝	+ ⅛
St. Paul	189	184	184	....
Erie	52	50⅝	50⅜	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	85	82⅞	83	— ⅛
Illinois Central	183	178	178⅝	— ⅜
Louis. & Nash.	158	153⅜	153⅜	....
N. Y. Central	158	153⅜	154	— ⅛
Pennsylvania	74½	145	144⅞	+ ⅛
Reading	73¼	143	142⅜	+ ⅛
Southern Railway	70⅜	68½	68⅝	— ⅛
Union Pacific	160⅜	155⅝	156½	— ⅛
U. S. Steel	45⅞	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	112⅜	109⅜	108⅝	+ ⅛

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—Trading on the Bourse to-day opened dull and inactive. Russians were weak. A general rise in prices followed the opening owing to a feeling of optimism with reference to the Moroccan Conference. At the close prices were firm.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 88.75 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 484.

The private rate of discount was 2 9-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 97½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 13c for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was dull and prices had a downward tendency.

The Moroccan question continues to exercise a depressing influence.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 44¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 4⅛ per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅛ per cent.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	12	3	Esperanza	5	6	0
Tomboy	1	7	6	Dolores	2	1	3
El Oro	1	8	3	Stratton's Ind.	0	8	0

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Tuesday, Jan. 16, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
70	Allis-Chalmers	23¼	23½	23½	23½
82,820	Amal. Cop.	118⅝	114⅝	112⅝	113⅝
2,510	Am. Car & F.	44⅝	45⅝	44⅝	45⅞
130	Am. Cotton Oil	41½	41½	40⅝	41⅛
100	Am. Ice	45⅝	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛
550	Am. Loco.	77⅞	77⅞	77	77⅛
3,830	Am. Smelting	139⅝	139½	137¼	138⅝
1,310	Am. Sugar	150⅝	151½	150⅝	151½
610	A. T. & S. F.	96⅞	96⅝	95⅞	95⅞
6,050	Balt. & Ohio	115⅞	116⅝	115⅝	116⅝
6,480	Brook. R. T.	90⅞	92	90⅝	91
20	Canadian Pac.	174⅞	175	174⅞	175
230	Cent. Leather	48⅛	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛
360	Ches. & Ohio	57⅜	57⅞	57⅜	57⅞
450	Chi. Gt. West.	22¼	22¾	22⅛	22⅜
1,950	C., M. & St. P.	184½	184½	183⅝	184½
52,420	Col. Fuel & I.	64¼	69⅝	63⅝	69½
40	Col. Southern.	35⅞	35⅞	35½	35⅝
10	Col. & H. Coal	20	20	20	20
20	Distilling Sec.	52⅜	52⅜	52½	52½
12,820	Erie	50¼	50⅞	50⅜	50⅝
800	Louis & Nash.	154	155⅛	154	155⅛
1,640	Met. Street.	125¼	127	125½	126½
40	Met. Securities	74½	74½	74½	74½
340	Mex. Central	25⅞	25⅞	25½	25½
580	M., K. & T.	39½	39½	39½	39½
30	M., K. & T. pf.	71⅝	72	71⅝	72
1,830	Mo. Pacific	104⅞	105	104	104½
610	Nat. Lead	89	89½	87⅝	88⅛
190	N. Y. Central	154½	154⅝	154	154
70	N. Y. Cent. rts	7⅞	7⅞	6⅝	6⅝
140	N. Y., O. & W.	53⅝	53⅞	53⅜	53⅜
100	Nort. & West.	88⅝	88⅝	88⅜	88⅜
3,880	Pennsylvania	145¼	145¾	145¼	145⅝
30	People's Gas.	100⅜	100½	100⅜	100½
910	Pressed S. Car.	60	63¼	60	63¼
36,010	Reading	143¼	144⅝	143½	144
300	Rep. Steel	38	38	37⅜	37⅝
270	Rock Island	24½	24⅝	24	24⅛
3,660	South. Pac.	68⅜	69	68⅜	68⅝
7,270	South. Ry.	39¼	39⅝	39¼	39⅜
90	Tenn. C. & I.	159⅞	161⅜	159⅞	161½
90	Texas Pacific	35⅞	36	35⅞	35⅞
14,920	Union Pacific	156⅜	157⅜	156½	157⅜
160	U. S. Rubber	56⅛	56⅜	56⅛	56½
5,830	U. S. Steel	44⅝	45	44⅝	45
2,490	U. S. Steel pf.	109⅜	109½	109	109¼
30	Va.-Car. Chem	54⅛	54⅛	54	54
160	Wabash	22¾	23¼	22¾	23¼
140	Wabash pf.	43	43½	43	43½
70	Wis. Cent.	32⅛	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛

205,900

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20	Canadian Pac.	174⅞	175	174⅞	175
230	Cent. Leather	48⅛	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛
360	Ches. & Ohio	57⅜	57⅞	57⅜	57⅞
450	Chi. Gt. West.	22¼	22¾	22⅛	22⅜
1,950	C., M. & St. P.	184½	184½	183⅝	184½
52,420	Col. Fuel & I.	64¼	69⅝	63⅝	69½
40	Col. Southern.	35⅞	35⅞	35½	35⅝
10	Col. & H. Coal	20	20	20	20
20	Distilling Sec.	52⅜	52⅜	52½	52½
12,820	Erie	50¼	50⅞	50⅜	50⅝
800	Louis & Nash.	154	155⅛	154	155⅛
1,640	Met. Street.	125¼	127	125½	126½
40	Met. Securities	74½	74½	74½	74½
340	Mex. Central	25⅞	25⅞	25½	25½
580	M., K. & T.	39½	39½	39½	39½
30	M., K. & T. pf.	71⅝	72	71⅝	72
1,830	Mo. Pacific	104⅞	105	104	104½
610	Nat. Lead	89	89½	87⅝	88⅛
190	N. Y. Central	154½	154⅝	154	154
70	N. Y. Cent. rts	7⅞	7⅞	6⅝	6⅝
140	N. Y., O. & W.	53⅝	53⅞	53⅜	53⅜
100	Nort. & West.	88⅝	88⅝	88⅜	88⅜
3,880	Pennsylvania	145¼	145¾	145¼	145⅝
30	People's Gas.	100⅜	100½	100⅜	100½
910	Pressed S. Car.	60	63¼	60	63¼
36,010	Reading	143¼	144⅝	143½	144
300	Rep. Steel	38	38	37⅜	37⅝
270	Rock Island	24½	24⅝	24	24⅛
3,660	South. Pac.	68⅜	69	68⅜	68⅝
7,270	South. Ry.	39¼	39⅝	39¼	39⅜
90	Tenn. C. & I.	159⅞	161⅜	159⅞	161½
90	Texas Pacific	35⅞	36	35⅞	35⅞
14,920	Union Pacific	156⅜	157⅜	156½	157⅜
160	U. S. Rubber	56⅛	56⅜	56⅛	56½
5,830	U. S. Steel	44⅝	45	44⅝	45
2,490	U. S. Steel pf.	109⅜	109½	109	109¼
30	Va.-Car. Chem	54⅛	54⅛	54	54
160	Wabash	22¾	23¼	22¾	23¼
140	Wabash pf.	43	43½	43	43½
70	Wis. Cent.	32⅛	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛

205,900

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
Branch, 475 Fifth Avenue,
New York.
Administrator Guardian

We own and offer in amounts to suit
$100,000 MIDDLESEX & SOMERSET TRACTION CO.
1st Mtge. 5% Gold Bonds due 1950. Price 100 and Interest, Yielding 5%.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION IN THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.
EARNING DOUBLE THE INTEREST CHARGES.
GUARANTEED BY THE PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION OF N. J.
Prior lien to $3,500,000 bonds of the Elizabeth & Raritan River Street Ry. Co.
O'CONNOR & KAHLER, Bankers,
Providence. 49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK. Chicago.

SYNDICATE CONTROLS MUTUAL ALLIANCE TRUST

J. T. Gwathmey, Now a Director, Heads the Purchasers.

A COTTON TRADE CONCERN

William Rockefeller, H. H. Rogers, and Cornelius Vanderbilt Will Leave the Company's Board To-day.

Control of the Mutual Alliance Trust Company, it was learned yesterday, has passed to a syndicate headed by J. T. Gwathmey. A number of Directors representing the new interests in the trust company will be elected at the annual meeting of the stockholders to-day.

Several representatives of the Mutual Life Insurance Company who have held places in the Directorate of the Mutual Alliance Trust Company will retire, as will also other Directors, including several Standard Oil men.

A large majority of the company's capital stock amounting to $500,000, has been purchased by this syndicate from James N. Jarvie, Frederick Cromwell, and Gordon Macdonald. The price at which the stock changed hands has not been made public. In the open market the stock is quoted at 200 bid, 215 asked. Messrs. Jarvie, Cromwell, and Macdonald, with William Rockefeller, H. H. Rogers, and Cornelius Vanderbilt, are among those who will retire to-day from the company's Board of Directors.

Associated with Mr. Gwathmey in the purchase of a controlling interest in the Mutual Alliance Trust Company are Paul Schwartz, President of the Trust Company; men identified with the cotton trade, and also representatives of the Hanover Bank interests. Mr. Gwathmey is a Director of the Mutual Alliance Trust Company, and he, with his associates, now comes into control of the institution.

The plan is to make the Mutual Alliance Trust Company a cotton trade institution. The trust company, in addition to its office at 328 Grand Street, also does business at 66 Beaver Street. It is probable that the name of the company will be changed to the Hanover Square Trust Company.

The Mutual Alliance Trust Company was organized July 1, 1902, with a capital stock of $500,000. A recent report of the company shows total deposits of $6,560,239, and total surplus and undivided profits of $548,218.

The Board of Directors of the company at present consists of Paul Schwartz, Frederick Cromwell, Kalman Haas, James N. Jarvie, Eugene G. Kremer, Percival Kuhne, Emanuel Lehman, Gordon Macdonald, William Rockefeller, Henry H. Rogers, Louis Stern, Isidor Straus, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and J. P. Gwathmey. Richard A. McCurdy, formerly President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, was a Director of the Mutual Alliance Trust Company, but resigned a short while ago.

TRAFFIC SYSTEMS MERGED.

W. B. Biddle Now Head of All Traffic on 'Frisco and Rock Island Lines.

W. B. Biddle, traffic manager of the Rock Island system, has been made traffic manager of the St. Louis and San Francisco and of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, which is now part of the 'Frisco system. The traffic managements of the 'Frisco and Rock Island systems are thus consolidated, and one man placed at the head of the traffic department of all lines controlled by the Rock Island Company.

This extension of Mr. Biddle's duties will make possible a closer co-operation between the 'Frisco and the Rock Island system. The step is regarded as one of the results of the larger influence which B. F. Yokum is wielding in Rock Island affairs since he and James Campbell of St. Louis purchased the preferred stock of the Rock Island Company, formerly held by W. B. Leeds. As a result of this purchase of stock, Mr. Yokum was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, while retaining a similar position with the 'Frisco system. It is said that it was Mr. Yokum's plan to bring about greater harmony in the management of the two systems controlled by the Rock Island Company, and the consolidation of the traffic departments of the two systems is one of the steps he has taken in this direction.

Mr. Biddle's appointment will become effective Feb. 1. As traffic manager of the 'Frisco he will have his headquarters at St. Louis, and as manager of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois at Chicago. He succeeds A. S. Dodge, who has been assigned to other duties.

AMERICAN SMELTING CHANGES

Mr. Brush Gives Up Secretaryship Because of Other Duties.

Edward Brush, Secretary of the American Smelting and Refining Company, who has also been filling the post of Vice President and assistant to the President, resigned the office of Secretary yesterday and will devote himself entirely hereafter to the two offices he still holds.

He has been succeeded as Secretary by W. E. Merriss, who has been Assistant Secretary for four years. G. M. Borden was elected Assistant Secretary to succeed Mr. Merriss.

Mr. Borden will become Secretary of the American Smelters Securities Company and W. E. Merriss assistant.

New Duties for Secretary Pardee.

D. W. Pardee, Secretary of the New York Central, has been elected Secretary of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie to replace John C. Robinson, who becomes Assistant Secretary. This appointment is in line with the Central's announced policy of centralizing the management of its lines.

We own and offer in amounts to suit
$100,000 MIDDLESEX & SOMERSET TRACTION CO.
1st Mtge. 5% Gold Bonds due 1950. Price 100 and Interest, Yielding 5%.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION IN THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.
EARNING DOUBLE THE INTEREST CHARGES.
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O'CONNOR & KAHLER, Bankers,
Providence. 49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK. Chicago.

Houston & Texas Central Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Notice of onds Drawn for Payment

The Houst - & Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederic P. Olcott, the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company's Consolidated Mortgage bonds, secured by such Indenture, to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said trust indenture to purchase and retire 210 of such bonds, and, it having been found that such bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provisions of such trust indenture, bonds secured thereby bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.

The distinguishing numbers of the bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:

17	487	1018	1496	2103	2591	3065	3625
53	502	1023	1502	2105	2616	3073	3628
67	525	1093	1506	2106	2621	3075	3633
89	534	1095	1530	2107	2632	3081	3643
103	551	1103	1542	2112	2636	3082	3649
112	573	1148	1563	2122	2649	3083	3658
121	638	1151	1570	2137	2655	3087	3684
128	675	1157	1571	2229	2673	3100	3693
132	676	1174	1574	2264	2679	3107	3695
134	707	1205	1630	2267	2685	3140	3765
147	731	1225	1634	2280	2693	3141	3768
200	744	1233	1650	2316	2706	3145	3802
209	762	1241	1664	2350	2735	3172	3809
234	763	1253	1718	2357	2845	3204	3810
236	809	1285	1728	2368	2850	3211	3838
262	810	1300	1737	2383	2853	3225	3837
283	822	1320	1753	2392	2882	3240	3858
303	829	1358	1766	2408	2922	3270	3870
379	889	1360	1768	2414	2932	3301	3876
389	857	1364	1791	2436	2962	3353	3896
396	873	1401	1835	2439	2992	3358	3899
405	874	1402	1968	2497	3001	3363	
407	896	1405	1977	2499	3008	3381	
417	897	1406	1992	2514	3005	3394	
448	910	1411	2006	2532	3018	3448	
473	933	1421	2051	2568	3014	3449	
481	1006	1455	2079	2590	3052	3491	

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The bonds bearing such distinguishing numbers will be paid for at the rate above mentioned, viz.: 110 per centum and acc

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Make Poor Showing in Dull Market.

Coppers Weak—Less Activity in Central Foundry Shares—Interborough Reacts at Close.

Trading on the curb yesterday was in marked contrast to the activity developed on the first day of the week. Prices at the opening were well up, but inclined to fall off fractionally at the first selling movement. Central Foundry shares opened a trifle over Monday's close, but had neither the strength nor the following of that day. Houston Oil opened 1½ points below Monday's close, but made up all but ⅛ of the loss, after sales of 750 shares, closing at 11⅞. Mackay Companies developed some activity, rising to 60, after sales of 3,200 shares. Interborough sold up to 235, but after fluctuating considerably closed at 233¾.

Mining shares were slack, with one or two exceptions, and prices showed a tendency to fall off on realizing. Tennessee Copper lost ⅜ of a point, closing at 44½, which is 2⅜ below the week's high.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,800	Am. Can	10⅜	10½	10¼	10⅜
1,200	Am. Can pf	69	69⅝	68¾	69⅝
20	Am. Chicle	170	170	170	170
1,200	Am. W. Paper	5	5¼	5	5¼
320	Am. W. P. pf	35⅞	35⅞	35½	35⅞
200	Bay State Gas	¼	¼	¼	¼
600	Beth. S. Corp.	31¼	31¼	31	31
15	Beth. S. C. pf	91	91	91	91
3,000	Cent. Foundry	7⅛	7¾	7⅛	7½
1,000	Cent. Foun. pf	29¼	29⅝	28½	29
700	Corn Pro. Ref. com., w. i.	27	27	27	27
100	Corn Pro. Ref. pf., w. i.	86	86	86	86
200	Cont. C. & C. pf	97½	97½	97½	97½
300	Hartmann Coal	74	74	73½	74
100	Havana Tobac.	33	33	33	33
750	Houston Oil	10½	11⅞	10	11⅞
300	Houston Oil pf	47	47½	47	47½
1,500	Int. Mer. M. pf	35¾	35¾	35½	35¾
2,500	Inter. Salt	42½	43⅞	42½	43⅞
3,700	Mackay Cos.	59	60	58¾	60
200	Mackay Cos. pf	74¼	74¼	73¼	74¼
100	Manhat. Tran.	3	3	3	3
2,500	Merg.-Horton	13	13	13	13
900	N. J. Term. Dock & Imp.	47¼	47¼	46⅞	47
100	Palmer Mt. T. & Power	‡53	53	53	53
300	Pitts. Con. Mfg. Co.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
300	Sea. Lum. Co.	67⅞	68⅛	67⅞	68
22	Standard Oil	688	688	660	690

RAILROADS.

400	Am. Light & Traction rts.	¼	¼	¼	¼
1,000	Chicago Sub	51	51	50½	50¾
1,000	New Trac. Sec., new com., w. i.	59	59	58	59
200	New Trac. Sec., new pf., w. i.	99	99	99	99
2,000	Int. Rapid Tr.	233	233	231½	233¾

MINING STOCKS.

6,000	Bluebell Min.	7¼	7½	7	7½
3,500	Boston Con.	31¼	31½	30⅞	31⅛
1,000	Brit. Col. Cop.	9⅛	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝
865	Columbia Cop.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
500	Copper Sec.	31⅞	31⅞	31¾	31¾
4,000	Dom. Copper	7-16	15-32	7-16	15-32
700	Douglas Cop.	6⅜	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜
15,000	Golden Anchor	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
900	Granby Con.	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛
1,500	Greene Gold.	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜
6,000	Greene C. Cop.	30	30	29½	29⅞
600	Greene Gold-Sil	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	7
8,700	Guanaj. Con.	6⅞	*7	6¼	6⅜
500	Kitchener Min.	16	20	16	20
500	La Chivia Min.	3	3¼	3	3⅛
1,200	Mex. Gold Ex.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4,250	Mitchell Min.	13⅞	14⅜	13⅜	14¼
300	Mont. & Bos.	7-16	7-16	7-16	7-16
2,100	New. Con. Cop.	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¼
310	Nev.-Utah M. & S.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
100	Newh'seM. & S.	11	11	11	11
1,000	Tenn. Cop. Co.	50	50	49	49¼
600	Tintic Min.	9½	9½	9	9
3,000	Tonopah Ext.	7½	7¾	7⅜	7⅜
30,000	Troy-Manhat.	33	41	33	41
500	Union Cop. Co.	2 1-16	2⅛	2 1-16	2⅛
10,200	United Cop.	64⅜	65	64¼	64⅞
410	United Cop pf.	90¼	90⅝	90¼	90⅜
500	Utah Apex	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½
1,500	Utah Copper	37⅝	38⅛	37¾	38⅛
700	West. G. Min.	37⅞	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞
900	W. K. Cop. pf.	2⅛	2⅛	2	2

BONDS.

$10,000	Al. & Sus. 3½s, 60% pd.	118	118	118	118
65,000	Am. S. F. 6s, w. i. and int.	90½	90½	90	90½
34,000	Am. W. P. 5s	88½	88½	88⅝	88⅝
100,000	Cen. F. 6s flat	83½	84	83¾	83¾
185,000	New Tr. Sec., new col. 4½s, w. i.	95⅜	95⅝	95	95¼
$2,000	Int. Salt 5s	71¾	72½	71½	72½
$7,200	Jap. Govt. 4s, '05, and int., w. i.	87½	87½	87½	87½
$31,000	N.Y., N.H. & H. R.R. 3½s and int.	118	118	117¾	118

*Odd lots. ‡Sell cents per share.

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Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Monday:

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Jan. 16. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 15. Bid.	Asked.
American Can	10¼	10½	10	10¼
American Can pf	69¼	70	69½	69⅞
American Chicle	170	175	170	175
American Chicle pf	102	104	103	106
American Tobacco	460	470	460	470
Am. Steel Found. 6s, w. i., and interest	90	91	90	91
Am. Writing Paper	5½	5¾	4⅞	5¼
Am. Writing Paper pf	35⅜	35⅞	35	35⅝
Am. Writing Paper 5s	88¼	88¾	88½	88⅝
Bethlehem Steel	30½	31½	32	33
Bethlehem Steel pf	90½	91	90	91
Bamberger-De Lamar	8½	9¼	8½	9¼
Boston Copper	31¼	31½	31¼	31¾
British Columbia Cop.	9¾	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
Central Foundry	7⅜	7¾	7¼	7½
Central Foundry pf	28½	29¼	28¾	29¼
Central Foundry 6s	83¾	83¾	84	84
Chicago Subway	50½	51	50¾	50¾
Columbia Copper	2	2⅜	2	2⅜
Consol. Refrigerating	6⅝	7	6⅝	7
Cont. Coal & Coke	9⅞	10	9⅞	10
Corn Prod. ref., com. w. i.	26½	27	27	28
Corn Prod. ref. pf. w. i.	85¾	86	86	86½
Copper Securities	30	32	32⅝	33
Dominion Copper	½	⅝	½	⅝
Douglas Copper	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6¾
Granby Consolidated	9¼	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞
Greene Con. Copper	20½	20¾	20⅜	20⅞
Greene Con. Gold	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞
Greene Gold-Silver	7	7¼	6⅞	7¼
Guanajuato Con.	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
Hartmann Coal	74	74½	74½	74½
Havana Tobacco	31	33½	31	33
Havana Tobacco pf	39	42	39	42
Houston Oil	11½	12	11¼	11⅝
Houston Oil pf	45	50	45	50
Interborough	233½	234	233	234
Inter. Mer. Marine	13	14	13½	14
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	35½	35⅝	35½	36¼
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s			83½	84
International Salt	43⅝	44	43	43¼
International Salt 5s	72½	72¾	70¾	71¾
Jap. Gov. 4s of 1905 and interest, w. i.	87½	87⅝	87⅜	87⅝
Kings Co. E. L. & P.	38	40	38	40
Lord & Taylor	113	115	113	115
La Chivia	3	3¼	3¼	3½
Mackay Companies	59⅜	60	58⅝	59
Mackay Companies pf	74½	74¾	74	74¾
Manhattan Transit	3	3¼	3	3⅛
Mexican Gold Explor'n	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
Mitchell Mining	14⅜	14½	13⅞	14⅜
Montreal & Boston	⅝	¾	⅝	⅞
N. J. Term. D. & Imp.	46⅞	47¼	46⅞	47⅛
New Trac. Sec., w. i.	58¾	59	59	59¾
New Tr. Sec. pf., w. i.	99½	100	99½	100
N. T. S. col. 4½s, w. i. int.	95	95½	95	95½
N. Y. Transportation	6	7	6	7
Nevada Com. Copper	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3½
Newhouse M. & S.	9	12		
N. Y., N. H. & H., 3½s and interest	117¾	118¼	117½	118
Northern Sec. stubs	250	275	262½	287½
Palmer Mt. Tun. & P.	56	58	53	54
Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	17	19	15¼	16½
Royal Bak. Powder pf.	111	113	111	113
Seaboard Lumber Co.	68	68½	68	68½
Seaboard Co.	31	32½	31¼	32½
Seaboard Co. 1st pf.	89	91	90	91
Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	61	62½	61½	63
Standard Oil	675	685	685	690
Tennessee Copper	43¼	43⅝	50	51
Tintic Mining Co.	9	9¼	9	9⅜
Tonopah Extension	7½	8	8	8⅜
Union Copper	1 15-16	2⅛	1 15-16	2⅛
United Copper	64¾	65	64¼	64½
United Copper pf.	90½	91	90⅝	94
Utah Apex	8⅜	8½	8½	8⅝
Utah Copper	37⅞	38	37⅞	38
West. Gold Mining	37	37¼	..	..

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 16.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,990	Crucible Steel	15	14⅞	14⅞
51	Crucible Steel pf	78⅞	78	78⅛
100	Fire-proofing	8¼	8¼	8¼
96	Fire-proofing pf	26	26	26
77	Independ. Brewing pf.	40	40	40
1,115	Lustre	28	24	27⅜
340	Mfrs.' L. & H.	33⅜	33¼	33⅜
86	Ohio Fuel	37¼	37¼	37¼
23,665	Ohio Tonopah	35	35	35
100	Philadelphia Company	53	53	53
88	Pittsburg Brewing	27½	27	27¼
639	Pittsburg Coal pf.	58½	57½	57⅝
935	Sewer Pipe	34	33½	33⅝
550	Tonopah Extension	7.95	7.50	7.90
2	Union Switch	84	84	84
4	Union Switch pf.	94	94	94
230	United Copper	64¾	64¼	64¾
46	West. Air Brake	151	150½	150½
10	Window Glass pf.	34½	34½	34½

BANKS.

25	Iron City Trust	120	120	120
10	Merchants' S. & T.	50	50	50

BONDS.

$8,000	Independ. Brewing 6s	105½	105½	105½

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Now come the real bulls, who say that your market is only beginning, that we shall presently fall upon a succession of 3,000,000-share days, that stocks will go higher than in 1901 or 1902, that after prices have reached a level beyond which Wall Street will not follow them the public will take control of the situation and carry the movement 20 or 30 points further, and then—well, then it may pay to become a little conservative.

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A prominent Stock Exchange house, after having taken the position that prices and values have already parted company, says: "The present market is very like a condition of panic, only the price movement is reversed. In a panic, prices will go down and down, and it will seem at times as if there was no end to the outpouring. As a matter of fact, a market rarely does turn until something occurs to alter sentiment sharply. It is just the same in a bull movement when the public are taking an active part in the market. First one thing is taken hold of and marked up and then another, until prices get away above actual values, yet it keeps on advancing, and this state of affairs continues until something occurs, just as it does on the down track, to change sentiment decidedly in the other direction."

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Most critics will agree that the market has not yet shown any of the phenomena of a wild public speculation. Many will say that they recognize the symptoms which invariably precede a recurrence of the speculative mania, but the market is still sane. There is none of that intense excitement with which an excessive public participation is always accompanied. For sustained activity the market has recently surpassed all previous records, but in the bull movement of 1901-02 there were days of much heavier trading than has occurred in any single session since this rise began, nearly two years ago. In this whole bull market there has not been a day of 2,000,000 shares. It is surprising, in fact, how many times the daily total of transactions has fallen just short of that mark. This is all to say that there has been nothing like the supreme activity with which a bull market always culminates unless the speculation is cut short by some unexpected calamity. Toward the end of a long advance in prices the activity of a market is likely to exceed greatly anything that has occurred on the lower price levels. Each great bull market in this country has ended by surpassing the activity of the one before, the reason for this being that the stock market grows with the country, and is steadily being enlarged. It will be surprising if this one ends without making new records for activity. So far it has not achieved any distinction in that line.

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Lawson advertises that he will tell his followers privately what the next Amalgamated Copper dividend is going to be. Just before the last dividend meeting in October he favored Wall Street with this open prediction: "I like to be ahead on official notices. Amalgamated Copper will increase its dividend. Heinze and Amalgamated will issue notices." The dividend was not increased, and neither Heinze nor Amalgamated has issued notices about anything even to this time. It was an unfortunate prediction.

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The apparent liquidation in Amalgamated Copper recently has given rise to some uneasiness among wary followers of the bull campaign in "coppers." The bull crowd has evidently had to take a great deal of stock above 110—more perhaps than it wanted. The price was put to 115 last week, seemingly with great effort, and since then the stock has been reactionary in its movements. It was the weakest issue in the whole active list on Monday, and continued yesterday forenoon in its reactionary course until it touched 112⅜. From that point it rallied sharply to 114¼, but declined again and closed at 113¼. The dividend meeting will be held on Thursday. A good deal of yesterday's selling was based upon a decline in the selling price of copper metal—the first that has been reported for many weeks.

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It is argued with some reason that if the interests responsible for Amalgamated Copper are committed to the bull side of the general market, as they are supposed to be, they could ill afford to let the speculation in "coppers" collapse at this juncture. It would have a most depressing effect upon general speculative sentiment, owing to the extent to which popular interest has converged recently upon copper securities, Amalgamated Copper among others. It was in "coppers" that the public first began to take hold of the market in earnest. Recollections of 1901 would make the public doubly sensitive to a disappointing turn in "coppers" at this time. In June, 1901, Amalgamated Copper sold at 130, and then came the crash. That was the beginning of the end of the bull market. It was continued for another year, finally culminating in September, 1902, but without the public. The May panic in 1901 and then the collapse of the copper speculation eliminated the foolish public, and the misfortunes that followed eighteen months later fell chiefly upon the rich.

***

Realizing of a highly speculative character continued during yesterday's session of the stock market. The Western bull crowd is supposed to have unloaded a big line of stocks this week. Its selling has been heaviest perhaps in Union Pacific. There has possibly been some active profit taking in Amalgamated Copper from the same source. A professional operator who has been very successful on the long side of Union Pacific is said to have sold out his speculative line, preparatory to going abroad. Still another speculator, whose time is divided between merchandising wine and playing the market, was reported yesterday to have taken profits on his holdings of Union Pacific. The extent of his selling, no doubt, was greatly exaggerated. Besides all this, there has been no end of miscellaneous selling for both long and short account by smaller speculators, all looking for a reaction.

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Traders have been on top of the market since Monday morning, hammering it industriously and losing stocks steadily. The technical position of the market is improved by such extensive realizing as has occurred this week. It keeps the bull account well distributed, which is better than having it concentrated.

The strength of Union Pacific in view of the amount of stock that has been sold since Monday morning by speculative followers of the advance is remarkable. The realizing has been simply enormous, and brokers who have seen the selling marvel at the way the stock has been taken. The buying evidently has been of a very strong character. After two days of constant and heavy selling the stock closed yesterday at a decline of less than 2 per cent. from the extreme high price touched last week.

***

If Union Pacific is turned again to the bull side of the market it will doubtless be carried above 160 with a rush, just as it was taken through 150. Several times before this the Western bull crowd and other enthusiastic followers of the advance have stopped and taken their profits in the stock—large profits in each case—and have then gone in again at higher prices. Union Pacific is the pivotal stock of the whole market. Its influence is irresistible. The trading in it is unlimited.

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Baltimore and Ohio showed some animation yesterday and slightly improved its position. Its advance was accompanied by highly improbable rumors of an increase of the dividend. As a 5 per cent. stock it is still out of line with the market.

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The sensational advance in Colorado Fuel in the last hour yesterday was not unexpected to those who have been watching the recent accumulation of stock. It begins to behave as Tennessee Coal and Iron did while control was being acquired in the open market. It has hardly been hinted yet that Colorado Fuel is being bought for control. It is believed, nevertheless, that new interests are responsible for this recent buying. The orders on which the stock advanced so violently yesterday were distributed among many brokers. The transactions were not large. The last four points of the advance occurred on transactions of only a few thousand shares. The trading was mostly in small lots, that is, in lots averaging perhaps less than 500 shares each, which is not apt to be the case if a stock is being manipulated. Furious trading on large orders so placed that they meet each other is characteristic of bullish manipulation.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—The local money market is fairly easy. The usual table of rates, &c., follows:

Call loans, 5@6 per cent.; time loans on collateral, 4½@5 per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 6 per cent.; New York funds, 5c discount; clearings, $40,565,339; balances, $3,842,449; Sub-Treasury debit, $92,376.

There was more of a disposition to sell stocks to-day, and prices were somewhat reactionary. There was, however, no particular pressure, but traders who bought stocks yesterday were inclined to look for a further reaction and sold the copper shares to-day. Buyers were, however, fairly numerous, and offerings were well absorbed. United States Mining was the feature among the copper shares, recording an advance of over 2 points. The closing was strong.

Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$16,000	Am. Bell Tel. 4s	99¾	99½	99¾
4,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
1,000	A., T. & S. F. 4s	102½	102½	102½
1,000	C., B. & Q. D. ex 4s	100⅝	100½	100½
2,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s, reg.	101	100⅝	100⅝
1,000	Eastern 1st 6s	101	101	101
1,000	Illinois Steel 5s, 1913	101	101	101
1,000	K. C., M. & B. inc. 5s	94	94	94
4,000	Mexican Central 4s	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
5,000	N. E. Cotton Yarn 5s	99½	99½	99¾
15,500	Western Tel. & T. 5s	103⅝	103	103

RAILROADS.

153	Boston Elevated	156½	156	160
106	Boston Suburban pf.	65	65	65
83	Boston & Albany	254	253	254
10	Boston & Lowell	241	241	241
64	Boston & Maine	173	173	173
14	Bost. & Worcester pf.	73	72½	73
1	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	127	127	127
1	Fitchburg pf.	142¼	142¼	142¾
760	Massachusetts Elec.	19	18⅞	19
581	Mass. Elec. pf.	69½	67⅝	69
154	Norwich. Woro. pf.	230	230	230
217	N. Y., N. H. & H.	205	203½	205
12	Old Colony	210	210	210
100	Pere Marquette pf.	50¼	50¼	50¾
25	Rutland pf.	62	61⅞	61⅞
870	Union Pacific	157¼	155⅞	157⅜
684	West End	99⅞	99¼	99⅞

TELEPHONES.

967	American	138½	138	138½
100	†Cumberland	117	117	117
538	Cumberland rights	4½	4½	4½
66	New England	137½	137	137
185	Western	15	15	15

MISCELLANEOUS.

200	Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	28	27¼	28
5	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	96	96	96
2,944	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	17¼	16	16¾
1,944	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	37½	35¾	37½
520	Am. Sugar	151½	150½	151½
40	Am. Sugar pf.	140	140	140
335	Am. Woolen	46	45¾	46
213	Am. Woolen pf.	105	104½	104⅝
10	Col. Fuel & Iron	65½	63½	65¼
46	Edison	250	250	250
6	*Edison	247½	247½	247½
150	Massachusetts Gas.	46¾	46¼	46¾
163	Mass. Gas pf.	86	85⅞	85⅞
11	Mergenthaler	192	192	192
300	Planters' Compress tr. ctfs.	1	1	1
92	Reece	10	10	10
4	Seattle Electric pf.	102	102	102
210	†Swift & Co.	103	102	103
2,483	Swift & Co. rights	86c.	86c.	86c.
55	United Fruit	106	105⅞	106⅜
280	United Shoe Machine	75	73½	74½
2,300	U. S. Steel	45	44⅜	44⅝
347	U. S. Steel pf.	109⅝	108⅜	109¼

MINING.

195	Adventure	6¼	6	6
12,779	Amalgamated	114¼	112¾	113⅝
875	Allouez	44	43¾	43¾
725	Am. Zinc	15½	14½	15¾
220	Arcadian	5	4⅜	4⅜
200	Ashbed	1½	1½	1½
510	Atlantic	26	25½	25½
1,936	Bingham	35	34⅜	35
1,805	Boston Con.	32	30⅝	31⅝
3	Calumet & Hecla	712	712	710
360	Centennial	31	30¼	31
900	Con. Mercur	66c.	66c.	66c.
8,000	Copper Range	94½	93½	94
351	Daly-West	17½	16¾	17½
270	Dominion Iron	27¾	27½	27½
150	Dominion Coal	76⅝	76½	76⅝
254	Franklin	17¾	17¼	17¼
115	Granby	9¾	9¾	9¾
1,557	Greene	30	29⅜	29¾
2,947	Guanajuato	6¾	6	6⅜
1,325	Isle Royale	27	25	26¼
600	Mass	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
105	Michigan	16¾	16½	16¾
569	Mohawk	60	58½	59½
2,575	North Butte	90⅞	89⅜	89½
3,400	Montana Coal & O.	6	5⅜	5½
1,580	Old Dominion	40¼	39¾	40
9	Osceola	105	105	105
210	Parrot	41	40	40
100	Phoenix	1¼	1¼	1¼
90	Quincy	112	110	112
611	Rhode Island	7¼	6	7¼
2,285	Santa Fé	2⅝	2½	2⅝
425	Shannon	6½	6¼	6¼
10	*Tamarack	112	112	112
110	Tecumseh	14	14	14
210	Tenn. Copper	50⅝	50	50
315	Trinity	10¼	10¼	10¼
410	U. S. Coal & Oil	12	12	12¼
12,137	U. S. Mining	52½	49¾	52¼
1,870	United Copper	64¾	64¼	64¾
5,640	Utah	68½	67	67¼
76	Victoria	8	7¾	8
100	Washington	85c.	85c.	85c.
50	Winona	8	8	8
97	Wolverine	184½	184	184½

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	103½	103⅝
2s, c., 1930	103½	103⅝
3s, r., 1918	102½	103¼
3s, c., 1918	103	104
3s, 1918, sm.	102½	103
4s, r., 1907	108	108⅜
4s, c., 1907	108	108
4s, r., 1925	129½	130½
4s, c., 1925	130⅜	131½
D. C. 3-65s	116	
Philip'ne 4s	109	110¼
Adams Exp.	240	250
Alb. & Sus.	240	..
Alle. & W.	145	..
A. A. C. pf.	91	96
A. B. S. pf.	83	86
Am. Coal.	175	195
A. C. O. pf.	91	94
Am. D. T.	37	42
Am. Exp.	226	230
A. L. Co. pf.	42¼	43½
Am. M. Co. pf.	27½	28
Am. Snuff.	220	230
Am. Sn. pf.	105	109
A. S. R. pf.	140	143
A. T. & C.	91	93
Ann Arbor.	32	37
Arc. Co.	75	80
A. M. ist pf.	106	110
B. & O. pf.	98	99½
B. A. L. pf.	108	..
B. Un. G.	165	175
B., R. & P.	152	160
B., R. & P. pf.	155	175
Buf. & Sus. pf.	82	86
C. & A. Tel.	130	137
C., R. & Q.	200	..
C. & E. I. pf.	130	135
C. G. W. pf.	76½	77
C., I. & L. pf.	70	90
C. T. & T. pf.	38	39
C. U. T. pf.	38	40
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	116	120
C., L. & W.	75	85
C., L. & W. pf.	105	110½
Cleve. & P.	182	..
C. & P. sp.	105	..
Consol. Coal	90	..
D., L. & W.	465	470
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	23	25
Det. So. cts.	9½	11
Det. So. pf. cts.	35	39
Det. U. Ry.	94½	94½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	21	22
East. Kod.	163	..
Ev. & T. H.	75	80
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	90
Ft. W. & D. City	73½	76
G. C. Co. pf.	105	100½
G. & S. T.	120	..
H. & Claflin.	110	125
Hav. R. Ry.	32	35
H. M. L. pf.	90	92
Homestake.	81	82
Ill. C. 4.	106½	..
Int. S. P.	30	34
Jol. & Chi.	180	..
K. & D. M. pf.	14	16
K. & D. M. pf.	45	50
K. L. C., pf.	78½	80
Lacl. Gas.		103
Lacl. G. pf.	100	110
L. E. & W. pf.	93	98
L. & W. C.	45	..
Md. C. pf.	100	..
Mich. Cent.	145	150
M. & St. L. pf.	100	100½
Mor. & Es.	190	193
Nat. R. pf.	83½	115½
N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	21	21¾
N. Cent. C.	37	42
N. Y. A. B.	161	163
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	115	120
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	87	91
N. Y., L. & W.	137	140
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	152½	158
Ont. Mining.	3¾	4¼
P. C. 1st pf.	103	107
P. C. 2d pf.	113	115
Pitts. C. pf.	55	58
P. C., C. & St. L.	83	85
P. C., C. & St. L. pf.	105	106
P., Ft. W. & C.	181	..
P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	178	..
Q'ksil'r pf.	4½	5½
Rens. & Sar.	207	..
R., W. & O.	134	..
R. G. Mfg. Co. pf.	100	107
Rutland pf.	60	65
St. J. & G. Island	23	26
St. J. & G. Isl. 2d pf.	36	39
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	66	72
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. cfts.	178	188
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. cfts.	128	140
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	106	125
So. Ry. M. & O. ctfs.	98	100
Texas Cent.	50	..
Tex. C. pf.	90	..
T., P. & W.	17	20½
U. B. & P. pf.	81	82
U. S. Leath.	14¼	14½
U. S. R. pf.	114	118
Vand. R.	85	100
W.-F. Exp.	240	247
West. Md.	36¾	37
Westinghouse assenting.	170	178½
Westinghouse 1st pf.	183	186
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	68	69½

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16.—There was a rush to unload United Railways securities to-day by those who had been buying heavily the last few days on reports of a sale of the property and a merger of all public utilities in Baltimore. It was learned authoritatively to-day that the announcement of the

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, Jan. 16, 1906.

U S 2s coupon 1908-18 ..... 500 ..... 103¼
Imp Jap Gov 6s, sterling loan ..... 2,000 ..... 100⅝ ..... 2,000 ..... 100⅝ ..... 4,000 ..... 100⅝ ..... 3,000 ..... 100⅝ ..... 500 ..... 100⅜ ..... 1,500 ..... 100⅛ ..... 5,000 ..... 100⅛
2d series ..... 12,000 ..... 99⅝ ..... 500 ..... 99¼ ..... 5,000 ..... 99⅞ 10,000 100
Japan Imp Govt Kuhn Loeb tem ctfs full paid for 4½s sterling loan ..... 20,000 ..... 94⅛ ..... 10,000 ..... 94⅛ ..... 7,000 ..... 94⅛ ..... 5,000 ..... 94⅛ ..... 60,000 ..... 94⅛ ..... 2,500 ..... 94⅛ ..... 6,000 ..... 94⅛ ..... 5,000 ..... 94⅛ ..... 6,500 ..... 94⅛ ..... 1,000 ..... 94⅛ ..... 3,500 ..... 94⅛ ..... 11,000 ..... 94⅛
Japan Imp Govt Kuhn Loeb tem ctfs full paid for new 4½s 2d series ..... 5,000 ..... 91⅝ ..... 4,000 ..... 91½ ..... 2,000 ..... 91⅝ ..... 17,000 ..... 91½ ..... 500 ..... 91⅝ ..... 3,000 ..... 91⅝ ..... 65,000 ..... 91½
Japan Imp Govt Kuhn Loeb tem ctfs for 4s, sterling loan ..... 1,000 ..... 87⅞
U S of Mex 5s 1,000 100
U S of Mex 4s ..... 5,000 ..... 93¼ ..... 3,000 ..... 93⅛
Virginia 6s defd Brown Bros & Co ctfs ..... 10,000 ..... 21½
Adams Express 4s ..... 500 ..... 103½ ..... 5,000 ..... 103¾
Am Hide & L 6s ..... 2,000 ..... 99½ ..... 5,000 ..... 99¾ 10,000 99
Am Ice Sec 6s ..... 7,000 ..... 90½ ..... 1,000 ..... 91 ..... 13,000 ..... 90½ ..... 11,000 ..... 90 ..... 11,000 ..... 90½ 6,000 91
Am Tobacco 6s ..... 3,000 ..... 115¼ ..... 80,000 ..... 115⅝ ..... 14,000 ..... 115¼ ..... 10,000 ..... 115⅜
Am Tobacco 4s ..... 12,000 ..... 81⅝ ..... 9,000 ..... 81½ ..... 13,000 ..... 81⅝ ..... 7,000 ..... 81½ ..... 5,000 ..... 81⅝ ..... 2,000 ..... 81½ ..... 29,000 ..... 81⅝
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 1,000 98
A, T & S Fe gen 4s ..... 4,000 ..... 103⅜ ..... 50,000 ..... 108½
registered ..... 2,000 ..... 102¼
conv 4s ..... 16,000 ..... 105¼ ..... 5,000 ..... 105⅜ ..... 15,000 ..... 105⅜ ..... 21,000 ..... 105⅜ ..... 75,000 ..... 106¼ ..... 10,000 ..... 105⅝ ..... 45,000 ..... 105¼ ..... 50,000 ..... 105⅜
adjustment 4s ..... 500 ..... 94⅞ ..... 8,000 ..... 94⅞
stamped ..... 1,000 ..... 94⅛ ..... 10,000 ..... 94⅜
Atl C L 4s ..... 18,000 ..... 101⅜ ..... 8,000 ..... 101⅜ ..... 5,000 ..... 101⅝ ..... 44,000 ..... 101⅜
B & O 50 yr 4s ..... 500 ..... 103⅜ ..... 4,000 ..... 104⅛ 1,000 104
prior lien 3½s ..... 1,000 ..... 95 ..... 25,000 ..... 94½ 20,000 95
P, L E & W V 4s ..... 5,000 ..... 99⅝
So Wn div 3½s ..... 1,000 ..... 91⅜ ..... 2,000 ..... 91⅜ ..... 1,000 ..... 91⅞
B R T ref con 4s ..... 10,000 ..... 98 ..... 10,000 ..... 97⅜ ..... 10,000 ..... 97⅛ ..... 40,000 ..... 98 ..... 10,000 ..... 97⅜ 40,000 98
Bklyn Un El 1st ..... 5,000 ..... 112⅞
B, C R & N 1st ..... 1,000 ..... 100¾ ..... 500 ..... 100⅝
Can So 1st 5s ..... 10,000 ..... 101½
Con of Ga Ry 1st 5s ..... 1,000 ..... 121 ..... con 5s ..... 1,000 ..... 113⅞ ..... 2d inc 5s ..... 1,000 ..... 81½
8d inc 5s stamped 1,000 75
Cent Leather 5s ..... 10,000 ..... 101¼ ..... 20,000 ..... 101⅜ ..... 25,000 ..... 101¼ ..... 6,000 ..... 101⅜ ..... 10,000 ..... 101⅜ ..... 17,000 ..... 101⅜ ..... 5,000 ..... 101½
Cen Pac gtd 4s ..... 44,000 ..... 102½
Ches & O con 5s ..... 1,000 ..... 118½ ..... 5,000 ..... 118⅝
C & O gen 4½s ..... 21,000 ..... 105¾
C & O R & A div 1st con 4s 1,000 102
Chi & Alt 3½s 44,000 80
C, B & Q joint 4s ..... 10,000 ..... 101¼ ..... 11,000 ..... 101¼ ..... 19,000 ..... 101½ ..... 42,000 ..... 101⅜
registered ..... 4,000 ..... 101¾
Ill div 3½s ..... 1,000 ..... 94¾
C, M & St P, C & P div 6s ..... 5,000 ..... 107¼ ..... H & D div 7s 12,000 127
C, R I & P gen 4s ..... 40,000 ..... 102¾
C, R I & P Ry ref 4s ..... 27,000 ..... 95⅝ ..... 45,000 ..... 95¼ ..... 5,000 ..... 95⅝
C, R I & P R R 4s ..... 13,000 ..... 70½ ..... 5,000 ..... 70¼
C, R & P R R col tr 5s ..... 11,000 ..... 80¼
Col F & I con 5s 25,000 92
Col Indus 1st 5s, series A ..... 11,000 ..... 79¾ ..... 50,000 ..... 79¼ ..... 15,000 ..... 79¾ ..... 10,000 ..... 79¾ ..... 5,000 ..... 79¼ ..... 25,000 ..... 79⅜ ..... 10,000 ..... 79⅞ ..... 18,000 ..... 79⅜ ..... 20,000 ..... 79⅜ ..... 10,000 ..... 79⅞ ..... 40,000 ..... 79⅞ ..... 2,000 ..... 80 ..... 10,000 ..... 80⅛ ..... 10,000 ..... 80⅜ ..... 40,000 ..... 80¼ ..... 50,000 ..... 80⅜ ..... 5,000 ..... 80⅞
at 5s, series B ..... 18,000 ..... 79½ ..... 5,000 ..... 79⅝ ..... 2,000 ..... 79½ ..... 18,000 ..... 79 ..... 10,000 ..... 79¼ ..... 17,000 ..... 79⅜ ..... 5,000 ..... 79⅛
Con Gas Co. conv deb 6s ..... 5,000 ..... 161 ..... 5,000 ..... 160½
Consol Tob 4s ..... 1,000 ..... 81⅜
Det United Ry con 4½s ..... 5,000 ..... 94½
Dist Sec Corp 5s ..... 7,000 ..... 83 ..... 4,000 ..... 82¾ 3,000 83
Erie 1st gen 4s ..... 5,000 ..... 93½
Net changes of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

ADVANCED.

Col Ind 5s A 1¾
Cent Ga 1st 5s 1
Wab Pitt 1st 1
Erie 1st con 4s ..... 6,000 ..... 101 ..... 5,000 ..... 100⅜
Erie con 4s ..... 15,000 ..... 109¼ ..... 6,000 ..... 109½ ..... 85,000 ..... 109½ ..... 1,000 ..... 109¾ ..... 18,000 ..... 100 ..... 20,000 ..... 109¼ ..... 50,000 ..... 109½
Erie Penn col tr 4s ..... 5,000 ..... 97⅛
Ft W & D C 1st ..... 14,000 ..... 114½
Green Bay & Wn deb ctfs B 16,000 22
Gulf & Ship 1st 5s 1,000 102
Int Paper 6s 12,000 110
Int S Pump 5s ..... 10,000 ..... 102⅛
Kan City So 3s ..... 25,000 ..... 74⅝
Kings Co El 4s stamped gtd ..... 6,000 ..... 90¼
Lack Steel 5s ..... 10,000 ..... 107¾ ..... 6,000 ..... 107⅜
L S & M S deb 4s ..... 60,000 ..... 101⅝
Long Isl gen 4s 2,000 102
Long Isl ref 4s ..... 3,000 ..... 101⅛
L & N, So Ry joint 4s ..... 6,000 ..... 95½
L & N unif 4s 5,000 104
Met Elev 1st 6s ..... 10,000 ..... 104⅝
Met St Ry ref 4s ..... 21,000 ..... 91⅛
Mex Cen con 4s 4,000 79
Mex Cen 1st inc ..... 3,000 ..... 25⅝
Milwaukee Gas 4s 6,000 93
M, K & Ok 1st ..... 1,000 ..... 109½
M, K & T 1st 4s ..... 6,000 ..... 101⅝
M, K & T 2d 4s ..... 2,000 ..... 90½ ..... 5,000 ..... 90⅝
M, K & T of Tx 5s 3,000 100
M, K & T ext 5s ..... 5,000 ..... 107½
Mo P 1st con 6s ..... 2,000 ..... 128½
M & E con 7s 5,000 127
N, C & St L 1st 7s 1,000 119
Nas Elec R R 4s ..... 24,000 ..... 88⅛ ..... 3,000 ..... 88⅝ 10,000 89
Nat Starch 6s 5,000 92
N Y C & H R gen 3½s ..... 1,000 ..... 90¼ ..... deb 4s, 1934 ..... 17,000 ..... 101¼ ..... 9,000 ..... 101⅜
N Y C col 3½s ..... 15,000 ..... 91½
N Y C & St L 4s 2,000 105
N Y Gas, El L, H & P pur money 4s ..... 20,000 ..... 91 ..... 1,000 ..... 91½
col tr 5s ..... 2,000 ..... 100¾
N Y, O & W ref 4s ..... 5,000 ..... 103½
Nor & So 1st 5s ..... 4,000 ..... 105¼
Nor & W con 4s ..... 2,000 ..... 102¼
Nor Pac 4s ..... 2,000 ..... 105⅞ ..... 2,500 ..... 105⅜ ..... 4,500 ..... 105⅜ ..... 15,000 ..... 105⅞ ..... 3,000 ..... 105⅝
Nor Pac gen 3s ..... 3,000 ..... 77⅜ ..... 10,000 ..... 77½ ..... 5,000 ..... 77⅜ ..... 19,000 ..... 77⅛
Or R & N con 4s ..... 25,000 ..... 101¼ ..... 51,000 ..... 101⅝
Or S L gtd ref 4s ..... 27,000 ..... 97⅛
Pac Coast 1st 5s 2,000 113
Pac of Mo 2d 5s 5,000 112
Penn con 3½s ..... 1,000 ..... 105¼ ..... 10,000 ..... 105⅜ 500 105
1975 ..... 15,000 ..... 100⅜ ..... 2,000 ..... 100⅝ ..... 48,000 ..... 100⅜ ..... 2,000 ..... 100⅜ ..... 17,000 ..... 100⅛ ..... 5,000 ..... 100⅝
Peo & E inc 4s ..... 20,000 ..... 79¼ ..... 10,000 ..... 79½
Reading gen 4s ..... 1,000 ..... 102¼ ..... 5,000 ..... 102 ..... 13,000 ..... 102¼
Rio G Wn 1st ..... 11,000 ..... 90½
St L, I M & So unif & ref 4s ..... 2,000 ..... 93¼ ..... 6,000 ..... 93¼
St L & S F R R ref 4s ..... 11,000 ..... 85½ ..... 6,000 ..... 85 ..... gen 6s 2,000 127
St L Southwn con 4s ..... 2,000 ..... 81½ ..... 5,000 ..... 81⅞
S Fe Pres & P Ry 1st gen 5s ..... 5,000 ..... 112½
Scioto V & N E 4s ..... 2,000 ..... 100⅝
Southn Pac 4s 1,000 94
So Pac temp ctfs for 1st ref 4s ..... 10,000 ..... 90⅝ ..... 26,000 ..... 90⅞ ..... 10,000 ..... 90¾
So Ry 1st 5s ..... 1,000 ..... 118½
Tenn Coal I & R gen 5s ..... 10,000 ..... 98½
Term Assn St L 1st 4½s 5,000 112
Third Av con 4s 6,000 95
T, St L & W 4s ..... 4,000 ..... 83⅜
Undergrd Elec Rys London profit-sharing 5s ..... 32,000 ..... 98 ..... 10,000 ..... 98½ 3,000 98
Un Pac 1st 4s 14,000 100
Un Pac conv 4s ..... 5,000 ..... 155⅞ ..... 2,000 ..... 156 ..... 1,000 ..... 156⅜
Un Railroads of San Fran 4s ..... 1,000 ..... 85⅛
U S Leather 6s 1,000 108
U S Red & R Cs ..... 1,000 ..... 100½
U S Steel Corp sking fund 5s ..... 1,000 ..... 98⅜ ..... 1,000 ..... 98⅝
U S Steel Corp 2d 5s ..... 1,000 ..... 99 ..... 2,000 ..... 98⅞ ..... 2,000 ..... 99 ..... 10,000 ..... 98⅞ ..... 208,000 ..... 99 ..... 2,000 ..... 98⅞ ..... 65,000 ..... 99 ..... 10,000 ..... 99⅛ 20,000 99
Utah & Nthn 7s ..... 4,000 ..... 106½
Vandalia con 4s ..... 25,000 ..... 104⅝ 10,000 105
Va Mid gen 5s ..... 5,000 ..... 114½
Va I Coal & C 5s 2,000 92
Wabash 1st 5s 1,000 116
Wab deb B 6s ..... 20,000 ..... 76⅞ ..... 10,000 ..... 76¾ ..... 80,000 ..... 76¾ ..... 10,000 ..... 76⅝ ..... 30,000 ..... 76½
Wab Pitt Ter 1st ..... 1,000 ..... 87⅜ ..... 28,000 ..... 88 ..... 30,000 ..... 88½
Wab Pitt Ter 2d ..... 15,000 ..... 80 ..... 10,000 ..... 36½ ..... 5,000 ..... 36¾ ..... 5,000 ..... 36½
Wn Maryl con 4s ..... 3,000 ..... 72¼ ..... 2,000 ..... 72¾ ..... 500 ..... 71¾
W U T col tr 5s 1,000 103
West Un fund & real est 4½s ..... 25,000 ..... 104½
West Shore 4s ..... 2,000 ..... 108 ..... 11,000 ..... 107⅜ ..... 2,000 ..... 107⅞ ..... 2,000 ..... 108 ..... registered ..... 1,000 ..... 108½ ..... 24,000 ..... 109⅜
W & L E 1st con 4s 50,000 92
Wis Cen gen 4s ..... 8,000 ..... 94⅛ 1,000 94

DECLINED.

Col F & I con deb 5 2
Erie 1st con 4s 1⅛
Mo Pac con 6s 1⅛
Total sales Jan. 16, 1906 ..... $4,083,000
From Jan. 1, 1906 45,900,500
Corresponding date last year 40,689,500

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Employes in U. S. Steel Preferred—Plant Idle Three Years Resumes.

Many of the employes of the United States Steel Corporation have signified their intention of subscribing for parts of the 25,000 shares of the company's preferred stock set aside for subscription by the employes at par. The stock in the open market now is about 100, so that the concession is attractive. The amount subscribed for by the employes will not be known until the privilege expires at the month's end.

The new plant which the Crucible Steel Company has decided to creat owing to press of orders, will be built on the Buffalo and Alleghany Valley Railroad. It will contain seventy-five puddling furnaces, two sets of squeezers, and two sets of plate rolls, and will employ about 1,000 men.

Manufacturers of structural steel report that orders are holding up well, although this is usually the dull season. The strike of the structural ironworkers appears to have had little effect so far on the business of the steel plants. The outlook for this, as for other branches of the steel trade during 1906, is regarded by steel officials as most promising.

The recent advances in tinplate and sheet steel bring the price above the base of the wage scale, and some readjustment of the wages of the sheet steel and tinplate workers is probable. Advices from Sharon, Penn., yesterday said that an advance of 2 per cent. in wages, to become effective March 1, would result from the advance in the price of tin plates. An increase in the wages of the sheet workers would be the first advance since the reduction in their wages; which went into effect a year ago.

An evidence of the enormous demand for iron and steel is indicated by the resumption of operations at the Wheatmand plant of the Shenango Iron and Steel Company. This plant has been idle for three years. The puddling furnaces started operations last Monday, and the finishing mills will soon be put in commission.

Copper Market Reports.

Official quotations for lake and electrolytic copper were reduced one-quarter of a cent a pound on the Metal Exchange yesterday, to 18½ cents bid. At the same time sales of spot copper were reported as high as 20 cents a pound. The metal was reported to have sold in carload lots at 19 cents a pound. The market for forward delivery shows few signs of weakening, so that little significance appears to attach to the reduction in the official quotation.

Copper now afloat from China to England is said to amount, all told, to only 500 tons. Much has been said recently in regard to the resale of copper previously shipped to China. This movement of copper to China developed such large proportions last year that it has greatly interested the trade. The recent resales of this copper do not appear to have assumed very large volume, although trade reports have clearly indicated the ability of the market to absorb much more than current offerings of the metal.

The closing prices for copper and other metals on the Metal Exchange yesterday compare as follows with those of the previous day.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Lake	18.50	18.75	18.75	19.00
Electrolytic	18.50	18.75	18.75	19.00
Castings	18.25	18.50	18.37½	18.87½
Spelter	6.50	6.60	6.50	6.60
Lead	5.75	5.85	5.85	5.90
Tin	36.00	36.50	36.75	37.25

GOULDS IN WALL ST. BANK?

Their Agents Will Probably Be In Control of Interboro Bank To-day.

The Metropolitan Trust Company denied yesterday that it was in any way interested in the change of ownership of the Interboro Bank of 110 Wall Street, the sale of which was announced in yesterday morning's papers.

At the Interboro Bank the same denial was made, and a statement given out, announcing in advance the Directorate slated for election at to-day's meeting, which names two Directors of the Western Pacific Railway, the Gould outlet to the Pacific Coast. They are David F. Walker and W. J. Bartnett. Mr. Walker is to be elected President, and the presumption is that the Western Pacific interests are in control. David F. Walker is a member of the banking firm of Walker Brothers & Co. of Salt Lake City, which handled the early financing of the Western Pacific for the Goulds. Mr. Walker is also President of the California Safe Deposit and Trust Company of San Francisco, a corporation with assets of $10,000,000.

No one connected with the Gould interests in New York could be made to stand sponsor yesterday for the suggestion that the election of Western Pacific men to the Directorate of the Interboro Bank meant that the Gould interests intended to absorb the concern.

The Interboro Bank had deposits of $503,667.47 on Nov. 9, the date of the last call of the State Superintendent of Banks for reports, and the surplus is $50,000.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1906.	1905.	1904.
GULF & SHIP ISLAND—			
Mileage	280	280	261
1st week Jan...	$48,889	$36,580	$37,417
From July 1....	1,037,720	982,730	983,672
YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—	1905.	1904.	1903.
Mileage	1,210	1,207	1,207
Dec. gross	924,595	1,029,178	846,215
6 mos. gross	3,834,473	4,629,325	4,028,711

ALLEGHENY VALLEY—

	November. Increase.	11 Months. Increase.
Gross	79,741	978,377
Expenses	31,275	135,752
Net	48,466	842,625

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for the six months and year ended Dec. 31, 1905, (partly estimated for 1905.)

Six months:	1905.	1904.	Decrease.
Gross	12,238,700	12,141,237	*145,413
Expenses	8,862,000	8,358,207	*503,793
Net	3,424,700	3,783,089	358,360
Other income	193,200	134,002	*51,198
Total income	3,669,900	3,917,092	307,152
Chgs. & taxes	2,037,100	2,012,563	*24,737
Surplus	1,572,800	1,904,529	331,919
Dividends	1,019,100	809,768	*209,332
Surplus	553,700	1,094,961	541,251
Twelve months:			
Gross	22,517,800	22,141,110	*376,690
Expenses	16,858,700	16,131,112	*727,588
Net	5,669,100	6,000,998	350,898
Other income	339,200	284,217	45,017
Total income	5,898,300	6,284,215	395,915
Chgs. and taxes	4,012,400	3,915,379	*97,021
Surplus	1,885,900	2,378,836	492,986
Dividends	1,828,900	1,619,537	*209,363
Surplus	57,000	752,299	*702,299

*Increase.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS for November—

Gross	2,099,845	2,063,817	1,733,933
Exp. and taxes	1,358,030	1,407,739	1,150,783
Net	744,969	657,578	583,170
Charges	364,144	351,052	320,277
Surplus	380,785	306,526	222,893
5 mos. gross	9,460,728	9,264,583	8,093,613
Exp. and taxes	6,549,295	6,241,577	5,057,141
5 mos. net	2,911,433	3,023,006	2,400,436
Charges	1,822,446	1,758,606	1,027,380
5 mos. surplus	1,088,987	1,264,400	779,056

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for the year ended Dec. 31, 1905, (partly estimated)—

Gross	9,108,730	8,645,375	8,448,320
Expenses	7,015,797	6,538,147	6,041,043
Net	2,092,933	1,807,228	1,507,277
Other income	30,716	35,156	50,709
Total income	2,123,649	1,223,463	1,557,986
Chgs. and taxes	1,248,728	1,223,468	963,738
Surplus	874,926	618,916	104,248
1st pf. dividend	250,000	250,000	250,000
Balance	624,926	368,916	24,248
2d pf. dividend	330,000	330,000	330,000
Balance	294,926	38,916	24,248
Surplus	294,926	38,321	24,248

NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION for December—

Gross	84,985	70,015	71,038
Net	39,884	35,078	39,563
Sur. over chgs.	10,423	10,584	7,098
12 mos. gross	963,187	895,781	862,276
12 mos. net	440,797	408,701	360,701
Sur. over chgs.	170,068	136,067	121,640

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE for November—

Gross	843,438	701,157	620,195
Expenses	555,560	572,881	457,050
Net	287,878	128,306	163,835
11 mos. gross	7,584,351	7,005,099	7,215,736
Expenses	5,322,814	4,784,581	4,915,482
11 mos. net	2,261,537	2,361,118	2,299,254

Data of Vital Interest

concerning enterprises of sound character (no mining prospects included) in the vast territory west of the Rockies may be obtained from us by those who have invested or are contemplating investment there. We have full knowledge of that section, in which we have large amounts invested ourselves; and will be pleased to furnish to those who are interested accurate and authentic information regarding its industrial and financial conditions and opportunities.

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42 Maiden Lane, New York City.

TRUST COMPANY RESOURCES.

Consolidated Statements as of Jan. 1 Show a Decrease.

The consolidated statements of the New York City trust companies as of Jan. 1, which have been prepared by the Clearing House, show a decrease in total resources of $70,108,000, compared with Jan. 1, 1905. The figures show a large decrease in both individual deposits and in deposits of other trust companies. The report also shows a heavy falling off in the cash held.

The decrease in cash in the companies' own vaults was $8,866,322, and the decrease in cash deposited $30,925,787. The combined capital of the trust companies increased by $2,000,000, and the surplus and undivided profits increased $11,276,189. The statement in detail compares as follows with the figures for the previous year:

LIABILITIES.

	Jan. 1, 1906.	Jan. 1, 1905.
Capital	$56,475,000	$54,475,000
Surplus and profits (book value)	151,479,400	140,203,211
Deposits	822,501,700	806,079,588
Due trust companies	32,060,200	67,448,347
Due savings banks	37,754,500	39,906,546
Due banks and bankers	81,775,200	43,826,215
Other liabilities	32,775,300	25,029,393
Total	$1,165,820,300	$1,235,028,300

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$77,603,600	$54,937,975
Investments (book value)	245,177,700	250,455,004
Loans on collaterals	616,039,100	651,497,842
Other loans	50,320,800	57,352,841
Overdrafts	107,200	24,287
Due from banks and bankers	6,442,900	6,062,938
Real estate	15,408,700	14,092,603
Cash on deposit	107,785,400	138,712,187
Cash on hand	22,447,900	21,513,222
Other assets	15,427,400	11,061,855
Total	$1,165,820,300	$1,235,028,300

OUR RECORD FOREIGN TRADE.

Exports and Imports for 1905 Greater Than Ever Before.

The full statement of the foreign commerce of the United States for the year ended Dec. 31, made public by the Bureau of Statistics yesterday, shows that both exports and imports of merchandise exceeded all previous records. Merchandise exports amounted to $1,626,062,343, an increase of $175,043,603 over the previous year. The imports for the year amounted to $1,170,348,846, an increase of $143,449,656. The excess of exports over imports amounted to $147,608,497. This was larger by $82,103,947 than the excess of exports in 1904, but it was more than $200,000,000 smaller than the excess in 1900, when exports exceeded imports by $648,700,390.

The figures covering gold exports and imports showed exports of the precious metal amounting to $46,794,407 and imports of $60,246,564, leaving net imports of gold amounting to $13,452,097. This compares with net exports of $36,408,593 in 1904, and net imports of $20,920,802 during 1903.

The exports and imports of merchandise and the excess of exports for the past ten years compare as follows:

	Exports.	Excess Over Imports.
1905	$1,626,962,343	$447,603,497
1904	1,451,318,740	415,409,550
1903	1,484,753,082	420,258,756
1902	1,360,635,933	391,369,088
1901	1,463,376,860	534,963,960
1900	1,477,946,113	648,700,390
1899	1,275,407,971	476,600,561
1898	1,255,546,200	620,881,818
1897	1,099,709,045	357,113,816
1896	1,005,837,241	324,257,695
1895	824,860,136	23,190,789

VANDALIA ROAD BONDS SOLD.

Last Issue of $3,000,000 Bought by Speyer & Co.

The Vandalia Railroad Company, one of the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad system, has sold to Speyer & Co. $3,000,000 of consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. bonds. These bonds are part of the $25,000,000 issue of consolidated bonds authorized last year, of which $7,000,000 have been sold. The present issue of $3,000,000 completes the first series of these bonds amounting to $10,000,000.

The proceeds of this $3,000,000 issue will be used for various improvements and the purchase of 550 new freight cars and for double-tracking.

The Vandalia Railroad Company has outstanding $14,640,500 capital stock, of which a large majority is owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the holding company for the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg. The Vandalia Railroad is paying dividends at the rate of 4 per cent. on its stock. The consolidated mortgage which secures the present issue of bonds is a first lien on the railroad from East St. Louis to the Indiana State line, about 158 miles, and on 93 miles of track in Indiana, and a lien subject to $4,100,000 prior bonds on the remaining mileage of the Vandalia Railroad. For the retirement of these $4,100,000 prior bonds an equal amount of consolidated bonds is reserved.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—United Boxboard shares were active under pool influences on the local Exchange again to-day. The common managed to get to 2⅜ during the morning, and the preferred, on sales running almost to 2,000 shares, got close to 16. American Can preferred met some small selling pressure, which took the price down from 69¾ to 69, but there was a rally later to the higher figure again. The common stock was firm. Other issues were relatively quiet. Kansas City Light sold near 59. Match was firm around 14⅝. Title and Trust sold at 117½ and Shipbuilding eased to around 55⅛. Biscuit common sold again at 67.

New York Exchange—No market. Money at 5½@6 per cent.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
400..American Can	10¾	10¾	10¾
700..American Can pf	69¾	69	69¾
375..American Ship	56	55¾	56
20..American Ship pf	104½	104½	104½
10..Chicago & Oak Park	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100..Chicago Telephone	138½	138½	138¾
02..Chicago T. & T.	117¼	117¼	117¼
182..Diamond Match	145¼	145	145¼
210..Illinois Brick	64⅝	64¼	64⅝
487..Kansas City Light	58¾	58⅝	58¾
7..Kansas City Light pf	90	90	90
50..Northwestern El	27½	27½	27½
325..Nat. Biscuit	67½	67	67
25..Nat. Carbon	80¼	80¼	80¼
25..Nat. Carbon pf	116	116	116
20..Quaker Oats pf	103	103	103
480..Swift & Co.	103½	102½	102¾
550..United Box Board	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
8,850..United Box Board pf	16¼	15¾	16
5..Western Stone	38¾	38½	38½

C., H. & D. TO GIVE UP LEASE.

Court Directs It to Sever Connection with Pere Marquette.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 16.—As a step toward the separation of the Great Central system into its component parts an order was issued by United States Circuit Court Judge Horace H. Lurton to-day, directing Receiver Judson Harmon of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad to surrender the Père Marquette lease and stock to that company.

The petition for the order was filed by Walter B. Horn of New York, who was the original complainant in the receivership proceedings. The petition asserted that if the receiver adopted the lease it would impose upon him an annual charge of upward of $750,000, and the lease is unprofitable and burdensome. A financial statement showed that the Père Marquette earnings were $750,000 below the fixed charges.

The order was made without prejudice to the question of the binding obligation of the lease.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balances	$141,209,909
Gold coin and bullion	78,877,317
Gold certificates	41,448,890
Silver coin and bullion	5,907,359
Silver certificates	14,700,208
United States notes	6,881,624
Treasury notes of 1890	33,318
National banknotes	13,733,705
Total receipts this month	35,238,263
Total receipts this year	322,007,012
Total expenditures this month	33,880,008
Total expenditures this year	327,981,835

COLORADO MINING SHARES.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 16.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	10¾	11	J. Johnson	10	14
American	2¼	2½	Keystone	2¼	2¾
Anchoria	2¼	2½	Lexington	2¼	2¾
Anaconda	13	13½	Little Puck	2¾	3¼
Banner	4¾	4½	Moon Anch.	3¾	3½
C. K & N.	6	8	M. Gibson	6	7½
C. C. Con.	6¾	7½	Nevin	6½	6¾
Dante	6¾	6½	New Haven	2¾	2¾
Dr. Jackpot	5½	6	Old Gold	4½	5
Elkton	47½	48¾	Pilgrim	2¾	2¾
El Paso	66	67	Pharmacist	4¾	5
Findlay	86¾	87	Portland	193	200
Gold Bond	3¼	3½	Rose Maud	3½	4½
Gold Coin	2	4	Rose Nicol	4½	4½
Gold Dollar	7¼	7¾	United Gold	12¾	14
Gold Cycle	70	85	Vindicator	95	96
Sovereign	10¾	11	Work	7¾	8
Isabella	24½	24¾	Independ	15	15¼
Jackpot	4	6	Teutonic	2	5

Cashier Becomes Vice President.

The Directors of the New Amsterdam National Bank created a new Vice Presidency yesterday, to which the cashier, G. J. Bauman, was appointed. His place was taken by E. O. Eldridge, County Treasurer of Owego, N. Y., and former cashier of the Owego National Bank. Mr. Bauman has been cashier of the New Amsterdam Bank for ten years. He had previously served fifteen years with the Gallatin National Bank. All of the New Amsterdam Bank officers were re-elected.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Incorporated to-day:

Ward, New York, (gowns and cloaks); capital, $50,000. Directors—Julia Ward, J. A. Logan, Frank Hendrick, New York.

The Madison Press, New York, (publishing;) capital, $5,000. Directors—W. J. Carey, E. A. Kennedy, R. R. Ridge, New York.

Egyptos Cigarette Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—Ramsay Peugnet, Yonkers; Anna Ritter, J. W. Horton, New York.

W. A. Taylor & Co., New York, (wines, liquors, and cigars;) capital, $100,000. Directors—E. E. Taylor, Lloyd Taylor, J. F. Goertz, New York.

Royal Engraving Company, New York; capital, $15,000. Directors—Henry Supp, Jr., Mount Vernon; Walter Fruch, Jersey City; Leo Mayer, New York.

The East

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

JULIUS LEMLE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Julius Lemle, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 1,399 Broadway, by two creditors, Levy & Co., $133, and Orlando F. Battalia, $375. It was alleged that he is insolvent.

FRANK E. WARING.—Frank E. Waring, an insurance agent of Newburg, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities $2,148 and assets $1 cash. He was formerly of Canniff & Waring, cigar dealers, who made an assignment on March 2, 1904.

KIRSCHENBAUM BROTHERS.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Kirschenbaum Brothers, doing business as the Manhattan Incandescent Supply Company at 115 Chrystie Street, show liabilities $8,704 and assets $4,200, consisting of stock, $3,000; fixtures, $150; accounts, $1,000, and cash in bank, $50.

L. ROSENFELD & CO.—Judge Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court has appointed Max Friedman temporary receiver for L. Rosenfeld & Co., (corporation,) furdyers of 138 Wooster Street, on the application of Solomon Hodes & Zceman, who obtained a judgment on Oct. 14 for $378 for damages to skins.

STEINMETZ PIANO COMPANY.—Judge Holt has appointed Ferdinand A. Hoyt, Jr., receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of the Steinmetz Piano Company of 108 and 110 East 129th Street, on the application of Jacob Doll & Sons, creditors for $3,112. and fixed his bond at $5,000. The assets are estimated at $10,000.

GLASER SHOE STORE.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Joseph Glaser and Sophie Lewis, doing business as Glaser Shoe Store at 150 Fulton Street and 856 Broadway, show liabilities $5,500 and assets $3,237, consisting of proceeds of sale of the stock by the receiver $3,125, less expenses, and cash in hand of the receiver $112.

DAVID L. HAIGHT.—A deficiency judgment for $55,163 was docketed yesterday against David L. Haight, as administrator of the estate of Richard K. Haight, in favor of Henry S. and Frederick T. Van Beuren, as administrators, growing out of the foreclosure sale of the hotel property at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street on Dec. 5, under a mortgage recorded in 1871.

CENTRAL LUMBER COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Central Lumber Company, wholesale dealer in lumber, with an office at 1 Madison Avenue, by the Snow Lumber Company of High Point, N. C., a creditor for $3,675. It was alleged that the company is now insolvent. Judge Holt appointed Archibald Douglas receiver of the assets, and an order was granted restraining the Sheriff from selling the assets.

FORSBERG & ERIKSON.—Judge Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court has appointed Albert Elterick receiver of the assets of the firm of Forsberg & Erikson, manufacturers of electric motors at 70 Cortlandt Street, in a suit brought by Marcus Forsberg against Sven Erikson for a dissolution of the partnership, which was formed on June 5, 1905. Mr. Forsberg started the business four years ago, and when the present firm was formed put in his assets at $2,200, and Mr. Erikson, it is stated, put in $200 cash. The liabilities, it is stated, will not exceed $500, and the assets are estimated at $2,000.

SAYLES COMPANY.—Two petitions in bankruptcy were filed yesterday against the Sayles Company, steam heating apparatus contractor of 446 Fourth Avenue, on the ground that it admitted in writing on Jan. 13 its inability to pay its debts. One petition was by these creditors: Thomas M. Valleau, $896; T. M. Valleau Company, $251; Keasbey & Mattison Company, $1,241, and Donegan & Swift, $200. The other petition was by the following creditors: John Simmons Company, $2,612; H. B. Smith Company, $2,000, and Starratt & Jones Company, $120. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed H. Linslie Johnson receiver of the assets, fixing his bond at $6,000. The assets are estimated at $12,500. The liabilities are about $20,000.

Out of Town.

TROY.—Crutchley & Co., furniture dealers, 831 River Street, filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy yesterday. The liabilities are $19,928, with nominal assets of $3,175.

MILFORD, Mass.—Financial embarrassment resulting, it is said, from the failure of some of the banks in which J. F. Walsh, the Chicago financier, had a controlling interest, caused the assignment to-day of C. Cenedella, a contractor of Milford with large public undertakings in New York State and on railroads in Indiana and Ohio. The amount of money involved in the failure is not yet known.

Attachment Against a Broker.

Deputy Sheriff Burnes has received an attachment for $8,700 against Robert Brent Mitchell, a stock broker of San Francisco, in favor of James Whiteley. The attachment was obtained by Bartow S. Weeks, attorney for Mr. Whiteley, who is in San Francisco. It is on assigned claims of Margaret S. and Laura J. Whiteley, cousins of the plaintiff, and is for the purchase price of $7,000 Union Pacific first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds. The attachment was served on two stock brokers here.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANZONOFSKY, S.—L. Werner & Co.	$101
ABELL, Allen B.—Wm. H. Booth	554
ALDEN, E.—Aluminum Press et al., costs	108
BRAUNSTEIN, C.—D. Frank and ano.	49
BUTLER, Jacob D.—Wm. McShane	254
BRISTOL, Wm. T. G.—Criterion Hotel	414
BIMBERG, Bernard.—Cora Collins	16,030
BOOTH, Nathan N.—A. Hartmann	80
BRUDER, George—E. A. Whitehouse	107
BIER, Sol—Morris Friedman	29
BRANDT, Chas. E., by guardian—Third Av. R. R. Co., costs	107
BLOHM, Peter—James Martin	102
BUSHONG, John T.—Siegel Cooper Co.	230
BOOTH, J. E.—Geo. P. Messervy	80
BODEMAT, S.—W. Mathews & Co.	80
COHEN, H.—Jacob Krasik and another	09
CANTWELL, Thomas J.—Charles Read	102
CASE, Frank O.—Chas. F. Howell	470
COMERFORD, M.—E. L. Cuendet	22
CURRAN, John J.—Henry L. Heert	70
CORNELL, W. A., by guardian—G. Wm. Seigman and another, costs	77
CIORO, Chas. S.—L. McKee and ano.	67
COLBOURNE, A. S.—D. A. Vanhorne et al.	57
CANNING, T.—Central R. R. Co. of New Jersey, costs	107
DICKSON, A.—Roebling Construction Co.	1,911
EFFRAY, J. A.—M. Effray, costs	110
FOUNTAIN, Harry L.—Criterion Hotel Co.	169
FEDERABEND, John—Moritz Tolk and another	163
FELDMAN, Felix—Leon Bonnot and another	99
FOLEY, Bridget M.—Interborough Rapid Transit Co.	32
GOTTLIEB, Morris—Konrad Dieter and another	30
GAGIN, John—Henry H. Heert and another	72
GLANTZ, Louis A.—Congregation Agudath Jeshorim	598
HAIGHT, David L., administrator—Henry S. Van Beuren and another	55,163
HANOWER, Isaac—Nason Mfg. Co.	216
HOFFMAN, Moe—Louis Beck	59
HOFFMAN, Henry E.—Emile L. Cuendet	121
HARTSTEIN, Sam—Ignatz Krauss	401
JACOBS, Ira C. B.—Charles Warren	280
KNIGHT, Margaret—Maurice A. Davidson	161
KRANZ, William—John R. Johnston and another	44
KANN, Benjamin and Tillie—Felix Ury	462
KER, Katherine—Curtis Blaisdell Co.	137
KEARSON, Patrick H.—Patrick Riordan	8,887
KIRK, Wm. H.—Wm. H. Murphy et al., costs	226
LUBOTZKY, Samuel B.—Benjamin Griffen	119
LILIENTHAL, Louis M.—Abraham Bakst and another	217
LUSTBADER, Samuel, Jr.—Congregation Agudath Jeshorim	598
MARLES, James W.—Cinch Fob, Co.	63
MARTIN, Don—Richard Bennett	66
MEYER, Henry—Louis Meyer and another	46
MOLLICON, Mathew T.—Louis H. Scott	512
MORROW, William—Interurban Street Ry. Co., costs	110
McDERMOTT, John J.—John H. Kerr	118
MAHLER, Louis—Samuel Seidenberg	62
MOONEY, James—Thomas E. Lumbly and others	134
O'CONNOR, H. John—A. Gertrude Briggs	60
RUSSELL, Cora H.—Alfred B. Osgoodby, costs	73
RIVELA, Emilio—Antonio Lanciliotti	235
RISS, Charles J.—Wm. H. Murphy et al., costs	226
RITTERHOFF, Minnie—Alvin T. J. Ritterhoff, costs	85
SCHEURER, Max—Henry F. Bolti	653
SOLOMON, Harry—David Frank and another	49
STROPER, Harry—Jefferson Bank	62
SHEERAN, James, administrator—Man. Ry. Co., costs	148
SCHAEFFERT, Wolf—Sol Urbach	277
SCANLON, Delia and John J., (not summoned)—Emile L. Cuendet	101
SAWYER, Joseph D.—Isaac Stern et al.	128
SACH, Otto—Thomas D. Merrigan, costs	22
STEFFENS, Karl—George W. Martin et al.	40
SCHEUER, Max—Robert J. Horner	417
TARPY, Thomas—Interurban Street Railway Company, costs	107
WILKENNING, Henry R.—James F. McKernan	199
WRIGHT, Mary—Seaboard Realty Company	2,241
WARDNER, Torrey E.—Gilman H. Webber	217
WEEKS, Antonio—Eppens, Smith & Wiemann Company	803
FRANKLIN HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE Company—Jules P. Storm	382
IMPERIAL FRUIT COMPANY—Fotini Spilio	1,713
GUARANTEE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY—Paul M. Schlichter and another	712
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—William H. Higgins, costs	102
RANGER TRADING CO.—J. Sam. Pizz.	688
FEDERAL UNION SURETY COMPANY—Patrick W. Cullinan	1,993
INTERURBAN ST. RY. CO.—Paul Rives	222
SAME—Bridget Hale	593
THE MUNICIPAL BOND AND SECURITIES Company—George Harjes Company	100

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

McMAHOTT, Jane E., and George J.—M. Feeney, July 12, 1899	508
RICHOME, Victorine—The B. Raap Trading Co., Oct. 4, 1905	34
INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT Co.—M. Meehan, Dec. 1, 1905	425
SAUER—R. Buttillo, Dec. 14, 1905	350
MANHATTAN RY. CO. and Met. Elevated Ry. Co. and N. Y. Elevated R. R. Co.—W. Nelson, Oct. 14, 1905	$431
MANHATTAN RY. CO. and Met. Elevated Ry. Co.—W. Sommer, Oct. 26, 1905	196
MANHATTAN RY. CO.—M. Keating, Feb. 20, 1905, (reversed)	7,227

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW YORK.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

At a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, held December 15, 1905, in the Old Council Chamber, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, the following proceedings were had:

WHEREAS, NEW YORK AND PORT CHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY has made application to this Board for a grant of the right, privilege, and franchise to construct, maintain, and operate its railroad across certain streets in the Borough of The Bronx; and,

WHEREAS, Sections 72, 73 and 74 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by Chapters 629 and 630 of the Laws of 1905, provide for the manner and procedure of making such grants; and,

WHEREAS, The Mayor has, in pursuance of such laws, designated "New York Times" and "New York Daily News" as the two daily newspapers published in said city in which the publications hereinafter provided for are to be made, other than those required to be made in "The City Record"; and,

WHEREAS, This Board has made inquiry as to the money value of the franchise or right applied for and proposed to be granted to New York and Port Chester Railroad Company, and the adequacy of the compensation proposed to be paid therefor, and the results of such inquiry and notice of a public hearing to be had thereon before this Board have been published at least ten days in "The City Record," and at least twice in "The New York Times" and "The New York Daily News," two daily newspapers published in the City of New York, and a public hearing has been had thereon by this Board; and

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS

Resolved, That the following form of the resolution for the grant of the franchise or right applied for by New York and Port Chester Railroad Company, containing the form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right be hereby introduced and entered in the minutes of this Board, as follows, to wit:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby grants to New York and Port Chester Railroad Company the franchise or right fully set out and described in the following form of proposed contract for the grant thereof, embodying all of the terms and conditions, including the provisions as to rates, fares, and charges, upon and subject to the terms and conditions in said proposed form of contract contained, and that the Mayor of the City of New York be, and he hereby is, authorized to execute and deliver such contract in the name and on behalf of The City of New York, as follows, to wit:

PROPOSED FORM OF CONTRACT.

THIS CONTRACT, made this day of , 190 , by and between THE CITY OF NEW YORK, party of the first part, by the Mayor of said City acting for and in the name of said City, under and in pursuance of the authority of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of said City, and NEW YORK AND PORT CHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, a domestic railroad corporation of the State of New York, hereinafter called the Railroad Company, party of the second part, WITNESSETH:

In consideration of the mutual covenants and agreements herein contained, the parties hereto do hereby covenant and agree as follows:

SECTION 1. The City of New York hereby grants to the Railroad Company, subject to the conditions and provisions hereinafter set forth, the right to cross certain streets and highways hereinafter described, and the right and privilege to construct, maintain, and operate a railroad, with all connections, turnouts, switches, and cross-overs necessary for the accommodation and operation of said railroad, by means of electricity, or by any other mechanical motive power now known or hereafter employed upon the same, except steam locomotive power, in, upon, and across the following-named streets, avenues, parkways, highways, and public places, and upon the following route, all situate in the Borough of The Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, namely:

Main Line. Beginning at a point at or near the intersection of Southern Boulevard and Willis Avenue in the Borough of the Bronx, and running thence easterly between 134th Street and Southern Boulevard, crossing Brown Place to Brook Avenue; thence crossing Brook Avenue and thence crossing the Southern Boulevard between St. Ann's Avenue and Brown Place; thence crossing St. Ann's Avenue between 132d Street and Southern Boulevard; thence easterly and northeasterly between Southern Boulevard and 132d Street to Cypress Avenue; thence crossing Cypress Avenue between 132d Street and Southern Boulevard; thence between Cypress Avenue and Willow Avenue to 134th Street, thence crossing 134th Street to 135th Street; thence between Willow Avenue and Southern Boulevard, crossing 135th Street, 136th Street, and 137th Street to Willow Avenue; thence crossing Willow Avenue and crossing 138th Street, at or near its intersection with Willow Avenue, to 139th Street; thence crossing 139th Street and 140th Street, between Southern Boulevard and the tracks of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad to 141st Street; thence crossing 141st Street and thence crossing and along Southern Boulevard and Whitlock Avenue, at or near their junction between 141st Street and 142d Street; thence crossing St. Joseph Street, between Whitlock Avenue and Austin Place; thence crossing 149th Street between Austin Place and Whitlock Avenue to Austin Place; thence crossing Austin Place between Whitlock Avenue and Timpson Place to Timpson Place; thence between Whitlock Avenue and Southern Boulevard, and crossing Timpson Place, Leggett Avenue, Intervale, 158th Street, Craven Street, Longwood Avenue, Lafayette Avenue, Tiffany Street, Barretto Street, Hunt's Point Road, Hoe Street, Faile Street, Bryant Street, Longfellow Street, Aldus Street, Whittier Street, to Guttenberg Street; thence, between Whitlock Avenue and Longfellow Street, crossing Guttenberg Street and Westchester Avenue to and crossing Bronx Kills. Thence crossing Spofford Street, Boone Street, Edgewater Road, West Farms Road and Jennings Street. Thence crossing East 172d Street, East 173d Street, East 174th Street, between West Farms Road and Boone Street; thence along and across Boone Street to 176th Street; thence between West Farms Road and Longfellow Street, crossing 176th Street and Rodman Place to West Farms Road; thence along and across West Farms Road to and across East 177th Street or Tremont Avenue; thence to and across Bronx Street to the Bronx River; thence crossing East 179th Street and Lebanon Street between Bronx Park Avenue and Bronx River; thence along and across East 180th Street and Bronx Park Avenue at or near their intersection; thence to and across the northern branch of West Farms Road or Adams Street, between Morris Park Avenue and the easterly line of Bronx Park; thence to and across Unionport Road, an unnamed street, or another branch of Unionport Road, Victor Street, Washington Street, or White Plains Road, Louise Street, Lincoln Street, Jefferson Street, Madison Street, and Boat Swamp Road or Bronxdale Avenue to Williamsbridge Road; thence crossing Williamsbridge Road approximately 2,400 feet southeast of Bronx and Pelham Parkway to Bronx and Pelham Parkway; thence crossing Bronx and Pelham Parkway, approximately 2,100 feet east of its intersection with Williamsbridge Road and running thence northerly between Williamsbridge Road and Eastchester Road to Saw Mill Lane; thence crossing Saw Mill Lane near its intersection with Eastchester Road; thence crossing Eastchester Road or Corsa Lane, between Boston Post Road and Saw Mill Lane to Boston Post Road; thence crossing Boston Post Road near its intersection with Schieffelin's Lane to Schieffelin's Lane; thence crossing Schieffelin's Lane near its easterly intersection with Boston Post Road; thence northerly to the City Line, being the route shown on Maps entitled "Survey Maps and Profiles of the line or route of the railroad of the New York and Port Chester Railroad Company, in the County of New York, State of New York," adopted by the Board of Directors of said Company, on the 8th day of February, 1904, and signed by W. C. Gotshall, President; W. C. Gotshall, Chief Engineer, and Francis Blanchard, Secretary, under seal, and which maps and profiles were filed in the office of the County Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 6th day of May, 1904, or any lawful amendment thereof, which may be consented to by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, or its successors in authority.

Branch Line. Beginning at a point at or near the Southeast corner of Bronx Park in the Borough of the Bronx; thence across or along Bronx Park Avenue, East 180th Street, East 181st Street, Lebanon Street, Morris Park Avenue, at or near its intersection with West Farms Road; thence across or along West Farms Road, at or near its intersection with Morris Park Avenue; thence across the Southern Turnpike, or Westchester Avenue, at or near its intersection with Clason's Point Road; thence across Clason's Point Road, near its intersection with the Southern Turnpike or Westchester Avenue, being the route shown on a map entitled "Map and Profile of branch line extending from main line (Bronx Park) to Clason's Point, New York City, forming part of the maps filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of New York referred to in the preceding paragraph, or any lawful amendment thereof, which may be consented to by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, or their successors in authority. The "Survey Map and Profiles" are hereinbefore referred to solely for the purpose of indicating the route of the railroad and not the profile thereof.

General. And such other streets, avenues, highways, public places, etc., (named and unnamed,) as may be hereafter opened or encountered, in such routes or amended routes; and also such other streets, avenues, highways, public places, etc., (named and unnamed,) now open or in use, or as may be hereafter opened or put in use, which it may be necessary for said railroad to cross, in order to make connections with any other railway within two thousand (2,000) feet of said routes; provided that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall first have given permission for such connection or connections; and provided, further, that such connections shall be limited to two (2) in number.

SECTION 2. The grant of this privilege is subject to the following conditions:

I. The provisions of Section 6 of the Railroad Law shall be fully complied with, and in addition to the maps required to be filed with the Railroad Commissioners, it shall be incumbent upon the Railroad Company to file with the Comptroller of The City of New York a map or maps showing the number of tracks and length of same, including cross-overs, switches, turn-outs, sidings, and stands within the present limits of the City of New York, such lengths to be accurately determined by measurements to be taken after the commencement of the operation of any portion of the railroad within the present limits of the City of New York.

II. The said right to cross the streets and the privilege to construct and operate said railroad shall be held and enjoyed by said Railroad Company, its lessee or successors, for the term of twenty-five years from the date when the contract is signed by the parties hereto, with the privilege of renewal of said grant for a further period of twenty-five years upon a fair revaluation of said right and privilege. In the determination of the said revaluation may be considered and included the extension of the provisions of this agreement contained in the paragraphs numbered 7 and 8 herein, and the payment of the costs and expenses therein provided for by the Railroad Company, or otherwise.

If the Railroad Company shall determine to exercise its privilege of renewal, it shall make application to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York, or any authority which shall be authorized by law to act for the City in place of the said Board. Such application shall be made at any time not earlier than two years and not later than one year before the expiration of the original term of this grant. The determination of the revaluation shall be sufficient, if agreed to in writing by the Railroad Company and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment or such other authority in its place. If the Railroad Company and the Board, or such other authority in its place for the City, shall not reach such agreement on or before the day one year before the expiration of the original term of this grant, then the annual rate of compensation for such succeeding twenty-five years shall be reasonable, and either the Railroad, the Board, or such other authority in its place,) or the Railroad Company shall be bound upon request of the other to enter into a written agreement with such other authority fixing the rate of such compensation at such amount as shall be reasonable, and if the parties shall not forthwith agree upon what is reasonable, then the parties shall enter into a written agreement fixing such annual rate at such amount as shall be determined by three disinterested freeholders selected in the following manner:

One disinterested freeholder shall be chosen by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment or its successors in authority; one disinterested freeholder shall be chosen by the Railroad Company; these two shall choose a third disinterested freeholder; and the three so chosen shall act as appraisers and shall make the revaluations aforesaid. Such appraisers shall be chosen at least six months prior to the expiration of the contract, and their report shall be filed with the Comptroller or his successor in authority, within three months after they are chosen. They shall act as appraisers and not as arbitrators. They may base their judgment upon their own experience, and upon such information as they may obtain by inquiries and investigations without the presence of either party. They shall have the right to examine the books of the Railroad Company and its officers under oath. Valuations so ascertained, fixed, and determined shall be conclusive upon both parties, but shall not in any event be less than the minimum amount fixed as the sum to be paid annually for the last year of this original grant. If, in any case, the annual rate shall not be fixed prior to the termination of the original term of this grant, then the Railroad Company shall pay the annual rate theretofore prevailing until the new rate shall be determined, and shall then make up to the City the amount of any excess of the annual rate then determined over the previous annual rate.

III. Upon the termination of this grant, if it be not renewed, or, in case of a renewal thereof, upon the termination of such renewal, all rights and privileges hereby granted to cross the said streets shall cease and determine, unless the said Railroad Company, its successors, or assigns, shall have previously procured a new grant for the same from the City of New York.

IV. The Railroad Company, its successors, or assigns, shall pay to the City of New York for the rights and privileges hereby granted the following sums of money:

During the first five years, commencing from the day when this contract is signed, an annual sum of eight thousand dollars ($8,000), and during the next succeeding five years an annual sum of thirteen thousand dollars ($13,000), and during the next succeeding fifteen years an annual sum of thirty-five thousand dollars ($35,000).

From the day of the commencement of the operation of any portion of the railroad until the end of the first five years of this grant, an additional sum of five and four-tenths cents per linear foot per annum of single track, including all cross-overs, switches, turn-outs, sidings, and stands within the present boundaries of the City of New York, and for the next succeeding five years an additional sum of seven and seven-tenths cents per linear foot per annum of single track, aforesaid, in lieu of said sum of five and four-tenths cents, and for the next succeeding fifteen years an additional sum of twenty cents per linear foot per annum, as aforesaid, in lieu of said sum of seven and seven-tenths cents.

All such payments shall be made to the Comptroller of the City in equal payments at the end of each quarter year, on the first day of January, April, July, and October of each year.

Any and all payments to be made, by the terms of this contract, to the City of New York by the Railroad Company shall not be considered in any manner in the nature of a tax, but such payments shall be in addition to any and all taxes of whatsoever kind or description, now or hereafter required to be paid by any ordinance of the City of New York or by any law of the State of New York.

V. The annual charges or payments shall continue throughout the whole term of the privilege hereby granted, whether original or renewal, notwithstanding any clause in any statute or in the charter of any other railroad company providing for payments for railroad rights or franchises at a different rate, and no assignment, lease, or sub-lease of the rights or privileges hereby granted, whether original or renewal, or of any part thereof, or of any of the routes mentioned herein, or of any part thereof, shall be valid or effectual for any purpose unless the said assignment, lease, or sub-lease shall contain a covenant on the part of the assignee or lessee that the same is subject to all the conditions of this grant, and that the assignee or lessee assumes and will be bound by all of said conditions, and especially said condition as to payments, anything in any statute or in the charter of such assignee or lessee to the contrary notwithstanding, and that the said assignee or lessee waives any more favorable conditions created by such statute or its charter, and that it will not claim by reason thereof or otherwise exemption from liability to perform each and all of the conditions of this grant. Nothing herein contained shall apply to any mortgagee or mere lienor, but shall apply to any purchaser upon foreclosure or under or by virtue of any provision of a mortgage or lien.

VI. The rights and privileges granted hereby shall not be assigned either in whole or in part, or leased or sublet in any manner, nor shall title thereto, or right, interest, or property therein pass to or vest in any other person or corporation whatsoever, either by the act of the New York and Port Chester Railroad Company, its successor, or assigns, or by operation of law, whether under the provisions of statutes relating to the consolidation or merger of corporations, or otherwise, without the consent of The City of New York, acting by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, or its successor in authority, evidenced by an instrument under seal, and the granting, giving, or waiving of any one or more of such consents shall not render unnecessary any subsequent consent or consents. This provision, however, shall not apply to the making of a mortgage nor to a sale under foreclosure, provided that no sale under foreclosure shall be made to any person or corporation owning, operating, or controlling any other railroad in the City of New York.

VII. The grade of the railroad has not yet been established. Profile maps definitely showing such grade within the present limits of the City of New York shall be filed with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment by the Railroad Company before beginning the construction of its railroad within the present limits of the City of New York. A duplicate thereof shall at the same time be filed with the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners of the City of New York. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, after public hearing, of which ten days' notice shall be given by publication, shall then approve or disapprove the said profile map and grades, and upon the Board approving the same the Railroad Company may thereupon proceed with the construction of its railroad within the present limits of the City of New York.

If said Board disapproves the same it shall within 30 days after said hearing prescribe such changes in said map as it may deem necessary.

Within the present limits of the City of New York no street or railroad shall be crossed by the railroad at grade, and no existing park or parkway shall be crossed by the railroad at or above the grade of said park or parkway. All streets now open or in use and streets hereafter opened within the present limits of the City of New York, crossing the line of the railroad, shall be carried over or under the railroad by the Railroad Company, at the sole cost and expense of the Railroad Company. The cost of all changes in grades of all approaches to such crossings within the present limits of the City of New York shall likewise be borne and paid by the Railroad Company, and the City of New York assumes no liability for any damages to property injured thereby, or by said railroad crossings, or any damages to property along the line of said railroad or contiguous thereto, caused by reason of the construction or operation of the said railroad, and the Railroad Company hereby agrees to indemnify and save harmless the City of New York of and from all such liability.

The City shall have the right at any time it so desires to open, alter the route of the Railroad Company within the present limits of the City of New York any new streets other than those now open or in use, and the Railroad Company hereby gives its consent to said opening.

VIII. Within the present limits of the City it is agreed that all railways operated thereon shall be constructed and maintained at the expense of the Railroad Company. All viaducts over streets within the present limits of the City of New York shall have a height of at least sixteen feet in the clear throughout, and in the case of arch construction not less than sixteen feet in the clear at the centre and ten feet in the clear on the building or side line of said street, and in the case of tunnel construction under a street there shall be at least four feet between the grade of the street and the exterior surface of the arch of said tunnel.

IX. Within the present limits of the City of New York all superstructure of the railroad crossing a street and having a length of seventy-five (75) feet or less shall be constructed in a single span. If more than seventy-five (75) feet in length, intermediate columns to support the structure may be placed in the street in such manner as may be approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The width of such superstructure of the railroad shall not exceed sixty (60) feet when measured over all.

X. The plans for all structures over or under any street within the present limits of the City of New York shall first be submitted to and approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and all such structures shall be constructed of steel, concrete, or masonry, or a combination of these materials. Such structures over streets shall be floored and shall be water tight.

XI. The railroad shall be constructed in the most modern and approved manner of railroad construction. Unless otherwise authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the roadbed shall be ballasted throughout its entire length within the present limits of the City of New York with a sufficient quantity of either blast furnace slag or broken trap rock of a hard and durable quality, and no dirt, sand, gravel, or cinders shall be used in such ballast. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment may, however, at any time require a portion of the road not theretofore ballasted to be ballasted.

XII. The roadbed within the limits of the City of New York as now fixed or hereafter extended shall be watered daily whenever the thermometer is above 35 degrees Fahrenheit. Should, however, watering the roadbed in any way injure electric line equipment which has been approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, or its successors in authority, then other means of preventing dust shall be used, which shall be first approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. For any failures to comply with the foregoing, the Railroad Company shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars ($50) per day.

XIII. The entire right of way of the company within the present limits of the City of New York, except at stations, shall be fenced throughout.

XIV. Within the present limits of the City of New York, all abutments or foundations for bridges, viaducts, stations, and the stations proper, except intermediate supports for viaducts, as hereinbefore provided, shall be placed on the land of the company.

XV. There shall be constructed along the line of the route of the main line of the railroad as proposed, for the accommodation of local passenger traffic, at least six stations between the Harlem River and the Bronx River, at least six stations between the Bronx River and the northerly line of the City of New York, as now fixed. On the branch line there shall be constructed at least three stations east of Morris Park Avenue, unless otherwise authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

XVI. Said railroad may be operated by electric power or by any other mechanical motive power, which may be lawfully employed upon the same, except locomotive steam power. If electrical power is used, the Railroad Company shall, before the commencement of any of the construction of the electrical line equipment, within the present limits of the City of New York, file with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment plans showing such proposed construction, within the present limits of the City of New York, including all methods of insulation, position of contact, conductor and all feed wires, conductors or cables, with method of carrying the same, and said plans must be approved by the said Board before construction thereof shall begin. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby retains the right to make such conditions relative to construction of such line equipment within the present limits of the City of New York as it may see fit at the time of the approval of such plan.

XVII. No wires for the transmission of power shall be permitted within the present limits of the City of New York unless they be placed in conduits or carried in a manner which shall have been approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The city may use the structure of the Railroad Company for carrying wires or cables for the use of the city within the present limits of the City of New York not exceeding such a quantity as might be carried in two conduits each of not more than three inches in diameter, without charge to the city, if the Railroad Company shall place its wires for the transmission of power in conduits, and the Railroad Company shall construct and permit the city to use without charge two conduits each of not more than three inches in diameter for carrying wires or cables for the use of the City.

XVIII. The Railroad Company shall not carry wires or conduct power on its structures or along its right of way within the present limits of the City of New York for any purpose except for the operation of its railroad and, except as provided above, for the use of the City.

XIX. The Railroad Company shall maintain throughout the term of the grant or any renewal thereof a train schedule on the main line within the limits of the City of New York of not less than sixty (60) trains in both directions daily, stopping at all of the stations within the City limits, and at no time, either day or night, shall there be greater headway within the City limits between such trains than thirty (30) minutes; provided, however, that said Railroad Company shall not be required to operate its trains within the City limits between the hours of 1 o'clock and 5 o'clock a. m., each day, unless the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall determine, after a hearing had thereon, that public convenience requires the operation of its cars during such hours.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment may require, from time to time, as it may see fit, such number of trains to be run on the branch line—not exceeding 60 trains a day.

XX. All cars on said railroad shall be heated during the cold weather in conformity to such laws and ordinances as are now in force, or may hereafter be enacted or adopted by the State or City authorities, and any failure to keep a temperature of any of the cars of the company above 50 degrees Fahrenheit, shall make the company liable for a penalty of fifty dollars ($50) per day for each offense.

XXI. All cars operated by the Company shall be vestibuled and the system of lighting same shall be adequate, and be made satisfactory to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. For any failure to comply herewith the Railroad Company shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars ($50) per day for each violation.

XXII. The Railroad Company shall light the space beneath any superstructure which it shall erect across streets and the approaches to stations, within the limits of the City of New York, in a manner which shall be satisfactory to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

XXIII. During the term of this grant the rate of fare upon said railroad within the limits of the City of New York, as now fixed, shall not exceed five cents for any passenger. The said company shall not charge any passenger more than such sum for one continuous ride from any point on said railroad, or a line or branch operated in connection therewith, and controlled by it, to any point thereof or of any such connecting line or branch thereof, within the present limits of the City of New York during such term. The Railroad Company shall operate cars over the route hereby authorized, and shall not operate cars over the route of any other railroad company within the present limits of the City of New York until it shall have received authority for such operation from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and it shall not, without like authority, permit any other Company within the present limits of the City of New York to run cars over the railroad hereby authorized. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment reserves the right to fix the compensation to be paid for such privilege to the City of New York by such other company as shall be authorized to run cars over the route hereby authorized, and said Board further reserves the right to fix the compensation to be paid to the City of New York by the New York and Port Chester Railroad Company for the privilege of operating cars over the route of any other Railroad Company within the present limits of the City of New York.

Whenever the New York and Port Chester Railroad Company shall have entered into a contract with another railroad company within the limits of the City of New York permitting the cars of such other company to run over the route hereby authorized, in pursuance of authority from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, or its successors in authority, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment may prescribe the maximum fare which may be charged by either company within the limits of the City of New York during the continuance of such contract to a passenger desiring to make a continuous trip in either direction between any point on the railroad of the New York and Port Chester Railroad Company and any point on the railroad of such other railroad company within the present limits of the City of New York. For their refusal to comply with the requirements of this section, the corporation so refusing shall forfeit Fifty dollars ($50) to the aggrieved party. Two or more penalties may be recovered in one action.

The rates for carrying of property upon the routes of the Railroad Company within the present limits of The City of New York shall, in all cases, be reasonable in amount, and shall be subject to the control of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, or its successors in authority, and may be fixed by such Board after notice and hearing to the Railroad Company, and when so fixed such rate shall be binding upon the Railroad Company, its successors or assigns, and no greater sums shall be charged for such service than provided for by said Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

XXIV. The said Railroad Company shall carry free within the present limits of the City of New York during the existence of this grant members of the Police and Fire Departments of The City of New York, when such employees are in full uniform.

XXV. The said railway shall be constructed, maintained, and operated subject to the supervision and control of all the authorities of The City of New York who have jurisdiction in such matters under the Charter of the City.

XXVI. In case of any violation or breach or failure to comply with any of the provisions herein contained this grant may be forfeited and avoided by The City of New York by a suit brought by the Corporation Counsel, provided that in case of any such violation, breach or failure to comply with any of said provisions the said City shall cause notice in writing thereof to be served upon said company, and said company shall remedy such violation, breach or failure within ten (10) days thereafter, and in default thereof then, and not otherwise, said right of forfeiture shall accrue and may be enforced by the said City; provided, however, that if the Railroad Company shall commence within said ten days to remedy such violation, breach or failure, and shall prosecute the work of completing such remedy with diligence and with the utmost practicable dispatch until the same shall be completed, then no right of forfeiture shall accrue. The right of action as herein provided shall not affect or limit any other rights of the City.

XXVII. The grant of this privilege shall not affect in any way the right of The City of New York to grant a similar privilege upon the same or other terms and conditions to any other person or corporation.

XXVIII. The Railroad Company shall commence actual construction within one year from the date of the signing of this contract, and shall complete and have in operation a four-track railroad upon the main line, from the northerly line of the City to a point at or near the intersection of 177th Street with the Bronx River, and a railroad of at least two tracks from a point at or near the intersection of 177th Street with the Bronx River to the southerly terminus as aforesaid at or near the intersection of Southern Boulevard with Willis Avenue, and a railroad on the branch line of at least two tracks, all within five years from the date of the signing of this contract, otherwise this grant shall cease and determine.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment may require the construction of two additional tracks on that portion of the route between 177th Street and the southerly terminus, as aforesaid, at or near the intersection of Southern Boulevard and Willis Avenue so as to make a railroad of four tracks on such portion of the route, whenever public conven

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Deal for Tract of Sixty Acres in the Bronx—Buyer for New Residence on West Seventy-fourth Street—Corners Sold on Morningside Heights.

Jefferson M. Levy has bought from the Edenwald Land Company a tract of sixty acres in the Bronx, bounded by Schieffelin Lane, Nelson Avenue, and the Boston Post Road, and intersected by 233d Street. The property is part of the old Seton homestead.

Builders Sell West Side Residence.

W. W. & T. M. Hall have sold 2 West Seventy-fourth Street, a new five-story American-basement dwelling, 25 by 102.2. The buyer is a prominent physician. The house has been held at $85,000, and with the sale of it, the Messrs. Hall have disposed of the last of a group of seven dwellings erected by them on Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Streets, near Central Park West, on ground bought from the Clark estate.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Florence H. Fitch to a client, for occupancy, the five-story limestone American-basement dwelling 319 West Eightieth Street, 17 by 60 by 102.2.

Grace K. Blodgett has sold 35 West Ninety-fourth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 19.8 by 100.8.

Twelve Lots Sold on 136th Street.

Hyman Horwitz has bought, for improvement, the plot on the south side of 136th Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 300 by 99.11.

Deals on Morningside Heights.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold for William McGowan to the Monterey Realty and Construction Company the northwest corner of Morningside Park West and 118th Street, a plot 100 by 150.

M. Edgar Fitz-Gibbon has sold for Pekelner Brothers, builders, to Ravitch Brothers, for $165,000, the six-story apartment house, with seven stores, at the northeast corner of 123d Street and Amsterdam Avenue, on plot 50 by 100.11.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from the estate the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 124th Street, a plot 100.11 by 100.

Upper Seventh Avenue Purchase.

Samuel Mandel and Leon Tuchmann have bought from John McLoughlin the excavated plot of six lots at the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and 111th Street, 100.11 by 150. G. B. F. Randolph and M. H. Beringer & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

Donald B. Toucey has sold to Myers & Aronson the Raymond, a seven-story apartment house, with stores, on plot 56 by 100.11, at the northeast corner of 111th Street and Eighth Avenue.

Columbus Avenue Corner Sold.

Arnold & Byrne have sold for Louis Bernstein the southeast corner of Columbus Avenue and 108th Street, a five-story triple flat, with stores.

M. Edgar Fitz-Gibbon has leased 965 Amsterdam Avenue for Henry Shafer to William Meyer for five years at an aggregate rental of $9,000; also, 967 Amsterdam Avenue to Deutsch & Schwartz for a term of three years at an aggregate rental of $3,000.

Sale of Lexington Avenue Dwelling.

Montgomery & Seitz have sold for Dr. J. Rosenberg 1,006 Lexington Avenue, between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth Streets, a three-story dwelling, 16.8 by 85.

Austin Gray is the buyer of 43 East Fiftieth Street, sold recently by John T. and James A. Farley.

Operators Sell on 86th Street.

John J. Cody has sold to I. S. & M. S. Kern 103 to 109 East Eighty-sixth Street, four four-story brownstone flats on plot 100 by 100.8, adjoining the northeast corner of Park Avenue.

Heilner & Wolf have sold to E. Butler 186 East Seventy-fifth Street, a four-story single flat on lot 18.9 by 102.2.

Harry Shwitzer has bought from the Bennett estate 107 and 109 East Eighty-ninth Street, two five-story four-family flats, on plot 51 by 100.8; also, 66 and 68 West 131st Street, two three-story dwellings on plot 37.6 by 99.11.

Millard Veit has sold for the Prescott Realty Corporation the four-story double flat, with stores, 1,701 Lexington Avenue, near 106th Street, on lot 27 by 82.

Small Downtown Parcel in Deal.

Andrew F. and Frederick C. Gilsey have sold, through Charles H. Easton & Co., the northeast corner of William and New Chambers Streets, 27.6 by 21.6.

Upper Second Avenue Transactions.

J. Levy & Co. have sold 1,166 and 1,168 Second Avenue, two five-story tenements, with stores, on plot 50 by 100.

Vitalis Wolerstein has sold for J. Robbins to Lissberger & Miller the five-story triple flat, with stores, 1,954 Second Avenue, on lot 25 by 100; also, for H. Kraus to D. Posner the four-story front and rear buildings at 122 Columbia Street, on lot 20 by 90.

Salvatore Soraci has sold for Enrico Viggiani the seven-story tenement 337 East 112th Street, 25 by 100.11. The same broker also negotiated the recently reported sale of 411 East 114th Street.

F. Dornberger has sold, in conjunction with D. Roth, for Clara Knauts to Julius Kauder the four-story double flat 354 East Eighty-seventh Street, on lot 27 by 100.

John T. Wall has sold for Elisabeth Keller to Joseph Hecht the five-story double brownstone flat, with store, 349 Third Avenue, 25 by 100.

Buying First Avenue Properties.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from the Danziger estate the northeast corner of First Avenue and Sixtieth Street, three five-story flats, on plot 75 by 100.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have sold 1,118 and 1,120 First Avenue, two five-story tenements, with stores, on plot 50 by 95.

E. Califano has sold for Morris Fine to B. Pernetti 2,225 and 2,227 First Avenue, a three-story brick building and stable on plot 50 by 100.

J. Levy & Co. have sold for Aaron J. Marcus to Henry Osthein the five-story flat 18 East 118th Street, 25 by 100.

Buyers for West Side Tenements.

Richtmyer & Irving have sold for Theresa Blumenthal 488 West Fifty-third Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.

H. D. Baker & Brother have sold for Morris Kahn the five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.5, at 516 West Fiftieth Street.

William E. Thorn has sold 45 West Twenty-fourth Street, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling, on lot 20.10 by 98.9.

To Improve Grand Street Lot.

Schinkowitz & Windman have sold for Shweitzer Brothers 568 Grand Street, 25 by 100, to a builder, who will erect a six-story tenement.

A. Philips has sold for S. Tannenbaum to J. Kashowitz the northwest corner of Clinton and Henry Streets, a six-story double tenement.

Potsdam & Levin have sold for the estate of Solomon Bachrach to Furman, Gertner & Weltfisch 268 to 272 Delancey Street, three six-story tenements, each 25 by 100.11.

Harris Gittinger has sold 67 and 69 East Second Street, a seven-story tenement, with stores, on plot 33.4 by 100 and irregular.

Purchase and Resale on St. Ann's Av.

L. Dober has sold for a client to Julia and Henry Keil 738 St. Ann's Avenue, near 156th Street, a four-story double flat, with store, on lot 25 by 90, and has resold the property to Esther Rosner.

Harry Shwitzer has sold 997 East 156th Street, a four-story single flat, on lot 20 by 100.

Leo Hutter has sold to John T. Brady the southwest corner of Walton Avenue and 177th Street, a plot 65 by 100.

The Goodman Realty Company has sold for Henry Bungerz to Abraham Piser the southwest corner of Westchester Avenue and Avenue C, Unionport, 50 by 118 by 105.

Brooklyn Lots Change Hands.

Sherwin & Harris have sold 21 lots on Gravesend Avenue and West Street, between Avenues J and K, Brooklyn.

Century-U. S. Realty Changes.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the United States Realty and Improvement Company, held yesterday, Charles T. Barney, Oakleigh Thorne, and William H. Chesebrough were elected members of the Board of Directors of that company. Mr. Chesebrough was elected Vice President and a member of the Executive Committee. Delivery of the stock of the Century Realty Company, purchased by the United States Realty and Improvement Company, was made yesterday.

The following statement was issued at the office of the Century Realty Company:

"At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Century Realty Company, held today, H. S. Black and R. G. Babbage were elected members of the board and the following gentlemen agreed to remain as Directors of the company: Charles T. Barney, John D. Crimmins, William F. Havemeyer, Charles F. Hoffman, George R. Coleman, James Jourdan, James S. Kuhn, Edgar J. Levey, Charles W. Morse, Robert H. McCurdy, Richard G. Park, E. C. Potter, Henry F. Shoemaker, Ernst Thalman, John C. Tomlinson, Edwin Thorne, Oakleigh Thorne, Warner Van Norden, and William H. Chesebrough.

"It is intended that the Century Realty Company shall not only preserve its corporate existence, but that it shall continue actively in business in the same manner as heretofore. All of the present members of the Executive Committee who are considered authorities upon real estate matters will remain. The company will continue to be an active factor in real estate operating as heretofore, with the advantage of an alliance which will undoubtedly prove of great benefit in handling larger transactions."

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

29th St, 207 to 211 East, n s, 125.6 ft e of 3d Av, 45x98.9, six-story tenements, with store; foreclosure sale, to William H. Schmohl.....$58,230

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

Vesey St, 20, n s, about 125 ft e of Church St, 25x100, five-story stone-front building; partition sale, to the Garrison Realty Company.....126,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

20th St, 32 and 34 West, for an eleven-story brick factory, 50.6x84; F. C. Zobel of 24 East 21st St, owner and architect; cost, $140,000.

Lewis St, 227 and 229, for a six-story brick tenement; L. Lowenton of 125 Columbia St, owner; H. Zlot of 230 Grand St, architect; cost, $40,000.

120th St, 449 and 451 East, for a one-story brick garage, 50x100; C. Austin estate of 2,406 1st Av, owner; S. D. Cohen of 105 West 137th St, architect; cost, $3,000.

149th St, s w corner of River Av, for a five-story brick hotel, 32x52; Henry Bartels of 5 Walton Av, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 3d Av, architect; cost, $40,000.

12th St, n s, 130 ft w of Avenue C, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x50; B. Ebling, West Farms Road, owner and architect; cost, $4,500.

Rosedale Av, e s, 175 ft s of Merrill St, for two three-story frame stores and dwellings, 21x52; Joseph Schweihardt, Mangin St and Rosedale Av, owner; B. Ebling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $14,000.

173d St, w s, 150 ft s of Gleason Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x42; Frederick Boelker of 970 East 163d St, owner; B. Ebling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $4,200.

173d St, w s, 125 ft s of Gleason Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x50; Joseph Kolman of 819 Tinton Av, owner; B. Ebling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $4,500.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

10th St, 240 East, to a five-story brick tenement; Gruenstein, Mayer & Meyers of 280 Grand St, owners; E. A. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $5,000.

Park Av, n e corner of 93d St, to a four-story brick garage; H. C. Cryder of 145 East 62d St, owner; W. H. W. Young of 125 East 23d St, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Jan. 16.

BROOK AV, w s, 338.2 ft n of 163d St, 100x98.9, Sheffield Farms; Slawson-Decker Company to Adolphus Busch. 100
DOWNING ST, n e corner of Bedford St, 20x70; Celia Siegel to M. Fraade, (mtg $17,500) 100
ESSEX ST, 35, w s, 25x87; Benjamin Keller to Nathan Tuchman, ½ part, (mtg $9,000) 100
WEST END AV, 70, e s, 42.2x100; John Schmering to David M. Samuels, (mtg $57,500) Nom.
1ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 45.8x113.5; Yetta Gellert to Bernard Ruff, (mtg $45,000) 100
1ST ST, n s, 108.7 ft e of 2d Av, 24.1x56.1; Amelia Rehfus to Ida Machiz, (mtg $9,000) 100
1ST ST, n s, 108.7 ft e of 2d Av, 24.1x56.1; Ida Machiz to Louis Gordon and others, (mtg $19,000) 100
1ST ST, n s, 270.8 ft w of 1st Av, 20.8x100.8; Jacob Rothman to Selig Carlip and another, (mtg $34,020) 100
2D AV, n w corner of 25th St, —x—; Jacob Simon to Michael Maier, (mtg $90,000) 100
2D AV, 1,826, e s, 25x79.9; Herman Mandelbaum to Adolf Muller, (mtg $13,000) 100
7TH AV, 2,568 to 2,572, w s, 75x100; Marks Moses to A. B. C Realty Company, (mtg $81,000) 100
8TH AV, 2,918, e s, 25x100; Minnie Lisner to Louis Rosenberg, (mtg $18,200) 100
9TH ST, s s, 283 ft e of Avenue C, 25x93.11; Harry Wasserman and others to Max Sass, (mtg $22,000) 100
97TH AV, 456, e s, 24.8x100; Sarah A. Lochman to Isidore Cahn. 100
9TH ST, n s, 208 ft e of Avenue C, 25x92.3; Rosie Rosenthal to David Weinstock, (mtg $24,000) 100
11TH ST, s s, 70 ft w of Avenue B, 25x94.9; Libanio Barre and another, executors, to Nathan Kohn. 22,000
13TH ST, s s, 158 ft w of Avenue C, 25x103.3; Max Wachsman and others to Morris Lazaruff, (mtg $11,000) 100
21ST ST, 41 West, 25x98.9; Botolph Company to James D. Gagan, (mtg $72,500) 100
22D ST, 423 East, 31.6x98.9; William H. Hall to James C. Austin and another, (mtg $18,500) 23,500
25TH ST, 233 and 237 East, 40x98.9; Morris Edelson and others to Emil Reibstein and another, (mtg $54,500) 100
42D ST, 259 West, 25x100.4; Malcolm Campbell to John C. Maximos, (mtg $40,000) 100
44TH ST, s s, 375.6 ft e of 6th Av, 44.4x100.5; Criterion Realty Improvement Company to Association of the Bar, (mtg $100,000) 100
50TH ST, 417 West, 25x98; Mary F. Mackey to John C. Tierney, (mtg $27,000) Nom.
59TH ST, 535 and 537 West, 50x100.5; William Bachrach and others to Jacob Bernardik and another, (mtg $22,000) 100
69TH ST, 320 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x77.6; Bertha L. de Victoria to Ignatz Koref, (mtg $5,500) 100
72D ST, n s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Rocco Russo to George Schanbacher, (mtg $9,000) 100
80TH ST, 306 West, 25x102.2; Jacob Mandelbaum to Nelly Henschel, (mtg $25,000) 100
80TH ST, 436 East, 25x102.2; Michael Maier and others to William Ryba, (mtg $15,000) 100
80TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, —x—; Julia Edgar, individually and as executrix, and others to Gustavus L. Lawrence. 100
81ST ST, 433 East, 25x102.2; Wenzel Sierzek to Tina M. Struckhausen, (mtg $12,200) 100
87TH ST, 237 East, 25x100.8; Nathan Levy to David Horn and another, (mtg $25,000) 100
91ST ST, s s, 94 ft e of 1st Av, 125x100.8; George H. Toop to Simon Uhlfelder and another, (mtg $20,000) 100
97TH ST, 116 East, 25x100.11; Jacob Eskreis and others to Nathan Shapiro, (mtg $29,000) 100
102D ST, 212 East, 25x100.11; Benjamin Friedman to Charles A. Bilin, ½ part, (mtg $24,000) 100
107TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Philip Krukin to G. Taravella and another, (mtg $22,000) 100
107TH ST, n w corner of Park Av, 17x100.11; August F. Schwarzler to Elias A. Cohen, (mtg $11,000) 100
112TH ST, 313 and 315 East, 54x100.11; Angelo Di Benedetto to C. Zuccaro, (mtg $59,000) 100
112TH ST, 242 West, 33.4x100.11; Harry L. Rosen to John H. Murphy, (mtg $38,000) 100
116TH ST, 13 and 17 East, 50x100.11; Max Tischler and others to Meyer Horwitz and another, (mtg $66,000) 100
116TH ST, 11 and 13 East, 50x100.11; Max Tischler and others to Meyer Horwitz and another, (mtg $63,000) 100
117TH ST, 142 and 144 West, 50x100.11; Matilda Meyer and another to Meyer Rosenberg, (mtg $43,500) Nom.
119TH ST, 227 and 229 East, 40x100.10; Carmine Altieri to Abraham L. Kass and another, (mtg $42,500) Nom.
123D ST, 103 East, 35x100.11; Townsend Wandell, executor, to Leo J. Solomon, (mtg $28,000) 35,000
123D ST, 103 East, 35x100.11; Leo J. Solomon to Joseph S. Marcus and another, (mtg $28,000) 100
125TH ST, 51 East, 25x90.11; Abraham Hyman to Marie Wellner, (mtg $23,000) 100
125TH ST, n s, 206.6 ft w of Willis Av, 25x100; Ottilie Palln to Benjamin H. Marc, (mtg $14,000) 100
AVENUE D, s w corner of 11th St, 108.6x irregular; John J. Crooke Company to Aragamo Manufacturing and Construction Company, (mtg $75,000) 105
AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25.5 ft s of 64th St, 25x100; Dora M. Well to Morris Glockner, (mtg $25,000) 100
116TH ST, n s, 94 ft w of Pleasant Av, 25x100.10; Lena Weissberg to V. Gilliberti and another, (mtg $19,750) 100
BRADHURST AV, s e corner of 148th St, 25x75; Edward Wolf and others to Simon H. Glaszcheib, (mtg $50,500) Nom.
210TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 50x—; Andrew J. Conniek to William J. Hustin, (mtg $4,000) 100
180TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 12th Av, 50x109.10; Stephen D. Pringle to Borden's Condensed Milk Company. Nom.
LENOX AV, w s, 40 ft n of 127th St, 20x100; Mary A. Lowe to Max Wolf, (mtg $7,500) 100
106TH ST, 110 West, 25x100.11; James D. Askin to Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews of New York, (mtg $10,000) $1,000
WASHINGTON AV, 1,526, e s, 25x175; Karl L. Roller to Ernest Girardin, (mtg $10,000) 100
HONEYWELL AV, w s, 111.7 ft n of 178th St, 25x140.3; Frans Stolpha to Ilario Panzironi, (mtg $4,100) Nom.
WALTON AV, w s, 92.7 ft s of Tremont Av, 75x100; John W. Curran to Paul Halpin, (mtg $4,500) Nom.
BROOK AV, w s, 195.2 ft s of Wendover Av, 100x89.1; Anna E. Niess to Wilhelm Lanter, (mtg $19,750) 100
PART OF LOT 291, map of Unionport, 50x108; Frederick Judge to Elizabeth D. Quinn 100
2D ST, 241 East, 25.4x74.1; Samuel Gross and others to Samuel Tuchfeld and another, (mtg $16,000) 100
WATER ST, n e corner of Roosevelt St, 30x57; William J. Kraus and another, executors, to Mary Byrnes. 21,650
LOTS 77 and 78, map of Neill estate; Jacob Jensen to Augusta Barthold, (mtg $5,000) 100
LOT 77, map of Neill estate; Augusta Barthold to John A. Steinmetz, (mtg $4,500) 7,000
172D ST, s e corner of Longfellow St, 25x100; Benjamin Viau to Samuel Horowitz and another, (mtg $7,000) 100
LOTS 58 to 60, 62 and 67, amended map of Cannon estate, Fordham Heights; Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company to the Augustinian Society. Nom.
OAK ST, 56, n s, 19.8x56; Martin Garone to Michele Restivo, (mtg $7,000) 100
BARROW ST, 4, n s, 22x irregular; William H. Hall to Michael Hallanan, all title Nom.
PITT ST, 61, w s, 24.10x100; Joseph Cohen and others to Esther Reich, (mtg $39,000) 100
2D ST, 241 East, 25.4x74.1; Paul Hetler to Samuel Gross and another, (mtg $16,000) 100
148TH ST, s s, 5. ft e of Cortlandt Av, 25x111.10; Ellen Johnston to Anthony Cuneo, (mtg $7,000) 100
WILLIS AV, 384 and 386, e s, 50x90.8; Mary J. Birmingham to Charles Baumann 100
BROOME ST, 49, s s, 25x80; Joseph S. Marcus to Samuel Friedman and another, (mtg $16,000) 100
75TH ST, 158 West, 20x102.2; Joseph A. Blum to Grace E. Lynes. 100
3D AV, n w corner of 86th St, 50x100; Esther Moses and others to Frank J. Eberhard, (mtg $84,800) Nom.
106TH ST, 315 East, 25x100.11; Solomon Marks and others to Solomon Frankel and another, (mtg $31,500) 100
108TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; 108th St, n s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Amelia H. McCraith to H. G. Eggers, (mtg $38,000) 100
113TH ST, 77 East, 26.4x100.11; Jacob Kovner to Benjamin Fishman and another, (mtg $23,150) 100
MONROE ST, 19 and 21, n s, 50x101.4; Samuel Saffer to Samuel Schechner, (mtg $56,000) 100
MANHATTAN AV, w s, 83.11 ft n of 113th St, 37x74.7; Max W. Solomon to S. F. Loewenthal, (mtg $29,500) 100
231ST ST, s s, 130.6 ft w of White Plains Road, 50x irregular; Irving Realty Company to Sadie Uris, (mtg $2,500) 100
GRANT AV, s e corner of 165th St, 80.10x208; May V. Hamilton to Moses Helborn, (mtg $17,500) 100
KELLY ST, n s, 115 ft e of 167th St, 50x100; Grace Schneider to Jacob Bluestein 100
13TH ST, s s, 155 ft e of 4th Av, 50x228, Wakefield; Max Wawrzenski to Frank Wawrzenski and another, (mtg $2,250) Nom.
13TH ST, s s, 155 ft e of 4th Av, 50x228, Wakefield; Frank Wawrzenski to Max Wawrzenski, (mtg $2,250) Nom.
LOTS 67 and 68, map of William F. Duncan at William's Bridge; Christian Strohm to Antonio d'Angelo, (mtg $750) 100
135TH ST, n s, 384 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 121.6x100; Lorenz Weiher to M. Rosenberg, (mtg $75,000) 100
CATHARINE ST, e s, Lots 76 and 77, map of South Washingtonville, 50x200; Lot 93, same map, 50.6x100; Fremont Realty Company to William Laing, (mtg $2,000) Omitted
AVENUE B, e s, from 3d to 4th St, 216 and 205, Unionport; Elizabeth C. Woodward to Robert H. Neely. 100
134TH ST, 538 East, 25x100; Charles Seidenwerz and others to Carrie Wagner, (mtg $17,000) Nom.
PARK AV, e s, 75 ft n of 172d St, 25x90; Axel H. Seadale to Junius J. Pittman and another 5,000
135TH ST, n s, 384 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 80.6x100; M. Rosenberg to Louis Bresslauer and another, (mtg $66,000) 100
BRONX PARK AV, e s, 50 ft n of 177th St, 25x100; Joseph Diamond to Morris M. Corwin, (mtg $4,000) 100
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, n e s, 125 ft s e of King's Bridge Terrace, —x—; Fordham Realty Company to J. McDonald, (mtg $5,000) Nom.
CROTONA PARK EAST, s w corner of Wilkens Av, 120.1x100.10; Ira F. Marshall to C. C. Becker, (mtg $17,500) Nom.
169TH ST, s s, 115.7 ft w of Washington Av, 25x100; Edward Lasarus to Antonia Wenzel, (mtg $15,250) 100
114TH ST, n s, 130 ft e of 4th Av, 80x100.10; James G. Powers to Marcus L. Ook and another. Nom.
110TH ST, 10 to 18 East, 128x100.11; Moritz L. Ernst and another to the Knepper Realty Company, (mtg $125,000) 100
2D AV, e s, 102.2 ft s of 74th St, 51.1x100; Bernat Well to David Rader, (mtg $31,500) 100
AVENUE A, 1,427, w s, 25x100; John Bobaly to Isidor Jackson and another. 100
3D AV, s e corner of 95th St, 25.2x100; Milton C. Henley to Helene V. Levy, (mtg $26,000) 100
138D ST, 160 West, 17.8x99.11; John J. Glynn to James Cochrane, (mtg $7,000.) 100
AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 167th St, —x—; Henry Salant to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $50,000) 100
127TH ST, 243 West, 16x99.11; H. R. Hartenstein and another to Mary D. Welling Nom.
FRANKLIN AV, w s, 133.8 ft s of 170th St, —x—; Harry Williams to Abraham Jacobs, (mtg $7,750) 100
38TH ST, 39 and 41 West, 42x98.9; E. C. Potter to Burton S. Catles, (mtg $130,000) 100
WEST BROADWAY, n w corner of Houston St, 98x18.9; Mary Y. Morton to Morris Weinstein, (mtg $26,000) 100
WEST BROADWAY, n w corner of Houston St, 98x18.9; Morris Weinstein to David Rosenberg, (mtg $32,000) 100
87TH ST, 522 East, 78.8x82.10; H. H. Lafferton to Martha M. Steiner, (mtg $4,000) 100
MAPES AV, corner of Zulette Av, —x—; Adella Holleran to Cornelia A. Ferguson Nom.
MAPES AV, corner of Zulette Av, —x—; Elmer L. Ferguson to Cornelia A. Ferguson, all title Nom.
25TH ST, 158 to 162 West, 55x98.9; 24th St, 157 West, 20.10x98.9; J. G. Nieham to Adolph Altman, (mtg $73,416.60) 100
133D ST, 206 and 208 West, 102x99.11; John C. Brown to Mary F. Stanley. 100
133D ST, 206 and 208 West, 102x99.11; Mary F. Stanley to Saul Delches and others, (mtg $90,000) 100
98TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Sarah A. Baker and others, executors, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 11,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

A B C REALTY COMPANY to Marks Moses; 7th Av, 2,568 to 2,572, 8 lots, 25x100, (3 mtgs, each $4,000,) 3 years, 6 per cent. 12,000
BARTHOLD, Augusta, to Jacob Jansen; Lot 78, map of Neill estate, 3 years, 6 per cent. 2,500
BARTHOLD, Augusta, to Jacob Jansen; Lot 77, map of Neill estate, 2 years, 6 per cent. 3,000
BAUMANN, Charles, to Mary J. Birmingham; Willis Av, 384 and 386, 2 lots, 25x90.8, 2 mtgs $20,000, 5 years. 40,000
BERNARDIK, Jacob, and another to William Bachrach; 39th St, 535 and 537 West, 2 lots, 25x100, (2 mtgs, $22,000,) 3 years, 6 per cent. 44,000
RUFF, Bernard, to Yetta Gellert; 1st St, n s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 45x113.7 years, 6 per cent. 22,000
CAHN, Isidore, to Sarah A. Lachman; 9th Av, 456, 24x100, 5 years. 35,000
CARLIP, Selig, and another to J. Rothman; 1st St, 54 East, 20x100, installments, 6 per cent. 4,000
CUNEO, Anthony, to Ellen Johnston; 148th St, s s, 51.6ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x111, 5 years, 5½ per cent. 7,000
DE SILVA, George, to Augusta R. Corris; 12th St, s s, 102 ft e of Avenue C, 25x108, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 3,000
FRIEDMAN, Samuel, to J. P. S. Marcus; Broome St, 47, 25x80, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,000
GIRARDIN, Ernest, to K. L. Reller; Washington Av, 1,526, 25x175, 3 years, 6 per cent. 4,400
GLOCKNER, Morris, to D. M. Weil; Amsterdam Av, w e, 25.5 ft s of 64th St, 25x60, 3 years, — per cent. 6,000
GROSSMAN, Adeline, to Louise Hartmann; Clason Av, w s, 267 ft s of Mansion St, 25x101, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 3,500
HORWITZ, Meyer, and another to Max Tischler and another; 116th St, n s, 110 ft w of Madison Av, two lots, 50x100, two mtgs, $10,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. 20,000
HORWITZ, Meyer, and another to Max Tischler and another; 116th St, n s, 110 ft w of Madison Av, two lots, 50x100, two mtgs, $5,000, two July 15, 1906, 6 per cent. 10,000
JETSON, William S., to M. Mayer; 210th St, s s, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 50x—x74x111.1, 4 years 5,000
JAROS, Pauline, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 70th St, 24 West, 18x100, demand 20,000
KASS, Abraham L., and another to S. Seligman; 119th St, 227 and 229 East, 6x100, 5 years, 6 per cent. 4,500
KNEPPER REALTY COMPANY to Joseph Rosenweig; 110th St, 10 to 18 East, 125x100, due — — per cent. 23,000
KOHN, Nathan, to Libanio Barre and another, executors; 11th St, s s, 70 ft w of Avenue B, 25x94, 1 year, 5½ per cent. 18,000
LAWRENCE, Gustavus L., to Le Roy Edgar; 90th St, s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, —x—, due June 20, 1907. 210,000
LYNES, Grace E., to M. Seligman; 75th St, 158 West, 20x102, 3 years. 20,000
MARCO, Benjamin B., to Julia Newhouse; 135th St, n s, 206.6 ft w of Willis Av, 25x100, 3 years, 6 per cent. 6,000
MAXIMOS, John C., to Empire Trust Company; 42d St, 259 West, 25x100, due June 30, 1907, 5½ per cent. 50,000
MAXIMOS, John C., to Malcolm Campbell; 42d St, 259 West, 25x100, 1 year, 6 per cent. 10,000
MEYER, Louis W., to Matthew Kaicher; 114th St, 172 to 176 East, 100.11x irregular, due April 28, 1910. 11,000
MILLER, Adolph, to Francis Frey, Jr.; 2d Av, 1,826, 25x79, 4 years, 6 per cent. 6,150
MURPHY, John H., to Harry L. Rosen; 112th St, 242 West, 38x100, 1 year, 6 per cent. 3,500
NEELY, Robert H., to Elizabeth C. Woodworth; Avenue B, e s, front, 3d to 4th St, Unionport, 3 years. 15,500
NETTEL, Sigmund, to Samuel Makransky and another; 116th St, n s, 288.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 41.8x100.11, 3 years, 6 per cent. 15,000
PANZIRONI, Ilario, to F. Stolpa; Honeywell Av, w s, 111.7 ft n of 178th St, 25x140, 2 years, 6 per cent. 1,700
QUINN, Annie, to William Kirchhof; Ryer Av, 2,051, 25x154, due July 1, 1911, 5½ per cent. 6,500
RESTIVO, Michele, to Martin Gerone; Oak St, 56, 19.8x50, due July 15, 1906, — per cent. 2,500
REEVES, Moses, to Yetta Schlessel; 9th St, 709 and 711 East, 41x92, 2 years, 6 per cent. 3,000
ROSENBERG, Mont, to Lorenz Weiler; 185th St, n s, 384 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 3 lots, 120x100, (3 mtgs, $3,000,) 3 years, 6 per cent. 24,000
ROSENBERG, Meyer, to M. Meyer and another; 117th St, 142 West, 22x100, 3 years, 6 per cent. 5,000
ROSENBERG, Meyer, to M. Meyer and another; 117th St, 144 West, 25x100, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,700
SAMUELS, David M., to John Schnoering; West End Av, 700, 42x100, 3 years, 6 per cent. 14,500
SASS, Max, to H. Wasserman and another; 9th St, s s, 283 ft e of Avenue C, 25x75, 5 years, 6 per cent. 5,000
SOLOMON, Leo J., to Townsend Wandell, executor; 123d St, n s, 35 ft e of Park Av, 35x100, 3 years. 28,000
TUCHFELD, Samuel, to Samuel Gross; 2d St, 241, 25x74, 3 years, 6 per cent. 5,000
UHLFELDER, Simon, to American Mortgage Company; 91st St, s s, 94 ft e of 1st Av, 125x100, due June 30, 1907, 5½ per cent. 100
UHLFELDER, Simon, to American Mortgage Company; 91st St, s s, 94 ft e of 1st Av, 125x100, due June 30, 1907, 6 per cent. 100
WELLNER, Marie, to Caroline Reis; 131st St, 51 East, 25x99.11, 1 year, 6 per cent. Nom.
ZUCCARO, Christoforo, to Angelo Di Benedetto; 112th St, 318 and 315 East, 54x100, 3 years, C per cent. 100
WEINSTOCK, Davis, and another to R. Rosenthal; 9th St, 717 East, 25x92, 5 years, 6 per cent. 5,000
LAZAROFF, Morris, to M. Wachsman; 18th St, s s, 158 ft w of Avenue C, 25x105, due Feb. 11, 1907, 6 per cent. 6,731
DOUGHERTY, Theodore M., to Henry J. Birkenhauer; 88th St, n s, 125 ft e of Avenue A, 25x100, due July 15, 1910, 6 per cent. 100
BLUESTEIN, Jacob, to Grace Schneider; Kelly St, w s, 115 ft s of 167th St, 50x100, 2 years 5,333
PITTMAN, Junius J., and another to M. A. Lodge; Park Av, e s, 75 ft n of 172d St, 25x90, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 3,500
FOODY, Michael E., to A. M. Hobbs; Morris Av, w s, 250 ft s of 184th St, 74x204, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 4,000
PIERING, Alwina, to L. H. Vosbrinck; Lot 406, Block 717, map of Mapes estate, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 3,000
SCHECHMER, Samuel, to S. Saffer; Monroe St, 21, 25x101, due March 11, 6 per cent. 5,000
REGAN, James A., and another to William R. Sanders; Park Av, e s, 75 ft n of 172d St, 25x90, 2 years, 6 per cent. Nom.
LEMBERG, William, to Adolf Mandel; Franklin Av, e s, 142.6 ft n of 168th St, 92x185, demand, 6 per cent. 1,500
TUCHFELD, Samuel, and another to East River Savings Institution; Rivington St, n s, 24.10 ft n of Willett St, 24.10x100, due June 30, 1911, 5½ per cent. 500
AMOLSKY, David, to Harris Mandelbaum; 119th St, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 101x100, demand, 6 per cent. 25,000
CATHARINE ST, e s, Lots 76 and 77, map of South Washingtonville, 50x200; Lot 93, same map, 50.6x100; Fremont Realty Company to William Laing, (mtg $2,000) Omitted
AVENUE B, e s, from 3d to 4th St, 216 and 205, Unionport; Elizabeth C. Woodward to Robert H. Neely. 100
134TH ST, 538 East, 25x100; Charles Seidenwerz and others to Carrie Wagner, (mtg $17,000) Nom.
PARK AV, e s, 75 ft n of 172d St, 25x90; Axel H. Seadale to Junius J. Pittman and another 5,000
135TH ST, n s, 384 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 80.6x100; M. Rosenberg to Louis Bresslauer and another, (mtg $66,000) 100
BRONX PARK AV, e s, 50 ft n of 177th St, 25x100; Joseph Diamond to Morris M. Corwin, (mtg $4,000) 100
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, n e s, 125 ft s e of King's Bridge Terrace, —x—; Fordham Realty Company to J. McDonald, (mtg $5,000) Nom.
CROTONA PARK EAST, s w corner of Wilkens Av, 120.1x100.10; Ira F. Marshall to C. C. Becker, (mtg $17,500) Nom.
169TH ST, s s, 115.7 ft w of Washington Av, 25x100; Edward Lasarus to Antonia Wenzel, (mtg $15,250) 100
114TH ST, n s, 130 ft e of 4th Av, 80x100.10; James G. Powers to Marcus L. Ook and another. Nom.
110TH ST, 10 to 18 East, 128x100.11; Moritz L. Ernst and another to the Knepper Realty Company, (mtg $125,000) 100
2D AV, e s, 102.2 ft s of 74th St, 51.1x100; Bernat Well to David Rader, (mtg $31,500) 100
AVENUE A, 1,427, w s, 25x100; John Bobaly to Isidor Jackson and another. 100
3D AV, s e corner of 95th St, 25.2x100; Milton C. Henley to Helene V. Levy, (mtg $26,000) 100
138D ST, 160 West, 17.8x99.11; John J. Glynn to James Cochrane, (mtg $7,000.) 100
AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 167th St, —x—; Henry Salant to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $50,000) 100
127TH ST, 243 West, 16x99.11; H. R. Hartenstein and another to Mary D. Welling Nom.
FRANKLIN AV, w s, 133.8 ft s of 170th St, —x—; Harry Williams to Abraham Jacobs, (mtg $7,750) 100
38TH ST, 39 and 41 West, 42x98.9; E. C. Potter to Burton S. Catles, (mtg $130,000) 100
WEST BROADWAY, n w corner of Houston St, 98x18.9; Mary Y. Morton to Morris Weinstein, (mtg $26,000) 100
WEST BROADWA

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

West Side.

West 114th St.
BETWEEN BROADWAY AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Elegant 6-story Elevator Apartment, 75x100. Price, $180,000; rents $20,586. Might exchange.

West 123d St.
Bet. B'way and Amst. Av. 5-story triple flat. Size of lot 33x100. Price $48,000; rents $5,340. $8,000 cash.

West 89th St.
Bet. Col. and Amst. Avs. 27-foot 5-story triple. Price $42,000; rents $4,692. Fine investment.

West 90th St.
5-story double. 35 x 90 x 100. Price $47,500; rents $5,004. Only $8,500 cash required.

Washington Heights
5-story double, 25x100. Price $27,500; rents $2,924; only $4,000 cash required. A bargain.

J. C. HOUGH,
200 Broadway. 'Phone, 4408 Cortlandt.

$42,500—Rent $4,350; Eighth Av., five-story, 13-room triple, stores, and basement stores.
$42,000—Rent $4,850; Eighth Av., five-story, 12-room triple, large store, modern improvem'ts.
$43,000—Rent $4,000; Seventh Av., 6-room doubles, with stores and all modern improvements.
$100,000—Rent $11,500; prominent Eighth Av. corner, new-law quadruple, 6 stores, 45 front.
$118,000—All rented, $13,100; six-story, Eighth Av. corner, 5 families, stores, 50 front.
$155,000—Lenox Av. corner (116th St. Subway,) six-story quadruple, all rented, 50 front.
$30,000—Rent $3,300; 5-story triple, improve.
$80,000—All rented for $9,300; 5-story quadruple, near 110th St. Subway, 50 front.
$32,750—Rent $3,480; five-story triple, near our office, all improve.; requires $5,750 cash.
$27,000—Five-story, six-room double, hot water, no steam, 26.3 front, near office.
$28,500—Rent $3,300; five-story, six-room double, open plumbing, private halls, fine location.
$57,000—Rent $7,300; five-story, new-law quadruple, well built, all improvements, 40 front.
Weisberger & Kaufman, Seventh Av., Cor. 117th.

A.—36 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Four-story, 20.3 ft. house, bath extension; A1 condition; new plumbing, just put in; can be bought right if sold at once; exchange entertained.
UNDER $40,000
will buy a handsome four-story, 19-ft. house, bath extension, near Central Park West, in the Seventies.
331-333 W. 59TH ST. 24 W. 60TH ST.
Five-story apartments, for sale as a whole, 35.10 on 59th St. and 37.6 on 60th St.
ALFRED E. TOUSSAINT,
400 Columbus Av., corner 79th St.

Haslehurst, Weston & Co.
40 Wall Street
Have several choice properties on and near 5th Ave., in thirties, for sale, or to lease for business purposes.

PAYS OVER 20%
ON INVESTMENT OF $6,500.
Must be sold on account of principals being in the manufacturing business.
247 WEST 46TH ST.,
a 5-story & basement tenement with cold water improvements; 4 families to a floor; act quickly; to be seen only by permit of
FRANK & KAPELSOHN,
307 GREENE ST. TEL. 5796 SPRING.

Builders, Attention!
I have for sale in the dry goods district several choice building plots with immediate possession.
Julius Friend, 695 Broadway,
Tel. 601 Spring.

8TH AV. COR., CROSSTOWN CAR ST.
80 feet on avenue; 3 stores; a fortune for saloon man; seldom such opportunity presents itself; impossible to overestimate brilliant future of this corner; price includes business $88,000; new fixtures cost over $5,000; installing hot-water plant; 3-family tenement; opportunity for clever speculator. Sohns, 321 West 116th St.

Prominent Amsterdam Ave. Corner.
We have some of the choicest 5-story corners on this avenue on our books which can be bought right; prices range from $76,000 to $90,000; exceptionally good investments; elegant future. Sohns, 321 West 116th St.

8TH AVE. CORNER 45x100.
Magnificent modern 5-story quadruple, vicinity 145th St.; 6 stores; rent $11,376; price $100,000; only $25,000 cash needed; a rare chance for quick buyer. Sohns, 321 West 116th St.

NEW LAW FLAT.
$7,000 cash above mortgages will purchase five-story 40-ft. four families, 18 rooms.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co.,
206 BROADWAY.

Speculators and Investors.—75x90x100, 5-story high-class flat near Park, vicinity this office; $138,000; rents, $14,000; take back second mortgage, or part exchange; full commission to brokers. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

$6,000 cash buys a five-story double, 25x100, with stores, all rented, showing $3,900; 6 rooms and bath, all improvements; near 125th; Lenox Av. Subway station; price $35,000. Levy Bros., 116 W. 125th St.

Hayman Co., 217 W. 125th St., invite owners to send particulars of flat and tenement properties at once for submission to nearly thousand clients; quick sales.

Bargain.—Four five-story, 12-room houses, west side, leased to one tenant for $8,000.00; will sacrifice; owner must leave for Europe on account of health. Retired, 29 2d Av.

West 17th St.—Five-story quadruple tenement; fine condition; $22,500; $5,500 cash; rents, $2,620 guaranteed; principals, Frank W. Stevens, 41 Park Row.

99th St., West—Double, 10 rooms, with 4 stories, hot water only, 26.6x100; rent should be $4,000; price $32,500. Hayman, 217 West 125th St.

Bargain.—West Fifties, five-story double, 14 rooms, 20-family tenement, open shaft; rent can be increased to $2,900; price $25,000. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

Direct from Builder.—Two five-story four-family houses near 147th St. and 8th Av.; less than $50,000 each; cheapest houses on market. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Two 5-story doubles near 93d and Columbus; 75x90x100; A1 condition; $96,000; rents, $9,900, subject to a 4% mortgage. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

100th St., West.—Five-story, 14 rooms, 4 families; rent $3,400; low price, $31,000, cash. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

$5,500 Cash.—West 114th St., 5-story double, 6 rooms, hot water only; rent $3,100; price $29,500. Freed, 756 Elton Av.

West 117th St.—Two 5-story doubles, twelve rooms, hot water, open shafts; price $26,500 each. Hayman, 217 West 125th St.

Near 14th St. and 8th.—Two fine triples, no steam, $67,000; cheap rent, $6,700; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

110-112 West 26th St., plot 42x98.9, or will build for tenant and lease.
A. M. Johnson & Co., 489 Fifth Av.

$15,000 only required for fine 5-story triple; St. Nicholas Av., near 116th St.; in A1 condition. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

$6,000 Cash.—7th Av. and 133d St., 5-story double; 2 stories; adjoining corner; price $29,500. H. E. Freed, 756 Elton Av.

98th St., West.—Double, 12 rooms, hot water only; price $22,250; a bargain. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

Amsterdam Av. corner; asking $40,000; $7,500 cash; rare chance. Lewis B. Crane, 187 Broadway.

Second mortgages quickly cashed at moderate charges. Weisberger & Kaufman, 7th Av., cor. 117th.

Corner.—Two good Morningside Av. corner bargains. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

West Side.

VICINITY SIXTH AVENUE
and 23d St., four-story building on trifle less than full lot; free and clear; price reasonable to close estate. Investigate.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

West Side Plot, 9 Lots.
BELOW 59TH ST., RUNNING THROUGH.
Four-story factory, 50x200, with dynamo, Corliss engine, electric and steam elevators, &c., together with two-story brick stable, sheds, &c.; all in good condition; unusual bargain.
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

A BARGAIN—$5,000 CASH
above mortgages, $31,200, buys 5-story 6-room double; excellent location, near Broadway; rents $3,900, (low.) Call for particulars.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

AN OPPORTUNITY.
A row of five-story flats renting for more than $17,000; have never changed hands; can be purchased reasonably.
William F. Koch,
2,780 Broadway, N. E. Cor. 107th St.

A Speculator's Chance.—$9,000 cash buys two 5-story 6-room doubles; 148d St., near 8th Av. Herrmann, 1,961 7th Av.

Buyers of income property, send for my free list. James Ramsey, 150 Nassau St.

Seventh Av. double, large store, $40,000; choice investment. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Washington Heights.

DYCKMAN STREET,
One block from Broadway, 100x100; also
BROADWAY CORNER PLOT
Nine lots; price and terms very reasonable. Apply to Sole Agents,
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co.,
206 BROADWAY.

East Side.

JOHN T. & JAMES A. FARLEY
(WINDSOR ARCADE),
Beg to announce that they have but two houses unsold of the seven American basement dwellings recently completed,
Nos. 30 & 32 East 52nd St.
Inspection invited. Caretaker on premises.

A.—SPECIAL OFFERINGS.
East 48th St.—Tenement, with stores, $28,500.
East 76th St.—Four-story double, $18,000.
East 77th St.—Four-story double, $17,500.
East 79th St.—Four-story double, $26,000.
East 80th St.—Five-story double, $23,250.
East 83d St.—Five-story double flat, 29 feet, steam and hot water, $46,000.
Two five-story double flats, near Park Av., in Eighties; no steam; price $60,000.
Two five-story triples, with stores, 1st Av., near 90th St., $65,000; rents $6,800.
Five-story double, with stores, 2d Av., near 89th St.; price $27,500; rents $2,508.
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

25% INVESTMENT.
$5,900 cash will buy 5-story avenue corner tenement, east side; excellent condition; investigate immediately.
William F. Koch,
2,780 Broadway, N. E. Cor. 107th St.

TRIPLE FLAT, $30,000.
$5,000 cash; balance mortgages; 25-ft., 5-story; rents $3,300; good location. Investigate.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

For Sale Cheap.—66 East 80th St., 25x102.2; four-story dwelling, with three-story extension, nearly covering lot; gas and electric fixtures; electric elevator; excellent condition; immediate possession. Apply to your own broker or Elliott, Jaffray Co., 194-6 Broadway.

SCHWAB Realty Co., 200 Broadway, offer 5 story, 4 family, 14 rooms, east side corner in 90's. $6,000 cash. Investment nets 28 per cent. above expenses. Long mortgages.

208 E. 107th St., Manhattan.—22x100 4-story building; price $13,000; mortgage $9,500. 801 E. 97th St., 25x100, 4-story building; price $14,500; mortgages, $19,000. Philip I. Schick, lawyer, 116 Nassau Street.

Actual Sacrifice Bargain!—Elegant triple flat, 4-story and basement, vicinity Stuyvesant Park; rental $5,800; price $32,500; five-year mortgages. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

Twenty-foot dwelling, 50th, near 3d., $14,000; mortgage, $10,000; triple flat, Harlem; guaranteed rents $3,700; showing 18%; $34,500. Grunauer, 467 Broadway.

Choice 75-foot apartment house; guaranteed rental $14,000 on leases; expenses $7,750; mortgage $75,000 at 4½; price $120,000. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

Lexington Av., 101 feet on avenue, 40 feet on street; old buildings, near 125th St., asking $65,000; terms to suit. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

$15,000 cash buys three five-story modern triple flats near 100th St., Madison; no steam heat. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Attention.—Four-story single, with store, 104th Street, $13,500; East 121st St., 4-story single, $11,000. Goldstein, 424 East 116th St.

Fifth Av. five-story corner triple, fourteen rooms, stores; cheapest corner on avenue; $66,000; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$5,000 Cash.—East 130th St., 5-story double, 5 rooms, bath, open plumbing; rent $2,650; price $25,500. Freed, 756 Elton Av.

East 70s.—Two double tenements, $17,500; $4,000 cash each; also two single flats, $12,000 each. Frank W. Stevens, 41 Park Row.

Twelve-room 5-story tenement in 74th St., East; little cash, 4½ per cent. mortgage. Retzker Ulanov Co., 182 Nassau St.

Park Av., near 95th St., 27 feet front, double; asking $15,000. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

Near 116th St., 2d, 14-room tenement, $29,000; terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Plot, Harlem, Fifth-Lenox; 125x100; $40,000; easy terms. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

East 26th.—Extra wide five-story tenement, $23,500. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

East 114th.—Desirable brownstone private, $10,250; reasonable. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

East 15th, Near Irving Place.—Dwelling, $15,000. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

East 62d.—Plot 60 feet frontage, $30,000. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Below 14th Street.

A five-story, with stores, 28 apartments, exchange for unimproved. Corner, 48.6x60, 22 apartments, three stores, price low. House, 13 rooms, $7,750. Bogert, 277 Bleecker St.

A SIX-STORY MODERN CORNER BUILDING, 378 WASHINGTON ST., FOR SALE OR LEASE. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Sacrifice.—Ninth Ward triple; also seven-story Italian tenement. Address J. Z., 158 6th Av.

BROOKLYN. FOR SALE.

It takes brains to write a good book and skill to build a two-family house. See ours and you will say both have been exhibited, for style and beauty they have no equal. They are really captivating. Many styles to select from.
Eastern Parkway & Kingston Avenue, Also Lincoln Road and Rogers Avenue.
KINGSTON REALTY COMPANY,
Main Office, 44 Court Street.
Write for Booklet.
RALPH LEININGER, Pres.
KINGSTON REALTY CO.,
Eastern Parkway & Kingston Ave.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE.

ACREAGE BUYERS
Sit up and take notice; 2,500 LOTS, 25x125, for sale in one parcel AT $30 EACH.
This property, which is hour out, is all plotted, streets mostly graded, gas, water, sewers, and electric lights in some of them; trolley line and four railroads run through and two railroad stations on the property. There's more profit in this than in any acreage proposition I know of. Terms reasonable.
HORACE ROUNDS, Park Row Building.

ASBURY PARK
Building lots, $3.00 each; installments $1.00 weekly; this week only. Appleby, 6 John St.

PENNSYLVANIA. FOR SALE.

CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY, 1204 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
LEWIS H. REDNER,
727 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

BRONX. FOR SALE.

BEST LOCATION IN THE BRONX
CITY LOTS AT SUBURBAN PRICES
BEAUTIFUL HOME SITES
GILT EDGE INVESTMENTS

TREMONT TERRACE
177TH STREET N. Y. CITY
On the line of the approved extension of Westchester Avenue rapid transit.
FRONTING ON PELHAM BAY PARK
The most beautiful and aristocratic section of the Bronx. High ground—level land—no rocks—fine old shade trees.
16-room, 2-family model houses with all improvements, for sale.
This is an exceptional opportunity to secure a gilt edge investment or an ideal Home site.
No assessments; we make all improvements—grading streets, laying stone sidewalks, curbs, crossings, water and lighting, etc. Titles guaranteed by the Lawyers Title Insurance Co.
In a few months' time, when the contract will be given for the Rapid Transit Extension to Pelham Bay Park, prices will positively double and treble in value. For particulars
WRITE AT ONCE TO
BANKERS' REALTY & SECURITY CO.
G. H. GAINSBORG, President,
1009 Flatiron Bldg., B'way & 23d St.
Tel. 1342—Gramercy.

CHOICE LOTS AT LOW PRICES
ON EASY PAYMENTS

I Guarantee to Sell
New or old apartments inside of 24 hours
Exceptional Bargains
For Quick Buyers. Four and five-story double and triple flats in the Bronx.
Attention, Builders!
I have for sale good plots on the line of Rapid Transit with building loans.
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
Improved and Unimproved Property
IN THE BRONX.
CHAS. JUNGMAN
Westchester Av., cor. Dawson St.
Telephone, 1930 Melrose.

Suitable for a Club or Meeting Room.
Elegant mansion, 18 rooms, 2 baths, inlaid flooring, electric light, modern, up-to-date. Brick private stable in rear on Washington Av. Lot 50x140; very little cash payment required.
Ernst-Cahn Realty Co.,
S. E. Cor. 149th St. & 3d Av., "Realty Bldg."

Attention, Investors and Speculators!—Four-story double flat, near Subway station; price only $18,500; rents $1,078; easy terms; also elegant five-story new law apartment house, with stores on principal business street; price $42,500; bank mortgage $25,000 at 5; splendid future; suitable terms. Weber, 149th St., east of 3d Av.

Biggest Bargain in Bronx.—$5,500 cash buys 5-story triple flat, ¾; 12 rooms and bath; 2 stores; open plumbing; hot water only; price $27,000. Freed, 756 Elton Av.

Extraordinary Bargain.—134th St., 75x105, $12,000; one, two, three family houses, apartments, factory sites; water fronts. Price, 138th St., 3d Av.

Lincoln Av.—Five-story, 12-room tenement, $26,500, $3,000 cash. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Plot 9 lots; sewer, street graded, assessments paid; $8,000; terms. Polak, 4,030 3d Av.

BRONX. FOR SALE.

WILLIAMSBRIDGE SECTION.
Randall St., 212th St., bet. Maple & 4th St.
One block from White Plains Av.
A plot of land, choicest part of Bronx; (28 lots;) no malarial ground; very healthy; exact location of the old Varian Manor House; will sell very cheap for immediate cash; property free and clear. For particulars apply
J. A. MYERS,
49 MAIDEN LANE.

Five-story cold water flat, rents over $4,000; price, $37,000; mortgage, $26,500; West 43d St., near 8th Av.; no exchange. Five-story double flat, store, near 149th St.; price, $26,000; rents, $2,600. $10,000 cash buys five-story new law flat, 50x100; price, $36,000; rents, $7,000; near 3d Av. Money to loan, any amount, Bronx only. Eugene J. Busher, 627 E. 149th St.

N. E. Cor. Webster Av. & St. Paul's Place, 3-story single flat, 3 stores; price $14,500; 1st mtge. $12,000 3 years.
Ernst-Cahn Realty Co.,
S. E. Cor. 149th St. & 3d Av., "Realty Bldg."

223 Alexander Av., near 138th St., four-story double flat, $16,500. 829 Southern Boulevard, five-story double flat, $21,000; easy terms; no vacancies. F. Walker, 55 Liberty St.

Jackson Av. corner, 100 foot street, 4-story triple, 25x86 on avenue; no steam; speculator's, investor's opportunity; asking $32,000. Sohns, 321 West 116th St.

2 5-story doubles, 135th St., 7th Av.; 10 rooms; steam heat; rents $6,408; price $61,000. J. Fried, 1,015 Trinity Av., 165th St.

If you own real estate you want to sell, send us full particulars. Marks & Jarvis, Real Estate Brokers, 1,008 Westchester Av., Bronx.

Lots near White Plains Av. and 233d St. (not in Yonkers) $500 upward; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

MILLIONS
OF DOLLARS ARE BEING MADE ON
QUEENS BOROUGH
FARMS BY OUT-OF-TOWN INVESTORS.
Why not let us make some for you? 139 acres on Jamaica & Hempstead Turnpike; also several choice tracts on Jericho Turnpike which are good money makers. Write for map and particulars.
STOKES & KNOWLES,
176 Broadway, 1344 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SEND POSTAL TO-DAY
For particulars and views of
ELMHURST HEIGHTS
LESS THAN HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE.
5c. BY TROLLEY.
The Ground Is High.
The Price Is Low.
Nothing Nearer, Better, Choicer or Cheaper Ever Sold.
BANKERS LAND CORPORATION,
886 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE.

THE SAFEST INVESTMENT
And Least Trouble to the Investor is a
GUARANTEED MORTGAGE
WESTCHESTER & BRONX
TITLE & MORTGAGE GUARANTY CO.,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Capital and Surplus, $750,000.

WESTCHESTER PARK
on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th St.; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Evenings.

Lots, Dobbs Ferry on Hudson, $500 upward. O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th.

New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE.
New shingled cottage, 6 rooms and bath.....$4,000
Modern 9-room cottage, near water $6,000
New 11-room house, 2 baths, gas, and electric light; restricted neighborhood; 3 minutes' walk from station.....$8,250
H. B. DOWNEY, 20 North Av.

Mount Vernon.

CITY AND COUNTRY COMBINED
in this large place in Mount Vernon; highest and most aristocratic part of Chester Hill; about an acre frontage on two avenues; eleven large rooms, hardwood floors and wainscoting; large open fireplaces. Asking $35,000. Low!
W. S. Anderson, Mt. Vernon's Busy Corner, near New Haven Station.

White Plains.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE
for houses and lots in Battle Hill Park, White Plains; all improvements in property; restricted; high ground; 10 minutes' walk from station; nothing better; prices reasonable.
WESTCHESTER SYNDICATE,
Room 28 East 42d St., New York.
2 Depot Square, White Plains.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Elegant Mansion on Washington Ave.
18 rooms, 2 baths, inlaid flooring, electric light, modern, up-to-date. Brick private stable in rear, Lot 50x140. Would exchange for tenements or free and clear, lots.
Northwest Cor. Bathgate, 1824 St., 25x97. Client would exchange for tenement and add cash.
Ernst-Cahn Realty Co.,
S. E. Cor. 149th St. and 3d Av., "Realty Bldg."

Exchange.—$280,000 equity in apartment hotel near Broadway, for clear country and cash, or city equities and cash. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Exchange for lots, 3-family new frame building, rented, Bronx, 169th St., near Jerome Av. Apply Aldhous Construction Co., cor. 187th St. and 7th Av.

$30,000 equity in 6-story Morningside Avenue apartment house, for larger business property preferred. Will add cash. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Exchange.—$68,000 equity in 75x100 5-story apartment house near this office; full commission to brokers. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

185-acre farm at Linden Tent, exchange for houses or near-by small farm; will add little cash. A Box 158 Times Downtown.

BRONX. FOR SALE.

AT....
HOLLIS
Long Island
11 MILES FROM NEW YORK CITY HALL

in the very centre of the active Real Estate operations in the Borough of Queens, where values are advancing from day to day and properties are being sold and resold at increased prices, we have for sale a tract of 100 acres of most desirable, well situated, level land, which is ripe for subdivision, at a mere nominal cost; price, $3,500 an acre. The property can be divided into 17 lots to the acre, and will readily sell for $600 to $1,500 a lot.

The property is near the railroad station and adjoins the tract of land owned by the Queens Borough Development Company, in which some of New York's most prominent financiers are interested.

HOLLIS is on the main line of the Long Island Railroad, and real estate values here are bound to experience before long the same sensational rise in values that distinguished the Bronx last year. The operation of electric trains on the Long Island Railroad is the present stimulating factor for real estate activity in this section, and within three years, when the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel will be completed, enabling the public to reach HOLLIS inside of 10 minutes from the very heart of New York, there is no telling to what figure property values will have risen by that time.

The owner of this property will entertain a proposition looking to the formation of a syndicate of responsible business men for the purpose of developing and putting the property on the market for public purchase next spring.

Correspondence with this object in view is solicited.

Selling terms, 25 per cent. cash, balance on mortgages.

For further particulars address S. E., 202 East 23d Street, New York.

OPINIONS EXPRESSED BY LEADING Savings Bank Officers concerning
"REAL ESTATE VALUES"
OF NEW YORK CITY.
From the Record and Guide.
JAMES McMAHON, Pres't Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank of N. Y.:
"The growth of our city is marvelous, exceeding one hundred thousand annually. Brooklyn and Long Island values I know are bound to go higher."
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Controller Bowery Savings Bank, and HENRY L. THORNELL, Sec'y of the United States Trust Co., gave practically the same opinion.
If you study the map of the city for distance and transportation facts YOU WILL SEE WHY GREAT CAPITALISTS ARE BANKING ON
Queens Borough
Elmhurst Square
The Geographical Centre of the City.
Fully developed; sewered and restricted. The place to buy for a HOME or INVESTMENT. Send for maps and Booklet No. 6, and they will tell you why.
PARIS & MacDOUGALL,
Tel. 4813 Mad. Sq. 1123 Broadway, N.Y.

Elmhurst, 15 minutes from Manhattan business centre; buy lots now, ground-floor prices; boom surely coming completion Penn. R. R.; Belmont tunnels, Blackwell's Island Bridge; macadamized streets, granolithic sidewalks, curbs, and gutters, sewers, gas, water, shade trees. Write for full information U. S. Alvord, 231 West 21st St.

N. E W YORK STATE. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE.
OWNERS WISHING TO SELL CALL OR WRITE
Phillips & Wells, 95K Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

Saratoga.—Nine-room cottage, two lots; very cheap. Cohen, 178 East 104th St.

LOANS.

$8,000 Wanted.—First mortgage 6 per cent.; newly improved Far Rockaway property; value $15,000; first-class bondsman. Greenfield, 2,085 Lexington Av.

Money to loan; application wanted $1,500, $3,500, $5,000, $6,000, $11,000. Price, 3d Av., 138th St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

BRONX ACREAGE
Several parcels in line of Port Chester.
McRickard & Co.
400 FORDHAM ROAD,
Near Jerome Av.

Owners and Brokers.
I AM OPEN FOR ALL KINDS OF TENEMENT HOUSE PROPERTY; ALSO ALTERATION PROPERTY.
ALBERT E. LOWE, 230 GRAND ST.

Wanted—To take on lease for a term of years flat houses, (preferably cold-water flats;) will give good bond; must be in Borough of Manhattan. Benjamin Rubenstein, 135 Liberty St., New York.

Estate has $90,000 to purchase Manhattan and Bronx flats and tenements; only complete particulars noticed; brokers protected. Executor, Box 1,016 Times, Harlem.

Want cold-water tenements; good apartment and private houses; can arrange for quick results for the right propositions. Thos. M. Hemeberry, 1,389 Lexington Av.

Wanted.—In Westchester County, or within an hour of New York, country place, 10 to 20 acres, with or without house. Daniel C. Wheatly, 1,286 Broadway, New York.

Flats, tenements, and private houses wanted; cash buyers waiting; send full particulars. Joseph F. Feist, 410 West 42d St., near 9th Av.

Have $4,000 for west side tenement; 5-story 4-family preferred. What's offered? G. B., Box 325 Times, Times Square.

Wanted—Good lots Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn; also acreage near by, Long Island. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

Builder wants plot, city or suburban, with building loan. Address A. B., Box 431 Times Downtown.

Owners—We sell, rent, manage property; pay as waiting. O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th.

Owners—Have buyers for Manhattan houses; state if price is right. Miller, 299 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

ACREAGE
LARGE AND SMALL TRACTS.
THIS WEEK'S SPECIAL!
70 ACRES.
FLUSHING DISTRICT,
$1,500 PER ACRE.
JOHN KENSETT KELLOGG,
80-82 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.

ABSOLUTE BARGAIN,
75 Acres at Rosedale,
14 miles out, South Side, a few minutes of railroad station and trolley; the land has large frontage on Merrick Road and Ocean Avenue; electric lighting and third rail laid; property is on line of Greater New York, and will be among the first to profit by the great railroad improvements, electric system and tunnel; land in this section has been sold at $2,500 per acre; price, $1,500 per acre; suitable terms. Apply to owners, Carrollton Realty Co., 85 World Bldg., New York.

LONG ISLAND CITY
the place to
MAKE MONEY QUICK.
Several Choice Parcels.
TAYLOR-STORM REALTY CO.,
11 East 42d St.

BAYSIDE PARK
Only 10 miles from New York. Commutation 10 cents. A number of artistic homes have just been completed, costing from $4,500 to $9,000. They can be bought with a cash payment of 10 per cent., the balance at $30 per month and upward, or you can buy lots from $350 and upward; these can also be bought on installments. Write for booklet or call and see us.
Free tickets to go to Bayside Park can be had at the office of
THE NORTH SHORE REALTY COMPANY,
202 East 23d St., New York.

South Side Long Island, For Sale.—Elegant country seat of 50 acres excellent land; dwelling containing 19 rooms, 2 bathrooms, laundry, heater, open fireplaces; large carriage house, barns, and poultry house; complete outfit for squab raising; windmill, also pumping engine; fine shade trees and orchard around the house; property worth $50,000; can be purchased for $25,000. Potter & Price, Patchogue, L. I.

A BARGAIN—2,405 acres main line L. I. R. R.; good train service; commutation 17c.; nicely located; easy terms; price $150.00 per acre.
STOKES & KNOWLES,
Main Office, 176 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Branch Office, 1,344 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

On Great South Bay, For Sale.—The finest building sites on south side Long Island; high land, view of bay and ocean for twenty miles; plots from 1 to 10 acres each. For maps and particulars apply to John A. Potter, Patchogue, L. I.

For Sale.—Fine water front on Great South Bay; all kinds farms, cottages, cheap; write or come see me; can suit you; try it. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

A man can provide for his family and old age by now buying 10 acres on Long Island for $500; title guaranteed. Fisk, 56 New St., N. Y.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

BARSTOW,
17-19 EAST 27TH STREET,
One or two sunny apartments left; perfect bathing facilities and all modern appliances which make for comfort. We try to make the lot of the transients the envy of home folks by placing every convenience at their disposal and making them comfortable.
Van Rensselaer.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, with, without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $18. 15 East 13th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

Van Rensselaer.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, with, without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $18. 15 East 13th St.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES

"The S. F. Myers Building has better light and contains more modern and desirable improvements than any other structure of the same dimensions in the city."—Opinion of Real Estate Expert.

S. F. Myers BUILDING
47-49 Maiden Lane,
midway between Nassau and William Sts.

New 12-Story Office Building
Fireproof and steel construction.
Tiled halls and toilets on every floor.
Near centre of financial, real estate, insurance, law, drug and wholesale jewelry districts.
This modern fireproof building embraces every improvement for the comfort and convenience of tenants, three speedy hydraulic plunger safety elevators. Fine permanent light on all sides.
To lease, on very inducing terms, a few fine offices and one entire Floor of about 4,000 square feet.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
Apply to J. A. MYERS, on premises, or your own real estate broker.

Offices to Let
In the remodelled Office Building
41 Park Row and 147 Nassau Street
Formerly known as the TIMES BUILDING. 16 stories high; fireproof; entire new equipment of fast running hydraulic elevators. Apply to
E. A. TREDWELL
Room 720 - - On Premises.

DESIRABLE
LOFTS, STORE & BASEMENT
29 West 15th St.
POSSESSION FEB. 1st
APPLY ACME BUILDING CO.,
32 Union Square,
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

LOFTS, OFFICES, STUDIOS
28, 30 & 32 West 22d Street
NEW BUILDING, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO. 28 West 22d St.
Or your own broker.

MADISON AVENUE STORE.
Lester Studio Building, Madison Av., 56th-57th Sts.
This store is very desirably situated for any first-class business not already represented in the block.
WM. C. & A. EDW. LESTER,
Van Dyck Studio Building, 8th Av. and 56th St.

Desirable offices with skylight for rent, suitable for architect,
4 AND 6 EAST 42D ST.
Elevator, electricity, steam heat, &c.; reasonable rents.
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
Telephone 1200 Bryant. 520 Fifth Av.

CORNER LOFTS, (5,) 50X100 EACH, 451 AND 453 WASHINGTON ST., SOUTHEAST CORNER WATTS; STEAM HEAT; ELECTRIC ELEVATOR; POSSESSION AT ONCE. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Lexington Av., S. W. Corner of 129th St., stores and basement; stores to lease; suitable for any good business; rents, $10 to $60. Apply on premises, or McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th St.

Desirable loft, store, basement, and subbasement, 133 Mercer St., including steam heat and elevator service; rent reasonable. For terms apply Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194-6 Broadway.

Stores, corner 153d St. and 8th Av.; rapidly growing neighborhood; excellent location; good inducements to suitable parties. Kirkpatrick & Urquhart, 2,856 8th Av.

Elegant parlor store, very deep, extra large window, 210 East 14th St., near 3d Av.; location very central; rental $75.00. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

Broadway, between Fulton and John Sts., lofts and offices; steam heat, elevator and janitor service; rents reasonable. Apply to Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194 Broadway.

A.—Sublet, Flatiron Building, a desirable suite of four large offices, including Fifth Av. corner; rent only $3,000; possession now. Braisted, 2,783 Broadway.

Lofts and factories, all sizes, with or without power; will build or alter to suit. Vanvelit & Place, 16 8th Av.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance, $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Studio, 5th Av., unique, music, art, and other dignified teaching. Gregory, 4 West 40th.

Small, light loft, with power, heat, and elevator; reasonable rent. Scheips, 115 E. 13th.

Desk room to rent, quiet tenant, $10. Room 1,005, Presbyterian Bldg., 156 5th Av.

Brooklyn.

Two light lofts, steam heat and power, 183 Floyd St. Apply Sklar, on premises.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. FURNISHED.

Houses, unfurnished and furnished; desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LUBIN, ISAAC.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to RACHEL COHN, Aaron M. Lewin, (also known as Mordecai Lewin,) Belle Kurtz, Slatke Wolkowicz, Nathan Lewin, Henry Lewin, Abraham Lewin, and David Lewin, the heirs and next of kin of ISAAC LUBIN, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Simon Wilhelm and Edwin Kaufman of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of ISAAC LUBIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at his office in the County of New York on the 29th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 4th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.
[L. S.] FRANK T. FITZGERALD, Surrogate.

GREENLY, GEORGE A.—To the creditors of the estate of GEORGE A. GREENLY, deceased.—Take notice that I intend to apply to one of the Surrogates of the County of New York for the issue of letters of administration of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of George A. Greenly, deceased, who resided in the City and County of New York, and died in the County of New York, and that the amount of my bond be fixed under the provisions of Section 2664 of the Code of Civil Procedure at double the amount of the claims of creditors against the estate of said deceased.
All creditors of said estate are required to present their claims to the Surrogates of New York County, at said Surrogates' office, in the County of New York, on

TAMMANY SPRINGS CITY OWNERSHIP RESOLUTION

"Little Tim" Sullivan's Move Stirs Up the Aldermen.

BUNCOMBE, SAY HEARSTITES

They Shelve the Resolution—But Color Votes for It—Hearst Will Run for Governor, Says Peters.

"Little Tim" Sullivan stirred things up at the meeting of the Aldermen yesterday afternoon, when he introduced a resolution petitioning the Legislature to "authorize the city to construct, own, operate, and maintain its lighting and rapid transit facilities."

This move to steal their thunder took the M. O. L. contingent by surprise, but Aldermen Goodman and Meyers, on the Republican side, and Peters of the Hearst forces promptly denounced the Tammany move as "buncombe," and voted to postpone consideration of the resolution, 45 to 28. Alderman Peters, the Hearst floor leader, declared that Tammany was bound hand and foot to the corporations, and that no municipal ownership could come by way of Fourteenth Street. He also said that Mayor McClellan had had two years to do something for municipal ownership, but had not done it.

Alderman Dowling replied that the Mayor had started the Staten Island Ferry, but Alderman McCall, Tammany floor leader, stepped up to claim the credit for the Staten Island incident. He said he had presented the resolution to the old Low Sinking Fund Commission, and that Mayor Low had voted for it.

Alderman Sullivan then had some fun. He urged the Hearstites to join Tammany now and save time, as they certainly would "come over" a little later on. Alderman Peters promised all hands that William R. Hearst would run for Governor this Fall, and Borough President Coler of Brooklyn caused comment by breaking away from the Hearst forces and voting for the Sullivan resolution, saying that he thought Sullivan "got one on us and got away with something our own people should have introduced."

After the Sullivan resolution was put away, Alderman Kuntze, a Hearstite, introduced a resolution urging the Legislature to pass the Municipal Ownership measures now pending at Albany. It was sent to the Committee on Laws and Legislation.

Alderman Meyers, the majority leader, introduced a resolution to amend the Building Code and authorized the Building Committee to engage experts for the work. The matter will come up as a special order next week. Alderman Wafer will try to have the Building Superintendents of the various boroughs take charge of the revision.

Under the Meyers resolution, which is designed to end safety clutch, fireproofed wood, and other patent-device graft in the Building Bureau, the committee to prepare the new code would consist of a builder, an ironworker, a mason, a carpenter, a plumber, an architect, a civil engineer, a sanitary engineer, a physician, and a lawyer, all of whom shall be residents of the city, and shall have followed their callings for at least five years. Their compensation would be fixed by a resolution of the board.

Alderman Meyers's plan would take the revision of the Building Code out of the hands of the Mayor, who has recommended a revision by a commission to be named by himself.

Alderman Meyers introduced a resolution for the official establishment of the metric system in this city. This resolution was adopted unanimously.

Alderman Noonan, one of the Hearst members, offered a resolution favoring a legislative investigation of the late municipal election. The resolution charges misconduct in the election, fraud in at least 1,000 election districts, and the illegal use of money, and requests the Legislature to pass the Smith investigation measure now pending in the Assembly. His resolution was referred to a committee.

Major Keck's Lecture.

Major Frank Keck, United States Army, lectured last night on the Philippines at the Democratic Club. There was an unusually large attendance. Major Keck saw several years of active service in the islands. His lecture was a vivid recital of personal experience and observation, backed by many striking photographs. Other lectures will be on Porto Rico and the Canal Zone.

Lost articles are found by advertising in The New York Times.

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LOST ARTICLES

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FOUND—Saturday morning, on west side of city, a sum of money. Owner can have same by identification at No. 160 5th Av., Room No. 714.

LOST—Monday evening in Astor Hotel Hunting Room, gentleman's black leather pocketbook, with silver initial "R" on outside. Suitable reward if returned to Lewis Brown, Room 347 Astor Hotel.

LOST—Lady's gold Waltham watch, open face, gold double chain, Saturday, 11-12 A. M., 46th St., between Broadway and 5th Av. Satisfactory reward on return to E. W. B., 30 West 46th St.

LOST—Saturday morning, on 5th Av., between 32d and 23d Sts., gold bracelet, interspersed with fresh-water pearls. Suitable reward for return to H. P. C., 30 East 64th.

LOST—Wednesday night, at Metropolitan Opera House, 39th St. side, diamond horseshoe, attached to black sable bow. Finder please return to office, Buckingham Hotel.

LOST—Thursday last in Wanamaker's, burnt leather purse, containing $38 in bills, key, and a gold society pin; liberal reward. Return to B. Entwisle, 845 West End Av.

LOST—Saturday evening, Jan. 13, between Martin's, Hippodrome, Waldorf, PEARL STAR BROOCH, diamond centre; liberal reward. F. H. Reed, 43 Exchange Place.

LOST—Saturday afternoon, gold Elgin watch, black strap fob, initials A. J., 86th crosstown line; reward and no questions asked. 333 West 86th St.

LOST—On 94th St., between Central Park West and Columbus Av., a gold topped cane. $15 reward will be paid for its return to 302 5th Av.

LOST—Saturday afternoon, a DIAMOND CRESCENT PIN; suitable reward paid upon return; no questions asked. 675 West End Av.

LOST—King Charles spaniel, black, with brown spots; answers to name of "Teddy." Large reward if returned to 302 West 79th.

LOST—A PEARL and AMETHYST NECKLACE Saturday. Finder return to F. Wood, 414 West 118th St., and receive $10 reward.

LOST—ERMINE MUFF, between Harlem Casino and 137th St.; liberal reward. S. WEINER, 222 West 137th St.

LOST—Brown male poodle; License No. 9,362; answers to name Pierrot. Return to 31 West 53d St. Reward $25.

LOST—At Columbia basket ball dance, diamond fleur-de-lis pin; reward to finder. V. M. E., 284 Columbus Av.

LOST—Tuesday morning, package handkerchiefs, 6th Av. "L" road; reward. Max Littwitz, 38 West 33d St.

LOST—Bank Book No. 147,612 the New York Savings Bank; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

LOST—Jan. 9, mink muff, melon shape; reward. Mrs. Seitz, 237 West 111th St.

SAYS BURGLARY'S EASY.

But It's Hard Work to Quit When You Want To, Says Wetmore, ex-Convict.

Albert Wetmore, alias Albert Emerson, who arose in the course of the performance of "As Ye Sow," at the Garden Theatre Monday night, and said that the stage burglar was all right, because he had been a burglar himself and knew how it was, appeared before Magistrate Cornell in Jefferson Market Court yesterday.

He told Magistrate Cornell that he had tried to do the right thing. He said he lived with his mother at 410 West Twenty-second Street, and got a job after his release from Sing Sing Prison last December with the New York Cab Company. Three weeks later he was told to quit. It was the same with other jobs, and he was so full of the subject on Monday night that the similar woes of the stage burglar appealed to him.

"I'm a wood carver," he said. "I could make $4 a day if I could get work.

"Is burglary hard work?" inquired the Magistrate.

"It's a cinch," said Wetmore. "It wasn't long ago since I had sparklers as big as a ten-cent piece, and clothes—why, there was nothing to it. But, say, that kind of money don't stick. It don't do a man any good, and the trouble is, when he wants to be on the level and cut out what he knows is no good, along comes Mr. Wiseheimer and tips him off, and it's back to porch climbing for his. It was all, all so true, I couldn't keep in. I guess I was foolish at that.

"When I sat down last night a man behind me handed me some money and his card. I handed back the money and said I'd rather have a job. He told me to call on him."

On the card was the name of the Rev. Dr. Jacob W. Looh, 59 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

Wetmore was discharged.

THIS LAWLESS CITY.

Is Worse Than Chicago, Magistrate Cornell Says—New Laws Needed.

Magistrate Cornell, in the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, said again that New York is criminal ridden. His comment was called forth by the arraignment of Joseph Marks, alias Martin Lewis, a partner of Monk Eastman, charged with picking pockets.

"This case illustrates to a nicety what I have held to be true of the conditions now existing in this city with regard to these crooks," said Magistrate Cornell. "They are a worthless lot, and jeopardize the interests, the safety and the lives of our citizens. No clemency should be shown them.

"This city is in some respects vastly worse than Chicago. The laws of Boston and other cities enable the courts to deal justice to this kind of crime, and I wish the Legislature could be made to see the importance of legislation to cover this class of cases. I have had seven or eight cases before me this morning of these young crooks who are found in the streets with burglars' tools, braces, bits, jimmies, brass knuckles, and they ought to be sent away for a year each."

Marks was caught by Patrolman Hamilton after a lively chase of several blocks in Lexington Avenue, near Twenty-third Street. He was charged with having picked the pocket of Valentine Schiellien of Jamaica on a southbound Fourth Avenue car. The Magistrate refused to accept the bail of a man having property in Kings County.

"I want Government gold bonds in this case," he declared. The case will be heard to-day.

HOME FOR NUMISMATISTS.

New Building Planned for Housing Rare Coins and Tokens.

The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society has accepted two lots adjoining the new $350,000 building of the Hispanic Society of America, at Audubon Park, which President Archer M. Huntington has donated. A building committee was also appointed to consider plans for a permanent home for the society, to cost about $47,000, of which $19,000 has been contributed.

The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society was organized in April, 1858. In 1865 its name was changed. The society's collection of 30,000 coins, medals, and tokens, though separate from that of the numismatic section of the Hispanic Society building, will, with it, constitute the largest and most valuable of its kind in one place in America, and in many respects in the entire world. It is proposed to give a new impulse to numismatics, and the erection of a handsome fireproof building is expected to induce many members and others to intrust the society with their collections for permanent exhibit.

MAYOR OUT OF POLITICS.

Says He's Attending to City Business —No Politician, Anyway.

Mayor McClellan returned from Princeton yesterday, and again took up his official duties, but with the statement that he did not consider himself "in politics," and that he did not consider the reorganization of the party was up to him.

This was the Mayor's only comment on the published reports concerning the alliance which he has formed with ex-Controller Grout, ex-Borough President Martin W. Littleton, and Fire Commissioner O'Brien to control the party organizations in Greater New York.

The Mayor was asked about his meetings with Mr. Cleveland in Princeton and about the plan which the ex-President and ex-Judge Alton B. Parker are said to have discussed at the Lawyers' Club Monday for the National rejuvenation of the Democracy.

"I am not a politician, and Mr. Cleveland is not a politician," he replied. "I see Mr. Cleveland quite frequently, and we talk over many things, but we do not discuss politics. I am not making any combinations for the reorganization or reform of the party. I am trying to be Mayor and to do the work of the Mayor's office, and give the city the best business administration I know how."

SODA WATER MEN WARNED.

Licenses Needed to Sell Drinks Containing Alcohol from Fountains.

Every candy store and ice cream parlor in the city in which there is a soda water fountain was served yesterday with notice from the United States Internal Revenue Collector that soda fountain proprietors are not privileged to sell drinks containing alcohol unless they obtain, like the drug stores, licenses to sell liquor. Many of the drinks served at the soda water fountains have a percentage of alcohol which brings the business under the supervision of the Internal Revenue Department. The places affected by the notice are said to run into the thousands.

It is said that the attention of the department was called to the unlawful trade by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

4 HURT IN TROLLEY SMASH.

Brooklyn Car Jumps the Track and Hits a Telegraph Pole.

Four passengers were injured when a trolley car of the Union Railway Line jumped the track at 175th Street and Sedgwick Avenue, Bronx, and crashed into a telegraph pole yesterday morning. Joseph Schagelor, 36 years old, was thrown from the rear platform and badly cut and bruised about the body and head. He was taken to Fordham Hospital.

George Matthews of 128 Union Avenue, Peter Colan of Nelson and Devoe Streets, and Olaf Clevness of 1,258 Nelson Avenue were also thrown from the rear platform

DEUEL A WITNESS IN HIS LIBEL SUIT

Got Salary from Town Topics While Acting as Justice.

SAYS IT WAS A GRATUITY

Osborne Reads City Charter Section Forbidding This Practice—Women at the Trial.

The trial of Norman Hapgood, editor of Collier's Weekly, on a charge of criminal libel, preferred by Justice Joseph M. Deuel of the Court of Special Sessions, was continued yesterday in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court before Justice Fitzgerald. Justice Deuel spent the whole day in the witness chair.

With the exception of the first ten minutes of the morning session, when he was directly examined by Assistant District Attorney O'Connor, Justice Deuel spent the rest of the day under cross-examination by ex-Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne of Mr. Hapgood's counsel. The indications are that his further cross-examination will occupy both of to-day's sessions.

In response to some scores of questions bearing on the subject, Justice Deuel declared that he had not been the paid attorney for Town Topics or Col. Mann since he became a City Magistrate on Jan. 1, 1895. He said that such money as the company had paid to him since that time was for services performed over a long period previous to 1895, and was really in the nature of a gratuity.

When Mr. Osborne had obtained this statement, he produced the minute book of Town Topics, and read the Secretary's report of a meeting of the board held on Dec. 7, 1901. According to the minutes, Col. Mann, Col. Mann's daughter, Mrs. Emma Mann Vynne, and Justice Deuel were present. The minutes stated that, after referring to the financial condition of Town Topics, Justice Deuel suggested that the officers ought to receive more compensation than previously. It was then unanimously voted to pay Justice Deuel $1,200 a year for his services, and $1,000 bonus for what he had done in the past. Justice Deuel was and is Vice President of the company.

"Then you admit that you received money from Town Topics since 1895?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"I'll have to admit it," replied Justice Deuel.

"Yes, you'll have to admit it," said the lawyer, "for I hold the record in my hand."

The courtroom was well filled with spectators before the proceedings began. Among them were several women, including Mrs. Robert J. Collier, Mrs. Norman Hapgood, Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Mrs. Condé Nast, and Mrs. Victor Sorchan.

Col. Mann bustled into the courtroom early in the forenoon and took a seat well up in front. He was closely followed by a negro attendant, who carried a copy of "Fads and Fancies" under one arm and a bundle of documents under the other. District Attorney Jerome was also in the courtroom.

The trial was delayed for half an hour by the tardiness of a juror, who explained when he arrived that he had been held up by a delay in the Subway.

Justice Deuel on the Stand.

Justice Deuel said that he lived at 125 West Eightieth Street, that he was appointed to the Special Sessions bench on Dec. 31, 1903, and that his term would expire in 1913.

"Are you part owner or one of the editors of a paper which prints scandal about those who are not cowardly enough to pay for silence?" asked Mr. O'Connor.

"I am not, Sir," was the response.

That was the extent of the direct examination.

Justice Deuel was then taken in hand by Mr. Osborne for cross-examination. The witness said he read the article he complained of in Collier's Weekly some days after its publication last Summer. The article declared that it was improper for Justice Deuel to remain on the bench while he was at the same time connected with such a paper as Town Topics. Among other things, the article went on to say of Justice Deuel:

> He is a part owner and one of the editors of a paper of which the occupation is printing scandal about people who are not cowardly enough to pay for silence. * * * Every day he sits upon the bench is a disgrace to the State that endures him.

In response to questions the witness said he was born in Oneida County, N. Y. He then named the public offices he had held since being admitted to the bar. He went to Virginia in 1888, and was District Attorney in two counties for two years. Then he returned and practiced law in Utica until he became secretary to Roscoe Conkling when he was a United States Senator. He held this post for three years, and was at the same time Secretary to the Committee on the Revision of Laws. Later he was a United States Commissioner, a Master in Chancery, and Examiner in Chancery, holding all three positions at once.

The witness said that later he was Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, a position which he held until 1881 or 1882, when he again retired to the practice of the law in the firm of Deuel & Wilson, at 30 Pine Street. He was appointed a Police Justice by Mayor Gilroy on Dec. 21, 1894, and a City Magistrate on July 1, 1895. He remained on the Police Court bench until his elevation to the Special Sessions bench.

When He Read Town Topics.

Justice Deuel said he could not remember if he had read Town Topics in 1885, 1886, or 1887.

Q.—When did you meet Col. Mann? A.—In 1888.

Q.—You became his attorney then? A.—Yes, and continued to be for a great many years until July 1, 1895.

Q.—Then you resigned as his attorney promptly on July 1, 1895? A.—No; an attorney never resigns.

"I agree with you there," said Mr. Osborne.

The law to the effect that a man holding a judicial position may not practice law or engage in other business went into effect in 1895.

Q.—When did you become a stockholder in Town Topics? A.—In 1896, I think. I got five shares of stock. I didn't give any money for it. I paid for it with services prior to 1895. I had never rendered a bill for my services in all those years.

Q.—Whom did you get the stock from? A.—Col. Mann's daughter.

Q.—You knew the character of the publication then? A.—Yes.

Q.—You knew that in 1887 Eugene D. Mann was convicted of selling obscene literature through the columns of Town Topics?

District Attorney Jerome objected to this question, and Mr. Osborne withdrew it for the time and passed on to the period when the witness became more intimately associated with Town Topics.

Q.—There were 500 shares of Town Topics, and you and your family controlled 30 of them? A.—Yes.

Q.—When did you become Vice President of the company? A.—I was elected in 1896 or 1897. At the same time I was made a Director.

Q.—And you are Vice President to-day? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were there any duties connected with the office, or was it created solely for your benefit? A.—There were no duties.

Q.—Then it was an honorary position, and while you were enjoying the honor of a seat on the bench you also had the honor of being Vice President of the Town Topics Company? A.—I was elected Vice President. We met once or twice a year.

The witness, continuing, said that he had no recollection of examining the financial condition of Town Topics, although his recollection was ordinarily good.

At this point court was adjourned for the noon recess. The women visitors and their escorts went away for luncheon in their automobiles, but were on hand when court opened again at 2 o'clock. Col. Mann returned, and his attendant came with him, bearing, as before, the Flemish oak box containing "Fads and Fancies." Some of the women seated themselves within the rail surrounding Justice Fitzgerald's bench.

Deuel again took the stand, and

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tion with concerns which were subsidiary to Town Topics, and whose Boards of Directors were composed of the same persons as the Town Topics board. The witness said he was connected with The Ess Ess Publishing Company, The Smart Set Publishing Company, the Printers and Publishers' Realty Company, and some others. He explained that The Ess Ess Company published The Smart Set, and that The Smart Set Company published stories in book form taken from The Smart Set.

Q.—Who proposed the Ess Ess Publishing Company? A.—Col. Mann.

Q.—How long was it discussed? A.—For two years; it was incorporated in 1899 or 1900.

Q.—Did you discuss the Printers' and Publishers' Realty Company with Col. Mann? A.—Yes.

Q.—And Tom Watson's Magazine? A.—Yes.

Q.—You were one of the readers for the Ess Ess Company? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you used to read their manuscripts when you were in the physical act of sitting on the bench? A.—No, I never did; I read the manuscripts at my home.

Q.—You said you had the office for a purpose; was it for business? A.—No.

Q.—Was it for pleasure? A.—Yes, it was for my convenience and pleasure.

Q.—Then you accepted a bonus from that company? A.—I did not pay rent for that office.

Q.—But there were consultations in that room over the matters that should be printed in The Smart Set? A.—Never.

Q.—Where were the manscripts sent to you? A.—To my house. Sometimes I read them several months in advance.

Q.—Did you express an opinion on what you read? A.—I did, on a separate piece of paper, which I sent back with the manuscript to Col. Mann.

Q.—And you were sitting on the bench and drawing a salary of $6,000 a year? A.—Yes.

Got a Present of Stock.

Q.—Did you own any stock in the Ess Ess Company? A.—One share of the par value of $100.

Q.—Did you pay for it? A.—No, I think it was a present.

Q.—Did you own any stock in The Smart Set Publishing Company? A.—Yes, ten shares, for which I paid out of my own pocket.

Q.—And in the Printers and Publishers' Realty Company? A.—Yes.

Q.—This company was formed to put up a building for Town Topics? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you acquire any property? A.—Yes, twelve lots.

Q.—It was necessary to search the titles? A.—Yes.

Q.—You got the Title Guarantee and Trust Company to do it? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you acted as the attorney and got the fees? A.—I did.

Q.—And in that respect you acted as a lawyer while sitting as a Judge upon the bench? A.—Yes.

Q.—You drew a salary from The Town Topics Company? A.—Yes, since 1901. It was $1,200 a year.

Mr. Osborne then read Section 1,416 of the charter, which forbids a Justice to accept fees aside from those attaching to that office.

Q.—Did you draw any salary from the Ess Ess Company? A.—Yes, $1,800 a year.

Q.—Did you return services for that? A.—I presume I did. They claimed that I had rendered them services for a period extending over many years, and said the salary was given to me for that. They reached the financial condition in 1901 or 1902 where they could pay it.

"It couldn't have been for services rendered to the Ess-Ess Company in the past, because that company was not incorporated until 1899," said Mr. Osborne.

Justice Deuel at first said that he did not look upon the salary as a gratuity, but later declared that it was.

"And you, a Judge on the bench, accepted a gratuity? What did you do in that office?"

"I figured out my transfers, made up my annual reports, and read up on law."

Mr. Osborne then took the Town Topics minutes book and read the report written by Secretary Catherine V. Oehler of a Directors' meeting held on Dec. 7, 1901. The report is as follows:

> Present, W. D. Mann and Joseph M. Deuel and Mrs. Vynne. Mr. Deuel said: "While we have not got the figures for 1901, and the accounts are not completed yet, they are in such shape that we can say what the earnings are, and they are certainly as much as last year, and there is no reason why the dividend should not be passed in the middle of December. It is now in order that the board should entertain the subject of remunerating its officers more than previously has been done from the large earnings of the company, for the efforts of those officers; and there ought to be a sufficient reward to encourage them to do better." (Carried unanimously.)
>
> The President suggested that to Mr. Deuel's title of Vice President be added that of counsel to the company, with a salary of $1,200. This was moved by Mrs. Vynne, who also moved that a bonus of $1,000 be given to the Vice President for past services.
>
> "That is correct?" inquired Mr. Osborne of Justice Deuel.

Deuel Had to Admit It.

"I'll have to admit it," was the reply.

"Yes, you'll have to admit it, for I hold the records in my hand," said Mr. Osborne.

"It is not right to have this flippancy," said Mr. Jerome. "This is a grave and serious matter."

"I am not flippant," retorted Mr. Osborne.

Q.—Did you neglect your duty as a Judge? A.—No.

Q.—You knew the character of Town Topics? A.—I did, after 1891.

Q.—But you knew in 1887 that Eugene D. Mann was convicted of selling obscene literature through the columns of that very paper? A.—No, I did not.

Mr. Osborne said that the whole point of the foregoing questions lay in the fact that Justice Deuel became a stockholder in a paper the editor of which had been convicted of selling obscene literature through its columns.

Mr. Jerome said that because a former editor of Town Topics had been convicted of such an offense was no evidence that Justice Deuel was engaged in the dissemination of scandal.

At the conclusion of the session Justice Deuel and Col. Mann went away together.

Justice Deuel is the prosecution's only witness. It is understood that the defense has subpoenaed the entire staff of Town Topics.

GREAT WEALTH OSSIFIES.

Its Possessors Become Indifferent to Law, Says Dr. Cadman.

The Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, pastor of the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn, told the New York Master Printers' Association at their annual Franklin banquet at the New Grand Hotel last night what he thought of the results of present-day great fortunes.

"There is a natural tendency among men of great wealth to ossify," he declared. "They regard themselves as apart from the people, as great and afar off, and hold themselves as immune not only from the opinions of their fellows, but from the operation of the laws that have been formulated for the protection of all. That is the result with all men who toady to money, or who belong to the aristocracy that depends not upon birth, culture, or attainment, but upon the possession of vast sums of money.

"One of the greatest curses with which we have to contend arises from the adulation of any particular class that leads us to forget equality. I was riding down the street the other day when my companion leaned out of the cab window and pointed to a man.

"'There is the great financier So-and-So,' he said.

"I replied, 'I don't care to look at him, in fact I'd much rather see an honest workingman.'

"Gentleman, I tell you that the true American would as soon read the history of a goodly washerwoman as that of the greatest society leader that ever lived."

Of Franklin Dr. Cadman said:

"Franklin never asserted equality. He took it as his own natural life, and said nothing about it. It was the average man from whom Franklin came. He couldn't rise, for he never had fallen, and he couldn't sink because that quality wasn't in him."

In closing Dr. Cadman paid a warm tribute to the late President Harper of Chicago University. "They tell me that he died poor," he said. "So, I suppose, he will go down to oblivion among those moneychangers of the golden calf. But he left a memory that will live as inspire three monarchs of gold a day, to find their way to the temple of learning."

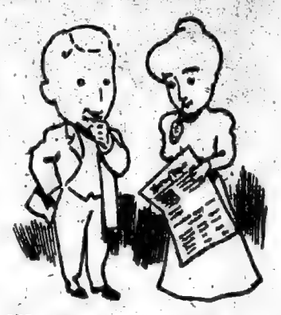

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Warranted Singers.....$2.00, $2.50, $3.00
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Holden Contraltos.....$15, $20, $25, $30.00

African Gray Talkers.
Well trained to talk freely and clearly.
Prices $200 and $250.
Mexican Double Yellowhead, talk and sing before largest audience; price $150.
Other Parrots, $15, $20, $35, $50.

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Whistling old English songs and opera airs. $40, $55, $75, $100, $150.
Holden Book on Birds, all about food, singing, breeding, mailed for 12 cts. stamps.
Cages for all kinds of birds and animals.
G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Av., near 15th St.

NO SLOCUM FIRE DRILLS.

Point Brought Out at Capt. Van Schaick's Trial.

The trial of Capt. William H. Van Schaick of the Steamboat General Slocum, in the burning of which on June 15, 1904, nearly 1,000 persons lost their lives, began in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Thomas and a jury yesterday. Capt. Van Schaick is charged with homicide on the ground that the loss of life occurred through his criminal negligence.

Outside of the technical evidence relating to the defendant's license the inspection of the seteamboat and the admission of various maps and plans three witnesses were examined. They were the first pilot of the Slocum, Edward Van Wart; the second pilot, Edwin Nicholas Weaver, and the Chief Engineer, Benjamin Conkling.

The main point established by all three witnesses was that there had been no fire drills on the Slocum in 1904. There had been in other years, the witnesses said, but Assistant District Attorney Baldwin pointed out that the drills in other years were not worth much in 1904, as the 1904 crew was composed of new men.

Weavor testified that the equipment of hose on board was very meagre, and that a cheap grade of cotton hose had been purchased by him for the boat. He said he had never seen any of the hose unrolled or tested.

MEDAL FOR GEN. PORTER.

That and an Album Given Him for Recovering Paul Jones's Body.

Gen. Horace Porter, ex-Ambassador to France, accepted two gifts at the meeting of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. One was presented by Alderman Doull on behalf of the Board of Aldermen, and the other came from the society itself. The first was an album containing resolutions laudatory of Gen. Porter; the last was a silver replica of the gold medal struck by order of Congress in 1789 for Admiral John Paul Jones.

In connection with the medal Gen. Porter told an interesting story of the search he made in Paris for Admiral Jones's body. In order to stimulate the workmen to greater endeavors he had several bronze fac similes of the medal, which was buried with the Admiral, struck off and distributed among the men. As each man dug he had the bronze medal in his pocket, with it to better identify the body of the Admiral.

"When the right coffin was finally opened," said Gen. Porter, "we placed candles about the dead man's head. As the sheet was unloosed every man held his medal, and from it instantly recognised the face of the great seafighter. As if by a single impulse we all raised our hats and exclaimed:

"'Paul Jones!'"

Jail for Customs Examiner.

Charles C. Browne, the Custom House silk examiner recently convicted of complicity in smuggling Japanese silk, must serve his term of two years in Sing Sing. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals in this district on learning yesterday that the United States Supreme Court had denied Browne's application for a writ of certiorari issued its mandate to the lower court affirming Browne's conviction by that tribunal. Browne's sentence will now be carried out.

AMUSEMENTS

$50 A WEEK FOR SHOW GIRLS. Sam S. and Lee Shubert will pay this unprecedented salary to 12 of the most beautiful women in New York to appear in MEXICANA. Previous experience unnecessary. Report 11 A. M. To-day, (Wednesday,) Stage Door, Lyric Theatre.

Princess B'way & 29th. BEGINNING To-morrow Evs. 8:15. First Mat. Sat. Henry Miller in Grierson's Way on Sale.

FIELDS 43d St., W. of B'way. Mats. Tdy. & Sat. 50c. 75c. $1. Louis Mann & Clara Lipman in JULIE BONBON

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Best Seats $1 at Mts. Tmw. & Sat. 100TH TIME JAN. 29. SOUVENIRS. Fountain Pens as THE EARL AND THE GIRL With Eddie Foy.

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. $1 Matinees To-day & Sat. THE BABES AND THE BARON

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. IMMENSE SUCCESS. ELSIE JANIS With Otis Harlan, Aubrey Beaucaire, Henry V. Donnelly, Henry Bergman, Charles Dickson, and a Cast of 75 in THE VANDERBILT CUP

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees To-day & Sat., 2:15. Popular Prices Wed. Mat., 50, 75, $1 & $1.50. KLAW & ERLANGER Present FAY TEMPLETON in Geo. M. Cohan's 45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY

LIBERTY THEATRE, 42 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat., 2:15. GEORGE H. BRENNAN Presents THE CLANSMAN By THOMAS DIXON, Jr.

NEW YORK Theatre, B'way & 45 St. Evs. 8:15. PRICES 25-50-75c. & $1.00. Pop. Mat. Tdy., 25, 50 & 75c. Reg. Mat. Sat. LEW DOCKSTADER AND HIS OWN GREAT MINSTRELS.

MAJESTIC—THEATRE SPECIAL. Owing to the pronounced success of JAMES J. CORBETT in CASHEL BYRON'S PROFESSION, the two weeks' engagement originally planned at Daly's Theatre will be extended by transfer to the MAJESTIC NEXT MONDAY. Seats Ready.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. DAVID BELASCO Presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER AS ADREA. Popular prices. Mat. Sat., 2. Ev. 8 sharp. By Special Arrangement, Mrs. LESLIE CARTER AS "ZAZA" NEXT WEEK. Seat Sale opens To-morrow, 9 A. M., at special box office left of lobby.

BELASCO Theatre. Ev. 8. Mat. Sat., 2. DAVID BELASCO Presents BLANCHE BATES IN By David Belasco. THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST.

BIJOU B'way & 30th. 450th time in N.Y. Mon., Jan. 22. Mat. Sat. 2. Evs. 8:15. DAVID BELASCO presents, 3d year in N.Y. WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER.

6th Annual Official AUTOMOBILE SHOW of The Automobile Club of America at NEW ARMORY, 69TH REGT. 10 A. M. to 11 P. M., Jan. 15 to 20. Exclusive Exhibitions—First Showings. Vanderbilt Cup Race Marvelous VITAGRAPH Pictures. NEW ARMORY 69th REG'T Continuous Airship Exhibits. 26th St., near 4th Ave. Admission 50c.

OPEN 9 A. M. TO 11 P. M. SIXTH NATIONAL AUTOMOBILE SHOW AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN ADM. 50c.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Tdy. 50c. to $1.50. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM In THE SQUAW MAN

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evs. 8:15. Mts. Tdy. 50c-75c-$1. LAST WEEK. MON., JAN. 22.—Seats on Sale Tomorrow. HENRY W. SAVAGE will offer Raymond HITCHCOCK in THE GALLOPER.

THE CHARITY BALL, For the Nursery and Child's Hospital, WALDORF ASTORIA, Thursday Ev., Feb. 1. Boxes at 33 East 50th St. Tickets at 16 W. 11th, Fifth Av. Trust Co., 22 Riverside Drive, 116 Fifth Av., 4 E. 77th & 11 W. 54th St.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. Tdy. 25c. 15, 25, 35, 50 & 75c. A Desperate Chance

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Mat. To-day 25c. 25, 50 & 75c. Bickel, Watson & Wrothe TOM, DICK & HARRY

MURRAY HILL 42d St. & Lex. Av. Mat. Tdy. 25c. 25, 35, 50, 75c. A Crown of Thorns.

Colonial MASCOT MOTH, KARNO'S LONDON PANTOMIME CO., Daily Mts. 25 Maud Edna Hall, Patty Bros., &c.

Alhambra 125th St. & 7th Av. PRINCE OF PILSEN GIRLS. FELIX, BARRY & BARRY. JEWEL'S MANIKINS, E. J. Mats. Daily, 25c. JOSE, Louise Dresser, &c.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day & Sat., 2:15. 100TH TIME TO-NIGHT. MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. BARRIE'S PETER PAN

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day & Sat., 2:15. ETHEL BARRYMORE in J. M. Barrie's play, Alice-Sit-By-The-Fire. Also PANTALOON, with Lionel Barrymore.

Knickerbocker B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only, 2:15. FRITZI SCHEFF in MLLE. MODISTE.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Geo. V. Hobart's Musical Satirette, COMING THRO' THE RYE

Hudson THEATRE, 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15. Robert Loraine in Bernard Shaw's Man and Superman.

SAVOY THEATRE, B'way & 34th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. JAMES K. HACKETT in Alfred Sutro's MARY MANNERING in "The Walls of Jericho" Jan. 23. James K. Hackett & Mary Mannering in "The House of Silence."

DALY'S THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To day & Sat. JAMES J. CORBETT in BERNARD SHAW'S "NEXT MONDAY." Cashel Byron's Profession. (Seats ready at box office to-morrow.)

MISS ELLIS JEFFREYS AND HER LONDON COMPANY in Mr. ALFRED SUTRO'S latest play, a modern comedy entitled The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evs., 8:15. Mats Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. THE LION AND THE MOUSE

LYCEUM THEATRE.....SPECIAL MONDAYS, JANUARY 22 and 29, at 3:30. BEATRICE HERFORD IN HER ORIGINAL MONOLOGUES. 50 75; 1.00 & 1.50.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. This Eve. at 8.—LA SONNAMBULA. Sembrich, Jomelli, Bauermeister; Caruso, Plancon, Begue. Conductor, Vigna.

Thurs., Jan. 18, at 6 P.M. prec'y—PARSIFAL. Fremstad; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Muhlmann. Conductor, Herts.

Fri. Evg., Jan. 19, at 8—IL TROVATORE. Nordica, Homer; Kaets, Campanari, Journet. Conductor, Franko.

Sat. Aft., Jan. 20, at 2—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Sembrich, Bauermeister; Caruso, Parvis, Journet, Bars, Paroli. Cond., Vigna.

Sat. Evg., Jan. 20, pop. prices, at 8—LA BOHEME. Abott, (Debut,) Alten; Dippel, Scotti, Journet, Parvis, Rossi, Dufriche. Cond. Vigna.

Sun. Evg., Jan. 21, at 8:30, (pop. prices.)—GRAND CONCERT. Sembrich, Lawrence; Dippel, Plancon, Ent. Met. Orc. Cond. Franko.

Mon. Ev., Jan. 22, at 8.—TANNHAUS

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain to-day; fair to-morrow; brisk southeast winds.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,526. * * * NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1906.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

CHAMBERLAIN TRIUMPHS IN ENGLISH ELECTIONS

Birmingham Returns Him and All His Candidates.

HE MAY LEAD UNIONISTS

His Victory Regarded as Showing That Tariff Agitation Is Not Dead—Balfour's Timidity Blamed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1906.]

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 18.—The returns from 71 of the 92 constituencies which chose Members of the House of Commons yesterday have been received. Twenty-one of the successful candidates are Conservatives and 50 are Ministerialists.

An analysis of the returns up to date shows the election of 245 Ministerialists and 73 Conservatives, making a total of 318. The Ministerialists comprise 162 Liberals, 33 Laborites, and 50 Nationalists.

Thanks to Birmingham, the ratio between the Ministerialists and the Conservatives changed yesterday in favor of the latter, and as it stands at this moment it indicates 516 Ministerialists in the next House of Commons and 154 Conservatives.

The anxiety about the fate of Mr. Chamberlain at the polls was quite unnecessary. Not only has Mr. Chamberlain himself been elected by a majority of 5,000, but every division of Birmingham and the adjacent Aston Manor has returned Unionists, the average majority for the eight seats being about 8,600. The Times says:

"The result is a splendid personal triumph for Mr. Chamberlain and a tribute to the sterling qualities by which he gained and has retained his unique position as a popular leader. It is also a political object-lesson of a kind much needed. It shows what can be done by a clear-thinking, painstaking, and well-informed man dealing with an electorate which has been taught, very largely by himself, to appreciate sound arguments and the serious treatment of political questions.

"Birmingham stands where it did because it possesses reasoned beliefs and is not at the mercy of every gust of sentiment and every specious fallacy."

The Liberal comment, while admitting the triumph for Mr. Chamberlain in the Birmingham returns, wonders that that great city should have been "so thoroughly befooled."

Apart from the Birmingham returns, very little came in from the polling places yesterday that gave comfort to the Conservatives. The London elections are finishing as they began, the rule being Conservative majorities effaced or diminished, and Liberal majorities greater than before.

Nearly all the English city and borough constituencies having pronounced their verdicts, attention is now transferred to the counties. Though there is no certainty that the rural electorates will follow the lead of the cities and boroughs, the general expectation is that they will do so. It is pointed out that there is at least one thing in common between the industrial and rural voters, and that is that each sort likes to be on the winning side. There were elections yesterday in several counties, but the results will not be known before this afternoon.

To-day polls will be taken in the colliery districts and other thickly populated areas containing a great many factory hands. It is expected that the labor vote will be given in these counties to the Labor and Liberal candidates, and that the returns will not be joyful reading for the Conservatives.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 18.—The most prominent feature of yesterday's election returns is the wholly unexpected stand made by Birmingham.

While Mr. Balfour stands discredited as a leader, with his supporters all swallowed up and himself angrily criticised from his own side, Mr. Chamberlain issues from the contest with flying colors. He is in a position to argue that it was Mr. Balfour's timidity which lost the campaign.

A considerable section of the Unionists on the protectionist side had predicted some such result, and it is now hinted that the party must in future look toward Birmingham for hope and guidance.

It is too late for the results at Birmingham to have any great effect on the campaign as a whole. While the total gains of the Liberals for yesterday number twenty-two, the Unionists made only one gain, Viscount Castlereagh having wrested the seat from the Liberals at Maidstone.

Of the twenty-three London seats polled yesterday sixteen were won by the Liberals, twelve of them being gains.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, who ran in the Unionist interest for Hawick, Roxburghshire, Scotland, has been defeated.

ENTHUSIASM IN BIRMINGHAM.

Chamberlain, in Thanking the Electors, Says "We Are Seven."

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 17.—Birmingham to-day remained true to Joseph Chamberlain, electing him and all his candidates in the seven divisions of the city. Except in the case of Sir John Stone, there were large Unionist majorities, that for Mr Chamberlain being 5,000. Sir John Stone's defeat in the East Division was expected by the Unionists themselves, and hence his retention of the seat by a majority of a few hundreds is regarded as satisfactory.

Immense crowds stood for hours in City Hall Square awaiting the results. When the figures were presented there was tremendous cheering.

Mr. Chamberlain himself did not come to the City Hall to-night, but received the returns at his home. In the day, however, at the urgent request of his supporters, Mr. Chamberlain, accompanied by his wife, took the unusual course of driving through his constituency, the West Division, which he had never before been known to do on a day of polling. He had a splendid reception.

Enthusiastic crowds are parading the streets to-night. Mr. Chamberlain has issued the following message to the electors:

"Well done, Birmingham! My own people have justified my confidence. I am deeply grateful to all who have assisted in winning this great victory. 'We are seven.'"

SEVEN PERHAPS MURDERED.

Farmer Drives from His Burning House and Commits Suicide.

PEMBROKE, N. H., Jan. 17.—Following the destruction at North Pembroke of the farm buildings of Charles F. Ayer and the disappearance of seven members of Ayer's household this forenoon and the suicide of Ayer late this afternoon at the home of his sister in the town of Chichester, six miles distant, the announcement was made to-night by Thomas F. Clifford, County Solicitor of Merrimac County, that there was little doubt that the seven persons had been murdered and the farmhouse set on fire.

Ayer's household consisted of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Lakeman, who was 63 years old and a widow; his wife, and their five children, whose ages ranged from 12 to 20 years. There were two boys and three girls.

The fire occurred about 9 o'clock this forenoon. Before the flames were noticed by the nearest neighbors, who lived some distance from the farm, Ayer drove to the home of his sister, Mrs. George Bailey. At 4 o'clock William Fowler, one of Ayer's nearest neighbors, arrived in Chichester and informed him that the farm houses had been burned. Ayer without uttering a word drew a revolver and shot himself in the head, dying a little later.

Henry J. Lakeman, Ayer's brother-in-law, is employed in a factory at Concord and from a window of the building he noticed the smoke from the fire. Though the distance across country in a straight line is about five miles, Lakeman was so sure that the fire was at his mother's home that he left the factory and procuring a team drove to Pembroke.

When he arrived on the scene the buildings were a mass of ruins. He searched the ashes of the building as much as the heat permitted, and in one corner, at a part of the house under which there was a cellar, he found two bodies. They were so charred, however, as to be unrecognizable.

STORE OVER TUNNEL STATION.

McAdoo Syndicate Contemplates a Great Building at Broadway Terminal.

The plans of the McAdoo Tunnel Company for the improvement of its terminal site at Broadway, Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, are said to provide for the erection of an immense department store on the property, after the building of its station below the surface has been completed.

Negotiations for leasing the structure to a prominent department store concern have already been undertaken.

About two months ago the McAdoo Company, known officially as the New York and Jersey Railroad, began condemnation proceedings to acquire all of the property on the west side of Broadway, and extending west 400 feet on either street. With the exception of a plot of about eight lots owned by Thomas Dimond, immediately at the rear of this property, all the westerly end of the block, including the Seventh Avenue frontage, is owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Since the McAdoo Company began the condemnation proceedings, however, its brokers have redoubled their efforts to secure the properties under private contract. The ostensible reason for this activity has been to save time, so that operations could be begun without the delay incidental to condemnation, but it is also said that the company wants to buy the properties outright, even at high prices, so that it may be wholly unrestricted in the future use of them. The point has ben raised that if the site were secured under condemnation, to be used for railroad purposes, any effort to erect a commercial building on the property might lead to legal difficulties.

The railroad has already succeeded in buying up about half of the area covered by the condemnation proceedings. A building covering the entire site would have an area of about 80,000 square feet, about the same as that of the Macy store, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets.

INVESTIGATIONS NOT BLOCKED

Lawyers in Legislature Disagree with Gov. Higgins's Counsel.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Senator Malby issued a statement this afternoon in relation to legislative investigations. Senator Malby holds that the opinion given by Cuthbert W. Pound, legal adviser to the Governor, that the Legislature had no power to investigate an appointive official of the State Government, is fallacious. He says that the Legislature, in giving power to the Governor to investigate and remove appointive officers, did not relinquish its own power in the premises.

The opinion of most of the leading lawyers in the Senate and Assembly is that Mr. Pound's opinion is bad law, and it is almost unanimously held by them that even if it be admitted that Mr. Pound is technically correct in his interpretation of the law, it would make no practical difference, because the Legislature certainly has the power to investigate how the appropriations which it makes for the State Insurance and the State Banking Departments are spent, and by ordering such an investigation could investigate the conduct of the departments quite as thoroughly as if the resolution for an investigation were directed against Supts. Hendricks and Kilburn.

OFFICES FOR ROCKEFELLERS.

John D. and Wife Made Sunday School Officials in Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 17.—Two offices were accorded to the family of John D. Rockefeller by the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church Association at its annual meeting this evening.

John D. Rockefeller was chosen Superintendent of the Bible school, while his wife was made Superintendent of the primary department.

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Bedford Sparkling Water, "The Vintage Water." The ideal table water—smooth.—Adv.

CASTRO EXPELS BY FORCE THE AGENT OF FRANCE

M. Taigny Assaulted on Trying to Leave a Steamer.

WENT TO GET DISPATCHES

Was Then Forbidden to Return to Shore — Our Envoy Protested in Vain to Venezuela.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, Jan. 17.—M. Taigny, the retiring French Chargé d'Affaires in Venezuela, has arrived here on the French steamer Martinique and is waiting for a French cruiser to convey him to the Island of Martinique.

M. Taigny boarded the Martinique at La Guayra in order to obtain dispatches for him which were carried by the vessel. The Venezuelan authorities forcibly prevented him from returning to the shore.

The following details were given to The Associated Press by M. Taigny:

Knowing that the Captain of the Martinique had important dispatches for him, and being without advices for five days, owing to the closing of the cable, M. Taigny went to La Guayra last Saturday, accompanied by the French Vice Consul. He was accustomed to board the French steamers without a permit, but on this occasion he was forbidden to do so. Thinking it his duty under the circumstances, he decided to go aboard the Martinique by permission.

On Sunday the Vice Consul and the Cable Director accompanied M. Taigny to the wharf, but did not persist in going on board the Martinique with him. Venezuelans, it was noticed, went on board the vessel and returned without being in any way hindered.

While M. Taigny was conversing with the Captain of the Martinique a policeman ordered him to leave the vessel, but he refused to do so. While breakfasting an order came to the Captain of the vessel to put out twenty metres from the shore, which was done, and nobody was allowed to leave the ship.

M. Taigny asked permission of the customs officer to go ashore with him, but this was denied, and when he insisted on going ashore force was used to prevent him from doing so.

At 5 o'clock M. Taigny was officially notified that if he went ashore he would be imprisoned.

Sunday evening passed with a Venezuelan guard watching for any movement M. Taigny might take.

Meanwhile the French Vice Consul went to Caracas and informed the American Minister, Mr. Russell, of the condition of affairs. Mr. Russell, though ill, at once took up the matter and used every influence with President Castro, but without avail. The Vice Consul took to M. Taigny a letter from Mr. Russell to that effect. M. Taigny then sent a protest to Mr. Russell and to the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

At 11 o'clock the French steamer agent, with the authority of President Castro, informed M. Taigny that a French naval vessel would take him off at 4 o'clock on Monday morning. No such vessel came, however, and one day was lost in waiting.

The Martinique then left for Porto Cabello, where M. Taigny was forbidden to have any communication with the shore. He then required the Captain of the Martinique to touch at Willemstad, which was not on the schedule, and to bring him here.

M. Taigny expressed to The Associated Press his great gratitude for the kind assistance rendered to him by Mr. Russell and other Americans.

France on Jan. 10 broke off diplomatic relations with Venezuela through Mr. Russell, who at present is in charge of French interests.

The chiefs of the French cable offices at Caracas and La Guayra, MM. Jaccoux and Bourget, have been exiled from Venezuela, and are expected here by the first steamer.

Cable communication with Venezuela continues to be interrupted.

CARACAS, Monday, Jan. 15, via Port of Spain, Trinidad, Jan. 17.—M. Taigny, having gone on board the steamer Martinique at La Guayra yesterday without legal permission, the Venezuelan authorities have prohibited his landing again in Venezuela.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—The foreign Office calls attention to a London dispatch which asserts upon an ostensibly excellent Paris authority that President Castro's attitude toward France is due to German intrigue.

The Foreign Office says this is absolutely false. Germany has not interfered by a single word in France's controversy with Venezuela.

ROW OVER BRIBERY TALK.

Arizona Delegate Resents Questions Asked by House Committeemen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—There was a lively row for a few minutes this morning in the room of the Commitee on Territories as an outgrowth of Mr. Roosevelt's bribery charges. There was a hearing at which some Arizona men appeared to protest against the proposed bill giving joint Statehood to New Mexico and Arizona. Mark Smith, the delegate from Arizona, headed the protestants.

While R. A. Morrison, one of the Arizona men, was addressing the committee Chairman Hamilton asked questions concerning the taxation of mining and railroad property that stirred up Delegate Smith. Representative Powers of Maine asked similar questions and Smith objected vigorously.

"I understand fully the sensitiveness of this delegation concerning these questions," exclaimed Powers hotly. "I know whom they represent and all about them."

"I have seen enough of this," cried Smith, "and I denounce the charge as false."

"Do you mean to impugn my motives?" demanded Powers. "If you do I shall certainly resist."

The committee room was in an uproar, but Chairman Hamilton finally managed to restore order. When things had quieted down a little Smith made an apology, and the two men shook hands. It was decided that when the hearings are continued to-morrow there shall be no interruption of witnesses to ask questions.

"The Second Empire" of the New York Central is a fast daily train, leaving New York at 1:02 P. M., arriving Buffalo 10:10 P. M., stopping at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Batavia.—Adv.

CZAR KEEPING HIS PROMISES.

Means to Introduce Constitutional Government—Orders New Laws.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 17.—Although the present Government's apparent determination to persist in the policy of reaction, taken in conjunction with the disastrous condition of the country's finances, the spectre of famine, and the unrelenting bitterness among all classes, does not encourage the hope of a peaceful development of the Russian crisis, there is at least one bright spot on the horizon.

This ray of light is furnished by the persistent and unshakable determination of the Sovereign to introduce constitutional Government. It is announced to-day that the Emperor has ordered the Council of Ministers to elaborate an amendment to the organic laws of the empire in conformity with the manifesto of Oct. 30, and although the announcement is not official I am satisfied that it correctly represents the intentions of Nicholas II.

Reports from the famine districts are very alarming. Grain cannot be transported owing to the disorganization of the railway service.

It is reported from Kieff that agrarian outrages have broken out afresh.

The Police Chief of Rostoff-on-Don has been indicted for not preventing the massacre of Jews.

ADRIFT ON GANGPLANK.

Castaway Saved After Three Days—Twelve May Have Perished.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 17.—After having been adrift on a gangplank from 9 o'clock Saturday morning until 5 o'clock Monday afternoon, Karl Sumner, a seaman of the schooner Robert H. Stevenson, was picked up at sea by the German steamer Europa, Capt. Keller, which arrived this afternoon from Philadelphia. Of the twelve others who were aboard the Stevenson, Sumner believes not one escaped.

He says the schooner was bound from Havana to Philadelphia, when last Saturday morning at 3 o'clock, during a northeaster, she went on Diamond shoals. Capt. Higbee had a lifeboat lowered and First Mate Lewis and two seamen had entered it when it was smashed against the vessel, the three men drowning before the eyes of their shipmates. A smaller boat was successfully launched and the women passengers, being the wife of Capt. Higbee and two of his relatives and a colored servant, were lowered into it. The Captain, yielding to the entreaties of his wife, also entered, as did the second mate.

The option of remaining on the vessel was given to four other members of the crew by Capt. Higbee, as it seemed an even chance. They elected to remain and saw the boat put off. The sea was running high, and to them the overloaded craft seemed to have no chance of remaining afloat.

The four seamen remaining aboard the vessel soon saw that she was going to pieces. Three of them determined to leave as best they could, the other deciding to stay where he was. Two patched up a sort of raft and put off on it. Sumner selected a gangplank three feet wide by fifteen feet long, threw it overboard, and got on. Ship after ship passed, but none within distance to discover him until the Europa approached more closely and saw the coat he waved. He was picked up more dead than alive.

Sumner thinks all the others perished. He drifted past an overcoat belonging to the second mate that had been wrapped about one of the women, and argues from this fact that the boat was swamped.

NO SLOCUM HEROES.

Carnegie Fund Managers Reject All Claims of Rescuers.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 17.—The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission held its quarterly meeting and passed on more applications for recognition under the hero provisions of Andrew Carnegie's donation. It was reported that in the last three months not one hero or heroine had been found by the commission, though twenty-seven cases were considered by the special agent. Among the cases thrown out were all those referring to the Slocum disaster of eighteen months ago in the East River. According to the Hero Fund Commission not one of these cases came "within the scope of the fund."

The only report made by the commission was in the case of Maude Titus of Newark, N. J., who receives $2,500 to complete her education. A medal had been given to the girl, but her father had died since and the cash award was made at the tearful request of Miss Laura Reifsnyder, whose life was saved by Miss Titus at the risk of her own in Casco Bay, off the coast of Maine, July 30, 1904. The commission ordered an immediate investigation of the Cherokee affair at Atlantic City.

MIDSHIPMEN DISMISSED.

Two Are Publicly Punished—Meriwether Let Plebes Haze Him.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 17.—When the full brigade of midshipmen were paraded for the regular dinner formation at noon to-day, Midshipmen Petersen, Marzoni, and W. W. Foster of the first class and Trenmor Coffin, Jr., of the third class were publicly dismissed from the United States Navy for hazing plebes or fourth-class men.

The trial of Midshipman Minor Meriwether, Jr., on the charge of hazing was resumed this morning.

Midshipman Theodore H. Winters said Meriwether had sung songs with the plebes and enjoyed fun with them on equal terms. He also said that Meriwether had protected him from a first classman by telling him to hide when the upper classman was coming. Other midshipmen told how Meriwether had protected them, and Fourth Classman J. A. Murphy said that Meriwether let him become the hazer. He had made Meriwether wipe a smile off and put it in the corner and swallow it.

BURNING IN MIDOCEAN.

Incoming Steamer Saw the End of an Old Wooden Ship.

In mid-Atlantic on Jan. 8 Capt. Clarke of the British steamer Newholm, from St. Michaels, which arrived last night, sighted the remains of a large wooden sailing ship on fire. The wreck was burned to the water's edge. A careful examination through glasses failed to reveal any signs of the crew. There was nothing by which the vessel could be identified. The burning derelict was in 38 degrees 44 minutes north latitude and 47 degrees 47 minutes west longitude.

SHANAHAN AIMS BLOW AT RYAN-BELMONT DEAL

Bill to Prevent Traction Merger from Becoming Operative.

LIMITS HOLDING OF STOCK

No Corporation Can Have More Than 10 Per Cent. of a Transportation Company's Securities.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—To prevent the Ryan-Belmont traction merger from becoming operative is the object of a bill introduced to-day by Assemblyman Shanahan of Brooklyn. Mr. Shanahan is a member of the Rules Committee, which has charge of all legislation in the Assembly during the last two weeks of the session.

The bill amends the stock corporation law so as to restrict the holding of stock in transportation companies. It seeks to amend the law by adding two new sections as follows:

Section 63.—No corporation, domestic or foreign, shall hereafter hold, directly or indirectly, more than $100,000 in par value, or more than 10 per centum of the total amount outstanding of the capital stock of any transportation corporation, or of any corporation holding more than the amount or proportion aforesaid of the stock of any transportation corporation; provided that this section shall not be construed to prevent the holding of stock heretofore acquired, or to apply to the stocks of transportation corporations whose lines are entirely without this State.

Section 64.—Shares of stock acquired in contravention of the last section shall be forfeited to and vested in the State of New York, and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to obtain the transfer of the same to the State by appropriate proceedings, and to recover for the State all dividends that may have accrued thereon since such acquisition; and they shall be otherwise non-transferrable by the holding corporation, nor shall such corporation vote or receive dividends thereon.

Mr. Shanahan's bill, if it became a law, would make the holding company organized by the Ryan-Belmont interests illegal. In explanation of the conditions which make the proposed legislation necessary, and of the effect that it would have, Mr. Shanahan gave out the following statement:

"The anti-trust agitation which led in way of legislation to the enactment of the Sherman law in 1890 and in way of litigation to the Sugar Trust case which ended in 1890, led the great financiers to quietly obtain legislation to evade the decisions and to a large extent the statutes by the device of the holding corporation, which was impossible on any large scale in New York previous to 1892 or in New Jersey until just about the same time.

"My bill, if it were a law to-day, would undoubtedly prevent the proposed Ryan-Belmont merger in New York City, and if that merger is accomplished before the passage of this measure a simple amendment to the bill would make the merger illegal.

"The bill will reach Jersey corporations, because each State can regulate the memebrship and powers of its own corporations."

REIGN OF DOWIE ENDED.

His Financial Control of Zion City Has Been Given Up.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Dr. John Alexander Dowie's reign is over. Pressing creditors of Zion City were informed to-day by representatives of the "Triumvirate" of Deacons which has had charge of Zion's affairs since Dr. Dowie's departure for Jamaica, that the old leader had completely given up the financial control of that community, and that a new era of "Gentile" factories and industries was to be ushered in.

The real meaning of Dowie's elaborate exit from Zion City on Dec. 18, it was frankly stated, was the immediate and complete reversal of his long-cherished plans.

The news of the abdication developed at a conference held by representatives of Zion City with Attorney Whitney C. Upton of Waukegan regarding a threatened foreclosure by Mrs. Mary J. Durkin and Hiram Ferry of Zion City mortgages held by them and aggregating $110,000. Interest has been overdue for some time, but to-night further time was granted.

MESSENGER BOYS ON STRIKE.

Many Wall Street Telegrams Were Delayed in Consequence.

The financial district had a lot of trouble getting its telegrams and messages yesterday because the boys in the Postal Telegraph office, at 20 Broad Street went on strike.

A new rule was put in effect yesterday morning, cutting down the number of "night messages" given to each boy on his first round from twenty-five, or thereabout, to ten. The boys are paid 2 cents a message. When they were told of the cut in the number of deliveries a trip they raised a few moments' pandemonium in the company's office, and then agreed to quit.

There are always a great number of night messages, mostly orders to brokers from out-of-town customers, awaiting delivery in the Broad Street office each morning, and often large amounts are staked upon their delivery before the market opens. Complaints have been frequent of delays in deliveries, and the management decided that the best way to keep tab on the boys was to reduce the number of messages given out at one time.

About thirty of the boys went back to their jobs, and these and green messengers were hurriedly impressed from uptown offices, but their combined forces were not enough to handle the accumulated business, and telegrams were seriously delayed.

Half a dozen of the new boys were pretty thoroughly licked by the strikers, despite the three policemen stationed in Broad Street to protect the office.

Joseph Hans, 716 Degraw Street, Brooklyn, was singled out by the police as one of the chief trouble-makers and arrested. So many of the strikers followed him to the police station and to the Centre Street Court that there was comparative quiet in Broad Street for the rest of the afternoon.

THE SOUTHERN'S PALM LIMITED to Florida, also Aiken and Augusta, leaves New York 12:55 P. M. daily, except Sunday; electric lighted. Other high-class trains to Florida and all other resorts for Winter outings. Get full information from A. J. Emmert, P. A., 1,185 or 271 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

VANDERBILT WILL TRY AGAIN.

To Make a Third Effort to Close the Lake Success Road.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is to make a third attempt to close the Success Lake Road, which runs through his country estate at Great Neck, L. I. Last month a special commission appointed by the Nassau County Court reported against Mr. Vanderbilt's petition to close the highway and yesterday counsel for Mr. Vanderbilt filed notice that on Jan. 27 a motion would be made to set aside the report or modify it.

John C. Baker and Daniel C. Wooley of Great Neck, who have fought against Mr. Vanderbilt in the courts, engaged counsel immediately and will contest the motion.

The road Mr. Vanderbilt seeks to close is known locally as the "Old Wood Road." It runs from Success Lake and turns in near his country house, and then goes on to Lakeville. He claims it is an unused highway, while the testimony before the special commission showed just to the contrary.

KAISER CALLS OLD COMPANY.

Wants Men of His First Command to Celebrate Silver Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 17.—Stepheg Hesse and wife left for Germany last night upon special invitation from Emperor William to join in celebrating his silver wedding anniversary.

Mr. Hesse is a sculptor. Twenty-five years ago he was a Sergeant in a German infantry regiment in which the present Kaiser was Captain.

When the Prince was married Feb. 23, 1881, the members of his company were guests of honor. Surviving members are to be honored again at the anniversary.

CHOKED OUT A PANIC.

Policeman Grabbed a Man Who Cried "Fire!" In a Theatre.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 17.—Fire in the basement of the Oliver Theatre to-night nearly interrupted a performance of "Ben Hur," but a strenuous policeman who choked a spectator as he faintly cried "Fire?" and a thrilling scene that held attention prevented a panic. The fire was soon put out and the play proceeded.

A man seated near the door smelled smoke and heard the fire engines. He left his seat and hurried for the doorway with a cry that the building was on fire, but so indistinctly did he shout that only a dozen persons heard him. Before he could repeat the cry a policeman grabbed him by the throat and dragged him into the lobby.

A woman who followed the alarmed man fainted as she reached the door and was carried out. Not over half a dozen others left the theatre.

DETECTIVE SAVED FIVE.

Crowd Cheered Lewin's Rescues at a Tenement House Fire.

Five persons were saved from suffocation in a tenement house fire at 317 West Twenty-fifth Street last night by Detective Lewin of the West Twentieth Street Station, who carried them down the fire escape on the front of the building. Hundreds saw the rescues, and cheered the detective.

The fire started from a defective flue in the apartments of Mary Hamilton on the fourth floor. Lewin climbed the front fire escape and smashed a second-floor window. Inside he found Thomas Dundon partly unconscious from smoke. The detective got him to the fire escape, lowered the iron ladder to the street, and carried the man down.

Lewin returned to the building and on the third floor found Mrs. M. D. Fallon and her three young children, all unconscious. The detective carried them all out in safety.

FOR NINETY-FIVE-CENT GAS.

State Commission to Establish a Reduction of 5 Cents a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—A member of the State Gas Commission is authority for the statement that the report of the commission upon the application for cheaper gas in New York City will be issued in a few days. It is said that the commission's report has been hastened by the fact that Senator Page has introduced a bill for 80 cent gas. The commission, it is understood, will establish a 95 cent rate in New York with a sliding scale reduction of five cents a year until 80 cents is reached.

In view of the fact that Gov. Higgins has indorsed the Eighty-cent bill introduced by Senator Page, thereby making its passage almost a certainty, the rates which, it is said, the State Commission intends to fix would be a considerable concession to the Consolidated Gas Company.

BRIDAL DRESS CAUGHT FIRE.

Mrs. Klein Seriously Burned While Serving Her First Dinner.

Mrs. Jennie Klein, eighteen years old, a bride of three days, was seriously burned last night in her flat at 65 East 110th Street, while serving her first dinner to her husband and her mother.

She wore her bridal dress, and the flimsy material caught from the flames just as she was preparing to serve the second course. She ran screaming into the hall, where her husband and mother smothered the flames with rugs.

Policeman Mendelson, hearing cries of fire, turned in an alarm, but the engines were not needed. Mrs. Klein's back, a part of her hair, and the lower part of her body were burned. She refused to go to a hospital.

HIS FRIEND BROKE HIS NECK.

Powell Was Fatally Injured in a Wrestling Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 17.—Frank Powell, 19 years old, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Powell of Centreville Station, Sullivan County, is dying in the Thrall Hospital of a broken neck. The injury was received on Sunday in a wrestling match with Cameron Van Tassell, Powell's chum.

Van Tassell, who is older than Powell, and weighs 185 pounds, secured a neck and hip hold and threw his opponent heavily, falling on top of him. Just two weeks previous Powell narrowly escaped drowning by breaking through the ice while skating. A companion saved him.

Latest Shipping News.

Reported by Wireless—Steamship Majestic, incoming, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Siasconset, Mass., at 12:10 A. M. to-day, when 110 miles east of Nantucket. Due at her pier about 7:30 P. M. to-day.

Arrived—Steamship Chattahoochee, Savannah, Jan. 15.

TILLMAN FIERCELY ATTACKS ROOSEVELT

And Proposes an Inquiry Into the Case of Mrs. Morris.

THE WHITE HOUSE CENSORSHIP

And the President's Silence on the Mrs. Morris Affair Criticised With Dramatic Effect.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Senator Tillman delivered his speech on the President to-day. It had been discussed in expectation for a week. A severe arraignment of the President was promised by every fact leading up to the occasion.

Both sides of the Senate were filled, and no seats in the galleries were unoccupied. The text of the speech was the resolution which Tillman introduced some days ago asking for information as to what the Administration has been doing in Santo Domingo since the Senate failed in executive session to ratify the pending treaty. That part of the speech was looked forward to by the Republican Senators with a certain degree of complacency. They expected Tillman would tear to shreds the President's policy of sending collectors down to Santo Domingo, and that he would say many bitter things about the President's assumption of power.

But Tillman went far beyond Santo Domingo. He took up the case of Mrs. Morris, who was dragged from the Executive offices ten days ago and seriously injured by rough handling. The Republican Senators had not expected that. Hale, the Republican leader, twice sprang to his feet to protest. Hopkins, of Illinois, once dared to begin a protest, but was quickly silenced by Hale. Finally Daniel, of Virginia, almost in tears, rose to implore Tillman to desist.

These three interruptions were all that the dazed Senators made in the effort to shield the President from the fury of the South Carolinian. In the galleries women wept as Tillman told of the treatment accorded to Mrs. Morris. At times Tillman himself shed tears and in a broken voice appealed for the cause of honor and truth. Not a sound of applause was heard. The Senate and the spectators were simply breathless as one intense furious blast after another came from the Senator.

President and the Press.

In the earlier part of the speech the Republican Senators smiled when Tillman charged that they stood by the President because they were afraid to lose patronage.

"I swear I cannot understand," he said, "why you do bow down to him unless it is this. I know you do not approve of what he does."

Then Tillman took up the relation of the President to the press, quoting a letter from Jefferson to Edward Carrington, which said that if he had to choose newspapers without goverament or government without newspapers he would choose the former, because public opinion could be kept pure and strong with an enlightened press.

"The President," said Tillman, "knows the value of newspapers. No man has made more use of them. He even has a press agent, his trusted friend at $10,000 a year, to misinform the public about the administration of Panama Canal affairs."

"Even as far back as the Spanish war," continued Mr. Tillman, "Theodore Roosevelt knew the value of the press. He had his press agents with the Rough Riders down at Guantanamo. The messages came with every hour as to what the Rough Riders were doing. Of all the old army officers and regiments there none were so much in the dispatches as the Rough Riders. And their Lieutenant Colonel was continually being mentioned. The Colonel did not seem to be alive, or if he was, he was not apparently doing very much. He was in eclipse, although since then he has been brought into the light. The Lieutenant Colonel was the whole thing. It was Col. Roosevelt here and Col. Roosevelt there, and Col. Roosevelt all the time. It certainly did seem queer that the old army officers and their regiments were not mentioned except in official reports. Photographs were multiplied showing what the Rough Riders and their Lieutenant Colonel did on San Juan Hill. And there was later a grand painting by a distinguished Russian painter showing the Lieutenant Colonel on horseback riding up San Juan Hill when as a matter of fact he was not on San Juan Hill at that time.

"Theodore Roosevelt owes more to newspapers than any man of his time or possibly of any other time. Now observe what is his present attitude to this great estate. He threatens men with discharge if they do not color their news to suit him. He has denied access to all the executive departments in one case because a correspondent wrote something not entirely pleasing to him. Men are threatened with punishment if they do not submit to this form of censorship. The news of the White House is corralled, and members of the Cabinet are forbidden to speak of public affairs. Thus the news going out of Washington is colored to suit his ideas, to maintain his popularity, and preserve his hold on the attention of the people.

"The situation, in fact, at the White House," and here Tillman had the undivided attention of the whole Senate, "is like that in the office of the quack doctor. He has certain pills to deal out. The newspapers are the spoons. Loeb is the apothecary. There are Roosevelt pills on the Panama Canal, Roosevelt pills on Rooseveltism. Roosevelt pills on railway rate regulation. Roosevelt pills on everything administered. And because the newspapers are weary of this, because they resent the [illegible] have refused to lend themselves to quack physic, men are [illegible] from their places, are threatened with loss of getting news from the [illegible] partments, are told that [illegible]

"But great [illegible] in the White House [illegible] of the most pitiful [illegible]

petrated on Mrs. Morris, who went there to make a personal appeal to the President. In this matter the press agent method is again being employed. I know that in one instance a truthful, straightforward report was withheld rather than incur the consequences that might follow the displeasure of the President."

Hale into the Breach.

Senator Hale was seen to be standing waiting to be heard. With more than his accustomed gravity he stood striking his desk with his index finger until he had his words carefully marshaled. With measured, loaded phrases he began his protest against Tillman's entering on the Morris incident. The Republican Senators realized that their leader was making a desperate effort to squelch Tillman.

"I hope," said Senator Hale, "that I shall never figure in this body as a general apologist for the President, the Administration, or anybody connected with him. But I say to the Senator that he is making statements and assuming facts for which there is no warrant and that he is making the most serious and defamatory charge against the Executive of this country, the President of all the United States, having nothing whatever that he adduces as proof. I must say that I do not deem it seemly that here in the Senate he should make this the occasion of discharging before us the personal feeling of ill will he has against the President of the United States. It is not a spectacle that any of us can look upon either with satisfaction or toleration."

"I have such respect for the high character of the Senator from Maine," replied Tillman, "that he cannot say anything in the way of reprimand to cause me to lose my temper. I want to say to you, Sir, that I am not defaming Theodore Roosevelt. I have not allowed personal feelings, supposing I have any, to dictate one utterance of mine to-day. I want to say to you, Sir, that if you will offer a resolution appointing a committee of this body, composed of Republicans alone, to examine the facts, I will give you the names of four witnesses as reputable as you or I who will swear to the statement I have made as to what actually occurred."

"Let the Senator produce his testimony," demanded Hale.

"You prosent your committee!" shouted Tillman.

"And affidavits," continued Hale, "before he stands up before the country and assails the President of the United States."

"And will you then offer your resolution to appoint a committee to get at the facts? asked Tillman savagely.

"Let the Senator himself offer it."

"It is none of my business. It is your business."

"It is as much the Senator's business as it is mine."

"No, you have accused me of personal animosity."

Here Tillman read the statement given out by Assistant Secretary Barnes from the White House in regard to the Morris incident. Then he read a statement from an eyewitness of the affair for whom he said he would vouch. This was a circumstantial statement given in matter of fact form, as if it were an affidavit. It differed much from the Barnes statement.

"I believe the newspaper statements are exaggerated, extravagant, and swollen," protested Hale, "and not testified to by the facts. Whenever any Senator declares upon his responsibility there should be an investigation, so that we may have the facts, nobody on this side will object."

"I will offer it and put you to the test," said Tillman. He turned to the Chair and said:

"I make this resolution: 'That a committee of five Senators, with full power to send for witnesses and papers, be appointed to investigate the recent violent removal of Mrs. Morris from the White House.'

"Give unanimous consent to adopt that and we shall know what you will do," thundered Tillman across to Hale.

The Republican Senators jumped in their seats as if hit with bullets. Hale stood as if transfixed with amazement at Tillman's defiance of rules and Senatorial custom. With the training of half a lifetime in parliamentary resources, the Maine Senator for a moment seemed to be unhorsed. At length he said:

"Let the Senator put his motion in form. Let it go over so he can put it in form and I will not object to it. I promise him —"

Tillman was satisfied with that and went on:

"I have waited this long because I hoped, I believed, I almost prayed, for the honor of the Nation that this thing having occurred in the White House the President would himself investigate and see whether or not there was the slightest foundation for this story. He has not seen fit to do it. Wrapped in his own atmosphere of high office and self-esteem he has seen fit to ignore the action of his subordinates, has seen fit to indorse it by his silence, has seen fit to let the thing go as a matter of course, as a thing that is to happen whenever one of his subordinates

Drest in a little brief authority
* * * * * * *
Plays such fantastic tricks before high Heaven
As make the angels weep.

Senator Daniel arose to make a sorrowful appeal to the South Carolina Senator not to pursue his speech further. He urged that matters within the Executive household or office were not matters within the province of the Senate to inquire into.

"I would not in my own brusque, frank, and straightforward way," said Tillman, evidently moved by Daniel's appeal, "do anything to trench on propriety or cause the Senate regret, but these officers are paid out of the public treasury. They are a part of the White House force of subordinates. The police and the Secret Service men are a part of the necessary machinery for the protection of the President. We had both under McKinley. We have both since it has become a tradition that cranks will assassinate Presidents. I want to ask what you are going to do about it? A statement that I believe to be false has been given out at the White House. I believe that statement to be false because I have the statement of a man who, I know, has no purpose or object in view, who merely happened to be there by accident, who saw what occurred, and finding that the official version did this poor woman injustice and wrong, felt under the impulse of his manhood the necessity of standing up and, if need be, taking the consequences of being boycotted or discharged, or suffering whatever else might be done to him. I have heard that one of the newspaper men, the memory of this woman's shrieks ringing in his ears, has been upbraiding himself because he did not rush to her assistance, even at the expense of his life.

"Now, what are you going to do about it? Are you going to rely on your great dignity and permit the imperialistic programme to go on without limit? A sadder instance had already occurred of a lady of refinement having been committed to the house of detention or somewhere else, her friends telegraphed for, and rushing there to explain that she was a harmless and a good woman.

"What are you going to do? That is the point. Settle that. Do nothing? Then indeed will the Senate sink into the contempt, and deserved contempt, of every man and woman on this continent. I will take the responsibility and let the question of good manners and good faith and Senatorial dignity pass for what it is worth and let the judgment be what it may. I will take the consequences and will offer the resolution and let you vote as you see fit upon your responsibility to your oath, and your positions here officially, as well as to your positions as husbands and as fathers. As I said, if you order this investigation, I stand ready to bring forward four witnesses. Now, do what you please when the chance comes.

"The President seems to have no respect for anything old, anything uttered or done by any of his predecessors in that great office. His own words will show what his attitude was." Here were introduced extracts at length from President Roosevelt's books, showing the President's severe estimate of former Presidents.

The Fitzsimmons Letter.

"And following this, we recall how he has very recently written a letter of sympathy to Fitzsimmons, the prize fighter, that he is known to glory in his physique, that he has had experts in the art of boxing and jiu jitsu at the White House, that he has not felt too dignified to exhibit himself with boxing gloves on, and all that kind of thing, leading the strenuous life of which he is the exponent. And we recall that this letter to Fitzsimmons was made public about the time Mrs. Morris was treated so brutally.

"I waited hopefully, earnestly desiring to see him do something for his own name, for his own credit, for his character as a gentleman. It was only after he showed utter indifference to public opinion that I felt called on and willing to bring forward a true statement of the facts and let the country, if it wants to, go to the bottom through you or whatever instrumentality can be set in motion to put the exact occurrences as they happened and not the garbled statement, the misstatements, and the falsehoods of Mr. Barnes.

"It is not my special province to play Don Quixote and roam around the country, Washington or elsewhere, as the champion of distressed women, but my every instinct as a man has taught me to respect and love women and when I see a man, who ought to be a gentleman, although in high official position, ignore his plain duty to speak out the truth, make due apology, right the wrong, as far as he could and punish those about him who are guilty of these outrages, I say I would be false to every instinct of my nature if I had remained silent on this occasion."

The speech aroused some feeling among Democratic Senators. They said Tillman should consult his colleagues before making such an attack. They urged that his speech was wholly a personal attack which every Democratic Senator must disavow or lose his standing at the White House. In the afternoon and evening a number of Democrats tried to dissuade Tillman from his purpose to introduce his resolution for an investigation to-morrow. At last accounts he insisted that he should do so.

It was noted that to-day for the first time during the present session the President's assistant Secretary, Mr. Barnes, did not come to the Senate. It is said that he had received a warning that Tillman intended to bring up the Morris incident and so kept away.

At a late hour to-night Senator Tillman was asked if he had consented not to introduce his resolution to-morrow. He replied with some emphasis that he had not so consented, and, on the contrary, would not only introduce the resolution, but would insist on its consideration and make public the names of the four witnesses he knew and one other whose name had been given him, as well as the names of the officers and officials who took part in the affair and had evidence to give. It is the general expectation that the Democrats will probably join with the Republican Senators in refusing to agree on an investigation.

From a source near the President it was learned that several Republican Senators to-night talked with the President about the Tillman charges, and learned that the President prefers that the Morris affair should be investigated. It was stated that the President had for several days realized his mistake in not himself investigating the matter promptly after its occurrence and making a statement. He has now inquired into the whole incident, and has the statements of those who participated in the removal of Mrs. Morris as well as of the eyewitnesses who were not Government employes. The President is said to be at loss how to make public what he has learned and does not want the responsibility of giving out the statement he has prepared.

ELKINS RATE BILL READY.

Gives to the Courts Power for Regulating Freight Charges.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Senator Elkins, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce, has made public the bill for the regulation of railroad rates which he proposes to offer for the consideration of Congress. He makes no assertion that it is perfect, but declares that it is the best he can do. He says that the railroads are not satisfied with it.

The commission is increased from seven to nine members. Expenses of litigation are to be borne by the United States.

Under the provisions of the bill, whenever the commission believes that any rate charged by a common carrier is unjust and unreasonable, or that carriers are discriminating or in any way violating the law, it is empowered to institute a suit in equity in a Federal Circuit Court to restrain the carrier from continuing its objectionable practice. This suit may be instituted on its own motion or on complaint made to it. Before suit is begun no notice or hearing need be given to the carrier.

The action will be instituted by simple petition, and any persons interested may be parties to it. The court shall have power to hear the petition upon such short notice as it may deem reasonable.

The court is empowered to enjoin a carrier from continuing in effect after a date to be specified, a rate, discrimination or practice which it may find to be unlawful.

In case the carrier should fall within the specified time to put into effect a lawful and proper rate, "or in case any such substituted rate, fare, or charge put into force by the carrier shall be unjust and unreasonable or otherwise unlawful, the commission shall have power, upon the evidence in such suit and without any further hearing, or, in its discretion, upon further evidence and hearing before the commission, to make an order directing the carrier to modify the original or the substituted rate, fare, or charge, by putting in force in lieu thereof a just and reasonable rate prescribed in such order of the commission; but the commission shall not have power to modify any original or substituted rate, fare, or charge to a greater extent than shall be necessary in order to remove the injustice and unreasonableness or other unlawfulness thereof."

Such order of the commission is to take effect not less than ten days after notice to the carrier, and is effective one year. Any carrier, officer, representative, or agent of a carrier, who knowingly violates any such order, is to forfeit $1,000 for each day of violation.

Any injunction or other order in any such suit may be reopened, modified, or vacated by the court at any time upon notice.

Any party to the proceeding may appeal from a final decree within sixty days to the Supreme Court of the United States, but this will not stay or supersede the decree or the execution of any writ or process unless the Circuit Court or a Judge of the Supreme Court shall so order. Every such suit shall be given the same precedence as if brought by the United States.

Other sections empower the commission to have the books of common carriers examined by expert accountants; to employ special agents to investigate suspected rebates, and providing punishment for rebate giving or receiving, according to existing statutes; provide for the icing of refrigerator cars in transit and publication of rates for such service.

The bill prohibits the issuance of passes, sale of tickets or transportation of passengers at a less or greater compensation than regularly established, providing this does not interfere with the use of mileage, commutation, or excursion tickets or free passes or reduced rates to persons employed in caring for live stock in transit, to ministers, destitute or indigent persons or charity patients, employes, or officials of railroads and members of their families.

Common carriers are permitted to enter into agreements to establish or maintain rates if first approved by the commission and to choose the connecting lines for forwarding shipments.

NO SLOCUM FIRE DRILLS.

The Crew of Burned Steamboat Agree That None Was Ever Held.

Officers and members of the crew of the steamboat General Slocum testified further at the trial of Capt. William H. Van Schaick, her commander, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday. They agreed that fire and emergency drills had been unknown on the vessel during the year before the disaster.

Chief Engineer Benjamin Conklin, illustrating his testimony with a model of the vessel, said that he had never even been ordered to quarters, and that he neither saw nor heard from Capt. Van Schaick after the fire started. He testified that at the first alarm given by Mate Flanagan he turned his engine over to Assistant Engineer Brandow and started the fire pumps. He ran them, he said, until drivers away by the fire, when he escaped on a tugboat. The boat had then been beached, he said. The pumps worked perfectly, but he did not know whether the water got through the hose or not.

He declared that he was not responsible for the condition of the stand pipes. Walter Payne, colored porter, told of filling and lighting lamps in the storeroom, where the fire began.

Henry Canfield, a colored cook on the Slocum, testified that he ran on deck when he heard the children crying. He saw the life preservers burst as they fell.

"Did you see the life preservers on any one?" he was asked. "I saw one on a woman in the water," he answered.

"Was she alive or dead?" "Dead."

The case goes on at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

A Vanderbilt Divorced in Jersey.

A decree of divorce was announced in Jersey City yesterday by Vice Chancellor Garrison in favor of John Vanderbilt of East Orange and against Mrs. Myra L. J. Vanderbilt. Vanderbilt is 70 years old, wealthy, and an invalid. Mrs. Vanderbilt is young. Neither was in court yesterday.

THE CURE OF A CONTINENT.

The Hot Springs of Arkansas is the only resort owned by the U. S. Government and having its indorsement. Delightful Winter climate. Waters that cure. Write Bureau of Information, Hot Springs, Ark., for literature. "The Iron Mountain Route, 335 Broadway, or Rock Island Route, 401 Broadway, New York City."
—Adv.

Duplication of clerical work is one of the largest items of waste expense in the average business house.

It is also the easiest to correct by the proper system.

Library Bureau
Card and Filing Systems
316 Broadway.

BOSS STEREOTYPERS WITH THE TYPOTHETAE

Employers Agree to Stand Together Against Strike.

VACANT PLACES FILLING UP

625 Men Already to Replace 971 Strikers — No Compromise, Says Frank N. Doubleday.

The Typothetae and the Employing Electrotypers and Stereotypers' Association of New York united yesterday in taking the aggressive in the fight against Typographical Union 6 for the open shop and the nine-hour workday. The Executive Committees of the two bodies, on being notified that the strike of electrotypers and stereotypers was extended to all firms employing non-union men, met at 320 Broadway and decided on co-operation. The result was the announcement that the following firms will open their foundries to-day on the open-shop plan:

J. A. Johnson & Son, Webster, Crawford & Calder, the Franklin Company, the Raisback Company, the G. S. Johnson Company, the Reilly Electrotype Company, the Theodore L. De Vinne Company, the Knickerbocker Press, the Methodist Book Concern, the Star Electrotyping Company, Willis & Sesame, the Butterick Publishing Company, the Languages Printing Company, and the S. S. McClure Company.

The list includes firms in the Typothetae and independent firms which have their own foundries.

A meeting of the Typothetae was held last evening, and was largely attended not only by the members of the Typothetae who are standing out, but by representatives of independent firms. The action of the employing electrotypers and stereotypers was unanimously indorsed, and resolutions to stand out against the eight-hour day and closed shop demands were carried by acclamation. After the meeting the list of firms, the number of printers who struck, and the number of new men employed was given as follows:

Firms.	Strikers.	New Men.
Hill Publishing Company	38	40
Doubleday, Page & Co.	41	41
S. S. McClure Company	21	14
A. H. Kellogg	48	20
Powers Printing Company	5	2
Patterson Press	19	12
Burr Printing Company	33	15
Willis, McDonald & Co.	9	5
Stettiner Brothers	17	16
American Printer	12	12
Corliss, Macy & Co.	18	18
American Bank Note Company	40	25
Gillis Brothers	18	10
Rogers & Co.	10	11
Thompson & Co.	7	8
Douglas H. Cooke	5	3
Aston Brothers	13	7
Styles & Cash	23	17
Theodore L. De Vinne Company	60	41
James A. Rogers	18	7
Sackett & Willhelms	13	9
Isaac H. Blanchard Company	60	46
H. K. Brewer & Co.	57	22
W. M. Vanderhouten	12	10
Methodist Book Concern	52	32
Brown, Lent & Pett	9	5
De La Mare Printing & Pub. Co.	84	20
Knickerbocker Press	55	20
Garrick Press	14	7
Grannis Press	15	14
Winthrop Press	55	51
J. C. Rankin & Co.	27	12
Nathan Brothers	4	2
William Green	47	32
Thomas Humphreys	4	2
Total	913	606

Some smaller firms and a number of independent firms which are joining in the fight are not included. The Typothetae after the meeting estimated that 971 men went on strike against the firms pledged to stand out, and that their places were filled by 625 new men up to date.

This statement was made on behalf of the Typothetae by Frank N. Doubleday of Doubleday, Page & Co.:

"We are making excellent progress. We are getting new men at the rate of fifty a day. There can be no compromise. We had four open electrotyping and stereotyping shops on Jan. 10, now we have fourteen. Representatives of the Butterick Company, The Brooklyn News, and other firms not in the Typothetae attended the meeting, and will stand by us. We are also getting substantial aid from the National Manufacturers' Association. We have applications from 190 electrotypers outside of New York, and it will be easy to get electrotypers and stereotypers.

"The calling out of the electrotypers and stereotypers shows how hard pressed Typographical Union No. 6 really is. The electrotypers agreed on Dec. 29 to remain with us and work with non-union labor. We are on the aggressive now in good, dead earnest. We have some trouble with the strike pickets, but will put the law in force if they annoy our new men by following and talking to them if the men say they do not want to be followed."

BELMONT IN L. I. ELECTRIC.

He and Two Other Interborough Officials Elected Directors.

The Board of Directors of the Long Island Electric Railway Company was reorganized yesterday by the election of Interborough representatives in the place of the Philadelphia interests, which formerly controlled the property.

It was announced some weeks ago that the Belmont-Interborough interests had secured control of the road.

The company operates twenty-six miles of trolley lines extending from the terminus of the Kings County Elevated Road to Queens, L. I., and to Far Rockaway. It is capitalized at $600,000, and has outstanding in addition $600,000 of 5 per cent. bonds.

The Directors elected yesterday are August Belmont, Ralph Peters, James Jourdan, E. P. Bryan, David C. Green, A. L. Langdon, C. L. Addison, Arthur Turnbull, and Alfred Skitt. The officers elected are Arthur Turnbull, President; F. L. Fuller, Vice President and General Manager; Frank E. Haff, Secretary, and J. J. Rollins, Treasurer.

FIREMEN GET CONCESSIONS.

Despite Some Demands Granted, D., L. & W. Men Are Still Aggrieved.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Jan. 17.—No improvement marks the strained relations between the Lackawanna Railroad Company and the Executive Committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, despite concessions made by the railroad. Supt. T. E. Clarke posted to-day a statement addressed to the firemen. It is in part as follows:

In order that you may thoroughly understand the situation and act intelligently, I feel constrained to inform you that of the requests submitted by your committee in conference on Dec. 27 and 28, and Jan. 3, five of the articles were granted and two, with respect to ten-hour day and cleaning engines, granted in part. A substitute was offered for the article requiring supplies to be placed on engines and lamps cared for by the company, leaving but one article actually declined, and for the reason that it would be in direct violation of agreement with engine men.

What the next move will be has not been made known by the firemen.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.
Convenient for tourists.
PREPARED BY
J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

POLICE ARE CALLED IN AT PRINCIPAL'S TRIAL

Mr. Harding Accused of "Systematic Christianization."

PARENTS ARE INDIGNANT

Brooklyn Principal Denies He Permitted the Singing of Religious Songs in School.

Great disorder marked the beginning of the trial of Frank F. Harding, Principal of Public School 144, Howard Avenue and Prospect Place, Brooklyn, last night, on a charge of "systematic Christianization" of the pupils under his charge. The local School Board of District 39 heard the case in Public School 84, Glenmore Avenue and Watkins Street, and the room was filled with a crowd of angry parents, indignant teachers, and pupils.

When the Chairman, Baruch Miller, ordered all children from the room, on the ground that they might be called as witnesses, the teachers shouted, "No! No!" Again and again the Chair called for order and at last threatened to have the hall cleared.

Roundsman Mojer of the Sixty-fifth Precinct was called to get some semblance of quiet, but said that he had no authority to interfere. The Chairman replied that this was a most extraordinary statement and he would take steps to look into it. In the end the reserves from the Sixty-fifth Precinct were summoned, but were powerless to keep the crowd quiet.

The charge against Principal Harding was based on a petition signed by sixty residents of the district the school serves, in which the Hebrew population is large. Isaac Hirschfield, counsel for the complainants, said that Principal Harding had commented on the Scriptures in school; that the children had been countenanced in singing Christian songs; that the Principal permitted the display in the classrooms of pictures of the Madonna and Child, and that, at Christmas exercises on Dec. 19, he had made particular references to Christ.

Augusta Herbert, one of the pupils and a daughter a complainant, said that at the Christmas exercises Mr. Harding had said:

"Now, boys and girls, at this particular season of the year I want you to be more like Christ, who took more pleasure in giving than receiving," and also: "Christ did not like hypocrites." She stated she had been so scandalized by these remarks that she had risen in her place and declared that the Principal had no right to speak in such a way in school. Such teaching was only fitted for a church or Sunday school.

The Principal denied that he had made the remarks alleged or had permitted the singing of religious songs.

Counsel for the prosecution held that the holding of Christmas exercises in the public schools was a breach of the law of the State, the city, and the Board of Education.

The case was adjourned until next Monday.

GERMAN OFFICIALS ACCUSED.

Pamphlet Alleges Corruption and Oppression in Alsace-Lorraine.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—A sensational pamphlet entitled "The Germanization of Alsace-Lorraine by a Tyrannous Government" has been published at Strassburg. It is written by ex-Police Commissioner Stephany, who has prudently left Germany on a holiday.

The pamphlet accuses the officials of corruption and oppression, criticises the officers of the regiments in Alsace-Lorraine, and alleges mismanagement of the finances of the provinces. It is being much discussed all over Germany.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS ANGRY.

Demonstration at Hamburg Against the Two-Class Election Law.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—Hamburg was in an uproar this evening. A big crowd appeared before the Town Hall to demonstrate against the two-class election law which has just been passed, and which takes away universal suffrage. There were clashes between the demonstrators and the police.

It is feared that this demonstration was the forerunner of big Socialist demonstrations next Sunday all over Germany against the hated Prussian three-class system. The troops have orders to remain in their barracks on Sunday, and leave of absence has been withdrawn.

The PIERCE Arrow

is the highest priced American car made. Comparing the Arrow with other American cars, even the best, the initial cost of an Arrow is saved over and over by the minimum cost of maintenance. As the American motorist learns to discriminate, he will consider the additional price a good investment when he saves both expense and worry. See and compare Arrow cars with other cars at the Automobile Show, Madison Square Garden.

THE GEORGE N. PIERCE COMPANY,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
Members Association Licensed Automobile Manufacturers.
New York Dealers:
Herrolds Motor Car Company,

Studebaker

The Automobile with a Reputation Behind It

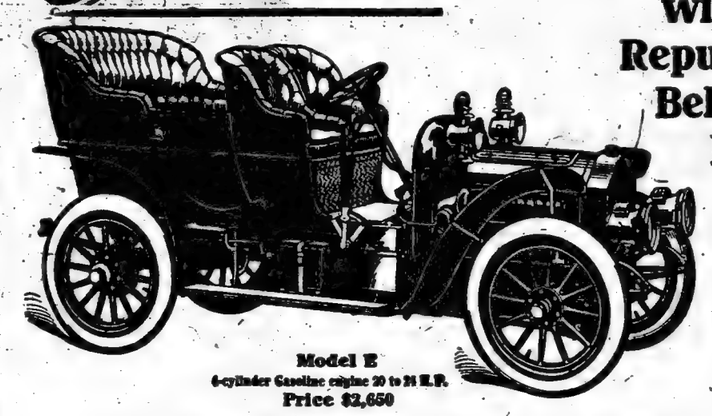

Model E
4-cylinder Gasoline engine 20 to 24 H. P.
Price $2,650

Model E. 4-cylinder gasoline engine, 20 to 24 H. P. Price $2,650.
Model F. 4-cylinder gasoline engine, 28 to 32 H. P. Price, $3,000.
Model G. 4-cylinder gasoline engine, 30 to 35 H. P. Price, $3,750.

The name **STUDEBAKER** invests an automobile with a value which gives it a "standing" not common to a car of any other make. When you reflect that the same half-century experience, the same reputation for excellence which has made the Studebaker horse-drawn vehicles the world standard, is back of the Studebaker automobile, you realize the difference between Studebaker and a name that stands for nothing.

Don't fail to see our exhibit at Madison Square Garden, January 13th to 20th. *We have no exhibit at any other automobile show.*

Gasoline Cars—Main Hall. Electric Pleasure Vehicles—Restaurant. Commercial Cars—Basement.

The Studebaker exhibit will be found most complete and as varied as any exhibit in the Garden.

"I have not spent a single dollar on broken parts during the six months that I have had my Studebaker, and I look forward to having equal success with it next year and years to come."
C. B. BROWN, 161 BROADWAY, N. Y.

All Studebaker cars are licensed under the George B. Selden patent No. 549,160.

STUDEBAKER, Broadway and 7th Ave., at 48th Street, New York.

The Supreme Leaders
BY BRANDER MATTHEWS

BRANDER MATTHEWS has an article in the JANUARY MUNSEY under the above caption, which tells us who are the supreme leaders of the world

in War — in Music
in Science — in Drama
in Sculpture — in Oratory
in Painting — in Literature

This is a most complete and careful review of the subject—comprehensive and graphic. It is a curious fact that Professor Matthews admits ONLY ONE AMERICAN to the class of The Supreme Leaders.

Munsey's Magazine

for January, containing this article, is still on sale. It can be had from your newsdealer.

The Frank A. Munsey Company, 175 Fifth Avenue, New York.

C. C. BROWNE NOT AT HOME.

Neighbors Miss Silk Case Conspirator Who Lost His Appeal.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, Jan. 17.—Charles C. Browne, for years an examiner at the Appraisers' Stores in the Customs Service at New York, who faces commitment to Sing Sing under two years' sentence, has not been seen about his home at Little Falls by neighbors since last Saturday. He has relatives in Canada.

Browne was convicted in 1904 of conspiracy to defraud the Government in complicity with A. S. Rosenthal & Co., on importations of Japanese silk. The verdict in the case of Martin Cohn, a partner of Rosenthal, was set aside. Rosenthal forfeited $30,000 bail and is in Europe. The United States Supreme Court denied Browne's application for a writ of certiorari last Monday. Judson Wells, his counsel, says Browne failed to keep an appointment with him on Monday or Tuesday. Browne's bond is for $12,500. His property in Little Falls is worth $25,200.

"MR. BUTT-IN" TO THE RESCUE

Gallant and Successful Attempt to Prevent a Suicide with Smelling Salts.

Mr. Butt-in was abroad in Lexington Avenue yesterday afternoon. At 123d Street he saw a man extract a deadly looking blue bottle from his coat-tail pocket and raise it toward his face.

Mr. Butt-in was on him in an instant. The bottle he smashed in the gutter, and with shouts of "Suicide!" he hustled his half-fainting victim to the corner drug store.

The druggist telephoned Police Headquarters for help while his clerk laid out a supply of antidotes. Meanwhile the "suicide" seemed to be in a serious condition. His rescuer and the druggist worked over him, and when Policeman Grady of the East 126th Street Station arrived he was coming around.

He told the policeman he was Thomas Frazer, a chemist, of 2,007 Lexington Avenue. The blue bottle was smelling salts. He suffered from gallstones and was subject to acute attacks of illness, he said, which the salts, when he had a chance to use them, always relieved. Just about then Mr. Butt-in melted away. No one had thought to take his name.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

12:30 A. M.—104 Seventh Avenue; Giuseppe Asincato; damage, $250.
3:30 A. M.—564 West Thirty-third Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.
11 A. M.—468 East 136th Street; Thomas Green; damage, $10.
11:15 A. M.—1,568 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $70.
11:30 A. M.—188 Allen Street; George Georgian; damage, $50.
12:30 P. M.—916 Broadway; Purcell Manufacturing Company; damage, $25.
1 P. M.—416 East 102d Street; Thomas Maguire; damage, $5.
1:25 P. M.—2,087 Madison Avenue; M. Ernst; damage trifling.
1:45 P. M.—308 West Thirty-seventh Street; owner unknown; no damage.
3:45 P. M.—75 Sheriff Street; S. Mandel; damage slight.
5 P. M.—406 East Seventy-fourth Street; owner unknown; damage, $15.
5:50 P. M.—61 Broome Street; owner unknown; damage, $200.
7:10 P. M.—65-69 East 110th Street; Mary Klein; damage slight.
8:45 P. M.—52 Jackson Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
10:40 P. M.—163 Maiden Lane; Acker & Co.; damage, $5,000.
10:45 P. M.—815 Eighth Avenue; New York Transportation Company; no damage.
11:15 P. M.—317 West Twenty-fifth Street; Mrs. Mary Hamilton; damage, $150.

THREE WIVES A JOKE.

Brooklyn Dentist Confesses Bigamy—Fell in Love with Patients.

Bigamy was the charge to which Edward Byron Vogel, a young dentist of 283 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, pleaded guilty before Magistrate Baker in Morrisania Court yesterday. The police accused him of having three wives.

"I met these girls in the dentist chair, and fell in love with them; that's the only excuse I can give," he said laughing.

Mrs. Carrie E. Vogel of 697 East 135th Street, who is referred to as wife No. 2, got the warrant from Magistrate Baker charging her husband wih desertion. She says she was married to Vogel on Nov. 12, 1903, and that she and her six weeks' old baby were deserted on Dec. 11, 1905, Vogel saying he was tired of her and was going to get another wife.

The next day he married Ida Elbers of 45 West Nineteenth Street, Manhattan, at the Little Church Around the Corner. He wrote wife No. 2 last Monday offering to come back and be good.

The first wife, Carrie, whom he married five years ago, works in a Sixth Avenue department store to support herself and her four-year-old child. She didn't appear in court.

Vogel watched wives Nos. 2 and 3 talking together with an amused air and remarked:

"They look like old pals, over there. I fell in love with them one by one. That's all I can say."

BOGUS CLAIM FIGHTERS MEET.

Traction Association Has Big Fund for War on Damage Frauds.

The annual meeting of the Alliance Against Accident Frauds was held at the Hotel Astor yesterday. Between forty and fifty traction companies were represented. These officers were elected:

Russell A. Sears of the Boston Elevated Electric Railroad, President; James R. Pratt of the United Electric Railways Company of Baltimore, Vice President; Chauncey S. Miller of the Casualty Company of America, Secretary and Treasurer.

Copies of barratry bills from the different States were discussed and a sub-committee was appointed to draft a bill to check the operations of "shyster" lawyers, unprincipled physicians, paid witnesses, and "ambulance chasers."

It is expected, judging by the attendance of representatives from Canada and the receipt of proxies from Great Britain, that the Alliance will become an international association.

The Alliance has ample funds to defend its members from fraud. It is estimated that $450,000 is collected in this country each year by means of fraudulent and exaggerated claims.

Several addresses were delivered yesterday. The Alliance will hold a banquet here in April.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TOURS

CALIFORNIA
January 25 to February 23. Visiting El Paso, San Diego, Riverside, Pasadena, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Del Monte, San Jose, Palo Alto, San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs, Denver, and Chicago. Special Pullman train over entire route.
RATE from New York (covering all necessary expenses).....$375

GRAND CANYON OF ARIZONA AND CALIFORNIA
March 1 to 31. RATE from New York.....$385

FLORIDA
February 6 and 20 and March 6. Special Pullman trains. Two weeks to three months in the Tropics. Independent travel in Florida.
RATE from New York.....$50

OLD POINT COMFORT, RICHMOND, WASHINGTON
February 24, March 10 and 24, April 14. Six-day Outings in the Old Dominion.
RATE from New York (all necessary expenses).....$36
OLD POINT COMFORT only (same dates).....$17

WASHINGTON
January 18, February 1 and 22, March 8 and 22, April 9 and 19, and May 17. Three-day trips to the National Capital.
RATE from New York, (all necessary expenses).....$12 or $14.50
According to hotel selected.

PINEHURST
February 16 and March 30. RATE from New York.....$32
Covering round-trip transportation, Pullman berth, and meals on going trip, and three days' board at Hotel Carolina. Tickets good for eighteen days.

NEW ORLEANS MARDI GRAS
February 23 to March 1. Special Pullman Train to and from New Orleans. Reserved seats in Special Grand Stand. Tourists occupy special train continuously.
RATE from New York.....$75
Detailed Itineraries and full information may be had of C. Studds, Eastern Passenger Agent, 263 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., Ticket Agents, or
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent,
J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Pre-inventory Sales afford the greatest saving opportunity of the year.

DELIGHTFUL AND CONVENIENT—OUR EIGHTH FLOOR RESTAURANT.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

The prudent shoppers will stock up for months ahead during our Pre-inventory Sales.

Just a moment:--scan this list of bargains representing our pre-inventory stock clearing.

OUR Pre-inventory Sales are now under way and a radical effort is being made to close out all the broken assortments, odd lots or discontinued lines. Where feasible, we quote the quantity left, the early season price and the present selling price. Nearly every stock contributes far more to the sale than we have room to cite here. The long duration of unseasonable Winter weather accounts for the vast overstock, which we are obliged to close out prior to inventory.

It's the one time in the year when prices reach their lowest level.

We are prompted to make these remarkable reductions in order that stock sheets may not be cumbered with short lines when we take inventory. In many cases the savings are greater than quoted. Where lots include goods that sold at a variety of prices we generally quote the smallest original price.

Main floor.

Notions.

700 yards Warren's silk gros grain waist feather bone, originally 10c, at per yd..... 5c

1,000 yards 48c gold belting, per yard..... 25c

1,400 doz. ocean shell shirt waist buttons, doz..... 5c

180 pairs 25c hose supporters, pr...15c

800 pairs 15c washable light weight dress shields, per pair.. 10c

500 pairs silk dress shields, originally sold at 25c..... 15c

800 25c back combs, per pair....15c

Invisible black hair nets, pr doz... 22c

Golf nets, large size, each..... 15c

Silks.

1,000 yards plain colored and glace taffeta—yd. wide, was $1, at.... 65c

650 yds. 24-in. colored chiffon crepe —regularly $1, at..... 50c

800 yards 24-in. crepe de chine, evening shades and white, 69c originally, at..... 48c

800 yards 19-inch guaranteed black dress taffeta, yard..... 48c

Linings.

1,000 yards moire percaline, regularly 18c, at.....12½c

1,500 yards of fine quality percaline, originally 25c, at.....18c

9,000 yards of good quality moreen, originally 39c, at..... 25c

2,000 yards full yard satin, originally $1, at.....69c

Wash goods.

1,500 yards of novelty voiles, regularly 19c., at. 12½c

1,500 yards of fine sheer organdy—regularly 29c, at..... 18c

1,250 yards of mercerised cottons, regularly 35c, at 18c

1,500 yards of organdy voiles, regularly 35c, at 18c

1,000 yards of French organdy, regularly 39c, at 25c

Flannels.

1,750 yards of yard wide outing flannel, regularly 15c, at....10c

2,000 yards of good quality domet flannel, regularly 11c, at.. 8c

1,500 yards silk embroidered skirting flannels, regularly 65c, .50c

600 yards of silk embroidered skirting flannels, regularly 85c, at 65c

Dress goods.

600 yards of dress fabrics, formerly sold at 50c, at..... 25c

650 yards of fancy checked English mohairs—56 inches wide—formerly 59c, at 39c

800 yards of novelty tweed suitings, all wool granite suitings; all wool Panama suitings and imported fancy English mohairs, formerly from 89c to 1.35, at... 69c

Gloves.

Women's mousquetaire suede, 8 button length gloves, 20 doz. pairs, reduced from $1 to..... 79c

Women's sample cashmere gloves, 50c values, 65 doz. pairs, at.... 25c

Women's 50c wool gloves..... 25c

Infants' knitted mittens, 25c and 35c originally, 10 doz. pairs, at.. 19c

Women's silk gloves, silk lined, brown, 5 doz. pairs, $1 values, at 59c

10 doz. pairs children's English cape gloves, $1 value..... 79c

Hosiery.

Women's plain cotton hose, originally 19c values, at.....12½c

Women's cotton medium and heavy weight hose..... 23c

Women's all-over lace and lace ankle; also embroidered lisle...35c

Children's Buster Brown hose, 25c values, at 18c

Children's cashmere hose, special, "seconds"..... 25c

Children's "seconds" cotton ribbed hose, 19c values, at.....12½c

Men's plain and embroidered half hose. Special a pair.....25c

Women's $1 spun silk hose—white and colors. Special at pair.... 79c

Linens.

100 doz. table napkins—21 inches square, pure linen. Value per doz., $2, at..... 1.75

450 pattern table cloths — satin damask—Irish linen—2 yds. long, value 1.95, at.....1.50

100 doz. hemmed huck towels—bleached red borders—size 20x40, Val. $2 doz., each..... 15c

750 hemmed bed sheets for single beds — linen finish — bleached cotton. Value 35c, at.....25c

White goods.

200 pieces white lawn—40 inches wide—originally 15c a yard, at..10c

500 pieces fine nainsook—36 inches —12 yard piece.....1.25

Main floor.

Blankets.

200 pairs white wool blankets for double beds. Originally $6 a pair, at..... $5

150 pairs white blankets—single bed size. Formerly $3 a pair, at.2.25

Dress nets—robes.

500 yards dress nets—odd lengths filet esprit and fancy dotted nets, value 75c to 1.50, at, per yard...39c

25 embroidered Prunella cloth robes. Early season price $35 to $55 each, at $18

Embroidery—trimmings.

3,000 yards embroidery sample strips—cambric, nainsook, swiss, 8c and 10c embroideries, a yd.. 5c
15c & 20c values, a yard. 10c
25c & 30c values, a yard..... 15c

Odds and ends of imported trimmings, in black, white and colored appliques, effects—also black and colored spangled trimmings. Early season prices, 95c to 1.50 a yard, at yard, 25c & 50

Handkerchiefs.

3,000 handkerchiefs — odds and ends—soiled and mussed handkerchiefs.
8c handkerchiefs, each 4c
20c handkerchiefs, each.....10c
35c handkerchiefs, each.....19c
75c handkerchiefs, each 39c

Knit underwear

350 Ypsilanti combination suits for women. Early season prices 3.75, $4 and 5.25 at. 1.95

Sample lots and odds and ends of vests and pants at..... 29c

Sample lots of children's vests and pants at..... 21c

Men's natural wool and derby rib worsted shirts and drawers. Early season price $1, at..... 79c

250 men's combination suits—wool and cotton. Early season price 2.95 and 3.50, at.....1.95

Toilet specials

Puff boxes—blue and gold decorations. Early season price 39c, at.25c

French gilt triplicate shaving mirrors—large size. Early season price $1, at.....79c

French pump atomizers — nickel and gilt. Early season price 65c and 1.25, at.....49c and 89c

Celluloid or metal standing hand mirrors. Early season price 50c, at.....39c

Jewelry

6 doz. solid gold cuff pins, early season price 95c, at.....50c

4 doz. solid gold cuff buttons, early season price $1.75, at.....$1.25

50 solid silver watches for ladies; early season price $4, at.....$2.95

20 real gunmetal watches for men; early season price $5.50, at....$3.95

20 men's gold filled 20 year Waltham watches; early season price $12, at..... $7.95

3 doz. real gunmetal chains, stone set; early season price 1.95, at 1.23

6 doz. men's fancy ribbon fobs, early season price $1, at.....50c

50 doz. ladies' fancy novelty back combs; early season price 50c, at 25c

20 doz. fancy novelty brooches and sash pins; early season price $1.00, at 50c

Leather goods.

175 leather hand bags—leather lined. Early season price 1.25. At..... 95c

225 English sole leather purses. Early season price 50c. At ...25c

Real walrus leather purse bags. Early season price 2.50. At...1.95

Real walrus leather hand bags. Early season price 2.50. At...1.95

Fancy leather belts—colors only. Early season price 50c. At.....25c

Real English pigskin cigarette case. Early season price more than double. At.....25c

Umbrellas

200 Spitalfield umbrellas—early season price $5. At.....2.95

200 Levantine pure silk umbrellas —in colors. Early season price $5. At.....2.95

100 children's umbrellas. Early season price 75c. At.....59c

150 ladies' 24 inch sun umbrellas. Early season price 2.50 and $3. At. 1.45

Men's furnishings

35 doz. men's four-in-hands. Early season price 50c. At.....25c

25 doz. men's four-in-hands. Early season price 75c. At.....50c

10 doz. men's four-in-hands. Early season price $1. At. 75c

60 imported cotton blanket bath robes, floral effects. At.....1.65

Men's dress protectors. Early season price 2.25. At.....1.75

50 doz. men's negligee shirts in white and colored madras. Special.....50c

2nd floor

Men's and boys' clothing

165 Russian overcoats, sizes 3 to 8 years. Early season price $4, at.2.50

241 Russian and tourist overcoats, 3 to 16 years. Early season price $5, at.....3.50

189 boys' fine overcoats, Russian and regular overcoats, sizes 3 to 16 years. Early season price 7.50, at.....4.50

300 pairs of men's trousers. Early season prices $5, $6 and $7, at..3.50

241 men's suits. Early season prices $12 and $15, at.....8.50

166 men's overcoats. Early season price $20.....14.50

412 men's suits and overcoats. Early season prices $20, $25, $30 and $35, at.....17.50

Art needlework

Lot of soiled stamped linens at....1-2

Lot hand embroidered pillows at..1-2

500 50c stamped pillow tops—choice..... 25c

25c mercerized pillow cords..... 15c

Peri lustre emb. cotton, per skein. 2c

All linen Battenberg braid, 36 yard bolt 17c

Laundry bags, special at..... 25c

800 colored sofa pillow slips and centrepieces 25c

D. M. C. embroidery cotton, per dozen skeins..... 10c

Dressing sacques

45 eiderdown and flannelette sacques, red and light blue. Formerly 90c, at.....29c

112 ripple eiderdown dressing sacques. Originally 1.50; 100 of them at.....79c

75 short kimonos and dressing sacques, 1.50 originally, at.....95c

50 eiderdown and blanket robes, large collars. Originally 3.50, at.....2.50

2nd floor.

Shoes, etc.

375 pairs of girls' and boys' $3 shoes, broken sizes, at.....2.00

370 pairs of boys' and youths' $2 shoes, at.....1.25

200 pairs of women's $3 and 3.50 shoes, broken sizes, at 1.00

Children's 39c. jersey leggings, at..25c

Children's 50c. watertite leggings, at.....35c

Children's $1 corduroy leggings, at..75c

Children's 1.35 leather leggings, at...$1

Boys' and girls' 2.50 shoes.....1.75

Boys' and girls' 1.50 shoes.....95c

Boys' and girls' $1 shoes.....79c

Boys' and girls' 75c. shoes.....48c

Infants' wear

100 children's coats, 2, 3 and 4 years, regularly 3.50, at.....1.95

75 children's cloth coats, 2, 3 and 4 years, regularly $6.00, at.....3.95

45 Velvet or serge coats, sizes 2, 3 and 4 years, regularly 7.50.....5.00

75 Children's $3 panne velvet bonnets.....1.89

75 Children's $3 panne bonnets, poke effects.....2.50

Corsets

W. T. corsets—for full and medium figures, sizes 18 to 30. Early season price $2, at.....98c

C. B. long corsets, prettily trimmed, sizes 18 to 30. Early season price 1.25, at.....75c

C. B. short corsets—for slight figures, sizes 18 to 24. Early season price 1.25, at.....75c

Waists

150 Oriental lace waists, silk lined.2.50

Excellent models in lawn waists...$1

500 fine lawn waists with lace designed yoke..... .....1.95

195 black chiffon taffeta waists, buttoned back, fancy yoke effects.....3.95

300 batiste waists, inserted yokes.2.95

3rd floor.

Women's suits and coats.

41 new short semi-fitted or blouse suits, heavy cheviot. Early season price 19.75 at.....14.75

32 broadcloth suits—fancy braided and trimmed garments, at....39.75

41 fine velvets—tailor made and demi effects. Early season price $65, at.....34.75

43 ¾ length coats—fine broadcloth. Early season price 34.75, at.....21.50

22 broadcloth coats — collarless. Early season price 29.75, at....18.75

21 medium weight coats—lined and interlined. Early season price 22.50, at.....$15

Books

2,500 odd volumes fiction, etc.—from Doubleday, Page Company. Early season price 50c, at.....25c

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary —tan sheep — indexed. Early season price 2.25, at.....1.75

History of the United States—H. D. Northrop—½ morocco, was 1.95, at.....1.25

Teachers' Bible—full references—concordance, maps—French morocco — indexed. Early season price 1.35, at.....$1

New Century Encyclopedia and Dictionary—2 vols., cloth. Early season price 95c, at.....55c

Cram's International Atlas of the World—complete maps. Early season price 2.50, at.....1.65

500 odd volumes miscellaneous fiction, etc.—strong cloth bindings, value 15c to 35c.....12c

Twentieth Century Dictionary. Early season price 85c, at.....59c

1,000 odd volumes—broken library sets — half leather — illustrated, at, each.....59c

3rd floor.

Stationery

1,000 lbs. high grade note paper—fashionable square size—linen, bond and plate finish. 25c value, at.....14c

Envelopes to match, pack.....5c

800 boxes writing paper—cloth finish. Early season prices 15c to 25c box, at.....12c

Commercial envelopes—No. 6 high cut—box of 250. Early season price 40c, at.....25c

Trunks, bags, etc.

24 traveling bags—12 inch. Early season price 4.50, at.....$3

125 trunks — wardrobes, skirt trunks, dress trunks, steamers, hat boxes.....25% off

60 children's book cases, sizes 14 and 16 inches. Early season price $1, at.....75c

25 standard flyer sleds. Early season price 1.98, at.....$1

32 standard flyer sleds. Early season price 2.50, at.....1.35

15 children's go carts. Early season price $15 and $10, at.....9.50

39 easy-take go carts. Early season price 2.50, at.....1.50

1,900 framed pictures, assorted. Early season price 25c., at.....15c

Furs

6 Alaska seal coats of very fine quality—sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42. Early season price $245, at....$189

4 very finest Persian lamb coats, with beautiful baummarten collar, revers. Early season price $325, at.....$169

1 imported model broadtail Persian blouse—gold embroidered collar and cuffs. Early season price $350, now at.....$225

1 imported model baby lamb caracul coat—exquisite model. Early season price $250, now at.....$169

1 Persian lamb full box coat of the finest grade. Early season price $225, now at.....$165

1 imported model sable squirrel coat—30 inches long, with finest royal ermine shawl collar and cuffs. Early season price $250, at.....$189

1 imported model sable squirrel coat—embroidered fancy velvet vest effect. Early season price $185, now at.....98.50

4 fur lined evening coats—in colors, with fine squirrel lining—embroidered cuffs and collar. Early season price $42, at.....24.50

1 ermine empire muff of the choicest pure white skins. Early season price $185, at.....$115

1 ermine throw scarf—3 yards long, of choicest pure white skins. Early season price $200, at....$115

4th floor.

Rugs, etc.

25 Anatolian silk rugs—size 3.6x5. Formerly selling at $50, at.....$35

65 Shervan rugs—size 3.6x5. Formerly selling at 21.50, at.....14.25

25 Beloochistan rugs—size 3x4.6. Formerly selling at $18, at.....$12

100 Sanford Axminster rugs—size 9x12. Formerly selling at 26.50, at.....22.95

50 Sanford Axminster rugs—size 8.3x10.6. Formerly selling at 24.50, at.....21.50

100 Sanford Axminster rugs—size 3x6. Formerly selling at 4.50, at.3.95

500 yards Axminster carpets. Formerly selling at 1.35 a yd., at, yd. 95c

1,000 yards tapestry carpets. Formerly selling at 75c a yard, at.. 49c

1,000 yards inlaid linoleum. Formerly selling at 1.35 per sq. yd., at, a yd..... 89c

500 yards genuine cork linoleum. Formerly selling at 65c. a yard, at, a yard..... 45c

Upholsteries

72 inch negus tapestry couch covers —just 171 in 2 color effects. Early season price $4, at.....2.50

Bordered tapestry portieres—about 20 styles. Early season price 12.75, at.....5.95

60 ruffled Renaissance bed sets, ea.2.95

Cross stripe lambrequins — odd styles. Early season price $2 each, at..... 98c

French Gobelin tapestry — 300 yards. Early season price $2 yard, at..... 65c

Dining room curtains of red and green Irish point lace—rich and dainty. Were $6, $7 and $8, at. 4.50

Pianos

Steinway upright piano—$500 when new, at.....$190

Knabe upright piano—$550 when new, at.....$275

Chickering upright piano—when new $450, at.....$175

Cecilian piano—when new $600, at.....$260

5th floor

Furniture

50 brass beds. Early season price $36, at.....$18

6 brass beds. Early season price $40, at.....24.50

25 brass beds, regularly $38, at....$20

25 upholstered mahogany corner chairs. Regularly 12.75, at..7.50

50 gilt upholstered reception chairs. Regularly 5.25, at.....2.75

44 golden oak or mahogany arm chairs. Regularly 4.25, at.....3.50

18 golden oak rockers. Regularly 5.50, at.....3.75

25 golden oak book cases, with glass doors. Value 16.50, at...9.75

6 golden oak book cases, open front. Value 6.75, at.....4.50

50 Vernis Martin decorated arm chairs. Value 17.50, at.....9.75

6th floor.

New seeded raisins.

Ensign Brand—Fancy Three-Crown Fruit. This is the first opportunity you have had to buy the best new 1905 crop seeded raisins at one-third less than the regular price. Full weight 16-ounce carton..... 8c

Navy beans.

Steel-cut oatmeal, pearl barley, Scotch peas, farina, tapioca or imported sago; 10-lbs., 37c.; 5 lbs..... 19c

Breakfast bacon.

Armour's Climax brand, dry English sugar-cured bacon; 4 to 8 lb. pieces; lb.....14½c

Sugar corn.

Special, 8c.; Cameron brand, fine quality, tender, creamy sugar corn—24 cans, 1.85; doz., 94c., can..... 8c

Navel oranges.

California ripe, sweet, luscious fruit; dozen..... 24c

Monogram rye whiskey.

Gallon, 2.75; quart bottle.....75c

Basement.

Art-ware—bric-a-brac

4 $15 French bronze electroliers with 2 lights..... $10

4 $35 Italian marble busts with lace hats..... $25

12 $18 hand painted Oriental China vases..... $7

6 $5 brass lamps with decorated globe.....3.50

6 $15 hand painted Limoges China fish sets—15 pieces..... $10

6 Italian marble pedestal stands—31 inches high..... $10

4 $9 German beer sets, including 1 tankard and mugs..... $6

5 $28 electric reading lamps—French ideas..... $15

2 $60 cut glass punch bowls on floor..... $40

2 $50 cut glass vases—new cutting and stands—30 inches high. $35

6 $5 jardineres and pedestals....3.50

8 $12 Japanese carved teakwood tables..... $8

1 $150 French Sevres vase, stands 30 inches high..... $75

4 $20 Japanese bronze umbrella stands..... $10

12 $13 hand painted game and fish plaques..... $8

Odd decorated china.

500 15c china cups and saucers.... 10c

600 20c china cups and saucers.... 15c

100 35c to 50c china salad bowls.. 25c

50 75c china salad bowls..... 39c

25 $3 china chop trays..... $2

Dinner sets.

25 $13 American porcelain dinner sets—100 pieces..... $8

25 $18 Austrian china dinner sets 100 pieces.....11.95

20 $30 Austrian china dinner sets —100 pieces.....15.95

28 $30 Theo. Haviland dinner sets—100 pieces.....$20

10—$70 Theo. Haviland china dinner sets—112 pieces.....$40

200—75c Austrian glass flower vases..... 39c

Housefurnishings.

Welsbach burner complete, including burner, mantle, air-mixing chimney and 10-inch white opal shade; early season price, $1.50; at..... .....$1.00

Fancy glassware for Welsbach burners; early season price, 75.; at..... 50c

Cylinder gas heaters; early season price $1.25; at..... 75c

Bissell's Standard Carpet Sweeper; early season price, $1.75; at. $1.49

China salt boxes; early season price, 25c.; at..... 19c

January sale of toilet goods for Friday and Saturday.

THIS is our annual sale of toilet goods, which the women of New York are interested in. All standard qualities, for which druggists exact fancy prices, and for which we regularly charge much more. Main Floor.

Sale applies to practically everything in our complete department—soaps, perfumes, rubber goods, brushes, hair tonics, &c. **Mail orders filled.**

Soap specials.

Packer's Tar Soap.....12c

Williams's Shaving Soap, stick 15c., cake 4c

Munyon's Witch Hazel Soap..... 8c

Green Olive Oil Castile Soap, 3-lb. bars 21c

White Rose Glycerine Soap, box of 3 cakes.....10c

Carolina Tar Soap, for shampooing, cake, 5c.; box.....13c

Armour's Violet Buttermilk Soap, box.....25c

Armour's Murray Hill Bath Soap, a fine soap and a large cake, 10c.; dozen.....1.00

Armour's Witch Hazel, Oatmeal or Tar Soap, box of 3 cakes..... 7c

Jergens's Turkish Bath Soap, extra large cakes, 5c.; dozen.....55c

Royal Violet Soap, especial value at, box of 3 cakes.....10c

Idealia Castile Soap, box of six cakes.....19c

Violet de Parme Soap, box of 3 cakes.....19c

Purita Spanish Castile Soap, finest imported, cake.....12c

Simpson Crawford's glycerine soap, fine for easily chapped skin, ½ lb. bar 8c, dozen.....9

Lloyd's Euxesis for shaving; tube.33c

Hair tonics and brushes

Danderine, 15c, 29c and.....58c

Westphal's Auxiliator — 50c size, 33c; 1.00 size..... .....63c

Sage Tea Hair Tonic, best for falling and scanty hair and dandruff; 50c size, 33c; 1.00 size....59c

Cranitonic Hair Food; 1.00 size... 59c

Barker's Hirsutus, 59c, 1.17 and..2.39

Hays' Hair Health..... 35c

Coke's Dandruff Cure, 33c and 59c, and a 25c cake of Coke's Shampoo Tar Soap free with each bottle.

Cranitonic Zema Cream; 50c size. .29c

Marchand's Peroxide Hydrogen, 19c, 39c and.....73c

Demiracle Hair Remover; 1.00 size..... 79c

Rubber dressing combs, all coarse or coarse and fine, 40c value for 29c

Marcel dressing combs, the newest and best, all coarse or coarse and fine; special..... 39c

Dupont's solid back hair brushes, values to 65c, for..... 48c

Ideal hair brushes, No. 1, 58c; No. 2..... 75c

Hair brushes, finest bristles, solid back; values to 2.25, for.....1.25

Scott's electric hair brushes 89c

Specials in perfumes

Woodworth's perfume violet of Sicily or blue lilies, oz.....39c

Roger and Gallet perfume; violette, heliotrope, white rose, bouquet des amours or peau d'espagne, oz.....52c

Lundborg's perfume, Swiss lilac or Goya lily. oz.....35c

Vaneta, the sweetest and strongest perfume, an entrancing odor, 59c; bottle.....59c and 98c

Houbegant's perfume ideal, oz.....1.39

Piver's perfume — Azurea, Safranor or Le Trefle, oz 59c

Tokio, the fascinating new Japanese perfume, 50c. size 33c.; 1.00 size..... 63c

Fine Florida water, ½ pint..... 19c

Meadowbrook violet water, 4 oz.. 39c

Kaiserin German cologne, 19c, 35c, ½ pint.....55c

Fine sachet envelopes of white, rose or carnation, regularly 25c; special 15c

Ch. Fays, Paris, French satin corsage sachets in violette, chypre, heliotrope and Peau d'espagne, regular 25c; special..... 10c

Florentine violet orris in jars, ¼ lb. 25c; ½ lb..... 45c

Violet ammonia for the bath, pints 19c; quarts..... 19c

Imported St. Thomas bay, with sprinkler top, ½ pint, 25c; pint, 45c; quart..... 85c

Tooth and face preparations

Dentiseptine tooth powder, largest bottle of best powder..... 17c

Dentiseptine liquid, the perfect alkaline antiseptic mouth and tooth wash—twice the strength of any other antiseptic—4 oz., 15c.; full pint..... 39c

Sanitol, Denticura, Sozodont, or Sheffield's
Tooth paste, tube, 14c

Calder's tooth powder, traveler's size 5c

Hazard & Hazard tooth powder, 2 for..... 25c

Listerine, 15c and 39c

Borine, 25c size..... 13c

La Blache face powder..... 29c

Roger and Gallet Violet Toilet Powder, 14c

Persian violet face powder, very fine, any color, regular 50c., to introduce..... 25c

Conray's rose rice powder..... 9c

Powder paper books; take the shine off the face; convenient to carry in purse; any color, **10c, 3 for 25c**

Ideal talcum powder, 7c, 4 for 25c

Dorin's rouge No. 18 ..... 18c

American Beauty Liquid Rouge; natural and pure.....19c and 35c

French eyebrow pencils, any color. 7c

Roger and Gallet lip salve..... 11c

Gourard's oriental cream..... 93c

Dupont's French tooth brushes, value to 25c for.....12c

Simpson Crawford's aseptic ventilated tooth brushes; every brush warranted; regular 29c, special at19c

Complexion brushes, new importation, specially priced, from 20c to 58c

Silk wash cloths, special..... 19c

Glycerine, rose water and borax, simple but effective for chapped skin, 4 oz..... 15c

Witch hasel liquid cream for chapped hands and face, 35c size...19c

Johnson & Johnson absorbent cotton, lb..... 29c

Strongest witch hasel, pints, 19c, quarts..... 33c

Benton's chafing dish spirits for burning without the bad odor of wood alcohol, pt., 25c, qt .. 49c

Sea salt for the bath, 8-lb bag.... 15c

Manicure materials

A year's or longer use for 1.25

Fair finest cuticle scissors, one large buffer, one professional flexible nail file, one bottle rose nail bleach, one box Idealia nail powder, one hoof orange stick, one dozen emery boards, one piece pumice; set complete, originally $3, at.....1.25

Hoof orange sticks, dozen.. 15c

First quality nail or cuticle scissors, 75c. value, for..... 48c

Standing mirrors, celluloid or metal, 50c. value for..... 39c

Triplicate shaving mirrors, gilt frame, 1.50 value for..... 89c

Rubber goods

Sorosis rubber gloves for housework, 75c. value..... 49c

Family hot water bottles, warranted, 2-qt., 49c.; 3-qt 89c

Simpson Crawford one-year guarantee rapid flow fountain syringes all attachments, 2-qt., 79c.; 3-qt..... 89c

Combination hot water bottles and fountain syringes, warranted, 2 qt., 89c.; 3 qt..... 98c

M. FALLIERES ELECTED PRESIDENT OF FRANCE

Gets 449 Votes Against 371 Cast for M. Doumer.

TO ASSUME OFFICE FEB. 18

M. Loubet Heartily Congratulates Him —New President's Grandfather Was a Blacksmith.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—The National Assembly met this afternoon in the Congress Hall of the Royal Palace at Versailles and on the first ballot elected M. Fallières, President of the Senate, to be President of the French Republic. He will assume office on Feb. 18.

Eight hundred and forty-nine voters were present. The final figures were:

M. Fallières ..... 449 Scattered 28
M. Doumer 371

One voter abstained from depositing his ballot.

The National Assembly consists nominally of 591 Deputies and 300 Senators, but owing to deaths, illness, and the passage of some of the Deputies to the Senate, leaving their seats vacant, the number present was decreased to 849, making 425 votes necessary to elect a new President.

The greatest interest was manifested in the proceedings, which were very prolonged, the members of the Assembly voting in alphabetical order, those waiting their turn discussing excitedly the prospects of their favorites. Although several candidates were mentioned for the Presidency, the real contest was between M. Fallières and M. Doumer, President of the Chamber of Deputies. The former had the general support of the Advanced Socialist and Radical groups, constituting the famous party which sustained the Combes Ministry.

The voting proceeded steadily. Cheers were raised whenever a popular legislator or statesman deposited his ballot in the urn, each group applauding its leaders and hooting the leaders of opposing groups. Several aged Senators, including MM. Ranc, Coujon, and Sarraut, who were obviously ill, received the assistance of the ushers when mounting the tribune.

Finally deep silence proclaimed the end of the balloting and all present eagerly awaited the announcement of the result. Then, when the first figures—M. Fallières 446 and M. Doumer 371—were given out, there was an outburst of enthusiasm, which was renewed after the corrected figures, giving M. Fallières 449 votes, and thus increasing his already clear majority, were announced.

M. Fallières returned to Paris from Versailles escorted by a military guard of honor. After spending a brief period at the official residence, which he occupies at President of the Senate, he went to the Elysée Palace to visit President Loubet, who warmly congratulated the President-elect.

M. Fallières is noted for his devotion to a simple country life. Whenever opportunity offers he returns to his birthplace at Mézin, the home of his ancestors through hundreds of years.

In his youth the President-elect apparently gave no indication of capacity for a brilliant future, and it is even said that in his school days he was somewhat indolent. However, he succeeded in taking degrees in letters and in the sciences, and as a student at law passed creditable examinations.

A story is told of his peculiar method of selecting an advocate with whom to study the procedure of the courts. Closing his eyes he would take a pen and prick the list of advocates. Then, approaching the lawyer thus indicated, M. Fallières would request to be allowed to become one of his clerks for a year.

After concluding his term as a law student, M. Fallières returned home, and for some time seemed to justify the prediction of his father that he would not be successful in his career. However, he plunged suddenly into work, became a close student, soon obtained official appointments, entered politics, and made that rapid progress which has now resulted in his election as head of the French Republic.

Although M. Fallières still owns the house at Mézin in which he was born, he no longer makes it his residence, but when in the country lives at Loupillon, near Mézin, where he cultivates extensive vineyards, to which he gives a great amount of time and study. He is greatly respected by the peasantry in the neighborhood of his modest but comfortable country mansion, and it is known that his charities are limited only by his fortune, which is not believed to be large.

A MAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Fallieres Much Like Loubet—Trusted by All Parties.

There is a great deal of similarity between the new and the retiring Presidents of the French Republic. Like M. Loubet, M. Fallières is, before everything else, a man of the people. His grandfather was a blacksmith and his father a Magistrate's clerk. Like M. Loubet, he is a man of absolute integrity, trusted even by his bitterest political opponents and esteemed by all.

He is a finer orator than M. Loubet, but his simplicity of character is similar to that of the present President, and he possesses the same innate politeness and capacity for suiting himself to his circumstances.

In politics he is regarded as eminently "safe," considering every point thoroughly before deciding on any action, and possessing the happy faculty of intuitively knowing the trend of opinion of the majority of his countrymen. But he is courageous, too, and on various occasions in the course of his official career he has dealt with difficult problems in a manner which has excited general admiration.

Clément Armand Fallières was born at Mézin, Department of Lot-et-Garonne, in November, 1841, and is, therefore, three years younger than M. Loubet. He studied law and was admitted to the Bar of Nérac, of which city he became Mayor when only about thirty years old. Nérac returned him to the Chamber of Deputies in 1876. He joined the group known as the Republican Left, and soon after he entered the Chamber had obtained a reputation as an orator. He was one of the 363 Deputies of the united Left who refused a vote of confidence in the De Broglie Cabinet after the reactionary movement of 1877. In the general election which followed he was re-elected from Nérac with an increased majority. In 1878 M. Duclerc gave him his first Ministerial position, appointing him Minister of the Interior in succession to M. Goblet.

M. Fallières has held various Ministerial positions since then, and in all of them has gained a high reputation for good judgment, tact, and probity. President Carnot made him Prime Minister, but the Cabinet he selected proved unsatisfactory and he soon resigned. In 1890 he was elected a Senator, and has been a member of the Senate up to the present time. In 1890 he was elected to the Presidency of the Senate, and was re-elected in 1900, and on Jan. 11 of the present year.

In appearance the President-elect is not unlike the retiring President, though he is considerably taller and stouter. His wife is very popular, and the Elysée is likely to become even more of a social centre under M. Fallières than under M. Loubet.

M. Fallières is heartily in favor of the Anglo-French entente.

The first news of M. Fallières's election reached THE NEW YORK TIMES at 11 o'clock from the French Cable Company.

SEND CABLE TO FALLIERES.

Governor of Massachusetts and Mayor of Boston Congratulate Him.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—The election of M. Fallières as President of France on the day Massachusetts commemorated the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin prompted Gov. Guild and Mayor Fitzgerald to congratulate M. Fallières, to whom the following cablegram was sent:

Boston, Jan. 17, 1906.

President Fallieres, Paris: Massachusetts and Boston, celebrating in Franklin's birthday the two hundredth anniversary of his birth, unite in congratulation and wishes for happy fortune to the chosen chief of America's first friend among the nations led to our aid by Benjamin Franklin. Vive la Republique Francaise.

CURTIS GUILD, Jr., Governor Massachusetts.
JOHN F. FITZGERALD, Mayor Boston.

MOORISH ENVOY SARCASTIC.

Asks Why the Powers Don't Hold a Conference on Russia.

ALGECIRAS, Jan. 17.—The Moroccan Conference did not meet to-day, in order to enable the Secretaries to get ready for their work.

While the talk among the Ambassadors is all of conciliation and harmony, the Moorish envoys do not believe that the Conference will agree. Budgett Meakin, an eminent authority on Morocco, had a prolonged conversation to-day with Mohammed el Torres and later repeated the Moorish view, as follows:

Mohammed el Torres will be a passive observer at the Conference until it enters the last stage. If the powers do not agree the Conference will fail to pieces of itself without the Moors lifting a finger. If, however, the powers accept a general plan of control of Morocco the Sultan cannot be asked to submit to anything that will insult the faith or provoke a rebellion among his own people. The powers will hesitate before facing international military occupation of Morocco to impose a scheme of administration.

The Moors pray much of the time to the Almighty to protect His faithful, and they trust that the powers of evil will fall into confusion. The whole of the Islamic world is somewhat excited over the fate of Morocco, as it is the last independent Mussulman Kingdom of Africa.

In concluding the conversation Mohammed el Torres said:

"Why don't they hold a conference upon Russia and establish order there?"

All the delegates accept with satisfaction the election of M. Fallières as President of the French Republic as an indication that France will continue her conciliatory policy. The Marquis Visconti Venosta, head of the Italian delegation, in discussing the situation said: "It can now, with reserve, be considered optimistically."

KAISER IS CONFIDENT.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—On the Boerse today it was reported that Emperor William yesterday evening expressed himself to his guests at dinner to the effect that he anticipated with the fullest confidence the results of the Algeciras Conference, adding that he was convinced that everything feasible would be settled.

It is known that his Majesty had previously expressed himself in this sense.

NOT KILLED BY HER SON.

Friend Says Mrs. McMurrow Really Was Countess Bettancourt.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—Coroner Jermon, who is making an investigation into the death of Mrs. Anita B. McMurrow, also known as the "Countess de Bettancourt," who was found dead at her home here yesterday under mysterious circumstances, said to-day that he believed the remarkable old woman came to her death through natural causes. Nevertheless John McMurrow, her son, who was arrested in connection with her death, was committed to prison to await the Coroner's inquest.

William McMurrow, the dead woman's other son, who lives in New York, was here to-day. He refused to talk of his mother or the cause of her death.

John T. Bushong of 364 West Fifty-third Street, a Superintendent in the employ of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and who was for years an intimate friend of Mrs. McMurrow, declared last night that the dead woman was the Countess de Bettancourt and a member of the old Spanish and Cuban family of that name.

"I first met the Countess de Bettancourt in Philadelphia," said Mr. Bushong. "At that time she had two houses in Philadelphia, with about fifteen rooms in each. The houses adjoined. After a time she made them one by arching them together in the Moorish fashion. In this mansion she entertained lavishly.

"As to her history prior to that I only know what she has told me from time to time. She was born in the province of Madrid, Spain, on March 25, 1830, and came to this country with her family when she was 17 years old. Her two brothers settled in Louisiana, near New Orleans, and were engaged in sugar planting. Later they moved to Cuba. They both died and she inherited their estates.

"She married an American. I forget the name of her first husband. Some time after his death she married McMurrow, who died of heart disease only three years ago. She had a son by her first husband, who I believe later adopted the name of her second husband. He is William T. McMurrow. He lives in this city. By her second husband she had a son, John, the young man who was taken into custody after her death.

"Mrs. McMurrow was what she represented herself to be, the Countess de Bettancourt of Madrid. She had also a source of income in her native city, where she was received and entertained by Alfonso XII. and Queen Maria Christina, the parents of the present young King. Not long ago I saw her send a cable to Madrid, and the reply convinced me that she was what she represented herself to be."

PROF. HYSLOP TALKS

Prof. J. H. Hyslop delivered a eulogy on the late Dr. Richard Hodgson, apostle of psychical research, at the dinner of the Medico-Legal Society in the Hotel Astor last night. Dr. Hodgson died in December. Just before he died he announced that he would return in spirit. It has been said that Dr. Hyslop has been waiting for a sign since. Whether it has come he did not say last night.

There were about thirty men at the dinner, and most of them spoke. The speaking continued to a late hour. Prof. H. W. Hart, the "food reformer," was there. He told the reporters he had had charge of the preparation of the menu and had told the chefs how to cook all the food. Everything was all right, he said, but the potatoes. Potatoes ought to be cooked with the skin on, he said. Prof. Hart describes himself as the "grand past master of the art of cooking."

Officers were installed.

Saving Energy

means much in these strenuous days. That is why

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is so helpful in both home and office.

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15 Dey Street.

Evans' Ale

Nature's Tonic for Weary Heads and Hands

WORST OVER IN RUSSIA, DECLARES LEWIS NIXON

Back After Building Ten Torpedo Boats for the Czar's Navy.

CZAR ADMIRES ROOSEVELT

Also Praises Lincoln's Career, Says the Shipbuilder—Doesn't Think the Torpedo Boat Will Be Abolished.

After a stay of more than a year in Russia, where he superintended the construction of ten torpedo boats for the Czar's navy, Lewis Nixon got back here on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm II. yesterday morning. Mr. Nixon said that the crisis in Russia was over, and added that if Count Witte proved unable to restore tranquillity and order in the empire some other man would arise who would do so. The Czar, he said, was a remarkably well-posted man, and greatly interested in American affairs.

When asked about the massacres in Odessa and the uprisings in other parts of the Russian Empire, Mr. Nixon replied that the reports were true, but that in several instances he thought they had been overdrawn. Just before he left St. Petersburg, three weeks ago, Mr. Nixon had a long talk with the Czar.

"What was the impression you formed of the Czar?"

"I was deeply impressed with him. He is a man of remarkable intellect, and I was specially impressed with his surprising knowledge of this country and Canada. I was with him several hours just before I left St. Petersburg. Yes, we talked of the navy, and I am going back to Russia, but how soon I do not know.

"The Czar has an intense admiration for President Roosevelt and the career of Lincoln. He also spoke in high praise of our military and naval officers, particularly those sent to the Far East to observe the operations during the recent war. He referred to American resources, emphasizing our timber and wheat conditions, and otherwise evinced great interest in American things. He speaks perfect English, and is a good listener. The Czar has not a single gray hair, and is a man who would create an impression in any company anywhere."

"What did you accomplish in the way of naval construction while in Russia?" Mr. Nixon was asked.

"I finished ten torpedo boats in all," he answered, "not including the Gregory, which was built in the United States and crossed the Atlantic under her own steam. The boats are ninety feet long, and all exceeded twenty and a half knots on their trials. No, I did not get any contracts for new war vessels, nor did any one else. There will be nothing done along that line until the Government decides on the naval programme."

"How do you view the record of the Russian torpedo boats in the Russo-Japanese war?"

"That type of vessel was under a disadvantage in that war. Had they been supplied with larger batteries and heavier armor things would have been different. I am a great believer in the torpedo boat. It will never be abolished."

Did you see the statement of Admiral Coghlan comparing monitors, torpedo boats, and submarines with battleships, the comparison being all in favor of the battleship?"

"The opinion of Admiral Coghlan is entitled to great weight, and I recognize the importance of the battleship in offense and defense. You can get more fight out of 18,000 tons than out of 14,000 tons, but it is possible to carry the increase to an absurdity."

Mrs. Nixon, who came home with Mr. Nixon, said that she saw some of the funerals of the sailors from the Kniaz Potemkine at Sevastopol, and also some of the riots in St. Petersburg. At times, she added, she was much alarmed. The Russian people she characterized as very hospitable and courteous.

SANCTIONED MASSACRES.

Relief Commission's Report Says Russian Outrages Had Official Approval.

Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer of the National Committee for the Relief of Sufferers by Russian Massacres, has received, through Lord Rothschild, a report made by C. Stettauer, chief of the commission which recently journeyed through Russia for the purpose of organizing the distribution of the relief funds.

The report is dated Jan. 8, and is made to the Russo-Jewish Committee of London. It represents the careful investigations and ripe judgment of the commission on the conditions that they observed during their travels. The report says in part:

Two points stand out clearly in connection with these outrages.

First—The excesses broke out in 301 places on the same day and practically at the same hour, notwithstanding the great distances between some of them. This could not have occurred if some master minds had not directed and organized the movement. And yet it was represented to the Czar as an uprising of a large mass of the Russian nation against a liberal régime, and the prevailing discontent with the bureaucracy was stated to be artificial and engineered by the poor and long-suffering Jew in the pale.

In nearly every instance the outrages began with the connivance and assistance of the police, who in a large number of cases participated in the plunder and murder. Whenever a Jew attempted to defend himself his dwelling house or place of business was immediately fired at and he was treated as a revolutionary.

Secondly—There were places where outrages did not occur; for example, in St. Petersburg. But in all such instances the authorities had some special reason for exercising restraint. In some cases they were bribed to preserve order.

The impressions of the commission, gained by personal observation and by examination of trustworthy witnesses, are of the most terrible nature. The results of the outrages are more atrocious than can possibly be gathered by the perusal of written reports, and it is certain that the Russian authorities, in by far the majority of cases, did nothing to prevent the barbaric excesses against the life and property of the Jews in Russia. The clearest proof exists in numerous instances that officials of the Russian Government urged the people to the excesses, and even acted as organizers of the mob.

There is not the slightest guarantee that similar occurrences are impossible in the future. There is grave cause to fear that the systematic incitement against the Jews, which still takes place in many towns, and the impunity with which many Russian officials participated in the "pogroms," make further outrages possible at any moment.

"It is pleasing to speak of the sympathy which was shown by foreign residents in several places. In Odessa the pastor of the Baptist, Congregational, and the German Protestant clergyman gave food and shelter to a great many women and children. The wife of the American Vice Consul housed for several weeks sixty or seventy more, who were absolutely destitute and without clothing. An idea of the heartrending nature of these scenes may be gained by the mention of the fact that two servants in this lady's household lost their reason within a few days of one another."

The Commissioners state that many Jews told them they did not desire to live in any country but Russia, provided they could enjoy the same rights as the other inhabitants of the empire.

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Tailored Walking Gowns, Advance Models, of Latest Materials, at **$52.00**

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(Sizes 34 to 52 Chest Measure)

For Owners & Chauffeurs, at Special Prices.

Raccoon Fur, Full Skirted Models, Yoke lined with Venetian, Skirt with fine worsted suiting, an excellent quality of Fur, Value $75.00 **$49.50**

Genuine Wombat or Wolf Fur, Venetian yoke, Worsted body lining, " $50.00 **31.50**

Women's Shoes—Advance Spring Styles

Walking Pumps, Toza, Gibson, Oxford & Sailor Ties, in White Calf, Tan & Black Russia Calf, Vici Kid & Patent Leather, specially adapted for Wear at Winter Resorts.

Particular attention is directed to Colored Calf Pumps in Coral, Orchid, Oyster Grey and Frog Green.

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Fine Winter Overcoats for Men

At Very Much Less Than Regular Prices.

Here's an opportunity for several hundred men to get a fine Winter Overcoat in the newest fashion at prices considerably lower than were established at the beginning of the season. The present prices,

$15, $18 and $20.

Buy now any of our swagger long Tourist Overcoats in fancy fabrics, such as overplaids, herringbones, stripes, etc., $15.

Also rich, elegant black and Oxford Overcoats in many models, 46 and 52 inches long, $15, $18, $20.

The Suits Reduced to $10.50.

There is still a full and complete assortment to choose from in single and double breasted sack suits in sizes up to 38.

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At 13th St., at Canal St., nr. Chambers St.

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Meal service by Fred. Harvey.
Visit Grand Canyon of Arizona.

Leaves Chicago 9 p. m. daily. Arrives Los Angeles 2:15 p. m. and San Francisco 10:55 p. m. the third day.

TINY ISLANDS DEFYING CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 17.—In addition to the Caucasus and a few localities in Siberia, the open revolt is now chiefly confined to small islands off the Baltic coast, where the difficulty of landing troops hampers the subjugation of the revolutionists.

Following the example of their brothers on the mainland, the peasantry of even the tiniest islands in the Baltic have instituted independent republics. One of these, on the islet of Linnusitt, probably the smallest State in the world, already boasts of a revolution and a second President, the citizens having risen and overthrown the first President. The present Chief Magistrate, Jeneshaon, is addressing them in proclamations as "My faithful subjects."

Frederick Loeser & Co

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

Store Opens Daily at 8 A. M., Closes at 5:30 P. M.

Individuality.

WHAT'S THE REASON you prefer one store above another?

Sift it to the bottom and you find it is the store's *individuality* that wins or loses your favor.

For individuality is the real difference between stores. It is this store's individuality that pushes it ahead all the time; that hunts out new ways of service giving and new methods of bettering the old ways.

The store does its own thinking. It aims high and never ceases in the intelligent endeavor to do things which are not only new but better than what has been done before.

This Store's individuality has made it what it is; has won for it the host of friends who have held to it through many years; is winning for it now what seems to be the greatest growth of any store in the country.

The Fasso, A Corset Youthful in Effect.

THE FRENCHWOMAN, WHO DOESN'T CARE A PICAYUNE about her face, but to whom the great essential is figure, is the world's accepted model for style and smartness and chic. Merely beautiful women envy and try to copy the cut of her frocks—and wise ones adopt the Corset which they realize is the real secret of her grace and style.

The Fasso Corset is the product of a famous French corsetier who designs and makes this Corset for exacting Parisian women. It is a Corset intended to bring out all that is best in a woman's figure and to modify what is not good. It gives the supple lines of youth and grace while being absolutely comfortable in every part—a quality only to be found in a high grade Corset; a Corset designed by an artist and fitted by an expert.

Fasso Corsets are to be had in Brooklyn only at the Loeser Store. They are sent to us direct from Paris, and with every Corset is given an individual fitting, so that it shall be not only the right model but rightly put on—which is half the secret.

Fasso Corsets are made of coutil, batiste and a fine brochie material, and range in price from $6.50 to $25

Second Floor.

Long Suede Gloves at 50c. Were $1 to $3 a Pair.

THE REMARKABLE SELLING of the Mousquetaire Gloves has left about six hundred pairs not entirely fresh. Mostly the eight-button length, but some of the longer lengths among them. They have been $1 to $3 a pair—and great value at that. Now all for quick dispersal at 50c. a pair.

In white, pearl, pongee and black. A full line of sizes in the eight-button lengths, in the white, pearl and pongee colors. None sent C. O. D., credited or exchanged.

Women's German Kid Gloves, 69c.

More of the famous two-clasp German Kid Gloves that measure up to full dollar standard outside of this Store. Tans, modes, brown, white and black. A value that has never been equaled outside of Loeser's.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

$38.50 Bigelow Imperial Axminster Rugs, $30.

NINE BY TWELVE FEET IN SIZE—the best of the carpet sizes and a range of splendid patterns in these handsome imperial Bigelow Axminster Rugs. It is one of the most durable as well as one of the finest domestic Rugs, and only because these patterns will not be made next season can we sell this group for such a price concession. $30.

Third Floor, Elm Place.

Reupholstering and Drapery Work. Remarkable Chances for Economy.

THE GREAT JANUARY UPHOLSTERY SALES have no more noteworthy feature than the offerings of drapery and upholstery materials under price.

At this season of the year we make specially low prices for Upholstery work of all sorts and this in addition to the saving on the fabrics makes it a splendid time to do whatever work you have planned for Spring—and to save often quite half of the usual cost.

12c. to $2 Drapery Materials are 6c. to 98c. a Yard.

Short lengths, of course, but there is an immense range for selection among the fine Muslins, Irish Point Lace, Madras, etc.

98c. to $3.50 Upholstery Stuffs Are 49c. to $1.98 a Yard.

A variety of French stripe Tapestry, English Corduroys, imported Verona Velours, Milan silk Velours, imported figured Velours and many others.

Third Floor, Front.

Buy a Piano At a Reduced Price And Fully Guaranteed.

IF EVERYBODY FULLY REALIZED how much under their worth and average prices are the Pianos in this sale the sale would end by to-morrow night.

It is our annual January clearance, including all the used Pianos received in part payment for others; including also as a remarkable feature

Many New Knabe, Starr and Richmond Pianos at Reduced Prices.

These Pianos were members of our regular line and are discontinued now largely because of the advent of the new Loeser Piano. Our whole stock of them has been reduced in price and there are chances to get absolutely new instruments for the prices ordinarily asked for second-hand Pianos.

Remember these points:

Every Piano in the Sale has come to us in a legitimate way—either in exchange or by direct purchase as a new instrument.

We know the history of every Piano here and stand back of every instrument with a broad guarantee.

The prices are the lowest ever quoted on Pianos of equal grade and the instruments may be bought on easy monthly payments, if desired.

Uprights are $100 to $475—Were $350 to $900.
Knabe Grands are $625 to $800—Were $750 to $1050.

In the sale are included such well known makes as the

Steinway,	*Winter & Co.,*	*Fischer,*
Chickering,	*Starr,*	*Emerson,*
Knabe,	*Richmond,*	*Shoninger,*
Wissner,	*Hallet and Davis,*	*Wheelock.*

These Specially Easy Terms of Payment:

On Pianos priced up to $200, $10 cash and $5 per month. On Pianos priced over $200 and up to $300, $10 cash and $6 per month. On Pianos priced over $300, Knabe Grands excepted, $10 cash and $10 per month. On Knabe Grands, $25 cash and $12.50 per month. No extra charge for this accommodation further than interest at the rate of 4% per annum.

Fourth Floor.

FOOD.

SLUGGISH DEPRESSION.

Proper Food Removes It.

"Before using Postum Food Coffee my wife and I were prejudiced against it," writes an Iowa man, "but now we would not be induced to give it up.

"My wife was suffering from various nervous ailments and was especially afflicted with black spots before the eyes, with an accompanying feeling of faintness. These spells grew in frequency and at last we came to suspect that possibly coffee was the cause of them.

"We therefore determined to give up the old coffee and use Postum for awhile, to see if it would help her. The result was more than satisfactory. In a very short time, only long enough to get the coffee poison out of her system, and give the Postum a chance to build up her strength, she began and continued to improve rapidly. Several weeks have elapsed since she has had an attack of blind spells or faintness, and her other nervous troubles have disappeared.

"I had been greatly troubled from a sluggish feeling of depression that made me very miserable, and when I saw how Postum had helped the wife, I determined to see what it would do for me. So I quit the old kind of coffee and began the use of Postum, and from that day to this have been entirely free from the old depression, sluggishness, and despondency.

"Our little 8-year old daughter had grown quite cross and peevish, and we put her, also, on the Postum diet. It has made such a change in her that the teacher of the school which she attends remarked upon it without knowing the cause till we told her.

"We have all been made brighter and stronger, mentally and physically, and life seems actually more worth living, since we quit coffee and began to drink Postum Food Coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

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In former times the inexperienced individual engaging in a real estate transaction might be bled at every turn. To-day the Title Guarantee and Trust Company takes care of every detail from the preliminary contract to the closing of the title, at a minimum expense, and then guarantees the validity of every phase of the transaction.

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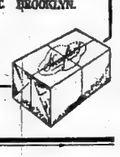

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NO CHARGE except for glasses, and that moderate.

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Lest You Forget
We Say it Yet—
Uneeda Biscuit

DEUEL ACTED FOR MANN IN TOWN TOPICS OFFICE

Did the Colonel's Work When He Was in Europe.

AIDED "FADS AND FANCIES"

Hoped Solicitor Wooster Would Fill His Basket with Fruit—Read Much Town Topics Proof.

Justice Joseph M. Deuel of the Court of Special Sessions was again an all-day witness yesterday in his libel suit against Norman Hapgood, editor of Collier's Weekly, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, before Justice Fitzgerald. The Justice was cross-examined throughout both the morning and afternoon sessions by James W. Osborne, of counsel for the defense, and when court adjourned his cross-examination was not finished. Justice Deuel answered the hundreds of questions put to him in a faint voice, that became more feeble as the examination progressed.

Yesterday's sessions were devoted by Mr. Osborne to learning from Justice Deuel his connection with Town Topics as an editor, in attempting to show that Town Topics printed scandal and in finding out what Justice Deuel had to do with the arrangements for the publication of "Fads and Fancies."

The witness admitted writing articles for Town Topics, using the editorial "I." Some of the articles read by Mr. Osborne, he said, he had never seen. Others he had objected to printing, but they were printed despite his protest.

Interested in "Fads and Fancies."

Justice Deuel said he was interested in "Fads and Fancies," and many letters written by him to M. Ellis Wooster, the solicitor for the $1,500 book, were offered in evidence. In one of these he told Wooster to "run down" Marshall Field.

Justice Deuel said he knew of one instance where a paragraph was taken out after Town Topics had gone to press, after the man whom it concerned had protested to Col. W. D. Mann. He denied that this man, whose name he did not recall, had paid $4,000 to have the article taken out.

The witness said that the company had borrowed $165,000 from the Equitable Assurance Society on the unimproved property which the Printers and Publishers Realty Company purchased. This company is subsidiary to The Town Topics Company.

The courtroom was crowded to the doors at both sessions yesterday. The entire staff of Town Topics had been subpoenaed, and, headed by Col. Mann, entered the courtroom early in the forenoon.

Women in Court.

A score of women who had attended the previous sessions were again present. They sat within the rail around the bench and some of their male escorts found seats on the steps leading to the bench.

Mr. Osborne first devoted a few minutes to interrogations concerning the salaries Justice Deuel drew from the publishing companies, and learned from the minute book that Col. Mann's salary as President was $12,000 a year. He then offered in evidence the by-laws, showing that in the absence of Col. Mann in Europe last Summer Justice Deuel, the Vice President, acted as President. The examination proceeded thus:

Q.—When did you go to Town Topics? A.—On Tuesdays.

Q.—When did you begin going there? A.—In 1897 or 1898. I went at 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening and stayed until 11 o'clock.

Q.—Did you go there for pleasure? A.—Yes, for pleasure; it was a pleasure to read Town Topics.

Q.—What did you do there? A.—I read Col. Mann's galley proofs.

Q.—Did you correct the proofs? A.—I might put in the word "involved."

Q.—You put in question marks? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who acted for Col. Mann when he was in Europe in 1905? A.—Robert Wayne.

Q.—Who represented him as President? A.—I represented him financially.

Q.—Did you go down Tuesday nights when Col. Mann was away, occupy his room, and put your marks on editorials? A.—I did.

Q.—Were the marks regarded? A.—Sometimes.

Contributed to Town Topics.

Q.—You were a contributor to Town Topics? A.—Yes, I wrote the column "Studies in Crime," and book reviews, and paragraphs on public questions. I wrote on any subject I was interested in, and I did it when I saw fit.

Q.—Did you use the editorial "I"? A.—Yes.

Q.—You impressed your opinion on the public by the "I"? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you intend to represent the paper when you used the "I"? A.—No.

Q.—Did you write political articles and criticisms of the bench? A.—No.

Justice Deuel said that he wrote part of an article commending Elihu Root's appointment as Secretary of State, but that he did not consider it a political article. The article concluded with "I doff my Panama to Premier Root."

"And you don't think you were an editor of Town Topics?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"I did not so consider myself," said Justice Deuel, who later admitted again that he read and marked the proofs, and that proofreaders in Town Topics' office were not called proofreaders, but editors.

Justice Deuel said he also wrote the article commending the arrest of Ahle, the book canvasser who tried to blackmail Edward M. Post after representing himself as a Town Topics employe.

Read Town Topics' Paragraphs.

Mr. Osborne then read a number of paragraphs from Town Topics in support of Mr. Hapgood's declaration that the paper printed scandal. The names of the persons referred to were omitted in the reading. One referred to a Newport woman getting a divorce seven weeks before the fact was made public. The article wound up like this: "Poor Billy has no place to lay his head. He is a social outcast."

"I objected to printing that," said Justice Deuel.

"But it was printed," rejoined Mr. Osborne.

"Yes," assented the witness faintly.

"You know that in consequence of that article the gentleman named committed suicide?" asked the lawyer.

Mr. Jerome Objects.

"I object," said Mr. Jerome.

The objection was sustained.

"You know that he did commit suicide?" persisted Mr. Osborne.

"I read it in the papers," said the witness.

Q.—You have a way in Town Topics of writing an anonymous article, and then have the name of the person referred to contained in the succeeding paragraph? A.—I never noticed it.

Justice Deuel said he was responsible for many of the paragraphs contained in the column signed "The Saunterer." Mr. Osborne read one of these, in which Town Topics indorsed "Fads and Fancies." He also read the record of the titles of reincorporation of Town Topics filed on Jan. 27, 1903. Justice Deuel's name was appended to the certificate in the place where the lawyer's name usually appears on such documents. A Town Topics article eulogizing Justice Deuel was next read. The witness said he had never read or heard of the article before.

The Davy Crockett Letter.

Justice Deuel's letter to Solicitor Wooster at Palm Beach, in which he told him that he hoped every high-toned citizen down there would fall into his "Fads and Fancies" basket "like Davy Crockett's coon," was next read. A paragraph from "The Saunterer's" column followed, in which James Hazen Hyde was referred to, and in which the "Davy Crockett's coon" expression was again used, followed. Justice Deuel disclaimed the authorship of the paragraph.

After recess the witness was asked if Perry Belmont was a stockholder in the Ess-Ess Publishing Company, and he replied that he was not.

Q.—In a newspaper office does not the blue pencil indicate power? A.—I don't know that it did in Town Topics.

Q.—Were you connected with any of the schemes of Town Topics, such as "Fads and Fancies"? A.—I was very much interested in them.

Q.—Were you interested in the Wall Street number of Town Topics? A.—Yes, I had a direct interest in it, a personal percentage.

The Wall Street edition was printed when the new Stock Exchange was opened. A letter regarding the Wall Street edition was identified by the witness as having been written by him to Wooster, the solicitor, in which he said:

Town Topics is to allow 40 per cent. for financial ads. and write-ups, and you to manage the bureau, subject, of course, to the general supervision of Col. Mann, and the above commission to be distributed as follows: 25 per cent. to the individual procuring the contract, 10 per cent. to you, and 5 per cent. to me. If you procure the contract, you, of course, take the two commissions of 25 and 10 per cent.

A check for $821.25, representing Justice Deuel's commission for the Wall Street edition, was then put in evidence. He said he had intended to turn over the money to the company, but had been persuaded to keep it by Col. Mann.

In the issue of the Wall Street edition, Oct. 14, 1902, an advertisement of the Equitable Life Assurance Society appeared in Russian. Other advertisements of the company appeared in French, Spanish, and German. Referring to them Mr. Osborne asked:

Q.—Do you know that the Equitable paid $6,000 for those advertisements? A.—I do not.

Q.—You have received loans from the Equitable?

"We have no objection," said Mr. Jerome, "to admitting that the Town Topics Company borrowed $160,000 from the Equitable Life on a mortgage."

"On unimproved property?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Yes," replied Mr. Jerome.

"And after the loan pleasant paragraphs about Mr. Hyde appeared in Town Topics?"

"I don't recall now," said Justice Deuel.

Q.—The scheme of "Fads and Fancies" was brought to Town Topics by Wooster, was it not? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you drew the draft of the contract? A.—Yes.

Q.—You were Vice President of Town Topics at the time? A.—I was.

Q.—Do you remember when the presses of Town Topics were stopped, and an article was taken out? A.—Yes. I went to Col. Mann's office, and he was talking with another man whom I did not know. Col. Mann turned to me and said: "Here's a man that thinks he can buy Town Topics. He wants a paragraph taken out." The man said he would pay $5,000 or $10,000 to have it taken out, but the Colonel said he could not buy the article. The man then said that he would pay the expenses of having the presses stopped and the article taken out.

Q.—Didn't he pay $4,000 to have it taken out? A.—Not that I ever heard of. No money was paid that I know of.

Mann Said Deuel Had Charge.

Several letters written by Justice Deuel to Wooster and one written by Col. Mann to Wooster's wife were identified by the witness and offered in evidence. In the one written to Mrs. Wooster in reply to a demand for money which she considered due to her husband, Col. Mann put the responsibility for the management of "Fads and Fancies" on Justice Deuel, saying among other things:

I went out of town the same day I saw you here, and was unable to consult Judge Deuel about your matter until yesterday. We then called for the accounts, and it appears that, setting aside only that amount which it is apparent our further expenses will be in the matter of the publication, and adding to what we have already paid out and deducting from the total money received on the account of "Fads and Fancies," dividing the remainder in two parts, Mr. Wooster has already received a little more than his half.

The Judge has had more particular charge of this whole matter, in fact all charge of it, and he distinctly says that we must not make further advances until the work is out.

Justice Deuel's letters to Wooster contained instructions for getting subscriptions and names of persons who were to be approached with letters of introduction which he admitted to be drafted.

The following is an extract of a letter written to Wooster from Hague, N. Y., on Aug. 9, 1901.

"Fads and Fancies" Fruit.

You are seeding the garden, and I trust with gentle cultivation, of which you are quite capable, we will yet fill our basket quite full of flowers or fruit.

A memorandum for Wooster follows:

Mr. Wooster:
Look after the Very Rev. E. A. Hoffman, (special,) Mr. Francis Burrall Hoffman, Mr. Robert Hoe, Mr. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Mr. Center Hitchcock, Mr. Colgate Hoyt.
Try to run down Marshall Field. The Col. thinks he is in town somewhere.
(Signed) J. M. D.

Another letter from Hague, N. Y., signed "J. M. D.," read as follows:

My Dear Wooster:
Thanks for your letter. After the terrible anxiety of hauling in an eight-pound trout and being unable to get the exact weight of another, it was a relief to find that you were doing business. I hope the future has in store for us many things that are of mutual interest.

Saw Commodore Gerry.

Justice Deuel wrote a note to Wooster saying that he had an engagement with Commodore Gerry for that evening and all the next day.

"Did you talk to Commodore Gerry about 'Fads and Fancies?'" asked Mr. Osborne.

"I don't recollect," was the reply.

"A subscription for $10,000 was paid by a woman, was it not?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"It was," said the witness.

In regard to the proposed subscribers for "Fads and Fancies," the witness said that he suggested some of the names, Col. Mann some, and Wooster the rest.

"If you get all of them we shall have a spree when you get back." Justice Deuel ended a letter which Mr. Osborne produced, in which the Justice told Wooster that he had forwarded to him a number of letters of introduction.

READ LAWSON, GOT 3 MONTHS.

Detective Catches One of "Valley Gang" Red-Handed in Cave.

In following instructions to break up the "Valley Gang" of boys who have been annoying Harlem folk by throwing pebbles from the rock pile at 151st Street and Seventh Avenue, Policeman Drennen found a cave which the gang used as a headquarters.

The detective slipped into the hole amid the rocks and beheld Matthew P. Flock, 17 years old, of 2,809 Eighth Avenue, seated in the cave, which was eight feet square. The boy was wearing a sombrero, smoking a cigarette, and reading under a well-trimmed lamp.

"Dime novels, eh?" exclaimed the detective.

"Foiled again!" hissed the boy between clenched teeth. Dime novel heroes always hiss that way.

The boy did his best to hide the book. There was a scuffle in the gloom of the cave, and Drennan grabbed the book and the boy too. Holding the volume to the light, he read the title:

"The Crime of Amalgamated. By Thomas W. Lawson."

"Caught in the act!" muttered the sleuth, dragging the boy to a cell.

Magistrate Crane, when the whole dread tale had been told him, sent Flock to the Island for three months.

The original charge of throwing rocks was lost in the recital of the exciting details of the literary digestive powers of the "Valley Gang."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c. —Adv.

Forbidden Fruit Cordial is a blend of the juice of Grape Fruit and old Cognac Fine Champagne.

Forbidden Fruit Cordial is on sale at first-class grocers, cafés and restaurants.

FORBIDDEN FRUIT CORDIAL

The difference between eating and feasting is in the little things. Forbidden Fruit Cordial is a tiny drink in size but great in effect. It makes a simple menu resemble a banquet.

BUSTANOBY BROTHERS:
Prop's of the Café des Beaux Arts, New York
Sole Owners.

SEMI-ANNUAL CLOTHING SALE!

We Say "Any"

You can buy any Overcoat you select here or any Fancy Suit you pick out at a reduced price.

No other clothing concern offers you such a wide choice of desirable goods at such great reductions.

The OVERCOATS reduced are not alone the Tourists and one-season novelties, but the Box Coats, Great Coats and Paddock Coats, the staples which we could sell next Winter at advanced prices if we cared to carry them over.

The SUITS reduced are not alone the Cheviots and other easy-to-get fabrics, but the Worsteds—those hard-finished, scarce woollens that are hard to find in other stores even at regular prices.

If you buy now for next Winter you save not only the 25 to 40% off our regular prices, but also the 20% advance you will have to pay next Winter because of the increasing cost of wool and work.

$12.50 @ $15 Suits and Overcoats, $9
Fancy Suits, newest models, Worsteds, Cheviots, Cassimeres. Overcoats—Fancy Tourists, Black and Oxford Great Coats and Box Coats.

$15 @ $18 Suits and Overcoats, $11
Journeyman tailored Fancy Worsted Sack Suits. Overcoats—Single and double breasted Tourists, Great Coats, Box Coats.

$18 @ $20 Suits and Overcoats, $13
Fancy Suits of Velor, silk-mixed Cassimere and Worsted. Paddock Overcoats, Paletots, Tourists, Box Coats and Great Coats.

$22.50 @ $25 Fancy Suits and Overcoats, $15

$25 @ $28 Fancy Suits and Overcoats, $17

$28 @ $30 Fancy Suits and Overcoats, $19

$35 Fancy Suits and Overcoats, $21

All Youths' Overcoats, Fancy Suits and all Boys' Clothing reduced 25 to 40 per cent.

GET THE HABIT. GO TO
Brill Brothers
UNION SQUARE, 14th St. & Broadway, NEW YORK CITY.
279 Broadway, 47 Cortlandt St., 125th St., cor. 3d Ave.

THE HOLLY
"Fifth Ave. Styles and Quality at HALF Fifth Ave. Prices."

The January Clearance Sale
is meeting with continued success. Thousands of old and new customers respond to our advertisements of facts.

A stunning model, in all-wool **Batiste Gowns**, new spring designs, all colors and black, value $30.00, at $15.00
Silk-lined **Crepe de Chine Gowns**, value $28.50, at $18.50
Silk-lined **Etamine Gowns**, with heavy silk applique yokes, value $45.00, at $18.50

A DEEP CUT IN Prices of New SPRING MODEL WAISTS
Very handsome new designs in plain net, val. insertion, heavy applique of Irish lace, short tucked sleeves, good value for $8.50, at $5.00
Short sleeve, baby Irish lace, silk lined, excellent value for $10.00, at $6.00
Black **Taffeta Waists**, value $5.50, at $3.00
A dozen different models in high-grade **Rain and Auto Coats**, were $15.00 to $20.00, at $8.00

Our Advance Styles of Linen Suits and Waists are now being shown.

THE HOLLY 10 West 22d St.

PERMIT NO SUBSTITUTION
INSIST UPON HAVING
CARL H. SCHULTZ'S
PURE AND CORRECT
ARTIFICIAL MINERAL WATERS
Compounded with DISTILLED WATER and CHEMICALLY PURE SALTS
430-444 First Ave., N. Y.
Telephone, 3420 Madison Square.

SYRIAN EDITOR RETALIATES.

Has Six Alleged Conspirators Arrested in Religious Row.

On an order of arrest signed by Justice Davis in the Supreme Court half a dozen Syrian merchants were taken into custody yesterday by Deputy Sheriffs Walgering and Terry in an action brought by Najeeb M. Diab, editor and publisher of the newspaper known as "Meraat-ul-Gharb."

The editor is suing the six defendants for $50,000 damages on the charge of conspiring to have him arrested for conspiracy. The Syrian editor, with the Greek Bishop, the Right Rev. Raphael Hawawini, and thirteen others who sided with the Bishop in the religious warfare which is raging in the Syrian colony, were arrested in November, but later were discharged by Magistrate Dooley.

The editor now alleges that the men he names in his suit caused his arrest. They are Anees A. Shibley, Anton A. Lufty, Nasrirey Hatin, Nahoum A. Mokarzel, Najeeb N. Maloop, and Joe Machsoud. They were released on bail in the sum of $1,500 each.

TICKET CHOPPER IN TOMBS.

Detective Says He Saw Blacklock Pocket Tickets.

W. A. Blacklock of 726 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, was held yesterday by Magistrate Mayo in the Tombs Court for trial in Special Sessions on the charge of stealing two elevated railroad tickets.

Blacklock has been a ticket chopper for several months on the uptown station at Cortlandt Street of the Sixth Avenue elevated road. A detective for the company, it was charged, saw Blacklock picking up tickets that had been dropped by hurrying passengers. Blacklock was arrested, and when searched later, the police say, the tickets were found in his pockets.

$1,000 from Carnegie for Church Organ

Andrew Carnegie has agreed to give $1,000 to enable St. Leo's Catholic Church at Corona, L. I., to purchase a new organ. The Rev. Father J. L. O'Toole, rector of the church, interested Mr. Carnegie in the matter. The congregation is to raise an equal amount.

"LION BRAND"

FOR MORE THAN A QUARTER CENTURY THE LEADING
2 FOR 25c
COLLARS
TIME IS THE TEST OF VALUES
INSIST ON "LION BRAND" ALWAYS

KNICKERBOCKER TARS DINE.

Elect Officers and Announce Another Long-Distance Ocean Race.

Fifty members of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club gathered at the Hotel Manhattan last night for the annual banquet of the club.

Chairman Chellborg of the Regatta Committee in outlining the programme for the year announced the arrangement of another long-distance power-boat race, such as that introduced last year, from College Point to Marblehead, and won by the Talisman. This year's race will reverse the course, starting at Marblehead and finishing at College Point. It will be started on June 28. It will be limited to cruising boats over thirty-foot water line, and under forty-foot over all. Richard Hutchinson's Davy Jones heads the list of entries, of which it is hoped there will be twenty.

The officers of the club, elected after the dinner, were: Commodore—Walter B. Beam of the sloop Piaute; Vice Commodore—G. Edgar Allen of the yawl Irene; Rear Commodore—Daniel Noble of the sloop Belle Aimee; Secretary—J. O. Sinnickson; Treasurer—George H. Cooper; Measurer—George J. Stelz; Fleet Surgeon—George D. Hamlen, M. D.; Board of Directors—Louis H. Zocher, Harry Stephenson, Rodman Sands, F. H. Stillman, and Alfred Schoen.

Merchant's Wife Shoots Herself.

Mrs. Cora Bothfeld, wife of F. Otto Bothfeld, a commission merchant of 116 Broad Street, shot herself early yesterday morning at her home, 450 Covington Avenue, Bay Ridge. Two physicians are attending her. Her condition is serious. She had been suffering from melancholia for a month.

The Annual $10,000 Charities Contest Ends January 31.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER Co.
SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.
NEW YORK.

Annual Clearance of
Men's, Women's and Children's
HOSIERY
At Less Than First Cost.

Don't think because we are offering these goods at 10c., 15c. and 25c. that they could be made for any such money. Weather conditions have been against some of them and some are from broken lots. Others were offered to us by the jobbers and importers to clear out their season's accumulation. What can we say to make you see the values? You can usually judge by the price, but not here. Would a warm-hearted invitation bring you in to see them?

You will find these lots occupying the main aisle, as our regular Hosiery Department is not big enough to accommodate our guests. Have you ever seen a Hosiery Clearance at The Big Store? Well!

At 10c Per Pair.
Men's Black Cotton Half Hose.
Men's Black Cotton Half Hose, with Maco foot.
Men's Black Cotton Embroidered Half Hose.

At 10c Per Pair.
Women's Black (fleece) Hosiery.
Women's Heavy Black Cotton Hosiery.
Women's Black Cotton Embroidered Hosiery.

At 10c Per Pair.
Children's Fleeced Black Ribbed Hose.
Children's Fine Ribbed Black Cotton Hose.
Children's Heavy Ribbed Black Cotton Hose.

At 15c Per Pair.
Men's Fancy Half Hose.
Men's Black Cotton Half Hose.
Men's Black Cotton Half Hose with split feet.
Men's Black, Natural or Tan Cashmere Half Hose.
Men's Heavy Wool Half Hose.

At 15c Per Pair.
Women's Black Cashmere Hosiery.
Women's Black Cotton Hosiery.
Women's Black Cotton Hosiery, with split feet.

At 15c Per Pair.
Children's Fine Fleece Ribbed Hose.
Children's Wool Hose.
Children's Heavy Cotton Hose.

At 25c Per Pair.
Men's Fine Cashmere Hosiery.
Men's Black Embroidered Hosiery.
Men's Black Hosiery, with split feet.
Men's Fine Wool Hosiery.
Men's Black Lace Effect Hosiery.

At 25c Per Pair.
Women's Black Embroidered Hosiery.
Women's Black Lace Hosiery.
Women's Fine Lisle Thread Hosiery.
Women's Cashmere Hosiery.
Women's Ribbed Lisle Thread Hosiery.

At 49c Per Pair.
Men's Silk Hosiery.
Men's Embroidered Cashmere Hosiery.
Men's Embroidered Lisle Thread Hosiery.

At 49c Per Pair.
Women's Silk Hosiery.
Women's Fine Lisle Embroidered Hosiery.
Women's Lace Embroidered Hosiery.

Every Stocking in This Stock Had Its Price Cut.
(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Aisle.)

Women's Stylish White Waists.

Women's Sheer White Lawn Waists
Designed with pointed yoke of embroidered panels and Val. lace insertions, blouse below yoke and back plaited; attached lace-trimmed collar; new sleeves, deep tucked cuffs. Specially priced 1.00

"Butterfly" Waists
Made of fine quality white batiste, artistically designed; front and yoke has three elaborately embroidered butterflies; fine lace insertions and graduated French tucks; tucked back; new sleeves; deep cuff and stock collar, tucked and lace trimmed, at 1.95

Hand Embroidered White Batiste Waists
In a variety of pretty embroidered designs: yoke front and back is neatly Pin and French tucked, joined by beading; cuffs and attached collar lace trimmed. Specially priced at 2.95

Two Handsome Models at $3.95.
The White Batiste Waist, front cleverly designed with graduated French tucks forming fancy yoke. Full blouse attractively hand-embroidered in the new raised embroidery; tucked back; attached collar; new ¾ length; sleeve tucked and lace trimmed.

The Persian Lawn Waist, entire front beautifully designed in rows of openwork Swiss embroidery and clusters of graduated pin tucks; clustered tucked back; attached collar; new ¾ length sleeve embroidered and lace-trimmed, at 3.95
(Siegel Cooper Store, 2d Floor, Centre, 18th St.)

Greatest Winter Sale of
Women's Shoes.
Regular Values, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50 and $5.00, at **1.50**

This Sale Includes:
Women's fine sample Shoes that sell regularly at $3.50 and $5.
Women's regular Kidskin Shoes that usually sell at $2.50.
Women's regular $3.00 Patent Leather Shoes.
Samples of Winter Oxfords and Evening Slippers.
Your choice of the entire lot at $1.50 a pair.

We can hardly call this a clearance sale, although it has all the good features of a clearance. About 6,000 pairs of these Shoes we have taken from our own shelves and have put them into this sale, not because there is anything the matter with the shoes, but because we are forced to do business within the next few weeks which should have been scattered through the past two months. We gambled with the weather and we lost. However, there is a cheerful side to this for you. We have been besieged from all sides by jobbers and shoemakers who were beseeching us to help them unload. We have taken what we wanted from the best of them, and we can see a glimmer of daylight for all of us. Consequently, we have a complete and magnificent stock of all styles and leathers and all sizes to fit every foot. In our regular lines there are plenty of stylish, patent leather button and lace Shoes in a number of different lasts, two lines of kidskin button and lace in all sizes.

And in the Sample Shoes there is a joyful surprise for the woman who loves fine shoes, and who appreciates a price like a dollar and a half.

So that we may not seem partial to the ladies, we have added about a carload of good Shoes for men and children, which we have marked equally low.
(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, East.)

We Give "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps.

HILL ASKS STATE BAR FOR EQUITABLE INQUIRY

Special Committee Will Investigate His Retainer by Company.

HOOKER CASE IS DISMISSED

W. M. Ivins Outlines Reforms Needed in the Election Law—Annual Banquet of the Association.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—David B. Hill to-day surprised the State Bar Association by asking it to investigate his connection with the Equitable Life Assurance Society as counsel from 1892 to 1905. A resolution presented by him referring the matter to the Grievance Committee was adopted. A sub-committee of five will take up the whole question raised before the Armstrong Committee.

The association tabled a resolution to reopen the case of Justice Hooker.

Mr. Hill entered the hall while Mr. Ivins was speaking. Nobody observed him and he quietly took a seat. When the applause following Mr. Ivins's speech had subsided he addressed the chair.

"Senator Hill," said President Richard L. Hand.

Everybody looked in the direction of Mr. Hill. In a moment applause started and the ex-Senator stood bowing while the men of his profession gave him an ovation. It was evident that he had been seriously ill, as he was pale and appeared to be somewhat weak. It was several minutes before the applause died down so he could speak.

MR. HILL DEFENDS HIMSELF.

He said he had a resolution to offer and wished to preface it with an explanation.

He referred to his retirement in 1891 from the office of Governor, and his announcement at that time that, so far as his duties as United States Senator would permit, he intended to practice law. Among other retainers which came to him was one from the Equitable Life Assurance Society at a very reasonable compensation.

"My position was in no respect a sinecure. I assert that I honestly and fairly earned every dollar which was paid to me. The employment was wholly unsolicited by me, though I confess that it was welcome, as I had left the Governor's office poorer than I entered it. The services rendered were wholly and strictly professional. I declare that I never received from the Equitable Society any moneys whatsoever for any political services or for any political purposes.

"And I need not restrict my statement to that corporation alone, but I can truthfully affirm that I never received during my whole thirty years of political life from any corporation whatsoever a dollar of money for political purposes or any political services. I have never mingled business with politics, nor politics with business. The fact is that I have probably had as few corporate clients as almost any lawyer in the State who has had as large a practice as I have enjoyed.

ELIHU ROOT IS NAMED.

"It appeared that Mr. Elihu Root had been counsel for the company, and that he had received in 1904 for his legal services the sum of $10,000 and in 1905 the further sum of $25,000. But those facts as to Mr. Root or myself did not require either of us to rush into the public prints to defend ourselves from what did not amount to an accusation and cast no reflection on us, and therefore demanded no attention on our part."

Mr. Hill then offered his resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the subject brought to the attention of this association in the remarks of David B. Hill be referred to the Committee on Grievances, who are hereby directed to investigate the same and to report to this body whether there was anything improper or unprofessional in his employment by the Equitable Life Assurance Society and whether the compensation received by him was reasonable or excessive and whether the same was received for any political purposes or services, and to make its report thereon to this association with all convenient speed.

This resolution was adopted with only one dissenting vote.

MR. IVINS SCORES INSPECTORS.

Mr. Ivins in his address pointed out the weaknesses of the election law, especially in its failure to prevent fraud at the polls. He thought some better system of identification of voters was necessary.

"In all the Continental countries of Europe every citizen can be readily recognized because his état civil is readily ascertainable," he said. "Such a system of civic registration as prevails on the Continent, however, has never existed in this country, and one of the consequences is the possibility—here, at least—of fraudulent personation at the polls, which is inconceivable and impossible in France or Germany."

"One of the chief causes of the miscarriages of our elections at the present time in the City of New York at any rate," he continued, "is the want of character and capacity on the part of the Inspectors. In some of our election districts the clerical and mathematical work of the Inspectors might just as well be done by a lot of drunken spiders with ink on their legs."

He proposed that Inspectors be chosen by civil service examinations, be appointed for a term of years, and be assignable to districts other than those of their residence, without regard to their politics.

"There is a strong organized sentiment throughout the State," he declared, "in favor of the passage of a corrupt practices bill which shall be thorough, root and branch. The work in the preparation of such a bill has already been admirably done, and it will be difficult for the Legislature to find excuses for not passing the measure."

"A question of very first importance is the recognition of municipal parties as distinct from National and State parties. As it is, the law completely subordinating municipal politics to State and National issues, I should favor an amendment which will either free the City of New York by excepting it from a large part of the law adepting parties into our scheme of government, or if that cannot be done then making provisions for municipal parties similar to those for State parties."

Richard H. Dana of Boston spoke on features of the election system of Massachusetts. Judge A. T. Clearwater of Kingston set forth the dangers of disregard of the law by Americans in domestic affairs and business.

The annual banquet was held at the Hotel Ten Eyck. The speakers were Congressman Littlefield of Maine, Lieut. Gov. Bruce, Joseph H. Choate, Gen. Horace Porter, Associate Judge Haight of the Court of Appeals, Bishop Doane, and Robert C. Smith, K. C., of Montreal.

SHERIFF'S PANEL DINES.

Hayes There for the First Time—Dr. Mackay's Excuse for Absence.

The first panel of the Sheriff's Jury held its annual dinner in Delmonico's last night. Frank R. Lawrence was toastmaster and Nicholas J. Hayes sat on his right for the first time in his capacity as Sheriff of the County. At the principal table sat all the Justices of the Supreme Court of this department, William H. McElroy, John S. Wise, ex-Sheriff Erlanger, H. D. Estabrook, ex-Controller Grout, Rear Admiral Coglan, Maurice Blumenthal, and others.

The Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay was listed among the speakers, but Mr. Lawrence announced that Dr. Mackay had a valid excuse for absenting himself, and read a letter in which Dr. Mackay said that his wife had last night given birth to a son. Everyone rose and drank the infant's health.

Sheriff Hayes, in his first address, said that he knew the members of his jury would well and truly try all issues, and Mr. Lawrence then introduced Mr. McElroy.

"A friend of mine wrote to me some time ago," said Mr. McElroy, "and told me that we were getting old every day and some nights. I am glad that he made that reservation, for on nights like this we don't grow old, notwithstanding all that Dr. Osler may have said to the contrary."

John S. Wise was presented to speak in place of Dr. Mackay. Mr. Wise said he could not compete with Dr. Mackay, but that there had been two weddings in his family lately, and that some time ago when a coal dealer advised him to buy his supply, as coal was going up, he said:

"What do I care for the price of coal. By next year I expect to have grandchildren to burn."

Henry D. Estabrook said he was talking against the advice of counsel, but he nevertheless wanted to take issue with Mr. Jerome's tirade against the judiciary. He said he did not believe there were venal Judges, but if there were, they were the meanest of all criminals and should not be impeached, but hanged.

FOR FIFTEEN NEW JUSTICES.

Bar Association Committee Will Draft a Bill for Them.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—A special committee of the State Bar Association will prepare a bill under its authority adding one Supreme Court Justice in the Eighth Judicial District, four in the First, and ten in the Second. Frank Harvey Field, Chairman of the committee, asked Robert Linn Cox of Buffalo, Chairman of the Assembly Judiciary Committee, to-night to introduce the measure.

The bill will be the result of a report of the Bar Association's special committee, which was unanimously adopted at the association's annual meeting to-day. It advises that only fifteen of the thirty-eight additional Justiceships authorized by the recent constitutional amendment be created.

Not only does the report seek to prevent the wholesale creation of Justiceships, but it also recommends framing the bill in such a way as to prevent any of the first incumbents of the proposed new Justiceships from being appointed by the Governor prior to being regularly elected at the polls.

TRAIN JUMPS TRACK; 1 DEAD.

Fireman Crushed to Death in Jersey Central Wreck.

One man was killed and several other persons were injured by the wrecking of an east-bound passenger train on the Central Railroad of New Jersey at Hawkins Street, Newark, at 9:20 o'clock yesterday morning.

The accident happened at a point where the Elizabeth branch joins the main line. As the train, which consisted of three passenger coaches and a combination baggage and smoker, passed the Hawkins Street crossing, the tender of the engine, which was going backward, jumped the track, carrying the smoker with it.

The engine was wrecked, while the front part of the smoker was crushed. Albert Johnson, 22 years old, of Newmarket, N. J., the fireman, was crushed under the engine, and died on the way to St. James's Hospital. Edward Gordon of Dunellen, N. J., the engineer, was severly cut about the head and legs. Charles Martin of Jersey City, the baggagemaster, was badly injured about the legs.

There was a panic among the passengers, but none was badly injured.

The railroad officials were at a loss to account for the accident. James Gillen of 99 Hawkins Street, the towerman, asserts that the track was clear.

NYLICS AT LAKEWOOD.

Hear from G. W. Perkins and Inspect the New Proxy Forms.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, Jan. 17.—Copies of the new form of proxy to be distributed to policy holders of the New York Life Insurance Company were passed out to the agency directors of the New York Life who are attending the Nylic convention at the Lakewood Hotel to-day. The new proxy names John Claflin, Oscar S. Straus, and Clarence H. Mackay to represent the policy holders at the next election of Trustees. All the powers may be exercised by one or by a majority of the Trustees.

Sessions of the Nylic convention to-day were attended with much secrecy. Guards were placed at all doors of the theatre of the Lakewood Hotel, and all agents were cautioned not to talk. George W. Perkins was present this afternoon to explain to the Nylics how his personal account got mixed up with the Nylic bank account. Charles E. Hughes touched upon this in his examination of Mr. Perkins before the Armstrong Committee. Mr. Perkins's explanation seemed to be satisfactory to the agents, for they rose and cheered him for three minutes. Afterward one of the officers of Nylic said:

"There is nothing to fear, even if Mr. Perkins's money and Nylic's did get mixed, which it didn't. I think it would be a mighty good thing for Nylic if Nylic's money could get mixed up with Perkins's money."

Secretary John C. McCall, addressing the agents this evening, told them to forget the troubles of 1905 and pull together for increased business. President Alexander E. Orr will address the agents to-morrow.

MUTUAL NOT AFTER PROXIES,

But May Seek Them Before June—Hughes and "Twisting."

In regard to the fact that the New York Life Insurance Company is asking policy holders who call at the home office to pay premiums to make out proxies to a committee of the Trustees, it was said at the offices of the Mutual Life yesterday that the Mutual had taken no steps in this direction. Letters from policy holders have been received by the Mutual management, and the answer has always been that, inasmuch as the annual meeting will not be held till next June, no general request for proxies will be made for some time.

It was declared all policy holders of the company will have opportunity later to give proxies for the coming election.

At the office of Charles E. Hughes it was said yesterday that Mr. Hughes had expressed no opinion on the recommendations of the metropolitan managers of the Equitable Life to the Armstrong Committee that "twisting" of policies be made a misdemeanor. When the letter of the Equitable's managers was made public at the offices of that company on Tuesday it was said that Mr. Hughes had expressed his approval of the stand the agents had taken.

NOT A "PATENT MEDICINE."

Scott's Emulsion is not a "patent medicine." It has no secret ingredients. Your doctor can, no doubt, tell you as much about it as we could. We have merely perfected the method of blending the Norwegian cod liver oil, hypophosphites of lime and soda and glycerine. As one grocer will blend coffee better than another so we have succeeded in making Scott's Emulsion a little better than any other cod liver oil preparation. There's no "patent" and the only secret is the secret of knowing how, with the perfected mechanical means at hand to do it. Get Scott's and you get the perfect emulsion. It's the greatest thing in the world for regaining strength and flesh lost through wasting.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

ALIENS ENRICH EUROPE WITH MONEY MADE HERE

$50,000,000 Sent in One Year to Austria-Hungary.

COLONIES OF FATHERLANDS

Inspector Braun Says Governments Foster Emigration—Heard of Collusion with Ellis Island Officials.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Secretary Metcalf of the Department of Commerce and Labor has transmitted to Congress the reports of Special Inspector Marcus Braun, who was sent abroad last year and this to investigate the manner in which certain foreign Governments were believed to be fostering the emigration to the United States of paupers, criminals, and others equally undesirable, reports that on several occasions he was told that there was collusion between officials of the Hungarian Government and certain immigration officials at Ellis Island by which persons not legally entitled to enter the United States were nevertheless admitted.

He declares that while certain Governments have laws ostensibly intended to restrict immigration instead of doing so they actually encourage it by keeping alive "the patriotic spirit for the Fatherland in the minds of these 'colonies'" by representing that unless they adhere to the principles of home patriotism their Governments would leave them without protection in "barbaric America." This is especially true, Mr. Braun says, in Italy and Hungary.

He asserts that these countries regard the United States in the attitude of adjuncts or colonies of their own, and by their instructions and teachings to immigrants benefit accrues to the home Government to the detriment of this country. He cites the fact that $50,000,000 was sent last year from the United States to Austria-Hungary alone from these immigrants.

A large number of Armenians, he says, emigrate to the United States and as soon as they have earned sufficient money for their need they return and are continually conspiring against the Turkish Government under the protection of American citizenship. In Jerusalem alone Mr. Braun found more than 1,000 "American citizens."

JUDGE SHOT AT HIM.

Diglan Had Only Been Seeing Jamaica —His Honor's Aim Was Bad.

If Judge James F. McLaughlin of the Third District Municipal Court, in Queens, could shoot a little straighter, or if John Diglan, ambulance driver of St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, had stood a bit more steadily early yesterday morning, there would have been bloodshed. As it was, Judge McLaughlin showed that he means to shoot promptly at persons he thinks to be burglars.

Early yesterday morning the Judge was awakened in his Kay Street home by a suspicious noise. He got his revolver and approached the window. There, sure enough, was a man. Up went the window, and bang! went the revolver. Zip! went the bullet, and "Wow!" yelled the man.

William Hegeman, a neighbor, ran hastily out of his house and seized the man. At the station house he was found to be unhurt and told who he was. It was plain that he had been seeing Jamaica. He got the usual fine for that offense.

JOCKEY McLAUGHLIN'S FEAT.

Rode Northwind at 100 to 1 and Mimi's Daughter at 20 to 1.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17.—Guiding Star, Newton Bennington's good colt, was the only winning favorite of the day at the Fair Grounds. Jockey McLaughlin furnished the features of the day's racing, winning the two-year-old scramble with Mimi's Daughter at 20 to 1 and the fourth race with Northwind at 100 to 1. The weather was fair; track good.

Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Optional, 109 pounds, (Sewell,) 3 to 1, won; Pinsticker, 91 (Perkins,) 11 to 5, second; Sea Voyage, 96, (Moreland,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:15 4-5. Pretorious, Vagary, Mamie Lynch, Gay Lizette, Peter Becker, Mart Gentry, Girdle, and Triple Silver also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three furlongs and a half. Mimi's Daughter, 112 pounds, (McLaughlin,) 20 to 1, won; Miss Custis, 106, (Sewell,) 8 to 5, second; Jack Hardy, 106, (Freeman,) 6 to 1, third. Time—0:43 3-5. May Gilmore, Regal Lad, Estelle H., Blackwell, St. George, Hereafter, Our Own, Bud Hill, Bigstore, Miss Hays, Blacklock, and Husking Bee also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. The Cure, 111 pounds, (Bell,) 4 to 1, won; Hannibal Bey, 98, (Noonan,) 8 to 1, second; Pity, 100, (W. H. Dies,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:14 4-5. Gallant, Schoharie, Rolla, Charley Thompson, Gay Adelaide, Ben MacDhu, Bitter Hand, and Elastic also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile. Northwind, 117 pounds, (McLaughlin,) 100 to 1, won; King Ellsworth, 117, (O'Neill,) 5 to 2, second; Bell The Cat, 117, (Leeds,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:45 2-5. Dapple Gold, Gamara, Doctor Dan, Reidmore, Hamilcar, Mirthless, Coreen, and Lucky Joe also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Gulding Star, 113 pounds, (O'Neill,) 3 to 5, won; Third Alarm, 109, (L. Smith,) 8 to 1, second; High Chance, 106, (Perrine,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:08 4-5. Dennis Sullivan, San Antone, The Ram, Wagstaff, J. H. Montgomery, and Lady Chiswick also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Decoration, 108 pounds, (Hayes,) 10 to 1, won; Sincerity Bells, 101, (Moreland,) 15 to 1, second; Los Angeleno, 116, (Connelly,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:50 1-5. Erne, Brilliant, Jerry Lynch, Pickles, Bishop Weed, Chub, Henry O., Lemon Girl, St. Roma, Payne, and Evie Greene also ran.

AT CITY PARK.

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Lyman Hay, 112 pounds, (Munro,) 15 to 1, won; Julia M., 110, (J. Jones,) 9 to 1, second; Clique, 101, (Lowe,) 75 to 1, third. Time—1:07 3-5. Bert Osra, El Rey, Inquiry, Capitano, Bluebird, Magic, Danseuse, Cloverhampton, George Perry, Hopeful Miss, and The Only Way also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Ida Davis, 110 pounds, (Oregar,) 3 to 1, won; Follies Bergeren, 110, (Austin,) 5 to 1, second; Immortelle, 105, (Tillman,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:07 4-5. Loch Geil, Aibula, Esterjoy, Felix Mozzes, Death, Ethel Davis, Presentation, Saranola, Vivant, Fancy Man, and Norel also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Begonia, 117 pounds, (D. Hall,) 7 to 1, won; Oliver, 116, (Morrison,) 20 to 1, second; Heart of Hyacinth, 122, (Young,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:02. Lieber Core, Self Reliant, Margaret Angela, Eurocia, Sibylia, Red Ruby, Bryan, and Monita also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Short course; steeplechase. Rip, 162 pounds, (Bozle,) 11 to 5, won; Chanley, 163, (R. Ryan,) 14 to 5, second; Oliver Mc, 142, (Pemberton,) 10 to 1, third. Time—3:23 3-5. Evander and Flying Raincloud also ran. Sceptre ran out.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Brushton, 107 pounds, (Nicol,) 16 to 5, won; Thora Lee, 99, (R. Lowe,) 16 to 5, second; Oddoletta, 99, (Griffin,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:48 4-5. Cambridge, Jena, Phlora, Hardcastle, Dell Leath, Arab, Blue Flame, Mammon, and Topo Chico also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Drexel, 109 pounds, (Hall,) 3 to 2, won; Thistle Do, 109, (Ashworth,) 25 to 1, second; Amberita, 104, (Morris,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:48. Foxmead, Eclectic, Padre, Janeta, and Gold Coin also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Mile. Orly II., 114 pounds, (Troxler,) 4 to 5, won; Grace Wagner, 85, (Hennessy,) 13 to 1, second; St. Tammany, 102, (Lowe,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:40 3-5. Elliott, Willie Newcomb, and Gus Heidorn also ran.

Hunyadi Janos

Taken on arising (half a glass), frees the Bowels—thoroughly, but gently—relieves Constipation and cleanses the system. The superiority of "HUNYADI JÁNOS" over other Laxative Waters is acknowledged, as it was awarded the Grand Prize at the St. Louis Exposition.

Take the best cure

FOR CONSTIPATION

TO CONFER ON BASEBALL.

Ban Johnson and H. C. Pulliam Will Go Over Schedules To-day.

Ban Johnson, President of the American League, arrived in town yesterday, and to-day will have a conference with President Pulliam of the National League regarding the playing dates of next season. As matters now stand the National and American Leagues will begin their championships five days apart, the Nationals on April 12 and the Americans on April 17. This would seem as if there would be many conflicting dates between the two leagues, and it is to avoid such a contingency that President Johnson has come to New York to go over the schedules with the National League leader.

So far as the Greater New York Club is concerned, President Johnson says that the Philadelphia Athletics, the champions of the American League, would probably open the season with Griffith's team at American League Park on April 17. Two days later the local team will go to Boston, and in commemoration of Lexington Day will play two games with the ex-champions. The Washingtons will be here on Decoration Day, and on July 4 the Greater New Yorks will play the Athletics in Philadelphia. On Labor Day, Sept. 3, the champions will play the local team at American League Park.

President Johnson also announced that "Jimmy" Collins had signed a contract to manage the Boston team again. The very serious differences between President Taylor and the manager led many persons to believe that the rupture could not be healed, but the signing of Collins evidently means that all trouble in the club has been eradicated.

A. A. U. STILL ENJOINED.

Temporary Injunction in Case of Joyce and Castléman Continued.

The Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union received another setback yesterday at the hands of Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court. On the application of Patrick T. Conway, President of the Irish-American Athletic Club, the temporary injunction restraining the Metropolitan Association from debarring John J. Joyce, the Irish five-mile champion, and Castleman, the American hurdle champion, from competing at the association's meet at Travers Island last Summer was continued.

In his decision yesterday Justice Giegerich cited the by-laws of the Amateur Athletic Union, which provide that within ten days after the evidence has been closed where charges have been made the committee shall file its report with the Secretary of the union, which report shall be submitted to the Board of Governors at its next meeting. In case no decision has been reached by the board within ninety days after the charge was first filed the person accused shall be deemed to have been acquitted and the charge as dismissed, as though final action had been taken to that effect by a vote of the Board of Governors.

It appears, Justice Giegerich says, that the Registration Committee had filed its report and that the ninety days had expired. For these reasons he continued the injunction, although he said other reasons might be assigned for his ruling, which were unnecessary under the circumstances to discuss.

THE "one-drop flavor"—a rare bouquet in Scotch Whisky—is fully pronounced in Munro's

Long and Short

This delicate bouquet comes from an especially rare quality of home-grown barley and imparts a rich, fruity flavor peculiar *only* to old fashioned

Pot-still Whisky

At Clubs, Cafes, Hotels and of Dealers.

The Cook & Bernheimer Co.,

NEW YORK, SOLE AGENTS.

TOO GOOD A GAME TO LOSE,

Says Dean Hulbert of Chicago University of Football.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Members of the Faculty of the University of Chicago believe the wave of football abolition will not strike the conference colleges of the West. Dr. J. E. Raycroft, acting head of the Department of Physical Culture, and Dean Eri B. Hulbert, head of the Divinity School and a member of the Athletic Board, hold that none of the Middle West institutions will do away with the game.

"I know that we would not think of abolishing the game at Chicago," said Dean Hulbert last night. "It is by far too good a game to lose. There are too many level-headed men in the West to necessitate doing away with the sport. Reforms are needed, it is true, and it is expressly for this reason that the football conference will be held here on Friday. All talk of abolishing the game at any Western college in the 'Big Nine' is pure nonsense."

Overcoats and Suits for Men

Reduced to $13.75

The longer you wait the less grow your chances of getting a suit or overcoat at the reduced price. The garments concerned have been gathered from our $22, $20, $18, $17, $16 and $15 classes, and radically reduced to $13.75.

Involved are single and double breasted sack suits and the new models in overcoats. Made of the season's popular fabrics.

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HOUSEHOLD LINENS, COMPRISING LINEN DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS, EMBROIDERED LINEN BEDSPREADS, HEMSTITCHED LINEN SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES; HEMMED, HEMSTITCHED AND SCALLOPED LINEN TOWELS; HEMMED AND HEMSTITCHED BATH TOWELS AT SPECIAL PRICES.

WHOLESOME FUN FOR OLD AND YOUNG

TEDDY—B *and* TEDDY—G

The "Teddy" part is a name they found
On hat and tree and leggings round,
On belt and boot, and plates of tin,
And scraps of paper and biscuits thin,
And other things that hunters drop
When they chase a bear to a mountain top.

THE ROOSEVELT BEARS

The Bears have started on their tour of the East. They gave a farewell supper to their friends; captured two hunters who tried to surprise them; made a record-breaking broncho race to catch the train, and they are now coming East on the "Limited." TEDDY—G objects to the upper berth. He wants to see out. He said "He'd sit up all night like owl or cat before he'd sleep on a shelf like that." There is a whole train load of fun; something doing every minute. Every right-spirited boy and girl in the United States should be

interested in this jolly bear story. TEDDY—G gets into so much mischief on the "Limited" that the two Bears are put off the train in Kansas. But the mischief is all innocent rollicking play. The Roosevelt Bears are good, square, honest fellows. Watch for the Train story next Sunday in

THE SUNDAY NEW YORK TIMES

NOTICE!—If you will send us an order to deliver THE SUNDAY NEW YORK TIMES to you regularly we will send you FREE the first two installments of the Story, including all the pictures which have been published.

AUTO SHOWS CROWDED BY MOTOR CAR BUYERS

Vanderbilt Cup Winner and B. B. Odell Study Latest Models.

BUSINESS WAGON EXHIBIT

Big Gasoline 'Bus in Garden Ordered for Cuba—New Mercedes Model Attracts Attention in Armory.

Hemery, the holder of the Vanderbilt Cup, was the most prominent arrival at the automobile show in Madison Square Garden yesterday. He arrived early in the day on the Kaiser Wilhelm II., and was met at the pier by Manager McWilliams of the Darracq car agency in this city. With Hemery was his chief mechanician, Victor Demogeat, and two assistants, Georges Papillon and Edgar Vivet. They made their headquarters during the afternoon at the Barracq booth in the Garden, and later went over to the armory. Hemery's new 200-horse power Darracq that he will drive next week at Ormond will arrive to-day on the Majestic. It will be hastened through the Custom House, so as to be shipped on Friday to Florida.

When questioned yesterday about the speed that he expects to make from the powerful new French machine, Hemery had no hesitancy in saying that he fully believed he would make a mile in 30 seconds on the Ormond beach, and he thought that possibly 28 seconds for the mile might be attained.

Ex-Gov. B. B. Odell and ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy Woodruff were visitors in the Garden in the afternoon. Both are automobile owners, and they inspected the latest models with the scrutiny of experts.

Both shows were crowded beyond the limits of comfort in the afternoon and evening. In the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory the new 1906 Mercedes was easily the motor attraction of the day. This is the first model of the popular German car to reach this country. Some quick work was done to get it through the Custom House in time for exhibition. It is shown by the Mercedes Import Company, and occupies a commanding place on the main floor of the armory immediately to the right of the Lexington Avenue entrance. The car is a complete chassis, the mechanism being exposed, and critics of foreign cars have been able to discover several novelties in this latest model. The car has four cylinders, giving thirty-five horse power. It has a direct drive on the high gear, new adjustments on the brakes, new igniters, a new oil-tight clutch, and other minor improvements. The price of the car as it stands is placed at $8,400, and a proper body would cost from $4,000 to $5,000.

Every one who is interested in the future of the automobile for purely practical purposes should visit the commercial exhibits in the basements of both shows. A larger and better variety of motor business wagons will be seen this year than ever before. The business wagon is forced to merit success on somewhat different lines than the pleasure vehicle. Economy must be its great virtue, while the purchaser of a high-priced touring car does not begrudge the expense so long as he gets complete satisfaction in its use.

Breweries are still the leading users of motor trucks. The three-ton truck that is ordinarily used will carry fifty half-barrels. As an indication of its utility, it may be interesting to note that one of these will leave a big brewery around New York at 6 o'clock in the morning, make a trip to Coney Island, return at 2 o'clock, and finish a short city delivery before 6 in the evening. With horse-drawn trucks, four horses would be needed to make the trip to Coney Island, and the team would not get back until late at night, while the following day it would be necessary to give the horses absolute rest. Most of the big breweries have their own electric plants and thereby reduce the cost of recharging their electric trucks to about 25 or 30 cents, representing only the actual cost of the fuel. If recharged in an electric garage, the cost is about $1.25. The Vehicle Equipment Company maintains a large electric wagon garage at Ninth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, where over 100 cars in daily use are kept.

The electric wagon can run only 30 to 35 miles on a single charge, and this limited radius naturally restricts the use of the electric wagon for city purposes. With good roads and with its simpler construction, requiring less mechanical work than is needed to keep the gasoline trucks in good condition, the electric wagon has become firmly established as the ideal method for deliveries in large communities. There is little difficulty now in securing capable men to manage them. The manager of one of the large concerns stated that motormen of the surface and subway lines are applying for jobs to drive electric wagons in great numbers. Their familiarity with electric motors fits them admirably for the work, as they can make light repairs and prevent needless damage, elements that enter largely into the economy of the motor commercial vehicle.

More gasoline trucks and delivery wagons are shown this year than ever before. The success of the electrics for short journeys has created a demand for serviceable wagons that may be employed on long hauls, and the gasoline wagon is fulfilling these conditions. The fact that such vehicles are being purchased in many parts of the country for omnibus service is a strong proof of the endurance and prospective money-making qualities of the gasoline motor vehicle. Motor 'bus lines in suburban sections of our own country are frequently spoken of as evidences of advanced progressiveness, but in the basement of the Garden will be seen a Knox gasoline twenty-eight-passenger omnibus that will be shipped to Cuba immediately after the show. It may be still more surprising to learn that this is the eleventh omnibus supplied by the same company for passenger service from Havana to outlying towns. The omnibus has a covered top, with curtains that may be let down in wet weather. The seats are broad and finished in natural wood color. It has a 16 horse power motor and can run ten miles an hour. Five similar omnibuses were shipped by the Knox Company a short time ago to Porto Rico.

BUYS AUTO FOR JAPAN.

Good Touring Roads There, Says Mr. Thompson—Society at the Shows.

An automobile that will be taken to Japan for touring purposes was purchased yesterday at the Madison Square Garden show by J. W. Thompson, who has just returned to New York after a residence of three years in the Mikado's empire. Mr. Thompson's purchase was a 30-35 horse power locomobile. He was the first man to introduce the motor car into Japan, his first car having been used there in 1900. Mr. Thompson said last night that the roads of Japan were excellent for automobiling, but owing to the heavy import duty few motor cars have been brought into the country. His greatest difficulty was in teaching the natives the mechanical construction of the car so as to make them capable chauffeurs and repairers.

Both of the shows were so crowded last night that it was difficult to get near the machines on the main floors. Society was unusually well represented, some of those present being Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, Giovanni del Drago, Mr. and Mrs. W. Pierson Hamilton, Mrs. Edward R. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Oliver Harriman, J. Low Harriman, T. Suffern Tailer, Miss Angelina Gerry, Miss Mabel Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. George Renaud, Mr. and Mrs. Algernon Boyesen, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Russell, Foxhall Keene, Henry F. Eldredge, Col. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Mrs. Charles Sackett, Miss Audrey Sackett, Miss Audrey Townsend Sackett, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Mrs. James Speyer, Philip W. Livermore, Mrs. Chester Chapin, E. Clarence Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Miss Laura Patterson Swan, Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Pruyn, the Hon. Hugo and Lady Evelyn Baring, Pembroke Jones, H. Tilden Swan, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Hewitt, and Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell.

GASOLINE GETTING SCARCE.

Motorists May Have to Use Alcohol Before Long—Dust Nuisance.

Winthrop E. Scarritt, ex-President of the Automobile Club of America, was the chief speaker yesterday in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory at the general meeting of the American Automobile Association. He sounded a note of warning upon the decreasing supply of gasoline and predicted that alcohol might have to be utilized in the future for motor service.

"There are in use in America," he said, "approximately 70,000 motor cars. These do not consume as much as the 800,000 gasoline stoves which are in use all over the Middle West, where fuel is always high, and it is due to the use of gasoline for such purposes that has been the chief cause during the past five years in doubling the price of gasoline. The California and Texas oils are practically barren of gasoline distillates, and while the supply of gasoline is not growing, its consumption is rapidly increasing. What is our remedy for this threatening situation? It lies in the direction of vegetable alcohol. At present the United States Government taxes all alcohol $2 per gallon. There is no reason why this tax should not be removed on denatured alcohol, that is, alcohol rendered unfit for beverage. Experiments with this fuel made in France, also in America, by Prof. Elihu Thompson, show that it may be utilized as a motor fuel successfully. Germany last year used over 70,000,000 gallons of denatured vegetable alcohol."

Mr. Scarritt stated that a bill was about to be introduced in Congress providing for the removal of the tax on vegetable alcohol, and he advised all automobilists to unite in supporting the measure.

The A. A. A. placed itself on record as discountenancing the use of searchlights in cities and towns except when absolutely required. The necessity of signboards was also discussed, and it was decided to have a technical committee of the association investigate and report upon means for alleviating the dust nuisance.

Among the other speakers were President Elliot C. Lee, Judge William H. Hotchkiss, President of the New York State Association; Sidney S. Gorham, President of the Illinois State Association; A. R. Pardington, Augustus Post, John P. Coughlin, President of the Worcester Automobile Club; Windsor T. White, and Emerson Brooks.

French and Mead Win at Billiards.

Two games were played in the three-cushion carom tournament for amateurs at George Slosson's Billiard Academy last night, the victors being T. A. Mead and H. J. French. Mead, who had 34 to make, had for an opponent R. Babcock, whose handicap was 36. Mead won in sixty-three innings by a score of 34 to 31. Each made a high run of 3. In the second game French, with 36 to make, beat William Grann, 34, by a score of 36 to 29 in eighty-four innings.

Recommends Suspension of Football.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 17.—Upon recommendation of the State University Regents Committee on Athletics, the Regents to-day indorsed the recent action of the university Faculty in condemning the evils of intercollegiate football and recommending that a conference of nine universities of the Middle West to meet at Chicago next Friday declare in favor of suspending intercollegiate football games for the next two years.

YALE TEAM DEFEATED BROWN IN HOCKEY GAME

Providence Players Outclassed, Lost by Score of 9 Goals to 0.

SPEEDY WORK BY BLUE SEVEN

Victors' Impressive Showing in the First Intercollegiate Contest—Behr and Marcus Were the Stars.

The Yale hockey team made an impressive metropolitan début last night, defeating the Brown seven in the Intercollegiate Hockey League series at St. Nicholas Rink by the score of 9 goals to 0. The two teams met at Pittsburg in several exhibition matches during the holidays, and the Providence players were defeated by close scores. Last night they were completely outclassed, and were unable to make any showing against Yale's fast combination play, which was seen at its best.

Yale's forward line was speedy and accurate. Behr and Marcus proved especially strong both in passing and shooting, and played well together. Alling, on the opposite wing, put up a strong game in the second half and tallied three times for the Blue. Marcus and Behr were each credited with three goals. The remainder of the team made an excellent showing and showed a big improvement over their practice game in this city with the Hockey Club.

Behr, for Yale, secured the puck shortly after the game began and raced down the side of the rink and scored the first goal for Yale unaided. Three minutes later he duplicated the play, passing his opponents with comparative ease. Behr made a third effort to score on a long shot, but Hill stopped the puck in front of the net. Before he could drive it out of danger Marcus succeeded in shooting it into the net. Brown made two ineffectual attempts to score on shots from Adams and Sweet. Once the latter had no one between himself and the goal, but made a poor shot. The first half ended with the score 4 to 0 in favor of Yale.

In the second half Alling scored a goal from a scrimmage, after Marcus had made a long shot. The Brown players then braced, and several times invaded their opponents' goal, but were unable to score. Behr again found an opening, and, carrying the puck the entire length of the rink, experienced no difficulty in scoring the sixth goal. Alling cleverly dodged the Brown backs and scored the seventh goal with a long shot. Brown then had its first real chance to tally. Adams and Sweet played a pretty passing game up to the front of the Yale goal, but the former made a poor pass to Sweet, and the latter was unable to reach the puck. Flynn relieved his side from the threatened danger, and passed the puck to Behr, who made a short dash and drove it to Marcus, who was waiting in front of the Brown goal. The latter easily scored the goal. Alling added the ninth goal just at the finish of the game after a long run down the side. The line-up:

Yale, 9.	Position.	Brown, 0.
Lang	Goal	Heil
Dilworth	Point	Sammis
Flynn	Cover point	Chase
Marcus	Forward	Sweet
Behr	Forward	Lane
Alling	Forward	Paine
Roland	Forward	Adams

Goals—Behr, 3; Marcus, 3; Alling, 3. Referee—H. Hornfecker, Wanderers Skating Club. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

M. L. Hayman has returned from a visit to Europe and will leave for New Orleans to-day, where his horses are racing at the Fair Grounds.

Of all the yearlings sold about New York last season, there was a Watercress-Marguerite colt which was the pick of the lot, and he was knocked down to Newton Bennington for $7,700. It now develops that Mr. Bennington was not altogether satisfied with some of the late Fall trials of his purchase, and he was returned to J. B. Haggin, his breeder. The colt is a full brother to Nasturtium, and will be trained by Charles Littlefield. Recently he has shown enough to make it entirely probable that Mr. Bennington may repent of his haste before the season is old.

Freckman, the horse that has been used for many ringing operations, will appear in an entirely new role during the coming sale of trotters to be held in Madison Square Garden by the Fasig-Tipton Company on Jan. 29. The ringer has been regularly catalogued in the sale under the name of Freckman, a bay gelding, by Sir Walter-Loneta. The name of the consignor could not be ascertained yesterday, but the catalogue will probably go into such details. It is presumed that he is to be sold by the Pinkertons, who have had him in charge since the frustrated attempt at ringing during the Fall meeting at Jamaica.

YALE ATHLETIC FUND $96,325.

Walter Camp Asks for a Committee to Dispose of the Money.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 17.—In answer to a demand from critics of Yale's athletic policy in accumulating an athletic reserve fund, Walter Camp to-night made his first public audit of this fund for the ten years he has had it in hand. He says that it is now $96,325, which is much larger than had been understood. He to-night asked that a committee of graduates and undergraduates be named to decide as to the disposition of this fund. He says in brief:

"If rowing is to continue, Yale's boathouse must be replaced. This will cost from $30,000 to $40,000. If football is to be played a provision must soon be made to rebuild the old stands, which, even in the present simple form, will cost $61,000. A baseball cage comparable to those used by other organizations and an extension of field room should also be considered.

"When the managers began the fund it was realized by all that the general failure in the past to make any such provision against future needs was due to the fact that demands were at once made for any left-over savings, to be used for purposes not by any means necessary.

"This policy of a reserve, together with the judicious advice of the Investment Committee, has resulted in the accumulation of the present reserve fund. This, upon the occasion of last year's audit, amounts to the sum of $96,325.50, the detail of which will appear in this year's statement.

Notes of the Automobile Shows.

The sixth annual meeting of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers, Incorporated, was held at the Victoria Hotel yesterday. By a unanimous vote all of the officers were re-elected. They are: President—E. H. Cutler; First Vice President—G. W. Bennett; Second Vice President—A. L. Pope; Third Vice President—S. D. Waldon; Treasurer—W. R. Innis; Secretary—Percy Owen; General Manager—S. A. Miles. The next meeting of the association will be held at the First Regiment Armory, Chicago, during the Automobile Show in that city.

This year's model of the Westinghouse car in the armory show is a typical example of the most highly specialized foreign construction. The chassis of the forty horse power machine weighs only 2,300 pounds, but is very substantially built. Features of the power plant are the multiple-disk clutch, the water-cooled brakes, the ingenious system of control, and the complete inclosure of all parts.

One of the notable sales made at the Garden was a Pope-Tribune runabout to F. D. Underwood, President of the Erie Railroad. He is already the owner of five Pope-Toledo cars. Mr. Underwood is an enthusiastic motorist and maintains a handsome private garage in Seventieth Street, near West End Avenue, which is fully equipped with machine ship, pit, gasoline tank, and all necessary accessories.

The new Cadillac thirty horse power touring car shown in the Garden will bear investigation as a well-constructed car. The Cadillac planetary system of transmission is used, by which it is possible to change immediately from high to low speed or from low to high speed by one sweep of the lever, without endangering the gears or shocking the engine. This same system is also used in the forty horse power Cadillac, which is shown in two styles of body, the touring car and limousine.

Olga Nethersole has placed her order for a 1906 Rainier car, which she will take to Europe.

To show how general the four-cylinder vertical motor is in use, it is worth noting that at the Garden there are eighty-two types of four-cylinder cars, four with cylinders of the double-opposed horizontal type, three that have vertical two cylinders, and four that have single horizontal cylinders. Two makers show cars of six cylinders—the Franklin and Stevens-Duryea.

Self-starting devices in a great variety are appearing, and it is not improbable that another year will see an abolition of the starting crank, although some experts are inclined to disagree on this point. It is a fact that in the cars at the Garden there has been no reduction in price, and in many cases the figures asked show that there has been something of an advance.

One of the most remarkable cars in the armory, which makes a strong appeal to the man of limited means, is the new Ford runabout, that sells for $500. It has a pressed steel frame, laminated wood body, Ford shaft drive, without distance rods, and a fifteen-horse power four-cylinder vertical motor in front under the bonnet. The cylinders are cast in pairs, the valves are side by side, all interchangeable, and driven from a single camshaft. The flywheel is in front of the crank case, with fan spokes, which facilitate the water cooling. The radiator is of vertical finned tubes, and the cooling system contains four gallons of water. Ignition is by jump spark.

The Society of Automobile Engineers held its first meeting this week at the Grand Hotel, and several instructive papers on automobile construction were read. The society has sixty members. The officers are: A. L. Riker, President; Henry Ford, Vice President; E. T. Birdsall, Secretary and Treasurer. At the present rate of applications for membership the society expects to have at least 200 members before next Summer.

Mathewson's Brother to Pitch Here.

The New York Baseball Club of the National League received yesterday from Factoryville, Penn., the signed contract of Henry Mathewson, brother of Christopher Mathewson, the celebrated pitcher. The newcomer has officiated as pitcher in the independent league in Pennsylvania, and those who are conversant with his ability say he is just as clever as his more experienced brother when the latter started out as the "boxman" of the Bucknell University nine. Physically Henry is as large as "Christy," and under the latter's tuition Manager McGraw is confident that he will eventually develop into as valuable a pitcher as his brother. He will join the team at Memphis for Spring practice on March 1.

All preparations have been completed for the Southern trip of the champions, and Manager McGraw has written to every member of the team pointing out the necessity of reporting in good shape.

ABOLISH GATE MONEY FOR ATHLETIC CONTESTS

Proposition Considered at Meeting of Yale Faculty.

WOULD BURDEN STUDENTS

Athletic Investigating Committee's Report Expected to Suggest No Radical Changes.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 17.—The immediate question before the Yale Academic Faculty in connection with the proposed reform in athletics is a proposition to abolish gate money entirely and also to limit considerably future intercollegiate contests. The former of these propositions, the abolition of gate money, was debated at great length at a very full meeting of the Academic Department Faculty on last Saturday. The debate indicated a considerable division of opinion upon the subject. No vote was reached, and the debate was postponed to another meeting of the Faculty, which may be held to-morrow.

It is stated, however, by one of the leaders in the reform movement in the Faculty that the proposition to abolish gate money is likely to be modified, and may take the form of the reduction of gate admission fees, say, 50 per cent. The main difficulty, it is held, in the total abolition of gate admission fees is that with athletics at the present magnitude it would throw upon the undergraduate body an unendurable burden of subscriptions for the support of athletics, which are now supported so largely by gate fees obtained from the general public.

According to the forecast made of the coming report of the Athletic Investigating Committee, consisting of Profs. Woolsey, Lewis, and Piersson, the committee will content itself with suggestions of changes and reforms in minor details, and not with any plans for radical changes or those which will reduce the present scale of athletics at Yale, which the Faculty reformers claim seriously interferes with the general work of the curriculum. The reformers say that they now have no hope of anything substantial coming from the investigating committee; that its work is discounted in advance, and that reform must be looked for, if at all, outside of that committee, which, the reformers claim, does not represent the more advanced and intelligent sentiment of the university.

A prominent professor of the Faculty, expressing a broader view of the situation, says that the control of athletics at Yale has now passed substantially from the undergraduates to the graduates, especially the coaches. This, in his opinion, makes athletic abuses somewhat harder to reach. But the contest in the Academic Faculty over those abuses will now definitely be fought to a finish.

NEW YORK GOLFERS WIN.

Local Players Capture Many Prizes in Advertisers' Pinehurst Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 17.—New York golfers carried away not only the championship trophy, but several other cups to-day as the result of the final rounds in the second annual tournament of the American Golf Association of Advertising Interests.

A feature of the day was an eighteen-hole medal-play handicap, open to all not in the final cup rounds. Frank Presbrey of New York, playing with a handicap of 19, was the winner of the first prize, with a net score of 71, and H. W. Ormsbee of Brooklyn, whose handicap was 18, was second, with a score of 72; C. H. Insiee of New York, whose handicap was 8, and J. D. Plummer of Springfield, Mass., whose handicap was 17, tied for third at 77. The results of the final rounds for the eight cups are:

First Division.—W. D. Moffatt, Hackensack, beat H. C. Fownes, Pittsburg, 1 up.
Second Division.—C. E. Willard, Chicago, beat E. H. Alexander, Detroit, 2 up and 1 to play.
Third Division.—C. W. Royce, Arlington, beat J. J. Hazen, New York, 9 up and 8 to play.
Fourth Division.—R. E. Carlisle, Buffalo, beat J. C. Platt, New York, 3 up and 2 to play.
Fifth Division.—W. G. Allen, Akron, beat F. A. Hays, Philadelphia, 4 up and 3 to play.
Sixth Division.—W. J. Ryan, New York, beat James McCutcheon, New York, 2 up and 1 to play.
Seventh Division.—J. H. Hawley, New York, beat W. H. Maule, Philadelphia, 3 up and 2 to play.
Eighth Division.—A. S. Higgins, New York, beat F. H. Toboy, Providence, 9 up and 8 to play.

1906
Locomobile
Easily The Best Built Car in America
EXHIBITED ONLY AT
Madison Square Garden,
SPACE C 9.
(Near Madison Ave. Entrance).
THE LOCOMOBILE CO. OF AMERICA,
Factory, Bridgeport, Conn.
Member Association Licensed Automobile Manufacturers.
New York Branch,
B'way, Cor. 76th St.
John F. Plummer, Jr., Manager.

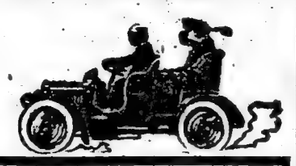

GOGGLES
We are showing a new Automobile Goggle of French design now being used by motorists on the continent.
Many new styles at low prices.
E. B. Meyrowitz
OPTICIAN.
104 E. 23d St., near 4th Ave.
125 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Ave.
750 Madison Ave., cor. 60th St.
3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

STEEPLECHASE NOMINATIONS.

Sheepshead Bay Stakes Promise High-Class Cross-Country Racing.

Nominations received for the Beacon and Independence Steeplechases of the Sheepshead Bay meeting indicate that cross-country racing for the coming season promises to be of high class. The Beacon, which has an added value of $3,000, has received fifty-seven nominations, while the Independence, with an added value of $2,500, has received one more.

Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., who easily led the cross-country division of turfmen in point of money won last season, is the heaviest nominator in both stakes. In the Beacon there are nine named to carry the all green of the popular sportsman, while in the Independence eight have been named. The absentee in the Independence is Hylas, who enjoyed the distinction last season of earning more money than any cross-country horse in America's turf history.

The nominations for the Beacon are Courier, Alfar, Fallaheen, Saltine, Glen Garter, Pagan Bey, Buckleya, Waterford, War Paint, Miss Hobhouse, Park na Pogue, Glengate, Divider, Arlan, Sandhurst, Gus Straus, Kernel, Monastic, Sinister, Delcanta, Lordling, Sweet Pepper, Navajo, Goldfleur, Grandpa, Good and Plenty, Black Hussar, Hylas, Phantom, Orthodox, Paul Jones, The Claimant, Garrett, Oro, Lionel, Pontotoc, Shackelford, Ligero, Hustler, Agent, Onteora, Buckman, Ben Crockett, Woolgatherer, Gascar, Balzac, Palm Room, Loney Haskell, Pete Dalley, Judge O'Gin, Commondale, Gatebell, The Doctor, Bulwark, El Cuchillo, Long Run, and Chatelaine.

For the Independence:

Fallaheen, Alfar, Courier, Saltine, Don John, Pagan Bey, Buckleya, Waterford, War Paint, Miss Hobhouse, Park na Pogue, Glengate, Arlan, Sandhurst, Gus Straus, Kernel, Prince of Pilsen, Rose of Dawn, Monastic, Sinister, Delcanta, Alamanson, Sunshine of the Rain, Lordling, Sweet Pepper, Navajo, Goldfleur, Grandpa, Good and Plenty, Black Hussar, Phantom, Orthodox, Paul Jones, The Claimant, Garrett, Oro, Lionel, Pontotoc, Shackelford, Copper, Bob Murphy, Ben Crockett, Woolgatherer, Howard Lewis, Gascar, W. B. Fasig, Floatabout, Balzac, Palm Room, Loney Haskell, Pete Dalley, Snuff, Judge O'Gin, Collgny, Commondale, Gatebell, Dromedary, and Chatelaine.

Novices' Race at Clermont Rink.

C. Ortenblad won the half-mile skating race for novices at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, last night. The Class A and B handicap races, which have been held at the rink every Wednesday and Saturday during the season, were not held on account of the National Skating Association informing the skaters that they would be disqualified. Manager Mosher had the medals for the novice race won in past seasons on exhibition at the rink, and the winner of the race last night received his medal immediately after the event. There were eighteen boys to face the starter. C. Hanson was second, and M. Marshall third. Time—1:46 4-5.

AUTOMOBILES.

BEST COVELL AND CROSBY MOTOR COMPANY
ARIEL
MOTOR CARS
AT
THE "ARMORY" SHOW
30 H. P.
$2,500.
SHOW ROOM
1621 BROADWAY
"LOOK FOR THE OVAL FRONT"

SPEEDOMETER
There is only one way to know your SPEED accurately. Attach a JONES SPEEDOMETER to the dash of your car. This instrument is the most necessary automobile accessory in use to-day, and therefore should be the FIRST ITEM on the list for your NEW CAR'S EQUIPMENT.
Complete catalog upon request.
Exhibit at the MADISON SQUARE GARDEN SHOW.
JONES SPEEDOMETER,
146 West 32d St., New York.

Pennsylvania Clincher Tires
should be classed among those Motor Car parts which have about reached perfection.
Specify them on your new Car if you want your equipment to be something better than the next man's.
PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER CO.,
JEANNETTE, PA.
At both Shows and Broadway,
Cor. 52d Street.

AUTOMOBILE AUCTION
Grand Annual Show Week Clearance.
Extraordinary opportunities.
2:30 P. M., Thursday, Jan. 18th,
309 West 41st St., near 8th Av.
Gasolines. Electrics, Steamers, Whites, Ramblers, Panhard, Winton, Mercedes, Monarchs, Oldsmobiles, Columbias, Peerless, Crestmobiles, Locomobile.
A. E. PREYER, AUCTIONEER.
309 West 41st St., Thursday, Jan. 18th.

See the Stearns
45 Horsepower
at the Show
MADISON SQ. GARDEN

Easy Billiard Victory for Barton.

Frank S. Barton defeated Fred Harrer at 18-inch balkline billiards, two shots in, last night, at the Auditorium Billiard Academy, 110th Street, near Eighth Avenue. He ran out his limit of 200 points to 100 for Harrer. The winner's average was 8 16-23, and his high runs 42, 31, and 24, while Harrer's average was 4 12-22, and his best runs 20, 15, and 13. Barton will meet all-comers to-night.

New Yorker Buys Pacer Ruddy Kip.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 17.—Ruddy Kip, the brown pacing stallion, 2:10¼, was purchased here to-day for Thomas W. Murphy, a New York horseman, for $8,500. The deal was made through Vanee Nuckols, the trainer. Ruddy Kip is seven years old.

AUTOMOBILES. AUTOMOBILES.

Columbia
Construction for 1906
Far surpasses the best work previously put into any Motor Cars, European or American
Examine the new models
Mark XLVI 24-28 H. P. $3,000
Mark XLVII 40-45 H. P. $4,500
Mark XLIV-2 18 H. P. $1,750
AT THE
Automobile Show
Madison Square Garden

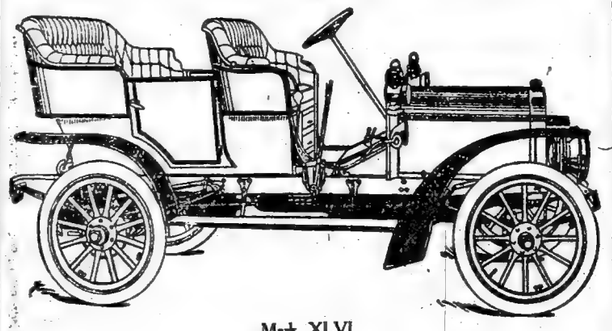

Mark XLVI
Made by
Electric Vehicle Company, Hartford, Conn.
New York Branch: 134-136-138 West 39th Street
Member A. L. A. M.

AUTOMOBILES. AUTOMOBILES.

150 LOZIER MOTOR CARS 150
WILL BE OUR OUTPUT FOR THIS YEAR
LOZIER
Not a great many, perhaps, in point of numbers, but a whole lot when our high-grade methods of construction are taken into account. Every detail of manufacture, from the making of our own forgings and castings to the numerous other parts that enter into the construction of our cars, is given careful attention and every moment that is required in turning out our strictly high-class product. We are building in sizes of 35, 40, and 60 H. P., the prices ranging from $4,500 to $7,500.
SEE US AT THE OLD SHOW IN THE NEW ARMORY.
THE LOZIER MOTOR COMPANY, 55th St. and Broadway, New York City.

CONTINENTAL
896
CONTINENTAL PNEUMATIC
896 Wheels were fitted with Continental Tires at the Paris Automobile Salon, December, 1905. Other tires represented were 676, 301, and 252, respectively.
Thus France, the world's greatest market, recognized a German tire as the standard.
Your tire equipment should be Continental
See our Exhibit at Space 147, Madison Square Garden——at Space I, Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory.
THE CONTINENTAL CAOUTCHOUC CO., EMIL GROSSMAN, Gen'l Mgr., F'ty: Hanover, Germany. 43 Warren St., N.Y.
TIRES

AUTOMOBILES. AUTOMOBILES. AUTOMOBILES.

The Autocar

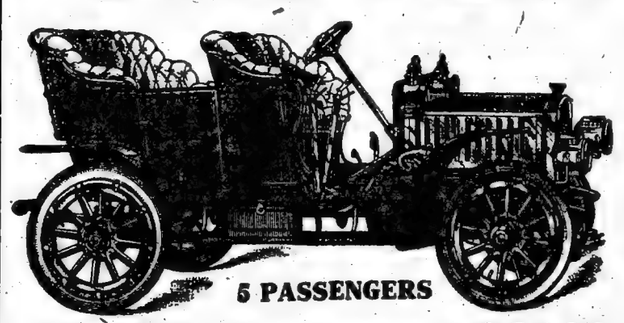

5 PASSENGERS
Type XII, Touring-car $2600
Four vertical cylinders. 24 horse-power. Shaft drive. Sliding-gear transmission. Three speeds and reverse.
A SUPERB car! Broad and luxurious, impressive in appearance; of extraordinary constructive simplicity and mechanical efficiency, insuring the highest possible percentage of effective power.

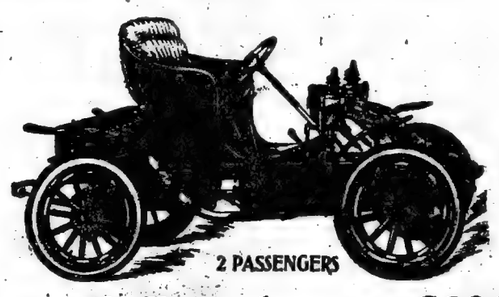

2 PASSENGERS
Type X, Runabout - $1000
Two balanced horizontal-opposed cylinders, in front. 12 horse-power. Shaft drive. Sliding-gear transmission. Three speeds and reverse.
STANDARDIZED!—the most perfect two-passenger car in the world. Unequalled power, strength, speed, accessibility and reliability.

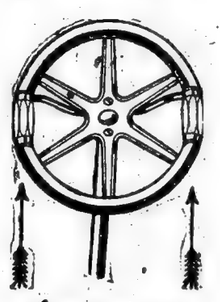

Autocar Control
is years ahead. "The holding of great power and speed within the hollow of the hand," is literal. Spark and throttle are governed by the grips in rim of steering wheel. The Autocar driver is not bothered with complicated apparatus but speeds his car from four to forty miles an hour without removing his hands from the wheel.
With The Autocar you have not only high efficiency and extraordinary road-covering and hill-climbing ability, but perfect control. And immense power and speed under perfect control is the great fascination of the game.

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THE AUTOCAR COMPANY, ARDMORE, PA.
THE AUTOCARS ARE EXHIBITED AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE PHILIPPINES TARIFF.

The thirty-three Republican Representatives from beet sugar States and the twenty-four Republicans from tobacco States who voted against the Philippines Tariff bill showed themselves to be consistent "stand-patters." The Republicans who voted for the bill seem to us to have wavered in their devotion to the principle of a permanent and unreformed Dingley tariff.

A few years ago a reciprocity convention was "queered" by an amendment which made a resolution declare that in effecting reciprocity arrangements with foreign nations care must be taken to do injury to no American interest. That is precisely the principle upon which the beet sugar men and the tobacco men acted. They flout our "plain duty" to the Filipinos. They scoff at appeals to reason, moral responsibility, and to economic principle. The things these beet sugar and tobacco men stand by, respectively, are beet sugar and tobacco, the interests of their States—American interests. That is the hard and ruthless doctrine of "stand pat." It is the doctrine the Republican leaders have professed, and to which the controlling majority of Republican Senators and Members have declared their adhesion.

A reduction of the duties upon the sugar and tobacco of the Philippines from 75 per cent. to 25 per cent. of the Dingley duties is, it strikes us, a measure of tariff reform. Surely, it is not "standing pat." Moreover, the bill provides for absolute free trade between the United States and the Philippines three years hence. The "stand-patters" must have looked with misgiving upon that provision of the bill. The passage of the measure in the House is ominous. May it not be that when the Massachusetts Republicans make and enforce their appeal for a decent consideration of the commercial interests of their State the "stand-patters" will be plagued by the Philippines precedent? The people of the Bay State may certainly claim as much consideration as the Filipinos.

The Senate, it is believed in Washington, will be most unfriendly to the bill. Asphyxiation in a pigeonhole is said to be its probable fate. That would be indecent; it would be a backward step in the path of progress upon which the House has entered. But, unquestionably, it would save the "stand-pat" principle unharmed and triumphant in all its inequity and narrowness. Possibly the Senate may have felt the stir of a generous impulse to be just to the Filipinos and to ourselves.

ELECTION LAW REFORM.

In his address on the electoral system of the State read before the State Bar Association at Albany, Mr. WILLIAM M. IVINS advocated the choos[e] of Election Inspectors from lists of [m]en whose fitness had been determined by civil service examinations. The Election Inspector, as Mr. IVINS points out, is a highly important part of the electoral machinery. Upon his honesty, intelligence, and clear-headedness depends the correct registering and declaration of voting. It is notoriously true, too, as Mr. IVINS declares, that our present system of selection is defective. Inspectors are too often ignorant and not honest, though Mr. IVINS's assertion that in some of our election districts "the clerical and mathematical work of the Inspectors might just as well be done by a lot of drunken spiders with ink on their legs" must be assigned to the category of picturesque hyperbole. But will the civil service examination plan he suggests stand the test of practical use?

The present law provides for an "examination" of Inspectors. The lists are submitted to the Bureau of Elections by the committees of the two principal political parties. The election law requires that an examination be held after five days' notice in writing to the applicant, who must be of good character, be able to speak and read English understandingly, and write it legibly; he must have a general knowledge of the duties of an Inspector, and he must not have been convicted of felony. Of course these examinations are a sham. The Inspectors are appointed from the lists without any real test of fitness. There are difficulties in the way of a genuine examination, however, which might prove disappointing to the advocates of Mr. IVINS's plan. At the last election the territory of the city of New York was divided into something more than 1,800 election districts. The law requires that there shall be four Inspectors of Election in each district. At the November election there were, therefore, approximately 7,500 Inspectors—one-half Democrats, one-half Republicans. The examination of such an army of civil servants would impose a heavy burden upon the Commission. Mr. IVINS proposes, however, that appointments should be made for a term of years, which, after the system was in operation, would diminish the number of yearly applicants. But would the necessary number of qualified applicants come forward? That is a grave question.

An Inspector must give to the city his entire time upon the four days of registration and upon the day of election. The pay is $7.50 for registration days, $7 for Election Day, and $5 for the count and return of the votes on Election evening. These places are now filled by politicians or by the dependents or followers of politicians, many of whom are without regular occupation, probably. Men sufficiently well qualified by brains and character to meet Mr. IVINS's requirements would, for the most part, have business of their own to attend to; the majority of them would probably be salaried men, whose employers, not they themselves, would have a right to dispose of their time. The number of business houses that would permit a clerk or accountant to be absent from his work five days in October and November of each year for inspection service is perhaps somewhat limited. This objection may not be fatal, but it has obvious weight.

Mr. IVINS is right, however—election law reform, so far as the counting and declaration of the result is concerned must centre in the Inspector. His work is now slothfully and ignorantly done. Usually when a service requiring fidelity and precision is found to be ill-performed by human effort, men try to get it done by a machine. The imperfections of the ballot and the ever-present possibility that the result may be vitiated by fraud or incompetence tend more and more to turn public attention to the voting machine as possibly the best remedy. Supt. MORGAN of the Bureau of Elections has become a convert to the voting machine. In his annual report he advises the substitution of the machine for the paper ballot as the surest cure for existing abuses. That is only part of the battle, of course. The voting machine is no preventive of bribery and corruption. But it would seem incumbent upon the Legislature in considering election law reform to give careful consideration to the merits of the machine. It does away with the Inspector, it makes its own count, and it does its work with absolute precision.

THE SENATE AND THE CONSULS.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has cut out the best features from the bill presented by Senator LODGE to improve the Consular Service. Substantially the bill, which was the joint work of Mr. LODGE and Secretary ROOT, provided for three things—classification of the service in grades, Consuls to be named for a grade and not for a specific place, and to be ordered at discretion from one place to any other in the same grade; appointment for tested fitness to the lower grades only, and promotion to higher grades with the assent of the Senate; provision for a sufficient number of Inspectors.

The committee retains the classification and the Inspectors, and strikes out the appointment for fitness, tested by examination, to the lower grades only. This was the most important and effective of the features of the plan. In the first instance, it secured fit men for the lower grades; in the next, it encouraged able men to enter the service with the prospect of promotion and inspired them with ambition to deserve it, and with assurance that no one with a political pull would be put in over their heads; finally, it secured a body of capable and trained men from whom all the appointments in the higher grades could and must be selected. That is the principle that has been applied for the past score of years more and more thoroughly in the subordinate portions of the domestic civil service, and it has met the approval of all informed observers precisely in proportion as it has impartially been applied. It is also the principle on which the methods of selection in the larger and more successful private corporations are governed. The Senate committee will have none of it. It impairs the Senatorial privilege of patronage. There is no other reason for their action. It is greedy and unjustifiable.

CHANGE IN ENGLAND.

It is something more than a score of years since Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, with more or less aid from the late Premier, Mr. BALFOUR, set out to win the support of the workingmen for the Conservative Party. The policy made considerable progress until the unexpected move of Mr. GLADSTONE in precipitating the home rule issue gave the Government to the Conservatives, made them pretty nearly independent of the labor vote, and drove the latter over to the Liberals. There have been signs for some years of the possibility of this change gravely modifying the political situation in England, but the Conservatives, firmly seated, as they thought, in consequence of the war majority of 1900, have been indifferent to these signs, have treated the workingmen with worse than indifference, and have fairly forced them to organized political action, such as they are now taking with marked results.

It is natural that the Conservatives should see in this a threat of Socialism. But, on the one hand, it is difficult to tell exactly what is meant by Socialism, and on the other, the temper of the trades unions in England, both in theory and in practice, is decidedly more moderate than on the Continent, or even in this country. Moreover, the bulk of the Liberal Party is made up of the prosperous middle classes, especially the employers of labor, and these are no more apt to lend themselves to extreme measures than the landlords and the aristocracy which are supposed to dictate the course of the Conservatives. We should say that the probable effect of the large contribution from the labor vote to the Liberal Party would be the modification of the severe laws in regard to responsibility of unions, some extension of the action of the Government in improving houses, providing for allotments for farm laborers, affording employment on public works, excluding alien workmen, and widening the area of municipal ownership and operation of public utilities. In a sense, all these are in the direction of Socialism, but not necessarily of radical Socialism. And in any case it is to be remembered that the steady extension of the suffrage has put political power in the hands of classes previously shut out, and if they use it to advance their own interests, at the expense of others, they will be closely following the precedent set for them by the classes formerly holding exclusive influence. It is only by the free interplay of all interests that progress is possible.

LAST YEAR'S FOREIGN TRADE.

The foreign trade of 1905 shows changes as remarkable as were forecasted by the unusual statement for December. They are best indicated by a table showing the increases and decreases at a single glance for each item, thus:

	1905. Increase.	1904. Increase.
Merchandise ex'pts.	$175,643,608	*$33,400,338
Merchandise imp'ts, dutiable	103,314,899	53,180,068
Merchandise imp'ts, non-dutiable	40,135,257	*12,766,965
Imports total	143,449,656	40,413,043
Exports, excess over imports	32,193,947	*73,913,381
Gold, excess imports.	3,452,097	.....
Gold, excess exports.	.....	36,408,593
Agricultural exp'ts.	98,765,911	*111,720,029
Non-agricultural ...	76,877,422	78,285,956

*Decrease.

December's record total of both exports and imports is eclipsed by a year's total which is also a record in both respects. But mere totals which are the largest known are themselves surpassed by changes of aggregates of hundreds of millions back and forth. Increases on top of increases tell their own story, but increases this year against decreases last year—as in the merchandise exports, the excess of exports over imports, and the agricultural exports—constitute an exceptional statistical portrait of fluctuating conditions. Here is reflected in last year's decreases of exports the short crops which inspired Republican statisticians to discover that we were reaching the limit of our agricultural surplus. In this year's amazing increase we have the wreck of that theory, which was indeed an absurdity when we are importing ready-made population by the million, and every producer is able more than to feed himself in this happy land.

In the increase of merchandise imports we have the secret of the reduction of the Treasury deficit. The excess of exports over imports—$447,603,497—is prevented from being a record balance in a record total because of the increase of imports concurrently with exports, and is inadequately reflected in a meagre sum of gold imports on balance. But there is a sharp contrast with last year's excess of exports of gold when we were paying for the Panama Canal and financing Japan. The increase in the exports of nonagricultural exports is scantily maintained, but the volume is so full that it is encouraging in itself, irrespective of the question of growth. Especially is this so since prices are so high, even larger reduction being explicable in this manner. The changes have been dwelt upon rather than the totals, because although the totals are amazing, they are along accustomed lines, and it is the changes which reflect alterations in trade currents and tendencies.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Carrying Zeal Too Far.

Isn't it a mistaken policy to keep on harassing with new court-martials Annapolis boys who have already had their lesson and acquired, presumably, a sufficiency of new light as to the seriousness of sins which they have hitherto had some excuse for considering venial? Of course, the raking up and punishing of old offenses in the hazing line is a good way to drive a lot of boys from the Academy, but the plan, if consistently followed out, will make that part of the Severn shore a rather lonesome place, and we doubt if anybody really thinks that either necessary or desirable. Moreover, the Academy authorities are not so free from responsibility for the customs against which they are now campaigning that any excess of severity becomes them greatly. They never exactly permitted even the milder forms of hazing, but most of them have always known from personal experience, both active and passive, just how the empire within their empire maintained its curious, but not at all unnatural, standards of discipline, and they have had to use—or disuse—their eyes with great care to avoid gaining official knowledge that what had always been still was. It becomes them, also, to remember that the demand for the abolition of hazing in all its shapes was not made by themselves, but came from the outside, as do most if not all demands for reform in things military, and that what public sentiment demands is the abolition of hazing, not the infliction upon a lot of boys who, if they are not much better than other boys, are certainly not at all worse, of vindictive punishments that will both ruin their careers and deprive the country of services for which it has a very pressing need. The desired object, one can safely assume, has already been obtained. The midshipmen at Annapolis will continue to play assorted tricks upon each other till the end of time, and the Congress of these United States will be no more successful than a Dorcas society in the remotest of villages would be in persuading the boys in the upper classes that the boys in the lower ones are not their inferiors, but the excesses and abuses of hazing have been curbed and penalized. There have been victims enough to give to the lesson the impressiveness that was required by about everybody in the Academy, and further prosecution will look a good deal like persecution, continued with little other obvious purpose than the demonstration of a very new-born zeal. The American public, we think, has its thumbs up.

A Warning for Dr. Mitchell.

A man with the ability for putting words together that is possessed by Dr. S. WEIR MITCHELL cruelly disappoints his many admirers, not when he sticks to an opinion in regard to football or anything else, but when he uses, again and again, exactly the same phrases in expressing that opinion. We are moved to make this remark by the fact that Dr. MITCHELL has said before what he said at the University of Pennsylvania dinner Tuesday evening, and not only has he said it, but it was all put in print and received extended comment from us and others many months ago. We admitted then that his sarcastic comparison of the present, at which he looks with the eyes of age, with a past glorified by the remembered emotions of youth, was a pretty good piece of—sarcasm. Forced again, unhappily, to judge it, we can hardly fail to note that Dr. MITCHELL merely takes of modern collegiate athletics the scornful view so often taken of everything modern by preterists of mush less talent than he. And there is really a good deal of excuse for hinting to him that the world is not going backward, in school or out; for suggesting to him that perhaps even in his day not quite all college students devoted quite all their leisure time to impassioned debates on the relative merits of contemporary poets and novelists; for doubting if a very large majority of them grew wildly excited as they pondered the wisdom of SOCRATES and his frequently off-side play as a conversationalist. Without claiming to have any statistics on the subject, we do not hesitate to reveal our strong belief that there are to-day as many boys as ever of the kind he thinks were common when he was a boy himself, and if he makes this speech again we are going to declare, whatever may be the consequences, that they were never so numerous as now. Moreover, if he irritates us enough we may—just may, mind—be rash enough to say that we don't think much of such boys, anyhow, and have a sincere though shameful inclination to regard them as tiresome young prigs.

Workingmen and Washerwomen.

There is interest, of course, in the statement of the Rev. Dr. S. PARKES CADMAN that he looks with greater pleasure at an honest workingman than at a great financier, and would as soon read the history of a godly washerwoman as that of the most famous society leader that ever lived. We do not think that there is much importance in these preferences, as abstract propositions, but one always likes to know about the harmless peculiarities, innocent fads, of one's neighbors, and, even if it is a waste of time to argue about tastes—we were never quite sure of that, by the way, despite the general acceptance of the maxim—observance of the same is at least amusing. For workingmen and washerwomen, when the one is honest and the other godly, we, too, have a high respect, but neither as spectacles nor as historical material do we rank them as high as does the reverent doctor, and therefore we would be more apt to look at the great financier and to read about the famous society leader, if opportunity offered, than to concentrate prolonged attention, as he, acting well within his rights, prefers. And, by the way, cannot Dr. CADMAN realize the possibility of an honest financier and of a godly society leader?. There may be a few difficulties in the way, but they are not quite insuperable, and he is under several obligations to do so if he can. It may be, too, that he is under a few obligations not to talk nonsense, even in an after-dinner speech.

Need for a Real S. P. C. A.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent agitation to change the methods of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was most gratifying to all lovers of animals, and as at last public sympathy seems to be aroused, may the results bring relief to our faithful and much abused horses! Horses who are fortunate in having kind drivers are helped largely in their daily work by them, but what must those endure who have the shouting, yanking ones! Our pavements also are cruelly hard and slippery, allowing of no foothold, and the great fear shown by the slipping horses is distressing in the extreme. Boston seems to have satisfactorily solved the important question of pavements, and is using a pressed broken stone, which gives a gritty surface and provides a secure footing. Boston, too, a much smaller city than ours, has, I believe, three distinct societies. Surely from the pitiful sights in our crowded city there is work for as many societies as our wealthy citizens have the money and heart to maintain. The wish of any one to restrict the good done for our horses, dogs, and cats is lacking in the right spirit, that of Henry Bergh, who cared only for the well-being of the animals. It seems that in fairness to our horses and to avoid the blocking of public traffic owners of wagons of all description, who compel their drivers to load them far beyond the strength of their horses, should be subject to arrest and not the drivers.

M. R. N.

Brooklyn, Jan. 16, 1906.

Lack of Books at the Public Library.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent who complains of the lack of books at the Bloomingdale Branch of the New York Public Library should know that the same difficulty obtains at the Astor Branch, where it is most keenly felt by a large number of students who have reconciled themselves to this state of affairs on the Director's statement, heretofore made, that these happenings are due to a lack of funds. Avowedly only a "selection" of desirable new books is purchased, so that the many persons who resort to the Astor have been long earnestly hoping that this state of affairs might come to the notice of Mr. Carnegie. No one could have foreseen that his great donations to the library have practically eliminated gifts from other sources, the impression still prevailing that the library is very rich, although the Director has stated that only about $15,000 annually is available for the purchase of books.

The needs of the Astor, it seems to me, should be the chief consideration of those interested. It is distinctly a students' library, and that its generous hospitality should have to be constantly curtailed, owing to causes which should not be irremediable if called to the attention of New York's many rich men, is a source of keen regret to many.

A READER.

New York, Jan. 16, 1906.

Anatomical.

From The Washington Times.

Morales's leg is broken. But his ability to run was the backbone of his cause we may conclude that all trouble in Santo Domingo is really at an end.

THE WASHINGTON ARMS.

Moncure D. Conway Thinks Bishop Potter Has Been Misinformed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of Bishop Potter to THE NEW YORK TIMES is puzzling. I have several times visited the Sulgrave Manor House, and soon after the discovery by Henry F. Waters (1886) that George Washington's great-great-grandfather was born there I made a careful examination of the place in company with Sir Henry Dryden of Canons Ashby, a learned antiquary, and the Rev. Mr. Harden, vicar of Sulgrave Church. All that remained of the dilapidated house to indicate its association with the Washingtons were two small shields in the right and left corners of a depressed brownstone arch above the door. The much worn little shields could hardly have been cut out without crumbling, and it seems incredible that even if it could be done any owner of the property would have sold either of them for any such sum as a hundred pounds.

The house was then, 1890, owned by a Mr. Bartholomew, but it was unfurnished and unoccupied except by a housekeeper. A placard for its sale rested its value on its association with the ancestors of President Washington, and if the shields were removed it would be too serious a damage to have been done with any owner's consent, those little ornaments being the only visible connection of Sulgrave House with the Washington family.

Bishop Potter's letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES will probably bring from England precise information, but possibly the story has grown out of a theft committed in Sulgrave Church about sixteen years ago. Two little brasses were stolen from the gravestone of the first Washington of Sulgrave, (Lawrence, the Mayor,) representing his children—four boys on one and seven girls on the other. The brasses were very curious, and as early metal work were of some money value. The head of the father and the entire figure of his wife, Aimee, had many years before been wrenched away—perhaps by pious vandals who wished to clear the churches of "graven images." There remained on the stone the long fur-bordered robe of Mayoralty and a shield with the Washington coat of arms, both brass. If this escutcheon has been stolen it would be indeed a serious loss.

MONCURE D. CONWAY.

New York, Jan. 15, 1906.

Seen by Prof. Peritz in June Last.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Bishop Potter's letter, published in your columns recently, relative to the supposed spoliation of the Sulgrave Manor House, in Northamptonshire, by the removal of the archstone of the doorway containing in its spandrels the ancestral Washington arms, is evidently based upon misinformation, and the Bishop's fears unfounded. In the case of the Bishop it is but hearsay testimony, and the story of the "Englishwoman of high rank," according to which a few years ago an enterprising American who was visiting the place gave £100 for it, and bore it away in triumph to his native land, no one knowing whither, is not based upon fact. For I visited Sulgrave Manor House one day in June last Summer, and remained in it over night. The stone was then still in its proper place, without signs of removal, and I took with my own hands a rubbing of one of the crests, which is still in my possession.

The clipping from the Banbury Guardian is a number of years old. There was some years ago some talk of the purchase and removal of the Manor House to America, but as a consequence of a general protest nothing became of it. The present rentee, Mr. Frank Cave, knows the value of the relics, and there is no disposition to part with them.

ISMAR J. PERITZ.

Syracuse University, Jan. 16, 1906.

The Ventilation of Schoolrooms.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Board of Education has sent notice that windows in schoolrooms are to remain tightly closed. Common sense as well as experience teaches us that fresh air is an essential to good health. From where is it to come—the dusty floors and windows, the chalky boards located in many parts of the room, the cretaceous atmosphere resulting therefrom, or the carbonic acid gas exhaled by fifty human beings in one room? It is not only outrageous but criminal.

We are told that the schools are properly ventilated without opening windows. This is nonsense; the air which is supposed to flow into the room passes through a receptacle covered with dust. My little girl has always been in good health, but should the Board of Education not cancel this new law? My intention is to take her from such an institution and place her in a private school. Although I believe that I am paying for her education in a public institution, I do not intend to expose her to sickness.

A PARENT.

New York, Jan. 17, 1906.

When Hospitality Ceases.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit another citizen (not an imported one) to thank you for the spirit of your comment in to-day's issue upon "Monroe Doctrine" and "Golden Rule." In the language of our Chief Executive, it was bully.

Our broad hospitality extended so generously to all is a very beautiful thing, but when our guest suggests changes in his host's breakfast cereal, the temperature of his bath, or any other domestic arrangements, a firm but quiet suggestion is in order, that while we are very glad to have him with us we would not for the world urge him to stay if our habits are not to his taste.

WILLIAM W. BOSTWICK.

New York, Jan. 16, 1906.

To Marshall Field's Former Employes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If memorial services are to be held in New York City for Mr. Marshall Field, I hope all his old Chicago ex-employes will attend and show by their presence their respect for one of the finest and best of men.

W. J. C.

New York, Jan. 17, 1906.

"Across the Bar."

From The Charleston Evening Post.

Just as the tide was turning from ebb to flood and the night was closing down, the cruiser Charleston set her head to the sea yesterday and steamed straight and fast for the harbor's mouth. At twelve knots she swept down the stream, slowing to eight as she reached the bar. The last turn was made after dark, and as night fell she sped forward into blue water. She had no pilot save her own navigator.

Commander Winslow had announced that he would take his ship out of her home port at the lowest stage of the tide. A wireless message from him to Admiral Dickins, sent from sea, reported: "Have crossed bar. Plenty of water in channel at low water."

Canada and the Preferential Tariff.

From the Montreal Gazette.

United States Congressmen are reported to be considering the establishment of a maximum and minimum tariff, the former to be applied to countries which impose high duties on United States products. It is not known, should this project become law, in which schedule Canada would be placed. As, however, the minimum rates are to be those of the Dingley tariff, the matter may be of less consequence than on first thought it would seem. The Dingley duties only let into the United States from Canada what the people of that country cannot buy elsewhere. Higher duties would only slightly aggravate the situation.

170 PENSION BILLS PASSED.

Railroaded Through the House with Scarcely a Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—This was pension day in the House, and in a little more than two hours 170 bills were jammed through, granting pensions to applicants who could not secure them through the regular channels at the Pension Office, or granting increase of pension to friends and constituents of Congressmen who are already on the rolls, either by legislative enactment or successful application to the Pension Office.

There was hardly a single vote on the entire lot. This was the almost invariable formula:

The Clerk—House bill No. Umpty-um, granting a pension to So-and-So, &c.

The Speaker—Without objection the bill will be considered as having been read a third time, the amendments agreed to, and the bill passed.

Of course there was never objection, and no one even had a chance to vote if he had wanted to. When both Speaker and clerk got tired of this long process, it was shortened up to this:

The Clerk—4,476, (the number of the bill.)

The Speaker—Same order.

In that manner the last thirty bills were passed in just one minute elapsed time.

LAST STONE ON CROTON DAM.

Controller Metz Lays It and Gets a Dog as a Souvenir.

The completion of the new Croton Dam was signalized yesterday by simple ceremonies. Controller Metz went up to Croton and placed the last stone on the coping of shaft No. 2. He used a silver trowel presented by the contractors, Coleman, Breuchand & Coleman. The others present to the number of a score or more used common trowels, which had been used by the masons in laying the stonework. A feast and speechmaking closed the ceremonies.

Those present included Chief Engineer Walter H. Sears, former Chief Engineer William R. Hill, President John F. Cowen, Members William H. Ten Eyck, John P. Windolph, and John P. Ryan of the Board of Aqueduct Commissioners; Frederick B. Rogers, Division Engineer; Edward E. De Lancey, Assistant Engineer; John B. Goldborough, Superintendent of Construction; Isadore J. Breandries, Assistant Corporation Counsel; Henry D. Dumont, manager of the Merchants' Association; Excise Commissioner Edward H. Healey, and David McClure, attorney to the contractors.

The new Croton Dam has taken about thirteen years to build, and has cost nearly $8,000,000. It should have been completed half a dozen years ago, but an error in the calculations for the foundations necessitated the reconstruction of the core wall and a consequent large waste of time and money. The new reservoir is nineteen miles long by two and a half in width at its widest point. It is said to hold, when full, 300,000,000,000 gallons of water.

Controller Metz brought home a Boston bull terrier of doubtful lineage, which was presented to him by Contractor James S. Coleman. When last seen he was negotiating with an expressman to take the dog to his home. The animal has been named "Damsite."

VICTIMS OF HARBOR WHISTLES

Magistrate Mayo Knows How It Is, So Mary Kelley Goes Free.

A young woman whom the police say is Mary Kelley of 221 Harrison Street, Brooklyn, was set free by Magistrate Mayo in the Tombs Court yesterday because she laid all her troubles to the harbor whistles. His honor lives in the Riverside section and he knows how it is.

Miss Kelley, or Calle, as she called herself in court, complained to the Brooklyn police last Monday that she couldn't sleep because of the whistling of the Thirty-ninth Street ferryboats. They referred her to Supt. John Andrews of the ferry service. She behaved so strangely in Supt. Andrews's office that he called in a policeman and the woman was taken to Bellevue.

The Bellevue certificate attached to the court papers yesterday said the woman had been suffering from the use of opium.

FOR A MONUMENT TO FULTON.

Association Formed to Plan for a Centennial in 1907.

Next year is the centenary of the sailing of Robert Fulton's Claremont from New York to Albany. A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria to form an association to erect a monument to the inventor. Gen. Frederick D. Grant was in the chair. Hugh Gordon Miller was secretary, and among those present were Robert Fulton Cutting, great-nephew of the inventor; Samuel L. Clemens, ("Mark Twain,") Andrew F. Burleigh, Col. John A. Sheppard, Col. H. O. L. Heistand, and Col. Albert A. Pope.

The Battery or some place on the Hudson was suggested in the talk over a site for the monument. The names of J. Pierpont Morgan, Lyman E. Gage, and Jacob H. Schiff were mentioned as among the possibilities for treasurer. Subscriptions are to be solicited from every part of the United States and from other countries.

MILK SUPPLY FOR CITY.

875,000 Quarts a Day—Few Small Stores Keep It Properly.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—An interesting report on the milk supply of New York has been published by the Department of Agriculture.

The average consumption of milk in the whole city exceeds half a pint per capita a day, or 875,000 quarts. If the cream consumed were estimated on the same basis as the milk, the industry would be shown to amount to over 1,500 quarts daily, for which more than 200,000 cows would be required.

Many of the smaller grocers, says the report, have no facilities for keeping milk cool in the Summer, and they have given the Board of Health much trouble. In one section it is stated that, "out of a total of 2,458 stores visited, only 454 were found where the milk was properly cooled, and where there was no communication with living rooms."

Pride of Ancestry.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"I'm proud of the fact that my grandfather used to split rails," declared Swellsome Donothing.

"So!" said his friend.

"Yes, indeed. If he hadn't, I'd probably have been splitting wood myself, instead of blowing in his money."

TO A GREAT LADY.

Concerning the "White Slaver" of Manhattan.

Friedchen, Donata, Aileen, Marie—
They have hurried to you from over sea,
To a foster mother's lavish knee.

The pity of it, for to-day
Behold these girls of fragile May
Tossed up and down like dusty clay,
Pawns in a civic game we play.

Oh, marvelous lady, my mother land,
Greed is the god, legion his band.
Shall he have largess from thy hand?

Friedchen, Donata, Aileen, Marie—
They have hurried to you from over sea,
Like daughters to a mother's knee.
Save them or perish thou likewise,
Withered by the same god's wanton eyes!

FLORENCE WILKINSON.

FRANKLIN AND GRAFTERS.

Honesty Best Even in Insurance, Says a Bi-centenary Speaker.

"Benjamin Franklin as a writer and scientist," was the subject of a lecture at Cooper Union last night by Prof. J. Duncan Spaeth of Princeton University. Prof. Spaeth said:

"Many-sided as Franklin was, the organization of his mind was simple. He saw clearly the relation of cause and effect and never was satisfied till he turned his observations to practical effect.

"'God helps those who help themselves' was the kernel of his philosophy, and the cardinal virtues to him were industry, frugality and honesty."

In the discussion after the lecture one student quoted Franklin's statement, "property is the product of society, and may be claimed whenever society finds it necessary," as a basis for the suggestion that Franklin was the most enlightened of his contemporaries.

"He had a wider view than others; he had travelled more," the Professor replied.

"Could Franklin say 'honesty is the best policy' if he saw the dishonest millionaires of to-day?" another asked.

"They die too soon," the professor declared.

"But what about Chauncey Depew and the insurance grafter?" his questioner persisted.

"No one would agree now more cordially with Franklin than these very men," replied the lecturer.

After that he granted readily a request for a brief synopsis of Franklin's diplomatic career and theological opinions.

In the public schools of the city the two hundredth anniversary of Franklin's birth was celebrated yesterday. By order of the Superintendent, special exercises were held and extracts from Franklin's works read.

FRANKLIN DAY CELEBRATION.

Philadelphia and Boston Have Observances of 200th Birthday.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—This city, in which Benjamin Franklin spent most of his long and useful life, to-day commemorated the two hundredth anniversary of his birth.

All the public schools, many churches, societies, and institutions united in observances and to-night there was a beautiful illumination of the great municipal building. To-day's exercises, however, were only preliminary to the celebration which will be held Easter week in this city throughout the country and in France.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—The State of Massachusetts and the City of Boston united to-day in celebrating the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin.

Public exercises were held in Symphony Hall in the presence of a large company. The programme was varied in character, and included the singing of historical and patriotic selections by a chorus of pupils from the Boston public schools and addresses by prominent men. The city was decorated with flags in honor of the day.

HEARING ON ELECTION BILLS.

Assembly Committee Will Take Up Corrupt Practices Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—A general hearing will be given by the Assembly Judiciary Committee on Jan. 30 on all bills relating to "corrupt practices."

The measures introduced are those of Seth Low, Senator White, and Perry Belmont. Senator White's is the most radical. It is understood to have been drawn by Cuthbert W. Pound, legal adviser to Gov. Higgins.

The general purpose of these bills is to prevent the use of money in primaries and at elections. Complaints that the law is being violated can be made by a few citizens, and a judicial determination of the truth of their allegations obtained forthwith. Certain violations may result in the deprivation of office of candidates elected thereby.

REPORT ANTI-GRAFT BILL.

State Senate Measure Aims to Stop Lobbying Through Publicity.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Senator Marks's Anti-Grafting bill was reported out to-day by the Senate Committee on Codes.

The bill provides that every corporation such as gas, railroad, insurance, light, power, telephone, banking, public service, and transportation, and trust companies must within ninety days after the adjournment of the Legislature file with the Secretary of State a sworn and detailed statement of all expenses incurred or paid in connection with the employment of attorneys, counsel, or legislative expenses for promoting or opposing legislation.

Senator Marks believes this publicity will prevent lobbying and grafting. The word "grafting" has been stricken out of the measure.

PAYS TO HELP THE SCHOOLS.

Cutter, Whose Family the City Educated, Doesn't Swear Off Tax.

Tax Commissioner Charles A. Putzel had an interesting meeting yesterday with a man who appeared before him to swear off his taxes, and the result was that the city will be richer by $7.50 when the taxes for the year are paid.

His visitor was David L. Braunstein, a cutter for a clothing firm at 31 Wooster Street. His daughter came to aid him on account of his poor command of English. He had been assessed on $5,000 personal property. Nervously he explained that he never had $500 in the world at one time. The Commissioner was proceeding to the swearing off in the usual form when an idea struck him.

"This is your daughter," he said, receiving an affirmative reply. "How many children have you?"

"Six," said the man, "three are in public schools, two in the City College, and this girl, who is through college."

Commissioner Putzel then told the man that he owed it to the city to do something for the public school system. By leaving his name on the tax lists for $5,000 he would be paying $7.50 or so a year toward the schools. The man eagerly took this view and left his name on the rolls for $500.

WANTS FERVOR WITH SANITY.

Hard Worker Who Is No Prig, the President's Ideal of a Pastor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Dean Crawford and the students and Faculty of the Virginia Theological Seminary, located near Alexandria, Va., were received by President Roosevelt to-day. They were introduced by the Rev. Dr. Silas McBee, editor of The Churchman of New York. President Roosevelt addressed them as follows:

"It is a very great pleasure to meet this body to-day. I have to work in a great many different parts of our country, and under a great many different conditions, and in each community I find usually that normally it is the really hard-working clergyman who has a spiritual side and yet is not a prig. It is the spiritually minded clergyman who is not a prig who counts for most as a focus in the higher life which, if it is not represented in the several communities, will not be represented in the Nation.

"I feel that each man here should leave this seminary feeling that it behooves him to try to be such a focus, such a centre, of the right kind of spiritual and social life, and he should do all that in him lies, with fervor, and also with sanity—I need not say to any older man here that the more fervor you have, if you have not sanity, the worse it is for you—to try to make things a little better in this troubled world of ours."

CHICAGO TRADE TO STOP FOR FUNERAL OF FIELD

Chief Business Places Will Close for an Hour To-morrow.

TRAIN STARTS WITH THE BODY

Will Believed to Contain a Large Bequest for the Field Museum in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—A tribute unprecedented in Chicago's commercial history will be paid to the memory of Marshall Field. The Ways and Means Committee of the Chicago Commercial Association this afternoon voted to recommend to the 1,100 members to suspend all business between 12 and 1 o'clock Friday, the time of Mr. Field's funeral. Similar action was decided upon by the heads of the great State Street stores and the Directors of the Board of Trade. The Clearing House Association adopted laudatory resolutions.

Plans for the completion of the great Field Museum on the lake front will be carried forward immediately after the will of Mr. Field is read. Many of the details were arranged before he left Chicago for New York.

Harlow N. Higinbotham said to-day that the bequest in Mr. Field's will providing for the museum was a practical certainty. It is believed that $10,000,000 will be allotted—half of it for the building itself and the other half for an endowment fund. Mr. Field in his lifetime gave $1,000,000 for the establishment and maintenance of the museum now in Jackson Park. As much more came from various donors, and Mr. Higinbotham declared the present value of the institution is $5,000,000.

The coffin containing the remains of Marshall Field, who died of pneumonia at the Holland House Tuesday afternoon, was placed in a hearse yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock, the mourners entered carriages, and the funeral cortège moved up Park Avenue to the Grand Central Station, where a special train was waiting to take the body to Chicago for burial. It left at 11 o'clock.

The train was made up of a baggage car, two sleepers, a diner, and an observation car. It was started on a special schedule determined upon more with regard to safety than to speed. It will arrive in Chicago this afternoon.

These persons accompanied the body: Mrs. Field, the widow; Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Field, Mr. and Mrs. John C. King, Mrs. Henry Dibblee, Mrs. Preston Gibson, Augustus N. Eddy, Miss Catherine Eddy, Robert M. Fair, Dr. Frank Billings, Arthur B. Jones, Robert T. Lincoln, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Beale, Norman B. Ream, Mrs. L. D. James, Philip James, and Mrs. Gillette.

No flowers were on the coffin or in the funeral car, in accordance with Mr. Field's wishes.

When the train arrives in Chicago the body will be removed to the Field home at 1,905 Prairie Avenue. It had not been decided yesterday whether the funeral services would be held at the house or in the First Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Field was an active member.

So far as is known, the will made last October in London, after Mr. Field had married the widow of Arthur J. Caton, is the last made by him. That instrument is said to be either with his counsel in Chicago or in the vaults of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, which he largely controlled.

Among those who it is supposed will be beneficiaries under the will that disposes of the estate estimated at $150,000,000 are:

Mrs. Ethel Field Beattie, daughter of Mr. Field. She is the wife of an English army officer stationed at Malta.

Marshall Field, 3d, 12 years old, grandson of Mr. Field.

Henry Field, 10 years old, grandson.

Gwendoline Field, 8 years old, granddaughter.

Mrs. Albertine Huck Field, widow of Marshall Field, 2d, who was killed by the accidental discharge of a revolver in his home, 1,919 Prairie Avenue, Nov. 23, 1905.

Delia Spencer Caton Field, who was married to Marshall Field at St. Margaret's Chapel, London, Sept. 5, 1905.

Stanley Field, nephew of Mr. Field.

Mrs. Henry F. Dibblee, sister of Mr. Field.

Mrs. L. D. James, sister of Mr. Field, of Williamsburg, Mass.

Joseph N. Field, Manchester, England, brother of Mr. Field.

Mrs. Augustus N. Eddy, sister-in-law of Mr. Field.

Miss Katherine Eddy, niece by marriage of Mr. Field.

Spencer Eddy, Secretary to American Legation at St. Petersburg, nephew by marriage.

Mrs. A. A. Sprague, formerly Miss Frances Dibblee, niece.

Mrs. John C. King, formerly Miss Bertha Dibblee, niece.

Mrs. Preston Gibson, formerly Miss Minna Field, daughter of Henry Field, niece.

Mrs. Thomas Lindsay of Boston, formerly Miss Florence Field, niece.

Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, sister-in-law, formerly wife of Henry Field, brother of Mr. Field, and mother of Mrs. Gibson and Mrs. Lindsay.

FUN FOR BOY STRIKERS.

They Hold Keys and Turn Off Street Lights—New Men Busy.

Twelve schoolboys, who until Tuesday had been employed switching on the electric arc street lights from Eighth Street to the Battery, caused the New York Edison Company all sorts of trouble last night by following up the new men and turning off the lights as fast as they were turned on. Trimmers, who get from $2.50 to $3 a day, were put in the places of the lads.

The boys had been getting $2.50 a week for getting up at 4 o'clock in the morning to turn off the lights, three hours' work, and going out at 4 o'clock in the afternoon to turn them on. Each lad has a key, with which he opens the switch box and turns the lever.

When the youngsters demanded $3 a week Supt. McWilliams refused to listen to them. "Jack" Healy, spokesman for the boys, did his best, but McWilliams replied:

"You lads go back to work. Get back mighty quick."

As the twelve wandered out of the office in Duane Street, Healy said:

"We ain't a-goin' to be bluffed out of this game. The gaff is too hard for the darby we get, so let's go on a real strike, just like the printers."

Every boy agreed.

When complaints about the darkness of the streets poured in last night, detectives were sent posthaste after the youngsters, but none was found. The lower end of the city had to be lighted, and automobiles and trusted employes were dispatched to turn on the lights. It was late before they had them all going.

BISHOP ART SALE BEGINS.

D. O. Mills the Largest Buyer at the First Afternoon Session.

D. O. Mills was the largest individual buyer at the first afternoon sale of the Heber R. Bishop collection of art objects yesterday. Mr. Mills paid $1,010 for a cabinet of Japanese metal work, composed of 120 sword guards, knife handles, sword ornaments, and mountings in gold, silver, iron, bronze, and other materials. Other of his purchases were a solid silver sword guard of elaborate wormanship at $100, an antique Chinese girdle clasp of brass for $37.50, and a Japanese silver snuff box for $27.50.

The highest price for an individual piece was $310, given for a tiny ivory carving found by a native of Thebes in a small wooden box in a tomb. This went to an agent.

A collection of Japanese knife handles went to a dealer for $300. These were from the Brayton Ives collection, many of them signed. The same dealer paid $100 for another lot of sword mountings and ornaments from the same collection. An antique silver shrine in miniature of the Ch'ien-lung period, dated 1702, brought $100. Col. Woodward and R. E. Moore were among the purchasers.

The return for the entire afternoon's sale of iron work, silver, &c., was $5,529. In to-day's sale there will be Japanese and European ivory and wood carvings, with teakwood stands for vases and ornaments, and miscellaneous Chinese and Japanese objects.

CHOOSING STAGE BEAUTIES.

Judge Shubert Wanted Twelve, but Decided to Take Fifteen.

There was a beauty contest in the Lyric Theatre yesterday morning. The contestants desired to be named among the "twelve most beautiful women in New York," for whom Lee Shubert advertised, to appear in a forthcoming show called "Mexicana," at a salary of $50 a week.

The contest opened precisely at 11 o'clock. Mr. Shubert, armed with a pair of lorgnettes, took his seat at a big table in the middle of the stage of the Lyric Theatre. Channing Pollock, a herald of the drama as staged by Mr. Shubert, undertook with many misgivings to preserve order, while the stage doorkeeper guarded the gateway to histrionic fame. The doorman was not a tactful person. He shouted upstairs:

"Say, will I let in anybody as says she's a beauty?"

Another disturbing element was a woman photographer from a newspaer, who called Mr. Pollock aside and whispered:

"Mr. Pollock, I've lined up the beauties, but there are four there that—that are—simply—you understand. Won't you please ask them to step out?"

Mr. Pollock perspired, and replied:

"Madam, there are few things I would not do for a lady, but this is one of them." The picture went as it stood.

Most of the young women who applied were of the "experience unnecessary" class. Some came from apartment houses, some from good hotels, but most of them were from the Harlem flat and the Flatbush villa. Some came in carriages. One came in an automobile.

"Are you a beauty?" asked the doorman politely, as she approached.

"Well, I have been told—really, I—"

"All right," said the doorkeeper. "So long's you say so, step right in. There's a whole bunch in there."

The doorman was here interrupted by a gingerly prod from an umbrella. Before him stood a woman on the Autumn side of Life's Summer. Her hat was faded and awry, but a carefully adjusted curl drooped from the confines of her hairnet.

"Between you and me," she whispered, "it is not real beauty that counts. It is pull. You put in a word for me, like a dear boy. I like your face."

She tripped mincingly through the stage door and got in line.

Meantime, Lee Shubert, in the middle of the stage, with his lorgnettes, a sheet of paper, and a pencil, was haggard and busy, for disaster was in the air. So they put it up to a brawny stage hand. This brutal person shouted brazenly from the wings:

"As Mr. Shubert only wants real complexions, ladies will please retire to the dressing rooms and wash their faces."

At least twenty indignant women stalked out. Then the tension was eased a bit. The woman who carried off the honors of the day said she was Miss Florence Seamon, living at an uptown hotel. She had never been on the stage before. When Lee Shubert saw her, by the nine gods he swore that she should be engaged on the spot. She was.

Another applicant who was accepted said she was Miss Fidelia Allen and lived in Central Park West. She told Mr. Shubert that her parents had just planned a trip to Mexico for her, but that she preferred "Mexicana," as that was Mexico and Broadway rolled into one. Miss Allen said she had not told her father about her stage aspirations.

Fifteen "beauties" were chosen and were lined up for a final weeding out, but the tender-hearted Mr. Shubert was unequal to the brutal task of disappointing three of them. All fifteen of them were engaged.

"LA SONNAMBULA" REPEATED.

Mme. Sembrich, Mr. Caruso, and Mr. Plancon Please a Large Audience.

Bellini's opera, "La Sonnambula," was given for the second time this season last evening in the Metropolitan Opera House, with the same excellent cast that presented it a month ago. For the opportunity to hear Mme. Sembrich, Mr. Caruso, and Mr. Plançon in Bellini's sweetly flowing melodies, and enjoying the gentle emotions summoned up by the idyllic scenes of the opera, a very large audience filled the Opera House, and was lavish in its applause.

In this opera the art of these three singers is displayed to great advantage. They have plenty to sing of the most mellifluous kind. Little of it is really moving, or is of any great musical significance; still less does the music suggest or illuminate the dramatic proceedings, so far as the proceedings on the stage are dramatic. But that is of little moment when "La Sonnambula" is concerned. Mme. Sembrich sang brilliantly and in good voice, and her "Ah non giunge" stirred the audience to applause, as much of it as was left after the collapse under the sleep-walking damsel; for that stirring episode was the signal, apparently, for a large exodus. The ravishment of "La Sonnambula" and its bel canto cannot keep the audience that is so fond of this sort of thing, for a whole evening. The music that falls to Mr. Caruso's lot in the opera is of the sort that brings out his best style of singing; it does not urge him to so many of his exaggerations and vocal excesses as do certain others in his repertory. And that is one of the excellent points of "La Sonnambula." His performance last evening was of great beauty.

SLASHED ACTRESS'S GOWN.

Miss Suratt of Hammerstein's Thinks She Has a Woman Enemy.

Valeska Suratt did not appear in her "cloth of gold" gown at Hammerstein's Victoria yesterday. The gown mentioned is one of the chief features of her act.

When she reached the theatre for the matinée she found that her room had been entered and the "cloth of gold" slit into ribbons. Miss Suratt said last night:

"I have no idea who could have done it. It must have been a woman, however, for the most showy part of the gown was chosen for destruction. The gown cost me $1,200, and I think it is up to the management here to at least pay for half the damage.

"No, I don't intend to go to law about it." Miss Suratt added. "It would cost too much."

CAMPAIGN PUBLICITY PUSHED.

A Permanent Organization—Bill in Several States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—A meeting of well-known public men was held to-day at the Willard to form a permanent organization to push the bill introduced in Congress providing for publicity in campaign contributions. Perry Belmont of New York was made President.

Hitherto the publicity movements have seemed to be independent, but the speakers to-day showed there was a uniform movement. For example, President Schurman of Cornell University, Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, and Representative Towne of New York City declared that the passage of the bill now before Congress would be of great importance in securing the enactment and operation of an analogous measure in New York. Similar declarations were made as to Indiana by ex-Congressman John E. Lamb, as to Delaware by Gen. James H. Wilson and H. B. Thompson, and as to Rhode Island by Representative Granger.

Samuel Gompers promised his aid, saying that no class was so vitally interested in this legislation as the wage earners. A telegram from Gov. Folk of Missouri was received, promising to give all the assistance he could render.

Mr. Belmont appointed Gen. James H. Wilson Chairman of a committee to draft an address to the country setting forth the purpose of the agitation.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Shuberts purchased yesterday, from George Edwardes the American rights to "Veronique," the comic opera which closed its engagement at the Broadway Theatre last week, and will present the piece with an American company next season in the Independent theatres. The English company now playing in the piece will return to England in two weeks.

Henry Miller will present Henry Esmond's new play, "Grierson's Way," for the first time on any stage to-night at the Princess Theatre.

A professional matinée of "A Case of Arson," in which Henry de Vries is appearing at the Madison Square Theatre, will be given this afternoon.

Viola Allen said yesterday that she would not appear in "All's Well That Ends Well" at the Chicago Shakespearean festival as announced for next April. Her tour in "The Toast of the Town" will prevent her from being in Chicago at that time.

Daniel Frohman and Joseph Brooks will present Frederick Paulding's comedy, "Cousin Louise," at the Lyceum Theatre this Spring with Mary Van Buren in the leading role.

FOUR YOUNG SINGERS AT MR. BEIGEL'S CONCERT

He Played the Accompaniments and Directed the Affair.

AN INTERESTING PROGRAMME

Old German, Italian and English Songs —First Appearance for Three of the Singers.

A concert was given by Mr. Victor Beigel last evening in Mendelssohn Hall, or, at least, under his general supervision and direction, for what he did was to play the accompaniments, while the music was provided by four singers, Miss Susan Metcalfe, Miss Frances Ives, Miss Emma Nevada Van der Veer, and Mr. William Raymond. The programme was an uncommonly interesting one, and indicated taste for old Italian, German, and English music, and of such it was composed exclusively, unless exception be made of a song by Beethoven, "Bitten." It was composed with skill and fine feeling to avoid monotony as far as might be in dealing with music of a period that at the present day is archaic.

This music was agreeably sung by the four young singers, three of whom appeared for the first time, and was enjoyed by a large audience that indicated a most friendly disposition and that was willing to overlook certain deficiencies that were owing partly to nervousness and partly to inexperience. Miss Metcalfe is well known in New York concert rooms, and her fine and delicate art and taste have often been admired. She provided the most enjoyable part of the concert, as was natural under the circumstances. She sang the old German Christmas song "Josef, lieber Josef mein," Caccini's "Amarilli mia bella," an old English song to words by Ben Jonson; Ariessandro Scarlatti's "Violette," Handel's "Care Selne," Romeau's "Rossignols Amoureaux," and Beethoven's song "Bitton." Especially charming was the air by Rameau, from "Hippolyte et Aricie."

Miss Ives has a large voice of agreeable quality and an intelligent idea of the music she sang; but there was no explanation of why she sang an air from Handel's Italian opera "Radamisto" in French. She was especially welcomed by the audience and overwhelmed with flowers, and her singing gave promise of substantial achievement with greater experience and self-confidence. Miss Van der Veer sang with much simplicity and sincerity of expression a German song of the seventeenth century, "Ave Maria Zart," of which she was persuaded to repeat the last stanza. Mr. William Raymond, evidently suffering from great nervousness, seemed scarcely in full command of his voice, that was tremulous and sometimes uncertain in intonation, as well as deficient in power; but there was a delicate perception of some of the finer values in Bach's song, "Komm, Süsser Tod," Giordani's "Caro mio ben," and the old Berlin song writer's Lied, "Der Schmetterling." Mr. Beigel played the accompaniments with skill and fine feeling.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The musicale this evening with which J. Henry Smith will entertain at his Fifth Avenue home, formerly that of the late William C. Whitney, will include numbers by Caruso, Mme. Rappold, and others. There will be a seated supper.

***

The second of the Thursday Evening Dinner Dances, now managed by Mrs. Robert Endicott, will be given to-night at Delmonico's. It is to be a bal poudré. Alexander Hadden will lead the cotillion.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt Van Rensselaer will give a dinner this evening in the Women's Annex of the Metropolitan Club.

Mr. and Mrs. H. De Berkeley Parsons and Mrs. Philip Lydig also will entertain at dinner.

***

This afternoon Mrs. Harold F. Hadden will give a reception for her daughter, Mrs. Kenneth Robinson.

***

Mrs. William Salomon is to give a musicale some time in February as a housewarming at the new Salomon residence, 1,020 Fifth Avenue. Mme. Nordica is to sing and Kubelik will play. Mr. and Mrs. Salomon have spent most of their time abroad for several years. Mrs. Salomon formerly was Miss Helen Forbes.

***

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, accompanied by her niece, Miss Pauline French, sailed yesterday for England on the Baltic. They will visit Lady Cheylesmore, Miss French's aunt, and Mrs. Francis Ormond French. Mrs. Vanderbilt will not make a long stay, but Miss French probably will not return this season. Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt are booked to sail on Saturday to spend the rest of the season touring in Southern Europe, and Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Sr., will sail in February.

***

Lloyd Warren gave a dinner dance last evening at his home on upper Fifth Avenue. About fifty guests were asked to the dinner and a number of others came in for the dance, which was followed by a supper. Many of the guests attended in fancy costume or wearing dominoes. There was a cotillion, with many amusing favors, including Japanese lanterns, mechanical animals, and musical toys. The guests included members of the Vanderbilt, Bayliss, Livingston, Mills, Gerry, Goelet, Sherman, Pell, Reid, Burden, and other families. There were about one hundred at the dance and supper.

***

Mrs. Julian W. Robbins gave a musicale yesterday afternoon at her residence. "Flora's Holiday," with its set of old English airs, was rendered by the Misses Anne Bussert and Janet Spencer and Glenn Hall and Julian Walker, as were also two quartets from "In a Persian Garden." Joseph Hollman, the 'cellist, played.

BARON RICHTHOFEN DEAD.

Had Been German Foreign Secretary for Five Years—Born in 1847.

BERLIN, Jan. 17—Baron von Richthofen, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, died to-night.

Baron von Richthofen, who had been German Secretary of Foreign Affairs since October, 1900, was born in 1847 at Jassy, Roumania. He was the son of a Prussian diplomat and received his early education in a great variety of countries, to which his father was accredited as the representative of Prussia.

He had a distinguished military career in the campaigns of 1866 and 1870 and was decorated with the Iron Cross for distinguished gallantry at the battle of Mars la Tour. He was frequently employed in the course of the Franco-Prussian war in negotiations with the French local authorities and in particular with the Bishops of Troyes, Orleans, and St. Dié.

In 1876 the Baron was appointed to a position in the Foreign Office, where he took a prominent part in the negotiation of various important commercial treaties. In 1885 he was appointed to represent Germany on the international commission for the administration of the Egyptian debt, a position which he held for eleven years. In 1896 he became Director of the Colonial Department of the Foreign Office and in the following year was made Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

Lost articles found by advertising in The New York Times.—Adv.

A BROKER who has done a first class business for a number of years has necessarily come in touch with a wide variety of interests. He has many sources of information not always available to the ordinary operator. He may be able to put his hand on a purchaser within 24 hours, or he may suggest a line of development, dependent wholly upon judgment and foresight, that will be exceedingly advantageous to all concerned.

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A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

CRAM—BRYCE.

Miss Clare Bryce, eldest daughter of Gen. Lloyd Stevens Bryce and Mrs. Bryce, was married to J. Sergeant Cram yesterday afternoon at the Bryce residence, 12 Washington Square North, by the Rev. Dr. Vibbert of Trinity Chapel. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore white chiffon and point lace, and her maid of honor, her sister, Miss Cornelia Bryce, was in white chiffon. Mr. Cram's best man was Creighton Webb. There were no ushers.

As Mr. Cram is in mourning for his sister, and Mrs. Bryce also is in mourning for her brother, ex-Mayor Cooper, members of the two families only were present, including Mrs. J. Howard Haven, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, the Misses Hewitt, Erskine Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Green, Mrs. Hewitt, and others.

Mr. and Mrs. Cram are booked to sail for Europe, where they probably will spend several months.

ZUILL—VAIL.

At Morristown, N. J., there was celebrated yesterday morning the wedding of Miss Pauline Vail, daughter of John Cummings Vail, and Ormond Cox Zuill of Bermuda. The ceremony was at the Church of the Redeemer, the Rev. Dr. Hughes officiating. The Misses Alice Little of Rochester, Virginia and Lois Vail, and Miss Seldon of Baltimore were bridesmaids. George E. Cunnings was the best man, and the ushers were Cyril Nast, William Watts, Thomas P. Cummings, John and James Lidderwood, and Bertram Walker.

MOODY—BOORMAN.

Miss Elizabeth Stanford Sayre Boorman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hugh Boorman, was married to Lieut. Lucien Barclay Moody yesterday in the Church of the Intercession by the Rev. Miles H. Gates and the Rev. Dr. William R. Thomas. Miss Alma Haydock was maid of honor and the Misses Ethel de Camp, Myrtle Reneway, Rachel Nutt, and Anna Tattershall were bridesmaids. Lieut. Robert Eddy was the best man, and the ushers were Lieuts. Henning Colley, John McKie, and John Muller, and a brother of the bride, Mitchell M. Boorman.

BRADFORD—BROWN.

Miss Margaret E. Brown, daughter of Mrs. Frederick Turner Brown, was married to John Henry Bradford, Jr., yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's mother, 121 Madison Avenue. Relatives only were present and there were no attendants.

KOENIGSWERTHER—KING.

The wedding of Miss Grace King, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin J. King, to Albert Koenigswerther of Paris, was celebrated yesterday afternoon at the King residence, 12 East Fiftieth Street, by the Rev. Dr. Ascher. Miss King was attended only by Miss Mary Johnson as maid of honor.

OPERA CHORUS SINGER DEAD.

Margaret Sottini Succumbs to Spinal Meningitis at Her Home.

Margaret H. Sottini, 26 years old, a member of the Metropolitan Opera House chorus, died of spinal meningitis last Monday at her home, 316 West Thirty-eighth Street. She had been ill for about ten days, and had just returned from the German Hospital when she died. The funeral services were held yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the undertaking establishment at Eighth Avenue and Nineteenth Street. About fifty members of the chorus sang hymns. Her husband is a member of the Metropolitan chorus. The body will be buried to-day in Mount Olivet Cemetery.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Monsignor Augustin Ravoux.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 17.—Mgr. Augustin Ravoux died at St. Joseph's Hospital here to-day. Mgr. Ravoux was 91 years of age and came from France to St. Paul as a missionary when this city was merely an Indian village. For the past fifteen years he had been incapacitated on account of age and had lived at St. Joseph's Hospital.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. LUCY C. WEBB died yesterday at her home, 1,188 Park Avenue. She leaves four children. She will be buried in Poughkeepsie.

THOMAS BOURKE, a retired jeweler, died in his home, 428 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. Death was caused by a complication of diseases. He was a member of a number of Irish societies.

EDWARD A. MEAD, who served in the Spanish war with Company E of the Fourteenth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., died at his home, 1,963 Dean Street, Brooklyn, Monday. His death was caused by heart disease. He was 38 years old.

MORRIS J. DAVIDSON died on Tuesday at his home, 137 West Forty-ninth Street. He was 38 years old and prominent in Masonic circles. Funeral services will be conducted according to the Masonic rites and in Hebrew today.

ROUNDSMAN JOHN KROEHLER of the Brooklyn traffic squad was buried yesterday in Greenwood. He was one of the most popular men on the Brooklyn police force. Appointed in 1885, he became a Roundsman last November.

CHARLES H. PELL, for many years connected with the firm of Drake & Co., patent attorneys, at Broad and Market Streets, Newark, is dead at his home there. He was 52 years old and leaves a widow, one son, and a daughter.

HUGH S. TUOHY, the oldest clerk in the Treasury Department, died Tuesday in Washington. Mr. Tuohy was once professor in the classics in the College Department of Georgetown University. He had been in the Treasury Department forty-four years.

MARY ELIZABETH FELLOWES, wife of Ernest T. Fellowes, died on Tuesday at her home, 940 West End Avenue. The funeral will take place to-day from the home of her daughter, Mrs. Howe, at Englewood, N. J., and the interment will be at Brookside.

GEORGE FOOTE, resident engineer of the Old Vera Cruz Railway, of which he was for some years general manager, died in Mexico City yesterday, aged 74 years. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, and was a member of the British Society of Civil Engineers.

WILLIAM D. YOUNG, formerly of this city, died suddenly of heart disease in Galveston, Texas, Jan. 15. For many years he was connected with the Mallory Steamship Company. The body will be taken to Athens, N. Y., where the funeral will be held and the burial had.

MATTHEW MORGAN, husband of the late Margaret Morgan, who was a cousin of Lord Bellew of Barmeath Castle, Dunleer, County Louth, Ireland, died on Tuesday at his home, 312 West Forty-seventh Street. Mr. Morgan was 48 years old. His funeral will be held this morning.

WILLIAM T. BURHENNE, a well-known single taxer and member of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, formerly of London, died yesterday in his sixty-eighth year. His funeral will be held Thursday evening at 8 o'clock in the undertaker's chapel at Nineteenth Street and Eighth Avenue.

H. L. BRUMLEY, a commercial traveler, connected with the firm of Boist & Bruhans, grain dealers of Cobleskill, N. Y., and living at 298 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, died in the cafe of the Washington Tavern, East Orange, yesterday of heart disease. Mr. Brumley was about 55 years old.

HENRY WASSELL, a well-known German-American, died at his home in Frederick Street, near Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, Tuesday. He was 72 years old and lived in Brooklyn for sixty years. He was a member of the Teutonia Club of Manhattan. Funeral services will be held at his home to-morrow.

Mrs. BINCHEN KUPFER, widow of Simon Kupfer, died on Tuesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Clementine Strauss, at 170 West Ninety-third Street. She was 78 years old. Mrs. Strauss and a son, Joseph C. Kupfer, are her only surviving relatives. The interment will take place to-morrow morning in Mount Sinai Cemetery, Philadelphia.

Miss ANNA PAULDING, a daughter of the late Rear Admiral Hiram Paulding, died at her home in Huntington, L. I., yesterday. Admiral Paulding was with Decatur when the latter punished the pirates of the Barbary States, and was commander of the Brooklyn Navy Yard at the outbreak of the Southern rebellion. She leaves three sisters and two brothers.

CHARLES O. HALE, 57 years old, a member of the New York Produce Exchange and a former member of the Chicago Board of Trade, died on Tuesday night of Bright's disease, in the New York Hospital, whither he was removed several days ago from the Continental Hotel. The funeral services were held yesterday, and the body will be buried this evening at Kensico Cemetary. A widow survives him.

JOHN J. ENNIS, who was prominent in many fraternal orders, died at his home, 415 Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, after a brief illness. He was 44 years old and was born in Baltimore. He was a well-known dentist. He leaves a widow and four children. Masonic services will be conducted by the Day Star Lodge to-morrow evening in the Fourth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Fourth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, Brooklyn.

BERNHARD JAEGER, trombonist in Sousa's band, died at his home in Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday of heart trouble. Mr. Jaeger was with the band when it toured the country. He was also at one time a musician in the bands on the North German Lloyd steamers. He was also a member of George Thatcher's old minstrels. Mr. Jaeger was a graduate of Heidelberg Musical College and the Berlin Conservatory of Music. He is survived by a widow.

JOHN CURTIS, Special Treasury Agent in the Custom House, died yesterday morning at his home, 800 West 112th Street, of Bright's disease. Mr. Curtis was born in Paterson fifty-five years ago. He was a personal friend of the late Garret A. Hobart and was appointed by him Special Inspector of Customs on the Isthmus of Panama. He had been in the Government service eighteen years. He was a member of the Republican County Committee.

JULIUS H. GOODHART died last night at his home in Avondale, a suburb of Cincinnati. He was 89 years old. He came to this country from Germany in 1837. About twenty years ago he retired from the cotton brokerage business, in which he had been very successful. Five years ago he and his wife celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage. Mrs. Goodhart died about two years ago. Five children survive, two sons and three daughters. The sons are P. J. and Albert E. Goodhart of New York.

JAMES CLARKE, a pioneer resident of Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 144 North Tenth Street. When the late Charles M. Pratt, Clarke, and a few other men, whose joint possessions were a mule and cart and a small still, opened up an oil refinery on the banks of Bushwick Creek nearly forty years ago, Pratt pledged his men to stick to him through failure or success. He provided for all of them when the plant was purchased by the Standard Oil Company. Clarke was born in Ireland and came to this country when a boy. He was more than 80 years old, but didn't know how old. He was twice married. A widow and five children survive him.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—An area of low pressure of considerable magnitude has advanced from the Pacific Coast to the Middle Mississippi Valley in the last thirty-six hours. It has not been attended by very severe weather in any part of its course.

Pressure is relatively high in the Southeastern States, elsewhere it is abnormally low for the season.

Temperatures continue high, especially in Texas and the Lower Mississippi Valley, where maximum readings of seventy degrees and over have been recorded.

Temperatures will rise in Northeast districts. No marked cold weather is anticipated.

Winds along the New England coast will be fresh south, increasing Thursday; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh to brisk south; on the South Atlantic Coast, fresh south; on the East Gulf Coast, fresh southwest to south; on the West Gulf Coast, fresh southwest to west; on Lake Michigan, brisk northwest.

Steamships departing Thursday for European ports will have fresh south winds and rainy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Snow in north, rain in south portion Thursday; Friday fair except snow in extreme north portion; brisk southeast winds.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Rain Thursday; Friday fair, fresh to brisk southeast to south winds.

New England—Rain in south, snow in north portion Thursday; Friday fair, except snow in north Maine and North Vermont, brisk southeast winds increasing.

Western New York—Snow or rain Thursday with rising temperature; Friday fair, colder, brisk south shifting to west winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Rain in south, snow in north portion Thursday; Friday fair except snow along Lake Erie, fresh south shifting to west winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	26	34	4 P. M.	35	37
6 A. M.	26	33	6 P. M.	34	36
9 A. M.	27	34	9 P. M.	31	32
12 M.	33	36	12 P. M.	31	32

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 35; for the corresponding date last year it was 30; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 34; at 8 P. M. it was 33; maximum temperature, 38 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 31 degree at 8 P. M.; humidity, 84 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 70 per cent. at 8 P. M.

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DR. MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN,
Professor of English Literature in the Catholic University,
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MAGIC AND CIVILIZATION
There will be a capital article on this alluring subject.

A FRENCH SALON.
Jessie B. Rittenhouse will have an article on a new book about Parisian Social Life in the XVIIIth Century.

THE CIVIL WAR.
Prof. William E. Dodd will have a scholarly review of new books on this ever fresh subject.

Books as News.

MARRIED.

CRAM—BRYCE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 17, at the home of her father, Mr. Lloyd S. Bryce, 12 Washington Square North, New York City, by the Rev. Dr. W. H. Vibbert, Vicar of Trinity Chapel, Edith Clare Bryce to J. Sergeant Cram.

MOODY—BOORMAN.—On the 17th inst., at the Church of Intercession, in the City of New York, by the Rev. Milo Hudson Gates, rector, and the Rev. W. R. Thomas, D. D., Archdeacon of Orange County, Elizabeth Stanford Sayre, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hugh Boorman, to Lieut. Lucian Barclay Moody, U. S. A., son of Mrs. Virginia Barclay and the late Dr. George W. Moody of South Dakota.

WOOTTON—MEADE.—At Lexington, Mass., Jan. 15, 1906, at noon, by the Rev. Philo W. Sprague, D. D., Moray Nairne Wootton of New York City to Henrietta Meade, daughter of Brevet Brig. Gen. Robert L. Meade, U. S. M. C., and Mrs. Meade.

ZUILL—VAIL.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Cummings Vail announce the marriage of their daughter Pauline to Ormond Cox Zuill of Hamilton, Bermuda, on Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1906, at the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown, N. J.

DIED.

ANNIN.—At Bayonne, New Jersey, on Jan. 16th, Aletta, youngest daughter of the late Joseph and Sarah Edwards Annin.
Funeral private.

BEEBE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 16, at his residence, 425 West 117th St., William H. H. Beebe, in the 66th year of his age.
Funeral services Friday at 9:30 A. M., in the Crypt of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Amster

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular—Call Money Rates 4¾@4 Per Cent.

Market Advances, Then Declines on Drive at Coppers—Minor Railroads Strong.

During four hours of yesterday's Stock Exchange session prices generally rose steadily on a very heavy volume of trading in spite of the selling which concentrated upon the Copper shares and led to severe declines in these issues. Apart from the Copper stocks, the liquidation which has been more or less present in the market since the beginning of the week seemed to have run its course for the time being, and relieved of this pressure the undertone of the market was in every way firm. Many railroad shares, including Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, the Wabash issues, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Kansas City Southern, and other minor railroad shares, rose sharply, while in the industrial list exceptional vigor was displayed by American Smelting, American Cotton Oil, the United States Steel shares, National Lead, and Colorado Fuel and Iron, which added 3⅛ points to its advance of Tuesday. The selling of the Copper shares was persistent throughout the day and was accompanied, as has often been the case heretofore, by a cloud of telegrams from Boston which, however, probably played no more prominent a part in the weakness of the stock than did the fly on the hub of the wheel in raising the dust. These stocks have been advanced to high figures as a result of reports of discoveries of new and rich ore bodies in the Butte district, and in the case of Amalgamated the possibility of an increase in the dividend rate at to-day's meeting of the Directorss has likewise been a factor. Whether or not speculative expectations of an increase in this rate to 6 per cent. are fulfilled, it was apparent yesterday that some holders of the stocks were satisfied with the profits already accruing to them, and, with the price of the metal failing, took steps to secure them. In the last hour of trading the heavy selling of the Copper shares affected the market as a whole, the unsettlement from this source being accentuated by the closing out of at least one heavy speculative accounut, and prices in many directions declined with some abruptness. At the close an irregular rally was under way, but save in the features of strength in the early dealings this final rally was not sharp enough to recover the ground lost.

The average rates at which call loans were arranged yesterday were lower than upon any day of the present year. The banks made further gains in their transactions with the Sub-Treasury, the amount so secured since Friday of last week standing at $6,500,000. Foreign exchange was a trifle firmer, but advices from Berlin to international banking houses were that the Bank of Germany is extremely likely to lower its discount rate from 6 per cent. to 5 per cent. to-day. If this is done one possible source of demand upon our gold supplies will be practically removed. Foreign markets in general were cheerful yesterday, the opening session of the Moroccan Conference having made an excellent impression. There was little in the way of news of importance to the financial markets, although attention was directed to the Baltimore and Ohio's December report showing an increase of $1,038,000 in gross earnings and of $745,000 in net earnings for that period. The generally favorable conditions under which the railroads are operating at present were also witnessed in the report of the Missouri Pacific for the second week of the present month, this disclosing an increase of $186,000 in gross for that period, and in a similar report of the Wabash, where a gain of $24,000 in gross is announced. The regular weekly review of the iron and steel trades, which appeared yesterday, reported further heavy purchases of pig iron by the Steel Corporation and continued activity among steel rail and structural steel makers.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.
Central Railroad of New Jersey.
Grand Rapids Railway preferred.
Great Northern Railway preferred.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.
Anaconda Copper Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.
American Journal of Nursery Co.
American Speaking Telephone Co.
Continental Finance Co.
New York Times Building Co.
Toledo Railways and Light Co.
Union Land and Improvement Co.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—Irregularity in the movement of prices was displayed in this market to-day. The opening generally was strong, but the higher quotations brought out realizing sales, and a general retrograde movement set in, final prices being below the highest. Cambria Steel was an exception. Under a resumption of buying by New York interests, it advanced ⅞, to 35, the final sale being a block of 2,000 shares at the top prices. The Directors to-day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 1½ per cent. on a par of 50.

United Gas Improvement was an early feature, advancing to the highest figure quoted for it for some time, but it broke over a point on the announcement that some hitch had occurred in the political deal. Philadelphia Company was again taken by the house which represents the New York Syndicate Electric Company of America, was an active feature, and rose fractionally. Lehigh Valley and Reading were stronger, on peace talk of the coming conference between the miners and operators. Philadelphia Rapid Transit was under pressure, the selling appearing to come from New York sources.

Total sales, 59,600 shares. The list:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10..	Alliance Insurance	20½	20½	20½
17..	Alle. Valley R. R. pf.	39½	39½	39½
300..	Amalgamated Copper	113¾	111¼	111¾
100..	American Railways	52¾	52¾	52¾
100..	Am. Smelting & Ref.	170½	170½	170½
10..	American Gas	101	101	101
100..	American Gas war	¼	¼	¼
100..	Am. Locomotive	77¼	77¼	77¼
200..	Am. Car & Foundry	45¾	45¾	45¾
100..	Bell Telephone	64	64	64
300..	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	91¼	91¼	91¼
14,702..	Cambria Steel	35	34½	35
300..	Colorado Fuel & Iron	72¾	72¼	72¼
4,410..	Elec. Co. of America	12¾	12	12¾
748..	Elec. Co. of Am. rects.	12	11½	12
150..	Elec. Storage Batery	84	84	84
120..	Erie	50½	50½	50½
80..	Fairmount Park Tran.	19	19	19
2..	Frank. & South. Pass.	455	451	455
345..	General Asphalt	12¾	12¾	12¾
250..	General Asphalt pf	47	47	47
1..	Hunt. & Broad Top	20	20	20
74..	Ins. Co. of N. America	28¼	28¼	28¼
432..	Keystone Telephone	14¾	14½	14½
200..	Keystone Tel. rects	13	13	13
302..	Lake Superior Corp.	23	23	23¼
2,898..	Lehigh Valley R. R.	53¼	52¾	53
100..	Lehigh Nav.	117	117	117
438..	Lehigh Nav. trust ctfs.	117	116½	117
625..	Marsden	3½	3½	3½
200..	N. Y., Ont. & West	54¾	54	54¾
2,382..	Pennsylvania R. R.	73	72¾	72¾
110..	Penn. Steel pf.	108	107¾	107¾
3,595..	Philadelphia Co.	53¾	53¼	53¾
18..	Philadelphia Co. pf.	51	50½	50¾
1,900..	Philadelphia Electric	8⅛	8 7-10	8 7-10
5..	Phila. & Erie R. R.	71½	71½	71½
1,120..	Phila. Rapid Transit	32¾	32¼	32¼
4..	Philadelphia Traction	101½	101¼	101¼
6,432..	Reading	73.	72 7-10	72½
980..	Reading 2d pf.	50	49	50
560..	Southern R. R.	39¾	39¾	39¾
1,410..	Tonopah Mining	19¾	19	19
1,000..	Union Pacific	159¾	157¾	157¾
233..	Union Traction	63¼	63	63¼
7,950..	United Gas Imp.	98¾	97½	97¾
4,305..	U. S. Steel	45¼	44¾	44¾
600..	U. S. Steel pf.	109¾	109¾	103¾
2..	United Trac., Phila., pf	51	51	51
552..	Warwick Steel	7	6 15-16	6 15-16
100..	Westmoreland Coal	95¾	95¾	95¾

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 3@3 per cent., with the last loan at 3 per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 4½ per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and four months, 5@5¼ per cent. for five months, and 4¾@5 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $483,570,954; balances, $13,172,576. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $1,826,804.

Sterling exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87⅛ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.8335 for sixty days, $4.8675 for demand, and $4.8735 for cables. Commercial bills were quoted at $4.82⅝@$4.83¼.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.19@5.19⅛ and 5.16¼@5.16⅛; reichsmarks, 94⅛@94 9-16 and 95 5-32; guilders, 40@40 1-16 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par and 5c discount. Chicago—No market. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—5c premium. St. Louis—15@25c premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30d per ounce and in New York at 65¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50c.

On the Stock Exchange 700 shares of Alice sold at 3.25@3.12½.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Alice sold at 3.00@3.40, 1,000 Brunswick at .58, 3,700 Comstock at .10½@.00¼, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.10, 100 Eureka at 2.50, 200 Jim Butler at .94, 500 Lone Star at .15@.16, 200 Mexican at 1.15, 300 Original Bull Frog at .22, 500 Potosi at .05, 100 Quicksilver at 2.25, 50 Quicksilver preferred at 5.50, 200 Red Top at 2.00, 1,000 Silver Pick at .20, 100 Standard at 4.25.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Money was in strong demand in the market to-day, and borrowers were increasingly dependent on the Bank of England. The stringency probably will be somewhat relieved next week with the payment of $12,500,000 in Treasury bills Jan. 23, and a like amount Jan. 29, though $5,000,000 of the latter will be replaced by new bills. Discounts were firm.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was quiet and irregular. Consols were dull, but closed above the lowest quotations. Americans opened steady and hardened to above parity on New York support. Otherwise they were inactive. They rallied further during the last hour, and closed at the highest quotations of the day.

Grand Trunk and Mexicans improved on the traffic returns. Peruvians were strong.

Kaffirs wavered, but closed with a better tone.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 102⅞.

Bar silver steady at 30d. per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 23.87; Lisbon, 5.

Bullion amounting to £150,000 was taken into the Bank of England to-day, and £10,000 was withdrawn for shipment to South America.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Clos.	Net Chge.
Consols, money	89⅝	..	..	..
Consols, account	89⅝	..	..	..
Anaconda	13¾	264½	257½	— 5
Atchison	98⅞	95⅝	95⅝	+ ¼
Can. Pacific	180¾	175¾	175	+ ⅝
St. Paul	189¼	184½	184¼	..
Erie	51⅞	50¼	50⅝	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	84¾	82¼	82½	— ¼
Ill. Central	183½	178¼	179	— ½
Louis. & Nash.	159	154⅝	154⅝	+ ⅛
N. Y. Central	158	153⅜	153⅜	..
Pennsylvania	74⅞	145⅝	145⅝	..
Reading	74½	145	143⅝	+ 1¼
Southern Pacific	71½	69⅜	68⅝	+ ⅝
Union Pacific	161⅞	157⅜	157	+ ⅜
U. S. Steel	46⅜	45⅛	44¾	+ ⅜
U. S. Steel pf.	112⅞	109¾	109½	+ ⅛

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm throughout, owing to the excellent impression made by the first session of the Morocco Conference. Later trading was inactive.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 83.60, and Russian bonds of 1904 at 487.00.

Three per cent. rentes, 99 francs 5 centimes for the account.

Exchange on London, 25 francs 13½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—Prices on the Boerse to-day opened weak, but improved later. Trading was light.

The rate of discount of the Imperial Bank of Germany will be reduced to-morrow.

The rate is now 6 per cent.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 4½ per cent.; three months' bills, 4 per cent.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird	1 11 6	Esperanza	5 7 6
Tomboy	1 6 10½	Dolores	2 1 3
El Oro	1 8 3	Stratton's Ind.	0 8 0

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	103⅛	103⅜	Kan. & M.	56⅛	57⅛
2s, c., 1930	103⅛	103⅜	K. & D. M. pf.	14	16
3s, r., 1918	102¼	103¼	L. & D. M. pf.	45	50
3s, c., 1918	103	104	Lacl. Gas	..	105
3s, 1918, sm.	102¼	..	Lacl. G. pf.	100	110
4s, r., 1907	103	103⅜	L. E. & W. pf.	98	98
4s, c., 1907	103	104	L. E. & W. C.	45	..
4s, r., 1925	129¼	130¼	Md. C. pf.	100	..
4s, c., 1925	130½	131½	Mich. Cent.	145	150
D. C. 3-65s	118	..	M. & St. L. pf.	99	100¼
Philip'ne 4s	109¼	110¼	Mor. & Es.	190	195
Alb. & Sus.	240	..	N., C. & St. L.	147	150
Alle. & W.	145	..	Nat. Bis. pf.	114½	115½
A. A. C. pf.	91	96	Nat. Em. pf.	88	89
Am. B. Sug.	30	31½	N. Cent. C.	37	42
A. B. S. pf.	84	86	N. Y., C. & St. L.	32	70
Am. Coal	180	195	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	115	120
A. C. O. pf.	91	94	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	88	90
Am. D. Tel.	37	43	N. Y., N. & W.	137	140
Am. M. Co.	4½	5	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	151	155
Am. M. Co. pf.	27½	28	N. & W. pf.	92	96
Am. Snuff	220	250	Ont. Mining	38¾	43⅛
Am. Sn. pf.	103	109	P. C. 1st pf.	102	107
A. S. R. pf.	140	141	P. C. 2d pf.	112	115
A. T. & C.	91	93	Peo. & E.	44	47
Ann Arbor	32	37	Pitts. Coal	14½	15½
Ann A. pf.	75	80	Pitts. C. pf.	58	60
B. A. L. pf.	100	..	P. C. & St. L.	82½	85
B., R. & P.	152	160	P. C. & St. L. pf.	105	106
B., R. & P. pf.	155	175	Pt. Ft. W. & C.	178	248
Bkl'n Tel.	82	86	Pull. Co.	243	248
Buf'k Co.	55	59	Q'kil'r pf.	4¾	5½
Canada So.	69	70½	Rens. & Sar.	207	..
C. R. R. of N. J.	225	228	R. W. & O.	134	..
C. & a. A. Tel.	180	187	Rub. G. Mfg. Co.	41	..
Chi. & Alt.	33	35¼	R. G. Mfg. Co. pf.	100	107
C., B. & Q.	200	..	Rutland pf.	60	65
C. & E. I. pf.	130	135	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	87¼	40
C., I. & L. pf.	70	90	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	66	72
C. M. & St. P. pf.	190½	192	St. L. & S. F. pf.	105	110½
C., St. P., M. & Om.	195	198	St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. ctfs.	178	188
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	196½	202	St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	128	140
C. U. T. pf.	39	40	S. S. S. & I. pf.	106	125
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	115	120	So. Ry. M. & O. ctfs.	98	100
C., L. & W.	75	85	Texas Cent. pf.	90	..
C., L. & W. pf.	105	110½	T., P. & W.	17	30¼
Cleve. & P.	182	..	U. B. & P. pf.	81	83
C. & P. sp.	105	..	U. R. L. pf.	113	118½
Consol. Coal	70	..	Vand. R. R.	95	100
D., L. & W.	465	470	Va.-Car. Ch. Co. pf.	114	116
D. M. & Ft. Dodge pf.	23	27	W.-F. Exp.	240	247
Det. So. pf.	35	39	Westinghouse assenting	171	175
East. Kod.	162¾	..	Westinghouse 1st pf.	133	136
Elec. S. B.	83	84½			
Ev., & T. H. pf.	75	80			
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	95			
Ft. W. & D. City	75½	76			
G. C. Co. pf.	103	106½			
Gen. C. Co.	82	83			
G. & S. T.	120	..			
H. B. Claflin	110	125			
Hav. E. Ry.	33	35			
H. E. R. pf.	50½	61½			
Ill. C. R.	103¾	..			
Jol. & Chi.	190	..			

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Marshall Field was probably the most sagacious investor of a semi-speculative turn that Wall Street has ever known. His operations were of a most varied and complex character. He merchandised in stocks as in other commodities, anticipating the great swings of the stock market with rare judgment. Beyond that, he invested heavily in undeveloped properties and saw them increase enormously in value. His investments in securities of this class for the "long pull" differed from his temporary employment of vast amounts of money in the stock market. As one of the leading merchants of the country, he was closely in touch with the pulse of business, and this enabled him to anticipate conditions with unerring precision. Preceding an era of tight money, his holdings of speculative securities were wont to decline, being exchanged for cash, so that when money was most in demand his surplus would be free; the reverse was equally true, his line of speculative securities increasing with the approach of easy money and low interest rates. He knew the values of the securities in which he employed his surplus money. He dealt in values as distinct from fluctuations. What he bought he paid for outright. He went even further than the stock market. At times he operated heavily in cotton futures, not as a mere speculator, but as a hedge against his line of cotton goods. He had a wonderful grasp of these things.

***

Mr. Field's permanent interest in securities was enormous. He was a large investor in such highly developed properties as Chicago and Northwestern, the Hill railroads, and the Pullman Palace Car Company. Another high-priced stock in which he dealt extensively was St. Paul. That security afforded him temporary employment for large amounts of money in addition to his permanent investment in the property. He became a large investor in properties such as Erie, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and Baltimore and Ohio when they were far below their present state of development. He was also interested heavily in the new Rock Island securities, principally, however, in the bonds.

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It has been denied that Mr. Field had any special business here at this time, but those who know him do not believe that he would have ventured upon his last journey to New York, at the peril of his health, without having had some urgent matter in hand. It was rumored yesterday in Wall Street that his presence was required in a transaction which, if it had been carried through, would have entailed a large transfer of Chicago and Northwestern stock. Mr. Field was one of the largest holders of that security.

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So far as is known, the Gates crowd has had nothing to do with this movement in Colorado Fuel and Iron. It would hardly inspire confidence in the stock to have the Gates crowd openly associated with its advance. People would doubtless remember the source of their bullish information on it around 135 in 1901. James R. Keene has been discovered as one of the most active factors in the present speculation. It was he, doubtless, who made that demonstration in the stock on Tuesday afternoon. It is a question whether charge of the stock in the market has been given to him and he is conducting a campaign, or whether he is simply tailing on. Those who were first aware that the stock was being accumulated below 60 hold strongly to the opinion that this is more than a speculative movement; they are convinced that the floating supply has gone into new hands, and suspect that the object of the buying is to obtain control.

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Southern Railway common touched 40 yesterday. It would probaly be easier to distribute a line of this stock above than below 40.

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Brokers having Southern wire connections report that the South is taking hold of the market. It turns naturally to the stocks of railroads traversing its own territory. A broader market is, therefore, expected in the stocks of the Southern and Southwestern groups.

***

Amalgamated Copper was the storm centre in yesterday's market, as it has been many times before. The trading in it was enormous. It advanced in the first hour to 114⅜ and then fell back slowly to the level of 113, where the real contest began. It was reported from the floor repeatedly that brokers evidently had been sent into the crowd to sell the stock as low as they could. At intervals the pressure abated, and as often as it did the price rallied sharply, only to decline again under a fresh avalanche of selling. The determination with which the stock was supported at 113 was no less remarkable than the aggressive character of the selling at that point. The support at length yielded in the last hour of the session, and from around 113 the stock broke sharply to 110⅝. It recovered to 112 and closed at 111½, showing a decline of 1⅜ per cent. as the net result of as pretty a contest as has been seen in the market for many weeks.

***

Soon after the opening of the market it was announced that a Wall Street house having Boston connections, one that has been supposed at times to act for Lawson, was bidding 1½ per cent., or at the rate of 6 per cent., for the next dividend on any part of 10,000 shares of Amalgamated Copper. Presently the bid was raised to 1⅝ per cent., and one or two other houses began to bid the same rate. It was reported later that the dividend on 10,000 shares had actually been sold at 1⅝ to the first house. Bidding for an undeclared dividend, or offering it, is a familiar stock market expedient, but bona fide transactions are rare. The Amalgamated Copper dividend meeting is scheduled for to-day. Wall Street expects the dividend to be at the rate of 6 per cent., i. e., 1½ per cent., for the quarter. In that case the buyer of the dividend on 10,000 shares yesterday at 1⅝ per cent. would lose $1,250. The chances are, however, that he was a seller of the stock. The bidding of 1⅝ per cent. for the next dividend was followed by heavy selling of the stock, presumably by the same principals who had authorized brokers to make that offer.

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The attack upon Amalgamated Copper yesterday was launched from Boston. About midday Lawson sent his first message. It was this: "Am bidding this morning to put, over Friday, any part capital stock Amalgamated, one-thousand-share lots and upward, at par." It will be noticed that he made no offer for the put. Apparently he was willing only to bid "good morning" for it. This was followed by several more messages in the last hour of the session, of which the following is a fair example: "My guess: If dividend enjoined will be because: Dividends paid when company owed Rogers, Rockefeller $28,000,000; dividend declared where notices certain Directors sent after meeting; Directors' affidavits subsidiary companies showing declarations illegal; dividend checks executed before declaration escape injunction; affidavits five miners show fraud underground workings." It doesn't make much sense to the average reader.

***

Traders have learned to take Lawson in this way: He chooses what he believes to be a psychological moment for attacking the market and goes in for a turn on the short side. He does this just as any active operator picks his moment for slamming at the market 10,000 shares of a stock which has the appearance of being vulnerable. If the market breaks, he, Lawson, takes the credit for it, and if it doesn't, he covers and says no more and is forgotten the next day.

***

James J. Hill says that although we are cutting a wide swath we are living in a profligate manner. He advises caution. Himself one of the greatest optimists the country has ever had, Mr. Hill delights to warn others against overconfidence. Perhaps in this case, having things of his own to bring out shortly, he is afraid that if other people become too bullish they may spoil his market.

***

Union Pacific furnishes the strongest object lesson in the whole market. The way in which stock has been taken off the hands of speculators this week is simplying astonishing. The Gates crowd, individual operators swinging great lines of the stock, and hundreds of small speculators have taken their profits within a range of less than 3 per cent. The heaviest speculative realising since Monday morning had converged upon Union Pacific, and yesterday forenoon, after all this speculative stock had been absorbed, it advanced to the new high record price of 159¼. Ten days ago, knowing that large amounts of the stock had become concentrated in speculative hands, one might reasonably have felt a little dubious about the technical market position, but such strength as has been shown in the face of an enormous unloading of speculative lines leads to but one conclusion, namely, that the buying has been of an uncommonly strong character.

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The market, although it slid off rather abruptly in the last hour, recovered easily in the last ten or fifteen minutes of yesterday's session, and was, on the whole, less sensitive to the break in Amalgamated Copper than might have been expected.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Active Demand for Products—Improving Tone in Iron Market.

Representatives of the Nut and Bolt Association who have been conferring here for two days expressed the opinion yesterday that no price changes would be made. The nut and bolt mills have orders on hand to keep them busy for the first half of the year, it is said.

The better tone in pig iron was reflected in an advance yesterday of 50 cents to $16 a ton on Virginia iron.

The weekly review of the Iron Age says:

Our Pittsburg correspondent reports that the United States Steel Corporation has purchased from the valley furnaces 95,000 tons of Bessemer pig for delivery during the first quarter at $17.25, and also 40,000 tons for delivery during the second quarter at an advance. Negotiations for about 50,000 tons additional for the second quarter are pending.

The cast iron pipe interests have been the heaviest buyers of pig iron lately. It is estimated that the consumption has taken an aggregate of about 40,000 tons, and the Massilion shop has bought 22,000 tons, the greater part from Southern furnaces.

Reports of large transactions for American account in the English markets cannot be confirmed.

Railmakers have taken some additional tonnage. Among the larger orders are 20,000 tons for the Pennsylvania Railroad, which carries the total requirements of the system to close to 200,000 tons, and 10,000 tons additional for the Gould lines.

A fair percentage of the capacity of the structural shops of the Steel Corporation will be needed for the extensions and betterments of the plants. The American Bridge Company secured 3,800 tons for the Franklin and Clearfield Road, 3,100 tons for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas line, and 1,400 tons for the Lake Shore Road.

The Eastern bar mills are facing a difficult situation. The industry has not been prosperous, and yet a demand for an advance in wages of about 12½ per cent. has been made.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were disposed of at auction yesterday at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers:

400 shares Manhattan Trust Company, $30 each, 488.

10 shares Bank of New York, National Banking Association, $100 each, 317½.

4 shares United States Trust Company, $100 each, 1,400.

20 shares Consolidated Gas Company, $100 each, 170.

20 shares Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company common, $100 each, 236.

71 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 196-196¾.

4 shares National Bank of North America, $100 each, 260.

12½ shares Rutherford and Carlstadt Land and Building Company, $50 each, $10 for lot.

10 shares Hudson Trust and Savings Institution, (Hudson Trust Company,) $100 each, 560.

10 shares Hudson Trust Company, $100 each, 590.

8 shares Ohio and Indiana Gas Company, $100 each, $21 for lot.

50 shares National City Bank of New York, $100 each, 281½.

100 shares Laclede Gas Light Company common, $100 each, 97.

20 shares Hudson Trust Company, New Jersey, $100 each, 615¼.

$2,000 North Hudson County Railway Company consolidated 5 per cent. mortgage bonds, due 1929, interest January and July, $1,000 each, 111½.

18 shares Market and Fulton National Bank, $100 each, 270.

37 shares German-American Insurance Company, $100 each, 652½-655.

12 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 401.

20 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each, 515.

104 shares Hanover Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 182.

40 shares Germania Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 452½.

20 shares Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, $50 each, 358.

6 shares United States Fire Insurance Company, $25 each, 86½.

15 shares Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad preferred, $100 each, 45.

$5,500 New York Dock Company first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, due August, 1951; coupons February and August, five of $1,000 each and one of $500, 96.

55 shares New York Dock Company preferred, $100 each, 80¼.

$5,000 Long Dock Company consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1935, coupons April and October, $1,000 each, 136½.

92 shares Morris and Essex Railroad, $50 each, 190¾.

$1,000 Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad (Hastings and Dakota Division) first mortgage 7 per cent. bond, due 1910, interest January and July, 111½.

15 shares Bank of America, $100 each, 520¼.

$3,000 St. Joseph Stock Yard Company 4½ per cent. bonds, due 1930, interest January and July, 100⅜.

$13,000 Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg Railroad first consolidated 5 per cent. bonds, due 1932, interest April and October, 119¼.

144 shares New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, $100 each, 153-153¼.

66 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $50 each, 453¼-455.

6 shares Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 851.

40 shares Continental Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, 1,371¼.

60 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each, 517.

75 shares L. Martin Company, a New Jersey corporation, standing in the name of Luther Martin, 3d, 40.

$1,000 St. Joseph Stock Yard 1st mortgage 4½ per cent. gold bond, due 1930, interest January and July, 100.

100 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 196.

$1,000 United States Steel Corporation 5 per cent. sinking fund 10-60-year gold bond, due April, 1963, coupons May and November, 99.

50 shares Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, $100 each, 290.

1 share Importers and Traders' National Bank, $100, 590.

100 shares Adams Express Company, $100 each, 250.

100 shares Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company, $100 each, 32¾.

60 shares Germania Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 455.

14 shares German-American Insurance Company, $100 each, 660½-661.

10 shares National Park Bank, $100 each, 499.

50 shares New York Mortgage and Security Company, $100 each, 205.

50 shares Title Insurance Company of New York, $100 each, 208½.

$1,000 Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad 5 per cent. income bond, due 1943, 39½.

200 shares Morris and Essex Railroad Company, $50 each, 190¾.

50 shares National Bank of North America, $100 each, 265.

10 shares Bowling Green Trust Company, $100 each, 238¾.

25 shares Morton Trust Company, $100 each, 250.

25 shares Metropolitan Trust Company, $100 each, 621.

7 shares Bowling Green Trust Company, $100 each, 238¾.

10 shares Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, $100 each, 423.

5,100 shares Brown Wire Gun Company, 50 cents per share, 2.

$100,000 Toledo and Indiana Railway Company 1st mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due January, 1926, 65¾.

15 shares Bowling Green Trust Company, $100 each, 238¾.

Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company
Condition as of December 30th, 1905.

ASSETS.

Company's Bldg. 37 Liberty St., N. Y., and 188 Montague Street, Bklyn.	$1,359,285.91
Other Real Estate	239,198.05
Bonds and Mortgages	13,236,211.82
Stocks and Bonds	1,450,687.12
Loans on Collateral	2,074,568.42
Building Loans and other advances a|c clients	214,892.30
Interest Accrued, Receivable	210,403.17
Rent Accrued	627.98
Insurance and Advertising paid in advance	3,863.33
Accounts Receivable for Search & Title fees	320,636.80
Cash on hand and in Banks	1,103,010.59
	$20,213,380.49

LIABILITI

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading in Curb Stocks More Active.

Mackay Companies Lead the Industrials — Copper Stock Prices Weaken as Selling Grows.

The market for curb stocks was fairly active yesterday, with considerable trading in the industrial list. Copper shares continued weak, with the same tendency to lose ground under stress of selling. Mackay Companies were the centre of interest among the industrials, the common rising from 60¼ to 61⅞ during the morning session. The net gain for the day, however, was only half a point. Trading involved 5,500 shares. The preferred stock, of which 4,500 sold, fluctuated fractionally above 74, closing at 74⅝.

International Salt at the close of the day's trading showed a gain of 1 point after sales of 5,000. Interborough, which opened at 235, sold up to 236, the price of the last lot of the 4,000 shares sold.

Among the coppers declines were general. Boston Copper, under light selling, went down 1½ points, to 30¾. United declined from 64⅞ to 63⅞. Sales, 13,600 shares.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,300	Am. Can	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10¼
200	Am. Can pf	69⅞	69⅞	69½	69½
100	Am. Chicle pf	108	108	108	108
688	Am. Tobacco	465	475	465	472
700	Am. Writ. P.	5½	5¾	5½	5¾
1,000	Am. W. P. pf.	35⅞	35⅞	35⅝	35¾
650	Beth. St'l Cor.	31	*31¼	31	31¼
370	B. S. C. pf.	91	*91¾	91	91
1,910	Cent. Fdy.	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞
730	Cent. Fdy. pf.	28¾	*29½	28¾	29
850	Corn Products Ref.com., w.i.	26	*27¼	25¾	25¾
1,000	Corn Products Ref. pf., w.i.	85½	86	85	86
200	Cont. Coal & Coke pf.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
400	Hartmann Coal	73¾	74	73¾	74
100	Houston Oil...	12	12	12	12
10	Houston Oil pf.	49	49	49	49
100	H. O. trs. rcts.	9	9	9	9
700	Int. Mer. Mar.	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝
1,200	Int. M. M. pf.	35½	36	35¾	36
6,000	Inter. Salt	44	45½	44	45
100	Kings Co. El. Lt. & P. rts.	39	39	39	39
15	Lord & Taylor	115	115	115	115
5,500	Mackay Cos.	60¼	61⅞	60¼	60⅝
4,500	Mackay Cos. pf.	74⅛	74⅝	74⅛	74⅝
200	Manh. Transit	3	3	3	3
1,500	N. J. T. D. & Imp.	47¼	47¼	45¾	46¾
100	Palmer Mt. Tun. & P.	52	52	52	52
100	Pitts. Con. Mfg. Co.	101⅝	101½	101⅝	101⅝
2,800	Pope Mfg.	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
400	Sea. Lum. Co.	67⅛	68	67⅛	68
26	Standard Oil	680	683	680	683

RAILROADS.

400	Am. Light & Trac. rights.	¼	¼	¼	¼
500	Chic. Subway.	51½	51½	50¼	50½
1,100	New Trac. Sec. com. w. i.	58	58	57½	57½
4,000	Inter. Rap. T.	235	236	234½	236
280	New Orleans.	39½	39½	35½	39½
9	No. Sec. stubs.	262½	275	262½	275

MINING STOCKS.

10	Bam.-Delamar.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
2,000	Boston Copper.	31½	31½	30⅜	30⅜
1,445	Col. Copper	1⅜	*2½	1⅜	1⅜
500	Copper Secu.	32¼	32¼	31⅜	32
200	Dolores, Ltd.	10	10½	10	10½
10,000	Dom. Copper.	15-32	15-32	7-16	7-16
300	Douglas Cop.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
3,000	Granby Con.	9¾	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
500	Greene Gold.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
2,100	Greene Con. C.	29⅞	29⅞	29½	29¼
2,100	Greene G.-S.	7⅛	7⅛	6¾	*7
15,000	Guan. Con.	6⅝	7	6⅝	7
500	Juniper G. M.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
500	La Chivis Min.	2⅞	3¼	2⅞	3¼
1,600	Mex. G. Exp.	1½	1½	1½	1½
2,000	Mines Sec.	1	1	1	1
4,000	Mitchell Min.	14½	14½	13⅝	13⅝
200	Monarch Min.	10½	10½	10½	10½
1,000	Mont. & Bos.	7-16	7-16	7-16	7-16
800	Nev. Con. Cop.	11½	11½	11⅜	11½
1,500	N.-U. M. & S.	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜
1,600	Tenn. Cop. Co.	49⅝	49¾	48⅝	48⅝
1,000	Tintic Mining.	9½	9½	9¼	9½
2,000	Union Cop. Co.	2 1-16	2 1-16	2	2
13,600	United Copper	64⅞	65	63½	63⅞
200	United Cop. pf.	91	91½	91	91½
1,500	Utah Apex.	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8½
1,500	Utah Copper.	38¼	38¼	37⅞	37⅞
800	White K. Cop.	½	9-16	½	9-16
500	W. K. Cop. pf.	2	2	2	2
685	Western Min.	37½	37¾	37½	37¾

BONDS.

$35,000	Al. & S. 3½s, 60% pd.	118	118	118	118
36,000	Am. S. F. 6s, w. i. and int.	90	90½	90	90½
1,000	Am. W. P. 5s.	88½	88½	88½	88½
70,000	Cen. F. 6s, flat	83¾	84	83¾	84
30,000	New T. Sec. new c. 4½s, w.i.	95¾	95¾	95	95
31,000	Int. Salt 5s.	72¼	72½	71⅝	72⅜
80,000	Int. M. M. 4½s	83½	83½	83¾	83¾
11,000	Int. M. M. 4½s In transit.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
£4,000	Jap. Gov. 4s of 1905 & int. w.i.	87½	87½	87½	87½
$35,000	N. Y., N. H. & H. R. 3½s and interest.	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼

*Odd lots. †Deliverable upon arrival from Europe. ‡Sells cents per share.

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Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Tuesday:

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Jan. 17. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 16. Bid.	Asked.
A. & Sus. 3½s, 60% pd.	117⅝	118¼	...	...
American Can	10⅛	10¼	10¼	10½
American Can pf	69½	69⅞	69¼	70
American Chicle	170	175	170	175
American Chicle pf	104	108	102	104
American Tobacco	470	480	460	470
Am. Steel Found., w. i., and interest	90	91	90	91
Am. Writing Paper	5½	5¾	5½	5⅝
Am. Writing Paper pf.	35½	36	35¾	35⅞
Am. Writing Paper 5s.	88¼	88½	88½	88¾
Bethlehem Steel	31¾	32	30¼	31½
Bethlehem Steel pf.	90½	91¼	90½	91
Bamberger-De Lamar.	9¼	9¼	8½	9¼
Boston Copper	30⅝	30¾	31⅛	31½
British Columbia Cop.	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9⅞
Central Foundry	7⅝	8	7⅜	7¾
Central Foundry pf.	28⅝	29	28¼	29¼
Central Foundry 6s.	83½	84	83¼	83¾
Chicago Subway	50½	51	50½	51
Columbia Copper	1¾	2	2	2¼
Cont. Coal & Coke	9⅞	10	9⅞	10
Corn Prod. ref. com. w. i.	25	26	25¾	27
Corn Prod. ref. pf. w. i.	85	86	85¾	86
Copper Securities	31	32	30	32
Dolores, Ltd.	10	10¼	...	...
Dominion Copper	⅛	⅜	...	...
Douglas Copper	6½	6⅝	6⅛	6¾
Granby Consolidated	9¼	9⅝	...	...
Greene Con. Copper	29½	29⅞	29¼	29¾
Greene Con. Gold	3⅝	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
Greene Gold-Silver	7	7¼	7	7¼
Guanajuato Con.	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
Hartmann Coal	74½	74⅞	74	74¼
Havana Tobacco	31	32½	31	32½
Havana Tobacco pf.	39	41	39	42
Houston Oil	11½	12¼	11½	12
Houston Oil pf.	44	47	45	50
Interborough	235¼	236	233½	234
Inter. Mer. Marine	13	13¼	13	14
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	35⅝	36	35½	35¾
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	83	83½	...	...
International Salt	44⅝	45	43⅝	44
International Salt 5s	72	72¼	72½	72¾
Jap. Gov. 4s of 1905 and interest, w. i.	87½	87⅝	87½	87⅝
Kings Co. El. & P. rts.	38	40	38	40
Lord & Taylor	114	116	113	115
Juniper Gold	...	2¼	...	...
La Chivis	...	2⅞	3	3¼
Mackay Companies	60¼	61¼	59¾	60
Mackay Companies pf.	74½	74⅝	74½	74⅝
Manhattan Transit	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
Mexican Gold Explor'n.	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
Mitchell Mining	13⅝	13⅞	14½	14½
Montreal & Boston	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
N. J. Term. D. & Imp.	46⅝	47	46¾	47¼
New Trac. Sec., w. i.	57	58	58½	59
New Trac. Sec. pf., w. i.	98¾	100	99½	100
N. T. S. col. 4½s, w. i., int.	95	95¼	95	95¼
N. Y. Transportation	6	7	6	7
Nevada Com. Copper	11¼	11½	11¼	11⅜
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3⅝
Newhouse M. & S.	9	12	9	11
N. Y., N. H. & H., 3½s and interest	118	118¼	117¾	118¼
Northern Sec. stubs	275	287½	250	275
Palmer Mt. Tun. & P.	54	56	55	56
Pope Mfg.	5½	6	...	...
Seaboard Lumber Co.	68	68¼	...	...
Seaboard Co.	31	32	31	32¼
Seaboard Co. 1st pf.	89	91	89	91
Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	61	62½	61	62½
Standard Oil	675	685	...	...
Tennessee Copper	48¾	49	49¼	49¾
Tintic Mining	9¼	9⅜	9	9¼
Union Copper	2	2⅛	1 15-16	2⅛
United Copper	63½	64	64¾	65
United Copper pf.	92	94	90½	91
Utah Apex	8⅜	8½	8⅜	8½
Utah Copper	37½	37⅞	37⅝	38
West. Gold Mining	37½	37¾	37	37¼

Approves Ridgely's Plan.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—A resolution was adopted to-day by the Philadelphia Clearing House Association approving Controller Ridgely's recommendation that the surplus as well as the capital of National banks be made the basis for determining the 10 per cent. limit of loans to one name. It was decided to urge upon Congress the adoption of such an amendment to the National Bank act as will accomplish this purpose.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1906.

U S 4s, reg, 1907 1,000....103
Imp Jap Gov 6s, sterling loan 61,000....100¼ 4,000....100
2d series 1,000....100 4,000....99⅞ 2,000....100 500....100¼
Jap Imp Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs full paid for 4½ sterl loan 10,000....94½ 5,000....94½ 10,000....94½ 7,000....94½ 26,000....94½ 18,000....94½ 5,000....94½ 500....94 500....94½
Jap Imp Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs full paid for new 4½s, 2d ser 88,000....91½ 500....91⅞ 87,000....91½ 8,000....91⅞ 3,500....91⅝ 4,000....91½ 10,000....91⅝ 50,000....91½
Jap Imp Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs for 4s, sterl loan 3,000....87⅝ 3,000....87½ 6,000....87⅝ 8,000....87¾
U S of Mexico 4s 1,000....94
U S of Mexico 5s 2,000....99½
Adams Express 4s 500....104
Am Cotton Oil 4½s 3,000....97½ 2,000....98
Am Hide & L 6s 1,000....99¾ 7,000....99½ 3,000....99¾
Am Ice Securities 6s 500....91
Am Tobacco 6s 128,000....115¼
Am Tobacco 4s 4,000....81½ 6,000....81¾ 10,000....81½ 2,000....81⅝ 22,000....81⅞ 3,000....81½ 200,000....81⅝
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 1,000....98½
At, T & S F gen 4s 1,000....103½ 1,000....103⅜ 2,000....103⅝ 15,000....103½ 1,000....103¼
Jap Imp Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs full paid for 4s, 2d ser 38,000....91½ 500....91⅞ 87,000....91½ 8,000....91⅝ 3,500....91⅝ 4,000....91½ 10,000....91⅝ 50,000....91½
Jap Imp Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs for 4s, sterl loan 3,000....87⅝ 3,000....87½ 6,000....87⅝ 8,000....87¾
U S of Mexico 4s 1,000....94
U S of Mexico 5s 2,000....99½
Adams Express 4s 500....104
Am Cotton Oil 4½s 3,000....97½ 2,000....98
Am Hide & L 6s 1,000....99¾ 7,000....99½ 3,000....99¾
Am Ice Securities 6s 500....91
Am Tobacco 6s 128,000....115¼
Am Tobacco 4s 4,000....81½ 6,000....81¾ 10,000....81½ 2,000....81⅝ 22,000....81⅞ 3,000....81½ 200,000....81⅝
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 1,000....98½
At, T & S F gen 4s 1,000....103½ 1,000....103⅜ 2,000....103⅝ 15,000....103½ 1,000....103¼
Jap Imp Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs full paid for new 4½s, 2d ser 38,000....91½ 500....91⅞ 87,000....91½ 8,000....91⅝ 3,500....91⅝ 4,000....91½ 10,000....91⅝ 50,000....91½
Jap Imp Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs for 4s, sterl loan 3,000....87⅝ 3,000....87½ 6,000....87⅝ 8,000....87¾
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Am Tobacco 4s 4,000....81½ 6,000....81¾ 10,000....81½ 2,000....81⅝ 22,000....81⅞ 3,000....81½ 200,000....81⅝
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 1,000....98½
At, T & S F gen 4s 1,000....103½ 1,000....103⅜ 2,000....103⅝ 15,000....103½ 1,000....103¼
Atl Coast Line 4s 10,000....102
Balt & O gold 4s 40,000....104¼ 2,000....104⅛ 5,000....104¼ prior lien 3½s 43,000....95¾ 500....94⅛ 2,000....95⅛
S W div 3½s 5,000....91⅝ 5,000....91½ 5,000....91½
P L E & W V 4s 5,000....99⅝
B R Tr ref conv 4s 8,000....89¼ 15,000....89¼
C, St P, M & Om 6s 2,000....135½
Cin, I, St L & C 4s 2,000....103
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s 10,000....103⅞ 20,000....104⅛
Col F & I conv 5s 51,000....95
Colorado Industrial 1st 5s, ser A 10,000....80⅜
Canada So 1st 5s 5,000....101⅝ 9,000....101½
Canada So 2d 5s 2,000....107½
Central of Ga Ry 1st inc 5s 1,000....95 2d inc 5s 19,000....81½ 2,000....81⅝ 50,000....82⅛ 25,000....82⅜ 47,000....82⅝ 50,000....82½ 10,000....82⅜
Cent Leather 5s 2,000....101¼ 27,000....101⅜ 10,000....101¼ 10,000....101½
C of N J gen 5s, reg 2,500....131
Cent Pac gtd 4s 5,000....102½ 16,000....102⅜ 25,000....102¾
C & O 6s, ser A 3,000....106
Ches & O gen 4½s 1,000....106¼ 1,000....108⅝
Chi & Alt 3½s 1,000....80¼
Chi, Bur & Quincy joint 4s 10,000....101⅝ 16,000....101¼ 1,000....101⅜ 14,000....101⅛
C, B & Q deb 5s 8,000....106½
Chi & Nthwn ext 4s 1,000....105½
Chi, R I & P gen 4s 4,000....103
Chi, R I & P Ry refundg 4s 3,000....95¾ 17,000....96 20,000....95¾ 15,000....95⅜ 16,000....95½ 5,000....95⅝ 20,000....95¾ 1,000....95½ 35,000....95⅞
Chi Ind & L ref 5s 5,000....91¾ 5,000....91½ 5,000....91½
Chi, R I & P R R col tr 5s 8,000....89¼ 15,000....89¼
C, St P, M & Om 6s 2,000....135½
Cin, I, St L & C 4s 2,000....103
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Chi Ind & L ref 5s 5,000....91¾ 5,000....91½ 5,000....91½
P L E & W V 4s 5,000....99⅝
B R Tr ref conv 4

GAS BOOK VALUES CUT HALF FOR TAX FIGURES

Consolidated's Report to State Partly Guesswork.

COMPANY'S MEN TELL WHY

More Than $8,000,000 Worth of "Plant" Soon to Be Scrap — Incorrect Statements in Affidavit.

Discrepancies between ledger values and those reported to the State Tax Commission by the Consolidated Gas Company occupied the Gas Commission at the City Hall yesterday. Robert A. Carter, Secretary of the company, who swore to the correctness of the official report, was on the stand most of the time.

In the report to the Tax Board for the year ended June 30, 1905—this one being taken because it was the one considered by the Stevens Committee last year—the plant of the Consolidated, as distinct from real estate, mains, and other property, was valued at $8,456,595. The same plant was carried on the books at $15,755,462. The figures were furnished to him by Chief Engineer Bradley, Mr. Carter said.

Bradley was called to the stand in the afternoon. He said he took the $15,755,462 book value and divided it by two, because he estimated that half the plant would be abandoned soon. The scrap heap value of the works to be abandoned he estimated at $578,864, and added that figure to one-half the book value, making $8,456,595.

Mains were valued at $7,755,462 on the books; at $3,668,531 in the tax report; services at $1,227,931 on books; $504,625 in the tax report. The other important assets, such as franchise rights, stocks of other companies, and accounts and bills receivable, showed no discrepancies. The total of all property was $106,372,636 on the books: $93,571,742 in the tax report.

When Mr. Carter tried to qualify his answers occasionally Commissioner Gunnison or Shedden would hold him down to "yes" or "no." Mr. Carter finally succeeded in saying that he was not an engineer, and had to take the figures given to him by the men in direct charge of parts of the plant. When he had the figures in hand he consulted with counsel and then put his name to the affidavit.

When Bradley and C. A. Simpson, who has charge of mains, had testified as to the figures they gave Carter, Commissioner Shedden told both lawyers to be still while he asked a few questions. Objections by Attorney Mathewson for the gas company to one or two of the questions availed nothing. Mr. Shedden's chief questions follow:

Q.—Mr. Simpson, what figures, exactly, did you give Mr. Carter as the value of the property in streets and public places on the basis of the cost of reproduction? A.—I don't remember exactly.

Q.—Do you know the value of such property, allowing for depreciation, on June 30, 1905? A.—I don't know exactly.

Q.—Are the figures that appear in this tax report the ones you gave Mr. Carter? A.—No, they are not.

Then Judge Shedden got out of his seat, walked to the witness's chair, and showed him the tax report.

"Now, tell me," he asked, "is this $5,613,000, on Page 10, the correct value of the property in streets and public places?"

"It is not correct," answered the witness.

"Then this report is untrue?" questioned Judge Shedden.

"I object! I object!" interrupted Mr. Mathewson. "That question calls for conclusions."

"The figure is not correct," reiterated Mr. Simpson.

"On what basis were these figures made?" continued the Commissioner.

"I understand—"

"But do you know—do you know?"

"No, I don't know."

Then Mr. Mathewson asked:

"In view of the examination of other witnesses do you wish to modify any of your testimony?"

"No," said Mr. Simpson.

"Do you want him to take it back, Mr. Mathewson?" asked Judge Shedden.

"I don't want him to take back anything that is true," said the lawyer.

The commission adjourned the hearing until Monday. Then Mr. Humphreys, President of Stevens Institute, probably will be a witness as a gas expert."

OUR TROLLEYS INVADE PERU.

American System to Displace Mule Lines in Lima.

United States material and equipment are to be used in the construction of an electric traction system in Lima, Peru.

The work of converting the existing mule lines of the Compania Ferrocarriles Urbano de Lima into an electric road and the building of several miles of new track has been undertaken by W. R. Grace & Co. of New York.

The General Electric Company has secured the contract for the electrical equipment. Forty-five cars will be used, the order for which is being executed at the Stephenson car shops, at Elizabeth, N. J. They will be of the open type of the Broadway Summer car.

OURS A PROFLIGATE NATION.

James J. Hill Takes a Pessimistic View of the Future.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 17.—In a speech before the Commercial Club last night, James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway, made the following observations regarding commercial conditions in the Nation:

"The Nation at large is prosperous. We are cutting a wide swath, there is no doubt of that. If we get down, however, to a closer examination, we will readily see that the Nation is living profligately. We are selling out our natural resources—exploiting them as fast ac we can without building up industries and trade relations to take their place when exhausted.

"It is only a question of time till our timber is exhausted. Our public domain is all gone, and the Nation cannot longer boast that it has homes for all. Where are the immigrants rushing to our shores to end up? Not on the land. We have no more to offer them. They must crowd into the cities.

"When this Nation has 150,000,000 people, they will have to do something else than exploit natural resources to earn a living."

STOPS CHICAGO CABLE LINES.

The City Begins Active War on Street Car Company.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Maurice F. Doty, traction expert for the City of Chicago, peremptorily stopped traffic to-day on the two cable lines of the Chicago City Railway Company, running in Wabash Avenue and State Street. The reason given was that the lives of passengers were imperilled by the gates on the left side of the cars being left open while the cars traversed two squares on Wabash Avenue, between Randolph and Madison Streets.

As soon as informed of to-day's action, General Manager Mitten of the City Railway Company hastened to the City Hall and proposed to Mayor Dunne that the question of franchise extension, rejected by the company a few days ago, be again taken up. The Mayor agreed and an order was then given allowing the cars to run as before.

Suits were filed by the city to-day in the Circuit Court against the Union Traction Company for $1,500,000 and the Chicago City Railway Company for $500,000 for alleged violations of city ordinances. The actions are based solely on the overcrowding of cars in December. There are 15,000 cases against the Union Traction Company and 5,000 cases against the City Railway Company.

BIG CANADIAN PACIFIC DEAL.

500,000 Acres Sold for $3,500,000 to an English Syndicate.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has sold 500,000 acres of its land to an English syndicate. Payment is to be made in cash at approximately $7 an acre.

The same syndicate tried some time ago to get 900,000 acres from the Canadian Pacific at about $5 an acre. The present sale is in the nature of a compromise. At the reported price the sale will place $3,500,000 in the treasury of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balances	$140,474,532
Gold coin and bullion	76,833,082
Gold certificates	40,245,590
Silver coin and bullion	6,036,840
Silver certificates	14,598,041
United States notes	6,010,654
Treasury notes of 1890	38,312
National bank notes	18,430,344
Total receipts this month	27,721,713
Total receipts this year	324,580,462
Total expenditures this month	25,770,000
Total expenditures this year	329,871,835

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$540,887,869
Silver dollars	473,270,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,202,000
Total	$1,022,308,869
General fund	171,424,992
Deposits in National banks	64,910,936
In Philippine Treasury	4,914,355
Awaiting reimbursement	292,786
Current liabilities	101,068,557

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 17.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
720..	Crucible Steel	15½	15	15
1,556..	Crucible Steel pf.	79	78¼	78½
170..	Fireproof pf	25¾	25½	25⅝
170..	Har. Walker Ref. pf.	81	80½	81
25..	Indep. Brew. pf.	40	40	40
1,675..	Lustre	28	24	25¼
75..	Mfrs. L. & H.	33⅝	33¼	33⅜
16,000..	Ohio Tonopah	.39	.36	.37
100..	Philadelphia Co	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝
920..	Pittsburg Brew	27⅝	27½	27½
88..	Pittsburg Coal pf.	58¼	57⅞	58
10..	Pittsburg Oil & Gas.	48	48	48
50..	Pla. Plate Glass.	119	119	119
935..	Sewer Pipe	34½	33⅞	34¼
500..	Tonopah Ext	7.95	7.90	7.95
10..	United Copper	64¾	64¾	64¾
300..	U. S. Steel	45¼	45	45¼
130..	West. Airbrake	150	150	150
50..	Colonial Trust	359	359	359
140..	Union Trust rights	1.15	1.11	1.11

BANK ELECTIONS.

The stockholders of the Corn Exchange Bank have elected these Directors for the ensuing year:

David Bingham, Thomas T. Barr, William A. Nash, Howland Davis, Clarence H. Kelsey, Leonard J. Busby, John M. Bowers, William Rhinelander Stewart, William E. Nichols, Anthony N. Brady, Walter E. Frew, William F. Havemeyer, James McGovern, George H. Southard, Henry Schaefer, Myles Tierney, and Anson R. Flower.

The Directors of the New York Produce Exchange Bank have re-elected Forrest H. Parker President.

William A. Nash was re-elected President and Thomas T. Barr and Walter E. Frew Vice Presidents.

The reorganization of the Interboro Bank was carried out at the annual meeting yesterday, as announced in yesterday's TIMES. David F. Walker, President of the California Safe Deposit and Trust Company, heads the new controlling interest and will be elected President.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1906.	1905.	1904.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	553	553	500
2d week Jan.	$158,165	$136,562	$109,059
From July	4,900,101	4,481,976	4,260,876
DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON—			
Mileage	684	684	684
1st week Jan.	66,335	69,526	.....
July 1-Jan. 7	2,146,076	1,883,298	.....
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,949	5,894	5,616
2d week Jan.	807,000	621,000	738,000
From July 1	23,148,224	23,723,509	.....
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
2d week Jan.	30,000	22,000	37,000
From July 1	1,096,535	889,192	.....
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,517	2,517	2,484
2d week Jan.	476,367	406,160	400,211
From July 1	13,585,518	14,612,542	13,036,212

BALTIMORE & OHIO for December—

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Gross	6,450,519	5,412,258	5,189,279
Expenses	4,052,398	3,758,668	3,620,201
Net	2,398,121	1,653,590	1,568,078
6 mos., gross	38,610,407	34,544,733	34,415,551
Expenses	24,422,668	21,044,626	21,687,105
6 mos., net	14,187,739	12,900,107	12,728,446

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, CO. for December, partly estimated—

	1905.	1904.	Inc.
Gross earnings	2,042,053	2,005,394	36,659
Oper. expenses	1,524,277	1,284,888	239,389
Net earnings	517,776	720,506	*202,730
Other income	44,224	31,244	12,980
Total income	562,000	751,750	*189,750
Charges	309,468	307,692	1,776
Surplus	252,532	444,058	*191,526

*Decrease.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Incorporated to-day:

Norman Selby Company, New York, (watches and jewelry;) capital, $10,000. Directors—Norman Selby, G. R. Simpson, Benjamin Marcus, New York.

The Matheson Company of New York, Huntington, (to manufacture automobiles;) capital, $100,000. Directors—H. U. Palmer, A. P. Palmer, Brooklyn; C. O. Singer, Larchmont.

The Mohawk Medical Association, Cohoes; capital, $1,000. Directors—J. R. Stevens, J. R. Stevens, Jr., L. B. Leavitt, Cohoes; J. S. Evelyne, Waterford.

Bayview Land Company, Hempstead; capital, $3,000. Directors—Charles Combs, C. F. Combs, M. C. Combs, Brooklyn.

Herbert Realty Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Emil Loewenthal, Siegfried Loewenthal, New York; Jacob Powel, Indianapolis.

The Joy Castoria Company, Mineola; capital, $50,000. Directors—A. H. Joy, J. B. Hardy, W. W. Williams, New York.

Temple & Veroneau Company, New York, (builders;) capital, $10,000. Directors—P. J. Veroneau, S. A. Temple, W. Ryerson, New York.

Parkington & Slaight, Incorporated, New York, (dental apparatus;) capital, $75,000. Directors—G. H. Parkington, Albany; H. A. Slaight, Theresa B. Minst, New York.

Stansky & Co., New York, (mining and smelting;) capital, $500,000. Directors—Maurice Stransky, Jacob Strand, New York; W. L. Faulk, Brooklyn.

Bliven & Carrington, Incorporated, Babylon, (mineral and vegetable oils;) capital, $50,000. Directors—M. C. Landon, I. L. Slocum, W. E. Dunn, New York.

Home Apartment Company, New York, (real estate and insurance;) capital, $2,000. Directors—F. B. Case, Jr., F. O. Case, Passaic Bridge, N. J.; E. R. Case, King's Park, L. I.

The Reilly Electrotype Company, New York; capital, $15,000. Directors—Joseph Reilly, Joseph Gantz, New York; J. H. Shea, Brooklyn.

Gotham Can Company, New York, (tin cans;) capital, $20,000. Directors—C. E. Bloch, Brooklyn; David Goldfogle, New York; C. D. Henriques, Newark, N. J.

The Hoi-Tan Company, Glen Cove, (to manufacture automobiles;) capital, $100,000. Directors—G. P. Tangeman, Brooklyn; E. R. Hollander, C. H. Tangeman, New York.

The Waldorf Pound Cake Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Jacob Miller, H. L. Chambers, New York; Robert Flaherty, Westerleigh, S. I.

Aetna Development Company, Brooklyn, (real estate;) capital, $100,000. Directors—Joseph Michaels, W. J. Buttling, J. J. Levey, Brooklyn.

The National Metal Fabric Company, (steel and iron products;) capital, $15,000. Directors—Harry McCallum, G. L. Curtiss, New York; N. E. Clark, Plainville, Conn.

Victor Electric Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. B. Dhomergue, L. P. Baldwin, New York; Harry Hertzberg, Brooklyn.

Woodbury & McGrath Company, New York, (toilet articles;) capital, $100,000. Directors—J. H. Woodbury, Sea Gate, Coney Island; E. J. McGrath, P. R. McCargo, New York.

Columbus & Dorfman Construction Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Lewis Dorfman, Bernhard Columbus, Isaac Dorfman, New York.

Dearstine Brothers Tobacco Company, Albany; capital, $100,000. Directors—Charles Dearstine, Edmund Dearstine, William Fitzsimmons, Albany.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The National Window Glass Company, Camden; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—John A. MacPeak, D. N. Callahan, and I. C. Clow.

The Crimson Seal Lubricant Company, Camden; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—John Pfeiffer, A. H. Heyman, and Henry R. Hall.

The L. D. Cook Company, Bound Brook; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—William W. Smalley, Howard L. Moore, and Jessie C. Smalley.

The Rahway Realty Company, Elizabeth; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Aaron Gries, Sidney Harris, Herman Gries, and Albert F. Kirstead.

DOUBLE TRACK FOR ERIE.

Last Link in 400-Mile Double Line Authorized.

The Directors of the Erie Railroad authorized yesterday the double tracking of its line from Carrollton to Cuba, N. Y., a distance of twenty-five miles, in connection with the new low-grade line, thirty miles long, on the Buffalo division. This will give the Erie a continuous double track of 414 miles from Salamanica, N. Y., to Jersey City.

On the completion of these improvements and those now under way on the New York division, the Erie grade will be practically two-tenths of 1 per cent. from Salamanca to Jersey City, with a maximum curvature of 1½ degrees.

The gross earnings of the company for the five months ended Nov. 30, 1905, increased $1,564,000 over the same period of 1904. Expenses increased $90,000.

TRUST COMPANY CHANGES.

Many of the trust companies held their annual meetings yesterday for Directors or new officers. The changes made follow:

MORTON TRUST CO.—The stockholders of the Morton Trust Co. re-elected the old Board of Directors.

STANDARD SAFE DEPOSIT CO.—The stockholders of the Standard Safe Deposit Co. re-elected the retiring Board of Directors.

FIFTH AVENUE TRUST CO.—The stockholders of the Fifth Avenue Trust Co. elected Paul Morton a Director, to succeed James Hazen Hyde, resigned. Other Directors were re-elected.

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST CO.—James N. Wallace, President of the Central Trust Co. has been elected a Director of the Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Co.

EMPIRE TRUST CO.—The stockholders of the Empire Trust Co. re-elected the retiring Directors, with the exception of J. S. Bache and Joseph E. Schwab, who were elected in place of Frederic R. Coudert and Roger S. Baldwin.

GUARDIAN TRUST CO.—The stockholders of the Guardian Trust Co. elected William B. Hurley to the Directorate for three years, in place of H. A. Metz, and H. B. Hotchkiss was elected to fill a vacancy for the same term. The other Directors whose term expired were re-elected.

CCLONIAL TRUST CO.—The stockholders of the Colonial Trust Co. elected the following Trustees in the class of 1909: Frank Curtiss, Richard Delafield, Anson R. Flower, Lowell M. Palmer, George Warren Smith, James W. Tappin, William T. Wardwell. The Trustees afterward re-elected the present officers.

TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA.—The stockholders of the Trust Company of America elected for three years James Campbell, Robert B. Van Cortlandt, Frank R. Lawrence, Warner Van Norden, William H. Loupp, Oakleigh Thorne, Hosmer B. Parsons, William H. Chesebrough, E. C. Potter, Joseph F. O'Donohue, Jr.

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.—The stockholders of the Lawyers' Mortgage Co. elected new Directors as follows: Robert Walton Goelet, Ernst Thalmann, Henry L. Stimson, Louis V. Bright, and William A. Day. The Directors retiring are James Hazen Hyde, William H. McIntyre, George H. Squire, Alvin W. Krech, and Robert A. Granniss.

VAN NORDEN TRUST CO.—The stockholders of the Van Norden Trust Co. elected Stewart Duncan to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Henry H. Cook. Bradley Martin, Jr., and Theodore L. Van Norden were added to the board as new members. Warner Van Norden, James Talcott, Jonathan B. Currey, and Ernst Thalmann were re-elected to the class of 1906.

COPPER MARKET REPORTS.

The price of copper was unchanged in the New York market yesterday, but there was a decline in the London market of 10s. net a ton. There was also a reaction of 5s. a ton in the price of copper futures in London.

Reports from the Butte district place December's output at 30,164,000 pounds of copper, the largest in any month of the last year except June. The total for the year in this district is estimated at more than 341,750,000 pounds, an increase of about 14 per cent. over 1904.

Closing quotations on the Metal Exchange yesterday follow:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lake	18.50	18.75	18.50	18.75
Electrolytic	18.50	18.75	18.50	18.75
Castings	18.25	18.50	18.25	18.50
Spelter	6.50	6.60	6.50	6.60
Lead	5.75	5.85	5.75	5.85
Tin	36.00	36.50	36.00	36.50

STOCKS.

$1,000..	At. C. L. of S. C. 4s	102½	102½	102½
1,000..	Ga. & Alabama 5s	111	111	111
11,000..	Seaboard 4s	90¾	90½	90½
5,000..	Norfolk Ry. & L. 5s	97½	97½	97½
6,000..	United Railways 4s	94¼	94¼	94¼
117,000..	United Railways inc.	70¼	69¼	70
234,000..	United Rys. inc. ctfs.	69	68¼	69
5,000..	Breweries 4s	62¼	62¼	62¼
50..	A. C. L. of Conn.	430	430	430
25..	Northern Central.	104	104	104
200..	Seaboard	32	31½	31½
300..	Western Maryland	13¾	13⅝	13⅝
1,220..	United Railways	16¾	16½	16⅝
8,650..	United Railways ctfs.	18	17⅝	17½
50..	International Trust.	151	150	150
228..	Maryland Trust pf.	146	143	148
21..	Mercantile Trust.	141	141	141
50..	Con. Cotton Duck	10	10	10
101..	Con. Gas	84½	84½	84½
15..	Georges Creek	75	75	75
1,075..	Houston Oil	12	11⅝	12

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wed.	Tues.		Wed.	Tues.
Alta	.02	.01	L. W. Con.	.03	.03
Alpha Con.	.04	.09	Mexican	1.30	1.05
Andes	.19	.15	Occid. Con.	.92	.92
Belcher	.18	.16	Ophir	6.37½	5.50
Best & Bel.	1.15	1.10	Overman	.19	.15
Bullion	.25	.24	Potosi	.05	.05
Caledonia	.50	.40	Savage	.45	.42
Chal. Con.	.18	.15	S. Belcher	.09	.09
Challar	.13	.13	S. Navada	.29	.24
Confidence	.79	.80	Syndicate	.11	.11
C. C. & V.	1.30	1.15	St. Louis	.08	.08
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.48	.40
Cr. Point	.10	.09	Utah Con.	.06	.05
G. & Curry	.16	.16	Y. Jacket	.10	.10
Hale & Nor.	.99	.93	Silver bars	.65½	56⅝
Julia	.07	.07	Drafts, sgt.	07½	07½
Justice	.08	.08	Telegraph	.10	.10
Ken. Con.	.01	.01			

Mexican dollars—Wednesday, .51@.53; Tuesday, .51@.55.

Adams	11	Mohawk	35
Bullfrog	20	North Star	59
Bullfrog Mining Co.	35	Original Bullfrog	21
Cashboy	26	Ohio Tonopah	37
Diamond Field	60	Red Top	200
Eclipse	39	Sandstorm	150
Golden Anchor	180	Montana	300
Jim Butler	60	Midway	185
Jumbo	120	Belmont	285
Kendall	91	Home	29
MacNamara	51		

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 17.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	11	11½	J. Johnson	10	14
American	2⅜	2½	Keystone	2¼	2⅜
Anchor	1⅞	2¼	Lexington	4	4½
Anaconda	13	14	Little Puck	2⅜	2⅝
Banner	4½	4½	Moon Anch.	3½	4¾
C., K. & N.	6	8	Mollie Gib.	6½	8
C. C. Cons.	6½	7	Nevin	.06	06½
Dante	6¾	4	New Haven	2⅜	2⅝
Dr. Jackpot	6¾	6	Old Gold	4⅜	5
Elkton	46½	47	Pilgrim	2¾	2⅞
El Paso	66	67	Pharmacist	4½	5
Findlay	87	87½	Portland	198	197
Gold Bond	3⅜	3⅝	Rose Maud	3¾	4½
Gold Coin	3	4	Rose Nicol	4	4½
Gold Dollar	7½	8	Sample	4¼	4½
Golden Cyc.	70½	80	Teutonic	8	5
Sovereign	10¾	11	Un. Gold	12¼	14
Isabella	24½	25	Vindicator	90	96
Independence	17	18	Work	7⅞	8⅜
Jackpot	5	6			

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 17.—While United Railways continued to lead in the trading to-day, the market broadened somewhat and took in Western Maryland, Seaboards, and several industrials. The belief in the sale of the United Railways is still strong in financial circles, and is strengthened by continued buying for New York orders.

Bernard Baker admitted to-day that he bought a big block of the common yesterday for New York parties. To-day the income bonds sold up to 70¼, and the Baltimore Trust income certificates on heavy transactions touched 69. Efforts to force the stock trust certificates above 18 to enable some heavy holders to unload were futile, but the market was well supported, it was said, by inside interests. Maryland Trust was strong. The Directors voted to increase the capital stock from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. The bulk of the new stock, it is believed, will go to Speyer & Co., who now control.

Houston Oil, which was a feature of the trading several days last week, was strong again to-day. Last week it got up to 15, but declined gradually until it touched 10⅝ yesterday. This morning it opened at 12, but later dropped to 11⅜.

The market closed strong and active. Sales: Bonds, $405,000; stocks, 6,994 shares. The list:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000..	At. C. L. of S. C. 4s	102½	102½	102½
1,000..	Ga. & Alabama 5s	111	111	111
11,000..	Seaboard 4s	90¾	90½	90½
5,000..	Norfolk Ry. & L. 5s	97½	97½	97½
6,000..	United Railways 4s	94¼	94¼	94¼
117,000..	United Railways inc.	70¼	69¼	70
234,000..	United Rys. inc. ctfs.	69	68¼	69
5,000..	Breweries 4s	62¼	62¼	62¼

STOCKS.

50..	A. C. L. of Conn.	430	430	430
25..	Northern Central.	104	104	104
200..	Seaboard	32	31½	31½
300..	Western Maryland	13¾	13⅝	13⅝
1,220..	United Railways	16¾	16½	16⅝
8,650..	United Railways ctfs.	18	17⅝	17½
50..	International Trust.	151	150	150
228..	Maryland Trust pf.	146	143	148
21..	Mercantile Trust.	141	141	141
50..	Con. Cotton Duck	10	10	10
101..	Con. Gas	84½	84½	84½
15..	Georges Creek	75	75	75
1,075..	Houston Oil	12	11⅝	12

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Auerbach, F., & Brother, Salt Lake City, Utah; M. T. Friedman, silks, dress goods, and cloaks; 7 Mercer Street; Hotel Wellington.

Aims & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Speckman, linens; 350 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. Fairbairn, sweaters and underwear; 2 Walker Street.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. W. Cator, white goods; 631 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel; J. K. Hill, flowers; Hotel Breslin.

Aims & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. H. Doepke, dry goods; 350 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Bittner, Hunsicker & Co., Allentown, Penn.; J. F. Hunsicker, notions, hosiery, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Brown-Durrell Company, Boston, Mass.; F. S. Adams, ribbons; 10 West Nineteenth Street; Hotel Spalding.

Birby, H. M., & Co., Salem, Mass.; H. M. Bixby, clothing; Westminster Hotel.

Carleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. M. Webster, furnishing goods, underwear, &c.; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Conning & Wallace, Scranton, Penn.; H. C. Wallace, notions; J. P. Connolly, furnishing goods; Hotel Breslin.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; B. E. Gill, gloves, &c.; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Wellington.

Caldwell, W. D., & Co., Canton, Ohio; W. D. Caldwell, dress goods, velvets, carpets, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. Boos, furs; 115 Worth Street; Hotel York.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. W. Ohl, cloaks; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Wellington.

Cohen, M., Son & Co., Richmond, Va.; C. Cohen, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; R. J. Calm, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Hand, furniture; 31 Union Square; Hotel York.

Edson Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; S. T. McConnor, notions and fancy goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Spalding.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods; W. Feast, dry goods; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery and underwear; Hoffman House.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; E. T. Fogarty, ginghams, &c.; H. M. Anning, flannels, linings, &c.; 115 Worth Street.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; D. P. Birkett, prints; 2 Walker Street.

Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; A. T. Clark, dress goods, silks, &c.; C. C. Ferris, dry goods, &c.; 55 White Street.

Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. M. Meyer, woolens; Hoffman House.

Gemmell & Burnham Company, Hartford, Conn.; E. F. Burnham, dry goods; H. Burnham, fancy goods; Hotel Vendome.

Graff, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. F. Lippincott, carpets; Grand Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. Boss, ladies' neckwear; Miss B. Stiefel, ladies' and infants' wear; 79 Grand Street; Victoria Hotel.

Holzman Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; F. Hamburger, waists; 5 Union Square; Hotel Netherland.

Hengerer, W., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Morgan, flanneis, &c.; 48 Leonard Street; Hotel Belmont.

Hart, B., & Brother, San Francisco, Cal.; J. Hart, silks, velvets, &c.; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Netherland.

Hunt, E. P., & Co., Great Barrington, Mass.; E. P. Hunt, dry goods; J. McManus, furnishing goods; Hotel York.

Hasty-Hommett-Benner Company, Portland, Me.; E. G. Benner, ribbons; Hotel Navarre.

Hub, Baltimore, Md.; S. Schleisner, clothing; Hotel Cumberland.

Hamilton, T. B., & Co., Worcester, Mass.; T. B. Hamilton, cloaks; Hotel Wellington.

Klein, L., Chicago, Ill.; S. Samuels, notions, &c.; Hotel Wellington.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; A. D. Kaufman, silks; 648 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.

Lehman Brothers, St. Joseph, Mo.; M. H. Lehman, dress goods, laces, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Navarre.

Loveman, Joy & Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.; B. A. Newman, cloaks; D. B. Loveman, hosiery, gloves, and linens; 22 Washington Place; Hotel Vendome.

Levis-Zukoski Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. F. Zukoski, laces and millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Lytle, W. A., & Co., Worcester, Mass.; W. A. Lytle, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Marks, J. H., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; C. Stroh, women's and children's wear; Hotel Navarre.

Miller, D., Company, Baltimore, Md.; T. K. Miller, Jr., prints and ginghams; Holland House.

Meigs & Co., Springfield, Mass.; H. Smith, furnishing goods, &c.; Park Avenue Hotel.

Mills, Ellis, Pottsville, Penn.; C. A. Mills, notions, corsets, underwear, and hosiery; Herald Square Hotel.

Mitchell & Co., Haverhill, Mass.; N. C. Johnson, cloaks and suits; Hotel York.

Moore, L. C., Company, Lawrence, Mass.; H. D. Lekerman, dry goods; Hotel York.

Mould, J., & Co., Reading, Penn.; J. Mould, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

New Bedford Dry Goods Company, New Bedford, Mass.; M. J. Leahy, ladies' and infants' wear; 406 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

O'Neil & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss Murphy, cloaks and suits; Hotel Breslin.

O'Bryan Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; L. G. O'Bryan, trousers; R. Ranken, overalls; Victoria Hotel.

Porter, J. J., Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. A. Stevenson, white goods, laces, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Pogue, H. & S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Pogue, dry goods; J. C. Pogue, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Quackenbush, Gus, & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. T. Coughlin, linens; Hotel Wolcott.

Rosenthal Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; V. Rosenthal, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Rothschild, D., Davenport, Iowa; dry goods; Belvedere House.

Shwarts, A., & Son, New Orleans, La.; S. Lindy, cloaks, suits, and underwear; 31 Union Square.

Straus, H., & Sons, Louisville, Ky.; J. C. Trowbridge, dress goods, &c.; 45 Lispenard Street; Hoffman House.

Sutton, R. M., Company, Baltimore, Md.; E. K. Pattison, woolens, linings, &c.; Hotel Breslin.

Steele, Farris & Walker Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; W. W. Grether, dry goods, notions, &c.; 565 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.

Siegel, Company, Boston, Mass.; F. Andrews, clothing, &c.; Hotel Wolcott.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. W. Cook, linens; 454 Broome Street; Hotel York.

Steiger, A., & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; A. Steiger, dry goods; G. B. Adelman, furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. E. Sage, dry goods; 76 Spring Street; Hotel Navarre.

Siegel, H., & Co., Boston, Mass.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished suite, two bedrooms, bath, also other nice rooms; superior table; near 130th St. Address Private Family, Times Office, Harlem.

West Side.

11TH ST., 112, 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms; family or single; excellent table.

13TH ST., 108 WEST.—Double room, second floor; good table.

23TH ST., 38 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; table guests accommodated.

28TH ST., 300 WEST.—Double and single heated rooms; good table; $5 and $6 each.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; one second floor; excellent table board; references.

46TH ST., 246 WEST.—Exceptionally clean rooms, well heated, running water; superior French cuisine.

82D ST., 10 WEST.—Large square room, with dressing room; handsomely furnished excellent board; reference; table board.

82D ST., 59 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms and bath, second floor; excellent kitchen and service.

87TH ST., 304 WEST.—Large front room; private family; excellent meals; near Riverside, Subway; telephone; reference.

90TH ST., 4 WEST.—Large front room, connecting dressing room; excellent table; parlor dining room.

92D ST., 77 WEST.—Jewish family, modern apartment, near Subway, "L," accommodate gentlemen; homelike. Blumenfeld.

93D, 128 W.—Exceptionally well furnished room for couple or gentlemen; private house; references.

93D, 126 WEST.—One large room, fourth floor; reasonable; references exchanged; telephone.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Sunny, heated double room; running water; with board; two gentlemen; moderate.

94TH ST., 65 WEST.—Nicely furnished sunny front room; excellent table, select house; phone; references.

96TH, 64 WEST.—Large and small rooms, fourth floor; table guests accommodated; reasonable; references.

97TH ST., 115 WEST.—Newly furnished saloon floor, private bath and table; large room third floor front; excellent table; telephone; near Subway and elevated trains.

118TH ST., 100 WEST.—Home like accommodation for 2-3; modern apartment; terms reasonable. Egmont.

119TH ST., 149 WEST.—Private family; large, handsome rooms; every home comfort; suitable for couple.

132D ST., 265 WEST.—Large room; private house; suitable two; excellent home table; telephone.

136TH ST., 135 WEST.—Desirable sunny room, running water; excellent board; block from Subway; telephone.

153TH, 521 WEST.—Home comforts; private house; Washington Heights; large single and double rooms, with board; convenient Subway, elevated, trolleys; references.

142D ST., 516 WEST.—Attractive rooms, with board; steam heat; refined American Christian family.

145TH ST., 349 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, singly or en suite, near Subway and L; reasonable.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 708-712.—Richly furnished rooms, en suite, private bath, $10 to $30; single, $6 to $9; table and service perfect; absolutely refined surroundings; all cars.

WANTED—One or two boarders, gentlemen preferred, in exclusive west side home; references exchanged. Address "Exclusive," Box 811 Times, Times Square.

East Side.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Table guests; excellent board.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Two large connecting rooms on third floor, with board; references.

22D ST., 42 EAST, Near Broadway, The Adelfi.—Large rooms; excellent table board.

34TH ST., 146 EAST.—Elegantly furnished suite of two rooms, on parlor floor, with board; use of piano; select home; references.

34TH, 45 EAST, Near Madison Av.—Very fine rooms and board; private bath; single rooms for gentlemen; bath same floor; references.

58TH ST., 104 EAST, 'Phone 132—Plaza.—South alcove and hall room; bath; table boarders.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Handsome, large back parlor, suitable for physician, dentist; very fine double, single rooms; all rooms comfortably heated; several southern exposure; baths; cozy dining room; superior board; home comforts; parlor use; reasonable.

74TH ST., 133 EAST.—Two large rooms on second floor; one third floor; board optional.

MADISON AV., 81, facing Madison Square Park.—Elegant front parlor; also other vacancies; excellent table board; telephone.

Brooklyn.

MONROE PLACE, 13, (Heights.)—House well heated, clean, rooms neat and attractive; excellent table.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LADY living alone in comfortable flat would like to meet another lady to share expenses. Address Companionship, 198 Times Downtown.

West Side.

15TH, 346 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, with or without board.

16TH ST., 25 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure, with board; central location; table guests.

18TH, 325 WEST.—Private house; fine furnished rooms for one or two gentlemen.

18TH ST., 322 WEST.—A large, handsome parlor, with piano and elegant folding bed.

19TH ST., 39 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, running hot and cold water; telephone.

21ST ST., 258 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room and board; all home comforts.

25TH ST., 24 WEST.—Superior room, with private bath; gentlemen only; references required; exclusive.

34TH ST., 36 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; private; porcelain bath; valet attendance; telephone; southern exposure.

34TH ST., 146 WEST.—Comfortable, light rooms, $3 to $10.

37TH ST., 68 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; doctor's office; Southerners accommodated; telephone; references.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; small, large rooms; private bath; telephone; breakfasts; references.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished; bath, heat; private house; $2 upward; gentlemen only; reference

43D ST., 148 WEST.—Attractive alcove room; also small rooms; location central; house carefully run.

44TH ST., 226 WEST.—Parlor floor, with bath; singly or en suite; hall rooms.

49TH ST., 181 WEST.—Large back room, nicely furnished; well heated; hot water; reference.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Heated large rooms; hot and cold water; desirable neighborhood.

61ST ST., 138 WEST.—Nice hall bedroom, newly furnished; use of bath; steam heat; also parlor room; family two; gentleman. Nealon.

78TH ST., 201 WEST.—Comfortable, homelike rooms; handsome surroundings; elevator apartment; $4 up.

83D ST., 25 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; running water, bath; private house; reference.

84TH ST., 156 WEST.—Elegantly furnished parlor bedroom, bath, first floor; all conveniences.

96TH ST., 121 WEST.—Newly furnished, heated room in private family; Subway; references; $3. Vanderhoff.

111TH ST., 229 WEST.—Large, light; running water, telephone; elevator apartment, suitable two nurses. Winant.

116TH ST., 249 WEST.—Well-furnished, well-kept, well-heated, extra large connecting front parlor; modern comforts; gentlemen; light housekeeping; independent entrance.

116TH ST., 303 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor and bedroom; all conveniences; near L. Lehany.

120TH, 2 WEST, Apartment 16.—Furnished or unfurnished room for lady; high-class apartment.

152D ST., 523 WEST.—Well-furnished, medium-sized room for gentleman; private house; telephone.

FOR GENTLEMAN, west side, convenient 103d St. Subway station; references required. S. M., 852 Columbus.

LENOX AV., 426, near 131st.—Large, well furnished second story heated room; private house.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST.—Large, comfortably furnished room for employed man or woman.

10TH ST., 138 EAST, Near Irving Place.—Two large, desirable front rooms, with board.

24TH ST., 124 EAST.—Two large front rooms; references exchanged.

35TH ST., 206 EAST.—Double front rooms to let; $4-$6.

65TH ST., 136 EAST.—Front parlor; cheerful; comfortably furnished; also large room, heated

81ST ST., 117 EAST.—Neatly furnished alcove room in elegant private house; gentleman only; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 73.—Three large rooms, second floor; bath, steam; en suite if desired.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3.—One block from Wall St. Ferry; elegantly furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen; convenient to New York.

AMITY ST., 137, (Heights.)—Nicely furnished rooms; en suite and singly; heated; convenient bridge, ferries.

BERGEN ST., 175.—Comfortable room for light housekeeping; improvements.

JAY ST., 384-388.—Newly furnished rooms; also dining room and kitchen, basement; [illegible]

[illegible] PONT ST., 102, (Heights.)—Refined [illegible] pleasant, large rooms, [illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT wishes work evenings and Saturday; audits, statements, trial balances, bookkeeping, investigations, &c.; terms moderate; references. Accountant, 16 Waverley Place.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—AT ONCE, young lady, competent and capable as bookkeeper and stenographer; position permanent; good future. Address, in own handwriting, at once, Chas. Lacey Plumb, Annex, Produce Exchange, city.

Domestics.

WANTED—Girl for general housework in country. Apply Mrs. C. F. Shaw, 21 West Dayton St., Ridgewood, N. J.

Governesses.

WANTED—Governess, speaking either French or German, to take charge of boy and girl, ages 8 and 7, both students of private school. Only thoroughly experienced persons with best references need apply, by letter only, to Suite 503, 302 B'way, N. Y.

Nurses.

WANTED—Nurse afternoons for child five years old; city reference required. Call from 10 to 11, or after 4. Benedict, Apartment 11A, Narragansett Hotel, Broadway and 93d St.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographer in a real estate office; a young lady, good in writing, spelling, and composition; moderate salary to start. F. H. H., Hotel Lucerne, 79th St. and Amsterdam Av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Straw operators on children's fine hats; good prices. Call all week, G. H. Stiehl & Co., 208 Greene St.

WANTED—Contralto for Manhattan church; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Soprano for city church; $900. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Waist finishers; experienced; long seasons. Martyn, 7 West 38th St.

WANTED—Neat errand girl in dressmaking establishment. Martyn, 7 West 38th St.

WANTED—Skirt drapers; experienced; long seasons. Martyn, 7 West 38th St.

WANTED—Skirt finishers; experienced; long seasons. Martyn, 7 West 38th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policies; large commission, renewals; county managers wanted every State. A. B. Cilley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Automobiling.

AUTOMOBILES.—Do you wish to learn the automobile business and earn a good salary? If so, write to us for catalogue; we can teach you in a very short time, as we are the only practical school in America. The West Side Auto Transportation School, 309 West 41st St.

Compositors, &c.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

COMPOSITORS and stone hands wanted for one of the largest book and job houses in the City of New York; permanent positions guaranteed to non-union men who can furnish proper references. Address, giving as reference former employers, T. A., Box 211 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN WANTED—An A No. 1 non-union man, capable of handling one of the largest book and job offices in the City of New York; a man with executive ability and the capabilities required will be guaranteed a steady position with highest wages. Address, with references, U. T., Box 209 Times Downtown.

PRINTERS.

ONE OF THE BEST GENERAL PRINTING HOUSES IN NEW YORK CITY, OPERATING A LARGE COMPOSING ROOM, LIGHTED ON FOUR SIDES, EQUIPPED ON THOROUGHLY MODERN LINES, IS NOW CONDUCTING AN OPEN SHOP, NINE HOURS. CONTRACTS FOR ONE YEAR OR MORE WILL BE MADE WITH JOB COMPOSITORS OF EXCEPTIONAL ABILITY, CAPABLE OF HANDLING 3 OR 4 ASSISTANTS, $25.00 PER WEEK OR MORE TO THE RIGHT MEN; SAME TERMS FOR EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD LINOTYPE AND MONOTYPE OPERATORS AND STONE HANDS ON BIG WORK.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR A FIRST-CLASS FOREMAN.

THE WINTHROP PRESS,
32-34 LAFAYETTE PL., NEW YORK.

WANTED

Electrotype finishers, molders, batterymen, builders-up and assistants in each branch.

Compositors Wanted

Non-Union, $21 per week. Job, stone and make-up; also machine operators at $23 per week. Absolutely permanent positions guaranteed first-class men of good character. Excellent opportunity to obtain a permanent position in one of the oldest, largest and most modern printing houses in New York City.

THE DE VINNE PRESS
12 Lafayette Place
New York City.

WANTED—William Green wants printers at 326 Pearl Street, New York City; wishes to add to his staff a number of experienced compositors, cylinder, stone, and make-up men; also experienced monotype operators; these positions will be permanent to efficient workmen of good character; salary will be $21.00 per week; only persons willing to work nine hours in open shop desired; loyalty to employer is expected in return for advantageous working conditions; reply by letter only, giving employer's references and stating experience and qualifications. William Green.

Wanted—Compositors, Stone Hands, and Make-up Men; "Open Shop"; Highest Salary; Permanent Position; Additional Bonus for Faithful Services; New York, Vicinity, and Western Points. Call or Address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for Ohio church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED — Church organist for Alabama; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist, country Catholic church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Salesmen.

A LARGE NEW YORK HOUSE NEEDS AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN OF HIGH-CLASS BOOKLET AND CATALOGUE PRINTING; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR A MAN OF INITIATIVE, INDUSTRY AND CHARACTER.—B. A., BOX 103 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WANTED—Experienced salesman in downtown real estate office; must know values, investors, and operators. Answer, giving references, expectations, and age, which will be confidential. Active, 35 Times Downtown.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Millinery Ornaments Held [illegible] be Jewelry—Other Decisions.

In a decision by T. S. Sharretts the Board of United States General Appraisers sustained yesterday a claim filed by Marshall Field & Co. of Chicago regarding the classification of millinery ornaments. The Collector of Customs assessed the merchandise as jewelry, with duty at the rate of 60 per cent., whereas the importers contended that the articles should be deemed manufactures of metal at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem. The Collector is directed to reliquidate the entries in accordance with the finding of the board.

Other importers' claims sustained were filed by A. Strauss & Co., C. A. Johnson & Co., Einstein, Wolff & Co., and Henry Glass & Co., New York; S. W. R. Daily, Port Townsend, Wash., and J. I. Utsonomiya, St. Louis, Mo.

The board overruled protests filed by Park & Tilford, F. B. Vandegrift & Co., and Pitt & Scott, Limited, New York; Oberle & Henry, New Orleans; G. D. Bunker & Co., San Francisco, and A. Forster & Co., Philadelphia.

Claims by Albert Lorsch & Co. and others, New York, were partially sustained.

Tennent Shoe Co. Officers Resign.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17.—According to a statement made to-day by Frank P. Hays of the firm of Little & Hays, financial agents for the Tennent Shoe Company, inquiry into the affairs of the Tennent Company has revealed discrepancies of $150,000, due, it is believed, to faulty bookkeeping. John H. Tennent, President of the company, has tendered his resignation to the Board of Directors, and his son, John H. Tennent, Jr., has resigned as Secretary of the company.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars, Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—Men and boys to earn $5 to $8 day after completing course of practical instruction at home or in our schools; graduates admitted to union; positions secured. Coyne Bros. Co. Practical Schools Plumbing and Bricklaying, 239 10th Av., New York; Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. Free catalogue.

WANTED—Messenger boy in factory office; must reside in Brooklyn and be familiar with business section of New York City. Apply, with references, at F. W. Devoe & C. T. Raynolds Co., Smith St. and Hamilton Av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—By downtown bank, young man of good address, 18 to 20 years of age; must be neat penman; bond required. Address, stating age, educational qualifications, previous experience, if any, references, &c., P. O. Box 46, New York City.

WANTED.—A man of executive ability and experience to take the position of Superintendent of a Jewish charitable institution. Apply by letter, giving all information and reference to Box A. B., 328 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Registered druggist (Gentile) for manufacturing laboratory; hours 8 to 5 week days; must be honest. Wholesale Drugs, 157 Leonard St.

WANTED—Men and women to represent us on a good paying proposition; modern and agreeable work. Luy, 145 8th Av., New York.

WANTED—Boy for law office to attend switchboard, &c. Call before 10:30 A. M. on H. G. Kimball, 34 Pine St., city.

WANTED — Tenor for Manhattan church; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Tenor for city church; $1.00. Webster Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cooks.

COOK and WAITRESS.—Together; country preferred. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

COOK.—With child; country preferred. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Housework.

HOUSEWORKER.—By colored houseworker, cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress; neat, industrious, obliging; apartment preferred; city reference. Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 59th St. Tel., 4786 Columbus.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Neat and tidy; good references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESSES.—Two respectable French ladies, quite expert in every hand-made lingerie work, would accept a few more orders; private parties only; highest references. P. P., Apartment 19, 51 East 102d St.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Four years' experience; desires permanent position with reliable firm, where conscientious work will be appreciated; references; $12. Conscientious; Box 184 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, OFFICE Assistant.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate; hard work; hours immaterial; references; $12 to $15. M. B., Box 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Seven years' experience; rapid, accurate, good speller, and grammarian; best references; $15. Businesslike, Box 185 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, OFFICE Assistant.—Two years' experience; neat, accurate; high school graduate; references; $8. Painstaking, Box 144 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Three years' experience; neat, accurate, rapid, conscientious, willing, obliging; references; $10. Miss Lee, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, OFFICE Assistant.—Few months' experience; neat, accurate, conscientious; references; $6. Willing, Box 189 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-CORRESPONDENT.—Number years' experience legal, mercantile lines; excellent mathematician. B., 148 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, ASSISTANT Bookkeeper.—(17;) neat, accurate; 1 year's experience. Stern, 99 Stanton St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Two years' experience; accurate; $10. C. B., Box 333 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

A TEACHER OF SCIENTIFIC PHYSICAL exercises would like a few clients; special exercises given to convalescents; endorsement of work by best physicians. Gabriel, 239 West 52d St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and CLERICAL WORK.—Neat and accurate and good at figures. W., Box 338 Times, Times Square.

ORGANIST.—By lady as experienced organist; best references given. A. S., 103 West 127th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER, office assistant, or correspondent; moderate salary. H., 101 Times Downtown.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

JANITOR'S ASSISTANT.—Colored; school work preferred. Louis F. Billups, 150 East 98th St., care Pickeraum.

SECRETARY.—Physician wishes employment as private secretary or other position of trust; exceptional correspondent; fluent talker; executive, and of good personality; accustomed to meeting men of standing. Competent, Times, Harlem.

WATCHMAN.—Married man of steady habits; best of references. H. Hilderbrand, 235 Bristol St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, Britisher, (21,) well educated, quick, correct figurer, understanding bookkeeping, thoroughly acquainted with English currency system, desires employment in an importing or wholesale house; Anglo-American firm preferred; best references. A. B., Box 332 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) single, having several years' experience in newspaper office as advertising clerk and solicitor, desires position; highest references furnished. R. M., 220 East 58th St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Additional capital desired from a practical builder, in a going concern, with a large number of unfinished contracts; may take active part in the business management; business has grown too fast for present capital and management; good opportunity, salary, and income to proper party. Address M., Rooms 1,101-4 299 Broadway, city.

Wanted.—Party with $10,000 for drug corporation to operate in city 300,000 inhabitants within 30 miles of New York; principals only. Address Druge, Box 185 Times Downtown.

I can sell your patent; booklet mailed free; fifteen years' experience; patent sales exclusively. Call, write, or telephone, William E. Hoyt, patent sale specialist, 290 B'way, New York.

$700 to invest on equal terms with services in good, square business; starting fresh preferred. Address S. A. Edelman, 250 East 57th St.

Patent for sale; metallic sink cleaner for household purposes. Wm. Meyer, 14 East 44th St.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..7:21|Sun sets..5:00|Moon rises..12:49

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:25	1:40	7:36	7:58
Governors Island	1:40	1:50	8:16	8:35
Hell Gate	3:33	3:43	9:48	10:07

Arrived—Wednesday, Jan. 17.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen, Jan. 9.
SS Kroonland, Antwerp, Jan. 6.
SS Panama, Colon, Jan. 11.
SS Carolyn, New Orleans, Jan. 10.
SS Oneida, Philadelphia, Jan. 16.
SS Cearense, St. Lucia, Jan. 9.
SS Cubana, Cardenas, Jan. 10.
SS El Norte, Galveston, Jan. 11.
SS Comanche, Charleston, Jan. 15.
SS Bluefields, Baltimore, Jan. 15.
SS Jefferson, Norfolk, Jan. 16.
SS Newhoim, St. Michaels, Jan. 2.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
*La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Hellig Olav, Copenhagen	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vigilancia, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Colon	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Hostilius, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Wash., Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Manoa, Barbados	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Colorado, Brunswick	——	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

*St. Paul, Southampton	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
*Lucania, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Kroonland, Antwerp	8:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
*Amerika, Hamburg	10:00 A.M.	1:30 P.M.
Brasile, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maine, London	——	2:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sarnia, Kingston	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Alaria, Kingston	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Iroquois, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.
El Mar, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
El Dorado, N. Orleans	——	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Syracuse	Santos	Dec. 17
Dacia	Hamburg	Dec. 31
Argowan	Glasgow	Jan. 1
Victorian	Liverpool	Jan. 6
Massilia	Naples	Dec. 31
Maine	London	Jan. 6
Talavera	St. Lucia	Jan. 8
Majestic	Liverpool	Jan. 10
Neckar	Bremen	Jan. 7
Brooklyn	Naples	Jan. 5
Jersey City	Swansea	Jan. 2
Hudson	Havre	Jan. 6
Reliance	Liverpool	Jan. 4
Excelsior	New Orleans	Jan. 13
Republic	Gibraltar	Jan. 13
Atrato	Kingston	Jan. 13

DUE TO-MORROW.

El Dia	Galveston	Jan. 13
Nueces	Galveston	Jan. 13
Parima	St. Thomas	Jan. 14
Alene	Inagua	Jan. 14

DUE SATURDAY.

Umbria	Liverpool	Jan. 13
Ponce	Porto Rico	Jan. 14
Segurance	Havana	Jan. 16

DUE SUNDAY.

La Bretagne	Havre	Jan. 13
Caledonia	Glasgow	Jan. 13

Reported by Wireless.

SS Atrato, incoming, was reported by De Forest wireless as 150 miles south of Sandy Hook at 7 P. M. yesterday. Due at her pier about 8:30 A. M. to-day.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Cedric, at Queenstown, Jan. 17.
SS Caronia, at Gibraltar, Jan. 17.
SS Sicilia, at Naples, Jan. 15.
SS Korona, at St. Thomas, Jan. 17.
SS Roman, at Antwerp, Jan. 16.
SS Christian Bors, at Newport, Jan. 15.
SS Graf Waldersee, at Dover, Jan. 17.
SS Regina Elena, at Rosario, Jan. 17.

Sailed.

SS Patricia, from Boulogne, Jan. 16.
SS Roma, from Marseilles, Jan. 14.
SS La Campine, from Antwerp, Jan. 16.
SS Brilliant, from Stettin, Jan. 13.
SS Arabic, from Liverpool, Jan. 17.
SS British Trader, from Liverpool, Jan. 17.

Passed.

SS Ulriken, from New York, for Malaga, passed Gibraltar.
SS Lothian, from Yokohama, for New York, passed Perim.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

Judgments.

The following judments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AMATO, Matteo—Emanuel L. Spellman and another	$64
ANDREWS, Peter J.—Jacob Meurer	358
BONIVITZ, Morris—Thomas J. Byrne	358
BURWOSKY, Jacob—Clarence R. Conger, costs	110
BROWN, Max—Benjamin Griffin	196
CAHILL, James J.— New York City Railway Company, costs	107
COOPER, Harry H.—Aaron Sachs	387
COHEN, Annie, Sarah, Benjamin, and Carrie—Clarence R. Conger, costs	110
COWEN, Frank—Harry von Tilzer, costs	12
CLUKOW, Jacob—Emanuel L. Spellman and another	98
COOK, Mary E., executrix—Burton W. Gibson, costs	114
CAMPBELL, Geo. B.—Jas. A. Symonds	663
CAMPBELL, Geo. B.—Charles O. Myberg	662
DONNEGAN, Agnes—Frank Beck	42
DICKSON, Alexander—Emily Benzinger	5,851
DE CERNEA, Albert—Charles Blimberg	70
DICKSON, Alexander — Rockland-Rockport Lime Company	358
DEVINE, Frederick—Charles Scribner and another	61
ELLINGEN, Catharine—Vennetti F. Pelletreau	543
ENSLER, Hyman—Clarence R. Conger, costs	110
EVANS, Alice R.—Arthur P. Currier	119
FIELDS, Lewis M.—Maurice B. Blumenthal and others	681
FRAGNER, Isaac — Hayden Radden, costs	14
FRIEND, Bernard or Benned—Adolph Engel and another, costs	22
GARVEY, Martin — Interurban Street Railway Company, costs	107
GARNER, Anna—Thomas Ward	238
GARNER, Anna—John Scharmann	71
GIAMMARINO, Angelo—People, &c	1,000
HUTKOFF, Samuel—Benjamin Griffen	80
HARTJENS, Gerhard H.—Hannis Distilling Company	409
HAGEN, Peter—W. E. Baker Company	50
HIGLEY, J. Charles—Interurban Street Railway Company, costs	112
HARRIS, Bernard—Simon Mauzer and another	129
HERTER, Peter—Vennetti F. Pelletreau	543
HANKINSON, Phebe W.—Frank McGuegan and others	266
HUNTER, Edward—Leo Frank and another	648
HAHN, Katz A. and August B. W.—Patrick H. Feensy and another	974
HAMILTON, E. Luther, executor—Burton W. Gibson, costs	114
HARRIS, Harry, executor—Louis Waldstreicher, costs	44
JENKS, A. Murray—Hiram Snyder and another	237
KLEIN, William—Simon Rothschild and another	1,092
KAPLAN, Samuel—Clarence R. Conger, costs	110
KASSCHAN, Hans C. C.—Emma Rahe	70
KEARNGE, Joseph M.—Geo. D. Sproul	443
KALBFLEISCH, Edw. L.—Anderson & Price Co.	150
KATZ, Aaron A.—Walter K. Freeman, costs	62
LAZER, Abraham—Nathan Rosenstock	160
LITHAUER, Molly—Jacob Meyer and another	294
LEONARD, Rose H.—Real Estate Management Co.	273
LEAVITT, Michael B.—Maurice B. Blumenthal et al	681
LEE, Henry—Catherine Schreiber	150
LAUERBERGER, Meyer—Louis Waldstreicher	44
LENT, Solomon, executor—Same	44
MINER, Henry—Louis Silberman	24
MALGOUYA, Jean M.—Auguste Gross	120
MOOS, Louis (not summoned)—Samuel C. Winstein	125
NUSSBAUM, Samuel—Samuel C. Winstein	125
O'CALLAGHAN, Thos.—Michael Wollus	62
ONORATO, Giuseppe—Anna Tummulnelli	604
POLANSKY, Harris—L. Rosenzweig	218
PHILLIPS, John—National Powder Co.	598
PANATO, Tony—People, &c	1,000
PIKER, Wm. F.—John W. Russell	123
PETTIT, Franklin—Geo. B. McClellan et al., costs	133
RORBACK, R.—Met. St. Ry. Co., costs	107
ROST, Ernst—Clara Rost	134
REISNER, Arthur—Joseph Almasy	135
REMER, Louis—Abraham Ettinger	60
REYNOLDS, De Elbert A.—People's Telephone Corp. of N. Y	168
ROTHFELD, Isaac—F. Wagner Co	29
ROSENBERG, S.—C. R. Conger, costs	110
ROSENWEIG, Henry—C. Schreiber	156
RAUBITSCHEK, Max H.—E. A. Turner	86
SCHREINER, Samuel, (not summoned) —Nathan Rosenstock	169
STEVENS, Geo. C.—N. Y. Telephone Co.	26
SCHNEIDER, Peter—Archibald Sohn	2,092
SPENCER, Laura L.—Chas. L. Gott	15,371
SUSSMAN, Philip and Jacob—M. Clark	1,295
SWARTS, Bertha A.—F. Auerspera	69
SMITH, Wm. H.—J. H. Boynton et al	180
SAME—Same	372
SCHMIDT, Rose—Adolph G. Huffel	249
SCHWARZ, Louis—I. Lobel	86
SCHWARTZ, J.—Eagle Rubber Mill Co.	164
SOLOMON, Louis A. and Henrietta— Louis Waldstreicher, costs	44
SMITH, L. C.—Robert A Kelly	85
THOMPSON, Sarah De W.—Met. St. Ry. Co., costs	138
TILZER, Isaac—Jared Lacy and another [illegible]	125
[illegible]	138

UNTERBERG, Bella, (not summoned,) and Abraham—Solomon J. Rosenblum. 144
VAN BLERKOM, David—Benjamin Griffen 196
WARFIELD, Louis—Israel Levy and another 87
WEBER, Joseph M.—Maurice B. Blumenthal and others 681
WOLKOF, Isaac—Clarence R. Conger, costs 110
WOOLWORTH, Herbert G.—Martha G. Woolworth 2,787
WILCOX, Clermont H.—George H. McClellan and others, costs 202
YOUNG, John W. Benedict Goldfinger 111
YOUNG, Alexander C.—Louis W. Wormser 305
N. Y. TEL. CO.—Ratje Bunke, costs 128
THOMAS REESE, J., CO—David S. Eggleston and others 198
THE KIRK MFG. CO.—Geo. A. Harris 2,150
THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R. Co.—Max Parnass 8
INTERURBAN ST. RY. CO.—Jesse Rosenburg 347
IMPERIAL FRUIT CO.—Albert Maynard et al 150
CITY OF N. Y.—John J. Gutheil 2,971
THE INTERNATIONAL REGISTRY Co.—David Rosenbaum 170
THE STEVENS MFG. CO.—N. Y. Telephone Co. 21
THOMAS REESE, Jr., & CO—Warren Foundry and Machine Co. 206
THOMAS REESE, JR., CO.—American Pressed Steel Co. 250
THE ART INTERCHANGE CO.—Harper & Brothers 196

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when judgment was filed.

ABRAMS, William — The Tenement House Department, March 14, 1905, (vacated)	$264
BURNS, Frank E.—A. Ginzberg, Jan. 3, 1906, (vacated)	637
FINEMAN, David L.—The State Bank, Nov. 10, 1904	548
GREENE, Headley M.—D. O. Mills, Nov. 31, 1904	243
LEVY, Max H.—C. J. Lonzberg, Jan. 28, 1902	1,715
POTTER, Horatio V.—Blomo Mfg. Co., Oct. 24, 1905	137
ROSENTHAL, David W.—C. Eichhold and others, Aug. 25, 1898	877
SAME—C. Burghardt, Aug. 26, 1898	397
SAME—J. Weil, Aug. 25, 1898	517
ROSENBERGER, Isidor—C. Eichhold and others, Aug. 25, 1898	877
SAME—C. Burghardt, Aug. 26, 1898	397
SAME—J. Weil, Aug. 25, 1898	517

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of Corner at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street —New Building on East Sixteenth Street—Fulton Street Properties Sold at Auction.

S. B. Goodale & Son have sold for A. M. Lankenau the three brick buildings at the northeast corner of Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, on plot 40.8 by 75. This is the first sale of this property since 1854, when the land, then vacant, sold for $4,000. The price of the land in the present deal is about $100,000.

To Build on Sixteenth Street.

S. A. Israel of the firm of Joel Marks & Co. has sold for the William Rosenzweig Realty Operating Company to Kurzrok Brothers the five-story business building 15 East Sixteenth Street, 25 by 92. The new owner will erect a ten-story building on the property.

Deal Near New Plaza Hotel.

Albert B. Ashforth has sold for Mrs. Samuel S. Scholle 13 West Fifty-eighth Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 20 by 100.5. The buyer is the Plaza Operating Company.

Henry D. Winans & May have leased the dwelling 83 East Fifty-sixth Street to J. A. Barham.

Wall Street Properties Transferred.

The property 41 and 43 Wall Street and the adjoining building 37 and 39 Wall Street were transferred yesterday to the Lands Purchase Company. When the Metropolitan Trust Company sold the building at 37 and 39 last Spring it was generally understood that the buyer was the owner of 41 and 43. The transfer, however, was made to the Trust Company of America, which was the grantor in yesterday's conveyance. The passing of the properties into single control is thought to be preliminary to the erection of a new building on the entire plot, similar to the Wall Street Exchange structure, which covers the abutting plot on Exchange Place, and is owned by the same interests.

Buyer for West 78th Street House.

Louis Lewis has sold to Clayton E. Rich 308 West Seventy-eighth Street, a five-story dwelling, 20 by 102.2.

The three-story stable at 208 West Seventy-seventh Street, 25 by 102.2, which was to have been offered at auction yesterday by L. J. Phillips & Co., was sold at private sale.

Mrs. A. Davis is the buyer of the dwelling 35 West Ninety-fourth Street. G. A. Derschuch was the broker.

H. C. Senior & Co. have sold for Julian Keane of Elizabeth, N. J., the five-story tenement 220 West Sixty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.

Apartments Sold on the Heights.

Lederer & Greenberg have sold to Avan Realty and Construction Company two five-story apartment houses with stores on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 feet north of 166th St.

Henry Weil has sold for Benjamin Florsheim 64 West 101st Street, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 100.11.

West Broadway Corner Sold.

Solomon Stern, as broker, has sold the northwest corner of West Broadway and Houston Street, with a frontage of 98 feet on West Broadway, improved with three five-story tenements with stores. The present sellers have owned the property about forty years.

Daniel B. Freedman has bought through E. H. Ludlow & Co. 11 Water Street, a five-story building and lot 24 by 70, near the new Custom House. This property has been held in the Jaques family nearly 100 years.

J. A. Myers has leased offices in the new S. F. Myers building, 49 Maiden Lane, to H. C. Lindol & Co. of Providence, R. I., the Cooper Diamond Company of Brooklyn, the Wadsworth Watch Case Company, S. Urbach, and Simon & Ambre.

Fifth Avenue Deal in Harlem.

Samuel Einhorn has bought 1,883 and 1,885 Fifth Avenue, 51 by 100, and 3 East 114th Street, 20 by 100, three five-story flats with stores, at the northeast corner of 114th Street and Fifth Avenue.

Henry D. Winans & May negotiated the sale of the Raymond apartment house at the northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and 111th Street.

Purchase Near Times Square.

John P. Kirwan has sold for George W. Meyer 207 West Fortieth Street, a five-story brownstone flat on lot 25 by 98.9.

Joel Jacobs has bought, through William Marienhoff, 540 West Forty-seventh Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100.

Huberth & Gabel have sold for Elizabeth Schulthies the five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100, at 523 West Forty-ninth Street.

Grist & Herrick have sold for the estate of Adam Steele the four-story brick tenement and stable on lot 22 by 98, at 228 West Tenth Street; also, for Alexander Steel, 46 Perry Street, front and rear buildings, on lot 25.2 by 98.

Park Avenue Corner Changes Hands.

Harris Luxemberg has sold for Adolph Sheibel and Matthew F. Mulvihill the northwest corner of 106th Street and Park Avenue, a five-story flat, 25 by 75.

Potsdam & Levin have sold for Antochlowitz & Danziger to Louis Lese 3 East 112th Street, adjoining the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue, a five-story triple flat, on plot 27 by 100.11.

S. L. Baron has sold for Carmine Altieri 227 and 229 East 119th Street, a six-story tenement on lot 40 by 100.

Samuel Greenstein has bought 431 and 433 East 121st Street, four-story brownstone dwellings, on plot 35.8 by 100.11.

John H. Loscarn has sold for Sophie Goldstein 63 East 122d Street, a five-story triple flat on lot 25 by 100, to H. Froman; also, in conjunction with Sol Cohen, 735 and 737 Second Avenue, four-story tenements, with stores, on plot 40 by 83, for the Realty Federation of New York to S. Kramer.

Upper Second Avenue Buying.

O'Reilly, Fried & Dahn have sold for Francis Frey to Adolf Miller 1,826 Second Avenue, a five-story double flat, with stores, on lot 25 by 80.

L. Walter Lissberger has purchased the five-story triple flat, with stores, 1,954 Second Avenue, 25 by 100.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have resold for M. Stone to Shapiro & Levy the three six-story apartment houses, with stores, in course of construction at 105 to 119 East 113th Street, each 42.8 by 100.11; also, for Morris Aronson, the six-story double tenement 422 East Eleventh Street, 25 by 94.5.

M. Heller and S. Susswein have sold for a Mr. Zieker the seven-story tenement 230 East Eighty-second Street, 26 by 100; also, to Haber, Dworkovitz & Haber, the properties 618 and 620 East Seventeenth Street.

Middle East Side Transaction.

Dessauer & Werdenschlag have sold, in conjunction with M. Fraade, for Isaac Mannheimer to William Bettmann 228, 230, and 232 East Fifty-sixth Street, three five-story tenements, each 25 by 100.5.

Cohen & Glauber have bought 813 and 815 Second Avenue, two five-story tenements, 50 by 100; also, 818 East Forty-seventh Street, 25 by 100, five-story front and four-story rear tenements; also, 828 Monroe Street, a four-story brick house, 22 by 70; also, 418 and 420 East 123d Street, two four-story tenements, 50 by 100.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. have sold for the Hubbard estate 302 East Thirty-seventh Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 13 by 30.7.

Andrew Cullen has sold for W. & J. Bachrach to builders 345 and 347 East Forty-ninth Street, two three-story dwellings, on plot 37.6 by 100.5.

Axel A. Olsen was interested as broker in the sale of 525 First Avenue for Edward Bratzmann to Schmeidler & Bachrach.

S. B. Goodale & Son have leased for the Ninsteenth Ward Realty Company 2,000 square feet in the factory building 441 and 443 East Fifty-third Street, for a term of years, to Nahon & Gianini.

Buyer for Sixth Street Property.

M. Kahn & Co. have sold for Louis Mingky the five-story tenement 221 East Sixth Street, 25 by 90, to H. Goldstein; also, for Benjamin Menschel, the five-story tenement 582 East Sixteenth Street, 25 by 108.3.

Cohen & Glauber have sold the two five-story tenements 622 and 624 East Seventeenth Street, 50 by 92.

Estate Sells on Monroe Street.

Charles H. Easton & Co. have sold for the estate of August Hermann the southeast corner of Montgomery and Monroe Streets, old buildings, on lot 20 by 60.

Louis Wolf & Son have sold for F. Goldfarb 214 Henry Street, a six-story double flat, 23.9 by 100, to Dr. Bernard Gordon.

B. Menschel has resold, through Greenwald Brothers, to J. Diamond the four-story single flat 274 Stanton Street, 20 by 75.

Van Dernoot & Kiely report the sale of 81 Allen Street, 25 by 87.6, a brick tenement, with stores, by Louis Seigel, Harry A. Wilkus, and Philip Neimark to Max Gold for about $30,000.

S. N. Tuckman has bought from Benjamin Keller 35 Essex Street, a six-story tenement, 25 by 87.

S. Wang sold for Lena Herman and I. Posnansky to a Dr. Tieman the six-story flat 144 Rivington Street, on lot 22 by 75.

Tobias Krakower has sold for Abraham I. Fine to Myron L. Livingston 49 and 51 Lewis Street, two four-story front and rear tenements, on plot 50 by 100.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Leopold Hellinger to Lowenfeld & Prager 2 and 4 Bayard Street, northeast corner of Forsyth Street, two six-story tenements, on plot 50 by 49.

Corner Sold on Washington Avenue.

The Newport Realty Company has sold to a Mr. Satilla the southwest corner of Washington Avenue and 186th Street, two three-story buildings, on plot 50 by 91.

Cohen & Glauber have sold for improvement a plot, 150 by 97, at Freeman and Fox Streets; also, a plot, 75 by 75, on the west side of Jackson Avenue, near 161st Street.

A. Friedberg has sold for Mrs. Bertha Pollock to a Mrs. Peterson the three-story dwelling 539 East 142d Street, 16.8 by 100.

S. Cowan has sold the southwest corner of Union Avenue and 150th Street, a four-story double flat, with stores, for Samuel Finkelstein; also, 2,025 Webster Avenue, a four-story double flat, for A. Kopelman; also, a lot on the south side of 156th Street, 85 feet east of Beach Avenue, 25 by 100, for H. Goldberg; also, the lot, 25 by 90, on the east side of Trinity Avenue, 300 feet south of 156th Street, for J. Fitzsimmons.

R. F. Brown's Sons have sold for Margaretha Rader her property, consisting of five frame houses on plot 207 by 101 and irregular, on the west side of Boston Road, near Pelham Parkway.

Company Sells Morris Avenue Lots.

The Audubon Real Estate Company has sold for John E. Connelly the plot of ten lots, 125 by 239, running through from Morris to Creston Avenue, 115 feet north of 184th St.

William P. Mangam has sold for David Adler the two-story frame house, 539 East 139th Street, 25 by 100.

Barry & McLaughlin have sold the northwest corner of 134th Street and Brook Avenue, a five-story tenement, on plot 45 by 100, for Walter E. Thompson to Goldberg & Greenberg; also the lot, 24 by 128, on the west side of River Avenue, 390 feet north of Burnside Avenue, for J. T. Barry; also, the lot, 25 by 100, on the east side of Simpson Street, 190 feet north of 167th Street, for F. M. Hill.

M. I. Strunsky has sold for Joseph Koch to Louis Janitz 691 Wendover Avenue, a four-story double flat, on plot 37.6 by 83.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have sold a plot, 50 by 100, on the east side of Beech Avenue, south of Corsa Avenue.

Active Dealing at Van Nest.

William Peters & Co. report the following sales: For A. Decker to Franz Basedow, a plot 75 by 100, on the north side of Kinsella Avenue, near Bear Swamp Road; also, a plot 75 by 100 on the south side of Kinsella Avenue, west of the Morris Park race track; also, for a client to Carl Hermann the two-family dwelling on the north side of Grant Avenue, 100 feet west of Unionport Road; also, for Frederick Rieper to Charles H. Von Dehsen a plot about 100 by 100 at the southwest corner of Van Buren Street and Morris Park Avenue; also, for Riley & Laughey the two-family dwelling on the east side of Van Buren Street, 125 feet north of Columbus Avenue; also, for Bertha Knauf to the E. & M. Mayer Realty Company three two-family houses on the west side of Hancock Street, between Morris Park and Columbus Avenues; also, for E. Byrnes to Daniel B. Freedman a plot 59 by 140, on Boston Road, north of Tremont Avenue, facing West Farms Square.

Conrad G. Strubel has sold for Henrietta C. Schroeder the lot on the east side of Hughes Avenue, 96 feet north of 180th Street, 25.8 by 122, to G. P. Dauria, and has resold the property to F. Spencieri; also, sold to F. Spencieri the lot on the east side of Hughes Avenue, adjoining the foregoing; also, sold for the Belmont Realty and Construction Company the lot, 25 by 81.6, on the west side of Belmont Avenue, about 147 feet north of 180th Street; also, for Herman Knepper the lot, 25 by 82, on the east side of Hughes Avenue, about 149 feet north of 180th Street.

William F. Seaton has sold to Thomas F. Cave Lot 131, to H. T. Hullock Lot 130, and to Pauline and Louise Reinhardt Lots 128 and 129, at Wakefield Park.

Mount Vernon Properties in Deal.

The Newport Realty Company has bought from Charles A. Tier the four four-story flats, on plot 90 by 100, at the northeast corner of Lincoln and Stevens Avenues, Mount Vernon.

Operator Sells Flushing Tract.

S. Vernon Mann has sold to George K. Carpenter the tract of thirty-three acres at Flushing, L. I., bounded by Lawrence and Remsen Avenues and Mill Road. The parcel has been in possession of the Mann family for fifty-four years. It is on high ground, within easy distance of the Long Island Railroad Station, and will probably be cut up into building lots.

The Auction Room.

Yesterday's offerings in the salesroom at 14 and 16 Vesey Street, involving several choice business and residential properties, developed surprisingly successful results. Nos. 172 and 174 Fulton Street, facing St. Paul's Churchyard, were struck down after lively competition to the Century and Alliance Realty Companies for $232,000. Louis M. Jones bought the building at 652 Broadway, near Bond Street, for $184,500, and for the four-story dwelling 36 West Seventy-seventh Street, facing Manhattan Square, Moe Levy paid $70,000. Detailed results follow:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Broadway, 652, e s, 87 ft s of Bond St, 29x100, extending through to alley, five-story loft building with store; public auction sale, to Louis M. Jones.$184,500

Fulton St, 172 and 174, s s, 200 ft w of Broadway, 30.4 and 23.6, respectively, x 77, two five-story business buildings; voluntary partition sale, to the Alliance and Century Realty Companies 232,000

77th St, 48 East, s s, 39 ft e of Madison Av, 18x80, four-story brownstone dwelling; public auction sale, to Edward A. Chilver..... 88,000

76th St, 129 and 131 East, n s, 72.10 ft w of Lexington Av, 42.10x102.2, five-story brick double apartment house; estate sale, to H. W. Berg..... 61,400

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

77th St, 36 West, s s, 323 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x104.4, four-story stone-front dwelling; executors' sale, to Moe Levy 70,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

144th St, s s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, for a six-story brick flat and stores, 50x86.11; H. Maskin of 103 4th Av, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 24 East 23d St, architects; cost, $50,000.

Spring St, s w corner of Elm St, for six-story brick offices and stores, 50.8x76.5; Abbate & Alvino of 50 Spring St, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $50,000.

Lexington Av, s w corner of 104th St, for two six-story brick tenements, 50x72; Victor Land and Improvement Company of 35 Nassau St, owner; C. M. Straub of 122 Bowery, architect; cost, $85,000.

19th St, 320 to 324 East, for a six-story brick flat, 56.7x87.5; M. L. Weiss of 613 East 18th St, owner; S. Sass of 23 Park Row, architect; cost, $50,000.

161st St, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, for two five-story brick tenements, 36x87.11; Kleinfeld & Rothfeld of 190 Bowery, owners; E. A. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $80,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

94th St, 242 East, to a five-story brick tenement; Greenstein & Mayer of 194 Broadway, owners; E. A. Meyers, architect; cost, $5,000.

6th St, 702, to a five-story brick tenement; L. Brogeleser of Avenue D and 8th St, owner; Moses Reeves of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $5,000.

42d St, 141 West, 20x100.5; Henry Nichols and others to Hyman Rosenwald and another, lease, $12,500..... 100

99TH ST, 158 to 162 East, 75.11x100.6; Alice M. Beck to Jonas V. Spero..... Nom.

74TH ST, 402 East, 25x102.2; James Wall to Fanny Gruen (mtg $10,000)..... Nom.

74TH ST, 402 East, 25x102.2; Fanny Gruen to Max J. Salzberger and another, (mtg $24,500)..... Nom.

81ST ST, 125 East, 17x102.2; Sadie E. Spero to William Lippman, (mtg $14,000)..... 12,750

81ST ST, 125 East, 17x102.2; George J. Humphreys to Elisabeth A. Barry..... 100

82D ST, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 19x102.2; William Rankin to John Rankin..... 100

84TH ST, 153 and 155 West, 36.10x102.2; Teresa M. Flintoff to Ella J. Abahurst and another, (mtg $78,500)..... 100

85TH ST, n s, 145 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Mary Milleg to Albert C. Lorey, (mtg $10,000)..... 100

87TH ST, 108 and 110 East, 35.10x100.8; Peter Korn to Nathan Adelsdorfer, (mtg $30,000)..... 100

90TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Elisabeth O. J. Kuhn to Louise Kennedy, (mtg $17,800)..... 100

96TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 11th Av, 75x201.10; Theresa Metzger and others to Alonzo B. Kight..... 100

106TH ST, n s, 223.11 ft e of Columbus Av, 73.7x100.11; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Samuel Mandel, (mtg $30,000)..... 100

106TH ST, n s, 223.11 ft e of Columbus Av, 73.7x100.11; J. H. Carpenter and another, trustees, to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... 61,400

107TH ST, 201 and 203 East, 50x76.10; David Solomon to Ida Solomon, ½ part, (mtg $27,200)..... Nom.

109TH ST, 234 East, 25x100.10; Raffaele Siciliano to Sabato Capo, (mtg $23,500)..... 100

111TH ST, 311 and 313 East, 41.8x100.10; Jacob Bluestein to Busdemi Building and Construction Company, (mtg $2,000)..... 100

123TH ST, 45 West, 12.6x99.11; Fannie Brothers to Harriet Jones, (mtg $7,500)..... Omitted

134TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Ray Davidow to Simon Funck, (mtg $18,000)..... 100

135TH ST, n s, 400.6 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 40x100; M. Rosenberg to Rose Baum, (mtg $33,000)..... 100

147TH ST, n s, 137.6 ft e of 8th Av, 37.6x99.11; Isidor Rosenberger and others to Frederick Kaufman and another, (mtg $35,000)..... 100

149TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Morris Av, 25x96.6; Jennie M. Brolles to William J. Reed, (mtg $4,000)..... Nom.

150TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Middletown Realty Company to William Soltz, (mtg $17,000)..... 100

150TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 50x99.11; David Zipkin to William Soltz, (mtg $17,000)..... 100

174TH ST, 776 East, 20x100; Estates Settlement Company to John J. Holfelder, (mtg $5,000)..... 100

184TH ST, n s, 120.11 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 50x125; Daniel E. Brady to Carl Boos, (mtg $2,500)..... 100

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Jan. 17.

AVENUE C, e s, 58 ft n of 12th St, 50x105, Unionport; Lizzie B. Hickox to John J. Kohler, (mtg $1,500)..... 100

AVENUE C, e s, 58 ft n of 12th St, 50x105, Unionport; John J. Kohler to David A. Rosow, (mtg $1,500)..... 100

AVENUE D, n e corner of 12th St, 33x105, Unionport; John Draxard to Andrew Kleemann..... 100

BARKER AV, w s, 50 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50x100; George W. Kingston to Jeannette Kingston..... 500

BASSFORD AV, w s, 115.4 ft s of 183d St, 24.8x40; Bassford Realty Company to Henry R. Steele, (mtg $5,000)..... 100

BELMONT AV, 2,216, e s, 25x100; Annie Isaac to Sophie Breuner, (mtg $4,000). Nom.

BELMONT AV, n w s, 272.4 ft s w of Pelham Av, 100x87.6; Pincus Glickman to Samuel Garry, (mtg $5,000)..... 100

CANNON ST, 98, e s, 34.4x100; Nathan Kirsh to Frank Feldman, (mtg $30,000) 100

DECATUR AV, 2,764, e s, 26.4x100.7; William P. Petty to J. P. Hansen, (mtg $5,000)..... 100

EAST BROADWAY, 187, s s, 26.1x75; James S. Lehmaler, referee, to Ezekiel Sarasohn and another..... 33,050

ELIZABETH ST, 5, part, 6x23; Sarah E. H. Lockwood to Rebecca Lowenthal and others..... Nom.

ELIZABETH ST, 49 and 51, w s, 50x94.8; Real Estate Security Company to Jacob Lazarowits and another, (mtg $55,000)..... Nom.

ELIZABETH ST, 5, part, 6x23; Alfred Husted to Rebecca Lowenthal and others..... Nom.

ELIZABETH ST, 5, part, 6x23; Edward G. Husted to Rebecca Lowenthal and others, all title..... Nom.

ELIZABETH ST, 5, part, 6x23; Mary H. Benedict and another to Rebecca Lowenthal and others..... Nom.

GOERCK ST, 28, e s, 25x100; Barnet Michalover to Abraham D. Prager, (mtg $27,000)..... 100

GRANT AV, 882, e s, 16x105; James Noble to Josephine Franz, (mtg $2,000)..... 100

GRANT AV, 880, e s, 25x105; Arabella E. Noble to Josephine Franz, (mtg $1,000)..... 100

HESTER ST, 57, n s, 24x75; Isaac Marks, trustee, to Sarah Siegel..... Nom.

KING ST, s e corner of Elliott St, 25.8x98.3; George H. Lawrence and others, executors, to Realty Operating Company 2,000

KOSSUTH AV, s w corner of Concord St, 50x100; Delia Realty Company to Martin Anderson and another, (mtg $750)..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 61.9 ft s of 28th St, 12.4x60; George J. Bascom to Robert B. Roosevelt, Jr..... 100

LONGWOOD AV, n s, 120.5 ft e of Barry St, 25x77.7; M. Metsmeier to Herman Ulrich, Jr..... 100

LOT 827, map of Van Nest Park; William J. Henderson and others to Jacob Cohen, all title..... 1,400

LOT 250, Block G, amended map of Mapes estate; John Hanrahan to Joseph Hamershlag..... Nom.

LOT 1, map land in Charles W. Simmons in South Yonkers; Lot 7, same map; Earl G. Pier to Newton Land Association, (mtg $16,000)..... 100

LOT 528, map Van Nest Park; B. Busch to Gustave Killenberg..... 100

LOTS 155 and 156, map of Van Nest Park; Charles Moewes to A. G. Andersen..... 100

LOTS 76 and 77 and 93, Map South Washingtonville; Fremont Realty Company to William Laing, (mtg $2,000)..... 100

LOTS 364 and 365, map of part of Hunt estate; John Muller to Edwin Gunn... 2,000

LOTS 100 to 105, revised map of Seneca Park; Emma L. Shirmer to Anthony McOwen..... 100

LOTS 262, 263, 375, and 376, map of 473 lots, Haight estate; Ephraim B. Levy to Hannah Stern..... Nom.

LOTS 123 and 124, map of 126 lots, Clason's Point; H. P. Rose Company to Charles Hicks..... Nom.

LOTS 100 to 105, revised map of Seneca Park; Anthony McOwen to Amand Durieux..... 100

MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 115th St, 100.11x270; Equitable Life Assurance Society to Solomon Schinasi..... 160

MIDDLETOWN ROAD, n w corner of Mayflower Av, 50.4x116; Bankers' Realty and Security Company to Delia Moynihan..... 2,700

MINNEFORD AV, w s, 576.8 ft s w Cross St, 110.6x irregular; Main St, w s, at south boundary line of above, runs n w 66 ft x w 20 ft x s e 66 ft x e 28 ft; Henry Bischoff, Jr., and another, executors, to Herman Wauer, 9,500

MONROE ST, 23, n s, 25x100; Samuel Saffer to Abraham Speagle and another, (mtg $28,000)..... 100

OLIVER ST, 89, w s, 24x100; Augusta Hennessey to James K. Walter, (mtg $14,000)..... 100

PELHAM ROAD, e s, 25 ft n of Lee St, 75x100, Throggs Neck; Henry Goldberger and others to Frederick J. Holderman ..... Nom.

PLOT 25x3.6, in rear of Aqueduct Av, e s, 50.8 ft s of Buchanan Place, 25.4x118.1; William Londrigan to Edward B. Teichman..... Nom.

RIVINGTON ST, n e corner of Lewis St, 25x100; Mark Ash to M. Kronovet and another, (mtg $25,000)..... 100

SHERMAN AV, e s, 250 ft w of Hawthorne St, 25x160; Emma C. Johnson to Edgar G. Johnson..... 100

ST. ANN'S AV, 479, w s, 25x99.4; C. M. Stoker to Charles Seipp, (mtg $16,000) 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 29.10 ft n of 119th St, 29.4x80.5; Joseph Langan to George Brown, (mtg $25,000)..... 100

UNDERCLIFF AV, w s, 572.9 ft s of 176th St, 25x100; M. F. Lee and others to Peter Barry ..... Nom.

WALL ST, 41 and 43, s s, 30.7x irregular; Wall Street Exchange Building Association to Lands Purchase Company, (mtg $500,000)..... 100

WALL ST, 37 and 39, s s, 30.6x irregular; Trust Company of America to Lands Purchase Company, (mtg $600,000)..... 100

WALKER ST, 91, s s, 24x86.3; Henry G. Ridabock and others to Charles W. Hanson 100

WEBSTER AV, w s, 300.4 ft n of 179th St, 75x110; Ike Levy to Louis Albert, (mtg $9,000)..... 100

WENDOVER AV, 680, s s, 20x75.3; Daniel F. Mahoney to Aron Weinberger, (mtg $12,500)..... 100

WESTCHESTER RAILROAD ST, s w s, at centre line between Passage Av and Robbins Av, runs s w 50 and n w 25 and n e 50 and s e 25; George W. Kingston to I. Kingston..... 1,500

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 147 ft e of Lafayette St, 20x164.3; Ellen Kenneally to Frank Gass, (mtg $500)..... 100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, s e s, at s w s of Sumner Place, 100x100; Louis Barnett to Daniel Moulihan, (mtg $4,000)... 100

1ST AV, e s, 26 ft n of 116th St, 20x74; John B. Suffern to Arthur W. Saunders 100

1ST AV, n e corner of 50th St, 30x19.8; 50th St, n s, 19.8 ft e of 1st Av, 19.5x80; German Kahn and others to Emma Brand, (mtg $17,000)..... Nom.

1ST AV, s e cor 82d St, 25.8x106.6; Charles Abrahams to Joseph Moses, ½ part, (mtg $28,000)..... 100

2D AV, 735 and 737, w s, 40x85; Realty Federation of New York to Simon B. Kramer, (mtg $27,000)..... 100

2D AV, w s, 39.8 ft n of 40th St, 59.1x75; William Graban and others to Victor Land and Improvement Company, (mtg $9,500)..... 100

2D AV, n w corner of 40th St, 39.8x irregular; Hermine Cloherty to Victor Land and Improvement Company, (mtg $35,000)..... 100

3D AV, 4,001 and 4,003, w s, 50x138.8; Nathan Schreiberdorf to Therese Eschenhagen, (mtg $1,500)..... 100

3D AV, 1,805, e s, 25.3x100; M. Morgenstein to Hyman Bloom, (mtg $25,200).. 100

5TH AV, s w corner of 135th St, 24.11x90; Ole H. Olsen to Doris Oesterman, (mtg $30,000)..... 100

7TH AV, 2,568 to 2,572, w s, 75x100; The A B C Realty Company to estate of Asher Simon..... Nom.

7TH AV, 2,367, e s, 24.11x100; Gustav Marder to Jakobina Ramsperger, (mtg $27,000)..... 100

8TH AV, s s, 1st n of 150th St, —; McKinley Realty and Construction Company to William Soltz, (mtg $48,500)..... 100

9TH ST, n s, 124 ft e of Avenue C, 41x92.3; Moses Reeves to Aaron Avrutis.. 100

9TH ST, Lot 861, map Wakefield, 100x114; Morris Abrams to City Real Estate Company, (mtg $2,150)..... 100

12TH ST, part of Lot 344, map of Unionport, 50x108; Frank Gass to Anna Bell and another, (mtg $200)..... 100

24TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 50x98.9; John F. W. Kholhoff to Flatiron Realty Company, (mtg $25,000)..... Nom.

24TH ST, 402 East, 25x98.9; Rose Rosenthal to Abraham London, (mtg $19,250) 100

25TH ST, s s, 84.4 ft w of Lexington Av, 15.8x49.4; Archibald M. Maclay to George W. Hayward..... 100

29TH ST, 508 and 510 West, 50x98.9; E. Marx, executor, to Jacob Kaplan, (mtg $18,000)..... 32,500

30TH ST, 253 West, 25x98.9; Julius B. Fox to Joseph L. Buttenwieser, (mtg $25,000) 100

30TH ST, 253 West, 25x98.9; William L. Mason to Julius B. Fox, (mtg $25,000). 100

38TH ST, 68 West, 20.10x98.9; 133d St, 52 East, 20x99.11, Lexington Av, w s, 80 ft s of 24th St, 20x50; Edwin Palmer to Eleanor P. Palmer, ½ part, all liens ..... Gift

42D ST, 259 West, 25x100.4; John C. Maximos to Lewis A. Mitchell, (mtg $60,000) 140,

43D ST, 345 West, 25x100.4; Bertha Beers to Peter McGuirk, (mtg $27,365)..... 900

50TH ST, s s, 215 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.5; Emma Brand to Amalie Kahn, (mtg $7,500) ..... Nom.

53D ST, n s, 294 ft e of 1st Av, 19.200.10; Howard L. Stone and others to Theodore Langenbahn..... 60,000

61ST ST, n s, 371.10 ft w of Columbus Av, 24x100.5; Samuel H. Ordway, referee, to H. H. Proudman..... 13,000

63D ST, 141 West, 20x100.5; Henry Nichols and others to Hyman Rosenwald and another, lease, $12,500..... 100

99TH ST, 158 to 162 East, 75.11x100.6; Alice M. Beck to Jonas V. Spero..... Nom.

74TH ST, 402 East, 25x102.2; James Wall to Fanny Gruen (mtg $10,000)..... Nom.

74TH ST, 402 East, 25x102.2; Fanny Gruen to Max J. Salzberger and another, (mtg $24,500)..... Nom.

81ST ST, 125 East, 17x102.2; Sadie E. Spero to William Lippman, (mtg $14,000)..... 12,750

81ST ST, 125 East, 17x102.2; George J. Humphreys to Elisabeth A. Barry..... 100

82D ST, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 19x102.2; William Rankin to John Rankin..... 100

84TH ST, 153 and 155 West, 36.10x102.2; Teresa M. Flintoff to Ella J. Abahurst and another, (mtg $78,500)..... 100

85TH ST, n s, 145 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Mary Milleg to Albert C. Lorey, (mtg $10,000)..... 100

87TH ST, 108 and 110 East, 35.10x100.8; Peter Korn to Nathan Adelsdorfer, (mtg $30,000)..... 100

90TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Elisabeth O. J. Kuhn to Louise Kennedy, (mtg $17,800)..... 100

96TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 11th Av, 75x201.10; Theresa Metzger and others to Alonzo B. Kight..... 100

106TH ST, n s, 223.11 ft e of Columbus Av, 73.7x100.11; J. H. Carpenter and another, trustees, to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... 61,400

107TH ST, 201 and 203 East, 50x76.10; David Solomon to Ida Solomon, ½ part, (mtg $27,200)..... Nom.

109TH ST, 234 East, 25x100.10; Raffaele Siciliano to Sabato Capo, (mtg $23,500)..... 100

111TH ST, 311 and 313 East, 41.8x100.10; Jacob Bluestein to Busdemi Building and Construction Company, (mtg $2,000)..... 100

123TH ST, 45 West, 12.6x99.11; Fannie Brothers to Harriet Jones, (mtg $7,500)..... Omitted

134TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Ray Davidow to Simon Funck, (mtg $18,000)..... 100

135TH ST, n s, 400.6 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 40x100; M. Rosenberg to Rose Baum, (mtg $33,000)..... 100

147TH ST, n s, 137.6 ft e of 8th Av, 37.6x99.11; Isidor Rosenberger and others to Frederick Kaufman and another, (mtg $35,000)..... 100

149TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Morris Av, 25x96.6; Jennie M. Brolles to William J. Reed, (mtg $4,000)..... Nom.

150TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Middletown Realty Company to William Soltz, (mtg $17,000)..... 100

150TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 50x99.11; David Zipkin to William Soltz, (mtg $17,000)..... 100

174TH ST, 776 East, 20x100; Estates Settlement Company to John J. Holfelder, (mtg $5,000)..... 100

184TH ST, n s, 120.11 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 50x125; Daniel E. Brady to Carl Boos, (mtg $2,500)..... 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADELSDORFER, Nathan, to Peter Korn; 87th St, 110 East, 23x100, due June 30, 1906, 6 per cent..... 4,500

AKERHURST, Ella J., and another to T. M. Fointoff; 84th St, 123 and 130; 85x102, 2 mtgs $2,750, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,500

BECK, Alice M., to J. V. Spero; 66th St, n s, 154.1 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 28x100, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,500

BERNSTEIN, Jacob, and another to H. Nechols and another; 62d St, n s, 325 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

BLOOM, Hyman, to M. Morgenstern; 3d Av, 1,805, 25x100, 3 years, 6 per cent.. 3,800

BRAND, Emma, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 1st Av, n e cor 50th St, 80x39.1, due June 30, 1907..... 20,000

BROUDMAN, Edward H., to Theodore Schmidt; 61st St, n s, 371.10 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100, 2 years, 5½ per cent 12,500

BUSCEMI BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Jacob Bluestein; 111th St, 311 and 313 East, 41x100, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

BUSEMI BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION Company to J. E. Goldberg and another; 111th St, n s, 183 ft e of 2d Av, 41x100, due Feb. 1, 1907, 6 per cent..... 14,870

BUSEMI BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION Company to J. E. Goldberg and another; 111th St, n s, 183 ft e of 2d Av, 41x100, due Feb. 1, 1907, 6 per cent..... 20,000

BUSEMI BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION Company to J. E. Goldberg and another; 111th St, n s, 183 ft e of 2d Av, 41x100, due Feb. 1, 1907, 6 per cent..... 1,500

BYRNES, Mary, to William J. Keating and another, executors; Water St, n e corner of Roosevelt St, 80x57, 3 years. 14,000

BYRNES, Mary, to Charlotte R. Schierenbeck; Water St, n e corner of Roosevelt St, 80x57, 3 years..... 3,000

COHEN, Barnet, to Joseph Polstein; 3d Av, e s, 50.6 ft n of 103d St, 50x110, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 25,000

CURNICK, V., to J. T. Dooling; Rogers Place, w s, 543.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years, 6½ per cent..... 3,250

FLATIRON REALTY COMPANY to J. F. W. Knolhoff; 24th St, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 25x98, 5 years..... 80,000

FLOOD, Catharine, to Phillipine Kraus; plot begins 240 ft e of White Plains Road and point 275 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,800

FRANZ, Josephine, to A. E. Noble; Grant Av, 890, 25x100, 2 years, — per cent..... 2,150

FRANZ, Josephine, to James Noble; Grant Av, 882, 16x100, 2 years, — per cent..... 700

GRUEN, Fanny, to Jonas Weil; 74th St, s s, 125 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102, installments, 6 per cent..... 14,000

GUNN, Edwin, to J. Muller; Lots 364 and 365, map of Hunt estate, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

GUSSOROFF, Elias, to J. A. Philbrick; 144th St, n s, 150 ft e of Broadway, 62x99, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

HANSON, Charles H., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Walker St, 91, 24x86, demand..... 18,000

HAYWARD, George W., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company;

BRONX. FOR SALE.

BEST LOCATION IN THE BRONX

CITY LOTS AT SUBURBAN PRICES

BEAUTIFUL HOME SITES

GILT EDGE INVESTMENTS

TREMONT TERRACE

177TH STREET — N. Y. CITY

On the line of the approved extension of Westchester Avenue rapid transit.

FRONTING ON PELHAM BAY PARK

The most beautiful and aristocratic section of the Bronx. High ground—level land—no rocks—fine old shade trees.

16-room, 2-family model houses with all improvements, for sale.

This is an exceptional opportunity to secure a gilt edge investment or an ideal Home site.

No assessments; we make all improvements—grading streets, laying stone sidewalks, curbs, crossings, water and lighting, etc. Titles guaranteed by the Lawyers Title Insurance Co.

In a few months' time, when the contract will be given for the Rapid Transit Extension to Pelham Bay Park, prices will positively double and treble in value. For particulars

WRITE AT ONCE TO

BANKERS' REALTY & SECURITY CO.

S. H. GAINSBORG, President.

1009 Flatiron Bldg., B'way & 23d St.

Tel. 1342—Gramercy.

CHOICE LOTS AT LOW PRICES

ON EASY PAYMENTS

I Guarantee to Sell

New or old apartments inside of 24 hours

Exceptional Bargains

For Quick Buyers. Four and five-story double and triple flats in the Bronx.

Attention, Builders!

I have for sale good plots on the line of Rapid Transit with building loans.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

Improved and Unimproved Property IN THE BRONX.

CHAS. JUNGMAN

Westchester Av., cor. Dawson St.

Telephone, 1930 Melrose.

WILLIAMSBRIDGE SECTION.

Randall St., 212th St., bet. Maple & 4th St. One block from White Plains Av.

A plot of land, choicest part of Bronx, (28 lots;) no malarial ground; very healthy; exact location of the old Varian Manor House; will sell very cheap for immediate cash; property free and clear. Four quarterly payments.

J. A. MYERS,

49 MAIDEN LANE.

Most complete two-family houses; everything up to date; oak trim, private stairs, porcelain fixtures, steam heat; superb location; magnificent view, overlooking Speedway and Washington Heights; 7 minutes' walk from west side elevated, 155th St. station; terms easy. Apply on premises, Joseph Harris Jones, Builder, Sedgwick Av., 165th St.

For Sale—Ten of the finest three-story two-family houses ever built in the Bronx; Indiana limestone and brick fronts; private staircases; all hardwood trimmed. About completed. Call on premises, Grant Ave., between 163d and 164th Sts., or Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 571 Fifth Ave., Manhattan.

Attention!—4 beautiful 2-family houses, full lot; 10 minutes' walk to Rapid Transit; 200 feet from trolley; 13 rooms, decorated and papered elegantly; all improvements; rapidly growing section; price $6,500.00; easy terms. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sundays.

North White Plains.—Broadway plot of 70 lots, with nine-room house; price $10,000.

JOHN E. MATHEWS,

4,190 Park Av.

Biggest Bargain in Bronx.—$5,500 cash buys 5-story triple flat, 5; 12 rooms and bath; 2 stores; open plumbing; hot water only; price $27,000. Freed, 756 Elton Av.

Extraordinary Bargain.—134th St., 75x105, $12,000; one, two, three family houses, apartments, factory sites, water fronts. Price, 138th St., 3d Av.

For Sale—Six lots, including corner on Morris Av., between 161-171st Sts.; curb level; terms to suit. Apply Mann & Samuel, 198 Broadway.

Lincoln Av.—Five-story, 12-room tenement, $26,500, $3,000 cash. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Plot 9 lots; sewer, street graded, assessments paid; $8,000; terms. Polak, 4,030 3d Av.

Send list of your cold-water flats; have ready buyers. Kelman, 556 East 139th St.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE.

WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th St.; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Evenings.

Lots, Dobbs Ferry on Hudson, $500 upward. O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th.

New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE.

New shingled cottage, 6 rooms and bath.....$4,000
Modern 9-room cottage, near water $6,000
New 11-room house, 2 baths, gas, and electric light; restricted neighborhood; 3 minutes' walk from station.....$8,250

H. B. DOWNEY, 20 North Av.

Mount Vernon.

CITY AND COUNTRY COMBINED

in this large place in Mount Vernon; highest and most aristocratic part of Chester Hill; about an acre frontage on two avenues; eleven large rooms, hardwood floors and wainscoting; large open fireplaces. Asking $35,000. Low!

W. S. Anderson, Mt. Vernon's Busy Corner, near New Haven Station.

New House for Sale,

Chester Hill, Mount Vernon; 11 rooms, steam heat, electric light; oak trim; price $11,500. Wm. S. Anderson, Mount Vernon's Busy Corner.

Restricted Section, $6,000.

Chester Hill, Mount Vernon; 10-room house; steam heat, tiled bath; lot 50x115. Wm. S. Anderson, Mount Vernon's Busy Corner.

White Plains.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

for houses and lots in Battle Hill Park, White Plains; all improvements in property; restricted; high ground; 10 minutes' walk from station; nothing better; prices reasonable.

WESTCHESTER LAND CO.,

28 East 42d St., New York.

2 Depot Square, White Plains.

Yonkers.

Bargains.—Yonkers, 300 lots, price $35,000; South Broadway, 100 lots, price $150,000; Riverdale Av., 100 lots, price $100,000; elegant dwelling, eighteen rooms, fine stable, eight lots, price $12,500 to $23,000; house, seventeen rooms, five lots, price $10,000; double house, eighteen rooms, price $9,250. Grand Opportunity, 190 Yonkers Post Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

BRONX ACREAGE

Several parcels in line of Port Chester.

McRickard & Co.

400 FORDHAM ROAD,

Near Jerome Av.

Owners and Brokers.

I AM OPEN FOR ALL KINDS OF TENEMENT HOUSE PROPERTY; ALSO ALTERATION PROPERTY.

ALBERT E. LOWE, 230 GRAND ST.

Wanted—To take on lease for a term of years flat houses, (preferably cold-water flats;) will give good bond; must be in Borough of Manhattan. Benjamin Rubenstein, 135 Liberty St., New York.

Six-story cold-water triple flat; open plumbing; West 97th St., near 9th Av.; rents, $3,500; price, $34,000; cash required, $6,000. Herrmann Bros., 1,961 7th Av., 118th St.

Want cold-water tenements; good apartment and private houses; can arrange for quick results for the right propositions. Thos. M. Henneberry, 1,389 Lexington Av.

Would like to invest $118,000 in old or new law tenements; agents' and owners' offerings solicited. Chas. Berlin, 204 East 17th.

Wanted—Long Island water front; must be large tract and cheap. Owners send particulars to Archibald Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Wanted—Good lots Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn; also acreage near by, Long Island. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

Owners—We sell, rent, manage property; buyers waiting. O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th.

Owners!—I have buyers for Manhattan income if price is right. Sidley, 96 B'way.

Bronx.

Wanted at once, owners and brokers send full particulars of plot or plots of lots in Unionport or other parts of annexed district suitable for the erection of two-family frame houses; must be cheap; cash and terms no object. Seidman & Adler, 11 East 116th St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.

Wanted—In fine private house, parlor and back parlor by European lady; prefer Washington Place or 5th Av; references required; state price. Room 1,306, 66 B'way.

BRONX. FOR SALE.

223 Alexander Av., near 188th St., four-story double flat, $16,500. 829 Southern Boulevard, five-story double flat, $21,000; easy terms; no vacancies. F. Walker, 55 Liberty St.

Lots near White Plains Av. and 238d St. (not in Yonkers) $500 upward; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

ACREAGE

LARGE AND SMALL TRACTS.

THIS WEEK'S SPECIAL

70 ACRES.

FLUSHING DISTRICT.

$1,500 PER ACRE.

JOHN KENSETT KELLOGG,

80-82 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.

ABSOLUTE BARGAIN.

75 Acres at Rosedale,

14 miles out, South Side, a few minutes of railroad station and trolley; the land has large frontage on Merrick Road and Ocean Avenue; electric lighting and third rail laid; property is on line of Greater New York, and will be among the first to profit by the great railroad improvements, electric system, and tunnel; land in this section has been sold at $2,500 per acre; price, $1,500 per acre; suitable terms. Apply to owners, Carrollton Realty Co., 55 World Bldg., New York.

LONG ISLAND CITY

the place to

MAKE MONEY QUICK.

Several Choice Parcels.

TAYLOR-STORM REALTY CO.,

11 East 42d St.

BAYSIDE PARK

Only 10 miles from New York. Commutation 10 cents. A number of artistic homes have just been completed, costing from $4,500 to $9,000. They can be bought with a cash payment of 10 per cent., the balance at $30 per month and upward, or you can buy lots from $350 and upward; these can also be bought on installments. Write for booklet or call and see us.

Free tickets to go to Bayside Park can be had at the office of

THE NORTH SHORE REALTY COMPANY,

202 East 23d St., New York.

For Sale.—One hundred acre tract to close estate; under its value if sold at once; a splendid property to subdivide. C. A. Squires, Echo, Long Island.

A man can provide for his family and old age by now buying 10 acres on Long Island for $500; title guaranteed. Fisk, 56 New St., N. Y.

Sea Cliff.—Houses and lots for sale. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Exchange for lots, 3-family new frame building, rented, Bronx, 169th St., near Jerome Av. Apply Aldhous Construction Co., cor. 137th St. and 7th Av.

185-acre farm at Linden, Tenn., exchange for house or near-by small farm; will add little cash. A Box 158 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

ARTHUR HALL,

N. E. Cor. 96th St. & Madison Av.

A NEWLY CONSTRUCTED MODERN FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT HOUSE, IN THE VERY CHOICEST RESIDENTIAL PART OF THE CITY.

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.

We cannot convey, in type, the grandeur, taste, spaciousness, and conveniences of the apartments. A personal visit and inspection only can supply that.

Apartments consist of 8 and 9 rooms and 2 baths.

SOMETHING DECIDEDLY NEW & NOVEL. A BALLROOM FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF GUESTS.

Rents, $1,200 to $1,800.

Supt. on Premises. Tel. 1752—79.

ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, Owner.

"THE LEXINGTON."

144-8 East 22d St., near Gramercy Park.

Apartment of 6 rooms and bath; elevator; all-night service; steam heat; electric light; rent $60.00; only apartment unrented.

William Henry Folsom, Agent, 24 East 23d St.

ST. IVES—153-5 EAST 72d ST.

SEVEN EXTRA LARGE ROOMS & BATH.

SUNLIGHT IN EVERY ROOM.

Electric Elevator & All Improvements, $1,000

The Herbert Apartments.—Elevator service; 5 and 6 rooms; rents $32-$37; February free. 2,085 Lexington Av., corner 126th St.

Desirable flats, 55 East 11th, 6 rooms, bath, $30 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

116th St., 18 East.—Beautiful flat, 4 rooms, steam heat, bath. See janitress.

West Side.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION,

THE ADRIAN,

316 WEST 20th ST.,

4 AND 5 ROOMS.

Just finished; large rooms; sunlight throughout; all modern conveniences, elevator, electric lights, phone, etc.

RENTS $510 TO $630 PER ANNUM.

J. W. CUSHMAN & CO.,

240 W. 23d St. Phone 1075 Chelsea.

DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.

HENLEY APARTMENTS, Summit Ave., 164th St.

Five rooms and bath, $25; six rooms and bath, $28-$32; high class, steam heat, all modern improvements, seven minutes' walk from 155th St. station, west side elevated. JOSEPH HARRIS JONES, Ogden Av., 162d St.

1,418 BROADWAY,

Opposite Metropolitan Opera House.

8-ROOM APARTMENTS.

New plumbing, elevator, electric light; decorations to suit.

McVickar, Gaillard Realty Co.,

489 5th Av., below 42d St. Phone 4000—38th.

Four and five rooms, all improvements, new house, $25 to $30; one month free; hall service; telephone. 524 West 151st St.

3d Floor, consisting of 7 rooms, kitchen, &c., $35. Inquire Central Park Riding Academy, 7th Av., 58 to 59th St.

152d St., 522 West—New apartments, 4, 5, 6 rooms; improvements; $20-$36. Janitor.

Modern 5-room apartments to let. 484 St. Nicholas Av., corner 134th St.

306 West 68th St.—Five extra large, light rooms and bath, $23.

Bronx.

Five and six room flat; heated; all modern improvements; in a two-family house; to rent cheap. 1,419 Bryant Av., (Freeman St. Subway Station.)

Handsome apartments; six rooms and bath; all improvements; two-family dwelling; 565 East 162d St.; rent $35. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 Fifth Av.

QUEENS FOR SALE.

MILLIONS

OF DOLLARS ARE BEING MADE ON

QUEENS BOROUGH

FARMS BY OUT-OF-TOWN INVESTORS.

Why not let us make some for you?

30 Acres, Rosedale, $1,300 per Acre.
38 Acres, Jamaica South, $2,700 per Acre.
139 Acres, Jamaica & Hempstead Turnpike, large frontage on trolley, $1,050 per Acre.
4 Acres, East Hempstead, $700 per Acre.
2,400 Acres, Main line, L. I. R. R., $200 per Acre.
45 Acres, Jamaica & Hempstead Turnpike, near Belmont's Track, $1,600 per Acre.

STOKES & KNOWLES,

176 Broadway, Brooklyn; 1344 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

OPINIONS EXPRESSED BY LEADING Savings Bank Officers concerning

"REAL ESTATE VALUES"

OF NEW YORK CITY.

From the Record and Guide.

JAMES McMAHON, Free't Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank of N. Y.:

"The growth of our city is marvelous, exceeding one hundred thousand annually. Brooklyn and Long Island values I know are bound to go higher."

HENRY A. SCHENCK, Controller Bowery Savings Bank, and HENRY L. THORNELL, Sec'y of the United States Trust Co., gave practically the same opinion.

If you study the map of the city for distance and transportation facts YOU WILL SEE WHY GREAT CAPITALISTS ARE BANKING ON

Queens Borough

Elmhurst Square

The Geographical Centre of the City.

Fully developed; sewered and restricted. The place to buy for a HOME or INVESTMENT. Send for maps and Booklet No. 6, and they will tell you why.

PARIS & MacDOUGALL,

Tel. 4813 Mad. Sq. 1123 Broadway, N.Y.

Elmhurst, 15 minutes from Manhattan business centre; buy lots now, ground-floor prices; boom surely coming completion Penn. R. R., Belmont tunnels, Blackwell's Island Bridge; macadamized streets, granolithic sidewalks, curbs, and gutters, sewers, gas, water, shade trees. Write for full information U. S. Alvord, 231 West 21st St.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES

"The S. F. Myers Building has better light and contains more modern and desirable improvements than any other structure of the same dimensions in the city."—Opinion of Real Estate Expert.

S. F. Myers BUILDING

47-49 Maiden Lane,

midway between Nassau and William Sts.

New 12-Story Office Building

Fireproof and steel construction. Tiled halls and toilets on every floor.

Near centre of financial, real estate, insurance, law, drug and wholesale jewelry districts.

This modern fireproof building embraces every improvement for the comfort and convenience of tenants, three speedy hydraulic plunger safety elevators. Fine permanent light on all sides.

To lease, on very inducing terms, a few fine offices and one entire Floor of about 4,000 square feet.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

Apply to J. A. MYERS, on premises, or your own real estate broker.

DESIRABLE

LOFTS, STORE & BASEMENT 29 West 15th St.

POSSESSION FEB. 1st

APPLY ACME BUILDING CO., 32 Union Square, OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

Columbia Building.

No. 29 Broadway, Nos. 2,4 & 6 Morris Street.

A large suite of offices overlooking bay and river; every modern convenience.

CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

LOFTS, OFFICES, STUDIOS 28, 30 & 32 West 22d Street

NEW BUILDING, OPP. STERN BROS.

H. J. SACHS & CO. 28 West 22d St.

or your own broker.

MADISON AVENUE STORE.

Lester Studio Building, Madison Av., 56th-57th Sts.

This store is very desirably situated for any first-class business not already represented in the block.

WM. C. & A. EDW. LESTER,

Van Dyck Studio Building, 8th Av. and 56th St.

LIGHT LOFTS, 75X200, IN NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING ON 11TH AV., BLOCK FRONT, BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH STS.; 15,000 SQUARE FEET PER FLOOR; FOUR ELEVATORS; THE MOST DESIRABLE LOFTS FOR RENT IN THE CITY. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Store and basement, new fireproof building, 24-28 Waverley Place; cor. Greene St. Size 62x81. At an extremely moderate rental. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

CORNER LOFTS, (5,) 50X100 EACH, 451 AND 453 WASHINGTON ST., SOUTHEAST CORNER WATTS; STEAM HEAT; ELECTRIC ELEVATOR; POSSESSION AT ONCE. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Desirable loft, store, basement, and subbasement, 183 Mercer St., including steam heat and elevator service; rent reasonable. For terms apply Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194-6 Broadway.

A five-story brick building to let, on Pine St., near Water St. Rent only $1,300; immediate possession. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Stores, corner 153d St. and 8th Av.; rapidly growing neighborhood; excellent location; good inducements to suitable parties. Kirkpatrick & Urquhart, 2,856 8th Av.

Elegant parlor store, very deep, extra large window, 210 East 14th St., near 3d Av.; location very central; rental $75.00. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

135 Grand St., near Broadway. First loft to let; size 25x80.

Elevator and steam heat; possession Feb. 1. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Broadway, between Fulton and John Sts., lofts and offices; steam heat, elevator and janitor service; rents reasonable. Apply to Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194 Broadway.

37 West 17th St.—Seven-story loft, 25x93; will rent cheap; it will pay you to see me before you rent any other place. A. C. Olson, owner.

A.—Sublet, Flatiron Building, a desirable suite of four large offices, including Fifth Av. corner; rent only $3,000; possession now. Bristed, 2,783 Broadway.

Handsome stores for rent, opposite Melrose Station, 162d St. and Park Av.; excellent location. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 Fifth Ave.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

116th St., 20 East.—Good location; large store suitable for any business. Call afternoon. See janitress.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance, $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices; studios; 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Desirable Loft—51 West 13th St., elevator, steam heat; $875. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Studio, 5th Av., unique, music, art, and other dignified teaching. Gregory, 4 West 40th.

Small, light loft, with power, heat, and elevator; reasonable rent. Scheina, 115 E. 13th.

Liquor store, corner 2d Av. and 128th St. D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., 198 Broadway.

West side stores; best locations; lowest prices. Charles E. Durosa, 155 West 14th St.

Sixth Av., between 14th and 23d—A three-story building. Thomas, 247 Sixth Av.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

A Postal Card Will Tell You How

850 PER CENT. PROFIT WILL BE REALIZED WITHIN THREE YEARS ON IMPROVED LOTS BOUGHT AT PRESENT ACREAGE PRICES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS AT

ELMHURST HEIGHTS

LESS THAN HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE, MANHATTAN.

5c. BY TROLLEY NOW. NO WAITING

The Ground Is High & Beautiful, the Price Is Low.

Nothing Nearer, Better, Choicer or Cheaper Ever Sold.

SEND POSTAL TO-DAY FOR VIEWS

BANKERS' LAND CORPORATION

886 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

BARSTOW,

17-19 EAST 27TH STREET,

One or two sunny apartments left; perfect bathing facilities and all modern appliances which make for comfort. We try to make the lot of the transients the envy of home folks by placing every convenience at their disposal and making them comfortable.

Van Rensselaer.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, with, without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. 15 East 11th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

Van Rensselaer.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, with, without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. 15 East 11th St.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.

Wanted—By careful tenant, 5 or 6 room apartment near Hudson River; high, light; rent between $30 and $40 in advance. Apt. 62, 106 West 47th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

For rent,

224 West 139th Street

3-story and basement private dwelling. 10 rooms and bath, handsomely decorated. Rent reasonable.

ERASTUS HAMILTON,

252 West 138th St.

Brooklyn.

Seven-room house, Parkville, overlooking Ocean Parkway; improvements; excellent neighborhood; 917 East 5th St., Brooklyn; $30.00.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York, New York County.—HARRY B. SAWIN, Plaintiff, against SYDNEY E. MILLS, Defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Trial desired in New York County.

Dated New York, November 28th, 1905.

BATTLE & MARSHALL,

Attorneys for Plaintiff,

170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

To the above-named defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the county of New York, made and dated the 27th day of December, 1905, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of December, 1905.

Dated New York, N. Y., December 27, 1905.

BATTLE & MARSHALL,

Attorneys for Plaintiff,

170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LEHMANN, LEOPOLD.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent.—To Johanna Lehmann or Glaser, the four children of Dr. Louis Lehmann of Bad Oenhausen, in Westfallen, Germany; Rosalie Seligman, Hermine Llangi, Carola Geissler, Mathilda Seligman, Marie Ebner, Edward Monk, Hermine Hahn, Adelia Lutter, Leo Monk, Hugo Monk, Hermine Ziffer, Sidonie Pollak, Paula Kanitz, Flora Cohn, the unknown issue and next of kin, if any, of any of the above named, four children of Dr. Louis Lehmann of Bad Oenhausen, in Westfallen, Germany; Rosalie Seligman, Hermine Llangi, Carola Geissler, Mathilda Seligman, Marie Ebner, Edward Monk, Hermine Hahn, Leo Monk, Hugo Monk, Hermine Ziffer, Sidonie Pollak, Paula Kanitz, and Flora Cohn, who may be now deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of LEOPOLD LEHMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 2d day of February, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry A. Loth, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 5th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.

JAMES A. DONNELLY,

Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

B. Lewinson, Executor's Attorney, 119 Nassau Street, New York.

BELLMAN, MARION M.—In pursuance of an order of the Honorable Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARION M. BELLMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of their attorney, Clinton T. Roe, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 5th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of August, 1905.

JOHN J. BELLMAN,
MARTHA W. PHILLIPS

Executors.

CLINTON T. ROE, Attorney for Executors, 132 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT "THE Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New York," a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term thereof, Part I., to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "Seamen's Church Institute of New York."

Dated New York, December 28th, 1905.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY FOR SEAMEN IN THE CITY AND PORT OF NEW YORK.

By DAVID H. GREER,

Vice President.

CARTER, LEDYARD & MILBURN, Attorneys for Petitioner, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

Hamburg-American.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Hamburg

AMERIKA.....Jan. 20, 1:30 P. M.
†PRETORIA.....FEB. 10, 6 A. M.
†Patricia.....Feb. 3 | †America.....Mar. 1
†*Bluecher.....Feb. 15 | †Pennsylvania..Mar. 10
†Waldersee.....Feb. 24 | *Deutschland...Mar. 15

S. S. Amerika Most Luxurious and Most Modern of Leviathans.

*Grill Room. ‡Gymnasium. §Elevator & A La Carte Restaurant. †Calling at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service.

TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES & GENOA.

Prinz Adalbert....Feb. 3, noon; Mar. 22, May 3
†Deutschland.....Feb. 6, 2:30 P. M.
*Hamburg.....Feb. 17, noon
*Cretic (chartered White Star Line)..Feb. 27, 8 AM
Prinz Oskar....Mar. 7, 2 P. M.; Apr. 18; June 2

Rates 1st Class, $70, $85, $118 upward, according to steamer selected.

S. S. Moltke to Madeira, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga, Algiers, and Genoa, Jan. 30, 11 A.M., 1906; a delightful trip of 19 days for $95.00 per adult upward.

*Call at Gibraltar. †Grill Room.

Only 8 Days to Italy

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DEUTSCHLAND

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$20 & $40 one way; round trip at special rates.

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From New York every week.

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Cruises to Madeira, Spain, Mediterranean points, Adriatic points, Egypt, Holy Land, Turkey, Greece, Sicily, Italy, the West Indies, South and Central America.

Office 37 B'y. Phone 1871 Broad. Piers Hoboken.

WEST INDIES.

The Quebec Steamship Co.'s Mail Steamer "Pretoria" leaves New York, February 17, 1906, for a

SPECIAL YACHTING CRUISE.

30 DAYS $150 AND UP.

Particulars from

Arthur Ahern, Sec'y. Quebec, Canada. A. E. Outerbridge & Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

THOS. COOK & SON,

261 and 1,185 B'way, 649 Madison Av., New York.

OLD DOMINION LINE

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

E. B. Walker, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

FOR SALE.

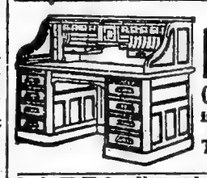

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in great variety of style and price.

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SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., formerly J. M. Mossman, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS Lowest Prices. All Makes. SELL Any Style. Rebuilt. Guaranteed. The Typewriter Exchange, 14 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. A. Webster & Co., 10 Park Place. Telephone 8370 Cortlandt.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, safes, letter presses, counters, shelvings; stores, offices fitted; 400 dozen chairs. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

FoxKodaks $14.50 abv 22d

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

David W. Erskine, auctioneer, will sell to-day at public auction, 10:30 A. M., on premises 556 Courtlandt Av., horses, wagons, harness, fixtures, and furniture of bakery, by reason of foreclosure of chattel mortgage by order of mortgagee.

BILLIARDS.

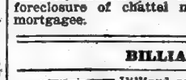

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, Est. 1850. 105 E. 9th St.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Western District of New York.—In the matter of MEDINA QUARRY COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,035.—The undersigned, Isaac S. Signor, Trustee in Bankruptcy of the Medina Quarry Company, will sell the extensive quarries of that Company in Orleans County, New York, and the machinery, plant, and equipment thereon, at public auction, commencing on the 1st day of February, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon. Said sale will be held at the Surrogate's Court Room in the Village of Albion, Orleans County, New York. Particulars of sale may be had of the undersigned. —Dated Albion, New York, Dec. 12, 1905.

ISAAC S. SIGNOR, Trustee, Main Street, Albion, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HUGO OSTEIN, bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, January 18, 1906, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 124 Bleecker St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, confectionery, counters, show cases, slicing, cash registers, two oil paintings, and a very fine soda water fountain, fixtures, &c.

WILLIAM D. W. MILLER, Receiver.

MILLER & HARTCORN, Attorneys for Receiver, 20 Nassau St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GLICK & RECHTMAN, bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, January 23, 1906, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of woolens, unfinished skirts, linings, cut goods, machines, power tables, etc.

CHARLES F. LEINING, Receiver.

MORRIS MEYERS, Attorney for Receiver, 302 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS BEARMAN, bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, January 18, 1906, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of overcoats, suits, reefers, fixtures, safe, etc.

WILLIAM F. ALLEN, Receiver.

MARCUSON BROS., Attorneys for Receiver, 132 Nassau St., New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—EDMOND L. CAMPION, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Edmond L. Campion, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 10th, 1906, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on January 29, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 18, 1906.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—EDWARD J. SANDY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Edward J. Sandy, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 12th, 1906, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on January 29, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 18th, 1906.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE OF AMERICA.

MAIN STEM OF THE

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Operating more than twelve thousand miles of railway east of Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

This is the Direct Line from New York & Boston to Niagara Falls and to the West, the Northwest and the Southwest by way of the great cataract and Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 3:30, 3:40, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours, via New York Central and Lake Shore.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:29 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:40 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P

THE MAYOR'S CABINET HAS ITS FIRST MEETING

Plan of City Improvements for Next Three Years Developed.

MR. M'CLELLAN ENTHUSIASTIC

Old Haphazard System Abolished, and All Departments to Work Together Along Common Lines.

Mayor McClellan's first "cabinet meeting" was held yesterday with results which the Mayor declared were eminently satisfactory. This and subsequent meetings, which will be held as a part of the policy of the administration to have all its branches work together, are in accord with the plan outlined by the Mayor when he was inaugurated Jan. 1.

The meeting was held in the old Council Chamber because the main room of the Mayor's suite is in the hands of painters and decorators. Among those present at the session, which was behind closed doors, were Charities Commissioner Hebbard, Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury, Correction Commissioner Lantry, Fire Commissioner O'Brien, Police Commissioner Bingham, Water Commissioner Ellison, Health Commissioner Darlington, Bridge Commissioner Stevenson, President Herrman of the Park Board, and Commissioner Butler of the Tenement House Department, as well as Corporation Counsel Delany.

The Tax Commissioner, Civil Service Commissioners, and Commissioners of Accounts were not invited, and will not form a part of these cabinet meetings. The Mayor's Secretary, Frank M. O'Brien, also takes part in the meetings.

"I think the experiment of these meetings will work finely," said the Mayor later on, in commenting on the meeting, which lasted just an hour. "We had a very satisfactory talk on city affairs generally and I believe good results will come from the plan.

"We went generally over the needs and advantages of the city and started in to develop a general and comprehensive plan of public improvements for the next three years. We fixed the period at three years because it generally takes the city longer to do things than it takes individuals, and by mapping out a three-year schedule we ought to clean up all of the work laid out in the four years we shall have in office. We shall work on a systematic line from now on, whereas in the past improvements have been conducted haphazard and spasmodically with the result that the Commissioner who happened to be the most active got the most money to work with.

"Now each department will submit estimates of the improvements it desires to carry out, and the whole can be interwoven properly with the result that each plan will receive its due share of money and of energy. We figure that the ordinary routine needs of the city can well be provided for by the natural increase in assessed valuations from year to year, and so leave a debt margin of approximately $100,000,000, on which we can work for extra large general improvements. Against our present debt limit, however, many things will have to be charged, such as the Bellevue Hospital improvements, the Manhattan Bridge, dock improvements, and like things already under way. Nothing definite was submitted today in the way of plans except Commissioner Lantry's old plan for the Hart's Island Reformatory. I consider I accomplished more to-day in one hour at the meeting than could have been accomplished in thirteen hours of the old way."

No date has been fixed for the second cabinet meeting, but all departments are to have their improvement estimates ready before March 1.

LOST

articles are found by advertising in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is the best and cheapest advertising medium for LOST and FOUND; only 10 cents a line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES receives LOST and FOUND advertisements by telephone. Bill sent next day.

'PHONE 1000 BRYANT

LOST ARTICLES

10c a line. 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

FOUND—Saturday morning, on west side of city, a sum of money. Owner can have same by identification at No. 150 5th Av., Room No. 714.

LOST—Lady's gold Waltham watch, open face, gold double chain, Saturday, 11-12 A. M., 46th St., between Broadway and 5th Av. Satisfactory reward on return to E. W. B., 30 West 46th St.

LOST—Saturday morning, on 5th Av., between 33d and 23d Sts., gold bracelet, interspersed with fresh-water pearls. Suitable reward for return to H. P. C., 30 East 64th.

LOST—Wednesday night, at Metropolitan Opera House, 39th St. side, diamond horseshoe, attached to black sable bow. Finder please return to office, Buckingham Hotel.

LOST—Thursday last in Wanamaker's, burnt leather purse, containing $38 in bills, key, and a gold society pin; liberal reward. Return to B. Entwisle, 845 West End Av.

LOST—Saturday evening, Jan. 13, between Martin's, Hippodrome, Waldorf, PEARL STAR BROOCH, diamond centre; liberal reward. F. H. Reed, 43 Exchange Place.

LOST—Wednesday morning, vicinity Nostrand and Bedford Avs., Brooklyn, lady's small Tiffany watch; monogram L. W.; reward. 79 St. James Place, Brooklyn.

LOST—Saturday afternoon, gold Elgin watch, black strap fob, initials A. J., 86th cross-town line; reward and no questions asked. 333 West 86th St.

LOST—Between 6th and 7th Aves., on 23d St., or 7th Ave., a squirrel fur carriage robe; reward if returned to Reilly Stable, 247 West 69th St.

LOST—Bank books No. 85,973, No. 87,326, and No. 101,805, the New York Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

LOST—Neighborhood Madison Av., 38th St., small fox terrier; scar on right front leg; answers name Jock. Return 13 East 40th St. Reward.

LOST.—$5 reward for the return of a ladies' gold, open-face watch; monogram A. E. P. R. Return to St. George Hotel, Clark St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Saturday afternoon, a DIAMOND CRESCENT PIN; suitable reward paid upon return; no questions asked. 675 West End Av.

LOST—King Charles spaniel, black, with brown spots; answers to name of "Teddy." Large reward if returned to 302 West 79th.

LOST—A PEARL and AMETHYST NECKLACE Saturday. Finder return to F. Wood, 414 West 118th St., and receive $10 reward.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, Henry Capt, Geneva, maker, on 23th, 5th Av. stage, or 59th St.; reward. Willis, 2 West 28th St.

LOST—Bank book from Jefferson Bank, (Houston St. branch.) If found return to Hyman May, 330 East Houston St.

LOST — ERMINE MUFF, between Harlem Casino and 127th St.; liberal reward. S. WEINER, 222 West 137th St.

LOST—Tuesday morning, package handkerchiefs, 6th Av. "L" road; reward. Max Littwitz, 28 West 33d St.

LOST—Book No. 133,219, New York Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

LOST—Jan. 9, mink muff, melon shape; reward. Mrs. Seitz, 237 West 111th St.

LOST—Amethyst brooch, with small pearls; reward. Meredith, 176 West 87th St.

LOST—Mink neck piece, in Subway; suitable reward. Room 456, 121 5th Av.

LOST—A wire-haired fox terrier. Reward if returned to 149 East 39th St.

MINISTER LATE AT WEDDING.

Mrs. Black Came Near Not Becoming Mrs. Morse on Time.

The honeymoon trip following the marriage last Tuesday of Tyler Morse, well-known in Boston society, and Mrs. Allon Fuller Black, who two years ago got a divorce from Harry S. Black, head of the United States Realty and Construction Company, came near being temporarily postponed because of delay in the arrival of the minister at the home of Mrs. Black, 6 West Fifty-sixth Street.

Of all the friends of the couple, only twelve knew the wedding was to take place, and these twelve were mostly of other cities than New York.

Mrs. Black, whose divorce over two years ago was followed by the rumor that she would soon wed Mr. Morse, had no maid of honor and no bridesmaids. A Boston friend of Mr. Morse was present. A party of four friends came from Ithaca, N. Y.—Miss Sies, Miss Crocker, James R. Reynolds, and Edward B. Crocker. These and the few others showered the couple with rice as they started for the Pennsylvania Station after the ceremony.

The wedding was to have taken place at 4:45 in the afternoon. The house was lavishly decorated by a florist, and a stringed orchestra furnished music. But the Presbyterian minister engaged for the ceremony failed to appear on time.

Five o'clock came, and as the bride and bridegroom were to leave the house at 5:45 to make their train for Philadelphia there was much uneasiness. A quarter after 5 and the little wedding party was very fidgety. At 5:20 the minister arrived and the ceremony was immediately performed. Then the bride and bridegroom hurried off in an automobile to catch their train.

Mrs. Morse's divorce proceedings were held in secret, and the evidence is now on file under seal. She is a daughter of the late George A. Fuller, from whom she inherited two and a half millions. She was married at the age of 17, and lived with her husband at 667 Madison Avenue. At the time of the divorce Mrs. Black denied that she intended to marry Mr. Morse.

Mr. Morse is a Harvard man and a member of an old Boston family. He is a lover of sports, and has a reputation as a whip. Mrs. Morse's fortune is said to have been increased to $4,000,000 by judicious investments in the business of which her former husband is the head.

AUTO ENGAGEMENT SHORT.

Yeast Man's Daughter Asks $25,000 for Breach of Promise.

Mrs. Emma Huber has begun an action in the Supreme Court against Albert Krumenacker for $25,000 for breach of promise. Mrs. Huber says she became engaged to the defendant while they were riding in an automobile.

Krumenacker is a member of the Arion Society and other German organizations. He owns a beer bottling establishment which covers half a block in West 160th Street. Mrs. Huber, who is a widow, 28 years old, is the daughter of Henry C. Kegeler, who has a yeast factory on East Twenty-seventh Street.

While riding in his automobile on Oct. 6, 1905, Mrs. Huber says, Krumenacker talked to her of marriage and she accepted him.

She was grieved ten days later when Krumenacker, she says, sent back her photograph and rang her up on the telephone to tell her it was all off. She inquired why, and he answered that there was a good reason. When she asked what good reason, he said:

"Tell everybody it's my fault and not yours."

It is understood that Krumenacker's answer to the suit is a general denial of the widow's story.

FLED WITH FIANCEE'S RING.

Confiding Girl Cajoled Into a Quick Betrothal—Agent Arrested.

Hyman Heckenbaum, a painter of 7 Lewis Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Barlow in the Essex Market Court yesterday charged with criminal conspiracy.

Patrolman O'Farrell of the Madison Street Station, who made the arrest, said Heckenbaum went to Mary Antopolsky, 23 years old, at her home, 48 Market Street, a few days ago, and told her that he had a sweetheart for her who would marry her. Mary said that she was willing, so Heckenbaum brought around a good-looking young man, whom he introduced as Harry Black, a boss painter, who, he said, had plenty of money and owned two houses.

Inside of half an hour Black proposed and was accepted.

"I wish to give you a ring," said the newly engaged man. "Your brother is in the jewelry business; have him bring home a diamond ring and I will pay for it."

The brother brought a ring valued at $250. Black, it is alleged, gave a note to the girl, which she thought was a check, as security until the ring could be tested. Taking the ring he disappeared.

The girl reported the matter to the police and Heckenbaum was arrested. He declared in court that he had never seen Black until the day he introduced him to the girl. He was held in $1,000 bail for examination to-morrow.

NEED HONESTY, SAYS MABIE.

Tells Williams Graduates That Our Moral Standard Is Low.

Graduates of Williams College were guests of the Graduates' Club of New York City last night at the clubrooms in Fifth Avenue. Some 200 were present. A dinner was served, and everybody present shook hands with Dr. Hamilton Wright Mabie, President of the Williams Alumni Association of New York City and President Henry Hopkins of Williams College.

President Hopkins spoke about the desirability of a combination of all the academic bodies of the country for some really sensible purpose. He had no set plan for this organization, but he pointed out the good that such a combination might accomplish.

"A Man's Prime Duty to His College" was Dr. Mabie's subject. The essence of his address was that a man is under obligation to his college, that a college is, in a way, held responsible for its graduates, and that recent disclosures have shown that too large a proportion of eminent men whom corruption had stained were college men. "The moral standard is low to-day," he said, "and the root of the evil is a general lack of the sense of obligation.

"There is not a man living who is not in debt to a thousand men gone before him who helped to make the church, the State, the home, and the heart. There is too little sense of obligation on the part of Trustees toward those whose moneys they handle, on the part of railways toward those whom they carry, of public men toward the men who vote for them. Political bosses treat their power and influence as if it were personal property.

"President Roosevelt has been credited with rediscovering the Ten Commandments. That is precisely what is needed. At this moment we don't need knowledge or genius or artistic power so much as just plain honesty."

CLERK BEATEN AND ROBBED.

Employer Took a Prisoner, but His Pals Rescued Him.

Martin Mehlmann, a clerk employed by Henry Bernstein, a lumber merchant of Allen and Houston Streets, was beaten and robbed of $75 late yesterday afternoon by three men who entered the store on the pretense of purchasing lumber.

Bernstein captured one of Mehlmann's assailants, and held him in the office while he telephoned for the police, but the two other men rescued their confederate, and the three escaped. Three arrests were made later by the Eldridge Street police.

The three prisoners are Morris Fletcher of 52 Chrystie Street, Charles Morganstein of 138 Henry Street, and Samuel Weinberg of 117 Allen Street.

BOGART REVOKES A LICENSE.

Commissioner John N. Bogart, the new head of the Department of Licenses, announced his first employment agency decision yesterday. He revoked the license of the Merchants' Employment Exchange of 815 Washington Street, Brooklyn.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the food more Wholesome and Delicious.

WALL ST. FEARS MORE BOGUS SHARES ARE OUT

Lax Methods in Issuance Make Stock Forgeries Easy.

SETON AIDED BY A BROKER

Who Secured a Genuine Blank from Engravers—"E. L. Green" a Friend of "Larry" Summerfield.

Some light was thrown yesterday on the identity of the elusive "E. L. Green of Pittsburg," who is wanted by the Pinkertons and the police in connection with the scheme to float $4,800,000 of bogus 100-share certificates of the Norfolk and Western Railway. "E. L. Green" went to the broker's firm of Duke & Co. in Cleveland, Ohio, and tried to sell some of the forged stock, and a representative of that firm is in this city at present for the purpose of identifying him when arrested.

It is now believed that "Green" is none else than Charles Murray, alias "Kid" Murray, alias "Col. T. C. P. Calmey," who is said by the police to be a partner of Larry Summerfield, and jointly indicted with him in the "sick engineer" swindle for fleecing Charles P. Buchanan, a wealthy Brooklyn tobacco manufacturer, out of $40,000 by means of bogus stock of the Horseshoe Mining Company.

Murray, who is out on $2,000 bail in connection with the Horseshoe Mining Company swindle, was to have appeared for trial yesterday before Judge Foster in the Court of General Sessions. He failed to appear, and Assistant District Attorney Train, who prosecuted the "Horseshoe" gang and sent several of them to jail, asked that the bond be forfeited.

"Murray," said Mr. Train, "is wanted by the Pinkertons and the police in connection with the Norfolk and Western swindle. We have information to indicate that he is the 'E. L. Green' of Pittsburg, who went through the country floating the bogus stock, and tried to swindle Duke & Co. of Cleveland by means of the bogus certificates."

A representative of Samuel Kahn of 148 Bowery, who went on Murray's bond, asked that the time of forfeiture be extended until Monday to allow time to produce Murray in court.

H. C. Thomas, manager of the Hamilton Bank Note Company, had another conference with Assistant District Attorney Garvan yesterday regarding the bogus stock certificates of the Norfolk and Western, in the floating of which C. Augustus Seton, now on trial in the Court of General Sessions on a charge of grand larceny, is believed to have had a hand.

Little by little facts are coming to ught which indicate that Seton when he went to Manager Thomas and asked him to turn out the bogus stock certificates which made the proposed swindle possible had surrounded himself with ample safeguards to allay suspicion. Not only has it been learned that Seton was able to present to Mr. Thomas a genuine 100-share Norfolk and Western certificate which he had obtained from a Wall Street broker, but it was intimated yesterday that this certificate was a blank one which the broker in question had in his turn obtained from another concern engaged in the manufacture of bank notes and securities blanks.

The name of this concern is being withheld for the present, but this new disclosure has aroused no end of apprehension among Wall Street men who are familiar with the facts.

A. J. Hemphill, Secretary of the Guaranty Trust Company, which is the transfer agent of the Norfolk and Western securities, and in whose office a bogus stock certificate put in circulation was discovered, said yesterday that he would heartily favor a movement which would have for its object the passing of legislation making it a criminal offense to turn out bonds or stock certificates, except on unquestionable official authority. He said the turning out of such securities should be surrounded with the same safeguards as those which guarantee the currency issue of the country.

Samuel J. Humphries, the "newspaper writer of Brooklyn Heights," who was arrested on suspicion in connection with the floating of the bogus certificates, was arraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday and remanded back to Police Headquarters for a week by consent of his counsel. Humphries is still being held as a suspicious person, no charge in connection with the swindle having been formulated against him.

It was learned yesterday that the first meeting between Seton and Humphries was brought about by the latter. Humphries was a member of a certain organization of "reporters," which has received some attention in the newspapers recently on account of the convincing ways of some of its members in approaching persons with means enough to make it worth while to try and convince them the solicitors were influential members of the press. Seton, it is said, fell easy prey to these knights of industry, and was induced several times to give up several hundred dollars. Humphries, it was said, made such a lasting impression on Seton that the promoter thought it would be cheaper to put him on his pay roll.

C. Augustus Seton himself was put on trial yesterday before Recorder Goff on a charge of grand larceny in connection with the floating of $3,000,000 worth, of bonds of the Houston, Galveston and Interurban Railway Company through which William B. Slossom and J. C. Coleman, M. C. Abbott and O. N. Smith, all Texas men, declare that they were swindled out of $6,800 last August. It was not until late in the afternoon that the case was called and only six jurymen were secured before the adjournment was taken.

Mrs. Seton, a prepossessing and handsomely gowned young woman, was in court and followed the proceedings with apparent interest.

TELLS JEROME HE'LL RETRACT.

Promise from O'Brien of an Alleged Reporters' Newspaper.

James P. O'Brien, manager of the "Reporters' Association of America," which publishes The Public Inspector, called at the District Attorney's office yesterday to see Assistant District Attorney Krotel.

O'Brien had said in his paper that the paper had the indorsement of District Attorney Jerome. This the District Attorney denied and started an investigation.

O'Brien admitted to Mr. Krotel that no reporters are connected with his "association." He also said that he had no authority for saying that Mr. Jerome indorsed his publication. He promised to print a retraction in his next issue.

O'Brien issued a circular instructing subscribers to send him biographical sketches, accompanied by $100, and he would have the sketches printed in 2,500 newspapers. He told Mr. Krotel that he had received only six answers to the circulars and that none of them was accompanied by money.

The District Attorney's office will continue its investigation, despite O'Brien's explanation.

To Investigate Car-Ahead Waits.

Informed by the Board of Health that passengers' health are endangered when hustled from one of the Public Service Corporation's trolley cars at Greenville to await in the open air for a car bound to Bergen Point, the Bayonne Council instructed City Attorney Demarest yesterday to submit an opinion as to what the city can do to remedy the nuisance.

Young's Hats

Jan. 17th.

Auto-Show visitors predominate among Young's Hat purchasers this week. The new Soft Hats for day wear divide honors with Young's celebrated Silk and Opera Hats for evening wear.

Derbies and Soft Hats, $3.00 and $4.00.
Silk Hats, $5.00 and $6.00.
Opera Hats, $6 and $8.

199 Broadway, near Dey St.
605 Broadway, near Houston.
849 Broadway, near 14th St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St.
1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
600 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

At this season, we're always gunning for patterns that aren't getting away as fast as the others.

$15 is the mark to which these higher-priced laggards must come; and additions from above are now constantly being made to the considerable number of sack suits already reduced to $15.

There has also been a generous scaling down of prices and scaling up of values among the winter overcoats.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

EDWARDS A SUICIDE, CORONER MIX'S VERDICT

Driven to Take His Life by His Sufferings from Rheumatism.

TELLS OF FAMILY QUARREL

Official Says Hiller Abused His Mother and Threatened to Kill His Sister, Edwards, and Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 17.—That Charles A. Edwards took his own life as a final relief from chronic and acute attacks of rheumatism is in brief the finding of Coroner Eli Mix in his official report to-night to the State Attorney.

A. Maxcy Hiller, the brother-in-law of Edwards, said, when told of the finding:

"The verdict is what I expected. I have felt all along that the truth would come out, and that I would be vindicated."

While exonerating A. Maxcy Hiller, Mr. Edwards's brother-in-law, from complicity in the death, the Coroner makes the following references to the trouble in the family:

The testimony indicated that there had been serious and somewhat prolonged differences between Allan Maxcy Hiller and his sister, Mrs. Edwards; that they were not at all friendly, and that these differences and unfriendly feelings had existed some time previous to Mrs. Abigail Hiller's death, which occurred during the month of November, 1905; that Allan Maxcy Hiller had been very abusive and violent to his mother and to his sister; that he had repeatedly made threats that he would do violence to his sister and to himself; these threats being made both before and after the death of his mother; that he had made threats that if he could not be appointed administrator of the estate of his mother and be allowed to continue to possess himself of the income of the Chapel Street property, which belonged to his mother's estate, he would shoot Charles Edwards and his sister, the wife of Mr. Edwards, and himself, and that he would cut his own throat and that of his sister.

After Mr. Edwards's death A. Maxcy Hiller told Charles Hiller that he (Charles) would be suspected as well as himself, that they must stand together, and he advised Charles to say nothing, and asked him if he had told the Coroner about the threats. Charles replied "Yes," and Allan Maxcy Hiller said: "You ought not to have told of the threats."

The Coroner goes on to say that the evidence also disclosed that at the time of Edwards's death Hiller was in his own home.

EDWARDS WITH A SWINDLER.

Interested in Business Venture of "Doc" Langley.

Charles A. Edwards was interested to the extent of $850 in a business venture with James Henry, alias "Doc" Langley, one of the most noted confidence men and ex-convicts in the country, who was held in $2,000 bail yesterday on the charge of having stolen several typewriters from the Oliver Typewriter Company. The arrest grew out of the operations of the National Mail Order Syndicate of Washington Place, this city, and it was this business in which Mr. Edwards had an interest.

Diphtheria in Staten Island School.

Mrs. Nettie Simonson, a teacher in Public School No. 28, at Linoleumville, S. I., was taken yesterday to the S. B. Smith Infirmary, suffering from diphtheria. An Italian boy, attending school, is also ill of the disease.

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT ST.

January Shirt Sale

Shirts selling greater than ever because prices are lower and quality better than ever before

1.00 white Dress Shirts at 69c

Wide linen bosoms in all lengths of sleeve

1.50 Dress Shirts at 98c
Cuffs separate or attached

2.00 and 2.50 Shirts 1.10
Spick and span new Patterns in French madras, cuffs attached

Winter Underwear Sale
Prices ⅓ lower than any place in town.

Cartwright and Warner's 1.98.
Shirts or drawers worth 4.00.

Wright's Fleece Lined, 98c.
Australian Wool, 1.49.

25c. cashmere sox at.....17c
25c. cotton fancy sox at.....17c

Perrin's 2.00 Gloves, 1.25

HOPE

The clothes with a rich soft finish, yet —moisture proof.

238
"Astorr" and "St. Reejis"
ANT-I-WET SUITS

Although the wet weather of the past few days has created an extra demand for Ant-I-Wet clothes our broad-gauge policy includes them in the general sale.

To-day a group of 238 "Astorr" and "St. Reejis" suits, single and double breasted,

Reduced to $14.

BROADWAY - CORNER - CHAMBERS St.

TRADE E.W. MARK

A little later we shall have more to say about a shirt which will not be on sale until February first.

EARL & WILSON.

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS
BASS' BARLEY WINE
at high-class druggists.
ROBT. BEATTY CO., 58 Varick St., N. Y.

KID McCOY, JEWELER.

His Company Incorporated to Open a New Store.

The Norman Selby Company, retailers and manufacturers of jewelry, was incorporated yesterday with a capital of $10,000, the Directors being Norman Selby, G. R. Simpson, and Benjamin Marcus. Selby, the head of the firm, is known better as "Kid McCoy." His jewelry store is to be opened soon in Times Square.

McCoy has not appeared lately in the prize ring. A few months ago he married Mrs. Lillian Estelle Earle Ellis, widow of Edward S. Ellis. She inherited Ellis's fortune, estimated at from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000. The fortune was made in the Shcenectady locomotive works.

Ambassador Reid Sails Away.

Whitelaw Reid, Ambassador to Great Britain, sailed yesterday on the White Star liner Baltic. Mrs. Reid remains with her father, D. O. Mills, and will join Mr. Reid when Mr. Mills starts for California in about ten days. Others who sailed were the Right Hon. Sir Horace Plunkett, Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, Gen. W. F. Snyder, Mrs. Rhinelander Robert, Richard A. Fitzgibbon, Mrs. Joseph Lewis, the Hon. Rowland G. F. Leigh, Robert D. Winthrop, Miss E. H. Aubin, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Bayliss, Capt. Kenneth R. Campbell, and Joseph Di Mauro.

Our Remnant Sale

Is giving the greatest value on record. Suits to order $18, Trousers $5, made up the Arnheim standard, with unbreakable fronts and shoulders.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & Ninth Street.

AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. BARRIE'S PETER PAN

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in J. M. Barrie's play, Alice-Sit-By-The-Fire. Also PANTALOON, with Lionel Barrymore

Knickerbocker B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8:15 Mat. Sat. only, 2:15.
FRITZI SCHEFF in MYLLE. MODISTE.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
Geo. V. Hobart's Musical Satirette, COMING THRO' RYE

Hudson THEATRE, 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Robert Loraine in Bernard Shaw's Man and Superman.

SAVOY THEATRE, B'way & 34th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15.
JAMES K. HACKETT in Alfred Sutro's MARY MANNERING in Walls of Jericho
Jan. 23, James K. Hackett & Mary Mannering in "The House of Silence."

DALY'S THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Last Mat. Sat. 2:15.
JAMES J. CORBETT in Cashel Byron's Profession.
NEXT MONDAY, SEATS READY.
ELLIS JEFFREYS
AND HER LONDON COMPANY
in Mr. ALFRED SUTRO'S latest play, a modern comedy entitled
The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Ev., 8:15 Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15.
THE LION AND THE MOUSE

6th Annual Official
AUTOMOBILE SHOW
of The Automobile Club of America
at NEW ARMORY, 69TH REGT.
10 A. M. to 11 P. M., Jan. 15 to 20.
Exclusive Exhibitions—First Showings.
Vanderbilt Cup Race
Marvelous VITAGRAPH Pictures.
NEW ARMORY 69th REG'T
Continuous Airship Exhibits.
26th St., near 4th Ave. Admission 50c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
DAVID BELASCO Presents MRS.
Leslie Carter as "ADREA."
Pop. prices Mat. Sat., 2. Evenings, 8 sharp.
NEXT WEEK By Special Arrangement, MRS. Leslie Carter as "ZAZA"
Sunday Ev. Royal Italian Grand Opera Co. in Cavalleria Rusticana and Pagliacci.

BELASCO Theatre. Ev. 8. Mat. Sat., 2.
DAVID BELASCO Presents
BLANCHE BATES IN THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST. By David Belasco.

BIJOU B'way 45th & 30th Mon., Jan. 22 time in N.Y. Mat. Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.
DAVID BELASCO presents, 2d year in N.Y.
WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
Friday, January 19, at 2:30 P. M.
Saturday, January 20, at 8:15 P. M.
CONDUCTOR:
Wassily Safonoff
Soloist Alfred Reisenauer Piano
PROGRAM:
Symphony No. 8.....Beethoven
Piano Concerto D minor.....Mozart
"Scheherezade".....Rimsky-Korsakoff
Seats 75 cts. to $2. Boxes $12 and $15. Box office open daily from 9 to 5.
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM In THE SQUAW MAN

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evs. 8:15. Last Mat. Saturday.
LAST WEEK AS YE SOW
NEXT MON., SEATS ON SALE,
HENRY W. SAVAGE will offer
Raymond HITCHCOCK in THE GALLOPER.

THE CHARITY BALL,
For the Nursey and Child's Hospital,
WALDORF ASTORIA,
Thursday Ev., Feb. 1. Boxes at 33 East 50th St. Tickets at 16 W. 11th, Fifth Av. Trust Co., 22 Riverside Drive, 116 Fifth Av., 4 E. 77th & 11 W. 54th St.

HEINRICH MEYN BARITONE,
SONG RECITAL,
Mendelssohn Hall,
THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, AT 3 O'CLOCK,
assisted by the famous composer,
HERR ALEXANDER VON FIELITZ.
Tickets $1.50 and $1. For sale at Mendelssohn Hall and Mr. Mayn's residence, 44 Fifth Av.

COOPER UNION, TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
Marum Quartet
TSCHAIKOWSKY PROGRAM.
Assisting Artists { Marguerite Hall, Mezzo Soprano. Eugene Bernstein, Piano.
Tickets 15 cts. to 50 cts. at box office.
STEINWAY PIANO USED.

NEW YORK MAT. DAILY
Hippodrome
THOMPSON & DUNDY, MANAGERS
A SOCIETY CIRCUS
WITH COURT OF THE GOLDEN FOUNTAINS
Evenings at 8; Matinees at 2.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Third concert, Tues. Eve., Jan. 23, at 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisting Artists { Mr. Georges Longy, Mr. C. M. Loeffler, Mr. Heinrich Gebhard.
Seats, $1.50 at Box Office, Mendelssohn Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Next Sunday Aft. at 3. PUGNO HOLLMAN AND MARIE HALL
Seats 50c to $1.50 at box office & music stores.

Mendelssohn Hall. Thur. Ev., Jan. 18, at 8:15.
KALTENBORN QUARTET
Assisting Artist, Miss JESSIE SHAY, pianiste
Res. seats $1.50, $1, box office, Mendelssohn Hall.

Colonial MASCOT MOTH, KARNO'S LONDON PANTOMIME CO., Daily Mats. 25 Maud Edna Hall, Patty Bros., &c.
Alhambra PRINCE OF PILSEN GIRLS, FELIX, BARRY & BARRY, Av. 125th. JEWEL'S MANIKINS, R. J. Mats. Daily, 25c. JOSIE, Louise Dresser, &c.

MADISON SQ. Theatre, 24th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat.
"Henri de Vries a versatile wonder."—World.
HENRI de VRIES in "A CASE OF ARSON."
Preceded by "THE BRAISLEY DIAMOND."

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St. 25, 50, 75, 1.00. DAILY MATS., 25, 50c
JOE WELCH, DELLA FOX, Staley & Birbeck, William Gould & Valeska Suratt, Florence Troupe, 3 Dumonds & others.

Proctor's 125th Av.—12 Performances Daily. 23rd St.—Four Vaudeville Shows Daily. 58th St.—Vaudeville Daily.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42d St., West of B'way.
Popular Prices Wed. Mat., 50, 75, $1 & $1.50.
KLAW & ERLANGER Present
FAY TEMPLETON in Geo. M. Cohan's
45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS.
ELSIE JANIS
AND HER GREAT COMPANY IN
THE VANDERBILT CUP
With BARNEY OLDFIELD
AND THE THRILLING AUTOMOBILE RACE, THE MOST SENSATIONAL EFFECT EVER SEEN UPON A STAGE.
BROADWAY THEATRE. Friday Week
ANNUAL BENEFIT
ACTORS' HOME

5 PLAYS & SPECIAL STAR FEATURES
Orders received. Sale opens Monday.

LIBERTY THEATRE, 42 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat., 2:15.
GEORGE H. BRENNAN Presents
THE CLANSMAN By THOMAS DIXON, Jr.

NEW YORK Theatre. B'way & 45 St. Ev. 8:15. PRICES 25-50-75c. & $1.00. Pop. Mat. Wed., 25, 50, & 75c. Reg. Mat. Sat.
LEW DOCKSTADER
AND HIS OWN GREAT MINSTRELS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock prec'y—PARSIFAL. Fremstad; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Muhlmann. Conductor, Herts.
Fri. Ev., Jan. 19, at 8—IL TROVATORE. Nordica, Homer; Knote, Campanari, Journet. Conductor, Franko.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 20, at 2—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Sembrich, Bauermeister, Caruso, Parvis, Journet, Bars, Paroli. Cond., Vigna.
Sat. Ev., Jan. 20, pop. prices, at 8—LA BOHEME. Bessie Abott, (Debut,) Alten; Dippel, Scotti, Journet, Parvis, Rossi. Cond., Vigna.
Sun. Ev., Jan. 21, at 8:30, (pop. prices.)—GRAND CONCERT. Sembrich, Jacoby; Dippel, Plancon. Ent. Met. Orch. Cond., Franko.
Mon. Ev., Jan. 22, at 8.—TANNHAUSER. Emma Eames, Olive Fremstad, Alten; Knote, Goritz, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann. Cond., Herts.
Wed. Ev., Jan. 24, at 7:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Homer; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.
Thurs., Jan. 25, at 5 P. M. precisely.—PARSIFAL. Fremstad; Dippel, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Journet. Cond. Herts.
Fri. Ev., Jan. 26, at 8.—AIDA. Emma Eames, Louise Homer; Caruso, Campanari, Plancon, Muhlmann. Conductor, Vigna.
Sale of seats for next week's performances begins this morning at 9 o'clock.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PL. THEATRE. Every Ev. & Sat. Mat. E. Christians & H. Walden in Der Kilometerfresser, (The Road Burner.)

Princess B'way & 29th. BEGINNING To-night at 8:15.
First Mat. Sat. Henry Miller in Grierson's Way

FIELDS 42d St., W. of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 50c, 75c, $1.
Louis Mann & Clara Lipman in JULIE BONBON

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev. 8:15.
Best Seats $1 at Mts. Today & Sat.
100TH TIME JAN. 29. Fountain Pens as SOUVENIRS.
THE EARL AND THE GIRL With Eddie Foy.

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. $1 Matinees Wed. & Sat.
THE BABES AND THE BARON

THE GREAT BIG LAUGHING HIT OF THIS SEASON IS
"BEFORE AND AFTER"
at the MANHATTAN THEATRE
WHERE THE CROWDS ATTEST IT.
DINE LEISURELY, CURTAIN 8:30 P.M.
50TH Performance—SOUVENIRS—JAN. 26

LAST 3 DAYS. OPEN 9 A. M. TO 11 P. M.
SIXTH NATIONAL
AUTOMOBILE SHOW
—AT—
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
ADM. 50c.

MAJESTIC THEATRE SPECIAL
NEXT MONDAY—SEATS READY.
JAMES J.
CORBETT
In CASHEL BYRON'S PROFESSION
BERNARD SHAW'S

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. Sat.
A DESPERATE CHANCE.
Nxt Wk—King of the Opium Ring

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Matinee Sat.
TOM, DICK & HARRY.
Nxt Wk—Confessions of a Wife.
Ted Marks' 2 Concerts Sun., Mat., Ngt., 25, 50c.

MURRAY HILL 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Sat.
CROWN OF THORNS.
Next Week—Happy Hooligan.

GARRICK 35th St., B'way. Henrietta Crosman
Evs. 8:15. Mts. Wed. & Sat. To-night "AS YOU LIKE IT."
NEXT MONDAY THE LITTLE GRAY LADY
Seats Selling.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, colder to-day; fair to-morrow; fresh west winds.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,527. * * * NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1906.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

ENVOY OF VENEZUELA EXPELLED FROM FRANCE

Rouvier Has Summoned Cabinet to Consider Further Steps.

AMERICA WARNED CASTRO

Said Grave Consequences Would Surely Follow If the Situation Were Not Changed Immediately.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—M. Maubourguet, the Chargé d'Affaires of Venezuela here, this afternoon received an official announcement of his expulsion from French territory. The notification was conveyed to him by M. Gouvt, the Chief Secretary of Premier Rouvier, and a special Commissary of Police, M. Hennion.

The Chargé d'Affaires showed considerable emotion, but accepted the Government's decision. He will leave Paris from the Northern Railroad Station at 10 o'clock this evening for Liège, Belgium, accompanied by the special Commissary of Police, who is responsible for his security to the frontier.

It is understood that M. Maubourguet, though representing Venezuela, is still a French citizen.

The action of the French Government with reference to Venezuela has not yet been finally decided on. M. Rouvier is calling the Cabinet Council together to consider the steps to be taken.

In the meantime a telegram from Lorient, the French war port in Brittany, announces that the cruisers Jean Bart and Chasseloup-Laubat are preparing to join the French division which is cruising in the vicinity of Venezuelan waters.

The Government issued a note to-night stating that M. Taigny went on board the steamer Martinique at La Guayra to get instructions, which were sent in charge of a French postal agent, owing to the seizure of the cable office, and that he was prevented from returning to the shore on the pretext that he was not provided with a sanitary certificate, as required by Venezuelan regulations. The instructions sent by the Martinique ordered M. Taigny to leave Venezuela, for which purpose the cruiser Jurien de la Gravière was at the time on her way to La Guayra. The note says:

"Although diplomatic relations had already been suspended for several days, diplomatic immunity covered the case of M. Taigny until he had left Venezuelan waters. By boarding a merchantman in Venezuelan waters he could not be considered as having left the territory of the country, where his position as a diplomatic representative should have protected him from all vexatious measures.

"It is for this reason that the French Government, in handing his passports to the Venezuelan Chargé d'Affaires in France, has been led to take measures to conduct him immediately to the frontier."

The French Cable Company's officials say that they received confirmation this morning of the reports that the managers of the company at Caracas and La Guayra had been expelled from Venezuela. The company has about ten other managers in charge of different offices in Venezuela, and momentarily expects to hear that they have been expelled. The officials of the company have brought the matter before the Government. It is believed that the United States will be asked to extend the protection of its representative to the managers.

CARACAS, Wednesday, Jan. 17., via Port of Spain, Jan. 18.—The Constitucional, in publishing the correspondence preceding the diplomatic rupture between Venezuela and France, says:

"We do not accuse the Cable Company, whose responsibilities we consider to be eliminated. We accuse the French Government of disloyalty to Venezuela, because, while our representatives and Ministers were sincerely and honorably seeking legal solutions of the difficulties in the line of international reciprocity, France co-operated with Matos, the leader of the revolution, to stain our valleys and cities with blood, privately ordered the managers of the Cable Company to transmit information to the revolutionists, assisted in bankrupting the credit of the Government abroad, and endangered the integrity of the national territory."

A memorandum of the conference between the American Minister, Mr. Russell, and Foreign Secretary Ybarra on the subject of the Government's failure to invite M. Taigny to the official New Year's reception, asserts that Minister Russell said:

"Secretary Root has cabled me saying that he is deeply interested in the question, and adding that grave consequences will surely follow if the situation is not changed immediately."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Neither the French Embassy nor the Venezuelan Legation was in receipt of cablegrams today in regard to the refusal of the Venezuelan Government to allow M. Taigny to land after he had once set foot on board the French ship Martinique. The State Department was also without official advices from Venezuela concerning the expulsion of M. Taigny, a fact accounted for, perhaps, by the illness of Minister Russell and the difficulty of communication since the cable office at La Guayra has been closed.

It is not possible to obtain in advance a statement of the position of this Government should France proceed to punitive measures. So far the French Ambassador here has kept the State Department fully advised of every projected French movement in relation to Venezuela, and nothing has yet occurred to cause the slightest objection to the execution of the French plans. How far this approval will extend to future movements can only be conjectured, though the precedents established in the case of the blockade by the allied powers of the Venezuelan coast would probably be regarded as sufficient for the guidance of the State Department.

The right to blockade was freely admitted, although the presence of the foreign ships in a threatening attitude toward the small American State naturally caused some resentment in certain quarters.

A fact that is admitted at the State Department is that there is not the least idea of involving the United States in any alliance with France, or any other European power, in the settlement of the Venezuelan trouble, notwithstanding the fact that the State Department has outstanding many accounts with Castro's Government.

At the present moment there are no American naval vessels in Venezuelan waters, but the Denver is making her way through the Windward Passage, and will be within call in case of need.

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TOOK GARFIELD'S WORDS.

Packers Believed to Have Had a Concealed Stenographer.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Attorney John S. Miller, in his opening statement for the defense in the trial of the packers, which began to-day, placed James R. Garfield, United States Commissioner of Corporations, in an uncomfortable position. He related in detail the conversation said to have taken place in the Chicago Club on April 18, 1904, when Mr. Garfield is alleged to have promised the packers' representatives that if they would give him the information he wanted it would not be used in any way against them.

Mr. Garfield sat near the lawyer who made the charges of unfaithfulness against him. Mr. Miller read from notes as he related the conversation, and from the accuracy of the quotations the Government attorneys gathered that the packers must have had a concealed stenographer present.

According to Mr. Miller, those at the Chicago Club meeting were Mr. Garfield, Charles G. Dawes, President of the Central Trust Company; Louis C. Krauthoff, general counsel for Armour & Co., and Samuel A. McRoberts, treasurer and financial agent for Swift & Co. The lawyer continued:

"Mr. Garfield said he recognized the natural disinclination on the part of the packers to disclose their secrets and to let a Government official range through their books. Then he stated the purpose of the act and the investigation. He said it was the purpose to inform the President and Congress of all the facts with the idea of legislation, and not to ascertain whether there were violations of the law.

"Mr. Garfield said that his department had no connection with any other department and certainly not with the Department of Justice, and that his information would not be used for the purpose of discovering violations of the law, and under no circumstances would the information obtained be used in prosecution. He said that subject had been discussed between Mr. Cortelyou and himself and then with the head of the nation, and that it was the desire of the administration that his department be divorced from all others."

ARIZONA MEN AROUSED.

Ex-Gov. Murphy Compares Bribery and Patronage at Statehood Hearing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Arizona men went up to the Capitol primed for action at the House Committee's Statehood hearing to-day. Immediately on opening, Dwight Hurd, their spokesman, said:

"This delegation feels outraged and insulted by insinuations made by Gov. Powers yesterday amounting to a charge that we were employing corrupt means to defeat this bill. Unless there is retraction and apology we are prepared to withdraw at once and take such measures for the fulfillment of our duty here as we may."

Gov. Powers made a satisfactory disavowal of any intention to offend. Ex-Gov. Murphy of Arizona made a sweeping denial that money had been used in any manner to influence votes.

"If I could get that charge repeated in writing," he declared, "and signed by any man, no matter how high he may be, what office he may hold, or how humble he is, I would put him in the penitentiary."

This declaration is regarded with special favor by the Arizona men this evening in view of the report which has just reached them that to-day the President has repeated the charge.

Gov. Murphy went on to compare the use of money with the effort to influence votes by the employment of patronage, when he was cut short by Chairman Hamilton.

"Well," said Murphy, "I will alter my statement. What is the essential difference between using money to influence votes and robbing the Treasury of $20,000,000 by a Public Building bill just to defeat the will of the people of this Territory?"

There was an afternoon session of the committee which was not so belligerent, and the Arizona men were able to get in a few arguments.

GOVERNOR KICKED A CONVICT.

Vardaman Admits He Thrashed Criminal for Impudence.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 18.—Gov. Vardaman in a recent message to the Legislature charged that body to make a thorough investigation of the State convict system.

Rumors that Gov. Vardaman had recently thrashed a convict at the Executive Mansion resulted in an interview with the Governor, in which he admitted that he had whipped the convict, who, while shining the Governor's shoes, had made an impudent remark.

The Governor said he kicked the convict and, then taking a broom, had given him a sound thrashing. This act is to be investigated by the Legislative Committee, which was appointed on the Governor's recommendation. The affair and its publicity have created a sensation.

Vardaman also has sent a message to the House recommending that trusty convicts "uniformed in gray or other agreeable color," instead of hired laborers, be used as porters at the Capitol. The recommendation has already aroused opposition.

KILLED BY SLEEP TABLETS.

School Teacher, Unable to Rest, Takes Too Much Veronal.

Edward Germann, a teacher in Public School 136, died early yesterday morning under circumstances which caused the Coroners' office to be notified. An autopsy made by Dr. Wuest showed that death was due to poison.

Germann was 21 years old, and lived with his parents at 90 Norman Avenue, Greenpoint. His father is a retired sculptor. Young Germann was afflicted with insomnia, and on Saturday he purchased a box of fifty veronal tablets, a new drug, which was supposed to produce sleep. Each tablet was of five grains. Germann began to take them on Sunday morning, and three hours later his sister found him in a stupor.

Physicians were called in, but were unable to revive the man. For more than three days he remained in a stupor. After the man's death the Coroners' office was notified, and Dr. Wuest yesterday made an autopsy on the body. He discovered that death was due to congestion of the brain and kidney trouble. The stomach and heart were removed for a chemical analysis.

Veronal is a proprietary medicine made in Germany, the ingredients of which are not generally known. A dose is from ten to fifteen grains and produces sleep. An overdose is likely to cause death by acting abnormally upon the heart.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
Is sold by all the best grocers everywhere. Try it. —Adv.

ARREST "KID" MURRAY IN BOGUS STOCK CASE

Police Say That's the Name of the Exquisite "Colonel."

HE RUNS INTO THEIR TRAP

Said to be Larry Summerfield's Co-Captain of Industry—He Shuns C. Augustus Seton.

With badly ruffled dignity "Col. T. C. P. Colmey," or as the police are inconsiderate enough to insist on calling him, Charles Murray, alias "Kid" Murray, was led from the Criminal Courts Building to a cell at Police Headquarters last night by Detective Sergt. McConville. The "Colonel" is charged with attempt to utter forgeries in the first degree in connection with the Norfolk and Western bogus stock swindle.

The police and Assistant District Attorney Garvan believe that in "Col. Colmey" they have got the kingpin of the combination to float the $4,800,000 of bogus 100-share stock certificates of the Norfolk and Western Railway, to which C. Augustus Seton, now on trial before Recorder Goff, on a charge of grand larceny in connection with another swindle, is said to have been a party.

The arrest of the "Colonel" occurred after he had been identified by Andrew D. Meloy, office manager for Barnard & Clark of 25 Broad Street, as "E. L. Moore," who last August had been introduced by Seton to the members of that firm as a partner of "Mr. Collins," a wealthy Philadelphia builder, in an attempt to have the firm negotiate two of the bogus stock certificates worth at par $20,000. Samuel J. Humphries, "the newspaper writer from Brooklyn Heights," who now is in custody in connection with the swindle, on that occasion took the part of "Collins." Mr. Garvan said he had information to show that "Col. Colmey" also was the elusive "E. L. Green of Pittsburg," who had traveled about the country trying to float the bogus securities.

"Col. Colmey" was neatly caught in a trap set for him by Assistant District Attorney Garvan and the police, after Humphries in the various statements he has made at the District Attorney's office had implicated him in the Norfolk and Western swindle.

"Col. Colmey" was indicted in connection with the "sick engineer" swindle of three years ago, in which five or six confidence men, most of whom by this time are serving terms in prison, contrived to swindle, among others, Charles P. Buchanan, a tobacco manufacturer from Brooklyn, out of $40,000 by means of fraudulent stock certificates of the Horseshoe Mining Company. He was out on $2,000 bail on this charge. To bring him within the reach of the authorities Assistant District Attorney Train had his case put on the calander of Judge Foster in the Court of General Sessions on Wednesday, and when the defendant failed to respond moved to have his bail forfeited.

Samuel Kahn, proprietor of the Occidental Hotel, had furnished bail for "Col. Colmey." He asked that the time be extended until Monday, and Judge Foster assented, but to the surprise of all the Colonel came into court yesterday accompanied by Mr. Kahn and Terrence J. McManus, his counsel. He declared that he was ready to go on trial. Mr. Train then asked Judge Foster to mark the case off the calendar. This was done.

The Colonel Indignant.

Murray, as the police say his real name is, in the meantime had learned that a process server from the District Attorney's office was waiting in the corridor to serve a subpoena requesting his presence before Assistant District Attorney Garvan at 4 in the afternoon. This made the "Colonel" very indignant, so much so that he made a speech of protest to the Judge.

"Why should I go before Mr. Garvan?" he asked. "I have no business with him and I don't want to see him. I do not."

Judge Foster said he had nothing to do with that at all. Mr. Train said the defendant would be notified when he was wanted for trial, calling him Murray. In a burst of indignation the "Colonel" retorted:

"My name is not Murray. I am Col. Colmey. I don't care what the police call me. I know my own name."

When Murray and Mr. McManus reached the corridor the process server appeared and pushed a subpoena into the former's hand. Again the Colonel had occasion to feel extremely annoyed. He drew himself up to his full height, and, pushing the subpoena away, said:

"Go away from me. Go away. You are perfectly rude."

Mr. McManus, however, accepted the subpoena on behalf of the Colonel. After an argument between counsel and client the latter agreed to see Mr. Garvan.

At 4 o'clock, just as the trial of Seton before Recorder Goff was about to close for the day, the Colonel appeared in the courtroom accompanied by his counsel. He is a little, stockily built man with a full beard and mustache sprinkled with gray, a round head, a full face, and keen shifty brown eyes. He was dressed in the height of fashion. As he stood leaning against the enclosure in front of the Recorder's seat he pulled a small silk handkerchief from the sleeve of his coat, mopped his brow with a light and dainty touch, and then replaced it. He exhaled the perfume of violets.

"I want to see you; you'd better come up stairs to my office," said Mr. Garvan after court had adjourned.

"My word," said the Colonel, "but this is annoying, very annoying, indeed. I have no business with you, Mr. District Attorney, none whatever."

"Oh, but I have some things I want to talk over with you very urgently," said Mr. Garvan with a smile.

Seton Didn't Know Him.

"They'll have me in the Patrick case before long," said the Colonel ruefully. That moment Seton brushed past him. They almost touched elbows. They are old friends, but not a muscle moved in the face of Seton as a token of recognition. The Colonel drew back an inch or two, as if shrinking from any contact with a man on trial for a criminal offense.

As soon as Mr. Garvan reached his office he sent a hurry call for Andrew D. Meloy. In the meantime the Colonel, his counsel, and bondsman were compelled to wait in the anteroom. The Colonel was very much shocked to find Detective Sergeant McConville waiting there too. The sleuth has had occasion to meet the Colonel on sundry occasions and invite him to call at 300 Mulberry Street. The Colonel when he was known as "Kid" Murray had a smooth face. McConville, however, can see through a beard about as well as any sleuth in New York. It almost broke the Colonel up when McConville playfully addressed him, "Hello, Murray."

After Mr. Meloy had arrived and had a

Continued on Page 2.

MISS NETHERSOLE ENDS PANIC.

Boy in Harlem Opera House Sat on Matchbox and Woman Screamed.

A cry of "Fire!" from a woman in the gallery started what might have been a serious panic in the audience at the Harlem Opera House last night.

It happened during the third act of "The Labyrinth," while Olga Nethersole and Hamilton Revelle were alone together on the stage.

A boy sitting at the end of the third row on the centre aisle in the top balcony suddenly shifted his position in such a way that he sat on a box of matches in his coat pocket. The matches flared up with a puff of smoke. While the boy was crushing out the flame with his hand a woman sitting just behind him jumped up and cried "Fire!"

In an instant the gallery was in an uproar. Everybody sprang up and prepared to make for the stairways. Meanwhile the excitement had spread to the lower balconies and the floor. People began to hurry up the aisles, and it loked for a moment as if a general rush for the doors would be inevitable.

Miss Nethersole stopped playing and came down to the footlights, begging the audience to keep their heads and stay in their places.

"Ladies and gentlemen," she said, "please keep your seats. There is no danger. There is nothing wrong."

Manager Lichtenstein ordered all the twenty exits of the house thrown open. A few people went out.

In the meantime a policeman had been up to investigate the trouble and found that a scorched pocket and a frightened boy made up the full extent of the damage.

Seeing neither smoke nor flame, the audience quieted down, those who had gone out came back, the doors were closed again, and in fifteen minutes the play was going on as before.

BARRICADE AT HAMBURG.

Many Persons Hurt in the Rioting—A Policeman Dead.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—Storekeepers at Hamburg suffered a loss of 120,000 marks ($30,000) in the rioting there last night.

It is reported that the Hamburg Socialists plan a repetition of the demonstration next Monday. The police have issued an order prohibiting public meetings in the streets and declaring that they will be prevented by force. Restaurants in certain streets must be closed at 6 P. M.

A similar order has been issued at Breslau.

Gen. von der Goltz, commander of the First Army Corps, stationed at Königsberg, has ordered that the troops be provided with a full supply of ammunition in view of a possible outbreak on Sunday.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—The demonstrations at Hamburg yesterday against the proposed new election law were more serious than at first reported. A barricade was erected and the police were firmly resisted until midnight. The rioters opened fire and about twenty policemen were wounded, one of whom has since died.

Over twenty shops were plundered. The number of rioters wounded is not known, but more than a dozen men were treated at one drug store. Some of these were seriously wounded. A policeman broke the skull of a twelve-year-old boy who was trying to turn out a street lamp.

The workmen who took part in yesterday's demonstrations were locked out this morning. Over 4,000 lost their employment.

STARVED IN LOCKED CAR.

Man Without Food or Water Four Days Taken Out Unconscious.

Groans coming from a New York Central freight car in the Long Island Railroad yard at the foot of Fourth Street, Long Island City, yesterday attracted the attention of Yardmaster John Donnelly, who was passing.

The car door was locked and sealed, and the yardmaster had it opened. As the door swung back a man who was seated on a box in the car fell over unconscious. He was taken to St. John's Hospital. He had not regained consciousness at a late hour last night, but the hospital surgeons thought he would recover.

Nothing was found upon the man that would show his identity. The man had been a prisoner in the car for at least four days, the railroad men said, without water or food. The car had been loaded with furniture at Gaffney Transfer, a station on the West Shore Railroad.

JAMES H. WILLOCK INSANE.

Financier Is in Asylum of Which He Was a Director.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 18.—James H. Willock, who until a few days ago was the President of the Second National Bank in this city, in addition to being a Director in thirty different corporations in Western Pennsylvania, is in the Western Pennsylvania Asylum for the Insane, at Dixmont, Penn.

Mr. Willock was taken to the asylum on Saturday last under the delusion that he was being tawen to New York City for a conference on financial matters.

A little less than a year ago Mr. Willock was elected a Director of the asylum where he is now confined. He took a great interest in the work, and devised means to increase the comfort of the unfortunates confined in the institution.

COL. HAGGARD DIVORCED.

Novelist's Brother Accused Absent Wife of Habitual Intoxication.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 18.—Col. Andrew C. P. Haggard, author, soldier, traveler, and brother to H. Rider Haggard, the novelist, obtained a divorce from his wife at a hearing before Judge Spear in the Supreme Court this afternoon. The divorce was granted on the ground of desertion and habitual intoxication.

Col. Haggard testified that he was married to Emily Isabella Churnside at the British Consulate at Cairo, Egypt, May 3, 1883. He lived with her in Egypt, Monte Carlo, India, Great Britain, and the United States. During November, 1899, Mrs. Haggard left him and he has not seen her since. He has lived in Portland for a year.

SEABOARD FL... makes quickest time... New York every day... Richmond trains... Florida Special... Seaboard Air Line Ry.

YOUTHFUL PUGILIST KILLED IN HARLEM BOUT

He Receives a Fatal Blow Over the Heart.

DIES WHILE OTHERS FIGHT ON

300 Spectators Didn't Know "Kid" Groog Had Expired—"Kid" Sis, Who Hit Him, Gets Away.

There was a series of legal bouts—which are imitation prize fights—last night in the Mount Morris Hotel, run by George McFadden, at 130th Street and Third Avenue. Fully 300 men packed the little hall when "Kid" Groog and "Kid" Sis came into the ring for a three-round go. The fighting was in full swing in the second round when "Sis" landed a heavy swing over Groog's heart. He went down in a heap, and took the count. He was carried to a dressing room where he died. His death did not become known in the hall for some time after it occurred.

The referee, Jack Hastings, an ex-prize fighter and saloon keeper of 106th Street and Second Avenue, ordered on the next pair of fighters while Groog was being carried from the ring. The two men, "Jack Davis" and Kid Murphy, were in the middle of a lively first round when somebody ran in from the dressing room and whispered to Hastings. When the round was over Hastings announced there had been an accident, and stopped the bout.

In an instant the word flashed through the crowd that "Groog" was dead, and the crowd began to make for the doors.

Max Loeb of 149 East 131st Street, the alleged manager of the fight, quieted the crowd, and he and Hastings slipped into the dressing room. They came back with word that Groog was in a bad way, and that there wouldn't be any more fighting. Everybody got his ticket back at the door.

Meanwhile some one had notified the police of the East 126th Street Station and Detective Kamerer and the reserves rushed around to the hotel. They found a goodly part of the crowd waiting to learn the dying fighter's condition. They arrested everybody in sight.

"Kid" Sis had disappeared and no one could tell the police his real name or address. The police made prisoners of Max Loeb, "Jack Davis," who was still in ring costume, and his seconds, Herbert Saunders and Walter Clark. Fifteen others were gathered in as witnesses.

"Groog" was stretched out in the dressing room without any signs of life. When the Harlem Hospital ambulance arrived Dr. Berliner pronounced him dead.

His body was taken to the East 126th Street Station.

The police learned that "Kid" Groog's real name was Nathan Rosenberg of 109 East 110th Street.

Late last night his father, Abraham Rosenberg, identified the body at the station house. He said his son was 18 years old, and had frequently fought before.

When the police went down to 106th Street and Second Avenue to find Referee Hastings, they made an excise arrest in his saloon.

Up to a late hour no trace had been found of "Kid" Sis. All the police could learn of him was that his real name was George Fis.

Early this morning the police arrested John Hastings, who is alleged to have refereed the prize fight.

BEGGED OF MISS ROOSEVELT.

Mendacious Letter Sent by Little Girl Who Wanted Candy Money.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 18.—A pathetic letter from Milwaukee, asking Miss Alice Roosevelt for financial assistance was said to-day to be the clever effort of a ten-year-old girl, Alice Bender, to get money for candy.

The child wrote that she had five brothers and sisters, and that they were starving, and that their home was so cold they could hardly bear to live there. She told about the efforts of her parents to provide food for the children, and suggested that a little money from Miss Roosevelt and her friends would be greatly appreciated.

Miss Roosevelt's private secretary sent the letter to the Associated Charities for investigation. The only truth in the letter was the number of children in the family. The writer of the letter is the daughter of a well-to-do family with a pretty home in a good residence district. The only hunger the child ever knew was for candy.

LOOPHOLE IN LIQUOR LAW.

Minors, If They Have Tickets, Can Get Beer in Cans, Court Holds.

Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, handed down a decision yesterday which may result in showing to saloon keepers how to sell liquor to minors without fear of arrest.

The decision was handed down in the case of Edward Hartstein, a saloon keeper of 90 Goerck Street, who had been arrested and held for trial in the Special Sessions on a charge of selling a can of beer to ten-year-old Fannie Fuchs. The saloon keeper had himself brought into the Supreme Court on a writ of habeas corpus, his attorney declaring that the child had obtained the beer by presenting a ticket handed to her by her brother-in-law, who had previously told the saloon keeper that he intended to send the child for the beer.

The child corroborated this story, and Justice Gildersleeve upheld the writ and discharged the saloonkeeper from custody, holding that the transaction could not be said to be a sale of spiritous liquors to a minor within the meaning of the statute, as the beer was sold, not to or for the minor, but to and for the brother-in-law.

While Justice Gildersleeve condemned the practice of sending children for beer, he said he could not hold that the transaction in this case was criminal.

Jury Chosen in Greene-Gaynor Case.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 18.—A jury was chosen to-day in the Greene-Gaynor case, and to-morrow morning the actual trial of the defendants upon the charges of conspiracy against the United States Government, embezzlement, and receiving funds known to have been embezzled from the United States, will commence.

Bill to Raise President's Salary.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Representative Sulzer introduced a bill to-day to increase the President's salary to $100,000 and the Vice President's salary to $...,000.

...ke and Niagara Falls are still open. Two trains a day by the New York Central Lines.

DEPEW HERE ILL.

Suddenly Leaves Washington and Shuts Himself in His City Home.

Senator Depew has suddenly left his senatorial duties in Washington and returned to his home in this city, where he is denying himself to everybody except a few personal friends, whom he has summoned to see him. It was learned last night that the Senator got here from Washington late on Wednesday, but did not let any one know of his return until yesterday afternoon.

The Senator's secretary said that Mr. Depew would not see any one, had nothing to say, and did not want to be disturbed with any messages.

Much mystery was made of Senator Depew's doings, especially of his health. When the secretary was asked if the Senator had seen any physicians, he said it was quite likely that many physicians had called at the Depew home, but he tried to convey the impression that the physicians who had called were personal friends and not there entirely on professional errands.

"There are reasons why I cannot state the cause for the Senator's presence here," said his secretary, "and I cannot discuss the matter in any way."

In reply to a direct question, he said that if there was any reason for believing that a Depew resignation would soon be announced it was not known to him.

Charles C. Paulding, a nephew of Senator Depew, admitted that his uncle was ill. The Senator caught a cold a few days ago, Mr. Paulding said, and this had resulted in "a slight indisposition" because he had neglected to take care of it.

At the dinner of the Transportation Club in the Manhattan Hotel last night, it was announced that Mr. Depew, who is President of the club, would be unable to attend on account of illness.

Mrs. Depew is in Europe.

DIED RATHER THAN KILL.

Russian Officer Commanding Execution Platoon Shot Himself.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 18.—Capt. Baron Korf of the Empress's Cuirassiers was buried to-day. He died under extraordinary circumstances. With a squadron he was engaged under Gen. Orloff in pacifying the Baltic Provinces, and he commanded a platoon which was ordered to shoot a batch of insurgents at Walck.

At the moment when he should have given the order to fire he drew a revolver and committed suicide in front of his own men.

Correspondents in the Baltic Provinces report interviews with the insurgents, who say they are unable to prolong their resistance owing to the deficiency of arms. They deny that they are responsible for the destruction of property, which, they declare, was the work of marauders.

Punitive columns continue to burn towns and massacre noncombatants on the merest suspicion of complicity in the uprising.

RUSSIA NEEDS $400,000,000.

Newspaper Estimates of the Deficit in the Coming Year.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 18.—The Czar to-day gives another assurance of his desire to become a constitutional sovereign by dissolving the bureaucratic committee which has been drafting amendments to the civil code and ordering the transfer of the work to the Douma.

The newspapers continue their criticism of the budget. They point out a serious lacuna in the estimates of expenditure, which make no mention of the repayment of $45,000,000 borrowed last year in Berlin.

With the addition of this amount to the deficit and when due allowance is made for famine relief contingencies and assistance to trade and industry it is considered that the deficit will not be under $400,000,000.

EIGHTEEN KILLED IN MINE.

Many Comrades Escape Explosion at Noon Hour.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Jan. 18.—Eighteen men were killed in an explosion at noon to-day in one of the mines of the Detroit and Kanawha Coal Company of Detroit on Paint Creek, twenty-five miles from here.

Almost all the day men, consisting of miners, loaders, and drivers, were eating their dinner outside the mine, and thus escaped death.

FINANCE INTERESTS BURGLAR.

He Takes Opportunity to Examine Tennessee Coal and Iron Books.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18.—Some one forced an entrance into the offices of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company in the First National Bank Building on Saturday night or Sunday, appropriated $57 in cash, and, it is believed, made a thorough investigation of the company's books.

Regardless of the fact that all the money in the cash drawer was stolen, the actual motive for the forcing of the doors is believed to have been to obtain an insight into the affairs of the company. The Tennessee Coal and Iron Company recently increased its capital stock to $30,000,000.

CENTENARIAN PREFERS JAIL.

Was Fifty Years in Prison, and Committed Crime to Get Back.

AGRAM, Hungary, Jan. 18.—Ivan Palencsuk, who is 108 years old, was released from prison to-day after fifty years' imprisonment.

He protested tearfully against his release, but in vain, and he immediately committed another crime in order to be reimprisoned.

Real Green Carnation.

John F. Marsden, a Far Rockaway florist, has cultivated a green carnation, and his wife has named it the Emerald. It measures three inches in diameter, and is of a clear emerald hue, with white edges on the petals.

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS. "...R. R. Special" ... Miami ... West Indian Limited ... Atlantic Coast Line. ... Route. R. Ways.

COL. MANN'S NOTES READ TO THE JURY

"Let Up on Henry T. Sloane," One of Them Said.

5,000 SHARES IN ANOTHER

Those Who Didn't Subscribe to the "Fads" Were Reported to Justice Deuel—A Card Index Kept.

Col. William d'Alton Mann, editor of Town Topics, was called to the stand yesterday in Justice Deuel's suit for criminal libel against Editor Norman Hapgood of Collier's Weekly. Col. Mann was asked if his publication fostered the social ambitions of any one or whether at Col. Mann's orders the editors were directed to "let up" on any one.

"Never," replied Col. Mann to these and similar queries.

Thereupon Mr. Osborne of Mr. Hapgood's counsel read letters and notes tending to offset the witness's testimony. One note, signed "W. D. M.," directed "T. T." to "let up" on Henry T. Sloane. In another, Charles Stokes Wayne, the managing editor, was informed that Col. Mann had a special reason for wishing to show that Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont "go to the best affairs here," meaning in London, whence Col. Mann was writing.

Mr. Osborne also read a letter addressed to M. E. Wooster and written by the witness, informing him that Col. Mann understood that Mr. Wooster had 5,000 more shares of Rico Syndicate which Count Reginald Ward had given to him for Col. Mann. Mr. Osborne then endeavored to show that before these shares had been given to Col. Mann Town Topics had printed unpleasant paragraphs about Ward, and that after the receipt of them the paper had printed pleasant paragraphs about him.

The cross-examination of Justice Deuel, which began on Tuesday morning, ended at 3:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At the morning session yesterday Mr. Osborne brought out from the witness that those persons who refused to subscribe to "Fads and Fancies" were immediately reported back to him, and that such reports were made as quickly as possible, in order to arrange for another method of soliciting them again.

Justice Fitzgerald's room in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court was crowded as usual when court opened. The entire staff of Town Topics was on hand early, and was supplemented by several ex-members of the staff, including Charles Stokes Wayne, the former managing editor, who, Col. Mann said recently, "was stood up in a corner" and dismissed by him, after Col. Mann had learned that he was connected with "America's Smart Set." M. E. Wooster and Robert A. Irving, the solicitors for "Fads and Fancies," were also present.

The women who have attended the trial from its beginning occupied seats near the bench.

Deuel Cross-Examined.

Mr. Osborne resumed his cross-examination of Justice Deuel at the opening of the session. He offered in evidence a paper which was entitled "Hints to Correspondents of Town Topics." It contained a long list of instructions regarding the gathering of news for the publication.

"Remember that ridicule is more effective than abuse," was one of the hints. "Remember that Town Topics will pay more liberally than the daily papers for items of news in its own particular line," was another. Correspondents were also informed that a bonus would be paid for articles selected to lead the column signed "The Saunterer." Correspondents were also notified that items of news were wanted concerning only those of social prominence. They were instructed to furnish names and leave it to the editor's judgment whether the names should be used or not.

Justice Deuel said that the first agent of "Fads and Fancies" was M. E. Wooster, and that the second was Robert A. Irving.

Q.—Wasn't about $180,000 collected from subscribers to "Fads and Fancies"? A.—I should say that perhaps $150,000 was collected.

Q.—Were not those who refused to subscribe reported back to you? A.—There was no order for them to report to me.

Mr. Osborne asked the witness if he wished to change his answer, and upon receiving a negative reply, produced a letter in which Justice Deuel said to Wooster that he wanted the agent to keep him posted in regard to the names of those who hesitated to subscribe. The witness admitted that he wrote the letter. Mr. Osborne then read another letter referring to Wooster's efforts to get Dr. W. Seward Webb to subscribe for the $1,500 book. The letter read in part:

I note what you say about Webb, and I hope you will get him. You say he promised to see you in this city on Friday—I assume that is the day after to-morrow. I never heard you swear, but you must have thought cuss words when the message came out from the doctor.

This letter was signed by Justice Deuel.

Q.—Did you write a letter of introduction for Wooster to Mayor Seth Low or Corporation Counsel George L. Rives? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did James W. Gerard refuse to subscribe? A.—He is not a subscriber.

Q.—Have you any recollection whether Cornelius Vanderbilt was approached or not? A.—I have an indistinct recollection that he was solicited and that it was reported back that he had refused.

Card Index of Names.

Mr. Osborne introduced twenty-four paragraphs from Town Topics in his endeavor to show that unpleasant things were said in the publication concerning the persons who had refused to subscribe to "Fads and Fancies," or their families. These paragraphs were not read aloud, but were handed to the jurors for their perusal. The witness was asked if Town Topics did not keep a card index indicating how prospective subscribers to "Fads and Fancies" were to be treated in Town Topics. He said that he knew that there was a card index in the office, and that he assumed that it was used in connection with getting subscriptions, but that he did not know in just what way.

Q.—I show you the name of Eugene Higgins on the list with a mark drawn through it. Why was that line drawn? A.—I should say he was rejected by Col. Mann.

Q.—Dr. Webb was not rejected by Col. Mann? A.—He may have been at one time.

Q.—Don't you know that Eugene Higgins refused the book in 1901? A.—Yes.

Q.—And afterward he was abused in Town Topics?

This was objected to by District Attorney Jerome.

Q.—Why did you demand from the agents an immediate report on the men who were not

proached and refused? A.—I should say it was so they could be approached in some other way.

Q.—Then you had different methods of approaching men? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was the first way? A.—Gentlemanly.

Q.—Did you know the anticipated way? A.—Always gentlemanly, by the instructions of Col. Mann.

Q.—What was the second method of approach? A.—Mr. Wooster could approach them the second time of his own accord.

Q.—I asked if a new method of card index was introduced with the "Fads and Fancies" scheme indicating the different manner in which persons had been treated in Town Topics? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—If Town Topics had treated a prospective subscriber or his family good or bad it meant something, didn't it? A.—I assume so.

Q.—Don't you know that F. L. Baker, a Baltimore gentleman, refused to subscribe? A.—Not that I remember.

Mr. Osborne then read from Town Topics a paragraph referring to one of Mr. Baker's female relatives, which the lawyer said had been printed after Mr. Baker had refused to subscribe. He next read a letter from Justice Deuel to Wooster, which read in part as follows:

I wish you would be generous with your reports. I hope you will have $30,000 in Wall Street and at least ten more subscribers to "F. and F." before I come back.

Q.—In your absence you intended that Wooster was to report to Col. Mann? A.—Yes.

Deuel to Wooster.

The following letter from the witness to Wooster was next read:

The Republican Club of the City of New York,
New York, June 23, 1901.

Dear Mr. Wooster:

I incloss a letter to Commodore Gerry. I have now touched the button, and I expect you to do the rest. I think that you will get a patient hearing. I think that you can explain to him in better form than I can write that I have not permitted the matter to be presented to but two or three, because I believe that a man whose fads and fancies take in the betterment of the community and the well being of the human race should stand at the head in a matter of this kind.

Mr. Astor, Mr. Vanderbilt, and Mr. Whitney have simply been approached to see how the project would be received. Mr. Astor has accepted, Mr. Vanderbilt has practically done so, and Mr. Whitney has the matter before him at present.

If the Commodore subscribes, as I think he will, you may then go ahead with the list at Newport. With the Commodore there is plain sailing ahead.

Let me hear how you progress, but before submitting the matter to any individual not now agreed upon, send his or her name to me.

JOSEPH M. DEUEL.

Q.—Then you told how the Commodore was to be approached? A.—Yes.

Q.—You found out that the managing editor of Town Topics was also connected with "America's Smart Set" when you wrote your article commending the arrest of Ahle for trying to blackmail Edward M. Post? A.—Yes.

Q.—Then you found out that Wayne wrote a letter introducing Ahle to Mr. Post on Town Topics paper? A.—Yes; I think I asked Wayne about it.

Q.—Then you wrote an article saying that you had no matter against Mr. Post? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you remember telling a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that his account of an interview with you was very accurate? A.—I told him that he had been more accurate than the other reporters.

Deuel Correctly Quoted.

The interview with Justice Deuel printed in THE TIMES was handed to him, and he was asked to read those parts of it which he admitted to be correct representations of his statements. The reading occupied a quarter of an hour. Mr. Osborne then announced that he had finished with the witness. District Attorney Jerome questioned him in redirect examination.

Q.—Have you ever practiced in court while a Magistrate or Justice? A.—I have not.

Q.—Did you devote all of the time necessary to carry out the duties of your respective offices? A.—Absolutely.

Q.—In your connection with Town Topics, did you find that the paper, in your opinion, was engaged in the occupation of promulgating scandal? A.—Absolutely no.

Q.—Was the occupation of Town Topics ever that of printing scandal?

"I object," said Mr. Osborne. "The paper itself is the best evidence."

In reply to a question from Mr. Jerome Justice Deuel took half an hour in reciting to the Judge and jury the reforms he had instituted in court methods while he was a City Magistrate. Mr. Jerome then continued his examination of the witness.

Q.—To your knowledge did Town Topics at any time attempt to blackmail or "shake down" anybody? A.—No.

Q.—Who knows most about Town Topics? A.—Col. Mann.

Q.—Is it what you would call the "main guy"? A.—Yes.

By Juror No. 2.—Have you ever had any acquaintance either with Mr. Hapgood or Mr. Collier? A.—No.

Q.—Or have you any knowledge that they or any of their employes have any antipathy to you? A.—No.

Justice Deuel was then excused from the witness stand and Col. Mann was called. In response to Mr. Jerome's question as to his name, he said that his full name was William d'Alton Mann, and that the d'Alton should be spelled with a little "d" and a big "A."

Q.—How old are you? A.—Sixty-six.

Q.—And you served in the civil war? A.—Yes, from 1861 to 1864, as Captain in the First, Fifth, and Seventh Michigan Cavalry. I resigned to manufacture accoutrements needed in the army.

Q.—When did you take charge of Town Topics? A.—In 1891.

Q.—Except as an owner of some stock in the company, did Justice Deuel have any control over the paper? A.—No.

Q.—He was never an editor of the paper? A.—He was not.

Q.—Was its occupation that of printing scandal? A.—It was not.

Q.—Was it ever engaged in levying blackmail or extorting money? A.—It was not.

This concluded the direct examination, and Mr. Osborne took him in hand for cross-examination.

Q.—Who had the power to sign checks when you were in Europe? A.—The Treasurer and the Acting President, Judge Deuel.

Q.—Beyond that, did the Acting President have authority to act? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Editorial Responsibility.

The witness admitted that he and Justice Deuel sometimes talked about the proofs, and that, as the Justice was a lawyer, he accepted his views on legal matters. The witness was then asked about a paragraph printed in Town Topics while he was in Europe.

Q.—Were you responsible for it? A.—I am legally responsible, but not morally.

Q.—Who was morally responsible? A.—The managing editor, Mr. Wayne.

Q.—You were responsible for the character and tone of the paper? A.—I always.

Q.—Look at this paragraph and see if it is characteristic of the tone of the paper. A.—No, it is not.

Q.—Did you learn from Justice Deuel under what circumstances your name was signed to an article about Ahle's arrest? A.—Yes, upon my return.

Q.—You did not repudiate it? A.—No.

Q.—It is your method of publication first to know the article that you use is true; second, that the person it concerns is of sufficient importance to criticise, and third, that the facts are truthfully and fairly stated? A.—Yes, that is my invariable rule.

Q.—Is it correct that no one can buy his name into Town Topics except by legitimate advertising? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you ever instruct Mr. Wayne to say unpleasant things about any particular persons? A.—Never.

Q.—Did you ever tell him to "let up" on anybody? A.—Never.

Q.—Did you ever try to assist any one in their social ambitions in your paper? A.—Never.

Q.—Did you ever discuss with him the persons to be treated pleasantly in Town Topics? A.—Never.

At this point Mr. Osborne read the following letter from Col. Mann to Mr. Wayne:

Dear Wayne: Use inclosed notes. I have especial reason to be nice to McCormick and Mrs. Mc., and I also wish to show that Perry and Mrs. Belmont go to the best of affairs here. All well. Kindest.

June 30, 1905.

The "here" in this letter was underlined. Col. Mann was in England when he wrote the letter.

Mr. Osborne then read this note of instruction:

T. T.: Will be very careful of anything said about Mrs. Inman of Atlanta. Nothing unpleasant. Let up on Henry T. Sloane.

May 13, 1905. W. D. M.

Let Up on Henry T. Sloane.

Mr. Osborne next sought to offer in evidence a paragraph in Town Topics, saying that he wanted to show that a man had first been abused in the paper and then had pleasant things said about him for a money consideration, and that he wanted to impeach the witness.

"I want to show that the paper committed an offense against the Penal Code and I want to attack the credibility of the witness," Mr. Osborne said. "We want to show that the alleged libel was justified. This is a part of a chain which I promise to connect."

A long wrangle followed between counsel as to the admissibility, at this time, of the paragraphs referred to. At last Justice Fitzgerald admitted them in evidence. They were marked for identification, but were not read aloud. Mr. Osborne then read this letter:

Town Topics Editorial Rooms,
452 Fifth Avenue, New York,
Jan. 27, 1904.

M. Ellis Wooster, Esq., The Regent, Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-first Street, New York:

My Dear Mr. Wooster: Count Reginald Ward informs me that you have 5,000 shares more of the Rico Syndicate for me. I had hoped to have seen you in here to talk over several matters and will be glad if you will drop in and bring the stock or send it by registered letter.

Cordially yours,
(Signed.) W. D. MANN.

Charles Stokes Wayne was then called to the stand by Mr. Jerome. He said that a certain paragraph in Town Topics which was shown to him, and which contained no names, referred to Ward. He was then excused. Col. Mann was recalled, and after being asked if certain pencil marks on one of the letters were made by him, and, having answered in the negative, was excused.

At this point court adjourned until this morning.

$1,800,000 FOR NEGROES.

Booker T. Washington Comes to New York to Raise It.

Booker T. Washington came to New York yesterday to raise money for his Tuskegee Institute. He wants $1,800,000 with which to raise the present endowment fund of $1,200,000 to $3,000,000, and $90,000 to help defray the total expenses of $180,000 of the past year.

Mr. Washington will talk to New York at Carnegie Hall next Monday and endeavor to show this city why it should contribute the money. Joseph H. Choate, who will preside at the meeting; Mark Twain, and Robert C. Ogden are to help him along in his arguments.

Mr. Washington said last night that he had found it necessary to come North to get the money. "The Southern people are with us in our work, but they aren't able to help us as much as the people of the North," he said. "It's like the story of the old Maryland darky who went to his employer and asked for some change.

"'Get away, Tom,' answered the employer. 'Why do you come to me for money?'

"'Well, you knows, boss,' replied the old fellow, scratching his head earnestly, 'you knows dat when I goes wif de gun after ducks, I goes whar de ducks is.'

"And so it is that when I need money I'm pretty apt to go where the money is. We need funds at Tuskegee, and we need it immediately, because our school is outgrowing itself and the demands are greater than the supplies. I think the Northern people sympathize with the work I'm doing. I will try to show in my Carnegie Hall speech that education is helping the colored people both from moral and industrial standpoints. It has helped them to increase their usefulness in the communities in which they live and it has shown that as the colored people are educated the rate of crime among them has decreased.

"I'm going to show the amount of property they have accumulated since they were set free and that they have made more progress since the civil war than any other people similarly situated in history. The school is growing too small, and we must make enlargements. I'm going to appeal to the people of New York to help me out. The Southern people will give all they can, but the bulk of the money must come from the North. I feel sure that the generosity of the North will come to my aid."

Mr. Washington was asked if it was true that he recently advised the President to turn all colored office holders of the South out of office.

"I have given no such advice; the statement is false." He declined to discuss in detail Thomas Dixon's play, "The Clansman."

"I am sure that New York will regard this performance in a just and proper light," he remarked. "New York people are hard to deceive."

STRIKE SYMPATHIZERS RIOT.

Police, Showered with Bricks and Bottles, Fire in Air.

A crowd of sympathizers with twenty wagon drivers in the employ of J. J. Gordon, a coal dealer at Forty-sixth Street and the North River, made it lively for the police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station for two hours last evening. The drivers get $15 a week and want $18. When their demands were refused they walked out, crippling the yard force.

Gordon notified the police, and Capt. Daly assigned a dozen of his traffic squad and plain clothes men to protect the yard's property and the men who had been put on the wagons to succeed the strikers. The police were asked to accompany coal wagons driven in and out of the yard. While they were escorting half a dozen wagons into the yard about dusk a crowd armed with bricks and bottles opened fire from the front windows of houses on both sides of the street. The storm of stone and glass struck several of the policemen, when Roundsman Underhill gave orders to shoot.

The policemen shot in the air and the bottle and stone throwers ducked to cover. Later, when a clerk in the employ of Gordon was driving a load of coal through Forty-sixth Street for the Cambridge Court Hotel, he was set upon by half a dozen men and beaten. Policemen rushed to his rescue, but the clerk's assailants escaped.

BOSTON MUSEUM ROW.

Temporary Director and a Bursar Created at Stormy Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—The Trustees of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to-night created the office of bursar, united the functions of two committees in one, adopted a proviso for a "temporary director" with extended powers, and formally accepted the resignation of Director Robinson, who went to New York.

The meeting was stormy, and it required all the tact of President Pritchett and Prof. A. Lawrence Lowell to preserve decorum.

Discussion raged for two hours over the question of retaining Assistant Director Matthew S. Pritchard, and it was finally decided to create the office of bursar and elect Mr. Pritchard to that position.

Rockefeller to Give $10,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 18.—It was announced to-day that John D. Rockefeller has offered to contribute $10,000 toward a fund which is being raised here to build a Young Men's Christian Association building to cost $50,000.

Lost articles found by advertising in The New York Times.—Adv.

IMPORTANT
PIANO SALE
AT AEOLIAN HALL
THIS WEEK

Pianos of well-known manufacturers—some scarcely showing use—are offered at material reductions from regular prices. The reason, and the only reason, that pianos of such high character come into the market is the fact that people owning valuable instruments are exchanging them for the Pianola Piano.

Uprights from $115 upwards.
Grands from $375 upwards.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY
AEOLIAN HALL
362 5th Ave., near 34th St., New York

RESOLUTIONS DELUGE COUNTY COMMITTEEMEN

Republicans Plan Many Varieties of Party Reform.

INVESTIGATORS TO REPORT

A Lot of Inquiries Will Be the Result of Projects for Improving Elections and General Politics.

For two hours last night the patient members of the Republican County Committee, when that body met in the United Charities building for its regular monthly session, were fairly bombarded with resolutions providing for party and political reform.

President Herbert Parsons was in the chair for the meeting, which started with a motion to bring up anew the Herman Joveshof-Michael Blake contest in the Thirteenth District. The proposition advanced by George W. Morgan was to increase from five to seven the membership of the committee to pass upon the contest. This aroused the ire of William Halpin, who thought the move a reflection on the present committee of five, which was made up of Odell men as against the new Parsons régime. The motion was carried, however, so the Parsons men have control of the contest committee.

Then Congressman Bennet started the resolutions by offering a series amending the rules of the committee so as to bring about the direct nomination of its members, executive members, and President, as well as of all convention delegates and all candidates for elective offices.

Congressman Bennet asked that the matter be turned over to a committee of seven, which should hold a public hearing in Parlor DR of the Fifth Avenue Hotel Jan. 27, and which should report at least a week before the February meeting of the County Committee, when the matter will be passed upon.

Assemblyman Prentice urged early action because of the Wainwright bill for direct nominations now pending in the Legislature. Attorney General Mayer also spoke, and the proposition was adopted.

Theron G. Strong offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to take action in regard to the repeal of the mortgage tax law. Abraham Gruber wanted to have the stock transfer law included, but Attorney General Mayer objected, and it developed that the Executive Committee in the afternoon had appointed a committee to work on both propositions. Hearings will be held by both committees, the Strong Committee to handle the mortgage tax and the subcommittee of the Executive Committee to take up both matters.

James A. Allen offered another direct nominations resolution, and wanted to have it considered at once, because it required legislation to carry it into effect. However, it was sent to the committee created by the Bennett motion. Samuel Koenig then demanded legislation to end corrupt practices at elections and to prohibit the making of campaign contributions by corporations.

Mr. Gruber wanted the resolution amended so that there would be no possibility of personal contributions being used illegally. At the same time he defended the position of the insurance companies in contributing to the Republican campaign funds in recent Presidential campaigns.

"By aiding in defeating the 16 to 1 heresy," he said, "they made good investments, and they served the best interests of their policy holders and saved money for them."

The Gruber amendment was defeated and the entire matter turned over to another committee to consider and report. A part of the resolution, however, praising Attorney General Mayer and Supt. George W. Morgan for their prosecution of election fraud cases was passed at once.

Attorney General Mayer and A. S. Gilbert, his old law partner, both introduced resolutions calling for the use of ballot machines, and they were sent to still another committee to investigate and report.

Mr. Allen gave notice that at the next meeting he would move a sweeping amendment to the rules. His proposal would change the make-up of the entire County Committee, as he proposed to have a member from each of the 1,200-odd election districts, and to have a member at large from each Assembly district, who would be the district leader.

He also proposed to make ineligible for executive membership any one who is a Federal, State, county, or city office holder. This would have the effect of taking nearly all of the districts away from their present leaders. Mr. Allen also agreed to hire Murray Hill Lyceum for the debate of the proposition at the next meeting.

President Parsons said he would entertain the motion, although he feared he would have to rule it out of order later, because of a conflict with the primary law, which compels the election of County Committee members on a basis of the number of votes cast by the party for its candidate for Governor.

Boos, laughs, cries of "Good night!" and "Twenty-three" greeted the reading of that part of the notice relating to the district leadership of office holders. Mr. Gilbert said he would move to amend the proposal by having the primary district made the unit instead of the election district. This would cut the committee down to about 550 members, whereas there now are 714. Under the Allen plan there would be more than 1,200.

NO PEACE FOR DEVERY.

Waves a Lone Tomahawk in the Ninth District and Cuts Out Its Bail.

William S. Devery, who, after being a famous Chief of Police, stood up against the Tammany machine and was dreadfully run over, went gunning last night for the dove of peace which was reported to be hovering over the Ninth Assembly District. Mr. Devery bagged the dove.

His hunting expedition was caused by the report that the Goodwinites, the Sheehanites, and the Deveryites had agreed to bury the tomahawk in the district and to smoke the pipe of peace at a reception and ball to be given to-night in Terrace Garden under the auspices of the Horation Seymour Club, the district Tammany organization.

When he was told last night that those in charge of the ball had said that he would be in the grand march, following Frank J. Goodwin, who beat him for leader, and John C. Sheehan, who used to lead the district and the Wigwam, the ex-Chief raised his hands to heaven in mute protest. But when he was told that Charles F. Murphy would review this galaxy of ancient enemies, his vocal powers returned.

"That is another of the hot-air propositions of that Fourteenth Street bunch," said Mr. Devery. "I wouldn't go there, [with great emphasis,] and I wouldn't be seen in such company. Incidentally I would not ring their doorbells, either. I am not in harmony with them because I could not be in harmony with any bunch that was not in harmony with themselves. Tom Smith don't know the difference between a dove of peace and a gamecock. I won't go, don't want to go, and would not go—not under any circumstances."

In spite of this declaration from Mr. Devery, it was learned last night that many of his old followers will be on hand and will join the Goodwinites and the Sheehanites in the jollification. Sheehan also will be present.

VICTORY FOR MAYOR DUNNE.

Chicago City Council Advances Municipal Ownership Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—The City Council, in special session to-day, did all it could to advance the municipal-ownership plans and passed the rest on to the people.

The franchise-extension ordinances were laid away to rest, with no chance of an awakening, at least until after the April election.

As the traction situation stands now, the voters of Chicago will have to decide irrevocably next April whether or not they want to borrow $75,000,000 and go into the street railway business.

You Deposit the Check—We do Everything Else

The guaranteed mortgage is the latest and best form of investment. All risk of loss or impairment of principal is eliminated, every detail is taken care of, and nothing is left for you to do but to deposit the check for the interest on the day it is due—you get it whether we have collected it or not.

No investor has ever lost a dollar.

BOND and MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO
Capital & Surplus, $5,000,000.
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

IMPURE DRUGS ON SALE, AND WEIGHT SHORT, TOO

Academy of Medicine Hears of Widespread Frauds.

POISONS RECKLESSLY SOLD

A Bill to Compel the Labeling of Patent Medicines with Their Ingredients Is Urged.

Dangerous proprietary medicines and impure drugs were discussed by the Academy of Medicine last night at its regular meeting in its rooms, Forty-third Street. Some startling information was brought out as to the adulteration of drugs practiced by both small druggists and the wholesale dealers.

Dr. H. M. Biggs of the City Department of Health gave the results of the work of his department. He was strongly of opinion that all drug stores should be put under its supervision.

"We don't realize," he said, "how completely at the mercy of the pharmacist is the physician. In a very large number of the drug stores of the city the drugs sold are either inert or adulterated with active poisons like wood alcohol. Even the large houses are not clear. What can be expected of the small dealers?"

His assistants, Dr. S. Hirschman and Dr. James Atkinson, gave some results they had obtained from samples bought in the city. The aconite was only half and the tinctures only one-quarter or one-tenth as powerful as they were supposed to be. Things have already much improved, it was said. In 1903, out of 373 samples of phenacetin examined by the department, only fifty-eight were pure. The others were adulterated in whole or in part with sugar, starch, soda, and other ingredients. Even the deadly acetanilid was common, to repeat the dose of which is most dangerous. Last year the adulteration had dropped from 80 per cent. to 3 per cent. of the specimens tested.

In preparations of alcohol for external use wood alcohol was common. The tincture of iodine was often mixed with methyl alcohol, and cocaine hydrochloride was a frequent ingredient in catarrh powders. One gargle for the throat was found to be nothing but a composition of sulphuric acid and sulphurous acid.

Short weight is now the principal trouble. Carelessness, incompetence, or inert ingredients diminish the value of preparations by a half or three quarters, and there is no safeguard that a powder put up by an ordinary druggist will have the value it is supposed to have.

Dr. George L. Peabody emphasized the harm done to the public by the secret preparations so widely advertised. A certain kind of predigested beef tea analyzed at Harvard contained 30 per cent. of alcohol, and if the dose directed had been taken, the patient would in the course of a day have absorbed one and a quarter ounces of nutriment and six ounces of whisky. A pepsin preparation, declared to be the very thing for a typhoid patient, contained 30 per cent. of alcohol, and in 61 sorts of tonic and bitters the proportion of the same ingredient ran from 21 to 42 per cent.

Victims of alcoholism were invited to buy a "Gold Cure," and received two bottles containing 41 and 28 per cent. of alcohol respectively and a little box of pills, made of nux vomica, covered with a very thin layer of gold foil. This was the only gold in the cure.

"We cannot prevent," Dr. Peabody said, "a man buying what he wants, but we must insist he should know what he does buy. We have been remiss as an academy and we should do good work if we disseminated light."

To accomplish this Dr. W. Gilman Thompson asked the support of the academy for a bill compelling the labeling of all preparations with a statement of the quantity and character of the ingredients. The label would be a warranty for the preparation, and a heavy fine is provided for any infraction of the provisions of the bill.

The Council of the academy was invited by resolution to take action in the matter. It was asked to watch all legislation dealing with secret preparations and support such as seemed advisable. It was requested to recommend that doctors should not prescribe or write testimonials for such medicines, and should carefully prescribe in writing for every case. In many medical journals and religious papers advertisements of dangerous compounds appear, and physicians were asked to use their influence to have them removed.

In Massachusetts the Board of Health has prepared a list of harmful compounds, and the Council of the academy was requested to bring its action before the Health Department of the city.

CUTS BILLS FOR CONTESTS.

Assembly Sergeant Won't Board City Members for Hearings Here.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Sergeant-at-Arms Johnston of the Assembly has entered the ranks of the reformers. He has instructed the New York City members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections that for them to register and take rooms at the Hotel Cadillac, the headquarters of the committee while investigating the New York contest, would be a needless expense which he could not countenance. As a result of his safeguarding the State's money it is expected that the Sergeant-at-Arms will turn into the State Treasury when the committee finishes its work a larger balance than ever has been paid back before.

The Butterfly and the Bat

Everything that flies isn't a bird. Everything that takes risks on human life isn't insurance. There's a "between" butterfly vanity and bat viciousness. Pays to find it and hold on to it.

The Washington Life Insurance Co.
John Cutler, President

MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE
FOR FEBRUARY.

Ten Special Articles—
New York's Great New Library.....Clifford Smyth
Illustrated by Vernon H. Bailey
Famous Mezzotints.....Royal Cortissoz
With reproductions of engravings by James MacArdell, John Raphael Smith, John Dixon, W. W. Barney, William Dickinson, James Ward, William Ward, and Samuel Cousins
The Quest of Ancestors.....D. O. S. Lowell
The New King of Norway.....Hrolf Wisby
With engravings from photographs
The Last of the Great Forty-Niners.....Ian Clifford
With a portrait of D. O. Mills printed in tint
The English Duchesses.....Ralph D. Blumenfeld
With engravings from photographs
The Question of Co-Education.....G. Stanley Hall, Ph.D., LL.D.
The Sons of Old Scotland in America.....Herbert N. Casson
With eighteen portraits drawn by M. Stein and printed in two colors
John Drew.....Acton Davies
With engravings from photographs
An Empress of Sorrows.....Harry Thurston Peck

Ten Short Stories—
Beauty and the Beast.....Roger Pocock
Follansbee's Play.....Edward Boltwood
The Lights in the Cocoa-Nut Trees.....Theodore Roberts
The Cruise of the Cadis.....Raymond S. Spears
When the Flume Ran Dry.....Bailey, Millard
Illustrated by E. M. Ashe.
The New Deputy of Cochlite.....William Chester Estabrook
The Man in the Dark.....Caroline Duer
At the Clairvoyant's.....A. Jerrold Tietje
Bianca, Badda Girl.....Anne O'Hagan
An Amazing Rescue.....John Barton Oxford

Miscellaneous—
Fair Margaret (A Serial Story).....F. Marion Crawford
Andrew Carnegie
The Frontispiece, a new portrait of the great Scottish-American philanthropist
Etchings
(A Department of Verse and Humor, printed in colors)
With drawings by W. L. Jacobs, Albert Levering, George Wright, B. Cory Kilvert, W. A. Svoboda, and Frank Verbeck.
Poems
By Edwin L. Sabin, Emily Westwood Lewis, Edward Barron, James Ravenscroft, Elizabeth May Montague, Josephine Spencer, Douglas Hemingway, Wallace Irwin, Eliza Calvert Hall, Russell H. Loines, Leighton Demain, Isabella D. Cameron, A. Eastman Elwin, Clinton Scollard, Margaret Ridgeley Schott, Robert Gilbert Welsh, Tom Masson.

THE SONS OF OLD SCOTLAND IN AMERICA

is the second article in the great History of the Races Series, and follows "The Jew in America" which attracted world-wide attention in the January number. The story of the achievements of native born Scotchmen in America is a soul stirring tribute to this Goliath among the nations. With less than three hundred thousand of them among us, their compelling influence is felt in every factor of our national life. In the realm of finance, commerce and science their record is the very goal to which all men aspire, while their preachers and teachers do not lack for eager audiences, among which our own countrymen are proud to sit.

No magazine to-day ranks higher than Munsey's Magazine in the human interest of its articles and fiction, and in their literary merit. No magazine sets a higher standard of presswork, paper and illustrations. There is something in every issue worthy of the attention of every warm-blooded American citizen, and worth its price to him.

10 cents on all News Stands.

The series on the History of the Races will continue with The Germans, in the March issue, which will be followed by The Irish, The Canadians, The Scandinabians, The Italians, The French, The English and others.

ARREST "KID" MURRAY IN BOGUS STOCK CASE

Continued from Page 1.

talk with Mr. Garvan, "Col. Colmey," his counsel and bondsman; the detective, and a newspaper reporter with grizzled beard, were invited into Mr. Garvan's sanctum. After the company had ranged itself about the little room, the Colonel in the darkest corner and as far away from Meloy as the wall would permit, Mr. Garvan asked the latter to look the new arrivals over and see if he could discover among them the man known to him as "E. L. Moore."

"Yes, I see him," said Meloy. "It is that man with the gray beard."

"There are two men with gray beards here," said Mr. Garvan.

"It is the man with the silk hat I mean," said Mr. Meloy.

"He is the man who was introduced to you as Moore one day in the latter part of August, when he came, accompanied by Seton, about negotiating two bogus Norfolk and Western stock certificates?" asked Mr. Garvan.

"That's right," said Mr. Meloy.

"Did he wear a full beard at that time?" said Mr. Garvan.

"No," said Mr. Meloy, "he had only a mustache."

"Detective Sergeant McConville," said Mr. Garvan, "put this man under arrest. You are charged with attempt to utter a forgery in the first degree," he added, turning to the prisoner. "I will insist on $5,000 bail in your case."

"Perfect outrage! Perfect outrage!" sputtered the Colonel, as he was led away. "It was all a framed-up job. I never saw that man before, and, besides, I've worn my whiskers since last July. It's a perfect outrage."

Murray and Summerfield.

According to the police "Kid" Murray has an interesting record. He began life with a Sixth Ward gang, of which "Larry" Summerfield and several of his friends are graduates. After he had been in trouble here he went to Chicago, where he was admitted to the Cook County bar. Detective Sergt. McConville, when he went to Chicago to bring back Edward Ratcliffe, the matinée idol, who married Peter De Lacy's daughter and was convicted of ill-treating and abusing her, found that "Kid" Murray was the actor's counsel.

The biggest game he is charged with having been in is the fleecing of Buchanan. At that time Larry Summerfield and "Kid" Murray had hired a luxurious villa near the Champs Elysées, in the French capital, where they posed as American captains of industry, and entertained lavishly, while they were working their little game to separate the tobacco manufacturer from his money.

Only two witnesses for the prosecution were heard yesterday at the trial of C. Augustus Seton. One of these was William B. Slosson, Treasurer of the Houston, Galveston and Interurban Railway, who said that he and the other four complainants had come to New York at Seton's request after it had become known that the company was to issue $3,000,000 worth of bonds. Seton, according to the witness, had told them that he was the man to float the bonds for them. He declared that he already had a customer in Philadelphia to take the entire issue; that he had arranged with the Equitable Trust Company to register and certify the bonds, and that he had engaged a bank note company acceptable to the Stock Exchange to turn out the securities.

To cover the preliminary expense, Slosson testified, Seton had asked him for $6,675, which they had paid him in a check which had passed through Seton's own bank, Henry Clews & Co. Lawrence L. Gillespie, Vice President of the Equitable Trust Company, testified that he had not been apprised of the matter until in December, 1904, two months after Seton had told the complainant he had made the arrangement with the trust company.

In his opening address Mr. Garvan declared that Manager E. C. Thomas of the Hamilton Bank Note Company had a hand in this transaction, too.

"The date of the payment of this money," Mr. Garvan said, "was Oct. 4, 1904. On Oct. 26 this man, having been pressed to give some return for what the committee paid for, went to Thomas, manager of the Hamilton Bank Note Company, and corrupted him. Thomas, as manager of that concern, agreed to print 3,000 bonds for $1,545. As Seton had told the committee it would cost $3,500 to have the bonds printed, by the use of twenty and fifty dollar bills by the use of defendant, Thomas agreed to write to Seton a letter charging him $3,500 for the work. Two letters were written in the same day in which the two amounts appear. Both of these letters now are in the files of the railway company."

BOLD AERONAUTS MEET AND GLEEFULLY PREDICT

Navigator G. H. Daniels Already Advertising Air Limiteds.

PROF. BELL FAVORS KITES

Sure They Are a Safe Medium for Traveling—A Word for the Lowly Submarine.

The bluebird and Phoebe
Is smarter than we be,
If they can fly,
Then why can't I?

All the speakers at the tenth annual dinner of the Transportation Club, given last night in honor of representative men prominently identified with the promotion of aerial navigation, asked the same question as the fourteen-year-old freckled Darius Green of tender memory.

As it was a high subject which was discussed after the dinner, the discussion was held on the top story of the Hotel Manhattan. Not content with this elevation, the diners had little balloons full of hydrogen vainly trying to lift the roof.

The speakers quoted Darius Green, and for themselves speculated on the spotted aspect of the skies a hundred years hence, and spoke of freights, passengers, express airships, and cloud transfers until the roof was likely to go off on its own hook.

The toastmaster was George H. Daniels, General Advertising Agent of the New York Central Road. He confidently prophesied that the big railroad would employ airships just as soon as arrangements could be made with the weather man to have the wind blowing from the east, so that getting to Chicago would not be a matter of speculation. Between speeches Mr. Daniels dragged in the New York Central until, as the diners scented it coming they went off in roars.

The principal speaker was Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the Bell telephone. Speaking of kites and airships, he said:

"When I was a boy kites were toys, but to-day kites are of the greatest interest to every one interested in transportation. I will confess that I have experimented myself with an airship. I built a kite as big as a house, but found at the end that it needed a gale to lift it.

"The gale came, but nobody could be found who was willing to go up in that tugging, roaring kite. So, in order not to disappoint astronomers and country folks, we made a dummy of a man and attached it to the kite. Then the hurricane did the rest. The kite went away, and the country folks in the neighborhood of its start are still asking: 'What became of that poor man?'

"But, seriously, I think the kite is the safe medium of aerial navigation. I think, too, that it is coming very soon. The greatest discouragements so far have been that airships don't turn out like the models. The reason, as I figure it, is that while airship men increase the size and weight, the surface power is not increased in ratio.

"Supporting power is on the surface, while the weight must be measured by the cube. For that reason I think the successful kite should be cellular, so as to increase the supporting power on the surface in ratio with the weight on the cube.

"I was looking at a boy with a kite the other day, and in a flash my mind's eye saw the evolution of it into an airship at anchor. Such may be the stuff that dreams are made of, but nevertheless I foresee a steamer in air traveling fifty or sixty miles an hour, taking on freight and passengers, and the latter not a bit more surprised than we are at getting in the Subway."

John P. Holland, the inventor of the Holland submarine boat, was introduced by Mr. Daniels (after a few extraneous remarks about the Twentieth Century Limited in air) as the man who had sunk all the Russian ships in the Sea of Japan. Mr. Holland, before speaking of airships, said:

"I beg to say that there were no submarine boats in the battle of the Sea of Japan, although it was not that there was no use for them or that the Japanese did not understand their workings, but merely that they were not ready in time. Japan has two ready now.

"As for airship, I must be frank and say that I consider it is of less importance in commerce and less wonder as an invention than the telegraph and the telephone. It is also of less importance in warfare than the submarine boat. Airships can be seen and can be met as gun meets gun and sword meets sword, but the submarine boat cannot be opposed even by the submarine boat. It strikes from seeming nowhere and with its recoil disappears into the gloom of the sea.

"To my mind, as this is an aerial navigation dinner, the thing that beats you all at flying is the humble turkey buzzard. There is an incomprehensible mystery which it is for mighty man to solve—how that bird can soar, circle, career, and sweep over a radius of half a mile without an apparent movement of its wings. Solve that mystery, and man will conquer the air."

Other speakers were Creswell McLaughlin, editor of The Schoolmaster, who said that he didn't know a thing about balloons except as they appeared in human form; A. M. Herring, an aeroplane inventor, who prophesied that in twenty years there would be more flying machines than mosquitos, (calculating on the success of the schemes for extermination;) Cortlandt F. Bishop, who made a balloon tour over Paris, and C. M. Manly, who is also making aeroplane experiments.

Among the honored guests were Augustus Post, William A. Eddy, kite experimenter; Leo Stevens, who has made several airship ascents, and Israel Ludlow, who has also made ascents—and descents.

GOV. PATTISON MUCH WORSE.

Reports Revived in Columbus That He Has Tuberculosis.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 18.—The condition of Gov. Pattison, whose serious illness has been persistently denied by friends, became suddenly worse to-day, and a trained nurse was summoned.

Stories are persistent that Gov. Pattison is suffering from tuberculosis and that he has been growing feeble for two weeks. He is now in bed, and there are those who fear that he may not be able to resume his labors. These reports are still denied by the Governor's secretary. Dr. Wilson, the attending physician, says there is nothing alarming in the Governor's condition, but refuses to say from what his patient is suffering.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

3:40 A. M.—696 Third Avenue; Annie O'Brien; damage, $25.

12:45 P. M.—289 Madison Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $5.

2:55 P. M.—2,199 Second Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

5:10 P. M.—306 Delancey Street; Jacob Silberman; damage, $50.

5:55 P. M.—34 Scammel Street; H. Bennison; damage trifling.

9:15 P. M.—315 West 145th Street; Catherine O'Rourke; damage, $25.

9:45 P. M.—242 Broome Street; Samuel Davis; damage, $10.

10:10 P. M.—274 Seventh Avenue; H. Greenstein; damage, $10.

BE SAFE
BUY A EVERY HALL'S CO. IS PERFECTLY
They Defy Fire and Burglar.
THE HALL'S SAFE CO.,
Trade Mark Provides Protection.
THE KINSEY, RAINIER & THOMSON CO.
Sales Agents, 393 Broadway,
Bo[illegible] and Walker Streets,

Kleinert hose supporters at 15c.

SAMPLE lines of this much advertised make of hose supporters. Besides the samples are a lot that are somewhat soiled, and another lot in colors that proved slow sellers, but which are really desirable—lavender, pink, red and yellow. Hook-on, pin-on and sew-on. Your choice now **15c.** Main Floor.

DELIGHTFUL AND CONVENIENT—OUR EIGHTH FLOOR RESTAURANT.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Silk shields at 15c. a pair.

THIS is one of the most attractive values ever offered in our notion department, and is possible because the manufacturer wanted to close out his balance of stock at this time. We guarantee the quality to be worth double—sizes 2, 3 and 4. Dozen pairs for **1.75**; single pairs **15c.** Main Floor.

Editorial.

THE first stores on Manhattan Island were somewhat like the one in the picture—rude log cabins with cramped interior—housing scanty stocks of merchandise; but though crude they sufficed for the needs of a primitive community.

As society increased, frame buildings took the place of log structures—then came brick or stone, and lastly the great steel structures of the present day.

Some stores never get beyond the log cabin stage.

Their proprietors understand the needs of one form of society, but not of another. When the frame building era comes with increasing competition they fall behind in the race.

The growth of a store depends upon its adaptation to to the needs of the people. The merchant who has the ability to look ahead and foresee the trend of events and provide for them is the one who succeeds.

It is this that makes one store preferred above others.

Simpson Crawford merchandise is not what the people wanted last year or the year before that, but what they want *now*. Our stocks are not selected at random, but with care, to see that qualities and styles will meet the approbation of a discriminating public.

These sample lace robes are positively unrivalled at $5

BARGAINS so extraordinary that we hesitate to announce the real values. You'll find them greater than we announce them—and you'll be surprised that such exquisite styles, such excellent workmanship and materials, should be offered at ANY price less than $10 or $15. Main Floor.

They are samples. That tells the whole story of their low pricing. The variety is greater than any regular stock in New York will show. That's why we secure them under price—not enough of any one kind to make up regular lots for regular selling.

Another thing in their favor—they are absolutely perfect in every detail, else they could not serve as show pieces. Not soiled nor handled—all are clean, new and bright, for they have been protected as you would guard the most priceless piece of lace.

Sample robes from Paris.
Sample robes from Plauen.
Sample robes from Brussels.
Sample robes from Vienna.
Black spangled robes.
Black lace robes.
Black net robes.
Ecru embroidered robes.
Robes for evening wear.
White Lierre robes.
Brussels net robes.
Ecru Lierre robes.
White net robes.
Robes for the opera.
Robes for reception wear.

$5 for $10 sample lace robes.
$10 for $18 sample lace robes.
$18 for $25 sample lace robes.
$25 for $40 sample lace robes.
$37 for $60 sample lace robes.
$55 for $100 sample lace robes.

Sateen petticoats at 75c.

YOU have two styles to select from that deserve at least a third more than we are asking. A case of a special purchase in which the maker foregoes profits.

Black sateen petticoats, 75c.

Two very excellent styles in women's black sateen petticoats—soft, highly finished quality—made with flaring accordion or circular flounce—finished with ruffles and fancy stitchings. Special bargain at.... **75c**

Women's black sateen petticoats, $1.

Several good styles—excellent quality—made with sunburst or accordion flounces trimmed with full ruffles and bias strappings.

New heatherbloom petticoats, 2.25.

Material soft and rustling as silk—made with deep circular flounce and adorned with clusters of shirrings and full foot ruffles.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Meyers' bust supporters.

THE Meyers back and bust supporter has only been on the market a very short time, but it has come to stay, and all that is necessary to usher it into a reign of permanent success is to make it known.

Keeps down superfluous flesh and prevents the edge of the corset from showing through the outer garments. It laces in front and holds the bust in position. You note the improvement the moment you put it on. Just the thing for stout women's wear. Prices 1.50, $2 and $3

A demonstration of the Meyers bust supporter now going on in our corset department. Second Floor.

Special—A well known domestic corset—made especially for us—1906 model of fine French batiste—bias cut—medium bust—long dip hip and abdomen—secures the long, tapering waist—sizes 18 to 32. Half price.. **1.75**

Pre-inventory sale of women's and children's shoes, rubbers and leggins

WE'VE marshalled all the broken lines of women's and children's footwear into lots at reduced prices that ought to bring one of the largest Bargain Friday crowds that ever thronged our shoe section. There's only 12 days before stock counting, so we have to make the price low enough to stimulate lively buying enthusiasm. Second Floor.

Several thousand pairs of women's, misses', children's, boys' and girls' shoes and slippers grouped in such a way as to make it easy to secure a satisfactory fit.

GROUP 1—Styles suitable for street or walking—all selected from our own stocks, including women's ties, boots and slippers. Our regular customers will not need to be told about the merits of these shoes—they demonstrate their value by long service. Early season price, $5.....2.50 **$2.50**

GROUP 2—Styles for street or dress wear—balance of a recent great purchase of a famous copyrighted shoe, and a portion of a well-known Brooklyn maker's floor stock. You'll be surprised when you see the names on these shoes. They are those that seldom sell at reduced prices. Regularly sold at 3.50 and $5, at.....$2 **$2**

GROUP 3—Of interest to women who wear 2½, 3, 3¼, 4, A, AA, B width. Thousands of women wear just these sizes—drummer's samples—stylish and comfortable—regularly $3 and 3.50. Come, take your choice of the lot....1.75 **$1.75**

GROUP 4—Badly broken sizes in women's boots, ties and slippers—just 475 pairs. Not many, 4½, 5 and 5½, but to women who wear the extreme large and small sizes it gives a chance to get 3 pairs for less than the price of one. Sold up to 3.50. Choice of this lot at.....$1 **$1.**

Extraordinary values in children's shoes and leggins.

There are just 3,200 pairs that we do not want to inventory. Bring the children, and let us fit them in the department. The prices are so small that there will not be enough to make exchanges, therefore we cannot send on approval or C. O. D., nor fill mail orders.

GROUP 5—Is comprised of 4 runs of sizes, and every pair of shoes in it worth 50% more than is now asked. Both button and lace for girls and babies. Lace for boys and youths. These are the fine hand sewed welt and turn sole shoes, that only the best manufacturers can produce.

3.50 shoes—sizes 2½ to 5½, at.....2.45
3.00 shoes—sizes 11 to 2, at 2.29
2.50 shoes—sizes 6 to 10½, at.....1.75
2.00 shoes—sizes 4 to 8, at 1.23
39c Jersey leggins.....25c
50c Watertite leggins....35c
1.00 corduroy leggins..75c
1.35 leather leggins...1.00

GROUP 6—These are the lines that were on hand at the time we adopted "Footshape" as our trade mark for children's footwear. In future "Footshape" will be on the sole, and sewed in the lining of our children's shoes and slippers. Must be sold at once, as we will not inventory them.

Sizes 1 to 6, regularly 75c, at.....48c
Sizes 8 to 8, regularly 1.00, at.....79c
Sizes 6 to 10½, regularly 1.50, at.....95c
Sizes 11 to 2, worth 2.00, at.....1.23
Sizes 2½ to 5½, worth 2.50, at.....1.75

To-day corset covers 12c

YOU'LL want a full season's supply when you read the description below and especially when you see how sheer and dainty the garments are. Second Floor.

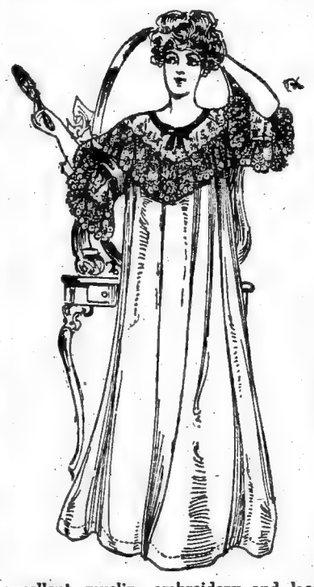

That lot of 1,500 fifty cent night gowns at 38c is going so rapidly that we must urge you not to delay making a selection. Made of good, durable muslin and a variety of styles from which to choose—trimmed with cluster tucks. **38c**

38c for 50c night gowns.
50c for 65c night gowns.
75c for $1 night gowns.
1.00 for 1.35 night gowns.
1.50 for 1.95 night gowns.
1.95 for 2.50 night gowns.

12c. for corset covers—was all we could secure to sell at this figure—real handsome corset covers of good cambric—trimmed with lace and embroidery—full sizes—less than half price.

25c for corset covers.
50c for corset covers.
59c for corset covers.
75c for corset covers.

50c. for 65c. chemise—A maker's surplus, consisting of just 500 dainty chemises in excellent muslin—embroidery and lace trimmings—some with corded bands—full and large.

$1 for 1.45 chemise. 12c for 20c drawers.
50c for 65c chemise. $1.50 for 1.85 chemise.

25c. for 45c. drawers—Nearly 5,000 in this lot, and we would like to have just double as many—several good styles—lace and embroidery trimmings—regular and umbrella styles.

39c for 58c drawers. 50c for 75c drawers.
69c for $1 drawers.

$1 for 1.50 walking skirts—Just 2,000 in this purchase. No better styles shown this season—beautifully made with rows of lace insertion between clusters of tucks; some with lace edges and others with deep embroidery flounces.

1.25 for 1.75 muslin skirts. 1.95 for 2.50 muslin skirts.
25c for 45c short underskirts.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Lingerie waists at 2.95

AMONG the many charming effects in the new 1906 styles, these lingerie waists will hold high rank. We anticipated the vogue. Placed our orders early, and can quote early season prices much lower than would be possible if we had to go into the market now.

Several beautiful models in lingerie waists—made with pointed inserted yoke or embroidered fronts—daintily fashioned in the newest modes. Very moderately priced for to-day at.....2.95 **$2.95**

Fine lingerie waists, 3.95

Beautifully trimmed with allover embroidery and solid rows of lace insertions—has inserted collar and cuffs, at an extremely low price.

Dainty batiste waists, 7.50

Dainty blue, pink or lavender waists—with elaborate front made of Swiss medallions, insertions and tucks—has short trimmed sleeves.

Fine lawn waists at 1.95

With pretty yoke formed of insertions of lace and fine tucks—has trimmed collar and sleeves. The season's best designs.

Cluny lace waists, effectively trimmed, $10

Special clearing men's high grade suits at $10.

IT is the pre-inventory season now, and we are making decisive efforts to close out all stock on hand before writing up the stock sheets—that's why you can buy suits at $10 that sold early in the season at $15 and $18 and over. They're the celebrated Kuppenheimer suits—a grade of clothing that the careful dresser can wear with the same certainty of being clothed properly as though he patronized the high priced custom tailor, who charges double the original selling prices of these suits. Second Floor.

The lines are broken, but the total assemblage includes so many styles that a good fit can easily be secured in one or more styles. It makes no difference what the original selling price was, whether it was $15 or $18, nor what we paid for them ourselves. We are determined to close them out to the last suit, and $10 has been fixed on as the price to make the clearance both quick and sure. Here's what you have to choose from:

141 Fancy worsted suits
123 Scotch cheviot suits
69 Black Thibet suits
87 Tweed suits
186 Fancy cassimere suits

Your choice $10

The saving ranges from $5 to $10. The styles are the latest—both single and double breasted. The size range will fit men of all proportions—slender, stout or regular. The chance of buying a really stylish suit of clothes for $10 is something that doesn't occur often, and it's only once in a year that we are willing to take such radical losses.

Men's tourist overcoats at $9.

There are several hundred of these tourist overcoats to be closed out, and if you'll come to-day we'll fit you with one of the most attractive of the season's styles at this remarkably low price. A month or so ago we sold the same garments at $15, $18 and up. Stock clearing necessity respects nothing, and these coats must be sold now.

They're made of fancy Scotch materials—cut very long with the large athletic shoulders which the fastidious dresser regards as the acme of style elegance—close fitting neck—with belt or without belt, just as you prefer. There's no coat better suited for Winter wear than the Tourist overcoat. Choice of the balance of the $15 and $18 coats at.....$9 **$9**

Clearing boys' fashionable clothing.

Boys' $4 suits and overcoats, Russian overcoats, Russian suits, Norfolk suits and sailor suits—sizes to fit all—655 garments **$2.50**

Boys' $5.50 suits and overcoats—tourist coats, long overcoats, Russian coats, Norfolk suits and double-breasted—479 garments at this low price..... **$3.50**

Boys' $7.50 suits and overcoats—849 different garments—tourist overcoats, long overcoats, Russian coats and Norfolk suits for quick clearance, at..... **$4.50**

Boys' $[illegible] suits and overcoats—every high [illegible] coat, reefer and overcoat reduced [illegible] sale to..... **$6.50**

Knit underwear 29c.

BALANCE of that great purchase of women's and children's sample knit underwear, which drew crowds to our underwear section all the week. Main Floor.

All that are left are now bunched into one immense lot at.....29c

We cannot inventory samples, or we'd stick to the low prices first marked. Assortment embraces vests, pants and tights in real maco cotton, cotton and wool mixed, all wool and silk and wool mixed.

We divided them last week into two lots at 35c. and 49c., and these prices were only about half the price at which garments of the same quality regularly sell. Cannot offer a complete line of sizes, but have sizes 5 and 6, and a good assortment of extra large sizes. One price takes choice of the lot.....29c

Children's sample underwear.

A large accumulation of children's vests and pants at half price. Products of well-known mills. Economical parents will select at least half a dozen. The more you buy of this underwear, the more you save, and the greater cause you will have for self-congratulation when you find how well they wear. Choice, each.....25c

Ypsilanti union suits at 1.95.

We secured the surplus stock of the Ypsilanti factory—a much larger lot this year than other seasons owing to the prolonged warm weather—they're strictly finest grade—full fashioned and hand finished—colors and natural, blue and black—a few are cream and white. Same grade that usually sells at 3.75 and up. Choice.....1.95

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Bleached table damask

HERE'S one item in table damask selected from our January sale assortment that has not received half the attention at our hands that it deserves. Main Floor.

Housekeepers only need see it to know that it's an unusually good quality of table damask for 58c.—bleached, 66 inches wide, and comes in a variety of designs—58c.

65c a yard bleached satin damask—heavy quality—all linen. Value 78c.

88c a yard bleached table damask—2 yards wide—extra quality. Value $1.

Table napkins.

98c. a dozen—all linen napkins—18 inches square.
1.50 a dozen breakfast napkins—20 inches square.
1.95 a dozen satin damask napkins—22 inches square.

Towels.

At 12½c hemmed huck towels—value 16c.
At 15c hemmed huck towels—value 19c.
At 17c hemmed huck towels—value 20c.
At 25c hemstitched huck towels—value 35c.

Sheets and pillow cases.

Hemmed sheets, 1½ x 2½ yards, for single beds, 39c.
Hemmed sheets, 2 x 2½ yards, for three-quarter beds, 50c.
Hemmed sheets, 2½ x 2½ yards, for double beds, 55c.

1,000 hemmed pillow cases—good quality—45x36 inches—very special, each.....7½c

750 hemstitched pillow cases—2 sizes—42x36 and 45x36 inches. Value 16c., at.....12½c

WOMAN UNDER ARREST WOULD SEE PRESIDENT

Wants Among Other Things to Plead for Mrs. Morris.

HELD BY WASHINGTON POLICE

Taken Into Custody on Telegram from Husband in New York, Who Says She Is Demented.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Mrs. Elizabeth M. Holmes of New York is held at the house of detention here, having been arrested last night on a telegram signed William W. Holmes of 29 Gold Street, New York. The telegram read: "Arrest my wife; believed demented."

When Mrs. Holmes was taken into custody she stated that she had some papers for President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft that would reveal startling things to them. If she could not see the President, she said, she would see Secretary Taft.

"I propose to unmask at least three traitors," said Mrs. Holmes. "I represent Mrs. Elizabeth Grannis, President of the National Purity Congress and an exponent of women's rights. I have a letter to the Vice President, and am otherwise clothed with good credentials, and authority. I intend seeing the President as soon as possible and then will return home. I will be accompanied by some influential person. I don't propose to be ejected from the White House as was Mrs. Morris.

"Recently I wrote to Dr. Minor Morris, and I will notify him of my presence here. He knows something about the secret of my mission.

"I am surprised at the telegram purporting to come from my husband, and am not ready to believe that he sent it."

Relatives of Mrs. Holmes called at Police Headquarters this morning and discussed the case with Capt. Boardmann. They thought it best that she should be cared for until her husband reaches here. He telegraphed that he would leave New York to-day on a morning train and would take his wife back with him to-night.

In conversation with several detectives who interviewed her, Mrs. Holmes said that her most important business here was to interest the President in some of her financial matters. She declared that certain names had been forged for the purpose of depriving her of property to which she justly was entitled. Incidentally, as a believer in woman's rights and as a member of the National Purity League, she said she thought she would discuss with the President the case of Mrs. Minor Morris.

Later in the day, at the instance of Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service, one of his officers filed a specific charge of insanity against Mrs. Holmes, and she will be examined by the Board of Police Surgeons.

Acting upon a telephonic communication from Mr. Holmes, Capt. Boardman offered to permit Mrs. Holmes to go to New York at once in company with one of her friends in this city, but she refused to do so. It is stated, however, at Police Headquarters, that in the event of her being adjudged insane, her husband will be allowed to take her away.

William M. Holmes, the husband of the woman arrested in Washington, discussed her case yesterday at his office, 29 Gold Street.

"I knew she was going to Washington," he said, "because she wrote and told me so. I don't think I shall go there myself, as I know she is safe with friends. If she saw me, it would perhaps make her excited and do her harm.

"You see, she is suffering from paranoia, a kind of hallucination that comes on from time to time. She imagines that there is a gang at work injuring people and it is her duty to protect them. She read about Mrs. Morris, and thought she must do something.

"She wrote warning the Washington police and the President that she was coming. Writing letters is a perfect craze with her. They are very beautifully written, and she fills them with newspaper clippings. She sends them to all sorts of people.

"Before the last campaign she thought very highly of Jerome and often wrote to him about 'the gang.' Now she has gone back on him. She didn't think much of any of the candidates for the Mayoralty, but she wrote a good deal to W. M. Ivins, as the best of a bad lot.

"Her case has been getting worse the last few years, and I had her put away in Rivercrest Sanitarium. She escaped after taking up the cases of all the other patients and writing innumerable letters to get them out. I did not like to have her confined again, but I suppose I shall have to come to it."

CHURCH LOSES $25,000.

Division of Diocese Upset Mrs. Mount's Bequest, Court Rules.

The estate of Maria P. Mount, which has been in litigation ever since her death in 1899, will now be distributed, the Court of Appeals having rendered a final decision in the legal battle, favoring the Mount heirs. Maria P. Mount left an estate of almost $1,000,000.

One clause in her will bequeathed $25,000 to the Right Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, who at the time of the execution of the will was Episcopal Bishop of Utah. Bishop Tuttle was sent to Missouri. The Diocese of Utah has since been divided twice, so that four Bishops laid claims to the $25,000. Then the Mount heirs put in a claim for the $25,000 in addition to what they had already received, asserting that the Diocese of Utah had passed out of existence. The Court of Appeals has now decided this to be a fact, and that the $25,000 reverts to the heirs.

Susan Mount will receive a one-third share of the $25,000, the administrator of the estate, Joseph M. Adrian, will receive a third, and the remaining third will be divided between Maria L. Brown, Clara Brown, and Elizabeth Brown.

TRAINS CRASH IN FOG.

New York Express on the B. & O. Hits Jersey Local—No One Hurt.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., Jan. 18.—A Baltimore and Ohio express, bound from Philadelphia to New York, crashed into a local at the Lehigh Valley crossing about two miles west of here about 7:30 this morning. The express had slackened speed and little damage was done. No one was hurt.

The local, which was due here at 7:15, had stopped to let a Lehigh Valley train cross in front. There was a heavy fog, and it is supposed that the engineer of the express, who had shut down his train in obedience to the same signals which stopped the local, underestimated the closeness of the local ahead of him.

The last car of the local was a mail car of heavy build. The collision drove it into the passenger coach ahead with force enough to demolish the platforms and smash the windows. The few passengers in the coach escaped with a shaking up.

The express locomotive was put out of commission and traffic was delayed until a new engine could be sent out from here.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

ONLY MANIACS ARE NATURAL.

Mansfield Declares That Sane Men Always Are Acting.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—Richard Mansfield lectured in Houston Hall this afternoon before the Faculty and students of the University of Pennsylvania upon "The Drama."

"From the King on his throne to the beggar in the street every man is acting," he said. "It was necessary for Shakespeare to be an actor in order to know men. Napoleon and Alexander were both great actors—Napoleon, perhaps, the greatest actor the world has ever seen. I have but to conjure up the figure of a long, lean backwoodsman, Abraham Lincoln and his idiosyncrasies, his manner of speech, his gestures; or Daniel Webster, who never lost an opportunity to act; or Gen. Grant, who chose for his model William of Orange, surnamed The Silent. You will find every one of your most admired heroes chosing early in life some admired hero of his own to copy.

"So universal is the habit of acting that when a man ceases to act we cease to believe in him, and the only creature who can be said to be absolutely natural is a maniac."

MRS. FRANCKE SUES.

Cousin of Mrs. R. C. Vanderbilt Seeks a Divorce.

Mrs. Caroline Kane Nellson Francke, a first cousin of Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, and prominent in society here and in Newport, served notice recently on her husband, Dr. Pedro F. Francke, through her attorneys, Philbin, Beekman & Menken, that she intended to apply to the Supreme Court for an order to compel Dr. Francke to pay her $400 a month alimony and $1,000 counsel fee, pending the trial of an action which she has brought for a divorce.

Dr. Francke, who graduated from Yale in 1887 and is a member of the Rockaway Hunt, the University and other clubs, was served with a summons while coming out of the University Club. Through his attorney, F. J. Winston, he replied that the publicity attending such an application as that made by his wife would be distasteful alone, even if no court application were made, so an agreement was reached yesterday by which Dr. Francke stipulated that he would pay to his wife's attorneys $1,000 counsel fees and $100 a month alimony to Mrs. Francke, pending the action brought by her for divorce. The divorce action will be tried before a referee.

The Franckes were married on Dec. 3, 1895, at Far Rockaway, and it was one of the most elaborate weddings of that year. Mrs. Francke, who was Miss Caroline Kane Nellson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Neilson, and a granddaughter of the late William H. Neilson, is said to be a near relative of William Hude Nellson, social secretary for the John R. Drexels.

Her brother, W. H. Neilson, and E. Le Roy Stewart, who are well known in society, were among the ushers at the wedding. The Rev. Dr. W. H. Neilson, the bride's uncle, came from Shepardstown, West Va., to perform the ceremony.

The Franckes lived at 550 Park Avenue. Last year, it is said, the couple separated, Mrs. Francke going to Washington, Conn., and her husband remaining at Pinehurst. Now she is residing in East Seventy-first Street and the doctor is living in Forty-fifth Street. None of the testimony which will be taken in the divorce suit, before a referee appointed by the court, will be made public.

MESSENGERS' STRIKE OVER.

The Postal Boys Say They're to Get More Pay Hereafter.

The Postal Telegraph messengers whose strike has given the financial district no end of inconvenience decided to go back to work yesterday afternoon after a meeting at 10 Old Slip, where Superintendent Chandler of the company's messenger service gave the boys a talking to. The boys say they have received an advance of half a cent a message, with a sliding scale for length of service. Working hours, they say, are to be cut down and increased pay given the boys who are hired out by the hour to brokers. The Postal officials wouldn't admit the concessions.

Yesterday morning found the messenger service badly crippled. About thirty boys belonging to the Postal office at 20 Broad Street reported for work at the opening hour, but practically all of them were induced to quit on their first trip by the gangs of strikers who patrolled the streets. Their ranks were swelled by desertions from the Postal's Cotton Exchange and Front Street offices. Some of the A. D. T. messengers under the Stock Exchange caught the strike fever, and about a score of them joined the strikers' pickets. Altogether there was a small army of disorderly small boys scattered along Broad, Wall, and New Streets and Exchange Place, and they gave the police no end of trouble.

They started a parade on Broad Street early in the day, which gave the plain clothes men on duty a chance to nab four on a charge of parading without a license. They were discharged in the Tombs Court. Five other boys arrested for fighting were fined $1 each, and satisfied the fine by staying in the Tombs until 4 P. M. All of the boys will be back at work and normal service resumed this morning.

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT LOSES.

Must Account for $127,984, Circuit Court of Appeals Says.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in the old case of Elbert A. Brinckerhoff against Col. Robert B. Roosevelt and the Holland Building Association, affirmed the decision of the lower court yesterday, and held that Col. Roosevelt must account for $127,984 to the Holland Building Association.

According to the original suit the Holland Building Association was the owner of 33 Nassau Street, its chief asset. As its President, it was charged that Col. Roosevelt sold the property to the Holland Trust Company, of which corporation he was also President, in exchange for $140,000 of securities "of doubtful character and value." The Holland Trust Company executed a mortgage on 33 Nassau Street. This mortgage, which was not recorded, was subsequently released at Col. Robert B. Roosevelt's instance, it is charged. The Holland Trust Company then became insolvent, and the Holland Building Association lost all. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals says:

This act of spoliation was done with the knowledge and procurement of the defendant, and he is liable for the consequences. He occupied fiduciary relations in his duty as President, and should have protected its property. The association through this procurement was practically stripped of every dollar of its available assets.

Under this decision a judgment will be recorded against the uncle of the President.

POWER OFF FOR JURY.

Coroner's Party Sees How a Body Was Found on Elevated.

That a Coroner's jury might see how the body of Harry A. Clarke was found on the Third Avenue elevated structure near the Tremont Avenue station on the night of Jan. 6, the electric power on that branch of the road was shut off for a few minutes yesterday afternoon. Coroner Schwannacke's jury went to the Tremont Avenue station, and while the current was disconnected John Kay, a track walker, demonstrated how he found the body and its position. Then the jury returned a verdict to the effect that Clarke had been killed by an electric shock, but that no evidence had been obtained [illegible] the man came to be on the tr[illegible]

FEWER COTTON FIGURES, KEEP COMMITTEE'S PLAN

It Would Limit Statistics Bureau to Reports on Growth.

NEW METHODS APPROVED

Safeguards Against Leaks Are Satisfactory—General Crop Estimates, Report Says, Are of Little Worth.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Keep Commission recommends that the work of the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Agriculture, in regard to cotton, be restricted to monthly reports expressing the condition of the growing crop during the growing season. It finds that the acreage planted and the ginning statistics of the Census Bureau should be the only Government reports on those matters.

The report on investigation of the bureau was submitted by Charles Hallam Keep, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Chairman of the commission, to the President to-day.

Referring to the safeguards which have been improved since the cotton leak of last July, the committee says it is difficult to see how the system now in force can be improved.

Taking up the fact that 85,000 persons are on the lists as correspondents in the cotton department alone, the committee thinks the immense number of correspondents raised a presumption against care in selection. The sending out of blanks to all these persons, the receipt and tabulating of replies, involves expense from which no equivalent benefit is received. The information principally relied upon is in the reports of the traveling field agents and State agents. In other words, the bureau relies upon the reports made from persons to whom it pays salaries.

In every instance, except in the case of three cotton reports in the last six years, the report says, the Bureau of Statistics estimates have been underestimates. The underestimating has been specially great in the case of cereal crops and live stock. The conclusion of the committee is that the methods of the bureau in this respect must be greatly improved or the service discontinued. In the case of cotton, although the Bureau of Statistics has underestimated the crop in every instance, if judged by its reports expressed in number of bales, nevertheless, if the bales are reduced to pounds of lint cotton, it appears that out of the six last reports on cotton yield the Bureau of Statistics has overestimated the crop in three cases and underestimated it in three cases.

The much-criticised cotton crop report of 1904 shows a variation from the ginning returns obtained by the Census Bureau of 9 per cent. in number of bales, but this variation is reduced to 4.26 per cent when the bales are converted into pounds of lint cotton.

The report suggests that crop conditions be expressed in percentages without fractions, since the use of fractions implies a larger measure of accuracy than can be expected of a mere estimate; that in the case of cotton, the percentage figure of condition be converted into bales of indicated weight by a well-known commercial formula, and that the number of correspondents be largely reduced. It is urged that no further returns on cotton be asked from township correspondents, individual farmers, and ginners, and that the money thus saved be utilized to increase salaries of State agents and to allow them traveling expenses so as to select their sub-correspondents by personal contract.

STEVENSON HEIR SUING.

Trustee McClenahan Accused of Trying to Defraud.

Suits involving the estate of David Stevenson, the brewer, who died in 1892, leaving an estate valued at $2,000,000, and James McClenahan, President of the Mutual Bank, are pending in the Supreme Court. The charge is made against Mr. McClenahan that he has tried to defraud the heirs.

One of the suits is for an accounting, and there have been hearings before ex-Justice D Cady Herrick as referee. Another of the suits seeks to have set aside the transfer of the brewery property at Tenth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, which is now run by a company of which Mr. McClenahan is head, the charge being that Mr. McClenahan, as trustee of the estate, has diverted it to his own use. The suits seek also to enjoin McClenahan from further disposing of the property as trustee, and ask that he make an accounting in this instance.

The plaintiff is David Stevenson, a son of the brewer, who was but 15 years old when his father died. He charges that fraud was committed when McClenahan and Samuel McMillan, former Park Commissioner and partner of the bank President in real estate deals, bought the homestead of the Stevensons at 7 Madison Square North, in June, 1901, for the Brunswick Construction Company.

Mr. Stevenson also alleges fraud in the transfer to him of shares of the Mutual Bank, and he asserts that McClenahan sold the brewery property, which he now manages, without any consideration accruing to the heirs, using the money of the estate to purchase property which already belonged to it, and using the profits for his own purposes.

The complaint in the latter case has been demurred to on behalf of Mr. McClenahan, and the case is likely to drag through the courts for years.

Mr. McClenahan was not at the office of the brewery yesterday, and his counsel, Thomas J. Farrell, said that his client preferred to answer the charges in court.

A. P. W. Kinnan, a member of the Executive Committee of the Mutual Bank, said that the bank was in no way involved in Mr. McClenahan's affairs.

BRICKMAKERS' JUBILEE.

With Bricks at Record Prices, They Hold a "Hot Air Pow-Wow."

Six hundred brick manufacturers gathered at the Murray Hill Lyceum yesterday as the guests of the John B. Rose Company. The meeting was officially known as the "Hot Air Pow-Wow," and buttons bearing that legend were distributed among the guests.

After a short and perfunctory business meeting at noon, the six hundred sat down to a combination luncheon and vaudeville show. The luncheon first and then the show. When the performers stepped on the stage everybody was in high good humor. An incessant roar was kept up, and lucky was the actor who had ten of his or her words heard.

A corpulent brick manufacturer—he must have weighed two hundred and fifty pounds—sat in the front row and carried on an animated conversation with the performers. One of them stopped in the middle of her act to remark that the corpulent one ought to be caged if there were any cage big enough to hold him. At this everybody in the room howled.

When Herbert Brooks asked for a volunteer to come up and inspect the trunk in which he was to pack himself the fat manufacturer was the first and only volunteer.

"Put him in the trunk!" shouted the crowd when they saw the heavyweight on the stage. By an extraordinary exertion the big man might have got one foot in, but certainly not the other, so the unanimous invitation was not ac-

TARIFF LEAGUE MEETS.

Resolutions Opposing the Philippine Bill Are Adopted.

The A[illegible] League held its [illegible] at the Nat[illegible] way, yesterday. Pr[illegible]oore ms[illegible]s of the [illegible] tariff revi[illegible] was opposed to the Philippine Free Tarde bill because "it involves a negation of the policy and principle of equal and fair protection to all American labor and industry," and because "it directly injures the interests of American agriculture." Resolutions opposing the Philippines bill were adopted.

Mr. Moore was re-elected President. The other officers are William F. Draper and Joseph B. Thropp, Vice Presidents, and Wilbur F. Wakeman, Treasurer and General Secretary. William Barbour heads the Executive Committee, and Augustus G. Paine the Board of Managers.

BEGINNING THIS MORNING

A Special Sale of

Distinctive Suits for Men

At Fourteen Dollars

Formerly $17.00, $19.00, $20.00 & $22.50

Single-Breasted Sack Double-Breasted Sack

Chesterfield Frock

A business without a principle of conduct soon ceases to be a business. Ours pledges itself to this: every suit designed for a season's service must find its way out before the season is done. That is our bent with this offer.

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

High Grade Shirts for Men at $1.10

Formerly $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50

There is a good reason for the extraordinary reductions. It is neither plausible nor interesting. Nor does it concern the character of the shirts. That is high enough to find a place for the garments in our regular stock at the standard prices.

Coat models with stiff, plain or plaited bosom, cuffs attached. The designs and colors incline toward conservative good taste

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Clearance Sale of Scarfs for Men

Special at 65c.

Formerly $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50

That we did indulge ourselves in certain styles and patterns of the more costly scarfs much too freely is not a good reason why you should find them with us next season. Nor will you, if extraordinary price reductions have the power to rid us of these scarfs.

Large Folded Squares and French Seam Four-in-Hands fashioned of imported silks in monotones and designs on light or dark grounds.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

ELECTRIC AUTOMOBILES
FOR BUSINESS AND PLEASURE

AS IN OTHER things, the Edison Company supplies only the current. Connection with the Edison mains may be made anywhere—in the stable or at a store sidewalk attachment. Nearly all the uptown stables and garages have Edison charging service.

For city uses, whether business or pleasure, the electric is the ideal automobile. There are fewer and less expensive repairs, and the operating costs are lower. Because of better control on city streets, average speeds are higher. An electric delivery wagon or truck does the work of two corresponding horse vehicles. In addition they possess great advertising value.

The New York Edison Company uses more than 50 electric automobiles, including delivery wagons and trucks.

The NEW YORK EDISON CO
55 DUANE STREET Tel. 1931 Franklin

390 Grand Street
30 West 32d Street
117 West 128th Street
C34 East 149th St. and 3d Ave

Charging the Batteries.

Frederick Loeser & Co

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn

Store Opens Daily at 8 A. M., Closes at 5:30 P. M.

"New Goods Earliest—Best Goods Always."

THE LOESER STORE POLICY which this statement sets forth has never had stronger exemplification than in the past few weeks.

For new goods are showing all through the Store—more variety of them and more styles in each variety than you will find in any two other stores in this vicinity.

"The best goods always—" this feature has not been forgotten either. In the hundreds and hundreds of designs of new Spring Cottons, for instance, you won't find a single "off" pattern or coloring. In the new Frocks and Millinery you will find a bit more distinction of style and decidedly better workmanship than is usual.

The Store promises much—and does more than it promises. No small part of its function in Brooklyn is that of careful selection—bringing here only what is best and eliminating everything else.

A good Store on which to lean—a safe Store always.

Rousing Silk Remnant Sale
Over 3,000 Yards at 49c. a Yard.

ONE OF THE BEST OFFERINGS of short lengths of Silks we ever had will be ready to-day. The Silk Store has just experienced a very busy season and is preparing for a busier one.

So all accumulated Silk remnants, including some of the season's most popular plain and fancy Silks, have been assembled, and to-day they will be offered at a price which in no way represents their value. In many instances they are

Half and Even Less Than Half Former Prices.

The lot includes plain and fancy Taffetas, Crepes de Chine, Pongees, printed Silks, etc. Prices regularly have been 69c. to $1. All of them now at 49c. a yd.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

French Black Poplin at 75c.
$1.25 Value :: To Go in a Hurry.

BECAUSE WE TOOK THE LAST the importer had, we got this fine French Poplin for pretty close to half price.

That is good news, for if you ever had a good Poplin gown, you remember how satisfactory it was; how you gave up trying to wear it out; how handsome it looked; how it kept its color till the last.

This quality represents all that is good in a fine French Poplin. It is 44 inches wide. We will be glad to send samples if you cannot come to the Store. 75c. a yard.

Second Floor, Elm Place.

$9 and $10 Bed Sets, $4.98.

THESE ARE RUFFLED RENAISSANCE lace Bed Sets—the best value we have offered at the price. They are all perfect, made on heavy French net and with large rich centre and corner pieces and deep bonne femme valance ruffles.

The Upholstery Store is filled with exceptional values now—the most noteworthy January Sale we ever held.

$2.50 to $3 White Nottingham Curtains at $1.65 a Pair.
300 pairs in a variety of good styles. All are perfect.

$6.75 and $7.50 White Irish Point Curtains at $4.75 a Pair.
About forty styles, mostly in two to four pair lots. These are patterns which we cannot duplicate.

$6 to $10 Couch Covers at $4.75.
Small lots of high grade imported and American tapestry and velour covers.

Third Floor.

Boys' Knee Trousers at 39c.
The Regular 50c. and 75c. Kind.

PURE GOOD LUCK brings another five hundred of these Trousers here—and we think that mothers who bought them last week and have really found out how good they are will be the first to want a few pairs more while the chance lasts.

They are splendidly made of handsome mixtures. They will fit well and wear well. There are all sizes, from 3 to 16 years. Think of getting first class Trousers for a boy of 16 and paying only 39c.!

Second Floor, Elm Place. None sent C. O. D.

Men's 95c. Shirts at 59c.

NEW PLAITED MADRAS SHIRTS—here for so close to half price only because the maker had a small stock of the madras on hand and wanted to close it out.

The Shirts have been made up according to our specifications, and are not only good looking but well fitting. Plain blue, gray and tan shades. Each with a pair of separate cuffs. Sizes 14 to 17.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

50c. Boxes of Paper, 19c.

WRITING PAPER of very high grade with fabric surface, 48 Sheets and 24 Envelopes in each box. It is the correct square size, with square flap Envelopes to match. White and azure.

Only about 1,500 boxes and they will go in a jiffy at 19c. apiece.

Main Floor, Centre. None sent C. O. D.

New Embroidered Swisses and Mulls
Show the Coming Vogue for Sheer Fabrics.

NO MORE BEAUTIFUL OR AUTHORITATIVE SHOWING of imported summery white fabrics was ever made in Brooklyn than will be seen now in the Loeser Store. There are Swisses, of course, in every size dot and in lovely new embroidered effects. Never were Swisses quite so charming. But the feature of the showing is the variety of new

Embroidered Mulls, Nainsooks and Jaconets.

There are pin dots, cushion dots, coin dots, rings, flower patterns and new allover designs embroidered on the soft, sheer fabrics. Orders for them were given last July—while last year's Summer Swisses were being sold here in the Store—and the wisdom of those early orders has been demonstrated. Since prices have advanced 20 per cent., and while in other stores prices have advanced in proportion, the Loeser Store is able to offer these imported embroidered white Cottons at the same fair rate as last season; at less cost than they are to be had now hereabout.

A wide choice of patterns at 25c., 35c., 39c., 45c., 49c., 55c., 59c., 65c., 69c., 75c. and up to.....$1.50

Main Floor.

Hosiery and Underwear.
Very Notable Bargains.

Men's Underwear.

$1 Underwear at 29c. About 400 Shirts and Drawers of merino and cotton, in a broken range of sizes.

Underwear at 69c. Camel's hair merino Shirts and Drawers, Winter weight, perfect goods and in a complete range of sizes.

Women's Underwear.

50c. Underwear at 25c. Fine fleece lined cotton Vests and Drawers, in an incomplete range of sizes.

Women's Hosiery.

20c. and 25c. Stockings at 12½c. Fast black fine gauged seamless and full fashioned Stockings; spliced heels and toes.

25c. and 35c. Stockings at 19c. Fast black ingrain lisle thread Richelieu and Rembrandt ribbed; also black gauze lisle with garter top; spliced heels and toes.

40c. Stockings at 25c. Fast black all-over lace lisle thread; also lisle thread with lace insteps; spliced heels and toes.

75c. to $1 Stockings at 48c. A wide variety of embroidered and jacquarded styles on plain and lace grounds, in black and colors, spliced heels and toes.

Men's Hosiery.

25c. Socks at 12½c. Fast black cotton; also with unbleached split feet; spliced heels and toes.

50c. Socks at 35c., 3 pairs for $1. Fancy lisle thread in a wide variety of hand embroidered and jacquarded styles; spliced heels and toes.

Women's and Children's Underwear on the Second Floor.
All Other Advertised Goods on the Main Floor.

MOROCCAN CONFERENCE SOLVES ONE PROBLEM

Practical Agreement on a Plan to Stop Contraband Trade.

GERMANY GRATIFIES FRANCE

Anticipated Opposition Does Not Materialize — French Remove a Spanish Grievance.

ALGECIRAS, Jan. 18.—The delegates to the Moroccan Conference held a private session lasting two hours this afternoon. The session resulted practically in an agreement on the main lines of a plan for the repression of the importation of contraband arms into Morocco.

It was feared that this question might lead to a Franco-German dispute as to which country should carry out the repressive measures proposed, but this happily appears to have been averted. The discussion was an informal one for the purpose of permitting the delegates to speak their minds without having their views officially recorded.

The discussion proved to be most conciliatory, the only divergence being a statement made by the Moroccan delegates that they could not permit the repression of the trade without first referring the matter to the Sultan.

A proposition was submitted by Spain which was designed to reconcile the differences between France and Germany.

The proposition comprised eight articles, the sixth of which pointed out that, France and Spain having territory contiguous to Morocco, should be charged with the surveillance of contraband along their respective frontiers. When the Duke of Almodovar read this article Herr von Radowitz immediately rose and said that it would meet with the aproval of Germany.

The French delegates expressed themselves as highly gratified with the attitude of Herr von Radowitz, as it had been anticipated that Germany would raise difficulties concerning the control of the frontiers.

A committee of five was appointed to study and report on a final project at the session to be held on Saturday.

One danger in the conference is considered to lie in the stiff attitude of Great Britain. France, it seems, is disposed to discuss with Germany the bases of an agreement, but whether Great Britain will favor such an agreement is not known.

Something of a flutter was caused among the diplomats to-day by the news that smallpox exists here. Rear Admiral Sigsbee, who learned this fact from the authorities at Gibraltar, issued an order forbidding any one belonging to his squadron to go ashore at Algeciras.

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 18.—The American cruiser squadron, consisting of the armored cruiser Brooklyn, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Sigsbee, and the protected cruisers Galveston, Tacoma, and Chattanooga, sailed from here for Tangier to-day.

The squadron will remain three days at Tangier and thence will go to Algiers and other Mediterranean ports.

ROOT EXPLAINS OUR ATTITUDE.

Discussion with a House Committee—Our Interests Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Secretary Root has discussed with the sub-committee of the House Committee on Appropriations the situation in Morocco, the subject coming up in regard to emergency funds for the diplomatic service. His remarks appeared in the report of the hearings before the committee, made public to-day.

Speaking of sending Ambassador White and Minister Gumere to the conference at Algeciras, the Secretary said:

"We have no political interest in the Moroccan Conference at all, but we have a trade interest."

"Is not this conference more political than commercial?" asked Mr. Littauer. Mr. Root replied:

"The ostensible object of the conference is entirely commercial. The political aspect of the conference arises solely from the fact that there are strained relations between Germany and France, and it is supposed that a casus belli may be found there. That is the only political significance it has."

Mr. Tawney asked whether, if any political questions arose, the American delegates were to "participate in their discussion."

Secretary Root replied: "No, they have nothing to do with political questions; simply trade questions. They are there with just the same interest that the representatives of any other country have in seeing that the doors of Morocco are not closed to our trade."

Mr. Root said he did not think there was any danger of foreign countries receiving the impression that the Americans attended the conference for the purpose of participating in political questions. He added:

"It is likely that political questions will arise. There is a possibility that a conflict on some commercial question properly arising may be made a cause of war between Germany and France. The conference relates to provisions for securing peace and order in Morocco—questions of policing, that is to say, arrangements which will secure the protection of the citizens. The lives and property of the citizens of all countries are involved. It is our business to look after the lives and property of our citizens, and when they get into a half civilized State where the government is not sufficiently orderly and strong to protect them, why, we protect them ourselves.

"The programme for consideration is very narrow, and nobody would pay any particular attention to it if it were not for the fact that Germany and France have appeared to be on the verge of having a row, and it is supposed they might find something or other there to pick a quarrel about. I do not think they will, but our agents are specifically instructed not to participate in it."

BRYAN IS UNCONVERTED.

Grateful to Manila Authorities, but Wants Independence for Filipinos.

SANDAKAN, Borneo, via Manila, Jan. 18.—After leaving the Philippine Islands on his way to India W. J. Bryan made the following statement:

"My visit to the Philippines has been very interesting and instructive, and I appreciate the facilities afforded me by the civil and military authorities for a thorough investigation. This has enabled me to collect much knowledge, which I hope to use for the benefit of both the American people and the Filipinos.

"The promise given by the rising generation of the natives to use the English language surpasses my expectation more than anything else. My views regarding the independence of the islands have not changed."

REAL WAR IN CAUCASUS.

Revolutionists Uniformed and as Well Armed as Czar's Troops.

TIFLIS, Jan. 18.—A column of troops which was operating eastward along the railroad to restore communications with Batum has forced its way as far as the station of Suram in spite of the obstinate resistance of the revolutionists, who are uniformed and as well armed as the Government troops.

Bitter engagements have been fought, and both sides have suffered considerable losses.

It will be necessary to drive the revolutionists from Nikhailovo, Suram, and Tsina. The last named is a skillfully fortified town. Grakall has been totally destroyed.

The plan of campaign is after retaking the railroad and driving a wedge between the revolutionists to dispatch columns north and south against their mountain strongholds.

CHINA GROWING DEFIANT.

Anti-Foreign Feeling Increases—A Plan to Govern Tibet.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 18.—The policy of China for the Chinese is producing the results naturally to be expected.

The official class, while professing to deplore the violent views of the students and reactionaries, avails itself of their agitation as an excuse for adopting an uncompromising attitude on all relations with foreigners and at the same time adroitly uses the movement as a means of increasing the official revenues.

For instance, in Kwang-Tung and Ngan-Hwei Provinces native railway bureaus have been authorized to raise money for the construction of proposed lines by local taxation since funds are otherwise unobtainable without recourse to foreign capital. The immediate result is to afford lucrative opportunities to the officials concerned, while increasing the anti-foreign feeling.

Similarly at Shanghai the Nanking Viceroy proposes, with the approval of the Throne, to establish a native jail in connection with the Mixed Court at a cost of 500,000 taels provided by an increase in the local tax on rice. The effect of this measure can readily be imagined. It is unlikely, however, to be introduced without opposition on the part of all the sections of the foreign community.

PEKING, Jan. 18.—Sir Ernest M. Satow, the British Minister, and the Chinese officials recently discussed Tibetan affairs.

The Chinese persist in their refusal to sign the Tibetan treaty. They are anxious to assert the sovereignty of China over Tibet, and are considering a project to send a Tartar General to govern the country with a force of foreign drilled troops to be stationed at Lhasa.

It is the desire of the Chinese to govern the country on the same basis as they did Manchuria before the Russo-Japanese war.

CHINESE COMMISSION'S TOUR.

Visitors Inspect Nebraska's Agricultural Station and a Penitentiary.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 18.—The Imperial Chinese Commission, sent to this country for the purpose of studying educational and industrial conditions, arrived in Lincoln this morning, in charge of Prof. Jenks of Cornell University, the special representative of President Roosevelt, for the only stop scheduled on the journey between San Francisco and Chicago.

The twenty Commissioners, headed by Chief Commissioner Tuan Fang, and the forty-two others who are in the party, went to the agricultural station of the University of Nebraska and to the State Penitentiary.

RUSSIAN DEMOCRATS MEET.

First National Political Convention Held in the Country.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 18.—The first national convention organized by a political party in the history of Russia, that of the Constitutional Democrats, opened here to-day. Two hundred and fifty delegates, representing sixty provincial organizations, were present.

Under the Chairmanship of M. Petrunkevitch of Tver, the convention took up the discussion of the first topic on the programme—the party's attitude toward the elections to the National Assembly. Prof. Millukoff, M. Hessen, a well-known editor, and Prince Hakoffsky were the leading speakers. The two first named advocated participation in the Douma, but only so long as it was shown that the majority of the Douma sympathized with the principles of the Constitutional Democratic Party.

Undismayed by the arrests of their successive Executive Committees, a group of Socialistic workmen early this morning elected a new Workmen's Council, whose President issued an address threatening with death all who do not obey the command to abstain from work on Jan. 22, the anniversary of "Red Sunday."

TO CALL THEM VAGRANTS.

Magistrate Cornell's Plan for Punishing Suspected Loiterers.

With the aid of District Attorney Jerome Magistrate Cornell will try to have passed an amendment to the Criminal Code which will enable Magistrates to summarily dispose of cases of well-known thieves and swindlers arrested on suspicion by treating them as vagrants. The amendment includes in the designation of vagrant:

"A person known to be a pickpocket, thief, burglar, or who has been convicted of any felony, and having no visible means of support, found loitering about steamboat landings, railroad stations, banking institutions, crowded thoroughfares, cars, omnibuses, hotels, or any public gathering or assembly and unable to give a satisfactory explanation of his presence."

The Magistrate remarked that there is an increase in the number of thieves and pickpockets.

ROBBED ON STREET CAR.

Pickpockets Get $500 That Was Bound for the Bank.

George Goodman of 36 West Thirty-fourth Street took a Third Avenue surface car yesterday to go to the Plaza Bank and deposit $500. The car was crowded, and he stood on the platform. Two men jostled him, and when he left the car he found that his wallet was missing from his hip pocket. He dashed after the car and caught it. One of the men who had jostled him jumped off and escaped. The other, who said he was Louis Cohen of 212 Henry Street, tried to get away through the front of the car, but Goodman caught him.

Cohen tried to escape from the police after being placed under arrest. He denied any knowledge of the robbery, but was held by Magistrate Breen in the Yorkville Court.

Uric Acid!
DRINK
VICHY
CELESTINS
In the morning and at meals.
Prevents Formation OF Uric Acid
Ask your physician.
Genuine never sold in siphons.
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Furs

Large two-stripe Sable Fox Muff..... 12.00
Mink Ties..... 18.00, 25.00
Squirrel Scarfs. 7.50, 10.50
" Muff..... 7.50
Black Lynx Tie..... 16.50
" " Muff..... 16.50
Chinchilla Ties..... 37.50
45.00, 60.00, 65.00
Caracul Coats. Various Models.
75.00, 95.00, 195.00
Persian Lamb Coats.
95.00, 130.00, 200.00

Twenty-third Street.

LIBERAL AVALANCHE GROWING IN BRITAIN

Party May Have a Clear Majority in the Commons.

MINOR PARTIES MAY COMBINE

The Laborites and the Irish Members Might Compel Great Concessions to Ireland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1906.]

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 19.—Yesterday was another great day for the Ministerial parliamentary candidates. Returns have been received from sixty-three constituencies, and only thirteen of them show the election of Conservatives. The other fifty seats are distributed as follows: Thirty-six to the Liberals, nine to the Nationalists, and five to the Laborites.

There have been returned up to date 381 members, divided as follows: 198 Liberals, 38 Laborites, 59 Nationalists, and 86 Conservatives. This shows a Ministerial majority of 209 over the Unionists and a Liberal majority of 15 over all.

The elections are resulting so badly for the Conservatives that there is no reason to doubt that the Liberals will hold their majority over all at the conclusion of the general election. This is significant in view of the possibility of a ocmbination of the Laborites and Nationalists in a community of interests alliance. The Laborites want labor legislation and are willing to pay for it, and it is doubtful whether one of their Members of Parliament could be found who is resolutely opposed to home rule. On the other hand, the Nationalists not only want home rule, but almost to a man sympathize with the legislative desires of the Labor Party.

The Government might be seriously embarrassed by a combination of these two parties if it should be dependent on other than straight Liberal votes for the control of the House. Even with a Liberal majority in the House the Government may come to a pass where it would prefer not to be opposed by a combination of Irish and Labor members.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 19.—Six more members of the Balfour Ministry have been unseated, namely, William St. John Brodrick, A. Bonar Law, Ernest George Pretyman, Lord Stanley, C. Scott Dickson, and Allwyn E. Fellowes. Henry Chaplin, who was President of the Local Government Board in the Salisbury Ministry, is also among the defeated, who now include ten members of the late Cabinet.

The defeat of Mr. Law will be a serious loss to the tariff reformers, as he has been looked upon as one of the ablest advocates of Mr. Chamberlain's policy.

Thomas Gibson Bowles, the well-known Unionist Free Trader, who was defeated at King's Lynn by a Tariff Reformer, provides a campaign sensation by the publication of correspondence with Sir Alexander Fuller Acland-Hood, the chief Conservative whip.

In this correspondence Mr. Bowles accuses the Unionist Party of sacrificing his seat on the dictum of Joseph Chamberlain simply because he is a Unionist Free Trader. In it are scathing letters to Sir Alexander containing numerous thinly veiled personal insults, accusing Sir Alexander of deliberate breach of faith and politically dishonorable conduct.

FOREIGN PLEA TO PRESIDENT.

Distinguished Men Beg Him to Intervene for the Armenians.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Prominent European statesmen, educators, publicists, and citizens have joined in a petition to President Roosevelt to endeavor, in the interests of humanity and civilization, by such means as may seem proper to him, to bring about "the concert of the Powers of Europe, with the view of securing for the subjects of the Ottoman Empire that condition of public peace and order of which the absence has already drawn upon that Empire so many disasters, menacing it with the catastrophe of its total annihilation."

The appeal was presented to President Roosevelt to-day by James B. Reynolds of New York. The petition was prepared by M. Berthelot, Formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, and is signed by scores of distinguished public men of every country in Europe.

The President has made no response to the appeal, but promised Mr. Reynolds to give it the most careful consideration, expressing his appreciation of the honor done to him as President and to America in having the petition presented to him.

The petition says that the Armenian people are now "reduced to despair and threatened with destruction through the cruelty and violence inflicted upon them with impunity by the barbarous Mussulman tribes surrounding them, who for more than ten years have sought their extermination."

LONG TERM FOR KELLEYITE.

Lilliston Guilty of Second Degree Murder of Spectator at Duel.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 18.—Because of the death of a man hit by a stray bullet while Robert Lilliston and Harry Clark, showmen, of New York, were fighting a duel in the Union Station here last October, Lilliston was convicted of murder in the second degree to-day and sentenced to fourteen years in the penitentiary. Clark was sentenced to eighteen months for carrying concealed weapons. Both are said to be members of the Paul Kelley gang of New York.

Charles G. Smith of Petersburg, Va., was the victim. The shooting occurred on the day after President Roosevelt's visit.

Volume III
(Of the 25.)

This picture shows the coat of arms (reduced) of

Early Greece.

It suggests one of the art features—the use of a different emblematic binding for each volume of

THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY OF THE WORLD

From cover to cover, this volume is brim full of vivid, human interest. It treats the golden period of Greek history from the legends of the Trojan War, the manners and customs of that early period, down through the famous laws of Draco and Solon, the epoch-making battles of Marathon, of Thermopylae and of Salamis, the literature that has made the name of Greece an inspiration for 3,000 years, and the final disasters which crushed Athens, and made possible an Alexander the Great.

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LAMBERT
Final Reduction of
Afterbury System
OVERCOATS
All our regular $40, $45 and $50 Overcoats reduced to
$24.50
About 350 superb hand-tailored Paddocks and Chesterfields remaining from our successful January Overcoat Sale are now offered at less than it cost to make them.
Every one must be sold, and we have reduced all our $40, $45 and $50 overcoats, irrespective of cost, to $24.50.
Every garment is made on the celebrated Afterbury System, matching in every respect the best things turned out by the foremost custom tailors.
"Ask the man who wears them."
Sole Agent.
Salesrooms: 39-41 Cortlandt Street.
Between 6th & 9th Ave. "L" Stations.
LAMBERT

DRYDEN ON INSURANCE NEEDS

Says a Natural Demand Has Arisen for Federal Control.

Senator Dryden, speaking at the Newark Board of Trade banquet last night on "Commercial Aspects of Federal Regulation of Insurance," declared that a natural demand had arisen for Government control of fire, marine, inland, and miscellaneous insurance, premiums on which amount in the United States to $850,000,000 annually.

Senator Dryden has reintroduced his bill for Federal control, which failed to pass last session.

"Insurance is not a subject," said he, "which should be exposed to the fluctuating state of public opinion as expressed in the form of frequent statutory enactments under our system of representative government, in some fifty different States and Territories.

"I have it on good authority that in the last five years not less than 3,000 bills were introduced into the different State Legislatures more or less affecting the interests of insurance companies."

Senator Dryden added that a number of holders of life insurance policies for large amounts had told him that they favored his bill.

Eade's Gout Pills
Instantly Relieve and Rapidly Cure Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, and all Pains in the Head, Face, and Limbs.
E. Fougera & Co., Sole Agents, N. Y.—All Druggists.

CUBA MAKES PROTEST.

Deportation of Cigarmakers Called Violation of Treaty Rights.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Strong representations were made to Secretary Root to-day by Senor Quesada, the Cuban Minister here, concerning the forcible deportation from Key West yesterday of a number of striking cigarmakers of Cuban nationality. It was asserted by the Minister that this act of the Citizens' Committee was in direct violation of the treaty rights of the Cubans.

Secretary Root promised to make an immediate investigation.

HAVANA, Jan. 18.—Seventeen Cuban cigarmakers, comprising the second group of strikers, who were expelled from Key West Wednesday, say that their clubroom was surrounded by a hundred men, some of them armed, and that the latter entered and compelled them to sign a statement that the strike of cigarmakers was ended.

After they had been held captive eight hours they say they were escorted on board the steamer Olivette, bound for Havana. They were told that if they did not appeal to the press their families would be cared for, and that they would be permitted to return. But otherwise their families would be abandoned.

THE BIG STORE — NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. — NEW YORK — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Women's Knitted Outerwear.

Winter dampness is a greater foe to health than Winter cold. The best protection now—and against March winds yet to come—is a Blouse Sweater, a Norfolk Jacket or a Golf Vest. We've marked ours at hard-times prices, away below usual selling figures. We are offering:

Women's Knitted Blouse Sweaters; extra heavy, fancy stitch; high neck, with ribbed collar, cuffs and belt; plain colors; regularly $1.95; special at..... $1.25

Women's Imported Golf Vests; very attractive stitch; double breasted, with pearl buttons; very desirable colorings; regularly $2.50; reduced to..... $1.75

Women's Worsted Knitted Norfolk Jackets; extra heavy; V neck; belt; colors: gray, red and white; regularly sold at $2.75; special at..... $1.95

(Siegel Cooper Store, 2d Floor, East, 18th St.)

American Woven Room Rugs.

In four lots are included all of the popular sizes from 6x9, for small rooms, up to 9x12, the popular size for rooms of almost any size. Rugs were never so popular, and this is an especially fine assortment.

Axminster rugs, attractive novelties, floral and Oriental designs, in choice colorings:
Size 9.0x12.0, value $24.50 $19.25
Size 8.3x10.6, value $22.50 17.50
Size 6.0x9.0, value $17.50 12.75

Smyrna Rugs, attractive novelties in designs and colorings; strictly wool and reversible:
Size 9.0x12.0, value $22.50 $17.25
Size 9.0x12.0, value $17.50 14.50
Size 7.6x10.6, value $15.00 12.25
Size 6.0x9.0, value $10.50 8.25

Tapestry Brussels Rugs, beautiful designs and bright colorings; extra high-grade quality:
Size 9.0x12.0, value $17.50 $13.50
Size 8.3x10.6, value $13.50 10.50
Size 6.0x9.0, value $8.50 6.75

Jute Smyrna Rugs in attractive patterns and bright colorings. We offer three sizes at special price reductions:
Size 9.0x12.0, regular $11.50 $9.25
Size 7.6x10.6, regular $8.75 7.25
Size 6.0x9.0, regular $5.75 4.75

(Siegel Cooper Store, Fifth Floor, Front, 19th Street.)

Soaps and Toilet Articles.

A Special Sale For To-day.

We particularly call your attention to the wonderful values in Soaps. An excellent opportunity for hotel and boarding-house keepers to buy their supplies.

Decker's Witch Hazel Soap, the best; usually sold for 9c.; cake. 3c
Mottled Castile Soap, 3-ounce cake; specially priced; cake..... 2c
Finest Glycerine Soap; cake.... 2c
Original Lavender Soap; box of 3 cakes..... 10c
Morning Bath Soap; extra large round cakes; each..... 2c
Dew Drop; a glycerine soap; per cake..... 1c
Lilac Honey Soap, box of 3 cakes for..... 10c
Harley's Palm Soap, square cakes, perfumed; each..... 2c
Lily of Luzon Soap, cake..... 2c
Reliance Glycerine Soap, large cakes..... 3c
Erie Soap, cake..... 1c
Sulphur Soap, cake..... 5c
Ye Old Tabard Inn Soap, 3 cakes for..... 10c
Dr. Charles' Flesh Healing Soap, cake..... 9c
Hebe Complexion Soap, cake.... 9c
Ypsilanti Soap for washing woollens, package..... 8c
Dr. Charles' Face Powder, box. 15c
Dr. Charles' Flesh Food, box. 27c
Swan Down Powder..... 8c
Pozzoni's Face Powder, with puff box, while they last..... 31c
Benzoin, Glycerine and Rose Water, 8 ounces, 12c.; pint..... 23c
Celestial Cream for chapped hands and face, bottle..... 7c
Le Trefle Incarnat Vegetale Toilet Water, bottle..... 67c

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Front, 18th Street.)

Extra Special Values for To-day Also in These Lines:

Broken lots of Winter Underwear for Men, Women, and Children; Women's Flannelette Underwear; Panama Shawls; clearance of Trimmed Hats; Women's Shoes; Sheet Music; remnants of Linoleum; Men's and Boys' Clothing; Housefurnishings; Meats and Groceries; Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Browning, King & Co
ORIGINATORS AND SOLE MAKERS OF HALF SIZES IN CLOTHING

Sack Suits at $12.00.

The best-selling lines of our Winter's Stock of Sack Suits are the first to be broken.

Those that remain of the $15 and $25 grades—less than 500 suits all told—are marked for immediate delivery at

$12.00

Worsteds and Cheviots and some blues and blacks—single and double-breasted.

At the Broadway store are a few Boys' Overcoats—$18 to $22 kinds—for $13.50.

Cooper Square and Brooklyn stores open Saturday evening till ten.

"He is a Public Benefactor," said Beau Brummell, "who can put within the reach of the many what was formerly the exclusive privilege of the few."

Broadway at 32d Street — B&K TRADE MARK — Cooper Square at 5th Street
Fulton Street at DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn

A New Way to Los Angeles

You can now go direct, by a new route via Salt Lake City. And by a new train—the

Los Angeles Limited

Daily from Chicago.
Superb accommodation: Pullman's best service. Dining Cars, Observation Cars with Buffet, Lounging Rooms and Library. Electric Lights over every seat and in every berth. Via the

Chicago & North-Western
Union Pacific
Salt Lake Route

California questions cheerfully and fully answered by R. TENBROECK, G. E. A., 287 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Snowslide Buries Cars; 12 Hurt.

DENVER, Jan. 18.—Four coaches were toppled over and almost buried by a snowslide at Uneeva Lake in the mountains west of Denver, on the South Park Branch of the Colorado and Southern Railroad yesterday. Twelve persons were injured.

Up-State Snowstorm Closes Schools.

SARATOGA, Jan. 18.—The public schools were not opened to-day on account of a heavy snowstorm.

BUDWEISER

This huge building, 347 feet long, 98 feet wide and 7 stories high, contains:

200 mammoth **Glass Enameled** Steel Tanks used solely for the lagering (ageing) of Budweiser.

Each Glass Tank weighs 16 Tons, is 70 feet long, 9 feet in diameter, and holds 1,000 barrels of beer.

The combined capacity of the 200 tanks is 200,000 Barrels, or 62,000,000 Bottles of Budweiser.

These Glass Enameled Steel Tanks were manufactured and installed by

The Pfaudler Co.
Rochester N. Y.

at a cost of over half a million dollars.

It required eight months' time to manufacture them, and over five miles of freight cars to deliver them to the Brewery.

This however is only the first installment. The proved superiority of glass over wood for the lagering and storing of Beer has decided the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n to equip the entire brewery with these Glass Enameled Tanks.

In Glass from the Kettle to the Lip

Budweiser as it leaves the brew kettles is conveyed into Glass-Enameled fermenting vats. After fermentation it is lagered (aged) from four to five months in Glass-Lined Steel Tanks before it is bottled. 200 mammoth Glass Tanks in this building (Stock House No. 10) are required for this purpose. The capacity of these tanks is 200,000 barrels or 62,000,000 bottles of Budweiser.

Budweiser is, therefore, in Glass from the time it is brewed until it is consumed.

Budweiser

The King of Bottled Beers

in 1905 scored a sale of

137,722,150 Bottles

Cleanliness, unceasing Care, Knowledge and Skill have resulted in a Beer so GOOD, and of such UNVARYING QUALITY, that it has made possible the building and maintenance of

The Largest Brewery in the World

Covers 128 Acres—more than 70 City Blocks
Total Storing Capacity — 600,000 Barrels
Gives employment to more than 6,000 people

Sales for 1905—1,403,788 Barrels of Beer

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n - St. Louis, U.S.A.

HERMANN WALTHER & BOISSELIER ARCHITECTS

E. O. Brandt, Mgr., Anheuser-Busch Agency, New York.

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

"Continues This Afternoon at 2:30 To-night at 8:15"

American Art Galleries

Madison Square South, New York.

ON VIEW

Art Treasures 9 to 6 — Paintings 9 to 1

(Admission Fifty Cents.)

The Beautiful and Fascinating

ART COLLECTION

Formed by the late

Heber R. Bishop

Order of Sale

THIS (FRIDAY) AFTERNOON

AT THE

American Art Galleries

promptly at 2:30 o'clock. CHINESE JADE, GLASS, ANTIQUE JAPANESE TOBACCO POUCHES, PIPES AND PIPE CASES AND MISCELLANEOUS CABINET OBJECTS. Catalogue Nos. 551 to 831 inclusive.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING

AT MENDELSSOHN HALL,

Fortieth Street, East of Broadway, beginning promptly at 8:15 o'clock, (Doors open at 7:45, no reserved seats,)

THE

VALUABLE PAINTINGS

TO-MORROW (Saturday) Afternoon

AT THE

American Art Galleries

promptly at 2:30 o'clock. BEAUTIFUL ANTIQUE CHINESE PORCELAINS, DECORATED, BLUE AND WHITE, SOFT PASTE AND CELADON SPECIMENS. Nos. 832 to 1111.

MONDAY AFTERNOON Next, Jan. 22d

promptly at 2:30 o'clock. SUPERB JAPANESE LACQUERS AND INROS. Nos. 1112 to 1408.

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 22D,

promptly at 8 o'clock. ANTIQUE JAPANESE AND CHINESE KAKEMONOS AND PANELS. Nos. 2725 to 2879.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 23D,

promptly at 2:30 o'clock. BOWLS, ANTIQUE SUPERB JAPANESE LACQUERS AND INROS. Nos. 1409 to 1664.

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 23D,

promptly at 8 o'clock. ANTIQUE JAPANESE AND CHINESE BOOKS AND EUROPEAN ETCHINGS AND ENGRAVINGS. Nos. 2880 to 3007.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 24th,

promptly at 2:30 o'clock. VERY FINE ANTIQUE CHINESE AND JAPANESE BRONZES. Nos. 1665 to 1935.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 25th,

promptly at 2:30 o'clock. REMARKABLE ANTIQUE CHINESE AND JAPANESE BRONZES and ARTICULATED IRON WORK, ANTIQUE CLOISONNE ENAMELS AND CHAMPLEVE. Nos. 1936 to 2195.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 26TH,

promptly at 2:30 o'clock. ANTIQUE JAPANESE AND EUROPEAN ARMS AND ARMOR. Nos. 2196 to 2490.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 27th,

promptly at 2:30 o'clock. Concluding Session. SUMPTUOUS ANTIQUE CHINESE AND JAPANESE COSTUMES AND PALACE HANGINGS, ANTIQUE CHINESE CARPETS, ART FURNITURE, AND MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS. Nos. 2492 to 2724.

SPECIAL NOTICE

In order to accommodate prospective buyers, admission to the above sales will be by CARD. These cards, which may be had FREE of the managers, will be limited to the seating capacity of MENDELSSOHN HALL and the salesroom of the AMERICAN ART GALLERIES.

The sale will be conducted by

THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers

6 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

The Provident Loan Society

OF NEW YORK

HAS OPENED A

Brooklyn Office

AT

No. 24 Graham Ave.

NEAR BROADWAY

MONEY TO LOAN in any amount from $1.00 to $1,000—upon pledge of personal property, such as diamonds and other precious stones, jewelry, watches, chains, silverware, clothing, furs, &c.

INTEREST RATES: 1% a month on sums under $250; on sums of $250 and over, at rate of 10% per annum; on loans repaid within two weeks, ½%.

Loans may be repaid in installments.

MANHATTAN OFFICES: 279 4th Av., corner 22d St.; 186 Eldridge St., corner Rivington; 119 W 42d St.; 105 E. 125th St.

Separate Women's Department.

MANTELS FIREPLACES ANDIRONS TILES.

WM. H. JACKSON COMPANY

UNION SQ. NORTH - 29 E 17TH ST.

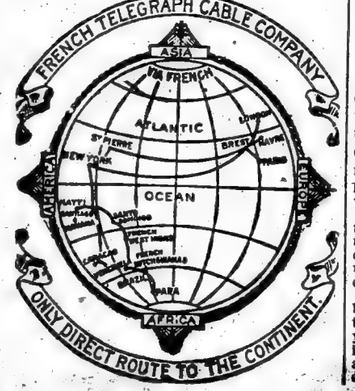

DEMOCRATS LOOKING FOR A STATE LEADER

Mr. Hill Declares He's Thrown Off the Political Burden.

MACK SUGGESTS MAYOR ADAM

Buffalo Executive Not Only Upset Republican Plurality, but Has Other Qualifications.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Ex-Senator David B. Hill expects to leave his home for Camden, S. C., about Feb. 1 and to remain away through the Spring and Summer. Mr. Hill is much run down as a result of his recent illness, and his physicians have advised a long vacation as necessary to his complete recuperation.

If any doubts existed as to the sincerity of Mr. Hill's intention to have no further responsible connection with the details of the management of the Democratic State organization, it has been dispelled by his announced intention to absent himself from the State during the period in which plans for the next State campaign necessarily must be formed.

During the last few days, some of the up-State Democratic leaders have called upon Mr. Hill to ask what he thought ought to be done to put the Democratic organization in a condition which would afford reasonable expectation of victory.

"You must work out that problem yourselves. While I wish for Democratic success, I am through with the burdens of party management," Mr. Hill replied.

None of the up-State Democratic leaders appears to be giving any great concern to the control of the next Democratic State Convention with the exception of Norman E. Mack. He believes the Democrats of the State can find a successful leader in Mayor James N. Adam of Buffalo. Mayor Adam's popularity in his own city was shown by the fact that he turned a Republican plurality of 5,000 into a Democratic plurality of 10,000. Another argument in favor of Mr. Adam's election is that he is able to furnish the sinews of war.

Up-State Democratic leaders are evincing interest in the report that Senator McCarren is contemplating allying himself with the Hearst movement. They are divided in their opinion as to Senator McCarren's real intention, some believing that the Brooklyn leader does intend to ally himself with Hearst, and others holding that Senator McCarren is merely seeking to create that impression for the influence it may have upon the attitude of Mayor McClellan and Charles F. Murphy toward the Brooklyn organization.

SHANAHAN BILL'S EFFECT.

Will Not Upset Ryan-Belmont Merger, Some Assemblymen Say.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—While Assemblyman Shanahan has said that his bill amending the stock corporation law so as to restrict the holding of stock in transportation companies was aimed at the prevention of the Ryan-Belmont merger, there are some members of the Assembly who hold that the measure would be ineffectual in that respect, and who give it as their opinion that the real purpose of the bill is to prevent the absorption of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit by the Ryan-Belmont interests.

The belief that the Shanahan measure would be of no effect in restraining the operations of the Ryan-Belmont merger is based upon the phrase in the amendment which states that the new section 63 shall not be construed to prevent the holding of stock heretofore acquired.

Senator Elsberg and Assemblyman Prentice are to introduce next week a substitute for the Elsberg Rapid Transit bill already put in. The substitute has been prepared under the direction of the Legislative Committee of the Citizens' Union and the City Club, and is understood to have the full approval of the Rapid Transit Commission.

It will eliminate that clause of the Rapid Transit act which prohibits separate contracts for construction and operation of subway lines, and will also obtain a broad grant of power to the Rapid Transit Commission to have future subways municipally operated whenever the committee is unable to make satisfactory contracts for their operation.

POUND AND MALBY AGREE.

Governor's Counsel Explains His View on Legislative Powers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Cuthbert W. Pound, legal adviser to the Governor, shows signs of retreating from the position which he took in an opinion issued by him with the sanction of Gov. Higgins, that the Legislature had no power to undertake an investigation of State officers appointed by the Governor.

Mr. Pound to-day made a statement in which he said that there were no material points of difference in his views as to the Legislature's power of investigation and those declared by Senator Malby.

Mr. Pound called attention to the phraseology of the resolution for the recent insurance investigation. The resolution made the amending of the existing laws the object of the investigation. A similar object was stated in the resolution calling for the Lexow investigation. Mr. Pound said he did not deny that the Legislature would have the power to inquire into any branch of the State Government if the purpose of the inquiry was to enact laws which would better the State service.

MR. TOMPKINS SOUGHT LIGHT

But Failed to Learn Whether Governor Approved of Adjournment.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Assemblyman Tompkins, being in a merry mood to-day at the close of the session, said:

"Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of information. I note evidences that a motion to adjourn is about to be made. Has the Assembly notified the Governor of such an intention and has the Governor given his approval?"

After waiting a reasonable length of time for enlightenment, Mr. Tompkins chuckled and sat down.

POTTER FOR THE CABINET.

Philadelphian Calls on the President to Discuss the Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The visit of ex-Ambassador William Potter of Philadelphia to the White House yesterday, in the company of Wayne MacVeagh, is said to have been made in connection with a desire on the part of some of Mr. Potter's friends, expressed to the President, that he should receive the next Cabinet place which becomes vacant.

Secretary Root was present at the conference, and it is believed that he is not unfriendly to the proposition. So far as can be learned, Mr. Potter met with a most agreeable reception and considerable encouragement.

The President has induced those members of his Cabinet who had any intention of resigning to stay with him for a year or more, so there is no prospect of immediate action. It is not known that any particular Cabinet place was under discussion

EDWARDS'S ESTATE MAY LOSE

$5,000 Policy Had Suicide Clause—Verdict Displeases Public.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 18.—The Coroner's verdict that Charles A. Edwards of New York committed suicide may be used as a ground of contest by an insurance company in which Edwards took out a five-thousand-dollar policy four weeks before his death. It is said that there is a suicide clause in the policy. The company sent men to the Hiller homestead to-day, and Maxcy Hiller acted as guide.

Public hostility to the suicide theory continues. Charles A. Hiller has asked for the complete testimony. He said to-day:

"I won't say yet whether I think it was suicide or murder. I want two or three days to think it over."

The medical examiner's report says:

"The location and direction of the bullet wound were such that it might have been self-inflicted, though it was in a very unusual place for this."

THEATRE BALCONY FALLS.

Twenty Persons Are Injured in Washington, Ga.

WASHINGTON, Ga., Jan. 18.—While a minstrel company was playing in Field's Opera House last night, a wing of the balcony gave way, falling upon a portion of the audience below.

A score or more of persons were injured, several seriously. The most seriously hurt were Dr. J. G. Wright, C. L. Reynolds, E. L. Smith, P. M. Wheeler, Miss Margaret Hill, and Miss Judith Lyndon.

BUFFALO POLICE HEAD OUT.

Mayor Acts on Disclosures as to the Pension Fund.

BUFFALO, Jan. 18.—Mayor Adam has asked for the resignation of Police Commissioner William D. Doherty.

Disclosures made in the investigation relative to a discrepancy in the police pension fund, which it is alleged exisited prior to Dec. 30, 1905, are responsible for the action.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Brownstein, Newmark & Louis, Los Angeles, Cal.; D. J. Brownstein, furnishing goods; 24 Howard Street; Hotel Breslin.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. M. Calkens, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Breslin.
Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; I. Tolman, dress goods, &c.; 6 Greene Street.
Bush & Bull Company, Easton, Penn.; A. P. Spangler, chinaware, &c.; Hotel Cadillac.
Brock, H. J., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; H. J. Brock, piece goods, &c.; 74 Leonard Street.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. L. Ledger, notions, jewelry, and trimmings; 2 Walker Street.
Crippen & Reid, Saratoga, N. Y.; R. G. Reid, wrappers; Hotel York.
Carl, Knott & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; S. S. Carl, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Crowley Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; J. J. Crowley, dry goods; 350 Broadway; Hotel Majestic.
Currier & Underhill, Petersburg, Va.; E. Currier, clothing; Hotel Albert.
Donaldson, W., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; J. Calder, furnishing goods, hosiery, &c.; 2 Walker Street.
Drewry-Hughes Company, Norfolk, Va.; J. C. Freeman, woolens; 58 Leonard Street; Hotel Majestic.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Troy, N. Y.; J. F. Brearton, linens and blankets; Continental Hotel.
Everett, Ridley & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; T. B. Gay, cloaks, suits, notions, and manufacturing department; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Majestic.
Farley, Harvey & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. C. Farley, domestics; 83 Leonard Street; Hotel Majestic.
Filenes, Boston, Mass.; Miss J. Hearn, waists; Hotel Breslin.
Guy, Curran & Co., Washington, D. C.; E. W. Guy, notions, laces, hosiery, &c.; 114 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Gall & Frank Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; F. T. Gall, domestics and dress goods; Hotel Majestic.
Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Sohneerberger, hosiery and underwear; Hotel Albert.
Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; M. Hart, millinery; W. F. Hart, millinery; 621 Broadway.
Hibben, J. H., Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. A. Burkhardt, notions; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Hamburger, A., & Sons, Los Angeles, Cal.; A. L. Johnson, millinery; N. H. Murphy, cloaks, suits, waists, corsets, ladies' and infants' wear; 487 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.
Iszard, S. F., & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; S. F. Iszard, dress goods, silks, cloaks, and suits; Hotel York.
Johnson, Boyd & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Lewis, hosiery and furnishing goods; Hotel Majestic.
Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; G. W. Pease, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Baer, boys' clothing and sporting goods; C. D. Manville, auto supplies; Y. Kaufman, infants' wear and underwear; B. Klein, men's and boys' hats; L. Silberstein, carpets and rugs; 648 Broadway.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Kaufman, cloaks, suits, and waists; 648 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
McInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, cloaks, suits, furs, &c.; 55 White Street.
Miller-Daniel Company, Baltimore, Md.; R. K. M. Easter, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. C. Whitney, toys and holiday goods; 454 Broome Street; Holland House.
Ould-Carter Dry Goods Company, Lynchburg, Va.; J. W. Ould, dry goods, &c.; 48 Leonard Street.
Phillipson, J., Chicago, Ill.; H. Morris, white goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Gentles, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.
Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; S. M. Bond, dress goods and prints; H. McBride, domestics; 72 Leonard Street.
Sommers, G., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; G. C. Knox, furnishing goods, &c.; 355 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Snellenburg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. M. Garretson, millinery; 832 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Steinbach's, Long Branch, N. J.; J. Steinbach, dry goods; A. Steinbach, fancy goods; Grand Hotel.
Taylor, William, Son, & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. H. Strong, Jr., dry goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Majestic.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. Gyger, art novelties; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Williams & McAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; R. J. Williams, carpets; St. Denis Hotel.
Youngstown Dry Goods Company, Youngstown, Ohio; T. N. Stitt, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.
Young-Smith-Field Company, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. M. Field, gloves; Hotel Majestic.

Rothschild Building, 43 Leonard St., Headquarters for Buyers.—Adv.

FOOD.

A GOOD THING

When It Comes Along Don't Let It Get Away from You.

"I really feel that it is hardly possible to say too much in favor of Grape-Nuts as a health food," writes a Chicago woman:

"For 9 or 10 years I had suffered from indigestion and chronic constipation, caused by the continued use of coffee and rich, heavy, greasy foods. My ailments made my life so wretched that I was eager to try anything that held out a promise of help. And that is how I happened to buy a package of Grape-Nuts food last Spring.

"That ended my experiments. For in Grape-Nuts I found exactly what I wanted and needed. From the day I began to use it I noticed an improvement and in a very few weeks I found my health completely restored. My digestive apparatus now works perfectly and my chronic constipation has been entirely relieved. I have gained in weight materially, and life is a very pleasant thing to me so long as I use Grape-Nuts once or twice a day. I have found by experiment that if I leave it off for a few days my health suffers.

"A physician in our town has great success in treating stomach troubles, and the secret of it is that he compels his patients to use Grape-Nuts food—it always brings back the power of digestion." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

N. B.—Agreeable to promise we state that the hand shown in the magazines belongs to Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Post.

Unloads the Liver, Opens the Bowels, Relieves the Kidneys.

APENTA

The Safest and Most Reliable

HOUSEHOLD APERIENT WATER

A WINEGLASSFUL A DOSE

ALSO

SPARKLING APENTA,

IN SPLITS ONLY,

NATURAL APENTA CARBONATED,

A Refreshing and Pleasant Aperient for Morning Use.

DRINK WHILE EFFERVESCENT.

Sole Exporters: THE APOLLINARIS CO., Ld., London.

RUSSIAN POLICE ARREST WILLIAM E. WALLING

New York Settlement Worker a Prisoner in St. Petersburg.

WENT TO VIEW CONDITIONS

Has Strong Socialistic Opinions and Is in Trouble for Expressing Sympathy with Revolutionists.

Through his correspondent in St. Petersburg, Abraham Cahan, editor of The Jewish Daily Forward of New York, received word yesterday of the arrest in the Russian capital of William English Walling, formerly a worker in the University Settlement in the lower east side, and the grandson of William Hayden English, Vice Presidential candidate in 1880, when Gen. Hancock ran for the Presidency.

The arrest of Mr. Walling is not altogether surprising to his friends in New York, as he has been a large contributor to Socialistic funds in this country and abroad. He was so aroused by the situation in Russia that he sailed from this country some time ago, saying that he was going to investigate conditions and see if they were as horrible as described in the newspaper reports.

Mr. Cahan received a letter from him three weeks ago saying that he was in Vilna, where he met and talked with certain Russian radicals. The letter telling of Mr. Walling's arrest said that it was due to his expressed sympathy for the revolutionists.

Mr. Walling, who is 28 years old, is a son of Dr. Willoughby Walling of Chicago, formerly United States Consul at Edinburgh. He is a graduate of the University of Chicago. He inherited a considerable fortune from the estate of his grandfather, William H. English of Indianapolis, and after working among the poor of Chicago and New York City, he associated himself with the University Settlement at Rivington and Eldridge Streets. He lived there for two years and was an intimate associate of J. G. Phelps Stokes and Robert Hunter.

Mr. Walling is described as having been a quiet, reserved man until he was aroused on the subject of child labor. Then he forced himself to the front as an aggressive champion against children working in factories. His energies and his means were enlisted in this cause. At one time he was a State Factory Inspector in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—"My brother went to St. Petersburg about a month ago to study the Russian political situation and to do some magazine work," said W. G. Walling to-night. "I had a cable dispatch from him yesterday, but nothing was said in the message about his having any trouble. If it is true that he has been arrested, we will undoubtedly have some official knowledge of it before long, and then we shall take steps to bring about his release. He had nothing whatever to do with the revolutionary movement in Russia, and must have been arrested because of his associates, for he has strong Socialistic ideas."

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 18.—William English Walling visited his uncle, Capt. William R. English, here a short time before he left this country for Russia last April. Capt. English, when informed of his nephew's arrest, said he would at once telegraph to President Roosevelt, Vice President Fairbanks, and Senator Beveridge, asking them to see that Mr. Walling's interests were properly protected.

INVENTOR EATON A SUICIDE.

Swallowed Poison in Vanderbilt Hotel —Victim of Melancholia.

When the occupant of Room 303 in the Vanderbilt Hotel, at Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue, had overstayed the twenty-four hours he had paid for on Wednesday, Manager Lyon sent a bellboy up stairs to rout him out. That was at 5:30 yesterday afternoon. The boy found the door locked. The manager opened the door with a pass-key. The man was lying across the bed dead. On the window sill was a bottle of cyanide of mercury.

The police found in the man's clothes $15, two theatre ticket stubs, and a letter addressed to A. L. Eaton, 143 East Twenty-third Street. The letter, which was postmarked Oakland, Cal., Jan. 11, began "My dear son and daughter." It thanked them for Christmas gifts, and was signed, "Your loving mother."

A. L. Eaton, of 71 Irving Place, was reported missing to the police on Tuesday. The Irving Place address is a boarding house kept by Mrs. Eaton. She was notified that her husband's body was at the Morgue. Mrs. Eaton said last night that her husband was an inventor. He had been suffering from melancholia, but seemed to be better before he disappeared.

$5,000 Theft from Hotel Fire Victim.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Louis Eisendrath of this city, father of Mrs. S. E. Spiesberger, who was fatally hurt in the recent fire in the West Hotel in Minneapolis, has notified the police of Minneapolis that $5,000 worth of jewels were taken from the body.

Vogel Brothers

Offer 3,000 Pairs of

Men's Separate Trousers

At $3.75 a pair

The fabrics are hard finished worsteds and cassimeres in neat gray stripes, and cheviots.
The trousers involved in this sale have nothing in common with the ordinary ready-for-wear sort. Ours are modeled on lines that assure a perfect, graceful fit. Peg top, regular and straight models, sizes from 31 to 46 inch waist, at $3.75 a pair.

Vogel Brothers

42nd St. At 8th Ave

VOGUE

First in Fashion

OUT TO-DAY

PARTIAL CONTENTS OF VOGUE, JAN. 18, 1906

White and Southern Fashions Number.
A page of so-called "Lingerie Hats." Delightful excuses for the display of rare bits of choice laces. Some smart White Motor Coats.
Spring Blouses. Belts of embroidered Linen. New Stocks.
The Princess Mode applied to Bridal Dress—some charming suggestions.
Beautiful White Evening Toilets for the Florida Resorts.
Special article on "The Packing of Trunks." To avoid wrinkled clothing.
A Silver Wedding—the Etiquette of such a function.
What She Wears. Popularity of Cachemire. Dance Petticoats. White Silk Muslins.

VOGUE is published weekly. Subscription price $4.00 a year. Send 10c. for sample copy. We will enter your name for 10 weeks' subscription for $1.00, which includes two special issues that sell for 25c a copy. When you know how VOGUE differs from other women's papers you will not do without it. Liberal commission to canvassers.

Address VOGUE, 11 E. 24th St., New York.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—First Lieut. C. Power, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Converse, Ind., for the purpose of procuring testimony in the case of an enlisted man now before a general court-martial at Fort Thomas.

Transfers made at the request of the officers concerned: First Lieut. J. L. De Witt, from the Twentieth to the Twenty-first Infantry; First Lieut. J. S. McCleery, from the Twenty-first to the Twentieth Infantry.

Capt. P. L. Miles, Fourteenth Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Girard College, Philadelphia, and will report to the President of the college for duty.

First Lieut. G. H. Scott, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Duchesne and report to the commanding officer for duty.

Capt. K. Morton, Ordnance, will make not to exceed two visits per month to Santa Cruz and not to exceed two visits per month to Hercules, Cal., during February, March, April, May, and June, on official business pertaining to the inspection of material.

The following-named officers are relieved from duty at the United States Military Academy, to take effect Aug. 28, and will then proceed to join their respective regiments: Capt. G. H. MacDonald, First Cavalry; First Lieut. H. Glade, Sixth Infantry.

The following-named officers will report in person on Aug. 22 to the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy for duty: Capts. G. V. Henry, Twelfth Cavalry; R. P. Davis, Artillery; First Lieuts. F. A. Pope, Engineers; C. B. Clark, Fifth Infantry; C. M. Bundel, Twenty-fifth Infantry; G. M. Russell, Fifteenth Cavalry; S. T. Ansell, Eleventh Infantry; C. A. Trott, Fifth Infantry; Second Lieuts. B. E. Grey, Twenty-ninth Infantry, and J. W. Stillwell, Twelfth Infantry.

Capt. J. A. Woodruff, Engineers, will report as soon after Aug. 24 as possible to the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy for duty.

The following-named officers are relieved from duty at the United States Military Academy, to take effect Aug. 15, and will then join their proper stations: Major H. Jervey, Engineers; Capts. Louis M. Nuttman, Ninth Infantry; F. W. Altstaetter, Engineers; G. H. Miller, Twenty-fourth Infantry; J. McA. Palmer, Fifteenth Infantry; E. H. Hammond, Twenty-third Infantry; J. W. Wheeler, Jr., Artillery; H. W. Miller, Thirteenth Infantry; J. K. Moore, Fifteenth Infantry, and First Lieut. H. E. Yates, Fifth Infantry.

THE BEST VALUE EVER SEEN

Globe-Wernicke Desks and Chairs

380-382 BROADWAY, COR. WHITE ST.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—El Cano at Shanghai, Scorpion at Puerto Plata, Leonidas at Hampton Roads.

Sailed—Nashville, from Monte Cristi for San Juan; Arkansas, from Darien for St. Catherines, Me.; Alabama, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Yankton, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Hopkins, Worden, Truxtun, MacDonough, and Stewart, from Hampton Roads for Culebra; Raleigh, from Cavite for Hongkong; Celtic, from St. Lucia for New York.

"MOTHER, PIN A ROSE ON ME."

SPECIAL NOTICE!

"MOTHER, PIN A ROSE ON ME."

THE GREATEST HIT SINCE "FLORODORA."
ANOTHER "BELLE OF NEW YORK."

ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED

SUCCESS BEYOND BELIEF

OF GEORGE V. HOBART'S SONG PLAY

Coming THRO' THE Rye

NOW PLAYING TO CAPACITY AT THE HERALD SQUARE THEATRE

WITH ITS ALL-STAR CAST, INCLUDING

ALICE FISCHER — DAN McAVOY
AMELIA STONE — FRANK DOANE
NENA BLAKE — JOHN PARK
GEORGIE KELLY — WM. RILEY HATCH

THE GIRL WITH THE WHITE HORSE

AND THE FUNNY

TRAVESTY ON "THE SQUAW MAN"

READ WHAT THE LIVE ONES SAY!!

"IT WAS A CAPITAL BURLESQUE ON 'THE SQUAW MAN'"...HERALD
"TWO ACTS OF FUN AND MUSIC"...TIMES
"RECEIVED AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION"...TELEGRAM
"THE PLAY IS FULL OF PRETTY SONGS, WELL ACTED AND WELL SUNG"...SUN
"ONE CANNOT AVOID LAUGHING"...ALAN DALE, AMERICAN

NOW LISTEN TO THE DEATH-WATCH THE UNDERTAKERS' CLUB

"THE WORST I EVER SAW"...FIRST-NIGHTER (Came in on a Pass)
"IT WAS HOPELESS"...PRESS
"THE PROCESS IS EAR SPLITTING AND EYE WEARING"...GLOBE
"THE SADDEST MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT WHICH HAS STRUCK BROADWAY"...WORLD
"TEN YEARS TOO LATE"...TELEGRAPH

AND STILL THE BUSINESS INCREASES AT EVERY PERFORMANCE

THERE'S A REASON FOR IT—THINK IT OVER

NOTE: It is a well known fact that "FLORODORA" was "roasted" to a turn, but it played two years in New York, and that some of the biggest money-makers in the history of musical comedy were given beautiful obituaries by the "helping hand" CLUB.

Modern Proverb: A Knock from Some People Is as Good as a Boost. The Box Office Proves It.

ARE YOU Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y?

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

11TH ST., 112, 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms; family or single; excellent table.

13TH ST., 108 WEST.—Double room, second floor; good table.

35TH ST., 38 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; table guests accommodated.

38TH ST., 306 WEST.—Double and single heated rooms; good table; $5 and $6 each.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; one second floor; excellent table board; references.

46TH ST., 246 WEST.—Exceptionally clean rooms, well heated, running water; superior French cuisine.

70TH ST., 126 WEST.—Attractive room, dressing room, in a refined adult family; superior table.

32D ST., 10 WEST.—Large square room, with dressing room; handsomely furnished excellent board; reference; table board.

42D ST., 39 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms and bath, second floor; excellent kitchen and service.

67TH ST., 304 WEST.—Large front room; private family; excellent meals; near Riverside, Subway; telephone; reference.

90TH ST., 6 WEST.—Large front room, connecting dressing room; excellent table; parlor dining room.

93D, 126 WEST.—One room, fourth floor; reasonable; references exchanged; telephone.

83D ST., 163 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished room for couple of gentlemen; private house; references.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Pleasant single room; southern exposure; good board; references.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Sunny, heated double room; running water; with board; two gentlemen; moderate.

94TH ST., 65 WEST.—Nicely furnished sunny front room; excellent table, select house; phone; references.

60TH, 64 WEST.—Large and small rooms, fourth floor; table guests accommodated; reasonable; references.

118TH ST., 100 WEST.—Home like accommodation for 2-3; modern apartment; terms reasonable. Egmont.

119TH ST., 149 WEST.—Private family; large, handsome rooms; every home comfort; suitable for couple.

132D ST., 265 WEST.—Large room; private house; suitable two; excellent home table; telephone.

158TH, 521 WEST.—Home comforts; private house; Washington Heights; large single and double rooms, with board; convenient Subway, elevated, trolleys; references.

145TH ST., 349 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, singly or en suite, near Subway and L; reasonable.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 708-712.—Richly furnished rooms, en suite, private bath, $10 to $30; single, $3 to $9; table and service perfect; absolutely refined surroundings; all cars.

WANTED—One or two boarders, gentlemen preferred, in exclusive west side home; references exchanged. Address "Exclusive," Box 311 Times, Times Square.

East Side.

17TH ST., 118 EAST.—Table guests; excellent board.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Two large connecting rooms on third floor, with board; references.

22D ST., 42 EAST, Near Broadway, The Adelfi.—Large rooms; excellent table board.

34TH, 45 EAST, Near Madison Av.—Very fine rooms and board; private bath; single rooms for gentlemen; bath same floor; references.

58TH ST., 104 EAST, 'Phone 132—Plaza.—South alcove and hall room; bath; table boarders.

74TH ST., 133 EAST.—Two large rooms on second floor; one third floor; board optional.

97TH ST., 4 EAST.—Large heated room; bath; board optional; French private family. Dhalluin.

MADISON AV., 31, facing Madison Square Park.—Elegant front parlor; also other vacancies; excellent table board; telephone.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st St.)—Whole second floor; double and single rooms; $18 to $22; two persons, with superior board.

Brooklyn.

MONROE PLACE, 13, (Heights.)—House well heated, clean, rooms neat and attractive; excellent table.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New Rochelle.—Desirable steam-heated rooms, with board. 39 Washington Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LADY living alone in comfortable flat would like to meet another lady to share expenses. Address Companionship, 198 Times Downtown.

West Side.

12TH ST., 149 WEST.—Two large connecting rooms, furnished or unfurnished, second floor; private house.

15TH, 346 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, with or without board.

16TH ST., 25 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure, with board; central location; table guests.

18TH, 325 WEST.—Private house; fine furnished rooms for one or two gentlemen.

18TH ST., 322 WEST.—A large, handsome parlor, with piano and elegant folding bed.

21ST ST., 258 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room and board; all home comforts.

25TH ST., 24 WEST.—Superior room, with private bath; gentlemen only; references required; exclusive.

26TH ST., 36 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; private; porcelain bath; valet attendance; telephone; southern exposure.

34TH ST., 146 WEST.—Comfortable, light rooms, $3 to $10.

37TH ST., 68 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; doctor's office; Southerners accommodated; telephone; references.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; small, large rooms; private bath; telephone; breakfasts; references.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished; bath, heat; private house; $2 upward; gentlemen only; reference

43D ST., 148 WEST.—Attractive alcove room; also small rooms; location central; house carefully run.

44TH ST., 226 WEST.—Parlor floor, with bath; singly or en suite; hall rooms.

45TH ST., 152 WEST.—Elegant furnished rooms, porcelain baths, hot and cold water; board optional.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Large back room, nicely furnished; well heated; hot water; reference.

49TH ST., 110 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, hot and cold running water; $3 up; private family.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Heated large rooms; hot and cold water; desirable neighborhood.

51ST ST., 138 WEST.—Nice hall bedroom, newly furnished; use of bath; steam heat; also parlor room; family two; gentleman. Nealon.

51ST ST., 35 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, warm room, near bath; light, clean, $3; gentleman. Purdy.

54TH ST., 107 WEST.—Two large, light front connecting rooms; bath, kitchen optional; suitable two gentlemen or couple; telephone; elevator service. Green.

78TH ST., 201 WEST.—Comfortable, homelike rooms; handsome surroundings; elevator apartment; $4 up.

83D ST., 25 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; running water, bath; private house; reference.

84TH ST., 156 WEST.—Elegantly furnished parlor bedroom, bath, first floor; all conveniences.

86TH ST., 121 WEST.—Newly furnished, heated room in private family; Subway; references; $3. Vanderhoff.

101ST ST., 18 WEST.—Large, small furnished, heated rooms; kitchen, bath; telephone; first floor. Matthis.

103D ST., 155 WEST.—Front, back parlors, adjoining bath; steam heat; gentlemen; refined private family; minute L and Subway; references exchanged. Osterhaus.

105TH ST., 54 WEST.—Beautiful front suite, tiled bath, steam, L station; gentlemen; moderate. Lawrence.

116TH ST., 240 WEST.—Well-furnished, well-kept, well-heated, extra large connecting front parlor; modern comforts; gentlemen; light housekeeping; independent entrance.

116TH ST., 303 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor and bedroom; all conveniences; near L. Lehany.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Beautiful room; view; pure air; elevator apartment, near Columbia; Subway, Gans.

120TH, 2 WEST, Apartment 16.—Furnished or unfurnished room for lady; high-class apartment.

137TH, 210 WEST.—Elegant back parlor; all conveniences; specialist, dentist, or doctor; also choice rooms; gentlemen or business lady; references; telephone.

144TH, 271 WEST.—Large light front and back parlor, suitable for physician or dressmaker; running water; every convenience; moderate.

153D ST., 533 WEST.—Well-furnished, medium-sized room for gentleman; private house; telephone.

LENOX AV., 426, near 131st.—Large, well furnished second story heated room; private house.

MADISON ST., 168.—One or two rooms in a doctor's apartment, for dentist or lawyer.

East Side.

16TH ST., 188 EAST, Near Irving Place.—Two large, desirable front rooms, with board.

17TH ST., 124 EAST.—Two large front rooms; references exchanged.

25TH ST., 138 EAST.—Front parlor; cheerful; comfortably furnished; also large room, heated.

LEXINGTON AV., 73.—Three large rooms, second floor; bath, steam; en suite if desired.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 8.—One block from Wall St. Ferry; elegantly furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen; convenient to New York.

BERGEN ST., 105A.—Large front alcove, housekeeping; gas, heat, bath, hot water.

BERGEN ST., 175.—Comfortable room for light housekeeping; improvements.

FLATBUSH AV., 197.—Large, small housekeeping rooms, neatly kept; running water, gas, bath.

HENRY ST., 92.—Large and small rooms, near Bridge, ferries; $1.50 up.

JAY ST., 384-388.—Newly furnished rooms; also dining room and kitchen, basement; all improvements.

PIERREPONT ST., 102, (Heights.)—Refined home, exceptionally pleasant, large rooms, near Wall St., Bridge.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Domestics.

WANTED—Girl for general housework in country. Apply Mrs. C. F. Shaw, 21 West Dayton St., Ridgewood, N. J.

Nurses.

WANTED—Nurse afternoons for child five years old; city reference required. Call from 10 to 11, or after 4. Benedict, Apartment 11A, Narragansett Hotel, Broadway and 93d St.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Straw operators on children's fine hats; good prices. Call all week, G. H. Stiehl & Co., 203 Greene St.

WANTED—Contralto for Manhattan church; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Soprano for city church; $900. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policies; large commission, renewals; county managers wanted every State. A. B. Cilley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Automobiling.

AUTOMOBILES.—Do you wish to learn the automobile business and earn a good salary? If so, write to us for catalogue; we can teach you in a very short time, as we are the only practical school in America. The West Side Auto Transportation School, 309 West 41st St.

Compositors, &c.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

WANTED

Electrotype finishers, molders, batterymen, builders-up and assistants in each branch.

Compositors Wanted

Non-Union, $21 per week. Job, stone and make-up; also machine operators at $23 per week. Absolutely permanent positions guaranteed first-class men of good character. Excellent opportunity to obtain a permanent position in one of the oldest, largest and most modern printing houses in New York City.

THE DE VINNE PRESS
12 Lafayette Place
New York City.

WANTED—William Green wants printers at 326 Pearl Street, New York City; wishes to add to his staff a number of experienced compositors, (display, stone, and make-up men,) also experienced monotype operators; these positions will be permanent to efficient workmen of good character; salary will be $21.00 per week; only persons willing to work nine hours in open shop desired; loyalty to employer is expected in return for advantageous working conditions; reply by letter only, giving employer's references and stating experience and qualifications. William Green.

WANTED—Printers; one of the best general printing houses in New York City, operating a large composing room, lighted on four sides, equipped on thoroughly modern lines, is now conducting an open shop, nine hours; contracts for one year or more will be made with job compositors of exceptional ability, capable of handling 3 or 4 assistants, $25 per week or more to the right men; same terms for exceptionally good Linotype and Monotype operators, stone hands on big work, and electrotype finishers. An exceptional opportunity for a first-class foreman. The Winthrop Press, 32-34 Lafayette Place, New York.

Wanted—Compositors, Stone Hands, and Make-up Men; "Open Shop"; Highest Salary; Permanent Position; Additional Bonus for Faithful Services; New York, Vicinity, and Western Points. Call or Address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

WANTED—Proofreader; 54 hours per week in open shop. W. F. Vanden Houten, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist, Episcopalian, $150. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for Ohio church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Church organist for Alabama; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist, country Catholic church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Salesmen.

A LARGE NEW YORK HOUSE NEEDS AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN OF HIGH-CLASS BOOKLET AND CATALOGUE PRINTING; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR A MAN OF INITIATIVE, INDUSTRY AND CHARACTER.—B. A., BOX 103 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—Men and boys to earn $5 to $8 day after completing course of practical instruction at home or in our schools; graduates admitted, to union; positions secured. Coyne Bros. Co. Practical Schools Plumbing and Bricklaying, 239 10th Av., New York; Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. Free catalogue.

WANTED FOR UNITED STATES ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 2,360 3d Av., 749 6th Av., 2,306 8th Av., New York, or 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A man of executive ability and experience to take the position of Superintendent of a Jewish charitable institution. Apply by letter, giving all information and reference to Box A. B., 328 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Good opening for experienced man in metropolitan district; one who has sold cable codes preferred; give particulars previous employment; confidential. A. B., Box 328 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Boys from 15 to 17 for stock in dry goods importing house; school graduates preferred; good chance for advancement. Judkins & McCormick Co., 10 to 16 West 20th St.

WANTED—Experienced man to work in the field; must be capable of holding a responsible position with a real estate firm. Address R. G. M., care Doremus & Co., 44 Broad St., New York.

WANTED—Coal driver at once; good wages. Apply R. Gordon & Son, 46th St. and North River, and 134th St. and North River.

WANTED—Clerk for making bills on Remington; salary $12. The Ingram Corporation, Metropolitan Insurance Building.

WANTED—Men and women to represent us on a good paying proposition; modern and agreeable work. Lay, 145 8th Av., New York.

WANTED—Boy for law office to attend switchboard, &c. Call before 10:30 A. M. on H. G. Kimball, 34 Pine St., city.

WANTED—Bass for city church; $500; Wednesdays. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Tenor for Manhattan church; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Tenor for city church; $1,000. Webster Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

SPEED SKATERS BARRED FROM CLERMONT RINK

National Association Approves Action of Racing Board.

FAILED TO AWARD PRIZES

Dates for Championships Announced—International Races to be Held at Verona Lake.

Speed skating at Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, has been prohibited by the National Skating Association until the management furnishes about 250 prizes which have been won by local skaters, but never awarded. This action was taken at a meeting of the association held at 21 Park Row yesterday. The meeting, which was presided over by Harry E. Buermeyer of the New York Athletic Club, was called for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Racing Board of the association in suspending the rink for non-payment of prizes.

Secretary Davis, acting for the Racing Board, made a full report of the suspension, explaining that, notwithstanding the fact that Manager Mosher had repeatedly promised to provide the prizes, no satisfaction could be secured. La Roy See and Arthur Sarony testified that the number of prizes due the athletes from the rink would reach at least 250. They asserted that Classes A and B racers were willing to ignore the failure of the management of the rink in not furnishing the prizes in the past, provided they were satisfactorily guaranteed in the future. The principal trouble over the prizes was in the novice events, where the skaters were charged admission fees, which were remitted in the case of Classes A and B men.

Manager Mosher did not attend the meeting, but in a conversation over the telephone with Secretary Davis said he was not in a position to guarantee the prizes, although Mr. Ireland, the owner of the rink, had promised that the winners should receive their prizes. Upon the motion of J. C. Hemment of the Ardsley Club it was unanimously resolved that "the Clermont Avenue Rink be suspended until all prizes have been given to the winners of all races won in the rink up to Jan. 1, 1906, to the satisfaction of the Racing Board of the National Skating Association."

President Buermeyer promised to call the attention of Secretary James E. Sullivan of the Amateur Athletic Union to the motion, with a view to influencing the New York Athletic Club and other amateur organizations from permitting their hockey teams from playing in the rink during its suspension.

It was decided to appoint an official handicapper for the metropolitan district, owing to the many complaints from the skaters. This will give a uniform handicap for all rinks. Arthur Sarony of the New York Athletic Club was suggested for the position, as he will not enter the competitive lists this year. The appointment, however, was referred to the Racing Board to select the handicapper, conditional on the approval of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee awarded the championships as follows:

Indoor National Speed Skating—Pittsburg, Feb. 23 and 24.

Outdoor International (United States and Canada) Speed Skating—Verona Lake, N. J., Feb. 10.

Outdoor Metropolitan Speed Skating—Beacom's Rink, New York City, date to be agreed upon later.

Figure Skating Championships of the United States—St. Nicholas Rink, Feb. 23 and 24.

Shamrocks to Play Hockey Here.

Admirers of hockey will receive an opportunity this evening of witnessing what will undoubtedly be a lively and scientific game between the Shamrocks of Montreal and All-New York team, made up of the best Manhattan players, at the St. Nicholas Rink. On to-morrow evening Harvard will meet Princeton at the same place in an intercollegiate contest, while on Saturday morning the Drifter and Idlewild girls will play their ninth game of a series.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman to do chamberwork in private boarding house. 430 West 53d St., Scott's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Norwegian; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Telephone 741 River.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By young lady as companion; speaks French; no objection to traveling; references exchanged. A. B., Box 322 Times, Times Square.

Cooks.

COOK—WAITRESS.—German; together or separate. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Telephone 741 River.

COOK and WAITRESS.—Together; country preferred. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

COOK.—With child; country preferred. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Governesses.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—Experienced public school teacher desires pupils, elementary and advanced. Successful, 1,380 8d Av.

Housework.

HOUSEWORKER.—By colored houseworker, cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress; neat, industrious, obliging; apartment preferred; city reference. Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 59th St. Tel., 4786 Columbus.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Neat and tidy; good references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESSES.—Two respectable French ladies, quite expert in every hand-made lingerie work, would accept a few more orders; private parties only; highest references. F. P., Apartment 19, 51 East 102d St.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Four years' experience; desires permanent position with reliable firm, where conscientious work will be appreciated; references; $12. Conscientious, Box 184 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, OFFICE Assistant.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate; hard work; hours immaterial; references; $12 to $15. M. B., Box 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Seven years' experience; rapid, accurate, good speller, and grammarian; best references; $15. Businesslike, Box 185 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, OFFICE Assistant.—Two years' experience; neat, accurate; high school graduate; references; $8. Painstaking, Box 144 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Three years' experience; neat, accurate, rapid, conscientious, willing, obliging; references; $10. Miss Lee, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, OFFICE Assistant.—Few months' experience; neat, accurate, conscientious; references; $8. Willing, Box 189 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-CORRESPONDENT.—Number years' experience legal, mercantile lines; excellent mathematician. B., 148 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, ASSISTant Bookkeeper.—(17;) neat, accurate; 1 year's experience. Stern, 89 Stanton St.

Miscellaneous.

A TEACHER OF SCIENTIFIC PHYSICAL exercises would like a few clients; special exercises given to convalescents; indorsement of work by best physicians. Gabriel, 239 West 52d St.

ORGANIST.—By lady as experienced organist; best references given. A. S., 103 West 127th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT wishes work evenings and Saturday; audits, statements, trial balances, bookkeeping, investigations, &c.; terms moderate; references. Accountant, 16 Waverley Place.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER, office assistant, or correspondent; moderate salary. H., 101 Times Downtown.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (23) of 18 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewritist, Bookkeeper.—Four years' experience; age 20; competent, obliging; unquestionable references; salary $15. A., 189 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

ing automobiles and motor boats; also first-class navigator. L. H., care Kelly, 188 West End Av.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Young man, attorney at law, reliable, trustworthy, knowledge of stenography and typewriting, seeks position as private secretary; highest references. G. D., Box 168 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY—Physician wishes employment as private secretary or other position of trust; exceptional correspondent; fluent talker; executive, and of good personality; acustomed to meeting men of standing. Competent, Times, Harlem.

SUPERINTENDENT—FORELADY.—As Superintendent of paper box shop; moderate salary and a percentage of profits; also as forelady; best references. A. B., Box 321 Times, Times Square.

WATCHMAN.—Married man of steady habits; best of references. H. Hilderbrand, 235 Bristol St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) single, having several years' experience in newspaper office as advertising clerk and solicitor, desires position; highest references furnished. R. M., 220 East 58th St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

One of the largest manufacturing concerns in leather goods and Christmas novelties can be bought on very advantageous terms. Has been doing average business of about $400,000 yearly for the past four years. Over 2,000 active accounts, including the best jobbing and department stores, extending over the entire United States. Heads of departments and salesmen in the concern may also become interested. New plant, new building, model equipment, long lease. Write for particulars to 603 North American Building, Philadelphia.

Additional capital desired from a practical builder, in a going concern, with a large number of unfinished contracts; may take active part in the business management; business has grown too fast for present capital and management; good opportunity, salary, and income to proper party. Address M., Rooms 1,101-4 299 Broadway, city.

Wanted.—Party with $10,000 for drug corporation to operate in city 300,000 inhabitants within 30 miles of New York; principals only. Address Druge, Box 185 Times Downtown.

I can sell your patent; booklet mailed free; fifteen years' experience; patent sales exclusively. Call, write, or telephone, William E. Hoyt, patent sales specialist, 290 B'way, New York.

Patent for sale; metallic sink cleaner for household purposes. Wm. Melvin, 43 East 26th St.

Chance for real estate man; complete office, price $30. Wexler, 2,030 Webster Av.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Hotels and Clubs needing Stewards and Superintendents would do well to write to the Stewards' Association, 1,523 Broadway, New York.

FOR YOUNG ATHLETES.

Five Fields for Boys and Girls of Public Schools Athletic League.

Several athletic fields will be ready for the boys of the Public Schools Athletic League, and for the girls also, when the outdoor season begins. These fields have just been acquired, either by purchase or by gift to the big organization, and it is the purpose of the Directors of the league to make the fields models in every way and to establish the fact that the young American athlete of the greatest athletic organization that the world has ever known is setting a higher standard for the sports of the track and field than has ever before been attempted.

Two new tracts of ground have been purchased at a cost of $175,000 from the appropriation of $300,000 that was made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment some months ago. The largest of these fields is located in Astoria, comprising an area of nearly two city blocks, and is located within 1,000 yards of the landing of the Ninety-second Street Ferry from Manhattan. The other field is located at Sixteenth Street and Avenue K, Brooklyn, on the road to Brighton Beach. This tract is 1,000 by 250 feet in measurement, and in order to make a clear title to the property the Long Island Railroad has agreed to surrender its privilege of right of way through a portion of the grounds and the city has agreed to close an old road that crossed the property, and cede the title to the schoolboys.

The field in Astoria will afford an ample space for the boys and girls of the upper east side of Manhattan to exercise and conduct their competitive sports. In addition to the running tracks, there will be lawn tennis, basket ball, and baseball fields, with stands for spectators, and also dressing rooms and shower baths for the young athletes. The field in Brooklyn may be reached from any portion of that borough, and also Queens, by transfer on the trolley lines. It will also be well equipped for the purpose for which it is intended.

These two fields, together with the splendid gift of Controller Metz and the field purchased in Staten Island near to the Curtis High School, and the other gift of a field in Brooklyn, make a total of five athletic fields that are now in preparation for the schoolboys. A portion of the Metz Field and one of the others will be specially set apart for the use of the schoolgirls. The details of the arrangement of the fields is being attended to by the athletic experts who are members of the Executive Committee of the Public Schools Athletic League. They are in consultation with the engineers of the Park Department who prepared the plans for the fields controlled by that department of the city government. The intention is to make the fields for the schoolboys thoroughly practical for their purpose at the least possible cost and yet have them surpass any fields for like purpose in the world.

It is expected by Gen. George W. Wingate, S. R. Guggenheim, and Harry Payne Whitney of the Board of Directors that the baths and dressing rooms in two or three of the fields will be donated to the league as memorials. Every effort is being made to have them in condition to use by the time the outdoor season is at hand.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

WHEAT—The wheat market was under bull control practically all day, and closed ¼@⅝c net higher, although not quite at best point. There was good support in all markets. Although unfavorable weather was reported in Europe, the only reflection was in a partial 10-point advance at Paris, the Berlin market closing ½@¾ mark lower and Budapest 11 points down. Export sales were 7 loads, and the local cash market closed as follows: No. 2 red, 91½c, elevator, and 92½c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 97½c, free on board, afloat.

CORN—The fluctuations in corn were unusually narrow all day, both at Chicago and here, the local market closing net unchanged. Trading operations showed very little feature in either market. The seaboard clearances of 1,010,000 bushels were heavy enough to have brought in some buying, but under the dull conditions had little effect. An early advance of ½c. was based on the steadiness of cable predictions for rain or snow in Northern sections of the belt, and the advance in wheat. Chicago receipts were larger than estimated, but the primary arrivals proved to be only 2,000 bushels more than on the corresponding day last year. There was an export business of 8 loads, and steadiness in the local cash market, which closed as follows: No. 2 corn, 56c, elevator, and 51½c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 white, 52c, and No. 2 yellow, 51¾c, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed. Close.
Wheat—				
May	92 11-16	92 5-16	92⅝	92¼
July	90⅝	90⅛	90⅛	90¾
Corn—				
January	55	55	55	55
May	51¾	51¼	51¼	51¼
July	..	..	51½	51½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed. Close.
Wheat—				
January	..	..	84¼	84¼
May	88¼	87 15-16	88⅛	87⅞
July	85⅛	84 15-16	85⅝	84⅞
Corn—				
January	..	..	41¾	41¾
May	45¼	45⅛	45⅞	45⅞
July	45¾	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
Oats—				
January	..	..	31¼	31
May	32¾	32 1-16	32¼	32
July	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	30⅝
Lard—				
January	$7.70	$7.65	$7.67	$7.60
May	7.80	7.75	7.77	7.72
Ribs—				
January	7.65	7.57	7.62	7.55
May	7.75	7.70	7.72	7.65
Pork—				
January	14.25	14.10	14.20	14.00
May	14.82	14.30	14.30	14.10

COTTON.—The cotton market was fairly active and nervous, but generally higher on covering and predictions for a bullish showing by the ginners' report next week. Sales for the day were estimated at 500,000 bales, and the market closed 9@17 points net higher.

The opening was steady at an advance of 1 point to a decline of 2 points. In the late session a report was circulated that the National Ginners' Association's figures showed only 186,000 bales of cotton ginned since the last report. The close was firm and at practically the high level of the day.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

SALE OF SOCKS.

WE offer this morning practically our entire stock of men's fancy 50c. and 75c. socks at

25c. a pair.

They are all of this season's latest patterns and colorings in plain and figured effects.

Subway Station at Our Door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed. Close.
January	11.62	11.42	11.62@11.64	11.45
February	11.60	11.48	11.68@11.70	11.49
March	11.82	11.57	11.81@11.82	11.62
April	....	....	11.86@11.88	11.67
May	11.96	11.66	11.91@11.92	11.72
June	....	....	11.92@11.94	11.73
July	11.96	11.73	11.97@11.98	11.78
August	11.50	11.50	11.76@11.78	11.58
September	11.00	10.90	11.04@11.06	10.95
October	10.91	10.78	10.91@10.92	10.83

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18.—Spot cotton, a fair business doing; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 9,000; receipts, 15,000; American, 12,000; middling upland, good ordinary clause, new, delivered alongside, 6.21d. Futures opened steady at 6 points decline on near positions and 7 points lower on distant positions; closed quiet at a net decline of 9@10 points; January and January-February, 6.05; February-March, 6.06; March-April, 6.09; April-May, 6.12; May-June, 6.14; June-July, 6.15; July-August, 6.16; August-September, 5.83; October-November, 6.09; September-October, 5.73. November-December, 5.76, and November-December, 5.73. Manchester—Yarns quiet; cloths, a fair business doing.

WHOLESOME FUN FOR OLD AND YOUNG

TEDDY—B and TEDDY—G

The black bear's name was TEDDY—B;
The B for black or brown, you see,
Or bright or bold or brave or boss;
He was always kind and seldom cross.

The gray bear's name was TEDDY—G;
The G for grizzly or gray or gay, for he
Was as full of fun as a bear can be.
Not B for bad and G for good.

THE ROOSEVELT BEARS

The Bears are off! Teddy—B and Teddy—G caught the "Limited Express" for the East. No ordinary day coach for them! The best is none too good—a section in a Pullman, with a dining car just behind. What they did on the train, how they kept their fellow passengers roaring with laughter, and nearly worried Bill the porter into distraction, and what happened to them when the conductor could stand their antics no longer will be told in the next installment of this jolliest of funny stories. Every boy and girl in the country who has become acquainted with the

"Did a two-step dance and a new walk."

Roosevelt Bears must feel that they are personal friends. What a welcome they will have when they reach New York! But they are not here yet, and their adventures on their way East will be crowded with no end of rollicking fun. Be sure to read about their ride in the Pullman next Sunday in

THE SUNDAY NEW YORK TIMES

NOTICE:—If you will send us an order to deliver THE SUNDAY NEW YORK TIMES to you regularly we will send you FREE the first two installments of the Story, including all the pictures which have been published.

A. A. U. RULE MISAPPLIED IN INJUNCTION CASE

Registration Committee Alone Investigated Irish Athletes.

IMPORTANT FACT OVERLOOKED

Justice Giegerich Misunderstood Application of Rules, Say Lawyers—Committee to Discuss Case.

The decision of Supreme Court Justice Leonard A. Giegerich in making permanent the temporary injunction granted last July restraining the Amateur Athletic Union from barring John J. Joyce and Frank R. Castleman of the Irish-American Athletic Club from competing in the Metropolitan championships created a big surprise in athletic ranks yesterday. Just what action the Registration Committee will take in the matter is not known. Three courses are open to the committee—an appeal to a higher court, an application to the court for a rehearing, or proceeding in the trial against a permanent injunction.

Justice Giegerich bases his decision on the fact that the Amateur Athletic Union had neglected to give the protested men a fair and impartial hearing inside of ten days, as provided by the by-laws of the union. It is asserted that Justice Giegerich has been misinformed, and that the rule quoted by him in no way applied to the case. The rule which is made to apply to the case follows:

"Within ten days after the closing of the evidence such committee shall make and file its report with the Secretary of the union, which report shall be submitted to the Board of Governors at its next meeting, at which due notice of the intended submission of such report can be given, unless a mail vote be taken upon the acceptance of the report, as hereinbefore provided, in which case a copy of the report and the evidence shall be mailed to each member of the Board of Governors, except the trial committee. In case no decision has been reached by the board within ninety days after the charge was first filed by the complainant the person accused shall be deemed to have been acquitted, and said charge shall stand as dismissed, as though formal action had been taken to that effect by a vote of the board."

The above rule, it is contended, applies to the Board of Governors and not to the Registration Committee. As the charges against Joyce and Castleman never had been presented to the Board of Governors of the Amateur Athletic Union the latter had no jurisdiction in the matter, consequently the rule cannot be applied to the case. It is further contended that there is no rule which restricts the Registration Committee to the time to be consumed in arriving at a decision in any case that may be brought before it.

Joyce and Castleman were reported to the Registration Committee last July for violating the amateur rules. Joyce was accused of competing in Boston when he was entered to run at a set of games at Celtic Park, Long Island City. Castleman was charged with playing "Summer" baseball in the Adirondacks. Since that time the Registration Committee has had the case under consideration. The members have been hampered in their investigations by court proceedings which began last September, when the Irish-American Athletic Club secured a temporary injunction restraining the Registration Committee from barring the suspended athletes from competing in the Metropolitan District Amateur Athletic Union championship games at Travers Island. Every effort was made by the Registration Committee to collect the evidence before taking any action. Its duties in protested cases are clearly defined in the by-laws.

Prominent members of the bar say that the decision was evidently the result of the case not being presented to Justice Giegerich in a proper light, and that had the by-laws been properly explained to him a different verdict would undoubtedly have been rendered. A meeting of the Registration Committee will shortly be held, when the question of proceeding further in the matter will be determined.

West Side Republican Bowlers Won.

The West Side Republican Club bowlers last night defeated the Invincible Club team of Brooklyn two games out of three in the Inter-club League series. The game was decided on the West Side Alleys. The feature of the games was the bowling of Mowen of the Invincibles, who averaged 229. Traston of the West Side secured an average of 202. Summary:

FIRST GAME.

West Side—Robertson, 178; Traston, 167; Dykeman, 129; Hunt, 200; Brown, 194. Total, 868.

Invincible—McElroy, 162; Mullins, 134; Kay, 164; Mowen, 183; Fisher, 151. Total, 794.

SECOND GAME.

West Side—Robertson, 154; Traston, 233; Dykeman, 178; Hunt, 202; Brown, 155. Total, 922.

Invincible—McElroy, 169; Mullins, 140; Kay, 150; Mowen, 246; Fisher, 199. Total, 904.

THIRD GAME.

West Side—Robertson, 192; Traston, 206; Dykeman, 169; Hunt, 179; Brown, 155. Total, 900.

Invincible—McElroy, 191; Mullins, 148; Kay, 150; Mowen, 258, Fisher, 180. Total, 922.

To Help Raise Olympic Games Fund.

In carrying out the instructions of the American Committee of the Olympic Games, which will be held at Athens, Greece, in April, Julian W. Curtiss, Chairman of the Finance Committee, has appointed a representative in all prominent cities, who will exploit the Olympic Games and thereby help to raise the $25,000 fund which will be necessary to defray the expenses of an American team to the games. The men appointed by Chairman Curtiss are Joseph B. Maccabe, Boston; A. L. Shapleigh, St. Louis; F. J. V. Skiff, Chicago; W. D. Nesbit, Birmingham, Ala.; E. P. Sullivan, New Orleans; Theodore E. Straus, Baltimore; Frederick R. Prest, Brooklyn; F. R. Moulton, Kansas City; William G. Harrison, San Francisco; H. W. Kerrigan, Portland, Oregon.

De La Salle's Big Basket Ball Score.

The smart basket ball team of De La Salle Institute played all around the representatives of Cathedral College on the De La Salle court yesterday afternoon, the final score being 52 to 8. Capt. Thorp of De La Salle played a strong game, scoring nearly half of the points. McGuire also did some brilliant playing. The line-up:

De La Salle, 52.	Position.	Cathedral, 8.
Meenan	Right forward	Canbidy
McGuire	Left forward	Ryan
Thorp, McCann	Centre	Reilly
Hodgdon	Right guard	Kusmang
Grady	Left guard	Burke

Goals from field—Thorp, 10; Meenan, 2; Hodgdon, 4; Grady, 1; McGuire, 7; Ryan, 2; Canbidy, 1; Kusmang, 2. Goals from fouls—Thorp, 4. Referee—T. Shanley. Timekeeper—F. Donovan. Time of halves—Twenty minutes

FAVORITES IN BETTER FORM.

But Less Than Half Finish in Front at New Orleans Tracks.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 18.—Favorites showed improvement at City Park track to-day and three won. There was a jam at the start in the fifth race and Nom de Plume fell. Marlin was pulled up to avoid falling over him. A sale of horses was held in the paddock before the races, but the bids were so unsatisfactory that most of the offerings were withdrawn. Alcantara was sold for $500, the best price realized. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Three and one-half furlongs. Odd Trick, 110 pounds, (Austin,) even, won; La Thorpe, 110, (A. Walsh,) 15 to 1, second; Rosary, 110, (Robert,) 40 to 1, third. Time—0:42 4-5. Martha V., Merry Leap Year, Cecilia, Precocia II., Black Flag, and Lady Maia also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. King of the Valley, 108 pounds, (Shea,) 12 to 1, won; Helgerson, 106, (McIntyre,) 10 to 1, second; Merlingo, 89, (Powers,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:48 3-5. Digby Bell, Woodshade, Town Moor, Woggle Bug, Devonshire, Marimbo, Handmore, and Polly Perkins also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs. Bellindian, 103 pounds, (Oregar,) 8 to 5, won; Bellestroma, 103, (Austin,) 6 to 5, second; Basil, 105, (Obert,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:27 4-5. Miss Layman and Nevada also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs, handicap. Emergency, 121 pounds, (B. Smith,) 11 to 5, won; Lucy Young, 98, (Daly,) 5 to 1, second; Careless, 109, (D. Hall,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:13 3-5. Thespian, Braden, Huzzah, Nettie Bumpo, Wellesley, and Anne Davis also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and one-half furlongs. Marco, 104 pounds, (Hefferman,) 8 to 1, won; April Showers, 107, (Griffith,) 7 to 2, second; Miladi Love, 102, (McIntyre,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:21. Magistrate, Marlin, Mattie H., Trojan, Fugurtha, Red Thistle, Ojibwa, Henry of Franstamar, Esterre, Nom de Plume, and Skyward also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. Beecher, 107 pounds, (McManaway,) 7 to 5, won; Fonso Luca, 95, (Wishard,) 7 to 5, second; Big Bow, 106, (Dealy,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:46. Pathos, Rossmond, and Covina also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Six and one-half furlongs. Monochord, 107 pounds, (Wishard,) 6 to 1, won; Libation, 91, (Morris,) 10 to 1, second; Telephathy, 55, (Griffith,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:21 1-5. Orovila, Cascine, Henry Ash, Chamblee, Dazzle, La Cache, Dance Music, Weberfields, Favorita, Balshot, and Ezra also ran.

Doctor Coffey, much the best horse of his field, and De Reszke were the winning favorites at the Fair Grounds to-day. Fancy Dress and Columbia Girl, both strong favorites in their races, were used up making pace and had nothing left when the pinch came. The weather was clear and the track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs and a half. Sonnet, 95 pounds, (Chandler,) 30 to 1, won; Another Witch, 86, (Moreland,) 15 to 1, second; Grove Center, 99, (McDermott,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:09. Balmer V., Mazzini, Walter Schiffer, Chauncey Olcott, Selfish, Rhinock, Little Rose, George A. Knight, and Sweet Flavor also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs and a half. Rather Royal, 107, (Sewell,) 18 to 5, won; Fancy Dress, 107, (L. Jones,) 3 to 2, second; Sea Voyage, 104, (Moreland,) 16 to 1, third. Time—1:22 2-5. Jim Collins, George T. Affery, Doctor Dan, Fair Calypso, Tyrolean, and St. Bonnie also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs and a half. Doctor Coffey, 100 pounds, (Chandler,) 8 to 5, won; Ala Russell, 101, (Mosel,) 6 to 1, second; Joe Colson, 101, (Bell,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:09 2-5. Miss Leeds, Beechwood, Buzom, Sarsaparilla, Catherine R., Muffins, Indigestion, and Saturnalia also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. De Reszke, 103 pounds, (Robbins,) 9 to 10, won; Macbeth, 100, (Moreland,) 20 to 1, second; Bullfinch, 100, (Freeman,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:48 4-5. Little Scout and The Regent also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Whippoorwill, 102, (Perrine,) 5 to 1, won; Southern Cross, 102, (Smith,) 3 to 1, second; Columbia Girl, 106, (Helgeson,) 4 to 5, third. Time—1:28 4-5. Hortensia, Besterling, Hudson, Carnival, and Clara Maxim also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. Aurumaster, 97, (Sewell,) 9 to 1, won; Ravians, 97, (Moreland,) 10 to 1, second; Bronze Wing, 106, (Bell,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:48 2-5. Lee King, Lady Ray, O. G. Parke, Marvin Neal, Will Shelley, Nine, Atwood, and Lady Fonso also ran.

AUGUST BELMONT ELECTED.

National Steeplechase and Hunt Association Chooses Officers for Year.

The Stewards of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association at a meeting in August Belmont's offices, 23 Nassau Street, yesterday afternoon re-elected Mr. Belmont President, J. H. Alexander Vice President, and S. S. Howland Honorary Secretary and Treasurer. The Stewards at the meeting were S. S. Howland, J. G. Follansbee, J. E. Cowdin, H. S. Page, H. Carroll Brown, H. J. Morris, and Thomas Clyde. The following committees were appointed:

Executive.—J. E. Cowdin, J. G. Follansbee, S. S. Howland, Thomas Clyde, H. J. Morris, H. S. Page, and J. E. Widener, with August Belmont and J. H. Alexander ex officio.

Rules.—S. S. Howland, H. J. Morris, and H. S. Page.

Licenses.—J. E. Cowdin, H. J. Morris, and J. E. Widener.

Steeplechase Courses and Jumps.—S. S. Howland, H. J. Morris, and H. Carroll Brown.

Hunts.—J. E. Cowdin, H. S. Page, and H. Carroll Brown.

Perfecting Records.—Henry J. Morris, J. E. Cowdin, and Thomas Clyde.

H. G. Crickmore was appointed Racing Secretary, and E. J. McMillan Assistant Secretary.

The following dates for race meetings were granted: Watchung Hunt of Plainfield, N. J., May 30 to June 2; Country Club of Brookline, Mass., June 10 to 20, inclusive.

These applications for licenses were referred to the Committee on Licenses:

Trainers.—James Johnston, A. G. Calson, Silas Vietch, James Mara, Matthew Brady, W. H. Henry, Patrick Deegan, and C. F. Rockelto.

Jockeys.—John Kelly, Edward Hayden, Albert Augesberger, Titus Walcott, and W. G. Wilson.

SIR THOMAS DEWAR'S CUP.

Offers Yacht Trophy to New Rochelle Yacht Club for Racing.

Plans perfected for the yachting season show a growing partiality for long-distance, cruising, and ocean races that test seamanship and endurance more than mere skillful manoeuvring, as regattas are prone to do. Announcement has already been made of three important challenge cup races by as many clubs, and more are to follow. Sir Thomas Dewar has presented a cup to the New Rochelle Yacht Club, which will be offered for a race or series of races, the conditions of which are not determined upon, while Vice Commodore G. Edgar Allen of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club announced at the club dinner that plans were being perfected which would, he hoped, give the club a suitable cruising race.

Recreation Centre Girls at Basket Ball.

An exciting basket ball game was held at Public School No. 103, 119th Street and Madison Avenue, last evening, the young women of Evening Recreation Centre No. 37 being beaten by the team from Evening Recreation Centre No. 103 by a score of 5 points to 1. The game was stoutly contested. The line-up:

Rec. Centre, 103.	Position.	Rec. Centre, 37.
Rose Goldberg	Left forward	Jessie Peck
Bella Leder	Right forward	Aline Terrington
Ella Gross	First centre	Lillian Johnson
Anna Wilson	Second centre	Lillie Donnelly
Rose Snow	Left guard	Blanche Cohen
Evelyn Arnowitz	Right guard	Kathlyn Fay

Goals from field—Bella Leder, 2. Goals from fouls—Rose Goldberg, Aline Terrington. Referee—Miss Phillips.

NEW MODELS OF AUTOS ARRIVE AT BOTH SHOWS

Stevens's Dirigible Balloon Bought by Western Enthusiast.

ELECTRIC WAGON FOR SPEED

Method of Remaking Old Tires Shown in Interesting Exhibit in Garden—Expensive Machines Sold.

Several changes in exhibits in both the Madison Square Garden and the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory automobile shows were noticeable yesterday, due to the removal of high priced cars because their owners wanted them for immediate use, and their replacement by fully as luxurious and late models. To take the places of some of the finest foreign machines several cars that have just arrived here from Europe within the past week were installed. One of the handsomest cars that left the Garden was the open touring Fiat, upholstered in red leather, containing two large seats besides the large rear one in the tonneau. It was purchased by William Penn Mather of Providence, R. I., President of the Rhode Island Automobile Club. It cost $14,000, and as Mr. Mather was anxious to have it at once it was taken from the Garden early yesterday morning and a handsome closed car put in its place.

The rich red limousine Mercedes car in the Garden that has attracted attention on account of the convenient arrangement of the seats in the interior and other luxurious fittings was sold and delivered to J. B. Duke for $11,000. These two big sales are only a sample of the readiness to purchase and the eagerness to make immediate use of the new autos that are characteristic features of both shows each day.

In the armory the balloon buying fever was in marked evidence for the first time since the opening of the exhibit of the Aero Club. Leo Stevens, the balloon builder of Hoboken, sold his big 75-foot air ship that is the most remarkable decorative object in the big armory room, as it hangs suspended from one of the immense girders supporting the roof. Carl Fisher of Indianapolis, Ind., who has devoted some attention to automobile speeding and has recently become enthusiastic over the problem of aerial flight, was the purchaser. He paid $3,000 for it, rather an expensive toy, but Mr. Fisher is going to enlarge the mechanical properties of the ship, and he expects to make interesting flights in the West as soon as his improvements are completed.

The airship was used by Mr. Stevens for the first time about three months ago when he made a successful flight in Cincinnati. Mr. Fisher intends to replace the single cylinder 7½ horse power motor now in the ship by a four-cylinder 20-horse power engine, and he believes he can get its weight down as low as 75 or 80 pounds. The big frame under the balloon is of aluminium and weighs 68 pounds. Cadwallader W. Kelsey of this city also ordered of Mr. Stevens a balloon similar to the one hanging in the armory that has just been completed for the Aero Club.

Several new additions were made to the balloon exhibit, the most important from the scientific viewpoint being the original crank shaft and flywheel used by the Wright brothers in 1903 in the first gasoline motor flying machine that carried a man successfully. The air ship flew for only a moment, but that was sufficient to show that the beginning of the problem of aerial flight was being solved. Several models to obtain records of automotor stability made by O. Chanute, a prominent Western engineer and bridge builder, were hung up, and also two new models of Prof. Langley's machines. Dr. Alexander Graham Bell arrived during the day from Washington and paid a hurried visit to the armory late in the afternoon.

The splendid exhibition of electric cars in the concert hall of the restaurant room of the Garden, to the right of the main entrance, is growing in interest every day. For city use, and especially as a convenient and simple car for a lady to drive, the electric well deserves the popularity it has attained. While the problem of storage batteries that will provide a long running distance at a moderate cost has not yet been solved, there is nevertheless a constantly increasing demand for runabouts and phaetons that will go from thirty to forty miles on a single charge. In the Studebaker exhibit is an electric speed wagon that has been fitted with batteries to last for eighty-five miles. It is, however, freely admitted that, owing to the larger number of cells necessary to obtain a running radius for that distance, the cells and plates will wear out in three months, while the batteries that are required to make but forty miles will not need to be renovated within a year. Consequently little effort is made to add twenty or thirty miles to the running abilities of the electric vehicle.

What becomes of the old and worn-out tires is a question that many owners have frequently asked, but a satisfactory answer is seldom forthcoming. One of the novel exhibits in both shows practically solves this interesting problem. Old tires are made over by a novel rubber covering process, and in the gallery of the Garden, as a proof of the excellence of the made-over tire, may be seen a large, foreign-made tire that was used by E. R. Thomas on his high-powered Mercedes car. This was bought of a junk dealer a short time ago for $2. It fell into the hands of Frederick E. McEwan, manager of the biggest tire-repair shop in this city, and none but an expert could tell that the tire was not absolutely new. Its price now is $50. It is a 4½-inch tire, 34 inches in diameter, and when new cost over $100. Mr. McEwen says that the business of rebuilding old tires has grown to large proportions.

Rand and Hammond Billiard Winners.

J. T. Rand and J. A. Hammond were the winners last night in the three-cushion carrom billiard tournament at Slosson's Billiard Academy. Rand was opposed by Dr. Burton, who played 32 against 36 by Rand. The latter ran out in the eighty-first inning, and his high run was 23. Dr. Burton scored but 21. W. Sauer, playing 34, met J. A. Hammond in the second game, but made a poor showing, his string being 18 when Hammond ran out his 36 points. The later made the high run of the night, 5, while Sauer's best contribution was 3.

CRESCENT A. C. PROSPEROUS.

President Bull's Annual Report Shows a Successful Year.

The annual report of President Charles M. Bull of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, as prepared for submission to the members of the club at its annual meeting tomorrow night, together with the report of the Treasurer, on the financial condition of the club on Dec. 31 of last year, will show a gratifying condition within the "New Moon" organization. Mr. Bull announces that the roster of the club has increased to 2,336 members, 100 life, 284 non-resident, and 1,952 resident; that its income of $206,017.28 was sufficient not only to pay all the expenses of the year, $157,820.91, but to charge off $5,000 against depreciation in furnishings in its city house, and still leave a balance of $43,196.37, which justifies the prediction that the surplus account will easily reach the required amount to take up the outstanding second mortgage bonds before their maturity, even allowing for the proposed sale of more of these bonds, authorized but not issued, for the expense of furnishing the new quarters.

Respecting the new property a most gratifying condition is reported. The work of building the new city house has progressed so far that the building is now entirely inclosed, so that no stress of weather can interfere with its delivery by July 1, as the contract calls for.

Athletically the year has been equally successful. The lines of activity embraced have included baseball, lacrosse, hockey, tennis, rowing, golf, shooting, bowling, chess, and pool and billiards, while next year it is planned to take up and support Association football. The hockey team won the biggest success, winning the championship and defeating every team it met. The lacrosse team won sixteen of eighteen matches played, but the baseball team won but two of six championship matches played. The crew in five open regattas against twenty-three representative crews finished second three times, third once, and fourth once, while successful Spring and Fall regattas were held.

The report of the Treasurer shows assets of $601,860.94, offset by a funded debt of $350,502, current liabilities of $41,782.26, and a surplus of $209,576.68. The assets include Bay Ridge property, $217,178.98; boathouse, $20,000; Pierrepont Street property, $308,069.44; Clinton Street furnishings, $5,000; supplies on hand, $9,623.54; members' accounts, $28,612.39, and cash on hand, $13,376.59. The funded debt includes first mortgage bonds at Bay Ridge, $150,000; first mortgage on Pierrepont Street property, $85,000, and second mortgage, $115,502.

The income of the club, $206,017.28, was derived from three sources. The receipts from initiation fees, dues, and life memberships were $139,712.50 in all; the profits of the city house were $40,638.89, and of the Bay Ridge house $25,667.89. The expenditures totaled $157,820.91. Of these $53,738.87 were general, salaries, interest, taxes, insurance, and similar items; $54,622.25 were for the city house, and $46,905.13 for Bay Ridge, in addition to $2,499.66 for improvements to the boathouse.

The Bay Ridge expenditures included $19,387.24 in salaries for the house, $3,780.92 salaries for athletic attaches; house expenses, $16,061.12; grounds expenses, $1,790.77; athletic expenses, $4,917.63, and transportation, $1,077.45.

An interesting condition is shown in the detailed income account, giving the city restaurant receipts as $59,137.47, profits $10,429.73; the Bay Ridge restaurant receipts $38,374.38, profits $5,285.89; wine receipts from the two houses were $40,213.65 and $23,614.69, respectively, netting profits of $16,521.93 and $10,069.72; cigars in the two places brought in receipts of $36,265.78 and $9,497.66, netting profits of $6,891.80 and $1,902.13; house privileges returned, $6,875.70; rooms, $6,683.81, and lockers, $2,148.50.

N. Y. Y. C.'S LARGE FLEET.

Four Hundred and Thirty-six Vessels on the Club's List.

The first general meeting of the year of the New York Yacht Club was held at the Forty-fourth Street clubhouse last evening, with Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt presiding for the first time. There were representatives of thirty-six boats attending and voting, but only routine business was transacted. Rear Commodore Seymour L. Husted and ex-Commodores Frederick G. Bourne and Lewis Cass Ledyard were the flag officers present.

The most interesting business was the tender of the report of Secretary George A. Cormack, detailing the condition within the club at the end of the fiscal year, Dec. 31 last, which showed an extremely prosperous twelve months.

The membership list of the club was announced to contain 2,350 names, of which 42 were added by last evening's election. The fleet includes 436 vessels of a total tonnage of 70,326.65, of which 62 are schooners, representing a tonnage of 5,057.89; 50 are sloops and cutters and yawls, totaling a tonnage of 4,051.35; and 324 are steamers, auxiliaries, and power boats of a remarkable total tonnage of 61,217.41. This is the biggest tonnage ever represented under the club flag, though the actual number of vessels shows a slight decrease from the record mark.

BASEBALL RULES COMMITTEE.

Griffith, Mack, and Noyes Appointed for the American League.

The expected conference between Ban Johnson, President of the American League, and H. C. Pulliam, President of the National League, regarding the prospects of conflicting dates in the playing schedules next season, did not take place yesterday, but the two leaders have made an arrangement to meet to-day in Mr. Pulliam's office. Mr. Johnson had a busy day yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, which, by the way, will be the meeting place of both the Schedule and Rules Committees of the American League, between Feb. 12 and 15.

Besides conferences with Frank Farrell, owner of the Greater New York Club, and President John L. Taylor of the Boston Club, President Johnson appointed a Rules Committee, consisting of Manager Clark Griffith of the Greater New York Club, Manager Connie Mack of the champion Philadelphia Athletes, and F. C. Noyes, President of the Washington Club, who will have a joint meeting with the National League Committee, consisting of President Dreyfus of the Pittsburg Club, President Murphy of the Chicago Club, and Manager Hanlon of the Cincinnati Club.

Neither President Johnson nor Manager Griffith believe that the present foul strike rule, which many patrons of baseball contend is a severe handicap, will be entirely eliminated, but Griffith is firmly of the opinion that it can be so modified, or "loosened up," as he terms it, that better batting can be secured, and at the same time will not affect the work of pitchers to any appreciable extent. It is upon the subject of batting principally that the American League committee will give its attention, and it is believed that when the committees of the two leagues meet next month a rule will be framed that will insure a livelier exhibition of batting.

So far as the American League Schedule is concerned, President Johnson says that it has been made up for the opening day to be on April 17 and the closing day on Saturday, Oct. 6, in the East, and the following day in the West.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

The improvements in electric cars in point of luxuriousness are as great as those in the gasoline vehicles. The use of a wheel instead of a horizontal lever for steering the battery-driven cars is now almost general. The tendency to build electrics with a compartment and a hood in front so that they resemble gasoline cars is increasing, and some foreign electric vehicles are shown which at first glance are completely deceptive.

One feature of the shows which doesn't meet with a high degree of favor among veteran motorists is the display of musical horns, or calliopes, which are operated by the exhaust. The increased number of makers showing these noise producers and the greater variety and power of the horns give little hope for quieter travel through the city streets and on country roads. One noteworthy feature, however, is the absence of annoyance from the tooting of small hand horns, this practice having been prohibited by the officials.

Hollander & Tangeman have arranged to have Lancia drive his 110 Fiat racing car in the Cuban road race in the name of the President of the Cuban association, Enrique J. Conill, who is the holder of the Cuban road racing trophy.

The chassis of a new French car known as the Westinghouse has been inspected with interest by the mechanical experts in the basement of the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory. It is the first model brought to this country of the forty horse power touring car made by the French Westinghouse Company of Havre.

One of the interesting cars in the Garden show which appeals to the sportsman, as well as to the ordinary motorist, is the Locomobile racing car which finished third in the Vanderbilt Cup race last October, being the only American product to finish among the prize winners. The fact that this is the first American car that ever finished a long-distance international automobile contest has been commented upon throughout the country, and even brought the men who are supposed to be the fathers of the industry abroad to admit that in this American Locomobile the manufacturers have shown greater advancement in mechanical ability than was believed possible.

One of the novel exhibits in the Concert Hall of the Garden is that of the Pantasote Company, makers of Pantasote leather for automobile tops and trimmings. To illustrate how waterproof Pantasote is they have filled a piece of Pantasote with water and have a number of goldfish swimming around in it.

One of the novel exhibits in the basement of the Armory show is the Carey air-cooled revolving engine. The model shown is a five-cylinder engine with the cylinders built around the shaft like the spokes of a wheel. The engine revolves around the shaft, which is stationary, and by its motion keeps the cylinders air cooled. The makers claim that the engine is perfectly air cooled at all speeds, and tests of a year when used in a runabout have shown its practicability and durability. An adaptation of this model was used by Mr. Manley in Prof. Langley's Aerodrome of 1903.

A LAUGH AND A COUGH DROP.

Then the Doctor at the Theatre Played "Before and After."

Just as the curtain fell on the second act of "Before and After" at the Manhattan Theatre last evening a man in one of the front orchestra seats laughed hard, gulped and gesticulated violently as if in great agony. An usher rushed to his assistance and found the man in great danger of strangling.

As quietly as possible the ushers carried the sufferer to the private office of the theatre, where he was attended by Dr. Charles Sinley of 132 West Forty-seventh Street, who happened to be in the theatre.

Dr. Sinley soon extracted a cough drop from the man's windpipe. After the patient had recovered, he said that he was J. H. Brown of 5,233 Archer Street, Germantown, Penn.

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CONSTITUTIONAL RATEMAKING.

Senator ELKINS's bill for the Federal regulation of railroad freight rates has this advantage over most, if not all, other measures of like nature introduced in Congress, that it conforms to the Constitution of the United States and pays a decent respect to repeated interpretations of that instrument by the Supreme Court. Senator ELKINS has kept clearly in view these two fundamental principles, absolutely ignored by most of the authors of bills dealing with freight rates: 1. That the determination of the reasonableness or unreasonableness of a rate is exclusively a matter for the courts; it is beyond the powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. 2. That the fixing of a rate is exclusively a legislative function, which Congress may authorize the Commission to perform; it cannot be exercised by the courts.

Accordingly, Senator ELKINS draws a bill providing that the Inter-State Commerce Commission of its own motion or on complaint may institute a suit or proceeding in equity in a Circuit Court of the United States to determine the question whether any rate, fare, or charge by a common carrier engaged in inter-State business is reasonable and just, or whether any practice is discriminatory, and therefore in violation of the present law. If the rate or charge is declared by the court to be unreasonable an order will issue enjoining the carrier from continuing that rate in force, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the carrier to put in force a lawful and proper rate. If within a reasonable time the carrier shall fail to establish a proper rate, the Commission shall then upon the evidence of the suit and without further hearing, or, in its discretion, with further hearing, "make an order directing the carrier to modify" the charge "by putting in force in lieu thereof a just and reasonable rate prescribed in such order of the Commission." That is, the Commission will fix the rate, and, of course, will fix it below the rate declared to be unreasonable. But it shall not reduce the original charge "to a greater extent than shall be necessary in order to remove the injustice and unreasonableness or other unlawfulness thereof."

This measure follows almost literally the suggestions of Judge WALTER C. NOYES of Connecticut, so clearly and forcibly presented in his valuable book, "American Railroad Rates." It has seemed to be impossible to make the President, the Inter-State Commerce Commission, or the Senators and Members who have drawn rate-making bills understand that a bill empowering the Commission to pass upon the reasonableness of existing rates would be unconstitutional. The visible calmness with which the railroad corporations have regarded the preparations at Washington to give the Inter-State Commerce Commission control of their business may probably be attributed to their perception that the legislation desired by the President and by the Commission would do them no harm, since the courts would speedily declare it unconstitutional. Senator ELKINS has drawn a bill that is neither unconstitutional nor unsafe. It does not enlarge the resources of relief at the command of complaining shippers under existing law; it merely facilitates a resort to the courts and makes it easier to secure a remedy of abuses.

SENATOR TILLMAN'S ATTACK.

Senator TILLMAN is furiously frank and boisterously direct. A Senator of a calculating turn of mind would not have assailed the President in the manner or in the terms the South Carolina Senator chose to employ. He would have talked in a vein of sad sincerity, deploring these evil tales against Mr. ROOSEVELT, protesting that they could not be true, but declaring that for the sake of the good name of the Executive the Senate ought to investigate. Not so Senator TILLMAN. The concealment of thought and the mincing of words are not in his line.

The vehemence of his attack and the violence of his language robbed it of force and effect. He forgot, as he has sometimes forgotten before, that moderation, seemliness, temperance in phrase, and caution in epithet are traditional in the Senate. There may have been Senators even on the Republican side who listened to his declamatory explosions with well-dissembled joy; for there are others in that body who are not reckoned among the enthusiastic admirers of THEODORE ROOSEVELT. But the Senate showed what it thought of his performance when upon the motion of the Democratic Senator it yesterday laid upon the table by a vote of 54 to 8 his resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee "to investigate the recent unfortunate incident at the White House."

DISCRIMINATING AGAINST GOLD.

Amid the chorus of amazement over the large figures of our foreign trade last year it might be well to call attention to one item remarkable for its smallness. An excess of merchandise exports of $447,603,497 gave us an excess of imports of gold of only $3,452,097. This lack of command over the world's gold currents is the rule, not the exception. In the decade since our exports have been steadily above a billion dollars, and the smallest excess of exports has been $324,000,000, our excess of imports of gold has only once exceeded a round hundred millions, while there have been three years in which we had an excess of exports of gold. What is the principle underlying the failure of gold to sympathize with the trade movement?

The facts are something like a demonstration that internationally gold performs the same functions that "lawful money" performs between banks at the Clearing House. Only balances are settled between countries in gold, and our true balances are not indicated by the merchandise movement. Speaking roundly, we spent the years between 1790 and 1875 in running up a ruling balance of excess of imports. Since that time we have had a ruling series of balances of exports. This brings the merchandise movement itself within about four billions of a balance, on a total of some seventy-six billions. And this is supplemented by a similar movement of gold. Between the passage of the Sherman silver law and the final defeat of BRYAN we lost about as much gold as we have since imported. In other words, gold moves according to banking rather than mercantile considerations. Gold is not consumed in any considerable amounts. Its best use is when it is earning something, and gold in a vault, or in gold plate, is serving no useful purpose. The best use of gold is as a basis of credit. We lose gold when our credit is suffering, or when our foreign friends need it as a basis of their own credit. This is the only reason why we do not possess all the gold in the world, as we have sold enough of other goods to require the world's total gold in payment. We have had payment, of course, but in goods, which our tariff does its best to discourage from coming to us.

Nor is this our only discrimination against the movement of gold to our shores. What a pity it is that under conditions of domestic wealth and superfluity of currency volume—notwithstanding our recent 100 per cent. money market—our banknotes were not made redeemable in gold. The Treasury's gold depends upon the balance between its receipts and expenditures, and we are passing through a series of excesses of expenditures. What has been said above shows that mere balances on trade movement will bring the Treasury no gold, while the Treasury has no banking power to control the movement of gold into or out of its vaults. As matter of fact, it is nobody's business to control our gain or loss of the best basis of banking credit. As an initial measure of that currency reform to which Mr. SCHIFF called attention, it is not extravagant to suggest that our banks should act as banks, now that their original functions of supporters of Government credit have been discharged. The idea that we are discriminating against gold as we formerly discriminated against silver may come as a surprise to some, but the facts support it.

"GOOD" AND "BAD" TRUSTS.

Our Republican friends will hardly claim for themselves that they came out of the Philippines tariff mix-up with much credit to themselves, but they will readily admit that they gave a clean bill of health to one of their own peculiar creatures, to wit, the Sugar Trust. There is not one purer example of the policy of addition, division, and silence, nor is there another whose huge wealth is more clearly due to exploitation of the public for private profit. Yet upon a proposition merely to reduce the differential duty, which has for its sole object the making dear of the Nation's sweetening, every Republican who voted voted no and every Democrat voted aye. During the past year there has been an unparalleled decline in raw sugar, which is all to the good for the trust as cheapening its raw material, yet the Republicans unanimously refuse to reduce the trust's differential, which protects its manufacturing profits. No wonder the trust's annual meeting was a love feast. No wonder there was in President HAVEMEYER's words "no dissatisfaction on the part of the stockholders." Why should there be? The dissatisfaction might better be shown, on the part of the public, toward the legislators and the policy which gives lawful warrant for a dear breakfast table for the benefit only of the stockholders in this "good" trust.

Our Republican friends are also supplying us with an example of their idea of a "bad" trust, as their Judiciary Committee has resolved to ask the Attorney General whether and why he has failed to prosecute criminally the rascals who formed the Northern Securities Company. This is following up the hint of the Supreme Court Justice who argued that, if there were any offense at all in forming that combination to restrain trade by reducing freight rates, it was a criminal offense. This was meant "sarcastic," as reducing to absurdity the proposition that there was any restraint of trade shown in fact, but the Republicans are on the way to take the sarcasm for a truism. The Northern Securities Trust, being dead, might almost claim to be classed as in the same category with good Indians. But a dead trust is no earthly use about November's ides, and is the very best sort of trust to pursue in order to fool the people. The exemplification of the sort of trusts the Republicans deem good and bad is complete.

THE NEW BILLIARD CHAMPION.

"Youth must be served." That old piece of prize-ring slang is the evident motto and moral of the very decisive defeat of the seasoned veteran, MAURICE VIGNAUX, the Goliath of Gath of modern billiards, by young David—which is not his name, but WILLIE—with all its tender connotations—HOPPE, who did effect that decisive defeat in the year of his own age 19, and of his victim's the sixtieth-odd. It was, of course, a triumph of skill, but still more it was a triumph of "nerve." The original DAVID must have experienced, if he did not betray, some trepidation in going up with his sling and his smooth stones to encounter the champion Philistine. Young HOPPE did not betray any. He seems to have played against the seasoned veteran in practice form, quite as if he had been banging the balls about for pleasure with a negligible pacemaker. That, in these conditions, he should have been able to "play his game" gives proof of a moral firmness which wins other battles than those of billiards. And the conditions were morally very unfavorable. The French spectators, however generous and even chivalrous they showed themselves to the winner at the finish, were all against the pretentious David at the start, believing that the champion of Gath was the ultimate consummate flower of skill and courage in billiards, of which qualities he is, despite his defeat, a very eminent exemplar. HOPPE had to encounter an unfriendly "assistance" as well as a formidable champion.

We have been waiting for a long time for this irruption of youth in a field, which, considering the required qualifications of practice, of accurate eyesight, of steady nerves, it might seem that youth had to itself. For at least a quarter of a century, barring the brief and brilliant and meteoric career of young IVES, those oldsters, SCHAEFER and SLOSSON and VIGNAUX, have had billiards all to themselves, and greatly cheered the senescent by their triple primacy. The senescent, who began to believe that an aging billiardist could go on forever, like TENNYSON's brook, must be correspondingly depressed by the present showing that the strong man, armed with a cue, can keep his table only until a stronger than he shall come. They may be able to suck some consolation from the fact that HOPPE's victory is not exactly a record-breaking performance, but all the same the figures are astonishing. VIGNAUX's own performance of an average of 14 1-23, and a high run of 61, in this very game of 500 points at the eighteen-inch balkline, "one shot in," is sufficiently paralyzing to the amateur. But consider HOPPE's average of 20 20-24, and his high run of 93. The average has been exceeded only by the amazing single average of IVES, of 30—25. It is nearly five points better than the next single average, SCHAEFER's 15—45, and distances the next, SUTTON's 13—79, which indeed was beaten nearly a point by the loser in this last contest. It seems a fair conclusion that young HOPPE is the best billiard player now living.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Football and "the Gate."

Many observers of the football situation as it has developed under the pressure of the condemnation that public and academic sentiment has at last placed upon the game will strongly incline to the belief that Yale, in giving earnest consideration to the question of "gate receipts," is on the right track and more likely to attain a desirable end than are the universities whose authorities are puzzling their wise heads over old rules and new ones without knowing much about the actual working of either. It is a self-evident and unquestionable fact that all the moral, and most of the physical, evils of football as it has been and is are connected, either directly or indirectly, with the receiving and spending of the great sums of money which the public, as distinguished from the collegiate interest in the game produces. With no gate receipts, most of the excess, which is after all the chief abuse of football, would immediately and of necessity cease. For one thing, the abominable, much worse than useless, system of "training" for participation in a sport would come to an end, or at least be reduced to proportions enabling its small element of good to appear. In addition, there would be no more thought of money-making—the thought which turns every sport it touches into business, and a disgraceful, degrading business at that; the contests would be entirely for "glory" except for the real joy they gave the participants, and football would take its proper place among other forms of competitive exercise, instead of occupying its present abnormal position as supporter of other activities which cannot pay their own way and ought therefore to be dropped. The specialist in legitimate business, as in art or science, is commendable, even though he be not wholly admirable, but the specialist in sport is such, almost invariably, at the expense of qualities vastly more useful than those he has acquired. Play should be play, not work, anxious and exhausting to muscle and nerve; it should be preparation, not an end; in a word, an avocation, not a vocation, even temporarily. Football, like any other sort of athletics, if made wholly dependent upon its own intrinsic merits for the players and their immediate friends, will naturally become what it ought to be, and its abuses will remedy themselves, for they are all too expensive to be met unless they are turned into a vicious source of more vicious profits.

Revolution by Absurdities.

Few reports have come from Russia either more significant or more discouraging than the one which told yesterday of what is going on among the inhabitants of each of the little islands off the Baltic coast. There, it seems, the "peasantry" have put themselves in what, perhaps with some accuracy, they think the fashion on the mainland, by setting up little "republics," aspiring to and asserting an independent national existence. On one of the smallest of the islands, a mere islet, the revolution has already been overthrown by a second revolution, the first "President" having been vehemently deposed and a second elected whose competence for the position and understanding of the title is sufficiently demonstrated by the fact that he is issuing proclamations addressed to "my subjects." This is funny, but it is also pathetic, and, as we have already said, discouraging. People capable of follies like these are not ready for institutions any more nearly "free," as we understand the word, than can be produced by a reformation and mitigation of the form of government which has been the natural outcome, not of the wickedness of Russian Czars, but of the backwardness and ignorance characterizing the great mass of the Russian population. In that stage of development, Anarchists are produced in more than sufficient numbers, but not republicans or democrats, organized for a common cause and pursuing it with intelligence as well as with firmness and persistence. Islet republics have a place in comic opera, but as Governmental experiments they are a terrible waste of time and do not lead to anything except the despotic rule which they invite and justify. Mr. NIXON, who has been "doing business" with the Czar, declares him an able as well as an amiable young man. There is a good deal of reason for suspecting that he is neither, and it would be little more reprehensible than surprising if the thought of future as well as of past "business" had something to do with the warmth of Mr. NIXON's praise, but there are several large chances that even if the revolution goes on to success, as a revolution, Russia may get a worse and less wise ruler than the weakling NICHOLAS.

Gasoline and Alcohol.

Mr. SCARRITT's warning to his brother automobilists that the supply of gasoline will not much longer be sufficient to meet the steadily increasing demand for it, and that therefore they should be looking out for a new source of energy, might have been more impressive if he had not puzzled such of them as have even a little knowledge of industrial chemistry by advising them to turn to "vegetable alcohol" as the most promising substitute for their present fuel. So far as we are aware, all alcohol is vegetable alcohol, and Mr. SCARRITT evidently had a particular kind in mind, cheaper than another kind because unfit for the more or less hilarious uses, non-automobilious, to which the other kind, according to frequent report, is far, far too often put. The gentleman was quite right as to his main contention, however, for gasoline is steadily "going up," as well as occasionally going up with a confusing unsteadiness, and there is nothing in sight to indicate that it will not continue to move in the same direction until the end of petroleum, which will be some years before the end of time. He was quite right, too, in saying that the kind of alcohol he had in mind should be relieved from the internal revenue burden that is imposed with entire propriety upon its somewhat less poisonous, but much more dangerous, relative. Many other and more important interests than those of automobiling would be served if all alcohol not potable or potated could be obtained for what it costs—plus a reasonable profit to the manufacturer and a few necessary middlemen. Perhaps if more methyl alcohol could be honestly and legitimately employed less of it would be utilized in the most criminal of all the common adulterations.

SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Sergeant at Arms Dan Ransdell of the Senate likes a joke now and then, and not too far apart. He waited around the room of the Senate Committee on Isthmian Canals to-day partly to hear the news and partly to be ready if he should be ordered to arrest Poultney Bigelow for contempt. It was suspected by some that he kept himself in Bigelow's sight to play with him as a cat would with a mouse. When the committee adjourned Ransdell stepped up to Bigelow and smiled and said: "There will now be a rest until 11 o'clock to-morrow."

"Arrest!" exclaimed Bigelow. "I have heard nothing else all day."

"Oh!" replied Ransdell, "that is something that will come later."

President Roosevelt promised a delegation of Missourians to-day that he would attend the commencement exercises of Missouri State University in June, 1907. It is the intention at that time to confer the degree of LL. D. on Mr. Roosevelt, which is interesting inasmuch as no degree has ever been conferred by a college west of the Mississippi on a President. Mr. Roosevelt explained that he could not attend the commencement exercises next June, as there would probably be a session of Congress that would last until that time.

"Don't you think Congress will be in session then?" he asked of Champ Clark, the Missouri Democrat.

"From the way you are putting business up to us," said Mr. Clark, "I think we will be in luck if we don't have to spend the dogdays in Washington."

Kissed by Two Kings.

Rosamund Lady Barrow of Ulverston Cottage, Molesay, England, has just entered upon her ninety-seventh year. According to The London Express when the last century was young she was known as "the beautiful Miss Crocker." She was the daughter of William Pennell, but was adopted by her uncle, John Wilson Croker.

"Miss Croker" was painted at the age of 17 by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and the portrait was exhibited in the Royal Academy. From that moment she became famous as the most beautiful girl in England.

George IV. kissed her, and when she went to the Court of William IV., after Lawrence's picture had made her fame, that monarch said: "I am so pleased to be introduced to a young lady of whom I have heard so much," and stooped and kissed her on both cheeks.

She married Sir George Barrow in 1832, and bore him three sons and five daughters. Her grandson is the present holder of the title.

One of the People.

From The Washington Star.

"Of course," said the ponderous statesman, "in the course of my remarks I said some things which were not popularly understood."

"How do you know that?"

"Because," rejoined the ponderous statesman, dropping his voice to a whisper, "I didn't understand 'em myself."

QUESTION FOR JUSTICE DEUEL.

A Request for His Opinion of Some Sentiments of Edmund Burke.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Edmund Burke's speech on "Powers of Juries in Prosecutions for Libels," the great Irishman said:

"An inquiry is wished, as the most effectual way of putting an end to the clamors and libels, which are the disorder and disgrace of the times. For people remain quiet, they sleep secure, when they imagine that the vigilant eye of a censorial magistrate watches over all the proceedings of judicature, and that the sacred fire of an eternal constitutional jealousy, which is the guardian of liberty, law, and justice, is alive night and day, and burning in this House.

"But when the magistrate gives up his office and his duty, the people assume it, and they inquire too much and too irreverently, because they think their representatives do not inquire at all."

I am under the impression that Justice Joseph M. Deuel, my servant, and a servant of the rest of the public, poses as a literary man. I am not a literary man and cannot criticise intelligently the writings of Edmund Burke. Therefore, I should be most thankful for a criticism from a literary man like Joseph M. Deuel.

WALTER BEVERLEY CRANE.

New York, Jan. 17, 1906.

"Lead Us Not Into Temptation."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has always seemed astounding to me that men of sense should pray the Almighty not to lead them into temptation. To my mind it is evidence of the shallowness of our religious pretense.

When quite young I noticed the incongruity of asking the all good and merciful God to refrain from leading us into temptation; and since then, whether in church or in the exercise of my private devotions, have always substituted the phrase, "Lead us out of temptation."

WILLIAM MILNE.

New York, Jan. 17, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Both your correspondents seem to have missed the real solution of the supposed difficulty in the Lord's Prayer. Its marvelous brevity and condensation of thought demand that the two clauses, "Lead us not" and "But deliver us," shall be construed strictly as parts of a single whole. Written out fully they would read as follows:

"Lead [or bring] us not into temptation, [or trial,] but [if it be Thy will to do so] deliver us from the evil, [or Evil One.]" W. G.

Summit, N. J., Jan. 17, 1906.

Where S. F. B. Morse Died.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to the question of Frank Graham, I write to say that my uncle, Prof. Morse, lived many years in his country house, Locust Grove, Poughkeepsie, but he spent the Winters of the later part of his life in the house to which Mr. Graham refers in New York City and died there.

I visited him in that house, and he showed me the samples of Atlantic cable which he had ordered made, and the one he had selected. He said he was too old to carry out the project of laying it across the ocean, but that Cyrus Field was the man to do it successfully. He was having interviews with him at that time in this house in regard to that undertaking, and I remember his saying to me: "I trust you will live to see the results of this real work, and also that one day you may even talk by electricity to distant places." C. M.

Trenton, Jan. 17, 1906.

Not Allied to Osteopathy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your issue of Jan. 16 an article regarding a suit of the County Medical Society against E. Burton Allcutt, a practitioner of "Neuro-Mechano-Therapy," and the dissent of Justice Deuel from the decision of his associates.

The article very erroneously stated that the defendant was an osteopath, and that the osteopathic societies of the State would support him in his fight to the Supreme Court.

This defendant was not an osteopath, did not claim to practice osteopathy, and is not or will not be defended by the osteopathic societies. "Neuro-Mechano-Therapy" has no relation to osteopathy, and the osteopathic societies are in no way responsible for its practitioners. CHARLES HAZZARD.

New York, Jan. 17, 1906.

The Case of Mrs. Morris.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been surprising to me that among the many articles that have been printed concerning Mrs. Morris's visit to the White House, not one has recalled the fact that the lady had not slept for seven nights and bore with her a poem composed by herself upon the subject of insomnia, which she purposed giving to the President. Under those circumstances was she not a subject for home and nurse rather than calling? And while her illness may have been aggravated by it, does it not seem that something other than the treatment she is said to have received may be responsible for her condition before and since the unfortunate affair?

Mrs. L. N. S.

New York City, Jan. 17, 1906.

Uselessness of the S. P. C. A.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The support you are giving to an attempt to reform the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is a much-needed helping hand. It is far and away too bad that so little result is achieved to prevent cruelty to animals in New York City.

The conditions appear to be shameful. I have spent several months trying to co-operate with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in this work, and after sending many complaints to it I have abandoned it as being useless effort.

The society needs a thorough housecleaning before it will be fit to disburse the bounty left to it to prevent cruelty to animals.

A. H. OVERMAN.

New York, Jan. 17, 1906.

Men Needed in Library Branches.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why are there not men in the New York Public Library's circulating branches? I know from experience that it is impossible to accomplish the results desired by the use of the library simply because the fact that there are no men in charge prevents the asking of necessary questions. I, for one, a student of medicine, do not relish the idea of requesting aid in my work from an 18-year-old schoolgirl. STUDENT.

New York, Jan. 17, 1906.

A SEASONABLE SONG.

Come, love, let's pluck the daffodils
Upon the hills and mountains;
Let's sit beside the murmuring rills
That break in little fountains;
We'll take our lunch and think it May,
Amid the blooming heather,
And pass a sweet bucolic day,
This January weather.

The calendar declares that June
Lies seven months behind us,
But what of that? The sun at noon
Of this doth not remind us.
Behold the sparrows in the park
A-preening every feather;
And, listen! wasn't that a lark,
This January weather?

Perhaps the sun at last has tired
And jumbled up the seasons;
Perhaps Apollo has been fired
For sundry chauffeur reasons;
But what care we? Our course we steer
To seek the fields together,
And don't forget your sun hat, dear,
This January weather.

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

ACCUSED OF BRUTAL HAZING.

Three Middies Testify to Ill-Treatment from an Upper Classman.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 18.—Hazing of a brutal nature was revealed during the trial of Midshipman Chester A. A. Bloebaum to-day. Three fourth class men testified that they had been hazed by Bloebaum until they were utterly exhausted, one severe physical exercise after another being required of them until they lacked power to continue.

The most serious accusation was contained in the testimony of Edgar N. Caldwell of Glasgow, Ky., who said that Bloebaum had hazed and abused him because he would not make arrangements for Bloebaum to be introduced to a certain young lady of the fourth classman's acquaintance. Bloebaum is an appointee of Congressman Champ Clark, who said recently on the floor of the House of Representatives that he would arm a youth he sent to Annapolis with a bowie knife and a hatchet.

At the trial of Midshipman Minor Meriwether, Jr., of Lafayette, La., on the charge of hazing this morning, his counsel, Mr. Monroe, urged that the proof did not make out a case of hazing in any instance, because all the witnesses had said that they had not been maltreated or humiliated, and enjoyed the experience. The proof showed clearly, Mr. Monroe said, that it was merely boyish fun.

Judge Advocate Harrison closed the case without comment.

Midshipman Charles M. James of Grinnell, Iowa, a member of the second class, was served to-day with a charge of hazing. The charge is supported by eight specifications.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Secretary Bonaparte was before the House Committee on Naval Affairs to testify in regard to the matter of hazing at the Naval Academy.

Mr. Bonaparte said there should be a graduated system of punishment for hazing. He recommended a carefully drawn statute to punish mildly all boyish pranks, such as compelling the midshipmen to make love to a broomstick and other practices which are common at the Academy. For hazing which endangers life he thought expulsion should be the proper punishment.

TAFT TO GET CANAL FUNDS.

Extra $5,340,786 in Urgency Bill—To End Eight-Hour Law in Zone.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Urgent Deficiency bill was reported to the House this afternoon, and it was agreed to take it up to-morrow morning. As reported the bill carries appropriations for $15,215,503.75 and several items of important legislation. The largest item of appropriation is that of $5,340,786 for the Panama Canal. This practically makes good the sum asked for originally by the Canal Commission at the opening of Congress last month, when it got $11,000,000 instead of $16,500,000.

For some time there has been a strong effort on the part of the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and House to put a stop to the habit into which department heads have fallen of using up their department appropriations before the year expired and then coming to Congress to make up the deficiency. As a result of this habit there has grown up a system of what Secretary Root once termed "coercive appropriations."

The committee proposes to amend the law so that such apportionments "shall be adhered to, and shall not be waived or modified except upon the happening of some extraordinary emergency or unusual circumstance which could not be reasonably anticipated at the time of making such apportionment."

One of the proposed limitations provides that the eight-hour labor law shall not apply in the construction of the Panama Canal.

WOMAN'S PUBLIC BEQUESTS.

Various Institutions Benefit by Mrs. Rebecca A. Green's Will.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—By the will of Mrs. Rebecca A. Green many charitable and educational institutions are beneficiaries.

By the terms of the will $125,000 is left in trust for the benefit of an aunt, Ellen E. Davis of Boston, the principal to be divided equally between the Massachusetts General Hospital and the Home for Aged Women upon her decease.

A private bequest of $20,000 reverts upon the death of the beneficiary to Harvard for the endowment of a scholarship to be known as the John White Browne Scholarship. The income of $15,000 goes to Louise E. Cummings of New Bedford, and upon her decease the principal goes to St. Luke's Hospital, New Bedford. Salem Hospital receives $100,000 in remembrance of the father of the testatrix, Charles Allen Browne, and the fund is to be named after him.

Other bequests are American Unitarian Society, Boston, $50,000; Young Men's Christian Union, Boston, $25,000; Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, $5,000, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, $5,000.

The Harvard Medical School, the Boston Lying-in Hospital, Tuskegee Institute, the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Radcliffe College, and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts share in the residue of the estate, the total value of which is not known.

CONDEMNS 15-CENT COTTON.

Convention's Action Irregular, Says an Officer of the Cotton Association.

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 18.—J. H. Connell, Financial Secretary of the Southern Cotton Association, declared to-day that the recent convention at New Orleans was "altogether irregular and improper."

"The call," he continued, "was so couched that only those persons believing in a fifteen-cent minimum for cotton could well attend. We regard it as peculiarly unfortunate that such an action should be taken at this time. It will mean the ruin of the market for next season."

NEW HEALTH BOAT LAUNCHED

Mayor and Other Officials at Christening of the Riverside.

The Health Department's new boat Riverside, the finest of its kind afloat, according to Commissioner Darlington, was launched at Burlee's yards, Port Richmond, S. I., yesterday. The Commissioner's young daughter, Dorothea Darlington, broke a bottle of champagne on the craft's bow as she slid down the ways and christened her.

Mayor McClellan, Drs. Darlington and Bensil, Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury, and other city officials were at the launching. They inspected the boat and afterward had luncheon as guests of the shipbuilding company.

The Riverside will transfer patients suffering with contagious diseases from all parts of the city to North Brother Island. She is 130 feet over all, and has twin screws. The lower deck is to be used as a hospital and will have eight separate rooms for patients, allowing contagious diseases to be completely isolated. On the upper deck are quarters for the crew and cabins for visitors to patients on the island.

The Riverside will be ready for service in about a month. She cost $75,000.

Franklin's Philosophy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In all the articles on Franklin's achievements I see no mention of a remark of his that, to me, is a striking proof of his foresight and philosophical reach of mind. Some one said of his drawing the electricity from a cloud with the kite: "But what is the use of it?" Franklin replied. "What is the use of a baby?" ARS.

New York, Jan. 17, 1906.

Drawn to a Pair.

From The Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Mr. Rogers's gay humor and loquacious affability has no doubt misled many people into concluding that he is one of the famous Rogers brothers.

BIGELOW DEFIES ARREST AT THE CANAL INQUIRY

Won't Give the Names of His Informants on Isthmian Affairs.

SENATORS IN A QUANDARY

Supreme Court Decision Cited in Support of the Independent's Writer—Hearing Goes on To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—"You can put me on bread and water and confine me to Colon, but you can't make me disclose the names of persons who have told me these things in confidence," was the way in which Poultney Bigelow put his defiance to the Senate Committee on Isthmian Canals to-day. The Senators had tried for some hours to pin him down to a statement of authorities for his recent article in The New York Independent regarding the state of work on the Panama Canal.

Mr. Bigelow's recalcitrance caused an adjournment of the committee hearing in order that the proper measures of compulsion might be debated. The intimation was given out that his arrest on a charge of contempt of the Senate might be sought. The committee, it was said, would give Mr. Bigelow one more chance to answer its questions, calling him to the stand at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. If he still refused, he would have to take the consequences.

The precedent of the Shriver case, in the sugar hearing seven years ago, which had been recalled in connection with Bigelow's action, proves to-night to be against the prospective action by the Canals Committee. The Supreme Court's ruling, called forth by the writ of habeas corpus following the arrest of J. S. Shriver, a newspaper correspondent, was that communications made to such a correspondent were privileged, the same as if made to a physician or priest. Shriver declared, as does Bigelow, that he was willing to give his information, but not to make public the names of his informants.

The suggestion that Mr. Bigelow might be arrested caused a sensation to-night around the Capitol and in the clubs. Mr. Bigelow is an old friend of President Roosevelt, and frequently has been his guest at the White House and at Oyster Bay. He spoke to-day with the utmost respect of the President, and professed to be desirous of having him informed of conditions on the Isthmus, as any friend should inform him.

Mr. Bigelow to-day asked permission to affirm instead of taking oath, asserting that he was a Quaker.

"I am embarrassed," he said, "to appear before any respectable body after having been described as a sensation monger from an official source." Then he gave a running account of his literary work, journeyings, lectures, public services, and the various bodies that had honored him. He urged that he was justified in this, having been the object of an unsparing attack.

He said he was on the Isthmus the better part of two days. He saw laborers housed in oozing swamps, and he visited a hundred houses that were not visited by Secretary Taft or those with him on their recent visit to the Isthmus. The witness was several times urged by members of the committee to state facts rather than impressions, and showed irritation. He declared that he had talked, possibly, with a hundred persons before going to the Isthmus, and as many there, and since his return. As a journalist he had given the result of all the information he had gathered.

"Well, here is a fact," said the witness when pressed by Senator Knox. "Many engineers of note declined to accept Government employment in clearing up the unsanitary conditions."

"Name them," demanded Mr. Knox.

Mr. Bigelow finally gave the name of John R. Freeman of Boston, and declined to give others.

"Mr. Roosevelt can tell you," said the witness.

"Mr. Roosevelt is not on the stand," said Mr. Knox, severely.

Mr. Bigelow's recalcitrance was debated in secret session for an hour before luncheon and for two hours afterward. Mr. Bigelow, meanwhile, sat chatting with friends in the Democratic consultation room, which is Senator Gorman's headquarters. Major Gallegher, of the army, who has been stationed on the Isthmus, was ordered in attendance as a witness at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 18.—The statement made by Poultney Bigelow before the Senate committee to-day that John R. Freeman of Boston was one of the engineers who declined Government employment in the work of sanitation at Colon was denied by Mr. Freeman at his office in this city to-night. Mr. Freeman was considerably surprised when the statement was shown to him.

CANNON AS WHIP.

The Speaker Manages a Canvass on the Statehood Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Speaker Cannon to-day took things out of the hands of Mr. Watson of Indiana, the Republican whip, and started in to make a canvass of the House on the Statehood rule. He appointed a number of men to go to see all the Republican members of the House and find out just how they intended to vote when the rule came for adoption.

Mr. Watson has just been made whip, succeeding Tawney of Minnesota. The latter became Chairman of Appropriations, and it was felt that it would not look well for him to hold his old place of whip, and that any way his new duties would preclude his giving the necessary time to it. Watson was appointed in his place.

At the very outset, before he had a chance to get familiar with his duties, he was confronted by the most formidable insurrection witnessed in several years. Tawney might have helped him out, but, unfortunately, the ex-whip was himself one of the insurgents, and, in fact, the man who started the whole insurrection. The job was too much for any new man, and Watson's best work could not overcome the difficulties of the situation.

LABOR BILLS BY SHERMAN.

Based on Recommendations in His Annual Report.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Commissioner of Labor P. Tecumseh Sherman caused to be introduced in the Assembly to-day by Allen of Broome and Prentice of New York a number of bills to carry out recommendations in his annual report. The most important follow:

Increasing the penalties for failure of employers to pay help either weekly or monthly in cash, the minimum fine being increased from $50 to $100. The maximum fine for the first offense is now $1,000. Subsequent offenses within two years are punishable by fines of not more than $500.

Compelling the reporting of all deaths and disablements in factories and other places under the supervision of the Department to the Commission of Labor's office within forty-eight hours. Such statements cannot be admitted as evidence in negligence cases.

Empowering the Commission of Labor to seize and hold certain goods the cleanliness of which is suspected and to order such goods disinfected, and in the event of the failure of the owner thereof to do so to order disinfection at State expense and assess the cost against the owner.

"GRIERSON'S WAY" SEEN AT THE PRprincess

A Tedious Affair, with One Impressive Scene.

REALISM AND SYMBOLISM

Several Parts Well Acted, Notably a Difficult Lead Played Admirably by Rebecca Warren.

James Grierson.....Henry Miller
Captain Aynesley Murray.....Guy Standing
Captain John Ball.....Fred. Thorne
Philip Keen.....Henry Woodruff
Miss Anne.....Ida Waterman
Pamela.....Rebecca Warren
Maid.....Helen Ford

H. V. Esmond's "Grierson's Way," though not entirely uninteresting as an attempt on the part of a British playwright to reproduce something of the quality of the Norwegian realists, is on the whole rather an absurd and tiresome affair. Detailing at very considerable length, and with frequent repetitions of tedious incident and talk, the story of a good man's mistaken efforts at smoothing the pathway of an unfortunate young woman of hysterical tendencies, its theme is neither so fresh as to be entertaining nor so wholesome as to be agreeable.

There is neither directness nor force in the exposition. But it eventually becomes evident that Pamela Ball has loved and been forsaken, that the man she has trusted is already married, and that she is ready to accept, without apparent reluctance the sacrifice which Grierson is willing to make for her. This is nothing less than marriage. Subsequently, too, it becomes clear enough that to such a union as this there must be the inevitable tragic ending.

But we wait in vain for any explanation on the part of the contrite lover which will justify the sympathy we are obviously expected to feel for him or that will convey to our minds the belief, in which he apparently indulges, that he has expiated his wrong.

Mr. Esmond has drawn several characters that may be accepted as possible.

The situation in which he has involved these people is, to say the least, unusual, and it may be assumed that under the circumstances Grierson, Pamela, and Murray might have acted exactly as the dramatist has seen fit to display them. But Philip Keen, evidently intended as a figure of symbolic power, is in reality little more than a theatrical subterfuge. His wires are always plainly visible.

Even were the figure more adroitly managed it would appear foreign to the play, that is if one assumes the existence of any definable atmosphere in a work which for two acts at least compounds something of "Tom" Robertson, with a part of Ibsen and a dash of Maeterlinckian iteration to give it flavor.

One scene in the play is impressive, though unnecessarily long-drawn-out. Pamela, having refused to open her former lover's letters, is surprised by a visit from him after her return with Greerson from a two years' journey, during which time a child has been born.

Though her heart has been hungry for this man, she manifests no concern in his welfare, treats him as an ordinary guest dropped in for tea, and persistently blocks every effort on his part to establish himself upon anything in the least resembling the former footing.

The scene is well written, and as played by Rebecca Warren and Guy Standing did as much as anything could to redeem what went before and after. Miss Warren's task at simulation, especially difficult, was accomplished most naturally and effectively.

An actress of such exceptional skill ought to be seen here more frequently.

Mr. Miller was, at times, appealingly tender, but he has allowed himself to become encrusted in an artificial method of speech and gesture that constantly obtrudes itself into his playing and defeats all attempt at illusion.

Nine out of ten of his lines, too, are droned in a monotone with an utter absence of light, shade, or suggested understanding of their meaning.

MISS CROSMAN AS ROSALIND.

Her Reappearance in "As You Like It" Welcomed.

The Duke.....Willard Bowman
Duke Frederick.....George Sumner
Orlando.....Malcolm Dunn
Jacques.....E. R. Mawson
Touchstone.....William F. Owen
Oliver.....Addison Pitt
Adam.....William H. Herbert
William.....John Rockham
Celia.....Helene Wintner
Audrey.....Louise Galloway
Phoebe.....Irma Perry
Rosalind.....Miss Crosman

At the Garrick Treatre last evening Henrietta Crosman appeared as Rosalind in a revival of Shakespeare's comedy, "As You Like It." Miss Crosman's portrayal of this rôle is well remembered by theatregoers who saw her in the part a few seasons ago at the Republic Theatre, now the Belasco, last evening the actress won again the hearts of her audience.

In support of Miss Crosman, Malcolm Dunn played Orlando. William F. Owen was Touchstone, and E. R. Mawson was Jacques—the latter not failing to win prolonged applause in the famous "seven stages of man" speech. Louise Galloway was Audrey. Celia was acted by Helene Wintner.

"As You Like It" will be presented for the remaining performances of the week. Miss Crosman's engagement ending on Saturday evening.

THE MARUM QUARTET.

Large Audience Hears Their Second Concert in Cooper Union.

That there is a real call for high class chamber music combined with low prices was shown last night, when the large auditorium of Cooper Union was filled to hear the Marum Quartet perform a Tschaikowski programme. Russian music is extensively before the public just now. The compositions played last night were chosen from the composer's earlier and later works.

The well-known quartet in D major was greeted with spontaneous and prolonged applause. It is written in Tschaikowski's earlier style and is full of melody. The artists last evening did their best work in it. The performance of the piano trio which opened the concert was marred by the playing of Mr. Eugene Bernstein. He pounded terribly. There is a beautiful slow movement in this work, but Mr. Bernstein deprived it of much of its beauty. Whether or not he should ever play chamber music is perhaps questionable. But he should certainly never accompany. He turned the aria, "Jeanne d'Arc's Farewell," sung by Miss Marguerite Hall, into an exhibition of piano dynamics.

The organization is already a success, and appears to be supplying a real and laudable demand. The size of the audience must have been very encouraging to the artists.

CRUIKSHANK SET SOLD.

Thackeray's Essay, with Illustrations, Brings $262 at Auction.

A unique set of "An Essay on the Genius of George Cruikshank," by William M. Thackaray, was sold at auction by the Merwin-Clayton Company yesterday. It consists of four volumes, containing the original text from the Westminster Review, extra illustrated by F. W. Failthorpe, and by 458 engravings and etchings by Cruikshank. The set sold for $262 to G. Haven.

Other items were:

Samuel Butler's "Hudibras," with fine impressions of Hogarth; celebrated, two volumes, 8vo, London, 1762, $5.

First edition of Henry Fielding's "Amelia," 12mo, London, 1752, $20.

First edition of Richard Hakluyt's Voyages, printed in black letter, folio, London, 1589, containing the six suppressed leaves of Sir Francis Drake's Voyage, but an imperfect copy; $12.

First edition of "Christabel, Kubla Khan, a Vision, the Pains of Sleep," by S. T. Coleridge, $16. Bibliographical Decameron," by T. F. Dibdin, London, 1817, $37.50. First edition of "Sketches by Boz," by Charles Dickens, $17.

JAMES H. SMITH'S MUSICALE.

Caruso Among the Artists at a Notable Entertainment.

A musicale given last night by James Henry Smith at his Fifth Avenue house was one of the most notable entertainments of the Winter. Several dinners preceded the musicale. Among the givers were Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Mrs. Mills.

The house is very nearly as it was in Mr. Whitney's time. Outside the entrance was a long covered way of canvas with three entrances, so that three parties of guests could alight at the same time. In the entrance hall the decorations were confined to a jar of scarlet poinsettas on the long centre tables, and the antique stone receptacles at the side and at the foot of the stairway were filled with growing ferns and poinsettas.

Mr. Smith received his guests just inside the ballroom, where chairs were arranged as in a theatre for more than five hundred guests. The musical programme then followed. Those who took part were Caruso, Mme. Rappold, Richard T. Percy, Mme. Abarbanel, and Nahan Franko.

After the music a seated supper was served.

Among the guests asked were Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Miss Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Miss Sadie Jones, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Sherman, the Misses Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Miss Eleanor Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Coster, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, and the Misses and Messrs Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Col. Astor and Mrs. Astor.

HEINRICH MEYN'S RECITAL.

Alexander von Fielitz, the Composer, Plays the Accompaniments of His Own Songs.

Heinrich Meyn, a baritone long known in New York, but in recent years rarely heard in public, gave a recital yesterday afternoon in Mendelssohn Hall. There was a large audience. Mr. Meyn's programme was made up of modern songs entirely, in a variety of styles; but the greatest number were by Alexander von Fielitz, who is well-known to followers of the modern literature of song by his numerous cleverly written compositions, of which the cycle of ten called "Eilland" is the best known. This was among those that Mr. Meyn sang, and a special interest was given to the occasion by the fact that Mr. Von Fielitz, who is now a teacher in Chicago, was present, and played the accompaniments to his own songs. Other songs on the programme were two of Hugo Wolf's, "Der Freund" and "Verborgenheit"; two settings by Riedel with harp accompaniment of verses by the old minnesinger Heinrich von Ofterdingen and the troubadour Chrétien de Troyes; also, French songs by Jane Vieu, Massenet, and Eugène Diaz.

Mr. Meyn is a serious artist whose singing shows high purpose and sincerity; but he has sung better than he did yesterday. His tone was at times throaty and he approached his upper tones with some well-justified caution; and likewise he sang sometimes off the key. He put most of interest, perhaps, into the songs of Von Fielitz, which are cleverly woven around a sentimental story and give agreeable though not very deep expression to various manifestations of that sentiment. The songs by Riedel, the harp accompaniments to which were very well played by Mr. Cheshire, are broadly declaimed settings of the verses that have a family likeness with the songs delivered in the Wartburg on a memorable occasion, as delineated by Wagner, and these Mr. Meyn delivered broadly.

THE KALTENBORN QUARTET.

It was very nearly a model programme of chamber music the Kaltenborn quartet offered at Mendelssohn Hall last evening, a classical string quartet, a sonata for piano and violin, and a piano quintet. The quartet was the fourth of Beethoven's Op. 18, the sonata the second of Grieg's three, and the quintet by Grabert, the novelty of the programme. Miss Jessie Shay was the assisting pianist.

The quartet showed the advantage of that thorough rehearsal which it is the practice, and it may almost be said the distinction, of this quartet among local organizations to give. It went very well, being marred by few and slight lapses of intonation and played with vigor and spirit. The sonata, perhaps the least interesting of Grieg's works in this form, nevertheless suited Mr. Kaltenborn's big tone, aided by his admirable instrument and his broad style, while it is not music of a kind to bring his deficiencies as a soloist into strong relief. Miss Shay "followed" with sympathy and executed with taste and skill.

But the success of the concert was the novelty. It was announced to be the first performance of Grabert's work in New York, but it is not likely to be the last. The work follows the accepted form, aiming at no innovations in structure or effect, but is a sincere, unaffected, and skillful essay in music making, technically competent and with enough of invention to be nowhere dull. It is particularly welcome as an eminently "available" piece in a form in which there are not many available, and is likely to become an item in the repertory of private as well as public performances. It was well played throughout, Miss Shay's performance of the piano part being almost altogether what the requirements of ensemble playing demand. Indeed it was a very enjoyable occasion.

Benefit Concert at Liederkranz.

A notable programme has been prepared for the benefit concert for Fritz Hitzigrath, the German actor, which will be given at the Liederkranz Hall next Sunday afternoon. A double quartet, composed of Herren Knote and Dippel, Burgstaller and Reiss, Van Rooy and Goritz, and Muhlmann and Blass, figures in it. They will have solo numbers besides. Mrs. Marie Rappold, Miss Marion Weed, Franklin Bella Alten, Harry Walden, and Herren Eisler, Schindler, Morgenstern, and Volghera, a string quartet, are included.

"Parsifal" for the Second Time.

"Parsifal" was given for the second time this season at the Opera House yesterday afternoon and evening. There was a considerably larger audience than there was last week, but one that evidently was of the same disposition toward the work, as decorous, as absorbed, even as reverent. They had left Broadway and its noise far behind them on entering the house, and the spirit of the Grail legend ruled. The performance was given by the same singers as the previous one, and there was little difference to be noted in it from that.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"
When Buying Silverware
do you think more about price or quality?
"1847 ROGERS BROS."
SPOONS, FORKS, Etc.
cost more than some, but are of a quality that lasts generations. In buying Waiters, Tureens, Pitchers, etc., ask for the goods of
MERIDEN BRITA CO.

SONS OF HOLLANDERS, 450 OF THEM, FEAST

Seventy-nine Vans Included in the Assemblage.

GEN. PORTER'S THREE JOKES

All Have a Netherlands Flavor and Are Well Received by New York's Dutch Descendants.

Descendants of Dutchmen to the number of 450 assembled at the twenty-first annual feast of the Holland Society in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria last night. The "after-dinner speakers' union," according to William D. Murphy, himself one of the speakers, was brilliantly represented. And every one of those who talked lauded everything Dutch.

"The Dutch were first in a good many things," said Mr. Murphy. "The first "Seeing New York" party ever organized was composed of Dutchmen. The Dutch were the first to go into the real estate business hereabouts; then they branched out into the fur trade, and when they took up life insurance they found it did not at all interfere with the second venture—the skin business."

Gen. Horace Porter, ex-Ambassador to France, and Charles Emory Smith, ex-Postmaster General, were the principal speakers. The boxes were filled, as always at Holland Society dinners, with what Mr. Smith referred to as "that glittering galaxy of stars that shine from our heaven on the radiant scene below." President Roosevelt's name was mentioned two or three times, and was heartily cheered.

At the guest table were Joseph A. Lawson, who spoke on "The Dutchman Up the River"; Yonkheer Meester R. de Marees v. Swinderin, the Dutch envoy to the United States; Samuel R. Thayer, John R. Planten, J. I. C. Clarke, Dr. James Tyson, and Theodore M. Banta. Among the diners were Postmaster Willcox, Gage E. Tarbell, Silas B. Dutcher, Augustus Van Wyck, ex-Mayor Van Wyck, J. Edward Simmons, John H. Starin, John B. McDonald, chief engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission; George S. Rice, H. H. Vreeland, George W. Young, Rear Admiral Entwisle, Rear Admiral Coghlan, and George T. Wilson.

The list of diners included nearly every well-known Dutch name in New York. The family of "Vans," took up nearly a fifth of the room, there being present seventy-nine of them. There were five Dutchers and six Suydams, four Sutphins, and three Brinckerhoffs, and six Demarests, and five Browers. And the wives and daughters of most of the crowd were looking down from the boxes.

"It's always one's duty to start off with a greeting for the ladies," said Gen. Porter. "Woman was made from Adam's rib, which was taken from him in his sleep, and I want to say right here that I have no sympathy with that cynic who said that thus 'man's first sleep was his last repose.'

"These dinners of various New York societies that represent every nation of the Old World bring it home to us what a cosmopolitan place this city is. In fact New York reminds me of that Missouri Legislature some years ago that fell into the hands of the bookmakers—and then it was run by the races.

Then Gen. Porter described the marriage ceremony of the young Dutch Queen, which he witnessed when he was Ambassador to France. In sympathetic terms he pictured the German bridegroom sitting through a long sermon of which he did not understand one word.

"You know the people of Holland did not like the bridegroom very well," said Gen. Porter. Here are three jokes that Gen. Porter perpetrated:

No. 1—They say the South has been revolutionized by the cotton gin; the Dutchman may have been revolutionized by Holland gin.

No. 2—You hear talk of some persons coming from "good old common" stock; you sons of Holland come from preferred stock.

No. 3—Once a Jersey mosquito bit a Dutch New Yorker. The New Yorker was about to smite it to death when another, also a son of an old Dutch family, exclaimed: "Do not treat that insect with disrespect; it contains some of the best blood in New York."

The souvenir of the dinner was a replica of the medal struck to commemorate the recognition of American independence by the Province of Friesland in 1782. Another souvenir was a little wooden shoe. The menu was printed in Dutch. It began with "oesters von Lynnhaven" and "pikante vleeschsoep," and ended with "koekjes," "vruchten," "kaas," and "koffie." But that didn't keep it from being very good.

NO MORRIS CASE INQUIRY.

Senate Tables Tillman Resolution Aimed at the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Senator Tillman to-day offered, and the Senate, 54 to 8, tabled, a resolution for investigation of the ejection of Mrs. Minor Morris from the White House last week. This closes, as far as the Senate is concerned, the "Morris incident."

While Tillman was waiting to offer his resolution Secretary Barnes came in with a message from the White House. The Secretary stood several minutes, two feet behind the man who had so vehemently denounced the President and himself. The Senator did not turn. The Secretary spoke to no one. Even when his presence was announced by the Sergeant at Arms, Tillman did not move a muscle.

Barnes announced his message, and went out and a little later Tillman offered the resolution to investigate the affair in which the Secretary bore so prominent a part.

Following is the resolution which Senator Tillman offered:

Resolved, That the President of the Senate be authorized to appoint a committee of five Senators to investigate the recent unfortunate incident at the White House, resulting in the expulsion from the executive offices of Mrs. Minor Morris, and report to the Senate.

"It was not my purpose yesterday to go so far as to ask an investigation," said the Senator, "but I was taunted beyond endurance by the Senator from Maine. He challenged me to action and I have acted."

The question, he said, involved two vital propositions: First, the protection of the President from dangerous characters, and second, the protection of the rights of the people. To protect the President absolutely would be to make him a prisoner.

He proceeded to say that in case of the removal of the President he could be replaced, and "probably with a better man."

"But when the liberties of the people are destroyed," he added, "nothing is left but despotism. That is the whole subject."

Mr. Lodge demanded the yeas and nays on the motion to lay on the table. The following Senators voted in the negative: Blackburn, Frazier, Latimer, McCreary, McLaurin, Money, Stone, and Tillman. Mr. Culberson would have voted in the negative, but was paired.

The action of the Senate in refusing to order an investigation was based distinctly on the time-honored rule that the coordinate branches of the Government shall respect the prerogatives of each other. One prominent Senator put the matter in this way:

"The Senate would be invading the President's official household to inquire into this matter. Just as much would Congress have the right to invade the sacred precincts of the Supreme Court and by inquiry pass its opinion on the manner in which the court preserves its dignity and privacy. Congress may clearly investigate the administration of laws by officers of the Government in all the executive departments. That is another matter."

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

COATES—KINSEY.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 18.—Society thronged the Church of the Redeemer, on Broadway, this afternoon to witness the ceremony which united in marriage Miss Louise Kinsey of England and Gerald A. Coates, formerly of Lisburn, Ireland. The bride has been companion to Mrs. Hobart for the past five years. Capt. Thomas Kinsey, commander of the steamship St. Paul, gave away his daughter. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. David Magie. J. Edward Barbour was the bridegroom's best man. The six bridesmaids were Miss Caroline Briggs of Auburn, Me.; Miss Boldt of New York, and the Misses Reba Barbour, Marie Thorne, Meta Clark, and Helen Wilcox of this city. The ushers were Henry Howat, Walter E. Locke, Robert Tuttle, Sidney Bartalow, Reginald Kinsey, and Garret A. Hobart.

IVORIES AT BISHOP SALE.

An Antique Italian Group Brings $3,750—Other Good Prices.

An ivory brought the highest price the second afternoon of the Bishop sale yesterday, $3,750, from an unnamed buyer. This was a group, 36½ inches high, representing St. Michael in combat with the powers of evil. The lower part of the base was in carved wood and ormolu, representing rocks. It was an Italian piece of the seventeenth century in the style of Bernini. The returns of the afternoon were $19,011.

Edward Wasserman was one of the largest buyers of the day, paying the second highest price of the afternoon, $2,000 for a Renaissance casket of silver set with bas reliefs of carved ivory. It was a late sixteenth or early seventeenth century piece. For a silver gilt and ivory plaque Mr. Wasserman paid $1,200.

Hiram W. Sibley paid $900 for a large ivory tankard carved in high relief and mounted in repousse silver gilt, and a Mr. Ross of Boston $610 for an ivory Japanese statuette. Mr. Ross also paid $555 for a fine ivory carving of Benkei, a famous Japanese warrior, in a statuette 7 inches high, signed by the artist and with a carved teakwood stand, and bid in a large ivory tusk vase, etched and tinted with enamel colors for $200; $170 for a figure of Shoki and $170 for a nineteenth century group in ivory.

Henry Hawes paid $240 for a carving by A. Dreist, Cupid issuing from an egg shell, and $110 for an ivory crayfish, articulated. An ivory group of five figures with rosewood stand treated with gold lacquer and set with mother of pearl and ivory went to Anton G. Hodenpyl for $400, and he also paid $105 for an ivory carving of a stag hunt. J. Castel paid $182.50 for a flat ivory carving. Warner Van Norden bid in an ivory hunting horn for $300.

Jacques Seligman gave $200 for an antique short sword, hilt and mountings of carved ivory, and $105 for an ivory bas relief, "Silenus." An ivory bas relief, "Satyr and Infant Bacchanals," by François Duquesnoy, brought $610; antique sword, ivory hilt and scabbard, 280, a teakwood box, looted from the Imperial palace in Peking in 1860, $150, and figure of Goddess Bentin and dragon, signed, $200.

SIMMONS—STORM.

J. Edward Simmons's Son to Marry Miss Mabel L. Storm.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Simmons, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Simmons, to Miss Mabel Louisa Storm, daughter of Mrs. Charles Eustis Orvis.

Miss Storm is a sister of Edna G. and Clarence Storm and a daughter of Mrs. Orvis by her first husband. Mr. Simmons is a member of several clubs. His father is President of the Fourth National Bank, and was at one time President of the Stock Exchange.

The wedding will take place in April.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day's, or rather this evening's, only large event is the cotillion Mrs. de Rham is to give at her Fifth Avenue home for her débutante daughter, Miss de Rham. There have been already so many dances, and so many more are booked, that several hostesses have decided to omit the balls they had intended giving for their débutante daughters until another season. There will also be the usual quota of receptions and bridge parties.

***

Neither Mrs. William Astor nor Mrs. John Jacob Astor will give dances this season. It was thought that after the period of formal mourning for Ogilvy Haig, who married Miss Astor, had elapsed the dances would take place in February, but they are now definitely abandoned.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Rutherfurd have closed their house in East Sixty-fourth Street and have gone South to join their yacht Inia. On their return in the Spring they will move into their new home, at the corner of 108th Street and Riverside Drive, which has been partly rebuilt and refitted.

***

Mr. and Mrs. H. McKown Twombly entertained at dinner last night, and later, with many of their guests, went to the Smith musicale.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Cortland Van Rensselaer gave a large dinner at the Ladies' Annex of the Metropolitan Club, their guests including the older matrons and men.

***

The Senior Cotillions are a new set of dances which have been formed for the older dancing set, although they will also include a number of this season's débutantes. These cotillions will be held at Delmonico's on Jan. 30 and Feb. 26, and promise to be brilliant affairs. They are under the patronage of Mrs. John E. Cowdin, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Philip A. Clark, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mrs. Stephen H. Olin, Mrs. Samuel Sloane, Jr., and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt.

***

Mrs. Frederick C. Prentiss gave a dance last night at her residence, 1 Riverside Drive, for her daughters, the Misses Lydia and Frederika Prentiss. The guests were most of them members of the Century Dances, of which Mrs. Prentiss is one of the patronesses. There were about 100 guests.

***

The second of the Thursday Evening Dances took place last night at Delmonico's, the guests being received by Mrs. Robert Endicott and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, and the dinner at small tables, seating eight and sixteen respectively, followed in the large ballroom. After dinner, which was served at 8:30, the men repaired to the small ballroom for cigars and coffee, and the women to the reception rooms. The large ballroom was then cleared for the cotillion, which was led by Alexander Hadden, leading with Miss Julia Dodge. It was a particularly pretty dance, as the girls came with powdered hair and patches on face, and the favors were three-cornered hats for the girls and the men received Colonial snuff boxes.

***

The hostesses who entertained their individual guests at their own tables were the patronesses Mrs. Duncan Cryder, Mrs. Farrelley, Mrs. Landon, Mrs. Morgan Grinnell, Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield, Mrs. Schermerhorn, Mrs. Woodbury Langdon, Mrs. Montant, Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn, Mrs. George Schieffelin, Mrs. Joseph Auerbach, Mrs. John E. Cowdin, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Gustav Kissel, Mrs. Du Val, Mrs. Pyne, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. Dexter, Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. Knapp, Mrs. Endicott, Mrs. Douglas Merritt, Mrs. Frederic Whitridge, Mrs. Joseph Hale, Mrs. John Hone, Mrs. Cleveland Dodge, Mrs. Waldron P. Brown, Mrs. Wetherill, and Mrs. Hadden. Among the guests were the Misses Wetherill, Delafield, Hone, Riggs, Du Vivier, Hitchcock, Endicott, Bliss, Crosby, Dawson, Dixon, Sedgwick, Roosevelt, Morgan, Brown, King, Gardner, Borland, Jones, Moore, Porter, Sheldon, Dexter, de Rham, Frith, Mortimer, Atterbury, Dixon, Kane, Pulitzer, Wickersham, MacDonald, Cowdin, Du Val, Tilford, Folsom, Kissel, Rice, Deacon, Robinson, Vernam, Stokes, Trotter, Rhoades, Hiss, Schroeder, Best, Glover, Schieffelin, Brock, Russell, Farr, Thompson, Pratt, Pell, Fush, Coster, Storm, Martin, Langdon, Stockton, Schermerhorn, Montant, Hewitt, Ashmore, Hoyt, Landon, Borland, Fowler, Hollins, Waterbury, Ripley, Ruggles, Grinnell, Auchincloss, Boardman, and Endicott.

***

Mrs. Edgar Van Etten of Boston arrived here last evening in her private car to attend the Knickerbocker Dinner Dance at Delmonico's to-night, and the army and navy reception to-morrow. She is accompanied by these young ladies: Miss Berry of Cambridge, Miss Russell, Miss Blodgett and her sister, Mrs. Edgar Russell Andrews, of Brookline, Mass.; her nieces, the Misses Van Etten, and her nieces the Misses Ross of Morristown, N. J.

Dr. Richard Armstrong Heath.

The funeral of Dr. Richard Armstrong Heath of 1 East 128th Street took place yesterday afternoon at his late residence. Dr. Heath died at St. Luke's Hospital on Wednesday. His death was indirectly due to a fall which he received early this Winter while responding to a professional call. He struck on his shoulder and received an injury which brought on pneumonia, of which he died. He was 67 years old.

COLGATE HOLIDAY
On Saturday, Jan. 20th, Colgate & Co. will close their offices and factories both in New York and Jersey City for the entire day in celebration of their
100TH ANNIVERSARY

Jack London
the California Novelist, will lecture for the first time in New York, at GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, 43d Street and Lexington Avenue, at 8.15 TO-NIGHT.
THE COMING CRISIS.
Auspices of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society.
J. G. Phelps Stokes will preside.
Reserved and Box Seats 50 Cents, on Sale at the Hall.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

DR. S. M. BURNETT DEAD.

Former Husband of Mrs. Burnett, the Writer, Was an Oculist.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Dr. Swan Moses Burnett, a well-known oculist, the former husband of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, the authoress, died suddenly today of heart failure.

Dr. Burnett was born at Newmarket, Jefferson County, Tenn., on March 16, 1847. He began the study of medicine with his father, and in the Winter of 1868-7 attended the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati. In January, 1869, he was put in charge of a hospital of the State Guards at Nashville, Tenn. He left in the Autumn to enter Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in New York, where he was graduated in 1870.

In 1873 he married Frances Eliza Hodgson. Having determined to give exclusive attention to the study of ophthalmology, the study of which he had begun with Dr. Hermann Knapp in New York, he went to Europe in 1875, with Mrs. Burnett, and studied in London with Bowman and Critchett, and in Paris with Wecker, Abadie, and Sichelber.

In 1876 he settled in Washington and began the practice of ophthalmatic and aural surgery. He founded the Eye and Ear Clinic at the Central Dispensary in 1878, and became a member of the American Ophthalmological Society and of most of the scientific societies of Washington. He was one of the collaborators on the "National Medical Dictionary." He established a post-graduate school of ophthalmology in 1881. In 1899 the University of Georgetown conferred upon him the degree of Ph. D.

MR. FIELD'S BODY IN CHICAGO.

Public Funeral Idea Abandoned—Simple Service at Residence.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—The body of Marshall Field arrived in Chicago to-day in a special train over the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, and was at once taken to the Field residence, 1,905 Prairie Avenue.

The funeral will take place from the residence at noon to-morrow. It will be extremely simple. It was decided at the last minute to abandon the idea of a public funeral because of the inability to make the necessary arrangements.

The employes of Marshall Field will hold a memorial service in the afternoon at the Auditorium. The hall not being big enough to accommodate all of the 10,000 employes of Marshall Field & Co., the attendance will be restricted to the older employes.

RECTOR READY TO QUIT.

The Rev. Mr. Davis of Orange Willing to Move, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 18.—The Rev. William Whiting Davis, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, East Orange, announced to-day that he was open to "any reasonable offer" to become the rector of another parish. Back of that lies a story that a strong element in Mr. Davis's church is anxious that he should depart from that charge because he is not sufficiently "magnetic" for them. Just what the dissatisfied ones mean by "magnetic" is not apparent.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The North Pacific Coast storm of Tuesday has reached the Maine coast, and a second storm from the same region has reached the North Rocky Mountain region. The procession of storms from that quarter tends to keep the weather in Eastern and Central districts unsettled with high temperatures.

The latter thus far in the present month has averaged nearly five degrees above the January normal. It is warmer in Eastern districts and high temperatures will continue east of the Rocky Mountains for the next few days.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be fresh west to northwest; on the South Atlantic Coast, light to fresh southwest; on the Gulf Coast, light and variable; on Lake Michigan, light and variable, becoming east and fresh.

Steamships departing Friday for European ports will have fresh west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Fair and somewhat colder Friday; Saturday fair, fresh west winds.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Fair and slightly colder Friday; Saturday increasing cloudiness, light to fresh west winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Fair Friday; Saturday rain with rising temperature, fresh west winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
8 A. M.	30	36	4 P. M.	39	43
6 A. M.	29	42	6 P. M.	39	46
9 A. M.	28	45	9 P. M.	38	42
12 M.	35	43	12 P. M.	35	30

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 41; for the corresponding date last year it was 34; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 33.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 31; at 8 P. M. it was 39; maximum, 39; minimum, 29; mean, 34; departure from the normal, 1 above; departure from the corresponding date last year, 2 above; departure from the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 1 above.

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DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Rutter.

William Rutter died on Wednesday, in his eightieth year, at his home, 155 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Rutter was one of the pioneers in the "Swamp" leather district downtown. He retired twenty years ago, Thomas V. Rutter and Frank S. Rutter, his sons, succeeding him. He was the owner of many fast horses, among them the crack stallion Garibaldi. Mr. Rutter had stables in Manhattan and Poughkeepsie and a stock farm at Waterbury, Conn. He was a member of the Manhattan Driving Club. Mr. Rutter's father was a civil engineer, and came from England in 1830 and built the original Harlem tunnel for the Harlem Railroad. Besides his two sons, he is survived by a widow, whom he married fifty-six years ago.

Obituary Notes.

JACOB GOEBEL, a retired chemist, died on Tuesday at his home, 82 McDougal Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Germany eighty years ago. A son and four daughters survive him.

MARTIN L. BERRY, who was for many years engaged in the storage business in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his home, 501 Vanderbilt Avenue, that borough. He was 74 years old and a native of Brooklyn.

Col. GEORGE W. ROBBINS, a Selectman of Avon, Mass., and Colonel during the civil war of the Eighth Wisconsin "Live Eagle" Regiment, died suddenly at his home in that town yesterday. He was 67 years of age.

EDWARD HENRY GERMANN of the Cornell class of 1895 died on Wednesday at the home of his parents, 90 Norman Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 32 years old and the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Germann.

Capt. FRANK DE W. RAMSEY, Ninth Cavalry, an aide on the general staff, died in Washington last night of pneumonia. He was born in New York forty-four years ago. He served in the Boxer, Cuban, and Philippine campaigns.

ABRAHAM JACKSON PARKHURST, who lived in Short Hills, N. J., during his entire life, died there on Wednesday of pneumonia, aged 78 years. For many years he was a shoe manufacturer. He retired a few years ago. His widow, two sons, and two daughters survive him.

GRANDISON F. READ, an old resident of the Stuyvesant Heights district of Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his home, 581 Madison Street. He was born in Oneida County seventy-nine years ago. His wife and two daughters survive him. Mr. Read was an insurance adjuster.

JAMES CLARKE, who was an employe of the late Charles Pratt when the latter started in the oil refining business on Bushwick Creek, forty years ago, died on Wednesday at his home, 144 North Tenth Street, Brooklyn. He was 80 years old. He leaves a widow and five children.

MYRON H. GOODWIN, Town Clerk of West Newbury, Mass., died at his home yesterday from a dose of laudanum taken by mistake. Mr. Goodwin was Secretary and Treasurer of the West Newbury Mutual Fire Insurance Company, a graduate of Bowdoin, and had practiced law.

TIMOTHY B. HALPIN, a well-known young lawyer of the East New York section of Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his home, 62 Sunnyside Avenue. He was Secretary of Vigilant Council, C. B. L., and a member of the Twenty-first Assembly District Democratic Club. His widow and a son survive him.

JESSE BOYNTON, formerly a well-known iron builder, died in Newport yesterday. Mr. Boynton was at one time prominently identified with bridge building, having constructed one of the Mississippi River bridges and a large number in the South. He was formerly President of the Columbian Iron Works at Baltimore.

JOSEPH W. HAWKES, who was for forty-two years connected with a printing firm in Manhattan, died yesterday at his home, 19 Covert Street, Brooklyn. He was born in New York seventy-nine years ago. Mr. Hawkes was a member of Ridgewood Lodge, F. and A. M., and of the Masonic Veterans' Association. He leaves a widow.

Mrs. MARY SMITH, widow of Thomas Smith, died at her home, 805 Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday. Mr. Smith was a contractor and builder and did much work for the late A. T. Stewart at Garden City. He was accidentally killed last Spring while building a church in Syracuse. Mrs. Smith leaves four sons and a daughter.

Mrs. ELIZABETH AIKEN, 89 years old, a nurse in the civil war, known to Grand Army veterans throughout the country as "Aunt Lizzie," died Wednesday at her home in Chicago. She went to the war because her husband was an invalid and unable to go. Mrs. Aiken had been a missionary of the Second Baptist Church thirty-seven years and was known to thousands of poor people on the west side.

WILLIAM J. KEELER died on Wednesday night at the home of his son, William H. Keeler, 1,805 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn. He was born fifty-nine years ago in North Salem, N. Y. For thirty-five years he had been connected with the Abendroth & Root Manufacturing Company, formerly of Brooklyn, but now of Newburg. For the past four years Mr. Keeler had lived in Newburg. He is survived by his widow and a son.

JA

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Rates, 4@5 Per Cent.

Copper Breaks on Profit Taking on Dividend—European Banks Strong.

Although the movement was marked by some irregularity, the general trend of prices in yesterday's stock market was clearly upward until just before the close, when breaks in Amalgamated Copper and in Anaconda on profit taking, following the announcement of the expected increased dividend, brought about a slight general reaction, which, however, was in turn giving way to a rally as the market closed. The leaders in the day's advance were the shares of the various anthracite coal roads, including Reading and Delaware and Hudson in this market and Lehigh Valley in the Philadelphia market. The general strength which has characterized the trading in these issues for several days past is due no doubt to the conviction which is gaining ground that the representatives of the miners and of the various operators will succeed in their efforts to reach such an understanding as will preclude the possibility of a coal strike when the present agreement comes to an end in the Spring. The strength in the railroad list, however, was not confined to the anthracite stocks alone, for Missouri Pacific and the Wabash issues again rose steadily from the opening of the market to its close, helped no doubt by the augmenting earnings of these properties, a reason which also goes far to explain the sharp gain made yesterday by Canadian Pacific, although the sale at good prices of a portion of its land holdings was also a factor in the case of this property. In the industrial quarter of the market United States Steel preferred displayed much strength, touching at 110 a new high record. American Chemical, American Smelting, Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron, the Federal Mining and Smelting shares, National Lead, and the Union Bag and Paper stocks were also heavily traded in at advancing prices. In the afternoon, as the hour for the announcement of the action of the Amalgamated Copper Directors in regard to the dividend on the company's stock drew near, there developed a disposition to await the result of this meeting before taking on new commitments or disposing of the old. With the announcement of the expected increase, placing the stock on a 6 per cent. basis, there was a hurried movement to take profits in the copper shares, and Amalgamated itself broke 2⅜ points, while Anaconda sold off some 5 points. Although conservative opinion had expected no greater increase than that made, speculative sentiment had been inflamed by unfounded rumors of a much greater increase, and there was unquestionably in these quarters much disappointment, and the resultant selling was perhaps further discounted by the lower prices for copper metal reported yesterday both in the London and the local markets. Prices in general yielded to the influence of the weakness in the copper shares, but this concession was only momentary, and recovery was under way at the close.

The most important development bearing on the financial markets of the world yesterday was the evidence from the three great European centres of such growing ease in money as to promise a speedy return to normal conditions. In Berlin, as had been expected, announcement was made of a reduction of the German Bank's discount rates from 6 per cent. to 5 per cent., and accompanying this announcement there came a decline in private discount rates to 3⅝ per cent. The action of the German Bank, while entirely usual at this time of the year, was undoubtedly hastened by the fact that the year-end settlements were so satisfactorily carried through and by the receipt of heavy consignments of gold from Russia. Concurrently with the lowering of its discount rates, the Bank reported an increase of almost $18,000,000 in cash holdings and a contraction of $36,000,000 in loans. The return of the Bank of England was equally pleasing, that institution reporting an increase of nearly $11,000,000 in reserves and a decrease of $19,000,000 in loans. As a result of these movements, the proportion of reserve to liabilities stands at 42.89 per cent., against the 33.50 per cent. reported last week, and the present ratio is well within the range obtaining at this period in other years. The Bank of France also reported favorable changes in its position, so that the evidence of improvement is most comprehensive and is unquestionably reassuring in its bearing on the gold export situation. Money was easy locally again and the banks increased their gain from the Sub-Treasury to $7,000,000, an unusually large figure.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Dominion Coal Co., preferred stock.
Goodwin Car Co.
International Steam Pump Co., preferred stock.
Minneapolis General Electric Co.
Monongahela River Consolidated Coal Co. preferred stock.
National Steel and Wire Co.
Northern Pacific Railroad.
South Side Elevated Railroad.
Torrington Co., common stock.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Delaware and Eastern Railroad.
MacConnell & Cooke Corporation.

ASPHALT MEN COMBINE.

New Contractors' Association Headed by A. L. Barber.

Asphalt contractors from the principal cities of the United States met in this city on Wednesday and organized themselves into a National body, to be called the Independent Asphalt Association.

A. L. Barber of New York was elected President, W. H. Kinch of Buffalo First Vice President, David McCormick of St. Louis Second Vice President, R. T. Rokeby Treasurer, and P. W. Henry Secretary. An Executive Committee was appointed of the representatives of the leading asphalt companies in the country. The organization's purpose, the Secretary said yesterday, was simply "to promote the interests of its members."

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The stockholders of the Real Estate Trust Company of New York have elected Richard H. Williams Director in place of James I. Raymond, deceased.

Antonio Zucca has been elected a Director of the Italian American Trust Company, to succeed B. G. Tognazzi, manager of the Swiss American Bank at San Francisco. Other Directors were re-elected without change.

The Coffee Exchange elected these officers yesterday: President—Percy B. O'Sullivan; Vice President—Henry Hentz; Treasurer—James H. Kirby. Members of the Board of Managers, (to serve for two years)—James H. Taylor, Edwin H. Peck, Frank Norton, Richard Sutro, Louis Seligsberg, and William J. Dykes.

The Directors of the Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company elected at a special meeting yesterday James N. Wallace, President of the Central Trust Company, and H. R. Winthrop, Financial Manager of the Equitable Life, to fill the vacancies in the Directorate caused by the resignation of James Hazen Hyde and William H. McIntyre. The existing officers were re-elected.

Harvey Fisk & Sons are offering the remaining $1,500,000 of the $4,500,000 issue of the Railway Steel Spring Company's 5 per cent. gold mortgage bonds at 96½ and interest. The bonds, run until 1921 and may be redeemed on any interest date at 105. They are secured by a mortgage on the Latrobe Steel Company's plant.

RETIRING TENNESSEE COAL.

Preferred Stock Will Have Value of About 140, Not 289.

At the office of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company it was said yesterday that a mistake had been made in the previous day's announcement of the terms upon which the company has offered to retire the $243,800 preferred stock which is still outstanding. It is explained that from the 180 per cent. in common stock which it was said on Wednesday would be given for the preferred stock there will be deducted 54 per cent. of back dividends which were paid off in April, 1900, and also all the dividends which have since been declared on the preferred stock and on the common stock.

The officers of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company figured out yesterday that the offer, on the basis of the present market value of the common stock, which is about 160, gives the preferred stock a value of about 140, against their previous day's estimate of a value of 289.

Officers of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company referred to the report that the company wished to retire the remaining preferred stock for the reason that it possessed special voting power which practically placed control of the company in the hands of the preferred stockholders. In denying this report they pointed out that, so far as was known to any one in the company's office, the preferred stock had no voting power different from that to which the common stockholders are entitled. The preferred stock, they said, was preferred as to assets and dividends only, and not as to voting power.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 4@5 per cent., with the last loan at 4 per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 4½ per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and four months, 5@5¼ per cent. for five months, and 4¾@5 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $435,303,778; balances, $9,442,680. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $552,367.

Sterling exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.8355 for sixty days, $4.87 for demand, and $4.8750 for cables. Commercial bills were quoted at $4.82⅝@$4.83⅝.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.19 and 5.16¾; reichsmarks, 94⅛@94 9-16 and 95 3-32@95⅛; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—40c. discount. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—10c premium. St. Louis—10@20c premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Money was in strong demand in the market to-day, but the pressure was somewhat relaxed owing to the large amounts obtained from the Bank of England during the last day or two. Discounts were fairly steady. The decrease of the discount rate of the Imperial Bank of Germany from 6 to 5 per cent. had a weakening effect.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was cheerful and fairly animated in some directions. The strong bank return had an immaterial but favorable effect on the market, it being expected as a natural course after the year turn and with the inflow of money from the country. Consols hardened on the decrease in the rate of discount of the Imperial Bank of Germany. Home rails were active, being stimulated on good dividends.

Americans opened dull and irregular and improved on good support, but the operations were limited. Prices fluctuated slightly and closed dull.

Foreigners were firm. Peruvians were lively, Russians were supported, and Japanese hardened.

Kaffirs had a better tone.

Japanese imperial sixes of 1904 were quoted at 102⅞.

Money 3@4 per cent. Discount rates—Short bills, 3 7/16@3 15-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅞ per cent.

Bar silver steady at 30 3-16d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 28.50; Lisbon, 5.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Clos.	Net Chge.
Consols, money	89 13-16	...	...	+3-16
Consols account	89 15-16	...	...	+3-16
Anaconda	13½	252	255⅜	— 5⅜
Atchison	98	95⅝	95⅝	....
Can. Pacific	180⅜	175⅜	175⅜	— ⅜
St. Paul	188⅝	183¾	184	— ¼
Erie	51½	50⅛	50	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf	84½	82	82¼	— ¼
Illinois Central	183	178	179	— 1
Louis. & Nash.	158½	154½	154½	....
N. Y. Central	157⅝	153½	153½	....
Pennsylvania	74⅝	145½	145⅝	+ ⅜
Reading	76	148	145⅝	+ 2⅛
South. Pacific	70⅝	68⅜	69	— ⅛
Union Pacific	162	157½	157⅝	— ⅛
U. S. Steel	46	44⅝	45	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf	112⅜	109⅝	109½	— ⅛

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	12	0	Esperanza	5	6	1⅛
Tomboy	1	6	1⅛	Dolores	2	1	3
El Oro	1	8	9	Strat. Ind.	0	7	9

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm throughout, but trading was light. The rise in Russians affected the rest of the market.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 84.30 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 488.

Three per cent. rentes, 90f 5c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 14½c for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firm, but weakened later upon profit taking.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 3¾ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£2,196,000
Circulation decreased	1,018,000
Bullion increased	1,177,657
Other securities decreased	3,317,000
Other deposits decreased	6,336,000
Public deposits decreased	357,000
Notes reserve increased	2,097,000
Government securities decreased	5,500,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 42.89 per cent., as compared with 33.50 per cent. last week.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England remained unchanged to-day at 4 per cent.

BANK OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Cash in hand increased	71,780,000
Treasury notes increased	3,600,000
Other securities decreased	144,000,000
Notes in circulation increased	34,180,000

The rate of discount of the Imperial Bank of Germany was reduced to-day from 6 to 5 per cent.

BANK OF FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation increased	29,150,000
Treasury deposits decreased	41,675,000
General deposits decreased	9,675,000
Gold in hand decreased	5,450,000
Silver in hand decreased	2,225,000
Bills discounted increased	8,000,000
Advances decreased	1,050,000

Stock Exchange Seat Drops $2,000.

Floyd C. Noble, son of H. G. S. Noble, for many years a Governor of the Stock Exchange, was elected a member of [illegible] Exchange yesterday. The price he [illegible] for his seat is said to have been $[illegible] which is $2,000 less than the re[illegible] sales of $66,000, established last [illegible]

Executor — Trustee
Chartered 1822.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
Branch, 475 Fifth Avenue,
New York.
Administrator — Guardian

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Selling stocks short in this market has been like making holes with a stick in the surf-washed sands of the seashore. The impression is no sooner made than it disappears.

***

Amalgamated Copper continued to occupy a most conspicuous position in the market. Its movements were inscrutable, and at times bewildering beyond any that have recently occurred, and after the close of trading, with the dividend news out, there were few who would not have said that the stock was left in a very uncertain situation. Transactions exceeded a quarter of a million shares. At 111 there was evidently very strong support, corresponding to that which had been provided on Tuesday at 113, with nothing by which a trader could judge whether it was any more trustworthy than the deceptive support at 113 which, on Tuesday, had ultimately yielded to the aggressive selling. Shortly before the Directors went into session the stock started from around 111, and advanced on enormous trading to 113¾. This demonstration was doubtless made at the expense of an accumulated short interest of large proportions. It was accompanied by rumors on the floor of the Stock Exchange that there had been an increase of the dividend beyond the rate of 6 per cent. Some had it at the rate of 7 per cent., and others at the rate of 8 per cent. The dividend announcement was officially made about ten minutes before the close of trading. The stock was then selling around 113. On transactions of less than 2,000 shares it broke to 111, whereas on the advance a few minutes before, from 111 to 113¾, there had been at least 40,000 shares. The decline after the news of the dividend was out did not stop at 111. The stock touched 110, then recovered and closed at 111¼, showing a net change for the day of only ¼ of 1 per cent.

***

The attack on Amalgamated Copper launched from Boston on Tuesday does not appear yet to have produced anything in the way of profits for the bear crowd. A big line of stock is no more sold at the top than it is covered at the bottom. It "averages" both ways. The high point for Amalgamated Copper on the last advance was 115½, and the low point yesterday was 110, with the bulk of trading above 111. This is a very narrow margin for turning a big line of short stock.

***

Wall Street was not expecting an increase of the Amalgamated Copper dividend beyond 6 per cent. at this time, but beginning on Tuesday efforts were made to create the impression that it might be increased to the rate of 7 per cent., or that there would be an extra dividend over and above an increase to the rate of 6 per cent. The bidding of 1⅝ per cent. on Tuesday for the dividend declared yesterday was calculated no doubt to create expectations which could only be disappointed. It is a shrewd thing on the part of a bear crowd to excite hopes which are likely to be dashed. The decision of the Directors, or of Mr. Rogers, to increase the dividend only to the rate of 6 per cent. at this time argues for a prolongation of the bull campaign in "coppers," especially Amalgamated. It leaves something to the imagination. It is easier to bull a stock on the prospect of increased dividends than on the dividends themselves. If the rate had been increased yesterday to 8 per cent. there would be very little to look forward to. People would ask if the stock was not already high enough, selling at 110 and paying 8 per cent., and the Street would suppose that the bull campaign had culminated.

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The whole Butte crowd is heavily loaded up with "coppers," especially Amalgamated, Anaconda, and United Copper.

***

The Gould stocks are going ahead in a manner to confirm the belief that an organized bull campaign has been undertaken. The Gould interests must be pleased with the response the Street has made to the change of market managers. The manipulation evidently is in new hands. The Wabash issues gave a good account of themselves yesterday, leading the market in low-priced stocks. Missouri Pacific reached 106⅛. It is noticed that all Gould stocks, notably the three just named, are well protected when the general market falls prey to a reactionary mood. The reverse of this was formerly true. The Gates crowd has taken hold of Missouri Pacific. Gates & Co. were perhaps the largest buyers of the stock yesterday. It is unknown whether the Gates contingent is acting in this direction on an understanding with the Gould interests or merely butting in, but in either case its participation helps to make a market.

***

Every Gould security in the market has been improving its position. The Wabash debenture B bonds have been very strong and active for several days. They are now selling around 79. Yesterday the Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal second mortgage bonds came into prominence, advancing 2 per cent., to above 39, on very active trading. The attractions of this bond are peculiar. It is an income bond until 1901, when it becomes a fixed 4 per cent. charge upon the property, and in the meantime it is stipulated that 25 per cent. of gross earnings shall be applicable to interest. The trouble with the Wabash Debenture Bs has always been that the holders of the bonds and the management could not agree upon what proportion of earnings should be applicable to interest.

***

Wasserman and the old bull following are active again in Reading. The stock reached a new high record price yesterday, selling as high as 149⅝. People become accustomed in time to high prices for a stock, no matter how high those prices may be nor how inconsistent they may seem with the investment yield of the security under them. Reading is still a 4 per cent. stock.

***

It is understood that Charles B. Macdonald has cleaned up on the long side of the market preparatory to going abroad. He has been one of the most aggressive and consistent bulls on the floor of the Stock Exchange for nearly eighteen months, or since the market started up in 1904, and he has made a great deal of money, possibly as much as $1,500,000. [illegible] the estimate put upon it by [illegible] bull on [illegible] beginning [illegible] he leave[illegible]

made most of his money in that stock. He will sail early in February.

***

The great Western issues were more active yesterday. Well-informed speculative interest in these stocks runs largely to the preferred B, which, at 37, is thought to be relatively cheaper than the common around 28. After the preferred A, which will be restored permanently to a dividend basis a few weeks hence, the preferred B is next in line for dividends, and is much nearer to them, of course, than the common stock.

***

One strong point in favor of the low-priced railroad stocks from this time forward is that Wall Street's foreign following is much more disposed to take hold of them than to follow the high-priced issues any further.

***

It is reported that John W. Gates is trying to form a new bull pool in Republic Iron and Steel. If he succeeds in his purpose the stocks will reflect it presently. It is understood also that Mr. Gates is impatient to put Tennessee Coal and Iron stock to some deliriously high price at the expense of the surviving short interest, but he is being held back by his conservative associates in the merger scheme. Further skyrocketing in the stock would make a very bad impression.

***

There now is a tendency among speculators to sell out the high-priced stocks in which they have large profits and take hold of low-priced issues. Of the low-priced stocks they can buy from two to four shares for each share of high-priced stock closed out, and not only does this multiplication make the shifting seem attractive, but the risk is smaller in the low-priced securities. There are many of these which have not yet had their corresponding advances; as a group they have been less bulled than the high-priced stocks. When the general market turns reactionary the low-priced stocks lose fractions where the high-priced issues lose points, and this proportion would doubtless hold good if anything should happen to give the market a severe break.

SOUTHERN EXPORTS.

Steady Increase in the Value of Breadstuffs Shipped.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 18.—That Southern ports are increasing their importance as exporters of breadstuffs is shown in this week's issue of The Manufacturers' Record, which says that during the twelve months of the last calendar year the value of breadstuff exports from this country increased over that of the preceding year from $92,311,812 to $146,110,962, or by $53,799,150, equal to 58 per cent. The increase at leading Southern ports was from $30,015,517 in 1904 to $50,049,696 in 1905, or by $20,034,179, equal to 66 per cent. The increase by ports was as follows:

Ports.	1904.	1905.
Baltimore	$10,122,980	$17,503,912
Newport News	4,299,003	6,721,095
Norfolk & Portsmouth	797,571	841,894
Galveston	5,264,831	7,988,526
Mobile	1,966,591	3,034,987
New Orleans	7,654,241	13,959,312
Total	$30,015,517	$50,049,696
All ports	92,311,812	146,110,962

"The total figures are of the exports from twenty-three of the leading ports of the country. The six Southern ports named exported more than a third of the total exports, and the increase in value of their exports was more than 37 per cent. of the increase at all ports.

"The trend of this traffic toward the Gulf ports, increasing now for a number of years, is destined to become stronger still. The twelvemonth lately ended has seen the completion of a new line of railroad down the Valley of the Mississippi. Not far west of this another system is building the first section of a hundred miles or so of road that is eventually to reach the Gulf. Still another route has just been finished to make an easy connection from points on and near the lower Missouri River across the country to the Mississippi Valley, following an existing line of the same system to reach New Orleans. A fourth company is bit by bit building a road that is soon destined to enter New Orleans, while the contract was lately awarded for a fifth enterprise, which will build links to connect several railroads for the purpose of making a New Orleans and Denver through line. A sixth plan is that of another large system to get into the Louisiana metropolis by means of a line which at present seems to be no more than a lumber railroad.

"On the Atlantic side of the mountain ranges three new lines are now under construction to give coal routes to the coast."

AMERICAN RAILWAYS LEAD.

Ahead in Mileage and Recent Growth —World's Traffic $14 a Head.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The United States leads the world both in mileage and recent growth of its railways. This is shown in a report on "The Transportation Routes and Systems of the World," issued by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor. The total railway mileage of the world in 1904 was 543,000 miles, of which 211,074 miles were in the United States.

The total tonnage of vessels flying the American flag increased from 5,212,001 tons in 1855 to 6,456,543 tons in 1905, due to increases in tonnage engaged in the coastwise trade. The tonnage in foreign trade fell from 2,348,858 tons in 1855 to 943,750 tons in 1905.

The rate per bushel of wheat from New York to Liverpool was about 10 cents in 1873 and about 1 cent in 1905. Last year railways transported 719,654,951 passengers and 1,300,000,000 tons of freight.

The commerce of the world's population has grown from less than $2.50 per capita in 1800 to nearly $14 per capita.

COTTON UP 15 POINTS.

Theodore H. Price Covering on Reports of a Small Ginning.

Toward the close of the morning session yesterday the cotton market became unusually active, with heavy buying in March and May. At one time the price went up 15 points above Wednesday's close, and there was heavy covering by shorts. The sudden buying movement was explained by Theodore H. Price's statement, issued later in the day, that private advices indicating only 200,000 bales ginned in January had induced him to cover some of his shorts.

According to Mr. Price's figures the total of this year's crop ginned up to Jan. 16 will be about 9,900,000 bales. "While this is about 104 per cent. of the Southern Cotton Association's estimate," says Mr. Price, "it is undoubtedly below what many—myself included—have expected, and may possibly lead to a temporary though substantial advance." Mr. Price thinks the price will advance on a report indicating less than 9,825,000 bales ginned and decline on a report indicating [illegible] than 9,825,000.

Railway Steel Spring Co.

First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds
(Latrobe Plant)

Total Issue, $4,500,000.

Principal payable January 1921. — Interest payable January and July.
Denomination, $1000.
Privilege of registration as to principal.
Redeemable on any interest date at 105. — Sinking Fund, $135,000 annually.

In addition to the Latrobe Plant, the Company owns, free of encumbrance, and has in active operation, ten other plants. Its net liquid assets exceed $4,100,000.

Its net earnings, **exclusive of earnings of the Latrobe Plant,** have from its organization, a period of more than three and one-half years, averaged more than $1,600,000 annually. The earnings of the Latrobe Plant alone will, it is estimated, largely exceed the interest and sinking fund requirements of these bonds. The company has from its organization paid annual dividends of 7% upon its preferred stock, and during the year 1905 paid 4% upon its common stock.

We have sold $3,000,000 of the above mentioned bonds and offer the remaining $1,500,000 of them at 96½ and accrued interest, subject to advance in price, and recommend them for investment.

Special circular and copies of mortgage upon application.

Harvey Fisk & Sons,
NEW YORK — BOSTON

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY
COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY BUILDING, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus and Profits - - - $3,200,000.00
Transacts a General Banking and Trust Business.

Safe Deposit Vaults and Storage Vaults located at the terminus of all Pennsylvania R. R. Ferries from New York and Brooklyn. These are the nearest vaults to New York that are operated under the law of another State.

Safe Deposit Boxes may be held jointly in the name of husband and wife, and at the death of either the survivor has access to the box. Check accounts may also be opened jointly, and either or the survivor may withdraw the funds.

OFFICERS.

JOHN W. HARDENBERGH, President. — WM. J. FIELD, Sec'y & Treas.
GEORGE W. YOUNG, Vice-Prest. — JAY S. PERKINS, Ass't Treas.
ROBERT S. ROSS, Vice-Prest. — J. RICHARD TENNANT, Ass't Sec'y.

6% GUARANTEED PREFERRED SHARES
New York Realty Owners Co. shares, sold at $100 each in amounts $100 to $10,000, pay 3% semi-annually from date of issue. Business established ten years. Ten thousand checks paid for profits, with increased surplus, show results. Particulars on request.
New York Realty Owners Co.,
489 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

COPPER DIVIDENDS UP.

Amalgamated and Boston and Montana Both Announce Increases.

The Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company declared yesterday a dividend of 1½ per cent. on the company's capital stock. The official announcement of the dividend does not say that it is declared for any specified period, but the dividends are always declared quarterly, so that yesterday's declaration places the stock on a 6 per cent. basis. This is an increase of 1 per cent. in the annual rate. This increase to 6 per cent. had been very generally expected in Wall Street.

Amalgamated Copper was very active yesterday, and the fluctuations in the price of the stock ranged nearly 4 points. It closed at 111¼, with a net loss of a quarter of a point. The sales amounted to 267,000 shares, which was about one-sixth of the whole day's business on the Stock Exchange.

The Boston and Montana dividend was also announced yesterday, having been declared on Wednesday. In addition to the regular quarterly dividend of $2 a share, the Directors declared an extra dividend of $10 a share, an increase of $2 a share over the previous dividend. The bulk of this dividend goes into the Treasury of the Amalgamated Copper Company. The large dividend paid by Boston and Montana, it was said by inside Amalgamated circles yesterday, foreshadows a further increase in the dividends on Anaconda.

The Amalgamated Copper dividend is payable Feb. 26. The transfer books of the company will close Jan. 25 and reopen Feb. 13.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Large Supplemental Orders Expected —Diamond Steel Plant to Resume.

Early operation of the plant of the Diamond State Steel Company is expected as a result of the passing of control of that company to new interests. Dispatches from Wilmington, Del., where the plant is, said yesterday that Philadelphia men had purchased a controlling interest. The plant, which requires about 1,500 men, has not been operated in the last six months.

Charles McKnight, Treasurer of the Midland Steel Company, was quoted in Pittsburg dispatches yesterday as saying that the company had no intention of selling out to other interests as had been reported, but, on the contrary, intended to start operating its plants as soon as possible. These are now in course of erection. The first of the four blast furnaces called for by the plans is expected to be blown in about July 1.

Some of the railroads, as well as other consumers of steel, according to current report, underestimated their requirements in orders placed recently with the steel companies, and will therefore be obliged to place large additional orders. This report is interesting in connection with the report that the current orders of the United States Steel Corporation are in excess of the company's production.

Already the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Reading Company have placed supplemental orders for about 50,000 tons of steel rails. The expectation is that many similar orders will be placed in the next few months. Estimates of the probable output of steel rails for the present year place the amount as high as 3,500,000 tons.

COPPER MARKET REPORTS.

There was a further decline of ¼ cent a pound, to 18¼ bid, yesterday in the official quotation of copper. This is the second decline in copper which has taken place this week on the Metal Exchange. The London market for copper both for immediate and for future delivery has also been declining. At the same time the opinion is expressed that only a relatively small amount of copper is changing hands in the local market at the lowered prices, and that the general copper position is still one of decided strength. In London a very active speculation in copper is carried on, and prices there are frequently affected by technical market conditions.

Closing quotations on the Metal Exchange for copper and other metals yesterday compare as follows with those of the previous day:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lake	18.37	18.50	18.50	18.75
Electrolytic	18.37	18.50	18.50	18.75
Castings	18.00	18.25	18.25	18.50
Spelter	5.50	5.65	5.60	5.65
Lead	5.70	5.80	5.70	5.80
Tin	29.50	29.60	29.50	29.60

6% GUARANTEED PREFERRED SHARES
New York Realty Owners Co. shares, sold at $100 each in amounts $100 to $10,000, pay 3% semi-annually from date of issue. Business established ten years. Ten thousand checks paid for profits, with increased surplus, show results. Particulars on request.
New York Realty Owners Co.,
489 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

LETTER ON
CALUMET & ARIZONA
Yields 8 Per Cent.
CAMP BIRD
Yields 12 Per Cent.
Now ready for distribution.
CATLIN & POWELL CO.,
35 Wall St., New York.
Telephone, 4488 Broad.

Dividends.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

107th Dividend of the New York National Exchange Bank.
January 16th, 1906.
At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a quarterly dividend of two (2) per cent. was declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable Feb. 1st, 1906.
Transfer books will be closed from January 21st, 1906, to February 1st, 1906, inclusive.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

102D SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a regular semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. and an extra dividend of One-half of One Per Cent., in cash, payable March 2, 1906, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business January 31st, 1906.
For the purpose of the above dividend the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, January 31st, and remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, February 21st, 1906.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, January 17, 1906.

AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY.
42 Broadway, New York, January 18th, 1906.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) was declared, payable February 26th, 1906, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. Thursday, January 25th, 1906. Transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M. Thursday, January 25th, 1906, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Tuesday, February 13th, 1906.
A. H. MELIN, Secretary & Treasurer.

THE VULCAN DETINNING COMPANY.
New York, Jan. 5th, 1906.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend upon the Preferred stock of 1¼%, for the quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1905, also 1% on account of the unpaid accumulated dividends, payable Jan. 20th, 1906.
The transfer books will close on Jan. 10th, 1906, at 3 P. M., and will reopen Jan. 22d, 1906, at 10 A. M.
CHARLES P. HULL, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

NEW YORK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK.
New York, January 9th, 1906.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank held to-day the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:
Hobart J. Park, Isidor Straus,
Charles B. Webster, Francis L. Leland,
William Carpender, Christian F. Tietjen,
Frederick Fowler.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors Mr. Francis L. Leland was re-elected President, Mr. Christian F. Tietjen was elected Vice President, Mr. Frederick Fowler was elected Vice President and Cashier, and Mr. James C. Brower was appointed Assistant Cashier.
FREDK. FOWLER, V. President and Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
4 Irving Place.
December 20, 1905.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office Monday, January 22d, 1906. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 6, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 23, 1906.
R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

No Action on U. P. Dividend.
The Executive Committee of the Union Pacific Railroad Company met yesterday, but so far as could be learned gave no consideration to the question of the dividend on the company's common stock. So far as is known, no date has been fixed for action on this dividend. An impression exists in Wall Street that the next semi-annual dividend will be higher than [illegible] per cent., which was the amount of the last semi-annual dividend.

**U

NATIONAL CITY BANK TO BE SUED FOR TAXES

City to Try and Recover Its $800,000 in Court.

BILL HAS RUN SEVEN YEARS

Title to Old Custom House Was Never Taken, and Bank, Therefore, Refused to Pay.

Acting under instructions from Controller Metz, officers of the Finance Department have begun a searching scrutiny of the conditions under which the National City Bank became the owner of the old Custom House in Wall Street. The Controller is acting with a view of starting legal proceedings to compel the bank to pay over some $800,000 to the city as back taxes, it being charged that through technicalities the bank has evaded the payment of this sum for the last seven years.

The old Custom House was sold to the National City Bank in 1899 by Lyman J. Gage, then Secretary of the Treasury, and the agreed price was $3,265,000. No actual payment ever was made by the bank, as the institution is a Federal depository, and has on deposit from $5,000,000 to $25,000,000 belonging to the Federal Government.

When the deal was concluded, President Stillman of the bank notified the Treasury Department that for the property the sum of $3,215,000 had been credited to the Federal Government, leaving a balance still due of $50,000. This balance has never been paid, and because of it the bank still maintains that it never has taken title, and that, as Government property, the land and building are exempt from taxation. During all these years no taxes have been paid because of this condition, and yet the Government has been paying to the bank a regular rental of $130,600 annually for the use of the building for the Federal offices in it, which will remain there for another two years until the new Custom House in Bowling Green is ready for use. These rentals so far have amounted to $914,200, and it is contended that by the time the ten years' agreement between the Government and the bank has expired and the bank takes possession for its own use the sum it will have received in rentals and the sum it will have evaded in taxation, together with the interest on the purchase price, which is left on deposit with the bank, will give the building and land to the bank free. The property then will be worth approximately $6,000,000. At no time since the Government was credited with the $3,215,000 on the purchase has the Government balance in the bank been drawn below that figure, and it often has been much greater.

When the deal was put through with Secretary Gage in 1899 the assessed value of the property was $2,600,000, and the property was exempt. Now the property is assessed at $4,500,000, and is in the exempt class yet. Of this assessed value, $4,100,000 is on the land and $400,000 on the building. The land is 197 feet 4 inches on the Wall Street front and runs back 171 feet 8 inches down William and Hanover Streets to Exchange Place. When an attempt was made in 1901 to tax the property the bank officials appeared before President Feitner of the Tax Board and set up the claim that the Government still owned the property; that title never had been taken, and that the complete payment had not yet been made by the bank.

Last Winter Congressman Sulzer made a fight on the provision in the Sundry Civil bill, when before the House, for the payment of the annual $130,600 rental to the City Bank, and he defeated the item. This year the bill will contain provision for two such payments, and the fight will be renewed.

Secretary Gage, who made the bargain for the Treasury Department, now is President of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, which is owned by the Standard Oil interests, which also own the National City Bank. Frank A. Vanderlip, then Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is now second Vice President of the bank.

"I do not know if the city can recover its just taxes from the City Bank on the Custom House," said President O'Donnel of the Tax Board yesterday, "but I do know that an outrage was perpetrated on the city in that transaction. I hope a way will be found to compel the bank to pay its just taxes."

The National City Bank has been used as the clearing bank for city deposits and accounts, and of all the city depositories the balance there has been the heaviest. Seldom is it drawn below $1,000,000, and at times it has run as high as $30,000,000.

GET CUMULATIVE DIVIDEND.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—A decision was rendered in Common Pleas Court today that holders of Lehigh Valley Railroad preferred stock were entitled to 100 per cent. back dividends, $50 a share.

The decision holds that the stock is cumulative at 10 per cent. a year from Oct. 17, 1893, to June 29, 1904, with interest from Aug. 1, 1904.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thurs.	Wed.		Thurs.	Wed.
Alta	.01	.02	L. W. Con...	.02	.03
Alpha Con.	.04	.04	Mexican	1.20	1.30
Andes	.17	.19	Occid. Con...	.42	.92
Belcher	.17	.18	Ophir	6.12½	6.37½
Best & Bel.	1.20	1.15	Overman	.17	.19
Bullion	.22	.25	Potosi	.03	.05
Caledonia	.49	.50	Savage	.43	.46
Chal. Con.	.16	.18	Sag Belch	.09	.09
Challar	.12	.13	Sierra Nev.	.26	.29
Confidence	.75	.79	Syndicate	.11	.11
C. C. & V.	1.20	1.30	St. Louis	.08	.08
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.44	.46
Crown Point	.09	.10	Utah Con.	.06	.06
Gould & C.	.09	.10	Yel. Jacket	.10	.10
Hale & Nor.	.69	.99	Silver bars	.65½	.65½
Julia	.07	.07	Drafts, sight	.07½	.07½
Justice	.02	.03	Telegraph	.10	.10
Ky. Con.	.01	.01			

Mexican dollars were unchanged at 51@53.

Adams	.12	Kendall	.88
Bullfrog Nat. Bk.	.20	Macnamara	.52
Bullfrog Mining Co.	.35	North Star	.59
Cash Boy	.23	Original Bullfrog	.20
Diamondfield	.59	Red Top	2.10
Dixie	.09	Sandstorm	1.52
Eclipse	.40	Montana	2.70
Golden Anchor	1.55	Midway	1.85
Jim Butler	.93	Belmont	2.95
Jumbo	1.27	Home	.81

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 18.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	10⅞	11	Jackpot	4	6
American	2¼	2½	J. Johnson	10	14
Anchor	1⅞	2⅛	Keystone	2¼	2⅜
Anaconda	13	14	Lexington	4	4¼
Banner	4	4⅛	Little Puck	2⅝	2¾
C. K. & N.	6	8	M. Anchor	3⅞	4⅛
C. C. Cons.	6¼	6⅞	M. Gibson	6¼	8
Dante	6⅜	6¾	Nevin	6	6¼
Dr. Jackpot	5½	6¼	N. Haven	2⅝	2⅞
Elkton	46	48	Old Gold	4½	5
El Paso	67	67⅝	Pilgrim	2⅜	2¾
Findlay	87¼	87⅝	Pharmacist	4⅝	5
Gold Bond	3⅜	3⅝	Portland	196	195
Gold Coin	3	4	Rose Maud	8¾	4
Gold Dollar	7½	8	Rose Nicol	4	4½
Gold. Cycle	70½	80	Sample	4⅛	4½
Sovereign	10¾	11	Un. Gold	11	15
Independence	19	19½	Vindicator	92	95
Isabella	24½	24¾	Work	7⅞	8¼

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$140,244,043
Gold coin and bullion	75,485,424
Gold certificates	39,804,710
Silver coin and bullion	6,290,039
Silver certificates	12,416,919
United States notes	8,178,795
Treasury notes of 1890	41,319
National banknotes	18,782,998
Total receipts this month	29,703,283
Total receipts this year	326,561,983
Total expenditures this month	27,530,000
Total expenditures this year	331,631,835

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$540,738,869
Silver dollars	473,149,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,913,000
Total	$1,022,080,869
General fund	169,421,606
Deposits in National banks	65,244,304
In Philippine Treasury	4,048,608
Awaiting reimbursement	332,620
Current liabilities	99,403,999

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—The local money market continues to work easier. The usual table of rates, &c., follows:

Call loans, 5 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 5 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 3 per cent.; New York funds at par; clearings, $32,208,109; balances, $2,330,538; Sub-Treasury debit, $140,085.

The local market opened in good tone and gained strength as the day progressed. United States Mining, Utah, and Isle Royale were the features among copper shares, while American Telephone was the leader in the industrial list, gaining 3 points for the day. There was quite a flurry on the false Amalgamated dividend rumor, but when the official declaration was made the market held its own and closed strong.

Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
$1,000	Am. Writing Paper 5s	88¾	88¾	88¾
1,000	Bur. & Mis. ex 6s	111¼	111¼	111¼
1,000	Illinois Steel 5s, (1913)	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1,000	K. C. and St. Jo. 7s	102½	102½	102½
80,500	N. Y., N. H. & H. con. 4½s	118½	118	118⅜
1,000	U. S. Steel 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
10,000	West. Tel. 5s	103½	103½	103½

RAILROADS.

75	Atchison	95¼	95¼	95¼
5	Atchison pf	104½	104¼	104½
10	Boston Elevated	158½	158½	158½
41	Boston Suburban	20	20	20
200	Boston Suburban pf	65	65	65
46	Boston & Albany	253½	253½	253½
20	Boston & Lowell	243	243	243
140	Boston & Worcester	26	25½	26
15	Boston & Worc. pf	74	74	74
30	Fitchburg pf	143	143	143
420	Mass. Electric	19	19	19
197	Mass. Electric pf	69	68¾	68¾
65	N. Y., N. H. & H.	204½	204½	204¾
3	Old Colony	209	209	209
165	Pere Marquete pf	51	50	51
150	Rutland pf	58	58	58
178	Union Pacific	158¼	157¾	158
28	West End	99¾	99¾	99¾
5	West End pf	114¾	114½	114½

TELEPHONES.

4,251	American	142	139	142
193	Cumberland rights	4¼	4¼	4¼
69	New England	139	138½	139
740	Western	17½	16	17
103	Western pf	98	96	98

MISCELLANEOUS.

3,095	Am. Ag. Chem.	29¾	28	29½
93	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	95½	95	95½
1,910	Am. Pneu. Serv.	16½	16	16
265	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf	37	36	36
482	Am. Sugar	151¼	150	150
30	Am. Sugar pf	140	140	140
410	Am. Wool	47¼	46¾	46¾
10	Am. Wool pf	104½	104¾	104¾
50	East Boston	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
8	*Edison	247½	247½	247½
28	Gen. Electric	178	177½	177½
1,200	Mass. Gas	46½	46	46
124	Mass. Gas pf	86	85¾	86
3	Pullman	246	245	246
10	Reece	10	10	10
70	Seattle Electric	72½	72½	72½
101	Seattle Elec. pf	101	101	101
189	†Swift & Co.	102¾	102½	102½
1,073	Swift & Co. rights	75c.	65c.	70c.
158	United Fruit	105¾	105	105¼
320	United Shoe Mach.	75	74¾	74¾
113	United Shoe Mach. pf	31	30⅝	30⅝
1,697	U. S. Steel	45	44⅞	45
1,530	U. S. Steel pf	110	109½	110

MINING.

800	Adventure	6¼	5½	5½
17,851	Amalgamated	113⅜	110⅜	111⅛
487	Allouez	44⅜	43⅜	44
200	Am. Zinc	15	14⅞	15
20	*Anaconda	63	62½	63
100	Arcadian	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
50	Arnold	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
565	Atlantic	25⅞	25	25⅞
320	Bingham	35	34½	34½
2,230	Boston Con.	30⅞	30¼	30½
8	Calumet & Hecla	710	710	710
215	Centennial	30	29⅞	29⅞
200	Con. Mercur	65c.	64c.	65c.
2,004	Copper Range	84¼	83	83¼
772	Daly-West	18	17	18
605	Dominion Iron	28½	27¾	28½
350	Dominion Coal	80	77½	80
50	Elm River	2½	2½	2½
50	Franklin	17¼	17	17¼
650	Granby	9¾	9½	9½
815	Greene	29½	29½	29½
2,620	Guanajuato	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞
2,390	Isle Royale	27½	25	26¾
40	Mass	11½	11¼	11½
50	Michigan	16½	16½	16½
155	Mohawk	59½	58¾	59
1,825	Nevada	12	11⅞	11⅞
2,648	North Butte	90	88	88
370	Montana C. & C.	5½	5⅜	5⅜
2,400	Old Dominion	40½	39½	39⅞
501	*Osceola	104	102½	103¼
564	Parrot	40¼	39¼	40½
50	Phoenix	1¼	1¼	1¼
165	Quincy	110	110	110
1,545	Rhode Island	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞
25	Santa Fe	2½	2½	2½
705	Shannon	6¼	6¼	6¼
5	*Tamarack	110	110	110
25	Tecumseh	13¼	13¼	13¼
200	Tenn. Copper	49	49	49
340	Trinity	10¼	10	10
250	U. S. Coal & Oil	12¼	11¾	11¾
4,753	U. S. Mining	54⅞	53¼	53½
1,656	*United Copper	64	63½	63½
10,536	Utah	66	65	65¾
210	Victoria	7⅞	7½	7½
10	Winona	8½	8¼	8¼
125	Wolverine	134⅞	132	132
110	Wyandotte	1¾	1½	1½

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—The local market started off with a boom this morning under the leadership of Cambria Steel, Lehigh Valley, and Reading, the three stocks named advancing sharply, Reading touching the highest price ever quoted for it. The improvement was well maintained until late in the day, when a general sagging off followed the break in New York. The buying of the coal stocks was said to be based on information that the decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission in the Hearst Coal Trust case would be favorable to the companies. Allegheny preferred advanced ¾.

General Asphalt preferred ¾, Philadelphia and Erie 1½, Westmoreland Coal ⅝, and Rochester Railway and Light preferred 3. The more active of these issues, however, failed to hold their gain. In other parts of the list as, for example, in Philadelphia Company and United Gas Improvement, there were evidences of realizing sales, although offerings were well taken on the decline. Total sales, 89,899 shares. Transactions:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Alls. Val. R. R. pf	40¼	40¼	40¼
1,800	Amal. Copper	113¾	111¾	113¼
130	Am. Cement	6¾	6¾	6¾
290	Am. Railways	52⅞	52⅜	52⅞
100	Am. Car & Fdy	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
124	Am. Gas warrants	⅝	5-16	⅝
128	Bell Telephone	64	64	64
850	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	91	90½	90½
75	Cambria Iron	59¼	59	59⅛
584	Crucible Steel pf	115	115	115
346	Fire-proofing	9	8¾	9
10	Fire-proofing pf	26	26	26
70	Harb.-Walk. Ref. pf	81	81	81
1,325	Lustre	21	20	20
143	Mfrs.' Light. & Heat	33⅝	33	33
50	Monongahela Water	38	38	38
300	Marsden	3¼	3¼	3¼
25	Ohio Fuel	37¼	37¼	37¼
3,150	Ohio Tonopah	.38	.37	.38
272	Pittsburg Brewing	27⅝	27½	27½
25	Pittsburg Coal pf	58½	58¼	58½
300	Pittsburg Plate Glass	119	119	119
421	Sewer Pipe	34¼	34	34
360	Tonopah Extension	7.95	7.85	7.95
50	Union Switch pf	100	100	100
150	United States Steel	45	45	45
1	U. S. Steel pf	109¼	109¼	109¼
9	West. Electric 2ds	86	86	86

BANKS.

10	Diamond Sav. Bank	190	190	190
25	Real Estate Trust	225	225	225
125	Second Nat. Bank	250	250	250

BONDS.

$1,000	Indepnd. Brew. 6s	105¾	105¾	105¾

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Market Dull, Prices Irregular on the Curb.

Industrials, with Few Exceptions, Lose Ground—Fractional Losses in Railroads—Coppers Dull.

Securities on the curb found a dull market yesterday, with prices inclined to recede before the limited offerings. Most of the industrials suffered fractional losses in this way. Central Foundry common gained ⅛, while the preferred dropped ½. The Mackay Companies common lost ¼ on sales of 2,500, the preferred gaining ⅛. New Jersey Terminal Dock and Improvement lost ¾. Chicago Subway made the only gain among the railroad shares, going to 51⅝ and closing at 51, ⅝ up.

Interborough was irregular, selling 2,000 shares between 238 and 236. The close was 234⅞, a loss of ½ point for the day.

Coppers showed considerable irregularity on light trading, though prices held firm.

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The pricipal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	American Can.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
3,200	Am. Can pf	69½	70⅝	69⅝	70
160	Am. Tobacco	470	475	470	473
1,270	Am. W. F. pf.	33½	35½	34¾	34¾
200	Beth. S. Corp.	32½	32⅝	*32¼	32½
1,010	Beth. S. C. pf.	91	*92	91	91⅝
600	Central Fdy.	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
900	Cen. Fdy. pf.	29	29	28½	28½
700	Corn P. Ref., w. i	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25½
250	Corn P. Ref. pf., w. i.	85	85	85	85
100	C. C. & C. pf	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
400	Hart. Coal	14	14	13⅞	13⅞
250	Hav. Tobacco	33	33	33	33
300	Houston Oil	12	12¼	12	12⅛
200	Houston O. pf.	47	47½	47	47½
200	Int. Mer. Mar.	13	13	13	13
150	Int. M. M. pf.	35¾	*35⅞	35¾	35⅞
1,850	Inter. Salt	*45¼	45½	44¾	45
15	Lord & Taylor	115½	116½	115¼	115½
2,500	Mackay Cos.	61¼	61¼	61	61
1,750	Mack. Cos. pf.	74½	75¼	74½	75
300	Man. Transit.	3⅛	3⅛	3	3
2,500	Merg.-Horton.	13½	13½	13¼	13¼
1,100	N. Y. Term. Dock & Imp.	46¾	46¾	45⅞	46
100	Otis Elevator.	59	59	58	59
200	Palmer Mt. T. & P.	50	50	50	50
100	Pope Mfg	5½	5½	5½	5½
63	Pope M. 2d pf.	18	18	18	18
400	Sea. Lum. Co.	68	68	67¾	67¾
65	Standard Oil	680	680	677	680

RAILROADS.

200	Am. L. & T. rights	¼	¼	¼
700	Chicago Sub.	50⅝	51¾	50⅝
100	New Trac. Sec. new, w. i.	58	58	58
2,200	Int. R. Tran.	235⅝	236	233
100	New Orleans	39½	39¼	39½
500	Wash. Ry. & E.	41	41	41
200	W. Ry. & E. pf	87½	87½	87

MINING STOCKS.

2,000	Bluebell Min.	7	8	7
5,000	Boston Copper.	30¾	30½	30½
1,500	Brit. Col. Cop.	9⅜	9⅜	9⅛
2,570	Columbia Cop.	1¾	1¾	2
2,800	Copper Sec.	30	31¼	30
200	Dominion Cop.	7-16	15-32	7-16
25	Douglas Cop.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
4,000	Granby Con.	9⅜	9⅞	9⅝
100	Greene Gold.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3,000	Greene Con. C.	29½	29½	29½
1,575	Greene G.-Sil.	7¼	7¼	*6¾
7,000	Guan. Con.	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞
600	La Chivis Min.	2⅞	3	3
3,000	Mex. Gold Ex.	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,000	Mitchell Min.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅜
200	Monarch Min.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1,200	Mont. & Bos.	7-16	7-16	7-16
4,700	Nev. Con. Cop.	11⅝	12	11⅝
700	Nev.-U.M.& S.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜
900	Tenn. Cop. Co.	48½	49	48¼
3,140	Tintic Mining	9¾	9¾	9¼
100	Tonopah Ex.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
500	Union Cop. Co.	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
15,100	United Copper	63¾	64½	63¼
500	United Cop. pf	93	94	93
500	Utah Apex	8⅝	8⅝	8½
1,800	Utah Copper	37½	37½	36⅞
1,800	White K. Cop.	½	½	½
450	Western Min.	37⅝	37⅝	37⅜

BONDS.

$17,000	Alb. & Sus. 3½s, 60% pd.	118	118	118
15,000	Am. S. F. 6s, w. i. & int.	91	91	91
5,000	Am. W. P. 5s	88½	88¼	88½
10,000	Cent. F. 6s flat	84	84	84
21,000	New Trac. Co. 4½s, new col.	95	95¼	95
50,000	East. S. Co. 6s	89½	90⅜	89½
17,000	Int. Salt 5s	72½	72⅝	72½
10,000	Int. M. M. 4½s	83¼	83¼	83¼
£1,200	Jap. Gov. 4s of 1905 &int., w. i.	87½	87½	87½
$11,000	New Or. Ry. 4½s & int.	91¼	91¼	91¼
7,000	New Or. Ry. 4½s, flat	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
8,000	N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R. 3½s & int.	118¼	118¼	118¼

*Odd lots. †Buyers 30. ‡Sells cents per share. §Ex February coupon.

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Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Wednesday:

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Jan. 18. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 17. Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & S. 3½s, 60% pd.	117¾	118¼	117¾	118¼
American Can	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10⅝
American Can pf	70	70½	69½	69⅞
American Chicle pf	104	108	104	108
American Tobacco	470	475	470	480
Am. L. & Tr. rights	3-16	¼	..	..
Am. Steel Foundry 6s, w. i. and interest	90½	91	90	91
Am. Writing Paper	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
Am. Writing Paper pf	34½	35	35½	36
Am. Writing Paper 5s	88½	89¼	88¼	89¼
Bethlehem Steel	32½	33	31½	32
Bethlehem Steel pf	91½	92¾	90½	91½
Bamberger-De Lamar	8½	9¼	8½	9¼
Boston Copper	30¼	30⅝	30⅝	30⅞
British Columbia Cop.	9¼	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞
Central Foundry	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	8
Central Foundry pf	28	29	28½	29¼
Central Foundry 6s	83½	84½	83½	84
Chicago Subway	51⅜	51⅝	50½	50⅞
Columbia Copper	1½	2	1½	2
Cont. Coal & Coke	10	10¼	9⅞	10
Corn Prod. ref., com. w. i.	25	26	25	26
Corn. Prod. ref. pf., w. i.	85	86	85	86
Copper Securities	30	31½	31	32
Dolores, Ltd.	10	10¼	10	10¼
Douglas Copper	⅝	⅝	½	⅝
Granby Consolidated	9⅜	9⅞	9½	9⅝
Greene Con. Copper	29	29½	29½	29⅞
Greene Con. Gold	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜	3⅝
Greene Gold-Silver	7	7¼	7	7⅛
Guanajuato Con.	6⅞	7	6¼	6⅜
Hartmann Coal	74	74½	74	74⅞
Havana Tobacco	32	33	31	32½
Havana Tobacco pf	39	41	39	41
Houston Oil	11⅞	12¼	11⅞	12⅛
Houston Oil pf	46	49	44	47
Interborough	234½	235	235¼	236
Inter. Mer. Marine	13	13⅛	13	13⅛
Inter. Mer. Mar. pf	35⅞	36	36	35⅞
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	83	83¼	83	83½
International Salt	44¼	45½	44¼	45
International Salt 5s	72¼	73	72	72¼
Jap. Gov. 4s of 1905 and interest, w. i.	87½	87⅝	87⅜	87⅝
Kings Co. El. & P. rts.	38	40	38	40
Lord & Taylor	114	116	114	116
La Chivis	3	3½	2⅝	3¼
Mackay Companies	61	61¾	60¾	61¼
Mackay Companies pf	74½	75¾	74½	74¾
Mexican Gold Explor'n.	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
Mitchell Mining	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
Montreal & Boston	½	¾	½	¾
N. J. Term. D. & Imp.	46	46½	46⅜	47
New Orleans Railway	39¼	40	..	..
New Trac. Sec., w. i.	..	56½	57	58
New Tr. Sec. pf., w. i.	98	100	98⅝	100
N. T. S. col. 4½s, w. i., int.	95	95	..	95¼
Nevada Con. Copper	11¾	11¾	11¼	11½
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
Newhouse M. & S.	9	12	9	12
N. Y., N. H. & H., 8½s and interest	118	118¼	117¾	118¼
Northern Sec. stubs	282¼	287½	275	287½
Palmer Mt. Tun. & P.	54	55	54	55
Pope Mfg	5	6	5¼	6
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	18	19	..	..
Seaboard Lumber Co.	67⅜	68	68	68¼
Seaboard Co. 1st pf	80	83	80	81
Seaboard 2d pf	60½	62	61	61½
Standard Oil	675	682	675	685
Tennessee Copper	48½	49	48¾	49
Tintic Mining	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅝
Union Copper	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
Union Typewriter	96	100	..	..
Un. Typewriter 1st pf.	122	126	..	..
Un. Typewriter 2d pf.	118½	120	..	..
United Copper	63¼	63⅝	63¼	64
United Copper pf	92	96	92	94
Utah Apex	8⅜	8½	8¾	8¼
Utah Copper	37¼	37⅝	37½	37¾
Wash. Ry. & Elec.	41	42	..	..
Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf.	86½	88	87	..
West. Gold Mining	87¼	88	87¼	87¾

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 5-16 per ounce and in New York at 63½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50½c.

On the Stock Exchange 600 shares of Alice sold at 3.22@3.12½. On the Consolidated Exchange 400 shares of Alice sold at 3.20, 300 Chrysolite at .12, 1,500 Comstock at .09½@.09, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.25, 300 Hale & Norcross at 1.00, 1,000 Isabella at .25@.26, 1,000 Independent Tonopah at .03, 300 Jim Butler at .94, 1,000 Lone Star at .16, 300 Mexican at 1.30, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .06, 50 Quicksilver at 2.25, 100 Savage at .50, 300 Silver Pick at .19, and 500 Tonopah Midway at 1.90@1.95.

On the Consolidated Exchange 600 shares of Alice sold at 3.22@3.12½. On the Consolidated Exchange 400 shares of Alice sold at 3.20, 300 Chrysolite at .12, 1,500 Comstock at .09½@.09, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.25, 300 Hale & Norcross at 1.00, 1,000 Isabella at .25@.26, 1,000 Independent Tonopah at .03, 300 Jim Butler at .94, 1,000 Lone Star at .16, 300 Mexican at 1.30, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .06, 50 Quicksilver at 2.25, 100 Savage at .50, 300 Silver Pick at .19, and 500 Tonopah Midway at 1.90@1.95.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Thursday, Jan. 18, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
76	Allis-Chalm.	23½	23½	22¾	22¾
88,620	Amal. Copper	111¾	113¾	110¾	111¼
740	Am. C. Fdy.	46	46	45	45
10	Am. Cot. Oil	43	43	43	43
2	Am. Ice	45	45	45	45
970	Am. Loco.	77¼	77½	76⅝	76¾
14,440	Am. Smelting	172¼	173¼	171¼	171⅝
1,190	Am. Sugar	151	151½	150

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..7:20|Sun sets..5:01|Moon rises..1:58

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:28	2:50	8:46	9:04
Governors Island	2:48	3:05	9:27	9:42
Hell Gate	4:41	4:58	10:59	11:14

Arrived—Thursday, Jan. 18.

SS Majestic, Liverpool, Jan. 10.
SS Iroquois, Jacksonville, Jan. 15.
SS Atrato, Kingston, Jan. 13.
SS Angola, Havana, Jan. 12.
SS Jamestown, Norfolk, Jan. 17.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Colorado, Brunswick	——	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*St. Paul, Southampton	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
*Lucania, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Kronland, Antwerp	8:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
*Amerika, Hamburg	10:00 A.M.	1:30 P.M.
Brasilia, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maine, London	——	2:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sarnia, Kingston	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Atrato, Kingston	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Iroquois, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.
El Mar, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
El Dorado, N. Orleans	——	3:00 P.M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Monroe, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Syracusa	Santos	Dec. 17
Dacia	Hamburg	Dec. 31
Argowan	Glasgow	Jan. 1
Victorian	Liverpool	Jan. 6
Massilia	Naples	Dec. 31
Maine	London	Jan. 6
Talavera	St. Lucia	Jan. 9
Neckar	Bremen	Jan. 7
Brooklyn	Naples	Jan. 5
Jersey City	Swansea	Jan. 2
Hudson	Havre	Jan. 6
Reliance	Liverpool	Jan. 4
Excelsior	New Orleans	Jan. 13
Republic	Gibraltar	Jan. 9
El Sol	Galveston	Jan. 13
Nueces	Galveston	Jan. 13
Parima	St. Thomas	Jan. 14
Alene	Inagua	Jan. 14

DUE TO-MORROW.

Umbria	Liverpool	Jan. 13
Ponce	Porto Rico	Jan. 14
Seguranca	Havana	Jan. 16
Apache	Jacksonville	Jan. 17

DUE SUNDAY.

La Bretagne	Havre	Jan. 13
Caledonia	Glasgow	Jan. 13
Sicilia	Naples	Jan. 6
Santiago	Nassau	Jan. 17

DUE MONDAY.

Minnetonka	Southampton	Jan. 13
Moltke	Hamburg	Jan. 13
Zeeland	Antwerp	Jan. 13
Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Jan. 13
Slavonia	Gibraltar	Jan. 12
Main	Bremen	Jan. 13
Covic	Liverpool	Jan. 12
Ormley	Hull	Jan. 6
Tennyson	Barbados	Jan. 16
Hubert	Barbados	Jan. 14
El Valle	Galveston	Jan. 15

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Celtic, at Genoa, Jan. 18.
SS Cedric, at Liverpool, Jan. 18.
SS Algeria, at Marseilles, Jan. 16.
SS Ernst, at Trieste, Jan. 15.
SS Bayonne, at Venice, Jan. 14.
SS Atholl, at Manilla, Jan. 13.

Sailed.

SS Arabic, from Queenstown, Jan. 18.
SS Brooklyn City, from Swansea, Jan. 16.
SS Bermudian, from Bermuda, Jan. 18.
SS United States, from Copenhagen, Jan. 16.
SS Athalie, from Malaga, Jan. 13.
SS Pluton, from Bordeaux, Jan. 15.
SS Fricka, from Bordeaux, Jan. 15.
SS Nord America, from Genoa, Jan. 15.

Passed.

SS Pannonia, Trieste, for New York, passed Gibraltar.
SS Benedick, New York for Newcastle, passed the Isle of Wight.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

MAURICE HELLER.—A meeting of creditors of Maurice Heller, manufacturer of neckwear at 810 Broadway, was held yesterday before William Allen, referee in bankruptcy, at 67 Wall Street, and Charles Rosenbaum was elected Trustee. The schedules show liabilities $58,993 and nominal assets $30,616.

IMPERIAL FRUIT COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Murray has received two executions against the Imperial Fruit Company of 140 Reade Street, dealer in dried fruits, in favor of Fotini Spilio for $1,713 and in favor of Maynard & Childs for $150. The Sheriff made a levy on some figs and dates in the place. The company was incorporated on July 14, 1903, with a capital stock of $15,000.

ALFRED FRANK.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Alfred Frank, dealer in produce at 61 Harlem Market, by these creditors: Thomas J. Roberts, $162; Thomas P. Wallace, $125, and Archdeacon & Co., $236. It was alleged that he is insolvent and on Dec. 28 disposed of all his stock and abandoned his place of business. He began this business on July 1, 1904, and was previously on Washington Street for several years. His liabilities are estimated at $5,000.

R. BRAUSS & CO.—Two judgments aggregating $9,903 were entered yesterday by default against Rudolph Brauss, who did business as R. Brauss & Co., importer of china and East India products at 11 Old Slip, in favor of the London and Hanseatic Bank for $4,162 and in favor of J. Henry Schroeder & Co. of London for $5,741. The judgments are on bankers' credits for shipments of reeds, split bamboo, &c., from Hongkong to New York under trust receipts. Deputy Sheriff Leavitt has received also an attachment against him for $4,802 in favor of Eldredge, Lewis & Co., which was granted in Kings County on the ground that Mr. Brauss is a resident of Greenville, N. J. He was formerly employed in this line and began this business in 1895, representing firms of Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and other Eastern cities. Besides reeds, bamboo, &c., he imported firecrackers. Morris J. Hirsch, his attorney, said yesterday that Mr. Brauss's affairs are in process of adjustment, and it was expected that everything would be fixed up in a few days.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

Frederick L. Siegel, who kept the Hotel Belvidere at Larchmont, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $70,501 and assets of $540, consisting of bar fixtures, bedding, and liquors, $525, and interest in the estate of Louise M. Siegel, $25. Among the creditors are Clendeurim Eckert, $47,000, partly secured by furniture of the hotel, valued at $3,000; Mrs. Elizabeth Catterton, $3,329, accrued rent, and $14,000 for balance of lease of the hotel until 1910; A. Montebello & Co., $2,040, and Edward Davis, $1,184. Mr. Siegel kept the hotel during 1904 and 1905. He was formerly manager of a restaurant on Fifth Avenue, this city, and a club at Deal Beach, N. J.

Peanut Buttermakers Fail.

The Benedict Food Company, manufacturer of peanut butter and other peanut products at 155 West Street, made an assignment yesterday to Frederick H. Whitin. Howard G. Benedict is President. He started the business on Jan. 1, 1905, and incorporated this company on May 4, with a capital stock of $5,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDREWS, F. S.—Wm. Bernard	$27
ABELMAN, Sam—E. Joseph Bonis	12
ABELL, Allen B.* (not summoned) and John F.—Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co.	299
ALPERIN, Simon—Meyer Isear, costs	17
ARNOWICH, Louis—State Bank, costs	09
BOTEVINICH, Annie—Rose Schriber	94
BRAUSS, Rudolph—Baron John H. von Schroeder et al	5,749
SAME—London and Hanseatic Bank	4,162
BURCHILL, Mary J.—New Amsterdam Gas Co.	123
BRENNECKE, Kittie—Same	39
BURKE, Wm. E.—Rufus B. Cowing, Jr., et al	66
BENOIT, A. H.* (not summoned)—Same	66
BARNUM, F. L.—Henry A. Millett	72
BACHER, R.—Lackawanna Lumber Co.	614
SAME—Same	674
SAME—Same	721
BAUMANN, Oscar—Same	614
SAME—Same	674
SAME—Same	721
BACHER, Rudolph—Same	1,816
BERGAZYN, Harris—R. V. Annin	201
COCHRAN, William H.—Frederick G. Bourne	603
COHEN, Simon—Max Aitshuler and another	138
COOK, Henry R. M., auditor—James Harrigan, costs	00
CONNELEE, William J.—Margaret Ryan and another, costs	78
COHEN, Charles J.—Solomon Friedman	117
CHATTERTON, Augustus L.—Lackawanna Lumber Company	1,816
COHEN, Nathan—Samuel Silverman	41
COCHRAN, William—John H. Newman	449
DOLAN, Andrew—Louis Massucci	36
EDELSON, Hyman—Thompson-Pettit Co.	178
ELDREDGE, Clarence A.—Lackawanna Lumber Company	614
SAME—Same	674
SAME—Same	721
SAME—Same	1,816
FALLS, John J.—Interurban Street Railway Company, costs	107
FOSS, Humboldt—Page Belting Company	1,587
FISH, William R.—Ferguson Tailoring Company	24
FISHER, John C., (not summoned)—William Greet	1,638
FLANAGAN, Elizabeth M.—Octave Joyansay	62
GROS, George—William D. Klepper, costs	32
GRIFFIN, Patrick—Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs	107
GROUNSELL, Walter M.—Henry W. Allen	105
GROSOFSKY, Jack—Samuel Deutsch	50
GALLAUNER, Edmund—Gilbert T. Reeder	427
GOLDBERG, Samuel—Annie Kuhn	22
HANDMAN, Charles—Frank Levy	115
HOLMES, John F.—G. A. Field Co.	237
HASTINGS, George—Emanuel Katz	1,027
HAYES, Warren F.—Charles W. Brand and others	398
HARRIS, Max H. and Louis A.—James Talcott	355
IGOU, Chas. H.—Edwin H. Merkley	61
JOSEPH, Mary E.—Henry J. Klappert	169
JOSEPH, Geo. E.—Harriet F. Dart	70
JAEGER, Herman J.—Arthur Rothschild	80
JOSEPH, Geo. E.—Lackawanna Lumber Company	614
JOSEPH, Geo. E.—Same	676
JOSEPH, Geo. E.—Same	721
KEEPESS, Henry L.—Lackawanna Lumber Company	614
KEEPESS, Henry L.—Same	676
KEEPESS, Henry L.—Same	721
KOBRE, Louis—Wm. A. Thomas	76
KNOPF, David—Mt. St. Ry. Co., costs	111
KROHN, Samuel—Julius Klefeld	30
KNOPF, George—August Nigey	41
KOUBE, Catherine—Sigmund Rosenthal	1,246
LYDAN, Bessie, administratrix—Interurban St. Ry. Co., costs	120
MERSHON, William L.—Lackawanna Lumber Company	1,816
MARTENS, Maurice—Same	1,816
MORRIS, E.—Met. St. Ry. Co., costs	108
MARRETT, Alfred—Interurban St. Ry. Co., costs	107
MILLER, Otto—Same, costs	107
MARQUET, Susan—Same, costs	107
MILLER, John R.—George Schwegler	44
MINER, Harris—Michael Cohen	89
MAXWELL, Wm. H., as Superintendent —James Harrigan, costs	60
MUNCH, Otto (not summoned) and William—John F. Makley	268
MASON, W.—Felix J. Bernstein	26
MERSHON, Wm. L.—Lackawanna Lumber Co.	614
SAME—Same	676
SAME—Same	721
MARTENS, Maurice—Same	614
SAME—Same	676
SAME—Same	721
NEU, Jacob—Lackawanna Lumber Co.	614
SAME—Same	674
SAME—Same	721
SAME—Same	1,816
NEWBERRY, John W.—Same	1,816
ORLINSKY, Chas. D.—R. V. Annin	201
PANITZKY, David—Same	201
PACK, Jacob—Thompson-Pettit Co.	178
PHYSIOC, Joseph A.—F. K. Leavitt	206
PROSKEY, Samuel—Joseph Boff	177
PLONS, J. E.—K. E. Hennessey, costs	108
RAMEL, Emil—Chas. C. Henry	88
ROBERTS, Bessie—Henry Shapiro	109
ROOTSKY, Barnet—Max Aitschuler and another	138
RYLEY, Thomas W.—William Greet	1,638
ROSENTHAL, Marcus—Barnett Friedman	209
ROTHSCHILD, David—David G. Morrison	222
ROWE, Basil—Lizzie E. Rhein, costs	110
SECOR, Theresa—Louise Schwegler	411
SOKOLSKI, Ray—Joseph L. Buttenwieser and another, costs	132
STERN, Winfield S.—Cleveland City Forge and Iron Company, costs	110
SPERRY, Elmer A.—Same, costs	110
SANFORD, Wm. L.—New Amsterdam Gas Company	47
SMITH, Thomas, (not summoned)—Harry Shapiro	109
SALZMAN, David—David Clamore and another	87
SCHREYER, Chas. M., trustee—Citizens' National Bank of Yonkers, N. Y., costs	336
STERN, Chas. S.—Swift & Co.	133
SOFRANSKI, Henry—Railway Advertising Company	754
TRAUB, Adolph—V. Loewers Gambrinus Brewery Co	1,060
THOMPSON, Harold F.—Smith, Gray & Co	55
THIELE, Gustave—Edward Billhardt	135
TREAGER, Augusta—Robert A. Chesebrough	501
VAN HOUTEN, Jacob H.—Benjamin J. MacMullen and another	83
YOUNG, Wesley—International College of Languages	24
THE DEGNON CONTRACTING CO.—Joseph Ortolano	997
MET. ST. RY. CO.—Mary A. French	788
ROYAL REALTY CO.—Chas. Blandy and others	750
UNITED STATES INVESTORS' CO.—Alexander H. Mathesius	454
PEERLESS MEAT AND PROVISION Co.—Nelson Morris and others	813
SAN DOMINGO GOLD AND COPPER Co. of Arizona—Geo. F. Maguire	534
INTER. RAP. TRAN. CO.—Walter A. Johnson	250
BROOKLYN CEDAR WARE WORKS—Alexander J. McCollum	885

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the data that when judgment was filed.

BARNETT, Leo and Isaac—M. Ernst, Jan. 8, 1897, (canceled)	$597
CASTELLANO, Henry—B. Abel and others, July 17, 1900, (canceled)	790
CORRIGAN, John P.—B. Mangonaro, Nov. 10, 1905	220
CARRINGTON, Herbert J.—E. Harris, April 27, 1904	737
DOMBUSCH, Wilhelmina—A. Levene, Dec. 19, 1893	438
FERSON, Louis O.—First National Bank of Chicago, Sept. 11, 1903, (canceled)	678
GUILLOTT, Rose M.—A. Stein, July 23, 1904	70
KEENE, Nathaniel W.—E. Dunkelman, Nov. 14, 1905	1,110
MONSKY, Morris—E. L. Stillman, Jan. 20, 1902, (canceled)	229
SAME—J. W. Conlon, Jan. 28, 1902, (canceled)	214
SAME—W. H. Schmohl, June 1, 1903, (canceled)	476
SAME—F. W. Cole, Jan. 24, 1902, (canceled)	508
SAME—S. H. Kohn, May 19, 1902, (canceled)	3,690
SAME—J. Kazemier and others, May 23, 1903, (canceled)	54
SAME—S. H. Kohn, May 19, 1902, (canceled)	3,690
SAME—L. W. Willets and others, May 20, 1902, (canceled)	1,522
SAME—J. Rosenthal, June 5, 1902, (canceled)	264
SAME—A. A. Carpenter, Aug. 7, 1902, (canceled)	2,950
SAME—N. Y. Telephone Co., Aug. 30, 1902, (canceled)	36
SAME—J. Dahlmeyer, Oct. 18, 1902, (canceled)	102
SAME, Acker, Merrall & Condit, Dec. 2, 1902, (canceled)	173
SAME—M. Levi, Jan. 20, 1902	249
SAME—A. B. White and others, May 14, 1902, (canceled)	789
SAME—Rider-Ericsson Engine Company, March 5, 1902, (canceled)	571
SAME—M. Malbin and others, Dec. 20, 1901, (canceled)	523
SAME—P. Skov and others, Dec. 20, 1901, (canceled)	133
SAME—K. Mathiasen, Dec. 20, 1901, (canceled)	470
SAME—Nineteenth Ward Bank, Dec. 7, 1901, (canceled)	941
SAME—J. Horowitz, Dec. 9, 1901, (canceled)	254
SAME—Goss & Edsall Co., Dec. 10, 1901, (canceled)	485
SAME—J. H. Mueller, Dec. 28, 1901, (canceled)	995
PLATTEIN, J.—G. Freeman, Dec. 18, 1905	456
SAMUEL, A.—J. Youngelson, May 26, 1905	650
A. M. CROFT CO.—The F. W. Seybel Co., Dec. 26, 1905	502
INTER. RAPID TRANSIT CO.—J. Langert, April 3, 1905	266

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Incorporated to-day:

Ganzevoort Beef and Provision Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—Gustave Gotthelf, Lafayette Nathan, Louis Gotthelf, New York.

The Corwell Company, New York, (Baking powder and extracts;) capital, $30,000. Directors—M. W. Curry, A. J. Wells, H. M. Andrews, New York.

Along-The-Hudson Company, New York, (real estate;) capital, $100,000. Directors—E. M. Johnson, Spuyten Duyvil; James Douglass, Henry Kroger, New York.

Putnam Holding Company, New York, (real estate;) capital, $100,000. Directors—Samuel Weinberg, J. K. L'hommedieu, H. M. Gulick, New York.

Gail Webb Manufacturing Company, Buffalo, (telephone apparatus;) capital, $25,000. Directors—H. M. Gail, H. M. Smith, O. M. Gail, Buffalo.

The Bleichrod Importing and Exporting Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Julius Strauss, Jacob Finegold, Nellie R. Green, New York.

The Manufacturing Company, New York, (food products;) capital, $25,000. Directors—W. T. R. Miller, J. Weston Myers, O. S. Houghton, New York.

Hunterdon Realty and Construction Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—T. C. Wood, H. Peckworth, New York; A. M. Durkin, Stapleton, S. I.

G. H. Stiehl & Co., New York, (hats and caps;) capital, $30,000. Directors—G. H. Stiehl, Henry Stauff, C. E. Stiehl, New York.

Local Realty Company of Jamaica, Brooklyn; capital, $20,000. Directors—Max Gluckman, A. H. Wechster, Carl Buxbaum, Brooklyn.

Cement Post and Pile Company, Orangeburg; capital, $200,000. Directors—G. A. Lefebre, Orangeburg; W. H. Coe, W. E. Hutchinson, New York.

South American Express Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—G. M. Fenton, New Rochelle, Edward Allbond, P. J. Patterson, Brooklyn.

Kuhlmann Co-operative Butter and Egg Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—W. K. Kalt, Charles Kuhlmann, H. C. Ruthmann, New York.

David McMeekan Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, (wall paper supplies;) capital, $50,000. Directors—William McMeekan, Irvine McMeekan, Walter McMeekan, Brooklyn.

The Bankruptcy Examiners' Association, New York, (provide attorneys and accountants;) capital, $5,000. Directors—S. F. Hyman, J. E. Solomon, Eli Hyman, New York.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

346—The United States vs. the Cherokee Nation; 347—The Eastern Cherokees vs. the Cherokee Nation and the United States, and 348—The Cherokee Nation vs. the United States.—Argument concluded. Leave granted to file additional briefs within six days.

149 of October Term, 1904—Frederic W. Lincoln et al. vs. the United States, and 466 of October Term, 1904—Warner, Barnes & Co., Limited, appellant, vs. the United States.—Reargument commenced.

347—The Eastern Cherokees vs. the Cherokee Nation.—Ordered that the title herein be amended by making the United States a party appellee.

Day call for Friday: 149 and 466 of October Term, 1904; 116, 141, 142, 158, (159, 160, 161, and 162,) 170, 172, 176, 180, and 181.

Calendars for Friday, Jan. 19.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. Preferred causes.

221—Matter of Hurlbutt, Hatch & Co
80—Matter of Wilde's Sons
84—U S Helmrath
85—Menzel & Co-U S
139—Cortelyou-Johnson
92—Tromp-Cramp Co
93—George Frost Co-Koma Co
94—U S Reiss
95—In re Berkebile
96—Pabst Brew Co-Thorley

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 2 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Goldsmith-Merritt
2—Same-same
3—McDonald Co-Hilquist
5—Elec Vehicle Co-Barney
Cases noticed.
6—Elec Vehicle Co-Barney
7—Aeolian Co-Harry H. Juelg Co
8—O'Rourke Eng Con Co-McMullen
9—Same-same
10—U S Fastener Co-Bradley
11—Bowker-Haight & Freese Co
12—Same-same
13—Dick-Henry
14—Olds-Curlette

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Platt, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

111—Moore-Pac Exp Co
157—Connor-N H R R
163—Harris-S C Co
173—Paine-Lustig
174—Same-same
184—Stewart-T S Co
185—Britton-N H R R
186—Durante-Pen. R R
147—Coffin-Phila B & W R R
186—Baker-Clark & Co
187—Cent Trust Co-Treat
188—Same-same
189—Same-same
190—Leszynsky-Leszynsky
193—Adler-Ky D & K Co
194—R. G. Packard Co-N Y C & H R R R
195—Fine-N Y & N H R R

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

426—Ins Co-Parker
142—Garrison-W W Co

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Ray, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

37—K & M Co-Johns Co
49—Brunswick-B-C Co-Beyer
50—Sloan-Dobson
51—Del S Co-Met Tr Co
57—U S Fastener Co-Bradley
58—Haskell-Perfect
70—Edison-Am Mutoscope, &c, Co
71—Mygatt-McArthur
72—Hillard-Fisher Book Typewriter Co
76—Kraus-Hollander
14—Nat, &c, Co-N Y Scale Co
22—Same-Roebling
39—Elevator, &c, Co-Pedersen
52—U S Fastener Co-Wertheimer
70—Gunn-Bridgeport, &c, Co
81—N Y, &c, Co-Sieber
40—Cutler-Hammer-Automatic, &c, Co
80—Cushman, &c, Co-Denny

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—The Court of Appeals calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 233, 235, 238, 234, and 244.

Appellate Court.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Appellate Division, Third Department, calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 6, 8, 11, 13, 14, 50, and balance of to-day's calendar.

Calendars for Friday, Jan. 19.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—O'Brien, P. J.; Ingraham, Laughlin, Clarke, and Houghton, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—Buffuna-Avery
2—In re Tiffany
3—Smith-Bleier
4—Taylor-Briggs
5—Knickerbocker-Conger
6—Dearing-Schreyer
7—Emmerich-Sloane
8—Bridges-Wade
9—In re Rothschild
10—McCormack-Coddington
11—Gage-City N Y
12—Bean-N Y Edison Co
13—Hoff-Reid
14—Kyes-Flint
15—Globe Co-Meyers
16—Muscatine Co-Scott
17—Smith-Borden
18—Johnson Bank-Phillips
19—In re Choate
20—Fennelly-Copper Co
21—Same-United Co
22—In re Hoser St
23—In re Freedman
24—In re Manheim Non-enumerated motions.
5—Goodman-Maze
11—Arlington Co-Ins Co
10—Heyman-Schlesinger
3—In re Willis Av Br
6—Ehrich-Grant
19—Beadsworth-Whitehead
20—In re Clark
21—Levy-Butler
22—Ewalde Co-Grout
23—In re Ashheim
24—Tishman-Acritelli
25—Oakes-Meyer
26—Friedman-Ramon Co
27—Eastman Co-Lewis
29—Goldman-Corn
32—Schlesinger-Gilhooly
33—Fitter-Moroney
34—Edmonds-Attucks
35—Venner-Ins Co
36—Bliss-Tubular Co
37—Fennessy-Fennessy

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Boice-Jones
2—De Haven-Harlam
3—Toilettes Fashion Co-Begleberg
4—Jagerhuber-same
5—McGovern-Man Ry
5½—Same-same
6—Crawford-Perkins
7—In re Baumgarten
8—In re Riverside Dr
9—Hart-Thor. Iron Co
10—Freer-Schmitt
11—Schuhose-Schuhose
11½—Same-same
12—McKone-Mfg Co, &c
13—Winston-S P & Co
14—In re Horowitz
15—Agr Ins Co-Smith
16—Deane-Deane
17—Sullivan-Allan
18—Morse-Walsh
19—Cong, &c-Sommer
20—Neugass-Harlem R R
21—Geiger-N Y Ry
22—Edmonds-same
23—Munter-Rosengarten
24—Franklin-Hoadly
25—Andreae-Pellman
26—Hyatt-Pub Co
27—Sacks-Brotskey
28—Brotskey-Sacks
29—Sacks-Brotskey
30—Ruth-Horwitz
31—Reynolds-Condon
32—Flanagan-Lyon
33—Martello-Brose
34—Rembach-Schwarzschild
35—Schott-Comp, &c
36—J. E. Linde Co-Un Litho Co
37—Smith-Ottman
38—Smith-N Y Ry
39—Galvin-Met Ry
40—Bebro-Stuart
41—House-Merowitz
42—Burns-McAdoo
43—Rosenberg-Merowitz
44—Taylor-Goosby
45—Roberts-Hartman
46—In re Mahoney
47—Scott-Cheney
48—Ginsberg-Kaufman
49—Reubel-Reubel
50—Costello-Burke
51—In re Dwight
52—In re Shannon
53—Daily-Press P Co
54—In re 18th to 23d Sts, N R
55—Detwiler-Dowling
56—Hartley-Olson
57—City of N Y-Central, &c, Co
58—Colon-Schiff
59—Hartley-Olson
60—Talcott-McElwee

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on motions. Preferred causes.

3973—Rutherford Rty Co-Cook
4175—Farmers' L & T Co-James
757—Appleby-Commissioners of Taxes
2882—Same-same
General calendar.
3233—Babbitt-N Y & H R R
3239—Peters-same
3251—Feinschild-same
3298—Oesting-McFarran
3308—Weber-Klatske
3144—Mulry-Byrne

1433—Ring-Mitchell
1441—Same-same
338—Vietor-Rosenberg
2258—Kantor-Burkam
2063—Baruch-Baruch
3277—Dolder-Dolder
2812—Sirotta-Campne
2825—Taddonis-Flora
1408—Schilds-Haviland
1410—Evans-same
3001—Voightman-McLellan
3000A—Warshawer-Sperling
1979—Herman-Herman

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 3303.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Attorney General Mayer, Deputy Attorney General Blau, District Attorney Jerome, and Assistant District Attorney O'Connor for the People.

1—Norman Hapgood
2—James A. Mulligan
Motion calendar.
1—Launie W. Reynolds
Demurrers.
1—Robert Walsh
2—James Gallagher

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

5877—Rice-Pati
5963—Roehrs-Henning

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar —No. 1.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the Bar is called to rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III. and V. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such cause has been sent to a part for trial. In no event shall a cause on the day calendar be passed from day to day, on account of the engagement of counsel, for more than three days. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

2206—Argyro-Butler Silk Mill
2314—Boese-Bolton
1453—Stannard-Robert H. Reid & Co
2362—Stern-Mayer
2220—Norton & Dalton Co-City of N Y
2224—Devlin-same
2406—Harrington-N Y Trans Co
2016—Wetter-Bloch
2330—Frazer & Houghton-Mygatt
1981—La Dow-Universal Talking Mach Co
2294—Levy-Roosevelt
2364—Whittle-Fries
2255—Colnon-Archer
2269—Fid & Cas Co-Randolph
2326—Herter R'ty Co-Trev Ins Co
2334—Corn Exch Bank-Galindo
2345—Bauer-Firemen's Fund Ins Co
2346—Same-Springfield F & M Ins Co
4327 to 4341—Arlington Co-Ins Co of N Y and 14 others
826—Frankel-Dewey
1391—McManus-Amer Woolen Co
2340—Barron-Hellner
320—Pohalski-Levy
330—Barth-same
2285—Barone-O'Leary

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 2675.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Mary Ellen Conklin
2—John Schnugg
3—Vera Cullivan et al
4—Elizabeth Vanderburgh
5—Sigmund W Goldman
6—Rose Mollner
7—Jennie Mollner
8—John Murray
9—John B Radley
10—Thos G Mellefont
11—Henry V Feder
12—Sarah J H Choate
13—Helen M Smith
14—Vincenzo Cavelli
15—James Campbell
16—Matthew Byrnes
17—Catharine Cordes
18—Edward M Brown
19—Julia Bulford
20—James Grant
21—Catharine O Van Ness
22—Patrick J Lynch
28—Eleanor M Bell
24—John Schmidt
25—Marie Aubert
26—Jennie Schulhoff
27—John Keltieman
28—Margaret Gillen
29—Catharine Cordes
30—Nora Goode
31—Thomas Coyle
32—Ernest Kellermann
23—George C Howell
34—Emma W Groesbeck
35—Herman H Jantzen
36—Rosa Zaug
37—Eliza W S Parkman
Wills for probate
At 10:30 A M
Elizabeth Campbell
Anna M Harms
Alfred Storms
Annie Byrnes
Philip A Smyth
Karoline S Waterman
Richard Stackpoole
Hugo Menzel, Jr
At 2:30 P M
Geo H Fahrbach
Fannie J Stuyvesant
Kate Faulhaber
Peter Kirchof
Elizabeth M Crosby
Ernest E Boussenden
Elizabeth Lamb

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Green, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1491—Quinn-C & M Env Co
580—Murray-Met Ry
1333—Warrington-Int R
6230½—Sutton-Wanamaker
1748—Clutt-Int Ry
6497½—Winklarek-N Y T Co
1152½—Schubert-Johnson
1085—Francabadine-Int R T Co
6508½—Schramm-Int R
6519—Levy-same
1749—Hyland-Fargo
1693—Lyons-Int Ry
1811—Rosenberg-same
1812—Fusco-Donellan
1817—Monahan-Wessels
1821—Gluck-Bonerano
1823—Klaber-Zimmerman
1850—Eissing-Met Ry
1775—Bitgreaves-Coleman
1690—Stapleton-Int Ry

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

931—Scully-Buckt
6837½—Richard-N D Co
1878—Wright-Sickels
1741—Spielman-Kaplan
494

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROSS RIVER RESERVOIR.
Reservoir "N."
Additional Lands and Highways.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION OF APPRAISAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY given that it is the intention of the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883, and the laws amendatory thereof.

Such application will be made at a Special Term of said Court, to be held in the Second Judicial District, at Chambers of Mr. Justice Keogh, in New Rochelle, Westchester County, New York, on the Twenty-seventh day of January, 1906, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.

The object of such application is to obtain an order of the Court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the County of New York, and the other two of whom shall reside in the County in which the real estate hereinafter described is situated, as Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners of and all persons interested in the real estate (as the term "real estate" is defined by said act) hereinafter described as proposed to be taken or affected for the construction of a dam and reservoir on Cross River for the purpose of supplying the City of New York with an increased supply of pure and wholesome water.

The real estate sought to be taken or affected is situated in the Towns of Lewisboro, Poundridge, and Bedford, Westchester County, New York.

A statement or description of the boundaries of the additional lands or real estate to be acquired herein is as follows:

All those tracts or parcels of land to be acquired in fee for the construction of the Cross River Reservoir (Reservoir "N") as shown on a certain map, entitled "Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, Exhibit No. 5 of 1905, Property Map No. 1, for the acquirement in fee of Additional Lands, and for the acquirement of the use and possession of real estate of which the fee has been heretofore or is herewith taken, acquired, or used for railroad, highway, and other public purposes, required for the construction of the Cross River Reservoir (Reservoir N) in the Towns of Lewisboro, Poundridge, and Bedford, Westchester County, New York," adopted by the Aqueduct Commissioners June 29th, 1905, and filed in Westchester County Register's office at White Plains, New York, December 11th, 1905, which are bounded and described as follows:

FIRST TRACT.

BEGINNING at a point in the Town line separating the Towns of Bedford and Poundridge; which point is a corner of Parcels Nos. 19 and 25, in the boundary of lands of the City of New York and running thence south twenty-one (21) degrees thirty (30) minutes east three hundred forty-seven and two-tenths (347.2) feet; thence south twenty-one (21) degrees twenty (20) minutes east one hundred fifty and seven-tenths (150.7) feet; then south seventy-nine (79) degrees fifty-six (56) minutes west ninety and five-tenths (90.5) feet; thence south eleven (11) degrees fifty-three (53) minutes east one hundred two (102) feet; thence north eighty-four (84) degrees forty-six (46) minutes east one hundred (100.0) feet; thence south fifteen (15) degrees thirty-four (34) minutes east five hundred forty-five (545.0) feet; thence south twenty-one (21) degrees nineteen (19) minutes east one hundred six and eight-tenths (106.8) feet; thence south twenty (20) degrees ten (10) minutes east one hundred and forty-four (144.0) feet to the northwesterly line of Parcel No. 29 in the boundary of lands of the City of New York; thence along said boundary of said lands to the end south forty-three (43) degrees thirty (30) minutes west three hundred thirty-one and five-hundredths (331.05) feet; thence south eighty-six (86) degrees forty-four (44) minutes west five hundred twenty-two (522.0) feet; thence north thirty (30) degrees forty-six (46) minutes east four hundred eighteen and one-tenth (418.1) feet; thence north four (4) degrees twenty-six (26) minutes east one thousand two hundred forty-six and one-tenth (1,246.1) feet to the point or place of beginning, containing 11.63 acres, all in the Town of Bedford.

SECOND TRACT.

BEGINNING at a point which is a corner of Parcels Nos. 19 and 28 in the boundary of lands of the City of New York and running thence along said boundary of said lands south eighty-seven (87) degrees eight (08) minutes west five hundred eighty-nine and twenty-two hundredths (589.22) feet; thence north six (6) degrees forty-eight (48) minutes east one thousand two hundred and twenty and eight-tenths (1220.8) feet; thence leaving said boundary of said lands south twenty (20) degrees seventeen (17) minutes east one thousand two hundred and sixteen and eight-tenths (1216.8) feet; thence north sixty-six (66) degrees forty-eight (48) minutes east one hundred and twenty (120.0) feet to the boundary of lands of the City of New York; thence south forty-five (45) degrees sixteen (16) minutes west along the said boundary of said lands one hundred thirty-one and seven-tenths (131.7) feet to the point or place of beginning, containing 8.10 acres, all in the Town of Bedford.

THIRD TRACT.

BEGINNING at a point which is a corner of Parcels Nos. 37 and 38 in the boundary of lands of the City of New York, and running thence along said boundary of said lands, south one (1) degree fifty-seven (57) minutes thirty (30) seconds west one thousand and thirty-eight and seventy-two hundredths (1038.72) feet; thence south no (0) degrees eleven (11) minutes east one hundred fifty-two and three-tenths (152.3) feet to a point in the present State highway leading from Cross River to Bedford; thence leaving said boundary of said lands south eighty-nine (89) degrees forty-nine (49) minutes west seventeen and nine-tenths (17.9) feet to the westerly side of said road or highway; thence north six degrees (6) seventeen (17) minutes west one hundred thirty-two and six-tenths (732.6) feet; thence north eleven (11) degrees forty (40) minutes west one hundred and fourteen (114.0) feet; thence north one (1) degree thirty-seven (37) minutes east six hundred sixteen and eight-tenths (616.8) feet to the boundary of lands of the City of New York; thence along the said boundary of said lands south twenty-seven (27) degrees thirty-five (35) minutes east three hundred (300) feet to the point or place of beginning. Containing three and ninety-one hundredths (3.91) acres, all in the Town of Bedford.

FOURTH TRACT.

BEGINNING at a point in the boundary of lands of the City of New York where the southerly line of Parcel No. 40 intersects the easterly side of the present State highway, and running thence north fifty-three (53) degrees twenty-two (22) minutes east along said boundary of said lands six hundred eighty-two and one-tenth (682.1) feet; thence leaving said boundary of said lands south ten (10) degrees fourteen (14) minutes east seven hundred fifty-four and nine-tenths (754.9) feet; thence south eighty-two (82) degrees forty-four (44) minutes west six hundred eighty-seven and six-tenths (687.6) feet to the easterly side of the aforesaid State highway; thence along said easterly side of said highway to the north twenty-two (22) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred twelve and nine-tenths (112.9) feet thence north eleven (11) degrees nineteen (19) minutes west sixty and seven-tenths (60.7) feet; thence north eighty-six (86) degrees forty-five (45) minutes west seven (7.0) feet; thence north fifty-two and two-tenths (52.2) feet; thence north three (3) degrees two (02) minutes west forty-nine and two-tenths (49.2) feet, thence north seven (7) degrees forty (40) minutes west one hundred fifty-eight and seven-tenths (158.7) feet to the point or place of beginning, containing eight and forty-one hundredths (8.41) acres. All in the Town of Bedford.

FIFTH TRACT.

BEGINNING at a point in the boundary of lands of the City of New York, which point is a corner of Parcels Nos. 62 and 66, and running thence north three (3) degrees ten (10) minutes west forty-eight (48) feet; thence north eighty-six (86) degrees thirty-six (36) minutes east three hundred one and nine-tenths (301.9) feet to a corner of lands of the City of New York; thence south seventy-six (76) degrees twenty-six (26) minutes east, seven hundred ninety-eight and four-tenths (798.4) feet to another corner of lands of the City of New York, thence along the boundary of lands of the City of New York the end south fifty-three (53) degrees forty-three (43) minutes west, five hundred twenty-two and seven-tenths (522.7) feet, thence north thirty-five (35) degrees thirty-three (33) minutes west six hundred ten and twenty-five hundredths (610.25) feet; thence south seventy-two (72) degrees west forty-seven (47) minutes west three hundred and ten (310.0) feet to the point or place of beginning. Containing three and eighty-three (3.83) hundredths acres. All in the Town of Lewisboro.

SIXTH TRACT.

BEGINNING at a point in the boundary of lands of the City of New York, which point is the most northerly corner of Parcel No. 75 and running thence north fourteen (14) degrees twenty-eight (28) minutes east along said boundary of said lands one thousand eight hundred ninety-two and fifty-two-hundredths (1892.52) feet; thence leaving said boundary of said lands south six (6) degrees twenty-four (24) minutes east nine hundred forty-one and seven-tenths (941.7) feet; thence south twenty-six (26) degrees twenty-nine (29) minutes west eight hundred nine and four-tenths (809.4) feet; thence south fifty-four (54) degrees fifty-six (56) minutes west one hundred fourteen and one-tenth (114.1) feet; thence south fifty-six degrees fifteen (15) minutes east one hundred eight and two-tenths (108.2) feet; thence south eighty-four (84) degrees twenty-six (26) minutes west sixty-seven and six-tenths (67.6) feet; thence south eighty-one (81) degrees fifty-four (54) minutes west sixty-five and two-tenths (65.2) feet to the point or place of beginning. Containing eight and thirty-five-hundredths (8.35) acres. All in the Town of Lewisboro.

SEVENTH TRACT.

Being land required for a proposed re-location of a state highway to a width of fifty (50.0) feet; twenty-five (25) feet on either side of the centre line herein described:

BEGINNING at a point in the boundary of lands of the City of New York distant about thirty-five (35.0) feet from the town line between the Towns of Poundridge and Bedford as measured on said boundary line and running thence north twenty-four (24) degrees twenty-four (24) minutes east three hundred and fifty (350+) feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of two hundred six and seven-tenths (206.7) feet crossing present road of highway leading from Cross River to Boutonville one hundred fifty-eight and fifty-seven-hundredths (158.57) feet; thence north twenty (20) degrees no (00) minutes west two hundred and ninety (290) feet; thence north eleven (11) degrees fifty-two (52) minutes west four hundred and twenty (420.0) feet; thence north six (6) degrees ten (10) minutes west one hundred and six-tenths (101.6) feet to the centre of the aforesaid highway or road. All in the Town of Poundridge.

All the real estate within the boundaries of the several tracts above described is to be acquired in fee and includes the parcels enumerated and shown on said map as follows: Parcels Numbers nineteen and a half, twenty and a half, twenty-seven and a quarter, twenty-six and a half, twenty-seven and a half, twenty-nine and a half, thirty-seven and a half, thirty-eight and a half, forty and a quarter, forty and a half, sixty-two and a quarter, sixty-two and a half, seventy-eight and a half, and eighty-nine.

A statement or description of the boundaries of the additional lands or real estate in which an easement is to be acquired by this proceeding is as follows:

FIRST TRACT, designated as Parcel No. 90 on said map hereinbefore referred to, filed in Westchester County Register's office at White Plains, New York, December eleventh, 1905, bounded and described as follows:

ALL that portion of the Honey Hollow Road running southerly from the junction of said road with the State Road leading from Bedford to the Village of Cross River at monument fifty-three (53) and lying northerly from Parcel No. 89 and containing eight-tenths (0.8) acres of which seventy-six-hundredths (0.76) acres in the Town of Poundridge and four-hundredths (0.04) acres in the Town of Lewisboro.

SECOND TRACT, designated as Parcel No. 91 on said map above referred to, bounded and described as follows:

ALL that portion of the State Road leading from Bedford to the Village of Cross River running easterly from the junction of said State Road with the Honey Hollow Road at monument fifty-three (53) and lying southerly from the Line of Taking of the Cross River Reservoir, and containing twelve-hundredths (0.12) acres, of which ten-hundredths (0.10) acres in the Town of Poundridge and two-hundredths (0.02) acres in the Town of Lewisboro.

A description of the real estate used for railroad, highway and other public purposes, the fee of which has been heretofore taken and the possession of which is required as aforesaid, is as follows:

ALL that portion of the road or highway from Katonah to the Village of Cross River, designated on said map hereinbefore referred to as Parcel Number 92 and extending between the points marked A-A on said map, the centre line of which road or highway is described as follows:

Beginning at a point marked A on said map, which is the intersection of the centre lines of Road Number One, hereinafter described, and the road or highway herein described, which point is fully located in the description of said Road Number One, and running thence south eighty-three (83) degrees four (04) minutes east three hundred and twenty (320.0) feet; thence north eighty-seven (87) degrees seventeen (17) minutes east fifty-nine and nine-tenths (59.9) feet; north sixty-nine (69) degrees five (5) minutes east five hundred ninety-eight and six-tenths (598.6) feet; thence north fifty-two (52) degrees, forty-seven (47) minutes east one hundred seventy-two and five-tenths (172.5) feet; thence north sixty-four (64) degrees thirty-three (33) minutes east one hundred eighty-three and seven-tenths (183.7) feet; thence north eighty-one (81) degrees thirty-five (35) minutes east two hundred twenty and six-tenths (220.6) feet; thence north eighty-six (86) degrees three (03) minutes east one hundred fifty-six and three-tenths (156.3) feet; thence north seventy-two (72) degrees fifty (50) minutes east one hundred seventeen and one-tenth (117.1) feet; thence north eighty-eight (88) degrees thirty-eight (38) minutes east six hundred twenty-nine and four-tenths (629.4) feet; thence south eighty-six (86) degrees twenty-seven (27) minutes east one hundred two and three-tenths (102.3) feet; thence south sixty-four (64) degrees twenty-four (24) minutes east one hundred eighteen and twenty-two-hundredths (118.22) feet; thence south sixty-one (61) degrees fifty-nine (59) minutes east one hundred fifty-three and fifty-three-hundredths (153.53) feet; thence south sixty-three (63) degrees thirty-nine (39) minutes east three hundred fourteen and fifty-five-hundredths (314.55) feet; thence south seventy-one (71) degrees twenty-six (26) minutes east one hundred twelve and thirty-seven-hundredths (112.37) feet; thence south eighty (80) degrees fifteen (15) minutes east and eighty-five-hundredths (60.85) feet; thence north eighty-six (86) degrees fifty-five (55) minutes east one hundred sixteen and sixty-two-hundredths (116.62) feet; thence north eighty-one (81) degrees thirty-five (35) minutes east one hundred eighteen and sixty-five-hundredths (118.65) feet; thence north seventy-three (73) degrees five (05) minutes east one hundred eighty-one and four-tenths (181.4) feet; thence north seventy-three (73) degrees forty-eight (48) minutes east seventy-three and nine-tenths (73.9) feet; thence north seventy (70) degrees thirteen (13) minutes east one hundred twenty and seventy-five-hundredths (120.75) feet; thence north sixty-nine (69) degrees fifty-three (53) minutes east one hundred fifty-eight and seven-tenths (158.7) feet; thence north eighty (80) degrees five (05) minutes east sixty-nine and seventy-two-hundredths (69.72) feet; thence south seventy-two (72) degrees forty-seven (47) minutes east ninety-one and two-tenths (91.2) feet; thence south forty (40) degrees forty-seven (47) minutes east two hundred eighty-three and fifty-four-hundredths (283.54) feet; thence south seventy-five (75) degrees fifteen (15) minutes east one hundred seventy-six and seven-tenths (176.7) feet; thence south seventy-four (74) degrees twenty-eight (28) minutes east eighty-three (83) feet; thence north eighty-one (81) degrees twenty (20) minutes east sixty-eight and eight-tenths (68.8) feet; thence north sixty-six (66

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

McAdoo Tunnel Company Gets Broadway Corner in Its Terminal Block—Downtown Deals on Fulton and Nassau Streets—Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

The New York and Jersey Railroad has bought up the holdings of another owner within the limits of its proposed terminal site at Sixth Avenue, Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets. The properties are those of Mrs. Anna Miller, including the four-story building at the northwest corner of Broadway and Thirty-second Street, 17.11 by 68, and the two adjoining three-story buildings 105 and 107 West Thirty-second Street, on plot 32 by 49.11. With the exception of a frontage of 25 feet at No. 115, the company now controls the north side of Thirty-second Street for a distance of 250 feet west of Broadway.

Operator Buys on Nassau Street.

Daniel B. Freedman has bought from the trustees of Martha A. Leavitt and Mary Barnes the four-story building at 49 Nassau Street, running through to Liberty Place, on lot 28 by 70.1 by 14.10 by 65.8. The property is 92 feet north of Liberty Street and adjoins the Bryant Building.

N. A. Berwin & Co. have sold to Elizabeth Farrel the four-story building 128 Fulton Street, running through to 46 Ann Street, on plot 25 by 120.

Broadway Corner Deal on Heights.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Kight & Dongan to an investor the six-story elevator apartment house, with stores, in course of construction at the northwest corner of Broadway and 142d Street, 50 by 100. The structure will be completed about June 1.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold the block front on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, between 121st and 122d Streets, a plot 192 by 100, to Lewine & Davis, who will erect five six-story flats.

Max Marx is the buyer of the six-story tenement 2,380 Old Broadway, near 132d Street, 26.6 by 120.1 by 25.4 by 111.

Jacob Fine has sold for Mrs. Flora Kovnar to Mrs. Olga Liberman the five-story triple flat 244 West 117th Street.

Sale of West 24th Street Building.

S. B. Goodale & Son have sold for Charles Weinberg to a client of Robert M. Fulton the four-story business building 51 West Twenty-fourth Street, 20 by 98.9.

Reckling & Vallender have sold 42 and 44 West Twenty-first Street, two four-story brownstone dwellings on plot 33.7 by 92, to A. C. Bachman, who has resold the property to Louis Sachs.

George R. Coughlan is the buyer of 23 West Thirty-eighth Street, sold recently.

New Houses Sold on Eighth Avenue.

Lederer & Greenberg have resold to the Avon Realty and Construction Company the two six-story apartment houses in course of construction at the northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and 151st Street, each 50 by 100.

Max Marx has sold to Carl Rosenberg the plot, 175 by 100, at the north side of 145th Street, 275 feet west of Lenox Avenue.

Henry Weil has sold for Lowenfeld & Prager 272 West 117th Street, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 100.11.

The New Amsterdam Realty Company has sold the five-story brownstone apartment house 35 West 102d Street, 27 by 85 by 100. Charles S. Kohler was the broker.

Buyer for 77th Street Dwelling.

Henry D. Wimans & May have sold for James Carlew 8 West Seventy-seventh Street, a five-story American basement dwelling, on lot 25 by 102.2.

L. J. Phillips & Co. negotiated the sale of 308 West Seventy-eighth Street to Clayton E. Rich.

Purchase on West 125th Street.

Max Marx has bought from Harry C. Raynor and others, through Max Just, 35 to 43 West 125th Street, a two-story store and office building, on plot 100 by 99.11.

To Remodel Park Row Structure.

Plans have been filed for the remodeling of the five-story building at 31 and 32 Park Row, owned by the Jay Gould estate. New floors are to be laid, a new plumbing and electric lighting plant installed, a fireproof elevator shaft built, and new staircases erected. The façade will also be remodeled. The projected improvements will cost $30,000, according to the estimate of Architect C. Raymond Bossange.

Estate Sells on West 31st Street.

The Wigger estate has sold 134 West Thirty-first Street, old buildings, on plot 25 by 152.10 by 25.7 by 145.7.

George W. McAdam has sold 218 West Thirtieth Street, old buildings, on lot 23.5 by 98.9, which he recently bought from the Duffy estate.

Huberth & Gabel have sold for Mrs. Sarah Loehman the five-story triple flat, with stores, at 456 Ninth Avenue.

Pocher & Co. have sold the five-story tenement 438 West Fifty-third Street, 25 by 100, for Mary E. Van Brunt.

Leases in West 32d Street Structure.

Renwick C. Hurry & Co. have leased the eleventh loft in the new building at 11 and 13 West Thirty-second Street, 5,000 square feet, to John R. Keim, manufacturing jeweler, for a term of twenty-one years, at an aggregate rental of $89,000; also, the tenth floor and the front half of the eighth floor to the Duffner & Kimberly Company.

W. H. Chesebrough has been elected a Director and one of the Board of Managers of the Alliance Realty Company.

Deal for Madison Avenue Corner.

O. D. Dike & Brother, in conjunction with Lincoln Price, have sold for Irving Kempner the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and 126th Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 20 by 85.

Isaac Haft has bought from Samuel Bierman 56 East Ninety-eighth Street, a five-story triple flat, on lot 25 by 100.11.

Cohen & Glauber have sold to Jacob Freeman 813 and 815 Second Avenue, a five-story tenement, with stores, 50 by 100.

Frederick H. Gunning has sold for a client to Charles S. Faulkner the five-story single flat 182 East Seventy-fifth Street, 18 by 102.2.

Osk & Edelstein have bought, through M. Beringer & Son, the two four-story brick tenements 349 and 351 East Seventy-sixth Street, 50 by 102.2, and have resold the property to Louis Lese, through Abraham Gordon, as broker.

Park Avenue Corner Finds Buyer.

Harris & Andran have sold for B. Schor the northeast corner of Park Avenue and 102d Street, a five-story flat, 26 by 100.

A. J. Jackson has sold 537 and 539 East 118th Street, a five-story apartment house, 40 by 100, for the John Wood estate to the Portman Realty Company. The sellers have owned the property since 1881.

Foisdam & Levin have sold for Seigel Brothers to Louis Lese the plot, 75 by 99.11, on the south side of 134th Street, 110 feet east of Madison Avenue.

Arnold & Byrne have sold for a client to Louis Bernstein the five-story triple flat at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and 119th Street.

Parcel on 126th Street in Demand.

George Brettell & Son have sold for Sarah E. Louck to Louis Lese 151 East 126th Street, a frame dwelling, 25 by 100, and have resold the property to J. L. Van Sant and William S. Patten, who, in turn, have resold it to Conrad Schlosser.

Nevins & Perelman have sold 349 to 353 East 120th Street, old dwellings on plot 50 by 100.11, to a builder for improvement.

The Portman Realty Company has bought the property 417 East Ninety-seventh Street, 25 by 100.

Moses Mendelsohn has sold for I. Greenberg to D. Klein the two four-story tenements 235 and 237 East 121st Street, each 25 by 100; also, for E. Lowenthal, to L. Arone, a four-story single flat at Second Avenue and 116th Street, 20 by 70; also, for the Boltner estate to G. Marinos, the five-story single flat 25 Morningside Avenue, 19.6 by 100; also, for S. Kohn to T. Lacs, the six-story triple flat 15 and 17 West 117th Street, 25 by 100.11; also, for Mrs. J. Lewine to T. Lacs, the four-story double flat 168 East 104th Street, 25 by 100; also, for A. Strauss to Rapaport & Kolbert, the northeast corner of 112th Street and Madison Avenue, a five-story double flat, 25.5 by 75; also, leased for the Charigs Realty and Construction Company to A. Perlus, the apartment houses 175, 177, and 179 East 119th Street, for a term of five years at a rental of $30,000.

Buyers for 28th Street Houses.

Silberberg & Epstein have bought the six-story flats at 315 and 317, 321 and 323, and 325 and 327 East Twenty-eighth Street, each 41 by 100.

I. Silberberg has bought the southwest corner of 147th Street and St. Ann's Avenue, a five-story triple flat with stores, 25 by 100; also, 167 East Ninety-ninth Street, a five-story tenement with store, 25 by 100.

F. Morris & Co. have bought from Mary F. Power 218 East Twenty-fifth Street, a four-story business building on lot 29 by 98.9.

Pisani Brothers & Co. have sold for Benjamin Menschel to Orazio La Cagnino the five-story tenement 532 East Sixteenth Street, on lot 25 by 103.

Downtown Tenement Dealings.

Rubinger, Klinger & Co. have sold for Nathan Kirsh the southwest corner of Avenue A and Eighth Street, a six-story apartment house with stores on lot 25 by 75.

S. Steingut & Co. have sold for Adolph Flisser 303 and 305 East Sixth Street, two five-story flats, 38 by 54; also, for Frank Franklin 48 Sutyvesant Street, a seven-story flat 30 by 80; also, for M. Kramer 218 and 220 East Eightieth Street, two five-story flats, 50 by 100.2.

Samuel Grossman has bought from Haber, Dworkowitz & Haber 12 Lewis Street, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 100.

Max Blisnikoff has bought, through a Mr. Schulder the five-story tenement 91 Lewis Street.

Morris Kahn & Son have sold for Mrs. Tillie Cohn the five-story tenement 176 Chrystie Street, 19 by 75.

Huppert & Bernstein are the buyers of 25 Mangin Street, sold recently by the Portman Realty Company.

S. Steingut & Co. have sold for Theodore Glatz 108 Second Avenue, a four-story flat, 26 by 125, to a builder for improvement.

Flats Sold on Courtlandt Avenue.

Emile Harris has sold for M. Teitenstein and H. Siegel to I. Henry Harris the new six-story flats 706 and 708 Courtlandt Avenue and 628 East 158th Street.

R. I. Brown's Sons have sold for Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster the vacant plot, 148 by 80, at the southeast corner of Clay Avenue and 169th Street.

The same brokers have also sold for James Thompson the lot on the west side of Sheridan Avenue, 283.7 feet north of 153d Street.

Wolf & Krantz have sold for Louis Lese the dwelling 1,002 East 165th Street, to I. Kopeloff, for occupancy.

Briell Farm in Astoria Sold.

The Briell farm, consisting of over 100 acres in the heart of the Astoria section of Long Island City, has been sold to a Manhattan syndicate for $180,000. Negotiations for the sale have been going on for several months. The new owners will cut up the tract into building sites and put it on the market. The farm is the only one of its size within the boundaries of old Long Island City, and had been owned by the Briell family for a long time.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

37th St, 264 West, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x98.9, four-story brick dwelling; executors' sale, to Mrs. Celia Schopin $15,600

40th St, 537 and 539 West, n s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, each 25x98.9, old frame buildings and vacant; executors' sale, to Mrs. Celia Schopin 18,100

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

155th St, n s, 125 ft e of Broadway, for two five-story brick flats, 50x87.11; Siegel & Harris of 60 Liberty St, owners; H. T. Howell of 3d Av and 149th St, architect; cost, $120,000.

87th St, 211 West, for a three-story brick garage, 37x77; A. E. M. de Montsaulnin of Paris, owner; Cady & See of 6 West 22d St, architect; cost, $11,000.

Suburban Place, w s, 100 ft n of Boston Road, for a five-story brick tenement, 40x88; Nathan & David Shiman of 87 Maiden Lane, owners; John Hauser of 360 West 125th St, architect; cost, $34,000.

145th St, n s, 175 ft e of Brook Av, for two six-story brick tenements, 37.6x86.11; H. Gluck and S. Allen of 1,498 Madison Av, owners; Edward A. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $84,000.

Wales Av, e s, 118.6 ft s of Dawson St, for a six-story brick tenement, 46.6x56.9; Dawson Realty Company of 33 East Broadway, owner; Samuel Sass of 27 Park Row, architect; cost, $45,000.

Washington Av, e s, 94.81 ft s of Wendover Av, for a five-story brick store and tenement, 50x87.2; Harry Lehr of 190 Beach Av, owner; Goldner & Goldberg of Jackson and Westchester Aves, architects; cost, $55,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

33d St, 445 and 447 West, to two four-story brick dormitories; French Benevolent Society of 450 West 34th St, owner; J. H. Knubel of 318 West 42d St, architect; cost, $17,000.

48th St, 329 West, to a three-story brick dwelling; A. Martin, premises, owner; Rees & Rossbach of 1,947 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,750.

Park Row, 31 and 32, to five-story brick lofts and offices; estate of Jay Gould of 31 Nassau St, owner; E. P. Bossange of 3 West 29th St, architect; cost, $30,000.

5th Av, 2,225, to a one-story brick tenement and store; M. Steinberg, premises, owner; S. Sass of 23 Park Row, architect; cost, $5,000.

6th Av, 280 and 282, to two four-story brick lofts; D. Price of 286 6th Av, owner; F. Jacobson of 1,204 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Jan. 18.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 175th St, 100x150; Jacob Abraham to Daniel Loewenthal and another, (mtg $56,000) 100

AVENUE B, 151, e s, 25x98; Annie E. Loesch to Bryson Day Nursery 24,500

AVENUE D, s e corner of 3d St, 56.1x 20; Moritz Haupt to Isidor Silverman and another, (mtg $14,500) 100

BANK ST, 118, s s, 25x95; Mary E. Dunham to Confectioners Manufacturing Company 15,300

COURTLANDT AV, 937, n w s, 25x109.5; Moritz L. Ernst and another to Alfonso Pucciarelli and another, (mtg $3,000) .. 100

DAWSON ST, w s, 127.9 ft e of Prospect Av, runs n 10.5 x w 22.1x3 x 25 x e 6,10; Alexander Passman to Marius Danese ..... Nom.

DOWNING ST, 33, 25x70; M. Fraade to Samuel Williams and another, (mtg $17,500) 100

EXTERIOR ST, s w corner of 74th St, 257.7x—; Anna R. Bush, individually and as executrix, to Herbert J. Cochran 1,000

FOREST AV, n e corner of Poplar St, 25x101; Julia M. Nash to Michael Nash, ½ part ..... Nom.

GOUVERNEUR ST, 58, 25x99.10; Morris Levy and others to Marx Rubinsky, (mtg $21,000) ..... Nom.

HONEYWELL AV, 2,021, w s, 25x140.3; Philip McEvoy to Bridget F. McEvoy ..... Nom.

JEROME AV, w s, 400 ft n of 176th St, 75x100; Lillian K. Klein to Wakefield Park Realty Company, (mtg $9,000) .. Nom.

LOT 163, Map No. 2 of St. Raymond Park; H. P. Rose to Mary Conway .... Nom.

LUDLOW ST, 110, e s, 25x87.6; Henry Goldberg to Philip Goldstein, (mtg $36,500) 100

MONROE ST, 277, n s, 25x95; Isaac Huppert to Samson Friedlander, all liens 100

MONROE ST, 277, n s, 20x95; Samson Friedlander to Abraham Blumberg and another, (mtg $13,000) 100

MONROE ST, n e corner of Corlears St, —x—; Nicholas Betjemen and another, executors, to Abraham Goldberg, (mtg $25,000) 50,000

NEW ROAD, —, being land of Lorillard, Jr., containing 50 acres, and land under water, East River, containing 72 acres; Cordelia Wright to Throgg's Neck Realty Company, (mtg $100,000) ..... Nom.

NORFOLK ST, 61, w s, 25x50; Ida Machiz to Benjamin M. Gruenstein and another, (mtg $20,000) 100

NORFOLK ST, 61, w s, 25x50; Wolf Boroschek to Ida Machiz, (mtg $10,-000) 100

OGDEN AV, n w s, 70 ft n e of Devoe St, 50x115; Frank O. Hovey to T. F. Kenney ..... Nom.

PARK AV, 1,403, e s, 101x90; [illegible] others to [illegible] ..... [illegible]

[illegible] Main St, 120 [illegible] ..... [illegible]

Company to German Savings Bank; Bank St, 118, 1 year 9,000

CONNOR, Robert, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 56th St, 54 West, 20x100, demand 37,500

COURTNEY, John, to Timothy O'Brien; 44th St, s s, 308 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100, 6 years 14,000

DAVIS, Eliphalet L., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 23th St, 338 West, due June 30, 1906 18,000

DAVIS, Eliphalet L., to William M. Moran; 28th St, 228 West, 3 years, 6 per cent 5,000

DAVIS, David, to Lees Halter; 9th Av, n w corner of 18th St, 100x105, due July 18, 1907, 6 per cent 875

FAILING, Hannah T., to Railroad Corporation Building and Loan Association; 238th St, s s, 380 ft e of Keppler Av, 40x100, installments, 6 per cent .. 1,000

FINESILVER - MATZOTH BAKING Company to Equitable Life Assurance Society; Pitt St, 65, 25x100, due June 30, 1910 14,000

FRAADE, M., to M. W. Sutphen; Park Av, 1,665 to 1,671, 161x90, 2 years, 6 per cent 4,000

FRAADE, Max, to Samuel Williams; Park Av, 1,665 to 1,671, 2 lots, 50x 90, 2 mtgs $15,350, 6 years, 6 per cent. 30,500

GILORMINA, Giuseppe, to H. P. Rose Company; Lot 66, map of Ruser estate, 4 years, 5½ per cent 400

GOLDBERG, Abraham, to N. Betjeman, trustee; Monroe St, n e corner of Corlears St, 3 years, 5½ per cent 17,000

GREENBERG, Mendel W., to G. E. Shannon; 138th St, n s, 88 ft e of Avenue B, 20x103, 5 years 27,000

GURGEL, Lena, to Minerva Burwell; Ridge St, w s, 90 ft n of Stanton St, 25x irregular, demand, 6 per cent .. 15,000

HARPER, George, to Eagle Savings Bank; 236th St, s s, 300 ft w of Katonah Av, 25x100, installments, 6 per cent 2,400

HERREN, Emma J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 57th St, 315 West, 19x100, demand, — per cent 15,000

HICKS, Charles, to H. P. Rose Company; Lots 123 and 124, map of Classon Point, 2 years 700

HILLMAN, Frank, and another to Title Insurance Company; 102d St, n s, 267.6 ft e of 2d Av, 87x100, due June 30, 1911 84,000

HILLMAN, Frank, and another to F. D. Kouwenhoven; 102d St, n s, 230 ft e of 2d Av, 87x100, due May 1, 1911, 5½ per cent 84,000

HILLMAN, Frank, and another to Thomas G. Field, trustee; 102d St, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 87x100, due June 30, 1907, 5½ per cent 84,000

HOE, Arthur L., to M. Valentine; Broome St, n e corner of Tompkins St, 148x irregular, 3 years 77,000

IMMEDIATO, Raffaele, to N. Wapler, trustee; Villa Av, e s, 601.8 ft n of 200th St, 25x81, 3 years, 5½ per cent .. 600

IMMEDIATO, Raffaele, to N. Wapler; Villa Av, e s, 661.8 ft n of 200th St, 77.10x irregular, 3 years, 5½ per cent .. 400

JONES, Nellie J., to Josephine F. Burke; Lots 9, 12, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 46, 48, 74, 75, map of Conrad Buhre estate, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,500

KADIN, Samuel, to Middletown Realty Company; 321 and 323 East 121st St, 25x100 each, 6 years, 6 per cent 16,500

KAROL, Barnett, to C. W. Petersen; 159th St, s w s, 88.11 ft s e of Stebbins Av, 49.5x irregular, 2 years, 6 per cent 4,250

KENNEDY, John G., to R. G. Shannon; Marion St, e s, 150 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50x100, 2 years, 6 per cent 840

LEARY, Frank B., to A. M. Abell; 235th St, n s, 85 ft e of Katonah Av, 50x100, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,200

LITKOWINK, Aaron, to Asrarus Hannes; Rivington St, 81 and 83, 6 years, 6 per cent 22,000

MACHIZ, Ida, to W. Boroschek; 61 Norfolk St, 25x50, 3 years, 6 per cent .. 10,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to the Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; 106th St, n s, 223.11 ft e of Columbus Av, 73x100, due June 30, 1906, 5½ per cent 30,000

MARIE, Leon, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; 98th St, s s, 247 ft e of Amsterdam Av, due Jan. 20, 1906, 4½ per cent 10,000

MARION, J. B., to W. B. Deady; Lot 72, map of Van Nest Park, due July 1, 1906 5,000

McARDLE, William J., to K. Abbott; Cherry St, 446, 25x100, 1 year, 5½ per cent 2,500

McCUNE, John W., to City Real Estate Company; 22d St, 158 West, 20x98, due June 30, 1907, — per cent 2,000

MICHAELS, Sophia, to C. Bamm; Rose St, old 52 to 62, 25x irregular, 2 years, 6 per cent 2,000

MOORE, Sophia, to William H. Palmer; 9th St, 338 East, 25x85, 5 years, 6 per cent 4,000

MYER, Meyer, to Theo. A. Swan; 102d St, 306 East, 25x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent 18,000

PELT, Edward, to F. B. Lord and another, trustees; 93d St, 144 West, 20x 100, 3 years, 4½ per cent 9,000

PUCCIARELLI, Alfonso, and another to M. L. Ernst and another; Courtlandt Av, 937, 25x109, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,400

RAKE, Adolphus L., and another to M. H. Bodly; Edwards Av, w s, Lot 180, map of Seton Homestead, 26x76, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,500

RAKE, Adolphus L., and another to A. Sloper; Edwards Av, w s, Lot 181, map of Seton Homestead, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,500

ROBINSON, Mary A., to G. De W. Clocke; Unionport Road, w s, being Lot 25, map of estate of George W. Hunt, 29x88, 2 years, 5½ per cent 2,900

ROBINSON, Mary A., to G. De W. Clocke; Unionport Road, s w s, being Lot 26, map of estate of George W. Hunt, 2 years 2,700

ROHN, Christ W., to A. H. Wadick; Kossuth Av, n s, Lot 33, map of South Mount Vernon, 1 year 120

ROYLANCE, Edgar W., to Riverside Bank; 165th St, n s, at line between Lots 24 and 25, map of Morrisania, due Sept. 1, 1904, 6 per cent. note 25,000

RUBIN, Morris, and others to Isaac Grossman and another; 106th St, n s, 209.6 ft e of 3d Av, 2 lots, 40x100, (2 mtgs, $11,875,) 5 years, 6 per cent 23,750

SIEGEL, Cilla, to Morris Knobel; Hester St, 57, 25x75, 1 year 1,150

SOLNER, Rosa, to Samuel Gobel; 74th St, 484 East, 25x102, installments, 6 per cent 2,250

SOLTZ, William, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; 121st St, 321 and 323 East, 100x irregular, due Jan. 26, 1908 45,000

SPELMAN, Sarah E., to N. A. Donnelly; 28th St, 130 West, 25x98, 1 year, — per cent 7,000

STEIMAN, Philip, to Barnet Levy; Madison St, 276, 31x100, demand 5,000

STOLOFF, Julius, and another to M. Fitzsimons; 2d Av, w s, 42 ft s of 99th St, 28x100; 5 years, 6 per cent 10,000

STOLOFF, Julius, and another to M. Fitzsimons; 2d Av, w s, 26 ft n of 98th St, 2 lots, 26x75, 2 mtgs $8,250, 5 years, 6 per cent 16,500

TESORO, Filomena, to Hamilton Bank; Crescent Av, s w corner of Madison Av, 128x45, installments, 6 per cent .. 10,000

THROGGS NECK REALTY COMPANY Cordelia Wright, New Road, — ft s, being s e corner of lands of Lorillard, Jr., contains 50 acres and land under water, 72 acres, (East River,) demand. 100,000

TURNEY, Catherine, to Clara V. Schiefflin and others; Corsa Av or Lane, —, at s s of land of George Briggs, contains 77.310-1,000 acres, 5 years 284,000

VANDERZEE, William W., to E. A. Brady; Fulton St, n w s, being n ½ of Lot 168, map of Washingtonville, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,000

WASHINGTON AVENUE COMPANY to Chester Mortgage Company; Washington Av, w s, 100 ft s of 173d St, 200x 150, demand, 6 per cent 25,000

WEISBERGER, Moritz, and another to Frank Hillman and another; 102d St, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 37x100, 3 years, 6 per cent 9,000

WIELAND, Henry, to Wendel Bieser; 54th St, 556 West, 25x131, 5 years 20,000

WIELAND, Henry, to Wendel Bieser; 54th St, 556 West, 25x131, 5 years, 6 per cent 5,000

Mechanics' Liens.

138TH ST, n s, 425 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x200 to 139th St; Alfred G. Mareson against Samuel Levin & Son, owners; Nathan Greenblatt, owner and contractor 600

104TH ST, 314 East; Antonio Bonagur against Giulio Orlandi, owner and contractor 868

4TH ST, 118 East; Sam Lifshits against Isaac and Rebecca Lifshitz, owners and contractors 1,800

ALLEN ST, 104; Sam Lifshits against Jacob and Morris Lifshitz, owners and contractors 1,100

BEDFORD ST, 60; Abraham Ohayon against Samuel Miller, owner and contractor 45

54TH ST, 35 West; Albert Smith's Son against O'K. Thomas, owner; the Sayles Company, contractor 120

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

236TH ST, n s, 170 ft w of White Plains Road or Av; Daniel M. Cash against Hattie E. Rodgers, Dec. 18, 1905 .....

236TH ST, n s, 170 ft w of White Plains Road or Av; John Zambetti Brothers against Hattie E. Rodgers, Dec. 18, 1905

236TH ST, n s, 170 ft w of White Plains Road or Av; John E. Hallet against Hattie E. Rodgers, Dec. 18, 1905 .....

236TH ST, n s, 170 ft w of White Plains Road or Av; Marcus Woodworking Company against Hattie E. Rodgers, Dec. 16, 1905 .....

236TH ST, n s, 170 ft w of White Plains Road or Av; Wilson & Adams Company against Hattie E. Rodgers, Dec. 15, 1905 .....

169TH ST, n s, 138 ft w of Fulton Av, 45 x99.6; William H. Smith against Congregation Adath Israel, Nov. 16, 1905, (canceled) .....

1ST AV, 1,145; A. E. Klotz Fire-proofing Company against John Doe and others, Dec. 11, 1905 .....

56TH ST, 143 East; John A. Murray against Five Boroughs Realty Company, Nov. 24, 1905 .....

Lis Pendens.

80TH ST, s s, 96 ft e of Avenue A, 200x102.2; 80th St, s s, 348 ft e of Avenue A, 50x102.2; Jacob Blumenthal against Eastern Crown Realty Company, (specific performance;) attorney, G. A. Rogers.

WEBSTER AV, e s, 237.11 ft n e of 169th St, 42x90; Brook Av, e s, 237.11 ft n e of 169th St, 42x90, two actions; Janet C. Macdonald against Ignato Picciulo and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, G. A. McDonald.

TINTON AV, w s, 300 ft n of 161st St, 50x 100; Mary J. Fallon against Sophia Schenkman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Keenan.

HAMILTON ST, 40; Bessie McGowan against Mary McGowan, individually and executrix, (partition;) attorney, J. J. E. O'Kennedy.

2D AV, 2,108; Moses K. Wallach against George Bader and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James.

3D AV, e s, 195 ft s of 20th St, 20x100; Louis Cohen against E. J. Frick, (specific performance;) attorney, C. Firestone.

140TH ST, n s, 195 ft w of 5th Av, 175x99.11; Abraham Nevins and another against Isidore D. Morrison and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

107TH ST, 26 East; Nassau St, 65; Henry B. Kane against William C. Kline and others, (partition;) attorney, F. H. Man.

60TH ST, 223, 229, 231, 239, and 241 West; Jacob Cohan against Moss Realty Company, (specific performance;) attorney, S. Markewich.

1ST AV, 1,587; Samuel D. Wohlfeil against Johanna Fritz, (specific performance;) attorney, I. I. Agal.

PARK AV, 3,844; Thomas J. Kelly against Mary C. Kelly, (appointment of receiver, &c.;) attorneys, Wilson & Van Wagoner.

80TH ST, s s, 98 ft e of Avenue A, 200x102.2; 80th St, s s, 348 ft e of Avenue A, 50x102.2; Jacob Blumenthal against Eastern Crown Realty Company and another, (specific performance;) attorney, G. A. Rogers.

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Near 107th St. and Broadway.—Five-story, 50x 100; 22 rooms on floor; rent, $9,200, guaranteed; price, $77,500, with $15,000 cash; excellent location; great bargain. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

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and other flat and tenement bargains. For the best in the market see Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

Near 125th St. Subway, two 5-story triples, 14 rooms, hot water, open plumbing, excellent condition; want offer; $30,500 each, $6,000 cash each. Hayman, 217 West 125th St.

Two double flats, 5 rooms and bath, in the 140s; mortgages $20,000; price $24,500. Herrmann Bros., 1,961 7th Av., 118th St.

Charles Durosa, Business Property Specialist.—Results count; maximum income, minimum expense. 155 West 14th St.

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Manhattan property only for buyer or seller; good loans secured. Thos. M. Henneberry, 1,389 Lexington Av.

Lincoln Av.—Five-story, 12 rooms, 4 families; cold water; only $26,000, with $3,000 cash. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

Tenements, five-story, 51x100.11; rent, $4,700—$47,000; terms suit. Durosa, 155 West 14th St.

West Side.

Biggest Bargain.—Manhattan elevator house, near 140th St. and 7th Av., 62 ft. 6 in. by 100; six stories; rent $12,800 guaranteed; sell for $102,000; only $25,000 cash; very low; worth investigating. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

$6,000 cash buys a five-story double, 25x100, with stores, all rented, showing $6,900; 6 rooms and bath, all improvements; near 135th; Lenox Av. Subway station; price $35,000. Levy Bros., 116 W. 125th St.

Builders!—Have frontage of about 150 feet on St. Nicholas Av., half minute from Dyckman St. station; plot contains 12 lots; 75% to remain on mortgage. Winters & Co., 256 B'way.

Six-story cold-water triple flat; open plumbing; West 97th St., near Park; rents $3,600; price $34,000; cash required $6,000. Herrmann Bros., 1,961 7th Av., 118th St.

Near 93d St., one door of Columbus Av., double, 6 rooms, cold water, suitable alterations, stores; only $35,000. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

84th St., West—5-story double, 12 rooms, all improvements; rent $3,750, guaranteed; price $34,000, only $6,000 cash. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

131st St., West.—Two five-story doubles, 12 rooms; hot water, open plumbing; asking $28,000 each; $5,000 cash each. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

Lenox Av., near Subway Station.—100 feet avenue x 150 feet street; building plot; rental now $10,600; splendid future; sell for $170,000. Hayman, 217 West 125th St.

Hayman Co., 217 W. 125th St., invite owners to send particulars of flat and tenement properties at once for submission to nearly thousand clients; quick sales.

On Cornelia, Near 6th Av.—5-story front and 5-story rear; rented one tenant, $2,400, $900 security; price $27,500; mtgs. $22,000. S. B. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

98th St., West—Double, 10 rooms, with 4 stories, hot water only, 26.6x100; rent should be $4,000; price $23,500. Hayman, 217 West 125th St.

110-112 West 26th St., plot 42x98.9, or will build for tenant and lease. A. M. Johnson & Co., 489 Fifth Av.

98th St. West.—Double, 12 rooms, hot water only; price $23,250; a bargain. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

Two five-story triples, upper west side; steam heat; $70,000; rents $7,580; $7,500 cash each. Frank W. Stevens, 41 Park Row.

2 5-story doubles, 125th St., 7th Av. 10 rooms; steam heat; rents $5,408; price $61,-000. J. Fried, 1,015 Trinity Av., 156th St.

West 16th St., between 6th and 6th Avs., dwelling 21 front; fine investment purchase. Frank W. Stevens, 41 Park Row.

West 117th St., Two 5-story [illegible] rooms, hot water [illegible] rents $3,[illegible] Frank W. Stevens, 41 Park Row.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.
West Side.

Builders, Attention!

I have for sale in the dry goods district several choice building plots with immediate possession.

Julius Friend, 695 Broadway.
Tel. 601 Spring.

West Side Plot, 9 Lots.

BELOW 59TH ST., RUNNING THROUGH.
Four-story factory, 50x200, with dynamo, Corliss engine, electric and steam elevators, &c., together with two-story brick stable, sheds, &c.; all in good condition; unusual bargain.
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

Upper West Side.—Six-story elevator apartment house, near Broadway, one block from Subway station; size 100x100.11; all rented, leases; price $220,000; mortgage $150,000 at 4½ per cent.; rentals $22,000; great future; small amount of cash; might consider exchange.

Wm. H. Van Alst & Co.
2,790 Broadway, near 108th St.

VICINITY SIXTH AVENUE

and 23d St., four-story building on trifle less than full lot; free and clear; price reasonable to close estate. Investigate.

BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

A BARGAIN.

Avenue corner, west side; suitable for saloon; bringing in $10,000 rent; owner will make fair terms.

William F. Koch,
2,780 Broadway, N. E. Cor. 107th St.

A BARGAIN—$5,000 CASH

above mortgages, $31,200, buys 5-story 6-room double; excellent location, near Broadway; rents $3,900, (low.) Call for particulars.

BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

A row of five-story flats renting for more than $17,000; have never changed hands; can be purchased reasonably.

William F. Koch,
2,780 Broad

BRONX. FOR SALE.

BEST LOCATION IN THE BRONX

CITY LOTS AT SUBURBAN PRICES

BEAUTIFUL HOME SITES

GILT EDGE INVESTMENTS

TREMONT TERRACE

177TH STREET N. Y. CITY

On the line of the approved extension of Westchester Avenue rapid transit.

FRONTING ON PELHAM BAY PARK

The most beautiful and aristocratic section of the Bronx. High ground—level land—no rocks—fine old shade trees.

16-room, 2-family model houses with all improvements, for sale.

This is an exceptional opportunity to secure a gilt edge investment or an ideal Home site.

No assessments; we make all improvements—grading streets, laying stone sidewalks, curbs, crossings, water and lighting, etc. Titles guaranteed by the Lawyers Title Insurance Co

In a few months' time, when the contract will be given for the Rapid Transit Extension to Pelham Bay Park, prices will positively double and treble in value. For particulars

WRITE AT ONCE TO

BANKERS' REALTY & SECURITY CO.

S. H. GAINSBORG, President.

1099 Flatiron Bldg., B'way & 23d St.

Tel. 1342—Gramercy.

CHOICE LOTS AT LOW PRICES

ON EASY PAYMENTS

I Guarantee to Sell

New or old apartments inside of 24 hours

Exceptional Bargains

For Quick Buyers. Four and five-story double and triple flats in the Bronx.

Attention, Builders!

I have for sale good plots on the line of Rapid Transit with building loans.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

Improved and Unimproved Property IN THE BRONX.

CHAS. JUNGMAN

Westchester Av., cor. Dawson St.

Telephone, 1930 Melrose.

Most complete two-family houses; everything up to date; oak trim, private stairs, porcelain fixtures, steam heat; superb location; magnificent view, overlooking Speedway and Washington Heights; 7 minutes' walk from west side elevated, 155th St. station; terms easy. Apply on premises, Joseph Harris Jones, Builder, Sedgwick Av., 165th St.

For Sale—Ten of the finest three-story two-family houses ever built in the Bronx; Indiana limestone and brick fronts; private staircases; all hardwood trimmed. About completed. Call on premises, Grant Ave., between 163d and 164th Sts., or Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 571 Fifth Ave., Manhattan.

Biggest Bargain in Bronx.—$5,500 cash buys 8-story triple flat, 5x11 12 rooms and bath; 2 stores; open plumbing; water only; price $37,000. Freed, 756 Elton Av.

Extraordinary Bargain.—134th St., 75x105, $13,000; one, two, three family houses, apartments, factory sites, water fronts. Price, 138th St., 3d Av.

Lincoln Av.—Five-story, 12-room tenement, $26,500, $3,000 cash. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Plot 9 lots; sewer, street graded, assessments paid; $8,000; terms. Polak, 4,030 3d Av.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE.

ASBURY PARK

Building lots, $3.00 each; installments $1.00 weekly; this week only. Appleby, 6 John St.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES

"The S. F. Myers Building has better light and contains more modern and desirable improvements than any other structure of the same dimensions in the city."—Opinion of Real Estate Expert.

S. F. Myers BUILDING

47-49 Malden Lane,

midway between Nassau and William Sts.

New 12-Story Office Building

Fireproof and steel construction. Tiled halls and toilets on every floor.

Near centre of financial, real estate, insurance, law, drug and wholesale jewelry districts.

This modern fireproof building embraces every improvement for the comfort and convenience of tenants; three speedy hydraulic plunger safety elevators. Fine permanent light on all sides.

To lease, on very inducing terms, a few fine offices and one entire Floor of about 4,000 square feet.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

Apply to J. A. MYERS, on premises, or your own real estate broker.

DESIRABLE

LOFTS, STORE & BASEMENT

29 West 15th St.

POSSESSION FEB. 1st

APPLY ACME BUILDING CO., 32 Union Square, OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

NEW 6 STORY BUILDING

75x92.

114, 116, 118 W. 17th St.

TO RENT—ENTIRE OR Stores & Lofts Separately All improvements.

H. J. SACHS & CO. 28 West 22d St.

LOFTS TO RENT in New Building, in the new Business Centre, **120-122 West 31st** STREET NEAR **6th Av.**

Light lofts especially suitable for business or manufacturing purposes.

TUCKER, SPEYERS & CO.,

485 Fifth Av., (39th St.) Tel. 2750—38th.

LOFTS, OFFICES, STUDIOS

28, 30 & 32 West 22d Street

NEW BUILDING, OPP. STERN BROS.

H. J. SACHS & CO. 28 West 22d St.

or your own broker.

LOFTS TO RENT in NEW BUILDING, **35-37 West 31st St.**

Bet. B'way & Fifth Av.

All modern improvements, 11th floor, with skylight; immediate possession.

TUCKER, SPEYERS & CO.,

485 Fifth Av., (39th St.) Tel. 2750—38th.

STORE AND BASEMENT,

NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING,

24-28 Waverley Pl., cor. Greene St.

Size 62x81,

at an extremely moderate rental.

Firm L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

To Let—Two light lofts, 1,800 and 5,200 square feet, with heat, power and sprinkler system; immediate possession. Apply Engineer, 15 Vandewater St.

CORNER LOFTS, (3,) 50X100 EACH, 451 AND 453 WASHINGTON ST., SOUTHEAST CORNER WATTS; STEAM HEAT; ELECTRIC ELEVATOR; POSSESSION AT ONCE. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Desirable loft, store, basement, and subbasement, 153 Mercer St., including steam heat and elevator service; rent reasonable. For terms apply Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194-6 Broadway.

Stores, corner 153d St. and 8th Av.; rapidly growing neighborhood; excellent location; good inducements to suitable parties. Kirkpatrick & Urquhart, 2,856 8th Av.

Broadway, between Fulton and John Sts., lofts and offices; steam heat, elevator and janitor service; rents reasonable. Apply to Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194 Broadway.

AVE. A, STORE AND BASEMENT.

Corner store and basement; can be enlarged to suit; busiest section. Address 408 Fuller Building.

To lease for a term of years to one tenant, near Broadway and Bleecker St., 6-story and basement building, 40x73. Herbert A. Sherman, 9 Pine St. and 532 5th Av., cor. 44th St.

Handsome stores for rent, opposite Melrose Station, 162d St. and Park Ave.; excellent location. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 Fifth Ave.

Studio, 5th Av., unique, music, art, and other dignified teaching. Gregory, 4 West 40th.

BRONX. FOR SALE.

Lots near White Plains Av. and 233d St. (not in Yonkers) $500 upward; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES

Offices to Let

In the remodelled Office Building

41 Park Row and **147 Nassau Street**

Formerly known as the TIMES BUILDING. 16 stories high; fireproof; entire new equipment of fast running hydraulic elevators. Apply to

E. A. TREDWELL

Room 720 - - On Premises.

Factory lofts, including power; best locations; manufacturing tenants wanted. Charles Durross, 155 West 14th St.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance, $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

125th, 442 West.—Store, basement, 4 rooms; fine condition; good location for delicatessen; $40.

Small, light loft, with power, heat, and elevator; reasonable rent. Schelna, 115 E. 13th.

Liquor store, corner 2d Av. and 123th St. D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., 198 Broadway.

West side stores; best locations; lowest prices. Charles E. Durross, 155 West 14th St.

Brooklyn.

Two light lofts, with steam power and heat, 183 Floyd St. Apply on premises.

LOANS.

$8,000 Wanted.—First mortgage 6 per cent.; newly improved Far Rockaway property; value $15,000; first-class bondsman. Greenfield, 2,085 Lexington Av.

Money to loan; application wanted $1,500, $3,500, $5,000, $6,000, $11,000. Price, 3d Av., 138th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

Houses, unfurnished and furnished; desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished housekeeping apartment by couple for few months; must be quiet, sunny, and high-class; will exchange two round trip Florida tickets or pay $60 month. Address Room 409, 503 5th Av.

FOR SALE.

ROLL TOP **DESKS** OFFICE FURNITURE in great variety of style and price.

T. G. SELLEW

111 Fulton St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., formerly J. M. Mossman, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS Lowest Prices. All Makes.

SELL Any Style. Rebuilt, Guaranteed.

The Typewriter Exchange, 1½ Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Telephone 8570 Cortlandt.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, safes, letter presses, counters, shelvings; stores, offices fitted; 400 dozen chairs. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

FoxKodaks 174 5 Av apv 22d

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 5686 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters—Remington, $10; Densmore, Yost, or Hammond, $7.50; Caligraph, $2.50. Gay, 121 West 125th St.

BILLIARDS.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, Est. 1850. 105 E. 9th St.

PATENTS.

Patents promptly procured; advice free. Send for handbook. Edgar Tate & Co., 245 Broadway.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 8,676.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EMMA KAHN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Emma Kahn of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1906, the said Emma Kahn was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1906, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 12th, 1906.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—No. 7,891.—In the matter of OSWALD L. SIMPSON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Oswald L. Simpson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 18th, 1905, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 29th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 17th, 1906.

NO. 8,546.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BARNET BLOWDSKY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Barnet Blowdsky of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1905, the said Barnet Blowdsky was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall St., New York, on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Jan. 23d, 1906.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

MILLIONS

OF DOLLARS ARE BEING MADE ON

QUEENS BOROUGH

FARMS BY OUT-OF-TOWN INVESTORS.

Why not let us make some for you?

30 Acres, Rosedale, $1,300 per Acre.
38 Acres, Jamaica South, $2,700 per Acre.
139 Acres, Jamaica & Hempstead Turnpike, large frontage on trolley, $1,050 per Acre.
4 Acres, East Hempstead, $700 per Acre.
2,400 Acres, Main line, L. I. R. R., $150 per Acre.
45 Acres, Jamaica & Hempstead Turnpike, near Belmont's Track, $1,600 per Acre.

STOKES & KNOWLES,

176 Broadway, Brooklyn; 1344 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

OPINIONS EXPRESSED BY LEADING Savings Bank Officers concerning

"REAL ESTATE VALUES"

OF NEW YORK CITY.

From the Record and Guide.

JAMES McMAHON, Pres't Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank of N. Y.:

"The growth of our city is marvelous, exceeding one hundred thousand annually. Brooklyn and Long Island values I know are bound to go higher."

HENRY A. SCHENCK, Controller Bowery Savings Bank, and HENRY L. THORNELL, Sec'y of the United States Trust Co., gave practically the same opinion.

If you study the map of the city for distance and transportation facts YOU WILL SEE WHY GREAT CAPITALISTS ARE BANKING ON

Queens Borough

Elmhurst Square

The Geographical Centre of the City.

Fully developed; sewered and restricted. The place to buy for a HOME or INVESTMENT. Send for maps and Booklet No. 6, and they will tell you why.

PARIS & MacDOUGALL,

Tel. 4813 Mad. Sq. 1123 Broadway, N.Y.

Elmhurst, 15 minutes from Manhattan business centre; buy lots now, ground-floor prices; boom surely coming completion Penn. R. R., Belmont tunnels, Blackwell's Island Bridge; macadamized streets, granolithic sidewalks, curbs, and gutters, sewers, gas, water, shade trees. Write for full information U. S. Alvord, 231 West 21st St.

A Postal Card Will Tell You How

350 PER CENT. PROFIT WILL BE REALIZED WITHIN THREE YEARS ON IMPROVED LOTS BOUGHT AT PRESENT ACREAGE PRICES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS AT

ELMHURST HEIGHTS

LESS THAN HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE, MANHATTAN.

5c. BY TROLLEY NOW. NO WAITING

The Ground Is High & Beautiful, the Price Is Low.

Nothing Nearer, Better, Choicer or Cheaper Ever Sold.

SEND POSTAL TO-DAY FOR VIEWS

BANKERS' LAND CORPORATION

886 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

BARSTOW,

17-19 EAST 27TH STREET,

One or two sunny apartments left; perfect bathing facilities and all modern appliances which make for comfort. We try to make the lot of the transients the envy of home folks by placing every convenience at their disposal and making them comfortable.

Van Rensselaer.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, with, without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. 15 East 11th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

IN THE ESSEX

CORNER 56TH ST. AND MADISON AV.

Magnificent suites of 6 rooms & 3 baths, unusually well furnished, to sublet until Oct., $5,000.

PEASE & ELIMAN,

520 5th Av., near 43d St. Phone 1,200 Bryant.

Van Rensselaer.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, with, without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. 15 East 11th St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 8,488.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN HAM, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Nathan Ham of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1905, the said Nathan Ham was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1906, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 12th, 1906.

NO. 8,839.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRIS PELTZ and LOUIS PELTZ, doing business under the name of H. Peltz & Company, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of September, A. D. 1905, the said H. Peltz & Son were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of undersigned, referee in bankruptcy, No. 80 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1906, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Jan. 18, 1906.

NO. 8,665.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THEODORE SANDER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Theodore Sander of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1906, the said Theodore Sander was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee in bankruptcy, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, New York City, on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1906, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 19, 1906.

NO. 7,787.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—THEODORE C. JOHANSMEYER and WILLIAM MINGST, composing the firm of JOHANSMEYER & CO., Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Theodore C. Johansmeyer and William Mingst, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated April 24th, 1905, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 29th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examinations of the bankrupts thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 9th, 1906.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 7,815.—In the matter of HENRY HARRIS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Harris, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 15th, 1906, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 29th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 17th, 1906.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—ABRAHAM COHEN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham Cohen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 2d, 1906, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 29th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 18th, 1906.

NO. 8,540.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—JOHN GRAHAM, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John Graham, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 18th, 1906, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 29th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 18th, 1906.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of RUDOLF POLLAK, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt, to wit, wines, liquors, measures, funnels, glassware, &c., and such fixtures as are not mortgaged, will, by order of the Court, be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at 3,716 Third Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, on the 24th day of January, 1906, at 2 o'clock P. M. Inspection of the said property may be made on the 22d and 23d days of January, 1906, at the above mentioned place of sale.

Dated New York, January 19, 1906.

CHARLES I. BROOKHEIM, Receiver.

BLACK, OLCOTT, GRUBER & BONYNGE, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORITZ OPPENHEIMER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Jan. 25, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 2,777 3d Av., Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of large stock gents' furnishings, dry goods, shirts, drawers, fine fixtures, &c.

HENRY P. BUTLER, Receiver.

JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Receiver, 346 Broadway, New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MASON, SOPHIE C.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary A. Turner, Alice S. T. Barlow, Grace T. Arms, Elisha Turner, Luther G. Turner, Clotilde S. Mason, Anna B. Van Nostrand, John E. Mason, and Frederick E. Mason, the heirs and next of kin of SOPHIE C. MASON, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, May H. Esler of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing bearing date the 4th day of February, 1903, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sophie C. Mason, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 23d day of March, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 3d day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

[L. S.] ABNER C. THOMAS, Surrogate.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Attorney for Petitioner, 38 Park Row, (Potter Building,) New York City.

BERTRAND, LUDIVINE A.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent.—To Gustave Bertrand, Josephine Abert, and Maurice Abert, and to all persons interested in the estate of LUDIVINE BERTRAND, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 13th day of March, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Clara Dellac as executrix and Auguste Bertrand as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 15th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

[L. S.] ABNER C. THOMAS, Surrogate.

BIRMINGHAM, JANE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE E. BIRMINGHAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 902, No. 38 Park Row, in The City of New York, on or before the 16th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of January, 1906. MICHAEL A. BIRMINGHAM, Administrator. JOSEPH F. McCLOY, Attorney for Administrator, 38 Park Row, New York.

ESELGROTH, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA ESELGROTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Fred. V. Mayforth, No. 90 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of March, 1906.—Dated New York, the 29th day of August, 1905. THEODYL HAAS, Executor. FRED. V. MAYFORTH, Attorney for Executor, 99 Nassau, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

OECHS, ANTHONY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANTHONY OECHS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John B. Pannes, No. 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of January, 1906. CARL RATHEMACHER, Executor. JOHN B. PANNES, Attorney for Executor, 154 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

UHLMANN, FREDERICK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK UHLMANN, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Blumenstiel & Blumenstiel, No. 27-29 Pine Street, in The City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of September next.

Dated New York, the fourth day of January, 1906. SIMON UHLMANN, Executor. BLUMENSTIEL & BLUMENSTIEL, Executor's Attorneys, 27-29 Pine Street, New York City, Manhattan.

WISE, MORRIS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MORRIS S. WISE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wise & Liechtenstein, No. 40 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of March next.—Dated New York, the first day of September, 1905. KATIE WISE, Executrix. WISE & LIECHTENSTEIN, Attorneys for Executrix, 40 Exchange Place, N. Y. City.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON

Sailings Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.

St. Paul.....Jan. 20 | New York.....Feb. 3
Minnetonka..Ja. 27, 8AM | St. Louis.....Feb. 10

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT. Pier 30, N. R.

*MAINE.....Jan. 20, 2 P. M.
†MINNETONKA.....Jan. 27, 8 A. M.
*EUROPE.....Feb. 3
MINNEAPOLIS.....Feb. 10, 6:30 A. M.

*These steamers carry no passengers.
†Passengers disembark at Southampton.

RED STAR LINE.

ANTWERP—DOVER—LONDON—PARIS.

Sailings Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.

Kroonland.....Jan. 20 | Finland.....Feb. 3
Zeeland.....Jan. 27 | Vaderland.....Feb. 10

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN — LIVERPOOL.

Sailing Wednesdays, Pier 48, N. R.

Majestic..Jan. 24, 10 AM | Baltic..Feb. 14, 9 AM
Teutonic..Feb. 7, 10 AM | Majestic..Feb. 21, 10 AM

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN. VIA AZORES.

FROM NEW YORK:

REPUBLIC..Jan. 26, 3 P. M.; Mar. 9; Apr. 21
CELTIC (20,904 tons).....Feb. 17, 12:30 P. M.
CRETIC....Apr. 3, 10 a. m.; May 10; June 21

FROM BOSTON:

ROMANIC..Feb. 3, 5:30 A. M.; Mar. 17; Apr. 28
CANOPIC.....Feb. 24, 11 A. M.; Apr. 7; May 19

Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow via Londonderry

Caledonia..Jan. 27, noon | Columbia..Feb. 10, 10 AM
Astoria...Feb. 3, noon | Ethiopia..Feb. 17, noon

Cabin $50, 2d Cabin $35, 3d Class $27.50 and up, according to accommodations and steamship.

For terms and information apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. Walker, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

Winter cruises to West Indies by the Royal Mail steamers.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—CEDAR STREET COMPANY, Plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. FARLEY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, William H. Jackson Co., Joseph H. Prisk, Thomas Stone, Anton Larsen, Ernst Bagge, Ronalds & Johnson Co., A. Schwoerer & Sons, Frederick Ruhling, James R. Johnston, Herman Kertscher, Theodore H. Kertscher and Theodore H. Markthaler, copartners under the firm name of Kertscher & Co.; Rudolph Walter, Emanuel Newman, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., and Gerald M. Borden, Defendants.—Notice of Sale Under Judgment.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of December, 1905, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of January, 1906, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-first Street, distant one hundred and eight feet westerly from the westerly side of Park Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with Park Avenue, one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly parallel with Fifty-first Street, twenty feet; thence northerly parallel with Park Avenue, one hundred feet five inches to the southerly side of Fifty-first Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Fifty-first Street, twenty feet to the place of beginning.

The said premises are to be sold subject to two certain prior mortgages, now liens thereon, made by Joseph A. Farley Construction Company to the United States Realty and Construction Company: one for the sum of $102,500 and interest and the other for $50,000 and interest, upon which mortgages respectively the sum of $87,500 with interest at 6% from April 1, 1904, and $48,185.87, with interest at 6% from August 13, 1904, remain due and unpaid, and also subject to the following covenants in so far as the same are now in force or affect said premises:

1. Covenants and restrictions contained in deed from Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral to J. Augustus Page, recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 1586 of Conveyances at Page 413.

2. Covenants and restrictions contained in deed from J. Augustus Page and Mary E. Page, his wife, to Abraham Benson, recorded in said Register's Office in Liber 1708 of Conveyances at Page 216, and

3. Covenants and restrictions contained in agreement between United States Realty and Construction Company and Elizabeth E. W. Adams, recorded in said Register's Office in Liber 85, Section 5, of Conveyances, at Page 363.

Dated New York, December 29, 1905.

M. A. KURSHEEDT, Referee.

R. G. BABBAGE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 40 East Fifty-first Street:

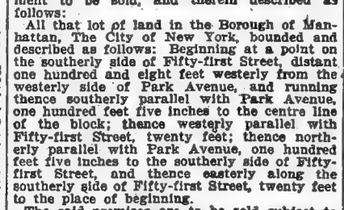

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,257.61, with interest thereon from the 16th day of December, 1905, together with the costs, amounting to $140.15, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $2,392.42 and interest. The amounts due on the prior mortgages are as stated in the notice above.

M. A. KURSHEEDT, Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in and for the County of New York, on the 4th day of January, 1906. Present, Hon. James Fitzgerald, Justice.—In the matter of the application of the CHELSEA JUTE MILLS for authority to change its name to CHELSEA FIBRE MILLS.

Upon reading and filing the petition of the Chelsea Jute Mills, a domestic corporation having its principal place of business in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, duly verified by Charles M. Pratt on the 14th day of November, 1905, wherein said petition prays for an order authorising it to assume another corporate name, to wit, the name Chelsea Fibre Mills, and upon filing the certificate of the Secretary of State annexed thereto, certifying that the name which such corporation proposes to assume is not the name of any other domestic corporation, or a name which he deems so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive, and upon filing due proof by affidavits showing that notice of the presentation of said petition has been duly published for six weeks in The New York Times and The New York Law Journal, two daily newspapers in said County of New York, in which county such corporation has its principal place of business, and the Court being satisfied by said petition and by the affidavits and certificate presented therewith that the petition is true and that there is no reasonable objection to the change of name proposed, and that the petition has been duly authorized, and that notice of the presentation of the petition as required by law has been given now, on motion of Carter, Ledyard & Milburn, attorneys for said petitioner, and no one opposing, it is

Ordered that the said petition be, and the same hereby is, granted, and that the petitioner herein, Chelsea Jute Mills, be, and it hereby is, authorized to assume another corporate name, to wit, the name Chelsea Fibre Mills, and after the 6th day of February, 1906; and it is

Further ordered and directed that this order be entered and the papers on which it is granted be filed within ten days from the date hereof in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, the county in which the certificate of incorporation is filed, and that a certified copy of this order, within ten days after the entry thereof, be filed in the office of the Secretary of State; and further that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in The New York Times, a newspaper published in the County of New York, begin

CHURCH AND PRINTERS CONFER OVER STRIKE

Will Investigate Methodist Book Concern's Trouble.

NEW OPEN SHOPS ANNOUNCED

Four More Employing Electrotypers Join the Ranks—To Call Strike Breakers "Freemen" Hereafter.

The Church and the trades union had another tussle yesterday afternoon, though not on the same lines as the discussions which have taken place at two meetings of the Central Federated Union over the admission of clerical delegates. The occasion was a conference between a number of clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church and representatives of the striking printers and the printers' chapel of the Methodist Book Concern, whose compositors have joined in the strike for the eight-hour work day and the closed shop.

The conference took place in Webster Hall, Eleventh Street near Third Avenue, in response to the appeal sent to the Methodist clergymen by the union inviting them to meet the printers and try and bring about a settlement with the Methodist Book Concern.

The Rev. R. J. Cooke criticized the union for lack of sympathy in philanthropic movements by ordering out the Methodist Book Concern's printers.

"The Methodist Book Concern is not run for profit, but for philanthropic purposes," he said, "and the union has no right to force its doctrines on and dictate to such a concern as it does to concerns which are run for private profit. Most of the profits of the American Book Concern go to relieve superannuated clergymen."

He then asked if it were not true that the Government Printing Office was run on the open shop plan.

"All the employes of the Government printing office are union men," replied Robert Campbell of Typographical Union No. 6.

There was loud applause at this. Several printers talked trades unionism and found a supporter in the Rev. A. E. Barnett of the Tremont Methodist Episcopal Church.

"I believe in union conditions for all workers," he said. [Loud applause.] "The fact that the Methodist Book Concern is a philanthropic institution does not give it the right to treat its employes less liberally than secular printing firms."

The Methodist Book Concern was denounced by one union man after another. They said that a man who had worked for it for forty-three years had been discharged on fifteen minutes' notice, and that fines were inflicted for trivial reasons.

"I am tired of this aimless talk," said the Rev. J. Wesley Johnston of the John Street Methodist Episcopal Church. "I move that a committee be appointed to investigate the strike of the Methodist Book Concern's printers to see it something cannot be done to settle it."

An amendment to appoint a joint committee of six clergymen and six union men for the purpose was carried. The committee was made up of the Revs. W. A. Leighton, J. W. Johnston, R. J. Partington, E. J. Richardson, A. E. Barrett, and William Davidson representing the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Delegates Cassidy, Caldwell, Foster, Curtis, Crawford, and Service representing the Methodist Book Concern's chapel and the union.

At the offices of the Typothetae it was said yesterday that, in addition to the fourteen electrotyping concerns which decided to run open shops beginning with to-day, four more were running as open shops. They are Robert Gair and the United States Printing Company, Brooklyn, and Seeback Brothers and the Burr Printing Company, Manhattan.

It is understood that the strike breakers from now on will be called "freemen" instead of non-union men, and that all open-shop employes, union or non-union, shall be looked on as free men. All the eighteen electratyping firms which are running on the open-shop basis are ready to co-operate with the Typothetae.

A statement was given out yesterday by President George E. Ellis of the United Typothetae reviewing the situation. The best proof that the strikers are losing the fight, he says, is the calling on the other branches of the trade to strike in sympathy after the union had repeatedly announced that it would win without help.

In reply to this statement, President McCormick of Typographical Union No. 6 said that there was no proof that the strikers were losing. All the losses, he said, had been on the side of the Typothetae. The smaller concerns, he said, would begin to give in after they were through with matter set up by the union men.

LOST

articles are found by advertising in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is the best and cheapest advertising medium for LOST and FOUND; only 10 cents a line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES receives LOST and FOUND advertisements by telephone. Bill sent next day.

'PHONE 1000 BRYANT

LOST ARTICLES

10c. a line, 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

FOUND—Saturday morning, on west side of city, a sum of money. Owner can have same by identification at No. 150 5th Av., Room No. 714.

LOST—On Wednesday, Jan. 17, between 64th St. and Broadway and 56th St. and 8th Av., a lady's gold watch, marked "M. L. F." and fob with "M. F." Suitable reward if returned to owner, 952 8th Av.

LOST—Saturday morning, on 5th Av., between 32d and 23d Sts., gold bracelet, interspersed with fresh-water pearls. Suitable reward for return to H. P. C., 30 East 64th.

LOST—Wednesday night, at Metropolitan Opera House, 39th St. side, diamond horseshoe, attached to black sable bow. Finder please return to office, Buckingham Hotel.

LOST—Thursday last in Wanamaker's, burnt leather purse, containing $38 in bills, key, and a gold society pin; liberal reward. Return to B. Entwisle, 845 West End Av.

LOST—Saturday evening, Jan. 13, between Manin's, Hippodrome, Waldorf, PEARL STAR BROOCH, diamond centre; liberal reward. F. H. Reed, 43 Exchange Place.

LOST—Wednesday morning, vicinity Nostrand and Bedford Avs., Brooklyn, lady's small Tiffany watch; monogram L. W.; reward. 79 St. James Place, Brooklyn.

LOST—Between 6th and 7th Aves., on 23d St., or 7th Ave., a squirrel fur carriage robe; reward if returned to Reilly Stable, 247 West 69th St.

LOST.—$5 reward for the return of a ladies' gold, open-face watch; monogram A. E. P. S. Return to St. George Hotel, Clark St., Brooklyn.

LOST—A PEARL and AMETHYST NECKLACE Saturday. Finder return to F. Wood, 414 West 118th St., and receive $10 reward.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, Henry Capt, Geneva, maker, on 38th, 5th Av. stage, or 59th St.; reward. Willis, 2 West 38th St.

LOST—On Wednesday, a string of GOLD BEADS. The finder will be rewarded by returning them to 69 East 52d St.

LOST — ERMINE MUFF, between Harlem Casino and 137th St.; liberal reward. S. WEINER, 222 West 137th St.

LOST—Tuesday morning, package handkerchiefs, 6th Av. "L" road; reward. Max Littwitz, 38 West 33d St.

LOST—Bank book No. 161,803, Harlem Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST—Bank book No. 892,465, Bank of Savings. Finder please return to bank.

LOST—Jan. 9, mink muff, melon shape; reward. Mrs. Seitz, 227 West 111th St.

LOST—Mink neck piece, in Subway; reward. Room 420, 111 5th Av.

$2,200 ERROR MADE BY WIRE.

Jury Gives the Full Amount Claimed Against Postal Telegraph Company.

A jury in Part II. of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, decided yesterday afternoon that a telegraph company was responsible for damages when in transmitting a message intrusted to it the company makes a mistake. The sum of $2,200, the full amount sued for, was awarded E. S. Halstead & Co., bag manufacturers in Manhattan, against the Postal Telegraph Company.

A message was sent by Armour & Co. of Chicago to Halstead & Co. inquiring the price on a contract for 25,000 bags. Before replying the plaintiff telegraphed to the Cannon Manufacturing Company in Concord, N. C., for prices on cloth for the bags. Replying, the Cannon Company gave 3.80 cents a yard for wide material and 2.80 cents for narrow cloth. This message when received by the Halstead concern read 3⅛ and 2⅛ cents a yard. The total difference on the contract was $2,200. As soon as the message was received the contract was accepted, and the bag-making company was compelled to stand the loss.

It is said the case will be carried to the Court of Appeals, and possibly to the United States Supreme Court, as the company claims that the printed notice on the back of each telegraph blank exempts it from responsibility for any mistakes in transmission of messages.

ANOTHER NEW LIBRARY.

The Sixteenth Erected from the Carnegie Fund Is Ready.

The district in the neighborhood of Hudson Park, fronting on Hudson Street, a few blocks below Christopher Street Ferry, which has hitherto been without library facilities, will have the use of one of the new Carnegie branch buildings of the New York Public Library after Thursday next. The new branch will be dedicated on Wednesday afternoon. This will be the thirty-fifth branch of the Public Library, and the eighth to be opened directly by that library. Twenty-seven other branches have been acquired through consolidation. The building is the sixteenth to be erected by the Public Library from the Carnegie fund. It was designed by Carrère & Hastings.

At the opening exercises the city will be represented by President McGowan of the Board of Aldermen, and the building will be turned over to the city on behalf of the Library Trustees by George L. Rives.

About ten more of the Carnegie buildings are in various stages of construction. The next one to be opened will probably be the one in West Twenty-third Street, next to the Young Men's Christian Association Building.

GIRL'S LARK IN MAN'S GARB.

Wagered She Could Go About Without Being Detected—Lands in Cell.

Nineteen-year-old Elsie Williams of 97 Third Avenue made a bet that she could stroll about town in the garb of a man without being arrested. She has not only lost her bet with her friend, Rose Stuart of 27 Stuyvesant Avenue, but she also spent Wednesday night in the Herbert Street Police Station, Brooklyn.

The young woman, rigged in the suit of her friend's brother and accompanied by a male escort, found it easy traveling in this borough. But when they rattled along in a Graham Avenue car through Brooklyn the young woman's appearance excited the suspicions of the other passengers. Police Captain Gardiner saw the girl's escort desert her as he entered the car, and, noticing her awkwardness, arrested her on the charge of masquerading in male attire.

Yesterday, in the Manhattan Avenue Station, the girl begged Magistrate O'Reilly to let her go home. The Magistrate sent to the girl's home for her own clothes, and when she had donned these she was released.

The wager she made was for $10, and Miss Williams had to suffer this loss and accept the reproaches of her parents when she reached home at noon.

MULRY A BANK PRESIDENT.

Noted Financier Succeeds James McMahon in Emigrant Savings.

Thomas W. Mulry was elected President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank at a meeting of the Trustees yesterday. He succeeds James McMahon, who retires after fourteen years' service.

Mr. Mulry is a prominent Catholic, is President of the Superior Council of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, a member of the Central Council of the Charity Organization Society, First Vice President of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, and a member of the boards of many charitable institutions, Catholic and civic. He is also Director in many banks and trust companies.

A dinner was given for Mr. McMahon at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, all of the officials and Trustees of the bank being present. Mr. McMahon will remain as a Trustee of the bank. He was elected Trustee of the Equitable Life Assurance Society for four years recently. During his Presidency of the Emigrant Savings Bank the deposits have risen to nearly $100,000,000. The bank has paid nearly $50,000,000 in interest to its depositors.

Expressions of the high esteem in which Mr. McMahon is held were made in speeches at the dinner.

MUST PRODUCE BROWNE.

Bondsmen Forfeit $10,000 If He Does Not Appear To-day.

The sureties on the $10,000 bond of Charles C. Browne, the former customs examiner, convicted of conspiracy to defraud the Government in the Rosenthal silk fraud case, have been notified by W. Wickham Smith, the Special Assistant Attorney General, to produce Browne before Judge Thomas in the United States Circuit Court to-day. Mr. Smith said he felt confident that the ex-examiner will appear and surrender. If he does he will be taken to Sing Sing to begin his two years' sentence for abetting the silk frauds. Judson G. Wells, counsel for Browne, said he had not seen his client this week.

Mr. Smith announced yesterday that he will immediately take up the civil suits pending against the former firm of A. S. Rosenthal & Co. Judgment will be asked for about $2,500,000 alleged to be due for values of and duties on silks said to have been fraudulently entered at New York and other ports.

H. Kanzler in Education Board.

Hugo Kanzler has been appointed a member of the Board of Education, to succeed M. Dwight Collier, deceased. Mayor McClellan swore him in yesterday. He is 50 years old, lives at 106 West 125th Street, and is General Manager of the firm of Muser Brothers. He was admitted to the bar in 1881. Mr. Kanzler is a member of the Tammany General Committee of the Thirty-first District, and was once President of the Harlem Democratic Club.

130 Years Ago

the original plant of the present vast breweries of Bass, Ratcliffe & Gretton, Ltd., was founded at Burton-on-Trent, England. During this century and a third the art of ale-brewing has been brought to perfection by the Bass breweries. To-day connoisseurs of two hemispheres agree that the world has never produced a more superb tonic-beverage than

Bass' Ale.

ON DRAUGHT EVERYWHERE.

[illegible] kins (10 gallons) [illegible] & CO., 72 W[illegible]

The U. S. Government Tests Show the Absolute Superiority of Royal Baking Powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

FREE HAND TO CORTRIGHT TO STOP ALL GAMBLING

Inspectors and Captains Must Now Begin the Work,

AND KEEP RIGHT AT IT, TOO

They Are to be Held to a Strict Accountability—Every Broken Law to be Enforced, Bingham Says.

Commissioner Bingham, questioned by the Mulberry Street reporters yesterday about the gambling situation, gave replies which indicate that he is letting Chief Inspector Cortright have a free hand to suppress gambling and is holding the Inspectors responsible for suppressing it.

Inspector Cortright is credited with having passed the word down the line to the district Inspectors and Captains that everything must be closed up and kept closed. The Commissioner wouldn't say whether the Inspectors' daily reports showed an increase in the number of suspected places.

"That's a private matter," said the Commissioner. "The subject is a deep one, but I'm here to enforce all the laws and every time I see a broken law show it's head, I'm here to crack it, and I will crack it."

Another subject the reporters brought up was the soft berths enjoyed by the mounted men, who under Commissioner McAdoo's regulations are allowed to go home after their tour of duty, which has been sometimes only five instead of the regular eight hours.

The Commissioner said he had ordered changes in this state of affairs. The men must now serve their full eight hours on horseback and then report at their precincts for reserve duty. This arrangement will hold until other work is found for them.

The Brooklyn Bridge crush also came in for comment. The Commissioner said it was out of his province to demand better service of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. "I am going to look over the situation myself," he said, "and may find some things to do. For the present, I'll increase the number of men. I am working out the problem with Inspector O'Brien."

The Commissioner will conduct the trial of Capt. Dooley of the Tenderloin this afternoon, on the charge of overworking his plain-clothes men. Commissioner and Mrs. Bingham have taken up their residence in the Florence, at Eighteenth Street and Fourth Avenue.

BOY'S HOLD-UP STORY.

Says He Was Robbed of $100 and Daren't Come Home.

A letter received by Jacob Weiss of 139 Goerck Street, on Wednesday night, clears up much of the mystery that has surrounded the disappearance of his son Rudolph, 15 years of age, who has been missing since Jan. 11.

On that day the boy, who was employed by Weinberger Brothers, pawnbrokers, Twelfth Street and Avenue A, was sent to the Eleventh Ward Bank to cash a check for $100. The boy failed to return, and his father has been searching for the lad ever since.

Yesterday morning Weiss visited the Coroner's Office and stated that he had received a letter from his son, which had been mailed from Station B, at Grand and Attorney Streets. In this letter the boy told of his being held up by two well-dressed men and robbed. Fear that he would be arrested had caused him to run away. The letter said the men had accosted him at the corner of Dry Dock and Tenth Streets. They asked him if he would consent to go up to the second floor of a tenement house, in front of which they were standing, and ask a Mrs. Wilson to come down. He consented, and was given 25 cents. He had proceeded but a short way into the hallway when the two men followed him. One of the men grabbed him and choked him into unconsciousness, the other rifling his pockets.

When he recovered his senses he found the money gone. A portion of the letter read:

Dear Father: I want to come home, but I am afraid of being arrested. If I don't hear anything in the papers I shall kill myself.

Weiss stated to Coroner Harburger that he had seen the Weinberger Brothers, and that they had told him they had no intention of prosecuting the boy, and were anxious to have him return to work again. They believe the boy's story, as he bore an excellent reputation.

MYSTERY OF A LOST CHECK.

Check Disappeared and ex-Detective Martin Fay is Arrested.

Martin Fay, a retired Detective Sergeant, was before Magistrate Mayo yesterday on the charge of having stolen and cashed a check for $25 belonging to Frank A. Kelly, who keeps a boarding house at 130 West Twenty-fifth Street. Kelly said he put the check on a table in the room of his house while he was conning his overcoat. Fay was the only other person in the room. When Kelly looked for the check it was gone.

Fay asked to be given his liberty on his own recognizance until the trial of the case, but Assistant District Attorney Appleton objected, saying that Fay, who was worth $500,000, should be required to give $500 bail.

Fay said that he could not give the bond. He was paroled in the custody of Probation Officer Delany. He will have an examination on Jan. 22.

MRS. BOTHFELD RECOVERING.

Attempt at Suicide Not Due to Losses at Bridge.

Mrs. Clara Bothfeld, wife of Otto F. Bothfeld, a commission merchant with offices at 54 Broad Street, Manhattan, who attempted to commit suicide early Wednesday morning at her home, 450 Ovington Avenue, Bay Ridge, by shooting herself, was said to be recovering yesterday. The bullet was extracted. Mrs. Bothfeld is 50 years old, and for several months has been suffering from melancholia.

Mrs. Bothfeld is under arrest. A story that she attempted her life because she had lost money at bridge whist played [illegible] neighbors was denounced by [illegible] of the family as malicious and

For Friday and Saturday

Exceptional Clothing Values for Men and Boys

CONSCIENTIOUS consideration to detail precludes negligence. Negligence levies the greatest impost on business. The clock-like system of Smith, Gray & Co. eliminates false estimates, insuring the greatest value at the lowest price.

Men's Sack Suits

Regularly $20 to $28

In either single or double breasted styles, pretty blue or good black, neat mixtures in Scotch and English tweeds and cheviots—in all sizes from "shorts" to extra sizes; $16.50 instead of up to $28..... $16.50

Men's Overcoats, values up to $35

Paddock, Box, Tourist } Overcoats *Choice* $18.50

There is no other style of garment more becoming to tall chaps than the long, smart "Tourist"—none in New York, a close second in value to these offered to-day at $18.50. February and March are the real Winter months in New York, and the coats offered to-day will be quite as satisfactory for next season as they are now.

Boys' Long Trousers Suits

Regular $15 and $18 values

New York Store Only.

Smith, Gray & Co. clothes for boys are famous for style and wear. Great, big assortments of stuffs boys like, and a big saving pleasing to you—$9.75 instead of up to $18..... $9.75

One Thousand Waistcoats

Values up to $5; slightly soiled.

Washable vests, mercerized linen, cotton, figured and plain white; single and double breasted and full dress. A good laundry will reinstate them perfectly. *New York store only*..... $1.50

Smith Gray & Co.

THREE STORES:
BROADWAY AT 31ST ST., NEW YORK.
FULTON ST. AT PLATBUSH AV., BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV., B'KLYN.

Good Garb Going!

THIS WILL APPEAL TO YOU

$30 SUITINGS Former Prices $40—$45—$50

HANSEN & SHACKLETON
TAILORS

Fifth Avenue and 42d Street (5 Doors West) New York

ADVANCE NOTICE Concerning "Hope's" Big Sale of TROUSERS Cut From Ends.

Monday morning at 10:30 we open our Big Sale of Trousers Cut From Ends at $2.55.

By to-morrow night our 12 Windows on Broadway and Chambers St. will contain more Trousers than many stores have in their stocks.

For this Trousers Sale, an entire floor will be required—hence we have organized for

To-Morrow a Sale To Make Room.

ONE Table of Fur Trimmed GREAT COATS. *To make room for the Trousers Sale*..... $18.50

TWO Tables of Tourist OVERCOATS. *To make room for the Trousers Sale*..... $8.80

THREE Tables of Single and Double-breasted Winter SUITS. *To make room for the Trousers Sale*..... $11

In our "Subway"—FOUR Tables of Winter SUITS. *To make room for the Trousers Sale*..... $8.80

TWO Tables of the famous Royal Silk Plush UNDERWEAR; all sizes. *To make room for the Trousers Sale* 85c

FOUR Tables of White and Fancy SHIRTS (standard brands); all sizes. *To make room for the Trousers Sale* 65c

THREE Tables of Standard COLLARS; new styles; all sizes. *To make room for the Trousers Sale*..... 4 for 25c

Above items on Sale Saturday, January 20th.

HOPE
NEW YORK
BROADWAY & CHAMBERS ST.

Judge, Deputy Dock Commissioner.

Dock Commissioner Bensel has appointed Dennis A. Judge of 1,138 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, to be Deputy Dock Commissioner at $4,500 a year salary. Judge was secretary to ex-Borough President Martin W. Littleton. The appointment was made on the recommendation of ex-Controller Grout, Mr. Littleton, and Bridge Commissioner Stevenson.

VINCENT says

EVER pondered what Style really is? Ever tried to put your finger on it and found that, shadow-like, it eluded you?

Style is to dress what music is to sound. The musician breathes life into a hieroglyphic jumble of dots and dashes—the tailor gives expression and grace to formless cloth.

That's my conception of Style, and that's the conception you'll find embodied in my clothes.

"They lend me an 'air;'" "Seems as though they must have been made for me;" "I had no idea you could fit me so"—these are the delighted exclamations of clients to whom Fit and Style had been only hollow names.

Stein-Bloch Clothes.

Broadway 22d Street Sixth Avenue 12th Street

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT ST.

MEN'S HATS—*New Smart Shapes direct from the best factories, saving all middlemen's profits.*

DERBYS at 2.75, Worth 4.00.

Blacks and New Royal Browns for Spring.

Made of Clear Nutria, the Best Fur Used in Hatting.

Swell Hats at 1.90

Derbys and College Shaped Soft Hats—that are sold everywhere else at 3.00.

6.00 Opera Hats at 3.90

AMUSEMENTS.

Colonial MASCOT MOTH, KARNO'S LONDON PANTOMIME CO., Nichols Sisters, Carlton Macy & Daily Mts.25 Maud Edna Hall, Fatty Bros., &c.

Alhambra PRINCE OF PILSEN GIRLS, FELIX, BARRY & BARRY, 7Av.125St. JEWEL'S MANIKINS, E. J. Mats.Daily, 25c. JOSIE, Louise Dresser, &c.

Drug Men Oppose Heyburn Bill.

At the annual meeting yesterday of the Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, the Committee on Legislation was instructed to oppose the passage in Congress of the Heyburn Pure Food bill, or of any measure containing similar provisions. The annual election resulted [illegible]; Chairman—Charles [illegible], Philip [illegible]

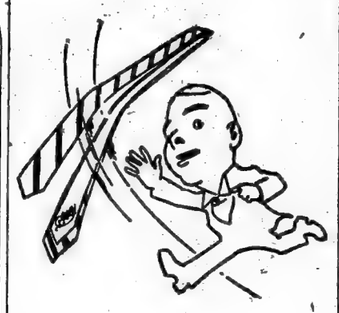

A flyer for men.

4600 scarfs — a maker's round-up of odd lengths, with a quantity from our own stock.

"French" four-in-hands.

Nothing under $1 quality, and many of them scarfs we've been selling at $1.50.

55 cents.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.
258 at Warren st. 842 at 13th st. 1260 at 32nd st.

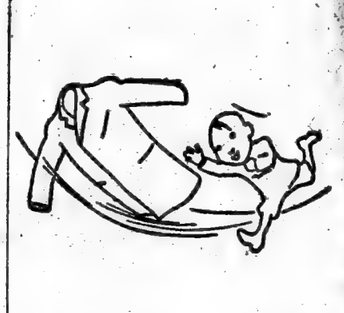

A flyer for boys.

156 long overcoats that were $12 to $18; sizes 8 to 16.

102 other boys' overcoats, mostly Russian and regular. $7.50.

190 reefers; of which 25 were $13, 43 were $12, and 63 $10; sizes 8 to 16.

$5.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.
258 opposite City Hall. 842 near Union Square. 1260 opposite Greeley Square.

AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. BARRIE'S PETER PAN

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in J. M. Barrie's play, Alice-Sit-By-The-Fire.
Also PANTALOON, with Lionel Barrymore
TUESDAY, RUSSIAN PLAYERS MAT.

Knickerbocker B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8:15 Mat. Sat. only, 2:15.
FRITZI SCHEFF in MLLE. MODISTE.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
Geo. V. Hobart's Musical Satiretta, COMING THRO' RYE

Hudson THEATRE, 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Robert Loraine in Bernard Shaw's Man and Superman.

SAVOY THEATRE, B'way & 34th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
JAMES K. HACKETT | in Alfred Sutro's
MARY MANNERING | Walls of Jericho
Jan. | James K. Hackett & | in "The House
23. | Mary Mannering | of Silence."

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Ev. 8:15 Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
THE LION AND THE MOUSE

DALY'S THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Last Mat. Sat. 2:15.
JAMES J. CORBETT | Isabel Byron's
in BERNARD SHAW'S | Profession.
***NEXT MONDAY, SEATS READY,
ELLIS JEFFREYS
AND HER LONDON COMPANY
in Mr. ALFRED SUTRO'S latest play, a modern comedy entitled
The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt

Princess B'way & 29th. Tel. 2848 Mad. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-morrow.
Henry Miller in Grierson's Way

FIELDS 42d St., W. of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 50c, 75c, $1
Louis Mann & Clara Lipman in JULIE BONBON

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev. 8:15. Best Seats $1 at Mats. Tom'w & Thurs.
100TH TIME JAN. 29. Fountain Pens as SOUVENIRS.
THE EARL AND THE GIRL With Eddie Foy.

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. | $1 Matinees Tomw & Wed.
THE BABES AND THE BARON

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
DAVID BELASCO Presents MRS.
Leslie Carter as "ADREA."
Pop. prices Mat. Sat., 2. Evenings, 8 sharp.
NEXT WEEK By Special Arrangement, MRS. Leslie Carter as "ZAZA"
Sunday Ev. Royal Italian Grand Opera Co. in Cavalleria Rusticana and Pagliacci.

BELASCO Theatre. Ev. 8. Mat. Sat., 2.
DAVID BELASCO Presents
BLANCHE BATES IN THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST. By David Belasco.

BIJOU B'way & 30th 450th time in N.Y. Mon., Jan. 22. Mat. Sat. 2. Evs. 8:15.
DAVID BELASCO presents, 2d year in N.Y.
WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE. 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Popular Prices Wed. Mat., 50, 75, $1 & $1.50.
KLAW & ERLANGER Present
FAY TEMPLETON in Geo. M. Cohan's
45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS.
ELSIE JANIS
AND HER GREAT COMPANY IN
THE VANDERBILT CUP
With BARNEY OLDFIELD
AND THE THRILLING AUTOMOBILE RACE, THE MOST SENSATIONAL EFFECT EVER SEEN UPON A STAGE.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Friday Week,
ANNUAL BENEFIT ACTORS' HOME
5 PLAYS & SPECIAL STAR FEATURES
Orders received. Sale opens Monday.

LIBERTY THEATRE, 42 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat., 2:15.
GEORGE H. BRENNAN Presents
THE CLANSMAN By THOMAS DIXON, Jr.

NEW YORK Theatre, B'way & 45 St. Evs. 8:15. PRICES 25-50-75c. & $1.00. Pop. Mat. Wed., 25, 50, & 75c. Reg. Mat. Sat.
LEW DOCKSTADER AND HIS OWN GREAT MINSTRELS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
THIS EVENING, at 8—IL TROVATORE. Nordica, Homer; Knote, Campanari, Journet. Conductor, Franko.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 20, at 2—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Sembrich, Bauermeister; Caruso, Parvis, Journet, Bars, Paroli. Cond., Vigna.
Sat. Evg., Jan. 20, pop. prices, at 8—LA BOHEME. Bessie Abott, (Debut,) Alten; Dippel, Scotti, Journet, Parvis, Rossi. Cond., Vigna.
Sun. Evg., Jan. 21, at 8:30, (pop. prices.)—GRAND CONCERT. Sembrich, Jacoby; Dippel, Plancon. Ent. Met. Orch. Cond., Franko.
Mon. Ev., Jan. 22, at 8.—TANNHAUSER. Emma Eames, Olive Fremstad, Alten; Knote, Gorits, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.
Wed. Evg., Jan. 24, at 7:45.—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Homer; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Muhlmann. Cond. Hertz.
Thurs., Jan. 25, at 5 P. M., precisely.—PARSIFAL. Fremstad; Dippel, Van Rooy, Blass, Gorits, Journet. Cond. Hertz.
Fri. Ev., Jan. 26, at 8.—AIDA. Emma Eames, Louise Homer; Caruso, Campanari, Plancon, Muhlmann. Conductor, Vigna.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PL. THEATRE. Every Ev. & Sat. Mat. R. Christians & H. Walden in Der Kilometerfresser, (The Road-Burner.)

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
Friday, January 19, at 2:30 P. M.
Saturday, January 20, at 8:15 P. M.
CONDUCTOR:
Wassily Safonoff
Soloist Alfred Reisenauer Piano
PROGRAM:
Symphony No. 8.....Beethoven
Piano Concerto D minor.....Mozart
"Scheherezade".....Rimsky-Korsakoff
Seats 75 cts. to $2. Boxes $12 and $15. Box office open daily from 9 to 5.
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Next Sunday Aft. At 3. PUGNO HOLLMAN AND MARIE HALL
Seats 50c to $1.50 at box office & music stores.

THE CHARITY BALL,
For the Nursery and Child's Hospital,
WALDORF ASTORIA,
Thursday Ev., Feb. 1. Boxes at 33 East 50th St. Tickets at 16 W. 11th, Fifth Av. Trust Co., 22 Riverside Drive, 116 Fifth Av., 4 E. 77th & 11 W. 54th St.

NEW YORK MAT. DAILY
Hippodrome
THOMPSON & DUNDY, MANAGERS
A Society Circus
With Court of the Golden Fountains
Evenings at 8; Matinees at 2.

MADISON SQ. Theatre, 24th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
"Henri de Vries a versatile wonder."—World.
HENRI de VRIES in "A CAFE OF ARSON."
Preceded by "THE BRAISLEY DIAMOND."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evs. 8:15. Only Mat. Sat., 2:15. Olga NETHERSOLE To-night, SAPHO.
Next Week—JOHN DREW in DE LANCEY.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th, bet. 7th & 8th Avs. | Mat. Daily.
Billy Clifford, 6—Perl Sisters, Emma Francis, &c.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St. 25, 50, 75, 1.00. DAILY MATS., 25, 50c.
JOE WELCH, DELLA FOX, Staley & Birbeck, William Gould & Valeska Suratt, Florence Troupe, 3 Dumonds & others.

MAJESTIC Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. | THE REDEMPTION OF DAVID CORSON

WEST END. UNDER SOUTHERN SKIES. Nxt Week—Master Gabriel, Buster Brown. Sun. Mat. & Night, Shepard's Moving Pictures.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK 66th St. and Columbus Av.
International Hockey Match To-night.
Shamrocks of Montreal vs. All New York.
Perfect Ice. 2 sessions daily except Mondays.

Proctor's 5th Av.—If I Were King, 25, 50
23d St.—Star Vaude. 25, 50.
58th St.—Star Vaude. 25, 50.
Daily Mat. 25c. 125th St.—Cleopatra. 25, 50.

MANHATTAN Broadway & 33d St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:30.
BEFORE AND AFTER

THE GOTHAM EAST 125th St.
Mat. To-day—Jersey Lilies Burlesquers.

Grand Opera House. Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots
Nxt wk., THE HEIR to the HOORAH

JOE WEBER'S Music Hall. Twiddle-Twaddle
Evenings at 8:10. Only Matinee Saturday.

14th St. THEA. At 8th Av. Pop. Prices. The New Western Sensation, BROTHER'S HOPE.

8th Annual Official
AUTOMOBILE SHOW
of The Automobile Club of America
at NEW ARMORY, 69TH REGT.
10 A. M. to 11 P. M., Jan. 15 to 20.
Exclusive Exhibitions—First Showings
Vanderbilt Cup Race
Marvelous VITAGRAPH Pictures.
NEW ARMORY 69th REG'T
Continuous Airship Exhibits.
26th St., near 4th Ave. Admission 50c.

LAST 2 DAYS. | OPEN 9 A. M. TO 11 P. M. SIXTH NATIONAL
AUTOMOBILE SHOW
—AT—
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN ADM. 50c.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM In THE SQUAW MAN

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evs. 8:15. Last Mat. To-morrow.
LAST WEEK AS YE SOW
NEXT MON., SEATS ON SALE,
HENRY W. SAVAGE will offer
Raymond HITCHCOCK in THE GALLOPER.

MAJESTIC THEATRE.
SPECIAL
NEXT MONDAY—SEATS READY.
JAMES J.
CORBETT
In BERNARD SHAW'S CASHEL BYRON'S PROFESSION. Arranged for the stage by Stanislaus Stange.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. Sat.
A DESPERATE CHANCE.
Nxt Wk—King of the Opium Ring

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Matinee Sat.
TOM, DICK & HARRY.
Nxt Wk—Confessions of a Wife.
Ted Marks' 2 Concerts Sun., Mat., Ngt. 25, 25c.

MURRAY HILL 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Sat.
CROWN OF THORNS.
Next Week—Happy Hooligan.

GARRICK 35th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mts. Wed. & Sat. | Henrietta Crosman | To-night, AS YOU LIKE IT.
NEXT MONDAY, THE LITTLE GRAY LADY

Yorkville [illegible]

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain to-day and to-morrow; warmer, rising east winds.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,528. * * * * NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1906.—16 Pages and Section Devoted to Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

FRENCH WARSHIPS OFF VENEZUELA

Treatment of M. Taigny Is Regarded as an Act of War.

AMERICA MAY BE INVOLVED

Dispatches to Minister Russell Apparently Intercepted and Castro's Attitude Causes Alarm.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Three French warships are now off the Venezuelan coast prepared to make a demonstration in Venezuelan waters. Two others will join them as soon as they can cross the Atlantic. These two ships have already sailed from France.

France regards the treatment of M. Taigny by President Castro as an act of war.

America may become involved because of Castro's attitude toward Mr. Russell, the United States Minister. Unless this attitude is radically modified it may be necessary to dispatch an American warship even nearer the Venezuelan coast than has already been planned.

President Castro will be given to understand that the treatment accorded to M. Taigny will not be tolerated by the Washington Government in the case of Mr. Russell.

The only cause which can be assigned here for Castro's coolness toward Mr. Russell is that the Venezuelan President insists upon regarding as personal rather than official the efforts which Mr. Russell, acting under instructions from Washington, has made to assist a peaceful settlement of the Franco-Venezuelan troubles. The request of the French Government that its interests in Venezuela be looked after by Mr. Russell was immediately granted, for the reason that such a request is invariably granted by a friendly power, however difficult the task.

France has adopted a simple programme for her treatement of the Venezuelan situation.

It provides for an immediate and comprehensive apology by President Castro for his treatment of M. Taigny, which treatment the Paris officials regard as "insulting" and "intolerable." Until this apology is made, discussion of the claims and other grievances which France has against Venezuela will be withheld.

In continuance of the policy rigidly adhered to, M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, who has kept the Washington Government informed at every stage of the course to be pursued by France in Venezuela, had a long conference with Secretary Root this afternoon. Upon leaving the State Department the Ambassador dismissed his carriage and accompanied the Secretary as far as the embassy in Mr. Root's automobile, the Secretary then continuing his ride.

At this conference M. Jusserand gave to the Secretary a detailed account of the treatment to which M. Taigny was subjected, which was substantially the same as the account given by M. Taigny to a correspondent at Willemstad.

It now appears that three important dispatches containing instructions for M. Taigny never reached him, and the supposition is that they were intercepted by the Venezuelans. This is regarded as a very serious phase of the situation, and will be thoroughly investigated by Mr. Russell. Care also will be taken to insure the delivery without interception of all dispatches to Mr. Russell.

One dispatch sent to Mr. Russell last Sunday had not been delivered to him when the latest dispatch was sent by him to the State Department. This is being inquired into by the department. The latest information received from Mr. Russell came in a dispatch sent yesterday, and the facts it contained were communicated to the French Ambassador this afternoon.

Whether the French squadron will content itself for the present with a peaceful blockade, or will go to the extent of seizing a Custom House is not known. Should the latter step be taken it is probable that a neutral power would be asked to receive all customs dues collected, so that the powers having claims against Venezuela which are now undergoing settlement may not be made anxious by the French demonstration.

It can be announced that a French demonstration in Venezuelan waters under the circumstances will be viewed here with complacency.

American Consul Moffat at La Guayra has cabled to the State Department in reference to the deportation of M. Taigny that there had never before been any interference with foreign officials boarding ships of their own nationality. The Consul says that great alarm exists at La Guayra.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—The Venezuelan affair occupied the attention of a special meeting of the Cabinet this morning.

It is understood in Ministerial circles that Premier Rouvier has decided to demand an extraordinary credit. This will give rise to debates in the Chambers, whose assent is necessary for a grant.

The Government is fully determined to act with the greatest firmness, at the same time adopting a prudent attitude owing to the unstable character of the Venezuelan Government, which may change at any moment.

The authorities at Washington are being kept fully acquainted with France's attitude, and nothing will be undertaken

Continued on Page 2.

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WRIGHT TO BE AMBASSADOR.

Going to Japan—Will Be Succeeded at Manila by H. C. Ide.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Luke E. Wright of Tennessee, Governor General of the Philippines, is to be the first American Ambassador to Japan if the Senate approves the nomination which President Roosevelt will next Monday submit to it.

Mr. Wright will be succeeded at Manila first by Henry C. Ide, the senior member of the Philippine Commission and at present Acting Governor General. When Mr. Ide retires next June Gen. James F. Smith of California, a member of the Philippine Commission, will become Governor General.

Mr. Wright tendered his resignation as Governor General of the Philippines several months ago, indicating his desire to retire from the Philippine service by the first of the present year. President Roosevelt, Secretary Taft, and Secretary Root recognized his reasons for retirement from the Philippines as good, and the Ambassadorship to Japan was offered to him and accepted.

Mr. Wright has not decided yet when he will go to Japan, but he may hasten his departure, as America is now represented at Tokio diplomatically only by Mr. Laughlin, the Second Secretary of legation.

Mr. Ide, who will immediately succeed Governor General Wright, has a record of distinguished service. He was one of the American Commissioners to Samoa, and was Chief Justice of the islands. He has been a Philippine Commissioner for the past six years, and on account of his age desired to retire, and tendered his resignation to take effect next June 1. The President and Secretary Taft felt that he deserved to be, for a time at least, the Governor General.

In accepting the Ambassadorship at Tokio, Mr. Wright sacrifices at least $3,000 a year. It is believed that Congress will accept the recommendation of Secretary Root that in connection with the elevation of the legation at Tokio to the rank of an embassy the salary of the Ambassador be raised from $12,000 to $17,500, but Governor General Wright's present salary is $20,500.

ACCUSES THE ARBUCKLES.

Ohio Grocer Says They Are In League with a Trust There.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 19.—The Eldridge and Higgins Company, wholesale grocers, operating twelve stores in Ohio, to-day filed with Attorney General Ellis a request that he bring action against the Ohio Wholesale Grocery Association, alleging violation of the anti-trust law.

C. C. Higgins, President of the company, says that, although the Grocery Association is ostensibly for the purpose of buying and selling merchandise, it has never bought or sold a single dollar's worth. The object, he says, is to prevent competition—the association is an organization of the wholesale grocers of the State which works with the Arbuckles in an effort to control the prices of sugar and coffee in Ohio.

Mr. Higgins says he belongs to the trust, but withdrew because members were rebating. After he withdrew, he says, he could not obtain the Arbuckles' coffee.

Mr. Higgins says he belonged to the could not be shut off, so the Arbuckles arranged with a wholesale house in Marietta to handle their sugar, and placed the price, delivered to the retailers, at just the figure which wholesalers had to pay in New York.

It is reported that the real fight is between the Havemeyers and the Arbuckles.

$1,000,000 TRACT SOLD.

Staten Island Water Front Property Passed Into Syndicate's Hands.

A large tract of Staten Island water front and upland property has been sold by Frederick William Janssen to a syndicate headed by Thomas and Henry K. S. Williams. It is at Stapleton, directly opposite Bay Ridge, and faces on New York Bay, midway between St. George and the Narrows. The property is said to have brought $1,000,000.

The property has a frontage on the pier line of over 1,450 feet, and is 2,100 feet deep. The land and water grants consist of over seventy acres, and, in addition to fifteen large buildings on the upland property, which is crossed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, it has a large six-acre basin for receiving and docking large vessels. Many of the United States transport ships from Cuba and the Philippines have been housed in this basin. It has a uniform depth of water of 25 feet on the bulkhead line and 36 feet at the pier line.

The property was acquired some thirty-five years ago by the millionaire brewer, George Bechtel, and since his death has been held by his estate and widow.

VICEROY TUAN IN CHICAGO.

Chinese Commissioners Inspect Cook County Institutions.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—The special train on the Chicago and Northwestern Road bearing Tuan-Fang and Tai Hun-Tsu, the Imperial Chinese Commissioners, and their retinue arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning. Members of a committee appointed by Mayor Dunne met the visitors at the depot, and escorted the party, fifty in number, to the Auditorium Annex, where they will remain during the three days which will be spent by them in Chicago.

In the morning the Chinese were taken to visit the county institutions at Dunning, twelve miles from the city. Luncheon was served on the train, and the programme arranged so that the visitors could remain for the greater part of the day at Dunning, inspecting the County Infirmary and the Hospital for the Insane.

Empty Cars Crash on Elevated Here.

A train of four empty cars on the Second Avenue Elevated Road backed from the south-bound to the middle track at the Ninety-third Street station, yesterday afternoon with a crash. Those in the neighborhood had just read in the newspapers about the elevated disaster in Brooklyn, and for a moment there was great excitement. Nothing fell, however. The $200 damage done was found to have been caused through a misplaced switch. The line was held up for half an hour.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—S. S. Maine, London, Jan. 4.
S.S. City of Memphis, Savannah, Jan. 17.
Steamship Parima, St. Thomas Jan. 14.

Special Steamer to Savannah.
The Savannah Line has arranged to run a special steamer to Savannah for the accommodation of automobilists and their friends attending the races at Ormond. She will leave New York early Monday morning. Full particulars at 317 Broadway.

5-CENT TELEPHONE RATE IS PROMISED BY JULY 1

Will Be Pay-Station Toll in Two Chief Boroughs.

COMPANIES EXPECT A RUSH

General Manager Bethell Says He Does Not Think the Public Will Tolerate Rival Services.

Beginning not later than July 1 this year the New York Telephone Company will put in effect a five-cent pay station rate in Manhattan and Brooklyn as against the present pay station rate of 10 cents. Announcement to this effect was made last night by General Manager Union N. Bethell of the New York Company at a dinner of 400 general representatives of the New York and of the New York and New Jersey Companies, held in Shanley's Roman Court.

According to Mr. Bethell's announcement the Directors of both companies already had indorsed his plan and have commissioned the officials to put it into effect as soon as the plants of the companies can be increased to capacity sufficient to handle the increase in business that will follow this reduction. General Manager Bethell told his co-workers last night that he hoped the new rate could be put into effect before the 1st of June, but that in any event it would not be delayed longer than July 1.

"This reduction has been in contemplation for some time by the New York Telephone Company," said Mr. Bethell, "and the only delay has been occasioned through the desire to have our plants in shape to handle new business with the same efficiency as now characterizes the management. The five-cent rate will become operative in both boroughs at the same time, and the only reservation that will be made will be at hotels, where the hotel management itself holds to the present ten-cent rates for service from rooms and apartments.

"That we cannot control any more than we can tell the hotel proprietors what they shall charge for newspapers on their stands or for cocktails at their bars. But wherever the blue bell of the Bell Telephone is hung out to show a public pay station there the charge will be 5 cents for any call within that borough."

In his address Mr. Bethell said that the policy of his company for years had been one of constant and consistent reduction in rates, the most notable reduction being those of 1905, when practically all local rates were cut by 25 per cent., with an attendant cutting off of $1,500,000 annually in the revenues of the company from the telephones then in service. Mr. Bethell read the following table showing the various rate reductions for direct lines since the adoption of the message rate plan shortly after he went with the company:

MANHATTAN—BUSINESS RATES.

Date.	Minimum.		1,200 Mess.	2,400 Mess.
June 1, '94	1,000	$150	166	$240
Nov. 1, '94	700	120	166	240
May 1, '95	600	90	132	200
July 1, '97	600	90	130	177
May 1, '99	600	75	111	165
May 1, '05	600	60	87	135

MANHATTAN—RESIDENCE RATES.

	Direct Line.	Party Line.
Nov. 1, '01	600	$66 500 $48
May 1, '05	600	54 600 45

MANHATTAN—PRIVATE BRANCH EXCHANGES.

	Lines to Central Office.	Extension Stations.
July 1, '94	$36	$24
May 1, '98	36	12
May 1, '05	24	*9

*After 20th, $6.

EXTENSION STATIONS.

Oct. 4, 1894, in connection with message rate line	$36
June 1, 1895, in connection with message rate line	24
May 1, 1898, in connection with message rate line	12

PAY STATION RATES.

Before July 1, 1898, Manhattan local message	15c
After July 1, 1898, Manhattan local message	10c

INTERBOROUGH TOLL MESSAGES.
Table of discounts adopted Oct. 1, 1905.

	Discounts.
25 messages per month, guaranteed	10%
50 messages per month, guaranteed	20%
100 messages per month, guaranteed	30%
200 messages per month, guaranteed	40%

In his address Mr. Bethell reviewed the experiences of the telephone companies in Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, Newark, and other places where a local five-cent pay station rate had been introduced. He said that in each case the drop from 10 to 5 cents had resulted in a big increase in business.

"The great element that has rendered the reduction of rates possible," he said, "has been the condensation of the New York business by the increased number of exchanges or central offices and the consequent decrease in the distance of the subscriber from his central office. This has tended to reduce the cost of maintenance and has increased the efficiency of the service.

"Now, regarding opposition companies. I do not want to blind my eyes to the fact that the Bell companies have opposition in many places, but I do not believe the day ever will come when the public will, for any length of time, tolerate the existence of two telephone companies in the field because of the annoyance, and the expense of double service. The only advantage to the public from an independent company is that the independent company makes the older company more regardful of the rights of the public and of the duty the company owes to the public. Since I have been connected with the New York Company it has continued to do business just as though it had a competitor on the same block and doing buisness on equal terms."

Mr. Bethell also announced that on March 1, after a continuous service of thirteen years as General Manager of the company, he will retire from his office as General Manager of the company and assume the duties of First Vice President and also as President of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company and several other companies, all operating in the territory between the St. Lawrence and the Potomac.

Among other changes announced by Mr. Bethell, introduced for the purpose of the improvement of the service and creating harmony between the operating companies of New York and vicinity, was that there will be one operating department for the New York and the New York and New Jersey Companies. J. C. Reilly, present manager of the New York and New Jersey Company, will be promoted to Vice President of that company; J. J. Carty, chief engineer of the New York Company, will become chief engineer of both companies. Supt. H. F. Thurber of the New York Company will become the General Manager of both companies. Theodore Spencer will become Vice President of the Bell Company of Philadelphia. F. H. Bethell will become Vice President of the Chesapeake and Potomac. H. F. Stevens will become Vice President of the Central New York, and H. E. Hawley will become Vice President of the Hudson River Company.

THE IDEAL TRAIN TO FLORIDA
Leaves New York 12:35 P. M. the Southern's Palm Limited. New York to St. Augustine. Pullman through sleeping cars. Dining car. Full information at 271 and 1 Broadway.

ACCUSES McREYNOLDS & CO.

Lawyer Says Banks Hold Worthless Warehouse Receipts.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—After allegations in open court, Federal Judge Bethea to-day appointed the Chicago Title and Trust Company as receiver for the grain elevator firm of George S. Reynolds & Co., which yesterday suspended business.

Attorney N. B. Judah, who said he represented the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Corn Exchange Bank, Northern Trust Company Bank, Bank of Montreal, all of this city, and the National Park Bank of New York, declared to the court that McReynolds & Co. owed his clients $400,000 in the aggregate. He declared that for the amount of these loans the banks held warehouse receipts that are worthless. Mr. McReynolds will be examined to-morrow before a referee in bankruptcy.

Lawyers who represented creditors declared that it was impossible at the present time to estimate the liabilities of the firm on the Board of Trade, as many creditors had received checks in the last few days, some of which were being paid, while others were being returned.

AUTO TRUCK ABLAZE.

Subway Crowd Sees the Fire—Takes 15 Minutes to Put It Out.

Just as hundreds of up-town passengers were emerging from the Ninety-first Street Station of the Subway about 7 o'clock last night a big gasoline automobile truck stopped in the middle of Broadway with a crack like that of a whip. A curious crowd gathered about the vehicle and Daniel Flynn and Raymond Moore, its drivers, jumped to the ground to see what the trouble was.

As they did so, there was a second explosion and flames burst from the tank of the vehicle. The crowd scattered and Flynn and Moore, burned about the arms and shoulders, ran with them. Some one turned in a fire alarm and three engines, two trucks, two Chiefs of batallions, and one Deputy Chief responded. They thought the fire insignificant and started to extinguish it with hand appliances, but with a burst the flames arose to a height of twenty-five feet.

Then the engine hose was turned on the truck and after fifteen minutes put the fire out.

A crowd of more than 1,000 saw the spectacle.

TRY TO SAVE GROSVENOR.

Influential Republicans to Ask Constituents to Return Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—A petition is being circulated among the Republicans in the House asking the people of Gen. Grosvenor's district to return him to Congress with the next election.

The Speaker heads the list, and Messrs. Payne, Dalzell, and other Republican leaders have signed it. So have most of the rank and file. The paper calls attention to Grosvenor's long record of valuable service to the Republican Party, and tells of the advantages to the party which will result from his return to Congress.

A stiff fight is being made on Mr. Grosvenor in his district, and it seems likely he will be defeated. This petition is an effort to enlist the National party spirit in his behalf.

FIREMEN WANT NO STRIKE.

Two Committees of Lackawanna Employes to Make a Protest.

SCRANTON, Penn., Jan. 19.—It was reported to-day that the older and more conservative firemen along the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will declare themselves against a strike.

Two anti-strike committees have been formed. One of these, it is said, has sent for J. J. Hanrahan, Grand Master of the Firemen's Brotherhood, to come here and look over the situation and serve notice that they will not obey any strike order that is not sanctioned by him.

A Buffalo committee representing the senior firemen is said to have started for Scranton to meet Vice Grand Master Wilson and protest against the proposed strike.

WANTS EDWARDS'S INSURANCE

Widow May Sue Company, Contesting Suicide Verdict.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 19.—If Mrs. Charles A. Edwards decides to sue for the payment of the life insurance taken out by her husband, the Edwards mystery may finally be brought into court. It is stated here to-night that such is her intention, as she still adheres to the murder theory. A Coroner's verdict is not accepted as proof of suicide in a contested payment suit.

Mrs. Abigail Hiller's estate of nearly $150,000 was brought into the Probate Court this afternoon. A. H. Barclay, lawyer, was appointed administrator, and Oliver S. White and John T. Sloan were named appraisers.

TO REPORT HEPBURN BILL.

House Committee Republicans Consider It at a Caucus.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Republican members of the House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce held a caucus at the Capitol to-night at which the Hepburn Rate bill was discussed at considerable length. The bill, it is believed, will be reported to the House next week in slightly modified form.

Senator Dolliver of Iowa attended the conference and joined with the Representatives in reviewing the provisions of the measure.

New Boat for Capt. Casto.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 19.—Capt. Mark Casto, who rescued the passengers of the stranded steamer Cherokee in the teeth of a gale, is to be presented with a new boat for himself and crew at the annual dinner of the Atlantic City Board of Trade on Jan. 27. District Attorney Jerome of New York has been invited.

The Casto Fund Committee, with Mayor Stoy as Treasurer, was formed to-day. The fund is now close to $3,000, and the committee will probably buy a new boat, to cost $5,000.

Infernal Machine for Minister.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 19.—The Rev. Isaac Kaplin of Congregation Beni David received an infernal machine by mail this morning. He opened the package cautiously, and found it contained dynamite and gunpowder. Mr. Kaplin has expressed sympathy for the persecuted Jews in Russia, and about a month ago he received an anonymous letter, saying he must be less active in this matter.

AUTOMOBILE RACES AT ORMOND.
The Seaboard Florida Limited, electric lighted, is the handsomest and quickest daily Florida train, via the shortest line, with most attractive resorts en route. Office, 1183 Broadway.

CAPTAIN BURNED YACHT, HE CONFESSES IN COURT

Mrs. Parker's Skipper, Cardiff, Says Dr. Parker Ordered It.

SAYS SCYTHIAN WAS LOOTED

Mrs. Parker Laughs Merrily as the Captain and Others Testify for the Insurance Company.

Capt. James Cardiff testified before Judge Wheeler and a jury, in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, that he had set fire to and burned the steam yacht Scythian at the instance of Dr Charles Thorndyke Parker, the husband of the yacht's owner, Mrs. Susan Day Parker. The evidence was given at the close of the Captain's testimony in the suit instituted against Mrs. Parker by the London and Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company to recover about $7,000 insurance paid to her after the burning of the Scythian off Marblehead, Mass., on June 17, 1900.

The insurance company contends that before the fire Mrs. Parker removed the more valuable articles of furniture, such as silverware, cut glass, rugs, pictures, &c., from the Scythian, and that one-third of the sum paid for the loss of the yacht, $21,000, should be returned.

Mrs. Parker, the defendant in the case, wearing a white corded silk waist, a black broadcloth skirt, and a large purple picture hat, sat only a few feet away from her former yacht commander when he gave his testimony and smiled. She twisted a heavy emerald ring she wore and all but laughed aloud as the stenographer recorded the evidence against her.

Capt. Cardiff, a tall, strong seaman, bronzed and serious, testified that he was asked by Dr. Parker to burn the yacht on a cruise he made with a party to the West Indies in the Spring of 1900. He refused the offer of $5,000 in cash made to him, he declared, because he was not willing to endanger the lives of his passengers. Trenor L. Park had chartered the Scythian from Mrs. Parker and was cruising about the Windward Passage. Later he burned the yacht off Marblehead, Mass., Capt. Cardiff admitted expecting to get a $10,000 reward promised him. He never got the money, he continued, but did get three years' employment as a yacht commander at $1,200 a year. As soon as the three years had expired the Captain said he was discharged.

"And do you sit there and calmly admit that you have committed arson and perjury both?" shouted Lawyer MacFarlane, counsel for Mrs. Parker.

The Captain replied that was true. He had sworn to a statement of the articles burned. Speaking of the burning of the boat Capt. Cardiff said he fired her and deserted her. Later a tug crew sighted and picked up the old remodeled tramp fruit ship and towed her to Boston.

Several men corroborated the Captain as far as he told of the packing and shipping of the yacht's furnishings to the Fifty-first Street house, of the shipping of the goods, which they later saw at the owner's home, where they had been employed off and on.

Mrs. Parker twisted and played with her rings and seemed to think this testimony highly amusing. She laughed and chatted with a couple of well-groomed gentlemen who sat near her, the serious character of the evidence giving her no apparent concern.

It is said that the defense will admit that a part of the yacht's furnishings were removed, but will contend that the loss Mrs. Parker suffered by the burning of the yacht was greater even than the one-third of the $21,000 paid her, and allowed as the proportionate amount for the furnishings.

It is said that the insurance company heard of Capt. Cardiff's story through one of the company's Directors. This Director, it is said, happened to be in a brokerage office downtown when Capt. Cardiff told the story in anger. The Director, of course, lost no time in sending the story on to the company.

HAZING WITH PROFANITY.

Bad Language a Feature of the Practice, Middies Testify.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 19.—The court took just seven minutes to-day to reach a verdict in the case of Midshipman Chester A. A. Bloebaum of St. Charles, Mo., on charges of hazing.

The case of Charles M. James of Grinnell, Iowa, a second class man, was then taken up, and in the course of the proceedings it was brought out that a fight would follow a refusal to take hazing.

Isaac N. McClary, who had been a witness in the first case against Stephen Decatur, Jr., stated he had stood on his head about fifty times at James's command, but did not mind it. He said that on one occasion James had helped him with studies in which he had been deficient. He was asked why he had obeyed James, and answered: "Because I knew it was best for me."

Edgar N. Caldwell said that James had hazed him by making him sing songs, stand on his head, and do the "sixteenth." At the same time, he said, James had abused him, applying profane and obscene epithets to him, but no more so than was common at the Academy. He was questioned very closely by the Judge Advocate and members of the court upon this point, and said that when he had been hazed language of the sort described generally accompanied it. He estimated that the number of times he had been hazed at about fifty.

SOLDIERS PATROL NEWPORT.

Fort Adams Garrison Turns Out, Armed, to Catch a Man.

NEWPORT, Jan. 19.—Four companies of coast artillery and the siege battery at Fort Adams turned out, armed and some mounted, to-night in response to a general alarm to capture Private Maher, who had escaped from the guardhouse.

Details of men patrolled the streets of the city until Maher was caught on a hill just outside the fort reservation.

OVER NIGHT TO CHICAGO.
PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.
Lv. New York 4:30 P. M. Ar. Chicago 9:30 A. M.
Lv. New York 8:00 P. M. Ar. Chicago 10:00 A. M.
Lv. New York 11:00 P. M. Ar. Chicago 1:00 P. M.

80-CENT GAS BILL LOST.

Hartman Puts In Another and Will Ask for Explanations.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Assemblyman Hartman to-day introduced his second eighty-cent gas bill of this session, the one he put in the bill box Jan. 10 having been lost or stolen.

Hartman will have something to say on Monday night about the disappearance of his bill. It is the first instance of such a mishap in years.

KING EDWARD NOT ILL.

Went from Sandringham to a London Theatre Last Night.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 20.—King Edward journeyed from Sandringham to London yesterday and went to a theatre last evening. He will go to Windsor to-day. His Majesty appeared to be in good health and spirits.

Reports were circulated in New York last night that King Edward was ill and that several doctors had been called to attend him.

REBELS CAPTURE QUITO.

Defeat Government Troops and Enter the Capital of Ecuador.

GUAYAQUIL, Jan. 19.—The revolutionaries have entered Quito (the capital of Ecuador) after defeating the Government troops.

Vice President Baquerizo Moreno has assumed executive power and will appoint a Cabinet.

Gen. Eloy Alfaro, the ex-President of Ecuador, is the leader of the revolution against President Garcia.

Quito is situated in a ravine east of the volcano of Pinchincha, 9,350 feet above the sea and 150 miles from Guayaquil. It has about 80,000 inhabitants.

FEAR PATTISON WILL DIE.

Ohio Governor Is Now Said to Have Typhoid Fever.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 19.—Gov. John M. Pattison is said to have typhoid fever in addition to lung trouble. Persons who have called at the Pattison home say the Governor is critically ill.

In case Gov. Pattison resigns or dies, the State would go under the control of the Republicans, as Lieut. Gov. Andrew L. Harris would succeed him. The Democratic leaders, it is believed, will urge the Governor not to give up office.

CARDINAL GOTTI VERY ILL.

Is Suffering from Pneumonia—Cardinal Spinola Dead.

ROME, Jan. 19.—Cardinal Gotti, Prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda, is seriously ill with pneumonia.

There is much anxiety, owing to the advanced age of the Cardinal, who was born in 1834.

SEVILLE, Jan. 19.—Cardinal Spinola, Archbishop of Seville, died to-night. He was created a Cardinal last Dec. 11.

WELL-KNOWN STATUE BROKEN

Launt Thompson's "Unconsciousness" Arrives at Watertown Spoiled.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 19.—The statue "Unconsciousness," by Launt Thompson, was recently purchased by Charles S. Starbuck of New York and presented to the Roswell P. Flower Memorial Library in this city.

When the statue was unpacked at the library to-day the head of the figure was found to be broken entirely from the body. It is supposed that the accident occurred while the statue was in transit from New York.

The statue can be repaired so that the breakage will not destroy its art value, though its money value will be considerably reduced.

OPERATION ON MISS WALSH.

Victim of Newport Auto Accident Still Suffering from It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, who were to have left the city on Monday, have canceled all their plans and reopened their home on Massachusetts Avenue, where a surgical operation was performed to-day on their daughter, Miss Evelyn Walsh, a victim of the automobile accident of last Summer, when her only brother lost his life.

While Miss Walsh's general health has improved, she is still obliged to use crutches, owing to a dislocation of the hip, which it is hoped to-day's operation may correct. The young sufferer, who is just 18, is reported as having come well through the operation, but will be confined to her bed for some weeks.

WINTER DRESS FOR STAMPS.

Summer Gum Made the Stamps Brittle in Cold Weather.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—There will be a Winter as well as a Summer dress for postage stamps hereafter as a result of an investigation by the Post Office Department of complaints about the brittleness of the current issue and a tendency to curl and become detached from letters.

It was found that the trouble was due to the hard gum used in Summer to prevent stickiness. New supplies, coated with a softer gum, are being sent out.

CONCERN $583,630 SHORT.

President of Tennent Shoe Company Resigns—Experts at Books.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—Following a joint meeting of creditors and stockholders of the Tennent Shoe Company to-day, at which a deficiency of $583,630 was disclosed, expert accountants were put on the books.

The resignation of John H. Tennent, Sr., President of the company, was tendered to the Directors. He remained at his home and declined to be seen.

First 1906 Mississippi Lynching.

Special to The New York Times.

PINOLA, Miss., Jan. 19.—The first lynching of the year in Mississippi took place Wednesday night eight miles from this place, in Simpson County. A young negro attacked a schoolgirl. A posse caught and hanged him.

The Lake Shore Limited.
A luxurious train between New York and Chicago via The New York Central Lines. Leaves New York 2:00 P. M. daily. Arrives Chicago 8:30 A. M. next day.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "FADS" CALLED VICTIMS BY MANN

But He Meant It Only in "His Sense," He Says.

O. H. P. BELMONT A WITNESS

After Col. Mann Failed to Borrow Money of Him Town Topics Printed Uncomplimentary Paragraphs.

O. H. P. Belmont and Col. W. D. Mann, editor of Town Topics, were the principal witnesses yesterday in the libel suit brought by Justice Joseph M. Deuel in the Court of Special Sessions against Norman Hapgood, editor of Collier's Weekly. Mr. Belmont testified that Col. Mann had tried to sell him stock in Town Topics, and after he had declined to buy had tried to borrow money of him. Later in the day Mr. Hapgood's counsel introduced clippings from Town Topics for the purpose of showing that that paper had attacked Mr. Belmont after he had declined these requests of its editor.

Mr. Belmont's testimony was brief, but Col. Mann spent several hours under a cross-examination he did not appear to relish. Mr. Osborne questioned him searchingly regarding the attitude of Town Topics toward men with whom it had financial relations, and offered many clippings intended to show that Town Topics was in the habit of printing scandal with ulterior motives. Col. Mann admitted that in certain notes he had referred to "Fads and Fancies" subscribers as "his victims."

Justice Deuel was in court all day. He spent most of his time absently drawing geometrical figures upon some notepaper and embellishing them with various initials, among them "W. D. M."

Col. Mann seemed at times to be at a loss for an answer to Mr. Osborne's questions. He frequently became red in the face, looked to the right and left, and glanced appealingly at Justice Fitzgerald. Before answering one question he turned to Justice Fitzgerald and whispered to him. The suspicion of a smile appeared on the Justice's face, and he turned to the lawyers and said:

"He says that he doesn't like to answer these questions. Perhaps you did not hear him, as he spoke in a low tone, so I am repeating his remark for your benefit."

Col. Mann had just been asked whether or not he had ever borrowed any money from E. Clarence Jones. Mr. Osborne for the defense insisted on having an answer, and the witness responded with great deliberation and in a low tone that he had borrowed $10,000 from Mr. Jones, and had never repaid it. The greater part of the cross-examination was taken up in trying to learn from the witness of his financial dealings with many persons prominent in the social and financial life of the community.

"Fads and Fancies" Again.

Further efforts were made to find out the methods used by the agents employed by Col. Mann in soliciting subscriptions for "Fads and Fancies." At one point in the cross-examination Col. Mann was asked the exact name of the book. This, he said, he was unable to give without looking at a copy of it. He also declared that he had never read all of the book.

A copy was produced, and it was announced that the real name of it was "Fads and Fancies of Representative Americans." The defense attempted to show that Col. Mann had not carried out his contract with some of the subscribers, inasmuch as they had signed a contract declaring that the book was to be called "Fads and Fancies of the Four Hundred." It was shown that the contract signed by Thomas W. Lawson of Boston read that the book was to be called "Fads and Fancies of Representative American Families." The witness declared, however, that he had never seen the Lawson contract until it was produced in court.

Many letters and memoranda were offered in evidence which Col. Mann did not seem to remember until they were shown to him by counsel for the defense. These were chiefly instructions to M. E. Wooster and R. A. Irving, who were solicitors for "Fads and Fancies." Some of the questions and answers were the subject of considerable comment and a good deal of laughter on the part of the spectators and the lawyers. Occasionally they even brought a smile to the face of Justice Fitzgerald himself. Everybody in the courtroom laughed when Col. Mann said in response to a question: "Everything was done straight in Town Topics office."

A bigger crowd was present than on the preceding days of the trial. Hundreds of persons were shut out because there was no room for them. Some fifty women tried to get into the courtroom, and half of them succeeded.

Mr. Belmont appeared after the noon recess. His entrance created a buzz of excitement, and without any preliminary remarks he was called to the stand. He was examined by Edward M. Shepard of Mr. Hapgood's counsel.

Q.—You live in New York? A.—I do.

Q.—I show you a letter dated May the 17th, 1898. Did you receive it? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you ever see or have an interview with Col. Mann before you received it? A.—I did, in my office, 1 Madison Avenue.

Q.—Did you ever know him, meet him, or have any relations with him before that? A.—No.

Q.—He called and you received him? A.—Yes, in my back office.

Q.—Did he send in his card? A.—Yes, it contained his name and Town Topics was also printed upon it.

Q.—What did he say to you? A.—He congratulated me on the work I was doing through my paper, Verdict. He said that he always spoke in a complimentary manner of my family. I told him that I was not aware of it, that I did not read Town Topics. He said that Town Topics was in a flourishing condition, but that he personally needed money and he wanted me to invest $5,000 for shares in his paper. I told him that I would not subscribe for the shares and that if I wanted to spend money on a paper I would spend it on my own. He then asked me if I would not lend him that amount. I told him that I would not. He then mentioned a smaller sum. I refused, and he asked me to think it over.

Q.—Did he speak of the circulation or the power of his paper? A.—I think he did. He said Town Topics was recognized as giving social information.

Q.—What followed his visit? A.—I sent him a note or a telegram saying that I had decided not to have anything to do with the matter.

Q.—Did you then receive the following letter? The letter, which was handed up to Mr. Belmont for identification, had been printed by Town Topics just before.

mont was called to the stand. It read as follows:

Tried to Borrow of Belmont.

Town Topics Editorial Rooms,
296 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Dear Mr. Belmont:

Your wire was a sad disappointment. I sort of hoped from our pleasant interview that it would suit you to help me out by taking over shares. I am in a very tight place for the moment. Now if you do not care to take the shares to the extent that I desired, can you not do me the great favor of lending me a little money—say, $5,000—for a few months?

If the "bottom does not drop out" I will be able early in the Winter to repay you.

I need this badly now, or I would not trouble you for it after your wire. If you can do this without inconvenience I need scarcely say I shall be most grateful. Sincerely yours,

May 17th, 1898. W. D. MANN.

Q.—Did you subscribe for "Fads and Fancies"? A.—No.

Q.—Did you receive a message in regard to subscribing for the book, either directly or indirectly? A.—No.

Mr. Belmont was then excused and left the courtroom.

M. E. Wooster was an early witness. He was asked if certain marks on a letter were in the writing of Col. Mann. He said they were. The mark had been repudiated by Col. Mann on Thursday. Charles Stokes Wayne, the former managing editor of Town Topics, corroborated Mr. Wooster. Col. Mann was then recalled for cross-examination.

He was again asked about some pencil marks surrounded by a blue pencil circle and again repudiated them.

Q.—Did you ever see a letter signed by Reginald Ward? A.—Often.

Q.—Do you know that Mr. Wooster went to Europe in 1903? A.—Yes.

Q.—On his return did he show you a letter signed by Reginald Ward? A.—I have no recollection of it.

Q.—Did he deliver any shares of stock? A.—I think probably he did.

Q.—Ten thousand shares or 5,000 shares? A.—I can't remember the number. There were a good many. They were shilling shares.

Q.—Did you receive more than 5,000 shares from Ward? A.—Yes, I got more than that; there may have been 10,000 shares in all.

Q.—Did you pay Ward any money for these shares? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you give him any other consideration than money? A.—I did not.

Q.—Was Ward out of the country this time? A.—Yes.

Scandal, Said Mann.

At this point there was a wrangle between counsel over a paragraph in Town Topics which contained no names, but which Wayne, the former editor of Town Topics, had testified on Thursday afternoon referred to Ward.

"Do you regard that paragraph as scandal?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"It is most scandalous," said Col. Mann.

"Then Town Topics does print scandal?"

"That paragraph certainly is scandal," said the witness.

"Did you not learn that the paragraph referred to Reginald Ward?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"I did not," replied Col. Mann.

"Did you write a retraction?"

"I have no recollection of writing one."

Mr. Osborne showed Col. Mann another paragraph in Town Topics, and asked him if he saw any scandal in it. The witness said he did not. The paragraph was printed on Nov. 27, 1902, and read as follows:

I hear from London that Mr. Reginald Ward is soon to wed a widow of title, who has seen at least sixty-five Winters. Mr. Ward is more of a dandy than ever, and affects the dress and manners of the fops of the last century. He wears his finger nails long, and each finger is loaded with rings. He is a great friend of Ronalds, who, I hear, arranged this coming marriage.

Other paragraphs concerning Mr. Ward were read. They were all in striking contrast with the preceding one. One of them welcomed Mr. Ward to America after a long absence. It also said that Mr. Ward had large mining interests in Mexico. Col. Mann was then asked to give the name of his Boston correspondent. He declared that he would rather not answer.

"On what ground?" said Mr. Osborne.

"Is it because it would degrade you?" asked Mr. Jerome.

"Yes," was the reply, "on the ground that it would degrade me."

"On the ground that it would incriminate and degrade you?" asked Justice Fitzgerald.

"Not on the ground that it would incriminate me," said the witness.

An exceedingly pleasant paragraph, dated July 28, 1904, about Mr. Ward, was then read.

"I wish to show," said Mr. Osborne, "that Col. Mann wrote to get more stock a few months before this paragraph appeared."

Several paragraphs from Town Topics were next read, and the witness was asked whether or not he considered them scandalous. He replied that he did not.

Q.—Is it not a fact that anonymous paragraphs were printed in Town Topics and that the identity of the person referred to was revealed in the paragraph immediately following? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Do you mean to say that that escaped your notice in the pages of Town Topics? A.—I didn't know of it. I know of no such habit in Town Topics.

Q.—Did you consider the conduct of the people referred to in those paragraphs scandalous? A.—Any decent man would.

Q.—But it was not scandalous to print? A.—No.

Q.—Do you think it is scandalous to print that there is a hereditary taint in the blood of a respectable woman? A.—It was an excuse for her sad condition.

Q.—Did you ask financial favors from those who were treated well in Town Topics? A.—Never.

Q.—Did you ask them to subscribe to stock in any of your companies? A.—No.

Q.—Or did you ever ask anybody for favors who was criticised in Town Topics? A.—Not that I recall.

Q.—Did you ever ask any one to buy stock in your companies? A.—I think in one or two cases I asked a person to buy a few shares in the Town Topics Publishing Company.

Q.—Who were they? A.—I cannot now recall.

Q.—Were they persons who were criticised? A.—Certainly not to my knowledge.

Q.—Do you remember that those who refused to buy stocks were persistently and bitterly criticised in Town Topics? A.—I have no recollection who was asked to buy the stock.

Q.—Did you ever borrow money from persons criticised in Town Topics or of the character to be criticised in it? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you ever request Mr. Belmont to buy stock in your company? A.—I have no distinct recollection. But I have a sort of impression that about two or three years ago O. H. P. Belmont was going into the newspaper business, and I may have suggested to him that he buy some Town Topics stock.

That Talk with Belmont.

Q.—Didn't you tell him that he and his family had been nicely treated? A.—No.

Q.—Isn't it a fact that since that time Mr. Belmont has been badly treated in your paper? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Have you ever instructed any one on your paper not to criticise Mr. Belmont? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Did you make it a rule not to have financial dealings with the persons who were criticised in your paper? A.—Yes.

Q.—When you asked Mr. Belmont to buy stock, didn't you speak of the power and influence of Town Topics? A.—I have no recollection.

Q.—Did you ever write to Mr. Belmont and request the loan of money from him? A.—Possibly.

Q.—Did you make it a rule to avoid financial transactions with persons who were liable to be criticised in your paper? A.—Yes.

Q.—I asked you if every person asked to subscribe for "Fads and Fancies" was not of a character to be criticised in Town Topics? A.—Yes.

Q.—Then you did have financial transactions with persons liable to be criticised in Town Topics to the extent of $1,500 each for a book?

The witness's answer was inaudible.

Col. Mann's cross-examination was then intermitted to allow Mr. Belmont to testify. When he resumed the stand his cross-examination was continued thus:

Q.—Perry Belmont was a subscriber to "Fads and Fancies," was he not? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you have any financial relations with him? A.—Yes, I borrowed money from him.

Q.—How much? A.—Four thousand dollars.

Q.—Did you ever sell Perry Belmont any stock? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was it? A.—One hundred shares of steel for $10,000, for which I received $6,000, thus paying the borrowed money.

At this point Mr. Osborne read a paragraph from Town Topics referring to O. H. P. Belmont. It read as follows:

A Belmont Paragraph.

O. H. P. Belmont was read out of the family by his brothers, Perry and August, and now he has been read out of the Democratic Party for licking Bryan's boots at the Dallas roundup.

This was followed by another, in which it was stated that Mr. Belmont was not going to indorse Dowey, and that he was a Populist.

Q.—Did you regard that as scandalous? A.—I regarded it as fair comment and a statement of fact.

Q.—Did you write those paragraphs? A.—I either wrote or dictated them.

Q.—When you wrote them did you remember that Mr. Belmont had refused to loan you money? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Can you recall any adverse criticism of Perry Belmont after you got the money from him? A.—No, nor before.

Q.—I ask you if from twenty to fifty unfavorable paragraphs did not appear in Town Topics about Mr. O. H. P. Belmont after he refused to let you have the money? A.—I do not recall them.

Q.—Did you ever have any financial connections with Senator Clark? A.—Never.

Q.—Or Senator Alger? A.—Never.

Q.—Wasn't Senator Alger the object of an attack in your paper? A.—I don't recall it.

Q.—Or of criticism? A.—Not that I recall.

Q.—Did you borrow any money from E. Clarence Jones? A.—I borrowed $10,000 from him on 100 shares of the Alger & Sullivan Lumber Company at the par value of $500 a share. This stock was owned by my daughter.

Q.—Have you repaid it? A.—I have not.

Q.—When was this? A.—About eighteen months ago.

Q.—This scheme of "Fads and Fancies" contemplated obtaining the subscribers to a book and the employment of an agent? A.—I think so.

Q.—Was one a man named Irving? A.—Irving was employed by the canvasser Town Topics employs.

Q.—Did you have any personal relations with Irving? A.—Yes, slightly.

Q.—Did you know him? A.—Not until then.

Q.—When you saw him did you speak to him? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you write to him? A.—I don't recall.

Q.—Did you give him permission to solicit subscriptions without submitting the names to you? A.—No.

Q.—Did he ever get a subscriber without first submitting the name to you? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Did you sign checks for Irving's commissions? A.—Yes.

Q.—Didn't he get the name of Thomas W. Lawson, without submitting it to you? A.—I approved of Mr. Lawson.

The Lawson Check.

Q.—Did you return the check to Mr. Lawson? A.—No.

Here Mr. Osborne read a letter from Col. Mann to Irving while the latter was at Newport. It was dated July 7, 1902.

I acknowledge the receipt of the check for $1,500, and I am glad to see that you are doing business. There are a lot of eligible people about Newport just now, and I hope you may gather them all in.

"You solemnly swear, Colonel," said Mr. Osborne, "that you are not an altruist?"

"Oh, I object," said Mr. Jerome.

Here Mr. Osborne submitted two letters which he called the "Maloney letters," and asked the witness to identify them. They were put in evidence and read. Here is the first one:

Find out when that Maloney wedding is to come off and suggest to the editorial department that they have a bully report of it, sending some one from the office or some one down, perhaps, to Spring Lake for it.

The second read in part:

We treated Maloney so nicely in the paper, and I am sure if you catch him he will not attempt to get out of it.

Another letter was submitted as from Col. Mann to Wooster regarding "Fads and Fancies" subscribers suggested that he "try Arbuckle, the sugar man," and "pin Gov. Murphy." It also said:

As to Catching John A. McCall.

"If you were to go down to West End, Long Branch, and stop there a day or two, so as to have time and catch John A. McCall, you can interest him so his vanity will lead him to have that half-million-dollar house handed down to posterity, and he certainly would go into the book when he finds such men as Woodward, Whitney, Morton, Astor, Vanderbilt, Aldrich, Dryden, &c., appear."

Q.—Did you send Irving to Detroit to get subscriptions? A.—I do not recollect, but it is very possible.

Q.—Do you ever telephone to James A. Burden, Jr.? A.—Never, never, never—oh, now that I recall, I did, a few days or weeks ago when I saw that head—I thought you meant some other time.

Q.—Mr. Maloney was a proposed subscriber? A.—Yes, he was a subscriber.

Q.—But you didn't have his contract, and he didn't take the book? A.—No.

Called Subscribers Victims.

Q.—Did you ever refer to proposed subscribers as "victims"? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you mean that they were "victims"? A.—I don't know what kind of victims you mean.

Q.—I mean the same kind you do. A.—In my sense of the word, yes.

Q.—That they were victims in that they subscribed $1,500 for a book which they had never seen and could not have seen? A.—Yes.

Q.—The contract reads "Edition de luxe," and that is the only description of the book in it? A.—Yes.

Q.—You know that was the only description of the book the proposed subscriber could have from the contract? A.—Yes.

Q.—Then by the contract you could have furnished the book worth only $5? A.—I promised to furnish a book worth $1,500.

Q.—How many subscribed on the theory that the book was to be called "Fads and Fancies of the Four Hundred"? A.—I assume all of them.

Q.—And you changed the name to "Fads and Fancies of Representative Americans"? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you call the subscribers to "Fads and Fancies of the Four Hundred" together and ask their permission to change the name? A.—No.

Q.—Is it not a fact that you changed the name because you found so few subscribers among the Four Hundred? A.—No.

After considerable wrangling Thomas W. Lawson's contract was put in evidence. The contract stipulated that the name of the "Four Hundred" should not be part of the title. Col. Mann could not identify the signature of Lawson attached to the contract.

"Well," said Mr. Osborne, "I have heard that the name Lawson was good on the check."

Mr. Lawson paid $1,500 for his copy of "Fads."

Q.—Do you know the final title of the book? A.—No.

Q.—Have you ever read the book? A.—Parts of it.

Q.—Have you read it all? A.—No.

Q.—What was the final title? A.—I'll have to look at the book.

The book was produced and from it Mr. Osborne read the title, "Fads and Fancies of Representatives of Americans."

Q.—Did you consider it a moral act to get $1,500 from one man and purposely conceal from him the fact that another man objectionable to him was in the book? A.—Yes.

Q.—You consider it a moral transaction? A.—Perfectly.

Q.—And that was the air of morality that pervaded all the business of Town Topics? A.—We always did business straight in the Town Topics office.

The witness's reply was received with a shout of laughter from the spectators, which was participated in by counsel for both sides. Justice Fitzgerald also smiled as he rapped with his gavel for order. As soon as the merriment subsided Mr. Osborne said:

"Yes, straight from the shoulder."

Q.—Did you pay subscribers interest on their money? A.—No.

Q.—When were the books delivered? A.—The first of them in September, 1905.

Q.—The contracts began in 1901 and the list was open until 1904? A.—Yes.

Q.—How late in 1904? A.—Until April or May, 1905.

Q.—Yes, and if the newspapers hadn't attacked it, it would still be open to subscribers?

Col. Mann's answer was lost in the laughter that followed. The hearing was then adjourned until Monday morning.

James A. Burden, Jr., was in court all day, but was not called as a witness. It is expected that the defense will call him before the end of the trial.

Stevens Heads Panama Railroad.

The Directors of the Panama Railroad elected yesterday Chief Engineer John F. Stevens of the Isthmian Canal Commission and General Manager of the railroad, to fill the vacancy in the Directorate and Vice Presidency caused by the resignation of J. F. Wallace. Mr. Wallace was the predecessor of Mr. Stevens at the head of the C[illegible]

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CAR PLUNGES TO STREET; ONE DEAD, A DOZEN HURT

Spreading Switch Causes Bad Accident on B. R. T. Line.

SPIKES HAD BEEN TAKEN OUT

One Man Who Hastened to Aid Those in Fallen Car Found His Wife a Prisoner.

Containing thirteen persons, the middle car in a train of three plunged from the Fulton Street elevated structure of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company at Chestnut Street yesterday afternoon, killing Simon A. Wilson, a wealthy contractor and builder of 133 Berkeley Place; probably fatally injuring S. Rosenthal of 515 Hamburg Avenue, Brooklyn, and more or less seriously wounding the others.

Wilson's neck was broken, his ribs crushed in, and one of his arms fractured in several places. Rosenthal, who was the guard on the car, is unconscious in the Bradford Street Hospital, Brooklyn, suffering from cerebral concussion, internal injuries, and various wounds from head to foot.

That more persons were not killed was due to the fact that the heavy trucks of the car fell clear of the wreck as it turned in the air in its descent. With a crash and grinding of steel and timbers heard five blocks away, the car landed bottom up in a vacant lot to the east of the tracks. Roof and floor were crushed together and the passengers were pinned in.

The list of those hurt and their injuries is as follows:

ALLEN, JOSEPH, 29 Ackroyd Street, Jamaica; hip injured and body bruised; sent home.

DRUMMOND, W., Glendale, L. I.; scalp wound and bruises; sent home.

HASKINS, AGNES, 65 years old, Brierwild, Jamaica; knee injured and lower limbs bruised; sent to Bradford Street Hospital.

LEGGETT, MARGARET, 52 years old, Brierwild, Jamaica; back injured and limbs bruised; sent to Bradford Street Hospital.

MOORE, JOSEPH, 48 Drew Avenue, Union Course; scalp wound, fracture of wrist, and bruises; sent home.

NIPKIN, MYRON, 154 East Ninety-second Street, Manhattan; leg injured and body bruised; sent home.

PRINE, PRESTON J., 181 Linwood Avenue, Brooklyn; scalp wound and concussion of the brain; sent to Bradford Street Hospital.

PREUSSNER, JOHANNA, 186 Euclid Avenue, Brooklyn; bruises and shock; sent home.

ROSENTHAL, S., guard, 515 Hamburg Avenue, Brooklyn; cerebral concussion, probably fatal; sent to Bradford Street Hospital.

ROYES, MARY, 65 years old, 240 West 114th Street, Manhattan; scalp wound, knee injured, suffering from shock; sent to Bradford Street Hospital.

SHMIDT, EDWARD, 54 Grant Avenue, Brooklyn; bruises of legs and back; sent home.

TUCKER, MARY, 60 years old, 69 Clinton Avenue, Jamaica; head cut and bruises on body; sent home.

East New Yorkers rushed from their houses and stores with the crash. A telephone message was sent to the Bradford Street Hospital, the nearest institution of its kind, and Drs. Richardson and Albers arrived with an ambulance. St. Mary's Hospital sent another ambulance.

George Whytal of 180 Euclid Avenue and Richard Zimmer of 120 Pine Street were the first persons to reach the wreck. A live wire spluttered in the mass of debris, but they reached in the windows and tried to get the passengers out. A force of men from the Columbia Machine Works, a few yards away, came with axes and cut an avenue of escape for the imprisoned ones.

Wilson was taken to a barber's shop at 3,843 Fulton Street. He was still alive, but died before the surgeons arrived. The wounded were taken into the stores nearest the wreck and their wounds dressed temporarily.

Police Captain Cullen ordered the wrecking gang of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit to leave the wreckage untouched until Coroner Edwards arrived, but when he was absent for a moment the wrecked car was ignited in several places and was soon a roaring bonfire. It was said that this was done to destroy the splintered woodwork that the iron and steel might be carted away. Capt. Cullen turned in a still alarm and had the blaze put out, but not before half the wreck was destroyed.

The accident was a strange one. The three cars went in three different directions at the switch where the Rockaway Beach extension joins the Cypress Hills or Fulton Street line. The first car cleared the switch and remained on the Fulton Street tracks, the second car was torn from its couplings at either end and plunged to the ground, and the third car left the main line, curved to the Rockaway Beach branch, and plunged between the tracks, wedging there.

The switch was set properly, according to Motorman George W. Duryea of 359 Jamaica Avenue, who is now under arrest. Behind the train was a special car containing Inspectors and officials of the company, which was to have gone over the Rockaway Beach spur for a test. The switch had been inspected yesterday morning and pronounced in good repair, as this branch is not used in the Winter. It was left, however, in such condition that the passing of the first car displaced it.

It is said that switchman Kenneth Baxter, who disappeared after the accident, had been sent to open the switch for the special car, had removed the spikes which lock it in Winter, and had then found that the approaching train was not the special, but a regular train. Baxter had not time to replace the spikes, according to this version of how the accident happened. He set the switch for the oncoming train and got out of the way.

The loosened switch threw the rear trucks of the second car on to the spur tracks. The wrench tore out the rear coupling. The last car plunged obliquely toward the spur and the second plunged over stringers and ties to the ground beneath. The front and rear trucks, torn from the car, fell some distance from it. Had they struck the car they must have crushed it.

The guard on the third car was thrown to the platform violently, and some of the passengers were so frightened that they were barely restrained from jumping to the street by those with cooler heads.

The car that left the tracks fell across two paths which cut from Fulton Street through the open lot. There are two public schools near by, and the paths have been made by children on their way to and from school. A few minutes before the accident two streams of boys and girls were making their way along these paths. The difference of these few minutes saved the lives of many children.

There was an extraordinary coincidence when Henry Preussner of 136 Euclid Avenue hastened to the wrecked car to help the wounded. Preussner is a coal and wood dealer. He was driving under the elevated structure at Chestnut Street, when the car crashed down within a few feet of him. He held in his frightened horse and jumped out of his buggy. When an opening had been made in the wreck he was one of the first to enter and help with the wounded. He was surprised to hear one of the victims call his name in a weak voice, and, answering the call, discovered his wife. Bruised, and fainting with fright, she was taken to her home, a block away, in the arms of her husband.

Henry Baumgarten, a passenger, said that for no apparent reason he had had an idea that he should leave the second car and sit in the first. He crossed the platforms and had hardly closed the rear door of the first car behind him when the accident happened. Mrs. Haskins and Miss Leggett, who were among the injured, are aged sisters. They were lifted from the wreck unconscious.

Police Captain Cullen sent the reserves from his station and drew police lines about the wreck within a few minutes after he knew of the accident. Several thousand persons had swarmed to the scene, and the rescuers were being greatly hampered in their work. An official of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit tried to prevent photographs being taken, but the police interfered and the photographers were unmolested.

John S. Calderwood, Vice President and General Manager of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, issued a statement last night describing the accident and giving as the cause the failure to spike the switch for the passenger train. The inspection trip over the Rockaway spur was to test the working of the elevated contact "shoe" with the third rail of the Long Island Railroad Company's tracks. The special was right behind the train which was wrecked.

Coroner Kennedy will hold an inquest next Monday. The body of Mr. Wilson [illegible] his family's home last night.

FRENCH WARSHIPS OFF VENEZUELA

Continued from Page 1.

without the absolute cognizance of the United States.

At a Cabinet Council in the Elysée Palace to-day, President Loubet presiding, Premier Rouvier explained the Venezuelan situation.

M. Maubourguet, the ex-Venezuelan Chargé d'Affaires, who was expelled from France yesterday, according to an interview in the Patrie, said that President Castro was offended by France's action in giving the American Minister, Mr. Russell, charge of French interests in Venezuela.

M. Rouvier's notification yesterday to M. Mauborguet to leave France was couched in the most courteous terms. After a full explanation of the events leading up to the rupture, the Premier referred to France's long-suffering attitude in spite of President Castro's protracted proceedings, which had in the meanwhile become more aggressive, until France's patience became exhausted and diplomatic relations between the two States were broken off. The notification proceeded:

"France now considers your mission terminated, and I request you to indicate the point of the frontier where you desire to leave France, at the same time handing you your passports and taking the necessary measures for your security."

A paragraph added to this communication later read:

"Concerning the damage to French interests resulting from the abusive measures of the Caracas Government, reparation therefor will ultimately be claimed by France."

The Temps, in a leading article, says:

"President Castro probably hopes to find in the reprisals to be carried out by France a pretext for the non-fulfillment of his engagements toward others. It is, however, clear that France, whose moderation is generally approved in Europe and America, will not furnish him with a pretext. She will choose a method of proceeding against Venezuela which will not hurt any one's interests and at the same time bring to his senses this strange Dictator, who in the end will be brought to account by Venezuela herself."

The Journal des Débats says:

"President Castro's latest insolence necessitates an immediate lesson. France cannot be satisfied with a platonic rupture of relations, to which Castro is indifferent. We must claim more positive satisfaction, by force if necessary. Orders in this sense have already been given for reinforcing the Antilles Squadron. Undoubtedly a naval demonstration will take place, and we hope the United States will support France's efforts to obtain her rights. France knows how to secure an honorable apology."

LIEGE, Jan. 19.—M. Maubourguet has arrived here.

He will remain a few days in this city and will then proceed to London.

BLAMES HEARERS FOR TRACKS

Mrs. Blatch Says Eleventh Av. Conditions Result from Supineness.

Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, a student of sociology, who is well known for her efforts on behalf of the poor of the city, madean audience composed mainly of men feel mighty uncomfortable last night in a room of Public School No. 51, 523 West Forty-fourth Street.

It was the meeting of the Longacre League, which has for its aims betterment of conditions on the west side, between Thirty-fourth and Fifty-ninth Street. The subject under discussion was the fight to remove the New York Central tracks from Eleventh Avenue.

Mrs. Blatch, who had been asked to speak, made a quiet tour of Eleventh Avenue yesterday and described her impressions to the audience.

"I saw trains four blocks long," she said, "and nobody apparently in charge of them. I saw one engine dashing up and down for no apparent reason. I saw little boys on the front of another engine and others playing some game—perhaps it was hookey—on the top of a car. And you allow this and call yourselves men! As a matter of fact you are nothing but a lot of weak-knees. You've got no 'git-up-and-git' in your systems. Why don't you do something about it?"

"These tracks ought to be put underground or overhead," she said. "Such a condition produces degeneration in a neighborhood. I am enough of a sociologist to know that. I noticed to-day that of one hundred street corners there were only twelve that were not occupied by saloons. I noticed all the windows of the De Witt Clinton School smashed. I asked about this and was informed that they were 'awful bad boys around there.' I don't wonder when they have fathers with so little backbone that they allow a railway to have its trains play hide and seek with their wives and children.

"But there! You men have become so used to the New York Central tracks you don't care. You were born to them. But there are some people here who were perhaps born on the other side, where such a condition would be impossible. I appeal to them to instill some new ideas into the people around here. I appeal to them to try and put some backbone in the spineless creatures who are here to-night."

Other speakers who urged the people of the middle west side to get together were C. B. Orcutt, Vice President of the league; The McManus, who said that he had come there because he always came "at the call of his people," and the Rev. John P. Chidwick, who was Chaplain of the first Maine.

SUGGESTS ELECTION REFORM.

Grand Jury Recommends Inquiry on Voting Machines—Indictments.

The special Grand Jury which has been considering alleged violations of the election law in the last Mayoralty election reported to Justice Fitzgerald, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, yesterday, and was discharged from further duty.

The following conclusions were reached by the Grand Jury:

The Grand Jury suggests that an inquiry into the value and efficacy of voting machines should be made by the proper authorities.

It was suggested that the phraseology of the statement of canvass and the method of keeping the tally sheets should be simplified; that means should be adopted whereby a better test of the qualifications of election officers might be applied, and that officers should be induced more carefully to perform their duties and to appreciate more keenly that failure to do so accurately is likely to lead to serious complications after election.

It was also suggested by the Grand Jury that the Board of Elections should not certify the pay of election officers against whom complaints might be lodged until the same should be investigated. It was pointed out that Inspectors should allow the regularly appointed watchers inside the rail, that their protests should be noted, and the law relating to challenges strictly observed. There was a disposition on the part of some Inspectors, the Grand Jury said, to disregard the rights of watchers.

It was the opinion of the Grand Jury that, while no specified recommendations could be made, the last election had accentuated defects in the manner of marking the ballots and the method of counting the vote. It was suggested that technicalities be eliminated as far as possible.

The Grand Jury found eight indictments against election inspectors, some of whom are fugitives from justice.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

9:20 A. M.—120 Sheriff Street; Fred Nettler; damage, trifling.

11:40 A. M.—118 Sheriff Street; Samuel Schwartz; damage, $25.

12:35 P. M.—445 West 156th Street; Henry Vechter; damage, $100.

12:25 P. M.—454 West 126th Street; Henry Decker; damage, $100.

1:25 P. M.—47 Essex Street; Annie Delister; damage, $10.

3:40 P. M.—256 West 125th Street; Charles Brenman; damage, $15.

4:40 P. M.—109 West Forty-ninth Street; Archibald McGiv; damage, $500.

5:45 P. M.—24 Suffolk Street; Jacob Mirgmick; damage trifling.

6 P. M.—Broadway and Ninetieth Street; Oldsmobile Company; damage, $500.

6:05 P. M.—53 East Ninety-ninth Street; Joseph Rutz; damage, $1,000.

6:45 P. M.—50 Willett Street; Jacob Pollock; damage trifling.

6:55 P. M.—314 Church Street; A. Jershawer; damage, $200.

7:50 P. M.—707 [illegible] & Lang; [illegible] Gerstein.

7:55 P. M.—[illegible] Street; [illegible] Gutowski; [illegible]

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DR. SIMPSON IS HELD ON MURDER CHARGE

Although Northport Justice Says Evidence Is Not Conclusive.

THE SUMMING-UP IS SEVERE

The District Attorney Had a New Warrant Ready in Case the Dentist Was Discharged.

Special to The New York Times.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Jan. 19.—After a severe arraignment in summing up by the new District Attorney, George H. Furman, Dr. James W. Simpson was held to-night for the Grand Jury by Justice Partridge in Northport on the charge of murder in the first degree. For an hour the District Attorney piled fact after fact up against the dentist accused of willfully shooting his father-in-law, Bartley T. Horner. Then, with what he said was inevitable logic, he argued that murder was the only possible deduction.

Tuthill Dayton, a local sportsman, who was called by the prosecution, proved the best witness for the defense. District Attorney Furman became so fearful that the court would discharge Dr. Simpson that he dispatched a messenger for another Justice to have a warrant for his immediate rearrest. Dr. Simpson sat during the summing up with head bowed. Once, when Mr. Furman said, "The gun was together when it was discharged," the dentist bent forward and exclaimed: "I don't deny that." After his commitment he said:

"The District Attorney made a telling address. It is that that is responsible for my commitment. But nothing shall prevent me from going on the stand, if I am tried, to tell the full story. My tale is not that of a guilty man. The most searching cross-examination can reveal nothing but the truth, and that is the thing I desire. It is inconceivable why my wife and Mrs. Horner have testified against me."

Mrs. Horner and her daughter, the wife of the dentist, were recalled to the stand to undergo a cross-examination by Lawyer Wilkinson. Each said that she had no feeling of bitterness against Dr. Simpson. Both testified that during the past eighteen months they had never heard Dr. Simpson utter a kind word or sentiment toward Horner.

Mrs. Horner, who said she had seen Dr. Simpson start upstairs toward the attic the second time on the evening of the shooting, admitted deafness in the right ear and said she sat sidewise at a table in the dining room. Dr. Simpson hastily drew a diagram of the room for his lawyer. This indicated that she could not have seen the dentist start upstairs from her seat.

"I left my seat to get a spool of cotton, for I was crocheting," said Mrs. Horner. At the trial much will depend on whether the dentist can be proved to have ascended to the attic a second time the evening of the shooting. He says he did not.

The most dramatic scene of the day came late in the afternoon. Mrs. Horner was correcting her testimony before signing it.

"It was a mistake when I said Mr. Horner and I had not spoken between Dec. 12 and the night of the shooting, Dec. 27," said Mrs. Horner. "We all played cards the Saturday before Christmas, Dec. 23, and Mr. Horner was my daughter's partner."

"What!" shouted the dentist. "Mrs. play cards? She doesn't know one card from another."

His lawyer silenced him.

Mrs. Simpson, after testifying, walked calmly past her husband and out of the door without a glance in his direction, though she could have touched him with her hand.

The testimony of Tuthill Dayton was that Dr. Simpson was careful, but awkward, in handling a gun. Under cross-examination he said the dentist was careless in breaking and snapping it together, and that he wouldn't like him to handle his gun. He examined the gun, and said the plungers are extra long and in good condition. The cartridges, he said, may have been exploded by the scraping of the plungers. He pointed out a deep scratch on the cap of the shell marked "Exhibit G 1," and said that the cap of the other shell had been struck more than once by the plunger. This greatly pleased the defendant's counsel.

"The testimony is not conclusive," said Justice Partridge, before committing the dentist. "A trial jury might not be convinced beyond reasonable doubt, but the law does not require a committing Magistrate to be so convinced. After eliminating complicating testimony enough incriminating evidence yet remains to hold the defendant. After examining the weapon I am convinced it could only be discharged by carelessness or purposely. There is sufficient evidence to believe that murder in the first degree has been committed, and that James W. Simpson is guilty thereof."

Lawyer Wilkinson will apply to Supreme Court Justice Gaynor in Brooklyn for a habeas corpus writ on the ground that his client was held on insufficient evidence.

IRON TRADE OPEN SHOP.

National league of Employers Rejects Unionism.

The National Association of Erectors of Structural Steel and Iron threw a bomb into the camp of the unions of housesmiths yesterday by declaring for the open shop in the structural iron trade all over the United States. This action was taken at a special meeting of the association in the Building Trades Club last night. It affects 50,000 housesmiths and 150,000 men working in the structural iron shops.

The action is the result of the state of affairs brought about by the National strike of housesmiths against the American Bridge Company and the local strikes against Post & McCord and the Allied Iron Trades Association. The National Association does 95 per cent. of the structural iron work throughout the country both in shops and on buildings.

It includes in its membership all such concerns as the American Bridge Company, the Pennsylvania Steel Company, most of the local associations in the trade, and most of the independent concerns. Delegates attended from Chicago, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Washington, St. Louis, Boston, Milwaukee, and fifteen or twenty other cities. Before the meeting secret conferences had been going on here and in the other cities for three weeks. The new departure was taken by adopting this resolution unanimously:

Resolved, That the National Association of Erectors of Structural Steel and Iron Work stands for the open shop principle.

Before the meeting the Housesmiths' Union had a premonition that radical action was to be taken. An emissary was sent from the union to Post & McCord with an offer to waive the contention that the firm belonged to the American Bridge Company and also the demand for an increase in wages from $4.50 to $5 a day if the strikers were taken back as union men.

One delegate was informed that if the men were re-employed, it could only be as individuals with cards from the Employers' Bureau at 7 East Fourteenth Street. He went back to report to the union. The same overtures were made to the Thompson-Starrett Company, but these failed, too

VICHY CELESTINS

Wm. Taylor & Son, Props.

Hotel Martinique

Broadway, Cor. 33d Street.

THE Ladies' Restaurant of the Hotel Martinique (entrance 56 West 33d St.) OPENS TO-DAY.

Same Management as

Hotel St. Denis

Broadway, Cor. 11th Street.

Wm. Taylor & Son, Props.

THEY ALL WEAR RED TO HEAR JACK LONDON

4,000 Listen to Views, with Which Stokes Disagrees.

SOLDIER LEAVES IN DISGUST

"To Hell with the Constitution" Sends Him Out—Mother Jones in the Audience.

Jack London lectured on "The Coming Crisis" in the Grand Central Palace last night under the auspices of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, and J. G. Phelps Stokes of the University Settlement was Chairman. Interrupted at times by the cries of the peddlers who sold copies of Mr. London's latest socialist book among the audience of 4,000 or so, Mr. Stokes took occasion, in introducing the lecturer, to make it plain that he did not altogether agree with Mr. London's views.

Altogether it was rather an odd sort of function. It was scheduled for 8:15 o'clock. It was shortly after 9 when the lecturer appeared. Meantime candy was hawked through the audience and a great number of little red flags at 10 cents each were rapidly bought up. These the fakirs cried out to be "genuine, blood-red, Jack London souvenirs of a great and momentous occasion." Many of the women in the audience—and they outnumbered the men about two to one—had red dresses or red hats or red ribbons on.

Mr. Stokes in his introductory speech said:

"When asked to preside at this meeting I was told that the subject of Mr. London's address would be 'The Message of Socialism.' There is so very much in this message that I was very glad to accept the invitation. Owing to some misunderstanding on the part of those who sent out the call for the meeting a much narrower subject has been announced, and one in regard to which great differences of opinion exist among those who believe in Socialism.

"The accumulation of power in the hands of a few unscrupulous individuals and the increasing rashness displayed in speculative ventures by men having control of vast wealth endangers the public welfare. Nevertheless, it by no means follows that the catastrophe which these things threaten will necessarily come upon us. Mr. London will present to you this evening the other point of view."

After acquainting his audience with his personality in a few brief remarks and modestly hoping that they might not lead to "seas of blood," Mr. London announced that he was so egotistical that he was under the belief that no one could listen to "the science and philosophy" of his reasoning without failing to his conclusions, because he spoke of facts, and facts only. In an address which lasted an hour and a quarter he said:

"I believe in arousing interest and striking between the eyes. There are 7,000,000 men, all fighters with hard hands and strong arms, who are ready for the conquest of the wealth of the world and the complete overthrow of existing society.

"We of the revolution which is at hand want all you possess. We want the power of Government in our own strong hands. We are going to take all you have away from you."

Mr. London also said that every time a strike was a failure through the employment of strike breakers and injunctions and wherever a shop was made "open" there were new recruits to the coming army of the revolution who would say, "To hell with the Constitution."

An old soldier arose and asked the speaker if the last sentence was a quotation or his personal observation. Mr. London explained that it was a quotation of a soldier in Colorado at the time of the labor troubles there. The old soldier left the hall with his head high, while "Mother" Jones, whom Mr. London later described as a wonderful worker for the downtrodden, leaned out of a box and shouted:

"Yes, and it was a General."

The meeting broke up in orderly fashion.

CONSULAR CONVENTION PLAN.

Hawaiian Promotion Committee Wants Meeting in Honolulu.

The following letter has been sent to Secretary of State Root by the Secretary of the Hawaiian Promotion Committee:

"Jan. 4, 1906.

"Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

"Sir: Now that the strategic position of Honolul

DELIGHTFUL AND CONVENIENT OUR EIGHTH FLOOR RESTAURANT.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Gold Belting at 25c and 50c a yard.

IT is years since there was such a demand for gold belting. Chanced to secure a large supply of gold belting and soft gold ribbons suitable for hat trimming at less than cost to manufacture, and as a bargain treat that all will appreciate, place them on sale in two lots at the low prices per yard, **25c and 50c.** Main Floor.

25c for men's embroidered half hose

A SPECIAL lot of men's cotton half hose in neat embroidered patterns—bought at an exceptionally close price and marked accordingly at, per pair.**25c**

Men's plain black cotton half hose reduced to, per pair.... **25c** | Men's plain and fancy half hose—reduced to, per pair.... **19c**

These Piccadilly coats for girls at 3.95---deserve attention.

THIS is not the profit making period—that's past. What we are trying to do now is to clear up stocks, and get everything shipshape by inventory time the first of the month. So we offer these exceptionally desirable garments at 3.95—a price that doesn't cover the cost of the materials and workmanship. Third Floor.

The Piccadilly is a ¾-length coat for girls of 6 to 14 years of age—a full loose style and comes in fancy mixtures. Made with notched collar of self or velvet—with military insignia on sleeves—trimmed with buttons and lined throughout. Would like you to see these garments, for everybody admires them and wonders how we can afford to accept such a low price; but, as we said, it's clearing-up time, and we make no exception of the general rule of clearing out everything in the season for which it was bought, **3.95** **$3.95**

Girls' fashionable long coats at 8.95.

This is another lot of coats for girls of the same age that have attracted a great deal of notice—made in chinchilla and high grade mannish mixtures. Broken lines in loose or belted back styles—notched velvet collar—fancy emblem on sleeve—military buttons and red flannel lining—ages 6 to 14—reduced to close at.....8.95

Girls' 12.75 coats, 7.50.

Quite an assortment, but not more than one of a style—cannot stop to describe them for that reason—sold early in the season up to 12.75. One price to close.....7.50

Girls' odd coats at 5.95.

You see the clearing sale gives you a chance to buy coats at almost any price, and in every instance you get a bargain. Some of these have the large shoulder cape—very good coats for school wear—choice.....5.95

Misses' & small women's suits, $12.

In solid colors and fancy mixtures—semi-fitting long coats—notched velvet collar—neatly tailored—satin lined throughout—skirts plaited to give full length effect. Sizes 14 and 16, at.....$12

Misses' and junior suits, 9.75

In a variety of mixtures and plain colors—¾-length coats—semi fitting—inlaid velvet collar—satin lined throughout—skirts new model—plaited. Sizes 14 and 16, at..... 9.75

Misses' storm coats, $10

Full length—in tan, Oxford and gray—plaited back—collarless—a good coat for rain or ordinary wear. Sizes 14 and 16, at..... $10

Misses' full length loose coats, $15.

Dark mixtures and fancy tweeds—collar of velvet or self—trimmed with fancy braids—body lined.

Note—We carry a full line of misses' and girls' fancy net and organdy gowns and frocks for commencement or social functions—made in the most approved fashion.

Something never done before by any clothing house in America.

ONLY the best stores in America sell the celebrated Kuppenheimer clothing—only those of standing reputation, in keeping with the reputation of Kuppenheimer clothing as the equal to high class tailor made clothing. No store in America has ever sold Kuppenheimer suits as low as we're going to offer them to-day. Two hundred suits will be sold at..... .... **$10**

Also about five hundred and fifty other suits, the like of which we sold thousands at $15, $18, and $20 early in the season. Fancy worsteds, fancy cheviots and plain black, tailored to perfection and lined throughout with fine serge. Single and double breasted models in all sizes at $10.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. These suits are made of the same materials, of the same weight as used by the best tailors for early Spring suits, and may be worn right up to June or later.

Any overcoat in the house that formerly sold at $18, $20, $22 and $25 Saturday..... ..... $14.50

SIX HUNDRED men's overcoats in every size and every popular style—kerseys, frieses, thibets and vicunas—long and medium coats—in swell paddock and tourist models.

Take your choice of all our highest class suits and overcoats..... $17.50

REMEMBER, the house that has the reputation among the most exacting dressers for absolute faultlessness in men's fashions is behind this offer. Although we have the most exclusive line of ready-for-service clothing in America, no suit or overcoat is too high priced to be included in this great January sale. Not a scanty handful. In fact, there are

386 suits comprising all the best worsteds..... $17.50
237 overcoats in sizes 36 to 46 inclusive..... $17.50

Trousers—A great idea—Give your Winter suit a new lease of life. Lots of men think a suit's gone when the trousers are worn out. 500 pairs of $5 and $6 trousers at..... **$3.50**

Worsteds in the latest stripe effects for men of 30 to 52 inch waist. If your coat's all right it and a pair of these trousers will give you as much service as an entire new suit.

January clearing sale of boys' clothing.

NEEDLESS TO SAY ANYTHING BEYOND THE SIMPLE STATEMENT OF THESE VALUES:

Boys' $4 and $5 suits and overcoats, Russian overcoats, Russian suits, Norfolk suits and sailor suits—sizes to fit all—655 garments. Annual January sale price..... **$2.50**

Boys' $5.50 and $6 suits and overcoats—tourist coats, long overcoats, Russian coats, Norfolk suits and double breasted in this lot—479 garments. Annual January sale price..... **$3.50**

Boys' $7.50 suits and overcoats—in this section you'll find 849 different garments—tourist overcoats, long overcoats, Russian coats and Norfolk suits. Annual January sale price.... **$4.50**

Boys' $8.50 to $12.50 suits and overcoats—every high grade suit, reefer and overcoat in our department is marked for this sale. Annual January sale price..... **$6.50**

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SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Men's furnishings.

A SHIRT of which we are making a specialty just now is a negligee in white madras at 59c. Have sold thousands of the same quality at 89c. In fact 89c is cheaper than haberdashers ask for this quality. Main Floor.

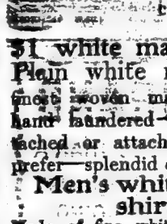

Saved on the fabrics and again on the making—a double advantage, which redounds to your benefit—white woven madras in light tints of tan, gray and blue—all sizes—with detached cuffs. Formerly sold at 89c. Special 59c. **59c**

$1 white madras shirts, 75c.
Plain white negligee shirts of neat woven madras—plain fronts—hand laundered—full sizes—with detached or attached cuffs, just as you prefer—splendid dollar shirts at 75c.

Men's white plaited front shirts, 79c.
Made of fine white cambric—full liberal measurements—plaited fronts—all sizes.

Semi negligee shirts at $1.
Made of finest cottons—soft and fast colors—hand laundered—plaited fronts—matched as patterns—detached cuffs or coat fronts with attached cuffs.

50c silks in this men's neckwear at 25c.
Just a special lot of four-in-hands. Colors both light and dark; stripes and figures.

Men's 2.50 imported cotton blanket bath robes, 1.65.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sale Meyers' men's gloves

ODD pairs of the celebrated Meyers' men's gloves, including qualities that sold early in the season for much more than we are now pricing them at. Suede and glace gloves—suitable for street and dress wear. Special per pair **$1**

Cashmere and golf gloves.
Odd pairs reduced to close before inventory. At per pair.. **25c**

Mousquetaire suede gloves.
The new tans and wood brown shades. A special lot at.... **79c**

1906 novelties in women's neckwear.

THE leading ideas of the designers get first representation at Simpson Crawford's. We are showing many 1906 styles. Main Floor.

50c **A maker, whose designs in neckwear** are widely copied, and whose ability to forecast the most popular effects has given him an immense clientele, has sold us his sample stocks and sets at less than half price. We divide them into 2 lots at.....50c and 25c **25c**

4 bargains in infants' wear.

WE want every mother to read these lines carefully. They're about the best values ever offered in our infants' wear section. An exceptionally fine selection of garments made by experts in the making of juvenile wearing apparel. Second Floor.

All our infants' short coats, that sold for 2.95—5.95 up to $12 and $18—divided into 4 lots.

They're made of fine broadcloth, serge or velvet—prettily trimmed with lace collars—and braid finished—military buttons—red, navy, brown and other colors. Sizes 1, 2, 3 and 4 years.

2.95 infants' coats for 1.95
5.95 infants' coats for 3.95
9.00 infants' coats for 5.00
12.50 infants' coats for 7.50

Infants' velvet bonnets, 3.50. Prettily trimmed in all good colors. A style as pretty as this sold at first for $5, but for the sake of clearing up stock before inventory we mark them down to 3.50.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Pre-inventory shoe clearance.

WE'VE divided our broken lines of women's shoes into four large groups in which each shoe shows a reduction of more than a dollar. Some are from our regular lines, some are samples and some are a special purchase of a prominent maker's surplus stock. Second Floor.

The great variety of styles and the quality of shoes to be sold make this an unusually good opportunity for shoe buyers—better than the usual shoe clearance.

GROUP 1—Styles suitable for street or walking—all selected from our own stocks, including women's ties, boots and slippers. Our regular customers will not need to be told about the merits of these shoes—they demonstrate their value by long service and complete satisfaction. Early season price, 5.00. Clearance price at.....2.50 **$2.50**

GROUP 2—Styles for street or dress wear—balance of a recent great purchase of a famous copyrighted shoe, and a portion of a well known Brooklyn maker's floor stock. You'll be surprised when you see the names on these shoes. They are those that seldom sell at reduced prices. Regularly sold at 3.50 up. Clearance sale price at.....2.00 **$2.00**

GROUP 3—Of interest to women who wear 2½, 3, 3½, 4, A, AA, B width. Thousands of women wear just these sizes—drummer's samples—made with attention to the little details which make a shoe stylish and comfortable—regularly $3 and 3.50. Choice 1.75 **$1.75**

GROUP 4—Badly broken sizes in women's boots, ties and slippers—just 475 pairs. Not many 4½, 5 and 5½, but to women who wear the extreme large sizes it gives a chance to get 3 pairs for the price of one. Regularly sold at $2. At..... $1 **$1.00**

The January Book Clearance.

BOOKS that were admired by thousands during the Christmas season, who marveled at the lowness of the prices, have all been reduced for the great final effort of the January clearing. To-day you may select books that would form a splendid library at one-half, one-third, and one-fourth the original prices. Third Floor.

Think of taking your choice of a thousand books, including more than a hundred titles, published to sell at $1 and up, at the extraordinary bargain price..... 25c

THE remainder of our great purchase of books from Doubleday, Page & Co., marked down to a single price.....25c

This lot includes special editions made for use in their subscription department and are all printed on good paper; clear type and well bound; in some instances the books are slightly soiled.

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Arms and the Woman, McGrath.
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Joel C. Harris.
Lions Brood, by Lloyd Osbourne.
Dracula, by Bram Stoker.
Rudyard Kipling Works—odd volumes.
George Eliot Personal Ed.—odd vols.
Doctor Dumany's Wife,
Poor Plutocrats,
Hungarian Nabob,
Nameless Castle,
Tales from Blackwood,
} Jokai
25c

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12c for books were 25c.

1,500 volumes of choice literature by best writers, like Crockett, Barrie, Cooper, Scott, Bulwer, etc. Strong cloth bindings, well printed on good paper.

25c for copyright books were up to 75c.

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39c for copyright books usually 75c

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Standard library sets in half leather binding. Large 12mo. size books; ½ leather backs, cloth sides, gilt tops, profusely illustrated, positively the same quality books as offered on the "Book Club" subscription plan at $2.00 per volume.

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Men's watches, 3.95

WHAT would our ancestors of a hundred years ago have thought of a $3.95 timepiece? Wouldn't they have opened their eyes at the bare mention of such a thing?—In those days all the parts of a watch were made by hand. Main Floor.

Machinery has wrought the transformation, and year by year watches become better and prices lower.

These watches at 3.95 are good watches,

and they look well. No man need be ashamed to carry one—have handsome gun metal case, extra thin—clear open face dial and fine Swiss movement....$3.95

Gold filled watches, $5.85.

Very thin model—open face, plain polished, gold filled case guaranteed for 20 years—with full 7 jeweled nickel plated American movement. Would be considered excellent value at double, at.....$5.85

Waltham watches, $7.95.

Sold every day by exclusive dealers at fully double. New thin model—open face, gold filled case, guaranteed for 20 years, with full 7 jeweled nickel plated Waltham movements.....$7.95

Arkabo razors, 89c

YOU couldn't convince some men that an 89c razor could give satisfaction, but the man who is willing to give the Arkabo a test, will readily discover that here's an 89c razor that cuts as smoothly and as well as many razors that sell for several times the price. Main Floor.

The maker is SURE ENOUGH of his product to guarantee these razors, and our guarantee goes with his.

The Arkabo razor is really made to sell for a higher price, but we secured a quantity at a saving in price, and as long as they last you can buy them for..... 89c

Our special razor strop—made of solid horse hide—very heavy, double canvas back, leather handle—a great bargain at..... 39c

PRESIDENT HADLEY DEFENDS FOOTBALL

But Tells Yale Men Athletic Expenses Must Be Cut.

TOO MUCH TALK THE TROUBLE

Game Must Be Made Over, Says Walter Camp, Who Tells Alumni How He Would Do It.

College athletics in general and football in particular furnished the principal theme for the speakers at the Yale alumni dinner, held last night in the main banquet hall at Sherry's. More than 500 guests were in attendance. There were many women in the gallery, and the Yale Glee Club helped keep things lively.

Julian W. Curtiss was toastmaster, and the speakers included President Hadley, the Rev. Dr. W. W. Battershall of Albany, Amos P. Wilder of Wisconsin, Norris G. Osborne, and Walter Camp. President Hadley devoted the better part of his address to football. Indeed, the toastmaster had no little to say on the subject before he introduced the President.

A letter was read from Secretary Taft of the War Department, expressing his regret that he would be unable to be present. The letter contained a reference to the desirability of a change in football rules.

President Hadley said, when he got to the subject of athletics:

"Among all major sports football has for college students the double advantage of being the most democratic and the least dangerous. [Cheers.] Played by rich and poor alike, it claims fewer victims than the sports whose successful pursuit is confined to the rich. All too often we have had deaths from hunting or deaths from sailing, but during the thirty years that we have played Rugby football at Yale there has been no death, and to the best of my knowledge no grave case of permanent injury.

"The possibility of unfair play perhaps constitutes a graver evil than the possibility of accident. Unfairness is of two kinds; systematic unfairness, condoned by an institution as a matter of policy, and accidental unfairness, of which a player may be guilty on the spur of the moment. Systematic unfairness is a very serious thing; fortunately there is a perfectly plain way of dealing with it.

"If an institution intends to play unfairly, do not play with that institution next year. If you are not prepared to adopt this remedy then keep quiet. There will indeed always be men who under the spur of the moment do things that they ought not to. We try to teach them better; and I for one feel worse when a Yale man disregards these teachings than I could feel over half a dozen defeats.

"I do Harvard and Princeton the justice to believe that they are actuated by the same spirit. When I hear that a Harvard or a Princeton man has played unfairly, I dismiss three-quarters of the charge as a probable exaggeration, and think that if there is any truth in the other quarter, Mr. Reid of Harvard and Mr. Pine of Princeton feel much more indignant over it than I possibly could if I tried. [Applause.] If different colleges can do one another this sort of justice, nine-tenths of the battle will be won.

"As for modifications of the rules, we are content to leave that matter in the hands of Mr. Camp; and we are glad that the reforms looking toward open play which he for the past year has been most strenuously advocating are at length likely to be realized. We believe that football rules should be framed as far as possible by football experts; for in this, as in every other field, inexpert legislation is more than likely to defeat its own end.

"In this view the Faculty of Yale is practically unanimous. There are a few who would like to see the game abolished, and there are many who would like to see it modified; but so far as I know there is not a single member of the Yale Faculty who would take the work of modification out of trained hands.

"In dealing with the evils of athletic expenditure, the case is different. This is a matter which has come directly under the consideration of the University Council, and a committee of that body is soon to report on plans for cutting off unnecessary or improper expense.

"One thing is certain. While we shall give the managers and Captains just as large freedom as possible, they must realize that the sums of money coming into their hands are not their private property to spend as freely as they may desire, but that they are held in trust for the benefit of the athletic sports of the university, future as well as present.

"The extravagant interest in football presents a harder problem to deal with than the extravagant use of football money, because most of this interest comes from outside. The trouble is not that football is too much played, but that it is too much talked about.

"Fortunately this is a matter which will to some degree rectify itself. Football, like finance, has its periodic crises. About once in ten years the amount of Yale-Harvard football talk becomes unbearable, and the Yale-Harvard game is dropped for a year or two. A short interval suffices to allow us to recover our mental balance; the game is resumed with somewhat better rules, and very much better feelings.

"Let us be thankful that the temporary withdrawal of Harvard from intercollegiate football, foreshadowed by the recent vote of its Board of Overseers, comes under conditions which strain no friendship and threaten no rupture."

After the celebrated "Boola-Boola" Walter Camp, Yale's athletic adviser, was introduced. He got a riotous welcome.

"The time has unquestionably come," he said, "when the game of football will have to be made over. I contend that it is impossible for any committee to frame rules which will eliminate mass plays. It is possible, however, to set a certain standard of gains to be made, or let the ball be kicked. It is impossible to make ten yards in three downs by mass plays. It might be well to fix the standard of gains at that distance. I don't know but that a reversion to the old five-yard rule, when the ball is within the twenty-five-yard line, would be advisable.

"In the avoidance of accidents, several changes in the rules suggest themselves to me. Hurdling should be eliminated and a requirement should be adopted that a man must tackle above the knee. There should also be a rule that when any part of a man's person except his feet touch the ground, if he be carrying the ball, the ball is dead. A team should be penalized when its Captain requests that time be taken out—say two yards for each half minute. This would prevent the continuance in play of exhausted players.

"The same cry of brutality that is being raised against football to-day was raised against baseball thirty-odd years ago. I remember an editorial in a leading magazine then in which it was stated that 'croquet is gradually gaining ground, and promises to become the true and only National game of America.'

"During the season just closed 24 Yale players were hurt; 17 suffered slight sprains and bruises which kept them out of the game for less than a week. Six players strained their knees and were out a little longer, but all of them played later. One man suffered a bruised side and a possibly fractured rib, but this man played in the Harvard game."

MANY ARRESTS FOR MURDER.

More Than a Dozen Negroes Suspected In Allinson Case.

MOORESTOWN, N. J., Jan. 19.—More than a dozen negroes were arrested to-day at different places on suspicion of knowing something about the murder of Miss Florence Allinson, who was found dead yesterday in the stable on the farm of Mrs. Edward Strawbridge. The negro who is suspected of having committed the crime is described as having worn a long coat and a slouch hat, and every negro taken into custody to-day was so attired.

Bessie Walker, the 5-year-old ward of Mrs. Strawbridge, who lived with Miss Allinson and who was the only one who saw the colored man robbing the house where he had killed the woman, was taken to various towns to try to identify suspects. She was unable to point out any one as the murderer. The police believe the child is too young to remember Miss Allison's assailant.

The whole countryside is aroused, and there is talk of summary punishment.

MAY DESERT THE LIBERALS.

Conservative Papers Think Laborites Will Aid Chamberlain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1906.]

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 20.—The election returns up to date show that 430 members of the House of Commons have been chosen, of whom 96 are Conservatives and 334 are Ministerialists. The latter are classified as follows: 224 Liberals, 40 Labórites, and 70 Nationalists. These figures exhibit a Ministerial majority of 238 and a straight Liberal majority of 18.

It being assumed to be a certainty that the Liberals will have a majority in the House over all other parties, politicians are now discussing the question what caused the general overturning they have been witnessing.

The Liberal orators and newspapers say their party won on the tariff issue and that as a result of their victory tariff reform is dead. The Conservative journals say that the Liberal victory for the most part was won by the laboring men and Nonconformists, and that if tariff reform had been included in the Government's programme the result of the election would have been the same.

Furthermore, the prediction is made that within a short time the Labor Party will espouse protection and fight for it. The St. James's Gazette is among the Conservative newspapers which associate themselves with this prediction. It says:

"We wrote the other day that more improbable things might come to pass than the carrying of tariff refrom by a Labor Government. Since writing that we have found good reason to believe that the Labor Party leaders and rank and file have been far from declaring for free trade first, foremost, and last. Indeed, the contrary is rather the case.

"We believe there is no particular opposition to tariff reform. So far as its consideration has gone Labor rather favors than rejects the policy Mr. Chamberlain has put before the country. The labor vote has been given against us, but for a very different reason and on a very different issue."

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 20.—The West Belfast seat has been captured by an Irish Nationalist, Joseph Devlin. Belfast has long been a Unionist stronghold.

Sir Philip Magnus, Unionist, has captured London University from Sir Micheal Foster, Liberal.

BERLIN FEARS TO-MORROW.

Anti-Socialists as Well as Socialists Going to Demonstrate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—It is feared that there will be serious trouble here on Sunday. The Socialists have not changed their plans for big demonstrations, and now the anti-Socialist organizations announce that they are going to demonstrate too.

Elaborate preparations are being made by the authorities to cope with the threatened disorder.

CHINA RESTRICTING ALIENS.

New Foreign Settlements to be Under Native Control.

PEKING, Jan. 19.—It its now proposed by the Chinese Government that all foreign settlements in China to be opened in future differ in status from the old treaty ports. It is pointed out that these treaty ports are practically foreign territory. It is the plan of the Government greatly to restrict the privileges of foreigners.

The Throne to-day promulgated regulations for the administration of the recently opened port of Chin-man-Foo. These regulations are modeled somewhat on the German system in operation at Kiao-Chow, and will be enforced in all new settlements. They provide that no land can be purchased by foreigners; that the leases of land to foreign tenants shall be restricted to thirty years, and that the rentals shall be fixed by the Government.

It is further provided that the Chinese authorities shall control the policy of these settlements, levy the taxes, and control the postal and telegraph systems and the public works. These rules are to apply to the opening of Manchuria by the Chinese under the treaty with Japan.

The Throne has commanded the Viceroys to submit reports regarding the numbers and nationalities of the missionaries in their districts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Secretary Root recently discussed the boycott in China with the House Appropriations Committee, and a report of his statement is published to-day. He said:

"There is no occasion for sending a commission to China. We have bushels and bushels of reports from perfectly trustworthy American witnesses as to what has been happening in China and as to the cause thereof.

"There have been two troubles—one arising from the fact that the law, the Chinese Exclusion act, contains some provisions which experience has shown to be ill-advised, and the other is that that law has been administered in a harsh and inconsiderate way.

"The President has remedied the administration, I think, just as far as the law permits him to do, and the thing to be done now is for you to change the law in some respects; not so as to permit the Chinese laborer to come in, but so that the Chinese laborer can be kept out without insult and indignity and hardship to the Chinese merchants and scholars and the men who occupy the same position in the Chinese community as the people in this room occupy in ours."

FOMENTER OF REVOLTS DEAD.

Stormy Career of Gen. Mitre, ex-President of Argentina.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 19.—Gen. Bartolome Mitre, ex-President of the Argentine Republic, died this morning.

Gen. Mitre was born in Buenos Ayres in 1821. In 1836 he was prosecuted by the Dictator, Juan Manuel de Rosas, on account of some patriotic poems, and emigrated to Montevideo, where he served in the army. After the revolution of 1846 he went to Bolivia, where he was made the Chief of Staff of Gen. Adolfo Ballivian, and fought in many battles. After Ballivian's downfall, in 1847, Mitre refused to join the revolution, and was sent over the frontier to Peru, whence he went to Chile. There he became editor of El Mercurio of Valparaiso, but on account of opposition to the Government he was banished and went to Peru in 1851.

In 1859 Mitre was appointed commander in chief of the forces of Buenos Ayres, but was defeated by Urquiza at Cepeda. In consequence, Alsina resigned and Buenos Ayres was forced to re-enter the confederacy. Mitre was elected Governor, and when, in 1861, Urquiza marched against Buenos Ayres, Mitre met and totally defeated him at Pavon.

In 1862 Mitre was elected President of the republic. He was in office for six years, and during his administration the country made rapid progress and railroads, telegraph communication, and public schools were established.

When the Argentine Republic entered the Triple Alliance, in 1865, Mitre was made commander in chief of the allied forces, and served in the Paraguayan war until 1870. In 1873 he was appointed Minister to Brazil and Paraguay. In 1874 he was again a candidate for the Presidency, and, being unsuccessful, headed a revolution, but was defeated and left the country. In 1876 he was included in an amnesty decree, and returned to Buenos Ayres.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists [illegible] E. W. GROVE [illegible] —Adv.

WANT UNIFORM CODE OF INSURANCE LAWS

Armstrong Committee and Outside Commissioners Agree.

LONG CONFERENCES ON HERE

The Restriction of Deferred Dividends and the Standardization of Policy Forms Discussed.

As the result of conferences which are now in progress at the Hotel Cadillac between the Armstrong committee of Insurance investigators and representatives of the Insurance Departments of ten outside States, a plan is being put under way which may result in a practically uniform insurance code in many States of the Union.

Conferences held all day yesterday were followed by an evening meeting that lasted until nearly midnight, and other sessions will be held to-day before the visiting Commissioners go home. A general meeting of insurance Commissioners will be held in Chicago about Feb. 1, at which the Commissioners who are conferring with the Armstrong committee will report to the other members of the National Association.

Present at the conference are Commissioners Folk of Tennessee, Drake of the District of Columbia, Host of Wisconsin, Voorys of Ohio, O'Brien of Minnesota, and Carroll of Iowa; Deputy Commissioners Appleton of New York, Hardison of Massachusetts, and Hadley of Michigan and Actuaries Brinkerhoff of Illinois and Patterson of New York. All the members of the Armstrong Committee are in attendance, and although some of them will return to Albany to-night and to-morrow, Senator Armstrong with Assemblymen Cox and Rogers are likely to be here most of the time until the committee's report is ready for presentation to the Legislature.

The meetings here were arranged at the request of the outside Commissioners who decided some time since to take no steps in the insurance situation until the Armstrong Committee had completed its investigation. It was not the original intention, so far as can be learned, that the attempt should be made to lay the ways for a uniform insurance code, but the idea was suggested early in yesterday's conference and met with almost unanimous approval.

Especially do the State Commissioners look on it with favor in view of the agitation of a National supervision of insurance through the Department of the District of Columbia or otherwise, in which the lack of uniformity in the State laws has been urged as one of the strongest arguments against the existing system.

A multitude of questions were discussed by the conferrees yesterday covering most of the topics on which the Armstrong Committee intends to recommend legislation. The discussion took the form of expressions by the outside Commissioners rather than by the committeemen here. On several points, however, there was a substantial agreement, although without specific reference to the laws that the Armstrong Committee is drafting. One of these is the much-discussed matter of deferred dividends, which, as THE TIMES announced some time ago, the Armstrong Committee believes in restricting greatly.

The outside Commissioners thought that if the companies were compelled to make an annual accounting to the holders of deferred policies and then set aside the resulting accumulations and held them as against a liability, instead of claiming them as surplus, a sufficient safeguard would be erected.

This plan, although not so radical as some that have been proposed, would nevertheless necessitate marked changes in the methods that are employed with deferred dividend policies in some of the companies, for it would mean that all dividends would be computed in an annual basis, and that those of the deferred policy holders would be held pending the completion of the deferred dividend period.

Another point of substantial agreement was the standardization of policy forms. Various efforts have been made with this in view in the past, but they have usually been opposed by the big companies and have never succeeded. In spite of the argument used that the life insurance company ought to be allowed to sell any kind of insurance a policy holder wants, the outside Commissioners are disposed to think that benefit would result from standardized policies. The Armstrong Committee thinks so, too.

ARRESTS AT SHARKEY CLUB.

Commissioner Bingham Orders Them to Test Legality of Bouts.

When Police Commissioner Bingham read in the newspapers yesterday morning about the death of "Kid" Groog in a prizefight Thursday night at 130th Street and Third Avenue, he wanted to know just where the bouts of supposedly lawful character are being held.

Capt. Handy of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station told him that there was to be a series last night at the Sharkey "Athletic Club," in Sixty-fifth Street, near Broadway. Gen. Bingham immediately gave orders to make arrests in order that the whole matter may be taken to court for a test.

Accordingly Detectives Pelliney and Burns paid a "membership" fee of $1 at the Sharkey Club and arrested Cornelius A. Crow, the doorkeeper; James B. Buckley, the referee, and Julius Mack and Frank Rowe, seconds in a fight about to start between two featherweights from Brooklyn named Edward Cantwell and Eddie Wallace.

The two principals of the prospective fight were also arrested. All were bailed. The other bouts took place according to programme. Tom Sharkey was in the place, but was not arrested. The case will be heard in the West Side Court this morning.

Would Abolish Death Penalty.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Assemblyman Eagleton of New York to-day introduced a bill to abolish capital punishment and substitute therefor imprisonment for life. Considerable talk about this among members of the lower house has been caused by the renewed agitation over the case of Albert T. Patrick.

THE JEWS AND THE DOUMA.

Some for Participation in It and Others Would Boycott It.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 19.—In the Constitutional Democratic Congress today the question was discussed whether the party should take part in the elections and the Douma.

Among the speakers was a Jewish delegate from Vilna, who pleaded eloquently for participation. As regards the Jews, he said, it was a question of life and death to have a representative in the Douma who should convey to the nation a presentment of the horrors of persecution they were enduring. The Jews were at present a lightning conductor for the whole nation. Down this lightning conductor the fury and injustice of the present régime were expended.

He instanced a recent case at Vilna, where an officer was slightly wounded by an unknown assailant. The officers of the garrison summoned the Jews to surrender the culprit under the threat of a general massacre.

A dispatch from Warsaw says there is much interest there in the attitude of the Jews regarding the election. One of their organs urges all Jews, even those who favor a boycott, to have their names inscribed on the registers, since otherwise they will be excluded from meetings, and thus be unable to cause disorder and hinder electoral activity.

Another Jewish organ declares that the elections will obviously be conducted under the strict supervision of the authorities, and that any attempt at an active boycott will inevitably be followed by a massacre. In these circumstances, says this authority, the most the Jews can do is abstain.

M. Neidhart, ex-Prefect of Odessa, will have to stand trial before the Senate on the charge of responsibility for the Jewish massacres.

MR. WALLING NOT ARRESTED.

Correspondent Denies That American Is in Jail in Russia.

An inquiry was sent to the correspondent of The Associated Press at St. Petersburg concerning the reported arrest of William English Walling in that city for revolutionary activity. The correspondent telegraphed yesterday that Mr. Walling had not been arrested and that the report to that effect was without foundation.

The statement that Mr. Walling had been arrested came from the editor of a Jewish newspaper in this city.

HARD TO AID MOORISH JEWS.

If Harsh Laws Are Abolished the People Are Likely to Slay Them.

ALGECIRAS, Jan. 19.—This being the Mohammedan Sabbath, there was no session of the Conference on Moroccan Reforms through deference to the Moroccan delegates. A Moorish villa served as a temporary mosque, and the Moors prayed with redoubled fervor for the preservation of their country.

The exchanges of views between the delegates of the powers have resulted in an agreement not to consider questions outside the prearranged programme. One result of this is to exclude the religious subjects which the Vatican is said to desire to introduce through Austria. However, the Jewish question can come up, not as a religious issue, but as incident to the protection of the subjects of the Sultan.

Mohammed el Torres has informed the delegates that the Sultan is prepared to abolish the laws requiring Jews to prostrate themselves before the mosques and engage in other humiliating practices, but the delegates doubt the wisdom of their abolition, as it is said the non-performance of the traditional obeisances by the Jews would excite an anti-Jewish outbreak.

BILL FOR CITY OWNERSHIP.

Oliver's Measure Gives Power to Condemn Traction or Gas Plants.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Assemblyman Oliver of New York introduced to-day a batch of municipal ownership bills, covering traction, gas, and electric companies. The bills give New York City power to condemn existing properties and operate them.

Other measures introduced were:

Oliver—To prohibit banks, trust or insurance companies from taking or receiving any part of fees earned by any clerks or minor employes as notaries public.

Oliver—To require labeling of all patent medicines and other poisonous articles.

Smith (Second, New York)—Making it a misdemeanor to place upon a roof signs advertising anything other than the house or property upon which it is, or to raise any billboard higher than eight feet.

Fish (Madison)—To prohibit sale of fowl, game, or poultry that has not been dressed and cleaned within forty-eight hours after killing.

A PRAYERFUL SESSION.

Four-fifths of the Senate's Time Devoted to the Invocation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Four of the five minutes of the Senate's session this morning were taken up with prayer.

In the remaining minute Senator Prime moved that the Senate adjourn, and Senator McEwan, who was in the Chair, declared the motion carried. Senators McEwan and Prime were the only members present.

A Beefsteak Dinner is not complete without Evans' Cream Ale.

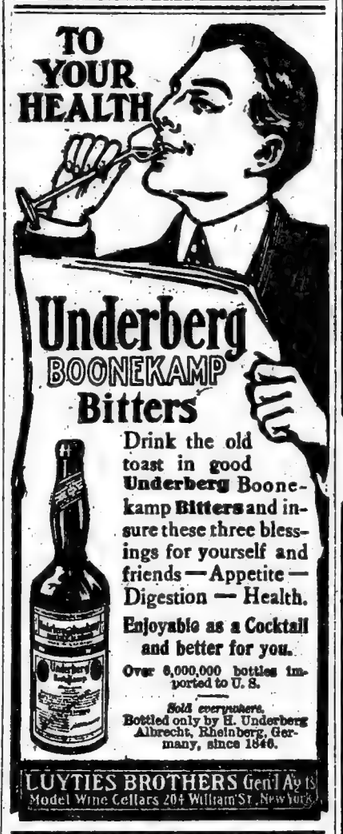

PORTO RICO COUNCILMEN SAY THEY ARE IGNORED

Not Invited by American Colleagues to Attend Meetings.

TOLD THEY ARE FIGUREHEADS

Mayor of San Juan Testifies at Hearing on Bill to Reorganize the Insular Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Charges of indifference of American officials in Porto Rico to the wishes of Porto Ricans were made by Mayor Robert Todd of San Juan in a hearing to-day before the House Committee on Insular Affairs on the proposed bill to reorganize the Insular Government.

Mayor Todd declared that the six American members of the executive council, who are also the heads of the departments of the Insular Government, do not consult the five native members of the body, and do not even invite them to meetings of the council.

This body is both executive and legislative in its functions and stands in the relation of a Senate to the House of Delegates of Porto Rico. Under the present government organization the eleven members of this body are appointed by the President of the United States, and it is required that only five of them shall be Porto Ricans. Consequently, the natives insist, their representation is wholly inadequate and they desire that instead of the council they be granted a Senate to be elected by the people.

In support of his charge that the natives are ignored, Mayor Todd presented letters from Rosendo Matienzo Cintron, the present Speaker of the House of Delegates and former member of the council; J. Gomez Brioso and other former members of the council. Mr. Cintron, who was a member from 1900 to 1904, wrote as follows to Mayor Todd:

"I never attended the meetings of the so-called cabinet of the Governor, because I was never invited to attend the same, and during the four years of my incumbency as member of the Council I never heard that my colleagues, the native members of the Council, were ever invited to attend. I was never even consulted about any matter of interest whatever by either Allen or Hunt, who were Governors during my time as member of the Council.

"I only have to add that at a meeting of the Executive Council, which I attended as a member of such body, I asked what was the status of the native members of the Council, as such members, and I was answered by the Hon. Mr. Hollander that they were mere figureheads."

Frederick Loeser & Co.
In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.
Store Opens Daily at 8 A. M., Closes at 5:30 P. M.

A Difference.

There *is* a difference in Stores.

Don't mistake the fact that good merchandise and fair prices are to be found in all the successful ones—or they would not have reached success.

But there is a very real difference in stores nevertheless—as those find who want the *best* merchandise with all that implies; who want to pay the *lowest* prices for what they buy; who count *good service* and *reliability* worth something.

The tide of traffic hereabout sets most strongly toward the Loeser Store. There is a reason, of course, and THE STORE ITSELF is that reason.

We are not content that this shall be merely a good Store. It must be best — in merchandise, in service giving, in broad liberality of dealing, in low prices, in the guarantee of *satisfaction* which is a part of each transaction.

It is by emphasis of the difference in Stores that this Store has made its own peculiar place in the community.

$1.50 Pajamas 95c.

Here is a chance for men who usually pay $1.50 for their Pajamas to get the same fine, well-made garments and save a third of the price.

Made of excellent printed cloth Madras, in a variety of black and white neat figured effects as well as striped designs on white grounds; white madras Pajamas in choice white striped effects; also white cambric Pajamas neatly trimmed with fast color edging. All are made in good comfortable sizes, well proportioned and neatly finished. Military style and fastened with pearl buttons; sizes for small, medium and large men.

95c. White Plaited Shirts, 59c

Still splendid choosing among these fine white Shirts of pure white muslin with soft finished cambric bosoms. They are well made and finished in every detail as Shirts costing almost double their price. The bosoms are plaited in three styles; some have four plaits each side of the centre; some have five plaits and some nine plaits. Sizes 14 to 17 in each style.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

Business Suits and Overcoats For Men : : Very Great Reductions.

JUDGING BY THE PRESENT COST of woolens and what makers tell us to expect next season, it would be a great deal more profitable to carry over these Suits and Overcoats than to reduce prices now.

If this was an old fashioned store we should probably do that.

But next season must stand on its own foundation with new goods at the best prices for which we can sell them. This season's business Suits and Overcoats (except plain blacks and blues) are radically reduced in price.

$26.50 for Suits that were $32 and $35.
$20.50 for Suits that were $25 and $30.
$16.50 for Suits that were $20 and $22.
$12.50 for Suits that were $18.
$9.50 for Suits that were $12.50 and $15

$26.50 for Overcoats that were $35 & $40
$20.50 for Overcoats that were $25 & $30
$16.50 for Overcoats that were $20 & $22
$12.50 for Overcoats that were $18.
$9.50 for Overcoats that were $12.50 and $15.

Remember, that these prices stand for our own Clothing—that each Suit and Overcoat is marked by the style and fit and workmanship which have placed the Loeser Clothes for men in a class alone.

Main Floor, Elm Place.—NONE SENT C. O. D.

Brooklyn Business Men Are Buying Envelopes by the Thousand.

WE STARTED OUR SECOND GREAT SALE of Business Envelopes this week. Those men who appreciated our efforts of a year ago were back in numbers—and many brought friends along.

In preparing for this sale we were very fortunate, for we got BETTER ENVELOPES than ever before, and we got MORE OF THEM. And the prices are the Lowest for which we have ever been able to offer equal qualities.

At 19c.—Value 29c. a Box of 250 Envelopes.

Two hundred thousand high grade well gummed Envelopes, heavy white stock, in the 6¼ and 6¾ sizes. These are as fine an Envelope as the average business man could wish for.

At 25c.—Value 39c. a Box of 250 Envelopes.

One hundred thousand extra heavy clear white Envelopes in the 6¼ and 6¾ sizes.

At 29c. a Box of 250 Envelopes.

Fifty thousand duplex or blue lined Envelopes, white surface, in the 6¼ and 6¾ sizes.

Main Floor.

Hemstitched Linen and Lawn Collar and Cuff Sets, 10c.

WORTH TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A SET—but nobody will stop to think of that. A linen or lawn Collar with Cuffs to match, finished with a hem and two rows of dainty hemstitching at 10c.—the surprising value speaks for itself. The neatest thing any woman could wear. We had them made for us during a slack time which makes the low price possible.

50c. and 75c. Chemisettes, 25c. and 49c.

If you enjoyed their dainty coolness and becomingness last year, you'll be glad to know that news from the front—meaning Paris—foretells a vogue greater than ever this season. These are made of fine lawn and lace. Fifty and seventy-five cent sorts, remember, that are specially well made and well fitting, and a specially fine value at.... 25c and 49c

Main Floor.—NONE SENT C. O. D.

Clearance of Girls' Outer Wear.

NOT ONLY OUR OWN STOCK NOW. Makers are also joining in the clearance and sending here surplus stocks of fine wearables (we make sure of their quality) which we can sell for far under their worth. Here are details well worth reading:

$4.98 and $6.98 Reefers at $2.98—from Our Own Stock.

Girls' Reefer Coats of smart fancy and mannish mixtures. Full box backs, double breasted, some lined with red flannel and others with mercerized sateen. Sizes in the lot range from 8 to 14 years.

$2.98 Summer Dresses at $1.98.

The maker had a lot of fancy figured lawns in a variety of choice colorings which he made up for us into Summer Dresses. There are two styles; one is made with full blouse waist with handkerchief shaped bertha over shoulders, edged with Val. lace and insertion, full elbow sleeves edged with ruffle to match bertha; full gathered skirt with deep hem. The other style has full blouse front with circular bertha, lace insertion and edging, guimpe of material, full sleeves, full gathered skirt with hem; sizes 6 to 14 years.

Second Floor, Front.

Summer Dresses at $4.98.

One of the foremost makers of girls' dresses and cloaks found that after having filled his season's orders he had enough material on hand, consisting of piques, linens, reps and ginghams to make up about 119 Dresses. We contracted to take the lot and they are now here. They are as fine a lot of one piece Dresses as we have ever had to offer at this price. Some are in the Russian blouse models, others are plaited, mostly in white. Some are trimmed with embroidery; others have hand embroidered collar combinations; sizes 6 to 12 years.

None Sent C. O. D., Credited or Exchanged.

Boys' Clothes Reduced.

JANUARY NEVER OFFERED BETTER BARGAINS in boys' good Clothing than the budget from this Boys' Store that we announce to-day.

Every single Suit and Coat is from our own stock, made in a fashion that most Brooklyn mothers know is better than the ordinary. Every single Suit and Coat was exceptional value at the regular price—the biggest season's business in our history is fair evidence of that.

At $3.98, Reduced from $5 to $6

Norfolk and double breasted Suits in a considerable range of styles; sizes 8 to 16 years.

Reefers with velvet or storm collars; sizes 8 to 16 years.

Russian Blouse Suits for little fellows of 2½ to 6 years.

Sailor Blouse Suits, principally in 6, 9 and 10 year sizes.

At $4.98, Reduced from $6 to $8

Norfolk and double breasted Suits, sizes 8 to 16 years.

Reefers, sizes 8 to 16 years.

Russian Overcoats, sizes 3 to 8 yrs.

Long Tourist Overcoats, sizes 8 to 16 years.

To Journalists

There is an article in MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE for January which is quite worth your reading. It is called ENGLISH AND AMERICAN JOURNALISM, by HENRY WATTERSON. This article is written in Mr. Watterson's charming and vivid style, and is the best presentation of the subject, couched within the space of a magazine article, I have ever read. The January MUNSEY is still on sale.

175 Fifth Avenue, New York. FRANK A. MUNSEY.

AN ERROR.

The announcement of the features of Munsey's Magazine for February as printed in THE TIMES yesterday (Friday) was published entirely through error in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Munsey's Magazine for February will not be on sale at the news stands until January

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

Continues This Afternoon at 2:30

American Art Galleries

Madison Square South, New York.

ON VIEW

9 a. m. until 6 p. m. — 9 a. m. until 6 p. m.

The Beautiful and Fascinating ART COLLECTION

Formed by the late

Heber R. Bishop

Order of Sale.

THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON AT THE

American Art Galleries

promptly at 2:30 o'clock. BEAUTIFUL ANTIQUE CHINESE PORCELAINS, DECORATED, BLUE AND WHITE, SOFT PASTE AND CELADON SPECIMENS. Nos. 832 to 1111.

MONDAY AFTERNOON Next, Jan. 22d promptly at 2:30 o'clock. SUPERB JAPANESE LACQUERS AND INROS. Nos. 1112 to 1408.

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 22D, promptly at 8 o'clock. ANTIQUE JAPANESE AND CHINESE KAKEMONOS AND PANELS. Nos. 2725 to 2870.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 23D, promptly at 2:30 o'clock. BOWLS, ANTIQUE SUPERB JAPANESE LACQUERS AND INROS. Nos. 1409 to 1664.

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 23D, promptly at 8 o'clock. ANTIQUE JAPANESE AND CHINESE BOOKS AND EUROPEAN ETCHINGS AND ENGRAVINGS. Nos. 2880 to 3007.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 24th, promptly at 2:30 o'clock. VERY FINE ANTIQUE CHINESE AND JAPANESE BRONZES. Nos. 1665 to 1935.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 25th, promptly at 2:30 o'clock. REMARKABLE ANTIQUE CHINESE AND JAPANESE BRONZES and ARTICULATED IRON WORK, ANTIQUE CLOISONNE ENAMELS AND CHAMPLEVE. Nos. 1936 to 2195.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 26TH, promptly at 2:30 o'clock. ANTIQUE JAPANESE AND EUROPEAN ARMS AND ARMOR. Nos. 2196 to 2490.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 27th, promptly at 2:30 o'clock. Concluding Session. SUMPTUOUS ANTIQUE CHINESE AND JAPANESE COSTUMES AND PALACE HANGINGS, ANTIQUE CHINESE CARPETS, ART FURNITURE, AND MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS. Nos. 2492 to 2724.

SPECIAL NOTICE

In order to accommodate prospective buyers, admission to the above sales will be by CARD, which may be had FREE of the managers.

The sale will be conducted by

THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers

6 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

"LOOK FIRST TO THE EYES."

Dr. Ranney says: "The symptoms of sick headache are reflex in character and due primarily in almost every case to some optical defect."

Eyes examined by Oculists who are Registered Physicians of experience. Glasses Only if Needed—often as low as One Dollar—always at moderate prices.

J. Ehrlich & Sons

Oculists and Opticians,

43 Years' Practice.

223 Sixth Avenue, Below 15th St. | 1345 Broadway, Below 36th St.

350 Sixth Avenue, Below 22d St. | 217 Broadway, Astor House.

25 Broad Street Arcade.

STANDARD OF THE WORLD FOR 50 YEARS.

Priestley's

BLACK SILK WARP HENRIETTAS

are made of the finest silk and best Australian wool. The manufacturer's name,

B. PRIESTLEY & CO.,

is stamped on the selvedge. They can be distinguished by their beauty and regularity of finish and soft handle. They come in two standard shades of black.

Write for interesting booklet—FREE.

B. PRIESTLEY & CO.

Manufacturers of Dress Goods, Woolens, Mohairs, Cravenettes, Etc.

71-73 Grand Street, New York City.

"Ready Jan'y 24.

IN OLD BELLAIRE

A NEW NOVEL

By the author of

"The Rose of Old St. Louis."

Lest You Forget

We Say it Yet—

Uneeda Biscuit

CANNON TO FORCE ISSUE ON THE STATEHOOD BILL

Canvass Said to Show Insurgents Have Only 40 Votes.

CLARK BEFORE COMMITTEE

Testifies About United Verde Taxes—Says Value of a Mine Cannot Be Accurately Estimated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The House machine, as a result of Speaker Cannon's personal canvass of the members, has decided to have the Statehood bill reported on Tuesday and the rule brought in on Wednesday.

Mr. Cannon's canvass, according to the machine leaders, has shown that the insurgents have only 40 votes. The insurgents deny this, and seem to be surprised at the sudden show of confidence manifested by the Speaker and his lieutenants. The canvass made by Mr. Watson, the party whip, did not give any ground for confidence on the part of the leaders, and the insurgents deny that they have lost any of their men.

The rule will be an iron-clad one, designed to prevent any member from offering an amendment to the bill. It will, if adopted, prevent any proposition to keep Arizona and New Mexico out or to bring them in as separate States.

The sentiment among the leaders is in favor of limiting the debate to two days.

William H. Andrews, delegate to Congress from New Mexico, appeared before the House Committee on Territories today and said that although there was some opposition in New Mexico to joint Statehood, he believed the proposition would carry by a good vote if submitted to the people. New Mexico would prefer single Statehood, but would rather have joint Statehood than remain out of the Union.

In an impassioned speech Eugene O'Neil declared that the committee was acting as Judge, jury, and Prosecuting Attorney in advocating the Joint Statehood bill, and characterized as a crime the way the hearing was conducted.

Democratic members of the committee agree with Mr. O'Neil and encouraged him in continuing a speech which threw the committee into an uproar.

A. J. Doran of Prescott, Arizona, argued against joint Statehood. He said the taxes on mines were about as just as on other property. When asked if there was $150,000,000 worth of ore in sight at the United Verde Mine, Mr. Doran said he thought perhaps there was, as Senator W. A. Clark of Montana told him the mine would run at full capacity for fifty years. He maintained, however, that under joint Statehood it would be no easier to assess mines justly than it was at present.

Senator Clark himself appeared before the committee and made a statement concerning the tax assessment on the United Verde Copper Mine. Representative Hamilton, Chairman of the committee, said there was no desire on the part of the committee to question a United States Senator, but Representative Moon of Tennessee interjected: "I'd just as soon question a United States Senator as anybody else if he knows anything I want to know." Mr. Moon then explained that the charge had been made of unjust and corrupt taxation of the United Verde property, and asked Senator Clark to make a statement.

Senator Clark explained that he was the chief owner of the mine in question, and said he had always paid the full tax levied except one time when the tax was contested because it was thought to be unjust. He said he was not fully prepared to make a detailed statement, but thought his company was paying taxes on about $1,200,000 assessed against the improvements and personal property it owned. This represented an assessment, he said, larger than similar properties pay in Montana or any other State he pays taxes in.

Senator Clark refuted newspaper statements that the mine is worth more than $100,000,000. He said these were mere guesses as to the amount of ore yet unblocked and absolutely unreliable.

"I defy any one to accurately estimate the value of a mine," said Senator Clark. "The eye cannot reach beyond the ground, and ore which seems to be in inexhaustible quantities may play out at any time."

Chairman Hamilton read newspaper clippings in which Senator Clark was quoted as saying he had rejected an offer of $25,000,000 for the United Verde Mine. Senator Clark denied the quotation, and said he had never offered to sell the property, and had never had any offer for it.

MITCHELL ON MINERS' SPLIT.

Western Federation Seeks to Disrupt His Organization, He Declares.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 19.—The convention of the United Mine Workers of America to-day considered a resolution favoring acceptance of transfer cards from the Western Federation of Miners in lieu of an initiation fee. A statement that the present situation between the two organizations was caused by antagonism between their officers led President Mitchell to take the floor and declare:

"I defy any miner, or any other person, in this country to indicate where I ever have made a personal attack on any officer of the Western Federation of Labor. Yet every issue of the organ of that association contains false, vicious, and malicious attacks upon me as your President. I am called fakir and viper. It's not me they're after. It's your organization, through your officers.

"When the federation stops sending its members to take the places of our striking miners, as it did in Colorado, it will be time enough to consider this proposition."

His remarks were applauded. The convention voted $1,000 for the relief of the families of the victims of the Paint Creek (West Va.) colliery disaster.

WIFE, 76, SUES HUSBAND, 30.

Says She Gave Restaurant Man $300,000, and Asks an Accounting.

An action has been begun in the Supreme Court by Mrs. Margaretta F. J. Kalil against her husband, Gabriel Abu Kalil, a Syrian, who owns several restaurants, one in Cortlandt Street. Mrs. Kalil, who is 76 years old, married Kalil, who is 30, two years ago, and she says that she turned over about $300,000 worth of property to him. She asks the court to compel her husband to render an accounting of the money she intrusted to his care, alleging that when she refused to give him any more cash he abandoned her, so that she is now living in reduced circumstances.

Plans a Russo-American Academy.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 19.—In order to further good relations between Russia and America, Prof. Boris Gardner, an American, a professor at the School of Technology and for many years a resident of Russia, has applied to the Minister of Education for permission to open a Russo-American academy under the name of Franklin College. In addition to the usual Russian branches the curriculum will include courses in the English language, American history, and political and economic science.

J. W. Baer to be a College President.

John Willis Baer, who was for more than a decade Secretary of the International Society of Christian Endeavor, has resigned the Secretaryship of the young people's department of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, to become President of Occidental College, a co-educational institution under Presbyterian auspices at Los Angeles, Cal.

MAY NOT PUNISH BIGELOW.

Senate Committee Likely to Overlook His Recalcitrancy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Poultney Bigelow's defiance of the Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals, in refusing to divulge the sources of certain information he is alleged to have that many eminent engineers had declined to go to the Isthmus of Panama to engage in the construction of the canal because of physical conditions, probably will go unpunished.

This was made apparent to-day by the postponement of consideration of his recalcitrancy until after he has gone on with his testimony, which will be Monday or Tuesday.

The committee held a secret session of two hours to-day. Senator Hopkins offered a resolution certifying Mr. Bigelow's contumacy to the Vice President for action in the courts, and asked that it be adopted.

Several Democratic Senators opposed this course. Senator Simons declared that it was an extraordinary penalty that was proposed and contrary to common law. Concerning Mr. Bigelow's article, the Senator said that there had been many other articles written against the canal management by other writers equally bitter who have not been called into disrepute, and that this one appeared to have been singled out by the President for a denunciatory reply.

Several Senators expressing a doubt as to whether Mr. Bigelow's testimony was of sufficient value to justify the committee in making a "martyr" of him, Senator Hopkins withdrew his resolution.

Chairman Millard to-day sent a telegram to John F. Wallace, formerly Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, asking when it will be convenient for him to appear before the committee.

PLAIN TALK BY MR. ROOT.

Eternal Life Not in Reciprocity—Plans to Jar Eminent Men.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Secretary Root astonished the House Committee on Appropriations a few days ago with some plain remarks. His statements were made public to-day.

He was discussing the need of reforms in the Consular Service, and said Consulships "are used as places in which to shelve estimable and elderly gentlemen whose friends find it necessary to take care of them in some way."

"But you have a system of examination?" ventured Congressman Graff.

"Yes; so far as the young fellows go," replied the Secretary, "you can put the screws on them and make them come up for examination. But when an eminent citizen—"

"An eminent ex-Senator or member of Congress—" interrupted Mr. Livingston.

"Yes," continued the Secretary. "When an eminent citizen comes around, you cannot examine him in geography and arithmetic. He resents it, and there is the dickens to pay all along. It is a custom that has grown up. When you step in to change a custom you cannot change it by piecemeal; you have to jar something."

Representative Littauer asked Mr. Root if the Reciprocity Bureau in the State Department would be permanent. The Secretary provoked a laugh with this reply:

"The indications are that it will not be. The making of a system of reciprocity treaties does not appear to have the elements of eternal life."

KNOX PORTRAIT COST $2,615.

Cited in House as Instance of Need for Curbing Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Reform in the matter of making deficiency appropriations agitated the House to-day. The Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill was being considered under the general debate order and Mr. Littauer of New York, in charge of the bill, set the pace by pointing out the failure of the legislation of last year to curb heads of departments in their demand for deficiency supplies.

The one specific illustration of the need for reform which was cited was the appropriation of $2,615 for a portrait of ex-Attorney General Knox which Attorney General Moody had paid for out of the contingent fund of the Department of Justice, and which the bill makes provision to reimburse.

CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN.

Its Coming Acceptance Indicated, Says Tract Society Report.

According to the annual report of the American Tract Society, current events indicate the coming acceptance of Christianity by Japan as one of the fruits of the recent war. Among the cities from which, in the last year, have come requests for the permanent establishment of administrative secretaries is Tokio.

The report also says that the Government schools in Japan and also in Turkey, China, and other foreign countries, are creating a million new readers every year for whom Christian literature is needed. A permanent endowment for the society is requested. During 1905 the society circulated nearly 3,000,000 periodicals.

In reference to the possible extension of the society's work, the report says that England's entrance to Tibet has left its gates ajar, and that certain "sacred" cities of Arabia seem about to pass out of their seclusion under the Sultan's rule. The Korean Tract Society has appealed for funds for a building which is needed and which, the society believes, would add greatly not only to the success of the tract work, but also to other missions in that country.

BRIDGE ENGINEERS SHIFTED.

K. L. Martin Put in Charge of Both Structures.

Commissioner Stevenson of the Department of Bridges announced several changes in his engineering staff yesterday, with the idea of bringing about better conditions at the Brooklyn and Williamsburg Bridges.

Kingsley L. Martin, who has been assistant engineer in charge of the Williamsburg Bridge, has been made engineer in charge of both bridges. Archibald McLean, at present assistant engineer in charge of the Brooklyn Bridge, is placed under the direction of Mr. Martin. Olaf M. Kelly has been designated as assistant engineer in charge of the Williamsburg Bridge, and also acts under the direction of Mr. Martin.

Mr. Martin, who thus receives complete charge of both bridges, is a son of C. C. Martin, who used to be Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Brooklyn Bridge. He is 37 years old, and has been connected with the city bridges since 1892.

$25,000 for Aiding the Bremen.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Admiralty Court has awarded to the owners of the British tank steamer Lucigen $25,000 for service rendered last September in towing to Halifax, N. S., the North German Lloyd steamer Bremen, from New York for Bremen. The Bremen became unmanageable as a result of her port tailshaft being broken.

Cures Colds

For hoarseness coughs and colds nothing equals

Hale's Honey of Horehound & Tar

At all druggists.

Hale's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute

One whiskey that will never deteriorate.

John Jameson

Three ★★★ Star

Whiskey

For 125 Years the World's Standard For Purity and Perfection

W. A. TAYLOR & CO., 29 B'way, N. Y.

Auto Goggles

Prices from 25 cents upward. Manufacturer and direct importer. Low prices during the show.

E. B. Meyrowitz

OPTICIAN.

104 East 23d St., near 4th Ave.
125 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Ave.
650 Madison Ave., cor. 60th St.
3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

680,000 JAPANESE ARE NOW STARVING

Tokio Government Would Welcome Aid from Abroad.

PEOPLE SELLING CHILDREN

Eating Roots and the Bark of Trees and Living in Dugouts—Misery Due to Failure of Crops.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—According to information received at the Japanese Embassy here, the northern provinces of Japan are suffering from a severe famine, which only the quickest relief will be able to check.

The information is to the effect that the rice crop this year has been about 15 per cent. of the average crop and that a famine has broken out in the three northern provinces, Fukushima, Miyagi, and Iwate, which have altogether a population of about 2,700,000. Many of these people are engaged in the silk trade, and the failure of the silk crop has increased the general suffering.

In answer to an inquiry made by private parties in this country whether any help from a foreign country would be accepted, the Japanese Government has sent a cablegram to the Chargé d'Affaires in this city, saying that such help would be very welcome at this moment. The cablegram states that the Government's investigation into the famine in the provinces named has disclosed the extreme seriousness of the situation. The scheme of the Government is to establish works and give employment to the distressed population instead of promiscuously distributing money.

A committee of foreigners has been formed at Sendai, and has sent an appeal to this country. The committee says:

"Already thousands in these provinces are reduced to shrub roots and bark of trees, by which mere life may be for a time sustained, but at the least calculation 680,000 are facing extreme conditions. What this means for their poor women and children we who live in the centre of this oncoming misery can find no words to describe.

"Many of the readers of this appeal will recall the famine of Aomori three years ago, and the generous and instant aid rendered by foreigners, especially in Tokio and Yokohama. The loss of only half a crop brought on that calamity, and contributions of 23,280 yen from foreigners showed their sympathy with the suffering people. But a calamity four times as great has fallen on these last three provinces, and what makes the famine worse is that it comes at the end of a war which cost the people untold sacrifices.

"Let it be known that this appeal does not emanate from the Japanese, but from foreigners who live in these provinces, and are in sympathetic touch with the people and the authorities. High-spirited as these people are, yet they prize what men everywhere value most highly—substantial sympathy in times of trial and disaster.

"In the name of our common humanity, we appeal to all foreigners, especially in Japan, for quick and generous aid."

RAN AFTER PARK CRASH.

Auto's Occupants Fled When Woman in Cab Was Hurt.

There was a collision between a large automobile and a cab on the West Drive in Central Park early yesterday morning. The cab was overturned and wrecked. The automobile carromed off and hit a lamppost. The collision broke the post, but stopped the machine. There were two men and two women in the automobile. In the cab there were a man and a woman.

The machine, in knocking over the cab, threw the driver, Joseph Carpenter, from his box to the road. Carpenter, with the help of the man inside the cab, dragged out the woman. She was not much hurt.

According to the cab driver, the automobile went zig-zagging down the drive, and he had driven as far as he could to the right to avoid a collision, when the automobile hit his cab. As he picked himself up he saw two men running from the machine. There were two women still in the machine. They started screaming and then jumped out and ran after their escorts. Carpenter, after having his injuries attended to, telephoned to Police Headquarters about the accident, and the park police were notified. Policeman Flynn found the puffing automobile still pushing against what remained of the lamppost, and tearing up the road with its hind wheels. He shut off the power and then found that the number of the machine was 10,578, New York. Soon it was found that it belonged to J. T. Taylor, a broker, at 30 Broad Street, who lives at Cedarhurst. Mr. Taylor was notified and he sent a chauffeur to the Park to drive his lost machine back to the garage.

He explained that he had been at his home last night, and that he therefore could not have been in the machine at the time of the accident. He said that during the illness of his regular chauffeur he had employed an outsider to pilot the big machine. He said that the new man must have taken out the automobile from the garage for a ride with friends of his, and that the cab driver was probably right in his belief that they had had so good a time that they were not able to steer very well.

Husband Has Charge of Mrs. Holmes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Mrs. Elizabeth H. Holmes, the New York woman who came here to see President Roosevelt, was detained by the police at the instance of her husband, and late yesterday afternoon examined by police surgeons as to her mental condition. She was taken to New York by her husband.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

NEW YORK

Important Clearance of

Men's High-Grade Suits and Overcoats.

All Our High-Grade Winter Suits at $17.50

They Were $23.50 to $30.00.

All Our High-Grade Winter Overcoats at $20.00

They Were $25.00 to $40.00.

The Suits are made by manufacturers whose names stand for perfection in Men's Clothing. The fabrics are principally Worsteds in neat stripes and plaid effects, and in all of the newest approved colorings of the season. Also fancy Scotch Cheviots, in grays and novelty stripes; also blacks in Thibets, unfinished Worsteds and imported Velours; both single and double breasted; all sizes from 33 to 48.

Better workmanship you will not find in Suits that sell as high as $40.00. These are as good as the most skilled tailors possibly can produce. Strictly hand-tailored throughout, trimmed with best materials. These garments have been tailored by experts and will retain their shape and fit until the last day that you choose to wear them. Linings are imported Venetian and Serge.

The Overcoats are the very choicest of the ready-to-wear Coats offered anywhere in New York. Most of them are silk lined throughout; others are lined with fine Venetian. The fabrics comprise: Imported Meltons, Elysians, Kerseys, in both Black and Oxford and popular fancy mixtures. The Coats come in the conservative 46-inch lengths; also extra long 52-inch length. All sizes from 33 to 50.

Swagger Paddock Overcoats, $20

Handsome Paddock Overcoats at $20. Garments such as never have been offered before, anywhere, for less than at least half as much more. These were made to our special order, strictly in accordance with the very latest edicts of fashion and of the very choicest of materials, embracing Imported Black and Oxford in Melton. Some are silk lined, others are Venetian lined.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, East.)

Clearing Women's Eiderdown Garments.

Women's Dressing Sacques, of fine Wool Eiderdown, extra heavy, round collar, crochet edge finish, Silk Frogs and Ribbon Bow; good colorings. Regularly 89c..... 49c

Women's Dressing Sacques, of fine All-Wool Ripple Eiderdown; very heavy; made with round collar, kimono sleeve; crochet edge finish; excellent colorings. Regularly $1..... 59c

Women's Bath Robes, of fine All-Wool Ripple Eiderdown; several very good styles; prettily trimmed and finished with Silk Frogs and heavy Worsted Girdle. Regularly $5.00..... $3.50

Women's Bath Robes, of fine All-Wool Ripple Eiderdown; many very attractive styles and handsomely trimmed; some elaborately appliqued. Regularly $6.00, at..... $4.50

Extra Special.

Women's Bath Robes, of finest quality Flannelette, in pretty plaid effects, made with Silk Frogs and Girdle. Regularly $2.50; to-day..... 98c

(Siegel Cooper Store, 2d Floor, East, 18th St.)

Girls' & Misses' Empire Coats at $8.90.

The glorious success of our last Saturday's sale has induced us to obtain several hundred more of the same kind, in all the new styles; finest all-wool Kersey and Cheviot, in the newest shades of Red, Green, Brown, Blue and Castor.

These Coats are man-tailored, carefully finished and pressed. Take your choice of either Kersey or Cheviot in either 45 or 50 inch length, Box Coats, Empire Style, with half-fitted or fitted backs; handsome inlaid velvet collars; very stylishly trimmed with Braids, Stitching, Inlays, and Fancy Buttons. It is only a few days since these Coats sold for $18 to $22.50; price again to-day.... $8.90

We will place on sale to-day about twenty Advance Spring Styles of Etons and Pony Suits, in all the newest effects and colorings.

(Siegel Cooper Store, 2d Floor, Front, 19th St.)

BOOKS

Interesting Clearance Sale of Volumes from Our Book Hospital.

A great year of bookselling at the Siegel Cooper Store has come to an end. Enormous have been the operations. Entire wholesale stocks have been purchased—extensive warehouses cleaned from end to end. The sales we have conducted to dispose of these immense stocks have been the great sensations of the year among book buyers the country over.

But operations like these, such tremendous buying, handling and selling have left a great number of the wounded and disabled which have been steadily accumulating in our book hospital. We are now willing to distribute these to as many thousand homes as will be glad to take care of them and our charges will not cover the cost of their protection and treatment.

Thousands of Standard Books. Hundreds of Library Sets. Tens of thousands of broken lines and remainders, embracing books of every description at the greatest sacrifice prices possible to make.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Third Floor, Centre.)

EXTRA SPECIAL VALUES IN THESE LINES ALSO FOR TO-DAY:

Boys' Clothing, Men's Neckwear, Shoes for Men, Women and Children, Women's Suits, Candies, Sheet Music, Sporting Goods, Groceries, Meats, Wines and Liquors, and Cigars.

WE GIVE "S. & H." GREEN TRADING STAMPS.

Studebaker

The Automobile with a Reputation Behind It

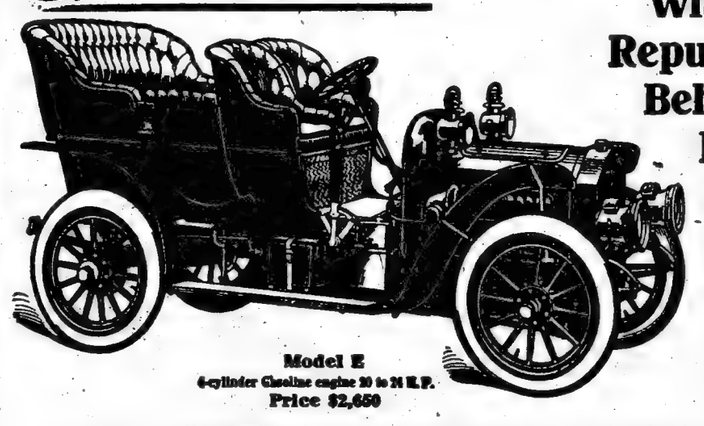

Model E. 4-cylinder gasoline engine, 20 to 24 H. P. Price $2,650.

Model F. 4-cylinder gasoline engine. 28 to 32 H. P. Price, $3,000.

Model G. 4-cylinder gasoline engine. 30 to 35 H. P. Price, $3,750.

Model E

4-cylinder Gasoline engine 20 to 24 H. P.

Price $2,650

The name STUDEBAKER invests an automobile with a value which gives it a "standing" not common to a car of any other make. When you reflect that the same half-century experience, the same reputation for excellence which has made the Studebaker horse-drawn vehicles the world standard, is back of the Studebaker automobile, you realize the difference between Studebaker and a name that stands for nothing.

Don't fail to see our exhibit at Madison Square Garden, January 13th to 20th. *We have no exhibit at any other automobile show.*

Gasoline Cars—Main Hall. Electric Pleasure Vehicles—Restaurant. Commercial Cars—Basement.

The Studebaker exhibit will be found most complete and as varied as any exhibit in the Garden.

"I have not spent a single dollar on broken parts during the six months that I have had my Studebaker, and I look forward to having equal success with it next year and years to come."

C. B. BROWN, 141 BROADWAY, N. Y.

All Studebaker cars are licensed under the George B. Selden patent No. 549,160.

STUDEBAKER, Broadway and 7th Ave., at 48th Street, New York.

Bigger Guns for English Forts.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The War Department has decided to rearm all the coast-defense forts from the Thames to Plymouth with six and nine inch guns the present armament, 4.7-inch guns, being considered inadequate.

A Ferry Company Dissolved.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—A certificate of voluntary dissolution of the Rapid Transit Ferry Company of New York City was filed to-day with the Secretary of State, signed by William E. Dell, President, and F. E. Kratzer, Secretary.

Peabody Had Ptomaine Poisoning.

CANON CITY, Col., Jan. 19.—Ex-Gov. James H. Peabody, his wife, son, and daughter, who became suddenly ill after breakfast yesterday, have recovered. Their illness is attributed to ptomaine poisoning, and not to a plot.

FORCE-OF-LIFERS UP ON FRAUD CHARGES

Neal Hiding, to See What Happens to the Others.

DR. HADLEY'S ADMISSIONS

Force of Life Circulars Were "Toned Down" After the Postal Authorities Complained of Them.

The preliminary examination on the fraud charge brought against Dr. William Wallace Hadley and Mrs. Laura M. Wilson, medical director and consulting medical director, respectively, of the Force of Life Chemical Company; Arthur H. Williams, Treasurer of that concern, and E. Virgil Neal, its originator and former President, began yesterday in the Federal Building before United States Commissioner Ridgway.

All the accused were on hand with the exception of E. Virgil Neal, who has not yet been captured by the Post Office Inspectors. It was brought out at the hearing that Neal had written a letter to Post Office Inspector Charles B. Enteman, who has a warrant for his arrest, that he intended to lie low and see what happened to his co-defendants before he gave the Post Office authorities a chance to get him.

The attorneys for the defense demanded that the letter be shown them, but the Post Office Inspector declined on the ground that it contained some information which he was not ready to make public at this time. The envelope was placed in evidence. It showed that Neal's letter had been mailed at the General Post Office, the headquarters of the prosecution.

The hearing attracted a number of physicians. Among these were Dr. Floyd M. Crandall, President of the New York County Medical Society; Dr. J. Van D. Young, Secretary of that organization, and Dr. Henry Graham MacAdam, who will give expert testimony on behalf of the society to show what composed the remedies of the Force of Life Company for which powers to raise the dead were claimed.

Champe S. Andrews, counsel for the New York County Medical Society, and John S. Cooper, his assistant, were present to aid Assistant United States District Attorney S. Clarence Houghton in the prosecution; John J. Vause of 198 Broadway, counsel for the three defendants, was reinforced by more legal talent. There appeared with him ex-State Senator Clarence Lexow, John Delahunty, and Forbes J. Hennessy. Gen. James R. O'Beirne, President of the Force of Life Chemical Company, did not appear.

Ex-Senator Lexow started by asking for an adjournment of two weeks to give the defense opportunity to determine on lines of cross-examination and otherwise prepare their case.

"Your Honor has before you not old and hardened criminals," he said, "but men who for the first time in the annals of crime are charged with a criminal offense. One of the defendants, Mr. Williams, has been a resident of this community for many years, and has occupied positions of trust with many corporations. I cannot believe that it is your Honor's desire that stigma should be placed on him and the corporations with which he is identified should be besmirched for lack of proper time to make ample preparation for the defense.

"A conspiracy is charged here, and I want to draw your Honor's attention to the fact that one party to the alleged conspiracy is absent. It is of vital importance to the defence that he should be here when an examination is had into these charges. We are, if possible, more anxious than the gentlemen on the other side to have him here. He has been charged in the statements made with being the head and front of this concern now on trial, and we are making efforts to have him produced in court with the other defendants."

Commissioner Ridgway said that the defendants who had been arrested a week ago, Dr. Hadley and Mrs. Wilson and Treasurer Williams, who had given himself up two or three days later, must have had ample time to confer with their counsel. As for Neal, he said, Mr. Vause had promised to produce him last Monday and had failed to do so. The Commissioner insisted that a beginning be made.

Mr. Cooper, who did much of the work with Post Office Inspectors Ashe and Enteman in the investigation leading up to the arrests, then testified that a few days ago he had gone to the office of Dr. Hadley, at 164 West Forty-seventh Street, with the Post Office Inspectors to question him regarding the Force of Life Company.

"Well, there isn't much left of the Force of Life Company now in New York. With the exception of a few correspondence clerks it has moved to Syracuse," the doctor replied.

Mr. Cooper submitted a mass of circulars and correspondence of the Force of Life Company. He said he had questioned the doctor regarding them, and had been told that a Washington attorney by name of McMahon had gone over all the literature of the company and toned it down as soon as the postal authorities complained of it. He admitted having written or authorized a number of letters to which his name had been signed or stamped.

"I asked Dr. Hadley," the witness said, "if he was a professor of bacteriology, histology, and pathology, as stated in the literature of the company. He stated that he was not, but that he had made a special study of these subjects. He declined to tell what the Force of Life medicines were composed of.

"The prescriptions are prepared by our physicians," Dr. Hadley replied, "and sent to a drug firm, which prepares the medicines in accordance with the formulae."

It was also brought out that Dr. Hadley had told the witness that he had made as many as 900 diagnoses in one day. After that an adjournment was taken until Feb. 5.

RECORDER UPSET BY LETTERS

He Defers Sentencing a Prisoner Because of Written Appeals.

Disturbed by the tone of letters sent to him asking for clemency in the case of Thomas Fabing, indicted for assaulting and robbing a Chinaman, Recorder Goff, in General Sessions, yesterday, remanded the prisoner, who was before him for sentence. Among the writers of the appeals was Isaac A. Hopper, Tammany leader of the Thirty-first District.

"These persons who write such letters to me," said the Recorder, "arrogate to themselves all the sense of compassion and justice which this court might naturally be supposed to exercise. In doing so, they are technically guilty of contempt of court.

"I am morally certain," said the Recorder to the prisoner, "that you are guilty of robbery in the first degree, for which you were indicted, and which would make you liable to twenty years' imprisonment. But after receiving these letters, I do not feel in a proper frame of mind to sentence you to-day, and I will remand you until another day."

DIED DAY AFTER HIS MOTHER.

John F. Ames and His Parent Both Had Pneumonia.

John F. Ames died on Thursday at his home, 25 West 129th Street, after an illness of six weeks. His death followed the death of his mother on the day before. Both were stricken with pneumonia at the same time, and in their illness each constantly inquired as to the condition of the other.

It is believed that the death of Mr. Ames's mother hastened his end. He was her only child.

NO DINNERS FOR DEPEW.

Senator Cancels All Social Engagements—Not Seriously Ill, Son Says.

Members of Senator Chauncey M. Depew's family asserted yesterday that, while Mr. Depew is ill with a cold, his condition is not in any way serious. Then they added that, considering his 73 years and present indisposition, Senator Depew had decided to cancel all social engagements for this Winter.

Senator Depew caught cold in a rainstorm in Washington two weeks ago. He consulted physicians there, but his condition didn't readily respond to treatment. Last Wednesday evening, therefore, he came home to 27 West Fifty-fourth Street and consulted New York doctors, and, although he is able to go out of the house daily, he has not entirely recovered. He drove in Central Park yesterday morning and afternoon, and will return to Washington on Sunday evening to resume his duties in the Senate.

Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., made this statement to a TIMES reporter yesterday: "Father is indisposed with a cold, but there is absolutely no ground for sensational reports that his health has broken down. He drives out each day accompanied by Mr. Paulding, his nephew, or myself. His spirits are good, and, aside from his cold, he is well. Of course, he must be careful, and he has decided to break off all dinner and other social engagements for the Winter. There is nothing about his condition to alarm his friends. He is all right."

Charles C. Paulding said: "Senator Depew has a slight cold which he contracted in Washington. Otherwise he is in good condition, and he will return to Washington on Sunday night and will be in his seat in the Senate on Monday at noon. There is nothing unusual in his trip here. Ever since he has been in the Senate he has made these weekly trips to New York. The Senator was interrupted even in his bath and while he was shaving last night to answer all sorts of foolish questions that he had broken down. They can be denied most emphatically."

A dispatch sent to a newspaper from Washington stating that a commission had been appointed to examine into the Senator's condition was shown to Mr. Paulding by a reporter yesterday.

"That's a malicious absurdity," he said when he had read it.

WILL MEET VANDERLIP.

Controller and City Bank Man to Discuss Its Back Taxes.

Controller Metz and Vice President Frank A. Vanderlip of the National City Bank, will discuss at the Controller's office this morning the movement the Controller has started in the hope of collecting back taxes which he believes are due on the old Custom House property in Wall Street, now owned by the bank.

Mayor McClellan said yesterday that he was interested in the attitude taken by the Controller, and that he had called in President O'Donnel of the Tax Board for a talk on the subject. President O'Donnel told the Mayor that he did not believe there was any way the city could collect these sums believed to be due, as the bank never had actually taken title from the Government. He said he had an opinion from Corporation Counsel Delany nearly two years ago, advising that the city could make no move.

THE TIMES has received this letter in relation to the grounds put forward by the Controller for his intended suit:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I hold no brief for the National City Bank, and I trust that it may have to pay any and all taxes for which it is liable. But I beg that you will indulge me in dissenting from one or two statements of fact—or conclusions stated as facts—which appear in an article in to-day's issue regarding the sale of the old Custom House to the National City Bank for an agreed price of $3,265,000. In the course of the article it is said: "No actual payment ever was made by the bank, as the institution is a Federal depository and has on deposit from $5,000,000 to $25,000,000 belonging to the Federal Government." The full face is mine, and it is to that statement that I would take exception, as also to the implication that the fact that the City Bank is a Government depository in some way affects the question of payment.

If I, being a depositor in a given bank, sell to that bank anything, stationary let us say, at an agreed price of $100, and in settlement therefor receive from the bank its check for $100, and then deposit that check to my own credit in the same bank, will any one question the fact of payment? Suppose that instead of giving me a check, the bank notifies me that my account has been credited with $100, is not the payment just as much a fact as in the other case?

In either case the bank's resources have been decreased and its liabilities increased by $100. In either case the bank must pay me $100—on demand.

Now this seems to be exactly the position of things between the Federal Government and the National City Bank.

The money paid for the Custom House has been all along in the City Bank to the credit of the Government and subject to a Treasury draft. By its last statement to the Controller the National City Bank reports only some $2,800,000 of Government money on deposit. Which rather contradicts the statement of your article that "at no time since the Government was credited with the $3,215,000 on the purchase has the Government balance in the bank been drawn below that figure." It would seem as though the Treasury Department had been doing considerable drawing. But whether the Treasury draws upon the City Bank or lets its money lie there on deposit, the payment of a certain sum was made when the Government received credit for that sum on the books of the bank. That seems to me to be beyond controversy.

As an old and "constant" reader, I feel sure that these statements slipped into THE TIMES without their writer intending all that they convey, but because, whatever was intended. they seem likely to mislead, I have taken the liberty of writing this. B.

New York, Jan. 19, 1906.

MAYER FOR INVESTIGATING.

But, He Tells Diners, He Does Not Expect Disclosures.

The annual dinner of the West Side Republican Club, which had been widely heralded as an epochmaking event in city politics, was held at the Waldorf-Astoria last night.

It had been said that Lemuel E. Quigg had purchased fifty tickets for the dinner and would have as his guests that number of Republican legislators. Only one Assemblyman, however, was present as Mr. Quigg's guest. He was Assemblyman George B. Agnew.

Among those who had been invited but who could not attend were Gov. Higgins, Sherman Moreland, leader of the Republicans in the Assembly, and Congressman Watson of Indiana, who had been put down for speeches. Those at the guest table included Congressman Bennet, Attorney General Mayer, Herbert Parsons, Congressman Olcott, Elias Goodman, and John R. Van Wormer.

Mr. Van Wormer, who made the first speech, said there was nothing the matter with the Republican Party in the City of New York except a few errors in judgment on the part of its leaders.

Attorney General Mayer spoke of the investigations under way or contemplated: "I want to say that I'm in favor of investigating anything that anybody wants to investigate," he said. "If our Democratic friends have anything against us let them come on with their charges. But from my experience I want to say that I don't believe that there will be the least thing brought out against any man who has been elected to an office in this State."

President Parsons of the Republican County Committee said that the Republican Party was in an enviable position in New York County to-day through its representation in the Board of Aldermen, in the Assembly, the Senate, and in Congress. Congressman Bennet and Congressman Bonynge of Colorado also spoke.

TWENTY YEARS IN THE ZOO.

Head Keeper Snyder and Smiles the Rhinoceros Celebrate Together.

Head Keeper William Snyder and Smiles, the two-horned rhinoceros, celebrated at the menagerie in Central Park yesterday. Just twenty years ago the two arrived and became fixtures at the Park. Smiles cost $6,000.

In recognition of twenty years' faithful service the keepers presented Mr. Snyder with a handsome new elephant hook. The hook contains a silver plate with a suitable inscription. Secretary Willis [illegible] bull terrier.

RAMSEY, THE HUSTLING QUARTERMASTER, IS DEAD

He's the Man Who Cared for the Ninth on the March to Peking.

NO PROMOTION HIS REWARD

But Every Hungry Rookie in the Philippines Blessed Him—How He Beat Chaffee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Capt. Frank De Witt Ramsey, who died here of pneumonia last night, never received any particular public recognition of his services. But it was his work, more than that of any other man, that made possible the performance of the American contingent in the Boxer campaign in North China in 1900. It was the foresight and energy he displayed as Quartermaster of the Ninth Infantry in outfitting the regiment for this service, and afterward, as Brigade Quartermaster on Gen. Chaffee's staff, in handling the transportation of the force in the march of the allies to the relief of Peking, that distinguished him among the younger officers of the army. He never was rewarded by promotion, either in the volunteers or the regular establishment.

Everybody in the army knew Ramsey. He was a hustler who put things through with a cheerful and infectious disregard of obstacles that made men who had served in commands to which he was attached remember him gratefully long afterward. Practically his entire army career was with the Ninth Infantry. He went to it when he was graduated from West Point, in 1885, and when he was promoted out of the regiment very soon made a way to transfer back to it. His first field service was in the southwest and with his regiment in Cuba, but it was in the Philippines and in North China that he distinguished himself.

When the Ninth Infantry went to the Philippines, on the outbreak of insurrection, Ramsey was Regimental Quartermaster. When Gen. Bates began the series of expeditions for the occupation of the southern provinces of Luzon and of Mindanao, he selected Ramsey for his Chief Quartermaster. It was a terrific job, but Ramsey made good.

When the first of these expeditions—that to the Camarines—undertook to land in San Miguel Bay a slight miscalculation got the boats to the beach just a few minutes too late. The tide had begun to ebb, and a strip of thin mud, a hundred yards wide and growing wider, separated the boats from solid ground. The men jumped overboard and struggled through the mud up to their necks. It seemed impossible for the Quartermaster to get anything landed, but he did.

The expedition had an alleged pilot, who ran his boat aground trying to get across the bar at the mouth of the Bicol River. Ramsay got a sailor from a gunboat to handle the wheel and took the boat up himself. He did not know anything about ships, all he knew was that he was going up the river. Then he had the channel marked by stakes, and set to work to discharge the transports.

The ships had been loaded at Manila without regard to the order in which they were to be discharged, and stuff for every port touched was in the hold of each vessel. Ramsey played the piano in the cabin of the Athenan, sang songs with his fellows, kept everybody good-natured, and worked twenty-four hours a day until the thing was done. Then he went up to Nueva Caceres, loaded a string of wagons, and hiked off down the country after a hungry column that was clamoring for something to eat.

When the Ninth was ordered to China for the Boxer campaign, Ramsey asked to be ordered to his regiment, and Gen. Bates consented. Ramsey and Col. Liscum together persuaded Gen. MacArthur to give the Ninth two or three extra escort wagons for heavy transportation, with the necessary mules, a pack train of fifty trained mules, and several light wagons and ambulances, as well as some extra horses for officers' mounts. Gen. MacArthur was short of transportation himself, but he yielded to Ramsay's arguments.

Then Ramsey asked for the six-months' supply of clothing. He got khaki and hats and shoes and blankets, underclothing, and all a soldier's outfit. Then he got Col. Liscum to decline to sail for China until all the transportation and equipment were aboard ship. And so the Ninth reached Taku Bay a fully equipped fighting organization. The first things debarked was the transportation, and when the wagons and animals were ashore the men followed.

The Ninth marched into Tien-Tsin with its own transportation, and with clothing supplies that gladdened the hearts of a good many of its friends. It supplied some of the marines who had been hustled away without equipment, and it even supplied some khaki to the English. It divided its transportation with the Fourteenth, which arrived a week or so later, far ahead of its own transportation, which did not get up in time to start with the relief column for Peking. Ramsey had the horses when Gen. Chaffee came along to take command and had no mounts for himself or staff.

The civilian teamsters who had been taken on for the job when they thought it was a snap, concluded that it was too strenuous and tried to quit. Ramsay put them in the guardhouse, and they concluded to get back to work. He said it was just as much of a crime for a civilian to desert in the face of the enemy as for a soldier.

Gen. Chaffee chose Ramsey for his Chief Quartermaster and the methods which had been successful with the regiment were promptly put into operation with the brigade. Everybody but the Americans laughed at the big wagons and huge mules in our transportation column. English, French, Germans, Japanese, Russians, and all the rest threw up their hands and said, "You'll never get to Peking with that outfit." They talked about the terrific roads to be encountered, and Ramsey laughed in his turn. They said he would have to organize trains from the country with Peking carts, Manchu ponies or mules, and Chinese drivers. The Japanese had already scoured the country clean of such transportation. The American train was the only one in the whole relief column to reach Peking without the loss of a hoof or a wheel.

The day of the march from Ho-Si-Wu to Mah-To was one of a terrible, blistering August sun. Men went crazy from the heat, some died, and others fell exhausted. In the morning as he was ready to leave Ho-Si-Wu, Ramsey asked for his orders, and Gen. Chaffee told him to go to Mah-To and camp. Ramsey started, found a side road free from the press of transportation of Japanese and Russians, and kept going. The soft sand that, it had been so freely predicted, would stop his mules, did make hard going; but by 3:30 o'clock that afternoon Ramsey was in camp in Mah-To. But the men of the column could not make the distance. Night overtook them still several miles short, and they went into bivouac in cornfields. There was no wagon train, and the hungry men bewailed their fate. Chaffee, in a rage, sent out men to find Ramsey; but they could not. It did not occur to them that he could have come through when they failed. In the morning they got to Mah-To, and there was Ramsey, hitched up and ready for orders.

"By God, where have you been?" shouted Chaffee. Ramsey saluted gravely and replied:

"In Mah-to, Sir." "Oh, yes," said Chaffee, and turned the subject.

When the General Staff was organized Ramsey was one of the younger officers selected for the first tour of duty with it. He had devoted a great deal of time to small arms, and was an expert in infantry tactics and rifle fire subjects. He had a host of friends and was a prime mover in the organization of the Carabao Society, of men who served in the Philippines, and the Order of the Dragon, to commemorate the hike to Peking.

To Sleep Soundly

Drop Coffee.

POSTUM FOOD COFFEE

in its place quiets nerves and restores circulation

"There's a Reason."

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Bottled only at the Apollinaris Spring, Neuenahr, Germany, and Only with its Own Natural Gas.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S

Mollient Ammonia.

A DELIGHTFUL PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for Toilet Purposes. Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair. Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites. Invigorating in Hot Climates. Restores the Color to Carpets. Cleans Plate and Jewelry. Softens Hard Water. So Vivifying after Motoring and other Sports.

USED BY ALL THE ROYALTIES OF EUROPE.

SKIPPERS BACK VAN SCHAICK.

Hope the Slocum Commander May Go Free—Progress of His Trial.

Wearily the trial of Capt. William H. Van Schaick, commander of the steamboat General Slocum, on charges of manslaughter, dragged on yesterday in the United States Circuit Court. The Slocum herself is now a barge, bearing lumber to and fro along the Delaware. Harbor veterans are hoping that her late commander may go free.

"I knew Capt. Jake, his father, I know young Capt. Billy, his son, on the Iron Steamboats, and three better steamboat men never turned a wheel," one of them said yesterday. "They did the best with what they had. Capt. Van Schaick has asked no money from any one, so far as I know, to help his case. Twice we helped Lundberg, who inspected the boat. Capt. Van Schaick never would join our association till his boat burned. Then he came in, but we took him on the express understanding that he should have no money help in connection with the disaster."

Survivors and rescuers continued their stories in the courtroom yesterday, the testimony dealing mainly with the condition of the life preservers, which all the world knows. George Kelsch, an excursionist, who saved his wife and one child, but lost another and a niece, testified that he found but one good life preserver in a whole section.

"Were you calm all the time?" asked Mr. Dittenhoefer, lawyer for Van Schaick.

"Sure I was," came the placid reply. "If you die, you die, don't you?"

The case goes on Monday.

CAESAR AUGUSTUS IN TOWN.

Metropolitan Footpads Rob Richmond Deputy Sheriff.

C. A. Simonson, Deputy Sheriff of Richmond County, came over from Tottenville, S. I., on Thursday night to pay this thriving borough a pleasant visit.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning he was set upon by three men in Fifty-eighth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. They stole his pistol and one or two other little things that he had; also his hat. He made his way indignantly to the Tenderloin Station.

"Who are you?" asked Sergt. Himmell.

"C. A. Simonson."

"What's your first name?"

"Augustus."

"But what's the C. for?"

"Oh, I never use that; it's silent. Well, it's for Caesar, if you want to know."

"What are you?" asked Sergt. Himmell, little knowing to whom he spoke.

C. A. S. flung back his coat and pointed to his big badge.

"Deputy Sheriff of Richmond County, that's who," said he.

Sergt. Himmell was all deference then. He gave Caesar Augustus Simonson minute directions how to get to the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station.

"I bet I get 'em, by heck! I bet I do!" he said doggedly as he walked sternly out of the station.

But last night he was still on the trail and the scent was cold.

ARGENTINE WIRELESS PLANS.

A Company Formed to Send Messages from Argentina to Italy.

The backers of the Argentine Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of the Rio de la Plata say that within a year they will be sending messages from Argentina to Italy and Ireland. It is expected that the cable rates between this city and the Argentine Republic will thus be considerably reduced.

George H. Monroe of the firm of Monroe & Monroe, 25 Broad Street, has just returned from Buenos Ayres, where he has been engaged for the last two months organizing and financing the new branch of the company.

The cable toll is now $1.04 in gold per word. Most of the messages are sent by Panama or Bermuda. Mr. Monroe spoke of one merchant who spent last year $150,000 in cabling. The new company, he says, will do business at much lower rates, and it is expected that this will result beneficially to the country and to importers of Argentine products.

That the people of Argentina have welcomed the wireless company is evidenced by the fact that $750,000 stock offered through the Italian Bank there and the London and Brazilian Bank was oversubscribed within ten days. The capital stock of the company is $6,750,000.

SEAGATE WIRELESS STATION.

Final Link in Chain That Heralds Liners 1,500 Miles Away.

The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company announced yesterday the opening of a new station. The first message was sent from this station to Capt. Hays of the White Star liner Majestic on Thursday afternoon.

The station has been built as a part of the gatehouse at Seagate. Outside it is a mast 150 feet high, from which the wires are strung, and which lead into the operating room. The station is connected with all points in the United States by telegraph lines, and the Marconi apparatus is of the latest pattern, and provided with a new attachment to prevent interference by any other wireless system. The location of the station necessitates the installation of short-distance apparatus only at the present time and the station therefore has an effective forwarding range of 200 miles. Its receiving apparatus is capable of handling messages from any distance.

The new station forms the final link in the chain of stations whereby all the big Atlantic liners are in communication shore uninterruptedly for between sixty and seventy hours from their New York docks. Incoming vessels first get into touch with Cape Race, Newfoundland, when 1,500 miles away from Sandy Hook. Before they lose touch with Cape Race they have picked up Sable Island, off the Nova Scotia coast; before dropping Sable Island they have opened communication with Siasconsett, and then they are successively in communication with Sagaponack, Babylon, and Seagate. Outgoing steamers reverse this process.

An Error.

The announcement of the features of Munsey's Magazine for February, as printed in THE TIMES yesterday (Friday), was published entirely through error of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Munsey's Magazine for February will not be on sale at this newsstands until [illegible] day, 30th.

A popular shirt at a popular price. Famous for quality, cut and fit. $1.00 and $1.25, in white and in colors that stay.

OLUETT, PEABODY & CO., Troy, N. Y.

Largest Makers of Shirts and Collars in the World

High School, with classes of fifty, or BERKELEY SCHOOL, with groups kept small? Four years to college or three years? These are questions with boys now graduating from Grammar Schools.

Tutoring combined with class work. 330 graduates successful in college. Terms moderate.

Special classes limited. Applications for February should be made at once.

BERKELEY SCHOOL is at 72d Street and West End Avenue, overlooking the Hudson — the best school situation in the city.

Call, telephone (1415 Columbus), or write.

HARD FATE OF A PEACE DOVE.

Mr. Devery Stole Its Tail Feathers and Mr. Sheehan Got the Rest.

Tammany's dove of peace lost all of its plumage before it got to the ball and reception of the Horatio Seymour Club in Terrace Garden last night. This was the particular dove that Frank J. Goodwin and Thomas F. Smith coaxed into the Ninth District several days ago by the old process of putting salt on its tail.

On Thursday Mr. Devery plucked out the dove's tail feathers. Yesterday, before the bird could grow new adornments for the evening's festivities, along came John C. Sheehan. He pulled out plumage by the handful. Both Devery and Sheehan had been extensively advertised by the Goodwin-Smith dominant contingent in the district as attractions at the ball. It was to have been a veritable Tammany love feast for the edification of Charles F. Murphy, who was to review the procession.

"I do not intend to go to the Horatio Seymour ball to-night; I would not go to it under any circumstances, and I would not have anything to do with that crowd," Mr. Sheehan declared emphatically yesterday afternoon.

So neither Sheehan nor Devery graced the occasion. Several of those present were announced as old Deveryites and old Sheehanites, and they were mingling with the Goodwinites on terms that passed for peace. Leader Goodwin himself led the march, and Big Chief Charles F. Murphy beamed on the aggregation from a box. Thomas F. Smith acted as escort for the Tammany chieftain. Some 2,000 were present. The dove of peace will be buried to-day.

A Food Manufacturing Company.

The Miller Manufacturing Company of New York was incorporated in Albany on Thursday. It will make food products. The capital is $25,000. The Directors are W. T. R. Miller, J. Weston Myers, and A. S. Houghton of New York. An incorrect report was given in yesterday's TIMES.

THE EASY OIL.

Scott's Emulsion is "the easy oil"—easy to take, easy in action. Its use insures deliverance from the griping and nauseating sensation peculiar to the raw oil. Nobody who has any regard for their stomach thinks of taking cod liver oil in the old way when Scott's Emulsion is to be had. It is equally certain that no one having a regard for their health will accept a cheap emulsion or alcoholic substitute for Scott's Emulsion. It fulfills every mission of cod liver oil and more.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

Buy It To-Day!

That Overcoat you're going to wear next Winter—that medium suit you'll need before Spring—buy it at our Semi-Annual Sale to-day.

Buy it to-day because you not only need pay 25 to 40% less than our regular low prices, but also because you save paying an advance of 20% that you'll have to pay when you buy next Winter.

That 20% advance is sure to come on account of the higher prices the mills are now asking for next Winter's goods.

Buy it to-day at our Semi-Annual Sale, because your choice is unlimited. We say "Any!" That little word means much to you. "Any" fancy suit reduced means worsteds as well as cheviots reduced. "Any" overcoat reduced means that boxcoats, greatcoats and Paddock overcoats of black and oxford goods are reduced, as well as fancy Tourist overcoats.

ANY OVERCOAT
Any Fancy Suit

$12.50 and $15 Fancy Suits and Overcoats	Now $9
$15 and $18 Fancy Suits and Overcoats	Now $11
$18 and $20 Fancy Suits and Overcoats	Now $13
$22.50 and $25 Overcoats and Fancy Suits	Now $15
$25 and $28 Fancy Suits and Overcoats	Now $17
$28 and $30 Overcoats and Fancy Suits	Now $19
$35 Fancy Suits and Overcoats	Now $21

Extra Special—Saturday Only

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HOUSEWORKER.—By colored houseworker, cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress; neat, industrious, obliging; apartment preferred; city reference. Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 59th St. Tel., 4758 Columbus.

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Measurement Plan to be in Force Until 1919 If Ratified.

FOLLOWS AMERICAN IDEA

Factors of Sail Area, Displacement, and Length Similar to Those Used in This Country.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The International Yachting Conference ended its sessions to-day, and to-night the delegates were entertained by the Royal London Yacht Club. The new measurement rule adopted yesterday will, if it be ratified by the countries participating in the conference, remain in force until 1919.

The adoption by the International Conference in London of a uniform rule of measurement to determine the rating of yachts in international racing, at least so far as European nations are concerned, establishes a condition abroad similar to the one that has existed here since the adoption of the uniform American rule two years ago. Following as it does very closely the lines laid down by the existing British rule, the new formula may be expected to prove as successful and satisfactory as the old rule did in England. Employing the same factors of length, sail area, and displacement that the American rule employs, it may be expected to produce the same wholesome type of boat as has been produced here with such variations as water and wind conditions abroad differing from those here dictate. Less draft, less sail area, and greater beam will continue to be the characteristic of the European type as distinguished from the American. The reasons for this are the generally shallower waters in which racing is conducted abroad and the stronger winds that prevail there.

The practice employed in England of determining rating by adding length and breadth and girth to a part of the difference between the chain and skin girth and a factor determined by the sail area and dividing them by a fixed denominator brings about the same general results as the American rule for the reason that the displacement which America substituted for the second, third, and fourth factor is determined by those factors. Instead of computing the displacement from the plane dimensions of the boat's cross section, the English yachtsmen use those dimensions themselves and by adjusting the proportions of each obtain the same result as secured in America.

The technical differences are rather difficult of explanation. The new rule takes the length and one-third the square root of the sail area for well-understood reasons that these two are factors in accelerating speed as they are increased. The displacement decreases speed as it increases, for the evident reason that it increases the resistance of the water as well as the weight. The first two therefore must be penalized and the displacement rewarded. In America this is accomplished by dividing the product of the length and sail area factors by the displacement factor. Abroad it is done by using only a small proportion of the displacement and large proportions of the length and area of sail.

Manhattan College Beats "Poly."

In a fast game of basket ball last night in the La Salle Institute gymnasium, Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, the Manhattan College five defeated the fast team of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute by a score of 32 to 21. In the first half "Poly" suffered from a severe attack of stage fright and was shut out, 22 to 0. In the second half, however, the Brooklyn boys took a wonderful brace and scored 21 to Manhattan's 10. Hanrahan and Mahoney scored all of Manhattan's 32 points. Lathrop played the best game for "Poly." The line-up:

Manhattan, 32.	Position.	Polytechnic, 21.
Bolton	Right forward	Wilson
Mahoney	Left forward	Hegeman
Hanrahan	Centre	Lathrop
O'Donnell	Right guard	Russell
Miller	Left guard	Frazer

Goals from field—Mahoney, 5; Hanrahan, 1; Lathrop, 5; Wilson, 1; Frazer, 1. Goals from fouls—Hanrahan, 2; Russell, 1. Referee—Mr. Furlong, Mount Carmel Lyceum. Umpire—Mr. Thompson, "Poly."

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STENOGRAPHER.—Five years with commercial house; A1 office assistant. Smith, Post Office Box 1,612, New York City.

Miscellaneous.

A TEACHER OF SCIENTIFIC PHYSICAL exercises would like a few clients; special exercises given to convalescents; indorsement of work by best physicians. Gabriel, 239 West 52d St.

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Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

CHAUFFEUR.—Six years' experience in operating automobiles and motor boats; also first-class navigator. L. H., care Kelly, 188 West End Av.

SECRETARY—Physician wishes employment as private secretary or other position of trust; exceptional correspondent; fluent talker; executive, and of good personality; acustomed to meeting men of standing. Competent, Times, Harlem.

SUPERINTENDENT—FORELADY.—As Superintendent of paper box shop; moderate salary and a percentage of profits; also as foreladj; best references. A. B., Box 321 Times, Times Square.

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Additional capital desired from a practical builder, in a going concern, with a large number of unfinished contracts; may take active part in the business management; business has grown too fast for present capital and management; good opportunity, salary, and income to proper party. Address M., Rooms 1,101-4 299 Broadway, city.

Wanted.—Party with $10,000 for drug corporation to operate in city 300,000 inhabitants within 30 miles of New York; principals only. Address Drugs, Box 185 Times Downtown.

Rare opportunity to buy a well-equipped plant; plenty orders; best automatic machinery; 30 men on staple articles, turning out two to three thousand gross weekly; two or three energetic men will find it a great chance; not much capital needed; apply to owner for particulars and reason for selling. Times, Times Square.

Merchant, 36 years old, who retired too young, disposing of all references regarding activity and solvability, desires to represent firms on a commission basis, managership, deposit of foreign manufacturer, &c. Address A. L., Avenue Daumesnil, 264, Paris, France.

I can sell your patent; booklet mailed free; fifteen years' experience; patent sales exclusively. Call, write, or telephone, William E. Mott, patent sales specialist, 290 B'way, New York.

Excellent Opportunity.—Established Stock Exchange firm desires active or special partner with capital approaching seat value. A., Box 187 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Boy for law office to attend switchboard, &c. Call before 10:30 A. M. on H. G. Kimball, 34 Pine St., city.

Grocery store for sale or to let, commission bakery and coal business attached; give lease; no agents. 775 East 162d St.

Patent for sale; metallic sink cleaner for household purposes. Wm. Melvin, 48 East 26th St.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

Hotels and Clubs needing Stewards and Superintendents would do well to write to the Stewards' Association, 1,623 Broadway, New York.

AUTO MILE IN 31 SECONDS.

Earp Beats Gasoline Car Records at Ormond—Faster Time Expected.

Word was received at Madison Square Garden yesterday from Florida that the Englishman H. Clifford Earp, driving the new high-powered six-cylinder Napier car, had made a mile in 0:31. This is the fastest time ever made over a measured mile track by a gasoline-propelled car. The best time hitherto was 0:32 4-5, done last year by H. L. Bowden's 120-horse power Mercedes, but his car was considerably over the standard weight, and the record was not accepted by the American Automobile Association. The accepted mile record is 0:34 2-5, made by Arthur Macdonald in the Ormond races last year, driving an 80-horse power Napier car.

That the long-talked-of achievement of two miles in one minute will be accomplished next week is now accepted as a certainty by automobilists who are judges of the speed possibilities of the fast cars that are entered for the coming contests. F. E. Stanley, driving his freak steam car, did even better than Earp two days ago, when, in a trial, he was reported to have gone a mile in 0:30 4-5.

INDIAN HARBOR'S OFFICERS.

Endymion, Mineola, and Kestrel Now the Flagships of the Club.

The Indian Harbor Yacht Club held its annual meeting and election at its clubhouse at Greenwich last night, and chose its officers for the ensuing year, besides transacting other routine business. The officers elected included George Lauder, Jr., owner of the Kaiser Cup racer Endymion, who was chosen again as Commodore; William Ross Proctor, owner of the crack seventy-foot cutter Mineola, who was elevated to the position of Vice Commodore, and E. Burton Hall, owner of the sloop Kestrel, who was named as Rear Commodore.

Richard Cutwater was re-elected Treasurer, and reported the club to be on an exceptionally good financial basis; Lorenzo D. Armstrong was again made Secretary, and stated that the roll of both members and fleet had shown a gratifying increase during the year, and Morgan Barney was selected again as measurer.

A change was made in the Regatta Committee by reducing its membership from five to three in order to facilitate its work. Frank Bowne Jones was made its Chairman, and Judge Charles E. Simms and Charles T. Kirby named as his associates. The old committee reported a successful year, both from the standpoint of regattas held and the victories won by boats owned in the club.

Two Trustees were named for the positions vacated by expiring terms—Frank Bowne Jones and Edmund C. Converse.

STEEPLECHASE JOCKEY DOWN

Carter, Who Rode H. M. P. at New Orleans, Ruled Off—Results.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19.—The inevitable steeplechase scandal developed at City Park today, and as a result Jockey J. Carter, who rode H. M. P., was ruled off. Sceptre was favorite, but fenced so badly that she almost unseated her rider at the eighth jump. H. M. P. fumbled his fences all the way, and in the view of the judges was so unsatisfactorily ridden that the extreme penalty followed. The fourth race was declared off owing to numerous scratches, leaving six events to be decided.

Auditor and Merely Mary Ann were the only winning favorites of the day. The weather was clear and the track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Maudina, 107 pounds, (J. Jones,) 6 to 1, won; Lythetist, 107, (Obert,) 3 to 1, second; The Only Way, 100, (Austin,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:33. Jacob, James H. Reed, Topo Chico, Gertrude Rogers, Salt and Pepper, Lutie Mack, Honey Well, Ethel Collins, Jovial, Florence May, and Sibylla also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Auditor, 112 pounds, (Wishard,) 3 to 2, won; Gentian, 99, (Springer,) 12 to 1, second; Jack Adams, 100, (T. Carter,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:07¾. J. Ed Grillo, Carpenter, Limerick Girl, Muldoon, Principia, Blaze Vail, Lineal, Orient, Convict, Adare, Lieber Gore, and Draco also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Short course, steeplechase. Judge Nolan, 135 pounds, (E. Miller,) 20 to 1, won; Flying Rain Cloud, 132, (O'Neill,) 15 to 1, second; Sceptre, 147, (Gaylor,) 6 to 5, third. Time—3:16 1-5. H. M. P., Rush Reuben, Sherrod, and Malcom also ran. Redlands fell.

FOURTH RACE.—Declared off.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Florizel, 96 pounds, (Griffith,) 7 to 5, won; Darling, 98, (Lowe,) 15 to 1, second; Eclectic, 101, (Wishard,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:49 1-5. Inquiry, Iole, and Ivanhoe also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Attila, 107 pounds, (R. Lowe,) 2 to 1, won; Padre, 96, (Oregar,) 8 to 1, second; Goldmate, 94, (Obert,) even, third. Time—1:46. The Trifler, Little Red, Foxmead, and Gilfin also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Merely Mary Ann, 91 pounds, (Griffith,) 7 to 10, won; Begonia, 91, (R. Lowe,) 5 to 1, second; French Nun, 96, (Wishard,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:27 3-5. Longbright, Lady Charade, Burnolette, and Cambridge also ran.

Captain Bob and Hather Royal, easily the best in their respective races, were the winning favorites at the Fair Grounds to-day. Moon Gold, in the second race, was caught in a jam at the start and thrown out of the running. Frangible fell at the three-quarter pole in the fourth race. Horse Radish, favorite in the fifth, was jumped on at the start and cut down. Weather clear, track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Harry Scott, 105 pounds, (Anderson,) 9 to 2, won; Desha, 102, (L. Wilson,) 25 to 1, second; Ternus, 105, (L. Jones,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:17. Charles McKee, Intrigue, Lucky Joe, Discernment, Menoken, Winifred A., Nightmare, White Marsh, Sachem, Frank Green, and St. Bonnie also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three furlongs. Alma's Pet, 107 pounds, (Sewell,) 5 to 1, won; Runsum, 102, (Noone,) 15 to 1, second; Jardiniera, 100, (Chandler,) 13 to 1, third. Time—0:37. Robert K., Moon Gold, Helen Lucas, George K., Duchess of Montebello, Rose Hart, L. A. S., Sainzilla, My Son, King Leopold, and Salvisa also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six and one-half furlongs. Goldsmith, 117 pounds, (J. Martin,) 13 to 5, won; First Premium, 97, (Sewell,) 4 to 1, second; Bitter Hand, 94, (Perkins,) 11 to 5, third. Time—1:22 4-5. Lubeck, Ducky St. John, Nutcracker, Tribes Hill, Bernice, Odd Ella, Schoolmate, Dr. Holscher, and Allista also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a half. Captain Bob, 113 pounds, (O'Neill,) 13 to 10, won; Louis Kraft, 112, (Dennison,) 5 to 1, second; Merry Pioneer, 110, (L. Jones,) 8 to 1, third. Time—2:39. Handspinner, Consuelo II., Murmur, Hickory Corners, and Ledabelle also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Ruth W., 97 pounds, (J. Johnson,) 5 to 1, won; The Ram, 98, (Perrine,) 15 to 1, second; Dr. Heard, 99, (W. Hayes,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:30. Excitement, J. C. Clem, Roilz, Lady Chiswick, and Horse Radish also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Rather Royal, 105 pounds, (Sewell,) 9 to 10, won; Sincerity Belle, 102, (Moreland,) 5 to 1, second; Dromio, 111, (McLaughlin,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:43 4-5. Gambler, Legatee, Bishop Weed, Phoebus, Roderick, Gamara, and Brilliant also ran.

CANADIAN HOCKEY TEAM WON.

Shamrocks of Montreal Defeated All New York, 4 Goals to 3.

The Shamrock hockey team of Montreal played the first game of a series last night at St. Nicholas Rink, defeating a team selected from all New York by the narrow margin of 4 goals to 3. During the early stages of the contest indications pointed to an easy victory for the local players. In the first half they played all around the Canadians and led by 3 goals to 1. The visitors were handicapped from the start by lack of familiarity with the rink, but in the second half they struck their gait and tallied three times, while the New York players were unable to get the puck into their opponents' nets.

The visitors' forward line was fast. Their team work was of machine-like precision, and their all-around play was of a high-pressure variety. In defense they showed considerable strength. Jack Brennan and Armstrong made many clever stops, but J. Brennan's work in goal was poor in the first half, while in the second he was invincible. Poor shooting in the first period told against the visitors, but they showed remarkable improvement, and in the second half their shots were deadly.

The New York players started the game with splendid combination work and showed superior form. This was not so apparent as the game progressed. The forwards became demoralized in the second half, and Gordon and Dillabaugh missing several comparatively easy shots. Fenwick's work was splendid, but he was not accorded support, and was a target his efforts were repeatedly thrown away. McKenzie's dodging and running were the feature of the game. He frequently carried the puck the entire length of the rink after cleverly eluding his opponents, only to find no one to pass the puck to.

Fenwick made the first goal after a long run. Gordon added a second from a scrimmage. Cummings tallied the first point for the visitors from a difficult angle. Dillabaugh raced down the side of the rink and shot the puck into the net. In the second half Kerwin negotiated a long shot and Kennedy tied the score on a pass from Cummings. Just before the bell rang Armstrong scored the winning goal after a long, dribbling run. The line-up:

Shamrocks 4.	Position.	All New York, 3.
J. Brennan	Goal	Allsop
Jack Brennan	Point	McKenzie
H. Armstrong	Cover point	Kendrick
Hennessy	Forward	E. Gordon
Cummings	Forward	Russell
Graham	Forward	Hornfeck
Kerwin	Forward	Dillabaugh

Goals—Fenwick, 1; Gordon, Dillabaugh, Kerwin, Cummings, Hennessy, Armstrong. Referee—N. Dobby and H. O'Flynn, Crescent Athletic Club. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

Shamrocks defeated the Crescents at hockey in the new rink at Montreal last night by a score of 7 goals to 3.

BIG DEMAND FOR AUTOS IN THIS YEAR'S SHOWS

Purchasers Buy Without Testing Demonstrating Cars.

SPRING WHEEL A NOVELTY

Gives Ease in Riding Without Pneumatic Tires—Steam Vehicles Continue to be Popular.

Indications were clearly visible yesterday in the two big automobile shows that in the extent of sales as well as in the number of visitors all former records for motor car exhibitions in this country will be broken by a large margin when the doors of Madison Square Garden and the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory close to-night. The brisk, freezing weather kept the demonstrating cars busy all day, and the departure and return of the experimental vehicles were watched by a curious crowd that frequently blocked the Fourth Avenue side of the Garden so that it was difficult to secure access to the rear entrance. Not all the purchasers, however, asked to try the cars, and in no previous show has there been such readiness to take cars on their past reputations.

"I sold two cars this morning," remarked the salesman of a popular American make. "The customers had never ridden in them, and knew practically nothing about them except what friends had told them. That was enough for them, they said, and, after completing the purchase, they darted off, saying they hadn't time to take even a half-mile ride in the demonstrating cars outside."

When purchasers are willing to do this it proves better than argument that the American manufacturers have raised the standard of their cars to so high a pitch of excellence that a reputable name is sufficient proof that the car will give ample satisfaction.

Not only is this tendency noticeable in the cars of older and acknowledged standard makes, but it has been illustrated in the case of many cars comparatively new in New York. The success of the Berkshire and Bliss cars may be cited as an example. Both are new in this territory, although the Berkshire has met with wide success in New England for three years. Douglas Andrews, who controls the output of both cars, said yesterday that all of the sixteen-horse-power small touring cars that the factory could make for 1906 had been disposed of, while of the larger models only a few were available for early delivery. Mr. Andrews will act as clerk of the course at the Ormond races next week, and he shipped one of his big touring cars to Florida yesterday.

The continued popularity of the German Mercedes car, notwithstanding the trade difficulty over its agency, was brought prominently to view by the announcement that all of the new 70-horse power models apportioned to America have already been disposed of. Over twenty high-priced French Panhards have been sold in the armory during the week, the financial value representing nearly $200,000. The new Berliet car, shown for the first time this year, has met with unusual success, and so the story might be prolonged right through all of the best foreign and American makes.

Not only in gasoline machines is this increased desire to own an automobile seen, but it extends to steamers and electrics as well. The White steam car, which has taken a prominent part in all of the big touring runs of the past year, by the improvements in its mechanism and the clever arrangement by which all kinds of water may be used in the boiler, continues in high favor. The landaulet steam carriage for city use has become particularly popular, while for suburban localities the improved steam runabout, in spite of its price of $2,500, has been sold in large numbers.

One of the new ideas that aims to give ease of riding in a different direction than through the pneumatic tire is shown in a practical manner in the basement of the Garden. The idea is worked out by using an artillery wheel hub, and by means of a steel spring within the hub the vibration due to the motion of the car is really taken up on this inner vibratory spring. This spring is fastened in an inner or guided box, and it works up and down within a narrow radius in accordance with the vibration or jarring motion of the vehicle. By means of this clever device it is claimed that with solid rubber tires fitted to the wheels the same, if not greater, ease and comfort in riding will be obtained than is now possible by the use of large pneumatic tires. A thirty-five-horse power Locomobile touring car has been fitted with these vibratory hubs, and the feasibility of the plan has been studied with great interest by automobile and tire manufacturers alike. Edward Cliff is the inventor of this device, and plans are already under way for fitting these hubs to a number of business wagons.

An interesting tire in the basement of the Garden that attracts attention from the commercial wagon user is a seven-inch solid tire fitted to the five-ton truck shown by the Hewitt Motor Company. This method of using double rims for big tires instead of having the tire all of one smooth, solid piece, has recently been adopted with wide favor in Germany and England. Orders have lately been given to several tire manufacturers here to equip heavy trucks with these double-rimmed tires. The tire is really one piece, the outer rims resembling two smaller tires, while the centre is hollowed out. This principle affords greater expansive power for the rubber and thereby prevents it from wearing out so rapidly. When every cent is a factor in figuring on the economy of motive power for commercial use, this improvement in big tires promises to play an important part. A complete set of solid tires for a three-ton truck will cost from $450 to $500. They ought to last a year, and if, at about the same price, the double-rimmed tires will last longer their advantage over the broad-rimmed style will be apparent at once.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt's 250 horse power racing machine, made under his own direction, has been entered for the road races to be held in Cuba in February. The car will be driven in the Ormond races next week by Paul Sartori, being entered in all the big events.

An innovation in the commercial vehicle exhibit in the Garden is a gasoline truck, with the transmission operated by magnetic friction clutches. The changing of the gears is done electrically by means of a control lever, similar to that of an electric bus. A woman might operate the truck if she had strength enough to manipulate the steering wheels.

According to an official statement based on the Custom House records, the makes of foreign cars exhibited in Madison Square Garden, which are those imported under the Selden license, represent a little more than 83 per cent. of the total importation during 1905. The customs fig

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MR. ROOT ON THE CONSULS.

The Secretary of State, when he went before the House committee to talk about the reform of the Consular Service, tried to put a cheerful face on the matter, and intimated that the Senate bill in its mangled condition still had life enough in it to do some good.

That is true, but it is a melancholy fragment of consolation. The essential principle of the bill before it was cut up by the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee was the appointments to the lower grades of Consulates only on merit tested by examinations, with the correlative principle of promotions for experience and proved ability. That is a sound and practical plan. It is in substance the plan adopted in all the large business enterprises, whose managers never think of taking a man in the higher places unless he has been thoroughly tested by themselves or by others in analogous duties. As the Government does all the Consular business there is, it necessarily has to test its own men in its own service, or it ought so to do. As a matter of fact, by a hoary custom it does not test them, but takes them on recommendation from those who often neither know nor care as to their fitness. The whole thing is a miserable survival of the wretched spoils system, and it ought to be abolished.

We do not for a moment say that there are not good men in our Consular Service, and some of them who got in by the spoils system. But we do say that the service as a whole is by no means as good as it should be, and not nearly as good as five years under the plan of the original Lodge bill would make it. We are a large, powerful, active nation; our business with the rest of the world is growing with amazing rapidity. It is a pity and a shame that the greed of politicians for patronage they never should have had can defeat the best interests of the country and of all its people by preventing the improvement of the service.

TAXES ON THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

We assume that the City Controller is acting under official legal advice in the proceedings he announces he is about to begin to recover taxes from the National City Bank on the old Custom House property, which the bank contracted to buy from the United States Government in 1890. If it should be authoritatively determined that these taxes are due from the bank they should be collected, and we have no doubt that they will willingly be paid, but that there has been any dodging of legal or equitable obligations by the bank, in collusion with the Treasury officials, as has been intimated, there does not appear to be adequate evidence in the known facts.

For some eight years previous to 1899 the Government sought to sell the property, preparatory to building a new Custom House, at a minimum price of $4,000,000, retaining the right to occupy the premises at a rental of 4 per cent. on the purchase price, according to the terms fixed by act of Congress. The effort was in vain, and in 1899 the minimum price was fixed at $3,000,000. The National City Bank bid $3,265,000, and that being the highest bid, it secured a contract of sale from the Government, paying all but $50,000 cash down, and agreeing to pay the balance when title was passed, at the convenience of the Government, the Government in the meanwhile occupying the building at a rental of $130,600 per year. So long as the title remained in the United States the property was placed on the exempt list by the tax authorities. That fact may be regarded as a part of the consideration for which the contracting purchaser was ready to bid higher than any one else, and perhaps higher than he would have bid had he been obliged to pay the taxes. If that be the case, it was a perfectly legitimate consideration and the transaction left nothing to be criticised. We do not know at all what was in the minds of the negotiators as to this point. But it is entirely clear that the Government made a better disposition of its property than it could otherwise have made.

Reference has been made to the deposits in the National City Bank of Government funds, presumed to include the price of the Custom House. It was stated at the time the question of rent was brought up last year by Mr. SULZER in the House that the deposits had been made in the ordinary course of business, that they were secured by United States bonds as in every other case, that they were increased and diminished in this bank for the same reasons as in others, and that the negotiations for the Custom House had nothing to do with them. By all means Mr. METZ should perform his whole duty in collecting any taxes due this city, but there is nothing in a bargain by which the Government retained possession and use of its property until it got ready to pass title that was not legitimate and honorable on both sides. The property was sold in open competition to the highest bidder. Had the sale failed, as all efforts at sale had previously failed, the new Custom House would not have been built, the city would have got no taxes, and the taxes it will get when the transaction is completed and the National City Bank takes the property would also have been missing.

MR. IVINS'S REFORM PROGRAMME.

Mr. IVINS presents the sound doctrine of election law reform so tersely that anybody can master it—in four easy lessons. His letter, which we print this morning in another column, presents these four points as the foundation of genuine reform: First, the adoption of the Massachusetts form of ballot; second, a provision that registration shall accomplish a personal identification of the voter; third, publicity of the sources of campaign funds and of the objects of all expenditure; fourth, the adoption of the voting machine.

The Massachusetts ballot has one defect which forbids its adoption in this State without modification. In Massachusetts if a man cannot read he cannot vote. We permit illiterates to vote. As any law that in effect disfranchised them would be unconstitutional, provision must be made by party symbols or otherwise to enable a voter who cannot read to choose with certainty from the names upon the ballot those of the candidates for whom he wishes to vote. The voting machine, since it allows the use of symbols, would completely meet this objection.

The futility of our present registration law is made evident by the frequency of "repeating." If personal identification were required by signature, or, in the case of illiterates, by some equivalent device, there would be practically no repeating. Publicity as to contributions and expenditures is no longer open to question. The case is closed, and it remains only to express in a bill the universal wish. The voting machine is evidently making its way. It successfully passes the tests and challenges applied to it. It solves the problem of Election Inspectors, of whose ignorance and incompetence Mr. IVINS discoursed before the State Bar Association the other day, for the machine is its own inspector and tabulator, and it automatically announces the total vote the moment the polls close.

As to details there is, of course, room for further discussion. But we think the Legislature ought to consider that it has received the mandate of the people to pass an election law reform bill during the present session.

CASTRO AND FRANCE.

The present tension of relations between Paris and Caracas is not properly a question between France and Venezuela. It is a question between France and CASTRO. CASTRO has in this case, as he had in so many other cases, the distinct and decisive advantage of "inexpugnability." He sits in his mountain fastness and grins defiance upon his baffled pursuers. Any General in the world would advise its Government that a ruler in CASTRO's position could not be successfully assailed except at enormous cost. That is, in truth, why CASTRO is a chartered libertine. An aggrieved and civilized Government may resent his outrageousness by dismissing his representative "near it," as the Government of the French Republic has already and properly, even inevitably, done, by the dismissal of CASTRO's agent, after the violent extrusion by CASTRO of its own agent. It may devastate his "littoral," at least to the extent of impounding his customs receipts.

But, until the question at issue becomes one vital to the aggrieved nation, no competent military adviser would counsel an aggrieved Government to go to the enormous expense and trouble of an expedition against the eyrie of the capital, and to attempt not only to beard the recreant in his den, but to kidnap him and hold him "personally responsible" for behavior for which he is not apparently mentally responsible, but for which nobody else is responsible. It is true that, in extreme cases, the British Government in India has organized successful expeditions against chiefs as contumacious as CASTRO and apparently as unassailable. But, as between nations, one great and one little, such expeditions would partake so much more of the character of opera bouffe than of tragedy that a sense of the ridiculous would prevent a great nation from organizing an expedition to catch CASTRO "where he lives," except in even graver conjunctures than have arisen.

That is the strength of CASTRO's position. It involves its corresponding weakness. A nation which allows itself to be represented by a defaulting mountebank must take the consequences. Mexico, for example, is strong and respectable because for these many years she has been ruled and represented by DIAZ, who does justice, sometimes in a rough way. Venezuela is weak and not respected because she has so long allowed herself to be represented by CASTRO. A new enterprise on the part of the Venezuelan Government, or even on the part of individual Venezuelans, which involved the borrowing of money abroad, would be foredoomed from the start. Nobody would put any money in it, except as he might venture money on the turning of a card or of a wheel. The nation which allows itself to be represented by a Castro pays for that privilege, as Venezuela will pay until she concludes that the privilege is not worth what it costs.

GEN. CHAFFEE.

Gen. CHAFFEE's formal retirement will not take place until the end of the month, and the official tribute to his services will not until then be paid. But the fact that he has already laid down his functions as Chief of Staff, to make his preparations, as he has put it, for going back to "good old California," and enjoying, for the rest of his life, the repose he has so well earned, makes unofficial tributes entirely in order.

Gen. CHAFFEE's career is typically American. As a rule, no American father would recommend his son to enlist as a private in the United States Army by way of beginning what could be called a "career." It used to be said of the French Army, we know not how truly now, that every private carried a Marshal's baton in his knapsack. It could never have been truly said of the British Army. It has always been true of the American Army. Lieut. CHAFFEE earned his commission and got it, earned his successive promotions and got them. After long and unnoticed service as a troop commander, he got his chance as a field officer only at the beginning of the war with Spain, and he took it. A British officer, Major LEE, has memorably described how he took it at El Caney. And in that magnificent democracy, the United States Army, in which every man stands on his individual merits as truly as anywhere in this country or in the world, his success was ungrudged. West Point is imagined by some uninformed persons to be a nursery of "aristocracy," and a prejudice of West Pointers against "rankers" is supposed to exist. To refute which it becomes permissible to refer to a conversation among members of the Academic Board of West Point, what time Gen. CHAFFEE's appointment was announced to the command of the Philippine Division. "Well," said one, "he can fight all right." "Yes," rejoined another, and one of the most respected of the number, "and he can think, too. Make no mistake about that."

The joint Chinese expedition afforded a crucial test of "thinking" as well as of "fighting." When it becomes possible to tell the story of it it will be known that Gen. CHAFFEE was as efficient in the one department as he conspicuously was in the other. Uncle Sam may say, with the proud English King in the old ballad:

I trust I have within my realm
Five hundred good as he,

but assuredly he has not one any better. All his countrymen will unite as to the retiring Chief of Staff, in the wish that WASHINGTON expressed when he bade that memorable farewell to his Generals, "May your future years be as happy as your past have been glorious."

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORTING.

The Keep Commission upon department methods finds and recommends that the methods and results of making the Government crop reports should be improved materially or the service should be discontinued. It is a sober and reasoned document, from whose conclusions it is difficult to dissent, for it is sufficiently or even severely critical, and not sensational at all. Yet it is a long step from agreeing with the commission to agreeing with those who will find in the report confirmation of the charge that the Government's errors have been malicious, as a rule, although it is easy to recall a recent case in which the Government was not acquitted because it was impossible to convict its officials.

We do not advance a word in extenuation of the Government's admitted errors. Perfection is none too good for anything with the Government's prestige, and should be striven for constantly. Yet it should be remembered that the case is one of peculiar difficulty. It is not possible to count the acres planted each year, and to count again the acres abandoned. No two men would agree in estimating the percentage of condition of growing crops. And evidently nobody knows what the season will bring forth of rain or drought or frost. In short, practically everything about crop reporting must be guesswork. If this were to be frankly admitted, and the reports were to be made by a bureau of estimates instead of a Bureau of Statistics, the edge of criticism would be blunted. This in substance is one of the commission's recommendations. Another recommendation differs completely from the advice of the critics that the Government should confine itself to acreage and condition, and make no estimate of yield. We now have the absurdity of various mathematicians reaching different results from their processes with the Government's figures. The commission advises that the Government should calculate as well as estimate, and thus we should have one standard set of Government figures. Another recommendation is that the Government should dispense with the services of the $5,000 honorary assessors who are paid in glory, and seeds, and Patent Office reports, and should rely more upon a smaller staff of better-paid and more responsible officials. It already has such a staff, and is accustomed to rely more upon it than upon its thousands of supernumeraries. It would perhaps be a good idea to disqualify as estimators all who have a stake in the price of the product. While approving the report as a whole, we cannot approve even as an alternative the abandoning of the service. Its blemishes, whatever they are or may have been, should be removed or at least reduced. It is not permissible that we should be left to bulls and bears for our sole knowledge of the chief basis of our financial situation and outlook.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Another Needed Warning.

In talking to the Academy of Medicine about the adulteration and substitution of drugs, Dr. BIGGS and his assistants called attention anew to a danger that has often been described, but is as yet only imperfectly realized by the general public. For the pharmacist, who often deserves, always shares something of the confidence so well earned by the doctor, and only comparatively few people, whatever they may say, actually realise that there are men so destitute of human feeling and sympathy that for an added profit they will peril the lives and health of others by selling them impure, inert, or wrong medicines. And yet it has been conclusively proved again and again that such men exist in numbers far from small and that they form a public danger only to be controlled by the exercise over all druggists of a stern supervision. Dr. BIGGS dwelt at length on the substitution of acetanilid for phenacetin and the adulteration of the latter drug that not long ago was an almost common practice, with results never fully to be known, but certainly including hundreds of deaths. He might have said even more about the continued wholesale distribution of the most dangerous and cheapest of these two poisons in the form of "headache cures" that are recklessly taken by innumerable self-dosers all over this and most other countries under the impression, derived from lying labels, that the nostrums are as harmless as they are efficient. Efficient they are, alas, in many cases, in the temporary removal, or temporary concealment, rather, of a troublesome symptom, but they are never harmless, and the invariable tendency of every one of them, as commonly taken, is to weaken the heart and decompose the blood, and either to kill directly or to make the next serious illness of the user a fatal one. Only yesterday we told of the death within a few hours of a school teacher who had resorted to one of the new sedatives, bought by the box, not prescribed by a physician, and every week or two the "harmless headache cure" is advertised by a funeral. Yet it is extremely hard to secure the passage of statutes or ordinances of the "pure food" sort, for they all interfere with the "business" of people who pass for highly respectable, while their advantages are so widely distributed that nobody makes any very strenuous efforts in their behalf. That, too, interferes with "business," but few of the sufferers can measure their loss and therefore they do not mind it much.

Acting and Sanity.

Nobody will deny that RICHARD MANSFIELD knows a lot about acting, but when he says that maniacs are the only people who are not constant practitioners of his own art he is right only in a way and wrong in many other ways that really are the only ways that count. What he meant, presumably, is that everybody with a mind approximating what by common consent, and for few other reasons, is called sanity, controls many of his impulses and conceals from those around him some of his possibilities. In that sense everybody is an actor—fortunately for the existence of society—but the term, so far as it is applicable, carries nothing of reproach and calls for no commiseration. As for the maniac, it is more than slightly absurd to call his conduct "natural." The capacity for exerting inhibitory powers is certainly as "natural" as any capacity that exists, and the results of using that power, not the results of losing it, are as normal as they are desirable. The maniac, too, is "natural" enough, so far as he goes, but he is only half of a man, and simply because of his incapacity to "act" he must be shut up behind barred windows or otherwise restrained. As a matter of fact, it would be pretty hard to prove the unnaturalness of anything that is, and, indeed, the thing cannot be done by anybody who gives careful attention to the accuracy of his definitions. Mr. MANSFIELD's suggestion that Gen. GRANT chose for his model WILLIAM of Orange, surnamed the Silent, will not stand examination. Gen. GRANT was not a particularly silent man, and the peculiarities that gave him the name were not personal, but the result of unusual circumstances. Even if he had been more like WILLIAM of Orange than he was it would not have been even the beginning of an indication that he consciously modeled himself after a selected pattern. Only men of an entirely different stamp ever do that, and they are not men of the sort that carry great wars to successful conclusions.

A Law That Is All Loophole.

If Justice GILDERSLEEVE's interpretation of the law forbidding the sale of intoxicants to children is correct—we do not say that it is not, though we have a few humble doubts—the law will no longer accomplish more than a minute part of its intended and commendable purpose, as understood by those who framed and passed it, and the only thing to do is immediately to repeal this law and to substitute for it another which cannot be "got around" so easily. For the Justice declares that it is not a sale of intoxicants to children when they simply go to a saloon and carry from it liquor for the delivery of which in this manner an adult has previously made colorable arrangements with the saloon keeper. That breaks down every barrier except the one against actual sales to infants, and of that there has never been, and is never likely to be, enough to be made the subject of a special law. As we understand it, the object of the present statute was not so much to prevent the purchase of "rum" by the little ones, either for themselves or others, as it was to keep them out of the saloons, whether their presence there was as principal or agent. Under Justice GILDERSLEEVE's decision, it is only the principal that is barred, while the agent is free to encounter all the influences and associations provided by the saloon. For without the slightest trouble any parent, relative, or acquaintance of a child who is willing to subject it to such influences and associations can make it an agent in the same way that the child in the [illegible] consideration was an agent, and [illegible]nders the law a dead letter. As [illegible]ce took pains, in giving his decision, to reprehend the practice of using children as carriers of intoxicants, he would undoubtedly be among those to advocate the filling up of the huge loophole in the law which his dismissal of the accused saloon keeper revealed or created.

SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The publication in various newspapers lately of the fact that Speaker Cannon had donned a homespun suit resulted to-day in the appearance in the Speaker's room of Representative AIKEN of South Carolina. He had a package in his hand.

"Mr. Speaker," said he, "a constituent of mine down in Abbeville has read about your homespun suit, and he has sent me a pair of home-made galluses to go with them. I am requested to present them to you."

The Speaker opened the package. They were "galluses" all right; the effete Eastern word "suspenders" was totally out of place. They were made of white yarn, and were the oddest-looking pair of braces seen here since Andrew Jackson's day.

"Are you going to wear them?" asked Aiken after the Speaker had expressed his thanks.

"Wear 'em?" echoed the Speaker. "Well, I should say so, and it won't be anything new, either. They're just the kind I wore when I was a boy."

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The cloakroom conversation turned on that inexhaustible subject, the addition to the White House, and as usual those present were almost a unit in criticising its architectural arrangement. The building is not popular in Congress.

After the usual fire of criticisms had begun to lessen one of the Congressmen who was in the minority on the subject ventured a word of defense.

"Isn't this addition," he inquired, "modeled exactly in accordance with President Jefferson's plan for the extension of the White House?"

"If it is," said Speaker Cannon, "it proves that Jefferson was not a constructive statesman."

***

The members of the House Committee on Territories sat about their table this morning dignifiedly waiting to begin deliberations on the Statehood bill. Chairman Hamilton was ready to call the committee to order.

"Hamilton," demanded Lloyd, the ranking Democratic member, "have you received your orders to do your deadly work?"

"Ordered, my dear Lloyd, is all too harsh a word," replied Hamilton. "I may as well tell you, however, in confidence, that next Tuesday we shall perpetrate the outrage."

"Outrage!" exclaimed Lloyd. "What a savage word! Can't you tone that down a little?"

"Iniquity," suggested Moon of Pennsylvania.

"Yes, yes," echoed a dozen members in unison. "That's a better word. Tuesday we will perpetrate the iniquity."

SCHOOLROOM VENTILATION.

Open Windows Not Essential in Securing Pure Air.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to "A Parent" on the "Ventilation of Schoolrooms," I wish to state that he or she is, apparently, ignorant of the system used in the public schools. The ventilating system in use in the New York public schools is the best in the United States. To substantiate the foregoing statement I will state that the Heating and Ventilating Department of the Board of Education is continually furnishing information both by letter and to representatives sent by different boards throughout the country. As a result, this system has been adopted in most of the important cities.

With the co-operation of Principal, teacher, and engineer the present system is a God-send to the pupils, instead of an injury, furnishing each with 30 cubic feet per minute of the same air that some teachers insist upon getting through an open window, thus exposing the child to draught and consequent cold.

I will be pleased to show "A Parent," or any one else, through one of our schools, after which, I think, he will conclude that the above statements are correct. You are at liberty to give my address to any one for the above purpose.

A USER OF THE SYSTEM.

New York, Jan. 18, 1906.

THE WASHINGTON ARMS.

A "Rubbing" Taken from It as Recently as Last Summer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to Mr. Moncure D. Conway's letter, published this morning in THE TIMES under the heading, "The Washington Arms," in which he expresses the apprehension that the shield with the Washington coat of arms in brass, in Sulgrave Church, may have been stolen, I am happy to say that I have a "brass rubbing," from this escutcheon which was made last Summer, by a friend, and which is now on its way to Mount Vernon, Washington's old home on the Potomac.

A VICE REGENT OF THE MOUNT VERNON LADIES' ASSOCIATION.

New York, Jan. 18, 1906.

The Senate Blocking Reform.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I trust you will not regard it as an impertinence to thank you for your editorial comments in this morning's TIMES on the Senate Committee's report on the Lodge bill. It is a disgrace to the Nation that the Senate in its greed should thwart the efforts of the Secretary of State to reform the diplomatic service. As he accomplished in the army, so would he do in the Department of State. He should have the support of every loyal citizen.

CITIZEN.

Brooklyn, Jan. 18, 1906.

Cotton StHl King.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

It is not difficult to understand why reports from the South indicate that the people of that section of the United States are prosperous and contented. During the last six years the total value of the cotton crop, including seed, has been $3,000,000,000, against $2,190,000,000 for the six years preceding. An enormous increase like this indicates the source of Southern prosperity, and substantially braces up the claim that in that section of the Union cotton is still king.

"Equal Opportunity."

From The Montreal Gazette.

The coming President of France is the grandson of a shoemaker. The actual President is a peasant's son. His predecessor again began life in a humble way in the shipping business. There is surely equality of opportunity under the new order in the old nation.

Digging Elsewhere.

From The Richmond Times-Dispatch.

No, Eustace, the parties referred to in the line from a well-known song: "One had the pick and the other had the hoe," are not connected in any way with the work on the Panama Canal.

A Low Word.

From The Washington Star.

"In a few years we will hear no more of grafting," said the earnest reformer.

"I sincerely hope so," answered Senator Sorghum. "It is an ugly word of low origin. I will be glad when a substitute is provided."

ELECTION LAW REFORM.

Mr. Ivins Indicates Four Foundation Principles of Genuine Reform.

To The Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the very valuable editorial in your issue of the 18th, permit me to suggest that, complex as our electoral system is, there are just four radical points which, if covered by adequate legislation now, will give us a most genuine reform, and yet involve nothing impracticable.

First—The adoption of the Massachusetts form of ballot.

This will strike at the power of the boss, will simplify the work of inspection, will facilitate the use of voting machines, will reduce the cost of such machines through the simplification of their own mechanism, and will also make them practically infallible in the performance of their automatic work.

Second—The amendment of our registration law so as to guarantee the identification of voters.

This will put an end to fraudulent personation and repeating, and will permit the repeal of the law for State superintendence in the metropolitan district

Third—The passage of a law compelling party committees and officers to publish the sources and objects of all expenditures.

This will go a long way toward curing bribery.

Fourth—The adoption of the voting machine.

This will give facility in voting, certainty and celerity in the count, practically solve the whole problem as to the capacity of Inspectors, and prevent the miscarriage of our elections.

I believe that these things can all be secured from the present Legislature, and, if so, we will have gone a long way and on lines the entire practicability of which is undeniable.

WILLIAM M. IVINS.

New York, Jan. 18, 1906.

ENGLAND'S TRAMWAY PROFITS.

Not Equal to the Taxes Paid by Street Railways in New York State.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's issue of your paper Mr. John Martin, "the only speaker" at last night's meeting of the People's Institute at Cooper Union, is quoted as saying as a secret to the 300 or 400 men and women present that "the man Mayor Dunne sent for was really Mr. Young, the manager of the municipal plant. Mr. Dalrymple was only an accountant—the fourth man from the top. The other three men were away, so he had to come."

The report of the Glasgow Corporation Tramways for the year ended May 31, 1905, speaking of the resignation of Mr. Young, adds: "Mr. James Dalrymple, the Deputy General Manager, was unanimously appointed General Manager." This report, which is signed by Hugh Alexander, Convener, Tramways Committee, and Robert Graham, Convener, Sub-Committee on Finance, adds the following paragraph:

"On the 6th of April the Lord Provost received a cablegram from the Mayor of Chicago asking that Mr. Dalrymple, the General Manager, might be allowed to proceed to Chicago to consult with him regarding the tramways in that city. The corporation felt that this was a great honor which had been conferred on the city and unanimously agreed to grant Mr. Dalrymple leave of absence to enable him to go to Chicago."

With equal accuracy Mr. Martin refers to "a fat surplus with which to build parks and give the populous free music," which, according to your report, was greatly relished by the audience.

The fact is that the entire profit claimed by the Tramway Committee is only 1.9 per cent. upon the investment, and that if this sum be added to all sums paid under the heading of taxation the aggregate is still $769,330 short of the taxes, direct and indirect, paid by the street railway companies of the single borough of Brooklyn, in which the population is about the same as that of Glasgow.

The Glasgow Corporation provides 144 miles of railroad, compared with 544 miles in Brooklyn; the Brooklyn companies have in use daily an average of five times as many cars as are operated by the Glasgow Corporation, and give a third more of mileage for each 1 cent fare paid.

In this country taxes take the place of the profits, real or alleged, of the municipal undertakings of England. In the last year the taxes paid by the private street railway companies of New York State alone exceeded by more than $1,000,000 all of the claimed profits of the municipal railways of England. To obtain her result England invested nearly $150,000,000; New York State invested not one cent.

Is it necessary always to misrepresent the essential facts concerning municipal ownership to make any kind of a case in its favor? FAIR PLAY.

New York, Jan. 16, 1906.

New Yorkers Beaten in Inquisitiveness

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to "Cynic's" criticism on "Inquisitive New Yorkers" I wish I could have him in this city for twenty-four hours. Before he would have walked ten blocks he would as like as not see a crowd gathered looking at an automobile. Then perhaps he would be annoyed by small boys "rubbering" into a barber shop while he was being shaved. Then he might wonder what is so interesting as to cause a crowd when a concrete sidewalk is being laid and why people should watch a funeral go by, as if it was something unusual. All these things, and more, too, happen here. Therefore I think "Cynic" would learn "that the average New Yorker is not the most inquisitive person on the face of the earth." CRITIC.

Providence, R. I., Jan. 17, 1906.

A Hint from Canada.

From The Toronto Globe.

The decision that an alien injured by a railway in Pennsylvania has no redress puts the United States in a queer position among nations. Such a decision in a weaker nation would result in the establishment of Consular Courts to try cases involving the rights of aliens.

THE UNHEROIC AGE.

(The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission has not awarded a medal for the past three months.)

Now, don't fall into rivers,
Or oceans deep and wide—
You'll only get the shivers
And perish on the side;
Avoid the precipices,
Keep off the craggy peaks—
The hero band,
I understand,
Has not been seen for weeks.

Don't stand in buildings burning,
With calm, unfrothed brow,
For valiant heroes yearning—
They are not working now;
Don't fall upon a car track
When speeding cars are near
And "Hero!" cry,
You'll merely die
And spoil your whole career.

Those medals—are they shoeing
The brave from danger's brink?
Or are the latter doing
The unobtrusive stink
When they have made their rescues
And thrilled the watching mobs?
Perhaps—but, gee!
How sad to see
Those medals out of kilter!

THOMAS H. THAYER.

$150,000 FROM CARNEGIE FOR JOHN HAY LIBRARY

Brown University to Have Memorial to Dead Statesman.

HUGHES HITS COLLEGE SPORT

But President Faunce Defends Football —Says the Game Must Not Be Blamed for Its Abuses.

Andrew Carnegie has given $150,000 toward the erection of a new library at Brown University. It will be a memorial to John Hay and will bear the name of the late Secretary of State. The entire cost of the building will be $300,000, and the alumni are to raise half of this sum. The Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, President of Brown University, made this announcement at the annual dinner of the Brown University Club at the University Club last night. It was greeted with loud cheers. It was a piece of news entirely unlooked for.

The dinner was full of lively moments. Charles E. Hughes, who has hidden himself away from public notice since the insurance investigation, came forward with a sharp arraignment of college sport as now conducted. President Faunce, taking the opposite tack, vehemently defended football and said that it had done more than any other one thing to put college life in America on its present high plane. While not directly contradicting the Brown President, Mr. Hughes indulged in good-natured ridicule of football as an "innocuous" sport.

"I was glad to hear," said Mr. Hughes, referring to Dr. Faunce's talk, "that football was such an innocuous sport. A day or two ago I heard from an enthusiastic automobilist that automobiling was the safest method of transportation, and his statement was fully borne out by statistics compiled—by the automobile companies. He showed, I believe, that riding in automobiles compared very favorably with surgical operations as a safe diversion."

President Faunce's defense of football was most enthusiastic. Every word in praise of the game seemed to come straight from his heart. The great change for the better in college life, he said, owed more to athletics, and especially football, than any one realized.

"It is not a question of physical benefit or damage," declared the college President. "It is a much larger, broader question—it is a question of social, or of moral benefit or damage. The real benefit is not in the bodily joy, or the exercise, but in the giving expression to the larger life of the institution.

"As much as I deplore the injuries that result from football, I say that they are of little account compared with the enormous social benefits it has brought about. I believe the present rules must be changed, not, however, to make football as innocuous as dominoes or 'Authors.' The harm lies not in the roughness and the danger of the game, but in the fraud and deceit that surround the contests as now conducted. The buying up of men, the deliberate breaking of the rules of the game—these are the real evils that bar out the heart of student character.

"I firmly believe that we ought to have one 'rough' game in college—one game in which men come into personal conflict with one another.

"When people are now denouncing the game of football, the old drinking and carousing of a generation ago, the smashing of window panes and the destruction of property characteristic of that time are forgotten. These things are unknown in colleges to-day, and it is a direct result of the rise of athletics, especially football. Yet it is said that students are becoming 'brutalized' by the game. I tell you that the task of the college authorities has been enormously lightened since football came in. In keeping the game and conducting it as it should be conducted I am confident that we shall have the hearty and sympathetic co-operation of the alumni of Brown University."

Charles E. Hughes followed President Faunce. Introduced in eulogistic terms by Toastmaster Norman S. Dike, the new famous inquisitor rose amid a storm of cheers. He plunged at once into the question of college sport in its relation to the training of youth. In no way, he said, could the spirit of fairness be developed as by true, good, wholesome sport.

"Everything for true sport, nothing for commercial sport!" exclaimed Mr. Hughes. "It is with chagrin that the alumni of a college read the financial reports of the Athletic Committee and see that it came out $50,000 or so ahead at the end of the season. I had rather know that the boys had had a good time among themselves and conducted the sport in true and manly fashion than to hear that they had enough money to build another wing to the clubhouse or do something else like that.

"When sport cultivates the sentiment that money is the best thing, then sport is a bad thing. We hear a great deal in these days of individual independence and courage, but if our colleges are subordinated to commerce, if the sports are in the hands of those who think more of gate receipts than everything else, then we shall look in vain to the colleges for the development of these virtues.

"When we look about us we see that college men in the world are quite as ready to get their share of the graft as men who have not had an education. Nowadays the young man comes out of college with the sole idea of 'getting on.' To do this he is willing to sacrifice his independence and his sense of honor. He will become the tool of a political leader and will put himself in a position of moral servitude to please him.

"When it is made plain that men stand on their merits, then young men will feel a spirit of emancipation. Strip fictitious reputations! Have publicity and enforce the law! Make men stand on their merits! Politics should be conducted openly! Leaders should be chosen for their statesmanlike qualities, for their standards of honor, for their courage, not for their skill in pulling wires. And where shall we look for the liberalizing spirit, the inspiration to do good and be honest, if not to the education and environment and the stimulus of college halls?

"I would like to tell you of the doubt and heartaches and headaches of these last few months, but I won't. I don't know what will really be accomplished by the investigation into the insurance companies, but I hope for permanent benefits. I believe that we, as college men, have great lessons to take to heart, to put success on a true basis, to learn to deny to men of money special privileges just because they have money, in other words to develop the spirit of perfect fairness and honesty."

Ex-Borough President of Brooklyn Martin W. Littleton also spoke. Among those at the guest table were Congressman Porter of Pittsburg, Horace White, Austen G. Fox, Oscar S. Straus, Charles W. Towne, and Francis Lawton. David Fultz, the baseball player, was present, as well as John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

In telling of Andrew Carnegie's gift of $150,000, President Faunce said that the philanthropist had himself suggested the name of the John Hay Library. President Faunce said that this was the first proposal to build a monument to "Brown's greatest alumnus."

Hear, Hear!

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Chewing the rag" has been [illegible] by Judge O'Doherty as improper [illegible] to be used in his court. The time [illegible] when some of the legal jargon which [illegible] tally has been considered the proper [illegible] of the law may be ruled out in favor [illegible] straightforward English.

$13,000 FOR PAINTING AT THE BISHOP SALE

The Top Price of the Evening's Bidding for a Schreyer.

THE TOTAL IS $117,090

Hall Filled, but the Bidding Is Rather Quiet—A Corot Is Bought for $7,300.

Mendelssohn Hall was filled last evening for the big picture sale of the Heber R. Bishop collection. The bidding was quiet as a rule; only in two or three cases was there much competition. The highest price of the evening was brought by a Schreyer, "Bulgarian Smugglers," which started off at $5,000, the highest opening bid of the evening, and ran up to $13,000. The Dupré brought the first considerable price, $5,100, beginning at $1,200. Then a Corot jumped to $7,300, and meantime an Israels had gone for $4,800. A picture by Friedrich Voltz, "Harvest Time," was sold twice through a misunderstanding, but brought $1,800 each time.

The pictures, artists, purchasers, prices, and order of sale are:

Game, (Benjamin Blake,) to Chatel	$160
Game, (Benjamin Blake,) to Chatel	160
Italian Landscape, (Sanford R. Gifford, N. A.,) to W. A. Nash	180
Pas for a Walk, (Edouard Charlemont,) to Chatel	200
The Reconnaissance, (Jose Domingo,) to Stanley	600
The Valet de Chambre, (Jehan Georges Vibert,) to J. Wertheim	850
Mother and Child, (Hugues Merle,) to J. Wertheim	725
A Group of Dogs, (Charles Oliver de Penne,) to Samuel Hopkins	160
The Swashbuckler, (Jose Benlliure,) to Chatel	325
The First Lesson, (Hugues Merle,) to D. O. Mills	525
Child's Head, (Ludwig Knaus,) to Mrs. Worlshofer	1,550
The Connoisseur, (Antonio Casanova y Estorach,) to Chatel	500
The Dancers, (Hilaire Germain Edgard Degas,) to Durand, Ruel & Co	900
Girl's Head, (Ludwig Knaus,) to F. S. Flower	2,150
A Soldier, (Alphonse M. de Neuville,) to M. Hart	800
Near Fontainbeleau, (Leon Richet,) to H. R. Hawes	375
A Lady Reading, (Carl Theodor von Piloty,) to M. Hart	375
A Corporal of Infantry, (de Neuville,) to F. S. Flower	625
The General Guide, (Jean Baptiste Edouard Detaille,) to Jules Oehme	525
An Old Roman, (Paul Leyendecker,) to H. R. Hawes	120
A Roundhead, (James H. Cafferty, N. A.,) to Chatel	225
Grand Manoeuvres, (Henri Louis Dupray,) to M. Hart	300
Stable Interior, (C. Walter Verschuur,) to F. Henry Dugro	210
A French Soldier, (de Neuville,) to Louis Stern	1,300
Camp Scene, (Detaille,) to Seligman & Co	1,150
The Chimney Sweep, (Ludwig Knaus,) to Chatel	625
Black and Tan Hounds, (Charles Olivier de Penne,) to H. R. Hawes	250
Landscape, (Jules Dupre,) to Knoedler & Co	5,100
An Accident at the Manoeuvres, (Henri Louis Dupray,) to M. Hart	250
Sheep at Pasture, (Troyon,) to M. Knoedler & Co	3,100
A Bavarian Pedagogue, (Franz von Defregger,) to M. Hart	825
The Rising Tide, (Josef Israels,) to Seligman & Co	4,800
Old Woman's Head, (Q. Becker,) to J. F. Wegel	275
Flora, (Narcisse Virgile Diaz de la Pena-Diaz,) to "Springer"	3,400
Sheep in the Highlands, (Mlle. Jeanne Micas, pupil of Rosa Bonheur,) to H. D. Babcock	250
The Outposts, (J. A. Walker,) to Hugh J. Grant	700
Ville Davray—Morning, (Jean Baptiste Camille Corot,) to Knoedler & Co	7,300
The Sergeant-Major, (de Neuville,) to C. Dwight	2,200
Hesitation, (Edouard Hamman,) to Chatel	150
Landscape and Cattle, (Troyon,) to Knoedler & Co	2,900
A Bavarian Peasant, (Defregger,) to Max E. Bernheimer	1,750
A Bit of Blue and White, (George H. Boughton, R. A.,) to Robert C. Hall	650
Grace Before Meat, (C. Bisschop,) to Knoedler & Co	550
Can Martin Mentone, (Martin Rico,) to C. Dwight	2,300
Landscape, (Emile Adelard Breton,) to H. R. Hawes	425
The Attack, (William T. Richards,) to Hermann Schaus	700
The Historiographer, (Victor Lagye,) to F. Henry Du Gro	650
Harvest Time, (Friedrich Voltz,) to Chatel	1,800
On the River Goulborn, Australia, (H. J. Johnstone,) to W. E. Wolff	225
Landscape, (Richet,) to J. Wertheimer	500
Backwater of the River, Australia, (Johnstone,) to A. Tooth & Sons	400
Officers Recruiting, (de Neuville,) to J. Epstein	3,150
Moonlight on the Fiord, (Alfred Wahlberg,) to Otto, agent	500
The Gunner's Apprentice, (A. Theodule Ribot,) to Otto, agent	425
Plans, (A. Gaubault,) to M. Hart	575
Dispatches, (A. Gaubault,) to M. Hart	625
Raising of Jairus's Daughter, (Gabriel Max,) to Seligman & Co	1,850
Still Life, (L. Adam-Kunz,) to Thomas Hansaman	220
Haying Time, (Daniel Ridgway Knight,) to J. R. Cobb	2,000
U. S. Frigate Mononghela, (John E. C. Peterson,) to Ghatel	175
On the Road to the Hunt, (Alfred von Wierusz Kowalski,) to P. H. Du Grau	1,525
Landscape, (Emile Lambinet,) to A. Tooth & Son	1,010
A Roman Banquet, (Prof. Albert Baur,) to Chatel	600
The Little Flower Girl, (Paul Hagelstein,) to W. J. Flibert	280
The Young Savoyard. (Louis Bruck-Lajos,) to Louis Bamberger	400
The Sandarn Bearer, (Ferdinand Roybet,) to Louis Bamberger	800
Morning in the Tropics, (Frederick E. Church, N. A.,) to D. O. Mills	1,500
The Pet Bird, (Bouguereau,) to H. D. Babcock	2,250
Contemplation, (Leon Richet,) to Agent	300
A Hate at the Fountain, (Edwin Lord Weeks,) to Anton G. Hodenpyl	....
The Heron and the Snail, (Philippe Rousseau,) to "Springer"	750
The Cock and the Pearl, (Philippe Rousseau,) to "Springer"	1,700
Bulgarian Smugglers, (Adolph Schreyer,) to Knoedler & Co	13,000
Sierra Nevada, (Albert Bierstadt,) to Chatel	1,650
Dogs and Game, (Morris,) to Chatel	700
The Last Hours of a Condemned Man, (Mevikaccy,) to J. Epstein	2,350
At the Rendezvous, (Jules Bertrand Gelibert,) to Chatel	600
Sappho, (Karl Ludwig Friedrich Becker,) to D. Jules Ocheme	875
On the Zuyder Zee, (Paul Jean Clays,) to M. Hart	4,500
Mountain, Stream and Hill, (Hermann Herzog,) to J. N. Heidelberg	375
Trio in the Monastery, (Eduard Grutzner,) to J. Epstein	1,750
The Uncle's Visit, (Vaclav von Brozik,) to F. Henry Dugro	3,200
Backwater of the River, (Johnstone,) to Oldfield	560
A Roman Triumph, (Carle Vernet,) to D. O. Mills	4,200

The total receipts from the evening's sale were $117,090.

The total receipts of the afternoon sale were $14,786. This included $1,525, paid by S. P. Avery for a magnificent set of five pieces of garniture for a temple shrine. These were from 11½ to 24 inches in height, and were a beautiful incense burner, a pair of vases, and pair of tall candlesticks. The incense burner was set with beautiful carved panels of white jade, and the other pieces incrusted with jade, agate, and lapis lazuli. Mrs. Isaac Untermyer paid the second highest price for a large table screen set with ten panels of moss green jade, all of exactly the same shade, and carved with scenes from Chinese mythology.

Four hundred dollars is a good price to pay for a teapot, but that was given by J. Castel for a finely carved, highly polished one of gray jade. Mr. Castel also paid $330 for a carved amethyst casket, 9 inches long by 1½ inches high, mounted in finely wrought gold and studded with brilliants. Col. Woodward paid $445 for a large cylindrical jade vase, $280 for a large koro of mottled green jade, $200 for a green jade vase fashioned after antique bronze, and the same price for a six-inch table screen of white jade, a disk with different scenes carved in high relief. It was mounted on a teakwood stand. D. O. Miller paid $300 for a Limoges enamel plaque, "La Ronde d'Enfants," after Raphael, in a gilt metal frame, mounted on a velvet panel. J. O. Minott paid $155 each for an interesting pair of old Chinese palace wall panels, 36 by 28 inches in size, with a design of lotus blossoms and leaves carved in high relief in green and white jade and set upon a dark background. The panels were framed in rosewood. Mr. Minott also bid in a series of seventeen Chinese transparencies for $85.

Minister O'Brien's Daughter to Wed.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 19.—The American Minister, Thomas J. O'Brien, to-day announced the engagement of his daughter Catherine to H. G. Chilton, Third Secretary of the British Legation. The marriage will take place in April. Mr. O'Brien's home is in Grand Rapids, Mich.

"IL TROVATORE" REVIVED.

Mme. Nordica Unable to Appear and Mme. Noldi Takes Her Part.

Leonora	Mme. Noldi
Azucena	Mme. Homer
Inez	Miss Bauermeister
Manrico	Mr. Knote
Il Conte Di Luna	Mr. Campanari
Ferrando	Mr. Journet
Conductor	Mr. Nahan Franko

The revival of "Il Trovatore" at the Opera House last evening was rudely deprived of some of its expected brilliancy by the indisposition of Mme. Nordica, which prevented her from appearing as Leonora. The part is one for which she is supposed to cherish a special affection, lingering on from her earlier days as an operatic singer; wherefore her failure to appear may be considered as a double affliction, to herself and to the expectant audience that was confronted with the warning placards at the entrance. In her place was substituted Mme. Noldi, who took the part at short notice and with one rehearsal. She is an American-born artist, who has been heard once or twice this season in local concerts, and who is said to have sung in opera in Mexico.

It was inevitable, no doubt, that "Il Trovatore" should take its place in the repertory of a season in which there has been so much digging up of the older Italian works long buried in neglect; and worse has been done than to extricate Verdi's popular work from this desuetude. It was last heard at the Metropolitan in March, 1903, when it was given in conjunction with the indefatigable Englishwoman, Miss Ethel Smyth's, strange operatic concoction, "Der Wald." It was given thus once in that season, and in the seasons immediately preceding, only at irregular intervals. Its revival last evening, though it was not intended to provide a new triumph for any of the prominent Italian singers of the company, except Mr. Campanari, was very largely attended.

As it fell out the most noteworthy feature of the performance was Mr. Knote's splendid performance in the part of the hero, Manrico. In it he sang with a plenitude and sweep and soaring buoyancy of voice that befitted the part, quite in the Italian style and with some of the Italian mannerisms thrown in for good measure. His impersonation was finely romantic in spirit, and he surprised his admirers by the excellence of this achievement by the thorough-going way in which he played the game.

It would not be fair to hold Mme. Noldi to too strict an accounting for her work under the circumstances; but it was creditable. She has a voice of somewhat limited resources, but of generally agreeable quality, except when a certain wire edge appears in it, and she shows familiarity with the routine of the stage. In the second act she labored with some difficulty through a lapse of memory that seemed to threaten disaster at one point; but she emerged from it successfully.

Mr. Campanari was a vigorous and vociferous and not always tuneful Count; and the other chief members of this very un-Italian cast were Mme. Homer as Azucena, Miss Bauermeister as Inez, and Mr. Journet as Ferrando. Mr. Nahan Franko conducted, with energy enough, but without much consideration for the singers and their wishes in regard to climaxes and retards and holds.

SAFONOFF AGAIN CONDUCTS.

Beethoven, Mozart, and Rimsky Korsakoff Heard at the Philharmonic.

Wassili Safonoff again conducted the Philharmonic Society's concert yesterday afternoon, giving his third programme with them before another large audience. Russian music was not absent from it, being represented by Rimsky Korsakoff's suite, "Scheherazade," which, as in the case of so many other of the orchestral works, played here this season, was a repetition of what had been played before Mr. Damrosch gave it in November. The symphony was Beethoven's eighth; and the programme also offered Mozart's piano concerto in D minor, which was, doubtless, though the programme gave no reminder of it, in honor of the 150th birthday of its composer, which falls on next Saturday. It was played by Mr. Reisenauer.

Mr. Safonoff gave a strong and vivid performance of the symphony, accentuating the dynamic contrasts and aiming at a full and rich exposition of its contents, but not taking any extreme measures with the tempi, even with that of the third movement, the "tempo di menuetto," over which musicians have had much argument, resulting from the advocacy by Wagner of a much slower rate for it than that suggested by its superscription and the attempts made by his followers to put this idea into practice. Beethoven's own metronomic indication for a rapid tempo, the questions raised as to its accuracy, the reasons given for taking the movement at a slower rate, the actual experience made of this procedure here in New York by Mr. Seidl, and still more, by Von Bülow, have all passed into the history of the discussion. The weight of the argument as to Beethoven's own wishes in the matter is for the more rapid rate; and to most it will seem that hearing is believing, and that a tempo at least as fast as Mr. Safonoff took it yesterday is the one suggested by the essential character of the music.

The suite by Rimsky Korsakoff is a long-drawn piece of Oriental story telling, most ingenious in the elaboration of a few highly characteristic themes, in its applications of Oriental turns of melody and harmony, of a truly Oriental length and circumstantial minuteness in its narrative, and not without its Oriental tedium. It is not programme music in the narrower sense, but attempts rather to suggest moods and trains of thought. In this respect the first movement is the most succesful, with its graphic picture of the sea and its wide horizon. But there are in the piece some pretty long stretches. It is brilliant and glowing in its coloring and full of striking and picturesque passages of instrumental effects. Many of them Mr. Safonoff could reproduce, and he admirably represented the free and declamatory style in which much of it is couched. But there is needed greater technical proficiency in the wood wind, even in some of the brass instruments, and in the solo violin that has much significance in the narrative effect that is aimed at.

Mr. Reisenauer's playing of Mozart's concerto was of uneven merit. The first movement seemed somewhat labored under his treatment; in the second he disclosed some of his most beautiful color tints and delicacy of articulation, and in the last there was much spirit. Yet it must be said that this work of Mozart's though it is the one of his pianoforte concertos that has best retained its hold upon the consideration of modern pianists, has less of freshness and vitality remaining to it than much else of the "immortal boy's" music.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Harrison Grey Fiske has decided to present Mme. Bertha Kalich in a series of special matinées of a drama by Emile Zola later in the season. The name of the play is not announced, but it is said that the leading role will provide Mme. Kalich with opportunities showing her in sharp contrast to the demands made upon her in "Monna Vanna."

Rehearsals are now in progress of "Lincoln," a character drama by Benjamin Chapin. The play, in four acts, takes place in the White House, except for one scene at the War Office. The time is 1861-5. Ernest Albert is painting the scenery. The piece will be presented for two weeks in New England and brought to New York early in March for a metropolitan verdict.

Amelia Stone, who has been out of the cast of "Coming Thro' the Rye," at the Herald Square Theatre, since Wednesday evening, will resume her part to-day.

THE TREADWELLS CELEBRATE

Many Friends at Their Silver Wedding Anniversary Reception.

Col. and Mrs. Harry Hayden Treadwell celebrated their silver wedding anniversary last evening with a reception at their home, 4 West 183d Street.

Col. Treadwell is a member of the firm of Tiffany & Co., with which he has been connected for thirty-five years. In 1902 he was brevetted a Colonel for twenty-five years' meritorious service in the Twenty-second Regiment. He was on Gov. Roosevelt's staff. Col. Treadwell's wife was Miss Villa Gray Foote. They have a son, who is now in Princeton, and a daughter.

The reception was attended by many friends of Col. and Mrs. Treadwell.

Gov. Higgins in Wisconsin.

SPARTA, Wis., Jan. 19.—Gov. Higgins of New York, Mrs. Higgins, and eighteen relatives arrived here to-day with the body of Mrs. A. R. Noble, mother of Mrs. Higgins. Mrs. Noble died while on a visit to her daughter.

TIFFANY & Co.

The Price of Silver

Notwithstanding the increasing cost of silver bullion, Tiffany & Co. will continue until further notice to offer their current copyrighted patterns of Sterling Silver Forks and Spoons at

$1.00 per Ounce

Cuts of patterns sent upon request

Fifth Avenue & 37th Street

VIOLA ALLEN MARRIED; IS MRS. PETER DURYEA

Wedding Performed Secretly at Louisville in August Last.

ANOTHER ACTRESS SUING HIM

Kentucky Horseman Is Defendant in $50,000 Breach of Promise Suit Brought by Miss Sarah Madden.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 19.—Through the friendly aid of Deputy County Clerk Paul Semonin and the rather clever manipulation and twisting of initials, Viola Allen, the actress, and Peter Duryea, the Kentucky horseman, have been enabled until now to keep secret the fact that they were married in this city on Aug. 16 last. Why Louisville was selected as the place for a secret marriage and the necessity for secrecy are matters of speculation here.

Immediately prior to the marriage Mr. Duryea was at the Patchen Wilkes Stock Farm, of which he is manager. He came to Louisville on Aug. 16 and without difficulty procured the license and also the promise of Clerk Semonin to aid him in keeping the matter quiet. The bond book now shows that on the date named a license was issued to F. Edward C. Duryea and V. Emily Allen, while the duplicate marriage certificate returned by the officiating clergyman, the Rev. Frank W. Hardy, shows as witness to the ceremony Miss Allen's mother, Mrs. Sarah G. Allen, and Miss Allen's colored maid, America Wagner.

The County Clerk is required to keep a record of all licenses issued. This is called the bond book and is open to the inspection of all newspaper men. In this particular case and at the request of Mr. Duryea Deputy County Clerk Semonin cut the record from the bond book and held it until such time as he could return it without fear that it would be detected by prying eyes, that is, such eyes as would give it publicity.

Duryea is about 43 or 44 years of age and has a married daughter living in New York. Since coming to Kentucky he has made many friends among the horsemen at Lexington. Miss Sarah Madden, an actress, is suing him for $50,000 damages for breach of promise.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Miss Viola Allen refused to-night to see newspaper men regarding her marriage to Peter Duryea. A press dispatch announcing the marriage was sent to her room, and her acting manager returned it with the reply:

"Miss Allen will have nothing to say about the matter."

MARSHALL FIELD'S FUNERAL.

Marked Public Tributes Paid to the Dead Merchant.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—Attended by public tributes such as never before have been accorded to a private citizen in Chicago, the body of Marshall Field was laid to rest to-day in Graceland Cemetery.

For two hours, while the funeral services were being held at the house and in the First Presbyterian Church, all the large retail establishments in State Street were closed, the Board of Trade was adjourned, and the thousand or more places under control of members of the Chicago Commercial Club suspended business. Upon every prominent office building and clubhouse in the city flags were displayed at half-staff.

Throughout the day meetings were held by various organizations to which Mr. Field belonged, or which represented interests allied with his, at which resolutions eulogizing Mr. Field were adopted. In the afternoon a memorial service was held in the Auditorium, which was packed to the doors by employes of Marshall Field & Co.

The service at the Field residence, 1,905 Prairie Avenue, at 11 o'clock this morning, was attended only by the immediate family. At noon the body was taken to the church, and there admission was by card, in order to prevent disorder from the crowd which sought to pay respect to the memory of the dead merchant.

The Rev. John A. Morison, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, officiated at all three services. The services at the church consisted of a prayer by Dr. Morison, the reading of a portion of the Scriptures, and the singing of "Lead, Kindly Light," and "I Am Nearer Home." At the conclusion of the benediction Dr. Morison asked the congregation to remain standing in the pews while the coffin was borne out. The organ played the Dead March from "Saul."

The body was placed temporarily in a vault in the family plot at Graceland. Final arrangements will be made later. Only members of the family and the bearers were at the grave. The management of the cemetery, as a precaution, had given notice that no one would be permitted in the cemetery during the afternoon, except those in funeral parties.

MERCHANTS HONOR FIELD.

Eulogistic Resolutions Adopted at a Meeting Here.

A large number of representative merchants of this city gathered at the rooms of the Merchants' Club, at 346 Broadway, yesterday and adopted the following resolutions on the death of Marshall Field:

At a meeting of the merchants of the City of New York, assembled on Jan. 19, 1906, at the invitation of the Merchants' Club, it was

Resolved, That the merchants of New York desire to express their profound regret at their loss by the death of their fellow-merchant, Marshall Field; whose business and personal relations with them have extended over a period of many years; that they believe it a duty to the Commonwealth as well as a privilege to themselves to record their appreciation and respect for the upright business methods which have resulted in a fortune in the accumulation of which no principle of honor or fairness has been violated in any degree; and also for the man who as a merchant with consumate ability has rendered great service for the welfare of mankind.

Cornelius N. Bliss made an address, reviewing his acquaintance with Mr. Field, and speaking of his business career. Walter M. Smith, who for fifty years was a business and personal friend of the Chicago merchant, also spoke of the career and benefactions of Mr. Field.

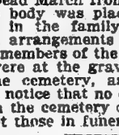

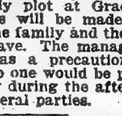

A most wonderful remedy for bronchial affections. Free from opium.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There will be two weddings of interest to-day, a coming-out reception, and in the evening there will be the Saturday Evening Dancing Class meeting at Delmonico's.

***

The wedding of Miss Bessie R. Moulton, daughter of Mrs. Arthur J. Moulton, to Lloyd Aspinwall will take place in the Church of the Incarnation this afternoon at 6 o'clock.

***

The wedding of Miss Mabel Bacon, a daughter of Dr. Gorham Bacon and Mrs. Bacon to Richard M. H. Harper, a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Harper of Lawrence, will take place in the Church of the New Jerusalem, in East Thirty-fifth Street, near Park Avenue, at 4 o'clock. The engagement of Miss Bacon to Mr. Harper was announced in this column on Dec. 28.

***

Mrs. Miguel Ramon Martinez will give a coming-out reception to-day at 25 West Tenth Street for her daughter, Miss Carmen Martinez.

***

This afternoon also Mrs. Jerrold J. D. Kelley will give a luncheon and theatre party for her daughter, Miss Keller.

***

Mrs. Norrie Sellar will give a dinner on Feb. 1 for her half-sisters, the Misses Irene and Mildred Sherman, who have just made their début.

***

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will give a large dinner on Tuesday evening next.

***

Mrs. W. Watts Sherman has invitations out for a dinner on Feb. 5 for her débutante daughters, the Misses Sherman.

***

Mrs. Pembroke Jones has cards out for a series of dinners on Jan. 31 and Feb. 7 and 14 for her débutante daughter, Miss Sadie Jones.

***

Paul Oenleneff and his company of Russian players are to give two special performances on Jan. 29 and 30 for the benefit of the Friendly Aid Society in East Thirty-fourth Street. On Jan. 29, at 2:30 P. M., in Carnegie Lyceum, Ibsen's "The Master Builder" will be played, and on Jan. 30, at 8:30, Dostoievky's "Brothers Karasamoff" is to be acted. Tickets at $1 and boxes seating six, at $15, may be ordered by mail from Mrs. Victor I. Cumnock, 130 East Thirty-seventh Street. Tickets may also be procured at the Manhattan, Waldorf, and Fifth Avenue Hotels.

***

Mrs. Charles de Rham gave a cotillion last night for her débutante daughter, Miss Laura de Rham, at the fine old de Rham residence, 24 Fifth Avenue. The house, which is twice the size of the ordinary town house, was simply decorated. Southern smilax was twined around the posts and railing of the huge stairway, and tall palms were placed in the hall and drawing rooms, and vases of cut flowers were used in the reception room. Mrs. de Rham and her daughter received in the drawing room, and the cotillion, led by Alexander Hadden began about 11. A seated supper at small tables in the dining room and hall followed the cotillion. About 200 invitations were issued for the dance. Among the débutantes were the Misses Eleanor Mortimer, Susan Sedgwick, Gladys Pell, Emily Coster, Elsie Nicoll, Isabel Tilford, Katharine Atterbury, Dorothy Whitney, Grace Moore, Ethel Cowdin, Cornelia Lee, Mary Vanderhoef, Irene and Mildred Sherman, and many others.

***

Mrs. J. Nevett Steele, Jr., will give a small dance at Sherry's on Jan. 26.

***

Miss Elsie R. Little will give a luncheon on Thursday for Miss Beatrice Kobbé, whose engagement to Raymond Little was recently announced.

***

The Golden Jubilee Bazaar of the Helpers will be held this afternoon at the Waldorf. There will be special attractions for the children.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Stern will sail this morning on the Amerika for a three months' visit to the South of France.

An Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Lipschutz of 218 West 112th Street announce the engagement of their daughter Florence to Murray D. Kopple, and will be at home Sunday, Feb. 4, between 3 and 6 P. M.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The second Pacific Coast storm of the week has advanced to the Middle Rocky Mountains, although its front has reached the Mississippi Valley. This disturbance is remarkable for the great area within its sweep, extending from the Mississippi almost to the Pacific Coast. It has caused snow and rain.

In Eastern districts fair weather has prevailed under the influence of an area of high pressure that parallels the Atlantic Coast, with its crest in the St. Lawrence Valley.

Winds along the New England Coast will be light northeast, becoming southeast; on the Middle Atlantic Coast fresh southeast; on the South Atlantic Coast fresh east to southeast; on the East Gulf Coast fresh south; on the West Gulf Coast fresh to brisk south; on Lake Michigan high southeast.

Steamers departing Saturday for European ports will have light to fresh east winds and cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, fair Saturday, followed by rain in the afternoon or at night, warmer; Sunday rain, warmer, increasing southeast winds.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware, rain and warmer Saturday; Sunday rain, increasing southeast winds.

New England, fair Saturday, followed by snow or rain in north and west portion, warmer; Sunday rain, light to fresh north, shifting to southeast, winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
8 A. M.	34	39	4 P. M.	44	41
9 A. M.	34	37	6 P. M.	42	39
9 A. M.	35	40	9 P. M.	41	40
12 M.	30	41	12 P. M.	39	40

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 38; for the corresponding date last year it was 30; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 36; at 8 P. M. it was 40. Maximum temperature, 41 degrees; minimum, 30; maximum, 6 A. M. to-day, 41; minimum, 6 P. M. to-day, 39; mean, 40; average humidity, 76 per cent. at 8 A. M., 56 per cent. at 8 P. M.

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FEBRUARY

CONTAINS 8 SPECIAL ARTICLES

THE LOOTING OF ALASKA
II. A Suborned Judiciary . . . . . REX E. BEACH
This is the second installment of Mr. Beach's exposure of a great national crime—the theft of the Alaskan gold fields. The whole story of the subornation of the judiciary is in this number. The sands of the seashore were discovered to be full of gold, and even they were stolen from the discoverers.

THE GAME OF STATEHOOD
ALFRED HENRY LEWIS
Shall Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Indian Territory be admitted to the Union as two or four States? The largest lobby ever known in Washington is there in the interests of this question.

RUSSIA THROUGH RUSSIAN PAINTING
Illustrated in FULL COLOR . . . . CHRISTIAN BRINTON

MEXICO'S NEXT PRESIDENT
Illustrated . . . . . EDWARD M. CONLEY

THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION
CONSTANTINE MENELAS

FRANKLIN AND THE FRENCH INTRIGUERS
Illustrated . . . . . MARY CAROLINE CRAWFORD

ART AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
Illustrated . . . . . GLENN BROWN

JAPAN, OUR NEW RIVAL IN THE EAST
IV. The Cosmopolitan Nation . . . . HAROLD BOLCE
This is the fourth installment of Mr. Bolce's warning against Japanese trade aggression, which will soon become historic.

TWO GREAT SERIALS

IN CURE OF HER SOUL
Drawings by A. B. Wenzell . . F. J. STINSON ("J. S. of Dale")

ALL FOR THE LOVE OF A LADY
Drawings by Arthur Becher . . . . ELINOR MACARTNEY LANE

FIVE SHORT STORIES
A POEM, AND THE USUAL DEPARTMENTS.

If you will send us $1.00 we will send you the five months, January, February, March, April and May, containing the great serial by Rex E. Beach, "The Looting of Alaska."

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Gather round the Campfire with Windy Bill in McClure's Magazine.

VOGUE
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Fashion Published Thursdays 10 cts. on newsstands $4.00 a Year. 11 E. 24th St., N. Y.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Garrett P. Serviss.

Mrs. Eleanore Betts Serviss, wife of Garrett P. Serviss, the well-known writer on astronomical and scientific subjects, died on Thursday at her home, 8 Middagh Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Ithaca, N. Y., fifty years ago, and had lived in Brooklyn about twenty-five years. Mrs. Serviss was a member of the Reformed Church, on the Heights. She is survived by her husband and a son, Garrett P. Serviss, Jr., who is a student at Cornell University.

Mrs. Luna Newman.

Mrs. Luna Newman, wife of Henry B. Newman, a marine insurance broker of this city, died of apoplexy yesterday at her home, 114 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J. She was the sister of Elmer S. Dundy of the amusement firm of Thompson & Dundy, and it was in her honor that the park at Coney Island received the name of Luna. Mrs. Newman had an international reputation as a whist player. She leaves two children. She was prominent in Bayonne society and charitable work.

Capt. George E. Coley.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 19.—Capt. George E. Coley, one of the best-known yachting masters in New York waters, died at his home here to-day, aged 59 years. He had been ill more than a year. He had commanded yachts owned by C. A. Canfield, J. B. Wolff, and J. C. Stokes. He belonged to the Yacht Masters and Engineers' Association of Brooklyn. He was a member of the Monmouth Boat Club and Red Bank Ice Yacht Club. He leaves a widow and four daughters.

Obituary Notes.

STANLEY B. SMITH, President of the First National Bank at Janesville, Wis., died yesterday.

EDWIN C. HIGBEE, President of the Higbee Dry Goods Company of Cleveland, died on Thursday night of pneumonia. He was 68 years old.

THOMAS J. KERR, who died yesterday, leaves a widow, three daughters, and a son. His funeral will be held at St. Xavier's Church this morning.

Mrs. VIRGINIA W. HAY, widow of Theodore F. Hay, died on Wednesday at her home, 241 Quincy Street, Brooklyn. She was a daughter of the Rev. Richard Wynkoop.

HELEN SUMNER RAPALLO, wife of Charles A. Rapallo, of 15 East Ninth Street, died yesterday at the age of 31 years. Her funeral will be held at noon to-day.

ANDREW L. EATON, an inventor, died yesterday at his home, 71 Irving Place. He was 40 years old and was born in Ireland. His funeral will be held to-day at 1:30 o'clock.

Mrs. HARRIET E. PARKER, widow of Henry Parker, died on Thursday at her home, 184 Patchen Avenue, Brooklyn. She was born in Troy, N. Y., fifty-eight years ago. Four daughters survive her.

Dr. SWAN MOSES BURNETT, who died on Thursday in Washington, among his many other distinctions held the Chair of Ophthalmology and Otology at Georgetown. Among his pupils was Dr. Howard James.

Mrs. MARY K. FELLOWS FOOS died on Thursday of pneumonia at her home, 55 West Fifty-fourth Street. She was the widow of Lamar Foos. Private funeral services will be held to-day. The burial will be in Woodlawn.

JOHN N. FORDHAM, who died at his home, 219 Park Place, Brooklyn, on Thursday, was once active in Republican politics in the old Third Ward of Brooklyn. He was in the heating and ventilating business. He leaves two daughters.

PETER A. HOFFMAN died suddenly at his home, 242 Pacific Avenue, Jersey City, on Thursday night from apoplexy. He was a brother-in-law of the Rev. Frederick Bloom, pastor of the Lafayette Methodist Church. He leaves a widow, two sons, and one daughter.

Mrs. CATHERINE L. FENN, widow of Civil Justice Jacob L. Fenn, died on Wednesday at her home, 997 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn. She was born in this city ninety years ago, her father being an officer in the United States Navy. Two sons and three daughters survive her.

The Rev. L. G. ATKINSON, D. D., President of Gammon Methodist Episcopal Theological Seminary of Atlanta, died yesterday. Injuries sustained in a fall in the Yellowstone National Park two years ago, complicated by stomach troubles, caused death. Dr. Atkinson had been in educational work for more than twenty-five years. He was 67 years old.

JAMES MILLS, one of the pioneer hotel men of New York, died yesterday at the age of 73 at his roadhouse, known as "Judge Smith's," at 167th Street and Jerome Avenue. He was born in Ireland and kept the Mills Hotel, at Twenty-second Street and Broadway, in the early sixties. Later he ran the Mount Hope Hotel in the Bronx. He leaves a widow, two children, and two grandchildren.

Miss SARAH E. GREEN, who died on Thursday at her home, 34 Orange Street, Brooklyn, was one of the oldest members of Plymouth Church. She had been for forty-five years a teacher in the Sunday school there and an active worker in the church missionary societies. Miss Green was born in this city seventy-three years ago. She leaves a sister, Anna Katherine Green, the novelist.

Newport Centennrian Dead.

NEWPORT, Jan. 19.—Mrs. Ann Carney died here to-day, 100 years old. She was born in Ireland.

Dr. Sheffield's

Anti-Septic

Creme Dentifrice

Put up in collapsible Tubes

Tooth Powder

Put up in Cans convenient for Tourists

Elixir Balm

A delightful Mouth Wash

Used by the Elite of the World Since 1850.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

DIED.

BROWN.—On Thursday, Jan. 18, 1906, at her residence, Leonardo, N. J., Lillie Pauline Minn, beloved wife of Frederick O. Brown.

Funeral from her late residence, Leonardo, N. J., Saturday, Jan. 20, at 3:30 P. M., upon arrival of 1:30 train from Liberty St., New York, C. R. R. of N. J. for Atlantic Highlands. Interment at convenience of family.

CHILD.—On Friday, Jan. 19, 1906, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. H. L. Walcutt, 22 Montclair Av., Montclair, N. J., Charles Lowell Child, in the 48th year of his age.

Funeral services Sunday, Jan. 21, at 2 o'clock. Train leaves foot of Chambers St. Greenwood Lake R. R. at 12:45.

CUNNINGHAM.—On Friday, Jan. 19, 1906, at St. Joseph, Mo., Catherine Cunningham, beloved mother of Thomas J. Cunningham.

Funeral will take place from Donnelly Funeral Rooms, 1,010 North 21st St. Due notice of funeral will be given.

EATON.—On Jan. 18, 1906, Andrew L. Eaton, aged 40 years.

Services at the funeral chapel, 241 and 243 West 23d St., (Campbell Building,) on Saturday, 1:30 P. M.

FOOS.—On Thursday, Jan. 18, at her residence, 55 West 54th St., Mary K. Fellows, widow of Lamar Foos.

Funeral private.

GIBROY.—

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

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49 Wall Street.

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Bankers
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
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Our circular describing special
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BONDS
New Jersey Securities a Specialty.
20 Broad St. - New York.

Pfaelzer & Co.
BANKERS
25 Broad Street.

The Security Audit Company
128 Broadway, of New York, New York.
AUDITS INVESTIGATIONS APPRAISALS.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Bronx Bank is the name of a new bank authorized to do business in New York City by Superintendent of Banks Kilburn yesterday.

George Sherman, for many years First Vice President of the Central Trust Company, declined re-election this year, and his place was not filled at the stockholders' annual meeting. Mr. Sherman, who was married on Tuesday, sailed for Europe the following day for an extensive tour abroad. Dudley Olcott, son of Frederic P. Olcott, was elected at the meeting a Trustee in the place of J. Kennedy Tod, resigned.

F. J. Lisman & Co. are offering for sale bonds paying from 4¼ to 5¼ per cent. They have issued a circular describing each issue, and will furnish it on application.

The Trenton Potteries Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 23 to holders of record Jan. 18. This is the thirty-second dividend on the issue.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Buoyant; Call Money Rates, 3½@4¾ Per Cent.

Market Advances Vigorously — Preliminary Estimates Show $9,000,000 Cash Gain by Banks.

On an enlarged volume of trading prices in yesterday's stock market rose steadily from the opening to the close of the day. The pressure exerted against the copper stocks on Thursday disappeared, and these issues were among the strongest of the session, Amalgamated rising 2¾ points and Anaconda advancing 2⅛ points. The realizing sales under way in certain stocks from the opening of the week came to an end at the same time, and, freed from pressure in any direction, the market exhibited a buoyancy as great as noted at any time during the present upward movement. New high records were, of course, numerous, the issues attaining this distinction including United States Steel preferred, Union Pacific, Great Northern, and Reading. The spectacle of such strength in standard issues created an optimism in speculative quarters which led to an influx of orders covering all sections of the list, and, as a result, shares which are usually inactive were brought into prominence through heavy transactions and sharp advances. The Gould group of stocks was once more conspicuous in the advance and the minor railroads, including Mexican Central, were again well represented in it, the feature being perhaps the Chicago and Great Western shares, the preferred B issue of this group following closely the rise in the senior preferred stock, upon which it is expected dividends will be resumed early in February. In the industrial list great strength was displayed by American Chemical, American Linseed Oil, a usually inactive stock; Consolidated Gas, the Federal Mining shares, International Pump, and National Lead, which, however, fell back after an advance of 2½ points. In spite of some profit taking near the close, prices in general ended the day at very near their best figures, and the impression of breadth and great strength was unbroken.

Of material asistance to the course of prices were the preliminary estimates made yesterday of the currency movement of the week. According to these forecasts, which are in general trustworthy, the banks have added during the week between $9,000,000 and $10,000,000 to their cash holdings. Estimates for the same period in the previous week showed a gain of some $12,000,000, but this was exceeded in the subsequent bank statement by $8,600,000. The gain from the interior on direct shipments is placed at not much more than half the amount so secured a week ago, but the continued accretions on transactions with the Sub-Treasury have gone far to make up this loss. The feature of last week's bank statement, outside of the known additions to cash holdings, was the small change in the loan account in spite of the active stock market of the week. Interest will again centre in this item in to-day's bank statement, and the further activity in the stock market would indicate its enlargement. Arrangements were concluded yesterday for the shipment of an additional $1,090,000 to Mexico, this making the second transaction of this kind of this amount within the week. There was no departure from the previous conditions of ease in the money market, while foreign exchange rates underwent little change. Foreign markets were generally uninteresting.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Light and Traction Co.
Cambridge Electric Light Co.
Chicago Edison Co.
Electric Co. of America.
Finance Co. of Pennsylvania second preferred.
Homestake Mining Co.
Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad.
Knickerbocker Ice Co. of Chicago.
Mahoning Coal Railroad.
Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light.
Minneapolis General Electric Co. preferred stock.
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad.
People's Gas Light and Coke Co. of Chicago.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Chicle Co. on common.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway on preferred.
Consolidated Ice Co., Pittsburg.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
Georgia Electric Railway.
Harbison-Walker Refractories Co. on preferred.
Missouri Pacific Railway.
New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Co.
San Luis Mining Co.
United Traction Co., Pittsburg.
Vulcan Detinning Co. on preferred.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30⅛d per ounce and in New York at 65⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50½c.

On the Stock Exchange, 700 shares of Alice sold at 3.25@3.37½@3.12½.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,500 shares of Alice sold at 3.25@3.30@3.20, 1,000 Brunswick at .60, 300 Caledonia at .50@.51, 300 Elkton at .45, 500 Isabella at .25, 400 Jim Butler at .06@.95, 300 Leadville at .08@.08½, 400 Lone Star at .16, 100 Mexican at 1.30, 300 Original Bull Frog at .24, 200 Ophir at 6.00, 100 Quicksilver preferred at 5.50, 200 Standard at 4.25.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 19.—Baltimore Brick Company issues were the sensation to-day. During the past three weeks the traders have taken up one after another of the local favorites and run them up for a good speculative market. The range of trading was wider to-day than for a week. Baltimore Brick preferred opened 2 points up at 55, advancing an additional point. The common made an advance of 1¼ points, to 12¾, easing back a half. G. B. S. Brewing common eased off ¼ at the opening, to 8¾, recovering to 9.

Western Maryland stock was ¼ better. Cotton Duck issues were strong on increased earnings of the Mount Vernon Woodberry Company, and the common advanced ⅞. There was little demand for United Railways common stock and income bonds. The transactions were small compared to those early in the week, and the flurry is over.

The close was firm but active. Sales, $172,400 bonds; shares, stock, 4,106.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$900	Atl. C. L. new 4s, ctfs.	93¾	93¾	93¾
1,000	Carolina Central 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼
15,000	Georgia & Alabama	110½	110½	110½
10,000	Maryland & Penn. Inc.	69½	69½	69½
1,000	Seaboard 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾
6,000	Western Maryland 4s	88	88	88
1,000	Anacostia & Pot. 5s	105½	105½	105½
1,000	City & Suburban 5s	118	118	118
42,000	United Railways 4s	94½	94	94½
26,000	United Railways inc.	69½	69½	69½
6,000	Ala. Coal & Iron 5s	94½	93	94½
25,000	Baltimore Brick 5s	86	86	86
15,000	Con. Gas 4½s	100½	100½	100½
8,500	Breweries 4s	62½	62	62
12,000	Breweries incomes	32½	32½	32½

STOCKS.

60	Northern Central	104½	104	104
100	Seaboard Co. com.	31½	31¼	31½
100	Seaboard 1st pf.	90½	90½	90½
800	Western Maryland	18¾	18¾	18¾
96	United Railways	16½	16½	16½
950	United Railways ctfs.	17¼	17	17¼
806	Baltimore Brick	12¾	12¼	12¾
103	Baltimore Brick pf.	56	55	55
1,091	Breweries	8	6¾	8
45	Con. Cotton Duck	10¾	10¾	10¾
880	Houston Oil	12¼	11¾	11¾
23	Maryland Casualty	56¼	56	56¼
50	U. S. Fidelity	124½	124½	124½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 3½@4¾ per cent., with the last loan at 4 per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 4¾ per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and four months, 5@5¼ per cent. for five months, and 4¾@5 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6⅛ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $470,872,872; balances, $12,788,362. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $1,035,415.

Sterling exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.8355 for sixty days, $4.87 for demand, and $4.8755 for cables. Commercial bills were quoted at $4.82@4.82¾.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.18⅝@5.18¾ and 5.16¾; reichsmarks, 94⅛@94 9-16 and 95⅛; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40 3-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par@5c premium. Chicago—30c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—10c premium. St. Louis—5@15c premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Money was in keen demand in the market to-day, and supplies were not abundant. Discounts were slightly easier, a reflection of the improved position of the Bank of England and the condition of foreign exchanges.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was quietly steady. Consols were firm.

Americans opened irregular and rallied to a little above parity, idleness prevailing. Reading, Ontario and Western, and Chesapeake and Ohio were the features. Stock generally improved during the last hour and closed firm.

Foreigners were steady. Russians hardened and closed below the best quotations of the day. Peruvians declined.

Copper shares improved on the hardening of the metal.

Kaffirs were dull.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103.

Money, 3½@4 per cent. Discount rates: Short bills, 3⅞ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝@3⅞ per cent.

Bar silver steady at 30¼d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 23.45; Lisbon, 4.50.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Clos.	Net Chge.
Consols, money	89⅞	..	..	+1-16
Consols, account	90	..	..	+1-16
Anaconda	13	249½	254½	—5
Atchison	98⅛	95½	95⅝	..
Can. Pacific	182	177	177	..
St. Paul	189⅛	184½	184¼	+ ¼
Erie	51¼	49⅞	49⅝	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	84½	82	82¼	— ¼
Ill. Central	183¼	178¼	179	— ⅛
Louis. & Nash.	158½	154¼	154½	— ⅛
N. Y. Central	158	153⅝	153¾	+ ⅛
Pennsylvania	74⅝	145¾	145⅝	+ ⅛
Reading	77⅝	151½	148⅞	+ 2⅝
Southern Pacific	70½	68½	68¾	— ¼
Union Pacific	102¾	157⅝	157¾	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel	40¾	45	44⅞	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	112⅞	109¾	109¾	+ ⅛

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened undecided owing to realizations, became firmer, and weakened toward the close.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 84.40 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 487.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f. 95c. for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f. 15c. for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were generally weak. Russians were firm. Canadian Pacific was higher.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short and three months' bills, 3¾ per cent.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird	1 12 6	Esperanza	5 6 3
Tomboy	1 6 9	Dolores	2 1 3
El Oro	1 8 1½	Stratton's Ind.	0 7 6

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1906.	1905.	1904.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	309	309	309
1st week Jan.	$59,972	$55,574	$50,712
July 1-Jan. 7	1,911,064	1,736,435	1,614,914
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,878	1,878	1,876
2d week Jan.	208,500	164,100	185,100
From July 1	6,253,972	5,813,260	5,285,946
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	818	818	929
2d week Jan.	151,243	125,361	145,238
From July 1	4,861,415	4,238,578	4,685,713
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
1st week Jan.	152,320	114,061	102,424
July 1-Jan. 7	4,174,026	3,834,671	3,532,353
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,725	1,723	1,121
2d week Jan.	223,666	163,435	97,956
July 1-Jan. 14	6,669,006	5,367,058	3,474,490
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	578	578	574
2d week Jan.	44,501	40,672	41,993
July 1-Jan. 14	1,645,372	1,436,354	1,476,998
INTERNATIONAL GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,159	1,159	1,140
2d week Jan.	98,600	97,000	98,508
From July 1	3,841,335	3,669,693	3,525,227
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	558	558	558
2d week Jan.	54,588	45,912	45,464
From July 1	1,686,782	1,417,240	1,307,124
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	4,101	3,897	3,619
2d week Jan.	835,180	709,980	715,310
From July 1	22,630,901	21,391,539	20,193,614
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	799	642	642
2d week Jan.	60,949	50,330	50,647
From July 1	2,148,138	1,677,912	1,693,240
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,828	1,629	1,453
1st week Jan.	200,580	189,621	.....
2d week Jan.	217,052	187,099	111,715
July 1-Jan. 14	6,568,259	4,881,151	4,310,636
MINERAL RANGE—			
Mileage	140	140	127
2d week Jan.	13,081	12,479	11,822
July 1-Jan. 14	407,489	372,629	311,116

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY for December—

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Gross	489,718	387,558	353,556
Exp. and tax.	242,621	238,690	227,631
Net	197,097	149,168	125,925
Other income	4,828	4,899	3,473
Total income	201,725	154,067	129,398
Charges	98,696	93,618	87,110
Surplus	103,029	60,448	42,288
12 months gross	5,125,563	4,541,805	4,386,974
Exp. and tax.	3,041,522	2,763,092	2,613,976
12 months net	2,084,041	1,778,713	1,772,998
Other income	44,075	42,777	38,362
Total income	2,128,116	1,821,490	1,811,360
Charges	1,113,293	1,075,786	1,000,000
12 months surp.	1,014,823	745,704	811,360

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 19.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4,000	Crucible Steel	15¾	15	15¼
3,101	Crucible Steel pf.	79¾	79	79½
290	Fireproofing	8¾	8½	8¾
260	Fireproofing pf.	26	26	26
30	Har. Walker Ref. pf.	80¾	80½	80¾
5	Ind. Brewing pf.	40	40	40
1,045	Lustre	27	26	27
180	Mfrs. L. & H.	33¾	33½	33¾
50	Marsden	3¼	3¼	3¼
50	Monon. Water	37½	37½	37½
40	Ohio Fuel	37¼	37	37¼
1,700	Ohio Tonopah	37c	37c	37c
165	Pitts. Brewing	27½	27¾	27½
395	Pitts. Coal	17¾	15	17
429	Pitts. Coal pf.	61½	59	61¼
775	Pitts. Plate Glass	119	119	119
1,550	Sewer Pipe	34¼	32¾	33¾
700	Tonopah Extension	7.95	7.80	7.80
109	United Copper	65	65	65
422	U. S. Steel	45¾	45	45¾
21	U. S. Steel pf.	110½	109¾	109¾
15	West. Air Brake	151	150¾	150¾
350	West. Elec. 2ds	87	86½	86½

BANKS.

10	Colonial Trust	260	260	260
10	Mer. S. & T.	50	50	50
35	Second National	255	254	255

BONDS.

$7,000	Pitts. Brewing 6s	112	112	112
1,000	Pitts., McK. & C. 5s	104	104	104

MERGER OF ALL CITY BREWERIES PLANNED

Consolidated Company to Have a Capital of $50,000,000.

SAY BEER WILL BE CHEAPER

Merger, as Planned, Will Put Various Economies in Effect—To Follow Group System.

The promoters of the Brewers' Bond and Securities Company, incorporated at Albany early this week, intend eventually to bring about a consolidation of all the breweries serving the Greater New York district.

According to one of the brewers who has taken a prominent part in the negotiations, the plan is to form groups capitalized each at $10,000,000 until all the breweries in the city have been brought under the control of this one company. The companies that will be included in the first group are the Consumers' Brewing Company and the Lion Brewing Company of Manhattan, and the Central Brewing Company, the Excelsior Brewing Company, and the India Wharf Brewing Company of Brooklyn. The terms upon which some of these breweries are to go into the consolidation are still under discussion. George W. Young & Co., it is understood, will finance the consolidation if the plans of the promoters go through.

The capitalization of the new company will probably be in the neighborhood of $50,000,000. The consolidation, it is said, would make possible many economies in the manufacture and distribution of beer in New York City. At present the capacity of the brewing companies is in excess of the consumption. If all the companies were brought under one management it is likely that some of the breweries would be discontinued. The plants could be used for other purposes or sold, and the trade formerly supplied by these plants could be served by an increase in the output of the other companies.

J. M. Ceballos, President of the India Wharf Brewing Company of Brooklyn, said yesterday that negotiations for the merger were in progress, but that the report that a consolidation had been actually effected was premature so far, at least, as the India Wharf Brewing Company is concerned.

"The plans for a consolidation," Mr. Ceballos said, "have my approval, and the India Wharf Brewing Company will be included in the merger if satisfactory terms can be reached. The consolidation would be a good thing for the consumers, for it would lead to the general establishment of a high standard in the manufacture of beer and would also reduce the cost of production, to the advantage of the consumer.

At present the various breweries in the city have to serve their customers direct, and frequently at long distances from the place at which the beer is made. These long hauls add very considerably to the cost of handling the output of the breweries. Much of this cost could be saved were the companies brought under one management. It would then be possible to serve each district of the city from the brewery nearest to it, and thus much unnecessary hauling could be avoided.

"The Brewers' Bond and Securities Company will be a holding company for the securities of the individual companies, but it will also be directly in charge of the operation of all the plants that are brought under its control."

TRACTION STOCK INCREASE.

A New Apportionment Requires $8,300,000 More in Common.

To holders of Interborough and Metropolitan stocks, it was learned yesterday, will be offered a larger percentage of common stock in the new holding company than was named in the preliminary official statement, issued in December. The Belmont-Ryan interests, a Director of one of the traction companies said yesterday, have agreed to increase the offer of common stock by 10 per cent.

Under the revised terms, which will probably be officially announced within a day or two, the holders of Interborough, in addition to 200 per cent. in 4½ per cent. bonds, will get 99 per cent. in new common stock; the holders of Metropolitan Street Railway stock will get 55 per cent. in new common, in addition to par in new preferred, and Metropolitan Securities 03½ per cent. in new common.

Under the former plan, the amounts of common stock allotted to the several securities were 90 per cent. for Interborough, 50 per cent. for Metropolitan Street Railway, and 85 per cent. for Metropolitan Securities.

The plan to underwrite the new common stock at 60 has also been abandoned, and there will be no formal underwriting of this issue. It is understood, however, that the Ryan-Belmont interests and the other banking interests which have become interested in the merger of the local traction companies have agreed upon a price at which a market will be made for the new common stock. According to report, a market will be made sufficiently broad to enable those who care to do so to dispose of their new common stock at a fair price.

The modification of the offer to the holders of the several traction stocks was regarded in Wall Street as a move to render the plan more acceptable to certain stockholders who did not feel entirely satisfied with the plan as originally outlined.

The new holding company, the name of which is expected to be the Interborough-Metropolitan Company, will be incorporated at Albany either to-day or on Monday, according to the present plans of the Belmont-Ryan interests.

The 10 per cent. increase in the amount of common stock offered to the holders of the Interborough and Metropolitan issues will necessitate an increase of $8,300,000 in the amount of common stock which it was originally intended to issue. The former plan called, all told, for $83,000,000 of common stock. The modified plan will require $91,300,000.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—New York exchange was 30 cents discount. Time and call loans 5@6 per cent.

American Can common and Illinois Brick shares were the strong spots in the trading on the local Exchange to-day, though Boxboard preferred was given the usual pool favor. Can was bought through houses which usually represent insiders, and on about 2,200 shares put the stock up about a point to around 13¾. The preferred sympathized by getting to above 71. Gossip said that insiders in Illinois Brick for the first time in a considerable period were about to favor the market for the stock. The high price of the day was 68.

Other issues were fairly strong. Kansas City Light topped 68. Boxboard preferred firmed up. Swift's rights went early from 75 to 80 cents. West Chicago sold at 50.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,175	American Can	11¾	10¾	11¾
200	American Can pf.	71¾	70¾	71¾
20	Am. Radiator pf.	136	136	136
50	American Shipbuilding	35¾	35¾	35¾
5	Chicago City Ry.	190	190	190
25	Chicago Edison	161¾	161¾	161¾
10	Chicago Telephone	138¾	138¾	138¾
50	Chi. Title & Trust	116	115½	116
50	Chi. & Oak Park Elev.	7¾	7¾	7¾
1,145	Illinois Brick	68	66¾	68
135	Kansas City Light	60	59½	59½
75	Metropolitan Elevated	32	32	32
150	National Biscuit	69	67½	69
90	National Biscuit pf.	118	118	118
17	South Side Elevated	98	98	98
10	Swift & Co.	103¾	103	103
635	Swift & Co. rights	85	80	80
200	United Boxboard	72	70	70
1,075	United Boxboard pf.	69¾	68¾	69¾
10	West Chicago	50	50	50

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The fascination of a rising stock market and the power of quotations to influence speculative thought cannot be more aptly illustrated than in the reconversion of those who from time to time decide to abandon the bull side. They take their profits, vowing that they are satisfied, advise their followers to do likewise, and then declare that prices are unreasonably high. They may hold this attitude for several days, perhaps for as long as a fortnight, and then, unable to resist the enthusiasm, they take hold again at higher prices. It is happening every day among speculators of high and low degree. A house, for example, that has been very bullish on stocks from much lower prices suddenly becomes conservative and makes bold to say that the speculation is growing dangerous. It gets its clients out of stocks with the sincerest intentions imaginable, and feels very comfortable for a day or two. As prices continue to advance its clients begin to grow festive, and before long they are threatening to transfer their accounts to other houses, where they may be permitted to make money. The house meanwhile is being told on every side that it is sacrificing business to no purpose, and making itself conspicuous. Presently it begins to weaken. It says: "Although we believe prices already are pretty high, it looks as if the force of this speculation would carry them higher." From this concession a return to its old position on the bull side is as rapid as may gracefully be. The mental process is identical in all cases. A speculator sells out 20,000 shares of stock on the opening at a handsome profit—stock that he has carried for a long time, and as to the selling of which he has devoutly made up his mind over night, but before 3 o'clock he buys part of it back at a higher price, and takes on perhaps 5,000 of some other stock for variety. As prices continue to advance, he takes on more, extending and diversifying his operations.

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The market showed itself relieved yesterday at having the Amalgamated Copper dividend out of the way.

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Disappointment over Thursday's declaration of a dividend on Amalgamated Copper at the rate of 6 per cent. was entirely manufactured, and the process of its manufacture is worthy of attention. To begin with, no well-informed persons were expecting at the beginning of the week that the dividend would be increased beyond the rate of 6 per cent. The old rate was 5 per cent. On Wednesday brokers supposed to be acting on orders from Boston began to bid 1⅝ per cent. for the undeclared dividend, and actually bought it at that quotation. The inference was, of course, that the persons willing to pay 1⅝ per cent. for the dividend were expecting the dividend itself to be 1¾, or at the rate of 7 per cent., else there would be no profit in buying it beforehand at 1⅝ per cent. Then, on Thursday, a half hour before the declaration of the dividend, rumors that it had been declared and that it was at the rate of 8 per cent. were circulated on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange. Simultaneously Amalgamated Copper stock was bid up violently from 111 to 113¾. As soon as the news came officially that the Directors had declared a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent., Amalgamated was attacked aggressively and broke to 110. It recovered to 111¼. It sold yesterday as high as 114¼ and closed at 114, showing an advance for the day of 2¾ per cent. The attack begun from Boston on Wednesday has so far been a failure.

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The object of a bear crowd in exciting extravagant expectations among the bullish followers of a stock is to create disappointment. Lawson advertised yesterday morning that Amalgamated Copper investors had been tricked again; that they had been led to expect a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. It is believed in Wall Street that it was Mr. Lawson's brokers who on Wednesday bid 1⅝ per cent. for this dividend, and it is suspected, also, that the rumors of a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent., which were circulated on the Stock Exchange Thursday afternoon emanated from the same source. As for misleading information about the dividend having come from responsible sources, that is specifically untrue.

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Nobody would go wrong on Lawson by taking him for what he is, namely, a highly speculative operator in stocks, very shrewd at reading the tape, well informed in many cases, as a successful speculator must be, but wrong at least two-fifths of the time, as any operator is bound to be. He is dangerous when he has a big following behind him, but without that following he is no more formidable than any one of twenty other men in the same line. His following is an uncertain quantity. Several timely predictions increase it enormously, and several unfortunate ventures cut it down again. He makes his predictions openly, and when he is right people heed them, just as they heed a well-advertised Wall Street tipster who succeeds in forecasting two or three important turns in the market. As soon as the tipster gets wrong on the market his clients desert him, and that is the way with Lawson. When he is wrong his following is nil. When he is right he makes the most of it.

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J. H. Moore, whom fortune loves most wantonly, has once again cleaned up a big line of long stocks and made his exit. He seems to do this as a kind of recreation. When he tires of beating the market he gathers together his vast retinue and disappears. He goes this time to the Pacific Slope.

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It is known for a fact that the thing which brought Marshall Field to New York was an impending transaction in Chicago and Northwestern stock. The exact nature of the business is unknown except to those who were directly interested, but it is supposed that the long-awaited "Northwestern deal" was on the point of being closed.

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Yesterday's sensational rise in Reading was accompanied by no argument or reasons justifying the movement. It was rumored that Kessler, the wine merchant, who aspires to be known as an operator, was the moving spirit in the thing. The tip went out before the opening that the stock would sell at 155 during the day, and it reached just that figure. On the advance C. D. Barney & Co. sold freely. This selling attracted some attention, owing to the bullish position which this house and several of its principal clients have held on the stock for so long. One of these clients is a capitalist whose name is well known in Wall Street. He has often been quoted as a great bull on the future of the Reading property. There come prices, however, on which even good bulls conceivably may sell. The limited floating supply of Reading is so concentrated that the price is easily advanced.

***

It is surprising how little speculative interest there seems to be in the traction merger and how inactive the securities are, especially the Metropolitan issues. This leads to but one conclusion, namely, that the speculative holdings of these securities in Wall Street are extremely light. Inquiry among brokers tends to confirm that conclusion. The average commission house is carrying very little of either Metropolitan Street Railway or Metropolitan securities. It is in those issues that speculative interest in the merger would find vent. Interborough is inaccessible to the run of speculators; besides, it has never been widely distributed. If people were long of Metropolitan Street Railway as in the old days, the stock certainly would be more active.

***

Commission business is very active. The offices are filling up. Nearly every broker who is talked to on the subject declares, however, that he has facilities for carrying a great many more stocks than he is. The houses are not loaded up with stocks. Profit taking is very freely practiced. That is fair insurance against a top-heavy speculation.

***

The rise in Amalgamated Copper yesterday was engineered largely at the expense of a vulnerable short interest. It was accompanied by a recovery of nearly 30 points in Anaconda. The bull crowd in Anaconda boasts that the stock is practically cornered and promises to put it over 300 on this swing.

***

A further shading in the price of copper metal was unnoticed in the stock market.

***

It looks as if the United States Steel stocks again have been turned in earnest to the bull side of the market. The preferred yesterday reached the new high-record price of 111¼, and the common stock sold at 45⅞, the highest point so far reached on this rise. Both closed at their highest eighths. The pronounced improvement that has taken place in the last few days in the position of the preferred stock is very gratifying. Its backwardness as a seasoned 7 per cent. preferred industrial selling under 110, with the common stock, paying nothing, selling around 45, had begun to cause comment not entirely favorable to the common. The big speculation is naturally confined to the common stock, but it seemed inconsistent to bull the common above 45 with the preferred selling under 110. Aggressive strength in both issues was a prominent feature of the last hour's trading. It gave the whole market a more convincing appearance.

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Pennsylvania shows signs of waking.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	103¼	103⅜
2s, c., 1930	103½	103⅝
3s, r., 1918	102¼	103¼
3s, c., 1918	103	104
3s, 1918, sm.	102¼	..
4s, r., 1907	103	103⅜
4s, c., 1907	103	104
4s, r., 1925	129¼	130¼
4s, c., 1925	131¼	131¾
D. C. 3-65s	110	111
Philippine 4s	109½	110¼
Adams Exp.	240	260
Alb. & Sus.	240	..
Ches. & W.	145	..
Am. B. S.	20	31½
A. B. S. pf.	85	89
Am. Coal	175	195
A. C. O. pf.	92	94
Am. D. Tel.	87	43
Am. M. Co. ctfs	5½	5¾
Am. M. Co. pf., ctfs.	28½	28½
Am. Snuff.	220	250
Am. Sn. pf.	105	109
A. T. & C.	91	93
Ann Arbor	32	37
[illegible]	75	80
A., T. & S. F. pf.	103½	104
B. A. L. pf.	100	..
B. Un. Gas.	170	180
Bruns'k C.	18½	19½
B., R. & P.	132	154
B., R. & P. pf.	135	173
B. & S. pf.	82	86
Canada So.	69	70½
C. R

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Brisk Trading Develops in the Curb Market.

Activity Brings Rising Prices—American Can Up 1¼ Points—Coppers Strong and Active.

Curb stocks had a better market yesterday than has prevailed in some time. Trading was brisk and activity extended through a long list of stocks, with prices generally showing substantial gains.

In industrials American Can was the most active issue, selling 11,000 shares in the common, with a gain for the day of 1¼ points. The closing price was 11¾. The preferred, which sold to the extent of 5,000 shares, closed at 71¼, ¾ point up. The Mackay Companies common and preferred found a strong market, the common going as high as 63. The close was 62½, after sales of 6,200. The preferred stock on sales of 2,800 rose ¼ point, to 75¼. The new Interborough-Metropolitan securities, "when issued," dropped from 53 to 53. Among the mining stocks trading was livelier than the market has seen for weeks, and prices were correspondingly strong, almost without exception gains were made throughout the list.

***

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
11,000	Am. Can	10½	11¾	10½	11¾
6,000	Am. Can pf	71½	71¼	70½	71¼
78	Am. Chicle	168½	168½	168½	168½
800	Am. De Forest Wire. (comb'd)	98	100	98	100
30	Am. Tobacco	473	480	473	480
300	Am. W. Paper	5⅝	6¾	5⅝	5⅝
150	Am. W. P. pf	35	35	35	35½
2,500	Beth. S. Corp	32½	34	33	33½
577	Beth. S. C. pf	92¼	93	92¼	93
1,500	Central Fdy.	7⅜	7⅝	*7⅝	7⅝
300	Cen. Fdy. pf.	28¾	28¾	28½	28½
100	Corn P. Ref., w. i	26	26	26	26
900	C. P. Ref. pf., w. i	85	85½	85	85½
100	C. C. & C. pf	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
100	Elec. Veh. pf.	18	18	18	18
500	Gug. Exp. Co.	300	300	300	300
1,200	Hart. Coal	73⅞	74	73⅞	74
30	Hav. Tobacco	33	33¼	33	33
900	Hav. Tob. pf.	41⅞	42¼	41	42
300	H. Oil, t. rcts.	10	10	9¾	9½
100	Int. Mer. Mar.	13	13⅛	13	13⅛
400	Int. M. M. pf.	35½	36	35½	36
2,850	Inter. Salt	45½	45⅞	45¼	45⅝
115	Lord & Taylor	115½	115½	115½	115½
6,200	Mackay Cos.	61¾	63	61¾	62½
2,150	Mack. Cos. pf.	75	75⅜	75	75¼
300	Man. Transit.	3	3	3	3
1,400	Merg.-Horton.	13½	13¾	13½	13½
100	N. J. T. Dock & Imp	45	45	45	45
400	Palmer Mt. T. & Power	50	50	50	50
100	Pitt. C. M. Co.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
120	Pope M. 2d pf.	*18½	20	18½	20
200	Sea. Lum. Co.	68	68	67¾	67¾
105	Standard Oil.	678	683	678	680

RAILROADS.

1,000	Am. L. & T. rights	¼	¼	¼	¼
3,500	Chi. Subway	51⅝	51⅞	51½	51½
4,500	New. T. Sec. new, w. i	55	55	53	53
9,000	I. Rap. Tran.	235½	235⅞	234	235½
100	New Orleans.	39½	39½	39¼	39¼
2,312	N. Sec. stubs	287½	375	287½	375
210	Sea. 1st pf.	91	91	90½	90½

MINING STOCKS.

2,200	Alice Mining	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
9,000	Boston Copper	30½	31¾	30½	31⅝
4,235	Brit. Col. Cop.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
2,000	Columbia Cop.	2¼	2	2	2
12,200	Copper Sec.	30¼	31	30¼	31
79,000	Dominion Cop.	7-16	15-32	7-16	15-32
1,500	Douglas Cop.	6⅝	7	6⅝	7
11,000	Granby Con.	9⅝	10	9⅝	9⅞
7,000	Greene Gold.	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾
2,000	Greene Con. C.	29¼	29¾	29¼	29¾
1,000	Greene G.-Sil.	7	7	6¾	6¾
11,000	Guan. Con.	7	7¼	7	7¼
500	Kitchener Min.	28	28	28	28
200	La Chivis Min.	2¾	3	2¾	3
2,300	Mex. Gold Ex.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,800	Mitchell Min.	13¾	14	13⅜	14
100	Monarch Min.	10½	10½	10¼	10¼
600	Monte. M. & S.	9-16	9-16	9-16	9-16
1,000	Mont. & Bos.	7-16	7-16	7-16	7-16
2,000	Nev. Con. Cop.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜
1,800	Nev.-U.M.& S.	3⅜	3½	3¼	3⅜
4,000	Tenn. Cop.	48¼	49	48¼	49
400	Tintic Mining	9¼	9½	9¼	9¼
2,235	Union Cop. Co.	2	2	1 15-16	2
18,380	United Copper	63⅝	65	63	65
150	United Copper pf	91½	*94	91½	94
5,000	Utah Apex	8⅛	8¼	8	8¼
1,000	Utah Copper	37½	38	37½	38
1,000	Western Min.	37¾	38	37¾	38

BONDS.

$17,000	Alb. & Sus. 3½s, 60% pd.	117	117	116½	116½
40,000	Am. Malt. 6s.	104½	104½	104½	104½
34,000	Am. S. F. 6s, w. i. & int.	91	91¼	*89	91½
62,000	Am. W. P. 5s	85½	88½	85½	88½
10,000	Cent. F. 6s, flat	83¾	84	83¾	84
90,000	New T. S., new col. 4½s, w.i.	95	95½	95	95¼
30,000	East. S. Co. 6s.	90	90	89¾	89¾
20,000	Int. Salt 5s	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
36,000	Int. M. M. 4½s	83½	83½	83¼	83¾
£2,000	Jap. Gov. 4s of 1905 & int., w.i.	87½	*87¾	87½	87½
10,000	Yel. Park Ry. 5s & int.	95	95	95	95

*Odd lots. †Sell cents per share. ‡Sixty days. §The February coupon.

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Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Thursday:

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Jan. 19.		Jan. 18.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & S. 3½s, 60% pd.	116	117½	117¾	118¼
American Cot.	31⅜	31⅝	30⅞	31½
American Can pf.	71	71¼	70	70½
American Chicle	168	175	168	175
American Chicle pf.	104	108	104	108
American Tobacco	475	500	470	475
Am. L. & Tr. rights	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Am. Steel Foundry 6s, w. i. and interest	90½	91¾	90½	91
Am. Writing Paper	5½	6	5½	5¾
Am. Writing Paper pf.	23	35½	24½	85
Am. Writing Paper 5s.	88¼	88½	88½	88½
Bethlehem Steel	33	34	32⅜	33
Bethlehem Steel pf.	92	93	91½	92¼
Barber-De Lamar	8½	9¼	8½	9¼
Boston Copper	31½	31⅞	30¼	30⅝
British Columbia Cop.	9⅝	9⅞	9½	9⅝
Central Foundry	7⅜	8	7¾	7⅞
Central Foundry pf.	28	28¾	28	29
Consol Tobacco	83¾	84½	83¾	84
Chicago Subway	51	51½	50⅜	51½
Columbia Copper	2¼	2⅝	1¾	2
Cent. Coal & Coke	10	10½	10	10¾
Corn Prod. ref. pf.	25	26	25	26
Corn. Prod. ref. pf., w.i.	85	86	85	86
Copper Securities	30¼	31½	30	31½
Dolores, Ltd.	10	10¼	10	10¼
Dominion Copper	1½	⅝	½	⅝
Douglas Copper	6⅝	7	6⅜	6⅝
Granby Consolidated	9¾	9⅞	9⅜	9⅝
Greene Con. Copper	30⅝	30⅝	20	20½
Greene Con. Gold	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞
Greene Gold-Silver	6¾	7	7	7¼
Guanajuato Con.	7⅛	7¼	6⅞	7
Guggenheim Exploration	290	310	74	74¼
Hartford Coal	74	74¾	74	74¼
Hawaii Con.	32	33	32	33
Havana Tobacco pf.	41	42	39	41
Houston Oil	11⅞	12¼	11⅞	12¼
Houston Oil pf.	45	50	46	49
International Salt	235½	236	23½	235
Inter. Mer. Marine	13	13⅛	13	13½
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	35⅞	36	35⅞	36
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	83	83¾	83	83½
International Salt	46	46	44¾	45½
International Salt 5s	72¾	73	72¾	73
Jap. Gov. 4s of 1905 and interest, w. i.	87½	87⅝	87½	87¾
Kings Co. E. L. & P. rts.	38	40	38	40
Lord & Taylor	114	116	114	116
La Chivis	3	3¼	3	3½
Mackay Companies	62¾	62¾	61	61½
Mackay Companies pf.	75¼	75½	74¾	75⅛
Manhattan Transit	3	3¼		
Mexican Gold Explor'n.	1⅝	1½	1⅜	1½
Mitchell Mining	13¾	14	13½	13⅝
Montreal & Boston	5	½	⅜	½
N. J. Term. D. & Imp.	44	45	46	46½
New Orleans Railway	39¼	40	39¼	40
New Trac. Sec., w. i.	53½	55	56	56¼
New Trac. Sec.	98	100	98	100
N. T. Transit, w. i.	95	95½	95	95
Nevada Com. Copper	11⅝	11¾	11⅝	11⅞
Nev.-Utah M. & S.	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
N. Y. Sec. "H." & H. 3½s and interest	118	118½	118	118¼
Northern Sec. stubs	282½	287½	282½	287½
Palmer Mt., Tun. & P.	53	55	54	55
Pope Mfg.	5	6	5	6
Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	20	21	18	19
Seaboard Lumber Co.	07⅜	08	07⅜	08
Seaboard Co.	31	32		
Seaboard Co. 1st pf.	89	91	89	91
Seaboard 2d pf.	60½	62	00½	02
Standard Milling	10	13		
Standard Milling pf.	50	60		
Standard Oil.	680	684	675	682
Tennessee Copper	48½	49½	48¾	49
Tintic Mining	9¼	9½	9¼	9⅝
United Copper	2	2¼	2	2¼
Dalton Typewriter	98	100	96	100
Un. Typewriter 1st pf.	122	126	122	126
Un. Typewriter 2d pf.			118½	120
United Copper	64¾	65	63¾	63⅝
United Copper pf.	94½	95	92	96
Utah Apex	8¼	8¼	8⅜	8½
Utah Copper	37⅝	38	37⅝	37¾
Wash. Ry. & Elec.	41	42		
Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf.	86½	88		
West. Gold Mining	37⅜	38	37½	38

Secretary Shaw in Town.

Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw came to New York yesterday and spent a part of the day in Wall Street. Mr. Shaw's visit, it was said, was entirely on routine business connected with the Treasury Department. Early in the afternoon the Secretary visited the Sub-Treasury and, as the money market was easy, speculators paid little attention to Mr. Shaw's presence in town.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, Jan. 19, 1906.

Imp Jap Gov 6s, sterling loan
20,000 ..... 100½
2,000 ..... 100¼
3,000 ..... 100⅜
27,000 100
2d series
3,000 100
500 ..... 100⅝
1,000 100
15,000 ..... 99⅞
500 100
6,000 100
Jap Imp Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs full paid for 4½s sterl loan
4,000 ..... 94½
500 ..... 94½
500 ..... 94½
2,000 ..... 94⅝
15,000 ..... 94½
9,000 ..... 94⅝
82,500 ..... 94½
14,000 ..... 94⅝
12,000 ..... 94⅝
1,500 ..... 94½
5,000 ..... 94⅝
15,000 ..... 94⅜
1,500 ..... 94⅞
120,000 93
Jap Imp Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs full paid for new 4½s, 2d ser
2,500 ..... 91⅝
10,000 ..... 91⅝
11,000 ..... 91⅝
150,000 ..... 91⅝
25,000 ..... 91⅞
50,000 ..... 91⅝
152,000 ..... 91⅞
25,000 92
8,000 ..... 91⅞
500 ..... 91⅞
22,000 92
Jap Imp Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs for 4s, sterling loan
5,000 88
U S of Mexico 4s
10,000 94
Va funded debt 2-3s
1,000 ..... 96⅜
Alb & Susq gtd 7s
1,000 ..... 102⅝
Am Hide & L 6s
3,000 ..... 99½
Am Ice Secur 6s
5,000 93
1,000 ..... 92½
3,000 ..... 92½
Am Tobacco 6s
61,000 ..... 115¼
6,000 ..... 115⅝
5,000 ..... 115¼
Am Tobacco 4s
187,000 82
2,000 ..... 81⅞
16,000 82
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
24,000 97
10,000 99
At, T & S F gen 4s
3,000 ..... 103½
1,000 ..... 103¾
500 103
6,000 ..... 103½
registered
1,000 ..... 102⅛
8,000 ..... 103½
conv 4s
105,000 105
5,000 ..... 105⅛
adjustment 4s
5,000 ..... 95⅞
25,000 ..... 96½
15,000 ..... 96⅝
25,000 97
35,000 ..... 96⅝
12,000 ..... 97½
20,000 97
47,000 ..... 97⅜
stamped
5,000 ..... 95⅞
59,000 96
98,000 ..... 96½
10,000 ..... 96⅜
500 96
10,000 ..... 96⅜
5,000 ..... 96¾
14,000 ..... 96⅜
20,000 97
10,000 ..... 96⅜
5,000 ..... 96⅝
5,000 97
deb. Ser G
5,000 ..... 100½
Atl Coast L 4s
10,000 102
10,000 ..... 102¼
29,000 102
Atl C Line, Louis & Nash col 4s
25,000 ..... 95⅛
10,000 ..... 95½
Balt & Ohio gold 4s
3,000 ..... 104½
registered
14,000 ..... 101⅝
prior lien 3½s
16,000 ..... 95¼
P, L E & W V 4s
1,000 ..... 99¼
So Wn div 3½s
2,000 ..... 91⅞
48,000 92
1,000 ..... 91⅞
2,500 ..... 91⅝
B'way & 7th Av 1st con 5s
20,000-S 116⅜
B R Tr ref conv 4s
50,000 ..... 97½
105,000 98
5,000 ..... 97⅞
15,000 98
Bklyn Un Elev 1st
6,000 ..... 112⅞
Canadian South 1st 5s
7,000 ..... 101⅝
Can of Ga Ry con 5s
24,000 ..... 113⅞
20,000 114
3,000 ..... 114⅛
1,000 ..... 114½
14,000 ..... 114½
1st inc 5s
1,000 95
10,000 96
2d inc 5s
20,000 ..... 88½
15,000 ..... 83⅜
21,000 85
3d inc 5s
5,000 78
25,000 79
15,000 ..... 79½
15,000 80
Cent Leather 5s
15,000 ..... 101⅛
5,000 ..... 101⅝
10,000 ..... 101⅞
23,000 ..... 101¾
39,000 ..... 101¾
10,000 ..... 101⅝
10,000 ..... 101⅞
5,000 ..... 101⅝
C of N J gen 5s reg
10,000 ..... 131⅛
Cent Pacific gtd 4s
10,000 ..... 102¼
Ches & O gen 4½s
6,000 ..... 108⅜
1,000 ..... 108½
Chi & Alt R R 3s
5,000 ..... 82½
5,000 ..... 82⅜
Chi & Alt 3½s
6,000 81
20,000 ..... 81½
5,000 ..... 81⅝
Chi, B & Q joint 4s
25,000 ..... 101⅝
115,000 ..... 101⅞
25,000 ..... 101⅞
1,000 ..... 101⅞
10,000 ..... 101⅞
registered
4,000 ..... 101½
Chi & Erie 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 121⅞
4,000 ..... 121⅞
Chi, Mil & St Paul, C & P div 6s
5,000 ..... 107⅝
C & P Wn 5s
5,000 20F 114¼
5,000 ..... 114¼
Chi, R I & P Ry refunding 4s
20,000 30F 95½
80,000 ..... 95⅝
Chi, R I & P R R 4s
10,000 ..... 79⅝
4,000 ..... 105⅞
8,000 ..... 105⅝
Chi, R I & P R R conv 4s
50,000 ..... 79⅛
2,000 ..... 79⅛
Chi, R I & P R R col tr 5s
11,000 90
15,000 ..... 90⅜
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s
3,000 ..... 104½
Col Ind & I conv 5s
50,000 ..... 97½
Col Mid 1st 4s
2,000 ..... 77¼
9,000 ..... 77⅜
7,000 ..... 77½
40,000 ..... 77⅝
40,000 ..... 77⅞
9,000 ..... 77⅞
1,000 ..... 77⅞
10,000 ..... 77⅞
Colorado Industrial 1st 5s, Ser A
50,000 ..... 82⅞
30,000 83
15,000 ..... 83½
25,000 83
20,000 ..... 83½
5,000 83
3,000 ..... 83¼
62,000 ..... 83½
50,000 83
15,000 ..... 83½
17,000 83
6,000 ..... 82¾
20,000 83
5,000 ..... 82¾
15,000 ..... 82⅞
5,000 ..... 82⅝
20,000 ..... 82⅝
6,000 ..... 82¼
10,000 ..... 82⅝
10,000 ..... 82⅞
3,000 83
1st 5s, Ser B
25,000 ..... 80⅜
10,000 81
11,000 ..... 80⅝
1,000 ..... 80½
61,000 ..... 80¾
10,000 ..... 80⅞
5,000 ..... 80⅝
9,000 ..... 80⅝
6,000 ..... 80⅝
55,000 ..... 80⅝
16,000 ..... 80⅞
99,000 ..... 80⅝
Col & So 1st 4s
4,000 ..... 96⅛
Consol Gas Co conv deb 6s
1,500 162
5,000 163
1,000 162
10,000 163
Consol Tob 4s
25,000 82
10,000 ..... 81⅝
3,000 82
Corn Prod Ref 6s
14,000 ..... 83½
2,000 83
3,000 ..... 83⅜
1,000 83
Erie conv 4s
10,000 ..... 100½
55,000 ..... 109⅜
Flint & P M con 5s
1,000 ..... 110½
Pt Huron div 5s
2,000 ..... 111⅛
Gr Bay & Wn deb ctfs B
1,000 ..... 23½
10,000 ..... 23½
15,000 23
10,000 ..... 22⅞
Gulf & Ship Isl 5s
3,000 ..... 102½
Havana El Ry 5s
10,000 95
10,000 ..... 95⅝
10,000 ..... 95½
H & Tr C gen 4s
2,000 99
Ill Cent Wn L 4s
3,000 ..... 107⅜
Ill Cent ext 3½s
25,000 82
Leh Valley Coal 5s
10,000 114
15,000 115
10,000 ..... 115¼
Lo & Nash col tr 4s
2,000 ..... 99⅞
unified 4s
8,000 ..... 103⅞
Met Elev 1st 6s
2,000 ..... 104⅝
Mex Cent con 4s
7,000 ..... 79½
7,000 80
Mex Cent 1st inc
30,000 ..... 25⅜
50,000 ..... 25½
5,000 ..... 25⅜
5,000 26
12,000 ..... 25⅜
30,000 26
5,000 ..... 26⅛
5,000 ..... 26⅜
25,000 ..... 26⅛
10,000 ..... 26⅜
25,000 ..... 26⅛
10,000 ..... 26⅛
4,000 26
4,000 ..... 26⅛
2,000 ..... 26⅛
Mex Cent 2d inc
4,000 ..... 19⅞
10,000 20
10,000 ..... 19⅞
30,000 20
1,000 ..... 19⅞
21,000 20
10,000 ..... 20¼
Mil, L S & W 1st
5,000 ..... 126½
Mo, K & Okla 1st
1,000 ..... 103⅝
2,000 109
5,000 ..... 109¼
3,000 ..... 109⅝
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
21,000 ..... 102¾
Mo, K & T 2d 4s
28,000 91
Mo, K & T of Tx 5s
10,000 ..... 106⅝
Nas Elec R R 4s
7,000 ..... 89½
N Y Cent & H R gen 3½s
1,000 99
2,000 ..... 99¼
deb 4s, 1934
1,000 ..... 101⅛
3,000 ..... 101⅞
L S col 3½s
26,000 ..... 92¼
14,000 ..... 92⅜
N Y G, E L, H & P pur money 4s
30,000 92
N Y, S & W gen 5s
1,000 110
Norf & Wn con 4s
500 ..... 102½
2,000 ..... 102½
500 ..... 102⅝
10,000 ..... 102½
N & W divnl 1st 4s
5,000 ..... 99⅜
Nor Pac gen 3s
12,000 ..... 77⅜
Nor Pac Term 1st
3,000 116
Northn Pac 4s
7,000 ..... 105⅝
Ore R & N con 4s
29,000 ..... 101⅜
6,000 ..... 101½
Ore Sh L gtd ref 4s
52,000 ..... 97⅞
Pac Coast 1st 5s
2,000 114
Penn gtd 4½s
1,000 ..... 106⅞
1,000 ..... 107¼
Penn conv 3½s
5,000 105
3,000 ..... 105⅛
1015 105
10,000 ..... 100⅝
80,000 ..... 100⅜
Peo & East 1st 4s
10,000 101
St L, Ir Mt & So unify & ref 4s
1,000 ..... 93⅞
gen 5s
10,000 117
River & Gulf 4s
6,000 95
St L & San Fr Ry gen 5s
7,000 ..... 112⅜
St L & San Fr R R refunding 4s
25,000 ..... 86⅛
32,000 ..... 80½
2,000 ..... 86¼
St L Sthwn 1st 4s
2,000 ..... 99¼
con 4s
10,000 ..... 81⅝
2d inc 4s
50,000 ..... 85½
St Paul, Min & M, Dak ext 6s
10,000 ..... 109⅞
2,000 110
Scioto Val & N E 4s
10,000 ..... 100½
Southn Pacific 4s
10,000 ..... 94¼
43,000 ..... 94½
South Pac temp ctfs for 1st refundg 4s
13,000 ..... 96⅞
50,000 ..... 96⅜
5,000 ..... 96⅝
Southn Ry 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 118½
Tenn Coal, Ir & R gen 5s
11,000 100
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
2,000 123
Third Av con 4s
1,000 98
Undgrd E Rys, London, prof shar 5s
10,000 ..... 98⅜
1,000 98
Union Pac 1st 4s
6,000 ..... 105⅜
5,000 ..... 105⅝
4,000 ..... 105⅝
8,000 ..... 105⅜
Union Pac conv 4s
1,000 ..... 157⅞
col tr 5s
11,000 90
5,000 ..... 90⅜
Un Rds of S Fr 4s
5,000 88
U S Leather 6s
2,000 ..... 107⅝
U S R & Imp 5s
25,000 98
10,000 ..... 98⅛
4,000 ..... 98⅜
U S Steel Corpor skg fund 5s
75,000 ..... 99½
1,000 ..... 99¼
36,000 ..... 99½
43,000 ..... 99½
10,000 ..... 99⅝
10,000 ..... 99⅞
45,000 ..... 99⅝
1,000 ..... 99¼
25,000 ..... 99½
20,000 ..... 99⅝
Va Ir, Coal & C 5s
2,000 ..... 92½
Wabash 1st 5s
7,000 116
Wabash 2d 5s
1,000 ..... 108½
Wabash deb B 6s
40,000 ..... 79⅝
15,000 ..... 79½
10,000 ..... 79¼
34,000 79
10,000 ..... 78⅝
Wab Pitts Ter 1st
20,000 ..... 89⅜
Wab Pitts Ter 2d
22,000 40
50,000 ..... 40¼
215,000 ..... 40¾
5,000 ..... 40⅝
17,000 ..... 40⅝
10,000 ..... 40⅝
5,000 ..... 40¼
1,000 ..... 40⅝
6,000 ..... 40¼
10,000 ..... 40⅜
10,000 41
10,000 ..... 41⅛
5,000 41
10,000 ..... 40⅞
99,000 ..... 40⅞
16,000 ..... 40⅞
99,000 ..... 40⅝
20,000 ..... 40⅝
32,000 ..... 40⅝

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday, Jan. 19, 1906.

Total sales Jan. 19, 1906 1,303,543
From Jan. 1, 1906 23,250,164
Corresponding date last year 12,077,433

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
23⅞	24	21,300	Allis-Chalmers Co.	23	24	23	23⅞	+1⅛
63⅝	64	3,800	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	63	64	63	63⅝	+ ⅝
114	114⅛	135,200	*Amal. Copper Co.	111	114⅞	111	114	+2⅝
82	82½	17,550	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	80	82⅜	80	82½	+2⅜
95	96	200	Am. Ag. Chem. Co. pf.	95½	95⅞	95½	95½	— ½
45⅝	45⅝	8,700	Am. Car & F. Co.	45¼	45⅝	45	45½	+ ⅜
102¼	103	300	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	103	103	103	103	+ ¼
42	42¼	1,400	Am. Cotton Oil.	42¾	43	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
226	233	13	Am. Express	225	225	225	225	...
10½	10⅝	400	*Am. Grass Twine.	10⅝	10⅞	10¾	10¾	...
9	9½	100	Am. Hide & Leather.	9	9	9	9	...
37½	37⅞	700	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	37½	37¾	37	37½	+ ⅛
45⅝	45⅞	3,500	*Am. Ice Securities.	45⅞	46	45¼	46	...
27¼	27¾	9,025	*Am. Linseed Co.	25¾	29½	25½	27¾	+2¾
51	51½	5,237	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	46¾	51⅝	46¾	51	+4¾
77	77¼	8,200	*Am. Locomo. Co.	77	77¼	76⅞	77	+ ⅝
119½	119⅝	500	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	119⅝	120	119¾	119⅝	+ ⅝
5⅞	6	300	*Am. Malting Co.	5⅞	6	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
27½	28¼	500	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	28	28¼	28	28¼	— ⅛
172⅝	178	48,600	*Am. S. & R. Co.	172⅜	174	172¼	172⅝	+ ⅞
127½	127⅞	2,900	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	128¼	128⅜	127⅞	127⅝	— ⅛
101⅝	101⅞	300	*Am. Smelt. pf., B.	101⅝	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞	+ ⅛
14⅜	15	1,050	Am. Steel Founds.	14½	15	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
52	52¼	900	Am. Steel Founds. pf.	52½	52½	52	52¼	— ⅛
150⅜	150⅞	10,350	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	150½	151½	150	150⅝	+ ⅛
139½	140½	300	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	140	140	139½	139⅞	+ ⅛
143⅝	143⅝	300	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	144⅝	144⅝	143	143	+1
105⅞	106	900	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	105½	106	105½	106	+ ⅝
46⅞	46½	1,800	*Am. Woolen Co.	46½	47	46¼	46½	...
104⅞	105	200	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	+ ⅛
283	284	112,600	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	252	286	252	283	+28½
107	110	215	Asso. Merch. 1st pf.	107	108	107	108	+1
95¼	95⅝	14,900	Atch., Top. & S. F.	95¼	95⅞	95¼	95¼	...
166⅛	166⅜	6,100	Atlantic Coast Line.	164⅛	167½	164⅞	166	+1⅜
116⅜	116⅞	19,500	Baltimore & Ohio.	115⅞	116½	115	116⅜	+ ⅛
98⅛	99¼	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	98	98	98	98	—1½
91⅛	91¼	41,490	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	90⅝	92¼	90	91¼	+ ⅛
59½	60	240	*Butterick Co.	59	59½	59	59½	+ ⅛
177	177¼	19,300	Canadian Pacific	177½	177⅝	176⅞	177	...
48⅛	48⅜	5,650	Central Leather	48½	48⅝	48⅛	48⅜	— ⅛
106	106	1,300	Central Leather pf.	106	106	104⅞	104⅞	...
60⅜	61	43,020	Chesapeake & Ohio.	59⅝	61	59⅞	61	+2⅛
35⅞	36	100	Chicago & Alton	35⅞	36⅜	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅛
80	80¼	200	Chicago & Alton pf.	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	— ⅛
22⅞	23	7,500	Chicago Great West.	22¾	23¼	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
77	77⅝	500	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	77	78¼	77	77	+1½
37⅝	38⅜	8,800	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	37⅜	38⅝	37⅜	38⅜	+1⅛
86	86	100	Chi. Gt. West., deb.	86	86	86	86	...
186⅛	186⅞	54,700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	184⅞	186⅞	184⅝	186⅝	+2⅝
191	193	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	190¼	190¼	190¼	190¼	+ ⅜
235⅝	236½	500	Chicago & Northw.	236¼	236¾	236¼	236¾	+ ⅜
250

WILSON PROUD OF HIS WORK.

Many Changes Proposed by Keep Commission Made Long Ago.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture, in reply to questions to-day, said concerning the report of the Keep Commission that the fullest opportunity had been given to the commission to investigate the methods of the crop-estimating board in preparing their estimates.

As to the recommendations of the commission looking to an improvement in the work of the statistical bureau, the Secretary declared that many of the changes suggested actually had been made in the department, and were now and had been for a long time in force, but that most of the reforms recommended, being matters of law, would require action by Congress.

He pointed to the small fractions of difference between the department estimates of the production of cotton and those of the Census Bureau based on the ginners' reports.

"Why, then, he said, in reply to a question regarding other crops mentioned by the commission, "should we go any further in order to test the accuracy of our work?"

Concerning the personnel of the crop-estimating board, Secretary Wilson said he had about determined upon a prominent Southern man for appointment to the vacancy on the board created by the death of Mr. Hutchins, and that in due course he would relieve Assistant Secretary Hayes as the acting head of the Statistical Bureau in order that he might resume the general work of the department.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 19.—President Taylor of the National Ginners' Association to-night gave out the following figures ginned in last period, Jan. 1 to 16 inclusive, 176,600 bales of cotton add to Government figures makes total gin to Jan. 16, 1906, 9,897,071 bales.

NEW D. AND H. ISSUE.

$7,000,000 May Pay for United Traction Company of Albany.

A special meeting of the Delaware and Hudson Company's stockholders was called yesterday for Feb. 19 to authorize an increase of $7,000,000 in the company's capital stock to provide for the retirement eventually of a proposed issue of $14,000,000 convertible ten-year debenture 4 per cent. bonds.

No official announcement was made of the purposes to which the proceeds of the debenture issue are to be put. It is believed, however, that the plans for the financing of the Delaware and Hudson's purchase of the capital stock of the United Traction Company of Albany have been changed and that payment for this stock will be made out of the proceeds of these debentures instead of by the issue of securities which it was at first intended to use for this purpose.

The cost of the United Traction Company was $7,500,000. The funds were to have been provided by the sale to Speyer & Co of $5,000,000 of 4 per cent. preferred stock of a new company and $2,500,000 of debenture 3½ per cent. bonds guaranteed by the Delaware and Hudson Company.

A part of the proceeds of the new debenture issue, it was surmised, would be used to meet the cost of the small line running into Canada which was recently purchased by the Delaware and Hudson Company. At the office of the Delaware and Hudson Company it was said yesterday that a formal statement setting forth the uses to which the new bonds will be put would be issued on Monday.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Friday, Jan. 19, 1906.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
340	Allis-Chalmers	23½	24	23½	24
44,070	Amal. Copper	111¾	114½	111¼	114
530	Am. Ca. & Fy.	45½	45⅞	45	45½
10	Am. Cot. Oil	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
750	Am. Locomot.	77	77¼	76½	76⅝
6,000	Am. Smelting	173	173⅝	172½	172⅝
1,170	Am. Sugar	150⅞	151⅝	150⅜	150⅝
10	Am. Woolen	47	47	47	47
520	At., T. & S. F.	95⅝	95⅞	95⅜	95⅝
2,420	Balt. & Ohio	115¾	116½	115¾	116½
14,840	Brook. R. Tr.	90¾	92¼	90¼	91½
510	Can. Pacific	178	178	177¾	177¾
140	Cent. Leather	49	49	48¾	48½
1,430	Ches. & Ohio	59½	60¾	59⅝	60
720	Chi. Gt. West	22	22¼	21¾	21¾
7,830	C., M. & St. P.	185¾	186¾	185⅜	186¼
7,830	Col. Fuel & I.	75⅞	76	74⅛	74⅜
130	Colorado So.	35⅜	36⅛	35⅜	36⅛
20	C. & H. Coal.	22½	22½	22½	22½
40	Dist. Secur.	52	52½	52	52½
6,250	Erie	50	50⅞	50	50⅝
370	Louis. & Nash.	155⅞	156½	155⅛	156
760	Metro. Street.	124	125⅝	124	124⅜
130	Metro. Secur.	71¾	72	71½	72
790	Mexican Cent.	25⅞	26⅜	25⅞	26
520	Mo., K. & T.	40¾	40¾	40	40
30	M., K. & T. pf.	73½	73½	73¼	73⅜
2,910	Missouri Pac.	106⅜	106½	105⅞	106⅜
700	National Lead.	95½	96½	92⅜	93¼
670	N. Y. Central	154	155⅜	154	155¼
1,120	N. Y. O. & W.	55⅜	55⅝	53	53
50	Norf. & West.	88¾	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
20	Pacific Mail	51⅜	51⅜	51	51
5,440	Pennsylvania	145½	146⅜	145½	146
150	People's Gas.	101¼	101¼	100⅞	100⅞
10	Pitts. Coal pf.	61	61	61	61
100	Press. St. Car.	62	62¾	62	62¾
10	Ry. Steel Spg.	61¾	61⅝	61⅛	61⅝
69,900	Reading	150⅛	156	150	154⅝
500	Republic Steel	37¼	37¼	36¾	36¾
20	Rep. Steel pf.	107¼	108	107½	108
630	Rock Island	24½	24¾	24⅝	24¾
6,030	South. Pacific	68⅞	70¼	68⅞	70½
1,890	Southern Ry.	39⅝	39⅞	39¼	39½
10	Tenn. C. & I.	161	161	161	161
100	Texas Pacific	36¾	37	36¾	36¾
11,620	Union Pacific	157¾	159⅜	157⅜	158½
70	U. S. Rubber	56	56	55½	55½
3,110	U. S. Steel	45	45⅞	45	45⅞
5,270	U. S. Steel pf.	109⅞	111¼	109⅞	111¼
330	Wabash	24½	24½	24¼	24¾
450	Wabash pf.	47	47½	47	47½
214,570					

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—While Reading was the most active stock at the local Exchange to-day it was not the only feature. Philadelphia Rapid Transit and Electric Storage Battery also came in for their share of attention, and the persistent demand for Cambria Steel was also favorably commented upon. There was a wide distribution of business and a large number of the inactive issues were dealt in. The movement in Electric Storage Battery was based upon the company's phenomenal earnings, the largest in its history. In the late trading General Asphalt preferred became quite active, but offerings were large and the price did not get above 48.

Lehigh Valley and Lehigh Navigation were strong in sympathy with Reading. The movement in Philadelphia Rapid Transit was attributed to New York buying; the stock has been in process of absorption for some time past. The general list was well held, but changes in prices were unimportant.

Total sales, 100,591 shares. The list:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
800	Amal. Copper	113¾	112½	112¾
65	Am. Railways	53	52⅝	53
100	Am. Locomotive	77	77	77
61	Am. Gas warrants	9-16	⅜	9-16
5	Bell Telephone	64	64	64
1,040	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	92¼	91¼	91½
68	Cambria Iron	50¾	50	50
11,531	Cambria Steel	35¾	34⅜	35⅛
300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	75⅞	75	75
25	Cons. Trac. of N. J.	82	82	82
275	E. Co. of Am. ex div.	12	11⅞	11⅞
10	E. Co. of Am., cash	12¼	12	12
315	E. Co. of Am., rects.	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝
4,088	Elec. Stor. Battery	87½	84⅝	86
900	Erie	50⅝	50⅜	50⅜
805	General Asphalt	13	12½	12½
3,610	Gen. Asphalt pf.	49	47½	47⅝
20	Hunt. & B. T. pf.	55	55	55
20	Ins. Co. of N. Am.	28½	26	28
820	Int. Smokeless Pow.	35¼	34⅞	35¼
156	Keystone Telephone	14⅝	14¼	14⅜
300	Keystone Tel. rects.	13	13	13
1,177	Lake Sup. Corp.	23	22¼	23
3,337	Lehigh Valley R. R.	83¾	84⅝	84⅞
558	Lehigh Nav. tr. ctfs.	118½	117¼	118
6	Minehill R. R.	66	66	66
25	Northern Central R.R.	103	103	103
2,969	Penna. R. R.	73 1-16	72 9-16	72⅝
3	Pennsylvania Salt	115	115	115
50	Penn. Traffic	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1,843	Phila. Co.	53½	53⅛	53¼
54	Phila. Co. pf.	51	51	51
1,835	Phila. Electric	8¾	8¼	8 3-16
10,039	Phila. Rap. Transit	33¼	32	33⅛
20	Rys. Co. General	7	7	7
32,835	Reading	77¾	74 15-16	77¼
507	Reading 1st pf.	47 9-16	47 47	9-16
3,609	Reading 2d pf.	50 13-16	50	50⅜
800	Southern Pacific	69½	69⅛	69⅜
100	Susquehanna Steel	1¼	1¼	1¼
15	13th & 15th Sts. Pass.	201½	201½	201½
430	Tonopah Mining	19	18⅝	18⅞
380	Union Traction	63¼	63⅛	63¼
1,502	United Gas Imp.	97⅞	97¼	97½
11,934	U. S. Steel	45⅞	45½	45⅞
2,014	U. S. Steel pf.	111	108¾	111
100	Wabash	24½	24½	24½
15	Warwick Steel	6¾	6¼	6¼
10	Welsbach	81	81	81
5	West J. & S. R. R.	69¼	69¼	69¼
110	W. N. Y. & Penna.	9½	9	9
170	Wilkesbarre G. & E.	57¼	57¼	57¼

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

An Advance of $4 on Marine Boiler Plates Decided On.

The Steel Plate Association has agreed upon an advance of $4 a ton in the price of marine boiler plates, which recently have been selling at $36 a ton. A representative of the association expressed the opinion yesterday that the advance to $40 a ton was justified by the severe tests to which boiler plates for marine purposes are being put by the Government. The change in price does not affect other classes of steel plates.

The situation in many branches of the steel trade is such that advances in prices could very readily be made effective, but the policy pursued by the United States Steel Corporation in keeping prices at a fair level, notwithstanding the extraordinary demand for steel products of all kinds, has tacitly at least been accepted to a large extent by the independent producers. The demand for many steel products is now far in excess of production, but the desire of the leading interests in the steel trade is to avoid anything like a runaway market, which would serve, in their opinion, only to lay the foundations for a serious reaction.

The Cambria Steel Company, according to Philadelphia advices, has extensive improvement plans which will call for the expenditure of $5,000,000 in the next few years for the construction of blast furnaces, coke ovens, and other improvements to the company's plant. Chairman E. D. Morris is quoted as giving these expenditures as the reason for not increasing the dividend rate on the company's stock.

COPPER MARKET REPORTS.

Lake and electrolytic copper declined on the Metal Exchange yesterday to 18 cents a pound bid, a recession of ¼ cent from the previous day's price and a decline of ¾ cent since the beginning of the week. There seems still to be some disposition to regard the downward movement in copper on the Exchange as speculative rather than as reflecting any change for the worse in the general position of the copper trade.

The exports of copper so far this month have amounted to 9,693 tons. The exports for the week ended Jan. 18 were 2,342 tons.

Closing quotations for copper and other metals in the Metal Exchange yesterday compare as follows with those of the previous day:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Lake	18.00	18.25	18.25	18.50
Electrolytic	18.00	18.25	18.25	18.50
Castings	....	18.00	18.00	18.25
Spelter	6.45	6.55	6.50	6.60
Lead	5.70	5.80	5.70	5.80
Tin	30.75	....	30.25	30.50

TRADE CONDITIONS.

Commenting on the general business situation, Dun's Review, in its issue of to-day, says:

At some points results are all that could be desired, the new year starting with much heavier transactions than in 1905, but high temperature and excessive rains in other localities retard retail distribution of Winter goods, and it is becoming necessary to reduce stocks by clearance sales. Nothing disturbs the vigorous preparations for Spring business. Building operations are progressing at an unprecedented pace for the season, and The Construction News reports permits issued in 1905 to a value of $528,186,412, which is 40 per cent. in excess of the preceding year. Official returns of foreign commerce also tell of a new record established last year, the total for December exports alone rising about $25,000,000 beyond any other month in the Nation's history. To some extent this is attributed to the approaching tariff regulations in Germany. For the last week at this port exports showed an increase of $4,102,493, and imports gained $1,29,1,057, as compared with the same week last year.

Buyers are more numerous in the primary markets for textile fabrics. In the cotton goods market there is a healthy tone because of general confidence in limited stocks in the hands of jobbers. As dealers are expected to make fully as liberal purchases as in previous years, the trade looks forward to a large movement as soon as buyers abandon their present disposition to limit operations to immediate requirements.

Bradstreet's says:

The cereal markets show little change on the week so far as prices are concerned, but there is an undertone of strength in wheat and reports that a big short interest of long wheat is being gathered. Reports of rains during the Argentine harvest and of drought in India are supporting features, and export trade is reported good, though largely as heretofore for Manitoba grain. Supplies in this country are still increasing. Flour shows more life. Corn and oats are steady. Provisions are stronger on lighter movement of hogs. Sugar is lower on better weather in Cuba, allowing the resumption of grinding and larger offerings of raws. Refined is lower in sympathy.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Frid.	Thurs.		Frid.	Thurs.
Alta	.01	.01	L. W. Con.	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.04	.04	Mexican	1.25	1.20
Andes	.17	.17	Occid. Con.	.02	.42
Belcher	.17	.17	Ophir	6.00	6.12½
Best & Bel.	1.20	1.20	Overman	.17	.17
Bullion	.20	.22	Potosi	.04	.05
Caledonia	.48	.49	Savage	.42	.43
Chal. Con.	.16	.16	S. Belcher	.00	.09
Challar	.12	.12	S. Nevada	.33	.36
Confidence	.75	.75	Syndicate	.11	.11
C. C. & Va.	1.20	1.20	St. Louis	.08	.08
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.44	.44
Cr. Point	.00	.00	Utah Con.	.07	.06
G. & Curry	.19	.19	Y. Jacket	.10	.10
Hale & Nor.	.01	.69	Silver bars	.65⅝	.65½
Julia	.07	.07	Drafts, sgt.	.07⅛	.07½
Justice	.02	.02	Telegraph	.10	.10
Ken. Con.	.01	.01			

Mexican dollars unchanged at .51@.53.

Adams	13	McNamara	57
Bullfrog Nat. Bk.	21	North Star	69
Bullfrog Min. Co.	35	Original Bullfrog	19
Cashboy	25	Red Top	210
Diamond Field	59	Sandstorm	155
Eclipse	39	Montana	292
Golden Anchor	180	Midway	185
Jim Butler	93	Belmont	292½
Jumbo	135	Home	32
Kendall	89		

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 19.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	10⅝	11	J. Johnson	10	14
American	2¼	2½	Keystone	2¼	2¾
Anchor	2	2¼	Lexington	4	4½
Anaconda	12½	13	Little Puck	2⅜	2⅝
Banner	3⅞	4	M. Anchor	3⅞	4
C. K. & N.	6	8	M. Gibson	6½	8
C. C. Cons.	6½	6⅞	Nevin	6	8¼
Dante	6½	6⅝	N. Haven	2⅜	2⅝
Dr. Jackpot	5⅜	5⅝	Old Gold	4½	4⅝
Elkton	46⅞	48	Pilgrim	2¾	2⅞
El Paso	67⅝	68	Pharmacist	5	5¼
Findlay	88	88⅞	Portland	85	190
Gold Bond	3⅜	3⅝	Rose Maud	3⅞	4
Gold Coin	2	4	Rose Nicol	4	4½
Gold Dollar	7½	8	Sample	4¼	4½
Gold. Cycle	70½	80	Un. Gold	11	15
Sovereign	10⅜	11	Vindicator	90	95
Isabella	24½	24⅝	Work	7¾	8¼
Jackpot	4	6	Independence	16	18

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

ROSIE SALINGER.—Rosie Salinger, formerly Rose Wolarsky, milliner, residing at 276 Grand Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,709 and assets of $100 in accounts.

DAN F. PICKERING.—Dan F. Pickering, jobbing jeweler at 7 Maiden Lane, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,890 and assets of $1,289, consisting of stock $409, fixtures $95, and accounts $785. He began business in 1890.

WILLIAM QUICK.—William Quick, residing at 594 East 137th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,476 and no assets. The largest creditors are August Quick, $2,000, and the Lion Brewery, $5,100. He was formerly a liquor dealer.

FRANK KURLANSIK.—Frank Kurlansik of Suffern, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $7,925 and no assets. The debts were contracted at Paterson, N. J., in 1903, and at Willimantic, Conn., in 1898. The Paterson Brewing and Malting Company is a creditor for $3,500.

RIDGWAY BELT CONVEYOR COMPANY.—Judge Amend of the Supreme Court has appointed Oscar W. Jeffrey temporary receiver of the Ridgway Belt Conveyor Company of 29 Broadway on the application of William J. Johnston, a judgment creditor for $246, and fixed his bond at $1,000. It was stated that there are no assets except patent rights. The company was incorporated on April 25, 1904, with a capital stock of $100,000.

L. ROSENFELD & CO.—L. Rosenfeld & Co., (corporation,) fur dyers at 158 Wooster Street, take exception to the report, published on Jan. 17, that Max Friedman had been appointed temporary receiver for the corporation by Judge Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court, on the application of Schmidt, Hodes & Zeeman. They say that Schmidt, Hodes & Zeeman have no claim against them, further that L. Rosenfeld & Co. have no judgment for $127 against Solomon, Hodes & Zeeman.

CHARLES GREENSPAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Charles Greenspan, grocer, at 1,622 Madison Avenue, by these creditors: Robert Hill, $153; Seeman Brothers, $176; Meyerhoff & Hollstein, $56, and David S. Brown & Co., $106. It was alleged that he is insolvent on Jan. 19, permitted a judgment to be taken against him, removed part of his property, and gave preferences for $1,000. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Theodore W. Morris, Jr., receiver of the assets, fixing his bond at $500. He began business in 1901.

ABRAHAM H. SMITH.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham H. Smith, manufacturer of shirt waists at 15 Waverley Place by these creditors: Sarah Lowenthal, $500; David I. Seiffer, $38, and Charles Prosnitz, $11. It was alleged that he is insolvent and made preferential payments of $1,000. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Robert G. Perry receiver of the assets, fixing his bond at $4,000. Edwin F. Stern, attorney for the creditors, said that the liabilities are about $12,000 and assets $6,500, consisting of accounts, $3,500; stock and machinery, $3,000.

ALFRED ADAMS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Alfred Adams, manufacturer of cabinet work at 38 Gold Street, by these creditors: Mossman Brothers, $262; Henry E. Sheeran, $67, and Charles F. Fisher Lumber Company, $460. It was alleged that while insolvent in November and December he transferred all his machinery, stock, and materials to Charles Kuster and transferred accounts to others. He began business on March 1, 1904, and made a specialty of stock boards for Wall Street brokers. He gave up business about Dec. 1. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed James F. McNoboo receiver with a bond of $500.

BERNSTEIN & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Bernstein & Co., (corporation,) stock brokers at 350 Broadway, by these creditors: George Freschl, $880 for balance due on stock transactions; Harold A. Wulf, $300, balance due on stock transactions, and John C. Thorn, $110, commissions for obtaining business. It was alleged that on Jan. 6, while insolvent, payments were made to C. Irving Patterson, $200, and Henry J. McGuckin, $500, to prefer them, and on Jan. 16 the corporation by its President, Alfred Bernstein, admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts. It is a New York corporation, organized in June, 1904, with a capital stock of $50,000.

ABRAHAM G. REED.—Abraham G. Reed, butter and egg merchant of 141 Reade Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $27,774 and assets of $18,639, consisting of accounts $11,079 and shares of stock $7,580, pledged as collateral, consisting of $5,000 United States Steel preferred, par value; $7,000 United States Steel common and $2,500 New York Building Loan Banking Company. He also has 5 shares of Fort Monmouth Steamboat Company, value unknown, and a life insurance policy of $5,000, pledged as collateral. Among the creditors are the New York Exchange National Bank, $13,800, secured by above-mentioned collateral; Second National Bank of Jersey City, $8,500, and Binghamton Cold Storage Company, $2,105. Mr. Reed has been in business since 1872.

Out of Town.

BOSTON.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed to-day by George B. Stetson of 17 Yarmouth Street, whose liabilities are $66,072; assets $12,970.18.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADAMS, Edward L.—Clifford C. Moore	$2,122
BLOOM, Benjamin—Charles Schlang, costs	32
BLISS, Clara—Bertha D. Hopkins	133
Brennan, George H.—Frank J. Moses	627
BURKETT, Walter L.—Wm. H. Aymar	9,625
BURNS, Peter A.—David C. Myers	34
BERNARD, L. James—New Netehrlands Pub. Co.	51
BAKER, Thomas—Same	67
BOEHME, Justus—David Mayer Brewing Co.	461
BRUDER, George—Landis Machine Co.	34
CURRY, John—Emanuel D. Stein	80
CAMPIGLIA, Pasquale—Rapid Press	37
CARITO, Andrew J.—David Mayer Brewing Co.	424
CAMPBELL, Patrick A.—Emil F. Groth	458
DAY, Henry B.—Clifford C. Moore	2,122
DE JULIO, John—Catherine Brenen	216
DOLGIN, Benjamin—Mary Hallpara	143
DEVLIN, Thomas—New Netherlands Pub. Co.	60
FARLEY, Joseph A. and Mary G.—Allen Advertising Agency	1,989
FRANKLIN, Otto D.—Thos. M. Curtins	81
FISCHER, Edward—George Rau	47
GODNER, Albert—Jacob E. Ludwig	246
GUNDERSON, Olaf—Gust Blomgren	191
SAME—Henry B. Rosenson	223
GRONINSKY, Philip H.—New Netherlands Pub. Co.	82
GOODMAN, Abraham—North British and Mercantile Ins. Co. of London and Edinburgh, costs	35
GREINER, Louis—Jacob Aloy	119
HART, John—Geo. W. Conklin	114
HOLLY, McMann—New Netherlands Pub. Co.	85
HEISER, Jacob—David Mayer Brewing Co.	503
HEUER, Louis—Samuel Shapiro	45
HARTUNG, Anton—Lena Hartung, costs	111
HOUSEWORTH, Elliot—De Laval Separator Co.	79
HAUCK, Edw. T.—Benj. B. Davis	61
HENTZ, Peter—U. S. Mortar Sup. Co.	478
HOUGHTON, Halbert—Amanda Bernhardt	78
JOHNSON, Luman W.—Emil R. Volkel	159
JOSEPH, Geo. E.—John B. Martin	395
JETTES, Geo. J.—Wm. G. Ringler	1,475
JOSEPH, Morris—Philip Wattenberg	644
KLINKER, Mary—James P. Nieman, return of property or	873
KAHN, Estella, executrix—Frances Heath Eaton, Waterbury	.01
KROPE, Wm. O.—Kate I. Reilly	228
KRAMER, Annie—Samuel Goldberg	276
KONS, Peter—George Kelster	113
KINNEY, Owen—People, &c.	500
KASTEN, Rosalia—Morris Kasten	2,510
KENNEDY, John J.—Frederick H. Potter and another	47
KRAGEL, Annie, administratrix—Samuel Green and another, costs	126
KATZ, Aaron E.—Lee Monsheimer, costs	48
LAMPSON, Robert D.—Abraham Sommerfeld and another	79
LEVY, Jacob—Abraham Schaeffer and another	84
LEVITAN, Frances—Benj. G. Behrman	112
LAWRENCE, Seabury—Jacob E. Babb	65
LINZ, Henry (not summoned) and Geo. —Wm. Krauss	119
LAWSON, Walter H.—Met. Bank of No. America in N. Y.	1,800
MIRBACH, Samuel—Philip Wattenberg	544
MORRIS, Andrew—Henry P. Mitchell	119
MARSHALL, Jas. G.—Clifford C. Moore	2,122
MOOREHEAD, Thomas W.—Same	2,122
MARTIN, Durwood H.—Abraham Sommerfeld and another	79
MARKEWICH, Samuel—Abraham A. Silberberg	113
MILLER, Benjamin—Jacob E. Ludwig	246
MIERS, Abraham—People, &c.	500
McINTYRE, Thos. A.—Clifford C. Moore	2,122
MEYER, Claes—David Meyer Brewing Company	83
MAIORANA, Salvatore, (not summoned) —David Mayer Brewing Company	424
McNELTY, Thomas J., (not summoned) —David C. Myers	34
McDONALD, James A.—New Netherlands Publishing Company	162
McGOVERN, John—William Oppenheim	1,500
NAYLOR, S. Elmer—Charles C. White	195
ROBINSON, Frederick W.—New Amsterdam National Bank of New York	2,050
ROWLEY, John H.—New Netherlands Publishing Company	70
ROGERS, Grace—Same	47
REINHEIMER, Charles—Same	118
RAMSGATE, Anna M.—Robert H. Ramsgate, costs	108
ROWLEY, Patrick—Beakes Dairy Co.	534
SCHMIDT, Edmund P.—Frederick C. Berthood	519
SIGMON, William—Julius Goldstone et al., costs	214
SOLOMON, Esie—New Netherlands Publishing Company	76
SPITZER, Henry—Same	93
STANDISH, Myles—Same	72
SCHWARZ, Herman—Same	84
STRONG, Joseph M.—Emil F. Groth	458
SEIDMAN, Jacob—William A. Thomas	39
STUURMAN, J. H. G., Jr.—Henry Knox	982
SICKELS, Charles R. and David B.—Jerusha A. Wright et al.	1,332
SEFING, Leonard W.—L. Hammel et al.	394
TAYLOR, Samuel, Jr.—C. C. Moore	2,122
THOMPSON, Wm. C.—L. Goldman Co.	242
VOLMER, Kate—Wm. F. Hinchliffe	93
WALKER, K. B.—J. H. Parker et al.	215
WATERBURY, L.—Buchmad, Ltd.	97
MINING, CHEMICAL AND METALLURGICAL Co. of America—Lola B. de Almagarax	413
THE GENERAL AUTOMATIC PHOTOGRAPH Co.—Frederick T. Case	4,636
THE INTERNATIONAL BATHING Suit and Storm Proof Clothing Co.—Hygienic Fleeced Underwear Co.	581
INTERURBAN N. Y. RY. CO.—E. Dugar	141
N. Y. CITY RY. CO.—M. Moustaki	109
THE N. Y. AND VIRGINIA COPPER Co.—Theodore Schmalhols	805
N. Y. CITY RY. CO.—Max Cohen	119
MANHATTAN LAUNDRY MACHINERY Co.—Export League	118
THOMAS REESE, JR., Inc.—Harrison Walker Refineries Co.	184
SENECA REALTY CO. OF N. Y.—Title Ins. Co. of N. Y.	99
D. APPLETON & CO.—Elisabeth L. Zeisloft, costs	116
SAME—Same	1,068
BRONX THEATRE CO., (not summoned)—Philip Wattenberg	544
BENEDICT FOOD CO.—R. L. Nustaedt	158
HERTER REALTY CO.—U. S. Mortar Supply Co.	473
C. & M. ENVELOPE CO.—E. Quinn	1,595

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when judgment was filed:

MUTUAL RESERVE LIFE INS. CO.—H. P. C. Johnston, June 8, 1905	$85
SAME—Same, June 8, 1905	85
SAME—Same, June 8, 1905	85
SAME—Same, June 8, 1905

Church Services To-morrow

BAPTIST.

At Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, 6-8 West 46th St., Rev. R. F. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor. Public Worship with preaching by the Pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. BIBLE SCHOOL, 9:45 A. M. YOUNG WOMEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S CLASSES.

Amity Baptist Church, 312 West 54th St., Rev. Leighton Williams, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Threefold Apprehension of Christ"; 8 P. M., "Saving Faith in Christ."

Baptist Church, Epiphany, Madison Av., 64th.—Madison C. Peters, 11, "What and Where Is Heaven? What Shall We Do There?" 8, "Friendship, Love, and Truth," to Odd Fellows; public invited. People's Meeting, 3:30, "Working Women's Wrongs"; Mrs. J. G. Phelps Stokes, Harriet Stanton Blatch, and Mrs. Frederick Nathan, opening speakers.

Calvary Church, West 57th St.—Dr. MacArthur, 11, 8; evening, "Giving the Heart to God." All welcome.

Central Baptist Church, 42d St., West of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "Christ's Refusals"; 7:45 P. M., "Traps for Men." Miss Vinnie Shirmer and Mr. George Mortensen, violinists, will play at night.

Madison Avenue Baptist Church, MADISON AVENUE, CORNER 31ST ST. KERR BOYCE TUPPER, D.D., LL.D., Minister. 9:30 A. M.—Sunday School. Madison Ave. League Bible Class.
11 a. m.—Worship and Preaching. Sermon Theme: "Christianity, a Life-Possessing and Life-Producing Force."
8 p. m.—Worship and Preaching. Sermon Theme: "How to Act in Any Great Crisis." MUSICAL SERVICE AT 7.45 P. M. A CORDIAL WELCOME TO ALL.

Memorial Baptist, Washington Square South, Edward Judson, Pastor.—10:45, Rev. Howard B. Grose; 7:30, Rev. James M. Bruce; Evening Prayer daily, 7:30 to 8; Church Prayer Meeting Friday night.

Mount Morris Baptist Church, 15 Fifth Av., above 126th St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Acting Pastor. Public Worship at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

Washington Heights, Convent Av. and West 145th, Boardman E. Bosworth.—11, "Wanted, an Extremist Church"; 8, "Why Not To-night?"

West 33d Street Baptist Church, (8th and 9th Avs.) Rev. E. S. Holloway, Pastor.—Services 10:45, Committal and Trust"; 7:45, "When Jesus Stood Still." All are cordially invited.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Central Park West and 68th St. Christian Science Services Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School 11 A. M. Wed. Eve. meeting at 8. Central Christian Science Reading Room, 22 W. 23d. Harlem Branch, 123 W. 125th. Open daily, except Sunday, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and 56th St., Rev. C. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., public worship. Dr. Jefferson will preach at both services. 5 P. M.—Dr. Thomson's Bible Class.

Manhattan Congregational, Broadway & 76th St.—Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., at 11 A. M.; Vesper service at 4 P. M. Good music both services under direction J. Henry McKinley. Seats free. A cordial welcome to all.

Pilgrim Congregational Church, Corner Madison Av. and 121st St., Rev. Frederick Lynch, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

JEWISH.

At Temple Beth-El, 5th Av. and 76th St., Sunday, 11 A. M., Dr. S. Schulman on "The Second Commandment: The Idols of Our Times."

Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St., Sunday at 11:15, Dr. Daniel A. Huebsch on "Religion and Art." All welcome.

LUTHERAN.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, Central Park West and 65th St., Rev. C. Armand Miller, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Advent, Broadway and 93d, G. F. Krotel, D. D.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

Evangelical Lutheran Church, (St. James's,) Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Services 11 and 8; Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Centenary M. E. Church, 106th St. and Washington Av., Rev. B. C. Warren, D. D., Pastor.—10:30, Dr. F. J. Belcher; 7:45, "Young People and Character."

Eighteenth St. Methodist, Near 8th Av., Rev. Richard E. Bell, Pastor.—Services 11, 8.

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, West 104th St., Near Columbus Av., Rev. T. H. Baragwanath, Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Promise of God's Presence"; 8 P. M., "The Story of the Prodigal and Its Significance." Everybody cordially welcome.

Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Corner 60th St., Rev. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor. Preaching by the Pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject, "The Geography of the Cross."

Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av.—14th St., Rev. ROBERT BAGNELL, D. D., Pastor. PASTOR PREACHES 10:45 AND 7:45. Attractive services every night. All seats free. TEMPLE CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

People's Church, 81st St., Near 3d Av., Rev. Frank A. Scofield, Pastor.—Services 11 and 8.

St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, 75th St., West of Columbus Av., Rev. ANDREW GILLIES. 11 A. M.—"The Christian's God." 8 P. M.—"God's Message of Rest."

St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and 126th Street, Allan MacRossie, Pastor. Morning worship at 11. Evening worship, 7:45.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Av. and 86th St., Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., preaching service.

NEW CHURCH.

Church of the New Jerusalem, 35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs.—Sunday School, 10 A. M.; Service 11 A. M., with Sermon by the Pastor; Subject, "The Bow in the Cloud, The Second Oldest Parable of Religion."

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

All Angels' Church, West End Av. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M.; Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.; Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Rector, 11 A. M.; Choral Evensong, 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

Calvary Church, 4th Av., 21st St., Rev. J. LEWIS PARKS, S. T. D., Rector. 11 A. M.—Matins and Litany. Preacher, The Rev. E. P. Newton. 8 P. M.—Evensong.

Christ Church, Broadway and 71st St., Rev. G. A. Strong, Rector.—8, 11, Rector; 4 P. M., Evensong; 8, Mr. Waterhouse.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9; Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45; Evensong, 4 P. M.

Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M.—Morning Service, Sermon, (Rector.) 4 P. M.—Selections from Mendelssohn's 'Elija.' Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith will preach. 8 P. M.—Evening Service & Sermon, (Rector.)

Church of the Beloved Disciple, 89th St., Near Madison Av., Rev. Henry M. Barbour, Rector.—Services at 7:30, 10, and 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Mr. John W. Wood, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Missions, will deliver an address at 11; Rev. A. E. Scott will preach at 8.

Church of The Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue, above Forty-fifth Street, Rev. D. PARKER MORGAN, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Litany; Preacher, The Rector. 8 P. M., Evening Prayer; Preacher, Rev. Sydney Key Evans.

Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St.—Services 8 and 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Church of Zion and St. Timothy, 334 West 57th St., Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. D.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M.; Morning Prayer, Preacher, the Rector, 11 o'clock; Choral Service, Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton, 8 P. M.

Eglise du Saint Esprit, 45 Est 27E Rue.—Services religieux le dimanche a 10½h. du matin et 8h. du soir. Rev. A. Wittmeyer, recteur.

Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, Montague St., Four Sqs. from Brklyn Bridge.—8:30, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Rev. Mr. McGlohon preaches at 11.

St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Av., Corner 44th St., Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector.—Services, 8:30 and 11 A. M. 12:15 P. M.—Sunday School. 4 P. M.—Evensong. Anthem: "O Where Shall Wisdom Be Found?" Boyce.

St. James's Church, Madison Av. & 71st St. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Litany, Holy Communion, and Sermon by Rev. J. Cairns. 8 P. M.—Evening Service and Sermon by Rev. J. Cairns.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

St. John's Chapel, Trinity Parish, Varick St., Below Canal, Rev. Philip A. H. Brown, Vicar.—Sunday services, 7:30, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Adams Chapel, Union Theological Seminary, 700 Park Av., Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock; the third sermon in the course on "The Christian Doctrine of Faith"; Preacher, Professor George A. Coe, Ph. D., of Northwestern University; subject, "Faith and Science." All are welcome.

At West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Av., Corner 105th St., Rev. A. Edwin Keigwin, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Brick Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: {Rev. William R. Richards, D. D. Rev. Shephard Knapp. At 11, and VESPER SERVICE at 4, Dr. Richards will preach. Mr. Knapp at CHORAL SERVICE at 8. SEATS FREE. Bible School and Classes, 9:45 A. M. MEN'S CLASS taught by DR. PAGNANI. Wednesday Service, 8 P. M. Friday, 5 P. M.

Central Presbyterian Church, West 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.. Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Joseph Taylor Britan, Assistant.—Dr. Smith preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Sunday School at 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Sunday evening at 7 o'clock; devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and 55th Street, REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D., Minister. Rev. Geo. H. Trull, Assistant. Public worship on Jan. 21 at 11 A.M. & 4:30 P.M. Dr. Stevenson will preach at both services. Bible School meets at 9:30 A. M. Wednesday Evening Prayer Meeting at 8:15. Strangers are cordially invited.

Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Av. and 91st St., Rev. PLEASANT HUNTER, D. D., Pastor. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Corner 22d St.—Rev. Walter Duncan Buchanan, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Madison Square Presbyterian Church, Madison Av., Corner of 24th St. Sabbath services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., Pastor. Rev. George R. Montgomery, Assistant Minister. The Pastor will preach morning and evening. Bible School in Chapel, 10 A. M.; Classes for Adults.

Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Northeast corner 73d St., Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, Pastor.—Public worship 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; The Rev. President Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D., will preach.

New York Presbyterian Church, 7th Av. and 123th St., Rev. Dr. D. J. McMillan, Pastor. Services 11, 8; Christian Endeavor, 7. Cordial welcome.

Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue, Eleventh to Twelfth Street; Rev. HOWARD DUFFIELD, Pastor. 11 A. M.—"The Sword of the Lord." 4:30 P. M.—"The Three Friends."

Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Broadway and 73d St. Rev. Robert Mackenzie, D. D., Minister. Rev. Allen W. McCurdy, Assistant Minister. Services 11 and 8. Preaching by Dr. Mackenzie.

Scotch Presbyterian Church, 96th St. and Central Park West, Rev. David G. Wylie, D. D., Pastor; Rev. John E. Triplett, Assistant.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

University Place Presbyterian Church, Corner of 10th St., Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Ralph K. Hickok, Assistant.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; at the services to-morrow the Pastor will preach; Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

Westminster Presbyterian Church, 23d St., Near 7th Av., Rev. John Lloyd Lee, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Song Service.

West Presbyterian Church, 42d, Bet. 5th and 6th Avs.—Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

REFORMED CHURCH.

Collegiate Church, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. Rev. Henry J. Scudder will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Collegiate (Marble) Church, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"The Way of the Willful." Evening—Anniversary Bowery Branch Y. M. C. A. Addresses by Mornay Williams, Esq.; Mr. H. W. Hoot, and Dr. Burrell.

Collegiate Church, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"How We May Grow a Soul." Evening—"The Religion of the Pharisee Contrasted with the Righteousness of Christ; a Message for To-day."

Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Grace Reformed Church, 7th Av. and 54th St., Rev. Dr. Duryee, Minister.—Morning service, 11 o'clock; evening service, 8 o'clock.

Madison Avenue Reformed Church, Cor. 57th. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor; Wm. B. Forbush, Junior Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Dr. Kittredge will preach in the morning; Dr. Forbush in the evening on "The Secret of Overcoming."

South Church, Madison Av. and 33th St. Rev. THOMAS R. BRIDGES, D. D., Minister. 9:45—Children's Service. 11—Morning Service. 4—Afternoon Service.

34th Street Reformed Church, West of 8th Av., Rev. Robert W. Courtney, Pastor.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Theosophical Society, N. Y. Branch.—First of four Sunday evening lectures, C. Jinarajadosa, B. A., (Cambridge, Eng.,) of Ceylon; subject, "Reincarnation," Jan. 21st, 8:15 P. M., Assembly Hall, United Charities Bdg., 4th Av. and 22d St. Free to public.

Theosophical Society, 244 Lenox Av.—Public lectures every Sunday and Tuesday, 8:15 P. M.

UNITARIAN.

All Souls', (Unitarian,) 4th Av., 20th St.—Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor, will preach sermon; subject, "Seeing Things from Above and from Below"; Services 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

At Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, corner 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, Pastor, will preach at 11; subject, "The Ideal Interpretation of Life"; Sunday School, 9:45 A.M.

Church of the Messiah, (Unitarian,) 34th St., Cor. Park Av.—Services 11 A. M.; Dr. Savage will preach second sermon in series on "Things Worth Living For"; subject, "The World's Great Books"; Sunday School, 10 o'clock, in Chapel, entrance on Park Av.

UNIVERSALIST.

Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and 76th St., FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"Laboring with God." 8 P. M.—"Such as Sit in Darkness." Choir will sing Gounod's "Out of Darkness."

OTHER SERVICES.

A UNIQUE SERVICE, Sacred Song and Scripture Response by Children of the **Five Points House of Industry,** 155 Worth Street. HEAR THEM SING AT 3:30 P. M. Organist—S. N. Penfield, Mus. Doc. Superintendent—Wm. R. Garbutt.

Commander Miss Booth At Carnegie Music Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av., Sunday, January 21st, 8 P. M. Third of Series of Special Addresses, entitled "WONDERFUL!" Miss Booth with the harp. Special Singing by Surpliced Choir. Instrumental Music. General admission free. Box tickets may be secured up to 10 P. M. Saturday from Adjutant Shaw, 122 West 14th St.

Gospel Tabernacle Church, 44th St. and 8th Av. Services 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching, at the morning service, Rev. A. B. SIMPSON; the evening service, Rev. F. E. MARSH; subject, "TWO SEAS MEETING". Song Service, conducted by the Rev. H. KENNING, 7:30 P. M. A hearty welcome to all.

Senator Everett Colby and Mayor Mark Fagan of Jersey City will speak at Men's Mass Meeting, auspices West Side Y. M. C. A., Sunday, 3:30 P. M., MAJESTIC THEATRE, Broadway & 59th St.

Services in Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St., 3:30, Rev. Joseph Giardina preaches, "Reasons for Leaving the Roman Church."

Society for Ethical Culture, Carnegie Hall, 57th St., 7th Av.—Dr. FELIX ADLER will lecture next Sunday, January 21, at 11 A. M. Subject, "SELF HELP IN AFFLICTION."

Swami Abhedananda, 62 West 71st, Sunday, 11 A. M., "Attitude of Vedanta Toward All Religions."

The Old Jerry McAuley Mission, 316 Water St., Under Brooklyn Bridge.—Meetings every night and Sunday afternoon at 3. Everybody welcome, especially drunkards. S. H. Hadley, Superintendent.

Navy to Send Fencing Team Here.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 19.—The Naval Academy athletic authorities have decided to send a team of three members to take part in the tournament of the Intercollegiate Fencing Association, which will be held in the gymnasium of the New York Athletic Club on March 16 and 17. The "middies" won the trophy last year. The navy fencers will open the season here to-morrow with the New York Turn Verein.

GIRLS' ATHLETIC MEET FOR JAPANESE ENVOY

Mikado's Representative Interested in Public Schools A. L.

MRS. MACKAY A DIRECTOR

Over Fifty Hester Street School Lasses Run Relays and Jump for Foreigner's Benefit.

Nagai Michiakira, a special representative of the Japanese Government, witnessed a special exhibition by the girl athletes of the Girls' Branch of the Public Schools Athletic League yesterday afternoon, held in Public School No. 62, Essex and Hester Streets. The Japanese has been sent to this country to study the methods of physical culture in the public schools, and also the workings of the athletic league, with the idea of adapting its best features to the physical upbuilding of the boys and girls of Japan. More than half a hundred girls took part in the relay racing, running, and other sports yesterday, and, although Michiakird expresses himself but imperfectly in English, it was evident that he was impressed with the work, and more especially with the magnitude of the Public Schools Athletic League and what it was accomplishing among the children in the congested portions of the city.

The girl athletes, clad in navy blue bloomer suits, were under the direction of Miss Adela Smith, the physical culture supervisor of the district, and Miss Elizabeth McGowan, the department athletic teacher of the school. The sports were held in the girls' gymnasium before an assemblage of invited guests that included Miss Catherine Leverich, President of the Girls' Branch; Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Miss Julia Richmond, Miss Jessie Bancroft, director of physical training in the elementary schools; Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick and Dr. Crampton of the Public Scohols Athletic League, and Miss Elizabeth Burchenal, who will direct all of the athletics and physical culture work among the girl athletes of the Girls' Branch. At the close of the games, Miss Leverich announced that Mrs. Clarence Mackay had consented to become a member of the Board of Directors of the Girls' Branch and that she was much interested in this feature of the schoolwork.

The programme was intended to show the result of even a little training, such as the league proposes to foster, among the younger girls of the crowded east side of the city, where the opportunities for playing games and indulging in sports and running are limited and when attempted in the streets is attended with considerable danger. Teams of eight girls engaged in a relay race, the distance being about a quarter mile; there were sprinting, a potato race, an obstacle race, and pass ball by four teams.

The majority of the girls exhibited some timidity about running with any great show of speed, but Miss Smith explained that their exhibition was a marked improvement over their first attempts when they lacked experience. The sport of pass ball and the obstacle race were calculated to develop steadiness of both hand and eye and also to induce swiftness of judgment and accuracy on the part of the girls. All of the young athletes entered into the competitions with the keenest zest and with no little or uncertain show of pleasure. Miss Burchenal declared that nearly all of the girls who competed could be trained to become speedy runners, for she is of the belief that running is one of the things that a girl may do naturally and far surpass boys if properly trained. Plans are being made to systematize the work among the girls at an early date.

NO CLASH IN BASEBALL.

Greater New Yorks Will Open Here, and World's Champions Elsewhere.

As the result of a conference yesterday between H. C. Pulliam, President of the National League, and Ban Johnson, President of the American League, at the National League's headquarters, Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street, there will be no serious clash between the two organizations, as has been hinted. When the announcement was first made during the annual meeting of the National League that the championship season would begin on April 12, which was followed by an announcement from the American League that its season would not begin until April 17, there was a gloomy aspect for baseball, in the opinion of many patrons of the game. Both of the New York teams, it was expected, would open their season here, and conflicts innumerable could not be avoided.

The meeting between Presidents Pulliam and Johnson yesterday, however, has changed the situation entirely. These officials, who prepared the schedules, spent the greater part of the day in comparing their work, and while it will take probably a couple of days more to cover the entire schedule, it can positively be stated that the schedules of this year will be as perfectly arranged as those of last year and that there will not be any more conflicts in dates.

From what President Johnson said after the conference, the American League will open its season on April 14, instead of April 17, in the East, and on April 17 in the West. The National League season will open throughout its entire circuit on April 12. In New York the world's champions will not play their first game at home, but the Americans will have the field to themselves on Saturday, April 14, when the Bostons will be their opponents. On April 19 Griffith's men will face the ex-champions in Boston, two games being played, morning and afternoon, in commemoration of Lexington Day.

Joint meetings of the two leagues, at which the schedules will be adopted, will be held here on Feb. 14, and in the morning of the same day the joint Committee on Rules will meet.

STOP NEWS AT COLUMBIA.

Alumni Committee Passes Resolution of Silence to Prevent Leak.

There was a meeting of the Alumni Committee appointed by President Butler of Columbia University yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Board of Trustees, 63 Wall Street. It convened early and retired late. When the committeemen dispersed Chairman Gustavus Kirby, when questioned as to its proceedings, stated there was nothing to give out. The committee, he said, had passed a resolution declaring that no detail of its plans would be talked of by any of the members until completed, when a statement would be formally issued to the newspapers.

Chairman Kirby had previously announced that there would be a meeting of his committee, and if seen after the meeting there would probably be something of moment to tell. But this was before the gag law became a statute, so the momentous something remains a secret in the breasts of the distinguished alumni. Mr. Kirby said that plans of the committee had been leaking out, but he knew where the leak was and it would be plugged. The resolution of the committee was doubtless the stopper applied.

GANS WHIPS SULLIVAN.

Colored Pugilist Knocks Out Boston Man in Fifteenth Rounds.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 19.—"Joe" Gans, the colored pugilist of Baltimore, and Mike (Twin) Sullivan of Boston were to have fought a twenty-round bout here to-night, but the battle ended in the fifteenth round by Gans knocking the oBston man out. Both pugilists were in a fine condition, and the fight was lively up to the finish. The betting was slightly in favor of Gans. According to conditions, the men were at the stipulated weight, 142 pounds, at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

71st Regiment Wins at Basket Ball.

Two notable basket ball victories were scored by the Seventy-first Regiment teams in their armory last evening over the Twenty-second Regiment five and the Westchester Wheelmen. The regimental team defeated the latter, snowing them under by a score of 64 to 14, while the Twenty-second five were beaten by the Company E five by a score of 36 to 13.

Line-up:

71st Regt., Co. E, 36.	Position.	22d Regiment, 13
Ludtke	Right forward	Rogers
Morris	Left forward	Jordan
Sulif	Centre	Fines
Hallenback	Right guard	Cocke
Jarrett	Left guard	Lockwood

Goals from the field—Ludtke, 6; Morris, 2; Sulif, 3; Hallenback, 7; Jarrett, 12; Rogers, 2; Jordan, 2; Fines, 3. Goals from fouls—Jarrett, 4. Referee—Lieut. West of West Point. Umpire—Corp. Graham.

71st Regiment, 36.	Position.	22d Regiment, 13
Wallum	Right forward	Clark
Filvey	Left forward	C. Bowman
Van Tassel	Centre	F. Bowman
Lusks	Right goal	Rogers
Jarrett	Left goal	Sullivan

Goals from the field—Wallum, 2; Van Tassel, 1; Lusks, 2; Jarrett, 2; Clark, 2; F. Bowman, 1; F. Bowman, 1. Goals from fouls—Jarrett, 2; C. Bowman, 1. Umpire—Corp. Graham. Referee—Lieut. West of West Point.

NATIONAL GOLF MEETING.

Championship System Unchanged—President Thomas Re-elected.

Over fifty golfers, representing some of the best players and legislators in the game, were present last night at the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association, which was held at Delmonico's. President Ransom H. Thomas presided. He was re-elected for another year, the list of officers as presented by the Nominating Committee being elected unanimously. They are:

President—Ransom H. Thomas, Morris County, N. J.

Vice Presidents—Fred S. James, Glen View Club, Illinois; Alexander Britton, Chevy-Chase Club, Washington, D. C.

Secretary—William Fellowes Morgan, Baltusrol Golf Club, New Jersey.

Treasurer—S. Y. Heebner, Philadelphia Cricket Club.

Executive Committee—Daniel Chauncey, Garden City, N. Y.; G. F. Willett, Brookline C. C., Massachusetts; Heyward G. Leavitt, Omaha (Neb.) Country Club; H. Chandler Egan, Exmoor Country Club, Illinois.

So many applications for the three National championships were presented that to simplify matters R. H. Robertson, ex-President of the association, moved that the final selections be left to the Executive Committee, and this plan was adopted. Four clubs applied for the amateur event—Apawamis of Rye, Englewood of New Jersey, Ekwanok of Vermont, and the Baltimore Country Club. For the women's championship the Nassau Country Club of Glen Cove, L. I., and the Atlantic City Country Club applied. Englewood, Onwentsia of Chicago, and the Philadelphia Cricket Club asked for the open event, while the Country Club of Brookline, Mass., and the Chicago Country Club expressed a willingness to accept anything that might be granted to them.

The dues of the associate clubs were reduced from $100 to $50 a year. The associate clubs control the voting power. There are 30 in the U. S. G. A. membership and 263 allied clubs, a total of 293 club members, 5 more than a year ago.

A lively discussion ensued over the method of conducting the amateur championship. William Fellowes Morgan moved that the plan be changed so as to provide for an 18-hole qualifying round, with 36 holes for the match play round, thereafter. Daniel Chauncey offered an amendment calling for the same plan as was in vogue last year—two 18-hole medal play rounds, one-half to be played the first day and the final half on the second day, and 36 players to qualify for the match play rounds, these to be 18 holes, except the final, which will be 36 holes. Walter J. Travis expressed a preference for June for both the amateur and open championships. The month of October was the popular choice for the women's tournament.

GOOD GOLF AT PINEHURST.

Carnegie Wins Two Matches—Moffat's Defeat a Surprise.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 19.—Splendid conditions greeted the army of golfers in the mid-Winter tournament to-day who qualified in the four cups in yesterday's play. Every man who qualified in the eight divisions of sixteen players started off in the first match play round, and two hard rounds were completed. W. C. Carnegie of the St. Andrew's Club, N. Y., who won the medal for the lowest score in the opening round, won both of his matches, beating T. P. Moran of Washington in the morning and A. C. Aborn of Montclair in the afternoon. The winner had a hard match with Aborn, and only won by 2 up and 1 to play. One of the surprises was the defeat of the Hackensack golfer, W. D. Moffat, in the first round for the chief trophy. He lost by a single hole, being beaten by R. P. Nevin, Jr., of Pittsburg.

In the second set the only New Yorker who remains for the semi-final round is C. W. Insles of the Apawamis Club.

Recreation Centre 159 Won Dual Meet.

The dual athletic meet between Evening Recreation Centre No. 159 and High School of Commerce Recreation Centre, held last night at 129th Street and Second Avenue, was won by the former by 28 points to 18. The Evening Recreation Centre No. 159 secured the majority of the short distance events, while the High School of Commerce athletes were said to advantage in long distance [illegible] maries:

40-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by J. Leidon, No. 159; C. Sears, No. 159, second; D. Shiff, High School of Commerce, third.

40-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by G. Hemsath, No. 159; H. Finkelstein, High School of Commerce, second; W. Munson, High School of Commerce, third.

880-Yard Run, Junior.—Won by H. Finkelstein, High School of Commerce; J. McGlone, High School of Commerce, second; C. Sully, No. 159, third.

880-Yard Run, Senior.—Won by B. Goldstein, High School of Commerce; C. Sullivan, No. 159, second; J. Malloy, No. 159, third.

Potato Race, Junior.—Won by A. Barrett, No. 159; F. Forran, No. 159, second.

Potato Race, Senior.—Won by J. Hockstain, No. 159; C. Sullivan, No. 159, second.

High Jump, Senior.—Won by C. Tally, No. 159; A. Libbey, High School of Commerce, second.

Boys' High Hockey Team Won.

Boys' High School hockey team defeated a team representing St. Paul's School of Garden City, L. I., by the score of 5 goals to 1 at the Clermont Avenue Rink last night. The St. Paul players were outclassed at all stages of the game. Line-up:

Boys' High.	Position.	St. Paul's.
Alexander	Goal	Kine, Thomas
Ritter, Jennings	Point	Maclin
Dryer	Cover point	Bruton
Baker	Forward	Davis
Simmons	Forward	Wheaton
Harmon	Forward	Sherd
Root, Corey	Forward	Bentley

Goals—By Baker (3,) Dryer, Simmons, Wheaton. Referee—S. Martin, Poly Prep.

TIGERS' WILL STAND BY GUNS.

Ready to Assume Responsibility of Reforming Football.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 19.—Princeton's first expression in regard to Harvard's action in abolishing football came out to-day in The Daily Princetonian, the undergraduate paper. After stating that Harvard has thus thrown the responsibility of reforming the big college game upon the other colleges and universities in the new Rules Committee, the editorial says:

"There is no doubt that the representatives of these institutions can do the work unassisted by Harvard and do it very practically and profitably, and there is no reason why any additional member should withdraw from the task ahead.

"The present game of football with the proposed changes incorporated presents splendid opportunities for a manly and beneficial sport. It is the part of those colleges which stand for this in athletics to remain by the work of football revision. This seems to be a more rational, competent, and frank course than to abolish the game entirely because it contained some objectionable features.

"There is a trust imposed on this and other institutions represented in the Rules Committee to secure by proper changes a football game which is of the full value the game intrinsically possesses. It is to be hoped that these colleges and universities will stand firmly by this trust instead of following the line of least resistance made possible by all the recent popular clamor and exaggerated outcry against the game. This course is abolition."

New Zealanders Played Great Football.

"Billy" Kelley, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Public Schools Athletic League, in a letter from London says the New Zealand football team, which may play one or two games in this country before returning home, is one of the very best that ever played the Rugby game, and that Wallace, Smith, and Roberts are the equal of any players ever seen in England. The Colonials played every team of any importance, including the championship team of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, and were only defeated by Wales. "They came over here," writes Kelley, "expecting to meet foes of their strength, but were very much disappointed. They taught the Englishmen more than they had ever known before about the game, and their advent here has done more for the sport than any one thing in years."

While in Great Britain the New Zealanders played in thirty-two matches and won thirty-one. They sustained defeat at the hands of Wales by three goals to nothing. They scored 103 goals, with a total of 830 points, against 6 goals, with a total of 39 points, for their opponents.

COLUMBIA BEAT CORNELL.

Morningside Basket Ball Team Won by Score of 24 to 16.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 19.—The Columbia basket ball team defeated the Cornell five here to-night by a score of 24 to 16. The victory of the New Yorkers was the result of excellent team work and fast and accurate goal throwing.

The Columbia team started the game with a rush, scoring two baskets in the first two minutes of play. Cornell then braced, but the Columbia men, by as fine team play as has ever been seen in Ithaca, managed to score 17 points to their opponents' 8. In the second half Cornell rallied, and for a time it looked as if the Ithacans would overcome Columbia's lead. Line-up:

Cornell.	Position.	Columbia.
Lyford	Forward	Hurley, Hall
Dickerman	Forward	Fetterlein
Reed	Centre	White
Brinkerhoff	Guard	Moore, Cuthelly
Whiting	Guard	Ryan, R. White

Goals—Cornell: Dickerman, Brinkerhoff, Reed, (3,) Whiting, (2;) Columbia: Hurley, (2,) White, (3,) Moore, (1,) Ryan, (3.) Goals from fouls—Cornell, 3; Columbia, 6. Referee—Mr. Stafford.

Thoroughbreds on Gravesend Track.

The bright weather yesterday resulted in most of the horses quartered at Gravesend being on the track. It marked the first appearance of First Water since he has returned from the farm. He went along cleverly, and should train to better than usefulness this season. The good filly Whimsical was also on the track and was as full of life and vagaries as ever. In one of her wild antics, that almost unseated her exercise boy, she struck herself and cut an ugly gash in the off hind leg. Though the injury was a painful one, it is by no means serious, and she will scarcely be confined during the healing of the wound.

English Thoroughbred Sold for $76,800.

Word comes from England that George Faber has sold his thoroughbred horse Pietermaritzburg for 15,000 guineas, ($76,800.) The son of St. Simon, which cost a large sum as a yearling, won a number of good races as a three-year-old, and ran fourth in the St. Leger. The same year he easily won the Jockey Club Stakes at Newmarket.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

The distance of the Saratoga Special has been increased from five and a half to six furlongs. This change was made at a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Saratoga Association, and is almost sure to be received favorably by both the horsemen and the public. The race itself has always been the most popular two-year-old fixture of the midsummer meeting, and is unique in that the association only adds a valuable cup. The subscription to the stake is $1,000 for each nomination, with $500 forfeit. The entries for this stake, as well as the other fixtures at the Spa, close on March 5.

George Walker, the American trainer, who has met with such pronounced success in Germany for the last two years, will sail to-day to continue his labors abroad. For the coming season "Winnie" O'Connor will do the riding for Trainer Walker, making it more than ever an American concern.

Wholesome Fun for Old and Young

As the train pulled out the bears sat down
On cushion seats of velvet brown.
They nodded to men and ladies, too,
And smiled and said "How do you do?"
To a little girl who asked her Dad
If bears were good, for the books she had
Said that bears were cross and often bad.

"Don't you believe it," said TEDDY—G,
"When we reach New York you come with me,
And I'll buy you candy, ten pounds, or more,
The best they have in a Broadway store,
And picture books which say that we
Are as fond of children as bears can be."

The Roosevelt Bears

Teddy--B and Teddy--G on The Pullman

Don't fail to get aboard with them.

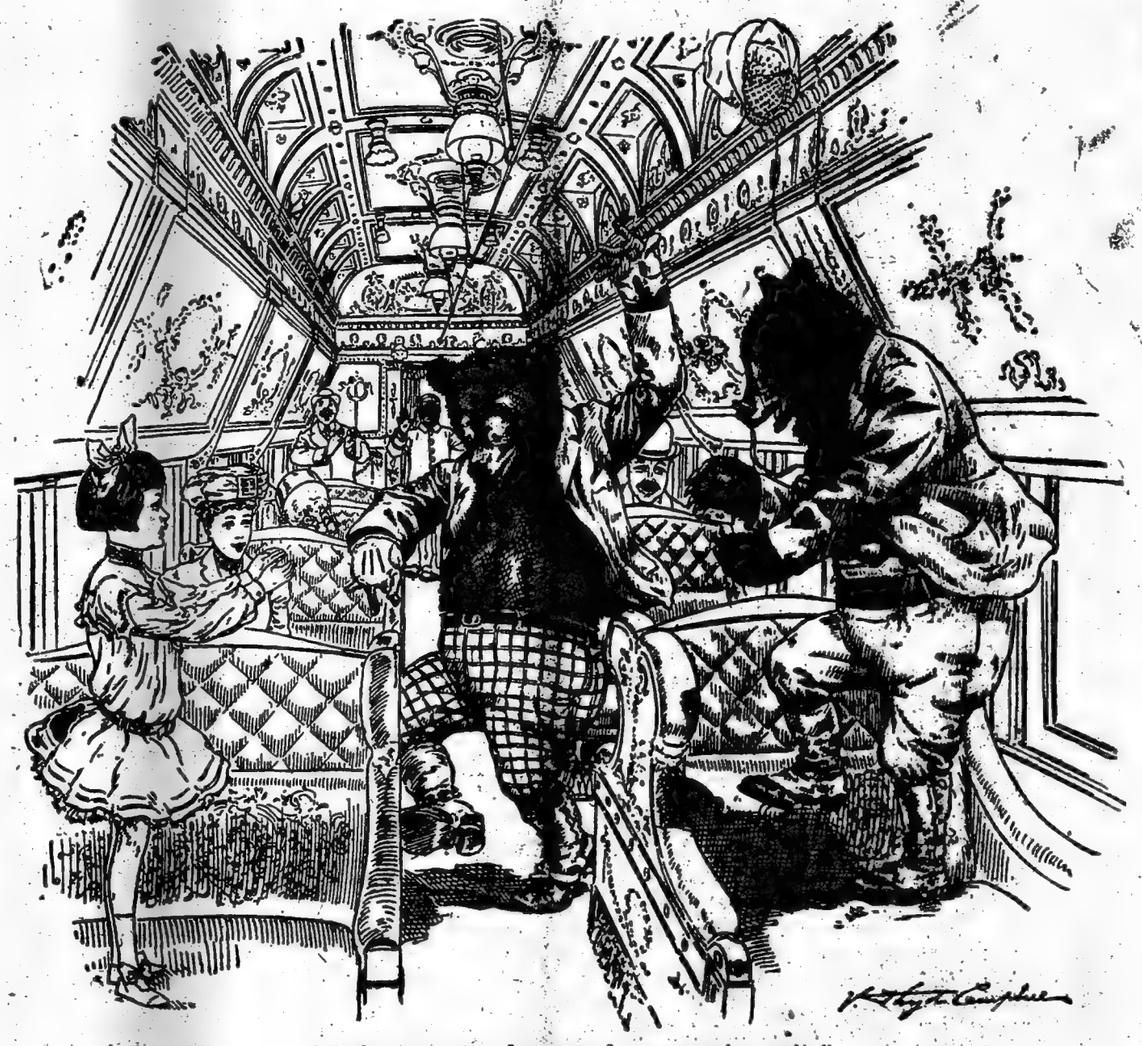

"Did a two-step dance and a new cake wal

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Deal for Twenty-fourth Street Properties Near Sixth Avenue—Estate Sells Maiden Lane Buildings —Buyer for Plot on Upper Broadway.

Voorhees & Floyd have sold for William C. Wetton and Emma De Long, as executors of the estate of M. C. Wotton, 50 West Twenty-fourth Street, a three-story building, on lot 19.6 by 100, 75 feet east of Sixth Avenue, and to the same buyer 57 West Twenty-fourth Street, a remodeled four-story building, on lot 20 by 100.

W. B. Patten and J. L. Van Sant have sold 140 West Twenty-fourth Street, a three-story brick dwelling, 18.9 by 98.9, to Irving S. Charig.

Maiden Lane Buildings Change Hands.

The Bininger estate has sold the two five-story buildings 10 and 12 Maiden Lane, on plot 45.5 by 88 and irregular, 140 feet east of Broadway.

Broadway Deal Near 113th Street.

J. Romaine Brown has sold the plot, 50 by 100, on the west side of Broadway, 50 feet south of 113th Street.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have bought the plot, 225 by 99.11, on the south side of 151st Street, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue.

Dwellings Sold in Various Sections.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Isaac Westervelt to a client, for occupancy, the three-story brownstone and brick dwelling 273 West Seventy-first Street, 17 by 55 by 92.8.

Frank Koch has sold 50 West Fifty-fourth Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, on lot 20.6 by 100.5.

Gideon E. and Gerard Fountain have sold 47 East Eightieth Street, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling, on lot 23 by 83.

Philip Cohen has bought from Heilner & Wolf two five-story brownstone dwellings, 108 and 110 East Eighty-ninth Street.

Purchase on West 125th Street.

Goodwin & Goodwin have sold for Evelyn H. Doty 546 West 123th Street, a five-story triple flat on lot 25 by 100.11.

Robert Levers has sold for Max Ullman 526 West 123d Street, a five-story double flat on lot 38.2 by 102.

Weisberger & Kaufman have sold for a Mrs. Peterson to a Dr. Bruder 78 West 114th Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 16.8 by 100.

Feder & Levine have bought 16 and 18 West Ninety-ninth Street, two five-story double flats, each 25 by 100.

Bank of the Metropolis Deal.

Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., & Co. have sold the sixteen-story building of the Bank of the Metropolis, at the northwest corner of Sixteenth Street and Union Square, to W. W. Cole, who has given back to the bank a fifty-year lease of the corner store, basement, and safe deposit vaults.

Alfred M. Rau has bought from the Colt estate 28 East Tenth Street, a three-story building on plot 42 by 92.3, adjoining the southeast corner of University Place.

Daniel B. Freedman is the buyer of 218 West Thirtieth Street, sold recently by George W. McAdam.

Leases in New Mercantile Building.

Frederick Fox & Co. have leased for George D. Wick five lofts, consisting of 25,000 square feet of floor space, in the new ten-story mercantile building 33 and 35 East Twenty-first Street. This completes the renting of this structure. The same brokers have also leased 12,000 square feet of space in the Vischer Building, 43 to 47 West Fourth Street.

The Ruland & Whiting Company has leased the large store in the Black Building, corner of Frankfort and William Streets, to Fayerweather & Ladew; also, the five-story corner building 74 to 78 Cliff Street and 47 and 49 Ferry Street, to William D. Emery; also, the entire building 94 Beekman Street, to A. H. McAdams; also, the entire building 176 Fulton Street, to the Roebuck Weather Strip and Wire Screen Company, and the store and basement at 749 Broadway, for A. Weinberg.

Frederick Southack and Alwyn Ball, Jr., negotiated the lease of the old Benedict Building, at the southwest corner of Broadway and Cortlandt Street, for Mary B. Pell to the Broadway-Cortlandt Company, which is controlled by the City Investing Company. The lease is for a term of thirty-eight years at an annual net rental of $50,000, with privileges of renewal for two terms of twenty-one years each.

Goodwin & Goodwin have leased the store at the northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and 112th Street to Reeves Brothers for five years, at an aggregate rental of $10,700; also, the store 2,389 Eighth Avenue, to R. Nelson, for five years, at an aggregate rental of $9,500; also, the store at the southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and 122d Street, to Walter Adee, for ten years, at an aggregate rental of $23,500; also, the store 784 Amsterdam Avenue, to Wachtel & Loeb, for six years, at an aggregate rental of $9,000.

To Build on East 116th Street.

H. J. Kantrowitz has sold for Samuel Golding the plot, 200 by 100, on 116th Street, and the abutting plot, 120 by 100, on 115th Street, 100 feet west of Second Avenue. The buyer, the Apollo Realty Company, will erect on the property eight six-story flats, with stores.

Daniel H. Jackson has sold for Manheim, Weinstein & Hoffberg the six-story flat 313 and 315 East 118th Street, on plot 50 by 100.11.

The Columbian Board of Brokers has resold to Gustav Kaliski the properties 318 and 320 East 101st Street, sold recently through the same concern to M. Feltenstein.

Sol Freidus has sold for Thomas C. Sullivan 50 East 133d Street, a five-story triple flat, 25 by 100, to Montgomery Rosenberg.

The Cuozzo & Gagliano Company has leased for Louis Meyer the six-story apartment house at 102 East 128th Street, for a term of five years, at an aggregate rental of $18,000.

Lexington Avenue Corner Sold.

D. H. Scully has sold for Dorf & Abrams the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and 121st Street, three five-story flats, with stores, on plot 63 by 100.11.

H. Barnett and H. Bloom have sold for M. Lehm to Jacob Weinstein 1,703 and 1,705 Third Avenue, 50 by 100.

R. Kurzok has sold to Louis Samuels 168 to 170 East 119th Street, a six-story flat, in course of construction, on plot 50 by 100.11.

Thomas P. Payne has sold for the Jones estate to Morris H. Feder the four-story tenements 305, 313, 315, and 317 East Forty-fourth Street and 304, 306, 312, and 314 East Forty-fifth Street, each 27 by 100.

M. Hielier and S. Susman report that they have negotiated sales of 432 East Eighty-second Street, 133 and 135 East 114th Street, and 432 West Seventeenth Street.

Maier Brothers have sold to Louis Lese 349 and 351 East Seventy-sixth Street, two four-story double flats, each 25 by 102.2.

Company Sells 60th Street Houses.

The Moss Realty Company has sold 227, 229, and 231 West Sixtieth Street, three five-story flats, on plot 75 by 100.5.

H. C. Senior & Co. have sold for Julian Kean the five-story tenement 222 West Sixty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.

Folsom Brothers have resold the five-story front and four-story rear tenements at 416 West Thirty-fifth Street, 25 by 100, to the Rev. Henry E. Hovey of Portsmouth, N. H.

Buyer for Second Avenue Corner.

M. Salmanowitsh has sold for a client the northeast corner of Second Avenue and Fourth Street, a six-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.

H. J. Kantrowitz has sold for Louis Lese to Samuel Golding 639 to 643 East Twelfth Street, 75 by 100, and has resold the plot to the Apollo Realty Company, for improvement with two six-story apartment houses.

Haber, Dworkowitz & Haber have sold to H. Hamm the two five-story tenements 706 and 708 East Thirteenth Street, 50 by 100; also, the five-story tenement 12 Lewis Street, to S. Grossman; also, 1,74 Lexington Avenue, a five-story tenement, on lot 18 by 70.

Abraham Gelberg has sold for Haber, Dworkowitz & Haber to Joseph Rosenberg the two five-story tenements, on plot 50 by 100, at 524 and 526 East Thirteenth Street; also, the five-story tenement 540 West Fifty-fifth Street, on lot 25 by 100.

Sale of Morton Street Properties.

Block Brothers have sold to E. Wagner 53, 55, and 57 Morton Street, seven-story tenements, each 25 by 100. N. Hiller and Samuel Levy were the brokers.

Louis Werbel has sold for John C. Eberle to Samuel Tuchfeld the five-story tenement 232 Rivington Street, 25 by 100; also, the five-story tenement 241 East Second Street, 26 by 87.

Harris Sokolski & Son have bought 31 Orchard Street, a five-story tenement, with stores, 25 by 75 by 100.

Simon Wang has sold for Henry Kalchein to Philip Bortenstein and I. Birnbach the six-story tenement 322 Henry Street, 25 by 95.

Day's Dealings in the Bronx.

Wiederman, Majud & Co. have sold for B. Hochbaum two lots, 50 by 100, on the east side of Cambreling Avenue, 200 feet south of 177th Street, to a client, who will erect two three-story buildings; also, for D. Robinson, the dwelling 879 Forest Avenue, 21 by 91; also, 3,905 and 3,907 Third Avenue, a five-story flat, with stores, on lot 50 by 100; also, 984 Jackson Avenue, a five-story double flat on lot 25 by 75, for D. Robinson; also, the plot on Crotona Park East, 700 feet north of 173d Street, 40 by 130 by 67 by 139, for George Brown, to a client, who will erect a five-story apartment house.

George J. McCaffrey, Jr., has sold for J. Michell a dwelling, on plot 50 by 00, on the west side of Bronx Street, north of 179th Street.

Harry Goodstein has bought from Jackson Brothers 967 and 969 East 160th Street, a three-story frame building, on plot 44 by 145.2, giving in exchange the plot 118 by 118.3 at the southwest corner of Union Avenue and 160th Street. S. Rosenfeld was the broker.

The Wakefield Park Realty Company has bought three lots on the west side of Jerome Avenue, 400 feet north of 176th Street.

New Owners for Brooklyn Properties.

Jacob Fine has sold for Gordon Brothers the four-story brick single flat 114 South Second Street, Brooklyn, 25 by 90.

Sherwin & Harris have bought for a client, through Thomas A. Penner, 510, 512, and 520 Fifth Street, Brooklyn, three four-story double apartment houses, each 32 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

7th Av, 2,305, e s, 44.11 ft n of 135th St, 18x75, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the Herrmann Realty Company $14,600

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

82d St, 128 West, s s, 395 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, G. W. Thym..... 22,675

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

45th St, s s, 75 ft e of 9th Av, for a four-story brick dwelling and store, 16x77.9; J. F. Betz, Philadelphia, Penn., owner; C. W. McCall, of 2 West 14th St, architect; cost, $13,000.

135th St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, for six six-story brick flats, 45.10x86.11; Sax, Sussman & Halpin of 158 East 113th St, owners; G. F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $288,000.

Dawson St, e s, 699.9 ft n of Longwood Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 40.7x88; John McGloin of 2,627 3d Av, owner; J. C. Cocker of 103 East 125th St, architect; cost, $60,000.

10th St, n e corner of Avenue E, Unionport, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x46; Martha Kurz of 1,171 Fox St, owner; Rudolph Werner of 774 East 157th St, architect; cost, $3,500.

Southern Boulevard, w s, 350 ft s of St. John Av, for a six-story brick store and tenement, 50x108; William Wainwright of 1,042 Macy Place, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $60,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Jan. 19.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 88th St, 100.8x30; Isidor Blumenkrohn and others to Morris Buchsbaum, (mtg $70,000) 100

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 172d St, 94.6x95; W. J. Dean to William S. Patten, (mtg $35,000) 100

AUDUBON AV, s e corner of 167th St, 80x95; 144th St, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Robert Altman and others to Altman Realty Company, (mtg $51,000) 100

BATHGATE AV, e s, 94.10 ft n of 187th St, 120x80.11; Louis Geiger to Frances Hersberg, (mtg $12,500) 100

BRONX TERRACE, e s, part of Lot 1,176, map of Wakefield, 59.6x105; Leonore C. Geimerich to Eugene Hagmeyer and another, (mtg $500) ..... Nom.

CHERRY ST, 39, s s, 17x74.8; George D. Vail to Union Coast and Realty Company (mtg $5,000) 100

CLIFF ST, n s, 112 ft w of Concord Av, 21x75, Lot 53, map of 155 lots of Charles A. Stadler, Lot 150, map of 155 lots of Charles A. Stadler; William F. Clare to John Slattery 100

CLINTON ST, e s, 100 ft s of Stanton St, 50x100; Solomon Frankel and others to Lewis Adelson, (mtg $77,500) ..... Nom.

COLLEGE AV, w s, 140.5 ft n of 169th St, 50x92.6; Bernhard Bloch to Carrie Ehrgood 100

COLLEGE AV, w s, 165.5 ft n of 169th St, 25x92.6; Solomon Katz to B. Bloch.

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 25.2 ft n of 95th St, 50.4x irregular; New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, trustee, to Ralph O. Ives, (mtg $1,005) 100

ELM ST, 118 to 122, n w s, —x—; Trustee of Tufts College to Hugh L. Fox.

GRAND AV, s e corner of Buchanan Place, 100x200; Townsend Wandell to John H. Bodine, (mtg $9,800) 100

GUN HILL ROAD, s e corner of Hull Av, 25.11x104.5; Patrick J. Coffey to John C. L. Rogge 100

HENRY ST, 260, s s, 20.7x109.9; Virginia R. E. L. McAlpine to Emma M. Aims, 1-6 part ..... Nom.

HUDSON ST, 252, e s, 20.9x irregular; Mary F. Martin to the New Amsterdam Realty Company, (mtg $8,000) 100

HUDSON ST, w s, 97.1 ft n of Beach St, 28.6x76.3; John F. McKeon to Charles H. Selick, (mtg $19,166) 100

JEROME AV, w s, 266.8 ft n e of North St, —x—; Whitehall Realty Company to J. J. Theo. Rieper, (mtg $24,500) 100

LENOX AV, n e corner of 142d St, 74.11 x irregular; Louis Rubenstein to P. Bookstaver and another, (mtg $24,000).

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 50.11 ft n of 108th St, 16.5x65; Morris Haber and others to Samuel Herbst, (mtg $8,000). 100

LOT 431, Block O, amended map of Mapes estate; John Moriarty to Charles Daniel 100

LOTS 113 and 114, map of William F. Duncan at William's Bridge; Boris Bromberg to Nathan Stupincker, (mtg $450) ..... Nom.

LOTS 134 to 138, map of 300 lots owned by Henry Morgenthau; Teresa J. Dreyfoos to Paul Mayer, (mtg $13,650) 100

LOTS 189, map of 370 lots, McGraw estate; John F. Hansel to Omero Casle 100

LOTS 17, 18, and 19, map of lots at Mount Hope, estate of J. P. Schmenger; Henry Iden and another, executors, to George Menaker 3,900

LUDLOW ST, 14, e s, 32.4x87.6; Karl M. Wallach to Herman L. Rosenthal and another, (mtg $22,000) 100

MADISON AV, s e corner of 78th St, 100x irregular, 24 part; 4th Av, s e s, 80 ft s of 17th St, 25.6x115, ¼ part; 17th St, n e s, 115 ft s e of 4th Av, 10x 131, all title; Daniel L. Bradley to Mary B. Averill 58,400

MAIDEN LANE, 133, n s, 29.4x irregular; Robert P. Lee, executor and trustee, and others to Emil Bloch 26,000

MAIDEN LANE, 133, n s, 29.4x irregular; Emil Bloch to Max Marx, (mtg $18,000) 100

MARION AV, e s, 245.8 ft n of King's Bridge Road, 25x98; Robert Ingram to Jennie Ingram 100

MORTON ST, 53, n s, 24.11x100; Morton St, 57, n s, 25x100; Jacob Bloch and others to Emil Wagner, (mtg $104,000) 100

MOTT AV, e s, 350 ft n of 152d St, 25x95; E. Jeans and others to Arthur H. Morris 100

OLD BROADWAY, s e corner of 130th St, 125.1x irregular; Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company to Isaac Cohen, (mtg $46,500) 100

OLD BROADWAY, s e corner of 130th St, 125.1x irregular; Isaac Cohen to Abraham I. Spiro, (mtg $62,500) 100

PARK AV, e s, 250.8 ft s of 170th St, 20x85.6; Charles Van Riper and others to Victor Oertel, (mtg $2,500) ..... Nom.

ROAD from Westchester to Old White Plains Road at land of George Briggs, contains 77 310-1,000 acres; Clara V. Schieffelin and others to Cathleen Turney 100

ROAD from Westchester to Old White Plains Road at land of George Briggs, contains 77 310-1,000 acres; Cathleen Turney to Sound Realty Construction Company, (mtg $224,000) 100

SHERIFF ST, 88, s s, 25x100; David Silverman to Pinkas Tarnofker 100

SHERIFF ST, 88, s s, 25x100; David Silverman to Pinkas Tarnofker ..... Nom.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 186th St, 85.11x irregular; Israel Lebowitz and others to Joshua T. Butler, (mtg $45,000) 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 375 ft n of 150th St, 39.5x200; James Ahearn to Martin J. Earley, Jr., ¼ part, (mtg $94,000) 100

VESEY ST, 80, n s, 23.1x30.1; Therese Mack to Morris Faiman 100

WEST BROADWAY, 428, e s, 25x100; Frances Hessberg to Louis Geiger and another, (mtg $40,500) ..... Nom.

ZULETT AV, s s, Lot 156, map of W. A. and H. C. Mapes, 25x100; Frederick A. Stadler to Fred Judge, (mtg $1,500) 100

ZULETT AV, s s, Lot 156, map of W. A. and H. C. Mapes, 25x100; Fred Judge to Frederick A. Stinner and wife, (mtg $1,500) 100

1ST AV, 1,134 and 1,135, e s, 50x81; John Bozzuffi to Francesco Albano, 2-20 part, (mtg $42,000) 100

1ST AV, 1,134 and 1,135, e s, 50x81; John Bozzuffi to Nicola Servido, 2-20 part, (mtg $42,000) 100

1ST AV, 1,134 and 1,135, e s, 50x81; John Bozzuffi to Angelo Bianco, 2-20 part, (mtg $42,000) 100

1ST AV, 1,792, e s, 25x94; Louis M. Rosenthal to Emanuel Green and another, (mtg $18,000) 100

1ST AV, 1,134 and 1,135, e s, 50x87; John Bozzuffi to Eugene Bozzuffi, 5-20 part, (mtg $42,000) 100

1ST AV, 1,140, e s, 25x81.5; John Bozzuffi to P. Deluchi, 1-6 part, (mtg $21,000) 100

2D AV, 1,888 and 1,890, e s, 49.4x100; Israel Schatz to Leo Katz, (mtg $26,500) 100

3D AV, e s, 76.7½ ft n of 84th St, 0.2x 100; Karl Maas and others to Max J. Roth ..... Nom.

3D ST, 312 East, 22.7x106; Louis Kooner to Jonas Welshaus, (mtg $23,500) 100

5TH AV, e s, 50 ft n of 215th St, 50x 100, Laconia Park; Irving Realty Company to De Witt Land and Improvement Company, (mtg $900) 100

5TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 50x 98.2; George Mandel to Solomon Reiner

6TH AV, n e corner of 218th St, 100x 100; Laconia Park Irving Realty Company to Vitus Lachnicht, (mtg $1,750) 100

6TH AV, e s, 75 ft n of 215th St, 25x 100; Vitus Lachnight to George H. Lachnicht, (mtg $1,750) 100

9TH AV, s e corner of 204th St, 199.10x —; Elizabeth Stayner to Alfred C. Bachman ..... Nom.

18TH ST, n s, 271 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 103.8; Julius Tishman to Sigmund Hornichter and another, (mtg $16,875) 100

107TH ST, n s, 328 ft e of 1st Av, 24x 92; Anna Damico to Louis Schlechter, (mtg $11,000) 100

21ST ST, n s, Lot 972, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Irving Realty Company to Joseph Courtenay, (mtg $1,600) 100

22D ST, 23 West, 25x98.9; Isaac Stern and others, executors, to Isaac Stern and others ..... Nom.

22D ST, 23 West, 25x98.9; Isaac Stern and another to Isaac Stern and others. Nom.

30TH ST, 145 and 147 West, 50x98.9; Samson Mayer to George J. Humphreys, (mtg $47,000) 100

30TH ST, 147 West, 25x98.9; Oscar R. Meyer to Samson Mayer, (mtg $22,000.) 100

30TH ST, 145 West, 25x98.9; Oscar R. Meyer to Samson Mayer, (mtg $25,000) 100

33D ST, 159 West, 25x99.11; Jennie Jacobs to F. Donofrio, (mtg $16,000) 100

35TH ST, 412 West, 25x98.9; Hattie Holshelt to Henry E. Hovey, (mtg $13,000) ..... Nom.

39TH ST, 534 and 536 West, —x—; 39th St, 538 West, —x—; Henry Reuerstein to Vincent Realty and Construction Company, (mtg $58,250) 100

40TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 98.9; Bernard Daley to Sunshine Mission Corporation, (mtg $1,500) 100

43D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 125x 100.5; Charles Scribner to Arthur H. Scribner, 4-10 part 56,000

55TH ST, 327 East, 18.11x100.5; Jacob L. Mark and another, executors, to Charles W. Mark 100

56TH ST, 246 East, 18x80; Jacob L. Mark and another, executors, to Charles W. Mark 100

79TH ST, s s, 21 ft w of Park Av, 20x 75; Richard M. Henry, referee, to William L. Sutphin 45,350

80TH ST, 230 East, 26.4x102.2; Isidor Zacon to Anna Orenstein, (mtg $38,250) 100

82D ST, 430 East, 12.6x102.2; Anna Orrenstein to Isidor Zacon, (mtg $4,000) 100

84TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x102.2; New Amsterdam Realty Company to Martin F. Martin, (mtg $58,000) 100

85TH ST, 330 and 332 East, 50x102.2; William F. Ebeling to Catharine Foerster, (mtg $28,500) 100

86TH ST, 29 West, 22x100.8; Hannah Rosenthal to Rebecca Tannenbaum, (mtg $30,000) ..... Nom.

93D ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 37.6x147.3; Charles R. Protze to William H. Wingate, (mtg $72,500) 100

94TH ST, s s, 288.2 ft w of Columbus Av, 33x89.2; Henry F. Feaney to David F. Canavan and others, (mtg $30,000) 100

97TH ST, 125 West, 16x100.11; William F. Decker to Alfred C. Bachman 100

100TH ST, 225 East, 25x100.8; Joseph Heilbrun to Hyman Claman, (mtg $8,000) 100

101ST ST, 58 East, 20x100.11; Louis Flaitz and others to Isidor Tager, (mtg $12,000) 100

102D ST, n s, 25 ft w of Park Av, 75x 201.10; Charles I. Weinstein to Samuel Kadin, (mtg $196,000) 100

103D ST, n s, 105 ft w of Park Av, 50x100.11; Jonas Weishaus to Louis Kovner, (mtg $67,250) 100

109TH ST, 74 East, 17x100.11; Harris Pachmelitzky and others to Aaron Appell, (mtg $8,000) 100

117TH ST, n s, 90 ft e of Park Av, 25.6x100.11; T. Wandell to Moses F. Goldstein, (mtg $18,600) 100

119TH ST, n s, 231 ft w of Manhattan Av, 19x100.11; Leopold Hutter to Louis Stern, (mtg $10,000) 100

122D ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x95.11; Joseph H. Davis to Ada Davis, (mtg $35,000) 100

122D ST, 424 and 426 East, 33.4x100.11; Emma Oliver to William Bachrach and another, (mtg $7,000) 100

126TH ST, 107 East, 25x99.11; Jacob Abraham to Daniel Loementhal, (mtg $8,000) 100

181ST ST, n s, 112.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 18.9x99.11; Margared Gillespie and another, executors, to Helen E. Vance, (mtg $8,500) 100

138TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x99.11; Max Kobre to Simon Uhlfelder and another, (mtg $23,000) 100

138TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Jacob Levy and others to George Schweppenhauser, (mtg $5,250) 100

138TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x99.11; Simon Uhlfelder and others to Charles Lowe, (mtg $24,713) 100

138TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x99.11; Charles Lowe to Leo Kohn, (mtg $31,000) 100

138TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x99.11; Herman Cohen and others to Max Kobre, (mtg $16,500) 100

141ST ST, n s, 25 ft w of Beekman Av, 25x91.8; Carl Schaible to Otto Gilcher, (mtg $18,000) 100

147TH ST, 286 and 288 West, 50x99.11; Moses Solomon to Laurette Goldman, (mtg $60,000) 100

149TH ST, n s, 20 ft w of Trinity Av, 20x irregular, City of New York to Charles A. Layton, all liens 2,500

159TH ST, 642 East, 24.6x98.8; Hani Porges to Miriam V. Lincoln and another, (mtg $15,000) 100

206TH ST, s s, 100 ft s e of 9th Av, 209x— to 205th St; 205th St, s e s, 100 ft s e of 9th Av, 75x— to 204th St; 9th Av, s e corner of 204th St, 199.10x—; Thomas G. Patten and others to Alfred C. Bachman, (mtg $25,000) 100

206TH ST, s s, 100 ft s e of 9th Av, 209x— to 205th St; 205th St, s e s, 100 ft s e of 9th Av, 75x— to 204th St; 9th Av, s e corner of 204th St, 199.10x—; Alfred C. Bachman to James N. Butterly, (mtg $57,500) 100

231ST ST, s s, 105.6 ft w of White Plains Road, 25x114, Wakefield; Irving Realty Company to Julius Wolf, (mtg $600) .. 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADELSON, Lewis, to Solomon Frankel; Clinton St, e s, 100 ft s of Stanton St, 50x100, 2 years, 6 per cent. 5,000

APPELL, Aaron; to H. Pachmelitzky and another; 109th St, 74 East, 17x100, 5 years, 6 per cent. 3,000

BACHMAN, Alfred C., to Title Insurance Company; 97th St, 126, 16x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 10,000

BACHMAN, Alfred C., to M. Marx; 206th St, s s, 100 ft s e of 9th Av, 20x irregular; 9th Av, s e corner of 204th St, 120x irregular, due June 16, 1907.. 22,500

BACHRACH, William, and another to the American Mortgage Company; 122d St, s s, 275 ft w of Pleasant Av, 83x 100, due June 30, 1907, 5½ per cent... 10,500

BACHRACH, William, and another to the American Mortgage Company; 122d St, s s, 275 ft w of Pleasant Av, 83x 100, due June 30, 1907, 6 per cent. .. 1,500

BELSCHNER, Lizzinge, to H. G. Silleck, Jr.; 236th St, s s, 325 ft w of Oneida Av, 25x100, 3 years, 6 per cent. 1,000

BLOCH, Emil, to R. P. Lee, executor; Malden Lane, 133, 20x irregular, per bond 9,550

BLOCH, Emil, to R. P. Lee, executor; Malden Lane, 133, 20x irregular, 6 years 5,450

BODINE, John H., to Townsend Wandell; Grand Av, s e corner of Buchanan Place, 100x100, 2 years 4,000

BODINE, John H., to Townsend Wandell; Davidson Av, s w corner of Buchanan Place, 100x100, 2 years 4,000

BONNER, Peter, to the Broadway Trust Company; Broadway, 648, 180x40, 2 years, 6 per cent. 40,000

BOOKSTAVER, Peyser, to L. Rubenstein; Lenox Av, n e corner of 142d St, 96x irregular, due June 30, 1907, 6 per cent. 14,500

BOZZUFFI, John, to M. J. Conrady and another; 63d St, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100, secures agreement, 6 per cent. 6,550

BOZZUFFI, John, to Elisabeth Bode; 61st St, n s, 224.6 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100, 3 years, 6 per cent., rerecorded from Oct. 25, 1905 7,000

BROADWAY, RELIANCE REALTY Company and another to Title Insurance Company; Lot 101, map of Crane estate, due Sept. 30, 1907, 5½ per cent. 3,000

CHATEAUNEUF, Cecilia Z., to D. Fink; 17th Av, s e corner of 2d St, 11x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 2,000

BRIGGS Av, e s, [illegible] Parkway, [illegible] ..... [illegible]

Peter V. Bussing and others, (action to acquire title;) Attorney J. J. Delany.

GREENWICH ST, 42 to 48; Laight St, 30; 50th St, s s, 77.10 ft w of Broadway, 50x 100.8; Bankers' Trust Company, trustee, against Frederick Dietz and others, (partition;) attorneys, White & Case.

JAMES ST, 98 and 100; John C. Gulick against Edward A. Driscoll and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Gulick.

VERDO AV, n w corner of Clifford St, 158.6x 201.1x irregular; Robert Catterson against Timothy J. Creeden and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hollo, Wagner & Burghard.

WESTCHESTER AV, n e corner of St. Ann's av, 88.9x121.1x irregular; Annie Pruss against John Cordes and others, (partition;) attorney, L. S. Goebel.

10TH AV, e s, 25 ft n of 18th St, 22.4x75; Title Guarantee and Trust Company against Patrick T. Canavan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

57TH ST, s s, 96.8 ft e of 11th Av, 16.8x100.5; Lansing W. Walsh, trustee, against George W. Worth and others, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorney, C. L. Apfel.

140TH ST, 467 West; Margaretta F. J. Abukalil against Gabriel Abukalil, (action to determine ownership;) attorney, C. H. Timerman.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Brooklyn.

D. & M. Chauncey Real Estate Co., Ltd.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON

THURSDAY, JAN. 25, 1906,

At 12 o'clock noon, in the

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, Ltd.,

189-191 Montague Street,

The most valuable property ever offered at auction in Brooklyn, The

GARFIELD BUILDING

Corner Court and Remsen Sts.

7 STORY OFFICE BUILDING,

Covering lot, 100 x 137.6 feet; practically adjoining Borough Hall, the Court House, Hall of Records, Temple Bar and the first Subway Station, in the Heart of the Financial Center.

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FOR SALE.

XIX.

Two of the greatest automobile concerns in New York City are now doing business in this fireproof structure covering 22,900 sq. feet, which we built at the corner of 56th street and Broadway.

The work of excavating was not started until the 5th day of April, 1905. Messrs. SMITH & MABLEY, who rented from the plans, occupied their portion of the premises on the 10th day of October, 1905. For the HOLTAN COMPANY, which made a lease on the 20th day of November, 1905, special reconstruction was done, including the installation of two elevators, and the premises were ready for occupancy on the 2nd day of January, 1906.

This building was built on the COST INSURANCE plan, and we invite comparison of it with other structures of a similar character, many of which were started months before and few of which are finished.

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Excellent investment.—Six-story elevator apartment house; price $150,000; mtge. $90,000 at 4½%; rents over $16,500; brokers protected.

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We inspect each month and keep repaired the plumbing of your houses for a small fee per month. Write for particulars to The William A. Soles Plumbing Inspection System, main office 1,261 Park Av. Telephone

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THE OUTLOOK REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York.

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Upper West Side.—Six-story elevator apartment house, near Broadway, one block from Subway station; size 100x100.11; all rented, leases; price $320,000; mortgage $150,000 at 4½ per cent.; rentals $22,000; great future; small amount of cash; might consider exchange.

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A private house, 17x100, 8-story and basement, near 110th St. Subway station; requires under $2,000 cash. Quick action.

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and 23d St., four-story building on trifle less than full lot; free and clear; price reasonable to close estate. Investigate.

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above mortgages, $21,200, buys 5-story 6-room double; excellent location, near Broadway; rents $3,900, (low.) Call for particulars.

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$7,000 cash above mortgages will purchase five-story 40-ft. four families, 18 rooms.

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$6,000 cash buys a five-story double, 25x100, with stores, all rented, showing $3,900; 6

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BEAUTIFUL HOME SITES

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On the line of the approved extension of Westchester Avenue rapid transit.

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The most beautiful and aristocratic section of the Bronx. High ground—level land—no rocks—fine old shade trees.

16-room, 2-family model houses with all improvements, for sale.

This is an exceptional opportunity to secure a gilt edge investment or an ideal Home site.

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ON EASY PAYMENTS

I Guarantee to Sell

New or old apartments inside of 24 hours

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Attention, Builders!

I have for sale good plots on the line of Rapid Transit with building loans.

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CHAS. JUNGMAN

Westchester Av., cor. Dawson St.

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Good Chance—7th Av. and 132d St., three-story and basement dwelling, 20x100; tiled bath; in first-class condition; mtg. $10,500; price $15,000; will consider exchange and add cash. F. Herman, 39 West 132d St.

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WILLIAM'S BRIDGE SECTION.

Randall St., 212th St., bet. Maple and 4th Sts., one block east of White Plains Av.; a plot of land, choicest part of Bronx, (2 lots,) no malarial grounds; very healthful; exact location of the old Varian Manor House; will sell very cheap for immediate cash; property free and clear. For particulars apply J. A. MYERS, 49 Maiden Lane.

Most complete two-family houses; everything up to date; oak trim, private stairs, porcelain fixtures, steam heat; superb location; magnificent view, overlooking Speedway and Washington Heights; 7 minutes' walk from west side elevated, 155th St. station; terms easy. Apply on premises, Joseph Harris Jones, Builder, Sedgwick Av., 165th St.

For Sale—Ten of the finest three-story two-family houses ever built in the Bronx; Indiana limestone and brick fronts; private staircases; all hardwood trimmed. About completed. Call on premises, Grant Ave., between 163d and 164th Sts., or Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 371 Fifth Ave., Manhattan.

Attention, Investors and Speculators!—Four-story double flat, near Subway station; price only $18,500; rents $1,976; easy terms; also elegant five-story new-law apartment house, with stores, principal business street; price $42,500; bank mortgage $25,000 at 5%; splendid future; suitable terms. Weber, 149th St., east of 3d Av.

Plot 9 lots; sewer, street graded, assessments paid; $8,000; terms. Polak, 4,030 3d Av.

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30 Acres, Rosedale, $1,300 per Acre.
38 Acres, Jamaica South, $2,700 per Acre.
139 Acres, Jamaica & Hempstead Turnpike, large frontage on trolley, $1,050 per Acre.
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2,400 Acres, Main line, L. I. R. R., $150 per Acre.
45 Acres, Jamaica & Hempstead Turnpike, near Belmont's Track, $1,600 per Acre.

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176 Broadway, Brooklyn; 1344 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

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350 PER CENT. PROFIT WILL BE REALIZED WITHIN THREE YEARS ON IMPROVED LOTS BOUGHT AT PRESENT ACREAGE PRICES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS AT

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LESS THAN HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE, MANHATTAN. 5c. BY TROLLEY NOW. NO WAITING

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At $4,800.—Conveniently located and well constructed one-family house of 8 rooms and bath, steam heat, all imp'ts; lot 82x100; you had better see it; also on prominent avenue, conveniently located, lot 100x275, well constructed house of 13 rooms and bath, steam heat; house in excellent repair inside and out; stable and carriage house; property could not be duplicated for $22,000; will sell for $12,000. Address C. H. Nevius, opp. Grove St. Sta., East Orange, N. J.

Would you like to invest $2,500 in a property now rented and get an annual income of $350 on investment? If so, I have it for you; it is all right; semi-detached house of 7 rooms and bath each; all impt's; in good shape inside and out; conveniently located. Address C. H. Nevius, opp. Grove St. Sta., East Orange, N. J.

For Rent—2 modern houses of 10 and 11 rooms and bath each, well located; price $50 per month from Feb. 1st; another of 10 rooms and bath, from April 1st, at $45.50; good location. Address C. H. Nevius, opp. Grove St. Sta., East Orange, N. J.

ASBURY PARK

Building lots, $3.00 each; installments $1.00 weekly; this week only. Appleby, 6 John St.

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A gentleman contemplating the subdivision of a country residence into ½-acre plots, within commuting distance of New York, would like to meet parties of refinement and education; to this end he proposes to sell at a price that would be advantageous to parties desiring refined neighbors. Address Refinement, Box 205 Times, Times Square.

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Elegant private 12-room house in Nyack-on-the-Hudson, with all latest improvements, land, and stable; must be sold cheap, or in exchange for real estate or anything; cause, owner leaves for Europe. Jaquire Schatz, 346 East 57th St.

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CITY HOUSES TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

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Seven-room house, Parkville, overlooking Ocean Parkway; improvements; excellent neighborhood; 917 East 5th St., Brooklyn; $30.00.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Elegant private house for housekeeping purposes, family of two or five light rooms in desirable section. E. S. T., Box 302 Times, Times Square.

Elmhurst, 15 minutes from Manhattan business centre; buy lots now, ground-floor prices; boom surely coming; completion Penn. R. R.; Belmont tunnels, Blackwell's Island Bridge; macadamized streets, granolithic sidewalks, curbs, and gutters, sewers, gas, water, shade trees. Write for full information U. S. Alvord, 231 West 21st St.

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Wanted—To take on lease for a term of years flat houses, (preferably cold-water flats;) will give good bond; must be in Borough of Manhattan. Benjamin Rubenstein, 135 Liberty St., New York.

Want cold-water tenements; good apartment and private houses; can arrange for quick results for the right propositions. Thos. M. Henneberry, 1,389 Lexington Av.

Would like to invest $118,000 in old or new law tenements; agents and owners' offerings solicited. Chas. Berlin, 204 East 17th.

Wanted—Long Island water front; must be large tract and cheap. Owners send particulars to Archibald Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Wanted—To buy old-style tenements, west side, below 50th St., 8th to 11th Av.; under $23,000. Weber, 145 West 26th.

Send me particulars of the house you wish to sell; have buyers. Matthies, 741 Tremont Av., Bronx.

Owners—We sell, rent, manage property; buyers waiting. O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 45th.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Exchange for lots, 3-family new frame building, rented, Bronx, 169th St., near Jerome Av. Apply Aldhous Construction Co., cor. 137th St. and 7th Av.

Beautiful four-story dwelling, 121st St., Lenox and 7th Avs., for a flat; equity, $9,000; good trade. Braisted, 2,783 Broadway, 107th.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

HENLEY APARTMENTS, Summit Ave., 164th St.

Five rooms and bath, $25; six rooms and bath, $28-$32; high class, steam heat, all modern improvements, seven minutes' walk from 155th St. station, west side elevated. JOSEPH HARRIS JONES, Ogden Av., 162d St.

1,418 BROADWAY,

Opposite Metropolitan Opera House.

8-ROOM APARTMENTS.

New plumbing, elevator, electric light; decorations to suit.

McVickar, Gaillard Realty Co.,

489 5th Av., below 42d St. Phone 4000—38th.

Four and five rooms, all improvements, new house, $25 to $30; one month free; hall service; telephone. 624 West 151st St.

3d Floor, consisting of 7 rooms, kitchen, &c., $35. Inquire Central Park Riding Academy, 7th Av., 58 to 59th St.

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306 West 68th St.—Five extra large, light rooms and bath, $23.

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N. E. Cor. 96th St. & Madison Av.

A NEWLY CONSTRUCTED MODERN FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT HOUSE, IN THE VERY CHOICEST RESIDENTIAL PART OF THE CITY.

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.

We cannot convey, in type, the grandeur, taste, spaciousness, and conveniences of the apartments. A personal visit and inspection only can supply that.

Apartments consist of 8 and 9 rooms and 3 baths.

SOMETHING DECIDEDLY NEW & NOVEL— A BALLROOM FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF GUESTS.

Rents, $1,200 to $1,800.

Supt. on Premises. Tel. 1752—79.

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"THE LEXINGTON."

144-8 East 22d St., near Gramercy Park.

Apartment of 6 rooms and bath; elevator; all-night service; steam heat; electric light; rent $60.00; only apartment unrented.

William Henry Folsom, Agent, 24 East 23d St.

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FAIRFAX, 1,326 Madison Av.—7 corner rooms; southern exposure; parquetts floors throughout; elevator, &c.

The Herbert Apartments.—Elevator service; 5 and 6 rooms; rents $32-$37; February free. 2,085 Lexington Av., corner 126th St.

Desirable flats, 55 East 11th, 5 rooms, bath, $30 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bronx.

Five and six room flat; heated; all modern improvements; in a two-family house; to rent cheap. 1,419 Bryant Av., (Freeman St. Subway Station.)

Handsome apartments; six rooms and bath; all improvements; two-family dwelling; 563 East 162d St.; rent $35. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 371 Fifth Av.

LOANS.

$8,000 Wanted.—First mortgage 6 per cent; newly improved Far Rockaway property; value $15,000; first-class tenantage. Greenfield, 2,065 Lexington Av.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

"The S. F. Myers Building has better light and contains more modern and desirable improvements than any other structure of the same dimensions in the city."—Opinion of Real Estate Expert.

S. F. Myers BUILDING

47-49 Maiden Lane,

midway between Nassau and William Sts.

New 12-Story Office Building

Fireproof and steel construction. Tiled halls and toilets on every floor.

Near centre of financial, real estate, insurance, law, drug and wholesale jewelry districts.

This modern fireproof building embraces every improvement for the comfort and convenience of tenants, three speedy hydraulic plunger safety elevators. Fine permanent light on all sides.

To lease, on very inducing terms, a few fine offices and one entire Floor of about 4,000 square feet.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

Apply to J. A. MYERS, on premises, or your own real estate broker.

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125TH STREET,

Bet. Park and Madison Avs.

75x100 or 125x100.

TO LEASE 21 YEARS, WITH RENEWAL.

MIGHT IMPROVE FOR RESPONSIBLE MERCHANT.

MORRIS B. BAER,

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DESIRABLE

LOFTS, STORE & BASEMENT

29 West 15th St.

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APPLY ACME BUILDING CO., 32 Union Square, OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

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114, 116, 118 W. 17th St. TO RENT—ENTIRE OR Stores & Lofts Separately

All improvements.

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LOFTS TO RENT in New Building.

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120-122 West 31st STREET NEAR 6th Av.

Light lofts especially suitable for business or manufacturing purposes.

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H. J. SACHS & CO. 28 West 22d St.

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All modern improvements, 11th floor, with skylight; immediate possession.

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Desirable offices with skylight for rent, suitable for architect, 4 AND 6 EAST 42D ST. Elevator, electricity, steam heat, &c.; reasonable rents.

PEASE & ELLIMAN,

Telephone 1200 Bryant. 520 Fifth Av.

CORNER LOFTS, (5,) 50X100 EACH, 451 AND 453 WASHINGTON ST., SOUTHEAST CORNER WATTS; STEAM HEAT; ELECCRIC ELEVATOR; POSSESSION AT ONCE. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Desirable loft, store, basement, and subbasement, 138 Mercer St., including steam heat and elevator service; rent reasonable. For terms apply Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194-6 Broadway.

Stores, corner 153d St. and 8th Av.; rapidly growing neighborhood; excellent location; good inducements to suitable parties. Kirkpatrick & Urquhart, 2,856 8th Av.

Broadway, between Fulton and John Sts., lofts and offices; steam heat, elevator and janitor service; rents reasonable. Apply to Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194 Broadway.

AVE. A, STORE AND BASEMENT.

Corner store and basement; can be enlarged to suit; busiest section. Address 408 Fuller Building.

To lease for a term of years to one tenant, near Broadway and Bleecker St., 6-story and basement building, 40x75. Herbert A. Sherman, 9 Pine St. and 532 5th Av., cor. 44th St.

37 West 17th St.—Seven-story loft, 25x92; will rent cheap; it will pay you to see me before you rent any other place. A. C. Olson, owner.

Handsome stores for rent, opposite Melrose Station, 162d St. and Park Av.; excellent location. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 371 Fifth Ave.

Attractive offices; studios; 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance, $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Small, light loft, with power, heat, and elevator; reasonable rent. Schelna, 115 E. 13th.

Liquor store, corner 2d Av. and 138th St. D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., 198 Broadway.

Studio, 5th Av., unique, music, art, and other dignified teaching. Gregory, 4 West 40th.

Brooklyn.

Two light lofts, with steam power and heat, 183 Floyd St. Apply on premises.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

BARSTOW,

17-19 EAST 27TH STREET,

One or two sunny apartments left; perfect bathing facilities and all modern appliances which make for comfort. We try to make the lot of the transients the envy of home folks by placing every convenience at their disposal and making them comfortable.

Van Rensselaer.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, with, without meals; including meals, two, $35 weekly; one, $15. 15 East 11th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

TO SUBLET,

The Strathmore

BROADWAY AND 52D ST.

8 room Apartment, with bath, fully furnished. All outside rooms.

HORACE S. ELY & CO., 27 WEST 30TH ST.

Van Rensselaer.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, with, without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. 15 East 11th St.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY H. HOYT, doing business as Harry H. Hoyt & Co., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, January 25, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 44 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, and at 2 P. M. at 44 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of desks, chairs, typewriters, safes, partitions, &c. JOHN EWEN, Receiver. 45 Cedar Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PAUL ROSENTHAL, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, January 26, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of tables and desks furnishings, machines, fixtures, &c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held in and for the County of New York, at Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of October, 1905.—Present, Hon. Martin L. Stover, Justice.—In the matter of the petition of the DIRECTORS OF G. L. SCHUYLER & CO., INCORPORATED, for the voluntary dissolution of said company.

On reading and filing the petition of Walter G. Schuyler, James E. Schuyler, Arva J. Edson, George E. Tripp, and John J. Curry, all of the Directors of G. L. Schuyler & Co., incorporated, above named, verified October 16th, 1905, and the schedule attached to said petition and made a part thereof, whereby it appears that G. L. Schuyler & Co., Incorporated, is a domestic corporation, organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, and located in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and that said petitioners are all of the Directors of said corporation, and have the management of its concerns, that the property of said corporation is not sufficient to pay all just debts for which it is liable, or to afford reasonable security to those who deal with it; that said corporation is indebted to divers persons in large amounts, a large part of which is past due; that said company is being pressed for payment, but has no available funds with which to pay its debts or carry on its business, and is unable to procure funds therefor; that actions have been commenced against said company by its creditors for the collection of debts due by said company; that if the property of the company is levied on and sold under execution said property will be exhausted, and there will not be enough to satisfy the claims of all the creditors, and that it will be beneficial to the interests of the stockholders and the creditors that said corporation should be dissolved, and its property placed in the custody of the court, and the said petition further containing schedules showing the assets and liabilities of said corporation and the other matters required by statute to be shown, and also stating reasons why an injunction should be granted restraining creditors from suing said corporation or prosecuting suits already begun.

And on reading and filing the order to show cause herein, granted October 16th, 1905, giving notice of the application for the appointment of a receiver herein, to the Attorney General of the State of New York, and the affidavit of Samuel M. Richardson, verified October 16th, 1905, and on proof of the due service of said order to show cause and of the papers upon which the same was granted, upon the said Attorney General, and on motion of Samuel M. Richardson, attorney for the petitioners herein,

It is ordered that all persons interested in said corporation show cause before this court at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of January, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why the said corporation G. L. Schuyler & Co., Incorporated, should not be dissolved.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each week in the three weeks immediately preceding the said 25th day of January, 1906, in The New York Law Journal and The New York Times, newspapers published in the said City and County of New York, the county in which this order is entered.

It is further ordered that all creditors of said corporation be and they hereby are enjoined and restrained from commencing any suits against said corporation, and from further prosecuting suits already commenced.

It is further ordered that Emanuel Blumenstee of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, be and he hereby is appointed temporary receiver of all the property, real and personal, things in action, effects, and assets, belonging to or held by said corporation or in its possession, and that such temporary receiver immediately take possession of all the property and effects, real and personal, of every name and nature, of said corporation, and hold and administer the same according to law; that before said receiver takes possession of such property or enters upon the performance of his duties he execute and file with the Clerk of the County of New York a bond to the People of the State of New York, with sufficient sureties, in the penalty of thirty thousand ($30,000) dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties as such receiver, said bond to be approved by a Justice of this court.

It is further ordered that the Windsor Trust Company be and the same is hereby designated as a place of deposit wherein all the funds of said corporation not needed for immediate disbursement shall be deposited.

It is further ordered that such further application may be made to this court under the provisions of this order as the receiver may be advised is proper and necessary for his instruction and direction in the management and conduct of his trust.

Enter M. L. S.

Please take notice that an order of which the within is a copy was this day duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of New York County. Yours, &c.,

SAMUEL M. RICHARDSON, Attorney for Petitioners, 30 Broad Street, New York City.

Dated New York October 24th, 1905.

LEGAL SALES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, RICHMOND County.—THE DIME SAVINGS BANK OF BROOKLYN, plaintiff, against NATHANIEL MARSH and Kathryne W. S. Marsh, his wife; David Marsh and Clara W. Marsh, his wife; Mary G. Marsh and Julia T. M. Lord, defendants.

In pursuance of judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date of the 24th day of May, 1905, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County on the 26th day of May, 1905, and an order of the Supreme Court entered in said Clerk's office September 11th, 1905, I, the undersigned Sheriff of Richmond County, do hereby give notice that on the 5th day of February, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front door of the County Court House in Richmond, Richmond County, I will expose for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder the following described real estate, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate at Clifton, in the County of Richmond and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the southeasterly corner of New York Avenue and Cliff Street, as laid down on a certain map of lands at Clifton, Staten Island, the property of David A. Hayes, filed in the Richmond County Clerk's office, in Box No. 59, and running thence partly along the southerly line of Cliff Street and partly along the southerly line of Oliver Wetmore's land 1,022 feet to the bay or shore; thence southerly along the bay or shore 220 feet to land of Levi Cook; thence westerly along the northerly line of said Cook's land 1,022 feet to New York Avenue; thence along New York Avenue 166 feet 9 inches to the place of beginning; comprising lots laid down on said map as 2-5-100 acres, and Clifton House property, including a right of way of 12 feet in width to the Bay Shore Road to the Clifton Wharf, from the north side of the Clifton House property below the above well at the foot of the terraces, being the same premises conveyed to Nathaniel Marsh by David A. Hayes and Caroline D., his wife, by deeds dated respectively October 28th, 1852, and November 26th, 1852, and recorded in said County Clerk's office on October 28th, 1852, in Liber 27 of Deeds, Page 608, and January 17th, 1854, in Liber 28 of Deeds, Page 403, the latter of said deeds being in confirmation of the former to correct a misdescription. Together with the land under water, adjacent to said premises, under patent of the State of New York, dated July 18th, 1860, and recorded in Liber 39 of Patents, Page 30.

Dated January 11th, 1906.

CHARLES T. McCORMACK, Sheriff of Richmond County.

WILLIAM N. DYKMAN, Attorney for the Plaintiffs, 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of HERMAN NACHSCHOEN, Bankrupt.

By order of this Court, the assets of Herman Nachschoen, bankrupt, will be sold to the highest bidder as follows:

Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned receiver until Thursday, Jan. 25th, 1906, at 10 A. M. Said bids will be opened at the office of the receiver at 1 P. M.

Bids must be accompanied by certified checks or cash for 10% of the amount bid.

No bids will be received after 10 A. M. on January 25th, and must be made in one of the three following forms:

First: A bid for all the stock, fixtures, and the lease of the premises.

Second: A bid for the stock and fixtures alone.

Third: A bid for the lease alone.

Bids in any or all of the above forms will be accepted and the property will be sold in a way that will bring the most money.

The rent of the store is $160.00 a month, and the lease expires May 1st, 1908.

If none of the bids are accepted, then the property will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, official auctioneer, on the premises, 880½ Grand St., New York City, on Saturday, January 27th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M.

The property can be inspected on January 23d and 24th, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. MARCUS HELFAND, Attorney for Receiver.

HERMAN H. OPPENHEIMER, Receiver, 132 Nassau Street, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—In the matter of HERMANN NACHECHOEN, Bankrupt.—No. 8,664. To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of January, 1906, the said Hermann Nachschoen was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of January, 1906, at 3 P. M., at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

N. Y., Jan. 18th, 1906.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—In the matter of HARRY J. R. TABOR, Bankrupt.—No. 8,672. To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of January, 1906, the said Harry J. R. Tabor was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

N. Y., Jan. 18th, 1906.

FOR SALE.

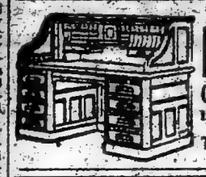

ROLL TOP DESKS

OFFICE FURNITURE

in great variety of style and price.

T. G. SELLEW

111 Fulton St.

VICTOR S. FLECHTER,

23 Union Square, New York.

VIOLINS, CELLOS, CASES, BOWS, Italian Strings, repairing and restoring. Highest credentials.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., formerly J. M. Mosman, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS Lowest Prices. All Makes. SELL Any Style. Rebuilt. Guaranteed. The Typewriter Exchange, 14 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. H. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Telephone 3870 Cortlandt.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, safes, letter presses, counters, shelvings; stores, offices fitted; 400 dozen chairs. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

FoxKodaks 174 5 Av Abv 23d

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 241 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 6066 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 309 Broadway.

Typewriters—Remington, $10; Densmore, Yost, or Hammond, $7.50; Caligraph, $2.50. Gay, 121 West 125th St.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longmann's Sons, gold and silver refiners, 8 John St.

WEST INDIES.

The Quebec Steamship Co.'s Mail Steamer "Pretoria" leaves New York February 17, 1906, for a

SPECIAL YACHTING CRUISE.

30 DAYS $150 AND UP.

Particulars from

Arthur Ahern, Sec'y, Quebec, Canada. A. E. Outerbridge & Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

THOS. COOK & SON,

261 and 1,185 B'way, 849 Madison Av., New York.

THE R. M. S. P. CO.

Cruises West Indies, Jamaica, Colon, Porto Colombia, Windward and Leeward Islands, Cherbourg and Southampton.

ATRATO.....Jan. 20 TRENT.....Feb. 17
LA PLATA.....Feb. 3 ORINOCO.....Mar. 3

Large transatlantic steamships, with magnificent passenger accommodations.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

Pier 50, North River.

SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 22 State St., N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pianers Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

R. B. Walker, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

"LA VELOCE." Fast Italian Line, Sailing from Pier 64, North River, ft. of 34th St., for Naples and Genoa.

Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 20 Wall St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HUTCHINS, FRANCIS W.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Florence M. Oppenheim, Eberhard Oppenheim, Harold Oppenheim, Waldemar Oppenheim, Friedrich Carl Oppenheim, Jacob Schiff, and Ernest Thalmann, and to all persons interested in the trust estate created for the benefit of the said Florence M. Oppenheim (formerly Florence M. Hutchins) by the last will and testament of FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS, deceased, or in the property held by Julius Goldman, as substituted trustee for her benefit under the said last will and testament, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York on the 30th day of January, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of Julius Goldman, as substituted trustee for the benefit of Florence M. Oppenheim, Eberhard Oppenheim, Harold Oppenheim, Waldemar Oppenheim, and Friedrich Carl Oppenheim, under the last will and testament of Francis W. Hutchins, deceased, and to show cause why a decree should not be made allowing the said Julius Goldman to resign his said trust, and discharging him from all further duties, liabilities, and responsibilities as such Trustee under said last will and testament, and designating and appointing the Lincoln Trust Company of the City of New York, as the successor of the said Julius Goldman, as such trustee under said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 14th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.

[Seal.] JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

HANSEN, HERMAN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Elise Christiansen, Hans Hansen, Mena Olsen, John Hansen, Elias Helland, Evelyn Helland, The United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., and to all persons interested in the estate of HERMAN HANSEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 16th day of February, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Enger Hansen, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 22d day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.

JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

JOHN C. ROBINSON, Attorney for Administratrix, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BAKER, CLARA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA A. BAKER, late of the County of New York, City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Conway & Williams, No. 15 William Street, in the City of New York on or before the 24th day of July next. Dated New York, the 16th day of January, 1906. LILIAN A. VAUX, EUSTACE CONWAY, Executors. CONWAY & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 15 William Street, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 8,478.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK WILLIAMS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1905, the said Frederick Williams was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, referee in bankruptcy, No. 30 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1906, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Jan. 19th, 1906.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—In the matter of MARKS FRIEDMAN, Bankrupt.—No. 7,694. To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of January, 1906, the said Marks Friedman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of January, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

N. Y., Jan. 18th, 1906.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENT

CAPT. DOOLEY FINED $60 BY GEN. BINGHAM

Loses a Day's Pay for Every One of Eight Violations.

NO LONG-WINDED EVIDENCE

The Police Commissioner, Sitting as a Judge, Intimates He'd Like Some Military Style.

Police Commissioner Bingham sat as Trial Judge in his department for the first time yesterday. He had before him for an infraction of the rules of the department Capt. Dooley of the Tenderloin Precinct, and after the Captain had pleaded guilty the Commissioner read him a long lecture and fined him eight days' pay. Mr. Bingham also intimated that he meant to have things in the department run in military style.

The charge against Dooley was made by Inspector Schmittberger, but the real complainant in the case was Policeman Hamilton of Dooley's command, who said that he had been continuously assigned to duty in plain clothes for eight days from Jan. 4. This is a violation of the rule that says a Captain cannot make any such assignment except by consent and order of the Inspector. Schmittberger read the complaint. He said he knew nothing about it of his own knowledge.

"What have you got to say?" snapped the Commissioner.

"Guilty of a technical violation of the rule," responded Dooley, who was not represented by counsel.

"Stop right there," broke in the Commissioner, as Dooley was about to explain.

Then he called Hamilton and asked him if the charges read were correct. Hamilton said they were. Dooley then cross-examined his subordinate. He brought out that the policeman had just been assigned to the Tenderloin from Brooklyn, and that for eight days he was under subpoena from the courts here and in Brooklyn on cases in which he had made arrests. After he came from court he had been detailed by Dooley for special work in getting evidence against disorderly houses and poolrooms.

While Dooley was making his explanation the Commissioner cut in every minute with the warning that he wanted the story made short, and that the evidence should be entirely along the line of showing whether the detail had been made as charged, or not. He wanted no extraneous matters dragged in, he said. It took the Commissioner quite some time to explain all this.

"Hamilton was a new man," said Dooley, "and was useful in the work I wanted him for because he was not known to the people I wanted evidence against. It was furthest from my mind to violate any rule. I never did knowingly and never will."

Major Ebstein, formerly First Deputy Commissioner, told of the Captain's good work at Coney Island. The General said that Capt. Dooley could not expect to maintain discipline among his men if he violated the rules himself. Then he knitted his brows, thought a minute, and fined Dooley a day's pay for every violation, or eight in all. This will cost the Captain about $60.

LOST

articles are found by advertising in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is the best and cheapest advertising medium for LOST and FOUND; only 10 cents a line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES receives LOST and FOUND advertisements by telephone. Bill sent next day.

'PHONE 1000 BRYANT

LOST ARTICLES

10c a line, 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LIBERAL REWARD offered and no questions asked for return of five minute repeating hunting-case gold watch with chain, lost on 3d Av. surface car in Bowery, between Hester and Grand Sts., on Wednesday night, between 5 and 6. Communicate direct with A. Ludeke, 170 Broadway, Room 607.

LOST—Tuesday evening, Jan. 16, 42d St., Grand Central Station and Manhattan Hotel, LADY'S GOLD WATCH, with coin fob and locket, crest in locket; reward. Address P., Cambridge Court Hotel, West 49th St.

$10 REWARD for return of small piece of jewelry, shaped like a feather, about an inch long, set with small diamonds and other stones, lost at Delmonico's Thursday evening. Curtis R. Hatheway, 120 Broadway.

LOST—A lady's umbrella, silver handle marked A. Lefftz s-l-Emilie Portner; owner will pay finder liberal reward for returning same to Apartment 8, 4 W. 105th St.

LOST—Saturday morning, on 5th Av., between 32d and 33d Sts., gold bracelet, interspersed with fresh-water pearls. Suitable reward for return to H. P. C., 30 East 64th.

LOST—Wednesday night, at Metropolitan Opera House, 39th St. side, diamond horseshoe, attached to black sable bow. Finder please return to office, Buckingham Hotel.

LOST—Saturday evening, Jan. 13, between Martin's, Hippodrome, Waldorf, PEARL STAR BROOCH, diamond centre; liberal reward. F. H. Reed, 43 Exchange Place.

LOST—Wednesday morning, vicinity Nostrand and Bedford Avs., Brooklyn, lady's small Tiffany watch; monogram L. W.; reward. 79 St. James Place, Brooklyn.

LOST OR STOLEN—Bank book No. 483,718 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

LOST—Liberal reward paid for return of snakeskin purse lost on 6th Av. "L" train. Address Mrs. W. R. Graham, 139 West 142d St., N. Y. City.

LOST—Between 6th and 7th Aves., on 23d St., or 7th Ave., a squirrel fur carriage robe; reward if returned to Reilly Stable, 247 West 69th St.

LOST.—$5 reward for the return of a ladies' gold, open-face watch; monogram A. E. P. S. Return to St. George Hotel, Clark St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Thursday morning, about 8th Av., 119th St., round gold locket with diamond and lady's picture; reward. 238 West 121st.

LOST—A PEARL and AMETHYST NECK-LACE Saturday. Finder return to F. Wood, 414 West 118th St., and receive $10 reward.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, Henry Capt, Geneva, maker, on 38th, 5th Av. stage, or 59th St.; reward. Willis, 2 West 38th St.

LOST—Thursday, 77th St. and Broadway, silver-handled umbrella, monogram W. F. S. Reward return to 264 West 77th St.

LOST—On Wednesday, a string of GOLD BEADS. The finder will be rewarded by returning them to 69 East 52d St.

LOST—ERMINE MUFF, between Harlem Casino and 137th St.; liberal reward. S. WEINER, 222 West 137th St.

LOST—GOLD CHAIN BRACELET, set with yellow topaz. Finder will be rewarded if returned to 22 West 17th St.

LOST—Tuesday morning, package handkerchiefs, 6th Av. "L" road; reward. Max Littwitz, 38 West 33d St.

LOST—Diamond ring, solitaire, Wednesday, 4th St. or 8th Av. to 23d; reward. Corey, 25 Jane St.

LOST—Gold fob, initials H. W. L.; liberal reward. Lieber, 39 West 27th St.

LOST—Mink neck piece, in Subway; suitable reward. Room 420, [illegible]

HOT BISCUIT and cakes made with Royal Baking Powder are anti-dyspeptic. You can eat them with impunity.

NEW STORY TOLD NOW BY BANKNOTE MANAGER

Thomas Changes His Figures in Bogus Stock Case.

LETTER FROM SETON READ

"Please Do Not Remember Anything," One Bit of Advice—"Colmey" Held and Another Sought.

Central Office detectives were searching the city last night for another suspect in the recent Norfolk and Western swindle, the instigators of which had planned to raise $4,800,000 by floating bogus certificates of the railroad stock for that amount. He is said to be an associate of "Col. T. C. P. Colmey," who the unfeeling police insist is none other than Charles Murray, alias "Kid" Murray, a man with a niche in the Rogues' Gallery.

"Col. Colmey" was arraigned before Magistrate Mayo in the Tombs Court, yesterday and held in $5,000 bail for examination on Monday. He spent the night in a cell at Police Headquarters.

"Col. Colmey" was charged with going to the office of Barnard & Clark, at 25 Broad Street, and trying to negotiate a loan of $8,000 on $15,000 of the bogus stock. Deputy Assistant District Attorney Turnbull, who was in court to represent the prosecution, asked that bail be fixed in $10,000. Terrence J. McManus, who represented "Colmey," said that in view of the fact that his client already was under $2,000 bail, the amount seemed exorbitant. Magistrate Mayo subsequently fixed bail at $5,000. This was furnished later.

"Col. Colmey" was all out of temper yesterday morning when Detective Sergeant McConville went to the door of his cell to fetch him into court, but his gray whiskers were neatly parted in the middle, his silk hat was as shiny as ever, and his overcoat with the skirt effect was flung jauntily over his arm. He was busy putting on his gloves when the detective arrived. The first thing he said was that he would cut his lawyer dead when he met him in court.

"Oh, I wouldn't do that," said the detective.

"Yes, I will. I'm going to get another lawyer, I am, on my word," said the prisoner. "What do you think of them? They have left me to linger in a cell all night. Me! Me! Me! Just think of it!"

When the "Colonel" got into court, however, and Terence J. McManus, his counsel, greeted him, he seemed very glad to see him. In the meantime the trial of C. Augustus Seton was going on before Recorder Goff in Part III. of the Court of General Sessions. The imprisoned promoter went into court with an air of unconcern and assurance. This changed a little before court adjourned. The first witness of the day was Vice President Gillespie of the Equitable Trust Company.

H. C. Thomas, manager of the Hamilton Bank Note Company, spent an uncomfortable hour on the stand. In reply to questions asked by Assistant District Attorney Garvan on his direct examination he said he had known Seton for about two years and that in the Houston, Galveston and Interurban transaction Seton had asked him to write a letter saying that the note company's charge for printing the bonds would be $3,500 when Thomas, in fact, had agreed to do the work for $1,545.

On cross-examination Mr. Le Barbier, counsel for Seton, took up the stenographic record of the police court proceedings in the case in which Thomas had been a witness and got him to admit that he had sworn before the Magistrate that the larger amount had been paid.

"Did you know that you were under oath when you gave that testimony in the police court?" asked Mr. Le Barbier in a loud voice.

"Yes, Sir, I did," said Mr. Thomas.

Mr. Garvan on the redirect examination of the witness succeeded in having placed in evidence this letter, written to Thomas by Seton after the latter had landed in the Tombs:

Dear Mr. Thomas: If you should be called before the Grand Jury, which probably you will be on Monday, don't fail, please, to state, if questioned upon the Fox River and Power Company, that the money already paid in the Fox River was for combination work which Seton and Behnke's hurry made inevitable, and that Seton said a little steel job would be gotten out afterward, for which you gave Seton estimate of $2,250. In Power Company, please say that $2,500, two-thirds of which is paid, is for 2,000 bonds and stock and stock book, and the estimate on the whole 8,000 bonds is $7,000, plus whatever the estimate is.

You remember I wrote you before on these points. If questioned on any other former job, please do not remember anything.

I have cash bail for amount fixed, $5,000, which would have been deposited on Wednesday or Tuesday, but Garvan said if I were released Detective McConville would make another complaint himself and rearrest.

Garvan stated that if no other complaint were made by next Tuesday he would accept $5,000. McConville is my worst foe. He keeps the others fighting. It was originally a scheme to collect money. I deeply regret the trouble this has entailed upon you, but I could not help it. I hope soon to be able to complete all my business with your company. Thanking you for all your interest, I remain yours truly,

C. AUGUSTUS SETON.

The Fox River was a traction concern promoted by Seton. Instead of $2,250, the Hamilton Bank Note Company got $700. In the Manitoba Water Power Electric Company, another Seton venture, the bank note concern got $2,250 instead of $7,000. The trial will be resumed on Monday morning.

WATCHDOG McGOWAN BARKS.

Prevents Board of Estimate from Making Various Appropriations.

President McGowan of the Aldermen appeared as watchdog of the City Treasury at the meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday. He succeeded in blocking pretty nearly every request for an appropriation under the rule that no matter could be considered unless it had been announced at a previous meeting or unless all the members had been informed of it in advance.

Borough President Coler of Brooklyn suffered from this attitude. He failed to get resolutions through for "an automobile engineman at $1,200" and some inspectors of elevators at $1,800 to $3,000, a consulting architect at $5,000, and a few other small things. All had to lie on the table with other resolutions until next week.

Police Commissioner Bingham got the board to provide for an executive clerk in his department at $2,100, the place to be in the exempt class. An appropriation of $300,000 was passed for the extension of Brooklyn's water supply. Mr. Coler tried to get action on an appropriation of $2,500,000 for street improvements, but in vain.

At the suggestion of Mayor McClellan Harry P. Nichols, chief of the Bureau of Franchises, was authorized to remodel his bureau and to increase its working force [illegible] lines to be recommended by him later.

Special for To-day

Exceptional Items for Men

Cravats, 50c. and 75c. sorts, **35c.**, or 3 for **1.00**

Gloves, always $1.50, Two days' special, **75c.**

Men's $1.50 Shirts

85c

SMITH GRAY & CO. Furnishings are famous in New York for style and quality, and shirts, perhaps more than any other one item, have served to make them so.

The Shirts: Probably no style one can ask for is absent—open back, open back and front, etc.; sleeve lengths to 36 inches; cuffs attached or detached; plain white and evening dress shirts—85c.

The Ties: Exquisite silks, big wide French 4-in-hands and English squares, exceptional ties all—35c., or 3 for $1.00; always 50c. to $1.00.

The Gloves: Heavy Cape skins, with spear back and Foster clasp; newest shades; regularly $1.50, special, 75c.

When you see one item you will want all three.

Smith Gray & Co.

THREE STORES:
BROADWAY AT 31ST ST., NEW YORK.
FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV., BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV., B'KLYN.

Young's Hats
MORE BETTER MADE

Jan. 20th.

No. 199 Broadway, near Dey St. The store selling Young's Sterling hats to jewelers, bankers, brokers; men who know what a good name signifies—in a hat or on paper. One thriving store among seven; others "all over town."

Derbies and Soft Hats, $3.00 and $4.00.
Silk Hats, $5.00 and $6.00.

199 Broadway, near Dey St.
605 Broadway, near Houston.
849 Broadway, near 14th St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St.
1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

12,000 SHAREHOLDERS MAY DIVIDE $46,000

Little for Holders of New York Building Loan Common.

$354,000 FOR THE PREFERRED

The Referee's Report Will Be Appealed From—Total Claims Amount to $2,132,674.09.

If the opinion of Walter S. Logan, as referee in the case of the People of the State of New York against the New York Building Loan Banking Company, is sustained by the courts, the 12,000 holders of the common stock of that corporation, which is now in the hands of a receiver, will get back only a small part of their money. Perhaps they will rescue 10 per cent. of their investment from the wreck.

The effect of Mr. Logan's opinion is that the holders of Class D and Class D 1896 stock are entitled to a preference in payment out of the funds in the hands of the receiver. There is $354,000 of this stock outstanding, and the receiver has but $400,000 in his possession to pay all outstanding claims.

The claims against the New York Building Loan Banking Company amount to $2,132,674.09. When the company first went into the hands of a receiver it was predicted that creditors would receive 40 per cent. of their claims.

This was on Sept. 14, 1903, when Charles M. Preston was named to take charge of affairs. He found outstanding fifteen different classes of stock. Mr. Preston has held, and his opinion is that of the Attorney General, that all stockholders, except Class W stockholders, are entitled to a pro rata share of all available moneys, and an appeal will be at once taken from Mr. Logan's opinion.

The liabilities and nominal assets of the company at the time of its failure were given as $8,861,000. The assets, however, were subject to $5,100,903 of prior mortgages, to which the shareholders' investments were liable. Practically all of the property involved in these prior mortgages has been lost, and the receiver has been busy for more than two years trying to realize on the other property taken over by him.

The Class D and Class D 1896 shares, which are held to be preferred by the referee, were issued in the nature of notes. The Class D shares had annual coupons for $8 attached to them, and the Class D 1896 shares semi-annual coupons for $3 each. There are $10,700 of Class D and $344,200 of Class D 1896. The payment of these shares will leave only $36,000 in the hands of the receiver to be applied to the satisfaction of all other claims.

At present there are $612,000 worth of claims against the company, pending court decisions. Receiver Preston has rejected $400,000 worth of these claims, but considering them as liabilities, he said in his second annual report, which is now being printed, that the net assets of the New York Building Loan Banking Company were $556,275, including the $400,000 he holds in cash. The additional assets are made up of equities in properties that came to him in the course of his receivership that he has not yet disposed of.

When the receiver took charge of the company's affairs he acquired control of 1,021 pieces of property, most of them in New York City and its suburbs.

In his opinion regarding the two classes of stock held by him to be preferred, Mr. Logan writes: "That the stock was regarded both by the company issuing the certificates and the parties who purchased them as preferred over other stock seems to me to be clear both from the language used upon the face of the certificate and the indorsement upon its back. Upon most of the certificates—all of them, I think, which were issued after a certain date—the words used are "preferred, fully paid, and non-assessable."

"It is not the coupon which contains the promise to pay the interest that is marked 'preferred,' but the body of the certificate itself, which contains the promise to pay the principal. Indorsed upon the back of the certificate are the words 'Secured by trust deeds and mortgages covering improved real estate located in the Metropolitan district of New York City.'

"The intention was to give the holders of these certificates a claim or security in the nature of a preference upon all the assets of the company. To construe it in any other way is to make out this language, used in the indorsement, to be a plain and deliberate lie."

Lexow for Permanent Exposition.

Ex-Senator Clarence Lexow appeared before the Hudson Ter-Centenary Joint Committee yesterday at its public hearing in the Governor's Room, at City Hall, and argued in favor of a permanent exposition to celebrate the anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson River, and in favor of Verplanck's Point as a site for such an exposition. George A. Bagley of Peekskill and others also spoke in favor of Verplanck's Point for a permanent exposition. Another hearing will be held next Friday.

As long as any of the four-in-hands put on sale yesterday are left, they're bargains.

None were under $1 quality.

55 cents.

Same thing applies to the boys' overcoats and reefers marked down yesterday.

Boys' overcoats, sizes 3 to 8, and 13 to 15.

$7.50.

Boys' reefers, sizes 3 to 8, and 14 to 16.

$5 now.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

STATEMENT OF THE

BOSTON

Insurance Company.

December 31, 1905.

CAPITAL PAID IN,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

ASSETS.

Cash with Banks and Bankers	$600,268 82
City of Boston Bonds	182,737 50
New England City Bonds	26,625 00
Stock in National Banks in Massachusetts	492,904 87
Railroad and Other Bonds and Corp'n Stocks	1,611,685 10
Accrued Interest	15,399 50
Mortgages (first liens)	1,132,916 00
Loans secured by Collateral	71,000 00
Premium Notes	69,195 96
Due on Account (including Agency balances)	283,173 98
Real Estate	15,000 00
	$4,450,906.23

LIABILITIES.

Losses in Process of Adjustment, or in Suspense, including all reported and supposed Losses, estimated	$226,152 77
Reinsurance Reserve	1,000,809 02
Commissions and Reinsurance	40,479 36
Capital paid in	1,000,000 00
Net Surplus	2,183,465 08
	$4,450,906.23

LOSSES PAID SINCE ORGANIZATION, $27,005,469.04.

New York Office,
66 Beaver St.

RANSOM B. FULLER, President.
HERBERT FULLER, Vice-President.
WARD WILLIAMS, Ass't Sec'y.

Fire Office,
92 William St.

BLAGDEN, KELLY & FULLER,
Managers.

HOPE
NEW YORK

TO-DAY WE MAKE ROOM for the sale of TROUSERS cut from ENDS

Which begins on Monday morning.

These "Hope" offerings for to-day speak most eloquently for themselves:

Fur Trimmed Great Coats,	$18.50
Winter Suits "Clean Up,"	$11.00
"Tourist" Overcoats,	$8.80
"Subway" Suit "Clean up,"	$8.80
A Shirt "Clean up,"	.65
"Royal Silk Plush" Underwear "Clean up,"	.85
A Collar "Clean up," standard brands,	4 for .25

Multum in Parvo

BROADWAY—CORNER—CHAMBERS

TRADE E. & W. MARK

As unlike other shirts, as is an Arc light from the Moon will be our delivery of February first.

EARL & WILSON.

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS
BASS' BARLEY WINE
at high-class druggists.
ROBT. BEATTY CO., 58 Varick St., N. Y.

TO HEAR HEARST CONTESTS.

Assembly Committee Here to Pass on Five Cases.

The Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections met at the Hotel Cadillac yesterday to begin consideration of the various contests brought for New York seats in the Assembly. The contests are in the Third, Eleventh, Twenty-eighth, and Thirty-first Manhattan Districts, the Hearst candidates making contests in each instance. Thomas Gilleran and Clarence J. Shearn are attorneys for the Hearst candidates. They said yesterday that still another contest would be brought in behalf of Abraham Goldstein, the Republican-Hearst candidate in the Fourth District. He will contest the seat of William H. Burns, who received a plurality of 498 votes.

Mr. Shearn told the committeemen that they had full power to open the ballot boxes to decide these contests and he said he intended to have the boxes produced before the committee. Chairman Grattan asked Mr. Shearn to file a brief on the point.

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New England City Bonds	26,625 00
Stock in National Banks in Massachusetts	492,904 87
Railroad and Other Bonds and Corp'n Stocks	1,611,685 10
Accrued Interest	15,399 50
Mortgages (first liens)	1,132,916 00
Loans secured by Collateral	71,000 00
Premium Notes	69,195 96
Due on Account (including Agency balances)	283,173 98
Real Estate	15,000 00
	$4,450,906.23

LIABILITIES.

Losses in Process of Adjustment, or in Suspense, including all reported and supposed Losses, estimated	$226,152 77
Reinsurance Reserve	1,000,809 02
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New York Office,
66 Beaver St.

RANSOM B. FULLER, President.
HERBERT FULLER, Vice-President.
WARD WILLIAMS, Ass't Sec'y.

Fire Office,
92 William St.

BLAGDEN, KELLY & FULLER,
Managers.

Our Remnant Sale

Has proven a great success, and to keep it going we are compelled to give the public our very highest priced materials. Suits to order $18. Trousers $5.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & Ninth Street.

AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15.
MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. BARRIE'S PETER PAN

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in J. M. Barrie's play, Alice-Sit-By-The-Fire.
Also PANTALOON, with Lionel Barrymore
TUESDAY, RUSSIAN PLAYERS MAT.

Knickerbocker B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. to-day 2:15.
FRITZI SCHEFF in MLLE. MODISTE.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15.
Geo. V. Hobart's Musical Satiretta, COMING THRO' THE RYE

Hudson THEATRE, 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mat. To-day 2:15.
Robert Loraine in Bernard Shaw's Man and Superman.

SAVOY THEATRE, B'way & 34th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
JAMES K. HACKETT in Alfred Sutro's MARY MANNERING in "The House of Mary Mannering" | Jan. 23, Walls of Jericho | "Walls of Jericho"

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Ev. 8:15 Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
THE LION AND THE MOUSE

DALY'S THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Last Mat. To-day 2:15
JAMES J. CORBETT in BERNARD SHAW'S Cashel Byron's Profession.
NEXT MONDAY, SEATS READY,
ELLIS JEFFREYS
In Mr. ALFRED SUTRO'S
The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt.

LYCEUM THEATRE.....SPECIAL MONDAYS, JANUARY 22 and 29, at 3:30. 50, 75, 1.00 & 1.50.
HERFORD BEATRICE IN HER ORIGINAL MONOLOGUES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
DAVID BELASCO Presents MRS. Leslie Carter as "ADREA."
Pop. prices Mat. To-day, 2. Evenings, 8 sharp
NEXT WEEK By Special Arrangement, MRS. Leslie Carter as "ZAZA"
Sunday Ev. Royal Italian Grand Opera Co. in Cavalleria Rusticana and Pagliacci.

BELASCO Theatre. Ev. 8. Mat. Today 2.
DAVID BELASCO Presents BLANCHE BATES IN THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST. By David Belasco.

BIJOU B'way | 450th time in N.Y. | Mt. Tdy 2.
& 30th | Mon., Jan. 22. | Evs. 8:15.
DAVID BELASCO presents, 2d year in N.Y. in WARFIELD THE MUSIC MASTER.

Princess B'way & 29th. Tel. 2848 Mad. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day.
Henry Miller in Grierson's Way

FIELDS 42d St., W. of B'way. Mats. Today & Wed. 50c. 75c. $1
Louis Mann & Clara Lipman in JULIE BONBON

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev. 8:15. Best Seats $1 at Mats. To-day & Thurs.
100TH TIME JAN. 29. Fountain Pens as SOUVENIRS.
THE EARL AND THE GIRL With Eddie Foy.

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. $1 Matinees To-day & Wed.
THE BABES AND THE BARON

6th Annual Official
AUTOMOBILE SHOW
of The Automobile Club of America
at NEW ARMORY, 69TH REGT.
10 A. M. to 11 P. M., Jan. 15 to 20.
Exclusive Exhibitions—First Showings
Vanderbilt Cup Race
Marvelous VITAGRAPH Pictures.
NEW ARMORY 69th REG'T
Continuous Airship Exhibits.
26th St., near 4th Ave. Admission 50c.

LAST DAY. | OPEN 9 A. M. TO 11 P. M. | SIXTH NATIONAL
AUTOMOBILE SHOW
AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
ADM. 50c.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN
215 West 57th St.
Last Day To-day, inclusive,
9 A. M. to 6 P. M., 8 to 10 P. M.
81st ANNUAL EXHIBITION
ADMISSION .....50c.

MAJESTIC THEATRE.
NEXT MONDAY—SEATS READY.
JAMES J. CORBETT
In BERNARD SHAW'S CASHEL BYRON'S PROFESSION. Arranged for the stage by Stanislaus Stange.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day & Wed., 2:15.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM In THE SQUAW MAN

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evs. 8:15. Last Mat. To-day.
LAST TIMES AS YE SOW
NEXT MON., SEATS ON SALE,
HENRY W. SAVAGE will offer
Raymond HITCHCOCK in THE GALLOPER.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-day
A DESPERATE CHANCE.
Nxt Wk—King of the Opium Ring

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Mat. To-day.
TOM, DICK & HARRY.
Nxt Wk—Confessions of a Wife.
Ted Marks' 2 Concerts Sun., Mat., Ngt. 25, 35c.

MURRAY HILL 42d St. & Lex. Av. Mat. To-day.
CROWN OF THORNS.
Next Week—Happy Hooligan.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15.
Popular Prices Wed. Mat., 50, 75, $1 & $1.50.
KLAW & ERLANGER Present
FAY TEMPLETON in Geo. M. Cohan's
45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY

BROADWAY Thea., B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15.
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS.
ELSIE JANIS
AND HER GREAT COMPANY IN
THE VANDERBILT CUP
With Barney Oldfield and the thrilling automobile race, the most sensational effect ever seen upon a stage.

LIBERTY THEATRE, 42 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15.
GEORGE H. BRENNAN Presents
THE CLANSMAN By THOMAS DIXON, Jr.

NEW YORK Theatre, B'way & 45 St. Evs. 8:15. PRICES 25-50-75c. & $1.00.
Pop. Mat. Wed., 25, 50 & 75c. Reg. Mat. To-day
LEW DOCKSTADER
AND HIS OWN GREAT MINSTRELS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
THIS AFT., Mat. at 2—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Sembrich, Bauermeister, Caruso, Parvis, Journet, Bars, Paroli. Cond., Vigna.
THIS EVENING, pop. prices, at 8—LA BOHEME. Bessie Abott, (Debut,) Alten, Dippel, Scotti, Journet, Parvis, Rossi. Cond., Vigna.
Sun. Ev., Jan. 21, at 8:30, (pop. prices.)—GRAND CONCERT. Sembrich, Jacoby, Dippel, Plancon. Ent. Met. Orch. Cond., Franko.
Mon. Ev., Jan. 22, at 8.—TANNHAUSER. Emma Eames, Olive Fremstad, Alten; Knote, Goritz, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.
Wed. Evg., Jan. 24, at 7:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Homer; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.
Thurs., Jan. 25, at 8 P. M., precisely.—PARSIFAL. Fremstad; Dippel, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Journet. Cond., Hertz.
Fri. Ev., Jan. 26, at 8.—AIDA. Emma Eames, Louise Homer; Caruso, Campanari, Plancon, Muhlmann. Conductor, Vigna.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PL. THEATRE. To-day, Mat. & Eve. H. Christians & H. Weiser in Der Kilometerfresser, (The Road-Runner.)

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
Saturday, January 20, at 8:15 P. M.
CONDUCTOR:
Wassily Safonoff
Soloist Alfred Reisenauer Piano
PROGRAM:
Symphony No. 8.....Beethoven
Piano Concerto D minor.....Mozart
"Scheherazade".....Rimsky-Korsakoff
Seats 75 cts. to $2. Boxes $12 and $15. Box office open daily from 9 to 5.
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Third concert, Tues. Eve., Jan. 23, at 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisting Artists: Mr. George Lond, Mr. C. M. Loeffler, Mr. Heinrich Gebhard.
Seats, $1.50 at Box Office, Mendelssohn Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL.
To-morrow (Sunday) Aft. at 3. PUCNO HOLLMAN AND MARIE HALL
Seats 50c to $1.50 at box office & music stores.

THE CHARITY BALL,
For the Nursery and Child's Hospital,
WALDORF ASTORIA,
Thursday Ev., Feb. 1. Boxes at 23 East 26th St. Tickets at 16 W. 11th, Fifth Av. Trust Co., 29 Riverside Drive, 116 Fifth Av., 4 E. 17th & 11 W. 54th St.

Colonial MASCOT MOTH, KARNO'S LONDON PANTOMIME CO., 23d St. & 3d Av. Nichols Sisters, Carlton Macy & Daily Mts. 25. Maud Edna Hall, Patty Bros., &c.

Alhambra PRINCE OF PILSEN GIRLS, FELIX, BARRY & BARRY, JEWELL'S MANIKINS, E. J. Mats. Daily, 25c. JOSE, Louise Dresser, &c.

NEW YORK HIPPODROME MAT. DAILY
THOMPSON & DUNDY, MANAGERS
A SOCIETY CIRCUS
WITH COURT OF THE GOLDEN FOUNTAINS
Evenings at 8; Matinees at 2.

MADISON SQ. Theatre, 24th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed.
"Henri de Vries a versatile wonder."—World.
HENRI de VRIES in "A CASE OF ARSON."
Preceded by "THE BRAISLEY DIAMOND."

MAJESTIC Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. THE REDEMPTION OF DAVID GORSON
WEST END. UNDER SOUTHERN SKIES.
Nxt Week—Master Gabriel, Buster Brown.
Sun. Mat. & Night, Shepard's Moving Pictures.

GARRICK Last time to-nght 8:15. Henrietta Crosman "AS YOU LIKE IT."
Last Mat. To-day 2:15.
NEXT MONDAY THE LITTLE GRAY LADY
Seats Selling.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St. 25, 50, 75, 1.00. DAILY MATS., 25, 50c.
JOE WELCH, DELLA FOX, Staley & Birbeck, William Gould & Valeska Suratt.
JOE WELCH, DELLA FOX and others.

Proctor's 5th Av.—If I Were King, 25, 50
23d St.—Star Vaude., 25, 50.
58th St.—Star Vaude., 25, 50.
125th St.—Cleopatra, 25, 50.
Daily Mat. 25c.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK 66th St. and Columbus Av.
Hockey Game To-night, Harvard vs. Princeton. Perfect Ice. 3 sessions daily except Mondays.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Nethersole OLGA Mat. To-day, Thu. Labyrinth. To-night, Magda.
Next Week—JOHN DREW in DE LANCEY.

Manhattan Broadway & 33d St. Evs. 8:16. Mat. Sat. 2:16.
BEFORE AND AFTER

14th St. THEA. At 8:15 A.V. Mat. To-day. The New Western Sensation, BEDFORD'S HOPE.
Sunday Mat. & Night, Shepard's Moving Pictures

Grand Mat. To-day, Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots
Nxt wk., THE HEIR to the HOORAH

THE GOTHAM EAST 125th St. Mat. To-day—Jersey Lilies' Burlesquers.

JOE WEBER'S Music Hall Twiddle-Twaddle
Evenings at 8:15. Only Matinee To-day.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. The Great Japs. CINEMATOGRAPH. Every Hour. The Wonderful DANCERS.

Yorkville 86th St. & Lex. Av. EDWARD RAMIGAN in "Old Lavender."

New Savings Bank in the Bronx.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Supt. Kilburn of the State Banking Department has authorized the Bronx Savings Bank of New York City to transact business. The Trustees are Gustav J. Volchening, Livingston Wetmore, Charles H. Bull, Albert E. Colfax, Charles Schurmann, J. Ostram Taylor, John F. Holmes, Thomas D. Molcolm, Thomas Darlington, Frederick Prevost Allen, John S. Sutpher, Jacob Stall, Jr., and Charles A. Berrian of New York City.

George Ade Goes Abroad.

Among the passengers booked to sail for Europe on the Hamburg-American liner Amerika to-day are George Ade, the playwright; Nelson O'Shaugnessy, Secretary of the American Embassy at Berlin; Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Stern, Viscomte de Dosville de Moncourt, Mr. and Mrs. Walter [illegible]

WIDOW ASKS $25,000.

Mrs. Boese Sues William H. Seton for Breach of Promise.

The trial of the suit brought by Mrs. Edith R. Boese against William H. Seton began yesterday before Justice Greenbaum and a jury in the Supreme Court. Mrs. Boese, who is a widow, is seeking to recover $25,000 damages for breach of promise.

According to her story, she was introduced to Seton at a reception at the New York Athletic Club in June, 1903, after which he paid her marked attention, taking her to [illegible] and escorting her to [illegible] and to witness various sporting [illegible]

JAN 1906

The New York Times

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1906. 16 PAGES.

WORDSWORTH.

A New Volume Containing the Poet's Prose, and Another with an English Anthology of His Selection.

By MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.

TWO new volumes of Wordsworthiana have just appeared—namely, "Wordsworth's Literary Criticism," edited by Nowell C. Smith, and "Poems and Extracts Chosen by William Wordsworth for an Album Presented to Lady Mary Lowther, Christmas, 1819." Both are published by Henry Frowde.

Wordsworth was a great critic, Matthew Arnold says, and it is a pity he wrote so little criticism. With equal justice the judicious editor of this volume of Wordsworth's prose remarks, "Wordsworth did not write much prose, but he wrote enough to make one inquire why he did not write more." At any rate, it is a satisfaction to have all he did write, and some that he talked, collected in this very pretty and compact shape. The only one of his critical pieces that can be said to have attained much currency is the famous preface to the "Lyrical Ballads." Everybody concerned is aware of the critical positions taken in that. And most persons concerned, it is perhaps safe to say, are of the opinion that Wordsworth drove his critical theories too hard in his own poetical work, in which, like Molière's hero, he so often talked prose without knowing it, and also as to the works of other poets. As to these, his instinct was more trustworthy than his reason, at least than his reasons. His admiration for Milton and for Spenser was genuine and discriminating, but certainly not based upon the ground that their verse exemplified his critical precept of "fitting to metrical arrangement a selection of the real language of men in a state of vivid sensation." His revolt against the artificiality of the poetical generation which preceded his own was inevitable, and, we are all now agreed, was justified. But even here he overworks his case, as in that famous and repeated saying that there was not an image in all Dryden taken from nature. What would he have said if he had been reminded of this couplet:

> Behold him setting in his western skies,
> The shadows lengthening as the vapors rise.

Here, however, are assembled not only the prefaces and the appendices in which the poet unfolded expressly his "Ars Poetica," but also everything he wrote, whether or not for publication, and even everything he said, which the editor could collect, which sheds light upon his theory or practice of the poetical business. This latter collection is not complete. One wishes there had been added to it Carlyle's "Reminiscence," in which his portrait of Wordsworth is much less deformed by impatience and contempt than most of the heads in that gallery of caricature, and also the Wordsworthian matter in Emerson's "English Traits." From this latter it may be said that the reader, having in mind the differences between Emerson and Dickens, and the difference between writing in public and talking in private about a living man, will not be astonished at the impression which the aged bard made upon the youthful Boz—"Dreadful old ass."

Nobody will any longer say that that impression is a complete or a luminous description. Nobody, we think, who falls in with this volume will be disposed to say that Wordsworth's prose is negligible. It is plain that he wrote prose, or prose which he knew to be such, "with difficulty," as the legendary Scotchman joked and as Bacon, for example, wrote verse. But there is always something in it, often something striking and memorable. Of the two dozen pieces of which the volume is made up there is not one that is not worth reading by interested students of the subject, which, in various phases, is always essentially the same—that of literary and specifically of poetical criticism, and no other readers are likely to be attracted by the volume.

***

THE other volume may be called a practical application of the precepts of the first to the body of English poetry. It is not, of course, Wordsworth's English anthology. Not an anthology, but primarily a "boom." Not even a boom, since Wordsworth was assuredly as free as any man who ever lived from the vice of "réclame," which is in fact his lasting object of opposition. It was, we think, because Anne, Countess of Winchilsea, who died some scores of years before he was born, couched all her poems in the spirit expressed in the title of one of them, the "Petition for an Absolute Retreat," that Wordsworth was attracted to her. The felicity with which she expressed this was none the less real because it was applied to his favorite thesis. The modern reader of sensibility may well be obliged to Wordsworth and to the present publisher of this curious old album of 1819 for an opportunity to make the acquaintance of this neglected poet, who will remind him certainly of none of her contemporaries, (she died in 1720,) but much of the generation apparently previous to her own, especially of the similar meditations upon nature of Andrew Marvell, whom her verse will continually recall to the reader versed in the poetry of the era just before that of "Glorious John." It would really be a considerable literary service to republish, or rather to publish, the album, if it contained nothing but her verse. In fact, her verse comprises about a third of the volume, the other two-thirds being given over to other favorites of Wordsworth, mostly fragments, sometimes of a few lines only, including things now so familiar as three sonnets of Shakespeare, now so recondite as verses of Anne Killigrew, known by Dryden's verses and not by her own, Waller, Wither, Marvell himself, and even, coming to a later day, of "Dr. Doddridge" and Langhorne; nay, even eight lines of that Beattie who to the modern reader represents the negation of poetry; nay, of that Pope who represents to such readers the antipodes to Wordsworth as he did to Wordsworth himself. Needless to say that all these extracts are such as seemed to Wordsworth to escape the thralldom of the time, to exhibit in his view "new images from nature" or otherwise some poetical quality. Truly he was an expert in poetical quality, and this volume, like the other, will be a real possession to those to whom it will appeal at all.

The "epistle dedicatory" in the form of a sonnet, with which the poet made his votive offering, is pretty distinctly one of his potboilers:

> Lady, I rifled a Parnassean cave
> (But seldom trod) of mildly gleaming ore.

Here is a derangement of the classical dictionary. Parnassus was pretty plainly considered by the ancients as a place of sylvan retreat, not at all as a deposit of precious stones or metals, and no ancient ever proposed an issue of "mining stock" on its "undeveloped mineral resources."

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ENGLISH LITERATURE.

The Admirable History of Its Development by M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, Soon to Appear in English.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

DR. MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN,

Professor of English Language and Literature in the Catholic University.

THE French Ambassador at Washington, whose force and tact in diplomatic affairs are acknowledged, has partly completed the translation of his "Histoire Littéraire du Peuple Anglais," which is to be published here by the Putnams. This will be good news to persons who have read this delightful and erudite book in the original language; the size of the French edition is appalling at first sight. It is not until one begins to read the first of the 999 pages that one forgets the ponderous appearance of a history of English literature which has the carefulness of Ten Brink and the lightness and grace of expression of Anatole France. This volume begins with the renascence in England and ends with the civil war. In four convenient volumes, it will be a treasure of inspiration and knowledge to every student of literature who is not a mere plodder, who loves the germ of life in the bulb rather than the analysis of the sand about it.

One of the charms of "L'Histoire Littéraire" is the sense of humor shown—or rather permitted to appear—by M. Jusserand. He never laughs at the English; he does not even smile at their singular incongruities, but he allows himself a twinkle in the eye as he recounts Henry VIII.'s struggles with his conscience and quotes the provision in the will of the pious King who destroyed the chantries that perpetual masses should be celebrated for his soul! And the seriousness of the English in all that concerns their own affairs—their apparent acceptance of the conscience of Henry VIII., of the extreme virtue of Queen Elizabeth, of the piracies of Drake and Raleigh, and the subservience of the nobles—he notes with humorous tolerance. He weighs the differences between the French and the English very scrupulously, but with the unerring logic of his race. In another of his books, "Shakespeare in France Under the Old Régime," he points out one essential difference in the literary point of view. "The first dramatist sincerely admired in France," he tells us, "was not Shakespeare, but Addison of the 'Cato'; and Dryden himself took for his model not the 'soberly elegant' Racine, but the 'grandiloquently heroic' La Calprénède." A perfect understanding was established in France between the classical rhetoricians and the public, and when the romantic theorists appeared, it was the public saturated with classical traditions that opposed them. And this accurate perception of the distinction between the French and the English—often indicated by other writers in crude and glittering generalities—is at the root of the pleasure one has in being guided through the renascence by the sure and delicate hand of M. Jusserand. The fine sense of proportion in this book makes it a work of art.

The period which shows us Henry VIII., Cardinal Wolsey, the Bishop of Rochester, Sir Thomas More, Erasmus, and the scholarly group around them, including Dean Colet, is, above all periods in the literary history of England, one of Continental influences. It is a period, too, which can least of all be exposed by any writer of insular prejudices. The Spanish and Italian influences have only lately been considered, and we have admirably popular expositions of them in Dr. Woodbury's comparative literature series and in Mr. Martin Hume's recent volume on the effect of Spanish writers in the times of the Tudors. Spenser is the best type of the results of the renascence in England. As M. Jusserand says, he followed the Virgilian tradition as it was understood at that time. "Spenser offered an allegory to his contemporaries; it was of a noble genre, above all the vulgarities of common life, and following the most illustrious precedents." He saw allegories everywhere—the "sermons in stone, books in the running brooks" of melancholy Jacques exemplified the tendency of the Italianate time. There was a mania for allegories. Nash, in "Christ's Tears," (1594,) complains "that not so much as out of mutton and potage but they will construe a meaning of Kings and Princes. Let one but name bread, but

*L'HISTOIRE LITTERAIRE DU PEUPLE ANGLAIS. Par J. J. Jusserand. De la Renaissance a la Guerre Civile. Librairie de Paris.

they will interpret it to be the town of Bredan in the Low Countreys." Spenser imitated the Italians, as the Italians had fancied that they imitated Virgil. The "Iliad," the "Aeneid," the "Orlando Furioso," and the "Jerusalem Delivered" were, in his eyes, philosophical allegories, filled with hidden meanings. "Wishing not only to imitate, but to surpass all his models, he chose a most complicated plan, poetically and obscurely cryptographic, and yet, in form, as symmetrical as the paths of a labyrinth." M. Jusserand points out that, in this, the genius of the renascence truly possessed him. He appealed to the reason as well as the imagination by a series of complications and by careful regularity as well. "Spenser avait commencé son poeme avec le persuasion que la était la vrai mérite et qu'on ne saurait composer de lignes paralleles, obliques, on perpendiculaires un dessin trop compliqués ni trop régulier a la fois." As usual, every paragraph by M. Jusserand is founded on a knowledge of the point of view of the author, so far as that knowledge can be obtained. In this instance—the examination of "The Faerie Queene" in its relation to the times—he has omitted to examine no available source. One of the most interesting is the letter of Spenser, addressed to Raleigh, in which he expounds his "whole intention for your better light in reading thereof, being so by you commanded."

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M. JUSSERAND makes clear the fact, too often lost sight of, that Spenser was not a lonely poet, neglected in the fastnesses of the "meer Irish," but a man who knew the great world and was a part of it. He was the Virgil of the reign of Elizabeth. He wrote for a coterie and not for the masses, and, though Spenser was romantic in a certain sense, yet the tone of the coterie was as exacting and as artificial as that of the Augustan patricians or the great ladies who listened in the Hotel de Rambouillet to the eloquence of the young Bossuet. M. Jusserand has the art of giving the poet or the book with the atmosphere that belongs to it. "Often," he writes, "during the Winter of 1590, and later in 1596, in the course of their empty afternoons, when they were not occupied with games of tennis or commanded by the Queen for service at Greenwich, or on the stage of the theatres, whose reputation constantly increased, those noble gentlemen for whom Spenser had written, read, in the window-seats of their palaces overlooking the Thames, among their cushions, read in the handsome volume which William Ponsonby, one of the fashionable publishers, had printed for them. Young as they were—these English nobles—they had done much, seen much, traveled much, and fought much.

"The wonders of castles in France were well known to them. They were familiar, too, with the splendors of Venice, Mantua, and Ferrara; they had brought home perhaps a picture by Veronese, or a volume by Aldus. They had met the strength of ocean storms, heard the roar of battle, knew the excitement of war, of intrigues, of tournaments, of love. They had read the sonnets of Ronsard and the heroic poem of Ariosto, and here, in 'The Faerie Queene,' they themselves, 'far-off descendants of Brutus the Trojan,' and compatriots of Arthur, had a satisfactory epic poem, belonging to their country, written in their honor, reflecting their character, their hopes, and their tastes, with their defects and contradictions—all in rose color and reflected in a flattering looking-glass. Seated in the light of the great windows opening on the river, they departed in spirit for the marvelous fairyland.

"The gentle knight galloped on the plain—always the knight of the most aristocratic type, for Spenser is always an aristocrat. He chose an immense subject, which comprehended the terrestrial world, the marine world, the subterranean world, and still other worlds, innumerable persons, and the most diverse natures—ethereal, divine, monstrous, fantastic, always to the exclusion of the vulgar and the common—of low people, peasants, artisans, and the middle classes."

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AMONG the most interesting pages in this book is the description of the "preciousness" that began with Sir Thomas More and his group, to which Lilly, in his "Euphues," gave impetus, and which refreshed and refined the English language. M. Jusserand calls attention to a fact generally lost sight of that the "Euphues" and "Arcadia"—both influenced by the fantastic Diana of Montemayor—were written for women, and that the rise of English prose from crudity to refinement was largely influenced by women. He likewise accentuates another fact—that the philologers had begun their work in the reign of Henry VIII., under the influence of such men of the New Learning as Erasmus. As the interest in controversial religious questions declined in the reign of Elizabeth, questions of grammar, of rhythm, of rime took their places. There were parties for and against rime. Rime had "eloquent defenders in Gascoigne, Puttenham, Daniel, Chapman, who wrote—

> Sweet poesy
> Will not be clad in her supremacy
> With those strange garments, (Rome's hexameters,)
> As she is English, but in right prefers
> Our native robes (put on with skillful hand
> English heroics) to those antic garlands,
> Accounting it no meed but mockery.

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BESIDES the problem of rime," M. Jusserand says, "all those questions which ordinarily touch on the subject of the 'Arts Poetic,' and with them the history of the ancient English literature, its recent progress, and its future, are discussed in numerous treatises. These were often written in a flowing, witty, and lively style." M. Jusserand's work brings us down to the demolition of the theatres by the Puritan party. "One of the greatest tragic crises in the history of any people, perhaps, since the fall of the Roman Empire, was at hand." Milton forgot the muses for the "quarrels of a people and their King."

There is no book on the history of English literature that compares with this in charm and aptness of illustration of the great epochs. To the minute accuracy of the German school—which is responsible for thousands of unreadable monographs—M. Jusserand unites a breadth of comprehension, a sense of humor and proportion, and a power of making pictures of men and epochs which is unrivaled. M. F. E.

Washington, January, 1906.

NAPOLEON.

NAPOLEON and love taken separately are words to conjure with. Taken together, the possibilities are limitless—if you know how. And this is Napoleon's love story as imagined by the Pole, Waclaw Gasiorowski—who does know how. Even a translation rendered utterly inadequate by a purely mechanical knowledge of the English tongue fails to conceal the fine skill and dramatic power of the author and the romantic and human interest of the story.

The perpetrator of the English version ("Napoleon's Love Story," E. P. Dutton & Co.) is the Count de Soissons, a Frenchman whose residence of some years both in Boston and in London has given him larger courage than surety in the (more or less) common speech of those capitals. For instance, when he would say the heroine "drew herself up proudly" he writes she "stretched herself"—and this he does not once, but thirty times, in his 450 pages. There are a hundred blunders of the same sort.

However, M. de Soissons has been not only brave, but conscientious, and, in spite of his near-English, the meaning is there. He has read Poe, too, for when my lady goes sleighing out of Warsaw to meet the Emperor the bells never jingle, they tintinnabulate.

The pity is that M. Gasiorowski's method—he depends largely upon conversations, some of them very cunningly contrived, for his effects—is just that which suffers most from an imperfect rendering. Yet—and the implication of power to M. Gasiorowski is immense—the story moves and lives even in its awkward disguise.

The woman with whom Napoleon's name is linked in the narrative is a beautiful Pole—Mary Walewska, girl wife of a rich and selfish old man. The scenes are in Warsaw, Vienna, Paris. The plot shows how the Polish patriots sought to use the Emperor's interest in Mary for their own ends and for those ends inspired in a noble and tender girl a sort of sacrificial fire—a sacrificial fire which was transfigured in due time to something quite different. The senile husband, the intriguing kinswoman, the dreaming patriots are marshaled with devilish ingenuity against the law and the prophets, and the heroine's very simplicity and virtue leave her disarmed and helpless. M. Gasiorowski's Napoleon is a bold and striking figure, as original and unconventional (though it does not depart from history) as is the course of the story in which he involves the great man and the girl. Other lovers there are, of course, and some extraordinarily powerful scenes, the impression of which even M. de Soissons has not been able to destroy.

A FAMOUS XVIIITH CENTURY SALON.

Miss Janet Aldis's Story of the Career of Mme. Geoffrin, Friend of Voltaire and the "Encyclopaedists."

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by
JESSIE B. RITTENHOUSE.

MISS JANET ALDIS, author of "Madame Geoffrin and Her Salon," [Putnam] had certainly embarrassment of riches in the way of data, for no epoch in French history bristles more keenly with romance and intrigue nor flashes more swiftly through meteoric changes than that in which Mme. Geoffrin gathered about her the artists, philosophers, and wits of Paris.

La Pompadour, who, as young Mme. d'Etioles, had lived near Mme. Geoffrin in the Rue Saint Honoré and frequented her drawing room, was bankrupting France with her dazzling court at Versailles, and the incidents of her career are threaded through these pages, from her rise as the daughter of a butcher, M. Poisson, who had fled France under sentence for crime, and a mother of no less infamous name, to the day when her body was hurried away from the Court on a handbarrow, its beautiful outline plainly visible through the light cloth which covered it, while the King is said to have uttered a callous jest.

La Pompadour after her elevation to the Court made many advances to Mme. Geoffrin and her daughter, but they had no mind to mingle in the shameless life of the time, though few, born as Mme. Geoffrin had been of the bourgeois class, would have resisted its glamour and allurement.

There is no parallel in the history of the French salons to the rise into popularity and influence of Mme. Geoffrin, whose father had been a valet de chambre, and whose mother, somewhat higher in station, had died in her daughter's infancy, leaving her to the training of a grandmother whose clever wit and knowledge of life supplied the place of education; a woman "who spoke so agreeably of the things she knew nothing of that no one desired she should know them better, and when her ignorance showed itself too plainly, extricated herself by her jests, which disconcerted the pedants who wished to humiliate her."

Having fared so well herself without the encumbrance of an education, she naturally regarded it as superfluous for her charge, and remarked to a friend, "If my granddaughter is a fool knowledge will make her self-confident and unbearable; if she has wit and sense she will do as I did—make up the deficiency by her tact and perception."

Reading was, therefore, the one accomplishment in which the future Mme. Geoffrin was instructed, and if innocent of mathematics and sciences, and even of spelling, as she herself declared, while her knowledge of literature was none too profound, she knew life, and addressed herself to the knowledge of it with the keenness and enthusiasm of one who has not spent his energy in a thousand other attainments.

Such sympathy as Mme. Geoffrin's amounted in itself to genius, so great was her capacity for understanding the aims and ideals of those whom she drew about her, after her marriage to M. Geoffrin, a rich manufacturer, many years her senior, gave her the opportunity to gather in her own drawing room the brilliant wits whom she had first met at the salon of her neighbor, the Marquise de Tencin.

The excellent but stolid M. Geoffrin was never so indiscreet as to enter the conversation at Madame's dinners, given on Mondays to the artists, on Wednesdays to the litterateurs of Paris, and when, after his final summons, one of the beaux esprits who frequented the salon asked, "What has become of the old gentleman who always sat at the end of the table and who never spoke?" Mme. Geoffrin replied with laconic directness: "I know whom you mean. It was my husband. He is dead."

It must be confessed that the demise of M. Geoffrin caused no abatement in the number or the spirits of the company whose wit at Madame's table flashed out in rivalry of epigram, story, anecdote, maxim, or satire. Fontenelle was always there, and Miss Aldis etches with a delicate point the character of this fastidious Academician whose age was so great that he had outlived all but his fastidiousness, and of whom Mme. Geoffrin said: "He was like a little, very delicate machine, which would last forever if one placed it in a corner and never brushed against it roughly."

It was Fontenelle who, when Mme. Grimaud, almost as old as himself, said gayly to him, "Well, monsieur, here we are, both still living!"—put his finger to his lips and made the exquisite retort, "Hush, Madame, they have forgotten us!"

Voltaire, cynical and never quite able to forget Mme. Geoffrin's bourgeois origin, still came with the rest to her salon and found himself occasionally matched and pilloried by her wit; Montesquieu was a devotee until piqued by the effusive praise bestowed by Mme. Geoffrin upon one of his volumes, which he afterward learned she had not read; de la Rochefoucauld uttered many of his polished cynicisms at her table; the young German, Grimm—who had established a correspondence with the Empress of Russia, the Queen of Sweden, the King of Poland, and others, wherein he detailed to them for a consideration both the spiciest gossip of Paris and the latest comment in art and literature—was also a moving spirit at the Wednesdays, which included, however, much stronger types of men, such as d'Alembert and the fiery enthusiast Diderot, of whom it was said, "Diderot is affected when he is moderate, he is only natural when he exaggerates."

The eager band of "Encyclopaedists" who revolutionized thought in France had their rallying place at Mme. Geoffrin's, and Miss Aldis follows the fate of their publication to its ban by the Jesuits, in an excellent criticism and summary.

Hume visited Paris at this period, and it is amusing to see how the bluff Scotchman succumbed to the flattery which his fame so lavishly won him. Benjamin Franklin, too, was taken to Mme. Geoffrin's, but she records with dismay that he "said nothing." It was probably easier for "Poor Richard" to bring lightning from the clouds than to cope with the rapid French of a witty salonière.

The artists Greuze, Vernet, Chardin, Boucher, Carl Van Loo, and others were habitués of Mme. Geoffrin's drawing room, and are all clearly individualized. Miss Aldis has, indeed, a rare gift in reanimating characters and scenes, in seizing the essential, and especially the picturesque, features of a movement and presenting them with distinctness and unity. The volume is remarkably crisp and concise in its treatment of material which in many hands would have remained an incoherent medley, and, what is of prime importance in a work of this kind, its clever and sprightly pages slacken to no dull word.

Mr. Bigelow on Dr. Wallace.

In some graphic notes of Malay life in The Open Court of Chicago, entitled "An Evening in the Dutch East Indies," Mr. Poultney Bigelow pays this tribute to the literature, skill, and knowledge of the venerable Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, whose autobiography was reviewed last week, and comments on the weakness of his political economy:

"And in parentheses do you know a book called "The Malay Archipelago," by the illustrious Alfred Russel Wallace? It is to-day as interesting, if not more so, than at the time he wrote, forty or more years ago—and he is still in literary harness, though eighty years old—and more. He is a naturalist, pure and simple. His political and economic training was merely incidental, and his observations outside of his particular hobby are to be taken cautiously. For instance, he strongly recommends the Dutch to main their monopoly of nutmegs in Banda. In Wallace's day as now, Banda nutmegs commanded a superior price by reason of a singularly propitious soil and rainfall. The Dutch therefore made it a monopoly, forbade the growth of nutmegs anywhere else in their East Indies, and for a long while dominated the market. Now the monopoly is abandoned—it did not pay. The Dutch monopoly kept them at an artificially high price—this in turn caused other nations to experiment with them, and the result was that the market was flooded, and now their value is so little that Banda is in distress like the islands of the Caribbean Sea after the great fall in sugar which followed the introduction of beetroot coupled with the abolition of the slave trade.

Margaret Potter's Novel.

A novel by Margaret Potter (Mrs. John Donald Black) is promised for February or March. The story is based on the life of a certain famous composer—though it is not to be understood as in any sense history or biography. The atmosphere is in the nature of things musical, and the two Rubinsteins, Anton and Nicholas, appear. The scene of the action is Russia. Those who have seen the proofs speak with some enthusiasm of the book, which is to be published by the Harpers.

Columbus.

The Harpers will publish early in February the second volume of their series of "Heroes of American History." The new volume contains the life of Columbus, and is the work of F. A. Ober, who was commissioned by the World Columbian Exposition to make a special study of the discoverer, one product of these studies being the work called "In the Wake of Columbus." The volume of the series already published is the life of Cortez.

1906

AFRICAN BEASTS.

Described and Photographed by Day and Night by C. G. Schillings.

NOT even the great scientific value and the undoubted intrinsic interest of the work of Dr. C. G. Schillings in describing and photographing wild animals in equatorial East Africa can redeem his book, "Flashlights in the Jungle," (Doubleday, Page & Co.,) from certain demerits, and these demerits leave the book as a whole rather heavy reading. Another edition of this book in an abbreviated form has been printed by Harper Brothers under the title "With Flashlight and Rifle." Dr. Schillings has a German enthusiasm for facts, but neither he nor his translator, Frederic Whyte, excels in narrative or descriptive skill. The subject matter must stand on its own merits—its natural interest unenhanced by any art of presentation and actually reduced by a tendency to dwell upon non-essentials. The chief value of the book, of course, lies in the numerous photographs, (there are 302 of them,) all, so the author assures us, scientific records. The wild beasts of the jungle and the veldt were snapped by night and by day in their native haunts, the camera man following them indefatigably or waiting patiently in concealment for his chance—even as the old-fashioned hunter with the rifle used to do. The camera records thus secured have been transferred to the printed page with their truth as documents unimpaired by any of those processes of addition and subtraction known as "retouching." If, as pictures, many of the results are disappointing, on the other hand, future makers of correct pictures, to say nothing of mounters of stuffed beasts for museums, will find innumerable valuable hints. Moreover, even as pictures some of Dr. Schillings's photographs are admirable.

The field of the author's labors (as befits a loyal son of the Fatherland) is German East Africa, and the expedition which he conducted into the veldt was well equipped and armed, and consisted of not less than 130 men. He tells you about his preparations and his companions, especially Prince Löwenstein, and is frequently not a little discursive. Of course an article like the present can give very little idea of the character and scope of the work. You may picture to yourself, however, the eager scientist camping night after night in the insect-bitten African wilderness, wading waist deep in crocodile-infested swamps by day, or marching over the parched veldt with his train of blacks laden with photographic supplies, other blacks in attendance well armed with rifles.

Now he lies in wait by a pool or a tied-up heifer to snap a lion unawares as he slakes his thirst or leaps upon his prey, now he follows a herd of elephants, (and shoots two big bulls,) now he works in his stifling tent developing his pictures. There's room there for a lively narrative, but the scientist is not to be denied his facts; you will read about the evening concert of the lions roaring fearsomely around the camp, about the stork in his Winter quarters, and the striped zebras fleeing over the plain, but you will also read this:

A female ostrich which I shot and of which I presented the contents of the stomach to the Berlin Museum, had been eating nothing but grass seed in enormous quantities and had produced an egg out of season.

And this:

Out of this herd [of buffaloes] the Prince and I shot one bull and one cow. Our joy was intense over this piece of rare luck, and we camped near the river in order to undertake the preparation of the skins.

That Dr. Schillings is no mere photographer, but a bold man of his hands, you may learn abundantly from the following. He was pursuing a herd of elephants with the view of securing a calf alive. He shot two cow elephants

As usual the young animals—both of them bulls between five and six feet in height and with tusks already of the length of a hand—remained close to their dead mothers. We at once set about trying to catch them, but the bigger of the two went for us so fiercely and alarmingly that I was obliged to shoot it just as it had thrown one of my men on the ground and was about to gore him to death with its tusks. I killed it with a shot in the head at a distance of only a few feet. Then I tackled the second one myself—a very rash proceeding—and in a few seconds I managed, thanks to my size, in securing a hold of it before it became dangerous like the other, throwing one arm around its neck and grasping one of its ears with the other hand, yelling out at the same moment to my men to fasten its legs with ropes. Looking back on it all to-day I marvel that I escaped from the encounter with my life. The young animal with its greater strength was able to drag me all over the place, but I clung tight to him, and with my considerable weight of 180 pounds I succeeded in holding on to him for over ten minutes. My men seized hold of his tail, but I could not get them to hold on to his other ear, and it only now came home to me that all the ropes had been left behind! After about a quarter of an hour my strength gave way and I let go, and I literally sank to the ground in a state of hopeless collapse, utterly blown and unable to utter a sound, my tongue cleaving to the roof of my mouth. My men also lay all around me panting.

They let the elephant calf go after that.

Dr. Schillings has some exceedingly interesting notions about the intelligence of animals, whose minds he regards as differing from that of man not so much in degree as in being specialized in different directions. He asserts that some of them have senses which men have not or have developed senses shared with us to a marvelous degree. "You will generally gather from books," says he, "that the rhinoceros is a dull and unintelligent animal," and proceeds thus:

Dull and unintelligent he undoubtedly is from a merely human standpoint, but he should, of course, be regarded in quite another light, and would then be found to be gifted with a specially directed intelligence of a very highly developed kind. These animals cannot, of course, make deductions and draw conclusions from their past experiences like men who inherit these intellectual treasures from remote ages, transmitted in an enriched form from one generation to another by means of the gift of speech. But on the other hand, if a century ago every rhinoceros had been endowed merely with the intelligence of an average civilized man and thus endowed had been the prey of reckless unsparing sportsmen, not a single one of them would now be alive. In just the same way it must be accounted for something that elephants have mastered so important a piece of knowledge during the last few decades as how to save themselves from the deadly fire of modern rifles.

Then Dr. Schillings speaks of the capacities for friendship with man and with other animals of different species which he has observed in tamed jungle beasts.

Take, for example, (he writes,) my young elephant, who loved me with childish simplicity till I unfortunately lost him for want of a foster mother; also my tame baboon, who used to be almost mad for joy when he saw me, a mere speck on the horizon, returning to camp from one of my excursions—his sight is infinitely keener than ours.

The introduction to the present edition is the work of Sir H. H. Johnston, G. C. M. G., K. C. B., who gives Dr. Schillings the highest praise as a scientific observer of African fauna, and uses the opportunity to urge the stopping of the exterminating process for which primarily the British sportsman is responsible—although the natives, it appears, armed with the white man's guns, are now doing their share. The work contains nearly 800 pages, and is packed with information and suggestion. The Germans, who are judges in such matters, have acclaimed it an epoch-making achievement in natural history.

JOE OF KANSAS.

"THE RANCH ON THE OXIDE" (Macmillans) is a frontier story designed for boys' and girls' reading and dated about 1870. In it Henry Inman, the author of "The Old Santa Fé Trail" and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, United States Army, tells about a Vermont family which settled in Western Kansas just after the civil war. Chiefly he relates the adventures of Joe, eldest son of the family, who was almost as wonderful a boy as Peter Pan himself. To be sure, he could not fly, nor did he feed a whole shipful of bloodthirsty pirates to the amiable crocodiles. But he met a panther single-handed and slew it with his knife; he learned the ways of those kindy redskins, the Pawnees; he wore a wonderful fringed buckskin suit given him by Yellow Calf, their chief; he was a mighty hunter, and when he was 16 he led the soldiers against the Cheyennes and Comanches, the illustrious Buffalo Bill acting as joint scout with him. Col. Inman says Joe was a better "tracker" than Bill himself.

The book tells, too, how Joe's sister Kate was captured by Indians and carried off to their camp, where she taught the squaws how to make New England dishes and how she escaped and came riding home after five months wrapped in a blanket and looking for all the world like an Indian maid herself. Further, there are stories of hunting big game, of a mail rider eaten, of a frontiersman who fought off a pack of wolves by using one of the hungry creatures (grasped firmly by the hind legs) as a club to beat the others over the head. Also stories of snakes and Indian legends, of wild horses, of the last big herd of buffalo, and an Indian pony race. Col. Inman has contrived to combine with all this a considerable variety of useful information on many subjects. In short, the book is a real old-fashioned boys' book, as untrue to life as possible, but quite readable all the same.

Early McClurg Fiction.

A. C. McClurg & Co.'s plans for fiction early in 1906 include "Nicanor: Teller of Tales," a historical romance, with colored illustrations by the Kinneys; "For the Soul of Rafael," a story of an old Spanish mission town in California, by Marah Ellis Ryan; a new Irish novel by Katharine Tynan, with four pictures by George A. Williams; "Two Soldiers of the Seventh," by Randall Parrish, in which the Custer Massacre will provide the climax, and which will have fine illustrations; "The Day's Journey," a novel of English social life by Netta Syrett, to be illustrated by Jay Hambidge; "Ridolfo: The Coming of the Dawn," a tale of mediaeval Italy, by Egerton Williams, author of "Hill Towns of Italy." Another book has also been sent to this house by Mrs. Eva Emery Dye, author of "The Conquest." It is entitled "Ranald McDonald," and will deal with the Northwest.

January Interior Decoration.

This month's number of the new magazine opens with an article on mosaics, followed by an illustrated story of the "Work of the Swedish Cottagers." "Mission Furniture and Its Environment" is treated of, "The Ideal Kitchen" is the subject of a paper, and another deals with "The Treatment of the Floor." Two illustrated articles are about "Comfortable Furniture" and "The Modern Library."

Student Songs.

Prof. A. R. Hohlfeld of the University of Wisconsin, aided by a committee, has prepared a collection of about 100 well-known and popular student songs of Germany. Under the title, "Deutsches Liederbuch für Amerikanische Studenten," the songs will appear with the music through D. C. Heath & Co., of Boston.

THE GREATEST BOOK OF THE YEAR

THE HOUSE OF MIRTH

By EDITH WHARTON

Ill. 1.50

"It is hardly possible to praise too highly the way in which Mrs. Wharton has followed out this history."—*London Times.*

"By far the finest novel of the year, dealing with American life."

—*Review of Reviews.*

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

MARIE CORELLI, MARION CRAWFORD, BOOTH TARKINGTON, WINSTON CHURCHILL, GEORGE BARR McCUTCHEON and all of the most popular authors were once unknown. In some instances their reputation was established by their first book. The publishers beg to announce the publication *to-day* of

BARBARA WINSLOW, REBEL

By ELIZABETH ELLIS.

The bookseller sees so many novels that his attitude toward a new one is rarely enthusiastic. The following *unsolicited* comments from the book trade regarding BARBARA WINSLOW, REBEL, by Elizabeth Ellis, are extremely significant:

"It reads well. Increase our order."
"I believe the book will be one of the best sellers of the season."
"The book is all right and we will need more."
"It is all O. K.—one of the most fascinating stories that I ever read, holding the attention from first to the last."
I predict grand results."
"I unhesitatingly pronounce it GOOD."

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK.

THE FIRST IMPORTANT NOVEL OF 1906.

Ellen Glasgow Leaves the Lonely Plantation for the Jostling Metropolis —A Sympathetic Study of "The Wheel of Life."*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

M. GORDON PRYOR RICE.

THE first important novel of 1904 was "The Deliverance," Miss Glasgow's strong story of the tobacco fields of Virginia. She begins 1906 with a novel of equal power and of even larger grasp. She has shifted her scene from the lonely plantation to the jostling metropolis, and her dramatis personae belong to that gilded circle which seems just now peculiarly alluring to writers of fiction.

For this reason it is impossible to avoid a momentary comparison of "The Wheel of Life" with "The House of Mirth," with the result, however, of an instant and striking contrast of impression. Although each of Mrs. Wharton's characters is a vital personality, it is as a portrayal of a certain segment of society that the book, for the present at least, makes its strongest mark, and arouses widest interest and discussion; whereas in Miss Glasgow's story one thinks entirely of the individuals, whose social setting appears as an atmosphere simply. While Mrs. Wharton's wonderfully imagined heroine is the child of her conditions, Miss Glasgow's is so aloof from hers that she might almost as well have had any other environment. Laura Wilde is a young poet who "lived buried away in Gramercy Park and wrote vague, beautiful verse that nobody ever read." She is the centre of a group of relatives, eccentric enough to have stepped out of one of Miss Brown's or Miss Wilkins's New England villages.

"The Wheel of Life" and "The House of Mirth."

Too much seems to be made of the old uncles and aunts—or not enough—for after minute delineation they appear to have but a slight hold upon the story. The same is true of the Virginia girl, one of that piteous multitude who invade New York dreaming of literary laurels, and awake to a hand-to-hand fight against starvation, tragic figures in whom soaring ambition is matched by hopeless incapacity. Nor is it quite clear why the young playwright and his delightfully provincial mother should come so vividly into the book only to fade too soon from its pages.

All these, however, are supernumeraries, melting into a background for the six leading characters of the novel, Gerty Bridewell and her husband, Laura Wilde and her lover, Roger Adams and his wife. Each of these has been intensely realized by the author, and is made to the reader a living presence.

Three Types of Women.

The three women represent as many types: Gerty a mondaine of the better sort, abiding, it is true, in the perilous House of Mirth, but holding her silken skirts above the soil of scandal, and underneath a mocking mask keeping a pinioned soul; Connie Adams, a silly moth, fluttering in endless gayeties outside the more exclusive circles, passing from imprudence into recklessness until she became "one of the very best of the impossibilities"; and the cloistral Laura, not only a genius, but a consummate flower of womanhood. Of the men, Perry Bridewell and Arnold Kemper are not unlike—pleasure-seeking men of the clubs, of feminine conquests, of racing automobiles, and all the costly toys wherewith the rich cheat ennui. Bridewell is not much more than a well-groomed, handsome body; Kemper is Bridewell with intellect added. Adams, on the contrary, is the absorbed man of letters, editor of "The International Review," caring for no pleasure outside his work.

The mating of these three pairs and its effect upon character shows the author's comprehensive vision of "things as they are" in human nature. The tragedy of Gerty's life is her love for a husband to whose temperament constancy is impossible, a husband whom she knows to be not worthy of the pains she takes to lure him back from his fleeting fancies. Naturally her whole being hardens under her self-scorn and her contemptuous love, under the one method, too, which can recapture her husband's wandering heart, the making herself always more physically "stunning" than her rivals. The thing which saves her soul alive is her devotion to Laura Wilde; and very beautifully does Miss Glasgow portray in the loyal love between the iridescent Gerty and this "moon of poets" the possibilities of woman's friendship.

The ordinary novel writer would have found for his Laura a kindred poet-soul. The Lauras of real life are almost always won by the Kempers—the dreamers by the men of action. But in the attraction of opposites lies one of the tragedies of love, for it is surely followed by their repulsion, as Miss Glasgow clearly sees. It was natural that Laura should yield her heart to the man who had never so much as read her poems, the man who cared for life, not books—equally natural that, as bit by bit, beneath his love for her, the old writing upon the palimpsest of his life started forth, her soul should revolt from him. Miss Glasgow has given such reality to this romance that we find ourselves taking the point of view of first one then the other of the lovers, finding Laura at times rather trying, Kemper more frequently quite impossible. What a human touch that is, that he should have been honestly indignant because Laura suspected him of doing the very thing he had done!

The Character of Roger Adams.

After all, however, when the book has been closed, and we can give the true perspective to persons and circumstance, we perceive that Roger Adams holds "the point of sight." Around him as its soul and centre is the story written. Indeed, if we mistake not, he is its raison d'être. Gerty's character is indurated by her tragedy, Laura's crushed for a time by hers; but Adams, to whom comes the ghastliest catastrophe of wedded life, rises above it glorified. Through an absolute elimination of the personal factor he attains that holiness which is "an infinite compassion for others," that greatness which "takes the common things of life and walks truly among them," that happiness which "is a great love and much service."

In drawing the character of Adams, and in depicting the relations between him and his degraded wife, Miss Glasgow set herself no easy task, and therein she has achieved a triumph. She belongs to the few writers who succeed in representing goodness as not only the right and beautiful thing, but the strongest and manliest thing. She has done her best work in her portrayal of Roger Adams. As she traces the steps which led to his complete renunciation of self; as she shows his attitude of perfect pity and tenderness toward the wife who has so cruelly wronged him, her method reminds us again and again of the simple, convincing directness of Tolstoi, as he points the path which led Nekhtudoff to "Resurrection."

"I can do without—take this—take all and leave me nothing," Adams had said in the hour of his deepest misery, and with the knowledge of his strength to renounce all that which lay outside himself had come also the knowledge of his power to possess whatever was within his soul. Life was forfeiture, and he had given up the world that he might gain himself. Since the night when he had distractedly sought God through the city he had become gradually aware that he moved in the midst of a large, unspeakable peace, for in willing as God willed he had entered, he found, into a happiness which was independent and almost oblivious of the external tragedy in which he lived. Neither sickness nor poverty, nor the shame of Connie's sin, nor the weakness of his own flesh had power to separate him from the wisdom which had come to him under the eyes of the harlot at the crossing. In seeking the essential thing he had wandered for years in a circle which had led him back at last to his own soul. Beyond this he saw there was little further to be lost and nothing to be learned. "Give me more light, my God!" he had prayed in agony of spirit, and the answer had come in a mental illumination which had made the crooked places plain and the obscure meanings clear. At last he was happy, for at last he had learned that the man who loses all else and has God possesses everything.

Even before this supreme experience, while he lived his solitary life remote in its close-shut chambers from the frivolous commonness of his wife, acutely realizing "the utter impossibility of snatching her or any human creature from the clutch of temperament," Kemper himself, the man of antipodal character, recognized in Roger Adams

* * * a peculiarly happy man. * * * Sitting there, Kemper was brought suddenly for the first time in his life face to face with the profoundest truth that lies hidden in the deeps of knowledge—that renunciation may become the richest experience in the consciousness of man, that to renounce for the sake of goodness is not merely to refrain from sin but to achieve virtue, and that he who gives up his happiness and is still happy has gained not only the beauty of his forfeited joys, but has added to his own a strength that is equal to the strength of his unfulfilled desire. Kemper had always believed himself strong because he had attained, yet he knew now that Adams was stronger than he, inasmuch as he had gone without for the sake of his own soul.

A Versatile Novelist.

Miss Glasgow has gathered laurels in many fields. The two novels of her early girlhood dealing with what may be termed Bohemian New York brought her instant recognition as a new power in fiction, reminding one, indeed, of those novels of dynamic force coming more than half a century ago from an obscure Yorkshire parsonage. No better picture of the civil war has ever been painted than the one we find in "The Battle Ground," no other, indeed, gives due value to the clashing elements of the South which were fused into harmony at the first footfall of an invading foe. In "The Voice of the People" and "The Deliverance" the transition period between the old and the new South is treated with equal truth and vigor—the former novel, by the bye, saying the decisive word upon the lynching question. Her slender volume of verse might have come from the pen of her own Laura Wilde, "caviare to the general," perhaps, but appreciated by all who are responsive to the voice of genuine poetry.

As in its preceding novels, we have in "The Wheel of Life" color, humor, the light touch and go of clever talk glancing about the surface of things, characters that live, romance vibrant with passion—all that goes to make up the human drama, whether it be played upon a sumptuous social stage or in the homely neighborhood where a boy eats out his heart as he toils in the Virginia tobacco field. For the interest of this drama the story will be widely read for the strength and charm we have learned to take for granted in Miss Glasgow's work. But its reach is greater than that of its predecessors; its author has gone down into the deep places, and the distinction, the lift that is all its own is that in the last analysis it is the Apotheosis of Goodness.

M. G. P. R.

*"THE WHEEL OF LIFE. By Ellen Glasgow. Pp. 474. 12mo, cloth. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

January Connoisseur.

The January number of The Connoisseur is the first to appeal intentionally to the American clientele which its publishers now desire; four pages of American notes are inserted at the beginning of the magazine. The notes deal chiefly with the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and with them is an excellent and new portrait of Sir C. Purdon Clarke, by Seymour Lucas. The notes are of interest, though they are not wholly new. Hereafter the American art news will be a regular part of the magazine. This number contains interesting accounts of Earl Brownlow's collection of paintings, rich in old masters—Leonardo, Fra Bartolomeo, Rubens, for example—with reproductions of some of the more famous; an account of an exhibition of Abruzzese art at Chioti, in Italy, with illustrations; an article on book plates, with some old plates reproduced, and a study of church plate in Pembrokeshire. The colored plates of the number are very attractive, showing Mme. de Pompaddur, Mrs. Duff, and Mrs. Jerningham, and a view of Lodore and Derwentwater, this last from a recent book on the Lake Country. The number is of interest from cover to cover.

Love's Complications.

Anna Chase Deppen, whose short stories and poems have appeared in various Southern periodicals, has attempted something more ambitious in the longer novel called "Our Right to Love," which the J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company has just issued. ($1.)

The lady in the case is a Kentucky beauty, and the man a brave and stalwart gentleman. There are other ladies and also other gentlemen, and their love affairs are all variously complicated and mixed in a way which requires two hundred and seventy-four pages to unravel. Most of them are successfully carried to the point of ultimate happiness, except in the case of poor Clara Lansing, who, by the way, was not a charming girl at all, and quite properly deserved the harsh treatment of being killed in the last chapter.

A REPORTER'S EXPERIENCE.

OLIN L. LYMAN knows the life around the City Office and the hardships of the reporter's steady hunt for news. In "Micky," (Boston: Richard G. Badger,) he tells the life of one Michael O'Bryn, from the moment he entered the City Office of The Daily Courier and accosted the cub reporter, until the time that, self-convicted, he cut himself adrift from the paper and, bag in hand, started forth again, a wanderer.

Micky drifted into the smoke-wreathed office of the paper and asked for a job, that he might eat. Harkins, the city editor, needed a man, and so Micky was unceremoniously sent out with the cub to investigate a street fight. The street fight turned out to be murder, and Micky's nimble pen and picturesque vocabulary easily converted it into admirable copy for the next day. After that it was for Micky to ferret out news. Shaughnessy, the corrupt boss, became the prey Micky set about to hound. Micky's adventures sometimes led to disaster, and, besides, Micky himself was no saint. He had something of a fondness for good drink, and this fondness, too, led to bitter consequences.

There is a great deal of the "atmosphere" of newspapers in the book, and considerable of the "chaff" and back talk supposed to exist among "the boys," which is all more or less according to truth. Also, there is a love story with a tragic ending, and Micky appears chastened but glorified at the final ringing down of the curtain.

HOME LIFE IN THE GHETTO.

HERMAN BERNSTEIN, whose short stories of Jewish life have already attracted attention, has written a longer tale ("Contrite Hearts," New York: A. Wessels Company, $1.25) dealing with the tragedy of a simple Jewish family. Reb Isroel, honest and God-fearing, and of high standing in the synagogue, looked forward with pride to the time when his two daughters should become honored and trusted Jewish wives like their mother. Esther, his eldest, first disappointed the old man by eloping with Bobrovsky, a converted Jew, who found life in Moghilyov stifling in its narrowness. It was because Esther thought she was strong in her love and her faith in her lover that she brought grief into the simple home of her father, and followed Bobrovsky to Russia among the Nihilists. And later, because Miriam knew she was weak, she fled with Saul Granat, a fiddler and scoundrel, although she was betrothed to honest Ephraim, his younger brother. Granat won honors with his music, but he broke Miriam's heart, and the dark days that came to both sisters as well as to the family at home are told by the author with a simplicity that almost amounts to bluntness.

The ceremonials and customs of the Ghetto Jews and the simple purity of their lives are shown in the story, while the happy dénouement lifts the shadow of gloom that is thrown over the tale by the mistakes of the two girls.

Puget Sound Memories.

PIONEER REMINISCENCES OF PUGET SOUND. The Tragedy of Leschi, from Personal Observation During Fifty Years' Residence, Contemporary Pioneer Reminiscences, and Other Authentic Sources. By Ezra Meeker. Seattle, Wash.: The Lowman & Hanford Company.

The author is one of a party who journeyed from Iowa to the present State of Washington in 1852. The story of crossing the plains and the mountains is, of course, interesting, though it suffers somewhat from the writer's consciousness of the dignity of a historian. It is a simple story and should be told in a simple way. The frequent asides to the reader and the interjection of philosophical comments are out of place.

A narrative of this sort is sure to possess local interest at least. This, however, contains much new information and throws light upon many episodes in the history of the Pacific Northwest.

The most important of these is what the writer calls "The Tragedy of Leschi." It is concerned with the relations between the whites and the Indians of the Puget Sound region, and takes up about half the volume. The war which resulted in Leschi's execution on the charge of murder grew out of one of the Indian treaties. Mr. Meeker is very friendly to the Indians, and says "if ever there lived a martyr for a just and righteous cause, Leschi is one of them. He died that his people might have a home where they could live, his supreme effort sweeping away his whole fortune and finally costing him his life."

HERO AS MEDIUM.

A Second Review of Prof. D. S. Margoliouth's Book About Mohammed.*

By Arrangement with The London Times.

OUR simple ancestors were wont to speak of the Founder of Islam as an impostor. To our sense such language is crass and wide of the mark; and yet, reflecting on this the latest presentment of the story, one perceives that our ancestors' view of the facts was, after all, not so far from the view of the most recent scholarship, and that, if the difference between us and them is so conspicuous, it lies rather in the spirit in which the facts are approached, in the change which has taken place in our centres of interest. To our ancestors the religious interest was so predominant that if Mohammed was counterfeit in this respect there was an end of it; the modern professor can fix his attention on the secular greatness of Mohammed as statesman and commander. A theological warmth informed our ancestors' language; they saw matter for indignation where the modern professor sees comedy. It is indeed the comedy pervading the story which is prominent in Prof. Margoliouth's version of it. We would have comedy understood in a sense which excludes frivolity. Prof. Margoliouth's scholarship grapples too seriously with the historical problems, the criticism of the sources, for such a charge to be brought against him; the irony is too perfectly disciplined by literary art, and imports too deliberate an outlook on human nature and the comedy diffused at large through the world. If his philosophy is cynical, it is a cynicism which finds man not tedious or repulsive, but infinitely entertaining and interesting. Love of notoriety, unscrupulousness, calculated cunning, sensuality—if these things shock us in an Apostle of God, our experience of the ways of men has been too provincial. * * *

Prof. Margoliouth takes pains to make clear to us exactly in what respect he regards Mohammed as great. Before his time the Arab tribes were politically a chaos, an agglomeration of warring groups, split by pride of family and endless blood feuds; out of these Mohammed built a State and an empire. His was the one steady will and practical genius which held out till it had imposed its own unity upon the unstable, indeterminate, ineffectual mass. In the concrete body of laws which the new empire derived from his authority Prof. Margoliouth points out the many respects in which history registers an advance. This is especially so in the sphere of humanity—for a warm heart seems to have been among the Prophet's unquestioned virtues. Infanticide was put down, and even slaves and animals were specially protected.

To his elaborate regulations on inheritance some tribute is still paid by those who in India administer the law according to them; he has left out no member of the family who can have any equitable claims, and, so far as his arithmetical knowledge went, endeavored to settle those claims fairly.

Mohammed's achievements on the plane of earthly politics stand thus among the great things wrought in the world, and had his activity been altogether on the secular plane the account of him would have been a plainer, and in some ways a duller affair. But he was Apostle as well as statesman; he founded not only a new State, but a new religion. To his followers, as to our own ancestors, his other aspects were absorbed and lost in his religious. And religiously Mohammed has been most diversely construed. According to the view represented by Prof. Margoliouth, Mohammed's religion was an artifice deliberately chosen to compass his great worldly ends. He saw his countrymen without law, crippled nationally by the tribal system and the blood feud; he aspired to unite them under his single authority, and to this end he proclaimed the unity of God and his own apostleship; but "we are justified in supposing that the second was the dogma to which he attached the greater importance." This is far enough away from Eternal Splendors breaking in upon the darkness of a "wild Arab soul" and all the other transcendent circumstances of the conception popular among the English since Carlyle. The view of modern scholarship can at any rate urge in its own favor that it is based upon a real examination of the documents.

It is the manifold incongruities entailed by Mohammed's sacred character that turn the story as told by Prof. Margoliouth into comedy. Master of a literary manner, whose kinship Swift and Gibbon might acknowledge, he has here "a story made to his hand." Were it not that we feared a semblance of something derogatory in the expression, we should describe his book outright as extraordinarily amusing. Not that there is any such bad taste, literary and moral, as would be involved in obtruding the comic aspect. Decorum is preserved; but Prof. Margoliouth understands how so to manage his procession of events that the comedy flashes from them as it were unwilled. Of course, for all his overt renunciation of a Christian standpoint, he is obliged to keep so far in touch with our own ethical standards that the disagreement between his Mohammed and our conception of the prophetic ideal be sensible. Without some implied recognition of the ideal's validity, the actual incongruities, and with them the comedy, would be gone.

We have first and foremost the contrast between the pretended divine character of Mohammed's "revelations" and their ready human manufacture falling in pat with the requirements of the moment. Prof. Margoliouth finds the key to Mohammed's prophetic activity in the history of modern Spiritualism as traced in the standard work of Mr. F. Podmore. Mohammed shows all the ordinary characteristics of the fraudulent medium. Like the mediums adduced by Mr. Podmore, his trickery was perfectly conscious and deliberate.

He would fall into a violent state of agitation, his face would turn livid, and he would cover himself with a blanket, from which he would emerge, perspiring copiously, with a message ready. [Perspiration, a footnote points out, can in certain cases be voluntarily provoked.] * * * The process described, at times accompanied by snoring and reddening of the face, presently came to be recognized as the normal form of inspiration, and could be produced without the slightest preparation; the Prophet would receive a divine communication in immediate answer to a question addressed him while he was eating; and would, after delivering it in this fashion, proceed to finish the morsel which he held in his hand when he was interrupted. * * * He appears to have studied theatrical effect. * * * There is even reason for supposing that he at times let confederates act the part of Gabriel, or let his followers identify some interlocutor of his with that angel. * * * Scrupulous care was bestowed by him on his person; every night he painted his eyes, and his body was at all times fragrant with perfumes.

As the revelations are a continuous accompaniment of the story the humor of their well-timed appearance is a spring that fails not. Other contrasts which Prof. Margoliouth by a deft touch can turn to account are those which the Prophet's alleged inspiration offers on the one hand to the naïve ignorance betrayed by some of his pronouncements, and, on the other hand, to that cool common sense which made him ready to throw over his most cherished doctrines and practices whenever policy or humanity required, even to the length of temporizing with idolatry. Or, again, there is the contrast between the prophetic character (as we conceive it) and Mohammed's morals, the unscrupulousness and treachery he displays in such matters as the violation of the Sacred Truce, his exuberant sexual appetite. It is in the scenes centred in the harem that we feel the comedy swell most against the constraints of grave history—the scene in which Ayeshah's innocence is tried and Mohammed saves a delicate situation by recourse to the prophetic blanket, the scene in which the Prophet is discovered lying in an upper chamber, worn to a shadow by a month of domestic broils. He had threatened to divorce all his wives. "The harem probably knew him too well to fear this threat."

*MOHAMMED AND THE RISE OF ISLAM. (Heroes of the Nations Series.) New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The World Almanac for 1906.

The twentieth number of the World Almanac is now published. The first number, little more than half the size of the new volume, appeared in 1 '7; within the short space of time since then the almanac has made for itself a secure position, second only to the forty-year-old Whitaker's Almanac of London, with which alone it can be compared. The World Almanac has never been affected by the excursions into the field of yellow journalism of the newspaper which publishes it, except for earlier flamboyant covers; its contents have always been what an almanac's contents should be—accurate, concise, inclusive.

Each year it contains the standard tables—astronomical, governmental, military, naval, political, sporting, theatrical—brought up to the date of publication, and each year it contains also various special features. As far back as its second number it had a list of the once-famous boodle Aldermen; eight years later it gave the order of succession to the British throne; it published the new Constitution of this State; this year it republishes a table of the families of American multi-millionaires and a new table of the representative assemblies of the world. Some of these features are of historical interest only now; the Sub-Treasury plan of the now almost forgotten Farmers' Alliance, for example, which was published in 1892, and the account of the extinct "universal language" Volapük. The almanac is especially full in its treatment of colleges and universities, and in that of societies and fraternal organizations, and this year's issue shows no falling off in the detailed information which it affords about them.

"Hearts and Creeds."

It is believed that "Hearts and Creeds," the new novel of Quebec, by Anna Chapin Ray, which Little, Brown & Co. will publish in February, is this author's best work. It deals with the marriage of a Protestant girl and a Catholic. The story is a study of the social and political life of Quebec.

Appleton Books.

D. Appleton & Co. announce for the Spring a new book from the pen of Robert W. Chambers, author of humorous and historical novels, juveniles, serious stories, &c. "A Tracer of Lost Persons," in humorous vein, with eight full-page illustrations by Clarence Underwood, is his latest production. These publishers, by the way, report that a church is being built in an Indiana town with the proceeds from the sale of Senator Beveridge's recent volume "The Young Man and the World."

"My Friend Prospero."

The recent death of Henry Harland recalls the issue, at the time of the regular edition of his last book, "My Friend Prospero," of an autograph edition of the story. It was an édition de luxe, with a collotype portrait of the late author, who signed each copy of the 500 himself. McClure, Phillips & Co. are the publishers.

Competition.

"The Cost of Competition," by Sidney A. Reeve, will be brought out in a few days by McClure, Phillips & Co. The author suggests a remedy in the substitution for exchange through the medium of money, the form of barter that now prevails within all factories.

Mission Work.

Dr. Henry C. Mabie of the American Baptist Missionary Union has with the Revells a book on "Method in Soul-Winning in Home and Foreign Fields." The volume contains numerous illustrations said by the author to be authentic.

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An Alabamian's View of the Contest and Some of Its Consequences—Its History Written by Two British Authors.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

PROF. WILLIAM E. DODD.

THE military events of the civil war drew to a close a little more than forty years ago, but the battle of books still goes on and hardly a month passes but a new recruit on one side or the other is enlisted. More than three hundred books of some value on the war are described in Larned's bibliography of American history. This does not include the countless brigades of so-called historical novels which the publishers' mills are still grinding out. But the war is a big subject; toward it all the issues of our political life tended before 1861, and from this reservoir all our later heroisms, most of our woes, too, would seem to flow. The politician's theme is still the war; the poet lingers among the dead and dying of its fields of carnage, and history itself would have little more to accomplish in this country could it but determine the truth or falsehood wrapped up in those eventful years.

The two volumes before us are written by students widely removed from each other in space as well as method and point of view. Walter L. Fleming is an Alabamian reared on the spot and personally acquainted with many of the men whose deeds he records; Messrs. Wood and Edmonds are officers in the English Army interested in the "Civil War in the United States" for military and strategic considerations. Both have justified their efforts by the painstaking and earnest books which they have presented; the future investigator in the same great field will have to take their narrations into account.

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PROF. FLEMING'S aim is to trace the course of the civil war in his native State, that of the famous William L. Yancey, particularly in its political and social aspects, from its beginning to the breaking down of reconstruction in 1874. And certainly this "fire-eating" people performed feats enough to fill a volume larger even than this one of 800 pages. The book is divided into six sections, treating consecutively: "Secession," "War Times in Alabama, "The Aftermath of War," "Presidential Restoration," "Congressional Reconstruction," and "Carpetbag and Negro Rule." All these phases of the theme are discussed freely and with a wealth of detail and fullness of bibliography that must delight the student's heart. The general reader will also find much that is new, many a story or party episode told in such a way as to be truly illuminating.

A minor line of the narrative shows how truly the Alabamians had to deal with a sectional problem within their own boundaries very like that which was rending the National Congress and the Union asunder. North Alabama, like Western North Carolina and Southwest Virginia, was not in sympathy with the slavery régime which dominated the State. There was so much of jealousies and hatred and what the Black Belt did was so distasteful to the White Counties that they would have seceded from their State Government both before and during the war had there been a fair opportunity. The same, it may be added in a general way, was true of several other Southern States—Western North Carolina actually contemplated secession when the Constitutional Convention of 1835 failed to respond to what were regarded as the just demands of that section. This is an exceedingly interesting side of Prof. Fleming's work, which he does not emphasize and develop as carefully as might be wished.

The description of "Presidential Restoration" is satisfactory and sympathetic. The author agrees with most other writers on this subject that President Johnson's plan was the wisest, the only true, solution of the anarchic problems of the South of 1865-6. Johnson's failure is attributed to the weakness of his campaign for popular support as well as to the sinister influence of the Congressional group led by Sumner and Thaddeus Stevens. The Freedman's Bureau and the military authorities in Alabama are acquitted to a degree of the responsibility for the reign of terror which began with the failure of the President's plan.

There will be surprise for some readers in the assertion that the ancien régime first suggested negro suffrage. This is nevertheless true. Leading Confederate politicians and general officers had suggested gradual emancipation with limited suffrage as early as 1864. It was thought that the negroes would then be under obligations to their former masters, and that the old leaders would be able to control their votes and thus prevent the radical changes in the policy of the State which were anticipated. The men who opposed this in Alabama were the same who later manipulated the negro vote and rode on the crest of the waves of the Reconstruction storm of 1867-70. The motive of their opposition was fear of continued domination of the Black Belt; they changed ground when the former slaveholders were almost entirely excluded from participation in politics and when the spoils of office seemed attainable through negro suffrage. It will be noted here again that it was largely the sectional question in Alabama itself which made Reconstruction such a black and shameful epoch—a point which the author seems to miss, though he supplies all the proof necessary to its substantiation.

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IN the last chapters of the work there appears a good history of the Ku Klux Klan in Alabama, with intelligent and suggestive comment on the value of the literature of the subject, with accounts of some of the "raids," of the political intimidation which proved the undoing of the carpetbaggers and scalawags who had preyed long enough on the vitals of Alabama society. The reality of the ills from which men suffered during the years immediately following the war is shown in the statistical tables accompanying these chapters: In 1860 the taxable property in Alabama was $725,000,000; the cost of the State Government was $530,000 a year. In 1868 the assessed valuation of taxables was $138,000,000; the State Government cost $2,223,000! The cotton crop of 1860 had been 842,000 bales; in 1868 it was 366,000 bales. Not until 1880 did Alabama's cotton crop mount to the standard of 1860! Such fearful abuses as some of these figures suggest was the cause of the popular rising known as the Ku Klux Klan. We are prone in our day to think that "graft" is a modern invention. In Alabama, according to Prof. Fleming, this fine art of the money seeker was developed to a high degree of perfection. All the cotton belonging to the defunct Confederacy was considered very properly the property of the United States Government. The collection of this wealth was left to officers of the army and the Freedman's Bureau. The bureau was not held strictly accountable for its doings; the cotton agents for two typical districts reported as follows: "S. B. Eaton, First Agency, cotton and other property sold, $27,799; expenses of the agency, $27,799; T. C. A. Dexter, Ninth Agency, total receipts from sales, $783,000; expenses of same, $485,000"! These are only two examples of the methods practiced in those halcyon days of graft. Every other Southern State suffered in like manner. Do men wonder why the South is "solid"?

Still Prof. Fleming is not unpartisan in his judgments, however accurate his statement of fact. As an example, it is but necessary to cite his description of "Schools and Colleges," (P. 212.) He, with most other Southerners, maintains that there was no thought of war in Alabama in 1860, when so many military schools were opening or had recently opened; that it was only an educational fad that caused the Legislatures of most Southern States to establish first-class drill schools in their State institutions. Sherman's presence in Louisiana in 1860 was only accidental; the famous Virginia Military Institute and the South Carolina "Citadel" had no political significance! It was openly declared in Richmond papers from 1854 to 1860 that the State ought to prepare for any emergency. The Richmond Enquirer insisted constantly on an increased State appropriation to the "Military Institute." It was hardly otherwise in the more impetuous States to the South. The reviewer does not maintain that the South was ready for the war in 1861; but it does seem incredible to him that Southern politicians who threatened secession "and war if need be" in 1850, 1854, and 1856, should never have thought of military training, and that the numerous military schools in all parts of the South established during this very decade should have had no connection whatever with the prevailing political notions!

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ONE or two shortcomings of the book in hand require to be noted; first, it is diffuse, poorly arranged, notwithstanding the elaborate scheme or outline presented in the table of contents. In this the subdivisions seem to be so minute as to become a source of embarrassment to the author. Another difficulty closely allied to this one is the frequent repetition of the same ideas. For example, on Page 108 we read. "One [form of opposition to the Confederate Government] was the rebellious opposition of the so-called 'unionists' or 'tories'"; on Page 112: "The tories were those who rebelled against the authority of the Confederate States"; on Pages 237, 241, 244, and 245 the same statement is made concerning "sewing societies." These repetitions render the reading of the book tedious. Besides this the author grows flippant, in some of his accounts of the proceedings of the Freedman's Bureau. Provocation enough there surely is when one surveys the rascality of many of these people; but to use the term "bureau reverend" (Page 701) does not relieve one of his pent-up feelings, and it does injure the account.

But despite these blemishes—important though they be—the book is eminently worth while. It is a magazine of information for the general reader; it is a work for which we should thank its author, such a painstaking presentation of facts and local events as we ought to have for each of the Southern States.

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THE "Civil War in the United States" is a military study par excellence designed for use in the training of English army officers. Such a work, or at least a more scientific study of military strategy, is certainly a primary need of the British people, if they mean to hold their own in the great empire they have built since the overthrow of Napoleon. And in the introduction of this book by one of the authorities of the English Army it is clearly hinted that the time has come for a reform in the direction and administration of the English land forces. The reasons for taking the great campaigns of our civil war as object lessons are that (1) nearly every possible plan of attack and defense was resorted to during the long struggle; (2) all the orders and outlined schemes are recorded in English, and it is, therefore, easy for the young officer to follow up his study of any particular method in the original without hindrance in the matter of language.

Messrs Wood and Edmonds acknowledge their debt of gratitude to their lamented predecessor in this field, Capt. Henderson, the writer of the able "Life of Stonewall Jackson," now so widely read in both England and the United States. But they do not claim to have studied at first hand all the available sources of information. Presumably they have not gone over the ground personally as did Capt. Henderson. Chief among their quoted authorities are Doubleday's "Chancellorsville to Gettysburg," "Battles and Leaders," Henderson's "Stonewall Jackson," Ropes's "Story of the Civil War," and Johnston's "Narrative." Although the Official Records published by the Government are listed as the first of the sources used, scarcely a single reference to this work is made in the text. The authors have relied rather on certain well-known and reliable secondary accounts, and they have shown excellent judgment in the exercise of their preference among these when contested points were under review. It is unfortunate, however, that they did not make use of Mr. Rhodes's monumental work on the war, four volumes of which certainly ought to have been available. To have relied on Schouler's one volume on the war instead of this much more detailed and authoritative work was a decided mistake. Still there are but few if any errors of a general character to be pointed out as a result. And to sum up in the beginning the merits of the work it is readily admitted that for succinctness of statement, for saneness of judgment, for fairness of conclusion there is scarce a volume anywhere in all our war literature which equals this one; and no American, whether Southerner or citizen of the North, need regret to have this analysis of the great battles of the war put into the hands of young English army officers.

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IT might be well also for Americans, politically or militarily inclined, to ponder some of the errors which both sides fell into during the early years of the fearful contest. For example, the costly interference of President Lincoln with the Generals on the field, even to the point of dictating the strategy of actual engagements, is reprobated. The most fatal interference of this kind, we are told, (Page 533,) was "the recall of McClellan from the banks of the James in the Summer of 1862." It was also a grave mistake to remove the same General from the command of the Army of the Potomac after Antietam. "It was a criminal blunder to replace him by Burnside," (Page 142.) To have made Fitz-John Porter, "the ablest officer in the Army of the Potomac," the scapegoat of Pope's failure at Second Manassas "was a strange commentary on the methods of Lincoln's administration." The authors draw the inference that McClellan was retained until after the defeat of Lee at Antietam because it was thought that he alone could save the Government from disaster, but "when once that was accomplished," after the manner of Machiavelli, "he and his most trusted lieutenant (Porter) were discarded by their ungrateful employers."

On the Confederate side the views of Joseph E. Johnston and Robert Barnwell Rhett on the policy of Jefferson Davis are in general adopted. The failure to follow up First Manassas is not, however, laid to Davis's charge, rather the inactivity of the succeeding months when McClellan was equipping his great army. But this mistake was the result of the fatal defensive policy of the President, in which Lee concurred. That a boldly aggressive plan such as Jackson would have adopted any single day of the war could have secured Southern independence is not claimed, but such an inference from the text is justified. Indeed Lee is represented, and correctly, as having changed his mind on this subject after he succeeded Joseph E. Johnston in the command of the arms Northern Virginia. But Davis held to his view of an absolutely defensive conduct of the war as the only proper one. This is represented as a chief cause of final disaster. The other and equally disastrous side of the Southern President's policy was the failure during the first years of the war to send large quantities of cotton to England to be held in store as a basis of credit for the new Government. Davis's great military blunder to compare to Lincoln's removal of McClellan was the removal of Joseph E. Johnston before Atlanta and the elevation of Hood to the position thus made vacant.

These are all points long since advanced by American writers. But one thing is suggested in connection with McClellan that has not been, so far as the reviewer recalls, emphasized on this side the Atlantic: that he was removed also in order to weaken a probable political opponent in the next Presidential campaign. Another victory won by the popular young General would have been fatal to the success of the Republican Party in 1864, (Page 142.) That such motives actuated men in Lincoln's Cabinet may be admitted; but the assertion that he removed a rival lest he gain a victory for his country rather sticks in one's throat. Lincoln's treatment of Chase would seem to refute such a charge. But Messrs. Wood and Edmonds do not appear to think Lincoln alone responsible for this act of November, 1862. But not McClellan alone suffered from chicane and underhanded circumvention. A footnote on Page 221 says that "Lincoln, Stanton, and Halleck had all agreed after Chancellorsville that under no circumstances must Hooker be allowed to command in another battle. But the political influence of Hooker's friends was so great that the Government, instead of directly relieving Hooker of the command, adopted the tortuous method of forcing him to resign" by refusing to allow him to control one of his own subordinates then stationed at Harper's Ferry.

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THE interesting note in this interpretation of our acts in a trying crisis is that we may find ourselves in war with a foreign power any day and that similar interference on the part of the Executive may jeopardize the safety of the nation, or similarly harmful political motives may underlie the appointment or the removal of Generals in the field. To be sure, the newly created General Staff is supposed to help matters of this sort. Still the President's war powers remain the same, and it would be hard to say from whom the country might suffer most, a military genius or a mere civilian, in the Executive chair. The judgment of our English critics is that the man of military training would, like Davis, do the greater damage. To close this note on this excellent piece of military criticism without ascertaining what is thought of Gettysburg would be to disappoint every possible reader of the article. Instinctively one turns to see in a new war book what is said of this our fearful field of carnage. We are frankly told that it was a series of "lost opportunities for the Confederates"; that on the first day, contrary to Gen. Gordon's view, the failure of Ewell to seize Culp's Hill was a "stroke of good luck," for it gave Lee the chance next day to "crush his foe in detail." But Longstreet wilfully threw away that chance by his delay; and on the 3d of July there was still a probability of success in early concerted action. Once again Longstreet spoiled the game because he disapproved of Lee's whole plan; he delayed a second time until there was no hope of success, and after having wasted his ammunition in a useless artillery display, he shirked the responsibility of giving the order to charge, leaving this to his subordinates. He preferred to play the rôle of a prophet of evil omen and then to help fulfill his foreboding rather than to fight on a plan not approved by himself. This is severe criticism. If it is just, Lee's first lieutenant on that fateful occasion should have been court-martialed next day and shot for criminal neglect of duty. But instead, Lee manifests no ill-will, and to the end of his life willingly bore the responsibility for the defeat. His only criticism of Longstreet appeared later in the saying that with Jackson he would have won Gettysburg, and with Gettysburg to his credit would have come recognition of the Confederacy. This is what the South thinks of the great battle on Pennsylvania soil.

W. E. D.
Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va.,
January, 1906.

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*CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION IN ALABAMA. By Walter L. Fleming, Ph. D., Professor of History in West Virginia University. Pp. ix.-816. New York: The Columbia University Press. The Macmillan Company, Agents. $5.

A HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR IN THE UNITED STATES, 1861-1865. By W. Birkbeck Wood, M. A., and Major J. E. Edmonds, R. E. With Introduction by Spencer Wilkinson. Maps and plans. Pp. xxii.-550. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50 net.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE: May 20, 1775, and Lives of Its Signers. By George W. Graham. 12mo. New York: The Neale Publishing Company. $1.50.

ENGLAND UNDER THE NORMANS AND ANGEVINS, 1066-1272. By H. W. C. Davis. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3 net.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, With Introduction and Notes. 16mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

RUSSELL WHEELER DAVENPORT, (Master of Arts.) Father of Rowing at Yale; Maker of Guns and Armor Plate Used by United States Government. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

Essays and General Literature.

ESSAYS ON ECONOMICS. By H. Stanley Jevons. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

LIFE AND LIGHT THOUGHTS: From the Writings of George Dana Boardman, with Memorabilia. 12mo. Philadelphia: Griffith & Rowland Press. $1 net.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF EGOISM. By James L. Walker. 8vo. New York: Benjamin R. Tucker. 75 cents.

THE SUMMER CLOUD. Prose Poems. By Yone Noguchi. 12mo. Tokio: The Shunyodo. (Paper.) 75 cents.

IN PERIL OF CHANGE. Essays Written in Time of Tranquillity. By C. F. G. Masterman. 12mo. New York: B. W. Huebsch.

AMERICAN POLITICAL HISTORY, 1763-1876. By Alexander Johnston. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

Art and New Editions.

THE QUEEN'S QUAIR, OR THE SIX YEARS' TRAGEDY. By Maurice Hewlett. 8vo. Vol. V. Complete works of Hewlett. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3 net per volume.

DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI. (Newnes Art Library.) 8vo. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.

PUVIS DE CHAUVANNES. (Newnes Art Library.) 8vo. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.

LA BELLE DAME SANS MERCI. By John Keats. 32mo. London: The Kragny Press, the Brook, Hammersmith.

POLITICAL CARICATURES, 1905. By F. Carruthers Gould. Oblong folio. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

THE WALLET SERIES. "The Management of Babies." By Mrs. Leonard Hill. "On Taking a House." By W. Beach Thomas. "On Collecting Miniatures, Enamels, and Jewelry." By Robert Elward. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 75 cents each.

PRE-RAPHAELITISM AND THE PRE-RAPHAELITE BROTHERHOOD. By W. Holman Hunt. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. Two volumes. $10 per set.

Religion.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. By Dean Hart. 16mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker.

WHITTAKER'S CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC and Parochial List. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. (Paper.) 25 cents.

RIGHTLY INSTRUCTED IN GOD'S HOLY WORD. By the Right Rev. Charles Minnigerode Beckwith. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1 net.

THE HOLY CHRIST CHILD. A Devotional Study of the Incarnation of the Son of God. By the Rev. Archibald Campbell Knowles. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 80 cents net.

THE BIBLE FOR THE SICK. A Compilation. By Henry King Hannah. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1 net.

RELIGION: Its Changing Forms and Its Eternal Essence Preached in the Cathedral of St. Peter, John Calvin's Church, Before the International Council at Geneva, Switzerland. By Minot J. Savage. 32mo. New York: W. B. Perkins.

THE HISTORY OF EARLY CHRISTIAN LITERATURE. The Writings of the New Testament. By Baron Hermann von Soden. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

THE RELIGION OF CHRIST in the Twentieth Century. 12mo. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Fiction.

HER AMERICAN DAUGHTER. By Annie T. Colcock. 12mo. New York: The Neale Publishing Company.

UNCLE ZEEK AND AUNT ELIZA. A Tale of Episodes. By the Hon. Henry C. Fox. 12mo. Boston, Mass.: The Mahew Publishing Company.

THE SAGE BRUSH PARSON. By A. B. Ward. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

THE WEIGHT OF THE CROWN. By F. M. White. 12mo. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.50.

VROUW GROBELAAR AND HER LEADING CASES. By Perceval Gibbon. 12mo. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.25.

SLICES FROM A LONG LOAF. By H. C. Stiefel. 12mo. Pittsburg: The Bissell Block Publishing Company.

PETER AND ALEXIS. The Romance of Peter the Great. By Dmitri Merejkowski. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

A LOST CAUSE. By Guy Thorne. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

NO. 101. By Hymond Carey. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

BESIDE A SOUTHERN SEA. By Elizabeth May Montague. 12mo. New York: The Neale Publishing Company. $1.

A MAID OF THE FOOT HILLS, OR MISSING LINKS IN THE STORY OF RECONSTRUCTION. By J. W. Daniel. 12mo. New York: The Neale Publishing Company. $1.50.

Miscellaneous.

UNITED STATES AUTOMOBILE REGISTRY. (Not a Corporation.) New York State Edition. 8vo. New York City. (Paper.)

A CHURCH CALENDAR. According to the Uses of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America. 1906. A weekly calendar, giving the order of service for every day, and quotations upon the Christian life and the Church's ways. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 50 cents.

A MOTHER'S YEAR. Poems on Motherhood, &c. Compiled by Helen Russ Stough. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: F. H. Revell Company. $1.25 net.

TEN HUNDRED AND ONE ANECDOTES. Illustrations, Incidents, &c., arranged and edited by Alfred H. Miles. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.50.

THE FIRST COUNTY PARK SYSTEM. A Complete History of the Inception and Development of Essex County Parks of New Jersey. By Frederick W. Kelsey. 12mo. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. $1.25.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. Astronomical Series. Vol. II., Parts II., III. RESULTS OF OBSERVATIONS WITH THE ZENITH TELESCOPE OF THE FLOWER ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY FROM OCT. 1, 1901, TO DEC. 28, 1903, with a Re-discussion of Series, 1899-1899, by Charles L. Doolittle. MEASURES OF 1,066 DOUBLE AND MULTIPLE STARS MADE WITH THE EIGHTEEN-INCH REFRACTOR OF THE FLOWER ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY, by Eric Doolittle, 2 vols., large folio. Published by the University of Philadelphia. 1905. (Paper.)

EXPERIMENTAL ELECTROCHEMISTRY. By N. Monroe Hopkins. 8vo. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $3 net.

THE COUNTRY HOUSE. A Practical Manual of the Planning and Construction of the American Country Home and Its Surroundings. By Charles Edward Hooper. 4to. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $3 net.

FOSTER'S COMPLETE BRIDGE. By R. F. Foster. 12mo. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

THE COST OF COMPETITION. An Effort at the Understanding of Familiar Facts. By Sidney A. Reeve. 12mo. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $2 net.

HEALTH AND THE INNER LIFE. An Analytical and Historical Study of Spiritual Healing Theories, with an Account of the Life and Teachings of P. P. Quimby. By Horatio W. Dresser. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35.

KU KLUX KLAN: Its Origin, Growth, and Disbandment. By J. C. Lester and D. L. Wilson. 12mo. New York: The Neale Publishing Company. $1.50.

Juveniles.

SHORT TALKS TO YOUNG TOILERS. By the Rev. Fred C. O'Neill. 12mo. New York: Christian Press Association Publishing Company. 75 cents net.

LADS AND LASSIES OF OTHER DAYS. By Lillian L. Price. 12mo. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.

THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE. By Everett T. Tomlinson. 12mo. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.

A SUMMER'S IDYL.

THE title of Mr. Frank Waller Allen's story "Back to Arcady." (New York: Herbert B. Turner & Co.,) is an excellent index to its contents. An old man who still clings to the short breeches, the garters, and dainty ruffles and wig of a generation that is past, re-acts in the romance of two young lovers his own youthful love affairs. The daughter of Drucilla—she whom he had loved in his youth, but who had married another, came to live with him in his garden where flourished roses of every description, and in language quaintly suggestive of the perfume of his beloved flowers the old man tells how she seemed to be the reincarnated spirit of her dead mother come to bless him; how she atoned for all the disappointments of the past, how she loved his young neighbor, and how happy they all were at the final ringing down of the curtain. Truly, it is a pretty and poetic book, perhaps without much substance, but all the better for its delicacy of touch and feeling.

In mechanical workmanship it is thoroughly pleasing, well printed, prettily decorated with conventional marginal decorations, illustrated in sepia tones, and bound in green, while a sun dial overhung with clustering roses forms the cover design.

RUSSELL WHEELER DAVENPORT.

THE January issues of G. P. Putnam's Sons will include the biography of "Russell Wheeler Davenport, M. A., Father of Rowing at Yale: Maker of Guns and Armor Plate Used by the United States Government." The book is based for the most part on communications from Davenport's family, friends, and college and business associates. Davenport's career is summed up in a short paragraph in the preface to the volume:

In college Davenport's personal character exercised a distinct influence for good among his fellows. He was the foremost oarsman of his day. As a metallurgist he rendered conspicuous service in so advancing the art of steelmaking in the United States that this country became able to manufacture without foreign aid cannon and armor plate not surpassed in quality by similar products made anywhere. He produced the forgings for the first six-inch all-steel built-up gun made in the United States, having participated from the beginning in the studies which rendered this achievement possible. His metallurgical skill found concrete expression in the offensive and defensive equipment of the vessels of the United States Navy that fought in the Spanish war, and the last year of his life he began the reorganization of the shipyard in which many if not most of those vessels were constructed.

Some New Printings.

A. S. Barnes & Co. announce the fifteenth printing of the one-volume edition of De Tocqueville's "Democracy," translated by Henry Reeves, with preface and notes by John C. Spencer; the third of Alfred Henry Lewis's "Sunset Trail," third of Crockett's "Cherry Ribband," which is reported to be selling well in England, and the second of Mrs. Ruth K. Gardiner's "Heart of a Girl."

The success of Mrs. Edith Wharton's "The House of Mirth" has stimulated the sale and reading of her other books, and it is reported by the Century Company that a new large edition (the fourth) has been printed of her "Italian Villas and Their Gardens." These publishers also issue the third edition of Miss Norah Davis's "The Northerner," which will shortly appear in Australia; it is further announced that Rupert Hughes's "Zal" is winning attention in musical circles, and its readers are speculating as to the identity of its hero, Ladislav. The truth probably is that the author has created a composite individuality in which may be recognized episodes in the lives of several musicians, as well as their respective idiosyncrasies.

Ready Jan'y 24.

IN OLD BELLAIRE

A NEW NOVEL

By the author of

"The Rose of Old St. Louis."

"In Old Bellaire."

Readers of "In Old Bellaire," the new novel by Mrs. Mary Dillon, author of "The Rose of Old St. Louis," will soon discover that Bellaire, the town in Southern Pennsylvania in which are the scenes of the story, is Carlisle, and that "Tomlinson College" is the author's name for Dickinson. The book will be published by The Century Company Jan. 24.

Holland.

Miss Esther Singleton, author of "London," "Paris," &c., has compiled a new book along the same lines as these, "Holland Described by Great Writers." The volume will be illustrated in the style of the others in this series, and the descriptions and impressions of the picturesque country will be both valuable and interesting. Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish it.

College Sports.

Prof. John J. Stevenson of New York University has in the current Popular Science Monthly an article on "Intercollegiate Contests," dealing with athletic and other contests of the American educational institutions. He makes a plea for the man who wishes to learn and has no taste for athletics, glee clubs, and the like. The article is also being issued separately in brochure form.

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Announce the following Auction Sales of Books, Autograph Letters, Prints and other Literary and Art Property to be sold in January and February:

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A remarkable Collection of First Editions, Extra-Illustrated Books; Association Books, Belles Lettres, Private Press Publications, Choice Bindings, The Drama, and many rare items of Cruikshank, Swinburne, Stevenson, Byron, Hawthorne, Dickens (with Darley and Gilbert plates,) etc.

THE LIBRARY OF M. PARDEE OF NEW YORK CITY.

The Books of this veteran Collector will make an important sale of standard and rare books in finest condition, among the features of which are large paper Editions of leading American and English Authors, Special Club and Press Publications, Art Works, Works on Ireland, etc.

THE LIBRARY AND DRAMATIC COLLECTION OF THE LATE A. M. PALMER.

The Collection of this well-known theatrical Manager embraces not only rare Dramatic Items, but also works of standard and Classic Literature, many finely bound, and all in excellent condition.

Among these books are works on Costumes; Shakespeare and Shakespeariana; Dramatic Biographies and Stage Histories; rare dramatic Magazines and Tracts; Old Plays; Works of the Dramatists, including Colley Cibber's Works, (1760-61,) with the rare fifth volume; Genest's History of the Stage; Dunlap Society Publications, etc. Many are Presentation copies and many Extra-Illustrated.

There are also many Autograph Letters and scarce prints, and special mention should be made of a remarkable collection of Portraits, Scenes, Views, Plays, Press Clippings, Letters, Autobiographies (in their own writing) of Actors and Actresses who appeared at the UNION SQUARE THEATRE, all inlaid or laid down to folio by Toedteberg in ten volumes as material for a HISTORY OF THE UNION SQUARE THEATRE of New York.

"Part I. of this Collection, consisting of books only (over 1,000 titles,) will be sold early in the season, and the other parts will be sold before the season closes.

BOOKS FROM THE LIBRARY OF THE LATE PROF. CHARLES SHORT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, TO WHICH HAVE BEEN ADDED A COLLECTION OF RARE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL WORKS FROM A PUBLIC LIBRARY.

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Dr. Davis will be remembered as the eminent Archaeologist whose collection of Mound Relics is now in the American Museum of Natural History of New York, and whose work on the "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley," published by the Smithsonian Institute, is considered the highest authority upon the subject. His library is rich in Americana and Ethnological Works.

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS

LITERARY SECTION OF
THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, JANUARY 20, 1906.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

MRS. WILLIAM SHARP, widow of the Scotch anthologist and essayist, whose recent death revealed his identity with the fabled Fiona Macleod, is to write a memoir of her husband. Mrs. Sharp is herself a writer of distinction. She collaborated with her husband in the "Lyra Celtica," and she has translated Heine. Mr. Sharp was well known in this country; he had visited here, and he made an anthology of American sonnets. He had many friends in the United States, with some of whom he corresponded. Mrs. Sharp appeals to his friends for the use of any letters or documents relating to him or to his work both under his own name and that of Fiona Macleod. She promises that they will be carefully preserved and duly returned to their owners. Mrs. Sharp's address is 21 Woronzow Road, St. John's Wood, London, N. W. The London Bookman contains a sympathetic essay on "Fiona Macleod" by Alfred Noyes. He thus accounts for the marked difference between writings of Sharp under his own name and those signed Fiona Macleod:

> They are the works in which for magic mirror the writer holds up his own manifest heart. They are not only tales and poems. They are the voice of a modern, in the same way that the "Imitatio Christi" is the voice of a mediaeval soul. It speaks from the same depths and with the same desire. Whether it has the same value depends on the value of modern thought as compared with the thought of the middle ages.

Mr. Noyes insists that the voice of Fiona Macleod must not be confounded with "the voices of the Pseudo-Celtic revival." In the works of this Celt he finds "no crystal-gazing, or alchemy, or magic, or imitation of Maeterlinck."

UNLIKE last year this year of 1906 is not to be especially noteworthy for its celebrations of purely literary anniversaries. The bicentenary of Benjamin Franklin has already been celebrated, and a renewal of interest in the writings of that eminent and useful man has been noted. But that anniversary was certainly not of a particularly literary character, nor will the celebration, May 20, of the 400th anniversary of the death of Columbus be a tribute to literary fame, though it will doubtless be marked by the production of new Columbus literature. England's most notable literary anniversary will fall on the same date, May 20, the centenary of the birth of John Stuart Mill. France will celebrate, with enthusiasm, April 15, the tercentenary of its greatest dramatic poet, Pierre Corneille. Ireland, and probably England and America, too, will do something Aug. 31 to mark the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Charles Lever. The two hundredth anniversary of John Evelyn, the diarist, falls on Feb. 27; in the same month falls the four hundredth anniversary of George Buchanan, the Scottish scholar and virulent enemy of Mary Queen of Scots. John Sterling, whose life was written by Carlyle, Agnes Strickland, author of the voluminous "Lives of the Queens of England," Henry Kirke White, and Charlotte Smith, an almost forgotten novelist, will have centenaries this year on July 20, Aug. 19, Oct. 19 and Oct. 28, respectively, but they are not likely to be celebrated. The four hundredth anniversary of the birth of Nicholas Udall, who wrote the earliest English comedy, "Ralph Roister-Doister," falls some time this year, too.

A NEW volume in the published edition of the plays of Mr. Clyde Fitch is "The Climbers." (Macmillan.) No other play of this author that we have seen so well bears the test of print, though the first act of "Barbara Frietchie" was charming reading. As a picture of life "The Climbers" is, truly, Mr. Fitch's best work, and the first and second acts, with a long passage in the third, read as well as any prose comedy of recent times, or any novel depicting social life from the satirist's point of view. Of course, the slang of Miss Godesby and her vulgar little friend, Trotter, is already out of date. Fashions in such matters change quickly. But in a few years more that will not matter at all. We read to-day the comedies of Wycherley, and accept them as portrayals of the follies of an extensive epoch, without heeding the fact that the modes of frivolous speech in the shops and arcades and coffee houses of London changed from year to year.

NOW that he has retired from public life, Henry Labouchere is expected to write his reminiscences. He is in good health, and his fund of humor never fails him. Mr. Labouchere will celebrate the seventy-fifth anniversary of his birth this year. He was in the diplomatic service, for which, as it seems, no man could be less fitted by temperament, ten years. His Parliamentary remembrances extend over nearly forty years. The London Book Monthly intimates that Mr. Labouchere is already at work on a book. If that is so, it is sure to be a taking one, and a "best seller" of the year of its publication. No man in Parliament in recent years, not even Mr. Chamberlain himself, has commanded larger audiences for his speeches. He has not often been on the winning side of a question, and he has often talked on matters in which any sort of speech-making was quite useless. But he has had something to say and has been eagerly listened to on both sides of the House. As a writer he has commanded the attention and admiration of many readers. The judicious, to be sure, have frequently grieved, but Labouchere likes to stir up even the judicious. He has known "everybody" in London, great and small, everybody in public life, artistic, literary, political, and purely social. There is a rumor, too, that Mr. Arthur Balfour, released from his Ministerial duties, may write a life of his uncle, the Marquis of Salisbury.

THEY are having a dispute in England now about the exact relations of Daniel Defoe and Alexander Selkirk. Of course the immortal "Robinson Crusoe" was founded, more or less remotely, on the experiences of Selkirk. Nobody doubts that these days. Before the first volume of "Robinson Crusoe" appeared in 1719 Capt. Rogers, who released Selkirk from the island of Juan Fernandez, had given the castaway's story to the world, and Steele had written the story for The Englishman from Selkirk's own account. But the Bristol people have long cherished a tradition that Defoe and Selkirk met in that ancient city, at a house in St. James's Square. They say that Defoe, at that meeting, obtained from Selkirk the story of his misfortune, which he embodied in a published narrative some years before he began to write "Robinson Crusoe." The old story that Selkirk intrusted to Defoe certain valuable "papers" which shrewd Daniel used to his own advantage is also in the air again. There seems to be no trustworthy foundation for these yarns. The alleged preliminary account by Defoe to Selkirk's experiences does not exist. It is not at all likely that Defoe ever met Selkirk or that Selkirk, who was an uneducated man, had any "papers" to intrust to anybody. Moreover, who can doubt Daniel's wonderful imaginative gift? His power to describe scenes he had never looked upon, to depict experiences beyond his physical knowledge is amply proved in his other books.

DR. WILLIAM J. ROLFE'S new edition of Shakespeare will all be ready for distribution, unless some unforeseen accident occurs, before the end of this month. It comprises forty volumes 16mo. The volumes as yet in the hands of printers or binders are "The Two Noble Kinsmen," which in Dr. Rolfe's opinion contains enough of Shakespeare to be classed as a Shakespearean play, "Timon of Athens," "Titus Andronicus," and the lesser poems. Dr. Rolfe's editions of Shakespeare are intended primarily for schools. His earlier work as an editor of the poet for educational use has been entirely revised, in the light of modern Shakespearean scholarship. The student has access now, for instance, to the twelve completed volumes of Dr. Furness's Variorum edition, and to other authoritative works, which has enabled Dr. Rolfe to omit most of his notes on textual variations. This leaves room for much other matter. Dr. Rolfe's edition has received cordial praise from Dr. Horace Howard Furness, Prof. Edward Dowden, and other distinguished Shakespeareans.

A NEW volume of the excellent Unit Series of books (New York: the Unit Book Publishing Company) contains "Letters and Addresses of Thomas Jefferson," edited by Profs. William B. Parker and Jonas Viles. The edition is largely based on the Jefferson Memorial Society's text of the complete works of Jefferson. There is a brief life of the great statesman as well as a few pages of useful textual notes, a list of authorities, and a good index. The story of the collection and publication of Jefferson's writings is also told. Jefferson never cared to see himself in print. He had no ambition to shine as author. Yet his "Notes on Virginia" ran through sixteen editions in his lifetime. In 1800, it seems, a complete edition of his writings was proposed, and Jefferson was approached on the matter, upon which he threw cold water. By order of Congress a collected edition of his works was published in 1854. Paul Leicester Ford's edition appeared in 1892-99, and that of the Memorial Society in 1904.

MANY changes are making in the style, price, and management of the older London magazines. The ancient Gentleman's Magazine, with traditions of nearly two centuries, has passed into young hands, and its policies will be changed, if not the quality of its gentlemanliness. The Gentleman's has had a "Sylvanus Urban" to write for it for ages, but the last holder of that pseudonym has said farewell to its pages. Temple Bar, another of the old magazines, has been cheapened in price to sixpence, like Macmillan's. It will still print the best obtainable fiction serially. Wilkie Collins, Charles Reade, Anthony Trollope, Mrs. Henry Wood, and Miss Braddon contributed noteworthy novels as serials to Temple Bar.

AT this time of year Mr. Rudyard Kipling is either in South Africa or on his way thither. He will return to his English home early in May. During the next year it is expected that ten of his short stories will appear here in McClure's Magazine and The Ladies' Home Journal, which will be gathered in book form under the title of "Puck of Pook's Hill."

ARTISTIC DEMOCRACY

IN "The Changing Order" (Oscar L. Triggs Publishing Company, Chicago,) Prof. Triggs has produced an interesting book of essays that compels the reader to think and to open the eyes of his mind. The volume is a study of democracy, and Mr. Triggs is a Socialist, a disciple of Walt Whitman and of William Morris. There is repetition in the essays, yet not more than one looks for in a succession of writings and utterances on a subject by one who is full of it and eager to impart his knowledge and beliefs about it to others.

The introduction and the first essay indicate Mr. Triggs's point of view as clearly as could be wished. Democracy is "an attitude of mind that is opposed to the monarchic and aristocratic; it signifies the uprise of the people, the 'masses,' their complete utterance and exercise in politics, art, education, religion, and all other forms of human activity." Democracy made itself felt first in political matters, but the author has in mind "the more subtle effects of democracy, its radiation in art, industry, education, and religion." Now "one of the new ideas is the doctrine of labor, as distinguished from the aristocratic doctrine of leisure. 'Blessed is he who has found his work,' spoke out Carlyle. In truth, a new industrialism is forming. Moreover, a new sense of life itself is shaping among those whose perceptions are not obscured by power and luxury. * * * Into all realms of thought the spirit of democracy is penetrating. Religion is perhaps the last to suffer change. The doctrine of immortality was once aristocratic; it is now inclusive and democratic." "What is needed at this hour," Mr. Triggs concludes, "is not to establish free government, but to develop free men—'not,' as William Morris once said, 'to establish Socialism, but to educate Socialists.'"

The first essay is on democratic art. It is a study of the nature and extent of the changes compelled in art by the general results flowing from universal emancipation.

> An adequately representative art does not exist to-day in any democratic community, not even in America, still the most perfect and consistent embodiment of the democratic idea. If a reason be sought for the insufficiency of American art, two facts will be found to bear on the question. One is the commonly recognized truth that the actual scenery of the American land and the events of its population are themselves transcendent in their poetic quality. As the French Revolution, by transferring the drama of life from the stage to the streets, ruined the theatres of Paris, so the very variety and intensity of our own dramatic life make us content to forego the simulation of the play and the poem. Another fact is that our art is still formed, in a considerable degree, under the guidance of the traditions of mediaeval Europe. In its forms aristocratic art will be dignified. As the leading principle of a democracy is individualism, the art which arises from the people has for its chief characteristic infinite variety of form. Instead of a single standard of established "good form" a hundred plebeian modes of significance arise. Now irregularity of form is the very genius of an art that is controlled by an inner principle. Individual sincerity governs manner, rather than the conventions of a dictatorial artistic class.
>
> All the fine arts, except sculpture, which has never undergone romantic revival, might be drawn upon to illustrate the various effects of the democratization of art. Architecture was the first of the arts to be popularized. Thought, it appears, was free in the Middle Ages in the one direction of architecture. The Gothic cathedrals stand forever to witness to the advantages of freedom—a promise of democratic art. Conspicuous secular architecture may be said to constitute America's contribution to modern architecture.
>
> The other arts may be briefly referred to, in order to give examples of the comprehensiveness of subject matter resulting from the deification of nature and man. * * * Berlioz and Wagner were active revolutionists in the political as well as the musical world; Berlioz wielded his weapons with the Parisian mob, and Wagner was banished from Saxony as a "politically dangerous individual." * * * Painting has had a similar development, its history being marked by a growing individualism of form and an increasing inclusiveness of theme. Millet vowed that a peasant was as worthy as a King for portraiture. * * * The democratic ideals did not emerge before Chaucer. Shakespeare is generally aristocratic. Spenser ignored the commonplace. It was left for Burns to discover and open forever to poetic use the thought and emotion contained in the world of the common. * * * Carlyle was the prophet of toil, but not the craftsman's intimate. The spirit of industrial association becomes supreme, for the first time, in contemporary fiction. * * * If one poet is sought fully representative of humanity, of democracy, the modern and the New World, whose works exhibit in every aspect the features of democratic art, its sincerity, universality, and idealistic tendency, Whitman would certainly be chosen.

Ending this first essay, Mr. Triggs writes: "My feeling is that the opportunities of modern and American art are great and beyond compare. Almost for the first time in history the artist is a freeman. From the people alone can come the impulse that shall hasten the production of a genuine democratic art; for art is the answer to a need felt in the heart of the people."

As studied as this first essay are the others that make up the book. One may not agree with them entirely, but he must admit that they afford subject for thought, and that their tendency is upward.

1906

NEWS AND GOSSIP OF LONDON BOOKMEN.

A New Biography of Pitt to Mark the Centenary of His Death—History of French Art—A Few New Novels.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. (Copyright, 1906.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.—To mark the one hundredth anniversary of the death of William Pitt, Charles Whibley has written a new life of that great statesman, which will be published next Tuesday by the Blackwoods. Announcements of important new books, however, are very scarce this week, as the publishers are holding back until after the general election. The Oxford University Press will soon publish the second volume of the catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts in the Bodleian Library. It is more than forty years since the first volume was published.

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THE second volume of "L'Histoire de l'Art," by M. Andre Michel, has just been published by the Librairie Armand Colin in Paris. It carries the history forward to the end of the Romantic age. The third volume, to be published in March, will deal with Gothic art. There will be sixteen volumes in all, and they will be profusely illustrated.

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EVELEIGH NASH will publish next week Katharine Carl's account of her visit of several months' duration with the Empress Dowager of China. William Heinemann will publish in the Spring a volume containing fifty fac-simile reproductions of Jean François Millet's drawings. Messrs. Chatto & Windus are preparing a volume of short stories by Cosmo Hamilton under the title of "Nature's Vagabond."

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BASIL LUBBOCK has written another sea novel called "Jack Derringer." John Murray will publish it. Sara Jeannette Duncan has a novel appearing with the Constables called "Set in Authority." Chris Healy has written a story of an unconventional woman. It is called "Mara." Chatto & Windus will bring it out. Canon Julian is revising his valuable "Dictionary of Hymnology," adding a great deal of new matter for a cheap edition to be published by John Murry.

W.

MAGIC AND INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT.

By ROBERT LIVINGSTON SCHUYLER.

SO much of the intellectual energy of mankind has been expended upon the subject of magic that it surely deserves the attention of the historian to whom nothing human is foreign. "The Place of Magic in the Intellectual History of Europe," is the alluring title of an essay by Lynn Thorndike, Ph. D., which is published among the "Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, Edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University," by the Columbian University Press, (Macmillan Company, agents.)

It is quite impossible to understand ancient or mediaeval history without understanding the mental make-up of the ancient and mediaeval man. As opposed to us who seek to explain all phenomena by natural law, the man of the past, knowing little of natural law, resorted to the preternatural, to that above and beyond him. He had a passion for the irregular. His observation was unsystematic and disorderly. He mistook sequence for causation. We flatter ourselves that we have left his absurd notions far behind, and yet to-day there are hard-headed business men who will not begin a journey on Friday, and intelligent women who will not wear opals.

***

DR. THORNDIKE'S subject is vast. In some ways it scarcely lends itself to "monographic" treatment. He might have given us much more without abusing our patience, for the subject is so important, as well as interesting, that this brief essay can only break ground. But in a doctorial dissertation compressed food is called for, and it is unjust to complain. His task has been to show the prevalence of belief in magic as illustrated in mediaeval and classical authors. Every one knows the mediaeval man believed in magic. Dr. Thorndike undertakes to show that this was not peculiar to him, but that here, as elsewhere, there was strict continuity between the Roman world and later times.

He uses magic as a general term to include divination, astrology, sorcery, and all the occult sciences. It implies a false belief in the existence of bonds of subtle sympathy between different objects or parts of objects, or even between the material and the spiritual. The believer in magic regards nature "not as an inexorable machine run in accordance with universal and immutable laws, but as a being or world of beings much like himself"—beings to be cajoled or coerced.

To regard belief in magic as at all times stupid and baneful is a mistake. Adolf Bastian says in his "Rechtsalterthümer": "Magic is the physics of mankind in the state of nature. It rests on the beginning of induction, which remains without result only because in its imperfect judgments by analogy it raises the post hoc to the propter hoc." In primitive humanity everybody was a magician, and it was only very gradually that magic gave way to what we call science. For a long time magic and science were almost inextricably interwoven.

The author deals mainly with the Roman Empire, believing correctly that the fantastical side of its science is less familiar than mediaeval alchemy and astrology. He devotes one chapter, however, to a summary of typical and convincing instances of magic accepted throughout mediaeval and early modern history.

***

THE Venerable Bede, certainly one of the greatest scholars of the early Middle Ages, was a devout believer in the occult. Roger Bacon maintained that alchemy could find a way to meet the state's expenses by converting base metals into gold. He also laid great stress upon the influence of the stars on human character. Albertus Magnus believed that certain stones could counteract potions and win battles. Even Tycho Brahe, the great Danish astronomer of the sixteenth century and teacher of Kepler, believed in astrology and dabbled in alchemy. If the foremost men in science entertained such views it is safe to conclude that belief in magic was universal.

After discussing the origin of magic and its connection with science, Dr. Thorndike makes a study of it in the Roman Empire, using Pliny's "Natural History" as a starting point for his investigations. He regards this work as an "epitome of what men had believed about nature in the past, or did believe in Pliny's own day." Pliny, like the other classical authors quoted, loudly condemned magic, yet he gravely asserts that an excellent remedy for an inflammatory tumor was the application of a poultice to a fasting patient by a naked virgin, who should at the same time repeat a certain sentence thrice and join with the sufferer in spitting on the ground. Dr. Thorndike points out the absurd inconsistency of this—no more inconsistent, by the way, than the mental attitude of the Protestant who accepts certain miracles and brands the Catholic who accepts others as "superstitious." Another of Pliny's naïve beliefs was that a fish only a few inches long could stop the largest vessel by attaching itself to the keel. "The only charge," says the author, "which he could bring against magicians without reflecting upon himself was that of malicious and criminal practices. His beliefs were much like theirs." He very properly combats the statements which have been made that belief in magic was dying out in the Roman Empire.

***

DR. THORNDIKE also throws doubts upon the theory that magic, as entertained by men of science, was imported into the empire from the Orient, and enters into a discussion of magic among the Greeks. Rome inherited belief in magic and bequeathed it to the Middle Ages. "The fantasticalness of mediaeval science was due to the clear light of Hellas' as well as to the gloom of the Dark Ages." Concerning "Neo-Platonism," the most prominent school of philosophy in the empire, Dr. Thorndike says: "Nature was looked upon as real only in so far as it was soul, and its processes were regarded as the expression of the world-soul's mysterious working. The investigation and practice of magic [illegible] become an inquiry concerning spirits and demons, a study into the strange and subtle relations existing between things united, as all things are, by bonds of spiritual sympathy." Thus philosophy, as well as science, was closely related to magic.

We may assume that the majority of educated men in the empire really believed in magic; their expressed repudiation of it was illogical and inconsistent. But there were some skeptics who went further than most men in their rejection of it. Were they wholly sincere? To this question our attention is called in Dr. Thorndike's excellent chapter on "Critics of Magic." Cicero is by far the best known of these, and considerable space is given to an analysis of those portions of his works bearing upon astrology and divination. As to astrology, while he denies the absolute rule of the heavenly bodies over man, he does not seek to demolish the doctrine of sidereal influence. Divination he rejects as unscientific and unphilosophical. He "probably represents the most enlightened skepticism to be found in the ancient world." And yet even Cicero, Dr. Thorndike concludes, believed in magic, at least to a certain extent. In this review of Roman skepticism mention might have been made of Cato, who wondered how two diviners could meet without bursting into laughter. This would not have weakened the author's contention that everybody believed in magic, for there is abundant evidence in Cato's works that he, too, believed in the occult. It is probably impossible to find in the ancient world a single instance of thorough-going disbelief in magic.

American Book Company Issues.

Among the text books which the American Book Company is bringing out this month are several that can be used not only by the student in school but also at home. They include Dumas's "Excursions sur les Bords du Rhin," edited with notes, &c., by Prof. Theodore Henckels of Middlebury College; "Flores De España," four stories by well-known Spanish writers, Antonio de Trueba, Juan Valera, G. M. Sierra, and Emilia P. Bazan, which C. Fontaine of the New York High School of Commerce has edited and annotated; "Elementary Latin Writing" by Clara B. Jordan of the Hughes High School, which aims to teach the student to write good Latin prose, and "Elements of German Grammar" by Thomas H. Jappe, a teacher of German in the New York elementary schools, which has been divided into three parts—grammatical, conversational, or colloquial exercises, and sixteen songs with musical notation. The school books published by this firm include "Waste Not, Want Not Stories," a reader by Clifton Johnson; "Robinson Crusoe for Children," rewritten by James Baldwin; Baldwin's "Thirty More Famous Stories Retold," Marietta Knight's "Primer of Essentials in Grammar and Rhetoric," Prof. Samuel B. Harding's "Essentials in Mediaeval and Modern History," "Fishing and Hunting" by Sarah M. Mott and Maude B. Dutton, "In Field and Pasture," by Maude B. Dutton; Prof. L. L. Conant's "Original Exercises in Plane and Solid Geometry," and George A. Merrill's "Elementary Text Book of Theoretical Mechanics."

DESPITE the printers' strike, Doubleday, Page & Company publish their four February magazines exactly on time.

On January 15th,
THE GARDEN MAGAZINE
10 cents a copy, $1.00 per year, was issued.

On January 20th,
COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA
35 cents a copy, $3.00 per year (if subscription is sent now). After January 31st, 1906, $4.00 per year.

On January 27th,
THE WORLD'S WORK
25 cents a copy, $3.00 per year.

On January 31st,
The new magazine
AMERICAN FARMING
10 cents a copy, $1.00 per year.

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FROM READERS.

Illustrators' Blunders and the "Trade Axe" the Indians Used.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I KNOW nothing of the blunders in Chatterbox of which Mr. William Wade speaks, but certainly the axes he describes cannot come under that head. His description of the "trade axe" is good, can hardly be improved, in fact, and the English artist who made the picture must have had one before him.

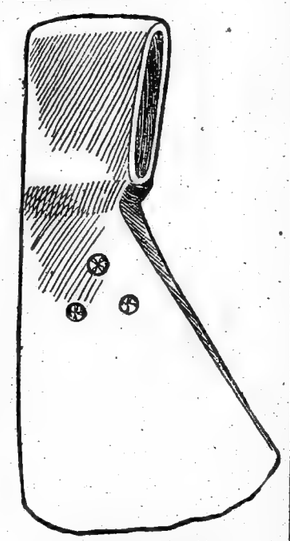

TRADE AXE, 17TH CENTURY.
from specimen found on Mohawk Village site: weight, 2½ lbs.

The most of these axes were made at Utrecht for the Indian trade, and at a very early day began to circulate among the tribes of the coast. Those spoken of by Champlain and John Smith were doubtless of this pattern; they are found widely distributed over the continent. In the Mohawk Valley they are common on all sites of the modern period. One of these, of the time of the Jesuit missionaries, yielded, according to reliable testimony, when first plowed, "a wagon load of axes." I have found many of them myself. They are of various sizes, and are marked with one, two, or three crosses impressed in the iron. Very many of them are found on the sites of the Huron villages on the Georgian Bay in Canada. It was a necklace of such axes heated red hot that the Iroquois hung about the neck of the missionary Bribeux.

The artist, too, may have truthfully represented "Indians as black as soot" when on the warpath they made themselves hideous in that way with soot or lampblack mixed with bears' grease.

S. L. FREY.

Palatine Bridge, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1906.

Prose or Poetry.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In The Literary Digest of Dec. 23 there is a short article entitled "A Significant Poem," having reference to Mr. Richard Watson Gilder's poem "There's No Place Like the Old Place," quoted in the Current Verse Department of the same issue. The Digest quotes from Mr. Bliss Carman, who characterizes this poem as "particularly significant and fine, both in what it accomplishes and in the possibilities it suggests for American verse in the future." Mr. Carman asserts, further, that there are qualities in the poem "which ought to bring welcome encouragement to those who care for poetry and must often feel rather depressed at the immediate outlook for poetry in the present day." The main point that he emphasizes is that Mr. Gilder in this poem "has given himself elbow room, as it were, and allowed himself a broader expression than the limits of old-time conventional verse permitted."

You will recall that Mr. Carman goes on to say—for it was in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS that he said so: "But no one has seemed able to follow Whitman's example without imitating him. Mr. Gilder, however, has discarded the stricter meters, and yet maintained a style of his own. People do not seem to understand that poetry is not always decked in rhymes, or dressed in pantameters, but has moods when simple garments please her better."

Now, the writer, who is a modest but earnest student of poetics, after a careful rereading of the poem, finds herself in a very perplexed frame of mind, and one question follows fast on another, and there are doubtless others who will sympathize.

Since when have all the old-time limits of verse been passed? Are there no laws that govern poetics now? Since when has it been permitted to take "elbow room" and "a broader expression than the old-time conventional limits demand," and who may venture to do it?

Says Edmund Clarence Stedman, who is surely an authority: "The distance between poetry and prose must be sharply observed. Poetry is poetry because it differs from prose; it is artificial, and gives us pleasure because we know it to be so. It is beautiful thought expressed in rhythmical form, not half expressed or uttered in the form of prose. It is true that fine prose is a higher form of expression than wretched verse." Again: "The poet is a creator, not an iconoclast, and never will tamely endeavor to say in prose what can only be expressed in song."

Imbued with the teachings of such a master critic as Stedman, and by the examples of other masters who have not despised either rhymes or pentameters—one should be pardoned for failing to see that Mr. Gilder's poem, while "holding in solution some very beautiful thoughts," "waits and wants its precipitation, its concentration in the crystal of verse." If you read that poem aloud to one who has never seen it would he call it prose or poetry? One question more: What are "the simple garments" which Mr. Carman thinks better adapted to poetry in some moods than rhymes and pentameters? He should make his meaning very plain, for the sake of the future of American verse.

O. H.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Jan. 16, 1906.

Early German Bibles.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

More than a year ago there was a discussion in The Washington Post about the publication of German translations of the Bible before that of Luther. A Catholic correspondent named specifically nineteen German Bibles, all antedating Luther's, one of which was to be found in the Library of Congress. I called for it at the Library and found the date printed at the end of the volume, 1487. Desiring further proof of the publication of the other eighteen volumes, I addressed a letter to a competent librarian in London, and his answer was as follows:

"In reply to your queries: Those who say that there were nineteen different translations of the New Testament into German printed before that of Luther are not far wrong. There are thirteen different editions (or issues) of the Bible in German in the British Museum and Bodleian Libraries printed before Luther's, yet those who say that Luther gave the Bible to the German people are not incorrect, for his translation became and remains the Bible of Protestant Germany to-day.

"Luther did not give his followers the whole of the New Testament. I believe he rejected Hebrews and omitted the Apocalypse as a farrago of nonsense.

"EDWARD A. PETHERICK."

I was not aware that Luther rejected Hebrews or the Apocalypse, but have long known that he did reject the Epistle of James.

When he translated the New Testament it may be doubted if he knew of the existence of prior printed translations, or, if he did, that he could obtain access to any of them. They were not publications for the people; all but one were folios, and Luther issued his translation as a quarto. He was 21 years of age when he first found a Latin Bible at Erfurt, and he was surprised to find in it more Gospels than were quoted in the missal (mass book) which was the only source of Biblical knowledge communicated to the people by the clergy.

WILLIAM HENRY BURR.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 17, 1906.

"Poetic License."

I.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The "license"—or law, I should call it—which allows such rhymes as "Spring" and "everything," is one of the most familiar in English verse. I do not remember that it is distinctly stated in any of the treatises on meter; but I put it thus in the outline of the subject (so far as it relates to iambic verse) prefixed to the Notes in all the volumes of my new edition of Shakespeare: "Any unaccented syllable, occurring in an even place immediately before or after an even syllable which is properly accented, is reckoned as accented for the purposes of the verse."

If we did not recognize this law (or "license") some ten-syllable lines would have only two accents instead of five, as, for instance, in "Coriolanus," "In acclamations hyperbolical," and "In violentist contrariety," &c.

Examples in rhyme occur on every page of Shakespeare's and all other verse, as in Shakespeare's First Sonnet, "die" and "memory," "ornament" and "content," &c.

Both rhyming syllables may be unaccented except by this law, as "husbandry" and "posterity," in the Third Sonnet; "astronomy" and "quality" in the Fourteenth; "eloquence" and "recompense" in the Twenty-third; "vassalage" and "embassage" in the Twenty-sixth, &c.

Examples of both kinds abound in Tennyson: "Breath" and "Elizabeth," "sanctuaries" and "palaces," "set" and "parapet," "undertone" and "own," "destiny" and "calamity," "Antony" and "die," "Aroer" and "her," "mystery" and "sky"—all from "Dream of Fair Women."

W. J. ROLFE.

Cambridge, Jan. 15, 1906.

II.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

"H. I.," in his letter to you of Jan. 11, has, I fancy, missed the point made in the criticism of Mr. Cawein's lines—

"Within her eyes my worshipping spirit saw
The moments busy with the dreams whence spring Earth's loveliness."

Mr. Cawein's offense consists, according to his critic, in the violation of a fundamental rule of English construction—a crime against English grammar, which is a very serious matter, indeed—in the eyes of grammarians. The only consolation possible to Mr. Cawein, should he feel the need of consolation, is to be found in the direction pointed out by "H. I." in the matter of rhyming "spring" and "everything," namely, that in violating a rule of English grammar he finds himself in the best of company. We have it upon the authority of a writer in Blackwood that, with the exception of Wordsworth, there was not one celebrated author of his day who had written "two pages consecutively without some flagrant impropriety in the grammar." And we have good reason to believe that both before and since Wordsworth's day our great writers have had a fatal predisposition toward the commission of "flagrant improprieties in the grammar."

When, later on in his letter, "H. I." says that it "appears that the rightness or wrongness of a locution may depend upon the degree of eminence which has been attained by the author," he very nearly hits the mark.

In such matters the usage of great writers seems to be the supreme authority. One can hardly imagine a great writer using the words put into the mouth of the schoolboy. Nevertheless, it is quite true that there are many modes of expression, which the great masters of written English have stamped with their approval that no schoolboy would use and hope to go unwhipt of the grammar master.

Why the grammarian takes himself so seriously it is hard to say. He can scarcely fail to realize how small has been his success in his heroic attempt to deduce rules of speech from the best usage of the acknowledged masters of speech. Yet, having made his little rules, he seems to forget all else, and solemnly and persistently tries to make the extremely small grammatical tail wag the very large dog of English speech and English literature.

JAX.

Northampton, Mass., Jan. 14, 1906.

Tarkington and Journalism.

I.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

While it is undoubtedly but too true, as stated in your editorial of last Saturday, that the average novelist knows but little of the management and make-up of a newspaper, it seems to me that a further word might be added to this discussion in its immediate bearing on Booth Tarkington's "Conquest of Canaan." The critic in the Pennsylvania paper in which the novelist was so severely scored, does not take into account the fact that the incident is supposed to have occurred at least twenty years ago, since when reportorial and editorial work have suffered a sea-change. Indeed, at that time, virulent personal attacks were the order of the day, in local papers at least, and Mark Twain, himself a trained newspaper man, has written some of his funniest stories on this very subject. Then, too, the account of Cory's murder is quite plainly not a news item, but an editorial article in The Canaan Tocsin, notoriously written by men in the pay of Judge Pike, in whom was nothing noticeably judicial, but everything, on the contrary, violently partisan—in all probability by Joe's particular enemy, his half-brother, Eugene, and, lastly, he takes no account of the frequent fact that the author intended the editorial to read exactly as it read. It was, as it were, an epitome of the hasty and unwarranted criticism passed by hypocritical Canaan upon poor Joe. It is a common error for hasty critics to assume that an author—even though he has proved himself—does not know his own job.

JUSTUS.

New York City, Jan. 16, 1906.

II.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Twenty-six years ago I helped to get out a newspaper in a town of less than 30,000 inhabitants in Illinois. I was one of two reporters, though we called ourselves local editors then—and were pretty proud of the title. The conditions in the town were a good deal like those described by Booth Tarkington in "The Conquest of Canaan." I am writing this little letter, not so much to give this bit of thrilling biography to an eager public as to bear witness to the accuracy of Mr. Tarkington's touch in copying the newspaper account of a murder. Your correspondent says that no reporter ever wrote that way. I once had the proud distinction of writing up the murder of a young farmer near our town, and I have it before me in an old scrapbook. It reads so much like Tarkington's extract that it could almost be printed in its place.

If my recollection is correct, the custom of rigidly excluding editorial opinion from all reporting is not twenty-five years old, even in the big cities.

EX-JOURNALIST.

Orange, N. J., Jan. 17, 1906.

Small Libraries.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Out of more than 75,000 towns and villages in the United States, less than 5,000 have established public libraries. It is doubtless true that the percentage of book readers is just as great in the smaller localities as in the larger, where Mr. Carnegie has made such ample provision in the way of buildings. Like the moneys sent to foreign mission fields, where a large portion is spent in the machinery of getting it there, the administration expense in conducting public libraries is large. Plans are under consideration for serving a number of these lesser communities with serviceable library facilities where the expense of management can be largely eliminated. If any of your readers know of such localities where a small library, but ample for their purposes, will be appreciated, I will be pleased to learn of the situation, that steps may be taken in the matter. In the outset the thought is to limit the service without any charge for one or two years, in the hope that it may lead to the establishment of local libraries which shall be self-sustaining after their use shall be demonstrated.

For the moment, localities reasonably accessible to New York City—so that a visit may be made without too great expense or loss of time—will receive earliest consideration. Further particulars will be given in response to inquiries. Will you kindly consent to their being made temporarily in your care?

NEW LIBRARIES.

New York, Jan. 19, 1906.

Sir Oliver Lodge.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I have been surprised at the scant notices accorded a notable book on recent scientific thought, entitled "Life and Matter," by the well-known physicist, Sir Oliver Lodge. In literary style the book deserves to rank with Mr. Huxley's best contributions to scientific literature, and from the scientific standpoint it is timely in appearance, brilliant in conception, and admirable in execution. The book deserves a wide circulation in all circles of cultured thought, but especially should it be welcomed by those who are interested in every development of true science, but who have no patience with the blatant materialism of many who speak to-day in the name of science, but who are utterly lacking in its patient spirit and its broad outlook on all departments of thought. As the utterance of a scientist eminent for his wonderful researches in the sphere of physical phenomena, the book is full of interest and information, and should have a place in the library of every thoughtful person.

JAMES M. OWENS.

St. Paul's Rectory, Lynchburg, Va., Jan. 11, 1906.

The Irish and Genius.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The communications from Miss O'Shea and a gentleman who signs himself "Mr. Longacre" fail to shake my original statement in regard to the Irish not practically patronizing genius.

Mr. Longacre says a Mr. Clancy has expended thousands of dollars in perpetuating the spiritual side of Washington. He does not say where it is, however, or who made it. Did Mr. Clancy make it himself, or was it made in Germany? The same question might be referenced to Miss Leary's school, or has Miss Leary more than the one school in which she professes to educate Italians in art? And what has John D. Crimmins done for art except to buy the immense foreign bell in the cathedral? Even the churches go to foreign countries to get both paintings and statues, treating a sacred art on a purely commercial principle. Our cathedral statues were made in a manufactory.

In fact they seem to carry out the old saying, "The Irishman has no respect for any man whose name he can pronounce."

BURKE O'KEEFFE.

New York, Jan. 18, 1906.

Fate.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Your correspondent "S." in his letter on fate, asserts that "we are launched upon the stream of life under unequally propitious circumstances. The stream is full of cross-currents and eddies. Here a strong pull will turn aside Fate's aim, and there a sturdy stroke carries us beyond a danger which she would not trouble to have avoided for us." It seems not to have occurred to "S" that in order to exert a strong pull one must first have been endowed by fate with the requisite strength. Your correspondent continues: "Some prefer to drift entirely at her mercy, and then revile her for their mishaps." Whence but from fate the propensity to drift? It is true that we find ourselves upon the stream of life unequally equipped for the journey; and whether our trip shall be idyllic or afflictive does not in the last analysis depend on ourselves.

W. B. DUPREE.

Brooklyn, Jan. 15, 1906.

"The Ballingtons."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Some weeks ago I had the singular pleasure of reading your review of "The Ballingtons," and I have wished ever since to tell you how much it meant to me to have my book treated so understandingly. It is seldom that a hasty review grasps what the author meant to convey. You did. Your adverse criticism was so kindly administered that it was an encouragement, while your praise was so generous that it made me resolve, if possible, some times to deserve it all. I owe you a great deal both for practical assistance, for your review was influential, and for spiritual comfort.

FRANCES SQUIRE POTTER.

Cambridge, Eng., Jan. 5, 1906.

"The House of Mirth."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

What is the use of all this pother over "The House of Mirth"? Surely, only those who write the fault finding letters to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, and Mrs. Wharton's friends, are interested in the for-and-against communications. Let them "hire a hall" and fight it out by word of mouth and not waste so much valuable space in your excellent paper. Every one must admit that Mrs. Wharton is a very clever woman, who understands well how to search through word-cupboards for scraps to make her book-pies; but if one does want to know what they are like one needn't eat a whole pie to get the taste of it!

J. WALTON.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 14, 1906.

JAN

BOSTON NOTES.

New Novels by Morley Roberts, Charles Clark Munn, and Others —Early Spring Books.

LIKE "The House of Mirth," Mr. Morley Roberts's coming novel, "The Idlers," will be found to indicate its events and the character of its personages in its title, but it is by their unlikeness that the two books seem to have tempted the British critic to the odious comparison. To Mr. Roberts his giant hero, Jack Bexley, is the centre about which move all the other persons, from the foolish mother, who flays him with unnecessary mustard plasters, to the wise K. C., who diligently neutralizes the mischief found for his idleness. The Bertha Dorset of the story is plainly called by her generic name, and Defoe did not make her less attractive; and the couple living by their wits, so often treated lightly in English fiction, receive less mercy than Thackeray gave them. The virtuous personages are clever and endowed with a sense of humor enabling them to endure both the wickedness and the folly of others without losing their own moral poise, but the crowning difference between the English of the American story is the naked simplicity of the former. Mr. Roberts exhibits the mere skeleton of the sumptuous, luxurious, delicately ordered life of the unscrupulous rich instead of showing the beautifully clothed body and leaving his readers to detect its pervading corruption, and he will shock many who could complacently study an author less plain spoken. On the other hand, vice has no graces under his treatment. The book will be published by Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. next week.

***

Messrs. Herbert B. Turner & Co. announce "The Conquest of Jerusalem," by Myriam Harry, a novel in which description is almost as important as incident. It will be preceded by Mr. Randolph Bedford's "The Snare of Strength."

***

With the Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company the publishing season of 1906 will begin March 10, and on that date will appear two novels, one story for boys and girls, and "The Twentieth Century Christ," by Paul Karishka, under which name a well-known jurist discreetly chooses to conceal himself, preferring that his literary work should be considered quite apart from his professional reputation. Broadly speaking, the book is a history of the Christ idea as it has manifested itself from age to age, and among races differing widely in the direction and degree of development.

***

The other book, Mr. Charles Clark Munn's "The Girl from Tims Place," a New England story, announced last Autumn; Dwight Tilton's "The Golden Greyhound," and "Under Togo for Japan," the sixth of Mr. Edward Stratemeyer's Soldiers of Fortune Series. The good luck of this author's heroes, so strikingly shown in the Old Glory Series, continues and they see almost everything worth seeing, or hear the stories of eye witnesses.

***

The firm's first new edition of the year is the second of Mr. Aaron Martin Crane's "Right and Wrong Thinking," which appeared Wednesday of this week, exactly a month after the first came, with the slightest of announcement, into the hurly-burly of the holiday trade.

***

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will issue no new books until Feb. 17, when they will begin the publication of a list upon which appear the names of Mr. John Burroughs, President Hyde of Bowdoin, Prof. Wilhelm Ostwald of Leipsic, the Hon. Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, Prof. Edward G. Bourne, President Pritchett of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Dr. Charles W. Holder, and Mr. Alonzo Rothschild. Among the workers in lighter veins of literature from whom books may be expected are Mr. Gelett Burgess, Miss Eugenia Brooks Frothingham, Miss Alice Prescott Smith, Miss Margaret Morse, and Messrs. Andy Adams, Gamaliel Bradford, Jr., and William J. Hopkins.

***

Among Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.'s spring novels is one of which the plot is unique and sure to cause considerable heated discussion, inasmuch as one of its elements is an inter-racial marriage, always a subject of dispute whether actual or fictitious. The heroine, a high-bred sensitive girl and an accomplished musician, becomes acquainted first with a few individuals, later with a large group of persons of mixed blood, the issue of the marriages of white men living in British Columbia and the native Indians. The oldest, an Indian Princess, abounds in race pride and dignity, but some of her descendants are half ashamed of their origin, and the family group includes many types. The question of the book is the wisdom of a marriage between this girl and an educated clever Indian, successful in all the white man's ways.

***

The author, Mrs. Hughes Cornell, is perfectly well acquainted with the social conditions which she describes, and with the Indians of pure blood, and her hero is in no way an exaggeration either in character or in achievement. The title of the book will be "Kenelm's Desire."

***

The same publishers are preparing "In the Forest," by Mrs. Lucy M. Thurston, the author of "Mistress Brent" and "A Girl of Virginia." It is the story of a household newly established in Virginia at the outset of the civil war and plunged at a stroke into an eventful life. The slaves, prominent in the story, are of many kinds, for the author is familiar with her subject, and can afford to be generous to her materials.

***

The latest news received from Mr. James Jeffrey Roche, whose latest poem was read at the Franklin bicentenary celebration Wednesday, is that he has almost returned to his normal good health, finding both the climate and his surroundings in Italy highly salutary.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Jan. 19, 1906.

A JERSEY TOWN.

HISTORIC MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY: The Story of Its First Century. By Andrew M. Sherman. Illustrated. One volume. Pp. ivi.-444. 8vo, cloth. Morristown, N. J.: Howard Publishing Company. $3.50.

THE make-up of this book is decidedly curious. After the title page comes the preface; then a synopsis of contents with the pagination of each chapter; then a table "Errata, Addenda, Index of Persons" without pagination; then an introduction, followed by the aforepromised Errata, Addenda, and Index of Persons, an advertisement of books by the same author, and then the story of Morristown. At the end, where Lord Timothy Dexter printed his punctuation marks, Mr. Sherman prints several pages of illustrations, with references to various pages. There are no references from the text to the pictures, however.

Mr. Sherman's story of his town is composed much on the same plan as his book is made up. It is not a satisfactory history of the town. In fact, it is not a history of Morristown at all; it is simply material from which history might be written by a competent person. Morristown deserves a history, for it has gone through momentous times, and has produced men of note in State and National matters. Twice it served as Winter quarters for Washington and his army, and its ground is as historic as that of Westchester. But Mr. Sherman's book cannot be accepted as more than a well-intended attempt to compile a history of the place.

As nearly as we can find from Mr. Sherman's desultory history, Morristown was settled about 1710 or 1717. A considerable space is taken up by the author in explaining why people from Whippany settled Morristown. With a slight knowledge of both places, we do not see that any explanation is needful—certainly from a Morristown man.

Although settled so far back as 1710—if that was the date—not much happened in Morristown until the Revolution, when Washington twice made it Winter quarters. On the first occasion he lived in Arnold's Tavern; on the second, at the Ford House. It is the latter which now poses, or is posed, as The Headquarters.

One of the most interesting characters of Morristown history, whom Mr. Sherman, as a clergyman, has to denounce, was Mr. Samuel Ford, Jr. This gentleman's career was not wholly commendable; in fact, he was a bigamist, a counterfeiter, and a burglar. In partnership with other worthy Morristowners—Dr. Bern Budd, Benjamin Cooper, Samuel Haynes, Mr. Ayers, David Reynolds, all good New Jersey names—he went largely into the making of mock money. All were arrested; Ford escaped, Reynolds was hanged, and the others pardoned by reason of their influence. Mr. Ford went South, paying his way with money of his own making. He was an interesting person.

Mr. Sherman notes that Washington and Lord Howe, while engaged in discussing the treatment of prisoners, evinced a vein of humor popularly supposed to be absent from the former's make-up. Howe sent to Washington a copy of Watts's version of the 120th Psalm, the last verse of which runs:

O! Might I change my place,
How would I choose to dwell
In some wide lonesome wilderness,
And leave these gates of hell!

Whereto his Excellency the Command-in-Chief replied from the 101st Psalm:

The impious crew, that factious band,
Shall hide their heads or quit this land:
And all who break the public rest,
Where I have power shall be suppress.

The story of Morristown comes down to the end of the eighteenth century.

Dickens and Daudet.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The author of the article "Flylear Jottings" that appeared in the last issue of the BOOK REVIEW does not seem to be aware that Daudet once vigorously protested against his being compared with Dickens, (see the last chapter of "Trente Ans de Paris,") and that he himself gave in another chapter entitled "Jack" the genesis of the novel bearing this title. V. E. F.

King's Bridge, New York City, Jan. 16, 1906.

One of the Minor Poets.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

As one of the minor American poets, George H. Miles, the subject of a communication from John J. Rooney in your issue of to-day's date, has not been entirely neglected. A sketch of his life is to be found in Appleton's Cyclopaedia, and a more complete biography is published in White's National Cyclopaedia of American Biography, Volume VI., Page 439. I have found in the latter work a very full collection of poets and song writers of the South. HENRY BALDWIN.

New York, Jan. 16, 1906.

Le Gallienne's New Book.

Richard Le Gallienne is just now said to be working on a romance which he has named "The Paradise of the Wild Apple," which L. C. Page & Co. will publish late in the Spring. The story was to have appeared last year, but was not completed on account of the author's ill-health.

A Newspaper Novel.

Jesse Lynch Williams has with Charles Scribner's Sons a new novel, with the scenes laid in newspaperdom. It follows the lines of his well-known tale, "The Stolen Story."

Twentieth Century Magazine.

Mr. John Brisben Walker announces that he will hereafter devote all his energies to the building up of The Twentieth Century Magazine, which is now sold at 5 cents a copy, and contains much timely and interesting reading.

HARPERS BOOKS

The Long Arm

LeDroit Conners is a striking new figure in detective fiction. Readers of Samuel M. Gardenhire's last novel, *The Silence of Mrs. Harrold*, will recall LeDroit Conners as that reticent, observant young man in the story who unravelled the baffling plot. In *The Long Arm* he is the central figure in an exciting series of adventures where he plays the impromptu role of detective. Not only are the adventures of the good, round, thoroughly engrossing sort, but the secret in LeDroit Conners' own life is brought to bear on the mysteries which he engages to solve.

The Federalist System

This volume (Vol. II), of the American Nation, by Professor John Spencer Bassett, is the first of the series to deal with the new-born nation as a whole and the great problems and trying foreign relations it immediately had to face. The period covered is from 1789 to 1801, and Washington, Hamilton and Jefferson are the leading figures.

The Conquest of Canaan

By BOOTH TARKINGTON

"A more interesting, more vital, more human story than any of Mr. Tarkington's previous novels."—*Indianapolis News.*

The Gambler

By KATHERINE CECIL THURSTON

"Fully as unique, as vivid in portrayal, as intense in interest as *The Masquerader.*"—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

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For February Just Out

Fiction and Fact-Stories

Lawson's fact-story—startling revelation of the inner workings of the Bay State Gas conspiracy, and his highly dramatic and picturesque court-scene—is as quick reading as Rex E. Beach's exciting novel of Alaskan life, "The Spoilers."

Russell's fact-story—"Soldiers of the Common Good"—tells how Germany keeps herself free from bosses, graft and trusts; kills fewer people on her railroads in a year, than American railroads do in a week; gives better railroad service for less money—vital facts, and no less interesting because they come in easy reading story-form.

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MR. SCRAGGS
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THE BOOK OF GOOD HUMOR
The Grafton Press, Publishers, New York

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CURRENT COMMENT ON LITERARY TOPICS.

"Opinion is Good Men Is But Knowledge in the Making."
—JOHN MILTON.

I OVERHEARD the other day a scrap of a conversation which I take the liberty to reproduce. 'What I advance is true,' said one. 'But not the whole truth,' answered the other. 'Sir,' returned the first, (and it seemed to me there was a smack of Dr. Johnson in the speech,) 'Sir, there is no such thing as the whole truth!' Indeed, there is nothing so evident in life as that there are two sides to a question."
—ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON in "Virginibus Puerisque."

LIKE most of those electing to play the buffoon before the footlights, his inspiration was always serious. His final appeal was to first principles, the hatred of injustice or hypocrisy, the love of the beautiful and the good. Dickens, again, always meant what he said, and meant it deeply. He never trifled with duty and feeling as he understood them. His philosophy was not profoundly concerned with the riddles of the universe. But he knew that everything really mattered, and that man should never lose heart. His understanding of human weakness is not illustrated so well, I think, by his deliberate attempts at pathos—which too often miss the mark—as by a certain tenderness observable in his treatment of villainy or foolishness. He had the divine gift of recognizing that the most contemptible of mankind is yet made by God "after his own image." As moralist and philosopher Dickens was moved by the direct and simple manliness which permeated his plots and illuminated his characters. Such qualities are rare and valuable in art.

Charles Dickens as an Artist.

So far we have dwelt intentionally on the essential attributes of fiction, because it is as an artist that Dickens has been most loudly condemned and as an artist that he must live. It may be noticed, however, in conclusion that he unquestionably possessed other gifts, more incidental, if more obvious, that serve to strengthen claims they could not alone establish.

In the first place he was constantly and genuinely humorous. His humor is that of costume, situation, and language—not subtly intellectual; but nearly always spontaneous, sympathetic, and sustained. The creation of Sam Weller is an achievement without parallel, and though no other character in his work depends so entirely and so successfully upon this one power, the gallery of more sketchy "humors" is both extensive and varied. It is perfectly true that in too many passages the attempt to be funny at all costs is painful; but this was to a large extent the fault of the public. It is a pardonable weakness in a busy writer to strain himself in supplying a demand.

In other respects, moreover, his style, though careless, is effective. It is vigorous, rapid, and even—at exceptional moments—condensed. Though guilty of several bad tricks—particularly in his most conscious attempts at fine writing—he possessed a remarkable command of language and true realism in dialogue. His pathos, so much admired by his contemporaries and so offensive to the élite, was not always false. To-day we have little patience with Nell, Emily, Paul Dombey, or Little Dorrit, but there remain a number of less hackneyed characters of whom few of us can read unmoved.—R. Brimley Johnson in The Book Monthly, London.

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Fiction in England in 1905.

Looking back upon the year, no new literary genius seems to have come to the front, and the supremacy of Mr. George Meredith in the world of English literature has not even been challenged. The most successful book of the year is said to be Mr. Guy Thorne's "When It Was Dark"—a fact which says more for our national seriousness than for our literary taste.—Pall Mall Gazette.

***

Books of Biography and Reminiscence.

Some one was rejoicing the other day at the ever-growing popularity of reminiscences as an antidote to fiction. The year has certainly been fruitful here. Among living men and women who have given us delightful books are Mr. Holman Hunt, Mr. George Jacob Holyoake, Mr. Edmund Downey, (whose "Twenty Years Ago" gave singularly refreshing and vivid glimpses into the world of publishing;) the Hon. Henry J. Coke, ("Tracks of a Rolling Stone";) Sir Mont-stuart E. Grant Duff, (whose delightful "Notes from a Diary" were gallantly brought up to 1901;) Mr. W. H. Sherard, ("Twenty Years of Paris";) Mr. Innes Shand, whose "Days of the Past" was excellent reading, and Miss Hain Friswell, and Mrs. Bayard Taylor.

Even as we write The Academy remarks on this growth in the popularity of biography and reminiscence, and is half inclined to think that the taste of the reading public is undergoing one of its periodical changes. "The most enjoyable books of the past year have been not fiction but biography." And it suggests, as the reason for this veering of the compass, that the novel writer has lost his old sense of actuality. There is plenty of ingenuity, plenty of cleverness, in his work, but it lacks that simple moderation which marks the highest work of its kind. It is also very local in the social sense; the large field of life is seldom entered and made populous with characters.—London Globe.

***

Of Course Everybody Can Review Books.

Nearly every aspirant to journalism proposes to begin by reviewing books. It is hardly too much to say that everybody thinks he or she can review books. This also is a delusion of the first magnitude. Book reviewing is one of the most difficult departments of journalism. It is difficult for various reasons; for one, nobody can review books well who has not first done an immense amount of disinterested reading. The reviewer ought to know who his author is, what he has done, whether his book is up to his mark or not. In fact, he ought to have that miscellaneous knowledge which is so much decried by the ignorant, but which in reality is the rarest possession in the world. Then he ought to be able to set out his conclusions in a bright and readable way.—Dr. Robertson Nicoll in The British Weekly.

***

About Preaching in Literature.

If Dickens's work has one serious weakness it is to be found where the societies that attempt to honor him try to discover merit; that is to say, a certain journalistic faculty for caricaturing the social weaknesses of his own age. It is this which makes "The Chimes" so much less artistic a story than "The Carol" and "The Cricket." "Alderman Cute," who wants to put everybody down, and "Sir Joseph Bowley," the Poor Man's Friend, make quite intolerable reading to-day, as do their social nostrums. It was a weakness of Dickens's age to preach in literature. That characteristic made so much good work by Carlyle and Ruskin merely ephemeral. It made the huge success that attended the work of Charles Kingsley in a large measure only temporary, and as Edward FitzGerald so acutely recognized it was destructive of all the longer works of Lord Tennyson for permanent consideration in English poetry.—Clement King Shorter.

***

Diverse Views of "The Man from Red-Keg."

The author of "The Man from Red-Keg" was feeling blue. He had just received a letter from a very dear friend who is a veteran literary critic. This friend undertook to tell him "the truth stranght from the shoulder" about his new book, and here is what he said: "I was disappointed in your book—as I expected to be. * * * I contemplated * * * with many vigorous cuss words the exasperating work I found—the incongruities, the disjointings, the impertinences, I might almost say, that tangled and knotted up the fine yarn that was meant for your own coherent and characteristic patterns. There was a notice in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW that was a comfort to me, because it told me that I was not a lonesome, gibbering idiot," &c.

Of course, this eminent literary critic and personal friend must be right. All the glowing praises which the book had received in the press for its "literary quality," its "good red blood," its "thrilling interest," its "heart grip," its "wholesomeness," its "bracing outdoor atmosphere," its "power," and "fascination" went for nothing. What did newspaper and magazine reviewers know about books, any way? Here was a dear personal friend and an eminent literary editor and critic who told the author the dreadful "truth straight from the shoulder," and doubtless the great multitude of average readers, who are seldom heard from, agreed with him. The author was painfully oppressed with the blues.

Providence is sometimes kind, even to authors. In this instance Providence smiled and sent quickly the needed antidote. In the very next mail there came a letter from one of the "great multitude of average readers," an utter stranger to the author, addressing him in the care of his publishers, and the letter, which follows, came straight from the heart of the writer to the sore heart of the author with a soothing balm:

Big Rapids, Mich., Jan. 3, 1906.

My dear Mr. Thwing:

"The Red-Keggers" was great. "The Man from Red-Keg" is greater. I want to thank you for the pleasure derived by my family (wife and two boys) and myself in the reading of them. We very much enjoyed "The Red-Keggers," which I read aloud shortly after its first coming-out. We came to feel and know many of the characters which you had brought out so true to life and made them real. We have been so glad to renew their acquaintance again in this new book of yours. You are to be congratulated in making the last book even finer in every way than "The Red-Keggers." With what fine and truthful finer have you presented the inward struggles and thoughts of the leading characters! We rejoiced in Sam's complete surrender of self. With what deftness have you brought out the finer side of Caleb and the goodness in Nell! And—but in fact I do not see how you could have done better with delineating the real character of any personage in the book. You have certainly written a strong book. There now, is not that praise? But I believe in praise. "The man does not live who is insensible to hearty praise," said J. G. Holland—and this is honest and deserved praise. Here's hoping for your continued prosperity! May other books, with as fine or even finer lessons for the best in humanity, come from your pen and thought in the days to come. Hope we may be able to meet again some of these delightful homelike people in another story. Hoping that you may receive this in the spirit in which it has been written, and again thanking you most heartily for writing the books, and wishing you the compliments of the season, most cordially yours,

A. AMOS CRANE.

Now the author of "The Man from Red-Keg" is asking himself which is the "truth straight from the shoulder," and if both are equally true why are they so different, and which represents the silent multitude for whom and to whom the book is written?—Eugene F. Thwing.

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This Is Michael Monahan's Opinion.

In this country the most famous and favored literary persons are those who cannot write.—The Papyrus.

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A Craze for Anthologies.

For some time past an extraordinary craze has been manifested on the part of some writers to make anthologies, and in one way this may be said to be the very easiest kind of bookmaking. You have only to purchase a pair of scissors, and the cheapest editions of the standard poets, and snip a bit here and a bit there till the allotted number of scraps has been got together. Such is the popular view, and yet the fact that English literature is so extremely poor in anthologies is a standing contradiction of the common belief. The best of the kind that we have is, no doubt, the "Golden Treasury," and it is common knowledge that it owes its excellence to the circumstance that Mr. Palgrave had at his elbow, ready with advice and counsel, the exquisite taste and mature judgment of Tennyson. We have daily evidence that the average critic is incapacitated for work of this kind, because if he has a choice of two things to quote he invariably selects the worse.—London Academy.

***

The Personal Note in Literary Journalism.

As for Dr. Nicoll's other pseudonym, "A Man of Kent," there are those who demur to the pleasant note of gossip that may be found under that signature, who, indeed, resent everything on the personal side of journalism. I think they are wrong—wrong alike in assuming that a personal note is undesirable and equally wrong in assuming that it is something new. That personal note was very much more in evidence in the journalism of seventy or eighty years ago than it is to-day, but it was not very kindly, and it was never, I fear, used in a disinterested way to help lame dogs over stiles. Yet journalism and the writing career want heartening occasionally.

Those who aspire to live by their pen find that their lives have much that is pleasant, but on the merely bread-and-butter side there is for most a continual harassment even to the grave. A kindly word now and again is invaluable. The impersonal journalism that was popular for some thirty years, which still obtains in certain quarters, gave no help to a new career, whereas a helpful word spoken in season concerning a young writer of real talent may make a new aspirant tread on air for the moment and bring him any amount of courage for the fight. Of such kindly words and prompt recognition of young writers I know of no man living in English journalism who has given more than Dr. Robertson Nicoll, unless it be Mr. Frederick Greenwood.—Clement Shorter in The London Sphere.

Art in Appleton's Booklovers.

Special attention is to be paid in the February Appleton's Booklovers to art and artistic subjects. An article has been written for this number by Christian Brinton, entitled "Russia, Through Russian Painting," which will be profusely illustrated in colors. Mr. Brinton, who has visited Russia five times and was the first, it may be remembered, to write for Americans about Maxim Gorky, discusses the 148 paintings by Russia's greatest artists now being exhibited in this city. "Art and the Federal Government" will be the subject of Glenn Brown's paper in the magazine, and he shows how little has been done during late years by the American Presidents toward beautifying the public buildings.

"The Cherry Ribband."

Apropos of the popularity of Crockett's latest novel, "The Cherry Ribband," bearing the imprint of A. S. Barnes & Co. in America, it may be of interest to hear that the author's first title for the book was "Peden the Prophet," which the English publisher adopted. But the American firm suggested "The Cherry Ribband," and the first name was immediately discarded for the new.

Putnam's New Books

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1906

SOME CHARMING LETTERS TO CHILDREN.

Extracts from a Recent Compilation of Letters Written by Eminent Persons to the Young by Elizabeth Colson and Anna Gansevoort Chittenden.

WE have already spoken admiringly of a little book, called "Children's Letters: A Collection of Letters Written to Children by Famous Men and Women," compiled by Elizabeth Colson and Anna Gansevoort Chittenden, which is published in this city by Messrs. Hinds, Noble & Eldredge, ($1.) The compilers, who have performed their tasks of selection and explanation with good judgment and sympathy, acknowledge the courtesy of the following-named publishers in permitting them to use selections from copyrighted books: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.—"Hawthorne and His Wife," "Life of Celia Thaxter," "Memories of Thomas Hood," "Life of Longfellow," "Familiar Letters of Sir Walter Scott," "Memoirs and Letters of Dolly Madison," "Letters of Oliver Wendell Holmes." Doubleday, Page & Co.—"Extracts from Story of My Life," by Helen Keller. Harper Brothers—"Memoirs of the Rev. Sydney Smith," "Letters of Robert Southey." E. P. Dutton—"Lewis Carroll." The Macmillan Company, London—"Charles Kingsley, Letters and Memoirs of His Life." The Macmillan Company, New York—"The Letters of Charles Dickens." D. Appleton & Co.—"Life and Letters of Thomas Huxley." The Century Company—"Life and Letters of Lewis Carroll." Charles Scribner's Sons—"Letters of Robert Louis Stevenson." Sampson Low, Marston & Co., Limited, London—"The Mendelssohn Family." Dean & Son, London—"Hans Andersen's Life and Correspondence." George Bell's Son, London—"The Paston Letters."

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SYDNEY SMITH AND HUXLEY.

HERE is one of the letters of the famous wit, Sydney Smith:

LONDON, July 22, 1835.

Lucy, Lucy, my dear child, don't tear your frock; tearing frocks is not in itself a proof of genius; but write as your mother writes, act as your mother acts; be frank, loyal, affectionate, simple, honest, and the integrity or laceration of frock is of little import. And, Lucy, dear child, mind your arithmetic. You know in the first sum of yours I ever saw there was a mistake. You had carried two (as a cab is licensed to do,) and you ought, dear Lucy, to have carried but one. Is this a trifle? What would life be without arithmetic but a scene of horrors?

You are going to Boulogne, the city of debts, peopled by men who never understood arithmetic; by the time you return I shall probably have received my first paralytic stroke, and shall have lost all recollection of you; therefore I now give you my parting advice. Don't marry any one who has not a tolerable understanding and a thousand a year, and God bless you, dear child. SYDNEY SMITH.

Kingsley's story of "The Water Babies," the compilers say, puzzled some children very much. "They supposed it to be a fairy tale, and yet at times these queer little folk in the water seemed very real. One boy who took the story seriously determined to find out if water babies really existed. He was a grandson of Prof. Huxley, the great English naturalist, who spent all his life studying about the animals that live on land and in the sea.

Julian thought that if any one could tell him the truth about these mysterious creatures his grandfather could. Then, too, he had seen a picture of Thomas Huxley examining a bottled water baby with a magnifying glass, so he thought he must have seen one. Evidently Julian forgot what Kingsley said in his dedication:

Come, read my riddle, each good little man.
If you cannot read it, no grown-up folk can.

He wrote:

Dear Grandfather: Have you seen a water baby? Did you put it in a bottle? Did you wonder if it could get out? Can I see it some day?

YOUR LOVING JULIAN.

Here is Prof. Huxley's reply:

My Dear Julian: I never could make sure about that water baby. I have seen babies in the water, and babies in bottles, but the baby in the water was not in a bottle, and the baby in the bottle was not in water.

My friend who wrote the story of the water baby was a very kind man, and very clever. Perhaps he thought I could see as much in the water as he did. There are some people who see a great deal and some who see very little in the same things. When you grow up I dare say you will be one of the great deal seers, and see things more wonderful, more wonderful things than water babies, when other folks can see nothing. Ever your loving GRANDPATER.

A LETTER OF SOUTHEY.

JUNE 26, 1820.—Bertha, Kate, and Isabel you have been very good girls and have written me very nice letters with which I was much pleased. This is the last letter which I can write in return, and as I happen to have a quiet hour to myself here at Streatham on a Monday morning, I will employ that hour in relating to you the whole history and manner of my being ell-ell-deed at Oxford by the Vice Chancellor.

You must know then that because I had written a great many good books, and more especially the "Life of Wesley," it was made known to me by the Vice Chancellor that the University of Oxford was desirous of showing me the only mark of honor in their power to bestow, which was that of making me an LL. D., that is to say, a doctor of laws. Now, you are to know that some persons are ell-ell-ded every year at Oxford at the great annual meeting, which is called the Commemoration.

The ceremony of ell-ell-deeing is performed in a large, circular building called a theatre, of which I will show you a print when I return, and this theatre is filled with people. * * * When the theatre is full, the Vice Chancellor and the heads of houses and the doctors enter; those persons who are to be ell-ell-ded remain without in the divinity schools in their robes till the convocation have signified their assent to the ell-ell-deeing, and then they are led into the theatre one after the other in a line into the middle of the area, the people just making a lane for them. The Professor of Civil Law, Dr. Phillimore, went before and made a long speech in Latin, telling the Vice Chancellor and the doctors what excellent persons we were who were now to be ell-ell-ded. Then he took us one by one by the hand and presented each in his turn, pronouncing his name aloud, saying who and what he was, and calling him many laudatory names ending in issimus. The audience then cheered loudly, to show their approbation of the person; the Vice Chancellor stood up, and, repeating the first words in issime, ell-ell-ded him; the beadles lifted up the bar of separation, and the new-made doctor went up the steps and took his seat.

Oh, Bertha, Kate, and Isabel, if you had seen me that day! I was, like other issimes, dressed in a great robe of the finest scarlet cloth, with sleeves of rose-colored silk, and I had in my hand a black velvet cap like a beef eater, for the use of which dress I paid one guinea for that day. * * *

Little girls, you know it might be proper for me now to wear a large wig and to be called Dr. Southey and to become very severe and to leave off being a comical papa. And if you should find that ell-ell-deeing has made this difference in me you will not be surprised. However, I shall not come down in a wig; neither shall I wear my robes at home. God bless you all! Your affectionate father,

R. SOUTHEY.

TOM HOOD ON THE SEASHORE.

TOM HOOD, the humorous poet, wrote this pretty passage in a letter to a little girl:

I hope you like the sea. I always did when I was a child, which was about two years ago. Sometimes it makes such a fizzing and foaming. I wonder some of our London cheats do not bottle it up and sell it for ginger pop.

When the sea is not too rough, if you pour the sweet oil out of the cruet all over it and wait for a calm, it will be quite smooth—much smoother than a dressed salad.

Some time ago exactly, there used to be about the part of the coast where you are large white birds with black-tipped wings that went flying and screaming over the sea, and now and then plunged down into the water after a fish. Perhaps they catch their sprats now with nets or hooks and lines. Do you ever see such birds? We used to call them "gulls"—but they didn't mind it! Do you ever see any boats or vessels? And don't you wish, when you see a ship, that somebody was a sea Captain instead of a doctor, that he might bring you home a pet lion, or calf elephant, ever so many parrots, or a monkey from foreign parts? I knew a little girl who was promised a baby whale by her sailor brother, and who blubbered because he did not bring it. I suppose there are no whales at Sangate, but you might find a seal about the beach, or at least a stone for one. The sea stones are not pretty when they are dry, but look beautiful when they are wet—and we can always keep sucking them!

If you can find one, pray pick me up a pebble for a seal. I prefer the red sort, like Mrs. Jenkin's brooch and earrings, which she calls "red chameilon." Well, how happy you must be. Childhood is such a joyous merry time; and I often wish I was two or three children! But I suppose I can't be, or else I would be Jeanie and May and Dunnie Elliott. And wouldn't I pull off my three pairs of shoes and socks and go paddling in the sea up to my six knees! And, oh! how I could climb up the downs and roll down the ups on my three backs and stomachs! Capital sport, only it wears out the woolens. Which reminds me of the sheep on the downs, and little May, so innocent; I dare say she often crawls about on all fours and tries to eat grass like a lamb. Grass isn't nasty; at least not very, if you take care while you are browsing not to chump up the dandelions. They are large yellow star-flowers, and often grow about dairy farms, but give very bad milk!

HANS ANDERSEN'S LETTER.

LATE in his life Hans Christian Andersen, the Danish writer of fairy tales, sent this letter to a little girl:

My Dear Little Friend—Thanks for the charming letter which you sent me a short time ago. Here in Denmark we often speak of your dear papa and his travels in Africa. Recently I read in a newspaper that he had left there and was on his way back to Europe. Hurrah! That would be indeed splendid. The dear God never forsakes good people who live in Him and produce good works. What a joy for the family, what a festival for the whole country it will be when the dear, energetic father whom we all value and honor, returns to England! Then, when he has well kissed his little Mary, conversed with her, and told her everything, remember me to him and greet him kindly for me, him over whom God has stretched His protecting hand to the delight and instruction of us all.

Now I am in the country, close by the seashore, and am staying at an ancient castle with a high tower. The surrounding town of [illegible]

LEWIS CARROLL.

THE author of "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking Glass" was, of course, a great friend of children. Here's one of his oddest letters, called "the looking glass letter." Read it backwards:

C. L. D., Uncle loving your. Instead grandson his to it give to had you that so, years 80 or 70 for it forgot you that was it pity a what and: him of fond so were you wonder don't I and, gentlemen old nice very a was he. For it made you that him been have must it see you so; grandfather my was, then alive was that, "Dodgson Uncle" only the. Born was I before long was that, see you, then but. "Dodgson Uncle for pretty thing some make I'll now," it began you when, yourself to said you that, me telling her without, knew I course of and; ago' years many great a it made had you said she. Me told Isa what from was it? For meant was it who out made I how know you do! Lasted has it well how and. Grandfather my for made had you macassor-And pretty that me give to you of nice so was it, Nellie dear my.

A Volume of Sermons.

"A Good Shepherd: And Other Sermons," is the title of a volume of sermons by Dr. William Reed Huntington of Grace Church, New York. All, except the title-address, were delivered in Dr. Huntington's church, the first having been preached in Emmanuel Church, in Boston, upon the occasion of the unveiling of a bust commemorative of the founder of the parish. The volume is dedicated to the memory of the late Bishop Huntington. The sermons deal with personal religion, present-day theology, and Christian civics. Thomas Whittaker publishes the book here.

England and Morocco.

Attention is drawn by the interest in the conference of the powers at Algeciras to Afialo's "Truth About Morocco," published recently by the John Lane Company at The Bodley Head. Mr. Afialo is a British subject, who has been connected with the Government of Morocco for some years, and has thus had advantage to get "inside knowledge." But he does not uphold British policy, as the sub-title of his book shows, it being "An Indictment of the British Office." The author treats of the political, strategical, commercial, and national aspects of the Morocco question.

Books in Demand.

The Circulating Department of the New York Public Library reports the following books most in demand during the week ended Jan. 17: Adult Fiction—Mrs. Thurston's "The Gambler," Mrs. Wharton's "The House of Mirth," Hichens's "The Garden of Allah." Juvenile Fiction—Mrs. Burnett's "Little Princess," Tomlinson's "Red Chief," Barbour's "Four in Camp." Miscellaneous—Franklin's "Autobiography," Bolt's "Household Economy," Lavignac's "Music and Musicians."

Macedonia.

In an article on Macedonia, to appear in the next issue of Appleton's Booklovers Magazine, Constantine Menelas shows that the popular impression that the insurrection movement is approved of and supported by the Macedonians is erroneous. It is also a mistake to believe that the Christian population of Macedonia is mainly Bulgarian. The writer quotes statistics to prove his statements.

Mrs. Kingsley's Story.

"The Intellectual Miss Lamb" is Florence Morse Kingsley's contribution to the next number of The Century. Mrs. Kingsley is the author of "The Singular Miss Smith," "The Transfiguration of Miss Philura," "Titus," &c.

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QUERIES.

To secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large, and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must always be prepared to await their turn.

C. M. BALDWIN, New York.—1. Will you please advise where I can obtain complete information as to the origin and meaning of the fylfot cross? 2. Will you please advise me if the geographical centre of the United States has ever been definitely located, and, if so, where it is?

1. In the report of the National Museum for 1894 is a very full article by Thomas Wilson on the Swastika, the so-called fylfot cross. This form of cross is found the world over; in Asia, Africa, Europe, and the two Americas, possibly in Australia. The name fylfot is local to England and the United States, the proper name being Swastika, though Gammadion, because of its being formed by four capital Gammas, is permissible. Fylfot is first used in an English manuscript dated 1500, and from its context means simply fill-foot, a cross of this shape being used to fill an otherwise empty space. The article by Mr. Wilson has a bibliography of twelve pages. 2. Before the Spanish war the geographical centre of the United States was in the Pacific Ocean, about one hundred and twenty miles west of San Francisco. It could be ascertained now, but in view of our unconnected possessions like Porto Rico, Panama, and the Philippines, it would be far beyond the limits of the old-time United States at about 157 degrees 30 minutes west 40 degrees north.

J. P. M., New York.—Kindly tell me where I will find the words of the toast in the first act of "When We Were Twenty-One." The toast is proposed by Dick Carew, the leading character in the play. I have read the story, but find this particular toast is eliminated.

The play is published by French, 24 West Twenty-second Street. The toast is at the end of the first act. The verses are by Thackeray.

LINUS KEATING.—Kindly give me the following information about J. Rodman Drake: 1. Are there any editions of his complete works? 2. I find that in 1847 the house of Van Norden & King, New York, published some of his works; if this firm is in existence to-day kindly give me their address. 3. Are there any criticisms of Drake's poems? If so, where?

1. There has been no collected edition of his poems since 1835. 2. Van Norden & King went out of existence at least thirty years ago—probably much longer. 3. There are no modern criticisms. Allibone quotes N. P. Willis's comments on Drake.

M. K., Pelham, N. Y.—The poem asked for by "G" is by Frederick William Farrar. Its first lines are:

"I was wondering and weary
When my Saviour came unto me."

It is Hymn 100 in the "Hymnal for Schools," known in Brooklyn as the "Packer Hymnal," published by Fords, Howard & Hulbert.

Can you tell me if the Greek New Testament with Latin notes by Erasmus can be obtained in this country?

Various friends have sent copies of the poem, which have been forwarded to "G." Erasmus's Greek Testament cannot be obtained regularly in this country; his "colloquies" and "Praise of Folly" are the only books by him that are sold regularly here.

A. C.—1. Kindly inform me if there is included in any volume of essays by George E. Woodberry an essay by Charles Lamb. If so, please advise me by whom the book is published. 2. Please give me a list of books of Christmas carols containing traditional music of old English carols.

1. We do not find that Prof. Woodberry has run an essay by Poe into one of his own essays; he has quoted from Poe, though. 2. Bramley and Stainer's "Christmas Carols, Old and New," three series, in one volume, $1.60; Helmore and Neale's "Carols for Christmastide, Set to Ancient Melodies," $1.80, (folio, in music form;) Stainer's "Twelve Old Carols," 40 cents; Martin's "Christmastide Carols," Part I., Old Breton Melodies; Part II., Old French Melodies, 50 cents.

F. R., New York.—1. What book or books, if any, were written by the late William Kelby, who was for many years librarian of the New York Historical Society? 2. What is the original of "Trojan and Tyrian shall be treated by me without discrimination," and where does the line occur? 3. Has "Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare" been translated into German?

1. Apparently none. Allibone and Kirk credit him with none. 2. "Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agetur;" it is from Virgil's Aeneid. 3. It has been translated.

T. M. D. C.—Please inform me whether the following-mentioned Provencal writers have been adequately translated into English, and, if so, by whom, and by whom published: 1. Roumanille. "Provencal Tales." 2. Rambaud de Vaqueiras. 3. Frederic Mistral. 4. Aubonal "Lyrics." 5. Mathieu. 6. Gras.

None of the poetical works of these authors has been translated into English. Felix Gras's historical romances have been translated by Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Janvier. "The Reds of the Midi," "The Terror," and "The White Terror," published between eight and ten years ago. These were published by Appleton.

A. C. FISK, New York.—"M. T." asks if the phrase "War is hell," attributed to Gen. W. T. Sherman, can be verified. I don't believe it can. I think it originated from the reply to the Mayor of Atlanta. The General wrote the Mayor, notifying him that their safety required the sending of all women, children, and non-combatants south. The Mayor in brief responded that he had no means of transportation, and that such an order was cruel. Gen. Sherman, in his reply, wrote that: "War is cruel, and you cannot refine it." This correspondence was published at the time, and the soldiers, quick to catch the intense meaning of the phrase, gave it expression in their own terse terms, "War is hell." I was a staff officer in Sherman's command at the time, and was frequently in the General's company, and feel confident that the phrase in question originated as stated above.

M. C. L.—In "Appeals" of Dec. 16 F. A. Thomas asks for the elucidation of a quatrain quoted from John a Becket. Apparently the only stumbling block is the employment in the third line of the verb "beat" in an unusual sense; but this seems to be used as Shakespeare used it in 2 Hen. VI., II., 1:

"Thine eyes and thoughts beat on a crown the treasure of thy heart."

Where the meaning evidently is "keep in constant interest" or "have ever before them."

L. M. H., Brooklyn.—F. Kerr asks who wrote these lines: "She made the stars of heaven more bright by sleeping under them at night." The poet is Prof. George Edward Woodberry, and the lines occur in one of the finest lyrics in "Wild Eden."

H. L., Boston.—In THE BOOK REVIEW of Dec. 23 inquiry is made by "J. McF.," Chattanooga, Tenn., regarding poems written by Charles Dickens. Harper & Brothers publish a volume entitled "Poems and Verses by Charles Dickens, Collected and Edited by F. G. Kitton." There are two other collections of Dickens's verse.

A. S. Graham, New Brunswick, N. J.—I have the following books on epitaphs: "A Collection of Epitaphs," to which is prefixed an essay on epitaphs. By Dr. Johnson. Two volumes. London, 1806.

R. A. F., New York.—The lines "For want of a nail," &c., are in Benjamin Franklin's "Sayings of Poor Richard."

Appeals to Readers.

E. D., Brooklyn.—About forty years ago I read in an old newspaper an enigma:

"A headless man had a letter to write;
He who read it had lost his sight;
The dumb repeated it word for word,
And deaf was the man who listened and heard."

Can you give me the answer?

G. R. P., Middletown, N. Y.—Will you kindly supply the rest of the oft-quoted lines beginning "Keep not your alabaster boxes," and tell me who wrote them and where I may obtain the book from which they are taken? I would also like very much to know who wrote a poem in which occurs the line,

"Great, wide, beautiful, wonderful world."

R. I. C.—I should be much obliged if you will tell me the author of the following lines, and in what poem I may find them:

"Where there is Faith there is Love,
Where there is Love, there is Peace,
Where there is Peace, there is God,
Where there is God, there is no Need."

WEST NINETY-SECOND STREET. — Will you kindly tell me the author of the following lines:

"Yet courage, soul! nor hold thy hope in vain,
In faith o'ercome the steeps God set for thee.
Beyond the mountain summits of great pain
Lieth—thine Italy."

E. NOLDEN, New York.—The late Daniel Edward Fiske, best known as "Pratt Pond, Jr.," tells in one of his stories about a gold hoax in Upton, Mass. Can you give me the title to this story?

W. W. WILCOX, Tarrytown, N. Y.—Will you inform me where I may find all of the lines which begin:

"Slap a fellow on the back.
Bring your hand down with a whack,
Say, 'Hello' and 'How d' ye do?'
Other folks are good as you."

M. C. L.—Can you place for me the following quotation:

"Where the narrowing Symplegades whiten the cliffs of Propontis with spray."

Is it Swinburne's?

Magazine Articles.

Burton Emmet has made a volume which Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish and which will prove of value to the reader of magazines. It is to be a 12mo, cloth-bound book, entitled "Magazine Articles I Have Read," arranged for records under subject classification, with spaces for title, author, name of magazine, date, volume, and remarks, as well as for an index. The reader will be able to keep records of a bit of poetry, a story, an article, &c., that has interested him, and will thus make it easy for him to look it up and find it without going through his pile of old magazines, which he has kept for some reason.

The Journal of Ethics.

The current issue of The International Journal of Ethics has papers by J. S. Mackenzie on "The Dangers of Democracy," Crawford Howell Toy of Harvard University on "Ethical Influences in University Life," Waldo L. Cook on "Ten Years of War and The Hague Treaty," Ira W. Howerth of the University of Chicago on "The Industrial Millennium," Richard C. Cabot, M. D., of Boston on "Ethical Forces in the Practice of Medicine," and others. There are the usual large number of book reviews.

"Rahab."

Richard Burton, the well-known poet and litterateur, has written a poetic drama which Henry Holt & Co. will shortly publish under the title "Rahab." It is believed that this drama of "The Woman of Jericho" will give added force to the conviction expressed by the author in regard to the recent symposium concerning the "slump" in English poetry. Dr. Burton declared that this "slump" would be overcome in the realm of the poetic drama.

The New York Times
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DAVIS BOOKSTORE, 59 WEST 42D ST.—New International Encyclopaedia, 21 volumes, half morocco, $97.50; Mackey-Singleton's Encyclopaedia Freemasonry, 7 volumes, morocco, $20; Shakespeare's Works, 40 volumes, half morocco, $12.

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Some of the Books Being Issued or to be Issued in the Spring.

DR. W. ROBERTSON NICOLL, (Claudius Clear,) the well-known English critic and editor, will soon have published here through Dodd, Mead & Co. his new volume of essays entitled "The Key of the Blue Closet." It deals with life and conduct, men, books, &c. Among other things are given the reflections of the bookworm and the observation of the man of the world "who sees things."

The Macmillan Company have put off until Feb. 8 the publication of Eden Phillpott's new novel, "The Portreeve." This unfamiliar word means the Chief Magistrate of a port or maritime town.

A. C. McClurg & Co. of Chicago have made arrangements with the University Press of Cambridge, Mass., to bring out an American edition of "Venice: Its Individual Growth from the Earliest Beginnings to the Fall of the Republic." The work will be issued in London by John Murray. It is already out in Italy. The author is Signor Pompeo Molmenti, a well-known Italian historical writer of to-day, whose Italian is being translated by Horatio F. Brown, an authority on Venice. The work will appear in three sections of two volumes each, entitled, respectively, "Venice in the Middle Ages," "Venice in the Golden Age," and "The Decadence of Venice." There will be forty illustrations and a colored frontispiece printed in Italy in each volume. The work will be printed from the Italian type cut by Bodoni. Besides the library edition there will be a large paper edition with the illustrations printed on Japan vellum.

Charles Scribner's Sons will publish in book form next month Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's sensational little story, "The Dawn of To-morrow," which appeared in the December and January numbers of Scribner's Magazine. The book will have eight colored illustrations.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have made arrangements to have published in England by Archibald Constable & Co., Ltd., "A Short History of Italy," by Henry D. Sedgwick, and "Cities of Paul" by the Rev. William B. Wright.

The Fleming H. Revell Company are issuing a biography of "John Witherspoon," by his grandson, David Walker Woods, Jr. The book has been divided into four parts, in which the author treats of Witherspoon in the struggle for popular rights in the Church of Scotland, the administration of Princeton College as its President, the organization of the American Presbyterian Church, and as a signer of the Declaration of Independence and active man during the Revolution. Mr. Woods had access to many rare public documents through the kindness of the late Matthew S. Quay and librarians.

Charles Battell Loomis's "Minerva's Manoeuvres," bearing the imprint here of A. S. Barnes & Co., will soon be published in London.

Little, Brown & Co. will bring out in February "Maid of Athens," the new novel by Lafayette McLaws, author of "When the Land Was Young." The story is a romance dealing with Lord Byron's career in Greece and his love for the daughter of a Greek patriot.

D. Appleton & Co. will issue in the Spring "The False Gods," by George Horace Lorimer; "The Castle of Lies," by Arthur Henry Veney, anthor of "The Clock and the Key"; "In the Shadow," by Henry C. Rowland; "How to be Beautiful," by Clara E. Laughlin, and a new book by Frank H. Chapman, the well-known ornithologist and author of "Bird Studies with a Camera" and "Bird Life." The new book is entitled "The Warblers." "Marcelle, the Mad," by the way, which has already been announced, is the story of a female Robin Hood, who robs the rich and feeds the poor in a bold and merry fashion.

Charles Scribner's Sons announce for the end of February or the beginning of March "The Prisoner of Orinth Farm," Frances Powell's new book.

The J. S. Ogilvie Company is bringing out in book form Frederick W. Kelsey's account of "The First County Park System," being a history of the public parks of Essex County, N. J. The book covers a period of ten years, from the beginning of the enterprise down to date. Information is also given about other park organizations in the United States. There are ten full-page half-tone views of the different parks and a county map in colors.

Doubleday, Page & Co. will publish early in March "Letters and Recollections of Washington," which gives new information about Washington's mode of life at Mount Vernon, his methods of handling the servants, descriptions of his property, farm, &c., during the time of his Presidency. The contents comprise Washington's correspondence with Tobias Lear, his confidential secretary, together with Lear's diary of the last days of the first President. All but six of these intimate letters have hitherto been unpublished.

Henry Holt & Co. announce that they will shortly issue "Immigration: Its Effects Upon the United States," by Prescott F. Hall, A. B., LL. B., author of several legal treatises. This is the first volume of the series on "Public Problems," which the publishers have been preparing for several years. Each volume will be separate and treat solely of the subject denoted in the title in its political and legislative aspects. The series is under the editorship of Ralph Curtis Ringwalt of the New York bar, author of "Modern American Oratory."

The Macmillan Company is about to publish "Wireless Telegraphy and Telephony," in Whittaker's Library of Arts, Sciences, and Industries, by Prof. Domenico Mazzotto, translated into English by S. R. Bottone. The book contains 253 illustrations. Its object is to tell simply the principles on which the new system of signaling is founded and to describe the progress of the inventors.

McClure, Phillips & Co. are publishing this week their first 1906 book. It is "Vrouw Grobelaar and Her Leading Cases," by Perceval Gibbon, who represented The London Standard in South Africa during the Boer war. The book is made up of a series of tales told by a fat and garrulous Boer grandmother, who adorns her advice to her family with mysterious folklore tales full of superstitions of the Kaffir natives and the religious bigotry of the Boers.

A. S. Barnes & Co. announce postponement of the publication of the translation of Champlain's "Voyages," which Prof. and Mrs. E. G. Bourne are preparing for the Trail Makers' Library, edited by Prof. John Bach McMaster. The work will appear in a few weeks. It will include the first English version of the last and largest volume of Champlain's work, giving an account of his discoveries in the New World.

L. C. Page & Co. are to bring out during the year popular editions of thirty of their novels, including stories by Lillian Bell, Charles G. D. Roberts, R. N. Stephens, Col. A. C. P. Haggard, Arthur Morrison, W. C. Russell, Theodore Roberts, and others. The series will be known as "Copyright Reprints."

The fiction in the February number of Appleton's Booklovers' Magazine includes, besides further chapters of "In Cure of Her Soul," by Alfred J. Stimson, a racing story by W. A. Fraser, the scene laid in India, entitled "Gorst Sahib's Vicarage"; a tale of freebooters in the South Sea Islands, "The Sallie Bird," by F. W. Brown, and "The Price of Sixteen Below," by Ada W. Anderson.

A. C. McClurg & Co. of Chicago will issue immediately a new, inexpensive edition of the Baroness von Suttner's "Ground Arms!" ("Die Waffen Nieder!") The book appeared some years ago and has been out of print. Interest in it has been awakened by the recent award to its author of the Nobel Peace Prize. The new edition will be sent out Feb. 1.

March 3 is the date set down for the issue of "The International Cook Book," by Alexander Filippini, for many years chef at Delmonico's and later connected with the International Mercantile Marine Company. The book contains a menu for each day in the year, and nearly 3,500 recipes, arranged in diary form. Dishes from nearly every country in the world are given, the author having visited Turkestan, India, Russia, Holland, &c., for material for his book.

A new novel by Henryk Sienkiewicz is announced by Little, Brown & Co. for publication next Saturday. It has been put into English by Jeremiah Curtin, the translater of the Polish novelist's works. "On the Field of Glory" is a historical romance. The scenes are in Poland during the reign of King John Sobieski, before the Turkish invasion in 1682-83. The love story is described as "charming, tender, and passionate." This is Mr. Sienkiewicz's first book since 1900, when his "Knights of the Cross" appeared. He was recently awarded the Nobel Literary Prize.

Among the fiction in the February Popular Magazine are: "The Red Pope in the Yellow Palace," by George Bronson-Howard; "A Prisoner of the Mind," by James K. Egerton; "The Sultana," another McTurk story, by Cutliffe Hyne; "The Sound Machine," by E. J. Appleton; "The Mutiny of the Six," by B. M. Bower; "The Dutch Ghost," by T. Jenkins Hains, and the serials by Louis Tracy, Louis Joseph Vance, and others.

Ginn & Co. are bringing out "A Home Geography of New York City," by Gustave Straubenmüller, District Superintendent of Schools of this city. The book opens with a description of the student's immediate surroundings; then is given in detail the topography of each borough, followed by the history of New York City. There are also biographical sketches of Fulton, Morse, and Cooper, the New York inventors. The author has provided numerous illustrations and bird's-eye views.

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Jan. 24th, afternoon. A collection of Books and Autographs relating to American History, mainly from a New England Collection.

Jan. 26th, afternoon. Rare Americana, being Duplicates from the NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Sales begin at 3 and 7 P. M.
TELEPHONE 3150 MADISON.

NEWNES' ART LIBRARY.

Following **"Puvis de Chavannes"** and **"Dante Gabriel Rossetti"** in Newnes' Art Library Messrs. FREDERICK WARNE & CO., N. Y., have now ready two interesting additions to this well-known series, viz.: (No. 16)

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with 56 full-page reproductions of the works of the brotherhood—Ford Madox Brown, Wm. Holman Hunt, D. G. Rossetti, Sir John Everett Millais, and the Italian Pre-Raphaelite Painters. Each volume has a frontispiece picture in photogravure.

The volumes already issued (uniform) are **Botticelli—Sir Joshua Reynolds—Velasquez—Benozzo Gozzoli—Constable's Sketches in Oil and Water Color — Raphael (Santi)—Paul Veronese—Sir Edward Burne-Jones—Anthony Van Dyck—George Frederick Watts—Tintoretto—Filippino Lippi—The Early Works of Titian—Puvis de Chavannes—Dante Gabriel Rossetti.**

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A NOVEL unlike anything you've ever read—Norman Duncan's latest—"The Mother."
$1.50 of all Booksellers.

PAGES IN WAITING.

THE unhappy rebellions which afflicted James II.'s reign in 1685 and found a climax in the expedition of the Duke of Monmouth in a hopeless attempt to overthrow the King, paves the way for the scenes of a novel written by Elizabeth Ellis, entitled "Barbara Winslow, Rebel," and published this week with the imprint of Dodd, Mead & Co. in a cover which is superlatively pretty and effective.

A Romance of James II.'s Time.

Although the story possesses many elements already familiar to devoted readers of historical romances—heroine in male attire, rapier play, and general disregard for human life—it has a dashing movement and is chokeful of incidents. Briefly, the theme is: The heroine, Barbara Winslow, has a brother who joined the forces of the Duke of Monmouth. After the latter's defeat at Sedgmoor, young Sir Rupert, like many others who escaped from the King's army, goes into hiding. Mistress Barbara shows her loyalty to the cause of rebellion only because of her brother's action against James II. An officer in the King's army falls in love with her. After many exciting events, she is branded rebel and put into prison. She is rescued, together with her soldier lover, who has also been imprisoned under the charge of treason. The two, who are later joined by a childhood friend of Barbara, have perilous adventures across the country by day and night in their endeavors to reach the coast and find a ship to Holland. The romance has a satisfactory ending.

Besides the four full-page pictures, a tailpiece to each chapter illustrates some point about which one has just read.

***

The Inquisition: Its Effect Upon Spain.

The well-known and venerable author of the "History of the Inquisition of the Middle Ages," &c., has completed his new four-volume work on "A History of the Inquisition of Spain," and the first volume will be published by The Macmillan Company next week. Dr. Henry Charles Lea devotes this volume to the origin and establishment of the movement and its relations with the State. He has chapters on the Castilian monarchy, the Jews and the Moors, the "conversos," the kingdoms of Aragon, &c. The intimate relations between Spain and Portugal, especially during 1580 to 1640, has made it necessary to include a chapter on the Jews, and a brief sketch of the Portuguese Inquisition.

Dr. Lea has had access to the archives of Spain and many state documents, &c. By studying these original sources he has sought to present a "faithful and impartial" account of what the Spanish Inquisition was; of what it did, and how this was done; of the causes of its establishment in the fifteenth century, and the struggles which led to its extinction in the nineteenth. The author has worked on his material for many years, studying every source with the utmost care, in order to produce a trustworthy and standard work on the subject.

The three other volumes will appear at intervals of six months. They will continue the history of the inquisition through its 500 years, treating of its jurisdiction, organization, resources, practice, punishment, spheres of action, &c. The concluding chapters in Vol. IV. will be devoted to the decadence and extinction and a retrospect of the movement. An appendix of documents has been provided for each volume; while in the last one is to be an index to the whole work.

***

Dr. Mitchell's New Novel of Diplomacy.

It is, perhaps, a disputed question whether the "Dean" of an institution or profession should devote his entire time to said institution or profession and gain all his sustenance therefrom or whether he may indulge in other and more varied pursuits and still be worthy of the title of "Dean." According to close observation, American letters is the possessor of five "Deans"—if not more. Literary gatherings in Boston, of course, refer to Dr. Hale, who is in his eighty-fourth year, as "the" Dean of American letters. In New York the vote is usually for Mark Twain, who is in his seventy-first year, although there have been local literary societies during Mark Twain's absence—which confer the title upon Mr. Howells, who is about two years Twain's junior, having been born in 1837.

And now another claim to the Deanship has been set up in Philadelphia. It would bestow the honor upon a veteran writer, who, however, like Dr. Hale, whom he succeeds by eight years, practices a profession other than letters. This is Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, who, now in his seventy-sixth year, is among our most prolific writers, notwithstanding the fact that fifteen years ago he was practically unknown to American readers. The French would call Dr. Mitchell "a distinguished amateur of letters," for, with him art is obviously placed above gain and fame. He also has a way of making the reader believe that what he is writing is not fiction, but actual history. Thus his forthcoming novel, "A Diplomatic Adventure," will open in the February Century in the following credulity inspiring manner:

No man has ever been able to write the history of the greater years of a nation so as to include the minor incidents of interest. They pass unnoted, although in some cases they may have had values influential in determining the course of events. It chanced that I myself was an actor in one of these lesser incidents, when Second Secretary to our Legation in France, during the Summer of 1862. I may possibly overestimate the ultimate importance of my adventure, for Mr. Adams, our Minister at the Court of St. James's, seems to have failed to record it, or, at least, there is no allusion to it in his biography. In the perplexing tangle of the diplomacy of the darker days of our civil war many strange stories must have passed unrecorded, but surely none of those remembered and written were more singular than the occurrences which disturbed the quiet of my uneventful life in the Autumn of 1862.

***

English Domestic Architecture.

Horace Field and Michael Bunney have compiled a volume dealing with "English Domestic Architecture of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries," which the Macmillan Company is about to issue. They have provided examples of smaller buildings, with their measurements and different views of them, besides an introduction and many full notes. There are about 190 illustrations, including half-tone full, double, and half page plates, drawings, diagrams, &c. The introduction contains a résumé of the history of English domestic architecture, followed by a chapter on "The Renaissance Evolution in England," and then by descriptions of the houses presented. The authors write in the course of their introduction:

The conditions under which Gothic buildings were produced differ so completely from those which prevail in the present day that it appears to be a mistake, which can only lead to disaster, to try to reproduce the work of that time for a modern villa or ordinary domestic building. Today it is absolutely necessary to give working drawings of the most detailed description, to guide the workman in the carrying out of the design. In the Middle Ages working drawings as we now know them did not exist; even the largest and most important buildings were erected from outline drawings of the most sketchy description, and details were left to the master masons and other workmen, who were themselves capable of erecting dwelling houses and smaller buildings, correct in proportion and pleasing in design, without the help of a master builder or architect.

The volume is almost a square quarto, bound in heavy, linen-covered boards.

Mr. Perkins's Illustrations.

William B. Perkins, who made the illustrations for the second edition of Minot J. Savage's "Religion," has also provided the illustrations for Savage's new book, "The Jew in Christendom," for which an introduction has been written by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman of the Temple Emanu-El of this city. The pictures will include some half-tones of the Temple Area, Disraeli, and Mendelssohn.

Mr. Jessup's Plans.

Alexander Jessup, editor of the Lippincott French Men of Letters Series, "The Book of the Short Story," &c., has come to New York and taken a position with Doubleday, Page & Co.

JOHN SMITH.

A. G. Bradley's Life of the First Ruler of Virginia.*

JOHN SMITH, soldier, explorer, and writer, is a man who in his lifetime and since has been heartily abused and heartily praised. Not so long ago it was the fashion of the learned to scoff at him as a vain boaster—but the late John Fiske changed all that. He made it plain to most unprejudiced students that Smith was no myth, but a man built on a fine Elizabethan English plan—a fighter, a ruler quite as full of deeds as of words, and more than any other person the founder of the English Empire in America.

***

NOW, timely with the coming celebration of the tricentenary of the settlement of that malarial neck of land called Jamestown, appears a life of this picturesque Lincolnshire personage whom the Virginians account the first of their strong men. Mr. Bradley—having satisfied himself that Smith is a trustworthy person—relies for his narrative very largely upon the indefatigable Captain's own writings. Considering the range of the hero's career and the advantages the subject affords, the book is astonishingly tame—but one may count it as a fairly truthful picture of the man as candid historians have come to see him.

John Smith was born in the village of Willoughby, Lincolnshire, in the year 1580, the son of a tenant farmer or yeoman. He was a restless youth, and began his travels (in spite of his guardians) at 15. At 16 he was a soldier in France, and served there and in the Netherlands for three years. At 19 he was a hermit in the Lincolnshire woods, studying the art of war in theory and practice. At 20 he was back in France and in the midst of thieves and unlucky adventurers, and a little later he was a successful privateer in the Mediterranean. Then we find him in Transylvania warring against the Turks and devising strange stratagems against the infidels—earning thereby the rank of Captain of Horse in the Emperor's army. Also before many months slaying in single combat one by one those famous three Turkish champions whose couped heads he bore upon the coat armor granted him by Prince Sigismund, though his enemies will tell you these fierce encounters never happened. Mr. Bradley thinks otherwise, and at all events the cognizance is duly registered in the office of the Garter King at Arms. Most of us have read (and Mr. Bradley relates) how Smith was left for dead upon a bloody field, sold into slavery and presented to a noble lady of Constantinople, who looked kindly on him and sent him to her brother beyond the Sea of Asov, where he had a frightful time of it with a hard master and an iron ring about his neck. We have read, too, how he slew his tyrant and escaped into Muscovy and theuce came to Transylvania again, and to Germany and France and Spain and Barbary. From which piratical region he went privateering with a certain Frenchman and took part in some tremendous sea fights which are rudely set down in his books.

***

THIS Ulysses of a man was 27 years of age when the Susan Constant, the Godspeed, and the Discovery dropped down the Thames bound for Virginia in the last days of the year 1606, and he was one of the little company of 105 souls which manned these ships. He was also a stockholder in the enterprise, and one of those who had been active in forwarding it.

The fleet tied up to the trees on Jamestown Island on May 13 of the following year, Smith being at the time in irons under charge of mutiny. As Smith himself quaintly puts it: "A pair of gallows was made, but Capt. Smith, for whom they were intended, could not be persuaded to use them."

Smith's career in the colony and his part in exploring the country, and, with his one hard head and strong hand keeping life in the infant Virginia, are matters of which readers of American history (especially since Mr. Fiske took a hand in it) are not likely to be ignorant. Mr. Bradley tells it all not ill, though he is apt to tone down the more dramatic effects. Not that he does not accept the episode of Pocahontas and the clubs that were to be used to beat out Smith's brains, but that he is so intent on showing that the authorized version is true that he spoils the picture.

***

THE book follows Smith's later career—after he left Virginia badly wounded by an explosion, in October, 1609—in less detail because Smith's own narratives furnish less material. But you read of his explorations in New England, his constant activity with his pen on behalf of America, and of that adventurous voyage in which his little ship was captured by four French men-of-war, who bore him off upon a fine assortment of new Odyssean adventures. John Smith died in London June 21, 1631, at the age of 51 years. He wrote or edited no less than fourteen books, some of them invaluable to students of the period.

*CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH. By A. G. Bradley. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents.

Saleeby's "Evolution."

"Evolution: The Master Key," is the title of a new work by C. W. Saleeby, author of "The Cycle of Life." The Harpers had designed to publish the book some months ago, but circumstances prevented. It is promised for February. Mr. Saleeby's aim is to develop and illustrate Mr. Herbert Spencer's evolution theories, to show how every newly discovered thing fits into these theories. Thus he deals with new sciences and the results of modern investigations, and points to evolution as the key to all systematic inquiry into truth.

"The Frog Book."

Doubleday, Page & Co. announce for April issue "The Frog Book," by Mary C. Dickerson, in the Nature Library. The author is said to have made the life histories of the common toad and all the other important species of much interest. Her book, it is added, contains much original observation and "pioneer work."

Senator Albert J. Beveridge says of David Graham Phillips's Great Novel

"'The Deluge' must be dramatized, for it is life; life brimming to the cup's edge, quaffed to the cup's dregs---the power of human power and emotion at white heat, the thrill of battle at its fierce climax of bayonet thrust and throat clutch; the love of woman and woman's inexplicable caprice---all this and more like it make 'The Deluge' mesmeric in its fascination."

—Senator Albert J. Beveridge.

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Pictorial Section, Part 1.

The New York Times

Sunday, January 21, 1906.

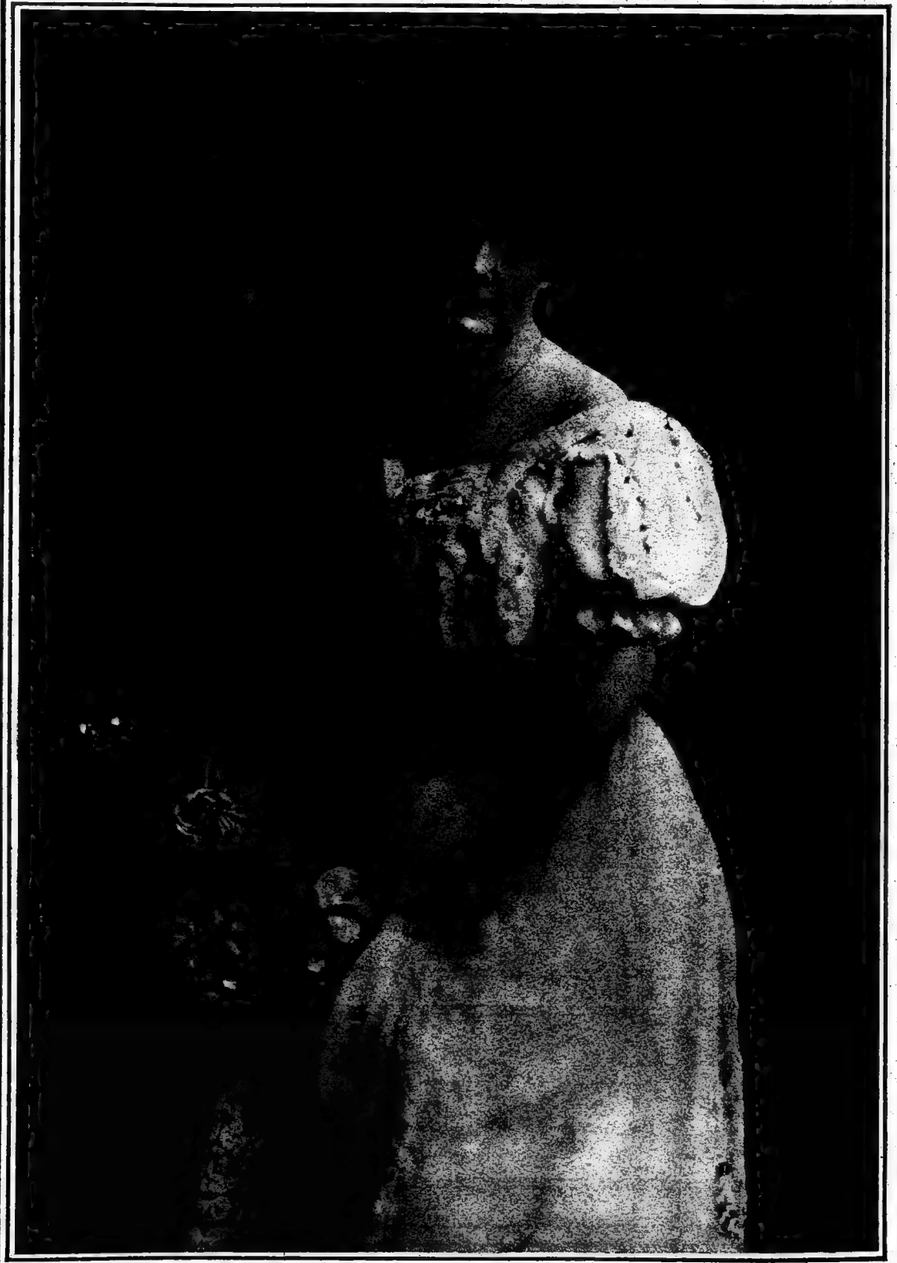

MRS. LOUISE M. HOFFMANN.

(Photo by Davis & Eickemeyer.)

MRS. WILLIAM T. BULL.
(Photo by Histed.)

MISS GERTRUDE PELL.

(Photo by Aimé Dupont.)

A GENTLEWOMAN.
By J. Alden Weir.

A HOLLAND LADY.
By Gari Melchers.

MOTHER AND CHILD.
By Louise Cox.

Three Interesting Pictures at the Pennsylvania Academy Exhibition of 1906.

New York School Children Visiting the Cousins of the Roosevelt Bears in the Zoo.

(Photo by Heinrich.)

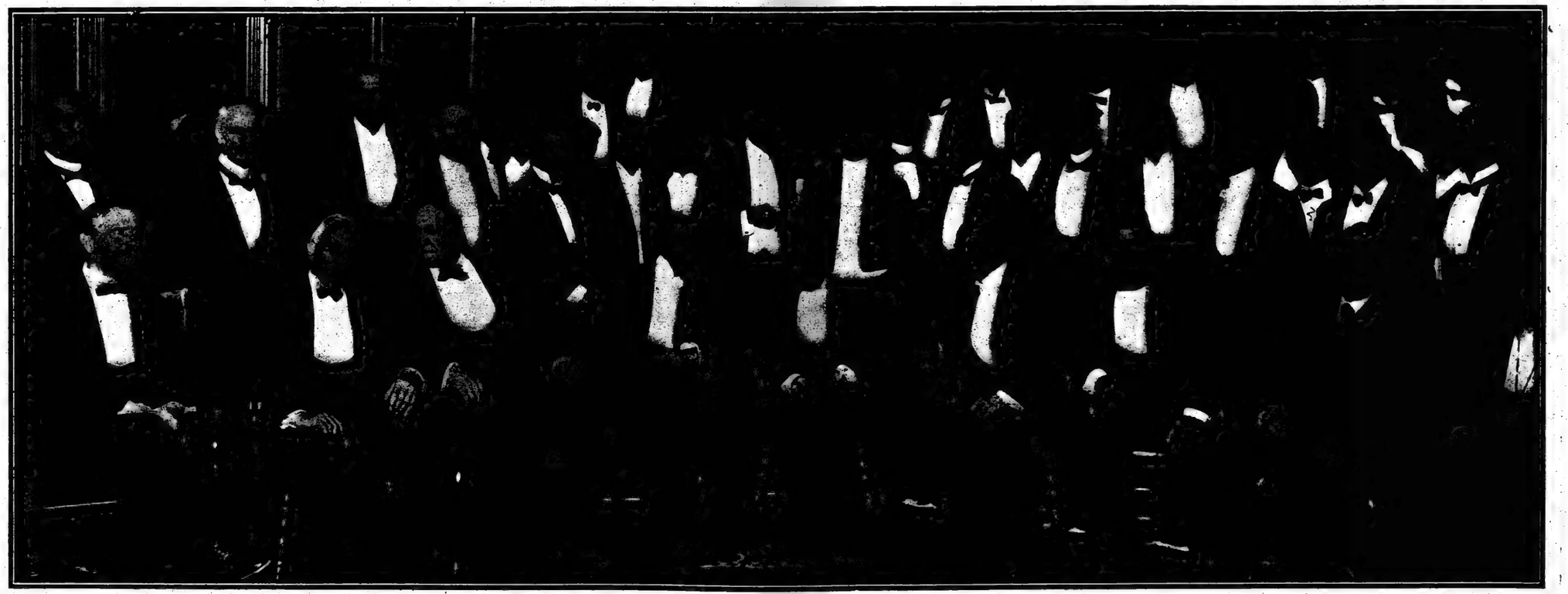

Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke's Informal Reception at the Academy of Design.

The group, seated in the centre of which is the new Director of the Metropolitan Museum, includes some of the best known American artists.

Seated (from left to r ight)—Henry Oliver Walker, John F. Weir, George W. Maynard, Herbert Adams, SIR CASPAR PURDON CLARKE, Frederick Dielman, President N. A. D., E. Wood Perry, George H. Hall, Thomas Moran. Standing far back, (begin on left middle of room)—Charles Warren Eaton, Robert W. Vonnoh, Henry Wolf, Verplanck Birney, Mr. Couse, C. C. Curran, Edward Potthast, Irving R. Wiles, Standing behind the seated men, (begin on left)—Mr. Craig, Perceval De Luce, Walter Satterlee, Francis Jones, J. C. Nicoll, Leonard Ochtman, Samuel Isham, Elliot Dainger field, Edgar M. Ward, James D. Smillie, Will Robinson, Mr. Schreyvogel, Kenyon Cox, Charles H. Miller, Henry Watrous, (Secretary,) Walter Shirlaw, Will H. Low, Robert W. Van Boskerck, Mr. Lippincott, J. Francis Murphy, E. L. Henry, Ben Foster, W. H. Howe, A. T. Van Laer, W. H. Drake, Samuel Colman, Bolton Jones, Mr. Snell.

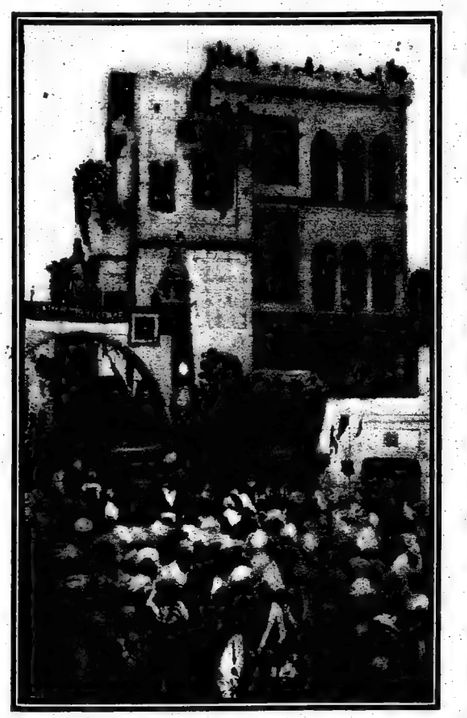

Natives Watching the Prince of Wales's Arrival at Amritza, India, the Beautiful City of the Sikhs.

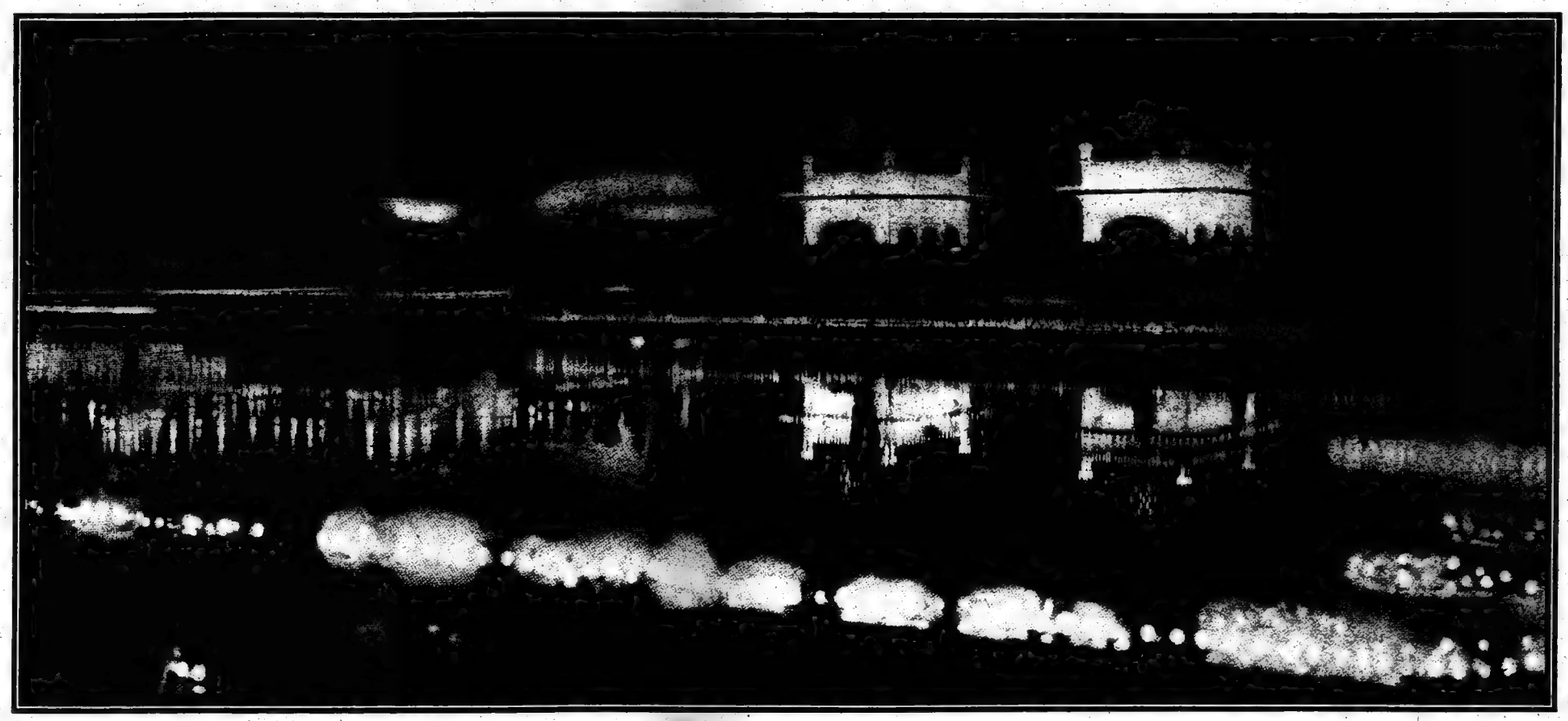

WONDERFUL SHALIMAR GARDENS AT LAHORE, INDIA.
Illuminated in Honor of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Destruction Wrought by Fire on Board the Mutinous Warship "Otchakoff" at Sevastopol.

Russian Wounded Soldiers in a St. Petersburg Hospital Reading the News of the Revolution.

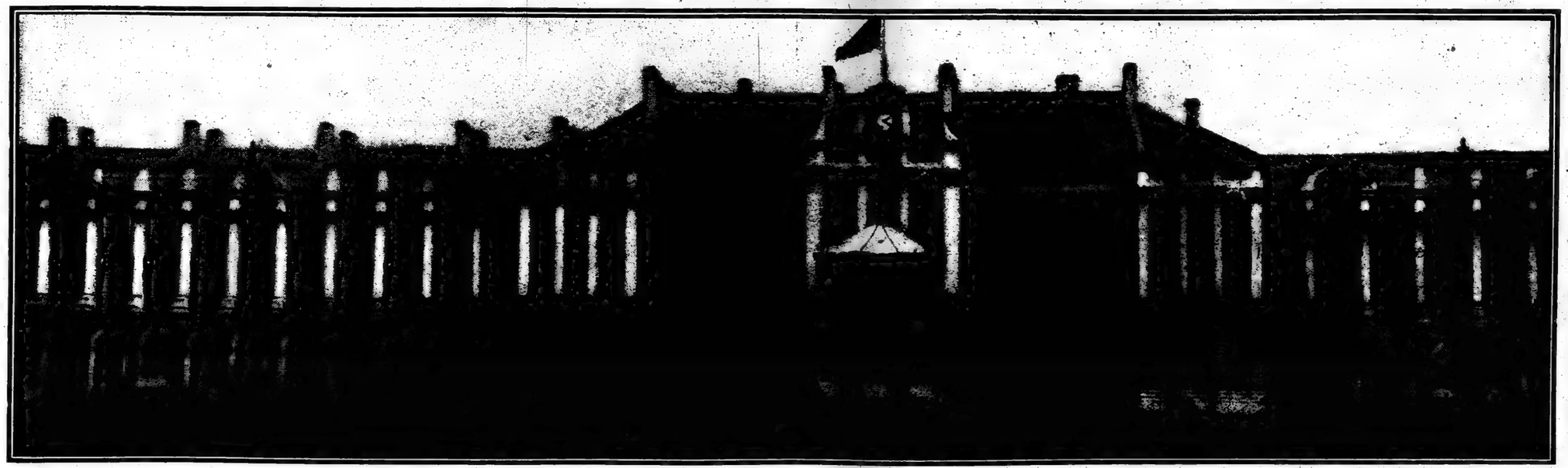

Where the Czar Is Practically a Prisoner—The Grand Palace of Tsarkoe Selo.

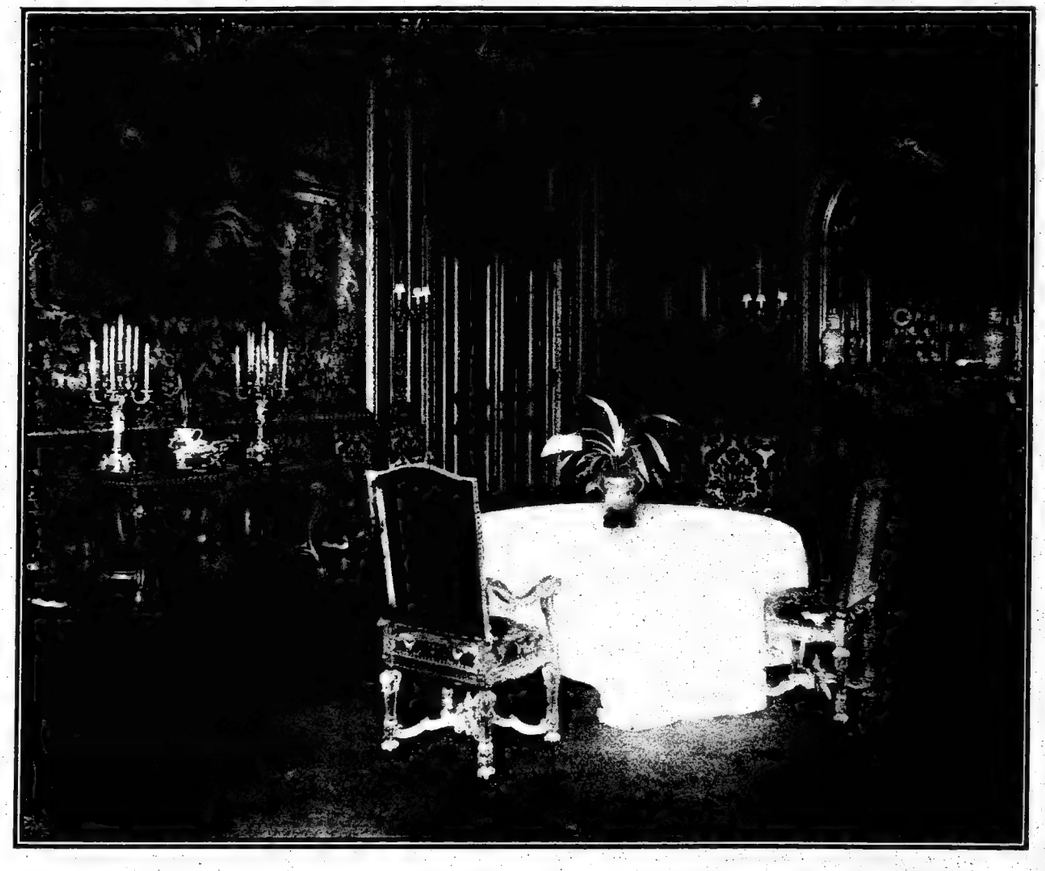

J. J. Astor's Dining Room.

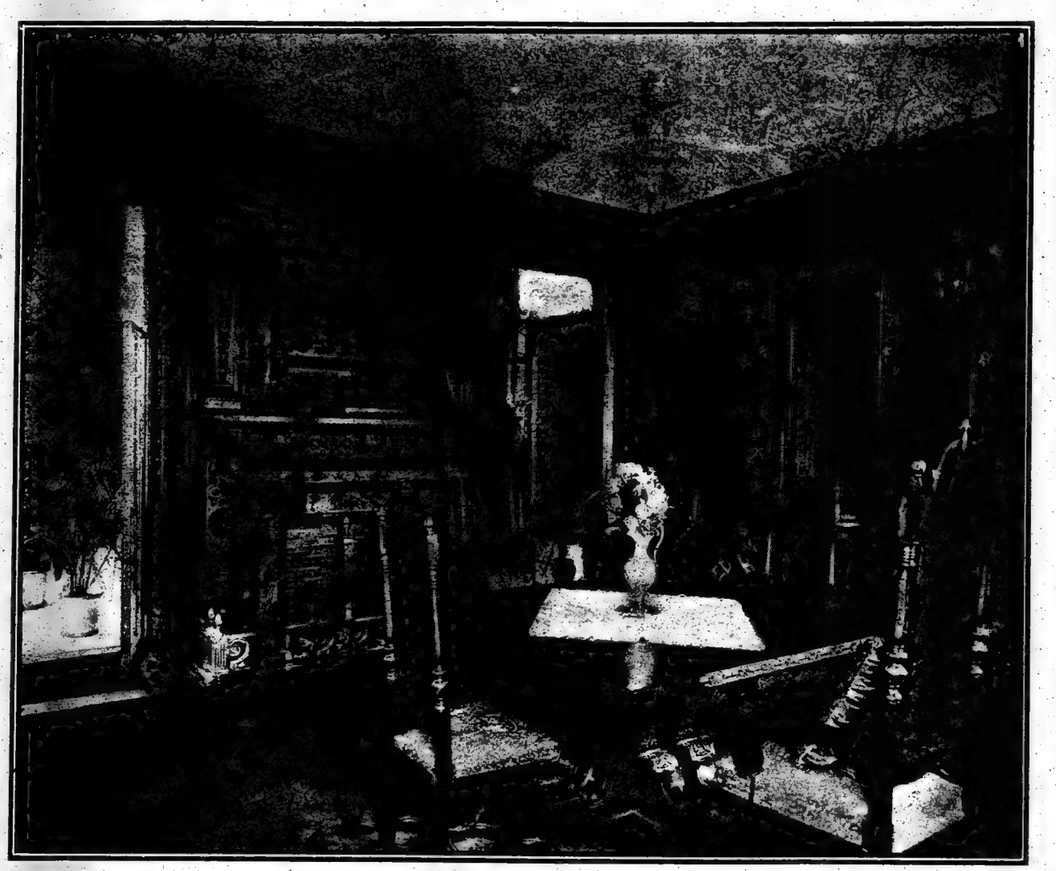

Mantle of Renaissance Iron Work in the Library of Mr. Alexander.

Drawing Room in D. O. Mills's Home.

Pompeiian Hall in the Home of Nathan Straus.

Nuremberg Kneip-Stube in the Home of Col. Jacob Ruppert.

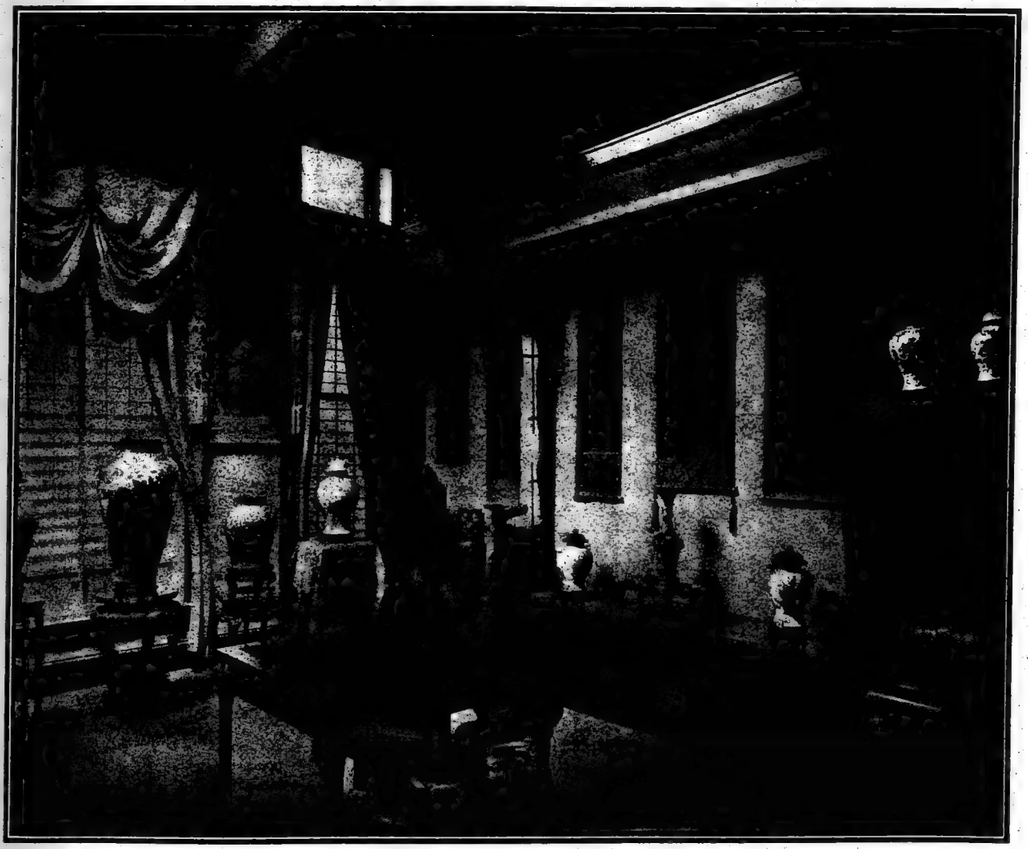

Chinese Room of Edwin Stillwell.

Unique Rooms in the Homes of Well-known New Yorkers.

BUST OF DAVID WARFIELD.
By J. S. Hartley.

CLARA LIPMAN.
As Julie Bon Bon.

(Photo by Schloss.)

LILLIAN RUSSELL.
George J. Torrey's Portrait of the Comic Opera Diva Exhibited Last Week.

An Effective Stage Picture in the Automobile Race Scene in "The Vanderbilt Cup."

(Photo by Hall.)

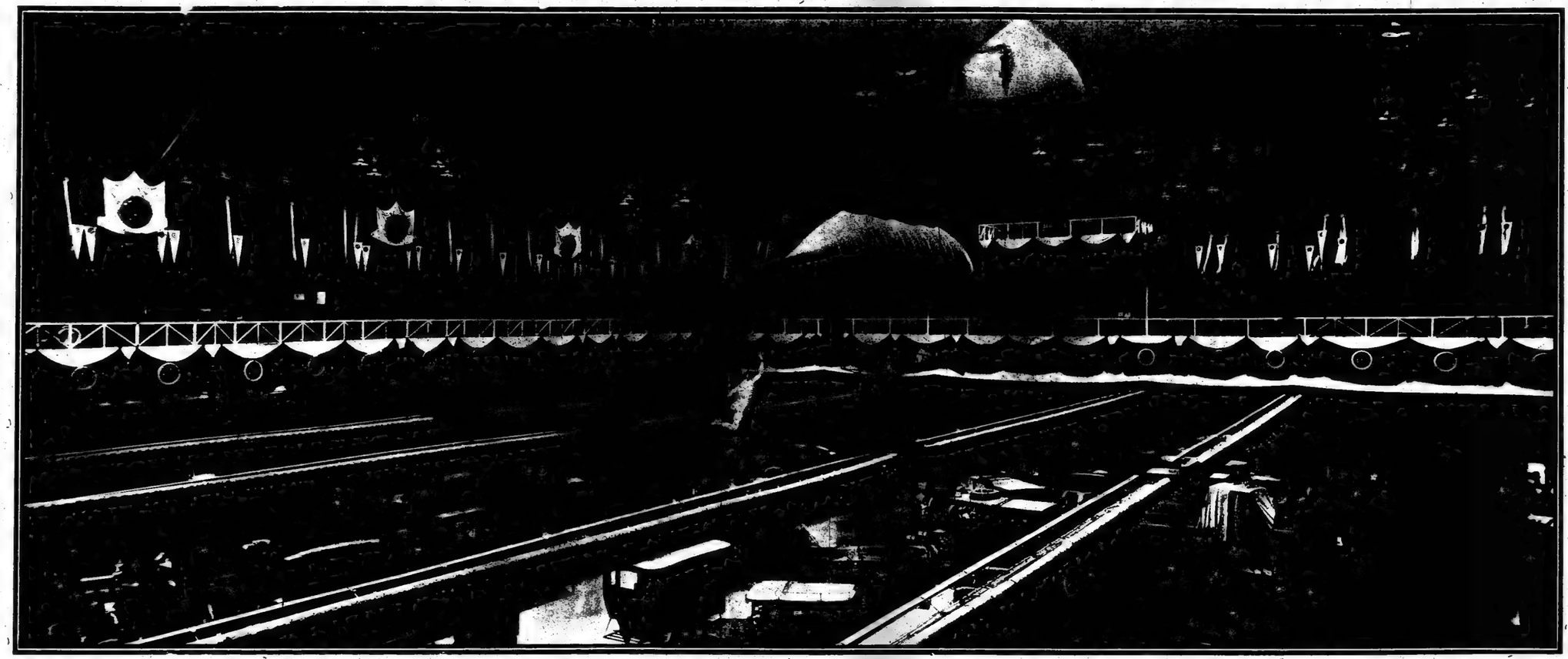

Panoramic View of the Automobile Club Show at the 69th Regiment Armory.

(Photo by Penfield, N. Y.)

Panoramic View of the National Automobile Show at Madison Square Garden.

(Photo by Penfield, N. Y.)

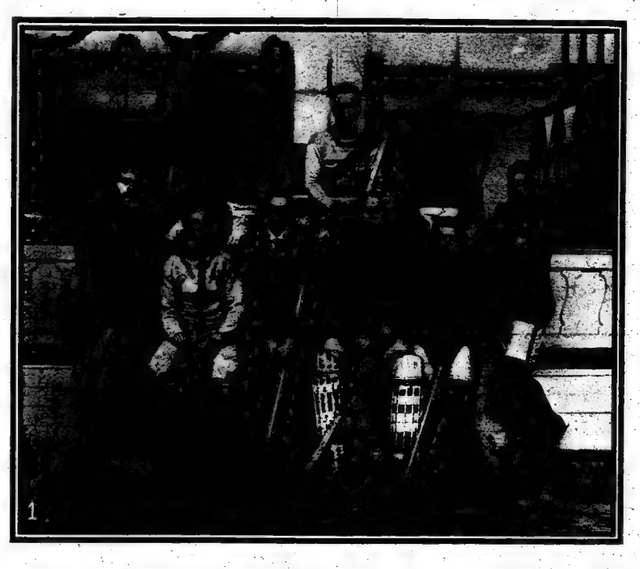

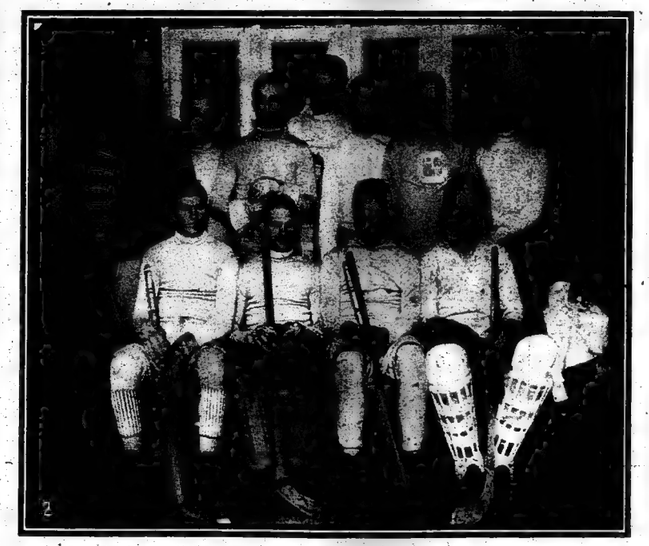

Quartette of Star Hockey Teams Giving a Good Account of Themselves.

(1) Crescent Athletic Club Team. (2) Columbia Team. (3) New York Athletic Club Team. (4) Princeton Team.

(Photos by The Press Photo Co., N. Y.)

THE TWO WINSTON CHURCHILLS.

Winston Spencer-Churchill was born in 1874. His new book, the biography of his father, Lord Randolph Churchill, has just been published. He is Under Secretary for the Colonies in the new British Government and was re-elected to Parliament ten days ago. His mother was Miss Jerome of New York.

Winston Churchill, the American writer and author of "Richard Carvel," "The Crisis," and "The Crossing," was born at St. Louis in 1871. His confusion with the English politician has caused much amusement in both countries.

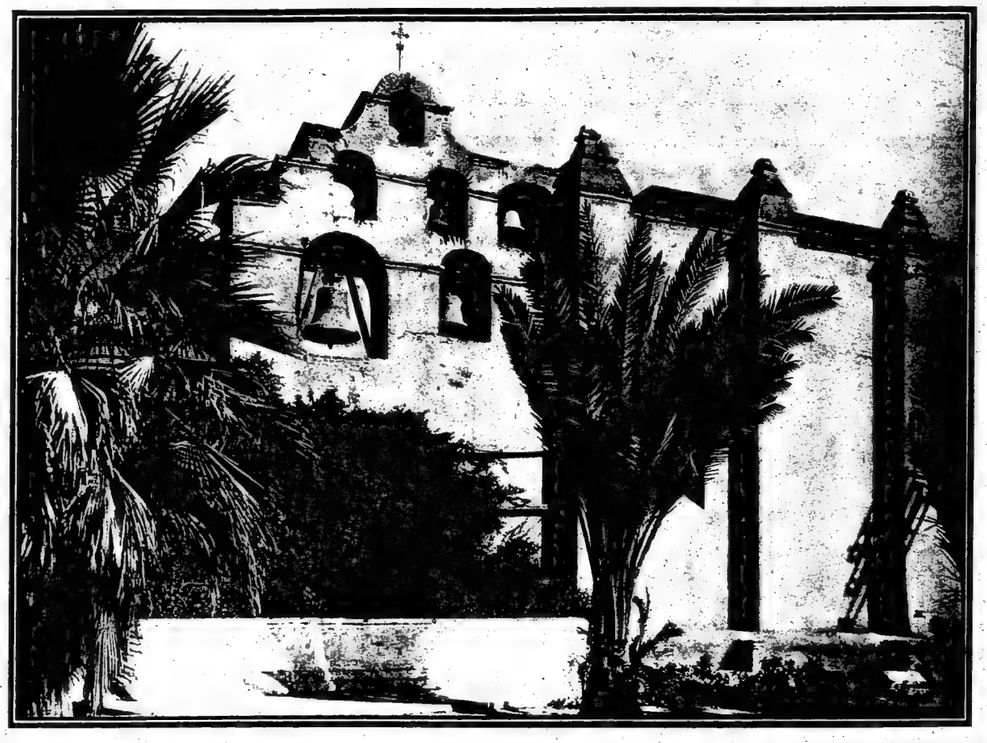

THE PICTURESQUE OLD SAN GABRIEL MISSION BELLS.
near Los Angeles, Cal

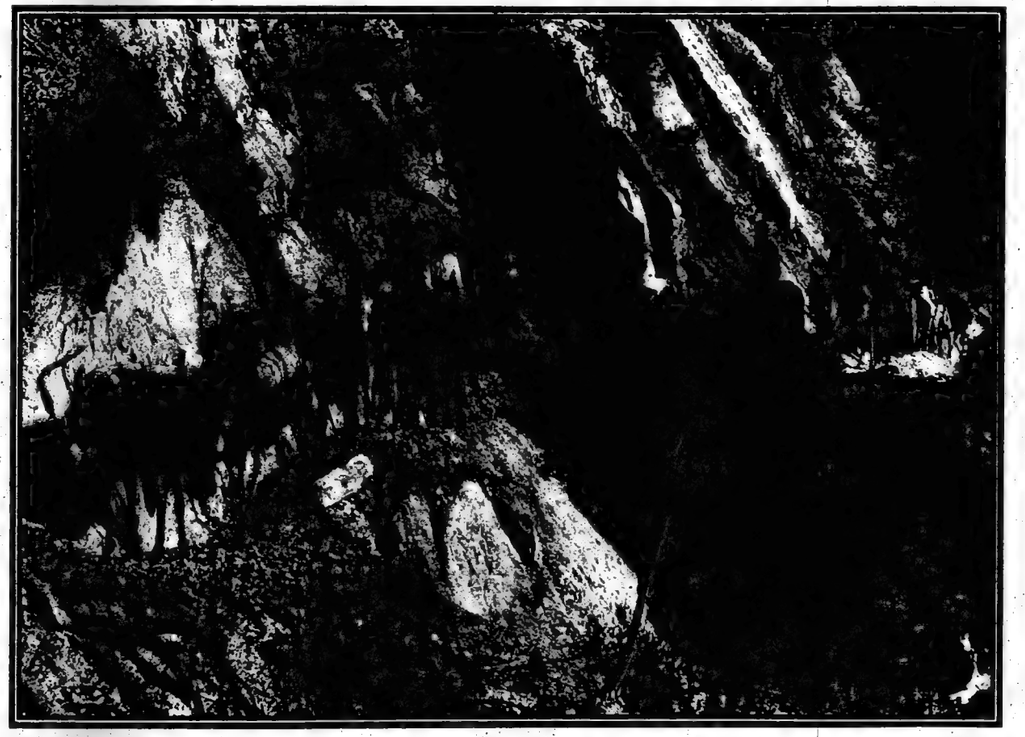

THE MULE TRAIL TO THE CARNEGIE OBSERVATORY.
at the Summit of the Sierra Madre Mountains.

ABOVE THE CLOUDS ON THE MT. LOWE ELECTRIC RAILWAY.
near the Site of the Lowe Observatory.

AFTER QUAIL
in the Pinehurst, N. C. Preserves.

IN THE CITY OF THE ANGELS AND PERENNIAL FLOWERS—
A Typical Los Angeles Residence.

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Each year White owners have contributed to automobile history the longest, the hardest, the most interesting and eventful tours.

Just one more point—owing to our unequalled manufacturing facilities we can make prompt deliveries of the Model "F" side entrance car in the following types—touring car, limousine, victoria, runabout, landaulet and extension landaulet. This means that during the spring months our patrons will be touring, not waiting.

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THE ROOSEVELT BEARS

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By PAUL PIPER

III. THE BEARS ON THE PULLMAN

As the train pulled out the bears sat down
On cushion seats of velvet brown.
They nodded to men and ladies, too,
And smiled and said "How do you do?"
To a little girl who asked her Dad
If bears were good, for the books she had
Said that bears were cross and often bad.
"Don't you believe it," said TEDDY-G,
"When we reach New York you come with me,
And I'll buy you candy, ten pounds, or more,
The best they have in a Broadway store,
And picture books which say that we
Are as fond of children as bears can be."
Then TEDDY-G to prove his talk,

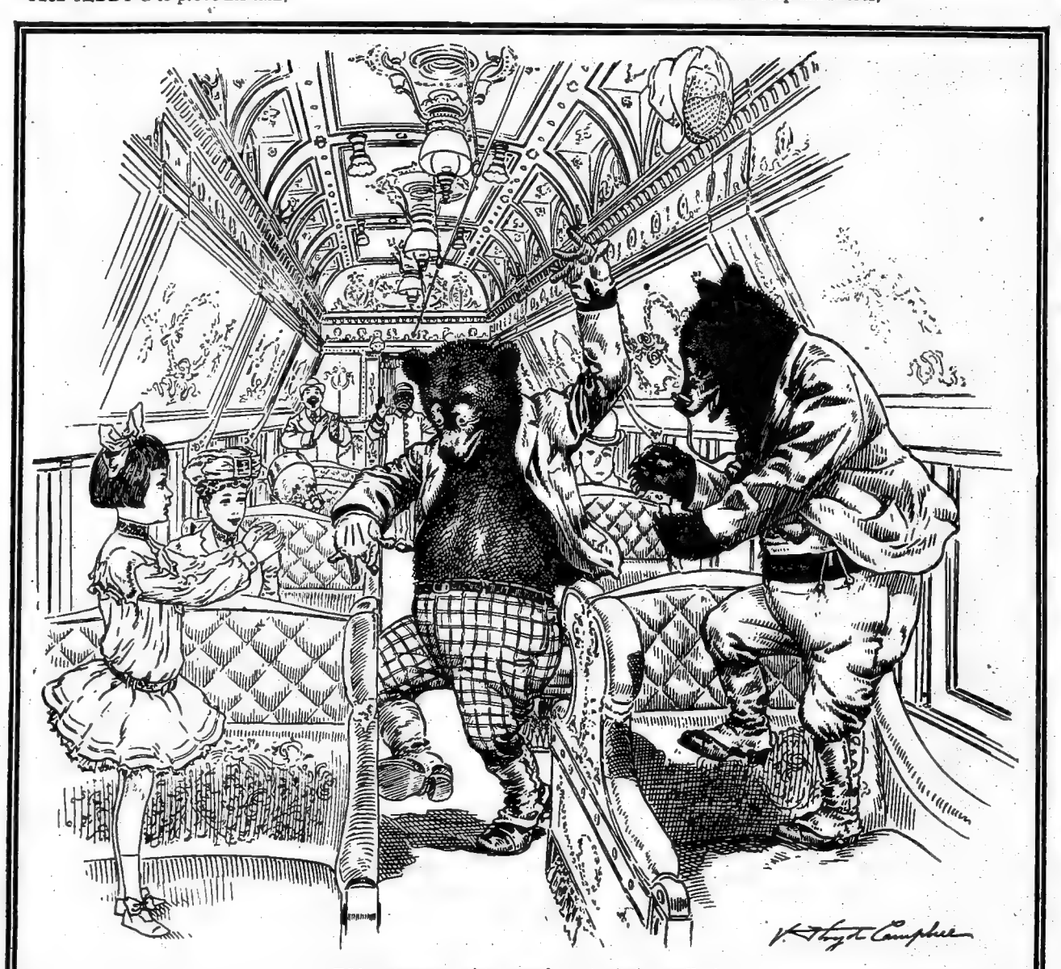

"Did a two-step dance and a new cake walk."

Did a two-step dance and a new cake-walk,
And a Dixie clog and the Highland fling.
He touched the bells to hear them ring,
And kicked the lamps with both his feet;
When the conductor asked him to take his seat.

The bears looked out on fields and hills,
On stores and churches and homes and mills,
And it made them laugh from head to toe
To see the world go flying so.
Trees and posts went sliding by;
They couldn't count; they didn't try.
They asked the porter (his name was Bill)

If the land were moving and if they were still
And Bill said, "Yes, I know it's true,
The earth turns round in a day or two,
But we'll beat the earth two hours at least
In this railroad ride from West to East."

A colored man all dressed in white,
With a soldier cap, and buttons bright,
Marched down the aisle like a jolly tar;
Calling "Dinner ready in the dining car."
The bears stepped forward and took their seats
And called for coffee and cheese and sweets,
And peach ice cream and Betty brown,
When the waiter said, his face a frown:
"Your bill-of-fare is upside down;
Begin with soup and a half-shell clam,
Then fish, then mutton with English jam."
"You go to grass," said TEDDY-B,
"I want my dinner, enough for three;
Make it upside down or right-side-up;
But I don't want soup served in a cup;
Or clams on stones or a minnow fish;
Bring soup in bowls and a good large dish
Of salmon-trout and cod and bass
And a leg of mutton and a two-quart glass
Of your richest cream with a loaf of bread
And a bunch of celery and a lettuce head.
We're bears, not mice; now take a hint.
While these you get, I'll read your print."
"The same for me," said TEDDY-G;
"Get a man to help, get two or three;
We're about as hungry as bears can be;
Make my meat rare; I want enough;
Don't stop to talk; bring on the stuff."
The waiters were scared from black to blue;
They upset the dishes and spilled the stew
And told the cook that he must do
The best he could with the food on hand,
For bears could eat to beat the band.

But the play at dinner was square and white
Compared with the fun they had that night.
"I won't sleep upstairs," said TEDDY-G,
"I want a window; I want to see
The moon go round and the trains go by
And the sun get up in the morning sky."
But Bill said, "Hush! Put in your head;
The folks in the car have gone to bed."
But TEDDY-G didn't scare a bit;
He got out of bed and said he'd sit
Up all night like owl or cat
Before he'd sleep on a shelf like that.
He'd help the porter to do the chores,
To answer calls and stop the snores,
To shine the shoes and tickets take,
And see that sleepers didn't wake.

TEDDY-G had fun that night:
He hid the shoes and put out the light,
And made the porter keep out of sight,
And saw the cook and got a bite
Of ham and cheese and a cup of tea.
He woke the folks at half-past three
Calling "Breakfast ready; get up and see."
He borrowed a banjo from a colored lad
And rattled off "Everybody works but Dad,"
And "Doodle Boy" and "Apple Tree,"
And "What the Brass Band Played," and "Tammany,"
And "Katie Dear" and "My Irish Molly O,"
And "Put Me off at Buffalo."
It was half-past four the porter said
When TEDDY-B made him go to bed.

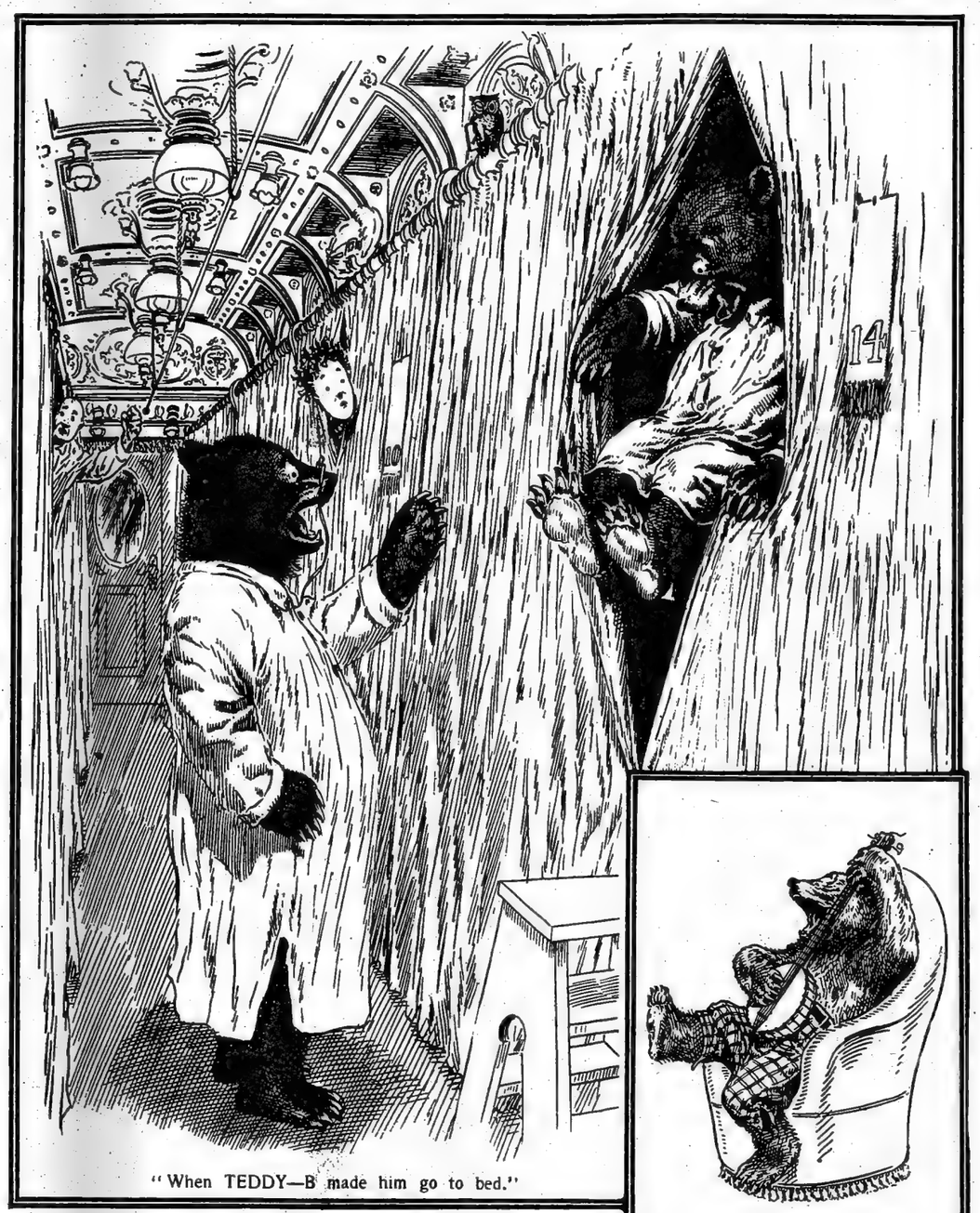

"When TEDDY—B made him go to bed."

The bears didn't wake for a day or more;
They missed some meals, about three or four,
When TEDDY-G tossed Bill a dime
And asked him to bring on dinner-time.
"I am sorry, gents," said porter Bill,
"But lunch is over and you fellows will
Have to wait right here six hours at least
Before you can have another feast."
But that was more than the bears could stand;
TEDDY-G stood up and reached his hand
And caught a rope he saw running through
From end to end; for he thought he'd do
A dinner call; when the whistle blew
And brakes went on and train men flew;
And heads went out on sides to view
The trouble in front or under or back,
For all were sure they were off the track.
The conductor came forward a flag in hand
And said, "This is more than I can stand."
But TEDDY-G said "Boo! Bah! Boo!
Get away from here you fellows, you;
I rang the bell for an Irish stew."
But the conductor said, "Don't Boo! at me;
I run this train; I'll let you see;
The walking's good and you can go
From here to Chicago by heel and toe."

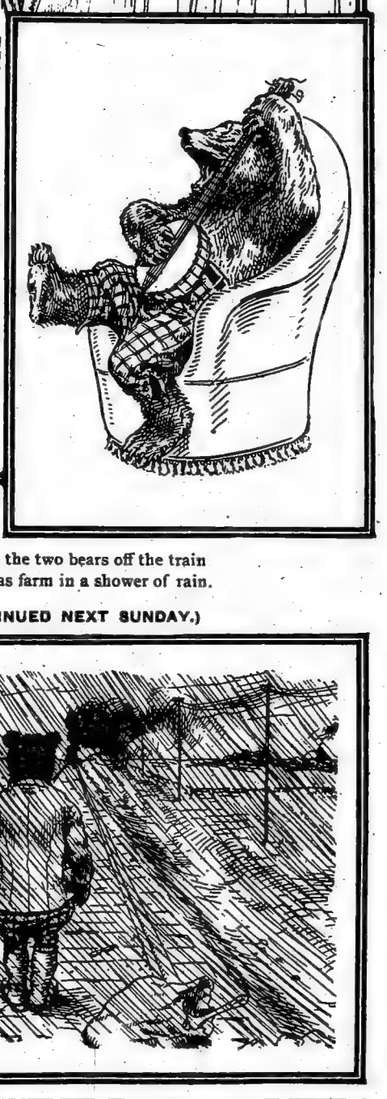

And he put the two bears off the train
On a Kansas farm in a shower of rain.

(CONTINUED NEXT SUNDAY.)

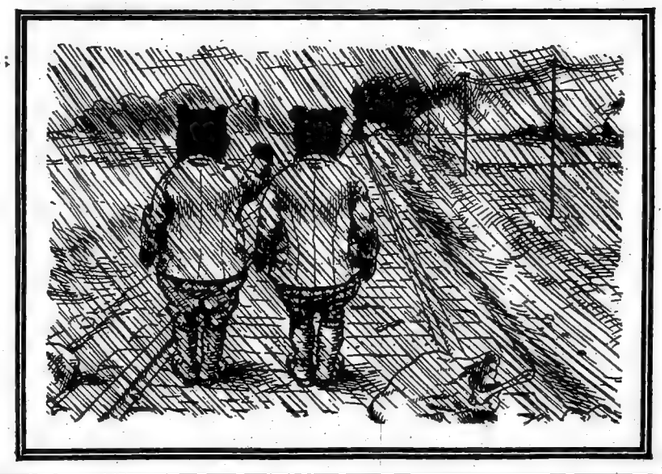

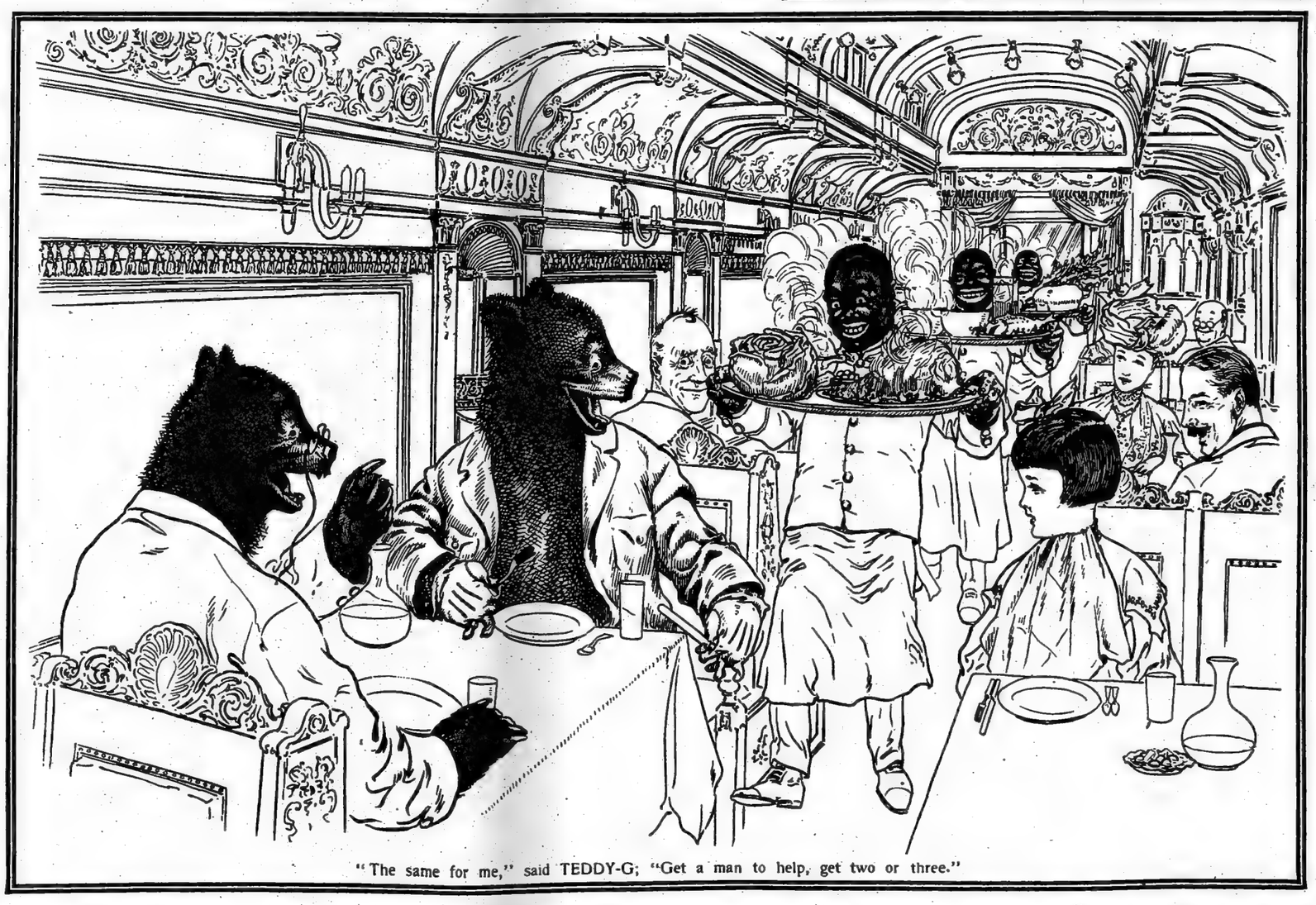

"The same for me," said TEDDY-G; "Get a man to help, get two or three."

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, warmer to-day, colder to-morrow; south winds.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,529. ** NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 21, 1906.—48 Pages, in Six Parts, Including Pictorial Section. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FRANCE CONSULTING US REGARDING VENEZUELA

Move Not to be Made Till American Advice Is Obtained.

CASTRO GARRISONING PORTS

Semi-Official Paris Paper Suggests That This Country Assume Financial Control of Venezuela.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The apparent hesitation in France's decision relative to Venezuela seems to be prompted by the desire not to begin active measures without first taking the advice of the authorities at Washington. For this purpose Ambassador Jusserand has been fully instructed regarding his Government's point of view, which he is laying before the American Government.

The officials here agree that France's action is somewhat hampered owing to Venezuela's peculiar situation, the foreign claims upon the customs being regarded as placing a blockade almost out of the question. It is feared that if France stopped commerce with the exterior, President Castro would immediately seize this as a pretext for refusing to comply with Venezuela's obligations toward other nations.

It is admitted that preparations are going on for reinforcing the French squadron, but the object of this step is still undefined. This much is regarded as certain—France's next move will depend on the result of M. Jusserand's conferences at Washington.

Ministerial circles this evening have no further information regarding the situation. M. Jusserand's report of the conferences at Washington has not yet arrived.

The semi-official Temps says it considers that the solution of the Venezuelan difficulty lies at Washington. France's best method of meeting President Castro's insults, according to the paper, would be to follow Great Britain's example toward Bolivia thirty years ago in not noticing her affronts "and simply regarding Venezuela as a land of savages whose proceedings placed it outside of civilization." The Temps adds:

"The material damage, however, remains to be repaired, and considerable interests must be safeguarded. Owing to the difficulties which would be aroused with other powers by a blockade, the best means to adopt would be for the United States to assume financial control of Venezuela, thus assuring to America and other nations the reparation and satisfaction due to them."

The French Cable Company has not had any communication with Venezuela for two days, and is not aware whether the rest of its agents have been expelled.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, Jan. 20.—The Venezuelan Government is actively engaged in garrisoning the ports of the republic, and is furnishing supplies to the troops.

According to advices received here the general public in Venezuela received the news of the rupture of diplomatic relations between Venezuela and France with the utmost indifference, but diplomatic circles at Caracas are indignant at the action of the Venezuelan Government in not allowing M. Taigny to return to the shore after he had gone on board the steamer Martinique.

The Venezuelan Government is considering a project for laying a cable between La Guayra and Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—If Ambassador Jusserand has disclosed to the State Department the plans of the French Government respecting Venezuela, the department officials feel that they have no right to make these plans public.

There is reason to believe, however, that while M. Jusserand has talked freely with Secretary Root about the situation, exchanging such information as each had, he has not yet been able to impart the French plans, and that for the very good reason that the French Government itself has not finally determined upon a line of action.

The State Department has found that it can reach Minister Russell at Caracas from either Willemstad or Port of Spain through a boat service maintained by the cable companies with La Guayra. Though this means of communication is cumbersome and exposed to great delay, it is thought better to follow it than to resort to the plan of sending one or more naval vessels to Venezuelan waters, which might add to the agitation and precipitate trouble.

Though promised for the early part of the present week, the report of Special Commissioner Calhoun upon the issues between Venezuela and this country has not reached the State Department.

The protected cruiser Denver, which has been temporarily detached from the Fifth Division of the Atlantic fleet, has sailed from Culebra for San Juan. The Denver will be detained in West Indian waters for the present, awaiting the turn of events in Venezuela.

FASTED FOR 41 DAYS.

Dentist Believes He Has Cured His Chronic Dyspepsia.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 20.—Sherman M. Stauffer, the Allegheny dentist who started out to fast for at least sixty days for the benefit of his stomach, brought his fast to a termination last Tuesday night, although the fact was not made public until this evening. Stauffer fasted just forty-one days. That he did fast that length of time is vouched for by a reputable Allegheny physician.

Stauffer asserts that his fast was brought to a termination by an "accident," but he refuses to divulge the nature of the accident. He declares that it is none of the public's business. He also refuses to say what his first meal was or what he is eating now.

During his fast he lost almost fifty pounds in weight, but he declares that he feels better now than he did when he started his fast. He is still weak from the effects of his abstinence, but alleges that his stomach is much improved. The object of his fast was to cure a case of chronic dyspepsia. He thinks he has accomplished his purpose.

Steel Taken from Brain.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—A splinter of steel three inches in length was to-day removed from the brain of John Nail of Winston, N. C., at the Jefferson Hospital here. An effort was made to draw out the splinter by means of a powerful magnet, but the steel was so firmly imbedded that the surgeons were compelled to resort to the knife.

The operation was successful and the patient is reported to be doing well.

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS.
"N. Y. & Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M.; "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:25 A. M., via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line, 1,161 B'way, N. Y.—Adv.

GERMAN OFFICIALS ANXIOUS.

Precautions to Prevent Riots To-day Taken All Over Country.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—Reports from all parts of Germany show that energetic steps are being taken by the authorities to prevent outbreaks to-morrow.

At Altona, near Hamburg, Herr Kohll, the Socialist leader, has offered to provide Socialists to aid in keeping order. The offer has been accepted. It was made because the Socialists desire to show that they are not in sympathy with riotous excesses. The Altona garrison remains in barracks, and special trains are waiting to carry troops there from neighboring places, should they be needed.

Women will be prohibited from attending the Socialist meetings to-morrow.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—The Socialists' meetings to protest against the Prussian election law are giving the authorities greater concern, owing to the excesses at Hamburg.

Ninety-three meetings have been called in Berlin and its suburbs. They will be addressed by Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, and other members of the Reichstag. It is stated that the speakers have been instructed by the Socialist Executive Committee to use the sharpest language possible in order to cause the police to disband the meetings, this being regarded as excellent propaganda material for the Socialists.

The military and police are making extensive preparations for to-morrow, when the Russian "Red Sunday" will be commemorated. The army officers rejected all invitations for this evening and to-morrow, having received orders to report at 9 o'clock this evening for twenty-four hours' duty.

The Police President has issued a proclamation, which is placarded everywhere, warning the people against assembling out of idle curiosity about the places where meetings are to be held, since any riotous demonstrations "will be suppressed with the extreme measures admissible under the laws," and "under the circumstances innocent persons might suffer harm to life and health."

Vorwaerts, organ of the Socialists, ironically thanks the Police President for assisting in giving emphasis to the demonstrations.

WEALTHY WOMAN A SUICIDE.

Mrs. Freeman Throws Herself from a Window in the St. Urban.

Mrs. Henrietta Freeman, widow of Martin Freeman, a New York merchant who died about four years ago, committed suicide last night by throwing herself from the window of her bathroom on the sixth floor of the St. Urban apartment house, at Eighty-ninth Street and Central Park West. Mrs. Freeman was 55 years old. She had been an invalid for two years. Dr. I. P. Obendorfer of 1,047 Lexington Avenue had advised her relatives to put her in charge of a trained nurse, as she was suffering from melancholia, superinduced by asthma. Her two sons, and her daughter were at home last night when the nurse went to the bathroom and discovered that Mrs. Freeman was missing. She had told the nurse that she intended to take a bath.

The nurse saw a piece of her patient's bath robe clinging to the window. An investigation disclosed Mrs. Freeman dead in the courtyard below.

Dr. Schuyler Jacques, who lives at 1 West Eighty-ninth Street, was called to the house, and he notified Coroner Accritelli.

"I haven't heard of a suicide," said the policeman on post when the Coroner asked him about the death. The managers of the apartment house tried to prevent the police from entering, and at the sixth floor admission to the Freeman apartments was denied to detectives. Coroner Accritelli refused to discuss the case, simply saying that it was a suicide.

Mrs. Freeman was reputed to be a woman of wealth. She had a suit of eleven rooms in the St. Urban and resided there with her daughter and two sons.

"COMET" KILLS TWO.

Tragedy Caused by the Lackawanna's Special Car at a Crossing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, N. J., Jan. 20.—The Comet, the Lackawanna's high-speed combination engine and palace car, carrying officials to Hoboken, plowed through a surrey at the High Street crossing in Hackettstown this afternoon, ground to pieces Walter Williams, and killed his young wife and her unborn child.

Walter Williams was the caretaker of the country place of Alfred Sully, a New York lawyer, near Hackettstown. He had taken his wife to pass the day with her family at Ailamuchy and was returning home at 5 o'clock.

The gates were down at the Lackawanna crossing in High Street and Williams was kept waiting for a long coal train to pass. He was impatient to get home with his wife, who was feeling ill. As soon as the gateman raised the gates he whipped up his horses and was midway on the tracks before he saw what the gateman too had missed, the monitor engine flying east. The coal train had hidden its approach and it was almost on the carriage.

It was too late to swing the horses, and Williams died trying to throw his wife out of the way. The engineer saw the team on the track, but there was no time even to slacken speed. He hit the rig like a bullet, tossing the mangled horses far up the track. The carriage went down in splinters under the wheels with Williams in it. He was ground to pieces.

His wife almost escaped. Williams was swinging her to safety, the gateman says, but the engine sucked her under. The wheels passed over her body.

At the Lackawanna terminal in Hoboken it was said last night that neither President Truesdale, Vice President Loomis, General Passenger Agent Lee, or other high officers of the company had been on the Comet at the time of the accident. The Comet is often used by roadmasters, division superintendents, and other minor operating officials.

THE SOUTHERN'S PALM LIMITED
to Florida, also Aiken and Augusta, leaves New York 12:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday; electric lighted. Other high-class trains to Florida and all other resorts for Winter outings. Get full information from A. S. Thweatt, E. P. A., 1,185 or 271 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

Twenty Trains a day between New York and Buffalo by the New York Central Lines.—Adv.

LINER'S SAILORS SAVE 7 FROM SINKING SCHOONER

Crew of the Kipling Fought Gales for Many Days.

RESCUERS FAILED AT FIRST

Took Crew Off and the Ocean Hurled Them Back—But the Maine's First Officer Won at Last.

"Falling afraid, lest any foot come nigh," the little Nova Scotian schooner Kipling, her spars splintered, her canvas in fluttering rags, her hold full of water, lies, like the derelict her namesake wrote of, somewhere in the midatlantic in the track of the great English liners, unless, as her Captain hopes, she has sunk to the bottom. Her Captain and her crew of six men arrived here yesterday on the Atlantic Transport liner Maine, having been rescued from their battered vessel by First Officer Freeman of the liner and a boat's crew of four men, who took them from the swamping schooner at the risk of their lives after a struggle that neither rescuers nor rescued will ever forget.

"We are 'seven miles from out of hell,' all right," said Capt. Weber of the Kipling, who is naturally familiar with the works of the man for whom his vessel was named.

The Kipling sailed from Liverpool Dec. 2 for Harbor Grace, N. F., but she had no more than lost sight of the lights of England's greatest port when a gale from the northwest came her way, kicking up waves so big that the little Nova Scotian had to scamper back to the Mersey for safety. Three days later she started for the Newfoundland coast once more, but again a gale powerful enough seriously to threaten her safety met her before she was twenty miles out, and for a second time she had to put back to port to await good weather. On Dec. 12 she started a third time on the voyage that was to be her last.

For the next ten days the Kipling was battered by a series of gales that for strength and fury would have tested the seagoing powers of an ocean liner. Most of them came from out of the west, and it was one from this direction that on Dec. 20 assumed the proportions of a hurricane. The heavy seas that accompanied it so bombarded the Kipling that when daylight dawned the following day Capt. Weber found one of his two lifeboats missing, and the foresail simply a mass of ribbons snapping to leeward. Hardly had this storm abated when another sprang up, to be followed by still another, only less furious.

The crew fought on—there was nothing else to do—until Jan. 8, when they saw the beginning of the end. On that day the wind outdid itself. The huge seas that curled over the Kipling's decks threatened every minute to send all down. To make matters worse, the schooner began to leak, and all hands went to the pumps.

For the next three days the hurricane raged with unabating fury, and so fast did the water gain on the exhausted men at the pumps that it soon looked as if every hour was to be the Kipling's last. The men had almost given up hope, when about 7 o'clock on the morning of the 11th, Albert Williams, the mate, sighted the red-funneled Maine, west bound, from London.

As the liner came up out of the east, her lookout sighted the distress signals that had been flying for days with never an eye to mark them. Then she slowed down and the weary men on the Kipling knew that help was at hand. First Officer Freeman was ordered by Capt. Prager of the Maine, to make the rescue, and soon Freeman and four sailors were on their way to the wallowing schooner.

The rescuers, after a hard tussle, reached the lee side of the Kipling, and Capt. Weber and his men leaped one by one into the lifeboat. With them they took Dick, a mongrel terrier, but Chips, the cat, was so terrified that he leaped from the arms of the seaman who held him and scampered out of sight below decks.

As the lifeboat pulled away a big sea sucked her directly under the jibboom of the Kipling. The next sea hurled her aloft so that she crashed into the jibboom, smashing a hole through her bottom.

The twelve men in the boat sprang for the martingale and stays, and eight of them held on. But Freeman and two of his own men and one of the Kipling's seamen missed their hold. A moment later the boat was swept away. She carried one man with a broken hip. He was James Murray, one of the rescuers. First Officer Freeman's fingers were so badly bruised that he could not pull an oar.

To the jibboom of the floundering schooner clung eight sailors. The Kipling had her seven back again, with one over for good measure.

Then the leaking lifeboat headed for the Maine with all speed.

"You row, I'll bail," shouted Freeman to the uninjured sailors, and then they began a desperate struggle to reach the Maine before they sank. They did it. As they came alongside Capt. Prager shouted:

"Come aboard, boys; come aboard. I'll send another crew."

"No, you won't," answered Freeman. "I began this job, and I'm going to finish it."

The second boat after another fierce tussle finally got back to the Kipling, and again the schooner's men were taken off. This time luck aided the rescuers, and soon all hands were aboard the Maine. Dick, the dog, came through unscathed.

The British Consul General at New York will send Capt. Weber and his men to their homes in Nova Scotia.

RESCUED FROM PILOTHOUSE.

Crew and Passengers of Wrecked Steamer Took Refuge There.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Jan. 20.—The steamer Hessie, plying between Brunswick and Darien, was sunk off St. Simon pier last night. The accident occurred in shallow water, and the crew and passengers were not in any great danger.

A heavy fog has been prevailing for the past two days. The Hessie was returning from Darien, and in feeling her way through the fog struck an obscure piling. A large hole was smashed in the port side and the vessel immediately went down, the entire hull being under water.

All on board occupied the pilot house for a few hours, until they were rescued and landed on the island. Tugs are now attempting to raise the steamer, and she will probably be saved, although the damage will be considerable.

EDNA MAY PREVENTS PANIC.

Reassures People in a Boston Theatre Who Smelled Smoke.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—"Why, there is no need of your going out of the theatre so hurriedly. There is no need of moving out of your seats. There really is no danger; I should be the first to leave if there was."

With these words Edna May this afternoon prevented a panic in the Colonial Theatre. It was in the last act of "A Catch of the Season." A fire had started in the baggage room underneath the stage, and, though the automatic sprinklers almost immediately extinguished it, the odor of smoke was wafted into the auditorium.

A score of persons had left their seats and were making their way out of the house when Miss May spoke. She did not even come to the footlights, but spoke from far back in the centre of the stage. Her voice, though she did not raise it overmuch, was heard throughout the theatre, and in an instant quiet was restored and the performance went on to its end.

OPENING BALLOT BOXES.

Justice Kelly, Granting an Order, Tells When This Proceeding Is Proper.

Supreme Court Justice Kelly of Brooklyn granted yesterday the application of G. F. Charles Beverforden of Pearl River for the opening of three ballot boxes in Orangetown, Rockland County, that their contents may be inspected. Beverforden says that he was elected a Commissioner of Highways of the town, but that the vote was not properly canvassed. He intends to bring quo warranto proceedings to test the legality of his opponent's election.

In granting the motion Justice Kelly said: "Ballot boxes should not be opened except in aid of some proceeding, civil or criminal, instituted, or to be instituted, by some person aggrieved, or by the Public Prosecutor. They should not be opened on doubtful statements or merely to enable the applicant to gratify his curiosity or to ascertain whether in fact he has a grievance.

"But where, as in the present case, the applicant makes oath that he was the candidate of one of the political parties, and alleges that the count was illegal, and where he positively avers that he intends to institute quo warranto proceedings, and that he has directed his counsel to institute such proceedings, I think that he makes out a case entitling him to an inspection of the ballots under Section 111 of the election law."

RAILWAYS FOR FILIPINOS.

Three Bids for Concessions Are Opened in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Bids for railroad grants in the Philippines, made under the new conditions proposed by the Bureau of Insular Affairs, were opened by the bureau to-day.

The bid of William Soloman & Co., New York, with whom are associated Cornelius Vanderbilt, J. G. White & Co., Charles M. Swift of Detroit, the International Banking Corporation, H. R. Wilson, and Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., all of New York, was for 100 miles on Negros, 100 miles on Panay, and 95 miles on Cebu, all of which, they estimate, would cost $10,000,000 to construct. Their bid contemplates the full guarantee on 4 per cent. bonds for the thirty years on 95 per cent. of the cost of construction.

Speyer & Co. of New York bid for the construction of these lines in Southern Luzon: Manila to Batangas and Baun, with branches to Santa Cruz and Lucena; Pasacao to Legaspi and Tobaco, and Manila to Cavite and Naic, 29 miles. In Northern Luzon they propose to build 86 miles of branches to be operated in connection with the existing railway from Manila to Dagupan, also a line from Dagupan to Camp No. 1, a distance of 25 miles. All these lines they propose to build without the Government guarantee.

They make a second bid for the construction of a line from Dagupan to Laoag, conditioned upon the acceptance of their other bid, and on this grant they ask the full guarantee. It is the purpose of Speyer & Co. to operate lines in connection with the existing railway in Luzon, 208 miles long.

NO STRIKE ON LACKAWANNA.

Firemen's Demands Compromised, Both Sides Making Concessions.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Jan. 20.—The trouble between the Lackawanna Railroad and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen was amicably settled this afternoon at a conference of representatives from both sides. It is announced that there will be no strike.

Official announcement of the settlement came from General Manager T. E. Clarke of the railroad company and Vice Grand Master A. C. Wilson of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. The agreement was reached during a lengthy conference.

The men recede from the three demands for which they were holding out, and the company concedes the men's contention regarding Article 10, relating to engineers who retain their membership in the Firemen's Brotherhood after promotion.

The firemen wanted exemption from cleaning engines above the footboard, the placing of supplies on the engine, and a ten-hour day instead of a twelve-hour day for men on "hill" engines. On these engines the men are required to clean their fires twice a day instead of once a day, as is the custom on engines engaged in lighter work.

Both sides declare that the terms of settlement are satisfactory.

MAY BE 2-CENT 'PHONE RATES

Competing Telephone Company's Head Expects It in This City.

President D. A. Reynolds of the Great Eastern Telephone Company, which proposes to establish an independent telephone service in New York City, said yesterday that the Bell Telephone Companies had never yet reduced telephone rates except when forced to do so by competion.

"The idea of the Bell Telephone people voluntarily reducing rates is funny," said Mr. Reynolds. "We have forced them to cut their rates everywhere we have met them, from Illinois to the Atlantic seaboard. The first reduction they made in New York was last May, two months after we obtained our franchise and they found we meant business and could not be bought off.

"We are not through with them yet. I expect to see a two-cent rate in New York City before we get through. There is more net profit in a two-cent telephone rate in New York than there is in a five-cent fare to the traction lines in the city."

CALIFORNIA TOURS.
The Southern Railway offers two high-class tours via Washington-Sunset Route to and through California and return, leaving Washington Feb'y 8th and March 8th, including two days New Orleans, one day San Antonio, one day El Paso for Juarez, Old Mexico, principal points in California, Salt Lake, Colorado, covering 39 days, under personal escort. Cost, including expenses, $348, $398, $420, according to tour selected. Offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

DELIGHTFUL JOURNEY TO FLORIDA, AUGUSTA AND AIKEN.
Enhanced by luxurious equipment. Southern's Palm Limited, electric lighted. Lv. New York daily, except Sunday, 12:35 P. M., for St. Augustine. Most inviting service to Ormond, Palm Beach, Miami, and Nassau. N. Y. Offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

RADIUM CURES GOITRE, DR. ROBERT ABBE SAYS

Also Effective in Cases of Superficial Cancer,

NOT DEEP-SEATED GROWTHS

The Germ of This Disease and Its Remedy Are Still Unknown, Distinguished Surgeon Reports.

Dr. Robert Abbe, resident surgeon at St. Luke's Hospital, lecturing on radium before the City College Club last evening, admitted that in it a cure for the deep-seated cancer has not been found.

"A cure for cancer remains to be discovered," said Dr. Abbe.

Before Dr. Abbe made this conservative statement, however, he demonstrated some interesting things that radium will do. From these demonstrations it was made apparent that while others have been talking about radium and its wonderful possibilities, he has been experimenting with it. By means of plaster casts he showed what he had done with finger warts, for instance, taking some from women's hands in a week, which have disfigured them for years.

He showed also that he had cured obstinate and disfiguring superficial cancers (lupus vulgaris) from the noses and ears of persons who had been bothered with them for years. By a series of photographs he also demonstrated that radium will cure the disfiguring goitre which grows on the neck of many persons. He said that in his own case he had cured the abnormal growth by piercing a little hole into it and injecting a little phial containing radium into it.

There was some amusement over these little phials. Dr. Abbe had about ten of them in a little leather case about the size of a stick-pin or brooch box. The phials, with the gold-ore-like sediment at the bottom, are about the thickness of a crochet needle, and about an inch and a half long. In order to show the luminosity of radium Dr. Abbe ordered the lights turned out. Then he intended to circulate the little box about the room.

"I wouldn't do it," said a cautious voice out of the darkness. "These gentlemen don't know, doctor, that the contents of the little box is worth $10,000. It isn't that any one might steal it, but it could easily happen that some one might let it fall."

"No, don't do it, then," said several men. "We would rather you wouldn't."

Dr. Abbe then showed in the darkness how with radium diamonds can be tested. Holding a diamond close to radium means a flare of light. When the diamond is not a diamond the light is missing.

At some length Dr. Abbe explained that radium held close to healthy skin produces a burn. "It is a burn that is not always easy to heal," he went on to say. "In some of the cases that I had I found that the surface about the wound which I made became inflamed and the person became ill for several days.

"My definition is that the effect of radium produces a sort of an auto-intoxication upon the system," Dr. Abbe explained. "I have been carrying this little box containing these phials about in my waistcoat pocket," he went on, "but I don't propose to do it any more. I find also that in handling the little phials the tips of my fingers become very sore—the skin peels off."

After saying that radium was not a cure for the deep-seated form of cancer, Dr. Abbe explained what in his experience was the newest discovery in that direction.

"Experiments are being constantly carried on with rats and mice," he went on to say. "It has not even been proved definitely that in human beings cancer is communicable. In rats it has been found to be. Now it has also been discovered that in rats cancer sometimes cures itself; that is to say, nature helps itself. Now it has been found that lymph taken from these rats which have had cancer injected into them, and then been cured will cure those rats which have cancer that seemingly will not cure. This is new."

In speaking further of cancer Dr. Abbe said that he had a theory about it in which he had some confidence.

"It is this," he continued. "My idea is that growths or sores of the skin are evidences of balking nature. That is to say, a part of the skin gets tired and refuses to work. It is a good deal like a recreant citizen, who refuses to obey the laws. He's tired of them. Sometimes by giving these persons a little moral support we can cure them. And so it seems to me it is in these physical ailments of the skin.

"Radium in a great measure seems to supply the deficiency. It gives a tonic to the tired spots. It pleases me to think that along these lines we may perhaps discover a cure for cancer. The germ of the disease has not been found—not even though 10,000 eyes are daily glued to microscopes to find it. It may be that cancer means merely nature balking, tired out in various spots of the body.

Dr. Abbe explained the lack of interest in radium, which has been apparent to the average layman in the last few months by saying that Germany, having discovered that it alone had the mine yielding the pitch-blend out of which radium is made, had practically created a monopoly of it.

CARNEGIE FUND IN NEED.

Relief Work Too Much for the $4,000,000 He Provided.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 20.—Large notices were posted to-day at the numerous furnaces, mills, mines, and coke works of the former Carnegie Steel Company, showing the workings of the Carnegie Relief Fund. The sheets indicate that Mr. Carnegie must donate a greater sum to carry on the work for which the fund was intended, or the beneficiaries will have their awards reduced.

On Jan. 1, 1902, Mr. Carnegie set apart $4,000,000 in Steel 5 per cent. bonds, the interest to be applied to the relief of his workmen hurt in the service or in other need of help. The income from this fund is $200,000 per year. The figures show that the disbursement of last year was $66,290.15 in excess of the income, while the disbursement of 1904 was $41,288.32 in excess of the income. Both of these overdrafts were made up from an overplus and sinking fund from the years 1902 and 1903. Should the disbursements of 1906 be as great as that of 1905 there will be found a deficit.

Since the fund has been established there has been disbursed $787,144.49, covering 7,458 cases of accident, 523 deaths, and 399 pensions.

Reduced Rates to Montreal, Quebec, and Ottawa
from February 1st to 15th by New York Central Lines. For particulars inquire of ticket agents.—Adv.

WASHINGTON ARMS AT MANOR.

Escutcheon at Old Family Home at Sulgrave Not Removed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1906.]

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Rev. J. W. Ardenne, Vicar of Sulgrave, sends me a denial of the report that the stone escutcheon has been removed from the Washington ancestral home in Sulgrave by an American relic hunter. He writes:

"Nothing has been removed from the old Manor House. The shield, seemingly of cement or plaster, is there, still protected by glass. Perhaps the report was started because of the election."

I take it that this last sentence is a profound English joke.

$1,000,000 FIRE IN TRAIN.

Indian Mail and Many Valuables Are Destroyed.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 20.—The Patriote says that the mail car on the Ostend-Herbesthall train was burned to-day in an accident.

The car contained the Indian mail and $1,000,000 worth of valuables, which were destroyed. The valuables were insured.

A YERKES GIFT TO CHICAGO.

Widow Plans a Memorial—Not Decided as to Its Character.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Mrs. Charles T. Yerkes declared to-day her intention to perpetuate the memory of her husband in Chicago by some gift, the nature of which she will decide later. She said:

"Mr. Yerkes always desired that Chicago should be remembered in his will, and I was surprised that no mention was made of it."

Mrs. Yerkes emphatically denied the rumor that she was to marry Wilson Mixner.

THEATREGOERS IN A CRASH.

Cars Bump In 42d St.—No One Hurt, but There Was a Long Block.

Two Forty-second Street crosstown cars filled with theatregoers bumped violently last night at Sixth Avenue just after 8 o'clock. Despite the fact that the cars met with great force no one was hurt, though all on board were shaken up.

The failure of the brake of car No. 101, in charge of Motorman Scherzer, due to slippery rails, was responsible for the accident. This car, bound for the West Forty-second Street ferry, was going at a fair speed when the car ahead stopped to let off some passengers for the Hippodrome. Sherzer applied the brake, which did not check the momentum at all. He stuck to his work, however, and was carried under the car with the platform, which was badly damaged. He was pulled out, unhurt.

A wrecking crew had to be sent for, and there was a long block on the line.

CLUB'S HOME ABLAZE.

Dyker Heights Members Fight Flames —Damage Is $3,500.

Half a dozen members of the Dyker Heights Club, at Thirteenth Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, Dyker Heights, Brooklyn, were interested in a game of billiards about midnight last night when a man rushed in and told them the place was on fire.

Some one in the street had seen flames coming from a room in the upper part of the clubhouse occupied by the caretaker. The club members formed a bucket brigade, while an alarm was turned in. The fire gained headway against the volunteers, and the professional firefighters worked an hour before the fire was put out. The clubhouse was damaged to the extent of $3,500.

CAN'T CATCH ROCKEFELLER.

Disguised Process Servers Watch His Home, but He Doesn't Appear.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 20.—During the past week two process-servers, posing, it is said, as real estate dealers, have been hovering in the vicinity of the estate of John D. Rockefeller at Pocantico Hills in hope of being able to serve the Standard Oil magnate with a subpoena in the suit brought by the Attorney General of Missouri against the Standard Oil Company.

It was reported that Mr. Rockefeller intended to visit his country mansion to-day. One subpoena server had an automobile in which to chase him with, but he didn't appear. He has not been in Pocantico since the suit was begun.

It is alleged Mr. Rockefeller is evading service. Efforts to learn from servants where he is have failed. They say they cannot talk about their employer or his whereabouts.

HOW TO BE A GENTLEMAN.

Missouri Man Leaves $10,000 to Educate Northern Y. M. C. A. Members.

Special to The New York Times.

JOPLIN, Mo., Jan. 20.—A. W. Carson, one of the oldest newspaper men of southwest Missouri, who died here this morning, bequeathed $10,000 for the dissemination of Mark Twain's "How to be a Gentleman" among the Young Men's Christian Associations of the North. He said in his will, which was opened this afternoon, that in the South the young men did need the good advice contained in Mark Twain's work.

Mr. Carson came to Joplin from Buffalo, Mo., in 1872. He left an estate valued at about $30,000, the bulk of which will go to his sister, Mrs. Sarah Hunt of New York City. He also left property valued at about $3,000 as a fund for disabled printers who may be compelled to go to the local hospital.

AERONAUT FALLS 2,000 FEET.

Lindsay Cooper Killed in View of 400 Spectators.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Jan. 20.—Lindsay Cooper, an aeronaut of Clarinda, Ohio, fell 2,000 feet from his balloon at Wolfe City this afternoon and was instantly killed.

Cooper was ascending when he lost his hold on the trapeze. About 400 persons witnessed the accident. With the exception of a broken wrist none of Cooper's bones were broken.

To Florida by sea. Secure your tickets by Savannah Line. Low rates. New ships. Pier 36 Franklin.—Adv.

SUFFERING FROM HEAT IN WESTERN CITIES

January Dog Day Causes Injury to Five in St. Louis.

PROSTRATION IN CLEVELAND

Records Broken in Some Places—Hot Wave Is Coming East—Snow in the Dakotas.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—With the temperature at 72 degrees to-day, five men were injured while removing a heat-expanded steel rail on the Terminal Association Road.

The rail, which had been put in on a bitter cold day, had expanded on account of the sudden change in temperature. It suddenly flew up, striking all five men. Both legs of the foreman were broken, and one leg of each of the others was fractured.

The day was the warmest in any January here so far as St. Louis records show.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—This was, with one exception, the warmest Winter day experienced in this city since the establishment of the Weather Bureau. The temperature reached 62. A January day in 1876 attained a temperature of 65, which is the record for Winter.

A decided fall in temperature is promised within twenty-four hours.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 20.—The temperature in Detroit reached 64 degrees this afternoon, making it the warmest Winter day, with two exceptions, of which there is any record in the local Weather Office. In January, 1890, the temperature reached 66 degrees, and in 1876 65 was touched during January.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 20.—The warmest Jan. 20 Cleveland has seen in thirty-five years was experienced to-day when the thermometer reached 65 degrees in the shade and women with white waists appeared on the streets. Schoolboys got out their tops and marbles and threw their skates into the closet.

One case of heat prostration is reported. Mrs. Maud Singleton, cook in a Superior Avenue restaurant, was overcome and had to be taken home in an ambulance.

It was even warmer down the State. Record breaking temperature is reported at many places. At Findlay Mrs. George Wasson was overcome with the heat on Main Street and is in a serious condition. In that city the highest temperature was 74 degrees. At Columbus 68 degrees was the maximum.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 20.—This was the hottest Jan. 20 that Pittsburg has known since 1874. The thermometer registered 66 at 3 o'clock. The rays of the sun, however, beat down with mid-Summer intensity. There was much actual suffering on account of the heat.

The weather man says there will be a continuance of the heat.

WARM WAVE COMING EAST.

Weather Now Far Different from That of Last January.

This make-believe Winter turned on another warm spell yesterday afternoon, when old Jack Frost should have been preparing to whoop it up, as he mostly tries to do on St. Agnes's Eve.

This time last year snow was deep in the country around New York. Suburbanites were counting the consecutive days of good sleighing well up in the twenties, and old folks were spoiled of all their threadbare comparisons. Real old-fashioned Winter had been entered in the farmhouse diaries for three successive years, and talk was beginning to be heard about "cycles of climatic changes." Sanguine Westchester Countyites were encouraged to build a toboggan slide up at Ardsley, and snowshoes and skis were as familiar at the country clubs as red golf balls.

Nobody who looks for snow is really discouraged till St. Agnes's Eve. The day came yesterday with some discouragement. Just after midnight the morning was only 3 degrees above freezing, and the rising east wind promised to stir the air in a fashion that might make a hole for a little real Winter to whistle through.

Instead up went the mercury consistently and steadily till at the last official reading at 6 P. M. it registered 48 degrees high up among the breezes atop of 100 Broadway. Late last night THE TIMES thermometer read 51, and was still climbing.

The crest of the warm wave is due here to-day, and if the Weather Bureau at Washington is not deceived New York may look for "Summer heat" before night.

SNOW IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

Accompanied by High Winds—Cold Wave Sweeping Over Iowa.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Jan. 20.—Dispatches from Pierre, Huron, and other points in South Dakota say a severe snowstorm has prevailed since early this morning, accompanied by high winds. The temperature has been mild, but is growing colder.

In Sioux City the temperature is 19 degrees above zero this evening, but the local forecast is for a drop to zero or below by morning.

PITTSBURG POLITICAL REVOLT

Citizens' Party Indorses the Democratic Candidate for Mayor.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 20.—The Citizens' Party, which at present controls the city administration, including Mayor Hayes and all the heads of departments, this afternoon unanimously indorsed the candidacy of George W. Guthrie, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, over Alexander M. Jenkinson, the candidate of H. C. Frick and the "millionaire combine," who was forced upon the people as the Republican candidate.

The action of the Citizens' Party is a complete surprise and has created consternation. The Citizens' Party, which was really dominated by the Republican Party, has always heretofore indorsed the candidate of that party, and it was supposed it would do the same in this case. It is rumored to-night that Mr. Jenkinson will retire from the fight rather than face defeat and that W. A. Magee, whom he defeated at the primaries, will take his place on the ticket. It is figured that Magee might possibly defeat Guthrie.

The Pittsburg Times, the principal Republican paper of this city, this morning intimated editorially that it would not support Jenkinson.

RECORD PORCELAIN SALE BRINGS IN $117,925

Total Is Largest Ever Obtained in One Day.

$10,100 FOR A SINGLE VASE

Pieces from Heber Bishop Collection Arouse Spirited Bidding and Porcelains Are in High Favor.

A record was made yesterday at the Heber R. Bishop art sale. It was the fourth afternoon of the sale, and was devoted to fine Chinese porcelains. The returns were $117,295, more money than was ever taken in before in a similar one-day sale, and $209 more than the sum total of the picture sale the evening before.

There have been higher prices paid for individual pieces of porcelain—$10,100 was the best given for a single piece yesterday—but never such a high average of prices, such a large and representative gathering of purchasers or such lively competition.

"There has never been anything like it before in this country or in the world," said Mr. Kirby at the close of the sale, "and it means a growing appreciation of porcelains, and that porcelains are now the things to collect."

There have been many art sales in New York which have become history, and it is interesting to compare them. In 1889 there was the Wang Shih Yuing, Yang Yan Dock sale of Mandarin porcelains, beautiful specimens that in a three days' sale brought $41,477.50, not half of the sale of yesterday. In 1891 was the Brayton Ives sale, pieces from which are in this collection, and it brought $275,310.75, for manuscripts, jades, swords and lacquers, as well as porcelains. The sale lasted ten days. The Dana sale in 1898 lasted three days and brought $194,496. In this were included the prices of famous paintings.

There were 215 pieces sold yesterday, part in blue and white, others decorated and in monochrome specimens.

A large crowd filled the big gallery where the sale was held. Soon after it began there was only standing room, and many people arriving late were unable to get in at all. There were many representative New Yorkers present, as well as dealers—the heads of firms—who came to buy for themselves, and people with money and good taste, but less well known.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid There.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid was present and purchased, among other things, a beautiful cylindrical vase in white hard paste, painted in brilliant enamel colors for $425, and a tall oviform vase of the same Ch'ien-lung period enameled in red glaze for $500. Mrs. C. B. Alexander bid in one of the quaint priest's ceremonial sceptres in finely modeled porcelain. W. Rhinelander Stewart made purchases, and so did Ogden Mills. Edward Wassermann, who made large purchases at other sales, made smaller ones at this. George D. Pratt paid $380 for a pilgrim bottle vase, and F. S. Flower $525 for a blue and white altar set. But hundred-dollar purchases were not considered yesterday after the sale was fully on. Under a thousand dollars the price did not seem worth considering.

The first buyer to reach this mark was Henry Hawes, who paid $2,900 for a beautiful soft paste gallipot, finished with a cream-white glaze with a large brown crackle and painted with bunches of pomegranates. It belonged to the Ch'ien-lung period. Mr. Hawes was one of the best purchasers of the day, bidding in some $8,000 worth of the fine porcelains. A heavier buyer was Charles S. Phillips, who invested more than $16,500 in the afternoon.

One of Mr. Phillips's purchases was an exquisite blue and white vase, one of the Brayton Ives pieces. It was ovoid, of semi-eggshell texture, decorated in blue and white, with a single design upon the outside, the figure of a beautiful woman and a lion. The Brayton Ives catalogue called it a "matchless" piece, the brushwork being considered exceptionally fine. It belonged to the Yung-ching period, 1723-1736. This vase started at $2,000 and ran up to $7,100, at which Mr. Phillips bid it in.

The big item of the sale as far as price is concerned was a piece of loot taken from the Summer Palace, Peking, in 1860. This went to Duveen Brothers for $10,100, after there had been some lively bidding. It was a big blue and white vase, made in the imperial potteries, and the decorations show the Emperor and his Court attending an entertainment in which the women of the palace rode upon ponies. The wonderful blue of the piece, is the exquisite shade seen in lapis-lazuli and considered by the Chinese as a standard of comparison in the selection of porcelains. It is two feet six and a quarter inches in height, and eleven inches in diameter.

An Imperial screen, also said to be loot from the Summer Palace at Peking, formed of six upright panels set with eighteen porcelain plaques, with an elaborately carved base of teakwood, brought one of the high prices, but less in proportion to its size. It was 8 feet long and 6 feet tall. The decorations were varied, a part representing the green of the K'ang-hsi period, others in the delicate enamel colors of the Yung-cheng period. There was beautiful carving in the teakwood. This went to James C. Bishop for $7,500.

Other pieces which brought large prices may be mentioned in the order in which they were sold. Henry Hawes paid $1,650 for a 14½-inch soft paste vase of the Ch'ien-lung period. This was bottle-shaped, a pure-white pellucid glaze, the design beneath penciled in cobalt blue, showing conventional dragons and a design of passion flowers and leafy scrolls. Mr. Hawes also paid $2,250 for a 16-inch oviform vase of soft paste, soft white glaze, pear-skin surface, and fine pink crackles, the decoration, on opaque blue, showing a tiger, dragon, pine tree, rocks, &c. It was of the Yung Cheng period. Duveen Brothers paid $975 for a beaker-shaped vase of white porcelain with magnolias penciled in undergiaze blue, and others carved in low relief.

A large blue and white "Full-Moon Vase" of the Ch'ien-Lung period went to the buyer whose identity is concealed under the name of "Chattel," for $1,120, and Charles S. Phillips bid in a big white porcelain jar of the Cheng-hua period, with undergiaze penciling and other decorations of magnolias, &c., for $3,000. Seligman & Co. paid $975 for a white hard paste club-shaped vase, decorated with flowers, birds of paradise, &c., and undergiaze blue. This was 28¼ inches in height and the mate, 29 inches high, went to the same purchasers for $825.

A patra bowl, one of the sacred alms bowls of the great Buddha, decorated with gilding and enamel colors, went to a downtown business man for $2,300. It is a globular bowl decorated with outdoor scenes, showing a procession of the disciples of Buddha. A beautiful perforated white jade cover has been made to increase its beauty since it has become an art specimen and it has a wooden stand.

The same purchaser bid in a large oviform jar of white porcelain, decorated in enamel colors of the K'ang-hsi period for $1,125. A gallipot of that period went to M. Harris for $1,625. This had a pale green glaze and decorations in pink, yellow, and green. "Howard" of Baltimore paid $1,275 for a Brayton Ives, trumpet-shaped vase of clear white porcelain with the decorations, coral berries, and leaves on a dead, black ground.

High Prices for Vases.

Duveen Brothers paid $1,058 for an oviform vase, decoration of sceptre heads of sea-green outlined with black and red, and $3,200 for an imperial Ch'ien-lung vase with sceptre-shaped handles. "George" paid $3,500 for a gourd-shaped vase of hard white paste decorated in rich enamel colors. A 17½-inch club-shaped vase of white hard paste, enamel colors, sold through "Otto," an agent, for $2,200, and a great white vase with brilliant decorations from the R. Austin Robertson collection of 1883 for $3,000.

T. B. Clarke paid $1,025 for a Brayton Ives bottle-shaped vase, decorated in panels, and Duveen Brothers $6,700 for a nineteen-inch oviform vase, with rudimentary handles. Seligman & Co. paid $1,250 for an oviform vase showing the three-star gods, and M. Hart $2,000 for a "Full-Moon Pilgrim" bottle; Phillips $1,800 for a Ch'ien-lung bottle-shaped vase and $3,500 for an oviform one; Springer $4,000 for one of 35 inches, and Ogden Mills $4,500 for one 33 inches high from the Sichel collection. He also paid $1,300 and $525 respectively for a pair of bottle-shaped vases, with covers, looted from the Summer Palace. These were also from the Hamilton Palace collection.

The sale closed with a collection of teakwood stands for the porcelains, but these went for only a few dollars comparatively, and before they were put up the crowd, wearied with the excitement and heat incidental to a large gathering, had melted away. That ended the biggest known single-day porcelain sale, and one which will be apt to raise the standard of prices on fine pottery all over the world.

SANE PEOPLE IN ASYLUMS?

Several Inmates Write to Justice Keogh and He Investigates.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Since a Sheriff's jury at White Plains declared Charles Baxter Poor and Irving L. Bragdon, two inmates of Bloomingdale Asylum, sane and set them free, Justice Keogh of the Supreme Court has received many letters from inmates of asylums who declare they are not insane and beg to be released.

The last letter received by Justice Keogh is from a man who gives the name of Sykes. He is confined in the Middletown Hospital. He says he has been sane for years and yet is confined with madmen.

Justice Keogh said to-day he considered the letter as a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. He has ordered the asylum authorities to produce Sykes before him in the Supreme Court at Goshen, Orange County, the second Saturday in February, when Sykes will have a chance to prove his sanity.

"The letter from this man," said Justice Keogh, "is a model of good English common sense and propriety, and if he wrote it himself he is certainly entitled to a hearing in open court."

In order to determine whether Mrs. Penelope Denet Osborn, wife of Victor M. Osborn, a New York banker, is insane or not, Justice Keogh to-day appointed Commissioners to pass upon her sanity before a Sheriff's jury. Mrs. Osborn, who is now an inmate of Dr. Carpenter's Waldemere Sanitarium at Mamaroneck-on-the-Sound, owns property worth $175,000, which is in the possession of the People's Trust Company of Brooklyn, which is acting as committee of her estate.

The application for the appointment of Commissioners was made by Lawyer H. T. Slosson, representing Mr. Osborn. He told Justice Keogh that Osborn believes his wife is sane and should be released from the asylum.

Justice Keogh appointed Judge William F. Roemer, I. S. Burnstine, and William C. Pells as Commissioners to hear the testimony. Lawyer Slosson had Mrs. Osborn in court on a writ of habeas corpus, but she cannot be released from the sanitarium until the commission decides that she is sane. She was committed in 1901, and during the same year a Brooklyn Sheriff's jury declared her incompetent. The new Commissioners will have to repass upon her competency before she can regain possession of her property.

BOOK CONCERN TO BE "OPEN."

Efforts to Settle Printers' Strike There Fail—Typothetae Gaining.

The efforts of the joint committee of clergymen and union printers to settle the strike of the Methodist Book Concern's compositors, it was announced yesterday, have failed. Their strike is to continue and no more conferences are to be held. A representative of the management said:

"Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, the Methodist Book Concern has almost manned its shop with open shop men, and it will never again be run as a closed shop."

The Typothetae issued a statement last night. It says:

At the end of the third week the members of the Typothetae are getting out the regular work, and, in fact, those houses engaged in competitive work have sent out their salesmen after new business. Our publications are all coming out on time. Not one of the members has indicated any weakness. In some cases the various departments of our composing rooms are more effectually manned than they ever were before. For instance, the Winthrop Press states that its linotype department was never run so successfully or so profitably as it has been in the past week. William Green, President of the Typothetae, against whom the batteries of the union have been especially directed, brought out all his publications on time. Our magazine houses, notably Doubleday, Page & Co. and S. S. McClure Company, which the unions confidently predicted would be our most vulnerable points, are completely manned, and their publications have been mailed on time. Doubleday, Page & Co. have even started a new publication, the first issue appearing this week.

New men, it is stated, are constantly arriving from other points and are being put to work. Large numbers of the strikers are on picket duty, and made their reports to the union headquarters in Eleventh Street yesterday. There it was said that the outlook for victory was bright.

MRS. DUKE CHARGES CRUELTY

In Answer to Divorce Petition She Says Husband Mistreated Her.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 20.—The answer of Mrs. Lillian M. Duke to the divorce proceedings instituted against her by James B. Duke, head of the American Tobacco Company, was filed to-day in the Court of Chancery. The answer denies any wrongdoing on Mrs. Duke's part, and charges Duke with extreme cruelty, desertion, and a malicious attack upon the reputation and character of his wife.

Mrs. Duke alleges that her husband on their wedding tour, "in a most inhuman fashion, insisted and compelled defendant to take and continue long journeys in an open vehicle, exposed to rain, hail and snow, and cold, over a large part of Italy to France, traveling every day, depriving the defendant of sleep, exposing her to hunger, and that his treatment of her caused her to lose twenty pounds in weight, affected her with pain and sleeplessness, and wrecked her nerves and physical health."

Mrs. Duke further charges that on several occasions she was kicked out of bed, struck with a crutch, choked and shaken by her husband. She alleges that her husband has caused her to be pursued by detectives, "making her life a burden," and has organized former servants and paid witnesses to testify against her.

CARTER GOT $722,000.

Gaynor and Greene Shared with Him, Prosecutor Declares.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 20.—Assistant United States District Attorney Marion Erwin, in the Federal Court, to-day outlined the Government's case against B. D. Greene and W. F. Gaynor on the charge of conspiracy. He declared that O. M. Carter, Greene, and Gaynor got $722,000 each in a distribution of the profits illegally made on Government harbor contracts.

Carter came here as a Lieutenant in 1884. At an early stage, Mr. Erwin said, the contractors started to get him into little side contracts, pretending to make a little money for him. Then they commenced to lend money to him. At first the loans were inconsiderable and easily repaid, but the amounts grew. From 1891 to 1897 the contracts with one exception went to Greene and Gaynor and Carter, and the net profits were regularly divided among these three.

Judge Speer cautioned the jurors that they should not take the prosecuting attorney's statement as evidence, and adjourned the case until Monday morning.

FALL KILLS SICK MAN.

William C. Stevens Found Dead Under His Bedroom Window.

While delirious from illness, William C. Stevens, 58 years old, either jumped or fell from the window of his bedroom, on the second floor of the apartment house at 54 St. Nicholas Avenue yesterday morning and was instantly killed. His body struck an upright iron spike in the areaway railing, while the head struck the sidewalk, the skull being crushed.

Stevens lived with his daughter, Mrs. William Drake. He had been ill for a few days, and last night became delirious. His daughter sat up with him until about 4 o'clock, when he grew quieter, and she went to bed. About [illegible] some one passing the h[illegible] body lying under the [illegible]

I AM NO POLITICIAN, HIGGINS SAYS OUT WEST

Merely Wants the Republican Party to Represent the People.

THE PRESIDENCY? NONSENSE

Says Mr. Roosevelt Is His Very Good Friend—Thinks Feeling Favors Senator Depew.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 20.—Gov. Higgins of New York, in passing through here early to-day, talked on the recent political developments in New York, including the election of Wadsworth as Speaker of the lower house, as the result of his alliance with President Roosevelt. He declined to talk of the prospective removal of B. B. Odell, Jr., from the Chairmanship of the State Committee, but said:

"Whenever a political party or political leaders so far forget the real purpose of parties and organizations that they seek to take the Government out of the hands of the people and make men and parties supreme, then they are sure to be rebuked."

The Governor was asked if he considered recent elections in Wisconsin, Ohio, and Minnesota as illustration of this idea.

"Yes," said the Governor, "I should take them to be."

"Are party lines being broken down?"

"No, I don't think so. Republicanism is just as strong in New York State today as it ever was; but parties now must represent the people and must stand for something. They must be above suspicion. When they fail in this, then the people will kick over the traces. They will assert themselves. And it is all right, too. It is a good sign. Political parties, however, will remain. It is inevitable."

"What effect do you consider the election of Mr. Wadsworth will have?"

"It has a tendency to strengthen the party in New York."

"It is said that now your next move will be to force out Chairman Odell as the head of the Republican organization. Is that true?"

"I can't say that. I am no politician. That is, I am no politician in the sense that I make my living out of politics. Of course, I have always been interested in public affairs. But I do believe the Republican Party is being made more representative and will continue to be."

"It is said, too, that the result will be the retirement of Senators Platt and Depew. Is that contemplated?"

"I do not care to say what I think the results of the present movement may be."

"It is said that you are breaking up the old Republican machine in New York State."

"I am not trying to break up anything, but, rather, I am trying to build up the organization in New York State. I want to see it a Republican organization. I believe it should be more fully controlled by the people—the rank and file—than it has been in the past. That is all."

"It is asserted that you and President Roosevelt were largely responsible for Speaker Wadsworth's election?"

"Yes, I suppose so. I have heard that. Because a man is Chief Executive of a State, it is no reason why he should be stopped from expressing his views publicly upon any question. It is only natural that I should have my preferences."

"Your name is being coupled constantly with that of President Roosevelt in the movement in New York to break the machine. I presume you and the President entertain the same views."

"Well, the President is a good friend of mine and I greatly admire him."

"Your name has been mentioned as a possible candidate for the Presidency."

"That is all nonsense. I have no political ambitions."

"What do you think of the anti-graft movement throughout the country?"

"It's all right. It is a good sign. The people are beginning to demand better public service and cleaner Government."

"How about grafting in New York?"

"Conditions are being improved."

"What is the feeling toward Senator Depew among the people of New York with reference to his part in the New York insurance disclosures? Do they think he has been honest, and is there a demand for his resignation from the Senate?"

"The feeling is divided. I rather think it favors him. Many attack him, but others believe he has not done anything dishonest."

"What will be the effect of the disclosures in the insurance investigation? Will it hurt business?"

"My opinion is that it will temporarily. In the end—no. On the contrary, it will be a great benefit. It will result in legislation which will greatly strengthen the system of life insurance. It will result in better protection for the great army of policy holders."

OLEAN, Jan. 20.—Gov. Higgins will arrive in Buffalo Sunday morning from Sparta, Wis., where he went with the remains of Mrs. Higgins's mother for burial. The Governor will go to Albany from Buffalo. Mrs. Higgins will return here.

HARMON ON RATE CONTROL.

Wants Present Law Tried Out Before New Plan Is Attempted.

DETROIT, Jan. 20.—Judson Harmon of Cincinnati, Attorney General under President Cleveland, delivered an address on the railroad rate problem to-night at a dinner given by the Cosmopolitan Club. A number of the fifty guests present took part in a discussion at the close of Judge Harmon's address. Judge Harmon said, in part:

"It is said railroad rates must be fair as well as equal. True enough, but when they are the same to all alike the best assurance of fairness is supplied.

"The Government seems to be proceeding earnestly now to enforce the laws directed against the real evil of favoritism by rebates and otherwise. I believe the time has come when neither railway officers nor shippers can break those laws on any pretext without personal dishonor. And so confident am I in open, natural conditions working out just results in the hands of our free and intelligent people that I for one wish a fair trial before attempting artificial regulation. This should be only a last resort.

"Once admit that the laws concerning railroads cannot be enforced, and there is no escape from Government ownership."

NOT KIDNAPPED, SAYS BOY.

Went with Mother Willingly, but Loves His Father, Too.

Charged with "kidnapping" her own son, Mrs. Margaret Darrow, 30 years old, of 513 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, was arraigned yesterday in the Myrtle Avenue Court. The complainant was the child's father, Henry Darrow, a printer, of 940 Kent Avenue. Arthur Darrow, 11 years old, the son, has been living with his father. Darrow said that the mother had found the boy at a school he attended in Walworth Street and had taken him away.

Arthur was in court and clung weeping to his mother, stoutly declaring that he had gone with her willingly.

"I love both my mamma and my papa," said the boy to Magistrate O'Reilly, "and I want to be somewhere where I can see them both."

The mother was paroled and the case adjourned until next Tuesday. Arthur was placed temporarily in the care of the [illegible] says he recognized the child from the [illegible]

QUEENS DESERTS ODELL.

Committeeman Faber and the Organization Now for Higgins.

Ex-Gov. Benjamin B. Odell has been deserted by the Queens County Republican organization. That leaves him short another member of the Republican State Committee.

The Queens County Republicans met yesterday and adopted resolutions strongly praising the administration of Gov. Higgins. The resolutions direct the members of the Legislature and the member of the State Committee from Queens to support Gov. Higgins and his policies.

Leader B. Faber, Chairman of the Republican County Committee and the member of the State Committee from the Long Island district, presided at the meeting and was in full accord with the resolutions. Mr. Faber has heretofore been a strong Odell man. William A. De Groot, the Republican Assemblyman from Queens, was an Odell man during the Speakership fight and voted for Wainwright.

The action of the Republican organization caused considerable talk in Queens political circles, and it was said that the managers had to get in line with the State and National Administrations or abandon all hope of Federal patronage. The terms of the Postmasters at Long Island City and Far Rockaway are about to expire. Postmaster George Ripperger of Long Island City and Postmaster Henry A. France of Far Rockaway are both candidates for another term. The reappointment of Mr. Ripperger is opposed by some members of the county organization living outside of Long Island City, and they have filed protests to that effect.

AGED BANKER MURDERED.

Debtor Believed to Have Killed Him—Brothers Died Mysteriously.

WARREN, Ohio, Jan. 20.—R. K. Lewis, a wealthy banker and farmer, was murdered at his home in West Farmington, a near-by village, last night.

Lewis, who was 70 years old and a widower, lived with a manservant. This man smelled smoke last evening and made an investigation. He found Lewis lying in his parlor, with his head battered in and his body covered with burning straw. The feet and hands of the dead man were tied. His head had been crushed with a flatiron.

An hour before a man had driven up in a carriage and had gone in to talk with Lewis. The servant knew they conversed for almost an hour. He did not hear the visitor leave the house.

Lewis was largely interested in buying and selling cattle. He held many thousands of dollars' worth of chattel mortgages, and it is believed that a quarrel over one of these resulted in his death. The murderer evidently made no attempt at robbery, for the banker's pocketbook, containing a large sum of money, and his watch were found on the body.

Lewis's two brothers died mysteriously within four months, and there is speculation as to whether there have been three murders in the family. Frank Lewis died Sept. 29 last after an illness of only three hours. George Lewis, on Jan. 8, suddenly fell into convulsions and died.

BRICKS OF SAND AND LIME.

Substitutes for the Clay Varieties Being Used in Germany.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Consul General Guenther of Berlin writes as follows:

"The Berlin paper Mittag says that bricks of sand and lime, which were first made in 1880, but have only been used on a large scale for the last eight years, are becoming a dangerous rival to the old style of clay bricks. These new bricks consist solely of sand and lime without any other building material or ingredient, and they cost much less than clay bricks. Furthermore, sands found almost everywhere, and factories can be placed at points where transportation is favorable, while the clay used for bricks is often found in locations whence transportation is very expensive.

"The assertion that the quality is superior to clay bricks remains to be proved. The industry is too young for a final opinion as to how long or well these new bricks will last. They possess a very great resistance to pressure and can in many instances be substituted for clinkers. The edges, if the proper pressure is employed in their manufacture, are sharp and even; they do not warp, and the walls erected from them present an even and uniform appearance.

"The addition to the Criminal Court House at Berlin-Moabit, the Queen Louise Church at Konigsberg, a large part of the new Berlin City Hall, numerous buildings of the War Department at Berlin, and many structures in the Prussian provinces were built of these lime-and-sand bricks."

GRAFT IN THE TOMBS.

Jerome Sends an ex-Prisoner's Charges to Commissioner Lantry.

District Attorney Jerome sent an affidavit to Commissioner of Correction Lantry yesterday from a man who was shut up in the Tombs Prison until yesterday, in which charges are made that a system of petty blackmail is in force in the city prison.

According to the affidavit, William H. Blakelock, a ticket chopper at the Cortlandt Street station of the elevated railroad, was arrested last Tuesday on a charge of retaining two five-cent tickets, which he should have deposited in the box. He was remanded to the Tombs for trial. Blakelock, who has a wife and children in Brooklyn, says he asked the prison officials to send a message to his wife telling her of his plight. It is alleged in the affidavit that he was told that a message would be sent to his wife if he could pay 75 cents for it. Blakelock had only 5 cents when arrested.

He was then told, it is further alleged, that a telegram could be sent to his wife if he could raise 60 cents. This he was unable to do, and, according to the affidavit, he was in the Tombs from Tuesday until Friday afternoon, without his wife knowing what had happened to him.

Christopher J. Kinsley, a lawyer, who was on business in the prison, heard Blakelock's story and communicated with Blakelock's wife. She responded and got the bond necessary to free her husband.

According to Blakelock there are several "runners" in the Tombs whose business it is to attend to the wants of the prisoners without charge, but who do their work only when they are paid for it.

MOORESTOWN SLAYER, MAYBE

Suspect Taken from Bed Late at Night —Miss Allinson Buried.

MOORESTOWN, N. J., Jan. 20.—Although many negroes have been arrested in various parts of this State, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, the murderer of Miss Florence W. Allinson, who was assaulted and killed in a barn on the Strawbridge farm last Thursday, has not been discovered. Bessie Walker, the five-year-old child whom Miss Allinson had adopted, was the only occupant of the house when it was robbed by the negro after the murder, and the police depend largely upon her to identify the murderer when he is captured.

Most of the men under arrest have been brought into her presence, but she has been unable to identify any of them as the miscreant she saw ransacking the dwelling. Several additional arrests were made to-day, but the authorities believe the murderer is still at large, and they will continue the apprehension of all suspicious negroes.

Tom Berry, a negro of herculean build, was taken from bed in his home at Hartford, near here, late to-night by State Detective Lore and Chief of Police Conway. He had done chores about Miss Allinson's home. Berry told his wife that he did not expect to be back. Asked what he meant by the remark, he refused to talk.

The funeral of the murdered woman was held to-day. Many friends of the dead woman attended and outside of the house there was [illegible] brought there by mor[illegible] force of police h[illegible] the crowd in check[illegible]

POLICE RAID A FIGHT AND FIND A CORONER

McDonald Thought He Might Be Needed Officially.

BOUTS NOT LONG DELAYED

A Short Recess Was Taken While the Legal Form of Giving Bail Was Observed.

Police Commissioner Bingham has given orders for police Captains to put a stop to prizefighting. The order is the outgrowth of the death of a fighter at an uptown "athletic club" on Thursday night.

Capt. Hayes of the Alexander Avenue Station, Inspector Titus, and about thirty policemen raided an alleged prizefight which took place last night at the Bronxland Hotel, in Willis Avenue, under the auspices of the Twenty-third Ward Athletic Association.

Ten arrests were made. Among those who were witnesses of the alleged prizefight were Coroner McDonald, who was recently elected on the Municipal Ownership ticket; Dr. Joseph Mulholland, a Bronx physician, and the proprietor of the hotel, Henry Gumbleton, who is also private secretary to Borough President Haffen. When Coroner McDonald and Capt. Hayes came face to face suddenly there was a general grin.

"What are you doing here?" asked the Captain.

"Me?" said the Coroner, surprised. "I am not a spectator. I merely came in case of accident or sudden death."

Those arrested besides the principals were Louis Scarraca, the referee; George Nelson and William Rhodes, the seconds; Henry J. Ward, the President of the club; Harry De Long, the cashier; John Smith, the announcer, and Vincent and Sydney Mulholland. Dr. Mulholland was not arrested.

Henry Gumbleton, the proprietor of the hotel, went to the police station with the prisoners and offered as bail a house in the Bronx worth $35,000. The bail was accepted, and half an hour later the bouts proceeded.

The raid was conducted as a test case. Yesterday Magistrate Steinert gave it as his opinion that such bouts were legal when one ticket was sold to one member of the club for his own admittance, but illegal when two tickets were sold to any one member.

Capt. Hayes sent two of his plain clothes men, Detectives McBriar and Brennan, to see how the land lay. After about 350 men had passed into the place and up to the assembly hall, on the sixth floor, where the bouts were to be held, the two detectives went to the cashier's window and asked for tickets. They say that they got two each without the slightest difficulty, whereupon they arrested the cashier and the ticket taker.

The entrance being then unguarded, Capt. Hayes and Inspector Titus and his men went quietly upstairs and mingled with the crowd.

At this time the first bout was just beginning. Dr. Mulholland, who examined the principals before they entered the ring, had just approved "Kid" Brown and "Kid" Farrell, two local boxers, who stepped inside a roped space.

The moment they shook hands and began to spar, Capt. Hayes and several of his men stepped over the ropes and arrested them. In a moment there was a wild rush for the narrow winding stairway, and it looked as if there might be an accident. The policemen, however, barred the way, and told everybody to sit down. Then the announcer got up with a megaphone and called out cheerily:

"Gentlemen, it will all be over in half an hour. I move a recess for that time."

The motion was carried.

The police of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station were told yesterday that there was to be a fight last night at the Reliance Club in East Ninety-sixth Street, patronized by young men in the neighborhood. Detectives O'Neill and McCormick and half a dozen policemen drove up in a partol wagon to the club about the time the fight was to begin. About 300 men and boys inside heard them and made a rush for the street. The police captured Frank Charles, who was identified as one of the principals of the fight about to start, and seven others, who said they were spectators. Every one else escaped.

Capt. Somers and four plain-clothes men of the Bath Beach Station, in Brooklyn, raided the Manhattan Casino, at Bay Twentieth Street and Cropsey Avenue, Bath Beach, late last night, in the third round of a glove contest between Leonard Becanza and Frank Alieto. The principals, referee, ticket seller, and seconds were arrested. When Alieto was asked where he lived, he replied:

"Stopping at 300 Mulberry Street, I guess."

CHINAMEN IN A POOLROOM.

Six Caught in a Raid in City Hall Place.

Detectives of Inspector Hogan's staff raided an alleged poolroom in City Hall Place yesterday afternoon over the head of Capt. Tracy of the Elizabeth Street Station. Two hundred men, including six Chinamen, were found in the place. Five men were arrested and locked up in the Elizabeth Street Station.

The raid was of the axe and crowbar kind, and the police had some difficulty in getting in. After they had destroyed some racing sheets and smashed two telephones they led their prisoners out.

The men who were arrested said they were Arthur J. Krause of 340 West Twenty-sixth Street, John Smith of 83 Madison Street, David Stevens of 29 Bowery, John Ernst of 64 Centre Street, and Charles Mahon of 239 Nassau Street.

TO TAX AUTOMOBILES.

Senator l'Hommedieu's Bill to Levy $1 for Each Horse Power.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—Senator Irving l'Hommedieu will introduce in the Legislature next week a bill establishing a tax on all motor vehicles at the rate of $1 for each horse power. The revenue, which he believes will amount to at least $400,000, will be devoted to the improvement and maintenance of State roads.

BEST & CO.
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

The Clothing of Children

An Exclusive Business of a Great Establishment.

We devote our entire time to importing, designing, making and selling children's apparel. Every article for children's wear from hats to shoes—outside clothing to underwear, will be found here in endless variety.

Satisfactory Purchases,
Convenient Shopping,
Prompt Service.

60-62 West 23d Street.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.
Koch's Uptown Prices Make Downtown Shopping an Extravagance.

Continuation of **Pre-Inventory Sale.**

NEW Reductions for Monday and Tuesday. Greater values offered. A fitting climax to the biggest, broadest unloading movement of the year. Every department included, whether mentioned here or not. No matter what kind of goods you require, you are certain to save big money if you buy NOW.

45.00 Ladies' Suits 21.95.

LADIES' HIGH CLASS TAILORED SUITS, long and short coats; also Eton models, in a large variety of the newest materials, all colors and black, with the new circular and plaited skirt, were $45.00..... 21.95

Ladies' Rain Coats Below Cost.

LADIES' RAIN COATS, guaranteed rainproof, of excellent quality cravenette, in novelty checks, also plain Oxford, in olive, black, tan or castor, collarless or notch collar, some with cape, semi or tight fitting backs; a large variety of styles; sizes 34 to 44; were $16.00 and $22.50.... 9.95 and 13.95

Black and Colored Silks.

Black Waterproof Habutai, $1.10 quality, 27 inches wide..... 79c
Black Crepe de Chine, 89c. quality, 24 inches wide..... 69c
Black Taffeta, $1.00 quality, 36 inches wide..... 79c
White Habutai, 50c. quality, 27 inches wide..... 39c
Colored Peau de Cygne, 59c. quality, 19 inches wide..... 45c
White and Cream Taffeta, 75c. quality, 19 inches wide..... 59c

Fine Dress Goods 2d Floor.

Scotch Tweed Suiting, 59c. quality, 38 inches wide..... 39c
Novelty Suitings, 69c. quality, 45 inches wide..... 49c
Melrose Suitings, 80c. quality, 50 inches wide..... 59c
Black Imperial Serge, 98c. quality, 46 inches wide..... 69c
Black French Poplin, $1.00 quality, 46 inches wide..... 69c
Black English Costume Cloth, $1.50 quality, 54 inches wide..... 1.10

30c Silk Organdies, 21c.

FINE SILK ORGANDIES, beautiful floral effects in the newest colors; superior quality; excellent value 30c.; for Monday only..... 21c

Ladies' Petticoats.

LADIES' SKIRTS of striped flannelette, with scalloped edge or plain hem; value 30c..... 19c
LADIES' PETTICOATS of black moreen or sateen, with deep accordion flounce, finished with section ruffle; value $1.35..... 89c

Wrappers and Bath Robes.

LADIES' KIMONO WRAPPERS of fleece lined material, trimmed with satin ribbon; colors, navy and black, with white polka dots; value $2.25..... 1.59
LADIES' BATH ROBES of fancy Terry cloth, also of striped and plain eiderdown, trimmed with satin, others with applique; value $4.50..... 2.95

10.00 Damask Slip Covers, 5.89.

FIVE PIECE SLIP COVERS, made of best quality Belgian Damask (14 patterns to select from), bound with best cotton binding; workmanship and fit guaranteed; 20 yards of material allowed..... 5.89

Beer Steins at Half Prices.

IMPORTED BEER STEINS—a big and choice collection, decorated in beautiful colors with quaint German sayings:—

½ litre, were 49c..... 25c | ½ litre, were 85c..... 49c | 1 litre, were $1.25..... 69c

125th St. West Between Lenox and Seventh Avenues.

RESCUERS GET MEDALS.

Senator Frawley Presents Them at the Live Saving Corps' Ball.

At the annual ball of the Harlem Branch of the Volunteer Life Saving Corps, held at 107th Street and Park Avenue last night, Senator Frawley presented twelve medals for the saving of life during the last year.

The recipients included Policeman J. P. Weckesser and Peter F. Murphy, who, on July 19, rescued a boy from drowning in the Harlem River; C. Sullivan of 321 East Ninety-fourth Street; Daniel Curtin of 332 East Sixty-sixth Street, and W. Cripp of 415 Pleasant Avenue, these five not being attached to the corps.

The following members of the corps also received medals: William E. Bolls, dockmaster foot of 100th Street and East River; Peter Zechs, 2,057 Second Avenue; J. Meyer, 229 East Eighty-fourth Street; Frederick Lennenkohl, 1,895 Second Avenue, and Herman Smolensky of 156 East 103d Street.

DIVORCED WIFE HIS GUEST.

Violinist Gives Dinner for Former Partner at Omaha.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Jan. 20.—Franz Wilczek, a violinist of New York, who came to Omaha several months ago and obtained a divorce from Mary R. Wilczek, gave a supper last night at which his divorced wife, who is playing at the Orpheum Theatre this week, was the guest of honor.

The divorced wife and husband called each other by their Christian names, and appeared on the best of terms. Both deny that the supper was arranged for the purpose of bringing about their remarriage.

SHAKE HANDS WITH CASTO.

All Atlantic City to Give the Alberta's Crew a Reception.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 20.—Capt. Mark Casto and his crew, who in the schooner Alberta rescued the passengers and crew of the wrecked Cherokee, are to receive the thanks of the city at a reception to be held on the steel pier next Thursday evening. The affair will be open to the public, and everybody will have an opportunity to shake hands with the Captain and his men. The programme includes speeches by Gov. Stokes, Congressman Gardner, Mayor Stoy, and others.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

12:16 A. M.—493 Greenwich Street; Joseph White; damage trifling.

12:43 A. M.—363 Bleecker Street; owner unknown; no damage.

2:40 A. M.—235 West 125th Street; owner unknown; damage, $15.

7:10 A. M.—176 Ludlow Street; Isaac Goegel; damage, $10.

9 A. M.—414 Sixth Street; Annie Werkerle; damage, $200.

9:30 A. M.—25 Spruce Street; Bates Advertising Company; damage trifling.

9:35 A. M.—West Sixty-fourth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

10:20 A. M.—1,646 Madison Avenue; Benjamin Hellerman; damage, $100.

10:50 A. M.—123 Orchard Street; Morris Solomon; damage, $200.

12:10 P. M.—160 East 110th Street; owner unknown; damage, $300.

2:50 P. M.—650 Second Avenue; Dr. Meyer; damage trifling.

6:40 P. M.—220 Delancey Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

8:35 P. M.—516 Morningside Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $10.

8:45 P. M.—159 and 161 Greene Street; Progress Knitting Company; no damage.

9:05 P. M.—14 and 16 East 107th Street; Benedict Babcock; damage, $50.

11:20 P. M.—63 East 113th Street; Morris

DID NOT FIRE YACHT, CAPT. CARDIFF WROTE

"I Knew Too Much," in His Letter to Dr. Parker,

BUT HE DEMANDED MONEY

Deckhand Testifies That Packages Taken from the Scythian Were Only the Usual Laundry Bundles.

There are apparently two sides to the story told in court on Friday by Capt. Thomas James Cardiff about the burning of Mrs. Susan Day Parker's yacht, the Scythian. Capt. Cardiff testified that at the order of Dr. Parker, Mrs. Parker's husband, he had set fire to the craft after she had been stripped of her more valuable furnishings, and had then abandoned her. The London and Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company is now suing Mrs. Parker in the United States Circuit Court to recover about $7,000 insurance paid over to her.

Counsel for Mrs. Parker were interested yesterday in the theory that this suit might have something to do with a suit started by the Parkers against a brokerage concern for the recovery of money lost by the concern. It is said that Cardiff went to the brokerage concern with his story, and that the brokers sent him to the insurance company. Mrs. Parker's counsel argue that this might have some effect on the suit against the brokers.

A Letter from Cardiff.

Counsel for Mrs. Parker also called attention to the fact yesterday that this letter, written by Capt. Cardiff to Dr. Parker in November, 1903, had been put in evidence on Friday:

Brooklyn, Tuesdy.

Dr. Parker:

Your letter received "contents" Beautifull. Now Dr. a few words is enough. First you knew the boat was sunk before you got home. Because I wrote you. You got it in N. H. or it would have been returned to me. Now you promised and agreed to give me 10000 dollars to burn the Scythian. I refused $5,000 from you because I knew just what I was doing; I would not take it to-day.

You always thought that I set fire to the Scythian. I knew to much for that. Because I knew you would not keep your word. You promised me work for life and $25,000 dollars in your will "when you died" if I could not manage to get drownded going out to the Breakers fishing. I was on to you Doctor and I would not down to please you.

Mrs. Parker told me that if you or herself discharged me it would be Low, Down, Dirty trick. So I dont have to say so "Ask Her." What she said on the Lawn. Now you gave Nagle two thousand dollars cash "for the asking" I know this is true, because I drew it; What did you give me after practically making a fortune for you. You have admitted this to me and others "Nothing" only little dirty tricks ever since you got that Insurance settled. Do you imagine that I am a fool. I will show you how much of a fool I am. You say you have discharged Hutchins. It dont matter to me. You have Robert, Nagle, Simon, Lynn &c. all of them done better for you than I did; you are so poor you cant pay me. The end of this month you owe me $241.20 I want that money right away as you have discharged me. I know you are doing some lying. I know you have lost money. But neither you nor your wife are Broke, entirely. Every man you have decided to keep are strong able men able to earn a living anywhere. I am a cripple, you would not even get me a position or help me get one. this shows me how contemptible you can be. Doctor, I will get square and good "square."

The Insurance Co. offered Herbert $2,500 for any information he could give them about Scythian. he knew nothing. They came to me four different times the day previous to our row that you offered me $5,000 they came to me last. I let them know that I held the "cards." I knew you would use me dirty just as you have done. If I would give you time; it has happened. but not just as I expected, now you will get dirt in plenty. You can't say but what you deserve it. They man that set fire to the Scythian I can lay my hands on any time. I am sory for him as he was to get $3,000, now he may go along with you unless I can save him. I am all right. I have the goods to sell. I get my price.

This Tuesday noon, I will notify Mr. Hillmore or Willcox next Friday noon of what I am going to do. Saturday I will mail a few letters to your relations. Father, Brother, and Mrs. Goodhue a full story of all I have done for you, even the burning of Scythian also I will write to Mrs. Parkers relations doing the same thing. I will use means that the will all be delivered. I will notify Mr. Brooks of where his lead and cannon went. I will mail you and Mrs. Parker Postal Cards telling you that I am about to turn States evidence so as they can be read. I will sign my name to each and everyone of them.

Mohday I will make a full statement at Johnson. Higgins office previously getting my price for the story in full from a New York Evening Paper.

Those are no threats. I don't like Snug Harbor. I am not going there. I have a wife and Baby. I am a cripple. I have made half million dollars for you. You have discharged me without paying me what you owe me for salary. I have served you 9 years "you know me when I get started" I am ready. there will be no let up. There is no use in writing letters.

CARDIFF.

I am selling my furniture and moving to Jersey City. Saturday next so as my family wont be annoyed where I am known under an assumed name. you need not try to write me here in the future I shall be at Mr. Wilcox office Friday.

Denial for Mrs. Parker.

The answer to the charge of burning the yacht is likely to be a flat denial, combined with a charge of ingratitude against the Captain. Mrs. Parker's counsel also intend to lay stress on the fact that in a report to the Marine Department as to the loss of the Scythian he made assertions at variance with his testimony. Asked why he did so, he replied:

"I had a game to perform, and I performed it."

Capt. Cardiff met Dr. Parker in the Hudson Street Hospital, where the Captain was a patient. He had lost a leg, and the doctor took an interest in him, and recommended him for employment to Mrs. Parker, who was then Miss Day. His pay was $1,200 a year, but he testified that the first year Dr. Parker charged him $50 each month for his artificial leg. After the Scythian was burned he was kept on in the Parker service for more than three years. His pay remained the same, although instead of a steam yacht he had only the Mollie C., a steam launch, and a knockabout to command. When the Parkers suffered financial reverses their establishment was reduced and he was discharged.

Mrs. Parker, however, obtained a letter from Senator Depew to the Secretary of the Navy recommending Capt. Cardiff as a competent man to be in charge of one of the navy colliers.

With regard to the charge that the Parkers collected money from the fire insurance company for furniture and other goods that had been removed from the Scythian before she was burned, the Captain testified that he had committed perjury by swearing to the inventory at the time of the disaster. He based his claim on the fact that at the beginning of the Winter of 1899, the year before the fire, the Scythian was laid up in the Erie Basin and the cabins emptied. In the Spring there was a trip to the West Indies, and some things were sent aboard for the comfort of the passengers, but what they were there was no evidence to show.

The Captain also testified that his orders for the last trip of the Scythian directed him to put into Whitestone and put ashore the valuable fittings there. J. L. McMann, who was at that time a deckhand aboard, swore that the packages that went ashore there were merely the regular weekly laundry. Other bundles contained small rugs.

"Were these rugs new?" he was asked.

"Not brand new."

"Were they used on deck."

"The only place I ever saw them was on the deck."

The insurance company gave out this statement yesterday: "It would be improper to comment on the case while still in court, but it is proper we should say that we did not allege in our complaint that Capt. Cardiff destroyed the vessel, and no reference was made in our examination of Capt. Cardiff to that feature. The disclosure of the alleged destruction of the vessel by Capt. Cardiff came out in cross-examination by the defendant's counsel."

The Statute of Limitations will prevent Capt. Cardiff from all punishment for the burning of the Scythian, if he did set it afire. If it were not for that he might be executed under Section 5,366 of the United States Revised Statutes, which reads:

Every person not being an owner, who on the high seas wilfully and corruptly casts away or otherwise destroys any vessel to which he belongs, being the property of any citizen, shall suffer death.

Section 5,367 provides hard labor for not more than ten and not less than three years for any one setting fire to a vessel on the high seas. Section 5,364 provides a fine of not more than $10,000 or hard labor for not more than ten years, for any one conspiring to destroy a vessel with intent to injure the underwriters.

Mrs. Parker is a well-known yachtswoman and holds a master's certificate. Her grandfather, Daniel Day, was the first counsel and her father, Henry Day, the first attorney of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Her brother, George De Forest Day, is also well known in yachting circles and was formerly the owner of the Fleur de Lys and the Endymion.

WELL FED BRAINS
and
HEALTHY BODY
Can Do Things.
Grape-Nuts
Food Builds Both.
"THERE'S A REASON."

HIGH WALL FOR PRIVACY.

Mrs. A. A. Anderson Said to Plan to Spend $7,000.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 20.—Mrs. A. A. Anderson of New York, who gave $1,000,000 to Barnard College in 1903, contemplates erecting a high brick wall about part of her big estate in Greenwich, which includes what was known as the Tweed estate. She would thus shut off the view of persons who have bought property near her.

The entrance to Milbank, as her estate is called after her father, the late Joseph Milbank of New York, is near to Union Cemetery. Adjoining the cemetery is land formerly owned by William Rockefeller and used as a golf course by the North Valley Golf Club until a few weeks ago.

Laurence Timmons and George Boles, real estate dealers, purchased the Rockefeller tract of twenty acres and mapped it for building lots, calling it Rockefeller Park. Seventeen of these lots face Milbank, and as the cemetery is on the other side it was proposed that they face out over the Milbank tract. The lots are small, so as to appeal to the laboring man in search of a cheap home site, and $5,000 worth of them have been sold.

Mrs. Anderson is said to have sent word to promoters that she wanted to see them. They assert that she offered $5,000 for the seventeen lots after she was told the price was $10,000, and the offer was refused. Local brick men who have been approached to furnish an estimate for the building of the proposed brick wall, 600 feet long and 12 feet high, are quoted as saying it will cost $7,000.

REBELS WIN IN ECUADOR.

Government Overturned After an Hour in Guayaquil.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Friday, Jan. 19.—Gen. Eloy Alfaro, ex-President of the republic and leader of the revolution, was proclaimed President by the people here to-day. An attempt to form a Government headed by Vice President Baquerizo Moreno was defeated after a battle.

Gen. Alfaro occupied Quito, the capital, at 3 P. M. Thursday. In consequence a Junta of notable persons met in the Government palace here at 4 P. M. to-day and formed a new administration. Vice President Moreno assumed the executive power, establishing the capital here and appointing the following Ministry:

Minister of the Interior—CESAR BORJA.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—FRANCISCO AGUIRRE JADO.

Minister of Finance—MARTIN AVILES.

Minister of Public Instruction—AMALIO PUGA.

Minister of War and Marine—LUIS DILLON.

Governor of Guayaquil—IGNACIO ROBLES.

Chief of the Local Military Forces—Gen. FIDEL GARCIA.

Rioting followed. Mobs during the afternoon attacked the prisons, liberated the political prisoners, and afterward captured the police barracks, where they obtained possession of a number of rifles and some cannon. Rifle shots later were heard in all parts of the city, and the rioters became so bold that they attacked a battalion of artillery. Many persons were killed or wounded on both sides during the fighting.

The new Ministry lasted only one hour. The people rejected the administration of Baquerizo Moreno and proclaimed Gen. Alfaro to be President. In his absence Dr. Emilio Arevalo assumed the civil and military authority.

A great panic prevailed here during the evening, and in the midst of the disorder Gen. Leonidas Plaza, Minister of Ecuador to the United States, who arrived here Jan. 18 and assumed chief command of the army in its operations against the rebels, escaped from the city and embarked on board the Chilean steamer Loa, which leaves here to-morrow for Panama. Later in the evening order was restored.

GUAYAQUIL, Jan. 20.—The schoolship Maranon has joined in the rebellion. A number of revolutionists from Daule, twenty-two miles from here, arrived here this morning and were enthusiastically received.

LIQUOR SELLING TO MINORS.

Jerome's Plan to Make Successful the Prosecution of This Offense.

District Attorney Jerome announced yesterday that, in view of the recent decision of Supreme Court Justice Gildersleeve, that a minor was not committing a crime in buying liquor in a saloon, provided he was acting as an agent for an adult, he had provided for a form of complaint that, in his opinion, would go far toward obtaining convictions.

Hitherto all excise violations have been prosecuted under Section 290 of the Penal Code, which calls for no further punishment than a fine.

Section 30 of the liquor tax law, however, calls for the forfeiture of the license of a convicted saloon keeper, and reads: "No person shall deliver, or give away, or cause or permit to be sold, delivered or given away, any liquors to any person under the age of 18 years; nor to such minor for any other person."

In future, according to District Attorney Jerome, all complaints against liquor dealers will be framed so as to embody both Section 290 of the Penal Code and Section 30 of the liquor tax law. This, in Mr. Jerome's opinion, will minimize the possibility of any saloon keeper escaping punishment for violating the law.

COLER FOR M. O. CAR LINE.

He Urges That City Build It and Lease It for Short Periods.

If a scheme fathered by Borough President Bird S. Coler of Brooklyn is carried out, the city will soon make an actual beginning in the matter of municipal ownership of street surface railroads.

Mr. Coler plans that the city shall lay and own tracks in Livingston Street, Brooklyn, when that thoroughfare is widened, and lease them for short terms to the local railroad companies.

Livingston Street is to be widened to relieve the congestion of travel in Fulton Street. Already the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has applied for the privilege of laying and using tracks on the widened street. Mr. Coler asserts that Livingston Street is the "only remaining key to the city railroad situation in Brooklyn." In a letter which he sent yesterday to Engineer Nichols of the Franchise Bureau he disapproved of the Rapid Transit Company's application and urged that the city construct the road, leasing it for periods of one or two years to any company desiring it.

"IT'LL ALL COME RIGHT," SAYS COLONEL MANN

But an Ex-Editor of Town Topics Will Testify for Hapgood.

DEUEL'S FUTURE AS A JUDGE

Talk of Steps for His Removal in Case He Loses the Libel Suit Against Editor Hapgood.

Col. W. D. Mann, editor of Town Topics, who has spent the worst part of two days on the witness stand in Justice Joseph M. Deuel's libel suit against Norman Hopgood, editor of Collier's Weekly, said yesterday that "it will all come out right in the end."

The Colonel added that whatever else he had to say about the case must be held in reserve for to-morrow morning, when James W. Osborne will continue his cross-examination. Col. Mann added that he did not think that the newspapers had been fair to him and Justice Deuel in their reports of the trial. "But," he said, "I suppose they must have their fling."

It is expected that the prosecution will finish its case early to-morrow. The defense will probably require two days, and the case is likely to go to the jury on Wednesday, unless handwriting experts are called to testify regarding some disputed lead-pencil marks on a letter written by Reginald Ward to M. E. Wooster. Ward made a present of 10,000 shares of Rico Syndicate stock to Col. Mann, according to the Colonel.

The disputed marks are an "O. K." signed "W. D. M." Charles Stokes Wayne, the former managing editor of Town Topics, has testified that Col. Mann "O. K.'d" the letter.

It is understood that when the prosecution has finished its case the defense will not move for a dismissal of the indictment. The defense desires its many witnesses, who have been sitting in court throughout the first week of the trial, tell what they know about the management of Town Topics. Among them will be Mr. Wayne, the former editor of the paper, and Moses Ellis Wooster and Robert A. Irving, who were the solicitors for "Fads and Fancies." Much of the previous testimony has centred around letters, notes, and memoranda written by either Justice Deuel or Col. Mann for or to these two men.

It is also understood that the defense will call several men well known in the social and financial worlds. Following the lead of O. H. P. Belmont, who was on the stand on Friday for the defense, James A. Burden, Jr., will testify. He will be asked if an attempt was made to force him to subscribe for "Fads and Fancies."

Bernard N. Baker of Baltimore, who was asked to subscribe for the book, and from whom the knowledge was kept that a person objectionable to him had been asked to subscribe for it, will also testify. After Mr. Baker had refused to subscribe paragraphs began to appear in Town Topics about him and his relatives. He says they were objectionable.

Wooster, Irving, and Wayne will be called to testify about the general management of Town Topics. They will be questioned about Justice Deuel's share in the conduct of the paper.

In case Justice Deuel loses his suit his subsequent career as a Special Sessions Judge will be watched with interest. According to Section 1416 of the Greater New York Charter no Justice may practice law, and a failure to convict Mr. Hapgood will be regarded, lawyers think, as an inferential declaration that Justice Deuel has transgressed the law. If this is so, any citizen may bring the matter to the attention of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which has the power to remove Special Sessions Justices for cause.

Mrs. Dean, who writes a Town Topics column signed "The Widow," will be called to the stand by the defense, as will Miss May Hartman, Col. Mann's stenographer, to whom were dictated most of the letters so far offered in evidence as having been written to the "Fads and Fancies" agents.

There is a good deal of speculation in regard to possible actions against Col. Mann and Town Topics (should Mr. Hapgood be acquitted) by persons who may have been offended by paragraphs in Col. Mann's paper.

Many persons who have not followed the trial closely are puzzled to know what part District Attorney Jerome plays in the case. Justice Deuel himself made the complaint against Mr. Hapgood, and the editor was indicted by the Grand Jury. It then became the duty of Mr. Jerome as District Attorney to prosecute. The case was assigned to Assistant District Attorney O'Connor, and when it was seen that Mr. Hapgood had employed a formidable array of counsel, including ex-Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne and Edward M. Shepard, Mr. Jerome consented to appear with Mr. O'Connor.

MAY PAY MRS. EDWARDS.

Fidelity and Casualty Company Has Not Refused to Do So.

In reference to the report that the widow of Charles A. Edwards, whose death is the unsolved mystery of New Haven, is likely to bring suit against the Fidelity and Casualty Company for the payment of the $5,000 for which her husband's life was insured, George F. Seward, the President of the company, said last night:

"There is no truth in the report. I have not yet been informed, as President, that Mr. Edwards was insured in our company."

"Would suicide be a bar to the payment?" was asked.

"Yes," was the reply, "but we would not necessarily accept the Coroner's report. We always examine into cases and decide for ourselves. It may be that our adjusters are on the ground inquiring into the matter. All I know is, it has not yet reached the stage when it has to be brought before me for final settlement."

Wireless to Porto Rico.

Gov. Winthrop of Porto Rico has acknowledged the receipt of the first paid wireless message between this city and Porto Rico. It was sent on Jan. 6 and received the same night, although owing to an absence of inland facilities it was not delivered at the Executive House until next morning. The message was sent through the Manhattan Beach station of the Atlantic De Forest Wireless Company as a test.

Is your name in the
Telephone Directory?
If not, now is the time to put it in.
Spring Edition of the telephone Directory goes to press Friday, February 2d. All additions or changes must be received on or before that date.
CALL AT NEAREST OFFICE.
New York Telephone Co.
CONTRACT OFFICES
15 Dey St., 115 West 38th St.
220 West 124th St., 616 East 150th St.

TAXPAYERS WERE IGNORED.

Irregular Proceedings in Street Opening Now Set Aside by Court.

Supreme Court Justice Wilmot M. Smith has rendered a decision that deals with peculiar features surrounding the assessment of large sums against property for a street opening where the property owners assessed had no notice of the meetings of the Assessment Commissioners.

In 1901 the town began proceedings to open a new street in Rockaway Beach, and running from the Boulevard to the Long Island Railroad. The road runs through the back yards of a number of places. Three Commissioners were appointed in 1902. They held sixty-five meetings at intervals until last April, when they reported and an order was made by Justice Gaynor confirming their report, which awarded $10,503 for the property cut into. The expenses, including the $1,600 for the Commissioners, were $2,900, making the total cost assessed against property for blocks around $18,403.

A Rockaway Beach taxpayer went to Long Island City and was surprised to find an assessment against him for the proposed new street. He had never heard of any meetings, nor had any of his neighbors, who also were assessed. That sixty-five meetings should have been held, most of them in Long Island City, while none of the interested property owners who were to be assessed knew anything about it, appeared to the taxpayers peculiar. They employed Lawyer Kellogg and the facts were laid before Justice Smith.

Lawyer Kellogg's application, after reciting the claim that the proposed new street was no real need, gave the following, among others, as those of the property owners whose places are being cut and who are to receive large sums for the loss of small bits of their back yards:

Holland estate, J. & M. Haffen Brewing Company, composed of the President of the Borough of the Bronx and others; George R. Hendrickson, and George Hornblower.

It has been denied by the opposing side that President Haffen has any connection with the property. The petition averred that the awards were excessive and fraudulent.

Justice Smith's decision says that the amounts awarded to the land owners were very largely in excess of the actual value of the lands taken and that the Commissioners must have been imposed upon in making those awards; and the reason for such imposition was that the persons who were to be assessed for the costs of opening the street were not heard because they had no actual notice of the proceedings. The court said an order should be made setting aside the order of confirmation of the awards, with leave to all parties to be heard again before the Award Commissioners.

UNION FIGHT ARBITRATED.

Tilelayers Win Dispute with Bricklayers Over Special Work.

A dispute between the tilelayers' and bricklayers' unions on a question of jurisdiction over certain work, which threatened to result in a general strike of tilelayers, affecting hundreds of buildings, has been settled by arbitration.

The trouble arose over the setting of Welsh quarry tile in buildings. Both the tilelayers and the bricklayers claimed the work. Finally the tilelayers' union threatened a strike if they were not given the work.

The decision of the arbitration committee, announced yesterday, was that the tilelayers are entitled to do the tile laying.

HONESTY BEST POLITICS NOWADAYS, FOLK SAYS

Missourian Calls Reform Movement the Greatest in History.

LESS WORSHIP OF WEALTH

Remedy for Corruption Found in the Public Heart, He Declares to Boston Merchants.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—Five hundred members of the Merchants' Association attended the annual dinner at the Hotel Somerset to-night and heard addresses by Gov. Joseph W. Folk of Missouri, Mayor John Weaver of Philadelphia, Gov. Curtis Guild of Massachusetts, Mayor John F. Fitzgerald of this city, and William T. Tilden, a leader in the Philadelphia Citizens' movement.

A feature of the evening was the ovation to Mayor Fitzgerald when he rose to give the greeting of the city to the visitors. The Mayor pledged himself to do everything in his power to bring about progress, good government, and civic virtue.

Gov. Folk was heartily applauded. He discussed reform in politics as follows:

"Time was when a speech appropriate in Massachusetts would have been very inappropriate in Missouri. That is not so now. Never before have the American people been so united in mind and in patriotic purpose. Never in all history were greater movements in progress than those now going on.

"Even now wealth is not worshipped with the same devotion it used to be. A new standard has been established; new, yet old—just honesty; that is all. The remedy for corruption has been found in the hearts of the people.

"Political parties are beginning to learn that honesty is, after all, the best politics. The people will no longer respond to the empty sound of mere party names, but a party must stand for something and mean something. There has been much talk since the recent elections of doing away with the old political parties or forming a new one. The first would be impossible and the second is entirely unnecessary.

"The trust manager defies the laws of the State against combinations and monopolies, and then calls for the protection of the State for his property. The dram-shop keeper wants the law enforced against the man who robs his cash drawer, but thinks he has a right to break the law requiring his saloon to close on Sunday. The burglar detests the law-breaking of the trust, but considers the statute against housebreaking as an interference with his personal liberty. The boodler has no use for the pickpocket, but thinks the statute against bribery is blue law. Every law looks blue to the man who wants to break it.

"No nation can be hurt by exposing wrongdoing, either public or private. There is no secret remedy for evils of this character.

"The nearer the Government can be brought to the people the more representative the Government will be. The United States Senators are not elected by the people, and in many instances, instead of being Senators of the people, they are Senators of some special interest."

Arnold, Constable & Co.
DRY GOODS—UPHOLSTERY—CARPETS.
MONDAY, JANUARY 22,
IMPORTANT SALE OF
Satin Foulards
10,000 YARDS, variety of handsome designs and most fashionable colors, printed jacquard effects. Regular price $1.50 ..... 95c yard
5,000 YARDS Highest Grade French Satin Foulards, double width, choicest designs and colors. Regular prices $5.50 and $6.00 ..... 3.50 yard
Embroideries
All-overs, 22 inches wide, of fine Nainsook, Swiss and Batiste, handsome designs. One-third under Regular Prices 65c to 2.25 yd.
Fine Linen Table Cloths and Napkins
to match, in variety of patterns, for round and square tables.
EXCEPTIONAL VALUES.
TABLE CLOTHS, 2½x2½ yards ..... 5.00, 6.00, 7.00 each
TABLE CLOTHS, 2½x3 yards ..... 6.00, 7.00, 8.50 "
NAPKINS, Breakfast Size ..... 3.50, 4.00, 5.00 doz.
NAPKINS, Dinner Size ..... 5.00, 6.00, 7.00 "
Fur Muffs and Neckpieces
LYNX SETS, fine quality, Muff and Neckpiece.
Regular price $45.00 and $50.00 ..... 32.00, 34.00 Set
MINK SETS, selected grade, Muff and Neckpiece.
Regular price $78.00 ..... 52.00 Set
Women's Underwear
Of finest American manufacture. Soft Nainsook and Cambrics, exquisitely made and trimmed with fine Embroideries and Laces. An unusual assortment. Specially attractive prices.
Drawers, 50c to 6.75 Corset Covers, 50c to 10.00
Chemises, 75c to 8.00 Petticoats, 1.00 to 25.00
Night Gowns, 1.00 to 18.00
Silk Petticoats
CHIFFON TAFFETA (black and colors), full taped bias ruffle. Regularly $10.00 ..... 7.50
MOIRE CHIFFON TAFFETA, very latest styles, accordion flounce, shirred and tucked ruffle. Regularly $12.00 ..... 9.00
BLACK TAFFETA, extra quality, deep plaited flounce, full taped ruffle. Regularly $10.50 ..... 8.00
BLACK TAFFETA, extra size, plaited, full ruffle. Regularly $7.50 ..... 5.50
Kimono Sacques of Quilted Silk, light shades, Dresden Ribbon trimming. Regularly $6.75, 4.75
Wrappers, Japanese Quilted Silk, cream color, with polka dots. Value $19.00 ..... 10.00
Kid Gloves
Women's Real Kid Gloves, Glace and Suede, two-clasp, overseam. Paris Point Embroidery in White, Black and colors.
Value $1.50 ..... 1.00 pair
Broadway & 19th Street

REPORTERS DINE THE MAYOR.

Also City Department Heads—Specialties by the Latter.

Mayor McClellan and his heads of departments were the guests of the City Hall Reporters' Association last night at a beefsteak dinner held in the dungeon of Healy's restaurant, at Columbus Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street. Seventy in all sat down to the feast. They included Health Commissioner Darlington, Fire Commissioner O'Brien, License Commissioner Bogart, Corrections Commissioner Lantry, Charities Commissioner Hebbard, Tenement House Commissioner Butler, Corporation Counsel Delany, and Controller Metz, as well as President McGowan of the Board of Aldermen.

President Walter L. Hawley presided and the entire affair was informal. Through the courtesy of F. F. Proctor the entertainment programme consisted of a monologue by Harry B. Lester, songs by J. A. Drake, and a musical monologue by Charles R. Sweet.

Other specialties also were introduced, Thomas F. Smith telling the "inside history" of the late campaign and Fire Commissioner O'Brien giving an intimate experience of the workings of the Larchmont Fire Department, which entertained him at luncheon earlier in the day. Borough President Cromwell of Richmond gave a "testimonial," and Borough President Haffen of the Bronx gave a dialect recital of how to run his office.

Seven Killed by Avalanche.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 20.—Seven men were killed by an avalanche at the mining camp at Alta to-day.

TO ENLARGE RIVERSIDE PARK.

Neighboring Plot May Be Added If Petitioners Prevail.

An effort is being made to have the plot of ground bounded by Riverside Drive, Claremont Avenue, 116th Street, and 122d Street added to Riverside Park. The site is where part of the battle of Harlem Heights was fought in the War of the Revolution, and its preservation is desired for this reason primarily. The approaches to Grant's Tomb would be improved, say the advocates of the plan. The ground is also spoken of as a fitting site for the monument to Hudson which it is proposed to erect.

Many petitions have been circulated asking the city to add the ground to the park. Among those favoring the plan are Gen. Horace Porter, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Francis M. Burdick, President of the Riverside and Morningside Heights Association; the Trustees of Columbia University, Teachers College, Union Theological Seminary, the Jewish Theological Seminary, Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, St. Luke's Hospital, Cathedral of St. John the Divine, the Society for the Protection of Natural Scenery and the Preservation of Historic Landmarks, New York Hospital Association, and the Women's Municipal League.

The matter will be brought up by the Local Board of Improvement of Riverside and Washington Heights on Tuesday in the Council Chamber in the City Hall. John D. Crimmins will speak for the plan on Tuesday.

The cost of the ground is the most serious obstacle. It is valued at about $3,000,000.

B. Altman & Co.
B. Altman & Co. ARE OFFERING LACE DRAPERIES, PORTIERES, AND A VARIETY OF FABRICS FOR INTERIOR FURNISHINGS, ALSO ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC RUGS.
Lace Window Draperies, Sash and Vestibule Curtains and materials for making them to order, including Italien Filet Squares, Point Arabe Motifs, Cluny Laces, Embroidered Batiste and Hand-drawn Linen to be used in combination.
ESTIMATES AND SKETCHES SUBMITTED WITH SUGGESTIONS FOR SUITABLE DRAPERIES FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, HOTELS, YACHTS, ETC.
MATERIALS for portieres and window hangings, bed coverings, valances and canopies; bookcase and mantel draperies; table, couch and cushion coverings, and fabrics for upholstering furniture.
Screens and Lounging Pillows.
Furniture Slip Covers and Window Shades made to order.
Commencing Monday, January 22d, Several Hundred Yards of Upholstery Materials, suitable for furniture coverings, portieres and window hangings; Squares for chair seats and cushion tops, will be offered at the following REDUCED PRICES:
Cotton Tapestries, Armures, Figured Velours, Damasks and All-wool Tapestries; original prices, $1.25 to $6.50 per yard, at . 75c., 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 to 3.00 per yard.
Lengths of 1½ to 5 yards for upholstering furniture, and squares for chair seats and cushion tops, at equally attractive prices.
LOUNGING CUSHIONS, . . $1.35 and 2.50
The original prices having been $2.00 to $5.00
FABRICS for Summer Dresses.
Beginning Monday, January 22d, Seventeen Thousand Yards of LIGHT-WEIGHT UNION DRESS LINENS, white and in a variety of colors, will be offered at the special price of
(Counters Rear of Rotunda.) 15c. per Yard.
IMPORTED CORSETS.
On Monday, January 22d, recently Imported Models of THE GRECIA CORSET will be placed on sale at the following Special Prices:
White Coutil, sizes 18 to 28 inches, usually $3.00, at $1.75
White Coutil and Batiste, sizes 19 to 30 inches, usually $4.00, at $2.50
FURS AND FUR GARMENTS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Final Reductions have been made in the prices of Women's Fur and Fur Lined Garments, Muffs and Neckpieces; also in Fur Floor Rugs and Carriage Mats,
Including a limited number of
Chinchilla Muffs, . . . $28.00, 75.00 and 95.00
Formerly $55.00 to $175.00
Chinchilla Neckpieces, . . . $75.00 and 175.00
Formerly $150.00 to $350.00
Squirrel Coats, reduced from $125.00 to . . 50.00
Automobile Coats of various furs, reduced to . . $150.00
Fur-lined Coats, reduced to 75.00
White and Blue Fox Neckpieces, reduced to . . 25.00
The following will also be placed on sale, Monday, Jan. 22d:
MUFFS. NECKPIECES.
$38.00 Ermine $15.00 and 22.00
28.00 . . . Mink . . . 17.00
18.50 . . . Black Lynx 14.50 and 22.50
13.00 and 15.00 . Persian Lamb . 17.00
9.00 and 15.00 . Sabled Squirrel . . 12.00 and 17.00
7.50 and 9.00 . Natural Squirrel . 5.00 and 12.00
8.50 . Alaska Sable . . 12.75
STORE WILL BE CLOSED DAILY AT FIVE P.M.
Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

NO SEAT FOR BALFOUR AT PRESENT IN SIGHT

Chamberlain Likely to Lead Opposition in Parliament.

HOME RULE OUTLOOK GOOD

It Is Believed That Campbell-Bannerman and Redmond Have Reached a Working Agreement.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Within the past week the political complexion of the United Kingdom has been completely changed by the tide of Liberalism that flowed, and even now is higher than the most sanguine Radical dared to hope for or predict. The new Parliament will be overwhelmingly Liberal.

Up to this time the total number of members elected is 480, comprising 247 Liberals, 114 Unionists, 40 Laborites, 78 Nationalists, and 1 Socialist. This leaves 190 seats still vacant.

The Liberals thus far have gained no less than 177 seats, counting Labor gains as Liberal or Government gains, and if the same proportion is kept up for the remaining 190 seats the Liberals will have 407 votes in the next Parliament, to which may be added those of 42 Laborites, 1 Socialist, and 83 Nationalists, which would give Prime Minister Campbell-Bannerman 533 votes against 137 for the Conservatives.

While this calculation concerning the results in the 190 vacant seats is entirely speculative, it is not in any respect impossible of realization, nor could it be more extraordinary or startling than the results declared in the last few days.

Ireland remains practically unchanged. The Nationalists have plucked one seat from the northeast corner. The Liberals have broken into the Tory stronghold of Scotland with prospects of other remarkable successes, while, as already noted, the great fortresses of Unionism during the last ten years have been razed before a storm of undreamed-of Liberal sentiment or of opposition to the Unionist policy.

With the exception of Birmingham, which is completely controlled by Joseph Chamberlain, all the great centres have shown a determination to change from the old order. Mr. Balfour will probably remain an outsider until he gets a chance in a bye-election, though possibly some safe Unionist seat may be relinquished in his favor before the end of next week. It is understood that several efforts in this direction have been made, but without success.

Such reports as these, it is believed, are materially weakening the prestige of the accredited leader of the Unionist Party. In the absence of Mr. Balfour Mr. Chamberlain will probably take the lead in the next Parliament; at any rate, he is how acknowledged to be the strong man, and will have the greatest support of any man on the Opposition benches.

The most remarkable feature of the elections thus far is the Labor members elected. The last Parliament could claim but seven Laborites, while up to the present no less than forty of them have secured seats, and with the promise of further gains it is not at all improbable that labor will have a representation of fifty members in the new Parliament. This undoubtedly would have a tremendous effect on future legislation, as the Laborites are almost certain to get the support of the Home Rulers in any reasonable measure introduced by them.

One of the most prominent politicians in England said to-day:

"It is useless to minimize the present revolution, and we might as well bugin to take a new view of the situation. In my opinion a Parliament sitting at Dublin may be looked for within the next two years. Assuredly Mr. Redmond and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman have reached a working agreement, and it is inconceivable that Mr. Redmond would be content with anything less than an Irish Parliament.

"I have no idea that such a Parliament would mean separation and have good reasons to believe that a plan is now under consideration by which the religious question can be eliminated from the deliberations of such a Parliament, which would act under the Imperial Parliament and at least try the experiment of administering Irish affairs."

The elections will be over before the end of next week, the last contest being set for Jan. 26. So far as the Liberal Government is concerned its life can now be measured not, as was predicted prior to the elections, by months or a year or two, but by the limitations of the Septennial act.

Lieut. Col. Arthur H. Lee, Conservative, ex-Civil Lord of the Admiralty, who was British Military Attaché at Washington and later Attaché with the American Army during the Spanish-American war, has been re-elected for the South or Fareham Division of Hampshire by a greatly reduced majority.

HUGE PETITION DELIVERED.

President Roosevelt Enlisted for Preservation of "Old Ironsides."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The monster petition against the destruction of "Old Ironsides," signed by 30,000 citizens of Massachusetts, was given to the President to-day.

The petition was presented by Eric Pape, the artist, in a cedar chest, designed by him. The petition, which is 170 feet long, was unfolded before a group including, besides the President, Admiral Dewey, Senator Frye of Maine, Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, Representative McCall of Massachusetts, and other prominent persons.

The President suggested that the old frigate be rigged and equipped as she appeared in her fighting days and sent to Annapolis. Another suggestion was that the vessel be sent to Washington. In no unmistakable way the President indicated that the vessel ought to be preserved.

Senator Spooner remarked: "I think we ought not only to preserve the Constitution, but should also construct a great modern battleship, if possible the finest in the world, to bear the name Constitution II."

This suggestion was approved cordially by the President.

Admiral Dewey referred to the days he passed on the Constitution as a naval cadet. "There was no hazing in those days," he remarked casually, "but we had good times."

At the President's suggestion the petition will be placed on exhibition in the Navy Department in connection with a model of the Constitution.

ELEVATED WRECK INQUIRY.

State Railroad Commission Will Meet at B. R. T. Offices To-morrow.

The State Railroad Commissioners will begin to-morrow an investigation into the wreck on the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad at Fulton and Chestnut Streets on Friday. The hearing will take place at 11 o'clock in the offices of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company in Montague Street. Members of the commission yesterday afternoon called upon President Winter of the Rapid Transit Company and arranged for the holding of the inquiry.

Kenneth Baxter, a trackman, who was wanted to explain about the reported unlocking of the switch a short time before the wreck, to permit a special train to pass to the Rockaway Beach Division, surrendered himself at the Liberty Avenue Police Station yesterday. Magistrate Furlong, in the Gates Avenue Court, held him in $5,000 bail for examination on Feb. 12. George W. Duryea, the motorman of the wrecked train, was paroled for examination.

President Winter said yesterday that the company was making an investigation of its own.

SOUVORIN SENT TO JAIL.

Editor of the Russ Was Popular at the Portsmouth Conference.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 20.—Alexis Alexievitch Souvorin, editor of the Russ, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment in a fortress for publishing last month seditious prolamations, including the manifesto of the Workmen's Council announcing that the Government had declared civil war on the proletariat, and saying that the challenge must be accepted. Efforts are being made to secure a mitigation of the sentence.

The cases of seven other editors of newspapers, including Prof. Milliukoff, of the Svo Bodanzrog and M. Hessen of the Pravo, are still pending.

The technical accusation against M. Souvorin was incitation of the people to high treason by publishing proclamations and statements designed to instigate riot, sedition, and armed revolt and tending to cause the bankruptcy of the State. He pleaded in his defense that the communications and proclamations published in his paper gave, in his opinion, facts of political life of such importance to all circles of society that it was impossible and contrary to the interests of the Government to pass them over in silence.

It is the general opinion that this feature of his defense merely aggravated the offense in the eyes of the Judges, and that without it he would have escaped with a fortnight's sentence, such as was passed on M. Notovitch, editor of the Novosti.

The heavy sentence imposed upon the editor of the most widely circulated newspaper in Russia, has caused a great commotion in all circles. There is a panic in the camp of the Liberal press.

The Nashazhisn has refused absolutely to print the appeal of the League of Leagues, proclaiming Monday as a day of general mourning, even though the manifesto expressly states that the demonstration will be confined to the placing of crêpe on windows and abstaining from labor.

M. Souvorin, editor of the Russ, is the son of the proprietor and editor of the Novoe Vremya. While the elder Souvorin is an opponent of radical reform to the extent of sometimes being regarded as a reactionary, the son has liberal ideas, and the Russ recently has been a strong supporter of the programme of the Constitutionalists.

The younger Souvorin represented his newspaper at the peace conference at Portsmouth, N. H., where he became very popular. He spent some days in this city before returning to Russia.

Prof. Millukoff is one of the best-known reformers and authorities on social science in Russia. Some months ago he was arrested, but was freed after protests had been received not only from all over Russia but from various foreign countries.

FOREIGN AGITATORS IN RUSSIA.

Authorities Say the Uprisings Were Largely Organized Abroad.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 20.—An official of the Department of Police said to-day that a new general, armed uprising had been scheduled for Jan. 22, but the premature explosions at Moscow and elsewhere had found the military so loyal and effective that the revolutionists were discouraged and changed their minds.

The authorities have evidence that the uprisings and terrorism in Russia were largely organized abroad. A bomb thrower arrested at Odessa has been identified as a Parisian, who was under the surveillance of the French police on account of complicity in the international Anarchistic movement having its headquarters there.

The agitators arrested and shot at Warsaw were mostly of foreign origin.

DECIDE ON ASSASSINATIONS.

Russian Revolutionary Organizations to Divert Their Activity.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 20.—It is stated that the revolutionary organizations have decided to divert their activity to attempts on the lives of officials.

The police are arresting hundreds of persons in consequence of the threatened strike on Monday.

An official communication says that serious disorders on the anniversary of "Red Sunday" are practically impossible as a majority of the workers are not inclined to indulge in them. It says also that the Government is determined to stop all mass meetings and demonstrations at their outset.

ARMENIANS GIVE NO QUARTER.

Said to be Committing Frightful Atrocities in Transcaucasia.

ELIZABETHPOL, Transcaucasia, Jan. 20.—A courier arrived here to-day from Agdam with dispatches describing the repeated attempts made by the authorities to get a convoy of provisions to the starving and beleaguered Mohammedans of Shusha, Transcaucasia.

The convoy set out three times with a strong escort of troops, Mohammedan volunteers, and auxiliaries, but was intercepted by the Armenians holding the mountain passes.

The whole district around Agdam is harried by Armenians and others, who are perpetrating horrible atrocities, not giving any quarter to the wounded or to women or children. The Mohammedans are greatly enraged at the attack made on the celebrated shrine of Karapirim. After a savage conflict the Armenian attackers broke and fled, leaving fifty dead or wounded.

REVAL, Jan. 20.—The members of the "Temporary Government" were arrested last night. They include a lawyer, M. Paska, who is the candidate of the Esthonian Party for election to the National Assembly.

Revolutionists are reappearing in the districts from which the troops have been withdrawn and are condemning and executing persons who extended hospitality or assistance to the soldiers.

Leyland Liner Texan Aground.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 20.—The Leyland Line steamer Texan, from Liverpool Dec. 21 and St. Thomas Jan. 7 for Kingston, Colon, and other ports, ran aground off Port Royal this morning. She is resting in an easy position and efforts are being made to refloat her.

"77"

Dr. Humphreys' Seventy-Seven breaks up Colds and

GRIP

A Cold is caused by the circulation of the blood receiving a sudden check—you know it by a creepy feeling and goose flesh; extreme lassitude and weakness, your strength oozes. A few doses of "Seventy-seven" at this early stage, works wonders—restores the circulation—starts the blood coursing through the veins and breaks up your Cold.

At Druggists, 25 cents, or mailed. Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., William and John Streets, New York.

FEAR AT ALGECIRAS THAT TROUBLE IS NEAR

Real Intentions of Germany and France Still Unknown.

MOORS HOPE FOR DISCORD

Report at Melilla That a Moroccan Gunboat Is Preparing to Bombard a Belgian Factory.

ALGECIRAS, Jan. 20.—Behind the screen of amiability that envelopes the relations of the envoys to the Moroccan Conference a rising feeling of distrust is observable, due seemingly to the unwillingness of both France and Germany to define their positions beyond reaffirming, now somewhat wearisomely, their adherence to the open door, the sovereignty of the Sultan, and the integrity of his territories.

The French delegates in all their conversational reconnaissances with their opponents have been unable to learn precisely what is the position of Germany, and, apparently, the German representatives have been equally unable to ascertain the joint intentions of France and Great Britain. Extreme caution and lack of confidence have begun to destroy the favorable atmosphere for negotiation which was created by the courtesies and assurances of the first days.

There is a feeling among the Ambassadors of the less interested powers that trouble is in sight. The Moroccan delegates have become conscious of this and take satisfaction therefrom.

The committee examining into the question of contraband has completed the draft of an agreement which will be submitted to the conference on Monday. The agreement, while temporarily solving this question, appears to be purposely framed to defer the main issues between France and Germany.

The draft provides that the various powers pass laws prohibiting their citizens from exporting arms to Morocco and the coast patrol against contraband is restricted to Morocco's territorial waters.

The draft does not state who will administer the coast patrol, and therefore the delicate Franco-German controversy concerning whether France alone or all the powers shall exercise surveillance is deferred until the question of police has been examined.

The earnestness of the Moroccan delegates over the necessity for foreign prevention of the contraband trade in arms amuses the Morocco specialists in the conference, as the son of Mohammed el Torres, head of the Moroccan Mission, has grown rich out of the illicit traffic in arms and several other persons of the Sultan's Court are engaged in this business. Cast iron rifles are specially made for the African trade at $6 a piece.

After the contraband question is disposed of the reform of the finances of Morocco will be considered. Thus the conference for some time yet will dodge the question of the organization of the Moroccan police, which involves the vital issue between France and Germany.

The delegates are beginning to show signs of weariness of the limited diversions of the village, and therefore they welcome the announcement of a bull fight on Jan. 28, in which three noted matadors will participate.

TANGIER, Jan. 20.—The American cruiser squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral Sigsbee, sailed from here to-day for Algiers.

The squadron was received here with great honors. Admiral Sigsbee exchanged visits with the Moorish officials and others. Mr. Philip, American Chargé d'Affaires here, organized a wild boar hunt and also an evening dance for the officers of the squadron.

MALAGA, Jan. 20.—The report is current at Melilla, the Spanish settlement on the north coast of Morocco, that the Moroccan gunboat Sid el Turki is preparing to bombard the Marchica factory, where the Belgian flag is floating.

FEAR FOR MIDDIES' Y. M. C. A.

Won't Be Enough to Hold a Meeting If Hazers Go, Lawyer Says.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 20.—The naval court-martial concluded the trial of Midshipman Charles S. James of Grinnell, Iowa, this morning. The verdict will be announced later at Washington, in the usual course. The case of another first-class man, Claude B. Mayo of Columbus, Miss., accused of five hazing incidents, was taken up.

In defense of Midshipman James, his counsel, George Mann, urged that the evidence, properly construed, did not support any of the specifications, adding:

"If some acts charged to James are hazing, this court will be here until Christmas, and there won't be enough midshipmen left to hold a Y. M. C. A. meeting."

New German Foreign Secretary.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—Herr von Tschirsky, Prussian Minister to Hamburg, has been appointed German Secretary for Foreign Affairs in succession to the late Baron von Richthofen. Mr. Tower, the American Ambassador, has tendered his condolences to the German Government on the death of Baron von Richthofen.

OUR ENVOYS AT THE HAGUE.

Mr. Choate, Gen. Porter, and Judge Rose to Attend the Conference.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Secretary Root to-day announced that the American representatives at the conference to be held at The Hague would be Joseph H. Choate, ex-Ambassador in London; Gen. Horace Porter, ex-Ambassador to France, and Judge Rose of Little Rock, Ark., ex-President of the American Bar Association.

Besides these delegates there may be others, the number being conditioned upon the Russian representation, and there will also be a number of secretaries, stenographers, and interpreters.

Judge Rose speaks French fluently. A large part of the proceedings of the conference will be in the French language.

Owing to the inability of the powers to reach an agreement with Switzerland whereby the Red Cross Convention, originally arranged to be held in Switzerland, can be abandoned and the programme transferred to The Hague Conference, it has not yet been possible to fix the date for the gathering at The Hague. If Red Cross and military subjects are taken up as a part of The Hague programme the American representation will be enlarged by the addition of military and naval experts.

CHINESE AT STOCKYARDS.

Commissioners Ask a Lot of Questions —Also See Harvester Works.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The Imperial Chinese Commissioners, Tuan Fang and Tai Hun, to-day visited the stock yards in the morning and the plant of the McCormick Harvester Company in the afternoon. They displayed the greatest interest in all they saw and ceaselessly plied the managers of the plants and the operatives with questions.

A banquet was tendered to the Commissioners to-night at the Auditorium. Mayor Dunne and a hundred men prominent in political and mercantile life were present. The Mayor welcomed the guests. Tuan Fang proposed the health of the President of the United States. United States Judge Peter S. Grosscup replied. Several impromptu speeches were made.

The Commissioners to-morrow will take automobile rides around the city. The Commissioners will leave for Washington Monday at noon.

BISHOP TUTTLE PROTESTS.

Complains Because Russian Church Ordained the Deposed Dr. Irvine.

The ordination of the Rev. Dr. Ingram N. W. Irvine, a former Protestant Episcopal clergyman, to the priesthood of the Russian Church by Archbishop Tikhon in St. Nicholas's Cathedral, in this city, last November has resulted in an official protest being forwarded to the Holy Synod at St. Petersburg. Dr. Irvine was removed from the ministry of the Episcopal Church by Bishop Talbot of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, under circumstances which attracted wide attention.

There is an influential element in the Episcopal Church which for a number of years has favored a union, or at least a better understanding, with the Russian Church, and the ordination of Dr. Irvine came as a disagreeable surprise to many Episcopalians. The Episcopal Church's letter of protest is signed by the Right Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, the Presiding Bishop. It says:

"To his Eminence the Most Rev. Antonius, Metropolitan and Archbishop of St. Petersburg and Presiding Member of the Holy Governing Synod:

"On Sunday, Nov. 5, 1905, in his cathedral church in the City of New York, Archbishop Tikhon ordained to the priesthood one Ingram N. W. Irvine, formerly a priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, who had been canonically deposed from holy orders by his own Bishop, after an ecclesiastical trial.

"This ordination was proceeded with in spite of friendly letters of protest and remonstrance from myself and other Bishops of our Church.

"The public setting at naught both of our discipline and of our orders cannot but have an injurious effect upon the relations of the Holy Orthodox Church with our American Church and, it is not unreasonable to think, with the whole Anglican Communion."

SUIT OVER 60,000 AUTO TIRES.

Attachment Against the New York-Broadway Rubber Co. Is Vacated.

Justice Fitzgerald handed down a decision in the Supreme Court yesterday vacating an attachment obtained by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company against the New York-Broadway Rubber Tire Company. It was issued in a suit for $25,000 damages brought by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company for the alleged failure of the New York-Broadway Tire Company to carry out the terms of a contract for the purchase of rubber automobile tires.

Last December Charles Blake Cisco, on an assigned claim from the New York-Broadway Rubber Tire Company, brought suit against the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company to recover $150,000 damages for breach of contract. In that suit it was alleged that the New York-Broadway Rubber Tire Company had been unable to fill orders for 15,000 sets of automobile tires because the Tire Trust had advanced prices and the Goodyear concern refused to supply the tires contracted for because the Broadway Company declined to sell at the trust's fixed price. The Goodyear concern began a counter-suit, and it was in this counter-suit that the attachment was issued.

Increased French War Estimates.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—According to M. Klotz, Reporter of the War Budget in the Chamber of Deputies, the estimates for 1906 show an increase in the war expenditure of nearly $6,800,000 over 1905.

SEMI-ANNUAL CLOTHING SALE

You can buy a $20 PADDOCK OVERCOAT now for $13

Buy it now for next winter, if not for this. Woolens identically like its material are quoted to-day in the open market at a great advance. Next winter you can't duplicate it at $20.

Besides the Paddock there are also in this sale at $13 the following models, materials and colorings in overcoats reduced from $18 and $20:

Paletots, 44-inch and 46-inch boxcoats, 50-inch and 52-inch greatcoats, single and double breasted tourist coats.

English Melton, Foreign Frieze, Blind and Twill Worsteds, Rough Meltons, Fine Kerseys, Fancy Tweed and Worsted Overcoatings.

Plain Black, Oxford, Brown and Olives. Fancy patterns of desirable and exclusive design.

Every garment journeyman tailored and greatest value we ever showed at $18 or $20. Now..... $13

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PHILIPPINE DEVELOPMENT.

Shall It Be for the Benefit of Americans or of Filipinos?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Dec. 18, 1905, I find an editorial entitled "Developing the Philippines." A reading of this editorial leads me to feel that it is based, in some respects, upon a misapprehension of certain facts in the colonial situation. It is, at all events, likely to increase the confusion of mind of some persons who do not discriminate very carefully between the different phases of the present Philippine discussion. Will you permit me to suggest one or two points where, it seems to me, this very interesting article is at fault?

One main contention of your editorial, as I understand it, is that it is the present duty of the United States to produce a condition of prosperity in the Philippines. It does not, however, seem quite clear whether the "duty" here referred to is a duty to the citizens of this country, resident here and in the Philippines, or whether it is a duty to the natives. You say that "we shall be very foolish indeed if we do not convert [the islands] into a rich and productive asset," and again, speaking of the bids for the construction of railways, that "that looks like a beginning of the work of getting something out of the Philippines." Later, however, you remark that "the American Government, as well as American capital, has a duty to perform in the Philippines"; and, finally, you suggest that "we shall in time * * * make a new people of the inhabitants of the islands." Is there not a shifting of ground in these extracts, from the attitude of one who would "get something" out of the islands to that of one who would "make a new people"?

If this question should be answered by the statement, now so commonly heard, that the interests of the people of the Philippines are identical with those of the Americans who want to make profitable investments, or that a large export trade is synonymous with a high degree of civilization and happiness, is it not fair to ask on what such a view of the case can rest? You point to the fact that railroads are about to be built, and that in order to make them profitable a system of large agricultural production must be inaugurated. You therefore urge the repeal of the act which forbids the sale of more than 2,500 acres of public land to a corporation, the reduction of our tariff on Philippine goods coming to the United States, and a postponement of the application of our navigation laws in Philippine trade.

Here is the same confusion between the interest of the inhabitants of the Philippines and the interests of the American investors in the Philippines, already referred to, and which is veiled in ordinary discussions of this subject by references to the interests, or the prosperity, of the "islands." There can, of course, be no doubt that, by granting to the Philippines free access to the markets of the United States, and by making freights on Philippine products as low as possible, advantages will be conferred upon the agricultural interests of the islands.

Now it has been stated again and again by President Roosevelt, Secretary Taft, and others whose names are regarded as "blessed words," that the policy of this Government is "the Philippines for the Filipinos." If this means anything, it means that our economic policies are intended to be such as to promote native interests and native prosperity, and to safeguard them from competition of a kind that would injuriously affect the mass of the people. It is the testimony of the best observers that the sale of lands in the Philippines in large parcels for corporate exploitation would be disastrous to the natives. Gen. MacArthur, when before the Senate Philippine Committee in 1902, spoke of it as "disastrous both to American and Filipino interests absolutely." He referred to the experience of the Dutch in Java, where a similar policy produced most deplorable consequences. This evidence could be multiplied. The example of Hawaii stands out as an instance of what such a policy of land exploitation will mean to the native inhabitants.

On the other hand, the policy of Japan, which is very jealous of granting any rights to land or franchises for exploitation by foreign capital, shows the view which is taken by that advanced commercial nation of the East. The natives of the Philippines are commercially weak, and they ought not to be subjected to the great hazard which would come from the introduction of a system of large production, under which they would gradually lose their land and sink into a state of peonage. The conditions which now exist in certain parts of the islands show that this latter is not an imaginary, but a real, danger.

If it should be answered that the railroads cannot be made to pay without the creation of large landed estates or plantations, it may well be asked why these railroads should be built at all, except along those routes where they will be likely to be commercially prosperous and where a Government guarantee is therefore not needed. If their construction is intended for military purposes, then the Government should stand ready to pay the cost itself, as an incidental expense in the military control of the Philippines. There is no similarity between the conditions now existing in the islands and those which prevailed in our Western country prior to the time when it was opened up by railway construction. The soil is different, the economic conditions are different, the population is different—in a word, there is not the remotest resemblance between the two cases.

The choice must be made between a policy that will preserve the natural resources of the islands for their inhabitants and one that will give them to a small class of foreigners.

There is one further point in your article that I think requires some comment. You say that "the one sure way to smash the arguments of the anti-imperialist is to make the islands prosperous and happy by setting their people to work." I suppose you mean by "anti-imperialists" those persons who are advocating the policy of "the Philippines for the Filipinos." May I suggest that the surest way to strengthen the arguments of these persons would be to adopt a policy of land exploitation which, as Gen. MacArthur said, would be "disastrous to Filipino interests." It is further worth while to note that, as your great journal and others have so often urged, the Philippine question ought to be treated entirely apart from politics, and without reference to the smashing of arguments one way or the other.

There is, as a matter of fact, absolutely no necessary connection between economic conditions in the Philippines and their political status. Were we to withdraw from the Philippines or to give them some fair status as a part of United States territory, every legitimate advantage for the investment of capital or for trade that can be had under present conditions could also be had by arrangements similar to those that were made when the Cuban Republic was established. Moreover, though the Philippines should be ever so rich and ever so prosperous, there would still be the same argument for self-government that there is under the present conditions of decadence. The fact that New York City annually increases in wealth and in commerce does not make it the less anxious to oust the political ring which has mismanaged its affairs. On the other hand, there would be the same reason, from our standpoint as a Nation, for giving up our arbitrary control of these islands, contrary, as it is, to our ideas of government, whether the islands were rich or poor.

If our objects as a Nation are legitimate in our control of the Philippines, we can do better for ourselves, and vastly better for the natives, commercially, politically, and morally, by granting them absolute independence, home rule under our protectorate, or certainly the same status as Porto Rico or Hawaii; considering, however, in any case, the power to make their own laws and to control their own natural resources and internal political affairs.

H. PARKER WILLIS.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 16, 1906.

BUTLER BEGINS SHAKE-UP.

Ousts Two Tammany Men from the Tenement House Department.

Tenement House Commissioner Butler began the long-promised shake-up in his department yesterday. He ousted John F. Skelly as Deputy Commissioner for Manhattan and William Brennan as Deputy Commissioner for Brooklyn. Skelly is a Tammany man and a favorite of Charles F. Murphy. Brennan used to be a McCarren man, but became a Brooklyn Tammanyite when the Murphy-McCarren fight began. He made this move to retain his official position. Now he loses it because he is a Tammany man.

Commissioner Butler has appointed H. G. Darwin to be the new Manhattan Deputy, at $4,000 a year, and John McKeown as Brooklyn Deputy at the same salary. Darwin has been the Chief Inspector of the department in Manhattan for some time. McKeown was for years a member of the Assembly from Brooklyn. He was a member of the Armstrong Insurance Investigation Committee. Last Fall he was defeated in his district by the Hearst candidate. McKeown is an anti-McCarren man.

Skelly, through the intercession of Murphy, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission at $4,000 a year, so he loses nothing by the change.

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promptly at 2:30 o'clock. SUPERB JAPANESE LACQUERS AND INROS. Nos. 1112 to 1408.

TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING promptly at 8 o'clock. ANTIQUE JAPANESE AND CHINESE KAKEMONOS AND PANELS. Nos. 2725 to 2879.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 23D, promptly at 2:30 o'clock. BOWLS, ANTIQUE SUPERB JAPANESE LACQUERS AND INROS. Nos. 1409 to 1664.

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 23D, promptly at 8 o'clock. ANTIQUE JAPANESE AND CHINESE BOOKS AND EUROPEAN ETCHINGS AND ENGRAVINGS. Nos. 2880 to 3007.

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FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 26TH, promptly at 2:30 o'clock. ANTIQUE JAPANESE AND EUROPEAN ARMS AND ARMOR. Nos. 2196 to 2490.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 27th, promptly at 2:30 o'clock. Concluding Session. SUMPTUOUS ANTIQUE CHINESE AND JAPANESE COSTUMES AND PALACE HANGINGS, ANTIQUE CHINESE CARPETS, ART FURNITURE, AND MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS. Nos. 2492 to 2724.

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This advertisement appears Sunday only.

CANAL IN NINE YEARS IS SHONTS'S PROMISE

He Praises Taft, Ridicules Bigelow, and Asks Investigation.

LABOR THE ONLY PROBLEM

No Great Engineering Obstacles on Isthmus, the Commissioner Declares in Speech at Cincinnati.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—"It will take nine years to complete the high-level Panama Canal if work is continued under the Spooner act," said Theodore P. Shonts, Chairman of the Canal Commission, in reply to a query while he was addressing the Commercial Club here tonight. "About two years will be required to complete the preliminaries and seven for the canal."

Asked about the sea-level canal, Mr. Shonts shook his head and would not venture an opinion.

"I am here to-night to talk, not of an experiment, but of an assured success. We are not merely going to build the Panama Canal—we are building it," Mr. Shonts declared in his address. He added:

"There is no insuperable difficulty in the way of the construction of the canal from an engineering point of view and with any ordinary class of labor. The serious problem is to get what will be considered in this country anything like an ordinary class of labor. The West Indian negro that we are using has but little life and ambition in him. We are practically trying to wield an inert mass, with the result that we are not getting over 25 per cent., or, from a most liberal point of view, 33 1-3 per cent. of the efficiency of the most ordinary labor in the United States."

Mr. Shonts took occasion to return compliments to Secretary Taft for the fine things the Secretary said of the Canal Commission head in a recent speech. Mr. Shonts said:

"It is a pleasure to speak of the Panama Canal in the home of Secretary Taft, and to an assemblage of his neighbors and friends. I consider it a high privilege to be associated with him under the direction of President Roosevelt in the conduct of the most stupendous enterprise to which this Nation has ever put its hand. He brings to this task the broad, intellectual grasp, the calm, clear judgment, the complete patroitic devotion, and the inflexible, uncompromosing, and outspoken honesty that are the distinguishing traits of his public career. The value to the country of the services of such a man in its government cannot be overestimated. When the canal shall have been completed—as completed it surely will be—no small share of the credit for the great achievement will be due to his wise counsel, inspiriting co-operation, and unflagging faith in the ability of the American people to solve any problem with which they are confronted."

The Commissioner declared that the Canal Board would be able, as soon as the type of canal had been decided upon, to start work. He said:

"We shall divide the work into sections and prepare specifications asking for bids for contracts for such portions of the work as we think can be done advantageously in that way. We are strongly in favor of doing the work by contract if the type of canal and the prices bid will permit. One of the chief benefits we have derived from the preparatory work is the accumulation of knowledge as to the nature of material to be handled and the cost of handling it, which will enable us to judge whether or not such bids as we may receive will make it desirable to have the work done by contract.

"Gentlemen, we are treating this task as a great business enterprise and are seeking to accomplish it by the application of strict business methods, paying no heed to politics or political 'pulls.' When it becomes apparent that we will not be permitted to build the canal in that way, we will step aside and let somebody else take it in hand."

Commenting on Poultney Bigelow's criticisms, recently exploited in Washington, the speaker said:

"Poultry—I mean Poultney—Bigelow is a completely annihilated man. All his charges of jobbery and immorality were investigated immediately and found to be without foundation. This stamps him as an irresponsible scandalmonger of surprising mendacity. The canal afforded him an opportunity to get world-wide notoriety, and he was successful in seizing his opportunity.

"Yet his utterances hurt us, as they tend to make it appear that the canal is an uncertainty, and an uncertainty makes it impossible for us to retain good men. Such utterances as Mr. Bigelow's are bound to appear from time to time and all retard and make hard the actual construction.

"He spent twenty-eight hours and ten minutes on the Isthmus. The ten minutes are important, for a person of such extraordinary powers of observation and production can collect an enormous amount of material in that time. He landed at Colon on Nov. 30 at 10 A. M. and sailed away on the same steamer from Colon at 2:10 P. M. on Dec. 1. In those twenty-eight hours and ten minutes he accumulated a fund of exact knowledge sufficient to enable him to draw a general and sweeping indictment of the President, Secretary Taft, the Canal Commission, Gov. Magoon, Chief Engineer Stevens, Col. Gorgas, and everything that has been done on the Isthmus since the American Government came into possession of the Canal Zone.

"He has been not merely answered, but annihilated by Secretary Taft and Mr. Stevens, and I shall waste no time with him. One point only will I mention as an illustration of his miraculous powers of observation. He said that during a recent rain the volume of water was so great in the sewers of Panama that it 'backed the sewage up into cellars and ruined many houses.' There is not a cellar in Panama, and never has been.

"Speaking for the members of the commission as well as for myself, I wish to say with all possible emphasis that we not only invite investigation of our acts, but ask for it as a right. We ask, further, that the investigation be made promptly and ended as soon as it can be, and have its work done thoroughly. This is absolutely necessary if we are to maintain any degree of efficiency in the organization."

DEPEW IS ALL RIGHT—PLATT.

Says He'll Be Back Monday to Greet Friends and Face Enemies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—"Senator Depew will be in his seat in the Senate on Monday morning," said Senator Platt today. "He has neither aphasia nor any other serious illness. Of course, Depew is depressed by the wild charges affecting him that have been made recently, and it is very possible this depression has had some effect upon his health.

"But not enough to make him resign, or to make him think of resigning. Be sure of that. He will be in his seat Monday morning to greet his friends and face his enemies, and in the Senate he has lots of one and mighty few of the other. Yesterday I sent the Senator a telegram, as follows:

"'It is very essential that you should be here on Monday morning in the Senate. Answer T. C. Platt.'

"An answer came to that, signed 'C. M. Depew.' It was entirely affirmative of my wishes and request."

FIGHTS PHILIPPINES BILL.

Senator Newlands Fears Trust Will Control Islands' Industries.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Senator Newlands of Nevada came out against the Philippines Tariff bill in an address before the Philippines Committee of the Senate to-day.

Senator Newlands said he was opposed to any bill which would provide free trade between the United States and the Philippines because "it will tie the Filipinos to us for all time." He favored Secretary Taft's plan for educating the Filipinos and fitting them for self-government.

Proff that free trade in the Philippines would subsidize all of the insular industries and tie the islands to this Government for all time was found to be, said the Senator, in the conditions in Hawaii, Porto Rico, and Cuba, where tariff favors had built up a trust that "is very strong in the legislative bodies of the United States."

He asserted that conditions were such that the islanders in each of these cases were not benefited, because native labor was used little and the capital invested was almost wholly American and controlled by the trust.

ARIZONANS COWED, HE SAYS.

Ex-Delegate Believes They Would Vote for Joint Statehood.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—B. R. Rodey, ex-Delegate to Congress from New Mexico, created excitement at to-day's hearing on the joint Statehood bill before the House Committee on Territories by announcing that corporate interests in Arizona had suppressed public opinion in favor of joint Statehood. He said that a popular vote on the question would show a decided majority in favor of the admission of Arizona and New Mexico together.

"There has been intense persecution in Arizona," Mr. Rodey declared. "Special interests have perpetrated outrageous and scandalous suppression of public opinion for the last six months. Thousands favor joint Statehood who do not dare to say so."

The members of the Anti-Joint Statehood League, who were in the committee, united in a protest against these statements. In response to the chorus of "No, no," from the Arizonans Mr. Rodey declared that the corporation influences who are opposing the joint Statehood measure do not dare to submit it to the people.

FOR $2 SILVER COINS.

Plan to Have Big Souvenirs of the Jamestown Exposition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Representative Maynard of Virginia introduced a bill to-day authorizing the Government to participate in the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition at Hampton Roads, in 1907, and providing an appropriation of $1,340,000 for Government buildings and exhibits.

The bill also provides for the coinage by the Government of 1,000,000 two-dollar silver pieces, the exposition to pay for the bullion used. By this means the exposition hopes to realize a profit of about $890,000 on the difference between the cost of the silver and the circulating value of the coins.

Representative Maynard believes there will be a great demand for two-dollar silver pieces bearing scenes typical of Jamestown.

HUNTER KILLS HIS WIFE.

His Gun Discharged While She Is Examining His Bag.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 20.—John Bila shot and killed his wife to-day. He had just returned from a hunting trip, and his wife and three children gathered about to see what game he had shot. His gun was discharged within a few inches of Mrs. Bila's head.

He said the shooting was accidental, but was locked up in the county jail, pending an investigation. Mrs. Bila was 30 years old.

GIRL WIFE'S DESPAIR.

[illegible]nly 20 and Mother of Six, All Dead—Found in River Mud.

Mrs. Bieme Dicoro, wife of Domenico Dicoro of 377 East Sixty-ninth Street, was found yesterday morning at daybreak lying in the mud of the Harlem River at 155th Street. She is only 20 years old, but has had six children, all of whom are dead. She was married at 14, and has once had twins.

Her last child was buried on Monday, and it is supposed that, demented with grief, she wandered away from home, and either tried to commit suicide or strayed from the road into the river. She was taken to Washington Heights Hospital and recovered sufficiently to return home with her husband.

Gen. Wood Soon to Command.

MANILA, Jan. 20.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood will succeed Major Gen. Corbin in command of the military division of the Philippines on Feb. 1. Major Gen. Corbin will leave on Feb. 2 for Hongkong, sailing thence for San Francisco.

TAWNEY WOULD CHECK EXECUTIVE OVERDRAFTS

Attacks Naval Repairs as a Form of Coercive Appropriation.

NO COIN EXPRESSAGE FUND

House Refuses Appropriation to Accommodate Banks—Debate on Paying for ex-Secretaries' Portraits.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—In the further consideration of the Urgent Deficiency bill, in the House to-day, there developed several outbursts of oratory, in which the Secretary of the Navy, the Department of Justice, and the express companies of the country came in for a grilling.

Chairman Tawney of the Appropriations Committee denounced the custom of the Government paying for transportation of coin from Sub-Treasuries to banks and other applicants as graft for the express companies. Last year $130,000 was appropriated for this purpose, but this year nothing was allowed. Gen. Keifer's amendment appropriating $10,000 for this purpose was lost by a vote of 70 to 74.

John Sharp Williams, minority leader, supported the Keifer amendment. He said that in the South, especially in the cotton districts, the negroes who pick the cotton demanded silver money, as they were too ignorant to read the denomination of paper bills. To make planters pay the cost of transportation would be a hardship.

"It is a curious thing," said Mr. Tawney, "that the very next morning after the sub-committee decided not to include anything in this bill for such transportation some of its members were visited by the representatives of some of the express companies, who urged such an appropriation.

"A serious abuse has grown up in this business. Here is one instance. A bank in Yonkers, N. Y., sent to the Sub-Treasury for $6,000 in silver. It is fourteen miles from the Sub-Treasury in New York City to Yonkers. But that money was shipped first to Binghamton, N. Y., more than 200 miles. From Binghamton it was taken by another express company to Tarrytown, another 200 miles, whence a third express express company hauled it the last fifteen miles to Yonkers."

Mr. Hill (Conn.) said he could give an instance where an express company collected $16,000 for transporting its own money from San Francisco to New York.

Rising in defense of a provision for eight clerks in the Treasury to count money, Mr. Gaines of Tennessee said this old money should be retired. It was "rotten, dirty, bacteria-carrying, disease-breeding paper money." To which Mr. Littlefield of Maine added:

"In Germany it is 'germs,' in Paris 'parasites,' in Ireland 'mikrobes,' and when they get here again 'backteria.'"

"Perhaps these germs are responsible for much of the deficiencies," retorted Gaines. "They simply run off with the money."

In closing the general debate Mr. Tawney took up the proposed amendment of the law passed last year to prevent coercive appropriations.

"There is an item in this bill of $1,000,000 for maintenance and repair of naval machinery," he said, "which illustrates what the committee desires to remedy. The appropriation for that service last year was apportioned by the Secretary of the Navy. But within a few months the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering wrote the Secretary that the appropriation was not enough to keep the machinery of our ships in the condition which should be characteristic of all warship machinery. Thereupon the Secretary waived the apportionment, giving the opinion of the bureau chief as his reason. Now he comes with an estimate for $1,000,000 deficiency.

"Nothing was disclosed in the hearings before the committee to indicate that there was any extraordinary emergency or even unusual circumstance requiring this extra expenditure. It simply means that there are two systems of naval expenditure. One is authorized by Congress, and the other by the Secretary of the Navy. Just so there are two policies of naval construction. The Secretary's way of overhauling battleships and other war vessels is practically new construction. But instead of being authorized by Congress it is done at the order of the Secretary, even when the ship is practically rebuilt.

"Now, in making this waiver, the Secretary has complied with the letter, but not with the spirit of the law. When Congress has fixed the expenditure it is the duty of the Secretary to carry it out and not to make it something else."

"What do you propose to do about it?" asked Representative Palmer of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Tawney explained that his amendment was intended to make it impossible for department heads, or heads of Government establishments not executive departments, to make waivers of allotments hereafter except in case of extraordinary and unforeseen emergencies, and after giving full reasons in writing.

The existing law provides summary removal from office as the punishment for such offenses, and Mr. Palmer wanted to amend it. Mr. Tawney admitted that the penal clause of the law was unsatisfactory. If the President should violate the law, as Mr. Tawney declared he had under strict construction, by accepting the voluntary service of Gov. Magoon as Minister to Panama, he would be liable to summary removal, a plainly unconstitutional law.

"When we want a picture of the Speaker we contribute ourselves," was the comment of John Wesley Gaines, when Mr. Tawney brought up the $2,615 item for an oil painting of ex-Attorney General Knox. The discussion brought out the fact that it was the custom of all departments to pay for the portraits of ex-Secretaries and others that adorn their walls. Some Congressmen had supposed that the retiring Cabinet members paid for the paintings themselves.

"Isn't this Government big enough to have the portraits of the Presidents and the Speakers of this House here in its Capitol?" asked Representative Mann of Illinois.

"Certainly," answered Representative Littauer of New York, a member of the committee, "but let's have them specifically appropriated for when we want them, and not hang them in every room of every department of Government."

Two facts brought out in the discussion of the deficiency in the Department of State were that the Portsmouth Peace Conference cost the Government $26,000 and the entertainment of Prince Louis of Battenberg $4,311.07.

Volume IV

(Of the 25.)

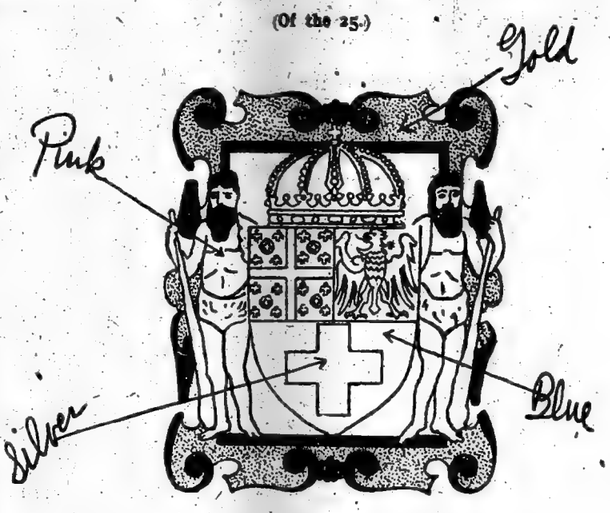

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100 Years Ago William Colgate Set Up His Kettle.

IT'S BEEN BUSY EVER SINCE

1,000 Employes Dine in the Grand Central Palace and All of Them Get Medals.

All the soap and perfumery factories and offices of Colgate & Co., in this city and Jersey City were closed yesterday because exactly 100 years ago, at 6 Dutch Street, William Colgate set up his first soap kettle and advertised that he had "soap, mould and dipt candles" for sale, and would pay "the highest price given for tallow."

One thousand employes of the firm which has grown up from that soap kettle assembled at 1 P. M. in the Grand Central Palace to celebrate the centennary of the soap kettle. The firm of Colgate & Co., it is interesting to note, still occupies the old building at 4 and 6 Dutch Street which was at one time the residence and soap shop combined of the pioneer.

A handsomely bound book was at the side of every dinnerplate at the celebration, and its contents told the history of the Colgate concern, illustrated with prints of the Dutch Street place, a daguerrotype of William Colgate, and a reproduction of the original padlock of the door of the soap shop.

Every employe also got a bronze medallion stamped with the bust of William Colgate. The medallions varied in size, shape and color, according to the term of service. Ira T. Fortmeyer and Patrick Madden, who have been in the employ of the firm for more than fifty years, had to be decorated with three or four medals each entirely to cover the sum of their years of toil. Those who had been forty, thirty-five, thirty, and so on downward to ten years in service, were awarded accordingly. Employes who had been with the firm less than three and a half years got a three-and-a-half years' medal. All the reporters were made honorary three-and-a-half year employes of Colgate & Co.

Austen Colgate presided as toastmaster. He told funny stories and the employes laughed. It would have been a difficult position for Mr. Colgate had it not been that his reputation as a humorist had been established by the laughter of others who were not employes.

The seat of honor was held by Richard M. Colgate, the senior member of the firm. Other members of the firm present were Gilbert Colgate, Sidney M. Colgate, and Russell Colgate. Foreign representatives of the firm were G. H. Weyand from the Argentine Republic, W. A. Chipman, W. G. M. Shepherd, and E. Bourdois, representing Australia, Canada, and France, respectively.

One-third of the employes at the dinner were women.

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LONG PALETOTS in Broadtail; formerly $1,500 — $1,000
ONE SET SILVER FOX, containing 3 superbly matched skins; formerly $4,500 — $3,500
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of Chiffon Panama, Eton Coat trimmed with fancy braid and silk, " 42.50
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INCLUDING PICTORIAL SECTION.

THE "COMMONS" OF BRITAIN.

There is much anxiety in the minds of the Conservative leaders and advocates in England as to the consequences of the entrance of the workingmen as an organized party of considerable strength into the House of Commons. At the present writing it looks as if the Laborites would have some fifty members, which is a solid and efficient force to be used at times when the majority may be divided. It is true that the strength of the Liberals tends steadily to grow, and that they are likely to have a clean majority over all other parties combined of some thirty votes, and they may fairly reckon that no question will be likely to arise on which the Conservatives, the Irish Nationalists, and the Laborites can be united, and on which the Liberals themselves will not be united. Nevertheless, while the Liberals are thoroughly at one on the main question of protection, they are made up of a number of groups, each of which attaches a good deal of importance to its special doctrine, and it is not impossible that a split may come and they be unexpectedly overthrown. But if that happens, it can only be with the co-operation of the Conservatives, and it is not easy to see why the latter should go in fear of consequences which they can themselves bring on or avert.

Moreover, to us Americans, who have seen many alarms aroused by the extension of representation subside, and government grow gradually firmer and more regular the greater the number of those sharing in its powers and responsibilities, it seems but sensible that our Conservative friends shall ask themselves what grounds they find in the history of their land to justify the apprehensions from which for the moment they are suffering. The British Government is a very ancient one. It is, dating from the rise of England, by far the oldest in Europe, and for near a thousand years the tendency of all the changes that have taken place in its Constitution have been toward broadening the basis of its authority by constantly increasing participation of the people. Since 1265, when the great and good SIMON DE MONTFORT took the bold step of calling in to the King's Council the Knights of the Shire, men of property and standing but of no hereditary rank, to divide with the Barons the function of aiding the King in his ruling, to the present, when practically the sole condition of suffrage is the payment of a rent so small that nearly all must be eligible, the course of British politics has held to one direction.

Coincident with this mighty process, the most significant, impressive, and practically efficient in the history of modern nations, there has gone on another, by which the actual powers of government have slowly and surely been gathered in the House of Commons, to which the extension of the suffrage has admitted ever new classes. It is only a little more than two centuries since, in 1688, the Executive became formally and distinctly responsible to the national representatives; but for centuries before that there was an unintermitted struggle to secure for the legislative body the control of the purse strings, which is, in the practical and sensible British mind, the very key to all liberties. One after another the reigning sovereigns of the Houses of Plantagenet, Tudor, Stuart, Hanover, have parted with more and more of the essential authority of rulers to the representatives of the taxpayers, until to-day the House of Commons is unquestionably in possession of larger powers, over a vaster empire, of greater resources and interests, than any man or body of men has ever possessed in the history of the world.

Now, it is inevitable, soon or late, that considerable bodies of men possessing political powers, and having common aims and beliefs, shall organize to use these powers. For forty years the laboring men of Great Britain have had the legal right, under quite liberal conditions, to vote for members of the Commons. Until recently they had been content to give their votes, either individually as their sympathies inclined, to one party or another, or in partial and scattered fashion in pursuance of an incomplete organization. Within a dozen years the organization has advanced in strength and unity, workingmen have made their entry and their mark in the House, and the beginnings of a true party have been apparent. It will be stronger in the next House than ever before. It may also be more extreme, but, as in Germany the Socialists in name have gradually become conservative in fact and have proved a check on militarism and arbitrary power, we have a reasonable expectation that in the long run the British Laborites will see the right course with a fair degree of intelligence, and follow it. If they do not, the experience of centuries will be contradicted.

"SOUTHWARD" THE COURSE OF EMPIRE.

Our telegram from Baltimore quoting The Manufacturers' Record statistics of exports from Southern ports for 1905 contains matter for deepest thought. The six chief Southern ports increased their exports of breadstuffs by $20,000,000, to $50,049,696. The increase is not surprising, for 1905 was a good year for exports, and 1906 promises to be better. The significant thing is the proportion of increase, which carries the six ports from much less than one-third of the total exports to much more than one-third. Their increase was 37 per cent. of the increase at all ports. And this was before the completion of the six railways enumerated in our telegram, all of which will foster this southward rather than eastward route to the world's markets. To appreciate the rapidity of this growth it may be stated that the exports of corn via the Gulf ports has doubled since 1901, while the exports from Atlantic ports has fallen by 15 per cent., from 85 per cent. We have not much heart to gibe Chicago at being side-tracked, for our own case is even more grievous. These cargoes of exports are taken away in ships which now come to the ports of lading empty. If not to-day or to-morrow, at least soon they will come full, and New York will suffer as a port of import as well as of export. It is a peaceful revolution which we are witnessing, but it is a revolution all the same.

The Gulf ports attribute their phenomenal gains to "natural superiority" of their routes, along river valleys descending to the sea so steadily and gradually that locomotives are chiefly useful to control the speed of the coasting trains, which almost haul themselves. Meanwhile the trunk lines laboriously and expensively haul their freights across mountains. Economically the competition is "unfair," as the labor unions say, but so strong has been the leadership and prestige of the older routes that the mere economics of the situation might never have endangered their supremacy. The mischief is begun and promoted by "midnight" tariffs, and "differentials," which are mysteries to the general reader, but which the new era of railway reform cannot check any too soon for the good of New York. The mere difference of grades will not prevent our getting our old share of the business if all ports are put on an equality, or if New York is allowed to charge competitive rates. Our throats are cut now by prohibition of cheap rates via New York, under the auspices of the Inter-State Commerce Commission's award, and by devious methods of manipulating the agreed rates.

The following table will show how important this matter of altering the route of export is:

	1884-1888. Per cent.	1905. Per cent.
Gulf exports cotton	44	60
Atlantic ports exports cotton	55	34
		1904.
Gulf exports wheat	2	55
Atlantic ports exports wheat	59	20

In the case of wheat the comparison is made with 1904 because 1905 was abnormal for crop reasons.

The effect of this new movement in dollars instead of percentages of traffic is this:

	Atlantic Ports.	Gulf Ports.
IMPORTS.		
1893	$717,360,074	$24,682,332
1905	888,232,747	48,209,910
EXPORTS.		
1893	$624,278,456	$125,591,982
1905	917,350,415	319,543,869

The Atlantic ports still have a great lead, and are making handsome gains. There would be nothing to complain of if others were not doing so much better. We should moderate our envy, make sure that the gains of our competitors are honest, and rejoice that under any conditions the profits are kept in the family, and not lost to strangers, as is the unhappy condition of those who have aliens at their gate instead of across oceans.

PRIVATE GRAFT.

The anti-tipping law passed by the last Legislature was thought to be a joke at the time, but Magistrate FINN's application of it to the case of Foreman DI ROSARIO gives it a seriousness which it did not bear at the time of its enactment. Then it was thought to apply to such petty private graft as was at that time under remark in the case of a leading hotel. Then, it will be remembered, it was disclosed to the wonderment of many that it was not at all a singular coincidence for frequenters of lobster palaces—whatever they may be—to find lobsters and other nocturnal birds upon their plates, and not later upon the memorandum of what had been served. The hotel prosecuted its servants for losses of thousands of dollars, but very discreetly said nothing regarding their accomplices among "guests" who sought both to [illegible] and pay low. Certain [illegible] be held less blameworthy [illegible] humbler sufferers. The foreman of the Edison Company is charged with a more heinous act. From men earning no more than $15 weekly he was accustomed to collect assessments for the privilege of holding their jobs, to a total in one man's case of $80. It would be hard to imagine a meaner offense.

Such cases, and the very fact of the enactment of the statute, prove the existence of a crime which is gaining in proportions with the absorption of trade by corporations whose size rivals that of cities and even of States. The tip which is something more than recognition and requittal of brisk and cheerful personal service has always existed. The house mistress who allows her supplies to be ordered at the area door always needs more and pays more than the chatelain who buys her own at the shop. The rich man's horses eat more oats than the poor man's, and the tenderfoot motorist burns more benzine in his buggy than its manufacturer can believe. But the evil spoken of is as much in advance of this as this is beyond the simple tip. In the day of smaller things a manufacturer was his own buyer and salesman. There was no one between him and his customers or providers, and there was no one about the establishment whose palm it was worth while to cross. But business has become entirely impersonal. Bargains are made between corporations, and the officials who authorize contracts act upon reports of subordinates, who, likely enough, are not themselves parties of the really first part, or courts of original jurisdiction. In such a chain perfect propriety and honesty in the highest offices is compatible with something different in the lower links of the chain.

"There is no graft in Europe" is an astonishing statement made recently over the signature of an ex-Consul, who might be supposed to know at least the facts regarding the country of his residence. It is incredible, because it is so very easy to recall facts to the contrary. The English war stores scandal, which caused an officer's suicide within a few days, the French Panama frauds, the Russian Grand Ducal greed at their country's expense are among facts preventing acquittal of "abroad" of acts offending the spirit of our anti-tipping law. The tendency noted exists everywhere, and the sentiment against it is no more advanced here than elsewhere. For example, the House of Commons at its last session passed a Prevention of Corruption bill identical in spirit with our own statute. But the Lords defeated it, doubtless because their Lordships knew so much less of trade than the Commoners. It was time for both countries to act when honesty was becoming ruinous and rectitude a disqualification for modern trade.

YACHTING MEASUREMENT.

"Outsiders" are presumably not aware of the enormous influence exercised upon the models of racing craft by the rules of yacht measurement. Perhaps it is not a very weighty matter. Time was when a vessel built of wood and propelled by wind acting on canvas was the "norm" of a mercantile or of a war vessel. There are men not so very old who can recall those times. Those were the times when the American clipper ship had the choice and the call for all the traffic of the world, when we carried four-fifths of our own commerce in our own "bottoms," and when in our mercantile marine, according to COBDEN's acknowledgment, we rivaled Great Britain on the seas. Those times are not our times. Steel and steam have superseded wood and canvas. In the modern competition we, meaning we Americans, have been left hopelessly behind. And it is curious that we should have been so left, since a modern ship is only a manufacture of steel, and since, in other manufactures of steel, American manufacturers have shown their ability to compete in the world's markets. When we inquire for the explanation of this anomaly, we must find it in the spirit of Protection. American shipbuilders are still working in the spirit of our navigation laws, which in turn are still founded on the British navigation laws of CHARLES II.'s time. Whenever they find, or pretend, that they cannot make money in open competition, they trot to Congress for help in the shape of "subsidies." Perhaps they ought to be ashamed of themselves. But the fact remains that we are out of it.

Since we are out of it, it ensues that our models and theories of sailing ships have nothing to do with the commerce of the world. They have to do only with yachting, or pleasure sailing. But with this yacht measurement has everything to do. For it depends upon the rules of yacht measurement whether a yacht which is primarily or even secondarily intended as a racing craft shall be a "racing machine" merely, or a practicable boat, which can take care of herself in most weather, which can go into most harbors, and which, when not employed in racing, can be a comfortable abode and cruiser for an owner of a nautical turn of mind. We ourselves developed, under our old rules of yacht measurement, the "skimming dish," in which no prudent and understanding man would trust himself at sea. That was our type of "racing machine." The British, whose pleasure sailing is all sea-sailing, and none of it river or even sound sailing, developed not only a different but an opposed type of craft. The British rule that the [illegible] of a racing yacht should be as [illegible] at half her beam, tended to produce a type of boat as absurd, for general sea-going purposes, as the American "skimming dish"—not so dangerous, to be sure, except in case of grounding, and practically not capsizable, but nevertheless an absurd and impracticable craft. It is between these absurd and impracticable craft that the contests for the America's Cup, at least since Lord DUNRAVEN's time, and perhaps before, have been waged. That is to say, these contests have been waged between monsters which required crews equal to more than ten times their tonnage to handle, monsters which were excluded from most of the ports on our coast, monsters which were so expensive that, as soon as they had fulfilled the purpose of their creation in contesting the possession of the America's Cup, their owners had no further use for, and either dismantled them, and sold them for junk, or else converted them into schooners under a more moderate and practical rig, although even then they were not practical cruisers along the western shores of the Atlantic Ocean.

The cable dispatch announcing the results of the International Yachting Conference at London indicates a departure in the direction of sanity. "Less draught, less sail area, and greater beam"—these are the conditions which will promote a reaction against the monstrous type of "big single-stickers" which have been contesting the America's Cup, and will enable an owner to maintain a yacht which will be capable of racing, on occasions, and will still fulfill the dictionary definition of a yacht as "a vessel built and used for pleasure." We might confidently appeal to the owners and builders of all the yachts that have raced, as challengers or as defenders, for the America's Cup for the last fifteen years, upon the question whether their respective vessels fulfill that definition.

IMPROVED RED MEN.

The army maxim derived from experiences of frontier service that there is no good Indian but a dead one is probably parting with some of its validity as time goes on, inasmuch as a big society has been formed bearing the name of the Improved Order of Red Men, or Order of Improved Red Men, and without exciting much popular attention has crept along gathering volume with its progression till its membership now numbers half a million, with the President, just elected the only honorary member of the body, at the head of the array. Of course it is not composed of actual "Indians not taxed," the red men of history and legend, but as it takes its name from them they seem to stand for the liberal creed that they are capable of improvement, and the society may set out to show them the way, and in the place of the thorns which have strewn it erewhile distribute the gentle and fragrant blossoms of encouragement. The society spreads all over the country, taking in persons of worth and substance and elevated aims, and for any information about it which the public possesses is quite worthy to have a Chief Magistrate as its leading ornament.

More will probably be known about it hereafter on that account than has been the case in the past, and we may be let into the secret of its nomenclature, which is obscure and original in a degree to awaken lively curiosity. For instance, its chief officer is called the Great Incohonee, and minor functionaries may have similarly enigmatic designations. Everything about it wears a mysterious cabalistic air except its declaration of principles. These stand forth plain and simple, and are founded on the rock of patriotic Americanism and general morality, making a solid underpinning for the institutes of any order of men of any color, and tending potently to the "improvement" of the same. The President said in his speech accepting the honor conferred upon him that such orders "play a signally great and useful part in our body social, politic, and economic," and perhaps they do without making any great amount of noise about it, pursuing their work of promoting comradeship and friendly social sentiments and intercourse, as Summer's warmth promotes the processes of growth, also going hand in hand with stillness and with no celebrating sound of sackbut or psaltery or horn. There are a much larger number of these societies spread abroad over the country than most people imagine, some of them including members enough almost to make a respectable small-sized nation. So far none of them has tried to establish an imperium in imperio as the Catholic Church, itself ever much censured for its attempts that way, imagines the vast and powerful Masonic body to do—an order taking in, so to speak, all the nations, and going on prosperously from century to century. Nor does the State consider itself in peril near or remote from any of them, though they have in abundance crowns and sceptres and imperial and pontifical robes among their properties, and no end of autocratic and "supreme" titles for their officials. The worst thing to be said about any of them is that their beneficiary systems are sometimes founded on sentiment rather than sound actuarial precepts, and they don't pay when the pinch comes. That is a fault to be remedied, but it is to be hoped that it will not creep into the practice of the Improved Red Men, the order being meritorious enough to deserve constitutional and administrative safeguards against getting into the insurance business over its head—if, indeed, that is any part of the function which it takes upon itself to perform.

WASHINGTON'S COLORED NURSES.

A colored female has just died in a Philadelphia asylum who claimed to be 135 years old, and also asserted that she had seen WASHINGTON many times and retained a perfectly clear memory of him. She was born at Frogtown, a small hamlet near Valley Forge, and it was there that, according to what is told in her behalf, she was privileged to see at such close quarters and with so much frequency the Father of His Country. As it is now more than a hundred years since that great man entered the famous nations of the dead and slept with Kings and counselors and patriarchs of the infant world, the chance which the present generation has of seeing in the flesh any who have looked on his majestic presence is, in the nature of things, very small indeed. There is a natural distrust of the claims of withered old colored females if they carry their pretensions of antiquity too far.

Yet one would fain believe any presented with a show of plausibility if they reached back to take in an actual vision of the Pater Patriae, clad in his warlike gear and going about his duties in the Winter-bound camp like any other soldier. But as the country has continued to hear those tales since time began to deepen its impress of value upon them they tend to excite incredulity instead of inspiring confidence. The number of WASHINGTON'S old colored nurses which have turned up as the decades one after another have been reeled off from the whirling spool of time since he departed forth out of it are by no means to be easily ciphered up. They date back to the misty times when BARNUM exhibited JOYCE HETH on that then suspected claim. They are in multitude as the sparrows or the flying October leaf, and it is a long time since the pretensions of any of them have been attended with any acceptable signs of verification. Probably it will be as well to admit that the hope of looking upon any living person who had looked on the living WASHINGTON ceased to take on the encouraging tinge of expectation quite a long time ago. The pretensions of the mummied Philadelphia centenarian, not plausible in themselves, are further discredited by the declaration that she quit smoking at 135, after having followed the practice all her life. Such a caprice of abstention and the invasion of a habit so rooted imply anything but a sound condition of the faculties and a clear vision along the backward field of memory. It was quite likely only a dream that she had seen the Father of His Country, and it is too late in the day for such pretensions to be advanced with the expectation that anybody will believe them.

POOR PAY IN THE LIBRARIES.

Why There Are No Men Employed in the Branches.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to "Student's" letter in THE TIMES of the 18th asking why men are not employed in the public libraries of the city: If he will inquire more deeply into the conditions he will find that the requirements are high and salaries very low, consequently men of intelligence, who are necessary for this particular field of educational work, cannot afford to take it up. The Directors would gladly get men, if they could.

The present conditions will not be changed until the library profession is recognized and put on a higher basis, and not till then will students find men in the libraries to help them.

Directors and those interested in the support of our libraries say, "The librarian ranks with the school Principal, and the assistants with the teacher." But they immediately go and prove to the public that they do not believe their own statement, by paying the librarian a third or a quarter the salary the Principal gets, and the assistant less than the average typewriter.

The library will never do its full duty to the public until these conditions are changed.

Directors cannot expect the public to have the same respect for the librarian as they do for the school Principal, when they do not set the example, but demand college-trained (or an equivalent) assistants, and treat them as clerks. The same conditions exist all over Greater New York. A LIBRARIAN'S FRIEND.

Brooklyn, Jan. 19, 1906.

Bad Air in the Schools.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This morning I was interested in reading the letter in your paper in response to a complaint from a parent with reference to the new system of ventilating in the public schools. Let me, as a sufferer and a teacher, add my plea to that of the parent. In all my life I never had a headache till this menace to health was instituted. The children go home sick; they complain of headaches and have flushed faces. If the air is so pure, why should there be an odor like dirty suds when one comes in from the street? Think of a building being swept twice a day and not one window opened!

New York, Jan. 20, 1906. A TEACHER.

Chance for Policy Holders.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company has its annual meeting to elect new officers for the ensuing year on Jan. 24. As one of the policy holders I would suggest either that the other policy holders should all appear in person at the meeting or should meet beforehand, selecting our own proxies, and in this way elect such officers as we policy holders desire. J. P.

New York, Jan. 20, 1906.

Tillman and His Fellow-Senators.

From The Springfield Republican.

It is painful to observe that the honorable Senate, this most exemplary body, was not in the least horror-struck because Mr. Tillman, the other day, acted as the funnel for its secret feelings toward Mr. Roosevelt until the torrent of his invective carried him into the Mrs. Minor Morris case. It was a "good speech" up to that point, according to one Senator. When Mrs. Minor Morris was mentioned Senators turned pale; they were filled with horror at last. It is interesting to discover just where the Senate draws the line, and instructive to learn how far it will permit Senator Huckleberry Finn to romp in the sacred pastures of Senatorial criticism. It remains only to say that, in our judgment, the Senate was horror-struck too late, and that the Tillman speech, after all, gives us a new measure of its own dignified feelings toward a certain [illegible]

MORE WHISTLING.

Big Blasts from the River at Night Again the Rule.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After having been reformed for several weeks, so that as respects my observations all cause of complaint had ceased, the night whistling nuisance has noticeably revived during the past week, and last night it began at the usual hour of 11 and went on much as formerly. Probably not one tug Captain could be induced to admit that he ever pulled a whistle cord in his life unnecessarily; indeed, it has been asserted that this is never done, for it would make trouble by wasting steam. So orders from associated owners or from Government officers that whistles must be blown only when strictly necessary would only put the matter back where it was at first—at the discretion of these men, to howl just when and as much as they pleased.

I suppose the law requires—and reasonably—blowing a signal when coming out of a long slip; but the law cannot mean, and necessity cannot require, the usual amount of noise to be made at 3 o'clock in the morning, when hardly any craft is astir.

In my opinion the whistle itself is the proper subject of attack. At present there is no restriction on size and power; the smallest tug can have the biggest whistle. If a signal must be given in the stream, it is not necessary that Yonkers and Hempstead shall wake up and hear it. The harbor and local craft—which are the producers of the nuisance—have never any real occasion for long-distance talk; a half mile is as far as they need be heard, even in fog, yet they are using whistles that go from three to ten miles and even more. The thing is as absurd as to use the biggest megaphones in private conversation; and the fact that these enormous noises are made without restriction illustrates the carelessness of the whole thing—just stick on a big enough whistle, and let it go at that.

JULIUS WILCOX.

Brooklyn, Jan. 19, 1906.

Protest Against Sunday Meetings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue last Monday you gave an account of the effort of two Presbyterian ministers to gain "seats" in the Central Federated Union—a body which meets, in direct violation of the Fourth Commandment, on the Lord's Day. That the Presbytery of New York (Presbyterian) should appoint delegates to a meeting which is held in violation of the law of God is hard to understand. That the delegates should go to the meeting, and, in trying to speak and act like those who are breaking the Sabbath, should call out "loud and vociferous applause" by their "hits," &c., is still harder to understand.

If the Church of God does not stand for the Sabbath, she may as well close her doors. If the ministers of Jesus Christ do not stand for the Sabbath, they should lay aside their robes, titles, and office. However loud their protestations to the contrary, those ministers, and back of them the Presbytery, are helping to weld the shackles of "seven-day toil" on the workingmen by breaking down the Sabbath in the transaction of secular business. The bulwark which defends the rights of workingmen and of capital is Christianity, and the straight road back to serfdom is in the destruction of laws and doctrines of the Christian religion, which laws and doctrines ministers are set to maintain. F. M. FOSTER.

New York, Jan. 10, 1906.

Money for Europe Honestly Earned.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The report of Special Inspector Braun, who was sent abroad to study the emigration problem, makes the point that large sums of money are sent to Europe by "aliens" who earn it here. Such criticism forgets to note the fact that these "aliens" have given us good labor in return and have by so much added to the actual wealth of our land. In effect the money they carry away is our payment to their land for so much labor abstracted—a quid pro quo. If they had not given good value they would not have gained the wages.

It is singular to rebel at the payment of this just debt while we view with equanimity the millions annually squandered in Europe by our rich families—an enormous sum for which we receive no equivalent. Astor, alone, probably takes from us more than the savings of all foreign laborers put together, and leaves us really the poorer.

Moreover, the money taken by the poor goes in a direction approved by common humanity. That abstracted by the rich finds its way largely into pockets already well provided for.

If these "aliens" did nothing more than teach our lower class Americans their lesson of thrift the money we pay them would be well earned. AN AMERICAN.

New York, Jan. 18, 1906.

Tampering with Foreign Mail.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having acquaintance with an office in the city which receives a very large foreign mail, I would be interested in learning whether other houses which also receive foreign mail, packages, and letters ever have any cause for complaint as to condition, if mutilated, &c. It cannot be possible that the mail received in the office mentioned is the only one tampered with by the Government clerks, and it must be that these clerks who so mutilate packages that the safety of the contents is endangered are wonderfully greedy stamp collectors for themselves or are in the employ or have business connections with the men who sell stamps. There is scarcely a day when some letter or parcel received at the office mentioned does not show undue interest in the stamps. If it happens to have been a heavy package it is often a wonder that it reaches us at all. Very often it is only the wrapper that comes in. The postal authorities seem unable to cope with the difficulty. Does any one know why? C.

New York, Jan. 18, 1906.

Origin of the Lord's Prayer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may interest those of your readers who are troubled by the phrase "Lead us not into temptation," to know that many authorities agree in that "we cannot affirm with absolute certainty of any single word attributed to Jesus that He spoke it exactly as recorded." And also that a prayer used in the synagogues, in the youth of Jesus, which He must have heard many times, is prescribed to us in the writings of the rabbis: "Our Father, who art in Heaven, proclaim the unity of thy name and establish thy kingdom perpetually. Let us not fall into the power of sin, transgression, or iniquity, and lead us not into temptation. Thine, O Lord, is the greatness, the power, the glory, and the majestey. Our Father, who art in heaven, thy will be done on high. * * * Do whatsoever seemeth good in thy sight. Give me only bread to eat and raiment to put on. Forgive, O Lord, those who have this day offended thee." SIDNEY STARR.

New York, Jan. 19, 1906.

For Gravel Boxes in the Streets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to say a word in favor of placing boxes of gravel at intervals along the streets in bad weather. There seems no reason why this should not be done, except that no one is strong enough to force the issue alone. It would seem a fitting work for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to undertake, and one which might help it retrieve the unsavory reputation it has acquired. Otherwise a concerted subscription movement might accomplish the purpose. M. B. M.

New York, Jan 20, 1906.

English as She Is Wrote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A sign on Tremont Avenue opposite Crotona Park reads as follows:

WHO WISHES TO TAKE OFF THEIR SKATES OR PUT THEM ON AND LEAVE YOUR COATS SKATES OR SHOES WILL BE [illegible]

New York, Jan 20, 1906.

PRESIDENT TAKEN TO TASK.

Protest Against the Manner of His Congratulations to a Father.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the first page of your issue of to-day there is a small paragraph reporting a message which was sent by the most exalted citizen of this great Republic to a resident of White Plains on the subject of an incident which happened in the family of the latter—such a message as, if civilization means anything at all, should never have been sent by one civilized man to another. What is even more astounding, the recipient of this extraordinary message has so little regard for the honor of his house as to make it public through the press, when one might suppose that every worthy feeling would prompt him to keep it as secret as possible—if not to resent it.

Do we live in the twentieth century, or have we been somehow miraculously transported back to the unblushing coarseness and primitive brutality of the days of Anne or Elizabeth? Are the honor of womanhood and the sacredness of motherhood things to be celebrated in song and story; eloquently panegyrized upon tombstones, and sneered at in every-day life? Let us hope the poor mother who passed through the Valley of the Shadow of Death that President Roosevelt might have still another opportunity to display his good taste may never hear of the insulting words which brought tears of shame and indignation to the eyes of every self-respecting woman who read them in her morning paper, and made many a sensitive girl wonder why women become wives and mothers. That, be it known to President Roosevelt, will not tend to diminish "race suicide."

It is not every day, unfortunately, that we can produce a George Eliot to tell the truth in our behalf and to shield us from the cowardly blows of the most contemtible of weapons—"gentlemen's jokes." And, parenthetically, if George Eliot had been herself a mother she could not have done it so well. The mothers are otherwise occupied.

It is a shame—let the unenviable credit of it rest where it may—that a young and unmarried woman should be driven, in our day and generation, to make this protest in the name of womanhood, in the name of wifehood and motherhood, and in the name of the dignity of humanity.

New York, Jan. 17, 1906. VIRGO.

THE BOOM IN GASOLINE.

Demand Caused by Automobiles Creates an Interesting Situation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It will be somewhat peculiar if the automobilists are deprived of gasoline, for it was the automobilist who deprived the gas companies of that valuable adjunct to the manufacture of gas. Mr. Scarritt's warning is therefore doubly interesting.

During the investigation by the Stevens Committee, I remember that it was brought out that the Consolidated Gas Company, through the introduction of the automobile, had been forced to the use of petroleum in the place of gasoline in the enrichment of the company's product. Not so many years ago gasoline was not only a product that had no commercial value, but, as a matter of fact, it was taken down the bay and dumped into the ocean.

A man connected with the Standard Oil Company was a guest of a friend in an automobile, when those motors were first introduced here, and the owner of the automobile boasted of the cheapness of the fuel. This opened up a new market for gasoline, and the Consolidated Gas Company soon found out that gasoline, through the demand by automobilists, was jumping in price, and this product, that had been used for enrichment of gas, obtained such a high market value that the gas company had to give up its use, or gas at $1 per 1,000 cubic feet would be an impossibility.

Standard gasoline of 86 per cent. is quoted to-day at 17 cents a gallon, wholesale; 19 cents is asked for the 88 per cent. variety, and 22 cents a gallon for the 90 per cent. grade. Before the demands of the automobilists for gasoline, it was a drug on the market at even 3 cents a gallon.

In the making of 10,000 cubic feet of carbureted water gas, 4¼ gallons of gasoline would be required. An increase of 1 cent a gallon makes a difference of 5 cents for every 1,000 cubic feet of gas manufactured.

It would, indeed, be peculiar if the automobilists now should ultimately lose the use of gasoline after having deprived the gas companies of its use.

AUTOMOBILIST.

New York, Jan. 19, 1906.

A Note of Joy from the Commuter.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not time that some one was calling attention to the improved conditions on the Greenwood Lake Division of the Erie Railroad?

The service has greatly improved in the last few months, and the cars now running on some of the trains are as fine as any day coaches in this country. COMMUTER.

Verona, N. J., Jan. 20, 1906.

Worth Keeping for Reference.

From The Realty Journal.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is to be congratulated on the excellence of its financial supplement and record of 1905. It is the one undertaking of the kind that has a distinct reference value.

THE TASK.

So comes the dream of it:
At first a glimmering of light which, glancing
On the startled eye of the mind,
Flares a false flame,
Soon to die out
To nothing
But a blur on the sight, proving a light was there.

So comes the dawn of it:
Steadily up, from under the low-browed night,
Rises the natural sun and waves away
Dark from the higher landmarks,
Slowly treads
The puzzling defiles that, in the light,
Seem strangely simple after night's surmise.
And from confusion comes
The quickening touch of life.
The murky pool
Pierced by the shaft of truth delights the eye,
Which soon forgets its blindness, wondering
At what it sees.

So comes the toil of it:
The freshened hope of morn
Stirring the blood and lightening the heart;
And these
Gay soldiers, surging o'er doubt's battlements,
Conquer the mind.
Now, lo! the willing laborer to the field,
Trolling a song of faith,
His joy the strength
Born of his task.

So comes the end of it:
Of what avail?
The spirit downcast and a weary arm
Laid on the wall of doubt,
And tired eyes
Despairingly upon the Master's face.
Who can foretell the word? * * * *
Another task fulfilled
Again the night.

HYACINTH CHALMERS.

BILL KENNEDY, SCAB; A COAL STRIKE INCIDENT

Gordon & Sons Get a Volunteer Driver from the Sickbed,

AND HE STICKS TO THE JOB

Through a Chorus of Curses and Showers of Missiles in a Lively Day on the West Side.

The drivers have a strike on against R. Gordon & Sons, the west side coal dealers, and every time a procession of Gordon coal carts goes out—they have to go in processions of a half dozen or so with police guards—an ugly crowd with bricks, bottles, and stones follows and yells and showers the "scabs" on the carts with missiles. The new men keep being "won over" under such conditions, and yesterday morning the company found itself shy a driver.

The place was soon filled, and out came the procession of Gordon carts from the yard at the foot of West Forty-sixth Street. On the seat of the first wagon, a three-horse vehicle, sat a little old Irishman, with as blue eyes as you ever saw under two hedges of eyebrow. Pulled down over the back of his head was an old moth-eaten plush cap, but that didn't hide his square jaw or the rest of his features.

"Scab!" yelled a gang of boys, to disperse whom the police were too dignified.

The procession kept on. In a minute a shower of stones flew at the wagons. Then a woman shouted from a window:

"Scab Kennedy!"

They knew him. He was singled out for honor right away. More stones for him than for the negro drivers behind—and a dead cat and some bricks. All this for old Bill Kennedy.

Bill Kennedy had just got out of a sickbed. Fourteen months ago he got what he calls a pain in his side, and had to quit work. He had worked for the Gordons since the blizzard day back in March, 1888, and every Saturday in his illness somebody had taken to Kennedy's home a pay envelope that was just as fat as any he had ever got.

The strikers forgot Kennedy until Friday night. Then they told him there was a strike on. The old man got off his couch, put on his coat, and went to work at the coal yard stables with his old companion, "Bob" Howard, who drove the first load of coal the Gordons ever delivered, thirty-six years ago.

Two Eager Volunteers.

When there was a chance for a volunteer driver yesterday morning, Kennedy and Howard both wanted the job, but Kennedy spoke first.

"I'll lead the procession," said he; and they couldn't persuade him not to.

Howard came out with the carts, but the managers of the coal yard convinced him that he could fight a good fight by staying in the stable and caring for the horses. Every few minutes a brickbat banged against the stable and set the horses dancing nervously in their stalls. It was Howard's business to calm and feed the animals and keep them in shape for the work of the streets. He lost no time getting back to this as Kennedy left.

The strikers and their sympathizers soon saw that they couldn't make Kennedy even turn his head with their missiles and yells. Then a man slipped up behind the policeman guarding Kennedy's cart and hit the off horse a sharp whack with a stick.

"Coward!" yelled the old driver fiercely, turning around for the first time.

That was what the crowd wanted. Bricks, stones, and vegetables were rained at the cart. Then a heavy bottle smashed up against the cart at his side, broke to pieces, while the shower of glass stung the horses to a frenzy.

"Yah!" yelled the man who had thrown the bottle.

Before he could throw anything else a big man waded through the crowd and hit him between the eyes. Down he went, while the big man pushed on to the cart.

"Hello, Bill!" he shouted. "Now, you're all wrong—but you're all right if you think you're right."

Kennedy leaned over and shook hands with the big fellow. Then the carts went on. A minute later Kennedy heard the big man urging the crowd to "kill those niggers."

"Fan him," said Kennedy to the policeman. "It'll do him good."

An Effectual Fan.

The policeman rapped the big fellow in the same place where bad boys are punished and a whole lot more forcibly. The big fellow quit the "entertainment committee" work immediately. After that there wasn't so much trouble, but Kennedy earned his pay every time he took a cart out, and he led the line every time.

When he alighted, or rather was assisted from his seat after the last journey by the veteran Howard, he said to the reporters that he was so old and ill that it did not make much difference whether he was dead or not, and that all the way he kept saying over and over again to himself and the horses:

"The bosses treated me square when I was sick, and they paid me all that time, and I'm hanged if I'll quit 'em now."

When they wanted to send a policeman home with him he refused, saying that if an honest man could not walk the streets without fear it was time to quit the city. He did not know that a man in plain clothes was close behind him all the way home, his right hand holding a club in his outer overcoat pocket. The old man entered his home weary after the hard day's work, and still muttering to himself that he would "be hanged" if he would quit.

There were three arrests in the day. But the plain-clothes men who mingled with the crowds following the wagons every now and then grabbed a man by the back of his coat collar, shook him until his teeth rattled, and kicked him until he was persuaded that he had better go away.

The men driving the carts in the place of the strikers had many novel experiences, outside of dodging things thrown at them. Coal Cart No. 130, just after passing Seventh Avenue and Forty-second Street, bound west, was attacked at noon by two men, one of whom opened the little gate in the rear of the cart, while another pulled back the lever that dumps the coal. The result was that before the driver could stop he had spilled pea coal along the street for a distance of twenty feet. The same thing happened to a truck a little further down the street.

In each instance the drivers, frightened, attempted to desert; but were caught by policemen and under threat of arrest were forced to shovel up the coal into the wagons—a hard job—and then drive the carts either back to R. Gordon & Sons or their destination. The coal was delivered after considerable delay.

Two carts were deserted before the Hotel York, and new drivers had to be sent to them. A third was deserted in Forty-seventh Street, near Broadway.

The day ended with one of the most remarkable processions ever seen in New York. Headed by two mounted policemen and a police patrol wagon followed by four policemen abreast and guarded on the flanks and rear by eight reserves from the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, together with twenty-two other men in uniform and five plain-clothes men, the coal wagons went two abreast from Broadway, where they had delivered their coal in the vicinity of Times Square, across Forty-fifth Street to Eleventh Avenue, where they swung a block north to Forty-sixth Street and then down to the coal yards. Thousands followed them.

In charge of this parade was Capt. Daly, who fooled the great body of strike sympathizers by going down Forty-fifth Street instead of Forty-sixth. The police were watching the windows and housetops. No missiles were thrown, even at Kennedy, who brought up the rear.

The strike started on Thursday. Coal Drivers' Local No. 553 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters ordered it. The union drivers of the city declared that they weren't getting enough pay for ordinary work, and none for overtime. Drivers of three horses get $15, of two $13.50, and of one $12 a week. The drivers want $17, $15, and $13.50, and extra pay for overtime. Instead of calling a general strike, the union Secretary put pieces of paper containing the names of all the coal dealers in a hat and selected one. It was that bearing the name of R. Gordon & Sons. The strike was thereupon declared against the Gordon firm alone. The coal dealers believe there may soon be trouble all along the line.

SEE A FUR COAT, DODGE!

Mr. Jingle, the Chorus Man, Finds It Doesn't Indicate Prosperity.

Alfred Jingle, "the prominent chorus man," was sitting with a friend in Jake Wolff's yesterday afternoon, when he saw something that caused him quickly to open a newspaper, bury his head in it, and appear absorbed in the real estate column.

It was too late, however. An individual in a fur-lined overcoat who had just entered had caught sight of him, approached the table, and asked for the loan of a quarter, all in thirty seconds. The humble coin was produced, transferred to the palm of the needy one, and was soon being liquidated.

"Knew it was comin' as soon as I saw Bill with that overcoat," said Mr. Jingle, resignedly. "Used to mean prosperity. Now they mean broke. All due to the climate. Got a friend who's salesman in a clothin' store. Firm threatened to fire him last week. Tried to sell fur coat to old customer for $9.98, and customer got insulted.

"Got another friend. Drummer. Wife saved up money and gave him fur overcoat two years ago. First Winter hotels charged him 50 per cent. more on strength of coat. Wore it to Bridgeport last week and hotel wanted cash in advance. Said they weren't takin' any chances. Fact.

"Got another friend. Poet. Mother gave him fur coat to set him up in the business. Saw an Inverness in a pawnbroker's last week. Offered to swap the fur coat for it. Pawnbroker had a fit. Taken to Bellevue and still there. Fact.

"Got a friend who knows a man who knows Clarence Potogilt's valet. Valet trying to get rid of six Russian sable coats. Threw 'em in street and city threatened to pinch him. Took 'em back. Hobo came to door and asked for sandwich. Valet gave him one of the coats. Hobo burst into tears, gave him a biff in the eye, and smashed a two-thousand-dollar vawse.

"Say, got two plunks till pay day? Bill got my last cent. Thanks!"

And, sighing heavily, Mr. Jingle departed for the rehearsal.

LENT HETTY GREEN 5 CENTS.

She Borrowed Carfare of the Conductor—"Mrs. C. Morton" Repaid It.

Mrs. Hetty Green stepped from the stoop of her apartment house at 1,203 Washington Street, Hoboken, on Friday to a car bound for the New York ferry. Conductor George Krell saw her comfortably seated, then held out his hand for her fare. The richest American woman plunged her hand into her chatelaine bag and drew forth a half dollar.

Conductor Krell inspected it and then handed it back.

"Sorry, Madam," he said politely, "but it is not good money."

Mrs. Green took it back and felt around for another coin. She found none.

"I'll pay my fare later at the office," she said to Krell. "That letter carrier sitting opposite will vouch for me."

The man in Uncle Sam's uniform nodded to let Krell know that it was all right, and the conductor rang up the fare and paid it out of his own pocket.

Yesterday morning "Mrs. C. Morton" presented herself at the trolley company's office, dropped in a nickel to be repaid to Conductor No. 597, and asked for a receipt for it. It was given. Krell is keeping the coin to remind him of the time when the richest woman in America had to ask him to lend her five cents.

C. Morton is the name in Mrs. Green's bell plate at her Hoboken apartment house home.

MISS ABOTT AT THE OPERA.

She Makes Her First Appearance as Mimi in "La Boheme."

The performance at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening of Puccini's "La Bohème"—most melodious of all the modern Italian operatic products—was chiefly notable as bringing before the public of the Opera House for the first time Miss Bessie Abott. Miss Abott appeared a few weeks ago in one of the New York Symphony Orchestra's concerts, where she made a very agreeable, but not a very profound, impression. She came from Paris, where she is said to have made a success at the Grand Opéra, after study with Jean de Reszke and Fidèle Koenig. Still earlier than that she sang in New York. According to official information from the Opera House, she "plunked a banjo and sang 'coon' songs with her sisters on the vaudeville stage," and appeared with Chevalier in the burlesque "1492" and in the extravaganza "Christopher Columbus."

Miss Abott has very well shown that she has advanced beyond such things and deserves all the credit that there is for establishing a place for herself on a high artistic level. The idea she gave of her powers last evening was considerably higher than she gave at her previous appearance on the concert stage. She took the part of Mimi, in which this public is accustomed to artists of the highest rank, and took it very acceptably. Her voice in the Opera House sounded small, except when she made her greatest demand upon it, like a delicate thread; but it carried well, and while it is penetrating, it is yet agreeable in quality, and she knows how to use it with some skill in giving utterance to varied emotional expression, within a certain range. The range is as yet somewhat small, and the voice itself has potentialities of still greater development. So has Miss Abott's power as an actress. She possesses familiarity with the stage, not unnaturally; intelligence and skill were evident in her impersonation in such measure as to make her a promising addition to Mr. Conried's forces. She was watched by a friendly audience last evening and cordially received.

The cast was a Saturday night cast, and Mr. Caruso's place in it was taken by Mr. Dippel, who looks the part well, and sings the music with conviction if not with great beauty of tone. Mr. Scotti returned to the part of Marcello. The rest was as it has been before this season.

In the afternoon "Lucia di Lammermoor" was repeated before a large matinée audience, which found a potent attraction in the participation of Mme. Sembrich and Mr. Caruso in the performance. Mr. Parvis took the part of Enrico Ashton, and Mr. Journet that of Raimondo.

FANNY BROUGH IN TRAGEDY.

The English Actress to Drop Comedy and Play Lady Macbeth.

Fanny Brough, the English actress, who played Mrs. Mulholland in "The Duke of Killicrankie" and the mother in "A Message from Mars," and who is now appearing as Lady Helena in "The Indecision of Mr. Kingsbury," at the Haymarket Theatre in London, is to play Lady Macbeth in Oscar Ashe's coming production of the Shakespeare play in England.

Like her brothers, Lionel and Cecil, Miss Brough has long been known only in modern comedy rôles.

"It has always been my hope," she wrote recently to a friend in this country, "some time to do serious parts. After playing so many catty women in comedy, I should be glad to try an enlargement of the type in tragedy."

SPOILED STAGE AUTO RACE.

Men Caught Tampering with Electric Appliances at the Broadway.

Twice in the last week there has been difficulty with the electrical effects in the automobile race in "The Vanderbilt Cup," at the Broadway Theatre. The fault was at first believed to lie with the apparatus, but yesterday the electrician discovered two men tampering with the machine. They were recognized as being connected with a firm that has been associated with melodramatic productions in the past. As they were unable to explain their presence on the stage they were ejected from the theatre. The apparatus is now to be kept under lock and key.

TOWNSEND SURE OF RATE LEGISLATION

300 at Michigan Dinner Applaud His Speech.

CARLETON READS A POEM

And Also Presents Some Horrifying Statistics of the Versemakers and Their Crimes.

Representative Charles E. Townsend of Michigan, joint author of the Esch-Townsend Railroad bill, which has the approval of the Administration in Washington, told members of the Michigan Society of New York at their second annual banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria last night that the pressure for railroad rate legislation was becoming so great that the Congress would in all probability pass a bill this session. Three hundred Wolverines lauded his announcement and speech in behalf of the movement for railroad rate legislation. They also applauded Will Carleton when he recited a poem on Michigan, a verse of which ran:

Michigan, Michigan, dear unique Michigan,
Once more in memory, waves now we fish again;
Once more we feel thy moist atmosphere blessing us,
Once more thy glorious lake breezes caressing us;
Lakes to the left of us, lakes to the right of us,
Lakes to the front, but perhaps none in sight of us.
Yet those stiff breezes that toss-ball were playing there,
Gave us a lot of ambition while staying there;
And the night breezes through the pine branches clambering,
Gave us sweet songs that we still are remembering.
Now we are exiles the hand of fate fingering,
We in the wilds of Manhattan are lingering.
Though we, wild seem by this food and the rest of it,
Try our best to make the best of it.
Still our look back to our mother is dutiful,
Still if thou seekest peninsula beautiful,
Journey and visit and hunt and go boating there,
Drink from the bottles of magnetism floating there.
Then when, content, we put back the cork again,
Take the first ten o'clock train for New York again.

Mr. Carleton also read what he called a "romantic and impassioned poem," entitled "Facts and Statistics." He said that in the last calendar year 2,888,964 poems had been written, of which six had been accepted and four of them paid for. The subjects treated and mistreated had been: "Despair," 99,371; "Discontent," 10,864; "Spring," 254,351; "My Soul and I," 121,324; "Your Soul and You," 6; "Your Duty," 354,678; "My Duty," 1; "Her Eyes," 1,000,000; "Those Locks of Gold," 2,000,000; "Chauffeurs and Undertakers," 2,500; "Fads and Fancies of the Just," 3,500; "Oh, Why Should the Policy Holder Be Proud?" 8,650; "Why Spurn Her from the White House?" 8,384. The shortest poem, he said, was:

"Deuel and Mann
Are a Span."

Mr. Townsend in apologizing for interfering with the humor of the evening and discussing the serious subject of railroad legislation, told of the intoxicated man who boarded a street car without the wherewithal to pay the conductor. He informed the conductor that when he had left home in the morning he had had $15 in his purse. The conductor wanted to know what he had done with it.

"He said," remarked Mr. Townsend, "that he had 'shtopped on the way in shaloon and drank upsh $5 worth; then shtopped in 'nother shaloon and played poker wish usher $5.'

"'What did you do with the remaining $5?' asked the conductor.

"'Don't know,' answered the befuddled man, trying to recollect; 'reckon must have spent that $5 foolishly.'

"It is foolish to spend your time seriously," continued Mr. Townsend, "but this railroad rate question is a great one, and its principle extends back to the days when our forefathers went across the mountains and plains behind ox teams. This subject of Government control is not new. The old common law held that carriers should charge just and reasonable rates. Every public carrier is now serving in a way under Government control.

"During the past five years, when prosperity has been at its height, the railroads in the cases of at least 600 articles of traffic have raised their rates from the lowest to the highest. And now the problem is, Shall the Inter-State Commerce Commission be invested with power to carry out the law of the land, to see that the people are treated fairly? Complaints have come to Congress from all over the country that railroad rates are unreasonable.

"Rebates are being granted, and the railroads are dictating as to what man shall be rich and what man poor; what city shall be great and what city shall be small. The question is: Shall Congress obey the people in this regard and furnish them with a just and impartial tribunal to which complaint can be made and then judge correctly and equitably between the carriers and the people? All the sophistry in the world cannot eliminate the facts in the case. And I assert that the movement for legislation is not hysteria and it is not agitation. Reasonable rates are not harmful to the railroads. We are asking for nothing else."

William McAndrew spoke on "Michigan," and John S. Wise on "Virginia's Part in Michigan." Josiah T. Newcomb was toastmaster and Secretary Stanley L. Otis read letters of regret from Govs. Higgins and Warner of Michigan.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Weather conditions and general forecast: Continued and persistent south winds over the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys for several days have caused a general rise in temperature of 25 to 30 degrees over those regions in the last twenty-four hours.

The temperatures at 7 o'clock Saturday evening ranged from 62 degrees at Chicago, 64 degrees at Pittsburg, 66 degrees at Cincinnati, to 72 degrees at San Antonio, Texas.

The crest of the warm wave will reach Atlantic Coast districts Sunday.

Over the Rocky Mountain regions and the Missouri Valley there has been a sharp fall in temperature in the last day or so, until now temperatures below zero prevail in North Dakota and the Canadian Northwest.

There will be snow Sunday in the Ohio Valley, and it will be colder in the upper lake region and thence southwestward to Texas. It will be colder Monday from the lower lake region southwestward to the East Gulf States, and the fall in temperature will reach Atlantic Coast districts Monday night or Tuesday.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be fresh to brisk southwest; on the South Atlantic Coast, fresh southerly; on the Gulf Coast, fresh east to southeast; on the West Gulf Coast, fresh to brisk southeast; on Lake Michigan, brisk northwest.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York—Warmer Sunday, with fair weather in south and rain in north portion; Monday, clearing and colder; fresh, possibly brisk, south winds.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Fair and warmer Sunday; Monday, rain and colder; fresh south winds.

New England—Unsettled weather, with rain and warmer Sunday; Monday, clearing and colder; fresh to brisk southwest winds.

Western New York—Rain Sunday, Monday, snow or rain and decidedly colder; fresh south shifting to northwest winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair Sunday; Monday, rain and decidedly colder; fresh south, shifting to northwest, winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	39	37	4 P. M.	42	47
6 A. M.	38	39	6 P. M.	38	47
9 A. M.	38	43	9 P. M.	37	47
12 M.	41	46	12 P. M.	35	47

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 38; for the corresponding date last year it was 39; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 29.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 40; at 8 P. M. it was 48. Maximum temperature 48 degrees at 8 P. M.; minimum 35 degrees at 12:40 A. M. Humidity, 72 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 82 per cent. at 8 P. M.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"An Unwilling King" is booked at the Circle Theatre this week.

Pigskin pocketbooks will be distributed as souvenirs at the fiftieth performance of "Before and After" at the Manhattan Theatre next Friday evening.

There has been a large demand for seats at the Academy of Music for Mrs. Carter's only matinée in Africa. Because of the demand there will be an extra performance of Zaza on Wednesday afternoon.

TALE OF A COAT-TAIL.

They Parted on the Subway and Reunion Cost a Nickel.

He and She were the last on the express platform to squeeze into an overcrowded local at the Seventy-second Street Subway station the other night when the theatre crowd was on its way downtown. He got in by a whisker as the gate grazed his shoulder blades.

"Thank Heaven, we're only going to Fifty-ninth Street," said She.

"Some consolation being so near the door," said He. "They're all going to Times Square."

At Fifty-ninth Street the gateman slid open the local platform doors.

"Squeeze through, dearest," said He.

She squeezed through. He struggled with an unknown obstructionist.

"Get out of the way, please," said He.

"I ain't in your way," growled the other. "What yer yappin' about?"

"All out. Get a move on. Aw, locomote—locomote!" howled the gateman, while He still struggled with the obstructionist.

"Aren't you coming, dearest?" She wailed from the platform.

He reached over and poked the gateman viciously in the back, jerking his thumb over his shoulder at the opposite door opening on the express tracks.

"Open this door, please," He said in a tense whisper.

"You're daffy. This ain't an express station," growled the gateman. "Aw, get wise—get wise!"

The victim looked daggers, at the same time calling out to the platform cheerfully:

"Just a moment, dearest."

"Slush!" snapped the gateman, closing the door at the same time.

"Ting, ting!" went the bell and off went the train. Then His manners deserted him.

"You darned idiot!" He shrieked. "Couldn't you see my coattail was jammed in that express door?"

He paid an extra nickel and went back.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

ASPINWALL—MOULTON.

The wedding of Miss Bessie R. Moulton, a daughter of Mrs. Arthur J. Moulton, and Lloyd Aspinwall, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall, took place yesterday at 3 o'clock in the Church of the Incarnation. The Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor, rector of the church, performed the ceremony. The church was decorated with palms and white flowers, and there was a full choral service.

The bridesmaids, who were the Misses Constance Pratt, Jane Hone Lewis, Alice Marquand, Adelaide Baylis, Aimee Leffingwell, and Louise Vanderhoef, walked down from the chancel to meet the bride and her maid of honor, her sister, Miss May Taylor Moulton, at the entrance. They were gowned in pale blue chiffon and white lace and wore quaint headdresses of white tulle bows attached to Juliet caps of blue beads, and each carried mauve orchids. Miss May Moulton, the maid of honor, was in white lace and chiffon, and also carried orchids. In her coiffure were several white ostrich tips.

The bride, who walked to the chancel with her brother, Arthur J. Moulton, was in white satin entirely covered with point lace. Her point lace veil was held in place with orange blossoms. Her jewels were a long string of beautiful pearls and a corsage ornament of pearls and diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried lilies of the valley.

Mr. Aspinwall's best man was Reginald Johnson of California, and the ushers were Howard Marshall, Henry T. Ashmore, George M. W. Kobbe, Stanley Clark, Carlton Bunce, Stanton Whiting, Emerson Armstrong, and John Martin.

The church ceremony was followed by a reception at the Moulton town house, 413 Fifth Avenue.

HARPER—BACON.

In the quaint Swedenborgian Church of the New Jerusalem, at 4 o'clock yesterday, Miss Mabel Bacon, daughter of Dr. Gorham Bacon and Mrs. Bacon, was married to Richard M. H. Harper, a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Harper of Lawrence, L. I. The Rev. Julian K. Smith officiated. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a white satin gown draped and trimmed with point lace and a point lace veil held in place by orange blossoms and a diamond ornament. Her maid of honor, her younger sister, Miss Ruth Bacon, was in white cloth, topped by a picture hat trimmed with white plumes, and the two young attendants, the Misses Elizabeth Bacon and Faith Simpkins, wore white cloth frocks topped with white marabout hats, and carried marabout muffs.

Fletcher Harper was his brother's best man. A reception at the Bacon residence followed the wedding.

HOSPITAL FUND GROWING.

Additional Contributions Reported by Saturday and Sunday Association.

Charles Lanier of 59 Cedar Street, General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following additional contributions to the fund now being raised:

FROM THE PAINT AND VARNISH TRADES.
(By E. H. Kohnstamm, President, and A. B. Ansbacher, Treasurer.)

National Lead Co.	$50	Toch Brothers	25
H. Kohnstamm & Co.	50	H. W. Everett & Co.	25
A. B. Ansbacher & Co.	50	G. Siegel Co.	20
A. B. Ansbacher	50	I. Pfeiffer	15
D. F. Tiemann & Co.	25	M. Ewing Fox & Co.	15
R. J. Waddell & Co.	25	M. Herrmann & Co.	15
Gabriel & Schail	25	F. L. Lavenburg	15
Stand. Varnish Wks.	25	Valentine & Co.	15
E. Calman & Co.	25	E. Smith & Co.	15
Mayer & Loewenstein	25	F. O. Pierce Co.	10
Harrison Bros. & Co.	25	S. P. Wetherill Co.	10
J. W. Masury & Son	25	Binney & Smith Co.	10
N. J. Zinc Co.	25	W. Zinsser & Co.	10
F. W. De Voe and C. T. Raynolds Co.	25	Adler Color and Chemical Co.	10
Standard Paint Co.	25	J. M. Huber	10
J. Lee Smith & Co.	25	Hammill & Gillespie	10
The Muralo Co.	25	Chilton Paint Co.	10
		Thomas C. Dunbar	10
		Total	$775

FROM THE FUR TRADE.
(By Messrs. Samuel Ullmann and Charles R. Porter.)

C. G. Gunther's Sons.	$50	L. Mandell & Co.	10
Joseph Ullmann	50	Eisenbach Bros. & Co.	10
Asch & Jaeckel	50	G. Sudig & Blum	25
Thorer & Praetorius	25	J. Struck & Co.	10
Otto Erler	25	Revillon Freres	10
C. C. Shayne	25	Stern & Zobel	10
Herz, Ames & Rau	25	J. Messeritz & Sons	10
A. and J. Engel	25	Schulang, Weiner & Co.	10
J. Steiner & Bros.	25	Mautner & Ahlswede	10
M. Cohen & Bros.	25	Konvalinka & Weiss	10
A. Bowsky & Sons	25	Clark & Weinberg	10
S. Swarsenski	25	Cimiotti Unhairing Co.	10
S. Sachs & Co.	20	Leo Mendelson & Co.	10
H. Basch & Co.	20	Smaller amounts	90
J. Rosenberg	20	Total	$710
Mischo & Mueller	20		
A. Kornbluth & Bro.	15		

THE "WOMAN'S FUND."

Mrs. James Speyer of 257 Madison Avenue, Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary, reports the following additional contributions to her fund:

"A Friend"	$200	Mrs. H. L. Wardwell	$10
Mrs. Clarence M. Hyde	100	Mrs. G. P. Wetmore	10
Mrs. Wm. H. Moore	100	Mrs. A. Rogers	10
Mrs. Robert Goelet	100	Mrs. D. M. Look	10
"In Memoriam, C. H. W."	50	Mrs. H. Knickerbacker	10
Mrs. H. E. Hyde	25	Mrs. W. Damrosch	10
Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt	25	Mrs. C. G. Dinsmore	10
Miss H. Colgate	25	Mrs. R. W. De Forest	10
Miss Ellin King	25	Mrs. G. H. Chatillon	10
Mrs. Wm. B. Isham	25	Mrs. C. H. Berryman	10
Mrs. G. Winthrop	25	Mrs. W. K. Otis	10
Mrs. H. Reisinger	25	Mrs. F. B. Porter	10
Mrs. Otto Loewengard	25	Mrs. Whitelaw Reid	10
Miss E. Williams	25	Miss Isabella Lawrence	10
Mrs. E. C. Gregory	25	Mrs. G. H. Clarke	10
Mrs. Walter Phelps	25	Mrs. W. F. Sheehan	10
Mrs. A. E. Douglas	25	Mrs. R. T. Holmes	10
Mrs. C. T. Olmstead	25	Mrs. F. P. Robertson	10
Mrs. F. B. Elliott	25	son	10
Mrs. A. C. James	25	Mrs. J. L. Breese	10
Mrs. J. Thorne	25	Mrs. Rosalie King	10
Mrs. H. W. Robbins	25	Mrs. E. J. King, Jr.	10
Mrs. Peter Hayden	25	Mrs. Chas. Kellogg	10
Mrs. J. M. Macdonough	25	Mrs. F. T. Van Beuren	10
Mrs. B. O. Chisolm	25	Mrs. C. W. Bowen	10
Mrs. R. S. Barnes	25	Mrs. H. Ruhlender	10
Mrs. W. W. Skidddy	25	Mrs. E. H. Pendleton	10
Mrs. W. B. Hayden	25	Miscellaneous contributions	210
Mrs. L. C. Jones	25		
Mrs. H. D. Babcock	25		
Mrs. R. C. Colt	25		
Mrs. H. A. Robbins	25		

LOST

articles are found by advertising in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is the best and cheapest advertising medium for LOST and FOUND; only 10 cents a line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES receives LOST and FOUND advertisements by telephone, Tilden 1000 Bryant. adv.

STARS HAD TO END THEIR 1 A. M. CONCERT

The Hotel Watchman Vexed Miss Strong and M. Safonoff.

NOISE MUST STOP, HE SAID

One of the Wolcott's Guests Didn't Care for Russian Airs, and Told the Clerk.

"One's point of view is everything," remarked Miss Susan Strong, with a note of vexation in her voice. She might well be vexed, for a night watchman, with crude ideas of music, had just knocked at the door of her apartment and said in the commanding tones that go with such a job:

"That noise must stop!"

And the noise was—well M. Wassily Safonoff, famous conductor and pianist, was at the piano playing his best because he was dealing with Russian airs that he loved, and Miss Strong, opera and concert artist, known in two continents, was singing at her best under the inspiration of the music as played by M. Safonoff and the plaudits of some appreciative friends.

But it was 1:30 o'clock in the morning, and the persons who live in the Hotel Wolcott, at 4 West Thirty-first Street, thought that sleep was better than the best music in the world. Given time and place, many who were there would have been glad to be present at such a musical entertainment as a combination performance of this singer and this conductor. But when in the early morning the tones of Miss Strong's voice and M. Safonoff's enthusiastic notes went streaming into their windows they objected and objected strenuously.

The telephone bell began ringing at the clerk's desk about 1 o'clock.

"What kind of a rough-house is this?" said a voice in which irony grated harshly.

"This is a family hotel," courteously explained the clerk, who was used to answering queer questions.

"Well, what kind of a family would have such infernal noises going at this time in the morning?" with irony grown deeper.

"I haven't heard any noise," said the clerk.

"You haven't? You're lucky. Well, you just put your head out into the airshaft for a while and listen, and you'll hear something that'll make your hair curl."

"Yes, Sir. I'll investigate."

And an investigation was started. Up through the big airshaft of the hotel were floating the notes of an aria from Tschaikowsky, as Miss Strong sang it full-throated, and other notes hammered out of the piano under the supple and muscular fingers of M. Safonoff.

A council was held. The night clerk did not wish to disturb Miss Strong, and it was agreed to wait a while and see if the music would not stop without interference. It did not, as was evident from the agitations of the telephone. What was said to the clerk he is not prepared to repeat, being a clerk in a family hotel. But at last it was a choice between two unpleasant alternatives, and he decided to stand on the rules. So the watchman was notified. In the midst of another Russian song came a heavy knock at the door of Miss Strong's apartment. She was surprised. She opened the door to find an imposing man in uniform and to hear his ultimatum:

"That noise must stop!"

Miss Strong was vexed, M. Safonoff was vexed, and their friends were deeply vexed. But the music stopped, and since then the rules of the family hotel have been kept by the prima donna.

Miss Strong was asked yesterday about the story, which has been the talk of the Hotel Walcott for several days.

"A party had been to the opera Wednesday night," she said, "and after it was over I asked them all to come to my apartments and have some tea made in English fashion. After we had been there for a time M. Safonoff began to look over some music I had on my piano. He found a lot of Russian compositions there, some of which he had not heard for years, and wished me to sing one for him. And I forgot we were in a family hotel, and did so. And everybody insisted that we should go on playing and singing, and I'm sorry anybody was disturbed. That is all."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. H. H. Benedict will give a "guessing party" on the evening of Feb. 6 at her residence, 3 East Seventy-fifth Street. It is to be for her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald A. Forrest, (Miss Helen Benedict.) Mrs. Harper and Mrs. Forrest will give an "at home" on Thursday next.

***

The engagement is announced of Arthur Corlies of the St. Anthony Club, elder son of Mrs. Edmund W. Corlies, to Miss Maude Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Robinson of 340 West Eighty-ninth Street. Mr. Corlies is a Yale graduate, class of '97, and is a member of several clubs, including the Riding and Driving. He was formerly a member of Squadron A. Miss Robinson came here from Mississippi about three years ago. The wedding will be celebrated about Easter.

***

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont will give a dinner of seventy-five covers at the St. Regis this evening. There will be music afterward.

***

Mrs. Schuyler N. Warren will entertain at luncheon to-morrow. On Thursday next Mrs. George S. Scott will entertain with bridge.

***

On Saturday next Mrs. E. Howard Martin will give at her residence, 160 West Fifty-ninth Street, a coming-out reception for her niece, Miss Bessie Martin.

***

Mme. Fabbricotti will give a theatre party on Feb. 1 for Miss Carmen Martines, who made her début yesterday.

***

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's dinner of Tuesday night will be one of sixty covers followed by a vaudeville. It is the third she has given this season.

***

Mrs. Miguel Ramon Martinez gave a coming-out reception yesterday afternoon for her daughter, Miss Carmen Martines. The reception was followed by a dinner for the receiving party. Among those who assisted Mrs. Martinez and the débutante in receiving were the Misses Eleanor Hoyt, Madeleine O'Brien, Beatrice Sterling, May Weatherbee, and Miss Watson. Others who came in for the dinner are the Misses Crimmins and Julia Freeman, also the Messrs. Mitchell, Weatherbee, Morton, Van Berg, Sullivan, McCall, Peabody, Byron, Alger, and others.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr are guests in Philadelphia of Mrs. Lehr's mother, Mrs. Joseph Drexel. Mrs. Drexel gave a tea for them yesterday.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson have been the guests of President and Mrs. Roosevelt during the week.

***

Mrs. Belmont Tiffany is in Washington, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont.

Miss Town Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Mirabeau Lamar Town have announced the engagement of their eldest daughter, Christine Rose, to Harry Evans Mechling, son of the late Herman Mechling of Bay Ridge. Mr. Town is often called the "poet-lawyer."

FOR PURE FOOD AND DRUGS.

Two Petitions from Well-Known Physicians of New York and Boston.

Two petitions, signed by many of the best-known physicians of New York and Boston, have been forwarded to Washington in behalf of the passage of the pending bill prohibiting the adulteration of foods and drugs. They are as follows:

To the Senators and Representatives of New York:

We, the undersigned, respectfully urge upon you, our representatives in Congress, that you favor by your influence and by your votes the passage of a bill prohibiting the adulteration of foods and drugs. We believe such a bill to be of great importance for the health of all Americans.

Edward G. Janeway, M. D.
Alexander Lambert.
A. Alexander Smith, M. D.
M. Allen Starr, M. D.
W. Gilman Thompson, M. D.
Walter B. James, M. D.
Frederick Peterson, M. D.
A. Jacobi, M. D.
Charles L. Dana, M. D.
W. M. Polk, M. D.
Joseph A. Blake, M. D.
Francis H. Marcoe, M. D.
Lewis A. Stimson, M. D.
Francis P. Kinnicutt, M. D.
Henry P. Loomis, M. D.
A. Brayton Ball, M. D.
Robert Able, M. D.
George L. Peabody, M. D.
William T. Bull, M. D.
Samuel W. Lambert, M. D.
C. L. Keyes, M. D.
Francis Delafield, M. D.
L. Emmett Holt, M. D.
George E. Brewer, M. D.

To the Senators and Representatives of the State of Massachusetts:

The undersigned physicians, who are citizens of Massachusetts, respectfully request you, their representatives in the Congress of the United States, to urge in Congress the passage of Senate Bill No. 88—a bill which we believe to be of great importance for the better health of the people of the United States.

C. B. Porter, 5 Arlington St., Boston.
Arthur T. Cabot, 1 Marlborough St.

WORKERS STILL EAGER FOR A SCHOOL CENSUS

Charity Societies Busy Preparing Arguments for It.

HOPE TO CONVINCE OFFICIALS

Say the City Ought to Show Now How Many Children Are Not Being Educated.

In preparation for the meeting soon to be called by Controller Metz and President McGowan of the Board of Aldermen to inquire into the need of a school census in New York, charity, philanthropy, and social workers have been busy recently preparing arguments in support of the census. They hope that a favorable report will be made by the Controller and Mr. McGowan to the Board of Estimate.

The school census, as so many suppose, does not mean a record of all children enrolled in public, private, and parochial schools, but a list of all the children in the city between the ages of 5 and 14.

One of the points that the charity workers made is that New York spends between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000 every year in private charities and philanthropies. Is is not a matter of justice, they ask, that the contributors to these great sums should demand that the children of the poor especially be brought under the compulsory education law?

In speaking of the need of a school census, Dr. Edward T. Devine, General Secretary of the Charity Organization Society, said yesterday:

"One of the greatest causes of dependence is inefficiency, which in turn is due largely to lack of education. The relief of distress is a much-neglected field of research and discussion. This fact is being realized more and more by students of social conditions, especially in the great cities. With the study of every social phenomenon, the need of the enforcement of the compulsory education law is emphasized.

"The time to instill habits that make for the self-supporting man and woman who will help to maintain a higher standard of living and thus reduce the amount of dependence in a community is during the school age of a child. These are the children to be sought out and found by the school census. These are the future citizens whose degree of intelligence or ignorance and whose positions in society rest largely with us."

The laws of 1895 provided for a school census to be taken every other year. Such a census was made in New York that same year and again in 1897. After that it became a dead letter. Several months ago Dr. Devine with a number of other leaders in charity work called upon former Controller Grout to ask him to consider the necessity of the school census. Dr. Devine spoke to Mr. Grout substantially as quoted above, whereupon Mr. Grout said: "Dr. Devine, Supt. Maxwell says that a school census is not necessary. How would you meet this from Mr. Maxwell?" Dr. Devine's only reply was: "I should say that that was an unfortunate remark for Dr. Maxwell to make."

Since that time Dr. Maxwell has said that he was in favor of a school census if it could be taken by the police.

For several months the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has undertaken to secure the enforcement of the school census law as a part of the comprehensive plan for records and accounts that will disclose the needs of improved school systems. On this subject Dr. William H. Allen, general agent of the society, said:

"The history of this school census is an eloquent plea for a system of records and accounts at the Board of Education which will enable School Commissioners and the public to form independent judgment as to the efficiency of teachers and Superintendents and the soundness of their pedagogical policy. The law compelling the school census could never in the world have become a dead letter if the teachers and Principals and Superintendents had told the Commissioners and the community what they know to be a fact regarding children out of school. More recently when social workers have requested a school census, the city's educators, instead of adding their voices and influence to the demands for a count of children subject to the compulsory education and child labor laws, have either been silent or have actually opposed the taking of a census. This, notwithstanding the fact that almost without exception the rank and file tell on the quiet startling stories regarding children illegally deprived of schooling.

"One per cent. of the energy which organized teachers of this community have spent this last year on teachers' salaries and pensions and back pay would, if applied to truants and non-attendants, have left it unnecessary at this date to tell either teacher or the public that the purpose of the school census is to locate the 50,000 or the 100,000 that there is reason to believe are serving time in factories, sweat shops, or being neglected in tenement homes or cultivating the arts of crime on the street. The most impressive arguments urged against the school census are, first, that nobody will use it when taken; secondly, that it would cost too much; thirdly, it would merely emphasize the fact that we have inadequate scool facilities.

"As to the cost, if this town can afford to spend $85 a year on each child that attends the High School, it can surely afford to spend 5 cents a child to locate those who are subject to the compulsory education law. This opposition to the expense of the census is very much like the attitude of many members and officers of the Board of Education who argue that a board spending $30,000,000 a year on 625,000 children cannot afford to spend on reorganizing its records and accounts so as to prevent misuse and waste of the taxpayers' money and the pupils' time.

"As for the argument that no one will use the census after it is taken, it is incumbent upon the Mayor and the Board of Estimate to see that the Board of Education does use the information.

"The third argument is more serious, and suggests the underlying reason for opposing a system of records and accounts that will tell the whole truth about the city's educational needs. Supposing for the sake of argument that a census discovers 50,000 children in certain districts who would be refused admission to school for want of space. It must be conceded that the city could not immediately erect buildings to accommodate such children. It must also be conceded, however, that this community would find intolerable the thought of 50,000 children whose addresses are known to the educational authorities being turned away from school or permitted to remain away from school simply for lack of room. Room would be provided, and promptly, if not by the public, then by private agencies."

ODELL SAYS HE WON'T

Resign, Call a Committee Meeting, or Go to Europe or Albany.

Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee spent several hours yesterday at State Headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, going over political matters with his lieutenants.

"Nobody has asked me to call a meeting of the State Committee," he said, in response to a question, "and I have no idea what may be the plans of anyone in that respect. There is absolutely no truth in the Washington report that I agreed to resign the Chairmanship if my opponents would not move in an attempt to force me out. The same may be said of the story that I am going to Europe. Neither do I intend to go to Albany next week or the week after. I do not know that I shall go to the capital at all this session."

Chairman Odell declined to express any opinion concerning the Roosevelt-Higgins-Aldridge combination which is opposing him.

Timothy L. Woodruff left for Washington last night, and to-day will have a long talk with President Roosevelt and Republican leaders, who are expected to be in Washington at the time. It was said that Mr. Woodruff might become the anti-Odell candidate for the Chairmanship of the State Committee if the nomination for the Governorship this Fall were promised to him. The "reorganizers" do not want to make this concession to Mr. Woodruff, and they are equally unwilling to agree to support him for the United States Senate.

Lost articles found by advertising in The New York Times.—Adv.

GERMAN TARIFF COMMISSION.

A Clear Exposition in English of German Grievances Is Suggested.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having been for many years an importer of German dry goods and having traveled over the length and breadth of the Fatherland, may I be permitted to offer a few suggestions as to how to get out of our present dead-lock with Germany?

Every one knows that country is imposing new duties and that the extent to which they will affect American goods has been the subject of negotiations between Secretary Root and Baron Speck von Sternburg. It may seem that the discussion of more than 900 separate items is a work of some magnitude, but as preferences have only been granted other nations in about one-quarter of them, the extent of the question at issue is practically confined to the articles on which other nations have obtained reductions. The rates of the dutiable non-preferential numbers will in any case be advanced, and however difficult the new tariff may render business in such articles these advanced duties are coming to stay for the next eleven years.

Were the new German tariff like ours, uniform, its effects would be injurious enough, but when Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Italy, Russia, Roumania, Switzerland, and Servia have succeeded by concessions to Germany in obtaining preferences, we naturally call out "me too."

In view of existing circumstances we cannot pay in the same coin of reciprocal tariff favors as the above seven nations, and as a fact I believe German producers as a body do not expect any reduction of our tariff in the immediate future. The erection of branch factories in this country has made several prominent German manufacturers as much interested as their American competitors in the maintenance of present tariff conditions.

It has been currently reported on, I believe, good authority, that what Germany wants is a relaxation of some of our existing customs regulations, particularly as to the mode of ascertaining the foreign market value of importations. With concessions of this nature, it has been asserted, the minimum tariff rates would doubtless be granted to this country, affecting probably $60,000,000 of exports.

But German statesmen, diplomats, and manufacturers have made one great mistake. They have failed to appeal to the popular opinion of this country. Figuratively, if not literally, tons of press criticisms of American methods have been circulated—in German and in Germany. The German-American press has reproduced some of these, but has in some cases had to admit that zeal had outrun discretion and regard for facts. Mr. Petschow's assertions in particular to the effect that there is one law for strictly American importers and another for German manufacturers shipping their goods here have been characterized as exaggerations.

German manufacturers have inundated their Government with complaints and representations which have been duly forwarded to the German Ambassador, but the general public and (what is still more important) the manufacturers of this country have, as far as I know, not had an opportunity of intelligently discussing the complaints of Germany as to what is really a business point. Were it a question of diplomacy, where national rather than personal interests were involved, no one would complain of any desired amount of reserve and mystery. Here the matter is entirely different. The machine tool manufacturer who sees before him an advance of practically 100 to 200 per cent. in the German duties on his goods has no definite information as to the reason why Belgium will pay a materially less advance. The lumber exporter sees some nations obtaining preferential rates even lower than those now current, while he has to calculate on the new maximum rates. And yet the grievances which are supposed to form the obstacle to "most favored nation" treatment of this country by Germany are practically as inaccessible to the real parties in interest as if they had never been given expression.

As no shipments contracted for now could under ordinary circumstances reach Germany before March 1, it is to be presumed that German importers are now busy placing orders with the various home and foreign competitors of American producers, so that every day which passes without a solution of the difficulty opens the way more and more to articles intended to replace American products.

A Washington paper states that the question is regarded by the Administration as now "up to Congress." The German press attributes the position to the opposition of the Treasury rather than of the State Department. Yet nothing official has appeared on which public opinion could be founded.

The solution of the present difficulty appears to me to be the appointment of a special commission to investigate the various complaints of Germany as to customs matters, provided Germany would take like steps to examine into the food inspection of which American exporters complain.

The question of the continuance of the 1900 agreement by which we enjoy the "most-favored-nation" clause and grant same to Germany might then be seriously taken up, with the understanding that any arrangement made should be retroactive, the maximum duties being meanwhile paid under protest.

Germany ships to this country about $70,000,000 worth of manufactures and takes from us about $13,000,000 worth, in that class two-thirds of the latter consisting of manufactures of metals. Food products represent about $50,000,000 more, so that the imports and exports of dutiable articles practically balance each other. The large shipments of raw materials from this side (about $150,000,000) are outside the present controversy and are free because Germany requires them.

Perhaps the official red tape has been drawn a little too tight by the Treasury Department. Anyway, nothing but good could result from a statement of the German complaints in plain, vigorous English, such as business men could appreciate. Exporters have a right to know where the trouble lies which is about to cost them a valuable market like that of Germany.

EX-IMPORTER.

Jersey City, N. J., Jan. 18, 1906.

A NEW MODEL TENEMENT IS OPENED TO TENANTS

It Is One of Several in an East Seventy-eighth Street Block.

RENTS UP TO $4.60 A WEEK

But That's for a Four-Room Apartment —Carnegie, Schiff, and Iselin Among the Builders.

Another of the series of model tenements planned by a combination of practical philanthropists, including Adrian Iselin, Jacob Schiff, Andrew Carnegie, and others, has just been opened. It is at 503-5 East Seventy-eighth Street. It is one of several that already cover about half of the block bounded by Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Streets and Avenues A and B. It is planned ultimately to cover the entire block with such model tenements.

The new house seems to be even more of a "model" than any of the several other houses that have been built on the same block and on other blocks by the philanthropists. It is felt that this additional tenement will help solve the problem of clean living for many a poor family.

The things that are pointed out as constituting the "model" elements of the new house are many. It is accessible for heads of families that work in Manhattan, and yet the rents are low. It is easy to get cheap quarters miles away in the Bronx and in remote parts of Brooklyn, but these are not practicable for many Manhattan workers.

The prices obtaining in this new tenement are as follows: Two-room apartment, $2.20 to $2.60 a week; three-room apartment, $3.05 to $3.60 a week; four-room apartment, $4.40 to $4.60. Only the four-room apartments have private baths. The apartments are exactly alike as to other conveniences.

The tenement has six floors. The two entrances look substantial, with their stone stoops and sandstone columns. Internally the finish of the building is restful and permanent.

The new building was so planned that there should be no dark rooms in it. The abundance of windows and the spaciousness of the courts furnish all the light that is needed. A complete system of radiators and pipes heat the house, and those who live in it will not have to send out for frequent pecks of coal. Gas stoves are provided for cooking purposes.

The plumbing is open, and there are porcelain washtubs, wash basins, kitchen sinks, and bathtubs. There are drains in the floor for draining refrigerators. A dumb waiter does away with the rope-pail freight elevator service.

TAX REPEAL UNDER BAN.

Higgins Behind Lewis and Wade to Save Mortgage Levy.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—Advocates of repeal of the mortgage tax law are deriving cold comfort from the attitude of Senator Lewis and Assemblyman Wade, Chairman of the Taxation and Retrenchment Committees. Both are opposed to tampering with the statute unless it be to improve it.

In view of Gov. Higgins's attitude on the law in his message there is confidence that he will stand with Lewis and Wade in their efforts to block the passage of amendments or a repeal bill. The legislative machine, as far as it has been perfected according to the Roosevelt-Root-Higgins-Aldridge plan, is against a turnabout on the general subject of mortgage taxation.

CITY BREVITIES.

The building at 333-341 Fourth Avenue, formerly occupied by the Tiffany Studios, has been rented by the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, which were opened yesterday.

John F. Skelly, Second Deputy Tenement-House Commissioner, has been appointed to succeed Philip J. Coffey as Assistant Secretary of the Civil Service Commission, at a salary of $4,000. This was Skelly's former salary. Coffey was made a labor clerk at $3,500.

Bayard Thompson, the seven-year-old son of Joseph Thompson, of 181 Prospect Park West, the proprietor of a Brooklyn cooperage, was run over and killed last night by a car of the Smith Street line, at Thirteenth Street and Prospect Park West.

The French cooks' ball, otherwise known as the ball of the Societe Culinaire Philanthropique, will be held this year on Feb. 1 in Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue. There will be a culinary exhibition in the afternoon. It will be the only French ball of the season.

A silver service was presented to Frank H. Wiggins, assistant manager of the Hotel Imperial, by about fifty of his friends at a dinner in the hotel last night. Dr. Walter C. Gilday, the hotel physician, was toastmaster, and among the speakers were Wright D. Poronall, Henry Catlin, Controller Metz, W. A. Williams, Jr., and S. H. Wagner.

The Charity Organization Society renews an appeal for a pension of $10 a month for the support of an aged German widow. She is well deserving and childless. Her husband once owned property in Jersey City, but owing to his death and her infirmities, she is now penniless. Contributions sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be acknowledged

The annual bazaar of the Catholic Summer School of America will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria in February. The grand ballroom has been engaged for three nights, Feb. 5, 6, and 7. There will be an athletic booth in charge of James E. Sullivan, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union; a literary booth, an exhibit of journals, magazines, and photographs, a dramatic booth, and afternoon and evening receptions will be held.

The importing house of George Borgfeldt & Co. gave a dinner at Sherry's last night in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the house. The 150 guests who attended were the department heads and salesmen, including the managers of branches throughout the world. Toasts were given by Messrs. Marcell Kahle, George Kolb, Fred Kolb, C. G. Pfeiffer, E. Sollmann, E. Kaufmann, Butler, Hecht, Booth, Walter Scott, and Douglas. Mr. Semler, Second Vice President of the company, was toastmaster.

OLD PORTRAITS EVER NEW.

Exhibition at the Ehrich Galleries of Likenesses by Old Masters.

The Ehrich Galleries, 8 West Thirty-third Street, have a new collection of old masters, this time composed of portraits. Far too many for complete review, a few of them may be noticed here.

A likeness of Mme. du Barry, favorite of Louis XV., gives one a chance to see the clever yet restrained brushwork of the younger (and greater) Drouais. Here is a brilliant presentation of the lady of humble birth, who kept the courtiers of the French King guessing when her reign should come to an end. From the little black feather pompon in her powdered hair to the ruffles on her broad, short sleeves she sits there appareled far from luxuriously, yet pimpante and arch. Her square-cut gown of dull-surfaced silk, a rich dark rose in tint, is edged about the neck with a long black fur, through parts of which the red material shimmers. She has a simple black ribbon round her throat and the sleeves are edged with black. Her hands are concealed in a muff of the same long fur, which rests on the top of an ormolu table, having a dark green surface corresponding in tone to the dark green curtain above to the left. The flowing laces about her right elbow are in light; those below her left elbow are delightfully suggested in the shadow. Evident that rosy cheeks and red lips have been slightly heightened artificially, her curving eyebrows pencilled, and, it may be, her lashes touched. She is not so much beautiful as comely and conscious of her comeliness, but not to the point of bad taste; rather has she the vivacious, "Am I not pleasing?" look of a coquettish woman of twenty-five. Remarkable how the powdered hair is relieved against the ground of darker gray, and how the mixture of youthful face, hair simulating middle age, bared neck, and suggestion of Winter through muff and fur trimmings should produce an agreeable combination. The portrait carries out the character of Mme. du Barry as Dumas has sketched her with his pen. It comes from the collection of Henri Rochefort.

Opposite hangs a three-quarter length of an Italian nobleman, by Henrietta Robusti, daughter of Tintoretto, a man with large, handsome planes in the modeling of the face, a mass of very black hair, a goodly mustache, and that tuft on the chin which when worn by Napoleon III. came in again as an "imperial." A firm authoritative look has this Duke of Parma. He wears a Venetian robe the color of wine lees, rather simple except for a magnificent broad band or edge turned back and richly embroidered with raised gold decorations, which rises to his left shoulder and forms a kind of pompous epaulet there.

In the same room are two marvelous little portraits, by Nicholas Maes, of a Dutch nobleman and his wife, the former beautifully modeled as to his intelligent face and sensual hands, the latter holding the two ends of a scarf of a pale gold color, which floats out behind her in the shadow, as if a breeze were blowing. The gesture is advantageous to her bared arms and her hands, as to the pretty outlines of which she seems just a trifle vain. These largish cabinet pictures are triumphs of brushwork, neither "tight" in the painting nor loosely drawn, and the clothes are as thoroughly mastered, being carried as far as the expression of textures can go. They are said to have been in possession of a French family for a century or more, having come to them by inheritance out of Holland. Be that as it may, such pictures speak for themselves.

A Raeburn is here showing Donald Stuart, a famous geologist, seated in the mouth of Fingal's cave on Staffa, the basaltic columns of that celebrated spot being unmistakable. In2 his hand is a long staff, with a "spud" of iron at one end, and at his feet are samples of rocks collected during his visit to that natural wonder which Mr. Cope Whitehouse believes the work of prehistoric man. This is a naïve and pleasing likeness of a scientist of some note in his day by a painter whose merit has found general acknowledgment during recent years.

LEGISLATURE'S WORK DRAGS.

Less Accomplished Than a Year Ago—Higgins for Short Session.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—A review of the Legislature's work at the close of the third week of the session shows that little progress has been made.

In the Senate 130 bills have been introduced, nearly all of which were sent to committees. Some have been ordered to third reading, and one bill has been reported by a committee. In the Assembly 204 bills have been introduced, and the bill-drafting department is rushed with work.

Only four bills have been advanced to the order of third reading in the House. Without a calendar neither house has been able to discuss legislation. The only debate so far was that on the Depew resolution.

Legislative work was much further advanced last year at this time, and the session continued until May 5. On this basis many predict that the present session will not adjourn earlier than the first week of May. Gov. Higgins has expressed the hope that the legislative work shall be characterized by quality rather than quantity, and that the Legislature shall adjourn early.

JAS. E. MARTIN LEFT $2,000,000

He Was Killed in Auto Accident—Widow and Son Beneficiaries.

The will of James E. Martin of 903 Fifth Avenue, who was killed on Christmas Eve last while speeding through Flushing in an automobile, was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Court in Nassau County.

The estate is estimated to be between $2,000,000 and $2,500,000. There are but four bequests beside the devisements to the members of the family. Every servant employed by the family for ten years or more is given the sum of $2,500. All who have been employed for five years receive $500 each.

The principal bequest is one-fourth of the estate to the widow. One third of the income is to be paid to the widow until James E. Martin, Jr., is 30 years of age, when mother and son each receive one-third of the principal of the estate. The income of the remaining third is to be applied to the support of the son until he is 40 years old, when he is to receive the residue of the estate.

If the widow dies before the son is 30 years old, the entire income is to be paid to the son until he is 30 years old, at which time he is to receive one-half of the principal, the remaining half to be held until he reaches the age of 40 years, when he will be given the remaining one-half. If he dies his share goes to his children. In the event of widow, son, daughter-in-law, and grandchildren dying, the estate, or the residue, if they die after the son reaches the age of 30 years, will be equally divided between the two uncles and aunt of the testator, James Martin, William Martin, and Nancy Martin.

An inquest into Mr. Martin's death will be held by Dr. Samuel D. Nutt, Coroner of Queens County, Wednesday.

McGurk's Partner Dead.

Philip McKenzie, 28 years old, who had crowded into his short life about all the sensations that the Bowery can give, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday morning in the saloon at 303 Bowery, where he was a bartender. McKenzie was once a partner of John McGurk in the notorious "Suicide Hall." He was also a friend of "Eat 'Em Up Jack" McManus, who was murdered three months ago, but fell out with McManus, and in a fight McManus kicked out one of his eyes.

THE WEEK'S FREE LECTURES.

Sunday.

AVERAGE MAN, the Value of, by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman, at Cooper Union under the auspices of the People's Institute, 8 P. M.

THE JEWS IN THE ORIENT, by J. de Haas, Rooms 22-24 Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, 8:30 P. M.

Monday.

KULTUREN, die aeltesten am Euphrat und Tigris; "Die Bedeutsamkeit ihrer Wiedererwerkung," by Friedrich Delitzsch, large auditorium Horace Mann School, 120th Street and Broadway, 4 o'clock. Cards of admission from Secretary of Columbia University, Room 213, Library.

ENGLISH CATHEDRALS, Winchester and St. Paul's, by Alfred D. F. Hamlin. Room 309 Havemeyer, Columbia University, 4 o'clock.

ST. PATRICK AND CLASSICAL LEARNING, by Charles Johnston, Columbus Hall, Sixtieth Street and Columbus Avenue, 8 P. M.

GLACIERS AND THEIR WORK, by Miss Gallup, the Children's Museum of the Brooklyn Institute, Bedford Park, 4 P. M.

COINED MONEY, second course lecture on "Money and Banking," by Dr. Walter E. Clark of C. C. N. Y., at Public School 5, 141st Street and Edgecombe Avenue, 8 P. M.

PHOTOGRAPHY, by William I. Scandlin, at Public School 82, Seventieth Street and First Avenue, 8 P. M.

PAPERMAKING FROM FOREST TO PRESS, by John F. Dobbs, at Public School 86, Ninety-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue.

TRUSTS AND THE PUBLIC WELFARE, by Dr. James W. Crook of Amherst College, at the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, 8 P. M.

MERITS OF MUSICAL COMPOSITION, by Dr. Henry G. Hanchett, at St. Luke's Hall, Grove and Hudson Streets, 8 P. M.

THE MOON, by Dr. S. Alfred Mitchell of Columbia, at St. Peter's Hall, Twentieth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, 8 P. M.

RAILROADS, the Central Control of, by John Martin, under the auspices of the People's Institute, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

Tuesday.

BUDDHA, His Life and Teachings, by Justin Hartley Moore, A. M., Room 305 Schermerhorn, Columbia University, 4 o'clock. Doors closed promptly at beginning of lecture.

AIR PUMPS, Exhausting and Condensing, by Miss Lee, Children's Museum of the Brooklyn Institute, Bedford Park, 4 P. M.

COPENHAGEN, the Progress of the North, by Prof. J. H. Raymond, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

ELECTRIC CURRENT: Its Chemical Effects, by Prof. E. R. Von Nardroff, at Wadleigh High School, 114th Street and Seventh Avenue, 8 P. M.

OPERAS BY GERMAN COMPOSERS, by Mrs. Marie Mattfeld, at Institute Hall, 218 East 100th Street, 8 P. M.

HOW FRANCE IS GOVERNED, by William Fairley, at Judson Memorial Hall, Washington Square South, 8 P. M.

Wednesday.

THE JAPANESE AND WHAT IS UNIQUE IN THEIR CIVILIZATION, by Dr. William E. Griffis, at High School of Commerce, Sixty-sixth Street west of Broadway, 8 P.M.

FIRST AID—Treatment of Unconsciousness, Such as Apoplexy, Fainting, Sunstroke, Convulsions in Children, Hysterical Attacks, and Poisons, by Dr. Inslee H. Berry. Illustrated. Public School 171, 103d Street between Fifth and Madison Avenues, 8 P. M.

COLORADO, the Grand Canyon of, by Miss Gallup, Children's Museum of the Brooklyn Institute, Bedford Park, 4 P. M.

LOYALTY AND AMBITION in the Formation of the American Ideal—Robert Morris and Aaron Burr, by Prof. Guy Carleton Lee of Johns Hopkins University, at Public School 165, 109th Street near Amsterdam Avenue, 8 P. M.

THE MAKING OF A BOOK, by Miss May L. White, at the East Side House Settlement, Seventy-sixth Street and East River, 8 P.M.

Thursday.

FRANCE, l'Election Presidentielle en, by Prof. Cohn, 305 Schermerhorn, Columbia University, 4 P. M. Doors closed promptly at 4:10.

THE PHYSICAL CARE OF CHILDREN, and the Relationship Between Physical Health and Mental Ability, by Dr. Elias H. Brown, at Public School 44, Hubert and Collister Streets.

THE SENATE: Its Organization and Procedure, by William B. Guthrie of C. C. N. Y., at Public School 51, 333 West Forty-fourth Street, 8 P. M.

THE WORLD AS SEEN BY AN ARTIST. Illustrated by drawings made before the audience, by Stephen W. Van Schaik, at Public School 185, First Avenue and Fifty-first Street.

PROGRESS IN THE NORTHERN HALF OF AFRICA SINCE EXPLORATION, by Cyrus C. Adams, at Public School 159, 241 East 119th Street.

PUBLIC MEN OF TO-DAY, by the Rev. Dr. Kerr Boyce Tupper, Cooper Union, 8 P. M., under the auspices of the People's Institute.

THE TELEPHONE, illustrated by experiments and lantern slides, by Miss Lee, Children's Museum of the Brooklyn Institute, Bedford Park, 4 P. M.

Friday.

ACROSS THE NEW ENGLAND STATES, by Dr. Edward P. Crowell, at Public School 80, 224 East Eighty-eighth Street, 8 P. M.

ALONG FOUR-FOOTED TRAILS, by Miss Ruth A. Cook, at Public School 40, 320 East Twentieth Street, 8 P. M.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION: NAPOLEON, by J. Travis Mills, at the West Side Auditorium, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, 8 P. M.

PHILANTHROPY, New York School of, lecture by Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer, United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, 4 P. M.

PHYSICAL AND ELECTRICAL APPARATUS, demonstrations by Miss Lee, Children's Museum of the Brooklyn Institute, 4 P. M.

Saturday.

THE SUN: ITS PHENOMENA. Opening lecture in course on "The Solar System," by Prof. Robert W. Prentiss of Rutgers College, at Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West, 8 P. M.

WHAT A CHICKEN CAN TEACH US, by Prof. Samuel C. Schmucker, at Board of Education, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, 8 P. M.

THE COLORADO DESERT—Its Horrors, Mystery, and Reclamation, by George Wharton James, at Cooper Union, Eighth Street near Third Avenue, 8 P. M.

FRANCE FROM PARIS TO THE PYRENEES, by Prof. Louis A. Loiseaux of Columbia, at Y. M. H. A. Hall, Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue, 8 P. M.

ELECTRO-STATIC MACHINES: Theories of Electricity, Quantity and Intensity, Condensors, by Prof. Charles L. Harrington, 3 o'clock, illustrated by experiments, Central Museum, Brooklyn Institute, Eastern Parkway.

YOUNG PLANTS AND HOW THEY ARE PROTECTED, by Miss Lee, Children's Museum, Brooklyn Institute, Bedford Park, 10:30 A. M.

THE SEA OTTER, by Miss Gallup, Children's Museum, Brooklyn Institute, 2:30 P. M.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

Convenient for tourists.

PREPARED BY

J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

Lord & Taylor

SILKS

"Rajah," in 61 Shades.

The recognized leading silk fabric for New York, Paris and London. The most popular shades are Grays, Old Rose, Fraise, Framboise, Cadets, New Greens and all the evening tints, including Ivory and Black.

Samples cheerfully mailed upon request.

See our Broadway Show Windows.

"Queen's Gray Silk"

A display of Queen's Gray Silk in our Fifth Avenue Show Window will give you an excellent idea of this pretty silk fabric for calling and evening costumes, at prices ranging from $1.00 up to $2.00 a yard.

DRESS GOODS SECTION

We are showing advance styles in Spring dress fabrics for early buyers at moderate prices.

Linen Dress Goods.

Our complete line of Dress Linen is now on sale. We made extensive preparation for this promising Linen Season. This class of merchandise is also recognized as a leading Summer fabric in New York, Paris and London.

WASH GOODS DEPT.

Display and Special Sale of
New Wash Dress Fabrics
Sheer Cotton Dress Fabrics
including Voiles, Egyptian Tissue, Zephyrs, Mercerized Taffeta, Embroidered Tissue, &c., all at 25c yd.

30 inch Washable Voile
in all of the leading plain Spring shades, shepherd checks and broken plaids.
Value 25c.....18c yd.

Printed Irish Linen Lawn
white grounds with small black figures..... 35c yd.

Plain Colored Fabrics
Large assortment in all of the leading shades, in silk and cotton and all cotton; very desirable for evening wear.
25c to 95c yd.

WHITE GOODS DEPT.

Fine Imported
White Embroidered Fabrics
Batistes, Swisses, French Mulls, Persian Lawn, Handkerchief Linen, Pongenette, &c., from 50c to 2.50 yd.

Special Sale of
Fine White Madras Cloths
Large variety of very attractive designs in neat effects. On special tables. At 25c. and 35c. yd.

Tortoise Shell Comb Dept.

Special Values in Real Shell Back Combs.
Some very desirable designs.
At $2.95, value $3.95
At 1.95, value 2.95
At .98, value 1.75
And other special items in some odd mounted combs.

Broadway and 20th St., 5th Av., 19th St.

Lord & Taylor.

Special Sale
Women's Kid Gloves.

1-Clasp Heavy Dogskin Walking Gloves;
colors: oak and tan; value $1.50,
$1.00 per pair.

1-Clasp Piqué, Glacé Gloves,
Paris point embroidery; 1 large pearl clasp; tan, mode, brown, slate, Ficelle and white; value $1.35,
$1.00 per pair.

Broadway and Twentieth St., Fifth Ave., Nineteenth St.

Vantine's
The Unusual Store.

A Continuation
Clearance Sale of
Japanese Porcelains
Basement Salesroom.

Further withdrawals of certain surplus lines from our Wholesale Branch enables us to offer a continuation of this sale. With this addition of several thousand pieces the display of shapes and designs will prove exceptional choice picking of Ornamental and Useful Hand-Painted Chinaware from Japan.

The Assortment Comprises:

Teapots, Sugar Bowls, Cream Pitchers, Chocolate Cups and Saucers, After-Dinner Cups and Saucers, Tea Cups and Saucers, Salad Bowls, Nut Bowls, Comports, Pickle Dishes, Bon Bon Boxes, Hair Receivers, Vases, Bread and Butter Plates, Breakfast Plates, Dinner Plates, Odd and Fancy Shaped Dishes, Milk Pitchers, Etc. Regular value $1.25 to $2.00.

All at 50 cents each.

Special Sale of Silks
Second Floor.

Intending purchasers of Silks for spring and summer wear will do well to visit the Silk section on our second floor from week to week. We shall have many surprises for the fortunate visitors.

From Monday We Offer:

Nagasak Silk, 28 inches wide, 75c a yard
This Silk is a perfect imitation of the hand woven Silks of the Far East. It is the coming Fabric for the spring. We are showing 25 fashionable shades.

Pineapple Gauze, 18 yards to a roll, $7.50 roll.
For Dresses—Made in Philippine Islands, suitable for street or evening wear, washable and most durable. Regularly sold for $15.00 to $18.00 a roll. White and colored grounds with a variety of stripes.

Special Sale of Oriental Rugs in Progress.

A. A. Vantine & Co.
Broadway, bet. 18th & 19th Sts.

ENORMOUS AUTO SALES MADE AT BOTH SHOWS

Estimate of Week's Business Mounts Up Into Millions.

BIG CROWD AT THE CLOSE

Demand for Earlier Exhibition Week Next Season—Expenses Big, but Shows Net Substantial Profit.

Success stamped itself unmistakably upon the two big automobile shows which closed last night after an unprecedented run of six days and nights, both in respect to the volume of business done and the number of visitors attracted to the exhibits. In the latter case there was absolutely no cessation of interest, either in Madison Square Garden or the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory. Both shows were as crowded in the afternoon as had been the case earlier in the week, while in the evening groups of spectators who were anxious to study the mechanism of some particular car frequently had to wait for a favorable opportunity. While the salesmen were tired and glad that the excitement of the week was over, they were all happy, for never before in the history of automobiling in America have so many machines been purchased at the annual shows nor have so many orders been taken for future deliveries.

Estimates of the financial value of the two shows are exceedingly difficult to obtain. Some manufacturers have secured a larger volume of business for the present year than others. Again, many sales recorded, especially those to agents, cannot be called direct results of the shows, for these orders would probably have been as large in the regular order of business. It is a fact, however, that the shows have attracted to the city an unusually large number of out-of-town residents, and in several cases the larger orders that have been placed with local agents have in turn caused these agents to attend the shows and ask for a greater number of cars.

One conservative exhibitor made the positive statement yesterday that he believed an average of at least thirty big touring cars had been sold during the week by each of fifty of the best-known manufacturers. This included foreign cars as well as the standard makes of American machines. As the foreign cars all range in value from $6,000 to $14,000, a fair average price for these sales would be $5,000. With fifty firms selling thirty cars apiece, the total mounts up to 1,500 cars, and at $5,000 each, the aggregate value, amazing as it may appear to those who have but an indistinct idea of the present status of the automobile industry, will amount to $7,500,000. In this estimate the small runabouts have not been included, but hundreds of these popular cars have been sold, ranging in price from $500 for the new Ford car to those with canopy tops and more luxurious fittings at $1,500 to $2,000.

The amount of money invested in the automobile industry in America represents fully $100,000,000. Two large companies, the Vehicle Equipment Company and the Pope Manufacturing Company, are each capitalized for $20,000,000, and when one considers the scores of other manufacturers turning out reliable machines it is easy to see that these figures are not speculative.

The most encouraging feature of the shows to the exhibitors was in the enlarged amount of retail business done. More private owners have used the shows as their salesrooms than ever before, and hundreds of cars have been sold direct to the owners for early delivery. Gen. Horace Porter, ex-Ambassador to France, purchased a $12,000 Hotchkiss car yesterday. Over forty sales of the Fiat Italian cars were reported, ranging in price from $6,000 to $14,000. Of Panhards, over thirty have been sold. The new Berliet car, which will be duplicated from the French model by the American Locomotive Company, has met with over twenty sales, and over sixteen Brasier cars have been disposed of.

Not only have many of the best-known American manufacturers practically sold out their entire factory output for the present year, but orders, not from agents, but actually from individuals, have been placed for 1907 cars. Percy Pierce, who drove the winning car in the Glidden tour last Summer, said that he placed two orders for 1907 cars to private owners yesterday. All of the Pierce and Packard cars that can be made this year have been sold and more than twice the number of Pierce cars are being made this season than formerly. Taking all of the leading manufacturers, however, the excess of output this year over last year will be about 33 1-3 per cent. There is absolutely no falling off in demand, and it is a fact that many manufacturers who have made extensive changes in their cars in respect to better material and greater horse power facilities are finding that these changes have retarded their factory work to such an extent that deliveries are many weeks behind.

One year ago the passenger omnibus service was in the experimental stage. It may now be said that it is on a practical and money-paying basis. Country clubs are buying small buses as well as Summer hotels. The 16-horse power Reo bus that won the economy prize last October has met with exceptional popularity. One was sold yesterday for use at the Allegheny Country Club, Pittsburg. Contracts were also closed to supply three or four buses for Mineola, L. I., and Richmond, Ind. This practical view of the motor car outlook has also made itself more apparent than formerly in the commercial vehicles.

"We did not expect to sell a single truck," said the salesman of the Knox gasoline business wagons yesterday. "I have, however, sold two and have prospective orders for half a dozen more."

A decided sentiment was expressed yesterday among most of the leading exhibitors for a December show next season. The officers of the American Licensed Automobile Association, under whose auspices the Garden show was held, have as yet come to no decision on the matter. Dealers believe that the earlier show would give an added impetus to business and that the public would be more anxious at that time to see the next year's models than is now the case with the shows held in the middle of January.

An average of from 15,000 to 16,000 visitors a day was estimated yesterday by the officers of the Garden show, which would mean, including the large crowd on the opening night, over 100,000 for the week. In the Automobile Club's show in the Armory the conditions have been the same. A larger proportion of this has represented actual money taken in at the box office than ever before. The expenses of both shows have been greater than in preceding years, but for all that, there will be a substantial increase left to be divided.

Few exhibits were removed last night. In the Armory it was expressly stipulated that no attempt to remove exhibits would be made until this morning.

President Dave Hennen Morris of the Automobile Club of America and President Charles Clifton of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers were both enthusiastic yesterday over the success of both shows. Said Mr. Clifton:

"The show has had a dignity that is new. The absence of upstart concerns with freak machines was one of the gratifying points. This is an evidence of how much the association has accomplished in its endeavor to conserve the industry and keep out speculative firms, anxious to throw a lot of cheap material on the market. The amount of business done is also new. The most farsighted have not kept pace with the wonderful growth. The advance has been so rapid and the demand so far ahead of all expectations that this is a time for conservatism."

New Zealand Team Coming Here.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Jan. 20.—The American Line steamer New York sailed from here this afternoon having on board the New Zealand football team, who were accorded a great send-off. It is said that they probably will play an exhibition game at New York against an All-Canadian team and another at San Francisco against the Vancouver players.

AUTOISTS OFF FOR FLORIDA.

Speed Enthusiasts Leave in Special Cars for Ormond Races.

Several hundred automobilists left the city last night immediately after the close of the two automobile shows for Ormond, Fla., where the speed contests on the beach track will be held this week, beginning Tuesday. All of the trains that left the city for the South during the midnight hours were crowded. Many of the travelers had engaged private cars. Alfred G. Vanderbilt had a special car for his party. The new 250 horse power car just completed for Vanderbilt is expected to make fast time, but the experts are skeptical regarding its possibilities, owing to the fact that the car has had no opportunity for a trying-out test. The big 200 horse power Darracq racer that arrived from France last week is considered as one of the most promising cars to establish new motor records. Hemery, the Vanderbilt Cup holder, came out to drive the car. He will meet his old foe of the Vanderbilt Cup race, Lancia, who has been on the Ormond beach for a week trying out his new 110 horse power Fiat.

Henry Ford, whose new racing car is looked upon as one of the dark horses of the meet, left last night with an enthusiastic party. With him was Frank Kulick, who will drive the car. Frank Kull, who will drive the new Wayne car, also left last night in the special car carrying about twenty Wayne representatives.

For the week's races twenty-two cars have been entered, but it is believed one or two will be withdrawn. The greatest interest centres in the two-mile-a-minute race, and it is confidently expected that probably two or three of the fast cars will succeed in making a mile in thirty seconds.

The officials chosen for the races are: Referee—Robert Lee Morrell, Chairman of the Racing Board of the American Automobile Association. Associate referees—H. L. Bowden, Automobile Club of Massachusetts, and Frederick R. Fratt, President of the Automobile Associated Clubs of New Jersey. Judges—Elliott F. Sheppard, Automobile Club of France; A. G. Batcheider, Secretary American Automobile Association; Charles H. Hyde, New York Motor Club; E. L. Potter and James Cornell. Timers—S. M. Butler, John C. Kerrison, S. A. Miles, Alden L. McMurtry, Walter S. Baker, Charles J. Dieges, A. W. Church, and J. E. De Mar, London, England. Clerks of the course—Frank G. Webb, Douglass Andrews, and Joseph Tracy. Starter—D. H. Lewis, Automobile Club of Buffalo.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

The autocar control was one of the novelties at the recent shows which was studied with interest by automobile owners who are anxious to secure the most improved facilities for the easy management of a motor car. The control seen on the latest autocars is undoubtedly the simplest, easiest and most reliable method yet devised. The throttle and spark are accurately and positively governed by the grips in the steering wheel. The clutch is operated by a foot-pedal. Another foot-pedal controls the brake. The gear shift lever, outside of the car-body, gives ready control of speed changes. The emergency brake is controlled by a second outside lever, interlocked with the clutch; applying the brake throws out the clutch, rendering the motor powerless to move the car.

Douglas Andrews will use at Ormond a new Bliss touring car while acting as Clerk of the Course during the races next week. This is a new car manufactured by a Brooklyn firm. It is a four-cylinder car, the cylinders cast in pairs, the crankshaft made of selected nickel steel. The frame is strongly made of chrome nickel steel, and all the material used in this car has been tested to a high standard of reliability.

A meeting of the engineers and factory Superintendents of the manufacturers at the Garden Show was held on Friday at the executive offices of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers, 7 East Forty-second Street. The chief subject under discussion was the use of proper metals for various parts of the car. The problems discussed by the engineers are, whenever necessary, submitted to its Technical Committee and tests are made in a laboratory which has been established by the organization. Rapid headway is being made by the mechanical branch in satisfactorily solving difficult problems of automobile construction.

One of the best selling records of the week was made by the American Locomotive Automobile Company, which sold more than thirty Berliet cars at the Armory. The Berliet is a well-known French machine that will be duplicated in this country by the Locomotive Company's automobile department, of which Alfred Otto is Manager.

A new-comer in the field of steam automobiles is the Johnson auto-carriage, an immense limousine car with substantial lines, and a well-designed power plant. A four-cylinder, vertical, single-acting engine, longitudinally placed under the hood, with poppet valves like those of a gasoline engine, supplies the power and is a novel departure in automobile engineering.

Though there are as yet few signs in this country of any such enormous production of motorcycles, side-carriages and fore-carriages, trailers, quads, and tri-cars as exists abroad, particularly in England, American motorcycle builders are preparing for the demand which they believe will soon appear. Several neat fore-carriages were exhibited in the Armory, in addition to several tri-cars designed for light delivery purposes.

The compound car has made steady progress since its introduction three years ago, and is becoming a factor to be reckoned with in the future. The peculiarity of the compound is in the motor, which is the only existing example of a compound gasoline engine. There is one low pressure cylinder, with a high pressure cylinder on either side, and the exhaust from the high pressure cylinders, which work alternately, is carried into the low pressure cylinder. Thus perfect mechanical balance, an impulse to every stroke and considerable efficiency and economy are secured.

Despite the tendencies in other directions, the friction drive still survives, and makes many converts to its meritorious features in the way of power transmission and simplicity of control.

The nine demonstrating Franklin cars are estimated to have covered a distance of nearly fifteen thousand miles during the show week. One of the drivers stated that he had covered not less than two hundred miles per day.

An example of the foreign idea, applied by an American concern, that runabouts should be high pewered and capable vehicles, was seen in the 18 horse power vertical four-cylinder Mitchell car, which is absolutely without any provision for the attachment of a tonneau or other accommodation for more than two passengers. It sells for $1,000.

One of the handsomest chassis in the Armory was that of the new 30-35 horse-power French Hotchkiss car, shown in this country for the first time. A structural departure that causes some comment is the elimination of all distance rods and struts from the rear axle, the springs being depended upon to withstand all driving stresses, the propeller shaft being telescoping. With sufficiently strong, half-elliptic springs, made very flat, it is said that this construction works out very well.

For the first time the Delaunay-Belleville car, which created a sensation at the European shows last year, has been seen in this country. A touring car with canopy top and a stock chassis were shown in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory last week. A cambered pressed steel frame is employed, with the entire mechanism most fully protected by a dustpan riveted from side to side on a subframe. The chassis's weight is 2,500 pounds.

An interesting table of statistics has been prepared by the makers of the Thomas car, comparing the specifications in detail of the Thomas with three of the most prominent and highest-priced cars made in France, Germany and Italy. The table is so simple that it enables the amateur or the expert to investigate and form his own conclusions. A plain chassis is a part of the Thomas exhibit. It is of bright polished steel throughout, and shows a very high quality of workmanship and material.

CHAMPIONSHIP BILLIARDS.

Willie Hoppe Will Compete in Madison Square Garden Tournament.

The local billiard season should be a particularly brilliant one, as two important tournaments have already been arranged and several others are contemplated. Willie Hoppe, who defeated Vignaux for the 18.1 balk-line championship of the world, will sail for New York next Wednesday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Louis Cure of France will sail on March 14, and Vignaux is expected to compete in the world's championship tournament, which will be held during the week of April 9 at Madison Square Garden. In addition to Hoppe, Cure, and Vignaux, the contestants will include Jacob Schaefer, George F. Slosson, Ora C. Morningstar, George Sutton, and Albert Cutler. The tournament will be 18.2 balk line for 500 points. Two games a day will be played, one in the afternoon at 2:30 and the second in the evening at 8 o'clock. The seating capacity of the concert hall is about 2,200, not counting the twenty-four private boxes. The championship tournament will bring together the most representative aggregation of billiardists that has ever competed in a tournament. The principal interest centres in Willie Hoppe, whose recent brilliant display in Paris places him in the foremost rank of the professional billiard players.

The four-cornered inter-city shortstop tournament between representatives of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago will bring together Tom Gallagher of New York, M. Taylor of Chicago, Edward McLaughlin, and Harry Cline of Philadelphia, and Albert Cutler of Boston. According to the present plans the first tournament will take place in Philadelphia during the week of Feb. 5. The players will then come to New York, where the schedule will be continued from Feb. 12 to 19; Boston will follow during the week of Feb. 21 to 28, finishing up in Brooklyn the first week in March. It is proposed that ten games be played in each city, five afternoons and five evenings.

MAXWELL SCHOONER AFTER THE KING'S CUP

Herreshoff Expected to Produce the Usual Wonder in New Boat.

RATES IN INTERESTING CLASS

Fleet Expected for the Royal Trophy to be Large—Yachting Will Be Benefited.

J. Rogers Maxwell is building his new Herreshoff schooner to lift the King's Cup when it is raced for for the first time next August off Newport. He says the Yankee will also be a contestant for the cup, giving him two stringa to his bow, and each one promising to be the top of her class. Herreshoff is ordered to make the schooner the fastest that he can turn out under the new rule, and, as she is the first schooner that the Bristol wonder has turned out designed primarily for racing since the new rule went into effect, something surprising is looked for from her. Of course, Mr. Maxwell cannot race both a schooner and a sloop in the same race under his own name, and as Harry L. Maxwell is about to sell Phyrne, it is probable Yankee will be raced this year in his name and be sailed by him.

The new schooner will be rated at the top of Class B, the ninety-footers. Her measurement will be 89.90, as estimated. This will place her just above Elmina II., F. F. Brewster's(new Cary Smith boat of last year, which will rate just a bit higher than Corona, Arthur F. Luke's schooner. The latter is being overhauled at Lawley's to increase her sail spread, which will bring her rating up above 89. It is expected she will measure 89.5 when she starts her next race. These three, with Robert P. Doremus's Lasca, Morton F. Plant's Ingomar, and the Emerald, now owned by F. Lewis Clark, complete the active ninety-footers that may figure.

Comparison of the dimensions of the new Herreshoff boat with the older craft is interesting. The figures are as follows:

Boat.	Rating. O. A.	—Length— W. L.	Beam.	Dr ht.
New Schooner..	89.90	126	91.6	24 14.6
Elmina II.....	89.70	124	87.0	25 15.6
Corona	87.92	125.6	24	16.4
Lasca	81.32	119	89.9	23 11.2
Ingomar	88.00	127	87.0	24 16.3
Emerald	85.00	117	85.9	22 11.8

Of course, this does not begin to enumerate all the schooners that may be expected to compete, but it affords a means of comparing the Maxwell schooner, unquestionably the most likely craft in the lot, with the boats of her class. Francis Skinner's Constellation, Roy A. Rainey's Invader, Edward R. Coleman's Hildegarde, George Lauder's Endymion, John F. Harris's Chanticleer, and Gibson Fahnestock's Shenandoah are vague possibilities, besides several smaller schooners.

The single-masted vessels to race with the schooners in the mixed class will include the big yawls and sloops, W. Gould Brokaw's Sybarita, William E. Iselin's Vigilant, Cornelius Vanderbilt's Rainbow, J. Rogers Maxwell's Yankee W. Ross Proctor's Mineola, Harry F. Lippitt's Weetamoe, J. Berre King's Neola, and F. M. Smith's new bronze sloop building from designs of Henry Gielow.

There are three names of interest in this list. The Rainbow is placed there advisedly, as it is now determined that Commodore Vanderbilt will be a factor in the races of the seventy-footers again with Rainbow. She will be a contestant in all the principal races of the season. Then the Vigilant. She will be raced by her new owner, Mr. Iselin, as much as his health will permit, giving the Sybarita class racing for the first time in some years. Then the return of the Neola to meet with Weetamoe again is interesting, while the new Smith sloop is awaited with keen anticipation.

ELECTIONS OF YACHT CLUBS.

Leaders Chosen by Various Organizations for the Coming Year.

The Sachem's Head Yacht Club, perhaps the leading exponent of racing on the Connecticut shore of Long Island Sound, held its annual meeting and dinner at the Hotel Astor last evening and chose officers for the ensuing year. A number of well-known yachtsmen were invited guests of the occasion, including the flag officers of the New Haven Yacht Club, and enthusiastic promises of a successful racing season were made by them all. Commodore Cole of the New Haven Club, ex-Commodores E. C. Seward, John E. Wayland, and William E. Peck were among the speakers, and as a result of their suggestion a number of interclub races will be arranged for the coming year.

Robert C. Mitchell of New York was chosen as Commodore; John J. Phelps of Hackensack, Vice Commodore; Edmund Q. Trowbridge of New York, Fleet Captain, and Charles F. Treadway of New Haven, Secretary and Treasurer. Announcement was made of the purchase of several Herreshoff thirty-footers for the club fleet, and the date of the annual cruise was fixed for July 30 to Aug. 4.

The election of officers for the Corinthian Yacht Racing Union has resulted in the selection of George Harrison of the Metropolitan Yacht Club as President for the ensuing year. E. F. De Levante of the Morrisania Yacht Club was named for the Vice Presidency, William E. Long of the Williamsburg Yacht Club as Secretary, William C. Cartwright of the Stuyvesant Yacht Club as Treasurer, and P. C. Pfieffer as Measurer.

The clubs represented in the Union are five—the Metropolitan, Morrisania, Morris, Stuyvesant, and Williamsburg Clubs, each of which is represented on the Board of Directors as follows: Emil Miller, Metropolitan; C. T. Hendrick, Morrisania; C. S. Ogden, Stuyvesant; Christian Welland, Williamsburg, and P. C. Pfieffer, Morris.

The Bayside Yacht Club has elected G. Waldo Smith Commodore of the Club for the succeeding year. G. Howard Leavitt is named as Vice Commodore, and W. W. Cole as Rear Commodore. H. L. Weber is made Treasurer, and W. H. Johns Secretary, while D. H. Van Nann is selected for Measurer. The two Trustees to fill the places vacated by expiring terms are Edwin Andrews, Jr., and Charles S. Coleman.

NEW HANDICAP YACHT CLASS.

Plans Formulated to Provide Racing for Boats of All Types.

A movement has been started by some well-known yachtsmen in New York to introduce a new handicap class that will provide racing for those boats which, through the changes in the measurement rule, have been so handicapped as to be practically thrown out of racing, but which are owned by men who are among the keenest sportsmen on the Sound. If consummated there will be added to the Sound regattas two and may be three classes that will furnish most interesting sport and will introduce again several old champions that have disappeared.

The plan is to take the boats between twenty-two and thirty-three foot water line that cannot compete with the new-rule boats and organize them in an association if necessary to provide special class races in which each boat will be handicapped on performance alone. Data of the past three or four years will be gone over, and the relative speed of the various boats determined, and each will be accorded its proper scale according to sailing ability.

They will then race with every boat having a fair chance to win, depending on its handling.

Among the well-known yachts mentioned for the class are G. P. Granbery's Firefly, A. E. Black's Thelma, George E. Gartland's Robin Hood, James W. Alker's Alert, Grover J. Cumnock's Nike, Francis G. Stewart's Regina, Guy Standing's Firefly, F. S. Page's Snapper, and Mimosa I., now owned by T. M. T. Raborg. These boats, fast racing machines in the main, have no chance against the new-rule boats in their classes, but will have an equal chance here.

It is further proposed to admit cruising boats of any type and rate them all on the same basis, actual performance, so that any man can have racing with any boat. Only boats launched prior to Jan. 1, 1905, would be eligible.

A meeting of these boat owners will be held at an early date and the plans will be formulated, after which the proposition will be taken to the Long Island Sound Yacht Racing Association with the request that the classes be added to their official standard list of events. All the clubs of the Sound will admit the classes.

G. P. Granbery is organizing the movement.

VANDERVEER LEADS FOR CUP.

Captures Leg for Crescent's Monthly Trophy at Bay Ridge Traps.

The shooting contingent of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn was well represented at the Bay Ridge traps yesterday, but the weather conditions were far from being the kind the Crescents display their best form under. The weather was cloudy, dismal, and damp, and the bad light affected some of the marksmen considerably. Still many targets were thrown from the traps, and while the scores were not high as a rule the competitions were keenly contested.

Capt. Henry B. Vanderveer won one of the chief honors of the day by capturing a leg for the January Cup from the strongest field of shooters on the ground, with three more high handicap men close up. In the Stake Trophy contest the high handicap shooters were among the first four, those at scratch being completely swamped. Henry Kryn and H. M. Merton made the good score of forty-five out of a possible fifty in the season's team shoot, while in another twenty-five-target competition four men with liberal handicaps tied at twenty-three, and after a shoot-off Capt. Vanderveer annexed another victory.

In the regular fifteen-target shoots the trophies were well distributed, Dr. Telter, L. C. Hopkins, Henry Kryn, and L. M. Palmer, Jr., winning one each. The scores:

JANUARY CUP—25 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
H. B. Vanderveer.	4 25	J. W. Hickling	6 21
L. C. Hopkins	3 24	H. Kryn	1 21
Dr. S. P. Hopkins	4 23	L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0 20
J. H. Ernst	4 22	J. J. Adams	2 19
F. B. Stephenson	0 22	W. W. Marshall	4 16
G. G. Stephenson	2 22	Dr. J. N. Telter	3 15
H. M. Martin	0 22		

STAKE TROPHY—25 TARGETS.

J. H. Ernst	4 25	C. W. Hickling	6 21
Dr. S. P. Hopkins	4 24	F. B. Stephenson	0 20
L. C. Hopkins	3 23	H. M. Martin	0 20
H. B. Vanderveer	4 23	Dr. J. N. Telter	3 20
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	1 23	Dr. F. C. Raynor	3 19
H. Kryn	1 22	J. J. Adams	2 16
G. G. Stephenson	2 22	W. W. Marshall	4 15
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0 21		

TEAM SHOOT—25 TARGETS.

H. Kryn	1 24	J. J. Adams	2 23
H. M. Martin	0 21	Dr. F. C. Raynor	3 16
Team total	45	Team total	39
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0 23	F. B. Stephenson	0 23
L. C. Hopkins	3 21	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	1 15
Team total	44	Team total	38

TROPHY SHOOT—25 TARGETS.

J. J. Adams	2 23	H. M. Martin	0 22
Dr. J. N. Telter	3 23	H. Kryn	1 20
J. H. Ernst	4 23	Dr. S. P. Hopkins	4 18
H. B. Vanderveer	4 23	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	1 13
F. B. Stephenson	0 22	W. W. Marshall	4 10
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0 22	W. Sterrer, Jr.	4 10

Shoot-off—Vanderveer, 22; Ernst, 20; Telter, 20; Adams, 19.

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

Dr. J. N. Telter	1 15	J. H. Ernst	2 13
H. M. Martin	0 14	Dr. F. C. Raynor	1 13
L. C. Hopkins	2 14	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	0 12
J. J. Adams	1 14	W. W. Marshall	2 11
F. B. Stephenson	0 13	H. Kryn	0 10
L. C. Hopkins	2 15	C. W. Hickling	4 13
Dr. F. C. Raynor	1 14	Dr. S. P. Hopkins	2 13
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0 14	F. B. Stephenson	0 12
H. Kryn	1 13	H. B. Vanderveer	2 12
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	0 13	W. W. Marshall	2 9
H. Kryn	1 15	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	0 8
F. B. Stephenson	0 14	G. Brower	4 9
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0 13	W. W. Marshall	2 6
L. C. Hopkins	2 12		
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0 15	L. C. Hopkins	2 11
C. W. Hickling	4 14	Dr. F. C. Raynor	1 11
H. Kryn	0 13	F. B. Stephenson	0 11
H. M. Martin	0 13	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	0 9
H. B. Vanderveer	2 12	W. W. Marshall	2 9
Dr. S. P. Hopkins	2 12		
H. M. Martin	14	L. M. Palmer, Jr.	11
F. B. Stephenson	14	W. Marshall	11
H. B. Vanderveer	13	Dr. J. N. Telter	10
J. J. Adams	13	H. Kryn	9
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	13	L. C. Hopkins	8
G. G. Stephenson	12	C. J. Brown	6

Shoot-off—Martin, 14; F. B. Stephenson, 13.

Blair Winner of Pool Tourney.

I. B. Blair won the weekly handicap pool tournament of the Amateur Billiard Club, beating Dr. Douglass in the final round by a score of 39 to 24. There were nineteen entries, and some of the games were unusually well contested. The results were:

Preliminary Round—J. Ballin (20) defeated Dr. Borden (30) by a score of 20 to 16; F. W. Prescott (24) defeated R. Water (15) by 24 to 12; H. W. Swift (24) defeated R. Barry (30) by 24 to 1.

First Round—Prescott defeated Ballin, 24 to 19; Swift defeated Dr. Currie (12) by 24 to 10; E. F. Crowe (30) defeated F. W. Wyckoff (22) by 39 to 17; Dr. Douglass (33) defeated F. V. Leslie (15) by 35 to 12; I. B. Blair (30) defeated A. Allen (22) by 39 to 22; M. P. Driggs (18) defeated J. Milliken (11) by 18 to 10; H. D. Schutte (9) defeated C. M. Munoz (20) by 9 to 19; H. N. Cousins (14) defeated H. B. Goetchius (28) by 14 to 20.

Second Round—Swift defeated Prescott, 24 to 9; Dr. Douglass defeated Crowe, 35 to 23; Blair defeated Driggs, 39 to 17; Schutte defeated Cousins, 35 to 8.

Third Round—Dr. Douglass defeated Swift, 35 to 10; Blair defeated Schutte, 39 to 5.

Final Round—Blair (39) defeated Dr. Douglass, (35,) 39 to 24.

NEW YORK TEAMS LEAD IN INTER-CITY RACQUETS

Local Amateurs Won by 6 Games to 4 from Philadelphians.

L. WATERBURY IN GOOD FORM

Champion's Service Captured First Four Games—Quakers Rallied in Second Match and Won Out.

The first half of the intercity racquet contest between the members of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club and the Philadelphia Racquet Club was played yesterday afternoon on the court of the Racquet and Tennis Club, when the New York players captured six games to four won by the Philadelphians. The local experts won four straight games in the first match, and took the first two of the second match, when the Quakers braced and in a whirlwind finish won the next four straight games and the match.

The contest, which is an annual one, is four-handed, two pairs of players from each club. The second half will be played in Philadelphia next Saturday.

The first match was won mainly through the superb playing of Lawrence Waterbury, who had Charles E. Sands, the court tennis champion, as a partner. The Philadelphia pair consisted of T. T. Hare, ex-Captain of the University of Pennsylvania football eleven, and J. P. Gregg. The New Yorkers showed a decided superiority from the start, and Waterbury's service was entirely too much for the visitors. In the four games played the New York pair scored 28 aces by service against 6 by the Philadelphians. The first game began evenly, but Waterbury's deadly service turned the tide in favor of New York, and the visitors were defeated by the score of 15 to 8. Hare opened the second game in good style, when aided by Sands's misses the Quakers tallied 5 aces in the first inning. Waterbury again changed the complexion of the game, and the home team ran out winners in four innings by the score of 15 to 8. Only two innings were required for the third game. With the score 4 to 5 Waterbury for the third time had his opponents at his mercy and ran out 11 aces. It was a brilliant display. He continued his hand in the fourth and deciding game, adding 5 more aces, making a total of 16 in all. Hare and Gregg made but 1 ace in this game, and Waterbury and Sands secured the necessary 15 points in three innings, winning the match by four games to none.

Payne Whitney and Milton S. Barger represented New York in the second match, the Philadelphia pair being George H. Brooke, former champion, and Robert K. Cassatt. The local experts showed excellent form in the first two games. The effort proved too much for them, and as they were out of condition they tired quickly. The visitors took advantage of this condition and won the next four games in succession. The only game in which Whitney and Barger made any showing was the fourth, the score being 15—12. The summary:

First Match.—First Game—Waterbury and Sands, 15; Hare and Gregg, 8. Aces by service—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 1. Aces by placing—New York, 9; Philadelphia, 5. Aces by opponents' misses—New York, 1; Philadelphia, 2.

Second Game—Waterbury and Sands, 15; Hare and Gregg, 8. Aces by service—New York, 7; Philadelphia, 5. Aces by placing—New York, 3; Philadelphia, 4. Aces by opponents' misses—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 10.

Third Game—Waterbury and Sands, 15; Hare and Gregg, 5. Aces by service—New York, 9; Philadelphia, 2. Aces by placing—New York, 3; Philadelphia, 1. Aces by opponents' misses—New York, 3; Philadelphia, 2.

Fourth Game—Waterbury and Sands, 15; Hare and Gregg, 1. Aces by service—New York, 7; Philadelphia, 0. Aces by placing—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 0. Aces by opponents' misses—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 1.

Second Match.—First Game—Brooke and Cassatt, 7; Whitney and Barger, 15. Aces by service—Philadelphia, 3; New York, 6. Aces by placing—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 2. Aces by opponents' misses—Philadelphia, 3; New York, 4.

Second Game—Whitney and Barger, 15; Brooke and Cassatt, 11. Aces by service—Philadelphia, 3; New York, 7. Aces by placing—Philadelphia, 1; New York, 3. Aces by opponents' misses—Philadelphia, 7; New York, 5.

Third Game—Whitney and Barger, 2; Brooke and Cassatt, 15. Aces by service—Philadelphia, 0; New York, 1. Aces by placing—Philadelphia, 2; New York, 1. Aces by opponents' misses—Philadelphia, 7; New York, 0.

Fourth Game—Brooke and Cassatt, 15; Whitney and Barger, 12. Aces by service—Philadelphia, 4; New York, 4. Aces by placing—Philadelphia, 1; New York, 1. Aces by opponents' misses—Philadelphia, 10; New York, 7.

Fifth Game—Brooke and Cassatt, 15; Whitney and Barger, 6. Aces by service—Philadelphia, 8; New York, 3. Aces by placing—Philadelphia, 0; New York, 1. Aces by opponents' misses—Philadelphia, 7; New York, 2.

Sixth Game—Brooke and Cassatt, 15; Whitney and Barger, 6. Aces by service—Philadelphia, 7; New York, 3. Aces by placing—Philadelphia, 4; New York, 0. Aces by opponents' misses—Philadelphia, 4; New York, 3.

Referee—C. Lawrence Perkins. Markers—David Gardner, for first match; George Standing for second match.

Among the College Athletes.

Cornell's lacrosse team has arranged a schedule of games, including matches with Harvard, Stevens, Buffalo, Hobart, Swarthmore, Johns Hopkins, and Lehigh. The latter three will be played on a Southern trip, starting April 20. Capt. Hunter has a strong nucleus for a good team, which Coach Atwater expects to develop into championship form.

The West Point ball team will be coached by Jimmy Callahan, the Chicago American League team's former manager.

Dartmouth has proposed to Pennsylvania a dual track meet.

Columbia has challenged Haverford to a series of bowling matches. Since the abolition of football, Cornell is seeking fame in new fields.

Besides the regular intercollegiate schedule, the Harvard hockey team will play matches with Andover, Jan. 24, Springfield, Jan. 31, Roxbury, Feb. 3, Williams, Feb. 7, St. Paul's Feb. 10.

Cornell and Pennsylvania are planning a wrestling dual meet for the last Saturday of February, in Philadelphia. Seven matches are planned, for men under 115, 126, 135, 146, 158, and 175 pounds, and men above 175.

An effort is being made to secure Georgetown's entry in the American Henley.

Tom McCarthy, the old ball tosser, who has successfully coached the Holy Cross baseball nines for years, has been engaged to serve Dartmouth in that capacity this year.

Eddie Greene will probably be the selection of the Pennsylvania football team to captain the eleven next Fall. The turning down of Stevenson, who was chosen as its leader, on the score of rowdy play on the field, is one of the most hopeful results of recent agitation for clean play. It is said Stevenson will leave college because of the Faculty Committee's action.

Big track squads are at work at Harvard and Pennsylvania, including in each case some thirty men who have competed before in the intercollegiates, and afford a strong nucleus for this year's team, besides many new men of more or less reputation. Pennsylvania is especially favored, having lost only Hyman and Boyd of her point winners, in having gained Cartmell, the sprinter who was ineligible last year, and who is almost as strong a sprinter as "Billy" Shick, the retiring Harvard Captain, and Taylor, the negro quarter-miler, who was disqualified for delinquencies in scholarship just before the intercollegiates last year. She also gains the well-known young athlete Risley, the broad and high jumper.

Besides these three men Pennsylvania has from last year: For the sprints, Dear, Whitman, Olser, Davies, and Cartmell; middle distances, Taylor, Terry, Jones, Wilcox, Hoskins, Shaw, Folson, and Whitman; long distances, Leary, Root, McCurdy, Macleod, Terry, Jones, Wilcox and Hoskins; hurdles, Amsler, Liggett, Risley, Shaw, Clark, Moorshead, Thayer, and McClellan; jumps, Risley, Weede, Scarlett, Greene, Haydock, Holderman, Halstell, Clark, McDonald, Moorshead, and Moffitt; weights, Lamson, Bradley, Fennell, Hess, Hollingshead, and Ziegler; pole valut, Swain, Kirkpatrick, and Pickles.

Harvard's loss of Shick, Schoenfuss, and Crane is severe, but she has a good lot of old men back. Among them are: Sprinters, Dodge, Lockwood, McCall, Swarts, Hamilton, Thompson, Dives, and Davis; middle distances, Dives, Dorman, Young, Whitman, Davis, Brinsmade, Cobb, Becker, Smith, and Blagden; long distances, King, Stone, Emerson, Howard, Turner, Rowland, Dickenson, Whitaker, Minot, and Southerland; hurdles, Doyle, Soule, Rogers, Waller, Giddings, Bisir, Mason, Davis, and Taylor; jumps, Ford, Young, Derby, Stohl, Stephenson, and Jordan; weights, Brill, Thayer, Squires, and Brooks; pole vault, Grant, Stevens, Sawyer, and Austin.

Columbia has made an interesting addition to the programme of events for her indoor meet at Madison Square Garden on Friday. There will be a relay race for freshman teams. Yale, Pennsylvania, and Cornell will send teams for the relay races as well as individual entries, while the advent of Lightbody of Chicago will be interesting. Lightbody, by the way, is under the ban of the Chicago Faculty, but it is said this will not prevent his appearing in the Garden. The Columbia meet will open the collegiate season of indoor Winter gatherings. The next in importance will be the Philadelphia meet, when Princeton and Pennsylvania track teams will contest in a series of events, in which Georgetown is also promised as a competitor. Penn and Yale will visit New York again to compete in the relays at the Irish-American Athletic Club games on Feb. 3, while these two will meet the New England cracks at the Boston Athletic Association games on Feb. 14. Other indoor series will follow until March.

MAY PROHIBIT BOXING AT THE LOCAL CLUBS

Authorities Investigating Legality of Three-Round Contests.

POLICE COMMISSIONER ACTING

District Attorney Jerome Says He Knows of No Law Sanctioning Present Exhibitions.

Although Magistrate Steinert, in the West Side Court yesterday, discharged the prisoners arrested on Fri

TIGERS HOLD HARVARD TO LOW HOCKEY SCORE

College Teams Play Rough Game at St. Nicholas Rink.

CLOSE MATCH A BIG SURPRISE

Crimson Outweighs Princeton, but Has Difficulty in Holding Her Own and Winning.

Princeton sprung a big surprise on the hockey followers at St. Nicholas Rink last evening, when she met Harvard in the intercollegiate championship game scheduled there and held the Crimson to a 3-to-2 score. The Harvard seven was expected to win by a one-sided total, but the "Tigers" not only held them well in hand, but at one time seemed to have a splendid chance of tying the score. Hockey was played in the first period of play, but the second looked very much more like football than the ice game. Had the men paid more attention to puck and less to roughing there might have been a bigger total on both sides.

Harvard outweighed Princeton, and their weight told heavily in their favor. The Tigers showed the want of practice badly, and were compelled to spar for wind time and again. Yet they passed as well, shot as accurately, and played almost as well together as the Harvard seven. Had they had the weight a different story might be told of the game.

Princeton scored the first goal within five seconds, before Harvard awoke to the fact that the game was on. Chew carried the puck to the right, and, taking it to the Harvard goal, shot it at an acute angle through the Crimson defense straight into the net.

Harvard immediately began a fierce attack. Chislett made one bully stop of a well-directed shot by D. Newhall, but Pell from midrink placed the puck straight through the two teams to the net for a goal.

Again Harvard pressed the Tigers hard, and again Chislett's good work saved a score, but, ever alert, Pell got the puck from scrimmage and, carrying down the left side, shot it at an angle into goal.

Princeton now took a turn at forcing matters. Twice by well-directed passes and good checking the Tigers took the puck down close to goal, but each time accurate shots were spoiled by the fine work of Ivy at goal. Harvard then carried the fray to Princeton territory, and McLeod on a triple pass scored. This was the last goal made before time was called.

The second half was more football than hockey. Tripping and rough body checking were continuous. Many a nasty fall was received, and frequently two and three men were down at once. After repeated warnings Pell was sent off the ice for two minutes, and E. Dillon shortly after followed him for a minute's penalty.

One goal was scored by Princeton, Chew sending the puck into the net from a double pass. Twice Harvard carried the rubber into Princeton's territory, and made good shots, but Chislett stopped both, while Ivy saved Harvard what looked like the tying score. The whistle sounded the cessation of play when Zahniser was carrying the puck down with a fine chance to shoot a goal, and Harvard had won by a single score. The teams lined up thus:

Harvard, 3.	Position.	Princeton, 2.
Ivy	Goal	Chislett
Willett	Point	Tenney
D. Newhall	Cover point	Zahniser
M. Newhall	Forward	Levis
McLeod	Forward	E. Dillon
Townsend	Forward	Coxe
Pell	Forward	Chew

Goals—Chew, 2; Pell, 2; McLeod. Referee—Kenneth Gordon, St. Nicholas Skating Club. Umpires—R. Hardy, St. Nicholas Skating Club, and R. Leake, St. Nicholas Skating Club.

CRESCENTS BEAT SHAMROCKS

Best-Played Hockey Game of Year Won by Brooklyn Team.

In the fastest, cleanest, and best hockey game seen on the ice this Winter the Crescent Athletic Club seven beat the Shamrock team of Montreal last evening at the Clermont Avenue Rink by a score of 5 goals to 2. The small rink favored the home players slightly, and they took full advantage of the Canadians' discomfiture. The fine defensive play of the visitors alone prevented a bigger score. The Shamrocks tried frequent trick plays on the American champions, but each time Shirriff and Wall managed to break them up and prevent a score.

The work of the goal-keep on each team was of the highest order. Time and again well-directed shots at goal from either side were turned away by MacKenzie and Kenny. The latter's work was made the harder by the tendency displayed by his team mates to carry the puck in front of their own cage. Time and again the Crescent forwards managed to secure it on such occasions and shoot for the net, but each time Kenny saved a score.

Play had been in progress for only four minutes when Liffiton made the first score. He received the puck on a pass from Wall, and sent it clean into the cage. A second shot by Shirriff, a minute later, was disallowed for offside play, but immediately after Liffiton received the rubber from a clever pass by Dobby and placed it in goal. A third score followed for the Crescents just before the end of the first half, when, after a hard scrimmage between Wall and Hennessey, the Brooklyn man managed to get in a successful shot.

For the Shamrocks Commings placed the puck once within the cage toward the end of the first period. He secured it behind his own goal, and by rapid skating and clever dodging managed to carry it the length of the rink. MacKenzie and O'Flynn were set to receive it, but he lifted it cleverly through their guard and got the goal. During the succeeding five minutes the fastest hockey was played ever seen in New York.

In the second half Commings again gave a great exhibition. He was all over the ice, and did a yeoman's service for his team. Liffiton, too, played splendidly. He it was who scored the two goals of the period for his side, the first on a pass from Shiebler and the second from Dobby. With the score standing 5 to 1 against them, and only a few moments more to play, Commings, for Shamrock, repeated his brilliant play of the first half, and carried the puck the length of the rink for a second score from his own cage. The line-up of the teams was:

Shamrocks.	Position.	Crescents.
Kenny	Goal	MacKenzie
Brenen	Point	O'Flynn
Armstrong	Cover point	Wall
Commings	Forward	Dobby
Kerwin	Forward	Shirriff
Hennessey	Forward	Shiebler
Grannery	Forward	Liffiton

Goals—Commings, 2; Liffiton, 4; Wall, 1. Referees—Hugh Bullen, New York Athletic Club, and F. E. Ellison, Hockey Club of New York. Goal Umpires—Dr. Conroy and C. De Casanova. Timers—G. T. Stebbins and Mr. Quinn.

School Athletic League Teams Won.

De Witt Clinton High School and the Boys' High were both winners of the preliminary basket ball games of the Public School Athletic League played on the Pratt Institute Court, on Ryerson Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. The De Witt Clinton High School team defeated a team representing Erasmus Hall High School by the score of 33 to 7. Felber played the best game for the winners, throwing seven baskets from the field and one from the foul line. Hutchings threw two baskets for Erasmus. The Boys' High defeated the Commercial High School by the score of 28 to 21. Morehead did the best playing for the Boys' High, as he scored 12 points for the team, while on the Commercial team Levine scored 10 points. Line-up:

De Witt Clinton.	Position.	Erasmus Hall.
Montaine	Right forward	Hutchings
Barbinell	Left forward	Carlin
Felber	Centre	Hobart
Woersching	Right guard	Mankin
Darby	Left guard	Smith, O'Shaughnessy

Goals from field—Montaine, 5; Barbinell, 3; Felber, 7; Darby, 1; Hutchings, 2; Carlin, 1. Goals from foul—Felber, 1; Hutchings, 1.

Boys' High.	Position.	Com. H.S.
Crosby	Right forward	Levine
Ritchey	Left forward	Soden
Morehead	Centre	Ichenbar
O'Connell	Right guard	Ackerson
Hennessy, Swallow	Left guard	Elliott

Goals from field—Morehead, (6,) Ritchey, (2,) Crosby, (2,) Swallow, (2,) Levine, (4,) Soden, (4,) Ackerson. Goals from foul—Crosby, (4,) Levine, (2,) Soden. Referee—Mr. Lochmuller.

PHIL FINCH CANTERS HOME.

Wins Handicap at Fair Grounds with Ease—Accidents at City Park.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 20.—Phil Finch overshadowed his rivals in the betting as well as in the running, and cantered home an easy winner in the new St. Charles Hotel Handicap at the Fair Grounds to-day. The race was worth $1,560 to the winner. King Ellsworth made the early pace, but was unequal to the demand made upon him in the final struggle. Lieber, Guiding Star, and Aurumaster were the other winning favorites. The weather was showery and the track good. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Plater, 111 pounds, (Mangos,) 6 to 1, won; Hannibal Bey, 108, (Sewell,) 13 to 5, second; Whorler, 105, (L. Smith,) 16 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Electric Spark, Dapple Gold, Bob May, Bone Brake, Fancy Dress, Bronze Wing, Many Thanks, Ben Lear, Marvel P., and Schoharie also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Half a mile. Bemay, 112 pounds, (L. Smith,) 8 to 1, won; Glad Pirate, 101, (Dickson,) 40 to 1, second; St. Cloud, 115, (O'Neill,) even, third. Time—0:49 4-5. Peter Muck, Bob Augustine, Mamie K., Lucy Marie, Estelle H., Blacklock, Jerry Sharp, Fanny Marks, Blackburn, Jack Hardy, and Black Mate also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Lieber, 100 pounds, (L. Smith,) 1 to 2, won; Whippoorwill, 105, (Perrine,) 3 to 1, second; Novena, 103, (McDonald,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:42 4-5. Don't Ask Me, Il Dottore, and Fritzi Scheff also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The St. Charles Hotel Stakes; mile and a quarter. Phil Finch, 130 pounds, (Perrine,) 6 to 5, won; King Ellsworth, 101, (Sewell,) 7 to 1, second; Monaca Maid, 98, (L. Smith,) 15 to 1, third. Time—2:05 4-5. Mr. Jack, Tartan, Rainland, and Little Scout also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Guiding Star, 98 pounds, (L. Smith,) 11 to 10, won; St. Valentine, 111, (W. Robbins,) 6 to 1, second; Luretta, 114, (Sewell,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:14 1-5. Deviltree, Stoner Hill, Mayor Johnson, and Pity also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Baywood, 108 pounds, (Livingston,) 5 to 1, won; Arsenal, 106, (Bell,) 7 to 1, second; Vagary, 103, (Johnson,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:16 4-5. Water Pansy, Peggy, Penny Burn, Chauncey Olcott, Corsair, Precocious, Wiseacre, Ogontz, Varna Fonso, Mordella, Lady Free Knight, Arab, and Arab May also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Aurumaster, 107 pounds, (Sewell,) 5 to 2, won; Colonist, 105, (Dennison,) 20 to 1, second; Joe Lesser, 107, (Freeman,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:52 2-5. Prince Salm Salm, Lemon Girl, Gay Lizzette, Ravians, Decoration, and Los Angeleno also ran.

The Cosmopolitan Hotel Hurdle Handicap, the feature of the card at City Park, was a chapter of accidents. However, they were without serious result. Charawind was a strong favorite in the betting, while scant consideration was accorded to the others. Dr. Nowlin led to the last hurdle, shied, and fell over it. Bengal bolted at the first jump, ran into Scepter, and both fell. The rider of Onyx was unseated at the second jump. Lionel, the winner, came fast at the close and outgamed Rip at the end. Drexel was the only winning favorite of the day. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Three and a half furlongs. Bonart, 118 pounds, (Stille,) 8 to 1, won; Frances H., 115, (Austin,) 10 to 1, second; Lens, 115, (J. Jones,) 4 to 1, third. Time—0:41 4-5. Dan Bradley, Knockiky, Major Lowe, Belle of the Bay, Black Flag, Heirloom, Arthur Rosenfield, and Lavernel also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and three-sixteenths. Hymettus, 104 pounds, (Hennessy,) 15 to 1, won; Grosgrain, 99, (W. McIntyre,) 10 to 1, second; Handmore, 110, (Wishard,) 6 to 1, third. Time—2:02. Little Giant, Dell Leath, King of the Valley, Amberita, Flying Charcoal, Lou M., Yachting Girl, and Arabo also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; handicap. Don Fonso, 90 pounds, (Griffith,) 30 to 1, won; Billy Handsel, 92, (Hennessy,) 10 to 1, second; Astarita, 95, (Dealy,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:07 2-5. Pat Bulger, Polly Prim, John Carroll, Parisienne, First Attempt, Airship, Albula, Bensonhurst, and Leta Duffy also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Cosmopolitan Handicap; one mile and a quarter, hurdles. Lionel, 150 pounds, (Archibald,) 8 to 1, won; Rip, 128, (McHugh,) 4 to 1, second; Charawind, 168, (Porter,) 2 to 1, third. Time—2:23 3-5. Creolin, Martin Brady, Picktime, Gould, Dr. Nowlin, and Lights Out also ran. Scepter, Bengal, and Onyx fell.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; handicap. Devout, 107 pounds, (J. Jones,) 12 to 1, won; Alma Dufour, 124, (D. Hall,) 2 to 1, second; Harry Stephens, 107, (Hennessy,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:48 2-5. Coruscate and Orly II. also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Drexel, 107 pounds, (D. Hall,) even, won; Morendo, 108, (Daly,) 10 to 1, second; Little Elkin, 101, (Morris,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:48 3-5. Conundrum, Merlingo, Malediction, Thora Lee, and Rankin also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Tichimingo, 115 pounds, (Austin,) 10 to 1, won; Kara, 110, (Daly,) 20 to 1, second; Prince of Pless, 105, (Lowe,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:09. Creel, Tarp, Self Reliant, Champ Clark, Minnehaha, Oak Grove, Red Ruby, Bertha E., Annie Berry, and Oakcliff also ran.

Doings of Athletes Abroad.

Morton, the English amateur sprinter, who competed in this country and won at the Canadian championships last Summer, is anxious to get into training for the Olympic games at Athens in April, though how he can manage to perform there under the rules of the English Amateur Athletic Union is a difficult problem to solve.

Eleven of the best gymnasts in England tried for the championship title, including J. C. Collins, Halifax, R. E. S., the present holder. Collins was beaten by four and a half points by G. Marsland, also of Halifax, R. E. S.

Golf had its greatest success in England last year. More than 100 clubs were organized, the number of competitors was larger than ever before, and more people than ever were known in the history of the game witnessed the matches.

Englishmen consider that one of the greatest triumphs of the past year in athletics was that of Henderson Hamilton of Oxford in the Oxford-Cambridge sports, who ran a mile in 4:17 4-5.

H. Borrman of the Berlin Vikings Rowing Club, who was a member of the Thames Rowing Club in 1904, is now a member of the Kaiser's bodyguard. It is believed that Borrman will row in the next Henley regatta.

FOOTBALL HIT HARD BY WESTERN COLLEGES

Game Abolished If Suggested Reforms Are Not Ratified.

FIVE MATCHES IN A SEASON

Radical Recommendations Regarding Length of Season, Eligibility, Finances, and Coaching.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The meeting of the nine conference colleges called together here yesterday afternoon, in answer to the request of President James B. Angell of the University of Michigan, came to an end to-night after making suggestions with respect to the modification of the conditions under which football shall be played that will deal a staggering blow to the popularity of the game in the West. The recommendations are to be presented to the constituent colleges in the conference, and if ratified by a majority will be accepted and enforced. If they fail of ratification the conference has decided to abandon the game for a period of two years, and to accomplish it passed this resolution:

"The game of football, as played at present, is hereby abolished in collegiate and intercollegiate contests in the conference colleges."

The action of the conference concerned not so much the playing of the game as its conduct, and the measures suggested for reforms were principally directed against the ethical evils. The style of game to be played has been left to the National Intercollegiate Football Rules Committee, on which the nine colleges are represented not only by Alonzo A. Stagg of Chicago, but by Harry L. Williams.

The most important recommendations concerned the length of the season and the number of intercollegiate games to be played. These were limited in each institution to five, and the season was ordered to close two Saturdays prior to Thanksgiving Day each year and to start with the opening of the college term. Preliminary practice earlier than this was strictly prohibited so that the games will likely commence about the middle of October. The custom of conducting training tables was abolished.

The second important recommendation concerned the eligibility of players. It was first decided to limit the time any player could represent any college to three years and to require of freshmen one year instead of six months' residence before they could take part in sport. This same year of residence was applied to men from another college, and any student who had obtained a bachelor's degree, no matter from what institution, was barred. This means none but undergraduate students can compete and that the graduates of many preparatory schools would be ineligible.

It was decided with respect to scholarship that football players would be required to attend the usual number of recitations during the season that they would have at other times, and that unless their scholarship record at the end of the year was clean they would be debarred the succeeding year.

The financial end of the game came in for reformation. It was determined that hereafter the gate receipts derived from the game should be handled by the Faculty or not by the alumni or undergraduate managers; that at all games the admission fee should not in any case exceed 50 cents, and that the moneys should be disbursed for all expenses under Faculty supervision.

Finally the question of professional coaching was considered, and it was definitely decided to abolish professional coaching at all institutions, and to require that such coaching as was done should be conducted by a member of the Faculty, who should receive a nominal fee for his services, that he should not be selected by the athletic associations but by the Faculties, and should be amenable to the Faculty alone.

The result of this will be to effect the retirement of Coach Yost of Michigan, unless he shall be made a member of the Faculty and approved by it, and shall accept a small stipend instead of his present allowance of $3,500. Dr. Alonzo A. Stagg of Chicago and Dr. Harry L. Williams of Minnesota are the only coaches that are members of the Faculty in any of the nine colleges.

YALE FACULTY DIVIDED.

Graft and Reduction of Athletic Programme Perplexing Matter.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 20.—The Yale faculty met this afternoon and again discussed the athletic situation at length, dispersing this evening still unable to reach a decision as to proposed reforms of football as played at Yale. After the meeting the professors stated that they had been pledged to secrecy and each refused to make any statement as to the progress made. Thus the second meeting held within a week by the Yale instructors failed to bring the matter to a head. The situation to-night is practically a deadlock, with no certainty that anything will come of the proposed changes for the present. Another meeting will be held early next week.

No vote was taken this afternoon, but it is understood that there is a split in the faculty over the question of cutting out the gate receipts and refusing permission to the football eleven to play as many games as have been formerly scheduled with other colleges. There is a strong and vigorous party of the older professors who are anxious to have the present conditions completely changed, to cut down the receipts and expenditures of the athletic managers, to make impossible the heavy private expenses of coaches, and to make football more of an undergraduate sport, with the Varsity feature minimized.

It is stated by these professors that a species of graft has been going on in Yale football; that sweaters, shoes, and emblems have been handed about too freely; that the coaches have received free trips to New York for mere pleasure jaunts during the season; that they have had carriages for the least excuse; that they have, with the teams, attended theatres at the expense of he association; that at least $2,500 had been spent last season for coaches and a few outsiders at the hotels in this city, and that the undergraduates have been forced, on pain of ostracism in some cases, to pay $8 apiece for the support of the Athletic Association when the money was coming in so fast that in ten years nearly $100,000 has been saved by Walter Camp.

On the other hand there is a faction in the Faculty which believes that athletics are on a good footing and should not be interfered with. It is between these two that the split has occurred. The Yale undergraduates were to-night eagerly awaiting the result of the Faculty session. They have taken a stand against the payment in the future of their $8 subscriptions as a result of the public statement by Walter Camp of the athletic fund.

The next meeting will be attended by practically the whole of the college Faculty, as there is to-night the most intense feeling on both sides of the question.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Hollywood Inn and West Hudson Lead in Championship Race.

The four leaders in the race for the championship of the Metropolitan Association Football League were paired in yesterday's schedule and furnished two close and interesting struggles. At Yonkers the Hollywood Inn eleven defeated the Bronx Rangers by 2 goals to 0. The winners tallied a goal in each half and outplayed their opponents. The New York Thistles went down to defeat before the crack team of the West Hudson Club at Newark, N. J., by the score of 2 goals to 1. The Caledonians scored an easy victory over the Favorites by a score of 5 goals to 0. At Prospect Park, Brooklyn, the Boys' Club team surprised the Brooklyn Football Club eleven and won by 3 goals to 0. At Macomb's Dam Park the Brooklyn Thistles had their hands full in a league match with the Camerons and secured a victory only after a hard struggle by the narrow margin of 3 goals to 2. The line-up:

Hollywood Inn, 2.	Position.	Bronx Rangers, 0.
McArdle	Goal	Hopkins
R. Martin	Right back	Harper
Mathewson	Left back	Inglis
Roy	Right half back	Thompson
Mason	Centre half back	Dorwood
Lawson	Left half back	Forrest
Inglis	Outside right	McGruer
C. Martin	Inside right	Martin
Ovens	Centre forward	Huesten
Chrystal	Inside left	Wingate
Braidwood	Outside left	Chambers

Referee—James Young, Bronx Rangers. Linesmen—Mr. Mackenzie, Bronx Rangers, and A. Bruce, Hollywood Inn. Goals—Ovens, Inglis. Time of game—Forty-five-minute halves.

West Hudson, 2.	Position.	N. Y. Thistles, 1.
Hayn	Goal	Burgess
Kettles	Right back	McNeil
McMahon	Left back	Rennie
J. Young	Right half back	Farquaar
Neil	Centre half back	J. Hutchison
McClung	Left half back	Buesst
C. Young	Outside right	Craig
Knowles	Inside right	D. Hutchison
Gorman	Centre forward	Dudgson
Miller	Inside left	Dye
Greenhalge	Outside left	Colville

Referee—Mr. Ritchie, Paterson Rangers. Linesmen—Mr. McLaren, New York Thistles, and R. Swithenby, West Hudson. Goals—C. Young, (2,) McNeil. Time of game—Forty-five-minute halves.

Caledonians, 5.	Position.	Favorites, 0.
Warburton	Goal	R. Minto
Neill	Right back	J. Glen
Mackey	Left back	J. Simmonds
Gordon	Right half back	Roy
Reid	Centre half back	Cook
Taylor	Left half back	Finley
Tait	Outside right	A. Minto
Faull	Inside right	J. Minto
Maxwell	Centre forward	Crabb
Bruce	Inside left	H. Simmonds
Stark	Outside left	A. Glen

Referee—Johnson, Hollywood Inn. Linesmen—J. Watt for Caledonians, L. Miller for Favorites. Goals—Tait, Faull, Maxwell, Bruce, 2. Time of game—Thirty-five-minute halves.

Brooklyn, 0.	Position.	Boys' Club, 3.
Ryan	Goal	Hax
Johnson	Right back	Benzing
Andrews	Left back	Reuss
Chadwick	Right half back	E. Bensing
Dunlop	Centre	Mutter
Degrouchy	Left half back	O. Bensing
Gray	Outside right	Esposito
Hannah	Inside right	Kessler
Williams	Centre forward	Tabor
Stiles	Inside left	Smith
Tattersall	Outside right	Hein

Referee—A. E. Helmsworth. Linesmen—H. V. Tattersall, Brooklyn; S. S. Christy, Boys' Club. Goals—Smith, Kessler, Esposito. Time of game—Forty-five-minute halves.

B'klyn Thistles, 3.	Position.	Camerons, 2.
Metcalfe	Goal	Lane
Murray	Right back	Shaw
Caldicott	Left back	Pearson
Sherwood	Right half back	Lindsay
White	Centre half back	Hastings
Thompson	Left half back	Ewen
J. Neilson	Outside right	Chapman
Neilson	Inside right	Mackie
D. McNeill	Centre forward	Goodman
Rydberg	Inside left	E. Pratt
Halliday	Outside left	W. Pratt

Goals—McNeill, (2,) Caldicott, W. Pratt, (2.) Referee—Mr. Myers, Bronx Rangers. Time of game—Forty-five-minute halves.

Idlewilds Win Again from Drifters.

The tenth game of hockey played by the two teams of girls that have been contesting a series of matches this Winter at St. Nicholas Rink was played yesterday morning and won by the Idlewilds by a 3-to-1 score. The defensive work of the two sevens was much better than the attack of either, and it was with difficulty that each of the four goals scored was recorded. Miss Henes scored the solitary tally for the Drifters, while Miss Mead placed the puck in the net for the Idlewilds twice and Miss Morse once. The two teams faced each other thus:

Idlewilds, 3.	Position.	Drifters, 1.
Sibyl Morse	Goal	Eva Burnside
Marguerite Planitz	Point	Bessie Cruikshank
Rebecca Morse	Cover point	Ruby Miller
Katharine Murphy	Forward	Nani Henes
C. Doual	Forward	Clara Kitroff
J. Gifford	Forward	Regine Moore
A. Mead	Forward	Loretta Connelly

Goals—Miss Mead, 2; Miss R. Morse, Miss Henes. Referee—D. N. Lawson, Victor Hockey Club. Time of game—Two twenty-minute halves.

WILL FLY OVER THE SEA, DR. BELL'S PREDICTION

May Soon Dine in Halifax and Breakfast in London.

SPEED ENTHUSIASTS APPLAUD

President Morris at Automobile Club Dinner Makes Plea for Government Recognition of Industry.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone and one of the leading students and experimenters of the day in the problem of aerial locomotion, predicted last night before the members of the Automobile Club of America that the time was not far distant when it would be possible to cross the Atlantic in twenty-four hours. Dr. Bell by no means limited himself to this amount of time, claiming that the solving of the problem would come suddenly, and when that time comes, he added, "You will be able to take dinner in Halifax and breakfast the next morning in London."

This prediction was greeted with loud applause by the automobilists, every one of whom is an enthusiast in motor speed possibilities.

Dr. Bell's address was delivered at the annual dinner of the Automobile Club of America, which was held in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. In point of numbers it was the largest and most enthusiastic ever held. Over six hundred members sat down, and so great was the demand for seats that a number of extra tables were placed in the area adjoining the ballroom. The room was elaborately decorated with palms, smilax, laurel, the tops of spruce and pine trees, and yellow flowering vines. A large United States flag was festooned above the speakers' table.

A decided novelty was introduced when the ices were served by a procession of waiters entering the main door bearing miniature automobiles, horns, and other accessories on large platters. In these miniature reproductions of the motor industry were placed the ices, resembling big snowballs. Shouts of laughter, mingled with applause, greeted this novel exhibition, which President Dave H. Morris afterward referred to as a fitting climax to the great show that had just closed in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory.

Dr. Bell caused general laughter by congratulating the automobilists for closely approaching thirty seconds a mile with a motor car, and then adding:

"Yes, you are beginning to crawl, but you have something ahead of you to beat the telephone."

Dr. Bell objected to the use of the term aerial navigation, as if, he said, "flying in the air is to be compared with travel by ships."

He suggested that aerial locomotion be used, and while on the subject of changing names he advocated casting aside the word automobile and using motor car, or, better yet, simply motor.

"The age of the flying machine is not in the future," continued Dr. Bell. "It is with us now. Within recent years the flying machine has been taken out of the category of cranks and received the importance it rightly deserves. I have great sympathy and interest for this new Aero Club of America. It is a lusty offspring of the Automobile Club, and the remarkable exhibit it has just succeeded in holding in the Armory is evidence of the wonderful future ahead for aerial flight. France has developed the balloon, but America is developing the air machine. The success of the Wright brothers in flying twenty-five miles with their perfected flying machine recently in Dayton, Ohio, has been appreciated at its true worth by the French Government, which immediately purchased the rights of that machine. The air ship will revolutionize the art of war, and we are likely to see surprising changes at any time."

Among the members of the Aero Club present who occupied a special table were Augustus Post, A. Lawrence Rotch, Superintendent of the Blue Hill Observatory, Massachusetts; A. M. Herring, Dr. Julian P. Thomas, A. M. Zahm of Washington, and Cortlandt Field Bishop.

President Dave H. Morris, in opening the speechmaking at the close of the dinner, made an appeal for better recognition by the government of the automobile industry, citing the fact that the King of England and the Emperor of Germany invariably open the big auto shows held in their respective countries, and the President of France does the same.

Mr. Morris also put in a good word for the building of automobile speedways to be used for future road races.

"There is," he said, "always more or less danger in automobile racing on the public highways. The only safe way is to hold such events on especially constructed speedways, and I hope soon to see not one, but a dozen, in the different States, East and West and South."

Mr. Morris complimented the committee that had charge of the armory show, saying that one great reason for its success was that it was open to exhibitors of the world without restrictions.

Other speakers were Winthrop E. Scarritt, John Brisbane Walker, Henry M. Duncan, William H. McElroy, Gen. George Moore Smith, Col. John Jacob Astor, and Henry D. Estabrook.

PINEHURST GOLF ENDS.

Lard of Washington Wins Championship with Record Score.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 20.—The third annual midwinter golf tournament here closed today with some brilliant play and hole-for-hole contests. Allan Lard of the Columbia Golf Club, Washington, was the winner of the championship trophy, defeating George W. Keats of the Brae Burn Golf Club, Newton, 5 up and 4 to play, in the final round. Lard's medal play score was 77, which is the tournament record for the season and two strokes under bogey. The surprise of the day was the defeat of W. C. Carnegie, the crack Pittsburg golfer, in the semi-finals by Mr. Keats by a score of 3 and 2.

A feature of the day was an eighteen-hole medal play handicap for five prizes, one for the best gross and four for the best net scores. C. A. Munger of Camden won the gross prize with a card of 88, rounds of 48 and 40. The first net score prize went to Charles Cattelle of Atlantic City, who, with a handicap of 10, scored 75 net. C. H. Rosenfeld of New York, whose handicap was 20, was second with 76. James McCutcheon of Greenwich, Conn., (20;) E. E. Chichester of Brae Burn, (14,) and S. P. Morton of Baltimore (10) were tied for third and fourth at 77. The scores of the next fourteen players were:

B. Matthewson, (16,) 78; F. E. Carlisle, (9,) 79; M. E. Dantorth, (8,) 80; A. C. Aborn, 80; H. M. Redpath, (16,) 80; J. R. Turner, (8,) 80; W. R. Roberts, (12,) 80; P. B. O'Brien, (16,) 81; P. C. Fownes, (5,) 81; J. A. Johnson, (18,) 81; H. L. Holmes, (14,) 81; T. B. Cotter, (20,) 81; R. E. Smith, (14,) 81, and C. L. Tappin, (7,) 81.

A full summary of to-day's semi-final and final rounds in the first three divisions follows:

First Division.—Semi-finals—George W. Keats, Brae Burn, beat W. C. Carnegie, St. Andrew's, 3 and 2; Allan Lard, Columbia, beat C. L. Beker, Woodland, 1 up.

Finals—Lard beat Keats, 5 and 4.

Consolation.—Semi-finals—W. C. Freeman, Montclair beat F. J. Bailey, Chicago, 6 and 4; W. G. Wurzell, Oakmont, beat W. D. Moffatt, Hackensack, 4 and 2.

Finals—Freeman beat Wurzell, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Second Division.—Semi-finals—C. W. Insiee, Appawamis, beat J. O. H. Denny, Pittsburg, 5 and 4; G. Lee Knight, Philadelphia, beat C. E. Willard, Midlothian, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Finals—Knight beat Insiee, 3 and 2.

Consolation—Semi-finals—C. A. Munger, Camden, beat H. C. Fownes, Oakmont, 3 and 1; Clarence Angier, Atlanta, beat E. W. Alexander, Detroit, 4 and 3.

Finals—Munger beat Angier, 3 and 2.

Third Division.—Semi-finals—J. J. Hazen, Fox Hills, beat C. D. Fownes, Oakmont, 1 up, (20 holes;) George P. Sheldon, Greenwich, beat J. E. Lasher, Baltimore, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Finals—Hazen beat Sheldon, 2 and 1.

Consolation.—Semi-finals—F. A. Hays, Philadelphia, beat Newton Ainsley, Detroit, 4 and 2; D. H. Hostetter, Pittsburg, beat W. P. Robinson, Baltimore, by default.

Finals—Hostetter beat Hays, 7 and 5.

New York Fencers Meet "Middies."

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 20.—The fencing season at Annapolis was opened this afternoon with an exhibition series of matches between various midshipmen of the Naval Academy and three representative fencers from the New York Turn Verein. No decisions were rendered in any bout, but there was a keen desire among the "middies" to outdo their clever rivals. The boys acquitted themselves mighty creditably. Walter Smith did especially well in his bout with dueling swords against John Allaire, while a magnificent exhibition of swordsmanship was witnessed when the latter met Instructor George Heintz, Jr., with sabres. The bouts contested were as follows:

Grand Salute and Sabre Bout.—John Allaire and George Heintz, Jr.

Foils.—Otto Renne and Midshipman John Brandt, V. Curte and Midshipman G. C. Dichman, and John Allaire and Midshipman Russell S. Crenshaw.

Dueling Swords.—Otto Renne and Midshipman Walter Smith.

Foils.—V. Curte and Midshipman R. S. Crenshaw, John Allaire and Midshipman R. Le C. Stover, and Otto Renne and Midshipman G. C. Dichman.

Grand Salute.—Foils—John Allaire, New York Turn Verein, and George Heintz, Jr., navy instructor.

Foils.—John Allaire, New York Turn Verein, and Midshipman Grattan C. Dichman, Otto Renne, New York Turn Verein, and Midshipman Ray Le C. Stover, and V. Curte, New York Turn Verein, and Midshipman D. C. Cummings.

Harvard's Easy Basket Ball Victory.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 20.—Harvard defeated Princeton at basket ball in the Hemenway Gymnasium this afternoon without difficulty by a score of 36 to 8. Harvard scored two goals in the first minute of play and steadily increased the lead until the close. The best work was by Amburg and Griffiths of the Harvard team, the former throwing six and the latter five goals from the floor. McLean played a good game for the visitors.

PASTIME MAN DISQUALIFIED.

E. P. Carr Lost Mile Race in Ninth Regiment Games.

One of the best indoor athletic meetings of the Winter was held last night at the Ninth Regiment Armory, Fourteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, under the auspices of the Ninth Regiment Athletic Association. The entry list was a big one and the galleries were crowded with the members and their friends.

The feature of the evening was the one-mile handicap, in which fifty contestants started, with George V. Bonhag of the Irish-American Athletic Club scratch man. Bonhag led up to the last lap, where he gave up, and J. W. Brodix of the Columbia University, with 80 yards start, went out in front, closely followed by E. P. Carr of the Xaviers. The two men fought it out to the tape, which Carr breasted six inches ahead of Brodix. The latter fell exhausted after finishing. The judges at once disqualified Carr for cutting the corner of the track at the last turn and declared Brodix the winner, placing Schoonmaker second and Coates third.

The mile relay race furnished the surprise of the evening. Six teams competed and the Pastimes appeared to be easy victors up to 100 yards from home, when Bailey of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association challenged Devere of the Pastimes and in a hard sprint secured the verdict by a yard.

Summaries:

270-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by M. A. Yagendorf, Trinity High School; Herman York, Jr., Public School No. 82, second; D. F. Sheridan, High School of Commerce, third. Time—0:27 4-5.

60-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by John West, National Athletic Club, (14 feet;) A. McCutcheon, Irish American Athletic Club, (14 feet,) second; F. J. Merz, Xavier Athletic Association, (16 feet,) third. Time—0:06 3-5.

600-Yard Run, open to members of the Ninth Regiment only.—Won by F. C. Murphy, Company A; Julian Murphy, Hospital Corps, second; R. Gregory, Company G, third. Time—1:21 1-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by F. Lafforgue, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, (46 yards;) B. A. Leslie, Xavier Athletic Association, (66 yards,) second; J. M. Lee, unattached, (82 yards,) third. Time—2:22.

One Mile Relay, Handicap.—Won by West Side Young Men's Christian Association team, composed of Cassinus, Cox, Muller, and Bailey, (15 yards;) Pastime Athletic Club team, composed of J. M. Devere, E. J. Sweeney, W. Grady, and P. Soutar, (scratch,) second; Grace Athletic Club team, composed of A. A. Stutz, E. S. Rubin, E. S. Reimer, and E. J. Mulligan, (60 yards,) third. Time—3:40 1-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. Lawrason, West Side Young Men's Christian Association, (19 yards;) J. H. Teevan, Irish-American A. C., (15 yards,) second; George Merz, New West Side A. C., (20 yards,) third. Time—0:34.

600-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by R. W. Cauchois, Columbia University; H. Hayslip, Star A. C., second; George E. Nace, Y. M. C. A., third. Time—1:22 2-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle, Handicap.—Won by H. F. Cranston, Forty-seventh Regiment A. A., (60 yards;) W. Van Den Dries, Company A, Twenty-second Regiment, (100 yards,) second; F. E. Adams, Twenty-second Regiment A. A., (30 yards,) third. Time—5:18 1-5.

Tug-of-War.—Won by Svea A. C. team, composed of A. Carlson, E. Johnson, A. Blamberg, and J. Olson; Twenty-second Regiment A. A., composed of Charles Reynolds, S. A. Wedemeyer, J. F. Gross, L. C. Manner, and H. W. Kimball, second.

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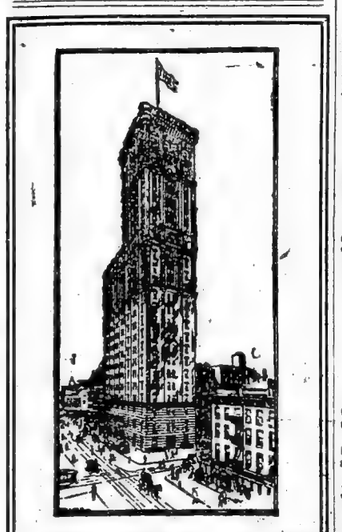

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West Side.

82D, 139 WEST.—Beautiful front sunny room; gentlemen only; telephone. Johnstone.

83D ST., 137 WEST.—Comfortably furnished parlor and bedroom; steam heat; bath; first floor. McGruther.

84TH ST., 136 WEST.—Two furnished rooms; running water; home comforts; gentlemen; $8. Parker.

88TH ST., 134 WEST.—Back parlor, dressing room attached; also small room; telephone; references.

88TH ST., 251 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms; steam heat; telephone; Subway station; references. Hermann.

93D ST., 52 WEST.—Large front room, adjoining bedroom, all conveniences; private family; references. Winslow.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; $3 to $6.50.

99TH ST., 127 WEST.—Newly furnished room for gentleman; steam heat, bath, express Subway. Gilhooly.

101ST ST., 18 WEST.—Large, small furnished, heated rooms; kitchen, bath; telephone; first floor. Matthis.

103D ST., 155 WEST.—Front, back parlors, adjoining bath; steam heat; gentlemen; refined private family; minute L and Subway; references exchanged. Osterhaus.

104TH ST., 117 WEST.—Attractively furnished sunny rooms; steam; electric light; telephone; near Subway, "L"; gentlemen or couple; private family; breakfast. Scott.

104TH ST., 214 WEST.—Desirable light room in apartment; convenient to Subway; woman only. Taylor.

105TH ST., 54 WEST.—Beautiful front suite, tiled bath, steam, L station; gentlemen; moderate. Lawrence.

105TH ST., 32 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; private family; gentlemen; reference; telephone.

111TH ST., 245 WEST.—Small steam-heated outside room, near Subway, "L"; private; moderate. Murray.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Beautiful room; view; pure air; elevator apartment, near Columbia; Subway. Gans.

120TH, 2 WEST, Apartment 16.—Furnished or unfurnished room for lady; high-class apartment.

127TH, 210 WEST.—Elegant back parlor; all conveniences; specialist, dentist, or doctor; also choice rooms; gentlemen or business lady; references; telephone.

152D ST., 533 WEST.—Comfortable, well-furnished room for gentleman; private house; telephone.

MANHATTAN AV., 109, (near 104th St.)—Nicely furnished room, connecting bath; private house.

East Side.

2D AV., 104.—Elegant furnished room to let; steam heat; elevator service. Room 28.

16TH ST., 138 EAST, Near Irving Place.—Two large, desirable front rooms, with board.

30TH ST., 7 EAST.—Large pleasant room, private bath; gentleman; references.

55TH ST., 321 EAST.—Sunny furnished room; one or two gentlemen; private house; conveniences; moderate.

55TH ST., 138 EAST.—Comfortably furnished front and back parlor, together or separate.

59TH ST., 116 EAST.—Large room, suitable for two; running water, bath, steam heat. Mitchell.

61ST ST., 117 EAST.—Handsomely furnished large room; all conveniences; elegant house; gentlemen only; references.

72D ST., 152 EAST, (one door from Lexington Av.)—Large, comfortable rooms, with every convenience; excellent board if desired.

83D, 128 EAST.—Beautiful front room and bedroom; also large hall room; steam heated. Kielow.

85TH ST., 153 EAST.—Furnished rooms, large and small; board optional; one flight up. Scofield.

LEXINGTON AV., 636.—Scrupulously clean, well-kept house; large, sunny room, well heated; large closets; hot, cold running water; suitable two gentlemen; $15.00; cozy single room; sanitary plumbing.

LEXINGTON AV., 73.—Three large rooms, second floor; bath, steam; en suite if desired.

MADISON AV., 1,004.—Handsome front room on floor with bath; heated, lighted; $40 monthly.

MADISON AV., 1,004.—Handsome rooms and bath; entire floor; heated, lighted, unfurnished if desired.

MADISON ST., 168.—One or two rooms in a doctor's apartment, for dentist or lawyer.

PARK AV., 772, (near 73d.)—Beautiful parlor; other rooms; connecting; elevator; housekeeping; reasonable. Baker.

Brooklyn.

AMITY ST., 187, Heights.—En suite or singly; well heated; convenient to bridge and ferries; telephone.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3.—One block from Wall St. Ferry; elegantly furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen; convenient to New York.

BERGEN ST., 105A.—Large front alcove, housekeeping; gas, heat, bath, hot water.

BERGEN ST., 175.—Comfortable room for light housekeeping; improvements.

FLATBUSH AV., 107.—Large, small housekeeping rooms, neatly kept; running water, gas, bath.

HENRY ST., 92.—Large and small rooms, near Bridge, ferries; $1.50 up.

JAY ST., 384-388.—Newly furnished rooms; also dining room and kitchen, basement; all improvements.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

84th, 103 West.—To rent, furnished or unfurnished, two exceptionally large rooms and bath; suitable for bachelor; private entrance. Boynton.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Domestics.

WANTED—A young woman to do the work in an apartment; must have experience and personal reference; family three adults. Apply, Monday, between 3 and 5 o'clock, to Losee, 43 East 58th St.

WANTED—For general housework in country, a competent woman; family small. Address, stating wages wanted, Morrison, Rockville Centre, L. I.

WANTED—A young woman who is experienced waitress and can furnish personal reference. Call, Monday, before 12 o'clock, 116 East 37th St.

WANTED—General housewoker; no washing; good plain cook; good wages. Call, after 11, Monday, Adams, 282 West 83d St.

WANTED—Girl for general housework in country. Apply Mrs. C. F. Shaw, 21 West Dayton St., Ridgewood, N. J.

Operators.

WANTED—Operators experienced on children's and misses' white dresses, also hand sewers. J. H. De Mott Co., 55 West 16th.

Stenographers.

WANTED—A woman stenographer and typewriter who has had experience in law office and is thoroughly competent. H., Times, Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Several young ladies to solicit subscriptions for a well-known monthly journal; 50% commission. Apply, stating references, to F. W., Box 300 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Girl, 15, to keep author's books, papers in order; one with talent for literature or art preferred. Author, Box 304 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Bright, neat young woman for telephone switchboard. Neat, Box 304 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Contralto for Manhattan church; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Soprano for city church; $900. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

$120.00 A MONTH.—Two ladies or gentlemen wanted in each county to manage our glove business; permanent position; canvassing unnecessary. Common Sense Manufacturing Company, Box 31, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policies; large commission, renewals; county managers wanted every State. A. B. Cilley, Mgr., 411 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Automobiling.

AUTOMOBILES.—Our classes are so arranged that we have not more than twelve students to a class; owing to the large number of applicants the past week, we cannot accept any more students for Monday's, Tuesday's, and Friday's classes; students intending to apply for enrollment for our new class for Wednesdays must apply at once, as the number is limited; we devote three days a week to road-work and three to interior work; hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 6 to 10 P. M. West Side Auto Transportation School, 300 West 41st St.

AUTOMOBILES.—Do you wish to learn the automobile business and earn a good salary? If so, write to us for catalogue; we can teach you in a very short time, as we are the only practical school in America. The West Side Auto Transportation School, 300 West 41st St.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—Bookkeeper and assistant, experienced in printing or lithographic business; $1,200 to $1,800; no advance fee. Credential Employment Corporation, 253 Broadway.

WANTED—Bookkeeper for real estate; double entry; $20. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Clerks.

WANTED—Clerk and assistant bookkeepers; $624-$1,040; no advance fee. Credential Employment Corporation, 253 Broadway.

WANTED—Clerk for banking and brokerage business; $20. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

Compositors, &c.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO., 133 East 16th St. New York City, wish to add to their staff a number of expert and experienced compositors, (display, stone, and make-up men;) these positions will be permanent to efficient workmen of good character; salary will be $21 per week; only persons willing to work nine hours in open shop desired; loyalty to employer is expected in return for advantageous working conditions. Reply by letter only, giving employers' references and stating experience and qualifications.
DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.

JOB PRINTER—To go to Holyoke, Mass.; to first-class non-union man, $16.50 per week and transportation. Call on or address L. H. Grieve, 350 Broadway, Room 902, New York City.

WANTED

Electrotype finishers, molders, batterymen, builders-up and assistants in each branch.

Compositors Wanted

Non-Union, $21 per week. Job, stone and make-up; also machine operators at $23 per week. Absolutely permanent positions guaranteed first-class men of good character. Excellent opportunity to obtain a permanent position in one of the oldest, largest and most modern printing houses in New York City.

THE DE VINNE PRESS
12 Lafayette Place
New York City.

WANTED—William Green wants printers at 326 Pearl Street, New York City; wishes to add to his staff a number of experienced compositors, (display, stone, and make-up; men,) also experienced monotype operators; these positions will be permanent to efficient workmen of good character; salary will be $21.00 per week; only persons willing to work nine hours in open shop desired; loyalty to employer is expected in return for advantageous working conditions; reply by letter only, giving employer's references and stating experience and qualifications. William Green.

Wanted—Compositors, Stone Hands, and Make-up Men; "Open Shop"; Highest Salary; Permanent Position; Additional Bonus for Faithful Services; New York, Vicinity, and Western Points. Call or Address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist, Episcopalian, $150. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for Ohio church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Church organist for Alabama; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist, country Catholic church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Salesmen.

A LARGE NEW YORK HOUSE NEEDS AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN OF HIGH-CLASS BOOKLET AND CATALOGUE PRINTING; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR A MAN OF INITIATIVE, INDUSTRY AND CHARACTER.—B. A., BOX 103 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WANTED.—Book salesmen are cordially invited to call at the offices of The St. Hubert Guild, No. 24 East 22d St., New York, and inspect the most magnificent high-grade de luxe propositions ever placed upon the market; virgin territory and liberal contracts offered high-class salesmen; demonstrator on the ground and plenty of leads. Apply to G. H. Brown, Manager.

WANTED—By a New York Stock Exchange firm, a capable man who thoroughly understands the keeping of the books of the purchase and sales department, blotters and clearing house sheet. Only application of a very competent man will be entertained. Answer, stating experience and references, A., 127 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Salesman for Iowa and Nebraska, also Pennsylvania, New York City, and New Jersey, to sell our line of sweaters and jackets in connection with other line on commission; we have a well established trade in above territory. Address at once, The Pennsylvania Knitting Mills, 314 Market St., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—Typographic salesman; a first-class company has an exceptional opportunity for an experienced salesman on high-grade printing of all kinds; applicant must have a good clientele and experience; no others need apply. X., Box 170 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Salesmen; experienced bookmen to follow up strong leads on the Standard Dictionary, Cyclopedia, and Atlas; no short commissions. Apply to B. F. Funk, Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23d St., City.

WANTED—Salesmen in over 100 different lines. Call for list and plan. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographer, general and special; $624-$1,200; no advance fee. Credential Employment Corporation, 253 Broadway.

WANTED—Stenographer for bank; $15 a month. Call. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

Miscellaneous.

An established Connecticut Corporation desires representation locally; investment required. Address D., Room 327, 36 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars, Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

FOREMAN WANTED.—Competent man to take charge of erection of structural steel for buildings in New York City and vicinity; good salary and year's work guaranteed to man who can prove worth after trial; must be experienced and know how to handle boom derricks. Write, or call between 11:30 and 1 o'clock. Post & McCord, 44 East 23d St., New York.

TRUST COMPANY desires Secretary, credit man and executive; excellent opening. Write for list and plan of other positions. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square, N. Y.

WANTED—Several boys, 16-18 years of age, for stock and office in large dry goods house; must be intelligent, neat in appearance, and willing to start from bottom of ladder; to boys with above qualifications and first-class references a splendid opportunity is assured. Box G 107 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Men and boys to earn $5 to $8 day after completing course of practical instruction at home or in our schools; graduates admitted to union; positions secured. Coyne Bros. Co. Practical Schools Plumbing and Bricklaying, 239 10th Av., New York; Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. Free catalogue.

WANTED—Boys from 15 to 18 to learn the importing and wholesale dry goods business; must live with parents or guardians. Apply, by letter only, giving business or school references, Judkins & McCormick Co., 10 to 16 West 20

PRODUCE EXCHANGE SALE URGED BY A COMMITTEE

But Many Obstacles Intervene to Prevent Making It.

COMPROMISE PLAN LIKELY

Changes That Will Result in Increase in Rentals Recommended—Historic Building Passing.

The sale of the big Produce Exchange Building, which has been one of the city's landmarks for a quarter of a century, is recommended in the report of a committee of the Exchange appointed last Spring as the result of an agitation among the members to secure smaller and cheaper quarters.

The Produce Exchange, at the time of its erection, in the early eighties, was one of the city's most notable buildings. The red brick structure, occupying the entire block front on Whitehall Street, between Beaver and Stone Streets, was one of the largest in the city at that time. With its tall clock tower, it shouldered up over its neighbors so as to be seen from far up Broadway, and its position east of Bowling Green, with the open sweep of Battery Park before it, made it one of the sights from the harbor. The building and land cost over $3,000,000, and its immensity used to be measured for admiring visitors by statistics of its millions of bricks and countless girders and columns.

The great structure has always been too big for its purpose. When the new Stock Exchange was being built the stock brokers set up shop on the Produce Exchange floor without hampering the Produce Exchange members, and the main Exchange room housed both produce and stock brokers for more than a year.

While the Ways and Means Committee recommends the sale of the building, several things stand in the way, and it is not likely any steps will be taken immediately to dispose of the property. In the first place, the committee finds that under the Produce Exchange charter the members would not be entitled to share in the profits of the sale, and it was anticipation of these profits that was the basis of the agitation to sell. Besides a number of long-term leases would have to be compromised, and this would be likely to prove too expensive.

In place of getting rid of the property at once the committee recommends certain changes which would result in bringing in between $70,000 and $80,000 additional income annually. First of these is the building of a mezzanine floor in the main exchange room, which would add one more rentable story to the building, and the erection of single-story buildings in the present court space on Beaver and Stone Streets.

MARK TWAIN PAYS FOR FUN.

Has No Personal Property Here, but Stands a Tax on $5,000.

"Mark Twain" yesterday consented to pay taxes on $5,000 worth of personal property, despite the fact that he had just told the Tax Commissioners that he did not own any personal property here.

Mr. Clemens had received notice of assessment on $25,000 of personal property, and on a like sum as executor of the estate of Mrs. Clemens. He told President O'Donnel of the Tax Board that his wife's estate had all been settled, and that therefore he did not owe the city anything on that estate, as it no longer existed. He also said that he did not own any personal property in this city subject to taxation.

"Just for the humor of the situation, however, I am willing to pay on $5,000 if the city needs the money," he said. His consent for that sum was taken by President O'Donnel.

Beware of Civil Service Swindlers.

President William F. Baker of the Municipal Civil Service Commission has issued a general warning to all applicants for places under the civil service rules against dealing with swindlers who pretend to sell advance information of the examinations. President Baker also has offered a reward of $100 for information that will lead to the conviction of any person attempting to defraud an applicant for examination.

LOST

articles are found by advertising in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is the best and cheapest advertising medium for LOST and FOUND; only 10 cents a line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES receives LOST and FOUND advertisements by telephone. Bill sent next day.

'PHONE 1000 BRYANT

LOST ARTICLES

10c. a line, 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Tuesday evening, Jan. 16, 42d St., Grand Central Station and Manhattan Hotel, LADY'S GOLD WATCH, with coin fob and locket, crest in locket; reward. Address P., Cambridge Court Hotel, West 49th St.

$10 REWARD for return of small piece of jewelry, shaped like a feather, about an inch long, set with small diamonds and other stones, lost at Delmonico's Thursday evening. Curtis R. Hatheway, 120 Broadway.

LOST—A lady's umbrella, silver handle marked A. Lefftz s-i-Emilie Portner; owner will pay finder liberal reward for returning same to Apartment 8, 4 W. 105th St.

LOST—Saturday morning, on 5th Av., between 32d and 23d Sts., gold bracelet, interspersed with fresh-water pearls. Suitable reward for return to H. P. C., 30 East 64th.

LOST—Saturday evening, Jan. 13, between Martin's, Hippodrome, Waldorf, PEARL STAR BROOCH, diamond centre; liberal reward. F. H. Reed, 43 Exchange Place.

LOST—Warehouse receipt of Terminal Warehouse Company, No. 29,017, for 73 cases of tobacco, dated Dec. 14, 1905. Finder please return to Box X 220 Times, Downtown.

LOST—Between 206th St. and elevated station, Bedford Park, gold hairpin, ornament on top. Reward if returned to Mrs. E. Perkinson, East 206th St., Bedford Park.

LOST—Friday evening, gold fob and seal, 6th Av. elevated, 140th to 33d, to Waldorf-Astoria; liberal reward if returned. Manson, 262 West 139th St.

LOST—From express wagon, Jan. 20, gray telescope case, containing sample buttons; will pay suitable reward. Henry Birdsall, 9 Charlton St.

LOST—At Young Arion ball or on way from 63d St., locket, with diamond and engraved initials; big reward. G. Schock, 570 Park Av.

LOST—A PEARL and AMETHYST NECKLACE Saturday. Finder return to F. Wood, 414 West 118th St., and receive $10 reward.

LOST—Thursday, 77th St. and Broadway, silver-handled umbrella, monogram W. F. S. Reward return to 264 West 77th St.

LOST—BRINDLE and WHITE MALE BOSTON TERRIER; answers to "Mike"; liberal reward. Costar's, 424 6th Av.

LOST—On Wednesday, a string of GOLD BEADS. The finder will be rewarded by returning them to 69 East 52d St.

LOST—ERMINE MUFF, between Harlem Casino and 137th St.; liberal reward. S. WEINER, 222 West 137th St.

LOST—Friday, 20th, small silver watch, monogram L. E.; suitable reward. S. Ehrlicher, 472 West 147th St.

LOST—Tuesday morning, package handkerchiefs, 6th Av. "I," road; reward. Max Littwitz, 38 West 33d St.

LOST—Silver heart, two keys, from Washington Square to 9th; reward. Griffon, 19 West 9th St.

LOST—Lady's cameo ring, on Jan. 13th. Reward if returned to Lieut. Edwards, Fort Hamilton.

LOST—Jan. 10, gilt card case. Finder will be rewarded by returning to 505 West End Av.

TO BUILD 700-FOOT TOWER

At Coney Island, with Roof Garden, Theatre at a Great Height.

The proposition to erect a steel tower 700 feet high at Coney Island, took definite form yesterday when announcement was made of the formation of The Friede Globe Tower Co. to build it.

The proposed tower will be 300 feet in diameter and contain a pedestal roof garden, to be placed 150 feet above the ground, including a restaurant, theatre, and roller skating rink; an aerial hippodrome, 250 feet above the ground; a moving café and dance hall, 300 feet up; a palm garden at 400 feet, an observatory platform at 500, and still higher a branch of the Weather Bureau, including the largest revolving searchlight in the world.

It is estimated that more than 7,000 tons of steel will be used in the structure, which is to be fireproof, and the cost of which is placed at $973,500.

The company is capitalized at $3,000,000. Samuel M. Friede, the inventor, is President of the company, and the remaining officers are: Edward A. Langan, of Brooklyn, Vice President; Alfred Price, Secretary; H. R. Wade, Manhattan, Treasurer. The office of the company is at 37 William Street.

PURE FOOD SHOW POSTPONED.

Will Open Feb. 10 for a Month—Attractive Exhibits.

Owing to delay in removing the automobile exhibits from the New Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory the Pure Food Show of the New York Retail Grocers' Union has been compelled to postpone its opening until Feb. 10. The show will be continued one month.

Nearly all the space in the big armory has been taken by the best class of exhibitors. A particularly interesting feature will be a section devoted to "queer" foods. Here there will be Mexican and Spanish restaurants, where chile con carne, frijoles, tamales, and other peppery foods will be prepared. In a Chinese restaurant will be cooked dishes peculiar to the Flowery Kingdom, and there will be Greek, Syrian, and various other restaurants.

A real Sourthern "mammy" will show how fried chicken and possum and corn pones and hot bread are cooked in the South. There will also be moving picture exhibitions to show the process of manufacture of a number of important food products. In the afternoon and evening men and women expert cooks, who have made close study of the pure food problem, will lecture on the subject.

SCUDDER'S POLICEMAN BACK.

But Rev. Mr. Stoddard Finds Mayor Fagan Hard to Persuade.

"Pastor Scudder of the People's Palace has got his policeman back," was an announcement made in Jersey City yesterday. The Police Board had transferred Policeman Martin from the People's Palace beat, and the Rev. John L. Scudder was getting ready to make a stir about it when the board retransferred him. But the Rev. Dr. E. L. Stoddard, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, on Jersey City Heights, is having difficulty in persuading Mayor Fagan to return Detective Sergeant Clos to the desk at Police Headquarters, at which he has sat for fifteen years.

Clos is the oldest man in point of service in the department. In the late Mayoralty campaign he opposed Fagan. At a recent meeting of the Police Board Policeman Monahan, who had been an effective Fagan worker, was promoted to Detective Sergeant and assigned to the Mayor's office for service. Clos was sent down into the Greenville sub-station for regular duty.

Detective Clos is an attendant at St. John's Episcopal Church. In The Church Bulletin, a leaflet which the Rev. Dr. Stoddard distributes every Sunday morning, the rector asked why Clos had been transferred.

"If a good and valid reason can be given for this degradation of a veteran," the clergyman wrote, "The Bulletin will apologize for this article. If the Mayor does not give such a reason, The Bulletin considers that he stands condemned before the community."

The Mayor has not yet responded.

DIGGING DIGNIFIED? SURE.

Bank President Mulry Classes Subway Excavators with Prof. Schliemann.

The Pompeiian frescoes on the walls of Shanley's "Roman Court" proved a source of mighty inspiration to Thomas M. Mulry, the newest bank President, who was one of the speakers at the annual dinner of the Contractors' Protective Association at Shanley's Times Square Restaurant last night. The Committee on Arrangements had picked Mr. Mulry out as the man best qualified, from experience and association, to respond to the toast, "The Excavator."

"A most dignified profession," said Mr. Mulry, "is that of the excavator. We have all heard of Prof. Schliemann and his excavations. Prof. Petrie, Prof. Burton, and Prof. Delitzsch are members of our guild. It is the highest of all the arts and sciences.

"Our own tunnels and subways bear mute but eloquent testimony of the excavator's mighty genius. In London there is an organization known as the Palestine Exploration Club. The members evidently have never heard of the genius of the New York excavator, or they would send a committee by the first steamer, and little old New York would lose some of its most able and valuable citizens."

Contractor Frank M. Weeks, who spoke on "The Achievements of the Modern Builder," regretted to say that he did not think the builder as yet had attained the acme of perfection and that this was largely because so many builders persisted in clinging to antiquated methods.

"The modern builder," said Mr. Weeks, "in order to be successful, must be considerable of a diplomat and somewhat of a lawyer. He must be convincing and have the faculty of handling men."

There were about 300 members of the association in attendance. Among the guests were John B. McDonald, Secretary Thomas F. Smith of Tammany Hall, and Fire Commissioner O'Brien.

SOCIALIST PARADERS READY.

Many Organizations Expected in "Bloody Sunday" Demonstration.

Arrangements for the formation of the parade by Socialists of New York in commemoration of "Bloody Sunday," have been completed, and to-morrow night a long list of organizations either Socialistic or sympathizing with Socialistic principles will be represented in the demonstration.

The parade will be in two divisions, the first forming at Rutgers Square at five o'clock, and the second forming at Second Avenue and Fourth Street as six. The last meeting of the body having charge of the parade is said to have included representatives of 110 organizations. Red lights will be carried by the paraders. John C. Chase will be Grand Marshal. Two trucks will carry speakers who will be heard at the end of the march.

The route of the parade will be from Second Avenue and Fourth Street, through East Broadway to Pike Street, Henry Street, Clinton, Grand, Eldridge, Rivington, Attorney, Houston, Avenue A to Second Avenue, where the second division will join the first and then the march will be made north to Union Square.

The police have made arrangements for the parade. Police Inspector Flood will have charge of about 900 men along the line besides 50 mounted men.

Homes Wanted for Jewish Orphans.

The Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Orphan Asylum would like to find homes for children in Jewish families. The institution will pay $2 a week for the maintenance of each child, and supply clothes as well. The society also has several children ranging in ages from two to ten years who are very interesting, and for whom it would be pleased to find homes by adoption. Communications should be addressed to Dr. L. B. Bornstein, [illegible]

MARCH, COUNTERMARCH DAY AT HEADQUARTERS

Commissioner Transfers Tombs Sergeant, Then Reconsiders.

McCLUSKY MAKES A CALL

Charges Against Schmittberger Result from Charges Against Dooley—A General Gambling House Order.

There was an air of expectancy at Police Headquarters yesterday. It became known before luach time that Commissioner Bingham was doing things. There were charges and rumors of charges, transfers and talk of more to come, visits of important personages, and suspensions of sentence.

The first stir came about 11 A. M., when it was known that Sergt. Thomas Walsh, who has been in command at the Tombs Court for years, had been transferred to the wilds of the Bronx, and that Detective Sergt. Stripp of the Gates Avenue Station, Brooklyn, had been ordered to take his place. The transfers had been made on Friday, but Commissioner Bingham had forgotten to announce them to the newspaper men by whom his office was presently filled. When asked why Walsh had been transferred, the Commissioner replied:

"It was done at the request of a City Magistrate."

"His name, please."

"Well," and the Commissioner, pausing, turned an inquiring eye on Secretary Daniel Slattery. "Is it a fair question, Mr. Slattery?"

Daniel Slattery studied the upholstering of a sofa across the room, but remained silent.

"No, I don't think I'll answer that question," said the Commissioner quickly.

Just before Sergt. Walsh's transfer Magistrate "Battery Dan" Finn visited the Commissioner and had a long talk with him. Stripp, who is named to fill Walsh's place, lives in the First Assembly District, of which "Battery Dan" is leader. Stripp's brother is one of Finn's lieutenants.

"Was it Magistrate Finn who—" began a reporter yesterday.

"I said I wouldn't answer that question," replied the Commissioner.

Detective Sergeant Stripp was sent to Brooklyn by Commissioner McAdoo over a year ago, about the same time that Inspector McClusky trekked northward. Before that he had been attached to the Detective Bureau, where he was in great favor.

McClusky Calls on Bingham.

The appearance of McClusky, coming out of the north to visit the Commissioner a little later yesterday, suggested to the sages of Mulberry Street that the exiles were about to come to their own again. Commissioner Bingham, however, declared that McClusky had "just come" to see him on a "small matter of routine business."

At the Tombs Court, where Sergt. Walsh is popular, there was much talk when it became known that at 4 P. M. he was to start toward the Alexander Avenue Station. Justices Olmsted, Zeller, and McAvoy held a conference about it. The result was a visit to Commissioner Bingham, who was persuaded finally to "hold up" the transfers for the present.

Commissioner Bingham then put on his hat and left Headquarters to go to luncheon. He was waylaid by reporters, who wanted to know if Sergt. Walsh's transfer was "held up" for good. Commissioner Bingham had nothing to say except that it was "held up for the present." He also refused to say what the visit of the Justices had had to do with this reconsideration.

When the Commissioner came back from luncheon it became known that he had disapproved of the requests of three Police Captains who had asked that their wardmen be transferred with them. The refusal of the Commissioner was taken by the sages to indicate that he intended to discourage the wardman system.

The reporters called again.

"It is not my policy," said the Commissioner in answer to a question, "to refuse to let Captains have their plain clothes men, but—my memory is rather hazy about the cases you speak of. I think it was that the particular plain clothes men had been on duty a very long time, and—But I will say no more on the subject."

Medals for Life Savers.

The Commissioner then turned to a more pleasant duty, in which, at the request of Supt. Brannan of the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps, he presented a gold medal to each of four policemen who had rescued persons from drowning. The men are Roundsman O'Laughlin of the Amity Street Station, Roundsman Joseph Murray of the Rapelyea Street Station, and Policemen Weckesser and Murphy of the harbor squad.

"I am glad," said the Commissioner at the conclusion of a complimentary speech, "that there is nothing the matter with the New York policeman in the matter of bravery."

No sooner were the policemen gone with their gold medals than the reporters again wished to see the Commissioner, this time on charges of neglect of duty which have been preferred against Inspector Schmittberger of the Third District. It appeared that the Inspector's charges against Capt. Dooley for keeping a policeman on special duty for eight days without consent of his superior officer, had in some way come back boomerang-fashion and hit the Inspector himself.

Capt. Dooley was fined eight days' pay on Friday. The charges against Schmittberger of neglect of duty in allowing Dooley to neglect his duty are preferred by Third Deputy Police Commissioner James F. Mack. The trial will be held next week. Commissioner Bingham admitted that charges had been preferred.

"What are the charges?" he was asked.

"Oh, it wouldn't be fair to tell you."

The reporters insisted that no Commissioner had ever before refused to make public the nature of the charges against an officer. The Commissioner asked Secretary Slattery's opinion. Daniel Slattery agreed with the Commissioner that it would be unfair to make public the charges. Inspector Moses Cortright was summoned and asked what he thought about it.

"No, it wouldn't be unfair," said he.

Then the Commissioner unfolded the charges. That done, the reporters asked if there was anything in the persistent rumors around Headquarters as to charges against Inspector John Wiegand of the Eighth Inspection District and Capt. William H. Shaw of the Adams Street Station, Brooklyn.

"I have approved no charges against them," said the Commissioner.

"But have charges been made?"

"I will admit nothing. Boys, I've been talking too much. I'm going to talk less in future."

The Commissioner sent out a general order to all Police Captains, in which he quoted the decision of the Court of Appeals that it is not unlawful to post policemen in front of suspected gambling houses.

O'KEEFE STIRS UP POLICE.

Brooklyn Commanders Up on Charges —Sequel of Poolroom Raid.

An epidemic of charges against high police officials, which is viewed as foreshadowing a general shake-up of Inspectors and commanding officers in the borough, has broken out in Brooklyn. Inspector John Wiegand of the Seventh Inspection District and Capt. William Shaw of the Adams Street Precinct will be the first to be called upon by Deputy Commissioner O'Keefe to answer accusations of neglect of duty. Their cases will be followed by others.

The charges which Wiegand and Shaw are to face are an outcome of the raid made on Friday last by orders of Commissioner O'Keefe on a poolroom in Remsen Street. This raid was made over the heads of Wiegand and Shaw by men from Inspector Cross's office. It is alleged that this poolroom had been running for a long time and the Inspector and Captain will be called upon to explain why it was not [illegible] Commissioner O'Keefe said that men prominent in the borough had been doing business regularly with the place, their names being known to the police.

The patronage of this poolroom, which was located on the edge of the fashionable Heights district, is said to have been decidedly "exclusive," being made up largely of men with plenty of money to lose.

The names which have excited so much interest among police officials are said to be contained in a memorandum book taken from the poolroom by the raiders. Deputy Commissioner O'Keefe said that he had been informed that one of the men interested in the place had offered a detective $1,000 to destroy the memorandum book.

"The men whose names appear in that book," said Mr. O'Keefe, "will be called before the Grand Jury and forced to tell what they know about the business of the men under arrest. There will be no exemptions."

Besides the cases of Inspector Wiegand and Capt. Shaw, Inspector Cross has made a charge of neglect of duty against Capt. Condon of the Fulton Street Station, who is charged with failing to arrest a handbook man who was caught by Cross's men. Capt. John Gardiner of the Stagg Street Station is also charged with failing to enter certain information on his morning reports.

Announcement was made last night that charges had been preferred against Police Captain Charles E. Formoss of the Hamilton Avenue Station for failing to suppress a policy shop which existed until Agent McClintock of the Anti-Policy Society raided it. Capt. Formoss has been summoned to appear before Deputy Commissioner O'Keefe to-morow to answer the charges.

IS "COLMEY" "DAVIS"?

A New John H. Davis & Co. Flits To and From Wall Street.

"Col. T. C. P. Colmey," alias "Kid" Murray, who was arrested on Friday, in connection with the Norfolk and Western bogus stock certificate swindle, is likely to be put on trial to-morrow on the indictment charging him with complicity in the "sick engineer" swindle by which Charles P. Buchanan, a tobacco manufacturer, was fleeced out of $40,000.

The "Colonel" is under $7,000 bail, while the police are hunting for a companion of his who is believed to have had a hand in the Norfolk and Western swindle.

A possible clue to some of the New York enterprises of "Kid" Murray, or "Col. Colmey," was picked up yesterday through the discovery by the Stock Exchange house of John H. Davis & Co. of 10 Wall Street that some one was doing business under the same name at 41 and 43 Wall Street. Letters addressed to John H. Davis & Co. of 41 and 43 Wall Street began coming to the banking and brokerage house at 10 Wall Street in Friday's mail.

The firm immediately started an investigation and found its name on the door of Room 708 in 41 and 43 Wall Street. The office is otherwise occupied by the Western Gold Mining Company. The part of the office given over to "John H. Davis & Co." was inexpensively furnished with a desk, a chair, and a typewriter. The boy in charge of Room 708 yesterday professed to know nothing about "Mr. Davis" beyond the fact that he had hired room on Thursday. He telephoned Friday that he would not be back. The boy thought "Mr. Davis" meant that he would never be back. "Kid" Murray was arrested on Friday and sent to the Tombs in default of $5,000 bail.

The real John H. Davis & Co. sent out notice over the ticker yesterday disavowing any connection with John H. Davis & Co. of 41 and 43 Wall Street.

THAT USELESS TOOTING.

Captain of the Albany Joins Mrs. Rice's Efforts for Quiet.

Mrs. Isaac L. Rice of Riverside Drive and Eighty-ninth Street has received a letter from George A. White, Assistant General Manager of the Hudson River Day Line and Captain of the Albany, supporting her in the movement to check the unnecessary and continuous whistling of river craft. Capt. White writes:

I am in full sympathy with the whistling crusade now under way both from the standpoint of a resident of the pestered district and as one whose life and business is all connected with steamboats and who deplores the conditions caused by the unwarranted blowing of very large whistles on very small boats.

The enormous whistles of many of the small tugs, who carry high steam, (150-200 pounds pressure,) and which are blown probably 80 or 90 per cent. more than necessary, can only be classified in their offensiveness as rowdyism.

It is simply a case of the smallest boy making the most noise. In fog or snowstorm, constant warning signals are necessary and compulsory, but in any case, the volume of sound need be no more on a small tug than on a large river steamer or no more in New York Harbor than in the Thames in London or the Mersey at Liverpool.

Capt. George L. Norton, editor of The Marine Journal, has received the following message from Capt. Harris, Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels:

Tell Capt. Norton that I approve all he has said to Mrs. Rice and in The Marine Journal in regard to unnecessary whistle blowing in this harbor. I have also talked with Capt. Dow, Manager of the American Masters and Pilots' Association of the United States, who will recommend that his association issue an order to the masters and pilots in the harbor to discontinue all unnecessary whistle blowing. I am in hearty sympathy with this movement.

"I think that the foregoing," writes Capt. Norton, "is all that we could ask from the New York members of the Board of Supervising Inspectors, whose recommendation to the full board is usually accepted."

Other letters have been received from Supt. Richard E. Shaw of the Long Island College Hospital and from Supt. E. C. Dent of the Manhattan State Hospital, on Ward's Island. This last was written just a few hours before Dr. Dent's sudden death.

NO DUTY ON ENDEAVOR FLAGS.

Are Religious Emblems, Appraisers Hold, and Come In Free.

The Christian Endeavor Society won a victory yesterday, when the Board of United States General Appraisers rendered a decision granting free entry to silk flags of various nations, imported for the use of the society.

The flags had the letters "C. E." embroidered on them and were intended to be held in the hand during religious exercises. They were imported by registered parcels post from Japan and addressed to the Rev. Francis E. Clark, the President of the society.

The Christian Endeavor Society paid the duty under protest, and took an appeal to the Board of Appraisers, claiming that the flags came within the meaning of "church regalia," as described in the free list of the tariff law.

General Appraiser Hay, in his opinion, says the flags in question must be regarded as church regalia. Mr. Hay holds that the Secretary of the Treasury cannot limit Paragraph 649, which covers regalia, or add to or take from the law. The duties paid were ordered refunded.

TO DINE HIGH COMMISSION.

Leading New Yorkers Will Entertain the Chinese Envoys.

A highly interesting dinner will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria on the evening of Feb. 2, in honor of the Imperial High Commissioners from the Chinese Empire. The guests of honor will be Tuan Fong, Viceroy of Fukien and Chen-Kiang, and Tai Hung-chi, Assistant Secretary of State. The banquet will be given by friends of China under the auspices of missionary boards and others of the leading citizens of New York.

The Commissioners will speak through their interpreters, and it is expected that President Butler of Columbia will speak on Education, and Morris K. Jesup on Commerce and Banking. Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng, Minister of China to the United States, will also speak.

The committees having in charge various features of the arrangements for the banquet include these men: Robert C. Ogden, Cornelius N. Bliss, William Dulles, Jr., Frank Harvey Field, Willis McDonald, Henry L. Morris, Eben E. Olcott, J. W. Pearsall, William Jay Schieffelin, Charles A. Schieren, William H. Van Steenbergh, William Ives Washburn, Mornay Williams, and the Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown.

Say Alderman's an Alien.

Quo warranto proceedings to oust Alderman Michael J. Monahan of the Fifty-fourth Aldermanic District, in Brooklyn, have been invoked by James J. Lanigan, who was the Municipal Ownership candidate in the same district. A hearing before Deputy Attorney General Mason has been ordered by Attorney General Julius M. Mayer for Jan. 27 at 11 o'clock.

Lanigan alleges that Monahan has never been and is not now a citizen of the United States, and that his father was not a citizen. On this ground his removal is sought.

SAY THEY'VE CAPTURED A PICKPOCKET SCHOOL

Got Principal, Faculty, Students, and Alumni, Police Think.

NINE ARRESTS WERE MADE

One of the Prisoners a Woman—Depredations Were Many in the Williamsburg Bridge District.

Big crooks and little crooks, pickpockets, shoplifters, and bag-snatchers; men, women, and children skilled in the art of thieving crowded the other spectators in the Yorkville Court yesterday and whispered among themselves when Detectives McNeil and Ernst of the Fifth Street Police Station appeared as complainants against a group of experts taken in the police nat Friday afternoon.

Three of the prisoners were young men, one was a young woman of 18, and the other five were boys. The detectives declared that the batch included an entire school of pickpockets, including Principal, Faculty, students, and alumni. They had much difficulty in landing the outfit, and seemed to fear that political influence might be brought to bear to bring about the release of the prisoners.

The detectives said that John McCarthy, 28 years old; Nathan Perlmutter, 16 years old, and Henry Charot, 16 years old, had been shadowed for sime time, and were seen on Friday entering the home of George Gordon at 83 Second Street. Each of the three carried a bundle. Then came four boys, each carrying a box.

The detectives seized the boys, one of whom, they say, made a confession, which resulted in the raid on Gordon's home. Here, declare the detectives, they found the three young men, with bundles of cloth robes stamped "R. B. No. 3." Mrs. Gordon, who said she was 18 years old, was also arrested. The detectives said that the four boys had boxes of lace, which they declared they were bringing to Gordon's house under instructions from Mrs. Gordon.

The boys said they were Moses Kratsberg, 12 years old, of 139 Norfolk Street; Joseph Davis, 12 years old, of 93 Ludlow Street; Julius Rose, 15 years old, of 344 Rockaway Avenue, in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn, and Isadore Levy, 11 years old, of 10 Cannon Street.

The detectives had heard of an organized school for pickpockets in the vicinity of Second Street and Second Avenue. This school, the detectives said, graduated thieves every three months. The alumni had reaped a rich harvest in the big department stores during the holidays. They also worked the lines of cars crossing the Williamsburg Bridge, doing well on the lines running through Capt. Miles O'Reilly's precinct.

On these car lines hundreds of watches, pocketbooks, and scarfpins had been stolen, but few arrests were made. Upon learning that a special detective squad was to be organized to do duty on the cars of the Williamsburg lines, a new field was sought out by the graduates who got jobs in Brooklyn department stores. These men taught the green hands how to steal from delivery wagons.

The four boys were questioned, and Davis, according to the detectives, said the Gordon couple ran a school for pickpockets and thieves at the Second Street address. He said that Mrs. Gordon had met him and his companions on the street and invited them to her room, where she and her husband told them picking pockets was easy graft, and showed them how to do it.

Magistrate Breen said he would send the four boys to the Gerry Society to hold them as witnesses. The other five prisoners were held for further examination Monday.

KNOCKED DOWN BY FAST AUTO

Young Widow Injured, but Chauffeur Sped On and Got Away.

Mrs. Dora Drake, a young widow living at 110 West Eighty-second Street, was waiting for a trolley car at 128th Street and Amsterdam Avenue about 11 o'clock last night, when a man nearby yelled to her to make quickly for the sidewalk. She turned to run just as an automobile, the number of which the police say was 15,147, came tearing down the grade from the direction of Riverside Drive, directly toward her.

H. P. Merikelan, who is said to be an attaché of the Persian Legation at Washington, made an effort to save her, but failed. The automobile struck Mrs. Drake and knocked her down.

The chauffeur didn't stop to ascertain whether the woman was killed or not, but drove off at a mile-a-minute gait. Mrs. Drake was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, where several cuts on the head and shoulders were attended to.

The police will try to locate the owner of the automobile.

BOYS' STRIKE WAS BRIEF.

Messengers Capitulated, but the Company Made Concessions, Too.

For the last two days the strike of the messenger boys in the financial district has been the main topic among the boys employed by the Postal Telegraph Company's branch office at 211 West 125th Street.

Yesterday morning Manager Olcott was surprised to see nine of the boys start to leave the office without permission. He called a halt. "Red" Sharp, 16 years old, appointed himself spokesman.

"Boss, it's all off. Dis is a strike we's handin' out."

Before Manager Olcott recovered his breath the nine were gone. Three loyal ones were left. At the street corner "Red" Sharp and his trusty comrades conferred.

A few minutes later George Weston, one of the loyal messengers, left with a dispatch. He came back a few minutes later, looking somewhat the worse for wear. The other two loyalists were so scared that they bolted out of the office and joined the strikers. Then Manager Olcott told the police he had a strike on his hands and needed help. Three large policemen, who had just polished their buttons, and two plain-clothes men were sent. At the sight of this formidable array the strikers fled to the boulders of Manhattan Heights.

A scout, disguised, was sent out to reconnoitre. He returned crestfallen.

"We're surrounded," he said, quailing before the eagle eye of "Red" Sharp. "Dey've brung up full-grown messengers frum downtown. We can't lick 'em." And the scout burst into tears.

Fifteen minutes later the nine strikers filed into the office. "Red," in a tactful manner, entered into a treaty of peace, which was later ratified by the main office. The big messengers were then withdrawn and peace reigned. The boys, who get $4.50 a week, and $5.88 if they work on Sunday, struck for $5.30 a week irrespective of Sunday work.

W. M. RICE'S SUIT REVIVED.

It Halted Pending a Settlement of Patrick Victim's Estate.

Chief Justice Gummer in Newark signed an order yesterday reviving the suit instituted by the late William M. Rice, of whose murder Albert T. Patrick was convicted. Mr. Rice's death caused suspension of the litigation pending a settlement of Rice's will.

The application for the order was made by John R. Hardin, counsel for the executors under the Rice will, which the New York courts declared was valid. These executors are James H. Baker, John B. Bartine, and William M. Rice, Jr., son of the millionaire. The defendant in the suit is Charles H. Hand of Plainfield, N. J., against whom Mr. Rice instituted suit to recover $30,000 on a bond.

The action was brought but a short while before Mr. Rice died.

Remnant Sale.

We have been so encouraged by the liberal patronage of our friends and the public that we are offering greater value than ever. Suits to order $18. Trousers $5.

Special sale of Moulé Cloth Overcoats, Silk Lined, to order $25. Full Dress Suit to order $40. Tuxedo $35. Made of imported Drapé, Silk Lined, or the combination Full Dress Suit with Tuxedo Coat $62.

Samples and fashion booklet mailed to any address.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & Ninth Street.

INSURANCE TALK OVER.

Conferrees Practically Agreed on Many Points of Reform.

The insurance officials who have been in town for the last two days conferring with the Armstrong Investigating Committee completed their work here yesterday, with a meeting that took up most of the day. Yesterday's proceedings, like those which had preceded, consisted for the greater part of an expression of the visiting insurance men of their views on the problems developed during the investigation and such comment as the Armstrong Committeemen cared to make.

Although no definite agreement was reached, other than the general one told in THE TIMES yesterday, by which an effort will be made to introduce uniform insurance laws in the different States represented, it was learned that there was substantial unanimity of opinion on a good many of the fifty-odd questions discussed.

The conference that is to be held in Chicago on Feb. 1 will be, it is expected, of first importance in the general insurance situation. It will be attended not only by the Insurance Commissioners of various States, but by the Attorneys General.

Attorney General Mayer has set Feb. 3 for a hearing on the petition of the Lincoln National Bank to sue the Equitable Life for dividend accumulations alleged to be due on a policy which the bank holds under assignment. The bank contends that the dividends paid in the past, which have been accepted under protest, do not represent what the policy has earned. The case is of considerable importance as it is in effect a test case, and many suits of the kind proposed by the Lincoln National would, in all probability, follow a decision allowing the bank's contention.

HORNER'S FURNITURE

OPPORTUNE BUYING TIME.

Having taken our Annual Inventory, we have made material reductions throughout our large stock on a number of Bed-Room, Dining Room and Parlor Suites, as well as many other individual pieces.

These reductions made are for patterns that we desire to close to make room for Spring productions.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,

Furniture Makers and Importers,

West 23d St.—61, 63, 65

Canaries

Warranted Singers.....$2.00, $2.50, $3.00
Soft Singers.....$5.00, $6.00, $8.00, $10.00
Holden Contraltos.....$15, $20, $25, $30.00

African Gray Talkers.

Well trained to talk freely and clearly. Prices $200, and $250.
Mexican Double Yellowhead, talk and sing before largest audience; price $150.
Other Parrots, $15, $20, $25, $50.

Piping Bullfinches.

Whistling old English songs and opera airs, $40, $50, $75, $100, $150.
Holden Book on Birds, all about food, singing, breeding, mailed for 12 cts. stamps.
Cages for all kinds of birds and animals.
G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Av., near 15th St.

PLEDGED TO STOP REBATING.

Life Underwriters Organize and Sign Agreement to End the Practice.

About 150 members of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York met yesterday, and pledged themselves to organize an anti-rebating bureau to prevent the practice of giving or accepting rebates on life insurance premiums. Each of those entering into the agreement signed the following pledge:

That the subscriber will not hereafter grant rebates directly or indirectly.

That whenever in his solicitation the subscriber runs across a case written after this date in which he has reason to believe a rebate has been given, he will report the name of the policy holder receiving the rebate, and such other information as he may be able to ascertain concerning the incident, including the name of the rebating company or agent if possible, to the clerk of the bureau.

The pledge signed, the members of the association say, will be lived up to strictly.

PIANOS IN ART STYLES.

Instruments Treated as Real Furniture on Exhibition.

A dozen examples of highly decorated or beautifully modeled pianos in natural woods are on exhibition in the Aeolian Company's building in Fifth Avenue near Thirty-fourth Street. Of these a special quartet of Weber grands have been constructed as an object lesson for architects and home furnishers, since they aim to satisfy a demand for a piece of furniture large in itself and of necessity most prominent in gallery or music-room, which shall conform to a given style of architecture, a given epoch as expressed by the interior of the room.

Usually the piano is the most incongruous and inharmonious piece of furniture in a house. It is so bulky as to be always in sight and will always be incongruous as long as the piano is chosen for its quality of tone alone, and with no regard for the effect it will surely have on the general appearance of the room it is to be in.

The quartet of typical or "sample" pianos at the Aeolian represent the periods of decorative art roughly known as Louis XIV., Louis XV., Louis XVI., and, for England parallel with Louis XVI., the decorative furniture designed by the Scotch architect, Robert Adam and his brothers.

EDUCATIONAL RECIPROCITY.

New Jersey and New York to Recognize Each Other's School Credentials.

An interesting revelation of the recent report of Louis Bevier, Jr., New Jersey State Inspector of High Schools, is the establishment of reciprocity between the educational departments of New York and New Jersey. Educational credentials granted in New Jersey will be accepted throughout New York State at the value fixed for similar credentials granted under the auspices of the New York State Department of Education.

The diploma of a New Jersey High School approved by the New Jersey Educational Department will be accepted by medical schools, colleges and by educational boards in New York State on the same terms as a New York High School diploma, and vice versa. It remains for the two State boards to formulate the standards for the recognition of High School credentials. That work is now in hand.

GRANT TO SPEAK ON GEN. LEE.

North and South Will Get Together at Confederate Camp Dinner.

The Confederate Veteran Camp of New York will hold its sixteenth annual dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria on Wednesday evening. The dinner will be given in memory of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

Major Owen, commander of the post, will preside. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, Col. G. Gunsby Jordan, and F. Hopkinson Smith will speak.

Gen. Grant will respond to the toast "Robert E. Lee." He wishes it to be understood that he will not make a set speech, but he will have a few remarks to make about his father's foe in the civil war. Ladies will attend, and a dance will follow the dinner.

J. D. Rockefeller Buys More Land.

John D. Rockefeller has added to his real estate holdings at North Tarrytown by buying

Part Three
First Magazine Section

The New York Times

SUNDAY, JANUARY 21, 1906.

Part Three
First Magazine Section

GEN. SICKLES DISCUSSES MEN AND EVENTS

Views of One of the Last of His Generation of Statesmen on National and World Politics.

GEN. SICKLES
At the time of the war

Fifty Years Ago He Entered Public Life as Secretary of Legation at London---His Association with John Hay when Minister to Spain ---Striking Personality.

PART of the ample inheritance of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles is a spacious old mansion on lower Fifth Avenue not far from Washington Square and the Marble Arch, and this he has for a long time made his residence during a portion of the year. He has also a mansion at New Rochelel which he makes his home during the Summer season. As his years advance he travels less and less, though he still makes an occasional journey abroad, following the track thither which he marked out when Pierce was President and Buchanan Minister to London. Sickles, not then General, his shield still "of expectation," as the heralds would describe it, was the latter's Secretary of Legation—his first conspicuous public service, heading a list as long as that set down to the credit of any American now living.

Sickles, at that time about 30, was not far from six feet in stature, rather slender of build, but sinewy and athletic, and it may be doubted whether the country had ever sent abroad a young diplomatic representative of more striking personal advantages. He had no great field as secretary in which to display his capabilities; in fact, he was not there for that purpose, being merely entered upon his novitiate in public service, but he bore himself in that post, as he has in all the others he has occupied during the half century which has since come and gone, with high credit and distinction. Years later Charles Dickens, writing to some American friend, said that Charles Sumner was the handsomest public man whom America had ever sent over, and the tall Puritan and Abolitionist and orator and parliamentarian certainly came up to a high standard in that particular, but with no advantages which the future soldier and General and hero in one of the greatest of great wars did not inherit.

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When Buchanan came back before his term was over to figure for the Presidency in the election approaching, which he carried off, coming out of it with less credit than he went in, and with the hurricane of oncoming war for which he had a share of the responsibility fluttering his retreating gaberdine, Sickles came also, and in no long time appeared in Congress, where he served quite up to the opening of the war. With the first assured sign of the latter he came to New York and set about the organization of the Excelsior Brigade, always afterward known as Sickles's Brigade, and he went to the front with this fine though inexperienced body of men as Colonel of one of its regiments. He was soon made Brigadier General, rising to the higher rank in due time, and his story during the war is part of the story of the war, spread wide on all the pages which record it. He lost his leg at Gettysburg, the determining battle of the war, and though his activities were thus for a time necessarily suspended, he was able in 1865-7 to assume military control of the Carolinas, which he kept in good order without making himself personally obnoxious to the people there, as Butler did in his satrapy at New Orleans. He was put on the retired list of the army in 1869, with the rank of Major General, and has now worn the honors of that place for a full generation.

But he has not suffered it to be a place of idleness, or even of the repose which his services had so well earned. Civic employments have sought him out one after another, some of them of high distinction, others deriving a considerable share of their dignity from the fact that he performed them. He would not have chosen a seat in the Board of Aldermen as a means of reaping new laurels or gathering in new honors, but he was willing to accept a place there because in so doing he could render the public a service which he though important to it, as in popular estimation it has proved to be. The quality of his patriotism and readiness to bear his full share of public duty has in no way been better shown.

President Grant appointed Gen. Sickles Minister to Spain in 1869, and he served in that post five years, showing the best diplomatic abilities which his service in that line has always illustrated. I recall an incident [illegible] during his occupancy of this post [illegible] recounted to me many years ago. For some reason the sarcophagus in the vaults of the Escurial containing the body of the great conqueror Charles V. was to be opened, and as an Ambassador Gen. Sickles had the privilege of being present at the ceremony. A large section of the lead composing the coffin and covering the face and breast was removed, and those present gazed on the countenance of the long-buried sovereign who had made such a tremendous noise in the world before he was shoveled under it. Its lineaments were not so much shrunken away but that its similarity to the existing imperial portraits could be recognized. The lower jaw still protruded, asserting pugnacity even in death, and the body, somewhat ample in proportions, retained its outlines with no visible falling away. Titian's picture of the great sovereign and warrior grouped upon the canvas with his son and successor, Philip, presents a portraiture more ameliorated in its lineaments and expression, but the sceptred mummy, splendid in ashes and pompous in his imperial grave, should probably rank as a more impressive shadow of the mighty figure which once dominated the world, bestriding it like a new Caesar, than that reflected by the glowing canvas of the great Venetian master, whose fame is destined to outlive that of the imposing figure which he portrayed.

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The General's Fifth Avenue abode is crowded with works of art of all kinds—paintings, bronzes, tapestries, ceramics, rich embroidered ecclesiastical vestments—

"Laborious Orient ivory sphere in sphere,
The cursed Malayan creese and battle clubs
From the Isles of palm—"

together with abounding trophies of his long, picturesque, and distinguished career. He is surrounded with the belongings of a Prince, an environment which befits him, as if it came to him as nature brings her bounty of decoration, placing it always where it belongs, and he would not wear quite his normal aspect if set in permanence in any other.

I was interested in seeing some of his portraits in earlier life when I first knew him in the years before the war, in the vetoran of yourself, when hair is but barely touched with gray, and whose mental faculties still possess the clearness and vigor of their prime, I could still see quite plainly the marked and striking personality with which I first became familiar when just out of boyhood, something like half a century ago.

In the course of our conversation, not intended as an interview, for which the General did not then feel prepared, though he was willing to talk to its readers through THE TIMES, and received its request to do so with appreciation, he spoke of various public questions, and with the clearness and sagacity which have always distinguished him. I asked him about his impressions concerning the swift incoming of Japan into the family of the nations, full armed and of a potency equal to the best of them. He said that at the beginning of the recent war several of the leading American Generals were interrogated as to its probable issue; alone among them he took the view that the war would be of a magnitude and severity to astound the world, and that Japan would emerge victorious. He founded this forecast partly on the distance of Russia from the field of conflict, with only one very poor railway line of a single track to bring reinforcements and supplies, and partly on the military qualities which Japan had shown in her war with China a dozen years ago. Japan's naval superiority appeared in the first engagement and was reaffirmed in every succeeding one. Her command of the sea thus assured, she could pour in reinforcements on a near by field of action at will—everything, in the General's estimation, pointed to the success of the Island Empire—the result so fully answering to his forecast.

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I asked him whether China would meekly follow the lead of Japan and accept her tutelage in Western ways and ideas.

China, he said, had le[illegible] protect herself [illegible] the mercy [illegible] very equi[illegible] to attack [illegible] armed with the instruments and discipline of the West could do against a nation of the West, even of the highest military standing. The lesson would not be lost on her. But she was a vast nation, by far the greatest, numerically, in the world, containing almost a third of the human race, and her movements were, in the nature of things, very slow. Japan's swift mobility was not to be looked for from her, though there was no doubt that she would follow up in her own way Japan's example and, like that country, take lessons containing valuable instruction for her from any quarter.

The present hostile sentiments of China toward America, he thought, would abate as soon as the cause for them was removed. In some ways we had treated China well, and in some ill. We had not tried to dismember her, as all the European Powers, England included, have shown a willingness to do, but always, when possible, we have stood as her protector against spoliation. When we were compelled to receive indemnity from her after the settlement of the Boxer troubles for reasons of diplomatic politeness and policy, we did so with reluctance. On the other hand, our immigration laws against the admission of Chinese, bad in themselves and wanting in discrimination, had been harshly administered, and it was no wonder that China took the first opportunity to resent the affronts and injuries thus put upon her.

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I asked him whether our possession of the Philippines should be regarded as an element of strength or weakness in our commercial and political relations with the East and with other nations. He said that when the war closed he was in favor of retaining Manila as a naval station and not reaching out for possession of the whole archipelago. But events had thrust it upon us, and the question for the present seemed settled. Some of the Filipinos were ingenious and intelligent. They would be easily taught and turn into fairly good citizens. Some were entirely barbarous, like mid-African tribes of the Niger or the Gaboon. The mass of the population, nearly 8,000,000 all told, were distributed [illegible] these extremes,

MAJOR-GENERAL DANIEL E. SICKLES
FROM HIS LATEST PHOTOGRAPH
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When Gen. Sickles was Minister to Spain.

His Faith in Japan--Our Attitude Toward China --The Philippine Question--Our Immigration Problem---The French Republic and the Church---Roosevelt.

neither wholly civilized nor wholly barbarous. Such as they were, however, we must take up the White Man's burden in their behalf and do our duty by them. Formerly there was some anti-imperialist talk, never very much, but even that little seems now to have died down. The sentiment of the country seems to be that we are bound to keep the islands till they show capabilities of decent self-government, and at all times to help them forward in that direction.

Concerning the Southern labor question, I drew his attention to the fact that some of the leading German papers had of late been warning their people against emigrating there, though the South in its urgent need of labor has been making strong efforts to induce them to do so. In reply to these discouraging journalistic declarations some of the industrial leaders of the South have put forth strong denials that any conditions prevail there to give peaceful and industrial emigrants any anxiety. I asked the General for an expression of opinion upon the subject at large as one of increasing interest and urgency.

Immigration, Gen. Sickels said, had always avoided the South, and there might be or have been reasons for this beyond the shootings and miscellaneous savagery prevailing among the lower classes there and not unknown among those of superior station. Formerly the labor sought was almost altogether that of raising corn and picking cotton. Of late it has been varied and differentiated as well as enormously expanded, but that is a change of recent times. Not many emigrants were accustomed to grow corn or pick cotton, and they did not wish to be confined to that class of business. Distrust of the habits of the populace there in their ready shooting matches and disregard of human life no doubt had their share in turning the tides of emigration in other directions, but those practices are much abating, and under such a wave of industrialism as is now sweeping over that part of the country should die out altogether.

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Visiting a friend at Vicksburg not long ago, he said he found an Italian colony settled near, and they were peaceful, industrious, and thrifty, and got on well. The climate and the work agreed with them; the South had room for millions of them; Italy had millions to spare; they were a class not to be shot down without taking a hand in the shooting themselves, and stood a fair chance of being let alone. Perhaps Italy may have an important relation with the industrial problem at the South, which grows more urgent year by year, and which will be greatly increased in complexity when the Panama Canal opens. But there is room in the South for the labor of half the world, and conditions imperiling the alien laborer and frightening him off may be expected steadily to abate till they disappear altogether.

Shortly after President Grant had appointed Gen. Sickles Minister to Spain the late John Hay made application to him for the post of Secretary of the Legation. He was accepted at once. Gen. Sickles had known him as Lincoln's private secretary, liked him much, as everybody did throughout his entire career, and was well acquainted with his capabilities. In those days his fortunes brought him no overflowing rewards; he had a mother living on a farm in Illinois in a measure dependent on him for support, and his salary in his new post was $1,500 per year. Gen. Sickles took a paternal as well as an official interest in his young aide, and with a delicacy and efficiency which balanced each other, made his way as smooth as possible. He was able the first year to [illegible]

(Following Page.)

Young Pianist Direct from Moscow Tells Story of Bloodshed

Josef Lhevinne's Graphic Account of the Riot and Civil War in the Ancient Capital of Russia--Escaped Before the Trouble Was Over to Keep His American Engagement.

IT is a tale of the days of terror at Moscow by one who knows Moscow that is told by M. Josef Lhevinne. The young pianist who reached America only after braving the perils of a night drive through streets patroled by soldiers who at any moment might shoot down any one because of a wholesome dread of bombs, has lived most of his life in Moscow and knows what went on. He had no part in the revolution, but remained during the days of fighting only because he could not get away.

M. Lhevinne does not care much to talk about the troubles of his home city. He feels them keenly. He consented to tell something about the recent uprising and fighting only because he felt that many of the accounts sent out by foreign observers had not represented things as they actually were. He takes neither side, but gives a history of plain outline of what occurred as seen and heard by one whose familiarity with the city put him in position to be aware of what was happening.

A significant fact told by M. Lhevinne goes far to explain why the elaborate preparations of the revolutionists failed. They had relied largely upon bombs for fighting the soldiers. These were to be thrown at military patrols and at various places that were to be destroyed, and so spread terror. What were so used successfully did tremendous execution, but only a few of the bombs exploded.

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M. Lhevinne told the story calmly, but one could see that he felt deeply. Here is what he said:

"I had no part in the revolution, and only know of what happened from what I heard and saw, what all who lived in Moscow might know. I was anxious to know what was occurring, of course, particularly because I wished to get away to come to America. It was necessary for me to make inquiries, and day after day I did so, hoping that I might find a way to go. So what I tell is merely from what I learned, and not from personal observation or activity in such things.

"It was on Dec. 19 at noon when the general strike started. Before that Gen. Doubassoff had been sent to be the Governor, and when the various delegations of the official and other bodies called to pay their respects he gave warning that stern measures would be taken if there was any disorder. He said he hoped there would be none. His warning did not have the desired effect. It only irritated the unions, who were already almost uncontrollable, and they determined to call the strike.

"Practically all business closed down on that day with the exception of the water works and the telephones. These the union had determined to keep in operation, as they did not wish the poor people to suffer for want of water, and the telephones were to be used as a method of communication with the various sections.

"Wherever shops were open patrols of strikers would go in and tell the keepers to close. These men were armed with pistols, and the shopkeepers could not defy them. So it was not long before the doors were all locked and the shutters up. Most of the people went out on the streets as they pleased, but there was no work. There were no theatrical performances or other amusements that night.

"In the first two days nobody could see the soldiers. All knew that many were in the city, but it was not the design of the authorities to provoke a conflict, so the troops were kept inside courtyards and buildings in various parts of the city. Everybody who lived in Moscow knew they were there, but a stranger would not have been aware of their presence.

"It was supposed by the revolutionists when the strike started that the troops would be with them, or at least would not fire on them when the clash came. Many officers and soldiers had met with them in their gatherings and had said, 'We are with you,' and the army seemed really disaffected. It was said afterward by leaders of the unions that these officers and soldiers had been sent to the meetings by the Government as a means of learning the plans of the revolutionaries.

"The strikers and the troops first came into contact on Wednesday, Dec. 20, when a great public meeting was held in the Aquarium Theatre. Some 8,000 to 10,000 persons were in the building, when soldiers were brought up in front of it, and a demand was made that the men inside should file out and surrender all their arms. It was made evident from the bearing of the soldiers that they would stand by the Government, and belief in their help in the fight was dispelled.

"Most of the men inside the building got away, however. It had been arranged that in case the military should interfere all should seek exit by back doors and passages out through the other street. The rear exits were not guarded. Some of the leaders parleyed with the officers of the troops and otherwise delayed action, so that when the soldiers finally did enter the building they found that most of the strikers had escaped out the back way, had jumped over the palings and disappeared.

"The union of unions met the next day to consider the situation in view of the attempt of the soldiers to take away their arms. The members gathered in the school of M. Fideler, and decided that it would be necessary at once to take measures to offer armed resistance, lest the Government should seize all weapons, and so paralyze their foes.

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"While the meeting was in progress troops came up before the school, and an officer and some soldiers entered the building to demand the surrender of those inside. These soldiers were immediately killed by the revolutionists. Word was telephoned by the soldiers outside to the military commander, and artillery was hurriedly sent to the Fideler school. The union leaders threw bombs at the soldiers and fired from the windows, but the artillery soon was sending projectiles into every one of the five floors, and the union leaders were driven out the back way. When the soldiers got into the school they found Fideler badly wounded, and some arms and many bombs stored in the schools.

"That night came the signal for which the revolutionists had waited. It had been arranged that when the time should come when the unions determined on armed resistance rockets should be sent up in certain places in the city. Pickets of various sections of the revolutionary forces were watching for the signal, and it had been arranged also that word should be sent to various groups by telephone.

"About 9 o'clock at night rockets shot up from all parts of the city, and the pickets and the men who had received the telephone signal were soon passing the word to their companions. Then all at once the whole telephone system of the city was shut down. The wires of the special system of the police were also made useless.

"Patrols of gendarmes were out on the streets at night, and after the signal the first attacks were made upon them. Revolutionists, who were mostly the students or the younger workingmen, would hide somewhere singly or in groups, generally behind street corners, and when the patrol would approach would open fire or throw bombs. It was the favorite device of a single revolutionist to wait behind a corner and await the coming of the gen-

JOSEF LHEVINNE.

darmes, and this one man could throw a bomb which, if effective, would destroy the whole patrol.

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"The destructive effect of the bombs sometimes was terrible. In one place two of them were thrown among 100 soldiers who were camped out in the open, and when the explosion was over all of the soldiers were dead or badly wounded. In another case two men drove in a lichach, a fast equipage, past the headquarters of the secret police and threw three bombs into the windows. They were going so fast that nobody could tell who they were. The police in the building could do nothing, for such was the effect of the bombs that the whole structure was literally torn to pieces, and all who were in it were killed or hurt.

"In another case revolutionists who stationed themselves near the headquarters of the gendarmerie threw bombs at a patrol relief going out and shattered the twenty men in it. As a result men were forbidden to pass such places, and those who ventured to do so were often fired upon from the windows.

"There might have been much more destruction from the bombs, and the Government forces might have suffered a great deal more had it not been that the supply of missiles proved defective. Many of them had been made hurriedly, in order that the revolutionists might be ready for the struggle, and in most cases these would not explode.

"A guerrilla war was kept up all night on Thursday, and under the cover of it the revolutionaries erected their barricades. They evidently had been fully prepared for this work. Taking a lesson from the war with Japan, the unionists had laid in a large supply of barbed wire. This had been made at the Government factory, the workmen having quietly taken away much of the product of the works and laid it aside without the knowledge of the authorities.

"I understand that reports got out into the foreign press that attempts were made to burn Moscow, large fires having been set in various parts of the city. These fires, however, were made by the military, who whenever they had torn up and captured a barricade burned it up as far as possible so that the revolutionists could not use the materials again. Care was taken that the fires should not spread, but at some of the big barricades the flames made an ominous glare.

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"On this Friday morning Moscow awoke to find that the military also had taken precautions during the night. The artillery, which had been kept out of sight, was posted in the squares and in commanding positions on streets, and the troops, who had not been in evidence, were seen to be in force.

"It had been the plan of the revolutionaries to capture the Douma or City Council, and then in the name of the City Government to take control of the Imperial Bank. Their purpose was to give themselves standing as a Government, and provide funds for carrying on their operations.

"The artillery was not used any more than could be helped out of consideration for the property of the city. It would be employed only against a barricade immediately in front or against a house that harbored the fighters. The fighting continued for eight days and nights. On Dec. 24 and 25 the booming of the cannon was incessant, and few in the city had any sleep. We were in our houses, and could only judge of the progress of the battle by the sound of the guns. When one could do nothing except sit still and listen these were terrifying. If there would be a lull for a few moments, and people would be sitting back or lying back trying to get a little rest, they would be brought up to attention again by the next thunder of the guns, such was the tense state of the nerves of those who were concerned in this terrible time.

"The only time when any one could venture out with safety was in the hours from 7 until 9 in the morning. It was agreed by the revolutionaries that in this time they would not carry on any operations, so as to permit the people to get such food as they could, even though the shops were closed. The military, who did not force the fighting and only took measures when attacks were made on them, also respected these hours, and so in them there was a breathing spell.

"All during the fighting the revolutionaries spread reports that they were gaining. It was not possible for them to issue printed proclamations, but they were said to have maintained communication between various sections and people in sympathy with them most of the time. One of their means, it was declared, was the use of the red cross. There were many dead and wounded in the streets, and revolutionaries are said to have put on red crosses, and while attending to the wounded and carrying away the dead kept up the communication. The military finally decided that their actions were suspicious, and so orders were given to fire on everybody seen wearing the red cross.

"I came away too soon to learn the exact state of the city after the trouble was over. I was due in America, and took the first opportunity to leave the city. The military were then in full control of the situation, but the streets were in total darkness at night when I passed through. Some guerrilla fighting was still going on, so that it was unsafe for anybody to be abroad, as the patrols were watchful of any signs of life, and might well suspect that a person approaching had a bomb or weapon about him.

"In going to the railway station I had to pass the residence of the Governor General, and strict search was made of my pockets and effects before I was permitted to approach it, the precaution being taken because of the probability that some one driving by as I was would wish to throw a bomb.

"Most of the inhabitants at that time were still keeping to their homes at night. On the train which I took there were only ten passengers, although I would be certain that many more would have liked to travel. The only reason I got out was that a person was permitted in the streets between 6 and 9 o'clock if one had passports. After that everybody was expected to remain inside."

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M. Lhevinne is a big, strong man, who in athletic sports has proved his nerve, and who in his bearing and otherwise shows that he would not be afraid of taking his share in any necessary risk, but he shows the effect of the nerve-racking days of the Moscow revolt. He says that it would have been better to be out in the middle of the fighting and danger than to be in a house cooped up hearing the cannonade. This incessant sound half wrecked the nerves of all Moscow, he declares.

He was dining with Modest Altschuler a few nights ago in a Harlem flat, when some one above dropped something heavily on the floor. M. Lhevinne jumped up from the table in an attitude of attention.

"What is it?" asked Mr. Altschuler.

"It sounded like a gun," he said as he sat down. "It was so close, too, that naturally I would jump."

M. Lhevinne was going along Fifth Avenue near the Waldorf-Astoria when one of the blasts was let off at that corner. He jumped and turned around, and then laughed sheepishly at himself. Several persons stared at this evidence of nervousness on the part of the strong, bulky fellow, but they didn't understand that he had just come from a place where such sounds carried death and destruction.

BIBLE AND BABEL---PROF. DELITZSCH AND THE OLD TESTAMENT

PROF. FRIEDRICH DELITZSCH, the Professor of Assyriology in the University of Berlin, has been lecturing in New York during the week just past on the subject of the bearing of Assyrian research upon the Bible. He has been listened to by thousands, surprised to find how much that was vital and of popular interest lay in what many think of as a dry-as-dust subject. Much of the attention given his discourses was certainly due to the personality and method of Prof. Delitzsch as well as to the beautiful pictures with which his lectures were illustrated.

Dr. Delitzsch is only about 50 years years old, slightly below the medium height, with all the bearing of the scholar. His father, the late Dr. Franz Delitzsch, was one of the most famous Professors of Hebrew in the world, translating the New Testament into Hebrew that it might be read by those who esteemed that language alone holy. Under the inspiration of his father the young man was naturally attracted to Semitic languages, and with the development of the science of Assyriology he has had much to do. He early appreciated the value of the Assyrian language to any one who would properly understand Hebrew and the Bible, and his students are now scattered all over the world. His Assyrian grammar is accepted as the standard work on the subject, and together with Prof. Paul Haupt of the Johns Hopkins University he has edited the chief Assyriological magazine.

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It was Prof. Delitzsch who stirred the Kaiser so deeply a few years ago that that monarch commanded the Ministers to listen to his lectures, and lent not only his moral support to the professor, but had the Government appropriate large sums for carrying on the work of excavating the site of ancient Babylon. This work has been continued for some years now, ancient palaces and temples being uncovered and many fine relics of ancient days having been brought to light.

In the course of his lectures Prof. Delitzsch has referred more than once to this great enterprise and shown pictures of some of the "finds" made. But it is chiefly as showing the bearing of Assyrian studies upon the Bible that this learned professor has aroused all Germany and stirred those who have heard him in New York. It is for the light which the work in Assyria and Babylonia sheds upon the Bible that he prizes it. The Babylonians were Semites, of the same stock as that from which the Hebrews sprang, and naturally their minds often flowed in cognate channels. It would be unfair to Prof. Delitzsch so far to misunderstand him as to state that he finds nothing original in the Bible. Far from it! He holds that many similarities in the literature of Babylon and Judea are due to cognate minds and similarity of environment. Yet there is much to be learned from comparing these productions.

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Prof. Delitzsch is now engaged upon a great book dealing with the "Laws of Hammurabi," in which he will show by comparing these famous laws with those of the Mosaic Code that there are resemblances, but that it is straining scholarship to claim that Moses copied his code from the other, even though that was 500 years older.

In fact, Prof. Delitzsch belongs to the school of the higher critics of the Bible, editing the Book of Jonah in the Polychrome Edition of the Bible, issued under the general editorship of Prof. Haupt, and according to this school Moses is not the author of much that has been attributed to him in the so-called "Five Books of Moses."

Through his lectures, which have been repeated before many German audiences and have passed through many printed editions in various languages, a wide interest in Assyrian research has been awakened among the laity, while his theories of the influence of Babylonian thought upon Hebrew ideas have given rise to a large body of literature called "Babel and Bible," after the title of the professor's lectures on the subject. Some of the scholars have announced themselves as diametrically opposed to these ideas, as scholars will; while some of the radicals have gone much further than Delitzsch by proclaiming that all Biblical ideas were only borrowed from Babylonian literature.

It is well to note how careful Prof. Delitzsch is in comparing the ideas of Hebrew and Babylonian, for while he sees resemblances, he does not therefore claim that the former has borrowed from the latter. He says: "The Commandment not to do unto one's neighbor what one would not like to have done unto one's self is indelibly engraved on every human heart. 'Thou shalt not shed the blood of thy neighbor,' 'Thou shalt not draw near thy neighbor's wife,' 'Thou shalt not take unto thyself the garment of thy neighbor'—all these fundamental postulates of the human instinct of self-preservation are read in the Babylonian--records--in precisely the same order as they are given in the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Commandments of the Old Testament. The Babylonian lays great stress, too, on the higher forms of human morality; speaking the truth and keeping one's word were sacred duties with them, while to say 'Yes' with the lips and 'No' with the heart was a punishable transgression. It is not surprising that infringements of these Commandments were regarded by the Babylonians precisely as they were by the Hebrews, as sins, for the Babylonians also in all their doings considered themselves as dependent on the gods. But it is certainly more remarkable that they also conceived all human afflictions, particularly sickness and death, as a punishment for sins. In Babel, as in the Bible, the notion of sin dominates everything. Under these circumstances it is intelligible that Babylonian thinkers also pondered deeply over the problem of how it was possible that a creature that had been created in the image of God and was God's own handiwork could have fallen a victim to sin and to death; and the Bible has a profound and beautiful story of the temptation of woman by the serpent.

"The serpent again? That has an unmistakable Babylonian ring. It was doubtless the same serpent, the primordial foe of the gods, that sought to revenge itself on the gods of light by seeking to estrange from them their noblest creature. Or was it the serpent of which it is once said that it 'destroyed the dwelling place of life'?

"The question as to the origin of the Biblical story of the fall of man is of the utmost importance from the point of view of the history of religion as well as from that of the theology of the New Testament, which, as is well known, contrasts with the first Adam, by whom sin and death were brought into the world, a second Adam. On an old Babylonian seal-cylinder may be seen in the centre a tree bearing pendent fruits, to the right a man, distinguishable by his horns, which are the symbol of strength, to the left a woman, both with their hands outstretched toward the fruit, and behind the woman the serpent. Is it not the very acme of likelihood that there is some connection between this old Babylonian picture and the Biblical tale of the fall of man?"

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Prof. Delitzsch also illustrates the method by which Assyrian aids the scholar in understanding Hebrew, especially as found in the Old Testament. In Numbers vi., 24-27, is recorded the so-called priestly blessing: "The Lord bless thee and keep thee, the Lord make His face to shine upon thee, and be gracious unto thee: The Lord lift up His countenance upon thee, and give thee peace." The professor adds:

"Countless times has this blessing been given and received! But it was never understood in its full depth and import until Babylonian usage informed us that 'to lift up one's countenance or eyes upon or to another' was a form of speech for bestowing one's love upon another, for gazing lovingly and feelingly upon another, as a bridegroom upon a bride, or a father upon a son. This ancient and glorious benediction, therefore, invokes on man with increasing emphasis God's blessing and protection, God's benignant and gracious consideration, and lastly God's own love, finally to break forth into that truly beautiful greeting of the Orient, 'Peace be with thee!'

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"That ancient Semitic word for God, so well known to us from the sentence, Eli, Eli, lama azabtani, is El, and its meaning is the goal; the goal toward which are directed the eyes of all men that look Heavenward only; the goal to which man stretches forth his hands, for which the human heart longs as its release from the uncertainties and imperfections of this earthly life. On tablets contained in the British Museum, dating from the time of Hammurabi, (2100 B. C.,) are found three names of the greatest significance from the point of view of the history of religion. They are the words, 'Ia-ah-ve-ilu, Ia-hum-ilu,' Yahveh is God. Yahveh, the Abiding One, the Permanent One, (for such is, as we have reason to believe, the significance of the name,) who, unlike man, is not to-morrow a thing of the past, but one that endures forever, that lives and labors for all eternity above the broad, resplendent lawbound canopy of the stars—it was this Yahveh that constituted the primordial patrimony of those Canaanite tribes from which centuries afterward the twelve tribes of Israel sprang."

PH. D.

GEN. SICKLES DISCUSSES MEN AND EVENTS

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

$1,000 of his salary, which went to pious home uses, doing the young Secretary as much honor as any achievement of his subsequent great career.

In those days Hay wrote his first Spanish sketch, and it was printed in The Atlantic. The charm of its style captivated everybody, and was not likely to be lost on so discriminating a judge of belles lettres as his chief. He urged his Secretary to continue them. "Write a dozen," he said, "just in that vein, and make them into a book." That is what was done, with the result that we have left to us Hay's musical and pictorial and alluring "Castilian Days," probably the piece of literature by which he would have chosen, had the choice been his, to be remembered.

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While Hay was thus going on upon his limited salary and the additions to it which his pen could make, a letter came to him from Mr. Greeley offering him $5,000 a year to come and take an editorial post on The Tribune, chiefly to look after the foreign articles, but also to do any editorial work that came along. He went at once to his chief and told him of the proposal, saying that of course he would not think of accepting it while the General continued to occupy his post. But the latter advised him to accept it promptly; he would be sorry to lose him; everything about him made him persona gratissima to his chief, but his true interests, as the latter pointed out to him, lay in the journalistic direction; the right door was opportunely opened to him, and [illegible] wisdom and expediency instructed [illegible] Worcester, the General told him that [illegible] there would not be long, and indeed he had already signified to the State Department his intention of resigning. Some points of policy in respect to Spain and Cuba which President Grant had at heart and which Gen. Sickles strongly desired to assist him in promoting were perplexed and thwarted by hostile action, and there were other reasons for his wish to retire from his post. Mr. Hay accepted The Tribune's offer, returned home, and entered on its service, and in a short time was married to Miss Stone of Cleveland, having thereafter no cause for anxiety as to a provision for the comfort and protection of those near to him or for his own material fortunes.

Associated more or less directly with Gen. Sickles's legation in those years, besides Mr. Hay, was a group of young men to come to distinguished after fortunes in statesmanship and diplomacy. John Russell Young spent a term there, finding good training for the duties which awaited him in after years as Minister to China. Charlemagne Tower, in recent years Minister to Russia, and at this time to Germany, was there, and also Mr. Adee, the present Assistant Secretary of State, a group of young auxiliaries for whom distinguished fortunes might have been predicted, as they have so securely come to pass.

Speaking of France and the stability of the republic there for more than a generation, the General said that all political signs favored the expectation of its continuance. It was as if the fulfillment of the country's old and long-baffled aspiration for freedom of political action had brought with it a steadying sense of responsibility. Of old it was a theory, which [illegible] that every French- [illegible] torpedo, ready, with or without reason, to go off on his own hook at any moment. But that is all changed now, and it is as if the people had taken on a new civic and political character. They have wisdom enough to know that their public welfare is dependent on their acts, and have throughout a full third of a century given testimony of the faith which is in them.

Concerning the recent attitude of the Government to the Church, the wholesale dispossession of religious orders and societies and the suppression of schools, the General said that it was one of the most radical and severe ordeals through which the Church had ever been called on to pass. The men in France, he said, cared little or nothing for religion; the altar lamps would go out there altogether if they were not fed by women; women had no political power and could afford no effective protection when the Church was assailed. The secret bias of the latter was always against the republic and in favor of monarchy. It would be glad to see a sovereign on the throne, whether he represented the Bonapartes or the Bourbons. That would account for some of the hostility of the republic against the Church, but other causes no doubt contributed to it. There was good reason to expect, however, that the Church would live through the severities so heavily heaped upon it, and emerge all the better and stronger for what it had gone through.

Of Roosevelt he said that [illegible] popularity among all classes of the people [illegible] that of any Chief Magistrate since [illegible] was well grounded and well [illegible] timate outgrowth of his attributes [illegible] From his days as [illegible] rampage in [illegible] broad lines as an exemplar of civic zeal and unblemished rectitude. Nobody ever mistook him for a self-seeker or a time-server. He was plain, manly, and direct in all his political actions from the beginning, and was not afraid to take an unpopular course if it seemed to him the right one. He had made no serious mistakes in administration. Perhaps he had jarred a little against the Senate and the House now and then, as if not fully mindful of the sanctity of their prerogatives—in the Santo Domingo matter, in contemplated reciprocity arrangements by other instruments than treaties, which the upper house would have the constitutional right to sit in judgment upon. There were numerous details in his Administration and policy which might excite the jealousy and hostility of Congress, but there seemed to be nothing for public opinion to censure. Of late there have appeared some signs of a concerted effort to strike a blow at his popularity; they have shown themselves chiefly in Congress and the newspapers, and it is not quite easy to discover the hidden force which lies behind them. It may be found out in due time that the corporations are that force. They have never liked him. He would never be on other than perfectly independent terms with them, and ready to give them battle whenever a public good was thus to be promoted; they would have turned in against him in a body at the last election, but they saw how it was; he had the country with him, and their opposition would have been before him as "chaff which the wind driveth away." None of them can yet see that he has not given them all "a square deal," [illegible] they know well enough he withholds from [illegible] constitutional coercion couldn't if he tried.

At the close of his present term Mr. Roosevelt will have had practically eight years in the administrative chair, and custom not likely to be soon changed prescribes that as the maximum which a President may serve. A voice is now and then raised in favor of flying in the face of precedents and nominating Roosevelt again. It would be too much to say that there are no possible contingencies which could impel him to change the purpose expressed in the letter accepting his last nomination, but no such contingency is likely to arise. He will keep his word and will have been long enough in the chair to make secure his fame and his place in history.

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It is proper that I should say in conclusion that the impressions I have thus given of two interviews with which the General favored me are given in general terms and with no effort to reproduce them with verbal precision. I have, however, sought to convey their substance with as near an approach to accuracy as was possible. At eighty the distinguished soldier and statesman preserves the clearness and vigor of his faculties at their prime, and in his outward aspect time has touched him with a kindly hand. His name has been a historic one, known to all the country which he served so heroically and beyond its borders for nearly half a century, and he is almost the last survivor of the great soldiers of the civil war. He faces the sunset at the end of a [illegible] and distinguished career, and has justified his [illegible] to the conspicuous place in the country's [illegible] which is certain to be reserved for him.

Passaic Inventor Thinks He Has Practical Flying Machine

S. D. Mott's Dirigible Aerodrome Model Had Attracted the Interest of the Late Andrew H. Green---All the Work Done by Propellers--Bird Flight Imitated.

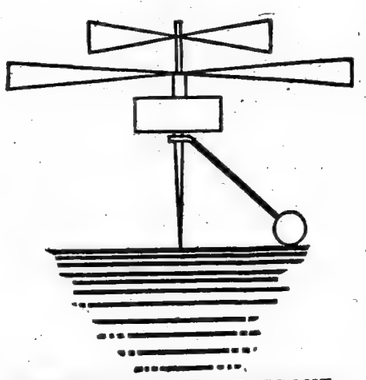

PRINCIPLE OF THE AERODROME.

A FLYING machine which in the opinion of many prominent mechanical experts of this city and vicinity combines eminent practicability with utter simplicity, and which also, they believe, gives decided assurances of success from a commercial as well as a merely spectacular standpoint, has recently been devised by S. D. Mott, an electrical engineer and inventor of a number of electrical appliances, of Passaic, N. J.

This machine—aerodrome, Mr. Mott calls it—is a decided departure from all airships hitherto brought to the public notice, in this country at least, in that it depends neither upon a gas bag nor upon sails to sustain and propel it through the ether. All the work is done by propellers, the theory of the inventor, which he has demonstrated by practical experiment, being that an appliance properly constructed with minute regard to weight and power and proportion will find air as sustaining an element as water is.

Lewis Nixon, the shipbuilder, who investigated Mr. Mott's invention most exhaustively, is a firm believer in its practicability, and he went so far as to co-operate with the late Andrew H. Green in a plan to build the machine, a plan defeated by the murder of Mr. Green by the negro Williams. The plans are now under the consideration of the Ordnance Board of the United States Army. At both Columbia and New York Universities deep interest has been shown in the invention, and Prof. F. R. Hutton, the Dean of the School of Applied Sciences at Columbia, has expressed his conviction that Mr. Mott has hit, theoretically at least, upon the right idea. If arrangements can be made to fund the construction of the machine, the inventor will accept the invitation of the New York University and build it at that seat of learning. Fig. 1 tells better than words could the principle upon which the inventor has worked. It is a clockwork model and sails about the neighborhood of Mr. Mott's home in New Jersey with birdlike facility. The load or cargo is represented by the large bullet which is to be seen resting on the ground. The direction which the model takes in the air depends upon the direction of the bullet. If the bullet is placed toward the north the machine will proceed toward the north, if the bullet is turned toward the south, the machine will proceed in that direction. In a regular machine Mr. Mott has planned so that the load can be shifted at will, and thus the much-desired dirigible quality is obtained. The lift as well as the propulsive power is obtained by the rotary motions of the superposed propellers which are to be seen just above the cylinder containing the mechanism.

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The second illustration shows the aerodrome carried out to completion, a sectional view. The weight of the rider is the load, corresponding with the bullet seen in the first illustration. The position of the load, up or down, determines the stability, just as the great bulb of a fin keel determines the stability of a ninety-foot cup racing yacht. The load is the centre of gravity, and this load is movable around the axis of the machine. Hence the operator, by moving the centre of gravity on its axis, effects the change in direction.

The physical principle is familiar to scientists under the name parallelogram of forces. For example, look at the second illustration. The power of the machine is driving it in the direction of arrow A; gravity is pulling the machine in the direction of the arrow B—the result must be the horizontal motion indicated by arrow C. Hence the amount of power applied regulates the ascent or descent along an aerial grade, like an automobile ascending or descending a land grade; the centre of gravity, as was pointed out, determines the direction of flight; these two functions combined and under the control of an operator determine its vertical rise or vertical drop from or to any unobstructed point.

The machine shown in the second illustration is twelve feet over all and six feet high. The mechanism is driven by gasoline or alcohol, or in cold temperatures liquified acetylene may be substituted. Thirty horse power may be generated, which power, roughly calculated, ought to carry two men and several hundreds of pounds besides.

In the second illustration it will be noted that merely the propellor blades, the heavy white cigar-shaped lines, are marked. These blades are fastened upon huge wheels, which are not marked. The blades are secured to the rims of these wheels, thus securing an economy of weight, which would not be possible if the blades went clear to the hubs, which is unnecessary. The upper and lower wheels revolve in opposite directions. The upper wheel takes the reaction caused by the spinning of the lower wheel; if this were not done the entire machine would spin in the direction of the wheel, and that is all. The reporter to whom the above was explained had one very important objection, to wit:

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"The air is too impalpable for your propellers to catch for either lifting or propulsive power."

Mr. Mott smiled.

"Canal boats, launches, and other marine craft, and sleds running over ice or the snows of our country roads," he said, "have been propelled by a single air-screw revolving in its fluid medium, air. We are all apt to think of air as a very light and attenuated medium; your objection is natural—and yet the weight of air has been determined by scientific methods to be equal to a shell of water thirty-four feet thick encompassing the earth. Consider this and other evidences of our dire experiences with cyclones and tempests; is it not obvious that, in their mechanical relations, our dealings with the two mediums, water and air, is a question of degree more than principle? And when we say degree we can only mean dimensions and speed, which is tantamount to saying dimensions and motive power of the apparatus we choose to adopt. A prominent physicist has said: 'The air is solid if you strike it hard enough.' There are differences and marked contrasts observed in the applications of screws to water and to air, and the two problems must be treated from radically different standpoints, just as paddle wheels were treated from a standpoint differing from the propellers which followed.

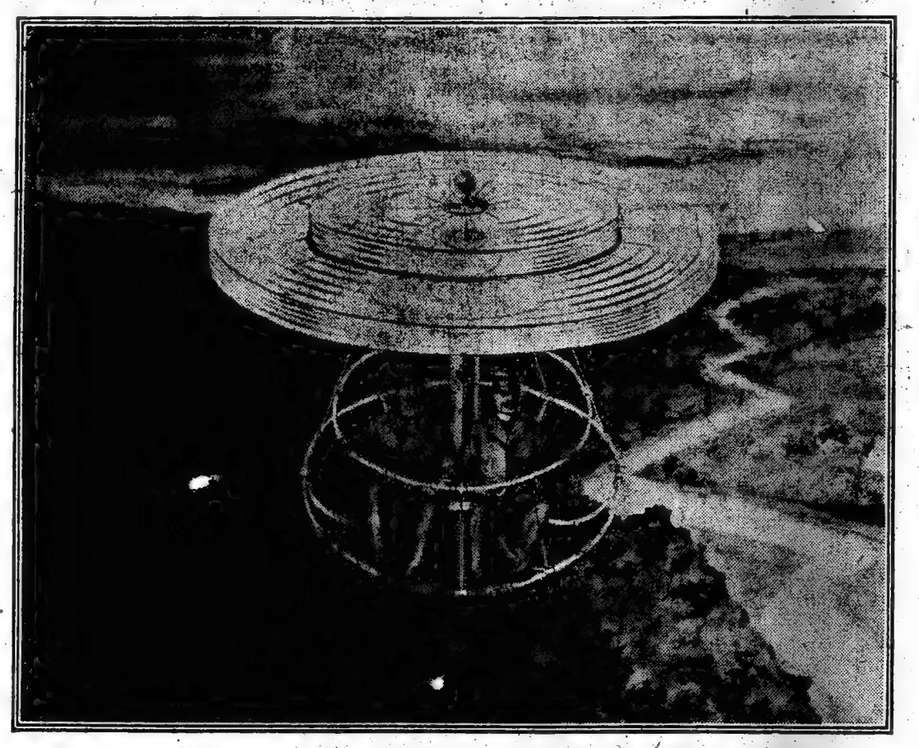

THE AERODROME IN FLIGHT.

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"In this country there is little or no valuable data with regard to aerial screw navigation. But in Europe it is quite the contrary, and I need go no further than to mention the Phillips model exhibited in the Aeronautical Exhibition at London in 1842; Bourne's experiments of the following year, and going on from the researches and theories and models of M. Cossus in 1845, to those of Walker of Texas in 1892. Mr. Maxim of our country introduced the screw propeller as an aerial adjunct, but in those times the inventions failed because of the increase of weight which was necessary for the increase of every pound of horse power; in those days the weight that had to be carried was from 60 to 200 pounds per horse power, while to-day a screw aeromachine is practical at a weight of 5 pounds per horse power. By designing a simple and compact apparatus like mine, light and strong, and eliminating all weighty adjuncts such as wings, tails, rudders, and what not, I maintain that the air machine is as certain as daylight.

"The machine which I have illustrated in the drawings [printed herewith] does not fully carry out my own idea—that would be giving too much away. But it does represent to a large degree the principle of my idea—and in general the lines upon which my aerodrome is to be built.

"Some things about the air screw and its action are established. I myself have observed phenomena in its working which I think will place it on even a better footing. We know that it is a much more efficient instrument than the steamship or water propeller. We know its efficiency when used as a fan, air blast, or blower is only 35 per cent., while its efficiency as an aerial propeller is 70 per cent. We know that more power is required to start a propeller-driven airship model than is required to keep it going after it is started. We know that a screw will give an average pull on the air of over 35 pounds per horse power, and under the best conditions a pull of 55 pounds per horse power. The only trouble is that the best methods of a fulcrum or leverage on air has not yet been devised. I think I have succeeded there."

Mr. Mott has studied aerial navigation for twenty years and has spent much of his time in California observing bird flights. He is one of the founders of the Aero Club of this city, was a consulting engineer in the Pope Manufacturing Company and other firms, and of late has been devoting his time and energies to the perfection of his invention.

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Mr. Mott is not more than 50 years old, and is distinctly of the mechanical type. He is congenially located in Passaic in a neighborhood of engineers and scientists, among them Mr. Low, editor of Power, who has calculated the carrying capabilities of Mr. Mott's invention.

"I have been working upon this invention for many years," he said, "and I attribute any recognition my theory has attained to the fact that I have not tried to imitate nature, as you might imagine from my remark that I had studied the flights of birds. I have studied birds on the wing, and as a result I am firmly convinced that no airship that is based on the physical construction of a bird will ever succeed. The great problem is to bore into the atmosphere with ample power and compact structure. If you would crystallize the sense of this, shoot a bullet of lead and a bullet of dry paper into the wind; one is efficient and moves with precision, the other does not."

"Do you suppose the great transatlantic aerial greyhounds of fiction and theory, with hundreds of passengers and great cargoes, will ever be possible?" was asked.

"A flying machine, doubled in size, has its weight increased eight times, while its sustaining or ascensional power is multiplied but four times. This item surely exposes the sophistry of the sensational that turns up with irritating frequency and places all who study the art in one great crank category. Aerial armament, competition with over-sea freight lines—oh, let us always view this question sanely and with candor!

"But I do believe that an airship on the lines I have set down is an imminent certainty; if not mine, then some one else's, for the principle is certain. I firmly believe that they will be owned as automobiles are owned, and that in time the commercial side will be developed just as the commercial side of motor cars is now being exploited."

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Replying to a question as to when he expected to build the invention, Mr. Mott replied that he had already spent all of his own money that he could afford, and that it remained for the Government or some person or persons who believed in the invention to carry it to practical completion.

"The New York University," he said, "is quite willing, even eager, that I should build the machine in Morris Heights, but it is naturally not in a position to advance the $2,500 that the machine would doubtless cost. Andrew H. Green, who believed thoroughly in the principles of my aerodrome, was preparing to form a company to build and operate the machine when he was killed. I was talking with him about this twenty minutes before his death; it was the last subject that he ever discussed. Mr. Nixon, who was equally interested, and who conferred with Mr. Green regarding it, has been occupied with his shipbuilding affairs to the exclusion of almost everything else, and lately he has been in Russia. And thus the practical test of the aerodrome has been deferred; how long it will be deferred depends upon many things."

Most Notable Hunt for Counterfeiters in American Criminal History

OLD-TIMERS in the Government service who have spent their years in running down the multitudinous schemes of counterfeiting are disposed to be a little amused at the device employed in the case of the Norfolk and Western forged stock certificates and the comment that it has attracted among people who are not familiar with the ways of the most skillful of all counterfeiters—the man who imitates Uncle Sam's greenbacks. To forge a signature to an order; to go to a reputable banknote concern and obtain a book of certificates of stock; to pass these off on the banking community where hundreds and thousands of shares are turned over every day, without more than the most cursory examination, seems like child's play as compared with some of the great counterfeiting achievements of the masters of that art.

Yet any experienced Secret Service man will tell you that the counterfeiters' device is a surprisingly simple one in most instances, and in what is perhaps the most famous of all cases of this kind—the Taylor-Bredell case in Philadelphia in 1896-7—an apt illustration is found of this fact. That case was run down by Chief John E. Wilkie of the Secret Service and his men until the two arch conspirators were safely in jail, and still the counterfeiting continued. The crowning feature of the whole story came when it appeared that Taylor and Bredell actually counterfeited twenty-dollar bills in the Philadelphia jail and sent them by Taylor's brother as a confederate, to be worked off on the outside. That they could do this is one thing which Secret Service men will point to when they say that counterfeiting is really an amazingly simple undertaking.

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Yet Arthur Taylor and Baldwin S. Bredell, expert engravers and chemists of no mean ability, hit upon a device for duplicating the currency of the land that marked a new epoch in the history of counterfeiting in this country. In the middle nineties at the Philadelphia Sub-Treasury one day there turned up a "Monroe" hundred-dollar bill on which the red seal on the face appeared to be altogether too light in color. Otherwise the bill was to all intents and purposes perfect. But it wouldn't go through with the light red seal, and it was sent to Washington for examination. There the Government experts took it, submitted it face and reverse to every known test without being able to detect through any of the recognized symptoms of the counterfeit, and finally, as the last resort, split it, to find to their great astonishment that the "Monroe" $100 was, as a matter of fact, the halves of two one-dollar bills which had been split, as one splits a bit of birch bark, and pasted together again.

Many times before had split bills been discovered by the department, but almost invariably the workmanship on the face and back had borne some defect that gave away the counterfeit immediately. In this bill, however, no such defects were traceable. The myriad lines which the geometric lathe had apparently put in the border about the figures and the printing were so near like the lines which bona fide lathes had put in the borders of honest currency that no clue was offered, even on a second and third inspection, to the nature of the new counterfeit. The letters themselves and the general printing work on the bill measures up with the letters and figures on the original to the last fraction of a millimeter. The portrait was a perfect reproduction, and, generally speaking, the bill was as near "the real thing" as it could possibly be. All but the red seal; that wasn't dark enough.

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So they started up in Philadelphia the most notable counterfeiting hunt of the century, and when a warning had been sent to all banks and other large handlers of money and to the Sub-Treasuries throughout the country, various other "Monroe" hundred-dollar bills turned up with the light red seal in the corner. Several of them were traced to a well-known race track, and finally a man named Taylor, who generally made and paid his debts by hundreds, came under suspicion. Yet the principals in the case could not be penned down, and it was evident that this Taylor who passed the money was simply a subordinate in the gigantic swindle, so the Government men bided their time.

But they took Arthur Taylor, a brother of the race track spender, and his associate, Baldwin S. Bredell, under surveillance. Months passed, the newspapers which had taken up the case at first dropped it, and so far as any one knew the mystery of the "Monroe" $100 was in a fair way to go down in history unsolved. Chief Wilkie's men, however, never for a minute lost sight of Arthur Taylor and Baldwin Bredell, and finally they followed them on a trip to Lancaster, Penn., where they had a conference with the firm of Jacobs & Kendig, cigar manufacturers. As a result the revenue stamps that went on the Jacobs & Kendig cigar boxes were rather carefully examined by the Secret Service men, and the arrest of everybody concerned, including Taylor, Bredell, the cigar manufacturers, ex-Assistant District Attorney Ingam of Philadelphia, and a Philadelphia lawyer named Newitt, followed.

One thing that puzzled the Government sleuths even after the arrests was the fact that the counterfeiters appeared to have no very extensive plant. Plates were found of the "Monroe" hundred-dollar bill and also of a "Lincoln" fifty-dollar bill, so perfect that the Government thanked their stars that none of them had been put into circulation. Various preparations of acids were discovered also, but nothing to explain how the remarkably accurate reproduction of the engraving could have been brought about. Finally A. E. Francis, an expert in photo-engraving, who had worked with the Government men before, was called into the case, and as a result of his investigation a theory was formulated that held together through the trial and resulted in the conviction of Taylor and Bredell.

Francis discovered that the men had a preparation which would remove the green ink from the reverse of a new bill. This explained how they got the paper on which their counterfeits were made, for, having washed out the backs of two bills, it was possible to split them and put the two clean halves together so as to escape any ordinary attempt at detection. The counterfeiters were then supplied with the Government's own paper on which to work, and the presence of the red and blue and green hairs in the woof of it, intended to act as a safeguard against the very thing they were doing, became their greatest protection.

The next thing was making the plate, and it was this that had puzzled the Secret Service men worst. Francis figured out, however, that if an ordinary copper plate were sensitized by the common photographic process, it was the simplest thing in the world to apply to it one-half of a split bill, with the engraving down toward the plate. When this had been exposed to the sunlight for a sufficient time that portion of the plate which did not fall beneath the lines of the engraving became hardened, while the ink on the bill left a myriad of lines exactly following those which the Government geometric lathe had made in the genuine certificate. It remained now only for the counterfeiter to put the plate in a bath and allow the acid to eat its way into the copper surface in an exact reproduction of the original negative. When this was done it was the easiest thing in the world for an expert engraver to touch up the plate wherever that might be necessary, and with a supply of the necessary inks everything was ready for the printing.

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Taylor and Bredell were convicted, but before they could be shipped off to State prison they were held in the Philadelphia jail with a view to getting them to testify against Ingam and Newitt, who had acted as their legal advisers. It was represented to them also that if they disclosed the whereabouts of any more plates recommendations of a commutation of sentence might be made by the Secret Service officials, who would thus be relieved of the worry of running down additional counterfeits. In this shape the matter stood for several weeks, until, out at the race track where the original "Monroe" hundred-dollar bill had appeared, there turned up a new counterfeit twenty-dollar bill that fell short only in the shade of the ink used in printing it. This, like the "Monroe" hundred-dollar bill, was traced to Arthur Taylor's brother, and when he was arrested—for it had been thought wise not to take him in on the original round-up—Taylor and Bredell confessed that they had actually been counterfeiting the twenty-dollar bill while they were in the detention section of the Philadelphia jail, waiting to appear as witnesses against Ingam and Newitt.

The process was much the same as had been used in the first instance, except that Taylor, who had been figuring all the time to discover a washing solution that would remove the black ink from the face of a bill as well as the green ink from the back of it, finally hit upon a formula that would accomplish this desired result. As he was confined in the detention section it was possible for his brother to visit him, and from night to night Taylor figured on his chemical formula and sent the symbols representing it out by his brother on slips of paper to be compounded at a chemist's. Test after test was made of the fluid that the brother smuggled back in little vials until the final result was reached. Then it was only necessary to make a plate by the old process and print on a handpress so small that Taylor was able to carry it around in his pocket—the jail made twenty-dollar counterfeits.

Taylor and Bredell confessed afterward that their intention in getting up this new series of bills was in the beginning merely to get up a plate which they might turn over to the Secret Service men in consideration for a commutation of sentence, but when the bill itself turned out so well the temptation to "spend" a few of them became too great to resist, and the brother took up the old trick of passing them off at the race tracks. Taylor and Bredell went to prison. So did Ingam and Newitt, James M. Beck, now of this city, being the prosecuting official at the time.

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Since the conclusion of the famous case no counterfeits so perfect as the Taylor-Bredell variety have ever been run down by the Secret Service people; but with the experience in their memory they are constantly on the outlook for fake money of this very dangerous because very perfect variety, and they have been watching also for counterfeit stock certificates and bonds to the making of which the Taylor-Bredell process would lend itself with even greater ease than to the manufacture of Government currency.

With the Taylor-Bredell experience in mind it is difficult to get a Secret Service man to admit that much safety lies in the use of the geometric lathe. What is generally urged as a greater protection is some elaborate form of printing such as the Russian Government employs in its currency. Five interlacing colors are used by the Russian authorities, and while these are not impossible of duplication, to employ them would require a very much more extensive establishment than most counterfeiters can command with safety. Water marks have been urged as other safeguards, and against the old process employed by Taylor and Bredell they would no doubt prevail, inasmuch as the halves of two split bills must be reversed when they are pasted together, with the washed sides out; but against the men who can wash both the black and the green ink from a bill the water mark avails nothing, and the device of color printing remains about the only safeguard that a Government or an establishment manufacturing securities can have.

MUSINGS OF THE GENTLE CYNIC

It's the after effect of experience that counts.

We could all be virtuous if we practiced enough.

All that glitters isn't gold, but some people are satisfied with it.

Fortune comes to us on gum shoes. Adversity hires a brass band.

To succeed in literature requires much ability, and many postage stamps.

Half the flattery in the world is expended on women, the other half on toothstones.

Life is never a joke to the fellow who lives by his wits.

The best way to reach perfection is to follow the advice we give others.

Some women are so fond of change that they never wear the same complexions twice.

It's well enough to keep on the right side of a girl, and yet her heart is on her left side.

Many a fellow has discovered the difference between loving a girl extravagantly and loving an extravagant girl.

Even the microbe may be a lady killer.

Time may be money, but it isn't so scarce.

Things are apt to go amiss, even after a woman is married.

You can't get the best of some men, because they haven't any.

Some people are so cautious that they even look before they creep.

A woman can generally bring a man to the scratch as easily as a flea can a dog.

"Westward the Course of Empire"

A Panorama of Our Country, in Eight Daily Tableaux, as Seen by a Passenger on the Los Angeles Limited.

By MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.

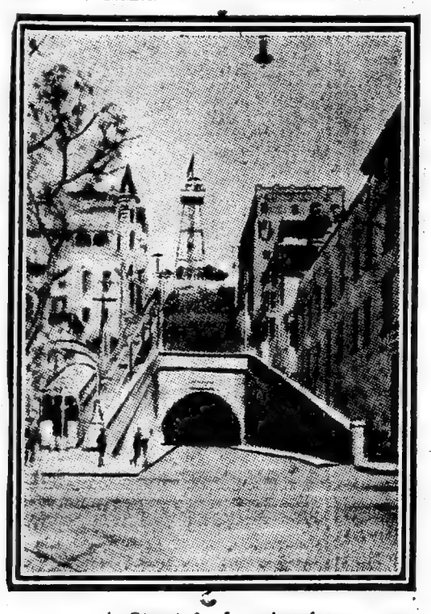

A Street in Los Angeles.

Day Fourth.—In the Garden.

THE hospitality of Los Angeles has laid out for us a very strenuous day, so strenuous that of Los Angeles itself we have only such random glimpses as we can snatch on our way this morning to the trolley station, which is the point of departure for our excursion, and this evening on the way back from it to our hotel in the twilight. It seems rather a pity, especially for one who has determined to break loose from the programme to-morrow and go up the coast to San Francisco by himself, aided and advised in his project by the united railroading wisdom of the Coast. The City of the Angels, the hustling American hastily abbreviates its name. One wishes he had not clipped it, but had kept the whole long-tailed and mellifluous designation, "Pueblo de la Reina de los Angeles," "Town of the Queen of the Angels," which was the tribute to its fascinations of the Spanish settlers of 1781. Half way or so between the mountains and the sea—the latter never in sight, the former never out of it—the high wall of the Sierra Madre, which makes the desert of yesterday by cutting off from it the moisture that combines with the perpetual sunshine to make a garden in bloom all the year round of this stretch between its westward slope and the ocean. One admonishes us to take our overcoats, apologizing for the unusual rigor of the weather, a rigor on the eve of Christmas like to the rigor of a sunny day in early May on Manhattan. In this favored region the extreme range of temperature is 65 degrees; the difference between the mean of the hottest and the coldest month is less than 20 degrees, from 51 degrees in March to 70.6 degrees in August. How odd that no Anglican could tell me the latitude, and that I had to wait for the infallible Stieler in order to find out that Los Angeles is virtually on the parallel and also on the isotherm of Wilmington, N. C.

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The trolley station is not at all the sort of edifice which its name would connote to the Eastern or even to the Middle Western ear. It is the central ganglion of precisely the most complete and comprehensive system of interurban and suburban electric communication which any of us can ever have had the chance of seeing, and it is quite worthy of its function, one of the most conspicuous of the business buildings of the town, with its nine stories and its ample area, the ground floor given over to the uses of the electric road, mainly as a huge waiting room furnished with all the conveniences of a terminal station of a great trunk line, and indeed more completely furnished than more than one such terminal of which I wot. And we find a very special conductor, Mr. McMillin, to wit, the Superintendent of the "system" which ramifies all over this region, from its port of Santa Monica, twenty miles off to seaward, to its eyrie at Mount Lowe, two-thirds or so up toward the crest of the Sierra Madre and well above low clouds. We find also a very special car, half fitted with seats for the habituated, half open as an observatory for the stranger, which latter half, being planted with camp stools, makes the whole quite capable of holding in comfort the forty-odd passengers to which our party by local accessions has expanded.

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Our first station was San Gabriel Mission. How far it is from Los Angeles I have only the vaguest notion. What I recall is that, when the surroundings were comparatively dull, we accelerated to fifty, yes, sixty miles an hour. Sixty miles an hour on a trolley? Yes; and why not, if you have had the wise and far-sighted liberality of the Pacific Electric, and have acquired your private right of way instead of running over the public highways, so that you are not reduced, as you would be in an automobile or an uncharted trolley car, to the risk of murdering your hapless fellow-man in your mad career. And how can I help recalling, also, that the place through which we passed "was called Gan Eden, or the Garden of Delight"? Soothly, this is the Arabian Nights come true. Roses in December, unfailing verdure, perpetual Summer—"boon Nature" can no further go. But also the advantage that that cunning creature, man, has taken of her bounty! These places that we whizz by are homes, homes equally, and it is often difficult to tell whether they be of those who make their livings elsewhere, and are here in "villegiatura," or of those suburbans who make their livings in the "Town of the Queen of the Angels," and resort hither only at nightfall.

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In either case, all honor to our Spanish predecessors. One shudders to think what would have happened if the otiose Spaniard had left this country to be discovered, as well as exploited, by the hustling Yankee. "There is no vulgarity in Mexico," Clarence King used to say. Whose merit is it but that of the Spaniard that there is no vulgarity in Southern California? The Spanish missions have furnished to the American exploiter a keynote upon which, for the benefit of all concerned, he has been mercifully withheld from breaking in with too wild a discord. The Americano, one notes with satisfaction, respects it even in his architecture, and his best domestic design in these parts owes its spirit to the Spaniard. The Spanish substratum furnishes as quaint and picturesque a basis for the American superstructure here as it does in St. Augustine, the whole width of the continent away. The plastered walls, the gables pierced for many bells, the plain timbered roof of the Mission church, when we presently reach it, though not so plain as it should be and as it was before a rather ill-judged "restoration"—they all "belong" not only to the land, but to the original settlement. They all recall the days before the Gringo, the days celebrated in that classic, "Two Years Before the Mast," in which, in 1830, long before the Mexican War, the Mormon migration, or the discovery of gold, that "man of Boston raisin'," and of Harvard training, Richard Henry Dana, celebrated this coast from San Diego to San Francisco, when it produced nothing but the wild cattle whose hides it was his work to store and ship, and when he was enough of a seer to foresee that if it should ever become settled by a more progressive race and civilized, the Bay of San Francisco would be its central seat and mart. It is true that, here in San Gabriel, it is with some sense of contradiction and incongruity that one finds, just across the street from the Mission, a modern American shop where he may buy most excellent modern photographs of the Mission. It is still more incongruous to find that the "Padre" who lectures to you about the Mission has an unmistakably Milesian face, and an equally Milesian brogue, though, to be sure, it is as true of the unspoiled Hibernian as of the Iberian that there is no vulgarity in him. But one is greatly reassured, and "the scent of Old World roses" reasserts itself, and "local color" is evident, when you encounter on the street a swart, sombréroed stranger, evidently ignorant of the uses of soap, a full-grown citizen who exhibits apprehension and dismay at being accosted in the English language, and who answers you haltingly, with an evident effort of translation.

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The next stage in the Pilgrim's Progress for the day is the Santa Anita Ranch of Mr. Baldwin, of whom I am ashamed to say that I do not know the Christian name, since all men call him merely "Lucky." One has seen in his time his share of "swell" places, inhabited by Dukes and the like in their seasons, but surely no "swell place" which so bears the stamp of "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity" as this. The "domain," as they say on the other side, the ranch, as they say here, is of some 40,000 acres; and the owner seems to keep it all for the pleasure of his fellow-citizens as much as for his own. Nothing, apparently, is closed to visitors but the actual dwelling, a studiously unpretentious bungalow of a single story, the exterior of which does not excite one's curiosity about the interior when there is such an enormous deal to be seen outside. How much there is to be seen outside! It is true that the owner has not yet seen his way to running trolley lines through his estate. "Il ne manquait que cela." Tallyho coaches, however, under the Jehuship of lineal descendants of the driver of Horace Greeley across the mountains, and for that matter of the son of Nimshi himself, bear us furiously, and at times, when the road is less level than its wont, hair-raisingly through the avenues of the domain. Avenues bordered with orange trees and lemon trees in full leaf and fruitage, with walnut trees, with pepper trees, those pendulous and picturesque vegetables which not all of us have seen before, with their drooping foliage and their scarlet pods, avenues of poplar and of palm, vast patches of whatever crops, one is tempted to say, will grow for the use of man in any clime. And we are shown animal as well as vegetable "California products," and in equal perfection. "Bunches" of mules and horned cattle, of the best breeds, we have been seeing all about the ranch. But here is a special stable out of which are solemnly led such historical quadrupeds as Emperor of Norfolk, which in his time won $200,000 for his lucky owner on the Eastern turf, and has since justified himself of his "get," and El Rey de Santa Anita, of a record only less distinguished, cherished now as becomes their past, and not without hope for the future in their progeny yet to be. One learns with satisfaction that the noble owner who employs some hundreds of workmen in "keeping up" an estate many times as big as Central Park, and as scrupulously kept, and who acquired it as a means of spending money, is in the way to make money out of it by cutting it up for villa sites for the Easterners who have succumbed to the fascinations of this fascinating land.

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One of these Easterners occurred at the next number on our programme, that luncheon at the Hotel Maryland which established that besides those citrons and pomological products peculiar to Southern California there are to be had there fish and flesh and fowl quite equal after their kinds to the best productions of the East or of the Middle West. It was an old friend and co-Centurion who, happening to visit the coast last year, fell an unresisting victim to its charms, took a house in Pasadena on a lease running from November to April, and now declares that he is not going back to New York "until he has to." He bore me from the banquet hall in his fleet automobile to his own cottage, through the wonderful avenues of Pasadena, bordered with live oaks, dodging the luxuriant live oak which the layers-out of the avenues have had the sense to leave standing in the middle of the road, past untold hundreds of homes, over roads which seem to be asphalted but are in fact merely oiled in the middle for the diminution of friction and the avoidance of dust, to the southeastward-opening veranda of the Country Club, where the outlook across the valley is at its finest, toward the "saw" of the Madre, with its permanently snow-capped peak of "Old Baldy," which has abided in our subconsciousness all the morning. We can not only see "Mount Lowe," the station more than half way up, and often above the clouds, which is the mountain terminus of the Pacific Electric. We can also see and distinguish by its white scarp on the cliff the still higher "Mount Wilson," attainable only on foot or mule back, which the Trustees of the Carnegie Fund have chosen as precisely the most eligible place in the United States for the establishment of an astronomical observatory, and where they have spent two years' income of the fund in constructing the observatory of which the white side gleams to us from the summit, an observatory for which even now the experimental grinding of a five-foot lens beyond the dreams of Alvah Clark is in progress. Where on earth is the Earthly Paradise, the Happy Valley, if not precisely this which lies open to the tropical sun between us and that ridge, dotted with groves green in December and with human habitations? And the human habitations are another trophy of Triumphant Democracy, a perfectly American aggregation. In the mass they make the same impression of Equality and Fraternity that they make in detail. They are not, none of them is, beyond the legitimate aspiration of the frugal and industrious American born to no birthright but that of his citizenship. They are redeemed from vulgarity by the genius of the place, perhaps particularly by the influence of our Spanish predecessors, expressed in that Mission architecture which is the negation at once of luxury and of vulgarity. How welcomely unlike they are to that absurd and vulgar huddle on the cliffs of Newport, of palaces of which for its proper framing and display every one needs not a "villa plot," but the frame and setting of a great park!

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Mr. Cawston's ostrich farm at South Pasadena, though in sooth it is rather a show room than a farm, the main breeding place being back in the mountains, and only a hundred and fifty birds or so being on view here, is one of the sights of the region, welcome for its intrinsic interest and welcome also as a proof that anything that will thrive anywhere will thrive in this enchanted land. Thrive they clearly do, whether they be of the black-necked South African or of the red-necked Nubian variety, all alike rubber-necked, figuratively as well as literally, and making test of any new object by the infantile process of swallowing it or trying to. It is a sight to see one of them "fielding" an orange, and to watch the undigested globe slipping down the side of his absurd neck to tussle with the dissolvent power of his gastric juices. "The proper way to take a high ball," murmurs one envious and emulous unfeathered biped. The new-fledged chicks are as greedy and as indiscriminate as their elders. The chicks are said to be good to eat, though of course they are too valuable as feather bearers to be put to that use. The adults are not, for Mr. Cawston, the enterprising Englishman who has made the experiment, relates that an adult or two accidently died on the voyage out in a sailing ship, and their bodies were given to and rejected by the foremast hands. Mr. Cawston's conclusion looks warranted that what a sailor will not eat is not edible. An ostrich egg, however, should make an omelet eligible and sufficient for a party, say, of a dozen, estimating by the hen's egg that is put alongside of it in the picture to "give scale."

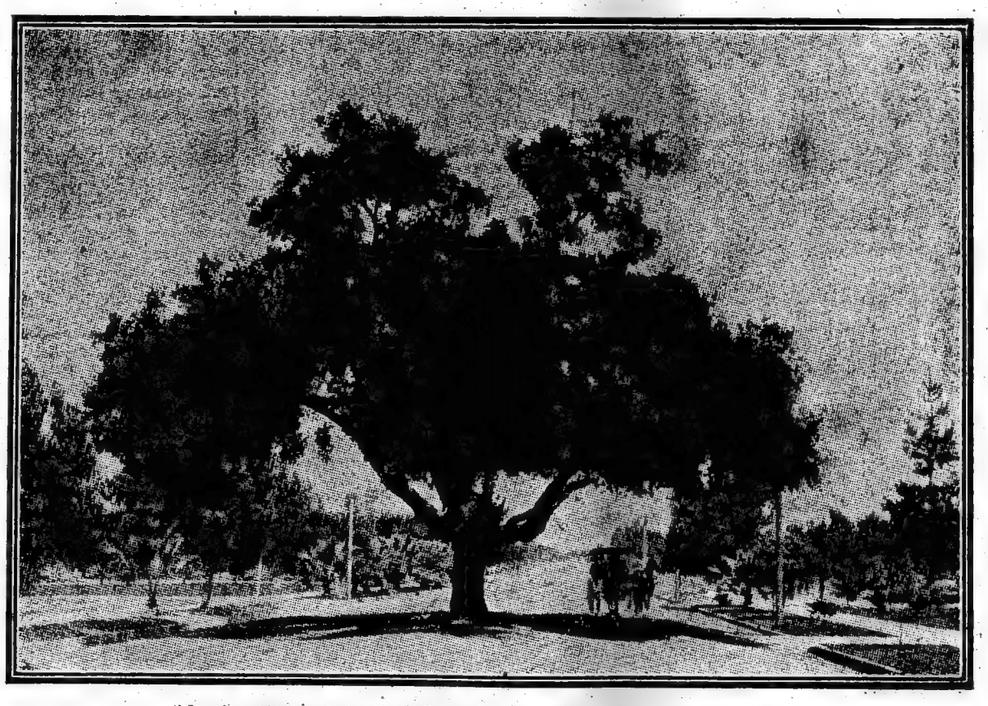

"In the Middle of the Road"—Live Oak, Orange Grove Avenue, Pasadena.

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And at the ostrich farm my companions recur, and we whizz in to Los Angeles again, the dusk by this time setting in, to prepare for the press banquet; but we return hopelessly smitten, like everybody else, with the charms of this land, and with a fixed determination, also like everybody else, to come back and end our days on this enchanted shore.

Kennst du das Land wo die Citronen blüh'n?
Im dunklen Laub die Goldorangen glüh'n,
Ein sanfter Wind vom blauen Himmel weht,
Die Myrthe still, und hoch die Lorbeer steht.
Kennst du es wohl? Dahin, dahin,
Möcht ich mit dir, O meine Geliebte, ziehn.

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Day Fifth.—Up the Coast.

A "BANQUET" of which the hall is not deserted until after midnight is not the best preparation for beginning to see scenery at 8 A. M., which was the inexorable hour at which, after making my packets, my train was to bear me forth of the City of the Angels and up the coast to San Francisco. Forbye that when one has been rocked for four nights by Alma Pullman, he misses her lullaby and does not sleep very well in a bed. When the passenger on the Coast Line really awakens to a sense of his surroundings, he is passing through a country much like the garden of yesterday, "lands of palm, of orange blossom, of olive, aloe, and maize and vine," past stations of the queerly mixed Spanish and Gringo nomenclature. Oxnard, of anti-Cuban reciprocity fame, for example, is between Hueneme and Montalvo. It is 10:19 of December morning by the time table when you learn, by the capital map the Southern Pacific provides for the earnest seeker, that you are approaching San Buena Ventura. You have just time to bluff a translation as "Holy Good Luck" when the translation justifies itself. "Thalatta, Thalatta; by Jove, I saw the sea," as Kinglake has it in that famous burst in "Eothen." Like stout Balboa, and only a trifling matter of some 382 years behind him, I, too, "stared at the Pacific." For the ensuing all too brief six hours of daylight that journey was a dream. One is prone, ungratefully to exclaim, the best of all these days of which each is the best. Blue is the Pacific, the greatest expanse upon this planet of ours, with a blueness quite unknown to the sojourners by the misty coast of the sad North Atlantic, and beautiful with a beauty as far beyond. Nobody that I know has done justice to it by pen or even by brush, though the latter is the more eligible utensil. You would know at once, and quite apart from the solecism of going North with the ocean on your left hand, that this Summer sea was not the Atlantic you had left, where the line of division between sea and sky is always a somewhat misty zone, whereas here, as on the great lakes, the rim of the horizon is starkly clear. There is no "melancholy wash of endless waves" about this sunlit sparkle of sapphire and silver. You remember Stevenson's "On the Beach at Monterey," Monterey of which we are presently to pass far to the inland. The lines are among the most nearly successful of his essays in verse, but they read as if he had never seen the Pacific:

Now that you have spelt your lesson, lay it down and
go and play,
Seeking shells and seaweed on the sands of Monterey;
Watching all the mighty whalebones, lying buried by
the breeze,
Tiny sandpipers, and the huge Pacific seas.

What have the "huge Pacific seas" to do with this coast, where even in late December the "sunny waters" "only heave with a Summer swell"? Clarence King's prose, in "Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada," is much more to the point:

The western margin of this continent is built of a series of mountain chains folded in broad corrugations, like waves of stone upon whose seaward base beat the mild, small breakers of the Pacific.

All the same, I wish Stevenson had my present task of trying to convey in prose some sense of the charm of this loveliest of all the coasts of all the seas. How beautifully he would do it! And how beautifully it ought to be done. There has been much good verse written about the coast of Italy which the passenger along this coast finds himself mentally transferring to it, as mile after mile of tranquil and varied, not insipid, beauty passes him in review during the five hours of daylight, for the 150 miles of space that intervene between the "Holy Good Luck" which brings him upon the coast and the San Luis Obispo, where he leaves it to deviate inland and upland. Buchanan Read's "Drifting" and Tennyson's "Daisy" recur to him mile by mile as poetry which this panorama must have inspired. From the latter I have already quoted, but I must quote again, so redolent is it of this atmosphere and so reflective of this landscape:

Distant color, happy hamlet,
A moldered citadel on the coast,
Or tower, or high hill convent, seen
A light amid its olives green;
Or olive-hoary cape in ocean
Or rosy blossom in hot ravine.

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Here is a station, called, inevitably for a namer who had a sense of the fitness of things, "Surf," where some lucky conformation of the bottom causes the white horses to shake their manes far out at sea, and to roll in in successions of white, yeasty foam, with such an effect of contrast between them and the blue beyond and between as surely one has never seen elsewhere or before. Here is a green promontory jutting out into the blue, just large enough to hold the little fruitful garden patch, the little white-washed cottage, and the white shaft of the pharos of the happy and enviable light-house keeper. Here is a blue inlet which, cutting far into the mainland, vividly brings back the "Last Valley" at Newport, whether in its actual aspect or in Mr. La Farge's reproduction of its effect. In truth, the impression of this coast is that of Newport, of a hundred miles of a magnified but not distorted Newport, the only stretch of the Atlantic seaboard which can for a moment be compared with it. The impression is the same impression of suavity and "elegance" and graciousness. There is nothing forbidding about these rounded hills; contrariwise something neighborly and sociable and inviting. One might still liken them, as I likened those terrible lands of Wyoming, to elephants, but now to recumbent green elephants, facing you; rounded, even "quilted" elephants, aligned in order, "elephants a-grazing," and stretching out their proboscides downward to the train and the shore as if in quest of the votive peanut, the illusion being assisted by the casual cow or sheep, grazing in a nostril or an eye, and in scale with the flea which would be likely to infest the actual animal. Truly, if I had been brought out blindfold from New York, and had seen nothing but this five hours' panorama of "The Coast," I should think my journey well repaid. Gen. Chaffee has just endeared himself anew, as I read in this day's papers, to the Coast, to which he was endeared before, as to all other parts of his country, by declining Mayor McClellan's offer of an office upon the ground that he was going back to "good old California." Good old General!

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A neighbor on the train, with whom I fall into talk, sheds light on several things. He is a typical Coaster, born "back East," came out here as a trooper in the Fourth Cavalry, happened to be here when he was discharged, thirty-five years ago, settled, has been dabbling since in "mining and stock raising," and now, at the fifty-five years which naturally accrue to him after that experience, evidently, though not at all ostentatiously, finds himself, as the French locution is, "at his ease." This country, he tells me, meaning Southern California, and being himself a San Franciscan, is a good place to wind up in. That is what it is for. But it is no place to begin at any more. These Swedes who come out here to get a homestead, and find that land is $200 an acre, and that they can't buy less than a thousand acres—well, they go somewhere else. And to my inquiry whether perpetual Summer is not enervating of the human energies, he makes frank answer: "Oh, yes. They do get damn lazy."

We turn inland at last, after this vision of beauty beyond our imagination, but only to exchange it for another beauty and another interest. In the first fourteen miles after leaving San Luis Obispo we climb 1,400 feet, and, as it looks to me, box the compass three or four times. My friend "Louis," the train boy, whom all the habitual passengers know by that name and whom I know by no other, the only "train boy" I have ever encountered who was not a public nuisance, whereas he is one of the most enlightening and agreeable of ciceroni, with whom it is a privilege to travel—my friend Louis, who, during this delightful day, has sold me sundry dollars' worth of literature and art which I really needed, but which I should assuredly have flung back if presented to me by the usual train boy—my friend Louis, I repeat, to whom, if these lines should meet his eye, I desire to confess my personal obligations, is kind enough, at this juncture, to come aft and point out to me the old stage trail, winding and zigzagging in general conformity with the course of our train, within our windings and commonly below them. I am in "Bret Harte's country." The old stage route brings us near akin. And Louis tells me a tale of the days when the stage route was already obsolescent, tells it in view of the oak tree which was the hero of the tale. "Yuba Dam," says Louis, or possibly Profane Bill, "was drivin' a party of school-moms through here on an ex-cursion. Just here, one of 'em says, 'Mr. Dam, didn't you use to be robbed hereabouts in old times?' 'Betcherlife,' says Yuba, 'and not such old times, neither. Three months ago I was held up.' 'My! Where did they waylay you?' 'Mostly by that big tree right there—and there is the —— now.' And," concludes Louis, "and he was." After that I can no more regard myself as a tenderfoot than the maiden lady in Stevenson's tale could regard herself as a maiden lady after she had heard the Commissary of Police swearing at night out of his window. Dear reader and possible follower, whatever happens, do not let anybody persuade you to go from Los Angeles to San Francisco either by the Valley Route or by a nefarious "Owl Train" which runs through all this splendor in the darkness.

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Too much beauty, taken in too big gulps, is as cloying as any other surfeit. Wherefore the amateur of his own sensations is relieved to find that the December day is no longer. It is a distinct relief that the darkness closes in before we can see the Santa Clara, "the richest valley in California," which we are condoled with upon missing. Heaven knows we are not, since yesterday, "short" of rich valleys. "Utter darkness" does us a favor in "closing her wing" so timely that there is not, from here to San Francisco, anything we are obliged to admire. These condolences are misplaced.

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One has nothing to ask of the Palace Hotel but a place to sleep when he drives to it at 10:30 P. M. They tell me, by the way, that I should not have come here, but to the Saint Francis, which, just now, while the opening of the Fairmount is still in abeyance, is the only correct thing. But San Buena Ventura! What should I have missed if I had gone anywhere else? The uncovenanted mercy of the assemblage of the beauty and fashion of San Francisco at the Palace Hotel at some social function of the name and nature of which I am gladly ignorant, but which enabled me to watch for an hour the San Franciscan procession of women through the corridors of this "battered caravanseral," how can one be thankful enough for that? To be sure, they wore their wraps, though that scarcely mattered. There was a screen erected between the great court of the hotel and the ballroom at the rear, which screen concealed the dancers, but did not conceal the "floral decorations." The floral decorations were a wealth of tropical bloom which would have cost a king's ransom in New York, if they could have been had there at all, which at this season they could not. But what I looked at, and what I still recall, is that procession of the women of San Francisco. Some fifteen years ago Mr. Kipling recorded his belief that San Francisco was "inhabited by a perfectly insane people, whose women are of a remarkable beauty." To the latter branch of the proposition nobody with my opportunities for observation could possibly prevent himself from subscribing. For an hour or so that procession defiled by me. There was scarcely one female processionist, from 18 to 60, who was "plain" or commonplace. The rank and file were tributes more cogent than a "monstrous turnip or giant pine" to the influence of the soil and the climate, "California products," about which there is no disputing, "magnificent specimens." Dear sisters of our own Four Hundred, as one sees your round-ups in the glittering horseshoe's ample round of the Metropolitan Opera House, on the East Drive of Central Park, in the ballroom which the elderly philosopher may occasionally be inveigled into visiting, at the Horse Show, which not so long ago was known as a Beauty Show, let nobody delude you into opening this latter to bipedal as well as quadrupedal continental competition. Painful as the confession may be to a Manhattanese, you will not be in it with these "California products." You will be, I will not say outdressed, but "outlooked" and even "outstyled." At the end of this day of superlative natural beauty, it is nevertheless a patriotic privilege to come upon this assemblage of humah beauty, and to remember gratefully Mr. Myers's heartfelt British tribute to the American woman whom we have been seeing in her most impressive avatar:

Spread then, Great Land, thine arms afar,
Thy golden harvests westward roll;
Banner with banner, star with star,
Ally the tropics and the pole;
There glows no gem than these more bright
From ice to fire, from sea to sea;
Blossoms no fairer flower to light
Through all thine endless empery.

(To be Continued next Sunday.)

Palm Drive, Los Angeles.

The Japanese Stage in War Time and After

Mrs. Mary Crawford Fraser's Third Letter from the Land of the Rising Sun---How the Struggle with Russia Has Affected the Japanese Drama---Notable Actors.

(Copyright, 1906, by Mary Crawford Fraser.)

THE immense hall was crowded with Japanese ladies and children; the men had congregated at the far end, and were smoking their cigarettes and discussing the affairs of the day, for the entr'acte was relieving the tremendous tension which had reigned as we saw Mashashige, the great warrior, bid farewell to his only son. It was the last farewell, and both knew it; they had drunk the glass of cold water, the boy had sunk sobbing to the ground as the father tore himself away to lead his men to a battle where all knew that they must meet their doom. Kattaichi had shown us every emotion of the broken-hearted father, vowed to death for honor's sake, and leaving his child to take up his tasks should he by chance come to man's estate in a world full of his bitter enemies. Sternly he had reproved the boy for attempting to take his own life when refused permission to ride out and fight by his father's side. Then, most tenderly, he had promised him a battle as great as this one in ten years' time! Then came the parting, and the tears were raining down all the faces around me.

As soon as the curtain fell, the ladies dried their pretty eyes, the children began to dart about like brilliant butterflies, posing now here, now there, with the utter freedom of babyhood in Japan. A pretty young mother, sitting on the floor beside me, took her baby from the nurse, (who had been weeping freely over the woes of Mashashige,) and talked nonsense to it, and smoothed out its gay dress, all patterned with the wild pink called "Nadeshiko," (which also means, "little darling,") and, in another minute, the dainty pipes were being lighted, gay music struck up, and everybody put on a smile of pleased expectation. The next piece was to be something very delightful and cheerful.

Imagine my surprise when I beheld, as it seemed, the late Commander Hirose, attired in a magnificent costume of the Taira period, step forward to be received by two phoenix-crowned princesses, with whom, while the chorus chanted his exploits, he went through a stately dance of triumph! Turned toward us the whole time was the face which, line for line, appeared to be that of the man who, on the 27th of March, 1904, was so completely annihilated by a Russian shell at Port Arthur that only a tiny fragment of his body was left to be brought back and laid beside his forefathers in Dai Nippon.

"What does it mean?" I asked of my companions, who were gazing at the startling apparition with a smile of pleased recognition on their gentle faces.

"Do you not see? Commander Hirose is returning in triumph, and is being welcomed by his countrywomen. Surely you know our Hirose?"

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I knew—who does not know?—the story of the idolized young officer, the man who drew forth wherever he passed—at school, at the Naval College, abroad, at home—the same adoring respect and affection. Not a shadow has ever sullied the crystal record of his short life. Loving and beloved, he ruled love aside because, as he said, "War with Russia is inevitable. I will have no ties to weaken my will or share my devotion to my country's service." On the 24th of February he had run the Hokoku Maru to her destined spot at the mouth of the harbor; the fuse was set for the explosion, and Hirose and the crew were moving away in the boat, when the Commander found that he had left his sword on the doomed vessel. He calmly went back to fetch it. That time luck was with him. The explosion took place just as he got back to the boat, and he and his men were rescued by a Japanese torpedo boat from the hail of Russian bullets which came rattling after them.

A month later the blocking operations were to be completed, and Hirose undertook to sink the Fukui Maru in the roadway. He had reached the entrance to the harbor, when his ship was struck by a Russian torpedo, which set her on fire, and she began to sink rapidly. Hirose ordered the crew to the boat, and joined them, being the last to leave the Fukui Maru. On calling the roll, however, he found that Warrant Officer Sugino was missing. Hirose returned three times to the sinking ship and searched for him in vain. When at last, just in time not to be sucked down with the vessel, Hirose sprang into the boat, a shell struck him and flung his body into the water, leaving but the little fragment of torn flesh which was brought home by his comrades, to be laid in Japanese ground and become a center of patriotic pilgrimage.

It seems strange that this modern officer, who died less than two years ago, should already have taken his place among the great mythical characters so dear to his countrymen's hearts that they never tire of seeing them reproduced on the stage. But the Japanese are born hero-worshippers, and of all the fine young officers whom the war called into prominence and then swept away, there was none who more closely carried out certain National ideals than Commander Hirose. To western minds his apotheosis seems so premature as to be in bad taste, but in Japanese eyes it appears fitting that he should be at once enshrined in the Valhalla where departed heroes become the demigods of after generations. We must remember that death is scarcely death to the Japanese; it is only the death of the visible part of humanity. They are certain that Hirose was grateful for the decorations conferred upon him by the Emperor after his death; certain that his spirit attended the athletic festival which his old comrades of the Judo school held in his honor. Their plastic minds see no anachronism in the fact that, owing to unchangeable stage traditions, Commander Hirose will appear to unborn generations as a Taira warrior, being welcomed on his triumphant return by Taira ladies, with whom, in robes of archaic splendor, he treads a mystic measure composed some six hundred years before his birth. The actor who took his part had perfectly reproduced his rather peculiar type of countenance, that having been created, will remain correct and unchanged; so that, although his history may become as overlaid with myth as that of Benkei, future playgoers will always have a true impression of his appearance.

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With this exception, the production of plays or interludes suggested by the war has been confined to the new school of Japanese drama. For some time past the dramatic world in Japan has been divided into two camps; and, although peace reigns elsewhere, the conflict behind the footlights is fierce and active. The battle is, of course, between the new and the old school, and so far, the old has had all the odds in its favor. To it have belonged Japan's great actors, for it the great plays were written, and the people, like playgoers all the world over, like to see the old plays because they know precisely what is going to take place in them. That which is too surprising, which requires serious thought, is not what the public asks for, and the courageous new party have still tremendous obstacles to encounter in the long established traditions of National taste.

This leans toward historical drama of a rather violent kind, the great length of the performances permitting of various humorous episodes to lighten the gloom of the central tragedy. When in a more genial mood, the people have gone to smile at fairy stories full of hobgoblins and good genii, or have chosen to laugh at the rough broad farces which have amused their ancestors in the past. The actualities of everyday life seem far too paltry and commonplace for dramatic use. In literature the modern novel has had a hard fight for existence, but it has gradually replaced the interminable productions of the romantic period; in theatrical matters the realities have not fared so well; the modern playwrights have appealed on the whole to a less thoughtful class than that which judged the books, but the pioneers have held to their convictions bravely, and have at any rate succeeded in being recognized as a school. When new thinkers reach that point, the rest is a matter of time.

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As applied to things of the Japanese stage, that phrase, a matter of time, has peculiar significance, for one of the accusations brought against the modern play is that it is too short. Hitherto the playgoer in this country has had a whole day's amusement for his money, and he cries out that he is being defrauded when the same sum only gives him a three hours' performance. This extreme

Kikugoro as the Spirit of an Evil Spider Who Torments a Certain General. (No Mask Was Worn in This Part, Which Is a Wonderful Study of Japanese "Make-Up.")

"canniness" is a well-known characteristic of the common people, and shows itself very quaintly in their preference for slow trains as compared with fast ones. The destination must be reached, of course, but if the traveler be brought thither too rapidly he feels that he has not had the value of his ticket as to the use of the railway carriage and its furniture. Protesting, for the hundredth time, to some of the officials at having to devote a whole hour to a journey of twenty miles, I was met but the other day by the old rejoinder, "The people prefer the slow trains—they feel that they are getting their money's worth out of the company!"

Its relative expensiveness is not the greatest disadvantage under which the modern drama labors in Japan. While the lower classes give frank prominence to mercenary considerations, their betters cry out that to make the joys and sorrows of everyday life the subject of dramatic performances is to degrade the nobility of histrionic art; that this has its classic rules, its legitimate material, and that any alteration from ancient tradition is dangerous and reprehensible. Their contention has for its support the admitted beauty of the old drama, the deep knowledge of human nature which it displays, and the imposing support of many generations of great actors who were faithful to it in their lives and bequeathed their glory to it when they died.

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The theatrical "peerage" of Japan is of far more remote origin than that of England, tabulated some years ago by an enterprising journalist. The Western world will be surprised to learn that Danjiro was the tenth of his line, the late Kikugoro the sixth of his, the succession not necessarily passing to a member of the same family, but to the pupil who could do most honor to the name. The choice may be made by the actual holder of that name, in which case he adopts a younger actor as his son, always supposing that no real son of his own have the required gifts; or, if a "star" has died without settling the matter, the Actors' Guild, a society composed of the theatrical dynasties, takes the matter in hand and selects from the rising artists one who will maintain the reputation of the name. Danjiro the Tenth left no heir to his honors, but it is an open secret that the Guild has selected Enshiyo, a brilliant young actor, of whom more anon, to become Danjiro the Eleventh when he shall have gathered a few more laurels under his present appellation. Another most popular young actor is Baiko, who was at one time intended to be Kikugoro the Seventh. When Kikugoro the Sixth was thirty-seven years old, he had given up hope of having a son of his own, and adopted this boy, then quite a child, and known by the name of Isaburo. Finally a son was born to Kikugoro; the adopted heir was disinherited, but he was at once taken on by the Baiko dynasty, to which he has brought great honor.

Apart from its connection with illustrious names, the classic drama in Japan has the overwhelming strength of patriotism on its side. Its heroes and heroines bear names revered for centuries as those of martyrs to the love of country, the loyalty to a chief, the devotion of gallant hearts to all that is noble and chivalrous. Whether the play tell the story of some great general conquering his country's enemies, of some single-hearted Samurai laying down his life for his lord; of a noble lady refusing, for fear of distracting her lover from his duty, the affection her heart is aching to accept; or, as in the story of Masaoka, of Sendai, it be the nurse of a Prince sacrificing her own child's life in order to save his, the historical drama appeals constantly to the strongest passion of the Japanese mind, the pride of patriotism.

It is also a great and powerful preacher of morality, not as we should understand the mission in the West, by representing plays where the real morals are unimpeachable and the crimes only those which the ever-present young person may behold and condemn without a blush. On the contrary, the classic drama of Japan deals with the terrific situations in which real men and women have occasionally found themselves, from the time of the Patriarchs until to-day, and it treats them with ferocious frankness. Its claims to be a moral force lie in the fact that the execution of poetical justice is one of its canons, and that the real sinners—the base, the selfish, the treacherous—always reap the dishonor which is considered the heaviest punishment of their deeds. Nor is any juggling with established principles allowed to cloud the judgment of the audience as to motive and action. On certain subjects the rights and wrongs are not those of the West; the questions of honor, masculine and feminine, rest on different, though equally strong, bases; life, one's own or that of another, has not the sacredness with which our institutions have invested it in their eagerness to protect the individual. Assassination and suicide may be shown as necessary and noble acts: a Japanese heroine may sacrifice her honor for a high and unselfish purpose and receive no condemnation thereby—but she must instantly take her own life if dishonor, unconnected with such motives, threaten her. When all the story is told, we find that the Japanese play has been pleading the cause of courage, loyalty, purity of heart and motive; that it has shown us once more how hideous selfishness and treachery can be; and we shall admit that the theatrical ethics—like the Japanese scale of music—cover the same ground as our own, although the intermediate divisions do not coincide with ours.

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The drama proper has never been patronized by the aristocratic society in Japan. I have scarcely met a member of it who will confess to having visited even the Kabuki Theatre, which represents the best and highest in the old dramatic art. The abstention is a sacrifice to the contempt in which this form of amusement is still held at Court. The Emperor, indeed, with his usual broadmindedness, wished to remove this ban, and accorded to Danjiro and his troupe the honor of acting before him. The play chosen for the occasion was "Terakoya," a very pathetic story of student life, as far as I have been able to gather (the thing happened twenty-six years ago, and dear Danjiro is dead.) What no one has forgotten is that His Majesty was pleased to commend the performance very highly, and that the Empress wept freely at the touching situations. But even this vindication has not been strong enough to break down the old prejudice, and no Prince or Princess has ever set foot inside a theatre. In the feudal times it was considered to have a debasing influence, and any Samurai convicted of having visited a theatre was fined by his Over-Lord to the extent of a month's pay. Players here, as in the early days of Europe, were looked upon as vagabonds and outcasts, unworthy to enjoy the same civil rights as other citizens. The Japanese authorities so far supervised their morals as to forbid men and women to act together, but this was as much for the sake of the public as for that of the actors themselves.

Poor mummers! How they have had to struggle, all the world over, to get Mrs. Grundy to have a bowing acquaintance with their enchanting art! Between the equal enmity of Church and State, what a miserable existence must have been, for hundreds of years, that of these delightful, wayward children of genius, to whom we owe some of the purest and most inspiriting pleasures of our lives!

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No one would openly question the weight of Court opinion, but it seems to tell very little on the prosperity of the theatres. The handful of aristocrats who condemn the stage can be counted out of the audiences without being missed. They admit no form of drama less exalted than the semi-religious "No," taking this diversion sadly and solemnly; the attendance at the Kudan Temple, where the performances are given, presents a most interesting spectacle to any who wish to study the fast disappearing type of the Japanese Grandee. The

The Late Sadanji as Kagekijo Hiding from His Enemies.

"No" represents in Japanese ritual very much the element of the ancient "Mystery" in Europe, and certainly has an enthralling interest of its own; but the mass of the people care little for it. They follow the more moving popular drama with frank delight. To them their favorite actors are idols and heroes, adored in life and honored in death. When Danjiro died, the whole city turned out to give him a public funeral as magnificent as could be accorded to a great conqueror or statesman. The second anniversary of his death came around the other day and was celebrated by a week of memorial performances at his old theatre, the Kabukiza; his old comrades excelled themselves to do honor to the dead master, and his two daughters, beautiful and accomplished girls, appeared every day in some wonderful dances. Their announcement of this fact had a charming touch of humility and filial piety in it. They explained that although it was unusual for women to perform in a theatre, and although they were quite unworthy to do so, yet they had overcome their timidity in order to offer this tribute to the memory of their father. Therefore they hoped the public would kindly overlook their shortcomings and attend the performances.

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Of course they went through their dances alone, taking no part in the plays acted by the men. This regulation against mixed companies has produced

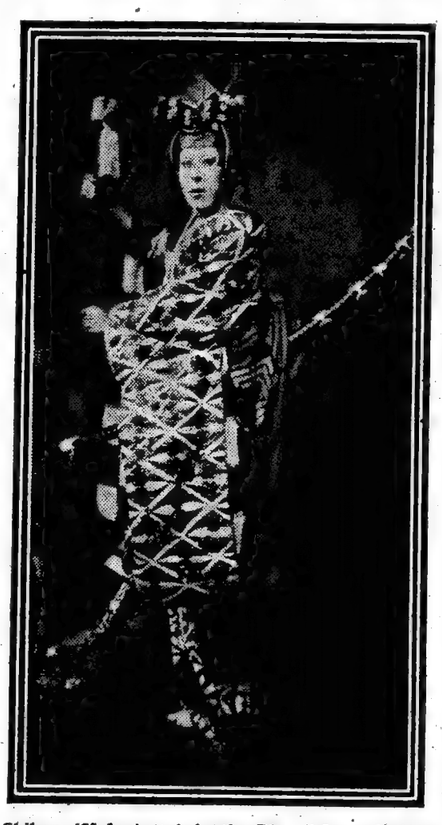

Shikan (Male Actor) in the Play "Onna Shibarkee." The Part Was a Man's Part and Shikan Turned the Character Into a Woman's to Show His Skill.

some wonderful results in the training of men for women's parts. The female costume, with its sweeping draperies, hides the feet and limbs, which might injure the illusion; the Japanese women are built on slim, straight lines, and their lithe outline is easily reproduced by the male actors; the marvel of the likeness is therefore not so much in appearance as in gesture, voice, and expression, all of which are rendered with a fidelity leaving no room for the denials of reason. The most successful actor of female parts to-day—since Danjiro and the elder Kikugoro are gone—is, perhaps, Baiko, although Shikan runs him very close. The perfection of the illusion is hardly shown in the photographs, taken necessarily at short range and shorn of the aids of stage light and setting. Baiko appears to live in his art, as well as for it; every woman he meets seems to be teaching him something of the workings of the feminine mind. In ordinary life he is a simple, quiet young fellow, without any effeminacy of manner or personality; in his acting he seems to reveal to women the innermost complications of their own hearts and temperaments, and is pretty enough to be—hated.

Shikan, Baiko's rival, takes endless trouble about each detail of make-up and costume. There is something humorously pathetic in his supremacy in these matters over his devoted little wife, who serves him with slavish devotion, and looks upon all that concerns him as her only reason for being alive. Condemned to use in her own dress the dull browns and grays of married life, she revels in the superb brocades, the cloth-of-gold shot with peacock hues, the satins and embroideries and jewelled headdresses which compose her lord's wardrobe. Faithful little brown mate, she hovers over his gorgeous raiment, and humbly tries to satisfy his endless fastidious requirements, takes his orders as to the tying of a sash or the planting of a hair-pin—abdicates her very womanhood to minister to the perfect womanliness of his art. Is anything impossible to a Japanese wife?

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The late Kikugoro was an adept at these transformations. I did not see him in the character of Maseoka, the nurse of the heir to the Lord of Sendai, but I am told that the terror of the moment when the devoted woman, detecting the poison prepared for her princely charge, resolves to sacrifice her own son in his stead, was so thrilling that none who saw can ever forget it. Kikugoro's cast of face, earnest, strong, melancholy, made such serious parts well adapted to him, especially in his later days. He was an expert in all bodily exercises, and exceedingly graceful in his movements. The old photographer lady who took his portrait as the "fairy woman" in "The Robe of Feathers" told me, between a laugh and a sigh, that the taking of that photograph was a most terrible business. "I should think so," said I, "what on earth became of his legs?" "I cannot tell you," she replied; "when everything was ready for the camera they were gone. But, ah, the arranging of those gauzes was a job. Kikugoro San made such a 'yakamashi' (fuss) about it—but he was satisfied when he saw the picture."

"Here," she went on, "is one of him in foreign dress, getting ready to go up in the captive balloon!" "Please take it away," I cried, and the old lady laughed at my horror. She is very old, has blackened teeth, and almost no hair, and in her little den near the Kabukiza has the portraits, most artistically taken, of at least three generations of actors. I asked if she had any portraits of the new school of artists? "All the great ones are here," she replied, "I know nothing of people who do not belong to the Kabukiza." Perhaps she was right. The exponents of the other doctrine have but few stars to set against such a constellation, nor such renowned authors to write their plays. True, the work for the classic stage can be fairly original in treatment, but must always turn on the old plots. The playwrights, who are permanently engaged and form part of the staff of the establishment, cast and recast the ancient stories, adapting them to the actor of the moment. Thus the warrior Kagekio is the central figure of some twenty plays, six of which are being acted in different Tokio theatres at this moment. He was a Taira hero, and one of the episodes of his career is so subtle and so Japanese that it is worth describing. The scene is in Kiotó, where the opposite party, the Gen, are supreme for the moment. Kagekio, hunted and pursued, takes refuge in the house of his mistress, Akoya, who is a public singer. No sooner has she concealed him than the Gen soldiers break in and command her to give him up. On her refusal, she is tortured in various terrible ways to make her reveal his hiding place, but the faithful woman is mute, and her will never wavers.

Then comes the great Judge, Shigetada, the Solomon of Japan. He bids her tormentors desist, and says that he knows a better method of obtaining the desired information from Akoya. He commands her to bring her koto and play for him her favorite air. Wondering, she obeys; and as she plays, the music thrills her with its sensuous sweetness, her tears rain down, her fortitude is put to a far greater test than that inflicted by the physical tortures she has undergone. The Judge watches her with a kindly smile, knowing that he will prevail. She feels herself breaking down, the agony of her mind shows in her countenance. Then Kagekio, who, from his hiding place, had watched her other tortures unmoved, rushes out, crying that she shall not endure this awful suffering for his sake, and gives himself up to his enemies. The whole scene furnishes a curious study in Japanese psychology.

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From the use of all this splendid material the new school is practically debarred by its axiom that the theatre should show the life of to-day. Yet it was at the Hongo theatre, the fortress of the "moderns," that Othello was produced. The play was given in its entirety, the only alteration being in the scene, which was laid in Japan. It was enthusiastically received. So also have been some dramatizations of popular novels arranged by Mr. Matsui Shoyo, the daring young writer who leads the new movement. He is perhaps best known through a play written around the incidents of the war, the scenes being laid in Korea. The work is fragmentary in construction, consisting of very slightly connected scenes, enhanced by such varied and expensive settings as few European managers would consent to produce. There is a naval battle, if you please; a land engagement, a hospital ward, a Korean palace of great splendor, a most exquisite lake surrounded by forest, and, finally, a torchlight procession of all the political dignitaries, including Marquis Ito and the Emperor of Korea. The author told me, with a sigh, that the censorship had interfered and bereaved him of these splendid personages, but still the play had gone well—"it had run for twenty-five nights."

"What!" I cried; "you call that a good run?"

"Oh, yes," was the reply, "three weeks is the best that a successful play usually has. After that our people want a new one."

I began to understand why the position of playwright to a theatre is an all-the-year-round job.

Seldom can it be possible to bestow as much labor on these short-lived productions as was given to this particular play. It was called "The First Report of the War," and embodied the patriotic enthusiasms of the moment when nothing seemed too splendid for Japanese achievement, too ferocious or abominable as the action of the enemy. Kawakami, the husband of Sada Yakko, and the founder of the Hongo modern school, went over to Korea at the time of Marquis Ito's visit (1904) to study scenery and costumes on the spot. The mounting of the piece cost 10,000 yen, (£1,000.) It is characteristic of the national love of formal regulations that this sum should have been fixed as the maximum which may be spent on any one production, 3,000 yen being always devoted to the costumes. The salaries of the actors are not included in the outlay. The sum seems small when we consider that the first scene of Shoyo's play represents two Russian battleships pursued and destroyed by the "Japanese Fleet."

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The engagement is witnessed from the windows of the Japanese Consulate in Söul, where a band of Japanese ladies, headed by the Consul's wife, are making bandages for the hospital, receiving meanwhile many charming compliments from Mr. Lee, the British Consul, who is evidently having a very good time among the pretty volunteers. They seem to have nothing to do with the story except to appear as ministering angels, tending their own and the enemy's wounded with equal solicitude. In this first scene a Japanese officer, Colonel Togo, comes to take his leave, having been ordered to the front; and Madame Kato, the Consul's wife, performs the miracle of borrowing from Mr. Lee a "British hospital ship," which is lying around handy, and goes out in it to pick up the Russian sailors whose vessels have just been sunk.

Scene II. is the hospital ward, where the pretty ladies are nursing the Russian wounded, who are shedding floods of grateful tears. One of the nurses, who has been in Russia, talks to the men about their parents, wives and children, and it is clear that these fortunate wounded will become ardent Japanese supporters. Here ends the whole business treated of in the first two scenes, except that Colonel Togo reappears, as the secondary hero, later.

The third scene opens the real play, and is highly picturesque. It is laid in the inner courtyard of the palace inhabited by the Chief Official or Magistrate of Wiju, every detail of architecture and decoration being absolutely correct. A number of "idle Korean vagabonds" are hanging about in the hope of obtaining some post in the administration. They sit on the steps in the sun, smoking their long pipes and gossipping about the Magistrate's private life. This is apparently none too regular, and in some respects matches his position, for he has usurped the local throne by deposing the late Magistrate, and has stolen from the unfortunate heir not only his father's post, but his beautiful mistress as well. The situation where a usurper can "depose" a public official and deprive his son of acknowledged heritage of administration is truly Korean.

One of the idlers tells the story of how the Magistrate used his official authority to take possession of the beautiful courtesan, Shunka, who so loves young Ritakkiu, the deposed heir, that for three long years she has resisted all the advances of her perfidious captor. The story-teller describes the prison in which she is immured, and gives the name of her

(Continued on Following Page.)

Fallieres Just the Man France Needs for President

Why the Candidate Elected Last Wednesday Is So Well Fitted to Succeed the Irreproachable "Papa" Loubet---Fallieres's Origin, Career, and Character.

A REPUBLIC'S partiality for honesty, respectability, and mediocrity is hardly second to its contempt for aristocracy—not socially, of course, but merely politically. Quite recently Prof. Barrett Wendell, in an article on "Le Président Roosevelt" in the Revue Politique et Parlementaire, drew attention to the curious paradox in our social system to the effect that although all men may be created equal—from certain points of view—those who can truthfully talk about their ancestors and inherited wealth are politically at a great disadvantage. This paradox is even more obvious in France.

It is interesting to learn that Clément Armand Fallières, the President-elect of the other great Continental republic, had a peasant blacksmith for a grandfather, a court clerk for a father, and, in a commonplace and even lazy youth, really betrayed no signs of later greatness. But as greatness finally arrived by dint of neither genius nor chance, it is unnecessary to dwell upon these points. Although the method of electing a French President is further removed from the people than is an American Presidential campaign, no one will deny that the French Senate and Chamber, which united as the National Assembly last Wednesday and elected M. Fallières as President Loubet's presumptive successor, showed more caution in their selection than might have obtained had the people cast a direct vote.

What made M. Fallières a particularly acceptable candidate for the position of decorative head of the French Republic—as the future genial host of visiting foreign potentates, as layer of cornerstones and opener of expositions—is the fact that he has never attempted to change the history of the Third Republic by any of the various "coups" which have so often in the past been employed by some of his far more distinguished compatriots. The action of the National Assembly was, indeed, the reward of work over genius, of plodding over zeal, of respectability over scandal, of contentment over ambition, of mediocrity over distinction—all of which wholesome and worthily triumphant qualities M. Fallières possesses in a superlative degree.

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We learn that he was born a little over sixty-four years ago at Mézin, and, like Loubet, is of peasant origin; but in spite of his clerky father and his blacksmith grandfather he can really trace his family in Gascony through several hundred years. As its members have always enjoyed fair means and education and hired people to work for them it is an exaggeration to say that they belong to the peasant class.

Mézin is a village of about 3,000 inhabitants, and is without sidewalks or paved streets. Nevertheless, it has a cathedral, against one wall of which stood for a century preceding 1872 the blacksmith's cottage and forge. At that date a local trust of ironmongers bought out the business, and cottage and forge were about to be demolished when a M. Laffitte, a friend of old Père Fallières, had the building taken down stone by stone and reconstructed on the neighboring Condom road, where it may be seen today, just as it was originally set up against the cathedral wall in 1772.

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The President-elect comes from a race of giants, although in him ogrelike characteristics show themselves not in height but principally in a huge head, huge shoulders and trunk, and a rather stunted yet ponderous figure. The court clerk, his father, who died in 1874, was an enormous man, and capable of great physical exertion and endurance in spite of his sedentary habits. He was a great eater, and liked congenial company. A story is told at the inn of Mézin how he once entered an eating match of sausages with a local lawyer, and how the latter, as a result of the encounter, not only lost the race, but remained under the care of the pharmacist for weeks after. It is also related that on going to dine with a friend at Nérac, a few miles away, he stopped on the road, secured two enormous cabbages from a neighboring field, and devoured them both, flavored only with a little salt, from sheer fear that his Nérac friend might not give him enough to eat.

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There are many other anecdotes about Père Fallières, who died from apoplexy one evening at his very door just as he was going in to dine.

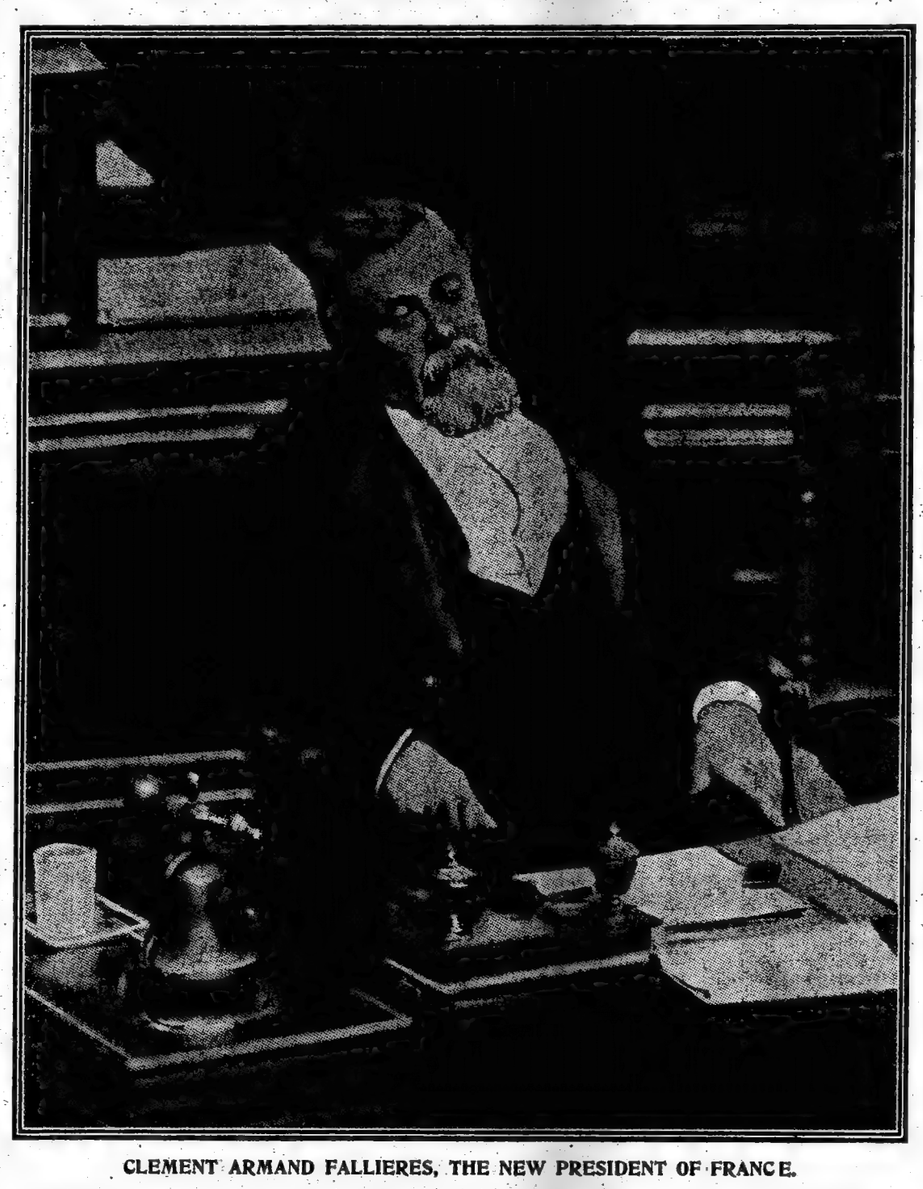

CLEMENT ARMAND FALLIERES, THE NEW PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.

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The son, Armand, is said to resemble his father very much—a reflection, as it were, of Père Fallières seen in a convex mirror. As has already been pointed out in the numerous newspaper notices following the French elections, young Fallières did not distinguish himself at the Berges school which he attended until he was 12, nor at the Mézin college, nor later at Angouleme, where, however, he succeeded in getting his degree in letters in 1859 at the age of 18. His father then sent him to Bordeaux, where he was prepared for his degree in sciences under M. Huet, a professional tutor in the Rue de Plessis.

In 1860 he was sent by the still hopeful father to Paris to study law. Here he occupied a comfortable apartment in the Rue Dauphine, and actually worked hard. His success at subsequent examinations clearly indicates this. His law studies finished, he returned to Nérac and was admitted to the bar. At Nérac he practiced law, became Mayor at the age of 30, married Mlle. Besson, granddaughter of a local legal luminary, and in 1876 was sent up to Paris to represent his arrondissement in the Chamber of Deputies.

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Thus began a political career which has included long terms in the Chamber, a position in almost every Ministry between 1880 and 1892, with a Premiership in 1883, an election to the Senate in 1890, and the Presidency of that body since 1899. The story of M. Fallières's public life, and even the most exciting circumstances of his political career, however they may be regarded by Frenchmen, are quite uninteresting to the foreigner.

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There are two subjects in which M. Fallières may be considered an expert. He is deeply versed in the history of education—a knowledge which has been availed of by certain Premiers—and is one of the most enterprising and successful cultivators of grape vines in France.

At Mézin, where he was born, at Sos, where he has a small property, or at Loupillon, where he has a château and several hundred acres of vineyards, above and before all he betrays his passion for the cultivation of the vine. Twenty years ago, when a plague of insects laid waste the vineyards of Southern France, M. Fallières's vines were stripped like the others. With almost incredible energy and promptness he had the old vines burned, and that very Summer saw new ones set out under the most favorable conditions. Ruin was predicted for him by his neighbors, who pointed out that he should not hasten to replant his vineyards while his cellars were still filled with wine the price of which was constantly augmenting. He was not ruined, however. Without sacrificing his old wine he soon had a vintage that surpassed everything in his district.

In spite of his duties at the Palais du Luxembourg, M. Fallières spends much time at Loupillon. On and after Feb. 18 his official residence will, of course, be at the Elysée, Paris. He rarely goes to Mézin nowadays, although he still owns his old house there in the Boulevard Tartas. The château at Loupillon is like many other country residences in France where the owner is interested in historical literature as well as in agriculture. M. Fallières's study runs across the house, and each end opens upon the vineyards. His library contains just the books that one might expect to find a man of his calibre to possess, but there are among them some particularly choice editions of Chateaubriand, Diderot, Montaigne, Thiers, Guizot, Louis Blanc, Balzac, Hugo, and Tripier. On the walls are some conventional reproductions of famous art pieces. There is also a huge photograph of the Mayors of France assembled at Versailles, in which M. Fallières has a conspicuous place. M. Fallières does not cultivate his vineyards for amusement. At the last vintage he cleared about $40,000.

In Paris the Fallières have entertained largely, and at times luxuriously. Mme. Fallières, as the Presidentess of the Senate, has almost the reputation of maintaining a political salon. It is quite likely that social life at the Elysée, when she will become the first lady of the republic, may be more brilliant and fascinating than under any former administration of the Third Republic.

CHINA'S NEW ARMY AMAZES MILITARY EXPERTS OF WESTERN NATIONS

WHEN, last October, about thirty military attachés accepted an invitation from the Chinese Government to go and witness some military manoeuvres at a place called Ho-chien-Foo they looked forward to a pleasant journey up the river, a ride to the walled city of Ho-chien, and then an amusing exhibition by a few hundred Chinese soldiers dressed in new uniforms of Western style.

Everything passed off as expected until Ho-chien was reached and the manoeuvres began. Then the foreign military experts had the surprise of their lives. They went to be amused. They came away grave and thoughtful. They returned to Peking to pen long reports to their respective Governments—reports in which they declared that the Chinese Army was no longer a negligible quantity; that after hesitating for a hundred years China had at last accepted the inevitable and had begun to introduce Western methods as carefully and thoroughly as did Japan forty years ago; that the progress already made was astonishing, and that, in short, in twenty years the Far Eastern problem would be permanently settled, for China would be able to defy the world.

The imperial edict which announced the holding of the manoeuvres expressed the wish that officers of foreign countries would attend with a view to making criticisms and suggestions. Leniency was requested because of the fact that everything was new and that the troops were not yet accustomed to their new duties. After what the attachés and newspaper correspondents saw this request for leniency seems almost like irony, for there was practically nothing to criticise. The army of China was, so far as the foreigners could tell, as perfect a machine as the Japanese Army. Details had been as carefully looked after as they are in the Mikado's empire; the troops were as smart and as intelligent; the various evolutions and manoeuvres were conducted without a hitch; everywhere and in almost every way the most absolute efficiency was displayed.

There is nothing in a military organization that foreign experts watch more closely than its transport. The efficiency of that branch is regarded as the index of the efficiency of the army as a whole, and new armies almost invariably display weakness in this respect. For the Chinese manoeuvres the troops had been drawn from widely separated districts. They were concentrated at a point over fifty miles away from the nearest barracks, and in some instances hundreds of miles away from their home stations. The scheme thus necessitated the employment of a great deal of transport to provide tents, bedding, and food. Under similar conditions many an organization in Europe or America would have broken down. Even in Germany there have been instances in recent years of troops engaged in manoeuvres marching all day and bivouacking at night without food or shelter.

The Chinese had therefore set themselves a task at which many a commander in the West would have quailed. Yet everything worked perfectly. The commissariat was efficient to so high a degree that nothing had to be bought in the villages in the neighborhood of the manoeuvres. As proof of how well handled the troops were the foreigners remark that throughout four hot and trying days hardly a man fell out.

China has shown her ability to perfect a military organization equal to the armies of the Occident. But what about the ultimate test, the real test, the quality of the troops?

In regard to this, as in regard to the ability of China to carry out a reform once she engages in it seriously, it is believed that the peoples of the West have been deceiving themselves—that they have been living in a fool's paradise. As a matter of fact, though their belief that China lacked the ability to introduce Western methods was justifiable enough, there was no justification for the contemptuous opinion held in regard to the quality of the Chinese troops.

Gordon turned the Chinese whom he commanded into as fine soldiers as the world has seen; in the Boxer campaign there were many instances of heroism on the part of the native troops—heroism which was useless because ill-directed, but heroism all the same—and it is now known that when Tien-Tsin seemed about to fall the number of Chinese attacking the city was little, if any, in excess of the number of foreign troops holding it. As for the failure of the Chinese to take the legations in Peking—it is now admitted that they never tried to do so. The whole attack was half-hearted. A small part of the heavy guns which were in Peking at the time would have destroyed all the legations in a few hours.

At the Ho-chien manoeuvres the excellence of the organization surprised the foreigners, but the discipline and appearance of the troops surprised them even more. The London Times had at Ho-chien its correspondent who was with Gen. Nogi during the siege of Port Arthur, a man who, having seen some of the finest displays of heroism in the history of warfare and some of the most wonderful soldiers, could not be accused of having a low standard to judge by. Yet this is what he says of the Chinese Army:

"Between a European and a Chinese regiment on the march there is nothing to choose. Physique, equipment, and deportment impress one as being much the same. A Western soldier, perhaps, is inclined to look bored, whereas the Chinaman seems more keen, and appears to take a greater interest in his work. At attention the Chinese infantry stand like heroes, rigid and impassive, yet in attitudes instinct with life, the expression of their faces firm, often suggestive of strong character. Skirmishing is conducted in orthodox fashion, the men showing great attention to the work in hand, carefully following every order with regard to sighting rifles, &c. They avail themselves of every scrap of cover when advancing, while the control of each subaltern over his section of the line and of the company commanders seems absolute.

"To say that the Chinese infantry is perfect would hardly be correct, but it was unanimously agreed that a very high state of discipline existed, that the men showed intelligent appreciation of the task to be performed, and that the officers were extremely keen and had their men perfectly in hand."

The handling of the artillery was even more admirable than the behavior of the infantry. In the concealing of guns quite as much ingenuity was displayed as was shown by the Japanese in the recent war.

One hundred and sixty-two guns were employed in the manoeuvres, and the manner in which the drivers, with the aid of the splendid little Chinese ponies, brought the guns out of line, turned at a trot, and cantered into position is described by The Times's correspondent as "a sight for gods." He adds these significant words:

"A great contrast to the screaming and jibbing teamwork characteristic of the Japanese artillery."

And the Japanese artillery has been regarded as well nigh perfect!

Like the Japanese cavalry, however, the Chinese cavalry is regarded as rather weak, due principally to a drawback that cannot be remedied in a short time—the size of the Oriental horses. The Chinese ponies are splendid for artillery purposes and also for mounted infantry, but if the Far Eastern peoples want to develop a really efficient cavalry they will have to import horses from Europe and America.

The Chinese engineers have modern equipment, and it is even said that some of the foreign military officers at Ho-chien observed new methods which they advised their Governments to adopt. The bridging work is described as equal to anything the Japanese did in Manchuria, and it is declared that the celerity with which a regiment was embarked and disembarked could have been surpassed nowhere in the world. The foreigners saw a telegraph section at work, and it was evident that the men knew perfectly well what they were about.

Finally, a field hospital followed each brigade, and every battalion was accompanied by a batch of stretcher-bearers. The medical branch of the service had very little to do, because hardly a man fell sick or needed attention, but it was there, up to date, and seemingly quite efficient when it was needed.

After four days' marching and counter-marching the 30,000 men engaged in the manoeuvres were formed into two straight lines each three miles long, in the exact positions arranged beforehand and at the precise moment planned. This was for a grand final exhibition in front of the Viceroy and his guests, who included a large number of officials from other provinces. It was intended to have a march past to close the manoeuvres, but a terrific duststorm arose and prevented this. The correspondent already quoted says:

"For three hours foreigners were miserably crouching in a tent, suffering from a big drop in temperature and literally choked by the dust. Eventually it was decided to abandon the march past, and during a lull in the storm a dash was made back to quarters. Passing through the troops we found them at attention, smothered to the eyes in dust, and, to all appearances, standing exactly as they had been three hours before.

"Anybody who knows what a duststorm in the plains of China is like will understand that it required great fortitude on the part of the men to have remained immovable, and that it argued a high state of discipline hitherto totally unknown in connection with Chinese troops. That and a hundred other things satisfied most observers that the troops were seriously imbued with the military spirit, and that they were made of the right stuff, be their instructors who they may."

What does it all mean? The European Governments—and, from all indications, the American Government—think they know only too well what it means. They expect an awakening in China compared with which the effect of the awakening of Japan on the world will be as nothing. It is a matter of arithmetic. The population of Japan is about 50,000,000. That of China is between 400,000,000 and 500,000,000.

It means Asia for the Asiatics—the end of Occidental conquest and control, the end of policies of grab and aggression. In the not very distant future it may mean a new dominant civilization.

The Lu-Chün, or new Chinese army, as distinct from the old inefficient provincial bodies, now consists of six divisions completely organized, two divisions nearing completion, and two provincial divisions being formed. By the end of the present year the army will consist of at least ten divisions, each of 12,000 men. Nothing is being forgotten. There is a General Staff, an Army Council, a Staff College, and a school for Princes and nobles who intend to enter the imperial army. Everything is being done with quite as much thoroughness as Japan ever displayed.

That China will use her great army for purposes of defense alone and not for aggression is hoped and believed. It is only when they have become infuriated that the Chinese have displayed anti-foreign feeling. Those who know the Chinese know that they cannot be forced to appear friendly when they appear otherwise. During the manoeuvres the heartiness and geniality which the foreigners encountered on all hands were as spontaneous as they were marked. One night a party of seven foreigners—English, Russian, Dutch, French, and Austrian—were the guests of a Chinese officer. The host delighted every one by his frank and boyish enthusiasm, which, says The Times's correspondent, eventually moved him to insist on a drink composed of a separate liqueur for each nationality present. When this concoction became inevitable one of the Europeans resignedly remarked:

"Ah, well! It would be impossible to get drongk in better company."

And that was the spirit displayed throughout the Ho-chien manoeuvres.

THE JAPANESE STAGE IN WAR TIMES AND AFTER

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

keeper, Riseizei, the guardian of the women's house. At this moment the door behind them opens suddenly, and Riseizei comes out and angrily disperses the loungers. A young man who looks like a beggar has been hanging on the outskirts of the group, listening to the story. This is Ritakkiu, and his heart is torn at the thought of Shunka's sufferings. He approaches Riseizei, confesses that he has put on this disguise in order to get news of his beloved Shunka, and prevails on the steward to accept a heavy bribe as the price of granting him an interview with her.

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In Scene IV. the wicked Russian whom we have been eagerly expecting at last appears. His name is Wolsack, and he is discovered in close conversation with the equally wicked Magistrate. They are closeted in the "warm room" of the latter's house. This is a peculiar feature of Korean houses, being a small inner apartment with no windows and only one door. Under the floor is a good-sized furnace, and in Winter the breezy Korean lights the fire, makes fast the door, and goes to sleep—in what an atmosphere! The invention is more diabolical than the Chinese "kang," but for any secret conversation the place is a safe one, and the two worthies are plotting busily. Colonel Wolsack is telling his host what wicked, abominable people the Japanese are, and that the whole blame of the war is to be laid upon them. Then he makes the fawning Korean swear to obey only Russian orders, and goes out delighted at his success. Tired with statesmanship, [illegible] in the splendidly dressed official the poor lover, Ritakkiu, who somehow had this appointment in his pocket all along, and now means to enjoy himself. The wicked Wolsack is also there, having a very good time. Some former colleagues of Shunka, lovely and accomplished creatures, are present to entertain the guests, and, Shunka joining them, they go through a dance which is described as "tragic, to mournful music." The Magistrate is proud of being able to show off his beautiful captive, but he soon regrets his vanity; the insatiable Wolsack immediately asks for her—in terms quite too frank for translation. The other guests tactfully disappear, and the Korean and the Russian are left wrangling over the possession of the poor girl, who stands by in terror, waiting to know her fate. The Magistrate finally has an inspiration. He offers to betray the brave Togo into Wolsack's hands, if he may keep Shunka! The Russian feels bound to accept the substitution, but curses furiously as he goes away. The Korean then makes untranslatable advances to Shunka, who defends herself valiantly. In the midst of this duel between vice and virtue, in comes My Lord Inspector (whom everybody thought safely in bed) and orders the Magistrate to hand over the young lady to him. The unlucky Magistrate dare not refuse, and he departs, also cursing freely. Ritakkiu, in his character of Lord Inspector, loses no time in beginning to make violent love to Shunka, who, like a properly trained stage heroine, fails to recognize her lover in his grand clothes, and rates him roundly for the general corruption of Government officials. He, it seems, was merely putting her faithfulness to a last test; the moment he is convinced of her constancy, he reveals himself as her own true love, and presumably carries her off when the curtain falls, since neither of them is ever heard of again.

The next scene takes place in the room where the treacherous Magistrate has quartered Colonel Togo. Wolsack breaks in with a large force, falls upon the sleeping brave, and captures him after a most enjoyable struggle. Then they also disappear, and the Japanese officer is probably now awaiting repatriation from the other side of the Caucasus.

Now comes the grand bouquet, in which the Emperor and the Crown Prince of Korea, accompanied by crowds of courtiers and officials, receive Marquis Ito and his staff with a tremendous ovation of triumph. Kawakami invented this finale as a souvenir of his voyage, (he did accompany the Marquis,) and also as a fine vindication of the "profession," for he was to appear in his own character, together with some other actors and artists, whom the Marquis was supposed to have brought in his suite. Alas, the ruthless censor cut the whole thing out, and Kawakami had to defer his little apotheosis indefinitely.

He acted the part of Colonel Togo, (the censor objected to this and many other names, and they had to be changed,) and Sada Yakko played the Consul's wife—a part in which she did not shine, her specialty being the rôle of the Japanese ingénue. The important character of Shunka, the beautiful courtesan, was assumed by Madame Kúmehachi, the only other woman in Japan who is allowed to act with men. She is a brilliant actress, and can almost be called the Japanese counterpart of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, for though now over fifty years old, she appears on the stage as a lovely creature, barely twenty-five. Her age and established repuation have caused an exception to be made in her favor, and she is so popular that both schools claim her, and she acts with one or the other, according to the fancy of the moment, being considered equally fine in both classic and modern parts. I do not know whether she intends to establish the precedent of adopting a successor.

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The question of heritage reaches even to the artists who paint the scenery. For eleven generations the right has belonged exclusively to the Hasegawa family. Their fury when Kawakami brought some drop scenes from Europe for use at the Kabuki theatre was so unbridled that they swore they would destroy every atom of foreign scenery which should be brought within those sacred precincts. This was the immediate reason why Kawakami removed himself and his belongings to the Hongoza, a rather second-class theatre, which has, however, gained much celebrity from the transaction. Its best actor is Takada; Kawakami, Sada Yakko, Mme. Kumehachi, and other fine actors have made it the centre of a great new interest, while Matsui Shoyo, already well known, is its official playwright.

"What are you working at now?" I asked him the other day.

His clever face lighted up with enthusiasm as he replied, "On the play of 'Francesca'—'Paolo and Francesca,' you know. I am translating Mr. Phillips's tragedy. We shall bring it out next Spring, making the action take place in Japan. Our public will be delighted with it—the story is so Japanese."

MARY CRAWFORD FRASER.

New York's New Organization of Women Lawyers

The First Association of Its Kind in the World---It Purposes and Prospects--- Something About the Women Who Were Active in Its Formation.

NEW YORK CITY has made history for itself during the last month in having formed within its limits the first women's bar association in the world. A little body of serious-minded women lawyers, eleven incorporators and founders, met on the 10th of the month and regularly organized "The Women's Association of the Bar." This was quietly done without flourish, for the new organization says that it has not yet begun its work; that it hopes to become a permanent and important factor in the legal world, and, as the time goes on, its efforts will speak for themselves.

The association is formed, as its incorporation papers say, "for the purpose of cultivating the science of jurisprudence, promoting reforms in the law, facilitating the administration of justice, elevating the standard of integrity, honor, and courtesy in the legal profession, and cherishing the spirit of fellowship," an object having no reference to the sex of its projectors, but intended for the good of the profession, as would be the object of a similar organization of men. Its members must all of them be attorneys or counselors of the Supreme Court in active practice, and the principal business office of the organization will always be in the City of New York.

The officers of the new organization, elected at its first meeting, are: President—Mrs. Anna Von Kienbusch-Baldwin; First Vice President—Miss Emilie M. Bullowa; Second Vice President—Mrs. Olive Stott Gabriel; Secretary—Miss Emma Helen Begg; Treasurer; Miss Linda M. Dows; Chairman of the Board of Directors—Mrs. Gabrielle Stewart Mulliner. The other incorporators are Mrs. Philip Carpenter, Miss Edith Reiffert, Miss Juliana Von Gallwitz, Miss Rosalie C. Bodine, and Mrs. Emma N. Polak.

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Of these, Mrs. Carpenter, who is the senior in practice among the incorporators and a woman whom they delight to honor, was the unanimous choice of all the members for President, but as she is President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs she was obliged to refuse to hold office. Following this, the unanimous choice of the body fell upon Mrs. Baldwin, an active practitioner, but now confining herself to the management of family property and charitable work. Mrs. Baldwin is the wife of Radcliffe Baldwin, and by his desire attends professionally only to the useful and frequently difficult work of the needy members of society, carrying her cases as far as a counselor may and then turning them over to other lawyers to take through the courts.

Miss Bullowa, the First Vice President, is also the President of the Women Lawyers' Association, and is one of the most capable women practitioners in the city, being both busy and successful. Her work is general, minus criminal work and divorce cases, and she hopes eventually to specialize in Surrogate work. The Second Vice President, Mrs. Gabriel, is a busy general practitioner, who had a successful case in the Court of Appeals the other day. Miss Begg, the Secretary, is an independent practitioner, doing general work, having an office in a suite of rooms with her brother, who is also a lawyer. The Treasurer, Miss Dows, who is a cousin of Alexander E. Orr, is a law clerk and general practitioner, and Mrs. Mulliner, Chairman of the Board, who has an office on Fifth Avenue, has found that her practice, at first general, has been turned into channels of women's affairs, looking after the interests of women of business or of property. Miss Reiffert devotes herself to Surrogate work; Miss Von Gallwitz is a Master of Laws in active practice; Miss Bodine, a young woman with an independent income, in partnership with another woman, has established herself in Harlem and has a good practice, and Mrs. Polak has gone further afield, in the Bronx, where she does a successful business in real estate law.

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The first minor effort of the new association has been in getting rooms which will be comfortably furnished and always open to members of the association, day and evening. A library is the first need, and to get together the nucleus of this will be the second effort. There is talk of arranging a series of lectures for another Winter, but so far nothing definite has been determined. Something has also been said about special legislative work for women, but, as a matter of fact, the association means to work along general lines for the best good of its members and the profession, without regard for sex. Its chief work this Winter will probably be in completing in detail its organization and receiving new members. There have already been many applications. The number of women lawyers is constantly increasing and their work better recognized, and the association is a recognition of this fact.

Mrs Olive Stott Gabriel, 2d VICE-PRESIDENT. Miss Emma Helen Begg, SECRETARY. Mrs. Gabrielle Stewart Mulliner, PHOTO BY S. YOUNG. Miss Juliana von Gallwitz, PHOTO BY LOPEZ. Miss Emilie M. Bullowa, 1st VICE-PRESIDENT, PHOTO BY WHITE.

Mrs. Philip Carpenter, PHOTO BY FALK. PHOTO BY McGILLIVRAY. Miss Linda Dows, TREASURER. MRS. ANNA VON KIENBUSCH-BALDWIN, PRESIDENT, PHOTO BY BELLSMITH. Miss Edith A Reiffert, PHOTO BY SNYDER'S. Mrs. Emma N. Polak.

AUTOMOBILIOUSNESS.

AUTOMOBILIOUSNESS," says The Medical Visitor, "is a comparatively new disease, due to the bacillus financii, although some observers insist that the germ gettherus is the chief causative factor. A French medical writer reports a case, killed by an irate farmer, whose brain was filled with blood clots, but is uncertain whether this post-mortem condition is to be attributed to the effects of the disease or the farmer's club.

"Automobiliousness has been mistaken for delirium tremens, but in the latter disease, however, it is snakes that the patient usually sees about him and feels that he must kill, while in automobiliousness it is only men, women, and children."

"NEW YORK REVISITED"---HENRY JAMES RECORDS HIS IMPRESSIONS

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In the February number of Harper's Magazine Henry James will describe his impressions of New York. From the advance sheets THE SUNDAY TIMES is kindly permitted by Harper & Brothers to reproduce part of Mr. James's articles. The author came to New York from Washington, and first took a general survey of the city and harbor from the transfer boat which ferries the Boston express from Jersey City to the Harlem station of the New Haven Road.

IT is indubitably a "great" bay, a great harbor, but no one item of the romantic, or even of the picturesque, as commonly understood, contributes to its effect. The shores are low and for the most part depressingly furnished and prosaically peopled; the islands, though numerous, have not a grace to exhibit, and one thinks of the others, the real flowers of geography in this order, of Naples, of Cape Town, of Sydney, of Seattle, of San Francisco, of Rio, asking how, if they justify a reputation, New York should seem to justify one. Then, after all, we remember that there are reputations and reputations; we remember above all that the imaginative response to the conditions here presented may just happen to proceed from the intellectual extravagance of the given observer. When this personage is open to corruption by almost any large view of an intensity of life, his vibrations tend to become a matter difficult even for him to explain. He may have to confess that the group of evident facts fails to account by itself for the complacency of his appreciation. Therefore it is that I find myself rather backward with a perceived sanction, of an at all proportionate kind, for the fine exhilaration with which, in this free wayfaring relation to them, the wide waters of New York inspire me. There is the beauty of light and air, the great scale of space, and, seen far away to the west, the open gates of the Hudson, majestic in their degree, even at a distance, and announcing still nobler things. But the real appeal, unmistakably, is in that note of vehemence in the local life of which I have spoken, for it is the appeal of a particular type of dauntless power.

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The aspect the power wears then is indescribable; it is the power of the most extravagant of cities, rejoicing, as with the voice of the morning, in its might, its fortune, its unsurpassable conditions, and imparting to every object and element, to the motion and expression of every floating, hurrying, panting thing, to the throb of ferries and tugs, to the plash of waves and the play of winds and the glint of lights and the shrill of whistles and the quality and authority of breeze-borne cries—all, practically, a diffused, wasted clamor of detonations—something of its sharp free accent and, above all, of its sovereign sense of being "backed" and able to back.

The universal applied passion struck me as shining unprecedentedly out of the composition; in the bigness and bravery and insolence, especially, of everything that rushed and shrieked, in the air as of a great intricate frenzied dance, half merry, half desperate, or at least half defiant, performed on the huge watery floor. This appearance of the bold lacing together, across the waters, of the scattered members of the monstrous organism—lacing as by the ceaseless play of an enormous system of steam shuttles or electric bobbins, (I scarce know what to call them,) commensurate in form with their infinite work—does perhaps more than anything else to give the pitch of the vision of energy. One has the sense that the monster grows and grows, flinging abroad its loose limbs even as some unmannered young giant at his "larks," and that the binding stitches must forever fly further and faster and draw harder; the future complexity of the web, all under the sky and over the sea, becoming thus that of some colossal set of clockworks, some steel-souled machine room of brandished arms and hammering fists and opening and closing jaws. The immeasurable bridges are but as the horizontal sheaths of pistons working at high pressure, day and night, and subject, one apprehends, with perhaps inconsistent gloom, to certain, to fantastic, to merciless multiplication. In the light of this apprehension indeed the breezy brightness of the bay puts on the semblance of the vast white page that awaits beyond any other perhaps the black overscoring of science.

Let me hasten to add that its present whiteness is precisely its charming note, the frankest of the signs you recognize and remember it by. That is the distinction I was just feeling my way to name as the main ground of its doing so well, for effect, without technical scenery. There are great imposing ports—Glasgow and Liverpool and London—that have already their page blackened almost beyond redemption from any such light of the picturesque as can hope to irradiate fog and grime, and there are others, Marseilles and Constantinople, say, or, for all I know to the contrary, New Orleans, that contrive to abound before everything else in color, and so to make a rich and instant and obvious show.

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But memory and the actual impression keep investing New York with the tone, predominantly, of Summer dawns and Winter frosts, of sea foam, of bleached sails and stretched awnings, of blanched hulls, of scoured decks, of new ropes, of polished brasses, of streamers clear in the blue air; and it is by this harmony, doubtless, that the projection of the individual character of the place, of the candor of its avidity and the freshness of its audacity, is most conveyed. The "tall buildings," which have so promptly usurped a glory that affects you as rather surprised, as yet, at itself, the multitudinous skyscrapers standing up to the view, from the water, like extravagant pins in a cushion already overplanted, and stuck in as in the dark, anywhere and anyhow, how at least the felicity of carrying out the fairness of tone, of taking the sun and shade in the manner of towers of marble. They are not all of marble, I believe, by any means, even if some may be, but they are impudently new and still more impudently "novel"—this in common with so many other terrible things in America—and they are triumphant payers of dividends; all of which uncontested and unabashed pride, with flash of innumerable windows and flicker of subordinate gilt attributions, is like the flare, up and down their long, narrow faces, of the lamps of some general permanent "celebration."

You see the pincushion in profile, so to speak, on passing between Jersey City and Twenty-third Street, but you get it broadside on, this loose nosegay of architectural flowers, if you skirt the Battery well out, and embrace the whole plantation. Then the "American beauty," the rose of interminable stem, becomes the token of the cluster at large—to that degree that, positively, this is all that is wanted for emphasis of your final impression. Such growths, you feel, have confessedly arisen but to be "picked," in time, with a shears; nipped short off, by waiting fate, as soon as "science," applied to gain, has put upon the table, from far up its sleeve, some more winning card. Crowned not only with no history, but with no credible possibility of time for history, and consecrated by no uses save the commercial at any cost, they are simply the most piercing notes in that concert of the expensively provisional into which your supreme sense of New York resolves itself. They never begin to speak to you, in the manner of the builded majesties of the world as we have heretofore known such—towers or temples or fortresses or palaces—with the authority of things of permanence or even of things of long duration. One story is good only till another is told, and skyscrapers are the last word of economic ingenuity only till another word be written. This shall be possibly a word of still uglier meaning, but the vocabulary of thrift at any price shows boundless resources, and the consciousness of that truth, the consciousness of the finite, the menaced, the essentially invented state, twinkles ever, to my perception, in the thousand glassy eyes of these giants of the mere market. Such a structure as the comparatively windowless bell tower of Giotto in Florence looks supremely serene in its beauty. You don't feel it to have risen by the breath of an interested passion that, restless beyond all passions, is forever seeking more pliable forms. Beauty has been the object of its creator's idea, and, having found beauty, it has found the form in which it splendidly rests.

Beauty indeed was the aim of the creator of the spire of Trinity Church, so cruelly overtopped and so barely distinguishable from your train-bearing base, as you stand off, in its abject helpless humility; and it may of course be asked how much of this superstition finds voice in the actual shrunken presence of that unbidden witness. Enough, for the eye, is the felicity of exemplified design of noble pre-engineer work once made of this highly pleasing edifice the pride of the town and the feature of Broadway? The answer is, as obviously, that these charming elements are still there, just where they ever were, but that they have been mercilessly deprived of their visibility. It aches and throbs, this smothered visibility, we easily feel, in its caged and dishonored condition, supported only by the consciousness that the dishonor is no fault of its own. We commune with it, in tenderness and pity, through the incumbered air; our eyes, made, however unwillingly, at home in strange vertiginous upper atmospheres, look down on it as on a poor, ineffectual thing, an architectural object addressed, even in its prime aspiration, to the patient pedestrian sense and permitting thereby a relation of intimacy. It was to speak to me audibly enough on two or three other occasions—even through the thick of that frenzy of Broadway just where Broadway receives from Wall Street the fiercest application of the maddening lash; it was to put its tragic case there with irresistible lucidity. "Yes, the wretched figure I am making is as little as you see my fault—it is the fault of the buildings whose very first care is to deprive churches of their visibility. There are but two or three—two or three outward and visible churches—left in New York 'anyway,' as you have noticed, and even they are hideously threatened; a fact at which no one, indeed, appears to be shocked, from which no one draws the least of the inferences that stick straight out of it, which every one seems in short to take for granted either with remarkable stupidity or with remarkable cynicism." So, at any rate, they may still effectively communicate, ruddy-brown (where not browny-black) old Trinity and any pausing, any attending survivor of the clearer age—and there is yet more of the bitterness of history to be tasted in such a tacit passage, as I shall presently show.

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Was it not the bitterness of history, meanwhile, that on that day of circumnavigation, that day of highest intensity of impression, of which I began by speaking, the ancient rotunda of Castle Garden, viewed from just opposite, should have lurked there as a vague nonentity? One had known it from far, far back and with the indelibility of the childish vision—from the time when it was the commodious concert hall of New York, the firmament of long-extinguished stars; in spite of which extinction there outlives for me the image of the infant phenomenon Adelina Patti, whom (another large-eyed infant) I had been benevolently taken to hear: Adelina Patti, in a fanlike little white frock and "pantalettes" and a hussarlike red jacket, mounted on an armchair, its back supporting her, wheeled to the front of the stage and warbling like a tiny thrush even in the nest. Shabby, shrunken, barely discernible to-day, the ancient rotunda, adjusted to other uses, had afterward, for many decades, carried on a conspicuous life—and it was the present remoteness, the repudiated barbarism of all this, foreshortened by one's own experience, that dropped the acid into the cup. The skyscrapers and the league-long bridges, present and to come, marked the point where the age—the age for which Castle Garden could have been, in its day, a "value"—had come out. That in itself was nothing—ages do come out, as a matter of course, so far from where they have gone in. But it had done so, the latter half of the nineteenth century, in one's own more or less immediate presence; the difference, from pole to pole, was so vivid and concrete that no single shade of any one of its aspects was lost. This impact of the whole condensed past at once produced a horrible, hateful sense of personal antiquity.

Yet was it after all that those monsters of the mere market, as I have called them, had more to say, on the question of "effect," than I had at first allowed?—since they are the element that looms largest for me through a particular impression, with remembered parts and prices melting together rather richly now, of "downtown" seen and felt from the inside. "Felt"—I use that word, I dare say, all presumptuously, for a relation to matters of magnitude and mystery that I could begin neither to measure nor to penetrate, hovering about them only in magnanimous wonder, staring at them as at a world of immovably closed doors behind which immense material" lurked, material for the artist, the painter of life, as we say, who should have begun so early and so fatally to fall away from possible initiations. This sense of a baffled curiosity, an intellectual adventure forever renounced was surely enough a state of feeling, and indeed in the presence of the different half-hours, as memory presents them, at which I gave myself up both to the thrill of Wall Street, (by which I mean that of the whole wide edge of the whirlpool,) and the too accepted, too irredeemable ignorance, I am at a loss to see what intensity of response was wanting.

The imagination might have responded more if there had been a slightly less settled inability to understand what every one, what any one, was really doing; but the picture, as it comes back to me, is, for all this foolish subjective poverty, so crowded with its features that I rejoice, I confess, in not having more of them to handle. No open apprehension, even if it be as open as a public vehicle plying for hire, can carry more than a certain amount of life of a kind; and there was nothing at play in the outer air, at least, of the scene, during these glimpses, that didn't scramble for admission into mine very much as I had seen the mob seeking entrance to an uptown or a downtown electric car fight for life at one of the apertures. If it had been the final function of the bay to make one feel one's age, so, assuredly, the mouth of Wall Street proclaimed it, for one's private ear, distinctly enough; the breath of existence being taken, wherever one turned, as that of youth on the run and with the prize of the race in sight, and the new landmarks crushing the old quite as violent children stamp on snails and caterpillars.

The hour I first recall was a morning of Winter drizzle and mist, of dense fog in the bay, one of the strangest sights of which I was on my way to enjoy; and I had stopped in the heart of the business quarter to pick up a friend who was to be my companion. The weather, such as it was, worked wonders for the upper reaches of the buildings, round which it drifted and hung very much as about the flanks and summits of emergent mountain masses—for, to be just all round, there was some evidence of their having a message for the eyes. Let me parenthesize, once for all, that there are other glimpses of this message, up and down the city, frequently to be caught; lights and shades of Winter and Summer air, of the literally "finishing" afternoon in particular, when refinement of modeling descends from the skies and lends the white towers, all new and crude and commercial and overwindowed as they are, a fleeting distinction.

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The morning I speak of offered me my first chance of seeing one of them from the inside—which was an opportunity I sought again, repeatedly, in respect to others; and I became conscious of the force with which this vision of their prodigious working, and of the multitudinous life, as if each were a swarming city in itself, that they are capable of housing, may beget, on the part of the free observer, in other words of the restless analyst, the impulse to describe and present the facts and express the sense of them. Each of these huge constructed and compressed communities, throbbing, through its myriad arteries and pores, with a single passion, even as a complicated watch throbs with the one purpose of telling you the hour and the minute, testified overwhelmingly to the character of New York—and the passion of the restless analyst, on his side, is for the extraction of character. But there would be too much to say, just here, were this incurable eccentric to let himself go; the impression in question, fed by however brief an experience, kept overflowing the cup and spreading in a wide waste of speculation. I must dip into these depths, if it prove possible, later on; let me content myself, for the moment, with remembering how from the first, on such ground, my thought went straight to poor, great, wonder-working Emile Zola and his love of the human aggregation, the artificial microcosm, which had to spend itself on great shops, great businesses, great "apartment houses," of inferior, of mere Parisian scale. His image, it seemed to me, really asked for compassion—in the presence of this material that his energy of evocation, his alone, would have been of a stature to meddle with. What if "Le Ventre de Paris," what if "Au Bonheur des Dames," what if "Pot-Bouille" and "L'Argent" could but have come into being under the New York inspiration?

The answer to that, however, for the hour, was that, in all probability, New York was not going (as it turns such remarks) to produce both the maximum of "business" spectacle and the maximum of ironic reflection of it. Zola's huge reflector got itself formed, after all, in a far other air; it had hung there, in essence, awaiting the scene that was to play over it, long before the scene really approached it in scale. The reflecting surfaces, of the ironic, of the epic order, suspended in the New York atmosphere, have yet to show symptoms of shining out, and the monstrous phenomena themselves, meanwhile, strike me as having, with their immense momentum, got the start, got ahead of, in proper pariance, any possibility of poetic, of dramatic capture. That conviction came to me most perhaps while I gazed across at the special skyscraper that overhangs poor old Trinity to the north—a south face as high and wide as the mountain wall that drops the Alpine avalanche, from time to time, upon the village, and the village spire, at its foot; the interest of this case being above all, as I learned to my stupefaction, in the fact that the very creators of the extinguisher are the church Wardens themselves, or at least the Trustees of the church property. What was the case but magnificent for pitiless ferocity?—that inexorable law of the growing invisibility of churches, their everywhere reduced or abolished presence, which is nine-tenths of their virtue, receiving thus, at such hands, its supreme consecration.

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This consecration was positively the greater that just then, as I have said, the vast money-making structure quite horribly, quite romantically justified itself, looming through the weather with an insolent cliff like sublimity. The weather, for all that experience, mixes intimately with the fullness of my impression; speaking not least, for instance, of the way "the state of the streets" and the assault of the turbid air seemed all one with the look, the tramp, the whole quality and allure, the consummate monotonous commonness, of the pushing male crowd, moving in its dense mass—with the confusion carried to chaos for any intelligence, any perception; a welter of objects and sounds in which relief, detachment, dignity, meaning perished utterly and lost all rights. It appeared, the muddy medium, all one with every other element and note as well, all the signs of the heaped industrial battlefield, all the sounds and silences, grim, pushing, trudging silences too, of the universal will to move—to move, move, move, as an end in itself, an appetite at any price.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS FOR LOVERS.

THE almanac in which I peer
For fair or rainy weather,
Is Nancy's eyes, so darkly clear;
Sometimes with sudden wrath they glow
And signals flash which plainly show
That clouds are going to gather.

Then when the storm has spent its force,
If still in angry sorrow
The tears rain down, the wisest course
Is just to try a cautious kiss,
Which often lifts the heaviest mists,
And brings the fairest morrow.

The mercury begins to rise—
The sun shines through the rain;
All sparkling now, are Nancy's eyes,
And clearing atmosphere prevails;
My world is fair, no storm assails—
Until she's cross again!

MAZIE VIRGINIA CARUTHERS.

FEES FOR SURGICAL WORK.

SURGEONS would pay to each other very much larger fees than they at present dare to ask from patients, says Dr. Robert T. Morris in a letter in The Medical Record, in which he details the difficulty with which he finally collected a bill for surgical services rendered to a rich person who disputed the value received, notwithstanding the result of the surgeon's work was satisfactory in every way.

Services may be obtained to-day, says Dr. Morris, which are immensely more valuable than any which could have been obtained a few years ago, but the people are not as yet aware of the fact. Curiously enough, the Jews are as a class the first to adapt themselves to the new order of things and to secure and pay for the last degree of technical skill on the part of medical and surgical experts.

Some Impressions of the Passing Show by Hy. Mayer

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"JOHN BULL AND HIS ISLAND"

Part Four
Second Magazine Section

The New York Times.

X SUNDAY, JANUARY 21, 1906. X

Music—Drama—Art
Society—Fashions

MUSIC AND MUSIC MAKERS

MISS MARIE HALL
Who will appear at Carnegie Hall this afternoon

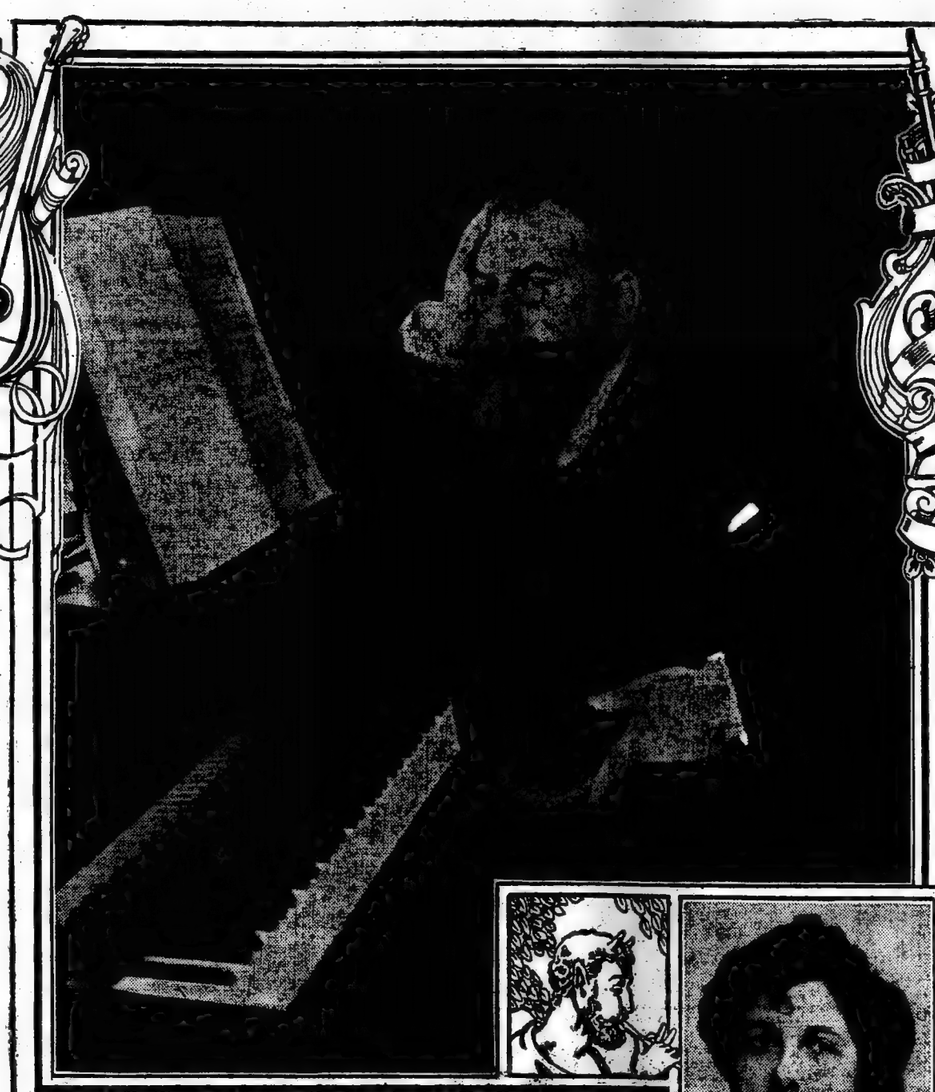

RAOUL PUGNO
Who will appear at Carnegie Hall this afternoon

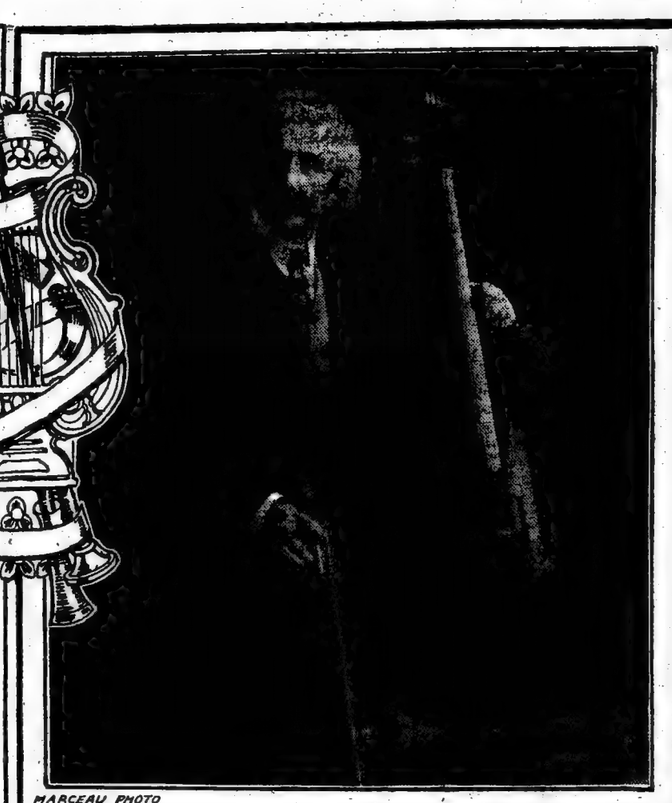

MARCEAU PHOTO

JOSEPH HOLLMANN
Who will appear at Carnegie Hall this afternoon

ALK PHOTO

ELLEN BOWICK,
Who will give a recital of Monologues and Poems with Music Monday afternoon

MUSIC VERSUS VIRTUOSITY

A Humble Remonstrance Against the Continuance of Berlioz's "Symphonie Fantastique."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

ALLOW me to second what I understand to be your protest, uttered in your reveiw of Mr. Weingartner's concert last Sunday, against the choice of Berlioz's "Symphonie Fantastique" as one of the numbers on his programme. I did not hear that performance, but I heard the repetition on Tuesday evening. And I only wish you had made your protest against this mere display of orchestral virtuosity stronger. It is true you made it fairly strong, and you may retort upon me, like that old gentleman who was knocked down by the brewer's wagon, and of whom the brewer's beery driver inquired, as the hind wheel rolled over him: "Why didn't you holler?" "I did." "Why didn't you holler sooner?" "I did." "Why didn't you holler louder?" "I did." Let a humble music-lover offer you his testimony that you have consistently opposed the prostitution of the concert room to the exhibition of technical proficiency, on the part of soloists or of conductors or of orchestras, as against the claims of the art of music.

All the same, I have a distinct and rankling grievance against Mr. Weingartner for including that Berlioz symphony, so called, on that programme. When one of the most distinguished conductors in the world comes here and takes charge of a competent orchestra, have we not a right to expect of him so far as his orchestral selections are concerned the masterpieces of orchestral music? What we want is "the best that has been done in the world." It is for the conductor or programme maker, of course, to fix the standard; but for his hearers to judge how he does it. If some of his selections are unfamiliar, if he believes that some of the best things are neglected, and produces them, and if his hearers approve his choice, that is all the better. Indeed, such is getting to be the number and range of the orchestral repertory, that many works there are that have fallen by the wayside in the secular competition, and the hungry generations trodden down, that there are good or plausible reasons for lifting up and staying with wine and oil and giving another chance. Mr. Sam Franko has been a Good Samaritan in this way for lo, these several seasons, and earned the plaudits of the cultivated and humane by so doing.

Nay, this very concert afforded an instance of that excellent process. You may know, I do not, how often within these latter years that Schumann symphony (to which, by the way, the programme gave neither number nor opus number) has been performed. But I think none of those who listened to it with sympathetic, at times with rapt attention, would say that it had been performed too often or even often enough. It is plain that Schumann had not, when he composed it, learned the technique of orchestral writing, even as he learned it afterward, and it seems that he never learned it as so many men his musical inferiors have learned it. There were in it the evidences of halting lips and a stammering tongue, so to say. Partly it seems within the province of the conductor by laying stress on this and by subduing that to cloak and dissemble these obstacles to the presentation of the musical idea. It did not appear to me that Mr. Weingartner, admirable in clarity and precision as his conducting was, always did what could be done in that way. Doubtless that unmodified and unmitigated blare of raw brass in the last movement was played as Schumann wrote it. But it is inconceivable that he meant it to sound as it sounded. Something evidently needed to be done to it. Something of that something, it seems, might have been done by the conductor. But apparently the judicious and learned editing of the score was needful to bring out to the full the work, intrinsically, and in spite of the embarrassments, so beautiful and interesting. If a man who knew how to say anything on the orchestra had come to the assistance of the man who had something to say, if, for example, Berlioz had gone over Schumann's instrumentation, as he did put the "Rakoczy March" and the "Invitation to the Dance" on the orchestra, what a treat that symphony might have been.

But Berlioz left to his own devices in the "Symphonie Fantastique"! Can Mr. Weingartner really say that he "believes" in that confection of orchestral virtuosity? Truly, if Schumann in this immature orchestral effort was "the girl in the lane that couldn't speak plain," Berlioz, when put on his own sole basis, appears as "the man on the hill who couldn't stand still." Oh, come now! Can you lay your hand on your heart and say you would really care if you were told that you would never hear any of Berlioz's orchestral music again? Is there any distinctly musical inspiration in that so-called symphony amounting to what you call "creative power"? Is it not simply a high order of "incidental music," such as every conductor of a theatrical orchestra has occasion to compile or select from time to time to suit the exigencies of his drama, and which, apart from the "situation," or the programme, has no proper reason for existence? It is unlike the common hack conductor's music in that it employs the affluence of means of the modern orchestra, and employs them with high technical skill. But, really, does it not recall Vincent Crummles and Mr. Folair's suggestion to Nicholas Nickleby to work in a dance with the Phenomenon? "Ah, let me see that dance once more before I die. Cue for the band 'before I die,' and off they go." In other words, is it not merely and purely incidental music? And should we, when an eminent conductor appears to give orchestral concerts with a competent orchestra, and puts two symphonies on his programme, a programme that should evidently be confined to masterpieces, be content to accept this confection as a masterpiece, this manufacture as a creation, this piece of "mere virtuosity," (which, by the way, made Paganini burst into tears and a check on its first performance,) as a specimen of "the best that has been done in the world"? Of course one understands how the orchestral virtuosity of it appeals to a conductor, appeals to him as a conductor, but not as a musician. Theodore Thomas at one time interspersed his programmes freely with Berlioz, but very sparingly, I think, in his riper years. Did not that cynic of the sixties have a certain degree of reason who said "I have two main objections to Wagner—one is Liszt and the other is Berlioz"?

Yours, more in sorrow than in anger, but not wholly without anger,

SUPERFLUOUS LAGS.

New York, Jan. 19, 1906.

AT THE OPERA.

The tenth week of grand opera will be a contrast to the one which preceded it. Of the six operas announced, four will be German and only one, "Aida," will be Italian. The sixth and most important feature of the week will be the revival of "Don Giovanni," (sung in Italian.) The revival of "Don Giovanni" will be in celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Mozart's birthday, with new scenery and a fine cast.

To-morrow evening "Tannhäuser" will be presented, this time with Mme. Eames as Elisabeth and Miss Olive Fremstad as Venus. The Wolfram will be Mr. Goritz.

"Tristan und Isolde" will be presented on Wednesday evening, when Mme. Nordica and Mr. Burgstaller will again be heard in the parts of the heroine and hero. The Brangaene will be Mme. Louise Homer.

The third performance of "Parsifal," at regular prices, promised this season, will take place on Thursday. The curtain will rise, as usual, at 5 o'clock. Mr. Dippel is to sing the rôle of Parsifal.

Friday evening will bring another presentation of "Aida." Mme. Eames will return to the part of Aida, and Mme. Louise Homer will interpret Amneris.

On Saturday afternoon will follow the revival of "Don Giovanni," for which the management has made elaborate and careful preparation. The cast will include Mme. Nordica as Donna Anna, Mme. Jomelli, who will for the first time here essay the part of Donna Elvira, and Mme. Sembrich as Zerlina. Mr. Scotti will be the Don Giovanni, Mr. Dippel will be the Don Ottavio, and Mr. Journet the Leporello. The Masetto will be Mr. Rossi, and Mr. Muehlmann will appear as the Commendatore. Mr. Nahan Franko will be the musical director. This will be the only performance of "Don Giovanni" at the Metropolitan this season.

The week will end with a popular Saturday evening performance of "Die Königin von Saba," in which Mr. Goritz will appear for the first time as Solomon.

IN DEFENSE OF THE OPERA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Judging by the complaints regarding the opera printed of late in your excellent paper, Mr. Conried having established a school of opera should now engage schoolmasters to teach some people the things that constitute a good performance. What else is to be done with a man who mentions Burgstaller and Bars in one line and who wants Ternina, the De Reszkes, and Calvé? Does "M. G." not know that Ternina is a confirmed invalid; that M. Jean's voice is a thing of the past, and that M. Edouard's, when last heard here, was rough and shrill? As for Calvé, any one who heard her Carmen two years ago should know that to-day her voice is far inferior to that of Olive Fremstad, who sang it last season.

I hold no brief for Heinrich Conried, but with some performances heard in Paris, Berlin, and Vienna in recent years, I have no hesitation in saying that there is no opera house in Europe where one can hear "Tristan," "Parsifal," or "Aida" given with such splendid singers or so fine an ensemble as that offered at the Metropolitan.

Another correspondent, complaining of the "paucity of great artists," I should like to ask where he can find a greater Italian tenor than Caruso, a finer German lyric tenor than Knote, two mezzo-sopranі the equal of Edyth Walker or Olive Fremstad, or a contralto superior to Louise Homer. Cap Mr. Conried be blamed because nervous prostration prevented Fraulein Morena from entering upon her engagement, or because a legal entanglement caused Signora Tetrazzini to remain in San Francisco?

None of these grumblers seems to have any thought of orchestra, chorus, or scenery—factors to which vastly more attention is now paid at the Metropolitan than ever before. JACQUES MAYER.

New York, Jan. 14, 1906.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

The third concert of the Kneisel Quartet will be given on Tuesday evening at Mendelssohn Hall. The programme will be as follows:

Quartet, E flat.....Mozart
Two rhapsodies for oboe, viola, and piano..
Ch. M. Loeffler
Quartet, E minor, Op. 59, No. 2.....Beethoven

In Mr. Loeffler's rhapsodies he will play the viola himself, Mr. Georges Longy the oboe, and Mr. Heinrich Gebhard the piano. All are from Boston.

The rhapsodies are the latest of Mr. Loeffler's published works. Like so much else of his music, they are suggested by poems of modern Frenchmen of the school generally referred to as "decadent." They are two poems by Maurice Rollinat, himself a musician in a way as well as a writer of verse. The two poems are entitled "The Pool" and "The Bagpipe," both brief and both suggestive of strange visions conjured up by a wayward imagination, grisly horrors, vague, unnamable dread. The three instruments have an almost equal part throughout, and the musical combination of color they afford has been fully utilized by the composer. In a recent article in The New Music Review Mr. Lawrence Gilman spoke thus of the first piece, "The Pool":

"In the music that has been conceived as an equivalent for this extraordinary picture there are, as in all that he writes, rich and constructive imagination, a power of visualization that in the result illuminates the heart of his subject with an incomparable intensity, yet dexterously refrains from setting it forth with too bald a vividness." Of the second, "The Bagpipe," he says: "The poem, to begin with, has more of the authentic beauty of sadness and less of grotesquerie than its predecessor, and it has found a very moving and poignant reflection in Mr. Loeffler's music."

Mozart's quartet is the third of the set of six that he dedicated to Haydn in 1785 as "the fruit of a long labor, that had taken shape in the course of several years," and which he inscribed to the older master as a father sending his children out into the world commits them to the care of a well-proved friend of distinction." Such a dedication, observed Mozart, was a duty, for it was from Haydn that he had learned how quartets should be written. The quartet by Beethoven is the second of the set he dedicated to Count Rasoumoffsky, Russian Ambassador to Vienna when they were written, about 1806. Rasoumoffsky was a devoted amateur of music, and maintained a string quartet of his own, which played Beethoven's compositions "hot from the fire," as Thayer says, and under his own immediate instructions. In two of these three quartets, in allusion to his patron's nationality, Beethoven used Russian folk tunes as subjects. Such a theme is presented in the E minor quartet in the trio of the third movement.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

Raoul Pugno, Jeseph Hollman, and Marie Hall will appear together in a concert at Carnegie Hall this afternoon. They will play Beethoven's D major trio, Opus 70, No. 1; Miss Hall and Mr. Pugno will play César Franck's sonata for piano and violin; Mr. Pugno and Mr. Hollman will play Chopin's polonaise for piano and 'cello, and each will play solos.

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Sigismund Stojowski will give a piano recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Wednesday afternoon. He will play Beethoven's C minor sonata, Opus 111; Schumann's F sharp minor sonata, Opus 11; a group of pieces by Chopin, his own serenade, Paderewski's Caprice, Opus 16, No. 3, and Liszt's second Hungarian rhapsody.

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The third of the People's Symphony concerts will be given on Thursday evening in Cooper Union, and will be repeated on Friday evening, in the Grand Central Palace. It will be a Mozart anniversary concert. The programme will include Mozart's "Magic Flute" overture, and "Jupiter" symphony, and Miss Susan Metcalfe will sing an air by Mozart. The scherzo from Tschaikowsky's fourth symphony and Beethoven's Leonore overture, No. 3, will also be played.

+ + +

Edwin Grasse will give his third violin recital at Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday evening at 8:15 o'clock, with the assistance of Theodore Van Yorx, tenor, and George Falkenstein, pianist. He will play a group of old pieces by Corelli, Tenaglia, and Tartini; the aria from Goldmark's concerto, Saint-Saëns's Rondo Capriccioso, several arrangements, and his own polonaise. Mr. Van Yorx will sing songs by Schubert, Strauss, Amy Woodford-Finden, Lecocq, and Cowen.

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The third concert of the Russian Symphony Society will be given in Carnegie Hall on Saturday evening under the direction of Modest Altschuler. Josef Lhévinne will be the soloist and will play Rubinstein's fifth concerto in E flat. The orchestra will play Mussorgski's introduction to "Khovanschina," Tschaikowsky's first symphony, "A Winter Reverie," and Konyus's suite, "Child Life."

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The soloists at to-night's popular concert at the Metropolitan Opera House will be Mme. Sembrich, Mme. Jacoby, Mr. Dippel, and Mr. Pol Plançon. Mme. Sembrich will sing the aria, "Ah, fors' è lui," from "Traviata," and the "Primavera" waltz of Strauss. Mme. Josephine Jacoby promises the aria, "Che foro senza Euridyce," from "Orfeo e Eurydice." A romanza from "Les Huguenots" will be contributed by Mr. Dippel, and Mr. Plançon will sing Gounod's "Jesus of Nazareth." The orchestral numbers include the Vorspiel to "Die Meistersinger," the "Aubade," and "Fête Nuptiale," from Victor Herbert's "Suite Romantique," entr'acte from Massenet's "Hérodiade," Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance" March, and Liszt's No. 1 Rhapsodie. Mr. Nahan Franko will conduct.

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Miss Ellen Bowick, an English reciter, is to make her first public appearance in this city at Mendelssohn Hall on Monday afternoon. She will give "The Lady of Shalott," by Tennyson, with a musical setting by Amy E. Horrocks, for violin, 'cello, and piano, it being the first performance of this work in New York; also "Little Pictures of School Life," with music, by Maud Valerie White, the first public performance in New York. Other recitations without music will be given.

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At the Princess Theatre on Tuesday afternoon at 3:15 Mme. Rosalba Beecher will give a concert, assisted by several artists. Mme. Beecher has not appeared in this country for several years.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Sam Franko has sought to make his Mozart programme for the second concert of old music representative of the many-sidedness of the composer whose 150th birthday is to be celebrated. Mozart's broad humor is expressed in a composition, hitherto not heard here, known as "Die Dorfmusikanten," (peasant symphony,) a gentle satire on amateur composers and performers, to say nothing of professionals. The work is for strings and two horns and is full of studied dissonances, awkward modulations, and carefully planned errors. Mr. Lichtenberg and Mr. Franko are to be the soloists in the Symphonie Concertante for violin and viola, at the concert, which takes place Thursday evening, Feb. 1, at Mendelssohn Hall.

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Five thousand dollars has been given by a friend to the Institute of Musical Art, of which Frank Damrosch is director. This sum is to be known as the James Loeb Scholarship Fund. Beginning next October the income from it will be applied toward scholarships at the Institute. Applications will not be received at present.

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Handel's "Judas Maccabaeus," which is in active preparation by the Oratorio Society for its concert of Feb. 20 at Carnegie Hall under Frank Damrosch's direction, has had a few performances here in recent years. The Oratorio Society has sung it only on Nov. 15, 1877, with Mrs. Imogene Brown, Miss Antonia Herne, Joseph Maas, and A. E. Stoddard as soloists, and on May 6, 1885, with Christine Dessert, Agnes B. Huntington, C. A. Knoor, and D. M. Babcock as soloists. Each of these concerts was preceded by a public rehearsal. "Judas Maccabaeus," which celebrates a heroic page of Jewish history, is ranked with "Samson" as Handel's most popular oratorio after "The Messiah." In it is found the celebrated march chorus, "See the Conquering Hero Comes," which the composer transferred to this work from his earlier "Joshua."

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Miss Susan Strong has brought some London ideas with her and has decided to introduce one of them at her recital at Mendelssohn Hall by charging for her book of words of the songs she will sing. It has been the custom for artists to supply these books free, and in the case of some of them the cost of printing has run well up into the hundreds of dollars. Miss Strong also contemplated using sandwich men for advertising, as they do in London, but was persuaded that New York had outgrown such methods and that it would not be considered dignified.

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Mme. Nordica will make a tour of twenty-five concerts in this country after she closes her opera season. She will go into Canada and as far south as Oklahoma City.

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Miss Jeannette Powers had a curious experience at the concert at the Hippodrome last Sunday night. She had been recalled, and as an encore played Schubert's "Serenade." In the quietest passages the elephants below stairs took a part in the performance with trumpetings that could be heard all over the house. The audience stirred and some laughed a bit, but Miss Powers calmly went on without a tremor and got a round of applause for her coolness.

A MONTH'S MUSICAL CALENDAR

Jan. 21—Pugno, Hollman and Hall, concert, Carnegie Hall.
Jan. 23—William H. Barber, piano recital, Association Hall.
Jan. 23—Kneisel Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall.
Jan. 24—Sigismond Stojowski, piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall.
Jan. 25—Edwin Grasse, violin recital, Mendelssohn Hall.
Jan. 25—People's Symphony Orchestra, Cooper Union.
Jan. 26—People's Symphony Orchestra, Grand Central Palace.
Jan. 27—Russian Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Jan. 30—Susan Strong, song recital, Mendelssohn Hall.
Feb. 1—Sam Franko, concert of old music, Mendelssohn Hall.
Feb. 1—Marcella Sembrich, song recital, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 4—N. Y. Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 5—People's Symphony Auxiliary, Cooper Union.
Feb. 6—Boston Symphony Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall.
Feb. 6—N. Y. Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 8—Kaltenborn Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall.
Feb. 9—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 10—Young People's Symphony, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 10—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 10—Mme. Friedlander, song recital, Mendelssohn Hall.
Feb. 11—N. Y. Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 13—N. Y. Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 13—Mendelssohn Trio, Hotel Majestic.
Feb. 14—Mme. Eames, song recital, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 14—Victor Beigel, song recital, Mendelssohn Hall.
Feb. 15—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 17—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 17—People's Symphony, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 19—New Music Society, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 20—Heinrich Gebhard, piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall.
Feb. 20—Oratorio Society, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 21—Abraham Nelson, piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall.
Feb. 22—Mme. Calvé, song recital, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 22—Women's String Orchestra, Mendelssohn Hall.
Feb. 22—Volpe Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 23—Margulies Trio, Mendelssohn Hall.
Feb. 24—Young People's Symphony, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 24—Russian Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 25—Russian Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.

Concerts, Recitals and Church Choir News

ARTISTIC CREED OF MME. EAMES

She Finds Her "Reason for Being" in Her Art, and Gives Her Life to That.

"THE artistic temperament is not lack of control. Like fire and water it is an excellent servant, but a terrible master."

Mme. Emma Eames was telling how she had learned to control her temperament. She had struggled with it for many years, and twice it had almost conquered her because her nerves could stand the strain no longer. It is only three years ago that Mme. Eames had her last attack of nervous trouble, almost prostration, and it has been only in the last year that she has really found the way to a personal philosophy that is her shield against such trouble.

Some would call it a lonesome philosophy, for Mme. Eames has given up much that most people think worth while. She goes seldom among people because she feels that the crowds she would meet merely would draw from her and give little or nothing in return. She numbers fewer friends to whom she gives her time, because she receives only those who are in absolute touch with her, and so are not a drag upon her. She has come to believe that within herself, in the perfection of her art only, is to be found the real happiness and purpose of life.

"Everybody vibrates to something," Mme. Eames put it, "and it should be the task of every person to find what it is that he or she vibrates to, and then to take care that only such things are permitted to take up time in life. It is a lack of civilization to care for so many things that do not matter, to indulge hypersensitiveness, to have interests that are not worth while.

"The secret of learning how to live is to close yourself to the things that do not matter. The perfect life is like the perfect vine that has been well pruned by the skilful gardener. All the shoots that do not give strength but do absorb strength are cut off, and those that give strength remain, so the vine grows to be strong and healthful and to fulfill its purpose."

Mme. Eames had told of a childhood of loneliness because she was out of touch with those around her; of repression, because her sensitive feelings were not understood by them; of years of trying to understand herself, of the struggle to utter just what she wished to express amid surroundings that were often foreign to her desires. Not the least of her battles was that of her womanhood as against her art.

"All my life I was held subject in some way to others, to the standards of others," she said, "until at last came the time when I had to go away and find myself. I had had my one shock, my one nervous attack, and supposed I had recovered from it. But I returned to the conditions that had caused my old trouble, and so came another shock, one that threatened to end my whole career.

"I went away. I refused to let myself think of anything of the past. I refused to think of the future. I shut myself off from everything. Then I came to know that I must be free, that I must find within myself all that there was in life for me, that I must stand alone.

"We must stand alone to go on the upward path.

"It was not without struggle that I came to this. I had had to meet the desire that is in the hearts of all women, the great desire for beautiful children. But I came to know that God places in the hearts and minds of some women other aspirations, and seems to set them aside for other things, gives them a great mission to perform. And I came to feel that my reason for being was my art, and that I must devote myself to that and learn to grow in it."

"And is it all settled now?" was asked.

"It is all settled," said Mme. Eames. "I am greatly changed now. In all the years I had fought to hold my equilibrium, the poise that is so necessary for one who is an artist, I had been struggling against other forces. Now I am myself, and the poise is mine without struggle.

"It is not selfish, either, because I really give more to others. Knowing myself and understanding myself I began more to understand others. I give more to those who hear me now and they give more to me. I have been told that I was cold in my singing. Perhaps that was because I was not in touch with those who heard me. But now some tell me I have come more into sympathy with them as they hear me. I feel the change. I feel more and more the subtle currents that come from those to whom I am appealing, and I feel a greater current go out from me to them. It is understanding, and that means much.

"People now come to me with their confidences—young men and women bring them to me, and I find I can feel with them. Having an open mind myself, it sometimes seems as though I can see into the minds of others. I see a man and I know at once whether I want to know more of him or not. I decide he is clean or unclean. I told a man recently what he was thinking, as though it were transmitted to me. I went into a paddock not long ago and the colts there followed me about all the time. When I am at home and sing my songs my dogs gather all about as close as they can get, under the piano or on it perhaps. When I am through one will come to me and stick his nose in my hand as though in approval.

"I have always said there are two deaths for the artist, the death of the voice and the death of the body, and that the first was the worse. But now I can face that. I know there will be plenty of work to do, even when the time comes for me to cease singing. There is always work for the open mind, and my mind is open."

"But in all this you have drawn yourself apart from others, have you not?"

"People have told me they could go with me just so far and then a gray veil would shut down between us. They have thought it my fault and that I was cold and distant, but after all the fault was theirs.

"They could follow me intellectually just so far, and when they had reached their intellectual limit then naturally I would leave them behind if I could go on further. If I stopped to help them I would be giving my strength to them. There are too many who demand that one should give of that strength. I did so for a long time. I do it no longer.

"I cannot bear the social vampires, the moral cannibals, who eat you spiritually. I have been eaten up all my life, and now I do not permit of it, because I know how to guard myself. I cannot go out to dinners and parties as I once did, for I found that most of the people I would meet at them would be persons who would be calling for all the spiritual strength I had in me, calling for my life to feed upon—taking everything from me and giving nothing in return.

"People who herd together are always so tiring. It is only when one who is full poised finds another who has the same full poise, it is only when one can give and find understanding and receive with understanding, on an equal plane of intellect that one can gain real strength from contact with others. But the people who herd together like the flock of sheep I saw in the West, merely following their leader blindly—they take too much. They are troubled with petty things that amount to nothing, but call for the expenditure of just as much energy as the great things.

"I have met bores at times and been unable to free myself from their clutches, and after they have finally let me go I have been positively ill.

"And the petty people who wish to tell you of their petty sorrows. I could never tell of my sorrows. Those who really feel cannot do so—cannot bare their breasts for the gaze of the world. They do not feel at all who can lay their deepest feelings for all to see.

"Now I guard myself from those who would take from me my very life. Yet I must be on my guard all the time. I find that others take hold upon me, and whenever I sing it is necessary for me to rest and be alone all day so I may free myself from the other influences and be really myself when I appear before the public."

"And whither does this all tend in your art?"

"I have sought originality, but not in eccentricity. In embodying some new rôle I have sought to find what it meant to me, and then embody that in sincerity. Thus I could show the originality that is within me. Nothing is good, except as it comes from yourself. I would rather have something frankly bad, than a good imitation.

"I make whatever I do belong to me. If it is a song that I am learning I let it go all through me once or twice, through my whole mind and body, until I feel it all over. Then it is mine, and I never forget it. Before I do that I am simply learning what the composer has set down. When I have done that I have made it mine. And once such a thing is made your own you never forget it. I sang the whole rôle of Tosca the other evening without having had a rehearsal. That was because the rôle was really mine.

"I have mercilessly sacrificed myself for my art all my life. It is not my god, by any means, but I have come to recognize that it is the reason for my being. It is why I am here, and so I must perfect it. I have recognized that it is something to be respected.

"Success I have wanted and sought, but it would not have been success to me had I gained it by devious paths. Gounod once said to me, 'Don't ever tell a lie with your voice,' and I don't think I ever have. I have tried to keep my life and my music undefiled. It has been the highest aim of my life to put into my mind and heart and voice that which will give the highest enjoyment of my art.

"I wish for nothing but sincerity in what I do. Yet there are two kinds of sincerity, as one who is upon the stage will understand. There is a larger sincerity for the stage, and especially for the operatic stage. One must project it. If I were to enter this room and take this fan from the table and say 'It is her fan' and hurl it down, it would take but an instant," and Mme. Eames illustrated. "The audience would not comprehend what had passed on the stage. I must seize it with a gesture and pause until that is understood, gaze upon it until that is understood, then hurl it. That is a projection of sincerity, but none the less it is sincere."

IN THE ORGAN LOFT.

Prof. Parkhurst, organist of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, has his new chorus selected, thirty voices, including the quartet, and rehearsals have been very satisfactory. Prof. Parkhurst is much pleased with the voices he has secured, and promises good returns from his choir when it begins [illegible] some time with the new church and with the new organ.

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One of the objects of the American Guild of Church Organists, as stated in its constitution, is to "obtain acknowledgment of the position of organists from church authorities." One of the petitions which should be in every organist's litany is to be delivered from the self-satisfied musical committee which does not understand music. There is one choir in New York which lost a capable director from this cause. In most churches the music is taken, as it should be, too seriously to be given anything but the best professional consideration. In others it is not. This church was one of the latter, and on the music committee they placed an all-knowing and energetic but, from a musical standpoint, at least, entirely ignorant rich man.

"We can't possibly put him on the Building Committee," said the church authorities. "He would ruin us with atrocities; there does not seem to be any committee where he would not do serious harm, but as far as the music is concerned he cannot work permanent injury, and we'll have to console him with that." And they did.

The new committeeman put all his unaccustomed efforts into the work, with the result that the disconcerted music director gave notice immediately.

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They are to have a new portable console for the Church of the Incarnation, the gift of one of the women parishioners, and for some time W. R. Hedden, the organist of the parish, has been making a study of console pros and cons to obtain the best and most up-to-date results that can be obtained at the present time. This console will have stop keys in place of the usual drawer knobs, these of the Hope Jones variety, and they will be the only ones of this kind in Manhattan unless a large organ for one of the big city shops, which is to have them, should be put in first. These are the stop keys that are used in the organ at the Worcester Cathedral, England, also at the Albany Cathedral. In this country they are used in the First Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, and Montclair, N. J., has a church in which they are to be found. They push down when in use and are released by being pushed up into place again. It will be some time before the new console is placed, there being many things to be considered with one connected with a gallery and chancel organ. With this new console some $30,000 has been expended on the organs of the parish of the Church of the Incarnation since Mr. Hedden has been its organist.

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On Thursday of last week a series of four lectures upon the "Oratorios and Their Traditions" was begun by William C. Carl in the chapel of the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street, under the auspices of the Guilmant Organ School. They will be continued every two weeks and will take up in addition to "Elijah," the subject of the first lecture, "The Messiah," "The Creation," and "St. Paul." The soloists last week were Miss Kathrin Hilke, soprano; Edwin Wilson, baritone; second, Mrs. Adele Laeis Baldwin, contralto; third, Miss Effie Stewart, soprano; fourth, Mrs. Rollie Borden-Low, soprano. The lectures will be given in the afternoon at 4 o'clock, and cards of invitation may be obtained by addressing the school, 34 West Twelfth Street. All students or others interested in the understanding of these great works will be welcome.

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The new soprano soloist of the First Presbyterian Church, Miss Jeanette Fernandes, will sing at the morning service from Guilmant's "Ecce Panis." The tenor solo will be by Edward W. Gray. An old Hebrew anthem will be given at the 4:30 service, and there will be a baritone solo by Edwin Wilson. A new English anthem, "Rend Your Hearts," by Atkinson, will also be on the programme.

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An organ recital worth hearing this week will be given by Charles Heinroth, organist of the Church of the Ascension, at the church, Tenth Street and Fifth Avenue, on Wednesday evening at 8:15. Selections will be given from compositions by Reger, Bach, Hollins, Dethier, Widor, Dubois, and Reubke. There will be the usual musical service at the church at 4 o'clock this afternoon, with selections from Mendelssohn's "Elijah."

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All Angels' Church, of which Clem- Gale is organist, Bridges's "Cradle of Christ" will be given at the 4 o'clock musical service to-day.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL MUSIC.

Electrical Action for Organ—Money Needed for Choir, School, and Singers.

The organ of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine is in the hands of workmen at the present time, the action being changed from tubular to electrical. The work will probably be completed by the 1st of next month.

There are other improvements that might be made to benefit the cathedral music, those in charge of it say, and the Rev. Dr. Ernest Voorhis, the Cathedral precentor and head master of the school, sums it up in one sentence—a fund to enlarge the field. At the Cathedral an excellent example of pure Anglican cathedral music is given, only limited in quantity and quality by the money devoted to that purpose. It is an opportunity

SIGISMOND STOJOWSKI.
Who will give a piano recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Wednesday Afternoon.

MR. MUEHLMANN.
of the Metropolitan Opera House Forces.

HEINRICH GEBHARD,
PIANIST.
Who will play with the Kneisel Quartet and give recitals.

building for one in process of erection, with a fund to support it. We have the same style of music that is given at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, and with a place to sing and money for a resident choir school and to pay professional singers there is no reason why we should not have as good music as is given there."

The boys of the Cathedral Choir School are nice little chaps, as Dr. Voorhis says in other words. They have a school building delightful in many ways, if it is only the old orphan asylum on the Cathedral land. There are many windows, plenty of air and sunshine, and the boys have the extensive grounds for a playground, and this slopes to give a good coasting place when there is snow on the ground, and it lasts longer on Cathedral Heights than in other parts of the city. The discipline is military, as in other choir schools, a regular military drill and a uniform of gray with cathedral purple. The boys differ in their weekly holidays from other schoolboys, theirs being on Monday, after the hardest day's work of the week, musically, and then it will not put their voices out of condition, as a Saturday holiday is likely to do.

Stainer, Ouseley, Atwood, Tours, Burcell, Goss, and among the younger men West, Macfarlane, Mason, and Dr. Mann of King's College, Cambridge, are some of the composers whose music is used. There are no Gregorian chants except in Lent, occasionally, for they require a large body of singers, Dr. Voorhis says, and there are no "Anglicized masses." The singing of the psalter in cathedral style is one of the features of the services.

NORDICA OR BERNHARDT?

Asheville Residents Engage in Dispute Over Their Attractions.

A curious story comes from Asheville, N. C., involving rivalry between Mme. Bernhardt and Mme. Nordica.

The manager of the Auditorium Theatre in that place was approached with a proposal to book Mme. Bernhardt for one performance. This of course involved a guarantee, and the manager set out to find if he could get the people of the city to subscribe liberally enough to guard him against loss.

He met with much success in his efforts, but suddenly some of those who had joined in the guarantee started the discussion about Mme. Nordica. It was declared that it would be impossible to raise two large subscriptions during the season. Immediately the subscribers divided into two hostile camps, and the merits of music and the drama were thoroughly thrashed out. The matter was still under discussion at last advices.

M. GERARDY DISAPPEARED.

Worried His Friends, but Was Merely on an Auto Trip.

There was an exciting hunt for Jean Gerardy for several days recently, and the 'cellist returned to New York from an automobile trip just in time to prevent a general alarm from being sent out by the police.

M. Gerardy played a week ago Thursday in Providence, and returned to the city the next morning. He went to his hotel and saw one or two of his friends. Then he disappeared. Nothing was thought of it when he had not returned on Saturday, because he has many friends, and it was supposed he was visiting some one of them. On Sunday, however, it had been arranged that he was to start for Chicago to fill an engagement on Tuesday night. When his manager, R. E. Johnston, inquired at his hotel it was learned that he had left no word and none had been received from him. Apparently he had taken no luggage with him.

Inquiries were set on foot. None of his friends in the city knew anything of his whereabouts or had seen him for the two days. By nightfall an anxious manager had telegraphed to many places, but had got no trace of him, and he and the artists's friends were considering whether it would not be better to set the authorities to work. They decided, however, that an artist must not be judged by ordinary standards, and it would be best to wait until the last moment.

Monday morning the hotel still reported that nothing had been heard from the 'cellist. By 5 in the afternoon he must catch the train for Chicago, and the situation was becoming serious. Just before noon the telephone in the office of Mr. Johnston rang and he answered it.

"Hello," said a voice. "When must I start for Chicago?"

"Great Scot, where have you been?" said Mr. Johnston.

"Never mind," came the reply. "When do I start for Chicago?"

"You should have started yesterday, and you've got to start at 5 to-day," was the decided reply.

"Too bad," came back the voice. "I've had a fine automobile trip. Long Island is splendid in Winter. I want another day of it."

But the concert would not wait, so M. Gerardy gave up his trip. He explained afterward that some friends had proposed the outing and he had gone on the spur of the moment.

"I wrote you six telegrams," he said to the manager, "but I always forgot to send them."

SAFONOFF'S PROTEGE HERE.

Josef Lhevinne, the Moscow Pianist, a Robust Young Man.

The latest of the foreign pianists to arrive in New York is Josef Lhevinne, favorite pupil of M. Safonoff and Professor of the Piano at the Moscow Conservatory. He is a native of Moscow, 31 years old. He is a big, heavy man of robust health and personality, tennis expert, high jumper, and accomplished athlete, quite different from many of the instrumentalists who have been introduced to Americans.

M. Lhevinne's father was first cornetist in the Imperial Theatre, and after his engagements there he played until 5 o'clock in the morning at a café chantant. Yet, after he discovered that his son of 4 years had musical gifts he arose at 7 o'clock in the morning and devoted the hours before schooltime to teaching the youngster. This he did for seven years. The lad played in concert at 8, and at 12 entered the Moscow Conservatory, at last permitting rest for his devoted parent.

M. Safonoff took him in charge at the Conservatory. When he was 15 years old he played the Beethoven piano concerto with the Moscow Symphony Society under the leadership of Anton Rubinstein. He won a gold medal at 17, and at 21 took the Rubinstein prize from thirty competitors. Since then he has played in Paris, Berlin, London, and elsewhere.

He has already appeared at concerts outside New York, and will be heard here for the first time on the evening of Jan. 27.

MODEST HERR WEINGARTNER.

Has No Tricks and Wishes to Represent the Composer Only.

Herr Weingartner, despite his high attainments, is most modest. In fact, he impresses one with the idea that in his work Herr Weingartner and Herr Weingartner's fortunes are the least of the things he is considering. When he was asked if he had something to say about the ideas he wished to present in America his eyes opened in surprise.

"Ideas?" he said. "I am not here to give ideas, but the music as the composers wrote it. I do not care to express Weingartner. I wish to express Berlioz or Schumann or Weber as they are. I do not wish to express them so that it will be said 'That is Weingartner.' I have no tricks. I wish to be simple and clear."

He was asked as to his methods. "I study and I feel," he said. "Feeling without intellect will not do, and intellect without feeling will not do. So I study until I know the music, and at the same time I feel as the composer would. So I give Berlioz as I believe Berlioz felt it and Schumann as I believe Schumann felt it, and so on. That is all."

Herr Weingartner is engaged now upon the preparation of Berlioz's operatic works. He says, however, that it will be the work of years to prepare them. He is engaged at present also on the composition of chamber music.

A story has been about that at one time Herr Weingartner almost became an American, having sought a chance to transfer his activity to New York.

"That is not so," he said when asked about it. "I like to come to America and visit. I like America. But I would not want to leave the Fatherland. I had not thought of such a thing."

He has followed the example of many other German and French musicians, however, by taking up English, and can now speak it well. His wife, who takes deep and intelligent interest in his work, also has become a linguist.

NOTABLE BENEFIT CONCERT.

Many Opera Artists to Appear This Afternoon at Liederkranz Hall.

A remarkable concert is to be given at the Liederkranz Hall this afternoon as a benefit for the veteran actor, Fritz Hitzigrath, who for many years played at the Irving Place Theatre and is now seriously ill. Artists from the Metropolitan who know him have united their efforts to raise a fund for him.

Herren Eisler, Schindler, Morgenstern, and Volghera will have numbers from Grieg as a quartet. Herr Blass will sing an aria from "Der Freischütz," and Herr Burgstaller one from "Die Walküre." Herr Van Rooy will sing Schubert's "Fruhlingslaube" and Schumann's "Ich Grolle Nicht." Herr Knote will have a "Lohengrin" number. Fräulein Bella Alten will sing an aria from "I Pagliacci." Mme. Rappold, Herr Muhlmann, Herr Dippel, and Harry Walden will contribute individual selections. Herren Reiss and Muhlmann will have a duet from Flotow's "Stradella." A double quartet of Herren Knote and Dippel, Burgstaller and Reiss, Van Rooy and Goritz, and Muhlmann and Blass will sing Koschat's "Verlassen."

IN THE STUDIOS.

At a recital of German and French songs in William N. Burritt's Carnegie Hall studio on Friday afternoon these pupils took part: Elizabeth Frederick, Helen Waldo, who is shortly to make a tour of Wisconsin and Illinois; Ada Fraecker, Ethel Wenk, Anna Church, and Elizabeth Nickerson.

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Mrs. William S. Nelson gave a recital of songs by Percy Lee Atherton of Boston at her studio, 1 East Fortieth Street, on January 10. Those who sang were Mrs. Katherine Fiske, Mrs. John de Hart, Mrs. Cheatham Thompson, and Mrs. Frederick Wheeler. The composer accompanied at the piano.

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Miss Margaret Goetz gave a musicale in her studio in Carnegie Hall on Wednesday afternoon, [illegible]

Agatha Berkhold, contralto; Enid Coade, mezzo-soprano, and Marion Rumsey, mezzo-contralto, sang songs by Schubert, d'Hardelet Macdowell, and Carricioli.

CROTCHETS.

The next meeting of the Manuscript Society is to take place Saturday evening at the National Arts Club. Works in manuscript by Grieg, Eleanore Everest Freer, Carl Venth, and Gustav L. Becker are to be performed by Mmes. Eleanore Marx and Johanna Hess-Burr, William H. Barber, Carl Venth, and a string quartet, composed of Messrs. Venth, Hess, Wilhelms, and Listemann.

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At the musicale given by Miss Emma Thursby next Friday in her Gramercy Park studio Miss Maud Morgan, Mr. Hollman, and Mr. Pugno will play.

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The next meeting of the Tonkünstler Society, on Tuesday evening, will be devoted to music by Arnold D. Volpe, including a sonata for piano, played by Eugene A. Bernstein, and a group of songs, sung by Mrs. Guttmann-Rice.

CARNEGIE HALL.
This Afternoon at 3
Grand Combination Concert
Pugno Hollman and Marie Hall
Trio, D major, Op. 70, No. 1.....Beethoven
Variations Symphoniques.....Boellmann
Sonate.....Cesar Franck
Solo for Piano:
(a) Ballade, No. 1, G minor.....
(b) Nocturne.....
(c) Valse, A flat.....
(d) Berceuse.....
(e) Polonaise, E flat, Op. 22.....
Chopin
Solo for Violin:
(a) Ave Maria.....Schubert-Wilhelmj
(b) Hexentanz.....Paganini
Polonaise, for piano and 'cello.....Chopin
Seats 50 cts. to $1.50 at Box Office.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:30 O'CLOCK
At Popular Prices.
GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
Soloists: Sembrich, Jacoby; Dippel, Plancon. Ent. Met. Opera Orch. Cond., Franko.
Mon. Ev., Jan. 22, at 8.—TANNHAUSER. Emma Eames, Olive Fremstad, Alten; Knote, Goritz, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.
Wed. Ev., Jan. 24, at 7:45.—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Homer; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.
Thurs., Jan. 25, at 8 P. M., precisely.—PARSIFAL. Fremstad; Dippel, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Journet. Cond., Hertz.
Fri. Ev., Jan. 27, at 8.—AIDA. Emma Eames, Louise Homer, Lawrence; Caruso, Campanari, Plancon, Muhlmann. Cond., Vigna.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 27, at 2, 150th Anniversary of Mozart's birth.—DON GIOVANNI. Nordica, Jomelli and Sembrich; Scotti, Dippel, Journet, Rossi, Muhlmann. Cond., Franko.
Sat. Ev., Jan. 27, pop. Prices, at 8.—KOENIGIN von SABA. Walker, Rappold, Alten; Knote, Goritz, Blass, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.
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CARNEGIE HALL.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, February 14
MME. EMMA
EAMES
Only Song Recital
Prices, $1 to $2.50; Boxes, $15, $18. Orders for seats by mail addressed to Henry Wolfsohn, Manager, 131 East 17th St., will be promptly forwarded in the order received. Box Office Sale opens Feb. 1.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Thursday Aft., February 1, at 3
Song Recital
MADAME
SEMBRICH
Mr. ISIDORE LUCKSTONE at the Piano. Prices: $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50. Boxes $15, $18. Tickets on sale at Box Office, Carnegie Hall, and at Luckhardt & Belder's, 10 East 17th St.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Jan. 27, 8:15 P.M.
MODEST ALTSCHULER.....Conductor.
RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
JOSEF LHEVINNE (of Moscow) PIANO.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA.
Introduced by WASSILY SAFONOFF, Conductor.
(courtesy of the Philharmonic Society.)
Mozart's Symphony in A; Rubinstein's Fifth Concerto; Tschaikowsky's First Symphony. Tickets, 50c. to $1.50. On sale at Box Office.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Third concert, Tues. Eve., Jan. 23, at 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisting Artists: Mr. Georges Longy, Mr. C. M. Loeffler, Mr. Heinrich Gebhard.
PROGRAM: MOZART, Quartet in E flat major; C. M. LOEFFLER, Two Rhapsodies for Oboe, Viola and Piano (first time); BEETHOVEN, Quartet in E minor, op. 59, No. 2. Seats, $1.50, at box office, Mendelssohn Hall.

SAM FRANKO'S SECOND CONCERT OF **OLD MUSIC.**
MENDELSSOHN HALL, Thursday, Feb. 1st, 8:30.
In commemoration of the 150th anniversary of Mozart's birth.
Mr. Leopold Lichtenberg, SOLOIST.
Tickets, Box Office, 50c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Wed. Aft., Jan. 24, at 3
SIGISMOND **STOJOWSKI**
PIANO RECITAL
Seats $1, $1.50, at Box Office & Music Stores.

Mendelssohn Hall, Mon. Aft., Jan. 22, at 3.
ELLEN **BOWICK**
of London.
Original Monologue—Poems with Music
Seats $1, $1.50, at box office & music stores.

Mendelssohn Hall, Thur. Ev., Jan. 25, at 8:15.
Third Violin Recital
EDWIN **GRASSE**
Prices, $1, $1.50, at hall and music stores.

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S. C. BE[illegible]
VOCAL IN[illegible]
OF CARN[illegible]

THE STAGE AND ITS PLAYERS

BURR McINTOSH, PHOTO.

ELLIS JEFFREYS
in "The Fascinating Mr. Vandervelt"
Daly's

HALL, PHOTO

MAY BUCKLEY, RAYMOND HITCHCOCK and HELEN LACKAYE in "The Galloper"
at the Garden.

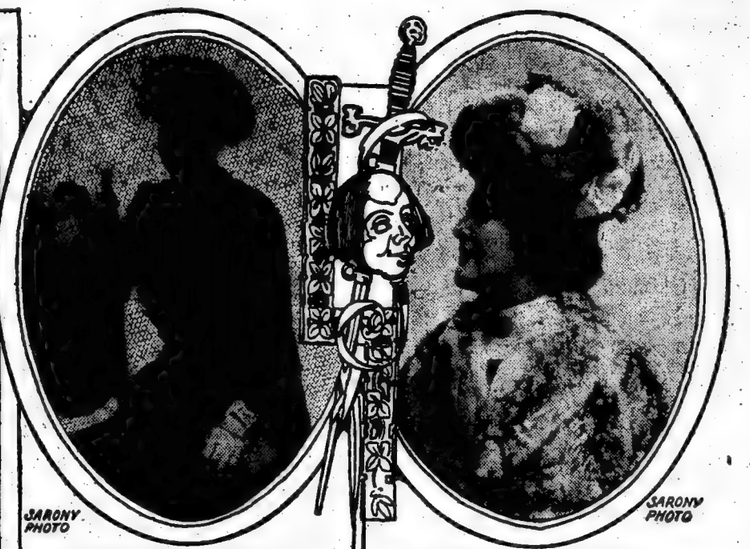

SARONY PHOTO

DOROTHY DONNELLY
in "The Little Gray Lady"
Garrick

SARONY PHOTO

MARY MANNERING
in "The House of Silence"
Savoy

HALL, PHOTO

NORA O'BRIEN
in "The Heir to the Hoorah"
Grand Opera House

John Drew in "De Lancey," Harlem Opera House.

BAKER, PHOTO

JANE WHEATLEY
in "The Royal Box"
Yorkville Theatre

WHITE, PHOTO

MAY COLLIER
in "Happy Hooligan"
Murray Hill

THIS WEEK'S OFFERINGS

ELLIS JEFFREYS IN "THE FASCINATING MR. VANDERVELT,"
a play by Alfred Sutro, to-morrow evening at Daly's Theatre.

"THE LITTLE GRAY LADY,"
a modern play by Channing Pollock, to-morrow evening at the Garrick Theatre.

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK IN "THE GALLOPER,"
a farce by Richard Harding Davis, to-morrow evening at the Garden Theatre.

JAMES K. HACKETT AND MARY MANNERING IN "THE HOUSE OF SILENCE,"
a play by Herman K. Viele, Tuesday evening at the Savoy Theatre.

IT would require an excess of optimism to believe, with the writer of an article on Children and the Theatre in a current household magazine, that "the time will come when School Boards and theatrical managers will come into closer rapport, and that good both for schools and the theatre will result therefrom." No such co-operation is ever likely to occur, or if it does, it will involve only occasional and specific cases, having no general application to the question at large. There can be no doubt that the school officials, as such, could find far less profitable employment than would be involved in the selecting and indexing of plays fitting into the scheme of general education which their function is supposed to regulate, but the conditions under which both schools and theatres are operative would effectually block any attempts to enforce their choice upon the pupils. In the case of private institutions, where the guidance of the scholars is left totally in the hands of the instructor or guardians, some system of censorship can be—and frequently has been—maintained. But it ought to be entirely obvious to most persons that the common school system, involving no especial pedagogical restraint after school hours, leaves the matter almost entirely in the hands of others than the school authorities.

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The responsibility—in the one case direct, in the other indirect—rests wholly upon the shoulders of parents and managers.

The manager very naturally will argue that the conserving of public morals, the development of public taste, and the broadening of public culture is not his special province. This may or may not be true, according to the standpoint from which one views the responsibilities resultant upon a republican form of government.

Regarding the matter solely from the viewpoint of practical ethics involved, there could seem to be no doubt that each and every man enjoying the privileges of such a system of government as ours is in duty bound to make a return, as far as lies in his power, to the common weal. Such a view, of course, involves a devotion to an ideal which, unfortunately, is no less visionary than the proposition which occasions the present discussion. When manufacturers of foodstuffs cease to distribute poisons instead of nutriment, solely because they feel a personal obligation to conserve the public health and not on account of the dangers to their own liberty involved in a violation of the laws against adulteration, and when the various other tradesmen, acting from a sense of duty and not fear, give full measure and bona fide values for value received, it may be possible that the theatrical manager, too, will come to realize his share in the general responsibility.

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In the meantime the manager may fortify himself against his own conscience and public opinion in the thought that what he offers to the public is not, of necessity, an essential to its welfare. It may or may not come to see his entertainments, and so far as is known there is as yet no single record of a death due to theatrical starvation. And when one considers the generality of what is offered in our theatres, it is quite possible to agree with the manager. Certainly no one will be any the worse off for not seeing most of the plays.

There is, of course, another side to the proposition—the educational value of good plays, the moral and mental stimulus resulting therefrom—which, however, is so obvious as to necessitate no lengthy dicussion. And it has an application to adult playgoers no less than to youthful ones.

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One cannot submit with patience to efforts at restrictions in the theatre based upon a supposed contamination of the minds of youthful playgoers. Attempts at censorship involving such a premise call for speedy and emphatic opposition. It would be most unfortunate if police authority, invoked and justified in a specific instance of comparatively recent occurrence, were to become more general in its application to theatrical entertainment. Ability to maintain public law and order, even though it amounts to positive genius, does not necessarily imply the existence on the part of its possessor of nice discrimination in matters of art.

The hand of Phidias might have been shackled in response to the demands of some ancient opponent to undraped sculpture, but the world of art would have been infinitely poorer. Had the voice of the Philistines prevailed Ibsen and Sudermann and Maeterlinck would have been perpetually denied access to our theatre. The so-called tainted drama is tainted only in the minds of those who refuse to read its lessons, who will not or can not comprehend the tremendous significance of its justifying philosophy. There could hardly be a finer example of irony than that of the writer who recently discovered that "Peter Pan" is as immoral as "Mrs. Warren's Profession." Mr. Barrie's later satire, "Alice-Sit-By-the-Fire," is roundly denounced in certain quarters for its pernicious suggestiveness. Verily then, it is honi soit qui mal y pense. But these two plays admirably illustrate the point that some one must exercise the right to discriminate.

Children may and ought to be taken to see "Peter Pan," but the satire of the later Barrie play is entirely beyond the juvenile mind. Such being the case, the one can be confidently recommended for them, while it is certain that the best quality of the other would be missed and probably misunderstood. Admiring much of Ibsen in the theatre and having found no end of satisfaction in some of George Bernard Shaw's undramatic dramas, we are still unprepared to recommend either the one or the other as proper mental pabulum for babes and sucklings. We have frequently seen numbers of young people at representations of the Norwegian's plays in this city, and any one who cares to do so may witness the spectacle of young girls not out of their teens at the matinées of "Man and Superman." Now, without going into any detailed argument as to the value of such discussions for adult listeners, it must be apparent that neither Ibsen nor Shaw can be intelligently grasped by immature minds. At a performance of a so-called Southern play, vigorously described as "having stirred the Nation," (with disgust, might be appropriately added,) a large share of the audience was composed of boys and girls upon whom, as may be imagined, the pernicious details of the miserable story made a deep impression. In such a case adults can discount the highly colored and falsified "historical incident," but to children their projection in dramatic form takes on a quality of Gospel truth.

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The theatre, a place of enlightenment and a means to agreeably acquired culture and information, becomes in such cases a positive evil influence. And the responsibility, however one seeks to shift it, rests ultimately upon parents. The idea of personal liberty is carried to an excess when children are permitted, as is so often the case, to choose their own theatrical entertainments. School teachers and School Boards cannot exercise authority in these matters, and theatrical managers, as we have seen, are actuated chiefly by the motives that prevail in every other line of competitive supplying of public demand. The very prevalent parental indifference calls for emphatic protest. It can hardly be due to ignorance—for knowledge as to the exact nature of every public entertainment is readily obtainable—and if it is due to a supposed idea that the child will be able to rise superior to playhouse suggestion, the sooner the fallacy is corrected the better it will be for the general and the individual welfare.

Plays New and Old

TO-MORROW evening at Daly's Theatre, Ellis Jeffreys, the English actress who last year was seen here at the New Amsterdam Theatre, will make her reappearance in this city in a new play by Alfred Sutro, entitled "The Fascinating Mr. Vandervelt." The management has reserved the plot of the play for the first presentation, but those who have seen the rehearsals speak very highly of the story and construction. The comedy is said to deal with types rather than characters, and in the same way the theme is applicable to any country rather than to England in particular.

Miss Jeffreys is said to have a rôle of much greater scope than when she was seen here before—much greater possibilities than the mere work in light comedy. Miss Jeffreys has gathered a company composed of many familiar players. Frank Worthing is to be seen in the rôle next in importance to Miss Jeffreys's, while Herbert Sleath, recently of "The Squaw Man" company, has an important part.

The production was made under the sole supervision of the author. The scenic equipment is promised to be most adequate.

The complete cast is as follows: Ellis Jeffreys, Ruby Bridges, Lena Halliday, Essex Dane, Constance Walton, Eleanor Delaporte, Hylda Franklin, Frank Worthing, Herbert Sleath, Claude King, Arthur Lewis, Reginald Eyre, Rudge Harding, and Henry Hailey.

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"The Little Gray Lady," a new play by Channing Pollock of contemporaneous American life, will be presented under the direction of Maurice Campbell at the Garrick Theatre to-morrow evening. The piece is in four acts, each of which is laid in Washington.

The following is the story of the play:

Anna Gray goes from Canton, Ohio, to Washington to fill a position obtained for her in the Treasury Department. She is followed there by Perriton Carlyle, who has known her since boyhood, and who has secured a similar post largely in order to be near her. There has never been any expression of affection between the two, and when Carlyle meets Ruth Jordan, daughter of the boarding house keeper with whom Anna stops, he is greatly taken by her prettiness and cleverness, which are strongly opposed to the plainness and simplicity of The Little Gray Lady.

Ruth makes Carlyle believe that Anna is in love with Samuel Meade, a Secret Service man, and in his resentment and helplessness he is easily caught on the rebound by the attractive little schemer. From that time his downfall is slow but steady, beginning with the extravagances which he cannot afford and ending with a lapse into liquor, during which he takes a hundred-dollar bill from the Treasury Department. This theft, small as it is, plunges Carlyle into serious trouble from which he is rescued by the courage and unfailing love of The Little Gray Lady. The shock of finding himself a thief opens Carlyle's eyes to the fact of his deterioration and, it having been made clear to him that Anna loves no one but himself, he starts off with her to begin again in South America.

Dorothy Donnelly, who will be remembered for her Candida, has the rôle of the shallow, frivolous Ruth Jordan, and Julia Dean, who was last seen here with Cissie Loftus, and who created the rôle of Nance Olden in "In the Bishop's Carriage," will be seen as Anna Gray.

The performance to-morrow evening and during the remainder of the engagement will begin at 8:30 sharp.

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A new farce by Richard Harding Davis, entitled "The Galloper," with Raymond Hitchcock in the title character, is the attraction which Manager Henry W. Savage will offer at the Garden Theatre to-morrow evening.

In this play Mr. Davis sets forth the adventures which befall a popular and devil-may-care New York clubman, Copeland Schuyler by name, who goes to Athens during the late Graeco-Turkish war, and there assumes the rôle of a war correspondent in order to win the girl of his choice, who has gone to the front as a Red Cross nurse, and incidentally to aid a prominent newspaper in procuring the latest war news. As his experience in news gathering is limited, his tribulations are amusing. He personates Kirke Warren, a star reporter and an experienced correspondent, who has been through many campaigns, and has in reality stirred up the numerous complications which bring about the comedy.

The other characters in the play are also Americans, who have gone abroad with varied interests. There is a demure and ingenious young girl of good family, who enlisted as a Red Cross nurse; a music hall performer, known as "The Human Fly," and who is the divorced wife of the star correspondent, Kirke Warren; a Newark widow, also in the pursuit of the newspaper man; a fiery Irish Captain of the foreign legion at Athens, always on the lookout for a duel, and a coterie of newspaper correspondents who have gone to the scene of action to describe the conflict between the Cross and the Crescent.

The company in support of Mr. Hitchcock includes Nannette Comstock, May Buckley, Helen Lackaye, T. Daniel Frawley, Edgar Davenport, Harold Vizard, Herbert Cothell, L. Rogers Lytton, E. B. Tilton, Scott Cooper, and others.

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James K. Hackett and Mary Mannering will appear together in a new play at the Savoy Theatre on Tuesday evening, the house being closed to-morrow night for final preparations.

In producing this new play, which is called "The House of Silence," Mr. Hackett has interrupted the run of "The Walls of Jericho," which had for nearly six months been one of the successes of the New York season. Mr. Hackett makes this change of play for the single reason that last Spring, when he outlined his present policy, he made contracts for the production of several plays during his Savoy Theatre engagement. Among these was one with Herman K. Viele, the author of "The House of Silence." Because of the success that came to "The Walls of Jericho," Mr. Hackett was forced to delay the production of Mr. Viele's play, and now that further delays are impossible, Mr. Hackett makes announcement of its production on Tuesday next.

"The House of Silence" is described as a tale of modern Brittany, in three acts and a prologue.

Mr. Hackett and Miss Mannering will be seen in the principal rôles of this new play. Others in the cast will be Edwin Arden, especially engaged for this production; May Blayney, David Glassford, Owen Baxter, Frank Patton, Rex McDougall, and Jefferson Rollow, retained from the cast of "The Walls of Jericho," with the added engagement of Virginia Buchanan and Peter Lang.

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Mrs. Leslie Carter's second and third weeks at the Academy of Music will be devoted to "Zaza." The management is not ready at this time to give out the announcement for the remaining weeks of Mrs. Carter's engagement.

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"Cashel Byron's Profession" moves up to the Majestic Theatre to-morrow evening, where it will continue for the present.

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An unusually large bill has been prepared by Daniel Frohman, President of the fund, for the Actors' Home Benefit, which is to take place Friday afternoon, Jan. 26, at the Broadway Theatre. The principal attractions, already arranged for, are as follows:

Blanche Bates, Frank Keenan, and J. Henry Benrimo of Belasco's company, in a one-act play entitled "My Aunt's Advice"; William Faversham, Julie Opp, and W. S. Hart, in a one-act play entitled "Journeys End in Lovers Meeting," by Mrs. Craigie; Ethel Barrymore, John Barrymore, and Joseph Kilgour, in a one-act play by Richard Harding Davis, entitled "Miss Civilization"; Margaret Illington and Ernest Lawford, in Sutro's one-act sketch, "A Maker of Men"; Adele Ritchie and Brandon Hurst, in a comedy sketch, by Kate Jordan, entitled "A Luncheon at Nick's." Then there will be special selections by Marie Dressler, Elsie Janis, Beatrice Herford, Henri de Vries, Frank Lincoln, and others.

A committee of young women has been selected to distribute souvenir programmes, for which there will be no charge.

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The plays that remain indefinitely in the city are Blanche Bates in "The Girl of the Golden West" at the Belasco; Maude Adams in "Peter Pan" at the Empire; David Warfield in "The Music Master" at the Bijou; William Faversham in "The Squaw Man" at Wallack's; Henri de Vries in "A Case of Arson"; and "The Bradley D[illegible]

(Continued on Following Page.)

Gossip of Stageland

AT a little Broadway dinner the other evening the talk fell upon a well-known emotional actress famous for her realistic scenes of stormy weeping and self-abasement.

"I remember asking her one night," said an actor of the party who had long known the actress in question, "if these big scenes did not tire her fearfully. We were standing in the wings, by the way, just as she was preparing to go on for one of the most strenuous of them.

"'Bless you, no,' she laughed. 'I don't feel them afterward; why, I can cry at will over anything. I could cry over a newspaper or a wooden spoon or an old shoe. I could cry over that little Loyal Legion button, or whatever it is you are wearing in your coat. See here,' and fixing her eyes on my coat lapel, she began repeating over and over again with the tenderest, most pathetic accent, 'Dear, dear little button! Poor little button!' In ten seconds two big tears rolled down her cheeks, then two more, her lip quivered, her voice shook and melted into perfect ecstasy of grief. Half a minute later she was laughing at my amazement, and a few moments afterward she was on the stage at the height of one of her 'crises.'"

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Victor Herbert gave a dinner party to some friends at his home one night last week. Three musicians from the conductor's orchestra volunteered to furnish music. The trio, however, turned out to be a burlesque affair, consisting of two clarinets and a flute. And all they played throughout the evening, at frequent intervals, was the funny little liquid descending scale that is heard at the end of the footmen's chorus in "Mlle. Modiste" when the flunkeys lift the wine glasses to their lips.

"We all caught on in a minute," said Mr. Herbert, as he told of the incident the next day, "and that gurgling trio was kept busy the rest of the evening."

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Neta Blake, the pretty broncho girl who rides the white horse and sings the Broncho Song in the second act of "Coming Thro' the Rye," is said on good authority to be engaged to M. S. Largey, son of the late Patrick S. Largey, the millionaire mining and lumber capitalist of Butte, Mon. Since the tragic death of the elder Largey, a few years ago, Mrs. Largey has lived in New York. She is by birth one of the Sellerses of Missouri, the family from which Mark Twain is said to have drawn his famous Mulberry.

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A friend of Henry Miller told a story the other night about the actor that seemed to flash several sidelights of characterization. While he was playing "Joseph Entangled" some months ago, Mr. Miller was in his dressing room one night when a message was brought to him from the stage door written in French by a man who claimed to be an old acquaintance and [illegible] $20. Mr. Miller [illegible] to the friend who threw it down' were in the audience.

impatiently, and reached for his pocketbook.

"But, surely," said his friend, "you are not going to send the fellow the money?"

"What else can I do?" returned Mr. Miller. "I certainly can't have him going about town reporting that I can't read French."

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Elsie Janis, now appearing in "The Vanderbilt Cup," owes much of her popularity to her imitations. Not very long ago the Gerry Society haled Miss Janis into court on the ground of her extreme youth. She will not be seventeen until next March, but even as a child she is said to have imitated such actors and actresses as she had seen. When she was eight years old she visited Washington with her family and called upon the late President McKinley. Some years later Mr. McKinley saw the child again, and remembering her imitations, asked if she still did them. Miss Janis explained that she did, and offered to do one of Mr. Kyrle Bellew, who was at that time playing with Mrs. James Brown Potter. The little girl gave a rather notable suggestion of Mr. Bellew's personality, and Mr. McKinley, turning to Mrs. Janis, said:

"Your daughter should try the stage. Such a thing as this is really worth while."

The President's advice was followed.

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A brief two-act Russian tragedy by J. Sartène is giving Paris the horrors. The scene is laid in Russia. A nobleman is entertaining his friends, including a number of Russian officials and a half-dozen French actresses, at a sumptuous little supper party. Light, laughter and song are in full swing. But the nobleman's servants are Nihilists, and have placed a bomb with a carefully timed fuse directly under the salon. At the moment when the gayety is at its height—terrific explosion, everything in the air, a shower of débris, and the curtain falls on a silent ruin of dead bodies and shattered walls, through which one sees the calm loveliness of a Spring landscape.

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Guy Standing, who plays the rôle of "Beauty Murray" in H. V. Esmond's "Grierson's Way," is in a somewhat remarkable position from the managerial point of view. Mr. Standing is at present under contract with Charles Frohman, who loaned him to Maurice Campbell, who in turn loaned him to Henry Miller. Mr. Standing has thus the somewhat unusual privilege of drawing a salary from three managers at one and the same time.

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While the Progressive Stage Society was presenting here last week "The Death of Tintagiles," Maurice Maeterlinck's poignant little play, in English translation, the same piece was attracting special attention at one of the Paris theatres, largely owing to the work of Mlle. Georgette Le Blanc, as Ygraine. At one of the matinées Eleanora Duse, Judith Gautier, Lucien Guitry, Jules Claretie, and Octave Maus were in the audience.

Alfred Sutro on the Playwright's Responsibilities

ALFRED SUTRO, the English dramatist who is making a flying trip to New York to see the opening of his "Fascinating Mr. Vandervelt" at Daly's next Monday night, has been having a week of real American strenuousness. Mr. Sutro landed only a week ago this morning, and he sails the day after tomorrow.

As he cordially greeted his guest in his sitting room at the Holland House the other afternoon the telephone rang and the playwright had to send hasty messages in several directions before he could return to his pipe and his chair. Table and desk were littered with letters and papers and one could feel messenger boys waiting outside the door.

"It has been like this all the week," laughed Mr. Sutro. "You see, I have just come over from rehearsal, and I fancy people have learned too soon that they can find me here usually after 3 or 4 o'clock. I try to meet one or two appointments in the morning before 11 o'clock, when I go over to the theatre. We rehearse until the middle of the afternoon. Then back here for more appointments, dress, dinner, and one's evening engagements.

"Really, the only relief I've had of an afternoon came on two blessed occasions when some one whisked me off to tea in an electric cab.

"But seriously, I rather like it all. The keenness and alertness of every one here is endlessly stimulating, and although, of course, I don't pretend to know your country very thoroughly, it seems to me its eagerness to accomplish things, its willingness not to mind the noise and discomfort and bustle, are among its most wonderful traits.

"Dramatic material? Surely you have a wealth of it."

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Mr. Sutro rose and walked slowly and thoughtfully down the room, a characteristic habit when he is in earnest.

"I seem to have said something the other day that has been taken to mean that I purpose writing a play dealing with one of your great money kings. Please let me say that I have no such intention.

"In the first place, how could I write a play which demands an American atmosphere? It is the sublimest stupidity to write about things with which one is not familiar. However much the general type of the man devoted to the power of money might interest an English playwright, how could the Englishman escape the necessity of transposing his characters into the only atmosphere he really knows at first hand? Of course, it is true that our examples of such a type are on a far smaller scale than yours.

"But it seems to me you have admirable dramatic material, which we completely lack in Europe. Take the conditions arising from the springing up of new cities, for example, which do not exist at all in England. I can imagine possibilities for the American dramatist in that direction, which we have not now and probably never shall have. I was told yesterday of a little case full of admirable human and dramatic interest. A man had just married a city-bred girl and taken her out into one of your new, raw Western towns, where she must get on without luxuries, without servants, without even the companionship of the kind of people she had been used to all her life. Now there is a delightful psychological problem. Will that girl's love for her husband be strong enough to endure the strain of the hardships and loneliness that lie ahead for her?

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"Again, frankly, I think your New York 400, as you seem to call it, is more interesting in many respects than the British aristocracy. With us society is all a pleasant, settled sort of thing, charming enough in itself, but without anything alive or changing in its make-up. If you are born into it you belong to it, and that is the end. But in your self-elected aristocracy there is always the absorbing question for the observer: What do they get out of it? The man, for example, toiling away out in California, that his wife and children may maintain their position in the smart set of the East—just what does he get out of it? In England, it is from the father of the family that all social position springs. In America, on the other hand, the wife and children seem to be the real maintainers of the family standing."

Mr. Sutro seems to be a firm believer in democracy, and speaks enthusiastically of the self-respect and surprising self-cultivation of Americans of all classes.

"It may be chance," he said, laughing, "but when I find the stenographer here at the hotel with the 'Life of the Bee' on her desk and the clerk pleasantly familiar with the translations of Maeterlinck's plays, you cannot wonder that I am a bit impressed.

"Frankly, I don't like to be too much served and 'Sirred.' I have always found something unnatural and to be pitied in the immovable footman who must hold himself in rigid, formal silence while he serves me my tea.

"It is rather amusing, by the way, that since automobiling has become so popular in England, one hears many a family lament that they cannot get their chauffeur to be as respectful as the old family coachman. You see, most of the chauffeurs belong to the more self-reliant mechanic class. If you remember Straker in Shaw's 'Man and Superman,' you instantly catch what I mean. Of course Mr. Shaw is up to one of his usual delightful exaggerations; but there is a big bit of truth under the fun."

One has only to suggest an idea to Mr. Sutro to set him off, pipe in hand, on one of his easy, intramural walks, during which his words come fluently and pleasantly with only the briefest, crispest gestures. Something was said about the dramatist's view of life as compared with that of the man on the street.

"Ah, but your dramatist," said Mr. Sutro, "must have this quality over the ordinary spectator. The former studies men's lives, where the latter merely observes them. Moreover, the dramatist can take a life, or an episode in a life, and show it to its dramatic end. He can make his selection of human material and demonstrate that, given certain conditions, certain consequences are bound to ensue. In short, he is capable of valid generalisation from the detail of life.

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"Take the problem of womankind, for example. For the ordinary man woman is complex simply because he never troubles himself really to study her. Take a woman with certain small idiosyncrasies, married to a man who never dreams of making the faintest concession to her peculiarities, simply because he never takes the trouble to conceive standards other than his own. The result is of course more or less painful friction. Ten to one the friends of the couple consider the marriage hopelessly unhappy. Now, let the dramatist put this ménage on the stage, the wife constantly hurt, the man always unconscious. Straightway trifles assume their proper place, and their real value becomes apparent.

"The dramatist is not necessarily a thinker," says Alfred Sutro.

"I think, however," went on Mr. Sutro, "that dramatists make a great mistake in always going straight for the sentimental collisions and complications of life. It is a curious thing that every play nowadays that hopes to succeed must apparently have a love story. It is one of my ambitions to write a piece either without any love interest whatever, or at least with that element wholly subordinated to others.

"Modern life offers plenty of dramatic material that has nothing to do with love. Some playwrights have already proved it. In 'La Nouvelle Idole,' for example, M. Curel has shown us a great scientist of immense ambition who, purely in the interest of his profession, inoculates with a cancerous germ a girl supposed to be dying of consumption. Shortly afterward the doctor discovers that the girl is unmistakably being cured of the consumption, while the cancer germ is with equal sureness beginning its ravages.

"Modern science offers many a problem of a similar intensely vital sort. I may add, however, that I do not believe in plays like Ibsen's 'Ghosts,' which deliberately place pathological conditions like insanity or degeneracy upon the stage.

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"Again, there are chances for religious drama. For example, the highly interesting situation in which a man occupying a high position in the Church suddenly finds himself attacked by doubt.

"The dramatist need not always seek the violent, the extreme, the vividly sentimental. To me there is more real dramatic quality in a thing like Balzac's 'Le Curé de Village' or 'La Vieille Fille,' where people, though they merely sit around a table, really develop intensely human problems, than in a whole season of melodrama.

"I don't think the dramatist is necessarily at the same time a moralist. The playwright's business is faithfully to portray life. In its essence the drama has nothing to do with ethics.

"Neither do I believe that the dramatist is necessarily a thinker. I don't feel that he need have original ideas. He is rather a popularizing medium for the thoughts of the really great thinkers of an age. We who write plays merely take their ideas and by rendering them palatable and attractive in places where every one may enjoy them, we exercise our function of popularization. Thus in a sense the dramatist fills a gap between philosophy and the every-day world."

Mr. Sutro feels, however, that the dramatist has special obstacles to contend with at present.

"What playwrights need most of all just now," he said earnestly, "is such encouragement as is given to music. I am not sure how it may be in this country, but in London we have a public for grand opera composed of the best of the intellectual class. It is not so, however, with the theatres.

"I remember some years ago I was at a dinner given by Mr. George Meredith. The New Century Theatre was then being formed, and I had been talking about it at some length, when Mr. Meredith suggested the question, How many of the men present are in the habit of going to the theatre? There were ten men at table, all, with the exception of myself, men who had distinguished themselves in one way or another. It turned out that not one of them went to the theatre. I don't know how much this sort of thing obtains here, but it is certainly characteristic of London.

"Conditions seem to be frightfully antagonistic to the dramatists. If a man writes a play which runs only fifty nights to but fair houses, it is stamped as a failure. The rents of theatres are so enormous, the salaries of actors so large and authors' fees so considerable, that every manager is reluctant to try anything from an unknown writer. Accordingly the dramatists in any country tend to form a small inner ring, into which admission is extremely difficult. The writer of plays is in the anomalous position of being judged not by the quality of his play, but by the box office receipts.

"Let the cleverest dramatist of the day have three plays in succession go down to failure, and he will have hard work to place the fourth. When commercialism comes to be associated with his work, he knows that he will shortly be out off from writing plays at all.

"If every great capital could have one theatre sure of a regular clientèle of intelligent reliable people, such as now support the opera, the feeling of financial uncertainty which now weighs upon the manager would tend to disappear. Lesser dramatists would be encouraged to produce their best, the public taste might little by little be lifted, and an impulse given toward restoring the drama to its old dignity.

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"From the fact that at present we don't have as many serious plays as light, it follows that the great majority of our actors and actresses are not given opportunity to gain the best and widest experience.

"After all, responsibility falls in the ultimate instance upon the public. People should go to the theatre not always to be amused, but sometimes to enjoy. The distinction is a highly significant one. I have heard doctors, barristers, and many of the best professional people in London unblushingly admit, 'When we go to the theatre we want to go where we can laugh.'

"Laughter is an admirable relaxation—at times, and the theatre is an admirable place to seek it. But if one never goes to the theatre save to laugh, where does the dramatist come in?"

Peanuts, Popcorn and Point of View

How a Top-gallery Audience Enjoys and Punctuates its Tragedy.

THE gallery, the blessed, old-fashioned, warm-hearted peanut gallery, has somehow never moved uptown with the rest of the theatrical procession into the smart playhouses that flash their jeweled signs nightly along Broadway and Forty-second Street. These newer theatres, strictly speaking, have no galleries, but only "upper balconies," where a lot of faint-hearted, decorous persons who must sit in inexpensive places follow the stage spectacle with pretty much the same demurely blasé enthusiasm that marks the first ten rows of the orchestra. The upper balcony applauds, but always with the orchestra; the upper balcony frowns, but always with the orchestra; and in most upper balconies the appearance of a shrill-voiced small boy with a basket of candy would cause a shudder of well-mannered horror.

But somewhere, not twenty blocks away, one can still find, it appears, a real old gallery that laughs and cries and nudges its neighbors with a Did-you see-that-now? all the while comfortably munching whatever it chooses to buy or bring, and so accustomed to leading the applause that it claps or hisses as if the orchestra didn't exist.

If you don't believe it, come down one of these nights to the Academy of Music, on Fourteenth Street, and see "Adrea" from the popcorn point of view. Instead of pattering down to your comfortable and drowsy orchestra chair under the footlights, go up into the topmost gallery, where one is on friendly terms with the big crystal chandelier, and whence the stage looks as if one viewed it through the wrong end of the opera glass. Find a seat in that cheerful, chattering crowd—you won't find any reserved for you, but neither will you be disturbed if you take any one that happens to be vacant—and then keep your eyes and ears open.

The gallery arrives early. The politely ignored fact that at these rarified heights of democracy seat coupons are quite useless and unknown brings the gallery patrons up the long flights of stairs as early as ever the business of dinner will permit. If you come as soon as the doors are opened you get the much-sought places in the front row, where you can dig your chin comfortably into the plush rail and peer over into the slowly filling orchestra chairs far below.

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Now, however, these seats are occupied by half a dozen girls in shirt waists who have probably been standing all day behind various counters in department stores. With their noses over the rail, they are enjoying that delightful relaxation known as "getting ideas" from the gowns, wraps, coiffures, and jewelry that are slowly filling the chairs down below. Their conversation, as one catches occasional scraps of it, is full of Marcel waves, French toques, and lovely furs.

Just behind you sits a stolid, round-faced man who looks like a butcher, with a timid little wife who talks to him in whispers, which he answers with a hoarse, and not always patient, bass. Beside you are a pale young man, probably a packing clerk, and his "friend," who wears a big red rose in a blue felt hat, and looks thoroughly awake and interested. A little way in front sits a boy of sixteen with his hands folded over his stomach, who never moves, never turns his head, but gazes with open-mouthed wonder at the stage, whether the curtain be up or down. A few seats away is a dark, thin man, whose manner instantly betrays the knowing gallery first-nighter. He has a friend with him, a small mild creature brought along for interlocutory purposes, and he takes care that his remarks to his companion shall be heard as far as possible in all directions.

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You will notice that in one respect the gallery carefully follows the custom of the best Paris audiences. Incoming gentlemen keep their hats on until they are fairly and firmly seated, and even a little longer. Then the hat comes off with emphasis, and the habit is usually to tuck it away in a newspaper with a playful warning to one's neighbors to keep their feet off it.

Just now the gallery is studying its programmes, with a little difficulty, owing to the comparatively dim light, but with much cheerful comment.

"I guess it's goin' to be like 'Ben-Hur,'" says a stout, red-cheeked woman, with glasses. "The names sound just the way they did in 'Ben-Hur.'"

"Well, if it is I'll bet Jim'll go out. He don't like them Greek plays."

And Jim, who has been studying his programme with an air of deepening gloom, looks quite capable of deserting, until the cheerful cry of the peanut boy with his big basket brings a chance for diversion.

One of the special delights and privileges of the real old gallery, as distinguished from its degenerate uptown descendent, is the freedom for unconventional refreshment. The gallery loves to tickle many different senses at once; hence the peanut boy with his basket and his thriving trade. To be feasting one's eyes and ears on light, luxury, and love-making with one's "friend" alongside, and one's jaws working deliciously over a caramel is joy enough for any evening. The feel of a peanut between the fingers sharpens all the faculties. One can even seem to make out faint distinctions as to the appropriateness of certain confections for certain classes of entertainment. The testimony of the peanut boy proves dimly that the sweet, sad softness of the chocolate cream is felt best to consort with tragedy; the sale of the cheerful goober is most brisk during musical comedies, while the complicated stickiness of the popcorn ball is the best aesthetic concomitant of melodrama.

Still "Adrea," perhaps owing to an obvious and general uncertainty as to just what manner of thing it may prove to be, seems to empty the boy's basket of pretty much everything without special choice or distinction.

The moment the footlights go up and the house lights go down the gallery is seized with a sudden thrill which takes the form of much hasty whispering and arranging of feet. Immediately it quiets itself with vigorous hushes and settles down to the business of the evening. From the moment the curtain rises the esprit de corps is wonderful. At gallery height in order to catch every word from that far-distant lighted opening that looks like a toy stage, seen from the top of the Times Building, the closest attention is necessary. The gallery, to a man, bends forward with its arms on its knees and its ears inclined as far as possible toward the stage.

Somebody in a back row noisily folds up a newspaper. He is sternly hissed and hushed. That man down front with the frequent cough will hardly last longer than one act. Under the pointed and but half-subdued sarcasms of his neighbors as to the sanity of people who come to the theatre with a "bark like that" he will probably melt away at the first opportunity.

During the first part of the act, while the Adreatic youths and maidens are ululating off and the high priests are explaining things on the stage, breathless silence in the Gallery, broken only by those eternal smothered little cracklings of peanut shells. The crowd knows the value of getting the run of things early, and not until the action is fairly started does it permit itself relaxation or comment, but as soon as it catches the drift of the plot its feelings get to be too much for it.

When Adrea enters at the end of her leadingstring the gallery yields to the usual little burst of applause at the star, hastily whispers "She's blind, she's blind," and instantly suppresses itself to listen again. The fat butcher behind, who plainly declines to be carried away, whispers condescendingly to his wife, "She's supposed to be blind," while the blasé man to the left, who has seen much drama, mutters coldly: "She'll get her sight before the end of the second act." The packing clerk feels for another peanut and says nothing.

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When the thunderbolt falls, and everybody on the stage topples over and lies stunned, the gallery for an instant suffers a horrible loss of dignity. Something in the way the fool doubled up strikes one of the girls in the front row as immensely funny, and she gives a little shriek of laughter, which of course starts off the other five, and in an instant half a dozen rows of people are chortling into their handkerchiefs. The rest of the Gallery, furious at having its feelings and intelligence so outrageously misrepresented, hisses vigorously, and the packing clerk remarks audibly:

"Lobsters! Think this is a burlesque house, don't they?"

A second later, however, the crowd has forgotten its anger, and is gasping eagerly.

"She secs! She sees!"

All except the sophisticated grocery man, who smiles knowingly and says:

"Yes, but you'll see her blind again before all's done."

As the curtain falls, amid a storm of applause, the packing clerk turns to his companion with a certain relief:

"Say, this is going to be all right. What?"

In the midst of the handclappings and curtain calls that follow you discover for the first time what the stolid boy with the folded hands is really for. It is he who produces those delirious whistles that always come to the top of any big wave of applause. Without unclasping his hands or moving a muscle of his face he emits shrill after shrill at just the right instant.

After all, what distinguishes these good gallery folks from their fellow-auditors down below is not that their feelings and judgments are fundamentally different, but simply that they are infinitely more ready genially and impartially to admit these feelings to themselves, and to anybody else that will listen. They laugh at much the same things, and they cry at much the same things that move their brethren in the orchestra and boxes, but the difference is here: When the floor smiles the gallery laughs; when the orchestral eye is dimmed the gallery is damp with tears, and remarking chokily to its neighbors:

"Ain't it dreadful?"

The gallery doesn't go out much between the acts. Owing to that delicate matter about seat checks there is too much uncertainty about finding your place when you get back. So the safest way is to do as the butcher does, and say to your wife:

"You stay here and keep the places, and I'll go out and get you a glass of water."

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Meanwhile the gallery turns and inspects itself, puts its feet upon the seats in front, exchanges banter in various directions, shifts about comfortably on its none too soft seats, and speculates upon probable delights to come.

The butcher, who has returned, needless to say without the glass of water, is impatiently explaining the story of the first act to his wife, who seems to be of timid, inaudible voice, and somewhat slow mental movement.

"Yer see, Adry is blind, so of course she can't Queen it, and her devil of a sister has cut her out with Sayso, who used to know Adry somewheres else, and between 'em they palmed off the fool on her until that crack of thunder opened her eyes, and that's all there is to it so far. Huh? Oh, somewheres in Greece. How should I know how it comes out."

It is a pity she cannot be five or six seats to the left down the row, where one is vaguely conscious of an insufferable Person who has seen the play before, persistently trying to tell his unwilling and protesting neighbors how it all ends.

The packing clerk and his friend have relapsed into inaudible intimacies that concern no one but themselves.

Meanwhile the All-Wise man in front is holding forth on the Academy of Music as the true home of dramatic art.

"They ought to have had Bernhardt at this theatre, that's what they ought. I'd have come to see her every night here. But who want's to spend a dollar in one of them new little two-dollar plush boxes up town. Oh, I've been to 'em, but I don't like 'em. I know this place, and I feel at home here. Let 'em bring their big people here, and I'll see 'em. But if they don't, I shan't see 'em. This Leslie Carter shows she's got sense. Why, years ago this Academy of Music was good enough for Ristori, Andersen, and—"

But just then the lights go down again, and again the gallery rustles and scuffles and hushes itself into tense and silent expectancy. The next act passes in hushed suspense, broken only by an impatient mutter from the butcher to the effect that he wishes "this thing was played a little more in the daylight."

Later, when Adrea appears in a blaze of jeweled crown and girdle, the gallery rises nobly to the occasion, and a man of a practical cast of mind who hasn't spoken before remarks confidently:

"Those stones are worth $75,000. She has somebody waiting to take 'em off and lock 'em up in an iron box the moment she goes off the stage," which nobody in the least believes.

"That hair is almost exactly your color, Julia," one of the girls whispers loudly to a friend three seats away. "You could bring yours to just that shade easy," and Julia smiles a pleased assent.

In the next act the gallery reveals a weakness which it shares with many an orchestra. In moments of harrowing intensity a little thing may break the solemnest spell. The raging Adrea after holding the top of the house breathless during her fury over the captive Kaso has just stabbed him and thrown herself upon the prostrate body. At the very worst possible instant a little girl in the middle of the third row sneezes. It is a very small sneeze and plainly is as much of a surprise to the child herself as to any one else, but it completely relaxes the taut nerves of the gallery, and the orchestra below is astonished and pained to hear the curtain fall amid an unmistakable burst of laughter from the usually infallible upper regions. But the crowd takes only a moment to recover itself, and as usual its shoutings and bravos and handclappings and catcalls take the lead in dragging stars, authors, and anybody else that comes to mind before the curtain.

There seems to be a general feeling that the play is over, and many are rising and preparing for the usual rush to the stairways, when the voice of the wise man stays them.

"Wait a while, friends, there's a epilogue."

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So everybody stays on and sees the heroine go blind in order that the little son of her lost lover may reign.

Then, after the last burst of applause and the last whistle that can possibly be expected of them, they troop down the stairways, eagerly sniffing the fresh air that comes as a blessed relief after the somewhat mixed atmosphere of the chandelier regions.

The general verdict seems to be that Adrea is the "right stuff," but the querulous little butcher's wife is not quite satisfied.

"Whatever use is they in that epilogue?" she laments. "If she goes blind again, what do I want to know it for?"

"I think it's been perfectly lovely," says the packing clerk's friend, as she pushes the last hatpin into the blue hat, and the packing clerk seems to be entirely, if inarticulately, content.

The experienced first-nighter has stepped airily downstairs, listening with amused interest to the comments of his neighbors in the crowd. Not until he reaches the sidewalk and lights a cigar does he deliver his verdict.

"It ain't a bad play," he remarks carelessly after the first puff, with his eye on the glass doorway opposite. It's got poetry in it."

I.

PLAYS NEW AND OLD

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

at the Madison Square; Ethel Barrymore in "Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire" and Lionel Barrymore in "Pantaloon" at the Criterion; "The Lion and the Mouse" at the Lyceum; "The Clansman" at the Liberty, and "Before and After" at the Manhattan.

This is the second week of Henry Miller in "Grierson's Way." Louis Mann and Clara Lipman continue in "Julie Bon Bon" at the Fields. Robert Loraine in "Man and Superman" at the Hudson is nearing the termination of his long run. "Der Kilometerfresser" will remain throughout the week at the Irving Place.

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Fay Templeton has settled down for a run at the New Amsterdam in "45 Minutes from Broadway," as has "Twiddle-Twaddle" at the Joe Weber Music Hall, and Fritzi Scheff in "Mlle. Modiste" at the Knickerbocker. Elsie Janis begins her second week at the Broadway in "The Vanderbilt Cup" to-morrow evening. This is the third week of "Coming Thro' the Rye" at the Herald Square. "The Earl and the Girl" remains at the Casino. This is the last week of "The Babes and the Baron" at the Lyric and Lew Dockstader's Minstrels at the New York.

AT OTHER THEATRES.

"King of the Opium Ring" is the announcement for the New Star.

At the American "The Confessions of a Wife" will be presented.

"From Rags to Riches" comes to the Third Avenue.

Master Gabriel makes his reappearance here in "Buster Brown" this week at the West End.

"Happy Hooligan" is the booking for the Murray Hill.

"The Heir to the Hoorah," the drama of Western life that last Spring had a long run at the Hudson, comes to the Grand Opera House to-morrow evening.

John Drew returns to the city for a week's engagement in "De Lancey" at the Harlem Opera House to-morrow night.

Florence Bindley will appear at the Metropolis in the musical melodrama called "The Street Singer."

William Kelly, late leading man of the Proctor 125th Street Theatre, will appear at the head of his own company at the Yorkville Theatre to-morrow afternoon, presenting "The Royal Box," with Gertrude Coghlan in her original rôle of Celia Pryse.

"If I Were King" will be seen this week at Proctor's 125th Street Theatre. Paul McAllister will play the rôle of Francois Villon and Beatrice Morgan that of Katharine. The cast will include, besides, Anna Scott, Hardee Kirkland, Sol Aiken, William Norton, and Harry Hilliard.

"Mrs. Jack" will be revived by the Proctor All-Star Company at Fifth Avenue Theatre this week. A. H. Van Buren will play "Dick," and James Young, "Charley." Amalia Bingham will be seen in the title rôle, created by Alice Fischer.

VAUDEVILLE.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S—Rose Stahl and company in "The Chorus Lady," Grand Opera Trio, Fitzgibbons and Ritter in "The Mischievous Boy," Ortaney's acrobatic dogs, Theo, Juggling instrumentalist, Alpine Family, acrobats; Tom Almond, comedian; Bert and Bertha Grant, and the moving pictures.

COLONIAL—Virginia Earl and her "Six Johnnies," Foy and Clark in "A Modern Jonah," Staley and Burbeck, musical blacksmiths; Florenze Troupe, acrobats; James H. Lee, jumper; Louise Dresser, Jacob's dogs, Reiff Brothers, singers and dancers; Harry B. Lester, and the vitagraph.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE—Lucille Saunders, Will Murphy, and Blanche Nichols in "From Zaza to Uncle Tom"; Tom Hearn, juggler; Six Glinserettis, Cavana, contortionist; Jewell's Manikins, D'Alma's dogs and monkeys, Holcomb, Curtis and Webb in "A Wieter Session"; Three Dumonds, Bailey and Fletcher, and the moving pictures.

KEITH'S—Houdini, champion jail-breaker; Louis A. Simon and Grace Gardner in "The New Coachman"; S. Miller Kent in "Just Dorothy"; Callahan and Mack in "The Old Neighborhood"; Avon Comedy Four, the Zancigs, Grace Leonard, Rosaire and Dretto, Harry Edson and his dog, John Birch, Chadwick Trio, Potter and Harris, Charles Rolton, and the kinetoscope.

ALHAMBRA.—Joe Welch, Aimee Angeles, late of the "Wonderland" company; Ned Nye, comedan; Tom Nawn in "One Touch of Nature"; Carlotta, acrobat; Young and De Voie, Jack Northworth, monologuist; Chasseno, shadowgraphist; Silvano, juggler, and the vitagraph.

PROCTOR'S FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET THEATRE.—John Hyams and Leila McIntyre, Barrows and Lancaster in "The Blue and the Gray"; Melville and Stetson, comediennes; A. O. Duncan, ventriloquist; Peschkoff troupe of Russian dancers; Three Cantanos, acrobats; Tobin sisters, musicians; Cabart's dogs, Robinson and Grant, and the moving pictures.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA.—R. A. Roberts in "Dick Turpin," Cinquevalli, juggler; Will Cressy and Blanche Dayne in "Town Hall To-night" Six Musical Cuttys, Howard and North, Jackson Family, bicyclists; the Gleasons, dancers, and the vitagraph.

EDEN MUSEE.—The Zancigs, Hungarian Orchestra, cinematograph, and the World in Wax.

HUBER'S FOURTEENTH STREET MUSEUM.—Mandy, the man with the iron skull; Maud Frits and her dogs, Ned Nelson, and Nellie Condin.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

The bill of last week's attractions will be presented at the Alhambra, Colonial, Eden Musée, Hurtig & Seamon's, Proctor's Fifty-eighth and Twenty-third Street Theatres, and Hammerstein's Victoria.

AMERICAN—S. Miller Kent, Madge Fox, Tom Gillen, Katie Rooney, Milt Barlow, and Harriet Nicholson.

GRAND—Memphis Students, West and Van Siden, Constantine Sisters, Harry Fislor, Clark and Fluette, and Sid Baxter.

MURRAY HILL—Le Roy and Clayton, Ed Leonard, Harry Fields, the Edgertons, Tom Almond, Moe and Goodrich, and the Majestic Trio.

NEW YORK—"Poster Girls," Emma Carus, Shean and Warren, May Nandain and Billy Van.

NEW STAR—Keno, Walsh and Melrose, Avon Comedy Four, Artie Hall, De Veaux and De Veaux, Delmore and Purida, and Gillette Sisters.

THE HIPPODROME.

Four European acts will be introduced at the Hippodrome to-morrow evening. These are the Bonhair-Greery troupe of acrobats, Mlle. Loris, a horsewoman with a record, and Ralph Johnson, a bicyclist who turns midair somersaults on his wheel, and the Four Dunbars, a family of socialists.

"A Society Circus" continues to remain in high favor.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

Maxine Elliott comes to the New Montauk in "Her Great Match."

At the Shubert Park Margaret Anglin will be seen in "Zira."

The headliners at the Orpheum are Lewis Gunning, "The Mascot Mots," and Cliffe Bernac's circus.

AMUSEMENTS

BROADWAY THEATRE B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Jacob Litt, Prop. A. W. Dingwall, Mgr.

Owing to the tremendous success the management has inaugurated a series of Popular Price Wednesday Matinees beginning this week. Best Seats $1.50.

"It was just the kind of a show to catch the fancy of a theatre full of first nighters, sick to death of musical comedy and tried to desperation of sensational melodrama."—World

ELSIE JANIS AND A GREAT COMPANY in THE VANDERBILT CUP (Arrangement with Messrs. Aborn.)

Barney Oldfield's sensational effect, showing two racing autos traveling at the rate of a mile a minute.

"The piece struck a rattling good pace at the very outset, never lost a jot of power in any of its eight scenes, and at the climax literally reached a gait of a mile a minute."—Herald.

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KLAW & ERLANGER Present

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THEATRE PACKED NIGHTLY TO THE DOORS.
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THE GREATEST SUCCESS SINCE UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
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106th to 114th PERFORMANCE.
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PETER PAN
by the author of THE LITTLE MINISTER.
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THE SEASON'S COMEDY SUCCESS.
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ETHEL BARRYMORE
in J. M. BARRIE'S 3-act Comedy,
ALICE-SIT-BY-THE-FIRE
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MAJESTIC
TO-MORROW NIGHT AT 8:15
Owing to the pronounced success of JAMES J. CORBETT in CASHEL BYRON'S PROFESSION, the two weeks' engagement originally planned at Daly's Theatre has been extended by transfer to the MAJESTIC THEATRE.
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HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.
One week, beginning to-morrow evening. Evgs. 8:15. Only Matinee Sat. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
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In His Greatest Comedy Success,
DE LANCEY
By AUGUSTUS THOMAS.
Jan. 29th, MAXINE ELLIOTT in "Her Great Match." Seats Thurs.

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MUSIC HALL, 125th St., bet. 7th & 8th Avs.
To-day 2:15—All Stars—To-night 8:15.
Beginning To-morrow Matinee & All Week
Matinee Daily. Reserved Orch. Seats 25c.
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Evenings at 8:15.
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"This little play and this great actor's work scored an immense success."—Acton Davies in The Evening Sun.
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66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.,
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Three sessions daily except Mondays.
At 10:30 A. M., 2:30, and 8:30 P. M.
Perfect Ice. Skates Free. Admission 50c.
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Tuesday, Jan. 23, N. Y. A. C. vs. Hockey Club,
Saturday, Jan. 27, Yale vs. Columbia.

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LYRIC 42d St. W. of B'way. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Evgs. at 8:15. $1 Mats. Wed & Sat.
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THE BABES AND THE BARON
MONDAY, Jan. 29. SEATS READY THURSDAY.
The Topical, Tropical Comic Opera,
MEXICANA
WITH A GREAT CAST
AND THE 12 PRETTIEST WOMEN IN NEW YORK.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Evs. 8:15. $1 Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
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THE EARL AND THE GIRL
with EDDIE FOY.
Fountain Pens as SOUVENIRS.

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VIRGINIA EARL And Her 6 Johnnies, FOY & CLARK in "A Modern Jonah," STALEY & BIRBECK The Musical Blacksmiths, JACOB'S ACROBATIC DOGS, LOUISE DRESSER, 12 FLORENZ TROUPE, REIFF BROS., JAS. H. JEE, HARRY B. LESTER, Vitagraph.

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MARIE DRESSLER, CHAS. A. BIGELOW, JOE WEBER, and 100 Others.
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GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Phone 851—38th.
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MAURICE CAMPBELL will present:
THE LITTLE GRAY LADY
A Comedy by Channing Pollock, with Dorothy Donnelly and JULIA DEAN

Huber's 14TH ST. Museum
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In DAVID BELASCO'S version of
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The second of her notable creations.
NOTE.—Owing to the unprecedented demand, and for the special accommodation of out-of-town patrons, MRS. LESLIE CARTER has kindly consented to give an extra matinee of "Zaza" next Wednesday, Jan 24.
—POPULAR PRICES—
Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve. 8 sharp.
TO-NIGHT A Special Engagement
THE ROYAL ITALIAN GRAND OPERA CO.
—IN—
CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA and PAGLIACCI.
Popular Prices. Seats on Sale.

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DAVID BELASCO presents
BLANCHE BATES
Extra Mat. Thurs., Feb. 1.
IN "THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST"
A play in 4 acts of the period of '49—Scene, California—by DAVID BELASCO
SEATS 3 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday at 2.
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23D ST. Mats. Daily, 15, 25c. 'Phone 1026 Chelsea.
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58TH ST. Mats. Daily All Seats 15, 25c. 'Phone 2061 Plaza.
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125TH ST. Mats. Daily, 15, 25c. 2d Recp. on Stage Wed. Aft. Jan. 24. Phone 1240 Har.
IF I WERE KING Harlem's Own Co. Miss Morgan, Mr. McAllister, Miss Scott, Mr. Hill, Mr. Aiken, Mr. Kirkland. Mr. Norton, Mr. Hilliard & 100 extras And Vaudeville, Eleanor Falk, Harry Thomson, John Le Claire. Nights, 15, 25, 35, 50c.
TO-DAY & NIGHT ALL-STAR CONCERT
Katie Barry, Bernac's Circus, Melville & Stetson, Holcomb, Curtis & Webb, Sue Smith, the Duranda, "Chalk" Saunders, Lawson & Nanon, John F. Clark.

Princess Theatre, Tuesday, Jan. 23, 3:15 P. M. Concert will be given by Mme. Rosalba Beecher Assisted by eminent artists.

Millinery and Gowns

IN dress hats, so-called, are seen many delicate, soft pink shades, also grays, mauves, and light blues. Plum-colored hats to accompany plum-colored costumes are much in evidence, as plum has been one of the smart shades of the season for both young and middle aged matrons. While red costumes are fashionable for young girls, there are not a correspondingly large number of red hats, as the vividness of a whole red costume is often somewhat toned down by a black hat.

It can't be truthfully said that hats are improving any in grace, and it must be confessed that a large number are decidedly outre and even uncouth—well calculated to make a woman look her worst instead of her best, as a truly good hat should. As a rule, American women are too careless in the coiffing of their hair to look well under most of the Parisian confections. Tag ends and ruffled locks do not go well with the tilted hat that rises with appalling abruptness from the coiffure to tower far above it, leaving the base exposed in the most uncompromising fashion, this base comprising almost the entire head of the hapless wearer. The habit of marcel waving the hair is not only bad for the hair itself as to growth and strength, but it inevitably breaks off the hair, causing more and more tag ends. In Paris they use liquid preparations for keeping the hair smooth, and also the large meshed nets made of natural hair, these so carefully arranged that they confine all the stray ends and yet themselves are not visible under casual inspection. Without these adjuncts or a net veil the lofty, tilted hats should be wholly abjured, for there is neither comfort nor style in them unless properly worn and with the proper accompaniments.

An oval turban seen the other day at Delmonico's was covered with sable. At the left side were two little sable heads and across the back a row of sable tails drooped down over the coiffure. Another turban worn at the same time by a young girl was a round one of black lynx with three pink camellias of different sizes, one being only a bud, crushed against the left side.

A white fox turban, a box shape, had a white aigrette rising from the left side, the base of the aigrette being a knot of black tulle twisted into a soft chou and held to the fur by a dull gold buckle.

Another little fur turban was made of polecat skin, the odd spotted brown and white fur one sometimes sees. It was an oval turban and had two large brown quills spotted with white and also several bright red rings painted on them.

A little theatre hat noted one evening was a toque having a crown of shaded currant leaves; the brim was entirely sprays of fine red currants wired into shape and resting in a dull shade of red tulle plaitings. The tulle formed a dividing line between the crown and the berry brim. An odd bow of currant red velvet ribbon was fastened across the back in cachepeigne fashion.

At the concert given in the wonderful A. A. Anderson Studio for the benefit of the Music School Settlement on the east side, there was seen an oval toque of white carcaul, having a single ostrich tip in a soft shade of green fastened at the left side near the front, with a rope-like semi-circular clasp of dull gold. The tip drooped over the hair.

Another hat seen at the same concert was a moderately large, perfectly round affair of red tulle on red satin-covered wires. It had a very low, dome-shaped crown, covered with tulle. A twist of inch-wide red velvet ribbon was wound around the crown, ending in a little flat bow at one side, and from near the centre front rose a large and lofty red bird of paradise plume that formed a perfect streamer toward the back. The cachepeigne was chous of red tulle.

Mme. Sembrich, who sang, wore a white lace gown topped by a picture hat of cream felt faced two-thirds of the way from the crown to the edge of the underbrim with brown velvet. It was trimmed with three full brown ostrich plumes, one curving toward the front at the left side, and the others toward the back.

DRESS ACCESSORIES.

In girdles, those with a more or less deep point extending down over the skirt at the front are still worn, despite the fact that they are more than an old story. The chief variation in girdles is in their material and adornment, and not in their shape. All manner of folds, drapings, cabochons, lacings, bows, buckles, and long or short ends, or no ends at all, are used in the attempt to vary them.

A girdle of satin folds has each side of the centre front four bands of three-quarter inch velvet ribbon a bit darker than the satin of the girdle material. These straps, six in all, are each three inches long. They are set on with a three-quarter-inch loop at the outside end, these being stitched across the outer ends to the girdle, and the other ends slanting down to the centre are cut, each having an inverted hollow point; each is drawn through a tiny oval buckle an inch long, the ends being brought through the lower part and left to hang down. Of course, where they are bent down under the buckle oval, after crossing in the centre, there is a little puffing fullness.

Another girdle is plain in the centre, but apparently closes at each side, an inch and a half from the centre, with lacings of gold cord drawn through golden eyelets, the cords ending in tiny balls hanging down in loose bows at each side. The girdle really closes in the back, being hooked under a large oval buckle through which the satin is pulled. Another pointed girdle of satin folds opens in front to show a deep pointed section of plain velvet of the same hue drawn over a stiff canvas. This velvet is handsomely embroidered in silver, and has silver cords at top and bottom, cloth of silver ribbon at the top and bottom; at the latter edge in the centre there is a tiny bow of the ribbon. The satin of the girdle laps over—the ends being turned in—in folds, and hooks invisibly over the velvet, two large silver cabochons appearing at the left side on the satin just back of the three-quarter-inch edge formed by the turned-in satin.

Still another girdle of liberty satin is gathered over a pointed centre piece of cloth of silver folds, and crossing from corner to corner of these folds and forming a large X are inch-wide bands of velvet the color of the gown. The satin ends of the girdle hook over similarly to the one described above.

A very deep-pointed girdle of black panne velvet hooks in the back. At the top in the front it is cut down and forms two shallow points at the top in the centre. It is embroidered very lightly around both edges in silver, and silver medallions are appliqued on each side of the centre front, there being three inches of the plain velvet between these silver appliques. In the back a single large medallion hooks over from side to side, concealing the joining of the belt at that point.

Still another girdle shows down the centre front a row of tiny French bows of velvet, each having a tiny rhinestone buckle in its centre. Another has little rosettes with silver buttons as centres.

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Mrs. H. De Berkeley Parsons is wearing a trailing princess robe of dark green velvet. At the top the robe is cut out to outline Vs in both the front and the back, and these are filled in with a guimpe of Irish lace over chiffon. The elbow length sleeves are scant puffs, and lace over chiffon is seen at the elbows above the long white gloves. The Vs of the V-top of the robe opening on the lace are outlined with medallions of green silk embroidery or heavy silk braid. With this robe Mrs. Parsons wears a small toque to match, trimmed with a small plume.

+ + +

Miss Janet Fish was walking up Fifth Avenue one afternoon in one of the simple walking costumes she affects. The skirt, quite short indeed, was a rough black cloth, fitting like a sheath, and having very little fullness at the bottom save that given by the side plaits, and these were pressed in very closely. The top of the skirt was perfectly tight. It closed down the back, and the side plaits were set in in a rather unusual fashion, for the jupe to which they were attached was cut in deep scallops, the scallops turning up with sharp points between them. The plaits therefore formed curves at the top, or, rather, the skirt was laid over them so that their tops appeared in upward turned scallops or semi-circles a foot or more across. The plaits themselves were perhaps an inch and a half wide. The jacket topping this skirt was a scant blouse of black caracul, and a large flat black hat, trimmed with a few black tips, topped it.

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A very simple black chiffon of broadcloth has been received from Paris by a fashionable woman about to go South for the remainder of the Winter. The skirt touches all the way around, and is very full at the bottom. The top is laid in inch-wide plaits that almost lap over each other. These are pressed firmly all the way down, and are tacked invisibly from the waist line to the knees to hold them in. There is a deep shaped girdle with a rounded point in the front of black panne velvet, closing with three large crochet cabochons picked out in jet. The top is a cross between an Eton coat and a bodice. It is cut out at the top in the front in a rather deep V, and the back is rounded to show a chemisette of Irish point over white chiffon. A piping of black panne velvet is inserted under the upper edge, and two fine lines of jet cord the size of soutache braid are placed close to the velvet, the cords being their own width from the velvet and each other. The top of the jacket section is laid in fine tucks an eighth of an inch deep, and gradually slant and taper out to the fullest part of the bust, where they end, while where the bust tapers back into the body there begin the tapering points of other and similar tucks that end at the bottom of the jacket. These latter fit the jacket top into the figure, and its edges are finished with a fold of velvet and lines of jet. Inserted under this edge is a narrow lace ruffle showing to a depth of an inch over the top of the velvet girdle. At the top also in both the front and the back and midway between the centre of the top and the arms are two tabs of the cloth, each ending in a three-pointed tab curving toward the sides. This is of the cloth, and is edged with velvet and jet to match the edges. In the centre of each of the three small points is a small crochet button picked out in jet. The top closes invisibly down the front, but has on each side of the centre six of the small jet buttons.

The sleeves are puffs of the cloth, ending just above the elbow under bands of panne velvet edged with cloth and then with jet, and having at the centre back butterfly bows of panne velvet with double ends, each having a large jet cabochon in the centre. Full puffs of white chiffon are plaited into bands of panne velvet, these latter bands coming a little below the elbow and being finished there with three-inch frills of Irish lace over four-inch frills of a more ordinary white lace.

To [illegible] winter as formerly; at least

Mauve velvet with mauve tips. White lace ruffle and heliotrope velvet around crown.

White beaver with pink roses under the brim and black ostrich feathers.

Gray toque trimmed with shaded gray quills and dark red velvet flowers.

Black velvet hat with black and white bird and white bird of Paradise.

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One of the most fetching frocks of the season is in the trousseau of a recent bride who has sailed for Europe. It is a pale blue silk net dotted at two-inch intervals with tiny disks, and is embroidered in dragon flies in natural colors, pale blue and gold and also green water grasses in dull tones, these latter being done in fine sequins, the dragon flies being done in fine chenille. The skirt is shirred several times at the top and has a foundation of pale blue liberty satin of the same shade. The upper half of it is plain. At the bottom the dull green grasses rise irregularly and some little distance apart, in quite natural fashion; between their tops are large dragon flies in blue and gold. Further up, embroidered on irregularly and in different sizes are smaller flies in different shades of blue, some picked out in gold and others in silver spangles, both dull and bright. The deep girdle that covers a third of the body and dips slightly down the centre front of the skirt is of pale blue liberty satin, draped in folds on a stiff foundation. The corsage has a square top covering the shoulder curves, and is edged with a ruching of white tulle, just below which is a vine done in pale green jets like those forming the grasses. Below this the jet-spangled blue net extends in an eight-inch flounce, drooping over the high girdle and the gathered body. This ruffle is embroidered at its lower edges in a vine of green, matching the top, and just above this are tiny dragon flies in blues, silver, and gold. The sleeves are very full; drooping puffs of the net are gathered in to a tight fold of the liberty blue satin like the girdle, and the gloves are brought up over these, there being no frills. These sleeves are embroidered in the small flies, and in the centre of each sleeve puff a single large dragon fly is seen. Nothing more exquisitely beautiful than this frock has been imported to New York for many a year, and it is more than a pity that its owner will probably not be able to wear it here this Winter.

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An odd wedding gown was worn by the bride at a recent house wedding. It was a Parisian creation, and had a modified Watteau plait effect in the back. The robe was a Princess, of cream white satin, close at the front and sides, but with the Watteau plait beginning just back of the sides; that is, the plait was so arranged that its fullness slanted from its top down and out toward the sides. The skirt portion was so gored that, while it was perfectly plain, it fell in full folds around the feet, and the plaits of the Watteau back added still more fullness to the bottom. This plain Watteau effect began just below the centre back, and was a triple box plait.

The top of the gown was cut out to form narrow, deep Vs in both the front and the back. The Vs were filled in with Duchesse point over chiffon, with a high stock collar to match. White velvet ribbon an inch wide was laid on the satin as a finish where it lapped over the lace Vs; next to this bordering band came three soft folds of white chiffon, and then another band of the velvet ribbon, while lastly a scant frill of Duchesse lace drooped from under the last ribbon band; at the shoulders the lace frill extended out over the sleeve tops. At the bottom of the Vs the lace was brought to a point also, and the ends of the upper velvet band were tied in a four-looped, endless bow. Below this bow the ends of the lace were gathered, the centre part being raised a bit over a two-looped bow, formed of the ends of the second ribbon band. These bows and the lace formed the heading for the Watteau plait. In the front sprays of orange blossoms were twisted in the bows and lace.

The sleeves were very full and made of white chiffon that was divided in two parts, opening at the outside and separated several inches at the elbows and bottoms of the sleeves, to show a V-shaped section of Duchesse lace over chiffon. Twisted bows of velvet ribbon and sprays of orange blossoms were set on the lower and wider part of these lace Vs, and two frills of point appliqué lace, one eight and the other six inches broad, formed the finish. The veil was a voluminous one of tulle, caught with orange blossoms.

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Bands of fur do not seem to be as much

Black velvet and white cloth with silver embroidered lace.

broidered stock and guimpe, and the fur edges this opening and ends at the bust line on each side in two of the little tails.

A small hat of beaver several shades lighter than the gown has a crown of a darker shade of velvet, and about the base of the crown there is a band of the fur, and a cluster of three ostrich tips matching the gown trail off the left and back.

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Another gown illustrating the effective use of fur is a black broadcloth trimmed with ermine. The top of the little bolero bodice is cut in to show a circular yoke of Irish crochet, and the cloth is bordered by an inch wide band of ermine, with the tails so inserted that their ends extend out a mere trifle over the pointed band of the lace inserted under the edge of the fur. The sleeves, ending a bit below the elbows, are also finished with ermine bands, and some two inches from the hem of the gown an inch-wide band of the fur goes around it. The hat to wear with it has its upper brim of ermine, and a large, flat ermine muff is to be carried.

A third gown trimmed with fur is a black velvet trimmed with black caracul. The skirt trails and is plain, but the long, almost tight coat is bordered at the bottom with a three-inch band. The side seams are also left open up to nearly the widest part of the hips—the coat comes to within eight inches of the floor—and three inch bands of the fur extend up each side of the seams, tapering to a meeting point, where they close.

The fronts show two-inch bands of the fur up each side of the neck, and this also forms a military collar. The coat closes with large crochet cabochons at each side, loops of cord crossing the fur and looping over the cabochons. The sleeves are large and full at the top, and below the elbow are laid in deep plaits so that a cuff effect is obtained, four-inch bands of the caracul forming close, almost tight, cuffs.

Another example in fur in a recent trousseau is a dark green velvet trimmed with chinchilla. There is a four-inch band of chinchilla two inches from the bottom of the robe, and the coat has chinchilla collar and cuffs. A long wide stole and huge muff and small toque, all of the fur, complete it.

Another wedding gown to be worn at Easter is in process of manufacture, and the writer has been allowed to examine the plates. It is a Princess robe, with surplice effects in the front. The long, square train is formed of underlying box plaits that do not show until some sixteen inches below the waist line. The bottom and sides of the skirt, all but the train, are to be trimmed with an eight-inch flounce of point appliqué, headed by a quadruple box ruching of net; this ruching at the sides where it ends curls around toward the front and then in again, tapering to a point at the end.

The top is cut round in the back and in a V in the front to show the high collar and guimpe of finely tucked net over chiffon. An eight inch flounce of point appliqué, each edge being finished in points, is laid on to form a fichu effect and extends out over the sleeves in epaulet effects. The left side of the flounce crosses over at the bust line, and extends down toward the left side. It is drawn in to a point two inches in width at the waist line, and then flaring out ends in a single scarf end at the top of the lace flounce bordering the robe, the end being draped up with orange blossoms to the left side. Trails of orange blossoms and buds extend the whole length of the fichu and a sash effect on the bodice; they are put on about two inches from the upper edge, but down the draped sash end they are caught in the centre.

The sleeves are long, the tops are high, rather wide puffs of the satin, and from the elbows down are almost tight. At the bottom are cuffs of point applique lace laid over chiffon, and these, while close around the wrists, flare at the top, a reversed ruffle effect being given. The veil will be of net, with a border of point applique, and there will be a short face veil to match; both will be held in place by a chaplet of orange blossoms.

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One can't go far amiss in the choice of trimmings for gowns to be worn the rest of the season. Lace, embroideries, and appliques for house gowns, and braids, velvet, fur, and strappings for street and carriage wear are all smart. It should always be borne in mind by the woman who wishes to be gowned in good taste that she should, if the number of her gowns be limited, avoid gay colors and conspicuous patterns or styles. The writer can usually place a woman as to the part of the city in which she lives by the color and cut of her gown while shopping, walking, or at informal affairs.

The fashionable woman who dresses smartly wears subdued or rich dark colors, plain as to trimming and severe as to model, when shopping or walking, although it is possible for her to be seen in a shop on a flying call to order something in a gown that is handsome and also conspicuous.

The brilliant reds and blues and almost equally vivid mauves are reserved for very young girls for street wear. Dark greens, blues, browns, plums, grays, and black are always worn and always look well, and when a woman is compelled to wear the same gown a long time she should purchase with a view to securing a costume that will not be conspicuous in its latter days.

A word may again be said about ermine. This fur is essentially a dress fur and is not in good taste when worn with walking costume. For carriage robes and in the afternoon and for evening wear it is decidedly handsome and in good taste; but the woman who puts on ermine to wear out in the morning with a plain walking gown betrays her ignorance of sartorial propriety. It is also a fur that should never be anything but spotlessly white. It should be cleaned whenever any trace of dinginess appears, and unless this can be done it should not be purchased. Its chief beauty is its immaculate whiteness. MARIE WELDON.

Personal and Otherwise.

MRS. WILLIAM TILLINGHAST Bull, whose picture appears in the supplement, was formerly Miss Mary Nevins. Her first husband was James G. Blaine, Jr., whom she divorced. Mrs. Bull is the wife of Dr. William T. Bull, a distinguished surgeon, and entertains at Newport, where she always spends part of the season, and also in town. Mrs. Bull has a distinctive type of beauty. With wavy auburn hair and large, dark-blue eyes, she has an unusually clear pink and white complexion.

Mrs. Cecil F. Shallcross, who also appears in the pictorial section, was Miss Laura Milliken Post, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Post. Her marriage to Cecil Fleetwood Shallcross of Capenhurst Grange, Chester, England, was celebrated on April 25 last at Summit, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. Shallcross are making their home in New York.

Miss Gertrude Pell, also in the pictorial section, is a daughter of Mrs. Waldron Pell and niece of Mrs. Eben Wright. Her engagement to Francis C. Bishop was announced in THE TIMES of Dec. 30. She made her debut about two years ago, and among the entertainments given for her was a cotillion by her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell. Her fiancé is one of the sons of the late Heber Bishop, whose wonderful collection of jade and other art objects are on sale.

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The past week brought the reign of the hunt ball in England. On the 16th, at famous old Tunbridge Wells, there took place the Eridge Hunt ball, and a number of titled personages who have country places near there had large parties. On the 17th the Rugby, the Meath, and the Badworths Hunt were all held. On the 18th there were the Bedale and United Counties hunt balls, and on the 19th took place the Cotswold Hunt ball, making a total of at least seven hunt balls on four evenings.

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Mr and Mrs. George Westinghouse spent the holidays at Solitude, their big country home at Pittsburg, and on New Year's Day kept old-fashioned "open house." The decorations on that occasion were unique, in that horns of plenty overflowing with Mexican peppers were used in profusion. There is an open balcony above the rear of the entrance hall, and from this was hung a horn of plenty several feet long, filled with scarlet peppers. All the way through the various apartments scarlet baskets filled with peppers were suspended, and scarlet wreaths, balls and bells of the peppers were arranged here and there with bases or supports of Southern smilax, holly, and laurel. The large banquet hall was hung with feathery asparagus which apparently caught to the walls and ceiling with branches of holly. Mistletoe appeared in the dining room and billiard rooms, filling huge baskets depending from the chandeliers.

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The large house party just given by the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland at Alnwick Castle recalls some of the treasures of this particular edifice. One of them is a piece of old Roman plate, oval in form and worked in relief, that was found while the excavating necessary to restore the castle was going on. Another treasure is the silver baton of the tenth Earl of Northumberland, who was Lord High Admiral of England under Charles I. It is engraved with the royal crown and has the initials C. R. beneath.

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Lady Essex, who was formerly Miss Adèle Grant of New York, has been making a stay at Biarritz. Her marriage to Lord Essex occurred in 1898. At one time she was engaged to Lord Garmoyle, now Lord Cairns. She is considered a great beauty, having a delicate sort of loveliness, a creamy complexion, and dark hair and eyes. She is nothing if not a bit ahead of the times, and some time ago adopted the vegetarian diet. In dress she is a bit eccentric, and appeared at the coronation with her hair done in the mode of the sixties and with an "Alexandra" curl. She was one of the first women to take up cycling, at which she became an expert, but as soon as automobiles came in was one of the first to have a motor car. Later, in connection with several other prominent women, she started a laundry in a London suburb. She is a member of the smart set, fond of racing, and is at Newmarket during the racing season. Lord and Lady Essex have two little girls, the Ladies Iris and Rachel Capell, both of whom are handsome children.

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The Dowager Lady Leigh and her daughters, the Hon. Agnes and the Hon. Cordelia Leigh, are spending the Winter at Mentone. They had, of course, to leave Stoneleigh Abbey when the new Lord succeeded to the title. The new Lady Leigh was Miss Beckwith of New York. Stoneleigh has a very large park, and its wonderful oaks are said to be a thousand years old.

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Lady Cheylesmore, sister of Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, is studying the art of enameling, and has had the Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein for a teacher. The Princess does very good work, and gives many ornaments to bazars, to be sold for charity. Lady Cheylesmore's mother, Mrs. Francis Ormonde French, is at Cannes, where the former is to join her, and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt and her niece, Miss Pauline French, sailed last week to join Mrs. French.

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There seems to be an unusual number of blondes among this season's débutantes. Some are pale, a few have a brilliant coloring, and their styles vary from the tall and Juno-like type to the slight and petite. Miss Josephine Flagg has the pink cheeks that go with her golden brown hair, and Miss Elsie Nicoll also has a pink and white complexion, and is of the Dresden China type. Other blondes are Miss Lorraine Roosevelt, Miss Gladys Endicott, Miss Helen Rutgers Sturgis, Miss Annie Sturges, Miss Gillian Barr, and Miss Beatrice Pratt. The latter, however, has perhaps hair a bit dark for the true blonde type. Then there are the Misses Sherman, also blondes, and any number of others. There are over sixty débutantes this season, more than in any former Winter.

Even the pessimist may hope for the best, but it takes an optimist to really expect it.

L. SHAW.
The Fashionable Hair Goods Shop.

GRAY and WHITE HAIR GOODS.

Ladies who have heretofore experienced more or less difficulty in matching their hair perfectly can feel assured that a perfect selection can be made from our stock, no matter how delicate or unusual the shade.

Our immense assortment includes all difficult and rare shades, from the slightly sprinkled gray to a pure silver white.

We now have on exhibition a very beautiful and interesting collection of modish Gray and White Coiffures, including the season's most stylish effects, which you are cordially invited to inspect.

NATURAL WAVY WIGS.

Our wig making department has established an indisputable reputation for producing wigs that are superior to other makes in every respect, for their natural appearance, perfection of fit, and detail of finish, as well as their complete elusiveness.

MARCEL WAVING

made a specialty by artists whose experience and proficiency assure absolute satisfaction. Luxuriantly appointed individual Hairdressing booths, fitted with every known scientific appliance, gives privacy, comfort and convenience.

506 FIFTH AVENUE,
BETWEEN 42D AND 43D STS.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

BROOKLYN'S FASHIONABLE SHOP — FOR LADIES' OUTER GARMENTS

Lauren Field & Co.

438 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

Ladies' Long Coats.

These beautiful coat values represent the season's latest styles, all superbly tailored and finished in the best manner; while a great many sizes are missing, yet the assortment is large enough to give a most satisfactory selection.

$15 and $17 Coats Reduced to..... $8.95

High grade cheviots and fancy mixtures, full and half-lined, leg-o'-mutton sleeves, velvet and cloth collars, in Red, Blues, Greens and Black.

$18 and $20 Coats Reduced to..... $10.95

Modish loose and fitted back models, in Broadcloths, Cheviots, and Mannish mixtures, full and half lined with fine quality satin, all the stylish colors as well as blacks.

$25 Coats Reduced to..... $14.95

This lot comprises exceptional values, as the workmanship and every detail of finish are of the best. The showing includes high-grade Broadcloths, Cheviots, and Fancy Mixtures in Black and all the latest colors lined throughout with Skinner satin. Stylish loose and fitted back models in all lengths.

REMEMBER—ALTERATIONS FREE.

Stylish Furs at Half Price.

We are determined to close out our entire season's stock of furs, and have accordingly made a

50% Reduction

throughout the entire line. All the latest styles and Furs are included in this general reduction, and when you realize that we manufacture and import our own Furs, you can readily appreciate what such a reduction means to you.

Persian Lamb Coat.

This Fur Coat value stands pre-eminent as an exceptional bargain, as the latest blouse and box-front, fitted back models are included. They will be stylish for some years to come; 22-inch lengths, lined with best brocaded satin lining, latest style sleeves; have been selling for $118. Reduced for Monday and Tuesday to..... $89

FUR MUFFS.

FOX PILLOW MUFF, handsome large muff, regular price $10; reduced to..... $5

SQUIRREL MUFF, superbly finished; regular price $10; special..... $6

NECK PIECES.

FOX THROW, reduced from $10 to..... $5

PERSIAN PAW THROW, $10 value; reduced to..... $5

JAP MINK, cape effect, reduced from $12.50 to..... $5

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

Social Calendar of the Week.

SUNDAY—

Miss De Forest and Miss Callender; reception with music.
Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont; dinner, St. Regis.
Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr.; dinner and musicale.

MONDAY—

Mr. Bagby's Musical Morning, Waldorf-Astoria.
Mrs. William Henry Lee, reception.

TUESDAY—

Wedding, Miss Henrietta Eugenia Hawley and Joseph Lawrence Myers, St. Thomas's Church.
Mrs. Atwood Violett, a dinner.
Mrs. David H. King, Jr., a dinner and theatre party for Miss King.
Mrs. Ansel Phelps; at home.
Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Converse, dinner, Metropolitan Club.
Mrs. Philip Livingston, a dinner.
Mrs. William M. V. Hoffman, a dinner.

WEDNESDAY—

Wedding, Miss Grace Potter and Stuart Colquhoun Grant, Church of the Heavenly Rest.
Mrs. Frederick Whitridge, dance for Miss Sedgwick.

THURSDAY—

Wedding, Miss Alice de Goicouria and August Belmont, Jr., Church of the Ascension.
Mrs. Albert Bierstadt, dinner.
Miss Charlotte Stillman, reception.
Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, musicale, Washington, D. C.
Miss Elsie Little, luncheon.
Mrs. J. Hood Wright, a card party for J. Hood Wright Hospital.
Second Cinderella Dance, Sherry's.
Second Neighborhood Cotillion, Dodworth.
Mrs. J. Nevit Steele, Jr., a dance.
Mrs. Ogden Mills, a dance.

FRIDAY—

Dance; Mr. and Mrs. George Crawford, for Miss Crawford, Sherry's.
Mrs. Eliza Gourlie; dance for Miss Nathalie Gourlie.

SATURDAY—

Badminton Club tea, Seventy-first Regiment Armory.
Wedding, Miss Alice Bergen and Norman de Mauriac, Brooklyn.
Heber R. Bishop, dinner.
Mrs. Joel B. Erhardt; dance for Miss Erhardt.
Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom, reception and dance for Miss Folsom.

LOOKING FORWARD—

Jan. 29—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, cotillion for Miss Dorothy Whitney.
Jan. 30—First Senior Cotillion, Delmonico's.
Jan. 31—Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, dance for Miss Lawrence, Sherry's.
Feb. 1—Wedding, Miss Lounsbery and Henry Pierrepont Perry, St. Thomas's Church.
Charity Ball, Waldorf-Astoria.
Feb. 2—Mrs. Henry Meyer Johnson, dance for Miss Ruggles, Sherry's.
Feb. 6—Mr. and Mrs. Osgood Field, dinner.

IT has been a week on wheels. The motor has had its day, and especially at the show at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory society has mustered as bravely as it did at the beginning of the season at the Madison Square Garden, when Prince Louis was the guest of honor and the horses had their day. This week not a few go to Ormond for the motor races there, which will be a prelude to the regular season in Florida. For the rest, society has danced nearly every night, at least the younger people have, and the others have dined or played bridge and attended concerts and the Opera and the weekly séances of the Skating Club at the St. Nicholas Rink. Mrs. Mills, at the last moment, changed the date of her dance, leaving the coast clear for Mrs. de Rham, who gave a small cotillion in the quaint old-fashioned house at Fifth Avenue and Ninth Street.

The flitting abroad has already begun. Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt were booked to sail yesterday. They are off for a long European visit. Mrs. Frederick Neilson will go a little later. Mrs. Vanderbilt's health is better. Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt sailed earlier in the week with her niece, Miss Pauline French, who is to be the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. Ormond French, and her aunt, Lady Cheylesmore, at Cannes. This is the first visit of Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt on the other side for some years, but the trip will be a short one. Alfred Vanderbilt has planned to go to Florida, and after the motor races returns to Newport. He and Mrs. Vanderbilt arrived from their lodge in the Adirondacks recently and went over to Newport to celebrate their wooden wedding.

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Naturally the wedding of the week was that of Miss Bryce and J. Sergeant Cram. It was a quiet affair at the residence of the bride's parents on Washington Square. Both families are in mourning, the Bryces for the late Edward Cooper, who was Mrs. Bryce's father, and the Crams for Miss Ethel Cram, who died at Lenox last Summer from the effects of a runaway accident. There is quite a disparity between the ages of the bridegroom and the bride, but their marriage is a veritable romance. They met last year on the ship going abroad. Mr. Cram had been attending to politics. He was a widower, and he had kept out of society for years. It was said to be a case of love at first sight. Friends heard there was an understanding by the time the ship had sighted the green cliffs of Ireland. Miss Bryce went to Switzerland, but afterward met Mr. Cram in Scotland. On her return to this country her engagement was announced. The bridegroom showed his loyalty to the friends of his youth by having Creighton Webb as his best man. The bride inherits much cleverness and originality from both the Coopers and the Bryces. The Crams are among the old families of New York who have had an excellent position since the times of the Dutch patroons.

Yesterday there was like interest in the marriage of Miss Mouton, granddaughter of Mrs. Lewis, with Lloyd Aspinwall, descendant of another historic New York family. As already stated, on his mother's side Mr. Aspinwall is of Quaker stock, the Suttons having been members, years ago, of the meeting house on Stuyvesant Square and the other one in Marion Street.

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The revival of the Sunday dinner, with concert afterward [illegible] first by the late Mrs. Paran Stevens, is becoming a fad. This evening Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont will have one of seventy-five covers at the St. Regis.

Mrs. Belmont has given some delightful Sunday evening concerts at Newport. At Belcourt there is a large pipe organ, and organists have gone to Newport to give recitals and famous artists to sing. There will be a jolly crowd at Mrs. Belmont's dinner. She has mastered the art of entertaining, and she gathers around her congenial people.

Mrs. Stevens's first Sunday evenings were held in her residence at 244 Fifth Avenue, and afterward in her new house at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, which is now occupied by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs. Mrs. Oelrichs has entertained on Sundays, and so also has Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, and the Sunday afternoon receptions with music given by Miss Callender and Miss De Forest, one of which takes place this afternoon, have been events of much social import for years. The dinner and concert given last Sunday evening by Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt was a most enjoyable affair. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt left town yesterday for Aiken, S. C.

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Ambassador Reid sailed on Wednesday. Mrs. Reid and Miss Reid are remaining on for a week or ten days. The staff at the embassy has returned from the Christmas holidays. Mr. Jay was a guest of Lawrence McCreary in Ireland, and Craig Wadsworth paid a round of country house visits.

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The list of attendants has already been given in THE TIMES for the marriage of Miss Alice de Goicouria and August Belmont, Jr. Mr. Belmont entertained his best man and ushers last week. The wedding will take place on Thursday, and will be a notable event. Miss de Goicouria, who has entirely recovered from the typhoid fever, is one of two beautiful sisters, and will make a handsome bride. Mrs. W. Scott Cameron, her elder sister, arrives from England, where she has been hunting, in time for the wedding. As both the de Goicouria and Belmont families are in mourning, the invitations, as already stated, will be confined to the relatives and intimate friends of both families. The bride has chosen a charming set of young girls for her bridesmaids, and the bridegroom has among his ushers several of his college mates, as well as his younger brother. The ceremony will be performed by Bishop Doane of Albany, a lifelong friend of the Belmonts. It seems only a few years ago that in the same church August Belmont, second, married Miss Bessie Morgan, the mother of the bridegroom, and one of the loveliest girls in the society of her day. The old Belmont mansion where Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont entertained so lavishly and so handsomely a generation ago was at 109 Fifth Avenue, and in the parish of the Church of the Ascension. It was one of the landmarks of the neighborhood. Miss de Goicouria has received many costly gifts, including some splendid jewels.

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Miss Hawley, who is to be married to Joseph Lawrence Myers at St. Thomas's Church on Tuesday afternoon, will have Miss Hester Gouverneur Hone as maid of honor, and as bridesmaids the Misses Justine Bayard Erving, Helen Macy, and Clence Crafts of Boston. Archibald D. Davis will be best man. The bride is a daughter of the late Henry E. Hawley. The bridegroom was graduated from Princeton in 1896.

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Besides the wedding of Norman de Mauriac and Miss Bergen in Brooklyn on Saturday, there will be another matrimonial event over the bridge which will be of interest to many New Yorkers. It will be the wedding of Russell Cornell Leffingwell of New York to Miss Luchen Hewitt, who is the daughter of Mrs. Charles Bloomfield Hewitt and the niece of Edward M. Shepard. Miss Hewitt has been a great deal in New York, and in Brooklyn Mr. Shepard has entertained for her. Mrs. Kenneth MacKenzie Murchison is to be the matron of honor at the wedding of her brother, Mr. de Mauriac, to Miss Bergen. The bridesmaids will be Miss Charlotte Stillman and Miss Clara Ogden. The ushers are to be Guy de Mauriac, George M. S. Brittan, Kenneth M. Murchison, George Batcheller, Henry P. Bergen, and William Frenaye. The ceremony is to take place at Christ Church on Clinton Street at 4 o'clock.

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Motoring, house parties, and European and Southern trips have so changed the diversions for the Lenten season, which comes in with March, that even those who remain in town have given up many of the old pastimes which used to usher in the penitential forty days. But whether bowling and other clubs pass away, the old Badminton sticks to its colors. The first games of the season will be held on Saturday. Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander will preside at the tea table with Mrs. William Rhinelander, Mrs. Amory Carhart, Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, Mrs. Lion Gardiner, and Mrs. Frederick Sheldon as patronesses.

The Knickerbocker Riding Club has joined the silent majority, with the Roller Skating Club and a few others. They have been replaced by the inevitable bridge, which has never been so popular as it is this year. At all the large dances now, the English custom is followed by having bridge tables for those who do not dance. The afternoon clubs—generally confined to one special neighborhood or set—are in full blast, and there is not an afternoon or evening of the week that there are not many meetings, and it is the inevitable recreation after dinner. Music has also become quite a factor in entertaining, and musicales and concerts will be given during February and far into Lent.

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The Baron and Baroness Selliere sailed on Thursday for Havre. They have been with Mr. and Mrs. Livermore at their house near Bedford. "Jack" Livermore purchased this place about three years ago, and is one of the new residents of that part of Westchester, where so many young couples have recently settled. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Boissevain have a charming place at Mount Kisco, where they are continually entertaining. Col. and Mrs. Jay spend a great deal of time at the ancestral mansion near Bedford.

Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson has gone South. She has had recently as guests the Rev. Mr. Baker and Mrs. Baker. Mrs. Baker was Miss Elizabeth Jackson. Several entertainments have been given for them, including a dinner by her cousin, Oswald Jackson. Mrs. Jabez Bostwick sailed yesterday for Europe. She will be absent until the late Summer. She is in deep mourning for her daughter, Mrs. Hamilton Cary, who died the past week.

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James Henry Smith's musicale has become an annual fixture. The musicale is to-day a favorite method of entertaining, especially with those who have large houses. A musicale with Caruso has a cachet, and Mr. Smith has sent out a large number of cards. Next Thursday Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont will give a musicale in Washington, where they are settled for the month of January. Many of their New York friends will go on for this entertainment. Washington has been a Winter city and almost a suburb of New York this season, and people think nothing of traveling from one city to the other. Caruso goes to sing for Mr. and Mrs. Belmont, and Miss Bessie Abott will be another star, while Jean Gerardy will play. This will be one of the most notable musicales ever given in Washington.

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Eastward evidently goes the star of the Vanderbilts. Mr. and Mrs. Twombly and Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane are to sail in February for a Spring on the Riviera, and later Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who are occupying the Fair residence on West End Avenue, are to go abroad. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt are in New York for a short season, and they are being entertained by their relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt will go South for a while, and then abroad.

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There is much interest attached to the suit brought by the Countess Spottiswood Mackin against the Duchess de la Rochefoucauld in Paris for the lease of a house which the Duchess rented of the Countess. Both are well-known Americans. The Countess Spottiswood Mackin was Miss Britton of St. Louis, and she has written a book about her social career in this country and abroad. She is an artist of repute, and painted a portrait of the late Pope Leo, from whom she received her title. The Duchess was the beautiful Mattie Mitchell, the daughter of the late Senator Mitchell of Oregon. His death and the ugly rumors concerning his career came at the same time as the suit brought by the Countess, so that misfortunes do not travel singly. The young Duchess is a great favorite in Paris. She married into the old house of the Rochefoucaulds, but neither she nor her husband has been blessed with much of this world's goods. He was a famous whip, and frequently drove the daily coach to and from Versailles. Their marriage was a love match, the culmination of a pretty romance.

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In the list of the week appear the dates of several dances for débutantes. Some of these will be informal, and others will be followed by a cotillion. The informal dance is quite popular. The fancy dress and domino party given last week by Lloyd Warren was arranged "hastily," and yet, like all Mr. Warren's entertainments, was original. Mrs. Whitney Warren has been constantly in mourning these last few years. Just as Miss Warren was to make her début Mrs. Wadsworth Ritchie, who was the younger Miss Tooker, died in London. Mr. Warren has another niece, Miss Miller, a débutante of the season, who has also been put into mourning by the death of her uncle, Ray Miller.

Miss Marian Clark, one of the débutantes of the year and the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Crawford Clark, will have a dance given for her on Friday evening at Sherry's. She is the second daughter. On the same evening Mrs. Eliza Gourlie will also have a similar entertainment for Miss Nathalie Gourlie. This dance was to have been given last Winter, but a death in the family postponed it.

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Miss Smith Hadden, who made her début on Monday, had two entertainments arranged for her. A dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Hobart Warren preceded the cotillion, at which her aunt, Miss Hamilton, was hostess. It had been arranged that Worthington Whitehouse should have led this, but an illness in his family made it necessary for him to leave town, and Monson Morris took his place. Mr. Whitehouse was absent the greater part of the week.

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Miss Constance Folsom, who was to have made her début in the beginning of the season, will have a reception given for her on Saturday. Her uncle, Mr. Whistler of Baltimore, a near relative of the famous etcher and painter, died in the Autumn, and Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom, her mother, was placed in mourning. The reception which will be given on Saturday will be followed by dancing, and will take place at the family residence, 37 Gramercy Park. Mrs. Clark G. Voorhees, who was Miss Maud Folsom, and Mrs. Edward H. Delafield, who was Miss Winifred Folsom, will assist in receiving the guests.

Miss Antoinette Erhardt, who is to make her début on the same evening, is the younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joel Benedict Erhardt. Miss Isabelle Benedict Erhardt is Mrs. Lowell Mason Lee, and lives in San Francisco. Miss Cornelia Lee, who made her début this Winter, is a sister-in-law of Mrs. Lee.

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On Friday Miss Mary Ames of Boston will give in that city a large dance for her sister-in-law, Mrs. Lothrop Ames, who was one of the Cryder triplets. Many New Yorkers have received invitations, and as this is to be possibly the largest private ball of the season in Boston, there will be quite a delegation from this city.

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Delayed dances are as frequent this Winter as dilatory domiciles. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney have entertained but little in the last few years. The dance they give on Monday night, Jan. 29, will be in honor of Miss Dorothy Whitney, and was to have taken place in December. The new dancing salon will be thrown open for the first time. Mrs. Almeric Paget is deep in politics, as her husband has been making an excellent Parliamentary canvass in England. Miss Whitney will visit them later. By the way, it has been generally understood that the new Peer, Mr. Forbes Leith, will take the name of Lord Fyvie.

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The death of Mr. Dwight Collier has placed in mourning Secretary and Mrs. Hitchcock, and they have recalled all their invitations for the Washington season. Mrs. Hitchcock was a sister of Mr. Collier. This adds to the number of well-known people in mourning this Winter, and the long list of those who have passed away among the prominent families has done much to change what would have been one of the gayest seasons on record to one comparatively dull. February will have few dances. There will be the second of the now called Senior Cotillions—an excellent name—arranged by John Jacob Astor and others for the young married set and the older girls. There is to be yet another Junior Cotillion, and again one more of the series of dinner dances at Sherry's, the second of which was danced last week. Miss Lawrence will be the débutante who will share with Miss Dorothy Whitney the honor of being the last for whom a dance was given. The Lawrence dance was postponed on account of the continued illness of Miss Lawrence's uncle, Edward Bulkeley, who is now in much better health and who has come on from Newport. Mr. Bulkeley may be present as a spectator at the dance for his niece. It will be remembered that for years in New York society he was one of the moving spirits, and the two famous bachelor dances in the past were arranged and planned by him. Miss Lawrence is an only daughter. She is tall, and resembles her father's family more than that of her mother. She is most accomplished, and has been carefully educated abroad. Her mother was a celebrated beauty of the time of Miss Chapman, now Mrs. Pollard Slo[illegible] timer, and Miss Marion Langdon, now Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll.

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Lakewood has been gay and bright in a quiet way. Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Miss Swan have been among the sojourners. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould have been entertaining quietly, but only family parties. The Baroness von Ketteler, whose husband, the German Ambassador at Peking, was among those who lost their lives during the Boxer rebellion, has been visiting Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, who is her brother. Gramatan and Lawrence Park continue to be the favorite places for motor excursions at the week end, and small luncheons have been given at the hotel. Among other visitors have been Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. Bayard Dominick, and Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Dupignac.

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A tennis tournament is promised for Aiken in February, and the season has opened in the Bahamas, where Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Jr., have taken a party which included Mr. and Mrs. Smith Lee and Miss Sibyl Kane of Tuxedo, on their yacht the Diana. Miss Juliana Cutting is to visit Mr. and Mrs. Flagler at Palm Beach, where the season has just opened. Nearer town, Tuxedo holds its own, and week-end parties are as frequent there as ever. There has been some skating, and the Winter sports have been enjoyed, notwithstanding the mildness of the weather.

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The engagements announced are few. Miss Lydia Eustis will marry the Hon. John Louden this month in Paris, and the happy pair will live in Tokio. The engagement of D. McRae Livingston and Miss Margaret Livingston Clarkson was announced last week. Mr. Livingston's brother married the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze. Mrs. Livingston died shortly after her wedding.

THE SOCIAL WHIRL.

THE second of Mrs. John De Witt Warner's at homes was largely attended. It was held on Tuesday in the Beauclere, 100th Street, near Riverside Drive, where Mrs. Warner has recently taken apartments. Mrs. Warner and her daughter, Miss Lilian, will give two more receptions, on Jan. 28 and 30. Those who assisted in receiving were Miss Marsalis, Miss Theodora Wood, and Miss Belle Boone, who presided at the prettily lighted and rose-trimmed tea table.

Mrs. Whitney Lyon, 147 Riverside Drive, has sent out cards for a tea to be given on Saturday, Jan. 27.

Mrs. Louis Runkel entertained a number of her friends a short time ago at luncheon in her apartments in the Ansonia. The dining room was daintily attractive with its trailing strands of Southern smilax, white roses, and light-green ribbons. The green and gold idea was carried out in the softly shaded electrolier and place cards. Mrs. Runkel's guests were Mesdames L. Steckler, C. O. Maas, Frank Sweeney, H. Runkle, R. A. Johnston, I. Hornthal, H. Campbell, A. Runkel, M. H. Boyle, and Herman Runkel. Mr. and Mrs. Runkel have planned to take a trip through the Mediterranean, leaving on the Arabic on Feb. 8. They will stop in Jerusalem some time, will touch at Cairo, Naples, Rome, and Athens, and return home by way of Liverpool some time in May.

The members of Clio will give a reception to-day in honor of their President, Miss Elizabeth Reid, at 74 West 126th Street from 4 until 6. The ladies who will receive are Mesdames J. H. Kennedy, Arnold Schramm, E. R. Rich, J. G. Wells, A. G. Wood, and F. R. Thompson.

A recently announced engagement is that of Miss Ida J. Donaldson, 309 West Eighty-fifth Street, to Thomas King Hanna of Tarrytown, N. Y.

The five Wednesdays of this month are the days which Mrs. Joseph Dorland selected to receive her friends. Mrs. Dorland lives at 251 West Eighty-seventh Street.

The Rubenstein reception on Saturday will be for the members only, and will be held in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf instead of at the home of the President, Mrs. Wallerstein, as it was a year ago. This is the annual President's reception.

Wednesday evening the second of the Holland Dances was held in the Waldorf. It was largely attended and was in many respects one of the most enjoyable of the many entertainments participated in this season by the young people of upper New York. Some of the dancers were the Misses Royce, Evans, Clifford, Graef, Cornish, Solace, Marcus, Lake, Colewell, Lane, Slater, Dunlap, Paine, Cardwell, Barlow, Judson, Jackson, and Baeder, and Messrs. Miller, Smith, Pearce, Edgar, Lents, Hobbs, Mount, Douglas, Cameron, Ward, Lovell, Smith, Follette, Briner, Morrill, Roger, Hillas, and Baeder. The date for the next dance is Wednesday, Feb. 31.

Mrs. C. I. Wetherbee's six-hand euchre club met on Friday in the Hotel Astor. The next meeting will be on Feb. 2.

Mr. A. F. Sutherland, 145 West Fifty-eighth Street, has just announced the engagement of his daughter, Miss Florence, to Eugene Gray Foster of this city.

A rather novel affair was that given on Wednesday by Miss Grace Stein to the members of the In and Out Club. It was a spinning party and Japanese supper. The guests on entering the drawing room found an old-fashioned spinning wheel, and to each one was given five minutes to try a hand at spinning. At the end of the alloted time the sample was taken and marked with the name of the spinner, and a prize was awarded to the one who spun the smoothest thread. There was a lot of sport in it, for only a few of the young people had ever attempted to manufacture a thread before, and the results were astonishing. While the spinning contest was on, the rest of the [illegible] were endeavoring to find the [illegible] tangled suburb, a prize for each [illegible] his or her successful efforts. The supper was served on tiny tabourettes, the guests sitting on cushions, surrounded by branches of pink and white apple blossoms. The effect was helped out by a generous use of lanterns, incense, tea, Japanese nuts and paper napkins. To the young ladies of the party were presented gayly colored kimonos and chrysanthemums, which they wore to supper. Altogether the meeting was one of the most enjoyable of the season. The twenty members are the Misses Klawson, Richardson, Grace and Irene Lippencott, Nellie Tibbs, Eleanor Root, Emily and Constance England, and Whittiker, and Messrs. Holland Browne, President; Richard Reese, Brennahan, Gibson, Remo, and Charles Fisher, Ten Eick and Files, Dr. W. House, and Dr. Tousy.

On Saturday, Jan. 27, Mrs. John H. Judge, 27 West Ninety-fourth Street, will give a large but informal reception. After this she will have the first Monday of each month for her regular day at home.

On Monday evening the Small and Early Bridge Whist Club met in the home of Mrs. George Walter Newton, 2 West Eighty-third Street. The ladies' prizes were won by Mrs. E. H. Mills, Mrs. Eaton, Mrs. Bickleton, and Mrs. Duncan. The two gentlemen who had the highest scores were Dr. Bickleton and Charles Terhune. The President of the club is Mrs. J. M. Duncan, and the twenty members are Mr. and Mrs. Miguel de Aguero, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Terhune, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Mills, Dr. and Mrs. Bickleton, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Edward Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. F. Madden, Mrs. Halstead Hyward, and W. J. Ennis. The next meeting of the club will be held with Mr. and Mrs. Terhune on Monday, Feb. 5.

Mrs. Seymour Thomas, 80 West Fortieth Street, receives on the first and third Mondays during the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stamper, 125 West Ninety-seventh Street, have formally announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Stamper, to Frederick Klein of this city.

W. J. Slayden, 143 West Ninety-fourth Street, has for his guests Mrs. B. O. Fakes and her daughter, Miss Eleanor Fakes, of Asheville, N. C.

Mrs. W. E. Hurlbert gave a large reception yesterday in her home, 102 West Eighty-fifth Street. The guest of honor was Mrs. Robert Harris, President of the New York Indian Association.

On Friday, Feb. 9, Mrs. Nahan Franko, 226 West Ninety-second Street, will give the last of three large at homes.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Brunswick Harding, 326 West Seventy-seventh Street, entertained the members of a bridge club on Thursday evening. There are twenty members, and they meet bi-monthly in the homes of the different ladies. The players are Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Childs, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Henry Goss, Jr., William Augustus Barnum, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hopping Barron, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Hutchings, Mr. and Mrs. de Aguero, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Eaton, Mrs. E. L. Lathrop, and Parker Prince Simmons.

Mrs. Arnold Schramm, the Greystone, 304 West Ninety-ninth Street, gave a tea on Monday. Mrs. Schramm will be at home informally on the third Monday of each month for the rest of the season.

Invitations have been sent out for a luncheon on Wednesday. Mrs. Judson Lawson, 202 West 103d Street, will be the hostess.

Instead of paying one's social debts by giving a large dinner or an enormous card party, the fad this season has been to give several small functions. Following this idea, Mrs. Frederick Hamlin Mills, 250 West Ninety-fourth Street, has given a series of luncheons, and last week gave two bridge parties, one on Thursday, the second on Saturday. There were twenty guests at each.

On Thursday Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Shayne, 582 West End Avenue, will leave town for a three months' trip through the South and West. They will take the Southern route, stopping at New Orleans. They will spend some time in California, taking in all the larger cities. They will probably spend the Summer in Europe, leaving New York early in May.

On Wednesday Miss Lucie Langhorne Cobb will be formally introduced to society by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Cobb, 24 West Seventy-fourth Street.

A quiet little bridge party was given a short time ago by Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Herbert in their apartments in the Walton, Columbus Avenue and Seventieth Street. There were three tables. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Schwab, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Herzog, Mr. and Mrs. S. I. Goldenberg, Miss Mae Buckley, and Albert Sondime.

Lieut. Gov. and Mrs. M. Linn Bruce were the guests of honor at a small dinner party given recently by Mr. and Mrs. Charles O. Maas, in the Rochelle, Seventy-fifth Street and Columbus Avenue.

A good programme has been prepared for the entertainment to be given to- [illegible] ladies of the Met- [illegible] Dispensary. It [illegible] Sixty-eighth Street and Broadway, and will be followed by a dance. Mrs. Camille Birnbohn, President of the Auxiliary, will sing several selections, at the close of the professional programme. Some of those interested in this are Mesdames J. P. Miller, H. R. Scripture, F. A. Murdock, J. E. Rood, Jesse Bogle, J. M. Ferguson, E. Hamilton, G. F. Fisher, C. Perkins, and A. J. Brown.

There was a meeting of the West Side Bridge Club on Tuesday, in the home of Mrs. J. W. Bosé, 201 West Fifty-fifth Street.

Tomorrow at 3 o'clock Mrs. J. Frank Wheeler, 1,919 Seventh Avenue, will give a tea to the members of Auxiliary No. 3 of the Little Mothers' Aid. Mrs. Malcolm McLean is President of the Auxiliary. Those invited are Mesdames Meeker, Jacob, Paddock, Logan, Churchill, Thatcher, Martin, Gabay, Todd, Sage, Paine, Gray, Laird, Roe, Taylor, Lockwood Brodsky, Bergman, Naething, and Sickels.

Mrs. Frank Keith Taylor, 233 West Eighty-third Street, gave the second of her at homes on Thursday afternoon.

The first of three receptions was given by Mrs. Frank Stanwood Jordan, 321 West Eighty-ninth Street, on Monday afternoon. The dates for the remaining two are Monday, Feb. 5 and 19. Mrs. Jordan had to assist her Mrs. F. Winthrop Jordan, Mrs. Theodore Lawrence Wilson, and Miss Jones.

Mrs. E. E. Spencer, 244 West Seventy-fifth Street, has cards out for Feb. 5 and 19, and March 5 and 19.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. H. Amerman have invited six of their friends to dine with them in their home in the Ansonia on Wednesday evening. This is to be one of a series of small dinner parties that Mrs. Amerman is giving this Winter. Her guests will be Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Lippencott, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Selms, and Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Lancaster. The table decorations will be American Beauties and cherry shaded candelabra, in keeping with the hangings and tapestries of the dining room. At the third of Mrs. Amerman's at homes the coming Friday, she will be assisted by Mrs. C. S. Amerman of Arverne, L. I., who is making a short visit in the city, and Mrs. F. M. Clute. At the last one, on Jan. 26, Mrs. C. A. Jonson will assist, and Miss May Jonson will pour tea.

The engagement of Miss Marie M. Hoffman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hoffman, 245 West Seventy-fourth Street, to William W. Brainard, has been recently announced.

Mrs. G. Howe Winckler gave her last at home for the season on Thursday in her apartments in the Albany, Fifty-second Street and Broadway.

A. Simonson
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THE WORLD OF ART AND ARTISTS

WILL THE NATIONAL ACADEMY LEAD?

New York Must Have One Great Annual Show of the Best Painting, Sculpture, Mural Work, Water Color, Etching, Stained Glass.

THERE is something that affects the imagination in the mere permanency of an establishment, whether it be a religion or a vanity fair. This insures it more than respectful treatment, even loyalty, on the part of those who are nevertheless aware that it no longer serves the purpose for which it was founded.

Is there a single nation known to the Northern Hemisphere that has failed to outgrow the government under which the fathers managed to exist with tolerable comfort? Even such new creations as the French Republic and the Italian monarchy are felt to be unsatisfactory, while our own more elastic conditions are being subjected just now to cruel criticism as to their ability to meet the needs of the present.

And so it is in the art world. Organizations like the Royal Academy do not belong to England of the twentieth century; yet the long career of the Academy and a few starlike names among its lists of mediocrities suffice to surround it with a halo. The public over there take the initials R. A. with touching seriousness; artists are attracted toward the very palpable humbug the Academy has become, as dayflies haste to a bonfire. Now when Benjamin West obtained the promise of a royal charter from King George there was good reason for believing that Englishmen of that period required the stamp of royal approval in order to make them feel safe in buying pictures. The shrewd Pennsylvanian also perceived the gain there would be if the titled classes could be weaned from their cynical preference for old masters and induced to lead the way for the Commons to a patronage of British art. It was a just view of the situation, and to a certain degree the same order of ideas holds good to-day. But for all that the Royal Academy is now out of date, for it no longer represents the art of Great Britain and Ireland, as it certainly did a hundred years ago.

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Our own National Academy of Design has run a parallel course, but its condition is worse, because other cities have formed rival organizations which equal or surpass it, so that many painters and sculptors no longer consider it an honor to exhibit their work at its annual shows and do not reserve their best for the Academy exhibition, if they deign to exhibit there at all. The reason is plain enough to the onlooker, though Academicians may suffer too greatly in their pride and loyalty to acknowledge it to themselves. An organization which sufficed for the needs of New York in the former half of the last century and was a useful centre for the painters and sculptors of the entire Union until about thirty years ago, remains entirely out of place in the twentieth century—so long as it preserves its old outworn form.

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It lies with the artists whose portraits are to be seen in the pictorial section of to-day's TIMES to consider whether this does or does not fairly represent the situation. A majority of the Academicians and Associates are shown doing honor to the new Director of the Metropolitan Museum, to whom they gave a reception not long ago. These gentlemen have inherited a trust by becoming in turn members of the National Academy of Design, and it is only right and natural that they should think long before committing themselves to any radical change in the government and constitution of the Academy. But hurrying time takes no thought of constitutions and forms of government: if the latter do not adapt themselves to the changes about them, so much the worse for the institution they were meant to guard.

In obliviousness to what is happening about them some of the National Academicians remind one of the City Fathers of Rome when the Gauls arrived. Sitting in the Forum on their curule chairs, they awaited death rather than alter in any wise their daily habits; they would not even join the defenders in the citadel; it was beneath their dignity.

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New York has become a world-city with all the drawbacks and much of the glory that attach themselves to places where men of every mood, nation, and clime herd together. It is inevitable that such a community as ours must find other ways of appealing to the sense for art than were suited to the Commonwealth as it existed half a century ago. The question is how the new situation is to be met, how the problem is to be solved.

Disagreeable as it may be, there appears only this alternative before the Academy—to go on drying up and losing influence, or to take the lead by proving the right to leadership through radical alterations in its methods. If the Academy does not step forth and unite the various camps into one large organization, some other society will.

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Yesterday the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts opened its annual exhibition and showed once more that a society conducted on common-sense principles, one which appeals to the entire Union for exhibits and is not so much engaged in showing the work of Pennsylvania artists as offering for inspection the best that can be got in the land, wherever found, is the society that the public approves of.

True it is that some of the pictures in the exhibition at Philadelphia shown in to-day's paper are not of this year's make; and that is true of a great many of the exhibits in Father Penn's great town. But the effort to show nothing but this year's work is a waste of energy. It is an idea that springs from a false premise, namely, that the public cares whether a picture has been shown before in some other exhibition or some other city. Art critics may object, but, like Habakkuk in Voltaire's dictum, they are "capable of anything." What the public wants is the best that can be procured, wherever, whenever and by whomsoever made.

This amounts to saying that our local art societies are thinking too much of the work of their own members and not enough of the public. The public does not greatly care, to be sure—but it stays away!

Now, if these societies, and the Academy in particular, wish to conduct exhibitions for themselves, well and good. But it is ridiculous to blame the public of a city so crowded with things to see for abstaining from such petty and parochial exhibitions.

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Every now and then we hear that the two chief painter camps of the Academy and Society are about to coalesce, or, in the jargon of business, effect a merger. That were a good beginning. But it should be much wider. The Society of Water Colorists and the Sculpture Society ought to be drawn in. Once a year a joint exhibition should be arranged, at which the best objects already seen in smaller shows in New York and elsewhere, and also special works, sought out in the studios of men and women of talent, should be brought together for comparison. The juries to select these exhibits must not be composed exclusively of painters and sculptors. Architects and laymen should belong to them. If the Academy and Society were at last to take the step of combining forces, the rest would follow; for their united influence would be sure to overcome the inertia of the other bodies, and the public would be quick to understand that a new departure meant an exhibition worth seeing.

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The month in which such a carefully prepared and selected exhibition was regularly held would naturally become the month during which a host of art lovers from other parts of the Union would make it their business and pleasure to visit New York. This is what New York must have—a four-week Art Show of the finest mural and easel painting, stained glass, sculpture, water colors, and pastels that America and Europe can produce. C. DE K.

CURRENT ART NOTES.

AN uncommonly successful portrait of President Roosevelt is that by Mr. Burroughs Torrey, now for exhibition at the Schaus Gallery, on Madison Square. It is a seated likeness which does not exaggerate the physical side and intensify the frown as some artists have done; neither is the President all smoothed out and made to look pretty, as it has pleased others to depict him. Mr. Torrey has struck a mean between these extremes, and the result is a very truthful likeness without flattery and overworked characterization. Two full-length portraits of Mrs. Torrey and Miss Lillian Russell are rather overwhelming from the size of the hats and swinging curves of the draperies, but the comeliness of these dames rescues the observer after a time from the depressing effect of gowns and hats that struggle for attention. A virile head, painted with a minuteness that suggests one of the old Dutch portraitists, is that of Mr. Hermann Schaus. Mr. Torrey should devote himself to portraits of men and leave the ladies to the average painter. Sometimes, however, his hand is a trifle heavy, as in the case of the likeness of a distinguished Admiral, whom he has made too wrinkled and forbidding.

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Mr. Gari Melchers, the American living in Holland, who, owing to his peculiar name, is generally taken in Europe for a Hollander, has returned to this country for the Winter. His "Holland Lady," a tall canvas at the Academy show in Philadelphia, appears among to-day's illustrations. He has chosen a typical blond Dutchwoman—it is a popular mistake to imagine all Hollanders light-haired and blue-eyed—and painted her with his well-known breadth and masculinity of touch. At her feet her tabby cat rubs a cheek against her skirt, and on the wall behind her head hangs a picture of a characteristic scene—windmill, church tower, gabled brick houses and cattle. At her wrist hangs the embroidered bag for keys, knitting and sewing materials, and around her shoulders lies a brilliantly colored short cloak of the kind that Dutch mothers hand down to their daughters as heirlooms.

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The Winter exhibition of the Royal Academy held this month contains a selection of drawings and sketches by the late George Frederick Watts presented to the Academy by will of the sculptor-painter. There are also various pictures by old masters, including a few small specimens of Frans Hals and Jordaens, and a portrait by Van Dyck of the wife of Frans Snyders, the painting of hunting scenes. The bulk of the exhibition is composed of works by old British painters from William Dobson down to Raeburn.

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Figures by two artists of New York are reproduced to-day from the Pennsylvania Academy show. A half length by Mr. J. Alden Weir of a pensive gentlewoman has the mixture of sturdiness and charm which is always found in this artist's work when the spirit moves him, the same qualities that appear so often in his large landscapes and with special force in such etchings by him as those now on exhibition at the Lenox Library. The simple composition and direct painting make the best impression. Another illustration is "Mother and Child," by Mrs. Louise Cox. The nude torso of the infant is delightfully painted; such accessories as footstool, table, panels of wall and brackets for candles are perhaps a trifle too strong; perhaps they obtrude themselves a bit. The mother's gown, however, is kept perfectly simple and unbroken; the sentiment is tender and the composition very attractive. Mrs. Cox is a well-known portraitist of children, and is an Associate of the National Academy of Design. She is not represented in the annual exhibition of the Academy here, which closes this afternoon.

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The Schaus Galleries are exhibiting a number of canvases by Albert Groll which illustrate two extremes of atmospheric effects in the United States, one on the Atlantic seaboard, the other in Arizona. A tall canvas contains a nocturne with starlight and broad expanses of the Milky Way, painted on the borders of Long Island Sound. A light-toned view on the Arizona desert depicts the weird phantastic march of columns of dust past a range of hills, the light striking on the writhing folds of these serpents of the air with telling effect. So delighted is Mr. Groll with his experience of Arizona as a hunting ground for rare and beautiful effects of color and the forms in landscape that he is already meditating a return, especially so, since the sale of several of his recent pictures. The Academy show, which closes this afternoon, has a good bit from Arizona by Groll, a view of the pueblo Walpi, but nothing as interesting as the pictures in these Fifth Avenue galleries.

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A small private exhibition of objects of the arts and crafts will be held from Tuesday to Saturday next at the clubrooms of the Pen and Brush, 26 West Twenty-second Street. Work by Miss Helen Phelps, Mrs. Rhoda Nicholls, Mrs. Clara Parrish, and other talented ladies has been accepted. A special feature will be book covers; but jewelry of individual design, wood carving, and illuminated manuscripts will be shown, along with paintings and sculptures.

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Miniatures by Mrs. Frank Carew were shown last Thursday in the state apartment at the Waldorf-Astoria. Among them was a portrait of the late Archbishop Corrigan.

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The American Art Association will sell through Mr. Kirby as auctioneer a large collection of paintings by the late R. Swain Gifford of New York, a landscape painter of great force, and one of the most talented of the National Academicians. Another about to be dispersed is that of Gaylord Sangston Truesdell, a native of Illinois, who studied at the Academy schools in Philadelphia and passed on to France, where he lived until a few years before his death in New York. This occurred in 1899. Truesdell was a cattle painter of high rank. In 1902 the Pennsylvania Academy held an exhibition of twoscore of his paintings. In 1889 he took a bronze and in 1892 a silver medal. Picture lovers will be surprised at the strength and genuine beauty of his work.

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Mrs. Sofie Fessl Hormann of 12 West Ninety-second Street has invented and patented here and abroad a process of fresco-painting which she considers identical with that employed by the Greeks. Technically, the principal novelty is the use of hot irons to press down the plaster, while the paint and plaster are still moist; this, in Mrs. Hormann's belief, being the method by which the ancients arrived at such brilliant and lasting color effects. But her method permits an artist to work on fresco in his own studio, as he would on an easel painting, choosing his own light and taking his own time. For by the method used it is not necessary to lay as much moist ground as the artist expects to paint in a day, and then finish that part before it dries. She makes her frescoes on large slabs or plates, which hang in iron frames or easels and can be turned in any direction. Among the German museums which have taken frescoes by Mrs. Hormann is the Albertinum in Dresden.

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The current number of The Burlington Magazine has a continuation of the interesting paper on the dress of the ancient Greeks, with illustrative plates after photographs of models and old statues.

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Mrs. Brewster Sewell has in her atelier at the Central Park Studio Building, 15 West Sixty-seventh Street, a series of photographs representing the portraits she painted recently in London and New York, among them the likenesses of Viscountess Ridley and Sidney Paget, Esq., of London.

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The coming exhibition of the American Water Color Society will afford an opportunity for the few artists who stick to the delighful art of etching to exhibit prints. The society intends to widen the scope of its show this year in various ways.

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Varnishing day for the Society of American Artists is set for Thursday, March 15. As usual the jury will consist of twenty-seven members of the society. The prizes will be the Carnegie of $500, the Webb of $300, the Julia A. Shaw memorial of $300, (for women,) and the Shaw Fund of $1,500 for the purchase of pictures at the exhibition. The President of the society is John La Farge, and the Secretary is Henry Prellwitz.

TALK OF THE STUDIOS

CHARLES W. HAWTHORNE is busy in his Macdougal Alley studio, preparing several canvases for the forthcoming annual exhibition of the Salmagundi Club and the annual show of the Society of American Artists, of which he is a member.

One of the most important paintings, "The Calling of Peter," has just been returned from Carnegie. The artist intends to submit it to the jury for the society's exhibition, as the picture has not yet been shown in New York.

The fisherman stands with left hand outstretched and right arm slightly raised over a number of fish thrown in a mass at his feet. Peter has been painted from a Portuguese model. He is clad in a rough blue blouse, while over his shoulders are the straps of a barrel or fisherman's apron, lending a picturesque effect to the costume. The face of a boy is seen peering over the other's shoulder, while at the left stands a huge hogshead, evidently used for salting down and shipping the fish.

Three new figure pieces upon which the artist is now engaged are "Japanese Prints," "The Girl in the Mirror," and "Miss Yellow and Blue."

"The Girl in the Mirror" represents a young woman looking at her reflection, attired in a white waist and a skirt of brilliant red.

Other pictures of interest in the studio of the artist include a view of picturesque Provincetown, the house tops illuminated by moonlight, while in the distance glimmer the lights of the ships at anchor in the harbor. A little water color of docks in the fishing town, painted by Mrs. Hawthorne, "Portuguese Fisher Boys," took second prize at the exhibition of the Worcester Art Museum in 1904. Two new paintings still on the easel are a nymph arranging her hair by the water's edge, and a portrait of Señor Demarest, a young Chilean who is studying art with Mr. Hawthorne.

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Alphonse Jongers, a portrait painter well known in New York, is completing a number of important portrait commissions in his Sherwood studio. Mr. Jongers has recently started a striking three-quarter-length standing portrait of Col. Schuyler Crosby. Another commission under way in the artist's studio is a bust portrait of Mr. Henry B. Wilson. Likenesses of Mrs. Charles M. Pratt, wife of the President of the Pratt Institute, and of Morris Pratt, a son, are also on the easel.

A large portrait group of eight upon which the artist has lately started consists of the father and seven sons belonging to the firm of M. Guggenheim & Son. This will hang in the office of the American Smelting Company.

Mr. Jongers spent last Summer in England and Italy, and has almost as many commissions in prospect on the other side of the Atlantic as in this country. While in England he painted full-length standing likenesses of Lady Ridley and her daughter, and also of her son, Sir Matthew White Ridley.

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Mr. and Mrs. Jongers also visited Rome, Florence, and Sorrento, where they were entertained by F. Marion Crawford, the novelist, who is a cousin of the artist's wife.

An exhibition of Mr. Jongers's recent work may be held at the galleries of Julius Oehme this Spring, the date to be announced later.

Upon his return to England Mr. Jongers will paint a portrait of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the noted English statesman, and Sir Ernest Cassel, the South African magnate and a railroad promoter.

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Willard L. Metcalf will give an exhibition of his recent pictures at the galleries of Fischel, Adler & Schwartz early in February, following the present display of portraits in these galleries by Wilhelm Funk. Mr. Metcalf is a member of the American Water Color Society, and is also one of the painter members of the chosen few who make up the Society of Ten.

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There is still considerable discussion in art circles over the proposed union of the National Academy of Design and the Society of American Artists. At a recent meeting of committees from the council of the Academy and the Board of Control of the society, the basis of union for the proposed consolidation of these two art institutions was discussed. President Frederick Dielman, Harry W. Watrous, and C. Y. Turner represented the Academy, while members of the society who participated in the conference were Kenyon Cox, Robert Henri, and Samuel Isham. An important announcement in regard to consolidation of the two famous art societies is promised in the near future.

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Lucius Hitchcock, the illustrator, gave a talk on "The Latin Quarter" before the students of the Art Students' League at the league rooms on Wednesday evening, Jan. 17.

+ + +

Théobald Chartran, the eminent French portrait painter, arrived in this city from Paris last week, and will probably reopen his New York studio for the Winter season. Recent portraits by him are at the Knoedler Galleries.

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Lucien Simon, whose "Evening in a Studio" received a medal of the first class at Carnegie Institute this year, is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and also has won numerous honors in the principal art centres of Europe. Three of the men portrayed in the painting of the studio are René Menard, Edward Saglio, and Charles Cottet, who was a member of the jury of award at Carnegie. M. Simon is a member of the Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts of Paris, and is represented in the museums of Paris, Venice, Stockholm, and Philadelphia. At the Universal Exposition in Paris in 1900 he received a gold medal.

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Seven pieces of animal sculpture by Albert Humphries, a sculptor who makes his studio in the Bronx Zoo, have been recently cast in bronze and are now on view at the New Gallery, West Thirtieth Street. Among the examples shown are "The Nursery," "Good Morning," "Cubs Playing," "Young Lion in Repose," and "Lioness Drinking," all interesting studies of animal life.

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Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, left for Cleveland on Tuesday, where he delivered an address before the new Cleveland School of Art in that city, which was opened at Wade Park on Wednesday night.

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J. B. Bristol, the veteran American artist, usually spends his Summers in the Champlain Valley, Vermont, and the mountain region of the Adirondacks. He is completing several new canvases in his studio on East Twenty-third Street. A recent landscape, with view of Camel's Hump and the Green Mountains from Port Kent, N. Y., the New York side of Lake Champlain, has just been purchased by Henry Holt, the publisher, for his collection. Mr. Holt owns a Summer place in Vermont, and the landscape portrays the Vermont shore, which is in the vicinity of his homestead.

"A Glimpse of Lake Champlain," with vista of the lake between Westport and the Vermont shore, was just been shipped to Springfield, Mass., for the twenty-ninth of the annual exhibitions in that city made by Gill. Two other canvases in the artist's studio are "On the Hudson," which reveals a bit of Tarrytown and the home of Miss Helen Gould under Summer skies, and another lake picture, with the Adirondacks in the background, capped by blue sky.

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C. Myles Collier, one of the artist members of the Salmagundi Club, gave a reception and exhibition of recent pictures at his studio in the Van Dyck Building on Monday afternoon last.

Following the annual show of pictures and sketches by the Salmagundi Club, there will be an auction of these works of art in the clubrooms on the evenings of Jan. 26 and 27 at the clubhouse, 14 West Twelfth Street. These sales are usually well attended by artists and their friends.

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Eli Harvey, an American sculptor who has lived in Paris for the past ten years, has recently returned to this country and opened a studio at 80 Washington Square. He has completed a number of pieces of sculpture, which he has sent to the annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of Design.

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Charles Schreyvogel has recently started to paint a new picture of frontier life in the great Northwest. The sketch for the canvas is already outlined in the artist's studio, and as usual will depict a stirring scene in the dramatic days of the plains, when troopers and savage red men often battled to the death.

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Recent water colors by Colin Campbell Cooper, who is perhaps best known through his pictures of New York's towering skyscrapers, are on view at the Powell Art Gallery, 963 Sixth Avenue.

What the Artists Are Doing.

FLORENCE SCOVEL SHINN has taken up portrait painting lately with unusual success, considering that her pictures are such a departure from the ordinary method. She calls her pictures "small portraits," and they are executed in a combination of water color and pen and ink. These mediums, in connection with her very personal style, give an air of quaintness to the portraits that is thoroughly charming. Among her recent sitters have been Mrs. Otis Dimock, Mrs. Glackens, Miss Emma Kaufman, Miss Smoot, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin, and Miss Jeannette Gilder. In the intervals between her work at these portraits Mrs. Shinn has been painting some studies of women and children in the costumes of the sixties, and it is her intention to give an exhibition of both these and the portraits in the near future.

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The artist members of the Salmagundi Club propose to have some fun at the expense of the lay members on the evening of Jan. 30 by giving the latter an opportunity to show just how well they can paint a picture. The conditions of the "competition" are that the pictures must be painted without the assistance of a professional artist, and there is no restriction as to the medium used or the size of the works sent in. Three prizes "of not more than $900 each" are offered for the three best "pictures."

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E. Loyal Field has on his easel at present a landscape that he began last Fall near his Summer home at Arkville. His title, "Old House in the Catskills," indicates the subject of the canvas, which shows a tumble-down farmhouse in a little grove of trees, the roof of the house being all a mass of pink and silvery lights from the effects of the weather and the moss on the unpainted shingles.

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In the Montross Gallery, on Tuesday, there will open an exhibition of landscapes by Frederick Crowninshield in oils and water colors. There are to be thirty pictures in the show, all of which are the result of the artist's outdoor work last season at Stockbridge. They represent the changing phases of nature from May to November in the country immediately around the painter's studio.

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The Pennsylvania Academy of Design paid a high compliment to Horatio Walker by inviting him to send five of his pictures to its annual exhibition, which opened last night, and gave this request additional force by hanging his pictures in one group. It also bestowed special honors on two other New York painters, Dewing and Tryon, by hanging their contributions in the special room set apart for Whistler's works.

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J. J. Shannon, who has been hard at work lately completing several commissions for portraits of Providence and Boston men and women, is to hold an exhibition of these paintings at Knoedler's in February.

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In the gallery of Cottier & Co., H. W. Ranger is exhibiting a collection of his paintings. One of his recent canvases is now on view in Tooth's, a familiar theme from among the trees on Mason's Island, near his Summer studio on the Sound.

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There have been recently put in place in the music room in the residence of Emilie Stehle, 13 West Seventy-sixth Street, three mural decorations by Everett Shinn, consisting of an overmantel and two panels over the doorway. The room is furnished in the style of Louis XV., and Mr. Shinn's Fragonard manner is in admirable keeping with this ornate fashion. In his studio just now he is at work on a canvas showing a girl performing on a flying trapeze directly in front of a crowded gallery in a theatre.

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In his studio in the Brainerd Building F. de Haven has an interesting souvenir of a recent camping trip in South Dakota. It is a careful study of the "Buckhorn Butte," a pile of rock that towers 900 feet in air above the surrounding country. Mr. de Haven spent five weeks in that vicinity, hunting and living close to nature, painting a bit to keep his hand in. One of his reasons for going out to that country was to make studies of the Indian's way of living, and there is one reflection of his efforts in this direction in a little sketch of a tepee pitched in an opening in the trees.

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William A. Coffin has just taken a city studio for the Winter, but will still keep

painting landscapes and skies in his country place at Jennerstown, Penn.

J. S. Hartley, the sculptor, has recently completed a bust of David Warfield in the character of the Music Master, and is at work on the model for a fountain that is to be erected in Van Cortlandt Park as a memorial to Algernon Sidney Sullivan.

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Guy du Bois, the son of Henri du Bois, the literary and art critic, has had one of his paintings accepted by the Pennsylvania Academy of Design for its current exhibition. The canvas is called "The Wrestlers." Mr. du Bois, who is studying in Paris, had an unusual compliment paid his work recently when one of the best-known amateur collectors of the French capital bought two of the young American's canvases shown at one of the exhibitions of the American Artists' Association in that city.

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The work of a painter who is new to New York may be seen in the Macbeth Gallery at present. His name is Xavier Martinez, and he is a Mexican who lives in San Francisco. The three canvases now on view here are called "The Sculptor," "Notre Dame, Paris," and "An Old Mexican Church."

ORIGIN OF THE JANISSARIES

Fiendish Foresight That Created a Moslem Fighting Corps by Training the Children of Christian Captives.

THE dramatization of Gen. Lew Wallace's "The Prince of India," which is shortly to be produced in Chicago, derives much of its interest from the introduction of the Turkish Janissaries, the remarkable body of fighting men who figure conspicuously and with a certain degree of historical truth in the novel.

If any term stands for the fighting forces of the Ottoman Turks, it is that of Janissary. Take up a page of Ottoman history anywhere between the fourteenth and the nineteenth century, and the Janissaries figure in it for some deed of reckless bravery, warrior zeal, military rapacity, or the horrible cruelty born of the life that is fed on battle and slaughter. They were the first standing army in the modern world, and antedated the beginning of even the French royal army by more than a hundred years. What is not generally known is that though they were the soldiers of Mohammedanism, the terrible right arm of the Sultans for punishing the foes of Islam, for spreading the faith of the Arab prophet and widening the bounds of Moslem power, they were for the first 300 years of their organized existence entirely Christian born. Never has the cunning of the empire builder devised a more ingenious way of feeding its force from the ranks of the conquered than that which gave birth to the Janissaries.

It was in the reign of the Emir Orchan, who ruled the Ottoman tribes in Asia from 1326 to 1359, that the conception grew into reality, when Alaeddin, his brother-and Grand Vizier, carried out the idea of an army entirely of Christian children chosen from their captives and instructed at once in the profession of arms and of the Moslem faith. For this purpose, 1,000 of the finest Christian boys were selected the first year and 1,000 every year succeeding, and trained assiduously. As they were taken at a tender age from their trembling parents and were at once surrounded by Moslem influence and fired with Moslem inspiration, they soon forgot their Christian faith and grew to manhood ardent and terrible Islamites. Their life was filled with color and movement. They were well paid and fed; high office was open to them. They were forbidden to marry or to wear a beard, but were not denied the pleasures of the senses, save as the Koran forbade. They were trained as infantry, which was a remarkable piece of military foresight at a time when the weight of practice and tradition counted the mounted soldier as the perfect warrior. Some idea of the spirit of the corps may be caught in the story of its beginnings.

When the first thousand boys had been trained for a time Orchan marched them before the Dervish Hadji Begtasch and asked the holy man to give a name and a blessing to the corps. Laying his hand upon the head of the nearest boy, the flowing sleeve of his mantle falling over the lad's shoulder, he said, "The troop which thou hast created shall be called Yeni Tcheri (the new warriors.) Their faces shall be white and shining, their right arm shall be strong, their sabres keen, and their arrows sharp. They shall be fortunate in fight, and they shall ever march from the battlefield as conquerors." From the words Yeni Tcheri the western nations have fashioned the single word Janissary.

Filled with enthusiasm, the young soldiers ever after this scene wore as part of their uniform a cap of white felt like that of the dervish, with a strip of woolen hanging down behind to represent the sleeve of the holy man. But their uniform and camp outfit carried other symbols. They were children, and the head of their new organization was specially the Emir, and later the Sultan Padishah himself, and so they called him lovingly their head nurse. They took the titles of their corps officers from their kitchen. Their Aga, or commander, was called tcholadji-bachi, or head soup-helper; the Colonel was achtchi-bachi, or head cook, and the Captain was sagga-bachi, or water-server. They wore their spoons in their caps. Their camp kettles were sacred in their eyes. They used them as drums, beating on them with wooden spoons, thus giving rise to the word kettle drum, an origin we ignore when we hear its modern equivalent in a great orchestra. When the Janissaries overturned their kettles it meant revolution.

The course of study of the young Janissaries lasted seven years. Unquestioning obedience was the first and foremost tenet of their curriculum. They carried at first a bow and sheaf of arrows, a yataghan, or short sword, and a khandjar, or cutlass. Later they carried muskets and pistols. The standard of the Aga of the Janissaries was of pure white, surmounted by horsetails. In the three centuries of their original formation, it is calculated that they furnished half a million Christian-born soldiers to the Moslem Sultans. They were kept in the highest state of discipline and physical fitness, and always counted at least 10,000 in active life with the colors.

It was the custom of the Turkish commanders in the great battles and sieges of the time to hold the Janissaries in reserve. The battle opend with the advance of the Azabs, or light infantry, whose lives were sacrificed without a thought of compunction. The spahis and silidhars, or cavalry, were used for flanking and harassing, but at the supreme moment the Janissaries were flung upon the enemy in a terrific charge, and in hundreds of great fights that charge meant sweeping victory. Then followed awful slaughter, looting, ravishing, and nameless horrors, as the maddened Janissaries indulged their lust for blood and plunder.

THE GERMAN CHARITY BALL.

THE event of the season in German circles, the sixteenth annual German Charity Ball, under the auspices of the Bachelor Circle of the German Liederkranz, Jung Arion, and the Beethoven Bachelors, George Ehret, Jr., President, will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday evening for the benefit of German charitable institutions.

The grand ballroom, the myrtle room, and the Astor Gallery will be used, and will be handsomely decorated. The net proceeds of the first fifteen balls, $138,700, have been distributed among the following institutions: German Hospital and Dispensary, German Society, St. Mark's Hospital, Wartburg Orphan Farm School, German West Side Dispensary, Isabella Home, German Poliklinik, St. Francis Hospital, German Ladies' Society for the Support of Needy Widows and Orphans.

I. M. Lander's orchestra will furnish the dance music, Frank's Twelfth Regiment band will play the promenade music, and a fine Hungarian band will entertain in the Astor Gallery. The ball will be opened by the President of the Ball Committee, George Ehret, Jr., who will lead the grand march with his fiancee, Miss Louise M. Hoffmann, to be followed by the Presidents of the different bachelors' associations, the Arrangement Committee, and the members of the Reception Committee.

The prospects for the forthcoming ball are brighter than ever, and it promises to surpass its predecessors both financially and socially.

How Clergymen Swear.

A New York clergyman some few weeks ago was playing golf on the links of the Mount Airy Club, near Philadelphia. In the course of the game he drove into a bunker, whereupon his partner heard him exclaim:

"Croton!"

The latter did not understand, but said nothing. Shortly afterward, upon slicing his ball into the long grass, the clergyman again ejaculated "Croton!"

"What do you mean by that word 'Croton,' Mr. R.?" inquired his partner. "It sounds like an exorcism."

"No," said the reverend gentleman, "but it expresses my feelings exactly."

"How so?"

"Why, it represents the biggest dam in the world."

Not on Speaking Terms.

Hawkins—Say, Jim, lend me a five-dollar William.

Calkins—Why don't you say bill?

Hawkins—Because we're not intimate enough.

A Self-Assertion.

Professor Trouncem, (shaking pupil by the collar)—I believe Satan has got hold of you, you little scamp.

Tommy Terror, (panting)—I believe he has.

Its Advantage.

Knicker—Why do you prefer serial stories?

Flatter—Because it's the only thing on the instalment plan they can't take away.

Art Galleries. Art Galleries.

"Old Masters'"
Portrait Show
of FAMOUS MEN and BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.
Eighty-five examples by the Great Masters of the Early Italian, English, Spanish, French, Dutch and Flemish Schools. On Free View from 11 A. M. to 6 P. M. at
The Ehrich Galleries,
8 West 36th Street,
Between Fifth Avenue and Near 5th Avenue

PART FIVE.

The New York Times.

BUSINESS SECTION
Real Estate, Financial and Commercial.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 21, 1906.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

It would be difficult to overestimate the importance to financial markets of the favorable developments of the past week in the chief money markets of the world. Since the first of the present year it has been apparent to observers of money matters here that in spite of the obstacles placed in their way by the congestion of traffic upon our railroads and by the exceptional activity in mercantile and industrial circles, the laws which operate so consistently year after year to bring back to financial centres from outlying points the funds used in gathering the harvest, and to mass these funds and bring them finally to two or three of our great cities, especially to our own city, were once again exerting their irresistible influence, and that it was therefore only a matter of time before the money supply in this city assumed its usual midwinter proportions. The drift this way was slow in the first week of the year, and it was accelerated in the second week, and last week it attained such momentum that by Friday the increase in cash holdings on the week's currency movements was estimated at $10,000,000, while in the bank statement itself the amount appeared as $11,996,000. This constant enlargement of the money supply led, of course, to a gradual reduction in the rates demanded on day to day loans, and last week, in the face of the incoming tide, there was a similar weakening in the rates on time loans, these rates falling to practically the same figures in force at the opening of October of last year. When money commanded a better price here last Fall, during our period of stringency, than it did abroad, there was witnessed the familiar phenomenon of heavy loans made here for the account of foreign lenders. It is not surprising, therefore, that since the first of the year, as money became easier, there has been close scrutiny of interest rates abroad, since it was evident that if our rates fell materially below those obtaining at European centres, maturing loans by foreign lenders would not be renewed, but the funds received would be sent back home, in one shape or another, to secure the higher rates of interest prevailing there.

The possibility of such losses, however has been lessened by the course of affairs on foreign money markets last week. The Bank of Germany, which has had in force for many weeks a 6 per cent. discount rate, mads such additions last week to its cash holdings and contracted its outstanding loans in such tracted its outstanding loans in such degree that it felt justified in lowering its discount rate to 5 per cent. This step, however, was not only important as indicating the immediate position of the money market in Germany, but it also means much to financial markets at large, since it is to be interpreted in large measure as an expression of confidence in the financial position of Russia. For months German merchants and German bankers had been looking forward with dread to the year-end settlements. They had granted extensive credits to Russian merchants and manufacturers, and were holders of large amounts of Russian industrial and Government securities, and it was natural that with the complete disorder prevalent in Russian affairs their fears should have prompted them to expect this settlement to be attended with the most direful consequences. The action of the Directors of the German Bank in lowering the official discount rate a full 1 per cent. is an accurate measure of the distance between these fears and the actual upshot of the settlements. The change produced in the situation by this veer from depression to extreme cheerfulness was at once found in the relaxation of the German demand on London for gold. Concurrently with this relaxation there came the announcement that French bankers, who had been withholding aid to the German money market, were expressing complete readiness to place their funds at the disposal of German bankers in such quantities as needed. And this is a fair picture of the present situation in Germany, the abatement of her demands upon London for gold meaning, of course, that the possibility of London's calling upon us, in turn, is by that much diminished.

At Paris the situation has been bettered by the temporary financing of Russia's needs and by the feeling of confidence, which has also spread through Europe, that the conference over the Moroccan position is to end in a friendly understanding. In view of these factors, the rate of the Paris checque on London has moved, slowly, it is true, to a point which fairly corresponds with the bettered situation. This relieves London of anxiety regarding her money supply, and therefore indirectly relieves our own money market in corresponding degree. The more favorable turn in affairs at both Paris and Berlin increased the cheerfulness of London last week, and this feeling was added to by the return of the English Bank, in which were reported a decrease of $19,000,000 in loans and an increase of $11,000,000 in reserves, the proportion of reserve to liability moving sharply from the 33.50 per cent. reported in the previous week to 42.89 per cent. To complete this survey of the principal money markets of the world, it need only be added that outside of the possibilities contained in the negotiations under way at Algeciras, there is apparent not the least factor to impede continued betterment. In our own market, there is nothing present in the way of great corporation financing which should tend to create an exceptional demand on the money supply, and abroad, now that the present needs of Russia have been met, the same set of conditions holds good, although it is, of course, plain that sooner or later there must be floated a large Russian loan. If we are called upon to sustain the loss of gold, it is probable that the shipments will be to Argentina on behalf of London, and the money market is fast approaching a point where shipments must be heavy to cause the least apprehension.

In spite of the fluttering prices which marked the course of the stock market much of the week and which lent an appearance of exceeding irregularity to the trading, the undertone was at all times firm and the broad trend of prices distinctly forward. As opposed to the activity in the very high priced issues, such as the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago and Northwestern shares in the previous week, the activity last week concentrated in large degree upon the minor railroad securities and upon certain of the low-priced industrial stocks. This movement was susceptible of explanation in either one of two ways, or perhaps by their combination. In practically all previous great stock market advances, there has been no culmination of the rise until low-priced issues have been taken up and moved forward. This procedure is subject always to more or less interruption, but generally obtains. In the present instance there is, as is usually the case under such conditions, much to encourage speculative activity in such stocks, for the tide of prosperity has finally sought out the companies, railroad and industrial, represented by these shares, and in enlarging their value has offered opportunity for speculation in their securities. Much of the superficial irregularity of prices during the week was due to feverish trading in the copper stocks, this being based, of course, upon the possibilities in the Directors' meeting on Thursday. While there had been some speculative hope that a dividend greater than the 6 per cent. rate finally declared might be forthcoming, this seemed most unlikely to most observers, always supposing that the management of the Amalgamated Company was basing its action upon the metal rather than the stock market. For, following the long advance in the price of metal, there were reported sharp declines in the copper markets of London and of this city last week. Whether these were due to the exceptional range of prices or to the reported discoveries of new and valuable ore bodies, it is, of course, too early to determine. It is a question, of course, if many of the reported discoveries of new ore veins in the various mines at Butte and elsewhere are other than fanciful fictions, intended to inflame the speculative mind, but granting their accuracy, it is evident that the sources of supply have been very largely increased, possibly beyond the world's present requirements. It is becoming evident that the high price of the metal and the speculation in copper stocks are leading to the opening of new mines here and there throughout the country, a movement which, if extended, cannot, of course, fail to affect the situation.

RAILROADS ABROAD AND HERE.

Improvement in Price of Both During Past Year.

The great prosperity enjoyed by the railroads of this country last year in common with the country's other commercial and industrial interests sufficiently explains the improvement which occurred in the price of American railroad stocks in 1905. It is interesting to note a similar movement in railroad stocks in some foreign countries. All the principal railroad stocks of France, for instance, and most of those in England, were higher at the close of last year than at the end of the previous year. The advances were by no means as striking as those in our own market, but the improvement nevertheless is noteworthy when the financial disturbances of the past year in the foreign markets resulting from the situation in Russia, are recalled. Incidentally the greater uniformity of the movement of French railroad stocks compared with our own illustrates the greater stability of the foreign market.

The price record of the stocks of the six chief railroads of France for the past year is as follows:

	Price, Dec. 31, 1905.	Price, Dec. 31, 1904.	Inc., P. C.
Est	950	912	3.8
Lyon	1,386	1,356	3.0
Midi	1,215	1,187	2.8
Nord	1,835	1,806	2.9
Orleans	1,470	1,467	.3
Ouest	905	880	2.5

Advances of as much as 9 points occurred in some of the British railroad stocks. The record for six of the leading English issues is given below:

	Price, Dec. 28, 1905.	Price, Dec. 29, 1904.	Inc., P. C.
Grand Central pf..	37¼	30½	6¾
Great Eastern	91	87	*4
Great Western	141½	140	1½
London and N. W.	150	152⅝	6½
Midland deferred...	73	68¾	9¼
North British def..	46⅝	47⅝	*1

*Decline.

Taking an equal number of railroads in this country, the following results are shown.

	Price, Dec. 31, 1905.	Price, Dec. 31, 1904.	Inc., P. C.
Atchison	108½	96	12½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	181¾	171¾	10
New York Central.	153⅜	142	11¼
Pennsylvania	143⅜	138¼	5⅜
Southern Railway..	35¼	34¾	1
Union Pacific	150⅝	113⅜	36⅞

CROW'S NEST PASS COAL.

Earnings of Company Which Forms One of Chief Assets of Northern Securities Company.

The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, one of the principal assets of the Northern Securities Company, appears to have prospered this past year to no small extent. The output of the company for the year 1905, according to unofficial reports, amounted to 825,623 tons of coal, compared with 742,118 tons the previous year and 442,049 tons in 1902. The coke produced by the company amounted to 261,-033 tons, valued at $1,178,698, and the surplus coal to 390,068 tons. At $2 a ton this had a value of $708,136, or a total of $1,976,834 for both coke and coal. This is the largest business that the company has ever done.

RAILWAYS AND THE MAILS

One-tenth of Gross Earnings Derived from This Source.

NO BONUS FOR SPEED

Nineteen Days to 'Frisco in '66—3½ Days Now—Profit in Pride and Advertising, Largely.

The competition between the railroads for mail carrying contracts is forcibly illustrated in the recent cutting down of the running time from New York to San Francisco by a whole day. The Atchison and Rock Island lines first reduced the time by about fourteen hours, and the Union Pacific, to regain its prestige in the matter, reduced the time ten hours additional. This strenuous rivalry raises the interesting question of the compensation received by the railroads for the transportation of mails.

In the aggregate the payments for this service are very large. The earnings of the railroads in the country at large from the carriage of the mails amount to 10 per cent. of their total gross earnings from all sources. The importance of this source of revenue is fairly indicated in the following table:

EARNINGS FROM MAIL TRANSPORTATION.

	1905.	1904.
Pennsylvania Railroad..	$2,057,887	$2,044,424
Pennsylvania Company..	880,670	788,942
P., C., C. & St. Louis...	1,217,540	1,105,591
New York Central.....	*1,207,594	*1,202,672
Union Pacific	2,204,787	2,180,802
Southern Pacific	1,983,252	1,978,600
Chi., Bur. & Quincy.....	2,323,398	2,300,861
Chi., Rock Island & Pac..	1,145,788	1,137,272
Total, all roads.....	$44,490,732	$41,709,396
Total gross earnings, (all sources)	444,326,991	421,704,502

*Six months.

While much has been said on the side of the railroads about the inadequate pay received for mail transportation, there has been keen competition between the railroads of the country for mail transportation contracts. Admittedly, however, the question of profit secured by the railroads has been a minor factor in this effort to secure more contracts. The railroads get much incidental advertising out of the carriage of the mails, and a step forward in the matter of mail transportation made by any railroad forces other roads to improve their service in order to maintain their prestige. The public has profited greatly by this rivalry between the railroads of the country.

Government officials themselves, however, bear witness to the responsiveness of railroad officials to arguments for better service based on the fact that the railroads are quasi public servants. "There was a time some years ago," remarked last week a Post Office Department official, who has long been in the service of the Government, "when the President of a railroad treated the Government much as an autocrat would a subject. That day has passed. Now railroad Presidents for the most part admit their trusteeship and no longer act as though they were the individual owners of the lines which they manage." This change in the attitude of the railroad officials has much facilitated the efforts of the department to increase the speed of mail trains and in general to improve the railway mail service.

Whether or not the railroads as a whole are sufficiently well paid by the Government is a question about which for years there has been much controversy. The compensation of the railroads was fixed by law in 1873. By subsequent amendments in 1876 and 1878 the rate of pay was reduced 10 per cent. and then 5 per cent. There has been no change since. The scheme of compensation, however, was based on a sliding scale, which reduced the rate of pay as the weight of the mail carried increased. In addition to this pay by weight, an allowance is made to railroads employing cars devoted exclusively to the carriage of mail. The total amount paid to the railroads under both these heads in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, was $44,326,991. Of this total about $39,000,000 was for transportation proper, and about $5,000,000 was the allowance for special mail cars.

The rate of pay graduates from $1.71 per ton mile in the case of a daily average of 200 pounds of mail carried, to .058 per ton per mile for each 2,000 pounds in excess of 5,000 pounds. This shows clearly how the rate of pay drops with an increase in the amount of mail carried. This also accounts for the further fact that, while the rate of pay as fixed by law is now what it was in 1878, when the average passenger and freight rates were much higher, the automatic working of the sliding scale has in effect reduced the rate for carrying the mails as much or more than the freight and passenger rates have been reduced.

The railroads are allowed no extra pay for increasing the speed of mail trains. All that has been accomplished in this direction has been accomplished by the appeals of the Post Office Department in the interest of the public and by competition between the railroads themselves.

An illustration of the inadequate pay sometimes received by the railroads for mail carriage is found in the statement of a former President of the Long Island Railroad to the effect that the bootblacking privilege on the company's ferryboats yielded the company one-fifth of the amount received from the Government for transporting the mails over all the lines of the company.

The average weight upon which is based the payment for mail transportation is determined by actual weighings made for a period of ninety days once in four years. The weighing period was formerly fixed by law at not less than thirty days, but was recently increased to ninety days. Just now the date is approaching for the weighing of mails on the Western lines. For the moment this has added greater zest to the competition between the several lines. The more mail the roads can carry during the three months of weighing the larger will be their pay for the next four years. This quadrennial determination of the weight is something of a hardship for the railroads. The mails normally increase very greatly during the course of four years. It has been estimated that on the average the roads in this way carry 20 per cent. more weight than they are paid for.

In 1866, when the Union Pacific Railroad was opened to the Pacific Coast, the running time from New York to the coast was about nineteen days. That was considered remarkably fast time in those days. Now it is three and a half days. A more striking illustration of the evolution of our railways and of our mail service as well could hardly be found.

The recent cutting off of a day in the time from New York to the Pacific Coast makes specially interesting the facts in regard to the speed with which the mails are now transported. The shorter time to San Francisco was brought about largely by adjusting the schedules of the mail trains on the several lines over which it is carried across the continent. Formerly there was a long interval between the arrival of the Eastern trains in Chicago and the departure of the Western train, and the same was true at other transfer points. The schedules have now been so arranged that no time is lost at junction points. The fastest service to San Francisco is that put in operation a fortnight ago over the New York Central and Pennsylvania lines to Chicago, and thence over the Burlington, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Roads to San Francisco. A very fast service is also maintained over the Atchison and Rock Island Roads in connection with trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad to St. Louis and Kansas City. It is an interesting fact that the latter service was what led to the establishment of the still faster service to San Francisco over the Union Pacific.

Early last year the fastest service to the coast was over the Union Pacific. At that time the mail which left New York Monday reached San Francisco at noon on Friday. The Atchison and Rock Island Roads improved their servec, and got New York Monday mail to San Francisco by 10 o'clock on Thursday evening. This change was made about July last. The Union Pacific to regain its prestige in the matter of carrying the Far Western mails then agreed to put into effect the still faster schedule which is in operation now.

The average speed of this service from New York to San Francisco, including stops, is about forty miles an hour. That is fast time for such a long distance, but even this is slow compared with the greater speed maintained by the mail trains on some of the Eastern railroads. The Pennsylvania Railroad's mail train, which, in fact, forms a part of this very fast service to the Pacific, makes remarkable speed on some parts of its run. This special train on the Pennsylvania runs from New York to Pittsburg, and there is divided into two sections. One goes to Chicago and connects with the Burlington-Union Pacific service to the coast, and the other is run to St. Louis and Kansas City, and at the latter point connects with the Atchison and Rock Island lines. The schedule of this service is so closely adjusted that there is but five minutes' leeway allowed at Kansas City. The mail train arriving over the Pennsylvania lines leaves Kansas City over the Atchison Road five minutes after that city is reached. This is much closer than the usual connection between fast passenger trains. This same train over the Pennsylvania makes the run from Harrisburg, Penn., to Pittsburg in six minutes less time than it takes the Pennsylvania's eighteen-hour passenger train to Chicago to make the run between the same cities.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY LESLIE M. SHAW, on the occasion of his visit to Wall Street this past week, managed to escape the flood of unsolicited advice which had been offered him during his previous recent visits to New York on the subject of what he should do with the surplus funds in the Treasury. Every speculator in Wall Street along with many others who would shudder at the very thought of being considered speculators had their eyes on the Secretary during the whole period of high money that lasted from November into the present month. During all this time Secretary Shaw stepped into the limelight every time he entered the financial district. Now that money is loaning at 4 per cent. Wall Street allows Secretary Shaw to go his way and neither seeks to offer him or ask him advice on the subject of money.

JAMES HOBART MOORE has gotten as far as Chicago on his westward trip. His trips about the country are usually punctuated with expressions of opinion in regard to the country's prospects and his utterances in Chicago on this occasion are evidence of the fact that his faith in the country is as strong as it has ever been. Wall Street will expect to hear further words of encouragement from Mr. Moore before his present journey reaches its end in Southern California, whither he is bound.

JOHN W. GATES is soon to join in the usual Winter exodus from Wall Steret. He, too, will go to Southern California. Last year at this season Mr. Gates went to Florida and there had the advantage of keeping in touch with the market through his own brokerage house, which established a branch at Palm Beach. A private wire to New York was installed at great expense and Mr. Gates and his friends were kept in close touch with affairs in Wall Street. This year, however, the Street has not yet heard that Mr. Gates while in Southern California will have equal facilities for following the movement of stocks.

ARTHUR SCOTT BURDEN, the youngest son of James A. Burden, is the purchaser of H. C. Hepburn's Stock Exchange membership, which sold during the week for $98,000.

GEORGE W. YOUNG, of the banking firm of his name, is a keen devotee of automobiling and takes a sportsman's interest in racing machines. He has a big car entered for the coming races at Ormond Beach, and is the donor of a prize for the amateur record at ten miles. He started for the scene of the races yesterday in Harry Payne Whitney's private car "Wanderer," to be gone two weeks, taking with him a party of well-known Wall Street men, among them Thomas F. Ryan, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Samuel Untermyer, Andrew Freedman, Robert Graves, and James C. Young.

Bank of France Pays 13 Per Cent.

The Bank of France has declared a complementary dividend of 70f. per share, which, added to the interim dividend of 60f. declared six months ago, makes a total of 130f. per share of the par value of 1,000f., or 13 per cent. for the year. The rate of discount has remained unchanged at 3 per cent., but owing to the larger demand for money the Bank has increased its note circulation, which it could easily do, as the amount of gold in its vaults had increased in proportion.

FOREIGN TRADE RECORD

Exports and Imports in 1905 Exceed All Previous Years.

TRADE BALANCE OFFSETS

Imports Increasing More Rapidly Than Exports—$1,000,000,000 Added to Total Yearly Trade Since 1896.

The foreign commerce of the United States last year exceeded all previous records, having reached the enormous total of $2,996,767,518, including the imports and exports of specie. The balance of trade in our favor which was the net result of this great volume of foreign business amounted to $447,603,497. In 1900 our total commerce was smaller by $450,-000,000 than it was last year, but the balance in our favor in 1900 was $200,000,000 greater than it was in 1905.

The bearing of this balance of trade on the relations between this and foreign money markets is particularly interesting at this time, when so recently as ten days ago international bankers were expressing the opinion that our indebtedness to Europe was so large that gold exports would probably be necessary in order to pay off such part of this debt as was immediately falling due. Had we actually a credit balance abroad of $447,-000,000 as a result of our last year's trade with foreign countries we would be extending accommodation to European markets in place of their extending monetary assistance to us. Since 1900, when the record trade balance in our favor of $648,786,399 was recorded, we have exported all told $2,977,420,113 more merchandise than we have imported. It is safe to say, however, that in no one of the six years during the course of which these exports occurred was the net balance much if at all in our favor. This, of course, is due to the fact that the unreported items are more than enough to offset the actual excess of exports over imports.

What this adverse balance due to unreported factors amounts to it is very difficult to estimate with any accuracy. The amount has been variously stated all the way from $250,000,000 to $750,000,000. While the latter figure seems excessive, the smaller amount is probably much below the actual figure.

This adverse balance is due to a number of factors. Among the most important of these are the expenses of American tourists abroad, the sums paid to foreigners by way of ocean freights and for insurance, and the dividends and interest paid to foreign holders of American securities. Some of these items, of course, are offset to some extent by similar items in our favor. Thus, from the last-named item must be deducted the amount due to this country on foreign securities which have been placed in this market. Among these are the Japanese bond issues of last year, and several issues of Mexican bonds and other securities of companies operating in Mexico from which Americans derive income. So, too, a certain amount of money is spent here by travelers from abroad. In each item, however, the balance will be a debit one for this country.

Another item that is by no means negligible is the money earned in this country by immigrants and by them sent to foreign countries. In this connection it is interesting to note that the foreign money orders issued at the New York Post Office last year amounted to no less than $46,-181,432, while the amount received on money orders from abroad was only $6,554,936. Much of this doubtless represents money sent to relatives abroad by foreigners residing in this country.

The money spent by American tourists in foreign countries has by some bankers been estimated as high as $400,000,000/a year. Half of this sum is more generally recognized as the probable amount of such expenditures. The country's expenses for freight and insurance charges are estimated at $250,000,000, and the net payments on account of foreign investments in this country can hardly amount to less than $50,000,000. This makes, counting the $40,000,000 sent by money order, a total of $540,000,000. The average excess of exports of merchandise over imports for the past six years has been about $496,000,-000, which is $44,000,000 a year less than the yearly debit balance on the unreported items.

Our total foreign commerce has increased year by year for many years past, with the single exception of 1902, when our total foreign commerce was about $60,000,000 smaller than it had been in 1901. Since 1896 we have added over $1,000,000,000 to our annual foreign trade. Our exports of merchandise during this period increased over 00 per cent. and our imports over 72 per cent. The average yearly increase in exports since 1896 has been about 7 per cent. and the average increase in imports about 8 per cent. Thus our imports have steadily increased at a more rapid rate than our exports. Somewhat curiously, although the increase in both imports and exports was greater last year than the average for recent years, there was still about 1 per cent. difference in the increase of the two items, exports having increased 12 per cent. and imports 13 per cent.

FORESTALLING OPPOSITION.

Apparent Object of Choice of Chamber of Commerce Presidents as Directors of United Traction of Albany.

One of the interesting bits of corporation news of the past week was the announcement that the Presidents of the Chambers of Commerce of Troy and Albany had been elected members of the Boards of Directors of the United Traction Company of Albany. They were, so to speak, made ex-officio members of the board, it being arranged that their successors in the Presidencies of the Chambers should succeed them in the board of the United Traction Company. The Delaware and Hudson Company recently purchased absolute control of the United Traction Company of Albany, partly, it was understood, for the purpose of forestalling keener competition between the railroad and the suburban electric lines of the United Traction Company. The purchase of the company under such circumstances might naturally arouse some public opposition. Apparently to forestall such opposition the Delaware and Hudson Company has included in the board of the traction companies two representatives of the business interests of Troy and Albany who may be expected to present the public's side of all questions which may come before the board of the United Traction Company. This move is a somewhat novel one which may work out well for both the railroad and for the public.

COLOMBIA ON GOLD BASIS?

London Says Yes; Colombian Consul Here Says No.

A strange conflict of information exists between London and New York on the subject of the currency of the United States of Colombia. The London Times correspondent at Bogota recently wrote that with the new year the monetary system of Colombia would be established on a gold basis. "After Jan. 1," said The Times, "all contracts and business transactions will, or may, specify in what kind of money they are to be satisfied. If no kind is specified gold will be legally assumed or understood; or, as its equivalent, paper money at the ratio of 100 paper pesos for $1 in gold."

Neither the Colombian Consul General in New York nor any of the principal financial institutions doing business with Colombia has heard of the establishment of the gold basis. Arturo de Brigard, the Consul General, said yesterday that the present rate of exchange was 10,000 pesos for $100. The Government might be thinking of a gold standard, said he, but it certainly hadn't been established.

The London Times states that the Colombian Congress enacted the law changing the currency last March and in April prescribed the character of the new money. In accordance with the same plan, President Reyes abolished by decree the slaughter taxes on cattle and imposed in their stead a national tax on hide exports, the proceeds of which were to be used to meet the demand of the new currency for gold. According to The Times, these taxes have been transformed month by month into newly coined gold and held on deposit, awaiting the first of the year. Besides this fund, the revenues of the State emerald mines at Muzo and Cosouez have been diverted to the same board, and legal authorization has been given for a foreign loan if the domestic revenues prove inadequate.

The Times sets forth in detail the provisions of the new coinage law, which it says provides for a system almost identical with ours. The unit will be the gold dollar of 100 cents, containing 1.672 grams of gold .900 fine. The coins will be of twenty-dollar, ten-dollar, five-dollar, and one-dollar denominations, called double condors, condors, half condors, and dollars. The silver subsidiary currency, bearing a 33-to-1 ratio to the gold, will be half dollars, pesetas, and reals, the latter two of twenty-cent and ten-cent values, respectively. The silver is never to exceed one-tenth the value of the gold in circulation. Fractional currency is provided for up to 2 per cent. of the gold, consisting of nickel and copper bronze, alloyed with aluminium, which will correspond to our own nickels, two-cent, and one-cent pieces. The old silver currency will be recalled at its bullion value and recoined. Importation of foreign silver coins is forbidden, under penalty of confiscation, but foreign gold remains acceptable.

The "monkey money" of Colombia, which the new coinage was designed to replace, has been a sort of international joke. About two years ago the exchange rate was 22,000 pesos for $100. The money was of so little value that it wasn't worth engraving and was printed in sheets on ordinary paper, like so many handbills. It was, in fact, of so little worth that counterfeiting was unheard of.

HIGH INTEREST BONDS.

A Number Mature This Year—Low Rates Commanded by Recent Issues.

Of the railroad bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange, ten or twelve issues bearing high rates of interest will mature this year. The rate of interest on these bonds contrasted with the rates paid on the most recent issues of bonds by these same roads brings out strongly the improvement in the credit of the roads as well as in the general reduction in interest rates. The listed bonds which mature this year are shown in the following table:

Bond.	Date of Maturity.	Int. Rate.
Atchison deb., Series D.....	Feb. 1, 1906	4
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Nor. 1st.	June 1, 1906	5
Syracuse, Bing. & N. Y. 1st..	Oct. 1, 1906	7
Albany & Susquehanna 1st....	Apr. 1, 1906	7
Albany & Susquehanna 1st....	Apr. 1, 1906	6
Missouri Pacific 3d.....	Nov. 1, 1906	7
Detroit, Monroe, & Toledo...	Aug. 1, 1906	6
St. L. & San Fran., Class C..	Nov. 1, 1906	6
Southern Pac., Series C and D.	Oct. 1, 1906	6
Va. Midland, Series A.....	Sep. 1, 1906	6
Spring Valley Water Co.....	Sep. 1, 1906	6

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern is part of the Rock Island system. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific general 4s are now selling at 102. Thus the interest rate is reduced from 5 per cent, to something less than 4 per cent. The Syracuse, Binghamton and New York, which is part of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road, paid 7 per cent. on its bond issue. The 3½ per cent. bonds of the Warren Railroad, guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, are now selling at about 97. The Albany and Susquehanna recently issued 3½ per cent. bonds, convertible into Delaware and Hudson stock, at 200. These bonds are now selling at 118. Thus a large premium is commanded by bonds paying only half the interest paid on the bonds originally issued by the Albany and Susquehanna.

The contrast in the case of the Missouri Pacific Railway is not so striking. The bonds of that road which mature this year pay 7 per cent. interest. The 5 per cent. notes of the Missouri Pacific sold last week were offered at a price to yield about 5½ per cent. The 3½ per cent. bonds of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern sell at a slight premium, making the interest rate a fraction less than half the 7 per cent. paid on the bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad, which is part of the Lake Shore system. The consolidated 4 per cent. bonds of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company are selling at 90, making a practical reduction in this case of 3 per cent. from the rate paid by the bonds of that road maturing this year. The last issue of Southern Pacific bonds pays 4 per cent., compared with the 6 per cent. rate on the maturing bonds of the Southern Pacific Railway of California. The first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Southern Railway are selling at 118. The Virginia Midland, which is part of the Southern Railway system, were put out at 6 per cent.

Seven per cent. is the highest rate called for by any bond now listed on the Stock Exchange.

London View of Our Market.

How the present level of prices in our market is regarded by one London financial authority is shown by this statement from The Statist:

"Prices in the United States are undoubtedly high. There are some cases which are exceptions. But speaking generally, quotations are high. Nevertheless, it seems likely that there will be a further advance. Money very soon now will become plentiful and abundant. Trade is most prosperous. Business of every kind is exceedingly active. The prospects for the future, wherever one looks, are most brilliant. Therefore, there is likely to be a continuance of the upward movement when money really becomes cheap once more. It will probably remain cheap for the [illegible] part of two months, and during [illegible] there is likely to [illegible]

THE COPPER SITUATION

Copper Stocks and Copper Metal Near Record Prices.

FACTORS IN THE MOVEMENT.

Will the "Boom" Lead to Overproduction?—Facts Concerning Production and Consumption—Guesses at Amalgamated's Position.

The rise of Amalgamated to 115½, its highest price since it touched 130 in the boom of 1901, makes interesting an attempt to relate the price of the stock with the price of copper metal, though to carry the estimate further and account for the divergence in ratio which immediately becomes apparent is practically impossible because of the paucity of data.

Since the organization of Amalgamated in 1899 the price per pound of copper metal has ranged down and up, describing an almost perfect arc down from the 10½ cent copper of that year to 10⅝ in the middle year, 1902, and up again to 19¼ at the close of 1905. Spot copper sold at 20 and over during December, but the sales at that price were so small as to be negligible.

In these seven years the price of the stock of Amalgamated, the largest of all the copper mining companies, has swung through a corresponding half circle, though not following in exact ratio the changes in the price of copper metal. It will be seen in the following table that the apparent concordance of high and low prices in the stock and in the metal does not begin till 1901. For the purposes of comparison it is fair enough to begin with that year when the capital stock of Amalgamated was increased from $75,000,000 to $155,000,000, and a high record established by the manipulation accompanying the "boom" market:

Year.	Metal. High.	Metal. Low.	Stock. High.	Stock. Low.	Dividend.
1899.....	19⅛	16½	112¼	78	*2
1900.....	17¼	16	90½	80¼	6
1901.....	17	12⅞	130	60¼	7½
1902.....	13¼	10⅝	70	58	2½
1903.....	15	12	75⅝	33⅝	2
1904.....	15¼	12¼	82⅝	43½	2
1905.....	19⅝	14¾	111¾	70	5
To date.....	19	18	115½	103⅞	6

*At the rate of 8 per cent.

In 1901 the high price of copper metal was reached in June, and in that month, when the price per pound was at 17 cents, Amalgamated stock sold at 130. The dividend for the year was 7½. Copper production then was far below the present output, and the cost of mining, smelting, and refining was greater, but what the profits of Amalgamated were cannot be estimated lacking the figures of total product and the average selling price. The year before, 1900, Amalgamated had paid 8 per cent., ½ per cent. more than in 1901, with the metal selling from 16 to 17¼.

Since it is known that copper is produced more cheaply and in greater quantity each succeeding year, it is natural to look for larger dividends from Amalgamated with a year's copper metal market ranging from 14⅝ to 19¾. The cost of copper production in the Montana districts is estimated at 11 cents. At this rate the output of Amalgamated during 1905, which copper experts say is an increase of 14 per cent. over the 202,000,000-pound production of 1904, and, therefore, should be 230,280,000 pounds, must have cost the company $25,330,800. Without any data from the company to show the average selling price, the mean rate for copper in the year's market should be a fair figure to take. This price, 17¼ cents, would have returned to Amalgamated $30,732,063, leaving a margin of profit of $14,401,263. To this should be added the not inconsiderable income the company derives from its lumber interests and company stores. The Black Foot Lumber Company alone adds something like $1,000,000 to Amalgamated's income at the present price of lumber. At any rate, these outside sources of income should add very considerably to the year's income, but leaving them out of consideration the profits on copper alone would allow of a dividend of more than 9 per cent. Had this dividend been declared instead of the 6 per cent. rate recently announced, or if it had been put back only to the 8 per cent. rate of 1900, when the metal's high price was 17¼, the stock's price would undoubtedly have shown a closer correspondence in ratio to the rise of the metal.

The yearly production of copper in the United States since 1899 is set forth in pounds in the following table, which, for lack of space, omits 000:

Year.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Pounds	365,341	606,117	598,423	647,251
Year.	1903.	1904.	1905.	
Pounds	698,044	812,000	943,000	

That the year 1906 will follow the rule and yield enormously of copper is already finding proof in the steady increase of news of new plants starting up and old ones increasing their capacity. While the commercial demand grows at an enormous rate it can hardly be expected to keep pace with the supply which his promised in the present year. Figures showing the consumption in the United States are not obtainable. The great increase in traction and telephone extensions and other demands of commercial electricity attendant upon the general prosperity of the country have swelled the market to a remarkable degree. The use of copper for such homely purposes as pots and kettles has also grown in even greater ratio. But whether this demand can be counted to take up the rising supply is a problem not easy to answer.

Without more definite information on copper consumption in this country, an approximate estimate may be had by subtracting the total exports from the year's output. During 1904 and 1905 the exports were 554,223,000 and 535,520,000 respectively. In the same periods the production was 812,000,000 and 943,000,000, figures which would indicate on their face a falling off rather than an increase in demand. The drop, however, was due to the increasing price, as evidenced by the fact that for the first nine months the exports were so heavy as to promise a record year. When prices started upward owing to the great demand here, European buying began to slacken, and as there is no reason for supposing that the consumption abroad has fallen off it would seem that Europe must begin 1906 pretty bare of copper.

A comparison of the export figures for 1904 and 1905, besides indicating the loss in each country, brings to light a fact of great interest in view of the reports that have been coming in from time to time of heavy shipments of copper from China at the highest prices.

Figures cover eleven months.

	1904. Pounds.	1905. Pounds.
United Kingdom	102,041,868	56,355,144
Belgium	3,078,504	4,719,580
France	90,063,334	64,424,784
Germany	96,958,930	93,760,128
Italy	13,814,301	14,482,252
Netherlands	138,244,123	120,691,897
Russia	20,087,192	17,948,427
Other Europe	28,534,567	23,642,022
British N. America	3,263,054	2,635,446
Mexico	191,279	252,254
Chinese Empire	7,996,654	78,806,250

The table shows larger shipments to China than to any European country save the Netherlands and Germany. The Russo-Japanese war occasioned a large increase in the consumption of copper in Asia, and China's copper currency, according to returned war correspondents, might easily consume the metal by the millions of pounds, but skeptical followers of the copper market see more in the exportation of 78,000,000 odd pounds of copper than Chinese consumption. They suggest that copper in China is a long way out of sight and mind, and point to the fact that this metal is now coming [illegible] the market at 19 cents and there [illegible] to support the theory that the shipments were part of a deep-laid design.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular—Banks Add $3,955,000 to Surplus.

Reading, St. Paul, and Steel Preferred Move Up Against the Market.

The opening of yesterday's stock market was accompanied by the most excited trading and the most violent uprushes of prices which the present upward movement has yet produced. Under the leadership of Reading and United States Steel preferred, which, within five minutes or so, rose 3 and 2 points, respectively, prices generally literally fought their way through a volume of realizing sales, the execution of which caused the ticker to fall some ten minutes behind the actual trading on the floor of the Exchange. Up to the end of the first hour the contest for supremacy between realizing and fresh buying was clearly favorable to the latter movement, but just before the appearance of the bank statement the scales turned and thereafter prices throughout the active list crumbled away, although at the close Reading and Steel preferred and St. Paul, which in the last hour ranged itself on the side of these two issues, merged with all their gains intact. The trading was throughout feverish to a degree, the extreme in this respect being adequately represented by the fluctuations of Anaconda Copper stock, which, after leaping up 12 points at the opening and holding a part of this advance for some time, dropped point after point near the close until it rested a full 10 points below the closing price on Friday. The volume of trading was commensurate with this feverishness, running to nearly 900,000 shares for the two hours' session. Outside of the bank statement and the continued firmness in foreign exchange, there were no news developments during the day of important bearing on the financial markets, although some attention was devoted to reports from the West to the effect that the absence of a snow covering for the growing wheat plant might prove exceedingly harmful if a period of extreme cold set in. The profit taking, to all appearances, was that which usually occurs at the end of a week in which there has been a steady and substantial rise in the prices of stocks.

As against the maximum gain of $10,000,000 in their cash holdings, which sanguine preliminary estimates of the currency movements of the week forecasted, the banks actually added to these holdings, according to the bank statement, $11,996,000, which shows, of course, that on the direct movement the banks gained more heavily from the interior than had been supposed. As had been expected, however, the trifling increase in loans reported by the statement of the previous week was subjected to such correction and such enlargement that the total amount added to this item was $20,553,000, which seems a not inadequate reflection of the stock market activity of the week. Deposits of the associated institutions increased $32,163,000, and as a result of these various changes there was added to last week's surplus $3,955,925, bringing the total surplus up to $16,764,575. This is a smaller holding above legal requirements than the banks have had at this time in a number of years, comparing with $23,733,800 in 1905, $26,072,675 in 1904, and $26,414,975 in 1903, but, recalling the slenderness of this item on many recent occasions, it is a source of no little satisfaction. The statement was also notable in that, for the first time in a long period, net deposits were reported in excess of loans, these items standing at $1,029,369,300 and $1,025,595,500, respectively.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Saturday, Jan. 20, 1906.

Total sales Jan. 20, 1906..... 882,381
From Jan. 1, 1906..... 24,132,695
Corresponding date last year..... 13,157,060

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
23¾	23⅝	5,100	Allis-Chalmers Co.....	24	24	23½	23½	— ⅜
62¾	63½	200	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf..	63⅞	63⅞	63⅝	63¾	— ¼
113⅛	113¼	69,860	*Amalg. Copper Co.....	114½	114⅞	113⅛	113¾	— ⅝
31⅞	32	3,800	Am. Ag. Chem. Co.....	32½	32⅝	32	32	— ⅛
28	31	300	*Am. Beet Sugar Co....	31	31	31	31	...
45⅛	45¼	3,400	Am. Car & Foundry....	45½	45½	44⅝	45¼	— ¼
102¾	103	800	Am. Car & F. pf.....	103	103	103	103	...
42⅜	42½	2,100	Am. Cotton Oil.....	42⅜	42¾	42	42½	+ ¼
227	231	100	Am. Express	229	229	229	229	— 1½
37½	38	1,100	*Am. Hide & Leath. pf..	38	38	37	37½	+ ⅜
45⅜	45⅝	2,400	*Am. Ice Co.....	45⅞	45⅞	45½	45⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	28¾	3,380	*Am. Linseed Co.....	28½	29	27⅝	28½	+1
51½	52	1,800	*Am. Linseed Co. pf....	52	53	51	51	...
76⅝	76¾	7,050	*Am. Locomotive Co....	77¼	77½	76⅝	76⅝	— ⅜
119	119½	100	*Am. Locomotive pf....	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	— ½
5⅝	6	300	*Am. Malting Co.....	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	...
28	28¼	400	*Am. Malting Co. pf..	28½	28½	28⅜	28½	+ ¼
171⅞	172	12,000	*Am. Smelt. & Ref.....	173	173¼	171½	171¾	— ⅝
127½	127¾	400	*Am. Smelt. & R. pf....	127⅜	128	127⅝	127⅝	— ⅛
101⅜	101¾	900	*Am. Smelters pf., B..	101⅜	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	...
14⅞	15	210	Am. Steel Foundries...	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14¾	...
52	52¼	600	Am. Steel Found. pf....	52	52	52	52	— ¼
150¾	151¼	5,950	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	151½	152	150½	151	+ ¼
143	144	200	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co....	143½	143½	143	143	...
106¾	106⅝	2,400	Am. Tobacco Co. pf....	106⅛	106¾	106	106½	+ ½
45¾	45⅞	1,700	*Am. Woolen Co.....	46⅛	46½	45¾	45⅞	— ⅝
273	274	54,700	*Anaconda Cop. Min....	295	295	273	273	—10
95⅜	95½	15,900	At., Top. & S. F.....	95	95⅝	94⅞	95⅜	— ⅛
103½	104¼	340	At., Top. & S. F. pf....	104	104	104	104	...
167½	167½	3,100	Atlantic Coast Line....	167	167¾	166	166½	+ ½
116¼	116½	10,900	Baltimore & Ohio.....	116⅝	116¾	116¼	116¼	— ⅛
90⅞	91	12,465	Brook. Rapid Transit..	91½	91¾	90½	90⅞	— ¼
69½	70	100	Canada Southern	69½	69½	69½	69½	—1
176⅞	177	6,700	Canadian Pacific	177	177¼	176½	177	...
48¾	48⅞	2,800	Central Leather	48⅝	48⅞	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
105	105¼	1,300	Central Leather pf....	105	105¼	105	105	+ ⅛
228	232	400	Cent. R. of N. J.....	229	230	229	230	+2
60⅜	60½	4,300	Chesapeake & Ohio....	61	61	60⅜	60⅜	— ⅝
23	23⅛	5,200	Chi. Great Western....	23½	23⅝	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
78½	79	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A..	78½	78½	78½	78½	+ ½
38¼	38½	2,200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B..	38½	38⅝	38½	38½	— ⅛
86¼	86¾	100	Chi. Gt. West. deb....	86½	86⅝	86½	86½	+ ⅛
190¼	190½	47,950	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	187⅝	190¼	187¼	190¼	+3⅝
194	200	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf...	193	195	193	195	+4½
236¾	237	900	Chi. & Northwestern..	236⅜	236⅞	236	236⅞	+ ⅝
192	195	300	Chi., St. P., M. & Om..	193½	193½	192	192	—4½
16¾	17¼	500	Chi. Term. Transfer...	16⅞	17⅜	16¾	17	— ⅝
40	41	400	Chi. Term. Trans. pf...	41¼	41¼	40¾	40¾	— ½
10⅜	11	600	Chi. Union Traction...	11	11	10⅜	10⅜	...
106½	107½	700	C., C., C. & St. L.....	107⅞	108	107½	107½	...
72¾	73½	19,300	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	74⅜	74⅜	72¼	72⅝	—1⅝
107	110	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf....	108	108	108	108	— ⅛
36	36¼	11,300	Colorado & Southern..	36¼	36⅝	35⅞	36⅛	+ ⅛
71⅞	72	1,100	Col. & South. 1st pf....	71½	72	71½	72	+ ½
55	55½	100	Col. & South. 2d pf....	55½	55½	55½	55½	— ¼
21½	21¾	1,100	Colum. & H. C. & I...	22	22	21½	21½	— ⅜
172½	173½	500	Consolidated Gas	172½	173	172½	172½	...
17	17¼	2,600	Corn Products Co.....	16⅞	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	+ ¼
56	57	200	Corn Products Co. pf..	56⅛	56¼	56⅛	56¼	+ ¼
220	226	2,000	Delaware & Hudson....	226½	227	226	226	...
46	46¼	1,300	Denver & Rio Grande..	46⅜	46⅝	46	46	— ¼
90	90¼	300	Den. & Rio G. pf.....	90¼	90¼	90	90	— ¼
97½	98	700	Detroit United Ry.....	98½	98½	98	98	...
53¼	53½	5,000	*Distillers Securities....	54	54⅜	53⅜	53⅜	+ ⅛
21	22	800	*Dul., S. S. & At.....	22	22	21½	21⅜	— ⅛
43¼	44	1,500	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf...	43¾	44	43	43½	+ ¼
86	86½	350	Elec. Storage Battery..	85⅞	86	85⅞	86	—1
50⅛	50¼	11,200	Erie	50⅛	50⅝	50	50⅛	— ⅛
82⅜	83	650	Erie 1st pf.....	82	83	82	82⅜	— ⅛
75¾	76	121	Erie 2d pf.....	76⅛	76⅛	76⅞	76⅞	...
160	...	700	Fed. Min. & Smelt.....	157	165	157	165	+12
110	110⅛	10,100	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf..	109⅜	110¼	109½	110⅛	+1⅛
178¼	178⅞	400	General Electric	178½	178⅛	178	178	—1
324¼	325	6,200	Great Northern pf.....	325½	326⅞	324⅜	324⅝	+ ½
33⅞	35	200	Havana Electric	34	34	34	34	+ ⅜
81¼	84	200	Havana Electric pf.....	80	81¼	80	81¼	+1½
115	116	100	Hocking Valley	115	115	115	115	—1½
94¾	...	400	Hocking Valley pf.....	95	95	95	95	+ ½
180	180½	2,965	Illinois Central	180	180½	180	180½	— ⅜
25¼	25½	1,400	Internat. Paper	25⅜	25⅞	25¼	25¼	— ⅜
88	89	200	Internat. Paper pf.....	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	— ⅝
61	62	100	*Int. Power Co.....	61	61	61	61	...
34¾	35½	2,100	Int. Steam Pump.....	35⅝	35⅝	35	35	— ⅛
33	33½	300	Iowa Central	33¼	33½	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
62	62¾	200	Iowa Central pf.....	62¾	62¾	62	62	— ⅜
57	58	100	Kanawha & Mich.....	57	57	57	57	— ½
82½	83½	10	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf..	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	...
32⅝	33	2,200	Kan. City Southern....	33½	33½	32	32¾	— ⅝
64¼	64½	500	Kan. City South. pf....	65	65	64¼	64¼	— ¾
66¾	67	1,200	Knickerb. Ice, Chi.....	66⅞	66⅞	66⅝	66¾	— ⅛
79¾	80	600	Long Island	80⅜	80⅜	79½	79½	—1½
155⅞	156	6,300	Louisville & Nash.....	156¾	156⅞	155⅝	156	...
12	14	100	Manhattan Beach	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	—1⅛
160¼	160¾	700	Manhattan Elevated...	160	160½	159⅜	160½	+ ⅝
71	71⅜	1,100	*Met. Securities	71¼	71½	71¼	71½	— ⅝
124¾	125	3,200	*Met. Street Railway..	124¼	125⅜	124¼	125	+ ¼
26	26⅛	9,600	Mexican Central	26¼	26⅝	26	26¼	+ ⅛
160	160¼	700	M., St. P. & S. S. M...	161¼	161¼	160¾	160⅞	+ ⅛
181	182	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf..	182	182	182	182	+1
39⅜	39⅞	1,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas.....	40¼	40¼	39⅝	39⅝	— ¼
73⅜	73¾	1,100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.....	73⅜	73⅜	73½	73¾	+ ¼
105¼	105⅝	11,310	Missouri Pacific	106⅜	106¾	105⅝	105⅝	— ⅝
17½	18	100	Nat. Enam. & Stamp..	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
91½	92	9,000	*Nat. Lead Co.....	93	93	91¼	91⅜	—1
105	106	500	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.....	105	105⅛	105	105	...
...	...	1,310	*Nat. Lead rights.....	⅝	½	⅜	½	+ ⅛
39¼	40¼	600	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf..	40	40¼	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅜
154⅝	154¾	7,400	New York Central.....	155½	155⅝	154½	154⅝	— ⅜
71	72	300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L....	71¾	72½	71¾	72½	+1½
45¼	46	520	New York Dock.....	45½	45½	45½	45½	— ½
154½	156	100	*N. Y. & N. J. Tel.....	155	155	155	155	—1½
54¼	55	4,100	N. Y., Ont. & West....	55½	55⅝	54½	54½	— ⅝
88½	88¾	6,800	Norfolk & Western.....	88¾	88⅞	88½	88¾	...
105⅜	105½	1,700	North American	105	106⅞	105	105¼	— ⅝
208	208½	12,000	Northern Pacific	208½	209½	208⅛	208⅜	+ ⅞
3	3½	25	Ontario Mining	3	3	3	3	...
121	122	5,100	Pacific Coast	123	123	121	122	+ ½
118	122	400	Pacific Coast 2d pf....	122⅜	122⅜	122½	122½	+ ½
50¾	51	800	Pacific Mail	51½	51½	50⅝	51	...
146¼	146½	45,200	Pennsylvania R. R.....	146¾	146⅝	146⅛	146⅜	+ ⅜
100⅝	100¾	400	People's Gas, Chi.....	101	101	100¾	100¾	— ⅛
16½	17	900	Pittsburg Coal	17	17	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
61	62	600	Pittsburg Coal pf.....	62½	62½	61	61½	+ ⅛
62	62¼	1,500	Pressed Steel Car.....	62¼	62½	62⅛	62½	— ¼
103	103½	100	Pressed Steel Car pf..	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	— ⅜
243	245	500	Pullman Company	245	245	243	243	—2
2⅜	2½	400	Quicksilver	2½	2½	2½	2½	...
5¼	6	110	Quicksilver pf.....	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
61	61½	400	*R'way Steel Spring.....	61	61	61	61	— ⅜
105	107	100	*Rway Steel S. pf.....	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	+ ⅜
157⅜	157⅞	107,600	Reading	155¼	158½	155¼	157⅞	+3⅝
95¼	95½	200	Reading 1st pf.....	95½	95½	95½	95½	+ ¼
100	100½	2,700	Reading 2d pf.....	101½	102	100	100	—1½
36½	36⅜	900	*Rep. Iron & Steel.....	37	37	36½	36½	...
107⅜	108	1,700	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf..	107⅝	108	107⅜	108	...
24⅞	24⅞	3,295	Rock Island Co.....	24⅞	24⅞	24½	24⅜	+ ⅛
62½	62⅝	600	Rock Island Co. pf.....	62⅝	62⅞	62⅝	62⅞	+ ⅛
48	48½	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	48	48	48	48	— ½
27¼	27½	1,500	St. Louis Southwest'n..	27½	27½	27¼	27⅝	— ⅜
60½	61	1,500	St. L. Southwest'n pf..	60½	61	60½	61	+ ½
92	93	640	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. Co..	93½	93⅝	93	93	...
70	70¼	25,985	Southern Pacific	70½	70⅝	69⅞	70	— ⅛
30¼	30¾	8,400	South. R'way ext.....	30⅜	30⅝	30½	30¼	— ¼
102	102⅜	300	South. R'way pf., ext..	102	102¼	102	102¼	+ ¼
158⅞	160	1,800	Tenn. Coal & Iron.....	159⅝	160	159	159	—1
33	36¼	1,600	Texas & Pacific	36½	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
80¾	81¼	250	Texas Pac. Land Tr....	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	— ⅛
138⅞	139	100	Third Avenue	138⅞	138⅞	138⅞	138⅞	— ⅝
35⅜	36	650	Tol. R'ways & Light....	35	35½	35	35½	+ ⅛
39⅝	40	500	Tol., St. L. & West....	39⅝	40¼	39⅝	40¼	+ ⅛
59¼	59½	1,000	Tol., St. L. & W. pf....	59	59⅝	59	59⅜	+ ⅜
121⅝	121¾	6,000	Twin City Rap. Trans..	119¼	121⅝	119¼	121⅝	+2¼
83¾	84	200	*Union Bag & P. pf....	83½	83½	83¼	83¾	— ½
158¾	158⅞	59,000	Union Pacific	158⅞	160	158⅞	158⅝	— ¼
93¾	93¾	100	Unit. R'ways Inv. pf..	93½	93½	93¼	93¼	...
52	52¼	2,300	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe..	52⅛	52⅝	52	52¼	+ ⅛
96	96¼	200	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf....	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	...
92⅞	93½	3,400	U. S. Realty & Imp.....	89⅞	94½	89⅞	93¼	+3⅜
30	30½	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref.....	30	30	30	30	...
56⅜	57	1,700	U. S. Rubber.....	56¼	56½	56¼	56½	+ ⅛
113¼	113½	500	U. S. Rubber 1st pf....	112⅜	113½	112⅜	113½	...
86¼	86½	900	U. S. Rubber 2d pf....	86¼	88½	86¼	86⅞	+ ½
45⅞	46	49,470	U. S. Steel.....	46	46¼	45⅞	46	+ ⅛
112¼	112⅝	55,725	U. S. Steel pf.....	112	113½	112	112⅝	+1⅜
54⅛	54⅝	4,000	Va.-Caro. Chemical....	53	54½	53	54½	+1½
114	116	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf....	115	115	115	115	...
54½	55	1,200	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke..	54	54⅝	54	54⅝	+ ⅝
...	...	400	*Vulcan Detinning	10½	10½	10½	10½	+1
24	24½	3,200	Wabash	24⅜	24½	24	24¼	— ⅛
47⅜	47½	2,500	Wabash pf.....	48	48	47	47⅜	— ⅛
37⅝	37⅞	1,300	Western Maryland	37⅜	37½	37⅜	37½	...
172	172½	100	Westinghouse E. & M..	173	173	173	173	— ⅛
19	19⅜	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie....	19	19	19	19	— ¼
27¼	27½	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf..	28	28	27½	27½	— ⅜
32¼	32½	400	Wisconsin Central.....	32	32¼	32	32	...
61	61½	300	Wisconsin Central pf..	62¼	62¾	61½	61½	— ⅞

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

ON THE LONDON 'CHANGE

Early Election Results Adversely Affected the Trading.

Banks Sweep Money Off the Street—Hopeful Russia and Morocco Indications Help the Situation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Stock Exchange early in the week acted as though it did not like the way the general election was going, and there was a general falling-off in business and a drop in prices in those departments chiefly concerned in the Socialistic nature of the new Parliament.

This condition did not last long, the second thought suggesting that if there is danger to financial interests in the Labor and Socialistic elements in Parliament, it is for the moment remote and indefinable and hardly worth immediate worrying. So it has happened that nearly all the declines at the beginning of the week have been made good, and the close, as a rule, has been at prices above those of last week.

The only really adverse circumstance now affecting the markets is the sudden lightening of money, due to the action of banks in sweeping supplies off the Street. This action led at once to higher rates on loans and discounts. It is not easy to predict how long this money stringency will last, but the general expectation is that next week will see the end of it.

The only departments that have not done well this week are those of home rails and mines. In the former there have been more declines than advances, and in the latter there has been considerable depression, due to the position of the Government with reference to Chinese labor.

American rails have been strong, and at the close show decided gains. Consols and their associated securities are firm and slightly higher than a week ago. Foreign government issues are decidedly better than last week, due chiefly to the more hopeful view on the Continent bourses of the situation in Russia and the outcome of the Algeciras Conference.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Supplies of money were scarcer and in much request in the market to-day. Discounts were fairly steady. It was difficult to maintain rates in view of the Continental demand for bills.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was quiet, and a fairly good tendency prevailed. Consols were steady and home rails as a rule were lower.

Americans were irregular at mostly above parity. Reading was the feature. Union Pacific and Ontario and Western were harder. Norfolk and Western and Erie were in good request. The operations were restricted and prices closed firm. Anaconda was strong.

Foreigners were steady. Peruvians were active. Japanese were firm. Russians were easier.

Kaffirs were a shade harder.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103.

Bullion amounting to £318,000 was taken into the Bank of England to-day, and £65,000 was withdrawn for shipment to South America.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 23.25; Lisbon, 4.50.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Clos.	Net Chge.
Anaconda	14⅝	284½	283	+ 1½
Atchison	98⅜	95⅝	95½	+ ⅛
Atchison pf.	107	104	...	..
Balt. & Ohio	119⅝	116⅜	116⅜	..
Balt. & Ohio pf..	102	99¼	...	..
Ches. & Ohio	62⅜	60⅝	61	— ⅛
Chi. Great West..	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	..
Canadian Pacific.	182	177	177	..
Denver	47⅛	46¼	46¼	..
Denver preferred.	92½	90	90¾	— ⅛
Erie	51⅞	50⅜	50⅝	..
Erie 1st pf.....	85¼	82⅝	82⅞	— ⅛
Erie 2d pf.....	78	76	76¼	— ⅛
Illinois Central..	185¼	180¼	180¼	— ½
Kansas & Texas..	41	39⅞	40	— ⅛
Kan. & Texas pf.	75½	73½	73⅝	..
Louis. & Nash....	160½	156	156	..
Mexican Central...	26½	25⅞	26⅛	— ⅛
N. R. R. of M.pf.	41	39⅞	40¼	— ⅛
Norfolk & West...	91	88½	88¾	— ⅛
Nor. & West. pf.	98½	95⅞	...	..
Northern Pacific.	213	207	207⅛	— ⅛
N. Y. Central....	159⅝	155½	155⅝	+ ⅛
Ontario & West...	56⅜	55⅛	55¼	— ⅛
Pennsylvania	74⅞	145⅜	146	— ⅛
Reading	79¾	155¼	154½	+ ⅜
Reading 1st pf...	49	95¼	95¼	..
Reading 2d pf....	52¼	101⅜	101¼	+ ⅛
Rock Island.....	25½	24⅞	24⅞	..
Southern Ry.	40⅝	39¼	39½	..
Southern Ry. pf..	105	102	102	..
Southern Pacific..	71⅞	69⅞	70¼	— ⅛
St. Paul	191½	186½	186⅝	— ⅛
Union Pacific ...	163¼	158⅝	158⅝	+ ⅛
Union Pacific pf.	101½	98¼	98¼	..
U. S. Steel	47⅛	45⅞	45⅞	..
U. S. Steel pf....	114⅝	111¼	111¼	..
Wabash	25	24⅜	24⅝	..
Wabash pf.	48¼	47¼	47⅜	— ⅛
Wabash deb B...	80½	78⅜	78⅝	— ⅛

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were irregular and trading was inactive. Rio Tintos rose on London and New York advices and closed firm.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 84.40 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 487.

The private rate of discount was 2 7-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 97½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 14½c for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was light, but prices were steady.

Americans were higher upon the New York advices.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird	1 12 6	Esperanza	5 5 0
Tomboy	1 6 3	Dolores	2 1 3
El Oro	1 7 9	Stratt. Indep...	0 7 6

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$141,004,616
Gold coin and bullion	78,476,725
Gold certificates	34,893,960
Silver coin and bullion	8,368,425
Silver certificates	11,983,225
United States notes	7,618,910
Treasury notes of 1890	49,141
National bank notes	19,508,030
Total receipts this month	32,910,429
Total receipts this year	329,763,178
Total expenditures this month	31,150,000
Total expenditures this year	338,251,835

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$538,804,889
Silver dollars	471,340,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,185,000
Total	$1,018,329,889
General fund	160,330,738
Deposits in National banks	65,664,513
In Philippine Treasury	4,645,603
Awaiting reimbursement	53,981,000
Current liabilities	99,209,214

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Thomas L. Manson & Co.,
Members of New York and Boston Stock Exchanges,
71 Broadway, N. Y.
Have opened a Branch Office at
318 LENOX AVE.,
Cor. of 126th Street,
F. S. HIPKINS, Manager.
Telephone 1180 Harlem.

L. B. WILSON. D. M. FERGUSON.
L. B. WILSON & CO.,
Members N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange,
60 WALL ST., N. Y.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or on conservative margin. Fractional lots.
TELEPHONE 4201—4202 JOHN.

Dividends.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

January 16th, 1906.

107th Dividend of the New York National Exchange Bank.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a quarterly dividend of two (2) per cent. was declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable Feb. 1st, 1906.

Transfer books will be closed from January 21st, 1906, to February 1st, 1906, inclusive.

ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK.

New York, Jan'y 20, 1906.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after February 1st, 1906.

The transfer books will be closed from January 24th to February 1st, 1906, both inclusive.

J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY.

42 Broadway, New York, January 18th, 1906.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) was declared, payable February 28th, 1906, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. Thursday, January 25th, 1906. Transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M. Thursday, January 25th, 1906, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Tuesday, February 13th, 1906.

A. H. MELIN, Secretary & Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

MECHANICS & TRADERS' BANK,
565 and 567 Broadway,
New York, January 19, 1906.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. Leo. Schlesinger was unanimously elected Vice President.

A. M. DEDERER, Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
4 Irving Place.
December 30, 1905.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Tr

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1906 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given.

Closing Jan. 20. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1906. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
240	260	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, 1905 4	.....	.....	240 Aug. 31, 1905
240	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,500,000	Jan. 2, 1906 4½	.....	.....	*236 Dec. 10, 1904
145	..	Allegheny & Western	2,850,000	Jan. 2, 1906 3	.....	.....	*150 Mar. 30, 1904
85	89	American Beet Sugar pf	4,000,000	Jan. 2, 1906 1½	89½ Jan. 8	86 Jan. 10	86 Jan. 10, 1906
175	195	American Coal ($25)	1,500,000	Sep. 1, 1905 5	190 Jan. 4	190 Jan. 4	190 Jan. 8, 1906
93	94	American Cotton Oil pf	10,198,800	Dec. 1, 1905 3	94½ Jan. 11	93½ Jan. 4	94 Jan. 11, 1906
37	42	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	Nov. 15, 1905 1	.....	.....	42 Nov. 29, 1905
220	250	American Snuff	11,001,700	Jan. 2, 1906 2½	.....	.....	249 Dec. 27, 1905
105	109	American Snuff pf	12,000,000	Jan. 2, 1906 1½	.....	.....	110 Dec. 12, 1905
90	93	American Teleg. & Cable	14,000,000	Dec. 1, 1905 1¼	*90 Jan. 8	*90 Jan. 8	*90 Jan. 8, 1906
32	37	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	....	....	....	35 June 30, 1905
75	80	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000	....	....	....	70 June 26, 1905
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sep. 6, 1905 3	....	....	*121 Nov. 28, 1896
..	..	**Beech Creek ($50)**	5,065,000	Jan. 2, 1906 1	....	....	*104 June 25, 1902
106	..	Boston Air Line	1,426,000	Oct. 2, 1905 2	....	....	*108 Dec. 30, 1902
152	160	Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg	10,500,000	Aug. 15, 1905 3	153 Jan. 9	153 Jan. 9	153 Jan. 9, 1906
155	175	Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. pf	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1905 3	....	....	158¼ Dec. 27, 1905
82	86	Buffalo & Sus. pf. ($50)	3,000,000	Dec. 1, 1905 1	83 Jan. 12	83 Jan. 12	83 Jan. 12, 1906
..	..	**Central Coal & Coke**	5,125,000	Jan. 15, 1906 1½	....	....	71½ Mar. 10, 1905
135	137	Central & South Am. Tel	7,917,600	Jan. 9, 1906 1½	....	....	130 Sep. 5, 1905
200	..	Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	110,839,100	Jan. 2, 1906 1¾	....	....	235 Mar. 2, 1905
130	135	Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf	8,830,700	Jan. 2, 1906 1½	....	....	134 Nov. 27, 1905
70	90	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville pf	5,000,000	Dec. 28, 1905 2	....	....	88 Nov. 4, 1905
..	..	Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	74,842,600	Jan. 2, 1906 1½	....	....	164 June 22, 1905
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,000,000	Jan. 2, 1906 2	....	....	102½ May 22, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	21,403,200	Jan. 2, 1906 1½	....	....	120 June 4, 1898
..	..	Chicago Union Traction pf	12,000,000	Oct. 25, 1900 1¼	42 Jan. 2	39 Jun. 10	39 Jan. 10, 1906
118	120	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	10,000,000	Jan. 23, 1906 1¼	....	....	118 Nov. 20, 1905
75	85	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	5,000,000	....	....	....	80 Dec. 16, 1905
105	110½	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1905 2½	....	....	110 June 1, 1905
182	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg ($50)	11,243,700	Dec. 1, 1905 1¾	....	....	1837½ Oct. 17, 1905
105	..	Cleveland & Pitts. special	4,043,100	Dec. 1, 1905 1	....	....	108½ Jan. 10, 1904
90	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1905 4	....	....	94½ Nov. 23, 1905
..	..	**Diamond Match**	15,000,000	Dec. 15, 1905 2½	....	....	*142½ Dec. 13, 1905
..	..	Distilling Co. of America	2,088,530	....	....	....	3½ Feb. 24, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America pf	3,552,491	Jan. 15, 1906 1	....	....	53 Apr. 3, 1905
162½	..	**Eastman Kodak**	19,524,700	Jan. 1, 1906 4½	164½ Jan. 2	160 Jan. 2	163½ Jan. 9, 1906
75	80	Evansville & Terre H. ($50)	4,000,000	May 1, 1901 1½	76 Jan. 2	75 Jan. 8	75 Jan. 8, 1906
85	90	Evansville & T. H. pf. ($50)	1,284,000	Oct. 16, 1905 2½	....	....	85 Nov. 27, 1905
73½	76	**Ft. Worth & Denver City**	2,355,000	Apr. 1, 1904 4	....	....	74½ Oct. 28, 1905
120	..	**Gold & Stock Tel**	5,000,000	Jan. 2, 1906 1½	....	....	*115 June 14, 1904
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1905 5	....	....	*82 Dec. 1, 1904
110	125	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	Jan. 15, 1906 2	....	....	110 Sep. 20, 1905
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	2,600,300	Nov. 1, 1905 1¼	....	....	*97 Sep. 19, 1905
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	2,570,600	Nov. 1, 1905 1½	....	....	*101 May 18, 1905
103½	..	**Ill. Central**, leased line	10,000,000	Jan. 2, 1906 2	....	....	*105 Oct. 23, 1905
180	..	**Joliet & Chicago**	1,500,000	Jan. 2, 1906 1¾	....	....	*182 Apr. 14, 1905
14	16	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,600,400	....	....	....	17 Dec. 11, 1905
45	50	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,600	May 2, 1904 1½	....	....	52 Aug. 4, 1905
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	....	....	*32 Jan. 25, 1890
..	..	Kings Co. El. & Power	3,125,000	Dec. 1, 1905 2	....	....	*260 Feb. 17, 1903
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke ($50)	2,204,000	....	....	....	6 May 19, 1905
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf. ($50)	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901 1	....	....	50 Mar. 13, 1901
..	105	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	Dec. 15, 1905 1¼	....	....	99½ Mar. 14, 1903
93	98	Lake Erie & Western pf	11,840,000	Jan. 15, 1906 2	....	....	95 Dec. 20, 1905
..	..	Lake Shore	49,466,500	July 29, 1905 4	....	....	340 Dec. 13, 1905
45	..	Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal ($50)	9,212,000	....	....	....	45 Nov. 13, 1905
100	..	**Maryland Coal pf**	1,876,000	Dec. 30, 1905 4	....	....	110 Aug. 23, 1904
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 30, 1905 7½	....	....	*188 July 10, 1903
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago	7,498,700	....	....	....	16 Jan. 15, 1904
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago, pf	9,000,000	Feb. 8, 1903 1½	....	....	67 Dec. 19, 1904
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf	4,500,000	Oct. 31, 1905 1½	....	....	118 Apr. 18, 1901
..	..	Montreal Light, Heat & P	17,000,000	Nov. 15, 1905 1	....	....	92¾ Sep. 15, 1905
190	192	Morris & Essex ($50)	15,000,000	Jan. 2, 1906 3½	....	....	*186½ Aug. 8, 1905
37	45	**New Central Coal**	1,000,000	Nov. 1, 1905 2	....	....	42 Feb. 1, 1905
88	90	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000	Mar. 1, 1905 3	91¼ Jan. 9	88 Jan. 2	91¼ Jan. 9, 1906
138	140	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	Jan. 2, 1906 1¼	....	....	134⅝ June 29, 1905
..	..	New York & Harlem ($50)	8,638,650	Jan. 2, 1906 5	....	....	400 May 9, 1905
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 10, 1905 1	....	....	40 Sep. 5, 1905
..	..	Northern Central ($50)	17,193,400	Jan. 15, 1906 4	....	....	223 Oct. 2, 1905
..	..	**Pere Marquette**	14,145,500	July 3, 1905 2½	....	....	80 Oct. 11, 1905
..	..	Pere Marquette pf	10,512,200	July 3, 1905 2	....	....	83 Oct. 27, 1905
..	..	Philadelphia Co. ($50)	28,953,000	Nov. 1, 1905 1½	....	....	83½ June 29, 1903
..	..	Philadelphia R. T. ($50)	30,000,000	....	....	....	115 June 29, 1905
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1906 2	....	....	*122 Jan. 17, 1905
82½	85	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,780,800	Aug. 15, 1905 1½	85 Jan. 4	84 Jan. 12	84 Jan. 12, 1906
105	106	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	27,445,100	Jan. 16, 1906 2	....	....	108 Dec. 22, 1905
..	..	P., McKees. & Yough. ($50)	4,000,000	Jan., 1906 3	....	....	140 Sep. 12, 1902
207	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan. 2, 1906 4	*208½ Jan. 10	*208½ Jan. 10	*208½ Jan. 10, 1906
134	..	Rome, Water. & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Nov. 15, 1905 1¼	....	....	136 July 11, 1905
63	65	Rutland pf	9,057,600	Jan. 15, 1906 1½	....	....	64 Dec. 30, 1905
..	..	Rubber Goods Mfg	18,941,700	July 15, 1901 1	43 Jan. 10	42 Jan. 2	43 Jan. 10, 1906
..	..	**St. Lawrence & Adiron**	1,615,000	Mar. 1, 1902 2½	....	....	100 Jan. 11, 1905
178	188	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. cfs.	7,217,800	Jan. 2, 1906 5	190 Jan. 3	190 Jan. 3	190 Jan. 3, 1906
..	..	St. L. & S.F.,C.& E.I.cfs.,new	10,113,000	....	....	....	75 Dec. 30, 1905
63	..	St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf	5,000,000	Jan. 2, 1906 1	....	....	67 Dec. 19, 1905
..	..	Silver Bullion cfs	.....	....	....	....	55 May 6, 1903
108	125	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & I. pf	6,700,000	Jan. 2, 1906 1¾	....	....	114¾ Nov. 27, 1903
98	100	Southern Ry., M. & O. cfs	5,650,250	Oct. 2, 1905 2	....	....	99 Dec. 5, 1905
..	..	Syracuse Lighting	3,000,000	Dec. 1, 1905 ½	....	....	40 Apr. 20, 1903
50	..	**Texas Central**	3,649,400	July 15, 1905 5	....	....	55 Nov. 3, 1905
90	..	Texas Central pf	324,500	Jan. 15, 1906 2½	....	....	90 Nov. 14, 1905
17	20½	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,076,900	....	....	....	19 June 12, 1905
..	..	Twin City R. T. pf	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1906 1¾	....	....	160 Dec. 26, 1905
..	..	**United Fruit**	15,782,600	Jan. 15, 1906 1¾	....	....	114½ Feb. 20, 1905
115	119	U. S. Leather pf	62,282,300	Jan. 2, 1906 1½	....	....	115½ Dec. 11, 1905
..	..	Utica & Black River	1,103,000	Oct. 2, 1905 3½	....	....	175 Oct. 15, 1903
85	100	**Vandalia**	14,640,500	Aug. 5, 1905 2	....	....	85 Nov. 2, 1905
188	195	**W. El. & Mfg.** 1st pf. ($50)	3,998,700	Jan. 10, 1906 2½	188 Jan. 10	188 Jan. 10	188 Jan. 10, 1906

Note.—Where the par value is less than $100 it is given in parentheses after the name of the company. *Less than 100 shares.

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for week ended Saturday, Jan. 20, 1906:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	†Deposits.	Circulations.
$2,000,000	$2,741,800	Bank of N.Y.N.B.A.	$16 377,000	$2,519,000	$1,549,000	$14,847,000	$1 148 000
2,050,000	2,576,300	Bank of Man. Co	22,434,000	5,672,000	2,453,000	27,135,000	.....
2,000,000	1,421,000	Merchants' Nat.	11,850,000	2,993,800	1,273,700	13,238,500	.....
3,000,000	3,382,300	Mechanics' Nat.	18,870,000	2,511,000	2,450,000	18,567,000	536,700
1,500,000	5,855,300	Bank of America	23,199,900	4,309,700	2,384,500	25,425,100	.....
1,000,000	253,100	Phenix Nat.	5,766,000	826,000	248,000	4,572,000	995,300
25,000,000	17,867,400	National City	156,498,800	35,678,200	8,842,800	149,940,500	7,581,000
300,000	7,747,700	Chemical Nat.	23,877,300	4,282,800	1,997,600	22,678,000	.....
600,000	382,600	Merch. Exch. Nat.	5,355,300	786,800	634,000	5,641,100	235,300
1,000,000	2,266,200	Gallatin Nat.	7,960,600	867,500	603,500	5,705,300	980,800
300,000	144,500	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	2,074,700	767,100	73,300	2,764,200	47,800
700,000	359,000	Mech. & Traders'	5,012,000	705,000	513,000	6,530,000	.....
500,000	561,600	Greenwich	4,806,300	587,400	527,000	5,114,000	.....
5,000,000	4,348,800	Am. Exch. Nat.	28,544,700	3,507,000	1,914,600	20,973,400	4,909,700
25,000,000	12,177,700	Nat. Bank of Com.	140,809,400	20,258,000	10,659,200	121,422,100	12 662800
3,000,000	4,361,000	Mercantile Nat.	21,486,900	3,511,700	1,576,600	18,477,900	2,446,600
422,700	651,500	Pacific	3,383,800	565,000	390,400	4,124,400	.....
450,000	1,055,400	Chatham Nat.	6,097,500	877,000	772,700	6,197,600	48,000
600,000	437,200	People's	5,097,400	181,800	648,700	2,718,500	.....
2,000,000	1,820,200	Nat. Bank of N. A.	14,756,800	1,581,000	1,799,200	13,148,700	1,120,800
3,000,000	7,068,800	Hanover National	48,201,000	8,193,300	6,919,200	56,558,800	1,700,000
1,000,000	1,078,900	Irving Nat.	7,037,000	1,227,000	506,400	6,687,000	244,800
2,550,000	647,200	Citizens' Cent. Nat.	10,667,500	3,954,300	1,240,900	20,124,000	1,548,800
500,000	325,900	Nassau	3,289,800	306,400	533,600	3,830,800	.....
1,000,000	1,381,200	Market & Ful. Nat.	7,267,400	1,122,300	764,500	7,021,400	49,000
1,000,000	453,300	Nat. Shoe & Leather	6,369,500	1,767,900	373,200	8,331,300	197,000
2,000,000	3,358,300	Corn Exchange	30,732,000	5,506,000	4,106,000	37,958,000	.....
750,000	1,150,300	Oriental	9,040,200	1,274,100	370,000	8,840,300	.....
1,500,000	6,733,500	Imp. & Trad. Nat.	24,336,000	4,326,000	1,486,000	22,035,000	47,600
3,000,000	7,215,000	National Park	65,103,000	15,428,000	6,524,000	76,775,000	2,962,000
250,000	114,900	East River Nat.	1,334,400	310,400	115,200	1,614,800	49,600
3,000,000	2,930,700	Fourth National	18,280,000	3,124,200	2,722,100	21,773,500	50,000
300,000	1,582,800	Second Nat.	10,086,000	819,000	2,089,000	11,085,000	283,000
10,000,000	15,882,700	First Nat.	85 430,000	16,284,600	2,308,000	72,308,000	8,704,200
1,000,000	988,100	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	8,874,800	1,038,400	515,100	8,573,100	633,500
250,000	774,100	Bowery	3,124,000	451,000	260,000	3,525,000	.....
200,000	744,600	N. Y. Co. Nat.	5,137,600	908,800	454,300	5,724,200	50,000
750,000	561,100	German-American	4,004,200	698,300	198,000	3,865,800	.....
1,000,000	4,951,200	Chase Nat.	44,271,300	11,207,800	1,550,100	50,008,700	927,900
100,000	1,740,600	Fifth Avenue	10,440,300	2,580,000	573,400	11,889,000	.....
200,000	754,400	German Exchange	2,016,500	160,000	320,000	4,279,500	.....
200,000	898,100	Germania	3,125,200	496,700	516,800	5,502,700	.....
1,000,000	1,483,600	Lincoln Nat.	13,630,500	2,359,500	1,898,400	20,590,800	295,300
1,000,000	1,334,200	Garfield Nat.	7,453,700	1,851,200	292,700	8,003,500	49,200
250,000	435,000	Fifth Nat.	2,733,900	504,500	190,500	2,785,500	241,200
1,000,000	1,615,900	Bank of Metropolis	10,118,700	1,533,900	872,100	11,498,400	.....
200,000	746,800	West Side	3,967,000	701,000	356,000	4,307,000	.....
1,000,000	1,000,000	Seaboard Nat.	15,138,000	2,899,000	1,567,000	17,552,000	320,000
300,000	638,500	First Nat., B'klyn	4,412,000	564,000	752,000	4,776,000	75,000
1,000,000	2,084,000	Liberty Nat.	10,311,200	1,657,400	507,100	8,362,200	990,600
1,000,000	496,400	N. Y. Prod. Exch.	5,605,400	1,172,100	459,100	6,497,600	.....
500,000	303,800	New Amst'dam Nat.	5,781,800	1,215,300	657,400	6,987,300	200,000
350,000	611,500	Astor Nat.	3,850,000	640,000	258,000	3,548,000	350,000
104,150,000	119,945,000	Total, Nat. banks.					
12,922,700	26,835,500	Total, State banks.					
116,472,700	140,800,500	Total	1 025 595 500	189 988 360	84 138 600	1 029 389 800	52 483 400

*As per official reports: 36 National banks, Nov. 9, 1905; 17 State banks, Nov. 9, 1905. †As of Nov. 25, 1905.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1906.	1905.	1904.
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—			
Mileage	4,085	4,085	4,085
2d week Jan.	$652,908	$612,601	.....
From July 1	21,457,552	20,249,159	.....
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—			
2d week Jan.	87,873	77,752	$69,501
From Jan. 1	176,375	150,436	138,571
HAVANA ELECTRIC—			
1st week Jan.	40,124	32,875	.....
2d week Jan.	39,815	32,545	.....
From Jan. 1	79,939	65,420	.....
MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL—			
2d week Jan.	131,547	115,847	.....
From Jan. 1	276,320	237,254	.....
NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO—			
2d week Jan.	254,025	219,475	237,990
From Jan. 1	511,138	432,524	451,444
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
2d week Jan.	11,877	8,100	7,696
From July 1	317,984	263,550	251,172
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
2d week Jan.	24,533	24,220	34,800
From July 1	752,388	734,479	974,813
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	469	469	469
2d week Jan.	99,565	68,225	83,800
From July 1	3,090,534	2,440,040	2,625,453
ATLANTIC & BIRMINGHAM for November—			
	1905.	1904.	1903.
Gross	80,993	80,532	56,870
Net	10,569	22,052	9,941
5 mos. gross	419,976	413,830	276,407
5 mos. net	131,780	135,187	91,205
ILLINOIS SOUTHERN for the year ended June 30—			
Gross	368,747	307,180	147,413
Net	190,452	149,810	10,276
Tax, rent & int.	192,421	137,502	37,828
Deficit	1,969	*4,308	27,552
*Surplus.			
SEABOARD AIR LINE for November—			
Mileage	2,611	2,611	2,611
Gross	1,282,330	1,154,518	1,057,121
Expenses	844,019	740,522	725,034
Net	437,640	414,270	332,025
Other income	782	1,720	90
Total income	438,420	416,008	332,115
Chgs., tax., &c.	297,902	291,484	271,774
Surplus	140,518	124,519	60,341
8 mos. gross	8,606,088	8,443,849	8,098,286
Expenses	4,023,991	3,617,446	3,590,515
5 mos. net	1,974,097	1,846,076	1,466,043
Other income	7,983	14,029	6,900
Total income	1,982,080	1,861,005	1,472,943
Chgs., tax., &c.	1,481,602	1,460,051	1,348,036
5 mos. surplus	500,478	400,954	124,907
SOUTHERN INDIANA for December—			
Gross	125,227	128,570	120,280
Net	49,434	60,518	56,900
5 mos. gross	606,516	609,065	565,212
5 mos. net	248,761	275,135	276,910
TEXAS CENTRAL for December—			
Gross	103,047	101,695	100,178
Net	52,737	46,646	32,735
Surp. over chgs.	50,153	44,063	30,152
6 mos. gross	519,832	476,027	431,200
6 mos. net	219,465	183,100	127,717
Surp. over chgs.	203,965	167,600	112,217

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Sat.	Fri.		Sat.	Fri.
Alta	.03	.01	L. W. Con.	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.04	.04	Mexican	1.20	1.23
Andes	.17	.17	Occid. Con.	.92	.92
Belcher	.18	.17	Ophir	5.87½	6.00
Best & B.	1.15	1.20	Overman	.16	.17
Bullion	.20	.20	Potosi	.04	.04
Caledonia	.47	.48	Savage	.42	.42
Chal. Con.	.17	.16	Scorpion	.00	.00
Challar	.12	.12	Silver Hill	.37	.38
Confidence	.75	.75	Standard	.11	.11
C. C. & V.	1.20	1.20	St. Louis	.08	.08
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.42	.44
Cr. Point	.00	.00	Utah Con.	.07	.07
G. & Curry	.19	.19	Y. Jacket	.10	.10
H. & Nor.	.90	.91	Silver bars	.65¾	.65¾
Julia	.07	.07	Drafts, sgt.	.07½	.07½
Justice	.02	.02	Telegraph	.10	.10
Kent. Con.	.01	.01			

Mexican dollars unchanged at .51@.53.

Blue Bell	.00	Kendall	.80
Bullfrog Nat. Bk.	.21	MacNamara	.50
Bullfrog Min. Co.	.35	North Star	.68
Cash Boy	.03	Original Bullfrog	.20
Diamond Field	.58	Red Top	2.02
Dixie	.08	Sandstorm	1.52
Eclipse	.41	Montana	2.90
Golden Anchor	1.52	Midway	1.95
Jim Butler	.93	Belmont	2.80
Jumbo	1.22	Home	.35

Mexico Exhibition, .28

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 20.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	10¾	11	Keystone	2¼	2½
American	2¼	2½	Lexington	4	4¼
Anchor	1⅞	2⅛	Little Puck	2⅝	7
Anaconda	12½	13	M. Anchor	3¾	4
Banner	3½	4	M. Robson	6	8
C. K. & N.	0	8	Nevin	5¾	6¼
C. C. Cons.	6½	7	N. Haven	2½	2¾
Dante	6½	6¾	Old Gold	4½	4¾
Dr. Jackpot.	5¾	0	Pilgrim	2½	2¾
Elkton	45½	46½	Pharmacist	4⅝	5
El Paso	00	69¼	Portland	185	190
Findlay	87¾	88	Rose Maud	3¾	4
Gold Bond	3	3½	Rose Nicol	4	4½
Gold Coin	2	4	Sample	4¼	4½
Gold Dollar	7½	8	Un. Gold	13	13½
Gold. Cycle	70	90	Vindicator	80	90
Sovereign	16¾	17¾	Work	8	8¼
Isabella	24	24¾	Indp'dence	16	18
Jackpot	4	6	Tautonic	5	6
J. Johnson	10	14			

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	103⅛	103¾	Lacl. Gas		105
2s, c., 1930	103⅛	103¾	Lacl. G. pf.	100	110
3s, r., 1918	102¼	103¼	L. E. & W.	42½	44
3s, c., 1918	103¼	104	L. E. & W. pf.	98	98
3s, 1918, sm.	102¼	..	L. & W. C.	45	..
4s, r., 1907	103	103⅜	Md. C. pf.	100	..
4s, c., 1907	103	104	Mich. Cent.	147	150
4s, r., 1925	129¼	130½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	82	83
4s, c., 1925	131¼	131½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	99	100¼
2s, c., 1936	118	..	Mor. & Es.	190	192
Philip'ne 4s	109½	110¼	N., C. & St. L.	145	150
Adams Exp.	240	200	Nat. Bis.	67¾	68
Alb. & Sus.	240	..	Nat. Bis. pf.	115¼	115½
Alle. & W.	145	..	Nat. En. pf.	87	90
A. A. C. pf.	95¾	96	N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	21½	22
A. B. S. pf.	85	89	N. Cent. C.	37	45
Am. Coal	175	195	N. Y. A. B.	161	163
A. C. O. pf.	93	94	N. Y. & N.	204	204½
Am. D. Tel.	37	42	N. Y. Co. & St. L.	1st pf. 118	120
Am. G. Tw.	10½	11	N. Y. C. & St. L.	2d pf.	88	90
A. H. & L.	9	9½	N. Y. D. Co.	pf.	81	83
Am. M. Co. cfs.	5¾	6	N. Y., L. & W.	136	140
Am. M. Co. pf. cfs.	28	28¼	N. & W.	pf.	94	95¾
Am. Snuff.	220	250	Ont. Mining	3	3½
Am. Sn. pf.	105	109	P. C. 1st pf.	103	108
A. S. R. pf.	139½	140½	Peo. & E.	44½	46
A. T. & C.	90	93	P., C. & St. L.	82½	85
Am. W. Co. pf.	104½	105	P., C. & St. L.	pf.	105	106
Ann Arbor	32	37	Pt. Ft. W. & C.	181	..
A. M. 1st pf.	107	110	Pt. Ft. W. & C.	sp.	178	..
B. & O. p

SPEYERS TO TAKE $10,000,000

Bankers Underwrite Half of Proposed Issue of M., K. and T. Bonds.

Henry Speyer & Co. have underwritten the proposed $10,000,000 issue of 4½ per cent. sinking fund general mortgage bonds by which the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad intends to finance extensive improvements.

The bonds have not yet been authorized, and a special meeting of the stockholders has been called for that purpose for March 3 at Parsons, Kan. The stockholders will be asked to authorize $20,000,000 of the bonds, the remaining $10,000,000 to be held for future issue.

Stockholders will be offered the privilege of subscribing for the new $10,000,000 bonds to the extent of 13 per cent. of their holdings of stock, at the price of 87½ per cent. and accrued interest, payable in three installments in March, May, and September. Subscription rights will terminate on March 12, before which time subscriptions must be sent in to the company at its office, 49 Wall Street.

THE COPPER MARKETS.

Boston's View of the Week's Developments—Increased Activity.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—With 300,000 shares of copper stocks changing hands daily on the stock board and 50,000 more on the curb, to say nothing of the Mining and Stock Exchange, no wonder that seats on the Boston Stock Exchange are selling at $35,000 and that brokers are enlarging their leased-wire connections with Western points.

And with prices of stocks constantly appreciating and new combinations hatching every week, the public avidity for speculation and for investment seems insatiable, and the busiest days State Street ever knew are these Winter days of 1906.

The technical position of the market seems actually to improve, even with such reactions as followed the Lawson drive on Amalgamated on Wednesday. Other issues fell away in sympathy, but recovered later, to come up smiling. The offerings due to realizing and distribution were well taken, and the week closes with most stocks higher than a week ago.

The United States mining stocks have undoubtedly been the feature of the week. Local buying has been large, and liberal orders have come from New York.

Lake Superior stocks have been in somewhat better request, especially Copper Range. Hayden, Stone & Co.'s expert at the lake says in a letter this week that, in case of a boom, Ahmeek, Copper Range, Michigan, Allouez, Keweenaw, and possibly Osceola are the mines most likely to participate in it. Utah Consolidated has been very largely dealt in, and there has been a good deal of inquiry concerning Bingham, the suspicion being that the latter will be included in the hundred-and-fifty-million-dollar Coram combine; but Montana Coal and Coke is as yet the only known factor in that consolidation at the ratio of 8 to 1. Montana is selling at 6, and the new stock is underwritten at 80. Bullish talk is not much heard on this proposition.

Arizona Commercial is quietly spoken of by brokers as the best thing now before the public, the recent strike being regarded as really significant. The price reached 28 Wednesday. North Butte continues very, very rich. There has been heavy liquidation in other Butte properties, East Butte and Raven, for instance.

The announcement of the new International Copper Company is eagerly awaited. As stated last week, it is expected to include the Boston Consolidated, Utah Copper, and the Cactus properties, and possibly others.

Large quantities of Bingham belonging to the estate of P. D. Kimberly have been marketed this week at 35, which accounts to considerable extent for the failure of the price to advance with the others.

The East Butte management says that within ninety days the mine will be shipping 500 tons of ore daily, as much as North Butte shipped when its net earnings rose to $300,000 per month.

Lawson's Trinity holds around 10, with occasional gains and losses. The "deal" fails to materialize, although it was expected before this.

Mohawk Shaft No. 2 is reported to be opening up good copper.

The production of copper in Butte last year was 341,751,065 pounds, against 298,325,440 in 1904, a gain of 14 per cent.

Troy-Manhattan's advance in price is said to be based upon developments at the company's properties.

A strike of $25 per ton in gold is reported by the American Securities, a corporation which owns placers in San Jacinto, Cal.

There is talk at Houghton of a possible consolidation of Lake Superior and Pittsburg and Pittsburg and Duluth.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Result of Experiments with Lake Superior Ore—Most Prices Unchanged.

Experiments which the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company have been conducting with a view of determining the cost of manufacturing steel rails in Colorado from iron ore brought from Minnesota have led the officials of that company, according to advices from the West, to the conclusion that the cost is only slightly under the present selling price of $28 a ton for steel rails. This would seem to prohibit the use of iron from the Lake Superior region in the plants of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co.

One of the largest of the independent steel companies, it is reported, has declined to take new orders at prevailing prices for steel products because of the belief of the officials of this company that higher prices will be quoted later in the year.

One of the significant developments of the past week in the iron trade was the failure of the various iron and steel associations to advance the price of the products handled by the several associations. The only advance which was agreed upon was an increase of $4 a ton in the price of marine boiler plates, which are more or less of a special product.

Week-end comment on this maintenance of previously established price lists was favorable. It was regarded as an acceptance by the steel trade of the policy of maintaining prices at a fair level and not marking them up merely because consumers could be made to pay more than in the past. The management of the United States Steel Corporation is largely responsible for this improvement over the conditions which existed some years ago. The Steel Corporation, for instance, maintained the price of steel rails at $28 a ton in the temporary depression two years ago, as it is now maintaining the price at the same level, although the demand is so large that higher prices could be had.

Contracts for the steel structural work and machinery for the furnaces of the Atikokan Ore Company, to be erected at Port Arthur, Canada, have been met. Nearly all the work is to be done by Canadian firms. The only contracts which went to American firms were those for machinery, which could not be purchased in Canada.

COPPER MARKET REPORTS.

Copper yesterday was quoted nominally unchanged from the previous day at 18 cents bid. The reaction this past week from 18¾ cents bid to 18 bid has led to much discussion of the present condition of the copper trade. Admittedly, consumption has not shown any falling off, nor have the available supplies of the metal increased sufficiently to account satisfactorily for the decline of three-quarters of a cent a pound in the price of copper. In some quarters the movement is characterized as purely speculative. In others the explanation is offered that the decline is due to the temporary cessation of orders from large consumers, who for the most part have now supplied themselves with copper for several months ahead. These supplies have been secured on contracts made for future delivery of the metal. The actual consumption is on no smaller scale than it was, but consumers having protected themselves by advanced purchases of metal, are no longer bidding against each other in the open market. Meanwhile, the amount of spot copper offered in the market continues very small.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Jan. 20 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK CITY—Borough of Manhattan.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dep. with Clear. H'se Agent.	Dep., other Banks and Trust Cos.	Net Deposits.
Century	$200,000	$1,018,400.00	$12,800.00	$53,300	$55,000.00	$67,300.00	$967,700.00
Colonial	100,000	3,663,300.00	78,600.00	279,900	432,200.00	173,700.00	4,362,900.00
Chelsea Exch.	100,000	674,700.00	32,400.00	21,900	28,400.00	64,800.00	696,000.00
Columbia	300,000	6,282,000.00	312,000.00	256,000	372,000.00	3,700.00	6,545,000.00
Con. Nat.	1,000,000	4,340,500.00	455,500.00	59,600	260,800.00	25,000.00	2,706,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	932,240.00	20,135.00	51,160	83,215.00	.....	949,435.00
14th Street	500,000	4,558,400.00	158,600.00	208,400	284,000.00	52,000.00	5,230,900.00
Hamilton	200,000	4,331,100.00	209,500.00	171,400	119,600.00	210,000.00	4,747,800.00
Jefferson	400,000	3,590,200.00	10,400.00	149,500	264,100.00	96,700.00	3,524,800.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,734,100.00	145,200.00	104,400	257,700.00	56,900.00	3,243,600.00
Metropolitan	1,000,000	4,210,398.00	248,178.00	68,515	283,288.00	659,288.00	4,102,275.00
Mutual	200,000	3,658,245.00	31,171.00	294,945	215,140.00	57,214.00	3,818,710.00
19th Ward	200,000	3,360,809.00	27,217.00	267,073	255,998.00	.....	3,650,391.00
Plaza	100,000	3,830,000.00	215,000.00	268,000	186,000.00	.....	4,082,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,564,200.00	24,500.00	148,700	113,400.00	61,800.00	1,730,400.00
State	1,000,000	11,912,000.00	603,000.00	360,000	365,000.00	894,000.00	13,336,000.00
34th St. Nat.	200,000	1,187,900.00	258,200.00	47,600	122,700.00	100,000.00	1,200,900.00
12th Ward	200,000	2,367,000.00	45,000.00	218,000	205,000.00	.....	2,845,000.00
23d Ward	100,000	1,608,100.00	60,400.00	161,300	127,700.00	114,600.00	2,034,000.00
Union Exch.	750,000	6,969,900.00	50,000.00	473,800	416,200.00	583,300.00	7,176,400.00
United Nat.	1,000,000	2,272,100.00	209,300.00	77,800	72,900.00	.....	1,237,800.00
Wash. Heights	100,000	721,230.00	16,740.00	28,220	63,960.00	.....	539,010.00
Yorkville	100,000	3,012,500.00	39,400.00	255,500	168,400.00	93,700.00	3,361,400.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Borough	200,000	2,172,300.00	63,400.00	157,200	139,900.00	67,500.00	2,379,700.00
Broadway	150,000	2,677,753.00	22,580.00	178,000	175,500.00	35,518.00	2,748,920.00
Brooklyn	300,000	2,059,200.00	712,800.00	69,100	391,900.00	48,600.00	2,325,400.00
Mfrs. Nat.	252,000	4,608,200.00	446,100.00	135,000	623,300.00	222,000.00	5,078,600.00
Mechanics'	1,000,000	9,671,600.00	299,700.00	651,000	899,600.00	162,800.00	11,209,400.00
Nassau	300,000	5,407,000.00	195,000.00	441,000	851,000.00	.....	5,473,000.00
National City	300,000	3,512,000.00	144,000.00	338,000	406,000.00	162,000.00	4,013,000.00
North Side	100,000	1,680,766.00	34,686.00	89,412	30,368.00	117,528.00	1,704,685.00
People's	100,000	2,174,100.00	60,300.00	119,500	45,100.00	116,300.00	2,180,100.00
Union	300,000	7,232,000.00	172,000.00	344,000	528,000.00	492,000.00	8,095,000.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First Nat.	400,000	4,555,100.00	175,500.00	313,800	1,818,500.00	528,000.00	5,776,100.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,575,581.00	84,043.00	68,839	167,318.00	107,545.00	2,218,384.00
Second Nat.	250,000	913,800.00	74,200.00	23,100	803,100.00	19,700.00	1,047,100.00
Third Nat.	200,000	1,830,946.16	56,336.90	71,206	884,099.73	31,061.46	1,706,032.80
HOBOKEN.							
First Nat.	110,000	2,257,600.00	148,000.00	29,400	184,500.00	120,300.00	2,089,100.00
Second Nat.	125,000	1,396,400.00	50,340.00	44,900	75,400.00	108,900.00	1,583,100.00
BAYONNE.							
Mech. Tr. Co.	50,000	2,436,872.00	18,090.00	125,574	244,953.00	244,656.00	2,999,843.00

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30¼d per ounce and in New York at 65⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50½c.

On the Stock Exchange 730 shares of Alice sold at 3.25@3.60.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 Alice sold at 3.15@3.30, 300 Best & Belcher at 1.20, 500 Brunswick at .60, 500 Chrysolite at .12, 100 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .07, 1,000 Comstock at .09, 350 Elkton at .45, 500 Ind. Tonopah at .03, 500 Jim Butler at .95, 100 Mexican at 1.30, 300 Ophir at 6.12½@6.25, 100 Portland at 1.85, 250 Standard at 4.50.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, Jan. 20, 1906.

Impr Jap Gov 6s, sterl loan
20,000 ..... 100½
10,000 ..... 100½
11,000 ..... 100½
20,000 ..... 100½
500 ..... 100½
2d series
5,000 ..... 99⅞
Jap Imp Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs full paid for 4½ sterl loan
56,000 95
2,500 ..... 94⅞
37,000 95
10,000 ..... 94⅞
10,000 95
2,000 ..... 94⅞
500 ..... 95¼
500 ..... 95½
25,000 ..... 94⅞
Jap Imp Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs full paid for new 4½s, 2d ser
24,000 ..... 91⅞
8,000 92
70,000 ..... 91⅞
2,000 92
15,000 ..... 91⅞
Jap Imp Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs for 4s, sterling loan
1,000 88
Phil Isl ld pur 4s
25,000s20F 106½
Adams Express 4s
4,000 ..... 103⅜
Am Cotton Oil 4½s
4,000 97
Am Hide & L 6s
1,000 ..... 99½
Am Ice Secur 6s
6,000 ..... 92½
Alby & Sus 6s
17,000 ..... 102½
Am Tobacco 6s
1,000 ..... 115⅝
55,000 ..... 115½
10,000 ..... 115¾
15,000 116
3,000 ..... 115⅝
45,000 116
20,000 ..... 116½
Am Tobacco 4s
10,000 ..... 82¼
12,000 ..... 82½
12,000 ..... 82¼
At, T & S F gen 4s
500 ..... 103¾
500 ..... 103¾
7,500 ..... 103½
conv 4s
55,000 ..... 105½
5,000 ..... 105¾
10,000 ..... 105⅝
adjustment 4s
18,000 ..... 96¾
stamped
10,000 97
Atlan Coast Line 4s
4,000 102
Atl Coast L, Louis & Nash col 4s
10,000 ..... 95½
Balt & Ohio gold 4s
2,000 ..... 104½
prior lien 3½s
10,000 ..... 94⅜
B R Tr ref conv 4s
10,000 ..... 97⅛
5,000 ..... 97⅝
100,000 ..... 97⅞
17,000 98
gold 5s
3,000 ..... 108⅞
Buffalo Gas 5s
1,000 80
Cent of Ga R R
2d inc 5s
20,000 86
3d inc 5s
25,000 80
25,000 ..... 80½
30,000 81
5,000 ..... 80⅝
Cent Leather 5s
4,000 ..... 101½
3,000 ..... 101⅝
Cent Pac gtd 4s
1,000 ..... 102½
Chi & Alt 3½s
6,000 ..... 81¼
Chi, Bur & Quincy joint 4s
18,000 ..... 101⅞
registered
11,000 ..... 101½
Ill div 3½s
3,000 95
Iowa div 4s
2,000 ..... 102¼
C & Erie 1st 6s
5,000 122
Chi, R I & Pac Ry refundg 4s
1,000 ..... 95⅞
10,000 ..... 95⅞
Chi, R I & P R R 4s
24,000 ..... 79¾
6,000 ..... 79⅞
Colorado Industrial 1st 5s, Ser A
70,000 83
10,000 ..... 82¼
20,000 ..... 82½
1,000 ..... 82¾
1st 5s, Ser B
5,000 ..... 80⅝
11,000 ..... 80½
Col Mid 1st 4s
5,000 ..... 77½
Col & So 1st 4s
3,000 ..... 96¼
Consol Gas Co conv deb 6s
5,000 163
Consol Tob 4s
58,000 82
Det City Gas 5s
2,000 103
Den & R Gde con 4s
2,000 ..... 100⅝
Dist Sec Cor 5s
10,000 83
24,000 ..... 83½
Elg., J & E 1st 5s
19,000 119
Erie conv 4s
15,000 ..... 108⅝
15,000 ..... 108⅞
Erie, Penn col tr 4s
7,000 ..... 97½
G B & W deb ctfs B
1,000 23
Gulf & Ship Isl 5s
3,000 103
Hock Vy 1st 4½s
5,000 ..... 108½
Inter Paper 6s
6,000 110
K C, Ft S & M 4s
31,000 ..... 87½
L S & M S deb 4s
20,000 ..... 101½
Lo & N unified 4s
1,000 ..... 103⅞
col trust 4s
5,000 100
1,000 ..... 100⅝
Mex Cent 1st inc
22,000 ..... 26¼
10,000 ..... 26½
Mex Cent 2d inc
10,000 ..... 19⅝
M & St L con 5s
8,000 ..... 114½
Mo, K & T 2d 4s
1,000 91
Mob & Ohio gen 4s
1,000 ..... 98¾
M & E 1st 7s
1,000 ..... 125½
N Y Cent & H R deb 4s, 1934
11,000s5F 101½
2,000 ..... 101½
N Y, Chi, & St L 4s
21,000 105
5,000 ..... 104¾
Norf & Wn con 4s
5,000 ..... 102⅜
Northn Pacific 4s
39,000 ..... 105⅜
Nor Pac gen 3s
500 ..... 78¼
Ohio River R R gen 5s
10,000 ..... 114¾
Ore S L gtd ref 4s
10,000 ..... 97½
10,000 ..... 97¼
5,000 ..... 97⅜
Penn conv 3½s, 1915
10,000 ..... 100⅝
110,000 ..... 100½
60,000 ..... 100⅝
50,000 ..... 100½
5,000 ..... 100⅝
1,000 ..... 100¾
20,000 ..... 100⅝
Peo & East inc 4s
10,000 ..... 79½
10,000 80
Reading gen 4s
2,000 102
1,000 ..... 102¼
20,000 102
10,000 ..... 102¼
Rio Gde Wn 1st
1,000 ..... 99⅞
Rio G W col tr 4s
1,000 92
St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s
1,000 ..... 117⅜
River & Gulf 4s
10,000 93
St Paul, Min & M 1st con 6s
2,000 ..... 136¼
St L & San Fr R R refundg 4s
10,000 ..... 86½
23,000 ..... 86¼
Sea A L Ry refg 5s
1,000 ..... 103¼
Scioto Vy & N E 4s
15,000 ..... 101½
Southn Pac 4s
20,000 ..... 94½
South Pac temp ctfs for 1st refg 4s
43,000 ..... 96⅞
Southn Ry 1st 5s
3,000 ..... 118½
Tenn C, Iron & R, Birm div 6s
3,000 110
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
13,000 ..... 123½
Tol, St L & W 4s
1,000 ..... 84¼
Ulster & Del 4s
15,000 93
Union Pac 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 105⅞
11,000 100
3,000 ..... 105⅞
10,000 106
Union Pac conv 4s
2,000 ..... 157⅜
U S R & Imp 5s
5,000 98
25,000 ..... 98¼
140,000 ..... 98½
30,000 ..... 98⅜
5,000 ..... 98⅜
20,000 ..... 98⅝
10,000 ..... 98¾
5,000 99
5,000 ..... 98½
30,000 ..... 98¼
90,000 ..... 98⅜
25,000 ..... 98⅞
50,000 ..... 98½
25,000 ..... 98¼
50,000 ..... 98½
U S Red & Ref 6s
1,000 ..... 100½
U S Steel Corpor skg fund 5s
2,000 ..... 99½
32,000 ..... 99⅝
103,000 ..... 99½
1,000 ..... 99⅜
73,000 ..... 90½
1,000 ..... 90⅝
registered
500 ..... 99⅜
500 ..... 99½
Va Iron, C & C 5s
15,000 ..... 92½
Wabash deb B 6s
20,000 79
20,000 ..... 79½
30,000 ..... 79⅝
10,000 79
Wab, Pitts Ter 1st
20,000 ..... 89½
9,000 ..... 89⅜
Wab, Pitts Ter 2d
30,000 ..... 40⅝
84,000 41
6,000 ..... 41¼
57,000 41
85,000 ..... 40⅝
10,000 41
10,000 ..... 40⅝
25,000 41
9,000 ..... 40¾
46,000 ..... 40¼
34,000 41
20,000 ..... 40⅝
34,000 41
10,000 ..... 40½
West Maryland 4s
19,000 88
Wn Maryl cnv 4s
20,000 73
Wn N Y & Penn gen 5s
7,000 ..... 97¼
W U Tel col tr 5s
1,000 109
West Union fund & real estate 4½s
15,000 105
Wh & L E 1st 5s
1,000 114

Net changes of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

ADVANCED.

Am Tob 6s ..... 1½ | Ohio River gen 5s ..4¾
Cen of Ga 2d pf inc.1 | Peo & East inc.....1
Minn & St L con 5s.1¼ | Rio G West col 4s..2
Mor & Essex 1st 7s.2

There were no declines.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—The tendency of the local money market is toward greater ease. Call loans, 4@5 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 4½@5½ per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 5@5½. Clearing house loans, 3 per cent.; New York funds par @ 2½c. premium. Clearing, $31,349,207; balances, $1,770,155. Sub-treasury debit, $28,795.

For the week: Clearings, $197,129,697; balances, $16,288,239.

Demand for bank stocks has been quite active during the past week. Sales are reported as follows:

45 Safety Fund National, Fitchburg, at 100; 30 Merchant's National, at 216¼@215; 25 Freeman's National, at 107¼; 22 Boylston National, at 101½@101; 17 State National, at 156½@156; 14 National Exchange, at 156½; 10 Fourth National, at 146¾; 6 National Shawmut, at 280¼@285½; 6 Faneuil Hall National, at 143¾.

To-day's stock market was not particularly active. The coppers were neglected and nearly all of them reacted. The stocks of the United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Company were quoted for the first time, and the old United States Mining stock has been struck off the list. The prices of the new stocks correspond very closely to the late quotations of United States Mining. United Fruit was strong and fairly active.

Complete transactions follow:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s..	94¾	94¾	94¾
3,000	A., T. & S. F. adj....	97	97	97
2,000	C., B. & Q., O.B. ex. 4s.	105½	105½	105½
3,000	C., B. & Q. 4s, S.W. Div.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
500	K. C., M. & B. Inc. 5s.	94	94	94
14,000	N. E. Cotton Yarn 5s.	100	100	100
6,000	West. Tel. & Tel. 5s..	103⅜	103	103

RAILROADS.

5	Boston & Albany	254	254	254
18	Boston & Lowell	243	243	243
7	Boston & Maine	173	173	173
15	Fitchburg pf.	142½	142½	142½
45	Mass. Electric	19	19	19
20	Mass. Electric pf.	69	69	69
50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	206	204¾	204¾
10	Old Colony	209	209	209
100	Union Pacific	158½	158½	158½
50	Union Pacific pf.	98¾	98¾	98¾

TELEPHONES.

173	American	143	142½	143
210	†Cumberland	117¼	117¼	117½
4	Cumberland rights	4¼	4¼	4¼
25	Mexican	3¾	3¾	5½
20	N. E.	139	139	139
165	Western	16½	16½	16½

MISCELLANEOUS.

2,250	Am. Ag. Chem.	32½	31¾	32
1,734	Am. Pneu. Service.	17¾	16½	16¾
1,750	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	36	36	36
77	Am. Sugar	151¼	151	151¼
56	Am. Sugar pf.	140¼	140	140
250	Am. Woolen	46	45¾	45¾
472	Am. Woolen pf.	103	104¾	104¾
550	Dom. Iron & Steel	28⅝	28¾	28½
472	East Boston Land	5¾	5¾	5¾
297	Mass. Gas.	48⅝	48	48⅝
190	Mass Gas pf.	86	86	86
8	Mergenthaler	192	192	192
24	Pullman	245	244	244
100	†Swift & Co.	102¾	102¾	102¾
435	Swift & Co. rights	81	75	81
1,094	United Fruit	109	106⅝	108½
845	United Shoe Mach.	78	76½	76½
15	United Shoe M. pf.	31	31	31
5,093	U. S. Steel	46¼	45¾	46¼
2,353	U. S. Steel pf.	113	111¾	111¾

MINING.

1,560	Allouez	46	45	45
6,920	Amalgamated	115½	113¾	113⅝
150	Am. Zinc	15	15	15
18	Anaconda	61	60¼	60¼
10	Arcadian	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
665	Atlantic	26⅜	26	26⅜
4,630	Bingham	35¼	34¾	34¾
1,465	Boston City Light	32¼	31½	31½
3	Calumet & Hecla	710	705	710
190	Centennial	31	30½	30½
100	Con. Mercur	65c	65c	65c
6,069	Copper Range	86¼	84¾	86
720	Franklin	18½	17⅝	18½
2,310	Granby	10	9⅝	10
1,240	Greene Con.	30	29	29
730	Guanajuato	7½	7	7⅛
465	Isle Royale	27½	27	27¼
160	Mass	11⅜	10⅞	11¼
50	Mayflower	1	1	1
525	Michigan	16½	16¼	16½
40	Mohawk	60	59⅜	59⅜
700	Montana C. & C.	5⅜	5	5⅜
450	Nevada Con.	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
1,135	North Butte	89⅞	86½	88½
705	Old Dominion	41	40¼	40¼
55	*Osceola	104	104	104
1,845	Parrot	44⅝	42¼	42½
475	Quincy	112	110	111
955	Rhode Island	8¼	7⅝	7⅝
250	Santa Fe	2½	2½	2½
555	Shannon	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
20	*Tamarack	107½	107½	108½
175	Tecumseh	14½	14	14½
350	Trinity	10½	10⅛	10¼
1,540	United Copper	68½	65	66
65	U. S. Coal & Oil	12¾	12	12½
1,497	U. S. Smelting	67	64¼	64½
3,071	U. S. Smelting pf.	47¾	46½	46¾
3,982	U. S. Mining rights.	3	2⅝	3
1,270	Utah Con.	68¼	66⅝	66⅞
240	Victoria	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
15	Wolverine	134	134	134

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—Reading continued the active leader of this market, but the dealings like those in United States Steel common were almost wholly of an arbitrage character, as commission houses were not inclined to trade in either stock. The accumulation of Cambria Steel, Philadelphia Rapid Transit, and United Gas Improvement was again in evidence, the effort apparently being made to get stock without advancing the price.

Pennsylvania Steel preferred was advanced sharply, and small gains were noted in other parts of the list, but, taking the general market as a whole, the price position at the close was not materially changed from yesterday. Total sales, 42,973 shares.

The list:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Amal. Copper	113¼	112¾	113¾
200	Am. Car & F.	45⅞	45½	45½
110	Am. Railways	53⅞	52½	53½
160	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	91¾	91¾	91¾
1,755	Cambria Steel	35¼	35¼	35¼
214	Elec. Co. of Am.	12	11½	11½
164	Elec. Co., of Am. rts.	11¾	11½	11½
210	Elec. Storage Battery	36	36	36
900	Erie	50⅜	50¼	50¼
5	Fairmount Park Trans	20	20	20
341	General Asphalt pf.	47¾	47	47
100	Int. Powder	35¾	35¼	35¼
150	Lake Superior Cop.	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝
2,920	Lehigh Valley	85½	84⅝	85
25	Marsden	3½	3½	3½
303	Penn. R. R.	73¼	73	73¼
341	Penn Steel pf.	109¼	108	109¼
806	Philadelphia Co.	58½	53	53
1,800	Philadelphia Elec.	8¼	8	8¼
5	Philadelphia & Erie.	72¾	72¾	72¾
4,080	Philadelphia Rap. Tr.	33¾	32½	33
500	Philadelphia Trac.	101¼	101¼	101¼
11,292	Reading	78 15-16	77¾	78½
100	Southern Ry.	39¾	39¾	39¾
900	Susq. I. & S.	1 11-16	1⅝	1 11-16
300	Tonopah Mining	18¾	18¾	18¾
200	Tidewater Steel	¾	¾	¾
320	Union Traction	63¼	63¼	63¼
	United Gas Imp.	98	97¼	97¾
	United Cos. of N. J.	232½	232½	232½
	U. S. Steel	46¾	46¾	46¾
	U. S. Steel pf.	112¾	112	112¾
	Warwick Iron & Steel	6¾	6¾	6¾

The following dividends are announced: Davis Mills, Fall River, 1½ per cent., quarterly; Potomska, New Bedford, 1½ per cent., quarterly; New England Cotton Yarn Company, 1½ per cent., quarterly, on preferred stock; Plymouth (Mass.) Cordage Company, 2 per cent., quarterly; Warwick Mills, Centreville, R. I., 3 per cent., semi-annual, and 1 per cent. extra; Boott Mills, Lowell, 2½ per cent.; Lyman Mills, Holyoke, 2 per cent.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—There was no market for New York exchange to-day. Time and call loans, 5½@6 per cent.

Of the more purely speculative movements those in Boxboard and American Can issues were still conspicuous. Can common to the extent of over 1,800 shares changed hands from 11¾ up to 11⅞, while the preferred ranged around 71@71½. Boxboard common went to the amount of about 2,000 shares and sold as high as 2⅝. The preferred was traded in to the extent of about 1,200 shares, and the pool succeeded in getting the price this time up from 16¾ to 17¼.

Swift's was fairly active in small lots, selling down from 103 to 102. The rights went to 85 cents. Shipbuilding was firm at 56¾; the preferred went at 102.

In Illinois Brick the bull movement continued, but in a quiet manner, the high price being 68½.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,822	American Can	11¾	11¾	11¾
300	American Can pf.	71½	71	71½
100	American Shipbuilding	56¾	56½	56¾
20	Am. Shipbuilding pf.	102	102	102
10	American Radiator pf.	136	136	136
21	Chicago Title & Trust	116	115½	115½
25	Chicago Edison	159	159	159
15	Chicago Telephone	138½	138½	138½
80	Diamond Match	146	145½	146
350	Illinois Brick	69½	68	68½
1,435	Illinois Steel	59¾	59¼	59¾
115	National Biscuit pf.	114¾	114¾	114¾
170	National Carbon pf.	81	80½	81
15	North Chicago	80	80	80
25	Quaker Oats	145	145	145
512	Swift & Co. rights	85	85	85
424	Swift & Co.	103	102	102
1,950	Boxboard	2¾	2½	2¾
1,885	Boxboard pf.	17¼	16¾	17¼

FALL RIVER COTTON STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Jan. 20.—G. M. Haffords & Co. quote cotton stocks as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sale.
American Linen Co.	...	90	...
Arkwright Mills	...	91	...
Barnard Mfg. Co.	70	...	...
Bourne Mills	...	80	...
Border City Mfg. Co.	95	100	...
Chace Mills	...	100	...
Davol Mills	80	...	80
Flint Mills	90	94	...
Granite Mills	...	130	...
Hargraves Mills	...	55	...
King Philip Mills	127	...	...
Merchants' Mfg. Co.	73	80	...
Mechanics' Mills	...	72½	...
Narragansett Mills	95	98	...
Osborn Mills	73	75	73
Parker Mills	...	65	...
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	122	127½	...
Luther M. Co.	...	95	...
Segamore Mfg. Co.	106	107½	107
Stafford Mills	74	80	75
Tecumseh Mills	125	...	125
Wampanoag Mills	66	70	67¼
Westamoe Mills	55	60	56

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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

With practically no addition to the supply of office space in the downtown district to be made this Spring, and with a steady expansion of those large business interests which require such space, it is not surprising that the speculative real estate companies have taken up with that section to a greater extent than at any time within the last five years. It is not to be expected that there can be many such deals as those affecting properties around Broadway and Cortlandt Street—the number of such parcels is very limited—but the sales of 10 and 12 Maiden Lane and 40 Nassau Street, as well as the successful auction sale of 172 and 174 Fulton Street, all reflect a vastly increased amount of professional interest in the region south of the Post Office.

For this condition of affairs several circumstances are responsible, in the opinion of discerning operators. The financial slump of 1903, following a comparatively large production of office space during the two preceding years, had a decidedly unfavorable effect upon the whole downtown renting situation. This influence, however, was only temporary. Indeed, so completely had it vanished when the Trinity Building was opened last Spring that that structure immediately earned for itself the distinction of being a "self-renter." The fact is that there has never been a better demand for office space in and near the financial district than at present, and this demand, furthermore, is particularly for large space such as can be provided only in the newer buildings with large floor areas.

Another fact to which attention has been called in recent discussions of downtown activity is that, while there has been a steady advance in values in that section within the last two or three years, there has been no advance proportionate to that which has taken place in the upper parts of the city as the result of improved transit. By extending the area tributary to it, better transportation facilities add to values at a centre just as surely as they increase values in the outlying sections by making them more accessible. To be only half an hour's ride apart works to the advantage of lower Broadway as well as to that of Washington Heights. With the North and East River tunnels now building, what might be called the half-hour radius will, within a short time, describe a much larger circle, and it is this fact which, in the opinion of many operators, has so far been reflected only slightly in the course of downtown realty prices.

The general course of the market has shown few new characteristics during the week. The McAdoo interests are prosecuting their campaign of buying up the properties on Broadway, Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, against which they have begun condemnation proceedings, while there is no sign of declining interest on the part of speculators in small parcels in the surrounding neighborhood.

LATEST DEALINGS BY BROKERS.

Jefferson M. Levy has bought 123 Fulton Street running through to Ann Street, a four-story building, on lot 25 by 120. This is the fourth sale of this property within a brief period. David M. Samuels bought it for about $100,000, and sold it to Felix Hirsch for $110,000. Mr. Hirsch resold it for $115,000 to Mrs. E. Farrell, from whom ex-Congressman Levy has now purchased it. The property is flanked on either side by properties not yet in the market—125 Fulton Street being owned by the Bruce Brown estate and No. 121 by the estate of Dr. Thomas W. Evans, "the American dentist," who invested in New York real estate some of the proceeds of his career as a successful practitioner in European capitals.

N. A. Berwin & Co. negotiated all four sales of 123 Fulton Street.

Deal for 79th Street Dwellings.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold for Mrs. Martha Nichols 119 East Seventy-ninth Street, for Henry D. Morrison 121 East Seventy-ninth Street, and for David Lydig 123 and 125 East Seventy-ninth Street, four three-story brownstone dwellings, on a plot 80 by 102.2.

Pease & Elliman have sold 113 East Sixty-fifth Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 100. The purchaser will erect an American-basement house on the site for his own occupancy.

Amsterdam Avenue Corner Sold.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Charles Gross the northwest corner of 113th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story apartment house, 50 by 100.

M. Edgar Fitz-Gibbon has sold for Goldberg & Smith, builders, to Ravitch Brothers, 1,422 to 1,428 Amsterdam Avenue, four six-story apartment houses, with stores, on plot 150 by 100.

William Grossman and George Freeman have sold to Morris Goldstein and Michael Walker 528 West 125th Street, a six-story flat, 27 by 100.

Pease & Elliman have sold for William L. Beadleston the property 160 West Eighty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.

Buyer for New Apartment House.

Braisted, Goodman & Hershfield have sold for the Kight & Dongan Construction Company the new six-story elevator apartment house, known as Palisade Court, at the northwest corner of Broadway and 139th Street, on plot 100 by 75. The property has been held at $225,000.

Knap & Co. have sold for Mrs. Mary E. Bolton the three-story dwelling 20 Hamilton Terrace to a client, for occupancy.

Schneidler & Bachrach have sold the plot, 125 by 99.11, on the north side of 140th Street, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue; also, the six-story tenement, with stores, 323 and 325 Bleecker Street, on plot 40 by 88.6. The same operators have bought 427 East Nineteenth Street, a five-story tenement, with stores, on lot 24 by 92.

New Owners for West Side Houses.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has sold for the Catlin estate the three four-story American-basement dwellings 252, 254, and 256 West Ninety-ninth Street, on plot 50 by 100.

Sarah Wohlgemuth has sold 254 West 103d Street, a three-story brownstone-front dwelling, on lot 20 by 80, adjoining the southeast corner of West End Avenue.

Buying on West 116th Street.

Louis H. Lowenstein has sold to Moses Solomon the six-story elevator apartment house at 55, 57, and 59 West 116th Street, on plot 50 by 100.

Weisberger & Kaufman have sold for a Mr. Friedman to a Mr. Blomeier 366 West 116th Street, a five-story double flat on lot 25 by 100.

F. E. Barnes has sold for the Sanford Realty Company to Smalls & Meyers the five five-story double flats 6 to 14 West 136th Street, on plot 125 by 99.11.

Resale on West Thirty-fourth Street.

J. Arthur Fischer has resold for T. Greeley Clifford the four-story dwelling 357 West Thirty-fourth Street, 18 by 98.9.

O'Shea & Klein have sold for Alfred Erdman the five-story tenement 483 West Forty-fifth Street.

H. C. Senior & Co. have sold for Harry A. Devoe, Jr., 108 West Sixty-third Street, a four-story flat, with rear building, on lot 25 by 100, to Samuels Brothers.

Upper First Avenue Purchase.

Greenberger & Co. have sold for Louis Frankenstein to John Kohlberger 2,416 First Avenue, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.

Arthur G. Muhlker has sold for a client to Isidor A. Wollheim the five-story double flat 310 East Eighty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.

L. Walter Lissberger has purchased the five-story tenement, with stores, 1,826 Second Avenue.

Savads & Graff have sold 424 East Seventy-fifth Street, a five-story tenement, with stores, on lot 27.6 by 102, to N. Klein.

Buyer for 114th Street Flats.

H. A. Jackson has sold for Schindler & Rosenthal to L. Cavinino the six-story tenement 337 and 339 East 114th Street, 40 by 100.

Held & Schachter report the sale of 118 and 120 East 120th Street, two five-story flats, on plot 50 by 100, for a client to M. Schachter; also, 403 Grand Street, a seven-story tenement, 25 by 100, for a client to M. Schachter.

L. Walter Lissberger has purchased the five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 100, at 444 East Eighty-fifth Street.

The Prescott Realty Co. has bought from Jacob Wenk 229 East Eighty-first Street, a four-story brick building, on lot 25 by 102.2.

Middle East Side Activity.

John Donnelly has sold for P. J. Byrne 303 East Thirty-fourth Street. The buyer is the owner of the adjoining property at the northeast corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Second Avenue, and now controls frontages of 50 feet on the avenue and 68 feet on the street.

Peter A. & Martin Lalor have sold for Mrs. Mary A. Brady the four-story single flat, with store, 302 East Forty-fourth Street.

Philip A. Payton, Jr., has sold for a client the two five-story, four-family flats 353 and 355 West Thirty-seventh Street, 50 by 98.9.

Boehm & Boehm have sold 225 East Thirty-sixth Street, a five-story loft building, on plot 31.6 by 156.5 by irregular. The property is leased for a long term to the Aeolian Company.

Leonard Weill has bought from Emma Gebbardi 401 East Fifty-seventh Street, northeast corner of First Avenue, a four-story flat, with stores, 17.9 by 57.4; also, from Mary E. Maguire, 561 Second Avenue, southwest corner of Thirty-first Street, a four-story building, on lot 20 by 77.

Downtown Tenement Dealings.

Oscar Meitsner, in conjunction with David L. Blumberg, has sold the property 277 Monroe Street, 25 by 95. The new owner will remodel the building. H. Leventhal represented the seller.

David W. Rockmore has sold to David Hann the two five-story tenements 706 and 708 East Thirteenth Street, on plot 47.9 by 103.3.

P. P. Acritelli & Co. have sold for the estate of Arthur M. Foley the two-story brick buildings 410 and 412 East Thirteenth Street, on plot 47.8 by 57 and irregular.

Abram S. Jaffer and Samuel Levin have bought 204 East Seventh Street, a seven-story tenement, 25 by 90.10.

New Owners for Bronx Flats.

C. A. Lincoln and J. Clarence Davies have sold for Kaliski & Loewensohn, the two five-story double flats, 547 and 549 East 136th Street, on plot 50 by 100.

William Loeb & Co. have sold for Mrs. Miner Trowbridge, the plot on the west side of Bristow Street, 93 by 150, running through to the north side of 170th Street.

The Chelsea Realty Company has sold to Max Brill four lots on the south side of 181st Street, 100 feet east of Vyse Avenue, formerly part of the Shipley estate.

A. Orently sold to M. D. Howard, for the Bronx Home Realty Company, the block front of Grant Avenue, between 165th and 166th Streets, 417 by 100.

F. W. Schneider has sold, in conjunction with Edward Polak, nine lots on the south side of First Street, running through to Shell Street, between Fourth and Fifth Avenues, William's Bridge.

Wolf & Krantz have sold for M. Weiss the plot 96 by 148 on the north side of 233d Street, 100 feet west of Sixth Avenue, to Jacob Gordon.

Recent Firm Changes.

The firm of Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co. has been dissolved. John L. Parish and Harris B. Fisher, under the firm name of Parish, Fisher & Co., will continue in business at 149 Broadway. Louis W. Mooney and William M. Lawrence have organized the firm of Mooney & Lawrence, with offices in the Washington Life Building, 141 Broadway.

Leo M. Mosauer is no longer a member of the firm of Reiter, Newman & Mosauer. The business will be continued under the name of Reiter & Newman. Mr. Mosauer is now connected with the office of Jacob Leiner.

William E. Jacobs announces the removal of his offices to 135 Broadway, corner of Cedar Street.

A meeting of the Dyckman Taxpayers' Association will be held at the Century Building, 1 West Thirty-fourth Street, tomorrow at 4 P. M. A number of important matters will come up for consideration.

Good Demand in Brooklyn.

Howard C. Pyle & Co. report the following Brooklyn sales: On the south side of Forty-eighth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, fifteen lots, for H. Galitzka; also, 319 and 321 Gold Street, southeast corner of Johnson Street, two three-story brick tenements, for Anna M. Itjen; also, six lots on the west side of Fourth Avenue, between Douglass and Degraw Streets, for the estate of A. W. Parker; also, twelve lots on Fortieth Street, between Avenues C and D, for H. W. Smith; also, the southwest corner of Prospect Park West and Second Street, 95 by 95, for A. J. Uterhart; also, 140 North Elliott Place, corner of Auburn Place, a three-story brick tenement, for A. C. Prince; also, in conjunction with De Selding Brothers, 19 Greene Avenue, a four-story apartment house for the Burtis estate, and 594 and 596 Pacific Street, near Flatbush Avenue, with an interior plot of about eight lots, with three-story brick stable, for the Curtis estate to S. W. Salt.

Morgenstein & Kushner have bought the plot, 63 by 90, on the west side of Utica Avenue, 22 feet south of St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn.

The Laurel Realty Company has sold 180 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn, to Daniel J. Harnett, through the Lincoln Realty Company.

Many Buyers for Bellcourt Lots.

Sales last week at Bellcourt, Bayside, Borough of Queens, amounted to over sixty lots, to twenty-one separate buyers. Purchasers in every instance took at least two lots, and in some cases plots of from four to ten lots. Among the buyers were Henry Berg, J. F. McDonald, M. S. Dyer, John J. Barber, R. B. Van Dyne, C. F. Runkel, Mary E. McCormack, and John Binns.

Samuel P. Schlansky has bought the Way Farm of thirty-one acres at Jamaica, opposite the Normal College, and fronting on Flushing Avenue and the New York and North Shore trolley line.

Hoboken Properties Change Hands.

H. Hornstein has sold for Michael Foley the two five-story double tenements 64 and 66 Park Avenue, Hoboken; also, for M. Fagan, two five-story double tenements 68 and 70 Park Avenue, Hoboken, each 28 by 100.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

Successful sales of high-grade properties were the features of last week's business in the Vesey Street salesroom. The price paid for 172 and 174 Fulton Street by the Century and Alliance Realty Companies, $232,000, or about $58 a square foot, was somewhat higher than advance estimates of what the property would bring, but it only reflected the general upward course of values in the side streets west of Broadway since the actual beginning of work on the tunnel terminal site on Church Street.

Buyers were also found on Wednesday for the building 652 Broadway at $134,500, and for the dwelling 36 West Seventy-seventh Street at $70,000.

Auctioneer Joseph P. Day will offer tomorrow, by owners' orders, 430 West Fifty-third Street, 353 and 355 East Third Street, near Avenue D, and Bronx properties at 2,750 and 2,754 Third Avenue, near 146th Street.

For Tuesday, the only item of importance in the list is a foreclosure sale of the dwelling 40 East Fifty-first Street, between Madison and Park Avenues, to be conducted by Bryan L. Kennelly.

On Thursday the same auctioneer will sell, in partition, a number of downtown properties including 55 to 61 West Eleventh Street, near Sixth Avenue; 46 to 50 First Street, 52 First Avenue, 84 East Third Street, and 368 and 370 East Tenth Street. The property at 444 and 446 Greenwich Street, near Desbrosses Street, owned by the Schutt estate, will also be sold on the same day, as well as the two four-story single flats 1,201 and 1,208 Lexington Avenue, near Eighty-second Street.

For Friday there is an adjourned foreclosure sale covering 350 lots at Baychester. This offering will take place at the stand of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

A Brooklyn offering of great importance is that of the Garfield Building at the corner of Court and Remsen Streets, to be sold on Thursday at the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange by the D. & M. Chauncey Real Estate Company. The structure, which is seven stories in height, stands on a plot 100 by 137.6, and is said to be the most valuable single parcel ever offered at auction in Brooklyn. It is close to the Borough Hall, in the heart of Brooklyn's office building and financial district, and one block from a Subway station.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR WEEK.

There were recorded last week 512 mortgages, for $7,179,335, of which 256, for $2,453,634, were at 6 per cent.; 89, for $1,101,910, at 5½ per cent.; 86, for $2,016,465, at 5 per cent.; 14, for $368,500, at 4½ per cent., and 1, for $7,000, at 4 per cent. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 595 mortgages, for $13,026,566, of which 209, for $2,449,710, were at 6 per cent.; 2, for $11,000, at 5½ per cent.; 223, for $2,960,842, at 5 per cent.; 57, for $2,773,500, at 4½ per cent., and 10, for $2,274,500, at 4 per cent.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 14 and 16 Vesey Street Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JAN. 22.
By Joseph P. Day.

58d St, 430 West, s s, 350 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; public auction sale.

3d Av, 2,754, e s, 28 ft s of 146th St, 28x97.7x 25x84.7, three-story brick building, with stores; public auction sale.

152d St, 528 East, s s, 245.9 ft e of Morris Av, 26x117, four-story building; public auction sale.

3d Av, 2,750, e s, 112 ft n of 145th St, 28x 122.6x25x109.11, two-story building, with store; public auction sale.

3d St, 353 and 355 East, n s, 155.3 ft e of Avenue D, 41.9x96 and irregular, six-story tenements; public auction sale.

Catharine St, 74, w s, 31.7 ft s of Oak St, 16.10x71, five-story brick tenement, with store, with right of way through four-foot alley leading to Oak St; foreclosure sale, Charles Putzel, referee; due on judgment, $18,896.

TUESDAY, JAN. 23.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

51st St, 40 East, s s, 108 ft w of Park Av, 20x100.5, five-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, M. A. Kursheedt, referee; due on judgment, $3,397; subject to another mortgage for $80,685.

91st St, 158 and 160 East, s s, 225 ft w of 3d Av, 50x100.8, seven-story apartment house; foreclosure sale, Edward Schenck, referee; due on judgment, $80,306.

91st St, 154 and 156 East, s s, 275 ft w of 3d Av, 50x100.8, seven-story apartment house; foreclosure sale, Edward Schenck, referee; due on judgment, $80,314.

Crotona Av, w s, near 187th St, 100x100, vacant; partition sale, George S. Billings, referee.

THURSDAY, JAN. 25.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.
Partition sale.

11th St, 55 to 61 West, n s, 213 ft e of 6th Av, each 24x103.8, four five-story brick tenements.

1st St, 46 to 50, n s, 262.6 ft e of 1st Av, 24.2 24 and 23.11, respectively, by 100.8, three six-story brick tenements, with stores.

3d St, 84 East, s s, 475 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5, six-story brick tenement.

1st Av, 52, e s, 143.9 ft s of 4th St, 24.6x94.11, five-story tenement, with store.

10th St, 368 and 370 East, s s, 318 ft e of Avenue B, each 25x92.3, two five-story brick tenements, with stores.

Greenwich St, 444 and 446, w s, 70.8 ft s of Desbrosses St, each 21x80, two five-story brick tenements; estate sale.

Lexington Av, 1,201 and 1,203, e s, 62.2 ft s of 82d St, each 20x70, two four-story brownstone single flats; public auction sale.

FRIDAY, JAN. 26.
By Joseph P. Day.

2d Av, 2,201½, w s, 75.6 ft s of 118th St, 25.2x 111, two-story frame tenement; foreclosure sale, William A. Keener, referee; due on judgment, $5,850.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

Baychester, 350 lots on Main, Central, Ferris, Lawrence, Sea View, Lorillard, and Bridge Avs; foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee; due on judgment, $25,104.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

40th St, 550 West, for a two-story brick parish house, 25x74.8; Sunshine Mission of 2,047 Broadway, owner; Werner & Windolph of 27 West 33d St, architects; cost, $12,000.

Amsterdam Av, w s, 111th to 112th Sts, for four six-story brick flats, 40.6x117.9; Jaffer & Wittner of 302 Broadway, owners; Moore & Landsiedel of 2,810 3d Av, architects; cost, $300,000.

Avenue A, 103 and 105, for seven-story brick lofts and store, 45.4x95; Grossman & Sundelevich of 207 East Broadway, owners; C. M. Straub of 122 Bowery, architect; cost, $40,000.

104th St, s s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, for a six-story brick flat and store, 50x77.11; A. Bernstein of 51 Stanton St, owner; S. Sass of 23 Park Row, architect; cost, $50,000.

Amsterdam Av, w s, 172d to 173d St, for five five-story brick flats, 37.6x88; H. H. Mayer of 100 West 119th St, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West 125th St, architects; cost, $230,000.

Broadway, West End Av, 78th and 79th Sts, for twelve-story brick flats, 204.2x246; W. W. Astor of London, owner; Clinton & Russell of 32 Nassau St, architects; cost, $1,000,000.

201st St, n s, 142.3 ft e of Bainbridge Av, for two two-story frame dwellings, 22x35; William C. Bergen of 2,110 Anthony Av, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $14,000.

Longfellow St, e s, 75 ft s of 176th St, for a two-story frame stable, 31x19; Daniel Mapes, Jr., premises, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $300.

Taylor St, e s, 225 ft n of Columbus Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x52; Jacob Cohen of Columbus Av and Bronxdale Road, owner; Bernhard Ebeling, architect; cost, $4,500.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

1st Av, n w corner of 51st St, to a four-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder of 500 Park Av, architect; cost, $45,000.

Riverside Drive, n e corner of 108th St, to a three-story dwelling; Mrs. C. B. Rutherfurd, premises, owner; L. Giles of 416 Broadway, architect; cost, $6,000.

20th St, 129 to 133 West, to six-story brick lofts and store; L. Oxfeld of 124 Broad St, owner; P. R. MacNeille of 2 East 33d St, architect; cost, $15,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Jan. 20.

73D ST, 9 West, 20x102.2; Amanda E. Silleck to Amy E. Spingarn, (mtg $40,000) 100

97TH ST, 125 West, 16x100.11; Alfred C. Bachman to Daniel B. Freedman, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

127TH ST, 308 and 310 West, 50x99.11; Samuel Kahn to Jesse J. Goldberg, (mtg $22,000) 100

48TH ST, 402 East, 25x75.4; Emanuel Kapelsohn to Augustus L. Hayes, ½ part, all title, (mtg $6,750) 100

HOFFMAN ST, e s, Lots F and G, map of 70 lots of Powell farm, 50x117.1; Andrew F. Dalton to Magdalena Marx. Nom.

127TH ST, 308 and 310 West, 50x99.11; Jesse J. Goldberg to Jonas Schwab, (mtg $22,500) 100

EAGLE AV, w s, 300 ft s of 156th St, 75x99.11; Adeline V. Sutton to Margaret J. Ellis, (mtg $8,400) 100

5TH AV, 814, w s, 24.8x100; Mary E. Hanley to Daniel A. Loring, trustee, (mtg $150,000) ..... Nom.

CLINTON AV, n w corner of Lebanon St, 25x100; Fritz Amann to Christine Kronenberger, (mtg $2,500) 100

60TH ST, 218 and 220 West, 54x100.5; Accumulation Realty Company to David Lion, (mtg $26,500) 100

78TH ST, 332 and 334 East, 31x102.2; Fannie Stein to Marcus L. Ook and another, (mtg $12,000) 100

ORCHARD ST, 31, w s, 24.3x100; William Kerner to Albert Sokolski, ½ part, (mtg $31,000) 100

116TH ST, 55 to 59 West, 50x100.11; Harry Phillips and others to Moses Solomon, (mtg $75,000) 100

4TH AV, n e corner of 221st St, 11x 106, Wakefield; Irving Realty Company to Dennis W. Moran, (mtg $1,500) 100

LOTS 301 and 302, map of 368 lots, part of Seton Homestead; John M. Degney to Herbert G. Barnaby 1,100

115TH ST, 237 East, 20x100.11; Louis Lese to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $6,500) 100

116TH ST, s s, 110 ft w of 2d Av, 200x 100.11; 115th St, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 100x100.10; Catharine A. Fagan to executrix, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $41,000) 209,000

EAST BROADWAY, 149, s s, 25x87.6; Elias Resnek to Louis Perlstein and another, (mtg $29,500) 100

116TH ST, s s, 110 ft w of 2d Av, 200x irregular; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Apollo Realty Company, (mtg $179,350) 100

CANNON ST, n s, 109.4 ft e of Stanton St, 34.1x100; Nathan Kirah to Naftali Messer and others, (mtg $50,000) 100

MADISON AV, e s, 22 ft n of 62d St, 19.4x50; John J. Dacey to George J. Humphrys, (mtg $26,000) 100

18TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Avenue A, 25x irregular; Rexton Realty Company to Louis Morrison 100

160TH ST, n s, 25 ft w of Trebout Av, 16.8x100; Charles M. Preston, receiver, to James A. Regan, (mtg $2,350) 3,550

WEBSTER AV, 1,922, e s, 75x195; New York Beer and Liquor Dealers' Distributing Association to Adolph Freund, (mtg $14,000) ..... None

120TH ST, 448 and 450 East, 50x100; Meyer Goldberg and others to Morris Dwoskowitz, (mtg $28,600) 100

71ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 50x 145.4; Robert F. Wagner, referee, to Edward Leissner, (mtg $40,000) 61,000

115TH ST, 27 and 29 West, 76.4x100.11; Morris S. Herrman to Herman Herrnstadt, (mtg $34,000) 100

1ST AV, 1,140, e s, 25x81.5; John Bozsuffi to Salvatore Scimeca, 1-6 part, (mtg $21,000) 100

77TH ST, s s, 55 ft e of West End Av, 23.6 x irregular; G. M. White to Sarah B. Foster 100

MORRIS AV, e s, 50 ft s of 153d St, 25x 70.8; Ann Miller to G. Tuotf and others, (mtg $2,600) 100

141ST ST, 670 West, 38.6x100; John Effinger and another to John Hemmel and another, (mtg $23,000) 100

108TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, 75x100.11; Sobel & Kean to Pauline Seigler and another, (mtg $30,000) 100

165TH ST, n w corner of Tiffany St, 68.3x98.8; the F. H. C. L. Realty Company to Jacob Frankfeldt and another, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

165TH ST, n w corner of Tiffany St, 68.3x98.3; Jacob Frankfeldt and others to Herman Frankfeldt and another, ½ part, (mtg $10,800) 100

165TH ST, n w corner of Tiffany St, 68.3x98.3; Barnet Green to Victor Green, all title, (mtg $10,800) 100

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,451, e s, 25x100; estate of Asher Simon to August F. Wehmeyer, (mtg $22,500) ..... Nom.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 109½ ft n of 131st St, 0.7x100; estate of Asher Simon to August F. Wehmeyer ..... Nom.

JACKSON AV, 703, w s, 18.1x74.1; Mollie Zimmermann to Jacob Zimmermann, all liens 100

JACKSON AV, 703, w s, 18.1x74.1; Jacob Zimmermann to Samuel Zimmerman, all liens 100

BRADHURST AV, 116, e s, 25x75; Simon H. Glasscheib to Solomon Teiusky and another, (mtg $20,500) 100

AVENUE C, n w corner of 11th St, 51.9x83; Morris Okun to Isaac Miller, (mtg $87,500) 100

AVENUE C, n w corner of 11th St, 51.9 x83; Samuel M. Hoffberg and others to Isaac Miller, ¾ part, (mtg $87,500) 100

69TH ST, 202 and 204 West, 45x100.5; Bertha Leonard to Home Apartment Company, (mtg $100,000) ..... Nom.

77TH ST, 813 West, 17x102.2; Caroline McG. Gray to Helen I. Hubbard, (mtg $15,000 100

ALLEN ST, 123, w s, 25x87.6; Esther Phillips to Celia Monsky, (mtg $27,000) 100

82D ST, 172 East, 25x102.2; Julia Rosenstein to Lissberger & Rosenthal Corporation, (mtg $19,000) 100

MAYFLOWER AV, w s, 184.11 ft n of Middletown Road, 25x100; Bankers' Realty and Security Company to Joseph Gross and others 700

MAPES AV, 2,109, w s, 33x150; Henrietta Schubert to James J. Dougherty, (mtg $2,000) 100

MAPES AV, 2,109, w s, 33x150; James J. Dougherty to Henry H. Oser, (mtg $4,650) 100

123D ST, 350 and 352 East, 37.6x100.11; Louis Lese to Jacob Furmann and others, (mtg $10,500) 100

LOTS 337 and 338, map of part of Hunt estate; Samuel G. Belton to Joseph P. McIntee 100

LOTS 92 to 98, map of Wakefield; The Montiquot Real Estate Company to Israel L. Wolf 100

216TH ST, s s, Lot 408, map of Laconia Park; Thomas Banks to Joseph Fraser, (mtg $3,400) ..... Nom.

FOREST AV, w s, 28 ft n of 161st St, 21x90; Franklyn J. Studley to Grace C. Roach ..... Nom.

WENDOVER AV, 758, s s, 25.3x191; Samuel Grossman and others to Moritz L. Ernst and another, (mtg $21,000) .. 100

236TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of Kepler Av, 50x100; Herman Newman and others to Louis S. Eickwort, (mtg $1,000) ... 100

WILKINS PLACE, e s, 228.1 ft n of Southern Boulevard, —x—; Grace C. Roach to Franklyn J. Studley, (mtg $6,000) ..... Nom.

133D ST, n s, 140 ft e of Trinity Av, 20x103.9; Elizabeth Schwarzler to J. Frederick Hoops, (mtg $4,500) ..... Nom.

LOTS 60 to 62, 72, 73, 75 to 82, 99 to 101, 112, 113, 116 to 118, 124 to 128, 130 to 133, 139, 140, 141, 145 to 150, map of 150 lots, part of Crane estate; Broadway Reliance Realty Company to the Junction Realty Company, ¼ part, (mtg $131,000) 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

HUMPHREYS, George J., to Samson Mayer; 130th St, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 50x98, due Sept. 30, 1906 10,000

LION, David, to Accumulation Realty Company; 60th St, 218 West, 27x100, 5 years, 6 per cent 4,000

LION, David, to Accumulation Realty Company; 60th St, 220 West, 27x100; 5 years, 6 per cent 6,500

KOTTLE, Adolph, and another to East River Savings Institution; 158th St, n s, 225 ft e of Broadway, 3 lots, 41x 99, 3 mtgs, $45,000, due June 30, 1911, 5½ per cent 135,000

MARX, Magdalena, to A. F. Dalton; Hoffman St, e s, Lots F and G, map of Cedar Hill plot, 50x117, 1 year, 6 per cent 7,000

REGAN, James H., to W. R. Sanders; 180th St, 565, 16x100, installments, 6 per cent 1,200

KING, Charles, to William Volk; Westchester Av, n w corner of Simpson St, 60x irregular, demand, 6 per cent 45,000

BARNABY, Herbert G., to J. M. Digney, Lots 301 and 302, map of Seton Homestead, 3 years, 5½ per cent 725

HERRNSTADT, Herman, to Rachel Herrman; 115th St, 27 and 29 West, 76x100, 10 years, 6 per cent 36,000

SEIGLER, Pauline, and another to Sobel & Kean; 108th St, n s, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, 75x100, 1 year, 6 per cent 9,500

SEIGLER, Pauline, and another to Sobel & Kean; 108th St, n s, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, 75x100, 1 year, 6 per cent 40,000

REIS, Augusta, to Nicholas Conforti; 116th St, 322 East, 20x100, 1 year, 6 per cent 4,000

REIS, Augusta, to Nicholas Conforti; 116th St, 324 East, 20x100, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,500

HERRNSTADT, Herman J., to George C. Engel; 115th St, 27 and 29 West, 76x100, 1 year, 6 per cent., notes 4,000

FRANKFELDT, Jacob, and another to F. H. C. L. Realty Company; 165th St, s w corner of Tiffany St, 68x98, 1 year, 6 per cent 800

LEVITCH, Beckie, to August Knatz; 3d St, n s, 400 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98, 4 years, 6 per cent 6,000

MORRISON, Louis, to the Rexton Realty Company; 13th St, n s, 125 ft w of Avenue A, 57x irregular, 3 years, 5½ per cent 30,000

MORRISON, Louis, to the Rexton Realty Company; 13th St, n s, 125 ft w of Avenue A, 57x irregular, installments, 6 per cent 16,000

DWORKOWITZ, Morris, to M. Goldberg and another; 136th St, 468 and 470 East, 2 lots, 25x100, 2 mtgs $3,375, 3 years, 6 per cent 6,750

APOLLO REALTY COMPANY to P. Lowenfeld and another; 116th St, s s, 110 ft w of 2d Av, 200x100, 1 year, 6 per cent 29,000

APOLLO REALTY COMPANY to P. Lowenfeld; 115th St, n s, 110 ft w of 2d Av, 120x100, 1 year, 6 per cent 9,650

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Louis Lese; 115th St, 237 East, 20x100, due Nov. 1, 1906, 6 per cent 3,350

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Catherine A. Fagan, executor; 116th St, s s, 110 ft w of 2d Av, 200x100; 115th St, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 100x 100, 2 years 128,000

SCHEPP, Frederick H., to M. Schepp; 134th St, s s, 225 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100, demand 1,500

DOUGHERTY, James F., to H. Schubert; Mapes Av, 2,109, 33x150, installments, 6 per cent 2,650

TUNIK, Morris, and another to Middletown Realty Company; Broadhurst Av, s e corner of 151st St, 99x125, 1 year, 6 per cent 15,000

McINTEE, Joseph P., to Samuel G. Belton; Lots 387 and 388, map of Hunt estate, 5 years 14,000

MORRELL, Robert, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Reade St, 20, 25x101, demand 15,000

MONSKY, Celia, to Abraham J. Dworsky; Allen St, w s, 125 ft n of Delancey St, 25x87, installments, 6 per cent ..... Nom.

CLINTON AV, n w corner of Lebanon St, 25x100; Fritz Amann to Christine Kronenberger, (mtg $2,500) 1,000

WEHMEYER, August, to estate of Asher Simon; Amsterdam Av, e s, 325 ft s of 133d St, 25x100, 2 years, 6 per cent 3,500

KRASS, Conrad, to Elizabeth M. Wolski; Tinton Av, 772 and 774, two lots, 16x100, two mtgs, $900, 1 year, 6 per cent 600

MESSER, N., and others to N. Kirah; Cannon St, e s, 100 ft s of Stanton St, 34x100, 6 years, 6 per cent 7,000

SPECKMAN, Charles A., to Lucy E. Doherty; Fort Schuyler Road, at Eastern Boulevard, 106x irregular, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,000

MILLER, Barnet, and another to William T. Hookey; 150th St, n s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 286x99, due July 1, 1906, 6 per cent 30,000

LISSBERGER & ROSENTHAL to Julia Rosenstein; 82d St, 172 East, 25x102, 5 years, 6 per cent 5,600

FURMAN, Jacob, and others to Louis Lese; 123d St, 348 to 352 East, 87x 100, 1 year, 6 per cent 6,500

Mechanics' Liens.

PROPERTY OF NEW YORK, WESTchester and Boston Railway Company, beginning at Harlem River between 3d and Lincoln Avs and ending at Throgg's Neck; Vulcanite Portland Cement Company against New York, Westchester and Boston Railway Company, owner; McLawborough Construction Company and William J. Quinlan, sub-contractors $3,387

CRESTON AV, w s, 300 ft s of Burnside Av, 50x100; Iden & Co. against John Doe and Richard Roe, owners; William B. Schorer, contractor 115

LENOX AV, 447; Tobias & Bergman against Abraham Froedman, owner; United Contracting and Supply Company, contractor 109

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

LUDLOW ST, 69; Max Inkeles against Golda Greenfeld and others, Dec. 23, 1905 ..... $3,473

LINCOLN AV, s s, 25 ft e of Barnett Place; Crampton Seldan Manufacturing Company against George A. Deverman and others, Nov. 14, 1905, (by bond) $10

LINCOLN AV, s s, 25 ft e of Barnett Place; Davis Shapiro against George A. Deverman and others, Nov. 20, 1905, (by bond) 300

LINCOLN AV, s s, 25 ft e of Barnett Place; Oscar Bartelstone and others against George A. Deverman and others, Nov. 15, 1905, (by bond) 45

UNION AV, e s, 96.10 ft s of 161st St; Felice Sangiuliano and others against Samuel Strasbourger and others, Jan. 12, 1906, (by deposit) 55

90TH ST, West; Griffin Roofing Company against Trustees of the Christian Church Scientist and others, Dec. 26, 1905, (by deposit) 295

ELDRIDGE ST, 182 to 186; John A. Murray against University Settlement Society and others, Nov. 24, 1905, (by deposit) 60

ELDRIDGE ST, 182 to 186; Nathan Coleman and another against University Settlement Society and others, Oct. 31, 1905, (by deposit) 193

ELDRIDGE ST, 182 to 186; New York Radiator Company against University Settlement Society and others, Nov. 14, 1905, (by deposit) 171

Lis Pendens.

2D AV, 1,882 to 1886; Markus Weil against Hyman Rubin and another, (specific performance;) attorney, E. Hellinger.

INTERVALE AV, w s, 291.11 ft s of 167th St, 50x88.1x50.6x80.11; Jacob Hirsch against Eastern Crown Realty Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUC'R

Offices 7 Pine St. (Kennelly Bldg.), N. Y. City.

Auction Sales to be held at 12 o'clock noon each day at the Real Estate Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r, will sell at auction
THURSDAY, JAN. 25, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom 14-16 Vesey St.,
Supreme Court Partition Sale
By order of HENRY B. WESSELMAN, Esq., Referee,
55, 57, 59, 61 West 11th St.,
NEAR SIXTH AV.,
the four 5-story and basement brick tenements; size of lots, 24x103.3 each, more or less.
46, 48, 50 East First St.,
NEAR SECOND AV.,
the three 5-story and basement brick tenements; size of lots, frontage 24.2, 24.0%, 23.11¾x100.1 each, more or less.
52 First Av.,
NEAR FOURTH ST.,
the 5-story brick tenement; size of lot, 24.6½x94.11, more or less.
84 East 3d St.,
NEAR FIRST AV.,
the 5-story and basement brick tenement; size of lot, 25x100.5, more or less.
368, 370 East 10th St.,
NEAR AVENUE B,
the two 5-story brick tenements; size of lots, 25x92.3 each, more or less.
HENRY MERCKLE, Esq., Attorney for Plaintff, 31 Liberty St.
Maps, &c., with attorney or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r, will sell at auction
THURSDAY, JAN. 25, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
Estate of Peter Schutt, Dec'd,
444 & 446 Greenwich St.,
NEAR DESBROSSES ST.,
the two five-story and cellar brick tenements, with one store; size of lots, 21x80 each.
Henry J. Scheuber, Esq., Executor, 200 Hudson St.
Messrs. JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys, 50 Pine St.
Maps &c., with attorneys, executors, and at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r, will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.
153-155-157 West 23d St.
Near Seventh Av.,
the three four-story and basement brownstone buildings, with stores in first floors and basements, used for business and apartments; size of plot, 60x96.9.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r, will sell at auction
TUESDAY, JAN. 23d, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
SUPREME COURT SALE
under the direction of Edward Schenck, Esq., referee,
154 & 156, 158 & 160 E. 91st St.,
the two 8-story and basement brick apartments; size of plots 50x100.8½ each.
Messrs. DE WITT, LOCKMAN & DE WITT, Attorneys, 88 Nassau St.
Maps, etc., with attorneys, or auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r, will sell at auction
THURSDAY, JAN. 25, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
Estate of Peter Schutt, Dec'd,
444 & 446 Greenwich St.,
NEAR DESBROSSES ST.,
the two five-story and cellar brick tenements, with one store; size of lots, 21x80 each.
Henry J. Scheuber, Esq., Executor, 200 Hudson St.
Messrs. JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys, 50 Pine St.
Maps &c., with attorneys, executors, and at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r, will sell at auction
Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.
EXECUTORS' SALE
Estate of P. M. Wilson, D'd
By order of Robert H. Moses and James E. Carpenter, executors.
CORNER
HUDSON, BANK, BLEECKER & W. 11TH STS.,
BANK ST.

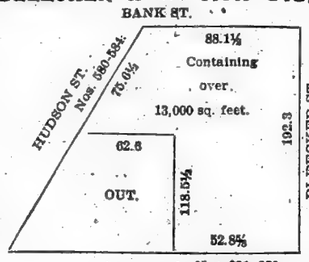

Nos. 291, 280.
WEST 11TH ST.
With the four five-story brick business buildings thereon, with boilers, machinery, engines, shafting, belting, &c.
Terms Easy.
FRANCIS W. JUDGE, Esq., Attorney for estate, 90 West Broadway.
Maps, &c., with attorney, or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r, will sell at auction
TUESDAY, JAN. 30, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 VESEY ST.,
Dissolution of Partnership,
198, 200 ORCHARD ST.,
31 feet south East Houston St.,
the two five-story and basement brick tenements; size of plot, 37.10x100.
163 ORCHARD ST.,
NEAR STANTON ST.,
the five-story and basement brick tenement, three families on a floor, with stores and basement stores; size of lot, 26.6x87.6.
177 LUDLOW ST.,
NEAR EAST HOUSTON ST.,
the five-story and basement brick tenement, four families on a floor, with two stores; size of lot, 25x87.6.
Messrs. ARNSTEIN & LEVY, Attorneys, 128 Broadway.
Maps, &c., with attorneys or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer, will sell at auction
THURSDAY, JAN. 25, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
1201-1203 Lexington Av.,
near 82d St.,
the two 4-story brownstone single flats, hot-water supply; size of lots, 20x70 each.
Maps, etc., at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auct'r

Office, 258 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a list of Flats, Tenements, Building Plots, and Speculative parcels to be sold on my Special Sales Day.

TUESDAY, January 30, 1906,

AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14-16 VESEY STREET, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

THE FOLLOWING 18 PARCELS:

PARTITION SALE.
350 WEST 15TH STREET,
3-story Flat.
Size, 25x92.
To be sold free and clear.
Messrs. Knox & Dooling, Attys., 68 William St., New York City.
Messrs. Wager, Acker & Wager, Attys., 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.
553 & 555 Brook Ave., near 149th St.,
Two 4-story Double Flats, with Stores and Baker's oven.
To be sold in one parcel.
Size, 53.91x82.70x irreg.
Liberal Terms.
TRUSTEE'S SALE.
By order of DENNIS P. DOWD, Trustee, Estate of JAMES DOWD.
120 WEST 17TH STREET,
3-story brick store & dwelling, with extension.
Size, 20.6x92.
Purchaser required to arrange his own mtge.
152, 154, 156 & 158 WEST 62D STREET,
Four 5-story triple flats,
to be sold in separate parcels,
12 rooms and baths on floor, hot water supply, open plumbing; no steam heat.
1st mortgage on each house, $23,750 at 5%.
Size, 25x100 each. Easy Terms.
133 EAST 118TH STREET,
4-story frame and 1-story rear building.
Size 25x91. Liberal Terms.
Small amount of cash required.
170 EAST 96TH STREET,
4-story and basement double flat, with stores.
1st Mortgage, $20,000 at 5%, due 1910.
Will take back a reasonable second mortgage.
Size, 50x100.8.
N. W. Cor. 144th St. and Morris Ave.
Old buildings thereon.
Size, 101.7x81, irreg.
Liberal Terms.

Washington Heights Building Plots.
N. E. Cor. 149TH ST. AND BROADWAY.
Size, 99.11x100; 10 feet below curb; no rock.
Mortgaged for $62,500.
NORTHEAST CORNER 184TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
Size, 90.11x100. Mortgaged for $45,000.
SOUTHEAST CORNER 187TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
Size, 50x100. Mortgaged for $23,500.
All ready for immediate improvement.
Most Liberal Terms.
Messrs. Davis & Kaufmann, Attys, 51 Chambers St., N. Y. City.
Messrs. Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, Attys., 30 Broad St., N. Y. City.
20 MORTON STREET,
5-story and basement double tenement.
All Improvements. Size, 25x90.
Liberal Terms.
Small amount of cash required.
90 DIVISION STREET,
4-story Brick Tenement, with Stores,
Size, 24.7x75.4, irreg.
Liberal Terms.
427 EAST 16TH STREET,
4-story front and rear building.
Size, 25x92.
Liberal Terms.
Small amount of cash required.
S. E. COR. IRVING PL. & 17TH ST.,
3-story and basement private dwelling.
Size, 27x90.
Liberal Terms.
152 SOUTH STREET,
5-story brick warehouse, with stores.
Size, 24.6x76, irreg.
To be sold free and clear.

Maps and booklets giving entire descriptive information can be obtained at the office of

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auct'r, 258 Broadway.

My Next Big Auction Sale of Real Estate will take place on February 8, 1906.

Executors and private parties who wish to offer any of their holdings will do well to, communicate with me at once.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer
Office 258 Broadway, N. Y. City,
will sell at Public Auction on
Monday, January 22, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
14-16 Vesey St., N. Y. City,
The investment and speculative parcels
430 WEST 53d STREET,
5-story and basement, 4-family tenement;
2754 THIRD AVE., Near 146th St.,
3-story and basement brick building, with stores;
528 EAST 152d STREET,
4-story buildng;
353 & 355 EAST THIRD ST.,
6-story and basement modern brick and fireproof tenement, with stores;
2750 THIRD AVE., Near 146th St.,
2-story store and basement, with 1-story extension.
LIBERAL TERMS CAN BE ARRANGED.
For maps and further particulars, apply at office of JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

Owners of Tenements
Constant demands
Made upon me for Flats and Tenements with or without stores
In Yorkville Section
J. Frederick Calhoun,
955 Park Ave., bet. 81st and 82nd Streets.

PARISH, FISHER, MOONEY & CO.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Messrs. JOHN L. PARISH and HARRIS B. FISHER announce that they have acquired the entire plant, records, fixtures, and good will of PARISH, FISHER, MOONEY & CO. by the purchase of its entire capital stock and will continue its business at the old stand, No. 149 Broadway.
JOHN L. PARISH, HARRIS B. FISHER.

Manhattan property only for buyer or seller; good loans secured. Thos. M. Henneberry, 1,389 Lexington Av.

Bargain.—Elegant swell-front five-story single flat; prominent location; little cash necessary. Seidman & Adler, 11 East 116th St.

For investment, resales, small, large profits. Cyrille Carreau, Agent, 706 6th Av., 45th.

S. GOLDSTICKER, AUCT'R
PEREMPTORY SALE.
S. Goldsticker will sell at auction on
Tuesday, Jan. 30th, at noon,
at the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 Vesey St.,
The Valuable Plot of Land
N. E. Cor. B'dway & 147th St. 99.11 x125.
For Maps and terms apply to the Auctioneer, 163 Broadway, N. Y.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

OWNERS
IF YOU WANT TO SELL
SEND US PARTICULARS OF
YOUR PROPERTY AT ONCE
Our clients buy on our own appraisal.
QUICK RESULTS GUARANTEED
SEIDMAN & ADLER
11 EAST 116TH STREET.

I Guarantee to Sell
New or old apartments inside of 24 hours
Exceptional Bargains
For Quick Buyers. Four and five-story double and triple flats in the Bronx.
Attention, Builders!
I have for sale good plots on the line of Rapid Transit with building loans.
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
Improved and Unimproved Property in Manhattan and Bronx.
CHAS. JUNGMAN
Westchester Av., cor. Dawson St.
Telephone, 1930 Melrose.

Geo. R. Read & Co.
REAL ESTATE.
Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way.
Branch: 1 Madison Av., 23d St.

APARTMENT HOTEL
For sale to close an estate; nine-story fireproof Hotel; no vacancies; immediate possession; delivered free and clear if desired.
Bloodgood, de Saulles & Talbot,
542 Fifth Av., cor. 45th St.

Fort Amsterdam Realty Co.,
REAL ESTATE OPERATORS.
128 Broadway.
Telephones 5163-5164 Cortlandt.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE. | MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

$350,000 TO INVEST

IN COLD WATER TENEMENTS

ALBERT E. LOWE

BOWERY BANK BLDG., GRAND ST. & BOWERY.

For Sale
or
Lease, Part of Term, Sixty-six years
in the
Thirties, nr. Fifth Ave.
ATTRACTIVE PRICES
One-half building leased
POSSESSION,
P. O. Box 324, Mad. Square.

6 Months Free

On request we will mail you for six months free "REAL ESTATE INFORMATION," describing New York City's wonderful development, its great public improvements, its Subways—and its rapid increase in Real Estate values, and the best opportunities for investment. Every person desiring to better their financial condition and who can invest only $5.00 or more monthly should read this publication. It will show you how you can participate in profits made from New York City Real Estate. Send to-day.
SPEAR'S REALTY CORPORATION, 171 Broadway, N. Y.

BROKERS AND OWNERS.
Submit particulars of properties for sale. Large sum for investment in Manhattan realty.
GUSTAV GOODMANN,
346 Broadway.

We inspect each month and keep repaired the plumbing of your houses for a small fee per month. Write for particulars to The William A. Soles Plumbing Inspection System, main office 1,691 Park Av., Telephone.

Bargain.—Elegant four-story brownstone private house; prominent location; best section 116th St.; suitable doctor, business, or residence; broker's commission allowed. Soldman & Adler, 11 East 116th St.

IN EIGHTIES, NEAR PARK.
Private four-story dwelling, thorough condition, ready for immediate occupancy; moderate price; opportunity for homeseekers. Bronn & Bronn, 500 Fifth Avenue.

Five-story triple, 12 rooms, 3, 4 rooms and bath, hot water, near Subway; $35,000; wide street, with cars; easy terms. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

A.—A.—Harlem double flat on avenue, with stores; price $26,000; terms easy. L. J. Phillips & Co., 786 Prospect Av.

Manhattan investment properties, exceptional opportunities. Particulars O'Shea & Klein, 526 West 48th St.

East Side.

JOHN T. & JAMES A. FARLEY
(WINDSOR ARCADE)
Beg to announce that they have but two houses unsold of the seven American basement dwellings recently completed,
Nos. 30 & 32 East 52nd St.
Inspection invited. Caretaker on premises.

IN THE 60s, NEAR 5TH AVE.
FOR SALE, modern dwelling; 25 ft. wide, 5 baths, electric light, elevator; very cheap; exceedingly light rear; possession in March.
For further particulars apply to
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
1 Madison Av. (10428) 60 Liberty St.

MADISON AVENUE, COR. PLOT, NEAR 32D STREET.
FOR SALE, 5,000 to 7,500 square feet, according to requirements. Superb site for immediate improvement.
For further particulars apply to
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
1 Madison Av. (10439) 60 Liberty St.

IN THE 80s, NEAR 5TH AVE.
FOR SALE, very attractive 25 ft. modern dwelling, now offered at a reduced price.
For further particulars apply to
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
1 Madison Av. (10422) 60 Liberty St.

IN THE 70s, NEAR MADISON AV.
FOR SALE, modern 25-ft. dwelling; all improvements; moderate price.
For further particulars apply to
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
1 Madison Av. (10434) 60 Liberty St.

1st Av. Corner, near 14th St.—Old rent, $3,600; price, $36,000; West 53d St., 14-room 4-family; best condition; rent, $3,260; price, $29,500; single flat, vicinity 5th Av., 110th St., 5-story; price, $18,500; Washington Heights, 2 doubles; price, $23,000 each; principals only. Apply P. A. Smyth, 141 Broadway.

For Sale Checp.—63 East 80th St., 25x102.2; four-story dwelling, with three-story extension, nearly covering lot; gas and electric fixtures; electric elevator; excellent condition; immediate possession. Apply to your own broker or Elliott, Jaffray Co., 194-6 Broadway.

Bargain.—Six-story modern flat, fully rented, 50x100, all improvements, vicinity Madison Av., Harlem; $10,000 cash required; would entertain exchange. Simon, Wallach, Wolf, Cohn, 18 East 116th St.

East 90th St.—5-story double flat, $24,000; East Forties, five-story double, 10-room house, improved, $23,500; 2 five-story Avenue B tenements, $14,000; each bargain. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

Actual sacrifice; 44th St., east of 3d Av.; 5-story cold-water tenement; best condition; mortgage, $20,000; rents, $2,800; price, $26,250; no brokerage paid. Owner, A Box 308 Times, Times Square.

SCHWAB Realty Co., 200 Broadway,
offer 5 story, 4 family, 14 rooms, east side corner in 90's. $6,000 cash. Investment nets 28 per cent. above expenses. Long mortgages.

Attention.—Eighties; two five-story double, 14-room, 26-family tenements; 80 feet wide; price, $40,500 each; ranges and boilers. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

East 91st St., 33.6x100; 5-story and basement triple, 2-5-1-6; all improvements; rents about $5,350; price $51,000; mtge. $42,000. N. Harris, 40 West 34th St.

East 75th, two four-story double flats, plot 53x100; good condition; price $38,000; $9,000 cash. Frank W. Stevens, 41 Park Row.

Third Ave., corner in Nineties, 25.8x90, 5 stories, cold water double tenement; 3 stores. Bargain price, $38,000. Sharum, 141 Broadway.

East side dwelling; 16 foot; exceptional block; excellent condition; $52,500. M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., 135 Broadway.

For Sale—Six lots, near 1st Av., in Yorkville; price reasonable. H. F. Miller, 1,167 Washington Av.

$20,000.—18-room brick private house, 13th St., near 2d Av. Butler & McGuire, 134 West 23d St.

Below 14th Street.

450 Washington St., 18x68, 4-story house; rents well.
Cyrille Carreau Owner, 796 6th Av., 45th.

Downtown mercantile building leased to responsible tenant; pays over 9% on $24,000. For particulars address Ralph Stout, 10 Wall St.

West Side.

AN OPPORTUNITY.
50-ft. new-law 4-family, one block from Subway station; we guarantee rents $8,448; price $72,000; always rented. Full particulars,
KEHOE & WHITE,
1,623 Amsterdam Av., cor. 140th St.

Lot Near 59th Street and 10th Avenue,
25x100, suitable for stable, tenement, factory, for sale cheap; might trade and add cash.
F. R. Houghton, 156 Broadway.

Broadway corner, near 103d St., Subway, 6-story apartment with stores, all rented, investor's opportunity. Bernard Smyth & Sons, 149 Broadway.

Five-story double, 2 stores and basements, 6 rooms, near Lenox Av. Subway station; all rented, $3,900; price $35,500; $6,000 cash. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

West Side.

Very Desirable Properties for Sale.

147 WEST 88TH ST., PRIVATE HOUSE; CONVENIENT TO SUBWAY.
238 WEST 108TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY, SUITABLE FOR STABLE OR GARAGE.
49 CONVENT AV., PRIVATE HOUSE, ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS; RESTRICTED NEIGHBORHOOD.
727 8TH AV., STORE AND APARTMENTS; ASTOR LEASEHOLD.
LONG ACRE SQUARE DISTRICT; AVENUE AND STREET, CONTAINING 8,000 SQUARE FEET.
REASONABLE PRICES AND EASY TERMS. BROKERS PROTECTED.
ROOM 1,306, 108 FULTON ST., CITY.

ATTRACTIVE REALTY PROPOSITIONS
MANHATTAN.
60 Cortlandt St., adjoining Greenwich.
111-113 West 30th St.—50-ft. plot.
S. E. Cor. 69th St. & Columbus Av.—5-story.
584 Columbus Av.—five-story triple.
158 West 84th St.—five-story double.
S. W. Cor. 146th St. & Convent Av.—5-story.
BRONX.
Brown Place, cor. 136th St.—four lots.
Kelly St., near 165th St.—five lots.
2,988-90 3d Av., near 149th St.
60 lots adjoining Washington Bridge.
Full commission to BROKERS.
RESERVE REALTY CO., 156 Broadway.

Pennsylvania R. R. Section.
On W. 24th St., 50x100, 2 tenants.
On W. 25th St., 66x100, 2 tenants.
On W. 26th St., several small parcels.
On W. 27th St., 42x100, 6-story.
On W. 28th St., 50x100, old tenements.
On W. 29th St., 50x100, tenements.
On W. 30th St., 50 to 100x100, old building.
The above all at prices below market values.
S. B. GOODALE & SON,
6 W. 24th St. 5th Av. Hotel.

FOR SALE
Valuable Property on
Nassau Street,
North of Maiden Lane.
APPLY TO
Douglas Robinson, Chas. S. Brown & Co., 160 BROADWAY.

ATTRACTIVE ESTATE INVESTMENT can be purchased at about present land value, WHICH IS RAPIDLY INCREASING.
AN ENTIRE 7TH AVE. FRONT.
FIVE-STORY STORES AND APARTMENT HOUSES; SIZE OF LOT 201.10x125 FEET; NEAR ELEVATED & SUBWAY STATIONS.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av. 81st St.

ATTENTION! FOR SALE.—VERY DESIRABLE CORNER PLOT WITH OLD BUILDINGS, ON AMSTERDAM AV., 125x100; SUITABLE FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT AND BUSINESS BUILDING. OWNER, WILLIAM HIRSCH, 55 LIBERTY ST.

BROADWAY CORNER, SUBWAY STATION,
150x100, excavated, ready for building; will sell this fancy parcel at $40,000 less than anything adjoining or in immediate vicinity. Can be bought at
Jesse C. Bennett & Co., 2289 Broadway.

Broadway Corner.
To those who will improve, small amount of cash will buy. Plot 100x100 on upper Broadway.
LOWERRE STEVENSON REALTY COMPANY,
500 Fifth Avenue.

IN THE 20s, NEAR 6TH AVENUE.
FOR SALE, NEAR 23D STREET,
plottage of 40 to 120 feet front; rare opportunity for builders. Price low.
For full particulars apply to
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
1 Madison Av. (10444) 60 Liberty St.

Upper West Side.—Six-story elevator apartment house, near Broadway, one block from Subway station; size 100x100.11; all rented, leases; price $220,000; mortgage $150,000 at 4½ per cent.; rentals $22,000; great future; small amount of cash; might consider exchange.
Wm. H. Van Alst & Co.
2,700 Broadway, near 108th St.

BROADWAY CORNER CHEAP.
vacant, 100x100; excavated; recently purchased at a low price; owner has changed his plans and will sell a bargain.
Jesse C. Bennett & Co., 2289 Broadway.

Attention Speculators: Investigate this
116th St., vicinity Lenox Av., 6-story new law house, with stores; 4 families on a floor (19 rooms); rents $9,200; asking $86,000; easy terms.
Sonnabend & Gromer, 311 West 116th St.

Special Bargain.
A private house, 17x100, 3-story and basement, near 110th St. Subway station; requires under $2,000 cash. Quick action.
A. B. MOSHER & co.,
55 West 110th St., near Lenox Av.

146 St., 7th & Lenox Avs.
Six lots, 150x100. Excavated and ready for immediate improvement. One block from Subway station. Cheapest lots in this busy section. Price $11,250. Easy terms.
WARREN & SKILLIN, NO. 96 B'WAY.

Bargain
142d St., vicinity 8th Av., 5-story triple flat; all modern improvements; 25x100; rents $3,300; asking $31,000. Sonnabend & Gromer, 311 West 116th St.

OWNER WILL SACRIFICE
8th Av., vicinity 150th St., 5-story triple flat, with large store; no steam; rents $3,400; price $32,500. Sonnabend & Gromer, 311 West 116th St.

CHOICE INVESTMENT.
Six-story elevator house; guaranteed rents $13,000; can be bought under $110,000; private house block; consider small trade.
KEHOE & WHITE,
1,623 Amsterdam Av., cor. 140th St.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY
1024 St., Near Columbus Av.—Two 6-story new-law 4-family houses, 20 rooms on a floor; rents $9,000; price $80,000; easy terms. Sonnabend & Gromer, 311 West 116th St.

Building Plot Near 125th Street
and 7th Av., 32x100; splendid light both sides; well adapted for business purposes, stable, garage, &c.
F. R. Houghton, 156 Broadway.

SHERMAN SQUARE, 40x65,
for improvement; can increase size if necessary; well adapted for automobile garage, business, market, wines, music hall.
F. R. Houghton, 156 Broadway.

Between Central Park West and Columbus Av., near 86th St., block built with private houses; 5-story flat, 40x100, price reasonable. Bernard Smyth & Sons, 149 Broadway.

87TH AV., VICINITY 145TH ST., modern 5-story triple flat; all improvements; rents about $4,000; asking $40,000. Sonnabend & Gromer, 311 West 116th St.

$15,000 only required, 22% guaranteed on investment; 6-story new-law 50-ft. house, no elevator; convenient to 110th St. Subway.
McCREEDY CO., COLUMBUS & 58TH.

On Cornelia, Near 6th Av.—5-story front and 5-story rear; rented one tenant, $2,400; good security; price $27,500; mtge. $22,000. E. B. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

A 6th Ave. corner above 42d, 102 feet on avenue, 75 ft. on street, 4-story buildings with stores, well rented, opportunity. Bernard Smyth & Sons, 149 Broadway.

22% guaranteed on investment of $15,000; 50-ft. 6-story new law, no elevator; near 116th St. Subway.
McCREEDY CO., COLUMBUS & 58TH.

BROOKLYN. FOR SALE. | BROOKLYN. FOR SALE.

IMPROVEMENTS IN

FISKE TERRACE,

FLATBUSH.

Sewer, Water and Gas Mains, Electric Light and Telephone Conduits, with House Connections to All Plots, Are Complete.

STREETS:
Are Asphalt Paved and Parked.

HORTICULTURE:
Over 50,000 Shrubs, Trees, Bulbs, and Flowering Plants Are Laid Out.

ACKERSON HOUSES
Nearing Completion Have Every Convenience, Including Hot-Water Heat, 2 Baths, Combination Gas and Electric Lights, Parquet Floors, Etc.
Some of the handsomest effects in architecture and arrangement ever attained.

PRICES LOWEST IN FLATBUSH.

T. B. Ackerson Company,
140 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Two 25 ft. Double
4-story improved brick flat houses in first-class order, on St. Mark's Av., between Vanderbilt and Underhill;
ALWAYS RENTED
and on easy terms. Apply at office JEROME REALTY CO., 319 Sixth Av., cor. 3d St., Brooklyn.

$6800 Cheapest house in Brooklyn; 2-family whitestone; 12 rooms, 2 baths; worth $7,500; 30 minutes Manhattan. Open Sundays. Pierce Keefe, 53d St. & 5th Av.

A SNAP FOR SOME ONE.
A new A1 two-family house; cost $10,500 to build; 15 rooms and 2 baths; hardwood trim throughout; open plumbing; will sell for $8,500; mortgage $5,500; must be quick.
JOHN G. CORLETT CO.,
1,434 Flatbush Avenue.

$6000 Single brick flat; 17 rooms, 3 baths; fine location; newly decorated; mtg. $3,500; worth $6,700. Open Sundays. Pierce Keefe, 53d St. & 5th Av.

$6450 Brownstone 2-family house, 2-story and basement; fine location, between 4th and 5th Avs. Open Sundays. Pierce Keefe, 53d St. & 5th Av.

BRONX. FOR SALE. | BRONX. FOR SALE.

BEST LOCATION IN THE BRONX
CITY LOTS AT SUBURBAN PRICES
BEAUTIFUL HOME SITES
GILT EDGE INVESTMENTS

TREMONT TERRACE
177TH STREET N. Y. CITY

On the line of the approved extension of Westchester Avenue rapid transit.
FRONTING ON PELHAM BAY PARK
The most beautiful and aristocratic section of the Bronx. High ground—level land—no rocks—fine old shade trees.
16-room, 2-family model houses with all improvements, for sale.
This is an exceptional opportunity to secure a gilt edge investment or an ideal Home site.
No assessments; we make all improvements—grading streets, laying stone sidewalks, curbs, crossings, water and lighting, etc. Titles guaranteed by the Lawyers Title Insurance Co.
In a few months' time, when the contract will be given for the Rapid Transit Extension to Pelham Bay Park, prices will positively double and treble in value. For particulars
WRITE AT ONCE TO
BANKERS' REALTY & SECURITY CO.
S. H. GAINSBORG, President.
1009 Flatiron Bldg., B'way & 23d St.
Tel. 1342—Gramercy.

CHOICE LOTS AT LOW PRICES
ON EASY PAYMENTS

WILLIAM'S BRIDGE SECTION.
Randall St., 212th St., bet. Maple & 4th St., one block east of White Plains Boulevard. A plot of land, choicest part of Bronx; 23 lots, no malarial ground; very healthy; exact location of the old Varian Manor House; will sell cheap for immediate cash; property free and clear. For particulars apply
J. A. MYERS,
49 MAIDEN LANE.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.
West Side.
A SPECULATIVE OPPORTUNITY.
FIVE-STORY APARTMENT HOUSES,
near West Side "L" station,
three double (extra wide) and two single, RENTING FOR ABOUT $20,000.
can be bought under $175,000.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av.

A.—PRINCIPALS ONLY.
Have three choice parcels in the Pennsylvania Depot section for sale at a bargain.
West 30th St., 50x90..... $100,000
West 31st St., 25x150..... 75,000
7th Av., 75x100..... 150,000
H. FURST, 40 WEST 34TH ST.

$40,000 cash buys seven-story west side elevator apartment house, balance five-year mortgage; 100x100; 42 apartments; no vacancies; pays 15 per cent. net; investigation invited; title guaranteed. Owner, 111 Broadway, Room 410.

Good Chance—7th Av. and 182d St., three-story and basement dwelling, 20x100; tiled bath; in first-class condition; mtg. $10,500; price $15,000; will consider exchange and add cash. F. Herman, 39 West 132d St.

Manhattan Av.—Three five-story steam-heated flats, tiled bathroom, stationary iceboxes, $7,000 cash each, balance mortgage; price $36,000; offer considered; bargain. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

An Unusual Chance for Speculation.—A plot of 3,800 feet on 31st St. east of 7th Av.; price $75,000; terms to suit; Pennsylvania depot section. Reed, 40 West 34th St.

$4,000 buys 20-family tenement, forced sale; rent $3,362; price $27,350; principals only; must be sold immediately. Owner, Box 169 Times Downtown.

5-story 4-family tenement, store under lease; rent $2,250; price $20,500; $6,000 cash; principals only. Immediate, Box 167 Times Downtown.

64th, West.—5-story double, cold water, 6 robms, bath; 4 stores; private house block; $32,000; rents $3,528, guaranteed; paying 15% net. H. A. Raymond, 2 West 125th.

West 114th St., 25x100, triple, 4 rooms and bath; improvements; rents $3,500; price $33,000; mtgs. $25,000. Harris, 40 West 34th.

West 16th St., between 5th and 6th Avs., dwelling 21 front; fine investment purchase. Frank W. Stevens, 41 Park Row.

Between 6th Av. and Broadway, 4-story and basement dwelling; house adjoining obtainable. Cyrille Carreau, Agent, 796 6th Av., 45th.

5-story double flat, 133d St., near 8th Av., 33.4 x100, rent $4,100, price $38,000, $5,000 cash needed. Sharum, 141 Broadway.

72d Street 250, Near Broadway—Twenty-foot residence, bargain; might exchange. Owner. Telephone connection.

Amsterdam Av. corner; asking $40,000; $7,500 cash; rare chance. Lewis S. Crane, 187 Broadway.

110-112 West 26th St., plot 42x94.9, or will build for tenant and lease.
A. M. Johnson & Co., 489 Fifth Av.

New, modern six-story apartment house; lot 53x100.11; near Grant's tomb; price, $125,000; easy terms. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

8th Ave., near 57th St., 3-story building, 25x100; suitable garage or other business. Bernard Smyth & Sons, 149 Broadway.

93th St., adjoining corner Columbus Av.; side light; double flat.
Owner, Cyrille Carreau, 796 6th Av., 45th.

Two five-story triples, upper west side; steam heat; $70,000; rents $7,500; $7,500 cash each. Frank W. Stevens, 41 Park Row.

3 5-story doubles, 135th St., 7th Av.; 10 rooms; steam heat; rents $6,408; price $61,000. J. Fried, 1,015 Trinity Av., 165th St.

Adjacent to West 42d corner, 75x100, three 4-story buildings, well rented, price low. Bernard Smyth & Sons, 149 Broadway.

Several good parcels on West 116th St. C. A. Lincoln, 40 Liberty.

Builder's Chance.—40x100; 51st, near 9th; $24,000. Boylan, 402 West 51st St.

Washington Heights.

AMSTERDAM AVE., NEAR 165TH ST.
4-story flat, $28,500.
W. D. MORGAN,
1,337 Amsterdam Ave., near 144th St.

A Private Party Built
The 5-story 21-family apartment, with all modern improvements, at
170TH ST., COR. CLINTON AV., BRONX.
Not Built for Speculation.
It is offered for sale and can be bought on easy terms. Apply DAVID SCHWARTZ, 17 Bible House, 3d Av., cor. 8th St., N. Y. City.

$15,000 buys 5-story business corner, 40x100; 20 rooms, 4 stores; $65,000; rents $7,000.

$12,000 buys 5-story triple new law business corner; price $48,000; rents $5,500; will net 15 per cent.

$10,000 buys 5-story, 37.6x100, business corner; good for liquor business; $50,000; rents $7,000.

H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av. Tel. 571 Melrose.

Opportunity for Home Seeker.
Seven-room house in private street, near Subway station, cheap.
M. A. POWER,
990 Westchester Av., Bronx.

Boston Road and 169th St,
McKinley Sq. Finest Bronx Section.
5-story new stone front, four family; lot 50x147; equity, $15,000. Investment, Box 320 Times.

BRONX ACREAGE.
Boston Road, 36 acres, high and dry, extensive frontage, $5,500 per acre; very close to N. Y., Westchester & Boston R. R.
P. A. SMYTH, 141 Broadway.

Attention!—Peters's Bargain List.—2-family house, 11 rooms, $5,000; 2-family house, 11 rooms, $5,500; 3-family house, 11 rooms, $6,800; 2-family house, 13 rooms, $6,500; 1-family house, 7 rooms, 50x100, $6,000; 3-family house, 17 rooms, all improvements, $9,500; easy terms. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms; open Sundays.

Attention, Builders!—Large plot, extra deep and level lots, near "L" station; best renting locality in Bronx; attractive price and terms. Sharrott & Thom, 2,796 3d Av., (148th St.)

A Builder's Chance.—Choice plot, 100x89 feet, excavated and ready for foundation; fine section of Creston Av.; plans prepared for six two-story brick two-family houses; rare opportunity. Weber, 660 East 149th St.

Attention, Speculators!—Plot of 34 lots near Bronx and Pelham Parkway and proposed rapid transit extension; $25,000; easy terms; worth $34,000. Sharrott & Thom, 2,796 3d Av., (148th St.)

3RD AV., NEAR TREMONT AV.
79-foot plot, below grade; no rock; cheapest lots in Bronx. Houghton, 156 Broadway.

$2,000 buys 4-story new law tenement, 31-foot front; price, $16,000.
L. Reiter, Cor. Westchester and Jackson Avs.

$1,600 buys a three-family house in a good location; $3,500 buys a four-story double flat.
J. F. Murphy Realty Co.,
Bronx Building, 177th St.

Northeast corner 3d Av. and 163d St., junction of St. Ann's and Boston Avs., three lots; exchange considered.
Owner, Cyrille Carreau, 796 6th Av., 45th.

$500.—Snap for real estate man, old-established business; office furnishings worth the money; leased to 1910; will retire about April; satisfactory reasons for selling. 745 Melrose Av.

St. Ann's Av. corner triple, station street, 25x100; 3 stores, apartments, $15

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$48 LOT. $68 LOT.

January Prices, January Terms, $5 Down $3 Monthly.

RIGHT NEAR THE CITY LINE
10 MINUTES BY RAIL TO JAMAICA
30 MINUTES TIME TO HERALD SQUARE

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The county seat of Nassau County;
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Three lines of railroad center there.
60 trains a day; 10 cents carfare.
Electric car line direct to New York.

Do you want anything better than the above for a profitable, convenient, beautiful suburban home?

$268 Extremely choice Villa Plots within 3 blocks of Depot— $5 DOWN—Then $5 MONTHLY. $268

Nothing like it anywhere. Get in now before Spring. Buy at once and double your money by July 1st. You can do it. Go down and see for yourself.

WE HAVE THREE EXCURSION TRAINS TO-DAY.
Leaving Long Island City at 9.50 A. M., 11 A. M., 1.30 P. M.

NEXT WEDNESDAY	NEXT SATURDAY	NEXT SUNDAY
at same time.	at same time.	at same time.

WEATHER NEVER STOPS INVESTORS. WE GO TO THE PROPERTY AS ADVERTISED, RAIN OR SNOW. NOTHING STOPS US.

Let us show you at our expense the best property for a near-by investment or a home right at the door of your work and strictly and positively in the line of great profit and development. We are advising you for the new year what is actually safe and sound.

Send for tickets and maps at once or make appointment and our representative will meet you and go with you to the property at any hour on any day.

Our Titles are Guaranteed by the Title Insurance Company of New York.

BUSINESS LOTS ON MACADAMIZED STREET, $428. $10 DOWN - - $10 MONTHLY

WILLIAM H. MOFFITT REALTY COMPANY
155-157 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

BAYSIDE PARK

Will be closer to the heart of New York than Harlem is to-day as soon as the Pennsylvania Railroad Tunnel is completed.

In view of this do you think we are unreasonable in stating that present prices of lots will treble inside of three years?

Next Spring the $350 Lots Will Be Raised to $500.

Our Faith in This Ideal Resort

is shown by the large amount of our own money which we have put into the development and improvement of the place. We have spent thousands of dollars in making it the most attractive all-the-year-round resort on Long Island.

SELECT YOUR HOME NOW.

THE HOUSES WHICH WE ARE BUILDING NOW CAN BE ACQUIRED ON A PAYMENT OF 10 PER CENT. OF THEIR COST —THE BALANCE IN SMALL MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS.

Bayside Park is beautifully situated on the slope of Little Neck Bay, on the north shore of Long Island Sound. Get a free railroad ticket at our office and go out to see the place.

North Shore Realty Co., 202 East 23d Street, New York.

AT....

HOLLIS

Long Island

11 MILES FROM NEW YORK CITY HALL

in the very centre of the active Real Estate operations in the Borough of Queens, where values are advancing from day to day and properties are being sold and resold at increased prices, we have for sale a tract of 100 acres of most desirable, well situated, level land, which is ripe for subdivision, at a mere nominal cost; price $3,500 an acre. The property can be divided into 17 lots to the acre, and will readily sell for $600 to $1,500 a lot.

The property is near the railroad station and adjoins the tract of land owned by the Queens Borough Development Company, in which some of New York's most prominent financiers are interested.

HOLLIS is on the main line of the Long Island Railroad, and real estate values here are bound to experience before long the same sensational rise in values that disfinguished the Bronx last year. The operation of electric trains on the Long Island Railroad is the present stimulating factor for real estate activity in this section, and within three years, when the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel will be completed, enabling the public to reach HOLLIS inside of 10 minutes from the very heart of New York, there is no telling to what figure property values will have risen by that time.

The owner of this property is not averse to the formation of a syndicate of responsible business men for the purpose of developing and putting the property on the market for public purchase next spring.

Selling terms, 25 per cent. cash, balance on mortgages.

For further particulars address S. E., 202 East 23d Street, New York.

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Only 30 minutes from Herald Square and ten minutes' walk from beautiful Little Neck Bay.

LOTS $200 TO $500.

Carefully restricted and splendidly improved; on easy terms.

GOOD FOR QUICK PROFITS.

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TERMS TO SUIT. PRICES REASONABLE.
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76 ACRES AT $2,000 Per Acre.
165 ACRES AT $1,200 Per Acre.

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MAKE MONEY QUICK.

Several Choice Parcels.

NOTE.—We will buy property in this section in large or small quantities.

TAYLOR-STORM REALTY CO.,
11 East 42d St.

Choice, restricted location, 45 minutes out, south shore, near station and bay, superior built cottage, up-to-date, eight rooms, bath, and attic; best open plumbing, large porcelain tubs, marble basin, stone washtubs, large verandas, porte cochere, artistic decorations, large reception hall, with open fireplace, concrete cellar; perfect heating system; plot 100x117; price $4,200, $500 down, remainder as rental. Carrollton Realty Co., World Bldg., N. Y.

LOTS $45 up Less than one hour from 34th St., on south shore, near thriving town. Schools, churches, stores, &c., at hand. Terms will be made to suit. Loans procured to build with. L. Tannenbaum, 184 East 73d St.

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fronting on big lake, beautiful bathing shore, fine fishing, sailing; rolling land, very fertile, plenty heavy woodland, 2 ponds nourished by springs; house and barn, well, 2 roads to depot 1 mile; one hour from city; terms easy after the first payment; very good paying investment. Address A Box 138 Times Downtown.

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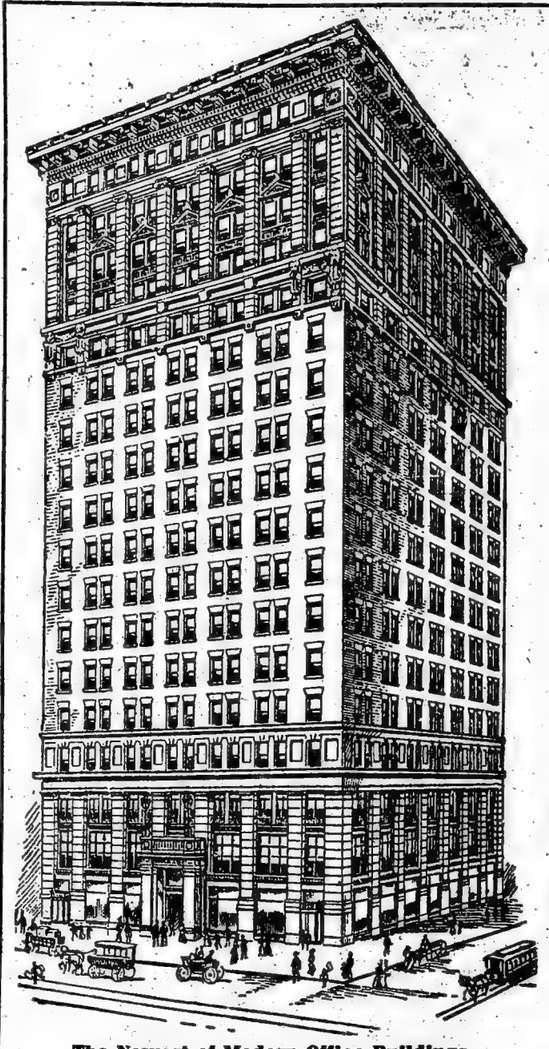

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Floors connecting and arranged for large corporations; or offices singly or en suite for lawyers, etc.

Every office directly lighted.

The doors and all interior trim are metal covered; no woodwork of any kind is used. The first office building equipped with Wire Glass in all wall openings exposed to conflagration hazards.

The 2nd floor is arranged for 2 tenants—especially desirable for Financial Institution, Steamship or Railroad Office.

Eight rapid elevators; also fine large basement suitable for high class restaurant.

If you have not been through this building, it is worth your while to do so before renewing your present lease.

Plans may be seen at the offices of William C. Walker's Sons & Wright Barclay, Agents, ON PREMISES.

Sixty Wall Street

Through to Pine Street

Desirable Offices for Rent

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All-night service. Filtered iced drinking water. Toilets on every floor.

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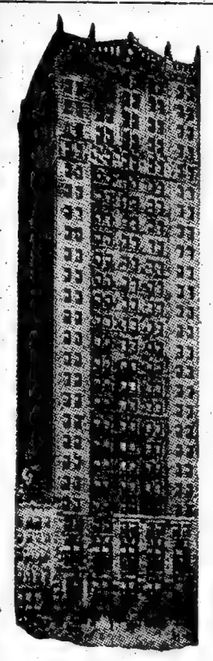

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75x100 or 125x100.
TO LEASE 21 YEARS,
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MIGHT IMPROVE FOR RESPONSIBLE MERCHANT.
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Five store floors in elevator building, 22 West 39th St.; whole or part. M. Naftal, owner, 744 6th Av. Telephone 670 Bryant.

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Homes for everybody in any of the best sections of Long Island. Homes for the rich, homes for the poor, homes for teachers, homes for artists, homes for business men, homes for artisans, homes for mechanics, homes for engineers, homes for farmers. Ranging in size from lots, ¼-acre and 1-acre plots to hundreds of acres. Ranging in price from $150 to $150,000. Water fronts, hills, plains, valleys, and lakes. Half mile of railroad front free for factory sites. R. F. Woodward, Northport, L. I.

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Rockville Centre.—Beautiful, new house, two stories, attic, cellar, 7 rooms, bath; all improvements; electric lights, &c.; lot 50x150; barn; five minutes' walk from station, trolley; price $3,800; terms easy. I. L. Wood, 243 Broadway.

On Great South Bay, For Sale.—The finest building sites on south side Long Island; high land, view of bay and ocean for twenty miles; plots from 1 to 10 acres each. For maps and particulars apply to John A. Potter, Patchogue, L. I.

Great bargain, to close estate, plot 14 lots, 25 x125, between Rockville Centre and Freeport, five minutes of Baldwin Station; trolley direct to New York; cash or easy terms. Carrollton Realty Co., World Bldg., N. Y.

We have a large list of Long Island farms for sale, some of which are bargains, and if purchased now will make you a handsome profit. Write us. Milton R. Smith, 203 Broadway, New York.

Owner will sacrifice 60 acres land at Huntington Station for $13,000; lots adjoining selling for $300; excellent opportunity for development and subdivision. K. McDougall, 32 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn.

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Elegant private 12-room house in Nyack-on-the-Hudson, with all latest improvements, land, and stable; must be sold cheap, or in exchange for real estate or anything; cause, owner leaves for Europe. Inquire Schatz, 346 East 57th St.

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Cottage, 46 Ft. Square, Two Stories, verandah 8 ft. wide, eleven rooms, with outside kitchen, hot and cold water, bath and toilet rooms, hardwood floors, fireplace, icehouse, boathouse, large stable, fifty acres of land, situated at Lake Beauport, (Laurentian Mountains,) twelve miles from Quebec City, 957 feet above St. Lawrence. Scenery simply superb, and incomparable health restoring spot; house 121 feet above lake; price $6,000. Apply Geo. E. Amyot, 45 Dorchester St., Quebec.

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New 12-Story Office Building

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Tiled halls and toilets on every floor.

Near centre of financial, real estate, insurance, law, drug and wholesale jewelry districts.

This modern fireproof building embraces every improvement for the comfort and convenience of tenants, three speedy hydraulic plunger safety elevators. Fine permanent light on all sides.

To lease, on very inducing terms, a few fine offices and one entire Floor of about 4,000 square feet.

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Apply to J. A. MYERS, on premises, or your own real estate broker.

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Entire floor, 42x55; six rooms, decorated; suitable fine business or office suite; $1,800 year. Parlor store, 21x43, decorated, parquet floor, $1,900 per year.

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505 Washington St., 6-story business building, $1,500; good lease.

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S. E. corner 55th St. and 6th Av., light studio, stores; one with NORTH SKYLIGHT.

796 6th Av., front light studio, $30.

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Also STABLE, any location.
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No. 158 Lenox Av., S. E. Cor. 118th St.
Suitable for any purpose.
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Large, light store with grand show window; moderate rent; liberal lease; unusual opportunity for druggist or butcher.

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LARGE, LIGHT OFFICES. MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. ELEVATOR. $25 per month.

Desirable store, loft, basement and sub-basement, 133 Mercer St., including steam heat and elevator service; rent reasonable. For terms apply Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194-6 Broadway.

Five-story basement and fine sub-basement building, near City Hall, west of Broadway, to lease for term of years, with renewals, to responsible party. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

AT 520 WEST BROADWAY, CORNER OF BLEECKER ST., 3D LOFT, 80x100; POWER, HEAT, AND ELEVATOR; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Broadway, Between Fulton and John Sts.—Lofts and offices; steam heat; elevator and janitor service; rents reasonable. Apply to Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194 Broadway.

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Corner store and basement; can be enlarged to suit; busiest section. Address 408 Fuller Building.

Exceptionally desirable desk room in light outer office at 60 Wall St., to let to responsible real estate man. Address A., 105 Times Downtown.

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116th, 20 East.—Great store; ladies' ready-made, dry goods, grocery, delicatessen, butcher. Call afternoon.

23rd, 126 East.—Parlor floor; low rent; lease; fine location.

NEW 6 STORY BUILDING
75x92.
114, 116, 118 W. 17th St. TO RENT—ENTIRE OR Stores & Lofts Separately
All improvements.
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Light lofts especially suitable for business or manufacturing purposes.
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All modern improvements, 11th floor, with skylight; immediate possession.
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Elevator, electricity, steam heat, &c.; reasonable rents.
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37 West 17th St.—Seven-story loft, 25x92; will rent cheap; it will pay you to see me before you rent any other place. A. C. Olson, owner.

Handsome stores for rent, opposite Melrose Station, 162d St. and Park Ave.; excellent location. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 Fifth Ave.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance, $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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Two light lofts, with steam power and heat, 183 Floyd St. Apply on premises.

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Wanted—For a responsible client, 30,000 sq. ft., with power, heat, &c., on two floors or entire building, for light manufacturing. Chas. H. Easton & Co., 116-118 West 42d St.

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Dachshunds, two beauties one year old, male, female, for sale. 154 West 26th St.

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APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED. West Side.

THE SARASOTA
512 WEST 122D ST.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION
Apartments of seven and eight rooms with all modern conveniences.
Rents $900 to $1,000.

BROADWAY AND AMSTERDAM AVE. CARS.

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522 WEST 122D ST.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION
Apartments of five, six and seven extra large rooms, elevator, &c.
Rents $540 to $900.

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2,782 BROADWAY, AT 107TH ST.

$32.50 to $55.00 WITH Elevator AT
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151-59-161-69 West 140th St.
5, 6, and 7 rooms and bath.
Electric light, telephone, etc.
LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.
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1,418 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Opera House.
8-ROOM APARTMENTS.
New plumbing, elevator, electric light; decorations to suit.
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THE VERMONT,
57th St. and 8th Av.
CORNER APARTMENT, 7 LARGE ROOMS; Southern exposure; every window fronting street. H. C. COPELAND, 242 West 101st.

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Opposite Metropolitan Opera House.
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New plumbing, elevator, electric light; decorations to suit.
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New-law houses, 262-268 West 154th St., 4 rooms, from $19-$22; 5 rooms, $22-$26; overlooking McComb's Dam Driveway and Colonial Park, near 155th St. L express station.

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111 West 43d St.
Single room and bath.....$25
Two rooms and bath.....$50
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

THE SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL, 117 WEST 58TH ST.
LARGE PARLOR ALCOVE AND BATH FROM FEBBUARY 1st.

76 West 69th St., corner Columbus Av.—Beautifully decorated apartment, 7 rooms and bath; all improvements; hall boy service; rent $70. Agents, Pocher & Co., 40 West 34th St.

302 West 114th St.—Six all light rooms and bath; hot water supply; nicely decorated; near Morningside Park; rent, $24. Janitor.

Four and five rooms, all improvements, new house, $25 to $30; one month free; hall service; telephone. 524 West 151st St.

Six rooms, steam heat, near Subway station, $25 to $27. Janitor, 120 West 135th.

306 West 58th St.—Five extra large, light rooms and bath, $23.

East Side.

ARTHUR HALL,
N. E. Cor. 96th St. & Madison Av.
A NEWLY CONSTRUCTED MODERN FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT HOUSE IN THE VERY CHOICEST RESIDENTIAL PART OF THE CITY.
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
We cannot convey, in type, the grandeur, taste, spaciousness, and conveniences of the apartments. A personal visit and inspection only can supply that.
Apartments consist of 8 and 9 rooms and 2 baths.
SOMETHING DECIDEDLY NEW & NOVEL. A BALLROOM FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF GUESTS.
Rents, $1,200 to $1,800.
Supt. on Premises. Tel. 1762—79.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, Owner.

Murray Hill Apartments
34th St., S. W. cor. Lexington Av.
At Reduced Rental
Choice apartments of eight large rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lights, steam heat, and all modern improvements.
Rents from $120 to $145 per mo.
Superintendent on premises at all hours.
Douglas Robinson, Chas. S. Brown & Co.
160 Broadway.

120 EAST 34TH ST.
The handsomest 9-room Apartment in the city; elegantly appointed, possessing every desirable feature that appeals to the very select; electricity & fuel furnished; rent $1,500.
CONCESSION TO DESIRABLE TENANT.

HOFFMAN ARMS, Madison Av. and 59th St.—Private kitchen, also house restaurant; very large sunny rooms, 7 to 20, en suite, with one to four baths, price $1,400 to $7,000; select family patronage, past and present. Charles A. Gerlach, Propr.

ST. IVES—153-5 EAST 72d ST.
SEVEN EXTRA LARGE ROOMS & BATH. SUNLIGHT IN EVERY ROOM.
Electric Elevator & All Improvements, $1,000

Everts and Senate, 231 and 237 2d Av., Near Stuyvesant Park.—Apartments, 5 and 6 rooms and bath; all modern improvements. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

11th St., 15 East, Van Rensselaer.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, with, without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15.

Elegant elevator apartments for rent; extra large; latest improvements; corner, suitable for dentist. 1,770 Madison Av., or Landres, 162 West 116th St.

Van Nydecke, 64 East 90th St.—6 and 7 large rooms; ELEVATOR, steam heat, &c.; every improvement; $45 to $55.

FAIRFAX, 1,826 Madison Av.—7 corner rooms; southern exposure; parquette floors throughout; elevator, &c.

The Herbert, Apartments.—Elevator service; 5 and 6 rooms; rents $32-$37; February free. 2,085 Lexington Av., corner 126th St.

324 East 14th.—Third; top floor; seven rooms; bath; improvements; reasonable rent. Inquire janitor.

662 East 156th.—Corner flat; six large rooms; bath; improvements; rent, $22. Inquire janitor.

Desirable Flats—55 East 11th, 5 rooms, bath, $25 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

116th, 18 East.—Choice four rooms; bath, steam heat; modern; well located. See janitress.

312 East 124th St.—Single flat, one flight up; 7 rooms and bath; $30.

Brooklyn.

$15—COME AND SEE—$15

The four large, light rooms and bath, all improvements, including dumb waiter, in the new 3-story double brick flats, corner Hamburg Av. and Cooper St.; 20 minutes from New York side of Williamsburg Bridge; 40 minutes from New York side of Brooklyn Bridge; fare, 5 cents.

Bronx.

Handsome apartments; six rooms and bath; all improvements; two-family dwelling; 565 East 162d St.; rent $35. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 Fifth Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

IN THE ESSEX
CORNER 56TH ST. AND MADISON AV.
Magnificent suites of 6 rooms & 3 baths, unusually well furnished, to sublet until Oct., $5,000.
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
520 5th Av., near 43d St. Phone 1,200 Bryant.

Apartment, two rooms, bath, and buffet kitchen; newly furnished and decorated; excellent view; full hotel service; Hotel Carlton, Broadway and 56th St.; lease runs to October; $100 per month; occupant called abroad indefinitely; possession Feb. 1. Robert Elliot.

Handsomely furnished apartment, Columbia Heights, two blocks from Subway express station; all outside, sunny rooms; southern exposure, river view; two baths; elevator; telephone; electric light; unfurnished if desired. H. S., Box 304 Times, Times Square.

92D ST., 102 WEST.—Whole or part, (7 rooms and bath,) hot-water supply; possession immediately; unexceptionable neighborhood; Americans; references exchanged. Holden.

11th St., 15 East, Van Rensselaer.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, with, without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15.

Washington Heights.

The SULGRAVE
BROADWAY, N. E. COR. 139TH ST.
High-class Elevator Apartments.
Two blocks from Subway.
Every modern improvement; mail chute.
Telephone and safe in each apartment.
5 Rooms and Bath, $30.
6 Rooms and Bath, $60.
7 Rooms and Bath, $70 and $75.
Apply on premises to
GEO. L. WALKER CO.
Telephone, 3710—Morningside.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

We have clients who are in the market for desirably situated apartment houses, improved dwellings, and lots in Greater New York; owners may forward full particulars. James Francis Lester, 41 and 43 Wall St. Tel. 1,002-1,003 Broad.

BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.
206 BROADWAY,
desire particulars of Manhattan flats and tenements.

Wanted—To take on lease for a term of years flat houses, (preferably cold-water flats;) will give good bond; must be in Borough of Manhattan. Benjamin Rubenstein, 135 Liberty St., New York.

Wanted—Fine suburban or country residence; excellent neighborhood and condition; send full particulars, photograph, and lowest cash price. Banker, Box 129 Times Downtown.

Want cold-water tenements; good apartment and private houses; can arrange for quick results for the right propositions. Thos. M. Henneberry, 1,389 Lexington Av.

Owners send me full particulars of your Manhattan flats, tenements and apartment houses. Have $30,000 to invest. E. Sharum, 141 Broadway.

We have a client desirous of leasing for a term of years property in Harlem section of New York City. Apply Aldhous & Co., 2,339 7th Av.

Have many buyers wanting cold-water tenements, steam flats, any old properties; Manhattan. Particulars to H. A. Raymond, 2 West 125th St.

$4,000 to invest in 20-family west side tenement; only full particulars noticed; will give quick answer. Buyer, Box 127 Times Downtown.

Owners, Attorneys, Estates.—Row of tenements or flats wanted; if cheap can do business at short notice. Donato Piciulo, 239 Broadway.

Have $9,000 to invest in cold-water flat or tenement, above 34th St., west side; brokers protected. A. B., Box 310 Times, Times Sq.

Owners, we sell, rent, or manage your property; cash buyers waiting. Send particulars O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St.

Cyrille Carreau, real estate and insurance agent, 796 Sixth Av., 45th, wants all kinds of properties to rent, sell, manage, insure.

$8,000 on two west side tenements on second mortgage. Principals Only, Box 172 Times Downtown.

Personal attention given management of property; highest credentials. C. A. Lincoln, 60 Liberty.

Wanted—To buy old-style tenements, west side, below 59th St., 8th to 11th Av.; under $23,000; Weber, 145 West 26th.

Flat or tenement, west side, 34th to 59th, requiring $7,000 cash over first mortgage. Address full particulars Investor, 153 West 76th.

Have quick buyers for cold or hot water flats, west side, below 59th St. F. S. Justice, 140 West 42d St.

Will buy for cash any old or new building in Manhattan. Wiederhold, 1,511 3d Av., Room 211.

Send me particulars of the house you wish to sell; have buyers. Matthies, 741 Tremont Av., Bronx.

Rugby lots wanted; cash; give block-lot numbers. G. G. Luhn, 4,910 Snyder Av., Brooklyn.

Want to purchase 14-room tenements; principals only; private party. Cash, 71 Times Harlem.

For cash, lots, Manhattan and Bronx. Bernard Smyth & Sons, 149 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Plot 650x130, Jamaica Bay, foot Flatbush Av., 80x100, E. 21st St., between Avs. N and O, Flatbush; exchange. Address E. D. Sage, 274 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

New law building, 50x100, 5 story, 4 stores, on 3d Av.; exchange for cold water flats; all rented. Wiederman, Room 21, S. E. corner 3d Av., 149th St.

New seven-story loft and store building, near 23d St. and 5th Av.; exchange for good Bronx lots and cash. Morris Marks, 149th St., corner Brook Av., Bronx.

Attention, Builders!—Several well located plots in Bronx with cash for Bronx or Manhattan Improved. Sharrott & Thom, 2,796 3d Av., (148th St.)

LOANS.

SECOND MORTGAGES WANTED

Will purchase or make loan on desirable propositions. Geo. Schachtel, 309 Broadway, Room 502.

$8,000 Wanted.—First mortgage 6 per cent. newly improved Far Rockaway property; value $15,000; first-class bondsman. Greenfield, 2,085 Lexington Av.

Wanted—$4,000 first mortgage on Bronx private dwelling worth $7,500; good location. Wm. Loeb & Co., Boston Road and 169th St.

MONEY loaned, 1st, 2d mortgage; interest 4%. Duckworth, World Building.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

2 five-room apartments in two-family house or two floors in apartment house near public school single rent, $18.00 to $22.00. B. A., Box 119 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Floor in private house for housekeeping purposes, family of two or five light rooms in desirable section. V. S. I., Box 302 Times, Times Square.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

BARSTOW,
17-19 EAST 27TH STREET,
One or two sunny apartments left; perfect bathing facilities and all modern appliances which make for comfort. We try to make the lot of the transients the envy of home folks by placing every convenience at their disposal and making them comfortable.

11th St., 15 East, Van Rensselaer.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, with, without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

The Antique Furniture Exchange 152-154 W. 34th St.
The ideal shop for lovers of antiques and seekers for bargains in odd pieces of every description; the largest collection and lowest prices; the most popular store.

PATENTS.

PATENTS TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS AND COPYRIGHTS.
ADVICE FREE. SEND FOR HANDBOOK.
EDGAR TATE & CO.
SOLICITORS OF UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
345 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
NO CHARGE FOR SELLING PATENTS.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

EXAMINATION FOR ENTRANCE TO APprentice Class of the Brooklyn Public Library will be held February 8th at 9:30 A. M. Open to all candidates between ages of 18 and 35. For information apply at 26 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn.

BILLIARDS.

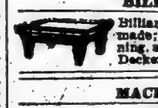

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker. Est. 1850. 105 E. 9th St.

MACHINERY.

Two 8x10 double-cylinder double-drum hoisting engines, with or without boilers; two 15 H. P. Lambert double-drum electric hoists; belt-driven single drum hoists; elevators and mine hoists. Wickes Brothers, 139 Liberty St.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LINDO BROS., 1,157 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old gold bought.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..7:18|Sun sets..5:03|Moon rises...4:15

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:33	5:17	11:00	11:10
Governors Island	4:55	5:39	11:35	11:43
Hell Gate	6:48	7:23	1:07	1:15

Arrived—Saturday, Jan. 20.

SS Maine, London, Jan. 4.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, Jan. 18.
SS Parima, St. Thomas, Jan. 11.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, Jan. 17.
SS City of Memphis, Savannah, Jan. 17.
SS Ardgowan, Greenock, Jan. 1.
SS Victorian, Liverpool, Jan. 6.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Monroe, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

*K. Wilhelm II., Bremen	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Homer, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Hostilius, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

*Majestic, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Sicilia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Aiene, Haiti	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cubana, Matanzas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Excelsior, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Huron, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Syracusa	Santos	Dec. 17
Dacia	Hamburg	Dec. 31
Talavera	St. Lucia	Jan. 8
Brooklyn	Naples	Jan. 9
Jersey City	Swansea	Jan. 2
Hudson	Havre	Jan. 6
Reliance	Liverpool	Jan. 4
Umbria	Liverpool	Jan. 13
Ponce	Porto Rico	Jan. 14
Seguranca	Havana	Jan. 16
La Bretagne	Havre	Jan. 13
Caledonia	Glasgow	Jan. 13
Sicilia	Naples	Jan. 6
Santiago	Nassau	Jan. 17

DUE TO-MORROW.

Minnetonka	Southampton	Jan. 13
Moltke	Hamburg	Jan. 13
Zeeland	Antwerp	Jan. 13
Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Jan. 13
Slavonia	Gibraltar	Jan. 12
Main	Bremen	Jan. 13
Cevic	Liverpool	Jan. 4
Ormley	Hull	Jan. 6
Tennyson	Barbados	Jan. 15
Hubert	Barbados	Jan. 14
El Valle	Galveston	Jan. 15
Maracas	Grenada	Jan. 14
Seguranca	Havana	Jan. 18
Venetia	Kingston	Jan. 17

DUE TUESDAY.

United States	Copenhagen	Jan. 11
Sloterdyk	Rotterdam	Jan. 9
Allianca	Colon	Jan. 16
El Paso	New Orleans	Jan. 18
Maracaibo	Curacao	Jan. 15

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Prinzess Irene	Gibraltar	Jan. 11
El Dia	Galveston	Jan. 18

Reported by Wireless.

SS Minnetonka, incoming, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Sable Island, Nova Scotia, at 3 P. M. yesterday, when 100 miles southeast of that point. Due at her pier about 1 P. M. to-morrow.

SS Philadelphia, outgoing, was reported by Marconi wireless 120 miles southwest of Brow Head at 6:15 P. M. yesterday. Due at Plymouth, England, about 7 A. M. to-day.

SS Umbria, incoming, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Siasconset, Mass., at 8:30 P. M. yesterday, when fifty miles east of Nantucket. Due at her pier about 1 P. M. to-day.

SS City of Savannah, incoming, was reported by De Forest wireless 136 miles south of Sandy Hook at noon yesterday. Due at her pier about 8 A. M. to-day.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Orinoco, at Southampton, Jan. 20.
SS Oscar II., at Copenhagen, Jan. 16.
SS Willkommen, at Bremerhaven, Jan. 17.
SS Eastern Prince, at Pernambuco, Jan. 18.
SS Prinzessin Victoria Luise, at Kingston, Jan. 20.

Sailed.

SS Campania, from Liverpool, Jan. 20.
SS New York, from Southampton, Jan. 20.
SS Finland, from Antwerp, Jan. 20.
SS Statendam, from Rotterdam, Jan. 20.
SS Lichtenfels, from Colombo, Jan. 17.
SS Italian Prince, from Rio Janeiro, Jan. 18.
SS Canada, from Liverpool, Jan. 20.
SS Hindoo, from Portland, England, Jan. 19.
SS Grangense, from Para, Jan. 19.
SS Noordam, from Rotterdam, Jan. 20.
SS August Korff, from Hamburg, Jan. 18.
SS Helios, from Rotterdam, Jan. 18.
SS Perugia, from Naples, Jan. 20.
SS Astoria, from Glasgow, Jan. 20.
SS Trent, from Southampton, Jan. 20.
SS La Lorraine, from Havre, Jan. 20.

Passed.

SS Calabria, New York, for Naples, passed Sagres.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

WHEAT.—The wheat market on Saturday was somewhat irregular, showing in the early trade a continuation of the previous day's weakness, but following it up toward the close with a moderate rally. Last prices were 1@⅛c. net lower, and crumb trading developed but little further change, except for more steadiness at 1 o'clock, which left the May finally on the basis of 91⅛c. and July 90c. Room sentiment appeared to be a little discouraged over the outlook for higher prices, anticipating further declines next week as a result of increasing stocks and a lack of confidence in quarters that had previously been furnishing most of the support. Australian shipments amounted to 1,584,000 bushels, compared with 672,000 bushels the previous week, and Broomhall estimated that world shipments would be around 8,800,000 bushels, or about 150,000 bushels more than the actual figures of the week before. Liverpool was considerably affected by Friday's decline on this side. It closed ¼@½d net lower, and Paris was also 5 to 10 points lower, followed by ⅛@⅜ mark declines at Berlin, although Budapest was up 2 points. Part of the covering which attended the late rally was due to predictions that a cold wave was following close behind the present wet weather over Southwest States. Seaboard clearances included 31,000 barrels of flour and 262,000 bushels of wheat. The cash market was easier, closing as follows in New York: No. 2 red, 90c, elevator, and 91½c. free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 96½c. free on board, afloat.

CORN.—In contrast to the wheat heaviness corn was steady and a shade higher throughout the day, influenced by the wet weather in all Western States and the fact that Chicago receipts were under the estimates. Besides, cables were steady and unchanged. At midday the seaboard clearances of 935,000 bushels brought in further buying which added to the strength of the market. At 1 o'clock January corn in New York was quoted at 55c; May, 51¾c, and July, 51½c. The cash market closed easier at the following prices: No. 2 corn, 56c, elevator, and 51¾c. free on board, afloat; No. 2 white, 51¾c, and No. 2 yellow, 51½c, free on board, afloat. Exporters took 9 loads at New York.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
May	91½	91⅛	91⅜	91⅝
July	98⅞	89⅝	89¾	89⅞
Corn—				
January	..	..	55	55
May	..	..	51¼	51½
July	..	..	51⅜	51½

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
May	87⅛	86⅞	87¼	87⅜
July	84⅞	84½	84⅞	84⅝
Corn—				
January	..	..	41⅞	41⅜
May	45⅝	45¼	45¼	45⅜
July	45⅜	45⅛	45⅜	45⅜
Oats—				
January	..	..	31	31⅛
May	32⅛	31⅝	32⅛	32
July	30¾	30⅜	30⅜	30⅝
Lard—				
May	$7.70	$7.67	$7.69	$7.67
July	7.80	7.77	7.80	7.77
Ribs—				
May	7.65	7.62	7.65	7.60
July	7.75	7.72	7.75	7.72
Pork—				
May	14.22	14.17	14.22	14.15
July	..	..	14.32	14.27

COTTON.—The cotton market was quiet and irregular within a narrow range, with the close steady, at unchanged prices to an advance of two points. Sales for the day were not estimated to exceed 50,000 bales, and operations were almost entirely for local professionals.

The market opened steady at an advance of 2@8 points regardless of rather disappointing cables, in response to the bullish interpretation of the National Ginners' report, showing 176,496 bales ginned between Jan. 1 and Jan. 16, which was regarded as the extreme bullish probability in view of the showing of the last report. But, while the figures were taken as confirming moderate estimates of the crop, they did not seem to be attracting any increased general demand, and as soon as local professionals found the market unsupported either by outsiders or the big bull leaders, buying orders were withdrawn and the market eased off under reports that spot cotton was offering more freely in the Atlantic States. At one time quotations showed a slight net loss, but were rallied slightly just before the close on covering.

The National Ginners' Association estimates that the amount of cotton ginned to Jan. 16 was 9,897,670 bales, and that there remains to be ginned 136,762 bales. Bear operators claim that ginning between Jan. 1 and 16 was interrupted by unfavorable weather, but the ginning season as a whole is regarded as favorable to a rapid completion of the work, and bulls assert that the percentage of the crop ginned to date is at least as large as any previous year, which was 96.6 per cent. in 1903-04, and this would point to a crop of about 10,250,000 bales if the Census Bureau report, expected early next week, fulfills present expectations and shows around 9,900,000 bales ginned.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
January	11.61	11.57	11.58@11.60	11.56
February	..	..	11.64@11.66	11.62
March	11.80	11.73	11.76@....	11.75
April	..	..	11.80@11.82	11.80
May	11.92	11.83	11.87@11.88	11.86
June	11.94	11.94	11.88@11.90	11.87
July	11.96	11.89	11.93@11.94	11.92
August	11.74	11.73	11.72@11.74	11.71
September	11.02	11.02	11.04@11.05	11.03
October	10.92	10.89	10.90@11.02	10.90

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20.—Spot Cotton—Fair business doing; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 17,000 bales; American, 12,000 bales; middling upland, 6.26d. Futures opened barely steady, 5 points lower; closed net 3@4 points lower on near and 1@2 points lower on distant positions; January and January-February, 6.16d; February-March, 6.17d; March-April, 6.20d; April-May, 6.23d; May-June, 6.25d; June-July, 6.26d; July-August, 6.27d; August-September, 6.20d; September-October, 5.94d; October-November, 5.86d, and November-December, 5.83d.

Court of Appeals Changes.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—The Court of Appeals has ordered a new calendar for March 19 next, on which will be placed those appeals in which returns and notices of argument shall have been filed with the Clerk of the Court on or before Feb. 20. Causes on the present calendar need not be renoticed, but will be called in their order and disposed of before the new calendar is taken up.

Motions which originate in the Court of Appeals will be heard orally on the first Monday of a session only, but may be submitted without oral argument on any Monday when the court is in session, provided they are submitted by both sides.

Future sessions of the court have been fixed as follows: From Feb. 26 to April 6, from April 16 to May 15, and from June 4 to June 22.

Refrigerator Companies Unite.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 20.—A consolidation of the New Brunswick Refrigerator Company and the Union Refrigerator Company in this city has brought into the Directorate of a two-million-dollar company W. Campbell Clark, head of the O. N. T. Thread Company; Theodore Frelinghuysen, President of the Thread Trust; A. M. Coats, President of the Coats Thread Company, and Archibald Cox, a New York lawyer. The new-comers invest $250,0[illegible] Henry Smith is a Direct[illegible] Hampton.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Western managers of the large fire insurance corporations are uniting in protest against the new rule of the Chicago banks, whereby payment of exchange is exacted on all out-of-town checks.

Baltimore fire underwriters report that in that city during 1905 only six fires took place in which the damage was in excess of $10,000 each.

Darling & Russell have been appointed Boston agents of the Concordia Insurance Company of Wisconsin.

H. P. Whitman has been appointed special agent of the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford for the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, with headquarters at New Orleans.

Fire insurance losses in the Pacific Coast States in 1905 approximated $9,250,000, or about 45 per cent. of the fire insurance premium receipts of the companies.

The George M. Harvey Company has been appointed Chicago agent of the German National Insurance Company.

The New York Fire Insurance Exchange committee assignments have been changed as follows for the coming year: Frank Lock of the Atlas retires from the Arbitration Committee and is succeeded by George W. Hoyt of the Liverpool and London and Globe. The Arbitration Committee now consists of Samuel T. Brown, Chairman; Lindley Murray, Jr., C. A. Garthwaite, M. O. Brown, E. F. Schleyer, W. D. Sammis, and George W. Hoyt. C. G. Smith of the German-American retires from the Brokerage Committee and is succeeded by W. F. Hasslock of the Germania Fire. The Brokerage Committee now consists of William Dinsmore, Chairman; F. W. Kent, A. D. Irving, Jr., T. A. Relston, C. F. Mitchell, C. S. Timberlake, and W. F. Hasslock. M. J. Ennis of the Peter Cooper Fire retires from the Executive Committee and is succeeded by F. H. Way of the Williamsburg City Fire. The Executive Committee now consists of Charles F. Koster, Chairman; W. W. Parsons, A. H. Wray, E. E. Pearce, Sam P. Blagden, Augustus Colson, and F. H. Way. Francis Merges of the agency of J. M. Whiton & Co. retires from the Rate Committee and is succeeded by Howard Hampton of the agency of Howard Hampton. The Rate Committee now consists of D. M. Darby, [illegible]man; F. O. Affeld, H. J. Ferris, [illegible]ell, J. H. Forster, E. K. [illegible]Howard Hampton.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

SHANLEY'S

Broadway and 42d St., 383 6th Av., 1,212 Broadway,

ANNOUNCE
THAT THE ENLARGED PREMISES
1204 to 1210 BROADWAY
ARE NOW OPEN

in connection with their present well known restaurant on Broadway, between 29th and 30th Sts., this addition affords extra facilities for serving Luncheons to Business Men and Lady Shoppers, which the Shanleys have heretofore made a specialty of.

THE MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT DURING LUNCH, DINNER AND AFTER THEATRE SUPPERS IS A FEATURE.

We direct attention also to our Roman Court, 42d St. and Broadway, where we have complete facilities for banqueting parties.

HOTEL GRENOBLE,
55th St. & 7th Ave.
OPPOSITE CARNEGIE HALL.
NEW YORK.
A SELECT FAMILY AND TRANSIENT HOTEL.
European Plan. Rates reasonable.
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The great pile of buildings included in this latest addition to the architectural sites of London forms a combination of luxury and beauty which cannot be surpassed in the wide world. The New Savoy is a vast palace of a thousand splendours, of a thousand surprising and delightful innovations. Nothing that could contribute to the comfort; the smoothness, and the joy of life is wanting which the inventive genius of America and Europe could supply, or that the taste and skill of the world's schools of art in all its branches could furnish. The place is, in its way, a very triumph of genius. Its match is not to be found in London, nor in Paris, nor, indeed, in any capital of this little planet. To do it justice in a necessarily brief article is impossible. Having rambled through its glorious salons and galleries, and ante-chambers, up and down marble staircases of noble breadth, beneath panelled ceilings, adorned in relief with exquisite golden tracery, one feels that all this royal magnificence, this opulent beauty, might well inspire a volume which should be bound in white satin and gold.—*Western Mail.*

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Hot and cold sea and fresh water in all baths. Running water in bedrooms. House thoroughly and completely appointed with every known modern equipment. Seventy-five private baths. Illustrated booklet. Capacity 450. Unobstructed view from all rooms. Golf privileges to guests over the famous Atlantic City Country Club Course.
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Now Open for the Winter Season and throughout the year.
Doubled in entertaining capacity and with many new and desirable features.
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Bookings now making.
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Pocantico Lodge, open all year. Briarcliff Lodge, June 1 to Dec. 1.

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The most delightful health and pleasure resort near New York.
New and modern; complete in every detail of service and equipment; large plazzas, enclosed in glass for Winter; steam heat and open wood fires throughout the hotel.
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Special Winter rate from November 1 to May 1. Low rates to bachelors. But 30 minutes from Grand Central Station via Harlem division N. Y. Central; 80 trains daily; 250 sleeping rooms, 120 private baths; long distance telephone in every room; golf, tennis, driving; excellent roads; new stable and garage; fine orchestra; large ballroom. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

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SELL Any Style. Rebuilt, Guaranteed.
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Ocean end South Carolina Av. Close to piers. Capacity 400; newest and best. Superior in its table and service. Luxuriously furnished. Private baths, extensive sun parlors, &c. $12.50 up weekly. American and European plans. Booklet. CHAS. B. PRETTYMAN, Owner & Prop'r.

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A High Class
French House for Transients and Regular Guests.
Address Miss ANNA SCHANNO.

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Enlarged this season. Family hotel, opposite main entrance to Laurel House; cuisine unsurpassed; booklet. W. H. & A. Wrisley, Prop'rs.

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Briarcliff Manor.

POCANTICO LODGE
BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NEW YORK
Now Open for the Winter Season and throughout the year.
Doubled in entertaining capacity and with many new and desirable features.
A half-mile toboggan slide, of model construction and near the hotel, is a new Winter sport property.
Bookings now making.
Mr. DAVID B. PLUMER, General Manager.
Mr. E. S. Comstock, at New York office, Windsor Arcade, 5th Av. and 46th St.
Pocantico Lodge, open all year. Briarcliff Lodge, June 1 to Dec. 1.

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1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

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Florida East Coast Hotel Company
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HOTEL ORMOND	Now Open
HOTEL BREAKERS	Now Open
HOTEL ALCAZAR	Now Open
ROYAL POINCIANA	Now Open
ROYAL PALM	Now Open
CONTINENTAL, Atlantic Beach, Fla.	Opens March 15th
THE COLONIAL, Nassau (Bahama Islands)	Now Open

Reservations of rooms, railway tickets, parlor and sleeping car space and reservations on steamers to Nassau (Bahama Islands,) Key West and Havana, may be secured by addressing or calling at
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Most delightful health and pleasure resort in the sunny South, magnificently situated in park of world-famed Pines. Private baths, electric lights, steam heat, finest Artesian water, ideal climate.
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Tennis, complete livery, splendid roads, excellent hunting on Hotel preserves, deer and fox hounds. Booklet on request. Edwin H. Lee, Manager, or F. W. Wagener & Co., Charleston, S. C.

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The Ideal Winter Resort
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Open from December to May
Accommodates 300 guests. For terms, etc., address N. S. HOWE, Hamilton, Bermuda.

Hamburg-American.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Hamburg
†PATRICIA.....FEB. 3, NOON
†PRETORIA.....FEB. 10, 6 A. M.
*†Bluecher.....Feb. 15 | †Pennsylvania..Mar. 10
†Waldersee.....Feb. 24 | *Deutschland...Mar. 15
†Amerika.....Mar. 1 | †Patricia.....Mar. 17
S. S. Amerika Most Luxurious and Most Modern of Leviathans.
*Grill Room. †Gymnasium. §Elevator & A La Carte Restaurant. †Calling at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES & GENOA.
Prinz Adalbert....Feb. 3, noon; Mar. 22, May 8
†Deutschland.....Feb. 6, 2:30 P. M.
*Hamburg.....Feb. 17, noon
*Cretic (Chartered White Star Line)..Feb. 27, 8 A M
Prinz Oskar.....Mar. 7, 2 P. M.; Apr. 19; June 2
Rates 1st Class, $70, $85, $118 upward, according to steamer selected.
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*Call at Gibraltar. †Grill Room.

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Cruises to Madeira, Spain, Mediterranean points, Adriatic points, Egypt, Holy Land, Turkey, Greece, Sicily, Italy, the West Indies, South and Central America.
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NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE OF AMERICA.
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Operating more than twelve thousand miles of railway east of Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.
This is the Direct Line from New York & Boston to Niagara Falls and to the West, the Northwest and the Southwest by way of the great cataract and Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.
Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 3:30 A. M., 1:02, 3:30, 3:40, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
3:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours, via New York Central and Lake Shore.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:29 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—33½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND & TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK EXP.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ¶Except Monday.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:20 A. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415 and 1216 Broadway; 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations, New York; 463 and 768 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
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Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
Passengers arriving by Ocean Steamers are met on the pier by a uniformed agent of the New York Central Lines, who will arrange for checking luggage and securing sleeping car accommodations.
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(New York Central & Hudson R. R., Lessee.)
Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:
†11:20 A. M.—Mountain and Mohawk Express.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Cleveland & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det., & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syr., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. F. DALY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailings Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
Minnetonka...Ja. 27, 8 AM | St. Louis.....Feb. 10
New York.....Feb. 3 | Philadelphia....Feb. 17

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT. Pier 30, N. R.
†MINNETONKA.....Jan. 27, 8 A. M.
*EUROPE.....Feb. 3
MINNEAPOLIS.....Feb. 10, 6:30 A. M.
MESABA.....Feb. 17, 9 A. M.
*This steamer carries no passengers.
†Passengers disembark at Southampton.

RED STAR LINE.
ANTWERP—DOVER—LONDON—PARIS.
Sailings Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Zeeland.....Jan. 27 | Vaderland.....Feb. 10
Finland.....Feb. 3 | Kroonland.....Feb. 17

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN — LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays, Pier 48, N. R.
Majestic..Jan. 24, 10 AM | Baltic...Feb. 14, 9 AM
Teutonic..Feb. 7, 10 AM | Majestic..Feb. 21, 10 AM
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.
FROM NEW YORK:
REPUBLIC..Jan. 26, 3 P. M.; Mar. 9; Apr. 21
CELTIC (20,904 tons).....Feb. 17, 12:30 P. M.
CRETIC....Apr. 3, 10 a. m.; May 10; June 21
FROM BOSTON:
ROMANIC..Feb. 3, 5:30 A.M.; Mar. 17; Apr. 28
CANOPIC.....Feb. 24, 11 A. M.; Apr. 7; May 19
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
Fastest and Most Luxurious of Leviathans.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
K. Wm. II..Jan. 26, 2 PM | K. Wm. II..Mar. 27, 7 AM
Kaiser..Feb. 6, 10 AM | Kronprinz..Apr. 10, 7 AM
K. Wm. II..Feb. 20, 1 PM | Kaiser..Apr. 17, 10 AM
Kaiser..Mar. 6, 10 AM | K. Wm. II..Apr. 24, 6 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
BREMEN DIRECT.
Neckar..Jan. 25, 10 AM | Koeln..Mar. 8, 10 AM
Rhein...Feb. 8, 10 AM | Frankfurt..Mar. 22, 10 AM
Cassel..Feb. 15, 10 AM | Kurfurst..Mar. 29, 10 AM
Brand'b'g..Mar. 1, 10 AM | Brand'b'g..Apr. 12, 10 AM
†Calling at Plymouth and Cherbourg.
Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
P. Irene..Jan. 27, 11 AM | P. Irene...Mar. 3, 11 AM
K.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY QUOTATION SECTION—PART SIX.

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SUNDAY, JANUARY 21, 1906.

Sales of Stocks on New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 20, 1906.

Range for Year 1905. High.	Range for Year 1905. Low.	Range for Year 1906. High.	Date.	Range for Year 1906. Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Jan. 20. Bid.	Closing Saturday, Jan. 20. Ask.	Week's Change	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Jan. 20, 8,748,910.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Last Dividend Paid. Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Jan. 20. First.	Range for Week Ended Jan. 20. High.	Range for Week Ended Jan. 20. Low	Range for Week Ended Jan. 20. Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Jan. 20, '06.
24¼	13	24¼	Jan. 12	22	Jan. 3.	23⅝	23¾	+ ⅝	Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	$19,820,000	.....	..	..	23¼	24	22⅝	23½	15½	37,100
68	46½	64	Jan. 16	61	Jan. 9.	62¾	63½	— ⅝	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	..	62½	64	62½	63⅝	64	8,500
111¾	70	115½	Jan. 13.	103⅝	Jan. 4.	113⅛	113¼	— 1¼	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,387,900	Nov. 27, '05.	1¼	Q	114¾	114⅞	110	113¼	74¼	1,046275
29½	20	32⅝	Jan. 20.	24½	Jan. 3.	31⅝	32	+ 4⅛	American Agricult. Chem. Co.	100	17,215,600	.....	..	..	29	32⅝	27½	32	21	35,250
95	89½	96	Jan. 6.	93½	Jan. 6.	93⅝	96	— ½	American Agricult. Chem. Co. pf.	100	18,133,000	Oct. 2, '05.	3	SA	96	96	95½	..	..	1,200
36½	23	35	Jan. 6.	30¾	Jan. 15.	28	31	— 1	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	.....	..	..	31	32	30¾	31	24	2,200
43⅝	31	45¾	Jan. 17.	39½	Jan. 4.	45½	45¼	+ 1⅜	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 2, '04.	½	..	43½	45⅝	43⅝	45¼	32⅝	79,200
104½	91¼	103¼	Jan. 16.	99¼	Jan. 4.	102¾	103	+ 2½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Jan. 1, '06.	1¾	Q	101	103½	101	103	92¼	5,960
40⅝	27¾	44¼	Jan. 11.	37½	Jan. 5.	42¾	42½	— ½	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '05.	1	A	42¾	43	40	42½	35	24,530
246	210	230½	Jan. 17.	222	Jan. 11.	227	231	+ 1	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	4	SA	228	230½	228	229	224½	872
14	4¾	11⅜	Jan. 15.	10¼	Jan. 4.	10½	11	— ¼	American Grass Twine Co.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	¼	..	10½	11⅜	10½	10½	12	22,470
11⅝	6	9⅝	Jan. 2.	8⅝	Jan. 11.	9	9¼	..	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	9	9	8⅝	9	10¼	1,300
55⅛	29½	42	Jan. 2.	36¼	Jan. 18.	37⅛	38	— 3¼	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 5, '03.	1	..	40⅜	40⅜	36½	37⅛	49½	5,100
50	24⅞	46½	Jan. 18.	35¼	Jan. 2.	45⅞	45⅝	+ ⅜	American Ice Securities Co.	100	14,285,300	.....	..	..	45	46½	44¼	45⅝	..	43,455
23	15¼	29⅛	Jan. 19.	20	Jan. 5.	28⅝	28⅞	+ 7⅛	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	21	23⅛	21	23½	18	19,470
48¼	36	53	Jan. 20.	41½	Jan. 12.	51½	52	+ 9½	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	15,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1¾	..	43	53	43	51	39	10,047
76½	33	78½	Jan. 3.	75	Jan. 3.	76⅝	76¾	— ½	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	.....	..	..	77	78	76	76⅞	34⅝	36,670
122⅜	103⅜	120¼	Jan. 16.	117	Jan. 4.	119	119½	— ⅜	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Oct. 21, '05.	1¾	Q	120	120¼	119¼	119½	106	5,550
8⅝	4	5⅞	Jan. 15.	5	Jan. 3.	5⅝	6	— ⅛	American Malting Co., trust rects.	100	14,400,000	.....	..	..	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	8	1,100
29½	20	29	Jan. 15.	25	Jan. 5.	28	28¼	+ ⅝	American Malting Co. pf., tr. rects.	100	14,500,000	Oct. 16, '99.	1¾	..	27⅞	29	27½	28¼	26¼	5,300
170⅞	79¾	174	Jan. 18.	162½	Jan. 4.	171⅞	172	+ 6⅞	Amer. Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 15, '06.	1¾	Q	164¾	174	163¾	171⅞	84	305,100
137	111¼	130	Jan. 12.	126½	Jan. 11.	127½	128⅝	..	Amer. Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	127	129¾	127	127⅞	114	15,000
102	97¼	101¾	Jan. 18.	100⅝	Jan. 3.	101⅜	101⅝	+ ¼	American Smelters' Sec. pf. B.	100	30,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	1¼	Q	101⅜	101⅝	101¼	101⅝	..	3,800
18⅝	6⅞	15¼	Jan. 17.	13⅞	Jan. 8.	14⅜	15	— ⅛	American Steel Foundries.	100	17,700,000	.....	..	..	14⅜	15¼	14⅜	14⅝	16⅜	16,614
67½	35⅝	53¾	Jan. 17.	48¼	Jan. 5.	52	52½	+ 1½	American Steel Foundries pf.	100	17,700,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1	..	51	53¼	50⅝	52	53¼	17,700
154⅝	130	157	Jan. 8.	148¾	Jan. 15.	150⅝	151¼	— ⅞	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	149¾	152	148¾	151	142	68,100
141	133	140	Jan. 19.	138⅞	Jan. 3.	139½	140½	— ⅝	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	140	140	139½	139½	138¼	200
147	131	144¾	Jan. 19.	138½	Jan. 16.	143	144	+ 6½	Amer. Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	131,551,400	Jan. 15, '06.	2½	Q	138⅝	144⅝	138¼	143	146	1,350
109⅝	91⅞	105⅜	Jan. 20.	104⅝	Jan. 11.	106¼	106⅝	+ 1⅜	American Tobacco Co. pf. new.	100	78,689,100	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	105⅞	106⅝	105¼	106¼	92¼	6,332
47½	20⅜	48	Jan. 6.	40⅜	Jan. 4.	45¾	45⅞	..	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000	.....	..	..	46	47⅛	45½	45⅞	21½	22,430
106½	93½	105	Jan. 16.	103	Jan. 3.	104⅝	105	+ ⅝	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	24,998,900	Jan. 15, '06.	1¾	Q	104⅜	105	104⅝	104⅞	94½	1,300
295	100½	298	Jan. 2.	230	Jan. 5.	273	274	+ 7½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Jan. 18, '06.	87½c	Q	268	295	250	273	108	269,650
110¼	96	108	Jan. 19.	106⅞	Jan. 11.	107	110	+ 1½	Associated Merchants 1st pf.	100	6,253,800	Jan. 15, '00.	1¼	Q	107	108	107	108	96¾	750
93⅜	77⅝	96⅞	Jan. 13.	89	Jan. 2.	95⅝	95½	— 1⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	2	SA	95⅞	96⅝	94¾	95⅝	86⅞	102,250
105⅜	99	106	Jan. 3.	102¾	Jan. 3.	103½	104½	..	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,300	Aug. 1, '05.	2½	SA	104	104	104	104	100¾	1,600
170	120	167⅞	Jan. 20.	157	Jan. 4.	167¼	167½	+ 4½	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	42,980,000	Jan. 10, '06.	3	SA	163⅜	167⅞	163¼	166½	123	20,950
117	100½	116⅜	Jan. 20.	112¼	Jan. 5.	116¼	116½	+ 1½	**Baltimore & Ohio**	100	124,538,000	Sep. 1, '05.	2½	SA	114⅞	116⅜	114⅜	116¼	102⅝	112,510
100	95⅜	99½	Jan. 5.	98	Jan. 3.	98⅜	99¼	+ 1⅛	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	†59,973,800	Sep. 1, '05.	2	SA	98⅝	99½	98	98	96¼	922
91⅝	58⅜	92⅜	Jan. 15.	86¾	Jan. 4.	90⅜	91	— ⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	.....	..	..	92	92⅜	90	90⅞	62¾	198,535
215	175	173	Jan. 13.	165	Jan. 18.	170	180	— 7½	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	2	..	167	167	165	165½	200	600
22½	16⅞	20½	Jan. 9.	18½	Jan. 2.	19¼	19⅜	— 1	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	19⅜	19¾	18¾	19	12¼	500
60⅛	50	59½	Jan. 19.	55	Jan. 16.	59	59½	+ 7½	Butterick Co.	50	12,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	1	Q	55	59½	55	59½	60¼	640
74⅞	67	70⅝	Jan. 8.	69¼	Jan. 3.	69¼	70	— 1⅜	**Canada Southern**	100	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '05.	1¼	SA	70¼	70½	69¼	69½	69¼	200
177½	139⅜	177⅛	Jan. 18.	172½	Jan. 4.	176⅞	177	+ 1½	Canadian Pacific	100	101,391,200	Oct. 2, '05.	3	SA	174⅜	177⅞	174⅜	177	153¾	77,000
47½	40	49¾	Jan. 15.	44¼	Jan. 5.	48¼	48⅜	— ⅝	Central Leather Co.	100	37,599,500	.....	..	..	47½	49	48	48¼	..	46,791
105⅞	102½	105⅝	Jan. 9.	103½	Jan. 5.	105	105¼	..	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	29,943,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	105⅜	105⅝	104⅞	105	..	5,550
235	190	230	Jan. 20.	222	Jan. 3.	228	232	+ 3	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	†27,431,800	Nov. 1, '05.	2	Q	229	230	228	230	195	700
60¼	45½	61	Jan. 19.	54⅜	Jan. 5.	60⅜	60½	+ 3⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	†62,793,700	Nov. 29, '03.	1	A	56⅜	61	55⅞	60⅝	49	47,420
44¼	30	38¼	Jan. 15.	30	Jan. 4.	33¼	37	— 1⅞	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,900	.....	..	..	33	38¼	35	35⅞	42	2,250
83⅜	73	80⅝	Jan. 13.	74¼	Jan. 10.	79	80¼	— ⅛	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	Jan. 2, '06.	2	SA	80	80	80	80⅛	..	850
25⅞	17½	24⅝	Jan. 20.	20¾	Jan. 5.	23	23⅛	+ 1½	Chicago Great Western.	100	44,464,500	.....	..	..	22	23⅞	21⅞	23⅞	23¼	42,850
78½	60	78¼	Jan. 20.	75	Jan. 10.	78¼	79	+ ½	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	Feb. 29, '03.	2½	SA	76⅜	78½	76⅜	78⅝	68¾	1,000
37⅝	29	35⅞	Jan. 20.	34½	Jan. 4.	35¾	35½	+ 2½	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,489,100	.....	..	..	36	35⅞	35⅞	35½	35¼	16,600
89	83¾	86¼	Jan. 17.	85½	Jan. 16.	86¼	86⅝	..	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	21,577,000	Jan. 15, '05.	2	SA	85⅝	86½	85⅞	86¼	86¼	1,200
187¼	163½	190¾	Jan. 20.	179¾	Jan. 5.	190¼	190⅝	+ 6⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,900	Oct. 10, '05.	3½	SA	184¼	190¼	183¼	190⅛	175⅝	145,780
192¼	132½	195	Jan. 20.	190	Jan. 5.	194	200	+ 3	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	40,812,400	Oct. 10, '05.	3½	SA	190½	195	190¼	195	168	920
280	199½	240	Jan. 15.	220	Jan. 4.	†236¾	237	+ 2⅜	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	58,949,500	Jan. 2, '06.	3½	SA	230½	240	235¼	236⅝	222½	6,005
265½	234	257	Jan. 15.	250	Jan. 15.	250	260	+11½	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,395,100	Jan. 2, '06.	2	Q	250	257	250	256⅜	245	1,300
225	150	198	Jan. 15.	190	Jan. 9.	192	195	— 2	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha.	100	†21,403,200	Aug. 21, '05.	3½	SA	197	198	192	192	182	2,350
230	195	202	Jan. 15.	200¼	Jan. 16.	195	201	+ 5½	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf.	100	†11,646,800	Aug. 21, '05.	3½	SA	201	202	200¼	200¼	195	400
20	7⅞	13¼	Jan. 19.	13	Jan. 2.	16⅜	17¼	+ ⅞	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	17	18¼	16½	17⅛	14⅞	4,000
42¼	17½	41½	Jan. 19.	36	Jan. 3.	40	41	— ¼	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	40¼	41½	39½	40⅜	25	2,450
13⅞	6	12⅝	Jan. 3.	10	Jan. 10.	10⅝	11	— ⅛	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	11	11¼	10¼	10½	11⅝	13,600
111	90	109⅝	Jan. 16.	105	Jan. 3.	106½	107½	— 1	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	35,597,600	Sep. 1, '05.	2	SA	100¼	100⅞	107	107½	95⅞	6,000
59	38	76	Jan. 18.	55¾	Jan. 4.	72⅝	73⅜	+11⅜	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	30,132,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	69⅞	76	69⅞	72⅝	46¾	346,910
105	80	109	Jan. 18.	95	Jan. 8.	107	110	— 1⅛	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '03.	4	..	95	109	95	106	..	2,100
50¾	22¼	38⅝	Jan. 19.	29¾	Jan. 4.	36	36¼	+ 1½	Colorado Southern.	100	31,000,000	.....	..	..	35	38⅝	35	36¼	23⅜	59,300
69⅛	52	72½	Jan. 13.	68	Jan. 5.	71⅞	72	+ ⅞	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '04.	2	..	71½	72	70¼	72	62¼	5,800
55	32½	56⅜	Jan. 12.	53	Jan. 2.	55	55½	+ ½	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	56	56	54½	55¼	36¾	3,910
20	11⅜	22⅜	Jan. 19.	17½	Jan. 4.	21½	21⅝	+ 2½	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,825,600	Mar. 1, '04.	½	..	19	22⅜	19	21½	15½	35,750
214	175	181	Jan. 2.	163¼	Jan. 17.	172½	173½	+ 1½	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	Dec. 15, '03.	2	Q	170½	173⅜	169¼	172½	196¾	10,700
22¾	8⅝	19¾	Jan. 3.	16⅝	Jan. 18.	17	17¼	— ⅝	Corn Products Co.	100	45,215,500	Feb. 10, '04.	1	..	15	18	16⅝	17½	19½	14,071
79	40	61¼	Jan. 3.	55½	Jan. 17.	56	57	—	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,380,700	Apr. 10, '03.	1	..	56⅝	56⅝	55¼	56¼	76½	2,154
240⅝	178½	229½	Jan. 18.	220¾	Jan. 5.	220	226	— 1	**Delaware & Hudson**	100	40,040,000	Dec. 15, '05.	1¾	Q	226	229½	224¾	226	184	12,700
498½	335	472½	Jan. 19.	459½	Jan. 3.	469	475	+ 7½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,000	Jan. 20, '06.	2½	Q	465	472½	465	472½	340¼	550
39¾	27¼	48	Jan. 16.	38	Jan. 4.	46	46¼	+ ½	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	†38,000,000	.....	..	..	43⅞	48	45¼	46	32⅞	36,100
91¼	83¼	90⅜	Jan. 11.	87	Jan. 4.	90	90¼	+ ⅞	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	†45,705,700	Jan. 15, '06.	2½	SA	89¾	90½	89¾	90	86½	3,300
28⅞	16	23	Jan. 19.	23	Jan. 19.	23	26	— 1	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,283,100	.....	..	..	23	23	23	23	25	100
12⅜	8	10⅜	Jan. 8.	10	Jan. 4.	10⅝	11	— ⅝	Detroit Southern, trust rects.	100	9,566,800	.....	..	..	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	7⅝	300
43	36	35	Jan. 18.	34	Jan. 18.	33	37	— 3	Detroit Southern pf., trust rects.	100	6,460,300	.....	..	..	35	35	34	34	34½	200
96½	76¾	98½	Jan. 20.	93¼	Jan. 11.	97¼	98	+ 3	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Nov. 1, '05.	1¼	Q	94⅜	98¼	94½	98	77½	9,770
84½	74¾	84½	Jan. 20.	81¼	Jan. 5.	83½	83½	— ½	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	30,412,100	Oct. 28, '05.	1	Q	83	84¼	81¾	83½	37⅝	21,870
22⅜	11⅞	22⅞	Jan. 11.	19	Jan. 3.	21	22	+ ½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	22	22⅜	21⅜	21⅞	16⅜	1,900
46⅜	21	45	Jan. 11.	39½	Jan. 5.	43¼	44	+ ½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	43	43¾	42¼	43½	34½	4,300
89½	76	87¼	Jan. 19.	81⅜	Jan. 3.	86	86¼	+ 1½	**Electric Storage Battery**	100	16,000,200	Jan. 2, '06.	1½	Q	84	87¼	83¼	86	..	1,350
52⅜	37½	50⅞	Jan. 16.	47⅞	Jan. 4.	50½	50¾	+ ⅝	Erie	100	112,378,990	.....	..	..	49⅞	50⅞	49⅜	50½	40⅝	184,340
85½	74⅞	83	Jan. 15.	80½	Jan. 2.	82¾	83	+ 1⅛	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Sep. 7, '05.	2	SA	81½	83	81⅞	82¾	78⅝	11,670
78⅜	55½	76⅜	Jan. 16.	73	Jan. 4.	75¾	76	+ 1	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Oct. 9, '05.	2	SA	74⅞	76⅜	74⅛	76½	62⅜	16,146
145	90	165	Jan. 20.	138	Jan. 4.	160	...	+22½	**Federal Mining & Smelting Co.**	100	6,000,000	Dec. 15, '05.	12½	Q	145	165	145	165	66¼	2,000
110½	75	110¼	Jan. 20.	104	Jan. 4.	110	110¼	+ 4⅞	Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	100	12,000,000	Dec. 15, '05.	1¾	Q	106	110¼	105⅞	110½	70	26,300
80	56	82	Jan. 18.	77	Jan. 2.	80	85	+ 2	**General Chemical Co.**	100	7,410,300	Dec. 1, '03.	1½	..	80	82	79	82	57⅜	700
107¼	101	106	Jan. 10.	105¼	Jan. 4.	105	106½	..	General Chemical Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1½	Q	106	106	106	106	107	200
192	169	181¼	Jan. 9.	175¾	Jan. 4.	178¾	178½	— 1¾	General Electric Co.	100	48,272,600	Jan. 15, '06.	2	Q	177½	179½	177	178	137	4,950
335	236	326⅞	Jan. 20.	283	Jan. 5.	324½	325	+ 7⅜	Great Northern pf.	100	124,448,100	Nov. 1, '05.	1½	Q	320½	326⅝	315½	324⅜	..	39,715
38½	15	35	Jan. 3.	33¼	Jan. 19.	33⅜	35	— 1	**Havana Electric Ry.**	100	7,500,000	.....	..	..	33¼	34	33¼	34	..	500
90	50	81¼	Jan. 20.	79	Jan. 3.	81¼	84	+ 1	Havana Electric Ry. pf.	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	80¾	81¼	80¼	81¼	..	300
121¼	86⅝	119	Jan. 3.	114⅜	Jan. 10.	115	116	..	Hocking Valley.	100	11,000,000	Jan. 15, '06.	1½	SA	117	117	115	115	88½	400
97¼	90	95⅞	Jan. 5.	94½	Jan. 18.	94⅝	...	..	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 15, '06.	2	SA	95	95¼	94½	95	78	1,150
82	72	82	Jan. 4.	81½	Jan. 15.	81	82	..	Homestake Mining Co.	100	21,840,000	Dec. 26, '05.	50c	M	81⅜	82½	81½	82	..	400
183	152⅜	182	Jan. 12.	174⅜	Jan. 3.	180	180½	+ 2⅜	**Illinois Central**	100	†95,040,600	Sep. 1, '05.	3½	SA	178¼	180⅜	178¼	180½	156	17,697
25¼	18⅝	26¼	Jan. 15.	22	Jan. 4.	23¼	25½	— ¾	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	.....	..	..	26	26¼	25	25¼	22½	20,450
88¼	76	90	Jan. 12.	83⅜	Jan. 4.	88	89	+ 1½	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Jan. 2, '06.	1½	Q	89¾	90¾	88	88¼	77⅞	9,000
100	48	62	Jan. 16.	58	Jan. 5.	61	62	+ 1½	International Power Co.	100	6,400,600	Oct. 2, '05.	1	..	60½	62	59⅜	61	68	1,900
40⅜	26	37	Jan. 19.	27	Jan. 2.	34¾	35½	+ 7	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	Apr. 1, '05.	½	..	28	37	28	35	36½	3,200
88⅞	78½	85⅜	Jan. 19.	79	Jan. 11.	85	86	+ 7	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Nov. 1, '05	1¾	Q	81¼	85⅜	81¼	85⅜	97⅜	2,300
32	24	34⅜	Jan. 12.	28⅜	Jan. 2.	33	33½	— ⅛	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900	.....	..	..	34½	34½	33	33½	31⅜	3,300
61	50	63⅜	Jan. 13.	59	Jan. 2.	62	62¾	— 1½	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	63½	63⅝	62	62	56	2,100
58⅝	20½	58	Jan. 2.	57	Jan. 2.	57	58	..	**Kanawha & Michigan**	100	19,000,000	.....	..	..	57½	57½	57	57	37½	400
87	81⅝	83⅞	Jan. 8.	83	Jan. 6.	82½	83½	— ½	Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	13,510,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1	Q	83½	83¾	83	83¼	82¼	810
36¼	22⅜	37⅝	Jan. 5.	32	Jan. 12.	32¾	33	+ ½	Kansas City Southern.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	33	34¾	32	32⅝	20	27,710
70	52	71	Jan. 6.	62⅜	Jan. 16.	64½	64½	+ ½	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	64⅜	66¼	62¾	64½	58⅝	21,950
63	10	68	Jan. 15.	61⅜	Jan. 10.	66⅝	67	— ⅝	Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago).	100	4,000,000	July 1, '01.	1	..	67½	68	66¾	66¾	10	21,652
80	60	80	Jan. 11.	77¼	Jan. 15.	78½	80	..	Knickerbocker Ice Co. pf.	100	3,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	3	SA	77¼	80	77¼	80	61	210
101	100	*105	Jan. 15.	*105	Jan. 15.	100	110	..	**Laclede Gas Co.** pf.	100	2,500,000	Dec. 15, '05.	2½	SA	105	105	105	105	..	20
47½	28¾	44⅞	Jan. 12.	38	Jan. 3.	42¾	44	— 1⅝	Lake Erie & Western.	100	11,840,000	.....	..	..	43½	43½	42¼	42½	40	1,025
73⅞	50¼	81¾	Jan. 16.	67⅝	Jan. 4.	79½	80	+ 8½	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Nov., '36.	1	..	73¾	81¾	73½	79½	56	19,950
157⅝	134½	156½	Jan. 19.	151	Jan. 4.	155⅞	156	+ 2½	Louisville & Nashville.	100	†80,000,000	Aug. 10, '05.	3	SA	154	156½	153⅜	156	141½	63,000
14	8	15⅜	Jan. 16.	12	Jan. 11.	12	14	+ ½	**Manhattan Beach**	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	14	15⅜	12¾	12½	9¾	11,700
175	161	161½	Jan. 8.	150¼	Jan. 11.	160¼	160⅜	+ ¼	Manhattan Elevated.	100	55,200,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	160⅝	161	159¼	160⅜	170¼	2,100
91	68⅝	75½	Jan. 15.	70¾	Jan. 19.	71	71⅜	— 3¼	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100	.....	.....	..	..	75¼	75½	70¾	71⅜	76	40,200
132	114	127	Jan. 16.	122¼	Jan. 4.	124⅝	125	— ⅝	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	Jan. 15, '06.	1¾	Q	126	127	123¾	125	116	47,176
26	18¾	26⅜	Jan. 19.	24½	Jan.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 20, 1906.—Continued.

Range for Year 1905. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1906. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Jan. 20. Bid.	Ask.	Net Change from Last Sale.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Sales for Week. Shares.	Range for Week. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1906. High.	Low.	Year Ago. High.	Low.	Total Sales Week Ended Jan. 20, '06.
94	90	98	Jan. 15.	97	Jan. 18.	97	99	+ 1¾	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co. pf.	100	8,566,400	Jan. '05.	2½	Q	97½	..	97	98	..	..	250
86¾	24½	95⅝	Jan. 19.	80½	Jan. 2.	92½	92	+ 6¾	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,400	Mar. '05.	2½	Q	95⅞	92½	95⅞	112⅝	92½	86¾	200,800
111½	97½	105⅞	Jan. 20.	103	Jan. 11.	105	106	+ 1¾	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,905,400	Dec. '05.	1¾	Q	106⅞	103⅞	106⅞	116	103½	98	2,505
..	..	⅝	Jan. 10.	⅛	Jan. 19.	..	..	..	National Lead Co. rights.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,310
45	33¼	40¾	Jan. 19.	36	Jan. 3.	39½	40¾	..	National R. R. of Mexico pf.	100	20,063,600	..	..	..	40¾	40¾	39	39¾	39¾	39¾	14,300
24½	17⅞	21½	Jan. 13.	20¾	Jan. 13.	21¼	22	— ¼	National R. R. of Mexico 2d pf.	100	21,183,700	..	..	..	21	21	22	22	22½	22½	100
169¾	140	163⅛	Jan. 5.	160	Jan. 4.	161	163	..	New York Air Brake.	100	8,012,800	Jan. 17, '06.	2	Q	163	162½	162⅝	165	156½	156½	1,600
167⅞	139⅝	156⅛	Jan. 8.	150	Jan. 4.	154⅝	154⅝	+ ¾	New York Central.	100	193,954,400	Jan. 16, '06.	1¼	Q	156⅛	153⅝	153⅝	156⅝	154	146	76,720
..	..	7⅛	Jan. 8.	6¼	Jan. 3.	..	..	..	New York Central rights.	..	..	..	..	..	6¾	6¾	6¾	7	..	..	14,106
76¾	42	72½	Jan. 20.	67¼	Jan. 5.	71	72	+ 1	New York, Chi. & St. Louis.	100	14,000,000	..	..	..	69	72¾	69	72¾	44	44	2,180
122¾	114½	120	Jan. 8.	118	Jan. 15.	118	120	..	New York, Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf.	100	15,000,000	Mar. 1, '05.	3	A	119	119	119	119	110	100	100
34¾	21¼	47½	Jan. 17.	33½	Jan. 4.	45½	46	+ 6¾	New York Dock Co.	100	7,000,000	..	..	..	40½	47¾	40¼	45¼	..	..	4,444
79	59	81	Jan. 17.	78¾	Jan. 4.	81	83	+ 2	New York Dock Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	Oct. '05.	1½	SA	97⅝	81	80	85	..	..	527
215⅝	192	204⅜	Jan. 19.	197	Jan. 2.	204	204½	+ 2⅜	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	80,000,000	Dec. '05.	2	Q	205	204¾	205	204¾	200¼	..	1,180
172⅛	163½	155	Jan. 20.	153	Jan. 20.	154½	156	— 1½	New York & New Jersey Telephone.	100	12,500,000	Jan. '06.	1½	Q	155	155	155	155	155	155	200
64	40⅞	55⅜	Jan. 19.	51¼	Jan. 4.	54⅞	55	+ ⅛	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	58,113,300	July '05.	1½	..	57⅝	55⅞	55½	54½	43⅞	37,900
85⅛	76	89	Jan. 15.	85	Jan. 4.	88½	88¾	+ ¾	Norfolk & Western.	100	186,000,000	Dec. '05.	2	SA	89	88¼	88¾	89	78¼	34,315
96	81¼	96	Jan. 6.	93⅝	Jan. 3.	94	95¾	..	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	123,000,000	Aug. '05.	2	SA	96⅝	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	93	92	20
107	95⅞	107	Jan. 12.	96	Jan. 2.	105½	106½	— ½	North American.	100	29,700,000	Dec. '05.	1½	Q	105	103⅞	104	105¾	96	96	36,650
216½	165	211¼	Jan. 13.	199	Jan. 5.	208	208½	+ 1¾	Northern Pacific.	100	155,000,000	Nov. '05.	1¾	Q	211	211	209	209½	..	..	69,120
6	1	4	Jan. 11.	3⅝	Jan. 2.	3	3½	..	Ontario Mining.	100	15,000,000	Dec. 20, '02.	30c	Q	3	3	3	3	..	..	35
109¼	78¾	123	Jan. 20.	108⅝	Jan. 5.	121	122	+ 4	Pacific Coast.	100	7,000,000	Nov. '05.	1½	Q	116½	122	112⅞	122	81¼	19,510
108	103	105	Jan. 5.	103	Jan. 10.	103	108	+ 2	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	100	1,525,000	Nov. '05.	2½	Q	106	105	106	105	..	..	100
100	94	122⅜	Jan. 20.	105½	Jan. 10.	113	122	+ 5¾	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	100	4,000,000	Nov. '05.	2½	Q	116	122⅝	116	122⅝	85	85	2,200
55⅜	33	51¼	Jan. 19.	46	Jan. 5.	50⅜	51	+ 1¼	Pacific Mail.	100	20,000,000	Dec. '05.	1	Q	50	51½	49	51	44¼	27,900
146	131½	146⅞	Jan. 20.	142⅜	Jan. 4.	146¼	146½	+ 1⅝	Pennsylvania Railroad.	50	802,749,000	Nov. 29, '05.	3	SA	145¼	146⅞	144⅝	146⅞	137	309,450
115¼	97½	103	Jan. 2.	100	Jan. 13.	100¾	100¾	+ ¼	People's Gas, Chicago.	100	32,968,700	Nov. 25, '05.	1½	Q	100¾	101¼	100¼	100¾	106½	11,500
48⅝	27	46¾	Jan. 16.	40	Jan. 11.	44½	46	+ 5	Peoria & Eastern.	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	44	46½	44	45	31	31	2,280
27	12½	17½	Jan. 19.	14⅜	Jan. 12.	16½	17	+ 1¾	Pittsburg Coal Co. of N. J.	100	32,000,000	..	..	..	15	17⅞	14⅜	16½	..	..	1,800
80¼	57⅞	62½	Jan. 19.	59½	Jan. 10.	61	62	+ 2	Pittsburg Coal Co. of N. J. pf.	100	32,000,000	Apr. 25, '05.	1¾	Q	60	60	59½	61½	..	..	2,090
184	184	*182	Jan.	17.	*182	Jan.	17.	181	..	..	Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago.	100	19,714,200	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	182	182	182	182	..	4
58⅝	34	64¼	Jan. 17.	53½	Jan. 4.	62	62¼	+ 5¼	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 31, '04.	1	..	57⅝	64¼	57½	62½	36¾	51,810
101½	87	104	Jan. 17.	100	Jan. 8.	103	103½	+ 2½	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Nov. 23, '05.	1¾	Q	101	104	101	103⅛	89	5,330
258	230	247⅞	Jan. 15.	242	Jan. 4.	243	245	— 1½	Pullman Company.	100	74,000,000	Nov. 15, '05.	2	Q	245	247⅞	243	243	245	1,000	
1⅞	⅝	2⅝	Jan. 19.	1¼	Jan. 9.	2⅝	2½	+ ¼	Quicksilver.	100	5,706,700	..	..	..	2⅝	2⅝	2	2½	1¼	8,050	
4½	2¼	6	Jan. 13.	2¾	Jan. 3.	5¼	6	+ ¾	Quicksilver pf.	100	4,291,360	May 8, '03.	½	..	5½	5½	5	5½	..	..	710
63¼	36	62⅝	Jan. 15.	60	Jan. 4.	61	61¼	+ ¾	Railway Steel Spring Co.	100	13,500,000	Oct. 15, '05.	2	Q	60¼	62⅜	60¾	61	34½	22,055
106	93	105¼	Jan. 20.	103½	Jan. 5.	105	107	+ 1½	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	13,500,000	Dec. 20, '05.	1¾	Q	104½	105¼	104½	105¼	92½	1,400
100	92	98	Jan. 15.	96	Jan. 4.	97	97⅜	+ ⅜	Railroad Sec., Ill. Cent. stk. ctfs.	100	5,000,000	Jan. 3, '06.	2	SA	97⅜	98	97⅜	97⅜	92⅜	1,110
143¾	79	158½	Jan. 20.	139	Jan. 2.	157¾	157¾	+ 13⅞	Reading.	50	70,000,000	Aug. 1, '05.	2	SA	141½	158½	141¼	157½	89¾	805,000
97	90	95½	Jan. 19.	92¾	Jan. 2.	95¼	95½	+ 1¾	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Sep. 8, '05.	2	SA	94½	95¾	94¼	95½	92¾	3,070
101	84	102	Jan. 20.	96½	Jan. 2.	100	100⅜	+ 2¾	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	Nov. 10, '05.	2	SA	97¼	102	97	100	85½	9,870
36¾	15	39	Jan. 12.	32½	Jan. 4.	36¼	36⅝	+ ⅞	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,852,000	..	..	..	37	38	36¾	39¾	19¾	20,000	
106	67	110½	Jan. 9.	105	Jan. 5.	107⅝	108	+ ⅞	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	20,852,000	Jan. 4, '06.	1¾	Q	108	108½	107	108	69	10,400	
37⅞	21⅝	25	Jan. 6.	23⅜	Jan. 3.	24½	24⅝	+ ¼	Rock Island Co.	100	89,448,800	..	..	..	24	24⅝	23¾	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	55,695
85	60½	63⅜	Jan. 18.	61½	Jan. 4.	62½	62⅝	+ ¼	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	48,956,800	Nov. 1, '05.	1	..	62⅜	63⅜	61⅝	62⅞	52½	5,100	
100¼	94	106⅝	Jan. 15.	106⅜	Jan. 15.	..	..	+ 1⅝	Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	100	10,351,400	Dec. 15, '05.	1¾	Q	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	95½	100	
25	12	27	Jan. 12.	23	Jan. 10.	22	25	— 2	St. Joseph & Grand Island.	100	4,600,000	..	..	..	24	24	23	24	16¼	600	
85	46½	69¼	Jan. 12.	62¼	Jan. 2.	67	69	+ 1	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,500,000	July 15, '02.	2½	..	67	69	67	68	58	1,170	
35	20	40	Jan. 12.	35	Jan. 11.	36	39	+ ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,500,000	..	..	..	36½	38	36¾	38	28½	325	
73½	45	49	Jan. 11.	47	Jan. 4.	48	48¾	+ ⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	1	Q	48½	48⅝	48	48	71⅜	3,100	
135	130	135	Jan. 19.	129	Jan. 3.	133	137	+ 6	St. L. & S. F. C. & E. L st. ctfs. pf.	100	6,211,700	Jan. 2, '06.	1½	Q	135	135	135	135	135	185	
27¼	20	27⅞	Jan. 19.	20¾	Jan. 2.	27¼	27¾	+ ¾	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	16,500,000	..	..	..	24½	27¾	24½	27⅜	26¼	38,300	
66⅞	55	64	Jan. 15.	58	Jan. 5.	60½	61	+ 1¾	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000	..	..	..	60¾	61	59½	61	61½	12,700	
118⅜	90	97½	Jan. 12.	86⅝	Jan. 4.	92	93	..	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	10,000,000	Oct. 2, '05.	2½	SA	94	94¼	91½	96	61½	12,300	
72¾	57⅜	70⅝	Jan. 20.	66⅞	Jan. 4.	70	70⅛	+ 1	Southern Pacific.	100	197,849,200	..	..	..	68⅝	70⅝	68¼	70	66¼	180,435	
122¼	115⅝	118⅝	Jan. 10.	117½	Jan. 3.	118½	118⅞	+ ⅜	Southern Pacific pf.	100	40,000,000	July 17, '05.	3½	SA	118	118⅝	118	118⅝	117⅝	1,850	
28	20	40	Jan. 17.	35⅜	Jan. 2.	39½	39¾	+ 1⅝	Southern Railway, extended.	100	119,900,800	..	..	..	40	39¾	38¼	39¾	34½	169,400	
102½	95	103	Jan. 16.	100	Jan. 2.	102	102⅝	+ ⅛	Southern Railway pf., extended.	100	60,000,000	Oct. 17, '05.	2½	SA	101½	103	101½	102½	97	1,780	
148	68	165	Jan. 12.	129	Jan. 2.	158⅞	160	— 1	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	100	22,553,600	Nov. 1, '05.	1	Q	160	163	159	159	71⅜	16,000	
41	23⅜	37	Jan. 15.	32⅜	Jan. 4.	36	36¼	+ ⅞	Texas Pacific.	100	38,760,000	..	..	..	36	37	35⅜	36¼	34⅜	29,600	
91	37½	82	Jan. 18.	64⅝	Jan. 2.	80¾	81¼	+ 3½	Texas Pacific Land Trust.	100	7,556,500	..	..	..	77½	82	77¼	77¼	..	..	9,000
141	120	139½	Jan. 11.	135	Jan. 2.	138⅞	139	+ ⅝	Third Avenue.	100	16,000,000	Oct. 31, '05.	1¾	Q	137¾	139¾	137	139¾	..	..	6,600
37½	22¼	35½	Jan. 20.	32¼	Jan. 9.	35½	36	+ 3	Toledo Railways & Light Co.	100	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '05.	1	SA	32½	35½	32⅞	35½	22⅝	5,280	
43⅜	34½	40½	Jan. 19.	35	Jan. 5.	39¾	40	+ 3¾	Toledo, St. Louis & Western.	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	37	40½	36¾	40½	36½	15,620	
65	51¾	59½	Jan. 19.	56	Jan. 5.	59½	59¼	+ 1	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	58½	59⅝	58	59¾	53⅞	7,580	
122½	105	121¾	Jan. 20.	117	Jan. 5.	121⅞	121¾	+ 2⅝	Twin City Rapid Transit.	100	18,000,000	Nov. 15, '05.	1¼	Q	119¾	121¾	119	121½	105	7,500	
15⅝	8⅝	15¼	Jan. 19.	13¼	Jan. 6.	14¾	15	+ 1⅝	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	16,000,000	..	..	..	13½	15¼	13¼	14⅞	10⅝	11,000	
82⅜	68	84	Jan. 18.	80½	Jan. 5.	83½	84	+ 2¾	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	Jan. 15, '06.	1¾	Q	81	84	81	83½	71	3,300	
151½	113	159¼	Jan. 19.	148	Jan. 3.	158½	158⅝	+ 1¼	Union Pacific.	100	189,774,900	Oct. 1, '05.	2½	SA	157	159¼	156½	158⅝	118⅞	802,100	
101⅝	95½	99½	Jan. 2.	98⅜	Jan. 15.	97½	98⅝	— ¼	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,563,800	Oct. 1, '05.	2	SA	98⅜	99	98⅜	98¾	98¼	1,220	
85	80	87½	Jan. 13.	85¼	Jan. 2.	86	86¼	— ¼	United Railways of St. Louis pf.	100	12,983,200	Jan. 10, '06.	1¼	Q	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	..	..	100
92¼	21½	98	Jan. 18.	88½	Jan. 3.	96½	97	+ 3½	United Railways Investment Co.	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	92¾	98	92¾	96½	23½	4,540	
94½	64⅞	93½	Jan. 17.	87	Jan. 2.	93½	93¾	+ 1¼	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	2½	SA	92½	93¾	92	93½	68½	4,920	
48½	19⅞	53	Jan. 17.	46¼	Jan. 2.	52	52¼	+ ⅝	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. Co.	100	12,106,300	Dec. 1, '05.	1	Q	51¾	53	51	52½	24⅛	28,500	
97⅜	79⅞	96⅝	Jan. 17.	94	Jan. 2.	96	96¼	+ ⅝	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	Dec. 1, '05.	1¾	Q	96	96¾	95¼	96⅝	85	4,200	
134	114¼	136	Jan. 17.	124⅜	Jan. 5.	125	132	+ 1½	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '05.	2	SA	125	132	125	132	..	..	3,175
16	11	14½	Jan. 15.	14¼	Jan. 15.	..	14¼	— ¼	United States Leather Co.	100	62,882,900	..	..	..	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¼	13⅝	200	
98¼	77	94½	Jan. 20.	88	Jan. 4.	92⅞	93¼	+ 3⅜	U. S. Realty & Improvement Co.	100	16,155,300	..	..	..	89¾	94½	89¼	93¼	79	5,900	
40¼	18	34	Jan. 2.	30	Jan. 18.	30	30¼	— 1	U. S. Reduction & Refining Co.	100	5,918,800	..	..	..	31	31½	30	30	..	1,490	
73¾	35	71	Jan. 4.	68¾	Jan. 17.	68	70	+ ½	U. S. Reduction & Refining Co. pf.	100	3,945,800	Jan. 1, '06.	1¾	Q	68¾	69	68¼	68¾	..	..	550
68¼	33⅝	57	Jan. 15.	51	Jan. 4.	56½	57	+ 2	United States Rubber Co.	100	25,668,000	Apr. 30, '05.	1	..	54⅝	57	54⅝	56¼	36	30,250	
118½	99⅝	115	Jan. 15.	109¼	Jan. 2.	113½	113¾	+ 1½	United States Rubber Co. 1st pf.	100	25,705,800	Oct. 31, '05.	1½	Q	112⅝	115	112⅝	113½	100	6,271	
85¾	75	87½	Jan. 15.	83	Jan. 2.	86½	86¾	+ 2½	United States Rubber Co. 2d pf.	100	8,477,300	Oct. 31, '05.	1½	Q	86½	87½	86¼	86¾	..	..	6,000
43¼	24⅞	46½	Jan. 20.	42	Jan. 5.	45⅞	46	+ 1'	United States Steel Corporation.	100	508,495,200	Dec. 30, '05.	½	..	44⅝	46¼	44⅝	46	28⅝	438,020	
107	90⅜	113¾	Jan. 20.	105	Jan. 5.	112½	112⅝	+ 4¾	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,314,100	Nov. 30, '05.	1¾	Q	106½	113¾	106½	112⅝	94	235,788	
58⅝	28⅜	58	Jan. 2.	52	Jan. 5.	54½	54⅝	+ ½	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.	100	27,384,400	June 1, '03.	1½	..	54¼	55¼	53	54⅝	35⅝	15,400	
118⅝	103⅞	117½	Jan. 2.	114	Jan. 4.	114	116	..	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co. pf.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 15, '06.	2	Q	115½	115½	114	115	106½	850	
52½	38	55⅞	Jan. 15.	50	Jan. 8.	54½	55	+ 1½	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.	100	8,641,600	..	..	..	54	55½	53	54⅝	42	13,300	
14½	8	10½	Jan. 15.	9	Jan. 18.	..	..	+ 1½	Vulcan Detinning Co.	100	2,000,000	July 20, '02.	1	..	10½	10¼	9	10½	..	..	1,100
54¾	49	53½	Jan. 15.	50	Jan. 11.	..	..	— ¾	Vulcan Detinning Co. pf.	100	1,500,000	Jan. 20, '06.	**2¼	Q	53	53½	51	52	..	..	1,100
24¼	17½	24⅝	Jan. 18.	20¼	Jan. 5.	24	24½	+ 2¼	Wabash.	100	38,000,000	..	..	..	22¼	24⅝	22¼	24½	21⅜	72,730	
48	37	48	Jan. 20.	40½	Jan. 3.	47⅜	47½	+ 5	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000	..	..	..	42⅝	48	42¼	47⅜	43	66,115	
260	227	247	Jan. 18.	240	Jan. 8.	240	250	+ 7	Wells-Fargo Express Co.	100	8,000,000	Jan. 15, '06.	4	SA	247	247	247	247	245	156	
39	26¼	39½	Jan. 9.	32	Jan. 3.	37⅜	37¾	+ ¼	Western Maryland.	100	15,685,400	..	..	..	37	37⅝	36½	37¼	..	7,200	
95¾	92	93⅝	Jan. 16.	93	Jan. 2.	93¼	94	+ ¼	Western Union Telegraph.	100	97,370,000	Jan. 15, '06.	1½	Q	93¼	95⅞	93¼	95¾	92½	2,625	
184	152	176	Jan. 5.	170	Jan. 11.	172	172½	+ 1⅛	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	20,996,350	Jan. 10, '06.	2½	Q	173¾	173¾	170	173	180	700	
19¾	15	19⅝	Jan. 12.	17⅞	Jan. 9.	19	19⅝	— ⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	20,000,000	..	..	..	18⅝	19⅝	18⅞	19	18⅝	5,300	
48	36	45½	Jan. 12.	41½	Jan. 2.	44	45	+ ⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,998,900	..	..	..	45	45½	44	44⅞	46	1,000	
28½	20	28	Jan. 20.	25¾	Jan. 10.	27¼	27½	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,993,500	..	..	..	27	28	26⅝	27½	26	2,850	
34½	20	33	Jan. 17.	28½	Jan. 2.	32½	32¾	+ 1	Wisconsin Central.	100	16,147,300	..	..	..	32	33	31	32	21¾	8,600	
64½	45	64	Jan. 15.	60½	Jan. 11.	61	61¼	+ ½	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,200	..	..	..	62	64	61½	61½	47¾	4,900	

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ag. Chem.	4½	Nat. Enam. pf.	1⅜
Am. Car & Fdy.	1⅜	Nat. Lead.	6½
Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	2½	Nat. Lead pf.	1⅜
Am. Express.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
Am. Linseed.	7⅜	N. Y. Dock.	6¼
Am. Linseed pf.	9½	N. Y. Dock pf.	2
Am. Smelting.	6¾	N. Y., N. H. & H.	2¾
Am. Steel Fdy. pf.	1½	Northern Pacific.	1⅝
Am. Tel. & Tel.	6½	Pacific Coast.	4
Am. Tob. pf.	1⅞	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	2
Anaconda Copper.	27½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	5½
Assoc. Mer. 1st pf.	1¼	Pacific Mail.	1½
Atl. Coast Line.	4½	Pennsylvania.	1⅝
Balt. & Ohio.	1⅛	Peo. & Eastern.	⅜
Butterick.	7½	Pitts. Coal.	1⅝
Canadian Pacific.	1½	Pitts. Coal pf.	⅜
Cent. of N. J.	3	Pressed Steel Car.	5½
Ches. & Ohio.	3⅝	Pressed Steel C. pf.	2½
Chi. Gt. West.	1¼	Ry. St. Spring pf.	1½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	2½	Reading.	13⅞
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	6⅜	Reading 1st pf.	1½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	3	Reading 2d pf.	2⅜
Chi. & N. W.	2⅜	Rub. Goods Mfg. pf.	1⅜
C. & N. W. pf.	11⅜	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
C., St. P., M. & O.	5	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	6
Col. Fuel & I.	11⅞	St. L. S. W.	3½
Col. F. & I. pf.	13	St. L. S. W. pf.	1½
Col. Southern.	1¼	Southern Pacific.	1
Col. & Hock. Coal.	2½	Southern Railway.	1½
Consol. Gas.	1½	Tex. Pac. L. Tr.	3½
Del., L. & W.	7½	Tol. Rys. & L.	3
Det. United.	3	Tol., St. L. & W.	3⅜
Elec. Stge. Battery.	1½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1
Erie 1st pf.	1⅜	Twin City R. T.	2⅜
Erie 2d pf.	1	Union Bag & Paper.	1⅝
Fed. M. & S.	22½	Un. B. & P. pf.	2½
Fed. M. & S. pf.	4⅝	Union Pacific.	1⅛
Gen. Chemical.	2	U. Rys. Invest.	⅜
Gt. Nor. pf.	7⅜	U. Rys. Inv. pf.	1½
Havana Elec. pf.	1	U. S. Express.	7¼
Illinois Central.	2⅜	U. S. Realty.	3⅝
Int. Power.	1½	U. S. Rubber.	2
Int. Steam Pump.	7	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	1½
Int. S. P. pf.	7	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	2½
Long Island.	8½	U. S. Steel.	1⅞
Louis. & Nash.	2½	U. S. Steel pf.	4⅝
Mexican Central.	1	Va. Iron, C. & C.	1¼
Mo., K. & T. pf.	2½	Vulcan Detinning.	1½
Missouri Pacific.	1⅝	Wabash.	2¼
Nash., C. & St. L.	2	Wabash pf.	5
Nat. Bis. pf.	1½	Wells-Fargo Exp.	7
Nat. Enameling.	1⅜	Wisconsin Central.	4

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper.	¼	Am. Hide & L. pf.	3¼
Am. Beet Sugar.	1	At., T. & S. F.	1⅛
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1¼	Iowa Central pf.	1½
B'klyn Un. Gas.	1⅛	Lake Erie & W.	1½
Brunswick City.	1	Met. Securities.	3½
Can. Southern.	1⅜	Michigan Central.	4½
Chi. & Alton.	1⅛	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	1
C., St. P., M. & O.	2	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	1⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Pullman Co.	1⅛
Del. & Hudson.	1	St. J. & G. I.	2
Des M. & Ft. D.	1	Tenn. C. & I.	1
Det. So. pf., L. F.	3	U. S. Red. & Ref.	1
General Electric.	1½	West. El. & Mfg.	1½
Havana Electric.	1		
Int. Paper pf.	1½		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Ice deb. 6s.	5¼	Ind., I. & I. ref. 4s.	1
Am. Tobacco 6s.	1	Int. & Gt. Nor. 2d.	1
Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s.	1	Leh. Valley Coal 5s.	2½
Ann Arbor 4s.	1½	Louis. & N. gen. 5s.	1⅜
At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s.	2¼	L. & N. col. tr. 4s.	1½
At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s. sta.	2¾	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1
Balt. & Ohio gen. 4s.	1	M. & St. L. con. 5s.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan 20, 1906.

BONDS Sales W'k Ended Jan. 20, $30,112,100	Week ended Jan. 20, 1906. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	10
Albany & Susquehanna 6s	102½	102½	102½	102½	17
Albany & Susquehanna 7s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	1
American Cotton Oil 4½s	98	98	97	97	13
American Hide & Leather 6s	99⅝	99½	99	99½	54
American Ice Securities 6s	90½	93	90	92½	147½
American Telephone & Telegraph 4s	95	95¼	95	95¼	10
American Tobacco 6s	115⅝	116½	115¼	116⅛	559
American Tobacco 6s reg	115	115	115	115	21
American Tobacco 4s	81⅜	82¼	81⅜	82¼	794
Ann Arbor 4s	98	99	97	99	40
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	103½	103⅜	103¼	103¼	194
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe gen. 4s reg	102¼	102⅜	102¼	102¼	3
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adj. 4s	94½	97⅝	94½	96⅜	3791
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s, stamped	94½	97	94½	97	438
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé deb. Series G	100½	100¼	100½	100¼	5
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé conv. 4s	105½	105⅝	105	105⅝	1,080
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	101⅝	102¼	101¼	102	173
Atlantic Coast Line, L. & N. col. 4s	96	96½	94⅞	96¼	57
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	95	95½	94¾	94¾	46
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	104½	104½	104	104½	704
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s reg	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	14
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest. Div. 3½s	91⅝	92	91½	91⅝	913
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	99¼	99⅝	99½	99½	21
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 5s	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	20
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	97⅝	98¼	97⅛	98	1,280
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	108½	108⅞	108½	108⅞	9
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	11
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	2
Buffalo Gas 5s	80½	80½	80	80	14
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & North. 1st 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	2½
Canada Southern 1st 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101¼	101⅝	35
Canada Southern 2d 5s	107½	108⅜	107½	108⅜	2
Central Branch Railway 4s	99	99	99	99	12
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	113⅝	114½	113⅜	114⅛	68
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	121	121	121	121	1
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	93⅞	96	93⅞	96	60
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	81	86	81	86	167
Central of Georgia 3d pf. inc. 5s	76¾	81	76¾	80⅝	241
Central of Georgia 3d pf. inc. 5s, stamped	75	75	75	75	1
Central Leather 5s	101¼	101⅝	101¼	101⅜	379
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	132	132	132	132	1
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s reg	131	131½	131	131½	12½
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	88	88	88	88	9
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	102⅜	102⅜	102¼	102¼	134
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	108¾	108½	108¾	108⅝	35
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	106	106	106	106	3
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. con. 4s	102	102	102	102	1
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	118½	118⅝	118½	118⅝	14
Chicago & Alton 3½s	79½	81¼	79½	81¼	103
Chicago & Alton 3s	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	10
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s	101⅝	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	587
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s reg	101⅜	101½	101⅜	101½	19
Chi., Bur. & Quincy deb. 5s	106⅞	107	106⅞	107	9
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	95	95⅜	94⅝	94⅝	15
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	102	102¼	102	102¼	3
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	121⅝	122	121¾	122	19
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi., Pac. & W. 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	10
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Hast. & Dak. 7s	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	12
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s	107½	107⅝	107½	107⅝	10
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Dak. & Gt. So. 5s	109	109	109	109	2
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	110¼	110⅝	110¼	110¼	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 3½s, Series B	97	97	96¼	96⅜	6
Chicago & Northwestern ext. 4s	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
Chicago & Northwestern gen. 3½s	100½	100½	100½	100½	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 5s	89¾	90⅜	89⅝	89⅝	124
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	103¼	103¼	103	103	53
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific ref. 4s	95⅞	96	95⅝	95⅞	258
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	79¼	79	79	79¼	147
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg 5s	122	122	122	122	1
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	135¼	135¼	133¼	135¼	2
Cin., Ind., St. Louis & Chicago 4s	103	103	103	103	2
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	103⅞	104½	103⅞	104½	35
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L., W. & M. 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	10
Colorado Fuel & Iron conv. deb. 5s	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	183
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	5
Colorado Industrial 5s, Series A	79	83½	79	82⅝	2,568
Colorado Industrial 5s, Series B	78¼	81⅝	78½	80½	803
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	77¼	77⅝	77¼	77⅝	156
Colorado Southern 1st 4s	96⅝	96¾	96⅝	96⅝	30
Conn. Ry. & Light. 1st & ref. 4½s	101⅝	102⅞	101⅝	102¼	40
Consolidated Gas conv. deb. 6s	161	163	160½	163	96½
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	81⅜	82	81⅜	82	118
Denver & Rio Grande impt. 5s	106	108	108	108	7
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	100¼	100⅝	100	100⅝	8
Detroit City Gas 5s	102	102	102	102	2
Detroit United Railway consol. 4½s	94⅜	95¼	94⅜	95¼	13
Distillers Securities Corporation 5s	82⅞	83½	82⅝	83⅛	170
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	113¾	115⅝	113⅝	115⅞	5
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern 1st 5s	118½	119	118½	119	44
Erie 1st consol. 4s	101	101	101	101	4
Erie general lien 4s	93	93¼	93	93¼	39
Erie, Pennsylvania, coll. tr. 4s	97½	97½	97	97⅛	14
Erie convertible 4s	106⅝	109⅞	106¼	109⅞	500
Flint & Père Marquette con. 5s	110¾	110¾	110¼	110¾	1
Flint & Père Marquette, Pt. Huron Div. 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	2
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	114	114½	114	114½	44
Grand Rapids & Indiana 1st gtd. 4½s	108	108	108	108	1
Green Bay & Western deb. B	22⅝	23¼	21⅝	23	472
Gulf & Ship Island 5s	102	103	102	103	19
Havana Electric 5s	95	95½	95	95¼	69
Hocking Valley 1st 4½s	107⅞	108⅞	107⅞	108¼	7
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	99	99¼	99	99	5
Illinois Central ext. 3½s	100¼	100½	100¼	100¼	2
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	105⅞	106⅛	105⅞	105⅞	1
Illinois Central, West. Lines 4s	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	3
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 4s	100	100	100	100	1
International & Gt. Northern 1st 6s	120	120	120	120	6
International & Gt. Northern 2d 5s	100	101	100	101	6
International Paper 6s	110	110	110	110	32
International Paper conv. 5s	98	98	97¼	97½	13
International Steam Pump 6s	102½	102½	102⅛	102½	10
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis 4s	87	87⅝	87	87½	62
Kansas City Southern 3s	74¾	74¾	73½	74	82
Kentucky Central 4s	99	99	99	99	1
Kings County Elevated 5s, stamped	96¼	96¼	96	96¼	15
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	107½	108	107½	108	13
Lackawanna Steel 5s	107½	107⅞	107½	107⅞	44
Lake Shore deb. 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	115
Lake Shore 3½s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	8
Lake Shore 3½s reg	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	118	118	118	118	2
Lehigh Valley Coal 5s	114	115⅛	114	115⅛	25
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	110	110	110	110	1
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. gtd. 4½s	101⅞	102¼	101⅞	102¼	10
Long Island ref. 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	3
Long Island gen. 4s	101⅝	102	101½	102	7
Long Island unified 4s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	5
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	104	104	103⅝	103⅝	13
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	120	120	120	120	10
Louisville & Nashville coll. tr. 4s	99¾	100⅜	99¾	100⅛	19
Louisville & Nashville Southern Ry. jt. 4s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95⅞	8
Louisville & Nashville gold 5s	129	130	129	130	6
Manhattan consol. 4s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	4
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	12
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91⅝	116
Mexican Central consol. 4s	79⅜	80	79	80	85
Mexican Central 1st income	25⅝	26⅜	25	25⅝	175
Mexican Central 2d income	19	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	181
Milwaukee Gas 4s	98	98	98	98	6
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	129½	129¾	129½	129⅝	5
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	8
Minneapolis & St. Louis ref. 4s	97	97	97	97	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	109	109	108	108⅝	86
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	118⅝	118½	118⅛	118⅛	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	107⅞	107⅞	107	107⅛	10
Missouri, Kansas & Oklahoma 5s	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	15
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	101⅞	102¼	101	102⅛	73
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	90⅝	91	90½	91	85
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	108⅞	109⅜	108⅞	109⅜	15
Missouri Pacific 4s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	14
Missouri Pacific consol. 5s	125⅝	125⅝	123¾	123¾	7
Missouri Pacific col. 5s	107⅝	108	107⅝	108	13
Mobile & Ohio gen. 4s	99	99	99	99	1
Morris & Essex con. 7s	127	127	127	127	1
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜	1
Mutual Union Telegraph 6s	107	107	107	107	1
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis 1st 7s	119	119	119	119	1
Nassau Electric 4s	80	80½	80	80½	12
National Starch 6s	99	99	99	99	1
National Railway of Mexico 4½s	91	91	91	91	2
New York Central 6s reg	131	131	131	131	3

BONDS.	Week ended Jan. 20, 1906. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	91½	92⅝	91¼	92⅝	149
New York Cent., Lake Sh. coll. 3½s reg	91½	91½	91¼	91⅜	3
New York Cent., Mich. Cent. col. 3½s	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	1
New York Cent., Mich. Cent. col. 3½s reg	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	10
New York Central gen. 3½s	93⅝	93¾	93⅜	93⅝	42
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	105	105	104¾	104¾	28
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	109	109¾	109	109¾	9
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	91	92	91	92	52
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	103	103½	103	103½	6
New York, Susque. & Western gen. 6s	110	110	110	110	1
Norfolk & Southern 1st 6s	108½	108¼	108¼	108¼	4
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	102½	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜	90
Norf. & West., Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	95½	95½	95½	95½	27
Norfolk & Western div'l 1st 4s	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	5
Northern Ohio 1st 5s	117	117	117	117	15
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	105⅝	106	105⅝	105⅝	153½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s reg	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	22
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	77¼	77⅜	77	77⅜	59
Northern Pacific gen. 3s reg	75½	75½	75¼	75⅜	2
Northern Pacific terminal 6s	116	116	116	116	3
Ohio River gen. 5s	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	10
Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	1
Oregon Railroad & Navigation cons. 4s	101½	101½	101¼	101½	124
Oregon Short Line gtd. ref. 4s	96⅞	97⅛	96⅞	97⅛	276
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	118½	118½	118¼	118¼	2
Oregon Short Line 6s	125¼	125⅞	125⅜	125⅞	2
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	112½	114	112½	114	3
Pacific of Missouri 2d 5s	120	120	120	120	2
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	105¾	105⅞	105	105¼	322
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s, 1915	100¾	101	100¼	100⅝	8021
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	107⅛	107½	106⅞	107⅛	3
Penn., Trust Co. ctfs. gtd. 3½s, Series B	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	1
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	101	101	101	101	10
Peoria & Eastern income	79	80	79	80	66
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Ser. B	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	3
Phila., Baltimore & Washington 4s	109	109	109	109	1
Pitts., Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	118½	118½	118½	118½	3
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s	100	100	99½	99½	12
Reading general 4s	102¼	102¼	101⅞	102⅛	127
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	99	99⅛	99	99⅛	35
Rio Grande Western col. 4s	92	92	92	92	1
St. Lawrence & Adirondack 5s	122	122	122	122	5
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & Southern gen. 5s	117	117¾	117	117⅝	13
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. unif. & ref. 4s	93½	93⅝	93¼	93⅜	95
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So., R. & G. 4s	94½	95	94⅞	95	41
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	85¼	86½	85	86¼	227
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	112½	112⅞	112½	112⅝	13
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	127	127	127	127	2
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. Dak. ext. 6s	109⅞	110	109⅞	110	12
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. con. 6s	136¼	136¼	136¼	136¼	2
St. Louis & Southwestern consol. 4s	81½	81⅞	81½	81⅝	52
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	98½	98½	98½	98¾	25
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	90½	90½	85½	85½	56
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	89⅝	89⅝	88¼	89½	7
Santa Fé, Prescott & Phoenix gen. 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	5
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. Mont. ext. 4s	103½	104¼	103¼	103¾	16
Seaboard Air Line 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	1
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	92	92	92	92	1
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101¼	40
Southern Pacific 4s	94	94¼	94	94⅛	121
Southern Pacific 4s, temp. ctfs	96⅝	96⅞	96⅝	96⅝	349
Southern Railway 5s	118½	118⅞	118⅛	118½	22
Standard Rope & Twine income	1	1½	1	1½	30
Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. gen. 5s	98½	100	98½	100	21
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	110	110	110	110	6
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Tenn. Div. 6s	110	110	110	110	2
Term. Association of St. Louis 1st 4½s	112	112	112	112	5
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	123	123¼	122¼	123¼	29
Third Avenue con. 4s	95	95	94⅜	95	18
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	83⅜	84¼	83⅜	84¼	6
Ulster & Delaware 4s	93	93	93	93	15
Underground El. Rys., Lon., prof. sh. 5s	98	98¼	98	98	98
Union Pacific 1st 4s	106¼	106¼	105¾	106	140
Union Pacific 1st 4s reg	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	2
Union Pacific conv. 4s	156⅝	158¼	155⅞	157⅝	81
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	88½	88½	88	88	71
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s	98½	98⅝	96½	96⅝	2,175
United States S. Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s reg	96¾	96¾	96¼	96⅜	4
United States Leather 6s	108	108	107⅝	107⅝	3
United States Reduction & Refining 6s	100¼	100½	100¼	100½	19
United States Realty & Improvement 5s	98	98	98	98	624
Utah & Northern 1st 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	6
Vandalia consol. 4s	104¾	105	104¾	105	60
Virginia-Carolina Chemical 5s	101	101	101	101	11
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	92	92½	91¾	92½	84
Virginia Midland gen. 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	5
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 1st 4s	87¼	89⅝	87½	89⅝	194
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 2d 4s	36¾	41¼	36	40¾	1,665
Wabash 1st 5s	116	116½	115¾	116	19
Wabash 2d 5s	107¼	108½	107⅛	108½	43
Wabash debenture A 6s	90	91	90	91	11
Wabash debenture B 6s	75¼	79⅝	75¼	79	1,634
Western Maryland 4s	88	88	87⅜	88	74
Western Maryland conv. 4s	72½	73¼	72¼	73	242
West Shore 4s	107½	108	107½	108	20
West Shore 4s reg	106¾	107	106½	106⅝	94
Western New York & Penn. 1st 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	2
Western, New York & Penn. gen. 4s	97¾	97¾	97¼	97¼	19
West. New York & Pennsylvania inc. 5s	30	30	30	30	1
Western Union coll. tr. 5s	107¼	109⅝	107¼	109	8
Western Union fund. & real estate 4½s	104⅞	105	104⅞	105	43
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	92	93	92	93	127
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	1
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	93¾	94½	93¾	94¼	74

Total sales.....$27,216,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS

United States, 2s, coupon	103	103	103	103	33
United States 4s, 1907, reg	103½	103¾	103	103	31
United States 3s, coupon	103½	103¾	103¾	103¾	7
United States 3s, coupon, small	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	41
Imperial Japanese 6s	100½	100⅞	100	100½	263
Imperial Japanese 6s, 2d series	99¾	100	99⅝	99⅞	208
Imperial Japanese 4½s, K. L. & Co. ctfs	94½	95	94⅞	94⅞	246
Imp. Jap. 4½s, K. L. & Co. ctfs., 2d ser	91½	92	91½	91¾	1,168
Imp. Japanese 4s, K. L. & Co. ctfs	87⅝	88	87⅞	88	66
Philippine purchase 4s	109½	109½	109½	109¼	25
Republic of Cuba 5s	106	106	106	106	10
United States of Mexico 4s	93½	94	93½	94	29
United States of Mexico 5s	100	100	99⅝	99⅝	4

Total sales.....$2,873,000

STATE BONDS.

Virginia funded debt, 2-3s	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	1
Virginia deferred 6s, B. B. & Co. ctfs	22	22	21½	21½	22

Total sales.....$23,000

Grand total.....$30,112,100

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Where no sale occurred in 1906 the last price in 1905 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	103¼	Jan. 11	103⅛	Jan. 11	103¼	Jan. 11
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon Q. Jan.	103⅝	Jan. 5	103	Jan. 15	103	Jan. 15
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	103⅞	Jan. 15	103	Jan. 17	103	Jan. 17
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	103⅝	Jan. 3	103½	Jan. 3	103⅝	Jan. 3
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.					132⅝	Dec. 28
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.		Jan. 11	132½	Jan. 11	132⅝	Jan. 11
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	103½	Jan. 16	103½	Jan. 19	103½	Jan. 19
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg Q. F.	103¼	Jan. 8	103¼	Jan. 8	103¼	Jan. 8
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	102¼	Jan. 15	102	Jan. 15	102	Jan. 15
Dist. of Columbia, 3-65s, 1924, F. & A.					121	Mar. 16
Philippine 4s, 1914-1934 Q. F.					110¼	Dec. 1
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s Q. J.	100	Jan. 16	99⅝	Jan. 19	99⅝	Jan. 19
United States of Mexico 4s	94	Jan. 19	92¾	Jan. 2	94	Jan. 19
Republic of Cuba 5s	106½	Jan. 10	105⅜	Jan. 2	106	Jan. 13
Imp. Japanese Government 6s	100⅝	Jan. 15	99⅝	Jan. 3	100⅝	Jan. 30
Imp. Jap. Gov. 6s, K.-L. Co. ctfs./2d ser	100	Jan. 15	99⅝	Jan. 3	99⅞	Jan. 30
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4½s, K.-L. Co. ctfs./1 p.	95	Jan. 19	92⅝	Jan. 3	94⅝	Jan. 30
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4½s, K.-L. ctfs. 2d ser.	95⅛	Jan. 9	91¼	Jan. 19	91¼	Jan. 19
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4s, K.-L. temp. ctfs	88	Jan. 12	87	Jan. 3	88	Jan. 30

STATE BONDS.

Where no sale occurred in 1906 the last previous price is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.					102	Dec. 4 1906
Alabama currency funds 4s J. J.					111	Mar. 2 1906
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.					105¾	Dec. 4 1906
North Caro. consol. 4s 1910 J. J.					103¾	Oct. 3 1906
North Carolina special tax A. O.					1	Dec. 29 1905
Tennessee 3s, 1913 J. J.	85¾	Jan. 4	85¾	Jan. 4	85¾	Jan. 4 1906
Tennessee 6s, 1892 J. J.					104	Jan. 3 1906
Tennessee 6s, 1900 J. J.					104	Jan. 3 1906
Tennessee 6s, 1912 J. J.					104	Jan. 3 1906

Complete Bond Quotation List of the N. Y. Stock Exchange for the Week Ended Jan. 20, 1906.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1906. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid As'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	QJ	90	Jan 19	97¼	Jan 6	90 Jan 19	98 99
Atl, T. & S. F. g. g. 4s, 1995	AO*	113¾	Jan 15	102¾	Jan 2	103¼ Jan 19	106¼ 106½
Do registered	AO*	122½	Jan 19	102¼	Jan 16	102½ Jan 19	101¼ 106¾
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	97¾	Jan 19	94	Jan 2	96¾ Jan 20	96 97
Do do registered	Nov.	..	....	..	....	96 Se 11, 05	.. ..
Do stamped		97	Jan 19	94	Jan 5	97 Jan 20	.. 97
Do 50-year conv. g. 4s, 1955	*JD	105¾	Jan 15	102¾	Jan 2	105¾ Jan 20	.. 105¾
Do deb. 4s, Series D, 1900	*FA	..	....	..	....	99 Au 15, 05	101¾ ..
Do deb. 4s, Series E, 1907	*FA	..	....	..	....	90¾ My 2, 05	101 ..
Do deb. 4s, Series F, 1908	*FA	..	....	..	....	90½ No 3, 04	100¼ ..
Do deb. 4s, Series G, 1909	*FA	100½	Jan 19	100¼	Jan 19	100¼ Jan 19	100 ..
Do deb. 4s, Series H, 1910	*FA	..	....	..	....	99½ Ja 10, 05	99 ..
Do deb. 4s, Series I, 1911	*FA	..	....	..	....	98½ No 23, 04	98½ ..
Do deb. 4s, Series K, 1913	*FA	..	....	..	....	97 Oc 26, 04	97½ ..
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914	*FA	..	....	..	....	95¾ No 10, 05	97 ..
Do Ea. Okl. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1928	*MS	101½	Jan 9	98½	Jan 9	100½ Jan 9	99 100
Atl. C. Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952	MS	102¼	Jan 19	101¼	Jan 11	102 Jan 20	101¾ 102
Do registered		..	....	..	....	102 No 27, 03	.. ..
Sa., Fl. & W. 1st c. g. 6s, 1934	*AO	..	....	..	....	131¾ Se 19, 05	132¾ ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*AO	..	....	..	....	112¾ Ja 26, 04	117¾ ..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	MN*	..	....	..	....	114½ No 14, 05	114½ ..
Bruns. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*JJ	..	....	..	....	100¾ No. 6, 05	98¾ ..
L. & N. col. g. 4s, Oct., 1952	MN	95½	Jan 19	94¾	Jan 6	95½ Jan 20	95 95½
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf R. R. and land grt. g. g. 4s, 1918	J*	..	....	..	....	101 De 18, 05	99 ..
Baltimore & Ohio—							
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ*	95¼	Jan 8	94¼	Jan 3	94¾ Jan 20	94½ 95¾
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	96 No 7, 04	.. 95
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	AO	04½	Jan 8	103	Jan 2	104½ Jan 20	104¼ 104¾
Do do registered		02	Jan 5	101½	Jan 5	101¾ Jan 19	101 ..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	MN*	92	Jan 10	91¾	Jan 6	91¾ Jan 16	91¾ 92¼
Do P., L. E. & West Va. ref. g. 4s, 1941	MN*	99¾	Jan 16	97¾	Jan 5	99¼ Jan 19	99¼ 99¾
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	*JJ	02	Jan 19	91	Jan 4	91¾ Jan 19	91¾ 92
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	90¼ Jy 16, 02	.. ..
Mon. Riv. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*FA	..	....	..	....	108½ Jy 13, 05	108½ ..
Cen. Ohio reo. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	MS	..	....	..	....	109 Ap 25, 05	108¾ ..
Pitts., Cl. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	AO*	..	....	..	....	113½ Mr 7, 04	110¾ ..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ*	100	Jan 18	99½	Jan 18	99½ Jan 18	98 ..
Buff., R. & P. gen. g. 5s, 1937	MS*	..	....	..	....	123¼ No 21, 05	123½ 125
Clearf. & M. 1st gt. g. 5s, 1943	*JJ	..	....	..	....	103 Ap 14, 97	117 ..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	*FA	..	....	..	....	125¾ De 27, 05	125½ ..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JD*	..	....	..	....	125¾ De 5, 05	126 ..
B. & S. 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	JJ	99¾	Jan 4	99½	Jan 4	99½ Jan 4	.. 100
Canada So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	*JJ	101¾	Jan 19	101	Jan 4	101¾ Jan 19	101½ 101¾
Do 2d 3s, 1913	*MS	103¾	Jan 18	105⅝	Jan 6	106¾ Jan '18	107¾ 108¾
Do do registered	*MS	103¾	Jan 3	105½	Jan 3	105¾ Jan 3	.. ..
Cen. B. U. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	*JD	..	....	..	....	94 Ja 4, 05	93 ..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	FA	121	Jan 16	120	Jan 5	121 Jan 16	121 ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	MN*	114½	Jan 19	113¼	Jan 3	114½ Jan 19	114 114½
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	MN*	..	....	..	....	103½ Je 7, 04	.. ..
Do 1st pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct.		96	Jan 19	93¾	Jan 10	96 Jan 19	95 99
Do 2d pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct.		86	Jan 20	80½	Jan 11	86 Jan 20	84¾ 85½
Do do stamped		..	....	..	....	81 De 27, 05	.. ..
Do 3d pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct.		81	Jan 20	75½	Jan 8	80¾ Jan 20	70 81
Do do stamped		75	Jan 16	75	Jan 16	75 Jan 16	.. ..
Do Chat. D. pu. m. g. 4s, 1951	*JJ	..	....	..	....	93¾ Jy 12, 05	94 ..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	*JJ	..	....	..	....	115½ De 13, 05	111 ..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. D. 5s, 1947	*JJ	..	....	..	....	110¾ Se 5, 05	112 ..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JJ	..	....	..	....	115½ Au 3, 05	113¾ 116
Cen. R. & B. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	*MN	..	....	..	....	108¾ Au 4, 05	107 ..
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	J*	132	Jan 15	131¼	Jan 3	132 Jan 19	131¾ 132
Do do registered	QJ	31½	Jan 10	131	Jan 17	131¼ Jan 19	131 ..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J*	..	....	..	....	113¾ De 27, 05	112 ..
Leh. & W. C. 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	MN	..	....	..	....	102 De 28, 05	102½ ..
Do con. 7s, ex. at 4½ to Je 1, 1910	QM	102¾	Jan 18	101¾	Jan 5	102½ Jan 18	102 ..
Ch. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	AO	106	Jan 17	106	Jan 17	106 Jan 17	106 ..
Do g. 5s, Jan., 1911	AO	..	....	..	....	109½ De 19, 05	100¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	119	Jan 4	118½	Jan 2	118¾ Jan 16	118¾ ..
Do do registered	*MN	..	....	..	....	116¼ De 1, 05	116¼ ..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*MS	106½	Jan 9	107¾	Jan 3	108¾ Jan 19	108¾ 109
Do do registered	*MS	..	....	..	....	107¾ No 17, 05	.. 108
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	JJ*	..	....	..	....	113¾ Mr 8, 05	111½ ..
Do R. & A. 1st g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	102	Jan 3	102	Jan 3	102 Jan 16	.. ..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	..	....	..	....	98 Jy 26, 05	96 ..
Do W. Sp. V. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MS	..	....	..	....	113¾ Fe 17, 05	112¾ ..
Greenb. Ry. 1st gtd. 4s, 1949	AO*	..	....	..	....	100 Se 22, 05	99 ..
Chi. & Alt. ref. 3s, 1949	AO*	82½	Jan 8	82½	Jan 3	82¾ Jan 19	82 82½
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950	JJ*	81¼	Jan 19	78½	Jan 3	81¼ Jan 20	80¾ 82
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	80¾ My 4, 05	.. ..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—							
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	*FA	102	Jan 13	102	Jan 13	102 Jan 13	101¾ ..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	JJ*	95¼	Jan 3	94¾	Jan 2	95 Jan 20	95 95¾
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	95½ Fe 24, 05	.. ..
Do Illinois Div. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	..	....	..	....	105¾ Au 3, 04	105¾ ..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	AO*	..	....	..	....	110¾ Ja 5, 05	108¾ ..
Do do 4s, 1919	AO*	02¼	Jan 18	102	Jan 15	102¼ Jan 20	102¾ ..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*MN	..	....	..	....	106 De 26, 05	106¾ 106
Do do registered	*MN	..	....	..	....	106¾ Je 16, 05	.. ..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	MS*	..	....	..	....	100 Ap 10, 05	99¾ ..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*MN	107	Jan 18	106	Jan 2	107 Jan 18	106¾ ..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911	*MS	112¼	Jan 12	112¼	Jan 12	112¾ Jan 13	112¾ ..
C. & E. Ill. 1st g. 4s, ref. & imp. 1955	JJ*	94¾	Jan 5	94¾	Jan 5	94¾ Jan 5	95¼ ..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	JD*	..	....	..	....	103¾ De 11, 05	103¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	AO*	132½	Jan 4	132	Jan 3	132¾ Jan 4	134½ ..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	MN*	117¾	Jan 4	117¾	Jan 4	117¾ Jan 4	118 120
Do do registered	MN*	..	....	..	....	119½ Mr 2, 05	.. ..
Chi. & Ind. C. R. 1st 5s, 1936	*JJ	..	....	..	....	120 No 20, 05	117¾ ..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 6s, 1947	JJ*	133	Jan 11	132½	Jan 5	133 Jan 13	132¾ ..
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	J*	..	....	..	....	115½ De 5, 05	113 ..
Louis., N. A. & C. 1st 6s, 1910	JJ*	107¾	Jan 4	107¾	Jan 4	107¾ Jan 4	107¾ ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—							
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	JJ*	..	....	..	....	110¼ De 29, 05	107¾ 110
Do gen. g. 4s, Se. A, May, 1989	JJ	110½	Jan 15	109½	Jan 5	110¼ Jan 15	.. 110½
Do do registered	QJ	..	....	..	....	103¾ Je 18, 04	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Se. B, May, 1989	JJ	97	Jan 15	96¾	Jan 19	96¾ Jan 19	96¾
Do C. & L. Su. D. g. 5s, 1921	J*	..	....	..	....	115¾ Oc 24, 05	112¾ ..
Do C. & M. River D. 5s, 1926	JJ*	..	....	..	....	118½ De 29, 05	116 ..
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	118¼ Ja 17, 05	.. ..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	*JJ	107¾	Jan 19	107¼	Jan 16	107¾ Jan 19	107¼ ..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	*JJ	114¾	Jan 19	113½	Jan 3	114¼ Jan 19	114 114¾
Do Dak. & G. So. g. 5s, 1916	*JJ	108	Jan 18	109	Jan 15	109 Jan 15	108¼ ..
Do Far. & So. aa. g. 6s, 1924	*JJ	..	....	..	....	137½ Jy 18, 99	126½ ..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*JJ	111¾	Jan 16	111¾	Jan 16	111¾ Jan 16	111½ 113
Do do 5s, 1910	*JJ	..	....	..	....	106 Au 3, 04	103¾ ..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	JJ*	..	....	..	....	185 De 12, 05	.. ..
Do 1st Lac. & Day. 5s, 1919	JJ*	..	....	..	....	113¾ De 12, 05	111¾ ..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910	JJ*	..	....	..	....	106¾ Ap 3, 05	104 ..
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	*JJ	107¼	Jan 3	107¾	Jan 9	107¼ Jan 10	107¼ ..
Do Southw. Div. 6s, 1909	JJ*	106¼	Jan 11	106¾	Jan 11	106¼ Jan 11	106¾ ..
Do Wis.-Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	..	....	..	....	115¼ No 28, 05	112¾ ..
Mil. & N. 1st main li. 6s, 1910	*JD	..	....	..	....	110 Oc 16, 05	108¼ ..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	*JD	..	....	..	....	116¾ Oc 11, 05	113 115
Chi. & N. W. c. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	QF	..	....	..	....	126 De 28, 05	126 ..
Do ex. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	FA15	105½	Jan 17	105¼	Jan 17	105½ Jan 17	105¼ ..
Do do registered	FA15	..	....	..	....	102½ No 15, 05	104¾ ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	MN*	100½	Jan 9	100	Jan 2	100½ Jan 15	99 100¾
Do do registered	QF	..	....	..	....	103 No 19, 98	.. 99
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	AO*	..	....	..	....	114½ No 2, 05	.. ..
Do do registered	AO*	..	....	..	....	114 De 12, 05	.. ..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	AO*	..	....	..	....	111 No 23, 05	111 ..
Do do registered	AO*	..	....	..	....	108¾ No 11, 05	.. ..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	MN*	..	....	..	....	103¾ No 22, 05	103½ 104
Do do registered	MN*	..	....	..	....	104 Mr 3, 04	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	AO15	..	....	..	....	111¾ Oc 31, 05	111¼ ..
Do do registered	AO15	..	....	..	....	108¾ Ja 12, 04	.. ..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*MN	..	....	..	....	116 No 3, 05	115¼ ..
Do do registered	*MN	..	....	..	....	115 No 24, 05	114¼ ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	*MS	..	....	..	....	105¼ De 11, 05	105¼ ..
Ort., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	*MS	..	....	..	....	104 De 5, 05	103½ ..
Win. & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	MN*	..	....	..	....	110¼ Mr 28, 05	105¾ ..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*MN	126½	Jan 19	126⅜	Jan 2	126½ Jan 19	126¼ ..
Do ex. and im. s. f. 5s, 1929	*FA	..	....	..	....	120 De 29, 05	119¾ ..
Do Ashl. Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*MS	..	....	..	....	142½ Fe 10, 02	129½ ..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	JJ*	..	....	..	....	131½ Ja 5, 05	128 ..
Do con. deb. g. 5s, 1907	*FA	..	....	..	....	109 Se 9, 03	101¼ ..
Do incomes, 1911	*MN	..	....	..	....	110 Au 21, 05	108 ..
St. P. Esst. & Gr. Trk. 6s, 1913	JJ	..	....	..	....	122 De 1, 05	.. ..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	JJ*	119	Jan 4	119	Jan 4	119 Jan 4	118¾ 120
Do registered	JJ*	..	....	..	....	123 My 22, 05	118 ..
Do gen g. 4s, 1988	*JJ	103¼	Jan 8	103	Jan 2	103 Jan 18	102¾ 103¾
Do do registered	*JJ	..	....	..	....	104¾ No 9, 05	.. ..
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1934	AO	95¾	Jan 20	95	Jan 4	95¾ Jan 20	95½ 96
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	96 No 29, 05	.. ..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. H, 1910	*MN	..	....	..	....	97 Jy 14, 04	95 ..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. I, 1911	*MN	..	....	..	....	97½ My 26, 05	94¾ ..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. J, 1912	*MN	..	....	..	....	96¾ De 19, 05	94¼ ..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. L, 1914	*MN	..	....	..	....	96¼ My 26, 05	93¾ ..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. M, 1915	*MN	..	....	..	....	96 No 11, 05	93¼ ..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. N, 1916	*MN	..	....	..	....	93 My 24, 04	92¾ ..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. O, 1917	*MN	..	....	..	....	94½ De 14, 05	92½ ..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. P, 1918	*MN	..	....	..	....	90 My 17, 04	92½ ..
Chi., R. I. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1913	MS*	90¾	Jan 19	88¼	Jan 3	90¾ Jan 19	90 90½
Do registered		..	....	..	....	97 Fe 20, 05	.. ..
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific R. R. col. tr. g. 4s, 2002	MN*	80	Jan 2	79	Jan 15	79¾ Jan 20	79½ 80
Do registered		..	....	..	....	79 De 19, 05	.. ..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	*JD	100⅝	Jan 15	100¼	Jan 3	100⅜ Jan 16	100⅜ 100⅞
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	101¾ Mr 14, 04	.. ..
Do con. 1st and c. f. 5s, 1934	*AO	..	....	..	....	118¾ De 9, 05	119¼ ..
Do do registered	*AO	..	....	..	....	120½ Mr 16, 03	117½ ..
C. R., I.F. & N.W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	AO*	..	....	..	....	111 No 20, 05	112 114
Cho., Ok. & G. gn. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	JJ	106⅝	Jan 3	106⅝	Jan 3	106⅝ Jan 3	105¼ ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1952	*MN	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 20, 05	112 ..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1906. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid As'd.
Keokuk & D. M. 1st 5s, 1923	AO*	100¼	Jan 8	100¼	Jan 8	100¼ Jan 8	108½ ..
Do small bonds, 1923	AO*	..	....	..	....	102½ Ap 20, 01	102 ..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*JD	133¼	Jan 17	135½	Jan 17	133¾ Jan 17	134½ ..
Do do reduced to 3½s, 1930	*JD	..	....	..	....	93 De 19, 05	94 ..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*MN	..	....	..	....	125¼ No 6, 05	.. ..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*JJ	..	....	..	....	129¾ Mr 3, 04	133 ..
St. P. & S. C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*AO	..	....	..	....	123 Oc 24, 05	122½ ..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	..	....	..	....	100 De 30, 05	.. ..
Do do coupons off		98¾	Jan 10	98	Jan 3	98¾ Jan 10	99 ..
Chi. & W. I. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	QM	..	....	..	....	113½ De 16, 05	114 ..
Chi. & West Mich. 5s, 1921	JD*	..	....	..	....	100 Ap 28, 02	.. ..
Cin., H. & D. 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*JJ	..	....	..	....	112¾ Oc 10, 00	.. 110
Cin., D. & I. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*MN	..	....	..	....	117¾ Oc 23, 05	114 ..
C., I. & W. 1st & rf. gt. 4s, 1953	*JJ	..	....	..	....	96¾ Jy 13, 05	.. ..
C., C. C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	*JD	104½	Jan 19	102¾	Jan 4	104½ Jan 19	104¼ ..
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	97 No 2, 03	.. ..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	*JJ	..	....	..	....	101¾ De 12, 05	90¾ ..
Do C., W. & M. D. 1st g. 4s, 1991	JJ*	100¾	Jan 15	100¼	Jan 15	100¾ Jan 15	100 101
Do St. L. D. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	MN*	102¾	Jan 11	102¾	Jan 11	102¾ Jan 11	100 103
Do do registered	MN*	..	....	..	....	100 Oc 2, 04	.. ..
Spr. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	MS*	..	....	..	....	99¾ Fe 5, 03	.. ..
Wh. W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	..	....	..	....	94½ Au 31, 03	93 ..
C., I., St. L. & C. con. 6s, 1928	*MN	..	....	..	....	105 Ja 22, 04	106¾ ..
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	QF	108	Jan 17	103	Jan 17	103 Jan 17	103 ..
Do registered		..	....	..	....	101¼ No 15, 05	102 ..
C., S. & Cle., con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	*JJ	115	Jan 10	115	Jan 10	115 Jan 10	112½ 115
C., C. C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*JD	..	....	..	....	123¼ Oc 10, 03	121¾ 122¼
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	*JJ	..	....	..	....	135 Oc 14, 05	131¼ ..
Ind., Bl. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	*AO	..	....	..	....	103 No 19, 01	101¼ 104½
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*AO	101	Jan 19	100	Jan 5	101 Jan 19	100¼ 101
Do Income 4s, April, 1990	A	80	Jan 20	78	Jan 3	80 Jan 20	70 80
C., L. & W. 1st cen. g. 5s, 1933	AO*	..	....	..	....	115¾ No 9, 05	113¾ ..
Cleve. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	*JJ	..	....	..	....	116½ Ja 23, 05	118 ..
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	77¾	Jan 9	74¾	Jan 4	77¼ Jan 20	77¼ 78
Col. & South. 1st g. 4s, 1929	*FA	96¼	Jan 12	93½	Jan 2	96¼ Jan 20	96 96¾
Con. & P. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*AO	..	....	..	....	102 Dec., 95	.. ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	MS*	..	....	..	....	106¾ No 24, 05	107¾ ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	*MN	125½	Jan 20	123¼	Jan 5	125¾ Jan 20	123¾ 125½
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*JD	127	Jan 13	126¾	Jan 5	127 Jan 16	126¾ ..
Do do registered	JD	..	....	..	....	127 Je 23, 05	.. ..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*JJ	126¾	Jan 3	126¼	Jan 3	126¾ Jan 3	126 ..
Do do registered	*JJ	..	....	..	....	135½ Se 14, 05	.. ..
Do construction 5s, 1923	FA*	114	Jan 9	113½	Jan 2	114 Jan 9	114¼ ..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	*MN	..	....	..	....	105 Oc 28, 05	104¾ ..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	AO*	104¼	Jan 10	104¼	Jan 10	104¼ Jan 10	104¼ ..
War. R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 3½s, 2000	FA*	..	....	..	....	102 Fe 2, 03	96¾ ..
D. & H., 1st P. Div. 7s, 1917	MS*	..	....	..	....	134 My 2, 05	133 ..
Do do registered	MS*	..	....	..	....	149 Au 5, 01	.. ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st c. gtd. 7s, 1906	AO	102¾	Jan 19	102¾	Jan 19	102¾ Jan 19	102½ ..
Do registered	AO	..	....	..	....	122 Ja 6, 02	.. ..
Do g. 6s, 1906	AO	102½	Jan 20	102¼	Jan 20	102¼ Jan 20	102 ..
Do do registered	AO	..	....	..	....	101½ De 5, 05	.. ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	MN	..	....	..	....	142¾ Mr 10, 05	135½ ..
	MN	..	....	..	....	147⅞ Je 18, 02	.. ..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	JJ	100¾	Jan 18	99½	Jan 4	100¾ Jan 20	.. ..
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	*JJ	..	....	..	....	106¾ Se 2, 05	102 ..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	*JD	108	Jan 17	108	Jan 17	108 Jan 17	108 110
Rio Gr. West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	JJ*	98¾	Jan 20	97½	Jan 2	98¾ Jan 20	98¼ ..
Do mtg. & c. tr. g. 4s, Se. A, 1949	*AO	92	Jan 20	90	Jan 3	92 Jan 20	90 92
U. C. 1st gtd. g. l. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	AO	..	....	..	....	97 Ja 3, 02	95 ..
D. M. Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917	MN*	..	....	..	....	110 Se 30, 04	.. ..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	JD	100	Jan 11	100	Jan 11	100 Jan 11	99½ ..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	*JD	96	Jan 10	95	Jan 4	96 Jan 10	95 97
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*JD	..	....	..	....	81¾ Mr 1, 05	.. ..
Do Oh. So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	MS	..	....	..	....	93 De 26, 05	92¼ 93¾
Dul. & Ir. Range 1st 5s, 1937	AO*	113¼	Jan 17	113¾	Jan 17	113¼ Jan 17	112¾ ..
Dul., So. Shore & At. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	113¾	Jan 5	113¾	Jan 5	113¾ Jan 5	112¾ ..
Elgin, J. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	119	Jan 20	118½	Jan 18	119 Jan 20	118¾ ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*MN	..	....	..	....	106¾ Jy 14, 05	106¾ ..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	MS*	..	....	..	....	113¾ Jy 11, 04	.. 117
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*MS	..	....	..	....	109 Oc 4, 05	106 ..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	AO*	..	....	..	....	113¾ Oc 4, 05	114 117
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	*JD	101	Jan 8	101	Jan 8	101 Jan 8	103 ..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	MS*	133	Jan 10	133	Jan 10	133 Jan 10	133 ..
Do 1st con. g. fund 7s, 1920	MS*	..	....	..	....	130 Au 7, 03	133 ..
Do 1st c. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	*JJ	102	Jan 12	99¾	Jan 4	101 Jan 18	100 101
Do registered	JJ	..	....	..	....	101½ Oc 5, 05	.. ..
Do 1st con. gu. in. g. 4s, 1996	*JJ	93¼	Jan 16	91¾	Jan 2	93¾ Jan 18	93 93½
Do do registered	JJ	..	....	..	....	88 No 15, 04	.. ..
Do Pena. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	*FA	97¼	Jan 16	95¾	Jan 4	97¼ Jan 20	97¼ ..
Do conv. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1953	*AO	100¾	Jan 20	107¾	Jan 4	100¾ Jan 20	100¼ 100¾
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st 7s, 1916	*JD	..	....	..	....	127 No 28, 05	125¼ ..
Buffalo & Southw. g. 6s, 1908	JJ*	..	....	..	....	110 Mr 3, 05	102 ..
Chi. & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	*MN	122	Jan 20	121	Jan 10	122 Jan 20	121 121¾
Jeff. 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	AO	..	....	..	....	102¾ De 5, 05	102½ ..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	AO*	..	....	..	....	134½ De 18, 05	134¼ ..
N. Y., L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. 1st cur. gtd. 6s, 1922	*MN	..	....	..	....	118 Jy 25, 04	115⅞ ..
Do D. & I. 1st c. 6s, 1913	JJ*	..	....	..	....	115⅝ De 8, 05	112 ..
N. Y. & G'd L. gtd. g. 5s, 1940	*MN	..	....	..	....	121

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Week Ended Jan. 20, 1906—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1906. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid As'd.
Do deb. g. 5s, 1934	*JD	....	....	....	....	110 Je 22, 04	107½ ..
Do 1st refunding g. 4s, 1949	*MS	101½ Jan	6	101⅜ Jan	11	101½ Jan 10	101⅝ ..
Bk. & M. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1911	*MS	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	106½ De 9, 05	106 ..
N. Y., B. & M. B. 1st cn.5s, 1935	AO*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	112 Mr 10, 02	111½ ..
N. Y. & R. B. 1st g. 5s, 1927	*MS	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	111⅝ My 26, 05	110½ ..
Long Island, North Shore Branch 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, Oct., 1932	GJ	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	112¾ Jy 7, 05	111¼ ..
La. & Ark. 1st mtg. g. 5s, 1927	MS*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	104½ Oc 23, 05	.. 105
Louis. & Nash. gen. g. 6s, 1930	*JD	120 Jan	11	118⅝ Jan	3	120 Jan 17	120 ..
Do g. 5s, 1937	*MN	120 Jan	18	120 Jan	18	120 Jan 18	121 ..
Do unified g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	104¼ Jan	9	103½ Jan	4	103⅞ Jan 20	103½ 104
Do do registered	JJ*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	103⅞ Je 18, 04	.. ..
Do col. tr. g. 5s, 1931	MN*	115½ Jan	5	115½ Jan	5	115⅛ Jan 5	113 116
Do 5-20 yr. c. tr. d. g. 4s, 1923	*AO	100⅛ Jan	20	98⅛ Jan	3	100⅛ Jan 20	99½ 100½
Do E. H. & N. 1st 6s, 1919	JD*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	114¼ Je 6, 05	113⅝ ..
Do L., C. & L. g. 4½s, 1931	MN*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	109 Mr 6, 05	107 ..
Do N. O. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1930	*JJ	129 Jan	8	128 Jan	3	129 Jan 8	128¼ ..
Do 2d g. 6s, 1930	JJ*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	128 Au 25, 05	.. ..
Do Pensac. Div. g. 6s, 1920	*MS	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	114 Ap 26, 05	109½ ..
Do St. L. Div. 1st 6s, 1921	*MS	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	124 My 2, 05	121 ..
Do do 2d 3s, 1980	*MS	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	74½ Oc 4, 05	70 78½
Atl., Kn. & Nor. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JD*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	114½ Se 6, 05	114⅝ 119
Hend. Bdge. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931	MS*	108½ Jan	3	108⅜ Jan	3	105½ Jan 3	108⅛ ..
Ky. Cent. Ry. g. 4s, 1987	JJ*	99⅞ Jan	11	99 Jan	4	99 Jan 17	98½ 100
L. & N., M. & M. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	MS*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	108 Se 7, 05	108¾ ..
L. & N.-S. R. M. joint 4s, 1952	JJ*	96 Jan	2	95¼ Jan	5	95½ Jan 16	95¼ ..
Do registered	..	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	95 Fe 6, 05	.. ..
N., F. & S. 1st g. 5s, 1937	FA*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	115½ Se 13, 05	116 119
Do Pen. & At. 1st g. 6s, 1921	FA*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	115½ De 26, 05	.. ..
So. & N. Ala. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	FA*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	107 De 4, 05	113¾ ..
L. & Jef. B. Co. gtd. g. 4s, 1945	*MS	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	98¾ No 2, 05	98¾ ..
Manhat. Ry. con. g. 4s, 1990	*AO	103¾ Jan	4	103¼ Jan	18	103½ Jan 18	102⅞ 103¾
Do registered	AO*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	104 Ap 5, 05	.. ..
Metropolitan El. 1st g. 6s, 1908	JJ*	105 Jan	4	104¾ Jan	6	104⅝ Jan 19	104½ ..
Mexican Cent. con. g. 4s, 1911	JJ*	80 Jan	19	78½ Jan	2	80 Jan 19	79½ 80
Do 1st con. in. 3s, Jan. 10, 1939	July	26¾ Jan	19	24¾ Jan	2	26¼ Jan 20	26 26¼
Do 2d con. in. 3s, Jan. 10, 1939	July	20½ Jan	19	18¼ Jan	5	19⅝ Jan 20	19 20
Do col. tr. g. 4½s, 1907	*FA	98½ Jan	6	98½ Jan	6	98½ Jan 6	92 ..
Mex. Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	MS*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	90⅜ Jy 20, 01	90 ..
Mex. Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	JD*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	105 My 2, 00	.. ..
Minn. & St. L. 1st g. 7s, 1927	*JD	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	137 Je 29, 05	138 ..
Do Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	*JD	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	111½ Oc 26, 05	108 ..
Do Pac. ext. 1st 6s, 1921	*AO	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	120¾ Ap 19, 05	117⅝ ..
Do Southw. ext. 1st 7s, 1910	JD*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	113¾ Mr 10, 05	108 ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	MN*	114½ Jan	20	113 Jan	2	114½ Jan 20	.. ..
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1949	*MS	97 Jan	17	96½ Jan	4	97 Jan 17	96½ 98¾
Des M. & Ft. Dodge 1st gtd. 4 per cent. 30-year g., 1935	*JJ	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	97¼ Au 10, 05	.. ..
M., S. St. M. & At. 1st 4s, 1926	JJ*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	103 No 11, 01	101 ..
M., St. P. & S. S.M. 1st con. 4s, 1938	JJ*	101 Jan	9	101 Jan	9	101 Jan 9	100½ ..
Mo., Kan. & Texas 1st g. 4s, 1990	*JD	102¾ Jan	19	100 Jan	2	102¼ Jan 19	102 ..
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990	FA	91 Jan	18	89¾ Jan	2	91 Jan 20	90½ 91
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	MN*	107½ Jan	16	107 Jan	3	107½ Jan 17	107 107⅝
Do St. L. D. 1st rf. g. 4s, 2001	*AO	93½ Jan	8	93¾ Jan	8	93¼ Jan 8	93¼ ..
Dal. & Wa. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	MN*	107 Jan	8	107 Jan	8	107 Jan 8	107¾ ..
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	FA*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	97 No 24, 05	96⅝ ..
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	*AO	115½ Jan	15	115¼ Jan	5	115½ Jan 16	115½ ..
Mo., Kan. & Ok. 1st g. 5s, 1943	*MN	109¾ Jan	19	108⅜ Jan	5	109⅝ Jan 19	109½ ..
Mo., Kan. & Tex. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	MS*	109 Jan	16	107¼ Jan	3	108¾ Jan 19	109¼ ..
Sher., Sh. & So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1943	*JD	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	107½ De 4, 05	108¾ 109
Tex. & O. 1st intg. gtd. 5s, 1943	MS*	108¾ Jan	5	108¾ Jan	5	108¾ Jan 5	100 ..
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s, 1906	MN*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	102⅜ De 30, 05	102⅞ ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	MN*	125½ Jan	3	123¼ Jan	2	123½ Jan 16	123½ ..
Do tr. g. 5s, stamp., Jan., 1917	MS	106¾ Jan	17	106 Jan	4	106¾ Jan 18	106¾ ..
Do do registered	..	104 Jan	6	104 Jan	6	104 Jan 6	.. ..
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	FA*	108 Jan	18	107¾ Jan	6	108 Jan 18	108 ..
Do 40-year 4 p. c. loan, 1945	*MS	94½ Jan	13	93⅝ Jan	3	94¼ Jan 17	.. ..
Cen. Br. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1919	*FA	99 Jan	18	97¾ Jan	2	99 Jan 18	98½ 99
Ler. & C. V. A. L. 1st g. 5s, 1926	JJ*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	110 Mr 13, 05	103 ..
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	FA*	105 Jan	11	104¼ Jan	2	105 Jan 11	104½ ..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	JJ*	120 Jan	16	120 Jan	16	120 Jan 16	119¾ ..
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. con. 1. gen. g. 5s, 1931	*AO	117⅜ Jan	20	116 Jan	9	117⅜ Jan 20	117¼ 117⅝
Do do gtd. g. 5s, stam., 1931	*AO	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	116 No 6, 05	117 ..
Do do uni. & ref. g. 4s, 1929	JJ*	93⅜ Jan	19	92¼ Jan	3	93⅜ Jan 19	93 93½
Do do registered	..	95 Jan	17	94⅜ Jan	9	87¼ Ap 23, 04	.. ..
Do R. & G. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1933	*MN	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	95 Jan 20	94⅜ ..
Mobile & Bir. prl. inc. 5s, 1945	JJ*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	111½ Mr 8, 04	111¼ ..
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945	JJ*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	96 Oc 9, 05	94 98
Do do small	JJ*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	94 Au 6, 04	.. ..
M., J. & K. C. 1st con. g. 5s, 1963	*JJ	97 Jan	3	96½ Jan	3	96⅝ Jan 5	96½ 97½
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	JD*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	129 No 28, 05	125½ 126½
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927	QJ	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	122 De 20, 05	121¼ ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	MS*	99 Jan	15	96¾ Jan	20	98¾ Jan 20	97 ..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	*FA	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	115¾ No 1, 05	112¾ ..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	*JJ	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	101 No 9, 04	97 100
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1930	QF	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	92¼ Oc 18, 05	92 ..
Nash., Ch. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	JJ*	119 Jan	16	118 Jan	3	119 Jan 16	118¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*AO	114½ Jan	3	114¾ Jan	3	114½ Jan 11	114¾ ..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasp. Br., 1923	*JJ	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	124 Oc 12, 05	118¾ ..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Alb.	*JJ	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	116⅞ Mr 9, 05	112¾ ..
Do T. & P. Br. 6s, 1917	*JJ	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	113 Jy 6, 04	112 ..
Nat. R. of M. pr. lien g. 4½s, 1926	JJ*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	106 Oc 20, 05	.. 107
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951	AO*	86 Jan	11	85 Jan	2	86⅞ Jan 17	86 ..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915	AO	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	108½ Aug., 94	113 ..
New York Central & Hudson River—							
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	JJ*	99¼ Jan	16	98 Jan	2	99¼ Jan 19	99 99¼
Do do registered	JJ*	98¼ Jan	11	98¼ Jan	11	98½ Jan 11	98½ ..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1934	*MN	101½ Jan	16	100¾ Jan	5	101½ Jan 20	101¼ 101½
Do do registered	*MN	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	102 Jy 8, 05	.. ..
Do L. S. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	92¾ Jan	19	89⅞ Jan	3	92¾ Jan 19	92 ..
Do do registered	*FA	91½ Jan	18	90¾ Jan	12	91½ Jan 18	.. 91
Do Mich. C. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	90¼ Jan	17	89¾ Jan	5	90¼ Jan 17	90 ..
Do do registered	*FA	90¼ Jan	17	90¼ Jan	17	90¼ Jan 17	87¾ ..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	JJ*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	106⅝ Se 29, 05	104 ..
Do registered	JJ*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	104 De 13, 05	.. ..
C. B. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s, S. A., 1940	JJ	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	95 Ap 3, 02	.. ..
Do do registered	..	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	104 Jy 27, 97	.. ..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	MS*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	103 No 20, 05	104½ 107¼
N. J. Jun. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*FA	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	105 Oc 10, 02	100 ..
N. Y. & P. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993	AO*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	106 Se 8, 05	102 ..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	JJ	108 Jan	11	107¼ Jan	8	108 Jan 19	108 ..
Do registered	JJ	107½ Jan	4	106¾ Jan	16	106¾ Jan 19	106¾ 107¼
Lake Shore g. 3½s, 1997	*JD	100¾ Jan	3	100 Jan	5	100⅜ Jan 19	100⅜ 100½
Do do registered	*JD	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	99½ Je 2, 05	99½ 99¾
Do deb. g. 4s, 1928	MS*	101⅞ Jan	9	101¼ Jan	3	101½ Jan 20	101¼ 101⅝
Do do registered	..	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	101 My 16, 05	.. ..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	FA*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	102 My 22, 05	102 ..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	JJ*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	123½ Se 27, 05	120½ ..
P. McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	JJ*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	139 Ja 21, 03	128 ..
Mich. Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1909	MS*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	100¾ Ap 19, 04	.. ..
Do 5s, 1931	*MS	120 Jan	3	120 Jan	3	120 Jan 3	110¾ ..
Do do regis., March, 1931	QM	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	119 Je 6, 05	116½ ..
Do 4s, 1940	*JJ	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	106 Jy 1, 05	104 ..
Do registered	..	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	106½ No 26, 00	.. ..
Do g. 3½s, 1952	*MN	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	97⅝ De 16, 05	97¾ 97¾
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000	*MN	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	105¾ Mr 2, 05	.. ..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	AO*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	119½ Mr 31, 05	112 ..
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, Jy., 1922	AO	116 Jan	2	116 Jan	2	116 Jan 9	115¾ ..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*FA	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	113¾ Ja 25, 02	.. ..
Uti. & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	JJ*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	107½ Fe 4, 05	103½ ..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	AO*	105 Jan	11	104½ Jan	2	104¾ Jan 20	104¾ ..
Do registered	AO*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	108 Oc 6, 05	.. ..
New York, New Haven & Hartford—							
Housat. R. con. g. 5s, 1937	MN*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	131¾ Ap 29, 03	123¼ ..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*MN	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	125½ Fe 6, 97	.. ..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	MS	104¾ Jan	9	102¾ Jan	3	103¾ Jan 16	103 ..
Do do registered, $5,000 only	MS	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	105⅝ Oc 11, 05	.. ..
Norfolk & So. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	108¾ Jan	16	107¾ Jan	5	108⅞ Jan 16	107⅜ ..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*MN	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	133½ Ja 23, 05	132½ 132¾
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*FA	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	132⅜ My 16, 05	132¼ ..
Do New Riv. 1st g. 6s, 1932	*AO	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	128¾ No 27, 05	129¾ ..
N. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	AO*	102¾ Jan	17	101¾ Jan	2	102⅝ Jan 20	102 102½
Do registered	..	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	96½ Se 28, 03	.. ..
Do div. 1st l. and gen. g. 4s, 1944	JJ*	99¾ Jan	19	98½ Jan	4	99¾ Jan 19	.. 99½
Do Poca. C. & C. jt. 4s, 1941	JD*	95¾ Jan	12	94½ Jan	2	95¾ Jan 18	95 95½
Col. C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	JJ	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	109½ Fe 20, 05	108 ..
S. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	MN*	101¼ Jan	18	100¼ Jan	3	101½ Jan 20	101¼ ..
Nor. Pac. Ry. prior lien ry. and l. gen. g. 4s, Jan., 1997	QJ	106¼ Jan	12	104¼ Jan	2	105¾ Jan 20	105¾ 105¾
Do registered	QJ	105⅜ Jan	16	104 Jan	5	105⅜ Jan 16	105¼ ..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	QF	77⅝ Jan	16	76⅜ Jan	3	77⅝ Jan 16	77½ 77⅝
Do do registered	QF	75¾ Jan	18	75½ Jan	18	75¾ Jan 18	77 ..
Do St. P. & D. Div. 4s, 1996	JD*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	100¼ De 22, 05	100¼ 101
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C., B. & Q. col., 1921	JJ*	101⅞ Jan	19	99¼ Jan	3	101⅞ Jan 20	101¾ 102
Do do registered	..	101½ Jan	19	99½ Jan	3	101½ Jan 20	.. 101½
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*JJ	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	125 Oc 11, 05	126¾ ..
Do registered certificates	QF	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	122 Jy 28, 99	116 ..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931	FA*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	114 De 5, 05	114½ ..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	AO*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	109 Je 27, 05	107¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*JD	100½ Jan	10	100½ Jan	10	100½ Jan 10	98¾ 100¾
Wash. C. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	QM	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	94 De 5, 05	94¾ ..
Nor. Pac. T. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	116 Jan	19	115 Jan	2	116 Jan 19	116¼ ..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*JD	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	118 No 8, 05	112 117
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	AO*	114¾ Jan	20	116¼ Jan	5	114¾ Jan 20	112 ..
Oz. & Ch. C. 1st mtg. gtd. 5s, 1913	AO*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	99 De 28, 05	99 100¾
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JD	114 Jan	19	113¾ Jan	18	114 Jan 18	113¾ ..
Pen. Ltd. 1st g. 6s, 1917	*AO	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	106 De 23, 05	103¾ ..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1906. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid As'd.
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	MN*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	102 Ap 14, 02	.. ..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	JJ*	107¼ Jan	19	106¾ Jan	3	107¼ Jan 19	106⅝ ..
Do registered, 1921	JJ*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	107⅞ De 11, 05	.. ..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	MS*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	93⅜ No 4, 05	93¼ ..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts., Series B, 1941	*FA	92¾ Jan	18	92¼ Jan	18	92¾ Jan 18	93½ ..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916	MN*	97⅜ Jan	13	97¼ Jan	6	97⅜ Jan 13	97¾ ..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	AO*	122 Jan	15	122 Jan	15	123 Jan 15	118¾ ..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*JJ	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	108¼ Au 21, 03	113¾ ..
Do B, Series C, 1948	MN*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	98½ De 15, 05	98½ ..
Do 3½s, Series D, 1950	FA	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	96 Jan 8, 04	98 ..
E. & P. gen. gtd. g. 3½s, S. B., 1940	JJ*	96¼ Jan	2	96¼ Jan	2	96¾ Jan 2	96¼ ..
E. & P. gen. 3½s, 1940, Series C	JJ*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	98¾ Ap 4, 05	96¼ ..
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. con. gen. g. 4½s, Aprl., 1940, Series A	AO*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	111¾ De 16, 05	.. ..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*AO	112¾ Jan	12	112 Jan	12	112¼ Jan 18	.. ..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	MN*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	112½ Je 12, 05	.. ..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	MN*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	103½ De 15, 05	103 ..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	FA*	94½ Jan	2	94 Jan	2	94½ Jan 2	94 ..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	JJ*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	127⅝ Oc 21, 02	.. ..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	JJ*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	121 Mr 4, 04	113½ ..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	AO	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	119 Ap 11, 04	112 ..
Penn. R. R. Co. r. e. g. 4s, 1923	*MN	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	107 De 6, 05	106½ ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1919	MS*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	114 De 15, 03	.. ..
Do con. g. 4s, 1943	*MN	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	106 Au 28, 03	108 ..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	MN*	105⅜ Jan	16	103½ Jan	2	105¼ Jan 19	105 105½
Do conv. g. 3½s, Oct 1, 1915	JD	101 Jan	17	99 Jan	3	100⅝ Jan 20	100⅜ 101
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*MS	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	103¼ Oc 26, 05	104½ ..
Cley. & M. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*MN	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	110 Ja 19, 05	.. ..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	JJ*	108 Jan	18	108 Jan	18	108 Jan 18	108 ..
Phil., B. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1943	MN*	109 Jan	15	109 Jan	15	109 Jan 15	109 ..
Un. N. J. R.R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	MS	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	110½ Se 28, 04	.. ..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	QF	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	123⅜ Ja 18, 05	110½ ..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	MN	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	100¾ Dec 5, 01	96 ..
Père Marquette— Flint & Père Mar. g. 6s, 1920	AO*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	121½ Oc 16, 05	115 ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	110½ Jan	19	110½ Jan	19	110¾ Jan 19	110 ..
Do Pt. H. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*AO	111½ Jan	19	111½ Jan	19	111½ Jan 19	109 ..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	JD*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	137 No 17, 97	127½ ..
Pitts. Junc. 1st r. 6s, 1922	JJ*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	120 Oc 11, 01	119½ ..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Series A and B, Jan., 1928	AO	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	112½ De 13, 02	107 ..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	AO*	118½ Jan	17	118 Jan	9	118½ Jan 17	116 ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	98 Jy 14, 97	116½ 121
P., Y. & A. 1st con. 5s, 1927	MN*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	116 My 24, 05	114½ ..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*JJ	102¾ Jan	9	100⅞ Jan	2	102½ Jan 20	101¾ 102¼
Do registered	*JJ	101½ Jan	6	101½ Jan	6	101½ Jan 6	100¾ ..
Do J. C. col. 4 per cent. 50-year g., 1951	*AO	100½ Jan	4	100 Jan	4	100 Jan 12	100½ ..
Phil. & Reading con. 6s, 1911	*JD	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	113¾ Fe 25, 05	.. ..
Do 7s, 1911	*JD	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	114 Dec 5, 05	113⅜ ..
Do registered	..	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	118 Jan 7, 05	.. ..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	*JD	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	100 Mr 11, 05	108½ ..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	76 De 20, 05	72½ 78
Do guaranteed	JJ*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	80 Jan 4, 05	.. ..
Rut. R. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1941	JJ*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	106¾ Oc 24, 05	106½ ..
Og. & L. Ch. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1948	JJ*	100½ Jan	17	100 Jan	10	100½ Jan 17	.. 100¼
Rutl. Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	101¼ No 18, 01	96 ..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*JJ	93 Jan	6	92¼ Jan	2	93 Jan 11	92 ..
St. Law. & A. 1st g. 5s, 1996	JJ*	122 Jan	18	122 Jan	18	122 Jan 18	.. ..
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	MN*	102 Jan	11	102 Jan	11	102 Jan 12	102 ..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	MN*	102 Jan	11	102 Jan	11	102 Jan 11	102 ..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	JJ*	127 Jan	16	127 Jan	16	127 Jan 16	128½ 127
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	JJ*	112⅝ Jan	19	111¾ Jan	12	112⅝ Jan 19	112 ..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	JJ*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	96½ Se 26, 05	.. 99
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947	AO*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	102¼ Au 7, 05	102 ..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	JJ*	86½ Jan	19	85 Jan	9	86¼ Jan 20	.. ..
Do 5-yr. 4½ p. c. g. notes, 1908	JD*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	95 De 28, 05	.. 96½
K. C. Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*MN	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	125 Au 31, 05	122½ ..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. gt. g. 4s, 1936	AO*	87¾ Jan	18	87 Jan	2	87¾ Jan 20	86 87
Do do registered	..	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	78½ Ja 14, 04	.. ..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	MN*	99¼ Jan	17	98½ Jan	3	99¼ Jan 19	99 99½
Do 2d g. 4s, in bd. cts., Nov., 1989	JJ	86½ Jan	15	85¾ Jan	18	85½ Jan 19	83 85½
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	*JD	82 Jan	8	80¾ Jan	4	81¾ Jan 19	81 82
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	AO*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	105¾ De 26, 05	103½ 110¼
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	136½ Jan	20	136¼ Jan	23	135½ Jan 20	136¼ 138
Do do registered	JJ*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	140 My 14, 02	.. ..
Do do reduced to 4½s	JJ*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	112¾ De 20, 05	112 ..
Do do do registered	JJ*	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	116½ Ap 15, 04	.. ..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	MN*	110 Jan	19	109¾ Jan	19	110 Jan 19	110⅛ ..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	JD	104½ Jan	18	103½ Jan	6	103⅞ Jan 18	.. ..
Do do registered	JD	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	103½ Se 19, 03

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Week Ended Jan. 20, 1906—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1906. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	Ask'd.
Do La. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1921	*JJ	108¾	Jan 12	109¾	Jan 12	109¾	Jan 13	..	110
Weatherford Min. Wells & Northwestern gtd. 1st 5s, 1930	FA*	..	..	..	..	108¾	No 7, 04	..	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935	JJ*	113½	Jan 12	112¾	Jan 10	112¾	Jan 12	114	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	AO*	..	..	..	..	115	Oc 28, 05	111	115½
Do gen. mtg. 5s, 1935	*JD	107	Jan 3	107	Jan 3	107	Jan 3	107¾	..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	*AO	..	..	..	..	96¾	De 5, 05	95½	..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ*	93	Jan 4	93	Jan 4	93	Jan 4	91½	95½
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ*	90	Jan 13	90	Jan 13	90	Jan 13	90½	92
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950	*AO	94½	Jan 20	85¾	Jan 3	94½	Jan 20	..	86½
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946	JD	..	..	..	..	99½	No 8, 05	..	101
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*JD	..	..	..	..	112¾	No 2, 05	111	..
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, 1952	AO*	93	Jan 8	93	Jan 8	93	Jan 20	111	..
Union Pac. 1st & ld. gr. g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	106¾	Jan 3	106	Jan 3	106	Jan 20	105¾	106
Do registered	JJ*	106½	Jan 17	106½	Jan 17	106¾	Jan 17	105	..
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911	*MN	158¾	Jan 17	147½	Jan 3	157¾	Jan 20	157¾	158¾
Do do registered	..	..	..	..	..	140	De 11, 03	..	..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946	*JD	101½	Jan 11	100¾	Jan 4	101½	Jan 19	..	..
Ore. Sh. Line R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*FA	125¾	Jan 18	125½	Jan 4	123¾	Jan 18	125¾	..
Or. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	JJ*	118¾	Jan 10	117¾	Jan 3	118¾	Jan 17	..	..
Do do registered	..	..	..	..	..	103¾	De 31, 04	..	..
Do do 4 p. c. gtd. ref. 4s, 1929	JD*	97½	Jan 18	96¾	Jan 3	97½	Jan 20	..	..
Do do registered	..	..	..	..	..	96½	De 30, 05	..	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	JJ*	105½	Jan 16	105½	Jan 16	105½	Jan 16	105½	..
Do g. 5s, 1926	JJ*	..	..	..	..	114½	Ap 19, 02	..	..
Vandalia con. 4s, ser. A, 1955	*FA	105	Jan 16	104¾	Jan 16	105	Jan 18	..	..
Vera Cruz & P. gtd. g. 4½s, 1934	J.J*	..	..	..	..	101¾	No 29, 05	..	100¾
Virginia S. W. 1st gtd. 5s, 2003	*JJ	109	Jan 11	108	Jan 8	109	Jan 13	109	..
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939	*MN	116¾	Jan 6	115¾	Jan 2	116	Jan 19	116	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939	*FA	105½	Jan 17	107	Jan 2	106½	Jan 19	106½	..
Do deb., Series A, 1939	JJ*	91	Jan 18	87½	Jan 9	91	Jan 18	93	95
Do do Series B, 1939	JJ*	79¾	Jan 18	73½	Jan 6	79	Jan 20	78¾	79¼
Do 20-yr. 1st l. eq. s. f. 5s, 1921	*MS	..	..	..	..	102	De 28, 05	..	..
Do 1st l. 50-yr. g. term 4s, 1954	*JJ	..	..	..	..	92	Ap 17, 05	93	..
Do 1st g. 5s, Det. & C. ext., 1941	JJ*	108	Jan 4	108	Jan 4	108	Jan. 4	108½	..
Do Des Moines Div. 4s, 1939	*JJ	..	..	..	..	97	No 16, 04	90	..
Do Omaha Div. 1st g. 5½s, 1941	AO*	..	..	..	..	87½	De 30, 05	..	..
Do Tol. & Ch. 1 Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*MS	..	..	..	..	97	My 27, 05	92	..
St. L., K.C. & N.S.C.B. 1st 6s, 1908	AO	..	..	..	..	109½	Mr 18, 03	..	..
Wab.-Pitts. Term. 1st g. 4s, 1954	*JD	89½	Jan 18	86	Jan 8	88¾	Jan 20	88¾	89½
Do 2d g. 4s, 1954	*JD	41¼	Jan 20	34½	Jan 3	40¾	Jan 20	40¾	41
West Maryland 1st g. 4s, 1952	AO*	88¾	Jan 3	88¾	Jan 3	88	Jan 20	87½	88½
Do gen. l. & conv. g. 4s, 1952	AO*	73¼	Jan 19	69	Jan 3	73	Jan 20	..	..
West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	117¼	Jan 18	117	Jan 3	117¼	Jan 18	117	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1943	*AO	97¼	Jan 12	97	Jan 10	97¼	Jan 20	..	97¼
Do inc. 5s, April, 1943	Nov.	30	Jan 19	30	Jan 19	30	Jan 19	..	..
West Va. Cen. & Pitts. 1st 6s, 1911	JJ*	..	..	..	..	110	Ap 3, 05	107¾	..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926	AO*	114	Jan 3	114	Jan 3	114	Jan 20	113¾	114½
Do Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928	JJ*	..	..	..	..	114½	My 27, 05	..	..
Do ext. and imp. g. 5s, 1930	*FA	..	..	..	..	111½	Au 25, 05	112	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1922	*JJ	..	..	..	..	102¾	No 28, 05	99	..
Wh. & L. E. R. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	MS*	93	Jan 19	91	Jan 3	93	Jan 19	92½	93
Wis. Cent. 1st gen. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	95	Jan 12	92	Jan 2	94¼	Jan 19	94	94½

STREET RAILWAYS.

Brooklyn Rapid Tr. g. 5s, 1945	AO*	108¾	Jan 18	107¾	Jan 3	108¾	Jan 20	..	109
Do 1st ref. conv. g. 4s, 2002	JJ*	98¼	Jan 19	95¼	Jan 5	98	Jan 20	97½	98
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941	JJ*	106½	Jan 13	106½	Jan 13	106¾	Jan 13	106½	106½
B., Q.C. & S. con. gtd. g. 5s, Jul, 1941	MN	..	..	..	..	103	De 27, 05	..	102¾
Bk. Un. El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950	*FA	113	Jan 10	111½	Jan 2	112¾	Jan 19	..	118
Do stamped, guaranteed	..	..	..	..	..	111	De 28, 05	129	..
Kings Co. Elev. 1st g. 4s, 1949	FA*	..	..	..	..	96¾	De 14, 05	91	..
Do stamped, guaranteed	..	96¼	Jan 16	96¼	Jan 16	96¼	Jan 16	95½	96½
Nas. Elec. R. R. gtd. g. 4s, 1951	*JJ	89½	Jan 17	88	Jan 3	89½	Jan 19	89½	89½
City & Sub. Ry. Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	*JD	..	..	..	..	105¾	Apr., 05	..	..
Con. Ry. & Ltg. 1st & ref. g. 4½s, 1951	JJ	..	..	..	..	102¾	No 25, 05	101	..
Do stamped, guaranteed	..	102¼	Jan 17	101¾	Jan 17	102¾	Jan 17	100¾	102
Denver Con. Tram. 1st g. 5s, 1933	AO	..	..	..	..	97½	Je 13, 00	..	..
Det. Un. Rys. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1932	*JJ	95½	Jan 19	94½	Jan 6	95¼	Jan 17	94½	..
Havana El. Ry. con. g. 5s, 1952	*FA	95½	Jan 15	95	Jan 9	95½	Jan 19	95	95½
Met. St. Ry. gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	*FA	117	Jan 12	113¼	Jan 3	117	Jan 12	..	..
Do 100-yr. ref. g. 4s, 2002	*AO	91¾	Jan 18	90¾	Jan 5	91¾	Jan 18	91¼	..
Bway & 7thAv. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	JD*	116¾	Jan 3	115¾	Jan 6	116	Jan 6	..	..
Do registered	..	..	..	..	..	119½	De 3, 01	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	MS*	119½	Jan 12	119½	Jan 12	119½	Jan 12	119½	124
Lx. Av. & P. Fy. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	MS*	..	..	..	..	117¾	De 13, 05	118½	..
Third Av. 1st con. gtd. 4s, 2000	*JJ	95¼	Jan 10	94½	Jan 4	95	Jan 19	94½	95
Do 1st 5s, 1937	JJ*	119	Jan 11	119	Jan 11	119	Jan 11	117¼	..
Met. W. S. El. Chi. 1st g. 4s, 1938	FA*	..	..	..	..	94	Oc 26, 05	..	..
Mil. El. Ry. & Lt. con. 30-yr. 5s, 1926	*FA	..	..	..	..	103	Oc 27, 99	107	..
Minn. St. Ry. (M. L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5s, 1919	JJ§	..	..	..	..	106¼	No 22, 04	107½	..
St. P. City Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ15	..	..	..	..	114½	No 18, 05	..	..
Underground Electric Ry., London, profit-sharing 5s	JD	98½	Jan 16	96¼	Jan 2	98	Jan 19	98	98¾
Union El. (Chi.) 1st g. 5s, 1945	AO	..	..	..	..	106¾	Jy 12, 05	103	..
U. Ry. of St. L. 1st gen. 5stg. 4s, 1934	JJ*	85½	Jan 13	83¾	Jan 8	85½	Jan 13	88	..
Unit. Rys. of S. F. s. f. 4s, 1927	*AO	88½	Jan 11	87¾	Jan 3	88	Jan 19	87¾	88
West Chi. St. 40-yr. con. g. 5s, 1936	MN	..	..	..	..	90	De 28, 97	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

Adams Ex. col. tr. g. 4s, 1948	*MS	104	Jan 3	103¼	Jan 3	103¾	Jan 20	103¼	103¾
Am. S.S. Co. of W.Va. g. 5s, 1920	MN*	..	..	..	..	100¾	Je 4, 02	..	..
Bkn. F.C. of N.Y. 1st con. 5s, 1948	FA*	52	Jan 12	52	Jan 12	52	Jan 12	..	53
Chi. J. & Stk. Yds. g. 5s, 1915	JJ*	..	..	..	..	108	Jy 3, 05	..	..
D., Mac. & M. l.g. 7s, Sr. A. Oc. 1, 1911	SA	78	Jan 8	78	Jan 8	78	Jan 3	..	76¾
Mad. Sq. Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919	MN	..	..	..	..	102	Jy 8, 97	..	..
Man. B. H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4s, 1940	MN	..	..	..	..	50	Fe 21, 02	..	..
N. Y. Dock 50-yr. 1st g. 4s, 1951	FA*	97¼	Jan 3	97	Jan 2	97	Jan 10	97½	98
Provdt. Loan So. N. Y. 4½s, 1921	MS*	..	..	..	..	99	De 13, 05	99	..
St. Jo. Stock Yds. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	JJ	..	..	..	..	100½	Se 15, 05	..	..
So. Yuba Water Co. con. g. 6s, 1923	J.J*	..	..	..	..	112	Jy 27, 04	..	..
Spring V. Water Wks. 1st 6s, 1906	MS	..	..	..	..	113½	Jy 3, 00	..	..
United States Mtg. & Trust Co. real estate 1st g. col. trust bonds—Series G, 4s, 1903-18	FA	..	..	..	..	100	Mr 15, 00	..	..

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Bkn. Un. Gas 1st con. g. 5s, 1945	*MN	113½	Jan 10	112¼	Jan 5	113¼	Jan 17	111¾	114
Buff. Gas Co. 1st mtg. 6s, 1947	AO*	30	Jan. 3	30	Jan 3	30	Jan 20	79	81
Con. Gas 5 p. c. conv. deb., 1920	J.D*	142½	Jan 4	139	Jan 13	143	Jan 20	142	143
Det. Gas Co. con. g. 5s, 1918	*FA	..	..	..	..	105	De 30, 05	102	..
Det. City Gas Co. g. 5s, 1923	*JJ	103	Jan 11	102	Jan 11	103	Jan 20	100	103
Equit. G. L. Co. N. Y. con. g. 5s, 1932	MS	..	..	..	..	113	No 11, 05	..	..
Gas & El. Co. of B. Co. con. 5s, 1949	JD	..	..	..	..	67	Oc 2, 01	..	..
Gen. Elec. deb. g. 5s, 1942	*AO	88	Jan 4	88	Jan 4	88	Jan 4	..	..
Grand Rap. G. L. Co. 1st 5s, 1916	*FA	..	..	..	..	107¾	De 17, 02	..	..
Hudson Co. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1949	MN	..	..	..	..	104¾	Fe 10, 05	103	..
Kan. City (Mo.) Gas 1st g. 5s, 1922	*AO	..	..	..	..	109	My 4, 05	97	..
Kings Co. Elec. Light & Power Co. pur. money 6s, 1997	AO*	..	..	..	..	122¾	De 15, 05	121¼	126½
Ed. El. Ill. Bkn. 1st con. g. 4s, 1939	*JJ	..	..	..	..	96	Dec 7, 05	92	..
Lac. G. L. Co. St. L. 1st g. 5s,	MY, 1919. Q F	105¾	Jan 9	107½	Jan 8	106	Jan 15	107¾	109¾
Do ref. and ext. 1st g. 5s, 1934	*AO	..	..	..	..	105¼	My 20, 05	105¾	..
Milw. G. L. 1st mtg. 4s, 1927	*MN	93	Jan 10	93	Jan 10	93	Jan 16	92½	..
N. Y. Gas, El. Light, Heat & Power col. tr. 5s, 1948	JD*	108¾	Jan 16	108½	Jan 4	109¾	Jan 16	109	109¾
Do purchase money 5s, 1949	*FA	93	Jan 19	90½	Jan 3	93	Jan 19	91	92½
Ed. El. Ill. N. Y. 1st conv. g. 5s, 1910	*MS	104	Jan 9	104	Jan 3	104	Jan 10	104¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1909	*JJ	..	..	..	..	121½	No 27, 05	117	121¾
New York & Queens Co. Elec. Light & Power 5s, 1930	*FA	102½	Jan 8	102¼	Jan 4	102¾	Jan 8	102½	..
N. Y. & Rich. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1921	*MN	..	..	..	..	103	No 3, 05	..	..
Paterson Gas & El. con. g. 5s, 1949	MS	..	..	..	..	104¾	No 14, 05	105½	..
Peo. Gas & C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	*AO	122	Jan 4	122	Jan 4	122	Jan 4	..	123
Do refunding g. 5s, 1947	MS*	107¾	Jan 3	107¼	Jan 3	107¾	Jan 3	..	..
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ*	107	Jan 3	107	Jan 3	107	Jan 3	107	..
Con. Gas, Chi., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	JD*	..	..	..	..	106¾	De 13, 05	107½	..
Mut. Fuel G. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1947	MN*	..	..	..	..	103½	De 18, 05	103½	..
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1949	*MS	..	..	..	..	119	My 13, 05	..	109¾
Westch. Lighting Co. g. 5s, 1950	JD	..	..	..	..	113	Ja 31, 05	..	..

MANUF. AND INDUSTRIAL.

Am. C. Oil deb. ext. 4½s, Nv. 1, 1915	Q F	98	Jan 15	97	Jan 18	97	Jan 20	..	98
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919	MS*	99¾	Jan 3	99	Jan 10	99½	Jan 20	99	100
Am. Ice Sec. deb. g. 6s, 1925	*AO	93	Jan 19	87	Jan 4	92½	Jan 20	92	93
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	MS*	102	Jan 3	102	Jan 3	102	Jan 3	102½	103¾
Am. Thread 1st 4s, 1919	*JJ	90¾	Jan 13	90¾	Jan 13	90¾	Jan 13	91	..
Am. Tob. Co. 40-yr. g. 6s, 1944	AO*	116½	Jan 20	114¾	Jan 3	116¼	Jan 20	115¾	116
Do registered	..	115	Jan 13	115	Jan 13	115	Jan 15	..	..
Am. Tob. Co. g. 4s, 1951	FA*	82½	Jan 20	80¾	Jan 2	82¼	Jan 20	82	82½
Do registered	..	80¾	Jan 3	80¾	Jan 3	80¾	Jan 3	78½	..
Barney & Smith C. Co. 1st 6s, 1942	JJ*	..	..	..	..	105	Ja 10, 00	..	..
Cent. Leather 1st lien g. 5s, 1925	*AO	101¾	Jan 18	100¼	Jan 2	101¾	Jan 20	101¾	101¾
Cons. Tob. 50-yr. g. 4s, 1951	FA*	82	Jan 19	80¾	Jan 2	82	Jan 20	81¼	82½
Do registered	..	..	..	..	..	85¼	De 3, 04	..	..
Dist. Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 25-year 5 p. c. con. g., 1927	*AO	83½	Jan 19	82¾	Jan 5	83½	Jan 20	83¼	83¾
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s, 1911	*JJ	..	..	..	..	99	Se 16, 03	..	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	*JJ	..	..	..	..	99	Jy 17, 99	..	..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	*AO	..	..	..	..	92	Fe 23, 04	..	..
Int. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	*FA	110¼	Jan 2	108¾	Jan 12	110	Jan 20	108¾	110
Do conv. s. f. g. 5s, 1935	*JJ	100	Jan 3	97	Jan 3	97½	Jan 18	..	98¾
Int. Steam Pump deb. 6s, 1913	*JJ	102½	Jan 16	101¾	Jan 3	102½	Jan 16	..	..
Knick. Ice, Chi., 1st g. 5s, 1928	AO	..	..	..	..	97½	Oc 20, 05	..	..
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1923	*AO	107¾	Jan 17	106¼	Jan 2	107¾	Jan 17	107	107¾
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920	*MN	92	Jan 10	88	Jan 5	92	Jan 18	..	93
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925	JJ*	77	Jan 12	75	Jan 10	77	Jan 17	..	77
Stand. Rope & T. Inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946	..	2½	Jan 2	1½	Jan 15	1½	Jan 15	..	3
U. S. Realty & Imp. 5 p. c. conv. g. deb., 1924	JJ*	99	Jan 20	97¼	Jan 6	98¾	Jan 20	98¾	99
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913	*MN	108	Jan 16	107¾	Jan 19	107¾	Jan 19	106	..
U. S. Red. & R. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931	JJ*	101½	Jan 13	99¾	Jan 13	100½	Jan 20	..	..
U. S. Steel Corp. col. tr. 2d mtg. g. s. f. 5s, April, 1963	MN	99¾	Jan 19	98¾	Jan 5	99¾	Jan 20	99¾	100
Do registered	..	99¼	Jan 20	96¼	Jan 4	99½	Jan 20	95	..
Va.-Car. Ch. col. tr. s. f. g. 5s, 1912	AO	101	Jan 15	101	Jan 15	101	Jan 17	101	..

COAL AND IRON.

Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1963	*FA	104¾	Jan 18	104	Jan 2	104¾	Jan 18	104½	104¾
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911	FA*	98	Jan 18	91¾	Jan 15	97½	Jan 19	..	..
Col. I. Co. 1st mtg. cy. 5s, S. A., 1934	FA*	83¼	Jan 18	78	Jan 4	82¾	Jan 20	82½	82¾
Do do Series B	..	81¾	Jan 18	77¼	Jan 4	80½	Jan 20	80¾	80¾
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909	JJ*	..	..	..	..	55	No 2, 00	..	..
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	*MN	..	..	..	..	107	Oc 7, 04	102	..
Con. Coal 1st s. f. gtd. g. 5s, 1952	FA	..	..	..	..	107¾	De 12, 04	..	..
Jeff. & C. C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926	JD	..	..	..	..	107	My 22, 97	101½	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926	JD	..	..	..	..	102½	Oc 27, 03	99¾	..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. 5s, 1951	JJ	..	..	..	..	105¾	Oc 7, 05	..	..
Pleas. Val. Coal 1st & f. 5s, 1928	JJ	..	..	..	..	105	Oc 24, 00	..	..
Sunday Creek Coal 6s, 1912	JD	..	..	..	..	105	Au 10, 05	..	..
Tenn. C. I. & R. R. gen. 5s, 1951	JJ*	100	Jan 19	97¾	Jan 5	100	Jan 19	100	..
Do Tenn. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917	AO	110	Jan 18	110	Jan 18	110	Jan 18	..	..
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	JJ	110	Jan 17	106	Jan 13	110	Jan 20	100	..
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922	JD	..	..	..	..	10¼	De 28, 03	..	..
De Barde, C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910	*FA	..	..	..	..	104¾	Oc 11, 05	105½	106½
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5 per cent. 50-year g.	*MS	92¾	Jan. 4	91¾	Jan 15	92½	Jan 20	..	92½

TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE.

Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929	JJ*	95¼	Jan 18	94¼	Jan 11	95¼	Jan 18	..	..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397	QJ	96	Jan 10	96	Jan 10	96	Jan 10	..	..
Do registered	QJ	..	..	..	..	100½	Oc 30, 01	..	..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1928	JJ*	..	..	..	..	100	Oc 7, 99	..	..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918	*MN	..	..	..	..	100½	My 18, 03	100¾	..
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s, 1920	*MN	..	..	..	..	105¾	Jy 2, 03	104½	..
W. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938	*JJ	108¾	Jan 19	107¼	Jan 15	109	Jan 20	108½	..
Do ref. and r. e. 4½s, 1950	*MN	105	Jan 20	104¼	Jan 5	105	Jan 20	105	..
Do do registered	..	..	..	..	..	103½	Ja 23, 03	..	..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911	MN	107	Jan 15	107	Jan 15	107	Jan 15	106	..
Northwestern Tel. Co. gtd. funding g. 4½s, 1934	*JJ	..	..	..	..	103¾	Jy 26, 04	..	..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity.

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Jan. 20, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1906.	1905.	P. C.
New York	$2,223,839,431	$1,505,846,578	+39.4
Boston	165,780,490	135,068,088	+22.7
Philadelphia	135,423,309	114,835,993	+17.9
Baltimore	27,796,382	21,427,903	+29.7
Chicago	187,378,599	172,825,913	+ 8.4
St. Louis	57,621,055	50,006,159	+15.2
New Orleans	21,427,985	19,964,261	+ 7.3
Seven cities, 5 days	$2,819,273,231	$2,109,794,895	+33.6
Other cities, 5 days	374,297,681	316,079,941	+18.4
Total, all cities, 5 days	$3,193,570,912	$2,425,874,836	+31.7
All cities, 1 day	635,804,278	486,610,665	+30.6
Total, all cities, for week	$3,829,435,190	$2,912,485,501	+31.5

The following compilation is derived from the same source:

Week Ended.	1906.	1905.	1904.
Jan. 20	$3,829,435,190	$2,912,485,501	$2,171,463,754
Jan. 13	3,764,170,834	2,750,640,917	2,227,800,021
Jan. 6	3,560,590,397	2,845,062,259	2,413,979,304
	1905.	1904.	1903.
Dec. 30	$3,049,270,653	$2,151,145,578	$1,946,677,375
Dec. 23	3,398,674,451	2,570,125,833	1,688,369,339
Dec. 16	3,421,982,195	2,910,220,468	2,073,300,131
Dec. 9	3,225,716,306	3,291,348,845	2,193,055,157
Dec. 2	2,907,495,097	3,367,861,131	2,232,895,568
Nv. 25	3,096,278,141	2,843,741,846	1,746,860,919
Nv. 18	3,369,903,341	3,231,578,529	2,067,033,810
Nv. 11	2,975,797,559	2,629,051,836	2,096,374,805
Nov. 4	3,133,413,690	2,946,352,985	1,977,986,929
Oct. 28	2,963,366,229	2,825,999,092	1,941,442,902
Oct. 21	2,828,909,221	2,839,384,747	2,015,329,540
Oct. 14	2,802,794,447	2,451,184,424	2,027,395,435
Oct. 7	3,167,084,820	2,673,368,264	1,977,107,077
Sep. 30	2,550,158,481	2,120,058,315	2,228,903,412
Sep. 23	2,560,517,006	2,031,358,028	1,861,586,947
Sep. 16	2,519,659,309	2,260,590,527	1,840,347,178
Sep. 9	2,241,541,789	1,716,104,850	1,448,786,241
Sep. 2	2,534,011,734	1,963,210,925	1,737,905,320
Au. 26	2,410,918,454	1,737,573,563	1,540,019,497
Au. 19	2,518,596,024	1,870,214,361	1,865,338,319
Au. 12	2,290,577,996	1,748,208,924	1,822,960,626
Au. 5	2,325,079,485	1,790,698,982	2,048,919,290
Jy. 29	2,279,063,612	1,814,567,371	2,067,291,071
Jy. 22	2,377,288,956	2,112,229,024	2,071,472,008
Jy. 15	2,097,201,587	2,114,014,233	2,305,373,299
Jy. 1	2,718,349,814	2,067,025,004	2,154,607,140
Je. 24	2,286,659,564	1,827,983,624	1,944,234,533
Je. 17	2,268,141,474	1,890,359,927	2,103,359,927
Je. 10	2,410,980,257	1,763,169,926	2,252,044,353
Je. 3	2,411,140,485	1,835,187,383	2,426,946,756
My. 27	2,734,938,127	1,768,972,373	1,747,848,359
My. 20	2,726,710,396	2,007,476,804	2,245,251,225
My. 13	2,545,107,082	1,996,400,349	2,125,555,009
My. 6	2,359,910,769	2,191,761,452	2,136,436,908
Ap. 29	3,190,706,418	1,760,038,101	2,227,717,052
Ap. 22	2,667,455,950	1,912,366,338	2,133,692,024
Ap. 15	3,066,396,037	1,079,086,830	2,354,043,345
Ap. 8	3,044,956,632	2,092,117,230	1,966,350,314
Mh. 25	2,705,299,999	1,903,717,900	1,984,836,796
Mh. 18	3,010,872,200	1,918,560,549	2,126,488,030
Mh. 11	2,656,766,051	1,757,772,400	2,321,975,207
Mh. 4	3,396,001,427	1,936,866,833	2,464,561,140
Feb. 18	2,331,505,901	1,876,925,042	2,154,180,963
Feb. 11	2,671,170,711	1,817,417,219	2,033,253,275
Feb. 4	2,393,611,095	2,125,184,913	2,419,347,226
Jan. 28	2,476,919,206	2,081,451,763	2,069,519,094

Total exchanges for the week ended at this date in 1906 were $2,787,

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 20, 1906. Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.						
Aetna Nat.	$200,000	..	..	.....	530	550
America	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 1, 06	535	550
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 05	200	205
Astor National.	350,000	5	Q	Nov. 1, 05	775	825
Bk. of Discount	100,000	..	..	.....	175	..
Batt'y Pk. Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	..	155
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	Jan. 1, 06	325	..
Bronx Borough.	50,000	..	..	.....	300	..
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	175	180
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	165	..
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1906	700	..
Chat'm Nat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 06	300	320
Chelsea Exch.	100,000	..	..	.....	180	..
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Dec., 1905	4250	..
Cit's' Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1906	146	150
City (National).	25,000,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 05	280	283
Coal & Iron Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	260	275
Colonial	100,000	6	S	Jan., 1, 06	625	..
Columbia	300,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	400	..
Commerce(Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 2, 05	196	197½
Consol'd Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	165	173
Corn Exchange.	2,000,000	7	S	Aug. 1, 05	380	390
East R.Nat.($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	150	160
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Fifth Avenue.	100,000	25	Q	Jan. 1, 06	3500	..
Fifth Nat.	250,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	350	..
First National.	10,000,000	11½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	785	800
Fourteenth St.	500,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 05	200	..
Fourth Nat.	3,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 1, 06	220	230
Gall'tin Nat.($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Oct. 6, 05	385	405
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	11	Q	Dec 30, 05	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 05	160	170
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	Jan. 1, 06	400	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov 1, 05	475	520
Greenwich	500,000	4	S	Nov 1, 05	260	275
Hamilton	300,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	220	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	515	525
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 1, 06	570	585
Interborough	100,000	..	..	.....	150	160
Internat. B'k'g.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	140	150
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 06	242	260
Jefferson	400,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 06	180	..
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 06	500	525
Lincoln Nat.	300,000	4½	Q	Jan. 1, 06	1500	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,900	6	S	Jan., 1906	320	328
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	265	270
Mechanics' Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	285	295
Mech. & Tr.($25)	700,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	175	185
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 06	260	265
Merch. Nat.($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 1, 06	168	173
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	170	175
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Dec., 1905	390	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	..	..	.....	175	190
Monroe	200,000	..	..	.....	..	125
Mount Morris	250,000	4	S	Nov 1, 05	210	..
Mutual	200,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 06	300	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 05	200	210
Nat. Bk. of N.A.	2,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1906	250	275
New Ams. Nat.	500,000	6	Q	Jan. 6, 06	475	500
N. Y., (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	6	S	July 1, 05	300	310
N.Y.County Nat	200,000	50	S	Jan. 1906	1400	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch	1,000,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 05	200	210
N.Y. Prod. Exch	1,000,000	3½	S	Oct 16, 05	170	180
Nineteenth W'd	200,000	2½	Q	Dec 30,05	350	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	155	..
Nor. Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	270	290
Oriental ($25)	750,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	260	270
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Nov 1, 05	245	260
Park (National)	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 06	490	500
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1906	300	..
Phenix Nat.($20)	1,000,000	3	..	July, 1900	175	190
Plaza	100,000	10	S	Jan. 1, 06	550	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 06	250	..
Royal	100,000	3	..	July 1, 04	110	120
Seaboard Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	310	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	700	..
Shoe & L.(Nat.)	1,000,000	1	..	July, 1902	165	175
State	100,000	25	S	Jan. 1, 06	1700	..
34th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	195	..
Twelfth Ward.	200,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	200	..
23d Ward	100,000	3	S	Aug, 1905	200	..
Union Exchange	750,000	..	..	.....	200	220
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	95
U. S. Exchange.	100,000	..	..	.....	125	150
Wash. Heights.	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
West Side.	200,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	600	..
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	375	..
TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.						
Am.Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	Dec., 1905	185	195
Bankers' Trust.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 1, 06	530	..
B'd & Mtg.Guar	2,000,000	2½	Q	Nov, 1905	415	425
Bowling Green.	2,500,000	4	S	Jan., 1906	225	230
Broadway Tr.	700,000	3	S	Nov. 5, 05	160	170
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 06	410	433
Central	1,000,000	20	Q	Jan. 2, 06	2200	2275
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	405	415
Com'wealth Tr.	500,000	..	..	.....	..	95
Empire	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1906	300	..
Equitable Trust.	3,000,000	5	S	Dec 30, 05	495	505
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25).	1,000,000	10	Q	Nov. 1, 05	1450	1485
Fifth Avenue.	1,000,000	1	Q	Dec 30, 05	570	580
Flathush	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1906	205	225
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30, 05	325	375
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec 30, 05	600	620
Guardian Trust.	500,000	..	..	.....	225	..
Hamilton	300,000	2½	Q	Nov. 1, 05	300	310
Home	500,000	..	..	.....	175	..
Kings County.	500,000	3	Q	Nov. 1, 05	400	435
Knickerbocker.	1,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1906	1000	..
Lawyers' Mtg.In.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 1, 06	190	194
Lawy's Title In.	3,500,000	2½	Q	Nov, 1905	317	320
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	605	615
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1906	300	310
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	480	500
Mercantile	2,000,000	7½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	..	900
Metropolitan	2,000,000	5	Q	Jan. 2, 06	610	625
Mtge. Bond Co.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	110	120
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec., 1905	840	875
Mutual Alliance	500,000	..	..	.....	215	229
Nassau	500,000	4	S	Aug, 1905	250	255
National Surety	500,000	5	S	Aug, 1905	142	150
N.Y.Life In.&T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec., 1905	1050	1090
N.Y.Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 06	200	210
New York	3,000,000	5	Q	Dec 30, 05	720	730
People's Trust.	1,000,000	1	M	Jan. 1, 06	830	850
Real Estate.	500,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 06	350	..
Standard	1,000,000	5	S	Nov 30, 05	425	450
Title Guar. & T.	4,975,000	4	Q	Sep 30, 05	660	670
Title Insurance.	3,000,000	3	S	Oct. 3, 05	200	205
Tr. Co. of Am.	1,000,000	6	Q	Jan. 2, 06	750	700
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Jan 10, 06	1400	1450
U. S. Mtg. & T.	2,000,000	112	Q	Dec 30, 05	490	500
United States.	2,000,000	25	S	Jan. 1, 06	1375	1400
Van Norden.	1,000,000	10	Q	Dec 30, 05	325	340
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 06	430	..
Williamsburg	750,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 06	226	235
Windsor	1,000,000	2	..	Dec 31, 05	265	272
GAS COMPANIES.						
Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,680,800	1	Q	Nov 1, 05	115	120
Do preferred.	9,936,900	1½	Q	Nov 1, 05	104	105
Bay State.	250,000,000	..	..	.....	¼	5-16
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1945.	600,000	2½	S	Oct., 1905	98	100
B'klyn Bor. Gas	550,000	..	..	.....	60	70
Do 1st mtg.5s	800,000	2½	S	Sep., 1905	100	..
Buffalo City.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	8	10½
††Do 6s.	1,000,000	3½	S	Oct., 1905	80	80½
Cent. Un. 5s,1927	2,450,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	105	106
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 1906	74	..
††Con.Gas of N.J. 1st con. 5s,1936	971,000	2½	S	Jan. 1906	98	98
Denver G. & E.	3,000,000	1½	..	Oct 15, 05	75	75
††Do 1st con. 5s, 1949.	2,500,000	2	S	Nov. 1, 05	95	96
Detroit City.	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 06	100	105
Equitable.	6,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 06	95	96
Fort Wayne.	1,000,000	2	S	Jan. 1, 06	90	95
Gas & Elec. Bergen Co.	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 06	100	105
Hudson Co. Gas.	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 06	100	105
Kings County.	2,500,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	180	185
Lacled Gas.	2,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	100	105
Lafayette.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	100	105
Mad. Gas & Elec.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	100	105
Metropolitan.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	100	105
Mu. Gas Light.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	100	105
Newark City.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	100	105
N. Y. & East River.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	100	105
N. Y. & Queens Co.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	100	105
N. Y. Mutual.	2,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	100	105
Northern.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	100	105
Peoples.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	100	105
Richmond.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	100	105
Standard.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	100	105
Union.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	100	105
Westchester.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	100	105
Yonkers.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	100	105
ELECTRIC COMPANIES.						
Am. Cities.	$1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	100	105
Am. Gas & Elec.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	100	105
Am. Light & Trac.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	100	105
Am. Power & Light.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	100	105
Am. Public Utilities.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	100	105
Am. Railways.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	100	105
Am. Utilities.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	100	105
Cities Service.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	100	105
Consolidated.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	100	105
Electric Power.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	100	105
Electric Securities.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	100	105
Empire State.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	100	105
Gen. Electric.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	100	105
Gen. Power & Light.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	100	105
Gen. Public Utilities.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	100	105
Gen. Railways.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	100	105
Gen. Utilities.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	100	105
Interborough.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	100	105
Interborough Rapid Transit

JAN 1906

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and at the corresponding date in 1905 and 1904:

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Jan. 6	$771,000	$11,606,250	$14,036,075
Jan. 13	12,306,950	24,459,275	23,181,750
Jan. 20	16,794,575	23,763,300	28,073,675

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1905, 1904, and 1903:

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Jan. 6	$23,733,800	$26,072,675	$28,414,075
Jan. 13	26,979,550	25,129,050	27,880,775
Feb. 4	19,841,925	21,542,775	18,545,675
Feb. 11	11,030,925	20,379,225	15,529,675
Feb. 18	9,304,425	27,586,950	2,041,675
Feb 25	14,040,075	32,150,200	5,891,900
March 4	8,330,700	29,942,350	606,975
March 11	9,278,150	29,937,075	1,024,000
March 18	5,154,175	27,310,375	3,180,400
March 25	5,470,325	27,468,875	6,230,900
April 1	8,004,575	27,765,050	2,130,825
April 8	8,622,825	22,916,400	5,741,300
April 15	9,353,400	7,304,400	8,607,050
April 22	13,448,050	34,303,700	10,965,475
April 29	16,606,250	33,144,250	11,181,850
May 6	18,729,425	22,724,200	10,020,325
May 13	16,712,575	12,327,250	8,602,625
May 20	8,219,975	13,004,275	9,222,725
May 27	11,465,900	20,092,325	9,645,150
June 3	6,650,275	21,700,575	4,775,250
June 10	9,827,500	28,562,400	9,477,175
June 17	7,209,500	30,360,575	10,009,575
June 24	16,094,075	33,452,575	12,923,350
July 1	11,638,575	36,105,300	8,377,075
July 8	7,927,825	30,017,725	8,008,475
July 15	19,523,250	44,563,350	13,278,475
July 22	14,949,950	50,009,800	18,315,100
July 29	15,305,975	55,989,600	24,000,750
Aug. 5	12,163,525	56,306,850	21,587,075
Aug. 12	12,846,800	57,731,475	21,563,575
Aug. 19	9,355,675	56,613,075	21,058,300
Aug. 26	8,975,175	57,375,400	20,077,925
Sept. 2	5,498,785	47,503,400	17,296,975
Sept. 9	4,831,350	38,435,250	15,372,200
Sept. 16	4,635,300	29,353,150	13,173,625
Sept. 23	5,235,050	26,251,025	14,569,500
Sept. 30	7,440,025	20,913,425	13,937,500
Oct. 7	4,286,175	12,636,900	16,577,125
Oct. 14	10,211,400	15,957,875	17,439,250
Oct. 21	12,583,150	17,383,925	17,944,450
Oct. 28	12,430,925	16,703,650	10,274,150
Nov. 4	2,354,275	10,112,400	5,394,225
Nov. 11	*2,428,800	8,894,550	6,188,425
Nov. 18	5,057,175	9,589,700	3,911,350
Nov. 25	9,157,100	8,281,375	6,125,200
Dec. 2	2,503,375	8,539,075	6,305,300
Dec. 9	*1,346,525	9,365,300	8,077,075
Dec. 16	3,981,075	14,546,625	15,025,500
Dec. 23	4,159,400	15,247,225	12,574,625
Dec. 30	4,292,875	19,683,425	9,541,875

*Deficit.

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1906	$16,764,575	1898	$31,275,200
1905	23,733,800	1897	57,067,800
1904	26,072,675	1896	32,345,550
1903	28,414,075	1895	45,465,075
1902	25,352,400	1894	102,754,450
1901	27,256,600	1893	22,529,600
1900	24,185,675	1892	33,002,900
1899	34,093,975	1891	24,089,775

Maximum surplus reserve since 1893, $111,023,000, Feb. 3, 1894; minimum, (deficit,) $16,545,375, Aug. 12, 1893; maximum since 1900, $56,308,850, Aug. 6, 1904; minimum, (deficit,) $2,428,800, Nov. 11, 1905.

The following table gives the total reserve loans and net deposits of the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year.

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 6	$246,506,700	$1,004,259,300	$987,742,900
Jan. 13	262,110,200	1,005,041,600	997,206,200
Jan. 20	274,106,900	1,025,595,500	1,029,360,300

The following table gives the same items from the corresponding date last year to the end of 1905:

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Jan. 14	$304,249,300	$1,004,336,800	$1,119,160,100
Jan. 21	314,857,600	1,008,811,500	1,163,815,200
Jan. 28	324,436,700	1,115,643,200	1,189,828,600
Feb. 4	319,087,000	1,128,006,800	1,196,980,300
Feb. 11	311,789,000	1,142,106,100	1,202,272,300
Feb. 18	307,345,400	1,138,015,100	1,182,555,900
Feb. 25	299,602,300	1,121,281,400	1,179,824,900
Mar. 4	305,852,200	1,134,426,300	1,189,970,000
Mar. 11	303,134,000	1,132,920,300	1,187,665,500
Mar. 18	296,757,700	1,127,078,400	1,174,488,100
Mar. 25	294,144,800	1,109,791,700	1,150,661,900
April 1	293,329,900	1,099,289,700	1,138,661,200
April 8	290,707,700	1,090,750,600	1,128,100,700
April 15	294,277,900	1,099,611,100	1,139,702,000
April 22	299,440,200	1,107,294,900	1,151,068,600
April 29	303,297,400	1,097,302,100	1,146,528,600
May 6	304,703,900	1,092,121,900	1,143,897,000
May 13	304,267,500	1,099,716,900	1,150,219,700
May 20	299,507,900	1,120,426,300	1,167,151,700
May 27	300,248,100	1,111,622,500	1,155,129,200
June 3	290,162,700	1,101,283,100	1,130,477,700
June 10	290,785,700	1,089,520,900	1,128,832,800
June 17	292,280,700	1,104,860,900	1,140,284,800
June 24	301,792,900	1,102,812,700	1,146,792,900
July 1	303,163,600	1,120,869,000	1,166,035,900
July 8	297,534,100	1,116,458,500	1,158,305,100
July 15	309,277,800	1,107,303,100	1,159,918,200
July 22	309,290,500	1,126,366,700	1,177,338,200
July 29	315,242,200	1,134,847,400	1,199,744,900
Aug. 5	311,445,100	1,146,163,700	1,197,126,300
Aug 12	309,511,600	1,139,891,400	1,186,659,200
Aug. 19	306,493,500	1,146,101,500	1,188,551,300
Aug. 26	304,249,300	1,144,607,900	1,181,084,500
Sept. 2	297,145,800	1,136,920,800	1,166,587,200
Sept. 9	286,187,000	1,106,687,500	1,125,422,600
Sept. 16	278,725,600	1,085,521,900	1,090,353,200
Sept. 23	276,034,000	1,076,440,600	1,083,195,800
Sept. 30	277,556,300	1,071,630,300	1,080,463,100
Oct. 7	289,101,600	1,059,740,900	1,059,261,700
Oct. 14	287,750,800	1,060,294,300	1,026,157,300
Oct. 21	268,548,000	1,026,690,100	1,021,850,400
Oct. 28	272,954,000	1,041,819,400	1,042,092,300
Nov. 4	265,548,900	1,058,272,400	1,052,778,500
Nov. 11	254,650,900	1,044,287,800	1,028,316,500
Nov. 18	252,682,400	1,017,083,900	999,069,000
Nov. 25	258,951,500	1,012,288,300	999,177,900
Dec. 2	254,338,500	1,023,882,300	1,007,172,500
Dec. 9	240,812,400	1,016,320,800	992,235,700
Dec. 16	249,933,200	1,004,564,000	983,888,500
Dec. 23	250,416,500	1,006,167,100	985,028,400
Dec. 30	248,705,400	1,001,025,000	977,851,300

Maximum deposits, $1,224,206,800 Sept. 17, 1904; minimum since 1890, $370,302,400 Aug. 19, 1893; since 1900, $748,953,100 Jan. 6, 1900; maximum loans, $1,146,163,700 Aug. 5, 1905; maximum cash holdings, $361,205,700 Aug. 20, 1904.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Jan. 19, 1906	$11,589,261
Week ended Jan. 20, 1905	12,868,856
From Jan. 1, 1906	39,262,194
From Jan. 1, 1905	41,222,402

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Jan. 16, 1906	$14,183,933
Week ended Jan. 17, 1905	10,080,393
From Jan. 1, 1906	26,641,012
From Jan. 1, 1905	19,205,596

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 19, 1906	$58,358
Week ended Jan. 20, 1905	52,959
From Jan. 1, 1906	119,011
From Jan. 1, 1905	106,503

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 19, 1906	$2,000
Week ended Jan. 20, 1905	2,943,952
From Jan. 1, 1906	530,030
From Jan. 1, 1905	7,767,432

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 19, 1906	$56,358

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 20, 1905	$2,889,973
From Jan. 1, 1906	410,989
From Jan. 1, 1905	7,661,169

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 19, 1906	$123,572
Week ended Jan. 20, 1905	25,091
From Jan. 1, 1906	185,297
From Jan. 1, 1905	38,622

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 19, 1906	$1,507,039
Week ended Jan. 20, 1905	528,000
From Jan. 1, 1906	3,321,448
From Jan. 1, 1905	2,208,478

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 19, 1906	$1,383,467
Week ended Jan. 20, 1905	803,079
From Jan. 1, 1906	3,346,151
From Jan. 1, 1905	2,163,856

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 19, 1906	$181,930
Week ended Jan. 20, 1905	77,900
From Jan. 1, 1906	304,306
From Jan. 1, 1905	144,865

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 19, 1906	$1,509,039
Week ended Jan. 20, 1905	3,771,012
From Jan. 1, 1906	4,057,448
From Jan. 1, 1905	9,975,910

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 19, 1906	$1,327,109
Week ended Jan. 20, 1905	3,693,032
From Jan. 1, 1906	3,753,142
From Jan. 1, 1905	9,831,025

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, Week Ended Jan. 20.

Prins der Nederlanden, Parimaribo, gold ore	$1,444
Prins der Nederlanden, Port au Prince, American silver coin	1,000
Saratoga, Nassau, American silver coin	2,370
Zulia, Curacoa, American silver coin	354
Zulia, Curacoa, American gold coin	1,410
Zulia, Curacoa, foreign gold coin	473
Advance, Amapala, foreign gold coin	915
Advance, Amapala, foreign silver coin	1,500
Advance, Amapala, gold bullion	302
Advance, Colon, gold bullion	1,065
Advance, Colon, silver bullion	31,040
Advance, Colon, silver ore	66,435
Advance, Colon, gold ore	5,440
Sarnia, Puerto Colombia, gold bullion	41,639
Sarnia, Puerto Colombia, foreign silver coin	3,188
Valdivia, St. Marc, foreign silver coin	1,000
Vigilancia, Vera Cruz, foreign silver coin	1,867
Vigilancia, Vera Cruz, silver bullion	5,087
Vigilancia, Vera Cruz, gold bullion	1,770
Havana, Colon, gold bullion	433
Cearense, Barbados, gold bullion	2,248
Seminole, Puerto Plata, gold bullion	351
City of Washington, Tampico, gold bullion	861
City of Washington, Tampico, silver bullion	9,731
Total	$181,930

Exports, New York, Jan. 15 to 20.

Jan. 16, SS. Grenada, Trinidad, silver coin, Mexico	$258
Jan. 16, SS. Baltic, London, silver coin, Mexico	7,600
Jan. 18, SS. Baltic, London, silver bars	465,959
Jan. 18, SS. Vigilancia, Progreso, gold coin, U. S.	2,000
Jan. 19, St. Paul, London, silver bars	468,188
Total	$944,005

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Jan. 12, SS. Philadelphia, London, silver bars	$119,490
Jan. 12, SS. Philadelphia, London, silver coin, Mexico	445,544
Total	$1,509,039

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Supreme in Financial Advertising
THE NEW YORK TIMES publishes more financial advertising than any other New York morning newspaper. The record for 1905 is as follows:

	Agate lines
THE NEW YORK TIMES	521,998
2d newspaper	353,323
3d newspaper	344,923
4th newspaper	290,048
5th newspaper	133,361
6th newspaper	118,936
7th newspaper	83,353

THE NEW YORK TIMES exercises the same scrutiny over its advertising columns that it does over its news columns, excluding all that is fraudulent or objectionable.
THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Canarsie, 95 city lots. This is convenient to the contemplated municipal improvement of Jamaica Bay set forth in the late communication by Controller Grout to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

(h) Delivery yard at Rockaway Avenue, 80 city lots.

(i) Freight terminal at East New York, 566 city lots.

(j) Delivery yard at Bushwick Junction, 96 city lots.

(k) The construction of a new freight terminal at Third Street and Hunter's Point Avenue, and of a freight delivery yard north of Hunter's Point Avenue, to occupy an area of 109 city lots.

In connection with these improvements is the enlargement of the freight terminal yards at Flatbush Avenue, the existing freight yard at Varick Avenue, Bushwick, the enlargement of the terminal at Sheepshead Bay, and also the improvements on the north side of Newtown Creek between Van Alst Avenue and Pearsall Street.

4. The completion of the Atlantic Avenue improvement. This includes not only the removal of railroad tracks from the surface of that avenue, but a large and very expensive improvement at the sole cost of the company of the passenger and freight terminal at Flatbush Avenue. When the Connecting Railroad shall be finished residents of Brooklyn and Queens will travel by that route without change of cars to New England and the North and East as well as to the West and South, by way of the Pennsylvania terminal in Manhattan.

5. The connecting railroad is to be twelve miles long, to run through a part of Queens Borough as yet half rural, and, by a bridge, to cross the East River at Ward's and Randall's Islands. Its completion is obviously the key to the development thus proposed of commercial and manufacturing traffic in Brooklyn and Queens. We intend to connect this railroad by a short, direct line with the "Tunnel Line," thus permitting a new and direct all-rail communication with New England and the north for Manhattan, as well as for Queens and Brooklyn.

6. Construction of the Montauk cut-off, which is a new freight line connection for the Long Island Company from the North Shore Yard to the Montauk Division.

7. Construction of the Glendale cut-off between the main line, Montauk Division, and Rockaway Beach Division of the Long Island Railroad. This is necessary for improved passenger service, and to give direct connection with the tunnels to Manhattan.

8. The Maple Grove cut-off, straightening and improving the main line of the Long Island Railroad at Union Avenue, Hillside Drive, and Lefferts Avenue.

President Cassatt speaks of the proposal to compel the company to pay charges over and above taxes on its property and franchises, and continues:

"In behalf of the Pennsylvania interests I respectfully ask the city not to exact such charges or any charges beyond regular compensation and the value of public property or franchises actually acquired by the companies. So far as we know, no such charge has been made by New York City or by other cities in the United States or Europe.

"The companies ask no franchise which is exclusive or will interfere with any rapid transit or other railroad of the city or of any other company. They do not intend to operate along streets, whether over or under them, but only to cross streets, and generally at right angles, and never to cross at grade. The right to do this is a franchise for which the companies are willing and expect to pay full and fair value. Not only do the Pennsylvania interests ask no exemption from taxation, but they propose to add to the taxable property of the city, both directly with their own property and indirectly by increasing other taxable values.

Might Cause Loss to City.

"It is sometimes said that the city may safely levy the charge because the railroad company must submit. Sometimes this is true; and sometimes it is not true. It may be that a railroad company otherwise desiring to enter the city or to improve its facilities there would submit to some such payment rather than forego entry to the city or improvement of its facilities. The same, however, could be equally said of any other business, commercial or manufacturing; and the exactions from such businesses would, if lawful, be equally possible and equally wise or unwise. Every one could see that revenue from such sources, if the city should collect it, would result in loss to the city and its various interests vastly more than the gain from the new revenue.

"To provide for the vast expenditure of money within the city proposed by the Pennsylvania interests is a serious corporate and financial problem, depending solely upon the confidence of investors. If the city shall levy charges upon the mere transaction of the business, (over and above taxation and full and fair charges for public property acquired or used,) and especially if future and indefinite increases of such charges are to be permissible in the future, the difficulties in financing the enterprises will inevitably limit and delay what we can do.

"It is my belief that for every dollar which should be thus exacted by the city it would shut itself out from a hundred dollars of regular taxation upon new and increased values, or new property brought within the city or new wealth created by larger business."

PORTCHESTER ROAD ASKS 3-YEAR LABOR COMPACT

To Employ Only Union Workmen in Building the Line.

PLAN TO HEAD OFF STRIKES

Central Union Accepts Proposal—Asks Board of Estimate to Grant Franchise—Arbitration to Rule.

To prevent strikes during the construction of the New York & Portchester Railroad, the road's management and a committee of the Central Federated Union are negotiating for an agreement for three years on the same basis as the agreement between the Rapid Transit Commissioner of the Central Federated Union and the Rapid Transit Contractors' Association. The latter agreement covered all the work in the building of the subway until it was completed. The agreement between the central body and the contractors for the construction of the subway was drawn up after a general strike had taken place some time after the work started, and enabled the contractors to complete it much sooner than they would otherwise have done.

President Gotschall of the New York and Portchester Railroad is anxious to avoid any conflict with the labor unions and wants to make everything sure, pending the final action which it is hoped the Board of Estimate will be able to take on Jan. 26, as to the awarding of the franchise.

James Holland, President of a committee representing the unions in the various trades which will be employed on the road, reported yesterday to the Central Federated Union that Mr. Gotschall was willing to guarantee that none but union men would be employed and union wages paid if an agreement for three years could be entered into between the unions and the contractors. He undertook to promise that the contractors would sign such an agreement.

"The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad," said Holland, "is a competitor of the New York and Portchester Railway. It costs 40 cents to go to White Plains by the New York Central route, and the new company proposes to carry passengers for 10 cents. This in itself ought to be a good argument in favor of the proposition."

"I was a member of the committee," said Jesse Lorimer of the Housesmiths' Union, whose members are on strike for $5 a day. "If we establish $5 a day as the union rate and make an agreement for three years with the New York and Portchester Railway it will enable us to win our strike."

James Wilson of the International Association of Machinists said that the resolution was contrary to all the traditions of the central body. Other delegates said that it might provide an opportunity for "graft."

Finally the report of the committee, including a resolution asking the Board of Estimate to grant the franchise, was adopted. The trades involved were instructed to send in their union schedules of wages to the committee without delay, so that the three years' agreement can be signed without loss of time. About fifteen unions will be represented in the agreement, which will provide for arbitration of all disputes during the construction of the road.

POLICE WANT KOCH BUTLER.

$200 Worth of Jewelry Disappeared When Jopson Departed.

A general alarm was sent out by the police last night for Edward Jopson, a butler formerly employed by Mrs. H. C. F. Koch, widow of the head of the Koch dry goods firm. Jopson disappeared on Jan. 3. At the same time $200 worth of jewelry belonging to a son of Mrs. Koch was also missed.

Before leaving the Koch residence, at 224 Lenox Avenue, Jopson wrote a note to his employer saying that he had done "what seems to have been done" for the sake of a mother in England. He also said that he was going to Canada.

MOROCCO'S RICH RESOURCES.

Envoys at Algeciras Hear Stories of Undeveloped Mines.

ALGECIRAS, Jan. 21.—The American delegates to the Moroccan Conference, as the result of talks with others of the envoys, have become impressed with the undeveloped wealth of Morocco and the opportunities it affords for American enterprise.

Wonderful stories are told of coal deposits within an hour's ride of Tangier, of untouched forests of cork trees near at hand, and of gold fields in the Atlas Mountains.

The Moors continue to work on a small scale the copper veins opened by the Romans, but mining engineers who have scarcely dared to turn a stone for fear of the natives aver that not only copper, but tin and iron mines exist which are equal to the best mines of Spain.

"Why should not the United States share in the development of these resources, which are greater than those of Manchuria or the Philippines?" remarked one of the plenipotentiaries.

Samuel R. Gummere, the American Minister to Morocco and one of the delegates to the convention, confirms many of the reports of the undeveloped riches of the country. He says the soil need only be scratched to produce each year two abundant crops of corn, barley, and vegetables. American agricultural machinery, according to Mr. Gummere, is greatly needed in Morocco, as the primitive wooden plow is still used there. Moreover, Morocco needs railroads, telegraphs, electricity, and a hundred other conveniences which it could have if the country were opened, but against these things the Moors hitherto have resolutely set their faces.

Mr. Gummere says that although a considerable quantity of American flour, petroleum, and lard is imported, it is brought through Marseilles, Hamburg, and other European ports upon European ships and is distributed by European traders. Nine-tenths of the flour imported is American. The Standard Oil Company has an exclusive market in Morocco, having displaced Russian oil concerns.

Much of the Moroccan market, Mr. Gummere thinks, could be occupied by American merchants if a direct steamship line were established.

Speaking of the huge profits made in Morocco, Mr. Gummere says that investors there think they are losing money if they do not make from 30 to 40 per cent., while 80 to 100 per cent. is not rare.

Commander of the Panther Punished.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—It is reported from Wilhelmhaven that Capt. Saurmayeitsch, commander of the cruiser Panther, has been recalled and been replaced by Capt. Timme. The Panther was the vessel involved in the recent charges made by the Brazilian Government against a German landing party which seized an alleged deserter on Brazilian soil.

BURGLAR, THEN POLICEMAN.

Driver Charged with Robbing and Personating Patrolman.

Somebody visited the apartments of Policeman James Devany at 300 West Fifty-first Street early yesterday morning and went away with Devany's shield, a set of mink furs, and $20. Soon after that James Taylor, a driver of 141 Ryder Avenue, the Bronx, went with a friend to the saloon of Charles Pedricks, West Fifty-third Street and Eighth Avenue, showed his shield, and, it is charged, threatened to arrest Pedricks is he would not give him $10. Pedricks at last gave up $5.

Taylor spent this on liquor. On his return to the stables where he worked, 221 West Fifty-eighth Street, he displayed the shield again. One of the employes telephoned the police, and Detectives Quinn and Fitzgerald arested him. At the station Pedricks identified him, and in his anger tried to assault him. Taylor was held on charges of burglary and personating a policeman.

SHEPARD AND QUIGG DEBATE ON THE TARIFF

A Thousand Hear Them at New Rochelle Forum.

LAUTERBACH IS REFEREE

Debaters Are Equally Applauded, but Shepard's Peroration Is Received with Especial Enthusiasm.

For two hours yesterday afternoon a thousand men and women listened to Edward M. Shepard and Lemuel Ell Quigg discuss the tariff, with Edward Lauterbach as "referee," at the People's Forum at New Rochelle, "Forty-five minutes from Broadway," Mr. Lauterbach chose to call it, adding that as he looked at the audience he couldn't help thinking of the characters of the play, and also that if he were in their place something might happen to the author.

The question was: "Does the present protective tariff benefit the American workman?" James T. McCleary was to have taken the affirmative of the question. When he was unable to attend Mr. Quigg came to the rescue. Mr. Lauterbach praised Mr. Quigg, and the audience gave him a hearty round of applause.

No decision is rendered in the debates at the People's Forum. They merely add to the store of ideas of the listeners, or are intended to.

The applause was pretty evenly divided, but Mr. Shepard aroused a good deal of enthusiasm by his peroration. In it he said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: There is above and beyond these dry facts and figures which have been presented to you a moral side to this question. Personally I believe that the American workman is both strong and clever enough to compete with the labor of the world. I don't feel that he needs any protection. I think he is in a position to say, 'Open the doors, let them in, the workmen of the world.'

"And I would much rather that this question should be settled in this way. Much rather that the workman's wages, the price of the labor of his hands, should be fixed by this natural process than by a Ways and Means Committee sitting behind closed doors which may or may not be influenced by corporate interests.

"It seems to me that this would be morality, righteousness. It seems to me to be along the lines of liberty and freedom; along the lines of the fundamental principles upon which this Government was founded, and believe me I feel convinced that it would lead to greater prosperity than this country has ever known."

Mr. Quigg, giving his reasons for belief in protection, said:

"I am one of those who believe that it is the duty of the State to see to it that its workingmen enjoy the greatest benefits possible. The burden of proof is upon those who believe in individual freedom to show that the changes they suggest will bring about great blessings.

"There is no creature in this world that does not compete with another creature. If that other person works longer hours than you and for less pay, you are affected. Now, in this country we are willing to work eight hours, or at the most ten hours, but we want eight hours of refreshing sleep, and we want eight hours for mental improvement and recreation. This is not so in all countries.

"Now what is the result of this? There is no difference between an article manufactured in England and one made in America, save the quality. A merchant cannot get more money for the same article because it is made in America. Then what is the result? If the foreign article is allowed to come into this country free, what happens? Either the manufacturer must give up his business or reduce the wages of his workmen."

ORANGE ITALIANS RIOTOUS.

Several Arrests in Hospital Trouble—Firemen to Aid Police.

Orange, N. J., became very much excited yesterday because a crowd of Italians threatened trouble in their anger over the conduct of the new hospital of the Immaculate Conception. The Italians are angered because the hospital, which was founded as a result of their labors and under the leadership of the rector of their parish, the Rev. F. Victor Romanelli, has passed into the control of the Sisters of St. Francis, a staff of American doctors does all the work, and the Italian doctors have small show.

Last week circulars were distributed about Orange notifying Italians to assemble in front of the hospital at noon to-day to protest against it all. The circulars denounced Bishop O'Connor, Father Romanelli, the Sisters, and Dr. Gray, the chief of the hospital medical staff. The police say that Father Romanelli stirred up all the trouble himself, and either wrote the circular or had it written. Chief of Police Washer said to-day that he would take the matter before the County Prosecutor to-morrow. The Italians met in a half-finished parish house at the rear of the Sisters' home. When the crowd got inside Dr. Pasquale Bellini of Newark spoke and produced a set of resolutions, which were passed almost before they were read. These resolutions demanded several things, including the expulsion from the hospital of the Sisters of St. Francis.

After the meeting was adjourned the crowd began to be noisy. The women in the crowd were hardest to deal with. They screamed and tore their hair in French Revolution style, and egged the men on to noisy demonstrations. They also openly insulted policemen. The police gathered in several of the ringleaders and started them for the station. On the way a number of men in the crowd closed in and attempted to rescue two of the captives. The police went to work with their nightsticks and captured seven men, all of whom were either armed with pistols or knives.

Later an Italian named Lafa Salvadore was brought in for heading a mob that formed on South Street and marched toward the hospital. The gang had an Italian and an American flag, which they insisted on placing on the porch of the main building. They made such an uproar that the appendicitis and pneumonia patients were frightened. Roundsman Brown arrested Salvadore and the trouble stopped.

The police made several arrests in the afternoon of men who refused to move on, but there were no further serious demonstrations. The firemen in the different stations in the city were held in readiness to respond to a call for aid, as it was thought if the crowds got too unruly to handle a few streams of water might help the police.

SUITOR DEAD, TWO SHOT.

Woman and Her Brother Alleged to Have Stabbed Betelli.

Felix Betelli of 103 Navy Street, Brooklyn, was stabbed to death early yesterday morning in the home of Lena Capano, at 11 Ash Street, Greenpoint. It was alleged that her seventeen-year-old brother Nicholas, in defending her, mortally wounded Betelli, and that Lena Capano also stabbed him.

On Saturday night Betelli called and remained until after midnight. He asked the girl to marry him, and when she refused he seized her and tried to kiss her. She screamed and wounded him in the face with a knife. He fired at her from a revolver and wounded her in the arm and hand. When her brother ran in Betelli shot at him and wounded him. He attacked Betelli with a large knife. Betelli sank to the floor with a stab over the heart. He died soon afterward in the Eastern District Hospital.

Capano and his sister disappeared, but were found later by the police. Both were weak from their wounds and were sent to the hospital.

Capano was held for murder, and a charge of being an accessory was made against the girl. A policeman was sent to the hospital to watch her.

A WINTER HEAT WAVE SENDS CROWD TO CONEY

Continued from Page 1.

reached at Poughkeepsie. Pleasure seekers thronged the streets. The day was bright and clear.

All high temperature records for January at Oswego were broken when the thermometer registered 60 degrees at noon, and stood at that point for two hours. The previous record was 55 degrees, in 1874. Syracuse had a temperature of 72 at noon, and at Buffalo the mercury touched 69 this afternoon. A year ago the temperature at Buffalo was 31. At Jamestown, on Lake Chautauqua, open cars were run on the trolley lines.

VERMONT CATERPILLARS BUSY.

Encouraged by Genial Warmth, They Drop on Passersby.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 21.—Caterpillars fell from the trees here to-day, bothering persons on the sidewalks. Lake Champlain is free of ice as far as the eye can reach. The Government thermometer recorded a maximum of 52 degrees.

At Rutland butterflies were seen. Snow has disappeared, and many persons sat out on their porches through the sunny hours. The mercury stood at 65 degrees.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—The official thermometer in Boston in the shade of the cold stone of the Post Office roof reached 67.8 this afternoon, which was the warmest January day, with one exception, in the history of the local bureau.

A HEAT VICTIM AT PITTSBURG.

Mills and Glass Furnaces Shut Down—Hot in the Lake Region.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 21.—All records for hot days in January were shattered when at 3 o'clock this afternoon the thermometer in the Weather Bureau, on the twenty-fourth floor of the Farmers' Bank Building, registered 74 degrees.

As a result of the extreme heat, there was one prostration. Stephen Hymess, about 60 years old, who had come here from his home with only heavy Winter clothes, probably will die of exhaustion due to the heat. He was walking along Smithfield Street, near Sixth Avenue, when he fell to the sidewalk unconscious. He was picked up by a policeman and taken to the Homeopathic Hopsital, where he is in a serious condition to-night. He has not been able to tell where his home is, but is believed to be from Mingo Junction.

Many of the steel mills and glass furnaces had to suspend operations at noon for the remainder of the day. There is no previous record of the steel mills having been closed down in the Winter on account of heat.

To-night was as balmy as a Summer evening. The Weather Bureau sent out a warning that a blizzard was headed this way.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 21.—The maximum temperature here was 71 degrees. Throughout the city porches were occupied by families. Thousands went to the parks.

DETROIT, Jan. 21.—After hovering between 60 and 63 degrees all the afternoon the temperature in Detroit jumped to 65¼ degrees at 7 o'clock to-night, which figure is within half a degree of the record attained in January, 1890, the warmest day known in the history of the local weather office.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.—The thermometer registered 74.8, the highest temperature for this month since the establishment of the Government Weather Bureau here thirty-six years ago. The minimum was 58.8 degrees.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—With a maximum temperature of 59 degrees at 2 o'clock this afternoon and with the humidity averaging more than 90 per cent., Philadelphia to-day experienced the warmest twenty-four hours of the Winter. Since Jan. 1 the accumulated excess of temperature above normal in this city has reached the total of 116 degrees, the highest since 1894.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 21.—The highest temperature, 62 degrees, was registered at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and the lowest, 44 degrees, at 6 this morning.

IT'S SNOWING IN TEXAS.

Blizzard Spreads Over West and Southwest—Mercury Falls 50 Deg.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.—The unprecedented warm weather of the last few days was followed to-day by a blizzard throughout the Middle West and Southwest. To-night a blanket of snow and sleet covers Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and North and Central Texas.

The street car service in this city is threatened with a tie-up. Tracks and wires are covered with sleet.

The mercury fell to the freezing point about the middle of the afternoon, and is still scudding down toward zero. In many places there was a fall of 50 degrees in twenty-four hours. At 10 o'clock to-night it was 18 below at Shelbina, Mo., while other Missouri towns report weather almost as cold.

The blizzard came from the Northwest, accompanied by snow, rain, and sleet, the snowfall being the heaviest in Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and Texas, and the sleet heaviest in Missouri and Kansas. North Texas is covered to a depth of several inches, the heaviest in several years.

The snowstorm in Texas was accompanied by thunder and lightning. The high wind has prostrated wires in the northern part of the State and Indian Territory, cutting off communication from many towns. Railroad traffic is greatly delayed throughout the Southwest.

Much suffering is reported from the Kansas cattle country, and it is predicted that the loss will be heavy. In Missouri the entire peach crop may be killed. The buds had been swelled by the unseasonably warm weather last week.

At St. Paul the mercury dropped 30 degrees in twelve hours, standing at 2 degrees above zero at 8 o'clock to-night, with indications of 10 below before morning. Nearly every station in the Northwest reported below zero weather to-night, ranging from 28 below at Q'Appele in the Canadian Northwest to 2 below at Pierre, S. D.

OHIOANS PLAYED BASEBALL.

Spectators Sat Without Winter Wraps at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 21.—A baseball game was witnessed by a large crowd here to-day.

The thermometer stood, at 72 degrees, and the spectators sat without Winter coats or furs.

The Weather Bureau's official report to-night says the maximum temperatures in the Ohio Valley have been exceeded by a degree or so only once or twice in thirty-three years. In a few localities the record has not been exceeded.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

3:25 A. M.—103 Amsterdam Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

6 A. M.—149 to 155 West Twenty-fourth Street; International Clock Company; damage, $2,500.

6:10 A. M.—3 East Twenty-ninth Street; Church of the Transfiguration; damage, $25.

8:15 A. M.—147 West Forty-seventh Street; Hotel Lexington; damage, $1,000.

9 A. M.—342 Fifth Street; New York Fire Department; damage trifling.

10 A. M.—317 West Forty-sixth Street; Isaac Maidow; damage, $50.

10:20 A. M.—131 Madison Street; owner unknown; damage, $300.

12:50 P. M.—82 East 111th Street; Joseph Bacob; damage, $10.

2 P. M.—86 Norfolk Street; S. Fostolt; damage trifling.

3:30 P. M.—Foot of West 131st Street; New York Central Railroad; damage slight.

3:50 P. M.—Forty-eighth Street and North River; damage, $50.

5:10 P. M.—310 West 112th Street; Edward O'Neil; damage, $10.

5:15 P. M.—496 Bergen Avenue; A. Wattenberg; damage, $10.

5:30 P. M.—145th Street and Broadway; owner unknown; damage, $10.

5:45 P. M.—70 Second Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $500.

VICHY CELESTINS

John Jameson

Three ★★★ Star

Whiskey

ALWAYS HIGHEST QUALITY. NEVER VARIES.
THE STANDARD OF PURITY.
FINEST TYPE OF POT-STILL WHISKEY.

BURNED HERSELF TO DEATH.

Police Think Mary Gormley Could Not Endure Relative's Disgrace.

Deliberately causing a lamp to explode and thus setting fire to her clothes, is the police version of the cause of death last night of Mary Gormley, 45 years old, who lived on the first floor of the rear house at 436 West Eighteenth Street.

A near relative of her's was arrested last Thursday for intoxication and sentenced for a short term to Blackwell's Island. She is known to have brooded over this. According to thirteen-year-old Grace Boyle, who lived in the front house, Miss Gormley went to her mother yesterday morning and said:

"I cannot endure this disgrace. I do not think I will live long."

Soon afterward Miss Gormley sent Grace Boyle to a Miss Smith, at 451 West Thirty-third Street, with a message that if anything happened to her she should take charge of her body. Miss Smith hurried to the house, and the two tried to comfort Miss Gormley.

A Mrs. Duffy, living in the front house, saw smoke coming out of the windows of the Gormleys' rooms last night. The firemen found the door locked, but burst it in. On the parlor floor they found Miss Gormley dead. A shattered lamp was near at hand.

WORST FOG IN YEARS.

Municipal Ferryboat Explores the East River—Only One Liner In.

Dense fog blanketed the rivers and bay early yesterday and again last night. It being Sunday, there was little harbor traffic to be inconvenienced.

Only one transatlantic liner, the Cunarder Umbria, got in. She passed in at the Hook late in the afternoon, when the fog had to a great extent disappeared.

The ferryboats ran at half speed during the fog and kept their sirens constantly going to warn sister craft. The new municipal ferryboat Bronx scraped a schooner but neither sustained damage. One barge, the Edith, in tow of the tug Argo, grounded on the northeastern end of Governors Island, but was soon pulled clear.

The municipal ferryboat Manhattan lost her way on the 10:45 trip from Staten Island. When she ran out of the mist she found herself in the East River within 1,000 yards of the Brooklyn Bridge.

Just before that, while off Governors Island, her sister ferryboat the Bronx suddenly loomed up out of the fog right ahead, and a collision was barely averted. The pilot put the wheel hard over, and the Manhattan passed to starboard, missing the Bronx by less than ten feet.

Last night's fog was said by the men on the New Jersey ferries to be the worst they had ever encountered. Even on the short runs, such as those from Liberty, Cortlandt, and Christopher Streets, there were delays. The murk was so dense it deadened all sound and made the exchange of signals guesswork.

The Lackawanna boat Paunpeck, running between Twenty-third Street and Fourteenth Street, Hoboken, groped down the river for almost an hour, while her Captain tried to pick up the Fourteenth Street bell, but without success. Finally the boat crashed head on into the Savannah Line pier at the foot of Twelfth Street, Hoboken. The forward overhang was stove in.

ONLY 600 CANAL BOATS.

Franchot Discusses Proposed $40,000,000 for the State Waterway.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—In his first annual report to the Legislature, N. V. V. Franchot, State Superintendent of Public Works, points out that the number of boats navigating the State canals has fallen from several thousand to not more than 600. This is, he believes, due to boatbuilders ceasing their activity until the barge canal is ready for operation. The Superintendent recommends the abandonment of certain parts of unused canals, which would curtail the annual expenditures.

The total appropriation for 1905 of $1,101,044 was $170,000 less than was appropriated for the previous year, the appropriation for ordinary repairs being $800,000, as against $820,000 in 1904.

Supt. Franchot has this to say with reference to the future of the work, and the suggested appropriation by the present Legislature of $40,000,000 for its continuance:

"The original appropriation made three years ago was $10,000,000, and yet of this sum less than $2,000,000 has thus far been expended, and the obligations incurred on account of the appropriation are less than $7,000,000.

"Of the $10,000,000 of bonds authorized to be sold, only $2,000,000 have been issued, so that actually the burden thus far assumed is confined to the interest rate of 3 per centum on the $2,000,000.

"It will be understood therefore that were the Legislature to make an appropriation of $40,000,000 and contracts to the full amount be entered into in the immediate future, the payments made on account of work as it progressed would annually for some time to come consume but a small portion of the total appropriation, and that several years would of necessity elapse before this total would be exhausted.

"These facts, when studied, it seems to me will somewhat allay the fears of those who may have accepted the proposition to appropriate $40,000,000 as certain to impose instanter a greatly increased burden."

ANNIVERSARY OF RED SUNDAY.

Gapon and His Followers Marched to the Czar's Palace a Year Ago.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 21.—To-morrow is the first anniversary of the historic march of Futher Gapon and his followers to the Winter Palace, which has now become the most prominent date in the chronology of the Russian revolutionists. There is general confidence that the day will pass without serious occurences in St. Petersburg and Moscow, though there may be collisions in the provincial towns.

The labor and revolutionary organizations generally have issued proclamations against hostilities and even against organized demonstrations. The police of St. Petersburg chiefly fear attempts at bomb throwing on the part of fanatics.

To-day passed quietly, although all the workmen were at liberty. Troops are in evidence only in the outlying industrial districts, where notices have been posted by the Prefect announcing that the most drastic measures will be taken to crush disorder in its inception and warning the public not to gather in crowds.

Detachments of mounted police have taken up stations at the Precobrajensky, Smolensk, and other cemeteries where are the graves of the slain workmen which the labor and student societies are planning to decorate with wreaths and red ribbon.

A number of theatres were closed this evening. The Imperial Theatre was forced to abandon a performance of "Faust," owing to the refusal of Shalapin, the baritone, to appear.

WIPING OUT BALTIC REBELS.

Twenty-two More Persons Court-Martialed and Shot Near Libau.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 21.—Dispatches from Libau and Mitau show that Gov. Gen. Sollogub continues to act with merciless severity against revolutionists in Courland caught with arms or convicted of participation in incendiarism or murder.

Twenty-two more persons have been tried by drum-head court martial and shot near Libau. The troops are now advancing on Frauenburg, where the fleeing revolutionists have concentrated.

Two leaders of an uprising among school teachers have been executed near Mitau.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

SALE OF SHIRTS.

WE place on sale to-day at a uniform price of

$1.15

a large quantity of Men's stiff and soft Shirts, with and without cuffs. They are in the newest patterns and colors, and up to the present we have been selling them at $1.50, $1.75 and $2.

Subway Station at Our Door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

IT GROWS WITH YOUR LIBRARY

Globe Wernicke "Elastic" Book-Case

380-382 BROADWAY COR. WHITE ST.

ANASTON

AN ARROW

Cluett Sibrunk Quarter Sizes, with tie loop

15 CENTS EACH; 2 FOR A QUARTER

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.

MAKERS OF CLUETT AND MONARCH SHIRTS

POLITICS FOR YOUNG MEN.

Senator Colby Advises Them to Join Political Clubs.

An audience, mostly young men, that filled the Majestic Theatre yesterday afternoon, heard Mayor Mark Fagan of Jersey City and Senator Everett Colby of New Jersey appeal to them as members of the Young Men's Christian Association to go into politics.

There was much applause when Senator Colby rose to speak.

"I would give a great deal," he said "to feel that I deserve this very kind reception. I am afraid you think you are greeting a reformer. I am not a reformer. I wish I were. I am simply one of a great number of citizens in New Jersey whom Mayor Mark Fagan [great applause] has taught to think and to see; taught to think and to see the relation between decent government and good morals. There is only one man in New Jersey who can call himself a reformer. That's Mark Fagan. He's one politician who rings absolutely true.

"I want you to get into politics. That doesn't mean holding office. Personally I think it a mistake for a young man to hold an office until he is well established in business. But you can make your work effective by joining a political club of your party organization and there fighting the politicians and the grafters.

When Mayor Fagan was introduced as "the honest Mayor of Jersey City" the audience rose as if it were a political gathering and cheered loudly.

"I believe it is just as sacred a duty for a Christian man to get into politics, into the thick of the political fight," said Mayor Fagan, "as it is to be regular in his attendance at his church. [Applause.] Join the clubs of your party and don't leave all the work to the political heelers and the grafters. My experience in New Jersey convinces me that the people as a whole are honest. They want their rights, but unfortunately they will not always fight for them." [Applause.]

MUNICIPAL SKIPPER OUT.

Erred in Making His Slip and Rammed the Bridge.

Capt. Henry Cattermole, one of the pilots on the municipal ferryboats to Staten Island, and the oldest in point of service on the line, has been notified by Dock Commissioner Bensal that his services are no longer required. A week ago last Saturday, when making St. George slip, the Captain went in with the Queens at full speed and rammed the bridge. He explained, after being suspended, that as he entered the slip his Quartermaster was leaning over the telegraph dial and he mistook full speed ahead for full speed astern. An effort to have the Captain reinstated will be made.

SANDERSON'S

SANDERSON'S "MOUNTAIN DEW" SCOTCH

a "pot-still" whisky.

It is made in a pot still, a little at a time.

Then it is aged for *at least* 7 years.

That's why it's *always* the same—always pure—always mellow.

Any One Can Play It—Every True Music-Lover Should Own It

The Orchestrelle

The Instrument that will Bring Into Your Home the Music of the Orchestra, PLAYED AS A FINE ORCHESTRA PLAYS IT, with a Wealth of Tonal Contrasts and Closely Simulating the Individual Instruments

THERE can be no better time to come to a final decision as to the purchase of an Orchestrelle than just now. With the long winter evenings ahead, an Orchestrelle in the home will prove a wonderful means of enjoyment and entertainment. Think of how many occasions this "home orchestra" will serve to brighten—of the unique pleasure of standing in the place of a conductor, with a miniature orchestra ready to do your bidding—of the intellectual delight that will come from trying to master the thoughts of the world's greatest composers.

We have a few Orchestrelles that are now offered below our catalog prices, because they have had some slight use or other reason not affecting the real value of the instrument. There are only a few of these, yet they may interest some of the many who have become admirers of the Orchestrelle but have deferred purchase for reasons concerning the cost only.

Yet our appeal with the Orchestrelle will never be on the mere basis of price alone. It is too expensive an instrument to build, it represents too many years of experiment before the present great beauty of tone was attained and the close simulation of the various choirs of grand orchestra secured.

The appeal of the Orchestrelle must always remain an appeal to the real music-lover—*the discriminating music-lover*—for whom there can be no keener delight of the senses than to revel in the color and form and tonal contrasts of a grand orchestra when some composition of matchless beauty is being interpreted under the baton of a great conductor who not only knows the score in its minutest details, but has fully mastered the composer's thought.

It is this combined pleasure of the senses and the intellect that the Orchestrelle will bring *into your daily life*. For the person who is disposed to take even his pleasures a little seriously, there can be no investment for the home with such wonderful potentialities for enjoyment.

The AEOLIAN CO., Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th St., New York

DELIGHTFUL AND CONVENIENT—OUR EIGHTH FLOOR RESTAURANT.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Newly imported hosiery per pair 35c.

THE season's latest productions in women's embroidered lisle allover lace, lace ankle medium weight plain lisle and medium weight plain cotton hose; 3 pairs, $1; pair..... 35c

Women's Italian silk hose—double heels, toes and soles, plain black; pair, 98c
Children's Buster Brown ribbed hose, pair, 18c. Main Floor.
Men's embroidered cotton half hose, pair, 25c.
Special lot women's plain cotton hose, pair, 12½c.

New 1906 corsets—less than half, 1.75.

Special: A well known domestic corset—made especially for us—1906 model of fine French batiste—bias cut—medium bust—long dip hip and abdomen—secures the fashionable long tapering waist—sizes 18 to 32. At less than half the regular price..... 1.75

Suit and coat bargains.

THESE Monday values are so extraordinary that we hesitate to tell you what remarkable bargains they are, lest we not have enough to supply the demand. Here's one, though, so good we can't resist giving details:

$24.75 coats at $14.75

And you'll get more service out of one during the next few weeks than during the entire remainder of the winter. High-class mixtures and tweeds—¾ length, plain, long model or empress styles, piped in velvet—sold up to $24.75, at..... 14.75

Cheviot suits, $15.00

Soft finish cheviot suits, short blouse model, made up for this sale, daintily trimmed in silk braid and small fancy buttons, lined with soft satin, skirt new circular model; price..... 15.00

Broadcloth suits, $21.50

Three-quarter length coats, semi-fitting, velvet collar, fly front, lined with gray satin, new skirts; price..... 21.50

$50 velvet suits, $34.75

Velvet suits, all colors, various models, short, jaunty effects, trimmed in braids and applique, several style skirts, sold up to $50.00, for..... 34.75

Long coats, $16.50

Circular model, in fine quality broadcloth, lined with gray satin (and interlined), made collarless, trimmed with silk soutache braid and crochet buttons, price..... 16.50

$24.75 coats, $19.75

Broadcloth coats, medium weight, lined throughout with soft satin and interlined; full boxy model; beautifully trimmed; value $24.75; for..... 19.75

Real Japanese netsuki bags, 98c.

YOU will recall that these bags have sold as high as $5 when they first came out. Later they sold at $3. About six weeks ago we sold a quantity of them at $1.50, and they created a veritable sensation.

Have secured about 500 of them at a nominal figure and will offer them to-day at the lowest price ever known for these popular bags.... 98c

Increasing opportunities in our January sale of muslin underwear

WE have fulfilled every promise made at the commencement of this great sale—have seen it grow from week to week until it has broken all sale-records of previous years. Second Floor.

Now, when you might expect diminishing interest, we bring forward new lots, and offer still better attractions for economical buyers.

75c for walking skirts, corset covers, drawers and nightgowns that you cannot duplicate for less than 1.25. It's doubtful if you could cover the cost for that money.

We had 2,500 made up at one time, so we secured the saving that comes from ordering in quantities. Materials were bought earlier in the year at figures much below usual wholesale prices—made in full measurements in fine cambric—with two rows of wide torchon insertion—clusters of hemstitched tucks and lace edges—lot includes several hundred, with embroidery ruffles. Choice, 75c.

12c for 25c drawers—made of good quality of cambric—trimmed with full ruffle and hemstitching.

39c for cambric chemises—excellent quality—in square yoke effects—4 rows of embroidery insertion and clusters of fine tucks—neck and arm holes finished with hemstitched ruffles.

69c for $1 gowns—3 large lots of night gowns—fine cambric, in yoke effects—with embroidery, tucks and hemstitchings.

50c for nainsook corset covers—all excellent values—made in full French effects—elaborate designs—trimmed with insertions and ruffles of new fine laces, beading and ribbon.

25c for drawers—made of fine cambric—full flounces trimmed with tucks and hemstitching—also several styles trimmed with lace and embroidery edges.

50c for excellent values in drawers—best quality cambric—made with flaring flounce, trimmed with wide embroidery ruffle and tucks—other styles handsomely trimmed with laces, tucks, and hemstitchings.

75c for cambric drawers—made with full flounce of lawn—trimmed with wide insertion and ruffle of fine lace—finished with embroidery, beading, and ribbon.

50c for walking skirts—good muslin—made with full ruffle and tucks.

89c for cambric walking skirts—full flounce of lawn—trimmed with wide embroidery ruffle and tucks.

25c for fine nainsook corset covers—excellent values—French shapes—trimmed front and back with torchon insertion—ruffle finished, with beading and ribbon; other effects trimmed with embroidery hemstitchings.

75c for very full front corset covers of fine nainsook made in square neck effect with lace insertions, beading, and ribbon, front and back, lace edges around neck and armholes.

1.00 for several splendid styles of gowns of good muslin, cambric or nainsook—trimmed with laces or embroidery.

1.25 for night gowns of fine nainsook—chemise style—prettily designed yoke of fine Swiss embroidery and lace—beading and ribbon on neck and sleeves.

1.95 for 18 different styles of fine nainsook or cambric gowns—beautifully trimmed with fine laces, embroidery—finished with wash ribbon and beading.

89c for nainsook chemise, very prettily designed, with round yoke of fine Swiss embroidery, trimmed around neck and armholes, with lace edge, beading and ribbon.

Sale of French hand-made lingerie, made of fine sheer nainsook—daintily trimmed with fine lace, hand embroidered designs—finished with French wash ribbon—all beautiful styles.

1.25 for hand made drawers.
2.25 for hand made drawers.
2.95 for hand made drawers.
3.50 for hand made gowns.
3.95 for hand made gowns.
4.95 for hand made gowns.
1.95 for hand made chemise.
2.95 for hand made chemise.
3.95 for hand made chemise.
2.95 for hand made skirts.
3.95 for hand made skirts.
5.95 for hand made skirts.

The January sale of sample lace robes

ONLY once a year can you buy lace robes at these prices, and that is during our January sale. Only once a year can you choose from such a varied assortment. The world of fashion, the smartest dressers, watch for this annual event, a time when they can secure the most stunning creations of the famed robemakers of Europe and America at half or less than half their real value. Main Floor.

We have been collecting these sample robes for months, and we ask you with confidence to inspect the gathering, knowing that you will find just the style that will please you in this collection. The assortment embraces the most exclusive styles ever offered in New York.

97 lace robes made to sell regularly at $10. Sample sale price $5

55 lace robes made to sell regularly at $18. Sample sale price $10
48 lace robes made to sell regularly at $25. Sample sale price $18
35 lace robes made to sell regularly at $40. Sample sale price $25
39 lace robes made to sell regularly at $60. Sample sale price $37
25 lace robes made to sell regularly at $100. Sample sale price $55

☞ **Extra Special.**—Black and white spangled robes, with chiffon roses appliqued in the new pastel shades—regularly sold at $37 to $75, at $18, $25 and $37.

Sample lace robes from the five great fashion centres of Europe—Paris, Brussels, Plauen, St. Gall and Vienna. Samples from the foremost designers of Europe and America. Robes of such beauty and style that the most casual observer will recognize at a glance the wonderful values offered. Robes for afternoon wear, robes for evening wear, robes for the theatre, for opera and reception wear; in fact, robes for any and all functions.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Odd lines of Priestley's black goods, yd. 50c.

LAST week's sale of Priestley's dress goods at 59c. was one of the greatest sales ever held in this store. We repeat this sale to-day, this time quoting a still lower price for this celebrated brand. All the broken lines and odd lots left over from last week's tremendous business go now at 50c. a yard. Main Floor.

The accumulation embraces practically every style in this great purchase, but the full bolts are only half and quarter bolts now. We'll not have occasion to quote them again at these figures, for at 50c. there will only be enough for one busy day. Tell your friends and acquaintances about this splendid offer.

Priestley's black pebble cheviot,
Priestley's black crepe voile,
Priestley's black canvas etamine,
Priestley's black canvas voile,
Priestley's black Spanish voile,

Priestley & Co. stamped on the selvedge.

Value up to $1 **50c**

Priestley's novelty tweed cravenette suiting, full 56 inches wide—rainproof—it comes only in brown, invisible stripes and overplaid—$1.25 quality 72c

Imported silk and wool and wool dress fabrics, formerly sold at 85c. up; to-day's price, 59c. Imported silk and wool eoliennes in the wanted shades for Spring—such as cardinal, garnet, old rose, rose pink and pink—46 inches wide. 45 inch imported Panama suiting—in the popular shades of garnet, navy, royal—with a self-colored silk dot. 46 inch imported check Panama suiting, in a variety of colorings. 45 inch imported check voiles—French manufacture in checks of tan and white—castor and white and Alice blue and white..... 59c

CREPE ALBATROSS—pure Australian wool—soft crepy finish—clinging, easily shirred, tucked or plaited—variety of Spring shades, pink, amethyst, Nile, reseda, sage, myrtle and hunter green, seal and golden brown, navy, royal, castor, tan, also cream; 50c. quality 39c

1,500 YARDS STRICTLY ALL WOOL IMPORTED FRENCH CHALLIES, in light and dark colorings, in pin dots, rosebuds and floral designs. Some with satin stripes and some have been sold as high as 85c., and not less than 59c.; choice of the assortment to-day at, per yard..... 48c

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

36 in. guaranteed black dress taffeta 78c.

AS these are brand new silks, in a quality that will sell in every silk store in the country at $1 and more, it will pay you to investigate this splendid offer.

There are 3,500 yards in the collection.

78c All guaranteed black dress taffetas—a full yard in width and a very strong weave—with that beautiful lustre that distinguishes the best grades of black taffeta. The guarantee for weave is woven in the selvedge of every yard—a regular $1 quality at 78c **78c**

2,000 YARDS OF 42 INCH $1.25 BLACK CREPE DE CHINE, 89c A YARD. One of the best values ever offered. Pure silk—extra heavy, lustrous—perfect black—compare them with a crepe advertised at much higher prices. Made to sell at $1.25 per yard.... 89c

1,500 YARDS OF COLORED PEAU DE CYGNE—newest street and evening shades; also black and white..... 59c

5,000 YARDS OF 19 INCH COLORED TAFFETA in street and evening shades, also white and black—suitable for waists and dresses—underskirts, &c. All the new spring shades are represented. Regularly sold at 69c. Special..... 48c

OUR GREAT SALE OF 27 INCH SILK SHANTUNGS in all the new spring shades will continue to-day. Note the price, per yard..... 59c

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

New 1906 wash goods.

SILK mull—28 inches wide—chiffon finish—all colors; dotted Swiss mull in dainty floral designs, dots, rosebuds and checks, all colors; shirting Madras—32 inches wide, in stripe effects; Oxford suitings—30 inches wide—solid colors—all shades; per yard. 12½c

Fine organdies, chiffon finish—beautiful floral designs—on white and colored grounds; silk and cotton crepe de Chine—a very sheer fabric in plain colors, all shades; organdy voile—fine and sheer in those handsome French floral printings—with check effects, in all colors; per yard..... 18c

French organdies—newest floral designs—white and colored grounds; Irish dimities in rosebuds, floral designs, dots and colors; French voile—28 inches wide—solid colors, in all shades; imported Scotch Madras—32 inches wide—newest design; per yard..... 25c

Silk finish poplins, 28 inches wide, in solid colors, all shades; silk organdies—newest French floral designs—on white grounds; per yard..... 29c

Suesine silk—a handsome silk and linen fabric—looks like a Jap silk—solid colors in all shades; silk Madras—newest design in embroidered effects; per yard..... 39c

Initial showing of the new 1906 millinery.

ESPECIALLY planned to give you a comprehensive idea of the new millinery models for early season wear.

Untrimmed hats.

The new shapes in toques, sailors and Continentals, in pyroxilyn and chiffon: special at

2.75

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Clearing sale of dinner ware.

THESE dinner sets are of the finest quality—from the best potteries of England, Austria, France and America. Great variety of decorations. Basement Salesroom.

$18 AMERICAN DINNER SETS of 100 pieces—fine quality—decorated on the latest shapes—traced with gold. To close..... 8.50

$18 WARWICK CHINA DINNER SETS of 100 pieces—in the newest shapes—beautifully decorated. To close..... 12

$20 AUSTRIAN CHINA DINNER SETS of 100 pieces—finest quality—new shapes and beautifully decorated. To close..... 13.50

$30 Theo. Haviland dinner sets, decorated beautifully on the new Romeo and Chelsea shapes—all the single pieces are stippled with gold—have only a few to offer at this price..... 21

Clearing decorated china

20c. cups and saucers, gold band... 15c
20c. decorated china plates..... 10c
25c. flat butter plate..... 15c
30c. decorated salad bowls..... 19c
$1 decorated tea sets, 5 pieces..... 50c
75c. earthen tea pots..... 39c

January clearing sale of fine table glassware.

$2 glass lemonade sets, with tray.. 1.15
$2.50 glass wine sets, with tray... 1.75
$3.25 glass liquor sets, with tray.. 1.45
50c. glass sugars and creams—neat cut.. 25c
10c. glass pepper and salt shakers..... 5c
$3.00 glass footed punch bowls..... 2.00
75c. 2-quart glass water jugs..... 39c
30c. glass fruit dishes..... 20c
50c. glass fruit comports..... 30c
$1.00 a dozen for glass berry dishes, a dozen..... 60c

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Infants' wear.

READ the following list of items and you'll see reasons why mothers prefer to patronize our infants' wear section. Second Floor.

They know that the qualities will be satisfactory or we wouldn't give them display room. The prices tell the saving.

10c. for 19c. drawers—made of good muslin—finished with tucks.
Cambric drawers, with hemstitched tucks—all sizes..... 19c
Misses' skirts, made with lawn ruffle—with lace insertion and edge—umbrella style—4 to 14 years..... 25c
Infants' fine lawn dresses, made with long waist effect—trimmed with embroidery insertion—neck and sleeves finished with hemstitched ruffle—2, 3, and 4 years, at..... 50c
Child's lawn dress—long blouse waist effect—yoke made with solid rows of hemstitched tucks—finished with berthas—trimmed with lace insertion and edge—2, 3, and 4 years..... $1.00
Children's fine lawn dresses—French waist style yoke—with three rows of lace insertion—finished with fine tucks below yoke—2, 3 and 4 years.... $1.95

500 all silk serge umbrellas at 1.95

Formerly were $3 and $3.50.
Men's 28 inches.
Women's 26 inches.

Silk is self or hemmed edge—cases to match and tassels—steel rods—paragon frames—a large variety of fancy and natural wood handles to select from. Early season price $3 and $3.50, choice now at..... 1.95

Embroideries.

THE enormous business transacted in this line enables us to secure options on the sample strips of the leading European makers.

An entirely new lot to-day—sample pieces of nainsook, cambric and Swiss.
10c for 15c embroideries.
15c for 25c embroideries.
25c for 45c embroideries.

2,000 yards of wide Swiss dress flouncings in the new English eyelet and Japanese combinations—regularly up to 50c and 75c, at..... 29c and 39c

New English eyelet and baby Irish bands, much in demand by shirt waist and costume makers, another exclusive creation only to be found here..29c and 39c

Embroidered waistings and allovers—entirely new selection of patterns—much in demand for shirt waist and dress purposes—worth one-half more than marked prices, at..... $1.48, 98c and 48c

Needlework.

A WHITE season is now assured and art needlework will be more popular than ever before.

We show charming designs in stamped linens—for Danish, hedebo, French, eyelet, shadow and ribbon embroidery—work that will be lavishly used for shirt waists, hats, cape collars, top collars, parasols, corset covers, belts, chemisettes, handkerchiefs, glove and handkerchief cases, doylies, centrepieces, scarfs, &c. Expert instruction—free, daily.

Soiled stamped linens at half price.
Bonnaz worked sofa pillow slips..... 25c
D. M. C. and Peri Lustre embroidery cotton—per dozen skeins..... 12c
Art Needlework Section, 2d Floor.

Linoleums.

OUR new stock of imported linoleums will be ready early in February, and we must now close out every piece in our present stock. Many patterns are in full rolls.

Included are Joseph Wild's Nairns, Hansa German and Barry Osterlee and Shephard—genuine inlaid linoleum at, square yard. 85c

4 yards wide printed CORK LINOLEUM—to close at, sq. yard... 45c
2 yards wide printed CORK LINOLEUM—to close at, sq. yard... 39c

Sampson's oilcloth.
Best No. 1 oilcloth, 40c.
Best No. 3 oilcloth, 25c.
Best No. 4 oilcloth, 18c.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sale of fur lined coats at $29.

SOLD these coats early in the season at $40, but that was when we had to pay regular prices ourselves. Now that the warmest Winter New York has ever experienced has forced furriers to unload their manufactured products at a loss we are able to profit by their adversity, and the same coats are now yours at $29.

$29 for fur coats that sold up to $40.

They're elegant garments, made of fine broadcloth—full swagger style—48 inches in length—beautifully tailored and lined with choice squirrel skins and finished with large shawl collars of black lynx, squirrel or Persian lamb—all sizes. It's the first time such fashionable fur coats sold at so low a price as..... $29

43 high class fur lined coats, $42.

The shells are of finest imported broadcloths and tailored by the foremost coat makers of New York—a handsome, full garment—48-50 inches long, lined with darkest selected Siberian squirrel, (sleeves also fur lined), deep Russian collars of the finest Persian lamb or silkiest black lynx. Formerly sold at $59 to $79—to clear..... $42 and $59

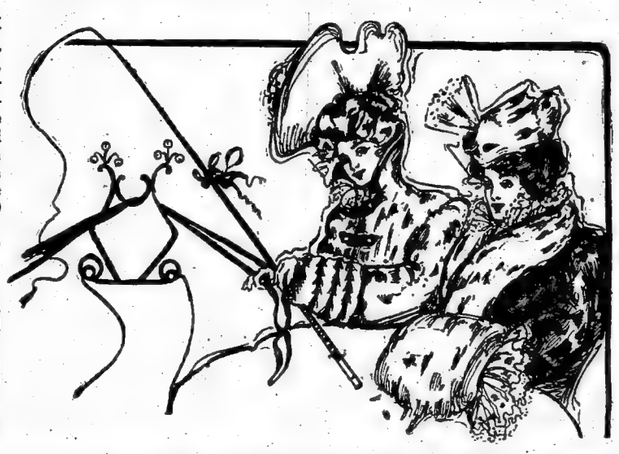

White fox long animal scarfs—mounted head, natural brush tail. Were $27.50. At.....19.00

Large white fox pillow muffs to match. Very desirable. Reduced from $27.50 to.....19.00

Fur coats.

Alaska seal coats of very fine quality—sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42. Early season price $245, at..... 189.00
4 very finest Persian lamb coats with beautiful baum marten collar revers. Early season price $225, at.... 169.00
Natural mink box coat—30 in. long; value $850.00..... 650.00
Persian paw blouse coats; value $50..... 39.50
Men's fur lined coats, reduced one-third; $29.50 to..... 89.50
25 sabled or gray squirrel coats in a variety of six newest beautiful models, richly lined and finished, were sold up to $79, at..... 55.00
Persian lamb coats of the finest Leipsic dyed skins; were $179, now.... 145.00
Persian lamb coat with chinchilla collar and lapels; was $175; now.... 129.00
1 imported model baby lamb caracul coat—exquisite model. Early season price $250; now at..... 169.00
25 nearseal coats. Box front—felted back—finest close nap skins—collars, revers trimmed with squirrel, marten or mink—formerly sold up to $65; now at..... 45.00

Beaver scarfs.

A variety of four new styles—made of the finest beavers—richly finished; value $10, at..... 6.95

Baum marten scarfs.

2 skin baum marten scarfs—with heads and tails..... 19.50
4 skin fancy scarfs—with heads, tails and paws..... 42.50
8 skin baum marten fancy scarfs—with heads and tails..... 29.50
4 skin baum marten pillow muffs—with tail..... 37.50
4 skin hanging muffs—of fine baum marten skins. Rich colors. At.. 39.50
Very finest dark baum marten pillow muff—with tails and paws..... 59.00

Mink or natural skins.

$20 bow knot natural mink—fine quality with ermine..... 12.75
Mink natural skins, (seconds)—Ascot ties, at..... 6.95
3 or 4 stripe natural mink (seconds) pillow muffs..... 8.50
Natural mink Ascot ties..... 22.50
Mink 4 skin scarfs with heads and tails, value $32, at..... 24.50
$7.00 Persian paw Ascot—silk lined.. 4.95
$7.00 Persian paw pillow muffs.... 4.95
Chinchilla scarfs and muffs, at $29.50, $35 to..... 49.50

Gray squirrel.

$8.50 long Ascot ties..... 5.95
$7.50 fancy Ascots, at..... 4.95
$10 large pillow muffs..... 6.50
Very finest large pillow muffs.... 12.50

Sabled squirrel.

$7.50 fancy Ascots, at..... 4.95
$10 Ascot ties, at..... 7.50
$10 large pillow muffs, at..... 7.95

Blended mink.

Ascot ties—satin lined..... 8.50
Fancy scarfs, with head and tails.. 10.50

Blended mink muffs.

Medium size—well finished..... 8.50
7 and 8 stripe large pillow muffs.. 12.50
Very large square muffs—selected skins, at..... 14.50
Black lynx Ascot ties, finest silky skins—58-60 inches long—richly lined; regular price $22.00, at..... 16.50
Black lynx large pillow muffs to match; value $22.00, at..... 16.50
Broadtail Persian paw Ascot ties.. 6.50
Broadtail Persian paw pillow muffs, large size, in the new shapes to match; regular price $12.00, at..... 7.50

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Pre-inventory sale of

Shoes for women and children.

THERE are between 3,000 and 3,500 pairs of shoes that we do not want to inventory. In the next eight days, if your size is among them, you can buy.

Women's $5 shoes for $2.50
Women's $3.50 shoes for $2
Women's $3 shoes for $1.75

Misses' and children's $2 to $3.50 shoes at 95c to $2.

Boys' and youths' $2 to $3.50 shoes at $1.25 to $2.45. Second Floor.

New 1906 waists

HERE'S the most wonderful values ever offered in shirt waists so early in the season. It's a one day offer only, embracing 450 of the new lingerie waists at cost price. Second Floor.

Lingerie waists will be the favorite style among women of fashion this year. Beautifully designed, with lace insertion below yoke—embroidery cuffs and collars trimmed with lace—short sleeve effect..... 3.95

Sheer lawn waists at 1.25.

Dainty styles in sheer lawn—fronts embellished with tucks and embroidery insertion. The backs also show a liberal use of tucks.

$1.95 for Persian lawn waists, with effective yoke, made of lace insertions and fine tucks—trimmed collar and cuffs.

$2.95 for beautiful lingerie waists—designed pointed yoke—made of alternate rows of lace insertion—comes with long or short sleeves.

$3.50 for dainty lawn waists—yoke made of tucks and lace insertion—below yoke, trimmed with pattern of embroidery and 3 rows of insertion—trimmed collar and cuffs.

$6.95 for allover net waists, with small dots.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

January sale linens and white goods

1.95 pattern table cloths, 1.50.

1,000 PATTERN TABLE CLOTHS—grass bleached satin damask—all linen—our own importation.

2 yards long.	2½ yards long.	3 yards long.
1.50, value 1.95.	2.10, value 2.50.	2.65, value 3.00.

600 pattern cloths finer quality.

IRISH DAMASK—choice variety of designs.

2 yards long.	2½ yards long.	3 yards long.
1.95 each.	2.45 each.	2.95 each.

Hemstitched damask sets.

150 HEMSTITCHED SETS, comprising table cloth, dozen napkins, pure linen—3 sizes..... 3.95

Hemstitched table cloths.

DAMASK PATTERNS—large enough for ordinary size tables—value $1.39 each, at..... $1
Next size—val. $1.85, $1.50; largest size—val. $2.35..... 1.95
Table napkins—20 in. sq.—pure linen—doz..... 1.50

New 1906 St. Gall Swisses.

500 PIECES—our first shipment of the new imported St. Gall Swisses—very newest and latest novelties in figures—various styles and dots—pin dots, medium and large dots—special, per yard, 59c. and..... 49c

150 PIECES mercerized madras and white waistings—spring and summer weights—yard..... 35c

200 PIECES of fine white lawn—40 inches wide; value 15c. a yard, at..... 10c

200 PIECES white India linen; value 12½c. a yard, at..... 8c

500 PIECES fine white nainsook—soft finish—36 inches wide—especially adapted for women's and children's underwear; piece of 12 yards—special at..... 1.25

750 HEMMED BED SHEETS—linen finish—bleached cotton—for single bed—special, each, 25c

KINDNESS LOST RACE FOR RUNNER DEVLIN

Mott Haven A. C. Athlete Stopped to Aid Injured Rival.

HAD GOOD CHANCE TO WIN

McDonald First in Cross-Country Race —Mohawk and Star Athletic Clubs Also Hold Runs.

S. T. Devlin, the star cross country runner of the Mott Haven Athletic Club, yesterday sacrificed his chances of winning the open cross country run, held under the auspices of the Mott Haven Athletic Club, to render aid to a rival contestant who fell and broke his ankle during the run. At the time of the accident Devlin was well up with the leaders and about two-thirds of the distance had been covered. George Bernheim of the Boys' Club, who was close to Devlin, stumbled and fell heavily to the ground. He tried to get up, but his ankle could not support him. Seeing the plight of Bernheim, Devlin at once went to his assistance and placed him in safe hands before resuming running. The delay left him far behind the other contestants. He made a determined effort to make up the lost ground, but he was too far in the rear and finished two minutes and ten seconds behind the winner. The run was the first held by the club this year and attracted a big field. The course was from the clubhouse over Jerome Avenue to Cedar Park, and return by way of 161st Street, a distance of five miles. The men kept well together on the outward journey, less than one minute separating the first and last man at the turning point. Then they began to string out as they started for the clubhouse. J. McDonald and D. Mann of the Mott Haven Athletic Club kept well together, with H. Johnson of St. Bartholomew's Club close behind. The finish was a close one. The two leaders sprinted hard, McDonald winning on the tape by a couple of yards. Mann was second, fifty yards ahead of Johnson. Summary:

Name and Club.	Time. M. S.
J. McDonald, Mott Haven A. C.	24:00
D. Mann, Mott Haven A. C.	24:01
H. Johnson, St. Bartholomew's Club	24:12
D. Devlin, Mott Haven A. C.	24:25
H. McGuigan, Mott Haven, A. C.	25:00
H. Stevenson, Mott Haven, A. C.	25:05
R. Offeinger, Mott Haven A. C.	25:10
J. O'Neill, St. Bartholomew's Club	25:11
W. Mullane, Mott Haven A. C.	25:12
J. Wilhelm, St. Bartholomew's Club	25:15
J. Pedro, Mott Haven A. C.	25:16
J. Jastocy, Boys' Club	25:30
H. Ward, St. Bartholomew's Club	25:40
T. Byrnes, St. Jerome Catholic Club	25:40
J. Masterman, St. Bartholomew's Club	25:50
H. Hamburger, Mott Haven A. C.	26:00
W. Carroll, Mott Haven A. C.	26:01
H. Samuels, St. Bartholomew's Club	26:05
S. T. Devlin, Mott Haven A. C.	26:10

Two dozen athletes took part in the Star Athletic Club weekly run yesterday. Led by Robert W. Kennedy, who acted as pacemaker, the runners covered ten miles by way of Woodside and Laurel Hill in fast time. The roads were heavy from the recent rains, and the contestan's returned to the clubhouse covered with mud. W. Hugg of the Star Athletic Club was in the lead for the first three miles, when he dropped back and P. J. Kennedy took up the running, with J. Miller in second place. This order was maintained until two miles from home, when L. J. Rottinger rushed into the lead and retained it to the clubhouse, winning by 23 seconds from P. J. Kennedy, his clubmate. The positions of the first twelve runners at the finish were:

Name and Club.	Finish. H.M.S.
L. J. Rottinger, Star Athletic Club	1:10:00
P. J. Kennedy, Star Athletic Club	1:10:23
J. Miller, Star Athletic Club	1:10:31
W. Hugg, Star Athletic Club	1:10:54
C. Early, Ravenswood Boat Club	1:11:12
J. McDonald, Star Athletic Club	1:11:40
M. Edelstein, Star Athletic Club	1:11:58
J. Hanson, Star Athletic Club	1:12:26
W. Greene, Star Athletic Club	1:12:50
E. Greene, Star Athletic Club	1:12:59
J. Donohue, Star Athletic Club	1:13:42
J. Moriarty, Star Athletic Club	1:14:08

Harry Meyer won the monthly cross-country run of the Mohawk Athletic Club, which was held yesterday. A big field started from the clubhouse, the route being down Gerard Avenue to the fire house and return, to Gerard Avenue and 161st Street. The run was a close one throughout. Meyer, Meeks, and Katzenstein taking the lead. The latter was virtually scratch man, but soon took his place among the leaders. On the home journey he overtook Meeks, but was unable to catch Meyer, who sprinted home about fifty yards ahead. Katzenstein secured the time prize, and W. Boyle, who finished fourth, captured the novice prize. Summary:

Name.	Hdcp. M. S.	Actual Time. M. S.
Harry Meyer	2:15	28:45
L. Katzenstein	1:00	27:56
Grover Meeks	2:30	29:33
R. Leupp	3:30	31:35
W. Boyle	1:45	30:02
G. A. Leimback	3:30	32:26
J. Gomez	3:00	32:56
W. De Baum	1:30	32:45
W. Blumberg	3:15	34:31

ON THE SEVENTH'S RANGE.

Sergt. Suydam Wins First Prize in Class Match with Rifle.

Sergt. Suydam and Privates MacGuffie and Ward, all of Company G, carried off the honors in the shooting competitions of the Seventh Regiment Rifle Club on the armory range Saturday night. Sergt. Suydam was first in the Class Match with the excellent total of 67 out of a possible 70, while Privates MacGuffie and Ward won the first and second prizes in the Three Prize Match. Altogether it was an interesting night for the riflemen, and also for revolver shots, who, by the way, participated in their annual match, in which Lieut. Stewart of Company B finished in the lead. The executive officers of the night were Lieut. L. W. Stotesbury and Private B. H. Weisker, Jr. The scores:

Class Match.—Seven shots standing, seven prone. All scores having the same numerical value constitute a class. First prize to the man making best score in highest class; second prize for best score in next highest class, and in like manner to fifth class.

	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
Sergt. H. L. Suydam, Co. G	33	34	67
Private W. C. Meissner, Co. K	32	34	66
Private W. B. Cragin, Jr., Co. L	32	32	64
Private J. R. MacGuffie, Co. G	33	30	63
Corp. J. G. Hodge, Co. D	32	30	62

Three-Prize Match.—Seven shots standing, seven prone; highest score only to count; three prizes.

	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
Private J. R. MacGuffie, Co. G	33	33	66
Private F. Ward, Co. G	33	33	66
Private W. C. Meissner, Co. K	32	34	66

Sharpshooters' Qualifications.—Seven shots standing, seven prone.

	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
Private W. B. Cragin, Jr., Co. L	32	32	64
Private J. R. MacGuffie, Co. G	33	30	63

Revolver Match.—Open to all members of the club; five shots at ten yards "deliberate"; three prizes.

	Total.
Lieut. J. R. Stewart, Co. B	23
Corp. J. Milleman, Co. E	28
Private A. H. Tremeyer, Co. C	22

Hollywood Inn Leads at Football.

By defeating the Bronx Rangers last Saturday the Hollywood Inn Club now holds the lead in the championship series of the Metropolitan Association Football League. The New York Thistles, which were tied last week with Hollywood Inn, are now on even terms with West Hudson, which club defeated them last Saturday. The Bronx Rangers are now in fourth place, with Paterson and Brooklyn Thistles tied for fifth position. The standing:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Dr.	Pts.
Hollywood Inn	10	7	1	2	16
N. Y. Thistles	11	6	3	2	14
West Hudson	9	6	1	2	14
Bronx Rangers	11	5	4	2	12
Paterson Rangers	10	5	4	1	11
Brooklyn Thistles	11	5	5	1	11
Caledonians	7	3	4	0	6
Camerons	11	1	8	2	4
Favorites	10	1	9	0	2

Two points allowed for wins and one for drawn games.

EXPECT NEW AUTO RECORDS.

Ormond Contests Begin To-morrow—Foreign Cars Outclass American.

New automobile speed records from 1 mile to 100 miles are confidently looked for this week on the Ormond beach straightaway track, Florida. For the longer races turns will be made, but all the events from one to five miles will be run off without a turn. Over twenty of the best speed machines are now at Ormond, not so large in number as was the case last year, but in horse power and speed possibilities such a collection of racing motor cars has never before been brought together. In no previous automobile race has a car of 200 horse power competed.

This week there will be two of that variety—the 200 horse power Darracq, to be driven by Hemery, the French victor of the Vanderbilt Cup race last October, and the 250 horse power American-made machine designed by Alfred G. Vanderbilt and his mechanicians. Paul Sartori will drive the car. Since the car arrived in Florida last week no reports have been received concerning its trials. It is entered in eleven events, but Mr. Vanderbilt is particularly anxious to capture the two-mile-a-minute trophy. Among critics, however, the car is an unknown quantity, and in the speculation upon times and victorious drivers the Vanderbilt car has not yet been a prominent factor.

A remarkable rumor reached the city last Saturday night that Fletcher, driving the Fiat car that was used by Lancia in the Vanderbilt Cup race, had made a mile in the startling time of 27 seconds. Owing to the fact that no official timing apparatus has yet been set up little credence was placed in the rumor, and A. R. Hollander, at the dinner of the Automobile Club, stated positively that he did not believe it, as Lancia had told him that the best the car could do was 32 seconds.

Whether the 30 4-5 seconds and the 31 seconds reported as being made by F. E. Stanley in his steamer, and Clifford Earp in his Napier, respectively, were worthy of any authentic acceptance, will be known this week in the official timing of the races.

The first race will be called to-morrow. The programme contains twenty-seven events, and from five to six races will be held each day. It is doubtful whether the amateur championship will be held, as the only contestant entered for that was A. L. Guinness, and he will probably not be there.

The American manufacturers do not look for any great record-breaking achievements from their cars. Most of the American machines are entered in the light and middle weight classes. The new Ford racer, however, will try for the big events. The new Christie car, to be driven by Chevrolet, may possibly be a factor. Stanley's steam car is entered in the two-mile-a-minute race. Upon these three, with the addition of the 250-horse power Vanderbilt car, patriotic Americans are basing their chief hopes of success.

Hemery, Lancia, and Clifford Earp stand out as the most formidable contestants, and unless their machines meet with accidents the major part of the records will probably be divided among them. Hemery has the advantage of a machine that has been well tried out. Before bringing the 200-horse power car to America it made a kilometer in the world's record time of 0:20 3-5. Lancia's new 110-horse power Fiat is known to be very fast, and with as reckless a driver as Lancia at the wheel his opponents will be compelled to make surprisingly fast time to beat him. Earp, with his 100-horse power Napier, is a newcomer to American racing, but he ranks among the best drivers in Europe, and next to S. F. Edge is probably the best racing autoist in England.

COLLEGE BASKET BALL.

Columbia Leads for Championship, with Yale and Penn Following.

The contest for the intercollegiate basket ball championship progressed far enough during the past week to afford a line on all the teams in the race, with the exception of Yale. The New Haven team has played but one game—that with Princeton—and though victorious, it was by so slight a margin against its weak opponents as to seem to indicate mediocrity.

Columbia held her lead, but played only one game, that with Cornell. It is Pennsylvania that the Morningside team regard as most dangerous. Harvard is close behind the Quakers, with two games won of three played, but Harvard has only beaten its weakest opponents.

Last week Princeton was most active, playing and losing three games; Pennsylvania, Yale, and Harvard beat the Tigers in the only games they played. The other match decided was Columbia's victory over Cornell. Standing of the teams follows:

Team.	W.	L.	P.C.	Team.	W.	L.	P.C.
Columbia	3	0	1,000	Harvard	2	1	.667
Yale	1	0	1,000	Princeton	0	4	....
Pennsyl'nia.	3	1	.759	Cornell	0	3	....

RESULTS OF GAMES.

COLUMBIA.		YALE.	
14..Pennsylvania	12	28..Princeton	22
38..Cornell	8	—	—
24..Cornell	16	28	22
76	36		

PENNSYLVANIA.		HARVARD.	
12..Columbia	14	9..Harvard	13
40..Princeton	5	36..Princeton	3
32..Princeton	15	16..Cornell	10
13..Harvard	9	—	—
63	43		26

PRINCETON.		CORNELL.	
22..Yale	28	8..Columbia	38
5..Pennsylvania	40	16..Columbia	24
15..Pennsylvania	32	10..Harvard	16
3..Harvard	36	—	—
—	—	34	78
45	136		

Automobile Notes of Interest.

A lecture on "The Legal Aspect of Motoring" will be delivered to-morrow night before the members of the Automobile Club of America in their rooms, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, by Xenophon P. Huddy. Mr. Huddy will treat of the various changes that have been made in the motor laws within recent years, and will also discuss the probability of future changes in this and neighboring States.

It has practically been decided to make a change in the Glidden tour route as selected by the Cup Commission a short time ago. Numerous protests have come to the committee regarding the poor roads through Canada, and the Canadian section has been eliminated. Just what the exact route will now be has not been definitely determined, but the committee will meet within a short time to plan a more satisfactory trip. It had been decided to start from Buffalo, but this plan may also be altered.

A car that merited well-deserved popularity in the recent auto shows was the Jackson car. The 40-40 horse power touring car selling at $2,500 was one of the most reasonable in the exhibits. The car is well made throughout, and the price was a surprise to many critics of high-class machines. The Jackson car has competed successfully in many endurance tests during the last two years and won several hill-climbing events. Louis C. Howard is manager of the New York office.

Continental tires, which are made in Germany, were fitted to the largest number of cars exhibited in the shows last week. In all twenty-one makes of American and foreign tires were used by the cars in the Garden and the armory.

One of the best-selling cars in the automobile show last week was the Cadillac. Col. John Jacob Astor purchased three different types, and among other purchasers were Mrs. James Fargo, Mrs. B. Guinness, Edward R. Wharton, and C. C. Cluff. No other American automobile selling at less than $3,500 is fitted with the imported Hess-Bright bearings as are used on all the multiple-cylinder Cadillacs. Another feature worthy of note is the fact that the steering gear is made three times as strong as any strain which can ever be put upon it will require.

One of the notable sales last week was that of a Pope-Tribune runabout to F. D. Underwood, President of the Erie Railroad, who is already the owner of five Pope-Toledo cars. Mr. Underwood is an enthusiastic motorist and maintains a private garage, fully equipped with machine shot, pit, gasoline tank, and all other necessary accessories.

Chairman Robert Lee Morrell of the A. A. A. Racing Board has positively declined to accept the office for another term. Mr. Morrell is much interested in the work of the Yorktown Exposition, for which he was recently appointed a Commissioner to represent New York State, and says it will take all the time he can spare from his business.

Emerson Brooks has received the following subscriptions for the proposed Pennington automobile speedway: George W. Young, $10,000; W. Gould Brokaw, John Jacob Astor, N. D. Lanchester, R. S. Kimball, R. S. Kunkel, Washington E. Roebling, and John L. Kuser, $1,000 each; John A. Kunkel and Emerson Brooks, $500 each, and Elliott C. Lee, President of the A. A. A., $100.

A coming feature of the automobile industry will be the vestibule baggage train carrying exhibits from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast, making from one to three days' stops in the leading cities of the country. G. A. Wahlgreen of Denver, who is directing the affair, states he has applications from many of the leading firms for space. It is the intention to start this train about Sept. 1, stopping at about twenty-five cities, and the entire trip will last about eight weeks.

That the two-cycle engine is something about which automobilists at large are thinking seriously was made very plain at the Garden show. The new Olds two-cycle of two cylinders and the new four-cylinder two-cycle Elmore were great attractions. The Elmore had the advantage over all of being the product of a firm that has been building two-cycle engines for five years instead of being a new venture.

AUTOMOBILES.

Gentleman desires to rent first-class automobile, limousine body, with chauffeur, for two or three months, seating capacity four; highest references exchanged. Address, stating terms, Reliable, 344 Times [illegible]

WEST'S FOOTBALL REFORM FITS THE SITUATION

East Must Follow Same Lines, but May Not Go So Far.

ETHICAL EVILS PARAMOUNT

Rules Committee to Meet to Consider Recommendations of Code Changes Next Saturday.

The radical action taken by the Western colleges to correct the ethical evils of football, summary and far reaching as it seems at first glance, comes pretty close to reaching the vital difficulties with the sport. Those who have had experience with the game and with college athletics in general have in the main believed that the game itself might be effectively and safely remedied by the experts who have supervised it heretofore. But the moral ills: there was a serious matter.

What steps might be taken to curb the evils of professionalism and importation, of extravagance and exaggeration, of derelictions in scholarship, and so on, were pretty difficult to determine. The Western conference seems to have gone into the question thoroughly and have reached pretty correct conclusions respecting the inherent values of the detrimental influences at work, according to the best opinion of Eastern Faculty advisers. The East must follow suit, though perhaps it will not go so fast and far.

The importation of athletes, which includes professionalism, grows out of a lack of sufficient restrictions with respect to their right to play and the excessive amounts of money made and spent in consequence of the success they bring. The residence rule of one year for all freshmen and all students from other colleges, coupled with the elimination of the holder of a bachelor's degree, the limitation of the playing time to three years and the requirement of the same hours of work in and out of season pretty thoroughly covers the evil in all its phases, and when a blow is struck at the financial resources it is safely killed. The further scholarship requirements, besides improving the eligibility code answer the objection that the game has detracted too greatly from college work.

On the question of exaggeration and extravagance, shorter seasons from the term's opening to the middle of November, no preliminary training, only five intercollegiate games, no professional coaching, and no training table, together with the limitation of the price of admission to all games to 50 cents, look effective. All the colleges will have to reduce their football establishments and limit their schedules, but whether they will go so far and as straight to the mark as the Western colleges have gone is a question. The report of the Executive Committee of the Intercollegiate Confernce on this score and the action of the "big five" will be watched with keen interest.

There will be a meeting of the National Intercollegiate Rules Committee in this city next Saturday morning, when an all-day session will be held to receive the reports of the various committees assigned to recommend the various rule changes to be adopted to cover each objection. It will certainly serve to crystallize the opinions of the committee pretty thoroughly and align the members for and against the suggestions, so that a definite idea of what will finally be accepted can be formed. It may even be that the tentative changes in the rules will be adopted, subject to the experimentation of the field laboratory. At all events, the meeting will be full of interest and importance.

A Special Sale of

Distinctive Suits for Men

At Fourteen Dollars

Formerly $17.00, $19.00, $20.00 & $22.50

Other than the altogether generous price reductions, we would have you hold in mind this: every suit involved is tailored to that high standard of ours. Perhaps you know how much character and distinctiveness that promises for the garments.

Single-Breasted Sack Double-Breasted Sack

Chesterfield Frock

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

AUTOMOBILES. AUTOMOBILES.

TOURING CARS $2,500. LIMOUSINES $3,300.

LOOK FOR THE OVAL FRONT

THE KNOWING ONES AT THE ARMORY SHOW COMMENTED MOST FAVORABLY UPON

The Simplicity and Accessibility of the Working Parts of the

ARIEL MOTOR CARS.

WE CALL ATTENTION PARTICULARLY TO OUR MECHANICALLY OPERATED INTERCHANGEABLE VALVES IN THE CYLINDER HEAD; OUR LOCKING DEVICE THAT ABSOLUTELY PREVENTS STRIPPING OF GEARS; THE FACT THAT OUR FOUR CYLINDERS ARE CAST SEPARATELY AND NOT IN PAIRS, THEREBY INSURING A GREATER COOLING SURFACE AND, IN CASE OF NECESSITY, MAKING IT POSSIBLE TO REMOVE ONE OF THE CYLINDERS WITHOUT DISTURBING THE OTHERS, AND THAT WE GUARANTEE TO REPLACE ANY PART FOUND DEFECTIVE AT ANY TIME.

OUR MOTOR DEVELOPS 28-30 H. P. AND IS CAPABLE OF DRIVING THE CAR AT 40 MILES PER HOUR AND TAKING A 12% GRADE ON THE HIGH GEAR.

SELLING AGENTS

The Covell & Crosby Motor Company 1621 Broadway

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FRANKLIN

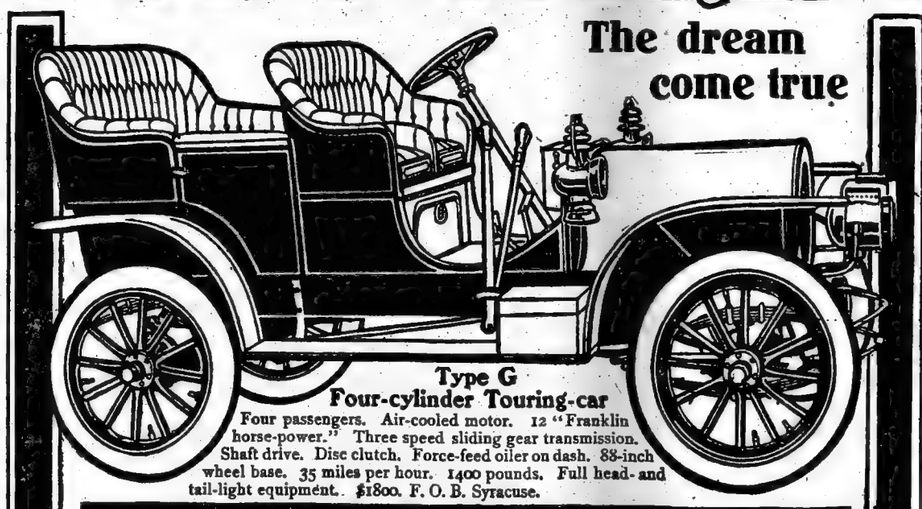

The dream come true

Type G
Four-cylinder Touring-car

Four passengers. Air-cooled motor. 12 "Franklin horse-power." Three speed sliding gear transmission. Shaft drive. Disc clutch. Force-feed oiler on dash. 88-inch wheel base. 35 miles per hour. 1400 pounds. Full head- and tail-light equipment. $1800. F. O. B. Syracuse.

A cosy, roomy car for family use in city or country; with all the strength and ability of any "20 horse" and a great deal more than most of them---particularly on rough roads.

You have imagined this car. Here it is.

You have heard and read about and discussed the ideal car for practical American use—plenty of always-ready power for the hills; light weight to make the power effective, and save outrageous fuel and tire-cost; extra strength to stand the jolting; flexibility and perfect spring-suspension to save the power, the car and the passengers; and get all the good of what the car can do. A car that won't freeze—that you can use all winter. Here it is.

That motor-car dream of yours was also the dream of Franklin engineers four years ago. They dreamed and thought and determined and *worked it out* into the truth; a car thoroughly adapted to the roads where it is to be used; a car whose quality makes it expensive to build; but whose ability and durability make it economical to own. Here it is.

Four-cylinder Runabout Four-cylinder Touring-car

Four-cylinder Light Touring-car Six-cylinder Touring-car

The DECAUVILLE AUTOMOBILE CO.

New Garage: Cor. 56th Street and Broadway, New York

H. H. FRANKLIN MFG. CO., Syracuse, N. Y. M. A. L. A. M.

Frederick Loeser & Co

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

Store Opens Daily at 8 A. M., Closes at 5:30 P. M.

Some Old-Fashioned Principles.

FOR A GREAT MANY YEARS some old-fashioned principles have been at the root of this business and their influence is felt in every branch of the business tree.

We believe the Store's large success is due to the fact that its foundation rules are right and that it has held to them. We believe there is a full and wide appreciation throughout Brooklyn and beyond Brooklyn of the fact that merchandise from this Store is of a better-than-usual standard and always trustworthy; that quality is never skimped in order to make a price low; that we would much rather keep a friend than make a sale.

We believe Brooklyn people have found here also that notwithstanding the strict adherence to these principles, the prices are day in and day out as low as and generally lower than the usual prices for merchandise.

The tendency of the times seems to be to promise much—and perform what is necessary. Because the cost of goods in almost every line is on the increase, the temptation to skimp and curtail quality in order to keep down prices seems in some quarters too hard to resist.

This Store holds fast to the old fashioned principles which inspired it at the beginning. The fundamental idea here is to get the BEST goods that can be produced and then to see for just how little goods of that kind may be sold.

If this Store is anything, it is an exemplification of that one idea. The great Furniture Sale, now starting, is an instance. Each stock in the Store is another instance.

The Store seems to draw to it and hold those people to whom quality is a matter of moment. There seems to be a very wide appreciation and approval of the characteristics which are peculiar to Loeser's.

$7 Silk Lined Peau de Cygne Waists, $2.98

OVER A THOUSAND SILK WAISTS altogether in this $2.98 lot—all of them exceptional values, though not all of them the $7 value.

The peau de cygnes are in light colors, including dainty light blue and stylish lavenders; front and back are trimmed with lace and elbow sleeves also trimmed with lace. There are chiffon taffetas in light colors, with yoke of lace insertion and deep gauntlet cuffs, lace trimmed; also handsome tailor-made plaid taffetas. And 250 Lace Waists in white and cream; some silk lined, others lined with fine white mull.

Second Floor. None Sent C. O. D., Credited, or Exchanged.

$1 Brilliant 24 Inch Crepe de Chine at 69c.

Fifteen hundred yards of a very lustrous quality of Crepe de Chine, in evening and afternoon shades, including white, ivory and black.

$1.25 Guaranteed 36 Inch Black Taffeta at 89c.

Nine hundred yards of fine dress quality black Taffeta, "wear guaranteed" woven on the edge of each yard. A good, strong quality.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

Our Greatest Winter Furniture Sale.

Ready To-day : : Broader and Better Than Ever.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE IN BROOKLYN and beyond Brooklyn are waiting for the announcement. Hundreds have been asking us when the February Furniture Sale would begin. The Furniture is ready now. Preparations extending over two months past have brought here a stock of splendid Furniture greater by many thousands of dollars than was ever before assembled for a Sale. And to-day our biggest and best Furniture Sale will begin.

The character of these Sales is well and widely known. They have imitators in plenty, but they have no rivals. In the nature of things they cannot have, for the vast REGULAR business done by this Store is the basis on which they are founded. That gives us such close business relations with the foremost makers in the country as perhaps no other Store enjoys. That has given us for months past the first chance at most of the special opportunities in the best Furniture factories of the country.

The wholesale prices of Furniture have been advancing like almost everything else. In the nature of things, prices should be higher than they were last year. But by the successful maturing of plans made months ago and through the most cordial co-operation from a number of the best makers in the country, we can present this time without question the very best Furniture Sale we ever started. It is greatest in quantity. It is widest in variety.

The Saving Is a Fifth, a Fourth, a Third, Even a Full Half.

$8.50 Rockers and Chairs at $5.75
Mahogany finish Rockers and Chairs, with arms, medium height, slat back, upholstered spring seat, covered with different colored damasks.

$37 China Closets at $26.75.
Golden oak, bent glass sides, mirror back, glass shelves, neatly carved top ornaments, 42 inches wide, 71 inches high, including ornament.

$30 Parlor Suites at $22.50.
Three pieces, mahogany finish frames, panel back, upholstered seats, covered with damasks, tapestry or velours.

$26 Morris Chairs at $17.85.
Golden oak or mahogany finish frames, very massive and elaborately carved, with hair filled embossed silk velour cushions.

3-PIECE PARLOR SUITES.
$15.75, regularly $20.00. Mahogany finish frames, tapestry cover.
$19.00, regularly $24.00. Mahogany finish frames, green Verona velour cover.
$23.00, regularly $46.00. Mahogany finish frames, damask cover.
$40.00, regularly $65.00. Mahogany finish frames, green Verona velour cover.
$50.00, regularly $77.00. Mahogany finish frames, damask cover.
$75.00, regularly $165.00. Mahogany frames, damask cover.
$100.00, regularly $210.00. Mahogany frames, damask cover.
$115.00, regularly $146.00. Mahogany frames, green silk velour cover.

5-PIECE PARLOR SUITES.
$34.50, regularly $46.00. Mahogany finish frames, green Verona velour cover.
$58.00, regularly $85.00. Mahogany finish frames, green panne plush cover.
$58.00, regularly $85.00. Mahogany finish frames, tapestry cover.
$73.00, regularly $125.00. Mahogany frames, tapestry cover.
$98.00, regularly $150.00. Mahogany finish and marquetry frames, green silk plush cover.

3-PIECE LIBRARY SUITES.
$120.00, regularly $175.00. Mahogany frames, green Verona velour cover.
$75.00, regularly $120.00. Mahogany frames, dark green leather cover.
$85.00, regularly $108.00. Mahogany finish frames, tapestry cover.
$98.00, regularly $188.00. Mahogany frames, green velour cover.

3-PIECE GOLD PARLOR SUITES.
$125.00, regularly $225.00. Neatly carved frames, damask cover.
$150.00, regularly $310.00. Neatly carved frames, damask cover.
$260.00, regularly $385.00. Louis XV. frames, damask cover.

Bureaus.

MAHOGANY.

$150.00, regularly	$240.00
170.00, regularly	235.00
75.00, regularly	110.00
34.00, regularly	48.00
19.00, regularly	24.00
59.00, regularly	75.00
26.00, regularly	32.00
88.00, regularly	112.00
138.00, regularly	170.00

MAPLE.

$48.00, regularly	$67.00
22.00, regularly	28.00
63.00, regularly	80.00
35.00, regularly	48.00
25.00, regularly	32.00
19.00, regularly	24.00

GOLDEN OAK.

$29.00, regularly	$40.00
37.00, regularly	50.00
65.00, regularly	100.00
70.00, regularly	110.00
7.35, regularly	9.50

Chiffoniers.

MAHOGANY.

$110.00, regularly	$150.00
45.00, regularly	70.00
38.00, regularly	62.00
21.00, regularly	29.00
60.00, regularly	90.00
75.00, regularly	135.00
125.00, regularly	175.00

GOLDEN OAK.

$34.00, regularly	$48.00
25.00, regularly	50.00
18.00, regularly	22.50
12.50, regularly	16.00
5.15, regularly	6.50
10.25, regularly	13.50
8.00, regularly	10.25

MAPLE.

$12.00, regularly	$18.00
40.00, regularly	55.00
25.00, regularly	35.00
18.00, regularly	22.50
51.00, regularly	64.00

Sideboards.

GOLDEN OAK.

$22.50, regularly	$60.00
8.75, regularly	11.00
12.00, regularly	15.00
17.50, regularly	22.00
25.00, regularly	38.00
37.50, regularly	50.00
45.00, regularly	60.00
65.00, regularly	80.00
75.00, regularly	110.00
100.00, regularly	165.00
145.00, regularly	250.00

China Closets.

GOLDEN OAK.

$12.75, regularly	$17.00
20.75, regularly	26.00
24.00, regularly	30.00
27.00, regularly	34.00
32.00, regularly	48.00
44.00, regularly	55.00
55.00, regularly	70.00
64.00, regularly	82.00
94.00, regularly	118.00
80.00, regularly	102.00
146.00, regularly	185.00
119.00, regularly	150.00

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Smith & Mabley

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From all over Paris Auto Salon it's Mercedes. "Mercedes pattern this, Mercedes style that." Many copies, one original. Entire exclusive 1906 Mercedes agency for U. S. & Canada.

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Exclusive Agents. 1906 Mercedes. Panhard.

Manufacturer of S. & M. Simplex. Renault.

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If it is a fashion that has just appeared at fashion centers and is to be adopted by fashion leaders—*it will be in VOGUE*, and it will be there in advance of all other fashion papers.

If it is a new style in woman's apparel that has appeared in the smartest shops—*it will be in VOGUE.*

If it is a new idea in home decoration or a note of novelty in the social world—*it will be in VOGUE.*

If it is anything that pertains to woman and has to do with the progress in her world—*it will be in VOGUE, and be reliable.*

VOGUE is the paper that brings to woman each week the things that she must know to keep her mind fresh and bright and conversant with what other women do in the home and society; with what they wear and how they wear it; with what is smart and where it can be secured. If you are not getting *the* woman's paper, you should.

VOGUE is published weekly. Subscription price $3.00 a year. Send 10c for sample copy. We will enter your name for 10 weeks' subscription for $1.00, which includes two special issues that sell for 25c a copy. When you know how VOGUE differs from other woman's papers you will not do without it. Liberal commission to canvassers.

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CRESCA Olive Oil, Grape Vinegar and Prepared Mustard, bottled in Bordeaux under the famous old ALPHONSE PINARD label, are the recognized essentials for fine salad making.

Our little book of New Salad Recipes entitled "CRESCA SALADS" sent post paid on request.

Reiss & Brady,
349-351 Greenwich Street, New York.

Grammar School graduates going to college can save a year at BERKELEY SCHOOL.

High School students needing to gain time can, if entered now, be thoroughly prepared for college a year earlier.

Groups kept small. 330 graduates successful in college. Classes limited. Applications for February should be made now. Terms moderate.

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MONEY TO LOAN in any amount from $1.00 to $1,000—upon pledge of personal property, such as diamonds and other precious stones, jewelry, watches, chains, silverware, clothing, furs, &c.

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The Eddy, Our Standard for a Quarter of a Century
The "Premier," Glass Lined.
The perfection of Cleanliness and Economy.
LEWIS & CONGER
130 & 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st St., New York.

Gather round the Campfire with Windy Bill in McClure's Magazine.

GALES BATTER STEAMER ON HER MAIDEN TRIP

Three of the Ardgowan's Company Severely Hurt.

WAVE SMASHES A SKYLIGHT

The Captain, First and Second Officers at Dinner, Suddenly Waist-Deep in Water.

With her chief engineer laid up with two broken ribs, the assistant chief engineer convalescent from blood poisoning following a lacerated knee, the ship's carpenter nursing a badly bruised foot, and others of her officers and crew ready to tell of injuries they received in the discharge of their duty, the brand-new British freighter Ardgowan got in from Glasgow yesterday morning.

The ship was four days out of Glasgow when the storm that disabled Mr. Harvey, the chief engineer, struck her. It was from the northwest, and so hard did the wind blow and so high were the waves that Harvey, fearing the effect of the continual straining on the ship, went into the 'tween decks to inspect the sea tanks.

It was while he was making this inspection that a giant comber struck the Ardgowan full and square amidships on the starboard side. The impact made the ship give a tremendous lurch, throwing the Chief Engineer to the deck, fracturing his ribs and otherwise injuring him. On this same day, Jerry Smith, the ship's carpenter, was battening down one of the forward hatches when another big wave curled over. He jumped, but not quickly enough, and his foot was caught between two pieces of timber. When he was picked up after the wave had receded his foot was found to be badly bruised. He was laid up for nearly all of the voyage.

Helping Smith when he was hurt was Oscar Williams, an able seaman, who caught just enough of the wave as he tried to scamper to safety to knock him down and put him in the sick bay for a week. For the next five days the Ardgowan continued to poke her nose into all kinds of gales, but without further mishap.

On the 9th, however, a gale that soon grew to a hurricane came out of the northwest, and so terrific were the seas that for sixteen hours the Ardgowan was hove to, all the time pounding up and down in the mighty waves that surrounded her. It was while this tempest was at its height that Christopher Newell, the Assistant Chief Engineer, was injured. Newell was on deck inspecting the plates around the base of the funnel, when a wave threw him to the deck, lacerating his knee. Blood poisoning set in in a few days.

The next big waves to cause the Ardgowan trouble came over late in the afternoon of the 13th. Capt. Putt, Chief Officer Putt, his son, and Second Officer Monsey were at dinner in the saloon at the time. This saloon has a fine skylight, which was placed on the ship at the instance of the British Board of Trade in order to bring the ventilation of the craft up to the standard required by the marine laws of Great Britain.

The officers had just finished their soup and the Japanese steward was bringing in the roast beef when a mountainlike sea swept over the ship. On its way over about half of the wave seemed to stop. It dropped down on the skylight. The skylight went with a crash, and the next minute Capt. Putt, his son, and Second Officer Monsey were floundering in water nearly up to their waists. They went without dinner that day. Part of the wave also found its way into the officers' quarters on the shelter deck, but not enough to cause much trouble.

Again, when the ship was in midocean, the tops of the water casks came off and flooded the 'tween decks. It took the crew of thirty-five two whole days to bail out. The damage to the ship proper consisted principally in the crumpling of many of the deck plates, and the injury to the skylight.

The Ardgowan will load here for New Zealand.

PARKER SUITS DISTINCT.

Case Against Yachtswoman Couldn't Affect That Against Brokers.

F. Egerton Webb of the brokerage firm of Webb & Prail denied absolutely yesterday that there was any connection between the suit his firm is defending against Dr. Charles T. Parker and the action brought against Mrs. Parker for the recovery of $7,000 insurance paid by the Liverpool and London and Globe Company for the loss of the yacht Scythian. He said:

"The statement that the suit brought by the insurance company against Mrs. Parker was instigated by Webb & Prail is absolutely false. I also deny that my firm caused the introduction of false or perjured testimony."

The action against Webb & Prail is for about $200,000. All the evidence was taken last June, and the lawyers are now preparing briefs to submit to Hamilton Odell, the arbitrator. Anything that happens now could not affect the testimony in the case. The case arose out of two accounts kept by Dr. Parker with Webb & Prail, one of which was known as a "special" account. Dr. Parker suffered losses, which were charged to both accounts. He now says that the "special" account belonged to his wife and should not have been affected by any losses of his own.

Mr. Webb was one of the guests on the Scythian in the trip to the West Indies, when the suggestion for burning her is alleged to have been first made. He made the acquaintance of Capt. Cardiff at that time, but saw nothing more of him until after his discharge by the Parkers. The Captain then went to the broker's office to ask if there was a draft there for him from Dr. Parker, and said it had been promised him for burning the yacht. In this way the story of the destruction of the Scythian got out.

The trial of the case against Mrs. Parker will be resumed this morning in the United States Circuit Court.

WOMAN DEAD IN CHAIR.

Mrs. Burgess of Philadelphia Killed Here by a Bullet.

Annie Burgess, a woman about 30 years old, who it is said separated from her husband in Philadelphia several years ago, was found dead in a chair in the kitchen of her apartment at 317 West Forty-second Street yesterday afternoon. There was a bullet wound in her temple, and a revolver lay on the floor near her.

The police arrested William Eggers, who has a room in the apartment and who is a teacher of stenography in a business college. He was held as a suspicious person, although the police had little doubt that Mrs. Burgess was a suicide.

This letter, address to Eggers, was found near Mrs. Burgess:

Oh, Billy—I have tried everything, and I just seem to get worse. I may as well end it all forever. Don't you worry. There is no use. I can never get well to go to 'Frisco. Flora's address is 'Mrs. T. Raschies, 1606 Summers Street, Philadelphia.' Good-by. Be a good boy. I bought the pistol where I got your cuff buttons on Friday. I know I am wicked, but forgive me. I have not slept all night. I am tired. God forgive me. Poor Billy. I feel so sorry for you. You are asleep. When you wake up, sell all my things. Forgive me.

The letter was not signed. The handwriting does not resemble Eggers's.

The police said that the woman's husband was W. Burgess of Philadelphia; that she had a son named Philip, who is 13 years old, and that she had been Miss Anna Wise of Philadelphia.

$75,000 Security in Speeding Case.

Dr. Allan Fitch, the nerve specialist of 38 West Fifty-sixth Street, was arrested for speeding his automobile down Fifth Avenue, near 150th Street, last night. He gave as security the building at 117 West Thirty-fourth Street, the value of which he places at $75,000. According to the police, the bail was the highest ever offered in a case of speeding.

Grande Maison de Blanc.
EST. 1861
January Discount Sale
French Embroidered Waists and Dresses
At Discount of 10 to 25%.

Our European artists have produced for the spring showing in New York some exquisitely beautiful embroidered Waists and Dresses to which we invite particular attention. They are not at all costly—they are one and all distinctly new and wholly exclusive. Such Waists and Dresses will be nowhere else exhibited this season.

308 FIFTH AVENUE, Between 31st and 32d Sts.

BALLOONING AS A SPORT RECEIVES BIG IMPETUS

Dr. Thomas Buys Herring Aeroplane for Experimental Uses.

MAJOR MILLER'S AMBITION

His Airship Must Have Speed and Be Ready in Forty Days—Exhibits Rapidly Removed.

Ballooning is the coming sport. The possibilities of flying in the air, both for spirting and scientific purposes, have received an impetus in this country through the exhibit held last week in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory by the newly organized Aero Club of America that has never before been equaled. Following fast upon the sales made during the week by Lee Stevens of big dirigible balloons to Carl Fisher and Major C. J. S. Miller, Dr. Julian P. Thomas of 172 West Seventy-second Street ordered a one-thousand-dollar balloon from Lee Stevens yesterday. Dr. Thomas is one of the younger members of the Aero Club, but he has already made a number of experiments, and is anxious to fly a big ship of his own in the near future. Besides ordering a new balloon, Dr. Thomas also purchased for experimental work the Herring flying machine that was one of the most conspicuous objects hanging up in the Aero Club's exhibit. It is popularly known among scientists as the Chanute machine. It was built in 1897 and a number of successful experiments have been made with it by its late owner, A. M. Herring.

Dr. Thomas made his purchases yesterday at the close of an informal reception held by the balloonists and Aero Club exhibitors in the armory previous to packing up the material for shipment. The flying machine will be removed to-day to Dr. Thomas's workshop, in West Thirty-seventh Street. He will equip it with a small French gasoline motor, and within a few days he hopes to begin his experiments. A gasoline motor has never been fitted to the machine, and Dr. Thomas's success in this direction will be watched with interest.

Lee Stevens, who practically did all of the big balloon business last week, will build Dr. Thomas's balloon on the same style as the Aero Club Balloon No. 1. The latter is ready for use, and Mr. Stevens said yesterday that within the next month he hoped to give it a trial near New York. He has promised to have Dr. Thomas's balloon ready within sixty days, but he has a much more difficult contract to fulfill in completing within forty days the big airship ordered by Major Miller.

What the balloon tendency may be in the future among young men of sporting proclivities and plenty of money is well illustrated in the enthusiasm so suddenly displayed by Major Miller. He is well known to automobilists as the owner of two or three fast machines, which he raced in the Morris Park races last season, occasionally driving them himself. Last year in the Ormond races he had a fast car entered, but he is not represented this season. Major Miller confessed to Mr. Stevens that he had never been up in any kind of a balloon.

"Better get a small balloon and make a few ascents with that so as to understand his business," advised Mr. Stevens.

"None of the ordinary ballooning for me," was Major Miller's exclamation. "I'll start right in with an airship that has some speed," and so, paying $1,500 down to bind the bargain for a five-thousand-dollar machine, Major Miller went off to leave an order for a big aerodrome or balloon garage, which he will have erected at his home in Franklin, Penn.

Mr. Stevens stated that Major Miller's airship is to be 86 feet long and 18 feet 6 inches in diameter. It will be equipped with a 7½ horse power motor when carrying two persons and a special 20 horse power four-cylinder motor will be provided for use when carrying but one person. It will be modeled exactly upon the plan of the big airship that was suspended from the roof of the armory last week, and which will be shipped to Indianapolis for Carl Fisher to-day. The balloon part of this machine is 75 feet long, and Mr. Fisher is going to equip it with a 20 horse power engine of his own construction.

Among the balloonists and aeronautical men of science who paid a parting visit to the Aero Club's show yesterday were Prof. A. F. Zahm of the Columbian University, Washington; William J. Barker of the United States Patent Office, A. N. Chandler of Philadelphia, Allan Hawley, C. M. Manley, A. M. Herring, A. L. Roth, and Augustus Post.

It was learned that Dr. Alexander Graham Bell had made efforts to secure for the Smithsonian Institution the Herring flying machine and the flying machine made by the German, Otto Lilienthal. The latter is owned by John Brisben Walker, and he did not care to part with it.

All of the models and photographs loaned by Prof. Langley from the Smithsonian Institution were shipped to Washington yesterday. Dr. Bell's big tetrahedral kite was also packed up ready for shipment to Washington. Half of the automobiles on the main floor were removed from the armory, and all of the big cars in the basement were taken out. Everything will be cleared out to-day. Owing to the night work in Madison Square Garden for the purpose of preparing the place for a ball to-morrow night, all vestiges of the big motor show were obliterated early in the afternoon.

Women's Golf Association Officers.

The annual meeting of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association will be held Monday, Jan. 29, at the residence of the Secretary, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, 128 East Thirty-sixth Street. Few changes have been made in the list of officers presented by the Nominating Committee, Mrs. Sanford being renominated for the Presidency. The list of officers to be presented to the delegates is:

President—Mrs. Edward F. Sanford, Essex County; Vice-President—Mrs. Myra D. Paterson, Englewood; Treasurer—Miss Georgianna M. Bishop, Brooklawn; Secretary—Mrs. Charles Lewis Tiffany, Nassau; Fifth Member of Executive Committee—Mrs. Henry Bogert Clark, Apawamis.

Besides, the election plans will be made for the metropolitan championship tournament and team matches next season.

Santa Fe
All the Way

On request I will inform you about the low-rate Colonist excursions to

Golden California

Save money and travel comfortably in Tourist sleeper.

Tickets on sale Feb. 15 to April 7.
Fred. Harvey meal service.

Leave Chicago 9 a. m. and 10 p. m. daily.
Connecting trains from New York.

Chicago and Kansas City to Los Angeles and San Francisco. For descriptive folders, address G. C. Dillard, Gen. Eastern Pass. Agt., A. T. & S. F. Ry., 377 Broadway, New York.

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Daily from Chicago in comfortable, luxurious and entertaining trains by a

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direct,—via Salt Lake City. Enjoy your trip from the start. This

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The Los Angeles Limited is the best. Electric Lighted. Via the

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SCRUBB'S
Mollient Ammonia.
A DELIGHTFUL PREPARATION.
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Restores the Color to Carpets.
Cleans Plate and Jewelry. Softens Hard Water.
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NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.
NEW YORK

Final Price Reductions.

This Is a Radical Clearance—We Take Inventory February 1.

We have reduced every price on all our Winter Merchandise to a point which should absolutely clear every department this week.

These goods are all from our regular carefully-selected seasonable stocks and will sustain our reputation for selling merchandise of the best grade only. Prices talk emphatically.

Silks at Half and Less

Desirable colors in superior qualities. It is safe to say that the self same silks will cost you at least ½ more in March and April.

Why not buy now, and save so much money?

All-Silk Colored Peau de Cygnes, 50c. quality; clearing sale price.....25c
All-Silk Colored Panamas, 21 inches wide; $1.25 quality; clearing sale price.....48c
23-inch Colored Crepe de Chine; 49c. quality; clearing sale price.....25c
Fancy Checks and Changeable Moire Velours; $1.25 quality; clearing sale price.....55c
32-inch Black Crushed Cloaking Velour; $3.00 quality; clearing sale price.....95c
23-inch All Pure Silk Colored Crepe de Chines, in lengths of from 2 to 15 yards; 59c. quality; clearing sale price.....39c
Colored Snakeskin Moire Velours; $1.00 quality; clearing sale price.....45c

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Front, 19th St.)

Odd Lots of Dress Goods

Priced in a Way to Clear Them Quickly.

All-wool fine Imported Twine Cloth, $1.50 quality; clearing sale price.....45c
Canvas Tweed, 46 inches wide; $1.50 quality; clearing sale price.....59c
Black Panne Cloth, $2 quality; clearing sale price.68c
Fine Imported Black Mohair Crepons; $2.25 quality; clearing sale price.....50c
50-inch All-wool Black Granite Cloth; $1.00 quality; clearing sale price.....48c
38-inch Albatross, in a limited assortment of colors; 50c. quality; clearing sale price.....20c
Tweeds in light colorings; 49c. quality; clearing sale price.....18c

Fine Imported Paris Dress Lengths; regularly up to $35.00; clearing sale price.....9.75

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Front, 19th St.)

Cloaks and Furs Finally Reduced

These two popular sections join the big Final Reduction Sales with an unusual degree of vigor, and if the POWER OF PRICE means anything at all every Fur Piece and Coat in the offerings should be gone by this evening. Neither this nor any other store has ever before attempted so radical a clearance. Every item that follows will save you about one-half of the regular purchase price.

Clearance Sale Values in Cloaks.

Women's Three-quarter Length Coats of cheviot, in close fitting style; regularly $7.50, at.....3.95
Women's Coats of Kersey or Mixtures, in the most popular of three-quarter styles; regularly $9.75 to $12.75, at.....5.00
Women's Tight Fitting Coats of Covert Cloth, in strapped seam style, three-quarter length; regularly $12.75, at.....6.75
Women's Empire Coats of English Kersey, neatly corded, velvet collar; regularly $16.50, at.....10.75
Women's Evening Coats of Broadcloth, in white and pastel shades, trimmed with braid; regularly $29.50, at.....18.75

Clearance Sale Values in Furs.

Isabella Fox Single Scarfs of pure prime fluffy skins; bush tail at either end, at.....9.75
Large Isabella Fox Pillow Muffs of prime full skins to match scarfs, at.....9.75
Natural Mink Throw Scarfs, extra long, Skinner satin lined, pointed ends, at.....10.75
Near Seal Coats, 22 inches long, collar, revers and cuffs of natural or Sabled squirrel; regular price $36.50, at.....24.33
Persian Lamb Coats, 22 inches long, of perfectly matched full skins; fitted back, box front; regular price $79.50, at.....53.00

(Siegel Cooper Store—2d Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Leather Goods.

WOMEN'S FABRIC LEATHER AND GILT BELTS—Leather belts that sold previously for much more; fabric belts of excellent quality, finished with gilt buckle sets back and front; gold braid belts, 1½ inches wide, in a number of good designs, with gilt harness buckles—not a belt in the assortment that has not been greatly reduced for this sale; at..... 39c

WRIST BAGS, of walrus grain, genuine walrus and other leathers—an assortment of high priced bags reduced for various reasons, but not a bag in the entire offering that is not perfect in every respect; for this sale..... 1.60

OPERA GLASS BAGS of fancy silks; beautiful dainty bags, left over from our Holiday stock, and which we do not wish to carry; all corralled together regardless of former values and offered at this sale for..... 2.00

DRESS SUIT CASES, of light weight, serviceable material; 24 inch size; inside leather straps; brass plated locks and catches..... 1.00

(Siegel Cooper Store, main floor, front, 18th St.)

Men's Clothing.

Overcoats up to $40, at $20

All our finest Winter Suits up to $30, at $17.50

We inaugurated this important move in the Clothing Store Saturday.

Choosing is still good to-day; and men who need a Winter Suit or Overcoat will do well to take advantage of this remarkable opportunity. When you consider that there is more than two months of real Winter weather before us, it is then that you fully appreciate the wisdom of buying now.

Newest popular styles, of course; materials of first quality—in fact, garments that represent the most conscientious efforts of the famous tailors of America.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, East.)

Women's Winter Suits,

Embracing Every Style and Every Price From $7.50 to $60.00.

In this wonderful final clearance, which begins this morning, we include Blouse Suits, Long Coat Suits, Eton Suits, Tight Fitting Suits, Box Coat Suits, as well as many exclusive styles, to be had only at The Big Store.

Extra Special for To-day.

BLOUSE SUITS, of Velvet, prettily trimmed with braid; LONG COAT SUITS, of Gray Worsted and Homespun Mixtures. Also Cheviots and a number of One-of-a-Kind Suits. Sold regularly up to $22; now 15.00

In the More Popular Groups Are:

Eton Suits of Cheviot that were $18.00, at.....12.00
Long Coat Suits of Broadcloth, that were $16.50, at.....12.00
And three groups specially reduced, at 7.50, 8.50, 10.00
Suits of selected Velvet in Short Box Coat Style, elaborately finished; also dressy Velvet Costumes and Long Coat Suits of Broadcloth; pleated model, that were up to $32.00, at.....17.50
Handsome Long Tight-fitting and Box Coat Suits of Velvet; also Long Coat Suits of Melton Mixtures and fine cloths; handsomely tailor finished, that were $37.50, at.....24.00
Elegant Suits and Costumes of Velvet, including Blouse and Long Coat Styles; One-of-a-Kind of our choicest models of cloth, that were up to $60.00, at special clearance price.....35.00

(Siegel Cooper Store, 2d Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Art Goods.

Floss Pillows: 500 at special prices; well filled; each at 19c, 29c, 39c and 49c
Silk Pillow Cords; only 350; full length, with heavy silk tassels, in many combinations of colors; regularly 75c.; each.....59c
Centrepieces: hand embroidered Centrepieces in many pretty designs of white and colored embroidery; regularly up to $5.50; each.....1.49
Baby Fancy Pillows: white, hand-embroidered, with eyelet and shadow embroidering; finished with dainty colored ribbons; regularly up to $5.50; each.....1.95

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, East, 19th St.)

Corset Clearance.

Cheerful news for wearers of high class corsets! We have odd lots and broken sizes in fine imported corsets in fancy broche and batiste in the best models; some laced front and many with garter attachment; formerly sold at $5 and $7.50; also high grade "C-B a la Spirite," "P. N." and "Royal Worcester" Corsets in very desirable models and excellent materials; usually sell at $3.50 and $4.50. The assortment is so large that it will embrace all sizes. While they last we will sacrifice them for only.... 1.95

(Siegel Cooper Store, 2d Floor, Centre, 19th St.)

Handkerchiefs.

Men's all-linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, large size; all width hems, each.....7c
Men's all-linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with openwork initial; all letters; each.....9c
Men's fine all-linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, ¼, ½ and 1 inch hems; large size; soft finish; each.....11c
Women's all-linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with neat initial, encircled with fancy wreath; each.....6c
Women's all-linen Lace Edge Handkerchiefs; also Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs; several designs of lace and embroidery; each.12½c
Women's fine all-linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with neat initial encircled by fancy design of embroidery; each.....9c

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Centre, 18th St.)

Quadruple Plated Silver Table Ware

Here's the story in a nutshell: Inventory time is but a few days off, and we would rather count the money than the pieces of silverware. Every piece of silverware in the entire offering is perfect and eminently desirable; patterns are new and very pretty. If you would really see how much money you can save, read the following list carefully. These deep cuts in prices prior to inventory.

Spoon Holders, Cream Pitchers, Bread Trays, Cracker Jars, 8 inch Trays, Berry Dishes, Syrup Pitcher and Tray, Glass Syrup Pitchers with silver cover; representing values up to $1.75; special for this sale at.....75c.

Candlesticks, 10 or 12 inch Trays, Butter Dishes, Bread Trays, Sugar Bowls, Cream Pitchers, Spoon Holders, Pickle Casters, Crumb Sets; representing values up to $2.50; special for this sale at 1.25

Bread Trays, Tankards, 10 or 14 inch Trays, Candlesticks, Butter Dishes, Fruit Bowls, Chocolate Pots, Tea Pots, Crumb Sets; representing values up to $4.25; special for this sale at.....2.25

Butter Dishes, Almond Sets, Pickle Casters, 3 styles of Chocolate Pots, Tea Pots, Bread Trays, Salad Bowls, Candlesticks, Fruit Dishes, Fern Dishes, Tankards; representing values up to $3.25; special for this sale at....1.75

Rogers' A1 Silver Plated Ware, all plated on nickel silver base; will never wear through:
Tea Spoons in sets of 6, at....45c
Table Spoons or Forks, sets of 6, at.....90c.
The following items consist of a heavier plating, as also Rogers' Extra Plate on Nickel Silver:
Tea Spoons in sets of 6, at....55c
Coffee Spoons in sets of 6 in box, at.....75c

Oyster Forks, Orange Spoons, Butter Spreaders, sets of 6 in box, at.....95c
Cold Meat Forks, Cream Ladles, in box, each at.....35c
Butter Knife and Sugar Shell, 2 pieces in box; Gravy Ladle, 1 in box; Berry Spoons, one in box, at.....55c
Soup Ladles, Pie Knives, 1 piece in box; Salad Sets, 2 pieces in boxes, at.....55c
1847 Rogers Bros. Tableware—all the newest patterns in serving pieces, as well as the following at extremely low prices:
Tea Spoons in sets of 6, at...1.20
Dessert Spoons or Forks, sets of 6, at.....2.25
Table Spoons or Forks, sets of 6, at.....2.40

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Front, 18th Street Side.)

WE GIVE "S. & H." GREEN TRADING STAMPS.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE MORTGAGE TAX LAW.

As a scheme for getting revenue, the annual tax on mortgages is not a success; it is in fact a rather shabby failure. When it was under discussion its advocates submitted elaborate statistics to justify their estimate that it would yield some $3,000,000 a year. The total revenue derived from it has not reached $600,000, from which a pretty costly system of collection must be supported. The tax has not brought in one-fifth what was promised for it.

It ought to be repealed. It is expensive in operation and helps the Treasury slightly. It is a double tax, since it is a tax on debt secured by property which is itself taxed. It is uneven and unjust as between sections of the State and as between classes of the people. New York City pays about two-thirds of the tax and other cities pay nearly all the rest; the farming districts pay very little of it—though what they do pay is most burdensome. It falls, in the long run, most heavily on rent payers, and, in proportion to their means, very much more heavily on the poorest tenants. It checks building operations. This tends to advance rents; it prevents the improvement of real estate and deprives the cities of the taxes that would be yielded by improved real estate. Against these defects and evils there is practically no offset. There will be a strong effort at Albany to substitute for the annual tax a reasonable recording tax, and there is fair prospect that it will succeed. Certainly it should.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

Our correspondent, "Ex-Importer," who yesterday complained of a certain obscurity and quasi-mystery that hangs around the trade negotiations with Germany, and who suggested a joint commission to study a way out of the blind alley into which the two Governments have apparently entered, has some ground for his complaint, but we are inclined to think that, whatever the ground is, the State Department is not quite responsible for it.

It has been semi-officially given out and has been published in the press that Secretary ROOT and Baron VON STERNBURG have been trying to reach some sort of working agreement—a "modus vivendi," in the slang of diplomacy—and that they had seriously considered the plan of a joint commission which should be appointed after the two Governments had made such concessions as are within their power, respectively. According to the accessible information, the two Governments were to do all they could to moderate the application of the rather strict administration of the law on either side, the German Government with reference to vexatious food inspection and the United States Government with reference to assessment and classification of imports. And it was hoped that the President and the German Government might reach an understanding by which the former would grant the concessions authorized by the Dingley tariff and the latter would relax some of the more oppressive of the maximum duties in the new tariff.

This is in substance, we think, what our valued correspondent had in mind, and it was likely to gain the approval of business men generally directly concerned in German-American trade as importers or exporters. It would give the greatest practicable relief for the present situation, and, through the work of the joint Commission of Inquiry it would give an opportunity for all interests to be heard and to obtain at least some consideration. We do not know how far the negotiations with the German Ambassador have advanced, whether they are still going on, or what the prospect of a practical agreement may be. So far as outlined, the plan involved the exercise of powers quite within the authority of the Executive and did not require any legislation beyond that already enacted, or any agreement in the nature of a treaty to which the advice and consent of the Senate must be given. But rational and businesslike as the plan is, and commending itself to all business men directly concerned in the German-American trade, it was intensely disliked by the extreme protectionists and by the favored manufacturers who cannot bear the prospect of any foreign competition whatever. These interests were not slow in making themselves felt, and the result was the announcement soon after the holiday recess of a scheme to plunge into a tariff war with Germany by enacting a double tariff, the Dingley rates to be the minimum, and the maximum to be 25 per cent. higher.

Of course if Congress undertakes any legislation of this sort, or if it is seriously debated in Congress, the negotiations with Germany will have to be dropped. Instead of trying to see by what means and on what terms the obstacles to trade may be reduced and trade, so far as possible, be promoted, the first effect of such legislation would be to heap up new obstacles and make trade nearly impracticable, except in the raw materials imported hence to Germany which are not taxed. Instead of peace we should seek war, and war we should undoubtedly have. Both nations would suffer from it; probably Germany would suffer most, for taxation of our food products increases the cost of living there; but great interests in our country would suffer also, and no one would gain except the protected industries in the nature of monopolies.

It is not certain that the extreme protectionists are to have their way. Senator LODGE has prepared a bill which, though the Senate cannot enact it, will receive a good deal of consideration, in which the idea of a double tariff is carried out, but, while some of the Dingley duties are raised, many of them are lowered. As described, the plan is far more rational than that of the extremists, and might form the basis of an agreement with Germany. If the interests really needing freer trade can bring earnest and organized influence in support of a practical and decent plan, we think it could be carried through.

THE "CONNECTING RAILROAD."

The Pennsylvania Railroad, by its President Mr. CASSATT, asks of the City of New York the privilege to do business in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens. It wishes to build and operate a railroad from the eastern boundary line of Brooklyn through Queens Borough to the bridge, already authorized, crossing the East River and passing over Ward's and Randall's Islands to a connection with the New Haven Railroad at Port Morris. Many local freight stations and a very large freight terminal between Thompson and Jackson Avenues, in Long Island City, are embraced in the plans. The Pennsylvania Company has purchased its own right of way over all private property traversed by the connecting line. It will pay the city for the privilege of crossing public roads and highways, either by viaducts or tunnels; there will be no grade crossings.

Mr. CASSATT sets forth the advantages to the city and to his railroad of the proposed improvement. But in his letter to the Mayor and to the President of the Rapid Transit Commission he protests against the exaction from the Pennsylvania Company of an annual tax or charge for the privilege of doing business upon a railroad built, not along a city street, but upon land bought and owned by the company itself. Taxes upon the real estate values it creates the railroad will pay; it will pay the special franchise tax; it holds that the laying of a further annual charge, with a right of revaluation at the end of twenty-five years, is unjust and without precedent. Mr. CASSATT points out that the case is very different from that of a street railway using public property and enjoying a monopoly of traffic upon the streets through which it passes. The Aldermen made the demand for the annual payment, we believe, when they rejected the application for the connecting road franchise last April. Mr. CASSATT hopes for better treatment from the Rapid Transit Commission and from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The main question, we should say, is whether the city wants to authorize the building of the connecting road, giving the Pennsylvania a connection with New England, around the City of New York, by way of Bay Ridge and Port Morris. The annual franchise charge is a bagatelle, and Mr. CASSATT's argument against it is convincing. Must New York reject the application in order to prevent through freight transportation without transshipment here? Must she insist on "taking toll" of commodities that pass through the city lines? Or is the city big enough in mind and in wealth to perceive that whatever promotes the country's growth promotes hers, too?

NEW YORK AN OLIGARCHY.

The reapportionment, as announced by Secretary of State O'BRIEN, awards Kings County an additional Senator; the balance of power remains with the country districts. This is just, on the basis of our present State population. But unless the Constitution be amended before the next census reapportionment of Senators, the adjacent counties of New York and Kings will become the object of unjust discrimination. Article III., Section 4, of the Constitution reads:

> No county shall have more than one-third of all the Senators; and no two counties of the territory thereof as now organized, which are adjoining counties, or which are separated only by public waters, shall have more than one-half of all the Senators.

The two counties in question, comprising the New York City boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, and Brooklyn, now number 3,743,217 souls, which is 290,110 less than one-half the population of the entire State, and represents an increase in the last ten years of 1,364,546. In five years these two adjoining counties will in all likelihood outweigh the rest of the State in numbers. The Constitutional Convention which inserted the restricting clause in 1894 was overwhelmingly Republican, and sought effectually to confirm the partisan grip of the up-State counties on this wealthy tax-bearing city. With the disproportionate and rapid increase in the city's population this partisanship will become actual tyranny. It brings the State Constitution into the anomalous position of flatly contradicting the principle of equal representation. The Empire State of the Union will bear no longer the stamp and form of republican Government which the Federal Constitution guarantees to every State; it will rise to an oligarchy ruled by the up-Staters.

THE PRESIDENT'S RESPONSIBILITY.

A Washington dispatch to our neighbor The Evening Post brings interesting information as to the President's attitude toward the Panama Canal undertaking. Says the correspondent of The Post:

> It is represented by recent visitors to the White House that even following the present probing, the President "is confident to a point of seeming certainty that he will remain in charge [of the canal enterprise] until the last day of his Administration." He has to all appearances been reassured that the Senate committee will not be able to find one fact in connection with the management of the canal enterprise that has not been made known, and, if improper, condemned. On this point again the President is more optimistic than some of his friends.

Every right-thinking American would hope that the President's optimism is justified. We are committed to the building of a canal at Panama. We have already spent $70,000,000 for the purchase of the Frenchmen's rights and in preparatory work, and the President is, personally, deeply interested in the success of the enterprise. He is apparently not disturbed by his own almost undivided responsibility for the canal. We think the American people are more or less disturbed over that aspect of the matter. They would be well pleased if the President's responsibility could be in part, at least, transferred to Congress—that is, to the people themselves. They are numerous enough to bear without much disturbance of their equanimity whatever fortunes may befall the canal enterprise. They do not wish their President to bear even his present responsibilities alone, and they would deeply regret any disaster, scandal, or evil turn of fortune that would bring upon him criticism or possible blame for disaster or failure.

The building of the Panama Canal is going to be a work of immense difficulty. There are troubles already, though the President is very confident that the worst is over, and that there are no undisclosed bad conditions. There will be more trouble, possibly of a serious nature. The engineers still wander darkling in a fog of doubt and divided opinion. They have not been able to tell the President with a clear and united voice whether we ought to build a lock canal for $150,000,000, or a sea-level canal for probably much more than twice that sum. Labor conditions are admittedly unsatisfactory, owing to the folly of applying American labor laws to this foreign strip—and for other reasons. Accepting as true only what the Commission, Mr. SHONTS, and the Secretary of War admit to be true, there are difficulties and perplexities enough on the Isthmus to deter a prudent President from taking upon his own shoulders the whole burden, or substantially the whole of it. Mr. ROOSEVELT will get credit enough for the canal when it is done, even if his labors and his responsibilities are shared with Congress. We hope he will reconsider his desire and his determination to "remain in charge until the last day of his Administration."

THE STOCK TRANSFER TAX.

The Stock Exchange has the especial interest in the working of the stock transfer tax which results from collecting one-quarter of the entire tax levy of the State. In that simple statement of fact is epitomized an argument which suffices to establish the inequity of the law, for by no possibility could it be maintained that the proportion of the burden is rightly placed, even if the tax be ever so defensible in principle and practice. But the law is obnoxious in both those respects. We have already said much about the objections to the tax in principle—the taxation of trade instead of property, the taxation of capital in a manner to expel it from the State, the taxation of face values instead of real values, and so on—which would remain objections even were the operation of the law ever so excellent. But the operation of the law is harmful to an extent which has not been suspected.

Since the law was passed there has been such activity upon the Exchange that the operation of the law has been masked. It is this unusual activity which has carried the sale of seats to record prices, and thus caused the general remark that after all the tax has not worked the harm predicted. That is true only to the extent that the tax has not caused any actual decline of business by the brokers, for it has prevented the growth of their trade to the extent enjoyed by other businesses, and by the same business elsewhere. Building operations have increased from 40 to 60 per cent.; bank clearings—measuring the general growth of business—have increased over 30 per cent.; crops and foreign trade have increased enormously. The average of security prices is at the maximum. Yet the value of memberships in the Exchange has increased only 16 per cent. At the same time untaxed memberships in other Exchanges have increased disproportionately, Philadelphia 33 per cent., Boston 40 per cent., and the Cotton Exchange, which is not under the tax on stocks, 130 per cent. This might be thought a grievance limited to the Stock Exchange, but it is not so. Every New Yorker is interested in the primacy of New York in anything, and the New York Stock Exchange is falling behind relatively since the tax was enacted. Transactions have increased here 35 per cent., while they have increased in Boston over 80 per cent. and in Philadelphia over 104 per cent.

While the law is thus objectionable in theory and practice, its operations are made exceptionally burdensome by bad administration. The real business, which has a useful purpose even if it be incidentally turned to speculation, is taxed, while the pure gambling through the bucket shops escapes. About four-fifths of the tax is paid by the Exchange, and perhaps more than that proportion of the bucket-shop business escapes taxation. This is a double injury, for the real Exchange business is prejudiced by the sham business, apart from the unlawful evasion by the latter of a tax which might have more to be said in its favor if it in any way discouraged instead of encouraged a demoralizing form of speculation. There are cities where there are scores of bucket shops, and perhaps not one of them will even have representation in this city. To have such business actually fostered by the administration of the law is an offense against morals as well as against economics. And the list supplies numerous cases where stocks formerly active here are now dealt in chiefly upon the Exchanges of their home markets. If the State tax system were based upon reason this law never would have been passed, and would be repealed.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Lower Telephone Rates.

Even more interesting than the so-long-delayed announcement that public telephone calls within a borough are to be reduced in price to 5 cents, is the fact that in the course of his explanation and laudation of what his company had done, the General Manager made what is, we think, the very first admission that ever came from a Bell official that the cost of maintaining a telephonic service does not always, and will not always, increase at a rate faster than the increase in the number of subscribers. We have heard, ah! so many, many times, that the telephone business was unlike every other business in the world, in that it could be more cheaply conducted on a small than on a large scale. We have had numberless elaborate demonstrations that this claim was true, and some points made in some of the demonstrations, it must be confessed, carried an inconvenient amount of conviction with them, even to those of us who had given special attention to the subject, instead of contenting—or discontenting—ourselves, like the rest of the great army of telephone users, with growling against the tolls on general principles. We had to admit that the company not only gave more, as the service extended, but also that each subscriber took the same amount of office room and work, and had to have his own wires, which tended to become longer and otherwise more expensive as the total number of wires to be strung and maintained grew larger. But Mr. BETHELL, who simply had to give another explanation for the reduction of tolls than the presence or fear of competition from the wicked "independents," brought forward one that was at least as pretty as any of the other sort that had preceded it. Expenses at last really have begun to decrease, he said, relatively to the number of subscribers, because of the multiplication of "centrals," and at last the conduct of the big business is becoming cheaper than was the conduct of the smaller one! To quote him exactly—"The great element that has rendered the reduction of rates possible has been the condensation of the New York business by the increased number of exchanges or central offices and the consequent decrease in the distance of the subscriber from his central office. This has tended to reduce the cost of maintenance and has increased the efficiency of the service." Even the layman can understand, or seem to understand, that, and, of a certainty, he is not going to quarrel with it. Indeed, so amiable will it make him that he will even try not to smile too broadly at Mr. BETHELL's further statements, to the effect that while the only effect of independent competition is to make an older company more regardful of its own duties and the rights of the public, yet his own, the New York Telephone Company, had all through his connection with it done business exactly as if there had been a competitor on every block.

Opportunity for Argument.

There is not, so far as we have heard, any demand in this State either general or imperative for the abolition of capital punishment, but a good many amiable, and not a few intelligent, people have talked more or less on the subject and are eager or willing, according to their different temperaments, to see the abandonment of an expedient of doubtful utility and certain horror. It was therefore well for Assemblyman EAGLETON of this city to introduce a bill substituting life imprisonment for the present legal penalty for the crimes called capital. This will give everybody really interested in making the change an opportunity of one sort or another to express an opinion on the subject, and will lead, if the interest is at all widespread, to a general presentation, discussion, and consideration of the arguments that can be offered for and against this ancient method of getting rid of the man who kills. Much can be said on both sides, and, whatever may be said, the fact will remain that whether murder is or isn't punished with death, the number of murders isn't going to be much affected, one way or another. That number is an exponent of the stage of social development reached by a given population, and all attempts to establish a close connection between crime and penalty have seemed to be complete failures to people who have, or think they have, a keen eye for the difference between causes and effects and no inclination toward confusing "after" with "because." The murderer has no particular standing in the case, and society need think only of itself—need only decide whether or not the effect of using the gallows or the chair makes for its own improvement. Strict logicians will be sure to say that life imprisonment, while less horrible—to those who do not think much about it—than the infliction of the death penalty, is not at all more reformative or remedial, and leaves untouched all the underlying and only really important questions of social responsibility for the criminal's existence. Society and the murderers are alike in one respect—either can put an end to capital punishment without legislative enactment, the one by not committing murder and the other by not producing men and women capable of committing it.

His "Best" Was Not Enough.

Friends of Capt. VAN SCHAICK, late of the General Slocum, are saying, no doubt with entire truth, that he, like his father before him and his son after him, is well up to the standards of a profession of which the standards are far from low. One of the friends is quoted as saying: "They always did the best they could with what they had." There would not be, we suppose, much danger in admitting the truth of that statement with regard to Capt. VAN SCHAICK, though it is a fact that he has been accused of neglecting precautions which he might have taken. Unfortunately for him, however, the law, as he knew, placed upon him a certain responsibility for doing more than the best he could with what he had; he was also expected to see to it that he had that with which he could have done better than he did, and he certainly failed in meeting this expectation. Of course, the failure had excuses—excuses which, before the disaster, would have seemed adequate to many and many a man, ashore as well as afloat, who had a family to support, and therefore a position to keep by taking certain chances made familiar by custom and the greater liking of employers for income than for outgo. Capt. VAN SCHAICK took them, year after year, and nothing happened to his boat or his reputation, but something happened at last, and his share of the consequences is in no respect unnatural or unjust. It only seems so because he is on trial for doing no more or no less than has been done by hundreds of Captains who are not on trial.

DOUBLE TAXATION.

United Effort Urged to Secure Repeal of Mortgage Tax Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent editorial on the mortgage tax law you ably and strongly voice the views of ninety-nine-hundredths of your readers.

Very few doubt that "mortgages ought not to be taxed, yet the new law does tax them. It is double taxation, and by increasing the cost of money to the borrower, upon whom, of course, the tax is shifted, tends to discourage real estate improvements."

How any intelligent man can differ with THE TIMES on this subject passes my comprehension, yet, and I blush in being forced to state, Gov. Higgins, who we are bound to believe is in full possession of his senses, defends this dishonest, oppressive measure, while opposing, Heaven save the mark! "selfish expedients and inequitable makeshifts in taxation."

Under these circumstances it becomes the imperative duty of citizens and property owners, without regard to party affiliations, to appeal to their representatives at Albany to secure the repeal of this unrighteous statute, and to pass the same over the head of our chief Executive officer, who must be assured in no unmeasured terms that as to this matter he neither understands the temper and sentiments of a great majority of his constituents, nor the bitter hostility of people generally, to a statute that is more unpopular than was the Stamp Act of Revolutionary days.

SIDWELL S. RANDALL.

New York, Jan. 20, 1906.

Overcrowding of Excursion Steamers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your editorial comment in a recent issue in regard to the trial of some of those responsible for the Slocum horror, and to your remark that no one knows how many more Slocums there may be afloat in this harbor.

Last year the New York City Christian Endeavor Union chartered for their annual excursion to West Point on Memorial Day the steamer Rosedale. This steamer, when last inspected in New York, was licensed to carry but 1,200 persons, and yet the committee in charge sold about 1,800 tickets, and nearly 1,700 people were permitted to go aboard, jamming the craft to the water's edge, all the decks being crowded to the limit and some people even being compelled to stand all the way.

Can better things be expected of the boat owners than they are held up to by those engaging their craft, paying them good money for it, and inviting people to contribute to the profits? LAVETT CUSHING.

New York, Jan. 19, 1906.

Thieves Who Should Be Suppressed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The attention of the Police Department is called to the section of First Avenue from Ninth to Fourteenth Street. This section is every day of the week, and especially on Saturday, a very busy street, full of pushcarts and peddlers. These are honest, poor people who are willing to stand in some spot all day to make a very meagre living and are pursuing a lawful business. They are often molested by vagabonds and thieves.

Now, I simply wish to say to our police force that it is their duty to stamp these lawless characters out of existence. These thieves are generally boys, and if not checked they will no doubt develop into criminals and cause greater trouble. JOHN MAZZEL.

New York, Jan. 20, 1906.

Chance for the Post Card Collector.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being an enthusiastic post card collector I should feel highly honored to have the pleasure of coming into communication with any of our American cousins with a view of exchanging cards, &c. Should any of your readers care to avail themselves of my offer they would please state the kind of cards preferred.

Having a large circle of friends in the Far East I could also furnish any one desirous of obtaining cards from that country with the addresses of Japanese gentlemen who would be only too pleased to open a correspondence with our American cousins.

CHARLES DICKINSON.

262 Derbyshire Lane, Norton, Sheffield, England.

The Kaiser Wilhelm of America.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Senator Bacon's warning against foreign entanglements on the part of our Republic is received with derision by adherents of the Administration in the Senate. Are we not a world Power now, and is it not our province to have a finger in every foreign pie, it matters not whether it be cooked in the kitchen of the Sultan of Morocco or the Ahkoond of Swat? Who was Washington, with his Farewell Address, any way? He wasn't even in the same century with Roosevelt. Did any one ever call Washington the Kaiser Wilhelm of America?

Celluloid Collar—Dog Gone.

From Le Matin of Paris.

The latest craze in New York is celluloid collars for dogs. Mlle. Zelle of La Folies Bergere has a friend in America who sent her one of these collars. Mlle. Zelle also had a little dog. On this dog Mlle. Zelle placed the collar. Now Mlle. Zelle has neither dog nor collar. Mademoiselle smokes cigarettes. She was smoking one when she put on the collar. The cigarette touched the collar, and—poof! it was all over.

EDWARD GERMANN'S DEATH.

Veronal Prescribed by a Physician Who Had Never Heard of It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In behalf of the members of my sorrowing family I wish to render THE TIMES an expression of our keen appreciation of the truthful and decent report of the circumstances attending the untimely death on Wednesday of my youngest brother, Edward. All the news information concerning the case that could have been printed was fit to be printed—and you gave all the news that we ourselves possessed. Unfortunately, some of your neighbors, deep dyed in journalistic saffronism, indulged in cruel fancy, created a tissue of indecent fabrications, and made our already heavy hearts heavier with indignation and renewed sorrow. I have always believed THE TIMES to be square and decent. I now know it to be so.

Permit me, however, to correct a serious error occurring in the "Topics of the Times" column of this morning's paper. Under the caption "Another Needed Warning," you state, among other things: "Only yesterday we told of the death within a few hours of a school teacher who had resorted to one of the new sedatives, bought by the box, not prescribed by a physician." This statement is substantially true provided you except the phrase "not prescribed by a physician," for the sedative was prescribed by a physician. Yet I deem it worth while to indicate the manner of the prescribing, in order that the Topics writer may, perchance, agree with me that my statement will furnish him with a text for writing "Another Needed Warning for Physicians."

My brother called at the office of a physician on Friday evening last with the request that the doctor prescribe for him a soporific. He also requested that the new synthetic drug veronal be prescribed. The doctor told my brother that he had never heard of the drug. Nevertheless he wrote a prescription as requested, even asking my brother to spell the name of the drug. All this the doctor told the family, in the presence of two of his colleagues, on Sunday last. Furthermore, so far as we know from evidence at hand, the doctor prescribed ten-grain doses instead of the regulation five-grain doses. It is bad enough when people dose themselves with cure-quick nostrums. But what shall we say of a physician who prescribes a drug concerning the composition and therapeutic value of which he stands self-confessed as grossly ignorant—not to mention his ignorance of its very name?

We wish no injury to such a man. Yet him must we regard as a cause of the sorrow, the heartaches, the anguished spirits, the dark despair that his carelessness has caused in us. A young life aglow with the promise of achievement has been taken from us. May a merciful Providence permit such a physician, and others similarly constituted, to derive wisdom from this so unnecessary experience!

GEORGE B. GERMANN.

New York, Jan. 20, 1906.

HOSPITAL ACCOUNTINGS.

Full Detailed Reports Made Annually and Available to All.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 14th inst. there is a letter from "Hospital Contributor" which suggests that the adoption of "a simple and uniform system of reporting hospital work and finances" would largely increase gifts, as it would enable the donors to form an intelligent opinion as to the relative efficiency and economy of the various institutions.

In response will you allow me to inform your contributor through your columns that a statistical table containing a detailed statement of the work done by each of the forty-one associated hospitals and of the items of their income and expenditure is yearly published for the guidance of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association in distributing the amount annually collected from the public. If any of your readers desire a copy it will be cheerfully furnished on application to the General Agent of the association, United Charities Building.

In addition to this the Trustees of this Hospital Association have already taken steps to bring about in the near future a conference of duly accredited representatives of the various hospitals, at which the salaries and wages paid to different classes of hospital employes, the cost in detail of hospital supplies, and the methods of hospital administration and bookkeeping will be compared in order that the experiences of each institution may be available to the managers of all.

There is evidently a universal desire for such economies as are consistent with the maintenance of the present high standard of work in our city hospitals.

GEORGE S. BAKER.

New York, Jan. 15, 1906.

Short Measure at the Drug Stores.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article in THE TIMES yesterday, headed "Impure Drugs on Sale, and Short Weight, Too," prompts me to write about a drug-store incident that happened no later than last night.

I went to a Broadway drug store and wrote a prescription calling for a four-ounce mixture. Upon receiving the bottle I said that I was sure it was not a four-ounce bottle. The drug clerk said that it was. I asked him to pour the contents into a graduate, and found that the bottle only held three and a half ounces. He said that he had always been under the impression that the bottle he used held four ounces.

I carried the bottle away with me, although the drug clerk was reluctant to let me take it.

Some short-weight bottles containing doctors' prescriptions would be a menace to the lives of their patients. PHYSICIAN.

New York City, Jan. 20, 1906.

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Preserving sorrel is the principal industry of Varedales, France. It is put into tins and small casks and exported. Extremely pure water is required in the cooking of sorrel. The plant is grown for four successive years on the same land, which is then put under other crops for twelve years.

A hen belonging to T. Tanner of Great Somerford, Wilts, England, has laid an egg weighing 12 ounces. After being broken it was found to contain another perfect egg.—London Express.

A correspondent of The London Pall Mall Gazette asks about a locomotive built in 1866 which he sees to-day at Euston doing duty. This fact brings out the information that the oldest running engine in the world is that doing duty to-day on the Midland Railroad on the Swannington incline. It is also added that a locomotive which Stephenson built for the Hetton Colliery, near Durham, began running on Nov. 18, 1822, and for more than eighty years it drew train loads of sixty-four tons up a steep incline.

At an estimated cost of £4,000,000 the bed of the Kiel Canal is to be widened by twenty-two yards and the water surface by fifty yards.—London Mail.

Queen Nathalie, mother of the murdered King Alexander of Servia, has asked permission to remove her son's body from Belgrade to the Monastery of Kronshedol, where his father, King Milan, is interred. The Emperor of Austria-Hungary has joined in the request, but there is little chance of the [illegible] granting it.

TAXES ON THE CUSTOM HOUSE

Contention That City Would Not Have Profited Had Bank Taken Title.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following facts, which should be kept separate in the reader's mind, are established:

I.—The Government sold the old Custom House several years ago, in pursuance of a law of Congress, to the National City Bank, which was the highest bidder, and received all but $50,000 of the price in cash.

II.—The Government retained the title and agreed to pay $130,000 per year as rental for the building until the new Custom House should be ready for occupancy.

III.—The Treasury was then, and had been for many years, and is still, depositing its surplus funds in banks in order to prevent an artificial stringency in the money market. Secretary Gage deposited the money received from the National City Bank, as aforesaid, in that bank, and took United States bonds at par as security therefor. He might have deposited it in any other bank, or any number of banks, and the result would have been the same, so far as the National, State, and City Governments are concerned.

The only criticism in these transactions that has even plausibility to commend it is that by retaining title during the interval between sale and evacuation the Secretary enabled the bank to escape the payment of State and city taxes, although it was receiving as rental what was presumably the market value of property in that neighborhood. That depends upon tax laws of New York then in force.

My understanding of this matter is that the taxes on both National and State banks were assessed in such manner that it made not a penny's difference to anybody whether the bank held the title or whether the Government held it. The tax law of 1882, then in force, provided that the shares of banks should be assessed at and paid by the bank at their full value, not their par value; that no deduction should be made on account of the shareholders' debts, but that the assessed value of any real estate owned by the bank should be deducted in a manner proportioned to each share. Thus, if the Custom House property was worth $3,265,000 and was assessable as real estate, the shareholders would have been entitled to a deduction of that amount in their personal property tax; but inasmuch as it was not assessable, they had to pay exactly so much more on their shares. It should be mentioned also that however much the dodging of personal taxes might prevail in the community the shareholders of banks had no part in that sin, since the bolts and bars were too numerous and strong for them.

These remarks apply to the state of the law then existing. There have been changes made in our bank tax law since that time, and I should not wonder if the House of Mirth at Albany had produced some comedy in the light of which it is more profitable to the bank that the title to the Custom House should stand in the Government than in itself. On this point I express no opinion except that Secretary Gage was not bound to anticipate the possibilities of future legislation.

HORACE WHITE.

New York, Jan. 20, 1906.

Material Sought for a Life of Kossuth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Material is now in course of collection for a biography of the great Hungarian patriot Kossuth by his son, and the undersigned has been requested to appeal to American readers for any letters which they may possess in connection with the great revolutionist's visit to this country. It is also desired to incorporate the speeches of Kossuth while in this country, especially those delivered at Philadelphia and Cincinnati.

The undersigned will be pleased to negotiate with parties for the acquisition of any documents which they may have bearing on the subject. MAURICE REMI.

37 West 112th St.

New York, Jan. 20, 1906.

Who Will Control the Police?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the bridges, in both Subway and elevated stations, in the cars and trains, in fact, almost everywhere, the public is duly informed that spitting is a misdemeanor, and it is also warned that, to be guilty of such offense, is punishable by fine, imprisonment, or both. The majority dutifully observe this ordinance, and the few offenders are quickly haled to court by the officers of the police force. There is one class of offenders, however, who seem to be beyond the pale of the law's jurisdiction, and this class is not a part of the public; it is a class of its own, apparently. The police force! If the enforcer of the law breaks the law, what is the good of having a law?

A BROOKLYN CRANK.

Brooklyn, Jan. 20, 1906.

A Good Word for Graft.

From the Boston Herald.

A bill introduced into the New York Legislature making certain specific provisions against grafting has been amended by eliminating the word "grafting" for the reason, as explained by the Judiciary Committee, that the word has not yet taken its place in the judicial vocabulary. It is about time that the omission was made good. If there is any word of comparatively recent coinage that is better entitled to general adoption than this one it has escaped our notice.

Unfamiliar with the Beast.

From the Washington Star.

"Yes," remarked the professor, "I rather pride myself on the discovery of another hypothesis."

"Indeed," replied Mrs. Cumrox, a little doubtfully. "I had an idea they were quite extinct."

IN 1950.

While the autos dashed on their mad career
With a terrible "honk, honk!" bark,
And the airships zipped through the atmosphere
Marked: "Saturn to Central Park";
While the whistles shrieked and the whole ground creaked
As the trains underneath it ran,
And policemen swore 'mid the traffic's roar,
I suddenly spied a man
Of that antiquated,
Decimated,
Hunted and hated
Clan,
The genus pedestrian.

And while I looked he murmured "Ah!"
I dodged an old airship that
Describing a neat parabola
Most affably brushed my hat.
And just as he spoke he cracked a joke
And dodged a balloon and ran
From a train of cars that was bound for
Mars,
Then he laughed and again began:
"You have contemplated
The sole belated,
Unextirpated
Man
Of habits pedestrian."

I stopped my electric cab and said:
"'Tis better to whiz or fly
For if you do not you'll soon be dead
And 'tisn't good form to die."
But he lifted his tile with a friendly smile
And his talking as follows ran
(While he made a dive and escaped alive
From a thundering auto van:)
"Oh! I'm that very
Unsedentary,
Agile Ameri-
Can,
The [illegible] pedestrian."

THOMAS R. YBARRA.

QUIT DRY DOCK'S CONVOY; TELL OF ROUGH VOYAGE

Deserters Say Many Old Sailors Were Made Seasick.

BIG RELAY WIRELESS FEAT

Message Reaching the Navy Yard from the Dewey, Via Three Warships, Tells of Good Progress.

Under arrest at the New York Navy Yard, charged with desertion from the navy, are two of the seamen who were selected by the Navy Department to man the ships that are towing the giant floating dry dock Dewey to Manila. Both of the prisoners, Frederick Gauzhorn and Joseph De Renne, were formerly attached to the naval tug Potomac, the craft that is at the head of the towing line, and left that vessel when the Dewey got to Bermuda about two weeks ago. They are now awaiting the court-martial that will soon convene, when they will have a chance to explain why they did not care to continue among those selected by the Navy Department to carry out the greatest towing feat on record.

Gauzhorn declares that the voyage from Solomon's Island, Md., to Bermuda was the toughest in all his experience. The Potomac, he says, is the most uncomfortable seagoing craft he ever had anything to do with. Many of the men in the towing squadron, he added, and a lot of them among the veterans in the navy, were made seasick by the terrific rolling and pitching of the craft they sailed on.

De Renne, who is a fireman—Gauzhorn was a seaman—tells the same story, but the fact that they are the only two that deserted leads the navy officials to give little weight to their complaints. The Dewey should now be nearing Gibraltar, in the mole off which point the third division of the Second Squadron of the North Atlantic Fleet, under Rear Admiral Sigsbee, is now anchored.

Rear Admiral Manney has instructed the wireless station at Washington to install horizontal antennae for the purpose of communicating with the Dewey. The new antennae will consist of six wires stretched between two spars, the wires being about five feet apart. A week ago to-day the Dewey was 2,226 miles off Cape Hatteras, and making an average progress of about four and a half knots an hour. At that time the wireless station at Cape Elizabeth, Me., was in communication with one of the vessels towing the Dewey, the dry dock then being more than 3,000 miles distant from the station. This is conceded to be one of the greatest records ever made by wireless telegraphy.

When the Dewey arrives at the Mediterranean end of the Suez Canal, several weeks hence, all traffic in that waterway will cease, pending the passage of the dock. In several places the canal is not wide enough to permit the passage of the Dewey, and the work of widening the waterway at those points is under way.

The voyage of the Dewey has also been taken advantage of for another test of wireless telegraphy. The scheme was to test the system as to its use in naval scouting operations, and for this purpose the armored cruisers West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Colorado, and Maryland were selected to make the test. Accordingly, the armored cruisers Pennsylvania and West Virginia sailed from Hampton Roads a week ago to-day, and were followed two days later by the Colorado and Maryland. The plan of the Navy Department was the establishment of an uninterrupted wireless chain that would stretch practically across the Atlantic, the Dewey and her convoys forming the eastern and the armored cruisers under Rear Admiral Brownson forming the western end of the chain.

How well this plan worked appears from the fact that a wireless message has been received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard from the Dewey. The message was picked up in course of transmission from the dock by the West Virginia, cruising far at sea. It was then transmitted to the Colorado, out in the Atlantic, the Colorado sending it to the battleship Maine, flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron, on her way to Culebra.

The message was finally received at the yard from the Maine.

The Dewey was doing well and making about four knots an hour when heard from. The message said that a sailor named Longford, on the collier Caesar, which is towing the Dewey, had died and been buried at sea.

THE STAR SYSTEM LOSES.

Playgoers' Club Decides That Its Abuses Are Very Many.

About 300 members of the American Playgoers' Club met in the small ballroom of the Hotel Astor last night and tried to decide whether the "Uses of the Star System Outweigh Its Abuses." Heinrich Conried was to have been the principal speaker, but his bashfulness prevented his appearing at all. A place was reserved for him on the platform with President Amelia Bingham, but he arrived late and hesitated to interrupt the debate by walking through the audience alone. He stood out in the hall for a few moments and then modestly retired.

The meeting began with a recital of French songs by Mme. Emma Arnaud of the Metropolitan Opera House. Murray Carson then opened the debate and said that the star system must exist, because one man always stands out from his fellows. John De Witt Warner then delivered what President Bingham called "Attack No. 1." His remarks were challenged by Mrs. E. L. Fernandez, who was in turn opposed by Sydney Rosenfeld and Dr. Henry M. Leipziger. The supporters of the star system seemed to find trouble in mustering enough speakers for their cause, but the applause was very evenly divided, for the believers in the system's uses far surpassed their opponents in their fund of humorous anecdotes. Mrs. Fernandez's stories were especially well received. She said that she had played many parts in her life, but had never made a hit yet. One of her hearers remarked that her record was certainly broken last night.

The members were a little backward when asked to speak from the floor, and Miss Bingham, after urging several in vain, put the question to the house. It was evident that the audience had been convinced that the abuses of the system far outweighed its uses, for only five hands went up for the uses.

LARGE BELMONT DINNER.

Mrs. O. H. P. Entertains at the St. Regis—Musicale Afterward.

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont gave a large dinner and musicale at the St. Regis last night. It was understood that this was intended to close the entertainments of the Belmonts preparatory to their departure for Europe.

The dinner was spread in the white marble banquet room. The tables were profusely decorated with pink roses with a huge rose bush for the centrepiece. Massive silver vases filled with roses carried out the decorative scheme.

After dinner the guests heard Liza Lehmann's musical setting of the Rubaiyat, the artists singing under the direction of Victor Harris being Mrs. Shannah Cummings, Miss Janet Spencer, Glenn Hall, and Herbert Witherspoon. Joseph Hollman played three 'cello solos and a fantasia from "Carmen," and M. Gilibert sang three modern and three old French songs.

Among the guests were Capt. and Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, Col. and Mrs. William Jay, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Thomas, J. Raynor Storrs Wells, Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Cruger, Miss Swan, Harold S. Vanderbilt, Mrs. W. B. Leeds, and Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds.

To Build for Seamen.

The Protestant Episcopal Society for Seamen has bought a site for headquarters, and will build as soon as funds are in hand. The location is not made public because the society hopes to buy adjoining property.

Lost articles found by advertising in The New York Times.—Adv.

A BEST MAN'S TRIALS.

Mailing 1,150 Wedding Announcements Was One of Them.

With a bulky pasteboard box under his left arm and a look of distress on his face, a man stood at Thirty-first Street and Broadway on Saturday night and awkwardly stuffed a handful of letters into a mail box. He wore evening clothes and a high hat. Hundreds of pleasure seekers were hurrying by. Suddenly the box slipped, the man made a frantic, vain grab, and half a thousand letters spread themselves on the pavement to make a carpet for the crowds.

Marveling at the appropriateness of his remarks, several men and women stopped to see what was going on. A policeman stopped, too.

"What's the trouble?" asked a benevolent-looking man.

"My brother got married to-night," blurted the now conspicuous hero of the open-air comedy, "and he gave me these announcements to mail. I've filled every mail box this side of Madison Square, and not half of 'em are gone yet."

"There's a branch Post Office around here in Thirty-second Street; why don't you mail 'em there?"

This suggestion was waved aside with a sorrowful sweep of the hand.

"First place I went was shut up—little basket at the door—wouldn't hold but twenty-five or thirty—I had eleven hundred and fifty."

Then the unfortunate brother of the bridegroom began to scramble to pick up the letters.

"It looked easy enough to mail letters," he commented, "but there wasn't anywhere to put 'em. Got married in a hotel down here, and I was best man. After it was all over—look out there, please, don't step on that pile of letters—he said to me: 'Wish you'd just drop those letters in the Post Office, Bill.' 'Sure,' I said, and he and his wife jumped into a cab and drove off.

"Then I went to the Thirty-second Street Post Office. The brute in there wouldn't open the door for me, and I had to punch a few into the basket. I started down Sixth Avenue and then came up Broadway. Every box I saw I filled. Had to go back to the hotel for two more loads, too."

By this time, with the help of two or three kind-hearted persons, the scattered letters had nearly all been recovered and put back in the pasteboard box. Then the policeman spoke.

"Say, yer blockin' up the walk here," he said, shaking his stick.

The almost tearful face of the amateur letter bearer was turned up toward the officer.

"Great Scott! You don't think I like to do this, do you?" he exclaimed in wrath.

"Yer blockin' up the walk; move on," stolidly replied the policeman.

The letter bearer grasped his burden tightly and sped on, looking keenly for boxes.

ELEPHANT'S FEAT OF MEMORY

Hadn't Done Tricks in 23 Years, but Remembered Them All.

Bazil, a fifty-year-old elephant, recently purchased by the Hippodrome, unhesitatingly went through a series of tricks yesterday which she had not performed in twenty-three years. "This," says the press agent, "was a test of pachydermic memory which corroborates all that tradition and history assume."

The test was brought about by an argument between Peter Barlow, an elephant trainer, and Dr. Martin J. Potter, a veterinary surgeon, which resulted in a wager of $500. The press agent says he actually saw the money pass from the hands of the doctor to the trainer.

Bazil was one of the first elephants brought to this country by P. T. Barnum. She was the charge of "Bob" Fryer in the Barnum circus. At that time Peter Barlow was only a boy bareback rider, but a fast friendship grew up between him and Bazil, so that she "executed all the boy's instructions with obedience and zeal."

In 1880 there came a sad parting, for Bazil was purchased by Fryer for his own circus in Australia. Two years later Fryer died, and poor Bazil was sold from one master to another, and did drudge work to which she was little accustomed. She was so big and strong that she often had to pull pole wagons out of the mud when other beasts had failed.

John H. Starin bought Bazil from Ringling Brothers, and she was installed on Glen Island. Thompson & Dundy then bought her for the Hippodrome. The moment she saw Peter Barlow, though she hadn't seen him for twenty-three years, she began to trumpet loudly and "flap her pendulous ears with gleeful vigor." The meeting was very affecting.

Peter Barlow said that he would bet Bazil would do over the old tricks she used to do for him. Dr. Potter smiled incredulously, and there followed a bet of $500 in more or less real money. Yesterday the feat of "pachydermic memory" was performed, Bazil going through her old tricks "with unvarying accuracy and punctuality," though she hadn't practiced them in twenty-three long years.

Bazil stood on her head and then on her hind legs, walked lame, waltzed, did a cake walk, rang a dinner bell, and did all her ancient stunts without a hitch.

FINANCES OF BIG CHURCHES.

St. Bartholomew's Receipts for 1905 Were Nearly $230,000.

St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church and the Brick Presbyterian Church distributed their year books for 1905 to their congregations yesterday. The report of St. Bartholomew's shows that this church went a little ahead of previous years in receipts, but the Brick Church showed a falling off from the figures of 1904, the reason being that the 1904 figures included a number of large gifts for the memorial buildings for Christ Church, on the west side, which is largely supported by Brick Church contributions.

The total receipts of St. Bartholomew's parish were close to $230,000 in the year which closed Nov. 1; $56,231 of this sum was received from pew rents, $37,773 represent collections at the church, donations, and receipts from various sources.

For the great parish house in East Forty-second Street $100,188 was received from offerings at church and chapel, from club dues, &c. The Rev. Leslie E. Learned, who was for nearly eight years in charge of the parish house, has resigned, and the Rev. Charles Breck Ackley, formerly a curate in Grace Church and a Chaplain of the Fire Department, succeeds him.

The receipts at the Brick Church for the last fiscal year, reported in the year book issued yesterday, were $167,106. The church gave about $60,000 last year to missionary and benevolent objects, besides its large contributions toward the support of the Church of the Covenant, on East Forty-second Street, and the Christ Church and parish house.

JANUARY IN BROOKLYN.

Time to Dig Out the Lawn Mower and Put Up the Window Screens.

One Brooklynite, whose home is in the far-suburban district, made these weather observations while on a short walk yesterday:

Three mosquitos (real) circling merrily over a puddle which undoubtedly was highly charged with malaria.

Any number of trees that had begun to bud.

Several lawns of green grass almost too long for the lawn mower.

Two butterflies, one dark brown and the other bright yellow.

A man sitting on the back steps smoking and reading in his shirt sleeves and with slippers on.

The safest insurance is a Hall's Safe Co. Safe. They are really Safe, giving perfect protection to any Company using them.
Fire and burglars absolutely discounted.
THE KINSEY, RAINIER & THOMSON CO.
SALES AGENTS,
393 BROADWAY,
Bet. White and Walker Sts., New York.
Telephone 4810-11-12 Franklin.

FREE HAND FOR FRANCE IN PUNISHING CASTRO

America Sure the Monroe Doctrine Will Be Respected.

IMMEDIATE MOVE UNLIKELY

M. Rouvier Will Await M. Taigny's Report and, Perhaps, the Result of the Moroccan Conference.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Convinced of the sincerity of the assurances received from France regarding her loyalty to the Monroe Doctrine and all that it involves, the Washington Government has given to the Paris Government a free hand in the execution of its programme for the solution of the Venezuelan problem.

The conferences on this phase of the question took place some time ago, and M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, has final assurance that the efforts of France to obtain proper treatment for her Chargé at Caracas will not be interpreted at Washington as in any way violating the Monroe Doctrine.

M. Taigny, the retiring French Chargé, who, it is believed, is now at Curaçao, will come to this country on his way home, and on his arrival in New York he will find an invitation from the French Ambassador to spend several days here, in order that M. Jusserand, on whom the burden of an important phase of the Venezuelan negotiations naturally falls, may have the benefit of the facts about the situation. It is not unlikely that M. Taigny will also see Secretary Root. When he was last in Washington, on his way to Caracas, he was the guest of honor at a large dinner given here by the French Ambassador, at which the entire Venezuelan Legation staff was present to meet him.

It is stated that the whereabouts of the French ships remain a mystery so far as the officials of the State Department and French Embassy are concerned. It is assumed, however, that they are daily in touch with the Ministry of Marine at Paris and are awaiting an opportune moment to take such action as their instructions may provide for.

At last accounts M. Taigny had not been able to decipher three long cablegrams received on board the Martinique, which contained important instructions from the Foreign Office. One of them directed him to await the arrival of a French man-of-war then on its way to La Guayra to take him away. M. Taigny went on board the French steamship to obtain these instructions, intending to return with them to Caracas and decipher them in the legation, where the cipher code is kept under close guard. He was not allowed to land, however, and it will be impossible for him to become acquainted with the nature of the instructions until his arrival in Washington, where he will have access to the embassy code.

The State Department at a late hour had received no advices from Minister Russell at Caracas.

Great interest is felt in diplomatic circles regarding the exact wording of a sentence found objectionable in the note of President Castro to M. Taigny. This sentence in substance referred to the presentation by M. Taigny of a note to the Venezuelan Government, and announced the complete severance of all relations until adequate explanation was made of conduct which was in effect described by President Castro as not customary among well-mannered nations.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—It appears certain that the French Government has resolved to take no action with regard to Venezuela until the full report of M. Taigny reaches the Foreign Office. This report will, it is expected, come by way of Washington, where M. Taigny will turn it over to M. Jusserand.

The question of demanding an extraordinary credit is held in abeyance for the present. According to authoritative information Premier Rouvier does not see the necessity at the present moment of using forcible means to obtain reparation for the insult to M. Taigny, and it is probable that he will mainly rely on the exercise of the influence of the United States with President Castro.

The desire to see in what direction the Moroccan conference will turn also forms a factor which restrains France from precipitately burdening herself with another difficult question, the solution of which is possible, and which might involve a delicate situation in connection with other powers having dealings with the Venezuelan Government.

Earthquake in Venezuela.

CARACAS, Friday, Jan. 19, via Trinidad, Jan. 21.—An earthquake was felt yesterday afternoon at Cumana, in the State of Bermudez. There was no damage.

DANGERS OF RACE PREJUDICE.

J. F. Morton, Jr., Fears It Will Undo This Country.

James F. Morton, Jr., a grandson of the Rev. Dr. S. F. Smith, author of "America," appeared in a lecture at the Alhambra Theatre, in Harlem, yesterday morning, for that larger patriotism which wipes out boundary lines and makes of all humanity one brotherhood.

Mr. Morton, who was successively a newsboy, bootblack, an organ blower, and an employe in a jelly factory, in order to work his way through Harvard University, has begun a series of lectures on sociological and other topics. His lecture yesterday was the first of the series, and he had chosen as his topic "The Curse of Race Prejudice."

The lecturer pointed to the recent outrages perpetrated upon the Jews in Russia as the bitter harvest of race prejudice, and declared that the seeds of those conditions were present in our own country and would lead to its undoing as a Nation unless checked in time. In the course of his lecture he announced that he had challenged Thomas Dixon, Jr., to a debate on the race question, and had failed to receive an answer. In the same breath he condemned the production of Mr. Dixon's play, "The Clansman," and the interference with the production of "Mrs. Warren's Profession," declaring the stopping of the latter play to be merely the result of a troubled public conscience that was afraid of the truth.

"We have all heard of the outrages that have been heaped on our brothers and sisters across the sea," said the lecturer. "Our first feeling has been indignation, and justly so, but there are phases of these outrages with which all of us are gravely concerned. If we examine into the subject more closely we will find that these phases are related to deep-lying causes of which we see examples in this very city and which unconsciously we may be aiding.

"Is there not in New York an anti-Semitism as strong as that which sent Dreyfus to Devil's Isand or the victims of Kishineff to a cruel death? We demand justice to the Jew, not as a Jew, but as a human being, as a brother. But until we cease to ask a man who his grandfather was, or what the color of his skin is, or his caste, we will have with us this canker that is gnawing out the heart of this Nation and every other nation on earth—the arrogant jingoism, the conception that our race has been endowed by heaven with certain extraordinary gifts and powers, and that by virtue of these we are destined to be the masters of other races.

"Until race prejudice is done away with peace congresses will meet in vain; after race prejudice is done away with peace congresses will no more be needed."

The lecturer said that the people of this country had the right to expect intervention by President Roosevelt to stop the Jewish massacres in Russia.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

LEAVITT—JAFFE.

Dora Jaffe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Jaffe of 64 East 122d Street, was married yesterday to Dr. Emanuel Leavitt of 703 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed at 78 Lenox Avenue by the Rev. Dr. Henry Morais. About 200 guests attended.

THE LUCKY CAVE MAN.

He Didn't Have to Ask for the Right to Work, Says Jack London.

Jack London, in a lecture at the Educational Alliance last night on "Revolution," compared the conditions under which the cave man lived with the conditions confronting the workingman of to-day, and gave the cave man all the better of the comparison.

"Consider the cave man," Mr. London said. "He wore his head tilted back like an ourang-outang and was a simple creature, living in a hostile environment. He had to fight off carnivorous animals and do the best he could, but he had plenty of time to loaf. He went hungry some of the time, but there never was a cave man who went hungry all the time.

"If he woke up hungry he picked up his club and sallied forth. Either he climbed trees and gathered nuts or hunted or fished or dug for roots. He was able, more or less, to satisfy his hunger. There was nobody between him and his work.

"The toiler of to-day is less fortunate. When he wakes up hungry, if he is lucky enough to have a place to sleep, he has got to go out and ask some third party for the right to work. If he can't find somebody to let him work he must starve.

"The cave children, too, had a real childhood when their wants were supplied by their parents. They had a chance to frolic about and enjoy themselves. In the United States to-day there are 80,000 children working in textile mills alone, some of them at the tender age of five years."

The revolutionists now number 7,000,000 able-bodied men, Mr. London declared, all of them willing to fight for their principles. They were all workingmen, who asked no quarter and who said to the capitalistic class that they would extend none.

"We want all you have, every cent, they say," the speaker declared. "We mean the absolute destruction of the social conditions of to-day. We have strong hands."

A feature of the evening was the musical programme, for there was a concert to round out the lecture. There are some talented musicians on the east side, and several of the numbers would have been well received almost anywhere.

JOHN L. THE VICTOR.

He's a Black Cat—Downs a Bulldog and Wrecks a Restaurant.

"John L." a big black cat, wrecked the Keystone Restaurant of "Spike" Robinson, a lightweight prizefighter, in East 125th Street, last night, smashing stacks of dishes, overturning coffee urns and restaurant paraphernalia, and putting to flight twenty or more patrons.

The trouble started, when "Dick" Lauer sauntered in with a bulldog. "John L." was asleep in the kitchen. The dog quickly found the cat and hostilities began. It was not long before the bulldog dashed out of the kitchen with the cat after him.

Dishes that were neatly piled struck the floor with a crash. Glasses and pitchers were smashed to bits. The dog dashed around the lunchroom, trying to escape, and sprang upon the counter, spilling a plate of soup over two young women. The cat pursued him, and within a few seconds the counter was swept clean of jellies, custards, and pies. Some one opened the door, and the dog rushed out.

Dr. George A. Armstrong of 142 West Thirty-fourth Street, who was in the crowd which collected outside, cauterized the wounds of "Spike" Robinson and two other men, who were bitten in trying to end the fight. When Robinson reentered the restaurant, "John L." had gone to sleep again by the kitchen fire.

EXPLOSION WRECKS HOTEL.

Boiler of the Windermere, Chicago, Blows Up—One Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—The Windermere Hotel, Fifty-sixth Street and Cornell Avenue, was partly wrecked early this morning, when one of the three boilers in the basement exploded, killing the engineer of the hotel heating plant, who was buried beneath the wreckage.

One of the hotel guests, a woman, was severely injured, and the other 150 guests became panic-stricken. A four-story apartment building at 5,538 and 5,540 Cornell Avenue, directly across the alley in the rear of the hotel, was partly wrecked and four families narrowly escaped injury from débris which was blown through the windows.

The first floor at the northeast end of the hotel and several rooms on the second floor were wrecked by the force of the explosion, which hurled débris through the windows for more than 100 feet.

The hotel people estimate the damage at $15,000. After the explosion Mr. Defree informed the guests of the hotel that accommodation in hotels in the neighborhood would be provided for them by the management.

MRS. CARTER AS JOAN OF ARC.

She Will Appear in the Parker Play, Following One by Belasco.

Mrs. Leslie Carter's répertoire is to have two important additions next season. She will appear in the new play that David Belasco is now writing for her, and in addition she will be seen as Joan of Arc.

This Joan of Arc play is the same which Beerbohm Tree is to produce at His Majesty's Theatre in London. It is by Louis N. Parker. Mr. Belasco bought the American rights of the piece about three weeks ago. It has not yet been quite determined when this play will be produced, but the probability is that it will be presented early next Spring, and will follow the new Belasco drama.

THREE STARS TOGETHER.

What was called a "grand combination concert" was given yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. Those who combined in it were Raoul Pugno, pianist; Miss Marie Hall, violinist, and Josef Hollman, 'cellist. The last-named appeared for the first time in New York publicly on his present visit to this country. The public seemed to be rather backward in embracing this opportunity to hear three stars at once, all for one price of admission, and the audience was small. Beethoven's trio in D major, Op. 70, No. 1, opened the concert, and its performance in such a large hall was quite inappropriate and wholly ineffective. It was well played by the three artists, though Mr. Pugno is rather a violent partner in ensemble playing of this sort. Mr. Hollman showed his wonderfully big, rich, and smooth tone in a set of variations by Boëllmann, and Miss Hall and Mr. Pugno played César Franck's noble and beautiful sonata; Mr. Pugno had solos for the piano in a group of Chopin pieces; Miss Hall solos for the violin in Wilhelmj's arrangement of Schubert's song, "Ave Maria," and Paganini's "Witches' Dance." Finally Messrs. Pugno and Hollman played Chopin's polonaise for 'cello and piano, and all the available combinations of the three were thus exhausted.

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BIG MEETING IN WASHINGTON

President Roosevelt's Efforts to End the Barbarities of the Czar's Government Approved.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—A big mass meeting of citizens of Washington was held in Belasco's Theatre to-night to express sentiments on the atrocities in Russia. Senators Patterson of Colorado, Overman of North Carolina, and Clark of Arkansas and Representatives Sulzer and Bennet of New York, Rainey of Illinois, Hinshaw of Nebraska, Taylor of Alabama, Moon of Pennsylvania, and Trimble of Kentucky, and Associate Justice Stafford of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia occupied seats on the platform. Representative William Sulzer presided. He said:

"We arraign the Government of the Czar to-night before the bar of civilization for great crimes against a common humanity," he said in opening the proceedings. "The civilized world is stunned and shocked and grieved by the inhuman barbarities and appalling atrocities which have been going on for the past two years in Russia. There has been nothing like it in all the history of the world, not during the horrors of the dark ages, and humanity to-day stands aghast, mortified and horrified."

Representative Rainey in the course of his speech said:

"In the opening years of this the greatest of all the centuries the Grand Dukes and their followers who support the tottering throne of the Romanoffs have resorted to the old methods, and this time they are inflaming the populace against the helpless Jews—and already the blood of 100,000 Jews cries out for vengeance. The time may be near at hand when an instrument may be raised up to execute upon the men who are responsible for these inhuman butcheries the old doctrine—an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth."

Representative Moon of Pennsylvania declared that the story of atrocities would stagger credulity, and that the assemblage voiced united and emphatic protest against crimes that "threatened the very stability of twentieth century Christian civilization," but added that there was no thought of extreme measures.

Representative Charles A. Towne of New York presented resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, denouncing "these terrible atrocities as great crimes against a common humanity that must be stopped and stopped at once and for al ltime to come, by the Russian Government," approving all that President Roosevelt has done and is doing, by virtue of his good offices, to cause a cessation of "these unspeakable crimes against the oppressed and the outraged Jews and Gentiles in Russia," and pledging him the support and approval of "every just, humane, liberty-loving, tolerant, and patriotic citizen of our country."

IN MEMORY OF MRS. RIIS.

Window Will Be Dedicated in Richmond Hill Church.

Jacob A. Riis is placing a window in the Church of the Resurrection in Richmond Hill, L. I., in memory of his wife, who died last year. The window, which was made in Munich, shows the Good Shepherd holding a lamb in His arms. That was Mrs. Riis's favorite picture. The inscription relates only that the window is in memory of Mrs. Riis, and gives the date of her birth and of her death.

The Rev. William P. Evans, rector of the church, will dedicate the Riis window next Sunday morning. Windows which are being placed in the church by Miss Ella J. Flanders in memory of her parents and by Mrs. Spender Browne in memory of her father will also be dedicated. A window in memory of Mrs. Riis will also be placed in the cathedral at Copenhagen, Denmark.

AID FOR HAMPTON.

Money for Negro Institute Pledged After a Meeting in Church.

There was a meeting in the interests of Hampton Institute last night in the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street. The church was crowded with the well-wishers of the institute, and a large sum was pledged to it. After the religious services the Rev. E. L. Chichester and Dr. Schieffelin made addresses.

The feature of the meeting was the singing of old plantation melodies by a quartet of Hampton students.

The Rev. E. L. Chichester, in describing the work at Hampton, said that when Gen. Armstrong founded the institute he believed that the black race must look forward and aid in the development of the Nation. Continuing, he said:

"Gen. Armstrong believed thoroughly in rousing race pride. He recognized the negro's musical gift and taught him to be proud of his songs. At Hampton the negro is not educated away from work."

Dr. Schieffelin said in part:

"Thomas Nelson Page says that in 100 years there will be 80,000,000 negroes in the United States. It is such work as that done at Hampton that will make good negroes for the wealth and well being of the Nation. To-day they pay taxes on $6,500,000 of property and own $25,000,000 worth of property."

FOR THE WORKING WOMEN.

Mrs. Stokes and Others Speak at the "People's Meeting."

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, the Rev. Dr. MacArthur, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. J. G. Phelps Stokes, and Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch spoke yesterday afternoon on "Working Women's Wrongs" at the "people's meeting" at the Baptist Church of the Epiphany.

Mrs. Stokes attracted as much interest as any of the speakers. She said that a great deal of the misery of the working girls would be avoided if the stockholders were willing to forego a few cents on each dividend. Speaking of the discontent of the working women, she said:

"A great deal of this discontent is due not merely to any specific actual wrongs, but to a rankling sense of injustice caused by the feeling of the absolute indifference of employers and other people that they deal with. I know that from my own experience of twelve years in a factory."

Some amusement was created by a remark in Dr. MacArthur's speech that some of the meanest women—if there are any mean women—are those who have come up from the lower classes of society, and who, forgetting that they were once employes themselves, are disposed to domineer over those under them. Nearly everybody in the church looked at Mrs. Stokes. She merely smiled broadly.

THE OLD GUARD GETS READY.

Polishing Up Swords, Brasses, and Glasses for Its Ball on Friday.

Swords, brasses, and glasses are being carefully polished by the members of the Old Guard, who will appear in full regalia at the annual ball at Madison Square Garden on Friday night.

Among the guests who will be received by Gen. John T. Cutting, the new commandant, are members of the Persian Legation at Washington, Gen. Fred D. Grant and staff, Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan and staff, Col. Asa Bird Gardiner and members of the Society of 1812, and a platoon of Highland pipers from the Caledonian Club. The proceeds will be applied to the building fund for a new Old Guard armory.

SIR JAMES P. MILLER DEAD.

Owned Two Derby Winners—Married Lord Curzon's Sister.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Sir James Percy Miller, Bart., who was well known in racing and military circles, died to-day. He won the Derby twice—in 1890 with Sainfoin and in 1903 with Rock Sand.

He was born in 1864 and succeeded his father in the baronetcy in 1887. In 1893 he married the Hon. Eveline Mary Curzon, third daughter of the fourth Lord Scarsdale and a sister of Lord Curzon of Kedleston, ex-Viceroy of India. He served from 1885 to 1892 in the army and in the Imperial Yeomanry in the South African war. He was Master of the Northumberland and Berwickshire Hunt.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles A. Silliman.

Charles A. Silliman, oldest but one of the Trustees of Columbia University, died in Troy, N. Y., on Saturday night. His death resulted from a cold contracted at a meeting of the Columbia Trustees last week. Mr. Silliman was 76 years old. A son, Harper Silliman, and a sister, Mrs. F. J. Parmenter, survive him.

Mr. Silliman was a native of Troy. He was graduated from Columbia in 1859, and, declining a place on the Columbia Faculty, taught in Brooklyn for three years. He was admitted to the bar after a law course at Columbia. He operated a barge line for many years between New York and Troy. He was Dock Commissioner under Mayor Hewitt. He was a member of the New York Historical Society, the New England Society, and the Masonic order.

Mr. Silliman was married twice, first to Miss Mary Rossiter of Brooklyn, and in 1883 to Mary Elizabeth Harper, daughter of Joseph W. Harper, the publisher.

Capt. Edward Delfosse.

Capt. Edward Delfosse, a veteran sea Captain of the West Indian and South American trade, died of pneumonia at his home in Brooklyn last Saturday. He was 65 years of age. Capt. Delfosse was born in Kingston, Jamaica, and during his career on the Atlantic commanded many famous vessels. It was said of him that no man on the Atlantic knew more of the West Indian and South American ports.

Capt. Delfosse was an intimate friend of Count de Lesseps, and constructed for that famous engineer the breakwater for the Panama Canal at Aspinwall. However, he was always opposed to the Panama route for the canal, and contended that the Atlantic and Pacific would never be connected by that scheme.

At the beginning of the Spanish-American war the Navy Department asked Capt. Delfosse to take charge of the pilots of the American fleet, but on account of his health he was compelled to decline. Four daughters and two sons survive him. The funeral will be held at the Delfosse home, 5,525 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, at 1 P. M. to-day.

Darius E. Newell.

Darius E. Newell, 61 years old, formerly well known in the wholesale lumber business, died suddenly at his home, 557 West 124th Street, Friday, of a hemorrhage. He was born in this city, educated in the College of the City of New York, and as a young man entered the wholesale lumber business, and finally became a member of the firm of D. C. Newell & Co. He retired several years ago. A widow, three sons, and a daughter survive him. Funeral services will be held at his late residence at 11 A. M. today, and the interment will be at Yonkers.

Dr. William B. Neftel.

Dr. William B. Neftel, who was born in Riga in 1830, died on Saturday at his home, 16 East Forty-eighth Street. He was educated in his native city, and took up the study of medicine later at the University of St. Petersburg. He married Nadine, Princess of Georgia, granddaughter of the late King George XIII. Dr. Neftel in the Crimean campaign was Surgeon to the Russian Imperial Guards. In 1885, six years later, he came to the United States.

Obituary Notes.

ORATOR F. WOODWARD of Leroy, N. Y., patent medicine manufacturer, died yesterday at Hot Springs, Ark., where he had gone for the benefit of his health.

GUSTAV SCHENCK died yesterday at the age of 70 in the Albany Apartments, 224 West Fifty-second Street, where he lived with his brother-in-law, Robert Townsend. He was a member of the Confederate Veterans' Camp of New York and of the New York Southern Society.

Miss FANNIE E. WRIGHT died at Nassau, Bahama Islands, on Jan. 13. She was the daughter of the late Charles W. Wright and Eliza Jane Wright-Buskey. The funeral will take place to-morrow at her home, 157 West Seventy-eighth Street.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

New England—Rain Monday, colder in extreme west portion; Tuesday clearing and much colder, fresh to brisk southeast winds.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware—Rain Monday, colder at night; Tuesday fair and decidedly colder, increasing south winds, shifting to west.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Rain Monday, turning to snow or sleet by night, with a cold wave; Tuesday clearing and cold, high northwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	32	47	4 P. M.	37	55
6 A. M.	32	47	6 P. M.	35	55
9 A. M.	34	45	9 P. M.	35	50
12 M.	38	49	12 P. M.	36	50

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 50; for the corresponding date last year it was 35; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 48; at 8 P. M. it was 52; maximum temperature, 55 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 44 degrees at 4 A. M.; humidity, 76 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 90 per cent. at 8 P. M.

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SOME of the most important of recent transactions in acreage have been conducted through this office. They have been important to the seller, the buyer, the broker, and to the surrounding territory; they have been profitable to all concerned; they were made possible by the ability to bring to a focus all the interests represented; by the ability to see into the future and recognize the possibilities and probabilities of development.
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To Restore Washington's Church.

Gen. James Grant Wilson of 621 Fifth Avenue has undertakep to raise $1,000 on this side of the Atlantic to be devoted, with $2,000 more, to the restoration of the tower and the hanging of a set of chimes at Purleigh Church, in Essex, England. This is the church of which the Rev. Lawrence Washington, an ancestor of George Washington, was rector from 1632 to 1643. Donations may also be sent direct to the present incumbent, the Rev. R. T. Love, Purleigh Rectory, Malden County, Essex.

MARRIED.

HARPER—BACON.—Saturday, Jan. 20, at the Church of the New Jerusalem, New York City, by the Rev. Julian Kennedy Smyth, Mabel Simpkins, daughter of Dr. Gorham Bacon, to Richard March Hoe Harper.
Boston papers please copy.

DIED.

ASCHER.—Regina, beloved wife of Simon Ascher and mother of Herbert S. Ascher, Saturday morning, Jan. 20th, in her 47th year.
Funeral from residence, Monday, Jan. 22, 10 A. M.

BLANKENBURG.—On Jan. 20, 1906, at her late residence, 1,025 Garden St., Hoboken, N. J., Eva R., wife of Albert C. Blankenburg and daughter of the late John D. and Louisa Jackson.
Funeral private. European papers please copy.

FARNELL.—On Sunday, Jan. 21, 1906, Jane Elizabeth, beloved wife of Alfred F. Farnell.
Funeral services at her late residence, 96 Garf

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LETTERS OF CREDIT.

ELECTIONS INTERFERE WITH ENGLISH BUSINESS

Fewer New Orders Reported from Manufacturing Centres.

COTTON TRADE MORE ACTIVE

Prices for Finished Iron and Steel Continue to Rise—No New Orders for Steamships.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Times in its financial supplement to-morrow will say:

"Business has been interfered with to some extent by the elections, but the general conditions are not otherwise changed. The manufacturing reports show that new orders are of indifferent volume, but plenty of work has been on hand.

"The grain markets were generally strong early in the week, but the closing days showed an easier tendency. Seeds and seed oils have generally declined.

"The cotton trade has developed much greater activity in manufactured goods, with satisfactory prices. Yarns have been bought to cover current requirements. The raw material is higher.

"Competition in the London colonial wool sales has been good and prices generally have been firm. The provincial markets have also been firm. Manufacturers as a rule are well employed. The week's new business is of satisfactory volume.

"Pig iron and hematite are lower, but this has not affected finished iron and steel products, in which the tendency of prices continues upward.

"Three steamers building on the northeast coast have been sold in Germany, but no new orders for steamships are reported from the Clyde.

"The prices of copper, tin, and lead broke materially in the past week, but they closed with a moderate recovery from the lowest points reached."

MONEY VERY CHEAP IN PARIS.

Bourse Steady, but No Activity—Russian Industrials Advance.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The fortnightly settlement passed easily, money being very cheap owing to the fact that the proceeds of the Russian Treasury bills sold here remain in the hands of the issuing banks. The general improvement in the monetary situation is accentuated by the action of the Imperial Bank of Germany in reducing the discount rate.

The conciliatory disposition of the German and French delegates at the opening of the Algeciras Conference produced a favorable impression, but while the market is steady there is no activity. Most operators prefer to await the outcome of the conference before entering on new commitments.

M. Fallières's election to the Presidency was well received, but produced little effect, as it was generally expected. French rentes have improved about ¼.

Russian Government funds are quiet and firm. Russian industrials have advanced, especially Sosnowice and Hartmans, on covering by shorts. Spanish and Turkish have risen about half a point. Other foreign Government stocks are practically unchanged. Spanish rails are firm.

The feature in the bank department is the strength of Ottoman Bank shares, which are actively dealt in at a substantial advance on the report of an important transaction with the Turkish Government.

Rio Tintos show great weakness. The recent improvement in the South African market has subsided, as London has sent selling orders which are attributed to the unfavorable influence of the English general election.

According to the official returns of the French Treasury for 1905 there was an increased revenue of about 65,000,000f. over the budgetary estimates and of 56,000,000f. over the general proceeds of taxation for the previous year.

BERLIN BOERSE DEPRESSED.

Fear of Trouble at Algeciras Produces Extreme Nervousness.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—The depression evident last week upon the Boerse has continued during the present week in an even more intense degree. Business has been extremely limited.

The chief source of pressure lies in apprehensions concerning the Moroccan Conference. It is feared that all manner of incidents may arise at Algeciras, and it is this fear that has reduced the industrial stock market to a condition of extreme nervousness, sensitive to the slightest and most sensational reports.

There have also been other political factors, such as the treaty difficulties between Germany and the United States and the reported secession of Italy from the Triple Alliance, all of which reacted in a highly unfavorable manner upon business.

With regard to the negotiations with America, it is apprehended that failure to come to a commercial understanding may exercise an injurious influence upon the political relations of Germany and the United States.

The general depression has, moreover, only been confirmed by the consistently discouraging news from Russia, notably by the recent announcement that a number of railway lines were closed to traffic.

The Imperial Bank's reduction of the discount rate is regarded as justified by the improvement in the financial situation since the beginning of the year. The Bank's position in the week ended Jan. 15 improved to the extent of 230,000,000 marks, as compared with an improvement of 153,000,000 marks in the corresponding period of last year. The total stock of bills and securities in hand only exceeds last year's figures by 126,700,000 marks, while the deposits, which now amount to 558,000,000 marks, exceed last year's total by 26,000,000 marks. The situation may therefore be regarded as having assumed a normal aspect.

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COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $3,200,000.00.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS.

PAY FOR RICHMOND'S MAIL.

National and City Governments About to Agree on Ferriage.

The New York City Government and the National Government have been squabbling about how much should be paid for carrying the mails to Staten Island by the new municipal ferry system. Representatives of the two Governments have been sparring since the ferries began running, before election. The city's first price has been beaten down until now it is said that probably a figure will be agreed on by both sides within a few weeks.

As part of a railway service the old ferry company received about $640 a year for carrying the mails to Staten Island on its boats. Upon the inauguration of the municipal ferry system, Dock Commissioner Featherson notified V. J. Bradley, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, that the Government must send its own men to take charge of the mails, and that the wagons must pay toll just like any others.

It was argued by the city that it had to pay just as much as anybody else for sending its mail matter, and that the United States should pay the city for services needed by it.

After much argument, the city agreed to transport the mails under the old scale of prices until a settlement could be reached. Mr. Bradley figured it out that to pay the regulation tolls demanded by the city would cost the Government $4,700 annually, or nearly eight times what it had cost under the old system. After more argument between Washington and New York, the city cut its price to less than half. This was also refused. But now Supt. Bradley expects an agreement soon.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..7:18|Sun sets..5:05|Moon rises...5:19

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:30	6:11	11:59	
Governors Island	5:53	6:30	..	12:30
Hell Gate	7:46	8:23	..	2:02

Arrived—Sunday, Jan. 21.

SS Umbria, Liverpool, Jan. 13.
SS Brooklyn, Naples, Jan. 5.
SS Santiago, Nassau, Jan. 17.
SS Maracas, Grenada, Jan. 14.
SS Tennyson, Barbados, Jan. 15.
SS Seguranca, Havana, Jan. 16.
SS City of Savannah, San Juan, Jan. 16.
SS Jefferson, Norfolk, Jan. 20.
SS Benefactor, Philadelphia, Jan. 20.
SS American, San Francisco, Nov. 25.
SS Castleventry, Huelva, Jan. 6.
SS Goldsboro, Philadelphia, Jan. 20.
SS Wearside, Tampico, Jan. 10.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*K. Wilhelm II., Bremen	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Homer, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Hostilius, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

*Majestic, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Sicilia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Alene, Haiti	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cubana, Matanzas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Excelsior, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Huron, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Dacia	Hamburg	Dec. 31
Jersey City	Swansea	Jan. 2
Hudson	Havre	Jan. 6
Reliance	Liverpool	Jan. 4
Ponce	Porto Rico	Jan. 14
La Bretagne	Havre	Jan. 13
Caledonia	Glasgow	Jan. 13
Sicilia	Naples	Jan. 6
Minnetonka	Southampton	Jan. 13
Moltke	Hamburg	Jan. 13
Zeeland	Antwerp	Jan. 13
Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Jan. 13
Slavonia	Gibraltar	Jan. 12
Main	Bremen	Jan. 13
Cevic	Liverpool	Jan. 12
Ormley	Hull	Jan. 8
Hubert	Barbados	Jan. 14
El Valle	Galveston	Jan. 12
Venetia	Kingston	Jan. 17

DUE TO-MORROW.

United States	Copenhagen	Jan. 11
Sloterdyk	Rotterdam	Jan. 9
Allianca	Colon	Jan. 16
El Paso	New Orleans	Jan. 18
Maracaibo	Curacao	Jan. 15
Monterey	Havana	Jan. 20
Bayamo	Tampico	Jan. 16
Uller	Demerara	Jan. 7

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Prinzess Irene	Gibraltar	Jan. 11
El Dia	Galveston	Jan. 18

DUE THURSDAY.

Deutschland	Hamburg	Jan. 18
Grangense	Para	Jan. 13
Comus	New Orleans	Jan. 20

Reported by Wireless.

SS Minnetonka, incoming, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Siasconset, Mass., at 8 P. M. yesterday, when 70 miles east of Nantucket. Due at her pier about 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Caledonia, incoming, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Siasconset, Mass., at 9 A. M. yesterday, when 130 miles east of Nantucket. Due at her pier about 8:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Moltke, incoming, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Cape Race, Newfoundland, at 7:30 A. M. yesterday, when 150 miles south of that point. Due in New York to-morrow.

SS Zeeland, incoming, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Sable Island, Nova Scotia, at 4:30 A. M. yesterday, when 80 miles southeast of that point.

SS La Bretagne, incoming, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Siasconset, Mass., at 5 A. M. yesterday, when 80 miles east of Nantucket. Due at her pier about 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Allianca, incoming, was reported by De Forest wireless 180 miles south of Cape Hatteras at 10:30 A. M. yesterday.

SS City of Columbus, incoming, was reported by De Forest wireless 210 miles south of Sandy Hook at 8 A. M. yesterday.

SS Philadelphia, incoming, was reported by De Forest wireless 180 miles south of Sandy Hook at 8:30 A. M. yesterday. Due at her pier about 8 A. M. to-day.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Philadelphia, at Southampton, Jan. 21.
SS Celtic, at Naples, Jan. 20.
SS Carmania, at Queenstown, Jan. 21.
SS Ethiopia, at Moville, Jan. 21.
SS Trent, for New York, at Plymouth, Jan. 21.

Sailed.

SS Campania, from Queenstown, Jan. 21.
SS New York, from Cherbourg, Jan. 20.
SS Astoria, from Moville, Jan. 20.
SS Finland, from Dover, Jan. 21.
SS Statendam, from Boulogne, Jan. 20.
SS Pretoria, from Dover, Jan. 21.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company
Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds
Due February 1, 1922.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of the Trust Agreement dated December 1, 1881, by and between the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company and The New England Trust Company, the following Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds due February 1, 1922, of said Railroad Company, issued under said trust agreement, have been drawn for payment, viz.:

One hundred and four (104) bonds for $1,000 each, Numbers

119	1331	2552	3061	3898	5065	5920	7079
156	1590	2584	3176	3958	5158	5931	7169
157	1563	2616	3191	4018	5256	6068	7222
263	1763	2619	3214	4026	5543	6216	7303
517	1839	2719	3478	4184	5587	6524	7397
728	1844	2827	3496	4234	5640	6649	7431
729	2029	2855	3542	4510	5655	6715	7444
747	2230	2943	3500	4556	5697	6809	7521
799	2239	2945	3563	4697	5698	6817	7528
802	2286	2960	3597	4765	5818	6858	7535
813	2296	3016	3737	4834	5865	6994	7597
1215	2840	3017	3755	4884	5869	7019	7709
1231	2428*	3048	3854	5044	5914	7045	7865

And Twenty-five (25) bonds for $100 each, Numbers

011	0311	0626	0953	01261	01302	01748
070	0340	0807	0909	01262	01515	01749
0201	0450	0831	01027	01373	01676	01773
0281	0560	0915	01176			

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be purchased at par by the payment of the principal sum thereof, on presentation and delivery of the same to the undersigned Trustee, at its office, 85 Devonshire Street, on the first day of February, 1906, from which date interest upon said bonds will cease, in conformity with the terms of the trust agreement.

THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee
By D. R. WHITNEY, President.
Boston, Mass., January 20, 1906.

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
49 Wall St.
Capital, Surplus & Profits, $8,500,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
ANTON A. RAVEN, Vice-Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second V.-Pres.
CHARLES BAKER, Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Treasurer.
JAMES F. McNAMARA, Ass't Sec'y.
JACOB C. KLINCK, Ass't Treas.
DIRECTORS:
William L. Bull, William Carpender, D. Crawford Clark, Henry W. DeForest, Haley Fiske, Charles R. Henderson, Robert Hoe, William H. Hollister, Brayton Ives, Morris K. Jesup, Edward B. Judson, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Robert H. McCurdy, Bradley Mastin, D. O. Mills, E. D. Morgan, Richard Mortimer, John E. Parsons, Henry C. Perkins, Charles M. Pratt, Anton A. Raven, Norman B. Ream, John L. Riker, William Schall, jr., J. Edward Simmons, John W. Simpson, Francis S. Smithers, John T. Terry, E. R. Thomas, Geo. Henry Warren.

Dividends.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

January 16th, 1906.

107th Dividend of the New York National Exchange Bank.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a quarterly dividend of two (2) per cent. was declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable Feb. 1st, 1906.

Transfer books will be closed from January 21st, 1906, to February 1st, 1906, inclusive.

ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

192D SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND. ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a regular semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. and an extra dividend of One-half of One Per Cent., in cash, payable March 1, 1906, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business January 31st, 1906.

For the purpose of the above dividend the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, January 31st, and remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, February 21st, 1906. A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.

New York, January 17, 1906.

AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY.

42 Broadway, New York, January 18th, 1906.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) was declared, payable February 26th, 1906, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. Thursday, January 25th, 1906. Transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M. Thursday, January 25th, 1906, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Tuesday, February 13th, 1906.

A. H. MELIN, Secretary & Treasurer.

BUTTE ELECTRIC & POWER COMPANY.

30 Broad St., New York, January 15, 1906.

EIGHTEENTH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

The regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 PER SHARE upon this company's preferred capital stock will be paid February 1, 1906, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, January 27, 1906, to whom cheques will be mailed. P. E. BISLAND, Treasurer.

THE PULLMAN COMPANY.

DIVIDEND NO. 156.

A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE from net earnings has been declared payable Feb. 15th to stockholders of record at close of business Jan. 31st, 1906. Checks will be mailed. A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.

Chicago, Jan. 20, 1906.

BAD CROP WEATHER ABROAD.

Wheat Acreage in Europe Below Last Year's—Spain's Outlook Good.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The foreign crop report of the Department of Agriculture for December shows that over large areas of Europe the prevailing characteristics were unseasonably warm weather and excessive humidity. Late sowings were unusually extensive, and some anxiety is felt concerning them.

Great Britain's Winter wheat area has been extended. The acreage, however, is diminished as compared with last year. The growing crops have an improved appearance.

The wheat area in France is the average. Rye and barley are looking specially well. Spain's crops are in satisfactory condition.

Germany has had unfavorable weather conditions throughout the season. In Roumania Winter cereals have germinated well. The wheat area is about 15 per cent. short of last year. The 1905 crop is now estimated at from 50,000,000 to 55,000,000 bushels. The bulk, it is said, is out of condition.

No important definite news regarding the condition of Winter-sown cereals in Russia is reaching the outside world.

THE DUTCH GOOD CUSTOMERS.

Holland and Belgium Fourth in List of Trade with America.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Exports from the United States to the Netherlands in 1905 amounted to $73,000,000, and our imports from the Netherlands to $22,000,000. Our exports to Belgium in the same year were $38,500,000, and imports from that country $26,000,000. The Netherlands and Belgium rank next to the United Kingdom, Germany, and France in importance as markets for products of the United States. The Netherlands and Belgium are great gateways through which large quantities of merchandise pass to and from Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and parts of France.

Copper exports to the Netherlands in 1905 aggregated $20,000,000, while the largest item of the imports was $9,000,000 of diamonds. Cotton exports to Belgium were valued at $6,250,000; rubber imports from that country at $4,500,000, and diamonds and other precious stones at $4,500,000.

Railway Steel Spring Co.

First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds
(Latrobe Plant)

Total Issue $4,500,000.

Principal payable January 1921. Interest payable January and July.
Denomination, $1000.
Privilege of registration as to principal.
Redeemable on any interest date at 105. Sinking Fund, $135,000 annually.

In addition to the Latrobe Plant, the Company owns, free of encumbrance, and has in active operation ten other plants. Its net liquid assets exceed $4,100,000.

Its net earnings, **exclusive of earnings of the Latrobe Plant,** have from its organization, a period of more than three and one-half years, averaged more than $1,600,000 annually. The earnings of the Latrobe Plant alone will, it is estimated, largely exceed the interest and sinking fund requirements of these bonds. The company has from its organization paid annual dividends of 7% upon its preferred stock, and during the year 1905 paid 4% upon its common stock.

We have sold $3,000,000 of the above mentioned bonds and offer the remaining $1,500,000 of them at **96½** and accrued interest, subject to advance in price, and recommend them for investment.

Special circular and copies of the mortgage upon application.

Harvey Fisk & Sons,
NEW YORK BOSTON

1860—1906
UNITED FIREMEN'S INSURANCE CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA
STATEMENT, JANUARY 1st, 1906

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Bonds and Stocks	$1,181,932.00	Reserve for Reinsurance	$1,309,884.09
Mortgages (all first liens)	328,452.00	Reserve for Losses	33,055.79
Real Estate	172,500.00	Reserve for Taxes, etc.	12,379.48
Loans on Collaterals	63,000.00		$1,355,319.36
Cash in Banks and Office	66,318.27		
Interest and Rents accrued	6,389.64		
Premiums in course of collection	71,725.60	CAPITAL STOCK	300,000.00
		NET SURPLUS	235,018.15
	$1,890,337.51		$1,890,337.51

President, ROBERT B. BEATH.
Vice President, JOSEPH L. CAVEN. Secretary, DENNIS J. SWEENY.
Assistant Secretaries, WM. G. WIBLE, HENRY A. KNABE.

DIRECTORS

ALFRED MOORE, HENRY B. TENER, WILLIAM WOOD, JAMES CAVEN, HOLSTEIN DE HAVEN, GEORGE B. BONNELL, JACOB E. RIDGWAY, LOUIS WAGNER, HARRY M. ROLIN.

WILLIAM S. BANTA, Agent Metropolitan District,
72 WILLIAM STREET.

$100,000
DALLAS ELECTRIC CORPORATION
First Mortgage Collateral Trust 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Due April 1, 1922. Interest April 1 and October 1.

The Corporation owns the largest part of the lighting business and practically all the street railway lines (53 miles) in the city of Dallas, Texas.

EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOV. 30th, 1905

Net	$354,348
Charges	182,357
Surplus	$171,991

PRICE 98 AND INTEREST YIELD 5.20%
DETAILS ON APPLICATION.

Clarke, Dodge & Co.
51 Wall St., New York

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY

solicits the accounts of corporations firms, and individuals, and invites correspondence or personal interviews.

Interest allowed on daily balances which are subject to check at sight.

Certificates of Deposit (time and demand) issued.

St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.

Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,700,000

John E. Borne, President.

Richard Delafield, Cord Meyer, James W. Tappin, Philip S. Babcock, } Vice-Presidents.
Arpad S. Grossmann, Treasurer.
Edmund L. Judson, Secretary.
Joseph N. Babcock, Trust Officer.

Meetings and Elections.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO THE CREDITORS OF EXPORT LUMBER Company:

A general meeting of the creditors of Export Lumber Company, a dissolved corporation, formerly existing as a corporation under the laws of the State of New York, is hereby called to be held at the office of the undersigned, in the Whitehall Building, No. 17 Battery Place, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 25th day of January, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts, shall be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver declared.

Dated New York, November 15, 1905.

WATERMAN A. TAFT,
Receiver of Export Lumber Co.

WHITSON AUTOPRESS COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Whitson Autopress Company will be held at the office of the Company, 114 Liberty Street, New York City, N. Y., on February 5th, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, amending the By-Laws, and authorizing the reduction of the Board of Directors from nine to five in number, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at 3 P. M. January 25th, 1906, and remain closed until 10 A. M. February 7th, 1906. OLIVER J. BLABER, Acting Sec'y.

SEYMOUR MORK, President.

THE PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY (of Chicago).

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Michigan Avenue and Adams Street, on Saturday, February 10th, 1906, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed, in accordance with the by-laws, at the close of business on Saturday, January 20th, 1906, and will reopen on Monday, February 12th, 1906.

GEORGE O. KNAPP, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the S. M. Robins Company will be held at 57 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, on the first Tuesday in February next at 4 o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

RALPH M. ROBINS, Secretary.

Dated January 15th, 1906.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Corporation of BENEDICT BROTHERS for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly come before said meeting will be held at the office of the Company, at No. 141 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, on Monday, February 5th, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon.

Dated January 22d, 1906.

ALBERT BIHN, Secretary.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of Bagge & Sullivan Iron Works will be held on Monday, February 5, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon, at Room 614, 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

ERNEST BAGGE, President.

6% GUARANTEED PREFERRED SHARES

New York Realty Owners Co. shares, sold at $100 each in amounts $100 to $10,000, pay 3% semi-annually from date of issue. Business established ten years. Ten thousand checks paid for profits, with increased surplus, show results. Write for Booklet B.

New York Realty Owners Co.,
489 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

Meetings and Elections.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF BONDS issued under Consolidated First and Collateral Trust Mortgage of this Company to Title Guaranty & Trust Co. of Scranton, Penn., Trustee, dated Sept. 1, 1903, will be held at the office of this Company in the Land Title Bldg., Phila., Pa., on Wednesday, February 21, 1906, at 2 P. M., to vote for or against a proposal to request said Trustee to release from the lien of above-mentioned mortgage property not to exceed $75,000.00 in value, the proceeds of said sale to be expended on other property covered by said mortgage.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL & COKE COMPANY.
By A. G. EDWARDS, Secretary.

Office of
MAXWELL-BRISCOE, INCORPORATED
New York, January 6, 1906.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this corporation will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 317-319 West 59th Street, on Tuesday, January 30, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

K. C. PARDEE, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
4 Irving Place.
December 30, 1905.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office Monday, January 22d, 1906. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 6, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 23, 1906.

R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

TOLUCA ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO.
New York, January 10, 1906.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, 17 Battery Place, in the City of New York, at 4 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, January 23, 1906, for the election of Directors and such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

HENRY W. GOODRICH, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the VENETIAN ART GLASS COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 11th day of January, 1906, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation, under Section 57 of the Stock Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this eleventh day of January, one thousand nine hundred and six.

[Seal.] FRANK D. COLE,
Deputy Secretary of State.

LETTER ON
CALUMET & ARIZONA
Yields 8 Per Cent.
CAMP BIRD
Yields 12 Per Cent.
Now ready for distribution.
CATLIN & POWELL CO.,
25 Wall St., New York.
Telephone, 4488 Broad.

"GOLDFIELD AS I SAW IT"
A book containing valuable information concerning Nevada's great Gold District. Send order to-day, accompanied by 10 cents in stamps to
WILLIAM J. BREWER,
46 Maiden Lane, New York City.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, First Department.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine and report whether a rapid transit railway or railways for the transportation of persons and property, as determined by the board, ought to be constructed and operated.—Third Avenue Route.

Public notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, as amended, the undersigned Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners will apply to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the First Judicial Department, at a term thereof to be held at the Appellate Division Court House, Madison Avenue and 25th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of January, 1906, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners in the above entitled matter to determine and report after due hearing whether a railway or railways in the said city for the transportation of persons and property ought to be constructed and operated. The papers upon which the aforesaid application will be made are the petition of the said board dated the 5th day of October, 1905, and the affidavits and papers accompanying the same, all of which were filed in the office of the Clerk of said Appellate Division on or about the 6th day of October, 1905, and in addition thereto such other papers as shall be presented to the court by the said board.

A description of the route and the general plan of construction of the said railway or railways forms part of the papers filed as aforesaid with the said Clerk of the Appellate Division. The following is a brief and substantial synopsis of the said route in the County of New York: In the Borough of Manhattan: Lexington Avenue, from 129th Street to 86th Street; 42d Street, from Lexington Avenue to Park Avenue; 36th Street, from Lexington Avenue to Fifth Avenue; 35th Street, from Lexington Avenue to Fifth Avenue; Fifth Avenue, from 86th Street to 23d Street; Broadway, from Madison Square to Vesey Street; Vesey Street, from Broadway to Church Street; Church Street, from Vesey Street to Trinity Place; Trinity Place, from Church Street to Greenwich Street; Greenwich Street, from Trinity Place to Battery Park. In the Borough of the Bronx: From the Harlem River along Third and Morris Avenues to 149th Street; Park Avenue, from the Harlem River to 156th Street; Sedgwick Avenue, from Cromwell Creek to 164th Street.

The object of the aforesaid application is to obtain the appointment of Commissioners, who shall determine after public hearing of all parties interested whether such railway or railways ought to be constructed and operated, and shall report the evidence taken to said Appellate Division, together with a report of their determination, which report, if in favor of the construction and operation of such railway or railways (as this Board will ask that it shall be) shall, when confirmed by said court, be taken in lieu of the consent of the property owners along the line of said railway or railways.

Dated New York, January 4, 1906.

BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
By ALEXANDER E. ORR, President.
BION L. BURROWS, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, First Department.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine and report whether a rapid transit railway or railways for the transportation of persons and property, as determined by the board, ought to be constructed and operated.—Lexington Avenue Route.

Public notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, as amended, the undersigned Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners will apply to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the First Judicial Department at a term thereof, to be held at the Appellate Division Court House, Madison Avenue and 25th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of January, 1906, at one o'cl

THE SPECULATIVE SITUATION.

It does not satisfy the average speculator to be told that the market is advancing on conditions. He knows vaguely that conditions are supposed to underlie it, but he particularly wants to know who is bulling it. To him it is inconceivable that prices advance spontaneously. There is such a thing in the market as initiative—the initiative of individual operators, of groups of powerful speculators acting in accord, of private banking houses and of capitalists allied with this or that National bank, and it is on these points of leadership that the average investor wants to be enlightened. He cares more for the information that a bull pool has been formed in a certain stock than for a demonstration of the fact that another stock is selling below its intrinsic value.

And he is, perhaps, right. Beyond that point where prices begin to part company with investment values it is important to know the sources from which the market derives its bullish inspiration. To the question, "Who is bulling this market?" there must be some relevant answer. It is that without any very notable exceptions the so-called big interests of Wall Street are all going one way in the market, encouraging the speculation now in progress and supporting expectations of higher prices. Some of them, no doubt, are selling stocks quietly on a scale up, as prices advance, but until they have accomplished a much greater distribution of securities than has yet been discovered, their initiative will continue to be felt on the bull side.

It is a market that attracts liquidation on the part of those in whose hands stocks have been so long concentrated, but it has become so big and broad that it hardly shows their selling. An operator who is committed to the bull side was told the other day that certain very prominent speculators had unloaded a large line of stocks. "It makes no difference in this market who unloads," he said. "As fast as one crowd lets go another takes hold. It is a market on which you can sell almost any amount of stock without checking the advance."

The capacity of the market for taking stocks is really extraordinary. Last week about 200,000 shares of Union Pacific that could be accounted for were liquidated at an enormous profit by speculative followers of the advance, and all within a range of 3 per cent. The stock reached a new high record price last week, this enormous realizing notwithstanding, and the only conclusion that can be reached is that the buying has been of an uncommonly strong character. While this is perhaps the most prominent example of the market's power of absorption, it is but one instance of many.

The late Addison Cammack used to say: "The time to buy stocks is when the bank vaults are lined with them and the commission houses are all sold out; the time to sell them is when the bank vaults are bare and every commission house in Wall Street is loaded up." At the present time we are perhaps midway between these two extremes. Commission houses are carrying a great many stocks, their lines having increased very rapidly since the first of the year, but every broker who is talked to on the subject declares that he has facilities for carrying a great many more. There is, in fact, an enormous buying power still in reserve. On this subject it may be well to call attention to the fact that the facilities of brokers for carrying stocks are greater than ever before in the history of Wall Street. Their combined capital is greater than in 1901 or 1902, and they are in a position, therefore, to finance even a broader speculation than was witnessed in those years. Everything seems to point to a distribution of stocks at a higher range of prices, and, by the same signs, to a much broader and more general speculation than has yet been seen.

The prospect is almost cloudless.

It is a market to any one's liking. The low-priced railroad stocks at last are making headway. The high-priced stocks, for those who like them and can afford to trade in them, have lost none of their impetus. And of specialties, for such as yearn for the rapid action therein contained, there is an embarrassment of selection. It is a market, in other words, of greater breadth than has been seen at any time since this rise began nearly eighteen months ago. Prices are not as high as they were in 1901 and 1902. A very sagacious observer said last week: "Everybody seems to be saying that prices are high. I think if you eliminate a few such stocks as Reading, American Smelting, Tennessee Coal and Iron, Union Pacific, and the Hill railroads you will agree with me that prices are not nearly as high as we saw them four years ago, and the present prosperity is far beyond anything that was then foreseen."

One of the most encouraging features of the market last week was the further broadening of speculation in low-priced railroad stocks. The response that has been made by the general public to the initiative taken in this quarter of the market fully justifies the foresight of those who began some time ago to say that the cheaper railroad issues would be at once the safest and most popular outlet for increased speculative enthusiasm. The public is more attracted to these low-priced securities than to the high-priced stocks, and has taken hold of them in a very confident manner. Another point in favor of the low-priced stocks is that Wall Street's foreign following is more disposed to bull them than to follow the high-priced stocks any further. Professional Wall Street still clings to the high-priced issues, while the public shows its preference for the other group.

The Gould stocks came to the front last week in a manner to justify the hope that they will be given something like the prominence to which they are entitled. They have been for two years the most backward securities in the whole market. Recently there has been a change in their market management, understanding which Wall Street has been trading in them with greater freedom than heretofore. There is still room for much improvement in Missouri Pacific, a 5 per cent. stock selling around 106. The last bull campaign in the Gould stocks culminated on Sept. 10, 1902, with Missouri Pacific selling at 125½, Wabash common at 38¾, and Wabash preferred at 54½. It will be seen that they are still 10 to 20 points behind the market.

Toward the end of last week the United States Steel shares were again turned in real earnest to the bull side of the market, and on Saturday the preferred stock touched the high record price of 113¼. So long as Steel preferred, a seasoned 7 per cent. preferred industrial, loitered around 108 and 109, it seemed inconsistent to bull the common stock above 45. Now that the preferred stock is beginning to show pronounced improvement, further operations on the bull side of the common stock would seem entirely feasible. It is believed by the best authorities that the preferred stock ought to sell around 120.

The Pennsylvania group of stocks also improved its market position. These securities are easy to bull theoretically, having much merit and being out of line with the standards of value prevailing in the general market, but they are very slow. There is a superstition that Pennsylvania is the last stock to have its rise in a bull market. It has, indeed, often brought up the rear of a big advance in the general list. It will be surprising if this bull market culminates with Pennsylvania selling [illegible]

Ohio, its friends assert, ought to be selling around 120.

The flurry in Amalgamated Copper left the stock in a somewhat uncertain position. There has been some very excellent selling above 110, but, on the other hand, when the Boston crowd tried to raid it last week it offered strong resistance to pressure. The attack was abortive. Rarely has the Lawson contingent been defeated openly in the market in a more signal manner. One weakness of the stock's position lies in the fact that the Butte crowd, inexperienced in the ways of speculation, is heavily long of it and buying it still, besides which the advance evidently has attracted some genuine liquidation.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Bethlehem Steel Co., preferred stock.
Detroit Edison Co.
Peal River Gas Works.
Fleischmann Realty and Construction Co.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Locomotive Co., on preferred.
Esperanza Mining Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Consolidated Gas Co.
East River Gas Co.
J. L. & D. S. Riker.
Potosina Electric Co.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Saturday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	240	260
Albany & Susquehanna	240	..
Allegheny & Western	145	..
Allis-Chalmers	23⅜	23⅝
Allis-Chalmers pf.	62¾	63½
Amalgamated Copper	113¼	113¾
American Agricultural Chemical.	31⅞	32
American Agricultural Chem. pf.	95¾	96
American Beet Sugar	28	31
American Beet Sugar pf.	85	89
American Car & Foundry	45¼	45½
American Car & Foundry pf.	102½	103
American Coal	175	195
American Cotton Oil	42⅜	42½
American Cotton Oil pf.	93	94
American District Telegraph	37	42
American Express	227	231
American Grass Twine	10½	11
American Hide & Leather	9	9¼
American Hide & Leather pf.	37½	38
American Ice Securities	45⅝	45⅞
American Linseed Co.	28⅝	28¾
American Linseed Co. pf.	51½	52
American Locomotive	76⅝	76¾
American Locomotive pf.	119	119½
American Malting	5⅝	6
American Malting ctfs.	5¾	6
American Malting pf.	28	28¼
American Malting pf. ctfs.	28	28¼
American Smelting & Refining	171⅞	172
American Smelting & Refining pf.	127½	127⅝
American Smelters pf., B	101⅜	101¾
American Snuff	220	250
American Snuff pf.	105	109
Am. Steel Foundries	14⅞	15
Am. Steel Foundries pf.	52	52¼
Am. Sugar Ref.	150¾	151¼
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	139½	140¼
Am. T. & Cable	90	93
Am. Telegraph & Telephone	143	144
Am. Tobacco pf.	106½	106⅝
Am. Woolen Co.	45¾	45⅞
Am. Woolen Co. pf.	104½	105
Anaconda Copper Mining	273	274
Ann Arbor	32	37
Ann Arbor pf.	75	80
Asso. Merchants' 1st pf.	107	110
A., T. & S. F.	95⅜	95½
A., T. & S. F. pf.	103½	104¼
Atlantic Coast Line	167½	167½
Baltimore & Ohio	116½	116½
Baltimore & Ohio pf.	98¾	99¼
Boston Air Line pf.	106	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	90⅞	91
Brooklyn Union Gas	170	180
Brunswick City	19¼	19⅝
Buff., R. & Pitts.	132	160
Buff., R. & Pitts. pf.	155	175
Buffalo & Susq. pf.	82	86
Butterick Co.	59	59½
Canada Southern	69¼	70
Canadian Pacific	176⅞	177
Central Leather	45¾	48⅜
Central Leather pf.	105	105¼
Central R. R. of N. J.	228	232
Cent. & S. A. Tel.	135	137
Chesapeake & Ohio	60⅜	60½
Chicago & Alton	53¼	37
Chicago & Alton pf.	80	80¼
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	200	..
Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	130	135
Chicago Great Western	23	23⅛
Chicago Great Western pf. A.	78½	79
Chicago Great Western pf. B.	38¼	38½
Chicago Great Western deb.	86¾	86⅞
Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	70	80
C., M. & St. Paul.	190¼	190½
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	194	200
Chicago & Northwestern	236¾	237
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	250	260
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	192	195
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	195	201
Chi. Term. Trans.	16¾	17¼
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	40	41
Chi. Union Traction	10¾	11
C., C., C. & St. L.	106½	107½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	116	120
Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling	75	85
Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling pf.	105	110½
Cleve. & Pitts.	182	..
Cleve. & Pitts. special	105	..
Col. Fuel & I.	72¾	73½
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	107	110
Col. Southern	36	36¼
Col. Southern 1st pf.	71⅞	72
Col. Southern 2d pf.	55	55½
Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron	21¼	21¾
Consol. Coal	90	..
Consol. Gas	172¼	173½
Corn Products Co.	17¼	17¾
Corn Products Co. pf.	56	57
Del. & Hudson	220	226
Del., L. & W.	470	475
Den. & R. G.	46	46½
Den. & R. G. pf.	90	90¼
D. M. & Ft. D.	23	26
Detroit Southern ctfs.	10½	11
Detroit Southern pf. ctfs.	33	57
Detroit United Ry.	97½	98
Distillers' Securities	53¼	53½
Dul., S. S. & A.	21	22
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	43¼	44
Eastman Kodak	162½	..
Eastman Kodak pf.	116½	..
Electric Storage Battery	86	86½
Erie	50¼	50¾
Erie 1st pf.	82¾	83
Erie 2d pf.	73¾	76
Ev. & T. H.	75	80
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	90
Federal Mining & Smelting	160	..
Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	110	110⅛
Ft. W. & Den. City	73½	76
General Chemical Company	80	85
General Chemical Company pf.	105	106½
General Electric	173½	178½
Gold & Stock Tel.	120	..
Great Northern pf.	324½	325
H. B. Claflin	110	125
Havana Electric Railway	33⅜	35
Havana Electric Railway pf.	81¼	84
Hocking Valley	115	116
Hocking Valley pf.	94⅝	..
Homestake	81	82
Illinois Central	180	180½
Illinois Central pf.	103½	..
International Paper Company	23¼	25½
International Paper Co. pf.	88	89
International Power	61	62
International Steam Pump	34⅜	35½
International Steam P. pf.	85	86
Iowa Central	33	33½
Iowa Central pf.	62	62¾
Joliet & Chicago	180	..
Kansas & Michigan	57	58
Kan. C., F. S. & Mem. pf.	82½	83½
Kansas City Southern	32¾	33
Kansas City Southern pf.	64¼	64½
Keokuk & D. M.	14	16
K. & D. M. pf.	45	50
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	60¾	67
Knick. Ice, Chicago, pf.	78½	80
Laclede Gas	105	105
Laclede Gas pf.	100	110
L. E. & Western	42½	44
L. E. & Western pf.	93	98
Lehigh & Western Coal	45	..
Long Island	70¼	80
Louisville & Nashville	153⅞	156
Manhattan Beach	12	14
Manhattan Elevated	160⅛	160⅜
Maryland Coal pf.	100	..
Met. Sec. Co.	71	71⅜
Metropolitan Street Railway	124¾	125
Mexican Central	26	26½
Michigan Central	147	150
Minn. & St. L.	82	83
Minn. & St. L. pf.	99	100¼
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	160	160¼
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	181	182
Mo., K. & T.	39¾	39⅞
Mo., K. & T. pf.	73¾	73¾
Missouri Pacific	105½	105¾
Morris & Essex	190	192
N. C. & St. L.	145	150
National Biscuit	67¾	68
National Biscuit pf.	115¼	115¾
National Enameling	17¼	18
National Enameling pf.	87	90
National Lead	91½	92
National Lead pf.	106	106
Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	39¼	40¾
Nat. R. R. of Mex. 2d pf.	21½	22
New Central Coal	37	45
N. Y. Air Brake	161	163
N. Y. Central	154¾	154¾
N. Y. & N. H.	204	204½
N. Y., C. & St. L.	71	72
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	118	120
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	88	90
N. Y. Dock Co.	45½	46
N. Y. Dock Co. pf.	81	83
N. Y., L. & W.	136	140
N. Y. & N. J. Telep.	154½	156
N. Y., Ont. & West.	54½	55
Norfolk & Western	88½	88¾
Norfolk & Western pf.	94	95¾
North. Am	105⅝	105½
Northern Pacific	208	208½
Ont. Mining	3	3½
Pacific Coast	121	122
Pacific Coast 1st pf.	103	103
Pacific Coast 2d pf.	118	122
Pacific Mail	50⅜	51
Penn. R. R.	146¼	146½
People's Gas, Chi.	100⅝	100¾
Peoria & Eastern	44½	46
Pittsburg Coal	16½	17
Pittsburg Coal pf.	61	62
Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	82¼	85
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	105	106
Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	181	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. special	178	..
Pressed Steel Car	62	62¼
Pressed Steel Car pf.	103	103½
Pullman Company	243	245
Quicksilver	2¾	2½
Quicksilver pf.	5½	6
R. R. Sec., Ill. Cent. stock ctfs.	97	97¾
Railway Steel Spring	61	61½
Railway Steel Spring pf.	105	107
Reading	157¾	157⅞
Reading 1st pf.	96¼	95½
Reading 2d pf.	100	100½
Rensselaer & Saratoga	207	..
Republic Iron & Steel	36½	36¾
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	107¾	108
Rock Island	24¾	24⅞
Rock Island pf.	62½	62⅝
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	134	..
Rutland pf.	55	65
St. Joseph & Grand Island	22	25
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	67	69
St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	36	39
St. L. & San F. 1st pf.	66	..
St. L. & San F. 2d pf.	43	45½
St. L. & S. F., G. & E. I. pf. cfs.	178	188
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf cfs.	133	137
St Louis Southwestern	27¼	27½
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	59¾	61
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron	92	93
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron pf.	106	125
Southern Pacific	70	70¼
Southern Pacific pf.	118½	118⅝
Southern Railway	39⅛	39¼
Southern Railway pf.	102	102⅜
So. Railway, Mob. & Ohio ctfs.	98	100
Texas Central	80	..
Texas Central pf.	90	..
Tennessee Coal & Iron	158⅞	160
Texas Pacific	36	36½
Texas Pacific Land Tr.	80⅜	81¼
Third Avenue	138⅞	139
Tol., Peoria & Western	17	20¼
Tol. Railways & Light	35¾	38
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	39¼	40
Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	59½	59½
Twin City Rapid Transit	121¾	121¾
Union Bag & Paper	14⅜	15
Union Bag & Paper pf.	83½	84
Union Pacific	158⅛	158⅜
Union Pacific pf.	97½	98¼
United Railways of St. Louis pf.	86	87¼
United Railways Investment	96¼	97
United Railways Investment pf.	93¼	93¼
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry	52	52¼
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Found. pf.	96	96¼
United States Express	125	132
United States Leather	..	14½
United States Leather pf.	115	119
United States Realty & Improve.	92⅞	93¼
United States Reduction & Ref.	30	30½
United States Reduction & Ref. pf.	68	70
United States Rubber	56¼	57
United States Rubber 1st pf.	113½	113½
United States Rubber 2d pf.	86¼	86½
United States Steel	45⅞	46
United States Steel pf.	112⅞	112⅝
Vandalia R. R.	85	100
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.	54½	54⅝
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf.	114	116
Virginia Iron & Coke	54½	55
Wabash	24	24¼
Wabash pf.	47⅜	47½
Wells-Fargo Express	240	250
Western Maryland	37⅜	37¾
Western Union Telegraph	93¼	94
Westinghouse assenting	172	172¼
Westinghouse 1st pf.	188	195
Wheeling & Lake Erie	19	19¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	44	45
Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	27¼	27½
Wisconsin Central	32¼	32½
Wisconsin Central pf.	61	61½

NEGRESS CHOKED TO DEATH.

Husband Arrested—Crime Committed Perhaps a Week Ago.

Lucille Sparks or Colebrook, a negress, was found dead yesterday in an apartment in the tenement house at 414 West Thirty-sixth Street. A towel was twisted around her neck, her nose was broken, and her face discolored. The room was in disorder, and there had evidently been a struggle before she was killed. The woman had not been seen about the house since Jan. 11, and it is probable she was murdered on that date.

The body was sent to the Morgue, where Coroners' Physician O'Hanlon after an examination declared that the woman had been murdered. The police arrested last night George Sparks, her husband, who is a cook on a Mallory liner. They are looking for Hester Brown, a man employed in the Pennsylvania Railroad excavation, who boarded with them. Sparks went to the house and was caught.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arnstein, M. B., & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; M. B. Arnstein, millinery, dress goods, and silks; 7 Mercer Street; Hotel Savoy.

Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. L. Child, laces, white goods, and silk petticoats; W. E. Tongue, prints; 75 Spring St.

Bonoit, B., Galveston, Texas; J. Bonoit, dry goods; 576 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.

Blumenfeld, Lacher & Brown Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. H. Bohman, silks and laces; 640 Broadway; Hotel York.

Bennett-Morgan Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; C. E. Bennett, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Baker, Poston & Co., Weatherford, Texas; C. R. Baker, carpets; 258 Church Street; Hotel Wellington.

Beall-Livingston Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; S. E. Corbett, upholstery goods; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Breslin.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Babcock, shawls and infants' wear; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Wellington.

Corticelli Silk Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. J. Gast, silks; Herald Square Hotel.

Crews-Beggs Dry Goods Company, Pueblo, Col.; L. N. Hart, cloaks, suits, and waists; 320 Church Street; Hotel Breslin.

Dreyfouss Company, New Orleans, La.; J. M. Fourrier, cloaks, waists, ladies' and infants' wear; 11 East Seventeenth Street; Hotel Albert.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; F. J. Arnhuxen, ginghams and woolen dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Breslin.

Eisman, J., & Co., Portland, Ore.; L. M. Eisman, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.

"Famous, The," St. Louis, Mo.; Roy Lockhart, cloaks, suits, and waists; 4 Washington Place.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; W. J. Corbett, shoes; J. B. Rosenbach, dry goods; J. L. Lyons, pictures; 31 Union Square.

"Filenes," Boston, Mass.; Anna Enwright, suits and skirts; A. L. Filene, clothing; L. A. Dalton, ready-to-wear garments; Hotel Breslin.

Falker, Isaac, Son & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Guggenheim, cloths; Hotel Savoy.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. A. Brooks, underwear; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Guiterman Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; A. S. Guiterman, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Netherland.

Gross, Strauss & Co., Worcester, Mass.; L. Strauss, dress goods and silks; J. F. Campbell, cloaks; Belvedere House.

Hamburger, A., & Sons, Los Angeles, Cal.; C. F. Beaselman, silks and dress goods; 487 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Havens & Geddes Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; F. Miller, furnishing goods; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Hibben, J. H., Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Hess, millinery, laces, and ribbons; 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Hammell, L., & Co., Mobile, Ala.; J. Hammell, laces, cloaks, and waists; 11 East Seventeenth Street; Hoffman House.

Hennessy Mercantile Company, Butte, Mont.; F. S. Churchill, clothing and furnishing goods; 621 Broadway; Hotel Seville.

Hartman, L. M., York, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Breslin.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Netherland.

Holmes, D. H., Company, New Orleans, La.; Mrs. J. Doyle, jewelry and novelties; Miss Magreevy, underwear, hosiery, and gloves; Miss H. Kolisher, neckwear and veilings; Mrs. J. Hogan, muslin underwear; D. J. Geary, upholstery goods and furniture; J. G. Brenvenn, laces and notions; A. H. Hollis, millinery; Mr. Mitchell, furnishing goods; Mr. Silvera, boys' clothing; 20 East Twentieth Street.

Hale Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; G. Loudon, ribbons; 347 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Kaufman-Strauss Company, Louisville, Ky.; F. J. Weis, black dress goods; L. Brill, dress goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Breslin.

Kaufman, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; A. M. Jamison, shoes; 31 Union Square; Hotel Earlington.

Landauer & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; F. Thanhauser, woolens and linens; 396 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Loth Jean Clothing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Loth, jeans; R. B. Friedman, piece goods; Hotel Breslin.

Lippman & Co., Portland, Ore.; L. N. Levinson, cloaks and suits; 54 Franklin Street.

Mayer, A., Washington, D. C.; E. D. Mayer, cloaks and suits; Hotel Breslin.

Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; V. H. Hutchison, cloaks, suits, and waists; 459 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Pfaelzer, D. M., Company, Chicago, Ill.; D. M. Pfaelzer, woolens; Hotel Cumberland.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. A. Tucker, flowers; 621 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Rich, M., & Brothers Company, Atlanta, Ga.; F. G. White, silks and dress goods; 415 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Roehm, Richards & Co., Dayton, Ohio; J. E. Richards, furnishing goods; Belvedere House.

Rosenbaum Brothers, Cumberland, Md.; S. Adler, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Breslin.

Roth Dry Goods Company, Hot Springs, Ark.; E. Roth, notions; 327 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Strauss Millinery Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; S. Strauss, millinery; Miss Vickers, ribbons; Hotel Cadillac.

Stein & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Stein, remnants; Herald Square Hotel.

Sheehan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; E. Dean, silks and furnishing goods; T. H. Allerton, cloaks and suits; 320 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Smith, McCord & Townsend Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; M. Miller, notions; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Sanford, Storrs & Varner, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. S. Storrs, dry goods; J. C. Schafer, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Saratoga Dry Goods Company, Saratoga, N. Y.; C. H. Lewis, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; I. L. Kesner, toys; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Holland House.

Schmidt & Leachman, Danville, Ill.; H. Schmidt, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Wiese, P., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; P. Wiese, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; L. I. Waldman, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Meier & Frank Company, Portland, Oregon; L. Hirsch, carpets; 16 East Eighteenth Street; Hotel Savoy.

Tregellas, Hertel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; C. Schott, notions and hosiery; A. W. Nolen, white goods; Hotel Imperial.

Rothschild Building, 41 Leonard St., Headquarters for Buyers.—Adv.

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SHANLEY'S

Broadway and 42d St., 383 6th Av., 1,212 Broadway,

ANNOUNCE
THAT THE ENLARGED PREMISES
1204 to 1210 BROADWAY
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in connection with their present well known restaurant on Broadway, between 29th and 30th Sts., this addition affords extra facilities for serving Luncheons to Business Men and Lady Shoppers, which the Shanleys have heretofore made a specialty of.

THE MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT DURING LUNCH, DINNER AND AFTER THEATRE SUPPERS IS A FEATURE.

We direct attention also to our Roman Court, 42d St. and Broadway, where we have complete facilities for banqueting parties.

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J. HATFIELD MORTON, Auctioneer, WILL SELL THIS DAY, MONDAY,
AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,
on the premises of the
CASINO AUCTION ROOMS,
111-115 West 38th St., Near Broadway,
Contents of a residence, removed from SEA CLIFF, L. I., and the contents of a 9-room apartment, removed from 109TH ST. WEST, and a number of consignments from strictly private individuals, of a high-class order, consisting of in part:
Colonial mahogany Bedroom Furniture, heavy single and double Brass Beds and Bedding. Bird's Eye Maple, Mahogany, and Oak Bureaus, Chiffonieres, mahogany Library and Parlor Furniture. Odd and Easy Chairs, Dutch Marqueterie Twin Beds, Chiffoniere, Desk, Cabinets, Sofas, and Chairs in very good condition. Sheffield Plate, China, Glass, and Silverware. A collection of about
30 GOOD OIL PAINTINGS
by modern artists. About 40
ORIENTAL RUGS AND RUNNERS.
Domestic Rugs and Carpets.
Fine Oak Dining Room Furniture and Oak Bedroom Furniture.
Bronzes, Bric-a-brac, &c. Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Chandeliers, Electric Fixtures, &c.
Sale positively peremptory. All goods to be removed before Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1906.

Fifth Av. Auction Rooms
238 5th Av.,
WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer,
Now on Exhibition,
A Choice Collection
OF
Miniatures on Ivory
Formed by Dr. F. M. Bristol, Washington, D. C.,
among which will be found many rare portraits of notable personages in English, French and American history.
To be Sold Monday, Jan. 22, at 2:30 o'Clock.

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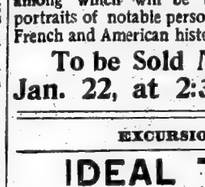
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VIOLINS, 'CELLOS, CASES, BOWS,
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SELL Any Style. Rebuilt, Guaranteed.
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Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Telephone 8570 Cortlandt.
Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, safes, letter presses, counters, shelvings; stores, offices fitted; 400 dozen chairs. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.
Gentlemen's clothing to order on $1.00 weekly payments; perfect fit; fine material. Exchange Clothing Co., 239 Broadway, Rooms 3 and 4.
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And rest a while at the Rudolf, Atlantic City, within a few feet of the ocean.
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Thoroughly Modern, quiet, refined, homelike. Terms moderate. Write for illustrated booklet.

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37 Liberty St., Manhattan.
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Examines and insures titles
Makes searches
Lends money on bond and mortgage
Sells real estate mortgages
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I Guarantee to Sell
New or old apartments inside of 24 hours
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Attention, Builders!
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Improved and Unimproved Property in Manhattan and Bronx.
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Submit particulars of properties for sale. Large sum for investment in Manhattan realty.
GUSTAV GOODMANN,
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$350,000 TO INVEST
IN COLD-WATER TENEMENTS.
ALBERT E. LOWE,
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We inspect each month and keep repaired the plumbing of your houses for a small fee per month. Write for particulars to The William A. Soles Plumbing Inspection System, main office 1,691 Park Av. Telephone.

IN EIGHTIES, NEAR PARK.
Private four-story dwelling, thorough condition, ready for immediate occupancy; moderate price; opportunity for homeseekers. Bronn & Bronn, 500 Fifth Avenue.

Bronx—Near Pt. Morris terminal, 3 tripies, 12 rooms, hot water, open plumbing; rent $2,700, guaranteed; only $21,000 each, with $5,000 cash each. Hayman, 217 West 125th St.

Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St., invite owners to send particulars of flat and tenement properties at once for submission to nearly thousand clients; quick sales.

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and other flat and tenement bargains. For the best in the market see Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

Manhattan investment properties, exceptional opportunities. Particulars O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St.

Manhattan property only for buyer or seller; good loans secured. Thos. M. Henneberry, 1,389 Lexington Av.

144th St., double, cold water, $23,000; only $6,000 cash. Hayman, 217 West 125th St.

Building, 75x100, 7-story, suitable any business; good location. Durose, 155 West 14th St.

West Side.

ATTRACTIVE REALTY PROPOSITIONS
MANHATTAN.
60 Cortlandt St., adjoining Greenwich.
111-113 West 30th St.—50-ft. plot.
S. E. Cor. 69th St. & Columbus Av.—5-story.
594 Columbus Av.—five-story triple.
158 West 84th St.—five-story double.
S. W. Cor. 146th St. & Convent Av.—5-story.
BRONX.
Brown Place, cor. 156th St.—four lots.
Kelly St., near 165th St.—five lots.
2,981-90 3d Av., near 149th St.
60 lots adjoining Washington Bridge.
Full commission to BROKERS.
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BROADWAY CORNER, SUBWAY STATION,
150x100, excavated, ready for building; will sell this fancy parcel at $40,000 less than anything adjoining or in immediate vicinity. Can be bought at
Jesse C. Bennett & Co., 2259 Broadway.

Broadway Corner.
To those who will improve, small amount of cash will buy. Plot 100x100 on upper Broadway.
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Upper West Side.—Six-story elevator apartment house, near Broadway, one block from Subway station; size 100x100.11; all rented, leases; price $220,000; mortgage $150,000 at 4½ per cent.; rentals $22,000; great future; small amount of cash; might consider exchange.
Wm. H. Van Alst & Co.
2,790 Broadway, near 108th St.

BROADWAY CORNER CHEAP.
vacant, 100x100; excavated; recently purchased at a low price; owner has changed his plans and will sell a bargain.
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Attention Speculators: Investigate this;
116th St., vicinity Lenox Av., 6-story new law house, with stores; 4 families on a floor (19 rooms); rents $9,200; asking $86,000; easy terms.
Sonnabend & Gromer, 311 West 116th St.

AN OPPORTUNITY.
50-ft. new-law 4-family, one block from Subway station; we guarantee rents $8,448; price $72,000; always rented. Full particulars.
KEHOE & WHITE,
1,623 Amsterdam Av., cor. 140th St.

Bargain
142d St., vicinity 8th Av., 5-story triple flat; all modern improvements; 25x100; rents $3,300; asking $31,000. Sonnabend & Gromer, 311 West 116th St.

OWNER WILL SACRIFICE
8th Av., vicinity 150th St., 5-story triple flat, with large store; no steam; rents $3,400; price $32,500. Sonnabend & Gromer, 311 West 116th St.

CHOICE INVESTMENT.
Six-story elevator house; guaranteed rents $13,000; can be bought under $110,000; private house block; consider small trade.
KEHOE & WHITE,
1,623 Amsterdam Av., cor. 140th St.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY
102d St., Near Columbus Av.—Two 6-story new-law 4-family houses, 20 rooms on a floor; rents $9,000; price $80,000; easy terms. Sonnabend & Gromer, 311 West 116th St.

Biggest Bargain.—Manhattan elevator house, near 140th St. and 7th Av., 62 ft. 6 in. by 100; six stories; rent $12,300 guaranteed; sell for $102,000; only $25,000 cash; very low; worth investigating. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

Amsterdam Av. corner; asking $40,000; $7,500 cash; rare chance. Lewis E. Crane, 187 Broadway.

110-112 West 26th St., plot 42x98.9, or will build for tenant and lease.
A. M. Johnson & Co., 489 Fifth Av.

99th St., Near 7th Av.—Two 5-story 4-family houses; cold water; rent $5,600; price $56,000. Hayman, 217 West 125th St.

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FOR SALE.

BEST LOCATION IN THE BRONX
CITY LOTS AT SUBURBAN PRICES
BEAUTIFUL HOME SITES
GILT EDGE INVESTMENTS

TREMONT TERRACE
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On the line of the approved extension of Westchester Avenue rapid transit.

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The most beautiful and aristocratic section of the Bronx. High ground—level land—no rocks—fine old shade trees.

16-room, 2-family model houses with all improvements, for sale.

This is an exceptional opportunity to secure a gilt edge investment or an ideal Home site.

No assessments; we make all improvements—grading streets, laying stone sidewalks, curbs, crossings, water and lighting, etc. Titles guaranteed by the Lawyers Title Insurance Co

In a few months' time, when the contract will be given for the Rapid Transit Extension to Pelham Bay Park, prices will positively double and treble in value. For particulars

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CHOICE LOTS AT LOW PRICES
ON EASY PAYMENTS

Elegant Corner New-Law Apartment
Near Jerome Ave. & 184th St.
40x100, 5-story triple, 17 rooms; every modern improvement; price $60,000; bank mtge. $46,000, 4 years' standing.
WOULD EXCHANGE
For free and clear lots or good second mortgages.
Also 5-story cold-water double flat, with stores, on 145th St., near Willis Av.; price $23,000; only $4,000 cash required.
Ernst-Cahn Realty Co.
Realty Bldg., 149th St. and 3d Av.

A Private Party Built
The 5-story 21-family apartment, with all modern improvements, at
170TH ST., COR. CLINTON AV., BRONX.
Not Built for Speculation.
It is offered for sale and can be bought on easy terms. Apply DAVID SCHWARTZ, 17 Bible House, 3d Av., cor. 8th St., N. Y. City.

$15,000 buys 5-story business corner, 40x100; 20 rooms, 4 stores; $65,000; rents $7,000.

$12,000 buys 5-story triple new law business corner; price $48,000; rents $5,500; will net 15 per cent.

$10,000 buys 5-story, 37.6x100, business corner; good for liquor business; $60,000; rents $7,000.

H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av. Tel. 571 Merose.

LIST YOUR
Improved or Unimproved Property
for sale or exchange. Can turn quickly. Send full particulars.
EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS FOR BUILDERS.
A. A. MOSHER, 809 Prospect Av., (Bronx.)

$2,000 buys 4-story new law tenement, 31-foot front; price, $16,000.
L. Reiter, Cor. Westchester and Jackson Avs.

Bargain for Builder.—Eight lots on Valentine and River Avs., near 183d St.; price, $16,000; will arrange building loan; terms attractive. George E. Buckbee, 1,965 Webster Av.

St. Ann's Av. corner triple, station street, 25x100; 3 stores, apartments, $15 to $18; no steam; $35,000; rents low; fine opportunity for some one. Sohns, 321 West 116th St.

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FOR SALE.

Two 25 ft. Double
4-story improved brick flat houses in first-class order, on St. Mark's Av., between Vanderbilt and Underhill;
ALWAYS RENTED
and on easy terms. Apply at office JEROME REALTY CO., 319 Sixth Av., cor. 3d St., Brooklyn.

Our phenomenal success in selling two-family houses has been regarded as a streak of good luck. Not so. It is good material and workmanship, with plenty of style. That is what sells our houses. See them and we will sell you one.
Eastern Parkway & Kingston Avenue, also Lincoln Road and Rogers Avenue.
Kingston Realty Company
Main Office, 44 Court Street.
Write for Booklet.
RALPH LEININGER, Pres.

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A new A1 two-family house; cost $10,500 to build; 15 rooms and 2 baths; hardwood trim throughout; open plumbing; will sell for $8,500; mortgage $5,500; must be quick.
JOHN G. CORLETT CO.,
1,434 Flatbush Avenue.

$650 EACH.—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS NEAR WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE.
STOKES & KNOWLES,
176 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

West Side.

8TH AV., VICINITY 145TH ST., modern 5-story triple flat; all improvements; rents about $4,000; asking $40,000. Sonnabend & Gromer, 311 West 116th St.

$5,300 buys five-story double near Subway, paying 28 per cent; call, investigate. Schaefer, 547 Columbus.

8th Av.—5-story double, cold water, only $29,000. Hayman, 217 West 125th St.

East Side.

JOHN T. & JAMES A. FARLEY
(WINDSOR ARCADE)
Beg to announce that they have but two houses unsold of the seven American basement dwellings recently completed,
Nos. 30 & 32 East 52nd St.
Inspection invited. Caretaker on premises.

A BARGAIN FOR INVESTOR!
A prominent Madison Avenue corner apartment house. Can be bought for about the present value of lots. Full particulars of
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

For Sale Cheap.—66 East 80th St., 25x102.2; four-story dwelling, with three-story extension, nearly covering lot; gas and electric fixtures; electric elevator; excellent condition; immediate possession. Apply to your own broker or Elliott, Jaffray Co., 194-6 Broadway.

East 90th St.—5-story double flat, $24,000; East Forties, five-story double, 10-room house, improved, $23,500; 2 five-story Avenue B tenements, $14,000; each bargain. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

SCHWAB Realty Co., 200 Broadway, offer 5 story, 4 family, 14 rooms, east side corner in 90's. $6,000 cash. Investment nets 28 per cent. above expenses. Long mortgages.

Attention.—Eighties; two five-story double, 14-room, 20-family tenements; 30 feet wide; price, $40,500 each; ranges and boilers. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

Near 116th St. and Madison—Double, cold water; rents $2,500, guaranteed; price $23,300; must call personally for particulars; be quick for this bargain. Hayman, 217 West 125th St.

Lexington Av.—Single; rent $1,512, guaranteed; cold water; price $14,250; mortgages $10,000. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

East side dwelling: 16 foot; exceptional block; excellent condition; $52,500. M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., 135 Broadway.

42d St. East.—Triple, 12 rooms, 28-ft. front, only $35,000; cold water; bargain. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

70th St., East.—5-story, 4-family, 12 rooms, cold water; rent $2,500; price $23,000. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

3d Av. Corner, Near 116th St.—6-story; price $96,000, with $14,000 cash, leased $8,000 net. Hayman, 217 West 125th St.

Avenue A.—4 families, 12 rooms; rent $2,500; price $24,500. Hayman, 217 West 125th St.

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A FIVE-STORY STRONG BUSINESS BUILDING ON PEARL ST., NEAR FULTON, LEASED FOR $2,400; PRICE $28,000; A GOOD INVESTMENT.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

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$8,000 Wanted.—First mortgage 6 per cent.; newly improved Far Rockaway property; value $15,000; first-class bondsman. Greenfield, 2,085 Lexington Av.

MONEY loaned, 1st, 2d mortgage; interest 4%. Duckworth, West Chester.

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FOR SALE.

Opportunity for Home Seeker.
Seven-room house in private street, near Subway station, cheap.
M. A. POWER,
990 Westchester Av., Bronx.

Boston Road and 169th St, McKinley Sq. Finest Bronx Section.
5-story new stone front, four family; lot 50x147; equity, $15,000. Investment, Box 320 Times.

For Sale—Ten of the finest three-story two-family houses ever built in the Bronx; Indiana limestone and brick fronts; private staircases; all hardwood trimmed. About completed. Call on premises, Grant Ave., between 163d and 164th Sts., or Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 571 Fifth Ave., Manhattan.

A Builder's Chance.—Choice plot, 100x89 feet, excavated and ready for foundation; fine section of Creston Av.; plans prepared for six two-story brick two-family houses; rare opportunity. Weber, 660 East 149th St.

$15,000 buys the best built and best paying 20-family, 50x140, 5-story apartment; rents $7,800; mortgage $35,000 at 5 per cent. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

$6,000 buys 20-family, 14 rooms, 25x100, 2 stores; price $27,000; mortgage $20,000. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

Lots near White Plains Av. and 233d St. (not in Yonkers) $500 upward; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

Eight lots near Pelham Park, $450 each; easy terms. John Staudinger, 342 Hudson St.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

Why Do You Pay Rent
When you can own your own home within 20 minutes of 34th Street Ferry, on one of the most picturesque bays on Long Island Sound?

BAYSIDE PARK
is only 10 miles from New York. It has 46 trains daily; commutation is only 10 cents, and upon the completion of the Pennsylvania tunnel it will take but fifteen minutes from Herald Square to Bayside. A number of artistic houses have just been completed; they contain every modern convenience, and cost from $3,500 to $8,500. They can be bought with a cash payment of 10 per cent., the balance at $30 per month and upward, which covers all expenses, or you can buy lots from $350 and upward, which from previous experience will increase from 50 to 100 per cent. in value within a very short time; these can also be bought on installments. Write for booklet, or, better still, call and see us. We'll gladly pay your fare to run out and look at the property.
THE NORTH SHORE REALTY COMPANY,
202 East 23d St., New York.

ACREAGE
LARGE AND SMALL TRACTS,
JAMAICA SOUTH
76 ACRES AT $2,000 Per Acre.
165 ACRES AT $1,200 Per Acre.
JOHN KENSETT KELLOGG,
80-82 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
549 NOSTRAND AV., BROOKLYN.

LONG ISLAND CITY
the place to
MAKE MONEY QUICK.
Several Choice Parcels.
NOTE.—We will buy property in this section in large or small quantities.
TAYLOR-STORM REALTY CO.,
11 East 42d St.

Choice, restricted location, 45 minutes out, south shore, near station and bay, superior built cottage, up-to-date, eight rooms, bath, and attic; best open plumbing, large porcelain tubs, marble basin, stone washtubs, large verandas, porte cochere, artistic decorations, large reception hall, with open fireplace, concrete cellar; perfect heating system; plot 100x117; price $4,200, $500 down, remainder as rental. Carrollton Realty Co., World Bldg., N. Y.

LOTS $45 UP Less than one hour from 34th St., on south shore, near thriving town. Schools, churches, stores, &c., at hand. Terms will be made to suit. Loans procured to build with.
L. Tannenbaum, 184 East 73d St.

GENTLEMAN'S BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE SITE. (30 ACRES.)
fronting on big lake, beautiful bathing shore, fine fishing, sailing; rolling land, very fertile, plenty heavy woodland, 2 ponds nourished by springs; house and barn, well, 2 roads to depot 1 mile; one hour from city; terms easy after the first payment; very good paying investment. Address A Box 138 Times Downtown.

Valuable tract of land, 76 acres, at Rosedale, 14 miles out, south side, three minutes of railroad station and trolley direct to New York; large frontage, on wide, electric-lighted macadamized avenue; also third-rail extension; this property is the second station from Jamaica; the price is greatly below present market value; terms suitable. Carrollton Realty Company, 85 World Bldg., N. Y.

Homes for everybody in any of the best sections of Long Island. Homes for the rich, homes for the poor, homes for teachers, homes for artists, homes for business men, homes for artisans, homes for mechanics, homes for engineers, homes for farmers. Ranging in size from lots, ½-acre and 1-acre plots to hundreds of acres. Ranging in price from $150 to $150,000. Water fronts, hills, plains, valleys, and lakes. Half mile of railroad front free for factory sites. R. F. Woodward, Northport, L. I.

Great bargain, to close estate, plot 14 lots, 25 x125, between Rockville Centre and Freeport, five minutes of Baldwin Station; trolley direct to New York; cash or easy terms. Carrollton Realty Co., World Bldg., N. Y.

Owner will sacrifice 60 acres land at Huntington Station for $13,000; lots adjoining selling for $300; excellent opportunity for development and subdivision. K. McDougall, 32 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn.

A man can provide for his family and old age by now buying 10 acres on Long Island for $500; title guaranteed. Fisk, 56 New St., N. Y.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE.

A MODERN FACTORY IN BOUND BROOK, N. J., WITH 40,000 SQUARE FEET; COMPLETE STEAM AND ELECTRIC PLANT; PLOT 135x400; COST $65,000; WILL SELL FOR $35,000.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Finest six-lot corner on Palisades, centre of grand section now being expensively developed and restricted; this prominent corner, suitable for hotel or roadside inn, is worth immediate inspection. Full particulars in fcrenoon at music store, 49 8th Av., New York.

Plainfield.—Residence, five acres, fruit, garden, stable; convenient location. T. S. Atwater, 130 Broadway.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

WESTCHESTER PARK
on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th St.; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Evenings.

New Rochelle.

Modern Cottage, 11 rooms, 2 baths, gas and electric light; restricted neighborhood; 3 minutes from station; $8,250; modern 10-room cottage, high ground, restricted neighborhood; $7,000. E. S. Downey, 30 North Av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

2200 ACRES OF LAND
NEAR TUXEDO
FOR SALE IN FORECLOSURE
There will be sold at
Public Auction, at New City, Rockland County, New York,
ON FEBRUARY 1, 1906,
by Geo. F. Murray, Esq., Referee, about 2200 acres of fine land, situate in the township of Ramapo, Rockland County, adjoining Tuxedo Park, Orange County, New York. The mortgage, to satisfy which the sale is held, is $21,000.
This is a great opportunity to secure a beautiful tract of high land near the City of New York, at a low price. Can be bought at private sale.
For particulars apply to Phillbin, Beekman & Menken, Attorneys for plaintiff, No. 52-54 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MILLIONS
OF DOLLARS ARE BEING MADE ON
QUEENS BOROUGH
FARMS BY OUT-OF-TOWN INVESTORS.
Why not let us make some for you?
30 Acres, Rosedale, $1,300 per Acre.
38 Acres, Jamaica South, $2,700 per Acre.
139 Acres, Jamaica & Hempstead Turnpike, large frontage on trolley, $1,050 per Acre.
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2,400 Acres, Main line, L. I. R. R., $150 per Acre.
45 Acres, Jamaica & Hempstead Turnpike, near Belmont's Track, $1,600 per Acre.
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FOR RENT.
Elmhurst, Long Island.
Ten minutes from 34th Street Ferry.
Several semi-detached single family brick houses, containing eight rooms and bath, $40 per month.
Also houses for sale.
For further particulars apply The Cord Meyer Co., Elmhurst, L. I., or 62 William Street, N. Y. C.
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If you study the map of the city for distance and transportation facts
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Elmhurst Square
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Fully developed, sewered, and restricted.
Direct line of Blackwell's Island Bridge and Tunnels; 5c. fare. The place to buy for a HOME or INVESTMENT. Values will double within 6 months. Send for maps and Booklet No. 6, and they will tell you why.
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Cape Cod, (Harwich, Mass.,) rented, completely furnished; all comforts; bathrooms; $300-$600; fine beach. Cape, 503 West 124th.

Big opportunity; beautiful 6-room house, country residence; 15 acres; only $4,000; worth $10,000. P. O. Box 142, Darien, Conn.

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Elegant private 12-room house in Nyack-on-the-Hudson, with all latest improvements, land, and stable; must be sold cheap, or in exchange for real estate or anything; cause, owner leaves for Europe. Inquire Schatz, 346 East 57th St.

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OUT OF CITY.

Cottage, 46 Ft. Square, Two Stories,
verandah 8 ft. wide, eleven rooms, with outside kitchen, hot and cold water, bath and toilet rooms, hardwood floors, fireplace, icehouse, boathouse, large stable, fifty acres of land, situated at Lake Beauport, (Laurentian Mountains,) twelve miles from Quebec City, 957 feet above St. Lawrence. Scenery simply superb, and incomparable health restoring spot; house 121 feet above lake; price $6,000. Apply Geo. E. Amyot, 45 Dorchester St., Quebec.

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We have clients who are in the market for desirably situated apartment houses, improved dwellings, and lots in Greater New York; owners may forward full particulars. James Francis Lester, 41 and 43 Wall St. Tel. 1,002-1,003 Broad.

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desire particulars of Manhattan flats and tenements.

Wanted—To take on lease for a term of years flat houses, (preferably cold-water flats;) will give good bond; must be in Borough of Manhattan. Benjamin Rubenstein, 135 Liberty St., New York.

Want cold-water tenements; good apartment and private houses; can arrange for quick results for the right propositions. Thos. M. Henneberry, 1,389 Lexington Av.

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Owners, we sell, rent, or manage your property; cash buyers waiting. Send particulars O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St.

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Will buy for cash any old or new building in Manhattan. Wiederhold, 1,511 3d Av., Room 211.

Wanted—For cash, property on First Av., Harlem. Cash, Harlem, Times.

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New seven-story loft and store building, near 23d St. and 8th Av.; exchange for good Bronx lots and cash. Morris Marks, 149th St., corner Brook Av., Bronx.

Beautiful four-story dwelling, 121st St., Lenox and 7th Avs., for a flat; equity, $9,000; good trade. Braisted, 2,783 Broadway, 107th.

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Fitted with the incomparable
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Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, Est. 1859. 105 E. 9th St.

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Patents promptly procured; advice free. Send for handbook. Edgar Tate & Co., 245 Broadway.

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S. F. Myers BUILDING
47-49 Maiden Lane,
midway between Nassau and William Sts.

New 12-Story Office Building
Fireproof and steel construction.
Tiled halls and toilets on every floor.
Near centre of financial, real estate, insurance, law, drug and wholesale jewelry districts.
This modern fireproof building embraces every improvement for the comfort and convenience of tenants, three speedy hydraulic plunger safety elevators. Fine permanent light on all sides.
To lease, on very inducing terms, a few fine offices and one entire Floor of about 4,000 square feet.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
Apply to J. A. MYERS, on premises, or your own real estate broker.

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Nothing Nearer, Better, Choicer or Cheaper Ever Sold.
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Elmhurst, 15 minutes from Manhattan business centre; buy lots now, ground-floor prices; boom surely coming completion Penn. R. R., Belmont tunnels, Blackwell's Island Bridge; macadamized streets, granolithic sidewalks, curbs, and gutters, sewers, gas, water, shade trees. Write for full information U. S. Alvord, 231 West 21st St.

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$32.50 to $55.00 WITH
Elevator
AT
PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,
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5, 6, and 7 rooms and bath.
Electric light, telephone, etc.
LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.
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Opposite Metropolitan Opera House.
8-ROOM APARTMENTS.
New plumbing, elevator, electric light; decorations to suit.
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Single room and bath.....$25
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A NEWLY CONSTRUCTED MODERN FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT HOUSE IN THE VERY CHOICEST RESIDENTIAL PART OF THE CITY.
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
We cannot convey, in type, the grandeur, taste, spaciousness, and conveniences of the apartments. A personal visit and inspection only can supply that.
Apartments consist of 8 and 9 rooms and 2½ baths.
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A beautiful, new, modern apartment building, containing suites of seven, eight, and nine rooms and two baths; rooms ususually large and all absolutely light; elevator, mail chute, telephones, uniformed hall attendants; rents, $1,000 to $1,800. Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or to
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Beautiful apartments of seven large, light rooms and tiled bathroom. Parquet flooring. House arranged for three families only. Very quiet and select. Apply on premises or to
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11th St., 15 East, Van Rensselaer.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, with, without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15.

Van Nydecke, 64 East 90th St.—6 and 7 large rooms; ELEVATOR, steam heat, &c.; every improvement; $45 to $55.

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Handsome apartments; six rooms and bath; all improvements; two-family dwelling; 565 East 162d St.; rent $35. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 Fifth Av.

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FURNISHED.

11th St., 15 East, Van Rensselaer.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, with, without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Floor in private house for housekeeping purposes, family of two or five light rooms in desirable section. V. S. L., Box 302 Times, Times Square.

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BARSTOW,
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One or two sunny apartments left; perfect bathing facilities and all modern appliances which make for comfort. We try to make the lot of the transients the envy of home folks by placing every convenience at their disposal and making them comfortable.

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Houses, unfurnished and furnished; desirable locations; rents, $1,800 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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New 12-Story Office Building
Fireproof and steel construction.
Tiled halls and toilets on every floor.
Near centre of financial, real estate, insurance, law, drug and wholesale jewelry districts.
This modern fireproof building embraces every improvement for the comfort and convenience of tenants, three speedy hydraulic plunger safety elevators. Fine permanent light on all sides.
To lease, on very inducing terms, a few fine offices and one entire Floor of about 4,000 square feet.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
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In the remodelled Office Building
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Formerly known as the TIMES BUILDING. 15 stories high; fireproof; entire new equipment of fast running hydraulic elevators. Apply to
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LOFTS, STORE & BASEMENT
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POSSESSION FEB. 1st
APPLY ACME BUILDING CO.,
32 Union Square,
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LOFTS TO RENT in New Building, in the new Business Centre,
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Light lofts especially suitable for business or manufacturing purposes.
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All modern improvements, 11th floor, with skylight; immediate possession.
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28, 30 & 32 West 22d Street
NEW BUILDING, OPP. STERN BROS.
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AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS
Will build GARAGE to suit.
Also STABLE, any location.
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Large, light store with grand show window; moderate rent; liberal lease; unusual opportunity for druggist or butcher.

36 and 38 Whitehall St
LARGE, LIGHT OFFICES.
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. ELEVATOR.
$25 per month.

Desirable store, loft, basement and sub-basement, 133 Mercer St., including steam heat and elevator service; rent reasonable. For terms apply Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194-6 Broadway.

Five-story basement and fine sub-basement building, near City Hall, west of Broadway, to lease for term of years, with renewals, to responsible party. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

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AVE. A. STORE AND BASEMENT.
Corner store and basement; can be enlarged to suit; busiest section. Address 408 Fuller Building.

Lofts to Let—381 Broome St.; new building; very light lofts, 25x120; heat, power, elevator service. Further particulars inquire of John Kensett Kellogg, 80 William St.

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Handsome stores for rent, opposite Melrose Station, 162d St. and Park Ave.; excellent location. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 Fifth Ave.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance, $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

1,980 Park Av.—Large corner store for light manufacturing business or any business, $50 per month.

Five store floors in elevator building, 22 West 30th St.; whole or part. M. Naftal, owner, 744 6th Av. Telephone 670 Bryant.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list; des

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10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

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15TH ST., 38 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; table guests accommodated.

28TH ST., 306 WEST.—Double and single heated rooms; good table; $5 and $6 each.

46TH ST., 246 WEST.—Exceptionally clean rooms, well heated, running water; superior French cuisine.

52D, 10 WEST.—Large front room, full width house, with dressing room; fully appointed; separate dining tables; free parlor; telephone; references.

52D ST., 48 WEST.—Desirable room, bath; dining room on the parlor floor; excellent table and service; telephone; references.

90TH ST., 6 WEST.—Large front room, connecting dressing room; excellent table; parlor dining room.

92D, 77 WEST.—Jewish family; modern apartment; accommodate two gentlemen; homelike; Subway, "L." Blumenfeld.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished room for couple of gentlemen; private house; references.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Pleasant single room; southern exposure; good board; references.

94TH ST., 65 WEST.—Nicely furnished sunny front room; excellent table, select house; 'phone; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Two double, heated rooms; dressing rooms; bathroom floor; with board.

97TH ST., 115 WEST.—Newly furnished saloon floor; private bath and table; also large room, third floor, front; high class table; references exchanged; telephone.

106TH ST., 221 WEST.—Rooms, single, suite; board; running water; steam; private family; Subway. Hugunin.

129TH ST., WEST.—Large, delightful room for two or more persons; refined home. Address Private Family, Times, Harlem.

132D ST., 265 WEST.—Large room; private house; suitable two; excellent home table; telephone.

140TH ST., 524 WEST.—Large room, every convenience, private house, private family; handy Subway, surface.

142D ST., 518 WEST.—A large, nicely furnished front alcove extension room, with excellent board; high-class service; private house; references.

145TH ST., 349 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, singly or en suite, near Subway and L; reasonable.

158TH, 521 WEST.—Home comforts; private house; Washington Heights; large single and double rooms, with board; convenient Subway, elevated, trolleys; references.

East Side.

22D ST., 42 EAST, Near Broadway, The Adelfi.—Large rooms; excellent table board.

34TH ST., EAST.—Two large connecting rooms, (will divide;) private bath; references.

58TH ST., 104 EAST, 'Phone 132—Plaza.—South alcove and hall room; bath; table boarders.

61ST ST., 206 EAST.—Elegantly furnished rooms for two gentlemen or couple; Bohemian cooking.

70TH ST., 169 EAST.—Will share my comfortable home with a married couple or few gentlemen.

74TH ST., 133 EAST.—Two large rooms on second floor; one third-floor; board optional.

IRVING PLACE, 63.—Handsomely furnished large room; first-class steam-heated house; one block Subway and "L"; parlor dining room; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 626.—Scrupulously clean, well-kept house; large, sunny room, well heated; large closets; hot, cold running water; suitable two gentlemen; $15.00; cozy single room; sanitary plumbing.

MADISON AV., 187, (34th St.)—Clean rooms; perfect cooking; dainty service.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, Brooklyn Heights, Overlooking Wall St.—second floor, elegantly furnished; rooms or apartment; neighborhood, table high-class.

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51 FREMONT ST., Bloomfield, N. J.—Furnished rooms, with board; attractive home; central location; good table; low commutation; inducements to permanent.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

By young man, comfortably furnished, light room and board, private American family, 70th to 86th St.; $6 to $7; references. P. R. T., Box 312 Times, Times Square.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

16TH ST., 25 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure, with board; central location; table guests.

18TH, 326 WEST.—Private house; fine furnished rooms for one or two gentlemen.

18TH ST., 322 WEST.—A large, handsome parlor, with piano and elegant folding bed.

19TH, 39 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, running hot water, telephone.

36TH ST., 16 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; private; porcelain bath; valet attendance; telephone; southern exposure.

84TH ST., 146 WEST.—Comfortable light rooms, $3 to $10.

86TH ST., 61 WEST.—Newly and beautifully furnished rooms; very low rates; baths; references.

37TH ST., 68 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; doctor's office; Southerners accommodated; telephone; references.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; small, large rooms; private bath; telephone; breakfasts; references.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished; bath, heat; private house; $2 upward; gentlemen only; reference.

43D, 237 WEST.—Handsome large and small rooms, steam heated, bath, elevator, Subway. Wiebhe.

43D ST., 242 WEST, Near Broadway.—Cheerful rooms; light, steam heated; couple, gentlemen; home comforts; seasonable. D'Estelle.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Large back room, nicely furnished; well heated; hot water; reference.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Heated large rooms; hot and cold water; desirable neighborhood.

82D, 139 WEST.—Beautiful front sunny room; gentlemen only; telephone. Johnstone.

85TH ST., 134 WEST.—Back parlor, dressing room attached; also small room; telephone; references.

88TH ST., 251 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms; steam heat; telephone; Subway station; references. Hermann.

92D ST., 52 WEST.—Large front room, adjoining bedroom, all conveniences; private family; references. Winslow.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; $3 to $6.50.

96TH ST., 127 WEST.—Newly furnished room for gentleman; steam heat, bath, express Subway. Gilhooly.

104TH ST., 117 WEST.—Attractively furnished sunny rooms; steam; electric light; telephone; near Subway, "L"; gentlemen or couple; private family; breakfast. Scott.

111TH ST., 245 WEST.—Small steam-heated outside room, near Subway, "L"; private; moderate. Murray.

120TH, 2 WEST, Apartment 16.—Furnished or unfurnished room for lady; high-class apartment.

152D ST., 533 WEST.—Comfortable, well-furnished room for gentleman; private house; telephone.

East Side.

16TH ST., 138 EAST, Near Irving Place.—Two large, desirable front rooms, with board.

30TH ST., 7 EAST.—Large pleasant room, private bath; gentleman; references.

55TH ST., 138 EAST.—Comfortably furnished front and back parlor, together or separate.

72D ST., 162 EAST, (one door from Lexington Av.)—Large, comfortable rooms, with every convenience; excellent board if desired.

83D, 128 EAST.—Beautiful front room and bedroom; also large hall room; steam heated. Kielow.

85TH ST., 153 EAST.—Furnished rooms, large and small; board optional; one flight up. Scofield.

LEXINGTON AV., 73.—Three large rooms, second floor; bath, steam; en suite if desired.

MADISON AV., 1,004.—Handsome front room on floor with bath; heated, lighted; $40 monthly.

MADISON AV., 1,004.—Handsome rooms and bath; entire floor; heated, lighted, unfurnished if desired.

MADISON ST., 168.—One or two rooms in a doctor's apartment, for dentist or lawyer.

Brooklyn.

AMITY ST., 187, Heights.—En suite or singly; well heated; convenient to bridge and ferries. telephone.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3.—One block from Wall St. Ferry; elegantly furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen; convenient to New York.

BERGEN ST., 175.—Comfortable room for light housekeeping; improvements.

JAY ST., 384-388.—Newly furnished rooms; also dining room and kitchen, basement; all improvements.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

84th, 703 West.—To rent, furnished or unfurnished, two exceptionally large rooms and bath; suitable for bachelor; private entrance. Boynton.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

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WANTED—Neat, strong girl, general housework, wait table; no cooking; moderate wages. 2,849 Broadway.

WANTED—Girl for general housework in country. Apply Mrs. C. F. Shaw, 21 West Dayton St., Ridgewood, N. J.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Several young ladies to solicit subscriptions for a well-known monthly journal; 50% commission. Apply, stating references, to F. W., Box 300 Times, Times Square.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Contralto for Manhattan church; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Soprano for city church; $900. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policies; large commission, renewals; county managers wanted every State. A. B. Cilley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

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COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO., 133 East 16th St., New York City, wish to add to their staff a number of expert and experienced compositors, (display, stone, and make-up men;) these positions will be permanent to efficient workmen of good character; salary will be $21 per week; only persons willing to work nine hours in open shop desired; loyalty to employer is expected in return for advantageous working conditions. Reply by letter only, giving employers' references and stating experience and qualifications.
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JOB PRINTER—To go to Holyoke, Mass.; to first-class non-union man, $16.50 per week and transportation. Call on or address L. H. Grieve, 350 Broadway, Room 902, New York City.

WANTED
Electrotype finishers, molders, battery-men, builders-up and assistants in each branch.
Compositors Wanted
Non-Union, $21 per week. Job, stone and make-up; also machine operators at $23 per week. Absolutely permanent positions guaranteed first-class men of good character. Excellent opportunity to obtain a permanent position in one of the oldest, largest and most modern printing houses in New York City.
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WANTED—William Green wants printers at 326 Pearl Street, New York City; wishes to add to his staff a number of experienced compositors, (display, stone, and make-up men,) also experienced monotype operators; these positions will be permanent to efficient workmen of good character; salary will be $23.00 per week; only persons willing to work nine hours in open shop desired; loyalty to employer is expected in return for advantageous working conditions; reply by letter only, giving employer's references and stating experience and qualifications. William Green.

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WANTED—Organist for Ohio church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Church organist for Alabama; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist, country Catholic church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Salesmen.

WANTED.—Book salesmen are cordially invited to call at the offices of The St. Hubert Guild, No. 24 East 22d St., New York, and inspect the most magnificent high-grade de luxe propositions ever placed upon the market; virgin territory and liberal contracts offered high-class salesmen; demonstrator on the ground and plenty of leads. Apply to G. H. Brown, Manager.

WANTED—Salesman for Iowa and Nebraska, also Pennsylvania, New York City, and New Jersey, to sell our line of sweaters and jackets in connection with other line on commission; we have a well-established trade in above territory. Address at once, The Pennsylvania Knitting Mills, 314 Market St., Philadelphia, Penn.

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An established Connecticut Corporation desires representation locally; investment required. Address D., Room 327, 36 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may learn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED FOR UNITED STATES ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 2,360 3d Av., 749 6th Av., 2,306 8th Av., New York or 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—National Guard regiment going to camp at Lake Ontario this Summer has opening for a few desirable recruits; no expense whatsoever. For particulars address Guard, 153 6th Av.

WANTED—Men and women to represent us on a good paying proposition; modern and agreeable work. Lay, 145 8th Av., New York.

WANTED—Boy for law office to attend switchboard, &c. Call before 10:30 A. M. on H. G. Kimball, 34 Pine St., city.

WANTED—Tenor for Manhattan church; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Bass for city church; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Tenor for city church; $1,000. Webster Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing, or to wait on lady; has good reference; no cards. 2,197 8th Av. Ring O'Keef's bell.

Cooks.

COOK and WAITRESS.—Together or separate. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS—COMPANION.—By accomplished and experienced governess-companion, European college graduate, with family going to Europe; perfect French, German, English, music; highest references. R. R., Box 306 Times, Times Square.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—Colored houseworker, good cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress; neat appearance; apartment preferred; city references. Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 59th. Telephone 4786—Columbus.

HOUSEWORKER, &c.—By general houseworker or chambermaid and waitress; $18; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—Young Norwegian girl, good place; housework, chambermaid, and waitress. 601 East 83d St. Anderson.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By American; city or country; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; rapid, accurate; conscientious worker; best reference; $15; not afraid of hard work or long hours. Miss S., Box 115 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and office assistant; two years' experience; neat, accurate, conscientious; reliable references; $8. Attentive, Box 156 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and office assistant; four years' experience; rapid, accurate; best references; $12. American, Box 182 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; willing worker; references; $12-$15. Adaptability, Box 168 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years with commercial house; A1 office assistant. Smith, Post Office Box 1,612, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER—Two years' experience; accurate; $10. A. B., 309 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in law and commercial work, desires position. Steno., 87 Ross St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, Assistant Bookkeeper.—17; one year's experience; neat, accurate. Stern, 99 Stanton St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; best references; $10. E. J., 119 West 115th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT wishes work evenings and Saturday; audits, statements, trial balances, bookkeeping, investigations, &c.; terms moderate; references. Accountant, 16 Waverley Place.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER, office man, correspondent, (30;) experienced; best references furnished. C. T., 304 Times, Times Square.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By Japanese as cook, waiter, or general houseworker. Moon, 70 Sands St., Brooklyn.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and SUPERINTENDENT.—Thoroughly competent man, open for engagement, wants position; exceptional ability in management of private places, any dimension, in every detail; excellent references, covering 25 years; please give two days to reply. R. H. B., Box 301 Times, Times Square.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; rapid, accurate; reliable; $14. Steno., 153 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

AUTOMOBILES—Why are we receiving so many applications for membership in our school from those who have been attending other schools? Because our course for $15 is most thorough and our graduates are sought to fill positions paying from $100 to $150 monthly; license guaranteed. 309 W. 41st St.

PAINTER, paperhanger, plasterer; first-class mechanic; works reasonably; paper room walls, $2; paint room, $1.25 wall. Painter, 109 West 29th St.

WATCHMAN.—Married man of steady habits; best of references. H. Hilderbrand, 235 Bristol St., Brooklyn.

LEGAL SALES.

SURROGATES' COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of JAMES E. McLARNEY and another for the sale of the real estate of PATRICK WELSH, deceased, for the payment of debts.

Sale by Administrator.—Auction sale of real property in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, known as No. 435 East 71st Street.

Pursuant to a decree of the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York, duly made and entered in the above-entitled proceeding and bearing date the second day of November, 1905, I, the undersigned, administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Patrick Welsh, deceased, for the purpose of payment of the debts and funeral expenses of said deceased, and in conformity with Title 5 of Chapter 18 of the Code of Civil Procedure, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of February, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the following described premises: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the north line of Seventy-first Street, at a point distant 175 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Avenue A with the said northerly line of Seventy-first Street, and running thence northerly and parallel with Avenue A 102 feet and 2 inches; running thence westerly and parallel with Seventy-first Street 25 feet; running thence southerly and parallel with Avenue A 102 feet and 2 inches to the said northerly line of Seventy-first Street, and running thence easterly along the said northerly line of Seventy-first Street 25 feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. Being part of lot Number One Hundred and Forty-seven (147) on "A certain map of lot Number Four of the Louvre Farm, dated New York, July, 1855, by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, May 14, 1856, as Number 578."—Dated New York City, January 22, 1906.
JAMES J. CARNEY, Administrator.
DUTTON & KILSHEIMER, Attorneys for Administrator, 167 Broadway, New York City.

JOSEPH W. FARGIS, Attorney for Creditors, 149 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

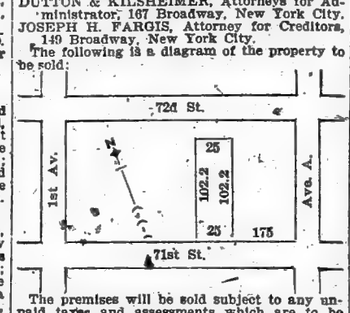

The premises will be sold subject to any unpaid taxes and assessments which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase price.—Dated New York City, January 22d, 1906.
JAMES J. CARNEY, Administrator.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAKER, MARY K.—THE PEOPLE OF THE State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to HENRY M. BAKER, James Chambers, Jeannette D. Chambers, John A. Chambers, Katherine Chambers, Catherine S. Banning, Ellen S. Betts, descendants of William Krebs, the paternal grandfather of Mary K. Baker, deceased, who died before her, if any there be, who are unknown, and the successors in interest, if any, of said unknown descendants, and whose respective names, residences, and Post Office addresses are unknown; descendants of Ann Adamson, the paternal grandmother of Mary K. Baker, deceased, who died before her, if any there be, who are unknown, and the successors in interest, if any, of said unknown descendants, and whose respective names, residences, and Post Office addresses are unknown; the husband, heirs, and next of kin of MARY K. BAKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Henry M. Baker of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 17th day of November, 1902, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Mary K. Baker, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 16th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a
[Seal.] Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 17th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.
FRANK T. FITZGERALD, Surrogate.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 8,407.—WALTER VON ERLENBELL of the City, County, and State of New York, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Walter Von Erlenbell, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 14th, 1905, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 29th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 13th, 1906.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 8,390.—EMIL EHRLICH of the City, County, and State of New York, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Emil Ehrlich, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 13, 1905, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 29th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 16th, 1906.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—CEDAR STREET COMPANY, Plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. FARLEY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, William H. Jackson Co., Joseph H. Frisk, Thomas Stone, Anton Larsen, Ernst Bagge, Ronalds & Johnson Co., A. Schwoerer & Sons, Frederick Ruhling, James R. Johnston, Herman Kertscher, Theodore H. Kertscher and Theodore H. Markthaler, copartners under the firm name of Kertscher & Co.; Rudolph Walter, Emanuel Newman, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., and Gerald M. Borden, Defendants.—Notice of Sale Under Judgment.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of December, 1905, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of January, 1906, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-first Street, distant one hundred and eight feet westerly from the westerly side of Park Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with Park Avenue, one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly parallel with Fifty-first Street, twenty feet; thence northerly parallel with Park Avenue, one hundred feet five inches to the southerly side of Fifty-first Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Fifty-first Street, twenty feet to the place of beginning.

The said premises are to be sold subject to two certain prior mortgages, now liens thereon, made by Joseph A. Farley Construction Company to the United States Realty and Construction Company: one for the sum of $102,500 and interest and the other for $50,000 and interest, upon which mortgages respectively the sums of $37,000 with interest at 6% from April 1, 1904, and $43,185.87, with interest at 6% from August 13, 1904, remain due and unpaid, and also subject to the following covenants in so far as the same are now in force or affect said premises:

1. Covenants and restrictions contained in deed from Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral to J. Augustus Page, recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 1586 of Conveyances at Page 413.

2. Covenants and restrictions contained in deed from J. Augustus Page and Mary E. Page, his wife, to Rosanna Spaulding, wife of Bernard Spaulding, recorded in said Register's Office, in Liber 1694 of Conveyances at Page 355, and

3. Covenants and restrictions contained in deed from J. Augustus Page and Mary E. Page, his wife, to Abraham Benson, recorded in said Register's Office in Liber 1708 of Conveyances at Page 216, and

4. Covenants and restrictions contained in agreement between United States Realty and Construction Company and Elizabeth E. W. Adams, recorded in said Register's Office in Liber 85, Section 5, of Conveyances, at Page 363.

Dated New York, December 29, 1905.
M. A. KURSHEEDT, Referee.
R. G. BABBAGE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 40 East Fifty-first Street:

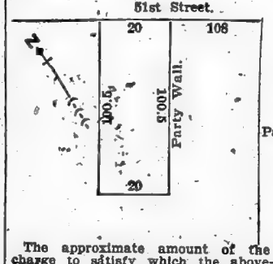

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,257.61, with interest thereon from the 16th day of December, 1905, together with the costs, amounting to $140.15, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $2,392.42 and interest. The amounts due on the prior mortgages are as stated in the notice above.
M. A. KURSHEEDT, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PARSHALL, PHEBE ANN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to George H. Parshall, as executor of Mary L. Williamson; George H. Parshall, Alvin Williamson, George H. Parshall, as sole heir, next of kin, and assignee of legacy herein of Louisa J. Parshall, deceased; Emma L. Baker, Harry Hotto, Mary E. Wynans, Emeline S. Russell as executrix of Emeline P. Doan, Emmie S. Russell, George Doan Russell, Bertha Russell, Harriet Hartshorn, Laura A. Clark, Mortimer Smith, James F. Smith, Charles Smith, John Smith, George Warren, Mary Warren, Ann Maria Lampman, Phebe A. Larson, Emma Meyers, Louisa Stewart, Albion Smith as administrator of John M. Smith, deceased; Albert Vermuele, Children's Aid Society, Home of Incurables, Peabody Home for Old Ladies, Ernest Parshall, George H. Parshall as sole heir and next of kin of James C. Parshall, deceased; Frederick Parshall, George H. Parshall (styled guardian in the will herein) as trustee of Phebe A. Parshall; Phebe A. Parshall, Daniel Barker, Jr., Elvira Dill, Sarah B. Winegar, Mary Ellison, William B. Hoyt, Charlotte A. Wright, Jennie D. Jenner, Jennie D. Deyo (styled guardian in the will herein) as trustee of Clifford Parshall Deyo, Clifford Parshall Deyo, Annie S. Shapter, Stephen D. Affleck, John A. Affleck, Henrietta Disbrow, Mrs. E. S. M. Wagner, Abraham J. Dittenhoefer as executor of Edward Prescott Barker, Sarah Hoyt, William H. Barker, Harry Hotto as executor of Frances C. Hotto, Harriet M. Worden, Annie Von Oven, Sarah Jennes as sole heir and next of kin of Clementine Van Der Veer, Hester A. Honeywell, Mary Zurfluh, heir, husband, next of kin, executors or administrator, if any, and legal representatives of Mary Scott, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of PHEBE ANN PARSHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 23d day of February, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Sidwell Crandall, as executor and trustee of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.
JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

LOVEDAY, LOUISA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA LOVEDAY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 277 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of September, 1905. JOSEPH LOVEDAY, Administrator. GARLAND, BOOTH & ARTHUR, Attorneys for Administrator, 277 Broadway, City of New York.

BOYD, JANE MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE MARIA BOYD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Elliot and S. Sidney Smith, No. 32 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April, 1906, next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1905. ROBERT C. BOYD, Administrator. ELLIOT and S. SIDNEY SMITH, Attorneys for Administrator, 59 Wall Street, New York City.

DAVIS, BENJAMIN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank F. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN P. DAVIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Shearman & Sterling, No. 44 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of July next.—Dated New York, the twelfth day of January, 1906. BERGEN R. CARMAN, FREDERICK M. IVES, Executors. SHEARMAN & STERLING, Attorneys for Executors, 44 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

GREENE, AUGUSTUS P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Augustus P. Greene, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wilbur Larremore, No. 32 Nassau St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of January, 1906.
WILLIAM L. GREENE,
ELIZABETH M. IRSCH,
WILBUR LARREMORE, Executors.
Attorney for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

DOYLE, PATRICK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PATRICK DOYLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Warren, Warren & O'Beirne, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of January, 1906.
PETER NOONE, Executor.
WARREN, WARREN & O'BEIRNE, Attorneys for Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WALTER, EMANUEL.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Herman N. Walter, Isaac N. Walter, Leopold Walter, Adele Rau, Adele Heller, Clarence R. Walter, Rosie Meertief, and Herbert D. Walter, the heirs and next of kin of EMANUEL WALTER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Moritz Walter of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date June 10, 1904, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Emanuel Walter, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 26th day of January, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said
[L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 9th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.
ABNER C. THOMAS,
Surrogate.

ROBERTSON, MARIA E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Maria E. Robertson, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of March next.

Dated New York, the 11th day of September, 1905.
JESSIE S. ROBERTSON, Executrix.
CHARLES A. DESHON, Attorney for Executrix, 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

THOMAS, JOSEPH D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH D. THOMAS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Crane & Lockwood, No. 46 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of August, 1905. WALTER ADAMS, Executor. CRANE & LOCKWOOD, Attorneys for Executor, 46 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. N. Y.

BORG, CECILIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CECILIA BORG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Wallach & Cook, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of September, 1905. SIDNEY C. BORG, MYRON I. BORG, FRED. M. STEIN, Executors. WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Executors, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

GRISWOLD, MARY ADELAIDE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ADELAIDE GRISWOLD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Murray Williams, Esq., at No. 59 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of July, 1905.
MARY W. HEATON,
Executrix.
MORNAY WILLIAMS, Attorney for Executrix, No. 59 Wall St., N. Y.

RHINES, ELLEN DOUGLAS.—In pursuance of an order of

LIFE TERM PRISONERS REFORM WHEN RELEASED

Seventeen Per Cent. Driven Mad in Prison, Says Supt. Collins.

SEEKS GENERAL PAROLE LAW

Short-Term Convicts the Worst Classes, He Declares—Schools and Drill Work Well.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Not 1 per cent. of the life prisoners who have been liberated in New York State ever have committed crime again, Supt. Collins says in his annual report on the conduct of the State's penal institutions. A record of the life-term convicts from 1870 to 1900 shows that 17 per cent. became insane while in prison.

"Some men of sensitive temperament are crushed and disheartened by the life sentence, and soon die or become insane," says the Superintendent. "The tables show that 23 per cent. of the life men at Auburn Prison died in the first ten years of their terms. Very few life prisoners have any previous criminal record. In a great majority of cases their crimes were committeed on sudden impulse caused by a momentary frenzy of passion or the craze of intoxicants.

"It appears that of 202 life prisoners who were in custody at some time between 1870 and 1900 there were at the close of that period 60 in confinement, but 18 of whom had served 10 years. Less than 12 per cent. of the convicts whose cases had been disposed of served 20 years. Less than 3 per cent. served 25 years, and but 1 served more than 29 years."

The Superintendent recommends that the parole law be extended so as to include all criminals sent to State prisons. The working of the law he considers satisfactory, in view of the fact that the prisoners eligible for parole are: First, those sentenced for crimes the maximum penalty for which is five years or less, a low order of criminals, in many cases mentally and physically deficient; second, those transferred to the prisons or to the reformatory at Napanoch from the reformatory at Elmira, a large percentage of whom are classed as incorrigibles and most unpromising subjects. Prisoners having longer sentences are, as a rule, much more intelligent, better equipped to maintain themselves at liberty, and would more fully appreciate the obligations and privileges of parole, he says.

The tuberculosis work at Clinton Prison, started in an experimental way with crude facilities, has developed one of the largest hospitals in the United States devoted exclusively to treatment of consumptives.

By the co-operation of Commissioner of Education Draper a comprehensive system of education for convicts has been established. Four suitable school rooms have been provided at each State prison and at the Eastern New York Reformatory, with a head teacher for each institution, assisted by a sufficient number of convict teachers.

With a daily average population of 3,404 in the three prisons there were 80 deaths. The total expenditure was $464,074, $8,891 more than in 1904, making the per capita cost 23 cents more than in 1904, but $3.36 less than in 1903. From the industrial departments the shipments for the year were $814,121; the increase in industrial assets was $138,036.

The normal capacity of the Matteawan State Hospital is 500 patients. It now has 627, and an annual growth is expected. The daily average population of Dannemora State Hospital was 247, an increase of 20 over the previous year. The State Prison for Women had a daily average population of 90.

FIGHT PRISONERS HELD.

One-Night Membership Tickets a Subterfuge, Court Says.

Magistrate Baker announced, after hearing a case in the Morrisania Court yesterday, that, in his opinion, the selling of athletic club membership tickets for one night only was clearly a subterfuge. He thereupon held for trial ten men who were arrested in a raid at the Bronxland Hotel, 130 Willis Avenue, on Saturday night.

"You can get a decision downtown," said the Magistrate.

The fight was held under the auspices of the new Twenty-third Ward Athletic Club. Two young fighters had just started the second round of a three-round bout when two detectives, who had had no trouble in buying tickets, stopped the show.

LOST ARTICLES

Found by advertising in The New York Times,

The best and cheapest medium for Lost and Found advertising. 10 cents a line.

The New York Times receives Lost and Found advertisements by telephone. Bill sent next day.

Telephone 1000 Bryant

LOST ARTICLES

10c. a line, 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Tuesday evening, Jan. 16, 42d St., Grand Central Station and Manhattan Hotel, LADY'S GOLD WATCH, with coin fob and locket, crest in locket; reward. Address P., Cambridge Court Hotel, West 49th St.

$10 REWARD for return of small piece of jewelry, shaped like a feather, about an inch long, set with small diamonds and other stones, lost at Delmonico's Thursday evening. Curtis R. Hatheway, 120 Broadway.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, with fob formed by letters F. E. R. hanging, a small compass attached; watch marked on inside of case Mary Euston. Finder please return to Hotel Seymour, 45th St., and receive reward.

LOST—A lady's umbrella, silver handle marked A. Lefftz s-l-Emilie Portner; owner will pay finder liberal reward for returning same to Apartment 8, 4 W. 105th St.

LOST—Pug dog, Jan. 12, in the neighborhood of 8th, between 15th and 23d St.; right eye sore. $5 reward if returned to 229 West 15th; no questions asked.

LOST—Saturday morning, on 5th Av., between 32d and 23d Sts., gold bracelet, interspersed with fresh-water pearls. Suitable reward for return to H. P. C., 30 East 64th.

LOST—Saturday evening, Jan. 13, between Martin's, Hippodrome, Waldorf, PEARL STAR BROOCH, diamond centre; liberal reward. F. H. Reed, 43 Exchange Place.

LOST—A PEARL and AMETHYST NECKLACE Saturday. Finder return to F. Wood, 474 West 118th St., and receive $10 reward.

LOST—Thursday, 77th St. and Broadway, silver-handled umbrella, monogram W. F. S. Reward return to 264 West 77th St.

LOST—BRINDLE and WHITE MALE BOSTON TERRIER; answers to "Mike"; liberal reward. Costar's, 424 6th Av.

LOST—On Wednesday, a string of GOLD BEADS. The finder will be rewarded by returning them to 69 East 52d St.

LOST—ERMINE MUFF, between Harlem Casino and 137th St.; liberal reward. S. WEINER, 222 West 137th St.

LOST—Friday, 20th, small silver watch, monogram L. E.; suitable reward. S. Ehrlicher, 472 West 147th St.

LOST—Tuesday morning, package handkerchiefs, 6th Av. "L" road; reward. Max Littwitz, 38 West 33d St.

LOST—Lady's cameo ring, on Jan. 13th. Reward if returned to Lieut. Edwards, Fort Hamilton.

LOST—Jan. 10, gilt card case. Finder will be rewarded by returning to 505 West End Av.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

1,797,238 PUPILS; COST $41,064,842

Year's Expenditure on the Elementary Schools of the State.

FREE LIBRARIES NUMBER 631

Thirty Library Buildings Completed During the Year, and Thirteen More Being Erected.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—To instruct the young idea how to shoot in 1,797,238 pupils of the elementary schools of New York State last year cost the State $41,064,842. This was an increase of $3,829,905 over the previous year. Teachers' salaries alone totaled $23,084,218, which sum was greater by $1,104,831 than that expended for that purpose in 1904. These figures are taken from the annual report of Andrew S. Draper, Commissioner of Education, which will be sent to the Legislature to-morrow night.

The expenditure for buildings, sites, furniture, repairs, &c., was $10,984,565, an increase of $2,321,999, and for libraries $172,976, a decrease of $38,024 compared with 1904.

The average cost per pupil last year, based on the registration, was $33.45, an increase of $2.30. The value of elementary school buildings and grounds is reported to be $105,572,576, an increase of $13,124,317. The average value of schoolhouses in districts outside of cities is $1,833.63; in cities $91,330.91; for the State $10,138.50.

The average daily attendance in the public elementary schools was 935,675; this is not counting the Roman Catholic elementary schools, which had a registered number of 172,518, and other parish and parochial schools, which had 27,828 pupils. This is 76.4 per cent., the highest in some years.

The evening elementary schools of six cities had 15,381 pupils of 14 to 16 years of age. There were 1,419 arrests of parents or guardians for violation of the compulsory education law, against 1,225 in 1904; while the number of truant children arrested was 17,052, a decrease of 8,500 from 1904. There were 1,337 children committed to truant homes, an increase of 57.

There were employed in the public elementary schools 32,886 teachers, an increase of 697, at an average annual salary of $701.94, and an average weekly one of $19.94. Of these teachers 17,089 held certificates showing either college or the professional training of normal school or training school or training class. There were 99 teachers' training classes with 1,398 students registered. The number of graduates was 1,118.

The cost of district teachers' institutes was $40,895 and of Summer institutes $11,974.

On Arbor Day there were 12,029 trees planted in 9,486 districts. The number of volumes in the libraries of the elementary schools, 1,608,757, is greater by 381,440 than in 1904.

In the tax-supported secondary schools there were 86,736 registered pupils; in private academies 7,680, graduating 8,414. The teachers of these schools numbered 3,993. The total expenditure for these schools last year was $7,846,386, an increase of $645,152 over the previous year.

The 631 free libraries under State inspection contain 3,227,054 volumes, and during the year circulated 11,772,441 volumes; $24,239.01 was paid from State library money to 271 different libraries. Thirty library buildings were completed and occupied during the year, while thirteen more are now being erected.

THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEES

Announced by President Parsons—Bennet Heads Nominations.

President Herbert Parsons of the Republican County Committee announced last night the appointments of members of the committees authorized by the County Committee at its meeting last Thursday. The list of assignments was prepared by Mr. Parsons on Saturday, but was not given out until yesterday, after Mr. Parsons had left for Washington to attend the conference of local Republicans with the President.

Congressman William S. Bennet is made Chairman of the Committee on Direct Nominations, which will hold a meeting in the Fifth Avenue Hotel Saturday afternoon, to hear arguments for and against the Parsons-Bennet and the Allen plan for putting direct nominations into effect in this county for all county officers, and also for the members and President of the County Committee. Mr. Bennet's associates on the committee include James A. Allen, William H. Wadhams, Collin H. Woodward, William S. Cross, Francis W. Judge, Jr., and Mr. Parsons ex officio.

Charles H. Strong is made Chairman of the Mortgage Tax Law Committee, which will hold a nearing and report on the advisability of declaring for the repeal of that law. Otto T. Bannard is Chairman of the Committee on Contested Seats, which will rehear the Joveshof-Blake contest in the Thirteenth District; Attorney General Julius M. Mayer is Chairman of the Committee for the Reform of the Ballot Laws, which is to consider recommendations in favor of voting machines, and Samuel S. Koenig is made Chairman of the Committee on Corrupt Practices, which will make recommendations on plans to prevent campaign contributions by corporations.

Blaze in a Fire Engine House.

Fire in a quantity of hay in the rear of the quarters of Engine No. 25, at 342 Fifth Street, amused the police yesterday and did about $1 worth of damage. As it is against the department rules to smoke in the fire houses, the firemen can't understand how the blaze started. But the police think they know. They insisted on reporting the fire, though no alarm was turned in.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Remnant Sale.

We have been so encouraged by the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, that we are offering greater value than ever. Suits to order $18. Trousers $5.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & Ninth Street.

Good Garb Going!

This Will Appeal to You

$7.50 Trouserings Former Prices $10—$12—$15

HANSEN & SHACKLETON

TAILORS

Fifth Avenue and 42d Street (5 Doors West) New York

S. P. C. A. REFORM PARTY WANTS MORE PUBLICITY

Will Try on Thursday to Widen Scope of the Inquiry.

FEARS LOSS OF CITY FUNDS

Reformers Say the Income from Licenses Will Be Taken Away Unless the Society Changes Its Methods.

At the adjourned meeting of members of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, to be held on Thursday afternoon, an effort is to be made by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Reform Association, which is fighting the administration of President Haines, to prevent the investigation of the accounts of the society from remaining entirely in the hands of the officers of the society.

The plan is to have a committee appointed by Arthur Turnure from the Reform Association, which will act with the Memorial Committee, headed by Leonard Opdycke, and the Auditing Committee, headed by Gordon Knox Bell, in making a complete investigation of the accounts. It is desired that the investigation shall take on a genuinely public character and shall not be merely an investigation of the society by the society itself.

The Reform Association has heard that Mr. Haines will make an effort on Thursday to have the meeting adjourned without date. This action would prevent any radical changes for at least another year. Any such effort will be vigorously fought by some of the members of the society who are in sympathy with the reform movement.

The Reform Association has been unable, its ladies say, to get a full list of the society's members, who number 1,500, but has the names and addresses of 730 members, to each of whom will be sent to-day a pamphlet urging them to attend the meeting. It promises to be the largest ever held in the history of the society.

In a letter sent by Mr. Turnure to Mr. Opdycke yesterday, Mr. Turnure points out that the society is not a private body; that its receipt of funds raised from dog licenses makes it a public institution that should be compelled to account rigidly for public moneys, and that the kind of examination urged by the reformers is the only way of restoring public confidence in the society. Mr. Turnure's letter says further:

It seems to me to be indispensable to the survival of the A. S. P. C. A. and the continuing development of its great work that at this time when the society is being weighed in the balance as never before, it shall not be found wanting in public character, and that it take on now the public nature which has been attributed to it by the workings of time.

I have also to warn you most earnestly, as a warning from one who would look upon the disruption of the A. S. P. C. A. as a grievous calamity, that if this public character be not manifested very quickly by some overt act of the A. S. P. C. A. it seems to me to be inevitable that the public moneys that the A. S. P. C. A. now receives will be devoted to another use, which shall be of an unmistakable public nature.

A part of the pamphlet sent to members is devoted to describing how Mr. Haines keeps his office. The Board of Managers and Vice Presidents, it says, number twenty-eight, but by making some of the Vice Presidents act in a double capacity there are only eighteen men on the board that keeps Mr. Haines in office. The board is self-perpetuating, and the President is not elected, but serves continuously during the pleasure of the board.

"We want to point out as strongly as we can," said Mr. Turnure last night, "that the Reform Association is bending every effort for the welfare of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and that it would not do anything to cause its disruption. What we want is a new President and the widest possible publicity and accounting for public moneys received.

"One thing which we fear most is that, if the attitude of Mr. Haines not to account for public moneys is adhered to, an effort will be made to have the society's income from dog licenses taken away. Such a movement is, in fact, under way in certain political quarters, and if it succeeds it will be a great public calamity, as it would stop the work of animal protection at once, for the society could not get along without this income. The Reform Association will join the society in any effort to fight this diverting of the dog license money.

"Our desire is to build up the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, not to tear it down, and we are convinced that by making it more of a public institution, which it should be by right, we can enlarge its field of usefulness and awaken more general public interest in its work."

It was learned last night that the reformers intend to have the society's salary account overhauled, if possible.

TRUSTED IN FAITH CURE.

But It Didn't Save Jacob Hosbach from Rheumatism or Death.

Jacob Hosbach, 54 years old, of 171 Bentley Avenue, Jersey City, shot himself in the head yesterday and died before a physician could be summoned. His family said that he had been afflicted with rheumatism for over a ear, and they believed that his sufferings had rendered him insane.

Hosbach was a member of the Faith Cure Church, and steadily refused to consult a physician. His wife frequently advised him to call in a doctor, but he would not listen to her.

"The Lord will cure me in his own good time," was his invariable reply to her importunities.

MORE PRINTERS BROUGHT IN.

Outside Cities Sending Men to Break the New York Strike.

A large number of non-union men from other cities was brought here yesterday by agents of the Typothetae to take the places of the striking printers. They were taken to 67 West Tenth Street, where they will be boarded and lodged. To-day they will register at the offices of the Typothetae and be distributed through the composing rooms of its members.

No meeting of Typographical Union No. 6 was held yesterday. There was a rumor last night that two firms in the Typothetae would settle to-day with the union, but it was warmly denied.

The Bathrobe News!

200 blanket robes—the wool sort you can use for dressing gown, bathrobe or any old sort of loaf.

140 of them are $9 robes, the rest all $10 sorts, and we believe they have never sold for less.

$6.50.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st. 842 at 13th st. 1260 at 32nd st.

CARPETS.

General Clearance Sale

ONLY 10 DAYS BEFORE INVENTORY. MEANWHILE ALL ODD PIECES AND DISCONTINUED PATTERNS, IN THE VARIOUS GRADES, WILL BE CLOSED OUT

AT REMNANT PRICES.

RUGS.

A SAMPLE LOT! Consisting of AXMINSTERS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, size 9x12 ft., at the uniform price of Some worth double. **$20.00 Each**

INLAID LINOLEUMS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. ALSO PRINTED LINOLEUMS AND OIL CLOTHS AT ABOUT HALF PRICE.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

SIXTH AVE., 13TH and 14TH STS.

FIGHTING HIGHER RENTS.

East Side Residents Form a Union Against Increases.

There is a row of tenements between 275 and 281 Madison Street, owned by one man, who announced last week to the tenants that, beginning two days ago, the rents would be raised.

On Saturday night his agent called and asked politely for the rent. As if by magic all the men in the four tenements suddenly appeared. A moment later the agent was running along Madison Street with the consciousness that discretion is the better part of valor. When he had recovered from his alarm, he made a detour and went back to reconnoitre. In front of the tenements were men standing like soldiers at regular intervals.

"Pickets!" he gasped.

And that was the beginning of a rent war in the east side which is to-day pusling the landlords and agitatting tenants, who have formed themselves into the Tenants' Mutual Protective Union.

A meeting of the union was held yesterday afternoon at 281 Madison Street. It was attended by those who had recently had their rents raised, or who expected a raise, or who had been evicted for nonpayment of rent. Their woes were aired, often at the same time. The action of the tenants of the Madison Street houses was approved and put on record as a resolution regarding future action where landlords raised rents.

It was also resolved that where a tenant was served with a dispossess notice all the other tenants, as members of the Tenants' Mutual Protective Union, should stand by the unfortunate one. In such a case, it was resolved that, as at 275 to 281 Madison Street, pickets should be placed in front of the building.

Last night the strike was still on. To house hunters the pickets said:

"Now, go away. If you took rooms here, you wouldn't be a bit comfortable. This is a strike—a rent strike."

SERGEANT HURT IN RUNAWAY.

Tried to Stop a Team That an Automobile Had Scared.

A team of horses drawing a carriage and driven by John J. Smith of 510 West Broadway, took fright at an automobile at One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Morningside Avenue last night and bolted.

Sergt. Richard O'Connor of the Mercer Street Station, who was on his way to his home, 300 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, caught the bridle of one of the horses. He was dragged through One Hundred and Twentieth Street to Manhattan Avenue, where he was compelled to let go.

The Sergeant was dragged from under the wheels by Policeman Traubers of the 125th Street Station, but not before O'Connor had sustained severe injuries. He was removed to the J. Hood Wright Hospital by Dr. Solly, who said that the Sergeant's back was strained and that his spine might be injured. Traubers completed O'Connor's work in stopping the frightened horses.

SALE OPENS TO-DAY AT 10:30 A. M.

PROBABLY never in the annals of clothing selling has there been an event of such importance brought before the purchasing public as we introduce in the sale of

Trousers CUT FROM Ends IN OUR "SUBWAY STORE"

The entire floor has been converted into a TROUSERS STORE.

HOPE

Trousers CUT FROM Ends

$2.55

POINT A—The majority of the cloths were milled for the tailoring trade and sold by woolen jobbers at $2.37½ to $2.87½ per yard.

But we secured the ends of 1¼ to 18¾ yards, on a basis of by the pound—at less than the price of raw wool.

POINT B—The tailoring in these trousers is of a high order. Individual shrinking of each part. Cut on our "Symmetrical Patterns." To fill a gap they were made during the dull season (naturally better and for less money).

HOPE

Trousers CUT FROM Ends

$2.55

POINT C—Claims are constantly made by dealers advertising sales that "they have sizes to fit every build."

MAY-BE.

Yet, many people find themselves disappointed at such bargain sales. *We will fit men who measure 52-inch waist as easily as 30-inch waist, or 38-inch inseam as easily as 28-inch inseam.*

Trousers for men of every taste, shape, height, weight and disposition. Trousers for dry or wet weather. Trousers for dress, business, hustle or rest. Trousers for now, next month, next year.

HOPE

Trousers CUT FROM Ends

$2.55

WERE these Trousers cut from full pieces and made up in the regular course of manufacture, the cost, figured on a close basis, would be as follows:

1⅛ yds. Cloth at even as low as $2.25, per yd	$3.09
Trimmings	.32
Cutting	.25
Making	.62

NOTE—In this computation there is no allowance for shrinkage, waste, manufacturer's profit, etc.

Twelve window displays show the Woolens, the Trousers marked with each size. You can select what you want at a glance.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

HOPE NEW YORK

BROADWAY & CHAMBERS ST. CITY HALL PARK—NORTH.

Sues "Tom" Healy for $10,000.

J. B. Taylor of 1,838 Seventh Avenue has brought suit for $10,000 against Thomas Healy, proprietor of the restaurant at Columbus Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, for injuries he says he received New Year's morning in a fight in the cafe attached to the restaurant. Taylor alleges that a woman friend of his took him that she had lost a pair of gold eyeglasses there, and that when he went in search of Healy the fight followed. Taylor has been injured.

SMITH, GRAY & CO.

announce for Monday a highly important sale of

Men's Fine Overcoats,

Values up to $50, special,

$32

THE collection embraces the finest Overcoats they make—in Paddock, Tourist and Box styles. Materials are Melton, Kersey, Velour, Oxford and Black Venetian; all are elaborately lined with silk. The offering transcends in importance anything they have hitherto presented.

Smith, Gray & Co.

THREE STORES:
BROADWAY AT 31ST ST., NEW YORK.
FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV., BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV., B'KLYN.

AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
MAUD ADAMS in J. M. BARRIE'S PETER PAN

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in J. M. Barrie's play, Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire.
Also PANTALOON, with Lionel Barrymore
Tues. Afternoon at 2:15,
FAMOUS RUSSIAN PLAYERS, THE KARAMAZOFF BROTHERS.

Knickerbocker B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only, 2:15.
FRITZI SCHEFF in M'LLE MODISTE.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
Geo. V. Hobart's Musical Satirette, COMING thro' the RYE

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
ROBERT LORAINE Bernard Shaw's Man and Superman

SAVOY THEATRE, B'way & 34th St. Ev. 8:15. Closed To-night for rehearsal.
TO-MORROW (TUES.) EVEG., JAMES K. HACKETT in a new play, The MARY MANNERING House of Silence.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Ev., 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
THE LION AND THE MOUSE

DALY'S THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
BEGINNING TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
ELLIS JEFFREYS and her London Co. in ALFRED SUTRO'S Play, The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt.

LYCEUM THEATRE. TO-DAY at 3:30. MONDAYS, JANUARY 22 and 29, at 8:30.
BEATRICE HERFORD IN HER ORIGINAL MONOLOGUES. 50, 75, 1.00 & 1.50.

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. LAST WEEK. $1 Mat. Wed. & Sat.
THE BABES AND THE BARON

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev. 8:15. Best Seats $1 at Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
100TH TIME JAN. 29. Fountain Pens as SOUVENIRS.
THE EARL AND THE GIRL With Eddie Foy.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON at 2, The Polish Pianist,
RUBINSTEIN.
Prices $1.50, $1, 75c., 50c. Knabe Piano used.

Princess B'way & 29th. Tel. 2848 Mad. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
Henry Miller in Grierson's Way

FIELDS 42d St., W. of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 50c, 75c, $1
Louis Mann & Clara Lipman in JULIE BONBON

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. DAVID BELASCO presents MRS.
Leslie Carter
In Mr. Belasco's version of "ZAZA"
Mrs. Carter has consented to play Wed. Mat. Popular Prices. Mat. Sat. 2. Eve. 8 sharp.

BELASCO Theatre. Ev. 8. Mat. Sat. 2.
Xtra Mat. Thurs., Feb. 1st
DAVID BELASCO presents
BLANCHE BATES in By David Belasco
THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST.

BIJOU B'way & 45th St. Time in 30th. Evs. 8:15. N. Y. To-night. Mat. Sat. 2.
DAVID BELASCO presents 2d Year in N.Y.
WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER.

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Madison Av. TO-NIGHT AT 8:30.
Raymond HITCHCOCK In THE GALLOPER By Richard Harding Davis.
Popular Matinee Wednesday, Best Seats $1.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM In THE SQUAW MAN

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-day, 25c. 15, 25, 35, 50 & 75c.
KING OF THE OPIUM RING

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 25, 50 & 75c.
CONFESSIONS OF A WIFE

MURRAY HILL 42d St. & Lex. Av. Mat. To-day, 25c. 25, 35, 50, 75c.
Happy Hooligan's Trip Around the World.

MAJESTIC Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
CONTINUED SUCCESS TO-NIGHT
JAMES J. CORBETT In BERNARD SHAW'S
CASHEL BYRON'S PROFESSION
Arranged for the stage by Stanislaus Stange.

WEST END. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed., Fri. & Sat. BUSTER BROWN. Master Gabriel Orig. Co

NEW YORK MAT. DAILY
Hippodrome
THOMPSON & DUNDY, MANAGERS
A SOCIETY CIRCUS
WITH COURT OF THE GOLDEN FOUNTAINS
EVENINGS AT 8. MATINEES AT 2.

COLONIAL Virginia Earl, Foy & Clark, Staley & Birbeck, Jacobs's Aerobatic Dogs, Louise Dresser, Flo-Ada, 125th St. Trouple, Reiff Bros. & others
Daily Mats. 25c.

ALHAMBRA Joe Welch, Aimee Angeles, Ned Nye & His Rollicking Girls, Jack Norworth, Tom Nawn & Co., Young & DeVole & oth's.
7Av. 125St. Mats. Daily 25c.

YORKVILLE WM. J. KELLY & CO. "The Royal Box." 86th St. Lex. Av.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Popular Prices Wed. Mat., 50, 75, $1 & $1.50.
KLAW & ERLANGER Present
FAY TEMPLETON in Geo. M. Cohan's
45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY
Xtra Mts. Lincoln's & Wash'ton's Birthdays.

BROADWAY THEA. B'way & 41 St. Evs. 8:15. MATS. WED. & SAT., 2:15.
On account of the tremendous demand for seats, a Special Matinee will be given every Wednesday at popular prices. 50c., 75c., $1, & best seats $1.50.
ELSIE JANIS IN THE VANDERBILT CUP
with Barney Oldfield's thrilling automobile race, most sensational effect ever seen.

BROADWAY THEATRE SPECIAL FRIDAY at 1:30. Doors Open 1.
ANNUAL BENEFIT ACTORS' HOME
5 ONE-ACT PLAYS & SPECIAL NUMBERS
PRICES 50c TO $2.50. BOXES $25.
Souvenir Programmes Free.
Management.....of....DANIEL FROHMAN

LIBERTY THEATRE, 42 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat., 2:15.
GEORGE H. BRENNAN Presents
THE CLANSMAN By THOMAS DIXON, Jr.

NEW YORK Theatre, B'way & 45 St. Ev. 8:15. PRICES 25-50-75c. & $1.00. Pop. Mat. Wed., 25, 50 & 75c. Reg. Mat. Sat.
Last Week LEW DOCKSTADER AND HIS OWN GREAT MINSTRELS
Next Monday, Seats Thursday THE ROGERS BROS. IN IRELAND.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
THIS EVENING, at 8.—TANNHAUSER. Emma Eames, Olive Fremstad, Alten; Knote, Goritz, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.
Wed. Ev., Jan. 24, at 7:45.—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Homer; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.
Thurs., Jan. 25, at 8 P. M., precisely.—PARSIFAL. Fremstad; Dippel, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Journet. Cond., Herts.
Fri. Ev., Jan. 27, at 8.—AIDA. Emma Eames, Louise Homer, Lawrence; Caruso, Campanari, Plancon, Muhlmann. Cond., Vigna.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 27, at 2, 150th Anniversary of Mozart's birth.—DON GIOVANNI. Nordica, Jomelli and Sembrich; Scotti, Dippel, Journet, Rossi, Muhlmann. Cond., Franko.
Sat. Ev., Jan. 27, pop. Prices, at 8.—KOENIGIN von SABA. Walker, Rappold, Alten; Knote, Goritz, Blass, Muhlmann. Cond., Herts.
*WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PL. THEATRE. Every Eve. & Sat. Mat., The Great Laughing Success, 'Der Kilometerfresser' ('The Road-Burner.')

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Third concert, Tues. Eve., Jan. 23, at 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisting Artists: Mr. Georges Longy, Mr. C. M. Loeffler, Mr. Heinrich Gebhard.
Seats, $1.50 at Box Office, Mendelssohn Hall.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. This Afternoon at 3.
ELLEN BOWICK of London.
Original Monologue—Poems with Music.
Seats $1, $1.50, at Box Office & Music Stores.

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HENRI de VRIES in "A CASE OF ARSON."
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TO keep in touch with the news of the retail stores of New York, every woman should read the advertisements in THE NEW YORK TIMES. The few minutes necessary to run through the advertisements may be amply repaid by the savings resulting from the purchase of advertised goods.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
All the News That's Fit to Print."

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain to-day; rain, colder to-morrow; southerly winds.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,531. * * * NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1906.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS.

CHOATE AND TWAIN PLEAD FOR TUSKEGEE

Brilliant Audience Cheers Them and Booker Washington.

HUMORIST RAPS TAX DODGERS

Says Everybody Swears, Especially Off—Friends of Negro Institution Trying to Raise $1,800,000.

To give Booker T. Washington a good start toward collecting the $1,800,000 which he wants to carry back from the North to Tuskegee Institute, Mark Twain, Joseph H. Choate, Robert C. Ogden, and Dr. Washington himself spoke in Carnegie Hall last night. Incidentally, it was a "silver jubilee" celebration, since Tuskegee Institute was founded, in 1881.

The big house was crowded to its utmost capacity, and there were as many more outside who would have gone in had there been room. The spectacle reminded one of the campaign days last November, when District Attorney Jerome and his attendant spellbinders were packing Carnegie Hall.

But last night it was by no means a gathering of the "populace" alone. Women in brilliant gowns, resplendent with jewels, and men in evening dress filled the boxes. Despite the avowed object of the meeting—to get money from the audience and others—there was an atmosphere of good humor and lightheartedness. Mark Twain's "teachings" were met with such volleys of laughter that the man who never grows old could hardly find intervals in which to deliver his precepts. That part of Mr. Clemens's address which referred to wealthy men who swear off tax assessments was applauded with especial fervor.

The occupants of the boxes included Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Mrs. Henry H. Rogers, Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Isaac N. Seligman, George Foster Peabody, John Crosby Brown, Carl Schurz, Mrs. W. H. Schieffelin, Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. Henry Villard, Nicholas Murray Butler, Mrs. Robert C. Ogden, Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mrs. Alfred Shaw, Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. Collis P. Huntington, Mrs. Robert B. Minturn, Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. Paul M. Warburg, and Mrs. Arthur Curtis James.

A negro octet sang between the speeches. Their songs were old-fashioned melodies and revival songs, and their deep, full voices filled the whole house.

William Jay Schieffelin opened the meeting by telling its object and urging that all the help possible be given to Dr. Washington. He announced that in April a special train would leave New York for Tuskegee and that the round-trip ticket would cost $50, covering all expenses. On this occasion the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of Tuskegee will be celebrated at the school itself by speeches by Secretary of War Taft, President Eliot of Harvard, Bishop Galloway, and Andrew Carnegie.

Choate Praises Washington.

"We assemble to-night," said Mr. Choate, when Mr. Schieffelin presented him, "to celebrate the 'silver jubilee' of Tuskegee Institute, twenty-five years old to-day, the success of which as a nucleus and centre of negro education in the South is the triumph and glory of Dr. Booker T. Washington. I believe he does not claim to be the originator of it. It began in 1881 in a shanty and thirty pupils. Now what do we behold? A great educational establishment with 2,300 acres and more than eight buildings, peculiarly fitted for the tasks they are supposed to assist.

"It has sent forth more than 6,000 pupils as examples to and teachers of the negro race. It has now an enrollment of 1,500 pupils and an endowment fund of more than $1,000,000. Like all the other great educational institutions of to-day, the more it has and the more it wants the more it gets and the more it can use.

"I read that in a recent speech Dr. Washington declared that he was proud of his race. I am sure his race is proud of him. And I know I can say that the great mass of the American people, both North and South, are also proud of him. And there are few Americans on whom European nations look with such peculiar interest and sympathy as Dr. Washington. It was my pleasure to see him in my own hired house [laughter] in London, surrounded by English men and English women, who were delighted to make his acquaintance and listen to his words.

Negro Problem a Wide One.

"This tremendous negro problem, which was left when slavery was abolished and will last much longer than slavery lasted, no more rests on the white people of the South than on the negroes or on the white people of the North. It was forced upon the South by the irresistible force of the whole Nation. In the South they, white and negro, have done their part well. I read in a book, which I hope everybody has read, by Mr. Murphy, Secretary of the Southern Education Board, that the illiteracy of the negroes in the South has been wiped away more than one half since the war. How has it been accomplished? Out of the means of the Southern States. They have done nobly. By taxation $109,000,000 was raised between 1870 and 1900 for the education of negroes. How many people in the South—like some people we have had here in New York—stood between the appropriations and the recipients, I do not know, but it was a great achievement.

"None of the Tuskegee graduates is in an asylum. It is not the educated negroes who make themselves enemies to the South; it is uneducated negroes. The desire for these Tuskegee graduates is greater than Tuskegee can satisfy.

Integrity of the Races.

"The maintenance of the integrity of the races, which, with the approval of both races, has formed the basis of Southern civilization, has given opportunity to negro lawyers, negro doctors, and minis-

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WARSHIP BLOWN UP, 212 LOST

Brazilian Turret Ship Aquidaban Is Destroyed in the Night.

RIO JANIERO, Jan. 22.—The powder magazines of the Brazilian turretship Aquidaban blew up at 10:45 o'clock last night and the vessel sank within three minutes at Port Jacarepagua, south of Rio Janiero, whither it had gone to escort the Minister of Marine.

The dead number 212 and the injured 36. Nearly all the officers of the war vessel were killed or injured. Ninety-eight of those on board were saved.

The cruiser Barroso has arrived here from the scene of the disaster bringing the injured.

These members of a commision which was accompanying the Minister of Marine, perished:

Rear Admiral Rodigo José Da Rocha, Rear Admiral Francisco Calheiros Da Graca, Rear Admiral José Candido Brazil, and Capt. Alves De Larrigo. Two commanders, two German photographers, and one reporter also were drowned.

The Aquidaban had been used for the accommodation of a number of officers and men attached to the flotilla escorting the cruiser Barroso, having on board the Minister of Marine and his staff, who were inspecting the sites proposed for a new arsenal. All the bodies will be brought to Rio Janeiro and will have a national funeral. There is general mourning here, and all the theatres are closed.

The Aquidaban was sunk once before, when she was part of Admiral Mello's fleet in his rebellion of 1893-4. She took part in the fighting under that Admiral until one night she was attacked by the Government's flotilla of torpedo boats. One of the missiles struck her forward and she went down in shallow water. The injury was not serious and she was raised and repaired.

SCULPTOR McDONALD HURT.

Greeley's Friend Probably Fatally Injured by Wagon.

Wilson McDonald, the sculptor, who is now 83 years old, and who lives at 41 West 105th Street, was probably fatally injured last night by being knocked down at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street by a wagon, one of the heavy wheels of which passed over his head, crushing the skull.

The Bellevue surgeons entertained little hopes of his recovery. He was an intimate friend of Horace Greeley, founder with him of the Manhattan Liberal Club, of which McDonald always remained a member, and designed the Washington bust which has been placed in nearly every public school in Greater New York.

Mr. McDonald was crossing the street when the accident happened. He was not spry enough to get out of the way of the wagon, and when the wheel struck him he was stunned and fell down in its way. The wheel rolled over his head, which is covered with a mass of white hair, and his skull was fractured. He also was bruised seriously on the body. He was hastily picked up by some bystanders and an ambulance, which was summoned from Bellevue, carried him hurriedly to the hospital.

Wilson McDonald was a well-known character in the city and a sculptor of rank. He designed the Thomas Paine bust for the Paine monument at New Rochelle, which was given into the care of that city last September. McDonald also conceived the idea of a bust for the monument. A great many casts of his models of anatomical and physiological subjects are in schools in the city and vicinity and throughout the country.

ENGINEER SAVED EXPRESS.

After Wildcat Engine Hit His Train His Whistle Warned Flier.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 22.—Overlooking danger signals set against him, Engineer James Vannatta in charge of engine 532, running light from Somerville to Jersey City, sent his locomotive into the rear of a drill train standing on the eastbound passenger tracks of the Jersey Central here in the heavy fog this morning. A bad wreck followed in which the Easton express narrowly escaped a terrible disaster.

Through the presence of mind of Engineer Murphy of the drill train the engineer of the express, speeding West at seventy miles an hour, was warned in time to stop, though not before the express plunged into the wreckage at a slow rate of speed.

Wennatta and his fireman, Benjamin Tobsen of Red Bank, were seriously injured, and a dozen passengers of the express cut by flying glass.

CASTO OFFICIALLY A HERO.

Carnegie Commission to Reward Him and His Crew.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 22.—The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission at its next meeting will officially recognize the heroism of Capt. Mark Casto of the yawl Alberta, which went to the rescue of the endangered passengers of the Cherokee off Atlantic City some days ago. He will receive either a medal or money, perhaps both. The six members of his crew will also fare well at the hands of the Hero Fund Commission, for it is the belief of the commission that they are all heroes.

Manager and Secretary F. M. Wilmot of the hero fund reached home from Atlantic City this morning. He had spent two days with Special Agent Campsey looking into the live saving work of the Atlantic City Captain and his crew. Mr. Wilmot said:

"I violate no confidence in saying that the accounts of the heroism of Capt. Casto and his crew were not overdrawn in the least. The commission finds that the crew of the Alberta deserved all the nice things said about them."

PARLIAMENT FOR PERSIA.

Merchants and Mullahs Compel the Shah to Grant Reforms.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 22.—A Constitutional Government for Persia, according to advices from Teheran received here, is to be the outcome of the sudden exodus of 1,000 merchants and Mullah priests from the Persian capital as a protest against the Shah's Government.

The insurgents proceeded to the village of Shah-Abd-ul-Azim, where the Shah presided over a Representative Assembly elected by the Mullahs, merchants, and landowners. The Assembly will be called the House of Justice and exercise administrative and legislative powers.

The equality of all before the law will be proclaimed.

It is expected that the Assembly will demand the dismissal of M. J. Naus, the Belgian Minister of Customs and Posts, and the Belgian employes of the customs.

CALIFORNIA TOURS.
The Southern Railway offers two high-class tours via Washington-Sunset Route to and through California and return, leaving Washington Feb'y 8th and March 8th, including two days New Orleans, one day San Antonio, one day El Paso for Juarez, Old Mexico, principal points in California, Salt Lake, Colorado, covering 29 days, under personal escort. Cost, including expenses, $165, $185, $220, according to tour selected. Offices, 271-273-275 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 366 Fifth Ave., 3 Park Place, 104 East 125th St., New York.

KILBURN FOR INQUIRY BY THE LEGISLATURE

Wainwright Says That His Wish Will Be Granted.

HIGGINS FEARS FOR REFORM

Has News of a Plot to Distract Attention from Insurance Matters by Other Inquiries.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Frederick D. Kilburn, State Superintendent of Banks, notified Speaker Wadsworth to-night that he will welcome a legislative investigation of his department. Assemblyman Wainwright, Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Banks, says undoubtedly one will be ordered.

Mr. Kilburn took this action after consultation with Gov. Higgins to-day. The Governor, upon his return from the West, had issued a statement in which he admitted the right of the Legislature to inquire into Executive matters.

Mr. Higgins stated that in seeming to oppose any investigations he had acted in opposition to certain powerful interests that are trying to turn public attention away from the insurance scandals by centring attention on something else.

Mr. Kilburn's letter to Speaker Wadsworth was read at the session of the Assembly to-night. It was as follows:

To the Hon. James Wadsworth, Jr., Speaker of the Assembly:

In view of current suggestions that a legislative investigation of the affairs of the Banking Department should be had, I desire to state that I shall, if the Legislature sees fit to institute such investigation, welcome the same and give the Legislature all possible assistance.

F. D. KILBURN.

The letter was referred to the Committee on Banks, of which Mr. Wainwright of Westchester is Chairman.

The determination of Gov. Higgins to recede from the position taken last week by his legal adviser, Cuthbert W. Pound, with his sanction, and the decision of Supt. Kilburn came none too soon. Mr. Wainwright was ready with a resolution providing for an investigation of the Banking Department and Minority Leader Palmer in the Assembly and Senator Marks in the Senate both offered resolutions to-night providing for an investigation of the Insurance Department. Senator Marks's resolution also provided for an investigation of the Banking and Tax Departments.

Mr. Palmer and Senator Marks also issued statements which might have proved exceedingly embarrassing to the State administration had it held its ground.

Mr. Palmer cited the fact that in 1895 Senator Mullin introduced a resolution which provided for a joint committee to investigate "all the departments, bureaus, offices, commissions, and institutions of the State, of every name and nature, as to the management and expenses of the same, and to recommend such changes in the law as will bring about a reduction in the expenses."

Among Senators who voted for the Mullin resolution were Higgins, Pound, and Kilburn. The members of the joint committee from the Senate were Messrs. Mullin, Higgins, Kilburn, and Parker. Mr. Higgins presented its report.

Mr. Palmer read his statement on the floor of the Assembly. When the members of the majority realized its nature they fell to congratulating each other that Gov. Higgins had switched just in time.

The resolution introduced by Senator Marks providing for an investigation of the Banking and Tax Departments was referred to the Senate Finance Committee.

Mr. Marks, in his statement explanatory of his resolution, declared the opinion of Mr. Pound that the Legislature was without power to investigate charges affecting the head of an executive department of the State Government to be legally untenable.

"The more the Republican Party is against an investigation," he continued, "the more anxious the public will be that there should be one, particularly because of the cloud under which some of the departments are now resting.

"The Banking Department needs investigation. The Insurance Department, no one will dispute, needs investigating. We have the Mayor of Buffalo charging against the Tax Department that the assessment of Buffalo franchises was corrupt and inadequate, and he cites instances in which he asserts the Commissioners violated the law. Who knows whether matters are not worse so far as New York corporations are concerned? In the Controller's office cases have been cited where corporations have improperly had their taxes reduced."

Chairman Wainwright stated to-night that the procedure of the bank's committee with reference to the Kilburn letter was as yet undefined.

Gov. Higgins, on his arrival at the Executive Chamber to-day, received from Secretary Perley a bunch of press clippings, all comments upon his position in opposition to legislative investigations and all of them unfavorable. When he had read them he prepared this statement:

"Upon my return to the Executive Chamber after an absence of nearly a week, I am greatly surprised to learn that Mr. Pound's statement of the law governing legislative investigations has been misconstrued, both as to his opinion on the law and his purpose in making it public.

"I know of no department of the State Government which fears an investigation, executive, judicial, or legislative.

"There can be no question, and Mr. Pound raised none, as to the power of the Legislature to determine for itself what investigations are properly legislative in their nature. There can be no question, and none is raised, that resolutions for legislative investigations must indicate some legislative purpose.

"We have a question of policy beyond the question of law, on which I have heretofore made nor authorized no statement of my position. I have no desire nor intention to protect any public officer or employe from a legislative investigation, nor to interfere in any way with the exercise of legislative discretion.

"The necessity or propriety of a legislative investigation would properly be determined by the Legislature itself after consideration of the alleged abuse, the possible remedy, its own regular functions, and the powers of the co-ordinate branches of government. We cannot too frequently be reminded that the safety of our free institutions depends largely on the fact that the Legislature may never exercise the executive or judicial powers, the executive may never exercise the legislative or judicial powers, and the judicial may never exercise the legislative or executive powers, and that the law of the land hears before it condemns, and renders judgment only after trial."

In further explanation of the motives which had led him to sanction the statement of Mr. Pound, Gov. Higgins said:

"It came to my knowledge some time since that there were certain interests at work trying to get the public mind off the insurance investigation and working on other lines. These interests also hoped to get the mind of the Legislature diverted. It was, in my opinion, the duty of the Legislature to first correct the insurance evils that exist, and that nothing should be permitted to distract its attention until that was done. With a lot of investigations going on it seemed to me that the Legislature would not be in a position to cope with the most important subject before it."

"Were the interests to which you have referred political?"

"They were," the Governor replied, with an emphatic nod of the head.

"Republican or Democratic?"

"I could name them, but I won't," added the Governor, nodding his head and rising on his toes.

DEPEW WELCOMED IN SENATE.

Tillman, However, Dims His Smile—Some Republicans Aloof.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Senator Depew kept Senator Platt's promise to-day and appeared in the Senate Chamber, taking part in the proceedings long enough to look after the introduction of several bills and the presentation of one or two petitions. No evidences of illness appeared to those who observed him from the galleries. The only thing unusual was the order he gave to the doorkeepers not to take cards for him, as he was not to be called out.

As he went to his seat he clapped Senator Platt on the shoulder, shook hands and exchanged a few words with him. Then Senator Allee of Delaware, whose seat is next Depew's, leaned over and shook hands. Fifteen or twenty Senators, including some Democrats, stepped over to his seat, and several sat down and chatted a few minutes. This went on nearly all the morning until Depew had transacted his own business and left.

The smile left Depew's face but once. That was when Tillman disappointed him. The South Carolinian started down the aisle and Depew rose to meet him. But Tillman stopped short at the head of the aisle and began to talk to Elkins. The smile died out of Depew's face instantly, and he sank back in his chair with a furtive glance at the press gallery. Spooner, Frye, Aldrich, and Foraker, all of whom were present, were not among those who greeted Mr. Depew.

It was reported in Washington the other day that Senator Platt was working up an ovation for Depew. Platt's only word was that if it were true he would not admit it.

TEXAS IS ROOSEVELT'S.

Col. Lyon Pledges Thirty-six Votes Toward a Renomination.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—"Jacob Rits is not original in proposing another term for President Roosevelt. The South will demand his renomination, and I fancy he must have some popularity still in the North and West when the solid Democratic South feels as it does," said Col. Cecil A. Lyon of Texas to-day in contributing to the Roosevelt third-term boom. Col. Lyon, as State Chairman and National Committeeman, controls the Texas Republican organization, which will cast thirty-six votes in the next National Convention.

"There is not a Democrat who could beat Roosevelt by 50,000 votes in Texas," said the Colonel, "while I would not say he could carry the State, I would not say he could not. After his visit to New Orleans at the risk of yellow fever his popularity spread faster than the epidemic ever did.

"The opposition that believes it can get rid of both Roosevelt and his policies by defeating his recommendations will wake up with a headache on the morning after the next National Republican Convention. These fellows who are trying to raise a duststorm about Santo Domingo and Morocco and Senegambia and over whether some Congressman was or was not permitted to select the Postmaster of Sleepy Hollow—they are playing the wrong system to win."

CASTRO IS DEFIANT.

His Foreign Minister Snubs Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

WILLEMSTAD, D. W. I., Jan. 22.—Advices received here to-day say that the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps at Caracas, the Belgian Chargé d'Affaires, has conferred with Señor Ybarra, the Venezuelan Foreign Minister, on the incident attending the embarkation of the ex-Chargé d'Affaires of France, M. Taigny, on board the French steamer Martinique off La Guayra Jan. 14.

The Belgian official pointed out that the Diplomatic Corps considered M. Taigny to be a member of the corps until removed by his Government, and asked the Foreign Minister for an explanation of the position of the diplomats.

Señor Ybarra evaded the request of the Belgian representative and treated the Taigny incident lightly, remarking that M. Taigny had "allowed himself to be caught like a rat in a trap."

There is a great lack of news at Caracas. The people of Venezuela are entirely ignorant of the situation growing out of the rupture of diplomatic relations between France and Venezuela. A strict censorship is observed over all dispatches. President Castro is at Maracay, fifty-two miles from Caracas.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The Cabinet Ministers held a long council at the Foreign Office to-day under the Presidency of Premier Rouvier. According to the official note issued later, the consideration of the Venezuelan question was confined to the presentation of a report relative to the situation.

BURTON'S STEP COST $1,000.

Senator Collects Mileage for His One Appearance on Floor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Senator Burton of Kansas is $1,000 richer by appearing in the Senate Chamber for thirty seconds this afternoon. One step of less than two feet was perhaps the most expensive to the Government that a Senator ever has taken.

Senator Burton wanted to collect his mileage for the fifty-ninth session. The rate is 20 cents a mile each way. To draw mileage a Senator must appear at some time during the session in the Senate Chamber, and the money is paid on the oath of the Journal Clerk that the Senator has been in attendance. Burton appeared in the Republican cloakroom, as he frequently has before, while the Senators were congratulating Depew on his return. The doors were thrown open, but the Journal Clerk protested that he had to get a square view of the Senator. Burton was persuaded to step just inside the door, and remained only for an instant.

"SCOTTY" HERE AGAIN.

He Is Very Quiet and His Errand Not Announced.

Walter Scott is back. "Scotty" stole into New York like a Summer breeze yesterday. He went to the Herald Square Hotel, but was "out" to callers all night.

Nobody knows just what the Death Valley miner has come to town this time for. It is said that he will do a monologue on the stage, but that is unconfirmed. From all accounts in the Tenderloin, "Scotty" spent but little money yesterday, and that was for pale domestic beer.

Kaiser Decorates Count Witte.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—The presentation by Emperor William of the chain and grand cross of the Order of the Red Eagle to Count Witte was announced to-night.

The Train of the Century
is the Twentieth Century Limited, the 18-hour train between New York and Chicago by the New York Central Lines. Leave New York 10:00 A. M., arrive Chicago 2:30 next morning.

CHARGE S. P. C. A. AGENTS WITH TRYING BLACKMAIL

Mail Wagon Company Complains to Postmaster Willcox.

THE CASE WILL BE PUSHED

Contractor Says Bergh Society Agent Wanted Money for Omitting Inspection of Horses.

Blackmail charges against agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have been made to Postmaster Willcox by one of the contracting companies which carry the mails in New York City.

"If you get proof that any agent has been trying to levy blackmail," Mr. Willcox told the man who made the charges, "you will have my hearty co-operation in bringing him to justice."

The contracts for carrying mails throughout the city are let to many different companies. Each one of them has to give a big bond. If there is any delay—even ten or fifteen minutes—a report of it is always made to the Post Office, and very often the offending contractor is fined. So, naturally, it is to the interest of any mail-carrying contractor to have his teams go on their way uninterrupted. It is in the power of S. P. C. A. agents to delay the passage of the mail wagons, if the horses drawing them appear unfit to work.

Now under consideration by the Second Assistant Postmaster General at Washington is the case of a mail wagon driver arrested in Hoboken a week or two ago. In this instance it is not charged that the S. P. C. A. agent attempted to levy blackmail, but that he made an unjust and unnecessary arrest. Incidental to the arrest of the driver and his appearance in court the mail in his charge was delayed nearly two hours and a complaint was sent to the General Post Office.

The contracting company which complains of the S. P. C. A. refused to let its name be used. The general manager said he was afraid of the "unpleasant consequences" of such a disclosure. These "consequences" he afterward further defined as "persecution."

"The man who had this contract before we got it," he said to a TIMES reporter, "gave up regularly to these agents. He gave $75 to one, and, when word of the 'easy money' went around, he found he had to give up the same sum to four more. Of course, I don't mean to charge that such a thing is sanctioned by the society, and I'm only speaking of individual cases. The man who had this job before we got it gave up, but we don't want to do business that way. We keep a veterinary surgeon to look after the horses, and if we ever hear of a driver maltreating a horse we discharge him at once. We are not opposed to any reasonable investigation, and we are not doing anything on account of which we have to pay for protection.

"Whenever I have paid one of these men anything I have it put right down in the books. I would make a false entry. When I was down to see the Postmaster the other day there was a man up here, at that very minute, trying to get something out of me.

"One of them came around here one day and said to me: 'How're your horses?' 'All right,' I said, 'come up and take a look at 'em.' Then he said: 'No, I don't want to look at 'em; I can find what I want downstairs.' After that he told me that when he didn't go up and look at the horses—he was talking about the man who preceded us—he got $5. I told him he wasn't going to get any from me, and he didn't.

"Now, about this driver that was arrested in Hoboken—we have to deliver mails to the railroad stations there—I don't say there was anything like blackmail there. But I do say that the driver was arrested unjustly and fined unjustly. The authorities at Washington have been notified, for I want them to arrest the man for a violation of postal laws—for delaying the mails."

Here the manager got the copy of the postal laws of the United States and pointed out the section which forbids any person to interfere with or delay the mails. It is an offense punishable by a fine of $100. There is no exception in favor of S. P. C. A. agents.

"This man arrested the driver for driving a lame horse," continued the general manager of the contracting company, "and the driver was fined $23.60. The horse was not lame, and we are ready to prove it. We have put in a written protest—here is a copy of it—to the Justice who imposed the fine.

"The driver come back here and told me that when he was hauled into court and the agent made the charge against him he was not allowed to say a word. The Justice says he pleaded guilty, but he denies it absolutely. He said the fine was imposed before he had time to say anything at all. Of course there was a big delay in delivering the wagon load of mail and we got a 'kick.' Our answer was a request that the agent who stopped the wagon be arrested and punished for violating the law."

Postmaster Willcox yesterday told a TIMES reporter that charges of blackmail on the part of S. P. C. A. agents had been made to him, mentioning the same man with whom THE TIMES reporter had talked a few minutes before. He added: "I told him to get his witnesses. There is nothing in the world I would rather do than to run to earth a man who would use a position like that of an agent of the S. P. C. A. to extort money. Next to that, though, I would rather punish a driver who would maltreat a horse.

"The way some drivers treat horses in New York is damnable. If mail drivers are guilty of cruelty they ought to be punished like evreybody else."

"How about delaying the mails? Isn't that against the law?" Mr. Willcox was asked.

"The agent who detected any cruelty could follow up the wagon to the place where it was to drop the mail and then make the arrest. Then he would not violate the United States postal laws. I am heartily in favor of all efforts to stop cruelty to animals, no matter whom the efforts affect. For the good of the cause itself any blackmailers or grafters, if there are any, ought to be run down, and nobody would like to see it done better than I."

A FRIEND OF MORTGAGE TAX.

Higgins Has Heard from a Widow Who Likes New Law.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Gov. Higgins was asked to-day whether he was receiving evidences of a growing agitation for the repeal of the mortgage tax law, and whether his own views had changed. He said:

"I found in my mail to-day two letters on the subject. One was from a widow, declaring that she had been relieved by the mortgage tax law and opposing its repeal. The other was from the President of a trust company dilating on the hardship that the tax imposed on the borrower. My views are unchanged."

Senator Page has called a meeting of the New York Republican Senators and Assemblymen for Wednesday night to act on the proposed repeal. It is probable that the delegation will indorse either Page's recording mortgage tax or some similar bill as a substitute.

French Gift for Miss Roosevelt.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The Matin this morning says that the French Government has decided to send to Miss Alice Roosevelt a magnificent piece of Gobelin tapestry as

LIBERAL MAJORITY 29.

Ministerial Majority in the English Elections Is 271.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1906.]

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 23.—The election returns up to date show that 505 members of the House of Commons have been chosen, and the Ministerial majority is 271.

The Conservatives have won 117 seats. The Ministerial strength is made up as follows: Liberals, 267; Laborites, 42; Nationalists, 79. The Liberal majority over all other elements is now 29.

$1,450,000 BY ROCKEFELLER.

$1,000,000 Endowment Fund for Chicago University.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—John D. Rockefeller has just given an additional $1,450,000 to the University of Chicago.

Of that sum $1,000,000 will go for endowment, $350,000 to meet the deficit in current expenses, and the remainder, $100,000, will be held in trust by the university for Mrs. William R. Harper, widow of the President.

VANDERBILT AUTO BREAKS.

Highest Powered Car in the World Pronounced a Failure by Experts.

Special to The New York Times.

ORMOND, Fla., Jan. 22.—Alfred G. Vanderbilt's 250-horse power automobile, the highest-powered car in the world, broke down here to-day. It had run less than a quarter of a mile between the garage and the beach. Experts say it is a failure.

The car was to have been in the automobile races here this week.

GETS THE VELASQUEZ VENUS.

Picture Bought for Britain Through Anonymous Benefactor.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 23.—The Standard this morning says it understands that the Velasquez Venus was purchased for the nation yesterday, owing to an anonymous person becoming the guarantor of the purchase money.

The Paris Louvre had unavailingly offered $250,000 for the canvas.

WITTE'S GIFT TO MAYFLOWER.

Silver Punchbowl Set with Jewels Sent to the Vessel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Baron Rosen to-day presented to the Mayflower, in behalf of Count Witte, himself, and the other delegates to the Portsmouth Peace Conference, a Russian silver punch bowl, in recognition of the hospitality extended on that vessel.

The bowl is flanked by a Knight at Arms of the Middle Ages with shield and battle-axe. There are a number of settings of large and precious stones.

BIGELOW QUITS UNIVERSITY.

Resigns as Lecturer on International Law at Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—It was announced to-night that Poultney Bigelow, who recently criticised conditions in Panama, had resigned his position as special lecturer on international law at Boston University. The letter of resignation does not give the reasons for Mr. Bigelow's action.

The university officials say that the resignation was not due to any action taken by them. Mr. Bigelow, before entering upon a lecture to-night on "The Spread of the Mongolian Races," at Brown University, Providence, remarked in a jocular way that in view of his "dismissal from Boston University" he had not been absolutely sure of a welcome at Brown. He made no explanation of his reference to the Boston institution.

BLIZZARD IN THE WEST.

Towns Cut Off and Cattle Dying—Cyclone in Louisiana.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22.—The Middle West and Southwest is in the grasp of the worst blizzard known in many years. Railroad and telegraph communication is so badly interrupted that many towns are entirely cut off from the world, cattle are dying on the plains of Kansas, Indian Territory, and Texas, fruit crops are killed, and untold suffering to man and beast has resulted.

In Louisiana a cyclone caused tremendous property damage, and one woman, white, was killed near Shreveport. In St. Louis street car service was crippled by the coating of ice and sleet which covered the tracks.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—A severe storm of rain, sleet, and snow, which commenced just before midnight, last night, tied up elevated roads, crippled other transportation, and stopped wire communication for many hours to-day.

FOOTBALL GUARD DILLON ILL.

Indian in Hospital on Day Set for Wedding at Carlisle.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Jan. 22.—Charles Dillon, Sioux Indian football guard, is in the hospital at the Carlisle Indian School ill of pneumonia on what was to have been the night of his marriage to Miss Rose Lafarge, a Crow Indian. Preparations for the wedding were suspended to-day.

Major Mercer, Superintendent of the School, said this evening that Dillon's remarkably strong constitution probably would let him out in a few days, and the marriage would be celebrated before next Saturday. Dillon had let no word of complaint escape him, and his serious illness was only discovered by the careful watch of the school officers.

BAR CLOSED, CLUB OBJECTED.

So M. E. Ingalls Resigned as President of Cincinnati Organization.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 22.—Melville E. Ingalls, President of the Big Four Railroad, has resigned from the Presidency of the Queen City Club, a prominent social organization. His action, it is said, is due to dissatisfaction expressed by club members when he obeyed Mayor Dempsey and ordered the club bar closed at 12 o'clock.

Members who were unable to get late drinks raised a protest. Mr. Ingalls replied that he could not see how membership in a club gave them the privilege of evading the law.

When it became known to-day that Mr. Ingalls's resignation was in the hands of the Directors members of the club hastened to ask that it be not accepted. It is thought he will be asked to withdraw it.

FLORIDA AND CAROLINA RESORTS.
Three trains daily via Seaboard Air Line Ry. Seaboard Florida Limited is handsomest and quickest Florida train. Office, 1185

MANN TELLS HOW HE BORROWED $184,500

Gave Security for Only Half—Got $90,000 of Keene.

VANDERBILT LENT $25,000

Gates, Webb, and Whitney Contributed, Too—W. Seward Webb and Gates Among Town Topics Owners.

Col. William D. Mann, editor of Town Topics, testified yesterday, in the trial of Justice Joseph M. Deuel's libel suit against Norman Hapgood, editor of Collier's Weekly, that he had borrowed nearly $185,000, within ten or twelve years, from about a dozen men, most of them New Yorkers. For about half of this sum, he admitted, he had given no security. Some of these borrowings had been paid back, others had not. The names of the men from whom he had borrowed and the sums they loaned him were given by Col. Mann as follows:

James R. Keene	$90,000
William K. Vanderbilt	25,000
John W. Gates	20,000
Dr. W. Seward Webb	14,000
William C. Whitney	10,000
Morton Trust Company	10,000
Collis P. Huntington	5,000
Roswell P. Flower	3,000
J. Pierpont Morgan	2,500
Howard Gould	2,500
Grant B. Schley	1,500
George S. Scott	1,000
Total	$184,500

Col. Mann also said that the present stockholders in the Town Topics Company are John W. Gates, Dr. W. Seward Webb, Howard Gould, Justice Deuel, Col. Mann himself, (he owns one share,) Mrs. Mann, and their daughter, Mrs. Emma Mann Vynne-Wray.

Was Constantly Borrowing.

Col. Mann said that it was impossible for him to remember all the details of his financial transactions, the names of all the persons from whom he had borrowed, and the amounts, because he "was constantly borrowing from one to pay another." It did not appear from the testimony, however, to whom he was constantly paying out money.

After Mr. Osborne had concluded his cross-examination the witness was questioned in redirect examination by District Attorney Jerome, who, with Assistant District Attorney O'Connor, is prosecuting the case. Col. Mann was just as nervous under the District Attorney's sharp examination as he was under defense's probing. As one of the women spectators put it, he "fretted" badly. Again, he roared monosyllabic answers that made the spectators start from their chairs. A particularly irritating question by Mr. Osborne was answered by a tempestuous "No!" that fairly made the windows rattle.

The Court of Mirth.

The spectators and lawyers were frequently convulsed with merriment, and Mr. Osborne wore a broad grin throughout his cross-examination. At one point the air was so full of merriment that Justice Fitzgerald got out of his chair, turned his back on Col. Mann, and shook with silent mirth for some time. No one even remembered to rap for order.

Col. Mann was finally excused at 8:07 o'clock. Mr. Osborne then opened for the defense, but without specifically dwelling upon the points he intends to bring out by Mr. Hapgood's witnesses. He contented himself in the three-quarters of an hour in which he addressed the jury with attempting to justify the alleged libel on Justice Deuel by pointing out that "thousands of libels had been printed in Town Topics, compared with which the one Justice Deuel complained of was a compliment."

Osborne Attacks Mann.

Mr. Osborne described Col. Mann as "the Old Man of the Mountain, the King of Assassins of Reputations," and he said that Justice Deuel, after presiding in the Children's Court, where he was employed to foster purity and virtue, "stole down under cover of darkness to Town Topics office," to read the proofs of the publication.

In his redirect examination of Col. Mann District Attorney Jerome took a fling at the "alleged high society, the vulgar, common people (not the plain people) whose doings are chronicled in Town Topics." He brought out from Col. Mann that the people he referred to contributed to a very large extent the facts upon which Town Topics articles are based.

Women by the score stepped on each other's heels in their eagerness to gain admission to the courtroom yesterday morning, and the place was crowded almost to suffocation. Many of the women were dressed as if for the theatre. They filled the space inside the rail to the right of the bench, and some of them had to be content with seats at the back of the room. Mrs. Pearl Craigie (John Oliver Hobbes) was one of them. Justice Deuel was present throughout the session, and before the proceedings held an earnest consultation with Col. Mann.

$90,000 from James R. Keene.

The trial grew exciting near the beginning of the session, and the interest in it never flagged until the adjournment at 4 o'clock. A ripple of whispered comment swept through the room when Col. Mann, leaning forward on the arms of his chair, announced in hoarse tones that he had borrowed $90,000 from James R. Keene, and the same excited comments were heard later in the day when he announced the list of stockholders.

William K. Vanderbilt, he announced, had had some shares of "T. T." stock as security for a $25,000 loan, but had given back the stock and Col. Mann's notes, though the money was not repaid.

The loan transactions were easily kept up to, when Col. Mann, upon being recalled to the stand, declared that he wished to correct some of last Friday's testimony. He had testified that he had avoided financial transactions with persons who were of a character which made them liable to be criticised in Town Topics. He should have testified, he said, that he had transacted business with persons of that character.

were with persons of wealth and prominence, they were of a character to be criticised. Moreover, he had not meant to say that a man could only buy his name in the paper through legitimate advertising; he should have said by legitimate advertising in the advertising columns. Then Mr. Osborne began:

Cartloads of Scandal.

Q.—Did you not get cartloads of scandal in Town Topics? A.—I did not.

Q.—But you so testified at the police court hearing? A.—Then it must be so.

Q.—Did you get supplies from members of society? A.—I suppose so.

Q.—From members of clubs? A.—Yes.

Q.—From lawyers? A.—No.

Q.—From Abraham Hummel? A.—Never.

Mr. Osborne then again took up the question of anonymous paragraphs in Town Topics, and asked if it was not a fact that it was the custom of the paper to print such a paragraph and print the name of the person referred to in the succeeding paragraph, to furnish a key to the reader.

"I know of no such custom," growled Col. Mann.

Q.—Who is responsible for the make-up of the paper? A.—The managing editor.

Q.—A custom of printing a key to anonymous paragraphs could not go on without your knowledge? A.—No, it could not be a custom without my knowing it.

Here several specimen pairs of paragraphs were shown to the witness, in one of which James W. Gerard's name was mentioned. Col. Mann said he could see no connection between them, but if any such inference could be drawn, no such coupling was intended.

"It's the fault of the way the galleys are made up," said the witness. "The galley boys are responsible for it."

"It's a case of the inherent malice of inanimate objects," said Mr. Osborne smiling. "That's all right, Colonel."

"Yes," replied Col. Mann. "That's it; a matter of the galleys."

Mr. Osborne then read an article from Town Topics in which it was stated that a man with white hair was going around Newport a pathetic sight since the snug fortune of his wife had dwindled.

"Now," said Mr. Osborne, "it is stated in a subsequent paragraph that —— has sold his library; does one refer to the other?"

"I can't see that it does," said Col. Mann.

Q.—Did you ever as trustee for Mrs. Vynn have any financial relations with Perry Belmont? A.—No.

Q.—You sold him stock? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where did you buy it? A.—I don't recall; it was many years ago.

As to Abraham Hummel.

Q.—Did not Abraham Hummel, representing Perry Belmont, come to you about a story in Town Topics? A.—I think he did come and asked the source of a story which had been printed in Town Topics, and I refused to give him the information.

"I will now read to you a list of names," said Mr. Osborne, "and ask you if those persons were not of a character to be criticised in Town Topics."

The list included the following names: William C. Whitney, J. Pierpont Morgan, Howard Gould, George J. Gould, Collis P. Huntington, W. E. Corey, William K. Vanderbilt, James R. Keene, Charles M. Schwab, James Hazen Hyde, Grant B. Schley, Thomas F. Ryan, Stuyvesant Fish, Roswell P. Flower, and A. J. Cassatt.

Col. Mann said that they were all liable to criticism.

Q.—Did you ever borrow any money from W. C. Whitney? A.—Yes, $10,000.

Q.—Did you ever pay it back? A.—Probably not.

Q.—Did you ever borrow any money from J. P. Morgan? A.—Yes, $2,500.

Q.—When? A.—About twelve years ago.

Q.—Did you ever pay it back? A.—It is not due. I pay the interest on it every six months. At first the interest was 6 per cent., but of late years Mr. Morgan has only asked 5 per cent., because it is such a good investment.

Q.—Did you ever borrow from Howard Gould? A.—I think so, ten or twelve years ago. I think the amount was $2,500. I paid it back by renewing my notes.

Q.—Ever borrow from George Gould? A.—Not to my recollection.

"But you got advertising from his railroads, did you not?" asked Mr. Osborne. "And you put them in the paper whether you got orders from the company or not?"

Col. Mann's answer was inaudible.

Q.—Did you borrow from Collis P. Huntington? A.—Yes, $5,000, about fifteen years ago.

Q.—Did you pay it back? A.—Yes, with cash.

Q.—And you got $10,000 from Mrs. Huntington for "Fads and Fancies," did you not? A.—Yes.

Borrowed from Vanderbilt.

Q.—Ever borrow any from W. K. Vanderbilt? A.—Yes.

Q.—How much? A.—I can't remember.

Q.—Was it $100,000? A.—Oh, no! no!

Q.—Was it $50,000? A.—No.

Q.—Was it $25,000? A.—Possibly.

Q.—Did you ever pay it back? A.—I think so.

Q.—Was it not agreed that his name was never to be printed in Town Topics? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Didn't you tell Mr. Wayne, your managing editor, that it would take the bread and butter out of your mouth if he criticised Mr. Vanderbilt in Town Topics? A.—I did not.

Q.—When did you pay Mr. Vanderbilt? A.—Some time ago, in stock of Town Topics.

Q.—How many shares? A.—Twenty-five.

Q.—And you valued it at $1,000 a share? A.—More than that.

Q.—Did you give the certificates of stock to Mr. Vanderbilt? A.—I think so.

Q.—Where are they now? A.—I don't know. I either mailed or gave them to Mr. Vanderbilt or Mr. Rossiter.

Q.—And your notes were returned to you? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you ever have any other transactions with O. H. P. Belmont other than you have testified to? A.—Never.

Q.—Did you ever borrow any money from James R. Keene?

"I borrowed $30,000 from Mr. Keene," said Col. Mann, "on a mortgage. Although I negotiated with him for that amount I only needed $76,000 of it."

Sold Shares to Gates for $20,000.

Q.—Did you ever have any financial transactions with John W. Gates? A.—I sold him some shares of Town Topics stock. I think it was twenty shares.

Q.—Did you get $20,000 for them? A.—I did.

Q.—What dividend does Town Topics pay? A.—Ten per cent. per annum.

Q.—It has not paid dividends since 1903, has it? A.—I don't know.

Q.—How many shares of Town Topics stock do you own? A.—One, I think.

Q.—Did you ever borrow from C. M. Schwab? A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever borrow from J. H. Hyde? A.—No.

Q.—Didn't you print the advertisements of the Equitable in several foreign languages? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you speak to Mr. Hyde about them? A.—Yes.

The witness said that the advertisements did not amount to $6,000.

"Were they printed in Hindustani and Arabic?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"No," yelled Col. Mann, almost leaping from his chair.

The Court Laughs.

Everybody in the courtroom began to laugh. This was the time when Justice Fitzgerald got up and turned his back on the witness until the merriment had subsided.

Mr. Osborne then read a paragraph from Town Topics in praise of Mr. Hyde, and asked the witness if he had written it. He replied that he did write it. Mr. Osborne then referred to the loan of $165,000 which one of the subsidiary Town Topics companies got from the Equitable. The witness said that his negotiations were carried on with Controller Jordan and Mr. McIntyre, and not through Mr. Hyde.

"Didn't Town Topics have the story about the trouble in the Equitable before any newspaper in New York, and suppress it on account of your friendly relations with Mr. Hyde?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"I have no idea that I ever heard of it," said Col. Mann, "until I read it in the daily papers."

"Didn't a woman bring that story in to you, and you didn't print it?" persisted Mr. Osborne.

There was a long pause and finally Mr. Osborne said:

"Take your time, Colonel."

The witness then made a long explanation in which he said that a woman employe of the Equitable had called at his office with a story which she wanted to sell for $1,000, but that he didn't think it amounted to much and refused to buy. He was surprised, he said, to learn from the newspapers a day or two later of the Equitable trouble.

Q.—Did you ever borrow any money from Grant B. Schley? A.—About twelve years ago, I think. It was $1,500.

Q.—Did Moore & Schley carry stock for you? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you ever borrow any money from Thomas F. Ryan? A.—I think about four or five years ago I borrowed $10,000 from the Morton Trust Company.

Q.—What security did you give? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did you ever pay it back? A.—No.

Owned Nothing Himself.

Q.—Isn't it a fact that at the time you didn't own a dollar in your own name? A.—Yes.

Q.—And no one could collect a judgment against you at any time in the last ten years? A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever borrow from George B. Scott? A.—Yes, $1,000.

Q.—How did you pay him back? A.—With a copy of "Fads and Fancies."

Q.—And you got $500 more? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you pay Wooster a commission? A.—Only on the $500.

Q.—Then you regard the $1,000 as a loss? A.—Yes.

There was another roar of laughter at the Colonel's answer.

The witness was next asked if he had ever borrowed money from Loyal Smith. He could not recall it.

"Did you not stop the press to suppress an article against him?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"I think there was something of the sort," replied Col. Mann, who went on to explain that after the article had been taken out, a friend of Smith, who was publishing a book, had called at Town Topics office and paid $1,200 for an advertisement.

Q.—Were there any other cases of suppressing articles? A.—I have no distinct recollection.

Q.—Did you ever have any financial relations with Senator Clark? A.—No.

Q.—Wasn't a series of articles printed about a member of his family in your paper? A.—I was not aware of it.

Articles About Senator Clark.

Mr. Osborne then asked if a number of articles had not appeared which referred to a Greek and some member of the Senator's household, and if the articles had not suddenly ceased. Col. Mann seemed to remember the incident. He said that Senator Clark had called at his office, and had remained for one or two hours discussing a building which Col. Mann proposed to put up, and which Senator Clark thought of investing $1,800,000 in at some future time.

"The Senator said at that time that his money was all tied up in a railroad which he was building, and that he could not then furnish the money for my enterprise," concluded Col. Mann.

"All you got was a promise," said Mr. Osborne. "That is all," said the witness.

Q.—Did you ever borrow from R. P. Flower; A.—Yes, $2,000 or $3,000.

Q.—It is in the contract for "Fads and Fancies" that each subscriber should furnish a certain number of his autographs? A.—Yes.

Q.—And the scheme was not carried out? A.—No.

Q.—Do you not know that the card index system was looked over to see how a prospective subscriber had been treated? A.—I do not.

"Then this card index system was not looked over with a view to sending personal clippings to prospective subscribers?" asked counsel.

"No," said Col. Mann.

"B. N. Baker of Baltimore was a proposed 'Fads and Fancies' subscriber, was he not?" asked Mr. Osborne.

How B. N. Baker Was Treated.

"Yes," replied the witness.

"And this clipping which I show you was sent to him to show how his family had been treated, was it not?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"I didn't know it referred to his family," said the witness.

"Mr. Baker called at your office, however, and talked about the way his family had been treated?"

"Yes," was the reply.

Q.—Some subscribers to "Fads and Fancies" never appeared in the book at all, did they? A.—I think there were a few such.

Q.—What did those people pay $1,500 for? A.—For the book.

Q.—William J. White paid $2,500 for the book and does not appear in it; what on earth did he pay the extra $1,000 for? A.—I was told that he was White, the great sewing machine man, and a representative citizen of Cleveland, and wealthy, so I approved his subscription. He applied for four pages, but never furnished the data.

Q.—How many copies of the book did you send him? A.—Only one.

Col. Mann said that he had been informed at his office that one copy of the book had been delivered to each subscriber, but that he had no personal knowledge about it.

"How many books did Mrs. Collis P. Huntington receive for her $10,000?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Two books," replied Col. Mann. He was then excused from further cross-examination. Recess was then ordered.

Jerome Questions Mann.

The courtroom was crowded some time before the afternoon session began. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, James A. Burden, Jr., and Richard Harding Davis were among the spectators.

District Attorney Jerome called Col. Mann for the redirect examination and immediately began to question him.

Q.—How old are you? A.—Sixty-six.

Q.—You meet a good many of those who are looked upon as leaders of society? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you become aware of their vanities and weaknesses? A.—Yes.

A.—And you discovered a thirst on the part of the vulgar people—I mean the common people, not the plain people—to learn the vagaries of each other when you took charge of Town Topics? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you found demand among this class of people, the so-called leaders of high society, for such a paper as Town Topics? A.—Yes.

"Was there anything the nature of blackmail?" asked Mr. Jerome, "or of extortion, or what we commonly call a 'shakedown' in your conduct of your paper?"

"Absolutely no," thundered Col. Mann, growing red in the face. "No one can say it."

"Was anybody criticised who complained?" continued the District Attorney.

"There was one woman," replied Col. Mann, "Mrs. Inman, who came to me and asked why her name was constantly printed, and I told her that every pretty woman liked to be talked about. She was an old friend of mine, and when she said that she was serious about this matter, and that it was not right for her name to be linked with that of Henry T. Sloane in Town Topics, I told her that there should be no more of it. That is why the memorandum was left about Mrs. Inman, and which contained the expression 'Let up on Henry T. Sloane.'

Q.—Was there any pecuniary consideration? A.—Absolutely no.

Q.—You have many correspondents among these so-called high society people? A.—Yes.

Q.—You get material from them at Bar Harbor, Newport, and from clubs, don't you? A.—Yes.

Q.—Town Topics had a story about a man who was referred to as "a social outcast"; he afterward committed suicide. Wasn't that story sent to you by a man who was a member of this alleged high society? A.—I never knew a thing about it.

The Belmont Incident.

Col. Mann was then asked to describe again the incident of trying to borrow money from O. H. P. Belmont. He said that he had told Mr. Belmont that if he wanted to make the paper that he (Mr. Belmont) was then conducting a success he must establish a circulation.

"I then told him," continued Col. Mann, "that I was in straitened circumstances, and wanted him to subscribe to some Town Topics stock. He accompanied me to the front door of his office, shook hands cordially with me, and told me that he would think the matter over. He said I might expect to hear from him in a day or two. Then I got the telegram in which he declined to subscribe. That was the last I ever saw of him."

"Some of these paragraphs that you print," said Mr. Jerome, "come from the members of this so-called high society themselves, do they not?"

"They do," said Col. Mann.

The witness was next asked about the shares of stock given to him by Reginald Ward. He said that Ward had several titles, some of which he thought had come from the Pope and one from the King of Roumania.

"I want to know," said Mr. Jerome, "if this is the Ward who made a lot of money in copper and then lost it."

"I heard he made an enormous sum in copper," said Col. Mann. "I first met him in 1893, when he was a member of a Wall Street firm. I think he was also a member of a Boston firm. The shares of the Rico Syndicate stock were of no value."

"They were about the same value," said Mr. Jerome, "as Confederate money was at the end of the war."

"They were not worth as much," said Col. Mann.

"But this stock transaction of yours with Ward had nothing whatever to do," asked Mr. Jerome, "with anything that appeared about him in Town Topics?"

"No," said Col. Mann, shaking his head violently.

"Did Justice Deuel know anything about your financial transactions?" was the next question.

"Not at all," was the reply.

"I understood you to say," said Mr. Jerome, "that Perry Belmont is an old and dear friend of yours?"

"He has been for twenty-two years," said Col. Mann, with great deliberation.

"And whatever friendly notices have appeared in Town Topics about him sprang purely from your friendship for him?"

"Absolutely," said Col. Mann, emphatically.

"Now," said Mr. Jerome, "was there any money consideration for speaking pleasantly in Town Topics about the McCormicks?"

"No," was the reply.

"Now, how about the Maloney letters?" asked Mr. Jerome.

"Well," said Col. Mann, "if you want to know what I said when I first heard of Maloney, I'll tell you. I said, 'Who is Maloney?' Then I learned that he was one of the most representative men in Philadelphia and wealthy."

Maloney Was "the Goods."

"In other words," said Mr. Jerome, "he's the goods."

A burst of laughter drowned the reply of the witness.

"Well," continued Col. Mann, when he could make himself heard, "the Maloney wedding was a great social event, and we couldn't overlook it in Town Topics."

"But there was no pecuniary consideration between you and Maloney about the wedding?"

"No," replied the witness.

"Now," said Mr. Jerome, "I understand you borrowed some money from James R. Keene?"

"Yes," said Col. Mann, "I went to him and asked him if he would loan me $90,000 and he replied, 'Certainly.' I paid it all back except $46,500. Then I went to him and told him I had property worth $108,000, and asked him to take a second mortgage on it, and he did after looking into the matter."

Q.—Town Topics paid dividends, did it not? A.—Yes.

Q.—John W. Gates owns some stock in Town Topics, does he not? A.—Yes.

Q.—W. K. Vanderbilt, yourself, your daughter, and Justice Deuel own all the rest of the stock? A.—Dr. W. Seward Webb, another old friend, owns twenty shares. I borrowed $14,000 from him. And my wife owns some of the stock.

Q.—Then these gentlemen are all part owners? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do they vote, attend meetings, and contribute to the columns of Town Topics? A.—No, not at all.

The District Attorney then read the entire list of subscribers to "Fads and Fancies," and then asked if any of them or other so-called society people owned any stock in The Town Topics Company. Col. Mann said that he did not know of any others than the ones he had previously mentioned.

Owners of Town Topics.

"So then," continued Mr. Jerome, "you, your wife, your daughter, W. K. Vanderbilt, John W. Gates, Howard Gould, W. Seward Webb, and Justice Deuel are the joint owners of Town Topics?"

"Yes," said Col. Mann.

Q.—How many shares of Town Topics are there? A.—Five hundred.

Q.—What salaries did Justice Deuel draw from Town Topics? A.—He drew $1,200 from The Town Topics Company and $1,800 from The Ess Ess Company. I told my daughter that he had done a great deal for us and that we had never paid him, and that I thought that the time had come when we should do something for him in return. My daughter agreed with me and we voted to pay him the salaries.

"Oh, I forgot to say," said Col. Mann just as Mr. Jerome was about to excuse him from the witness stand. "William K. Vanderbilt sent back my notes and later returned his shares of Town Topics stock, so he is not now one of the owners of the paper."

"That is all," said Mr. Jerome. "The people rest."

Hapgood Told Truth, Says Osborne.

Mr. Osborne then addressed the jury preparatory to calling the witnesses for the defense.

"This alleged libel charges," said he, "that Judge Deuel is part owner of Town Topics. It goes on to say that the paper printed scandal about those who were not cowardly enough to pay for silence. It also says that it is disgraceful for Judge Deuel to sit upon the bench in Special Sessions. The statute says that a Judge may not practice law or engage in any other business.

"We claim that we wrote the truth, and that it was not a libel. That it was Mr. Hapgood's duty to publish what he did. The worst libel that could be printed against Judge Deuel is his own testimony in this trial.

"This is the story of the two conspiracies: First, the building up of Town Topics; second, using it to get money from those liable to be criticised. Cartloads of scandal were sent into Town Topics office of such a nature that one Yahoo would not whisper it to another. Some of this scandal may have been sent in, God forgive him! by a guest of some home."

Mr. Osborne then read several extracts from Town Topics which he declared to be of scandalous nature.

"Gentlemen of the jury," continued the lawyer, "the daughter of the President of the United States has been the subject of vile criticism in this paper. I could show you more than 500 libels in Town Topics. We claim that they are engaged in a criminal conspiracy."

Pointing to a mural decoration in the courtroom, representing the Three Fates, Mr. Osborne likened Town Topics, Justice Deuel, and Col. Mann to the three figures. Town Topics, he declared, was the Spinner that wove the light gossip. Justice Deuel, he said, the man of law, stood there to measure the scandal, while Col. Mann was "the old man of the mountain, the king of the assassins of reputation." He added:

"We hold it to be disgraceful for a Judge even to be connected with such a paper. Justice Deuel sat upon the bench in the Children's Court, and in the darkness of the night (I trust it was in the darkness) we have him stealing down to the offices of Town Topics, to read the proofs of the vile paper which depicts all manner of depravity. A name of terror was built up that was felt all over the land.

"The libel that Justice Deuel complains of is a compliment compared with thousands and thousands printed in Town Topics.

The Old Man of the Mountain.

"The old man of the mountain goes to Oliver Belmont, a man he didn't know, and boldly asks him for money. But Belmont would not give him the money, and after that he is bad Oliver in Town Topics—bad Oliver ever afterward, and sometimes very bad Oliver. But Perry Belmont gave up, and he is good Perry, always good Perry. And always Mr. and Mrs. Perry are to be printed 'at the very best places,' meaning in London, and it makes no difference whether they are in London when that is printed or not.

"Col. Mann demanded money, and did it so boldly that one millionaire gave him the money and told him, 'For God's sake, take back your notes and your stock.' Judge Deuel was connected with a paper that was a venomous swamp of libels. They were like the poisoned arrows of the bushmen, and rankled long. A verdict against Hapgood would be a verdict against decency and the love of virtue in this community."

At this point adjournment was taken until to-day. It is expected that in addition to M. E. Wooster and Robert A. Irving, the "Fads and Fancies" solicitors, and Charles Stokes Wayne, the former manabing editor of Town Topics, Bernard N. Baker of Baltimore, and the entire staff of Town Topics will be called by the defense.

A man who said he was Charles H. Allen, Vice President of the Morton Trust Company, denied over the telephone last night that the Morton Trust Company had ever lent $10,000 or any other sum to Col. Mann.

Howard Gould was asked upon his arrival from the West Indies yesterday whether he had ever had any financial transactions with Col. Mann.

"Never," he replied.

"Were you ever connected with him in any business way?"

"Absolutely never," said Mr. Gould emphatically.

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FREDERICK STEDMAN DEAD.

Duquesne Kennel Club Secretary Dies Suddenly in Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 22.—Frederick Stedman, Secretary of the Duquesne Kennel Club and one of the best-known authorities on well-bred dogs in the United States, dropped dead of heart disease this morning in a music store. He had made a hasty trip from New York City this morning, having been called here on account of the burning of Old City Hall, where the dog show of the Kennel Club was to have been held. He had just completed arrangements with the agent of Exposition Hall for holding the show there when he fell forward, and when picked up was dead. Mr. Stedman was 50 years old, and the son of E. C. Stedman, the poet and author. Mr. Stedman came to Pittsburg in 1888 and had been engaged since then as a dealer in rare manuscripts and editions de luxe of famous works.

CHOATE AND TWAIN PLEAD FOR TUSKEGEE

Continued from Page 1.

ters in every profession and industry, and the negroes are making the most of it."

Then Mr. Choate turned toward Mark Twain:

"If I were to present the next speaker as Samuel L. Clemens," he said, "some would ask, 'Who is he?' but when I present him as Mark Twain—"

He could get no further. The applause which broke out lasted a full three minutes.

"I heard him speak at the dinner on his seventieth birthday," continued Mr. Choate, "and the gist of his speech was that he had never done any work in his life. He said he had never worked at anything he didn't like, and so it wasn't work at all. He said that when he had an interesting job before him he lay in bed all day. And to-day, I understand, he has been in bed all day."

When Mark Twain could be heard he said:

MARK TWAIN'S ADDRESS.

"These habits, of which Mr. Choate has told you, are the very habits which have kept me young until I am 70 years old. I have lain in bed all day to-day, expect to lie in bed all day to-morrow, and will continue to lie in bed all day throughout the year. There is nothing so refreshing, nothing is so comfortable, and nothing fits one so well for the kind of work which he calls pleasure. Mr. Choate has been careful not to pay me any compliments. It wasn't because he didn't want to—he just couldn't think of any.

"I came here in the responsible capacity of policeman—to watch Mr. Choate. This is an occasion of grave and serious importance, and it seemed necessary for me to be present so that if he tried to work off any statements that required correction, reduction, refutation or exposure there would be a tried friend of the public here to protect the house. But I can say in all frankness and gratitude that nothing of the kind has happened. He has not made one statement whose veracity fails to tally exactly with my own standard. I have never seen a person improve so.

"This does not make me jealous. It only makes me thankful. Thankful and proud; proud of a country that can produce such men—two such men. And all in the same century. We can't be with you always; we are passing away—passing away; soon we shall be gone, and then—well, everything will have to stop, I reckon. It is a sad thought. But in spirit I shall still be with you, Choate, too—if he can.

Nothing to Refute.

"There being nothing to explain, nothing to refute, nothing to excuse, there is nothing left for me to do now but resume my natural trade—which is teaching. At Tuskegee they thoroughly ground the student in the Christian code of morals; they instill into him the indisputable truth that this is the highest and best of all systems of morals that the Nation's greatness, its strength, and its repute among the other nations is the product of that system; that it is the foundation upon which rests the American character; that whatever is commendable, whatever is valuable in the individual American's character is the flower and fruit of that seed.

"They teach him that this is true in every case, whether the man be a professing Christian or an unbeliever; for we have none but the Christian code of morals, and every individual is under its character-building powerful influence and dominion from the cradle to the grave; he breathes it in with his breath, it is in his blood and bone, it is the web and woof and fibre of his mental and spiritual heredities and ineradicable. And so every born American among the eighty millions, let his creed or destitution of creed be what it may, is indisputably a Christian to this degree—that his moral constitution is Christian.

Two Codes of Morals.

"All this is true, and no student will leave Tuskegee ignorant of it. Then what will he lack under this head? What is there for me to teach him under this head that he may possibly not acquire there, or may acquire in a not sufficiently emphasized form? Why this large fact, this important fact—that there are two separate and distinct kinds of Christian morals, so separate, so distinct, so unrelated that they are no more kin to each other than are archangels and politicians. The one kind is Christian private morals, the other is Christian public morals.

"The loyal observance of Christian private morals has made this Nation what it is—a clean and upright people in its private domestic life, an honest and honorable people in its private commercial life; no alien nation can claim superiority over it in these regards, no critic, foreign or domestic, can challenge the validity of this truth. During 363 days in the year the American citizen is true to his Christian private morals, and keeps undefiled the Nation's character at its best and highest; then in the other two days of the year he leaves his Christian private morals at home, and carries his Christian public morals to the tax office and the polls and does the best he can to damage and undo his whole year's faithful and righteous worth.

Political Morality.

"Without a blush he will vote for an unclean boss if that boss is his party's. Moses, without compunction he will vote against the best man in the whole land if he is on the other ticket. Every year, in a number of cities and States, he helps to put corrupt men in office, every year he helps to extend the corruption wider and wider; year after year he goes on gradually rotting the country's political life, whereas if he would but throw away his Christian public morals and carry his Christian private morals to the polls he could promptly purify the public service and make the possession of office a high and honorable distinction and one to be coveted by the very best men the country could furnish. But now—well, now he contemplates his unpatriotic work and sighs and grieves and blames every man but the right one—which is himself.

As to Tax Dodgers.

"Once a year he lays aside his Christian private morals and hires a ferryboat and piles up his bonds in a warehouse in New Jersey for three days, and gets out his Christian public morals and goes to the Tax Office and holds up his hand and swears he wishes he may never—never if he's got a cent in the world, so help him! The next day the list appears in the papers—a column and a quarter of names in fine print, and every man in the list a billionaire and a member of a couple of churches.

"I know all those people. I have friendly, social, and criminal intercourse with the whole of them. They never miss a sermon when they are so as to be around, and they never miss swearing-off day, whether they are so as to be around or not. The innocent cannot remain innocent in the disintegrating atmosphere of this thing. I used to be an honest man. I am crumbling. No—I have crumbled. When they assessed me at $75,000 a fortnight ago I went out and tried to borrow the money, and couldn't; then when I found they were letting a whole crop of millionaires live in New York at a third of the price they were charging me I was hurt. I was indignant, and said: 'This is the last feather! I am not going to run this town all by myself.' In that moment—in that memorable moment—I began to crumble.

Mark Twain Disintegrates.

"In fifteen minutes the disintegration was complete. In fifteen minutes I was become just a mere moral sandpile, and I lifted up my hand along with those seasoned and experienced deacons and swore off every rag of personal property I've got in the world, clear down to cork leg, glass eye, and what is left of my wig.

"Those tax officers were moved, they were profoundly moved; they had long been accustomed to seeing hardened old grafters act like that, and they could endure the spectacle; but they were expecting better things of me, a chartered professional moralist, and they were saddened. I fell visibly in their respect and esteem, and I should have fallen in my own, except that I had already struck bottom and there wasn't any place to fall to.

Does a Gentleman Swear Off?

"At Tuskegee they will jump to misleading conclusions from insufficient evidence, along with Dr. Parkhurst, and they will deceive the student with the superstition that no gentleman ever swears. Look at those good millionaires; aren't they gentlemen? Well, they swear. Only once a year, maybe, but there's enough bulk to it to make up for the lost time. And do they lose anything by it? No, they don't; they save enough in three minutes to support the family seven years. When they swear do we shudder? No—unless they say damn. Then we do. It shrivels us all up.

"Yet we ought not to feel so about it, because we all swear—everybody. Including the ladies. Including Dr. Parkhurst, that strong and brave and excellent citizen, but superficially educated. For it is not the word that is the sin, it is the spirit back of the word. When an irritated lady says 'Oh!' the spirit back of it is 'damn,' and that is the way it is going to be recorded against her. It always makes me so sorry when I hear a lady swear like that. But if she says 'damn,' and says it in an amiable, nice way, it isn't going to be recorded at all.

"The idea that no gentleman ever swears is all wrong; he can swear and still be a gentleman if he does it in a nice and benevolent and affectionate way. The historian John Fiske, whom I knew well and loved, was a spotless and most noble and upright Christian gentleman, and yet he swore once. Not exactly that, maybe; still he—but I will tell you about it.

"One day when he was deeply immersed in his work his wife came in much moved and profoundly distressed, and said, 'I am sorry to disturb you, John, but I must, for this is a serious matter, and needs to be attended to at once.' Then, lamenting, she brought a grave accusation against their little son. She said: 'He has been saying his Aunt Mary is a fool and his Aunt Martha is a damned fool.' Mr. Fiske reflected upon the matter a minute, then said: 'Oh, well, it's about the distinction I should make between them myself.'

"Mr. Washington, I beg you to convey these teachings to your great and prosperous and most beneficent educational institution, and add them to the prodigal mental and moral riches wherewith you equip your fortunate protégés for the struggle of life."

Robert C. Ogden, after his introduction by Mr. Choate, said that before he began his formal address, which was "Financial Rousement" of the occasion he wanted to answer Mark Twain's remarks on profanity.

"I want to say," said Mr. Ogden, "that my friend's allusions to the ethics of profanity are not at all original. I knew all about them years ago, and he would not have known as much as he does had he never lived in Hartford. I remember hearing a distinguished Puritan say once there, banging his fist on the desk in front of him during a debate, that he'd be damned if he would allow such a proposition to go through. In answer to this Henry Clay Trumbull said that it was fine to see a man who could say damn with such profound reverence."

Mr. Ogden then went on to tell the needs of Tuskegee. He said that the best intelligence of the country, North and South, admitted the peculiar educational duty that was owing to the negroes that had become a part of the population of the Nation.

Applause for Washington.

Mr. Ogden said that there were three distinct appeals. An added income of $90,000 a year was needed, an added endowment of $1,500,000 was essential, and a heating plant, to cost $34,000, was necessary.

Just before Booker T. Washington entered the hall a messenger boy handed him a note from Thomas Dixon, Jr., in which the writer said he would contribute $10,000 to Tuskegee if Mr. Washington would state at the meeting that he did not desire social equality for the negro, and that Tuskegee was opposed to the amalgamation of the races. When asked what he had to say on the subject Mr. Washington said:

"I will make no answer whatever. I have nothing to say."

Mr. Washington got a fine reception when he came forward to speak, and there was great applause when he said in the course of his address:

"One point we might consider as settled. We are through experimenting and speculating as to where the ten millions of black people are to live. We have reached the unalterable determination that we are going to remain here in America, and the greater part of us are going to remain for all time in the Southern States. In this connection I do not hesitate to say that from my point of view the great body of our people find a more encouraging opportunity in the South than elsewhere.

"Since we are to forever constitute a part of the citizenship of this country, there is but one question to be answered: Shall we be among the best citizens or among the worst?

"Every race of people should be judged by its best type, not by its lowest," said Mr. Washington. "One has no right to pass judgment upon a people until he has taken the pains to see something of their progress, after they have had a reasonable chance.

"Wherever we have been able to reach the people through education they have improved morally at a rapid pace, and crime has decreased. After making diligent inquiry we cannot find a single man or woman who holds a diploma from the Hampton Institute in Virginia or the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama in the walls of a penitentiary.

"No two groups of people can live side by side where one is in ignorance and poverty without its condition affecting the other. The black man must be lifted or the white man will be injured in his moral and spiritual life. The degradation of the one will mean the degradation of the other.

"I do not overlook the seriousness of the problem that is before us, nor do I set any limits upon the growth of my race. In my opinion, it is the most important and far-reaching problem that the Nation has had before it; but you cannot make equally good citizens where in one part of the country a child has $1.50 expended for his education and in another part of the country another child has $20 spent for his enlightenment.

"The negro in many ways has proved his worth and loyalty to this country. What he now asks is that through such institutions as Hampton, Fisk, and Tuskegee he shall be given the chance to render high and intelligent service to our country in the future. I have faith that such an opportunity will be given him."

Five Years for Baby Carriage Thief.

Mrs. Anna Howard, known as "the baby carriage thief," was sentenced to five years in Auburn Prison by Judge Aspinall in the Kings County Court yesterday. She had robbed many flat houses, carrying away her plunder in a baby carriage. Her husband knew nothing of his wife's peculiarities.

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French Embroidered Waists and Dresses
At Discount of 10 to 25%.
Our European artists have produced for the spring showing in New York some exquisitely beautiful embroidered Waists and Dresses to which we invite particular attention. They are not at all costly—they are one and all distinctly new and wholly exclusive. Such Waists and Dresses will be nowhere else exhibited this season.
308 FIFTH AVENUE, Between 31st and 32d Sts.

COAL DRIVERS' STRIKE OFF.

Men Go Back to Work—To Submit Demands to Arbitration.

The strike of the coal drivers in the yards of Robert Gordon & Son, at the foot of West Forty-sixth Street and West 134th Street, was declared off yesterday. The strikers will return to work to-day at their former wages, pending arbitration of their demands.

The strike was called off after a conference had taken place between committees of the Coal Merchants' Association, the Coal Drivers' Union, and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, with which the union is affiliated. The wages agreed upon will be binding upon the other members of the association.

When the union decided to make the demands it had arranged to make them on all the coal firms one by one. The names of several coal dealers were written on slips of paper, which were thrown into a hat.

It was agreed that the demands should be made upon the firm the name of which was on the slip first drawn out. The first slip contained the name of Robert Gordon & Son, and there the strike was ordered.

TRIED TO BLOW UP HOSPITAL.

Revengeful Italian May Have Let Water Out of Boiler.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 22.—An attempt to blow up the Hospital of the Immaculate Conception, about the management of which there has been considerable bad feeling among the Italians here, was discovered by Policeman Roberts this morning.

There was a small riot of Italians on Sunday because it was claimed by them that since the hospital which was founded partly by their money passed into the hands of the Sisters of St. Francis the Italian doctors and nurses had been forced out to make room for Americans. After the riot, in which some Italians were arrested, several policemen were detailed to guard the hospital. Policeman Roberts, on looking around, found that the boiler had very little water in it, although a furnace was roaring beneath it. He found also that the gaugecocks were closed so tightly that it took hard work with a screwdriver to open them.

SHOT GIRL AND TWO MORE.

Rejected Youth Wounded Miss Murphy, Her Mother, and Brother.

Paul Dietz, 18 years old, boarding with Mrs. Delia Murphy at 677 Wales Avenue, the Bronx, last night shot his landlady, her daughter Lillian, and her son George because the daughter declined to marry him. The daughter was twice wounded. She is in a serious condition, but the mother and brother are not in danger.

Dietz tried to escape after the shooting, but was caught by Detective Grady, who locked him up in the Morrisania Station. Dietz said that he intended to kill the girl and then himself, but did not intend to hurt her mother or brother.

Robert Shaw Minturn Married.

Robert Shaw Minturn of this city and Miss Bertha Howard Potter, who formerly lived with her sister, Miss Grace Potter, at 52 Park Avenue, but who has lately lived in Philadelphia, were married yesterday noon in Holy Trinity Church, Philadelphia, by the Rev. Dr. Floyd W. Tompkins. Several members of each family were present.

Miss Potter is the youngest daughter of the late Howard Potter, a niece of Bishop Henry Potter and a sister of James Brown Potter and Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod. She has been traveling in Europe for several years, and the couple will at once start again for a year's travel abroad.

Mr. Minturn is a son of Mrs. Robert B. Minturn of 100 East Twenty-first Street. He is a member of a number of clubs, a lawyer, and Treasurer of the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor.

HARRIMAN-GOULD DEAL HINT.

Legal Battle Over Pacific Terminal Postponed for Negotiations.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—The two injunction suits in the fight for a better terminus by the Western Pacific, which were to have come up before United States Judge Morrow to-day, were postponed a week.

It is rumored that negotiations are pending between the Southern P

Our pre-inventory sales afford countless opportunities for economical shopping.

WE are bound that these clearing sales shall sweep the store clean of all the broken lines, odd lots and all soiled and mussed merchandise. The assortments are larger than in any previous year, for the long term of warm weather has left larger overstocks than usual.

Savings of a fourth, a third and a half are common. We are making great headway now, for at the low prices that prevail in every section of the store, few people who appreciate bargains are able to resist the opportunities offered.

Editorial.

BEAVERS are models of industry. With their tiny white teeth they gnaw and gnaw until they fell large trees. With the trees they build dams across streams that form lakes, changing the entire contour of a country. Isn't it wonderful that such small creatures can carry on work of such magnitude?

How do they do it? Simply by taking one tiny bite and then another, and making each bite count.

It is not half so much the size of the bite as the fact that each bite *does* count. Intelligence directs the work.

In a well organized store everything that is done counts.

The Simpson Crawford Co. is a store organization with a vast army of employes putting forth their best efforts to serve the public worthily. Every sale, whether small or large, counts in building up our reputation for giving the most value for the money. If a mistake occurs it is speedily righted. All the little things are attended to that count in the making of satisfactory store service.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

New 1906 waists.

ONE at $1.75 that is so captivating we'll scarcely have enough for to-day's sale at the price. A fine, sheer lawn, beautifully trimmed with lace insertion and dainty tucks—special..... **1.75**

By all means see our advance showing of new Spring models. Even if you do not wish to buy it will give you ideas that will be invaluable when you do make a selection. It will post you on the correct models and what to pay for them.

Lingerie waists, 2.50.

Pointed yoke, formed of tucks and rows of lace insertion—have trimmed collar and cuffs.

Lawn waists at 3.25.

Beautiful model in fine lawn waists with exquisite front made of embroidery design and lace insertion—have short trimmed sleeves.

Lingerie waists, 3.95.

A very effective model in lingerie waists, trimmed with choice allover embroidery and rows of lace insertion, trimmed collar and cuffs.

French lawn waists, 1.95

French lawn waists with designed yoke formed of lace insertion and tucks—have trimmed collar and cuffs 1.95

Handsome Swiss waists, 7.95.

Swiss waists, with front of allover embroidery—handsome yoke made of numerous rows of insertions—have trimmed collar and cuffs. A rare value at 7.95.

DELIGHTFUL AND CONVENIENT—OUR EIGHTH FLOOR RESTAURANT.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

25c. and 50c. per yd. for gold belting.

THIS belting purchase comes in very handy to meet the great popular demand. Bought it early in the season from a maker who needed ready cash. Assortment includes gold belting and soft gold ribbons suitable for hat trimming, and as a bargain treat that all will appreciate we place them on sale in two lots at the low prices per yard, 25c. and 50c. Main Floor.

Pre-inventory sale of soiled and mussed muslin underwear.

IN the rush and hurry of waiting on customers the past few weeks we have had no time to give attention to anything but fresh, clean, new garments, and so there has gradually accumulated an enormous collection of soiled and mussed goods.

These must be sold now, and the economical shopper will enjoy savings here to-day that are positively unequalled. The laundry, you know, will restore their daintiness. We divide them into special lots at considerably less than cost of material and making.

15c for 25c drawers.

LOT No. 1—50c for corset covers, chemise, drawers and skirts---made of nainsook and cambric—trimmings of lace, tucks and embroidery . . . . . **50c.**

LOT No. 2—75c for night gowns, corset covers, chemises, drawers, short underskirts and walking skirts—splendid values—made of cambric and nainsook—trimmed with lace, embroidery, tucks and hemstitching. **75c.**

LOT No. 3—95c for drawers, corset covers—made of fine nainsook—handsomely designed with choice laces and embroidery—tucks and ribbons . **95c.**

LOT No. 4—$1 for night gowns, drawers, chemises, corset covers, short underskirts and walking skirts—excellent styles and materials—choice trimmings of lace and embroidery—tucks, beading and ribbon. **$1**

LOT No. 5—1.25 for night gowns, drawers, corset covers and walking skirts—made of fine nainsook and cambric—handsomely designed with fine laces and embroidery **$1.25**

LOT No. 6—1.95 for night gowns, drawers, chemises, corset covers and walking skirts—exquisite effects of nainsook—elaborately trimmed with lace, embroidery and ribbon **$1.95**

19c for 29c corset covers.

38c for 50c gowns.

LOT No. 7—2.50 for night gowns, chemises and walking skirts—handsome new models—trimmed with lace, embroidery, beading and ribbon **2.50**

LOT No. 8—2.95 for night gowns, chemises, drawers, corset covers and walking skirts—newest effects of nainsook and cambric—elaborately trimmed with lace, embroidery and ribbon **2.95**

LOT No. 9—3.95 for $5 values in walking skirts—elaborate models—handsomely designed with lace and embroidery **3.95**

French hand-made lingerie

Made of fine sheer nainsook—daintily trimmed with fine lace, hand embroidered designs—finished with French wash ribbon—all beautiful styles.

1.25 for hand-made drawers.
2.25 for hand-made drawers.
2.95 for hand-made drawers.
3.50 for hand-made gowns.
3.95 for hand-made gowns.
4.95 for hand-made gowns.

1.95 for hand-made chemises.
2.95 for hand-made chemises.
3.95 for hand-made chemises.
3.95 for hand-made skirts.
5.95 for hand-made skirts.
7.50 for hand-made skirts.

New 1906 wash goods.

WE are showing the new cottons in all their splendor of coloring—an array that eclipses any previous exhibit. All the cheapness in the appearance of cotton is gone. Main Floor.

New methods of weaving have wrought marvels—mercerizing softening the cotton until it is almost like silk.

The craze for floral designs is at once apparent—flowers everywhere, and all kinds of flowers—roses, violets, forget-me-nots, daisies, lilies, &c., &c., small flowers and large flowers—some buds just starting to open—others full blown.

Silk mull—28 inches wide—chiffon finish—all colors; dotted Swiss mull in dainty floral designs, dots, rosebuds and checks, all colors; shirting Madras—32 inches wide, in stripe effects; Oxford suitings—30 inches wide—solid colors—all shades; per yard **12½c**

Fine organdie, chiffon finish—beautiful floral designs—on white and colored grounds; silk and cotton crepe de Chine—a very sheer fabric in plain colors, all shades; organdy voile—fine and sheer in those handsome French floral printings—with check effects, in all colors; per yard **18c**

The final clearance of all soiled and mussed handkerchiefs

HERE'S a vast accumulation of handkerchiefs, which we positively will not inventory—all the soiled and mussed handkerchiefs—all the odd lots and broken lines—not much the matter with them, for, after returning from the laundry, they will look good as new again. Main Floor.

Men's, women's and children's handkerchiefs.

We have made up four immense lots, and the prices you pay are far less than the original cost to us.

Lot 1,	Lot 2,	Lot 3,	Lot 4,
5c.	8c.	12½c.	19c.

The new Lyra corset.

THE Lyra corset is a domestic make, but deserves to rank with the best French made corsets. Has the same queenly grace and beautiful contour and moulds the form in perfect harmony with the prevailing dress styles. Second Floor.

The exclusive modistes used to recommending only French corsets to their patrons, make an exception of the Lyra.

Still the Parisians deserve credit for the Lyra, for it's of French origin, owing its conception to one of the greatest corset designers of the world.

The new 1906 styles are on display now. Come in coutil, batiste and broche silk—short and long hip, Also the long back effect. Garters attached on front and hip. Prices—$5, $6, $6.50, $7, $7.50, and $8.

Our corps of expert corset fitters will see that you secure the proper model.

4.50 for dainty white Brussels net ruffled robes.

THIS is the first time you ever enjoyed an opportunity to buy one of these fashionable creations for so little money. It is the greatest robe value we ever offered, and embraces the entire sample line of Brussels net robes from one of the foremost robe makers of the world. It is beautifully made and trimmed with lace insertion, skirts of the newest shape.

$4.50 The assortment includes a lot of black spangle robes in beautiful designs—robes made to sell as high as $10. Were used as samples, but every robe is as fresh and bright as the day it was made. Choice—4.50.

55 lace robes made to sell regularly at $18. Sample sale price **$10**
48 lace robes made to sell regularly at $25. Sample sale price **$18**
35 lace robes made to sell regularly at $40. Sample sale price **$25**
39 lace robes made to sell regularly at $60. Sample sale price **$37**
25 lace robes made to sell regularly at $100. Sample sale price **$55**

☞ **Extra special.**—Black and white spangled robes, with chiffon roses appliqued in the new pastel shades—regularly sold at $37 to $75, at $18, $25 and $37.

Sample lace robes from the five great fashion centres of Europe—Paris, Brussels, Plauen, St. Gall and Vienna. Samples from the foremost designers of Europe and America. Robes of such beauty and style that the most casual observer will recognize at a glance the wonderful values offered. Robes for afternoon wear, robes for evening wear, robes for the theatre, for opera and reception wear; in fact, robes for any and all functions.

Values like these never fail to crowd our china section.

EASY to get a crowd of buyers if you make prices as low as these. Couldn't afford to do it often, but just before inventory we are willing to make concessions with a liberal hand, and all who buy their china at this time are sure of savings of one-third or more. Basement Salesroom.

All sorts of china and cut glass included. Dinner sets of all grades. Handsomely decorated pieces in great variety, at prices that cannot be duplicated at any other time of the year.

15c decorated cups and saucers **10c** | 15c decorated dinner plates..... **10c** | 75c decorated ramikins—several decorations. **39c** | $1 decorated cracker jars.... **50c**

50 doz. $1 chocolate pots..... **50c** | 25 doz. $1 Salad Bowls ..... **50c** | 100 doz. 20c Cream Pitchers **12c**

50 doz. $1 Chop Trays ..... **50c** | 50 doz. 50c Salad Bowls **25c**

50 doz. $1 Sugar and Cream and Tea Pot Sets....50c
25 doz. $2 Sugar and Cream and Tea Pot Sets....1.25

$13 fine American porcelain dinner sets, 8.95
Every piece with gold edge and beautifully decorated.

$20 fine thin Austrian china dinners ets, $12
In the newest decorations and latest shapes. Reduced to $12.

$20 fine English porcelain dinner sets, 13.50
Elaborately decorated and every piece traced with gold.

$32 fine Theo. Haviland dinner sets, $20.
In the newest decorations—the newest shapes and every single piece heavily stippled with gold.

Closing values in cut glass.

$1.00—5 inch handle olive dishes.....50c
1.00—oil cruets.....59c
1.75—5 inch handle olive dishes.....1.29
2.75—6 inch handle olive dishes.....2.25
5.00—2 quart jug.....3.95
5.00—cordial decanters.....3.25
4.00—sugar baskets.....2.25
5.00—sugar and cream sets.....2.50
9.00—sugar and cream sets.....6.00

Pre-inventory sale of bric-a-brac.

25—$5 hand painted bric-a-brac pieces.....3.00
25—$3 hand painted chop trays.....2.00
5—$15 Italian marble pedestal stands—51 inches.....$10
12—$8 hand painted fish and game plaques.....$4
4—$15 real Japanese bronze lamps—Oriental ideas.....$10
12—$4 Japanese umbrella stands.....$2
25—$2 German beer steins—several kinds to choose from.....1.25

Housefurnishings at a great reduction.

Samples of imported scrap baskets—slightly shop worn, values up to 2.25, reduced to close at.....1.25
Carving set—made of good quality steel—2 pieces to set. At.....1.50
China salt boxes—blue and white decorations. Value 25c, at.....19c
Silver's vegetable press, sold early in the season at 29c, at.....25c
Good quality corn floor broom—bamboo handle; reduced to.....35c
Universal cake mixers, to close.....1.75
Extra quality whisk brooms at....15c
Wood spice cabinets with eight separate compartments—neatly stenciled. Value 75c. At.....55c
Japanned tin bread boxes. Value 35c, reduced to.....29c
Mrs. Pott's sad irons—3 irons, stand and handle. Value 99c. At...65c
Sidway adjustable tables—value 4.25, reduced to close at.....3.25
5 ft. hard wood step ladders with pail rest attached. Special, per ft..12c
Magic puts metal polish.....8c
Cylinder gas heaters, constructed of heavy sheet iron—cast iron base and top. Reduced from 1.25 to....75c

Children's apparel.

SEVERAL models in children's fine lawn dresses here to-day at 50c. that are great bargains—made with long waist or in Russian effect and daintily trimmed with tucks or embroidery inserted. Sizes 2, 3 and 4 years, **50c**

2 good models in children's waist effects—made with round yoke—trimmed with pointed bertha effect—edged with lace insertion and edge. Sizes 2, 3 and 4 years..... **$1**

Children's wash dresses $1.50, with tucked round yoke—trimmed fitted bertha and trimmed with insertion and lace edge.

Children's cambric petticoats 25c., trimmed with inserted lawn ruffle or tucked flounce. Beautifully made garments. Second Floor.

50c for two good styles in children's petticoats—trimmed with full ruffle—edged with embroidery.

25c for children's cambric drawers—trimmed with hemstitched tucks, or ruffles of embroidery.

10c for children's cambric drawers handsomely trimmed with tucks and hemstitching.

50c for children's muslin gowns—Hubbard style—square yoke, 4 rows lace insertion and tucks.

25c special for infants' long dresses—made of nainsook—and trimmed with hemstitched ruffle.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Pre-inventory sale of knit underwear.

YOU can thank the unprecedented stretch of warm weather for the abundance of knit undergarments that must be cleared out at pre-inventory prices.

Many of the lines which we include in this sale are broken but slightly, but the rule is not to count broken lines on the stock sheets, and all must go.

Lot 1—Women's plain medium weight and fleece lined mace cotton vests and pants. The vests have shaped bodies and nicely crocheted neck and fronts. Pants are ankle length with French band—regularly sold at 50c to 65c, but stock taking is near. Choice..... **29c**

The famous $2 Vassar suits, 1.35.

Widely known. There are 2 lots at the same price. One is all cotton and the other cotton and wool—regularly sold at $2. We need not remind you what a Vassar suit is, being hand finished in every detail.....1.35

Women's Ypsilanti suits at 1.95.

Enough said when we say Ypsilanti suits. You are accustomed to pay 3.75, $4 and 5.50 for these exact numbers. Needless to say what gave them such widespread reputation. It is simply being all hand made, and finished to fit like a glove.... 1.95

Men's woolen underwear at 79c.

Men's derby ribbed worsted—natural wool and derby rib cotton shirts and drawers—soft yarns that never chafe the skin—good assortment and a full line of sizes—none ever sold for less than $1. Price..... 79c

BAILEY ROUTS ALDRICH IN RATE BILL DEBATE

Challenge to Declare For or Against Roosevelt Unanswered.

MINORITY WITH PRESIDENT

Clay and Other Democrats Force Issue Against Protest of Foraker and Aldrich.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Aldrich, the seasoned veteran of Senate fights, stood nervously twirling his glasses, without an answer for Bailey, the slouch-hatted, rough-riding debater from Texas, to-day at the climax of the most spirited skirmish that the subject of rate legislation has caused in the Senate.

Clay of Georgia made the speech in support of the President's recommendation that started it. Aldrich, Bailey, Foraker, Tillman, and Bacon took part in colloquies which interrupted the general debate. The end of it all was a speech by Newlands of Nevada, in favor of his bill for a National incorporation act.

The Democrats came out in the open in support of the President on rate legislation. They developed the opposition to his policy among the Republicans, led by Foraker and Aldrich, and disclosed their intention to put the Rate bill opponents on record before the country.

Senator Clay declared that one reason why the commission should have power of effective regulation was that it would check the growing sentiment for Government ownership, to which he was opposed. He cited the late municipal election in New York as an instance which showed the growth of Government ownership ideas. Aldrich, who previously had evinced no great interest in the speech, sat up.

"The Senator from Georgia is arguing along the lines of the Hearst bill of last session," he remarked slowly, arising from his seat.

"No; along the lines of the President's recommendation, who took his proposition bodily from the last Democratic platform," Senator Clay corrected.

"Did the President get his idea from Mr. Hearst?" Senator Bacon interjected.

"I don't know," replied Aldrich, grinning. "The Senator from Georgia said he wanted to save the country from Hearst when he is advocating the most prominent policy of Mr. Hearst."

Bailey, Tillman, Aldrich, Foraker, and Clay were on their feet, and so interested that they forgot the rule requiring members to address the presiding officer. Bailey recovered first and got formally into the discussion.

"Mr. President," he said, "the Senator from Rhode Island and all other Senators know how much I deprecate making a partisan issue over any question. We on this side give such evidence of a willingness to forego party advantage that we permit a Republican President to take bodily from one of our National platforms an important recommendation and make it to Congress without a syllable of complaint.

"Now, if the Senator from Rhode Island is willing to maintain that a bill along the lines so earnestly and so ably advocated by the Senator from Georgia will not do justice, then I recommend that he settle his quarrel within his own party, beginning this adjustment with the President of the United States."

"It was the Senator from Georgia," Aldrich resumed, "who begged us to save the country from a leading Democrat whose position to-day is so overshadowing that there is hardly a man on this side of the Chamber but believes that he or Mr. Bryan will lead the Democratic Party in the next National campaign. But I did not inject partisanship."

"The Senator from Rhode Island has been good enough to tell us who will be the Democratic nominee for the Presidency," Bailey retorted. "Now will he be good enough to tell us who will be the Republican nominee?"

"There is no such consensus of opinion on our side," said Aldrich, his usual caution deserting him.

That was just what Bailey wanted. The willful lock of brown hair dropped down on his forehead.

"If the Senator from Rhode Island will not, or cannot, give us that additional information, I merely wish to remark that the only difference between us and you is that we speak of our troubles a little louder than you do. The differences in the Republican Party to-day are more vital than those which trouble us.

"The Senator professes to know so much about our party, it seems to me he ought to be equally acquainted with the purposes of his own. We read in the papers only the other day, on the authority of one of the President's most trusted friends, that it may become necessary for the President to be a candidate for a third term, to save the people from the money power. Does the Senator favor a third term? Does he stand with the President against the money power, or is he against him?"

Aldrich was utterly unprepared for this thrust. The buzz from the galleries told him how thoroughly the taunt was appreciated. For a moment he stood twitching his glasses.

"Mr. President," he began, and then paused to twirl his glasses again. Then he dodged.

"Mr. President," he repeated, "the Senator from Georgia has delivered a most interesting address, but the only part which I think was not well considered was that which related to railroad combinations."

Ignoring Bailey, he proceeded to argue that to give a commission power to fix rates would make one huge consolidation in place of the six of which Clay had complained.

GUN PLAY IN A THEATRE.

That's the Charge Against a Spectator of "King of the Opium Ring."

Charles Louis of 224 East 127th Street, went to the New Star Theatre, at Lexington Avenue and 107th Street, last night, to see a performance of the "King of the Opium Ring." While he was standing in an orchestra aisle George Davis, an usher, got in his way, obstructing his view. Louis requested the usher to get out of the way, and a second later the two were fighting.

It is alleged that Louis drew a revolver and aimed it at Davis, badly frightening a number of women. Policeman Pabst of the East 104th Street Station locked Louis up on a charge of attempted felonious assault.

FOOD.

WORKS WITHOUT FAITH

Faith Came After the Works Had Laid the Foundation.

A Bay State belle talks thus about coffee:

"While a coffee drinker I was a sufferer from indigestion and intensely painful nervous headaches from childhood.

"Seven years ago my health gave out entirely. I grew so weak that the exertion of walking, if only a few feet, made it necessary for me to lie down. My friends thought I was marked for consumption—weak, thin, and pale.

"I realized the danger I was in and tried faithfully to get relief from medicines, till at last, after having employed all kinds of drugs, the doctor acknowledged that he did not believe it was in his power to cure me.

"While in this condition a friend induced me to quit coffee and try Postum Food Coffee, and I did so without the least hope that it would do me any good. I did not like it at first, but when it was properly made I found it was a most delicious and refreshing beverage. I am especially fond of it served at dinner ice cold, with cream.

"In a month's time I began to improve, and in a few weeks by indigestion prove, and in a few weeks my indigestion stopped entirely. I am so perfectly well now that I do not look like the same person, and I have so gained in flesh that I am 15 pounds heavier than ever before.

"This is what Postum has done for me. I still use it, and shall always do so." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.

ST. PETERSBURG QUIET.

Overwhelming Troops Keep Order on Anniversary of Massacre.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 22.—An impressive silence reigned over the city to-day. A majority of the factories were closed. Few people were in the streets. Several thousand workingmen proceeded to the cemetery where the victims of "Bloody Sunday" were buried, but Cossacks dispersed them.

Strong patrols of cavalry dashed about the streets the whole day long.

No evening papers were issued. The Gazeta was confiscated for appearing with black borders. The other papers were prevented from exhibiting mourning by official surveillance during the night.

Altogether the day proved a solemn demonstration against the Government, all the more impressive by reason of its essentially pacific character.

The newspapers of all shades of opinion devoted columns this morning to the commemoration of last year's events, and with scarcely any exception indulged in bitter criticism of the Government, which, in spite of the lessons of the past, continues to rule by bloodshed.

DON'T OWN PHILIPPINE LAND.

Taft Makes Denial for Members of Philippine Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Secretary Taft to-day sent to the Senate a statement in response to a resolution calling upon him for information as to "whether any member of the Philippine Commission or any officer of the army or navy of the United States, directly or indirectly, owned on Dec. 1, 1905, or now owns, any land in the Philippine Islands, or had at any time or now has any interest or right in such land of any character."

The Secretary stated that he brought the resolution to the attention of Governor General Wright and Commissioner Forbes, both of whom are now in Washington, and cabled to the members of the commission in Manila for statements, reassuring replies from all being transmitted. Mr. Taft then said:

"I may add that when I was Civil Governor of the islands an article was published in a Manila newspaper containing an insinuation that some member of the commission was interested in investments in the Philippine Islands which would be affected by legislation of the commission. On the publication of this article I challenged the truth of its statements by letter and asked for specifications. The insinuation was withdrawn by formal retraction in the newspaper.

"This was the occasion of an investigation which I instituted to ascertain whether any member of the then commission, which was constituted at that time of Luke E. Wright, Henry C. Ide, Dean C. Worcester, Bernard Moses, and myself, had made any investment in land or otherwise in the Philippine Islands at that time, and I learned by personal inquiry and investigation that no American member of the commission had made any such investment in the Philippine Islands. Of course, the Filipino members of the commission were known when appointed to be the owners of landed estates.

"With reference to the question whether any officers of the army have any interest in lands or have obtained an option for the purchase of them along the lines of projected railways or elsewhere, I beg to say that certainly 75 per cent. of all the officers of the army have been at some time or another since American occupation on duty in the Philippines and that inquiry directed to the question whether any of these officers, who number some 3,000, have the interests mentioned in the resolution of the Senate could not be answered by personal statements from each officer of the army under four months."

BISHOP SALE CONTINUES.

$8,946 Realized for Rare Japanese and Chinese Offerings.

The fifth afternoon and second evening of the Bishop sale brought comparatively small returns yesterday. The Japanese lacquers and inros brought $6,377, and the Chinese and Japanese kakemonos and panels $2,569, a total for the day of $8,946.

A pair of imperial bowls brought the highest price among the lacquers, going to Mr. Springer for $500. These were of Cinnabar lacquer, with decorations of flowers of Paradise, leafy scrolls, and inscriptions carved in high relief on an incised background, lined with gilded metal and set upon lacquered stands of lotus design.

The same purchaser bid in for $100 a writing case of powdered gold lacquer furnished with a bronze water holder in a raft design, with cherry blossoms in silver.

Seligman & Co. paid $145 for a black lacquer writing case, signed by Ogawa Shomin of Tokio.

A gold lacquer box, bearing the crest of the Toku-gawa family, 4 inches long by 1¾ inches in height, brought $105.

Ogden Mills, Howard Mansfield, R. E. Moore, C. I. Hudson, T. B. Clarke, and H. R. Hawes were among the purchasers.

Mr. Hawes was one of the biggest purchasers at the evening sale, and paid the highest price—$200—for a Makimono of the nineteenth century, showing the destruction of a ship and supposed to be a satire upon Commodore Perry's visit to Japan.

J. N. Phelps Stokes paid $130 for a large painting of the Buddhist Heaven of the Jodo sect. Many of the Japanese paintings were bid in by H. L. Topiltz, a new buyer at the sale.

Antique Japanese and Chinese books and European etchings and engravings will be sold this evening, the last night of the sale, which will be continued every afternoon this week.

TYPOTHETAE REPORT GAINS.

Methodist Book Concern Declared Not to Have Yielded to Strikers.

A special meeting of the New York Typothetae will be held this evening at 320 Broadway, at which reports will be received from the shops here and throughout the country as to the number of new men employed and the condition of the National and local strike.

It was stated yesterday that returns have been coming in for a day or two which show that though the fight may be a long one, the employers are gaining. An official statement issued last evening by H. V. Boyer, Secretary of the New York Typothetae, says:

"The fourth week of the strike commences most auspiciously for the Typothetae. Not half a dozen men were lost over Sunday, and the gains to-day have offset these losses many times over. There are no defections from the fighting line; on the contrary, the Methodist Book Concern, which has been erroneously reported as having conceded the eight-hour day and the closed shop, again went on record this morning, emphatically denying that it had any thought of conceding the eight-hour day and the closed shop, reiterating that it was in this fight to a finish, and that its composing room would never again be run except as an open shop."

Alfaro Rules Ecuador.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Jan. 22.—A political transformation has taken place throughout the republic, excepting in the Provinces of Loja and Azuay, and the people generally have already recognized the Government of Gen. Alfaro, leader of the revolution.

Hale's Honey of Horehound & Tar

Cures Coughs and Colds.
Pleasant to take.
Sold by all druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops
Cure in One Minute.

PRESIDENT WANTS REAL, NOT PARADE SOLDIERS

Cares Much Less About Drilling Than Marksmanship.

ALIGNMENT OF NO ACCOUNT

Tells Inter-State National Guard Association 90 Per Cent. of Armory Work Amounts to Nothing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Forty-three States were represented at the annual meeting of the Inter-State National Guard Association to-day. President Roosevelt, Secretary Taft, Assistant Secretary of War Oliver, Gen. George H. Harries, commanding the District of Columbia National Guard, and Senator Charles A. Dick of Ohio, who presided, were among the speakers.

President Roosevelt spoke to the delegates this afternoon in the east room of the White House.

"I trust it is hardly necessary for me to say," he remarked, "what a genuine pleasure it is to me to greet this organization. I have been a member of the National Guard myself, and both at the time when I was Governor (as the present Assistant Secretary of War can say) and since I have been President, and even when I was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, I have always done all that in me lay to further the interests of the National Guard.

"I have a good many things on hand, but one of the things that are interesting me most at present, Senator Dick, is the encouragement of rifle practice in the National Guard. I want to have it understood, gentlemen, that I do not care anything like as much for how your regiments march and perform parade ground and armory manoeuvres as I care for how they are instructed in the work that would make them valuable as soldiers in time of war.

"I earnestly hope that the National Guard, and, Mr. Taft, the regular army also, especially the regular army, will more and more have the kind of instruction that will make it second nature for the man who marches to march fully equipped as he would be in time of war. If he is trained to march that way he will not throw away his equipment the first time he goes to war; otherwise he will do it. I want to see the average National Guardsman know how to shoot well.

"I want to see the fund that we have for rifle practice distributed among the several State organizations, partly, at least, with reference to the way in which those State organizations promote marksmanship. I want the young fellow who passes through the National Guard to receive a training which will make him able to do his work in time of war if the need comes.

"In a great industrial civilization such as ours we may just as well face the fact that there is a constant tendency to do away with, to eliminate those qualities which make a man a good soldier. It should be the steady object of every legislator, of every executive officer, and, above all, of you gentlemen who have to do with the National Guard to try to encourage those qualities, to try to counteract the tendency toward their elimination.

"Every officer of the National Guard should train his men the whole time as if he was training them with a view to possible action, so that the men under him will be trained by him to have those habits of body and mind which will render them formidable as soldiers in the field.

"You should try to train your men so they can live in the open; train them so they will know what cover is, so they will be able to take advantage of it, so they will know how to march, and march well; and you should realize the relative importance of what it is that the men under you learn, that as war is carried on nowadays 90 per cent. of the ordinary work done either on the parade ground or in the armory either by a militia regiment or a regular regiment amounts to nothing whatever in the way of training except so far as the incidental effect it has in accustoming the men to act together and to obey; but they are not going to fight shoulder to shoulder when they get out into the field.

"It is absolutely not of the slightest consequence what their alignment is, but it is of vital consequence that they shall know how to take cover, how to shoot, and how to make themselves at home under any circumstances.

"We have such a small regular army that you men of the National Guard have upon you a heavy responsibility. I want to say that while it is incumbent upon you to take your duties seriously, and do them with all your heart, if you do even that you do more good to the Nation than any equal body of citizens to be found in our country."

Secretary Taft assured the association that the War Department would do all it could to promote target practice and practical Summer manoeuvres.

GEO. WASHINGTON MEMORIAL.

Plans for Proposed University in Washington Shown Here.

Plans were shown here yesterday for the George Washington University at Washington, which is to include among the group of buildings a George Washington memorial. The proposed institution is in line with the plans of Washington himself, which have been fostered and kept alive by the George Washington Memorial Association.

The Memorial Association, Mrs. Archibald Hopkins of Washington, President, decided in 1904 to unite with Columbian University of Washington. The union of the two bodies brought about the plans for the establishment of the university such as Washington had in mind. The architect having completed the plans, they were shown for the first time at the residence of Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, 23 East Sixtieth Street, yesterday.

The university has already properties and other assets valued at about $1,500,000. They consist chiefly in five acres of land upon which the new institution is to be built, in Van Ness Park, Washington, south of the White House grounds. The proposed buildings are Alumni Hall, Corcoran Hall, George Washington Memorial, and several other buildings. While desiring to assist in the furtherance of the entire plan for the establishment of the university, the women comprising the memorial association will concentrate their efforts especially on the erection of the memorial building.

Mrs. Hopkins read from a number of speeches of Washington his expressed desire for an institution like the one about to be erected.

Dr. Charles W. Needham, President of the Washington University and ex-officio member of the Governing Board, explained that the institution was being planned on a basis of an expenditure of about $20,000,000, and that it was to be a sort of post-graduate university on the lines of similar colleges already existing in Paris and Berlin. The curriculum would include the study of international law, economics, politics, American history, and the like.

Charles D. Walcott of Washington and others also spoke.

SAYS SETON PLANNED FRAUD.

Witness Says Defendant Deceived Promoters About Price of Bond Printing.

The most important witness put on the stand yesterday at the continued trial of C. Augustus Seton, charged with defrauding the promoters of the Houston and Galveston Railway out of $6,800, was Henry Thomas, manager of the Hamilton Bank Note Company. This concern printed the bonds floated by Seton.

According to the story told by Thomas, the actual price paid by Seton for the printing was $1,545, but matters were arranged so as to make the promoters believe the cost had been $3,500. The witness identified a letter written by him to Seton in which the price was put at the higher sum. Thomas said it had been written to show to the promoters.

He admitted also having sent them a telegram announcing that there would be delay in the printing of the bonds because their wording conflicted with the laws of Texas. This, Assistant District Attorney Garvan asserted, was done for the purpose of aiding Seton in his schemes. The trial continues to-day.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., BATHS
Cure Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Kidney, Liver, and Stomach Troubles. Owned by U. S. Government. 200 hotels, all grades. Write Bureau of Information, Hot Springs, Ark., for literature. "The Iron Mountain Route," 335 Broadway, or Rock Island Route, 401 Broadway, New York City.

Distinctive

Tuxedo and Dress Suits

Ready-for-Service.

If you would know the bitter sting of ridicule, let your garments for formal service fail to honor the edict. That you need never know, if our label identify the garment.

It insures the new knacks and innovations for which your to-order tailorman would ask you to pay about one-third more than our prices.

Whether your taste incline you to the conventional or the radical models, you will find them with us.

Tuxedo Suits,	silk lined,	$22.50 to $50.00
Tuxedo Coats,	silk lined,	$15.50
Dress Suits,	silk lined,	$25.00 to $50.00
Dress Coats,	silk lined,	$17.50
Evening Waistcoats,		$2.50 to $10.00
Dress Overcoats,		$15.00 to $40.00

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

B. Altman & Co.

ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ORDERS FOR SILK UMBRELLAS, FOR WHICH PURPOSE THEY DISPLAY A VARIETY OF NOVELTY HANDLES OF GOLD, SILVER, CARVED IVORY, ROCK CRYSTAL AND GUN METAL.

SILK UMBRELLAS.

AN ASSORTMENT OF TWILLED AND TAFFETA SILK UMBRELLAS WITH VARIOUS HANDLES; SIZES 26 AND 28 INCHES, SUITABLE FOR MEN OR WOMEN; REGULAR PRICE, $5.00, AT $3.00

WOMEN'S HOSIERY.

WOMEN'S BLACK AND COLORED LISLE THREAD HOSIERY, EMBROIDERED IN SEVERAL STYLES; REGULAR PRICE, 50c. PER PAIR, AT

$1.85 PER BOX OF SIX PAIRS. 35c. PER PAIR.

(REAR OF ROTUNDA, FIRST FLOOR.)

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

MURPHY NAMES COLER AS MAN FOR GOVERNOR

Tammany Leader Apparently Planning Defeat of McClellan.

POLITICAL BREACH WIDENS

Mayor and Adherents Have Their Eyes on Next State Convention—Murphy Is Watching, Too.

Further evidence of the absolute split between Mayor McClellan and Charles F. Murphy was afforded yesterday when the Tammany Hall leader declared himself in favor of the nomination of Bird S. Coler for Governor this Fall on the Democratic ticket.

By taking up Borough President Coler Murphy let it be known that he expected to defeat the plans of the McClellan-Grout-Littleton-O'Brien combination to control the delegates to the State Convention so that a man favored by this combination could be named to head the State ticket.

Murphy's action, however, was taken without any previous consultation with Coler himself, as the Borough President plainly indicated later in the day when he said he was not a candidate for the office, was not expecting any office save the Brooklyn Borough Presidency for some years to come, and that whatever preferences he had for the Governorship were in favor of William Randolph Hearst. Mr. Murphy's announcement was a complete surprise to Mr. Coler and caused him considerable amusement as well.

The Tammany leader made his announcement while he was at Tammany Hall when he was asked a question concerning the friendship which apparently had been renewed between the Wigwam and Coler.

"Well, there is nothing surprising in that," said Mr. Murphy. "Coler is a good man and a Democrat. Don't forget that—a Democrat. He was elected Governor in 1902, and always elected when he ran for any office. He is a winner every time, and is the sort of a man to nominate when you want to elect your ticket. He is a popular man and would make an ideal candidate. I do not know whether he wants the nomination this year or not, but he was elected Brooklyn Borough President by a handsome plurality in the last election and would be a very strong man to nominate this year.

"I have not talked with Mr. Coler recently, but I believe he could be elected if he would consent to run, as he is a great vote getter and has the confidence of the people."

Murphy was asked if he would support Coler if the latter became a candidate.

"It is too early yet to say what the position of the organization would be on the Governorship, and if I answered that question directly some people would think I was interfering."

"Well, this is a surprise to me," Mr. Coler said when he heard what Murphy had said. "However, no matter what Murphy may have said, I am not a candidate for any office whatever. I am very busy with the duties of the Brooklyn Borough Presidency, and expect to be busy with those duties for some years to come. Then, too, whatever preferences I may have for the Gubernatorial nomination are for William Randolph Hearst. I do agree with Murphy, however, on the point that I really was elected Governor in 1902, although I was not seated."

In connection with the Murphyized Coler boom, it was commented on at the City Hall that Coler had voted with Tammany last week in the Board of Aldermen on nearly every proposition.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

Store Opens Daily at 8 A. M., Closes at 5:30 P. M.

Completeness.

TO BE SURE THAT THE GOODS you buy are of the highest character; to be sure that the prices you pay are fair—these are important considerations in determining your preference in stores. But perhaps no one thing has done more to establish the Loeser Store in chief favor with Brooklyn people than COMPLETENESS OF STOCKS.

It is well and widely known that not only are the goods here of the best grade and, wherever we could make them so, even better than can be found outside of Loeser's; not only are prices always as low and often lower than is usual for equal goods; but *in very few places is there surety of finding anything like the assortments*; anything like the complete range of stocks to be found at Loeser's.

The Furniture Sale, now starting, is evidence of this. It is great because of the low prices and the character of the Furniture. It is great also because of the immense and fine VARIETY of the Furniture concerned.

Throughout the Store—in Underwear and Hosiery, in Linens, in Housefurnishings and China, in Tailored Wear and Silk and Dress Fabrics, it is COMPLETENESS OF STOCKS, as much as anything else, that puts this Store in a class alone.

The new Spring goods, as they come in, emphasize this fact again. The Store was never more interesting.

Most Important Furniture Sale That Brooklyn Has Ever Known.

PUBLIC APPRECIATION OF THESE ANNUAL EVENTS showed itself yesterday morning in the great crowds that filled the Furniture Store.

We are more than usually enthusiastic about this Winter Furniture Sale. Never before did we have such a tremendous stock, or such a well chosen stock, or such fine Furniture. We spent months in getting ready—but even months of hard work are not always so successful as they have been this time.

There is a chance to buy whatever kind of Furniture you want—Furniture for every room in the house except the kitchen, and simple or ornate. And the

Definite Saving Is a Fifth to Full Half.

Is it any wonder that every salesman was busy from the minute the Store opened yesterday?

The character of this Furniture is exactly the same that we sell all the year round. We buy from nobody but the best Furniture makers in the country and we buy their best product. Every lowered price means a real saving, because at any other season you would pay the full price for exactly the same Furniture.

Every sort of Furniture is in the sale. You can furnish your house from top to bottom and as simply or as elaborately as you choose. But we cannot fairly show the range of the Sale in one advertisement, and so let the

Magnificent Stock of Parlor Furniture

Stand to-day for all the rest of the Sale. It is immense in variety. It is splendid in quality. The stock of Gold Parlor Furniture, for instance, is probably the largest to be found in any one store in the whole country. And here is hint of the special values which the Sale presents:

$170.00 Gold Parlor Suites, $118.00.

Three pieces, neatly carved frames, very graceful design, gold and burnished. Tufted back and arms. Plain upholstered seats, made to order from your own selection of a choice assortment of damasks.

$30.00 Parlor Suites, $22.50.

Three pieces, Mahogany finish, neatly molded frames, nicely polished, panel back, upholstered seats, covered in damask, tapestry or Verona velour.

Three-Piece Parlor Suites.

$15.75, regularly $20. Mahogany finish frames, tapestry cover.
$19.50, regularly $24. Mahogany finish frames, tapestry cover.
$23, regularly $46. Mahogany finish frames, damask cover.
$38, regularly $52. Mahogany finish frames, damask cover.
$44, regularly $56. Mahogany finish frames, tapestry cover.
$56, regularly $72. Mahogany finish frames, tapestry cover.
$74, regularly $92. Mahogany finish frames, tapestry cover.
$97.50, regularly $130. Mahogany frames, damask cover.
$120, regularly $150. Mahogany frames, damask cover.
$179, regularly $225. Mahogany frames, damask cover.

Five-Piece Parlor Suites.

$35, regularly $44. Mahogany finish frames, tapestry cover.
$58, regularly $85. Mahogany finish frames, tapestry cover.
$71.25, regularly $95. Mahogany finish frames, green Verona velour cover.
$98, regularly $138. Mahogany finish frames, green plush, cover.
$125, regularly $160. Mahogany finish frames, green panne plush cover.
$139, regularly $176. Mahogany finish frames, tapestry cover.
$265, regularly $336. Mahogany massive carved frames, green silk damask cover.

Parlor Cabinets.

$60, regularly $75. Mahogany, brass and decorated.
$160, regularly $225. Mahogany, brass and decorated.

Gold Chairs.

$44, regularly $55. Gold Corner Chair.
$44, regularly $55. Gold Roman Chair.
$95, regularly $130. Gold, high back wing Chair.
$98, regularly $150. Powdered gold, Louis XV.
$108, regularly $135. Gold Louis XV. Divan.

Gold Music Cabinets.

$41.50, regularly $52. Gold and decorated.
$54.50, regularly $68. Gold and decorated.

Gold Parlor Suites.

$98, regularly $135. Three pieces, gold, neatly carved frames, damask cover.
$125, regularly $225. Three pieces, gold, neatly carved frames, damask cover.
$150, regularly $250. Three pieces, gold, neatly carved frames, tapestry cover.
$175, regularly $295. Three pieces, gold, L'Art Nouveau frames, damask cover.
$216, regularly $270. Three pieces, gold, very massive and elaborately carved frames, damask cover.
$295, regularly $455. Three pieces, gold, neatly carved frames, damask cover.
$300, regularly $460. Three pieces, gold, neatly carved frames, damask cover.
$395, regularly $565. Three pieces, gold, elaborately carved frames, damask cover.
$550, regularly $750. Three pieces, gold, Louis XVI. frames, genuine Aubusson tapestry cover.
$950, regularly $1,250. Four pieces, gold, Louis XV. frames, genuine Aubusson tapestry cover.

Third Floor.

Notable Opportunities in This

Half Yearly Sale of Paintings.

THIS STORE HOLDS AN UNIQUE PLACE in Brooklyn with respect to the selling of Pictures. The policy established here some years ago of bringing to Brooklyn Paintings not of the ordinary commercial character, but of very real artistic merit, has been steadily maintained. To-day the most cordial co-operation by many of the artists in America makes a continuance of this policy easy. And to-day there is at all times in the Loeser Store not only the broadest showing of thoroughly good Paintings in Brooklyn—but also such fair pricing as brings these Pictures within a low price scale which has not been equaled outside of Loeser's.

This half yearly offering, started yesterday morning, not only includes a large group of foreign paintings, but some fifty-five Oil Paintings from our own stock, all of which are offered at a

Full Forty Per Cent. Under Regular Prices.

Just as an instance of the character of the Paintings, we mention some of the artists whose work is not only in the Sale, but who are also represented in this season's exhibition of the Academy of Design. They include:

E. Loyal Field.
G. H. McCord, A. N. A.
P. V. Berry.
James G. Tyler.
Thomas B. Craig, A. N. A.
Gustav Wiegand.
Harry Roseland.
W. S. Barrett.
W. Verplanck Birney.
Henry P. Smith.
A. T. Bricher, A. N. A.
Arthur Hoeber.
Leonard Ochtman.

Pictures by these men have passed the jury of admission to the oldest art institution in this country. Pictures by these men are in this Sale at a full forty per cent. under their usual fair prices here.

This is but one feature of the Sale. Included also were 115 framed Oil Paintings sent to this country by a well-known firm of art dealers in London, England. The Pictures were detained in the Custom House for ten months, and when they were finally released we bought them at practically our own prices. The prices in the Sale are:

$20, $25, $35, $50, $75, $100.

We believe it is the most noteworthy offering of the kind ever made in Brooklyn.

Third Floor.

Tailored Suits : : : : Spring Style. A Special Value at $19.98.

THE FIRST OF THE NEW SUITS for the coming season are here already—and those who are coming for an early peep at the new styles are enthusiastic at their loveliness.

To-day special word of a group of new broadcloth Suits that are not only new in style, beautifully made, but SPECIAL VALUE AT $19.98.

Choice of black, navy or green, and very good broadcloth. The jaunty little Eton coat has a tuxedo collar of silk and braid and a vest effect of Persian trimming. The coat is trimmed with wide silk braid and small buttons. Full elbow sleeves, also braid trimmed. Turnover cuffs. Lining of taffeta silk.

A circular skirt with double side plaited panel front and back. Bias fold of the material around the bottom of the skirt. Girdle is Princess effect, braid trimmed.

People who look to Loeser's for earliest showing of the new styles, as well as for most noteworthy values, are surprised at the breadth of the display here already. And each day brings something new.

Second Floor, Front.

FORBIDDEN FRUIT

CORDIAL

Forbidden Fruit Cordial is the fitting termination to modest dinners or elaborate banquets. It paves the way for clever conversation and pleasant memories.

BUSTANOBY BROTHERS,
Prop's of the Café des Beaux Arts, New York,
Sole Owners.

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' Suits.

Princess Dresses, made of dotted silk Mull trimmed with Lace. Delicate colors and white.

16.50

Broadcloth Suits. Eton coat model, with circular Skirt.

25.00

Crepe de Chine princess Dresses, elaborately trimmed with lace. Lined with Silk.

Colors,—light blue, pink, lavender, gray and white.

29.50

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Silk Petticoats.

100 dozen Petticoats, made of fine quality Taffetas silk.

A complete range of fashionable colors, suitable for street or evening dress,—as well as black.

5.00 and 7.75

Twenty-third Street.

YOUR LAST CHANCE,

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK

The $5.00 Kind, Our Price 48c.

Gold Shell Frame Free — **48c** — **Sent by mail 8 cents Extra**

Thousands of people all over the United States have taken advantage of our most liberal offer during the past eight weeks to obtain a pair of THE GLADIMERE PERFECT VISION LENSES for ONLY 48 CENTS and a beautiful gold shell frame Free. Hundreds of people testify to the wonderful curative powers of the Gladimere Perfect Vision Lenses. These lenses are perfection. No pains or expense have been spared to make the most marvellous lenses in the world. We revolutionized the optical business and are eye specialists exclusively, making the eye and its needs our study.

We especially invite those who have been improperly fitted elsewhere to take advantage of our skilled operators without charge. The United American Opticians are the people who broke the Optical Trust and cut the prices on special ground lenses one-half. CALL AT ONCE AND HAVE YOU EYES EXAMINED FREE. Do not buy glasses of miscellaneous dealers; your eyesight is too precious to be tampered with by any but the most expert. It costs no more and will save your sight. Come in the morning and avoid the rush.

Failing vision restored. Children's eyes a specialty. Glass eyes made to order, $2.

UNITED AMERICAN OPTICIANS,

REMEMBER THE NUMBERS,
116 East 23d St. Branch 62 East 14th St.
Subway Entrance Near the Door.
THE LARGEST RETAIL OPTICAL HOUSE IN THE WORLD.

We sell No Jewelry. Prescriptions. Prismatic and Compound Lenses at Cut Rates.

CLEANED OUT FOR CASH

BY THE INTERNATIONAL GUARANTEE AND BANKING CO.

We have bought the entire wholesale and retail stock of Men's and Young Men's Clothing of the
EXCELSIOR CLOTHING CO.
Inventoried at over $96,000.
Entire stock will be placed on sale
TO-DAY, SALE NOW ON.

We divided this costly stock into 4 groups.

GROUP NO. 1. 2084	GROUP NO. 2. 1468
Overcoats & Suits were $8 to $12, NOW **$4.75**	Overcoats & Suits were $12.50 to $17. NOW **$7.50**
GROUP NO. 3. 1237	**GROUP NO. 4. 877**
Overcoats & Suits were $18 to $22. NOW **$9.75**	Overcoats & Suits were $22.50 to $35. NOW **$12.50**

ABOUT 190 SUITS AND OVERCOATS from the Custom Department, Made to order as high as $50 to $60, now at one-third the price.
Full Dress Suits, Tuxedos, and Trousers at cost of material.

We must vacate these premises on April 1st, and every garment must be sold. A guarantee with every sale. Open Saturday evening until 10 o'clock.

COR. LIBERTY & CHURCH STS., ONE BLOCK BELOW CORTLANDT ST.

FALSE SUMMER BREAKS JANUARY HEAT RECORDS

Mercury at 61, Coats Shed, and Trees Beginning to Bud.

COLD WAVE IS DUE TO-DAY

Headed East in Front of a Blizzard—Meantime It's Springtime in the Parks.

The hottest Jan. 22 that New York has ever passed through ended at midnight last night, with Weather Prophet Emery still standing by his guns and predicting a cold wave. He says it is due to-day.

The cold wave predicted to begin with snow to-day and gradually settle down to real icy weather, was reported at 10 o'clock last night to be crossing the country from St. Paul, Minn., with New York as its target. St. Paul had a quick drop of 12 degrees yesterday, while Des Moines showed a drop from 45 above to zero.

Stormy and very cold weather is expected along the entire North Atlantic coast, and warnings have been sent out by the Weather Bureau.

Up State it was so warm yesterday that cutting and gathering ice had to be abandoned.

One of the first harbingers of the cold blasts to come this way arrived in Wall Street yesterday morning with the news that a sleet storm in Chicago had damaged telegraphic wires so as to interefere with business between the two cities.

There were beads of perspiration on Mr. Emery's brow yesterday afternoon when a TIMES reporter asked him to explain the reason for the good old Summer time in the dead of Winter. The huge office building at 100 Broadway, in which the Weather Bureau is located, had its hundreds of windows open, and the storm doors of its many entrances were folded together so as to give a draught of air to the occupants.

Storm doors so carefully built that even a splinter of bitter weather might not force its way into steam-heated halls and corridors were removed in hundreds of office buildings up and down town, while thousands of tenants besieged the janitors of flat houses and multitudes of hotel dwellers harassed the clerks to cut off the heat.

"So far as the local records show," said Mr. Emery, "this is the limit for a Jan. 22. It is now 2:50 o'clock, and the mercury shows 61 degrees on the roof."

"What conditions brought about the hot wave?" he was asked.

"A scarcity of cold waves," replied the prophet with a broad grin. "That is about the answer all right. What cold waves there have been have not gathered strength enough to hang on. No sooner would an area of real cold weather gather than winds from warmer climes would blow in and there would be an immediate diminution of the cold. We are fortunate in not having a wind from the southwest now, for if we did have it it would be from ten to fifteen degrees hotter."

Mr. Emery says his records show that the highest weather register for any previous Jan. 22 was in 1851, when 59 degrees made old inhabitants grope through their stores of weather recollections for sunstroke cases in the dead of Winter. Yesterday had this beaten by 2 degrees.

The average for the whole Winter is far above any average for New York weather in the last fourteen years. The month of December was the warmest in fourteen years, and the present year was born with a fan in its hand and a longing for iced drinks. In thirty-five years there have been only four Decembers warmer than last month. These were in 1877, 1881, 1889, and 1891. But January's heat in New York promises to pull down the honors for summery weather from the record Winter—that of 1890-91. The mean temperature so far this month comes to 38. For the same part of the month last year it was 28, and the year before it was 24.

The mean temperature of New York City in the month of January for the last thirty-five years was 30, while this January so far shows a mean temperature of 38.

When the fog was gathered to the skies yesterday and the sun beamed down upon New York, overcoats were shed promptly and furs were not put on parade in the shopping or promenade districts. The parks were filled with children, with nurses to carry their jackets. In Central Park the wide stretches of lawn were velvety and enticing, the gentle rise and fall of the greensward sweeping into the sombre patches of the woodland, half awakening because of the rise of sap in the trees.

Every park showed the same Springtime effect, and the immigrant landing at the Battery yesterday and beholding before him the great, wide rug of fresh grass in the sunshine, spreading over the Battery would have thought himself back in sunny Italy. Along the terraces of Riverside Avenue, sloping gently toward the Hudson in swaths of green, the graceful poplars are covered with buds, and in all of the breathing places of the great city the trees which leaf with the first touch of Spring are showing signs of life.

In the office of the Borough Park Commissioner in Central Park yesterday it was said that if the cold weather came soon enough the budding of the trees would not advance to such a stage that freezing weather would kill them. If the buds do not open and present the infancy of the leaf to the blast of Winter all will be well. A cold wave now will drive the sap back.

In the Central Park Menagerie all the Summer cages were opened and the beasts allowed to use them. Tigers, lions, leopards, and jaguars abandoned the steam-heated animal houses, while the "hip" family—the Murphys—splashed water to the ceiling of the building in a determined effort to keep cool and calm.

The lion cubs seemed particularly affected by the heat of the day. They slept prostrate, with limbs astretch, all day and had no appetite.

"But the alligators, so far," said Director Smith, "have not complained. "As a rule they go to sleep on Nov. 1 and we don't bother about waking them until about May 15. They are stored in water under the lion cages and we keep the water at 65 degrees. You see it doesn't take much heating a day like this and they might thaw out."

The Park riding and driving roads were thronged and there was a good demand for soda water and ice cream. But look out for a change to-day. Snow is predicted as the advance guard of a blizzard which is being swept this way from the Northwest. Mr. Emery's last reports were that the blizzard was over Indiana and headed this way. Those fur-lined overcoats may be useful yet.

THE REASON FOR IT.

Some Other Country Has Cornered Our Air, Says Prof. Moore.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The cause of the extraordinary heat wave is that some other country has cornered our air. That is the official explanation. The guilty country is as yet unknown.

"The hot weather we have been having," said Prof. Willis L. Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau, to-day, "is the result of an unusual distribution of atmospheric pressure, leaving a deficiency over the continent of North America and a complementary excess of air in some other part of the globe."

Then he explained unofficially what that meant. "It means," said he, "that the air is banked up in one part of the globe and withdrawn in another."

But neither Chief Moore nor any other official could tell what part of the globe it is that has effected a monopoly in American air. It is believed to be Europe.

Prof. Moore did not know what caused the corner in air.

"Nobody knows," said he. "All the [illegible]

A Beefsteak Dinner

is a feast for the Gods, when

Evans' Cream Ale

is served with it.

theories break down. There are plenty of them, but they are merely guesses. A favorite one is the presence or absence of sunspots. The trouble with that theory is that it is used to explain hot Summers and cool Summers, cold Winters and warm Winters.

"Then there is the theory that the Gulf Stream is changing its course. Even if it did, that would not afford the explanation. The Gulf Stream has not nearly so much to do with our climate as some suppose. It is not the Gulf Stream which makes Western Europe warm; it is the ocean. If the Gulf Stream were not there the ocean would do its work just the same."

In short, according to Prof. Moore, science has not got to the point of determining what causes hot spells. He pointed out that the Weather Bureau is installing a research department on Mount Weather, Va., for the purpose of studying the subject.

"The climate isn't changing," said Prof. Moore. "That is, it changes in a geologic period, but it doesn't change appreciably in one man's lifetime. It changes in ten thousand years or so. Whenever there are a few warm Winters or cool Summers people say that the climate is changing. Then along comes a cold Winter and confounds them."

No general tendency in the Winter temperatures is indicated by the records. After the Weather Bureau officials had given up the solution of the problem of this warm Winter, Prof. Simon Newcomb was appealed to.

"The reason it is so warm," said he, "is that we are having a hot spell. That is all I know about it, and it is all anybody knows about it."

Open trolley cars are running in Washington to-day.

NARROW ESCAPES IN FOG.

A Trying Time for River Craft—No Liners Could Get In.

With the onrushing snowstorm headed for New York from the West and with Summer weather prevailing here, the unusual conditions brought a great cloud of fog yesterday which blanketed the shore lines and encompassed the rivers and the harbor with a baffling curtain. Travel was difficult and even perilous both by land and water.

None of the ferry lines attempted to keep their schedules. To have attempted the regular service would have meant great danger to many lives. The municipal ferry line from Staten Island was more than an hour behind its schedule, while all other lines had similar trouble.

There were several collisions, but no serious ones. The ferryboat Elizabeth of the Central Railroad of New Jersey came very near upsetting a lighter freighted with cars, but the ferry craft was nosing along slowly at the time. The lighter listed dangerously to one side, but righted. The passengers on the Elizabeth were frightened, but there was no panic and very little damage was done.

At Sandy Hook the fog hung so dense all morning that only one inward-bound vessel managed to reach Quarantine before noon. This was a tank steamer. Outside were anchored a number of liners, including the Bulgaria from Hamburg, the Minnetonka of the Atlantic Transport Line, the French liner La Bretagne, the Anchor Line steamship Caledonia, and the steamer Scillia, from Italian ports.

Until the fog lifted in the afternoon the various liner Captains worked the wireless stations constantly, sending messages telling of safe anchorages.

All day long and nearly half of the night before the whistles of tugs, ferryboats, and heavier craft kept tooting warnings as they tried to make their berths or put out for others. There was no moment of quiet within a half mile of the river from midnight Sunday night until the sun burst through the clouds yesterday afternoon.

Killed by Train in the Fog.

Becoming confused in the dense fog and mistaking an express train for the local he wanted to board, Henry Williams, aged 62, of 633 Boulevard, Bayonne, was yesterday instantly killed at the East Twenty-second Street station of the New Jersey Central Railroad, Bayonne. Williams worked at the Singer Sewing Machine plant in Elizabethport.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Capt. J. C. Oakes, General Staff, will report to the Chief of Staff for duty in Washington.

A board to consist of Major Gen. J. F. Wade, Brig. Gens. F. D. Grant, T. J. Wint, T. H. Barry, and S. M. Mills, is appointed to meet at the Army War College Jan. 28, for the purpose of making selections for detail to fill vacancies in the General Staff Corps.

Major W. B. Reynolds, retired, will proceed to Greensborough, N. C., for the purpose of obtainining testimony necessary to complete the trial of an enlisted man at Fort Caswell.

The following-named officers will proceed to Fort Monroe and report for temporary duty with the Coast Artillery in order to prepare themselves for examination for promotion: Capt. J. C. W. Brooks, upon the arrival of the Nineteenth Battery at Fort D. A. Russell, about March 1; Capt. E. A. Millar, about Feb. 4, and Capt T. Ridgeway.

The Navy.

Paymaster W. H. Doherty is ordered to the New York Navy Yard for duty as assistant to the general storekeeper at that yard.

Paymaster V. S. Jackson is detached from duty in connection with the Isthmian Canal Commission and ordered to the Yankee.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Don Juan de Austria at Hampton Roads, Porter, Dupont, Nicholson, Rodgers, and Blakely at Charleston, Nashville at San Juan, Alexander at Cavite, Eagle at San Juan, Mercellus at Sanchez, Chicago, Boston, and Ferry at Santa Barbara, Raleigh at Hongkong, Newport at Santo Domingo City, Baltimore at Canton, and Arkansas at Brunswick.

Sailed—Dubuque, from Santo Domingo City for Sanchez; Lebanon, from Hampton Roads for Boston; Arethusa, from Hampton Roads for Charleston; Abarenda, from Sanches for Culebra, and Kentucky, from Tompkinsville for Culebra.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is more than a fat food. There is no animal fat that compares with it in nourishing and building up the wasted, emaciated body. That is why children and anæmic girls thrive and grow fat upon it. That is why persons with consumptive tendencies gain flesh and strength enough to check the progress of the dis-[illegible]

Volume V

(Of the 25.)

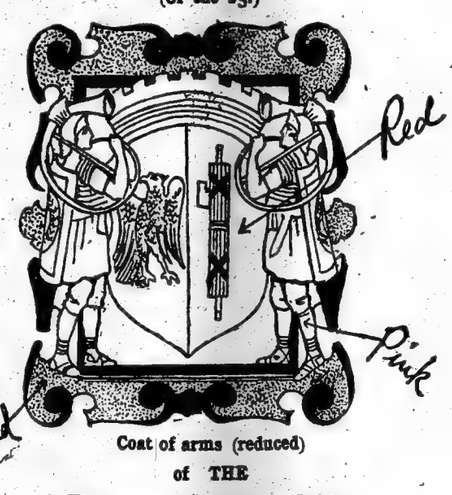

Coat of arms (reduced) of THE

Roman Republic

This picture can give but a vague idea of the brilliancy of the heraldic shield as stamped upon the set of one volume of

THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY OF THE WORLD

This work has long been accepted as a standard. Since its publication, it has carried the endorsement of the most distinguished critics, libraries and experts. The total sale in the regular bindings has been phenomenal. We now offer you an art binding, a de Luxe edition, at a popular price.

You know this work—you know its authoritative character—you know that some day you will add it to your library. Now is the time, for we have at our disposal only fifty sets in this new heraldic edition. Already many of these have been subscribed for. This is your opportunity to secure a great work in a striking binding at a reasonable price.

INVESTIGATE! IT PAYS!

Why have Grover Cleveland, Edward Everett Hale, Lake President Harper, to name only three of a thousand, endorsed these Books? Investigate!

Cut Out Coupon.

T V.

The Outlook,
225 Fourth Ave.,
New York City.
Please send me colored reproductions of your new bindings, also specimen pages and illustrations.

Name.....

Address.....

Sale of Portieres.

As usual, preceeding inventory, we have culled out from our stock of Portieres, all one and two pair lots and discontinued designs. This year they amount to about 1,000 pairs, which we will offer

commencing Tuesday, January 23rd,

at the following sweeping reductions:—

At $3.50 pair, reduced from $5.50, $6.75 & $7.50 pair
" $5.50 " " " $9.00, $10.00 & $10.50 "
" $8.50 " " " $12.50 & $13.50 "
" $10.50 " " " $15.00, $17.50 & $20.00 "
" $27.50 " 60 pairs of French Velour from $40.00 "

Lord & Taylor

Broadway and Twentieth St., Fifth Ave., Nineteenth St.

Final Mark Down of Men's Fine Shoes.

SALE CLOSES TUESDAY, JANUARY 30th.

	Sale Prices,
Mixed Lots,	$1.00
Calf, Kid and Pat. Leather, were $3.00 to $5.00,	2.25 & 2.75
Calf, Pat. and Enamel Leathers, were $5.00 to $7.00,	3.75
Calf, Pat. and Enamel Leathers, were $6.00 to $8.00,	4.75

Heavy Winter Grain Boots.

High Cut Storm Russets, were $6.00,	3.75
Regular Cut Storm Russets, were $3.50 and $4.00,	2.75

Corresponding reductions on Women's and Children's Goods.

Sixth Avenue, N. E. Corner 19th Street

Alexander

Gas fire

Lest You Forget We Say it Yet—

Uneeda Biscuit

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — 18th & 19th STS.
(Meet me at the Fountain.)
NEW YORK.

Clearance of Women's Suits

We take inventory at the end of this month, and rather than carry the stock over, have decided to hustle these Suits out quickly. These prices will doubtless accomplish the desired result.

Three Great Lots—Exceptionally attractive Eton Suits of excellent quality Cheviot, regularly up to $18.00; also Long Coat Suits of high-grade Broadcloth, regularly up to $16.50; special at **$12.00**

Other beautiful Suits have been grouped into two lots and are offered at these wonderfully low prices: **$7.50 and $8.50**

OUR MOST POPULAR SUIT—Made of Selected Velvet, in the new short Box Coat style; handsomely finished; also stylish Costumes of Velvet and Long Coat Suits of first quality Broadcloth; a very pretty pleated model; regularly $32.50; special for to-day your choice at **$17.50**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Clearance of Bric-a-Brac.

15 English Vases; old Vienna decorations; 17 inches high; value $12.00, at 5.75

35 English Decorated Vases; blue ground; Kauffman decorations; value $2.00, at 1.00

500 pieces of Bric-a-Brac—Vases, Figures, Groups, etc.; value from $1.50 to $2.50, on table at..1.00

700 pieces of fancy Bric-a-Brac; valued at from 39c. to 75c. each; reduced to 25c

400 pieces of fancy Bric-a-Brac—Busts, Figures, Vases, etc.; value 75c. to $1.25, at.....50c

100 other pieces of fine Art Pottery in Royal Sevres, Vienna, Rudolstadt, Carlsbad, Royal Bonn, Royal Worcester, old Moravian, Teplitz, etc.; ranging in value from $6.00 to $87.50, marked at **2.75 to 37.50**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Third Floor, Front, 19th St.)

Clearance of Crex Grass Carpet Rugs.

To close out balance of odd sizes in Crex Grass Carpet Rugs we name these low prices.

Floor coverings of unrivalled durability and absolutely sanitary, made in strong colors, showing the natural colorings of the prairie grass.

Following are the average sizes:

Size 6x4 Crex Rugs, special.	$1.35	Size 8x7 Crex Rugs, special.	2.95
Size 6x5 Crex Rugs, special.	1.50	Size 8x8 Crex Rugs, special.	3.25
Size 6x7 Crex Rugs, special.	2.25	Size 9x3 Crex Rugs, special.	1.35
Size 8x4 Crex Rugs, special.	1.80	Size 9x5 Crex Rugs, special.	2.25
Size 8x6 Crex Rugs, special.	2.40	Size 9x8 Crex Rugs, special.	3.60

Clearance of Linoleums & Oilcloths.

65c. grade Linoleum, special.	52c	35c. grade Oilcloth, special.	24c
50c. grade Linoleum, special.	39c	25c. grade Oilcloth, special.	18c

Remnants of Linoleum, in sizes from 4 to 20 yards in a piece. Bring measures with you. Regular 50c. and 65c. grades; sale price, per square yard..... 28c

(Siegel Cooper Store, 5th Floor, Front.)

Clearance of Table Cutlery.

Best imported and American Cutlery, made by such well-known firms as Geo. Wostenholm & Sons IXL.; Landers, Frary & Clark, and the Meriden Cutlery Company, are to be had at this great Clearance Sale.

2-piece Game Sets with stag handles.
2-piece Carving Sets with 8-inch blades.
3-piece Game Sets with ebony handles.

Choice of Above 3 Sets, values regularly up to $1.75, Special for To-day at 95c. a Set.

2-piece Carving Set, 9-inch blade, stag handles.
2-piece Carving Set with 8-inch blade, stag handles.
2-piece Game Set with stag handles.
2-piece Bird Set with celluloid handles.

Choice of Above Lot, values up to $2.50, at $1.25.

2-piece Carving Set with 9-inch blade, stag handle.
2-piece Carving Set with 8-inch blade, stag handle.
2-piece Game Set, with stag handle.

Choice of this Lot, values up to $3.25, Special for To-day at $1.50 a Set.

2-piece Bird or Game Sets, stag or antique ivory finished handles and sterling silver ferrules, in lined case, at $2.50; regularly up to $3.50.

Pearl-Handled Dinner Knives, sterling silver ferrules and triple-plated blades; the best ever placed on the market in pearl knives; set of 6 in box, at $3.25 and $4.25; regular values up to $7.50 a set.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Front, 18th St.)

$3.00 Opera Glasses at $1.50.

Fancy French Opera Glasses; artistic designs, finished in gray and gilt trimmings, lenses exceptionally strong and clear, imported for our store exclusively; choice of two designs; To-day at.....$1.50

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Front, 18th Street.)

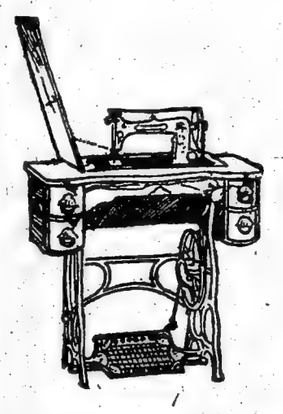

Victory Ball-Bearing Sewing Machines at $12.95

Bear in mind that the Machines offered in this sale are positively the genuine "Victory" Ball Bearing Machines; that every one is guaranteed by us, and has on it the name of one of the best and oldest manufacturers.

The "Victory" is a high-grade Sewing Machine of proved durability and of recognized superiority; but we have just bought another carload and we are anxious to move out those now on hand.

If you want a good, reliable Sewing Machine for the price of a poor one, here is your opportunity.

We give free instruction at any time and keep the Machine in repair five years Free of Charge.

Other equally attractive reductions are the following on the Easy Payment Plan:

$40 Victory Ball Bearing Sewing Machine at.....$16.00	$50 Victory Ball Bearing Sewing Machine, automatic lift, at $17.50
$45 Victory Ball Bearing Sewing Machine, automatic lift, at $16.50	$55 Victory Ball Bearing Sewing Machine, automatic lift, at $18.50

(Siegel Cooper Store, Third Floor, Centre.)

GIVE S. H. GREEN TRADING STAMPS

AUTO RACES AT ORMOND START THIS MORNING

Hundreds Arrive — Hotels All Crowded.

MACHINES IN PRACTICE SPINS

Christie Racer Cracks Two Cylinders in Practice Trial on the Florida Beach Course.

Special to The New York Times.

ORMOND, Fla., Jan. 22.—Hundreds of automobile enthusiasts from the North arrived here this evening. The railroad travel has been so heavy that all trains are from five to ten hours late. Every hotel in Ormond and Daytona is packed, and accommodations are at a premium. Early this afternoon during the few hours of low tide all of the racing cars were out for a final practice spin, and the best performance is credited to the Stanley steamer, which was unofficially timed a kilometer in twenty seconds. This beats the world's kilometer record of 0:20 3-5, made last month by Hemery with the new two-hundred horse-power Darracq car. By some of the watches the time was caught at 0:19 1-5, and enthusiasts claim that the car will equal this time in the regular races.

Walter Christie had the misfortune to crack two of the cylinders of his car. This car was to have been driven in some of the important championships by Chevrolet, and considerable disappointment is felt over the accident.

All of the contesting cars were weighed in during the day, and as far as known every one was able to get beneath the limit in its respective class.

The beach course is in excellent condition, and as no storms are predicted the chances of its remaining in good condition throughout the week are excellent. It is certain that all the records from one kilometer to one hundred miles which were made last year will be lowered before the close of this week's tournament.

The officials announced to-night that the first races to-morrow will be started at 9:30 o'clock in the morning. The first events to be run off will be the one-mile races, including the preliminary heats of the mile championship for the Sir Thomas Dewar trophy. Among the competitors who will start are:

Hemery, 200-horse power Darracq; Clifford Earp, 100-horse power Napier; Lancia, Cedrino, and Fletcher, in 110-horse power Fiats; Frank Kulick, 105-horse power Ford; Marriotte, Stanley steamer; Joe Downey, 110-horse power Mercedes, and A. L. Guiness, the young English amateur, in his 100-horse power Darracq.

It is estimated that several thousand people have journeyed here from north of Mason and Dixon's line, while as many more have come from Washington, Richmond, Atlanta, and other Southern cities. The sole topic of conversation in the hotel lobbies is upon the events of the week. Eager anticipation and excitement prevail, and every one is positive that a phenomenal record-breaking week is in store. Positive expressions are heard on every hand that the mile record will be placed at 30 seconds, thus accomplishing the long-wished-for goal of automobilists.

FAGAN AT WHITE HOUSE.

President May Take Active Part in New Jersey Anti-Machine Fight.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—President Roosevelt entertained at luncheon to-day Mayor Fagan of Jersey City and George L. Record, Corporation Counsel of the same city.

Charges against some of the Postmasters of New Jersey of pernicious political activity have been made by Mayor Fagan. They are being investigated by the Postmaster General. The charges formed the subject of discussion at the luncheon to-day.

New Jersey politicians are busy trying to cipher out the significance attaching to the dining of Mayor Mark M. Fagan and Corporation Counsel Record of Jersey City by President Roosevelt at the White House yesterday. A few weeks ago the President had Senator Everett Colby of Essex at table, and Mr. Colby arranged for the visit of the two Jersey City officials.

Senator Colby and Messrs. Fagan and Record are active in the one equal-tax, limited-franchise, anti-corporation, anti-boss, and anti-lobby reform movement in New Jersey; and the invitation to the Jersey City officials, following on the heels of the Colby dinner, is said to indicate a purpose on the part of the President to take an active part in the anti-machine fight in New Jersey. The Fagan-Colby organs say that he will help them to strengthen the independent forces in the State to a degree that will enable them to sweep the primaries at the next Fall campaign—in which ten Congressmen and a seat in the United States Senate will be the issue.

MUNICIPAL FERRY SHAKE-UP.

Bensel to Ask for Supt. Pollock's Resignation—After Capt. Cattermole, Too.

Dock Commissioner Bensel is taking steps which he says will improve the municipal ferry service. He will ask to-day for the resignation of Supt. Pollock, who was appointed last October. He was a bank auditor before his appointment, according to the Commissioner.

"I want a practical man," said the Commissioner last night. "The ferry service is costing 30 per cent. too much. I am going to offer the appointment to Capt. John W. Ambrose, who has been fifteen years on the Thirty-ninth Street ferry. There are no politics in the matter."

Capt. Henry Cattermole was also asked for his resignation last Saturday. A week ago his boat hit the bridge at St. George and knocked it two feet out of place.

FOOD.

QUIET, EFFECTIVE WORK

Right Food Builds Up and Strengthens While You Wait.

"The improvement in my condition came very soon after I had begun to use Grape-Nuts food, and so easily and naturally that I was a well woman almost before I knew it," writes a Nebraska woman.

"For years I have suffered from chronic constipation, with its accompanying headaches, languor, and extreme nervousness. This condition had gone on so long without permanent relief from anything I could take that I had become fairly resigned to it, as something to be endured with patient fortitude.

"Five years ago Grape-Nuts became a very popular dish with all sorts and conditions of people in our village, and I bought a package just to see what it was like, with no thought of any special benefit that I might derive from its use. I liked the crisp, nutty flavor of the new food from the beginning and kept on using it.

"If I had been told in advance of the salutary effect that eating Grape-Nuts would have on me I would doubtless have been incredulous, and it was a most pleasing surprise to suddenly realize that my constipation was gone, and with it my headaches, while my nerves had grown steady and normal and my strength was nearly doubled—that I was actually in the enjoyment of the natural health that had been denied me for at least 10 years.

"This is what Grape-Nuts food did for me, and this is the condition in which it has kept me for the past 5 years. I am still fond of it, and would eat it even if it had not proved so signally beneficial.

"When my baby was recovering from a severe attack of cholera infantum, I found that Grape-Nuts food was not only a much-relished but most strengthening and wholesome food for her, and it continues an indispensable item in her daily menu." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Long and Short

==Pot-still Scotch

—Munro's. The only distillor supplying whisky to the HOUSE OF LORDS.

Now Everywhere

The Scotch with the Pear-drop flavor

At Clubs, Cafes, Hotels, and of Dealers.

The Cook & Bernheimer Co.,

SOLE AGENTS.

PACKERS' NEW PLEA.

Adduce Letter by Roosevelt in Support of Immunity Claim.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—President Roosevelt has been made the central figure around which revolves the entire case involving the pleas of the indicted packers for immunity from further prosecution by the Government on charges of being in a conspiracy to restrain inter-State commerce.

Attorney William J. Hines, for the defendants, in closing his statement to-day before the jury hearing the immunity pleas read an excerpt from a letter written by President Roosevelt to Attorney General Moody in the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé rebate case. This letter was a part of the communications between the two men called for by Congress some time ago. It is taken by the packers as an admission by the President that the Department of Commerce and Labor and the Department of Justice worked together to indict the packers, supporting the contention of the packers on which they rest for immunity. That part of it read by Attorney Hines, and which will be introduced by the defendants, if possible, as evidence from President Roosevelt, follows:

With my approval, the Department of Justice, with the assistance of the Department of Commerce and Labor, has for some months been endeavoring to find out whether or not they can obtain legal evidence of such willful and deliberate violations of the injunction by any individual. If the Grand Jury, now sitting in Chicago, finds an indictment against any individual connected with the packing corporations it will be because in their judgment such legal advice of the violation of the injunction has been laid before them.

Edward A. Cudahy, the Omaha packer, was directly threatened with imprisonment by Commissioner Garfield after Mr. Cudahy refused to give the Commissioner information regarding the packing business, according to a statement made by Attorney Cowin in court to-day. Mr. Cowin argued that the securing of evidence against packers from the packers themselves in itself constituted a promise of immunity to the informants.

FEAR RETRIAL OF HOOKER.

Friends of Justice Busy Trying to Avert Action by Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Justice Hooker's friends are getting busy again. The first fight to prevent action by the present Legislature probably will come up Wednesday, when the Assembly Judiciary Committee will meet, and Mr. Tompkins will move that his resolution for a retrial of Justice Hooker be reported.

Despite the confidence expressed by Hooker's friends as to the effect on the Legislature of the State Bar Association's refusal to take up the matter anew, they are really worried as to the outcome. Many of those who voted to keep Hooker on the bench last Summer did not come back to Albany this Winter. His friends openly admit that if there is a retrial it will be serious for him.

CROKER REPEATS ORDER.

Fire Commissioner Arrives in Time to Prevent Its Being Issued.

Fire Commissioner John H. O'Brien was called to Fire Headquarters post haste yesterday afternoon to prevent the issuance of a bundle of orders from the office of the Chief of the department.

The orders that Commissioner O'Brien prevented from being distributed were practically the same as those issued by Chief Croker on New Year's Eve, sending all detailed men back to their respective firehouses. Croker had issued these orders without consulting Commissioner Hayes. Mr. Hayes rescinded them two hours after they were issued.

As soon as Commissioner O'Brien took office Chief Croker again issued the orders. O'Brien sent for him and told him to rescind them immediately. Mr. O'Brien added:

"I wish you to understand that I will be the head of this department just as long as I am Commissioner."

In well-informed quarters it is said that the Chief was threatened with removal if he again antagonized the Commissioner.

Commissioner O'Brien was in conference with Mayor McClellan yesterday afternoon when he received a telephone message that caused him to return to Fire Headquarters with all speed.

As soon as he reached his office he asked for Chief Croker. Chief Croker, he was informed, had not been in the building all afternoon. Then Chief Clerk Rosenthal was sent for. As soon as Mr. Rosenthal appeared the Commissioner asked him:

"Are you issuing any orders with reference to the department?"

"Yes, Sir, I am," was the answer.

"Bring them here at once," ordered the Commissioner.

Mr. Rosenthal produced a bundle of orders six inches high. The Commissioner took charge of them.

Commissioner O'Brien said last night that a few days ago he caused to be made a list of all detailed men in the department. He notified the two Deputy Commissioners that he thought there were too many on special details, and that the list could be cut about half. The Commissioner requested the Deputy Commissioners to go over these lists and report back to him with recommendations.

The Commissioner heard nothing from these lists until yesterday afternoon, when he was informed by Secretary Downes that the orders were being sent out in Manhattan and the Bronx.

"Will you investigate as to how these orders happened to be going out without your consent?" was asked.

"Don't say 'investigate,'" replied the Commissioner pointedly. "I will see both Chief Croker and Deputy Commissioner Bonner and get at the bottom of the matter."

"Will the orders go out?" was asked.

"They will go out when they have my full approval and revision, and not before."

"Do you think the act of insubordination great enough to bring the Chief before you on charges?"

"I don't think I had better answer that question now."

Bursting Syphon Kills.

Joseph Marzolf of 181 Maujer Street, Williamsburg, was killed and William Adicker was mortally wounded last evening by the explosion of a soda water syphon in the cellar under Adicker's confectionery at 643 Grand Street.

Lost articles found by advertising in The New York Times.—Adv.

TAYLOR'S

THE Proprietors of the *HOTEL ST. DENIS* Broadway and 11th Street have pleasure in announcing that they have secured the

HOTEL MARTINIQUE

at 33rd Street and Broadway.

The Ladies Restaurant (entrance 56 West 33rd Street), is characterized by that Prompt Service and Splendid Cooking which have made TAYLOR'S famous at the St. Denis.

RESTAURANT NOW OPEN

RED SUNDAY PARADE WAS A MILD AFFAIR

Many Watch Outpouring of Socialists on East Side.

RED AND BLACK FLAGS WAVED

Grand Marshal Chase Says There Mustn't Ever Be Any "Red Sundays" Here—No Disorder.

The first anniversary of "Red Sunday," of Jan. 22, 1905, when thousands of Russian workingmen were shot down in St. Petersburg while endeavoring to submit an appeal to the Czar, was celebrated in New York yesterday.

Between 5,000 and 6,000 Polish, Roumanian, German, and Russian Jews gathered at Rutgers Square, in East Broadway, and to the step of the "Marsellaise" marched through the lower east side up to Union Square, where they assembled to hear half a dozen speeches denunciatory of the Czar and to adopt resolutions calling for Russian freedom.

There had been expectation that at least 50,000 men and women would participate in the parade, but the threatening weather kept the number down. There was no lacking in enthusiasm, however, and as the parade filed through its three or four miles of march its decorations of red were met with cheers. John C. Chase, ex-Mayor of Haverhill, Mass., and a Socialist, was Grand Marshal. He gathered his forces at Rutgers Square at 6:30, and an hour later the march proceeded.

There were 1,000 women in line carrying all sorts of emblems and transparencies, and a dozen bands enlivened the march. The men and women carried red banners or ribbons and wore boquets of carnations.

Inspector Flood had been assigned by Commissioner Bingham to maintain order and 900 men were assigned to help him. There was little need for them, since there was no disturbance. Some of the transparencies read:

"Proletarians of all countries unite."

"Long live the Jewish Bund's struggle for rights."

"Workingmen unite in all countries."

"Hurrah for Socialism."

"Down with anti-Semiticism."

"Heroes of St. Petersburg, Odessa, Lodz, and Warsaw, we honor you on this side of the Atlantic."

The first division of the parade was under the command of Grand Marshals Shapiro and Golden and comprised members of the various labor unions of the east side. It included, among others, the members of the United Hebrew Trades. The second division was under the command of Assistant Marshal Lewensohn and included the Bundist Society and the Socialist Revolutionists of Russia. The third division embraced the Workingmen's Circle and twenty-five branches of organized labor, the membership of which included many women. The female contingent consisted mainly of members of the Ladies' Cloth, Hat, and Cap Makers, the Dressmakers' Union, and the Lady Tailors' Union.

As the parade lined up before the cottage in Union Square half a dozen speakers gathered to address it. The crowd was so large that two overflow meetings were held. Jack London and "Mother" Jones had been scheduled for addresses, but did not appear. An American flag was unfurled, and then black and red banners were waved. The gathering cheered.

Ex-Mayor Chase was the first speaker. He said that the gathering had appeared as citizens and workingmen to register a protest against the Czar, against plutocracy, and against absolutism. "We are here," he declared, "to demand Socialism in the United States and to give notice that we will not stand for any bloody Sundays in the United States."

Abraham Cahan, editor of The Forward, said: "The next ruler of Russia will be named 'Workingman,' and not 'Romanoff.'"

Meyer London, Alexander Jonas, Dr. Pollock, Dr. Schillowsky, and B. Feigenbaum also addressed the meeting. The resolutions adopted expressed sympathy with the people of all nationalities of Russia who were struggling for liberty. The massacre of the Jews and autocratic government were denounced, and repeal of our extradition treaty with Russia was demanded.

Seven persons were slightly injured during last night's parade. While the line was turning from Houston Street into Avenue A a horse attached to a peddler's wagon, driven by David Brownstein of 310 East 102d Street, became excited at the fireworks, and plunged into the crowd on the corner, slightly injuring Annie Bloom, a sixteen-year-old girl; Blanche Gardner, 17 years old; Morris Christ, 27 years old, and Herman Kalamar, 19 years old.

Another accident took place at Avenue A and Fourth Street. Just as two lines of the parade were uniting the horse ridden by Policeman Burdick of the Traffic Squad suddenly reared and fell backward into the crowd. Three persons were injured. They were:

Isidore Antres, 14 years old, 59 Third Street, leg broken. Henry Tieman, 30 years old, 179 Orchard Street, abdominal injuries. Samuel Gutenplan, 15 years old, 23 Bond Street, lacerations.

A Socialist mass meeting was held last night in Grand Central Palace to commemorate "Red Sunday." The speakers in English were James T. Hunter and Daniel De Leon, editor of The Daily People. Other speakers in other languages were Boris Reinstein and L. Basky.

CANAL POLICY UNDER FIRE.

Williams Urges Digging by Contract—Eight-Hour Clause Discussed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The eight-hour clause of the Panama Canal item in the Urgent Deficiency bill was buffeted about for the greater part of to-day's session of the House. A point of order against the clause will be made by Hogg, of Colorado or Williams, the minority leader, when the section is considered for amendment.

The Administration's canal policy was condemned by Mr. Williams, who declared the work of digging ought to be done by contract. Dearmond (Mo.) contended that this could not be done successfully. Burton (Ohio) urged that Congress scrutinize appropriations. Hepburn (Iowa) urged the necessity of centralization, and wanted the President held responsible for the work.

SYRUP OF FIGS

Acts Gently;
Acts Pleasantly;
Acts Beneficially;
Acts truly as a Laxative.

Syrup of Figs appeals to the cultured and the well-informed and to the healthy, because its component parts are simple and wholesome and because it acts without disturbing the natural functions, as it is wholly free from every objectionable quality or substance. In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal virtues of Syrup of Figs are obtained from an excellent combination of plants known to be medicinally laxative and to act most beneficially. To get its beneficial effects—buy the genuine—manufactured by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

San Francisco, Cal.

Louisville, Ky. New York, N.Y.

For sale by all leading Druggists, in original packages only, bearing the full name of the Company.

Having become impressed with the beauties of the climate, scenery and products of Colorado, Utah, California, Oregon and Washington, thousands of Americans will visit the West during the Winter for the first time, and we are glad to inform them that the best service possible on American railways will be found on

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

The Central Railway System of America, whose trains between the East and the West connect directly with all the great Trans-Continental Routes.

NEW YORK OFFICES:

149 Broadway, cor. Liberty Street
261 Broadway, cor. Warren Street
415 Broadway, cor. Canal Street
25 Union Square West, near 16th St.
1216 Broadway, cor. 30th Street
275 Columbus Ave., cor. 73rd St.
275 West 125th Street
Up-town Station, 125th Street
138th Street Station, and at
Grand Central Station, 42d St.

BROOKLYN OFFICES:

463 Fulton Street. 726 Fulton Street. 106 Broadway, E. D.

For a copy of "America's Winter Resorts," which is No. 5 of the New York Central Lines' "Four-Track Series," containing interesting information and 5 maps, send a two-cent stamp to George H. Daniels, Manager General Advertising Department, Grand Central Station, New York.

C. F. DALY, Passenger Traffic Manager, New York.

Stern Brothers

Dressmaking & Tailoring Dep'ts

(On the Third Floor)

Orders will be accepted for a limited period At Special Concessions from Regular Prices.

Tailored Walking Gowns, Advance Models, of Latest Materials, at $52.00

Women's Shoes—Advance Spring Styles

Walking Pumps, Toza, Gibson, Oxford & Sailor Ties, in White Calf, Tan & Black Russia Calf, Vici Kid & Patent Leather, specially adapted for Wear at Winter Resorts.

Particular attention is directed to Colored Calf Pumps in Coral, Orchid, Oyster Grey and Frog Green.

Fur Automobile Coats

(Sizes 34 to 52 Chest Measure)

For Owners & Chauffeurs, at Special Prices.

Raccoon Fur, Full Skirted Models, Yoke lined with Venetian, Skirt with fine worsted suiting, an excellent quality of Fur, Value $75.00 $49.50

Genuine Wombat or Wolf Fur, Venetian yoke, Worsted body lining, " $50.00 31.50

West Twenty-third Street

A New Way to Los Angeles

You can now go direct, by a new route via Salt Lake City.
And by a new train—the

Los Angeles Limited

Daily from Chicago.

Superb accommodations, with "all the comforts of home," Dining Cars, Observation Cars with Buffet, Lounging Rooms and Library. Electric Lights over every seat and in every berth. Electric curling-iron heaters in ladies' toilet rooms. Via the

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California questions cheerfully and fully answered by

R. TENBROECK, G. E. A.,
287 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

UNION PACIFIC THE OVERLAND ROUTE

FOR FILING ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS PAPERS,
Globe-Wernicke Elastic Cabinets
380-382 BROADWAY, COR. WHITE ST.

"LION BRAND"
FOR MORE THAN A QUARTER CENTURY THE LEADING
2 FOR 25c
COLLARS
TIME IS THE TEST OF VALUES
LION BRAND ALWAYS

BASEBALL LEADERS FAIL TO AVOID CONFLICTS

Changes, However, May Be Made in Schedules Before Spring.

AMERICANS WILL OPEN HERE

World's Champion's First Game May Be with the Brooklyns at Washington Park.

Ban Johnson, President of the American League, and H. C. Pulliam, President of the National League, ended their conference on the playing schedules yesterday, and early in the evening the American leader, in company with Secretary McRoy, left for his home in Chicago. So far as is known the New York National League team will open the season away from home on April 12, and the Greater New Yorks, according to agreement, will play the first game in this city with the Bostons on April 14. While nothing positively is known as to the National League schedule, it is believed that the world's champions will open the season at Washington Park with the Brooklyns. While this may be contrary to the understanding betwen the leaders of the two leagues, Owner Frank Farrell of the local Americans said yesterday that he was entirely satisfied with the arrangement.

That there will be more conflicting dates than last season is almost certain. At first it was thought these could be obviated, but from what the leaders said yesterday it will be almost impossible to keep the rival clubs apart as often as was done last season. If the schedules are to stand as made up, the local teams will be pretty much in the same position as they were in 1904, but both President Johnson and President Pulliam said after the conference yesterday that further changes in the schedule might be made before the first meeting next month.

Bill Clarke, the old war horse of the New York National League Club, is still a member of the world's champions. That he would like to make a change is certain. He has had an offer to manage the Toledo Club of the American Association, and he has also received an inducement to handle the Kansas City team of the same organization. Clarke prefers to go to Kansas City, and if Manager McGraw says the word that is the city in which he will locate next season.

Secretary Fred Knowles will leave either to-day or to-morrow for Memphis, Tenn., to perfect the programme of the champion New Yorks, who will meet in that city about March 1 for Spring training. In addition to Harry Tuthill, who will look after the physical condition of the men, the champions have secured the services of "Big Jeff," a colored rubber, who helped to get the Yale football team in condition last year.

Of the thirty men who are legally entitled to play with the Brooklyn team next year only three thus far have been signed—Pastorius, Hummel, and McIntyre. Manager Donovan is expected here this week, and he and President Ebbets will arrange the dates for the Spring trip.

The stand of the officials of the Greater New York Club of the American League in the case of John Ganzel, who voluntarily retired from playing with the club to assume the management of the Grand Rapids Club, of which he is owner, appears to be well taken. Ganzel asks that the local Americans release him so that he can play first base for his club, but for such a release he promises nothing in return. The Greater New York officials contend that as Ganzel is an asset of the club they should not be asked to give away without compensation a player who has cost something to maintain. The New Yorks undoubtedly do not need Ganzel, but to secure his release it will be necessary for him to reimburse the owners of the club.

FAVORITES HAVE A SHOW.

Steeplechase at New Orleans City Park Track Was Farcical.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 22.—Miss Leeds, Mimic's Daughter, Third Alarm, and De Reszke were the winning favorites at the Fair Grounds to-day. Miss Leeds was hard pushed to win, and after the race was run up to $600 and sold to C. T. Gardner. The other favorites were the best of their respective fields and all won easily.

Major Daingerfield, in the fourth race, sulked and was never a contender. Brilliant, favorite in the last race, quit at the end. Weather clear; track heavy. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Miss Leeds, 92 pounds, (Chandler,) 3 to 1, won; Buxom, 107, (Wolf,) 20 to 1, second; Balmer V., 97, (Hayes,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:19 3-5. Wedding Ring, Superior Boy, Desha, Muffins, Rhincck, and Grove Centre also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three and a half furlongs. Mimic's Daughter, 110 pounds, (Sewell,) 4 to 1, won; Estelle F., 103, (J. Johnson,) 20 to 1, second; Friction, 110, (O'Neill,) 10 to 1, third. Time—0:44 1-5. Ninteria, My Son, Schroeder's Midway, Bud Hill, Black Mate, Dick Abrams, and Stoney Lee also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Harmakis, 100 pounds, (Sewell,) 2 to 1, won; Charlie Thompson, 100, (Freeman,) 15 to 1, second; Los Angeleno, 98, (L. Smith,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:48 1-5. Tribes Hill, Stockwood, Major Daingerfield, Canyon, and Sheer also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap. Five and one-half furlongs. Third Alarm, 101 pounds, (L. Smith,) even, won; Deux Temps, 100, (Crimmins,) 6 to 5, second; The Ram, 90, (Warren,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:10. Oberon and Anador also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and twenty yards. De Reszke, 115 pounds, (J. Martin,) 1 to 3, won; Macbeth, 112, (Moreland,) 8 to 1, second; Rainland, 118, (O'Neill,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:49 2-5. Don't You Dare and North Wind also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Latheron, 110 pounds, (Freeman,) 20 to 1, won; Brilliant, 103, (Sewell,) 13 to 5, second; Henry, 104, (L. Jones,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:53 4-5. Dr. Holscher, Fritzi Scheff, Kenton, Sea Voyage, Baywood, Gamara, Prince Salm Salm, Enverite, and Passive also ran.

The steeplechase at City Park to-day was little better than a farce. Of the six entries only three finished. Pick Time fell and both Sherod and H. M. P., the favorite, unseated their riders. Brush Up and Gauze were the winning favorites.

Jack Dolan, the choice in the last race, needed a stronger boy than Hennesy. He was being fast at the end and would have won had the distance been a trifle longer. Weather clear; track heavy. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; mile and an eighth. Helgerson, 106 pounds, (Lowe,) 4 to 1, won; Arab, 107, (Carter,) 30 to 1, second; Merry-Acrobat, 102, Pendergast, 2 to 1, third. Time—2:02 2-5. Little Giant, Cardon, Southampton, Small Talk, Little Boy, Mildred L., Colin George, and Little Wally also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, short course. Oliver Mc, 138 pounds, (Pemberton,) 9 to 1, won; Chanlay, 163, (Ryan,) 14 to 5, second; Long Flo, 135, (Higgins,) 40 to 1, third. Time—3:32 3-5. H. M. P., Pick Time, and Sherod lost their riders.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; selling. Brush Up, 102 pounds, (D. Austin,) 7 to 10, won; Air Ship, 104, (J. Jones,) 5 to 2, second; Bad Shot, 99, (Lowe,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:08. Sheen, Mr. Wadleigh, Davenport, and Heritage also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Gus Heidorn, 106 pounds, (Hefferman,) 2 to 1, won; Modred, 110, (J. Jones,) 11 to 10, second; Ivanhoe, 102, (D. Austin,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:46 2-5. Nannan and Ayr also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; six and a half furlongs. Gauze, 108 pounds, (Wishard,) 4 to 5, won; Heart of Hyacinth, 103, (Lowe,) 7 to 1, second; Maudina, 95, (Heustis, 25 to 1, third. Time—1:26 2-5. Beautiful Bess and Granada also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Pat Bulger, 112 pounds, (Wishard,) 7 to 2, won; Jack Dolan, 96, (Hennessy,) 6 to 5, second; Hussar, 112, (Hefferman,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:21 2-5. Lucy Young also ran.

WHO OWNS YALE'S SURPLUS?

Question Raised by Proposal to Expend $40,000 for Boathouse.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 22.—Legal complications have arisen to further embarrass the situation which the Yale Faculty faces in attempting to unravel the financial tangle that is being investigated—the creation of a sinking fund for athletics—and in seeking to effect changes in the athletic system to remedy such evils incident to the various sports as call for correction. The first concerns the organization of the Financial Union and its exact legal status. The second concerns the question as to the body in which is properly vested the right to fix entrance fees and gate money charges on Yale Field. Until these questions are determined the Faculty of the university, which has already held two meetings to consider the subject, cannot act, although a third meeting is expected to be held this week.

The financial difficulty is developed through the fact that the Financial Union, which holds the $100,000 surplus fund, is a voluntary organization and not an incorporated body. Its organization is loosely formed, and the rights of its various members are imperfectly defined. The actual ownership of the money in the hands of Walter Camp as Treasurer of the union is uncertain. The question is raised by Treasurer Camp in connection with the proposal to utilize $40,000 of the fund to defray the cost of a new boathouse for the Yale Rowing Association, which is not a self-supporting body, and whose right to the money to be distributed is uncertain.

The other question of authority on the admission fee score arises out of the transfer of Yale Field some years ago from the old Yale Field Corporation to the Yale Corporation. The Yale Field was originally owned and controlled by the Yale Field Corporation, organized to purchase and equip it. The right to regulate gate fees rested with the old corporation, which by means of them gradually paid off all the obligations created in the purchase and development of the field and turned it over to the Yale Corporation free of indebtedness. The original deed of transfer apparently turns this right, with other rights in the field, over to the corporation, and such regulation of fees as shall be determined upon must be made, therefore, by the corporation and not by the Faculty. It is said the corporation is opposed to any reduction in the gate charges, and the real hitch is there.

It is expected the two questions will be legally determined before the next Faculty meeting, and the latter can then proceed to take such action as it desires.

TUXEDO MAY SEE BALLOONING

Comte de la Vaulx Coming to Make First Ascent for Aero Club.

Comte de la Vaulx, one of the most eminent balloonists in France, will sail for America within a week or two, and upon his arrival the first ascent of the balloon recently built for the Aero Club of America will be made. Comte de la Vaulx will probably have general charge of the preparations, and he will be assisted by Charles Levee, a young Frenchman, who brought over a valuable lot of aeronautical material representing the work of Mallet, one of the best balloon constructors of Paris. A balloon made by Mallet and a mass of paraphernalia used by him in making ascents were shown last week in the Aero Club's exhibit in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory. Mr. Levee said yesterday that he expected to remain in this country for two or three months, and to assist Comte de la Vaulx in the ballooning that the latter hopes to do while in America.

No definite locality has yet been selected for the ascent. Tuxedo and Morris Park have been mentioned as the most satisfactory places. Among several members of the Aero Club who have had some experience in ballooning Tuxedo seems to be preferred, as it is claimed that the air currents are likely to be more steady there, and not so subject to fickle directions, as is sometimes the case near the sea.

Comte de la Vaulx has made many ascents in France, his greatest achievement being about a year ago, when he made a trip across the Mediterranean, followed by a French torpedo boat to pick up the balloon in case of accident. An invitation was extended to him by the Aero Club to come over to witness the recent exhibit and to be one of the speakers at the annual Automobile Club dinner. The Count was unable to come at that time, but he has lately sent word that he will be here early in February.

AMERICANS IN ENGLISH RACE.

To be Represented in Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase.

Three American owners will be represented in the running of the Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase in England this year. The race is by far the best of cross-country fixtures and is to be decided over the famous Aintree course at Liverpool. The Americans and their representatives are Thomas Clyde, with Dathi and Darine, a pair of English-bred horses that are both good winners; "Mr. Cotton," with Phil May, another English-bred jumper of some reputation, and Foxhall Keene, who is the only one to enter an American-bred horse, Prophet III. This fellow is a seven-year-old, and never has raced. He is by Horoscope, out of Royal Nun, and was bred at the Castleton Stud, Kentucky. He was intended for a hunter, and was easily the best of the Meadow Brook lot. His cleverness through the field has induced Mr. Keene to take a chance for the blue ribbon steeplechase, and he was shipped about six weeks ago.

An evidence of the age of usefulness in cross-country racing in England is had in looking over the nominations for the big race. There are sixty-two named in the list, and only two of them are five-year-olds. Two are 12, four are 11 years old, and ten are 10 years old.

A notable absentee among the nominators is King Edward. Last year he purchased Moifaa in order that he might have a starter. After the race he developed into a roarer, and was evidently considered not good enough for the stiff 4 mile and 850 yards of the race. Hack Watch, the nominee of H. Turnstall Moore, is one of the most promising ones in the probable field, and will undoubtedly be the favorite.

Foy and Conway Win in Billiards.

Two games were played yesterday in the Class C 14.2 balk line billiard tournament which was commenced in Daly's Broadway billiard rooms. In the afternoon Eddie Foy beat Dr. Beck by 200 to 115. Foy's average was 4 12-47, and his high runs 19, 17, 15, while Dr. Beck had an average of 2 23-46, and his best runs were 12 and 10. In the evening C. P. Conway and S. E. Dittman were the contestants. Conway won handily, scoring the limit of 200, while Dittman only got 66. The winner's average was 5 30-34, and his best runs were 23, 17, and 16. Dittman made an average of 2, and his highest run was 21.

The players to-day will be Conway and Wormser in the first game and De Young and Dittman in the second game.

Four Hockey Matches This Week.

Four hockey games have been scheduled for this week, two for the Amateur League championship, one for intercollegiate honors, and a meeting between Columbia University and the New York Athletic Club. To-night the representatives of the "Mercury Foot" organization will meet the Hockey Club of New York at the St. Nicholas Rink, while on Thursday night the champion Crescents will have the St. Nicholas team as opponents at Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn. On the same night Columbia and the New York Athletic Club will line up at the St. Nicholas Rink, and on Saturday night Yale and Columbia will meet in the intercollegiate series at St. Nicholas Rink.

Tigers Display Athletic Trophies.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 22.—Princeton's athletic trophies have been removed from the Osborne Field House and placed in the new trophy room of the gymnasium. Twenty-five championship banners are included among them. Ten football, won in 1877, 1878, 1879, 1885, 1889, 1893, 1896, 1898, 1899, and 1903; eight baseball, won in 1891, 1898, 1897, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1903, and 1904; five track, won at Penn's relays in 1900, Princeton-California meet in 1900, Princeton-Amherst meet in 1902, and the Princeton-Cornell and Princeton-Chicago meets in 1904, and two lacrosse, won in 1888 and 1889.

National Horse Show Dates.

The Directors of the National Horse Show Association, Limited, have decided to hold their twenty-second annual exhibition at the Madison Square Garden from Nov. 19 to 24, inclusive. Another show of prominence to be held this year is that of the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn, scheduled for April 24, 25, 26, and 27. From present indications the exhibition promises to eclipse the one of last year, which was a record-breaker. Prizes to the amount of $7,500 will be distributed among harness, saddle, polo, jumpers, and special classes. All classes will be open to amateurs, dealers, and professionals.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c. —Adv.

TAX FOR JERSEY AUTOS ON HORSE POWER RATING

New Bill Provides for Commissioner of Motor Vehicles.

INDORSED BY GOV. STOKES

Fee of $1 a Day for Tourists, Chauffeurs to be Licensed, and Offenders May Be Imprisoned.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 22.—Of great interest to automobilists is the Administration Automobile bill that will be introduced into the New Jersey Senate by Senator Frelinghuysen of Somerset to-morrow morning. This bill will become a law, as it is indorsed by Gov. Stokes. Its provisions embody the recommendations recently made by State Road Commissioner Elijah C. Hutchinson.

The bill provides for a speed rate of eight and a half miles an hour in cities and towns and twenty miles an hour in open localities, but at no time shall the latter speed be made if the life, limb, or property of any person is likely to be endangered. A registration of 50 cents per horse power will be imposed upon all vehicles and 25 cents per horse power for all drivers, making a tax of 75 cents per horse power for all machines used in the State. Tourists visiting the State for a short time will be required to pay a registration fee of $1 a day.

One of the most important features of the bill is its creation of a Commissioner of Motor Vehicles. The Commissioner will be under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of State, and he will have power to appoint as many Inspectors as may be needed, all of whom shall have power of arrest for violations of the law. The Commissioner will also have authority to empower Chiefs of Police to give certificates of registration and licenses to operators. All chauffeurs will be required to pass a satisfactory examination before receiving a license to drive a motor car, and the driver's photograph must be attached to the license. No drivers will be licensed under 18 years of age. A license may be revoked by any Magistrate, but the Commissioner may restore it upon the applicant's showing good cause.

Violation of the provisions of the bill may be subject to a fine of $500 and imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding sixty days. The money received through the provisions of the bill will become a part of the State road fund, and a portion of this fund may be used by the State Road Commissioner to place suitable sign boards at road intersections and to provide lights at dangerous points at night.

RELAYS IN COLUMBIA'S MEET.

Many Interesting Events Scheduled for the Games Friday Night.

Relay racing will form one of the most attractive features of the annual athletic games of the Columbia University Track Athletic Association at Madison Square Garden next Friday. Among the teams scheduled to meet are the New York Athletic Club and Irish-American Athletic Club, Columbia and Pennsylvania, Law Schools of Columbia and New York Universities, Yale and Dartmouth, and Yale, Pennsylvania, and Wesleyan. Special races have been arranged for teams from the Public Schools Athletic League, Grammar Schools, Sunday School Athletic League, and Young Men's Christian Association.

Two Amateur Athletic Union championship events are on the programme. The one-mile run will bring out many of the best distance men in the country, including H. Ferry, W. Gibson, M. A. Heilman, P. J. Scudder, S. D. Frissell, and A. O. Friel of Yale; M. Sheppard, H. W. Cohn, W. G. Frank, J. P. Sullivan, and George V. Bonhag, Irish-American Athletic Club; E. P. Carr, Xavier Athletic Association, and C. A. Fulton, C. D. McDonald, A. B. Zink, and J. E. W. Brodix, Columbia. The leading candidates for the three-hundred-yard championship are Lawson Robertson, S. C. Northridge of the Irish-American Athletic Club, and W. C. Johnson and Cohoion of Yale.

The entry list has exceeded 500. This is nearly 100 in excess of that of last year and at least 100 more are expected before Friday night. In order to run off the full card it will be necessary to begin the events promptly at 8 o'clock.

BIG GAMES FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Football Team to Play Penn and Princeton This Fall.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 22.—The absence of big games for the Annapolis cadets' football team and the advantage thus secured by West Point each year has been the subject of consideration on the part of the men having the management of football at the Naval Academy in charge, with the result that probably both Princeton and Pennsylvania will be played this Fall by the Middies. A promise of a game has already been secured from Princeton, while negotiations are pending with the University of Pennsylvania authorities with practical assurance of successful culmination. Both contests would of course be played at Annapolis, while the usual matches with Swarthmore, Dickinson, Pennsylvania State, and other strong Northern elevens would be arranged.

By singular coincidence the last time the Naval Academy boys played both Pennsylvania and Princeton the big teams were beaten. Two years ago Princeton succumbed to the Middies, and another game would have been arranged last Fall except that the Tigers did not want to play two games away from home. Pennsylvania has not played here for four years, but lost the last three games played.

DINNER TO PROF. DELITZSCH.

The Guest of President Butler—Sails for Home To-day.

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia gave a dinner at the Metropolitan Club last night to Prof. Friedrich Delitzsch of the University of Berlin. Prof. Delitzsch lectured to large audiences of New Yorkers last week on the subject of the bearing of Assyrian research upon the Bible.

Among the guests at the dinner were Andrew D. White, Seth Low, Carl Schurz, Edward D. Adams, Emil L. Boas, Franz Boas, Karl Buenz, the German Consul here; W. H. Carpenter, H. C. Kudlich, and Leonard Weber.

Prof. Delitzsch will sail for home on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. to-day.

STRUCK OUT THE FUSS.

Court Rules Against Widow's Description of Bolton's Lovemaking.

Mrs. Edith R. Boese, a widow, who is suing William H. Bolton for $25,000 for breach of promise of marriage, went on the witness stand yesterday in the Supreme Court and testified that she had become acquainted with Bolton in June, 1902. She said he invited her to go to Travers Island to witness athletic games, he being a member of the New York Athletic Club. He also invited her to a polo game, and to supper at the Manhattan Beach Hotel. Once, she said, while they were on their way home, he became affectionate toward her and wanted to out the fuss."

"I move to strike out the fuss," said Wales F. Severance, counsel for Bolton.

"Yes," said Justice Greenbaum; "strike out the fuss."

The plaintiff explained that Bolton wanted to kiss her, and she refused to allow it, and that on the following night he said her refusal only strengthened her in his esteem, and then he proposed marriage to her.

While Mrs. Boese was testifying Justice Greenbaum said he would adjourn the case, as her counsel, David Tim, was ill. If Mr. Tim recovers the trial will be continued to-day.

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FOOTBALL COMMITTEES READY WITH REPORTS

Work of Preparing Suggestions for Rule Revision Is Completed.

PROVISIONS FOR OPEN PLAY

Men to Recommend Changes Said to be Divided on Essential Points—Meeting Next Saturday.

The various sub-committees of the National Intercollegiate Football Rules Committee have been holding meetings in Boston and Philadelphia, and are understood to have the recommendations on the subjects assigned to them sufficiently in hand to report them to the General Committee at its meetings in this city on Saturday.

Principal interest centres in the work of the Committee on Open Play, on which William T. Reid, Jr., of Harvard, E. K. Hall of Dartmouth, and Walter Camp of Yale are serving. This will be the committee which recommends the real changes of importance. Definite information of the nature of the changes that are to be recommended by this committee has not yet been announced, but it is understood that two reports will be submitted, one representing the views of Reid and Hall and the other representing the views of Camp.

As expected, Camp desires primarily nothing but the ten-yard rule to open up the play, with such minor changes as restrictions in the matter of foul play will bring about. He is opposed to the forward pass and other proposals that find favor with the other members of the committee. Reid stands for weakening defense and strengthening offense by the introduction of the forward pass in addition to the ten-yard rule and such other changes as were embodied in the revised Harvard code, as, for instance, the so-called neutral zone. Hall stands with Reid in support of all these proposals, and inclines to favor as well specific weakening of the defense.

It is expected by those familiar with the situation and in a position to know the probabilities within the committee, as far as they can be foretold, that neither committee report will be adopted in toto, but that the Harvard propositions will likely receive general commendation and adoption. The neutral zone is apparently regarded as a perhaps effective and a certainly harmless change, and therefore experimentally desirable.

It is certain that the specific weakening of the defense by withdrawing men from the ends of the line will be recommended by both Annapolis and Pennsylvania, and that the support of Princeton, Cornell, and Chicago has been pledged for it, besides the tentative support of Harvard and Dartmouth, leaving but one vote to be secured among those five whose opinions are unexpressed to secure its adoption. Camp stands alone in active opposition.

The committee on brutality and rough play, consisting of John C. Bell of Pennsylvania, Prof. James A. Babbitt of Haverford, and F. Homer Curtis of the University of Texas, has completed its work and framed a report on which the three members unanimously agreed.

Keen interest is manifested in the work of the committee on a field laboratory, consisting of Lieut. Charles D. Daly of West Point, Prof. J. B. Fine of Princeton, and Prof. C. W. Savage of Oberlin, to learn exactly what provisions they propose to carry out the plan for the testing in actual play of the changes tentatively adopted by the general committee.

No information can be learned of the progress made by the committee to propose a plan for the selection of officials by a central board. These men—Prof. L. M. Dennis of Cornell, Prof. James A. Babbitt of Haverford, and William T. Reid, Jr., of Harvard—have not met, but have exchanged views by correspondence.

Sir Thomas Approves of Change.

Sir Thomas Lipton has formally agreed to a change in the wording of the deed of gift for the Lipton Cup, raced for by the yacht clubs on the Great Lakes, so that the cup shall be open to the competition of any twenty-one-foot racer enrolled in any bona fide yacht club on the lakes or their tributaries, and not confined to those clubs in membership in the Yacht Racing Union of the Great Lakes as heretofore, except that such boats shall be compelled to race without time allowance. It is expected this will materially increase the entry for the race this year. In order to increase interest in the contest for the cup it has been sent on tour among the lake clubs.

Jockey McCue Said to be Dying.

Patsy McCue, some years ago one of the really prominent jockeys, is reported to be dying of consumption in a Washington hospital.

TO BENEFIT SETTLEMENT.

Russian Players to Appear Twice at Carnegie Lyceum.

The Russian players are to give two performances, a matinée on Jan. 29 and an evening on Jan. 30, at Carnegie Lyceum, for the benefit of the Friendly Aid Settlement, 238 East Thirty-fourth Street.

The play at the matinée will be Ibsen's "The Master Builder," and at the evening performance Dostolevsky's "Brothers Karasamoff" will be given. In both plays Paul Orleneff and Mme. Nasimoff will appear.

All the boxes for the evening of Jan. 30 have already been sold. Tickets may be obtained at Carnegie Lyceum and at the Manhattan, Waldorf-Astoria, and Fifth Avenue Hotels, at regular prices, by courtesy of Tyson & Co., or until Jan. 25 only, orders by mail, accompanied by check, may be sent to Mrs. Victor I. Cumnock, 130 East Thirty-seventh Street.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. De Towne, boys' clothing; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.
Armstrong-Turner Millinery Company, Denver, Col.; J. F. Plotfoot, millinery and ribbons; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. H. Meyers, silks and dress goods; W. T. Henderson, laces and ribbons; 2 Walker Street.
Adam, J. N., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. McLaren, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street.
Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; W. W. Webber, white goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Burnham-Hanna-Munger Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; R. L. Jones, linens, laces, and ribbons; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cumberland.
Bradshaw Brothers & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; D. Bradshaw, millinery; F. D. Calhoon, millinery; Hotel Cumberland.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. S. Marsden, neckwear; 2 Walker Street.
Byrne & Hammer Dry Goods Company, Omaha, Neb.; T. C. Byrne, domestics; 51 Leonard Street.
Bennett, J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Bennett, woolens; Hotel Seville.
Chapman, T. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; G. H. Bugbee, upholstery goods; Hotel Imperial.
Clairborn, Brown & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; E. T. Clairborn, cloths; Hotel Imperial.
Caufman Brothers & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; A. Caufman, clothing; Hotel Cumberland.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. W. Hall, silks; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Wellington.
Chalifoux Company, Lowell, Mass.; E. Chalifoux, clothing; Hotel Navarre.
Carleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. W. Stohlberg, laces and ribbons; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; C. W. Morrison, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.
Cannon & Byers Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. G. Bennett, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Columbus Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; J. O. Niswanger, notions and furnishing goods; R. H. Shimp, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Breslin.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. L. Cobb, upholstery goods; W. C. Everett, books; 2 Walker Street.
Daniels & Fisher Stores Company, Denver, Col.; F. E. Shipler, upholstery goods; 56 Worth Street.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; C. R. Sturdevant, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Wellington.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; C. A. Von Notter, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions, laces, and leather goods; Miss A. Lambert, laces; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Earlington.
Dalliet, J., Gross, Cleveland, Ohio; L. Gross, hats; Hoffman House.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. M. Edwards, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Evans, Johnson, Sloane & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. A. Alden, carpets; 530 Broadway; Belvedere House.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; A. Alexander, domestics; 3 Walker Street.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. W. Frear, wash goods; Hotel Walcott.
Filene's, Boston, Mass.; F. A. Krim, misses and children's coats and suits; T. S. Mayer, house garments; Hotel Breslin.
Finberg, C., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; C. Finberg, clothing; A. Solsberg, clothing; Hotel Breslin.
Groves, E. R., Columbus, Ohio; cloaks and suits; Hotel Breslin.
Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Schroder, laces and ornaments; 107 Fifth Avenue; Hotel Imperial.
Garson & Mayer, Rochester, N. Y.; I. H. Garson, clothing; Hotel Cadillac.
Gable, W. F., & Co., Altoona, Penn.; Mr. Kelly, hosiery; 2 Walker Street.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; D. D. Adams, boys' clothing; 377 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Hanlon, R., Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss M. Leisen, hats; 621 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Hagerdorn & Co., Gadsden, Ala.; A. Hagerdorn, clothing; Hotel Cumberland.
Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Schenthal, shoes; 31 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.
Harris-Emery Company, Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. Rosenfeld, general buyer; J. Gerber, cloaks; 320 Church Street.
Hamburger, D., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; A. Hamburger, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Holtzman, C., Schenectady, N. Y.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; H. M. Haynes, cloaks and suits; J. M. Arthur, white goods, dress goods, and silks; F. L. Diggs, toilet goods; Hotel Cumberland.
Jonas, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; J. N. Stein, hosiery; Miss G. Stewart, notions; S. Hirsch, flowers; A. Jonas, hats and furs; 621 Broadway; Hotel Cumberland.
Katz Brothers, Honesdale, Penn.; S. Katz, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Long, J., Sons, Scranton, Penn.; S. W. Leo, carpets; 320 Church Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Loveman, Joseph, & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; K. Honig, clothing; 51 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Long's, Jonas, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; S. Nye, books; 320 Church Street.
McDougall & Southwick Company, Seattle, Washington; R. J. Gardner, upholstery goods; 874 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
McCreery Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. G. Rook, cloaks and suits; R. L. Blumenthal, laces; 43 Leonard Street.
Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; E. H. Pendleton, notions; M. Reilly, domestics; W. Bridges, cloaks and suits; Mr. Pilditch, books; M. Marquese, optical goods; G. Snapper, carpets; 320 Church Street.
Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. A. Healy, silks; 320 Church Street; P. Masterson, furnishing goods.
Manning Dry Goods Company, Fort Worth, Texas; H. Cook, dress goods, silks, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Albert.
McKnew, W. H., Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. W. Padden, cloaks, suits, and waists; St. Denis Hotel.
Nachman & Meertief, Montgomery, Ala.; A. Nachman, dry goods; 493 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Olds, Wartman & King, Portland, Ore.; Miss L. Bernard, cloaks and suits; 488 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.
Peck, George B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; A. F. Gordon, boys' clothing; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.
Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. M. Moody, clothing; 43 Leonard Street.
Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. M. Rosenthal, cloaks, suits, and waists; 43 Leonard Street.
Rosenthal's, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Miss M. Rosenthal, cloaks, suits, waists, and skirts; 43 Leonard Street.
Rothschild, B., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; B. Rothschild, woolens; Hotel Spalding.
Sanford, Storrs & Varner, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. H. Varner, notions; J. L. Sanford, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. I. Wood, ribbons and leather goods; W. L. Barnard, cloaks and suits; Miss L. G. Irving, waists; Hotel Imperial.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss M. Dickinson, suits; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Wellington.
Sakup & Shannon, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. B. Sakup, hats; Hotel Navarre.
Sweeney Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; S. Weiser, silks; 320 Church Street.
Schwartz Brothers, Sumter, S. C.; C. D. Schwartz, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Samuels, J., & Brother, Providence, R. I.; A. L. Falk, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.
Sheldon Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; G. Black, prints; 320 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Stone, Fisher & Lane, Tacoma, Wash.; W. J. Fisher, cloaks, notions, and millinery; 458 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. Strauss, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Solomon, K., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Bibro, cloaks and suits; 13 Astor Place; Hoffman House.
Solomon, S. & B., Wilmington, N. C.; S. Solomon, notions and furnishing goods; Belvedere House.
Thalheimer Brothers, Richmond, Va.; I. Thalheimer, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Wasserman, Kaufman & Co., Sacramento, Cal.; C. Kaufman, furnishing goods; 261 West Broadway.
Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; J. C. McTate, carpets; 335 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, art goods, notions, and trimmings; Mrs. Johnson, hosiery and underwear; Miss Eber, millinery; Miss D. Collins, collars, cuffs, and ruchings; 458 Broadway; Holland House.
West Brothers, Suffolk, Va.; Herbert West, woolens and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; W. F. Finlayson, hosiery, underwear, gloves, and ribbons; 81 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.
Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; E. Von Ende, silks and dress goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Williams & McAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; L. J. Williams, carpets; Hotel Albert.
Woods, W. J., & Co., Worcester, Mass.; W. J. Woods, clothing; Y. Coleman, clothing; Hotel Breslin.
Well, R., Spokane, Washington; M. Well, dry goods; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

DR. ELIOT ON DEMOCRACY.

President ELIOT of Harvard believes democracy and civilization to be one and inseparable. In his address before the Prospect Union at Cambridge on Sunday Dr. ELIOT said:

> The progress of democracy will be the great feature of the advance of civilization in the present century. If this is to be sound the character of our people must be as sound as their proficiency in the arts, in commerce, in government.

Upon what does Dr. ELIOT base his confidence of a state of things manifestly beyond present human ken, because it belongs to distant future time, a state of things, moreover, that must be highly uncertain, since it is to be determined by the behavior of a vast multitude of people who may be swayed in their conduct and influenced in their decisions by political and social ideas of which we have now no conception? Why a democracy? Some observers less optimistic than Dr. ELIOT think we are tending toward mendicancy. There is, in truth, rather disquieting evidence that great numbers of Americans have lost that robust self-reliance that characterized the founders of the Republic. They want to lean on each other or on the Government. American manufacturers as a class have persuaded the Government, indeed, by political action they have compelled it, to help them exact a bounty of American consumers. They have confessed that they are so helpless that they must be "protected" against foreign competition. Our pension laws are a direct incentive to mendicancy, for a very large proportion of the pensions bestowed were never earned and are not deserved. The doctrines of Socialism encourage mendicancy by destroying individualism. We do not mean by mendicancy actual begging in the streets, but that other form of begging that asks help of the Government or of the community considered as a "collective" group. Socialism is jealous of individual brains and capacity. The resources of this country have been developed by self-reliant men, men of strong hands and courageous hearts. They have tilled the land, built the railroads, opened the mines of the United States, and they have founded and fostered its industries. Socialism asks that individual ownership in these things, or most of them, be destroyed, and that they be put into the hands of the Government. Dr. ELIOT must observe the Socialistic tendency. Is it not toward Socialistic civilization rather than toward democratic civilization that we are hastening?

Again, we ask what is the basis of Dr. ELIOT's belief in the advancement of civilization through democracy? Is it faith alone? Faith is the evidence of things not seen. We imagine the President of Harvard believes his prophecies to be warranted by visible testimonies. For one thing, a belief in the efficacy of popular education must have helped to bring him to his present optimistic condition of mind. Take the statistics of education in New York State, just issued by Superintendent DRAPER. For elementary instruction alone the people of New York State spent last year $41,064,842. The elementary schools were attended by 1,797,238 pupils. They were instructed by 32,886 teachers. That is to say, there were more elementary school teachers in the State of New York last year by seven thousand than there were soldiers in the United States Army before the Spanish War. The tax-supported secondary schools had last year 86,736 pupils, and nearly 4,000 teachers. For these schools the expenditure was $7,846,886. These statistics do not take into account private schools, parochial schools, or colleges and universities. The total school and college enrollment for the year 1903-4 in the United States, excluding such institutions as orphan asylums, reform schools, schools for the deaf and blind, and so on, was over 17,000,000, about one-fifth the population of the country. If there is any virtue in education it is our common schools, our high schools, our grammar schools, our colleges and universities, that, to use President ELIOT's phrase, will make our democracy "sound."

It is the schoolmaster who is going to save us from false doctrines of those who teach individual helplessness and advocate a reorganization of society which would make the strong, the industrious, and the capable bear the burden of the weak, the lazy, and the incompetent. Socialism is the deadly foe of progress. It levels society down—advancement is a leveling up. In spite of the schoolmaster we may have our dreadful lapses. Popular education is no sure guarantee against popular folly. The present rage against "plutocracy," which, although it has unquestionably been provoked by flagrant examples of greed and the abuse of privilege, is in a considerable measure the outcome of Socialistic desire for a redistribution of wealth, may here and there bring upon us its characteristic evils. The cure for "plutocracy" is manifestly sound democracy, as Dr. ELIOT understands it. The new political doctors who have gathered at the patient's bedside may dose him with something stronger than democracy; in getting away from plutocracy, the rule of the rich, they may take us quite beyond democracy, the rule of the people, to the verge of ochlocracy, the rule of the worst classes. But in this country that could be only a momentary madness. The schoolmaster again would be our preserver. Education increases capacity and we make capacity serve to increase our comforts through the acquisition of property. As soon as they begin to acquire property most men turn their backs on the radicals and fanatics. Sometimes the short way with unsteady and unsafe leaders is to act on their advice, to put their doctrines to practical use. When confusion and disaster result, the people quickly come to their senses. The old order is the growth of nature, of history, and of human experience. It changes when another order, not only new but better, is evolved. Democracy and civilization are selective—it is their function, it is a law of their being, to choose in the long run always the better, always the best. Dr. ELIOT believes we shall choose the best. There will be no doubt about it if the schoolmaster is kept at work.

THE PRICE OF CHINESE FRIENDSHIP.

The other day when Secretary ROOT was before the Appropriations Committee of the House he was asked about the propriety of sending a Commission to China to inquire as to the real sentiment in that country toward the United States, and as to the causes of the boycott and the best method of dealing with it. In his accustomed frank manner Mr. ROOT assured the committee that we "have bushels and bushels of reports from perfectly trustworthy American witnesses as to what has been happening in China and as to the cause thereof." He pointed out, as we have had occasion to point out many times, that there were two sources of trouble, the harshness of our exclusion laws and the harshness with which they are applied. And he said:

> The President has remedied the administration, I think, just as far as the law permits him to do, and the thing to be done now is for you to change the law in some respects; not so as to permit the Chinese laborer to come in, but so that the Chinese laborer can be kept out without insult and indignity and hardship to the Chinese merchants and scholars and the men who occupy the same position in the Chinese community as the people in this room occupy in ours.

In brief, the pride of the Chinese, their sense of self-respect, is wounded. It is wounded not only by the rude treatment to which their people have been subjected, but by the mere fact that certain classes of their people are excluded by name as no other people, not even those to whom they are obviously superior, are excluded. The Rev. J. W. BASHFORD, Resident Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Shanghai, writes to The Chicago Tribune that this feeling prevails among Chinese of the more intelligent classes. WU TING-FANG remarked to the Bishop: "You rank us below the headmen of Borneo"; and the confidential adviser to the Viceroy YUAN SHI KAI said, "Your exclusion treaty places the Chinese distinctly below the Malay races." And they both said to the Bishop:

> We have not the slightest objection nor has the Chinese Government the slightest objection to the exclusion of Chinese laborers. Indeed, the Chinese Government does not want Chinese laborers brought up in this empire, to go to America, but rather to stay here and pay their taxes for the support of the Chinese Government. But we want you to exclude them in some other way than by mentioning us by name.

Bishop BASHFORD makes two suggestions as to the manner in which the exclusion of Chinese coolies can be secured without offending the Chinese by naming them. One is that the law shall shut out all immigrants that cannot read and write their own language. He says that owing to the extreme elaboration of the Chinese language, every word represented by a complex character, not one in a thousand of the laboring class could comply with this test. Another suggestion is that our treaty with China should exclude the entrance of the citizens of each into the other for purposes of manual labor, a provision which would satisfy the pride of the Chinese and would bar no Americans in fact from going to China, since the wages of manual labor there are and are likely to be for a long time such as Americans would not seek. Whether in these ways or in others having the same end in view, it is plain that the price we must pay for the friendship of China is friendly treatment of the Chinese. The time has gone by forever when we can deal with that people in the rough and arbitrary manner we have adopted in the past. Nor is the price high if we consider the reward that awaits us. The foreign trade of China is already more than a third of a billion of dollars. The trade of Japan has increased seventeen fold in a generation. The trade of China in the next score of years may be easily a billion, and with our position we should have a much larger share than now. Our share will lessen instead of advance if we are not ready to take the simple measures needed to secure a friendly feeling on the part of the Chinese.

THE WORLD'S FINANCES.

Our telegrams yesterday from London, Paris, and Berlin reflected improving conditions despite some disturbing factors, and call attention to facts of especial application to our money market. The national elections in France and England left a smaller impress upon business than we are accustomed to, while the tension in Berlin has been relieved with the return of a situation which is there regarded as normal. Paris, we are told, is borrowing no trouble over the politics of the Algeciras Conference, but Berlin is anxious regarding Germany's commercial relations with ourselves, which are intensified by the poor German crop outlook. Manifestly it is a bad time to suffer deprivation of American foodstuffs when the German wheat area is 15 per cent. short, and the weather has been unfavorable. It might be prudent for us to borrow a little of Germany's discomposure regarding German-American commercial relations as indicative of Germany's serious intention to press its point, but doubtless our irreconcilable stand-patters will only discern German weakness in Germany's anxiety, and will harden their hearts against any relaxation of the "best and bravest" tariff at the assault of a timorous foe.

Possibly the most prominent and instructive fact in international finance is the contrast between the procedure of the Bank of England and of our own Clearing House institutions. Under present conditions, said Mr. SCHIFF, "the Sub-Treasury must play the rôle which the Bank of England plays in the money market of England." Last week the Bank of England borrowed £6,836,000, and our own banks increased their loans $20,553,900. The Bank of England, of course, did not want the money which it borrowed, but by reducing the floating supply it caused a wholesome hardness in the money market, and provided itself with means to supply the demand for funds when it revives. Here is an intelligent anticipation of events making for stability of the money market, which in London is not allowed to run away in either direction.

Our Sub-Treasury system is not well organized for acting in this manner, since it can neither borrow nor lend in any true sense. It can only make deposits and disbursements during a stringency, and thus alleviate a crisis which it cannot prevent, since its collections are matter of law and not of discretion. But our banks might, if they would, prepare now for the Spring stringency, which is almost as regular as that in the Autumn. Money is now returning to this centre in unprecedented sums, proportioned almost exactly to the unprecedented outflow for harvesting unequaled crops. Now is the time to build up the reserves in anticipation of the demands for the planting season. But we see what is happening—loans are running up again, and resources are not being husbanded. Soon there will recur the annual demand, which every year causes fresh surprise, and there will recur that pons asinorum of American finance—is it speculation or trade which is causing the dearth of cash? The money markets of London and New York at the moment are providing Congress an object lesson, but there is not the slightest reason to suppose any attention will be paid to it.

THE COAL STRIKE OUTLOOK.

An Indianapolis telegram says that the United Mine Workers propose to demand 12½ per cent. increase in wages. And a few days ago we were told that "the tension in the situation in the anthracite coal fields will now lessen," because the President of the Lehigh Valley Road had said that the corporations agreed to grant Mr. MITCHELL's request for a conference. The demand for more wages is not impossible of adjustment. It might be covered and the cost put upon the public as before. Or it might be compromised.

But our own Philadelphia telegram puts a different face upon the demand for "recognition" of the union. Mr. THOMAS's correct statement is that the corporations agreed to meet Mr. MITCHELL as the representative of the miners, "just as we met him in 1902," not as the representative of the Miners' Union. In other words, this knotty question has made no progress since the award by the commission which comes up for revision in a few weeks.

The operators are still willing to confer with representatives of their employés regarding terms of employment. And the representatives of the unions, assuming to represent all the miners instead of a portion of them, as is the fact, want something more than agreement regarding terms of employment. They want "recognition" of the union—that is, they want the union to sign the papers. Why not? One reason is that they do not represent all the miners. Another reason is that if they did represent all the miners the union's signature is worthless. The union cannot agree to furnish labor upon the agreed terms, and if it did so agree the agreement would be worthless because not enforceable. Prosecution of the union for breach of its agreement is conceivable but impracticable. And in the background is the non-unionist and the consumer. The non-unionist has his inalienable right to work upon his own terms, and the consumer has his right to coal at a market price unaffected by quarrels or agreements between the union and the corporations, which is not the same thing as between the employers and their employés.

These are considerations which in Mr. MITCHELL's opinion make "union wreckers" of those who hold them. Speaking for ourselves, we disclaim any such sentiment in advocating the rights of those not members of the union, whether they are sellers of all they possess—their own labor—or are buyers of coal, a necessity of life which ought to be sold as cheaply as possible. We grudge the union nothing which it can obtain for itself or for its members by peaceful and lawful methods, but we also hold that the price of labor or of coal should be settled by the market, and not by trusts, whether of labor or of capital. Our concern is rather for the entire community which is a user of coal than for the minority of demagogues or capitalists who quarrel over the conditions of production, and pass along to others the burden of the adjustment of their differences.

NEGLIGENCE IN NEW ORLEANS.

Col. N. F. THOMPSON, editor of The Tradesman of Chattanooga, who took an active part in the convention at that city in November, has sounded a sharp note of warning as to conditions in New Orleans with reference to a recurrence of yellow fever. In a letter addressed to each Governor of a Southern State, referring to a visit to New Orleans, he says:

> I found sanitary conditions perhaps worse than ever known before, due to the prevailing building operations, while I could learn of no steps being taken to secure relief legislation from Congress, as was contemplated by the Chattanooga conference held in this city last November, and which was fully concurred in by the Governor of Louisiana and the delegation from that State.
>
> The mosquito is hibernating and in many cases unquestionably contains the poison of yellow fever, which can be disseminated on its reappearance, and this would mean another siege of quarantine for the entire South. In less than sixty days the mosquito will begin to appear, so that it would be apparent to all that no time should be lost in securing the needed legislation from Congress that will protect the South from such an evil.

This is certainly a very serious situation and one that calls for prompt action. With an earnest and united effort Congress can be got to pass the acts necessary to take the whole subject of dealing with yellow fever into the hands of the Federal authorities, where it will be far more efficiently handled with much less interference with business.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Veronal and Its Uses.

In correcting our assumption, which seemed justified by the facts as then known, that EDWARD GERMANN, the school teacher who died from the effects of "veronal," taken to relieve insomnia, was a victim of self-prescribing, the young man's brother, in the letter we printed yesterday, brought a charge of such seriousness against the physician through whom the drug was obtained that we do not see how the case can escape instant investigation by the County Medical Society, even if it does not receive the attention of the Board of Health and the District Attorney. According to the letter, which was couched in terms and gave details that removed the possibility of intentional misstatement or ordinary error, the young man seems to have gone to his doctor, to have diagnosed his own case, to have suggested a remedy for it of which the doctor had never heard—the very name of which the doctor could not spell—and to have secured from that amazing person the prescription by means of which he secured the fatal drug. If these are the facts, the very fundamental principles and laws of medicine as practiced by reputable and competent men were deliberately and grossly violated. It is not a matter of much significance that the doctor did not know enough of veronal even to spell its name, for, though this product of synthetic chemistry has been advertised in the medical journals for some time, it is still among the substances with which the general practitioner is not exactly chargeable with knowledge of any accuracy. But certainly in such circumstances, the doctor should not have fallen in with a patient's desire to experiment with a new sedative, and he ought not to have been surprised, though he surely should have been appalled, by the consequences of his carelessness. Veronal is merely a trade appellation for what in chemists' jargon is called diethylbarbituric acid, if obtained by one process, or diethylmalonylurea, if obtained by another. These terms, barbarous as they seem, are entirely lucid to the initiate, and should have suggested caution, even to one who from them secured only a glimmer of their meaning. So far as we know, the advertising of veronal has been entirely legitimate, and both its production and distribution are in hands that warrant confidence, but it is not a thing to be used at the request of a layman or to be prescribed offhand in doses larger than the one which the manufacturers describe as "average." There are many lessons in the episode, and we trust that it will receive the notice it deserves, in, as well as out of, professional circles.

A Lesson for a Teacher.

It troubles us, for various reasons, that a young man as amiable and well-intentioned as is the junior JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER should not see as plainly as do a good many thousand people besides ourselves that his weekly little orations to his Sunday school class are having other effects than those he desires to produce—that, as a matter of fact, they are more than slightly ridiculous to all whose powers of logic are better developed than his, and whose knowledge of life as it is has had a better chance to expand. His friendly talks to his class are, of course, much like those addressed to childish minds every week in Sunday schools of the old sort in most parts of the country, and they contain nothing worse than careless and often inaccurate platitudes from which most children easily and quickly recover, but when a son of the much too-well-known creator of Standard Oil gravely announces that it is never right to do evil that good may come, or that "lying" of every sort and degree is always and necessarily bad, the phenomenon attracts far too much attention and is calculated to spread very widely and even worse kind of moral confusion than that of which the young man is himself the irritatingly contented victim. The trouble with him is that he has no clear definitions; he talks about one thing when he means quite another, and, though he usually reaches conclusions right enough in their way, they are not right in the way he thinks they are, and, as a result, worse, as well as wiser, people than himself are justified in laughter which they are apt, unjustifiably, to extend to things not at all laughable. Somebody to whom he will listen should tell Mr. ROCKEFELLER that nothing is or can be evil from which real good comes, and that all the arguing of that supposedly difficult question treads a neat circle, and by no possibility can ever get anywhere. As for "lying," there are a thousand cases when what can be called "lying" is convenient, innocent, or necessary to the maintenance of human relations in organized society, but in those cases it is not "lying" at all under any reasonable definition either of falsehood or truth. There is, of course, a dangerous middle ground where the two come together, and it is well to keep as far from it as circumstances will permit, but tools are not abandoned because they will hurt the careless or ignorant user, or explosives because they lack discrimination. This is a world of grown-ups, as well as of children, and it is judicious to confine baby talk to the nursery.

Profound, but Not a Joke.

We have ourselves devoted time which our London correspondent could not spare of a Saturday night to the statement made by a clerical informant of his to the effect that perhaps the story about the removal of the Washington arms from the Sulgrave Manor House "was started because of the election." Our puzzled representative pathetically said: "I take it that this last sentence is a profound British joke," and let it go at that, but editorial leisure is greater—or editorial curiosity keener—and we want to know (1) what the point of the joke was, if the Vicar of Sulgrave really did unbend to that extent, and (2) what he meant if his statement was as serious as those of rural vicars usually are. And as we think the mystery over we incline to abandon the theory of a jest, for there rises mistily to mental view an elderly pillar of Church and State, wisely conservative in all his opinions and as wisely voluble with public lamentations over the obvious fact that such elections as England has had lately would justify anybody, and particularly a Bishop, in believing every tale of ruthless vandalism he might hear. Has there not been a breaking down of all the old barriers, a moving of all the ancient marks? Has not the seat of long-established and therefore sacred privilege been rudely shaken by the hard and grimy hands of the lower classes? What more likely, then, that a thing as old and venerable as the Washington escutcheon should have been ravished away in the general godlessness and irreverence of these latter days? Ah, yes, it was profound, but it was not a British joke. So we hope, at any rate, both because the figure we have imagined is sweetly picturesque and decorative, and because we couldn't sleep o' nights if forced to admit the possibility of a British joke too profound for us to see to the bottom of it.

SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The burning question of the hour continues to be the withdrawal of the free pass. To-day Major McDowell, Clerk of the House, walked up to a group of Representatives with his chest thrown out and an air of sublime heroism, and said impressively:

"To-day I have done my duty as an American citizen. I went to the railroad station, reached into my pocket, and produced the price for a return ticket to Pittsburg. I call upon you to witness that I have done this thing. I received the ticket," he continued, putting his fingers into his waistcoat pocket, "and here it—here it—why, where the dickens is that ticket?"

It was not there. Being unused to carrying tickets, he had lost it.

Major McDowell was consoled for his loss by the relation of a sadder story, and here it is:

Robert J. Wynne, ex-Postmaster General and Consul General to London, went over to New York the other day. While there he lost his return ticket. He posted into the ticket office and dug up $6.50 for a single to Washington and started back in an acrimonious temper.

He stopped off at Philadelphia, and when he was ready to continue his journey to Washington he found that he had again lost his ticket. He was the picture of fury as he stood before the ticket window, searching all his clothes. Finally his fingers closed on a ticket, and he drew it out. It was a street car ticket of the kind used on the Washington trolley cars. He had taken it over to London with him, carried it all around the British Isles, and brought it back, invariably finding it in his pocket when he was looking for something else.

When Mr. Wynne's eyes fell upon this unlosable nuisance his rage knew no bounds. He took the trolley ticket and tore it into infinitesimal portions. Then he produced his cash and found that it amounted to $3.90. He tried to get the ticket agent to give him a four-dollar ticket to Washington, but the man was obdurate. At last, in a forgotten pocket, the Consul General found a quarter, and bought a ticket.

As the train was coming into Washington Wynne submitted to the luxury of a brush by the porter, and generously handed out a tip of 15 cents. He got off the train and boarded a street car. When the conductor came around for his fare Wynne felt for his change and found he had given it all to the porter. Then he felt for a ticket and remembered that he had torn up the only one he had.

Mr. Wynne, who is stout, got off the car and perspired profusely all the way up to the Willard Hotel. It is predicted that this anti-pass order will yet lead to a bloody revolution.

Spoiling a Dramatic Scene.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last night I had the pleasure of seeing Henri de Vries in a "Case of Arson," in which he impersonates seven different characters. It was an excellent performance, and at the last when John Arend, after having been twice cross-examined, finally breaks down and confesses that he has put his house on fire himself whereby his child, a little girl of 3, has been burned to death, one listens with bated breath, afraid of losing a word, a gesture; one is with him in his terrible sorrow, everything is real—the fire, the burned child, and his sick wife, whom he dares not face—it was a masterful piece of realism; and then, at the most poignant situation, sweet music begins to play and accompanies this heart-rending scene to the finish!

Will not some one lift up his voice with me in a loud protest against inflicting such a crude idea of art on a suffering audience? Does the management really think that an enlightened New York public enjoys anything so monstrously out of taste? Let us have music where it belongs, but do let us be free from it at dramatic situations!

R. A.

New York, Jan. 20, 1906.

GASOLINE AND ALCOHOL.

Without the Tax Grain Alcohol Would Be Available for Automobiles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your note on "Gasoline and Alcohol" in to-day's issue does not quite cover the facts. Undoubtedly the alcohol Mr. Scarritt had in mind was ethyl ("grain") alcohol, and not methyl ("wood") alcohol, as you assume. This latter spirit is not subject to tax, but cannot compete with ethyl alcohol either in calorific value or in cost of production. Ethyl alcohol is rendered unfit for human consumption (if, indeed, it is ever fit for this purpose) by the addition of a small quantity of methyl alcohol or pyridine, and it is largely used for power purposes in Europe after this treatment.

In this country much pure ethyl alcohol is made from sugar waste—and, by the way, a great deal of our whisky is made from this product (95 per cent. alcohol) by suitable diluting and "doctoring"—the cost of production being as low, perhaps, as 8 cents per gallon for the 95 per cent. alcohol. In fact, it has been sold in the past as low as $2.25 per gallon in carloads. As the tax is $2.07 per gallon this is proof positive that the cost of production does not exceed 18 cents per gallon. At anything like 20 cents a gallon it would prove a formidable competitor of gasoline for use in explosion motors.

A. COCHRANE.

New York, Jan. 19, 1906.

Qualifications for Voting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of this morning upon Mr. Ivins's ballot reform programme you say: "If personal identification were required . . . there would be practically no repeating."

May I suggest, as a valuable adjunct to this, that longer residence in the voting district be required? Identification thereby would be greatly facilitated, and colonizing absolutely prevented.

But it would be advantageous in other respects. The law as to residential qualification is really an inverted pyramid, for it demands one year's residence in the State, but in the voting district, where that qualification and others are to be passed upon, only thirty days are required. It is not susceptible of statistical proof, but I think that, besides the ignorant, shiftless floater being undesirable, almost any man who continually changes his residence from year to year is, ordinarily, so lacking in capacity, industry, or purpose in life that his judgment upon public affairs is too uncertain to make the loss of his vote a serious matter. Upon such a man the general influence for good of a community has no opportunity to work, and it should not be subject to his caprice.

C. WICKLIFFE YULEE.

New York, Jan. 20, 1906.

Need for School Census.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your issue of to-day contains a column on the need for a school census which has interested me greatly. Having lived for many years in the West, where the annual count of the children of school age is as fixed a certainty as the precession of the equinoxes, it has been startling to find in New York such neglect of this indispensable factor in the fulfillment of the law for compulsory education.

I should like to emphasize Dr. Devin's statement to your representative that one of the greatest causes of dependency is inefficiency. No one who does not work among the poor can realize the extent to which ignorance and incompetency have engulfed them. Social workers who see the effects of this lack of education are impressed with the fact that only through the public schools can the remedy come; yet to-day, despite our compulsory education law, the executive mechanism is so poor that no one knows how many parents and children are evading this law and thus conditioning the power of the next generation.

Let us have our census speedily, and let it be taken by officers appointed for the purpose. Why, pray, should the police handle this any more than the National census?

A TEACHER.

New York, Jan. 21, 1906.

Congo Relief Association.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you not bring before your readers the Congo Relief Association, which "seeks international action with a view to full disclosure of conditions in the Congo State and authoritative adjudication of the issues to which these conditions are related"?

The association wants signatures of voters for its petition to Congress, and an application to it at 710 Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass., will bring signature blanks and information about the proved, unthinkable horrors in the Congo Free (!) State, (for which Leopold, King of the Belgians, is absolutely responsible.)

Among the officers of the association are G. Stanley Hall, Samuel L. Clemens, Booker T. Washington, Henry Van Dyke, and Lyman Abbott. Mark Twain's little book, "King Leopold's Soliloquy," should be read by every one capable of being stirred to action by indignation and pity.

E. J. WHEELER.

New York, Jan. 21, 1906.

Henry Clay on the Philippines, (1824.)

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Philippines Tariff bill, Congressman Longworth's tirade, and Bryan's far cry of "Scissors" from Borneo, have again brought the Philippines question to the front. No question is ever settled until it is settled right; and we may yet have to recognize their right to independence as was prophetically suggested by Henry Clay in January, 1824, when, in a speech advocating the recognition of Greece by Congress, he said:

"Suppose the people in one of the Philippine Isles, or any other spot still more isolated and remote—in Asia or Africa—were to resist their former rulers and set up and establish a new Government, are we not to recognize them in dread of the holy allies?"

SQUARE DEAL.

New York, Jan. 20, 1906.

Dog Poisoner Abroad.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems only kind that the residents of West Thirty-sixth Street should be warned of the wholesale poisoning going on among the dogs in that neighborhood. The A. S. P. C. A. has been appealed to with the usual result: "No men, no time, and not their business anyway." This information was given by an officer of the society, with his feet on his desk and an utter lack of civility. Maybe they have no time, no men, and no money, but a soft answer turneth away wrath, and it seems to an onlooker, the A. S. P. C. A. is in need of friends just now.

K. E. W.

New York Jan. 20, 1906.

The Development of the South.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If those in positions to attract immigration to the South will try the eight-hour day they will do more than they are aware of to foster industry. So many thousands from the other side could stand the eight-hour day in the mills, and their extra leisure would enable them to produce articles they could not afford to buy, and the strangers would become attached to the localities in which they would work.

R. A.

Paterson, N. J., Jan. 20, 1906.

The Taming of Steenerson.

From The New York World.

Halvor Steenerson, a Representative from Minnesota, is a good example of the roaring lion tamed to a cooing dove. Reports were printed that at an interview in the White House the President took Steenerson to task for favoring the insurgent side, and told the Minnesota man he was sorry he had appointed as receiver of public lands in Minnesota a man whom Steenerson had recommended. It was reported that the President said he would put the man out of office if he could.

A day or two later Steenerson went to the White House again. He came back to the House of Representatives chastened and meek. He got the floor on a question of personal privilege and said nothing of the kind had ever happened. He could not understand how the story got around.

That was interesting, but conclusive only in that Steenerson had been to the White House again, for the original and tumultuous authority for the story was Steenerson himself. He rampaged around the Capitol and told everybody he met of the "outrage" that had been perpetrated on him at the White House.

DEATH-DEALING VENTILATION.

Foul Air Forced Through School Buildings by New Process.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to "A Parent" and also to "A User" of the school ventilation system, who is claiming in to-day's TIMES that the schoolroom air is pure without stating that she means chemically, not bacterially pure, let me, as a former user of said "system" air, give a few facts, and then let other "users" draw the inferences.

The majority of the new schoolhouses are built on the "H" plan, with two courts amidships. These small spaces, walled on three sides, act as draught chimneys for the immediate neighborhood. The school in which I taught for many years cuts out the heart of the block between Third and Second Avenues, 119th and 120th Streets. The Third Avenue face of the block is almost one solid market. A couple of hundred feet from the school door horse delivery wagons are standing throughout the day.

On Monday morning—so the janitor has repeatedly told me—all the orange papers from the market, together with "a ton" of dust and rubbish from the avenues and streets, have collected in the courts, eddying, sometimes, to the fourth-floor windows, drawn upward by the suction. Pounds more of dirt are daily carried in by the children's shoes and ground to powder on the concrete. And, though these courts are swept morning, noon, and night, it is the janitor's one plaint, "they cannot be kept clean."

Picture this clearly—a huge draught chimney collecting dried muck, later pulverized by a thousand little feet—and then please see in a corner, four feet above the ground, the ventilating air-shaft window gulping it with a force sufficient to hold a hat, placed against the grating, stationary for hours. And this bright, impeccable air, from a level where adults do not breathe, polluted with tens of thousands of times more bacteria than the air of normal streets is poured into tightly sealed schoolrooms at the rate (quoting "User") of thirty cubic feet a minute.

I have been told by the engineer that there is no known means of filtering it "because the quantity of dust is so enormous it would clog cotton filters in an hour and stop the fans, and one man would have to spend his whole time changing them." Even so simple a device as painting the interior of the shafts with glycerine, or driving the air through glycerine treated coils has never, so far as I know, been used.

As for the draught in the schoolroom!—human ingenuity has never invented a more iniquitous one, not even the classic wind "blowing on him from a hole" regarding which the victim is instructed "to make his will and take care of his soul." It comes at you straight from the ceiling and pokes its fingers down your neck, whichever way you turn.

What, then, of the schoolrooms? The dust is unbelievable. They are dusted twice a day—on a desk lid wiped at 9 o'clock you can write with your finger at noon. Articles that stand exposed—a cast, for instance—collect in a few weeks a layer like fine sand. You do not, if you are wise, blow it off; you dump it—about a teaspoonful to the square foot—on a dampened paper and fold it gingerly away. Specimens in never-opened cabinets leave snow-white images on gray cotton in a term. These are facts. Now here are others:

The Training School for Teachers is situated in this building. Already within a bare seven years it has a large death roll from consumption among its students. They entered healthy—were passed by a physician; the disease took them while in the school. In some cases they were hardly observed to be ailing before news came that they were dead. A young girl was absent but a short time; a letter sent to ask the cause brought back word, "She was buried yesterday." Quick consumption. Another missed my class a single week. I asked, "Does any one know anything about Miss Blank?" A classmate rose and answered, "I was up at her house last night—the doctor says she cannot live ten days." Quick consumption. These are but two of many.

"Here to-day—gone to-morrow," is a common saying in the school. It means "consumption." Well when they entered—dead in a few months, or a year; draw what conclusion you see fit.

But here is a pretty question that he who runs may read and ponder: "Who owns the patents and profits by the installation of this "God-send" ventilation scheme?

MARION HAMILTON CARTER.

New York, Jan. 20, 1906.

Substitute for Whistles Wanted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

—I wish to thank "One Woman" for "not being disturbed" by fog horns and whistles. Will "Another Woman" suggest some other practicable means of giving notice to each other of the presence of tugs, sloops, &c., or would she prefer collisions, and that many should go to watery graves without the "sick and dying" preliminaries? ONE OLD SALT.

New York, Jan. 20, 1906.

Motor Car Ride Costs $5,000.

From Le Figaro of Paris.

When it was Spring and the birds sang in the Bois and the flowers bloomed out at Passy, Mlle. Arlette Dogere, who sang at the Champs Elysees Music Hall, could not resist the allurements of motoring. At the music hall she impersonated two characters—an Officer of Venus's Bodyguard and Married Love.

And these characters needed rehearsing, but because the lark sang, the daffodils were just out, the sun shone, and the automobile went like a bird, Mademoiselle did not attend rehearsals.

The managers waited until the eleventh hour and just 59 minutes 59 seconds, and then with regret swelling their hearts engaged another actress.

Then their hearts hardened, and they finally decided to sue Mlle. Arlette. They have now done so, and with the result that the motor-mad young woman has been sentenced to pay 25,000f. damages for breach of contract.

SPRING.

(With apologies to Shakespeare, Byron Gray.)

The poet's eye in a fine frenzy rolling,
Doth glance from sky to almanac and back.
He shrieks in woe: "'Tis Winter I'm extolling."
Then smites his Springtide lyre a sounding whack!

"Hail, Spring, et cetera! Now art thou came,
And twittering sparrows bear thy verdant train.
Now do the leaflets romp in many a game
T' the babbling brooklet's laughter after rain!

"Now fades the frapped landscape on the sight,
And all the air a balmy stillness holds
Save where the lawn-mowers wheel their clattering flight.
And men with fur coats tread to Under's fold!

"Now is the season of advertisement
For seed and bulb, shirtwaist and watering can.
Now is the Winter of our discontent
Made glorious by that freak—the Weather Man!"

STEPHEN CHALKER.

SUTRO REVEALS A VERY AGREEABLE COMEDY VEIN

But First Two Acts of New Play Need Condensation.

ELLIS JEFFREYS AT HER BEST

English Comedienne Seen to Great Advantage in "The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt."

Lady Clarice Howland	Ellis Jeffreys
Aggie Cowles	Ruby Bridges
Marchioness of Hendingby	Lena Halliday
Lady Clementina Desborough	Essex Dane
Miss Pelling	Muriel Wylford
Mrs. Brevell	Constance Walton
Mrs. Mellon	Eleanor Delaporte
Mary	Hylda Franklin
Mr. Vanderveldt	Frank Worthing
Col. Raynor	Claude King
Lord Woolham	Herbert Sleath
Sir Bartholomew Cardick	Arthur Lewis
Mr. Goddlestone	Reginald Eyre
Rev. Hubert Langston	Rudge Harding
Mr. Mellon	Henry Halley
Alfie	Gerald Hemson
Footman	Edward Benham

For two acts at Daly's Theatre last night there was something like the feeling that exists at one of those very polite and punctilious dinners where every one and everything is quite beyond even the faintest sort of reproach, where the viands, the service, and the guests alike are faultless, where the conversation on one's right hand, and on the left, and the jests and quips across and around the table, are delicate and delightful, but where, for the life of one, it is impossible to get up any very great enthusiasm about the one, the other, or all together.

That is to say, the fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt, for those two acts, is the very politest of polite comedy, very agreeably thought out, very well put together, and very charmingly expressed, and if any particular defect is to be found with the play as a whole it is in the fact that Mr. Sutro has employed two acts to tell what might have been quite as well—possibly better—told in one, and that he has, on that account, endangered the success of a play which, with two later acts conceived and written in a most delightful vein of legitimate light comedy, would otherwise nave been sure of an appreciative hearing.

Intelligent condensation will undoubtedly improve the play, but as it stands it is so far superior to most of the so-called comedies of current output that for the time being its demerits may be ignored.

It involves no disparagement of Mr. Sutro's work to say that possibly its title might be more properly "The Fascinating Ellis Jeffries," for the English comedienne on this occasion demonstrates a capacity for varied and charming comedy utterance which hitherto has been little more than hinted at in the rôles in which she has appeared before American audiences. A more engaging figure than her Lady Clarice Howland would be difficult to imagine. Mr. Sutro has outlined a most captivating heroine for this social comedy, and these outlines are filled in by Miss Jeffries in a manner that leaves nothing to be desired as regards either personal adaptability or mimetic resourcefulness capitally employed.

Lady Clarice is a widow with a son, involving responsibilities, and no means. Her mother, the Marchioness of Hendingby, and her sister, Lady Clementina Desborough, are determined that she shall marry again, two worthy old gentlemen—with money—having been selected by the pair as eligibles. Col. Raynor, a friend of her former husband and of the family, is Lady Clarice's adviser, but there is apparently no sentimental interest involved in their relations. The fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt is not only extremely attractive to women, but from all accounts he finds his chief pastime in encouraging their admiration. This youthful rake conceives the idea of marrying Lady Clarice whether she wills it or not. She does not so will, but finding him amusing, permits him to visit her. He invites her for a ride in his automobile and she accepts.

This brings us to the third act, which is devoted to a most amusing exposition of the fact that Vanderveldt has removed the sparking plug from the machine, has deceived Lady Clarice into the belief that the machine has broken down, and that he has made detailed preparations to the end that she should be compromised and forced to marry him. It is at this point that Mr. Sutro's deftness and delicacy are most apparent. The situation, which might easily be strained into melodrama or farce, is handled in a spirit of most excellent comedy.

Lady Clarice's subsequent escape, Vanderveldt's discomfiture, and the ultimate triumph of Col. Raynor in the lady's affections are naturally accomplished before the curtain falls.

The play throughout is written in a very pleasant vein, the dialogue being natural and the humor unforced. The people generally seem real, although the two elderly suitors and the Marchioness suggest exaggeration for the sake of character effect. Here, however, it is possible that the author suffers by reason of the interpreters, neither Lena Holliday, Arthur Lewis, nor Reginald Eyre being particularly successful. An excellent characterization is provided by Muriel Wylford, and, in a brief passage, Constance Walton is effective.

As regards Mr. Worthing's playing of the name part—it will be fascinating for those who admire Mr. Worthing, for he never changes. The others in the cast easily compass the requirements.

"THE LITTLE GRAY LADY."

Channing Pollock's Piece at the Garrick Has Something Doing All the Time.

Perriton Carlyle	John W. Albaugh, Jr.
Samuel Meade	William Humphrey
Captain Henry Jordan	Charles A. Gay
Richard Graham	Robert Ober
Mr. Upton	Cyril Vezina
Bob, an urchin	Harry Wagner
Anna Gray	Julia Dean
Ruth Jordan	Dorothy Donnelly
Mrs. Jordan	Eva Vincent
Mrs. Graham, nee Carruth	Justina Wayne
Miss Wadleigh	Rachel Barr

"Gee whiz, bats," said the little boy on the fence when he looked on at a sudden rage of lovers and an equally sudden reconciliation in the first act of Channing Pollock's entertainment presented at the Garrick Theatre last night under the name of "The Little Grey Lady." This entertainment calls for three girls and three young men, not counting the landlady and her husband, a broken-down person from Virginia. The scene is Washington—at first in a very real-looking back yard, then in a very real-looking second floor front with a folding bed in it, then in an almost equally real-looking room in the Treasury, finally in the back yard again.

There is a hammock in the backyard. In that hammock in the beginning sits Anna Grey, (Julia Dean,) who is sweet and good and blonde. Later Ruth Jordan, (Dorothy Donnelly,) the landlady's daughter, sits there looking wonderfully bold and buxom, and by her vulgar brunette enchantments, aided by very squeaky music on the violin, (supposed to be played in the next back yard,) wins away from Anna and her wayward lover, Perriton Carlyle, personated by John W. Albaugh, Jr. Ruth is a dreadful cat—and selfish and designing to the limit.

In the second floor, front, Miss Dean rejected and ejected a lover, entertained the landlady, put on a pretty kimono, and let down the folding bed. A knock interrupted her proceedings at that point. She did all these things very sweetly and with all the demureness proper to a "little gray lady."

Afterward—that was in the Treasury scene—she destroyed the evidence of a crime committed by the wayward lover already mentioned, this with another admirer, a Secret Service man, looking on.

The action hinges (as one may say) upon a bad bill—a hundred-dollar note made by piecing together bits of mutilated bills returned to the Treasury. All the principals, except the Secret Service man, are clerks in that department. In the end all comes right—except that the Secret Service man (William Humphrey) does not get a girl and horrid Ruth does not get a man.

Mr. Pollock's friends were out in force, and gave him and his play a most enthusiastic greeting. After the third act the applause continued for at least fifteen minutes, while the playwright fiid, it was said, in the gallery.

Something to Think About

German railroads are owned by the people and run merely for the people's comfort, convenience and safety.

"They pay $187,500,000 a year in wages to employes, $700,000 pensions to old employes, $350,000 to widows, $15,000 for the burial of employes.

"There is no grafting, no stock-juggling, bond-juggling, rate-juggling, no rebates, discriminations, thefts, or frauds on shippers."

Very few accidents, and fares are less than two-thirds of American fares.

Read Russell's marvelous fact-story, "Soldiers of the Common Good." See it in Everybody's for February.

Everybody's Magazine

15 cents a copy $1.50 a year

MR. DAVIS'S NEW PLAY.

"The Galloper," with Raymond Hitchcock, at the Garden.

Copeland Schuyler	Raymond Hitchcock
Kirke Warren	Edgar L. Davenport
Mr. Hewitt	Harry Stone
Captain Anstruther	L. Rogers Lytton
Mr. Griggs	Harold Vizard
Billy Ashe	Herbert Corthell
Captain O'Malley	T. Daniel Frawley
Colonel Ostan	Scott Cooper
Captain Mouzaffer	Harry Preston
Crown Prince of Greece	E. B. Tilton
First Officer	Fred Johnstone
First Officer	H. White
Sergeant	Alf. Hudson, Jr.
Boatswain	M. Black
Captain Zonya	Edgar Potter
Max	M. W. Rale
Innkeeper	M. W. Rale
Grace Whitney	Nannette Comstock
Blanche Bailey	May Buckley
Mrs. Sybil Schwartze	Helen Lackaye
A Greek Girl	May Helmuth

"The Galloper," a new three-act farce by Richard Harding Davis, with Raymond Hitchcock setting the pace in the title rôle, opened at the Garden Theatre last night.

Five war correspondents, including a pretender, a Red Cross nurse of New York society origin, a vaudeville actress known to Broadway as the Human Fly, and a New Jersey widow, all transported to the firing lines of the Graeco-Turkish war, constitute the congenial comedy cards from which Mr. Davis deals his latest game.

After one settles down to the idea that there is to be no music and that no languishing Greek slaves or bare-legged Hellenic warriors will come to help Mr. Hitchcock through the usual songs, the plot has a chance to unfold.

Copeland Schuyler, a young man from New York on a trip to Athens during the war, falls in love with an American girl who has enlisted as a Red Cross nurse. He moves heaven and earth to follow her to the front. The beckoning smile of circumstance offers him the chance to go as Kirke Warren, a famous war correspondent, who has earned the title of "Galloper" from his speed both in general and in particular.

It appears, however, that along with Mr. Warren's heroic present goes a varied past which includes the accomplished woman who walks on the ceiling, and a widow with two breweries and a department store in Newark. Both these women have come to Athens to be near Mr. Warren.

As usual in these mixed passport cases the masquerader comes in for plenty of trouble that doesn't belong to him. The unfortunate Schuyler is beset with the great war correspondents' indiscretions, until at last a change of fate gives him not only his Red Cross nurse, but a pot of gold which Alcibiades himself thoughtfully left in an old chimney.

An audience that filled the theatre seemed to find no difficulty in following and enjoying the simple story and lively dialogue and situations, which seem to be the aim of the piece.

Mr. Hitchcock's dry, quiet fun as the pretended correspondent rarely failed of its effect, and his personal popularity was made plain by the rounds of applause that brought him before the curtain at the close of the second act, with a word of thanks for himself and for Mr. Davis.

Edgar L. Davenport, Harry Stone, and Harold Vizard made picturesque war correspondents. Nannette Comstock as the nurse and May Buckley as the lively lady of vaudeville were warmly applauded.

'TANNHAEUSER' AT THE OPERA

Mme. Eames Appears as Elisabeth for the First Time This Season.

The first subscription performance of "Tannhäuser" this season was given at the Opera House last evening, though not the first performance of the season, for the work was given at a Saturday evening a few weeks ago, with Mme. Jomelli as Elisabeth. Last night Mme. Emma Eames was the Elisabeth—a part in which she has frequently appeared in former years. There were other differences in the cast. Mr. Goritz appeared as Wolfram instead of Mr. Van Rooy, who has impressed himself so deeply in this part in the years in which he has been its chief representative at the Opera House, and Miss Bella Alten sang the few but charming measures that are allotted to the shepherd boy in the first act.

Mme. Eames is an alluring picture as Wagner's virginal and tender heroine; and she offers an impersonation in many ways charming; but the music is not so well adapted to her style of singing as some of her other parts. She sings it at certain points with some effort and in her opening air, "Dich, theure Halle," she labored with the high notes and was at one time at variance with the orchestra.

Mr. Knote was the Tannhäuser, an admirable representative of the part, the music of which he sings with much dramatic fervor. Miss Olive Fremstad has often disclosed her splendid powers in the part of Venus, as she did last evening. The chorus scarcely distinguished itself in the second act, and some of the elaborate scenic arrangements of the Venusberg scene went awry.

NEW ACTS AT HIPPODROME.

Some Daring Acrobatic Feats by Johnstone and the Dunbars.

Three new acts were added to the circus events at the Hippodrome last night. These were given by Ralph Johnstone, bicyclist; the flying Dunbars, aerialists, and the George Bonhair-Gregory troupe of acrobats. Mlle. Leris, although she was down on the programme, did not appear, having arrived too late for the performance.

The bicycle act of Ralph Johnstone proved a popular addition to the programme. Mr. Johnstone does the greater part of his act by jumping with his machine; he goes up a pair of stairs in this fashion, and plays on a specially made piano by landing alternately on the different keys. The feature of the performance is a somersault in the air while the rider remains on the machine.

The Dunbars gave a clever exhibition of horizontal bar work. The Bonhair-Gregory troupe did an excellent tumbling act. There were no changes in "A Society Circus" proper, which went with all its usual popularity.

MISS BOWICK'S RECITATION.

Musical Accompaniments by Miss Horrocks and Maude Valerie White.

Miss Ellen Bowick, an English reader, appeared yesterday afternoon in a programme of recitations in Mendelssohn Hall, that was attended by a good-sized audience. Two of her selections were accompanied by music—Tennyson's "Lady of Shalott," with music by Miss Amy A. Horrocks, and "Little Pictures of School Life," with music by Maude Valérie White. The first of these was arranged for piano, violin, and 'cello, and this was played by the Benoit trio. The music is unlike that of other "melodrama" that has been heard here, such as Schillings's "Witch's Song" and Strauss's "Enoch Arden," in that it is continuous, and accompanies the recitation throughout. It is not of marked originality or of strong development, though it has pleasing effects, and follows the narrative of the poem with a certain fidelity.

Miss Bowick reads with skill and intelligence, naturally and without rhetorical exaggeration, and with a good understanding of the text. She has versatility and in her list of selections interpreted a wide variety of emotions and situations. They included Longfellow's "Sandalphon," "The Overland Mail," by Kipling; "On a Fan That Belonged to the Marquise de Pompadour," by Austin Dobson; "Before the Queen," a little dialect story; Bulwer Lytton's "Wife of Miletus," and "A Chat with a French Maid."

"MEXICANA" PRODUCED.

Many Washington Friends of Miss Driscoll Present at Performance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The new comic opera "Mexicana" had its first performance in Washington at the Belasco Theatre to-night. Many friends of Miss Clara Driscoll, one of the authors of the book, were present. Senators Joseph W. Bailey and Charles A. Culberson and Representatives Burleson, Slayden, and Garner of Texas were the guests of Miss Driscoll and her brother, who are natives of that State.

The comedy was well received by a large audience. Thomas Q. Seabrooke, Christie MacDonald, Joseph Herbert, and Blanche Deyo are in the cast.

"MIZPAH" AT BALTIMORE.

Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox's New Play Well Received.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 22.—The new play of "Mizpah," written by Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox and Luscombe Searelle, was produced to-night for the first time on any stage at Ford's Opera House, and was well received. "Mizpah" is the Biblical story of Esther told poetically, all the lines being in blank verse. Queen Esther and the hero, Mordecai, are idealized, a prominent place being given to the love interest.

The play is in four acts and ten scenes. Several of these are sumptuous, showing the banquet hall in the King's Palace at Shusan, the Imperial Gardens, the boudoir of Queen Vashti, and the grand reception held by King Ahasuerus.

Mrs. Carter in "Zaza" Again.

Mrs. Leslie Carter began the second week of her season at the Academy of Music last evening in "Zaza." Her appearance was welcomed by a packed house. An extra matinée of "Zaza" will be given to-morrow afternoon.

AT THE THEATRES YESTERDAY.

"King of the Opium Ring" was the attraction at the New Star.

At the American "The Confessions of a Wife" was presented.

"From Rags to Riches" began a week's engagement at the Third Avenue.

Master Gabriel appeared in "Buster Brown" at the West End.

"Happy Hooligan" was the offering at the Murray Hill.

"The Heir to the Hoorah" was seen at the Grand Opera House.

John Drew returned to the city at the Harlem Opera House in "De Lancey."

Florence Bindley appeared at the Metropolis in her musical melodrama, "The Street Singer."

William Kelley, late leading man of the Proctor 125th Street Theatre, appeared at the head of his own company in "The Royal Box" at the Yorkville.

"Mrs. Jack" was the weekly revival of the Proctor All Star Company at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. Amelia Bingham played the title role.

At Proctor's 125th Street Theatre, "If I Were King" was given. Paul McAllister was seen as Francois Villon and Beatrice Morgan as Katharine.

"Bedford's Hope" began its second week at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. The sensational automobile race has drawn crowded houses at every performance.

"Cashel Byron's Profession," with James J. Corbett, began a two weeks' engagement at the Majestic Theatre last evening.

At Hammerstein's Victoria R. A. Roberts in "Dick Turpin" was the top-liner. Others who appeared were Cinquevalli, juggler; Will Cressy and Blanche Dayne in "Town Hall tonight," and the Six Musical Cuttys.

John Hyams and Leila McIntyre were first on the programme at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre. The bill also included Barrows and Lancaster, A. O. Duncan, and Melville & Stetson.

Joe Welch and Aimee Angeles were the special features at the Alhambra. Tom Nawn, Carlotta Young and De Voie, Jack Northworth, and Chasseno also appeared.

Lucille Saunders was the star of the bill at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre. Will Murphy and Blanche Nichols were seen in "From Zaza to Uncle Tom." Tom Hearn and the Six Glinserettis were others.

Virginia Earle and her "Six Johnnies" were the head-liners at the Colonial. Foy and Clark in "A Modern Jonah," Staley and Burbeck, and Florence Troupe were other entertainers.

At Hurtig & Seamon's Rose Stahl in "The Chorus Lady" was the feature. Others were the Grand Opera Trio, Fitzgibbons and Ritter, Alpine Family, and Tom Almond.

The attractions at the Eden Musee were the Zancigs, Hungarian Orchestra, the cinematograph, and the World in Wax.

Mandy, the man with the iron skull, was the leading feature at Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum. Maude Fritz, Ned Nelson, and Nellie Condin were seen in the theatre annex.

The attractions that remain are "The Lion and the Mouse" at the Lyceum, Lew Dockstader's Minstrels at the New York, Ethel Barrymore in "Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire" and Lionel Barrymore in "Pantaloon" at the Criterion, Robert Loraine in "Man and Superman" at the Hudson, Blanche Bates in "The Girl of the Golden West" at the Belasco, "The Babes and the Baron" at the Lyric, Louis Mann and Clara Lipman in "Julie Bonbon" at the Fields, "The Clansman" at the Liberty, Fay Templeton in "Forty-five Minutes from Broadway," at the New Amsterdam, Elsie Janis in "The Vanderbilt Cup" at the Broadway.

Other attractions still here are Maude Adams in "Peter Pan" at the Empire, "The Earl and the Girl" at the Casino, Fritzi Scheff in "Mlle. Modiste" at the Knickerbocker, "Coming Thro' the Rye" at the Herald Square, "Before and After" at the Manhattan, David Warfield in "The Music Master" at the Bijou, William Faversham in "The Squaw Man" at Wallack's, Henry Miller in "Grierson's Way" at the Princess, "Twiddle-Twaddle" at the Joe Weber, and Henry de Vries in "A Case of Arson" and "The Brailsley Diamond" at the Madison Square.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—A cold wave from the West is crowding yesterday's record-breaking warm wave, and by to-morrow, according to weather officials, there will be cooling rains on the Atlantic Coast and snow or rain in the Ohio Valley and the lower lake country.

The cold wave, however, has already overspread the Lower Mississippi Valley; cold, clear weather prevailed to-day in the West, and it will be colder in the Atlantic Coast regions generally Wednesday.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be brisk south; on the South Atlantic Coast fresh south, shifting to west; on the Gulf Coast fresh northwest; on Lake Michigan high north to northwest.

Steamers departing Tuesday for European ports will have fresh south winds, with occasional rain, to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Rain Tuesday and Wednesday; Wednesday, colder, brisk south winds, shifting to west.

New England—Rain late Tuesday and Wednesday, snow in north portion; rain in south; colder; brisk south winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Rain and colder Tuesday; Wednesday snow or rain and colder; brisk northwest, to north winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	33	52	4 P. M.	58	59
6 A. M.	33	49	6 P. M.	53	57
9 A. M.	34	52	9 P. M.	27	35
12 M.	35	52	12 P. M.	25	51

This thermometer is 106 feet above the street level. The average temeprature yesterday was 53; for the corresponding date last year it was 33; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 31.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 48; at 8 P. M. it was 56; maximum temperature, 61 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 45 degrees at 5:20 A. M.; humidity, 98 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 88 per cent. at 8 P. M.

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WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This afternoon there will be the wedding in St. Thomas's Church of Miss Henrietta Hawley to Joseph Laurence Myers, and Mrs. Ansel Phelps, who was Miss Georgiana Wilmerding, and others will give "at homes." In the evening dinners are to be given by Mrs. W. M. V. Hoffman, Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mrs. E. C. Converse, and others. The most notable dinner will be that at which Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish is to be the hostess. It will be an affair of sixty covers and an entertainment will follow.

***

Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom's coming-out reception for her daughter, Miss Constance Folsom, will take place on Thursday, Jan. 25. The reception will be followed in the evening by informal dancing at Mrs. Folsom's residence, 8 Gramercy Park.

***

David H. King, Jr., is to give a large theatre party this evening for Miss Ruth King, and this will be followed by a supper and informal dancing at Sherry's. Mrs. Atwood Violet will give to-night the first of several dinners for her débutante daughter, Miss Corinne Atwood.

***

The engagement has been made known but is not yet formally announced of Miss Dorothy Corbière, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James K. Corbière, to Reginald Leaycraft, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Russell Leaycraft (Miss M. Léontine Roosevelt) of Birkendene, Caldwell, N. J. Miss Corbière, who has received with a number of débutantes of last season and this Winter in town, is spending the Winter in New York with her parents. Mr. Leaycraft was graduated last year from Yale.

***

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Emily Mayer, daughter of John Mayer of Morristown, to Joseph G. Willis of Morristown. Miss Mayer is a granddaughter of Mrs. Theodore H. Havemeyer, Sr., and the tragic death of her mother a few years ago caused much sadness at that time. Mr. Willis is grandson of the late N. P. Willis, and therefore grandnephew of "Fanny Fern."

***

Mrs. Charles W. Cooper of Gramercy Park has invitations out for a vaudeville entertainment on Feb. 2.

***

Mrs. Henry Lea will give a large luncheon at Sherry's on Friday for her débutante daughter, Miss Juliet Cummins Lea, and will also give a theatre party for her daughter-to-morrow evening. The guests will see Ethel Barrymore at the Criterion and later will go to Sherry's for supper.

***

Mrs. William H. Gelshenen gave a large luncheon yesterday at her residence, 1,006 Fifth Avenue, for her daughter, Miss Corinne Gelshenen. The guests were many of them débutantes of this season. There were music and a vaudeville performance.

***

Mrs. Henry Lea gave an at home yesterday to introduce her daughter, Miss Lea. Those who assisted in receiving were the Misses Elsie Shaw, Marjorie Adriance, Josephine Bassett, and Frances Livingston. Mrs. Wilson Shannon Dunn (Miss Grace Atkins Dobson) gave an "at home" yesterday and will continue her Mondays until Lent.

***

J. Pierpont Morgan, Miss Leary, Mrs. John C. Eno, Mrs. Frank Vivanti, and others have taken boxes for the performance of "Rigoletto," to take place on Thursday evening, Feb. 1, at the Metropolitan Opera House, for the benefit of the Italian Benevolent Institute and Italian Hospital. Signor Caruso, Signor Scotti, M. Journet, Miss Bessie Abott, Miss Jacoby, Mlle. Bauermeister, and others will sing. Tickets and boxes may be procured at Tyson's, and after Jan. 24 at the box office of the Opera House, as well as of Mrs. Paul Gerli, Secretary, Room 40, 18 West Thirty-fourth Street.

***

The ballroom of the Waldorf, where Mr. Bagby's musical morning was held yesterday, had its walls lined with fir trees and the boxes half concealed by greenery. Signor Caruso sang. Among his selections were "Sento Che T'Amo" and "Lolita." Victor Herbert's Orchestra played and there was a violin solo by Henry Burck. Among those present were Mrs. Twombly, Mrs. Charles Marshall, Miss Katharine Hall, Mrs. Allan A. Robbins, Miss Adelina Moller, Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Lawrence Townsend, Mrs. Everett Colby, Mrs. John W. Philip, Mrs. Henry Phipps, Miss Charlotte Stillman, Mrs. W. Denison Hatch, Mrs. Ten Eyck Wendell, Mrs. William T. Bull, and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Barney gave at their residence on Park Avenue last night a dinner dance for Mrs. Barney's niece, Miss Dorothy Whitney, youngest daughter of the late William C. Whitney. It will be remembered that at the time of the début of Miss Helen Barney, now Mrs. Archibald Alexander, and also of Miss Katharine Barney, the late Mr. Whitney gave at his town house, now owned by J. Henry Smith, very elaborate balls. A fortnight ago Mrs. Alexander gave a large theatre party followed by a supper and dancing at the Barney residence, but last night's affair was the largest so far given for the débutante. Miss Whitney. Two large dinners preceded the dance, one given by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, with whom Miss Whitney lives, and the other by Mr. and Mrs. Barney. The cotillion, including about fifty couples, was danced a little before 11. Worthington Whitehouse leading with the débutante. After the cotillion there was a seated supper. The dancing was in the stone room, one of the largest and finest rooms in town, and tables were laid for supper in the immense green room and the salon at the left of the hall. The decorations consisted of orange trees laden with fruit, tall palms, Southern smilax, and a few growing plants and cut flowers. The guests included the débutantes of the season, a few older girls, and the usual set of young dancing men.

Engagement Announced.

The engagement is announced of Miss Rosamond Saltonstall of Boston, Mass., to Mr. Charles C. Auchincloss of 24 West Forty-eighth Street. Mr. Auchincloss was graduated from Yale in 1903.

Sailing on the Kaiser.

Among the passengers sailing on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Count Herman Hatzfeld, Archer Harman, Sir Robert Moncrieffe, and Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

Preachers Against the Canteen.

The Methodist Preachers at their weekly meeting yesterday passed a resolution protesting against the passage of the bill now pending before Congress to permit the restoration of the canteen at army posts.

Old Guard Ball on Thursday.

The Old Guard ball will take place on Thursday night at Madison Square Garden, not Friday, as was announced in yesterday's issue of THE TIMES.

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White Embroidered Hdkf. Linens, 30 in., 90c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.25 per yard.
White Embroidered Linens, medium weight, 30 in., 75c., 90c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.75, $2.25 per yard.
White Embroidered French Piques, 31 in., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 per yard.
White Embroidered Dress Dimities, 31 in., $1.00, $1.10, $1.25 per yard.
White French Embroidered Batiste, 40 in., 85c., $1.10, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 yard.
French Embroidered Openwork Batiste, 48 in., $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.25 yard.
Solid Colored Yarn Dyed Dress Linens, 36 in., 50c. per yard.
Solid Colored Yarn Dyed German Linens, 36 in., 60c. per yard.
Colored French Costume Linens, 45 in., 75c. per yard; 48 in., 90c. yard.
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Solid Colored Linen Etamines, 27 in., 35, 65, 75c. per yard.
Black and White Check Linens, 27 in., 40, 50, 60, 65c. per yard.
Fancy All White Linen Etamines, 27 in., 55c. per yard.

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GEORGE J. HOLYOAKE DEAD.

Author, Lecturer, and Advocate of Secularism Was 88 Years Old.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—George Jacob Holyoake, the author, lecturer, and advocate of Secularism, died at Brighton this morning. He was born in 1817.

George Jacob Holyoake's native place was Birmingham, where he was educated at the Mechanics' Institution and became a teacher there of mathematics and a lecturer on the socialistic theories of Robert Owen. He was the last person to be imprisoned in Great Britain for atheism, the charge being based on a reply he gave in a debate following one of his lectures. He was also the last person to be indicted in the United Kingdom for publishing unstamped papers in support of the Society for Repealing the Tax Upon Knowledge. He was never tried, the newspaper stamp act being repealed instead. He wrote a long list of works on various subjects.

Mr. Holyoake visited Canada and the United States twice, his object being to induce the Governments of both countries to publish guide books for the information of immigrants.

WILLIAM MAN DEAD.

He Was a Member of One of New York's Oldest Law Firms.

William Man, member of the firm of Man & Man of 56 Wall Street, one of the oldest law firms in New York, died yesterday morning at 5 o'clock of apoplexy at his home, 19 West Tenth Street. He left his office a week ago not much earlier than usual with a headache. He remained at home next day, and two days later was confined to his bed. He grew worse until his death.

Funeral services will be held at his home to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. The body will be buried in the family plot in Greenwood Cemetery.

William Man was born in New York City in 1839. His father was Albon P. Man, son of F. Albon Man, the first County Judge of Franklin County and one of its first settlers. His mother was M. Louise Brower of the old Dutch family of that name that came originally from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Man received his education in the public schools and at the Free Academy, which is now the College of the City of New York. Having taken a course in law at Harvard, he was admitted to the New York bar in 1861. At the outbreak of the civil war he went out with the Twenty-second Regiment to Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg.

In 1867 he became a member of the law firm of Man & Parsons, and in 1884 the firm was made up of A. P. and William Man. At the time of his death the firm included him and his three brothers—Frederick H., Henry H., and Edward. He is survived by a widow and three children—Miss Louise Man, William S. Man, and Mrs. Edward Parkhurst.

Mr. Man was a member of the Bar Association, the Union League Club, the Metropolitan Club, and the New York Historical Society.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Henry Lowery Slote.

Henry Lowery Slote, senior member of the firm of Slote & Janes, stationers, 140 Nassau Street, said to have been the oldest stationer in the city, died at his home, 181A Halsey tStreet, Brooklyn, on Sunday night at the age of 80. Mr. Slote was a Trustee of the New York Orthopedic Hospital, the Middletown State Asylum, the East River Savings Bank, the Eastern Dispensary, and of the public schools of the Seventeenth Ward, Brooklyn. He was President of the Mechanics and Tradesmen's Society and a member of many other societies and benevolent organizations. Mr. Slote's mother died recently at the age of 101 years. Edgar Slote, an insurance agent, is the sole surviving member of the family. The elder Slote's brother was the original of "Dan," a character in Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad."

Simeon S. Hawkins.

Simeon S. Hawkins, President of the Riverhead Savings Bank, at Riverhead, L. I., died at his home there yesterday of paralysis. He was 69 years old and was born in Stonybrook, L. I. He was Vice President and a Director of the Riverhead Savings Bank from the time it was founded in 1872 to 1903, when he became President. He was also engaged with his four brothers in the menhaden fishing industry. He was a Republican Assemblyman in 1883 and 1884 and in 1887 was elected State Senator. In 1889 he was defeated for re-election by his own brother, Capt. Edward Hawkins, the Democratic candidate. He leaves a widow, two sons, and a daughter.

Ex-Assemblyman T. A. Smith.

Former Assemblyman Thomas A. Smith died at his home at Freeport, L. I., yesterday at the age of 68. He served in the Assembly in the early eighties, being the first Republican to be elected from what was then the Third Assembly District of Queens County. He was one of the best known hotel men on Long Island. For years he had a hotel at Riverhead, and also conducted the Freeport Inn. He was unmarried.

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FOR CONSTIPATION

John H. Garrison.

John H. Garrison, for twenty-seven years a member of the New York Cotton Exchange, died on Sunday at his home, 350 West Forty-fifth Street. He was a member of the firm of J. H. Garrison & Co.

B. C. Stephenson.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—B. C. Stephenson, the dramatist, died to-night. In collaboration with Clement Scott he wrote "Peril," "Diplomacy," and many other successful plays.

Obituary Notes.

ROBERT S. BROWN, a retired farmer and former State Senator of Pennsylvania, died yesterday at Bethleham, Penn., of general debility. He was 88 years old.

T. B. FRESHNEY, who was among the judges of cattle at the recent International Show at Chicago, died suddenly at his home in Lincolnshire, England, Sunday.

EDWARD W. LAMONT, President of the Cobleskill Agricultural Society and known throughout the State as a judge at county fairs, died at Cobleskill, N. Y., yesterday. He was 68 years old.

T. Y. Y. FITZPATRICK, formerly Congressman from the Tenth Kentucky District, died at Frankfort on Sunday night. He was well known in his days in Congress as a raconteur.

JORDAN LOSEE, an old resident of the Bedford district of Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 204 Monroe Street. He was born at Hempstead, L. I., and was sixty-nine years old. His wife, two sons, and a daughter survive him.

Mrs. ALMARITTA BURT died yesterday at her home, 597 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn. She was born in Rush, Genesee County, N. Y., seventy-nine years ago. Mrs. Burt was twice married and twice widowed. A daughter, Mrs. Clarence Foote, and two sons, ex-United States Marshal Charles M. Stafford and Willis E. Stafford, survive her.

JOHN SINGER WALLACE, Naval Chaplain on the retired list, died on Sunday at Alameda, Cal. He was appointed by President Lincoln in 1868. For several years he was Instructor in international law at Annapolis. He was a native of Ohio, 74 years old. The body will be taken to Arlington Cemetery for burial.

PETER BYRNES, who, for several years, had been attached to the West Side Court's police squad, died yesterday at his home, 881 Eighth Avenue, of paralysis. Byrnes was appointed to the force in 1873, and was for years detailed to the Jefferson Market Court. About five years ago he was transferred to the West Side Court.

Mrs. HARRIET M. NASH died Sunday in the home of her son, Capt. W. H. Nash, 897 Morris Avenue. She was the widow of William H. Nash, who was killed in 1876 while testing an aerial ladder for use at fires. Mr. Nash was a Battalion Chief in the Fire Department, and his son is now a Captain in the department.

The Rev. HOWARD C. DUNHAM of the Methodist denomination, the oldest member of the American Peace Society, died at Winthrop, Mass., yesterday, aged 93 years. For several years he had been blind, but before that he was a frequent contributor to the leading magazines. Mr. Dunham for a long time was Secretary of the American Peace Society.

MARY ELIZABETH MURPHY, 76 years old, widow of Capt. William Jay Murphy, veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, died on Sunday at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. K. M. Mulligan, 1,911 Fulton Avenue. Mrs. Murphy had been ill for three months. Just before her death she embraced the Roman Catholic faith. She will be buried to-morrow, a requiem mass being celebrated in St. Joseph's Church at 10 o'clock.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Rates, 4@4½ Per Cent.

Market Moves Unevenly with Spurts in Reading and Southern Pacific —Gold Outlook.

After some little irregularity in the early part of yesterday's stock market, prices hardened in sympathy with the strength in the Pennsylvania group of stocks, including Pennsylvania itself, Chesapeake and Ohio, and Norfolk and Western, and in Reading, Southern Pacific, and St. Paul, all of which rose very sharply on heavy buying. With the violent advance of Reading in the afternoon, however, this moderate upward movement came to an end, terminating as have other movements under the same influence in the past, and the market moved feverishly toward a lower level, the downward turn being helped by heavy selling of Union Pacific and Amalgamated Copper, which closed the day with losses of 1¾ and 1½ points respectively. St. Paul lost 2½ points of its earlier 3-point rise, and elsewhere through the active list previous gains were substantially reduced, in many cases to figures below those obtaining at the close on Saturday. The stocks to remain firm to the end of the day consisted for the most part of certain industrial shares, although in the railroad list the Gould stocks, excepting Missouri Pacific and the Chicago Great Western issues, held firmly throughout, as did the Pennsylvania group. In the news of the day there was nothing to explain the advance of 4⅝ points by Reading, nor the somewhat smaller gain of Southern Pacific. In the case of Reading the unwonted openness of the Winter, which was brought home by the exceptional weather of Sunday, coupled with the uncertainty of the outcome of impending conferences with the miners' representatives, might well militate against any such exhibition of strength as that displayed by the stock yesterday. On the other hand, of course, the stock is held in such a way that bidding up of its price is a simple matter. The Pacific Coast Company's stocks were adversely affected by reports, which, up to the close of business, were unconfirmed, that control of the property had passed to the Union Pacific interests. The character of the company's business is such that the good-will and patronage of the various railroads operating in its territory are apparently essential to the profitable conduct of this business. Sentiment was influenced to some extent by reports of the unfavorable conditions surrounding the development of the wheat plant in the West, a matter which has come into more general notice, and by renewed discussion of the possibility of exports of gold, the persistent advance in exchange rates giving point to this discussion.

While the advance in foreign exchange yesterday was only moderate, it, nevertheless brought quotations to the point where shipments of gold might be made to Paris if the Bank of France were disposed to pay interest on the gold while in transit. That the Bank will do this, however, until it secures permission to enlarge its note circulation, is doubtful, but, on the other hand, a movement of gold to South America on London account is entirely within the probabilities. There was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury yesterday for shipment to Mexico $850,000, making in all nearly $6,000,000 of gold which has gone forward to that country as a result of the higher price of silver. It is altogether likely that this movement will run still further. In the meantime our banks are gaining heavily on the currency movement. From the Sub-Treasury since Friday the banks have gained $1,856,000, and receipts of nearly $200,000 on account of gold deposited at San Francisco yesterday were announced. Foreign markets moved irregularly, sentiment at Berlin being influenced, as was foreshadowed in yesterday's cables to this newspaper, by the possible failure of Germany and this country to come to a commercial understanding upon the expiration of the present tariff agreements.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Automatic Electric Co.
British Columbia Copper Co.
Central District Printing Telegraph Co.
H. B. Claflin Co. first and second preferred.
Maryland Coal Co.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

American Cement Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Lazell, Dailey & Co.
Pratt & Farmer Co.
Toluca Electric Light and Power Co.

HARRIMAN'S PLANS VEILED.

If He Has the Pacific Coast Company Directors Here Don't-Know It.

Directors of the Pacific Coast Company denied yesterday having knowledge of a controlling interest in the company having passed to E. H. Harriman. One of the Directors pointed out that the transfer books are now closed, adding that no such acquisition of stock by Mr. Harriman had been indicated when the stock list was last made up about two weeks ago.

Mr. Harriman has for some time been a Director of the Pacific Coast Company, and the Hill interests have also been represented in the Board of Directors. The Pacific Coast Company, which besides its railroad lines, owns coal mines and warehouses, has been considered as being friendly to both the Hill and Harriman roads, but at the same time independent of both. Until recently, at least, the Hill interest in the property has been believed to be larger than that of Harriman and his associates, and the opinion was expressed by one of the Directors of the company yesterday that it is quite possible that Mr. Harriman has been adding to his holdings, thus equalizing his holdings with those of the Hill interests.

The Pacific Coast Company has outstanding $7,000,000 of common stock, $1,125,000 of first preferred stock, and $4,000,000 of second preferred stock, a total of $12,525,000.

More Gold to Mexico.

Lazard Frères shipped yesterday $850,000 gold coin to Mexico for the payment, it was understood, of silver purchased in Mexico by France. There was talk yesterday of preparations being made for shipments of gold coin to Argentina. Several bankers with South American connections said gold shipments were likely at any time, but that so far as they knew no arrangements for such shipments had yet been completed.

Consolidated Gas Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Consolidated Gas Company was held yesterday. No annual report was made, as the books have not been closed for the year 1905. The reason officially stated for the delay is that the accountants and entire clerical force have been compelled to work night and day, Sundays included, in gathering statistics and other information for use at the Gas Commission inquiry.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 20, averaged 7.07 cents per pound. —Adv.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

All Plants Filled with Orders—Pittsburg Advances Prices.

The flood of orders for steel products of all kinds which has enabled the steel companies to sell their output for many months ahead, has extended to the smaller steel companies as well as to the United States Steel Corporation and its larger competitors. The Sharon Steel Hoop Company, at Sharon, Penn., which employs 1,000 men, is reported to have sold its output six months ahead. There are now very few mills in the company which are in a position to turn out steel products of any kind for immediate delivery.

It is said in trade circles that notwithstanding this condition the smaller steel companies are adhering to their agreements with customers, and are not diverting their output to the spot market, where higher prices could be had.

The Pittsburg Steel Company, which is the largest producer of wire outside of the United States Steel Corporation, has contracted with the Pittsburg Coal Company for 350,000 tons of coal annually for a period of five years. Payment for the coal is to be made on the basis of the current price in the Pittsburg district. The coal is to be delivered at the company's plants at Glassport and Monessen.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, according to dispatches from Sharon, are likely to insist upon some attention being given to their demands for an increase of 12½ per cent. in wages, which so far the manufacturers upon whom the demand was made are reported to have ignored. It is said that unless the manufacturers agree to take up the matter with the representatives of the association, the latter will endeavor to find some way of enforcing the demand.

All the large iron and steel companies are preparing for larger shipments of iron ore than those of last year as soon as the shipping season in the Lake Superior region reopens. The present outlook in the steel trade promises that last year's record-breaking shipments of iron ore from the Lake Superior region will be considerably exceeded by this year's shipments.

Rose Declined Bank Presidency.

Leon Rose of La Grange, Ind., son of the founder of the First National Bank of La Grange, of which institution Miss Katherine Williams was elected President on Jan. 11, says the Directors offered the Presidency to him, but he declined it. He was elected Vice President.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 4@4½ per cent., closing at 4 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 4 per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and four months, 5@5¼ per cent. for five months, and 4¾@5 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $175,235,768; balances, $7,819,431. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $193,793.

Sterling exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.8385 for sixty days, $4.8735 for demand, and $4.8790 for cables. Commercial bills were quoted at $4.83¼@$4.84⅛.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.18@5.18¾ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94⅛@94 9-16 and 95 5-32; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40 3-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c premium. Chicago—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—10c premium. St. Louis—5@15c premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Money was in good demand in the market to-day and rates were firm. Discounts hardened.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was quiet and irregular, operators being occupied with the mining settlement. Consols were dull, but closed steady.

Americans opened irregular and firm in places, particularly Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and Reading. The movements generally were above parity, with steady support and moderately active. Prices reacted during the last hour and closed weak.

Foreigners generally were steady, but closed dull. Russians and Peruvians were harder at the opening and reacted later. Japanese were easier.

Japanese Imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103.

Bar silver steady at 30¼d per ounce.

Gold bars 77s. 10d. American eagles, 76s. 5d.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 23.05; Lisbon, 4.50.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £5,000.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equivalent.	N. Y. Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money.	89 13-16	..	..	—1-16
Consols, account.	89 15-16	..	..	—1-16
Anaconda	14⅛	274⅛	278	+ 1½
Atchison	97⅞	95¼	95⅝	— ⅛
Can. Pacific.....	181	176	176	....
St. Paul	196	191	190¼	+ ¾
Erie	51¼	50½	50½	....
Erie 1st pf.....	84⅝	82⅝	82⅝	— ⅜
Ill. Central.....	184½	179½	180⅜	— ⅛
Louis. & Nash...	160	155½	156	— ½
N. Y. Central...	158⅛	154	154⅝	— ⅜
Pennsylvania ...	75	146	146⅝	— ⅜
Reading	81	157½	157⅞	— ⅜
South. Pacific...	72⅝	70⅝	70	+ ⅜
Union Pacific ...	161½	157	155⅝	— 1⅜
U. S. Steel.....	46⅝	45⅝	46	— ⅜
U. S. Steel pf....	115⅝	112⅝	112⅝	....

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from Lodon yesterday:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	12	3	Esperanza	5	5	0
Tomboy	1	6	3	Dolores	2	1	3
El Oro	1	7	9	Strat. Ind.....	0	7	6

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was dull and inactive throughout owing to hesitation over the possibilities of the Moroccan Conference. Russians fell heavily.

Russian Imperial 4s were quoted at 84 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 487.

Three per cent. rentes 98 francs 92½ centimes for the account.

Exchange on London 25 francs 14½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was very stagnant.

Exchange on London 20 marks 48¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills 3 per cent.; three months' bills 3⅝ per cent.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Brooklyn Chapter of the American Institute of Bank Clerks will make Thursday's meeting "Trust Company night." The "Reserve Question" will be discussed by Edmund D. Fisher, Secretary of the Flatbush Trust Company. Charles A. Conant, Treasurer of the Morton Trust Company, will talk on "Relations of the Trust Companies and Banks." Daniel Burke of the law firm of Burke & Fay will discuss the "Duties of Trustees" in their legal aspects.

The Directors of the United States Title Guarantee and Indemnity Company have re-elected George T. Grossman President and filled the remaining offices as follows: Myles Tierney, First Vice President; Leo Stein, Second Vice President; Walter C. Humstone, Third Vice President; Daniel F. Lewis, Fourth Vice President; Gerald J. Barry, Secretary and Treasurer.

The publishers of Moody's Manual of Railroads and Corporation Securities have issued Moody's Classified Investments, devoted to the holdings of various banking institutions, insurance companies, and estates throughout the United States. It gives under the head of each security a list of all the institutions holding any part of the issue.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The crippling of Wall Street's private wire service to the West must have deprived the stock market of a large volume of business yesterday, but the loss was felt only by the brokers, who were cut off from their Western correspondents. The market scarcely showed it. The average of recent activity was fully maintained, transactions exceeding 1,000,000 shares. A substantial decrease in the volume of trading as compared with the average of the last two weeks would have been attributed without hesitation to the absence of telegraphic communication between New York and Chicago, but as the volume of trading did not decrease materially there was no occasion to estimate the loss of Western business. Persons who were interested in the subject could only speculate as to how much more active the market might have been. Nothing like this seems to matter much when the market is under full headway. Four or five prominent operators may all leave off in the market and go away, and Wall Street may be cut off from half the outside world, but the speculation goes on as before.

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Chicago was almost completely isolated yesterday, and through it a number of important Western points were lost. The outside buying in the first hour doubtless would have been heavier if the West had been in touch with the market. That was about the only visible effect of its non-participation in yesterday's trading.

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It is evident that the market is carefully sold. The pressure abates as prices recede. It is on the advances only that stocks are sold freely. As soon as the market becomes reactionary under the profit taking of traders or for any other reason the real selling stops. The best selling, it may be supposed, is done on a scale up, and not only is the pressure lifted when it is apparent that the market is full of stocks, but support evidently is extended on all recessions in order to check reactions.

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Yesterday's session was the familiar Monday affair. The trading was extremely uneven, price movements were irregular and the market presented a number of contradictions. Union Pacific was heavy throughout the day, and closed at a net decline of 1¾ per cent., while Southern Pacific was one of the most prominent features of the bull side, and closed at an advance of 2¼ per cent. Some stocks advanced violently in the forenoon and then broke sharply in the afternoon while other stocks were going up rapidly. Thus St. Paul, which was sensationally strong in the forenoon, touching 193, reacted in the afternoon to 190½, and closed at an advance of but ¼ per cent., while Reading, which had declined in the forenoon from 158 to 156½, was made the most conspicuous feature of the market in the afternoon, advancing in the last hour to 163.

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Reading yesterday crossed Union Pacific.

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This movement in Reading is not enthusiastically supported by those whose accumulation on lower price levels created the existing scarcity of stock. Some of the older bulls, indeed, appear to be selling quietly on this rise. The present demonstration is supposed to be of a more highly speculative character than any previously seen in the stock. It is rumored that large interests have taken steps to insure the impossibility of an actual corner. The only excuse, apparently, for this movement is that the floating supply of Reading is so concentrated in a few hands that the price is easily advanced. There is undoubtedly an obstinate short interest. Its proportions, however, have probably been exaggerated. A private speculator whose name is freely associated with recent operations in the stock is said to have liquidated a very large line of Union Pacific only a few days ago, thereupon transferring his attentions to Reading. It affords him keen delight to prey upon the large bucket-shop combinations when he can get them short of a stock, and then boost it in the market. The advance of Reading in the last few days is supposed to have been very disastrous to the bucket shops.

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This has been a very unprofitable Winter so far in the coal trade.

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Southern Pacific reached yesterday the highest price at which it has sold since the breaking down of the Keene pool in September, 1902. On the 10th day of that month the stock sold at 81¼. In February of last year it sold at 72⅝, and that was the highest point reached since 1902 until yesterday, when a quotation of 72⅞ was made. Three times last year the stock crossed 70, and it was a good short sale each time. It may not be in this case. There is reason to believe that certain members of the old bull crowd in Union Pacific have been transferring their interest to Southern Pacific. A good deal of the recent buying has corresponded closely to some very heavy buying in Union Pacific at lower prices, emanating, apparently, from the same sources. The rumor was heard last week that a powerful pool had been formed to advance Southern Pacific. The actions of the stock yesterday were suggestive of pool activity. No specific rumors accompanied the advance. There were hints of a dividend and some talk of forthcoming rights of uncertain value, but positively no information on which a conservative speculator could form an opinion as to whether the stock was entitled to its advance. All that can be said is that the buying recently has been of a pretty strong character.

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Amalgamated Copper was reactionary yesterday, and closed at a decline of 1½ per cent. There is no abatement of the confidence with which the Butte crowd has been accumulating the stock. This crowd seems to have its accounts scattered all over the Street. Its members and agents go from one office to another, buying Amalgamated, Anaconda, and United Copper in amounts of 1,000 and 2,000 shares. This buying has been rather more prominent lately in Amalgamated than in the other two stocks.

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As a clue to the attitude of the people at 26 Broadway toward the general market, the declaration last week of a dividend on Amalgamated Copper at the rate of 6 per cent. would seem at first glance to be worthless. On further reflection, however, it seems rather more bullish than bearish. The dividend was just what Wall Street had been led to expect—no more, no less. Everybody believes that the Amalgamated Copper Company, as the result of the prosperous conditions which have existed in the last few months in the copper trade, will be able this year to pay dividends at a maximum rate of more than 6 per cent. The general impression is that the rate will be raised gradually to 8 per cent. The declaration, therefore, of a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. leaves something to be looked forward to, and it would be easier to bull the stock on the prospect of an increase of the dividend from 6 to 8 per cent. than it would be to bull it as an 8 per cent. stock. It is not supposed, in other words, that the bull campaign in Amalgamated Copper will really culminate until the dividend has been increased to the maximum. In the meantime, however, there is no insurance against severe reactions. There have been several already. There was one shortly after the stock reached par in December. The technical position of the stock is not as strong, perhaps, as some of its bull followers could wish for. Above 110 there has been some very good, not to say significant, selling.

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London sold stocks rather freely in this market yesterday forenoon.

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Among the popular low-priced railroad stocks the Wabash and Chicago Great Western issues were very prominent yesterday. In the reaction that occurred in the last half hour they lost very little ground.

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The Pennsylvania group is becoming more animated. Pennsylvania crossed 147 yesterday, reaching nearly the high point of August, when it sold at 148. Chesapeake and Ohio and Norfolk and Western were uncommonly active and made headway. Baltimore and Ohio is the laggard of the group.

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Federal Smelting common is the fanciest medium of speculation in the whole market. It closed on Saturday at 165, advanced in the forenoon yesterday to 199, and from 199 it dropped to 180 on one transaction. It closed at 180, showing an advance of 15 points. Speculation in Smelting stocks as a group has been carried beyond the means of the average trader.

TO FINANCE ITS OWN BONDS.

D. and H. Plans for Purchase of Albany Traction Company Changed.

The official announcement made yesterday of the purposes to which the new issue of Delaware and Hudson bonds are to be put confirmed the report that a change had been made in the plans for financing the Delaware and Hudson's purchase of the stock of the United Traction Company of Albany. This property cost the Delaware and Hudson Company $7,500,000. This sum was to have been provided by an issue of $5,000,000 of preferred stock of a new company and $2,500,000 of 3¾ per cent. debentures to be issued by the new company and guaranteed by the Delaware and Hudson Company. Speyer & Co. agreed to purchase these securities. Owing to a difference of opinion which arose between the bankers and the Delaware and Hudson Company, presumably in regard to certain details connected with the issue of these securities, the railroad decided to finance for itself the purchase of the traction company's stock.

The Delaware and Hudson Company issued yesterday the following statement in regard to the issue of debentures:

The proceeds of the forthcoming issue of $14,000,000 of debentures by the Delaware and Hudson Company will be used for the following purposes:

For cost of the United Traction Company of Albany, N. Y., and a half interest in the Schenectady Railway Company	$10,000,000
For new equipment.....	2,400,000
For the construction of a cut off around Wilkesbarre, Penn., to overcome the difficulties of congested tracks and high grades under which business now received from the Pennsylvania Railroad at South Wilkesbarre is being handled	1,600,000

The privilege of subscribing for one debenture of $1,000 for every thirty shares of stock owned will be offered to stockholders.

If an issue of stock to be exchanged for such debentures within five years, beginning one year after their date, at the rate of five shares for each debenture of $1,000 shall be authorized at the special meeting of stockholders called for Feb. 19, 1906, the subscription privilege will at the present market price of the stock be worth about $4 a share.

Electric Bond and Share Company

Incorporated under the Laws of New York State.

FIVE PER CENT. CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK.
TAX EXEMPT IN NEW YORK STATE.

Dividends payable quarterly, February, May, August, and November.

CAPITAL STOCK.

Preferred Stock (entitled to cumulative dividends of 5% per annum and preferred in any distribution of assets)....	$2,000,000
Common Stock	2,000,000

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY OWNS AND HOLDS ALL THE COMMON STOCK, AND IS REPRESENTED ON THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE BY MR. CHARLES A. COFFIN, PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY.

THE COMPANY CANNOT MORTGAGE, PLEDGE OR IN ANY WAY HYPOTHECATE ANY OF ITS ASSETS WITHOUT THE ASSENT OF THE HOLDERS OF THREE-FOURTHS OF ITS PREFERRED STOCK ISSUED AND OUTSTANDING.

The ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE COMPANY was organized in March, 1905, by interests closely allied with the General Electric Company. The object of the Company is to take a financial interest in electrical enterprises such as electric railways (including street railways), hydraulic plants, lighting and power transmission plants, and in connection therewith is authorized to purchase, hold and dispose of bonds, stocks, and other forms of securities resulting from the development of such enterprises.

The Company began business with a fully paid up capital stock of $4,000,000, divided into $2,000,000 of Preferred Stock and $2,000,000 of Common Stock, and with a surplus estimated by its officers, after careful appraisal by a special committee appointed for the purpose, to be of the value of $440,000.

Surplus earnings from March 15 to Jan. 1, after payment of all expenses, were $216,987, equivalent to over 2½ times the preferred dividend requirements.

HAVING PURCHASED FROM THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY ITS HOLDINGS OF PREFERRED STOCK OF THE ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE COMPANY, AND HAVING SOLD THE GREATER PORTION OF THIS STOCK AT PRIVATE SALE, WE OFFER THE UNSOLD BALANCE.

Price 92½ and accrued dividend, yielding 5.40%

SPECIAL CIRCULAR AND COPY OF BY-LAWS UPON REQUEST.

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60 WALL ST., N. Y.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or on conservative margin. Fractional lots.
TELEPHONE 4201—4202 JOHN.

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SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA
OFFICERS:
DAVID F. WALKER.....President
J. DALZELL BROWN..V. Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
W. J. BARTNETT.....Vice President

The Security Audit Company
128 Broadway, of New York, New York.
AUDITS INVESTIGATIONS APPRAISALS.

INVESTMENT BONDS
FOR
JANUARY FUNDS
List of Offerings on Application
Guaranty Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
BOND DEPARTMENT
NASSAU and CEDAR STREETS

$100,000
DALLAS ELECTRIC CORPORATION
First Mortgage Collateral Trust 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds
Due April 1, 1922. Interest April 1 and October 1.
The Corporation owns the largest part of the lighting business and practically all the street railway lines (53 miles) in the city of Dallas, Texas.
EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOV. 30th, 1905.

NET	$354,348
CHARGES	182,357
SURPLUS	$171,991

PRICE 98 AND INTEREST YIELD 5.20%
DETAILS ON APPLICATION.
Clark, Dodge & Co.
51 Wall St., New York

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company
Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds
Due February 1, 1922.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of the Trust Agreement dated December 1, 1881, by and between the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company and The New England Trust Company, the following Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds due February 1, 1922, of said Railroad Company, issued under said trust agreement, have been drawn for payment, viz.:
One hundred and four (104) bonds for $1,000 each, Numbers

119	1331	2532	3061	3898	5065	5920	7079
156	1590	2584	3176	3958	5158	5931	7169
157	1593	2616	3191	4018	5256	6066	7222
263	1763	2619	3214	4026	5543	6216	7363
517	1639	2719	3476	4184	5537	6524	7397
728	1844	2827	3496	4234	5640	6649	7431
729	2029	2855	3542	4510	5655	6715	7444
747	2230	2943	3560	4556	5697	6809	7521
799	2239	2945	3563	4697	5698	6817	7528
802	2286	2969	3597	4765	5818	6858	7535
813	2296	3016	3737	4834	5865	6994	7597
1215	2340	3017	3755	4884	5869	7019	7799
1231	2428	3048	3854	5044	5914	7045	7865

And Twenty-five (25) bonds for $100 each, Numbers

011	0611	0628	0953	01261	01392	01743
070	0340	0807	0999	01282	01515	01749
0201	0450	0831	01027	01373	01576	01773
0281	0560	0915	01176			

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be purchased at par by the payment of the principal sum thereof, on presentation and delivery of the same to the undersigned Trustee, at its office, 85 Devonshire Street, on the first day of February, 1906, from which date interest upon said bonds will cease, in conformity with the terms of the trust agreement.
THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee
By D. R. WHITNEY, President.
Boston, Mass., January 20, 1906.

6% GUARANTEED PREFERRED SHARES
New York Realty Owners Co. shares, sold at $100 each in amounts $100 to $10,000, pay 3% semi-annually from date of issue. Business established ten years. Ten thousand checks paid for profits, with increased surplus, show results. Write for Booklet B.
New York Realty Owners Co.,
489 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET,
WEDNESDAY, JAN'Y 24TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$2,000 Newtown R'way Co. 1st 5s 1924.
15 shs. Morton Trust Co.
10 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
8 shs. National Park Bank.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
60 shs. Home Insurance Co.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
82 shs. Ridgewood Land & Impt. Co.
100 shs. Kingston Consolidated R. R. Co. pfd.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
10 shs. Smithmade Suspender Co. of Boston, Mass.
$800 Wellsburg & Buffalo Valley Co. Coll. Trust 5% Mtge. Bds., Jany., 1905, Coupons on.
36 shs. 2d National Bank of Jersey City.
$72,000 Oneonta, Cooperstown & Richfield Springs, R'way 1st Mtge. 5% Bds., 1942, Novr., 1903, Coupons on.
50 shs. Chic., Burlington & Quincy R. R.
50 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
100 shs. Houston Oil Co. pref'd.
25 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
39 shs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co.
100 shs. Colorado Coal & Iron Development Co.
89 shs. Green Bay & Western R. R.
$7,000 Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban R. R. 1st Cons. 5% Bds., 1941.
13 shs. Morton Trust Co.
50 shs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R.
25 shs. Citizens' Central Natl. Bank.
20 shs. First National Bank.
30 shs. City Investing Co.
6 shs. Wells, Fargo & Co.
125 shs. Russell, Burdsall & Ward Bolt & Nut Co. common. (Hypd.)
10 shs. United States Title Guar. & Indemnity Co.
$5,000 Metropolitan Crosstown Ry. 1st 5s, 1920.
164 shs. Acadia Coal Co. of Nova Scotia.
100 shs. Gray National Telautograph Co.
$8,000 Norfolk & Southern R. R. 1st 5s, 1941.
20 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
50 shs. Lawyers' Mortgage Co.
25 shs. Title Insurance Co.
10 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
10 shs. Bond & Mtge. Guarantee Co.
10 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
25 shs. New York Cab Co.
25 shs. Albany & Susquehanna R. R.
20 shs. United States Trust Co.
10 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
200 shs. Lackawanna Steel Co.
15 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
3 shs. Chemical Natl. Bank.
600 shs. Chicago & Northwestern R. R. pfd.
18 shs. United States Trust Co.
10 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
10 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guar. Co.
100 shs. Des Moines & Fort Dodge R. R. pfd.
5 shs. Greenwich Bank.
10 shs. Chemung Canal Trust Co.
15 shs. Morton Trust Co.
100 shs. Merchants' National Bank. (Hypd.)
$10,000 St. Joseph Stock Yards Co. 1st 4½s, 1930.
100 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30½d per ounce and in New York at 65¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50½c.

On the Stock Exchange, 700 shares of Alice sold at 3.50, and 100 Standard at 4.25.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,900 Alice sold at 3.30@3.55, 100 Best and Belcher at 1.15, 700 Challenge at .19@.20, 300 Crown Point at .12, 1,000 Diamond Field at .62, 500 El Paso at .67, 500 Ind. Tonopah at .03@.03½, 700 Jim Butler at .98@.99, 500 Lone Star at .15, 300 Ophir at 6.00@5.87½, 1,000 Silver Pick at .18@.19, 1,000 Sag Belcher at .10, 500 Standard at 4.50, and 100 Tonopah Nevada at 18.50.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1906.	1905.	1904.
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	591	591	556
2d week Jan...	$93,597	$80,087	$83,156
July 1-Jan. 14.	3,298,922	3,062,594	2,970,503
DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON—ANN ARBOR SYSTEM—			
2d week Jan....	61,007	62,253	.....
From July 1....	2,227,083	1,945,562	.....
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	926	926	912
2d week Jan.....	140,595	118,315	129,447
July 1-Jan. 14..	4,511,000	4,477,003	4,163,227

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership existing between ABRAHAM ROSEN and CHARLES BERSE, under the firm name of ROSEN & BERSE, conducting business at No. 13 East 17th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that CHARLES BERSE will continue the said business at said address; that the firm obligations have been assumed by the said CHARLES BERSE and all outstanding accounts are payable to him.
ABRAHAM ROSEN.
CHARLES BERSE.
Dated January 22, 1906.

SUBWAY REALTY COMPANY.

To the Stockholders of the SUBWAY REALTY COMPANY:

Interborough Rapid Transit Company has offered to purchase the entire capital stock (or voting trust certificates therefor) of Subway Realty Company, and to pay for the same an amount equal to the total installments paid on said stock, with interest upon said respective installments from the date of payment thereof to the date of delivery to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, at the rate of 5½ per c

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Disappointing Market on the Curb.

Reaction After Promising Opening—Copper Shares Fall Off—Small Total of Sales.

Trading in yesterday's curb market was brisk in the morning session, with a tendency to react in sympathy with the Exchange. Shortly after the opening many of the mining shares fell off sharply. Prices were irregular throughout the day.

Total sales were small. American Tobacco sold from 475 up to 513 on trading in 758 shares. Standard Milling, common and preferred, made fractional gains, and the stock developed considerable activity. Standard Oil sold 252 shares from 683 to 686. Northern Securities stubs receded 50 points from the high price of Saturday. Boston Copper dropped 2½ points from the opening, 31, but recovered, closing at 28⅝. United Copper closed ⅛ point down, at 64⅞.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	Am. Can	12	12	11⅛	11⅛
1,200	Am. Can. pf	70¾	70⅞	70½	70⅝
758	Am. Tobacco	475	513	475	513
100	Am. W. Paper	5½	5½	5½	5½
305	Am. W. P. pf	35	35¼	35	35½
620	Beth. S. Corp.	34⅝	34¾	*34⅛	34½
300	Beth. S. C. pf.	92	93	92	93
600	Cent. Foundry	7⅞	8	7¾	7¾
200	Cent. F. pf.	27¾	28	27¾	28
1,100	Corn P. Ref. com., w. i.	26	26¼	26	26¼
200	Corn P. Ref. pf., w. i.	85¾	85⅝	85¾	85¾
100	Con. C. & C. pf	95	95	97	97
500	Gug. Ex. Co.	300	300	300	300
200	Hartmann Coal	73¾	73⅞	73¾	73⅞
100	Hav. Tobac. pf.	40	40	40	40
20	Houston Oil	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
50	Houston Oil pf.	48	48	48	48
100	Int. Mer. M.	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
300	Int. Mer. M. pf	35½	35¾	35½	35¾
3,000	Inter. Salt	47	47¼	46¾	46⅞
3,500	Mackay Cos.	64	64¾	63	63
320	Mackay Cos. pf.	75½	76¾	75¼	75¼
200	Manhat. Tran.	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
300	N. J. Term. Dock & Imp.	44½	44¾	44½	44¾
100	Palmer Mt. T. & Power	50	50	50	50
1,440	Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	20⅞	21	20⅞	21
200	Sen. Lum. Co.	67⅞	68	67⅞	68
2,200	Stand. Milling	15	16	15	15⅜
2,100	Stand. Mill. pf.	40	42	40	40⅞
252	Standard Oil	683	686	683	686

RAILROADS.

800	Am. Lt. & T. rts.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	Chicago Sub.	51	51¼	51	51¼
400	New T. Sec. new com., w. i.	57⅛	57⅜	57⅛	57⅜
400	New T. Sec. new pf., w. i.	98½	98¼	98	98
600	Int. Rapid Tran.	234	234½	234	234⅝
12,500	Mo., K. & T. rts.	⅛	⅝	⅛	⅝
50	Nor. Sec. stubs.	375	375	312½	325

MINING STOCKS.

400	Bamberger Delamar	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
2,000	Bluebell Mining	6¾	7	6¾	7
12,200	Boston Copper	31	31	27½	28⅝
1,500	Brit. Col. Cop.	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
1,080	Colum. Copper	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3⅞
500	Copper Secur.	30¾	31	30¾	31
600	Dolores, Limit.	10¼	10½	10⅛	10¼
15,000	Dom. Copper	15-32	½	15-32	½
300	Douglas Copper	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
400	Gold Hill	11-16	11-16	11-16	11-16
5,000	Granby Consol.	10⅜	10⅝	10¼	10¼
750	Greene Gold	3¾	3¾	*3⅜	3⅜
2,200	Greene C. Cop.	29½	29½	29⅛	29⅜
530	Greene Gold-Sil.	7	*7⅛	6¾	7
1,000	Guanajuato C.	7	7	6¾	6¾
300	La Chivia Min.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅞
4,000	Mex. Gold Exp.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
1,200	Mines Secur.	¼	¼	3-16	3-16
2,000	Mitchell Mining	13⅜	13⅞	13½	13⅝
200	Monarch Min.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Montez. M. & S.	½	½	½	½
1,000	Mont. & Bos.	15-32	15-32	15-32	15-32
1,100	Nev. Con. Cop.	11⅛	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
2,000	N. U. M. & S.	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½
500	Tenn. Cop. Co.	48¼	48¼	†47¾	48
450	Tintic Mining	9⅜	*9⅝	9⅜	9⅝
1,000	Union Cop. Co.	2	2	2	2
17,000	United Copper	65¼	65½	64½	64⅝
2,000	Utah Apex	8	8¼	7¾	7⅞
420	Utah Copper	37¾	37⅞	80¼	*37
400	West. Gold M.	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞

BONDS.

$6,000	Alb. & S. 3½s, 6% paid	115	115	115	115
2,000	Am. Malt. 6s	104½	104½	104½	104½
61,000	Am. Steel Fds. 6s, w. i., int.	92	92¾	92	92⅜
15,000	Am. W. P. 5s	88⅜	88⅝	88¼	88¼
14,000	C. Fdry. 6s flat	83⅜	83⅜	83⅛	83½
25,000	New Tr. Sec. n. col. 4½s, w. i.	95	95	95	95
10,000	East. St. Co. 6s	89	89	89	89
32,000	Int. Salt 5s	74	74	73½	74
60,000	Int. M. M. 4½s	83⅞	84	83½	83⅝
£1,200	Jap. Gov. 4s of 1905, int., w. i.	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
200	Jap. Gov. 4s, 2d install. paid	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
$10,000	M., K. & T. n. 4½s, int., f. p.	91½	91½	91½	91½
20,000	M., K. & T. n. 4½s, & int., 1st inst. paid	92½	92½	92½	92½
16,000	N. Y., N. H. & H. 3½s, int.	118	118	118	118
5,000	Stand. Mill. 5s	80	80	80	80
5,000	Yell. Park Ry. 6s and inter.	95	95	95	95

*Odd lots. ‡Sells cents per share. xDividend. †Cash.

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Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Friday:

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Jan. 22 Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 19. Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & S. 3½s, 60% pd.	114½	115½	116	117½
American Can	11⅜	11⅝	11⅝	11⅞
American Can pf	70⅝	71	71	71¾
American Chicle	168	175	168	175
American Chicle pf	104	108	104	108
American Malting 6s	104½	104⅝	67⅜	68
American Tobacco	510	515	475	500
Am. L. & Tr. rights	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Am. Steel Foundry 6s, w. i. and interest	92½	93	90¼	91¼
Am. Writing Paper	5¼	5½	5½	6
Am. Writing Paper pf	85	85½	85	85½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	88¼	88⅝	88⅛	88½
Bethlehem Steel	34½	34⅝	33	34
Bethlehem Steel pf	92½	93	92	93
Bamberger-De Lamar	8½	9	8¾	9¼
Boston Copper	27⅜	27⅝	31½	31⅞
British Columbia Cop.	9	9¼	9⅜	9⅝
Central Foundry	7¼	7⅞	7⅞	8
Central Foundry pf	27½	28	28	28⅜
Central Foundry 6s	83½	83⅝	83⅝	84⅝
Chicago Subway	50¼	51	51	51½
Columbia Copper	3⅜	3¾	2¾	3
Cont. Coal & Coke	10	10½	10	10½
Corn Prod. ref. com. w. i.	26	26⅛	26	26⅛
Corn Prod. ref. pf. w. i.	85⅜	86	85	86
Copper Securities	30	30¼	30¼	31½
Dolores, Ltd.	10	10½	10	10½
Dominion Copper	½	⅝	½	⅝
Douglas Copper	6¾	7	6⅝	7
Granby Consolidated	10¼	10½	9¾	9⅞
Greene Con. Copper	29½	29⅝	30⅛	30⅜
Greene Con. Gold	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞
Greene Gold-Silver	6¾	7¼	6½	7
Guanajuato Con.	6⅞	7	7¼	7¼
Guggenheim Explor.	290	305	290	310
Hartmann Coal	73⅞	74½	74	74½
Havana Tobacco	31	32	32	33
Havana Tobacco pf	40	42	41	42
Houston Oil	11½	12¾	11⅞	12¾
Houston Oil pf	44	45	44	45
Interborough	234½	234⅞	235¼	236
Inter. Mer. Marine	13¼	13½	13	13¾
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	35½	36	35½	36
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	83¼	83⅜	83	83¾
International Salt	46¾	47	45⅝	46
International Salt 5s	73¼	74	72¾	73
Jap. Govt. 4s of 1905 and interest, w. i.	87⅝	87⅞	87½	87⅝
Ja Chivia	2¾	3	3	3⅛
Mackay Companies	63	63¼	62⅜	62⅝
Mackay Companies pf	75	75½	75¼	75¼
Manhattan Transit	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
Mexican Gold Explor'n	1¼	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Mitchell Mining	13½	13¾	13¾	14
Montreal & Boston	⅜	½	⅜	½
N. J. Term. D. & Imp.	44½	45	44	45
New Orleans Railway	30¼	40	30¼	40
New Trac. Sec., w. i.	57½	57	56¾	56
New Tr. Sec. pf. w. i.	100	97½	98	100
N. T. S. col. 4½s, w. i.	94½	95½	95	95¼
Nevada Con. Copper	11⅜	11⅞	11⅜	11¾
Nev.-Utah M. & S.	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
N. Y., N. H. & H. 3½s and interest	118	118¼	118	118½
Northern Sec. stubs	312½	337½	262½	287½
Palmer Mt. Tun. & P.	52	55	53	55
Pope Manufacturing	5	6	5	6
Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	20⅜	21	20	21
Seaboard Lumber Co.	67⅞	68½	67⅜	68
Seaboard Co.	30	32	31	32
Seaboard Co. 1st pf.	89	91	89	91
Seaboard 2d pf.	60	62	60½	62
Standard Milling	14⅜	15⅜	10	13
Standard Milling pf.	40	41	37	40
Standard Oil	687	689	680	684
Tennessee Copper	48	48½	48¼	49½
Tintic Mining	9¼	9½	9¼	9¼
Union Copper	2	2¼	2	2¼
Union Typewriter	96	100	96	100
Un. Typewriter 1st pf.	122	126	122	126
Un. Typewriter 2d pf.	118¼	120	118¼	120
United Copper	64½	64¾	64¾	65
United Copper pf.	95	96	94½	95
Utah Apex	7¾	8	8¼	8¼
Utah Copper	36⅜	36¾	37⅝	38
West. Gold Mining	37½	38	37⅞	38

Cotton Exchange to Close Feb. 10.

The Cotton Exchange voted yesterday to close on Saturday, Feb. 10, the last business day preceding Lincoln's Birthday. No action has been taken by the Stock Exchange in the matter and none is expected. The practice of the Exchange for the last year has been to close only on bank holidays.

COPPER MARKET REPORTS.

The official quotation for Lake and Electrolytic Copper was unchanged yesterday at 18 cents bid. Copper for immediate delivery is selling above this price. A carload lot, it was reported, sold in this market yesterday at 18¾ cents a pound. Although the quotation for copper here was unchanged, the London market was strong, advancing 7s. 6d. a ton from the closing prices of last week.

Closing quotations on the Metal Exchange for copper and other metals yesterday compared as follows with those of the previous day:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Lake	18.00	18.25	18.00	18.25
Electrolytic	18.00	18.25	18.00	18.25
Castings	....	18.00	....	18.00
Spelter	6.40	6.50	6.45	6.55
Lead	5.70	5.80	5.70	5.80
Tin	36.25	36.75	36.75	....

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 22.—It is becoming a serious question with the big iron and steel corporations where they are going to get material for their own construction work during the year, and at the same time supply the demand. The normal tonnage for the year is said to have been contracted for. By extraordinary efforts, and with the starting of an additional mill or two, the material which is yet to be contracted for can be taken care of. The extension of iron and steel plants will have to wait their turn to be supplied, hence the boom now on promises to extend well into 1907.

The United States Steel Corporation has ordered expenditures in the Pittsburg district aggregating $7,000,000. In the Chicago district, at least $2,000,000 more is to be spent for increasing plants. In the remainder of the country, at least $3,000,000 more will be put into new construction, so that the United States Steel Corporation will expend at least a total of $12,000,000. Jones & Laughlin of Pittsburg set aside $2,000,000 for additions to their Pittsburg plant; the Republic Iron and Steel Company, the Tennessee Coal and Iron, and the Sloss-Sheffield combine will put at least $5,000,000 into new mills, and other steel and iron making concerns of the country will increase their capacities, so that from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 will be put into land, buildings, and machinery. A large percentage of this will go into structural steel plates and machinery.

Summer weather is daily aiding the blast furnaces to keep abreast of the demand for pig iron. Prices in the Pittsburg district continue firmer and advancing. Bessemer and basic pig iron are now selling at $17.60 to $17.75 at the furnaces, to which is added 85 cents railroad freight per ton to Pittsburg. Pittsburg furnaces do not produce pig iron for sale in the market, although Allegheny County is the largest producer of pig iron in the world for any one locality. But it is all consumed and turned into finished steel or raw steel in the county. There have been some large purchases of foundry irons. The large cast-iron water and gas mains of New York will take more than 30,000 tons of foundry iron, and the contracts for the iron have been let. Foundry No. 2 is selling at $18.25 to $18.50, Pittsburg, but very little can be had at the lower price, especially for early delivery.

The United States Steel Corporation has practically taken all the surplus pig iron that can be produced during the first six months of the year. The purchases will aggregate 110,000 tons. Buying of small lots have been heavy ever since the first of the year. Prices on Bessemer pig iron seemingly cannot be stopped this side of $20 per ton for the first quarter, which will make spot iron during the second quarter range from $18.50 to $19 per ton.

The demand for finished products continues fair, although the vast mass of contracts have already been placed. An improvement in the lighter lines of steel would be welcomed, but the rolling mills find trouble in getting supplies of steel. Billets for spot delivery are selling at $27 per ton for Bessemer and small billets, bars and open-hearth range 50 cents to $1 a ton more.

There has been an unprecedented demand for crucible steel. All the crucible concerns of the country are projecting improvements to increase their outputs. Prices have been good, and every crucible plant in the country is making money. The Firth-Sterling Steel Company of Pittsburg, the Crucible Steel Company, and the Colonial Steel Company will expend more than a million dollars enlarging their plants. A new steel-making concern, the Midland Steel Company, is erecting a new plant, including blast furnaces, on the banks of the Ohio River and will be making steel late in the year or early next year.

Prices of coke are sagging because of the enlargements in the coke industry, also because of the propitious weather. Prices on all finished iron and steel products remain stationary. The discounts on pipes and tubes may be changed any day and prices advanced.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 22.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Con. Ice	7	7	7
5,165	Crucible Steel	17	16¾	16⅞
2,965	Crucible Steel pf.	80½	80¼	80¼
990	Fireproofing	9	9	9
180	Fireproofing pf.	26¾	26	26⅛
135	Harbison Walker Ref. pf.	81	81	81
10	Ind. Brewing	14	14	14
25	Ind. Brewing pf.	40	40	40
1,845	Lustre Mining	31½	27	30
500	Mfrs. L. & H.	34	33⅞	34
25	Monong. Water	38	38	38
50	Ohio Fuel	37¼	37¼	37¼
1,400	Ohio Tonopah	37c.	36c.	36c.
740	Pitts. Brewing	27½	27⅜	27½
108	Pitts. Brewing pf.	49	49	49
100	Pitts. Coal	16¼	16⅛	16⅛
255	Pitts. Coal pf.	60¾	60	60
10	Pitts. O. & G.	47	47	47
1,280	Sewer Pipe	32¾	31¼	32⅜
3,815	Tonopah Extension	7.65	7.45	7.60
25	United Copper	65½	65⅛	65⅛
10	U. S. Glass	58½	58½	58½
64	U. S. Steel pf.	113	112½	112½
5	Air Brake	151	151	151
10	West. Elec. 2ds	86¼	86½	86½

BANKS.

5	Colonial Trust	360	360	360
10	Commercial Trust	182	182	183
115	Iron City Trust	122½	120	122½
10	Monong. N. B.	300	300	300
40	Second N. B.	255	255	253

BONDS.

$3,000	Pitts. Brew. 6s	113	113	113
20,000	P., McK. & C. 5s	104¾	104	104
5,000	River Coal 6s	111½	111½	111½

RIGHTS.

500	Union Switch	1.20	1.15	1.15

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
Alta	.01	.03	L. W. Con.	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.04	.04	Mexican	1.25	1.20
Andes	.16	.17	Occid. Con.	.02	.02
Belcher	.16	.16	Ophir	6.12½	5.87½
Best & B.	1.15	1.15	Overman	.15	.16
Bullion	.20	.20	Potosi	.04	.04
Caledonia	.43	.47	Savage	.40	.42
Chal. Con.	.17	.17	Sag Belcher	.09	.09
Challenge	.12	.12	Sierra Nev.	.37	.37
Confidence	.75	.75	Syndicate	.11	.11
C. C. & Va.	1.25	1.20	St. Louis	.08	.08
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.53	.42
Crown Point	.09	.09	Utah Con.	.06	.07
Gould & C.	.18	.19	Yel. Jacket	.10	.10
Hale & N.	.88	.90	Silver bars	.65⅛	.65⅝
Julia	.07	.07	Drafts, sight	.10	.07⅛
Justice	.02	.02	Telegraph	.12⅛	.10
Ky. Con.	.01	.01			

Mexican dollars were unchanged at 51@53.

TONOPAH DISTRICT STOCKS.

Bullfrog Nat. Bank	.21	MacNamara	.54
Bullfrog Mining Co.	.35	North Star	.54
Cashboy	.23	Original Bullfrog	.21
Diamond Field	.54	Red Top	1.05
Dixie	.08	Sandstorm	1.45
Eclipse	.40	Montana	2.90
Golden Anchor	1.10	Midway	1.80
Jim Butler	.92	Belmont	2.80
Jumbo	1.27	Home	.36
Kendall	.75		

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 22.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	10½	10⅝	Keystone	2¼	2½
American	2¾	2½	Lexington	4	4¼
Anchor	2	2¼	Little Puck	2⅞	7
Anaconda	12½	13	M. Anchor	3¾	4
Banner	3½	3⅝	M. Gibson	6	8
C. K. & N.	6	8	Nevin	5⅝	6
C. C. Cons.	6½	7	N. Haven	2½	2¾
Dante	6½	6¾	Old Gold	4½	5
Dr. Jackpot	5⅝	6	Pilgrim	2½	2¾
Elkton	46	46½	Pharmacist	4⅞	5
El Paso	77⅝	80	Portland	185	190
Findlay	26	28	Rose Maud	3¾	4
Gold Bond	2¾	3½	Rose Nicol	4	4¼
Gold Coin	4	5	Sample	4¾	5
Gold Dollar	7⅛	7½	Un. Gold	11½	12⅝
Gold Cycle	80	85	Vindicator	13⅜	14
Sovereign	10⅜	10⅝	Work	8⅝	9
Isabella	24	25½	Index Gold	16⅜	17
Jackpot	4⅜	5	Teutonic	3	6

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—The local money market is easy. The usual table of rates, &c., follows:

Call loans, 4@5 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 4½@5 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 5 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 3 per cent.; New York funds, 5c premium. Clearings, $20,940,940; balances, $1,636,552; Boston Sub-Treasury credit, $70,978.

The weekly statement of the Associated National Banks of Boston follows:

	Jan. 20, '06.	Increase for week.	Jan. 21, '05.
Loans	$186,696,000	$3,468,000	$189,938,000
Circulation	7,175,000	*15,000	7,346,000
Deposits	153,368,000	1,706,000	145,395,000
Due banks	69,549,000	1,331,000	60,798,000
U. S. Deposits	1,403,000	21,000	3,854,000
Due from agents	28,093,000	*1,620,000	23,774,000
Exchanges	17,190,000	*641,000	18,941,000
Due from other banks	22,678,000	*60,000	21,291,000
Five per cent. fund	367,000	.....	377,000
Legals	6,557,000	78,000	7,190,000
Specie	19,018,000	1,564,000	19,624,000
Res. excess	3,648,143	876,572	4,574,143
N. Y. excess	6,166,143	*2,385,428	11,534,143

*Decrease.

Boston Consolidated was the feature in to-day's local market, declining about 4 points on rumors of a hitch in contemplated plans for consolidation with Utah Copper. The selling orders emanated principally from New York. Commission houses were large buyers of Isle Royal to-day, the stock advancing 1¼, to 28½. United Copper was comparatively quiet, but strong. The closing was steady.

Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Atchison 4s	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
25,000	Atchison adjst. 4s	96	96	96
17,000	Am. Bell Tel. 4s	99⅞	99½	99⅞
1,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	94⅞	94½	94½
1,000	Chi., Bur. & Q. 4s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
3,000	Ill. Steel 5s, 1913	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1,000	Japanese 2d 6s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2,000	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	123	123	123
4,000	N. E. Cot. Yarn 5s	99¾	99½	99½
10,000	N., N. H. & H. Con. 3½s	118	118	118

RAILROADS.

7	Atchison	95¼	95	95
42	Atchison pf.	105	104	105
15	Boston Elevated	159	158½	159
25	Boston & Lowell	243	242	243
50	Boston & Maine	174	174	174
100	Boston & Worcester	28	27½	27½
10	Bost. & Worcester pf.	74	74	74
45	Fitchburg pf.	142½	142½	142½
70	Massachusetts Elec.	19	18⅝	19
243	Mass. Elec. pf.	69¼	68½	68½
128	N. Y., N. H. & H.	204½	204½	204½
18	Old Colony	209	209	209
10	Pere Marquette pf.	51	51	51
605	Union Pacific	158⅜	157⅝	158⅛
33	Union Pacific pf.	99	98½	98½
25	West End	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛

TELEPHONES.

802	American	143½	141¾	141¾
20	†Cumberland	117	117	117
23	Cumberland rights	$4.15	$4.15	$4.15

MISCELLANEOUS.

4,370	Am. Ag. Chemical	32⅜	31	31½
56	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	96	96	96
1,902	Am. Pneu. Service	17	16½	16½
684	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	38	37½	38
501	Am. Sugar Ref.	151½	150½	150⅝
20	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	140	140	140
185	Am. Woolen	46	45¾	45¾
229	Am. Wool. pf.	105	104½	104½
50	East Boston Land	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
70	General Electric	179½	179	179¼
160	Ga. Ry. & Elec. Lt.	99½	98½	99½
276	Massachusetts Gas	48½	48	48⅞
347	Mass. Gas pf.	80	80	80
6	Mergenthaler	191½	191½	191½
13	Pullman	245	245	245
10	Pressed Steel Car	62½	62⅜	62⅝
10	Reece	9¾	9¾	9¾
5	Seattle Elec. pf.	102	102	102
61	†Swift & Co.	103¼	102¾	102⅞
1,164	Swift & Co. rights	.85c.	75c.	80c.
540	United Fruit	109½	108¾	109¼
576	United Shoe Machine	77	76	76
906	Un. Shoe Mach. pf.	31½	30¾	31¼
7,257	U. S. Steel	46⅜	45½	45¾
1,047	U. S. Steel pf.	113	112½	113

MINING.

100	Adventure	5½	5½	5½
6,085	Amalgamated	113¼	111½	111⅞
333	Allouez	45¾	45½	45½
200	Am. Zinc	14¾	14¼	14¾
10	Arcadian	4½	4½	4½
345	Atlantic	26¼	23	26
555	Bingham	35	34½	34¾
15,715	Boston Con.	27¾	27⅜	27¾
200	Bonanza	65c.	65c.	65c.
10	Calumet & Hecla	705	705	705
185	Centennial	30½	30	30
900	Con. Mercur	70c.	65c.	65c.
3,288	Copper Range	85	83¾	83¾
335	Daly-West	17½	17	17½
635	Dominion Iron	20½	20	20½
100	Elm River	2½	2½	2½
750	Franklin	18⅝	18	18½
2,877	Granby	10¼	10	10¼
1,559	Greene Con.	29¾	29¼	29⅜
20	Guanajuato	7	7	7
3,760	Isle Royale	28½	27	27⅞
180	Mass	11¼	11	11¼
560	Michigan	17	16½	16½
430	Mohawk	60¼	59	60¼
250	Nevada	11⅝	11½	11½
100	New Idria	7	7	7
1,350	North Butte	89½	87½	87½
140	Montana Coal & Coke	5½	5	5
215	Old Dominion	40½	40	40
225	Osceola	104½	104	104½
750	Parrot	42¾	41	41
780	Rhode Island	7¾	7½	7⅞
200	Santa Fé	2½	2⅜	2⅜
970	Shannon	7	6¾	6⅞
25	Tamarack	108	108	108
110	Trinity	10¼	10	10
45	Union Con. Ld. & Min.	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
105	U. S. Coal & Oil	12	11¼	11¾
2,384½	U. S. Smelt., R. & M.	63½	60½	61⅝
3,609¾	U. S. S., R. & M. pf.	47	45¼	46½
8,377	U. S. Mining rights	2½	1½	2¼
1,280	United Copper	65½	64½	64¾
2,565	Utah	66¾	66	66
200	Victoria	7½	7½	7½
370	Washington	$1.00	90c.	95c.
20	Winona	8	8	8
97	Wolverine	134½	133¼	134½

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—There was a wide distribution of business in the local market to-day, with Cambria Steel as the active leader. New York buying of the stock was again in evidence, and there were signs that the supply around 95 was gradually dwindling, the bid price having to be moved up a fraction in order to reach stock. Reading recorded a new high level, and there was good buying of Lehigh Valley. United Gas Improvement in the early trading displayed considerable strength, but it eased off toward the close, as did, in fact, the general list.

Commission houses were free buyers of Electric Company of America, Keystone Telephone, Lake Superior Corporation, Philadelphia Company, Philadelphia Electric, Philadelphia Rapid Transit, and Tonopah Mining, while the arbitragers were busy in Reading,

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Monday, Jan. 22, 1906.

Total sales Jan. 22, 1906..... 1,679,019
From Jan. 1, 1906..... 25,811,714
Corresponding date last year..... 14,120,081

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
23¾	23¾	7,800	Allis-Chalmers Co.....	23¾	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
63⅞	64	600	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf..	63⅜	64	63⅜	64	+ ⅝
111¾	111⅞	84,050	*Amal. Copper Co.....	112⅜	113	111¼	111¾	−1½
31½	31⅝	3,250	Am. Agri. Chem. Co...	31⅞	31⅞	31⅜	31½	− ½
31	31	100	*Am. Beet Sugar Co...	31	31	31	31	...
86	87	100	*Am. Beet Sug. Co. pf..	85	85	85	85	−1
44⅝	45	6,900	Am. Car & F. Co.....	45¼	45¼	44⅝	44⅝	− ⅝
103½	104	1,300	Am. Car & F. Co. pf...	103½	104	103½	103½	+ ½
41⅝	42	2,100	Am. Cotton Oil	42½	42¼	41½	41½	−1
93	95	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf.....	95⅞	93⅞	93	93	−1
220	235	325	Am. Express	232	2344	232	2344	+3¾
10½	11	200	*Am. Grass Twine.....	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅜
9	9½	100	Am. Hide & Leather...	9	9	9	9	...
37	37½	500	Am. Hide & Leath. pf..	38	38	37¼	37¼	− ¼
45¼	45½	2,700	Am. Ice Securities....	45½	45½	45	45¼	− ½
28	28½	1,370	*Am. Linseed Co.....	29¼	29¼	28	28	− ½
49½	50⅝	600	*Am. Linseed Co. pf...	51½	51½	50	50	−1
73⅞	74	21,050	*Am. Locomo. Co.....	76⅝	76½	73½	73⅞	−2⅜
118	118½	500	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf...	119	119	118	118½	− ¾
28	29	200	*Am. Malting Co. pf...	28¼	28⅜	28¼	28⅝	− ⅛
171	171½	41,000	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co..	171¾	173⅝	170⅝	171	− ¾
128⅜	129	8,100	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf...	128	130	128	128⅝	+1
14½	14⅝	525	Am. Steel Foundries...	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
52	52⅛	1,200	Am. Steel Founds. pf..	52	52¼	52	52¼	+ ¼
150⅞	151	2,400	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co....	151	151⅝	150⅜	151	...
89	92	200	Am. Tel. & Cable Co...	91	91	90	90	...
108	108¼	13,300	Am. Tobacco Co. pf....	106¾	109	106½	108¼	+1⅝
45⅜	46	3,010	*Am. Woolen Co.....	46	46	45⅜	45⅜	− ⅛
104⅝	105	400	*Am. Woolen Co. pf...	105	105	104⅜	105	+ ⅛
274	275	51,800	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co...	280	282½	270	275	+2
107	110	50	Asso. Merch. 1st pf....	108¼	108¾	108½	108½	...
94⅞	95	15,610	Atch., Top. & S. F....	95⅜	95¾	94½	95	− ⅜
104	104½	800	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf..	104½	104¾	104	104½	+ ½
165	167	2,800	Atlantic Coast Line....	167½	167⅝	167	167½	+1
116¾	116⅞	11,850	Baltimore & Ohio.....	116⅜	116⅞	115⅞	116¾	...
90¾	91	18,300	Brooklyn Rapid Tran..	90⅜	91⅞	90⅝	91	+ ⅛
175	185	300	Brooklyn Union Gas...	175	176	175	176	+10½
18½	19¾	200	Brunswick City	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	− ½
176¼	176½	8,700	Canadian Pacific.....	176¾	176⅞	175⅞	176½	− ½
48⅝	48½	21,700	Central Leather	48⅜	49⅝	48	48½	+ ¼
105⅞	106	3,600	Central Leather pf....	105¾	106¼	105¾	106	+1
230	232	500	Central R. R. of N. J...	230⅝	231½	230⅞	231½	+1½
61⅜	61½	29,000	Chesapeake & Ohio....	60⅞	62	60¼	61⅜	+1
22⅞	23	6,300	Chicago Great West...	23¼	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	− ¼
78½	79¼	230	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A..	78⅝	79⅛	78⅜	79⅛	+ ⅛
39¼	39½	7,630	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B..	38⅝	39⅜	38⅝	39¼	+ ¼
190½	190¾	56,160	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	190¼	193	190¼	190½	+ ¼
195	197	500	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf....	195	196	195	196	+1
235	236	2,600	Chicago & Northw.....	237	239	236	236	− ⅛
195	197	200	Chi., St. P., M. & Om..	194	194	194	194	+2
17	18	300	Chi. Term. Trans.....	17½	18	17½	18	+ ⅛
41¼	42	2,300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf..	41	42¾	41	41½	+ ¼
10¾	11	750	Chi. Union Traction...	10⅜	10¾	10⅜	10⅝	...
108	108½	1,800	C., C., C. & St. L.....	107¾	108⅝	107¾	108¼	+ ¾
72¼	73	16,310	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	72	74	71	72¾	+ ⅛
102	108	200	Col. Fuel & Iron pf....	108	108	103½	1304	−1½
36⅝	36⅞	18,000	Colorado & Southern..	36	36⅝	35⅞	36⅜	+ ¼
72¼	72½	1,700	Col. & South. 1st pf....	72	72⅝	72	72¼	− ¼
55¼	55½	2,600	Col. & South. 2d pf....	55⅜	55⅞	55	55¼	− ¼
20⅝	21	3,600	Col. & H. C. & Iron...	21½	21½	20¾	20⅞	− ⅜
173½	177	3,900	Consolidated Gas	172	178½	172	176½	+ ¼
17¼	17¾	1,150	Corn Products Co.....	17	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ¼
56	56⅝	600	Corn Products Co. pf..	56	56⅝	56	56	−2
223	224	1,000	Delaware & Hudson....	226	226	223½	224	−2
47⅞	48	55,100	Denver & Rio Grande..	48	49	47	47⅞	+1⅜
90½	91	2,200	Denver & Rio Gr. pf...	90¼	91½	90¼	90½	+ ½
11	12	100	Detroit Southern.....	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
97⅜	98	500	Detroit United Ry.....	98½	98½	97¾	98	...
53¼	53⅜	2,030	*Distillers Securities..	54	54	53⅜	53⅜	+ ⅛
21½	22	400	*Dul., S. S. & At.....	21½	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+ ⅛
42½	43½	800	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf...	43	43	42½	42½	−1
85	86½	100	Electric Storage Bat..	86	86	86	86	...
49⅜	49⅝	18,100	Erie	50¼	50⅝	49⅜	49⅜	− ½
82⅝	82¾	700	Erie 1st pf.....	82⅜	83	82½	82⅝	...
75⅞	76	600	Erie 2d pf	76⅛	76½	76	76	− ⅛
180	185	3,700	Fed. Min. & Smelt.....	175	199	175	180	+15
111	111½	19,300	Fed. Min. & Smel. pf..	110¼	112⅞	110⅜	111	+ ⅞
80	85	50	General Chemical	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	...
178⅜	179	2,800	General Electric	178¼	179¾	178	179¼	+1¼
322	323	4,100	Great Northern pf.....	325	325	322	322	−2¾
80	80¼	300	Havana Electric pf....	81	81½	80¼	80¼	−1
94⅞	95	100	Hocking Valley pf.....	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	− ⅛
179⅜	180⅛	4,325	Illinois Central	180¼	181⅞	179¾	179¾	− ⅝
24⅝	25¼	1,830	Internat. Paper	25½	25⅝	25	25¼	...
88⅜	89	200	Internat. Paper pf....	88½	88⅞	88½	88⅝	+ ⅛
60⅝	61¼	500	*Internat. Power Co....	61	61½	60¾	61⅛	+ ⅛
35½	36	600	Inter. Steam Pump....	35	36	35	36	+1
33¾	34½	4,200	Iowa Central	33¼	34⅜	33¼	34⅛	+ ⅛
62½	63½	1,100	Iowa Central pf.....	62½	63½	62½	63⅜	+1⅜
32	32½	800	Kansas City South.....	33	33	32	32	− ¾
63¾	64	500	Kansas City So. pf....	64	64	63¾	64	− ¼
66⅝	66⅞	2,900	Knick. Ice, Chicago....	66¼	66⅞	66	66⅝	− ⅜
78½	79½	100	Knick. Ice, Chi., pf...	78⅜	78⅝	78⅜	78⅝	−1⅜
42	43	200	Lake Erie & West.....	42¾	42¾	42½	42½	+ ⅛
79½	80	300	Long Island	81	81	81	81	+1½
153½	153⅝	16,100	Louis. & Nash., x d...	153½	154⅝	153	153½	+ ½
160½	161	1,100	Manhattan Elevated....	160⅜	160⅞	160¼	160½	...
71⅝	71¾	1,600	*Met. Securities	72	72⅜	71¾	72	+ ⅜
124⅜	125	3,800	*Met. Street Railway..	125	125⅞	124½	124½	− ½
25⅞	25⅞	7,670	Mexican Central	26¼	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	− ⅜
80½	82	200	Minn. & St. Louis.....	81½	81½	81½	81½	−1½
159	160	500	M., St. P. & S. S. M..	160⅜	161	159½	159½	−1
181	182	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M.pf.	182¾	183¼	181	181	−1
39¼	39¼	12,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas.....	40	40⅜	39⅛	39⅜	− ⅜
73	73¼	4,600	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf...	73⅞	74	72¾	72¾	−1
105⅞	105¾	11,425	Missouri Pacific.....	105⅜	106	105	105¼	− ⅜
147	150	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L..	147	147	147	147	−2
67¼	67⅝	714	*Nat. Biscuit Co.....	67⅝	67⅞	67½	67½	− ¼
115	116	245	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf...	115¼	115½	115	115½	+ ½
17	18	200	Nat. Enam. & Stamp..	17⅜	17⅜	17¾	17⅞	...
90½	91¼	11,200	*National Lead Co.....	91½	92⅜	90	91	− ¾
105½	106¼	800	*National Lead Co. pf..	106	108¼	105½	105½	+ ¼
...	...	6,555	*Nat. Lead Co. rts....	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅜	− ⅛
39½	40	700	Nat. R. R. of M. pf....	40¼	40¼	39¼	39½	− ¼
160⅝	162	500	*New York Air Brake..	162¾	163⅜	161	161	−1⅝
154⅛	154⅜	15,310	New York Central	155¼	155⅞	154½	154⅝	− ⅛
69½	70	400	N. Y., Chi. & St. L....	71½	71½	69½	70¼	−2¼
47	47⅛	880	New York Dock.....	47⅝	48	46¾	46	+ ½
203	234¼	200	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	204	204	204	204	− ⅜
154	156	35	*N. Y. & N. J. Tel....	154	156	154	156	...
54¼	54½	3,300	N. Y., Ont. & West....	55	55	54½	54¼	− ¼
90¾	90¾	32,720	Norfolk & Western....	88¾	91	88¾	90	+1¼
94	96	200	Norfolk & Western pf..	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	− ¼
101½	101⅝	4,800	Reading 2d pf.....	101¾	101⅞	100¾	101½	+ ⅛
36	36¼	3,200	*Rep. Iron & Steel....	36½	36⅞	36	36¼	− ¼
107½	108	900	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf..	108	108	107½	108	...
24¾	24⅝	2,225	Rock Island Co.....	24⅞	24⅞	24¼	24½	− ¼
62¾	62⅞	1,000	Rock Island Co. pf....	62¾	63¼	62¾	62¾	− ¼
66	69	300	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf..	66	66	65	66	−2
48	48½	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	48	48⅝	48	48⅝	+ ⅜
27⅝	27⅞	5,200	St. Louis Southw.....	27½	27⅝	26½	27½	+ ⅛
60	60½	1,000	St. Louis Southw. pf..	60⅝	60⅞	60	60⅜	− ⅝
91	91⅞	1,000	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co...	92¼	92¾	91⅞	91⅞	−1⅛
72⅛	72¼	223,100	Southern Pacific	70¼	72⅝	70¼	72¼	+2¼
118½	119	200	Southern Pacific pf....	118½	118¾	118¼	118¼	+ ¼
39½	39⅝	51,800	Southern Ry. ext.....	39⅜	40	39¼	39½	+ ¼
102	103	600	Southern Ry. pf., ext..	102¾	103	102¾	102¾	+ ¼
158	158¾	500	Tenn. Coal & Iron.....	160	160	158	158	−1
36	36¼	5,800	Texas & Pacific	36½	36⅝	36¼	36⅛	−⅛
70	80	800	Texas Pac. Land Tr....	80	81⅞	79¾	79½	−⅜
138	139	900	Third Avenue	138	138⅝	138	138⅝	− ⅜
35⅜	35⅞	1,750	Toledo Rys. & Light..	35½	36	35½	35¾	+ ⅛
40	40⅜	500	Tol., St. L. & West....	40	40	40	40	− ¼
58⅜	59¼	400	Tol., St. L. & W. pf....	59¼	59¾	59¼	59⅝	− ⅛
120	122	2,300	Twin City R. T.....	122	122¼	119¾	120	−1⅝
14½	15	200	Union Bag & P. Co....	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅞	...
...	...	100	Union B. & P. Co. pf..	83½	83½	83½	83½	+ ½
156¼	157⅜	126,500	Union Pacific	158	158½	156⅝	156⅝	−1⅝
97½	98⅜	350	Union Pacific pf.....	98⅛	98¾	98¼	98½	− ¼
96	97	650	United Rys. Invest....	96½	96¼	96	96	− ¼
92	93	100	United Rys. Inv. pf..	93	93	93	93	− ½
51¾	52	2,240	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe..	52⅝	52¾	51⅝	51⅝	− ⅝
96¼	96⅝	1,500	U. S. Cast Iron P. pf..	96½	96⅝	96¼	96⅝	...
133	136	300	United States Ex.....	132	132½	132	132½	+ ½
92	93	1,400	U. S. Realty & Im. Co..	93½	94¼	93	93	− ½
*68	69	250	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf..	68	68	68	68	− ½
57¼	57⅝	13,600	U. S. Rubber	56¾	58½	56⅝	57½	+1
113½	114	1,000	U. S. Rubber 1st pf...	114½	114½	114	114	+ ¼
86½	87	2,500	U. S. Rubber 2d pf....	86½	87⅜	86¼	86⅜	+ ¼
45½	45⅝	65,900	U. S. Steel	46	46⅛	45½	45⅝	− ⅝
112⅜	112¾	36,600	U. S. Steel pf.....	113¼	113¼	112⅝	112⅝	...
54⅜	54½	1,900	Va.-Caro. Chemical...	54⅞	55	53¾	54½	+ ⅛
116½	117	630	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf...	116	117	116	116½	+1½
54½	54¾	2,400	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	54¾	55⅜	54	55¼	+ ⅛
...	...	125	*Vulcan Detinning pf..	53	53	53	53	+1
25¼	25⅜	33,300	Wabash	24⅝	25⅞	24¼	25¼	+1
47¼	47½	4,700	Wabash pf	47½	48	47¼	47¼	− ⅛
38½	39	3,700	Western Maryland	38½	39⅛	38½	38½	+1
185	191	100	Westinghouse 1st pf...	188	188	188	188	...
45¾	46¼	700	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf..	45⅝	45⅝	44¾	45⅜	+1
27½	28	700	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf..	27½	27⅝	27½	27¼	...
32	32¼	600	Wisconsin Central	32⅛	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	+ ⅜
61½	62	200	Wisconsin Central pf...	62	62	62¼	62¼	+ ⅜

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Monday, Jan. 22, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
80..	Allis-Chalmers.	23¾	23⅞	23½	23⅝
32,240..	Amal. Copper.	113	113⅝	111¾	111⅞
540..	Am. C. & Fdy.	45½	44¾	44½	44½
3,770..	Am. Locomot.	76½	76½	73⅞	74
3,900..	Am. Smelting.	172	174½	171	171⅛
1,450..	Am. Sugar	151¾	151⅝	151	151
730..	At., T. & S. F.	95¾	95¾	94⅞	94⅝
1,500..	Balt. & Ohio.	116⅜	116¾	116¼	116¼
12,460..	Brook. R. T.	90¾	92⅜	90¾	91
290..	Can. Pacific.	176⅞	176⅞	176¾	176¾
570..	Cent. Leather.	48⅝	49½	48⅝	48⅝
880..	Ches. & Ohio..	60⅜	62	60	61⅜
930..	Chi. Gt. West.	23⅜	24	23	23⅜
8,850..	C., M. & St. P.	191¾	196¾	190¾	190⅝
12,480..	Col. Fuel & I.	72¾	73⅝	71½	72¾
20..	Colorado So.	36¼	36⅝	35⅝	36¼
4,330..	Erie.	50¼	50½	49⅝	49⅞
40..	Int. Paper.	25¾	25⅞	25	25
780..	Louis. & Nash.	153⅞	154⅜	153½	153⅞
430..	Metro. Street.	124⅞	125¼	124⅞	125¼
10..	Metro. Secur.	71½	71½	71½	71½
250..	Mexican Cent.	26½	27⅛	26⅛	26¼
230..	Mo., K. & T..	40	40¼	39¾	39¾
2,110..	Mo. Pacific.	105⅜	106	105¼	105¼
620..	National Lead.	91½	92¾	90¾	91⅛
40..	Nat. Lead rts.	¾	¾	¾	¾
680..	N. Y. Central.	153⅝	154⅞	154½	154⅞
280..	N. Y. O. & W.	55⅜	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝
290..	Nor. & West.	89¾	91	89¾	90½
20..	Pacific Mail ..	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
8,850..	Pennsylvania.	146¾	147½	146¾	147
10..	People's Gas.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
140..	Press. St. Car.	62½	62½	61¾	62
55,620..	Reading.	157⅜	162¾	157⅜	162¾
240..	Republic Steel.	30¼	30¼	29¾	30¼
250..	Rock Island ..	24¾	24¾	24¾	24⅞
21,360..	South. Pacific.	70¼	72½	70¼	72½
5,725..	Southern Ry.	39¼	40½	39¼	39½
180..	Texas Pacific.	36⅜	36¾	36⅛	36⅜
21,220..	Union Pacific.	158¼	158⅝	157	157
840..	U. S. Rubber..	58¾	58¾	56½	57¾
7,170..	U. S. Steel....	46	46⅝	45½	45⅝
8,730..	U. S. Steel pf.	113¾	113¾	112¾	112⅝
10..	Va.-Car. Chem.	55	55	55	55
1,740..	Wabash pf....	24½	25¾	24½	25¼
320..	Wabash pf....	47⅝	48	47⅝	47½
40..	Wiscon. Cent..	32	32	32	32

$3,10

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Incorporated to-day:

The New York and Middletown Realty, Brooklyn; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. H. Kennedy and G. I. Allen, Middletown, Conn., and A. T. Herd, New York.

Almin Realty Company, New York; capital, $3,000. Directors—J. V. Falvey, J. G. Switzer, and M. J. Katz, New York.

The Varnish Company, Queens Borough, New York, (varnishes;) capital, $50,000. Directors—Alfred Altheimer, S. J. Mayer, and Otto Kalter, New York.

Fabric Rainproofing Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—H. B. Venn and G. R. Morrell, New York, and L. G. Venn, Westfield, N. J.

Parkville Realty Company, Brooklyn; capital, $1,000. Directors—J. A. Fassolt, John Keck, and George Krautler, Brooklyn.

The F. Ordner Company, Buffalo, (plumbers' supplies;) capital, $25,000. Directors—F. H. Ordner, J. B. Couture, and A. W. Harvey, Buffalo.

T. B. Moore Construction Company, Brooklyn, (contracting;) capital, $15,000. Directors—T. B. Moore, Brooklyn; E. L. Shea, Newark, N. J., and H. B. Aldrich, Coney Island.

Graham & Goodman, incorporated, New York, (manufacture automobiles;) capital, $10,000. Directors—C. W. Graham, J. M. Graham, and F. T. Goodman, New York.

Louis Meyer Realty Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—Louis Meyer, H. J. Katz, and M. J. Katz, New York.

East End Realty Corporation, New York; capital, $30,000. Directors—William Hauptmann, W. A. Hannsch, and P. H. Krausch, New York.

The Pequot Land Company, New York; capital, $40,000. Directors—L. D. Garrett and R. K. Waller, New York, and P. M. Waller, New London, Conn.

Emerson Law Company, New York, (collection business;) capital, $5,000. Directors—Charles Rost, Richmond Hill; Henry Lowy and I. H. Lowenstein.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, Jan. 22, 1906.

U S 4s, cpn, 1907 ... 103¼
4,000

Imp Jap Gov 6s, sterling loan
25,000 ... 100½
2,000 ... 100¾
5,000 ... 100⅝
2,000 ... 100⅜
2,000 ... 100½
2d series
1,000 ... 100
2,000 ... 99⅞
15,000 ... 100
10,000 ... 99⅞

Jap Imp Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs full paid for 4½ sterl loan
105,000 ... 94⅞
2,500 ... 94⅝
7,000 ... 95
15,000 ... 94⅜
15,000 ... 95
21,000 ... 94⅞
500s10F ... 94⅜
30,000 ... 94⅜
6,000 ... 94⅞
500 ... 95½
5,000 ... 94¾

Jap Imp Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs full paid for new 4½s, 2d ser
2,000 ... 92
7,500 ... 91⅞
1,500 ... 91⅞
16,000 ... 92
51,000 ... 91⅞
8,000 ... 91⅝
18,000 ... 91⅞
500 ... 92⅛
4,000 ... 91⅞
11,000 ... 91⅝
15,000 ... 91⅞

Jap Imp Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs for 4s, sterling loan
135,000 ... 88

Rep of Cuba 5s
10,000 ... 107½

Va 6s defd, Brown Bros & Co ctfs
20,000 ... 22

Am Cotton Oil 4½s
5,000 ... 97½

Am Hide & L 6s
5,000 ... 99½

Am Ice Securities 6s
10,000 ... 92½
10,000 ... 91⅞

Am Tobacco 4s
2,000 ... 82¼
41,000 ... 82½
14,000 ... 82¾
4,000 ... 82⅝
15,000 ... 82¾
43,000 ... 82½
32
5,000 ... 110¼
10,000 ... 82¾
6,000 ... 82⅞
10,000 ... 83¼
15,000 ... 83⅝
5,000 ... 83¼
5,000 ... 83⅜
25,000 ... 83½
5,000 ... 84
2,000 ... 83½
15,000 ... 83⅝
6,000 ... 83¼
2,000 ... 83½
69,000 ... 83
3,000 ... 83¼

Ann Arbor 1st 4s
4,000 ... 99

At, T & S F gen 4s
2,000 ... 103½
2,000 ... 103½
1,000 ... 103½
9,000 ... 103¾
10,000 ... 103⅞
5,000 ... 103⅜
5,000 ... 103½
3,000 ... 103½
conv 4s
20,000 ... 105¼
5,000 ... 105⅜
15,000 ... 105½
99,000 ... 105⅜
93,000 ... 105½
45,000 ... 105⅜
15,000 ... 105½
10,000 ... 105¼
adjustment 4s
12,000 ... 97
4,000 ... 96½
500 ... 96¼
20,000 ... 96½
stamped
1,000 ... 96½
500 ... 96¼
1,000 ... 96¾
5,000 ... 96½

Atl Coast Line 4s
11,000 ... 102¼
5,000 ... 102¼
2,000 ... 102

Atl Coast L, Louis & Nash col 4s
4,000 ... 95½

Balt & O gold 4s
6,000 ... 104½
1,000 ... 104¾
prior lien 3½s
4,000 ... 95
10,000 ... 94¾
5,000 ... 94⅞
2,000 ... 94⅝
6,000 ... 95
1,000 ... 94¾
2,000 ... 94⅝
1,000 ... 94⅞
2,000 ... 94⅝
2,000 ... 94⅞
15,000 ... 94⅝

B R Tr ref conv 4s
100,000 ... 97⅞
175,000 ... 98
5,000 ... 97⅞
2,000 ... 98
12,000 ... 97⅞
36,000 ... 98
7,000 ... 97⅞
37,000 ... 98

Br Union Elev 1st
5,000 ... 113¾
10,000 ... 113

Bklyn Un Gas 5s
3,000 ... 113½

Buffalo Gas 5s
6,000 ... 80½
1,000 ... 80½
2,000 ... 80

Bur, C R & N 1st
500 ... 100¾

Canada So 1st 5s
2,000 ... 101⅝

Cent Branch Ry 4s
3,000 ... 96½

Cen of Ga Ry con 5s
5,000 ... 114⅝
1st inc 5s
10,000 ... 95⅞
2d inc 5s
17,000 ... 85
4,000 ... 86
11,000 ... 85¾

Cent Pac gtd 4s
5,000 ... 102½

Ches & O gen 4½s
1,000 ... 108½
8,000 ... 108⅝
8,000 ... 108½

C & Ohio 6s, Ser A
2,000 ... 106

Ches & O 6s, 1911
11,000 ... 109⅝

Ches & O con 5s
1,000 ... 119

Chi & Alt 3½s
1,000 ... 81½

Chi, Bur & Quincy joint 4s
(3),000 ... 101⅜
8,000 ... 101⅜
47,000 ... 101⅜
3,000 ... 101⅜
30,000 ... 101⅝
10,000 ... 101⅜

Chi & Ind Coal 5s
5,000 ... 118

Chi, Ind & Lo ref 5s
2,000 ... 113½

C, R I & P gen 4s
5,000 ... 103

C, R I & P Ry ref 4s
26,000 ... 95⅞
1,000 ... 95⅝
5,000 ... 95½

Chi, R Isl & P R col tr 5s
13,000 ... 90¼
3,000 ... 90¾

C, R I & P R R 4s
9,000 ... 79⅞
70,000 ... 80
16,000 ... 79⅞
20,000 ... 79⅜

Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s
5,000 ... 104⅝
St L div 1st
1,000 ... 103

Col F & I gen 5s
6,000 ... 105

Col F & I conv 5s
10,000 ... 97½

Colorado Industrial 1st 5s, Ser A
10,000 ... 82½
5,000 ... 82¼
30,000 ... 82½
23,000 ... 82⅜
4,000 ... 82⅝
12,000 ... 82½
10,000 ... 82⅝
9,000 ... 82⅝
10,000 ... 82⅝
1st 5s, Ser B
8,000 ... 80
33,000 ... 80¾
1,000 ... 80½
30,000 ... 80¾
7,000 ... 80½

Col Mid 1st 4s
5,000 ... 77⅞
10,000 ... 77⅞
9,000 ... 77¾

Col Mid 1st 4s
1,000 ... 78
46,000 ... 77⅞
12,000 ... 78
15,000 ... 77⅞
1,000 ... 77¾
1,000 ... 78
10,000 ... 77⅞
50,000 ... 78
5,000 ... 78¼
20,000 ... 78¼
19,000 ... 78⅜
2,000 ... 78
5,000 ... 78¼
10,000 ... 78⅜
40,000 ... 78½
5,000 ... 78⅝
5,000 ... 78⅝
5,000 ... 78⅞
10,000 ... 79
15,000 ... 78½
5,000 ... 79
30,000 ... 78⅜
10,000 ... 78½
1,000 ... 78⅝
2,000 ... 78⅞
1,000 ... 79
1,000 ... 79¼
2,000 ... 79⅜
1,000 ... 79⅝
1,000 ... 79¾
2,000 ... 79⅞
1,000 ... 80
1,000 ... 80

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

21ST ST., 40 WEST.—Furnished room and first-class table d'hote; 'phone; central location.

22D ST., 140 WEST.—Small rooms, $6 up; large room, suitable three; table board, $3.50.

25TH ST., 31 WEST. (The Hassard.)—Large rooms, with and without bath; family, bachelors, transients.

25TH ST., 38 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; table guests accommodated.

28TH ST., 306 WEST.—Double and single heated rooms; good table; $5 and $6 each.

32D, 10 WEST.—Large front room, full width house, with dressing room; fully appointed; separate dining tables; free parlor; telephone; references.

32D ST., 45 WEST.—Desirable room, bath; dining room on the parlor floor; excellent table and service; telephone; references.

32D, 77 WEST.—Parlor suite; board; gentlemen; modern apartment; Jewish family; "L," Subway. Blumenfeld.

33D ST., 163 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished room for couple of gentlemen; private house; references.

33D ST., 122 WEST.—Pleasant single room; southern exposure; good board; references.

34TH ST., 65 WEST.—Nicely furnished sunny front room; excellent table, select house; 'phone; references.

34TH, 16 WEST.—Two double, heated rooms; dressing rooms; bathroom floor; with board.

37TH ST., 115 WEST.—Newly furnished saloon floor; private bath and table; also large room, third floor, front; high class table; references exchanged; telephone.

106TH ST., 221 WEST.—Rooms, single, suite; board; running water; steam; private family; Subway. Hugunin.

126TH, 136 WEST.—Pleasant rooms and board; Jewish family; telephone, Subway; table boarders; references.

129TH ST., WEST.—Large, delightful room for two or more persons; refined home. Address Private Family, Times, Harlem.

132D ST., 265 WEST.—Large room; private house; running water; excellent home table; telephone.

138TH ST., 308 WEST.—Pleasant room, man or lady employed; running water; good table; moderate.

142D ST., 518 WEST.—A large, nicely furnished front alcove extension room, with excellent board; high-class service; private house; references.

145TH ST., 349 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, single or en suite; light housekeeping; near Subway and L; reasonable.

East Side.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Table guests; excellent board.

32D ST., 42 EAST, Near Broadway, The Adelfi.—Large rooms; excellent table board.

34TH ST., 45 EAST.—Two large connecting rooms, (will divide;) private bath; references.

68TH ST., 104 EAST, 'Phone 132—Plaza.—South alcove and hall room; bath; table boarders.

61ST ST., 206 EAST.—Elegantly furnished rooms for two gentlemen or couple; Bohemian cooking.

70TH ST., 169 EAST.—Will share my comfortable home with a married couple or few gentlemen.

72D ST., 150 EAST.—Perfect cooking; scrupulously neat house; handsome, spacious back parlor, accommodating two, three, suitable for physician or dentist; two large, well furnished sunny double rooms; all three rooms hot, cold running water, well heated, plenty closet room; smaller cozy room; parlor privileges; baths; reasonable to refined parties.

74TH ST., 133 EAST.—Two large rooms on second floor; one third floor; board optional.

85TH ST., 9 EAST.—Neatly furnished hall rooms; excellent table; reasonable; convenient to all cars.

IRVING PLACE, 68.—Handsomely furnished large room; first-class steam-heated house; one block Subway and "L"; parlor dining room; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 626.—Scrupulously clean, well-kept house; large, sunny room, well heated; large closets; hot, cold running water; suitable two gentlemen; $15.00; cozy single room; sanitary plumbing.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Second floor; double and single rooms, $18 to $22, (two persons,) with excellent board; telephones.

MADISON AV., 187, (34th St.)—Clean rooms; perfect cooking; dainty service.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, Brooklyn Heights, Overlooking Wall St.—second floor, elegantly furnished; rooms or apartment; neighborhood, table high-class.

New Jersey.

88 FREMONT ST., Bloomfield, N. J.—Furnished rooms, with board; attractive home; central location; good table; low commutation; inducements to permanent.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

By young man, comfortably furnished, light room and board, private American family, 70th to 88th St., west side; $6 to $7; references. P. R. T., Box 312 Times, Times Square.

ELDERLY COUPLE and grown daughter wish board with strictly private, refined Jewish family; would furnish own rooms if desirable; give full particulars, terms, &c. X., Box 321 Times, Times Square.

Wanted.—Business woman desires room and board with family (Christian Science preferred) vicinity 42d, 59th, between 8th and 6th Avs. H. T., Box 312 Times, Times Square.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

19TH, 39 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, running hot water, telephone.

26TH ST., 36 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; porcelain bath; valet attendance; also small room.

26TH ST., 42 WEST.—Pleasant square room, one flight up; private house; bath adjoining; gentleman.

34TH ST., 146 WEST.—Comfortable, light rooms, $3 to $10.

36TH ST., 61 WEST.—Newly and beautifully furnished rooms; very low rates; baths; references.

38TH ST., 221 WEST.—Front or back parlor; modern improvements; suitable for doctor or dentist.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; small, large rooms; private bath; telephone; breakfasts; references.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished; bath, heat; private house; $2 upward; gentlemen only; reference

43D, 237 WEST.—Handsome large and small rooms, steam heated, bath, elevator, Subway. Wiebhe.

43D ST., 242 WEST, Near Broadway.—Cheerful rooms; light, steam heated; couple, gentlemen; home comforts; reasonable. D'Estelle.

45TH ST., 231 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure; closets, running water; quiet, homelike; reasonable.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Heated large rooms; hot and cold water; desirable neighborhood.

82D, 139 WEST.—Beautiful front sunny room; gentlemen only; telephone. Johnstone.

85TH ST., 134 WEST.—Back parlor, dressing room attached; also small room; telephone; references.

85TH ST., 251 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms; steam heat; telephone; Subway station; references. Hermann.

93D ST., 52 WEST.—Large front room, adjoining bedroom, all conveniences; private family; references. Winslow.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; $3 to $6.50.

104TH ST., 117 WEST.—Attractively furnished sunny rooms; steam; electric light; telephone; near Subway, "L"; gentlemen or couple; private family; breakfast. Scott.

111TH ST., 245 WEST.—Small steam-heated outside room, near Subway, "L"; private; moderate. Murray.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Beautiful room; view; pure air; near Columbia; elevator apartment; Subway. Gans.

119TH ST., 149 WEST.—Large second floor front room; also back parlor; board optional.

134TH ST., 271 WEST.—Beautiful, large, light front and back parlors; running water; heat; moderate.

140TH ST., 163 WEST.—Newly furnished light room; heat, telephone; $3 week; breakfast optional. Behan.

140TH ST., 800 WEST.—Furnished room, steam heat, in widow's home, near L. Mrs. Robinson.

152D ST., 533 WEST.—Comfortable, well-furnished room for gentleman; private house; telephone.

HAMILTON PLACE, 50.—Large front room in private house, near 137th St. Subway.

East Side.

47TH ST., 153 EAST.—Two connecting rooms and bath, newly decorated and furnished; also ballroom; parlor floor; home comforts.

55TH ST., 138 EAST.—Comfortably furnished front and back parlor, together or separate.

72D ST., 152 EAST, (one door from Lexington Av.)—Large, comfortable rooms, with every convenience; excellent board if desired.

83D, 128 EAST.—Beautiful front room and bedroom; also large hall room; steam heated. Kielow.

85TH ST., 153 EAST.—Furnished rooms, large and small; board optional; one flight up. Scofield.

LEXINGTON AV., 669.—Large, light, airy, newly furnished room; running water; bath; heated.

LEXINGTON AV., 73.—Three large rooms, second floor; bath, steam; en suite if desired.

MADISON AV., 1,004.—Handsome front room on floor with bath; heated, lighted; $40 monthly.

MADISON AV., 1,004.—Handsome rooms and bath; entire floor; heated, lighted, unfurnished if desired.

PARK AV., 50.—Wanted young man to share large sunny room; hot and cold water, heat, quiet private house.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Brooklyn.

AMITY ST., 187, Heights.—En suite or singly; well heated; convenient to bridge and ferries; telephone.

CLARK ST., 91, (Heights,) Brooklyn.—Furnished room, near Bridge, ferry; large, comfortably furnished, running water, bath adjoining; Telephone 4329 R Main, Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3.—One block from Wall St. Ferry; elegantly furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen; convenient to New York.

BERGEN ST., 175.—Comfortable room for light housekeeping; improvements.

JAY ST., 384-388.—Newly furnished rooms; also dining room and kitchen, basement; all improvements.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

84th, 103 West.—To rent, furnished or unfurnished, two exceptionally large rooms and bath; suitable for bachelor; private entrance. Boynton.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Domestics.

WANTED—Neat, strong girl, general housework, wait table; no cooking; moderate wages. 2,849 Broadway.

WANTED—Chambermaid and waitress. Call Tuesday, between 10 and 12, at 205 West 56th St., Apartment 3.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Several young ladies to solicit subscriptions for a well-known monthly journal; 50% commission. Apply, stating references, to F. W., Box 300 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Contralto for Manhattan church; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Soprano for city church; $900. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $460. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policies; large commission, renewals; county managers wanted every State. A. B. Cilley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Automobiles.

WANTED—Automobiles. Why are we receiving so many applications for membership in our school from those who have been attending other schools? Because our course for $15 is most thorough and our graduates are sought to fill positions paying from $100 to $150 monthly; license guaranteed. 309 West 41st St.

WANTED—Automobiles. Do you wish to learn the automobile business and earn a good salary? If so, write to us for catalogue; we can teach you in a very short time, as we are the only practical school in America. The West Side Auto Transportation School, 309 West 41st St.

Compositors, &c.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

PRINTERS.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO., 133 East 16th St., New York City, wish to add to their staff a number of expert and experienced compositors, (display, stone, and make-up men;) these positions will be permanent to efficient workmen of good character; salary will be $21 per week; only persons willing to work nine hours in open shop desired; loyalty to employer is expected in return for advantageous working conditions. Reply by letter only, giving employers' references and stating experience and qualifications.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.

JOB PRINTER—To go to Holyoke, Mass.; to first-class non-union man, $16.50 per week and transportation. Call on or address L. H. Grieve, 350 Broadway, Room 902, New York City.

WANTED

Electrotype finishers, molders, batterymen, builders-up and assistants in each branch.

Compositors Wanted

Non-Union, $21 per week. Job, stone and make-up; also machine operators at $23 per week. Absolutely permanent positions guaranteed first-class men of good character. Excellent opportunity to obtain a permanent position in one of the oldest, largest and most modern printing houses in New York City.

THE DE VINNE PRESS
12 Lafayette Place
New York City.

WANTED—William Green wants printers at 326 Pearl Street, New York City; wishes to add to his staff a number of experienced compositors, (display, stone, and make-up men,) also experienced monotype operators; these positions will be permanent to efficient workmen of good character; salary will be $21.00 per week; only persons willing to work nine hours in open shop desired; loyalty to employer is expected in return for advantageous working conditions; reply by letter only, giving employer's references and stating experience and qualifications. William Green.

Wanted—Compositors, Stone Hands, and Make-up Men; "Open Shop"; Highest Salary; Permanent Position; Additional Bonus for Faithful Services; New York, Vicinity, and Western Points. Call or Address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

Organists.

WANTED — Organist, Episcopalian, $150. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for Ohio church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED — Church organist for Alabama; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist, country Catholic church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Salesmen.

WANTED.—Book salesmen are cordially invited to call at the offices of The St. Hubert Guild, No. 24 East 22d St., New York, and inspect the most magnificent high-grade de luxe propositions ever placed upon the market; virgin territory and liberal contracts offered high-class salesmen; demonstrator on the ground and plenty of leads. Apply to G. H. Brown, Manager.

WANTED — Hosiery, Underwear, and Glove Departments; "Dry Goods," the most exclusive trade paper; with an influence-bearing quality unequaled, desires to engage the services of a first-class businessgetter who is thoroughly familiar with these branches of the dry goods trade; rare chance for the right person. Editor, 172 5th Av.

WANTED—Salesman for Iowa and Nebraska, also Pennsylvania, New York City, and New Jersey, to sell our line of sweaters and jackets in connection with other line on commission; we have a well established trade in above territory. Address at once, The Pennsylvania Knitting Mills, 814 Market St., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—Salesman; experienced, good man to sell a line of ladies' handbags to jobbers and department store trade; must have reference. Apply by mail to Isaac W. Ingber & Co., 329 Arch St., Philadelphia, Penn.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars, Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—Motorboat engineer and machinist, experienced in handling boats of extreme speed and power; first-class references. No. 558, care of Smith & Mabley, 56th St. and Broadway.

WANTED—National Guard regiment going to camp at Lake Ontario this Summer has opening for a few desirable recruits; no expense whatsoever. For particulars address Guard, 153 6th Av.

WANTED—A man of experience and good executive ability to manage a large news and merchandise department employing 50 agents. Address with reference, A. B. C., Post Office Box 263, Brooklyn.

WANTED—Men and women to represent us on a good paying proposition; modern and agreeable work. Lay, 145 5th Av., New York.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Druggist; permanent position for reliable licensed man. Address, with references, A. G., Box 312 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Boy in office; must write a neat, legible hand; salary $4 per week. C. E. H., Box 33, Produce Exchange, New York.

WANTED—Boy for law office to attend switchboard, &c. Call before 10:30 A. M. on H. G. Kimball, 34 Pine St., city.

WANTED — Tenor for Manhattan church; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Bright boy to run errands and make himself useful. 684 Broadway, sixth floor.

WANTED—Bass for city church; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Tenor for city church; $1,000. Webster Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cooks.

COOK and WAITRESS.—Together or separate. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

COOK, &c.—Plain cook and laundress; two years' reference. 359 West 43d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER. — First-class; out by day, $2.50. 149 East 84th St.; ring Grahame's bell.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS — COMPANION. — By accomplished and experienced governess-companion, European college graduate, with family going to Europe; perfect French, German, English, music; highest references. R. R., Box 306 Times, Times Square.

GOVERNESS.—A qualified governess, with highest references, wants position to teach music and French. Governess, 55 East 34th St.

GOVERNESS.—By English lady, willing to go to country, as governess; music; refers to last employer. Miss Maginn, 74 West 52d St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—Experienced public school teacher desires pupils, elementary and advanced. Successful, 1,360 3d Av.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—Colored houseworker, good cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress; neat appearance; apartment preferred; city references. Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 59th. Telephone 4786—Columbus.

HOUSEWORKER, &c. — By general houseworker or chambermaid and waitress; $18; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By American; city or country; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

INFANT'S NURSE. — Refined Protestant American woman wishes entire charge infant six weeks old; good reference; $30. 995 6th Av., third bell.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wide awake and willing; nine months' experience; no trouble with transcriptions; must and want to work; $7. Miss G., Box 114 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; rapid, accurate; conscientious worker; best reference; $15; not afraid of hard work or long hours. Miss S., Box 115 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and office assistant; two years' experience; neat, accurate, conscientious; reliable references; $8. Attentive, Box 156 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and office assistant; four years' experience; rapid, accurate; best references; $12. American, Box 182 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; willing worker; references; $12-$15. Adaptability, Box 168 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; reliable, neat, accurate; excellent reference from last employer. L. M., Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years with commercial house; A1 office assistant. Smith, Post Office Box 1,612, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER—Two years' experience; accurate; $10. A. B., 309 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in law and commercial work, desires position. Steno., 87 Ross St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, Assistant Bookkeeper.—17; one year's experience; neat, accurate. Stern, 99 Stanton St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; best references; $10. E. J., 119 West 115th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT wishes work evenings and Saturday; audits, statements, trial balances, bookkeeping, investigations, &c.; terms moderate; references. Accountant, 16 Waverley Place.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER, office man, correspondent, (30;) experienced; best references furnished. C. T., 304 Times, Times Square.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and SUPERINTENDENT.—Thoroughly competent man, open for engagement, wants position; exceptional ability in management of private places, any dimension, in every detail; excellent references, covering 25 years; please give two days to reply. R. H. B., Box 301 Times, Times Square.

GARDENER.—By experienced gardener to do all of jobbing in Greater New York. Beaulieu, Ozone Park, L. I.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; rapid, accurate; reliable; $14. Steno., 153 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

LAW CLERK—SECRETARY.—By an attorney, stenographer, notary; young man; energetic; best of references. W. D., Box 160 Times Downtown.

PAINTER, paperhanger, plasterer; first-class mechanic; works reasonably; paper room walls, $2; paint room, $1.25 wall. Painter, 109 West 29th St.

YOUNG MAN, 18, wishes position with bankers or brokers; two years' experience. D. A., Box 120 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Rare opportunity to buy a well-equipped plant; plenty orders; best automatic machinery; 60 men on staple articles, turning out two to three thousand gross weekly; two or three energetic men will find it a great chance; not much capital needed; apply to owner for particulars and reason for selling. C. T., 126 Times, Times Square.

I can sell your patent; booklet mailed free; fifteen years' experience; patent sales exclusively. Call, write, or telephone, William E. Hoyt, patent sales specialist, 290 B'way, New York.

Bakery, saloon, also restaurant, with 24 furnished rooms, all three on west side avenue; all long established and paying well. Geo. Schachtel, 309 Broadway, Room 502.

Grocery store for sale or to let, commission bakery and coal business attached; give lease; no agents. 775 East 162d St.

FOR SALE.

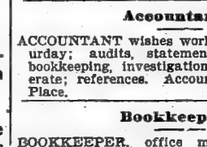

ROLL TOP
DESKS
OFFICE FURNITURE
in great variety of style and price.
T. G. SELLEW
111 Fulton St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., formerly J. M. Mossman, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS Lowest Prices. All Makes.
SELL Any Style. Rebuilt, Guaranteed.
The Typewriter Exchange,
11 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 16 Park Place. Telephone 3570 Cortlandt.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, safes, letter presses, counters, shelvings; stores, offices fitted; 400 dozen chairs. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Gentlemen's clothing to order on $1.00 weekly payments; perfect fit; fine material. Exchange Clothing Co., 289 Broadway, Rooms 3 and 4.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters—Remington, $10; Densmore, Yost, or Hammond, $7.50; Caligraph, $2.50. Gay, 121 West 125th St.

No. 8 Remington, almost new, $50; flat desk, $10. Store, 89 Fulton St., corner of Pearl.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

WARREN F. HAYES.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Warren F. Hayes, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 103 West Forty-second Street, by Charles H. Broas for these creditors: Wilson Brothers, $300; C. Edgar Sutphen Company, $800, and Charles Falkenberg, $20. It was alleged that he is insolvent.

JOHN W. RITCHIE.—A meeting of creditors of John W. Ritchie, who did business as Ritchie & Co., stock broker, 11 Pine Street, was held yesterday at the office of William Allen, referee in bankruptcy, at 67 Wall Street, and J. H. Koehler was elected trustee. The liabilities are $183,058 and nominal assets $45,500.

ALBERT EBERLEIN.—Albert Eberlein, painter and decorator of 402 Columbus Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $4,478 and nominal assets $6,151, consisting of stock $2,707, accounts $3,311, cash in bank $8, note $25, and 100 shares of Colonial Copper Company $100. He began business in March, 1899.

JOHN H. SMITH.—John H. Smith, hatter at 1,237 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $4,119 and nominal assets $1,960, consisting of stock $627, fixtures $500, and cash $33, deposited with the landlord as security on lease of the store for which there was $416 rent due on Jan. 1. He began business in April last and paid a rental of $5,000 a year for the store.

S. COHEN & CO.—A meeting of creditors of Samuel Cohen, who did business as S. Cohen & Co., manufacturer of knit goods at 66 Leonard Street, and as the Girard Knitting Mills in Philadelphia, was held yesterday at the office of Seaman Miller, referee in bankruptcy, at 346 Broadway, and an offer to compromise at 45 cents on the dollar was generally accepted. Mr. Cohen is very ill from paralysis, and the referee and attorneys went to his house on Saturday to take his testimony in the case. The liabilities are $85,582 and assets $29,765.

GEORGE H. BENSEN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of George H. Bensen, liquor dealer of 1,687 Broadway, show liabilities of $17,917 and nominal assets $9,280, consisting of stock $850, checks and notes $2,162, debts due $4,209, unliquidated claims $959, fixtures covered by a chattel mortgage, and ten shares of stock in the Consumers' Brewing Company $1,100, which he borrowed from a relative and pledged as collateral for a loan. He also has the following shares of stock, value unknown: 1 share Broadway Magazine Company, 85 shares Brown Wire Gun Company, 135 shares New York Gas Atomizer Company, 100 shares H. J. Reynolds Company, and 100 shares American Ice Machine. Among the creditors are Henry Wellbrock & Co., $4,675; State Excise Commissioner, $1,025; Riverside Bank, $916, partly secured, and Bernheimer & Swartz Pilsner Brewing Company, $2,250 secured.

SELWYN IMPORTING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Selwyn Importing Company, importer and manufacturer of brushes, perfumery, and toilet articles at 18 East Seventeenth Street, by Arthur Mayer for these creditors: Anna Simonson, $46,457, of which $2,500 is on a note for money lent by her and $43,957 on an assigned claim of Lionel M. Simonson for money lent to the company between April 27 and Dec. 12 last; Margaret Kelleher, $2,450 on a note of the company, payable to the order of Anna Simonson, and Ralph H. Raphael, $190 for legal services as attorney for the company. It was alleged that the company is insolvent and has made preferential payments to Cuyler, Morgan & Co., $1,000; John Munroe & Co., $750, and J. W. Masters & Co., $35. Arthur Mayer said that the liabilities are about $100,000 and assets $20,000. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Edward R. Finch receiver.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Holt in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

FULLER & JONES, grocers' specialties, 1 Hudson Street; liabilities, $108,179.

DAVID A. AINLEY, 145 St. Nicholas Avenue, formerly jeweler in Poughkeepsie; liabilities, $17,179.

FREDERICK S. ALLEN, 220 Broadway, formerly a Director of the Liberty Cycle Company; liabilities, $55,852.

HERMAN E. BRAUN, furniture, 55 Avenue B; liabilities, $6,404.

W. P. BRISACHE, upholstery, 2,462 Broadway; liabilities, $1,575.

THOMAS R. CROSS, 846 West Fifty-sixth Street, formerly liquors; liabilities, $1,921.

JOHN GILLIAM, commission of fruits, 105 Hudson Street; liabilities, $14,190.

FRANCIS R. HILL, builder, Centreville, N. Y.; liabilities, $3,987.

MORRIS KARPELES, wines and liquors, 171 Amsterdam Avenue; liabilities, $10,543.

JACOB LEWIS, 285 East Third Street, formerly clothing manufacturer; liabilities, $6,089.

VITO MARCANTONIO, builder, 332 East 112th Street; liabilities, $23,007.

C. & M. PANTZER, restaurant, 287 Third Avenue; liabilities, $6,957.

ANTHONY T. TADDONIO, 423 East 123d Street, foreman of a junk shop; liabilities, $3,737.

LEON WIENER of the Liberty Clothing Company, 235 Mercer Street; liabilities, $4,737.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ACKERMAN, J. F.—Champion Paper Co.	$26,542
ARMSTRONG, Bella A.—Julia McKenna.	97
BENEDICT, Julian—L. Pincus and ano.	350
BERRANT, Abraham—S. Brinkman	303
BERGEN, E. F.—Morris Rosenfield	122
BUEB, J. J., (not summoned)—Henry Nechols	47
BUZBY, W. E.—Man. Life Ins. Co.	283
BARNES, Geo. T.—Henry M. Israell	41
BEDNELL, E. V.—City of N. Y., costs.	97
COE, Mahlon D.—Norman L. Coe	345
COX, Arthur S.—Henry Nechols	47
CAREY, M. J.—E. S. Marrin and ano.	1,470
COHN, Julia M.—M. Timpano	1,720
CHRISTIE, John P.—Immanuel Hess	204
CHAMBERS, Moses—James L. Wells et al., costs	253
CONWAY, E. S.—H. A. Deadman	200
DUFFY, J. H.—Champion Paper Co.	26,542
DEFEO, Michele—Nicola Galgano	111
DEL PAPA, G.—M. A. Keating, costs	107
DELANEY, T. J.—J. J. Flood, costs	324
DURKIN, M. J.—City of N. Y., costs	26
SAME—Same, costs	32
SAME—Same, costs	26
ENDEMANN, William (not summoned) and Katharine—Charlotte Plock	510
FRISCH, William—M. Schwarz et al.	360
FLOWERTON, A.—Henry H. Jackson	89
GANTERT, Louis—Kate Dreyer	629
GAETJENS, G. P.—City of N. Y., costs	27
HOGLE, Morton—Ambrose W. Pendleton	87
HURNE, Englehard—Henry Iden	222
HIRSCH, Bernhard—David Kutkin	126
HORTON, Dexter B.—Frances H. Catlin	481
SAME—Same	475
SAME—Same	476
HAYES, Warren F.—Bibas & Eisenstaedt	187
HARTMAN, Ellen—Henry H. Jackson	74
INGBER, Samuel—Harris Bronstein	211
JACOBOWITZ, Morris—Barnett Friedman	23
KAAKE, Earle A.—Ellen McCawley	22
KROPPER, Jennie—Michael Timpano	1,720
LEVY, Lillie and Mac—Helen C. Judge.	818
LEVEIN, Israel, Anna, John, and Samuel (not summoned)—Sigfried Brinkman	303
LIPPMANN, Henry—Alfred Frankenthaler and another	101
LUDWIG, Theodore—Asher B. Saranson	44
LEVERANT, Nathan—Edw. H. Healy, costs	74
LEVERANT, Nathan—Isaac A. Hopper, costs	60
LOWENBEIN, Morris—Michael Timpano	1,720
LACHTRUP, Ida—Alfred V. Brookhahne	393
MINTZ, Harry—Jacob Block and another	107
MOLD, Harris—Max Chaikin	217
McGIEHAN, Cornelius D.—Lewis A. Williams and another	44
McCLAY, Oliver—City of N. Y., costs	139
PETERSON, George H.—William McAdoo, costs	16
PINKNEY, Chas. M.—Israel Huterberg.	384
PINKNEY, Chas. M.—Same	382
RIDGEWAY, John J.—John R. Dunlap.	169
RABINOWITZ, Benjamin—Max Chaikin.	217
SQUIER, Frank—Champion Paper Co.	26,542
SMILEY, Randolph M. and Carrie B.—George P. Smiley, costs	244
SILVERMAN, Louis and Ralph—E. Reed Burns	114
STEINECKE, Louisa—Theodore Sterne, costs	173
STAPPLER, Sol J.—Alfred Montague	200
STARRACE, Maria—Wm. R. Fair et al.	100
SUGDEN, E. D.—Wm. F. Holding	119
SCHELLHAMMER, Albertina — Frank Martin, costs	84
SIMPSON, Nicholas—Congress Brewing Company	136
SCHEIDECKER, Charles—August Gross and another	187
THOMPSON, John M.—Champe S. Andrews	264
WALDRON, Adelbert—Ambrose W. Pendleton	153
WENNEMER, Frank—Benjamin Pritz and others	63
WEINTHAL, Lillian—Twenty-third Ward Bank, costs	184
WEISE, Simon—Julia D. Harris	181
WEBER, Conrad—Frank Martin, costs	84
WECKER, George—George H. Fisher and another	67
N. Y. CITY RY. CO.—Patrick Foster	649
MAN. RY. CO.—John Rollmann	1,334
SAME—John Rollmann	588
INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT Co.—John Rollmann	1,334
SAME—John Rollmann	321
RIDGWAY BELT CONVEYER CO.—John R. Dunlap	169
THE SIMPLEX MACHINE CO. of America—Corporation and Estate Co. of	270
THE HOTALING-WARNER CO.—Louis J. Porr Co.	175
MACCONNELL & COOK, Inc.—Charles Strathman, costs	10
MET. ST. RY. CO.—Sophia B. Douglas.	293
ARTHUR FULLER CO.—Chas. A. Jones.	59
COMMERCIAL MINING AND MILLING CO.—Frederick C. Simons	408
FRAZER & HOUGHTON—Mary A. Mott, costs	106

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

ALTIERI, Antoinette—I. W. Rapp, Sept. 24, 1900

BREEN, Matthew P.—C. M. Hall, Sept. 30, 1900 — 95

BROWNE, Edward P.—M. E. Fitzgerald, July 24, 1896 — 93

FITZSIMMONS, Matilda—Tenement House Department, May 23, 1905, (canceled) — 264

FIELDS, Lew M.—N. B. Blumenthal et al., Jan. 17, 1906 — 631

HESS, Monroe D.—L. Gans et al., May 5, 1905 — 144

HEYMAN, Morits—R. Kohn, March 22, 1901 — 600

JOHNSON, Mary A.—J. Tighe, May 19, 1897 — 318

SAME—Mary A. Tighe, May 19, 1897 — 318

SAME—M. Tighe, May 19, 1897 — 318

SAME—S. Tighe, May 19, 1897 — 318

MUSCHEL, Max—C. Spielmann et al., June 22, 1898, (canceled) — 1,226

SAME—Raritan Woolen Mills, Oct. 30, 1896, (canceled) — 101

ROTHSCHILD, David—M. Muh et al., Feb. 27, 1905 — 79

SAME—Same, Dec. 29, 1905 — 114

THOMPSON, Joseph H., Jr.—L. A. Kimball, Feb. 8, 1905 — 328

WIGHTMAN, Merle J.—L. A. Kimball, Feb. 8, 1905 — 328

WEBER, Joseph M.—N. B. Blumenthal, Jan. 17, 1906 — 681

HAMILTON BANK OF NEW YORK—P. Townsend, Jan. 13, 1906 — 113

MANHATTAN RAILWAY CO.—W. A. Higgins, Jan. 16, 1906 — 102

SAME—Same, Jan. 16, 1906 — 102

SAME—Same—April 13, 1905 — 2,649

THE BERGER MFG. CO.—J. B. & J. M. Cornell Co., June 15, 1906 — 107

RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.—City of N. Y., Aug. 1, 1905, (vacated) — 362

SAME—Same, Aug. 1, 1905, (vacated) — 507

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..7:17|Sun sets..5:06|Moon rises...6:17

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:23	7:05	12:07	...
Governors Island	6:47	7:25	12:40	1:21
Hell Gate	8:40	9:18	12:52	2:53

Arrived—Monday, Jan. 22.

SS Minnetonka, Southampton, Jan. 13.
SS Caledonia, Glasgow, Jan. 13.
SS La Bretagne, Havre, Jan. 13.
SS Sicilia, Naples, Jan. 6.
SS El Valle, Galveston, Jan. 16.
SS Uller, Demerara, Jan. 7.
SS Kingswell, Havana, Jan. 16.
SS Prometheus, Rotterdam, Jan. 7.
SS Baker, Port Antonio, Jan. 17.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, Jan. 19.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Buyers for New Apartment Houses on Upper West Side—Sales of Vacant Property on Morningside Heights —Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Hell & Stern have sold for L. Fried 61 and 63 West 106th Street, a new six-story elevator apartment house, known as the Geraldine, on plot 74 by 100.

Arnold & Byrne have sold for Felt & Malakoff to Louis Bernstein, for about $100,000, the six-story apartment house, 50 by 100, in course of construction, on the south side of Ninety-sixth Street, 100 feet west of Columbus Avenue.

Riverside Drive Lots Sold.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for the American Realty Company to Charles M. Rosenthal the plot running through from Riverside Drive to Claremont Avenue, 175 feet south of 122d Street. This property is within the area which it has been proposed to make a part of Riverside Park.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold for Gen. J. Watts De Peyster, through William A. Hoar, as attorney, to Lippmann & Eisman the plot of over ten lots comprising the entire front on Morningside Park West, between 121st and 122d Streets, measuring about 283 feet on Morningside Park West and 122d Street, 176 feet on 121st Street, and 191.10 feet at the rear. Gen. De Peyster has owned this property since 1860.

S. Harris has sold to Abraham I. Spiro 2,940 to 2,950 Old Broadway, southeast corner of 130th Street, brick and frame buildings on plot 125 by 100.

To Improve Corner on the Heights.

Ferdinand C. Bamman has sold to Abner M. Bradley the three-story building, on lot 25 by 100, at the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 154th Street, and the adjoining building on the street, 25 by 100. From John Fettpoter Mr. Bradley has also bought the adjoining lot on Amsterdam Avenue. He already owns two lots to the south of this and will build a seven-story apartment house on the entire plot 100 by 125.

Knap & Co. have sold the five-story flat on lot 25 by 100, at 503 West 158th Street.

Sale of Lafayette Street Corner.

The estate of William M. Ryan has sold to Emanuel Alexander the gore lot, 121 by 16.10 by 119.9 by 7.5, at the southwest corner of Lafayette (Elm) and Houston Streets.

Seth Sprague Terry has sold 55 Dey Street, on lot 25.1 by 91, adjoining the southeast corner of Greenwich Street. Horace S. Ely & Co. and William A. White & Sons were the brokers. At the offices of the former firm a statement was authorized that the McAdoo tunnel company is in no way interested in the purchase.

The Lyons estate has sold 52 Leonard Street, a six-story building, on lot 25.5 by 100.

Deal on Central Park West.

Morris P. Joachim has sold to Lewis C. Giles 444 Central Park West, a five-story single flat, on lot 19 by 100.

H. L. Sonand has sold for Weil & Mayer 71 West 108th Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.

Cohen & Glauber have bought 210 West Eighty-second Street, a five-story double flat, 27 by 102.2.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has sold for Lizzie Ford 80 West 103d Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 100.11.

Buyer for 125th Street Parcel.

Schreiber & Reinlieb, in conjunction with Max Feldman, have sold for William Soltz, the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 125th Street, a six-story tenement in course of construction, to Hyman Horwitz.

Pehlemann & Schwegler have sold for Isaac Wolf the five-story brick flat 2,251 Seventh Avenue, on lot 25 by 75.

Max Gomprecht & Son have sold for a client to John Murphy 242 West 112th Street, a five-story double flat, on plot 33.4 by 100.11.

First Meeting of Dyckman Owners.

Sixty members of the Dyckman Taxpayers' Association attended the first meeting of that organization, held yesterday afternoon at the Century Building, 1 West Thirty-fourth Street. Minturn Post Collins presided. After the discussion of a resolution calling the attention of the authorities to the failure to operate the Subway north of 157th Street, it was voted to appoint a committee to call upon Mayor McClellan with a view to securing his co-operation in an effort to have the northerly end of the road opened.

The matter of street openings was also brought up, and it was decided that the association should attempt to have sewers built in new streets at the time when the regulating and grading is done. This, it was urged, will result in saving both time and money.

The association indorsed the proposal to open Seaman Avenue, between Academy and Isham Streets, which will come up to-day before the Washington Heights Local Board.

Dwellings Sold in Various Sections.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Morris J. Hirsch the four-story dwelling 27 East Sixty-third Street, on lot 20 by 100.5. The buyer will remodel the house for his own occupancy.

John L. Martin has sold 71 East Fifty-second Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 14 by 100.

C. G. Martin has bought 126 East Twenty-seventh Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 18.9 by 49.5.

The estate of Ida L. Mayer has sold 48 West Fifty-fourth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 25 by 100.5.

Helen Jelliffe has sold 231 West Seventy-first Street, a three-story brownstone-front dwelling, on lot 16.8 by 102.2.

Another Branch for Lincoln Trust Co.

Plans have been filed for the remodeling of the first floor and basement of the building at the southwest corner of Broadway and Lispenard Street, owned by Mrs. Josephine Schmid, into banking offices for the Lincoln Trust Company. The improvements will cost $30,000, according to the estimate of the architect, John H. Duncan.

Operators Buy on 116th Street.

E. Califano has sold for various owners to Mandelbaum & Lewine 346, 348, and 350 East 116th Street, three three-story buildings, on plot 50 by 100.

Alfred B. Jaworower, as attorney, has bought from Max M. Pullman the five-story flat 1,411 Avenue A, 25 by 75.

Daniel H. Jackson has sold for T. C. & A. H. Fine to Manheim, Weinstein & Hoffberg 327 East Ninety-seventh Street, a six-story tenement, 25 by 100.11, and has resold it to Harry Abrams.

Goldman, Pierce & Co. have bought, through Rubinger, Klinger & Co., 233 and 235 East 107th Street, two five-story buildings, with stores, 62 by 100, from Coroner Peter P. Acritelli and Arthur J. Stephany; also, 2,376 and 2,378 Old Broadway, a six-story apartment house, 52 by 111, from Hoffman Brothers, builders; also, 52 Allen Street, a six-story tenement, 25 by 87.6, from Theresa Goldsmith. The same firm has sold 146 East Broadway to a Mrs. Rubinsky, and 8 Jones Street to Machiel A. Rafiano.

Upper Lexington Avenue Purchase.

Liebhoff & Hirschfeld have bought from M. Wronker the three four-story flats 1,635, 1,637, and 1,639 Lexington Avenue, each 25 by 95.

The New Amsterdam Realty Company and Leonard Weill have sold to Estelle Kempner 1,692 Second Avenue, a five-story brown stone flat, with stores, 25 by 75.

The Columbian Board of Brokers has sold for Harris & Timble to Emily Rosenstein 243 and 245 East 113th Street, a six-story apartment house in course of construction on plot 50 by 100.

Samuel Grossman has bought from Sophie Schumer the five-story double flat 235 and 237 East Fifty-first Street, on plot 33.4 by 100.

A. Kassel has sold 1,244 to 1,248 Madison Avenue, between Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth Streets, three five-story flats, on plot 60.8 by 87.9.

Nevins & Perelman have bought the plot 100 by 100.11, on the north side of 102d Street, 100 feet west of Lexington Avenue.

The Enterprise Realty Company has sold for Max Canno the four-story tenement, with stores, 231 First Avenue to L. Feldberg.

West 27th Street Flats in Deal.

M. & L. Hess have sold 253 and 255 West Twenty-seventh Street, two four-story flats, on plot 50 by 98.9, for Emerance K. Agar. It is reported that George W. McAdam is the buyer.

Pocher & Co. negotiated the recent sale of 134 West Thirty-first Street for J. Robert Wigger.

Downtown Tenement Buying.

A. Raggen has sold for Frank Gens to Abraham Margolin 155 and 157 Attorney Street, six-story double tenements, with stores. The buyer will remodel the buildings.

Louis Meyer has sold to Rudolph Federman the property 84½ Lewis Street, on lot 20 by 100.

147th Street Flat Finds Buyer.

C. C. Hottenroth has sold for L. J. Schery the five-story double flat 812 East 147th Street, near St. Ann's Avenue, to B. Goosen; also, for G. J. Kaiser, the two-story frame house 458 East 140th Street, near Park Avenue, to William A. Wilson.

R. I. Brown's Sons have sold for Mary J. Hart a two-story frame dwelling on White Plains Road, near Boston Post Road, on plot 34 by 22 by 87 by 50 by 65.

Brooklyn Lots Change Hands.

The Cuozzo & Gagliano Company has sold for Dominick Montermarano to Donat Cuozzo a plot, 60 by 100, on Third Avenue, between Union and President Streets, Brooklyn.

Edgar T. Kingsley has resold for Lillian Moffatt 269 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn, a three-story dwelling, on lot 16.8 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

53d St, 430 West, s s, 350 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; public auction sale, to Max Borck..... $28,050

3d Av, 2,754, e s, 28 ft s of 146th St, 28x97.7x25x94.7, three-story brick building, with stores; public auction sale, to R. C. Korn..... 20,300

Catharine St, 74, w s, 31.7 ft s of Oak St, 16.1x71, five-story brick tenement, with store, with right of way through four-foot alley leading to Oak St; foreclosure sale, to Michael Rofrano..... 22,900

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

76th St, n s, 171.8 ft e of 3d Av, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 33.4x89.2; S. Wallenstein of 1,990 76th Av, owner; C. M. Straub of 122 Bowery, architect; cost, $30,000.

66th St, n s, 300 ft w of 2d Av, for three six-story brick tenements, 40x87.5; Levine & Davis, premises, owners; B. W. Levitan of 20 West 31st St, architect; cost, $120,000.

Webster Av, e s, 399.9 ft s of Southern Boulevard, for a two-story brick express depot and stable, 113.5x113.7; American Express Company of 65 Broadway, owner; Charles W. Romayn of 55 Broadway, architect; cost, $55,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

7th Av, 230 and 232, to a five-story brick tenement and store; D. Hunke of 261 8d Av, owner; R. Rohl, 128 Bible House, architect; cost, $8,000.

Broadway, 413, to a six-story brick office; Mrs. J. Schmid of 807 5th Av, owner; J. H. Duncan of 208 5th Av, architect; cost, $80,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Jan. 22.

AVENUE B, e s, extends from 3d to 4th St, 210x205, Unionport; Robert H. Neely to Fred Judge, (mtg $5,500)..... 100

BARROW ST, s s, 150 ft e of Hudson St, 25x100; Alfred A. Eckerson to William W. Conley..... Nom.

BELMONT AV, s e corner of 180th St, 78.7x95.5; Benjamin G. Paskus to Paul Mayer, (mtg $8,000)..... 100

BROOK AV, e s, 118 ft s of 169th St, 50x100.6; John C. Damm to Abraham Zuker, (mtg $17,500)..... Nom.

BRONX TERRACE, n e corner of 10th St, 112x105, Wakefield; Mary Walker to Metropolis Securities Company..... Nom.

CLAY AV, 1,299, w s, 18.10x88.1; Shornter Brothers Company to Mary Schaefer, (mtg $4,500)..... 100

CROTONA AV, n s, 128.6 ft e of Arthur Av, 25x90.1½; Otis W. Boyden to Alice G. Chave..... 100

CROTONA PLACE, 23, w s, 20x100; Hilda Simon to John Brezovsky, (mtg $4,800)..... Nom

EAGLE AV, w s, 474.7 ft s of 156th St, 19.11x99.5; Mary E. Sweetser and others to Charles J. Holzapfel, (mtg $6,000)..... 100

EXTERIOR ST, s w corner of 72d St, 76.8x75.3; Adolf Kunert to Thomas F. Townsley, (mtg $62,000)..... 100

GRAND BOULEVARD, n e corner of 183d St, 47x irregular; Hannah Murphy to Joseph M. Rittenberg..... 100

GREENWICH ST, 710, w s, 25x84.6; Mary C. Littell, individually and executrix, to John H. Dickside, (mtg $8,000)..... 100

HOUSTON ST, 398 and 400 East; 2d St, 289 and 291, 40x80; Abraham M. Pariser to Leopold Brand, (mtg $63,000)..... Nom.

HOUSTON ST, 398 and 400 East; 2d St, 289 and 291, 40x60.7; Louise Kanfold to Abraham M. Pariser; (mtg $45,000)..... Nom.

INTERVALE AV, w s, 111.2 ft s of 163th St, —x—; Barnet Osman to Henry M. Powell and another, (mtg $3,750)..... 100

JEFFERSON AV, s s, 50 ft e of Comfort Av, 50x100; Land Company A of Edenwald to Charles Kernaghan ..... Nom.

JONES AV, e s, 150 ft s of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Land Company A of Edenwald to Louis Gordon..... Nom.

LOT 81, revised map of Seneca Park; Aaron Reder to Walter B. Dixon..... 100

LOTS 72 to 75, map of 473 lots of Haight estate; Peter Plunkett to Frank Gass, (mtg $440)..... 100

LOTS 61, 62, 71, 80, 88, and 110, revised map of Seneca Park; Emma L. Shirner to Walter B. Dixon..... Nom.

LOTS 444 and 445, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Charles Ringelstein..... Nom.

LOTS 213 to 216, map of Gleason property; Joseph J. Gleason to Alice M. Lynch..... Nom.

LOTS 2 to 8, map of lots at Mount Hope; Henry Iden and another, executors, to Eva W. Bailey..... 16,825

LOTS 4, 33 and 57, map of Flanagan estate, Throgg's Neck; Lambert G. Mapes to John Stimpfle..... 100

LOTS 66 and 67, 51 and 50, map of Ursuline Convent; David Klein to Simon Friedberg, (mtg $10,500)..... 100

LOTS 530 to 533, 480, 427, 472, 475, 431, 471, 476, 426, map of Elizabeth R. B. Kling at City Island; Katharine D. Mackenzie to City Real Estate Company..... 100

LOTS 71, 68, 54, 45, 35, 24, 16, 10, 5, 2, Gore 51, 70, 62, 53, 44, 34, 23, 15, 9, 4, Gore 50, 69, 61, 52, 43, 33, 22, 14, 8, Gore 49, 60, 51, 42, 32, 21, 13, Gore 48, Gores 43, 44, 59, 41, 31, 20, 47, Gore 45, Lot 30, Gore 46, Lot 29, 98, 72, 64, 55, 46, 36, 25, 17, 11, 6, and 32 other lots, map of Wakefield; Marie E. Bedeau, executrix, to Monatiguot Real Estate Company, (mtg $10,000)..... 10,000

MULBERRY ST, e s, 93.2 ft s of Prince St, 38.10x49.8; Anna C. Keane to Anna P. Keane..... Gift

NELSON AV, e s, 118.4 ft s of 165th St, 25x125; Joseph Cherry to Theresa Cherry..... Nom.

PLEASANT AV, 375 and 377, w s, 40x85; Aaron Forman and others to Frieda Aaronson; (mtg $32,000)..... 100

RIVINGTON ST, 114, n w corner of Essex St, 22.3x80; Irving W. Childs to Elias A. Cohen, all title..... 7,500

RIVINGTON ST, n s, at n w s of Essex St, 22.3x80; Eversley Childs and others to Elias A. Cohen..... 37,500

RIVINGTON ST, 114, n w corner of Essex St, 22.3x80; Elias A. Cohen to Abraham Siegel, (mtg $35,000)..... 100

ROGERS PLACE, e s, 350.1 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x90; Louis Halperin to F. H. C. Realty Company, (mtg $4,250)..... Nom.

ROGERS PLACE, e s, 350.1 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x90; F. H. C. Realty Company to Louis Linetsky, (mtg $4,250)..... 6,500

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 968, e s, 37.1x101.9; David Klein to Louis Frankenstein, (mtg $36,500)..... 48,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 27.6 ft s of 59th St, 74.2x95; Simon Friedberg and another to David Klein, (mtg $75,000)..... 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 175 ft s of 165th St, 25x100; Edward Bisland to Alfred V. Bisland..... 100

TIMPSON PLACE, n w s, 83.3 ft s w of 149th St, 100x100; George N. Whittlesey, trustee, to John J. Barrett, all title..... 100

TIMPSON PLACE, n w s, 83.3 ft s w of 149th St, 100x100; John J. Barrett to Theodore E. North, all title..... Nom.

TRINITY AV, 787, w s, 99.10x[illegible] s s, 110 ft e of Madison Av, 5 lots, 20x100, 5 mtgs $1,500, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

LEVINE, Max, to Julius Solomon; 116th St, 58 to 64 East, 80x100, due March 1, 1906, 6 per cent..... 2,000

LEVINE, Max, to Julius Solomon; 116th St, 58 East, 20x100, due March 1, 1906, 6 per cent..... 750

LEVY, Abraham, to Magdalena Endlich; 113th St, 12 West, 16x100, due July 20, 1907, 5½ per cent..... 9,500

LEVY, Abraham, to Lexington Avenue Company; 113th St, 5 West, 16x100.11, due July 20, 1907, — per cent..... 1,500

LIEBHOFF, Abraham, to B. Hershfield; Avenue A, 1,523, 17x70, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 750

LISSNER, Jacob L., and another to Alfred Lewin; 7th Av, 2,256, 24x100, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 6,500

LYNCH, Alice M., to Joseph J. Gleason; Lots 213 to 216, map of Gleason property, 3 years..... 2,100

MICHELSON, Samuel, to City Mortgage Company; 109th St, n s, 100 ft w of Manhattan Av, 150x72, demand, 6 per cent..... 105,000

MILANO, Domenico, and another, to Michele La Sala; 106th St, 388 East, 25x100, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 5,500

MILLER, Charles, to Isaac Miller; Ludlow St, 45, 25x87, prior mtg $26,000, due July 22, 1908, 6 per cent..... 9,000

MORRISON, Louis, to L. Manheim; 13th St, n s, 125 ft w of Avenue A, 57.0x irregular, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

NEW AMSTERDAM REALTY COMPANY to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; 8th Av, n w corner of 43d St, 80x100, due Jan. 27, 1906..126,000

NORTH, Theodore E., to Dollar Savings Bank; Timpson Place, n w s, 83.3 ft s w of 149th St, 100x100, due June 29, 1906, 5½ per cent..... 10,000

O'KEEFE, Bridget, to Mary McEnroe; Bronx Park Av, s w corner of 177th St, 25x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 900

PARISER, Abraham, to Louis Kanfold; Houston St, 398 and 400 East, 40x60, prior mtg $42,000, 9 years, 5½ per cent. 18,000

PUTNAM, Charles R. L., to Clarence C. Cristadora; 85th St, 113 East, 12.6x 98, due June 30, 1910..... 30,000

RATKOWITZ, Israel, and another to J. Beckman; 1st Av, s w corner of 1st St, 25x100, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 15,000

RIES, Otto, to Edward A. Schill; 7th St, s s, 175 ft e of Avenue B, 80x106, Unionport, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 700

RITTENBERG, Joseph M., to Hannah Murphy; Grand Boulevard and Concourse, n e corner of 188d St, 47x irregular, 5 years..... 22,500

SCHAEFER, Mary, to Thornton Brothers' Company; Clay Av, w s, 75 ft n of 169th St, 18x88, installments, 6 per cent..... 400

SCHLUESSLER, Hermine M., to H. M. E. Lindeman, executrix; 29th St, n e corner of 11th Av, 55x49, demand, 6 per cent..... 10,000

SCHMIDT, Alexander, to Louis Cordon and others; 58th St; 840 and 842 East, 2 lots, 20x100, 2 mtgs, $4,250, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 8,500

SIEGEL, Abraham, to Elias A. Cohen; Rivington St, 114, 22.3x80, prior mtg $35,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

SINGER, Charles, to Jacob Dieter; Trinity Av, 757, 39x101, due June 22, 1910, 6 per cent..... 10,000

STADLER, Tillie M., to Louise Herrman; Lot 269, Block G, map of Mapes estate, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 3,500

STADLER, Tillie M., to Anna K. Adams; Lot 269, Block G, map of Mapes estate, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 600

STEARNS, Frances, to Marcus M. Marks; 17th St, 27 West, 25x92, 1 years, 6 per cent..... 7,500

TIERNEY, John C., to Thomas T. Tierney and others; 150th St, 417 West, 25x98, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

TOWNSLEY, Thomas F., to Adolf Klemb; Exterior St, s w corner of 72d St, 76x75, due Oct. 19, 1906, 6 per cent..... 10,000

UNTERBERG, Abraham, and another to Nathan Adelsdorfer; 29th St, 237 and 239 East, 2 lots, 25x98, (2 mtgs, $6,500,) 5 years, 6 per cent..... 13,000

VOLZ, John, and another to Ernst Schluter; 89th St, n s, 80 ft e of 4th Av, 26 x100, 5 years..... 20,000

ZUCKER, Abram, to John C. Damm and another; Brook Av, 1,266 to 1,270, 50x 100, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 5,500

Mechanics' Liens.

JACKSON AV, w s, 175 ft n of 156th St, 50x79.3; D'Amore & Lanzetta against Esther A. Wheaton, owner; Eastern Union Realty Company, contractor..... 518

7TH AV, 2,804 and 2,806; John Grelm against John Bernstein, owner; United Contracting and Supply Company, contractor..... 700

LENOX AV, 49 to 53; Paul Silverstri against Max Miller, owner and contractor..... 700

LENOX AV, 49 to 53; Emanuel Liguori against Max Miller, owner and contractor..... 250

8D AV, 3,425 and 3,427; Louis Jampol & Co. against Loeb Real Estate Company, owner; Michele Cappiello & Co., contractors..... 50

8D AV, 1,791; John B. Gerety against Israel Wolchok, owner and contractor.. 250

BROOK AV, 278 to 288; Leonardo Carlo against Martin Haase and George Lippman, owners and contractors.... 100

122TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, 60x 99.11; Ellender & Fichtenbaum against Joseph Lesowitz and Samuel Kaufman, owners and contractors..... $425

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

129TH ST, 152 and 154 West; Philip Bermann against Alanson J. Prime and others, Oct. 27, 1905..... 660

120TH ST, 54 East; John F. Cronin against H. M. Stoff and others, Dec. 21, 1905..... 818

9TH ST, 646 East; Hyman Levin and others against John Kaminsky and others, Nov. 18, 1905..... 35

24TH ST, 225 and 227 East; Peter McGowney and others against Louis Walther and others, Jan. 11, 1906..... 850

139TH ST, s s, 425 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x200 to 138th St; Alfred G. Maresca against Nathan Greenblatt and others, Jan. 18, 1906..... 100

8D ST, 124 East; Barneth Siegmeister against Israel Schwarts and others, Oct. 5, 1905..... 100

121ST ST, 334 and 336 East; Pasquale Trotta against Abraham Levy and others, Oct. 20, 1905, (by bond)..... 600

84TH ST, 409 and, 411 East; Alfonso Costabile against J. J. Lubenthal and others, Jan. 4, 1906, (by bond)..... 70

SPENCER PLACE, w s, 175 ft n of 144th St, 25x57; Candee, Smith & Howland Company against Mary Walpole and others, Jan. 1, 1906..... 700

SPENCER PLACE, 9; Carmine Altieri against Mary Walpole and others, Jan. 8, 1906..... 100

LONGWOOD AV, s s, 50 ft w of Hewitt Place, 78x100; John Pieces & Co. against Michael Meehan, June 12, 1905. 87

236TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Katonah Av; Thompson & Schneider against George Harper and others, Jan. 2, 1906..... 100

Lis Pendens.

98TH ST, n s, 335 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; 98th St, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; George E. Todd against Charles V. Stehlin and others, (partition;) attorneys, Paskus & Cohen.

CONCORD AV, w s, Lot 142, map of East Morrisania, 50x100, Bronx; Selig B. Neuberger against Ida L. Alexander and others, (specific performance;) attorney, R. Jones.

PEARL ST, s s, 86 ft s of Oak St, 24.9x71x irregular, and other property in Kings County, two actions; William H. Belcher and others against Edwin W. Belcher, 2d, individually and as executor, and others, (partition;) attorney, W. A. Belcher.

OGDEN AV, e s, 175 ft s of 162d St, 25x115; Walter C. Smith against William C. Heron, (warrant of attachment;) attorney, P. A. Hatling.

JEROME AV, e s, 184.1 ft n of 165th St, 214x 198.11x irregular to Cromwell Av; Commonwealth Securities Company against Jessie B. Crommette, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. R. Palmer.

7TH ST, 189 East; Max Lindner and another against Jennie Seglin, (action to establish lien;) attorney, H. Roth.

PROSPECT AV, w s, 50 ft n of 167th St, (proposed,) 75x100; American Mortgage Company against John Wynne and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

VALENTINE AV, e s, 97.5 ft s w of 200th St, 45x100; Albert Blechner against J. Homer Hilde'n, trustee, and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, S. T. Stern.

173D ST, n s, whole front between Webster and Carter Avs, 106x100x150x irregular; Nathan Lamport against Constance M. Andrews, (action to impress vendee's lien;) attorney, A. D. Levy.

LAND bounded by n s of Schieffelin St and centre line of Schieffelin St, beginning at a point 56 ft w of 12th Av and extending to Hudson River, as shown on map of Manhattanville, September, 1906, except part conveyed to New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; Sarah L. Curry and others against City of New York and others, (action to establish title, &c.;) attorney, J. C. Shaw.

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West 114th St.
Bet. Broadway and Riverside. Elegant 6 story elevator Apartment, 75x100. Rents $20,586. Might Exchange.

West 123d St.
Bet. Broadway and Amsterdam. 5 story triple Flat. Lot 33x100. Price $48,000; rents $5,340. $8,000 cash.

West 90th St.
5 story double. 35x90x100. $47,500; rents $5,004. Only $8,500 cash.

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MANHATTAN.
60 Cortlandt St., adjoining Greenwich.
111-113 West 50th St.—50-ft. plot.
S. E. Cor. 49th St. & Columbus Av.—5-story.
584 Columbus Av.—five-story triple.
158 West 84th St.—five-story double.
S. W. Cor. 146th St. & Convent Av.—5-story.
BRONX.
Brown Place, cor. 156th St.—four lots.
Kelly St., near 165th St.—five lots.
2,988-90 3d Av., near 149th St.
60 lots adjoining Washington Bridge.
Full commission to BROKERS.
RESERVE REALTY CO., 156 Broadway.

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2200 ACRES OF LAND
NEAR TUXEDO
FOR SALE IN FORECLOSURE
There will be sold at
Public Auction, at New City, Rockland County, New York, ON FEBRUARY 1, 1906,
by Geo. F. Murray, Esq., Referee, about 2200 acres of fine land, situate in the township of Ramapo, Rockland County, adjoining Tuxedo Park, Orange County, New York. The mortgage, to satisfy which the sale is held, is $21,000.
This is a great opportunity to secure a beautiful tract of high land near the City of New York, at a low price. Can be bought at private sale.
For particulars apply to Philbin, Beekman & Menzies, Attorneys for plaintiff, No. 52-54 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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Brooklyn.

D. & M. Chauncey Real Estate Co., Ltd.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON
THURSDAY, JAN. 25, 1906,
At 12 o'clock noon, in the
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, Ltd.,
189-191 Montague Street,
The most valuable property ever offered at auction in Brooklyn, The
GARFIELD BUILDING
Corner Court and Remsen Sts.
7 STORY OFFICE BUILDING,
Covering lot, 100 x 137.6 feet; practically adjoining Borough Hall, the Court House, Hall of Records, Temple Bar and the first Subway Station, in the Heart of the Financial Center.

75% CAN REMAIN ON MORTGAGE AT 4½%.
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MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

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$42,000—Rent $4,350; Eighth Av., five-story 12-room triple, large store, modern improvements.
$48,000—Rent $4,000; Seventh Av. six-room double, with stores and all modern improvements.
$118,000—All rented, $13,100; six-story Eighth Av. corner, 5-family, stores, 50 front.
$30,000—Rent $3,300; 5-story triple, improve.
$80,000—All rented for $9,300; 6-story quadruple, near 110th St. Subway, 50 front.
$32,750—Rent $3,480; five-story triple, near our office, all improve.; requires $5,750 cash.
$27,000—Five-story six-room double, hot water, no steam, 26.3 front, near office.
$28,500—Rent $3,300; five-story six-room double, open plumbing, private halls, fine location.
$57,000—Rent $7,300; five-story new-law quadruple, well built, all improve., 40 front.
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West 36th St., South Side,
CLOSE TO SIXTH AVENUE.
Plot 37.6x74.
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Upper West Side.—Six-story elevator apartment house, near Broadway, one block from Subway station; size 100x100.11; all rented, leases; price $220,000; mortgage $150,000 at 4½ per cent.; rentals $22,000; great future; small amount of cash; might consider exchange.
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2,790 Broadway, near 108th St.

BROADWAY CORNER CHEAP.
vacant, 100x100; excavated; recently purchased at a low price; owner has changed his plans and will sell a bargain.
Jesse C. Bennett & Co., 2289 Broadway.

The "BOSTON,"
204-206-208 West 133d Street.
$16,500 buys three five-story, 37x100, 15 rooms on floor. Adolph Kronengold, 165 Broadway.

Attention Speculators: Investigate this;
116th St., vicinity Lenox Av., 6-story new law house, with stores; 4 families on a floor (20 rooms;) rents $9,200; asking $86,000; easy terms.
Sonnabend & Gromer, 311 West 116th St.

Triple Flat Investment!
In West 143d St., modern five-story, 37.6 wide; steam heat and hot water; rents $5,654; price only $51,000.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

AN OPPORTUNITY.
50-ft. new-law 4-family one block from Subway station; we guarantee rents $8,448; price $72,000; always rented. Full particulars,
KEHOE & WHITE,
1,623 Amsterdam Av., cor. 140th St.

A Bargain
142d St., vicinity 8th Av., 5-story triple flat; all modern improvements; 25x100; rents $3,300; asking $31,000. Sonnabend & Gromer, 311 West 116th St.

OWNER WILL SACRIFICE
8th Av., vicinity 150th St., 5-story triple flat, with large store; no steam; rents $3,400; price $32,500. Sonnabend & Gromer, 311 West 116th St.

CHOICE INVESTMENT.
Six-story elevator house; guaranteed rents $13,000; can be bought under $110,000; private house block; consider small trade.
KEHOE & WHITE,
1,623 Amsterdam Av., cor. 140th St.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY
102d St., Near Columbus Av.—Two 6-story new-law 4-family houses, 20 rooms on a floor; rents $9,000; price $80,000; easy terms. Sonnabend & Gromer, 311 West 116th St.

Two five-story triples, upper west side; steam heat; $70,000; rents $7,680; $7,500 each. Frank W. Stevens, 41 Park Row.

Eighth Av. triple flat, cold water, two stores, $37,000. Lewis B. Crane, 187 Broadway.

West 26th.—Wide five-story, four-family tenement; $22,000. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Tenth Av., two five-story double flats, $56,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Tenement, 14 rooms, West 46th St.; price, $29,000; fine condition. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Lenox Av., vicinity 116th, modern double flat, $42,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

West 37th.—Five-story four-family tenements; under $20,000. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Double flat, six rooms, vicinity 115th, 7th Av., $27,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

West 28th.—Five-story tenement; toilets, stores; $19,000. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

8th Av. 14-room triple flat, perfect order, $36,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

East Side.

East 97th St., 30x100, 5-story, 14 rooms, 4 families, $38,000; East 91st St., 25x103, 5-story triple, $29,000; East 89th St., 25x100, 5-story; 4 families, $29,800; East 80th St., 25x102, 6-story, 4 families, $45,000; East 64th St., 25x100, 6-story, basement, store, 4 families, hot water, $40,000; bargains. J. S. Times, Downtown.

Five-story cold-water tenement, 44th St., east of 2d Av., in perfect condition; mortgage $20,000; well arranged; rents $2,800; price $26,500; actual sacrifice. Carl Levine, owner, 119 Nassau St.

East 90th St

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE.

White Plains

The Bonanza Field For REAL ESTATE PROFITS.

DO YOU KNOW where WHITE PLAINS is located up in Westchester County, on the Harlem Branch of the New York Central Railroad? Have you ever been there? DO YOU KNOW that it is within easy reach of New York City's business centre, and that it is reached by the best suburban train service in the world?

DO YOU KNOW about the great improvements now being made by the New York Central Railroad in CHANGING FROM STEAM POWER TO ELECTRICITY? Do you know that within a few months electric trains will be running to White Plains from the Grand Central Depot, 42d St., every few minutes?

DO YOU KNOW that White Plains is the terminus of this electric system, and that these electric trains will reach it in 30 minutes' run?

DO YOU KNOW that White Plains will also be the terminus of the "Subway" trains when that line is extended into Westchester County, and that within a reasonable time you can take this electric line and ride to Wall Street without change of cars?

DO YOU KNOW that White Plains is the County Seat of Westchester County, and that it is the centre of a great population, and that it is now a town of about 15,000 population?

DO YOU KNOW that hundreds of fine dwellings—homes for high-class business men in New York City—are being built every year and sold or rented as fast as they can be built in White Plains?

DO YOU KNOW that WHITE PLAINS will be a city of 50,000 to 100,000 population within a very few years, and that Real Estate is rapidly increasing in value each year? Do you know that nothing will stop this increase in values, but that in view of the great modern improvements—public and private—the value of real estate PROPERLY PURCHASED in the right place and NOW, will probably double during 1906—and in three or four years reach THREE to FIVE TIMES the present asking price?

SOME PEOPLE KNEW THIS.

They knew it last year, and as a result have been making SMALL FORTUNES from the LOTS AND CHOICE ACRES lying around this great, solid, prosperous, growing business and residential section of Westchester County. These people are buying and selling at a profit, and buying again, and will continue to do so right through this year of 1906. Other people are now daily looking up this "field of great opportunities."

RIGHT NOW IS THE TIME TO GET THE CHOICEST BARGAINS. I CAN SHOW THEM TO YOU AND GET THEM AT THE RIGHT PRICE.

You can buy a single lot, or I know of a number of lots in one deal if purchased now will make FROM $25,000 TO $75,000 PROFIT IN A YEAR. I can show you acres that will make small fortunes. I want you to write me about this fine field for investments and make an appointment to see some of the Bargains in these lots or acres.

JUST STATE WHAT YOU WANT—HOW MUCH OF AN INVESTMENT YOU CAN MAKE. I CAN GET LOTS FROM $500 AND UPWARD THAT WILL SELL FOR SEVERAL HUNDRED DOLLARS MORE IN A FEW MONTHS. NOT ALL LOTS WILL DO THAT. BUT THE BEST AND IN THE RIGHT LOCATION WILL. I LIVE IN WHITE PLAINS AND CAN LOOK AFTER YOUR BEST INTERESTS IN THE RIGHT WAY.

WRITE TO MY COMPANY FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS MATTER AND DON'T WAIT TOO LONG. OTHERS ARE LOOKING ALL THE TIME, AND BARGAINS ARE GOING FAST.

3 Lots, 50x100, eight minutes' walk from depot, $900 each; sewer and water.

SPEAR'S REALTY CORPORATION,
171 Broadway, New York.
General Managers & Agents, Greater New York City Real Estate

3 Lots, 50x100, ten minutes' walk from depot; $1000 each; sewer and water.

NOTE!!!

You can make an individual investment in a lot or lots, or you can get an interest in a larger number by securing an interest in my great New York Realty Syndicate, the safest plan in the world for certain and sure profit. Everybody can get an interest in this way, even if they cannot invest but $100, and pay same monthly. We can tell you all about this plan if you wish.

LUTHER WESLEY SPEAR, President. SPEAR'S REALTY CORPORATION.

QUEENS. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MILLIONS

OF DOLLARS ARE BEING MADE ON

QUEENS BOROUGH

FARMS BY OUT-OF-TOWN INVESTORS.

Why not let us make some for you?

30 Acres, Rosedale, $1,300 per Acre.
38 Acres, Jamaica South, $2,700 per Acre.
139 Acres, Jamaica & Hempstead Turnpike, large frontage on trolley, $1,050 per Acre.
4 Acres, East Hempstead, $700 per Acre.
2,400 Acres, Main line, L. I. R. R., $150 per Acre.
45 Acres, Jamaica & Hempstead Turnpike, near Belmont's Track, $1,600 per Acre.

STOKES & KNOWLES,

176 Broadway, Brooklyn; 1344 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th St.; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Evenings.

FARMS FOR SALE.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
LOWERRE STEVENSON REALTY CO.,
500 FIFTH AV., COR. 42D ST.

Mount Vernon.

CITY AND COUNTRY COMBINED

in this large place in Mount Vernon; highest and most aristocratic part of Chester Hill; about an acre frontage on two avenues; eleven large rooms, hardwood floors and wainscoting; large open fireplaces. Asking $85,000. Low!
W. S. Anderson, Mt. Vernon's Busy Corner, Near New Haven Station.

New Rochelle.

Modern Cottage, 11 rooms, 2 baths, gas and electric light; restricted neighborhood; 8 minutes from station; $8,250; modern 10-room cottage, high ground, restricted neighborhood; $7,000. H. B. Downey, 20 North Av.

White Plains.

100x120 corner, restricted section, one block from Broadway, White Plains; water, sewer, gas; $1,400. S. W. Hendrickson, White Plains.

A Postal Card Will Tell You How

350 PER CENT. PROFIT WILL BE REALIZED WITHIN THREE YEARS ON IMPROVED LOTS BOUGHT AT PRESENT ACREAGE PRICES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS AT

ELMHURST HEIGHTS

LESS THAN HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE, MANHATTAN. 5c. BY TROLLEY NOW. NO WAITING

The Ground Is High & Beautiful, the Price Is Low.

Nothing Nearer, Better, Choicer or Cheaper Ever Sold.

SEND POSTAL TO-DAY FOR VIEWS

BANKERS' LAND CORPORATION
886 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE TIME IS RIPE

THE PLACE IS READY

to make a fortune in real estate. If you study the map of the city for distance and transportation facts YOU WILL SEE WHY GREAT CAPITALISTS ARE BANKING ON

Queens Borough

Elmhurst Square

The Geographical Centre of the City. Fully developed, sewered, and restricted.

Direct line of Blackwell's Island Bridge and Tunnels; 5c. fare. The place to buy for a HOME or INVESTMENT. Values will double within 6 months. Send for maps and Booklet No. 6, and they will tell you why.
PARIS & MacDOUGALL,
Tel. 4813 Madison Sq. 1,123 B'way, N. Y.

BROOKLYN. FOR SALE.

Two 25 ft. Double

4-story improved brick flat houses in first-class order, on St. Mark's Av., between Vanderbilt and Underhill;

ALWAYS RENTED

and on easy terms. Apply at office JEROME REALTY CO., 319 Sixth Av., cor. 3d St., Brooklyn.

Our phenomenal success in selling two-family houses has been regarded as a streak of good luck. Not so. It is good material and workmanship, with plenty of style. That is what sells our houses. See them and we will sell you one.

Eastern Parkway & Kingston Avenue, also Lincoln Road and Rogers Avenue.

Kingston Realty Company
Main Office, 44 Court Street.
Write for Booklet.
RALPH LEININGER, Pres.

$650 EACH.—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS NEAR WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE. STOKES & KNOWLES, 176 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK STATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY

INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE.
OWNERS WISHING TO SELL CALL OR WRITE
Phillips & Wells, 95K Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

BARGAIN.

Elegant private 12-room house in Nyack-on-the-Hudson, with all latest improvements, land, and stable; must be sold cheap, or in exchange for real estate or anything; cause, owner leaves for Europe. Inquire Schatz, 346 East 57th St.

NEW ENGLAND.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SUMMER SEASHORE COTTAGES, Cape Cod, (Harwich, Mass.,) rented, completely furnished; all comforts; bathrooms; $800-$900; fine beach. Cape, 503 West 124th.

Big opportunity; beautiful 6-room house, country residence; 15 acres; only $4,000; worth $10,000. P. O. Box 142, Darien, Conn.

REAL ESTATE.

OUT OF CITY.

Cottage, 46 Ft. Square, Two Stories,

verandah 8 ft. wide, eleven rooms, with outside kitchen, hot and cold water, bath and toilet rooms, hardwood floors, fireplace, icehouse, boathouse, large stable, fifty acres of land, situated at Lake Beauport, (Laurentian Mountains,) twelve miles from Quebec City, 957 feet above St. Lawrence. Scenery simply superb, and incomparable health restoring spot; house 121 feet above lake; price $6,000. Apply Geo. H. Amyot, 45 Dorchester St., Quebec.

Elmhurst, 15 minutes from Manhattan business centre; buy lots now, ground floor prices; boom surely coming completion Penn. R. R., Belmont tunnels, Blackwell's Island Bridge; macadamized streets, granolithic sidewalks, curbs, and gutters, sewers, gas, water, shade trees. Write for full information U. S. Alvord, 231 West 21st St.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

Why Do You Pay Rent

When you can own your own home within 20 minutes of 34th Street Ferry, on one of the most picturesque bays on Long Island Sound?

BAYSIDE PARK

is only 10 miles from New York. It has 46 trains daily; commutation is only 10 cents, and upon the completion of the Pennsylvania tunnel it will take but fifteen minutes from Herald Square to Bayside. A number of artistic houses have just been completed; they contain every modern convenience, and cost from $3,500 to $5,500. They can be bought with a cash payment of 10 per cent., the balance at $30 per month and upward, which covers all expenses, or you can buy lots from $350 and upward, which from previous experience will increase from 50 to 100 per cent. in value within a very short time; these can also be bought on installments. Write for booklet, or, better still, call and see us. We'll gladly pay your fare to run out and look at the property.
THE NORTH SHORE REALTY COMPANY,
202 East 23d St., New York.

ACREAGE

LARGE AND SMALL TRACTS,

JAMAICA SOUTH

76 ACRES AT $2,000 Per Acre.
165 ACRES AT $1,200 Per Acre.

JOHN KENSETT KELLOGG,
30-32 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
549 NOSTRAND AV., BROOKLYN.

LONG ISLAND CITY

the place to

MAKE MONEY QUICK.

Several Choice Parcels.

NOTE.—We will buy property in this section in large or small quantities.

TAYLOR-STORM REALTY CO.,
11 East 42d St.

LOTS $45 up

Less than one hour from 34th St., on south shore, near thriving town. Schools, churches, stores, &c., at hand. Terms will be made to suit. Loans procured to build with.
L. Tannenbaum, 184 East 73d St.

Homes for everybody in any of the best sections of Long Island. Homes for the rich, homes for the poor, homes for teachers, homes for artists, homes for business men, homes for artisans, homes for mechanics, homes for engineers, homes for farmers. Ranging in size from lots, ½-acre and 1-acre plots to hundreds of acres. Ranging in price from $150 to $150,000. Water fronts, hills, plains, valleys, and lakes. Half mile of railroad front free for factory sites. R. F. Woodward, Northport, L. I.

BAY LAWN, most beautiful spot in BAYSIDE, L. I., overlooking the Bay and Sound; buy lots before Spring advances and make money easy.

TAYLOR-STORM REALTY CO.,
11 EAST 42D ST.,
Branch Bayside, L. I.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY, QUEENS COUNTY

Greater New York, 100 acres, high, level land, macadam roads, electric lighted, free postal delivery, choice location, near station and trolley; present price $1,400 per acre; easy terms. Opportunity, Box 200 Times Downtown.

Owner will sacrifice 60 acres land at Huntington Station for $13,000; lots adjoining selling for $300; excellent opportunity for development and subdivision. K. McDougall, 32 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn.

A man can provide for his family and old age by now buying 10 acres on Long Island for $500; title guaranteed. Fisk, 56 New St., N. Y.

For Sale—A fine property of about 200 acres, fronting on a beautiful lake; one hour from Jamaica. G. H. Swezey, Jamaica, L. I.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

New seven-story loft and store building, near 23d St. and 5th Av.; exchange for good Bronx lots and cash. Morris Marks, 149th St., corner Brook Av., Bronx.

Beautiful four-story dwelling, 121st St., Lenox and 7th Avs., for a flat; equity, $9,000; good trade. Braisted, 2,783 Broadway, 107th.

Exchange equity in 9 lots near 149th St. and $10,000 cash for new law tenements. John Dowd, 724 East 149th St.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES

"The S. F. Myers Building has better light and contains more modern and desirable improvements than any other structure of the same dimensions in the city."—Opinion of Real Estate Expert.

S. F. Myers BUILDING

47-49 Maiden Lane,
midway between Nassau and William Sts.

New 12-Story Office Building

Fireproof and steel construction. Tiled halls and toilets on every floor.

Near centre of financial, real estate, insurance, law, drug and wholesale jewelry districts.

This modern fireproof building embraces every improvement for the comfort and convenience of tenants, three speedy hydraulic plunger safety elevators. Fine permanent light on all sides.

To lease, on very inducing terms, a few fine offices and one entire Floor of about 4,000 square feet.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

Apply to J. A. MYERS, on premises, or your own real estate broker.

LOFTS TO RENT

WITH POWER IN THE

RHINELANDER BUILDING

230 to 236 William St.
BY THE
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.
31 NASSAU ST.

DESIRABLE

LOFTS, STORE & BASEMENT

29 West 15th St.

POSSESSION FEB. 1st
APPLY ACME BUILDING CO.,
32 Union Square,
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

NEW 6 STORY BUILDING

75x92.

114, 116, 118 W. 17th St. TO RENT—ENTIRE OR Stores & Lofts Separately
All improvements.
H. J. SACHS & CO.
28 West 22d St.

LOFTS TO RENT

In New Building, in the new Business Centre,

120-122 West 31st STREET 6th Av. NEAR

Light lofts especially suitable for business or manufacturing purposes.
TUCKER, SPEYERS & CO.,
435 Fifth Av., (39th St.) Tel. 2750—38th.

LOFTS TO RENT

In NEW BUILDING,

35-37 West 31st St.

Bet. B'way & Fifth Av.

All modern improvements, 11th floor, with skylight; immediate possession.
TUCKER, SPEYERS & CO.,
435 Fifth Av., (39th St.) Tel. 2750—38th.

LOFTS, OFFICES, STUDIOS

28, 30 & 32 West 22d Street

NEW BUILDING, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO. 28 West 22d St.
or your own broker.

TO LEASE FOR TERM OF YEARS, APARTMENT HOTEL,

Madison Ave. and 59th Street Section. Attractive proposition for a responsible man.
WM. C. & A. EDW. LESTER,
Van Dyck Studio Building, 8th Ave. & 56th St.

AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS

Will build GARAGE to suit.
Also STABLE, any location.
A. M. JOHNSON & CO.
Tel. 2702—38th. 480 5th Av.

N.W. Cor. 163d St. & Jackson Av.

Large, light store with grand show window; moderate rent; liberal lease; unusual opportunity for druggist or butcher.

AT 520 WEST BROADWAY, CORNER OF BLEECKER ST., 8D LOFT, 30x100; POWER, HEAT, AND ELEVATOR; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Desirable store, loft, basement and sub-basement, 133 Mercer St., including steam heat and elevator service; rent reasonable. For terms apply Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194-6 Broadway.

Broadway, Between Fulton and John Sts.—Lofts and offices; steam heat; elevator and janitor service; rents reasonable. Apply to Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194 Broadway.

A five-story brick building to let on Pine St., near Water St.; rent $1,800; immediate possession. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

AVE. A. STORE AND BASEMENT. Corner store and basement; can be enlarged to suit; busiest section. Address 408 Fuller Building.

Lofts to Let—381 Broome St.; new building; very light lofts, 25x120; heat, power, elevator service. Further particulars inquire of John Kensett Kellogg, 80 William St.

87 West 17th St.—Seven-story loft, 25x92; will rent cheap; it will pay you to see me before you rent any other place. A. C. Olson, owner.

Handsome stores for rent, opposite Melrose Station, 162d St. and Park Ave.; excellent location. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 Fifth Ave.

Attractive offices; studios; 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Factory lofts, including power; best locations; manufacturing tenants wanted. Charles Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance, $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

1,080 Park Av.—Large corner store for light manufacturing business or any business; $50 per month.

Five store floors in elevator building, 22 West 39th St.; whole or part. M. Naftal, owner, 744 6th Av. Telephone 670 Bryant.

Brooklyn.

Two light lofts, with steam power and heat, 133 Floyd St. Apply on premises.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of BOROUGH BRONZE COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Levy, trustee in bankruptcy of the Borough Bronze Company, will sell certain property of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of gas, electric and combination fixtures, chandeliers, electroliers, portables, brackets, glassware, bronzes, office furniture and fixtures, at public auction by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, at No. 130 West 24th St., in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 24th day of January, 1906, at 10 A. M.

The property will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and unless 75% of the appraised value is realized at said sale it will be subject to the approval of the Court. The property may be inspected at the above address on January 22, 23, 1906, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Dated New York, January 11th, 1906.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
HENRY W. SYKES, Attorney for Trustee, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GLICK & RECHTMAN, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, January 23, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of woolens, unfinished skirts, linings, cut goods, machines, power tables, &c.
CHARLES F. LEINING, Receiver.
MORRIS MEYERS, Attorney for Receiver, 302 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOLOMON JUSKOWITZ, Bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, January 23d, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 117 Goerck Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of wines, liquors, cigars, &c.
GEORGE E. LEONARD, Receiver.
MYERS & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

ARTHUR HALL,

N. E. Cor. 96th St. & Madison Av.

A NEWLY CONSTRUCTED MODERN FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT HOUSE IN THE VERY CHOICEST RESIDENTIAL PART OF THE CITY.

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.

We cannot convey, in type, the grandeur, taste, spaciousness, and conveniences of the apartments. A personal visit and inspection only can supply that.

Apartments consist of 8 and 9 rooms and 2 baths.

SOMETHING DECIDEDLY NEW & NOVEL. A BALLROOM FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF GUESTS.

Rents, $1,200 to $1,800.
Supt. on Premises. Tel. 1752—79.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, Owner.

THE VAN CORTLANDT,

No. 73 East 96th St.

A beautiful, new, modern apartment building, containing suites of seven, eight, and nine rooms and two baths; rooms unusually large and all absolutely light; elevator, mail chute, telephones, uniformed hall attendants; rents, $1,000 to $1,600. Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or to
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Avenue, Corner 86th Street.

NO. 67 EAST 93D ST.,

Near Madison Avenue.

Beautiful apartments of seven large, light rooms and tiled bathroom. Parquet flooring. House arranged for three families only. Very quiet and select. Apply on premises or to
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

ST. IVES—153-5 EAST 72d ST.

SEVEN EXTRA LARGE ROOMS & BATH.
SUNLIGHT IN EVERY ROOM.
Electric Elevator & All Improvements, $1,000

Everts and Senate, 231 and 237 2d Av., Near Stuyvesant Park.—Apartments, 5 and 6 rooms and bath; all modern improvements. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

11th St., 15 East, Van Rensselaer.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, with, without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15.

Van Nydecke, 64 East 90th St.—6 and 7 large rooms; ELEVATOR, steam heat, &c.; every improvement; $45 to $55.

FAIRFAX, 1,326 Madison Av.—7 corner rooms; southern exposure; parquette floors throughout; elevator, &c.

The Herbert Apartments.—Elevator service; 5 and 6 rooms; rents $32-$37; February free. 2,085 Lexington Av., corner 126th St.

Flat in 1,837 Lexington Av., near 114th St.; 7 rooms and bath; $30 to $35. Apply basement store.

Desirable Flats—55 East 11th, 5 rooms, bath, $25 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West Side.

Bachelor Apartments, 111 West 43d St.

Single room and bath.....$25
Two rooms and bath.....$50
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

FINEST LOCATION IN CITY.

Eight large rooms, elevator service, electric lights, parqueted floors, opposite Manhattan Square Park. Call on Supt., 64 W. 77th, or L. Lilienthal, 217 W. 125th. Tel. 920 M'gside.

141st St., 221, West of 7th Av.—The Manitou, high-class elevator apartment, four and six rooms, baths; electricity, telephone; all-night service, &c.; $32.50 to $45. Superintendent.

257 West 143d.—Five, six rooms, improvements, $27-$32. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

254-256 West 112th.—Four rooms, $28; desirable. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Modern five-room apartment to let. 484 St. Nicholas Av., corner 134th St.

306 West 68th St.—Five extra large, light rooms and bath, $23.

Bronx.

Handsome apartments; six rooms and bath; all improvements; two-family dwelling; 565 East 162d St.; rent $35. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 Fifth Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

11th St., 15 East, Van Rensselaer.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, with, without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15.

237 West 111th St.—Apartment, 6-5 light rooms and bath; nicely furnished, including silver, linen; elevator; telephone; $70.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

The Antique Furniture Exchange 152-154 W. 84th St.

The ideal shop for lovers of antiques and seekers for bargains in odd pieces of every description; the largest collection and lowest prices; the most popular store.

BILLIARDS.

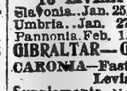

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, Est. 1850. 105 E. 9th St.

CUNARD LINE

From Piers 51-52, North River.
To LIVERPOOL via QUEENSTOWN.
Slavonia..Jan. 25, 3 PM | Campania..Feb. 3, noon
Umbria..Jan. 27, 8 AM | Carmania..Feb.10,3 AM
Pannonia..Feb. 1,11 AM | Lucania..Feb. 17, noon
GIBRALTAR—GENOA | NAPLES—ADRIATIC
CARONIA—Fastest and Most Luxurious of Leviathans—Feb. 27th.
Supplements New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers
CARPATHIA..Mar. 6, noon; Apr. 24; June 12.
SLAVONIA.....Apr. 5, noon; May 22; July 10
PANNONIA..Apr. 10, 4 P. M.; May 29; July 17
Apply for illustrated booklets, describing the interesting trip through the Mediterranean and Adriatic to Trieste and Fiume and to new Winter resorts.
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WEST INDIES.

The Quebec Steamship Co.'s Mail Steamer "Pretoria" leaves New York, February 17, 1906, for a

SPECIAL YACHTING CRUISE.
30 DAYS $150 AND UP.

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under superior management; exceptional advantages. Fall Tours Around the World; Annual Oriental Cruise in February. Program N. Free. Frank C. Clark, 96 B'way, New York.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. TOURS & TICKETS 25 UNION SQUARE N.Y.

"LA VELOCE." Fast Italian Line, Sailing from Pier 64, North River, ft. of 24th St., for Naples and Genoa.
Belegnesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WING, CHARLES T.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent.—To Charles Tudor Wing, Lillian Wing Spear, Alice Wing Nicoll, Alice Wing Nicoll, as administratrix, with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits of Mary L. Wing, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES T. WING, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 27th day of February, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as testamentary trustee under the last will and testament of Charles T. Wing, deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County at the County of New York, the 24 day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.
ABNER C. THOMAS, Surrogate.
TURNER, ROLSTON, & HORAN, Attorneys for Accountant, 23 William St., New York, Boro. N. Y.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE OF AMERICA.

MAIN STEM OF THE

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Operating more than twelve thousand miles of railway east of Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

This is the Direct Line from New York & Boston to Niagara Falls and to the West, the Northwest and the Southwest by way of the great cataract and Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 3:30, 3:40, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours, via New York Central and Lake Shore.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—†HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:29 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—2½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND & TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK EXP.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

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Passengers arriving by Ocean Steamers are met on the pier by a uniformed agent of the New York Central Lines, who will arrange for checking luggage and securing sleeping car accommodations.

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(New York Central & Hudson R. R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:

†11:20 A. M.—Mountain and Mohawk Express.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Clevel'd & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det., & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syr., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. F. DALY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

Hamburg-American.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Hamburg

†PATRICIA.....FEB. 3, NOON
†PRETORIA.....FEB. 10, 6 A. M.
†Bluecher.....Feb. 10 | †Pennsylvania..Mar. 10
†Waldersee.....Feb. 24 | *Deutschland...Mar. 15
†Amerika.....Mar. 1 | †Patricia.....Mar. 17

S. S. Amerika Most Luxurious and Most Modern of Leviathans.

*Grill Room. ‡Gymnasium. ¶Elevator & A La Carte Restaurant. †Calling at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service.

TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES & GENOA.
Prinz Adalbert....Feb. 3, noon; Mar. 22, May 8
†Deutschland.....Feb. 6, 2:30 P. M.
*Hamburg.....Feb. 17, noon
*Cretic (chartered White Star Line)..Feb. 27, 8AM
Prinz Oskar....Mar. 7, 2 P. M.; Apr. 19; June 2

Rates 1st Class, $70, $85, $118 upward, according to steamer selected.

S. S. Moltke to Madeira, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga, Algiers, and Genoa, Jan. 30, 11 A.M., 1906; a delightful trip of 19 days for $95.00 per adult upward.
*Call at Gibraltar. †Grill Room.

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Cruises to Madeira, Spain, Mediterranean points, Adriatic points, Egypt, Holy Land, Turkey, Greece, Sicily, Italy, the West Indies, South and Central America.
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AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailings Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
Minnetonka..Ja.27, 8AM | St. Louis.....Feb. 10
New York.....Feb. 3 | Philadelphia....Feb. 17

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT. Pier 30, N.R.
†MINNETONKA.....Jan. 27, 8 A. M.
*EUROPE.....Feb. 3
MINNEAPOLIS.....Feb. 10, 6:30 A. M.
MESABA.....Feb. 17, 9 A. M.
*This steamer carries no passengers.
†Passengers disembark at Southampton.

RED STAR LINE.

ANTWERP—DOVER—LONDON—PARIS.
Sailings Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Zeeland.....Jan. 27 | Vaderland.....Feb. 10
Finland.....Feb. 3 | Kroonland.....Feb. 17

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN — LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays, Pier 48, N. R.
Majestic..Jan. 24, 10 AM | Baltic...Feb. 14, 9 AM
Teutonic..Feb. 7, 10 AM | Majestic..Feb. 21, 10 AM

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.

FROM NEW YORK:
REPUBLIC..Jan. 26, 3 P. M.; Mar. 9; Apr. 21
CELTIC (20,904 tons).....Feb. 17, 12:30 P. M.
CRETIC.....Apr. 3, 10 A. M.; May 10; June 21

FROM BOSTON:
ROMANIC..Feb. 3, 5:30 A. M.; Mar. 17; Apr. 28
CANOPIC.....Feb. 24, 11 A. M.; Apr. 7; May 19

Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

Fastest and Most Luxurious of Leviathans.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
K. Wm. II..Jan. 23, 2 PM | K. Wm. II. Mar. 27, 7 AM
Kaiser...Feb. 6, 10 AM | Kronprinz..Apr. 10, 7 AM
K. Wm. II..Feb. 20, 1 PM | Kaiser...Apr. 17, 10 AM
Kaiser..Mar. 6, 10 AM | K. Wm. II..Apr. 24, 6 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.

BREMEN—DIRECT
Neckar..Jan. 25, 10 AM | Koeln...Mar. 8, 10 AM
Rhein...Feb. 8, 10 AM | Frankfurt, Mar. 22, 10 AM
Cassel..Feb. 15, 10 AM | †Kurfue't, Mar. 29, 10 AM
Brand'bg, Mar. 1 10 AM | Brand'b'g, Apr. 12, 10 AM
†Calling at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
P. Irene..Jan. 27, 11 AM | P.

TIME UP IN INSURANCE CASES, MAYER DECIDES

Attorney General Will Now Sue the Trustees.

WAITED FOR THEM TO ACT

Mutual Life Board Will Meet To-morrow and May Oppose Truesdale Committee's Recommendations.

Attorney General Mayer has decided that the "reasonable" time within which the Trustees of the Mutual Life and New York Life Insurance Companies were to bring suits against individual Trustees to compel restitution of moneys wasted and for an accounting has about expired. The Attorney General will accordingly begin the preparation of complaints without waiting any longer. When the Chicago conference of Insurance Commissioners and Attorneys General takes place on Feb. 1 Mr. Mayer's plan of operation will be matured.

The Attorney General's action has been hastened by information which has come to him recently that the Trustees of both the Mutual and New York Life Insurance Companies are seemingly disposed to wait indefinitely.

The Mutual Life Trustees meet to-morrow, and, according to the Attorney General's information, it is planned at this meeting to discourage the efforts made by the Truesdale Investigating Committee to bring suits for restitution and an accounting against individual Directors and the board in general. The Attorney General has heard from Mutual Trustees who are not satisfied with this programme that legal opinions will be presented at this meeting in opposition to the recommendations of the Mutual's investigating committee.

What the Mutual's Trustees will be asked to vote to-morrow, Mr. Mayer hears, is that the action of the board in cutting down the salary of ex-President McCurdy a few weeks before he retired, from $150,000 to $75,000 a year, had the effect of ratifying all amounts paid to him previously, and that similar action on the salaries of other officials placed their past compensation beyond the reach of legal action. The Truesdale Committee in its preliminary report declined to allow Mr. McCurdy voluntarily to have his salary reduced on the ground that if it were done it would confirm payments made to him in former years.

Should the board resolve that there is no cause for action in the deeds of the McCurdy administration the Attorney General considers that it strengthens his position in taking their acts to the courts for review. Up to this time there has been a question as to the intentions of the board, and the Attorney General has been willing to wait, but if his information proves well founded as to the plans for to-morrow's meeting he will have the Mutual's Trustees squarely on record on what he thinks the most important question in the whole life insurance situation, the general responsibility of Trustees for acts of the executive, whether they actually know of them or not.

Another phase of the matter is stirring the Attorney General. That is that many men concerned in the present life insurance situation make Gov. Higgins's attitude a basis for believing that the State administration does not propose to go much further in the insurance field. Mr. Mayer is informed that the Governor's disinclination to disturb business conditions more than necessary has been appealed to by certain of the life insurance men who are not anxious to have the Attorney General overactive.

The Attorney General has told his friends most emphatically that nothing that Gov. Higgins or any other official, State or National, can do will affect his purpose to push suits against the boards of all life insurance companies in which money has been wasted, and that his course will be unaffected by political considerations.

LOST ARTICLES

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

FOUND—An envelope containing $4.00, Saturday afternoon, Columbus Av. car. Will be returned upon satisfactory proofs of ownership by addressing W. C. P., 56 Reade St., city.

LIBERAL REWARD offered and no questions asked for return of minute repeating hunting-case gold watch with chain, lost on 3d Av. surface car in Bowery, between Hester and Grand Sts., on Wednesday night, between 5 and 6. Communicate direct with A. Ludeke, 170 Broadway, Room 607.

$20.00 REWARD for return of Newfoundland dog, red skin, black face, lost Jan. 8; answering name Tom; license No. 4,738. Finder please return Pontin's Restaurant, 46 Franklin St.

LOST—Voting trust certificate of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., No. 409, for 44 shares common stock Metropolitan West Side Elevated Ry. Co. of Chicago, in name of Martha A. Watriss. All persons are cautioned against negotiating same. Application has been made for issuance of a new certificate. Central Trust Co. of New York.

LOST—Small black caracule fur neckpiece; left in hansom cab in front of L. P. Hollander's, on 5th Av., at 3:45 P. M. Saturday, Jan. 20. Please return to Miss L. Blair, Hotel Gotham, 5th Av. and 55th St., and receive reward.

LOST—Tuesday evening, Jan. 16, 42d St., Grand Central Station and Manhattan Hotel, LADY'S GOLD WATCH, with coin fob and locket, crest in locket; reward. Address P., Cambridge Court Hotel, West 45th St.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, with fob formed by letters F. E. R. hanging, a small compass attached; watch marked on inside of case Mary Euston. Finder please return to Hotel Seymour, 45th St., and receive reward.

LOST—On Cedar St., Monday noon, pocketbook. Reward if returned with contents untouched to Times Office, Times Square.

LOST—Monday at 1 P. M., baraque pearl breast pin, between West 81st and 110th Sts.; reward. Mrs. Cosby, 1,048 5th Av.

LOST—Violet pin, with diamond in centre, Saturday night, from 123d St. to Metropolitan Opera House. Reward if returned the West End, 104 Bleecker St.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, leather fob, monogram V. J. T., Monday, between 99th St., Riverside, 109th, Amsterdam; reward. 312 West 99th St.

LOST—BRINDLE and WHITE MALE BOSTON TERRIER; answers to "Mike"; liberal reward. Costar's, 424 6th Av.

LOST—On Wednesday, a string of GOLD BEADS. The finder will be rewarded by returning them to 69 East 52d St.

LOST—Between West 73d St. and 72d St. Subway, a silver gilt belt, gun metal buckle. Reward return 128 West 73d St.

LOST—Bank book No. 49,442, Harlem Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST—On Friday, lady's amethyst and pearl pin. Reward if returned to Mrs. A. Wile, 823 West End Av.

LOST—Around City Hall or in Brooklyn, roll of bills; finder generously rewarded. Call 299 Broadway, Room 1,623.

LOST—Tuesday morning, package handkerchiefs, 6th Av. "L" road; reward. Max Littwitz, 33 West 33d St.

LOST—Lady's cameo ring, on Jan. 13th. Reward if returned to Lieut. Edwards, Fort Hamilton.

LOST—Jan. 10, gilt card case. Finder will be rewarded by returning to 505 West End Av.

LOST—Friday, white ribbon belt, with steel clasp; reward. 891 West End Av.

WORE EVENING DRESS BY DAY

Garde's Stolen Clothes Found on Man Who Didn't Know the Rules.

M. Henri Garde of 106 East Ninety-sixth Street is a musician. He plays at social functions, and appears, of course, in evening dress.

On Saturday night M. Garde rushed into the East 104th Street Police Station and reported that some thief had entered his room while he slept and stole his evening suit and violin, leaving a dime cane and a shabby suit in their place.

Detective Roose was detailed on the case. On Sunday afternoon he was standing at the corner of Ninety-sixth Street and Park Avenue when he noticed a man across the avenue n evening dress. Detective Roose decided he would try a bluff.

"What are you doing with open-face vest and lithia studs at 3 o'clock in the afternoon?" he said, half playfully.

The man stopped short and said he was not aware that he was infringing upon the dress rules of society. That aroused the detective's suspicions.

"You got that suit from 106 East Ninety-sixth Street last night," said Roose.

The man was emphatic in his denials, but Detective Roose took him to the station.

The prisoner had been there but a short time when the door flew open and M. Henri Garde appeared for the seventh time that day.

"Have you found my clothes? Ah, it is he. It is they. My evening dress. See!"

M. Garde turned up a tail of the coat, and there were the initials "H. G."

"That's good evidence," said Inspector Walsh.

Still wearing the evidence, the man, who gave his name as William Le Page, was held in $500 for further examination by Magistrate Crane yesterday.

ELEVATED CAR NEARLY FELL.

Brooklyn Trains Collide in Fog—Many Narrow Escapes.

There was another accident on the Brooklyn elevated railroad system yesterday morning which resulted in almost toppling a car crowded with passengers over into the street below.

The collision, which was at the junction at Myrtle and Hudson Avenues, occurred in a heavy fog and was due, it was claimed, to a misunderstanding of signals on the part of the motorman of the Ridgewood train. According to statements made by the railroad officials, Motorman Muller of the Ridgewood train should have waited at the Navy Street Station to allow the Fifth Avenue train, which had the right of way, to pass into Myrtle Avenue from Hudson Avenue. Muller, however, asserts that the semaphore signal indicated that he should go ahead. His train was passing the switch when the Fifth Avenue train, in charge of Motorman Earing, rounded the curve and ran into the last car of the Ridgewood train, striking it in the middle. This car was lifted from the track and turned half way around. About half of the car hung over the side of the railroad structure, and it appeared that if it had been shoved a few inches further it would have fallen over into the street.

Yesterday afternoon the State Railroad Commission investigated the accident. No decision was reached.

RUNAWAY INJURES FOUR.

Horse Hits a Crowded Trolley Car, Then Gallops On.

There was an exciting runaway in De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, late yesterday afternoon which resulted in injuries to four persons.

A horse owned by C. D. Mills, a baker of 243 Nostrand Avenue, was being driven by C. D. Woods, a collector. In the buggy with Woods was ten-year-old Frederick Emrich of 285 Franklin Avenue. At De Kalb Avenue and Emerson Place the horse bolted. After running about a block it dashed into a De Kalb Avenue trolley car. Adam Bass of 441 Hart Street, the motorman, was thrown against the door of the car and cut and bruised. Woods and young Emrich were both hurled to the pavement.

Freeing itself from the buggy, the horse dashed on up De Kalb Avenue. Mounted Policemen Erich Grote and Joseph F. Hagen of the Classon Avenue Station pursuing. Hagen's horse slipped and he was thrown to the street. His face was cut, his right knee sprained, and his right arm injured. Grote continued the chase and caught the runaway at Sumner Avenue.

The injured persons were attended by Ambulance Surgeons Natress and Baxter and were sent to their homes.

BURGLAR PASSED VALUABLES.

Police Think He Wanted Papers from Mr. Houghtaling's Desk.

David H. Houghtaling, the retired tea merchant, who lives with five servants at 17 East Thirty-fifth Street, went down from his study on the second floor of his home early last night to the first floor for dinner. He wasn't gone very long, but when he got back he found that some one had forced open his desk. He said he could not determine just what papers, if any, had been taken, and he wouldn't discuss the nature of the papers kept in that desk.

The burglar passed by several articles of value on his way to the desk, but Mr. Houghtaling explained that by saying that the robber had evidently been scared by hearing his voice in the hall. Mr. Houghtaling, however, did not return to his study until after dinner. Detectives of the Tenderloin Station who are working on the case think that the burglar wanted only such papers as he got or meant to get.

IVINS IN CITIZENS' UNION.

Ex-Mayoralty Candidate at Once Placed on the City Committee.

William M. Ivins, the Republican Mayoralty candidate in the late campaign, last night became a full-fledged member of the Citizens' Union, and at the same time was made one of the delegates-at-large of the City Committee, thus obtaining a seat in the governing body of the organization. At the same meeting R. Fulton Cutting consented to again serve as President of the organization, and was formally installed.

In addition to renaming Mr. Cutting as Chairman John E. Eustis was made Vice Chairman for the Bronx; Horace A. Davis, Vice Chairman for Richmond; R. B. Lawrence, Vice Chairman for Queens, and A. F. Haight, Vice Chairman for Brooklyn. Isaac N. Seligman was re-elected Treasurer and John J. Murphy re-elected Secretary.

NO GRAND CENTRAL SQUAD.

Station Abolished and Company Must Police Its Own Territory.

Police Commissioner Bingham announced yesterday that within the next two weeks the Twenty-third Police Precinct, known as the Grand Central Squad, will be abolished. This will save the city at least $63,000 a year, it is estimated. Capt. Stephenson, four Sergeants, four Roundsmen, and the twenty-five policemen will be transferred to other precincts.

The Commissioner suggested that the proper course for the railroad company was to organize a force of special police of its own.

It was said last night at Police Headquarters that this is the first move of the new Commissioner to throw as many more patrolmen as possible into the various precincts which have been complained of as being inadequately protected.

A. B. Prentice Insane.

A Westchester County Sheriff's jury at White Plains after hearing yesterday of eccentric acts on the part of Augustus Browning Prentice of New York, who is now an inmate of Bloomingdale Asylum, declared him insane and incompetent to manage his affairs. Dr. Ernest Schmidt and Dr. Charles L. Dana testified that Mr. Prentice is suffering from progressive paresis.

NO FREIGHT RATE LIMIT FOR CONNECTING ROAD

Pennsylvania Successfully Opposes Rate Regulation Clause.

FIXED-CHARGE TUSSLE TO-DAY

Company Officials Said Flatly That the Road Would Not Be Undertaken Under Original Terms.

Facing a flat refusal of the Pennsylvania Railroad to meet the terms of the Rapid Transit Commission in regard to the proposed franchise for the New York Connecting Railroad, the members of the board's Committee on Plans and Contracts yesterday decided to abandon part of the conditions which the railroad people opposed.

The conditions which were abandoned were those which sought to regulate freight rates to be charged by the connecting railroad, so as to protect both the city and the small shippers from discrimination in favor of other cities and shippers at other points. Under the draft of the contract proposed by Harry P. Nichols, chief of the Board of Estimate's Bureau of Franchises, a penalty of $10,000 was imposed for the first violation of this clause, while the forfeiture of the franchise was imposed as the penalty for the second violation.

In one other respect, too, the protests of the Pennsylvania people were heeded and the contract, as it finally will be presented by the committee, will not require that the road permit the stringing of telephone, telegraph, and fire-alarm wires along the entire right of way through Brooklyn and Queens Boroughs, but only over the parts of the line that may be run on an elevated structure.

The question of compensation for the right to carry freight did not arise yesterday, but will be taken up this afternoon. This is the clause which would require the road to pay the city $250,000 on the signing of the contract, $50,000 a year for ten years, and then $100,000 a year for the other fifteen years of the twenty-five-year term. The railroad representatives plainly intimated to the Commissioners yesterday that they would refuse to build if its retention was insisted upon.

The route, as previously laid down, was agreed to by the committee yesterday, and they also considered the question of prohibiting advertising in the cars and along the line. No action was taken on this, and it will also be taken up again to-day. When the committee completes its draft of the contract, it then will have to be passed upon by the full Rapid Transit Commission, and after that the Board of Estimate's approval will have to be obtained.

Third Vice President Rea of the Pennsylvania Company, which with the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad owns the New York Connecting Railroad, told the members of the committee yesterday that the rate regulation clause of the proposed contract was in conflict with the Inter-State Commerce act and therefore illegal. The committee after long discussion decided to omit it.

Both President Orr of the commission and Controller Metz strongly opposed this clause from the beginning. It may be brought up again, however, when the matter comes to the full board, and it also may be brought up in the Board of Estimate.

Before the meeting Mr. Rea announced to reporters at the company's offices, 128 Broadway, that the New York Connecting Railroad would not be built if the Board of Estimate insisted on the original terms.

"That the Board of Estimate, a local board of the City of New York, would take upon itself the regulation of inter-State commerce rates was never even dreamed of by us," said Mr. Rea. "We are advised that in doing so the Board of Estimate has sought to exercise powers that it cannot possibly have in law.

"We do not question the right of New York City to impose any rate it likes on the New York Connecting Railroad, but it cannot bind the Pennsylvania and the New York, New Haven and Hartford to any such rates over its lines or its connections."

Mr. Rea also objected to the clause which calls for a payment of $250,000 on the signing of the contract and a further payment of $50,000 a year for ten years, increasing to $100,000 a year for the next fifteen, and after that to a sum not fixed.

"No such charge against a railroad operating over its own right of way has ever been known," said Mr. Rea.

"We also object to the clause calling for a reappraisal after twenty-five years under the manner laid down in the contract. Why should not this question of appraisal be decided as in other franchises? In these if the city and the railroad authorities cannot agree upon a price, the courts are called on to decide the question. There cannot be any possible objection to having the courts pass finally upon such a dispute."

It was to a clause in the contract calling for forfeiture of the franchise upon a second conviction for violating any of the terms in the agreement to which Mr. Rea was most emphatically opposed. He said that such a provision, under the circumstances, was unheard of.

"If any such clause is insisted upon the road will not be built. That is all there is to that," he said. "Does any one think that we could raise money to build a road that might have its franchise forfeited in such a way? Why, the thing is ridiculous. That, however, is not the only clause that would make it impossible for the company to build the road. The other reasons I have enumerated would have quite as much weight in making us take such a position. Such a forfeiture clause would amount practically to confiscation."

Mr. Rea said his company also objected to sprinkling the roadbed, as provided in the contract. "A provision for sprinkling a roadbed that is stone ballasted is unique, to say the least," he declared. "When the question was raised that gravel would be used for a roadbed, there was objection to it on the matter of dust that might be raised, so we changed to slag and rock ballast. Now they want this sprinkled. The clause is ridiculous.

"The question of no advertising privileges in the stations or along the right of way of the road is also one that has no place in the contract. There again we are put in a position of refusing to do a thing that we don't want to do. It would be a pleasant task to build a road under all those foolish restrictions.

"What seems to be lost sight of in this contract is that the railroad would be of benefit to the city. Brooklyn is a big city, and we must necessarily look for its business, or why should we want to build this road? It would develop the whole section in which it is located and make of it a manufacturing centre second to none in the country.

"I do not imagine that the contract as it stands will be insisted upon, but if it is the road will not be built."

Mr. Rea said that about 70 per cent. of the property necessary to construct the road had been acquired, and that the rest could be got in a short time through condemnation proceedings.

BREAK IN M. O. RANKS.

Three Desertions When Contests for Seats Reach the Aldermen.

There was a break in the ranks of the Municipal Ownership League Aldermen yesterday, when the Committee on Privileges and Elections met to take up the contests brought by the Hearst men against the sitting Aldermen.

Alderman Clifford, M. O. L., and Aldermen Kline and Freeman, Republicans, broke away from the Hearst forces and voted with Aldermen Doull and Morris to have demurrers to the Hearst protests considered in executive session. This left the other four M. O. L. Aldermen—Kuntze, Peters, Leverett, and Noonan—in a minority, and to executive session went the entire matter. All the Aldermanic protests were received by the committee.

At the close of two hours of executive session the members declared that nothing had been done except to consider the demurrers, and that no action had been taken.

ROYAL

—Absolutely Pure—

The greatest of all the baking powders for strength & healthfulness.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

SAYS CARDIFF HIMSELF INVENTORIED SCYTHIAN

Defense Ascribes Suit to His Venomous Hostility.

OWNER LOST $1,200 BY FIRE

Charge of Burning Followed Attempt to Extort Money from Dr. Parker, Lawyer Macfarlane Asserts.

All the evidence at yesterday's hearing of the suit brought in the United States Circuit before Judge Wheeler by the Liverpool and London and Globe Fire Insurance Company against Mrs. Susan Day Parker dealt with the question of the amount of furniture and fittings in the Scythian at the time the yacht was burned. The company is suing for $7,000 on the ground that furniture to that value which was included in the inventory had really been removed. The charge that the vessel was deliberately destroyed, brought by Capt. Cardiff against Dr. Parker, was referred to only incidentally.

The deposition of Hannah Sturkinberg, formerly maid to Mrs. Parker, who is now in California, was read. It told of changes in the yacht's furnishings as did the testimony of Norman Jones, assistant steward. Henry Hutchinson of Boston swore that he was aboard the Scythian immediately after she was towed into Boston and found nothing to inventory. Augustus McKenzie swore that he could find only three chairs and two bedsteads in the cabins that escaped the fire. The cabins looked as though they had been stripped, he said. Claude Heald, a steward, Capt. Norman Ferguson, Deputy United States Marshal Ferguson, and Margaret Crawford, a stewardess, testified.

In opening the case for the defendants, Wallace Macfarlane said, in part:

"Some incidents that have come out in the evidence may divert your attention, but, sensational as they are, they are merely incidental to the matter before you. This suit is the result of the venomous hostility of Capt. Cardiff. After writing to Dr. Parker a vile letter and making unsuccessful attempts to extort money, he went to the stock brokers with whom Dr. Parker was engaged in strenuous litigation, and they took him to the solicitors of the insurance company.

"We submit the inventory is substantially correct, but we admit some mistakes may have crept in. We shall prove it was drawn up by Capt. Cardiff, and not by Mrs. Parker, and the steward will swear to his own inventory of stores. We have since found there were things on the yacht not included in the claim and that there was an actual mistake in the addition by which we lost $1,200.

"Mrs. Parker gained not a cent by the payment of the fire insurance. Her marine insurance covered her entire loss by the burning of the Scythian, and the only difference the fire insurance policy made was that the loss was divided between the fire and marine insurance companies instead of being paid entirely by the latter."

James M. Nolan, steward of the yacht, took the stand and said he had not seen any furniture sent off at Whitestone, though the rooms were stripped there.

"What became of the rugs?"

"They were rolled up, taken from the rooms, and put in the dining room forward, in the part of the yacht that was burned. I would say they were very good rugs."

The case was adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning. Dr. and Mrs. Parker will probably go on the stand to-day.

COMPLAINS OF INTERBOROUGH

City Club Tells Mayor Elevated Is Trying to Steal a Franchise.

Declaring that the Interborough Rapid Transit Company was constructing a third, or express, track on the Third Avenue elevated line without franchise from the city or any other right, the City Club last night made public a letter which had been addressed to Mayor McClellan, calling upon the city authorities to stop the proceedings. The letter inclosed two affidavits and four photographs showing the nature of the construction proceeding on the road between Forty-fourth and Fifty-third Streets.

"No more shameless attempt to steal a franchise of great value and to deprive the people of their rights," says the letter, "has probably ever been perpetrated in the City of New York. The efforts of this corporation are particularly flagrant because of the fact that on May 31, 1905, it made application to the Rapid Transit Commission for a franchise for the construction of this third track on the Third Avenue line, which after full discussion and a public hearing was denied.

POLICE ALLY AN EX-CONVICT.

Magistrate Cornell Severely Criticises Raid Methods.

Magistrate Cornell, in the Jefferson Market Court, administered a severe rebuke to the police yesterday for the methods pursued in securing warrants from him on which Inspector Schmittberger and his men made a sensational poolroom raid in West Thirty-sixth Street ten days ago. The Magistrate said he had been grossly deceived. It was shown that the warrants for the raid and arrests were obtained on the affidavit of an ex-convict, a "stool pigeon" named George Mercer, and Detective Henry McCord of Inspector Schmittberger's staff. Mercer, it was asserted, is a relative of McCord, but this was not made known to the Magistrate when the warrants were secured, nor did the Magistrate know that Mercer was an ex-convict.

Several Gas Deaths in This Hotel.

An unknown man and woman were found dead from gas yesterday morning in Room 14 in the Iroquois Hotel, at the southwest corner of the Bowery and Bleecker Street. The two gas cocks, one supplying light, the other a heater, are so close together that one of the victims in turning down one opened the other. This makes five deaths from gas in the Iroquois in the last two months. The cause was the same in each case.

"HOPE" METHODS were publicly and emphatically indorsed yesterday.

The simple announcement of our sale of Trousers cut from ends at $2.55 (*without the usual "Sale Cries"*) brought the most representative gathering of men seen at any Trousers Sale in recent years.

Thousands of pairs—all who choose may share in the values that commanded this magnificent response.

BROADWAY—CORNER—CHAMBERS

The finest sort of feathers for night owls.

At prices too moderate to ruffle anyone's composure.

Evening dress suits, $27 to $50.

Dinner jackets separately, $14.50 to $27.

Everything men and boys wear.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT ST.

Rummaged Samples, 1.98

odds and ends of all the fine samples left over. There are W. L. Douglas, Endicott and Johnson and Geo. Snow. Choice styles 3.00 and 4.00 values all at 1.98.

A Swell Button Shoe, 2.97 Worth $4.00. Black Calf. OAK SOLES

On the new swing last with dip toe and military heel.

6.00 Pat. Leathers, 3.49

With Maple Wood Shoe Trees Free

A masterpiece of the shoemaker's art.

SOME BIG GAS FIGURES.

Commission Learns Manhattan Will Be Using 15,000,000,000 Feet in 1910.

Walter R. Addicks, Acting President of the Consolidated Gas Company, was the only witness at the session of the Gas Commission yesterday. He gave figures to show what the consumption of gas sold by the company in 1910 would be. After making the calculations by as many different methods he prophesied that the sales in that year would amount to some 15,250,000,000 cubic feet. This estimate was desired because in fixing a fair price for gas the commission has to take into consideration the future as well as the present expenses and income of the companies.

On the average, every inhabitant of the Borough of Manhattan uses 6,274 cubic feet of gas made by the Consolidated Gas Company. This figure is arrived at by dividing the total output for last year by the population of Manhattan as given in the census of 1905.

There was only a short session of the commission yesterday. It adjourned until this morning. The investigation has been going on for weeks now and both the attorneys and the officers are nearly worn out. They have been put to a great deal of work by requests for all sorts of tables of figures. Since the sessions of the commission require their presence on most days, this work has to be done at night, and it is such that it cannot be left to subordinates. The Commissioners themselves have had to do a great deal of night work in their quarters at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Metz May Pay Stanton.

For several hours yesterday the Aldermanic Committee on Salaries and Offices wrestled with the increases and reratings asked by various departments. Controller Metz made a long plea for an increase of $2,000 for his secretary, Oliver E. Stanton. Mr. Stanton's salary has been $3,000.

Alderman Meyers said he thought $5,000 too high a salary for the place, and suggested that it be fixed at $4,000 instead.

"If the city does not see fit to care for him properly," said Mr. Metz, "I shall take pleasure in making up the difference between what the city does pay him and the $1,000 to which he is entitled."

The Finest Imported Woolens

Of J. H. Miller, 816 Broadway, are on sale second floor. Suits to order $25. Trousers $7. Overcoats, Silk Lined, $30. Fancy Silk Waistcoats $6. About one-third Miller's prices.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & Ninth Street.

TRADE E.A.W. LAWN

Burnt Orange, platted and cross-barred with white, a new effect in shirts, not on sale until February first.

EARL & WILSON.

Canaries

Warranted Singers.....$2.00, $2.50, $3.00
Soft Singers.....$5.00, $6.00, $8.00, $10.00
Holden Contraltos.....$15, $20, $25, $30

Talking Parrots,

$25, $50, $100, $150, $200.
YOUNG PARROTS, $12, $15, $20.

Talking Mynah.

The wonder bird of century. Stands on finger, talks, laughs, spells. Great beauty. Very tame. Price $1,500.00.

Piping Bullfinches.

Whistling old English songs and opera airs, $40, $50, $75, $100, $150.

Holden Book on Birds, all about food, singing, breeding, mailed for 12 cts. stamps.

Cages for all kinds of birds and animals.

G. W. HOLDEN, 240 6th Av., near 15th St.

CROSS Examining Optician (Optometrist,) Fee $1 20 East 23d Street

AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
MAUD E. ADAMS in J. M. BARRIE'S PETER PAN

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in J. M. Barrie's play, Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire.
Also PANTALOON, with Lionel Barrymore
THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:15, FAMOUS RUSSIAN PLAYERS, THE KARAMAZOFF BROTHERS.

Knickerbocker B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8:15 Mat. Sat. only. 2:15.
FRITZI SCHEFF in MLLE MODISTE.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
Geo. V. Hobart's Musical Satiretta, COMING thro' RYE

HUDSON THEATRE. 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
ROBERT LORAINE Bernard Shaw's Man and Superman

SAVOY THEATRE, B'way & 34th St. Ev. 8:15. Matinees Thursday and Saturday.
TO-NIGHT (TUESDAY) AT 8:15, JAMES K. HACKETT in a new play, The MARY MANNERING House of Silence.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Ev., 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
THE LION AND THE MOUSE

DALY'S THEATRE. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
ELLIS JEFFREYS in Alfred Sutro's play, The Fascinating Mr. Vandervelde.

Have You Seen THE CLANSMAN?

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. LAST WEEK. $1 Mt. Tm'w & Sat.
THE BABES AND THE BARON

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev. 8:15. Best Seats $1 at Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
100TH TIME JAN. 29. Fountain Pens as SOUVENIRS.
THE EARL AND THE GIRL With Eddie Foy.

TO-MORROW AFTERNOON AT 5, The Polish Pianist,
RUBINSTEIN.
Prices $1.50, $1, 75c., 50c. Knabe Piano used.

Princess B'way & 29th. Tel. 2848 Mad. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
Henry Miller in Grierson's Way

FIELDS 42d St., W. of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 50c. 75c. $1
Louis Mann & Clara Lipman in JULIE BONBON

Have You Seen THE CLANSMAN?

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. DAVID BELASCO presents MRS.
LESLIE CARTER AS ZAZA
Mrs. Carter has consented to give the Wed. Mat. Popular Prices. Reg. Mat. Sat. 2. Ev'gs 8 sharp.

BELASCO Theatre. Ev. 8. Mat. Sat. 2. Xtra Mat. Thurs., Feb. 1st
DAVID BELASCO presents
BLANCHE BATES in By David Belasco.
THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. 451st Time in N. Y. To-night. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
DAVID BELASCO presents, 2d Year in N.Y.
WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER.

Have You Seen THE CLANSMAN?

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM In THE SQUAW MAN

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Madison Av. TO-NIGHT AT 8:30,
Popular Matinee To-morrow. Best Seats $1.
Raymond HITCHCOCK In THE GALLOPER By Richard Harding Davis.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. Wed. 25c. 15, 25, 35, 50 & 75c. THE KING OF THE OPIUM RING

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 25, 50 & 75c. CONFESSIONS OF A WIFE

MURRAY HILL 42d St. & Lex. Av. Mat. Wed. 25c 25, 35, 50, 75c. Happy Hooligan's Trip Ar'nd the World.

COLONIAL Virginia Earl, Foy & Clark, Staley & Birbeck, Jacobs's Acro-B'y & 62St. batic Dogs, Louise Dresser, Flo-Daily Mts. 25 renz Troupe, Reiff Bros. & others

ALHAMBRA Joe Welch, Aimee Angeles, Ned Nye & His Rollicking Girls, Jack Norworth, Tom Nawn & 7Av. 126St. Mats. Daily 25c. Co., Young & DeVole & oth's.

NEW YORK MAT. DAILY
Hippodrome
THOMPSON & DUNDY, MANAGERS
A SOCIETY CIRCUS
WITH COURT OF THE GOLDEN FOUNTAINS
EVENINGS AT 8. MATINEES AT 2.

MADISON SQ Theatre. 24th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
HENRI de VRIES in "A CASE OF ARSON."
Preceded by "THE BRAISLEY DIAMOND."

GRAND THE HEIR TO THE HOORAH

THE GOTHAM EAST 125th St.
Mat. To-day—PARISIAN WIDOWS.

PRINCESS Theatre, TO-DAY, 3:15 P. M., A Concert will be given by Mme. Rosalba Beecher Assisted by eminent artists.

JOE WEBER'S Music Hall. Twiddle-Twaddle
Evenings at 8:10. Only Matinee Saturday.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. The Great Japs. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. The ZANCIGS, Harry Braham, etc.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Popular Prices Wed. Mat., 50, 75, $1 & $1.50.
KLAW & ERLANGER Present
FAY TEMPLETON in Geo. M. Cohan's
45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY
Xtra Mts. Lincoln's & Wash'ton's Birthdays.

BROADWAY Thea. B'way & 41 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-morrow & Sat., 2:15.
Owing to the ENORMOUS SUCCESS Special WEDNESDAY MATINEES will be given at POPULAR PRICES, 50c., 75c. & $1.00, and BEST SEATS $1.50.
ELSIE JANIS IN THE VANDERBILT CUP
with Barney Oldfield's thrilling automobile race, the most sensational effect ever seen.

LIBERTY THEATRE, 42 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat., 2:15.
GEORGE H. BRENNAN Presents
THE CLANSMAN By THOMAS DIXON, Jr.

NEW YORK Theatre, B'way & 45 St. Ev. 8:15. PRICES 25-50-75c. & $1.00. Pop. Mat. Wed., 25, 50 & 75c. Reg. Mat. Sat.
Last Week LEW DOCKSTADER
AND HIS OWN GREAT MINSTRELS
Next Monday, Seats Thursday THE ROGERS BROS. IN IRELAND.

Have You Seen THE CLANSMAN?

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Wed. Ev., Jan. 24, at 7:45.—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Homer; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.
Thurs., Jan. 25, at 5 P. M., precisely.—PARSIFAL. Freinstad; Dippel, Van Rooy, Blass, Gorits, Journet. Cond., Hertz.
Fri. Ev., Jan. 26, at 8.—AIDA. Emma Eames, Louise Homer, Lawrence; Caruso, Campanari, Plancon, Muhlmann. Cond., Vigna.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 27, at 2, 150th Anniversary of Mozart's birth.—DON GIOVANNI. Nordica, Jomelli and Sembrich; Scotti, Dippel, Journet, Rossi, Muhlmann. Cond., Franko.
Sat. Ev., Jan. 27, pop. Prices, at 8.—KOENIGIN von SABA. Walker, Rappold, Alten; Knote, Goritz, Blass, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.
*WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PL. THEATRE. Every Evg. & Sat. Mat., The Great Laughing Success, 'Der Kilometerfresser' ('The Road-Burner.')

CARNEGIE HALL
Saturday, January 27, 8:15 P. M.
SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
MODEST ALTSCHULER.....Conductor
RUSSIAN CHOIR (of Moscow)
JOSEF LHEVINNE PIANO.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA.
Introduced by WASSILY SAFONOFF, Conductor.
(courtesy of the Philharmonic Society.)
Tickets, 50c. to $1.50. On sale at Box Office.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
THIRD CONCERT TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisting Artists { Mr. Georges Longy, Mr. C. M. Loeffler, Mr. Heinrich Gebhard.
PROGRAM: MOZART, Quartet in E flat major; C. M. LOEFFLER, Two Rhapsodies for Oboe, Viola and Piano (first time;) BEETHOVEN, Quartet in E minor, op. 59, No. 2.
Seats, $1.50, at box office, Mendelssohn Hall.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Wed. Aft. Jan. 24, at 3. SIGISMOND STOJOWSKI Piano Recital
Seats $1, $1.50 at Box Office and Music Stores.

Have You Seen THE CLANSMAN?

THE CHARITY BALL,
For the Nursery and Child's Hospital,
WALDORF ASTORIA,
Thursday Ev

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day; fair, much colder to-morrow; west winds.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,532. ** NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1906.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS.

MANY PERISH IN WRECK OF 'FRISCO STEAMSHIP

The Valencia Goes Ashore on Vancouver Island in a Fog.

PITIFUL SCENES WITNESSED

Some Survivors Reach Land—Vessels Rushing to the Scene in Response to Appeals for Help.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 23.—The steamer Valencia, which was en route from San Francisco with ninety-four passengers and a crew of sixty, went ashore on Vancouver Island at midnight last night during a thick fog, and a large number were drowned while attempting to leave the ship. The steamer is on the rocks against a high cliff, and is likely to go to pieces at any time.

The first news of the disaster was received in a message that reached Capt. Gaudin, agent of the Marine Service, from Lighthouse Keeper Patterson, at Cape Beale, on the southern side of the entrance to Barclay Sound, saying:

"Steamer wrecked between here and Cloose, about 100 drowned, nine reached telegraph hut. Will wire more particulars as soon as possible."

Cloose is about five or six miles from Carmanah Point and sixty-five miles from Victoria.

Further particulars forwarded by Patterson are that a boat's crew reached Cape Beale at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and nine men got ashore near the telegraph hut, about fifteen miles from the lighthouse. Two men are prisoners on the face of the cliff near which the steamer went ashore and cannot get up the cliff or return to the wreck. The sea will probably reach them when the tide is high.

The men report some painful scenes. One woman dropped her child into the sea when trying to hand it to her husband, who was in one of the boats. When the boat's crew left there was a little boy running about the deck crying for his mother, who was among the drowned. There were still about 125 persons on the wreck, with almost certain death staring them in the face.

A dispatch from Carmanah says a ship's boat with several people passed there at 1 P. M. to-day.

It is also reported that the whaling steamer Orion has arrived at the Valencia wreck from the whaling station at Sechart, seeking to save as many as possible.

The steamer Queen, which reached here at 4 o'clock this afternoon from San Francisco, landed her passengers and left at midnight on her regular coast cruise, and should reach the scene of the wreck in a few hours. The wrecking steamer Salvor is also bound for the scene of the disaster. Urgent messages for assistantance are being received.

The meteorological station reports that a gale has been in progress on the island coast in the vicinity of the wreck for two days. Reports from the mouth of the Columbia River this afternoon stated that the wind was blowing fifty miles an hour. Off Vancouver Island a velocity of forty miles an hour was reported. A tremendous sea sweeps in on the rockbound shore near Cape Beale in heavy weather.

Capt. Gaudin, Agent of Marine, who received the first message of the disaster from the lightkeeper at Carmanah, when asked his opinion as to the probable scene of the wreck said he believed it was at Pachena Bay, which is about half way between Cloose and Cape Beale. Separating these two points is a stretch of coast line probably ten miles long. Nearer Cape Beale than Cloose is Pachena Bay, at the entrance to which are the dreaded Seabird Rocks on which the steamer Michigan was wrecked about ten years ago. Capt. Gaudin believes it was on these same rocks that the Valencia struck.

The rocks stand out where the wind and current seem to concentrate their greatest force from the Pacific. A landing, unless under most favorable circumstances, would appear impossible. If the ship came to grief in this locality she would be nearer Cape Beale than Cloose, which accounts for the survivors reaching there.

Following is a list of the passengers on the Valencia:

FIRST CLASS.

For Seattle—J. S. Widner, J. Neal, N. M. Anderson, Miss Van Wyck, Alice Stoltenburg and two children, F. T. Fonde, R. T. Brown, G. W. Taylor and wife, Burt Parker, E. C. Albon, William Sibley, Mrs. W. O. Rosenberger, Miss I. Shave, F. Peterson, N. N. Peters, Harry Ward, G. Walker, H. T. Tellman, W. C. Merle, H. Hoelscher, B. B. Busel, Mrs. Williamson, Miss W. Cole, W. E. Allison, Fred Erickson, Charles Samuel, G. Bonebacker, W. Lombardine, F. S. Kunker and wife, George D. Haraden, B. B. Graham, Mattie Haraden.

For Juneau—Mrs. D. D. Stewart.

For Bellingham—Mrs. J. C. Thompson, W. S. Hume.

For Vancouver—Harry Woolleyde, A. T. Ralph, William Smith.

For Victoria—D. H. Hess, Donald Ross, Howe Duff.

For Tacoma—James Wright, James Inglehome.

SECOND CLASS.

For Seattle—M. O'Neil, Harry Greggy, W. Wilson, Jack Loring, Jacob Nikko, L. Pantha, Peter Globo, Theodore Sherver, J. E. Lucas, J. T. Doherty, Miko Myocivic, P. J. Campbell, Theodore Chives, J. B. Shannon, J. E. Dickson, S. E. Dawson, G. P. Nordstrow and wife, T. Gladk, T. J. Campbell and wife, J. Montgomery, C. A. Cosett, Peter Hogan, W. M. Ogle and wife, J. H. Herpkamper, D. Daly, A. Handgert, H. H. Hawkins, T. Simpson, T. Martin, C. West, W. A. Dean, H. Aisher, H. Merry, R. Hult, J. Keating, J. Willitts, M. Smith, J. Hosie.

For Juneau—E. Pentila.

For Tacoma—Frank Novonch, Tom Brown, Sem Tem, P. Waughtil, F. Waughtil.

For Victoria—J. Fernie, J. McCauferth.

For Vancouver—A. Kars.

Following is a list of officers: Capt. O. M. Johnson, First Mate Wholms, Second Officer P. Peterson, Third Officer J. H. Cameren, Fourth Officer A. A. Berg, Purser J. J. O'Farrell, Freight Clerk F. Lehn, Assistant Freight Clerk E. E. Hopkins, Chief Engineer W. Deuncing, First Assistant Engineer T. Carry, Second Assistant Engineer F. S. Davis, Third Assistant Engineer R. Nelson, Chief Steward J. H. Oddinot, Second Steward N. H. Campbell.

The Valencia is an iron screw steamer of 1,508 tons capacity, 252.7 feet long, with a beam of 34 feet and a depth of 19 feet. She was built in 1888 by Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia. During the war with Spain the Valencia was engaged for a time in the transport service of the United States, conveying troops to and from the Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—The steamer Valencia, which belongs to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, sailed from this city on Jan. 20 for Puget Sound ports with many passengers and a cargo of general merchandise.

OVER NIGHT TO CHICAGO.
PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.
The eighteen-hour train. Leaves New York 3:55 P. M., arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M.; leaves Chicago 2:45 P. M., arrives New York 9:45 A. M., via Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

NEW SUBWAY LINK MARCH 1.

Engineer Rice Expects Trains to Run to the Ship Canal Then.

Chief Engineer George S. Rice of the Rapid Transit Commission said yesterday that he expected subway trains to be running under Fort George and to the Harlem Ship Canal on March 1. It may be, however, that the trains will have to run by the two deep tunnel stations at full speed, since the completion of these stations is apt to be delayed. They are at 168th Street and 181st Street.

At these points the Subway is so far underground that all passengers will have to ascend and descend by elevators. These elevators have to be many in number and very large, and their installation will take a long time. The American League ball grounds are right at the 168th Street station, and the crush of passengers there will be great during the baseball season. It is probable that the visitors to the opening game of the year will be able to use the Subway.

The rails are all laid in the tunnel, and already an inspection train has run through, being driven by steam. Most of the signaling apparatus is in. But for the crowds of men who must be on the tracks at the stations the tunnel could be opened now. There is no third track above 145th Street until the tracks come out into the open and become an elevated road. The elevated station just beyond the Fort George portal is at Dyckman Street, and from there on to the Ship Canal the road winds, snakelike, to the canal. On the elevated structure there is a third track all the way.

William Barclay Parsons, the Interborough's chief engineer, said not long ago that in the rush hours an express service would be maintained on the Broadway branch of the Subway. The third track extends all the way from the road's northern terminus to 103d Street, except for the stretch far under ground.

A week or two ago Chief Engineer Rice took a party of Washington Heights taxpayers on a journey through the tunnel. They had complained of the delay, and he wanted to show them that it was inevitable. The taxpayers were satisfied, but they are eagerly waiting for March 1.

FEW REGISTER IN RUSSIA.

Douma May Be Postponed—Serious Disorders Are Reported.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 23.—Reports from all parts of the country indicate a profound disinclination of the voters to register, owing to obstacles placed by the Government in the way of an electoral campaign and the prevalence of repressive measures.

The indifference is especially marked in Moscow and Odessa, where repression has been most stringent. In high bureaucratic circles a definite postponement of the Douma is being freely discussed.

I hear that the Czar in a few days will issue a manifesto granting political amnesty to all except persons found with explosives in their possession.

It is persistently rumored that Novorussiusk and Batum, on the Black Sea, have been bombarded. Detachments of the Guards have been hurriedly sent to Bologne and Witebsk to quell disturbances. There have been 300 arrests in the Province of Yaroslav. Peasants in Vladimir refuse to pay taxes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1906.]

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—Reports from Bucharest are to the effect that massacres of the Jews have taken place in Kishineff and various parts of Bessarabia. Details are lacking.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 23.—The attitude of the Russian people toward the monarchy has been recognized by the Constitutional Democratic Convention now in session here, which to-day, in spite of the objections of many theoretical republican delegates, incorporated in its platform a clause declaring that "Russia is a constitutional, parliamentary monarchy."

A change in the historic, fundamental definition of Russian sovereignty is recognized as necessary in the Government camp also, and the result of Ministerial conferences on the subject will probably be the issue shortly of a manifesto eliminating the first article of Russia's fundamental laws, namely, "The Emperor's power is autocratic and unlimited," and thereby recognizing the existence of the rights of the National Assembly.

CRANK ANNOYS PRESIDENT.

Arrested, Says He Is ex-Congressman Catchings's Son.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—Benjamin S. Catchings, 25 years old, of Birmingham, Ala., who says he is the son of an ex-Congressman and calls himself Grand Councillor of the Civic Cadets of America, was arrested in a telegraph office here to-day.

Agent Matthew F. Griffin of the Secret Service had reported that he was evidently insane. He had been mailing denunciatory letters to President Roosevelt, members of his Cabinet, and to Senators and Representatives in Washington, and the President set the investigation afoot. Soon after his arrest he wrote a telegram to a person whose name is withheld, saying:

"I am in the hands of the enemy. Send 1,000 men of the Civic Cadets of America to rescue me."

Catchings had been stopping at the Colonnade Hotel. In his valise the police found may letters addressed to Representatives in Congress and officials in Washington. One letter addressed to the President said:

"The South secedes from your damnable Union."

The prisoner told Capt. Donahy that his idea was to abolish the Senate and House of Representatives and send the members to the Philippines.

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NEW MILE AUTO RECORD MADE BY STEAM RACER

Stanley Car Does It in 31 4-5 Seconds—Wins Dewar Cup.

LANCIA AND EARP DISTANCED

Hemery, Angered at Weighing In, Withdraws His Darracq Team from the Ormond Races.

Special to The New York Times.

ORMOND, Fla., Jan. 23.—The first race of the fourth annual automobile tournament, held on the Ormond-Daytona beach, which started to-day, resulted in the breaking of two world's championship records. F. H. Marriott, driving the Stanley steamer, covered a mile in 0:31 4-5, defeating by one-eighth of a mile the big English Napier car driven by Clifford Earp and the 110-horse power Italian Fiat, piloted by H. W. Fletcher. This lowers the best previous record for the distance of 0:32 4-5, made by H. L. Bowden, and the competitive record of 0:34 2-5 made by Arthur Macdonald in a Napier car last year. In addition it beats the steam car record of 0:38 made last year by Ross.

The Stanley steamer is what is known as a freak machine, tapering down to a sharp point at each end, like the shape of a cigar, somewhat on the style of the car driven by Ross last year.

The weather conditions were very unfavorable at 10 o'clock, the time the first race was scheduled to start, a drizzling rain falling and the beach being wrapped in a thick fog. Conditions improved, however, and at noon it was decided to start the racing, and several hundred automobilists gathered at the clubhouse of the Florida East Coast Automobile Association, located at Daytona.

The first event was the mile contest for the Sir Thomas Dewar Trophy. Marriott, with his 50-horse power Stanley steamer; Clifford Earp, in the 100-horse power Napier, and H. W. Fletcher, in George W. Young's 110-horse power Fiat, started in the first heat. On crossing the line Mariott ran away from his competitors and won easily. The second heat went to Lancia, in his new Fiat, and the final to the Stanley steamer, which went over the course easily in 0:32.

The second best time of the day's racing was made by Lancia, who covered the mile in 0:37 in the final heat of the heavyweight championship for gasoline cars. This was the closest race of the day. Lancia, Fletcher, and Cedrino, all driving 110-horse power Fiats, being the contestants. The showing made by Clifford Earp and his Napier was a disappointment, as he was expected to come next to the steam car.

Four of the fast racing cars entered for to-day's events failed to start. A. G. Vanderbilt's special 250 horse power car, which was to have been driven by Sartori, is not in running shape, and it will probably not compete. The new racing car of Henry Ford was on the beach, but did not make any speed trials. Late in the afternoon it was towed up the beach to a garage to have its mechanism adjusted.

Hemery, the French driver and winner of the Vanderbilt Cup race last October, had a misunderstanding early in the morning over the weighing-in of one of the four Darracq cars. In a fit of anger he took the four cars back to Ormond and announced his intention of not competing. This evening C. D. Cooke of the American Darracq Company persuaded Hemery to abide by the decision of the officials, and the Darracq cars will compete in the remaining races. This action of Hemery took the 200 horse power car out of to-day's racing. This was a bitter disappointment to the spectators, as the big Darracq is the only car which is thought to stand a chance against the Stanley steamer.

The racing to-morrow will be at five and ten miles, with the mile race for the middle-weight class. The summary:

One-Mile, International for the Sir Thomas Dewar Trophy.—First heat won by Mariott, Stanley steamer, (time, 0:32 1-5;) Earp, Napier, (time, 0:40,) second. Second Heat—Won by Lancia, Fiat, (time, 0:37 3-5;) Cedrino, Fiat, (0:38 1-5,) second. Final—Won by Mariott, (0:32;) Cedrino, (0:38,) second.

One-Mile Heavyweight Championship for Gasoline Cars.—First Heat—Won by Cedrino, Fiat, (0:39 3-5;) Fletcher, Fiat, (0:39 4-5,) second. Second Heat—Won by Lancia, Fiat, (0:42;) Earp, Napier, (0:40 3-5,) second. Final—Won by Lancia, Fiat, (0:37;) Fletcher, Fiat, (0:37 3-5,) second.

One-Mile Championship for Steamers.—Won by Mariott, Stanley steamer, 0:31 4-5.

HEAR OF TOOTING NUISANCE.

Mrs. Rice Takes Her Fight Before the Federal Authorities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Mrs. Isaac L. Rice and Representative J. Van Vechten Olcott of New York appeared before the Board of Supervising Inspectors of the Steamboat Service to-day to protest against the nuisance of continual tooting of whistles at night on the waters about New York City.

The hearing was held at the Department of Commerce and Labor. Mrs. Rice told Assistant Secretary Murray and the Inspectors that she represented all the hospitals of the city, and that there was a general demand for an abatement of the nuisance, which had reached the point where it was no longer endurable. Representative Olcott addressed the board in similar strain.

The Inspectors discussed with Mr. Murray the right of the board to take any action in the matter. They are desirous of doing something to provide relief from the nuisance, but are uncertain whether the board has jurisdiction. It was suggested that the board might adopt a regulation forbidding the blowing of whistles except upon absolute necessity, but some of the Inspectors said it would be impossible to enforce such a regulation because of the inability to determine whether the necessity for whistling existed or not. It was also suggested that an appeal should be made to the New York Board of Trade, but just what that would accomplish was not explained. Another suggestion was that the revenue cutters in the harbor should be ordered to suppress the nuisance. The hearing will be continued to-morrow.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—Steamship Cevic, Liverpool, Jan. 12. Steamship Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Jan. 13.

Reduced Rates to Montreal, Quebec, and Ottawa
from February 1st to 11th by New York Central Lines. For particulars inquire of ticket agents.—Adv.

Up-to-date, invisible, frameless eyeglasses accurately fitted at Spencer's, 19 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

URGED TO SLAY A GOVERNOR.

Seized Letters of Paterson Anarchists Advocate Assassination.

Special to The New York Times.

MONONGAHELA, Penn., Jan. 23.—Among the interesting letters secured in a raid on the alleged Anarchist headquarters of John Spiba, on the outskirts of the city, to-day, was one written by Librenio Lowlogina of 495 Madison Avenue, Paterson, N. J., whose Post Office box is 1,629 there. The Paterson man urges his friends at Monongahela to "get out and stir things up."

There were also other letters from Paterson Anarchists, in which the killing of Gov. Pennypacker at once was urged.

An Anarchist meeting was evidently in progress when Chief of Police Logan, Coroner Sipe, and ten deputies raided the house, but all the occupants escaped by a back door. Around the long table there were found evidences of a recent meeting. On the walls were sanguinary pictures. Chief Logan said Spiba said they represented poor men evening up scores with the rich.

Warrants for the arrest of twenty suspects were issued to-night, but up to 10 o'clock no arrests had been made.

Two recent murders are charged to the Anarchists. The victims were Michael Carrazola and James Allen, both of whom refused to comply with the demands made in a letter to place money at a certain place.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 23.—Detective Sergt. Keppler visited the house at 495 Madison Avenue late to-night. He failed to find any trace of a man named Librenio Lowlogina.

PRESIDENT URGES HASTE.

Wants Odell Out Soon, but Leaders Are Suspicious.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and Railroad Commissioner George W. Aldridge, chief political manipulator in the Republican reorganization movement, had a conference at the Ten Eyck to-night.

After the conference Mr. Aldridge announced that he was for Mr. Woodruff for Chairman of the Republican State Committee if Mr. Woodruff could be induced to accept the place. Mr. Woodruff would not say whether he would accept or not. He also refused to express himself on the question of an early meeting of the State Committee.

When Mr. Woodruff was asked what the sentiment in Washington was with respect to a reorganization of the State Committee he said: "I don't know. The only man I talked politics with in Washington was the President."

Mr. Woodruff laughed as heartily as any of his listeners at that piece of subtle humor.

There is a belief among the politicians that the President read a lecture to Mr. Woodruff on the necessity of the opposition to Mr. Odell uniting without further delay. Mr. Root and Cortelyou are understood to be fearful that if the reorganization of the committee is postponed until after the adjournment of the Legislature, Gov. Higgins will have lost so much strength that the Roosevelt-Higgins combination will not be able to displace Mr. Odell.

On the other hand the State leaders who enabled the President and Gov. Higgins to defeat Mr. Odell in the organization of the Legislature are holding back now because of their well settled conviction that if they do have a meeting of the State Committee called the result will be their elimination as well as that of Mr. Odell. They first want to know definitely whom the President and Gov. Higgins will unite on for State Chairman.

UNANIMOUS ON RATE BILL.

Democrats Get a Concession and Agree to Hepburn Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Democratic members of the House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce have agreed to support the Hepburn Rate bill, as modified to-day, and that measure will be brought into the House in the morning with the prestige of a unanimous report.

The Democrats were constrained to this decision by the offer of the Republican members to modify the bill with respect to the word "maximum." As originally presented the Hepburn measure provided for the fixing of a "reasonable maximum rate," and to the Democrats this seemed to leave a wide opportunity for discrimination as between localities and to be an insuperable objection.

At a meeting of the committee which began early to-day and lasted until after 6 o'clock, the Republicans suggested that the wording of the measure be changed so that the bill provide for the fixing of a just, reasonable, and fairly remunerative rate, which shall be the maximum.

The Democrats think this transposition removes the ambiguity of the bill as first presented, and they have also guarded against discrimination by having inserted in the new bill the section of the existing law relative to discriminations.

The measure as modified is not exactly what the Democrats desired, but they concluded that they could not persist in their objection without being subject to the criticism of making factious opposition. They also felt that a unanimous report would have a salutary effect on the Senate. It is the desire of the Republicans to send the bill to that body before Feb. 1.

DAILY NEWS FOR HEARST?

Announces Independence of Tammany and Conclusions Are Drawn.

After supporting Tammany Hall in the last two municipal campaigns, The New York Daily News announces to-day in newspaper advertisements that politically the paper will be run hereafter on independent lines. The editors refused last night to give their reasons for the change, stating that they would print them in full to-day in their own paper.

It was currently reported that, while the paper will be independent, it will support the candidacy of William Randolph Hearst for Governor this Fall, whether he is the regular Democratic nominee or runs on an independent ticket.

THE SOUTHERN'S PALM LIMITED to Florida, also Aiken and Augusta, leaves New York 12:55 P. M. daily, except Sunday; electric lighted. Other high-class trains to Florida and all other resorts for Winter outings. Get full information from A. S. Thweatt, G. P. A., 1,185 or 271 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

Burnett's Vanilla Is Pure Food. Always get Burnett's and take no substitute.—Adv.

BULK OF FIELD ESTATE GOES TO GRANDCHILDREN

Trustees to Hold It for Two Little Boys and a Girl.

NO BIG BEQUEST TO WIDOW

Wedding Present of $2,000,000 Is Believed to Have Covered Her Interest—$8,000,000 to the Field Museum.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The great bulk of the estate of Marshall Field, according to the will, which was read to the family on Saturday night, will be held undivided under trusteeship for the benefit of the three children of the late Marshall Field, Jr., according to one of the members of the family present at the reading of the will. The estate has been estimated at from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000.

To the people of Chicago the merchant carried out his implied promise by leaving $8,000,000 to the Field Columbian Museum.

Mr. Field's only daughter, Mrs. David Beattie of England, receives $8,000,000.

To his nieces and sisters Mr. Field leaves cash gifts of $100,000 or less. Sums are left to various charities in which Mr. Field was interested. Old family servants also are remembered.

Members of Mr. Field's family who receive bequests are Mrs. Henry F. Dibblee and Mrs. L. D. James, sisters; Mrs. John C. King, Mrs. Albert A. Sprague, 2d; Mrs. Preston Gibson, Mrs. Thomas Lindsey, Mrs. Josephine Crossley, nieces; Stanley Field, and other members of the family of John Field, a brother.

The fact that Mrs. Marshall Field, Sr., who as Mrs. Arthur Caton was married to Mr. Field last September, is not included, so far as known, among the large bequests, apparently confirms the story that she received a wedding present of a large sum of money from her husband. That sum is said to have been $2,000,000, being given with the proviso that Mrs. Field should surrender her dower rights.

The chief beneficiaries of the will are Marshall Field, third, 12 years old; Henry Field, 9, and Gwendolyn Field, 4 years old. It is believed that Mr. Field included all three of his son's children in the trust deed, because of the illness from which young Marshall has suffered. The boy was thrown from a pony in the Berkshire Hills two years ago, and afterward was attacked by inflammatory rheumatism which at one time threatened his life. It was believed then that he would be a cripple.

A few months at Lakewood, N. J., however, restored the boy to health, and last Fall he was frequently seen in Prairie Avenue playing with his little black dog.

Henry Field, the second child, is physically strong and is said to be a lad of great mental alertness. Little Gwendolyn is a particularly attractive girl, and was the favorite of her father.

With young Marshall, Gwendolyn is now at Lakewood with her mother, Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr.

Mrs. Beattie's husband is a Captain in the British Army. She formerly was the wife of Arthur Tree, son of Judge Lambert Tree.

"All the work that is being done regarding the will is being done right here," was the statement made at the office of William G. Beale, Mr. Field's personal attorney. "It is not yet in shape for any public announcement."

No indication could be obtained from Mr. Beale as to the identity or number of the trustees who are to direct the vast estate during the minority of the heirs. It is hinted, however, that Mr. Beale, John G. Shedd, and possibly Norman B. Ream were named.

GEN. ROE DECLINES A GIFT.

Pays for $2,000 Portrait Because of a Guard Officer's Comment.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Because Major Gen. Charles F. Roe determined that he would rather spend $2,000 than to receive a gift that was questionable in even the slightest degree, last night's reception to Gen. Roe by the convention of National Guard Associations was robbed of its chief feature.

This was to have been the presentation to Gen. Roe of a fine oil painting of himself. The presentation was planned a year ago by the officers of the First Brigade, composed of regiments in New York City. After it was under way officers of other organizations asked to be permitted to subscribe.

These requests finally became so general that the officers of the First Brigade reluctantly waived their preference and opened the subscriptions to the whole National Guard. It was decided after consultation to apportion the cost among the commissioned officers of the various organizations, and an assessment of about $15 to $20 a company was laid.

The First Brigade had a picture painted for $2,000, and it was to have been presented at last night's reception. Gov. Higgins was to have been present and make a speech.

Then some one upset the whole arrangement. An officer, said to belong to the Thirteenth Artillery of Brooklyn, called on Gen. Roe and gave him to understand that some of the money had been subscribed under pressure. Gen. Roe thereupon declared he would not accept the picture, even though the officers of the First Brigade were willing to undertake the whole expense. He insisted on paying the cost of it out of his own pocket.

Officers of the First Brigade are greatly vexed over the outcome of their plan.

OUR NAVY BEST—ROOSEVELT.

Declares Americans Could Whip the Japanese, Ship for Ship.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Dr. James Scherer, President of Newberry College of Newberry, S. C., who lived in Japan several years, had a talk with the President to-day regarding the Japanese and the Japanese Navy.

Dr. Scherer expressed the opinion that, man for man, the Japanese Navy was the best in the world. The President immediately took issue with him, maintaining that the American Navy was the best. He was of opinion that, in the unfortunate event of a war between America and Japan, the Americans would defeat the Japanese, ship for ship. He expressed, however, his great admiration for the fighting qualities of the Japanese.

SAVANNAH LINE [illegible] New York [illegible] Franklin.—Adv.

AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN WINS.

Liberal Majority in the British Elections Is Now 41.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1906.]

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 24.—Election returns up to date show that 529 members of the House of Commons have been chosen, with a Ministerial majority of 283 and a Liberal majority over all elements of 41.

The Liberals number 285, the Laborites 44, the Nationalists 77, and the Unionists 123.

The most-talked-of return to-day is that of Austen Chamberlain by a majority of 4,366, an increase of 1,772 upon his previous figures.

NIECE AT DEPEW'S HOME.

Miss Paulding Acts as Hostess in Absence of Mrs. Depew.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Miss Anna Depew Paulding, niece of Senator Depew, accompanied him from New York yesterday and is once more established in the Depew home as hostess, in the absence of Mrs. Depew in Paris, where she was called last month by the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. Henry Palmer.

Miss Paulding acted as the Senator's hostess in Washington before his marriage and made scores of friends in capital society.

GIRL SAVES TWO TRAINS.

Sees a Big Boulder Fall On to Track and Acts Quickly.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 23.—Two passenger trains on the Northern Central Railroad were to-day saved from wreck by Mary McCall, aged 16 years, the daughter of a trackwalker living at Clarks Ferry.

The girl saw a huge boulder roll from the mountain side on to the tracks near her home. Taking a lantern, she ran out and stopped the Erie express within a few yards of the obstruction. She then hurried in the other direction and stopped another Erie train. Wreckers were summoned and cleared the track.

FOUND $200,000 GOLD BRICK.

It Had Been Hidden in an Old Mill in New Mexico.

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico, Jan. 23.—In dismantling the old Albemarle mining mill in the Jemez Mountains, north of this city, Morris Brothers, contractors, discovered hidden under the foundations a big solid gold brick estimated to be worth about $200,000.

The gold is supposed to have been stolen and hidden there by some former employe of the mill when it was in operation ten years ago.

KILLING BLIZZARD IN SOUTH.

Two Frozen to Death Near New Orleans—Business Is Affected.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 23.—Following almost unprecedented warm weather for this section for January, a blizzard has enveloped the entire South, causing much suffering and some fatalities. Business in many of the Southern centres was practically suspended on account of the cold.

Deaths are reported from the extreme South for the first time in many years. Lilly Daily and Sarah Whisper were found dead near New Orleans, their bodies frozen stiff. In the fruit-raising district of Mississippi and Arkansas farmers fear much damage as a result of the sudden change.

TO ENFORCE GERMAN TARIFF.

Kaiser's Government, However, Hopes the United States Will Yield.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1906.]

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—I had an interview this evening with a representative of the Government who has had more to do with commercial treaty matters than any man in Germany.

He told me that Germany will positively enforce the autonomous tariff against the United States on March 1. The Government, he declared, can do nothing else, although it still hopes that the United States will offer some compromise proposition before that date.

CHEER KAISER NO LONGER.

Socialists In Germany Overturn Custom of Veterans' Society.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1906.]

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—In Niederauerbach, in South Germany, the Socialists have elected one of their number to be President of the Society of Veterans.

Under former Presidents it has been the custom of the society to end its meetings with ringing cheers for the Kaiser and the Fatherland. Now the meetings are closed with cheers for liberty, equality, and fraternity.

SPECIAL CARS FOR AUTOS.

Pennsylvania Railroad Orders 100 Specially Designed.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 23.—Special box cars in which to ship automobiles have been designed for the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Pennsylvania's Altoona shops have been ordered to build 100 of the automobile-carrying cars.

The order will be filled in time to have the cars ready for the Spring rush. The cars are to be distributed at points whence large shipments of automobiles are made.

It is the opinion of railroad officials that the motor car has come to stay and that its use will increase largely, hence the special expenditures.

NAVY WORK MUST STOP.

Secretary Bonaparte Orders the Dismissal of About 1,000 Men.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Because of the refusal of Congress to include in the Urgent Deficiency bill $1,000,000 asked for to cover the cost of repairs on ships in need of overhauling, Secretary Bonaparte was compelled to-day to issue an order reducing by 44 per cent. the force of employes under the Bureau of Steam Engineering at all yards and stations.

This will hinder, and may stop altogether, the work on the New York, the Indiana, the Columbia, and other ships. About 1,000 men will be dismissed.

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS.
"Ponce de Leon" Special, 2:10 P. M., Fla. & West Indies Ltd. 3:55 P. M., Fla. & Atlantic Coast Line, 3:55 P. M., N. Y., Fla. & Cuba Ltd. 4:30 P. M., Seaboard Air Line.—Adv.

TOWN TOPICS KEPT LIST OF "IMMUNES"

Nothing But Good Printed of Them, Says ex-Editor.

QUIT ATTACKING HARRY LEHR

He Gave Valuable Information, Witness Says Col. Mann Said—Mr. Lehr Telephones a Denial.

Charles Stokes Wayne, former managing editor of Town Topics, went on the witness stand yesterday in Justice Deuel's libel suit against Norman Hapgood, editor of Collier's Weekly, and named as many of the Town Topics "immunes" as he could remember. The "immunes" are the persons about whom Town Topics never printed anything but pleasant paragraphs. This is Wayne's list of them:

Gen. Russell A. Alger,	George H. Daniels,
James Hazen Hyde,	Stuyvesant Fish,
Perry Belmont,	Henry M. Flagler,
James R. Keene,	Abraham H. Hummel,
W. K. Vanderbilt,	L. Clarence Jones,
George J. Gould,	Thomas W. Lawson,
J. Pierpont Morgan,	Harry Lehr,
A. J. Cassatt,	John E. Madden,
Melville E. Stone,	Reginald Ward,
August Belmont,	Creighton Webb,
Senator W. A. Clark,	Charles T. Yerkes.

The witness said that there were forty or fifty in all, but that he could not remember any more. He added that Col. W. D. Mann, editor of Town Topics, had suggested to him that he have a list of the "immunes" printed and put somewhere in the offices so that all the members of the editorial staff could have access to it for their guidance.

Going on the stand for the defense before Justice Fitzgerald, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, where the trial is now in its second week, Wayne was examined by Edward M. Shepard. The word "immunes," as applied to the favored persons, was introduced by Mr. Shepard.

Gerry Wouldn't Subscribe.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry preceded Wayne on the witness stand. He testified that he had been asked to subscribe for "Fads and Fancies" by M. E. Wooster, one of the solicitors for the publication, who visited him armed with a letter of introduction written by Justice Deuel. As soon as he learned that "Fads and Fancies" was a Town Topics scheme, he said, he refused to consider the proposition. He then received a letter from Justice Deuel describing Col. Mann as a humanitarian and philanthropist, who had been stripped of his substance through his "confiding nature," and who, for the time being, was keeping out of the Town Topics columns anything detrimental to Commodore Gerry.

M. E. Wooster, one of the "Fads and Fancies" solicitors, also took the stand. It came out in his testimony that Harry Lehr had subscribed for the book, but had refused to pay for it. His contract was then returned to him, the witness said. According to Wooster, Mr. Lehr paid him $200, but that was for himself. He also declared that after Lehr had called at the Town Topics office to see Col. Mann about his subscription and the unpleasant paragraphs which had appeared about him in the publication, Col. Mann had declared that he was a clever young man, who had supplied him with valuable information, and that nothing more unpleasant should appear about him.

A man who said he was telephoning from Mr. Lehr's house, last night, and that Mr. Lehr was at his elbow while he was talking, offered the following statement to the newspapers from Mr. Lehr:

Harry Lehr's Denial.

"I deny positively that I have ever given any information of any nature, directly or indirectly, to Town Topics or any one connected with it. No one ever suggested that I give such information. I shall make this statement in court at the first opportunity."

James A. Burden, Jr., was also called by the defense as a witness. He told of the visit to him of Robert A. Irving, one of the "Fads and Fancies" solicitors, and of how Irving had informed him, when he refused to subscribe, that Col. Mann "wielded a very trenchant pen."

Wooster and Irving were called to describe the methods of soliciting for the book and their knowledge of the Town Topics business routine. Wooster also told of the framing up of the "America's Smart Set" scheme. He declared, however, that it had no connection with Town Topics, although three or four of those who were interested were on the Town Topics editorial staff.

Bernard N. Baker of Baltimore was on hand to testify, but the defense did not get around to him yesterday. He will be a witness to-day, after District Attorney Jerome cross-examines Wayne.

Crowd at the Trial.

Public interest in the trial had not diminished yesterday morning, and the corridors of the Criminal Courts Building were packed to such an extent before the opening hour that the court officers had difficulty in making a path through the crowd for the jurors, lawyers, and others who had business in the court. The big court room was filled to the doors five minutes after it was opened. Some three score women were among the spectators. Chief Clerk Henneberry of the District Attorney's office was called up on the telephone every few minutes in the forenoon and asked if there was still room in the court for parties of from half a dozen to a dozen persons.

Justice Deuel and Col. Mann were on hand early, and sat together where they could command a view of the witness chair and hear what was going on.

Col. Mann was recalled to the stand by District Attorney Jerome as soon as the proceedings began. A copy of Town Topics, issued on April 20, 1899, was shown to him. This copy was not mutilated, as had been one of the same issue previously offered in evidence by James W. Osborne of counsel for the defense. Then Mr. Jerome began his questioning:

Q.—Did Howe & Hummel ever represent Town Topics? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you ever talk to Hummel about E. N. Baker of Baltimore? A.—Never.

Q.—Or with Mr. Battle? A.—Never.

Q.—Did any one speak to you about Mr. Baker and his affairs except Baker himself? A.—Never, except Gen. Alger, some years ago.

Q.—Hummel never

the witness nearly broke down when referring to the warm feeling which he said Mr. Vanderbilt had for him.

"I never had any intimate relations with Mr. Vanderbilt," he said in reply to a question, "but I would like to explain myself on the question of borrowing money from him. I had invented the Mann boudoir car, a moving platform, and several other devices. Mr. Vanderbilt was a leading figure in railroad matters after the death of his father, and I met him and Dr. W. Seward Webb at that time. When the crisis came in Wall Street, or, I might say, the conspiracy, I found myself, instead of being a millionaire, without a dollar in the world and $100,000 in debt.

"I had a great many personal debts, and some of them were bothering me. I borrowed $10,000 from Dr. Webb. Then I went to Mr. Vanderbilt and got about $25,000 from him, giving such security as I had. Later I needed more money, and I went to Mr. Vanderbilt again. I think the negotiations were carried on through Mr. Rossiter, the Treasurer of the New York Central Railroad. Later Mr. Vanderbilt sent back the stock of Town Topics that I had given to him as security, and I sent it back to him again. I told him that I wished he would bear me in mind and do me a good turn somehow, so I could get out of debt. He sent me a most kindly letter, and said he hoped that I would get on my feet again. Later I tried to get some more money from him, but he sent back the shares of stock with a very lovely letter, in which he said that he didn't feel like lending me any more money, but that he hoped I would have no trouble in getting it somewhere else. It was a very lovely letter. That was two or three or four years ago."

Q.—Are you on terms of personal intimacy with J. P. Morgan? A.—I have met him in Europe and here.

Q.—Why did he lend you money? A.—I hope it was out of friendship and respect for me.

Q.—Did you go into his banking house and simply ask for $2,500 without indorsed security? A.—I did.

Jerome's Sharp Comment.

"Well," said Mr. Jerome, "I can't do such a thing as that, and neither can the jurors. Why should Mr. Ryan order the Morton Trust Company to loan you $10,000?"

"I met Mr. Ryan at William C. Whitney's house," said Col. Mann, "and Mr. Whitney praised me to my face, saying to Mr. Ryan that I was a gentleman and an honest man, and to do what he could for me if I ever wanted anything. Afterward I went to Mr. Ryan for money, and he let me have it, and wouldn't take Town Topics stock as security. I think it was paid with a check on the Morton Trust Company."

Q.—What was the loan from E. Clarence Jones? A.—It was $10,000, and was a perfect business transaction. He was secured with stock of the Alger-Sullivan Lumber Company.

Q.—Did Benjamin Steinhardt of Howe & Hummel's office ever have any negotiations with you in regard to Mr. Baker of Baltimore? A.—Never.

At this point Mr. Jerome called the witness's attention to a paragraph in Town Topics, and asked him whether he considered it a political article or of a scandalous nature. He could get no direct reply from Col. Mann, who gave a long explanation which was so unsatisfactory to Mr. Jerome that he broke in on it and asked with some asperity:

"Did you discipline the editor for putting in such paragraphs?"

"No," replied Col. Mann.

The witness was then cross-examined again by Mr. Osborne.

Q.—Did you know E. Clarence Jones before you got the $10,000 out of him? A.—Yes, for years.

Q.—Did he write to you first or did you go to see him? A.—He didn't come to see me.

Q.—Did you remember about a paragraph published about him in Town Topics when you went to him to get the $10,000. A.—No.

Q.—But afterward pleasant articles appeared about him? A.—Possibly; why not?

Q.—Do you know an author named Edwin Lefevre? A.—I know there is such a person.

Q.—Do you remember a story in The Smart Set by this author? A.—I don't have much to do with The Smart Set.

Q.—Well, Mr. Lefevre sold you a story called "The Great Revenge," didn't he? A.—Yes.

Q.—You paid for it, didn't you? A.—Yes.

Q.—But you never published it? A.—No.

Q.—Didn't you go right down to J. P. Morgan's office as soon as you bought that story? A.—Never.

Q.—When you failed to publish the story didn't Mr. Lefevre offer to buy it back? A.—I remember he asked for the return of it.

Q.—The story was about two great financiers? A.—I don't remember.

Mr. Lefevre said last night that the story referred to was purely imaginary, but for literary purposes the characters were supposed to be Wall Street men.

Deuel as "Town Topics" Censor.

Col. Mann was then excused from the stand, and Edwin Björkman, a TIMES reporter, was called by the defense. He was questioned by Mr. Shepard about interviews he had had with Justice Deuel. He testified first about a conversation he had had in the Jefferson Market Police Court with the Justice in 1901 or 1902.

"Justice Deuel said," the witness began, "'I am a good deal of a newspaper man myself. I am what you might call the censor of Town Topics.' The Justice continued that everything passed through his hands. He said that in Col. Mann's absence he acted as editor in chief, and that Col. Mann relied largely on him for advice. He said that he went to the Town Topics office every Tuesday night to look over the proofs. He gave me to understand that he passed upon the legal aspect of things appearing in Town Topics, and I gathered from him that his connection with The Smart Set was even closer than with Town Topics."

This interview took place when Judge Deuel was a City Magistrate, the witness said.

Here the witness identified another interview with Justice Deuel which he had written for THE TIMES. He said that he had called on Justice Deuel later, and that the Justice had said that the interview was substantially correct, and that THE TIMES was the only paper that had quoted him correctly on the subject discussed in the article. This interview took place last Summer.

"There is no confusion in your mind," said Mr. Jerome, "as to when you talked with Justice Deuel, and as to the results of the conversation?"

"No, Sir," replied the witness.

Robert A. Irving, one of the "Fads and Fancies" solicitors, was the next witness. He said that he had discussed the book scheme with M. E. Wooster in 1901, and talked of taking the agency. He subsequently became the agent for Town Topics and Wooster, working chiefly under the latter's direction. He said that he was paid 15 per cent. on the subscriptions he got.

Q.—Did you meet Justice Deuel then? A.—Yes, very often.

Q.—Where? A.—In Mr. Wooster's office.

Q.—How were you paid? A.—By checks signed by Col. Mann, and given to me by Mr. Wooster.

Q.—Did you get checks from subscribers to "Fads and Fancies"? A.—Yes, the checks were made payable to Col. Mann and not to Town Topics.

Mr. Shepard then read a long list of names of prospective subscribers who had been solicited by Irving. He was asked if he had visited many persons who refused to subscribe. He said he had, and named the following who had refused:

Carnegie Declined to Subscribe.

Andrew Carnegie, Gen. Alger, H. O. Havemeyer, I. Townsend Burden, Senator McMillin, Peter Cooper Hewitt, D. O. Mills, J. W. Gerard, William Rockefeller, William G. Rockefeller, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Cornelius Vanderbilt, James A. Burden, Jr., James R. Roosevelt, Henry C. Frick, and the Rhinelanders.

The witness said that he went to each person armed with a letter of introduction written by Col. Mann. He went to Detroit to see Gen. Alger, and to Princeton to see ex-President Cleveland.

Q.—Did Wooster send you to Newport to see Cornelius Vanderbilt? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where did you see him there? A.—I met him in the corridor of the Casino, and made an appointment to call upon him at his home.

Q.—Did you send in your card with Town Topics printed on it? A.—Yes, I always did that, if I didn't happen to have a letter from Col. Mann.

Irving said that when he visited Mr. Vanderbilt there was no one else present that he could see, but he thought that some one was concealed behind a curtain where the conversation could be overheard.

The witness went on to describe the stereotyped form of approaching those who were to be solicited. An individual would be called up on the telephone and informed that a representative of Town Topics would like to talk to him about "a matter not for publication, but of mutual interest." If an interview was granted it was pointed out to the proposed subscriber that "Fads and Fancies" was to be the greatest effort of Col. Mann's life, that he was very able with his pen, and that he employed a staff of writers all over the United States.

Q.—Didn't you say to the person approached that, inasmuch as Town Topics and Col. Mann had always treated him pleasantly, Col. Mann would take it as a favor if he would subscribe? A.—In substance, yes.

Q.—(by Mr. Jerome)—Was there ever any break between you and Col. Mann? A.—We were never on very friendly terms, but I [illegible] out," con[illegible] it was a p[illegible]

Q.—Did you tell him that you had identified nothing you said would be used against you? A.—Yes.

"I don't suppose," said Mr. Jerome, "that you ever came right out and said that they must shell out or Town Topics would roast them, but that was about the size of it, wasn't it?"

"Well," replied the witness, "I told them that Col. Mann was a great fellow to get in with distinguished people. There was no occasion to threaten to roast people; it was all done by flattery."

Mann Raised the Price.

Moses Ellis Wooster was then called to the stand and questioned by Mr. Shepard. He said that he had suggested the "Fads and Fancies" scheme to Col. Mann in 1901, and suggested that $500 was a sufficient price for the book. Later Judge Deuel said that $1,000 would not be too high, while Col. Mann decided that $1,500 would be about the right price. Justice Deuel, the witness continued, drew up the agreement between Wooster and Col. Mann. Wooster canvassed subscribers for about four months and then gave up the job because he found it disagreeable. He got about forty-five subscribers. He said that he then employed Irving with Col. Mann's consent.

Q.—The general business enterprise was between yourself and Justice Deuel? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did Irving report to you? A.—Yes, but he also talked with Justice Deuel and Col. Mann about visits to subscribers.

The witness said that until recently he had been for some time employed by the lawyers for the defense at $100 a week to go through the files of Town Topics to look for such paragraphs as were needed in the present trial.

Q.—Did you call on John R. Hegeman, President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company? A.—No.

Q.—Did you talk to Col. Mann about it? A.—Yes.

Called Hegeman a Bandit.

Q.—What did Col. Mann say to you? A.—He said that J. R. Hegeman was an old bandit and that he had been robbing widows and orphans for years, and was very wealthy, and I had better go after him and capture him for "Fads and Fancies."

The witness then said that at the time the scheme was launched it was estimated that 125 books would cost $21,000. At a later period it was found that the expenses were something like $35,000.

Q.—Did you ever get a subscription from Harry Lehr? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where did he sign the contract? A.—At the Waldorf.

Q.—Did he pay for it? A.—No.

Q.—What was done? A.—He returned the contract. He paid me personally $200.

Q.—Did you ever ask him to pay the $1,500 for the book? A.—I did. He told me he wouldn't pay the subscription, and that at the time he signed the contract Col. Mann didn't expect him to pay it. He said that he had been so shamefully treated in Town Topics that he didn't like to face his friends after some issues of the paper were published. He said he would go and see Col. Mann about it himself.

Mann's Word for Harry Lehr.

"He called at Town Topics office," continued the witness, "and had a conversation with Col. Mann. I was in the next room, and some of the talk filtered through to me. After Lehr had gone Col. Mann walked out into the editorial rooms and said that he had changed his mind about Lehr, that he was a clever young man, and that he didn't want him abused in Town Topics any more. He said, moreover, that he had received some information from Lehr that might prove useful. Articles against Lehr stopped for a while, and then started up again."

The witness then identified a letter that he had received from Reginald Ward. The letter referred to putting Ward on Town Topics's free list and was marked with the initials "W. D. M." and "O. K." Wooster testified that these marks were in Col. Mann's handwriting. Col. Mann had previously denied that the signature was his.

At this point the noon recess was taken. Wooster was recalled after recess. He said that before being questioned further he wished to say that Col. Mann had put him in an unenviable light in a published interview and that he wished to set himself right.

"I don't wish to make any hysterical protestations of innocence," he said, "but I did feel aggrieved, because I had done nothing wrong."

Q. (by Mr. Shepard)—What conversations did you have with Col. Mann about the methods of presenting "Fads and Fancies" to prospective subscribers? A.—Not to mention the power of Town Topics, but to present the matter in a dignified way.

Q.—What did Justice Deuel say? A.—He said he did not wish subscribers to get the impression that this was a "strike" on the part of Town Topics. He feared they would think so, and wanted me to be very careful how the subject was broached. He said that if people could be exploited or let alone for money there was no end to the money to be made, but that the columns of Town Topics were not for that purpose.

Tried Bishop Potter.

The witness said that he called on B. N. Baker of Baltimore, but that he did not subscribe; also on James W. Gerard, W. Seward Webb, Storrs Wells, Bishop Henry C. Potter, and Senator Wetmore of Rhode Island. None of them subscribed.

The witness was then cross-examined by District Attorney Jerome.

Q.—You formed this Society Editors' Association to publish America's Smart Set, didn't you? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was it connected with Town Topics? A.—Not as a publication.

Q.—How often was it published? A.—Once.

Q.—And smart people paid to get into it? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were these smart people solicited to subscribe? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who went into this Society Editors' Association? A.—W. L. Daniels, Charles Stokes Wayne, and myself.

Q.—How much did these smart people pay for write-ups? A.—For a small paragraph, $250; for a bigger one, $500.

Q.—Five hundred for a spread head? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who were some of these smart people? A.—Col. John Jacob Astor, Reginald Vanderbilt, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Alfred G. Vanderbilt, H. Mortimer Brooks, and many others.

Actor Got a Spread.

Q.—Did Col. Astor get a spread for his five hundred? A.—Yes; there was a cut showing his lodge and another showing him in an automobile.

"Then there was no picture of Col. Astor by himself," said Mr. Jerome; "you just gave pictures of idiosyncrasies?"

"Yes," replied the witness.

"Was that an édition de luxe?" asked Mr. Jerome.

"Yes."

"How much luxe was there about it?"

"Well," replied the witness, "it was a good book."

Q.—Who shared in the proceeds of these "come-ons"? A.—Mr. Daniels, Mr. Wayne, and myself.

Q.—Was Ahle one of the solicitors? A.—Yes.

Q.—Well, he was arrested and jumped his bail, didn't he? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did the subscribers get anything more than the article for their money? A.—Nothing more.

Q.—Did you ever intimate to proposed subscribers that unpleasant things would be printed about them in Town Topics if they didn't subscribe? A.—No.

Q.—Did Col. Mann and Justice Deuel ever tell you to do so? A.—No.

Q.—In your experience you found the alleged leaders of society to be easy marks. A.—I found society publications to be financial successes.

Q.—You and I can't get there? A.—You're entitled to get where you can, but I am not.

The witness testified that he had either sent or taken some clippings from Town Topics to B. N. Baker of Baltimore to show him that nothing unpleasant had been printed about him. He told him that the unpleasant paragraphs referred to another Mr. Baker. The Baltimore man refused to become a subscriber to "Fads and Fancies."

Commodore Gerry Appears.

The witness was then excused, and Commodore Gerry was called.

"Do you remember," said Mr. Shepard, "a solicitor for 'Fads and Fancies' calling on you with a letter of introduction from Judge Deuel?"

"I do," said Commodore Gerry. "A man came to my Newport home—I think it was the man who has just left the stand—in 1901. He had a letter from Justice Deuel, whom I have known for years. Here is the letter:

The letter read as follows:

BOARD OF CITY MAGISTRATES,
NEW YORK.
FIRST DIVISION.
Joseph M. Deuel, President,
118 West Forty-eighth Street.

The Hon. Elbridge T. Gerry, Seaverge, Newport.

My Dear Commodore: This note will be presented by Mr. M. Ellis Wooster of this city, and I ask that you kindly give him a hearing. I am not only interested in the matter he wishes to present, but I am in immediate control of the department in all its details. All but the main idea is mine. I shall see that the plans are carried out to the letter, and every representation in the confidential circular fully kept. Being assured on this score, and after hearing Mr. Wooster, I think you will agree with me that the souvenir will be unique and valuable.

There is to be no advertising of the matter in any form; it will be pushed forward quietly and guardedly.

Trusting it will meet with your approbation I am, yours very truly,

JOSEPH M. DEUEL.

June 25, 1901.

Mr. Shepard then read the following letter from Col. Mann to Justice Deuel:

said, 'I will have nothing to do with any publication which Town Topics has to do with.' In a day or two I got another letter from Justice Deuel. Here it is."

This letter was dated in New York, June 27, 1901. It said that the undesirable reputation Town Topics had made a few years before had been lived down, and added:

Town Topics and the Pure.

The owner could be a millionaire if its columns were purchasable. They are not, as is well known to some I could mention. Let me cite two instances within my knowledge. One was a veiled offer containing five figures, and the first was not a 1, to suppress two or three paragraphs of advance news. The offer was refused, and most vigorous publication for some weeks followed. The other was a direct offer for $5,000 to suppress a short paragraph. Money failed, but persuasion and humanity succeeded when it was shown what tremendous injury would be inflicted on the helpless innocent and ignorant. The ruination of the sinner was not considered.

Town Topics is not terrifying to the pure in thought and deed; it is feared by the imprudently inclined. It is given to gaying somewhat, but that is precisely what makes its columns spicy and attractive. Its editor believes he is prudent in the use of names. Those who follow it will often see rather pointed paragraphs without specifying individuals. If that hint does not suffice the names are sure to follow. I know that scandals in high life have thus been averted, and I know that the names and unpublished facts are in the confidential archives of the paper.

Some years ago you trod on the corns of a dramatic critic connected with the paper, and he said some bitterly cruel and unjust things about you and the society. He did more; he poisoned the minds of every one connected with the paper against you; they are still on the staff. About the time I wrote my letter to you I went over the matter with Col. Mann and convinced him that the paper was wrong. During his absences from the city paragraphs occasionally creep in that are not pleasant, but there have been some words of commendation. Nothing of the bitter ever appears when he is present.

I have no notion of asking you to reconsider your decision as to "Fads and Fancies." I regret that you are not therein to be represented. I believe the enterprise has sufficient merit and attractiveness to succeed. I believe it will be treasured in years to come. I believe that Town Topics will have such a commanding position in the world as to give the work additional value. Society at the present time has not a representative quite so unique as yourself. I have stayed the enterprise to give it to you. Some one in the future may be pained to find the name, the face, and the autography missing.

The letter was marked confidential, but at Mr. Jerome's request Justice Deuel waived the right to keep it from being made public.

Burden Says He Was Threatened.

James A. Burden, Jr., was the next witness. He said, in reply to Mr. Shepard's question, that he did not know Col. Mann. He had received a letter from Wooster on Nov. 19, 1901. He said that he was called up on the telephone several times and informed that Col. Mann wished to speak to him. Afterward Robert A. Irving called on him at his home and showed him a list of subscribers which contained the names of several of his friends, including Col. Astor and Clarence Mackay.

"I was surprised to see the names there," he said. "I told Irving that I did not want the book. Irving told me that he didn't like to go back to Col. Mann without a subscription. He said that Town Topics had always used my family well; that Col. Mann wielded a trenchant pen, and that my family might not be treated so well in the future. He asked for some money, saying something about Christmas coming on."

Mr. Burden was then excused.

Charles Stokes Wayne, the former managing editor of Town Topics, was then called to the stand. He said that he had been working for Town Topics at various times since 1889, and that Mann discharged him by letter on July 25, 1905, after it had been made public that he had written a letter of introduction for Ahle, the solicitor for "America's Smart Set," to E. M. Post, on Town Topics paper. Recently, the witness said, he had been employed by the defendant's counsel at $100 a week to go over the files of Town Topics for the present trial. He said that he had met Justice Deuel in the Town Topics office as far back as 1890. When he returned to Col. Mann's employ in 1899, Justice Deuel came on Tuesday nights to read proofs, and was in and out often.

Q. (by Mr. Shepard)—Did he mark the proofs with a blue pencil? A.—Yes.

Q.—And was the blue pencil an emblem of authority in Town Topics office? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did Justice Deuel suggest changes in the articles? A.—Yes.

The witness testified that at certain periods the proofs were read at Col. Mann's house, and that Justice Deuel called him (the witness) up on the telephone from there and gave him instructions. After Col. Mann went to Europe last Summer, Justice Deuel went to the office to read the proofs. The witness was next questioned about the card index system.

Q.—Were the persons referred to in paragraphs indexed on the card? A.—Yes.

Q.—And those referred to anonymously were indexed by the cities or the places in which they lived? A.—Yes.

Q.—So that the person referred to could be looked up in a moment? A.—Yes.

A List of "Immunes."

Q.—Had Town Topics a list of "immunes"? A.—Yes.

Q.—These were persons who were spoken only pleasantly of in Town Topics? A.—Yes.

The witness then named all the "immunes" he could remember, and explained that some of them were immunes at times, and again were out of the list. Harry Lehr, he said, was out of the list, then in it, and then out of it again. He then told of Col. Mann's order to post a list where it could be consulted by the employes of Town Topics.

Wayne was then excused until this morning, when he will be cross-examined by District Attorney Jerome.

JUDGMENT AGAINST MANN.

It's for $2,775, and Comes Back Marked "No Property."

A judgment for $2,775 against Col. William D'Alton Mann, issued in favor of George J. Cox, was returned to the court yesterday unsatisfied and marked "No property," after Deputy Sheriff Leavitt had made a vain attempt to collect the amount from the debtor at the office of Town Topics in Fifth Avenue.

The judgment was obtained on an unpaid note in January, 1897. It was renewed on Dec. 21, last year. The Deputy Sheriff said yesterday that he found Col. Mann in his office, and was received with a pleasant smile, in spite of the nature of his errand. The Colonel made no attempt to disclaim the debt, Leavitt said, but declared his inability to pay at present.

"It's so old," said the Colonel, according to Leavitt, "and then there are so many other debts, all of a more pressing character, unsettled." He added, Leavitt said, that while he had a good salary, he managed to spend every cent of it, so that he had no property at all that could be levied on.

An attempt was made by a TIMES reporter last night to see Col. Mann at his home, at 309 West Seventy-second Street, but the Colonel was dining. An inquiry about the judgment was taken up stairs, and resulted in the return of this note in the Colonel's own hand:

"Revival of an old judgment of, say, eighteen years ago, for $1,288. The very last old debt unsettled."

J. H. Banton, counsel for Col. Mann, said last night that the judgment had been revived partly to protect it against lapsing under the ten-year limitation statute, and partly for the settlement of an estate.

"It was a claim for merchandise," said Mr. Banton, "and has nothing whatever to do with 'Fads and Fancies.' The steps toward the revival of the judgment were taken last December, before Col. Mann's present prominence began."

Tried Vainly to Die.

Jumping in front of a rapidly moving Third Avenue elevated railroad train, with the intention of committing suicide, Susan Gibson, a colored woman, 23 years old, narrowly escaped instant death yesterday afternoon. Despite the fact that three cars passed over her, she was dragged from under the train without so much as a scratch or bruise on her body.

RHINELANDER WALDO IS FIRST POLICE DEPUTY

Was a Captain in the Regular Army—Only 30 Years Old.

APPOINTMENT A SURPRISE

New Deputy Made a Good Record in the Philippines—Is a Cousin of Lispenard Stewart.

Capt. Rhinelander Waldo, until recently a Captain in the United States Army, was appointed First Deputy Commissioner of Police yesterday by Commissioner Bingham. None of the many guessers had hit upon Mr. Waldo's name, and his appointment surprised everybody not in the Commissioner's confidence.

The new Police Deputy is the youngest man who ever held so responsible a place in the Police Department. He is 30 years old, and has had no experience in public office or in politics. He made a good record as a soldier in the Philippines.

Mr. Waldo resigned from the army last September with the rank of Captain. He joined the army in 1899, when he was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Seventeenth Infantry. He became First Lieutenant in the same regiment on Feb. 2, 1901, and was made a Captain on Feb. 28, 1905. Nearly all of his soldiering has been in the Philippines, where he served under Gen. MacArthur. He was on the staff of Major Gen. Wood in the Jolo and Mindanao campaigns against the Moros. Later he was in command of a battalion of Philippine scouts for eighteen months. Altogether he served four years in the Philippines. He was born in this city and is understood to be wealthy.

Capt. Waldo is a member of the Union Club, the Army and Navy Club, the Riding Club of America, the Badminton Club, and the Society of Colonial Wars. He lives at present at the Army and Navy Club, in West Forty-fourth Street. Capt. Waldo's mother, Mrs. Rhinelander Waldo, is the daughter of the late Bernard Rhinelander. Miss Laura Rhinelander is her sister. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander and Lispenard Stewart are cousins of the new deputy.

Capt. Waldo appeared before the Mayor yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. He was sworn in there soon afterward, filing his certificate immediately. He then went directly to Police Headquarters, in Mulberry Street.

When the reporters called upon Commissioner Bingham a little later they asked, as they had for days, about the unfilled office of First Deputy Commissioner. The Commissioner sprang a surprise upon them. Smiling, he arose, and, bowing, pointed to a young man sitting beside him, as he said:

"Gentlemen, I introduce to you Rhinelander Waldo, the First Deputy Police Commissioner."

Capt. Waldo arose, bowed, and looked as though he wanted to say something, but he didn't.

The reporters approached him hopefully, but the Commissioner interposed. "Now, I'll say to you gentlemen that I have ordered both of my deputies to close their mouths and say nothing to the newspaper men. I don't want you to think this is discourteous, but I think it necessary," said Gen. Bingham.

About all Capt. Waldo would say was that he had been surprised by the appointment.

One of the first things the new First Deputy Commissioner did was to sit with Commissioner Bingham during the police trial of Inspector Schmittberger.

Some of the reporters sought ex-Chief Devery's opinion of the appointment. One of the things he said was:

"You can't tell whether a man is a Fad or a Fancy till he dodges his contract. You have to wait a while to see what he's goin' to do."

URGE BIG PARK PURCHASE.

Plan to Spend $3,000,000 for Land Near Grant's Tomb.

Gen. Horace Porter, President Butler of Columbia University, John D. Crimmins, and other prominent men appeared before the Washington Heights Local Board of Public Improvements yesterday at the City Hall to urge that the city acquire for park purposes the land between 116th and 122d Streets, Claremont Avenue and Riverside Drive.

The land is near Grant's Tomb, and it is urged that its purchase would make the tomb and monument the more impressive by protecting it with a park from residence encroachment. The estimated cost of the project is $3,000,000. Bishop Greer wrote a letter favoring the plan and no opposition was expressed. Gen. Porter urged that the city owed this additional mark of respect to the memory of Gen. Grant, and said that the land should be preserved because it was the site of the battle of Harlem Heights in the War of the Revolution.

Borough President Ahearn said that the board would report the plan favorably, but that nothing could be done unless the Board of Estimate appropriated the money. A member of the Board of Estimate said yesterday:

"There is plenty of park land in that neighborhood now. I think the plan is purely one for the boosting of real estate values in that section and to preserve the present outlook from Columbia University."

KINGSTON'S WATER FIGHT.

Bills in Opposition to New York City Schemes Introduced.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Ulster County and the City of Kingston are about to renew their fight against New York City over the latter's water supply. There was introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Cordts and in the House by Mr. Fowler a bill which provides that Kingston may take water from any supply station in the Catskills for the use of the city at a price to be fixed by the State Water Supply Commission, but which is not to exceed that now paid by the people in Kingston.

Another provision is that New York City shall pay for all Kingston sewers now running into Esopus Creek, and arrange for their transfer or relocation so that they will run into the Hudson River.

TO KILL SUFFERING PERSONS.

Bill Legalizing Putting to Death in Hopeless Cases.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 23.—Representative Hunt of Cincinnati introduced into the House of Representatives to-day a bill making it lawful to kill a person suffering intense pain and for whose recovery there is no hope.

The measure was introduced at the request of Miss Ann Hall of Cincinnati, who gained her inspiration from Dr. Osler's ideas on the subject of chloroforming. She is a woman of wealth and the daughter of an arctic explorer who died several years ago. She sat in the gallery to-day and witnessed the voting down by 78 to 22 of a motion to reject the bill.

POMMERY "Sec" AND "Brut"
THE STANDARD FOR CHAMPAGNE QUALITY
The Best Wine
that Money, Care and Experience can Produce.
Francis Drax & Co., Sole Agents U. S., 32 Beaver St., N. Y. City

STEAMER SUNK IN COLLISION.

Trojan Cut Down by Nacoochee—Captain's Quick Work Saves Crew.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—The steamer Trojan of the Boston and Philadelphia Line was sunk in collision with the steamer Nacoochee of the Savannah Line in Vineyard Sound last Sunday. The loss of the vessel was reported by the Nacoochee upon her arrival here to-day.

By a fine display of seamanship and daring, Capt. Diehl of the Nacoochee, after the collision, pushed the bow of his vessel into the big hole in the Trojan's side and kept the vessel afloat until Capt. Thatcher and all his crew of twenty-seven men had scrambled aboard the Nacoochee. The Trojan went to the bottom in three-quarters of an hour.

The Nacoochee sustained only a slight damage to her bow. The collision occurred about one mile outside the Vineyard Sound Lightship about 11 o'clock Sunday forenoon. The vessels were moving at reduced speed in the fog, but, in spite of all precautions, the Trojan ran directly across the Nacoochee's bow. The Nacoochee's powerful iron prow struck the Trojan fairly amidships, cutting a big hole in her side. The Nacoochee's engines, which had been reversed when the danger was seen, drew her away from the Trojan.

Realizing that the Trojan would soon go down, Capt. Diehl of the Nacoochee signaled "full speed ahead" a few moments after the collision, and restored the prow of his vessel to the aperture in the Trojan's side. This, it is believed, prevented loss of life, for it enabled the men on the sinking steamer to save themselves by climbing over the rescuing steamer's bow. Seventeen of the Trojan's crew were asleep in their bunks below. All rushed on deck to find ten of their fellow-seamen clinging to the rigging. Capt. Diehl of the Nacoochee, while his vessel was pushing into the Trojan, shouted to the men to crawl over his bow. The entire crew of twenty-seven reached the Nacoochee, and not one was injured. The Trojan went to the bottom soon after her crew got off. The Trojan and her cargo were valued at $500,000, fully insured.

SET FIRE TO BOY FOR FUN.

Sleeping Victim of Workman's "Joke" Badly Burned.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 23.—As a practical joke a workman employed in the engine house of the Susquehanna and Western Railroad in this city set fire to the clothing of a fellow-employe, Floyd Predmore, aged 17 years, while the latter was asleep. As a result young Predmore narrowly escaped being burned to death, and will carry the scars of his severe burns the rest of his life.

The boy, weary after a night of toil, climbed to an engine cab to rest and he fell asleep. One of the workmen, at present unknown, to startle the lad lighted a quantity of oily waste and threw it at him. Predmore's clothing caught fire, and in the effort to put out the fire his hands, arms, and legs were terribly burned. Several workmen stood by and laughed at him until they saw he was in danger of burning to death, when they rolled him on the ground and tore off his burning clothing.

MISSING BRIDEGROOM BACK.

Temporarily Afraid of Marrying Widow Older Than Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23.—The marriage of Mrs. Vera Linton of New York and Curven W. Eckenrode of Baltimore, which was to have taken place last evening, but had to be postponed because the young man suddenly left for York, Penn., without even notifying his fiancée, took place the evening at St. Philip's and St. James's Catholic Church, Father Wade officiating.

Eckenrode took out a license yesterday morning, but later in the day had it annulled and went to York. Mrs. Linton waited at the Northampton Hotel until long after the hour appointed for the wedding. The few friends and the priest also waited at the church. Finally the bride received a telephone message from Eckenrode at York, saying he would return and explain. He did so to-day, and got out another license.

His explanation to reporters was that Mrs. Linton being a widow six years older than himself, he was afraid his friends would make fun of him for marrying her. She is 33 and he 27.

LUMBER SCHOONER ASHORE.

But Soon Pulled Off—Railroad Lights Fooled the Captain.

HIGHLAND BEACH, N. J., Jan. 23.—Early to-day the three-masted schooner R. D. Bibber of Bath, Me., whose skipper was taken out of his course by some railroad signal lights, went ashore here while bound to New York with a cargo of lumber from Georgetown, S. C. The life-saving crews from the Seabright and Spermaceti Cove stations went to her assistance, but Capt. Kennedy and his crew decided to stand by their vessel, as she was in no immediate danger.

Shortly before noon a wrecking steamer from New York arrived to help the stranded schooner, and at 8:20 o'clock this evening succeeded in floating the vessel. The life-saving crew which returned from the schooner reports that she has four feet of water in her hold. The Bibber will be towed to Stapleton, S. I., for repairs.

DUKE AGAIN ARRESTED.

Ryan Says He Paid Him $600 for a Police Job.

William Duke, who has been involved before in charges of obtaining money from men on promises to get places for them in the Police or Fire Department, was locked up in the Mercer Street Station last night on a similar charge. The complainant is Dennis Ryan of 779 Sixth Avenue.

Ryan rushed into the Mercer Street Police Station last night and, showing a receipt for $600, said he had been defrauded, that he had been looking for the man who got his money six months ago, and he had just found him. Policemen Hamshire and Lord arrested Duke at Twelfth Street and University Place.

Ryan says that Duke promised to get him on the police force. The receipt alleged to have been signed by Duke read: "Received from Dennis Ryan $600, as per verbal agreement." On one corner of the receipt was written, "Real estate."

Ryan said he waited some weeks and then demanded the return of his money. Duke is alleged to have returned $200. That was the last seen of Duke, according to Ryan, until he learned, after a long search, that Duke was working for a cab company.

Duke would make no statement last night. The technical charge against him is grand larceny.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

12:10 A. M.—388 Grand Street; Shapiro Brothers; damage, $500.

12:20 A. M.—93 Eighth Avenue; Miss M. Ginn; damage, $5.

1:40 A. M.—2 Commerce Street; Hugo Johnston; damage trifling.

3:25 A. M.—255 William Street; Cavagnuiro Brothers; damage slight.

4:30 A. M.—242 Lafayette Street; Feiss & Kreisler; damage, $10.

5:10 A. M.—131 Canal Street; Mallard & Hardiah; damage, $500.

8:20 A. M.—152 Stanton Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

9:55 A. M.—524 West Fifty-second Street; Travers Brothers; no damage.

12:15 P. M.—164 East 109th Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

5:45 P. M.—310-314 Mott Avenue; David Rapposa; damage, $100.

6:50 P. M.—143 Norfolk Street; H. Berkowitz; damage, $25.

7:30 P. M.—309 West 117th Street; Sports Kats; damage trifling.

8:30 P. M.—82 Cherry Street; owner unknown; $100.

Have You Tried the John Jameson Three Star Whiskey?
W. A. TAYLOR & CO., 29 Broadway, N. Y.

DYNAMITE NEAR BANK.

Brooklyn Police Arrest Six Men, and Say They Scented a Plot.

Sixteen sticks of dynamite and six men were captured by Capt. Condon of the Fulton Street Police Station in Brooklyn yesterday in a series of raids on furnished room houses at 100 Nassau Street and 107 Washington Street. Although the Captain did not produce evidence to sustain his claim in court when the men were arraigned, he said that he believed his prisoners were in a plot to loot the Terminal Bank, in Sands Street, near Bridge Street. All of the men, who gave names said by the police to be fictitious, were committed to Raymond Street Jail pending further examination.

Capt. Condon said that he had his attention called to the gang a week ago. He was told of men who were seen hanging around the bank building, and one of them, he said, had been seen drawing plans of the windows.

On Monday night Capt. Condon and a squad of detectives went to the Nassau Street house. Although they did not find any men, they captured the dynamite and fuses. Early yesterday morning the house was revisited and three men were caught. The other three were found in the house in Washington Street. All six men carried large revolvers.

The Terminal Bank was started a month ago. Willard P. Reid of Babylon, L. I., is President. The bank officers say they have not seen any suspicious characters near the bank.

RECEIVER FOR COONS & CO.

Corporation Ran 5 and 10 Cent Stores in Several States.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Coons & Co. (Corporation) of 277 Broadway, who carried on nine 5 and 10 cent stores, of which five are in this city and one each in South Norwalk, Conn.; Plainfield and Perth Amboy, N. J., and Allegheny, Penn., by Otto Horwitz, for the following creditors: Edward W. Hunter, $40,320, on fifteen notes; Joseph D. Fowler, $883; Theodore Ollesheimer & Brothers, $71, and M. Schaffer Company, $224. It was alleged that the corporation is insolvent and has made preferential payments to eleven creditors, aggregating $2,058.

SCHOONER AND CREW LOST.

The Hobson Turns Turtle in a Gale Near Mobile.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 23.—The big schooner Hobson, Wintzell master, turned turtle during a gale yesterday morning in Horn Island Pass near Mobile, and all hands were lost. The vessel sank in sixty feet of water.

The accident was witnessed by the crew of the schooner Amethyst, but Capt. Behring reports he was unable to render any assistance on account of the terrible weather.

LOCKED THE PATROLMAN UP.

Arrested in His Own Station House on Wife's Complaint.

Patrolman John Ostendorf of the Madison Street Police Station, when he reported for duty last night, was locked up in his own station house. Four weeks ago he reported sick. The next day his wife inquired where he was and was told he was supposed to be ill at home.

"This is all that telephone girl's doings;" she declared, and left the station in tears.

Five days later Ostendorf turned up, threw his shield on the table, and announced he was through with the force. After a few days he repented, and, knowing that Headquarters takes some time to accept resignations, decided to try to get back. He reported for duty at his old station yesterday and was told to await orders. Then he was arrested and marched off to a cell.

His wife had obtained from Magistrate Furlong of Brooklyn a warrant for his arrest on the charge of deserting her and their two children.

POISONED BY HAND SHAKING.

The Terrible Thing That Has Befallen Mayor Brush of Mount Vernon.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Dr. Edward F. Brush, the independent Mayor of Mount Vernon, is suffering from blood poisoning as a result of shaking hands with people who come to see him on official business. The forefinger on the doctor's right hand is badly swoll

Meyers' gloves for men.

FINAL clearance of all the odd pairs of the celebrated Meyers' men's gloves, qualities that sold early in the season for $1.50. Suede and glace gloves—suitable for street and dress wear, reduced to close at, per pair..... $1

Mousquetaire suede gloves.

The new tans and wood brown shades. A special lot at.....79c

DELIGHTFUL AND CONVENIENT—OUR EIGHTH FLOOR RESTAURANT.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

We repair watches & jewelry

IF your watch or any article of jewelry needs repairing, we will do the work for you on short notice, and at much lower prices than the exclusive jeweler would ask. We are also prepared to fill orders for engraving—best work guaranteed. Main Floor.

Japanese Netsuki Bags

THESE bags sold at $5 when first brought out, and it was a long time before the price got below $3. Secured a quantity at a concession, and at 1.50 the entire purchase quickly disappeared.

It's the old story of overdoing a good thing. The maker found a huge stock to dispose of, and as orders ceased at Christmas time, he turned over the entire stock to us at a big loss.

They're very handsome bags, and will be the talk of New York at

98c

Mourning hats. We are showing a full line of mourning hats, toques and bonnets.

There's an extensive variety of styles, all suitable for immediate wear.

Materials are maline, silk or straw.

The combined stocks of several of New York's high grade furriers on sale to-day

HAVE you been following our fur advertisements? They've been treading on each other's heels the past few weeks—each pregnant with opportunities for fur buyers that have never been approached in any other season. *Warm weather—warm weather—warm weather.* The furriers began to unload in December, and every week since has increased the demoralization that prevails in their ranks. Third Floor.

It's no secret that this is the worst fur season ever known in this country—worst for maker and retailer alike, but all along we have stood in a fortunate position.

We began to clear stock early—cut prices, while others were hoping for the cold wave that never came. So, for the past few weeks, we have been able to take care of the overstocks of the manufacturing furriers, and one after another have sold us their lines—the prices paid diminishing as the season advanced.

These remarkable values in fur coats.

50 very fine broadcloth coats with straps in front and back—48 inches long—black, red, brown and blue—with fine Siberian clear squirrel linings—large shawl collars of lynx, squirrel or sable squirrel. The assortment includes furs that sold up to $59.00, at..... **$29.00, $34.50 and $42.00**

25 nearseal coats. Box front—fitted back—finest close nap skins—collars, revers—trimmed with squirrel, marten or mink—sold up to $65.. **$49**

$245 Alaska seal coat—24 inches long, with new shawl collar or square collar and lapels of very choice skins..... **$189**

Persian lamb coats of the finest Leipsic dyed skins; were $179, now.. **$145**

Persian lamb coats with chinchilla collar and lapels; were $175, now. **$129**

Persian lamb coats with baum marten collar and revers; made to sell for $225, now..... **$169**

Russian pony auto coat, beaver collar and cuffs; was 125.00, now... **89.50**

Natural mink box coat—30 in. long; regularly $850.00..... **650.00**

Persian paw blouse coats; value $50..... **39.50**

Men's fur-lined coats reduced one-third, $29.50 to..... **89.50**

25 sabled or gray squirrel coats in a variety of 6 newest beautiful models, richly lined and finished, were sold up to $79, at..... **59.00**

Gray Squirrel.

$8.50 long Ascot ties..... **5.95**

$7.50 fancy Ascots, at..... **4.95**

Sabled squirrel.

$7.50 fancy Ascots, at..... **4.95**

$10 large pillow muffs, at..... **7.95**

Royal ermine.

$32 long pure white Ascots..... **24.50**

$40 large pillow muffs..... **27.50**

Russian sable scarfs.

$250 Russian sable—6 skin scarf **145.00**

$200 Russian sable—4 skin scarf **129.00**

$175 Russian sable—4 skin scarf. **97.50**

$140 Russian sable—3 skin scarf. **87.50**

$125 Russian sable—2 skin scarf. **79.50**

$275 natural Hudson Bay scarf and muff—8 choice skins in set—reduced to..... **195.00**

$250 very finest dark mink pelerine—reduced to..... **189.00**

$90 8-skin fine natural mink scarf—reduced to..... **69.00**

$89 very fine dark, natural mink muffs—reduced to..... **69.00**

$20 white Iceland fox sets—reduced to..... **12.75**

Black lynx.

Pillow muffs, value $25, at..... **17.50**

Long Ascot ties, value $35, at.. **17.50**

3 yards long—very finest throws—double fur lined; value $59.. **45.00**

Mink of natural skins.

$20 bow knot natural mink—fine quality with ermine..... **12.75**

Natural mink Ascot ties..... **12.75**

Mink 4 skin scarfs with heads and tails, value $32, at..... **24.50**

Mink 3 skin scarfs with head and tail, claws; value $30..... **22.50**

Mink long 4 skin scarfs..... **29.50**

Blended mink.

7 and 8 stripe large pillow muffs..... **12.50**

Square muffs—selected skins, at..... **14.50**

Beaver scarfs.

A variety of 4 new styles—finest beavers—richly finished; $10 grade at..... **6.95**

5 and 6 stripe natural mink muffs—fine quality skins; value $45..... **$35**

Natural mink pelerines..... **$45**

Very fine dark mink pillow muffs, 6 striped, at..... **$45**

Women's silk hosiery.

98c

IT'S not often that you can buy silk hosiery for 98c., and you should not delay in this instance.

Though the assortment is quite large, we do not expect them to stay on the counters long.

Fine Italian silk hose in plain black—a good, durable quality. You'll recognize them as exceptional bargains the moment you see them. Took all the maker had on hand. Price,

98c

We invite you to come and inspect an early showing of the new dress fabrics for Spring wear.

The display outrivals in variety of designs any similar exhibit in New York, and includes many new designs that will not be shown later in the season.

Specially low introductory prices.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

100 more brass beds at $18.

THESE beds sell regularly for considerably more than $30. The other day we told their real value and couldn't supply the demand. Fifth Floor.

Artistic brass beds—heavy 1½ inch posts, massive mounts and vases—all parts carefully fitted and joined—cannot work loose—heavy fittings, guaranteed best French lacquer.

In explanation of our ability to offer such exceptional values we desire to state that we have arrangements with a leading manufacturer to dispose of his entire sample line.

Special lot of high grade brass beds at $24.50.

17.75 for Pure Hair Mattress, was 25.00.

10.00 for regular 15.00 X quality Mattress.

24.50 for 37.75 golden oak chiffoniers; highly polished extra large bevel plate mirror.

14.75 for 21.00 golden oak dining table, round top, pedestal base, 6 foot extension.

18.50 for 34.50 golden oak china closets.

15.00 for regular 21.00 XX quality Mattress.

18.00 for regular 24.50 XXX quality Mattress.

24.00 for 36.00 golden oak buffets.

2.75 for 3.50 golden oak box frame cane seat dining chair.

5.50 for 7.00 arm chair to match.

34.50 for 48.75 golden oak dresser; highly polished; fitted with extra large French bevel plate mirror.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Editorial.

WE are clearing stocks now—sorting out the broken lines—the odd lots—trying to get rid of everything that clogs the wheels of business, and the fact that we have to take losses is a minor point now. We want to inventory nothing but new fresh stocks, and the words of Tennyson are apropos:

"Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring out the false, ring in the true."

This is the way of progress—ringing out the old worn-out things, ways and customs, and ringing in newer and better ones.

The store that clings to its old lines of merchandise for the profit which failed of realization in the proper season is making a great mistake. There's just one thing to do—sell the surplusage for what it will bring and buy newer lines to take their place.

No store keeps the old things rung out more successfully than Simpson Crawford's, and while ringing out the old, we ring in new up-to-date articles—newer styles, and newer and better ways of serving customers.

Kuppenheimer suits, $10.

THERE'S only a short time now to reap the benefit of this remarkable offer. Our pre-inventory sales are nearing their close, and the urgency of making a complete clearance leads us to name this remarkably low price on men's suits. Second Floor.

The materials used in this clothing are fancy worsteds, fancy cheviots and plain black cheviots—patterns such as you see in the exclusive tailor shops.

$10

Men who are fastidious as to style and quality have learned that ready-to-wear clothing can be made in the same characteristic manner as custom. They were $15 and $18, and you must remember that these figures are not more than half what the custom tailor exacts for suits that fit, wear and look no better. Assortment includes several hundred suits, and though the lines are broken the average man will have no trouble in securing a good fit.

Every man who reads this announcement should take the trouble to investigate. It will prove a revelation in value-giving, and demonstrate our positive determination not to carry this season's styles over to next.

COPYRIGHT, 1906, BY THE HOUSE OF KUPPENHEIMER

Trousers—A great idea—Give your Winter suit a new lease of life. Lots of men think a suit's gone when the trousers are worn out. 500 pairs of $5 and $6 trousers are here for you to choose from at..... **$3.50**

Worsteds in the latest stripe effects for men of 30 to 52 inch waist. If your coat's all right, it and a pair of these trousers will give you as much service as an entire new suit.

Handsome lawn waists $1.

THEY'RE beauties. The makers certainly have set a pace that will be hard for others to follow. So charming are the styles that we couldn't resist placing a very large order. Second Floor.

Made of fine lawn with front prettily trimmed with embroidery insertion and fine tucks—cuffs and collar nicely trimmed, $1. **$1**

1.75 for French lawn waists.

Designed with fine tucks and rows of insertion—have inserted collar, long or short sleeves.

2.50 for lingerie waists.

Beautifully trimmed with rows of embroidery insertions—also some lace trimmed and fine tucks.

3.50 for fine lawn waists.

Effectively trimmed with insertions of lace and embroidery to form yoke—trimmed sleeves and collar.

7.95 for lingerie waists.

Entire front made of Swiss embroidery—designed square yoke front and back—have inserted collar and cuffs; special at..... **$7.95**

Remarkable sale of French and German Val. laces.

THE supremacy of our lace store in New York is amply demonstrated by these remarkably low prices at which we are selling Val. laces. Here is an immense assortment at a third less than the usual prices. Main Floor.

39c. per doz. yds.

Not an accumulation of odds and ends, but fresh new laces with insertions and edges to match, in designs and widths which fashion demands.

55c. per doz. yds.

There was never a season when Val. laces were needed for so many uses, and no other store in America can sell them at the figures we are now quoting:

39c. per doz. yards for the 55c. grade. **55c.** per doz. yards for 75c. and $1 grades.

Children's undermuslins.

OUR January sale of muslin underwear has left us with many broken lines in children's undermuslins.

Must sell them all before stock taking. Hence these prices for garments that sold originally for a fourth and a third more. Second Floor.

Children's good quality muslin drawers—finished with tucks and hemstitched hem, to close.... **10c**

Children's umbrella drawers—trimmed with tucked ruffle.. **19c**

Several good styles in children's drawers—some have embroidery ruffle—others have tucked lawn ruffles, reduced to..... **25c**

Children's dresses at 50c.

Russian or waist effect—trimmed with embroidery insertion—or tucks and strapped down side and belt. Sizes 2, 3 and 4 years. Price **50c**

Good cambric gowns—with square yoke—made of 4 rows of lace insertion and tucks—neck and sleeves trimmed with lace edge, reduced to..... **50c**

Children's cambric petticoats—trimmed with tucked umbrella flounces—others have inserted and lace edged ruffle, reduced to..... **25c**

Children's fine lawn dresses.

Waist effect, and daintily trimmed with tucks—fitted bertha—inserted and edged with lace trimmed ruffle, reduced to close, at.... **$1**

Axminster rugs reduced.

A SHIPMENT of early Spring styles in Axminster rugs from a manufacturer who makes the best grades in the market.

Secured a concession on them at the time we bought them, and since there's been a considerable advance in price, so the saving is really more than the price comparison indicates.

2.25 Axminsters—27x60 in., **1.95**

4.50 Axminsters—36x72 in., **3.75**

17.50 Axminsters—6x9 ft., **15.00**

22.50 Axminsters, size 8.3x10.6 ft., to close at..... **20.00**

24.50 Axminsters—9x12 ft., **21.95**

$25 for certain patterns in 9 x 12 imperial Smyrna rugs, that we will not duplicate.

7.50 for best quality and choice patterns in tapestry Brussels rugs—6 x 9 size.

11.95 for all wool Smyrna rugs—second grade.

Sample refrigerators at mid-winter prices

WE have secured at a great price saving the Alaska Refrigerator Co.'s stock of samples, including their three famous brands—the FORD, ATLAS and STAR—great ice savers—57 of them—all in perfect condition—just as they were turned out at the factory. We'll sell these refrigerators to-day at exactly 20% less than the regular prices—an important concession, when you consider that the makers are so rushed with orders that they are having difficulty in supplying the demand. Basement Salesroom.

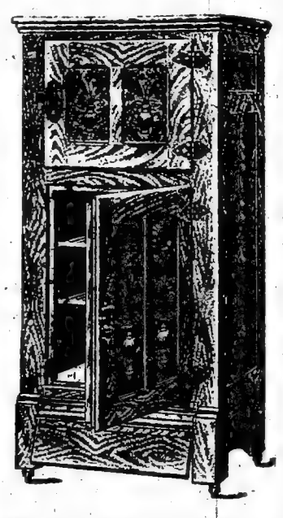

The Ford refrigerator is constructed like a safe. Exterior of heavy oak with golden oak finish; highly varnished; walls are packed solid with charcoal and the food chamber is opalite lined; has removable waste pipe and ice racks, making it easy to clean.

The Atlas refrigerator is not quite so heavy as the Ford, but is otherwise about similar. In its class it has no equal. They come in three different styles, opalite, enamel and zinc lined; doors are air-tight, with nickel plated on brass hinges and locks.

The Star is of cheaper construction, made of kiln dried hard wood, highly polished. The walls are charcoal sheathed. The food and ice chambers are lined with heavy high grade zinc. This is the best refrigerator made for the price.

Regular prices on the above refrigerators range from $6 to $100, but as these are samples, you buy them during this sale for 20% less.

Saving of 20%

Remarkable values in kitchen utensils.

The immense purchases which we have made for the coming season necessitate a quick clearance of stock on hand. The prices are a fourth and a third less than regularly asked.

39c. for 25-lb sugar canisters.

10c. for oval Japanese trays.

19c. for china salt boxes.

25c. for Monitor coffee mill—constructed entirely of steel.

35c. for call bells.

27c. for 10-qt fibre pail.

5c. for hardwood potato mashers.

10c. for wire pot strainers.

10c. for smokeless broilers.

5c. for paring knives.

95c. for 24-lb. family scales.

25c. for extra deep stamped steel fry pans.

23c. for Silver's vegetable press.

39c. for japanned bread boxes.

Special saving on enamel ware

30c. for 4 qt. Berlin kettles and cover.

20c. for 2 qt Berlin kettle.

39c. for 4 qt. tea kettle.

30c. for coffee pots.

10c. for deep pie plates.

7c. for jelly cake pans.

15c. for 4 qt. pudding pans.

15c. for 4 qt. milk pans.

25c. for 6 qt. preserving kettle.

39c. for 10 qt. rinsing pans.

12c. for wash basins.

12c. for bread pans.

32c. for large size fry pans.

55c. for coffee biggins.

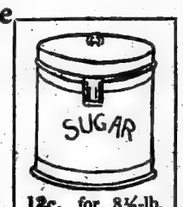

12c. for 8½-lb. sugar or flour canisters.

55c. for wood spice cabinets—have 8 compartments.

150 gas burners complete, including burner, mantle and pear shape opal or plain bulb. Value 40c., at..... **23c**

Gas burner complete, including latest improved brass burner, genuine Welsbach mantle—opal air mixing bulb—this burner complete is sold at 1.25. Our price to-day..... **65c**

Gas reading lamp complete, including portable Welsbach burner, mantle, chimney, 6 ft. of tubing, attachment and 10-in. green shade and eye cup; value 3.50..... **2.75**

50 other portables to select from—prices..... **95c. to $25**

Gas burner complete, including burner, mantle, chimney and fluted opal shade. Value 50c., at..... **37c**

Gas burner complete, including the latest burner that can be bought to-day—one Welsbach mantle and air mixing chimney and 10-inch green shade. Value 1.75, at..... **1.15**

No. 189 Welsbach mantles..... 32c | No. 197 Welsbach mantles..... 28c | No. 199 Welsbach mantles..... 22c | No. 3 Cap Welsbach mantles..... 18c | No. 3 Cap Welsbach mantles..... 14c

Linens

AUSTRIAN damask table cloths at much lower prices than prevail at other seasons of the year—hemstitched all around, in a variety of damask designs. Main Floor.

4/4	8/4	10/4	12/4
75c	$1	1.50	1.95

Satin damask pattern table cloths, pure Irish linen, newest designs; many new open borders.

2 yards long	2½ yards long	3 yards long
value $2.45	value	value $3.50
1.95	2.45	2.95

Hemmed sheets

1½ x 2½ yards..... each 39c

1¾ x 2½ yards..... each 45c

2 x 2½ yards..... each 50c

2¼ x 2½ yards..... each 58c

Pillow cases

42 x 36 inches..... each 12½c

45 x 36 inches..... each 13½c

50 x 36 inches..... each 15½c

54 x 36 inches..... each 17½c

800 hemmed sheets, single bed size, linen finish, bleached cotton; value 38c. At..... 29c

White bedspreads

At 79c.—Crochet spreads—full size—hemmed—value 90c.

At 89c.—Crochet spreads—full size—hemmed—value 1.10.

At 1.10—Crochet spreads—full size—hemmed—value 1.39.

At 1.75—Marseilles spreads—full size—value 2.25.

At 2.75—Marseilles spreads—full size—value 3.25.

SPOONER'S DOMINGO PLEA HARD HIT BY TILLMAN

Senator Driven Into Silence After Warm Debate.

FINAL STROKE BY CULBERSON

President Charged with Using Warships and Taking Over Customs Without Warrant of Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Senator Spooner to-day undertook to deliver his defense of the President's action in Santo Domingo, and for the first time in his Senatorial career was completely overthrown in argument by his adversaries. These were two, Tillman and Culberson, but it was Tillman who did the principal work in heckling Spooner.

It was a strange Tillman who appeared before the crowded galleries of the Senate to-day. Last week in his speech on the Morris case he appeared fiery-tongued, savage, and brutally frank. To-day he was suave, cool, incisive, and doggedly persistent. He worried the Wisconsin Senator constantly for two hours with little interruptions, and again and again when he had brought Spooner face to face with a yes or no situation it was only to have the defender of the Administration dodge the point.

At last Tillman openly accused Spooner of dodging, and succeeded in evoking not an answer, but a grieved assertion of injured feelings which entirely ignored the question at issue.

It was the most brilliant debate of the session. The galleries were thronged and there was a large attendance in the Senate. This was the first formal attempt on the part of any Administration Senator to justify the President's doings in Santo Domingo.

Senator Spooner began with an effort to prove that the President had not violated in spirit the Constitutional provision that treaties shall be ratified by the Senate before being put into effect. He said the Senate might, during the pendency of negotiations, express its view of a particular case, but if it did the President could put such a resolution into his pocket unread without giving offence to the spirit of the Constitution.

"Then how can the Senate give its advice to the President?" Senator Tillman inquired.

Defending the President.

Senator Spooner replied that the Senate's advice was given when treaties were submitted for that approval which was needed to make them effective.

Senator Spooner read the telegram from our Minister to Santo Domingo announcing Morales's willingness to enter into the modus vivendi, and said:

"What reply should the President have made to that proposition? What action should he have taken?"

Tillman answered: "As I understand the limitations of the President's power, he should have said he was powerless to do anything without usurpation. Unless something brand new occurred the President was not warranted in doing what he did do."

"A brand new situation did develop," exclaimed Spooner. "Would the Senator have had our ships withdrawn from Santo Domingo?"

"Were any American lives in jeopardy?" asked Tillman.

"I know nothing definite on that," said Spooner.

"Well, you had better get some facts, and not guess," retorted Tillman.

"The President would have been unfaithful to the people and interests of the United States if he had withdrawn the ships," declared Spooner. "How long would it have been before every harbor and Customs House in Santo Domingo would have been in charge of a foreign official sustained by a foreign warship?"

Tillman asked: "Did or did not the President bring about the status?"

"What status?" demanded Spooner.

"Is not the existing status that of the treaty?" returned Tillman.

Senator Spooner Dodges.

But Spooner dodged. "It is no matter that Santo Domingo is weak, or helpless, or poor, or small," he cried. "When she notified us of her peril it was not only the President's duty, it was an honor to him to do what he did."

Tillman repeated his question.

"The President was distressed by the situation in which he was left when the Senate adjourned," replied Spooner. "He never had any thought of putting into effect a treaty not acted upon by the Senate."

"Tell us, yes or no," exclaimed Tillman, "whether the reported Executive order is true." (This is the order putting into effect the agreement with Santo Domingo for American collection of customs.)

"I have no doubt it is true," retorted Spooner, "and I have no doubt that the Senator reads it misunderstandingly. It is not a treaty between Morales and Theodore Roosevelt. It is a treaty between Santo Domingo and the United States."

"No, it is not a treaty," returned Tillman. "It is a modus vivendi between Morales and Theodore Roosevelt. Morales disappears and then the President falls back on the treaty. First it's a treaty and then it is not."

Again Spooner began to argue that the President had not acted in fulfillment of treaty obligations.

"I deny that the situation to-day is in any respect whatever what it would have been under the treaty," Spooner declared. "I deny that an employe of the United States is collecting revenue for Santo Domingo. I deny that the United States technically or otherwise has control of the customs there. I deny that the President is doing anything or has done anything in carrying out this agreement that is in accordance with that treaty."

He went on to argue that it was Morales who had appointed Col. Colton and his American subordinates to collect the Dominican revenues, and challenged Tillman to say if that were not true.

"Technically, yes," replied Tillman; "practically, no."

Our Aid Necessary.

Spooner admitted that the presence of American ships was necessary to the upholding of Col. Colton's authority, but said that did not change the fact that Colton was acting solely under Dominican authority.

Tillman sought to show that the presence of the gunboats made the temporary arrangement permanent as long as we desired to have it so, when Spooner, losing his self-control, burst out snappishly:

"How long; O Lord, how long!"

"The Senator," said Tillman, "ought not to get restive under the spur when I've got a good chance at him like this. He cannot deny that the conditions of the treaty are being carried out, that the treaty is being put in force by the President, notwithstanding the fact that the Senate has not ratified it. Can he?"

Spooner did not make even an attempt to reply. In a deep tone Spooner said that Tillman had insinuated that he (Spooner) was playing the part of a lawyer in this debate.

He deeply resented Tillman's attitude, and was heart-broken that he should be suspected of any such mental attitude as that which, he said, Tillman had imputed to him. Tillman was now in a position where he could not insist on an answer without being offensive.

No Reply to Culberson.

But Culberson was still free. When Spooner concluded the Texan arose and said that notwithstanding the earnest effort of the Senator from Wisconsin, the question was still unanswered, whether the President had not placed in operation the substance of the treaty with Santo Domingo.

"What difference is there in the meaning of the Constitution," he asked, "whether the President attempts to carry that treaty into effect as a treaty, or whether he attempts to do substantially the same things temporarily by means of a partly verbal and a partly written agreement? Is he doing it? Read his message, and I think you will get an answer which none can dispute. There is a statement by the President, without equivocation—because, as I understand, he does not equivocate—a statement that we have taken possession of the customs houses, that we are collecting the revenues, and asserting that in substance and in fact the important provisions of the treaty are being carried into effect, except that the money which we collect is not being distributed among Santo Domingo's creditors as it would be if the treaty had been ratified."

Spooner was down and out. There was no retort he could make to this. He had no heart to attempt anything further. It was left to Lodge to give notice that to-morrow he would make the effort.

FIVE DEMOCRATS FOR TREATY ?

President Reported to Have Obtained Enough Votes to Ratify It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The President is reported to-night to have captured the five Democratic votes necessary to ratify the Santo Domingo treaty. They are those of Senators Clarke of Arkansas, Latimer of South Carolina, McCreary of Kentucky, Simmons of North Carolina, and Clay of Georgia. In addition it is believed that he will get the votes of the two Senators from Louisiana, McEnery and Foster.

Clarke has supported the White House before this on occasions when it needed his support, and his attitude is no surprise. He is popularly styled a "White House Democrat." The same accusation has sometimes been leveled at Latimer.

The chief interest attaches to the attitude of Clay, who has hitherto been reckoned an opponent of the treaty. His relations with the President have been entirely friendly for some time. His colleague, Mr. Bacon, is one of the chief opponents of the treaty.

Foster has never done anything noteworthy to classify him with that mysterious combination styled "the White House Democrats."

Another, Mr. Jones of Arkansas, Mr. Clarke's predecessor, tried to get a job as Panama Canal Commissioner, but failed to do so because of the opposition of Mr. Clarke and the Jeff Davis faction in Arkansas.

Mr. McCreary, according to reports from Kentucky, will assuredly fail of re-election when his present term comes to an end.

BERI-BERI ON A DEWEY TUG.

Two Chinese Members of the Caesar's Crew Dead of the Disease.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Two Chinese members of the crew of the Caesar, one of the tugs which is towing the dry dock Dewey to Manila, have died from beri-beri.

The first intimation about the disease being on the tug came in the following dispatch from Rear Admiral Dunlap, commandant of the naval station at San Juan, Porto Rico, under date of yesterday:

Later information from the Maine gives position of drydock Dewey at midnight 20th inst. as latitude 28 degrees, longitude 44 degrees 0 minutes. Hosley reports Caesar buried seaman, dead of beri-beri.

The Navy Department later received a cablegram from the Maine, dated San Juan, Jan. 22, and signed by Admiral Evans. He stated that a message had been received from the West Virginia, that at 1:45 A. M., had intercepted the following:

We have made 601 miles six days. Position latitude 28, longitude 44 degrees 15 minutes. Everything all right. Thank you very much. Two Caesar's Chinese died; one more (suffering from) beri-beri. Heading east. With best wishes from all.

Admiral Evans says the message was probably being sent from the Glacier to the Maryland when intercepted. The Caesar returned not long ago from the Asiatic Station and brought among her crew a number of Chinese.

Health Officer A. H. Doty said last night that beri-beri was not a quarantinable disease in this port. Little is known of it, but it is known that it is not a disease which may be transmitted from one to another sufferer.

"It seems to be a disease especially confined to Orientals," he said. "Some say that it is the result of the lack of proper nutrition. Beri-beri does not communicate here, and a sailor suffering from it would not spread the disease in this climate, anyhow, and that is why cases are not quarantined. The majority of the sufferers recover."

ELECTROTYPOTHETAE NOW.

New Organization of Employers Who Uphold Open Shop Formed.

The Electrotypothetae, a new organization of employers, was formed last evening as a result of the sympathetic strike of the electrotypers and stereotypers in support of the strike of the printers against the Typothetae. The Electrotypothetae is to be made up of independent firms who have open shops and the members of the Typothetae who have electrotyping plants of their own.

H. V. Boyer, Secretary of the Typothetae, made the following statement after a special meeting at 320 Broadway last night:

"In the places of the 976 printers who are on strike against the members of the Typothetae who are fighting the printers' demands, we had 623 new men working last week. We weeded out some of the poor men and replaced them by others. More new men came, and the net result up to date is that there are 714 new men working now, a net gain of 91 over last week. The February magazines are all practically completed, and some of them have been out for some time."

The committee of Methodist ministers who met the committee of Typographical Union No. 6 to see if an amicable arrangement could not be come to with Eaton & Mains, representing the Methodist Book Concern, informed the strikers yesterday that they were unable to bring about a settlement. The Rev. Wesley Johnson said:

"The only thing to do now is to fight it out, and the strongest will win."

CHINA'S ENVOYS AT CAPITOL.

Viceroy Tuan and Commission Warmly Greeted by Secretary Root.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Imperial Chinese Commission, headed by Viceroy Tuan Fang and Tai Hing Tse, one of China's leading scholars, reached Washington to-day and was cordially received at the State Department. There are sixty persons in the party.

Tuan Fang and Tai Huan Tse called at the State Department in the afternoon to pay their respects to Secretary Root. They were accompanied by Mr. Denby, Chief Clerk of the department; Prof. Jenks, two secretaries, and three members of their suite, one of them being Mr. Tze, a recent graduate of Cornell University, who has now entered the Chinese Diplomatic service.

The presentation was made by Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, the Chinese Minister. The Minister acted as interpreter for Viceroy Tuan, who made a brief address, expressing their pleasure at being in this country and the hope that they would learn much of benefit to take home to their countrymen.

"I hope," said Secretary Root in reply, "you may learn something here, for the world has learned so much from China."

There was a reception to the commission at the Chinese Legation to-night.

WISHES HE'D SHOT HIMSELF.

Youth Who Shot Sweetheart and Two More Is Impenitent In Court.

When Paul Dietz, the eighteen-year-old youth who shot his sweetheart, Lillian Murphy, and her mother and brother at their home, 677 Wales Avenue, Monday night, was arraigned in the Morrisania Court yesterday, his only regret seemed to be that he had not been able to kill himself. Jealousy prompted the crime. His three victims are in Lebanon Hospital, where little hope is entertained for the recovery of the girl, who has a bullet in the right breast. The mother was shot in the left jaw, and the boy has a bad bullet wound behind the left ear.

Dietz boarded with the Murphys, and Lillian had consented to marry him when she became of age. Several weeks ago he lost his job, and since then has been in ill humor. He grew extremely jealous of the girl and questioned her as to all her doings. This the young woman resented, and there were several quarrels, the girl threatening to break the engagement. The shooting followed another quarrel Monday night.

When questioned by the Magistrate in court the prisoner declared that he intended to kill the girl and then take his own life, but that the mother and son interfered, and in the struggle they were shot accidentally. He was held in $2,000 bail, to await the result of the injuries of his victims

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FRANCE TAKES HER TIME IN VENEZUELAN AFFAIR

But Punishment of Castro's Government Will Be Decisive.

WARSHIPS LEAVE TRINIDAD

Rouvier Government Is Assured by the United States of a Free Hand.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—The chastisement of Venezuela is none the less sure from being slow to come, and is likely to be none the less decisive.

For various reasons the French Government is resolved to bide its time and not to play into anybody's hands by taking hasty action.

The fact that it is in perfect accord with the United States is an additional reason for proceeding deliberately. Some American news agencies show a tendency to attribute a sensational character to the affair, but the correct and loyal attitude of the American authorities themselves affords a safe guarantee that the incident involves no danger of serious complications.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—President Loubet presided to-day at a Cabinet Council held in the Elysée Palace, at which Premier Rouvier announced that he had received a communication from Ambassador Jusserand to the effect that the United States does not consider a French naval demonstration against Venezuela to be a violation of the Monroe Doctrine. France, it is pointed out, thus has her hands free, but the situation is unchanged for the moment, as the Council will not take decisive action until the report of M. Taigny, the former Chargé d'Affaires at Caracas, is received.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—When Mr. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, called this afternoon on Secretary Root to find out if there were any advices from Caracas, the Ambassador had not been informed by his Foreign Office exactly on what day a French squadron was expected to arrive in Venezuelan waters. Indeed, the Foreign Office has not as yet advised the embassy as to the extent of the naval demonstration plans.

It is realized, it is pointed out here, that a simple blockade, while harassing Venezuelan commerce, might not impress President Castro with the seriousness of the purpose of the French Government. It can be stated, however, that the way is clear, so far as the Washington Government is concerned, for France to adopt more extreme measures and take possession of a Custom House pending an adjustment with President Castro.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Jan. 23.—The French armored cruiser Desaix and the second-class cruiser Jurien de la Graviere sailed from here to-day, presumably for La Guayra, Venezuela.

CARACAS, Saturday, Jan. 20, via Port of Spain, Trinidad, Jan. 23.—The Franco-Venezuelan correspondence which the Constitucional has been publishing fully demonstrates, it is asserted, the connivance of the French Government in the Matos revolution.

It is added that the fact that the French Cable Company had been the French Government's best news carrier justified the action by the Government against the company.

LEAN TOWARD LOCK CANAL.

Senate Committee Is Impressed by Engineer Stevens's Arguments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—A lock canal at a cost of $147,000,000 and not more than eight years to build, or a sea level canal at a cost of about $250,000,000 and from twelve to fifteen years to build, were the two problems discussed to-day by the Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals. The lock type was favored by Chief Engineer John F. Stevens, who was before the committee all day, and will be heard again to-morrow afternoon.

Informal expressions of opinion by members of the committee favor Mr. Stevens's recommendations.

The construction of a central lake, to receive the waters of the Chagres River, it is said, would permit steam vessels of the largest type to pass through the lake under their own power and thereby make up most of the time that would be lost in passing through locks.

It is the saving of time and money that appealed to Mr. Stevens in his argument in favor of a lock canal. He estimated that the canal may be built in seven years and made the positive assertion, on his reputation as an engineer, that the construction would not take more than eight years at the outside.

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Of interest to every lover of animals and life in the open. Full of anecdote and adventure.
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(DEPARTMENT ON THIRD FLOOR.)

AMERICANS TAKE LEAD IN EFFORTS FOR PEACE

Endeavoring to Influence France and Germany at Algeciras.

DELEGATES HONOR THE KING

American Flag Conspicuous in the Decorations at Reception of Spanish Minister of State.

ALGECIRAS, Jan. 23.—Henry White, Ambassador to Italy and head of the American delegation to the Moroccan conference, is making the weight of the United States felt in quiet endeavors to bring France and Germany nearer together before the disputed questions arise in the conference. These questions cannot be long delayed, as the consideration of economic and financial reforms in Morocco will begin next week.

It has been possible for the United States to take the lead in seeking a way toward an agreement that shall guarantee to all countries an equal footing in Morocco and yet recognize in some respects the special position of France. It is a difficult task, but all the Governments except those directly concerned are assisting in it because of the danger of the situation should the conference fail of a settlement.

Great Britain is acting entirely with France, and is not disposed now to ask France to modify her views. Italy, however, as the ally of Germany and the friend of France, and Russia, as the ally of France and the friend of Germany, are co-operating in the effort to find a compromise.

The delegates to the conference devoted to-day to a series of brilliant functions commemorating King Alfonso's feast day. The Spanish, French, and British squadrons in the harbor displayed a full complement of colors, and from daylight the warships and land fortifications rumbled continuous salutes.

The most spectacular feature of the day was the official reception of the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Duke Almodovar, in honor of the delegates in the Town Hall at noon, affording for the first time an opportunity for the representatives of the many nations to assemble in the gorgeous uniforms of their high diplomatic, military, or naval ranks. The Americans alone of the glittering assemblage were in evening dress and without uniforms.

During the afternoon the Minister of State received the delegations on board the armored cruiser Emperor Charles V. This reception brought out several marked evidences of the reunion between the United States and Spain. A huge American flag formed the most notable part of the decoration in the centre of the pavilion under which the guests were received. As Mr. White boarded the cruiser the band broke out with "Hail! Columbia!" and the anthem was renewed as he left the ship.

LAW STUDENT TRIES SUICIDE.

Work by Day and Study by Night Was Too Much for Him.

Andrew Bova, 20 years old, as a result of overstudy, shot and perhaps mortally wounded himself last night at 43 East 132d Street.

Bova came to New York about a year ago intending to be a lawyer. He worked all day as a tailor's apprentice and studied law all night. The strain was too great. His nerves gave way, and last night, while despondent, he shot himself in the right breast. He is in the Harlem Hospital in a serious condition.

NO HEIR TO CHINA'S THRONE.

So Princes Are Summoned for Inspection—Agitation for Big Navy.

PEKING, Jan. 23.—Since Prince Tuan's son was dismissed on account of his father's complicity in the "Boxer" disturbances there has been no heir to the throne. The Dowager Empress, therefore, has ordered all eligible Princes to be presented at the palace on the Chinese New Year, and from these she will choose three or four. They will be kept in the palace for a year or two, and from them the Emperor's successor will be nominated.

The Viceroys of the southern provinces have expressed a desire to mobilize the troops for manoeuvres in the Spring. The Government, however, disapproves such mobilization, fearing that the assemblage of the southern forces might result in an anti-foreign demonstration.

There has been much agitation recently looking to the reorganization and enlargement of the navy. A Japanese Naval Attache is coming to Peking, and it is said that the Japanese hope he will be intrusted with the work of creating a new navy.

CANTON, Jan. 23.—Serious trouble is threatened as a result of the Viceroy's scheme for taxation in order to raise revenue for the construction of the Canton-Hankow Railway. The Merchants' Guilds are determined on a retaliatory strike and the Viceroy threatens the leaders with decapitation. Three Chinese gunboats have been summoned here from Shanghai.

TERRY PORTRAIT FOR NATION.

Sargent's Famous Work Presented to England by Mr. Duveen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1906.]

LONDON, Jan. 23.—J. J. Duveen, Sr., has presented to the nation the portrait of Ellen Terry as Lady Macbeth by J. S. Sargent, R. A.

This portrait belonged to Sir Henry Irving and was purchased at the sale of his collection last month for $6,100. It was first exhibited at the New Gallery, London, in 1889, and was seen at the exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in 1894. It is a lifesize portrait and represents Lady Macbeth, clad in blue, crowning herself. It is considered one of the finest examples of Sargent's work.

DUBLIN ELECTS NANNETTI.

Son of Italian Sculptor Made Lord Mayor of Ireland's Capital.

DUBLIN, Jan. 23.—Joseph Patrick Nannetti, member of Parliament in the Irish Nationalist interest for the College Division of Dublin, and Chief Compositor of The Freeman's Journal, was to-day elected Lord Mayor of Dublin.

Lord Mayor Nannetti was born in 1851 and is the son of an Italian sculptor and modeler. He was educated at the Baggot Street Convent Schools and at the Schools of the Christian Brothers, Dublin. He was apprenticed to the printing trade, and was afterward employed in Liverpool, in which city he was one of the founders of the first Home Rule organization. Later he became Secretary and afterward President of the Trade Council of Dublin, a member of the Corporation of Dublin, and of the Port and Docks Board and other organizations.

Duran to Paint Pope's Portrait.

ROME, Jan. 23.—Carolus Duran has received permission to paint the Pope's portrait.

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EACH STORE HAS A PERSONALITY of its own—as pronounced as the personality of individuals. "A good Store—but careless," you say of one. "Full of tricks—worth watching," is the comment about another. "Conservative and safe—but pretty high priced," is the estimate of a third.

A fair Store and a careful one is the judgment we have worked hardest to deserve for the Loeser Store. Fairness in its broadest sense may be expected here—fairness to producers, from whom we buy, no less than to consumers, for whom we gather goods from all over the world. Fairness which makes your permanent satisfaction a requirement in every transaction. Fairness which assures low pricing—the least cost possible for worthy goods.

A careful Store, too—for that we work no less than to be fair. Carefulness eliminates from these stocks everything not thoroughly worthy. Carefulness makes sure that promises are kept, that the details of every transaction are carried out to the utmost of fulfillment.

The Store stands for these two characteristics. They express its personality. They have won the favor and reliance of Brooklyn people.

$1 Black Panama Cloth, 75c.

ONE OF THE BEST CLOTH MILLS in New Jersey makes this 50-inch Panama Cloth out of fine Botany wool. An excellent black and thoroughly reliable fabric.

To-day there will be a chance to buy it for twenty-five cents a yard under the regular price. $1 value at 75c.
Second Floor, Elm Place.

A Remarkably Handsome Broadcloth Suit at $35.

NOT ONLY THE HANDSOMEST, but also the best Broadcloth Suit that was ever offered in New York for $35, we believe. The first group of these Suits has just come in and we are more enthusiastic about them than when the model was first shown to us.

They are in black, navy, the much favored old rose, green, gray, Alice blue and lavender. The smart new Eton Coat has wide box and graduated side plaits with strappings of cloth piped with silk, a pretty Persian vest effect and buttons. The back has a slot seam and cloth strapping piped with the silk. The sleeves are shirred, elbow length and finished with turnover cuffs and the strappings piped with the silk. Coat is lined throughout with taffeta silk and finished with girdle. Skirt is a circular panel style, box plaited front and back and finished with three deep folds around the bottom. It is unlined. A splendid value at the price, $35.
Second Floor, Front.

Men's Dress Clothes.
Correct : : : Well Made : : : Low Priced.

IN NO FEATURE OF THIS STORE FOR MEN has more striking success been won than in the Dress Clothing which is the severest test of a tailor's skill.

Loeser Clothes for men are distinguished for fit and style and workmanship. We have put into them the same painstaking that the good tailor gives his work. We have put into them more skill in designing than the average good tailor has at his command. We have put into them such finish as is seldom seen in clothes at less than twice the price.

If you do not already know the character of ready-for-service Clothing that is being sold here, make your test in this stock of Evening Dress Clothes. You will be satisfied. You will pay a great deal less than you have ever paid for Clothes as thoroughly good.

Full Dress Suits, $32 to $38.
Tuxedo Suits, $30 to $35.
Main Floor, Elm Place.

$4 to $6 Waists at $2.98.
Silk and Lace : : A Main Floor Sale.

A SPECIAL MAIN FLOOR TABLE to-day for these fine Waists of silk and lace that make one of the most interesting offerings of the season.

There are about 500 of them altogether; the silk of black and colored and plaid taffetas as well as pretty white and black Japanese silk; the lace Waists in white and cream with short or long sleeves. Some of the Lace Waists are silk lined; others lined with fine white mull. Full $4 to $6 values at.....$2.98
Main Floor. None Sent C. O. D., Credited or Exchanged.

This Famous $2 Broadcloth
In the Scarce and Favored Rose Shades.

AGAIN CAREFUL PREPARATION has put the Loeser Store in a position to fill a demand that throughout the city it is very generally hard to fill.

For this famous imported French Broadcloth at $2—the best Broadcloth in the country sold for that price—is to be had here in the very scarce and very popular rose shades. There are eight distinct tints of rose as well as rose pink and raspberry. Months ago we ordered these Broadcloths in anticipation of just such a demand.

We shall be glad to send samples, if you cannot come to the Store—though it is always better to see a Broadcloth in the piece. $2 a yard.
Second Floor, Elm Place.

Petticoats for Evening Wear.

TO THE LOESER STORE comes a business, unequaled elsewhere in Brooklyn, for exclusive and high-class garments for evening wear. Each season this Store brings from Paris quantities of these fancy Petticoats where other stores, perhaps, carry only a few as samples. Some of the Petticoats are marvels of elaboration and fine hand work. Others in quite as lovely colors are simpler in effect and are to be had at prices within the reach of every woman who owns an evening frock.

One exquisite pink taffeta Petticoat has a deep flounce of chiffon, the fluffy fullness held at the top by a multitude of tiny hand-run tucks. The pink chiffon is embroidered in French ribbon work. $48.

A dashing black affair, also unmistakably Parisian, has floating flounces in layers—the upper one of point d'esprit trimmed with Chantilly medallions and frillings of ribbon. Innumerable coquettish ruffles ripple about the foot. $35.

Dresden silk Petticoats in soft colors and made with tucks, ruffles and shirrings, cost from $10.98 to $15.

White China silk Petticoats, soft and fluffy—some trimmed with lace or embroidered in eyelet effect—are washable and cost $5.98 up.

Taffeta silk Petticoats, made with ruffles or accordion plaitings, come in all the delicate evening shades and are serviceable as drop skirts, at $4.98, $5.98 and $8.98.
Second Floor.

Trimmings for Between-Season Hats.
Prices Cut to Half and Less.

TIRED OF LAST SEPTEMBER'S HAT? Of course—every woman is, and possibly the long weeks of sunshine have faded the colors a bit. A chance now to freshen and smarten up the Winter hat or to evolve a dainty evening hat at trifling cost, for many of the prettiest Hat Trimmings we have had are down to half price and less. There are

Flowers, Plumes and Feather Trimmings in the Lot.

Crushed Roses, a good variety of the popular rose shades, 39c.
Violets, 19c. to 59c. a bunch.
Foliage, 29c. to 59c.
Moss Roses and Buds, 59c. and 98c.
June Roses, 45c. up.

Odds and ends of Feather Trimmings; Wings and Quills in some of the prettiest new colors, 49c. up.

A specially fine assortment of Ostrich Feathers, in all the light evening colors, at $1.98 to $3.98.
Second Floor.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

DRESS CLOTHES.

FOR men who appreciate good form and good quality.

Dress Suits $34 to $60.

Tuxedo Suits $25 to $52.

Fancy Vests $3 to $10.

Dress Shirts $1.00 to $2.50.

Dress Mufflers $1.50 to $5.00.

Dress Gloves $1.50 to $2.00.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

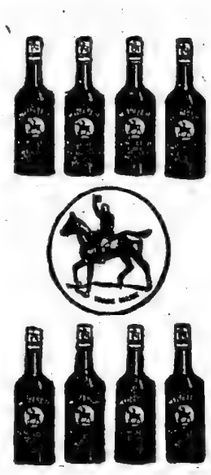

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YEARS' TEST PROVES

Hunter Rye

BEST

FRANK MORA & C. H. ULRICH, Representatives, 38 William St., New York, N. Y

THE COAT FEATURE OF A Cluett

is a modern idea—the shirt goes

"On and Off like a Coat"

For morning, afternoon or evening, correct styles for every occasion—exclusive color fast fabrics or in white.

$1.50 or more.

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., Largest makers of Collars and Shirts in the world.

If your boy is wasting time in large classes, try small classes for the rest of the year.

BERKELEY SCHOOL—classes kept small, 330 graduates successful in college—combines tutoring with class-work, throughout. Special classes for college examinations in June.

BERKELEY SCHOOL is at 72d Street and West End Avenue, overlooking the Hudson—the best school situation in the city.

Call, telephone, (1415 Columbus,) or write.

The United States Express Co.

announces that for the convenience of the traveling public it is now issuing travelers' checks in denominations of $10.00, $20.00, $50.00 and $100.00 each.

These checks are the most widely and readily available and cheapest form of travelers' credits.

The company also issues letters of credit and other forms of exchange. For particulars apply to any agent of the company.

IT GROWS WITH YOUR BUSINESS

Globe-Wernicke Elastic Cabinet

380-382 BROADWAY, COR. WHITE, ST.

DECIDE ON FULL INQUIRY INTO BANKING METHODS

Assembly Leaders Act Quickly on the Kilburn Letter.

HIGGINS FACED BIG REVOLT

New Leaders of Assembly Led It—Governor Says Democrats Plotted Against Insurance Reform.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—A full inquiry into the State Banking Department's ways and trust company methods by a joint legislative committee along the lines of the insurance investigation was determined upon to-day by the Assemblymen having the matter in charge.

Gov. Higgins declared to-day that ex-Gov. Odell and E. H. Harriman are not the persons who are trying to turn the public mind from insurance questions, but the "interests" he found at work were Democratic.

It was learned that Gov. Higgins changed his mind about investigation of Supt. Frederick D. Kilburn because he faced a revolt of the Assembly leaders who were put into power by his influence.

No time was lost by Chairman Wainwright's Assembly Committee on Banks in arranging for an investigation. The full committee met this morning and took up Mr. Kilburn's letter saying that the writer was ready for investigation if the Legislature thought one necessary. Accompanying the letter was the direction of the Assembly that a resolution should be prepared outlining a course of procedure for an investigation. The committee promptly voted for a sub-committee on procedure, and A. E. Smith of New York, Cowan of Delaware, Whitney of Saratoga, and Santee of Steuben were named.

SWEEPING INQUIRY PROVIDED.

The sub-committee held a secret session this afternoon, at which it discussed the three possible modes of holding an investigation—by the Assembly Committee on Banks alone, by the Joint Committee on Banks of the Assembly and Senate, and by a joint special committee.

It decided that the people would have more confidence in a special committee, and drafted a resolution calling for the appointment of a joint committee, "with full power to inquire into the methods and business of the State Banking Department, into the present banking laws, with special reference to trust companies doing a banking business, and with power to suggest such remedial legislation as it sees fit." The resolution also provides an appropriation of $10,000 for counsel fees and other expenses.

Unless the plans are changed the full committee will adopt the report and submit the proposed concurrent resolution to the Assembly next Monday night. It probably will be adopted that evening.

The Senate may want a few days in which to consider the resolution when it arrives in that body, but the impression to-night is that the measure will be passed without any unnecessary delay. Both branches of the Legislature are anxious to show the people that they will not permit executive interference.

Gov. Higgins was asked to-day if he would say what the influences were that had sought to distract attention from insurance legislation.

"I think I know what you want," he replied. "I will say that it was not ex-Gov. Odell and it was not Mr. Harriman. The influences were Democratic."

There is much gossip to-night over the change of front by the Higgins Administration relative to the banking investigation. People are pointing out how it parallels the incident of last Summer when the Governor held out stubbornly against an insurance investigation until the last moment.

MORELAND FORCED ACTION.

To Majority Leader Moreland of the Assembly more than any other man is given the credit for the result. Backing him up was S. Percy Hooker of Genesee County.

Moreland all last week let it be known that he did not like the proclamation of Cuthbert W. Pound, the Governor's legal adviser, that the Governor and not the Legislature should investigate any State department. He let it be known that he would support a resolution of any Republican member to investigate the Banking Department. Backed by Hooker he went to Speaker Wadsworth. When Higgins returned on Sunday, Wadsworth and Moreland called on him, and the Governor found he had provoked a full sized revolt among his new leaders in the House. Wadsworth did not go as far as Moreland on certain propositions, but both said that the temper of the Assembly and of the people would not permit the suppression of an investigation of Kilburn's department.

In the meantime Moreland's friends had been working with Kilburn's friends, and the Banking Superintendent saw it was necessary to ask for an investigation. This information was conveyed to the Governor, and Mr. Higgins finally agreed with Mr. Moreland and Speaker Wadsworth that the Assembly should investigate on the apparent initiative of Kilburn.

The first understanding was that Kilburn should write asking for an out and out investigation, but for some reason this was changed, and the letter merely said the Superintendent would welcome an inquiry if the Legislature should see fit to authorize it. This wording left the matter open, but the shrewd Moreland promptly met the situation when the letter was received by the Assembly last night by having the Assembly instruct its Committee on Banks to prepare a resolution providing for an investigation.

The fact that Moreland and Hooker were both ready to split with the Governor within three weeks of the establishment of the new organization in the Assembly is regarded as significant.

HITS POWERS "HIGHER UP."

Tompkins Talks Out in Clash with Leader Moreland.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—When Assemblyman Tompkins of New York attempted to-day to introduce a direct nominations from the floor there was an altercation between him and Majority Leader Moreland. Mr. Moreland objected to the bill being introduced in this manner, declaring that the proper method was to introduce the bill through the bill-box.

Speaker Wadsworth supported Mr. Moreland, delivering a short lecture from the chair upon the general advisability of introducing legislation through the bill-box.

"How long is this procedure to keep up?" asked Tompkins. "Heretofore we have had the right to introduce bills from the floor. Now the majority leader insists that we shall consult him. I have done that, and yet I am stopped from introducing my bill because the powers 'higher up' have apparently decided that the old right of introduction from the floor shall be done away with."

Mr. Tompkins was forced to introduce his bill through the bill-box, and unless the Speaker and the majority leader change their present determination all bills submitted at this session will have to be introduced in that way.

Payne Whitney Rents Newport Home.

Henry White, Ambassador to Italy, has rented his place in Harrison Avenue, Newport, known as Egerton, to Payne Whitney for the Summer season. Negotiations were conducted through De Blois

COLER STILL SUITS MURPHY.

But the Tammany Leader Has Nothing to Say About Hearst.

While at Tammany Hall yesterday, Charles F. Murphy seemed greatly interested in the way in which Tammanyites, including Mayor McClellan and his advisers, had taken the Coler Gubernatorial boom launched by the Tammany chieftain the day before. He seemed greatly astonished that he had surprised any one by coming out for a Municipal Ownership candidate.

"Tammany Hall always has been for municipal ownership, you know," said Mr. Murphy. "There has been no change in the attitude of the organization."

"But was it not queer for you to come out for a man who was elected on a Hearst M. O. L. ticket only two months ago against the regular candidate?" was asked.

"I don't know anything about that," replied Mr. Murphy. "I said what I thought about Coler and his strength, and I stand by it. About Hearst I have nothing to say, in spite of the reports that I am interested in his candidacy."

In response to questions as to what Tammany's attitude would be toward the direct nominations and corrupt practices movements which the other party organizations have taken up, Mr. Murphy said he knew nothing about either matter, and was not even aware that agitations were progressing in favor of the plans. He was asked about his relations with Mayor McClellan.

"Who says the Mayor and I are not getting along?" he inquired in return.

Borough President Coler seemed to think his boomlet with the Murphy hallmark all a joke

"This is an open Winter, you know," he said, "and with this warm weather one ought not to be surprised to see flowers blooming at the wrong time. There will be cold days yet, however, and some of the buds now showing are bound to become frost-bitten."

DINNER IN O'BRIEN'S HONOR

To be Given To-night at Sherry's—Strict Murphyites Not Invited.

Fire Commissioner John H. O'Brien will be the guest of honor to-night at Sherry's at a dinner being arranged by Mayor McClellan, ex-Controller Edward M. Grout, ex-Borough President Martin W. Littleton of Brooklyn, and Sheriff Nicholas J. Hayes, who preceded Mr. O'Brien as the head of the Fire Department.

The dinner is accepted in Tammany Hall as a further move to advance the political interests of Mr. O'Brien, who is the candidate of the McClellan-Grout-Littleton combination for the Tammany leadership in succession to Charles F. Murphy. Practically all of the Mayor's Commissioners and heads of departments will be present, the notable exception being Police Commissioner Bingham. Many Tammany district leaders have been invited, but invitations have been sent only to such as are believed willing to join Mayor McClellan and his associates in their plans for reorganizing Tammany Hall.

Charles F. Murphy will not attend, nor will any of the district leaders who are still loyal to him.

15 YEARS FOR FIREBUG.

Negro Set Fire to a Tenement for Revenge on a Girl.

Neither a sentence of fifteen years in State's prison nor one of the sharpest tongue lashings ever given by Judge Cowing sufficed to make an impression yesterday on the stolidity of James Harris, a negro laborer, found guilty of setting fire to the tenement at 550 West Fiftieth Street on Jan. 2, and thus endangering hundreds of lives.

The man did not deny the crime, which, he confessed, was prompted by a desire to get even with his sweetheart, Abbey Vincent, "'cause she gone done shook him."

"Ah don' cyah if you sends me away," said Harris. "Ah maht jes' as well be in prison as anywheh. But ah tell yoh one thing, Judge, yoh Honah—if dat gal had been on de street dat evenin', dey'd been no fyah at all. Ah'd done shot huh sho' 'nuff."

"Well, there is only one place for you," was Judge Cowing's answer.

TEN BROECK MAY REPLY.

Breach of Promise Case Against Horseman to be Reopened.

Justice Amend in the Supreme Court yesterday issued an order permitting Richard Ten Broeck, the horseman, to open a default of a judgment obtained against him some months ago by Miss Olive Danforth, who sued for $25,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage. A Sheriff's jury fixed the damages at $2,500 after Mr. Ten Broeck had failed to put in an answer to the suit. She was unable to collect the judgment here, and put the matter in the hands of a lawyer at Louisville, Ky.

Mr. Ten Broeck, in an affidavit in support of his petition to reopen the case, said that the first he heard about it was when the Louisville lawyer notified him. He added that he had never promised to marry the young woman. On condition that he pay $45 costs, Justice Amend now permits him to open the default.

POLICE GIFTS FOR McADOO.

He Receives a Loving Cup and Chest of Silver at a Reception.

At a reception in his honor last night at the Hotel Astor, given by four Inspectors, eighteen Captains, and ninety-one Sergeants whom he had promoted, former Police Commissioner William McAdoo received as gifts a silver loving cup and a chest of table silver containing more than 500 pieces. The presentation address was made by Sergt. Richard E. Enright. In his reply Mr. McAdoo said some very fine things of the department in general and in particular about the men whom he had raised in rank. Incidentally he expressed regret that his wife was not present, as she, as he puts it, "was the real Commissioner."

Among others who spoke were David McClure and Col. George R. Dyer of the former Commissioner's advisory committee; former Deputy Commissioner Thomas Farrell, Justice Gildersleeve, Inspectors Flood and Sweeney, and a dozen Captains and Sergeants. After the reception a cold supper was served.

$1,500 for Loss of Two Fingers.

Antonio Lamacchia, who lost two fingers on a planing machine in the Newburg factory of the Colonial Antique Furniture Company, obtained a verdict in the City Court yesterday for $1,500 in a suit which he brought against the furniture company for $2,000 damages. His attorney, Abraham Oberstein, contended that the machine was not guarded as it should be.

Grape-Nuts

A Food made of parts of Wheat and Barley—especially selected for rebuilding tired Brain and Nerves.

"THERE'S A REASON."

Read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.

Pure, Healthful, Refreshing

Apollinaris

"The Queen of Table Waters"

What tooth powder shall I use

Doctor?"

"On your way home, get Sanitol Tooth Powder."

"Why Sanitol?"—

"Well, I always prescribe Sanitol for I find that it alone whitens and preserves the teeth, and keeps the mouth and gums *perfectly* clean. The oxygen released, together with its wonderful antiseptic properties make it both pleasant and effective.

"Use it every morning, at least. Your druggist keeps it."

The Sanitol Chemical Laboratory Co., St. Louis.

INVENTORIES CORRECT, MRS. PARKER DECLARES

The Few Mistakes Counterbalanced, the Yachtswoman Says.

LEAVES THE STAND FAINTING

She and Her Companion Prepared the List of Articles Burned on the Scythian.

Detailed investigation of the furnishings and stores of the yacht Scythian, that was burned off Marblehead in June, 1900, occupied the attention of Judge Wheeler, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday. Mrs. Parker, the owner, was on the stand for a great part of the day. She admitted in a few particulars the contention of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, which is suing her, that some articles were included wrongfully in her list of what had been destroyed. But she and the other witnesses maintained that the inventories sworn to were substantially correct.

The trial is exciting a good deal of interest. Among the spectators was Edmund D. Randolph, Treasurer of the New York Life, through whom, it is said, the fire insurance company heard of the charges made against Dr. and Mrs. Parker by Capt. Cardiff. No allusion to these was made in yesterday's hearing.

Mrs. Parker was dressed quietly in black with white collar and cuffs; she wore a black and white hat adorned with one purple flower. She was self-possessed and answered every question calmly and decidedly.

Mrs. Parker described how she and Miss Martha Lindsay Carroll, her friend and companion, made out the inventory for insurance purposes. They formed a mental picture of the burned-out rooms and put down what they saw with memory's eye. Then they went to dealers and obtained prices for the articles they remembered.

Her rooms and house were, she said, in great disorder, and some articles, notably some water colors, etchings, a pen-and-ink sketch by F. S. Church, and a valuable vase had been included in the list by mistake. As soon as she discovered this she notified the company. On the other hand, no claim was made for a dinner set and some valuable nautical instruments.

At the end of her cross-examination Mrs. Parker was told that was all, but she sat perfectly still. She had been answering so promptly and clearly that the lawyers did not realize that she was overcome by the strain and the heat and had nearly fainted. She was at once assisted to her seat and attended by her husband, Dr. Parker. She recovered quickly, and was able to sit out the rest of the hearing.

Miss Carroll was the last witness.

The case will be resumed this morning.

JEALOUS GIRL TAKES ACID.

Her Fiance Burned in Trying to Prevent Her—She May Die.

In trying to prevent his fiancée, twenty-year-old Irene Snyder of 365 South Fifth Street, Williamsburg, from committing suicide, Frank J. Quinn, a clerk, of 74 South Eighth Street, had his face severely burned with carbolic acid early yesterday morning. The girl is now at the Williamsburg Hospital in a serious condition.

Jealousy induced the girl to try to end her own life. Quinn failed to call upon her on Sunday evening, and when he came to her home on Monday night they had a quarrel. They patched up their differences, however, and afterward went to the theatre. On their way home they quarreled again, and the girl suddenly produced a bottle of carbolic acid and tried to swallow the poison. Quinn succeeded in keeping the girl from swallowing part of the acid.

CRIPPLE SUED BY HIS WIFE.

Pleads He Left Her from Fear of Poison—She Is a Cripple, Too.

Charles Tillman, 70 years old, crippled by paralysis, was ordered yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Fitzgerald to pay $100 counsel fee and $15 a week alimony to his wife, Wilhelmina F. D. Tillman, who is suing him for a legal separation charging abandonment. Like her husband, she is also a cripple, being deprived of the use of one arm. He has an income of $5,000 a year. He says he left her because he feared she might poison

WILL FORM PEACE SOCIETY.

Promoters Meet, Organize, and Get a Telegram from Carnegie.

Steps were taken at a meeting held yesterday afternoon for the formation of a society in this city for the promotion of peace and arbitration. The meeting was held in the Taylor Chapel of the Broadway Tabernacle.

A temporary organization was made by electing the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson Chairman and Dr. Ernst Richard of Columbia University Secretary.

Then Mrs. John Crosby Brown arose and said: "I wish to inform you that there is already a peace society in New York. It is the Woman's Peace Circle, which was organized last Spring."

"Are men admitted to the society?" Dr. Jefferson mildly inquired.

"They are admitted as associate members," replied Mrs. Brown. Dr. Richard said: "It is hoped to have one strong central society in New York, with as many branches as possible."

After some further discussion a general committee on plan and scope was appointed by the chair, as follows: Dr. Richard, Prof. Samuel T. Dutton of Teachers' College, Mr. Brainerd, Charles Sprague Smith of the People's Institute, Dr. Jefferson, Mrs. Brown, and Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis.

This telegram was received from Andrew Carnegie, at Fernandina, Fla.:

"Heartily approve proposed peace and arbitration society. Hope it will be formed. War is the greatest of all evils."

MAY OPEN BALLOT BOXES.

Justice Gildersleeve Grants a Show Cause Order for M. O. L. Candidate.

While denying an application made by counsel for the M. O. P. for an order to open and count ballot boxes in the Thirteenth Aldermanic District, Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, yesterday suggested a way by which counsel might get at the Aldermanic count in the district, where the Municipal Ownership League man says he was elected over Alderman John C. McCall, the Tammanyite.

The application was made by Clarence J. Shearn, representing Herbert Slattery, who was the M. O. candidate in the Thirteenth District. Mr. Shearn explained that he wanted a Judge's order compelling the production and opening of the ballot boxes from the Thirteenth Aldermanic District and the counting of the ballots which they contained.

Justice Gildersleeve said there were other cases depending upon the one in qustion, so that he thought it but fair that the opposition should be notified. Consequently, an order to show cause was the proper thing

SIMPSON ASKS FREEDOM.

The Dentist Accused of Murder Gets a Habeas Corpus Order.

Justice Kelly, sitting in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, issued a writ of habeas corpus yesterday calling upon the Sheriff of Suffolk County to produce Dr. James W. Simpson, the dentist accused of shooting and killing his father-in-law, Bartley T. Horner, at Northport, L. I., a fortnight ago.

Dr. Simpson, who has been held without bail for the Suffolk County Grand Jury, is confined in the County Jail at Riverhead, L. I., but is anxious to be released on bail during the two months that will pass before that body meets. The writ was issued on the application of George F. Alexander, a lawyer of 132 Nassau Street.

STATE WINS BIG TAX CASE.

Court of Appeals Decides $15,000,000 of Central's Property Is Taxable.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The Court of Appeals to-day handed down three decisions which Attorney General Mayer said to-night would be of great benefit to the State.

The court holds in all three cases, covering proceedings of several years, that $15,000,000, the value of freight cars owned by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad and used in this State only a portion of the year, is taxable under the law which taxes corporations for the portion of capital used within the State.

The railroad company will appeal to the Federal courts.

The KINSEY, RAINIER & THOMSON CO., SALES AGENTS, 392 Broadway, Between White and Walker Sts., New York. TELEPHONE 3810-11-12 FRANKLIN.

The HALL'S SAFE CO. SAFES PROTECT You from FIRE and BURGLARS

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. 18th & 19th STS.

(Meet me at the Fountain.)

NEW YORK.

Clearance of Fine American Rugs.

Values Seldom Offered Even at The Big Store.

Wilton Hall Runners.
Size 4.6x12.0, regular $19.50; special $14.50
Size 3.0x15.0, regular $17.50; special 12.50
Size 3.0x12.0, regular $14.50; special 10.50
Size 3.0x9.0, regular $10.75; special 7.75
Axminster Hall Runners,
Size 4.6x12.0, regular $13.50; special 9.75
Wilton Velvet Rugs,
Size 4.6x7.0, regular $10.00; special 7.75

1,000 Axminster Rugs—Products of the Sanford & Smith mills, in a variety of colorings and designs.
Size 36x72; special $2.95
Size 27x60; special 1.60

Smyrna Rugs.
Jute Smyrna Rugs, in attractive patterns and bright colorings:
Size 9.0x12.0, regular $11.50; special $9.25
Size 7.0x10.0, regular $8.75; special 7.25
Size 6.0x9.0, regular $5.75; special 4.75

(Siegel Cooper Store, 5th Floor.)

Linoleums and Oilcloths.

65c. grade Linoleum; special...52c | 35c. grade Oilcloth; special...24c
50c. grade Linoleum; special...39c | 25c. grade Oilcloth; special...18c
Remnants of Linoleum in sizes from 4 to 20 yards in a piece. Bring measures with you. Reg. 50c. and 65c. grades; sale price, per sq. yd. 28c

(Siegel Cooper Store, 5th Floor.)

Clearance of Stoves.

Aluminum Central-Draught Oil Heating Stoves, No. 1—made entirely of steel, with heavy Russia-iron drum, patent cylinder wick. All heaters are carefully examined and tested before leaving the establishment. This stove will hold three quarts of oil; to-day at 2.75

Aluminum Oil Heating Stoves, same as No. 1 in construction with the exception of the height, which is 32 inches, and it has a 10-inch cylinder wick; to-day at 3.50

No. 3 size is 42 inches and will heat an exceptionally large size room, 4.50

Cylinder Gas Heating Stoves, exceptionally large size. This stove is a very powerful heater, and is so constructed that it uses very little gas. It will heat a large size room in very little time. It is made of extra heavy iron and is regularly sold for $5.50; to-day, as a special leader 1.50

Clearance of Woodenware.

Folding Ironing Boards, 4½ ft. size, with stand made of strong, clear wood and very durable. This board is full size and can be folded up when not in use, to take up very little room; at 65c

Combination step ladder and chair, made of hard wood, nicely varnished; to-day at 75c

Sleeve ironing boards, a very desirable article, covered and padded, 17c

Medicine or toilet cabinets, in light finish, nicely varnished, two shelves and lock and key 65c

Knife boxes made of hard wood, nicely varnished, two compartments and cloth lined 9c

Mop wringers, such as can be attached to a pail, very useful as well as practical; save time and labor 60c

Self-wringing mops with cloth, latest improved kind 23c

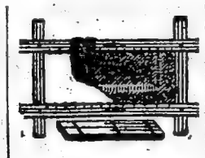

Curtain stretchers, 6x12, retinned pins, easily folded up and put together; can be adjusted to fit any size curtain 45c

Challenge clothes wringer, with hard wood frame and galvanized parts to prevent rust; the rollers are vulcanized on to the shaft, which insures a perfect and substantial wringer; made and guaranteed by the American Wringer Company; 10-inch size to-day at 1.35

Towel rollers, walnut finish, solid backs 21c

Pastry boards, made of clear white wood, 14x20 ..... 18c

Sale of Wines and Liquors.

Medoc Superieur, from J. Petit-Laroche & Co., Bordeaux, France, per case 12 qts. $6.25
Winninger, from Wilhelm Chotzen & Co., Traben and Moselle, case 12 quarts $6.00
Binger Schlossberg, from Wilhelm Chotzen & Co., Bingen a Rhein, per case 12 qts. $7.50
Old Brolio Chianti, per case 12 qts., $7.00; per qt., 65c.; per case 24 pints, $7.75; per pint 35c
Queen quality Burgundy or Cabernet Claret, per gallon, $1.25; per case 12 full qts. $4.00
Imperial Zinfandel or St. Macaire Burgundy, per gallon, $1.00; per case 12 full qts. $3.50
Puritan Port or Sherry, Tokay, Angelica and Muscatel, per gallon, $1.35; per case 12 full qts. $4.50
James Hennessy & Co. Cognac, per gallon, $4.50; per case 12 bottles, $11.00; per bottle $1.00
Ramsey's Old Islay Scotch Whiskey, per gallon, $3.50; per case 12 bottles, $8.50; per bottle 75c
John Jameson Irish Whiskey, per gallon, $4.50; per case 12 bottles, $12.00; per bottle $1.10
Hermitage 10 year old Rye Whiskey, per gallon, $3.50; per case 12 bottles, $11.00; per bottle $1.00
Club House 6 year old Rye Whiskey, per gallon, $2.75; per case 12 bottles, $8.50; per bottle 75c
Monogram 5 year old Rye Whiskey, per gallon, $2.50; per case 12 bottles, $7.25; per bottle 65c

"Quality Food Store"

TO-DAY'S list of Special Values proves convincingly the superiority of "The World's Greatest Grocery Store,"

Reliability of Quality coupled with lowest prices a permanent feature.

COFFEE — Combination Java, an exquisite blend of fine flavored interior Java coffees, producing a rich, satisfactory drink; 5 lbs, $1.00; per lb. 22c

COFFEE — "Sumatra" Blend, a well-known and thoroughly established blend of Coffee for use in hotels and high-class boarding houses; it embodies strength, delicate flavor and rich aroma; 10 lbs., $2.15; per lb. 23c

CHOCOLATE — Fountain Brand, finest quality of premium bitter Chocolate, for cooking and baking purposes; absolutely pure; ½-lb cake 15c

LIMA BEANS — "Acorn Brand;" new fresh packed mealy Lima Beans; per doz., $1.40; per can 12c

PEAS — "Fountain Brand;" extra fancy quality Telephone Melting Sugar Peas; sweet, tender; will melt in your mouth; per doz., $1.75; per can 15c

CORN — "Acorn Brand," extra fancy Maine Sugar Corn; rich, creamy and tender; natural flavor; per doz., $1.40; per can 12c

LOBSTER — "Star Brand," finest quality of fresh packed Lobster; picnic size, per can, 25c; ½-lb. can, per can 23c

TEA — We make a specialty of blending tea to your desired order. Heavy, medium or light bodied; possessing richness in flavor and aroma, and golden in cup; exceptionally nice; Oolong, Young Hyson, English Breakfast, Gunpowder, Japan or India Ceylon Teas; 5 lbs., $1.00; per lb. 45c

PEANUT BUTTER — "Peerless Brand," absolutely pure roasted Peanut Butter, reg. 15c.; 3 lbs. 10c

BAKING POWDER — "Fountain Brand," finest quality cream of tartar Baking Powder; 1-lb. tin, 29c.; ½-lb. tin 15c

ICE CREAM POWDER — Weeks's celebrated Ice Cream Powder makes excellent Winter desserts; reg., 15c.; package 10c

CATSUP — Snider's absolutely pure home-made Tomato Catsup; made from fresh, red ripe tomatoes; pint bottle 15c

MUSTARD — McMechen's simplex wine-flavored Mustard; large glass jar 9c

PLUM PUDDING — Greenbaum's fine quality English Plum Pudding; one can contains enough for six portions; reg., 12c; can 8c

SOUP — Libby's celebrated concentrated Tomato Soup; very fine and delicious; reg. 10c.; can 6c

EVAPORATED FRUITS — Extra fine quality California Muir Peaches or Golden Apricots; per lb. 15c

TABLE RAISINS — Fine quality California London Layer Table Raisins; per lb. 10c

FANCY BOSTON HADDOCK, lb. 5c

FANCY BOSTON CODFISH, lb. 5c

FANCY L. I. FLOUNDERS, lb. 5c

PEARS — Worthley's well known Jersey Bartlett pears, in good syrup; reg. 18c. value; special, 2 cans for 25c.; per can 13c

UNSWEETENED CREAM — "St. Charles Brand," concentrated, unsweetened evaporated Cream; regular 12c. can 9c

VINEGAR — Finest quality pure apple cider vinegar, including jug, per gal. 27c

CIDER — Absolutely pure apple cider; made from selected golden russet apples; doubly clarified, sweet; including jug, per gal. 35c

COTTOLENE — Fairbank's well-known and economical shortening; 10-lb. pail, 92c.; 4-lb. pail, 38c.; 2-lb. pail 19c

OLIVES — Finest quality imported Manzanilla Olives; crisp, oily, fine flavor, small pit; including jug, per gal. $1.10

BORAX — "20-Mule-Team" Borax; absolutely pure and powdered; 1-lb package. 10c

SCOURING SOAP — Siegel Cooper Co.'s well-known smooth surface Scouring Soap; special, 4 cakes, 10c

SOAP — Fairbank's Glycerine Tar Soap; excellent for all stained hands, etc.; per cake 4c

WASHING POWDER — "Snow-White" Washing Powder; absolutely pure; large 4-lb. package, regular value 18c.; 2 for 25c

CORNED BEEF — Fine quality native corned rumps; per lb. 10c

CRACKERS — Fresh and dainty — Sugar Wafers, Ginger Snaps, Anger's Sweetback, Lemon Snaps, Fig Nacs; 3 packages for 25c.; per package, 7c.; 4 for 25c.; per lb. 25c

CRACKERS — Fresh from the oven — Fig Bars, Cocoanut Bars, Lemon Wafers, Grandma's Cookies, Butter Crackers; per lb. 10c

(Siegel Cooper Store, 4th Floor.)

LETS SCHMITTBERGER DOWN EASY AT TRIAL

Bingham Finds Police Inspector Just Technically Guilty.

HOT HOUR FOR HIS LAWYER

"I Have Conducted Many Important Cases," Says ex-Judge Rosalsky—"Rats!" Says the General.

There is just a shadow on the escutcheon of Police Inspector Max Schmittberger as a result of his appearance yesterday before Commissioner Bingham on a charge of neglect of duty. But it is only a shadow. He didn't even get a reprimand, which is the mildest punishment hitherto known by policemen who have been on trial. Commissioner Bingham said that the Inspector was "technically guilty." Even that had a strange and unfamiliar ring to most policemen.

Inspector Schmittberger, not familiar with the methods of his new superior officer, had provided himself with counsel in the person of ex-Judge Otto A. Rosalsky. Mr. Rosalsky appeared before the Commissioner with an assistant, each bringing an armful of books and legal papers. It proved a rather sad affair for Mr. Rosalsky when the Commissioner would have none of them at all. Whenever Mr. Rosalsky, having opened a formidable law book, had begun with, "In the case of—" he was interrupted with, "Cut it out!" and "Enough of that!"

After a little of this, Mr. Rosalsky, drawing himself up with an I-guess-you-don't-know-who-I-am air, began with:

"I have conducted many important cases, and have just held one of the most important—"

"Oh, rats!" said the Commissioner, with asperity.

The remark produced silence.

The hearing lasted only about fifty minutes, but in that time ex-Judge Rosalsky thundered a bagful of exceptions, and at last threw up his job. Inspector Schmittberger meanwhile made the speech of his life—a speech which practically cleared him.

Capt. Rhinelander Waldo, the newly appointed First Deputy, entered the court room with the Commissioner. Capt. Dooley sat modestly against the wall. At the signal from a clerk sitting beside the Commissioner, Inspector Schmittberger arose. He was clad in his uniform. Schmittberger is so tall that he towered loftily above everybody in the room. The formal complaint was then read by a clerk. It recited that the Inspector had allowed William C. Hamilton, a plain-clothes man, to continue longer on continuous duty than the police rules allow. Capt. Dooley has already been fined $50 for letting Hamilton stay on duty. Schmittberger was put on trial for having failed to discover the infraction.

The complaint had hardly been read before ex-Judge Rosalsky was on his feet. He had begun to say that he was counsel for Inspector Schmittberger when he was interrupted.

"You sit down until you are called for," said the Commissioner sharply.

Mr. Rosalsky sat down. Looking at Inspector Schmittberger, the Commissioner asked him if he was represented by counsel.

"I appear for —" interrupted Mr. Rosalsky.

"You sit down, I tell you," said the Commissioner.

Deputy Commissioner Mack, who was conducting the prosecution, said something to the effect that a lawyer could appear before the Commissioner only by courtesy. Then ex-Judge Rosalsky made his first futile effort to read an opinion.

"Cut that out," shouted the Commissioner. "You're here; that settles it. Do your arguments outside, I don't want to hear them.

Mr. Rosalsky said that he wanted to make a motion.

"Make it quick," said the Commissioner.

Mr. Rosalsky then made a formal motion to dismiss the charges against Inspector Schmittberger on the ground that the specifications did not set forth that Inspector Schmittberger had violated any rule of the department. The motion to dismiss was denied, the Commissioner reading from a book that an Inspector was accountable for infractions of the police rules in his district; that he was accountable for the Captains' acts, and that it was his duty to know what they were. Deputy Commissioner Mack then examined the Inspector. When he had finished Gen. Bingham said:

"This is a dead open-and-shut case, Inspector, and I don't intend to go into the legal aspects here. Unfortunately you are responsible for the conditions of the precincts in your inspection district, and it would be foolish for you to make a legal case out of this."

Asked what he had to say, Schmittberger said:

"Why, Mr. Commissioner, I had no knowledge of the violation of the rule. There was nothing to show me that Hamilton was assigned to plain-clothes duty and was being kept at it. The only way that I would know that would be by the police blotter or by the police reports to me. No such report appeared, nor did Capt. Dooley at any time tell me that a man was being kept on plain clothes duty. Then how was I to know it?

"I have a great deal of work to perform. I have the hardest inspection district in the city. There are in my district alone 650,000 strangers daily. I work eighteen and twenty hours a day. My health is breaking down under it. I cannot in the nature of things know what every man in my inspection district is doing; some of the responsibility must rest with those under me. The public in my district wants to be protected. It is expected that vice be held in check. I am very particular about these plain-clothes men, and had I known it I certainly would have reported the matter to you.

"I have tried to do my duty faithfully since I have been in the Police Department. My record, I think—"

"Let me interrupt you," interjected the Commissioner. "Your record is all right; the only question is whether you did your duty in this case or not? Yes, you have made a good talk. My own opinion is that you would have got along better if you had left your counsel outside."

There was a moment's pause, and then Mr. Rosalsky jumped to his feet. "Mr. Commissioner," he said hotly, "I will withdraw from this case, and I promise you that I will never appear before you as counsel again. I came here as a gentleman, and expected to be treated as one; expected to be treated by you in a way which one has a right to expect from a man holding the high position which you do."

Deputy Commissioner Mack jumped into the breach. "You misunderstood the Commissioner," he said. "The Commissioner meant to say that the Inspector would have got along better without a lawyer. He did not mean if he had left you personally outside the door."

"I meant no insult," added Commissioner Bingham.

"I misunderstood you," said Mr. Rosalsky, sitting down again.

Gen. Bingham said that the Inspector must hereafter keep track of things.

"You should assume nothing," he added; "but I will inflict the lowest penalty possible. I wish to see you in my room after the hearing."

When Schmittberger left Gen. Bingham he was apparently feeling very good. Mr. Rosalsky got nothing to cheer him before he left.

Some one who seemed to know said that another Inspector would be up on charges in a day or two.

TOO BAD, SAYS O'KEEFE.

That Policeman Up on Charges Didn't Shoot Thief's Head Off.

Sitting in judgment on delinquent policemen in Brooklyn yesterday, Deputy Police Commissioner O'Keefe was amazed when a charge against Patrolman Christopher J. Ellsworth of the Herbert Street Station was explained to him. Ellsworth was accused of "discharging his revolver at a burglar at 4:30 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 31."

"I plead guilty, Commissioner," said Ellsworth. "This thief was breaking into a house when I discovered him. He ran, and would not stop when I called upon him to halt. Then I fired a shot after him, but didn't hit him."

"It's too bad you didn't blow his head off," commented the Commissioner. "Instead of being here on charges you deserve to be complimented. This absurd charge is dismissed."

SAYS CONDUCTOR HIT HER.

Western Women Don't Mind Rough Treatment, Replies Defendant.

George Kinch, a conductor on the Lexington Avenue trolley line, was held in the Tombs Court yesterday for trial on a charge of assault made against him by Mrs. Lillie H. Bolles of 5 East Twelfth Street. The offense was committed, the complainant says, on the night of Jan. 11, when she was traveling homeward in Kinch's car. She was accompanied by a friend, Mrs. Church, who appeared in court yesterday to corroborate her story. When the witness was asked her full name by Magistrate Mayo she replied:

"Martha Alice Anita Hale Porter Church."

The car on which the two friends traveled did not go further than Twenty-third Street and Broadway. Mrs. Bolles says that at that point she was told roughly by Kinch to "git out." She asked for an explanation, receiving, she says, abuse in return. Finally, when Kinch had started the car on its trip uptown again Mrs. Bolles reached up to pull the bell rope. Then the conductor struck her in the face, she declares. She was ill for several days from the shock.

Mrs. Church was asked by counsel for the defense to show just how the blow was struck. The women looked at each other in consternation. Then Mrs. Church said:

"Why, I never struck a blow in my life."

She made a gentle motion with her hand and several spectators began to laugh. They were quickly rebuked by Magistrate Mayo, who said to the witness:

"That will do finely, Madam."

"I was just trying to prevent her from reaching the bell rope," said Kinch. "I didn't try to strike her. And, you know, out West where I come from, the women don't mind a little rough treatment."

"But they do here," retorted the Magistrate. "I'll hold you in $300 bail for trial."

POINTS ON PATENT MEDICINE.

Doctors and Druggists Discuss Their Good and Bad Features.

The New York County Medico-Pharmaceutical League met last night in the College Room of the Hotel Astor to hear a symposium on "Proprietary Medicines." The druggists disagreed as well as the doctors. The first speaker was J. Diner. He was not friendly toward the proprietary medicine concerns.

"We can trace the business," he said, "back to the medicine men among the savages. These were holy men with magic potions, including those that would inspire love, or bring back love when it was lost. Later, fortunate and careful physicians discovered sample remedies and developed favorite formulae. Their success led to a flood of imitations.

"The druggist is compelled by law to know his business, and so is the doctor, but what can the former do when he is compelled by the physician's order to sell mixtures he disapproves. There are proprietary medicines that are without 'dope,' but there are those to the after effects of which the physician has not paid attention.

"The greatest evil of the proprietary medicine is that of self-medication. To compel the druggist to sell many of the proprietary medicines is an insult to his intelligence and evidence of a doctor's laziness."

Frederick Mason and Benjamin T. Fairchild spoke from the standpoint of the manufacturers of proprietary medicines, and held that through better machinery and greater quantities of material they could do better than the apothecary in his shop.

Dr. William J. Robinson and Dr. Heinrich Stern thought that certain manufactured drugs were known as staples to be trusted, but that there were many on the market not even to be experimented with.

8-HOUR LAW FOR CANAL.

House Decides Against Additional Compensation for Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The eight-hour law cannot be abrogated for work on the Panama Canal and Canal Commissioners cannot receive compensation additional to their salaries as Commissioners. These two changes in the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill now under consideration in the House, was the net result of to-day's session. Innumerable amendments seeking to perfect the bill as to canal purchases, purchases of coal for the navy, &c., consumed time in discussion, but met defeat when a vote was taken.

INSURGENTS CLAIM VICTORY.

Say They Have 60 Republican Votes—Statehood Bill Reported.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23. — President Roosevelt and Speaker Cannon had a conference to-day regarding the Statehood situation. The President also had talks with other members of the House, among them Representative Humphreys of Washington, who is accounted one of the "insurgents." He told the President that he was opposed to joint Statehood for Arizona and New Mexico, and would vote against it.

Thirty-four Republican "insurgents" held a caucus to-day in Representative Babcock's committee room. This is the largest number of Republican members so far to attend an anti-joint Statehood meeting. The "insurgents'" leaders now claim sixty Republican votes against the proposed rule to prevent amending the Hamilton bill. More conservative members of the anti-joint Statehood force admit that six of these votes may fail them, but say that under no conditions can they fail to have less than fifty-four votes against the rule. This number is sufficient to defeat the Republican organization, if it does not succeed in rallying most of its absentees.

TROLLEY CAR HIT NURSE.

She Was Bruised, but Doctor with Her Escaped Unhurt.

Dr. H. C. Davis and Miss A. E. Buntle, a trained nurse, both of Elizabeth, N. J., tried to cross in front of a southbound Sixth Avenue car at Twenty-third Street early last night, and Miss Buntle was caught under the front platform and dragged several feet before Policeman Torpey could pull her out. She was bruised about the body. Dr. Davis escaped unhurt.

Miss Buntle was attended by Ambulance Surgeon Cottle from the New York Hospital. Dr. Davis accompanied her in the ambulance.

To Abolish Erie's Long Tunnel.

The Erie Railroad will let contracts within the next few days for the work on the Bergen cut, which is to eliminate the tunnel through which the Erie Railroad now runs outside of Jersey City. There are about 500,000 cubic yards of rock and 120,000 yards of earth to be removed. The cut is part of the Erie's plan for the improvement of its freight and passenger terminals at Jersey City.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"

Banquet Silver

If the silver is right the table will look right. Spoons, forks, etc. should bear the trade mark

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

it is the sign of unsurpassed quality and beauty.

In buying Candelabra, Coffee Urns, Tea Sets, Trays, etc., if you want quality ask for the goods of

BRITA CO.

ALDERMEN WILL PUT WOODBURY ON TRIAL

Grifenhagen Says His Department Needs Overhauling.

GRAFT AND WASTE CHARGED

Street Cleaning Commissioner Accused of Discriminating Against Stores—M. O. Enabling Act Urged.

Commissioner John McGaw Woodbury and his Department of Street Cleaning are to be investigated by the Board of Aldermen under resolutions adopted by the Board at yesterday's meeting. The investigation is to be conducted by the Committee on Street Cleaning, according to the resolution which was offered by Alderman Grifenhagen.

"A thorough overhauling of this department is sadly needed," declared Alderman Grifenhagen in supporting his resolution. "In the first place the business interests of this city are discriminated against by this department, which refuses to remove ashes and refuse from department stores, hotels, and office buildings. The proprietors of these places are taxpayers and are entitled to consideration. In every other city provision is made for free dumps for taxpayers who carry away their own refuse.

"Our merchants don't mind carting away the refuse from their own establishments, but they do think the city should provide dumping facilities and not compel these people to pay large sums to privileged contractors. Then there are many other glaring errors in the department management. In the first place the city does not own a single stable for the Street Cleaning Department horses, although there are 7,000 animals owned by the department. Stables are rented by the department, and highly profitable rates are paid to favored individuals."

Alderman Redmond of Brooklyn urged the adoption of the resolution and declared that the Commissioner did not treat the Brooklyn employes of the department fairly. He said that over there one man was assigned to a cart, and that each such man was compelled to handle alone barrels of ashes and refuse weighing from 200 to 300 pounds. He said the result was that many of the men were laid up on sick leave with strained backs. Alderman Redmond also charged graft in the feeding of the horses of the department.

"Over in Brooklyn," he said, "there is an annual allowance of $250 per horse for feed. In spite of this the horses are fed so poorly that, although they cost the department $300 each, they are not worth 30 cents each after they have been six months in the department."

After a long discussion the board adopted Alderman Grifenhagen's resolution. Under it Alderman Krulish, a Hearst Alderman, who is Chairman of the Committee on Street Cleaning, will conduct the investigation.

Alderman Noonan stirred up a wrangle by offering a resolution petitioning the Legislature to enact legislation to enable the opening of the ballot boxes and a recount of the votes cast at the last election. Noonan is a Hearst Alderman. Alderman Sullivan opposed the resolution, and Alderman Peters, a Hearstite from Brooklyn, opposed Sullivan, to the delight of a crowd of Hearstites in the gallery. President McGowan worked huskily for order, and got it when he threatened to clear the galleries. After a wind-jamming contest of nearly an hour the resolution went over until next week.

Alderman Sullivan's resolution of the week before, calling on the Legislature to enable the city to construct, own, and operate its lighting and rapid transit facilities, was passed by a unanimous vote and without discussion. The week before there was a hot fight on the measure, and the Republican-Hearst contingent refused to let the measure pass under Tammany parentage.

An attempt was made by Alderman Lawlor to have a committee named to investigate the street car transfer system. Because of the merger of transit interests Mr. Lawlor believed that universal transfers should be granted. His resolution was referred to the Committee on Railroads. Then Alderman Hahn got the board unanimously to adopt a resolution calling for the passage of the Saxe bill, now in the Legislature, to compel the removal of the New York Central tracks from Eleventh Avenue. Mayor McClellan is asked to urge the passage of the act also.

Alderman Dowling got the board to pass a resolution requiring the conductors of street cars to halt their cars sufficiently long at transfer points to discharge all passengers and to enable all waiting passengers to board. The board approved an appropriation of $175,000 to enable the burying of electrical wires in Brooklyn and Queens as a part of Borough President Coler's plan. It also approved an appropriation of $3,000,000 for the permanent betterment of the public schools. The statement was made to the board that if another $10,000,000 were authorized within a reasonable period work would be underway by Spring to construct enough buildings to give full time accommodations to all school children.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Salaries and Offices the board sent back to the Board of Estimate the resolution to fix at $7,500 the salary of the Secretary of that board. The expressed purpose of the act was "to ascertain the sentiment of the Board of Estimate as at present constituted." The resolution was passed in December, when Controller Grout and Borough President Littleton were both in office, and their votes passed the proposition.

SCIENCE HEALER FINED.

Not Exempt, Like Physicians, from Jury Duty, Court Holds.

Holding that a Christian Science healer is not exempt from jury duty, Justice MacLean, in the Supreme Court, decided yesterday that John C. Lathrop of 140 West Forty-second Street must pay a fine of $100 for neglecting to appear at the December term of the court for jury duty.

Lathrop asked the court to remit the fine on the ground that a Christian Science healer was exempt from jury duty like practicing physicians. Justice MacLean told the healer to pay the fine and then appeal the case if he liked.

BALL FOR CLERK SCULLY.

His District Gives a Dance and Entertains Notabilities.

The Columbian Club and the Tammany General Committee of the Twelfth Assembly District gave a ball last night in the Palm Garden, Lexington Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, in honor of Patrick J. Scully, the district leader and City Clerk. The Garden was elaborately decorated, and there was a large attendance, including Judge Leon Sanders, Borough President John F. Ahearn, Senator Samuel J. Foley, ex-Assemblyman Edward Rosenstein, Alderman J. J. Smith, Assemblyman William H. Burns, Judge Benjamin Hoffman, and Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle.

To Enlarge New York Army Building.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Secretary of War has transmitted to Congress an estimate of appropriation asking for $80,000 to enlarge the Army Building on Whitehall Street, New York City, by the addition of two stories. The present capacity of this building is not sufficient for the needs of the army, and it has been necessary to rent storage and other rooms in New York City at an annual cost of $24,500.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c. —Adv.

RIDICULES PACKERS' PLEA.

District Attorney Calls Claim for Immunity an Afterthought.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The Government, through District Attorney Morrison, made its opening statement in the packers' case to-day. The District Attorney entered upon his address to the jury with such vigor that the attorneys for the defense at once interposed objections.

"The claims of the defendants in this case," declared District Attorney Morrison, "are only a part of their claptrap defense presented by men of influence in the effort to unfit the jury for fair deliberation in this case. The men have not only the ingenuity of criminal lawyers, but they are corporation lawyers—trust lawyers."

Another clash occurred when the District Attorney declared that the plea of the packers that they are entitled to immunity was an afterthought.

The District Attorney declared that the packers were not entitled to immunity, because their statements were not made under oath.

He had not concluded when court adjourned.

CHINA INVOICES RAISED.

Borgfeldt & Co. Must Pay 38 Per Cent. More on Imports.

The Board of United States General Appraisers held yesterday that the importing firm of George Borgfeldt & Co. of this city must invoice lower grades of chinaware imported from Holland 19 per cent. higher than in the past. Under the Customs Administrative act there is 1 per cent. of penalty for the corresponding percentage of advance. As a result the Borgfeldt firm must pay on a valuation 38 per cent. higher than that invoiced.

The Board of Appraisers rendered a decision some months ago raising the same question, and then the customs court advanced the values of the firm's invoices 10 per cent. The Merchants' Association took up the cause of the importers, and a hearing was had before President Roosevelt at the White House. The President requested Secretary Shaw to designate a new board, the result being that the tribunal has advanced the invoice values almost 100 per cent. more than the earlier decision.

RALLIES FOR CHRISTIAN WORK

Junior Clergy Missionary Association Holds Two Meetings.

To encourage Christian work among all classes, the Junior Clergy Missionary Association of the Protestant Episcopal Church held missionary rallies yesterday. The day sessions were in the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, at Fifty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue, and the night meeting in Carnegie Hall. The programme of the day included holy communion, sermons by Bishop Coadjutor Greer and the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, and addresses by the Rev. A. M. Sherman of Hankow, the Rev. Henry Officer, Jr., of Princeton, and the Rev. Louis S. Osborne of Newark.

The principal address at the night session was delivered by Silas McBee, editor of The Churchman, who talked on "America's Debt to Christianity." He said that America's ideal of freedom, of democracy, its absolute realization of that prayer which is used on missionary occasions, was an outgrowth of the debt. He paid a high tribute to the educational work among the negroes. The Rev. Dr. Arthur S. Lloyd talked on "The World's Need," and Bishop William Lawrence on "Christianity a Necessity for the Social Salvation of the World."

UNION FUNERALS SOON.

Funeral Drivers Organize and Will Not Tolerate the Open Shop.

In about a week union funerals will be insisted on in this city by the Funeral Drivers' Union, which was organized yesterday as a branch of the Greater New York Council of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Edwin Gould, Chairman of the Greater New York Council, said last evening that out of 1,500 funeral drivers in New York 1,200 are in the new union.

It has been decided to appoint a committee to draft a new schedule of wages and conditions to be submitted to the undertakers. The first condition will be recognition of the union. The open shop in the driving of hearses and mourning carriages will not be tolerated.

When the committee draws up the list of demands they will be put to a meeting of the union for ratification before they are submitted to the undertakers. The officers of the International Brotherhood say they will use every effort to have the demands granted, as a strike at a funeral would be the last thing they would like to bring about.

GREENE COUNTY MEN DINED.

Every Town in the Catskills County Had Representatives Present.

Greene County has long been noted for the welcome it extends to New Yorkers who spend the Summer within its borders. Manhattan in return complimented Greene County at the Hotel Astor last evening on the occasion of the second annual dinner of the Greene County Society. Each town in the county had its representatives, and the Summer residents of Santa Cruz, Sunset, El Ra, Onteora, and Twilight Parks were represented by a delegation of their Summer residents.

The dinner was attended by about 200 members of the society and their guests. With President Charles L. Rickerson at the guests' table, were William Pierson Fiero, Charles F. Catlin, John R. Van Wormer, the Rev. James E. Farrar, Richard S. Barrett, William Spencer Cross, Preston P. Lynn, Frank A. Collins, Louis F. Reed, Harding Showers, Henry W. Showers, and John W. Vrooman. Most of these men made brief addresses.

BOLTON SUIT SETTLED.

Mrs. Boese Had Sued for $25,000 for Breach of Promise.

Wales F. Severance, attorney for Mrs. Edith Boese, announced yesterday that her suit for breach of promise against William H. Bolton had been settled. The announcement was made in the Supreme Court just as the trial of the suit was about to be resumed.

Justice Greenbaum dismissed the jury. The lawyers refused to make public the terms of settlement.

Mrs. Boese, who is a widow, sued for $25,000. Bolton, in his answer, denied that he had ever promised to marry her.

THREE STEAMERS ASHORE.

Exeter City and Two Others Ground Together in the Avon.

BRISTOL, Jan. 23.—Three vessels, the Bristol liner Exeter City, from New York; the British steamer Treviot, and the British steamer Faithful ran ashore in a bunch in the River Avon this morning in the dense fog.

The steamers, the two first of which are connected with the American trade, remain fast, but are in no immediate danger.

FREEDOM
from Coffee Ails.
POSTUM
FOOD COFFEE
has done the trick for others—
"There's a Reason."

SIX WAYS OF LOBBYING DESCRIBED BY MARKS

Defends His Anti-Graft Bill in Lively Debate in the Senate.

PARTY TIES DISREGARDED

Cassidy Had Made a Motion to Drop Further Consideration of the Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—An indication of what is to come when the insurance legislation which will be suggested by the Armstrong Committee is brought up for consideration was afforded to-day by the debate provoked in the Senate over a motion made by Senator Cassidy to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of Senator Marks's Anti-Graft bill.

The Marks bill provides that no moneys shall be paid by life insurance, railroad, gas and electric lighting or power, telephone, banking, public service, and transportation corporations, and trust companies to persons engaged in promoting or opposing legislation, unless a separate record thereof shall be kept by said corporations and a report of such payments made annually to the Secretary of State. The bill had been unexpectedly reported by the Committee on Codes, of which Senator Elsberg is Chairman.

An utter disregard of party ties was shown in the debate. Senator Cassidy was supported by Minority Leader Grady, who made a scathing criticism of Senator Marks, who is a member of his own party. Senator Marks's chief ally in the fight was Senator Elsberg.

The suggestion that the reporting of the Marks bill showed a lack of courtesy on the part of the Codes Committee to the Armstrong Committee was generally regarded as a subterfuge. The Armstrong Committee's jurisdiction is confined to recommendations bearing upon insurance conditions, while the Marks bill is aimed at an evil which is declared to extend to all public service corporations.

When Senator Armstrong walked over to Senator Marks's seat and whispered to him that he would like to have the bill remain in General Orders for the present, Senator Marks said that he had no objection, but that if it was desired to have a test upon the motion to recommit, he was ready for it. Evidently the opponents of the measure were not ready for such a test, for Senator Cassidy, after indulging in excoriation of Senators Marks and Elsberg, concluded to withdraw his motion to recommit.

The Marks bill therefore remains in General Orders and Senator Marks has given notice that he will object to unanimous consent being given for advancement to third reading of any bill which would thereby take precedence over his measure.

Senator Marks had evidently expected that a motion to recommit his bill would be made, for he was ready with a fierce speech against the use of money for influencing legislation. Referring to Andrew Hamilton's activities, he said:

"Was there money to be made in the way of a bonus on a real estate transaction which could be pocketed; was there an opportunity of charging up against the company more money than was actually paid for real estate, it was charged up against Andy. Why? To cover up all trace of the money actually given him for his alleged nefarious schemes. Was the syndicate steal to be protected, part of it was conveniently charged up against Andy. Was there a printing contract to be awarded in which could be included money for these vultures without directly entering in the books the purpose for which the money was intended, it was charged up against one Andy or another Andy. How useful they became, in more ways than one, these Handy Andys. And the more they could work upon the fears and cowardice of the officers, the greater their demands, the larger their receipts, and the better for the houses of mirth from which the dupery was continued.

"The opinion created by these disclosures would seem to be that the officers of these companies and of other corporations believed that legislators had their price, and that these men carried the Legislature about in their vest pockets. Reputations were besmirched by the belief that these moneys from these Handy Andys demanded were actually paid out for the purpose of stifling or promoting legislation.

"The testimony of the President of one of these companies shows that he must have been worked upon by threats to such an extent that he trembled when the Legislature met and kept on trembling until it adjourned, and as an antidote for these chills he bought comfort and medicine with the policy holders' money. This medicine he received from the senior Senator from the State of New York, and it consisted of expectations that the moneys spent for medicine would put every candidate of the Republican Party under a moral obligation not to attack the interests of the company."

Senator Marks subdivided lobbying into six classes, as follows:

1. Support of a bill by informal conversation, by formal presentation of fact, by printed appeals and arguments through the medium of newspapers and by men of influence.

2. By dinners, receptions, entertainments; by the arts of social life.

3. By an organized band of human vultures and of the harpies of politics who prey on the fears, cowardice, the hopes, the necessities, and the ignorance of persons interested in legislation.

4. By a class of legislation influences, such as the senior Senator from New York, who would have the public believe that they are able to control the entire representation of the Republican Party in the Legislature.

5. By the amphibious species of lobbyists dwelling along the river and rantankerous at certain periods of the year, who accept honorariums.

6. By reputable attorneys and agents who are not afraid to influence proper legislation openly and oppose corrupt practices in the same way.

Senator Grady accused Senator Marks of always attempting to get on the "band wagon" of the public.

Senator Cassidy referred to Senator Elsberg as a man who always wore the rose of righteousness pinned on the lapel of his coat. "But," he said, "I remember that last year he denounced the Mortgage Tax bill on this floor as the most iniquitous measure he had ever known, and afterward voted for it."

Senator Cassidy said that his desire to have the bill recommitted was in order that a hearing might be had on it. He said he thought the bill should be made to affect individuals as well as corporations.

Senator Martin Re-elected.

RICHMOND, Jan. 23.—The two Houses of the General Assembly to-day separately voted for Thomas S. Martin to succeed himself as United States Senator. The Republicans nominated Campbell Slemp, but they have only 17 votes. The joint Assembly to-morrow will formally declare Senator Martin's election.

CITY BREVITIES.

Dock Commissioner Bensel announced yesterday the appointment of John W. Ambrose as Superintendent of the Staten Island Ferry. He begins his duties at once.

The striking coal drivers, whose differences with Gordon & Co. were settled on Monday, returned to work yesterday. The strike-breakers who had taken their places were paid off.

Frank Joyce has been made Superintendent of Parks for Manhattan and Richmond. It is his first public office. He lives at 315 West Forty-fifth Street.

Followers of ex-Commissioner John T. Oakley, the Tammany leader in the Fourteenth Assembly District, to the number of fully two thousand will hold their annual entertainment this evening in the Lexington Opera House, in Fifty-eighth Street, near Third Avenue. The affair is under the auspices of the Pensacola Club, the district organization.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down an order yesterday appointing five members of a Committee on Character to pass on the credentials of students ready for admission to the bar. They are ex-Justice Abraham R. Lawrence, ex-Judge Horace Russell, John L. Cadwalader, Bayard Townsend, and Henry D. Holdship.

Upheaval in Local Politics

The DAILY NEWS for half a century has been a straight Democratic newspaper. On and after to-day, the DAILY NEWS will be an INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

FOR SENSATIONAL REASONS see the Daily News to-day. For Sale Everywhere at 1 o'clock this afternoon. PRICE ONE CENT.

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Hygienic insoles made of Asbestos, being a non-conductor, keeps heat in and cold out. Three qualities, 20c., 30c., and 50c. per pair. Postpaid on receipt of price and size.
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Will the Ring get Colby in McClure's Magazine?

DEAD-LOCK OVER TERMS FOR CONNECTING ROAD

Pennsylvania Officials Balk at $2,250,000 Fixed Charges.

WILL NOT YIELD, SAYS REA

Majority of Rapid Transit Commission's Committee Said to Favor Enforcing the Demand.

There is a dead-lock between the members of the Plans and Contracts Committee of the Rapid Transit Commission and the officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad over the proposed franchise for the New York Connecting Railroad. With all other points settled, the members of the committee declined yesterday to recede from their demand that the railroad should pay the city a total of $2,250,000 in fixed charges for the right to establish and operate its line on its own right of way through Brooklyn and Queens.

This decision was announced after the members of the committee had spent nearly three hours in executive session thrashing out the question. Third Vice President Samuel Rea of the company has said that his company would withdraw from the field rather than meet the terms imposed by the board.

Two members of the committee said that they would take the matter up again on Thursday, as they wanted "to sleep over the proposition a couple of nights before deciding positively," but they all said they did not believe the committee would do anything except adhere to the terms proposed by Harry P. Nichols, head of the Board of Estimate's Bureau of Franchises, in his report.

Before the clash over the compensation clause everything else was settled to the mutual satisfaction of the railroad and of the board. It was agreed that the company should do as it pleased about advertising in the cars; that the city should not attempt to regulate the freight and other rates on the road; that the route should be as sought by the company, and that the city would only place telephone, telegraph, and fire-alarm wires on the high structures of the road, and not along its entire right of way.

The company also made concessions in regard to the opening of streets crossed by its line. It agreed to defray its cost of all street openings wherever the courts decided that new streets should be cut.

On the compensation clause, however, a complete dead-lock resulted. Third Vice President Rea and Edward M. Shepard, counsel for the Pennsylvania interests, appeared before the committee and said that the company would decline absolutely to pay rent to the city for a right of way over its own property. They said they would not consider at all the payment, as proposed by the board, of $250,000 cash for the contract, $50,000 a year for the first ten years of its duration, and then $100,000 a year for the remaining fifteen years, or $2,250,000 in all.

When this announcement had been made the committeemen asked Messrs. Shepard and Rea to withdraw so that the matter could be considered in executive session. They both did so, and after waiting in the hall for half an hour Mr. Shepard left. Mr. Rea waited for nearly two hours longer, and then the committee sent word to him that it would be useless for him to wait longer, as they had no decision to announce, but would take the matter up again Thursday. President Orr then said that the committee had tried to reach a basis that would be fair both to the road and to the city, but that it had been impossible to reach a decision.

Talks with the members of the committee disclosed the fact that they were almost unanimous in desiring to charge the rates laid down by Mr. Nichols, believing that the road ought to be willing to make these payments to the city. Mr. Rea, as he was leaving the meeting, declared again that his company would not agree to anything like the terms which Mr. Nichols proposed and which the committee seemed to favor.

While the committee was in session on the proposition the Board of Aldermen, at the instance of Alderman Sullivan, adopted resolutions protesting against the granting of the proposed franchise to the New York Connecting Railroad until the Court of Appeals should pass upon the constitutionality of the act transferring the franchise-granting powers from the Board of Aldermen to the Board of Estimate, to which board the franchise will go after the Rapid Transit Board has whipped it into shape.

The Aldermen also insist that the franchise, when granted, shall require that the railroad build and maintain a free footpath on its bridges over the East River from Queens to Ward's and Randall's Islands and the Bronx; that only electricity shall be used as a motive power; that the city shall have power at any time to determine the necessity for opening streets along the route of the road; that the city shall have the right to place telephone, telegraph, and fire-alarm wires along the entire route, and that, for local traffic, for passenger service within the city, no fare greater than 5 cents should be charged.

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JERSEY AUTOISTS AROUSED.

New Motor Bill Precipitates Fight—Futile Effort to Change Provisions.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 23.—Wilbur F. Sadler, ex-Senator Jonathan H. Blackwell, Karl G. Roebling, and Prof. John E. Gill, a delegation of automobilists, waited upon Senator Frelinghuysen to-day at the State House and made a futile effort to have him modify the Automobile bill imposing a tax of 75 cents per horse power upon all automobiles. Senator Frelinghuysen listened to the arguments, but would not budge from his position, and then he introduced the bill in the Senate. It will doubtless precipitate the most bitter fight that he automobilists have ever waged in the State, but Senator Frelinghuysen announces that he is ready to meet the opposition. The features of the bill that are most strongly opposed are those providing a fine of $500 or two months' imprisonment for failure to comply with the law, the arrest of violators without a warrant, and the requirement that all owners or chauffeurs operating machines must be licensed by the State.

The Frelinghuysen bill also proposes that instead of running automobiles at twenty miles an hour in the sparsely settled sections of cities and villages and at crossings, they shall be run but eight miles an hour.

"It is just the same old fight of the automobilists against any restrictions that can be enforced," said Senator Frelinghuysen. "The people demand protection, and the autoists will fight, just as they did last year. This bill is fair, embracing many of the provisions of the French and Austrian regulations."

Senator Frelinghuysen is himself an enthusiastic automobilist, having toured Continental Europe in a motor car. He is, therefore, in a position to know what is just for the automobilists and what is due from them to the public.

AUTO CHANGES FOR RACING.

Cylinder Displacement Favored for Contests Instead of Weight Division.

A new system of classification for racing machines will undoubtedly be seen this season in several automobile contests. The old method of classifying machines by their weight into light, middle, and heavy weight classes has met with strong objections from many sources. A number of leading manufacturers and designers have advised a classification upon the basis of cylinder displacement. It is interesting to note that the Contest Committee of the New York Motor Club has recently suggested that this plan be adopted in the next economy run held by the club.

H. H. Franklin, one of the leading manufacturers and under whose supervision Col. E. H. R. Green's cylinder racing car was built that competed in the Vanderbilt Cup race, favors this change as one that will have a beneficial effect upon the future development of the automobile. He contends that the Vanderbilt race, or any similar race, is of no practical benefit inasmuch as it does not develop motor construction.

His idea is that the only satisfactory basis for road racing must be the construction of cars with a limit placed upon the cylinder displacement. This means that all cars shall be geared to displace a certain number of cubic inches per mile on the high gear of the car. The displacement is the number of revolutions per mile multiplied by the area of the pistons and then by two, there being two explosions per revolution. This plan does not determine the area of the pistons nor the number of revolutions per mile nor the stroke of the pistons, nor even the number of cylinders. The plan simply states what the displacement shall be. The manufacturer may make the proportions whatever he sees fit. In this lies the value of the plan outlined by Mr. Franklin. It does not limit anything constructional and it gives the greatest possible scope to the genius of the different makers. The displacement would be the argument against the plan, but that would be settled by the decision to make engines of rational size and then figure the displacement rather low to encourage development and gain speed.

BROKAW'S PALATIAL AUTOS.

Sleeping Facilities Will Be Novel Feature in French Car.

W. Gould Brokaw will, within a few months, be the possessor of three of the handsomest automobiles in America. Each will be a foreign machine of a different make, but their unusual features lie in the luxurious carriage bodies that he has ordered from Parisian carriage builders. The finest of the three will be fitted to a new fifty-horse power Fiat car, and it is said that this will be the most palatial automobile carriage body ever built. It will be of the limousine or covered type. The interior seats will be so arranged that they may be made into a berth for sleeping, if desired. There will also be a wash stand with a complete toilet outfit, an ice box, a lunch hamper, while all of the minor conveniences, as electric lights and electric signals for the driver, will be included. The car will be able to carry from four to six passengers besides the driver, and the body has been especially designed for long and comfortable tours.

A new seventy horse-power Mercedes recently purchased by Mr. Brokaw, will be fitted with a Victoria top body, while his third car is a ten horse-power Renault, which will be fitted with a coupé top body, and the driving will be done by the passenger inside the carriage.

A number of the elaborate bodies were fitted to the more expensive foreign cars in the recent automobile shows. Jefferson Seligman purchased one mounted on a sixty horse-power Rochet-Schneider car, the body being painted in white with gold striping and upholstered in pearl gray. Edward Wasserman and Philip Lewisohn were among the other purchasers of luxuriously built cars.

The fashionable colors are blue, garnet, and pearl gray, and in most of these bodies the upholstery is made to match. The inside-driven cabs are the newest things in France, and are very popular for use by doctors and others who desire the advantages of a runabout without being exposed to inclement weather. What is known as the demountable limousine is another new form of body. It is generally called the "Khedive" type, from the fact that the Khedive of Egypt had the first of these made to order.

HERRESHOFF BOAT FAVORED.

New Eighteen-Foot Class Will Probably Be Built at Bristol.

It has been practically decided by the committee of the five Long Island Sound yacht clubs interested in the new eighteen-foot, one-design class to accept the proposal made by "Nat" Herreshoff to build the projected class. The design offered by the Bristol builder would provide a wholesome type of speedy cruiser that would be serviceable for more than racing, and would at the same time insure good contests both within the class and against existing boats built under the old rule.

It is not yet known just how many boats can be secured for the class. At present the Seawanhaka-Corinthians have the largest representation, with twelve definite pledges to build. As the idea of the class originated in this club, and was well organized before it was broached to the other clubs on the Sound, it is to be expected that the Oyster Bay Corinthians will be the largest subscribers at the initial organization. There are a number of men in the other clubs who it is believed can be enlisted to build up the total number to twenty-five at least. Thus far, however, there are but three Indian Harbor men and two from the Manhasset Bay Club, with Larchmont and the American Yacht Club yet to be heard from.

The preliminary arrangements have been left largely in the hands of Francis G. Stewart, who is now at work to secure the complement of twenty desired before placing the orders to build. It is expected the class can be ready by the 1st of June.

Committee on Columbia's New Field.

Plans for Columbia's new athletic field are beginning to take definite shape. Yesterday President Butler appointed a committee of three, composed of George L. Rives, William Barclay Parsons, and D. Le Roy Dresser, to look into the matter, and select a suitable piece of property. It is understood that there is a plot of ground within three minutes' walk of the university that is being seriously considered. It is said to be large enough, so that 500 men could be on the field at one time. Since it became known that the ground was so near the university attempts have been made by the students to locate it, but without success. Some are of the opinion that the city will give Columbia the right to use either Morningside Park or Riverside Park.

NEW MOTOR BOAT CLUB TO BUILD ON HUDSON

$50,000 House Will Be Erected Near 112th Street.

TO OPEN WITH A CARNIVAL

Motor Boat Dixie Will Represent the American Club in the Harmsworth Cup Contest Abroad.

A new clubhouse, to be especially designed and built for motor-boat purposes, will be erected by the Motor Boat Club of America on the Hudson River in the vicinity of 112th Street this coming Spring. It is the intention of the officers to have the new building ready for occupancy in June, and by the Fourth of July, or perhaps earlier, the Regatta Committee hopes to formally open the club with a motor-boat carnival on the Hudson, in which several of the new speed boats now being built may take part.

The Ways and Means Committee, which was empowered about two months ago by the members to adopt the best possible means toward securing satisfactory club quarters, has decided that the best interests for the future development of the club will be conserved by building a new house. The purchase of the old Columbia boathouse, at the foot of West 114th Street, was originally considered. The house has not been used for active rowing purposes by Columbia University for three or four years, and efforts were made to lease the house for a year, with the privilege of purchase if satisfactory. Several conferences were held with the Columbia authorities, but the latter declined to lease, and it was ascertained that if a sale were made, the price would be more than the Motor Boat Club cared to pay, in view of the extensive improvements that would be necessary to put the old boathouse in first-class condition. The committee, therefore, announced that the wisest course would be to build a new house, and the members are now anxious to see the work pushed rapidly to completion.

The club will lease land from the city in Riverside Park, bordering the river, but the new clubhouse will be built on made land. A large section a few feet from the shore will be filled in, and bulkheads will also be built north and south of the clubhouse, to offer a safe anchorage for motor boats. It is estimated that the expense of building and furnishing the house will be about $50,000, and this amount, in bonds at $100 each, will be offered to the members. The bonds will pay an annual interest of 5½ per cent., and will be redeemable at par about 1921. Although the bonds have not yet been offered, it is an encouraging feature of the motor-boat interest among the members to note that $10,000 worth of bonds have already been asked for.

Although organized only since last October, the Motor Boat Club of America has nearly 100 members, including the owners of some of the fastest boats built in this country. E. R. Thomas and Howard Gould are among its active members, and both will be represented in the races that are being planned for next season. Charles G. Gates has just made application, and over twenty new members will be elected at the next meeting of the Executive Committee, early in February. The club has lately completed arrangements with the leading motor-boat clubs abroad whereby an apportionment of dates has been made for a number of international motor-boat competitions, and it has been made the official organization in America to submit entries for the Harmsworth Cup international race, which will be held this year in English waters.

It was positively announced yesterday that the Motor Boat Club of America will be represented in the international race this year by the fast 150-horse power motor boat Dixie. The boat was built for E. R. Thomas last season and raced by him in the carnival on the Hudson River, winning the chief trophy and making the best time ever done by a motor boat in this country—twenty-eight miles an hour. Mr. Thomas is planning to have a faster boat built, and he recently sold the Dixie to E. J. Schroeder. In recent trial trips over a measured course on the Hudson the Dixie has shown an average speed of a trifle better than thirty miles an hour. Several improvements have been made to the boat since the races last Fall, among which was the placing of the engine back several inches. The Dixie is equipped with an eight-cylinder Simplex motor and will be the fastest American motor boat ever sent across the water.

The present officers of the Motor Boat Club of America are: Commodore—A. D. Proctor Smith; Vice Commodore—Frederick Sterry; Rear Commodore—George J. Gillig; Secretary—Hugh S. Gambel; Treasurer—Charles Francis; Fleet Captain, Joseph S. Bunting; Fleet Surgeon—Seymour Oppenheimer, M. D. Measurer—Francis W. Belknap. Board of Governors—Edward R. Thomas, Howard Gould, William B. Hayden, H. H. Behse, John J. Amory, and George J. Vestner, and the officers.

Football at Columbia's Meet.

An innovation in indoor athletic games will be seen at the annual meet of the Columbia University in the Madison Square Garden on Friday night, when a game of Association football will be played for the first time since the introduction of the game in America. In England "Socar" football has been played indoors with great success, and thousands of its admirers have watched and enjoyed the play as much as when outdoors.

Two teams, the All-New Yorks, the pick of players in the Metropolitan Association Football League, and the New York and district selected team, which is comprised of players from all teams in and around New York, will be the contesting elevens in the Garden. The All-New Yorks will be made up of Craig of the New York Thistle Field Club, Martin of the Hollywood Inn Field Club, Donald of the West Hudson Field Club, Minto of the Favorite Field Club, Capt. Armstrong of the Brooklyn Thistle Field Club, Gordon Taft of the Caledonian Field Club, Inglis and Owens of the Hollywood Inn Field Club, McNeill of the Brooklyn Thistle Field Club, and Murray of the Paterson Rangers. This team is the same that played the Pilgrims on their visit to this city last October.

Cosgrave Princeton's Baseball Coach.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 23.—The Princeton baseball management announced to-day that W. B. Cosgrave, who was graduated in 1904, has been chosen to coach the team during the coming season. Cosgrave is from Pittsburg, and when in Princeton played on the baseball team for four years, acting as shortstop during his freshman year and playing centre field the next three years. Capt. Reid to-day said that it was quite unlikely that the Tigers would have any professional coach this season, as has been the custom for the last three years. The training will still be in the hands of "Jim" Robinson, who is recovering from his long illness. He will also take charge of the training quarters of the football eleven next Fall, but will turn all of his track work over to A. Copland, who recently came here from the New York Athletic Club.

Columbia's Fencing Captain Resigns.

Frederico Lage has resigned the Captaincy of the Columbia University fencing team. He was one of the prime movers in the effort to establish a fencing league composed of Cornell, Harvard, and Columbia, when the three colleges could not agree with the other members of the Intercollegiate Fencing League, and broke away from that organization a few weeks ago. Now that the graduate directors of fencing at the Morningside institution have recommended that the team return to the older league, and it seems likely that such action will be taken, Lage feels called upon to resign.

Lage will not withdraw from competition with the team, only resigning as Captain. Last year he won the individual championship against the best talent of the other colleges, including West Point and Annapolis.

Lost articles found by advertising in The New York Times—Adv.

SYSONBY, 131, TOP WEIGHT.

Official Figures Announced for the Brighton Handicap.

Sysonby, James R. Keene's champion three-year-old, will be the highest weight carrier, as was generally expected, in the Brighton, Brooklyn, and Suburban Handicaps, to be decided this year. The official weights for the seventy-two horses nominated for Brighton's big stake were announced yesterday, and the weights for the Brooklyn and Suburban will approximately be the same. In allotting the post of honor to Mr. Keene's famous colt, Handicapper Vosburgh could hardly have given the position to any other horse, considering the brilliant achievements of Sysonby, and all horsemen will undoubtedly acquiesce in the handicapper's selection.

Next to Sysonby in the Brighton comes E. R. Thomas's Hermis, which will be required to carry 126 pounds. Ort Wells, Oiseau, and Stalwart have received 124 pounds, J. A. Drake's colt not being nominated for the Brooklyn. Harry Payne Whitney's Artful receives 122 pounds for the Brighton, one pound more than is placed on Mr. Keene's Delhi and Agile, belonging to the late Capt. S. S. Brown. Sydney Paget's filly Hamburg Belle and J. R. Keene's Kingston colt Wild Mint have been nominated only for the Brighton, the filly to carry 120 pounds and Wild Mint 119.

The official weights:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Sysonby	131	Burgomaster	107
Hermis	126	Dandelion	106
Ort Wells	124	Merry Lark	106
Oiseau	124	Von Tromp	106
Stalwart	124	King's Trophy	106
Artful	122	Santa Catalina	106
Delhi	121	Tokolon	106
Agile	121	Pulsus	105
Hamburg Belle	120	Ormondale	105
Wild Mint	119	Kiamesha	105
The Picket	119	Hot Shot	103
Cairngorm	118	Kuroki	101
Tanya	117	Secudity	100
Rapid Water	116	Goldsmith	100
Waterlight	115	King Henry	100
Tradition	115	Perverse	100
Filsa	115	Bohemian	99
Alwin	114	Timber	99
First Mason	114	Whimsical	98
Lord of the Vale	114	Tiptoe	97
Lady Savoy	113	Astronomer	97
Bad News	112	Disobedient	96
Dr. Leggo	111	Cedarstrome	95
Blandy	111	Nifo	95
Ram's Horn	110	Kehailan	93
Ormonde's Right	110	Miss Crawford	93
Knight Errant	107	Flip Flap	94
John Smulski	108	Hoischer	94
Go Between	108	Oak Duke	93
Glorifier	108	Miltiades	93
Oxford	107	Bull's Eye	92
Adbell	107	Aucassin	90
Brancas	107	Roman Gold	90
Dolly Spanker	107	Inquisitor	90
Phil Finch	107	Rose of Gold	90

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Rose Hart, at 60 to 1, Won—Favorites Fared Indifferently.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 23.—This was the first ladies' day of the season at the Fair Grounds, and the attendance was very large. The card was a good one, and the favorites were in fine fettle, winning all but the first race.

The Walden pair were the pick of the two-year-olds; but neither of the two fillies was at any time a serious contender. Little Scout had much the best of the two-mile race and was only galloping at the end. The weather was clear and the track slow. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Three furlongs. Rose Hart, 108 pounds, (Mossel,) 60 to 1, won; Firaito, 112, (Cherry,) 7 to 1, second; Duchess of Montebello, 104, (White,) 60 to 1, third. Time—0:37. Miss Martha, Little Wanda, Dorothy M., Roday, Marietta Buch, Our Own, Jardiniere, Miss Custus, Salovias, Rodland, and Sanctity also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Col. White, 110 pounds, (Feicht,) 12 to 1, won; Paul Clifford, 110, (Dennison,) 5 to 1, second; Uncle Henry, 116, (Perrine,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Go To Win, Bishop Wood, Loricate, Glenn Gallant, Verandah, Lady Free Knight, Allista, Mordella, and Stand Pat also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Two miles; selling. Little Scout, 115 pounds, (Sewell,) even, won; Captain Bob, 113, (O'Neill,) 13 to 5, second; Louis Kraft, 112, (Dennison,) 13 to 5, third. Time—3:36 2-5. Erne, Hickory Corners, Murmur, Goo Goo, and Rondolet also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards, handicap. Lieber, 105 pounds, (Perrine,) 2 to 5, won; Whippoorwill, 110, (Warren,) 10 to 1, second; Rainland, 103, (Sewell,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:48 4-5. Novena also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. First Premium, 101 pounds, (Sewell,) 11 to 5, won; Etheired, 98, (L. Smith,) 13 to 1, second; Holloway, 101, (H. McDonald,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:15 4-5. Hocus Pocus, Jim McVicker, Phil Roque, Delmore, Proteus, Bitter Hand, Mahogany, Blue Grass, Lad, Indigestion, and Gato also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile; selling. Rather Royal, 101 pounds, (Sewell,) 3 to 2, won; Macbeth, 104, (Moreland,) 3 to 1, second; Dapple Gold, 107, (W. Robbins,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:43. Ruth W., Tristan Shandy, Mart Gentry, Firing Line, and Mr. Jack also ran.

Favorites fared badly over the slow, lumpy track at City Park to-day. Merry George and Daring, each the best in his field, were the only winning choices, and both won easily. Woodlyn stumbled and fell on the first turn in the third race.

Thistle Do, favorite in the fifth, struck himself at the start and quit. Regale, favorite in the last race, was crowded back at the start, and made up lots of ground.

Hugh McCarren, Jr., bought Glen Roy from Newton Bennington for $1,500 to-day. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Three and a half furlongs. Little George, 113 pounds, (O'Bert,) 5 to 1, won; Arthur Rosenfield, 113, (Troxler,) 8 to 5, second; Black Flag, 110, (Young,) 15 to 1, third. Time—0:44 3-5. Rudy, Tom Morgan, Gang Saw, Merry Leap Year, Judge Treen, Imposition, Precosia II., Fannie Marks, and La Thorpe also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; selling. Merry George, 106 pounds, (Boland,) 5 to 1, won; Alcantara, 111, (J. Hennessy,) 6 to 1, second; Clover Hampton, 108, (J. Jones,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:08 3-5. Henry of Franstamar, Harpoon, Miss Shylock, Planet, Bill Carter, Sweet Kitty Bellairs, Brown Veil, Best Man, Percy Clark, Danseuse, Archie, and Benmore also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. Handmore, 114 pounds, (Wishard,) 11 to 5, won; Marimbo, 86, (Lowe,) 5 to 1, second; Ezra, 91, (Oregar,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:49. The Laurel, Cambridge, Signal Light, Lelia Hunter, Tyron, Match, Woodlyn, and Mattie H. also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; selling. Daring, 91 pounds, (Lowe,) 7 to 10, won; Elliott, 120, (W. Daly,) 9 to 5, second; Halshot, 91, (Heffernan,) 11 to 1, third. Time—1:50 1-5. Ivanhoe also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. Juba, 111 pounds, (Troxler,) 9 to 5, won; Tarp, 90, (Oregar,) 6 to 1, second; Little Red, 101, (McGlassen,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:48 1-5. Favorita, Grosgrain, Rian, Thistle Do, Twenty Shot, and Bisque also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; selling. Chief Hayes, 101 pounds, (Lowe,) 10 to 5, won; Bell Strome, 101, (D. Austin,) 8 to 5, second; Parisienne, 98, (Jenkins,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:09 3-4. Duchess Ollie, Rockaway, and Monita also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Merry Acrobat, 102 pounds, (Pendergast,) 9 to 1, won; Skyward, 86, (Heffernan,) 8 to 1, second; Merlingo, 89, (Powers,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:29 2-5. Regale, Follow-the-Flag, Weberfields, Susanne Rocamora, Miss Mamie L., Major Carpenter, Mercer, Blue Blazes, Bert Oers, and Evernear also ran.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

Last season at Belmont Park there was inaugurated a system to keep the jockeys engaged to ride to themselves, and it is a rule that appears to have met with general approbation by the other racing associations. For the coming season the Coney Island Jockey Club is erecting a new building for the jockeys and the clerk of the scales and his assistants. Here the custom of keeping jockeys strictly to themselves will be rigidly enforced. The Brooklyn Jockey Club has also announced its intention to isolate the jockeys from the public, and it is presumed that both Brighton and Saratoga will follow suit.

The mild weather that has prevailed has afforded trainers great opportunities for the exercising of their charges at Gravesend. Yesterday several horses were sent along at a two-minute clip, and almost every horse at Gravesend was given some manner of outdoor exercise. James McLaughlin, who is preparing a number for the Benning meeting, had four two-year-olds under saddle, and the way in which they went along promises they will be ready for the meeting of the Washington Club. At Sheepshead Bay the trainers are galloping horses on the Boulevard.

John Hynes, who winters his horses at Stamford, Conn., was in New York yesterday. He reported all the horses in his care as in excellent condition. Among the good ones he has in charge this Winter are John A. Drake's Ort Wells and Walter Jennings's Dainty. While in the city Hynes registered the names of his two-year-olds. Among them is a full brother to Cazanan, which made a name for itself in England some years ago. The name of Yale was selected for this one.

Mrs. Kane, mother of Mrs. A. J. Joyner, died at the Joyner residence at Homecrest yesterday. She had been an invalid for several months.

CURTI JUNIOR CHAMPION OF FENCERS' LEAGUE

Turn Verein Representative Wins Nine Bouts at N. Y. A. C.

BAINBRIDGE TAKES SECOND

Columbia University Men Finish in Third and Fourth Places in Annual Tournament.

V. P. Curti of the New York Turn Verein won the junior championship in the annual tournament of the Fencers League of American, contested at the New York Athletic Club last night. He fenced nine bouts during the evening, four preliminaries and five finals, without a question as to the issue of any one. There was simply no one in his class.

J. R. Bainbridge of the New York Athletic Club finished second, winning four of his final bouts after taking four of five preliminaries. He was beaten in the finals only by Curti, but, though he was defeated by St. Gaudens in the preliminaries, he reversed the order in the finals.

E. B. Miller of Columbia University won over Henri St. Gaudens of Columbia for third place in the finals by virtue of his victory in their bout. Both succumbed to Curti and Bainbridge.

Dr. Samuel McCullough and Dr. L. M. Hubby of the New York Athletic Club also qualified for the finals, but neither won against the other competitors. McCullough, by virtue of his defeat of Hubby, ranked fifth.

Of the field of twenty-one entries, eighteen appeared and were divided into three sets to fence round robins in each, and the two men to make the best score in each to meet in the finals. The best record was made by Dr. S. McCullough, with five victories in the first set, while E. B. Miller was second with four. F. H. Bauchle was tied with Miller with three wins each until they met, Miller winning.

In the second set J. R. Bainbridge and H. St. Gaudens each scored four victories in five bouts. St. Gaudens defeated Bainbridge, but lost to A. Tyng. Curti had hard luck in this set to be excluded from the finals, but he lost to St. Gaudens and Bainbridge, and was out of it.

In the third set V. P. Curti had no trouble in winning all his bouts. G. W. Postgate and Dr. Hubby tied with two wins each and two defeats. When they met Dr. Hubby won. The summary follows:

FIRST ROUND ROBIN.

Contestants—S. McCullough, New York Athletic Club; E. B. Miller, Columbia University; C. L. Joly, Murray Fencers' Club; F. H. Bauchle, Jr., Columbia University; A. S. Lyon, International Fencing Club; T. J. Donohue, Turn Verein; L. W. Curran, Fencers' Club of New York. E. V. Watson, Murray Fencing Club, defaulted.

McCullough defeated Miller, Bauchle, Lyon, Curran, and Donohue; did not fence Joly.

Miller defeated Curran, Donohue, Lyon, and Bauchle; defeated by McCullough and Joly.

Bauchle defeated Lyon, Curran, and Donohue; defeated by McCullough, Joly, and Miller.

Joly defeated Donohue, Bauchle, and Lyon; defeated by Curran and Miller; did not fence McCullough.

Donohue defeated Lyon; defeated by Joly, Miller, McCullough, and Bauchle; did not fence Curran.

Curran defeated Joly and Lyon; defeated by Miller, McCullough, and Joly; did not fence Donohue.

Lyon defeated by McCullough, Bauchle, and Donohue; defaulted to Curran, Miller, and Joly.

Second Round Robin.

Contestants—J. R. Bainbridge, New York A. C.; Henri St. Gaudens, Fencing Club of New York; C. W. Dwyer, Columbia University; H. A. Hearsch, Harvard University; G. Conti, International Fencing Club; A. Tyng, Boston Athletic Association. F. J. Byrne, Columbia University, defaulted.

Bainbridge defeated Dwyer, Hearsch, Conti, and Tyng; defeated by St. Gaudens.

St. Gaudens defeated Bainbridge, Dwyer, Hersch, Conti; defeated by Tyng.

Contin defeated Dwyer, Hearsch, and Tyng; defeated by Bainbridge and St. Gaudens.

Tyng defeated St. Gaudens and Dwyer; defeated by Bainbridge and Conti; did not fence Hersch.

Hersch defeated Dwyer; defeated by Bainbridge, St. Gaudens, and Conti; did not fence Tyng.

Dwyer defeated by Bainbridge, St. Gaudens, Hersch, Conti, and Tyng.

Third Round Robin.

Contestants—Dr. Hubby, New York A. C.; V. P. Curti, Turn Verein; G. W. Postgate, Fencers' Club of Brooklyn; H. Bartoll, International Fencers' Club; A. Reith, Jr., Turn Verein; L. G. Amend, Columbia University, defaulted.

Dr. Hubby defeated Postgate and Bartoll; defeated by Curti and Reith.

Curti defeated Dr. Hubby, Postgate, Reith, and Bartoll.

Postgate defeated Bartoll and Reith; defeated by Hubby and Curti.

Bartoll defeated Reith; defeated by Hubby, Postgate, and Curti.

Reith defeated Hubby and Postgate; defeated by Curti and Bartoll.

Dr. Hubby defeated Reith in extra bout to qualify.

FINAL ROUND ROBIN.

Contestants.—D. McCullough, New York A. C., and E. B. Miller, Columbia, first set; J. R. Bainbridge, New York A. C., and Henri St. Gaudens, Columbia University, second set; Dr. Hubby, New York A. C., and V. P. Curti, Turn Verein, third set.

Bainbridge defeated St. Gaudens, McCullough, Hubby, and Miller; defeated by Curti.

St. Gaudens defeated Hubby and McCullough; defeated by Bainbridge, Miller, and Curti.

Dr. Hubby defeated by Curti, St. Gaudens, McCullough, Bainbridge, and Miller.

McCullough defeated Hubby; defeated by Miller, Bainbridge, St. Gaudens, and Curti.

Miller defeated McCullough, St. Gaudens, and Hubby; defeated by Curti and Bainbridge.

Curti defeated Bainbridge, Dr. Hubby, Miller, St. Gaudens, and McCullough.

Summary:

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Curti	5	0	1000	St. Gaudens	2	3	.400
Bainbridge	4	1	.800	McCullough	1	4	.200
Miller	3	2	.600	Hubby	0	5	.000

SUCCESSOR TO HOPPER.

Edward S. Murphy was appointed Superintendent of Buildings yesterday by Borough President Ahearn, to succeed Isaac A. Hopper. The salary is $5,000. Mr. Murphy will take charge of his new office on Monday.

The new Superintendent is 41 years old, married, and lives at 1,205 Park Avenue. He is a native of New York and a graduate of Villa Nova College, Pennsylvania. He went into the building business right after his graduation, joining his father. In 1889 the firm became Murphy Brothers. Mr. Murphy's junior partner is Sylvester Murphy, who was assistant Superintendent of Buildings under the Van Wyck administration. The firm is at 489 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Murphy is a member of the New York Athletic Club, the Catholic Club, and the Irish-American Athletic League.

N. Y. A. C. HOCKEY TEAM WON.

Easily Defeated Hockey Club of New York by 5 Goals to 2.

The New York Athletic Club, leaders in the Amateur Hockey League championship race, last night defeated the Hockey Club of New York at St. Nicholas Rink by the score of 5 goals to 2. The game, although hotly contested, was a remarkably clean one, and it was not until the last ten minutes of the contest that the result was placed beyond doubt. During the first half there was little to choose between the teams, the score being one goal each. During the second period the Mercury foot players pulled together and played all around their opponents, scoring 3 goals to their opponents' single tally.

The ice was in poor condition for the game owing to the warm weather, and a haze hung over the surface which at times obscured the puck. Several attempts were made to rough it, but the prompt infliction of penalties had the desired effect and kept the players to fair playing. Only the brilliant work of Ellison, the Hockey Club's goal keeper, prevented the score from being more one-sided. Time and again he stopped well-aimed shots.

From the outset the New York Athletic Club team played a strong offensive game. Three minutes after the game was started Dillabaugh shot a goal, which was disallowed on account of a forward pass. Bryan was injured by running into the side of the rink, but was able to resume after a short rest. Castleman was the first to score. He carried the puck down the centre of the rink and tallied on a long low shot. The score was quickly equalized, Kennedy passing to Russell in front of the New York Athletic Club goal. Hornfleck had an easy chance to put the Hockey Club in the lead, but failed. Just before the end of the first half Castleman was put off the ice for rough work.

Dillabaugh and Russell clashed at the beginning of the second half and both were benched for two minutes. Castleman found an opening after ten minutes' play, and passed to Coolican, who shot a clever goal. The latter followed up his good work by adding another goal on a long shot. A scrimmage in front of the New York Athletic Club goal was responsible for the second and only goal made by the Hockey Club, Hornfleck driving the puck into the net. Castleman made a pretty run down the side of the rink and added a fourth goal for the New York Athletic Club team. With four men abreast the Hockey Club had an easy chance to add another goal, but bungled it, and Locke secured the puck and passed it to Coolican, who shot the last goal. The lineup:

N. Y. A. C., 5.	Position.	Hockey Club, 2.
Williams	Goal	Ellison
White	Point	McKenzie
Fenwick	Cover point	Phillips
Coolican	Forward	Hornfleck
Castleman	Forward	Russell
Locke	Forward	Kennedy
Dillabaugh	Forward	Bryan

Goals—Coolican, (3,) Castleman, (2,) Hornfleck, Russell. Referees—H. J. Flynn, Crescent Athletic Club, and F. Baron St. Nicholas Club. Goal umpires—C. Reilly, New York Athletic Club, and B. Kennedy, Crescent Athletic Club. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

Conway and De Young Won at Billiards

S. D. Conway and S. De Young won the Class C 14.2 balk line billiard games at Maurice Daly's Broadway Billiard Academy yesterday. In the afternoon game F. Wormser opposed Conway and made a hard fight, losing by the close score of 200 to 195. Conway averaged 3 20-60, with high runs of 15, 15, and 10. Wormser's average was 3 15-60, with 11, 13, and 12 as his best single contributions. The evening game was long drawn out, both players being out of form, and seventy-three innings were required to complete the game. De Young ran out his string of 200, while F. Brittman compiled 171. Both players had an average of less than 3, with high runs of 18 for De Young and 13 for Brittman. This afternoon F. Wormser will meet S. De Young, and the evening game will bring F. Brittman and Dr. Beck together.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adler-Childs Dry Goods Company, Dayton, Ohio; M. Cohen, dry goods; A. Childs, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; R. L. Thompson, prints and domestics; 96 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; G. H. Louten, millinery and hats; 621 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Barre, W., Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. Schoenie, black goods; 621 Broadway; Hotel Alb

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

DINGLEYISM IN DANGER.

The most effective argument against the protective tariff fetich that has been made before Congress in about forty years was made in the House of Representatives last Friday by Mr. PERKINS, a Republican member from Rochester, in this State. Mr. PERKINS made no plea for the free breakfast table, he held no brief for the consumer. He argued, and demonstrated, that the removal of the duty on hides would increase the profits of shoe manufacturers. That argument, if kept up, and the sentiment it expresses, if organized, will make an end of the Dingley tariff. The protection idol will never be overthrown until the manufacturers for whom it is a burden, not a blessing, open their eyes to the light of truth and lay hands on the image. All the voices of tariff reform, the voice of THE TIMES among them, were raised for years in the consumer's behalf. He was told how the tariff increased the cost of living, how he got no benefit, only injury. But the consumer was deaf, he was unorganized, he listened to the appeals of the protected interests and voted for their candidates. Some years ago THE TIMES pointed out that the true way to attack the extortionate tariff was to convince the manufacturers that it added to their cost of production and shut them out of many markets where their product might be profitably sold. Massachusetts has taken up that argument, and Mr. PERKINS took it up, as we have said, most effectively in the House last week.

We do not say that the argument for higher manufacturers' profits is the best tariff reform argument, or that it shines by disinterested moral quality. But that it is a dangerous argument we insist.

After a general statement of his case Mr. PERKINS proceeded to give the specification:

> There has been much talk about what difference the tax upon hides made in the cost of a pair of shoes. * * * The tax upon hides falls chiefly upon the cheaper classes of shoes; the only tax that is imposed is the tax on cattle hides, principally, of course, a tax upon the hides of steers.
>
> That leather is chiefly used in the manufacture of the cheaper classes of shoes. * * * There have been many estimates of the difference resulting from the tax on hides. Persons have testified—I have heard great shoe manufacturers say that has amounted to a difference of 5 cents a pair. I think, Mr. Chairman, that statement is overstated, and for my argument I would much rather put it lower than higher. It makes a difference of a cent and a half, we will say, on each pound of hides. It is an underestimate to say that it makes a difference on the average in a pair of shoes of 2 cents. I will concede, for this argument, that the only extra expense in the cost of the manufacture of a pair of shoes by reason of the tax on hides is 2 cents and no more. Some gentlemen say, What is 2 cents a pair?
>
> I will show to you, Mr. Chairman, what 2 cents a pair means. The average price of a pair of shoes for the manufacturer, taking all sorts, is, we may say, roughly, $2; it is not over that. Two cents on $2 is 1 per cent. The average profit of the shoe manufacturers of the United States does not exceed 5 per cent. of the business. The shoe manufacturers, it must be remembered, do not keep up the price by any great combination. * * * They sell their boots and shoes in open competition, every man with another, and so instead of the great margin of profit that is obtained by some industries, which certainly are more favored by the American Congress than the boot and shoe industry, they sell on an average profit of 5 per cent. The extra cost of hides is 1 per cent. The result of the protective legislation of Congress is to absorb 20 per cent. of the entire profit of the boot and shoe industry.

The stand-patters were instantly on their feet. From all sides came requests that Mr. PERKINS should yield for a question. But the astonishing, the immensely comic thing about it was that the professional defenders of Dingleyism so far failed to see the drift of Mr. PERKINS's arguments that their very questions reinforced it and made its deadly application clearer. This question was asked by Mr. HOLLIDAY:

> Your proposition, then, is to remove the tariff on hides, not for the purpose of reducing the cost of shoes to the consumer, but for the purpose of enhancing the profit to the manufacturer.

Mr. HOLLIDAY expected, of course, that he was reducing Mr. PERKINS's argument to an absurdity. The appeal for tariff reform in the interest of manufacturing profits is so unusual, if not so unprecedented, that the gentleman from Indiana did not see the point. This was just what Mr. PERKINS wanted. Like young DAVID, he placed another stone in his sling and delivered it full in the forehead of the tariff Goliath.

I was taught that the principle of the protective tariff was to build up and assist American industries, and, as I understand, to assist an industry is to enable it to make money.

An American manufacturer whom money would not hire to read a conventional tariff reform argument would not only read the little argument contained in that single sentence, but would be apt to think about it for three whole days and nights. If thereby he was persuaded to scrutinize the accounts of his business to see whether the Dingley duties were hurting or helping him, he might very likely join the Massachusetts movement.

Further on in the colloquy the fact, already pretty well known, was brought out that the duty on hides is retained in the interest of the Beef Trust, which is largely interested in the Leather Trust. The boot and shoe manufacturers of the country, as Mr. PERKINS observed, are not under indictment as a Trust; they are not organized as a Trust. They come to Congress appealing for the abolition of the duty that absorbs 20 per cent. of their profits. Congress turns a deaf ear. It would not do to remove a duty of which a Trust is the beneficiary—that would be a surrender of the stand-pat proposition. But if Congress is deaf the manufacturers are not all deaf; they are not all blind. When such alarming utterances as that of Mr. PERKINS are heard in Congress and disseminated through the land, we think the Dingleyites must feel that their fetich and their temple are in danger. Nor is it an effective measure of defense to print in The Record, as Mr. GROSVENOR caused to be printed in The Record of Jan. 20, an article from a trade journal showing that the boot and shoe business was exceedingly prosperous in the year 1905. Again Mr. PERKINS's argument is reinforced. It has always been true of the protected interests that great profits sharpen their appetites for still higher profits. If the removal of the duty on hides would restore to the manufacturers that lost 20 per cent., we think that the duty will have to go.

FOUR MEN.

The City Club holds a memorial meeting to-night in honor of four of its members and officers who died during the past year, WHEELER H. PECKHAM, JAMES C. CARTER, WILLIAM H. BALDWIN, Jr., and NORTON GODDARD. The club has a right to be proud of the connection with it of men like these and it does well to emphasize their character and service and to strengthen the influence of their example. "The permanent good government of the city," the promotion of which is the avowed purpose of the club, was the aim they steadfastly advanced in a spirit and with an ability that cannot find too many emulators.

They were men of very distinct types of temperament and endowment. Mr. CARTER was the acknowledged leader of the American bar, a position due as much to his rare gift of exposition as to his astonishing erudition and his power of generalization, but he gave to civic service as freely and gladly of his time and strength as he gave to the practice of the law. Mr. PECKHAM, in some regards even a more brilliant lawyer than Mr. CARTER, was as generous in his devotion to the cause of good government. Mr. BALDWIN, equipped by nature, experience, and severe training to take a foremost place in railway administration, with all the wealth and advantages such a career offered within his grasp, worked for the good of the community with absolute independence and with greater zeal than in his business occupations. Mr. GODDARD, heir to ample fortune and to a prosperous business, found his keenest interest and enjoyment in a peculiarly difficult service to the people and fought the policy gamblers with the courage, skill, persistence, and triumphant energy of a born soldier and strategist. It would be hard to find in our great city four men of more marked and varied talent and equipment; what they had in common was their high ideal of citizenship and their unselfish and unflagging fidelity to that ideal. We hear much in these days of the encroachments of "commercialism" upon the nobler conception and conduct of life; no community from which spring lives like these led by men to whom great wealth would have been an easy prize, need lose heart of hope on that score.

INVESTIGATION AT ALBANY.

Gov. HIGGINS did well to reverse his position in opposition to legislative investigations of executive departments. He was ill-advised, a fact which must have been borne in upon him irresistibly when he read the unfavorable comment upon the opinion of his legal adviser.

Gov. HIGGINS endeavors to make it appear that Mr. POUND's opinion, which he sanctioned, was misconstrued; that really neither Mr. POUND nor the Governor had any intention to convey the impression that the Legislature would be stepping beyond the bounds of its jurisdiction if it ordered an inquiry into the conduct of any of the State departments.

As a matter of fact, the statement issued by Gov. HIGGINS yesterday and that issued by Mr. POUND a week ago with the Governor's approval are in pretty direct contradiction. While Mr. POUND seems to have been in error as to the law, Gov. HIGGINS rightly said in his statement that there is a question of policy beyond the question of law. His declaration that he has no intention or desire to protect any public officer or employé from a legislative investigation, or to interfere in any way with the exercise of legislative discretion in such matters, is reassuring. The Legislature will probably not order an investigation of any State department unless conditions seem to warrant it, and in such circumstances the action of the Legislature ought to have the hearty accord of the Governor, as his latest statement indicates that it will.

THE NEW POLICE DEPUTY.

Commissioner BINGHAM has made a new departure in the choice of his First Deputy. He has named a young gentleman of excellent social standing who has seen several years' service in the army in the Philippines in connection with scouting, which is a branch of police work after a sort, as well as of ordinary military work. As the Commissioner declines to explain or to permit his Deputy to explain the circumstances of the appointment, we are left to the implication that the Mayor and the Commissioner expect it to be justified by experience.

We are quite willing to accept that implication, and trust that the expectation will not be disappointed. Certainly the Mayor, and probably Commissioner BINGHAM by this time, knows that the office conferred on this young soldier is an extremely difficult and vexatious one and that it demands unusual qualities for the successful performance of its duties. We should be very much at a loss to indicate offhand any man of whom we could be sure in advance that he possesses these qualities. We assume that the Commissioner and the Mayor have satisfactory evidence that Capt. WALDO does possess them. They have taken a considerable responsibility, and they have imposed a great responsibility on their appointee. Practically they ask the public to judge him by his work. We cordially hope that it will entirely justify the selection.

THE RIGHT TO POISON.

That was an imposing petition, printed in THE TIMES the other day, signed by doctors of New York and Boston in favor of National regulation of the purity of food and drugs. Their opinion of its necessity is supported by the facts published by us a day or two before regarding the impurities dispensed in this city in cases of life and death. Of 373 samples of medicines analyzed by the City Health Department only 58 were pure. Later official investigation shows improvement in purity, but establishes serious carelessness or fraud in weight, so that there is now no certainty that any prescription will have half the potency designed by the physician. The case regarding goods sold in packages, whether food or medicine, is even worse. Their contents are unknown, or if the alleged contents are announced, there is no certainty of fidelity to the label, because there is no punishment for falsehood.

Amazement that such things are lawfully possible must yield to amazement that the law actually protects such traffic. It is true that New York, or any State, may regulate for itself the purity and wholesomeness of whatever is sold within its jurisdiction. But no State can regulate or prohibit inter-State commerce. Accordingly, whenever food or drugs are sold in original packages traffic in them is protected by Federal law, however impure or unwholesome they may be, and although it would be criminal to deal in precisely the same goods if they had not come from another State. Inasmuch as nearly every State has legislated against poisons and impurities, it follows that there is highest evidence—were proof necessary—of sentiment against such traffic. Yet five years of effort have not availed to enact a Federal statute covering necessary legislation which the various States cannot provide for themselves.

The case is so clear that interest attaches chiefly to the arguments against the pending law. One objection is to the establishment of a Federal standard of purity without court procedure. Substantially the argument is the same as that against empowering the Inter-State Commerce Commission to make railway rates. The manufacturers are unwilling that Congress shall delegate its power to any official, and are unwilling that any official with such power shall act without review of his proceedings by a court. Their argument is that if any State authorizes their business, they have vested rights which cannot be taken from them without due process of law. If, therefore, any State of the forty-five authorizes any objectionable manufacture, the other forty-four States must submit to the exercise of the right to poison or defraud by any adulteration short of murder.

It is a curious argument, but it is easily met. Honest manufacturers, after all, have the same rights of protection by the law as dishonest manufacturers, and it is not necessary to surrender consumers to the tender mercies of rascals in the name of the law. It is only necessary to supplement the State laws, not to supplant them. It would be well if it were possible to have a single and uniform law, and that may come later. It will suffice for the present if it be made an offense under Federal law to send into any State any food products prohibited by its statutes, and to enact that the illegality attaching to any products in the State of their origin shall follow them into any other jurisdiction. The idea is that no unlawful traffic in unwholesome foods or medicines shall become lawful merely by shipment of the goods into another jurisdiction. If any original package is unlawful where it is put up, it ought to be unlawful everywhere. So much comity any State owes to every other. And any and every State has just as much right to protection against unwholesome importations from any other State as from any foreign country, as is already provided by Federal law. This leaves every State in entire freedom to legislate for itself, and prevents unscrupulous manufacturers from seeking out the State of laxest laws wherein to prosecute their obnoxious trade.

THE TRAFFIC SQUAD.

It is not so queer as it seems that a Tammany Assemblyman should show what he thinks of "home rule" for the city by introducing a bill at Albany to abolish the traffic squad. The squad has proved an interference with the privileges and preferences of cab drivers and truckmen. Both these professions are organized and control a certain number of votes, which Tammany can use in its efforts at ruling the city, which is the idea of home rule to most of the politicians of either party.

The squad has been of immense service to the very large number of New Yorkers who are compelled to use the streets at congested and crowded points. It has prevented many cruel injuries and saved many lives, and it cannot be abolished, even partially, without grave perils to the general public. But the general public is not organized and is not likely to cast its votes at any election on the particular issue of the safety of the streets. Therefore this attack on the squad seems safe to the politicians. It is just possible that the Republicans in the Legislature may be deluded into permitting this particular outrage. But it is an outrage, and every effort should be made to prevent its consummation. It is quite probable that the administration of the squad may be open to some criticism. On the whole it is an admirable body. Whatever improvement is required in it is a matter for our own authorities. All we ask of the Legislature is to give to those authorities all the power they need, and then let them alone.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Worriment with Small Cause.

"In a great industrial civilization," said President ROOSEVELT in his address to the Inter-State National Guard Association, "we may just as well face the fact that there is a constant tendency to do away with, to eliminate, those qualities which make a man a good soldier." It is, indeed, well to face facts of all sorts, and not less well to discriminate sharply between things as they are and fanciful deductions from things as they are not, but only seem to be when not examined very closely. As there never were any great civilizations, and very few, if any, little ones, that were not industrial, and as savagery and barbarism always have produced fighters rather than soldiers, it really isn't a judicious use of time to devote it to worriment over any eliminations which civilization is bringing to pass. Whatever is left must necessarily be better than what is lost, else it, and not the other, would have been lost instead of left, and the President can safely dismiss the fears which he doesn't have, but only thinks he has, that any nation fit to make use of soldiers will ever lack them. Surely this country is still well provided with the material out of which to make soldiers of an extremely efficient sort, and, while its latest experience in an unexpected emergency that demanded a considerable number of trained defenders illustrated some highly disagreeable and humiliating consequences of unpreparedness, yet it did not even hint at any irremediable weaknesses and professional observers from abroad were rather kindly in their remarks about what they saw. The "qualities that make a man a good soldier" change from time to time, and it may be that the qualities for which the President is looking are just a little out of date in this part of the world. Possibly some others have developed which have a tendency to decrease the importance of soldiering and to increase that of gentler trades and professions. The President is unduly and unnecessarily troubled about many things, including, first of all, the curious imagining he calls "race suicide," concerning which he has probably made more inaccurate statements than concerning all the innumerable other subjects upon which he has fixed his vigorous, well-intentioned, and highly interesting mind.

Wonders of the Weather.

We have vainly tried to echo the excited exclamations now uttered about the weather by so many people and have settled back into the comfortable attitude of Prof. WILLIS S. MOORE, Chief of the Weather Bureau, who contents himself with saying: "The reason it is so warm is that we are having a hot spell." Hot, or at least warm for the time of year, it undoubtedly has been for some days past in a considerable part of our large land, but surely no New Englander, however it may be with other folk, can feel a wild amaze over the fact that this year, like most other years, has a "January thaw." The unusualness of the Winter, so far as it is unusual, seems to us as amateur meteorologists to be much more due to the failure of December to provide any snow for the "January thaw" to melt than to the circumstance that the records have to be searched for several years back before one comes across a January with days as warm as those through which we have recently been passing. If we had only had the customary amount of snow to extract from the genial zephyrs an enormous amount of heat before the snow turned reluctantly to water, the excited exclamations would have been few indeed, and careless folk would not be calling unprecedented a "hot spell" which is only a slightly exaggerated copy of an almost annual phenomenon. Of course there isn't really any such thing as a "January thaw," in New England or elsewhere, but that month has the regular succession of warm and cold, or warmer and colder, waves, and the warm or warmer waves are particularly noticeable in a month which, for no reason at all, is expected in these latitudes and above them to be cruel Winter from beginning to end. It is almost pathetic that in a country with the finest Weather Bureau service in the world—finest simply because most of our storms are of home manufacture and can be traced from their poor but honest births to their final plunge into the Atlantic Ocean—it is almost pathetic that here we should still talk as much weather nonsense as in current in lands less favored. So desperately many of us cling to the empty delusion that local observations provide a basis for weather predictions dealing with days and weeks and months and even whole years ahead; so many gabble about "wet" and "dry" moons, and so many solemnly recite ancient distiches that never were of much use anywhere and are of absolutely none thousands of miles from the European harbors where they originated! Meteorology, even here, is still a weak sister among the sciences, but she has a good constitution, and the people who laugh at the prophecies of her servants invariably put their trust where it is deserved much less or not at all.

Mileage Dearly Earned.

Senator BURTON—we are strongly tempted to put quotation marks around the title, but will refrain—made an entirely consistent and logical addition to his record on Monday when, by venturing for a moment to cross by a foot or two the threshold of the chamber which for entirely adequate reasons he has been shunning of late, he made himself visible to the Journal Clerk and so acquired a "right" to draw from the public Treasury $1,000 as mileage. It isn't a very large, sturdy "right," but it is at least better than some others which this curious representative of Kansas statesmanship has exercised in the past for smaller as well as larger sums, and we do not know that anybody will much begrudge him the $1,000 for which he took the desperate chances of a threatened man. Divided among the country's population, $1,000 figures out into fractions of cents of less than microscopic size, and anybody who was willing to get the money in that particular way must have had for it a hunger so nearly frantic that decent charity forces one to be mildly glad that it was gratified. Oh, yes, of course, "the worthy poor"! A thousand dollars would have made at least a dozen of them happy. But as the chances are that at the same time it would have made every one of the dozen less worthy, while it is not at all likely to have that disastrous effect on Senator BURTON, one has to exercise only a little ingenuity to become quite content that the money went where it did.

SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—A couple of Washington editors were talking to-day about the various persons who make the life of an editor obnoxious to him by telling him how to run his paper. Col. Charles A. Edwards of Texas, who was listening, took off his sombrero and ran his hands through his tangled hair.

"I know all about it," said he, in a reverberant bellow which he intended for a confidential undertone. "I was an editor myself once down in Texas. One day a man came in and said to me: 'I have come in here to complain about this article you have in your paper to-day. I don't like it; its tone is undignified; its diction poor; its—'

"I pushed a button on my desk, and when the office boy leaped in I let out all the notches in my voice. 'Bring me,' I thundered, 'an axe, a hammer, and a six-shooter.'

"'Good Lord,' said the kicker, pale faced and astounded. 'What are you going to do?'

"'Im going, Sir,' I replied, 'to kill every printer and reporter in the place and to smash every blank press and throw it in the river. What am I running a paper for except to please everybody?'"

On the first day of the debate on the Urgent Deficiency bill, when Chairman Tawney of the Appropriations Committee had finished his derogatory remarks about the express companies and the graft they had been getting out of the transportation of coin about the country at Government expense, several of his colleagues gathered about him and began to quiz him about it.

"What's the matter with you, Jim?" asked one of them. "Didn't you get your franks this year?"

"Sure," replied Tawney. "I've got 'em all right, but they're in my other clothes to-day."

Mr. Richardson of Alabama was trying to get through a bill for a dam somewhere down in his State, and Sereno Payne, the floor leader of the Republicans, did not just understand whether there was a concealed Ethiopian or not. He was asking bothersome questions as to the necessity of a special act, and Richardson did not like it. Finally the Alabama man broke out: "It's one of those cases that the general dam law does not cover."

"Oh, I see," said Payne, "so we have to have a special dam law."

PANAMA.

Poultney Bigelow Repeats His Averments of Conditions on the Isthmus.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having resigned from the Boston University, I still hold myself bound, as described in your issue of Jan. 12, to forfeit the equivalent of my year's salary to such common-sense, impartial individual as you may name who may find me guilty of having described things at the Isthmus in a manner unworthy of an honest journalist.

The swamp is still there; the horrible stench is worse than ever; the Martinique women imported at Government expense are still there, and more on the way; men who have no axes to grind keep writing to me from various parts of this country, no less than from Jamaica and the Isthmus itself, confirming my statements.

Mr. Roosevelt will never learn the whole truth by sending down official commissions with brass bands and reception committees. What he wants is a quiet observer in plain clothes, who will go about unobserved and make his inspection at times when he is not expected.

Such an observer will confirm what I have written, and will, moreover, convince Congress and the country that we must apply to the Panama work the same business methods which are triumphing over other engineering difficulties in every part of our own country.

POULTNEY BIGELOW.

Jan. 23, 1906.

Skeptical.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your Verona correspondent, who seems elated over a new passenger car on the Greenwood Lake Division of the Erie, is easily pleased. If I may judge from four Summers' travel on the particular branch of that division, which passes near Verona, I should say that an equal amount of improvement daily for the next 100,000 years will not atone for the deficiencies of the service and discomforts of the passengers observable during those four Summers. I cannot remember that a single train on which I traveled during that period arrived at Essex Falls on its scheduled time. Not infrequently the passengers abandoned any expectations of arriving at all, except on foot or by trolley. Dust and soft coal smoke at all times made the trip a nightmare. Sometimes the locomotives broke down, sometimes they ought to have done so, if their apparent condition was any indication of their real state.

I think you should convey some suitable warning to your Verona correspondent not to become dazzled by a dash of varnish or even a fresh coat of paint. Let him wait until he tries to open the windows or shove up a blind in an elegant new car and then

SUBSCRIBER.

New York, Jan. 23, 1906.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE SALE.

Has It Deprived the City of Taxes Justly Due?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The position taken by THE TIMES on constantly arising public questions shows so distinct a desire to stand for the honest and even-handed administration of public affairs that it is a matter for open regret when this champion of the public weal falters as in this morning's editorial on "Taxes on the Custom House."

Newspaper discussion as to whether the Controller can succeed in his effort to make the City Bank pay such taxes would be futile. The power of taxation is so often abused, the tax-laws of this State in particular are so absurd, that the protection of the ordinary citizen can be accomplished only by adherence to the rule that statutes imposing taxes must be strictly construed against the State. This necessary rule may operate to let the City Bank escape its fair and honest share of the burden of taxation; but such a result if it comes is to be deplored as a necessity arising out of defective statutes; and an honest and well advised effort of the Controller to collect such taxes is to be commended. Even if the effort fail of attaining its immediate object, it may be useful as affording one more illustration of the need of a thorough and basic revision of the tax-laws of New York.

But while avoiding discussion of the probable outcome of the Controller's proceedings, I do not hesitate to consider the propriety of the state of affairs disclosed by this Custom House transaction.

Permit me to call your attention first to a single word in your editorial the force of which you seem to have completely overlooked. You say that the Government, until the remaining $50,000 is paid and the title is passed, occupies the building at a rental of $130,600 per year.

It is not because of a technical error in the use of this term, but because of the inherent truth in the statement that I comment on it. That is the real situation. And the Controller doubtless founds his proceeding precisely on that fact, that what the Government is paying is really rental. Rent is not paid by the owner. So if the Government is paying rent, it is because it is not the owner. And if the Government is not the owner, the bank, to which the Government pays the rent, is the owner. And if the bank owns the lands, the lands should be taxed like those owned by the rest of us. That word makes clear the essential fact that the bank is really the owner of the land, and that the retention of a paper title in the Government is a mere trick and device.

The scheme of retaining the final $50,000—out of a purchase price of $3,265,000—is on its face a mere pretense, a technical scheme to afford an excuse for delaying delivery of the deed. The condition does not differ radically, or perhaps at all on its merits, from what it would be had the whole purchase price been paid and then the bank neglected to accept delivery of the deed, in which neglect some Government officer might, for unexplained reasons, acquiesce for years. Should not the property be taxed in such a case? In either case the bank is the equitable owner of the land. In neither case has it a strict legal title to the land. In each case it is really the owner. And it is this fact which your casual reference to rental makes so clear.

There is an odd principle of equity that sometimes the very strongest evidences obtainable of the close connection and essential unity of two apparently separate transactions are the care and the effort used to keep them separate. The care and the effort become the "badge of fraud." So here this careful and otherwise unaccountable retention of the final $50,000 becomes the conclusive evidence that the retention of the title in the Government was deliberately planned as a means of evading taxation. It proves, not that the transaction is really incomplete, but that the transaction really completed itself long ago, but has been deliberately held open ever since by this device, for a purpose. The postponed final payment has become the badge of the intent to evade taxation. It establishes that for all practical purposes the United States is simply a naked Trustee for the bank, which is the real owner, but trying to evade taxation by this subterfuge.

The question the Controller has to struggle with is simply whether owing to the technical character of tax-laws the real owner of the property can evade taxation by such a subterfuge of keeping a naked legal title in the Government; or, if not a strictly naked legal title in the technical sense, one with only a single carefully prized thread to hide all its nakedness.

On the merits the bank should pay its taxes like others. The practical merit in the suggestion that the bank may have paid taxes on the property under some other name is not apparent. There certainly is no propriety in your suggestion that probably the Government got a better price because of the arrangement. Pardon me, if to save your space, I speak abruptly. Your suggestion implies that an actual cash price was paid for this arrangment; whether this part of the price was separated from the general price, by words, as a specific amount, or not, is immaterial. We have only to separate the transaction into its component parts to get a clear view of it.

Let us suppose that the bank made an ordinary contract to purchase at $3,000,000 and that subsequently by a separate agreement the bank undertook to pay the Government $265,000, in consideration of the Government's allowing the property to stand in its name so as to save the bank from $500,000, of taxes to the State and City of New York? What think you of the propriety of the Government's becoming deliberately a party to such a separate contract to share the saving made by the evasion of taxation? Is it any worse to do it by two separate agreements than by a single one where the different provisions are jumbled in together?

Doubtless it would be plainer sailing for the Controller had he the evidence of such a direct separate price paid for such an arrangement. But does it make any real difference in the merits of the matter, when the parties deliberately planned this thing, whether they stated the matter openly in two papers, or tried to hide it by putting both transactions into one?

It may be that the division between the Government and the bank of the "swag" was fair, that the Government got large pay for its act; but how about the unrepresented third parties against whom the conspiracy was organized and put through, the City and State of New York? Has the Government any right to sell its aid to schemes to defraud the State and the city of their revenues?

When you lower your standards of public morality it is pleasant to find that your mathematics go wrong too. Your suggestion that the State and city would have lost the same amount of taxes even if there had been no sale, fails to allow for the taxes on the new Bowling Green site which the State and city have also lost. There is no merit in any such contention. The State and city have lost that in the suit of no have had so far to make up what the City Bank has failed to pay. More power to the Controller's elbow!

There are other features of this Custom House transaction which I hope to see discussed in your columns. An arrangement by which the City Bank pays $3,265,000—pardon me, only $3,215,000 of it—by a mere bookkeeper's entry; keeping the money for years without paying interest on it, while charging the Government, and collecting from it $130,600 rental per year for the property bought by the paper entry, is pleasant for the bank; but how is such a transaction to be justified on the part of the Government officials permitting it? When Mr. Frank Vanderlip goes to the Controller to explain the position of the City Bank, will he confine himself strictly to the bank's side of the case, or will he perhaps feel that his former connection with the Treasury Department will warrant his saying something of the Government's part in that extraordinary transaction by which the Government will actually receive far less than its $3,000,000 when the account is balanced?

And back of this is a great question which is going to come up sooner or later demanding a satisfactory answer. Why should Treasury officials be permitted to lend Government money to particular banks on their selection without interest? It is not so long since the State of Wisconsin made such an inquiry and the public funds there are no longer put out for private profit in the old way.

But these allied questions it is impossible to consider within the scope of this letter, and I already trespass on your space.

SELDEN BACON.

New York, Jan. 20, 1906.

G. BERNARD SHAW CURED.

Takes the Press-Clipping Treatment for Vanity and Finds It Efficacious.

G. Bernard Shaw has sent this letter to Burrelle's Press Clipping Bureau:

"I never want to see an American paper again. You have cured me of vanity, of curiosity, of ambition. You have shown me that modesty and retirement are sweeter, easier, and much cheaper than publicity. I find that the average charge for press clippings is about $3.74 per item of news. There is one paragraph containing five lines of nonsense about my whiskers of which you have sent me scores. Now, I do not blame you for this. I told you it would happen to subscribers like me, who have silly little jokes copied from paper to paper throughout the States. I therefore confess that I have had enough of it. The day you receive this, send me a final account, erase my name from your books, and never let me see the name Burrelle again.

"I wish you well. I forgive you. Thank you. Bless you. And farewell.

"G. BERNARD SHAW."

Wants More Ben Greet Shakespeare.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there any way of interesting the New York public so that we might make it pay a company like the "Ben Greet Players" to return to us for another engagement this season? The Educational Alliance has done much for us by giving us a taste of good and ancient Shakespeare, but we must show that we appreciate it in order to fire these people on to greater achievements. Never have I seen such an interesting rendition of Shakespeare as was given us by Ben Greet under the auspices of the Educational Alliance, and I for one am like Oliver Twist in that I cry for more.

SHAKESPEAREAN STUDENT.

New York, Jan. 22, 1906.

Air That Is Washed and Filtered.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

St. Louis, Mo., is ahead of New York in school ventilation. They have a system there by which the classrooms are not only supplied abundantly with air, but with air washed clean of dust germs and foul odors. The results are so marked that teachers have reported that while before the system was introduced the pupils became languid and "dopey" in the afternoon from vitiated air, they now remain bright and alert all day long. The same system of purified air has just been installed in the new Wanamaker Building in this city. Why not have a committee of school teachers to investigate and report?

WOOLLY WEST.

New York, Jan. 22, 1906.

Why Street Lights in Daytime?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps some of your readers can inform me why the street lamps in Morningside Park and along Morningside Avenue are lighted a few minutes past 3 in the afternoon.

If there is some subtle justification in it known only to gas experts I would enjoy sharing the mystery. But if it is another case of graft and wastefulness the time is ripe for another investigating committee.

W. B. PITKIN.

New York, Jan. 22, 1906.

GRAFT AND THE WOMAN.

Here I sit in anger turning pages over; I
am burning with my rage and stirred
with yearning to go out and battle
graft,
For from what I have been reading all
the country lies a-bleeding and the
cause of Right is needing Men to
meet the arts of Craft;
And my wife in peace is leaning back and
idling magazining, and with accents
full of meaning I address her, for I
vow
Some new tale of graft she's reading;
but she says: "I guess that beading
over plain lace edge is leading in the
fashion books just now."

Then I read a little longer and the tale
of graft grows stronger. Ah, my
Country how they wrong her with
their dark and sinful deeds!
And I seek to interest her in my Country's needs and vest her with this
knowledge and arrest her rapt attention as she reads.
And I say: "This revelation of the sapping of the Nation is creating a sensation—have you read the tale, my
dear?"
But she answers: "Madame Bounce is of
opinion and announces that the olden
style of flounces will come in
again next year."

Then again I turn to musing: Is my Country really losing ground? Are sinful
men abusing what our fathers cherished so?
Is the sun of honor setting when our
statesmen are forgetting all the
oaths they swore and letting graft
stalk idly to and fro?
And again to her I'm speaking: "Here's
a revelation reeking with dishonor—
ah, the sneaking thieves, their
crimes should cost them dear!"
But she says: "The Modern Hatter says
that bonnets will be flatter and the
firm of Click & Clatter have some
Paris fashions here."

"Madame," said I, "just a minute!
Here's a tale with sorrow in it—sorrow for the shame and sin it so distressingly relates;
Will you listen while I read it? Will you
give me ear? Indeed, it is enough
to make hearts bleed, it is all full
of names and dates."
Then I read it with dramatic voice that
swelled from roof to attic, with an
ardor democratic, and my heart was
in my words;
And she murmured as I ended that the
milliners intended to use bows of ribbon blended with the plumage of wild
birds!

J. W. FOLEY.

HACKETT-MANNERING IN "THE HOUSE OF SILENCE"

A Gruesome Very-Near Tragedy Seen at the Savoy.

IMAGINATION RUNS RIOT

A Story of Brittany with Four Beautiful Scenes and Some Unimpressive Acting.

CHARACTERS IN THE PROLOGUE.

Gravin	David Glassford
Babette	Virginia Buchanan
Marie	E. L. Duane
Mother Julie	Florence Cragg
Beatrice	Mary Mannering

CHARACTERS IN THE PLAY.

Paul Gregory	Edwin Arden
Victor	Mr. Hackett
Fanch	E. L. Duane
Pierre	Lores Grimm
Lubet	Peter Lang
Iann	F. Owen Baxter
Alan	Frank Patton
A Blind Man	Albert Parker
Marie Gonedec	May Blayney
Babette	Virginia Buchanan
Mother Julie	Florence Cragg
Cosette	Isabel Goodwin
Felice	Constance Bell
Celeste	Helen Vassar
Beatrice	Mary Mannering

Herman Knickerbocher Viele's play, "The House of Silence," seen for the first time at the Savoy Theatre last night, is distinguished chiefly by an exhibition of a riotous imagination and an absence of anything like a settled and definite conviction on the part of its author as to what is, and what is not, dramatic.

There is an idea in the play, and it is occasionally interesting, but the way to its conclusions passes through a maze of verbiage, and is lost time and again in the by-paths of an unrestricted fancy. Passages of suggested dramatic power are followed by scenes of purely mechanical theatrical convention, and others, which for a time promise to be effective, ultimately lose force and are dissipated in long-winded and unnecessary wastes of talk. The play has some measure of literary merit, but the quality fails to emphasize itself across the footlights in the mouthed utterances of the three or four chief persons engaged in the scene.

It is a very-near tragedy. But a merciful fate ultimately interposes to save the righteous and punish the guilty.

For the locale of his story Mr. Viele has chosen Brittany, thereby gaining the advantage of picturesqueness, which is adequately suggested in the three excellent scene pictures which form the background for the tale which the play unfolds. "The House of Silence" is a weird, mysterious old place, which to the humble village folk takes on a quality of the supernatural after its owner, Gravin, a recluse painter, has been murdered by his gardener, Victor, whose cue for the act comes from a moment of expressed dissatisfaction on the part of the painter's wife, Beatrice.

The painter is old, his wife is young, and this mating of Winter and Summer must have a tragic ending. Beatrice, shocked at the dastardly deed of the servant—he pushes his master over a cliff into the raging sea one dark and stormy night, when the wind and snow are raging on the Breton coast—threatens to betray the man, but he points out to her that she will be suspected of complicity in the murder. For some reason, not made entirely clear, she submits to the wretch's dictation, locks herself in the house of silence, and thenceforth is regarded as a witch by the fisher folk.

When an American painter, seeking inspiration, happens upon Beatrice, he is, of course, impressed with her beauty, subsequently wooes her, and eventually is discovered by the domineering Victor, who prepares to put both of them to death. From this double crime he is mercifully spared, a stroke of lightning cutting short his somewhat colorful, if very gruesome, career.

It may be said to Mr. Viele's credit that he has somehow managed to write an atmospheric play, a result which would probably have been more apparent had actors and stage manager given him as excellent supplementing aid as did the scene painter. In several scenes depending for effect upon a capable handling of groups of people the deficiency in direction was notably apparent.

Mr. Hackett as to physique satisfied the eye with a suggestion of grim power, but though the figure was the figure of Victor, the face and voice were at all times those of James K. Hackett. It was an incomplete essay in characterization, in a part which an actor of greater talents might have made extremely telling.

Miss Mannering was radiantly lovely in a wig of burnished gold, but she, too, was at all times only Miss Mannering in a guise a little different from that with which we are wont to associate her. Mr. Arden likewise was himself, eating, if possible, more of his words than has been his custom of late.

There was much enthusiasm and Mr. Hackett made a speech of thanks.

THE RUSSIAN PLAYERS.

Appearance of the Orleneff Company in a New Realistic Play.

Feodor Pavlovitch Karamazoff	Kholmin
Ivan Feodorovitch	Massin
Dmitry Feodorovitch, Mitya	Paul Orleneff
Alexis Feodorovitch	Rakitin
Grushenka	Mme. Alla Nasimoff
Rakitika	Pollakoff
Penya	Mme. Aduskaia
Grigory	Kasianoff
Smerdyakoff	Wronsky
Vrublevsky	Varonoff
Museyalovitch	Karataeff
Kalganoff	Shulin
Maximoff	Sokolnikoff
Trifon Borisitch	Golubeff
Procurator	Alexieff
Examining Magistrate	Volodin
Populace	Vinetzky

The sincere esteem which Paul Orleneff and his Russian players have won from uptown audiences was shown again yesterday afternoon when the company gave its third special matinée at the Criterion Theatre.

The play selected was "The Karamazoff Brothers," a drama based on the novel of Dostoievsky. The piece deals with certain grim aspects of middle-class life in Russia. People and plot are full of the stern, sordid realism of characterization and action that run through most modern Russian literature. The story ends in the miserable suicide of a guilty servant.

These Russian players have already shown their remarkable ability to hold in almost breathless interest an audience which understands little or nothing of their language. In the performance yesterday afternoon Mr. Orleneff as the reckless and suspected son Mitya, and Mme. Alla Nasimoff, who played the part of the passionate but devoted Grushenka, had every reason to feel that their audience, which, as usual, included many theatrical people, warmly appreciated their work.

So successful have these special performances proved that a fourth matinée will be given at the Criterion next Tuesday, when the Russian actors will appear in "The Czar Feodor."

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

Music by Mozart and Beethoven—Loeffler's New Rhapsodies Given.

The third concert of the Kneisel Quartet which was given last evening in Mendelssohn Hall, showed once more how firmly they and their art are rooted in the affections of their constituency. The audience was one of the largest they have ever had, and every seat was filled. Their performance fulfilled all the anticipations that were thus implied in regard to it and called forth spontaneous expressions of delight. Mozart's quartet in E flat and Beethoven's in E minor, second of the set dedicated to Rasoumoffsky, were their contributions to the programme.

Both are among the perfect works of their kind, and the spirit of beauty breathed through the playing of them, which was wonderfully eloquent, wonderfully finished in every detail, and an unending delight in its purity and richness of tone, its perfect balance of all the parts, and its justness of intonation. There was set forth one of the crowning virtues of the Kneisel Quartet, their mastery and full comprehension of the intangible quality of style. For each of these two quartets was played in the manner that exemplified the very essence of the composer's idea—it was the real Mozart, the real Beethoven, that was heard.

In Mozart's quartet Mr. Kneisel added his tribute to the master that the whole world is paying him, in commemoration of his 150th birthday, which falls on Saturday next. But in his unfailing reverence for the great masters of the past, Mr. Kneisel never loses sight of the activities of the present. In this spirit he put upon his programme the two rhapsodies for oboe, viola, and pianoforte of Charles Martin Loeffler, whose music has figured on these programmes on several previous occasions. They are the latest published works of the composer, and were heard for the first time publicly in New York. They were played by Georges Longy, the admirable oboist of the Boston Orchestra; Mr. Loeffler himself in the viola part, and Heinrich Gebhard pianist.

As in so much of his other music, Mr. Loeffler in these found a starting point or a suggestion—it would be hard in this case to call it inspiration—in verse of the modern French writers who are styled decadent. Maurice Rollinat was one of the most fantastic of these, one of the most extreme in his following out of their tendency. His two poems "The Pool" and "The Bagpipe" are inscribed upon the flyleaf of Mr. Loeffler's score.

They are gruesome, uncanny, grotesque in their imaginings; the one conjures up the nocturnal horrors of a remote pool, the other shows a lonely bagpiper lying dead at the crossroads, and the memories of the tearful croaking of his pipes. Mr. Loeffler's fancy has always had something of this macabre vein, and he has put a suggestion of these things in his music.

The music is more distinguished, more truly imaginative than these somewhat squalid verses. He has not attempted to write music directly pictorial, though the bagpipe is heard through the second unmistakably; but both are undoubtedly full of the fantastic moods the verses summon up. Rhapsodical they are in form and spirit; but their spirit is truly musical, and is not hampered by the literary attachment. The second gives the fuller and clearer impression, and its musical ideas are the more tangible, as well as the more beautiful.

The effect gained by the instrumental combination has a strange fascination. The workmanship that has elaborated them is of exquisite skill, and there are innumerable touches of line and color, felicities of phrase and of original harmonization. These pieces are not easily grasped at a first hearing; but they leave a haunting impression not always of beauty, but of something potent and poignant.

The performance of these Rhapsodies was remarkable. The three artists were as one in their expression of the free, rhapsodical spirit in which the music is conceived. Mr. Loeffler's tone on the viola is most beautiful, and Mr. Longy's playing of the oboe was a marvel of delicacy and refinement of tone, of long and perfectly turned phrasing, and of intimate fusion with the other instruments. Mr. Gebhard was a worthy companion of these two.

WOMAN SURGEON FOR LION.

A Thrilling and Highly Veracious Tale from the Press Agent.

Claire Heliot of the Hippodrome proved herself to be a surgeon as well as a lion tamer yesterday, according to the press agent.

One of the lions—Ralph, a favorite of Miss Heliot's—had been suffering for a month with a tumorous growth on his nose, caused by rubbing against the bars of his cage. Dr. Martin J. Potter said that unless an operation was performed the animal would become ungovernable in a couple of weeks. Yesterday the beast was well roped and a pain-killing mixture smeared over his nose. But just as the doctor lifted his instrument to cut off the tumor, (so reads the press agent's account,) Miss Heliot sprang forward, snatched the steel from his hand, exclaiming with tears in her eyes:

"They shall not hurt you, my dear Ralph!"

And with these words, says the press agent, she dexterously cut off the obnoxious growth herself.

A MORNING FOR CHILDREN.

Kitty Cheatham to Give a Special Recital for Juveniles.

A pleasant entertainment for children is promised by Kitty Cheatham at the Berkeley Lyceum Theatre on the morning of Saturday, Feb. 3, at 11:15 o'clock.

Miss Cheatham's programme will consist of children's songs, (about animals, dolls, little boys and girls, &c.,) and will include ten new songs by Grace Wassall from "The Little Past."

Tickets are $2, and may be obtained of Mrs. Cheatham-Thompson, 1 East Fortieth Street, and at the Berkeley Lyceum.

Bill to Prohibit "The Clansman."

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 23.—As a result of the production here last night of "The Clansman," Representative Clair (Dem.) to-day introduced in the General Assembly a bill prohibiting the production of "any play that is based upon antagonism allowed formerly to exist between master and slave or excites race prejudices." The measure was referred to the Public Morals Committee.

Hammerstein Sues the Shuberts.

The firm of Shubert Brothers, theatrical managers, have been ordered to show cause in Part I. of the Supreme Court today why they should not be restrained from producing the musical extravaganza "Mexicana," at the Lyric Theatre. The order was granted to Oscar Hammerstein, who says the Shuberts entered into a compact with him to produce "Mexicana" at the Lew Fields Theatre.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—A remnant of the warm wave of the last few days still lingers in New England and along the Atlantic Coast southward to the Carolinas, where temperatures of 60 degrees and above prevail to-night.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be brisk northwest; on the South Atlantic Coast fresh west to northwest; on the East Gulf Coast fresh north; on the West Gulf Coast light and variable, becoming east; on Lake Michigan fresh west.

Steamships departing Wednesday for European ports will have brisk west winds and cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Wednesday, except snow in north portion; much colder; Thursday fair; fresh to brisk northwest winds.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Partly cloudy and much colder Wednesday; Thursday fair; fresh northwest winds.

New England—Rain in south, snow in north portion; much colder Wednesday; Thursday fair; brisk northwest winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Snow flurries and colder Wednesday; Thursday fair; fresh west winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	22	53	4 P. M.	24	60
6 A. M.	21	53	6 P. M.	24	58
9 A. M.	20	57	9 P. M.	25	56
12 M.	22	60	12 P. M.	23	51

This thermometer is 106 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 57; for the corresponding date last year it was 23; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 29.

The tempesature at 3 A. M. yesterday was 56; at 6 P. M. it was 56; maximum temperature 60 degrees at 1:15 P. M.; minimum, 51 degrees at 12:02 A. M.; humidity, 97 per cent. at 3 A. M. and 94 per cent. at 8 P. M.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

"THE LAST OF "CINDERS," A PRISONERS' FRIEND

Tombs Officials Couldn't Lose Him, Though They Tried.

SOUGHT THE WORST SOCIETY

And Gave His Sympathy in Equal Ratio to Its Badness—He Was Just a Prison Dog.

"Cinders" is dead, and all the Tombs is grieving over the fact.

Cinders was a dog. They say he was a bad dog. His tastes in friends was certainly reprehensible. While he seemed to consider that every prisoner was entitled to some little share of his regard, the worse they were in the world's eyes, the more he gave them of it.

By some subtle intuitive power Cinders seemed able to gauge the degree of each prisoner's criminality. Plain disorderlies might be greeted with a light wagging of the tail. To those charged with larceny or forgery he granted the privilege of patting him as he passed by. A negro who tried to set on fire a tenement full of sleeping people he honored with his company for hours in a stretch. But murderers were his preference.

On them he doted with a fervor that kept him spellbound in front of their cells for days at a time. They were the first to receive his greeting in the morning and his farewell at night.

"That's because Cinders is a bad luck dog," explained a little Frenchwoman who has spent months in the prison because she killed the brute who had lived on her earnings.

And bad luck as well as bad taste Cinders certainly had. More than three years ago Tom Foley received him—a bright-eyed little fox terrier—as a present from a sea Captain. But from the very start he refused to feel at home in the Tammany leader's saloon across the way from the prison. He spent most of the time on the street or about the Criminal Courts Building, until one day he found his way into the Tombs.

A keeper fondled him for a while and then tried to shoo him out. It would have been easier to catch an eel with bare hands. Cinders stayed for the time being, keeping out of sight of the uniformed men as much as possible. Those were his purgatorial days, when he had no name and no standing. Even the prisoners had not yet discovered what a sypathetic, hope-inspiring little friend he could be to them.

The Warden spied him not long after the day he first broke into the prison, which usually is found so easy to enter and so hard to escape from. And the Warden decreed that the dog was to go. Another attempt to catch him resulted in failure. After that the men in charge gained his confidence by pretending to have made up their minds to let him stay.

They were base dissemblers and false friends. One day a keeper invited Cinders to take a walk. The dog wagged his tail and looked over toward Murderers' Row. A moment later he found himself attached to a string, at the other end of which the keeper was pulling. The eel game worked no longer. Once in a man's hands, the strength of a little terrier cannot help him.

Cinders unwillingly made a trip with his captor to Jersey City. There the sly keeper carried out his instructions of "losing" the dog. He felt he had done a good job, and allowed himself a slight celebration in honor of his success. When he returned to the prison the dog met him at the door.

"And may I be electrocuted if the beast didn't smile at me," said the baffled keeper half sadly and half triumphantly that evening.

After that, while the highest authority continued to be "agin" Cinders, the subordinates were won over by him one by one. Once more a similar attempt to dispose of Cinders by strategy was made. That time Cinders managed in some unaccountable way to lose his guard before the Staten Island ferry was reached, that being their common goal. And it need hardly be added that he was making his usual tour of inspection along the tiers that evening with a mien of even more than customary mock humility.

They let him stay after that, and by degrees he became an established institution, having rights somewhat equal to those accorded to the prison chaplains. It was at that period—some two years ago—that his own bad luck tried to accomplish what man's efforts had failed in. Nothing happened within the Tombs in the way of an accident without Cinders being involved in it. Once a gate dropped on him while it was being repaired and broke his shoulder bone. Once he all but burned alive in the furnace by the treacherous slipping of a heap of cinders. That time he lost an ear and got the name that clung to him to the last. Minor accidents were too frequent to be recorded.

A short time ago one of the keepers dropped his revolver on the floor. A shot was discharged, and the bullet struck Cinders. The veterinary, called in at once, could not find the lead. Cinders did not complain, but it was evident that he suffered. He could no longer go around to his friends the murderers, and that almost broke his heart. Those who came near him understood from his gentle whining and the way in which he licked their hands that he was not voicing physical suffering, but despair at not being able to fulfill a destined and sacred duty.

Finally he was sent to the New York Veterinary Hospital, at 117 West Twenty-fifth Street, where Dr. Armstrong nursed him for a week. But in spite of all care pneumonia set in.

Last night Cinders died. He spent his last vestige of strength in the effort of licking the hand of the veterinary who was dressing his wounds.

MORE INDEPENDENT STARS.

Marlowe and Sothern to be Managed by Shuberts Next Season.

The independent theatrical forces have added E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe to their list of stars. By an arrangement, announced yesterday, the two players will appear next season under the direction of Sam S. and Lee Shubert, and will be booked exclusively in the independent theatres. It is reported, however, that the stars in their productions will practically manage themselves.

Alf. Hayman, representative of Charles Frohman, under whom Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe have appeared for the last few seasons, said when he heard of the deal:

"This is news to the Frohman office. However, our contract with Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe was for two years only."

Charles Frohman said:

"It was decided a short while ago that I would not continue the Shakespearian work with Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe. I was most eager two years ago to bring together these two fine American stars in massive Shakespearian productions. This I accomplished, and after two years of successful productions with them I felt I had done all I desired in that direction, having given the public all the important Shakespearian plays with them, and, as I was forming another big star combination for another two years, in order to give the public something new, I felt satisfied to let others continue with Sothern and Marlowe. My interest now is in the new combination."

The Sothern-Marlowe company will open in the early Autumn at the Lyric Theatre, appearing in a répertoire which will include three Shakespearean works and two new plays. These latter are "Joan of Arc," a drama by Justin Huntly McCarthy, which Mr. Sothern has had ready for production for some months, and with the staging of which it is understood, Mr. Belasco will have something to do, and a piece as yet unnamed from the pen of Percy Mackaye. The stars will also revive Hauptmann's allegorical drama, "The Sunken Bell."

The list of the independent stars now includes Mme. Bernhardt, E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe, Mrs. Leslie Carter, Mrs. Fiske, Blanche Bates, Margaret Anglin, Bertha Kalich, Bertha Galland, David Warfield, and Henry Miller.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S
Mollient Ammonia

COSTLY LACQUERS SOLD.

Yesterday's Receipts at the Bishop Sale Were $14,228.

An etching after Meissonier's "1814," by Jules Jacquet, signed by both painter and etcher, was the most important purchase made at the Bishop sale yesterday. This went to a dealer for $520. It formed part of a collection of European etchings and engravings which, with Japanese and Chinese books, &c., made up the evening sale. A remarque proof etching of "L'Angelus," by Millet, brought the next highest price of the evening, going for $310. This was by Charles Waltner.

Charles F. Darlington, a brother of the Health Commissioner, bid in a couple of etchings, "A Street in Seville" and "A Corner in Seville," by Axel Herman Haig, for $80 and $62.50 respectively.

Inros brought good prices at the afternoon sale, a dealer paying $200 for one which is the work of Ritsuo, signed with his seal and decorated in lacquer. Sir William Van Horne, the Canadian collector, was one of the purchasers of inros at the afternoon sale and D. O. Mills was another.

H. R. Hawes paid the highest actual price of the afternoon, $300 for an imperial red lacquer screen taken from the Court of Audience in the Summer Palace at Peking. It represents a high standard of Chinese work in lacquer. D. O. Mills paid $280 for a perfume box in gold lacquer six inches long. E. Dwight of Brooklyn paid $270 for a lacquer writing case. The receipts of the afternoon were $11,576; for the evening, $2,652; a total for the day of $14,228. The sum total of the receipts of the entire sale so far is $296,889.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This evening Mrs. Frederick Whitridge will give at her home in Twelfth Street a dance for Miss Susan Sedgewick, a débutante of the season. The Whitridge residence is well adapted to dances, as it has a handsome ballroom. Mrs. Henry Lea will give a theatre party, followed by a supper at Sherry's for her débutante daughter, Miss Juliet Lea, and this afternoon there will be the wedding of Miss Grace Potter, daughter of Frederick Potter, to Stuart Colquhoun Grant in the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

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Mrs. William Salomon (Mrs. Helen N. Forbes Lewis) will give a musicale on Feb. 27 at the new residence just finished by Mr. Salomon, after having been several years in building. The musicale will be also in the nature of a house warming. Mme. Nordica is to sing, and other artists will appear.

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave a dinner of sixty covers last night at her residence, in East Seventy-eighth Street. The guests were at five large tables seating twelve each in the red and gold dining rooms. A large wreath of yellow flowers, each having a bunch of violets at the sides, encircled each silver centrepiece. A Hungarian band played during dinner. After dinner the guests ascended to the drawing room, where on a temporary stage at one end there were Indian dances by a squaw and three men in Indian costume, followed by a Mohawk chief in native garb, who told folklore stories of his tribe, and then a band of fifteen minstrels, who played, sang songs, and told stories. Among the guests were Col. Jay and Mrs. Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. A. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Robert Collier, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Kip, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clewes, Mrs. Moses T. Campbell, the Misses Pell, Brice, Sands, Gerry, Wilmerding, Sadie Jones, Laura Swan; also, William Rhinelander Stewart, Lispenard Stewart, W. H. de Neilson, Frederick Baldwin, Francis Bishop, Phoenix Ingraham, and Mr. Slidell.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edmund C. Converse gave a large dinner last night in the Ladies' Annex of the Metropolitan Club, their guests including a number of married people.

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The series of five Sonata recitals for the benefit of the Music School Settlement by Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes on violin and piano, and which have been taking place at Mrs. C. T. Barney's residence on Wednesday mornings, skip to-day and go over to Feb. 8. The last will take place on Tuesday, Feb. 13.

***

The marriage of Gifford Cochrane of this city and Miss Mabel Hayward Taylor, daughter of Dr. J. Madison Taylor of Philadelphia, will be celebrated on St. Valentine's Day in St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia. The attendants will be Miss Edith Moore Taylor, a sister of Miss Taylor, who will be the maid of honor, and Miss Ruth Lawrence of Boston, Miss Tomes of New York, Miss Carey of Baltimore, and Miss Mary B. Cook.

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The engagement has been announced in Philadelphia of Miss Natalie Crozer Fox, a débutante of the season, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Caleb Fox of Ogontz, to George W. Elkins, Jr., of Elkins Park.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Joel Nott Allen (Miss Ogden,) who have been in Philadelphia for the Academy reception, where Mr. Nott is exhibiting, returned yesterday to New York.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

WASSERMAN—RASCOVAR.

Miss Edna Rose Rascovar and Charles Wasserman were married last evening at the Willoughby Mansion, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Dr. A. Lyons in the presence of many relatives and friends, some of whom came from Boston, Buffalo, Atlanta, and Reading, Penn. The bride was attended by Miss Meta Weil as maid of honor. The ushers were Edward Rascovar, Sigmond Stern, Arthur Weil, and Emil Wasserman.

The wedding ceremony was performed under a canopy of smilax and a wedding bell of American Beauty roses. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. James Rascovar, Mr. and Mrs. B. Wasserman, Dr. and Mrs. Albert Kohn, Dr. and Mrs. George W. Boskowitz, Mr. and Mrs. Elias Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kaufman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Strecker, Mr. and Mrs. John Nathan, Mrs. Joseph Hirsch, Mr. and Mrs. Monte Hutzler, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brick, Albert Thalheimer, Maurice Weil, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Weil, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rascovar, and Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Rascovar. Mr. and Mrs. Wasserman will live in Brooklyn.

CLARK—SCOTT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Miss Anna Nicholson Scott, daughter of the late Col. Nicholson Scott, was married this afternoon to Dr. John Alexander Clark, United States Army, at her mother's home, on De Salles Street, the Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, officiating. The best man was Mr. Watkins of this city.

The bridal gown was of white crêpe de chine trimmed with rose point lace. The veil was a rare old one of rose point which has done service for many brides of the family, and her jewels were also old heirlooms.

The ceremony was witnessed by only the members of the two families, but was followed by a small reception, after which the couple left on their wedding trip. Mrs. Thomas L. Casey, Mrs. Edward Casey, and Mrs. William Bailey, all of New York, came over for the occasion.

MYERS—HAWLEY.

Joseph Laurence Myers and Miss Henrietta Eugenia Hawley, daughter of Mrs. Henry E. Hawley, were married yesterday afternoon at 3:30 in St. Thomas's Church by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires. Miss Hester Hone was the maid of honor and the bridesmaids were the Misses Justine Bayard Erving, Maria d'Acosta, Helen Macy, and Clemence Crafts of Boston. The bride walked up the nave with her brother-in-law, Dr. T. Halsted Myers and her mother gave her away. Archibald D. Davis of Lakewood was Mr. Hawley's best man and the ushers were Francis F. Palmer, Clarence P. Wyckoff, Charles Edmund Fairfax, Lefferts Mc-Dashiell, Thomas S. Adams, and William H. Weil. A reception at the Buckingham Hotel, where Mrs. Hawley is living, followed the church ceremony.

ANOTHER WARM DAY, BUT IT'LL BE COOLER

At Least the Weather Man Threatens a Change To-morrow.

THE MERCURY GETS TO 63

And Makes the Warmest Jan. 23 on Record—Also Hatches the Reputation of a New Prophet.

The official weather prophets were still predicting last night that New York's midwinter midsummer was going to be refrigerated very soon by a cold spell from the West, where conditions are blizzardish. A series of warm showers that started in briskly in the evening lent some appearance of accuracy to the prediction, but New Yorkers had grown accustomed to warm weather and were inclined to scoff at any suggestion of a radical change. The official guessers say that it will be fair to-day and much colder to-morrow. At midnight last night, however, it was no cooler than it had been on Monday night.

The doubting Thomases based their argument on the fact that yesterday was the warmest Jan. 23 here since the Government began to watch the thermometer.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the thermometer registered 63 degrees. The average temperature for the months of December and January up to Jan. 21 is 37 degrees. The high temperatures of Sunday and Monday will bring the record up to, if not a little above, the warm Winters of 1879-80, when the average was 37.8 degrees, and 1889-90, when the record was 40.7.

Yesterday began with a fog which delayed river traffic to the exasperating point and did not encourage the doctors, who, several of them report, are pretty busy with pneumonia and grip.

James Devereux, a clerk in one of the offices at 80 Broadway, appeared on Broadway shortly after noon in a straw hat and Summer outing suit. He had made a wager on Monday that he would do it, and that he would walk up Broadway to Fulton Street and back to his office in Summer attire. He had a merry mob following him. To his friends he explained that he had a sweater under his outing suit, and wore double sets of underwear. He won his wager, and when time was up went home dressed like other people and covered with an overcoat.

If it was warm in this city yesterday, it was warmer in New Jersey. In Orange the oldest inhabitant said the thermometer has never been so high in January. At various points in the city it registered from 60 to 68 degrees. In South Orange, it is declared, the tree toads were peeping on Monday night, and it was reported in Hilton that the frogs had come out in the swamps. From Hilton also came the story of a fruit tree that was in full bloom. No affidavits came with that story.

The warm weather has brought out to fame a prophet of Peekskill. He is Henry P. Ferris, 68 years old. He has made "very accurate forecasts of the elements for the last eight years," his friends say. Four months ago he predicted a mild Winter, and to-day he decries the idea that the phenomenal mild weather is to end up with a blizzard, as many wise prophets have predicted. Mr. Ferris does not know just how he hits the future in regard to weather predictions, but as he is afflicted with rheumatism he says that it is easier to predict the weather than do anything else. Several of the rivermen have taken advantage of the predictions made by Ferris and have kept their boats in commission so far this Winter, while contractors and builders, besides the farmer folks, have profited by the voluntary tips that he has given out. Ferris says that very little snow will come in the remaining days of Winter and that the ice crop will suffer. He predicts an unusually early Spring.

The telegraph companies were put to much inconvenience yesterday by the severe sleet storm throughout certain parts of the Middle West, and business houses in the financial district suffered accordingly. Better conditions are promised for to-day.

The Western Union Telegraph Company reported delay on all its wires into Chicago and points west. The Postal Telegraph Company was in very much the same position. Many of the wire houses in the financial district were practically cut off from communication with their Chicago offices.

PRAISES SLOCUM'S CAPTAIN.

His Lawyer Says No One Could Have Saved Burning Boat.

Capt. William H. Van Schaick of the steamboat General Slocum should be honored as a hero instead of being tried on manslaughter charges, according to Abram J. Dittenhoefer, in opening for his defense at his trial in the United States Circuit Court yesterday.

He insisted that Capt. Van Schaick had done the best he could in beaching the boat, and that his injuries sufficiently attested his devotion to his passengers. He further said that it would be proved that the Slocum was fully equipped with emergency and fire apparatus as required by law, and said that prior to June 15, 1904, Capt. Van Schaick had carried 30,000,000 passengers and had never lost a life.

Capt. Thomas F. Conley of the fireboat W. L. Strong testified that he had seen other boats in New York Harbor equipped with fire hose similar to that which burst on the Slocum.

Charles P. Castle, a manufacturer of fire hose, said that the cotton hose carried by the Slocum was not intended for use in case of fire on a boat. The case goes on this morning.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A crystal-matrix necklace was presented by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont to Elsie Janis at the performance of "The Vanderbilt Cup" at the Broadway Theatre last evening. On a card attached to the gift were these words: "To Miss Janis, in return for many pleasant evenings."

Joseph Cawthorn will be the star in a new comic opera by John Philip Sousa and Harry B. Smith, entitled "The Free Lance," which will be produced in the Spring at the Chestnut Street Opera House, Philadelphia.

Henry B. Harris purchased yesterday the option on the rights of a new play which Charles Klein is now writing. The author is said to have selected as his theme an important issue in American affairs of to-day. Mr. Harris will present the piece at the end of this season.

Julia Dean, who plays the title role in "The Little Gray Lady" at the Garrick Theatre, hurt her foot last night in the second act while letting down a folding bed. She was able to continue in the play.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Brig. Gen. C. A. Gilchrist.

Brig. Gen. Charles A. Gilchrist, United States Army, retired, died last Monday of cancer of the liver at Mount Sinai Hospital. His body will be shipped today to Scottsburg, Ill., for burial.

Gen. Gilchrist was born in Vermont in 1833. When he was a boy his parents moved to Illinois. In that State he began railway construction, a line of work he followed until his death, except during and shortly after the civil war. He had much to do with the railway development of the Middle West.

At the outbreak of the war he enlisted with the Twenty-second Regiment in Missouri, going out as Captain of his company and serving through the war. He was Colonel of a negro regiment in Louisiana, and was brevetted Brigadier General before the close of the war.

For several years after peace was declared he remained in military command at various places in Louisiana and adjoining States. He was mustered out of service before the end of the sixties, and returned to Illinois to take up his civil engineering work.

Mrs. Gilchrist died several years ago. Of the seven children born to the couple six are now living—Joseph G. Gilchrist, Brookfield, Mo.; Mrs. Lansing P. Wood, Ridgewood, N. J.; Mrs. L. L. Cleveland, Keene, N. H.; Allen R. Gilchrist, City Engineer of Montgomery, Ala.; Edward P. Gilchrist, a New York attorney, and Miss A. M. Gilchrist, a professor in the University of Tennessee.

Louis De Janon.

Louis De Janon, perhaps the oldest dry goods merchant in New York, died Sunday of pneumonia, and funeral services will be held for him at his late home, 129 West 126th Street, to-day. He was nearly 100 years old, and up to two weeks ago was in the best of health.

Mr. De Janon was born in Caracas, Venezuela, March 12, 1806, and moved to New York in 1811. He was educated in the United States and abroad, and began life here as a teacher of languages. He was married in Spain, returning here after his marriage to enter the dry goods business.

He imported the first big shipment of Parisian millinery ever brought to New York, and was one of the pioneers of Harlem, buying heavily of real estate there. He was a member of the Philharmonic Society, the Metropolitan Museum, and several clubs.

Michael J. McCann.

Michael J. McCann, called by his friends the "Bourke Cockran of the Republican Party" on account of his oratorical powers, died on Monday at his home, 149 West Twenty-first Street. He will be buried this afternoon in Kensico Cemetery. Mr. McCann was born in Boston in 1851, and was graduated from Harvard with the class of '74. He had practiced law in Philadelphia and in this city, and was an Assistant District Attorney under Olcott. He was a hard worker for the Republican Party. Mr. McCann was a Knight of Columbus and a member of the Irish National Club and the Greater New York Celtic Athletic Club. He is survived by two sisters, the Misses Christina and Kate McCann.

Dr. Theoplius Carter.

Dr. Theoplius Carter, a practicing physician of Mount Vernon, died last night of spinal paralysis at his home at 142 South Second Avenue in that city. Dr. Carter was about 40 years old and was a native of Erie, Penn. He was a specialist in nerve diseases, from which he had suffered himself for the last five years. He was a graduate of Yale and had practiced in Mount Vernon about twelve years.

Noted Marksman Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 23.—Judge Edwin J. Cram of Biddeford, one of the most famous rifle shots in the United States, challenger of the world for 100 shots at any range from 200 to 1,000 yards, and Captain of the Massachusetts team that won the famous McDonald trophy at the last National match ever shot at the old Creedmoor range, died at his home to-day of peritonitis, aged 57 years. Judge Cram used the heaviest rifle in the world. It weighed thirty-eight pounds, and was made especially for him. He once performed the extraordinary feat of holding his rifle arm outstretched for two hours and thirty minutes. In 1888 he was appointed Inspector General of Rifle Practice of Maine by Gov. Burleigh, serving several years.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN NICHOLSON, Jr., of Pittsburg, Penn., died suddenly of heart disease in Havana last night.

ANTHONY YEOMAN died yesterday at his home, 7 West Eighty-second Street. He was 65 years old, and had been in the real estate business for many years.

ALEXANDER BRINTON COXE, a member of the family which controls extensive mining properties in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania, died at his home in Philadelphia yesterday from pneumonia.

J. O. R. WILSON, a member of the Stock Exchange, died of kidney trouble yesterday at El Paso, Texas. He was born in Rochester sixty-one years ago and was well known among New York brokers. His body is being brought here for burial.

Mrs. MARY SOMERVILLE MARTIN died yesterday at her residence, 260 Madison Avenue. She was the widow of John Sayre Martin, who died last Spring. Funeral services will be held at the Madison Avenue house on Friday, and the interment will be private.

WILLIAM H. WALTHERS, a dry goods merchant of Bay City, Mich., died yesterday at the home of his father, William Walthers, 18 Oakland Street, Brooklyn. He was born here forty-one years ago, going to Bay City when a young man and engaging in business. He came East recently for the benefit of his health.

ABDO TADROS, a Syrian merchant of Albany, N. Y., died on Monday evening at the home of his brother, N. Tadros, 553 Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, of heart disease. Mr. Tadros's brothers compose a firm of well-known dealers in Oriental rugs. He leaves a widow and several children. The funeral services will be held at the Syrian Church in Pacific Street, Brooklyn, this afternoon.

1-30th
of the entire Quinine production of the World is consumed every year by the makers of
Laxative Bromo Quinine
"Cures a Cold in One Day"
E. W. GROVE'S signature on each box. 25c.

The Conquest of Canaan
By BOOTH TARKINGTON
"No author has so perfectly grasped the American spirit or can portray the actual throbbing life of the people with so true a touch."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
"Strong, brilliant and perfectly told."—New York Observer

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St. Louis Transit Company,

Improvement Mortgage 5s.

To Yield about 5.20%.

Guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United Rys. Co. by endorsement. Earnings for 1905 equal to more than twice the interest on St. Louis Transit 5s, after deducting prior charges and depreciation.

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Offer HIGH GRADE Public Service

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Allow interest on deposits; make cable and telegraphic transfers. Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

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High Grade Investment Securities.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Rates, 3½@4¼ Per Cent.

Market Hardens After Morning's Decline—Gold to Argentina.

Under the influence of heavy and continued liquidation in Amalgamated Copper, which displayed much weakness as a result of this pressure, and like depression in Union Pacific, prices in the fore part of yesterday's Stock Exchange session dribbled away with little show of resistance. Accompanying this move against the copper shares and working adversely on sentiment were rather voluminous realizing sales in many parts of the active list, coupled with short selling of stocks, this reaching respectable dimensions, and the announcement of the engagement of a half million of gold for shipment to Argentina. The selling of Amalgamated Copper was variously attributed to the report, which, of course, was false, of the death of a gentleman prominent in this company's affairs; to the report, which proved equally untrue, since no negotiations to that end had ever been entered into, that the purchase of another mining property by the Amalgamated had failed of consummation, and to a drive by the speculative element which is usually grouped under the convenient term "bucket shop interests." Whatever its source, the selling was hurried and sales of over 100,000 shares were credited to three brokerage houses. With the relaxation of the pressure upon both Copper and Union Pacific around the noon hour, the market as a whole hardened, Union Pacific itself regaining all of its earlier loss, while St. Paul and Pennsylvania, in the active railroad list, and a number of industrials led by Colorado Fuel and Iron, advanced with some sharpness. Another but briefer period of weakness followed, to be succeeded by a resumption of firmness and a final rally, induced partly by the covering of short contracts put out earlier in the day, and partly by fresh buying, under the influence of which the market closed. The trading was the heaviest of the year. Conspicuous for strength throughout the day were the Southern Railway shares, the common stock gaining almost 2 points under unusually heavy buying. There were no developments of a news character to explain this movement other than the oft-repeated statements that this property, in common with others in the same territory, is enjoying its share of the South's present prosperity. The various Gould issues were again prominent in their opposition to the uncertain trend elsewhere, particular strength being shown by the Denver and Rio Grande issues, much of the buying of which is understood to originate in London. The spectacular rise of Colorado Fuel and Iron late in the day was entirely disassociated with any news developments.

While the engagement of gold for Argentina, announced yesterday, was, so far as this particular operation is concerned, of an inconsequential nature, it is nevertheless important in its bearing on the general position of our money market since it may well prove to be the forerunner of much heavier shipments of a like nature. Yesterday's transaction was without effect on money, call rates, in fact, dropping to 3½ per cent. near the close of the day; nor is it likely, in view of the present strong position of the banks, so far as surplus is concerned, that a moderate movement of gold would lead to any serious results in the money market. On the Cotton Exchange prices broke $1.50 a bale following the publication of the Census Bureau's report on the amount of cotton ginned from last year's crop up to Jan. 16. The figures of the report placed the amount ginned at 9,998,000 bales, a total somewhat greater than had been looked for by the most bullish cotton operators, but fairly commensurate with general expectations. This report would seem to indicate a final crop of some 10,500,000 bales.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Writing Paper Co.
Green Bay and Western Railroad.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Cimiotti Unhairing Co.
Hegeman Co.
Mystico Co.
North American Co.
South Canon Coal Co.
Union Square Realty Co.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 3-16d per ounce and in New York at 65⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50½c.

On the Stock Exchange 500 shares of Alice sold at 3.67½@4.00.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,800 shares of Alice sold at 3.60@4.00, 400 Belcher at .18, 200 Comstock at .09, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.20, 800 Chrysolite at .11, 300 Hale & Norcross at .90, 400 Jim Butler at .06, 200 Jumbo at 1.25, 800 Lone Star at .14@.15, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .09, 100 Mexican at 1.20, 25 Ontario at 3.25, 200 Original Bull Frog at .24, and 400 Utah at .07.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23.—United Railways income bonds and common stock were the feature of the trading to-day, and the former touched 70¾, an advance of 1⅝ since yesterday. Most of the buying of the income bonds came from the same source, which took practically all offerings yesterday. The trust certificates sold up to 69¼, the stock to 16⅝, and the Safe Deposit rights at 17⅞. Those who bought heavily during the boom on rumors of a sale of the railways to New York parties last week are trying to unload.

The demand for investment bonds was good, and Georgia, Carolina and Northern 5s, Seaboard ten-year 5s, and Norfolk Railway and Light 5s advanced fractionally. Virginia deferred, Brown Brothers' certificates, were strong, going up a point. Mercantile Trust was a point higher, and Fidelity Trust gained 5 points, but went back that amount toward the close of the market.

Sales: Bonds, $330,000; shares, stock, 3,315.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Carolina Central 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼
2,000	Col. & Green. 6s	115¼	115¼	115¼
5,000	Fla. & Southern 5s	99½	99½	99½
7,000	Ga. & Alabama 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾
1,000	Ga., Car. & N. 5s	111½	111½	111½
5,000	Md. & Penn. inc.	69½	69½	69½
1,000	Seaboard 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾
8,000	Seaboard 10-yr. 5s	103½	103	103
3,000	Va. Midland 5s	112	112	112
1,000	Charles. C. Elec. 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼
1,000	City & Suburban 5s	118	118	118
2,000	Macon Ry. & L. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾
45,000	Norf. Ry. & L. 5s	97½	97½	97½
3,000	United Rys. 4s	94	94	94
139,000	United Rys. inc.	70¾	70	70½
78,000	United Rys. inc. ctfs.	69¼	69	69
17,000	Baltimore Brick 5s	86	86	86
1,000	Con. Gas 4½s	100¾	100¾	100¾
6,000	Cotton Duck 5s	85½	85½	85¼
5,000	Breweries 4s	82¼	82	82
10,000	Va. deferred (Brown Bros' ctfs)	22¼	22⅛	22⅛

STOCKS.

100	Northern Central	104¾	104¾	104¾
8	Seaboard Co. 1st pf.	89½	89½	89½
42	Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	60	60	60
75	Western Maryland	19¼	19¼	19¼
1,110	United Rys	16¾	16½	16⅝
1,265	United Rys. ctfs.	17¼	17¼	17¼
20	Mechanics' Bank	25⅞	25½	25¾
85	Union Bank	120	120	120
55	Fidelity Trust	210	210	210
25	Mercantile Trust	142	142	142
11	Con. Cotton Duck	10	10	10
100	Con. Gas	100	100	100
50	Con. Gas Oil	11	11	11

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 3½@4¼ per cent., closing at 4 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 4¼ per cent.

Time money, 4¼@5 per cent. for sixty days and 4¾ per cent. for ninety days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $565,187,547; balances, $15,178,488. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $842,411.

Sterling exchange was easier. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.8380 for sixty days, $4.8715 for demand, and $4.8785 for cables. Commercial bills were quoted at $4.83¼@$4.84⅛.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.18⅞ and 5.16⅛; reichsmarks, 94½@94 9-16 and 95 5-32; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c premium. Chicago—5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½; telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—10c premium. St. Louis—20@30c premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Money was in active demand in the market to-day for settlement requirements. The supply was rather increased by the repayment of $12,500,000 of Treasury bills. Discounts were firm in view of the uncertainty of the outlook.

Trading on the Stock Exchange generally was dull, operators being chiefly engaged in the carry-over. Business was meagre. Consols were easy.

Americans opened steady. The movements at the opening were irregular and mostly slightly under parity, but trading was fairly active in places, notably Reading, on Wall Street manipulation. Prices weakened later in response to New York's opening, recovered sharply, and closed below the best quotations of the day. Chesapeake and Ohio was the feature.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103¾.

Bar silver steady at 30 3-16d per ounce. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 22.75; Lisbon, 4.50.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equivalent.	N. Y. Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	89 11-16	..	..	— ⅛
Consols, account	89 13-16	..	..	— ⅛
Anaconda	14	272	275	— 3
Atchison	97	94½	95	— ½
Can. Pacific	180½	175¼	176½	— 1
St. Paul	195½	190½	190½	....
Erie	51½	49⅞	49⅝	+⅛
Erie 1st pref.	94½	82½	82¾	— ½
Illinois Central	184½	179½	179¾	— ½
Louis. & Nash.	160	157	153½ ex	+ ½
N. Y. Central	158½	154½	154⅝	— ⅛
Pennsylvania	75½	146¼	146¾	— ⅛
Reading	83½	162½	162¾	— ⅛
Southern Pacific	74¼	72⅜	72¼	+⅛
Union Pacific	161	156⅛	156⅜	+⅛
U. S. Steel	46¼	45	45⅜	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	115¼	112⅛	112⅜	— ½

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were dull and undecided, with Russians tending downward. A better tone prevailed toward the close, but no business was transacted.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 88.90 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 485.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 90c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 14½c for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—Prices in most departments on the Boerse to-day were weaker.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Camp Bird	1 12 0	Esperanza	5 6 0
Tomboy	1 6 9	Dolores	2 1 3
El Oro	1 7 6	Stratt. Indep.	0 7 6

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—The local money market is quiet and easy. The usual table of rates, &c., follows:

Call loans, 4@5 per cent.; time loans on collateral, 4½@5 per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 4¾@5 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 3 per cent.; New York funds, par @10c premium; clearings, $35,502,458; balances, $1,450,314; Sub-Treasury debit, $11,725.

The sharp break in the New York market caused considerable of a selling movement throughout the local list, and prices declined rapidly for a time. The pressure, however, soon exhausted itself, and the market began to improve, and continued in better tone until the closing, which was at about last night's level.

Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,500	Atchison 4s	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
1,000	Am. Bell Tel. 4s	99½	99½	99½
9,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	94⅞	94⅝	94⅝
2,000	Am. Writing P. 5s	88	88	88
27,000	Chi., Bur. & Q. 4s	101¾	101¾	101½
1,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s, reg.	101½	101½	101¾
6,000	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	123	123	123
100	Kan. City & St. J. 7s	101	101	101
1,000	Western Tel. 5s	103	103	103

RAILROADS.

125	Atchison	94½	94	94
10	Boston Elevated	159	159	159
15	Boston & Albany	253⅝	253½	253½
115	Boston & Maine	175	174	175
20	Boston & Wor. pf.	75	74	75
230	Mass. Electric	18¾	18¾	18¾
91	Mass. Electric pf.	68½	68	68½
57	N. Y., N. H. & H.	204½	203	203
1	Old Colony	209½	209½	209½
10	Pere Marquette pf.	50	50	50
990	Union Pacific	157⅝	156⅜	157¼
1	Vermont & Mass.	175	175	175
68	West End	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
19	West End pf.	114	114	114

TELEPHONES.

447	American	142	140½	141
25	†Cumberland	117¾	117	117¾
10	Cumberland rights	4¼	4¼	4¼
85	New England	139	138	139
6	Mexican	3½	3½	3½
3	Mexican pf.	8½	8½	8½
60	Western	15	15	15
1	*Western pf.	96	96	96

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,800	Am. Agri. Chem.	31⅝	30¾	31½
3,005¼	†Am. Pneu. Service	17	16	16½
705	Am. Pneu. Service pf	38	37	37
280	American Sugar	150⅞	149¼	150
77	American Sugar pf.	140	139½	140
1,850	American Woo	46¾	45	46
2,359	American Wool pf.	108¾	104¾	103
27	*Edison	248	247½	248
10	General Electric	178	177	177
188	Mass. Gas	48¾	48¼	48¼
241	Mass. Gas pf.	86	86	86
7	Mergenthaler	191¼	191½	191½
77	Seattle Electric pf.	102	101¾	102
129	†Swift & Co.	103¾	103	103
903	Swift & Co. rights	85	80	80
409	United Fruit	109¼	108	108½
153	United Shoe Machine	77	76½	77
442	United Shoe M. pf.	81	80¾	80¾
8,052	U. S. Steel	45¼	44	44¾
1,967	U. S. Steel pf.	112¾	111⅝	112¾

MINING.

80	Adventure	6	5¼	5¼
14,186	Amalgamated	112	109¾	110½
475	Allouez	44½	43	43⅝
150	American Zinc	14¾	14¾	14¾
20	Anaconda	68	68	68
100	Arcadian	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Arnold	1½	1½	1½
160	Atlantic	26	25¾	26
1,540	Bingham	34⅞	33¾	34¼
4,160	Boston Consolidated	28¾	28	28¼
100	Bonanza	65c	65c	65c
1	Calumet & Hecla	710	710	710
695	Centennial	30	29¾	29¾
350	Cons. Mercur	65c	65c	65c
1,389	Copper Range	84	83½	84
282	Daly-West	17	16½	16½
590	Dominion Iron	29¼	28	28⅝
800	Dominion Coal	81	80	81
50	*Dominion Coal pf.	120	120	120
480	Elm River	2¾	2¼	2¼
265	Franklin	18	17⅜	18
568	Granby	10¾	10⅜	10¾
1,055	Greene	29¾	29	29⅞
770	Guanajuato	6½	6	6½
100	Humboldt	1¾	1¾	1¾
175	Isle Royale	27¾	27½	27½
365	Mass.	11¾	11	11
210	Michigan	16¾	16½	16¾
129	Mohawk	59¾	59½	59½
650	Nevada	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	New Idria	7	7	7
2,370	North Butte	87⅜	85½	87½
100	Montana C. & C.	5	5	5
00	Old Colony	1¾	1¼	1¼
700	Old Dominion	40	39⅞	39⅞
200	*Osceola	104	103	104
1,120	Parrot	42	40	41
100	Phoenix	1½	1½	1½
79	Quincy	110	110	110
300	Rhode Island	7¾	7¾	7¼
275	Santa Fe	2¾	2½	2¾
490	Shannon	6¾	6¾	6¾
31	*Tamarack	108	107	107
185	Tecumseh	14¾	14	14¾
50	Tenn. Copper	47¾	47¾	47¾
770	Trinity	10¾	10	10
300	U. S. Coal & Oil	12	11¾	12
1,519¼	U. S. Smelt. & R. Co.	62	53	59
1,312¼	U. S. S. & R. Co. pf.	47	45	46½
2,527	U. S. Mining rights	2¼	1⅞	1⅞
2,985	*United Copper	64¾	61¼	64
4,329	Utah	66¾	65	63
185	Victoria	7½	7¼	7¼
125	Washington	97	96¾	96¾
1,000	Winona	7¾	7½	7½
12	Wolverine	123	122	123

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights.

Executor — Trustee

Chartered 1822.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
Branch, 475 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

Administrator — Guardian

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$150,000 NEW YORK & QUEENS ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO.

1st Consolidated Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds

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Price market to yield about 4.75%. Dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange.

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Henry R. Wilson, President Lincoln Trust Co., New York.
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This Company operates in the Borough of Queens, N. Y. City, covering a population of over 200,000.

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REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

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OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET,

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BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

$2,000 Newtown R'way Co. 1st 5s, 1924.
15 shs. Morton Trust Co.
10 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
8 shs. National Park Bank.
$3,000 Mo., Kan. & Texas Ry. 1st 4 p. c. Bds., 1990.
$2,000 Mo., Kan. & Texas Ry. 2d 4 p. c. Bds., 1990.
$2,000 Oregon Short Line Ry. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1922.
$2,000 N. Y., Susq. & West. R. R. Genl. 5 p. c. Bds., 1940.
$4,000 Canada Southern Ry. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$2,000 West Shore R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Bds., 2361.
$1,000 Knoxville & Ohio R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1925.
$2,000 Rio Grande West. Ry. 1st Trust 4 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$1,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul Ry. Ter. 5 p. c. Bd., 1914.
$1,000 Beech Creek R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bd., 1936.
$3,000 Western Union Tel. 5 p. c. Trust Bds., 1938.
$1,000 Erie R. R. Genl. Lien 4 p. c. Bd., 1996.
$1,000 Balt. & Ohio R. R. Prior Lien 3½ p. c. Bds., 1925.
$1,000 Chic., Ind. & Louisville Ry. Ref. 6 p. c. Bd., 1947.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.

60 shs. Home Insurance Co.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.

32 shs. Ridgewood Land & Impt. Co.
100 shs. Kingston Consolidated R. R. Co. pfd.

FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

10 shs. Smithmade Suspender Co. of Boston, Mass.
$900 Wellsburg & Buffalo Valley Co. Coll. Trust 5% Mtge. Bds., Jany., 1905, Coupons on.
36 shs. 2d National Bank of Jersey City.
$72,000 Oneonta, Cooperstown & Richfield Springs R'way 1st Mtge. 5% Bds., 1942, Novr., 1903, Coupons on. (Hypd.)
50 shs. Chic., Burlington & Quincy R. R.
50 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
100 shs. Houston Oil Co. pref.
25 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
39 shs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co.
100 shs. Colorado Coal & Iron Development Co.
80 shs. Green Bay & Western R. R.
$7,000 Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban R. R. 1st Cons. 5% Bds., 1941.
13 shs. Morton Trust Co.
50 shs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R.
25 shs. Citizens' Central Natl. Bank.
20 shs. First National Bank.
80 shs. City Investing Co.
6 shs. Wells, Fargo & Co.
125 shs. Russell, Burdsall & Ward Bolt & Nut Co. common, (Hypd.)
10 shs. United States Title Guar. & Indemnity Co.
$3,000 Metropolitan Crosstown Ry. 1st 5s, 1920.
164 shs. Acadia Coal Co. of Nova Scotia.
100 shs. Gray National Telautograph Co.
$6,000 Norfolk & Southern R. R. 1st 5s, 1941.
20 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
50 shs. Lawyers' Mortgage Co.
25 shs. Title Insurance Co.
10 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
10 shs. Bond & Mtge. Guarantee Co.
10 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
25 shs. New York Cab Co.
25 shs. Albany & Susquehanna R. R.
20 shs. United States Trust Co.
10 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
200 shs. Lackawanna Steel Co.
15 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
3 shs. Chemical Natl. Bank.
600 shs. Chicago & Northwestern R. R. pfd.
10 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
10 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guar. Co.
100 shs. Des Moines & Fort Dodge R. R. pfd.
5 shs. Greenwich Bank.
10 shs. Chemung Canal Trust Co.
15 shs. Morton Trust Co.
100 shs. Merchants' National Bank, (Hypd.)
$10,000 St. Joseph Stock Yards Co. 1st 4½s, 1930.
100 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.

CROW'S NEST PASS CO. PLANS.

Rumor That Coal Concern Is to be Reorganized Not Confirmed.

The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, it was reported yesterday in dispatches from Toronto, is about to be recapitalized and the stock issue of the company increased from $3,500,000 to $10,500,000, with an issue of $3,500,000 in bonds.

This statement was supplemented by the report that Sir Henry Pellatt, representing the company, was in New York consulting with the Hill interests, who, through the Northern Securities Company, have a large interest in the Crow's Nest Pass Company. At the office of the Northern Securities Company it was said that nothing was known of a proposed readjustment of the company's securities and that no conferences on the subject had been held with Sir Henry.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Local interest in stock trading centred once more in Illinois Brick shares, in which a local pool with banking house affiliations is conducting successful operations. Before noon to-day on purchases of more than 1,000 shares the price was advanced from 70 to 71¾. Boxboard shares continued active, with the preferred somewhat easy. In bonds there was a liberal business in Chicago Gas, Ogden Gas, Northwestern Elevated, Commonwealth Electric, Metropolitan, and others.

Sales on the Chicago Exchange were:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
280	American Can	11¾	11¾	11¾
10	A. Booth	36	36	36
320	Chicago Pneu. Tool	60	59¾	60
120	Chicago & Oak Park	7¼	7¼	7¼
22	Chicago & O. T. pf.	28	28	28
1,334	Illinois Brick	71½	70	71
50	Kansas City Light	59½	59½	59½
10	Metropolitan pf	71	71	71
100	National Biscuit pf.	114¾	114¾	114¾
50	Quaker Oats pf.	103	103	103
200	United Box Board	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
600	United Box Board pf.	17	16½	16½
200	Am. Locomotive Co.	72¼	72¼	72¼
100	Atchison	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
2,000	U. S. Steel	45¼	44¾	44¾
100	St. Paul	190¾	190¾	190¾
200	Union Pacific	156¼	156¼	156¼

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available balance	$142,287,550
Gold coin and bullion	78,127,793
Gold certificates	32,371,450
Silver coin and bullion	9,300,779
Silver certificates	12,180,077
United States notes	7,641,943
Treasury notes of 1890	37,048
National banknotes	19,485,182
Total receipts this month	36,308,020
Total receipts this year	383,166,769
Total expenditures this month	24,480,000
Total expenditures this year	338,551,885

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$539,619,509
Silver dollars	470,930,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,168,000
Total	$1,018,746,309
General fund	168,575,761
Deposits in National banks	64,348,676
In Philippine Treasury	4,648,983
Awaiting reimbursement	116,139
Current liabilities	95,461,252

OPEN WINTER AIDS EARNINGS.

Metropolitan Railway's January Showing Better Than Last Year's.

The open Winter in New York City has had a very favorable effect on the earnings of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. The earnings for the first twenty-one days of January, it was learned yesterday, increased $140,000 over the earnings for the same period last year. The statement for the quarter ended Dec. 31, which is expected shortly, will, it is said, make a favorable showing in comparison with the corresponding quarter in 1904, when the company had to contend with very severe weather.

The interference to traffic on the surface lines last Winter was the most serious that the Metropolitan Company had ever experienced. It is argued that the earnings of the system for the half year, including the Winter months, will necessarily show marked improvement. Even severe storms for the rest of the Winter, it is said, could not make the situation as bad for the company as it was last Winter.

M., K. AND T. BONDS APPEAR.

Sinking Fund Securities "When Issued" Sell Up to 91.

The proposed 4½ per cent., thirty-year sinking fund bonds with which the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad intends to finance extensive improvements appeared in the trading in the outside securities market yesterday.

The bonds, "when issued," sold up from 90¾ to 91. The trading amounted to $70,000. The rights, of which 10,000 sold, ranged from 2-16 to ⅜. The rights carry the privilege of subscription at 87½ for 2½ per cent. of the stock owned. Holders

Houston & Texas Central Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Notice of Bonds Drawn for Payment

The Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederic P. Olcott, the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company's Consolidated Mortgage bonds, secured by such Indenture, to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said trust indenture to purchase and retire 210 of such bonds, and, it having been found that such bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provisions of such trust indenture, bonds secured thereby bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.

The distinguishing numbers of the bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:

17	487	1018	1490	2103	2591	3005	3625
53	502	1023	1502	2105	2616	3073	3628
67	525	1093	1506	2106	2021	3075	3633
89	534	1095	1530	2107	2632	3081	3643
103	551	1103	1542	2112	2636	3082	3649
119	573	1148	1563	2122	2649	3083	3658
121	638	1151	1570	2137	2655	3087	3684
128	675	1157	1571	2239	2673	3100	3693
132	676	1174	1574	2264	2679	3107	3805
134	707	1205	1630	2267	2685	3140	3705
147	731	1225	1634	2280	2693	3141	3708
200	744	1238	1650	2316	2706	3145	3802
209	762	1241	1664	2350	2735	3172	3809
234	763	1253	1718	2357	2845	3204	3810
236	809	1285	1728	2368	2850	3211	3836
262	810	1300	1737	2383	2853	3225	3837
288	822	1320	1753	2392	2882	3240	3858
303	829	1358	1766	2408	2922	3270	3870
379	839	1360	1708	2414	2932	3301	3876
389	857	1364	1791	2436	2962	3353

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JULIAN M. GERARD, 3d V.-P.
B. L. ALLEN, 4th V.-P.
FRED'K GORE KING, Sec'y & Treas.
J. McLEAN WALTON, Asst. Sec'y.
HARRIS A. DUNN, Asst. Treasurer.

TRUST DEPARTMENT.
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.
H. M. DE LANOIE, Asst. Trust Officer.
Harlem Branch: Bronx Branch:
W. F. LEWIS, Mgr. JOHN BAMBEY, Mgr.

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This Company keeps on hand for sale to its depositors first-class real estate mortgages which have been recorded prior to July 1, 1905.

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COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $3,200,000.00.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS.

EXTENDS BANKING BUSINESS.

United States Express Company to Issue Foreign Letters of Credit.

The United States Express Company has decided to enlarge its banking business, and will hereafter issue foreign letters of credit, in addition to the domestic money-order business which the company has done for years.

The company will supply bills of exchange as well as issue travelers' letters of credit. To facilitate its foreign exchange business the United States Express Company has made arrangements with the London City and Midland Bank of London, the Crédit Lyonnais and the Comptoir National d'Escompte of Paris, and the Deutsche Bank of Berlin. One or another of these banks has branches or agencies in every locality in Europe and in many places in Asia, Africa, and Australia.

Travelers' checks are issued in denominations of $10, $20, $50, and $100. The express company, for its services charges one-half of 1 per cent. of the value of the checks.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Sharp reactions in the market, followed in every case by a buoyant recovery, have an important educational value. People learn gradually to buy stocks on abrupt price recessions and cease to be afraid. They acquire the habit slowly. It is not until a bull market has reached a somewhat advanced stage that people do buy stocks confidently on the reactions, but it is the business of those who conduct a bull campaign to repeat the lesson again and again, and it is finally taken to heart. This is what was meant by an operator who yesterday afternoon characterized the break which had taken place before midday as an educational coup. It was, he thought, but another object lesson intended to impress upon the speculative mind the expediency and profit of buying stocks on reactions. It was more effective, apparently, than any lesson of the kind heretofore given, or perhaps it would be more correctly said that the educational movement is beginning to bear fruit, for certainly people did buy stocks more confidently yesterday than on any previous reaction in prices that can be recalled. After each experience of this kind, faith in the market is greatly increased. The rapid recovery in prices that occurred yesterday afternoon was most impressive. It restored general confidence and induced fresh buying.

***

Those who acquire the habit of buying stocks on these reactions prosper by it, at least for a while, but there comes a time inevitably when they acquire both education and stocks at the same time. In other words, they apply their experience once too often, and buy stocks very confidently on the reactions that mark the culmination of their bull movement. This, of course, is the ultimate object of imparting the education. But that time, apparently, is not yet. There is room for further education.

***

The selling movement under which prices broke sharply yesterday forenoon started in Amalgamated Copper and Union Pacific and gradually extended until it embraced the entire active list. The selling at first converged largely upon Amalgamated Copper, which for a while was stoutly supported around 111. The selling at length overcame the support, then Union Pacific began to give way, and by 11 o'clock the entire market was falling sharply. Traders were in a bearish mood and attacked the market with enthusiasm at every point where selling pressure appeared, helping others to sell their stocks as low as possible. As usual, when the market has a sudden lurch the activity of the Gates crowd was on the selling side. Its weight goes always with the market. There was positively no explanation of the selling. Brokers on the floor to whom inquiries were addressed reported that everybody was selling the market, following the lead of the Gates crowd, and that nobody seemed to know what had started it. Some thought it was the fear of a corner in Reading, and others said that the evidence of extensive liquidation in Amalgamated Copper had upset the rest of the market. The lowest prices were reached around midday. Reading showed then an extreme reaction of nearly 5 points, losses averaging about 2 points had occurred in the high-priced issues, such as St. Paul, Pennsylvania, New York Central, and Union Pacific, and losses of 1 to 1¾ per cent. were irregularly distributed through the active list.

***

Prices recovered slowly from about midday until in the last hour, when the whole market became positively buoyant. The leadership in the last hour was that of Union Pacific, and no better could have been desired. That stock closed at an advance of 1 per cent. over Monday's closing quotation.

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Sidney C. Love repudiates the statements concerning Amalgamated Copper which were attributed to him in a paragraph telegraphed to Wall Street from Chicago on Saturday.

***

The selling of Amalgamated Copper was started yesterday by a house which is supposed to have one of the Heinze crowd's principal speculative accounts. Between 111½ and 110⅝ its selling was estimated at 80,000 shares. In all it may have amounted to nearly 50,000 shares, and the same house, it is said, sold even a larger amount of the stock on Friday of last week. It is hardly reasonable to assume that the whole of this liquidation has come from the Heinze crowd, but it seems very probable that the Butte contingent's line of "coppers" has been scaled down liberally since the declaration of the last dividend. This should improve the technical position of Amelgamated Copper. The bull account must be less vulnerable than it was only a few days ago. The question naturally arises: "Who has been taking the stock off the hands of the Butte crowd, if the liquidation has really been coming from that source?" The character of the trading has not indicated public absorption of anything like the amount of stock that has been put upon the market since the middle of last week. The buying has been very consistently done, evidently on scale orders, and the public does not take stock in that manner.

***

When Amalgamated is advancing, traders refer to it as the "Beaut copper," and when it is declining they say: "Copper Butte." But it appears that the Butte crowd so far has been more successful in "coppers" than the Wall Street talent, and had better been followed than "coppered."

***

Charles M. Schwab says the steel trade is improving. It is good to know that there is still room for improvement.

***

There has recently been some buying of Wabash, which nobody quite understands, for example, that of Clark, Dodge & Co. on Monday last. This firm has never appeared prominently in the stock before. The peculiar attraction of Wabash is this, that if the Gould interests were not alert they might lose control of the property through the open market, whereas if the Goulds suspected that any group of men had begun to buy the stock with hostile intentions they would be forced to take it off their hands at a profit to defend the control.

***

It is intimated that persons who have been expecting valuable rights on an issue of new St. Paul stock may be disappointed after all. It is possible that bonds will be issued instead of new stock, and the subscription rights on a bond issue would probably be less attractive from a speculative point of view than rights on a new issue of stock.

***

The champagne movement in Reading reached a stage on Monday where it began to have an unsettling effect on the general market. The stock was opened at 164 yesterday, having been put up in the London market over night, and then sold off rapidly, touching 159¼ in the second hour. There is no concealment of the fact that the operation begun last week in Reading by an ambitious private plunger is offensive to all conservative interests. It is condemned even by those who were enthusiastic bulls on the stock a few months ago. There is no excuse whatever for this demonstration, and it is had for the general market. The break in prices yesterday afternoon was regarded in many quarters as a rebuke to the impudent manipulation. Steps may be taken to defeat it. The possibility of a change in the relations between the Reading on one hand and the Lake Shore and Baltimore and Ohio on the other is well worth considering. It is pointed out that the Lake Shore and the Baltimore and Ohio, owning a majority of Reading stock, could vote a lease of the Reading to themselves, and control the Reading property by lease instead of through an actual ownership of the stock. This move would release the stock now held by the Lake Shore and Baltimore and Ohio. They could well afford to sell their holdings on a decline of 40 points from the level on which the stock is now quoted.

***

This is not the first time that the fear of unfortunate complications in Reading has injured the general market. Hitherto the Reading bulls have had other large interests in the market and could be influenced by a threat of reprisals. The present case is somewhat different. This new Reading bull would probably be insensible to the argument that his operations were a menace to the market.

***

The nature of the position in which they have placed Tennessee Coal and Iron stock is shown by the record of yesterday's transactions—500 shares at 159, and no other quotation. Only a few weeks ago it was a more prominent feature of the market than Colorado Fuel now is, with enormous trading day after day. It has no longer a free market. Speculation in it has practically ceased.

***

The Chicago Great Western's annual meeting, which has been preceded by an active speculation in the preferred B stock, will be held in St. Paul on Jan. 31, when the preferred A stock will be restored to a dividend basis. The rate will probably be the full 5 per cent. A good deal of the recent buying of the preferred B stock has been for the account of Mr. Stickney's following in London and Amsterdam.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	103½	103⅝
2s, c., 1930	103½	103⅝
3s, r., 1918	102¼	103¼
3s, c., 1918	103¼	104
4s, 1918, sm.	102¼	
4s, r., 1907	103⅝	103⅝
4s, c., 1907	103⅝	104
4s, r., 1925	129½	130¼
4s, c., 1925	131¼	131½
D. C. 3-65s, ex int.	116	
Philip'ne 4s	109	110½
Adams Exp.	240	260
Alb. & Sus.	240	
Alle. & W.	145	
A. A. C. pf.	95	96⅞
Am. B. S.	29½	30½
A. B. S. pf.	83	85
Am. Coal.	175	195
A. C. O. pf.	93	95
Am. D. Tel.	37	43
Am. L. pf.	118	118½
Am. Malt.	6	8¼
Am. M. ctfs.	5⅞	6
Am. M. pf. ctfs.	27½	28⅝
Am. Sm. pf., B.	101¼	101¾
Am. Snuff.	220	240
Am. Sn. pf.	105	109
A. T. & C.	89	93
Ann Arbor.	32	37
Ann A. pf.	70	80
A. M. 1st pf.	107	110
B. A. L. pf.	105	
B., R. & P.	152	160
B., R. & P. pf.	155	175
B. & S. pf.	82	86
Canada So.	68½	70½
C. R. R. of N. J.	228	231
Chi. & Alt.	83½	84
C. & A. pf.	80	80¼
C. B. & Q.	200	
C. & E. I. pf.	132	135
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	78½	79
C. G. W. 4s	86½	86⅝
C., I. & L.	70	80
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	195	202
C., L. & W. pf.	105	110½
Cleve. & P.	182	
C. & P. sp.	105	
Consol. Coal	90	
D., L. & W.	470	475
D., M. & Ft. D.	23	27
Det. So. cts.	10	11½
Det. So. pf. ctfs.	34	39
East. Kod.	102	
East. K. pf.	116¼	
Elec. S. B.	80	86
Erv. & T. H. pf.	85	95
Ft. W. & D. City	73½	76
Gen. Ch. Co.	80	85
G. C. Co. pf.	105	106½
G. & S. T.	120	
H. B. Claflin.	110	125
Hav. El. R.	34	35½
Hock. Val.	115	116
Homestake.	81	82
Ill. C. l. l.	103½	
Jol. & Chi.	180	
K. & D. M. pf.	14	16
K. & D. M. pf.	45	80
K. I., C., pf.	78¼	79½
Lacl. Gas.		100
Lacl. G. pf.	100	110
L. E. & W. pf.	93	98
L. & W. C.	45	
Long Island.	77	80
Md. C. pf.	100	
M. & St. L. pf.	99	100½
N., C. & St. L.	145	150
Nat. Enam.	17	17¾
Nat. En. pf.	88	90
N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	39¾	40
N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	21	22
N. Cent. C.	37	45
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	118	120
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	88	90
N. & W. pf.	94	96
Ont. Mining	2⅞	3¼
P. C. 1st pf.	105	110
Peo. & E.	43	46
Pitts. Coal.	16½	17
Pitts. C. pf.	56	60½
P., C. & St. L. pf.	105	112
P., Ft. W. & C.	181	
P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	178	
R. S. S. pf.	106	107
Rens. & Sar.	208	
R., W. & O.	134	
Rutland pf.	55	65
St. Jo. & G. Isl.	22	25
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	66	69
St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	35	39
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	66	
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	173	188
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	134	140
St. S. & I. pf.	106	120
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	98	100
Texas Cent.	50	
T., P. & W.	17	20½
U. B. & P. pf.	83	83½
U. S. Leath.		14¾
U. S. L. pf.	115	119
Vand. R. R.	85	100
W.-F. Exp.	240	250
Westinghouse assenting.	171	173

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—Interest at the opening centred in Reading owing to the borrowing demand for the stock after the close yesterday. It was impossible at that time to secure any large amounts, and the result was the price opened at 83, against 81 yesterday. The result was a somewhat demoralized market at the start, prices all receding; but with the improvement in New York came a sharp local rally. United Gas Improvement went to 100, sales and bid, its highest of the present movement, and Cambria Steel advanced to 36⅝, a new high record. American Gas was up 1¼. International Power ½, but changes elsewhere were small fractions.

There was a steady absorption of Philadelphia Rapid Transit, and it is reported that inquiries are made as to the figure at which control of the property can be secured. Commission houses were cautious in their operations, owing to the movement in New York, but the most prominent of them were buyers at the close of Cambria Steel and United Gas.

Total sales, 86,701 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
132	Am. Gas	102	100¾	102
100	Am. Gas warrants	¾	¾	¾
200	Am. Val. R. R. pf.	40½	40½	40½
100	Amal. Copper	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
68	Am. Cement	6⅝	6 9-16	6⅝
115	Am. Railways Co.	53⅞	53⅝	53⅞
10	Bell Telephone	63⅞	63½	63⅞
1,260	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	92	90⅝	91⅜
50	Cambria Iron	50½	50⅛	50⅞
29,297	Cambria Steel	36⅝	35	36⅜
700	Col. Fuel & Iron	76⅞	74¼	76⅝
20	Con. Traction, N. J.	62¾	62½	62½
890	Electric Co. of Am.	12⅝	12	12⅜
580	E. Co. of Am. rcts.	12	12	12
5	Electric Storage Bat.	86	86	86
100	Erie	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
83	Gen. Asphalt	12⅜	12¼	12¼
249	Gen. Asphalt pf.	47	47	47
100	Int. Smoke. Powder	35	35	35
750	Keystone Telephone	14½	14½	14½
2,175	Lehigh Valley R. R.	85⅞	83¾	84
50	Lehigh Nav. tr. ctfs.	117	117	117
12	Little Schuyl. R. R.	62¼	62¼	62½
966	Marsden	3⅝	3½	3⅝
100	Missouri Pacific	105⅞	105¼	105⅞
3,023	Pennsylvania R. R.	78 11-16	78	78⅜
1,692	Philadelphia Co	53¾	52⅝	53¼
100	Phila. Co. pf.	50¾	50⅝	50¾
355	Philadelphia Elec.	3 3-16	3 1-16	3 3-16
4,875	Phila. Rapid Transit	33⅝	32¾	33⅛
22	Phila. Traction	101¾	101¼	101½
78	Phila. Gas. & Nor.	100	100	100
9,182	Reading	83	79⅝	79⅝
30	Read. 1st pf.	47 15-16	47 15-16	47 15-16
1,787	Reading 2d pf.	51	50⅝	51
55	Rochester Ry. & L. pf.	99	98½	98¾
300	Southern Pacific	72⅜	71	71⅞
1,312	Southern R. R.	41⅞	41¼	41⅝
300	Tidewater Steel			
1,400	Tonopah Mining	19⅛	18½	19
100	Union Pacific	157¼	157¼	157¼
100	Union Pacific pf.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
144	Union Traction	63½	63½	63⅝
7,036	United Gas Imp.	100	98¾	100
16,205	U. S. Steel	45⅝	44¾	45¼
200	U. S. Steel pf.	112½	111¾	111¾
200	Warwick Steel	6¾	6¾	6¾
40	W. J. & Sea. R. R.	69¼	69¼	69¼

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1905.	1904.	1903.
MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY for December—			
Gross	$236,945	$211,288	$189,206
Expenses	161,965	146,821	123,032
Net	74,950	64,467	61,224
Charges	22,610	15,474	17,278
Surplus	52,340	45,993	43,941
3 mos., gross	719,389	638,114	586,423
Expenses	457,804	402,806	355,850
3 mos., net	262,065	235,806	230,078
Charges	66,747	56,293	52,837
3 mos., surplus	196,318	179,515	177,711
PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for December—			
Gross	2,456,874	2,129,594	1,872,198
Expenses	1,670,717	1,503,120	1,230,741
Net	786,057	624,774	641,415
12 mos., gross	25,145,197	24,106,697	24,760,853
Expenses	18,377,174	18,045,870	17,750,320
12 mos., net	6,767,864	6,060,826	7,010,533

WESTINGHOUSE TO SELL EXPERIMENTAL RAILROAD

Probable Buyer of Lackawanna & Wyoming Valley Not Known.

EXTENSIONS WILL BE MADE

The Electric Company Will Pay Off Trust Notes and Issue $15,000,000 Bonds.

Negotiations for the sale of the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley Rapid Transit Company by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, it was learned yesterday, have been practically closed. A representative of the Westinghouse Electric Company said yesterday that no announcement in regard to the matter could be made at present, but that an official statement in regard to the sale of the property might be made very soon.

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company has outstanding $8,000,000 collateral trust notes secured by the stock of the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley Company, and it is proposed to pay off these notes out of the proceeds of the sale. In addition to retiring these collateral trust notes, the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company has arranged to issue $15,000,000 convertible sinking fund 5 per cent. gold bonds, exchangeable for assenting stock of the company at 200 per cent. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have agreed to purchase the entire $15,000,000 of bonds, subject to the privilege offered to the stockholders of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, to subscribe to the bonds at 98.

Out of the proceeds of this $15,000,000 issue, the company, in addition to providing for contemplated extensions to its plants, will be able to discharge all its indebtedness except $2,500,000 5 per cent. debenture certificates now outstanding, against the cancellation of which an equal amount of unissued convertible sinking fund bonds will be reserved, and except, also, the $6,000,000 collateral notes which are to be paid off by the sale of the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley Company.

Rumors have mentioned one or more railroads as being interested in negotiations for the purchase of the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley Company, but no definite information in regard to the probable purchaser could be had yesterday.

The Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley Rapid Transit Company was organized under the laws of New Jersey in 1900. It controls by stock ownership the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley Railroad Company and several smaller companies, together forming a line from Carbondale to Wilkesbarre, passing through Scranton and Pittston. The distance between Wilkesbarre and Carbondale, the termini of the line, is about thirty-seven miles. This road was acquired by the Westinghouse Company largely to conduct experiments in electric traction to develop the merits of various forms of electric equipment. The road was built in a very substantial manner, with ninety-pound steel rails, stone ballast, and steel bridges, and is suitable for operation by steam locomotives. The line is operated by the third-rail system, and cars are run over it singly and in trains under multiple-unit control. At present only passenger service over the line is operated by electricity, steam locomotives being used for the freight service.

The General Electric Company, the chief competitor of the Westinghouse, formerly owned a similar electric line used for experimental purposes between Albany and Schenectady. The General Electric disposed of this road last year to the New York Central and Delaware and Hudson Railroad Companies.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1906.

Total sales Jan. 23, 1906	1,926,619
From Jan. 1, 1906	27,738,333
Corresponding date last year	14,802,208

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
25⅜	25⅞	35,100	Allis-Chalmers Co.	23⅜	25⅝	23¼	25⅝	+2⅛
65⅝	66	9,050	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	62⅜	65⅞	63½	65⅝	+1⅝
110	113¼	210,800	*Amal. Copper Co.	111⅝	112	106	110⅝	-1⅝
30⅞	31	1,500	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	31¼	31¼	30⅜	31	- ½
44⅞	45	9,400	Am. Car & F. Co.	44¼	44⅞	43½	44	- ⅛
103	103½	400	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	104	104	103	103	- 1
41⅝	42	2,700	Am. Cotton Oil	41	42	40⅝	41⅝	+ ¼
230	235	272	Am. Express	234⅝	234⅝	234½	234½	...
10	10⅜	65	*Am. Grass Twine	10½	10½	10½	10½	...
8⅝	9	300	Am. Hide & Leath.	9	9	9	9	...
36½	36⅝	800	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	37½	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝	- ⅛
44⅝	45	4,700	*Am. Ice Securities	45¼	45½	44½	45	- ⅛
27	27½	1,120	*Am. Linseed Co.	28⅝	28⅝	27½	27½	- ⅜
48¾	49½	540	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	49	49½	49	49½	- ⅛
72⅝	72⅝	30,000	*Am. Locomo. Co.	73¾	73⅞	70¾	72⅝	-1⅝
27½	29	100	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	28	28	28	28	- ⅝
170¾	170¼	24,000	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co. pf.	171¼	172	169¼	170⅝	- ⅛
128⅝	128¾	2,600	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	129¼	129⅝	127⅝	128½	- ⅛
14⅝	14⅞	300	Am. Steel Foundries	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	...
52¼	52⅞	1,700	Am. Steel Founds. pf.	52¼	52½	52	52¼	...
150⅜	150⅞	6,400	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	151	151⅝	149½	150⅜	- ⅝
139⅞	140⅜	200	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	139¾	139¾	139⅝	139⅞	+ ⅛
140	142	100	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	141	141	141	141	-2
107¼	108	4,470	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	108¾	108½	107¼	107¼	-1¼
45½	46	3,810	*Am. Woolen Co.	46¾	46⅞	44⅞	45¾	- ⅛
107½	108½	3,890	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	105	108⅝	105	108⅝	+3⅝
272½	273	52,800	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	275	275	267	272⅝	-2¼
94⅛	94⅜	24,015	Atch., Top. & S. F.	94⅝	94⅞	94	94⅞	- ⅛
104½	104¾	400	Atch. Top. & S. F. pf.	104⅞	104⅝	104¼	104⅝	- ⅛
165½	168	600	Atlantic Coast Line	166	166¾	165¾	166¾	-1½
115¾	116	10,800	Baltimore & Ohio	116¾	116⅝	115¾	115⅝	- ⅛
98	99	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	98½	98⅝	98½	98⅛	- ⅛
91¼	91⅝	52,065	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	90½	92⅞	90½	91¼	+ ¼
175	180	200	Brooklyn Union Gas.	178	178	178	178	+2
19¼	19½	900	Brunswick City	19¼	19½	18½	19½	...
57	59¼	150	*Butterick Co	59½	59⅞	59⅛	59⅞	+ ⅝
175½	175½	5,200	Canadian Pacific	175¼	176¼	174⅝	175¾	-1⅝
48¼	48⅞	4,900	Central Leather	48¾	48⅝	47⅝	48	- ½
106½	106¾	1,000	Central Leather pf.	106¾	106¾	105½	106	...
138	138	100	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	137	137	137	137	+11
61¾	61⅞	29,400	Chesapeake & Ohio.	61⅝	62¼	61	61½	+ ⅛
22⅞	23	5,700	Chicago Great West.	23	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
38⅞	39	2,100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	39¼	39½	38¼	38⅝	+ ⅛
191½	191⅝	37,400	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	191½	191⅝	189⅝	191⅛	+ ⅝
195	196	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	195	195	195	195	-1
234	235	300	Chicago & Northw.	235½	235½	234⅞	234⅞	-1½
252	260	100	Chi. & Northw. pf.	256⅝	256⅝	256¼	256¼	- ¼
194	197	100	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	194	194	194	194	...
17	18	300	Chi. Term. Trans.	16⅞	17	16½	17	-1
41	41½	600	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	41¾	42	41	41¼	...
10⅝	11	1,400	Chicago Union Trac.	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10⅝	- ¼
107½	108	1,000	C., C., C. & St. L.	108⅝	108⅝	107¾	107½	- ¾
118	121	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	118	118	118	118	...
88	96	350	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	85	88	85	88	+8
70⅝	80	120,450	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	72½	80	71⅝	80	+7¼
107	109⅜	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	105	105	105	105	-1½
36¼	36⅝	5,100	Colorado & Southern.	36⅞	36⅝	35½	36¼	- ⅛
72	72½	200	Col. & South. 1st pf.	72	72	71⅜	71⅞	- ⅛
54¼	55	1,000	Col. & South. 2d pf.	55¼	55¼	54½	54⅝	- ⅜
20⅛	20¼	1,600	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	21	21¼	20	20⅝	- ⅜
178½	178⅝	10,100	Consolidated Gas	176¼	181¾	176¼	178½	+2
17⅛	17⅜	1,000	Corn Products Co.	17½	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
56	56	500	Corn Products Co. pf.	56	56	55¾	56	-1
222	223	700	Delaware & Hudson	223	223	222	223	-1
49¼	49⅝	41,700	Denver & Rio Grande.	47⅞	50	47⅝	49⅝	+1⅝
90⅞	91⅜	3,550	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	90½	91	90	91	+ ⅛
97⅛	98¼	700	Detroit United Ry.	97½	97⅝	97	97⅝	+ ⅛
52½	53	3,150	*Distillers Securities	53¼	53⅝	52⅜	53	- ⅛
21	21⅜	500	*Dul., S. S. & At.	21⅜	21⅝	21	21	- ⅛
42¼	43	300	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	42⅝	42⅝	42¼	42¼	- ⅛
49¼	49⅝	21,800	Erie	49⅜	50	49¼	49½	- ⅛
82	82½	200	Erie 1st pf.	82	82¼	82	82¼	- ⅛
74⅛	74⅜	300	Erie 2d pf.	75	75	74⅛	74⅜	-1⅛
75	80	173	Evans. & T. H.	75	75	75	75	...
180	185	400	Fed. Min. & Smelt.	185	185	180	180	-1
110⅝	110⅞	5,900	Fed. Min. & Smel. pf.	112	112¼	110	110	-1
177⅛	178⅛	1,100	General Electric	178⅝	179⅝	177¼	178¼	-1
320½	321	3,800	Great Northern pf.	322	322	320	320½	-1½
81	81½	200	Havana Electric pf.	80	81½	80	81¼	+1
94⅛	95	800	Hocking Valley pf.	94⅝	94⅞	94⅛	94⅛	...
178½	179	1,950	Illinois Central	179¾	180	178	179	- ¼
24⅝	25	1,000	International Paper	25	25	24⅝	24⅝	- ⅛
87½

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading Sluggish in a Weak Market.

Light Sales Develop Tendency to Fall Off in Prices—New M., K. and T. Securities on the Curb.

Trading in outside securities was sluggish yesterday, and the market was weak and irregular. Industrials were unusually dull, the total sales not reaching 24,000 shares. Mining stocks reflected the heavy tone of the general market, and went downward pretty generally on light selling. United Copper fell ⅞, on sales of 14,700 shares, closing at 63¾. Utah Copper lost 2⅞ points on the day's trading.

The new bonds of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, which the stockholders have been asked to authorize for the purpose of financing improvements, sold from 90½ to 91, and the rights at ⅜ to 5-16.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside securities market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	Am. Can	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝
1,500	Am. Can pf	70½	71⅝	70½	71⅛
130	Am. Tobacco	505	507½	500	500
180	Am. Wr. Pap.	*5	5¼	5	5¼
292	Am. W. P. pf.	34½	35	34½	34⅞
500	Beth. St. Corp.	34	34	34	34
500	Beth. St. Corp. pf.	93	93	93	93
100	Cent. Fdy. pf.	27½	27½	27½	27½
300	Corn Prod. R. com., w. i.	26	26¼	26	26
600	Corn Prod. R. pf., w. i.	86¼	86¼	85¾	86
200	Cont. Coal & Coke pf.	93	93	93	93
100	Gugg. Ex. Co.	301	301	301	301
800	Hartmann Cont'l	73⅞	74⅛	73⅞	74⅛
300	Hav. Tobacco	31	31	30	30
400	Int. Mer. Mar.	13⅜	13⅜	12¾	13¼
300	Int. M. M. pf.	35⅜	36	35⅜	36
4,000	Int. Salt	47	48	47	47⅞
3,000	Mackay Cos.	63½	63½	62¾	63
6,000	Manh. Transit	3	3⅜	3	3¼
650	N. J. Ter. D. & Imp.	44⅞	45¼	44⅞	45¼
100	Palmer Mt. T. & Power	150	50	50	50
1,250	Pope M. 2d pf.	20½	20½	19⅜	20
200	Seab. Lum. Co.	67⅜	68	67¾	68
700	Stan. Mill. pf.	40⅞	41¼	40	40
80	Standard Oil	678	692	687	688

RAILROADS.

100	Am. Light & Trac. rights	¼	¼	¼	¼
1,000	Chi. Subway	51¼	51⅜	50¼	50⅜
500	New Trac. Sec. n. com., w. i.	57	57	57	57
100	Interbor. R. T.	234¾	234¾	234¾	234¾
10,000	Mo., Kan. & T. rights	⅜	⅜	5-16	⅜
100	N. O. Ry. pf.	85	85	85	85
40	No. Sec. stubs	350	362½	350	362½

MINING STOCKS.

800	Bam. Delamar	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¾
7,200	Boston Copper	28½	28⅝	27¾	28⅛
2,000	Brit. Col. Cop.	9¼	9¼	9	9
2,035	Columbia Cop.	2⅛	2⅜	2¼	2⅛
300	Copper Sec.	31	31	31	31
7,000	Dominion Cop.	½	½	½	½
750	Douglas Cop.	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
3,000	Granby Con.	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
200	Greene Gold.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
3,000	Greene Con. C.	28⅜	29⅛	28⅛	29
800	Greene G.-Sil.	6⅞	6⅞	6¼	6¼
3,200	Guan. Con.	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6⅜
8,000	Mex. Gold Ex.	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
500	Mines Sec.	7-32	7-32	3-16	3-16
1,200	Mitchell Min.	13⅝	13⅞	13½	13⅞
200	Monte. M. & S.	½	½	½	½
1,000	Mont. & Bos.	15-32	½	15-32	½
2,500	Nev. Con. Cop.	11⅝	11⅝	11¼	11⅝
2,500	Nev.-U. M. & S.	3½	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
600	New. M. & S.	7⅛	7⅛	7	7
250	Ten. Cop. Co.	48	48	48	48
200	Tintic Mining.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
800	Tintic M. rts.	¼	¼	¼	¼
1,500	Union Cop. Co.	2	2	1⅞	2
14,700	United Copper.	64⅞	64⅞	63¼	63¾
610	United Cop. pf.	93¾	96	95¼	95¼
1,500	Utah Apex	*8	*8	*7	7⅞
6,000	Utah Copper	36	36	32½	33⅛
300	West. Gold M.	37⅞	37⅞	37¾	37¾

BONDS.

$10,000	Alb. & Sus. 3½s, 60% pd.	115⅜	116	115¾	116
34,000	Am. Steel F. 6s, w. i. & int.	92¼	93	92¼	92¼
19,000	Am. W. P. 5s	88¾	88¾	88¼	88¾
1,000	Cent. F. 6s, 1st	83½	83½	83½	83½
15,000	East. S. Co. 6s	88¾	89	88¾	89
30,000	Int. M. M. 4½s	83⅜	83⅜	83½	83½
40,000	Inter. Salt 5s	73¾	74	73¾	74
£2,500	Jap. Gov. 4s of 1905 int., w. i.	87⅜	87¾	87¾	87¾
1,200	Jap. 4s, 10% paid, w. i.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
$70,000	M. K. & T. new 4½s int. f.p.	90½	91	90¼	91
5,000	NewOr. Ry. 4½s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
10,000	N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. 3½s	84	84	84	84
9,000	Mint. 1st Milling 5s	80½	80½	80½	80½
10,000	Un. Lead deb. 5s, flat	84½	84½	84	84

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share.

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Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Monday:

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Jan. 23. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 22. Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & S. 3½s, 60% pd.	115	116	114½	116½
American Can	11¾	11½	11⅜	11¾
American Can pf.	71⅜	71½	70¾	71
American Chicle	168	172	168	175
American Chicle pf.	104	108	104	108
American Malting Co.	104⅜	104⅝	104½	104¾
American Tobacco	500	505	510	515
Am. L. & Tr. rights	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
Am. Steel Foundry 6s, w. i. and interest	92½	93	92¼	93
Am. Writing Paper	5	5¼	5	5¼
Am. Writing Paper pf.	34½	35½	35	35½
Am. Writing Paper 5s.	88¾	88¾	88¼	88¾
Bethlehem Steel	33½	34½	34¼	34⅝
Bethlehem Steel pf.	92	93	92¼	93
Bamberger-De Lamar	8½	8¾	8½	9
Boston Copper	28½	28¾	27⅝	27⅞
British Columbia Cop.	9	9⅛	9	9¼
Central Foundry	7¼	7¾	7¼	7⅞
Central Foundry pf.	27½	28	27¼	28
Central Foundry 6s.	83½	83¾	83¼	83¾
Chicago Subway	50	51½	50½	51
Columbia Copper	1⅝	2½	2⅜	3⅜
Cont. Coal & Coke	9⅞	10	10	10⅜
Corn Prod. ref. com. w. i.	26	26⅛	26	26⅛
Corn Prod. ref. pf. w. i.	85¾	86½	85¾	86
Copper Securities	30	31½	30	30½
Dominion Copper	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Douglas Copper	6¾	6⅞	6¾	7
Granby Consolidated	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10¼
Greene Con. Copper	29	29½	29⅛	29½
Greene Con. Gold	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞
Greene Gold-Silver	6¼	6⅜	6⅞	7¼
Guanajuato Con.	6¼	6½	6⅞	7
Guggenheim Explorat'n.	295	305	290	305
Hartmann Coal	74⅜	74⅞	73⅞	74⅛
Havana Tobacco	29	31	31	32
Havana Tobacco pf.	39	41	40	42
Houston Oil	11	12¼	11½	12¼
Houston Oil pf.	44	48	44	48
Interborough	234	235	234¾	234⅞
Inter. Mer. Marine	13¼	13⅝	13¼	13½
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	30	30⅜	35¼	36
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	83⅜	83⅞	83¼	83¾
International Salt	47⅝	48	46¾	47
International Salt 5s	73½	74	73½	74
Jap. Govt. 4s of 1905 and interest, w. i.	87⅜	87⅞	87⅜	87⅞
La Chivia	2¾	3	2¾	3
Mackay Companies	62⅜	63	63	63¼
Mackay Companies pf.	75	75½	75	75½
Manhattan Transit	3⅜	3½	3	3⅜
Mexican Gold Explor'n.	1¼	1⅜	1½	1⅝
Mitchell Mining	13½	13⅝	13½	13¾
M., K. & T. new 4½s and int. f. p.	90½	91		
Montreal & St. Boston	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
N. J. Term. D. & Imp.	44¾	45¼	44½	45
New Orleans Ry. pf.	84	86		
New Orleans Ry. 4½s	91½	92		
New Trac. Sec., w. i.	56½	57	55½	57
New Tr. Sec. pf., w. i.	98	100	97½	100
N. T. S. col. 4½s, w. i. int.	94½	95¼	94½	95¼
Nevada Con. Copper	11¾	11¾	11¾	11⅞
Nev.-Utah M. & S.	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
Newhouse M. & S.	7	7¼		
N. Y. N. H. & H. 3½s and interest	117⅜	118	118	118¼
Northern Sec. stubs	350	362½	312½	337½
Palmer Mt. Tun. & P.	53	53	52	55
Pope Manufacturing	5	6	5	6
Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	19¾	20½	20¾	21
Seaboard Lumber Co.	68	68¾	67¾	68¼
Seaboard Co.	30	32	30	32
Seaboard Co. 1st pf.	90	92	89	91
Seaboard 2d pf.	60½	62	60	62
Singer Mfg.	560	600		
Standard Milling	14	15⅜	14¾	15⅜
Standard Milling pf.	40	41	40	41
Standard Milling 5s.	80¼	80½		
Standard Oil	688	690	687	689
Tennessee Copper	48	48¼	48	48¾
Tintic Mining	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9½
Union Copper	2	2¼	2	2⅛
Union Typewriter	97	100	96	100
Un. Typewriter 1st pf.	122	125	122	126
Un. Typewriter 2d pf.	122	125	118½	120
United Copper	63¾	64	64¼	64¾
United Copper pf.	94	97	95	97
United Lead deb. 5s.	84	84¼		
Utah Apex	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
Utah Copper	33¼	34¼	34½	36⅜
West. Gold Mining	37⅞	37⅞	37½	38

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

C. Miller Company, (contracting.) Newark; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—John G. Crawford, J. Frank Crawford, and Ass. Duckworth.

R. Walsh & Co., (caterers.) Newark; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Alexander W. Wadsworth, Edward A. Wadsworth, William R. Read, and George H. Lambert.

Las Trinos Citrus Fruit Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—J. H. Ruhlman, H. G. Hye, and William H. Hayden.

The Lewisohn Exploration Company, Jersey City; capital, $12,500,000. Incorporators—Thomas Corrington, Clarence P. Moser, and Theodore F. Lane.

The Industrial Filtration Corporation, Trenton; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—William G. Howell, Henry D. Brown, John C. Perrine, Francis C. Lowthrop, and Walter R. Marshall.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1906.

U S 4s reg 1907 30,000@2Of. 103¼
2s, cpn 1930 ..... 103¼
33,000@2Of. 103⅜
Imp Jap Govt 6s, stor'l loan 9,000 ..... 100¼
14,000 ..... 100⅜
5,000 ..... 100¼
2d series 2,000 100
500 ..... 99⅝
25,000 100
Jap Imp Gov. Kuhn, Loeb temp. ctfs, full pd for 4½ sterl loan 11,000 ..... 94⅞
10,500 95
600 ..... 95⅛
13,000 95
500 ..... 95⅛
1,000 95
20,000 ..... 94⅞
25,000 95
2,500 95
2,500 ..... 94⅞
5,000 ..... 94⅞
3,000 95
41,000 ..... 94⅝
500 ..... 94⅞
15,000 95
Jap Imp Gov. Kuhn, Loeb temp. ctfs, full pd for new 4½s, 2d series 6,000 ..... 91⅞
5,500 ..... 91⅞
15,000 ..... 91⅞
8,000 ..... 91⅞
Jap Imp Gov. Kuhn, Loeb temp. ctfs for 4s, sterl loan 4,000 88
7,000 ..... 87⅞
U S of Mex 5s 1,000 ..... 99½
U S of Mex 4s 8,000 94
3,000 ..... 93⅞
Va 6s dfd, Brown Bros & Co ctfs 10,000 22
Am H & L 6s 2,000 99
Am Ice Sec 6s 3,000 92
3,000 ..... 91⅞
Am Tob 6s 12,000 ..... 116⅝
15,000 116
10,000 ..... 116⅜
41,000 ..... 116⅝
8,000 ..... 116⅜
16,000 ..... 116⅛
3,000 116
Am Tob 4s 11,000 ..... 83½
5,000 83
8,000 ..... 83½
4,000 83
11,000 ..... 83¾
7,000 99
At, Top & S Fe gen 4s 28,000 ..... 103½
500 ..... 103¼
72,000 ..... 103⅝
1,000 ..... 103½
registerd 1,000 ..... 103½
conv 4s 3,000 ..... 103⅝
10,000 ..... 103½
1,000 ..... 103½
8,000 ..... 103⅝
1st 5s, Ser B 39,000 80
9,000 ..... 80¾
10,000 80
4,000 ..... 80¾
5,000 ..... 80½
20,000 81
1,000 ..... 81¼
5,000 ..... 80⅞
5,000 ..... 80⅝
At Coast L 4s 18,000 ..... 101⅞
At C L Louis & Nash col 4s 5,000 ..... 95¼
5,000 ..... 95¾
5,000 ..... 95⅞
B & O gold 4s 1,000 ..... 104⅛
500 ..... 104⅜
1,000 ..... 104⅜
24,000 ..... 104½
pr lien 3½s 1,000 ..... 94⅜
6,000 ..... 94⅝
3,000 ..... 94½
B R T rfg conv 4s 1,000 98
20,000 ..... 98⅜
46,000 ..... 98½
32,000 ..... 98½
30,000 ..... 98¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s 1,000 ..... 13¼
Buffalo Gas 5 1,000 80
4,000 ..... 79½
1,000 ..... 79⅜
2,000 ..... 90½
Chi Ter Tran 4s, cpns off 10,000 90
Col Indus 1st 5s, Ser A 5,000 ..... 82¼
10,000 ..... 82¾
31,000 ..... 82½
13,000 ..... 82⅜
10,000 ..... 82¼
17,000 ..... 82¾
15,000 ..... 82⅜
100,000 88
7,000 ..... 83½
2,000 ..... 83½
10,000 ..... 83¼
25,000 ..... 83⅜
30,000 ..... 83¼
20,000 ..... 83⅜
10,000 ..... 83¼
15,000 ..... 83⅜
5,000 ..... 83⅞
60,000 84
11,000 ..... 83⅞
24,000 83
20,000 ..... 84¼
3,000 ..... 84⅛
1,000 84
10,000 ..... 83⅝
10,000 ..... 83⅞
10,000 84
10,000 ..... 84⅜
10,000 ..... 84½
15,000 ..... 84⅝
10,000 ..... 84½
11,000 ..... 105⅜
32,000 ..... 105⅜
20,000 ..... 105⅝
3,000 ..... 105⅜
1,000 ..... 105½
8,000 ..... 105⅛
9,000 ..... 105⅜
C, B & Q deb 5s 1,000 ..... 100⅜
Chi & East Ill ref & imp 4s 4,000 ..... 96⅛
Chi, M & St P, C & P Wn 5s 1,000 114
C, R I & P gen 4s 10,000 ..... 103¼
Chi, R I & P Ry rfg 4s 11,000 ..... 95⅛
C, R I & P R R 4s 10,000 ..... 79⅛
10,000 ..... 79⅜
2,000 ..... 79⅞
Chi, R I & P col tr 4s 2,000 ..... 90½
Chi Ter Tran 4s, cpns off 10,000 90
Col Indus 1st 5s, Ser A 5,000 ..... 82¼
10,000 ..... 82¾
31,000 ..... 82½
13,000 ..... 82⅜
10,000 ..... 82¼
17,000 ..... 82¾
15,000 ..... 82⅜
100,000 88
7,000 ..... 83½
2,000 ..... 83½
10,000 ..... 83¼
25,000 ..... 83⅜
30,000 ..... 83¼
20,000 ..... 83⅜
10,000 ..... 83¼
15,000 ..... 83⅜
5,000 ..... 83⅞
60,000 84
11,000 ..... 83⅞
24,000 83
20,000 ..... 84¼
3,000 ..... 84⅛
1,000 84
10,000 ..... 83⅝
10,000 ..... 83⅞
10,000 84
10,000 ..... 84⅜
10,000 ..... 84½
15,000 ..... 84⅝
10,000 ..... 84½
11,000 ..... 105⅜
32,000 ..... 105⅜
20,000 ..... 105⅝
3,000 ..... 105⅜
1,000 ..... 105½
8,000 ..... 105⅛
9,000 ..... 105⅜
C, B & Q deb 5s 1,000 ..... 100⅜
Chi & East Ill ref & imp 4s 4,000 ..... 96⅛
Chi, M & St P, C & P Wn 5s 1,000 114
C, R I & P gen 4s 10,000 ..... 103¼
Chi, R I & P Ry rfg 4s 11,000 ..... 95⅛
C, R I & P R R 4s 10,000 ..... 79⅛
10,000 ..... 79⅜
2,000 ..... 79⅞
Chi, R I & P col tr 4s 2,000 ..... 90½
Chi Ter Tran 4s, cpns off 10,000 90
Col Indus 1st 5s, Ser A 5,000 ..... 82¼
10,000 ..... 82¼

Looking for Boarders?
Telephone your advertisement to
1000 BRYANT
and it will be inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES the following day and bill sent later.
THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

21ST ST., 40 WEST.—Furnished room and first-class table d'hote; 'phone; central location.

22D ST., 140 WEST.—Small rooms, $6 up; large room, suitable three; table board, $3.50.

25TH ST., 21 WEST, (The Hassard.)—Large rooms, with and without bath; family, bachelors, transients.

33TH ST., 135 WEST.—Large and small rooms, bath; parlor dining room; near "L" station, Subway; references.

33D, 10 WEST.—Large front room, full width house, with dressing room; fully appointed; separate dining tables; free parlor; telephone; references.

32D ST., 37 WEST.—Warm, small, and large rooms, with bath; superior table; parlor dining; telephone; references.

32D ST., 48 WEST.—Desirable room, bath; dining room on the parlor floor; excellent table and service; telephone; references.

33D ST., 103 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished room for couple of gentlemen; private house; references.

36D ST., 122 WEST.—Pleasant single room; southern exposure; good board; references.

34TH ST., 16 WEST.—Sunny, heated double room; running water; with board; two gentlemen; moderate.

126TH, 136 WEST.—Pleasant rooms and board; Jewish family; telephone, Subway; table boarders; references.

132D ST., 265 WEST.—Large room; private house; running water; excellent home table; telephone.

138TH ST., 308 WEST.—Pleasant room, man or lady employed; running water; good table; moderate.

142D ST., 518 WEST.—A large, nicely furnished front alcove extension room, with excellent board; high-class service; private house; references.

145TH ST., 349 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, single or en suite; light housekeeping; near Subway and L; reasonable.

East Side.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Table guests; excellent board.

32D ST., 43 EAST, Near Broadway, The Adelfi.—Large rooms; excellent table board.

26TH ST., 137 EAST.—Two large parlors, with piano, heated; also smaller rooms; comfortably furnished.

34TH ST., 45 EAST.—Two large connecting rooms, (will divide;) private bath; references.

58TH ST., 104 EAST, 'Phone 132—Plaza.—South alcove and hall room; bath; table boarders.

60TH ST., 142 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; table board; reasonable; telephone.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Perfect cooking; scrupulously neat house; handsome, spacious back parlor, accommodating two, three, suitable for physician or dentist; two large, well furnished sunny double rooms; all three rooms hot, cold running water, well heated, plenty closet room; smaller cozy room; parlor privileges; bath; reasonable to refined parties.

72D ST., 147 EAST.—Fine large rooms; excellent table; refined family.

74TH ST., 123 EAST.—Two large rooms on second floor; one third floor; board optional.

IRVING PLACE, 68.—Handsomely furnished large room; first-class steam-heated house; one block Subway and "L"; parlor dining room; references.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Second floor; double and single rooms, $18 to $22, (two persons,) with excellent board; telephones.

MADISON AV., 187, (34th St.)—Clean rooms; perfect cooking; dainty service.

REFINED Jewish gentleman can have nicely furnished room, with breakfast, in strictly private house, $6. F., 1,052 Third Av., cigar store.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, Brooklyn Heights, Overlooking Wall St.—second floor, elegantly furnished; room or apartment; neighborhood, table high-class.

SACKETT ST., 331 Brooklyn.—Private family will board two workingmen or few children; central location; easy access to Manhattan. McC.

New Jersey.

63 FREMONT ST., Bloomfield, N. J.—Furnished rooms, with board; attractive home; central location; good table; low commutation; inducements to permanent.

BOARD WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Wanted.—Business woman desires room and board with family (Christian Science preferred) vicinity 42d, 59th, between 8th and 6th Ave. H. T., Box 312 Times, Times Square.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

WANTED—Three young men to join us in our furnished apartments; must share cost; will exchange references. B. E., 117 Times Downtown.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,253.—Couple would rent two very desirable rooms in apartment, with all privileges. Stickle.

19TH, 39 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, running hot water, telephone.

26TH ST., 36 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; porcelain bath; valet attendance; also small room.

26TH ST., 42 WEST.—Pleasant square room, one flight up; private house; bath adjoining; gentleman.

36TH ST., 61 WEST.—Newly and beautifully furnished rooms; very low rates; baths; references.

33TH ST., 221 WEST.—Front or back parlor; modern improvements; suitable for doctor or dentist.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; small, large rooms; private bath; telephone; breakfasts; references.

41ST ST., 122 WEST.—Furnished rooms; large and small; modern conveniences; house completely renovated and newly furnished throughout; telephone.

41ST ST., 122 WEST.—Entire parlor floor; newly furnished throughout; all conveniences; telephone; suitable physician.

42D, 237 WEST.—Handsome large and small rooms, steam heated, bath, elevator, Subway. Wiebhe.

45TH ST., 331 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure; closets, running water; quiet, homelike; reasonable.

49TH ST., 110 WEST.—Comfortable large room; hot and cold water; heated; $3; private house.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Heated large rooms; hot and cold water; desirable neighborhood.

93D ST., 52 WEST.—Large front room, adjoining bedroom, all conveniences; private family; references. Winslow.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; $3 to $6.50.

119TH ST., 149 WEST.—Large second floor front room; also back parlor; board optional.

133D ST., 114 WEST.—Very comfortable furnished rooms in private house; near Subway; gentlemen; references.

140TH ST., 103 WEST.—Newly furnished light room; heat, telephone; $5 week; breakfast optional. Behan.

152D ST., 533 WEST.—Comfortable, well-furnished room for gentleman; private house; telephone.

HAMILTON PLACE, 50.—Large front room in private house, near 137th St. Subway.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,297, 87th.—One or two nice front rooms; steam heat, bath. Zelzer.

East Side.

10TH ST., 77 EAST.—Nicely furnished front room; also small rooms, bath, and running water.

27TH ST., 120 EAST.—Elegant parlor floor, two or four rooms, running water, with or without board, near Madison Square Garden.

47TH ST., 151 EAST.—Two connecting rooms and bath, newly decorated and furnished; also hallroom; parlor floor; home comforts.

LEXINGTON AV., 669.—Large, light, airy, newly furnished room; running water; bath; heated.

MADISON AV., 1,004.—Handsome front room on floor with bath; heated, lighted; $40 monthly.

MADISON AV., 1,004.—Handsome rooms and bath; entire floor; heated, lighted, unfurnished if desired.

PARK AV., 50.—Wanted young man to share large sunny room; hot and cold water, heat, quiet private house.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Brooklyn.

AMITY ST., 187, Heights.—En suite or singly; well heated; convenient to bridge and ferries; telephone.

CLARK ST., 91, (Heights,) Brooklyn.—Furnished room, near Bridge, ferry; large, comfortably furnished, running water, bath adjoining; telephone 4329 R Main, Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3.—One block from Wall St. Ferry; elegantly furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen; convenient to New York.

Bronx.

TRINITY AV., 814, (Bronx.)—Neat room, heat, conveniences. 166 Jackson Av. Subway station; reasonable.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

84th, 103 West.—To rent, furnished or unfurnished, two exceptionally large rooms and bath; suitable for bachelor; private entrance. Boynton.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Domestics.

WANTED—Reliable girl, (white;) small family in apartment; must understand cooking; city references; good home and excellent wages. Brown, 135 West 123d St.

WANTED—Neat, strong girl, general housework, wait table; no cooking; moderate wages. 2,849 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Young girl living with parents for office; some musical and typewriting knowledge essential; small salary to commence. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av. Call 9 to 10 A. M.

WANTED—Several young ladies to solicit subscriptions for a well-known monthly journal; 50% commission. Apply, stating references, to F. W., Box 300 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Contralto for Manhattan church; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Soprano for city church; $900. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policies; large commission, renewals; county managers wanted every State. A. B. Cilley, Mgr., 413 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Automobiles.

WANTED—Automobiles. Why are we receiving so many applications for membership in our school from those who have been attending other schools? Because our course for $15 is most thorough and our graduates are sought to fill positions paying from $100 to $150 monthly; license guaranteed. 309 West 41st St.

WANTED—Automobiles. Do you wish to learn the automobile business and earn a good salary? If so, write to us for catalogue; we can teach you in a very short time, as we are the only practical school in America. The West Side Auto Transportation School, 309 West 41st St.

Compositors, &c.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

JOB PRINTER—To go to Holyoke, Mass.; to first-class non-union man, $16.50 per week and transportation. Call on or address L. H. Grieve, 350 Broadway, Room 902, New York City.

PRINTERS—ELECTROTYPERS.
Compositors, monotype operators, and finishers; permanent positions to competent men; open shop; highest scale of wages; long established business. Address The Knickerbocker Press, (G. P. Putnam's Sons,) New Rochelle, and 27 and 29 West 23d St., New York.

WANTED
Electrotype finishers, molders, batterymen, builders-up and assistants in each branch.

Compositors Wanted
Non-Union, $21 per week. Job, stone and make-up; also machine operators at $23 per week. Absolutely permanent positions guaranteed first-class men of good character. Excellent opportunity to obtain a permanent position in one of the oldest, largest and most modern printing houses in New York City.

THE DE VINNE PRESS
12 Lafayette Place
New York City.

WANTED—William Green wants printers at 326 Pearl Street, New York City; wishes to add to his staff a number of experienced compositors, (display, stone, and make-up men,) also experienced monotype operators; these positions will be permanent to efficient workmen of good character; salary will be $21.00 per week; only persons willing to work nine hours in open shop desired; loyalty to employer is expected in return for advantageous working conditions; reply by letter only, giving employer's references and stating experience and qualifications. William Green.

Wanted—Compositors, Stone Hands, and Make-up Men; "Open Shop"; Highest Salary; Permanent Position; Additional Bonus for Faithful Services; New York, Vicinity, and Western Points. Call or Address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist, Episcopalian, $150. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for Ohio church. $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Church organist for Alabama; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist, country Catholic church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Salesmen.

WANTED—Book salesmen are cordially invited to call at the offices of The St. Hubert Guild, Thos. McKiernan, Pres., No. 24 East 22d St., New York, and inspect the most magnificent high-grade de luxe propositions ever placed upon the market; virgin territory and liberal contracts offered high-class salesmen; demonstrator on the ground and plenty of leads. Apply to G. H. Brown, Manager.

WANTED—Hosiery, Underwear, and Glove Departments; "Dry Goods," the most exclusive trade paper, with an influence-bearing quality unequaled, desires to engage the services of a first-class business-getter who is thoroughly familiar with these branches of the dry goods trade; rare chance for the right person. Editor, 172 5th Av.

WANTED—Salesman for Iowa and Nebraska, also Pennsylvania, New York City, and New Jersey territory, our line of sweaters and jackets in connection with other line on commission; we have a well established trade in above territory. Address at once, The Pennsylvania Knitting Mills, 314 Market St., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED FOR UNITED STATES ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 2,360 3d Av., 749 6th Av., 2,306 8th Av., New York or 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Salesman; experienced, good man to sell a line of ladies' handbags to jobbers and department store trade; must have reference. Apply by mail to Isaac W. Ingber & Co., 329 Arch St., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—Motorboat engineer and machinist, experienced in handling boats of extreme speed and power; first-class references. No. 558, care of Smith & Mabley, 56th St. and Broadway.

WANTED—National Guard regiment going to camp at Lake Ontario this Summer has opening for a few desirable recruits; no expense whatsoever. For particulars address Guard, 153 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars, Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE CORPORATION desires the services of a capable salesman; one who can close contract and who knows how to earn a large income upon a commission basis only; our men are averaging over $5,000 yearly selling suburban land in Queens Borough. Address, giving reference and experience, Box 26, Station G, Brooklyn.

WANTED—Neat men to canvass for law firm; good proposition; large salary and commissions for right parties. Address by mail, stating experience, Jos. S. Klein, 140 Nassau St.

WANTED—Men and women to represent us on a good paying proposition; modern and agreeable work. Lay, 145 8th Av., New York.

WANTED—Tenor for city church; $1,000. Webster Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

WANTED—Stenographer and Monarch operator; state age, previous experience, salary desired. Electric, 115 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Tenor for Manhattan church; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Bass for city church; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cooks.

COOK and WAITRESS.—Together or separate. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—A qualified governess, with highest references, wants position to teach music and French. Governess, 55 East 34th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—Experienced public school teacher desires pupils, elementary and advanced. Successful, 1,360 3d Av.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—Colored houseworker, good cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress; neat appearance; apartment preferred; city references. Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 96th. Telephone 4786—Columbus.

HOUSEWORKER, &c.—By general houseworker or chambermaid and waitress; $18; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in small private family; best city references. 300 West 42d St.; Collins's bell.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By American; city or country; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; rapid, accurate; conscientious worker; best reference; $15; not afraid of hard work or long hours. Miss S., Box 115 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and office assistant; two years' experience; neat, accurate, conscientious; reliable references; $8. Attentive, Box 156 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and office assistant; four years' experience; rapid, accurate; best references; $12. American, Box 182 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Three years' experience; ambitious, industrious; highest references; $9. C. D., 309 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; reliable, neat, and accurate; excellent reference; salary $8. Alice Olson, 158 27th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; willing worker; references; $12-$15. Adaptability, Box 168 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years with commercial house; A1 office assistant. Smith, Post Office Box 1,612, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; salary $8; reference. Miss Schneider, 338 40th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in law and commercial work, desires position. Steno., 87 Ross St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; best references; $10. E. J., 119 West 115th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT wishes work evenings and Saturday; audits, statements, trial balances, bookkeeping, investigations, &c.; terms moderate; references. Accountant, 16 Waverley Place.

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER.—Desires few hours daily or weekly; low rates. S. C., Times, Harlem.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER, office man, correspondent, (30;) experienced; best references furnished. C. T., 304 Times, Times Square.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and SUPERINTENDENT.—Thoroughly competent man, open for engagement, wants position; exceptional ability in management of private places, any dimension, in every detail; excellent references, covering 25 years; please give two days to reply. R. H. B., Box 301 Times, Times Square.

GARDENER.—By experienced gardener to do all of jobbing in Greater New York. Beaulieu, Ozone Park, L. I.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

CHAUFFEUR.—By young man; has had experience on foreign and American cars; can give the best of references. J. S. Donohue, 502 East 84th St., care Mr. Diehl.

HARD-WORKING MAN desires position as watchman or fireman. Emil Panitz, 415 Demott St., West Hoboken.

LAW CLERK—SECRETARY.—By an attorney, stenographer, notary; young man; energetic; best of references. W. D., Box 160 Times Downtown.

PAINTER, paperhanger, plasterer; first-class mechanic; works reasonably; paper room walls, $2; paint room, $1.25 wall. Painter, 109 West 29th St.

SECRETARY.—By attorney, stenographer, typewriter, notary; young man; energetic; thorough practical experience; best references. W. D., Box 160 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Motorboat engineer and machinist, experienced in handling boats of extreme speed and power; first-class references. No. 558, care of Smith & Mabley, 56th St. and Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, thoroughly schooled in modern finance, up-to-date advertising and business methods, desires position of executive nature; references of highest character furnished. Progressive, A 197 Times Downtown.

LEGAL SALES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, RICHMOND County.—THE DIME SAVINGS BANK OF BROOKLYN, plaintiff, against NATHANIEL MARSH and Kathryn W. S. Marsh, his wife; David Marsh and Clara W. Marsh, his wife; Mary G. Marsh and Julia T. M. Lord, defendants.

In pursuance of judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date of the 24th day of May, 1905, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County on the 26th day of May, 1905, and an order of the Supreme Court entered in said Clerk's office September 11th, 1905, I, the undersigned Sheriff of Richmond County, do hereby give notice that on the 5th day of February, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front door of the County Court House in Richmond, Richmond County, I will expose for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder the following described real estate, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate at Clifton, in the County of Richmond and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the southeasterly corner of New York Avenue and Cliff Street, as laid down on a certain map of lands at Clifton, Staten Island, the property of David A. Hayes, filed in the Richmond County Clerk's office, in Box No. 59, and running thence partly along the southerly line of Cliff Street and partly along the southerly line of Oliver Weimore's land 1,022 feet to the bay or shore; thence southerly along the bay or shore 220 feet to land of Levi Cook; thence westerly along the northerly line of said Cook's land 1,022 feet to the New York Avenue; thence along New York Avenue 166 feet 9 inches to the place of beginning; comprising lots laid down on said map as 2 5-100 acres, and Clifton House property, including a right of way of 12 feet in width to the Bay Shore Road to the Clifton Wharf, from the north side of the Clifton House property below the shore wall at the foot of the terraces, being the same premises conveyed to Nathaniel Marsh by David A. Hayes and Caroline D., his wife, by deeds dated respectively October 28th, 1852, and November 16th, 1852, and recorded in said County Clerk's office on October 28th, 1852, in Liber 27 of Deeds, Page 608, and January 17th, 1853, in Liber 28 of Deeds, Page 403, the latter of said deeds being in confirmation of the former to correct a misdescription. Together with the land under water, adjacent to said premises, under patent of the State of New York, dated July 14th, 1800, and recorded in Liber 39 of Patents, Page 80.

Dated January 11th, 1906.

CHARLES J. McCORMACK,
Sheriff of Richmond County.

WILLIAM N. DYKMAN, Attorney for the Plaintiffs, 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BOWNE, CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE BOWNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Parsons, Closson & McIlvaine, No. 52 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-third day of May next.—Dated New York, the tenth day of November, 1905. MARY A. BOWNE, WALTER BOWNE, Administrators. PARSONS, CLOSSON & McILVAINE, Attorneys for Administrators, 52 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

WALSH, JOHN E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN E. WALSH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Hotchkiss & Barber, No. 5 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of November, 1905. MARY A. WALSH, Administratrix. HOTCHKISS & BARBER, Attorneys for Administratrix, 5 Nassau Street, New York City.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

HORACE H. HAIGHT.—Horace H. Haight, grocer at Peekskill, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities $920 and assets $360 in stock, fixtures, and accounts.

SAMUEL BIRN.—Samuel Birn, clerk, of 122 Pitt Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,325 and no assets. He has only one creditor, the David Mayer Brewing Company.

JOHN H. SMITH.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed George C. Comstock receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of John H. Smith, hatter, at 1,237 Broadway, and fixed his bond at $1,500.

LUIGI SCANGA.—Schedules in the assignment of Luigi Scanga, who did business as the Italian Cigar and Tobacco Company at 145 Mulberry Street, show liabilities of $8,443, nominal assets of $6,278, and actual assets of $3,542.

ALBERT EBERLEIN.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Louis B. De Koven receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of Albert Eberlein, painter and decorator, of 402 Columbus Avenue, and fixed his bond at $1,000.

NEW YORK PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Leah Zolty, doing business as the New York Picture Frame Manufacturing Company, confessed judgment yesterday for $836 in favor of Zahn & Bowly Company for mirrors and glass.

SAMUEL BURNETT.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel Burnett, shoe dealer, at 224 Greenwich Street, by Marcus Moses, a creditor for $2,400 money lent on July 1. It was alleged that he is insolvent and made preferential payments to creditors. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Lawrence L. Driggs receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $1,750. He began business in 1887.

ANDREW RUEHL.—Andrew Ruehl, residing at 150 West Thirty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $38,930, contracted mainly in 1893 to 1896, and no assets. Of the liabilities $10,000 are debts of the firm of Ruehl & Stegman, meat market, who made an assignment on Nov. 1, 1893. He began the meat business in 1879. Among the creditors are Mrs. Rosa Ruehl, $5,867; Charles F. Iden, $5,000; Louis Rice, $1,100; Hoy & Birdsall, Camden, N. J., $2,750.

MURPHY & MORAN.—Murphy & Moran, composed of Joseph J. Murphy and Jeremiah J. Moran, dealers in dry goods at 2,017 and 2,019 Third Avenue, corner of 101st Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $13,407 and assets, $11,192, consisting of stock, $10,500, fixtures, $300; cash, $42, and an unliquidated claim, $150. Mr. Moran has individual debts, $4,000. They were employed in a Sixth Avenue department store for twenty years, and started in business on their own account a year ago. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Charles H. Bross receiver of the assets, with a bond of $6,000.

ALEXANDER DICKSON.—Alexander Dickson, boss plasterer, of 219 East Thirtieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $13,690 and nominal assets $5,339, consisting of accounts, $5,239, and materials, $100. He has two unfinished contracts on hand, one for plastering at the new Fordham Hospital, on completion of which he is entitled to receive $6,675, and the other on Public School No. 1, Long Island City, for which he is entitled to receive $402 when completed. Of his liabilities $5,851 is a judgment for damages for negligence obtained on Jan. 16 by Emily Benzinger, administratrix of Otto Benzinger, deceased.

Out of Town.

BOSTON—A. P. Hardy was appointed receiver for the H. R. Leighton Company, stock brokers, by Judge Lawton yesterday. The company made an assignment recently. Judge Lawton authorized the receiver to bring suit against J. E. Doucette to recover for the creditors the proceeds from the sale of his seat in the Boston Stock Exchange, which may amount to between $30,000 and $40,000. Doucette represented the firm on the Boston Stock Exchange. Judge Lawton also enjoined Doucette from transferring the seat pending procedings against him.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BURROUGH, Hannah M.—Samuel Haas and another	243
BUTLER, William—Karl Connell	113
BECK, K., (not summoned)—Kingan Provision Co.	59
BATES, Alexander C. (not summoned)—Postal Telegraph Cable Co.	119
BODDINGTON, Ernest F.—Theodore A. Liebler and another	454
BIRDSEYE, Charles E.—Isaac Stern and others	204
BECKMAN, Margaret—Patrick W. Cullinan	1,916
BROWN, Matthew—Samuel Wasserman	42
BUTLER, George P.—Henry Eggers and another	80
BERKOWITZ, Morris—Frances Gruntal and others, costs	109
BERKOWITZ, Morris—Frances Gruntal	50
BUZZINI, John S.—American Loose Leaf Mfg. Co.	90
CANGIALOSI, Vicorio—August R. Haeuser	20
COLLINS, T. James—John Kiernan	236
CHILD, Frank W.—Postal Telegraph Cable Co.	119
CHILD, Frank W.—T. H. Leary and another, costs	142
COOPER, Anna A.—Charles A. Luts	100
DOE, John—Postal Tel. Cable Co.	523
DELAFIELD, Joseph—Wm. H. Picken	142
DAVIS, N. Woodford (not summoned)—N. Harper Steward	145
FINMAN, Jacob—Isaac Brauer and another	870
FINNINGER, Anthony—Kingan Provision Company	224
FARQUHAR, Norman—Louis A. Queen	59
FORMO, Giuseppe and Carmelo—St. Vito Cimmus Society	375
GILSEY, Lucy B.—Wm. H. Folsom	69
HAYDEN, Andrew—Louis Joseph and another	585
HOGAN, Peter—Fritz Handrich	117
HAWS, Harry A.—John Gibb et al	63
HAMILTON, John H. (not summoned)—M. Harper Steward	199
HAYMAN, Thomas E.—John Robertson and another	870
HERMAN, Josef—Man. Ry. Co., costs	169
KING, R. Dumar—John Wanamaker et al	137
KAUFMAN, Daniel—H. B. Claflin Co.	270
SAME—Solomon Friedman and another	344
KUKA, Michael—V. Loewer's Gambrinus Brewing Company	100
LIEBESKIND, Charles S.—Interborough Rapid Transit Company, costs	128
LICCIONI, Vito—Frederick Schoberl	32
LEHMAN, Morris—James Londis and another, costs	408
SAME—Peter Sakellaridis, costs	67
MARTINY, Philip—C. Volney King	79
MULLER, Jacob J.—Edwin G. Gilmore	127
MUNGER, Alfonso—M. Harper Steward	188
McWHIRTER, William H.—Abner T. Bowen and others, costs	370
McCORMICK, John—Annie A. Shea, costs	580
PHELAN, Timothy—Robt. F. Wheeler	290
PHYSIOC, Joseph A.—H. C. Miner Lithographing Co., costs	82
RICE, Oliver J.—M. D. Williamson Co.	67
REILLY, Joseph—Louis Bauer	192
READ, J. Parker and J. Parker, Jr.—William Ritter and another	136
SACHSE, Chas. A.—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs	84
SCHWARTZ, Herman W.—H. B. Claflin Co.	82
SAME—Solomon Friedman and another	344
SIEGEL, Harry—Albert Oppenheim	100
SINNOTT, Mrs. E.—Daniel Mapes, Jr.	43
SCHMITT, Franz—John Finck	78
TRISDORFER, Martin H.—Moses Wallach and others	1,158
THOMANN, George—Sarah Hogan, costs	337
TILLOTSON, Norton B.—Isabella Hamilton	112
TANNENBAUM, Lippman and Rachel—Agnelia Blum	906
WISANSKY, Benjamin—N. Y. Hollow Ware Co.	653
WILLS, William—Jacob Meyer and ano.	127
WEINER, Morris—Peter A. Lauria	47
WOODWARD, Horace A.—Edmund Carleton	29
ZOLTY, Leah—Zahn & Bowly Co.	893
THOMAS FREECE, JR., CO.—Norton Emery Wheel Co.	141
SAME—Audley Clarke	141
INTERURBAN ST. RY. CO.—Maria G. Coles, costs	128
THE POTTER SEPARATOR CO.—Richard Doughty	90
RITER CONLEY MFG. CO.—National Meter Co.	4,464
D. J. McCAULEY CO.—J. Rheinstrauk Co.	84
THE BANKERS' SURETY CO.—Patrick W. Cullinan	1,916

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date when judgment was filed.

BIEN, Franklin—G. Winkler et al., March 6, 1906	$33,295
CUTHBERT, Richard, Jr.—W. G. Keys et al., Dec. 14, 1894, (canceled)	156
GOLDSTEIN, Nathan—S. Lashinsky, Feb. 8, 1904	69
HARNASH, Abraham—People, &c., Nov. 20, 1905	500
HLAWATSCH, Joseph—Dimock & Fink Company, Aug. 12, 1901, (canceled)	70
MEIROWITZ, Michael—Rosenberg, June 20, 1898, (canceled)	81
NORTH, MELBOURNE & WILLIAMS—American Forcite Powder Mfg. Co., July 1, 1902	115
O'REILLY, Bernhard—H. W. Fernberger, Nov. 20, 1897	143
SPECTER, Isaac—L. Rost, March 16, 1900	71
SIERRA, Domenico—H. W. Kell, Feb. 15, 1904	393
SAMUELS, Abraham—J. Monetti, Oct. 18, 1904	63
SCHNEIDER, Nannette—G. Tremnerger, June 15, 1905	1,286
SAME—Same, Nov. 9, 1905	55
TOWNSLEY, Henry P.—R. E. Wilcox et al., Feb. 25, 1892	100
EMPIRE STATE PINE CO.—M. F. Powers, Dec. 29, 1903	397

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BOWNE, CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE BOWNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Parsons, Closson & McIlvaine, No. 52 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-third day of May next.—Dated New York, the tenth day of November, 1905. MARY A. BOWNE, WALTER BOWNE, Administrators. PARSONS, CLOSSON & McILVAINE, Attorneys for Administrators, 52 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

WALSH, JOHN E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN E. WALSH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Hotchkiss & Barber, No. 5 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of November, 1905. MARY A. WALSH, Administratrix. HOTCHKISS & BARBER, Attorneys for Administratrix, 5 Nassau Street, New York City.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises, 7:14|Sun sets...5:07|Moon sets...

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:14	7:54	1:00	1:39
Governors Island	7:57	8:18	1:31	2:10
Hell Gate	9:30	10:09	3:03	3:42

Arrived—Tuesday, Jan. 23.

SS Zeeland, Antwerp, Jan. 13.
SS Alliance, Colon, Jan. 16.
SS Maracaibo, Curacao, Jan. 15.
SS Jersey City, Swansea, Jan. 2.
SS Sherryvool, Santos, Dec. 16.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
*Majestic, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Sicilia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Alene, Haiti	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cubana, Matanzas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Excelsior, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	———	3:00 P.M.
Huron, Charleston	———	3:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Seguranca, Campeachy	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Virginia, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Ccarense, Para	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Santiago, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Panama, Colon	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Neckar, Bremen	———

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Tract of 89 Acres at Throgg's Neck Bought by Operator —Buyers for West Side Apartment Houses— Large Plots in Harlem Change Hands.

Beethoven Englander has bought from Adolph G. Hupfel the tract of eighty-nine acres at Throgg's Neck, known as the Ferris estate. The property lies between the holdings of the Huntington and Zerega estates, and has a frontage of about half a mile on the East River. It is about 1,000 feet east of the Eastern Boulevard, and is intersected by Ferris Lane, leading to Ferry Point, from which a ferry was operated at one time to Whitestone, on the Long Island shore. A large part of the tract is heavily wooded, and the old Ferris mansion is still standing upon it. The tract will cut up into about 1,000 lots, but that it will be developed immediately is not certain. It is understood that negotiations are pending for a resale of the property to a syndicate for use as an amusement park.

Manhattan Avenue Corner Sold.

Charles S. Kohler has sold for Nathan Loewy the six-story apartment house in course of construction at the northwest corner of Manhattan Avenue and 100th Street, 50 by 100, to Edward A. Davis; also, for the New Amsterdam Realty Company, the five-story triple flat 75 West 102d Street, 27 by 100.

Grossman & Passon have bought from Bolton Hall 434 West 125th Street, adjoining the Thirty-first Precinct Police Station, a vacant lot, 25 by 100. Senior & Co. were the brokers.

Philip Weinberg and Samuel Goldstein have bought two lots, 50 by 100, on the south side of 111th Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, from Timothy Donovan, and the adjoining three lots, 75 by 100, through Holly & Co. and Charles Cohen, making a plot of 125 by 100.

Purchases on Amsterdam Avenue.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for the Cabot Realty Company the seven-story elevator apartment house at the northeast corner of Seventy-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, on plot 102.2 by 40.

Edward C. H. Vogler sold for S. & F. Bookman to Henry Steers the St. Elmo, a five-story apartment house, with stores, at the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, on lot 48 by 100.

Alfred E. Toussaint has sold for Marie Schmidt 869 Amsterdam Avenue, a two-story brick building, on lot 13.4 by 98 and irregular.

William J. Casey is the buyer of the plot, 50 by 100, on the west side of Broadway, 50 feet south of 113th Street, sold recently by J. Romaine Brown.

To Build on Fort Washington Avenue.

The Fort Washington syndicate has sold to John J. White the plot, 57 by 101, at the southeast corner of Fort Washington Avenue and 178th Street. The buyer will erect a seven-story elevator apartment house on the site.

Big Deals in Harlem Lots.

Uhlfelder & Weinberg have bought, through the Berman Realty Company, the plot, 150 by 100, on the north side of 150th Street, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue; also, a plot of six lots, 150 by 100, on the south side of 151st Street, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue.

H. J. Kantrowitz has resold for Hillman & Golding and the Cooper Realty Company to Nathan Silverson and others, twelve lots, 300 by 100, on the south side of 146th Street, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue. The buyers will erect eight six-story apartment houses, with stores. This completes the resale of forty-six lots recently bought from the Fleischmann Realty Company.

Irving Judis has bought the lot, 25 by 75, on the west side of Lenox Avenue, 40.11 feet south of 132d Street. He already owned adjoining property, and now controls a plot 100 by 75, upon which two six-story apartment houses will be erected.

Max Gomprecht & Son have sold for Adolph Blumenkrohn to Charles Jacobs the five-story double flat 149 West 142d Street, 27 by 100.

Company Sells 52d Street Dwelling.

Frederick T. Barry has sold for the Commonwealth Real Estate Company 106 East Fifty-second Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.5.

Dr. Alexander Lambert has sold 78 East Eighty-first Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 102.2.

L. J. Phillips & Co. negotiated the sale of the dwelling 231 West Seventy-first Street for Helen Jelliffe.

New Fifth Avenue Building.

Henry Corn is the lessee of 341 to 345 Fifth Avenue, three four-story dwellings, 59.2 by 100, facing the Waldorf-Astoria. He will erect on the site a sixteen-story store and loft building.

To Build on East 116th Street.

E. Califano has resold for Mandelbaum & Lewine to Morris Fine 346 to 350 East 116th Street, 50 by 100, for improvement with a six-story tenement.

Charles Berlin & Co. have bought from Louis Lese and Mark Blumenthal the five-story tenement 3 East 112th Street, 27 by 100. B. Morse was the broker.

Manheim, Weinstein & Hoffberg have sold to R. Kurzrok 516 and 518 East 117th Street, two dwellings, on plot 50 by 100.11. The buyer will erect a six-story tenement. Schmeidler & Bachrach have sold the four-story frame building and stable on the south side of 110th Street, 125 feet east of Second Avenue, on plot 175 by 100.11.

B. Freund has bought 327 East Sixty-sixth Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 100.5.

Buying on Upper Second Avenue.

A. Frankenthaler has sold to Mandelbaum & Lewine the three five-story tenements at the northenst corner of Second Avenue and 105th Street, on plot 75 by 75.

L. Walter Lissberger has resold the five-story triple flat, with store, 1,954 Second Avenue.

The Benjamin B. Woog Company has sold for the Beekman Realty Company the five-story double flat, with stores, 1,855 Third Avenue.

M. Heller & Susman have sold for a Mr. Farman to A. Klein the six-story flat 133 and 135 East 114th Street, on plot 50 by 100.

The Enterprise Realty Company has sold to a Mr. Goldberg the two single flats, on plot 40 by 100.11, at 113 and 115 East 120th Street.

Samuel Greenstein has sold 431 and 433 East 121st Street, four-story brownstone buildings, on plot 35.8 by 100.11, to Louis Starr.

Deal for 50th Street Apartments.

Charles Berlin & Co. have bought and resold to Simon L. Goldberg the new six-story apartment house at 228 to 232 East Fiftieth Street, on plot 55 by 100. The same firm has also bought the five-story flat 230 East Twenty-seventh Street, 35 by 100, and 40 East Seventh Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100. B. Morse was the broker in all of these deals.

E. Schwarzer negotiated the recent sale of the five-story tenement 235 and 237 East Fifty-first Street.

Operators Buy on 22d Street.

Louis Schrag and Charles E. Duross have sold for Catharine E. Crowe to William S. Patten and J. L. Van Sant 314 West Twenty-second Street, a four-story dwelling, 20 by 98.9.

Huberth & Gabel have resold to William Muller the five-story double tenement 523 West Forty-ninth Street, on lot 25 by 100.

Sale at Avenue A and 14th Street.

J. R. Krantz and S. H. Hurwitz have sold for Manheim, Weinstein & Hoffberg the six-story tenement at the southeast corner of Fourteenth Street and Avenue A.

Edward C. Martin has sold for Peter Diel 539 East Thirteenth Street, four-story front and rear tenements, on lot 25 by 103.3.

Samuel H. Hurwitz has sold to a client 622 East Thirteenth Street, five-story front and four-story rear tenements, on lot 25 by 103.3.

H. Milgrim & Brother have sold to L. L. Langrock the six-story tenement 327 East Twelfth Street, on lot 27 by 103.3.

G. Carlucci & Co. have sold for Mary A. Degen the five-story front and rear tenement 515 East Fifteenth Street, 25 by 100. The same firm has leased for H. Levy the six-story tenement 310 East 102d Street, for a term of five years, at an aggregate rental of $12,500.

Thompson Street Corner in Trade.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold for Aronson & Rosenberg, builders, to A. Kassel the three new six-story tenements at the southeast corner of Thompson and West Third Streets, on plot 116.7 by 75. Mr. Kassel gave in exchange the three five-story apartment houses 1,244 to 1,248 Madison Avenue, 60 by 78 by 88.

Folsom Brothers and Charles D. Minkoff have sold for Mrs. Jessie Folsom the six-story front and five-story rear tenements at 74 Allen Street, 25.10 by 97.6, to Halprin, Diamondston & Levine.

A. Mantinband has sold for O. Costello to J. Berman and resold to Abraham Bayer 193 Lewis Street, a three-story brick dwelling, with store, on lot 19.7 by 78.

B. Goodman has sold for Julius Shweitzer 71 Second Avenue, a five-story tenement, with stores, on lot 24 by 77.

Cuozzo & Gagliano Company have leased the six-story tenement 2 and 4 Prince Street, southwest corner of the Bowery, for E. Adler for a term of years at an aggregate rental of about $50,000.

Quick Resale on Cauldwell Avenue.

Philip Weinberg and Samuel Goldstein have bought the four five-story flats 856, 858, 860, and 862 Cauldwell Avenue, corner of 160th Street, and have resold three of them to Moses I. Falk. They have also sold a plot of eight lots, including two corners on the south side of 149th Street, between Prospect and Union Avenues, to the Ebling Brewing Company, through Arnold & Byrne, as brokers.

Martin J. Earley has sold to Susan Hagan the northwest corner of Bathgate and Wendover Avenues, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 90.

Schreiber & Reinlieb and Max Feldman have sold for Hyman Horowitz to a builder the plot, 37.6 by 100, at the northwest corner of Forest Avenue and 158th Street.

Louis E. Bliss has sold for Geyer & Huber to Mrs. J. Cohen the two four-story double flats 992 and 994 Brook Avenue; also, for E. F. Bliss, Jr., to J. A. Braun, a one-half interest in the property 1,042 Washington Avenue.

Jackson Brothers, builders, have sold to Harry Goodstein the recently completed five-story apartment house, 44 by 102 by 145, at 967 and 969 East 160th Street, about 100 feet west of Union Avenue. H. D. Rosenfeld & Co. were the brokers.

J. Helion & Co. have sold for I. L. Alexander the five-story triple flat, 30 by 95 by 105, at the southeast corner of 189th Street and Lorillard Place.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has leased for Mrs. Blanche McK. Crichton the five-story building 168 Lincoln Avenue for a long term of years.

Buyers for Wakefield Lots.

Wolf & Krantz, in conjunction with W. A. Cameron, have sold for the Montignot Real Estate Company twelve lots on 229th and 230th Streets, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, to P. S. Sellgman.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have sold to Frank Di Mayo and another the plot, 50 by 100, on the north side of 213th Street, 275 feet east of Fifth Avenue.

George J. McCaffrey & Son have sold for August Diener to W. C. Baker two two-family dwellings on the west side of Louise Street, 225 feet south of Morris Park Avenue, each 25 by 100.

William H. Doty, President of the First National Bank of Yonkers, has sold the dwelling and plot, 70 by 110, on the south side of West 227th Street, (formerly Sidney Street,) just east of the Spuyten Duyvil Parkway.

New Jersey Country Place Sold.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has sold for Francis R. Pemberton his estate at Water Witch, N. J. The property is situated within the grounds of the Water Witch Club, and consists of seven acres of land with a dwelling and outbuildings.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

51st St, 40 East, s s, 108 ft w of Park Av, 20x100.5, five-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the Island Realty Company $91,907

By James L. Brumley.

Crotona Av, w s, near 187th St, 100x100, vacant; partition sale, to the plaintiffs, W. H. Kennedy and another 10,300

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

73d St, 177 and 179 East, for a five-story brick garage, 40x80; Automobile Realty Company of 55 Duane Street, owner; C. F. Hoppe of 55 Duane Street, architect; cost, $60,000.

135th St, n s, 50 ft e of Madison Av, for a one-story brick storage building, 35x22; J. S. Cram of 47 Cedar St, owner; N. Langer of 81 East 125th St, architect; cost, $1,500.

27th St, n s, 216 ft e of 2d Av, for a six-story brick flat and store, 58.4x85.9; Zalieb & Avansky of 1,753 Lexington Av, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein of 24 East 23d St, architects; cost, $60,000.

Macdougal St, 27, for a two-story brick warehouse, 10.6x34; Galls & Gonfarone of 179 Macdougal St, owners; A. Vendrasco of 94 Adams St, Van Nest, architect; cost, $1,800.

Broadway, 718 and 720, for an eleven-story brick building, 50x125.5; J. Macdonald of 5 West 31st St, owner; C. E. Birge of 5 West 34th St, architect; cost, $175,000.

148th St, 799 East, for a one-story brick workshop, 20x40; L. F. Fagan, premises, owner; P. J. Cooney of 148th St and 3d Av, architect; cost, $3,000.

Louise St, W, 30 ft n of Barnett Place, for a two-story concrete building, 20x55; Thomas Flood of Unionport Road and Morris Park Av, owner; J. R. Cocker of 103 East 135th St, architect; cost, $4,400.

Park Av, w s, 100 ft s of 2d St, for ten two-story frame dwellings, 20x47; William Zeltner of 170th St and 3d Av, owner; William J. Dilthey of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $35,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Pine St, 69, to a five-story brick building; Sixty Wall Street Company, owner; W. H. Mersereau of 32 Broadway, architect; cost, $26,000.

5th St, 313 and 315 East, to two five-story brick tenements; Claman & Jacobs of 108 Rivington St, owners; O. Reissmann of 30 1st St, architect; cost, $6,000.

3d Av, n w corner of 41st St, to a two and four story brick flat; Doscher estate of 294 Graham Av, Brooklyn, owner; F. Ebeling of 420 East 9th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

8th Av, n e corner of 46th St, to a four-story brick garage; L. Hutter of 147 Broadway, owner; G. Haug of 109 West 42d St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Chrystie St, 218 and 220, to two brick tenements and stores; O. E. Lowe of 230 Grand St, owner; E. A. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Jan. 23.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 74.11 ft s of 132d St, 25x100; Charles Wynne to Louis Katz, (mtg $20,000) 100

BASSFORD AV, w s, 115.4 ft s of 183d St, 24.8x40; Henry R. Steele to Leon Peller, (mtg $5,000) 100

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 444, w s, 19x100; Morris F. Joachim to Lewis C. Giles, (mtg $25,000) 100

CLINTON ST, 177, w s, 25.6x100; Morris Agranoff to Barnet Fishman, (mtg $29,000) 100

DEVOE ST, n s, 134 ft e of Lind Av, 33.4x99.5; Nicholas Brady to Michael J. Souren, ½ part, (mtg $1,200) 375

EAST BROADWAY, 175, s s, 20x100; Marcus Jaffe and others to the Forward Association ..... Nom.

EDGECOMBE AV, 66, e s, 18x68; Mervin S. Near to Anna Schoenenberger, (mtg $11,000) ..... Nom.

EDISON AV, e s, 200 ft s of Tremont Road, 25x100; Bankers' Realty and Security Company to Ernst Schiefer 100

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, n s, 375 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100; W. R. Benjamin, guardian, to Walter R. Benjamin ..... Nom.

FULTON ST, s e s, 50 ft s w of De Mill Av, 50x —; Harry J. Douglas to Sound Realty Company, (mtg $2,000) .. 100

GAINSBORG AV, w s, 250 ft n of Tremont Road, 25x100; Bankers' Realty and Security Company to Ernst Schiefer 100

HAMMOND AV, e s, 100 ft n of Gleason Av, 25x100; Daniel J. Dillon and others to William H. Cloke 100

HENRY ST, 180, s s, 23.10x100; Henry I. Jacobs to Rebecca Jacobs, (mtg $19,000) ..... Nom.

HOE AV, n e corner of 167th St, 100x50; Isaac L. Dunn to Lewis V. La Velle, (mtg $70,000) ..... Nom.

HOE AV, n w corner of 167th St, 100x50; Lewis V. La Velle to Isaac L. Dunn ..... Nom.

ITTNER PLACE, s s, at centre line of Mill Brook, —x—; Josephine L. Carnes and others to Mary F. O'Donnell ..... Nom.

KING ST, s e corner of Elliott Av, 24.8x98.3; Realty Operating Company to Thomas S. Walker 100

LINCOLN ST, w s, 150 ft s of Morris Park Av, 25x100; Jacob Cohen to Andrew G. Anderson, (mtg $3,500) 100

LOTS 360 and 361, Block K, amended map of Mapes estate; Sara Anopol to Water Anopol 100

LOTS 360 and 361, Block K, amended map of Mapes estate; Walter Anopol to Sara Anopol ..... Nom.

MADISON AV, 1,744 to 1,748, w s, 60.5x87.9; Abraham Kassel to Morris Rosenberg and others, (mtg $82,500) 100

MADISON AV, w s, 62.9 ft n of Samuel St, 32.9x irregular; Catharine Meade to Anna J. Meade ..... Nom.

MOTT AV, e s, 425 ft n of centre line of 153d St, 25x98; Mary L. Williams to A. R. Morris ..... Nom.

MOTT AV, e s, 425 ft n of centre line of 153d St, 25x97; Lavinia H. Williams to Arthur R. Morris 100

PARK AV, 3,880, 25x150; John McNamara to James Palladino ..... Nom.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 119th St, 100x100; Atlantic Realty Company to Nathan Loewy Realty and Construction Company, (mtg $90,000) 100

SOUTH ST, n s, 21.7 ft e of Roosevelt St, 31.4x84.2; N. V. Cantasano and others to Jacob J. Wallenstein, (mtg $16,000) ..... Nom.

ST. LAWRENCE AV, e s, Lot 212, Block F, amended map of Mapes estate; Andrew F. Farrell to Dorothy Reutler ..... Nom.

TURNPIKE ROAD, from Westchester to William's Bridge, e, at s w corner of lands of Thomas Wilson, —x—; George P. Baisley to Frank Gass 100

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 189 ft s of 176th St, 27x150; H. R. Mitchell to Emil Hennan, (mtg $9,500) 100

WATER ST, s s, 228.2 ft e of Clinton St, 46.4x143.1; Clarence R. Conger to Edward V. Z. Lane 100

WATER ST, s s, 181.9 ft s of Clinton St, 46.3x44.6; C. R. Conger, individually and as trustee, to Edward V. Z. Lane 37,500

WHITLOCK AV, e s, 228.10 ft n of Leggett Av, 218.3x—; Timothy Donovan to Thomas F. Somers ..... Nom.

WOODRUFF ST, n s, 197.10 ft s e of Boston Road, 25x127.4; Rachael H. Jaeger to Edward A. Schill 100

1ST AV, w s, 60.5 ft s of 55th St, 20x80; Louis Josephthal and others, executors, to Ephraim Korn and another, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

2D AV, 1,750, e s, 25x80; M. Herbert to August Werckle, (mtg $18,000) 100

3D ST, s e corner of Thompson St, 75x60; Thompson St, 230 and 232, e s, 56x75; Morris Rosenberg and others to Abraham Kassel, (mtg $65,500) 100

3D ST, n s, 175 ft e of Avenue D, 25x103, Unionport; E. B. Levy to Annie Neuberger, all liens ..... Nom.

3D ST, 353 and 355 East, — x —; Frank Feldman to Newman Grossman, ½ part, (mtg $47,750) 100

3D ST, s s, 324 ft w of Avenue C, 25x103, Unionport; E. B. Levy to Catharine Whirley, all liens ..... Nom.

3D ST, n s, 150 ft e of Avenue D, 25x103, Unionport; E. B. Levy to Katie Geske ..... Nom.

4TH ST, s s, 249 ft w of Avenue C, 50x103, Unionport; E. B. Levy to Catharine Whirley, all liens ..... Nom.

4TH ST, n s, part of Lot 610, map of Wakefield; Joseph Pascocello, referee, to Edwin Hervey 2,500

5TH AV, s w corner of 112th St, 25.11x100; Ida Hoffman to Abraham Scheinberg, ½ part, all title, (mtg $45,000) .. 100

5TH AV, 1,046, e s, 22x100; Anna C. Wiener to William W. Hall and another 100

6TH AV, 250, e s, 29.10x65; G. L. Morgenthau to Max Kurzrok, (mtg $100,000) 100

6TH AV, 92, e s, 22.9x80; Grace D. Markgraf to William E. Gilmore 100

6TH AV, 92, e s, 22.9x80; Virginia Dolbear to William E. Gilmore 100

9TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x92.3; Fannie Rosenblum and others to Hyman Levy, (mtg $31,000) ..... Nom.

11TH AV, n e corner of 50th St, 49.4x55.3; Hermine M. Scheussler to Helena M. E. Lindemann and another, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

22D ST, 410 West, 14.3x72; James A. Lynch and others to Frank L. Holt, (mtg $9,000) ..... Nom.

24TH ST, 107 East, 20x98.9; Sarah E. Jones, individually and as executrix, to John B. Phillips and others 29,000

87TH ST, s s, 65 ft e of 2d Av, 18x39.7; Helen I. Hubbard to Elizabeth B. Grannis 100

38TH ST, 213 East, 25x98.9; Charles Duggin to Ellen Quinn, (mtg $12,000) .. 100

53D ST, 250 West, 18.9x100.5; Mary W. Briggs to Amos F. Eno 15,000

75TH ST, 415 East, 25x102.2; Sophie Altschuler to Charlotte Rubin, (mtg $31,500) 100

80TH ST, 319 West, 17x102.2; Florence F. Fitch to George H. De Witt, (mtg $18,000) 100

80TH ST, s s, 398 ft e of Avenue A, 50x102.2; Moses Selig to Barnett Baff, ½ part, all title 100

82D ST, 172 East, 25x102.2; Liesberger & Rosenthal Corporation to Rosa Dannenberg, (mtg $24,000) 100

94TH ST, 8 East, 19.6x100.8; Anna Unger and others, executors, to Anna Unger 57,000

94TH ST, 8 East, 19.6x100.8; Clara Voelcker and others to Anna Unger .... Nom.

98TH ST, 116 West, 16.11x100.11; Agnes M. Pragnell to Solomon Schimasi, (mtg $9,000) 100

115TH ST, 71 East, 25x100.10; Anna Welp to Jacob M. Goldstein and another, (mtg $11,000) ..... Nom.

118TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 37x100.10; Isaac Chaitin to Michael Marrone, (mtg $12,500) 100

122D ST, n s, 150 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100; Morris Aronson to Nathan Levy, (mtg $15,425) 100

125TH ST, 549 West, 25x99.11; Hattie Schwarz to John Palmer, (mtg $22,000) 100

125TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 25x99.11; Louisa Weber to Hattie Schwarz, (mtg $15,000) ..... Nom.

126TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of 3d Av, 27.6x99.11; Louis Joseph to Irving J. Joseph, ¼ part, (mtg $23,200) ..... Nom.

129TH ST, n s, 140 ft e of 4th Av, 25x99.11; Edward W. Crittenden, referee, to Martin Zepf 12,900

129TH ST, 109 East, 25x99.11; Martin Zepf to Jacob Freeman, (mtg $7,000) .. Nom.

132D ST, 10 East, 25x99.11; Charles Pusinsky and others to Louis Segelbohm, (mtg $19,875) 100

135TH ST, s s, 285 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x99.11; Isaac Goldberg to Julia E. Leggan, (mtg $76,000) 100

138TH ST, s s, 71.10 ft w of Brown Place, 19.7x irregular; James R. Plum and another, executors, to Henry C. Stronmann 12,750

142D ST, n s, 270 ft w of Lenox Av, 80x99.11; Morris Bernstein to David Pellyn, ¼ part; (mtg $90,000) ..... Nom.

142D ST, 728 East, 16.8x113.6; Edward H. Adelberg to John McCafferty ..... Nom.

144TH ST, n s, 390 ft w of 7th Av, 285x99.11; Frank Hillman and others to Apollo Realty Company, (mtg $121,500) 100

145TH ST, 304 West, 25.8x99.11; Rosina Hooley and others to Charles A. Sackett, (mtg $18,000) 100

145TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, 175x99.11; Cathleen Turney to Carl Rosenberger, (mtg $73,700) 100

145TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, 175x99.11; Max Marx to Cathleen Turney, (mtg $71,000) 100

146TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Annie F. Hartman and others to Herman Hartman, 4-5 part 100

146TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Richard J. Connolly to Herman Hartman, 1-5 part 100

145TH ST, 674 East, 25x100; Pauline Hauser to Gottlob Haaf, (mtg $14,500) .. 100

149TH ST, s s, part 200 ft e of Melrose South; Delia Burt and another to William J. Reed 10,000

165TH ST, s s, 245.3 ft e of Morris Av, —x—; Hyman Cohen to Joseph Reiss, ¼ part, (mtg $9,000) 100

165TH ST, s s, 245.3 ft e of Morris Av, 192.11x90.5; Hyman Cohen to Morris Bernstein, (mtg $9,000) 100

165TH ST, s s, 245.3 ft e of Morris Av, —x—; Joseph Reiss to Morris Bernstein, ¼ part, (mtg $9,000) 100

174TH ST, s e corner of Walton Av, 79.10x irregular; Walter S. Sheafer and others to John H. Koelsch 2,500

198TH ST, n s, 77.7 ft n w of Briggs Av, 25.11x104; William J. Gault to Thomas Longstaff and another, (mtg $1,150) 100

205TH ST, s w corner of Elliott St, 55x268; Sophia M. Woessner to Peter H. Short and another 100

215TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100; Irving Realty Company to Antonio Basile and another, (mtg $3,750) .. 100

219TH ST, n s, w ½ of Lot 534, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Ruth Barker, executrix, to Luke Butler ..... Nom.

219TH ST, n s, e ½ of Lot 534, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Ruth Barker, executrix, to John E. Hallet ..... Nom.

238TH ST, s s, 425 ft e of Keppler Av, 25x100; Owen Donnelly to Louis Eickwort 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ANDERSON, Andrew G., to Jacob Cohen; Lot 197, map of Hunt estate, due June 30, 1906, 5½ per cent. 800

APOLLO REALTY COMPANY to Frank Hillman and others; 144th St, n s, 390 ft w of 7th Av, 285x99, due Sept. 1, 1907, 6 per cent. 14,000

BAFF, Barnett, to American Mortgage Company; 80th St, s s, 398 ft e of Avenue A, 50x102, due June 30, 1909, 5½ per cent. 12,000

BASILE, Antonio, and another to the Irving Realty Company; 215th St, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100, due April 22, 1907, 6 per cent. 300

CLOKE, William H., to John Dillon; Lot 157, map of Gleason property, 1 year, 5½ per cent. 500

CONGREGATION OF CITIES OF Sineer and Wilna to the Mutual Alliance Trust Company; Madison St, s w corner of Montgomery St, 55.11x75, prior mtg $35,000, 4 months, 6 per cent 5,000

DANIELS, Isidor L., to Isaac Happert; Sheriff St, 47, 25x75, 5 years, 6 per cent. 5,500

DOCHTERMAN, Charles, Jr., and others to Elise Freifeld; 10th St, n s, 240 ft e of Avenue D, 40x189, demand, 6 per cent. 5,000

ELLSBERG, Samuel, to Harris Solomon; East Broadway, 278, 21x57, 2 years, 6 per cent. 4,000

FREEMAN, Jacob, to Martin Zepf; 129th St, 109 East; 20x99, 3 years, 6 per cent. 4,000

GELLER, Samuel, to Robert Hedeman; St. Lawrence Av, e s, 75 ft s of Beecon St, 25x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 3,000

GESKE, Katie, to E. E. Levy; 3d St, n s, 150 ft e of Avenue D, 25x103, 3 years, 5½ per cent. $50

GOLDBERG, Meyer, and another to Alex B. Coxe and others, executors; 56th St, n s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 25x88, 3 years, 6½ per cent. 15,000

GOLDSTEIN, Jacob M., and another to Anna Welp; 115th St, 71 East, 25x100, 5 years, 6 per cent. 7,000

GORDON, Rachel, and another to Sigmund Cohn; 8th St, n s, 162.6 ft e of 1st Av, 37.6x110, 3 years, 6 per cent. .. 4,500

GRANT, Alexander, to Lambert Suydam; 163d St, s s, 100 ft e of Prospect Av, 98x100, due Feb. 1, 1906, 6 per cent. 15,000

GUTTERMAN, Carrie L., to F. R. Minrath; 66th St, n s, 210 ft w of Park Av, 20x100, due June 30, 1907 12,000

HALL, William W., to Anna C. Wiener; 5th Av, e s, 47.6 ft s of 86th St, 22x100, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 50,000

HERVEY, Edwin, to Elizabeth Billet; 4th St, n s, 25 ft e of s e corner, Lot 648, map of Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent. 2,100

KASSEL, Abraham, to Morris Rosenberg and others; 3d St, s w corner of Thompson St, 75x60, 7 years, 6 per cent. 13,500

KASSEL, Abraham, to Morris Rosenberg and others; Thompson St, 230 and 232, 56x75, 2 years, 6 per cent. 10,000

KATZ, Louis, to Charles Wynne; Amsterdam Av, w s, 74.11 ft s of 132d St, 25x100, 2 years, 6 per cent. 4,000

KOELSCH, John H., to Walter S. Sheafer and others, executors; 174th St, s e corner of Walton Av, 79.10x irregular, 2 years, 6 per cent. 1,000

KOHN, Ephraim, to L. Josephthal and others, executors; 1st Av, w s, 60 ft s of 55th St, 20x80, 5 years 10,000

KURZROK, Max, to County Holding Company; 6th Av, n e corner of 16th St, 23x65; 16th St, n s, 65 ft e of 6th Av, 30x92, 2 years, 5½ per cent. 270,000

LANE, E. V. Z., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; South St, 292 to 295, 92x144, due June 30, 1907 45,000

LAUBER, Joseph, to Frank Jelinek and another; 152d St, n w corner of Wales Av, 25x101.5, 3 years, 6 per cent. 4,500

LIGGAN, Julia E., to Isaac Goldberg; 135th St, s s, 285 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x99.11, due June 30, 1906, 6 per cent. 4,000

MARRONE, Michael, to Isaac Chaitin; 118th St, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 37x100, due March 22, 1907, 6 per cent 5,500

MITCHELL, Lewis A., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 39th St, 226 West, 21x98, due June 30, 1906 15,000

NATHAN LOEWY REALTY AND CONstruction Company to Atlantic Realty Company; Riverside Drive, s e corner of 119th St, 100x100, due Aug. 1, 1907, per cent. 26,500

NAVASKY, Nathan, and another to Corporate Realty Company; 94th St, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 150x100, 2 years 75,000

NEWBURGER, Annie, to E. B. Levy; 3d St, n s, 175 ft e of Avenue D, Unionport, 25x103, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 850

NEUBERGER, William H., to Margaret Marx; 34th St, 254 West, 32.1x98, prior mtg $50,000, due July 10, 1906, 6 per cent 20,000

PALLADINA, James V., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Railroad Av, —s, at w s of Lot 26, being Lot 27, map of Central Morrisania, due Sept. 30, 1907 2,250

PHILLIPS, John B., to Title Insurance Company; 24th St, 107 East; 20x94, due Sept. 30, 1908 18,000

REED, William J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Benson St, s s, part of Lot 81, map of Melrose South, demand 100

RODNEY, Anna E., to Margaret Mahan; 157th St, n s, 133.4 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 83x100, 3 years 3,800

SCALLY REALTY COMPANY to Meta Heyman and others; 102d St, 224 East, 20x70.3, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 9,000

SCHNEIDER, Nannette L., to J. J. Barrett; 165th St, 1,046, 20x77, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,700

SCHWARZ, Hattie, to Louisa Weber; 125th St, n s, 100 ft e of public drive, 25x99.11, 5 years, 6 per cent. 7,000

SHORT, Peter H., and another to Sophia M. Woessner; Elliott Av, w s, front from 205th St to Bridge St, 277x23x268x55, 3 years 2,000

SHEINBERG, Abraham, to Ida Hoffman; 5th Av, s w corner of 112th St, 25x100, due May 1, 1906 4,100

SOMERS, Thomas F., to Timothy Donovan; Whitlock Av, e s, 228.10 ft n of Leggett Av, 218x160, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 7,500

STRAHMANN, Henry C., to German Savings Bank; 138th St, s s, 71.10 ft w of Brown Place, 85x irregular, 3 years. 8,000

THOMPSON, Charles, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 88th St, 39 West, 21x100, due June 30, 1907 22,000

TURNEY, Catharine, to Max Marx; 145th St, n s, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, 175x99.11, 2 years, 6 per cent. 27,000

WHIRTLEY, Catharine, to E. B. Levy; 3d St, s s, 324 ft w of Avenue C, 25x103, Unionport, 3 years, 5½ per cent. .. 450

WHIRTLEY, Catharine, to E. B. Levy; 4th St, s s, 249 ft w of Avenue C, 50x103, Unionport, 3 years, 5½ per cent. .. 800

ZEPF, Martin, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 129th St, 109 East, 20x99, due June 30, 1908 7,000

Mechanics' Liens.

JACKSON AV, w s, 33 ft s of 160th St, 50x78; Church E. Gates & Co. against Minnie Miller, owner and contractor .. 254

101ST ST, 238 West; Arthur P. Atkins against Mary E. Miller and Helen J. Robinson, owners and contractors 1,250

149TH ST, 650 East; Frederick Durand against Arthur A. Carey, owner; Janet Kennedy, contractor 475

HONEYWELL, John C., e s, 32.9 ft s of 179th St, 50x225, to Daley Av; Charles G. Schwartz against N. Cohen and H. Axelroad, owners and contractors 841

133D ST, 49 to 53 West; Max L. Rohman against Max Miller, owner and contractor 2,175

FULTON AV, s w s, 131 ft s of 175th St, 75x100; Hugh Frew against Lavelle & Hill, owners and contractors 200

MONROE ST, 216; John O'Connor against Charles & Henry Aul, owners and contractors 188

183D ST, 919 East; M. H. Mercer against Wolf Burland, owner; Thomas Murison, contractor 240

125TH ST, 450 West; Amsterdam Av, 1,313; Henry Grieb against William Soltz, owner and contractor 442

128TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of Lenox Av, 75x200, to 129th St; John J. Kelly against Samuel Levine & Son, owners; Nathan Greenblatt, owner and contractor 7,500

FRONT ST, 1 and 3; Pelham Operating Company against N. A. Lawlor and John E. Thrall, owners; A. Pierson & Co., contractors 54

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

2D AV, 104 and 106; Charles B. Hudson against Phillip Horowitz, Nov. 8, 1905, (canceled) $105

2D AV, 104 and 106; Abraham Perlman against Phillip Horowitz, Dec. 14, 1904, (canceled) 100

ELDRIDGE ST, 182 to 188; Kellogg-McCrum-Howell Company against University Settlement Society and others, Nov. 1, 1905, (by deposit) 582

14TH ST, 432 East; Joseph Grossman against Meyer Eiser, Nov. 11, 1905 1,500

164TH ST, 848 East; John Clark against C. A. Richter and others, Dec. 21, 1905 180

88TH ST, 31 East; Neal Farnham against Julia Cameron, Jan. 12, 1906 .. 193

12TH ST, 543 and 545 East; Frank J. Weisberg and others against Abraham Kosower and others, Dec. 21, 1905 550

JACKSON AV, w s, 33 ft s of 160th St, 84.3x77; Salvatore Zimbardi against Minnie Miller and others, Nov. 3, 1905. 600

JACKSON AV, w s, 33 ft s of 160th St, 84.3x77; Salvatore Zimbardi against Minnie Miller and others, Nov.

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QUEENS BOROUGH

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Why not let us make some for you?

30 Acres, Rosedale, $1,300 per Acre.
38 Acres, Jamaica South, $2,700 per Acre.
139 Acres, Jamaica & Hempstead Turnpike, large frontage on trolley, $1,050 per Acre.
4 Acres, East Hempstead, $700 per Acre.
2,400 Acres, Main line, L. I. R. R., $150 per Acre.
45 Acres, Jamaica & Hempstead Turnpike, near Belmont's Track, $1,600 per Acre.

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Elmhurst Square

The Geographical Centre of the City. Fully developed, sewered, and restricted.

Direct line of Blackwell's Island Bridge and Tunnels; 5c. fare. The place to buy for a HOME or INVESTMENT. Values will double within 6 months. Send for maps and Booklet No. 6, and they will tell you why.

PARIS & MacDOUGALL,
Tel. 4813 Madison Sq. 1,123 B'way, N. Y.

Jamaica Boom Section.

43 Acres Dry Meadow Land. Price $300 an acre. This is the cheapest acreage left in a rapidly moving market which promises soon to double values.

EUGENE V. BREWSTER, Owner,
No. 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE.

THE SAFEST INVESTMENT

And Least Trouble to the Investor is a

GUARANTEED MORTGAGE

WESTCHESTER & BRONX TITLE & MORTGAGE GUARANTY CO.,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Capital and Surplus, $750,000.

WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th St.; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Evenings.

FARMS FOR SALE.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
LOWERRE STEVENSON REALTY CO.,
500 FIFTH AV., COR. 42D ST.

Mount Vernon.

CITY AND COUNTRY COMBINED

In this large place in Mount Vernon; highest and most aristocratic part of Chester Hill; about an acre frontage on two avenues; eleven large rooms, hardwood floors and wainscoting; large open fireplaces. Asking $35,000. Low!

W. S. Anderson, Mt. Vernon's Busy Corner, Near New Haven Station.

New Rochelle.

Modern Cottage, 11 rooms, 2 baths, gas and electric light; restricted neighborhood; 3 minutes from station; $8,250; modern 10-room cottage, high ground, restricted neighborhood; $7,000. H. B. Downey, 20 North Av.

White Plains.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

for houses and lots in Battle Hill Park, White Plains; all improvements in property; restricted; high ground; 10 minutes' walk from station; nothing better; prices reasonable.

WESTCHESTER SYNDICATE,
28 East 42d St., New York.
2 Depot Square, White Plains.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE.

A MODERN FACTORY IN BOUND BROOK, N. J., WITH 40,000 SQUARE FEET; COMPLETE STEAM AND ELECTRIC PLANT; PLOT 135x400; COST $65,000; WILL SELL FOR $35,000.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Finest six-lot corner on Palisades, centre of grand section now being expensively developed and restricted; this prominent corner, suitable for hotel or roadside inn, is worth immediate inspection. Full particulars in forenoon at music store, 49 8th Av., New York.

Plainfield.—Residence, five acres, fruit, garden, stable; convenient location. T. S. Atwater, 130 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE. OUT OF CITY.

Cottage, 46 Ft. Square, Two Stories,

verandah 8 ft. wide, eleven rooms, with outside kitchen, hot and cold water, bath and toilet rooms, hardwood floors, fireplace, icehouse, boathouse, large stable, fifty acres of land, situated at Lake Beauport, (Laurentian Mountains,) twelve miles from Quebec City, 957 feet above St. Lawrence. Scenery simply superb, and incomparable health restoring spot; house 121 feet above lake; price $6,000. Apply Geo. E. Amyot, 45 Dorchester St., Quebec.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Am retiring from active business life and

Wish to purchase at once Farm or Country Home on Long Island.

J. DUPONT HAINES, Great Kills, Staten Island

We desire to purchase at once in the 9th Ward, a plot of ground not less than 60x50, or more than 75x100; parties owning such a plot who will send us particulars, lowest price, &c., will receive immediate attention. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

All kinds of Bronx property; buyers waiting for 4 and 5 story double, triple, quadruple, new-law flats; also want lots and large plots in Unionport, Van Nest, William's Bridge, Woodlawn Heights, &c. Chas. A. Weber, 149th St., east of 3d Av.

We have clients who are in the market for desirably situated apartment houses, improved dwellings, and lots in Greater New York; owners may forward full particulars. James Francis Lester, 41 and 43 Wall St. Tel. 1,002-1,003 Broad.

BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.

206 BROADWAY,
desire particulars of Manhattan flats and tenements.

Want cold-water tenements; good apartment and private houses; can arrange for quick results for the right propositions. Thos. M. Henneberry, 1,389 Lexington Av.

Within easy walking distance of Madison Square; large double room or room and alcove, for gentleman; references. 312 Times, Times Square.

Have Five to Ten Thousand!—Want west side steam or non-water double flats; full details, please; avoid delay. E. Schaefer, 603 Mott Av.

Owners, we sell, rent, or manage your property; cash buyers waiting. Send particulars

---

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

Elmhurst, 15 minutes from Manhattan business centre; buy lots now, ground floor prices; boom surely coming; completion Penn. R. R., Belmont tunnels, Blackwell's Island Bridge; macadamized streets, granolithic sidewalks, curbs, and gutters, sewers, gas, water, shade trees. Write for full information U. S. Alvord, 231 West 21st St.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

BELLCOURT

IN NEW YORK CITY.

Only 30 minutes from Herald Square and ten minutes' walk from beautiful Little Neck Bay.

LOTS $200 TO $500.

Carefully restricted and splendidly improved; on easy terms.

GOOD FOR QUICK PROFITS.

A postal will put you in touch with a money making opportunity seldom found in New York Real Estate. Handsome Booklet and Map of New York City free upon request. Send us your address.

BELLCOURT LAND COMPANY,
DEPARTMENT T.,
1 West 34th Street, N. Y. City.

Why Do You Pay Rent

When you can own your own home within 20 minutes of 34th Street Ferry, on one of the most picturesque bays on Long Island Sound?

BAYSIDE PARK

is only 10 miles from New York. It has 46 trains daily; commutation is only 10 cents, and upon the completion of the Pennsylvania tunnel it will take but fifteen minutes from Herald Square to Bayside. A number of artistic houses have just been completed; they contain every modern convenience, and cost from $3,500 to $8,500. They can be bought with a cash payment of 10 per cent., the balance at $30 per month and upward, which covers all expenses, or you can buy lots from $350 and upward, which from previous experience will increase from 50 to 100 per cent. in value within a very short time; these can also be bought on installments. Write for booklet, or, better still, call and see us. We'll gladly pay your fare to run out and look at the property.

THE NORTH SHORE REALTY COMPANY,
202 East 23d St., New York.

ACREAGE

LARGE AND SMALL TRACTS,

JAMAICA SOUTH

76 ACRES AT $2,000 Per Acre.
165 ACRES AT $1,200 Per Acre.

JOHN KENSETT KELLOGG,
80-82 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
549 NOSTRAND AV., BROOKLYN.

LONG ISLAND CITY

the place to

MAKE MONEY QUICK.

Several Choice Parcels.

NOTE.—We will buy property in this section in large or small quantities.

TAYLOR-STORM REALTY CO.,
11 East 42d St.

WANTED

FOR A CLIENT,

To rent, a house of 12 to 18 rooms on the North Shore of Long Island. Some shore front with a fair amount of ground preferred.

McVICKAR, GAILLARD REALTY CO.,
Tel. 4,000—38th. 489 Fifth Av.

LOTS $45 UP

Less than one hour from 34th St., on south shore, near thriving town. Schools, churches, stores, &c., at hand. Terms will be made to suit. Loans procured to build with.

L. Tannenbaum, 184 East 73d St.

BAY LAWN, most beautiful spot in BAYSIDE, L. I., overlooking the Bay and Sound; buy lots before Spring advances and make money easy.

TAYLOR-STORM REALTY CO.,
11 EAST 42D ST.,
Branch Bayside, L. I.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY, QUEENS COUNTY

Greater New York, 100 acres, high, level land, macadam roads, electric lighted, free postal delivery, choice location, near station and trolley; present price $1,400 per acre; easy terms. Opportunity, Box 200 Times Downtown.

Owner will sacrifice 60 acres land at Huntington Station for $13,000; lots adjoining selling for $300; excellent opportunity for development and subdivision. K. McDougall, 32 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn.

For Sale—Twenty acres South Bay water front, with 700 feet of nice, sandy beach; new house, overlooking the bay for miles; $10,500; terms to suit. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

7-acre farm, 50 miles out, bordering on fine lake; fine orchard; eleven-room house; price, $4,500; will take $3,000 on mortgage. Write A. Frederick Ruther, Hicksville, L. I.

50-acre farm; new 10-room house; 28 miles from New York; one mile from station; price, $350 per acre; a fine farm in every way. Write A. Frederick Ruther, Hicksville, L. I.

25 acres fine timber land, 50 miles out; one mile from station; bordering on fine lake; a fine piece of property; will take 75% mortgage; price, $30 per acre. Write A. Frederick Ruther, Hicksville, L. I.

99 acres timber land, 60 miles out; one mile from station; price $25 per acre; will take 75% mortgage. Write A. Frederick Ruther, Hicksville, L. I.

Several fine country homes, with orchard and garden, at $2,200, $2,500, and $3,100. Write A. Frederick Ruther, Hicksville, L. I.

40-acre farm, bordering on Sound; eleven-room house; fine outbuildings; price, $8,400. Write A. Frederick Ruther, Hicksville, L. I.

1-acre chicken farm at Hicksville; half mile from station; price, $1,000. Write A. Frederick Ruther, Hicksville, L. I.

Free for the asking, a 22x9-inch map of Long Island. Write A. Frederick Ruther, Hicksville, L. I.

500 acres timber land, 75 miles out; price, $12 per acre. Write A. Frederick Ruther, Hicksville, L. I.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

New seven-story loft and store building, near 23d St. and 6th Av.; exchange for good Bronx lots and cash. Morris Marks, 149th St., corner Brook Av., Bronx.

Exchange equity in 9 lots near 149th St. and $10,000 cash for new law tenements. John Dowd, 724 East 149th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

IN THE ESSEX

CORNER 58TH ST. AND MADISON AV.

Magnificent suites of 6 rooms & 3 baths, unusually well furnished, to sublet until Oct., $5,000.

PEASE & ELLIMAN,
520 5th Av., near 43d St. Phone 1,200 Bryant.

11th St., 15 East, Van Rensselaer.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, with, without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15.

239 West 111th St.—Apartment, 6-5 light rooms, bath, furnished; silver, linen; elevator; tele-

---

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES

"The S. F. Myers Building has better light and contains more modern and desirable improvements than any other structure of the same dimensions in the city."—Opinion of Real Estate Expert.

S. F. Myers BUILDING

47-49 Maiden Lane,

midway between Nassau and William Sts.

New 12-Story Office Building

Fireproof and steel construction. Tiled halls and toilets on every floor.

Near centre of financial, real estate, insurance, law, drug and wholesale jewelry districts.

This modern fireproof building embraces every improvement for the comfort and convenience of tenants, three speedy hydraulic plunger safety elevators. Fine permanent light on all sides.

To lease, on very inducing terms, a few fine offices and one entire Floor of about 4,000 square feet.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

Apply to J. A. MYERS, on premises, or your own real estate broker.

Offices to Let

In the remodelled Office Building

41 Park Row and **147 Nassau Street**

Formerly known as the TIMES BUILDING. 16 stories high; fireproof; entire new equipment of fast running hydraulic elevators. Apply to

E. A. TREDWELL
Room 720 - - On Premises.

DESIRABLE

LOFTS, STORE & BASEMENT 29 West 15th St.

POSSESSION FEB. 1st

APPLY ACME BUILDING CO.,
32 Union Square,
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

LOFTS TO RENT in New Building, in the new Business Centre,

120-122 West 31st STREET **6th Av.** NEAR

Light lofts especially suitable for business or manufacturing purposes.

TUCKER, SPEYERS & CO.,
435 Fifth Av., (39th St.) Tel. 2750—38th.

LOFTS TO RENT | In NEW BUILDING, **35-37 West 31st St.** Bet. B'way & Fifth Av.

All modern improvements, 11th floor, with skylight; immediate possession.

TUCKER, SPEYERS & CO.,
435 Fifth Av., (39th St.) Tel. 2750—38th.

LOFTS, OFFICES, STUDIOS 28, 30 & 32 West 22d Street

NEW BUILDING, OPP. STERN BROS.

H. J. SACHS & CO. 28 West 22d St.
or your own broker.

TO LEASE FOR TERM OF YEARS, APARTMENT HOTEL,

Madison Ave. and 59th Street Section.
Attractive proposition for a responsible man.
WM. C. & A. EDW. LESTER,
Van Dyck Studio Building, 8th Ave. & 56th St.

Store, Basement & 1st Loft

114, 116, 118 W. 17th St. | to let in new building, 75x92. All improvements.

H. J. SACHS & CO.
28 West 22d St.

Large Store and Lofts For Rent.

FISH BUILDING,

4th Av. and 12th St.; absolutely fireproof; best light, ample elevator service; all modern conveniences; suitable for light manufacturing purposes; ready for occupancy on or before May 1.

William M. Benjamin, 17 William St.

AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS

Will build **GARAGE** to suit.

Also STABLE, any location.
A. M. JOHNSON & CO.
Tel. 2702—38th. 489 5th Av.

Desirable offices with skylight for rent, suitable for architect, 4 AND 6 EAST 42D ST.
Elevator, electricity, steam heat, &c.; reasonable rents.
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
Telephone 1200 Bryant. 520 Fifth Av.

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36 and 38 Whitehall St.

LARGE, LIGHT OFFICES.
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. ELEVATOR.
$25 per month.

FIVE CORNER LOFTS, 50x100 EACH, 451 AND 453 WASHINGTON ST., CORNER WATTS; STEAM HEAT, ELECTRIC ELEVATOR; POSSESSION NOW OR MAY 1. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Desirable store, loft, basement and sub-basement, 133 Mercer St., including steam heat and elevator service; rent reasonable. For terms apply Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194 Broadway.

Five-story basement and fine sub-basement building, near City Hall, west of Broadway, to lease for term of years, with renewals, to responsible party. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Broadway, Between Fulton and John Sts.—Lofts and offices; steam heat; elevator and janitor service; rents reasonable. Apply to Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194 Broadway.

AVE. A. STORE AND BASEMENT.

Corner store and basement; can be enlarged to suit; busiest section. Address 408 Fuller Building.

Lofts to Let—881 Broome St.; new building; very light lofts, 25x120; heat, power, elevator service. Further particulars inquire of John Kensett Kellogg, 80 William St.

87 West 17th St.—Seven-story loft, 25x92; will rent cheap; it will pay you to see me before you rent any other place. A. C. Olson, owner.

Handsome stores for rent, opposite Melrose Station, 162d St. and Park Ave.; excellent location. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 Fifth Ave.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

116th St., 20 East.—Good store, grocery, butcher, delicatessen, lunch room, bakery, dry goods. Call afternoons.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance, $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

1,980 Park Av.—Large corner store for light manufacturing business or any business; $50 per month.

Five store floors in elevator building, 22 West 39th St.; whole or part. M. Naftal, owner, 744 6th Av. Telephone 670 Bryant.

Brooklyn.

Two light lofts, with steam power and heat, 133 Floyd St. Apply on premises.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

BARSTOW,

17-19 EAST 27TH STREET.

One or two sunny apartments left; perfect bathing facilities and all modern appliances which make for comfort. We try to make the lot of the transients the envy of home folks by placing every convenience at their disposal and making them comfortable.

11th St., 15 East, Van Rensselaer.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, with, without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15.

COUNTRY HOUSES WANTED.

Husband, wife, daughter, social standing, desire nominal rent furnished house during owner's absence; not above hour out. Social, Times, Harlem.

Refined gentleman and wife, no children, would like to rent a suburban or country residence, preferably furnished. Banker, Box 116 Times

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APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

ARTHUR HALL,

N. E. Cor. 96th St. & Madison Av.

A NEWLY CONSTRUCTED MODERN FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT HOUSE IN THE VERY CHOICEST RESIDENTIAL PART OF THE CITY.

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.

We cannot convey, in type, the grandeur, taste, spaciousness, and conveniences of the apartments. A personal visit and inspection only can supply that.

Apartments consist of 8 and 9 rooms and 2 baths.

SOMETHING DECIDEDLY NEW & NOVEL. A BALLROOM FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF GUESTS.

Rents, $1,200 to $1,800.

Supt. on Premises. Tel. 1702—79.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, Owner.

THE VAN CORTLANDT, No. 73 East 96th St.

A beautiful, new, modern apartment building, containing suites of seven, eight, and nine rooms and two baths; rooms unusually large and all absolutely light; elevator, mail chute, telephones, uniformed hall attendants; rents, $1,000 to $1,600. Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or to

DUFF & CONGER, Madison Avenue, Corner 86th Street.

NO. 67 EAST 93D ST., Near Madison Avenue.

Beautiful apartments of seven large, light rooms and tiled bathroom. Parquet flooring. House arranged for three families only. Very quiet and select. Apply on premises or to

DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

---

120 EAST 34TH ST.

The handsomest 9-room Apartment in the city; elegantly appointed, possessing every desirable feature that appeals to the very select; electricity & fuel furnished; rent $1,500.

CONCESSION TO DESIRABLE TENANT.

Everts and Senate, 231 and 237 2d Av., Near Stuyvesant Park.—Apartments, 5 and 6 rooms and bath; all modern improvements. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

11th St., 15 East, Van Rensselaer.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, with, without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15.

Van Nydecke, 64 East 90th St.—6 and 7 large rooms; ELEVATOR, steam heat, &c.; every improvement; $45 to $55.

FAIRFAX, 1,326 Madison Av.—7 corner rooms; southern exposure; parquette floors throughout; elevator, &c.

110th St., 18 East.—Four large rooms, tiled bath, steam heat; modern improvements. See janitress.

Flat in 1,837 Lexington Av., near 114th St.; 7 rooms and bath; $30 to $35. Apply basement store.

West Side.

$35.00 to $50.00 WITH Elevator AT PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,

151-59-161-69 West 140th St.
5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
Electric light, telephone, etc.

LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.

L. M. SMITH.
Tel. 79 River. 674 Columbus Av.

1,418 BROADWAY,

Opposite Metropolitan Opera House,

8-ROOM APARTMENTS.

New Plumbing, elevator, electric light; decorations to suit.

McVickar, Gaillard Realty Co.,
489 5th Av., below 42d St. Phone 4000—38th.

Newport Court, 111 to 117 West 104th.—High-class elevator apartment; every modern improvement; six rooms and bath; $60; special concessions to desirable tenants; very convenient location. Natkins & Co., Agents, on premises.

Bachelor Apartments, 111 West 43d St.

Single room and bath.....$25
Two rooms and bath.....$50
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

FINEST LOCATION IN CITY.

Eight large rooms, elevator service, electric lights, parqueted floors, opposite Manhattan Square Park. Call on Supt., 64 W. 77th, or L. Lilienthal, 217 W. 125th. Tel. 920 M'side.

92d St., 102 West.—Whole or part, (7 rooms and bath,) hot-water supply; possession immediately; unexceptionable neighborhood; Americans; references exchanged. Holden.

141st St., 221, West of 7th Av.—The Manitou, high-class elevator apartment, four and six rooms, baths; electricity, telephone; all-night service, &c.; $32.50 to $45. Superintendent.

158th St., 587 West.—Four, five light rooms; new building; steam heated; private halls; all improvements; block from Subway; $21-$33.

306 West 68th St.—Five extra large, light rooms and bath, $23.

Bronx.

Handsome apartments; six rooms and bath; all improvements; two-family dwelling; 565 East 162d St.; rent $35. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 Fifth Av.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

The Antique Furniture Exchange

152-154 W. 84th St.

The ideal shop for lovers of antiques and seekers for bargains in odd pieces of every description; the largest collection and lowest prices; the most popular store.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of the CENTRAL LIGHTING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 7,902.—Notice of Sale.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Pursuant to an order duly made by this court and entered herein, the receiver of the estate of said bankrupt will sell property belonging thereto, consisting of

I. One large safe, desks, typewriter, chairs, shelves, office fixtures, and furniture.

II. The entire stock of merchandise in hand at No. 86 Warren Street, New York City, consisting of over 18,000 incandescent gas burners, and a quantity of incandescent mantles, chimneys, and accessory glassware and parts, (the assembled article is known as the "air light burner.")

Sealed bids will be received for entire property described in Paragraph I. above, and separate sealed bids will also be received for the entire property described in Paragraph II. above. Similar bids will also be received for the entire property described in both Paragraphs I. and II. above.

These bids must be submitted to Thomas D. Hewitt, receiver herein, at the late place of business of said Central Lighting Company, 86 Warren Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before Wednesday, January 31st, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., at which time and place they will be opened by the receiver, and creditors may attend and advise as to the acceptance of the bids. All bids must be accompanied by a certified check for ten per cent. of the amount thereof, and the balance of the purchase price must be paid to the receiver within two days thereafter. The receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

The said property may now be inspected on the said premises, No. 86 Warren Street, New York City, on any week day up to the time the bids are opened, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. A list of the property to be sold will be on the premises for the inspection of prospective purchasers. Further particulars as to the terms of sale, &c., may be had from the receiver or Frank T. Fitzgerald, his counsel.

Should the receiver reject all the bids submitted or all of the bids submitted for the property described in either Paragraph I. or II. above, the property will be sold at public auction on the premises aforesaid, No. 86 Warren Street, New York City, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on Wednesday, February 7th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M. In the event of said auction sale, the property to be sold can be inspected on said premises on any day before the sale, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. The receiver reserves the right to withdraw any of the property from sale at auction unless it shall bring at least seventy-five percentum of the appraised value.

Dated New York, January 24th, 1906.
THOMAS D. HEWITT, Receiver,
54 William Street,
New York City.
FRANK E. LOUGHRAN, 220 Broadway, New York City, Attorney for Receiver.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HAROLD A. DEADMAN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the stock in trade of above bankrupt, consisting of a general stock of groceries and liquors, fixtures, etc., also two work horses, two sets of harness, (one nearly new,) and two covered delivery wagons, are offered for sale by Walter P. Long, Esq., receiver of said bankrupt.

Said stock and fixtures may be inspected at the store, 368 Third Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Wednesday, January 24th, and Thursday, January 25th, 1906, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Horses and wagons at the Ben Hur Stables, 136 East 25th Street.

Sealed bids for the said stock, etc., may be submitted to the said Walter P. Long, Esq., receiver, at his office, Room 429, 5 Beekman Street, Manhattan, on Friday, January 26th, 1906, at 2 P. M., at which time and place they will be opened by him. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least 10 per cent. of the amount bid. In case the said receiver shall reject all bids, then the said stock, etc., will be sold by Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, on Wednesday, January 31st, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., on aforesaid premises, 368 Third Avenue, Borough of Manhattan.

Dated New York, Jan. 23d, 1906.
Order of WALTER P. LONG, Receiver.
SAMUEL WATTS, Jr., Attorney for Receiver.

JAPAN and CHINA

A comprehensive three-months' Tour to the Far East, visiting principal ports of CHINA and ALL POINTS of interest in JAPAN; leaves San Francisco March 8 by Pacific Mail new twin-screw steamship "Manchuria," (27,000 tons,) touching at Honolulu.

A Tour for Japan only, visiting everything of interest; leaves San Francisco March 22, by S. S. "Korea," occupying about 10 weeks. Inclusive fares, providing travel *de luxe* throughout, $700 and up.

Send for Illustrated Programme.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 AND 1,185 BROADWAY, 649 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK.
and 125 offices abroad.

50 TOURS TO EUROPE, $175 TO $1,135.

OLD DOMINION LINE

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 20, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. Walker, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of AMERICAN CORUNDUM COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 8,363.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt and all other parties interested:

Notice is hereby given that John C. Coleman, Trustee of the above-named bankrupt, will sell all of the property, real and personal, of the above-named bankrupt at the premises, 1,575 Railroad Avenue, City of Bridgeport, State of Connecticut, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at public auction, to the highest bidder. The sale will take place on January 24th, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon.

The property consists of the real estate on Railroad Avenue, Bridgeport, 275 feet front, 150 feet deep; brick foundry building, 184 feet front, 52 feet deep, building equipment appropriate for foundry use and manufacture of corundum, including ore crushers, bucket elevators, grading screens, cranes, furnaces, stacks, exhaust fan, 50 H. P. motor, concentrators, general factory supplies and tools, office fixtures, 50 tons of corundum rock, 300 barrels of pulverized corundum.

Printed circular of sale, containing full information as to the conditions of sale, inspection of property, inventory of same, etc., etc., will be mailed upon application to Stern, Singer & Barr, 299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, or Pullman & Marr, Bridgeport, Connecticut, attorneys for Trustee.

Dated New York, December 18th, 1905.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
STERN, SINGER & BARR, 299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
PULLMAN & MARR, Bridgeport, Conn., Attorneys for Trustee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AMERICAN CORUNDUM COMPANY, bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, January 24th, 1906, by order of the court, at 12 o'clock noon, at 1,575 Railroad Avenue, City of Bridgeport, State of Connecticut, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of the real estate on Railroad Avenue, Bridgeport, 275 feet front, 150 feet deep, brick foundry building 134 feet front, 52 feet deep, building equipment appropriate for foundry use and manufacture of corundum, including ore crushers, bucket elevators, grading screens, cranes, furnaces, stock, exhaust fan, 50 H. P. motor, concentrators, general factory supplies and tools, office fixtures, 50 tons of corundum rock, 300 barrels of pulverized corundum. JOHN C. COLEMAN, Trustee.
STERN, SINGER & BARR, 299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan;
PULLMAN & MARR, Bridgeport, Conn., Attorneys for Trustee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of BOROUGH BRONZE COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Levy, trustee in bankruptcy of the Borough Bronze Company, will sell certain property of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of gas, electric and combination fixtures, chandeliers, electroliers, portables, brackets, glassware, bronzes, office furniture and fixtures, at public auction by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, at No. 180 West 24th St., in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 24th day of January, 1906, at 10 A. M.

The property will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and unless 75% of the appraised value is realized at said sale it will be subject to the approval of the Court. The property may be inspected at the above address on January 22, 23, 1906, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Dated New York, January 11th, 1906.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
HENRY W. SYKES, Attorney for Trustee, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of PHILIP POLLACK, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt, to wit, wines, liquors, measures, funnels, glassware, &c., and such fixtures as are not mortgaged, will, by order of the Court, be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at 3,716 Third Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, on the 24th day of January, 1906, at 2 o'clock P. M. Inspection of the said property may be made on the 22d and 23d days of January, 1906, at the above mentioned place of sale.

Dated New York, January 19, 1906.
CHARLES L. BROOKHEIM, Receiver.
BLACK, OLCOTT, GRUBER & BONYNGE, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS J. BLANCK, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, February 6, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of all the right, title, and interest of the bankrupt above named in real property, situate, lying, and being on Euclid Avenue, in the Village of Hackensack, Township of Barbadoes, County of Bergen, State of New Jersey.

JOHN L. LYTTLE, Trustee.
LEONARD BRONNER, Attorney for Trustee, 309 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RUDOLF POLLACK, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, January 24, 1906, by order of the Court, at 3 P. M., at 3,716 Third Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of wines, liquors, measures, funnels, glassware, &c., and all such fixtures as are not mortgaged. CHARLES L. BROOKHEIM, Receiver.

BLACK, OLCOTT, GRUBER & BONYNGE, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BOROUGH BRONZE CO., bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, January 24, 1906, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 130 West 24th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of gas, electric, and combination fixtures, chandeliers, electroliers, portables, brackets, glassware, bronzes, office furniture, fixtures, etc.

CHARLES LEVY, Trustee.
HENRY W. SYKES, Attorney for Trustee, 346 Broadway, New York.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ANNIE ROTH, Plaintiff, against SAMUEL ROTH, Defendant.—Summons.—Action for absolute divorce.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 19, 1905.

ABRAHAM LEICHTER,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Office & Post Office Address, 182 Nassau Street, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

To the above-named defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Vernon M. Davis, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 6th day of January, 1906, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the City of New York, County of New York, on the 6th day of January, 1906. ABRAHAM LEICHTER, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office & Post Office Address, 182 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

ja17-law6wW

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of HERMAN NACHSCHOEN, Bankrupt.

By order of this Court, the assets of Herman Nachschoen, bankrupt, will be sold to the highest bidder as follows:

Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned receiver until Thursday, Jan. 25th, 1906, at 10 A. M. Said bids will be opened at the office of the receiver at 1 P. M.

Bids must be accompanied by certified checks or cash for 10% of the amount bid.

No bids will be received after 10 A. M. on January 25th, and must be made in one of the three following forms:

First: A bid for all the stock, fixtures, and the lease of the premises.

Second: A bid for the stock and fixtures alone.

Third: A bid for the lease alone.

Bids in any or all of the above forms will be accepted and the property will be sold in a way that will bring the most money.

The rent of the store is $100.00 a month, and the lease expires May 1st, 1908.

If none of the bids are accepted, then the property will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, official auctioneer, on the premises, 330½ Grand St., New York City, on Saturday, January 27th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M.

The property can be inspected on January 23d and 24th, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

[illegible] HOLLAND,
Order of [illegible] Receiver.
[illegible] Attorney for Receiver.

The Antique Furniture Exchange

152-154 W. 84th St.

The ideal shop for lovers of antiques and seekers for bargains in odd pieces of every description; the largest collection and lowest prices; the most popular store.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of the CENTRAL LIGHTING

BELMONT TUNNEL MEN LOSE BLASTING PERMIT

Use of Explosives Forbidden by Fire Commissioner O'Brien.

BUT THE DIGGERS WORK ON

Corporation Counsel Meanwhile Assumes That All Work Under the Steinway Franchise Has Ceased.

Another move was made against the construction of the Steinway Tunnel yesterday, when Fire Commissioner O'Brien revoked the blasting permit of the New York and Long Island Railroad Company, which is the Belmont company doing the work. With the revocation of this permit the city officials believed that all work would be stopped until an adjudication could be had of the validity of the Steinway franchise.

Last night, however, the chief engineer of the Degnon Contracting Company, which is carrying out the contract, said that, although the blasting had been stopped under the order of the Fire Commissioner, the workmen had not been withdrawn. He intimated that the company would go ahead with such work as did not require blasting. Fire Commissioner O'Brien acted on instructions from Mayor McClellan, and the Corporation Counsel at the same time took up another end of the controversy.

Mr. Delany consulted in the morning with George W. Wickersham and De Lancey Nicoll, counsel for the Interborough interests. After the meeting Mr. Delany said he understood that all work had been stopped until the courts passed on the Steinway franchise. The conference also discussed at some length the action taken by the City Club in demanding of the Mayor that action be taken to compel the tearing down of the third or express track on the Third Avenue elevated road below Fifty-third Street. It was declared by the City Club representatives that this track had been constructed without franchise or other legal right.

The Mayor already had sent this communication over to the Corporation Counsel for investigation, and Mr. Delany said that the matter had been under investigation by his office for a couple of months on a prior complaint. Mr. Delany said that he understood property owners along Third Avenue had taken action some time ago, and that the courts then had decided that the line could be built. As a matter of fact, however, J. Aspinwall Hodge secured injunctions in several cases restraining the company from constructing the third track in front of the property of clients whom he represented. These injunctions still are in force, and no move had been made by the company in months to have them dismissed.

Neither Mr. Nicoll nor Mr. Wickersham would say anything about the conference.

No Change in Lackawanna Pass Policy

It was reported yesterday that the Directors of the Lackawanna Railroad had determined to discontinue the issuance of free transportation in return for advertisements in the newspapers. The truth of the report was denied by representatives of the company, who said that no change had been made in the road's policy in that respect.

LOST ARTICLES

Found by advertising in The New York Times,

The best and cheapest medium for Lost and Found advertising. 10 cents a line.

The New York Times receives Lost and Found advertisements by telephone. Bill sent next day.

Telephone 1000 Bryant

LOST ARTICLES

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

FOUND—An envelope containing $4.00, Saturday afternoon, Columbus Av. car. Will be returned upon satisfactory proofs of ownership by addressing W. C. P., 56 Reade St., city.

LOST—Tuesday evening, Jan. 16, 42d St., Grand Central Station and Manhattan Hotel, LADY'S GOLD WATCH, with coin fob and locket, crest in locket; reward. Address P., Cambridge Court Hotel, West 49th St.

LOST—Sunday, Jan. 21, on 4th Av. car, entered at 38th St., or in 47th St., between 4th and 6th Avs., circular brooch, size of a nickel, of 13 diamonds. If returned to 70 Park Av. a liberal reward will be given.

LOST—Saturday night, a solitaire diamond, unset, in Martin's Restaurant, 26th St. and Broadway, or on west side of Broadway between 26th St. and Princess Theatre; liberal reward. Mrs. Louis Berg, 1,013 Park Av.

LOST—A lady's umbrella, jade handle, gold mounted, marked "Louise Frew." A liberal reward will be paid on its return to Apartment No. 45, 550 Park Av., New York City.

LOST—Jan. 23, between Roosevelt St. Ferry and Water and Pine Sts., lady's gold watch; small monogram L. U. C.; reward. L. U. Coleman, 183 South 9th St., Brooklyn.

LOST—A lady's umbrella, silver handle marked A. Lefftz s-l-Emilie Portner; owner will pay finder liberal reward for returning same to Apartment 8, 4 W. 105th St.

LOST—Warehouse receipt of Terminal Warehouse Company, No. 29,017, for 73 cases of tobacco, dated Dec. 14, 1905. Finder please return to Box X 220 Times Downtown.

LOST—Between Fordham Road and 155th St. and trolley, lady's gold watch and pin; monogram M. S. Reward if returned to Platt, Fordham Heights Station.

LOST—Bank Book No. 55, Hamilton Bank of New York City, special deposit department. Payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Friday, Jan. 19, between West 74th St., Belasco Theatre, lady's pearl breast-pin; reward. S. F. Kimball, 80 Broadway.

LOST—Monday morning, between 72d and 22d Sts., gold chain bracelet. Reward on returning same to 105 West 70th St.

LOST—BRINDLE and WHITE MALE BOSTON TERRIER; answers to "Mike"; liberal reward. Costar's, 424 6th Av.

LOST—On Wednesday, a string of GOLD BEADS. The finder will be rewarded by returning them to 69 East 52d St.

LOST—Between West 73d St. and 72d St. Subway, a silver gilt belt, gun metal buckle. Reward return 128 West 73d St.

LOST—Tuesday afternoon, lady's gold watch, leather fob; monogram M. W. M.; reward. 3,603 Broadway.

LOST—Bank Book No. 7,161, Washington Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book 9,339, Washington Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Lady's cameo ring, on Jan. 13th. Reward if returned to Lieut. Edwards, Fort Hamilton.

LOST—Jan. 10, gilt card case. Finder will be rewarded by returning to 505 West End Av.

LOST—Pocketbook in building at 71 Broadway. R. W. W., Room 546, 34 Nassau St.

$1,000 REWARD for ruby and pear-shaped pearl pendant; lost Jan. 21 at St. Regis Hotel or en route 75th St. and Riverside Drive. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

STILLMAN GONE ABROAD.

May See William Rockefeller—Report of Latter's Illness Denied.

James Stillman, President of the National City Bank, sailed for Europe yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. Mr. Stillman usually goes abroad about this time of the year. His present trip, it was said at the bank yesterday, is solely for the purpose of recreation. It is probable that Mr. Stillman will see William Rockefeller abroad, but there is said to be no special significance in Mr. Stillman's trip to the other side.

The absence of William Rockefeller abroad, where he has been for some months, has several times led to reports that he is seriously ill. This report was revived yesterday, but was denied by Mr. Rockefeller's friends.

JUROR A GOOD BORROWER.

Judge Dismisses Him for Getting Money from a Defendant.

One of the jurors drawn for service in General Sessions was dismissed yesterday by direction of Judge Foster, after the court had learned that the man had been borrowing small sums of money, not only from other jurors, but from "Col. Colmey," who was about to be placed on trial on a charge of selling a worthless railroad bond to James A. Smith.

The first information of the man's borrowings came to Judge Foster from the foreman of the jury of which the offender was a member. The foreman said that he had been "touched" for 5 cents himself, and that every other member of the jury had been asked to give up from a nickel to a quarter.

On his arrival in court yesterday morning, the thrifty juror showed traces of a merry night. On learning that he was wanted no longer, he remarked with a grin:

"Oh, they can't get rid of me this way—I'll be back all right."

SYNDICATE INQUIRY TO GO ON.

Justice Davis Declines to Stop Investigation of Theatrical Affairs.

Contending that Judge Wyatt of Special Sessions had no right to conduct a secret inquiry into the affairs of the theatrical syndicate, Meyer W. Livingston, who is in the employ of Klaw & Erlanger, the theatrical managers, applied yesterday to Justice Davis in the Supreme Court for a writ of prohibition to prevent Judge Wyatt from continuing the investigation. Livingston's counsel intimated that the inquiry was started at the instigation of David Belasco.

Justice Davis held that there was no doubt as to Judge Wyatt's right to conduct the hearing in secret or that he had full jurisdiction.

Justice Davis said that if Livingston believed the subpoena issued to him was illegal, he could disobey it, and, if arrested for contempt, had a remedy in a writ of habeas corpus.

CHILD DESERTION A FELONY.

Tailor the First to be Indicted Under the New Law.

The first indictment under the new law making parental abandonment of children a felony has been returned against Julius Fried, a young tailor, who was brought back yesterday from Cleveland, Ohio, by Detective Sergt. Farley. The language of the indictment charging the prisoner with abandoning his wife, Minnie, and their two-year-old child was quoted around the Criminal Courts Building yesterday as a decided judicial innovation. In part the indictment read:

Then and there [October last] the parent and person charged with the care and custody, for nurture and education, of one Lillie Fried did feloniously abandon and desert the said child in destitute circumstances, and did feloniously and willfully omit to furnish the necessary and proper food, clothing, and shelter for the said child.

The new law went into effect last September. Fried was found by Farley working in a Cleveland sweatshop.

FIRE SHOUTER FINED.

Magistrate Also Censures Man Who Almost Started a Theatre Panic.

"It is men like you who cause panics and imperil lives," said Magistrate Barlow, in the Essex Market Court, yesterday, when he imposed a fine of $10 on Louis Rothman, 26 years, of 24 Middleton Street, Brooklyn, for creating a disturbance in the Windsor Theatre, in the Bowery.

Rothman became excited at the performance Monday night and shouted "Fire!" Immediately several persons began to rush out of the place, but the ushers assured the others there was no fire and got them quiet.

In court the prisoner said he had shouted because he thought his life was endangered when a man in the audience struck him a blow in the eye.

HEAVY POLICY SENTENCE.

Woman Gets Six Months for Having Slips in Her Possession.

Sarah Broker, a colored woman living at 8 Carmine Street, was sent to prison for six months by Judge Foster in General Sessions yesterday after she had pleaded guilty to having policy slips in her possession. This is the heaviest sentence ever meted out in this city for that particular offense. Judge Foster at the same time gave notice that hereafter he will show the same severity in all similar cases.

"You plead that you were only a player," said Judge Foster to the woman. "I know better. You have been acting as a collector for the policy syndicate. You have been arrested twice before for the same offense as the one to which you have pleaded guilty. Your record is known."

GEN. "JOE" WHEELER ILL.

Veteran Officer Has Pneumonia, but the Case Is a Mild One.

Brig. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, United States Army, retired, is ill of pneumonia at the home of his sister, Mrs. Sterling Smith, 173 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. This official announcement of Gen. Wheeler's illness was made yesterday:

Gen. Wheeler was stricken with pleurisy on Thursday night. Pneumonia developed on Sunday. Dr. A. J. McCorkle is in charge of the case. He had Dr. E. G. Janeway in consultation Monday. The case is a mild one. Gen. Wheeler's temperature being only about 100. He is resting well and hopes for a speedy recovery.

His son, Major Joseph Wheeler, Jr., and two of his daughters are with him.

Gen. Wheeler's daughters are Mrs. Julia Harris of Georgia and Miss Lucy Wheeler, who are at his beside, and Miss Annie and Miss Carrie Wheeler, who are on the way here from Alabama.

SETON DEFENSE BEGINS.

Recorder Goff Denies a Motion to Dismiss Swindle Charge.

After the prosecution had finished its case against C. Augustus Seton, who is on trial in the Court of General Sessions, charged with swindling the promoters of a Texan railroad scheme out of $6,800, Recorder Goff denied yesterday a motion of counsel for the defense to dismiss the case.

In outlining the defense Lawyer Le Barbier said that the promoters of the road did not possess the franchises claimed by them, and that the money paid by them [illegible] given for his services as a [illegible]. The case will be continued to-day.

DIRECTORS RESPONSIBLE, JUDGE MAYER DECLARES

If the Company Goes Wrong They Must Suffer.

MUST SUE TO STOP EVILS

Attorney General Hopes the Equitable Suit Will Establish a Good Standard of Conduct.

Attorney General Julius M. Mayer in the brief he has filed with Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court answering the demurrers raised by various defendants in the suit against the old Board of Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society talks plainly about the duty of Trustees and Directors of life insurance companies. The arguments of the Attorney General were read with interest by life insurance men in view of his announced intention to proceed without delay against the boards of the New York Life and Mutual Life Insurance Companies.

Judge Mayer devotes much attention to the responsibilities of Directors or Trustees who may be personally innocent of wrongdoing, but who in their service have not discovered specific wrongdoing by others in the board or among the officers. He says in connection with this:

From the standpoint of public policy this action is important not merely because it seeks to compel certain Directors named to account in a court of equity, nor merely because it seeks to redress in the name of the people certain alleged affirmative wrongs. It is important because it seeks to establish the principle that men who become Directors of great quasi-public corporations and to whom is intrusted the management of vast sums of money belonging to other people, must faithfully discharge the duties which they have undertaken; they must be diligent; they cannot shift responsibility upon their associates or subordinates, relying upon the good faith, integrity, and judgment of those associates and subordinates, without on their own part at least exercising that supervision, care, and diligence which a prudent man exercises in the conduct of his own affairs. We dissent from the view expressed by one of our learned opponents, that certain of these defendants had no duty beyond attending the quarterly meetings and listening to the reports of the active officers of the defendant corporation. If they reposed confidence where it did not belong, it is they who should suffer and not the corporation and its policy holders, whose interests it was their duty to safeguard and protect.

The Attorney General also says:

The Trustee, the Director, the manager, or other officer of a corporation having a general superintendence of its concerns is charged with affirmative duties. If he sees wrong being done he cannot remain silent; if the knowledge of acts detrimental to the corporation, whether of commission or omission, comes to him, he must act to prevent the wrong if prevention is timely, or to remedy the wrong if the wrong has been consummated. His duty does not arise by virtue of any financial interest, nor has it any relation whatever to his holdings in the corporation; indeed as has been pointed out, he may have no financial interest in the corporation.

Judge Mayer also says something as to the obligation or right of a Director or Trustee to call to account delinquent Trustees. This, he admits, is more or less a new proposition in law, and he considers at some length the denial made by counsel for various defendants of his assertion in his complaint that the Directors of the Equitable as a whole were responsible by reason of their failure to institute suits for the restitution of funds that had been wasted. He remarks:

We come to this: Either a faithful Director of a corporation has an action in equity to compel delinquent Directors to account, irrespective of the character of the acts of the delinquent Directors as to malfeasance or non-feasance, or the faithful Director has no cause of action at all, and the corporation must lie at the mercy of its faithless Directors and managers (unless called to the attention of the State) because, forsooth, their delinquent acts consisted in failure to do their duty as distinguished from the commission of an active wrong. We submit that the proposition is preposterous.

Some of the counsel for the defendants argued in their briefs that the Attorney General could properly in his action seek only an accounting by the society to the policy holders. Judge Mayer replies to this and adds:

"If our learned opponents keep at it, they will doubtless argue themselves into the state of mind where they will conclude that no action of any kind can be brought against the defendant insurance company or its Directors."

He concludes thus:

This action was not begun idly, but it was brought in the hope that the courts would announce a standard of conduct which might prove of permanent value to the citizens of this State, so that hereafter there shall be no question that the people of the State possess the power and authority to compel a Director who does not direct to account to a court of equity for loss and damage which have resulted to the corporation by reason of his failure to do his duty.

MUTUAL RESERVE MEETING.

Policy Holders Will Assemble To-day —Complaints Lodged with Jerome.

A lively time is expected at to-day's meeting of policy holders of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company at the offices of the corporation, 309 Broadway. Minority policy holders who are against the Burnham-Eldridge management both on account of the increasing premiums on the old assessment policies in force and the disclosures before the Armstrong Investigating Committee are planning to attend with counsel, and it is expected that they will make all the trouble possible.

This is the annual meeting of the company and the only business stated in the call is the election of three Directors. The Burnham-Eldridge management holds a large number of proxies and is expected to be in control of the situation so far as the election is concerned, but this will not prevent attacks on the legality of some of the proxies and other antagonistic moves.

Just now interest in the Mutual Reserve centres in the reported programme of President Burnham and Vice Prescident Eldridge to have the new Board of Directors re-elect them to the present offices and then to decline to serve. Those policy holders who are prepared to make a fight to-day will try to continue the Burnham-Eldridge régime in office until accountability for the management of the company's affairs for the last five years can be fixed.

Policy holders have complained to District Attorney Jerome that they are holders of assessment policies issued before the Mutual Reserve reincorporated a few years ago to do an old-line business. There is said to have been a reserve fund in which these policy holders were entitled to participate. They say they were deprived of the accumulations to which they are entitled. It is further alleged that mortuary claims were paid out of the general funds of the company. Other charges which Mr. Jerome was asked to take up relate to payment of commissions for reinsuring the business of the Northwestern Mutual Life Association in 1900, and the statement that the Mutual Reserve Life charged a much higher rate of premiums in the United States than in Canada.

MUTUAL'S MEETING PUT OFF.

Trustees May Await Attorney General's Declaration of Policy.

The regular monthly meeting of the Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, which was scheduled for to-day, has been postponed for a week, possibly for longer. No call for the meeting has been issued, and it is understood that some of the Trustees, following the announcement that Attorney General Mayer would state his policy toward the life insurance officials at the Chicago conference on Feb. 1, believe that the board should wait until after that conference before passing upon the recommendations of the Truesdale Investigating Committee that suits for restitution be brought.

Joseph H. Choate is said to be one [illegible]

the counsel who have announced opinions to the management of the Mutual that ground for suits does not exist, in view of the action of the board in reducing the salary of ex-President McCurdy from $150,000 to $75,000 shortly before his retirement. Attorney General Mayer was informed that the argument behind this opinion was that the Trustees, in voting this reduction, placed their official approval on the salary paid previously, and in the general reductions in salaries made at that time ratified all the salaries paid to officers of the company in years past. A man connected with the Mutual Life said yesterday that some of the Trustees believed that, in view of Mr. Choate's opinion, the board would not be disposed to accept the arguments in favor of suits urged by ex-Judge Herrick, James B. Dill, William G. Choate and Bainbridge Colby, who are counsel for the Truesdale Committee.

The Investigating Committee of the New York Life Insurance Company, of which Thomas P. Fowler is Chairman, will be prepared to report to the Trustees of that company on the Hamilton expenditures at the meeting of the board early in February.

COURT RULES AGAINST HYDE.

Every Objection in His Demurrer to Young Suit Is Overruled.

SARATOGA, Jan. 23.—Justice Henry T. Kellogg of the Supreme Court handed down a decision to-day overruling the demurrer interposed by James H. Hyde to the complaint in the action brought by Mrs. Mary S. Young against the Equitable Life Assurance Society, Mr. Hyde, and others. The purpose of Mrs. Young's action is to compel a distribution of the surplus of the Equitable Society, of which she declared she is a stockholder and a policy holder.

Justice Kellogg overruled all the objections raised by Mr. Hyde's counsel.

BRIDGE APPEAL DENIED.

Court Stands by Its Injunction Regarding Manhattan Contract.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday denying a motion to certify questions to the Court of Appeals in the case of Peter A. Gage against the City of New York, George E. Best, as Commissioner of Bridges, and the Pennsylvania Steel Company.

The decision amounts to a denial of permission to appeal to the Court of Appeals from the recent decision by the Appellate Division making permanent an injunction forbidding the letting of a contract for the construction of the superstructure of the Manhattan Bridge over the East River to the Pennsylvania Steel Company. The opinion accompanying the decision says:

"If the questions proposed should be certified and answered favorably to appellants, they would neither be decisive of all the issues nor of the question as to whether the temporary injunction order should stand.

"It is evident that should the Court of Appeals disagree with us upon the law, a new trial would be necessary. This would be most unfortunate, and may and should be avoided by trial of all the issues and findings thereon in the first instance. With a prompt trial and decision upon all the issues there appears to be no reason why, if the appeals are expedited, decision by the Court of Appeals finally determining the issues without another trial may not be had within a reasonable time."

FIREMEN LOSE EASY BERTHS.

New Commissioner Will Use Every Man Possible in Active Work.

Fire Commissioner O'Brien will send out an order to-day returning to active duty many men in his department now enjoying "soft snaps" on special details at Fire Headquarters, in the Fire Marshal's office, and at the various borough headquarters.

The Commissioner said yesterday that he agreed with Chief Croker that every man in the department that could be spared from special detail should be made available for the work of putting out fires.

"There is nothing in this talk about friction between the head of this department and Chief Croker," said the Commissioner. "I rescinded yesterday a number of orders which Chief Croker had made ready to send out returning special detail men to duty at the fire stations. The action of Chief Croker in sending out these orders was due to a mistake, nothing else.

"A few days ago I instructed the Deputy Commissioners in Manhattan and Brooklyn to go over the special detail list in their boroughs and cut it down as much as circumstances would permit. They sent in their reports yesterday, and the revised lists in some way reached Chief Croker without having been submitted to me for approval. The Chief, believing that I had approved them, prepared to send out orders accordingly. That is all there is to that."

DEFENDS LAW'S DELAYS.

Judge Hirschberg Says Patrick Case Shows They Are Sometimes Valuable.

Judge Willard Bartlett, recently appointed by Gov. Higgins to the Court of Appeals bench, was the guest at dinner last night of the Brooklyn Fire Association at the Pouch Mansion. Judge Bartlett recently was injured by falling over a trunk at his home, and on that account was able to be present at the dinner for a short time only.

Judge Michael H. Hirschberg of the Appellate Division for the Second Department, in responding to the toast of "The Law's Delay," referred to the case of Lawyer Patrick. He said:

"This is one of the evidences of the compensation of the law's delay, when we have a man at present in Sing Sing under sentence of death who, as he had the right to do, took every advantage of the law and has seen sentiment change from irritable impatience at the failure to execute him to a grave doubt as to whether he should be executed at all."

James M. Beck responded to the toast, "The Lawyer as a Citizen," and other speakers were Col. Albert E. Lamb and Col. James D. Bell.

The Best Extract of Malt & Hops Made by the Brewers

IS

BASS' ALE

The Best Tonic
The Best Nerve-Restorer
The Best Health-Beverage
The Best Aid to Digestion

Special Firkins (10 gals.) for family use, from Bass & Co., 72 Warren St., New York.

Canaries

Warranted Singers.....$2.00, $2.50, $3.00
Soft Singers.....$5.00, $6.00, $8.00, $10.00
Holden Contraltos.....$15, $20, $25, $30

Talking Parrots,

$35, $50, $100, $150, $200.
YOUNG PARROTS, $12, $15, $20.

Talking Mynah.

The wonder bird of century. Stands on finger, talks, laughs, spells. Great beauty. Very tame. Price $1,500.00.

Piping Bullfinches.

Whistling old English songs and opera airs, $40, $50, $75, $100, $150.

[illegible] all about food, [illegible] 12 cts. stamps. [illegible] birds and animals. [illegible] Av. [illegible] St.

ROYAL

The absolutely pure

BAKING POWDER

Contains no alum, lime or phosphates.

WILL COST 75.78 CENTS TO MAKE GAS---ADDICKS

That Is, Including Fixed Charges and Contingencies.

MIGHT EVEN REACH 78 CENTS

Chief Engineer Bradley of the Consolidated Thinks Astoria Plant May Save 2 Cents Per 1,000.

Walter R. Addicks, Acting President of the Consolidated Gas Company, presented to the Gas Commission yesterday a statement showing what the cost of making gas will be this year. He puts the total cost for 1906 at 75.78 cents a thousand cubic feet. This is about 18 cents higher than the estimate of Prof. E. W. Bemis, the expert who testified for the complainants. The expert, however, excluded from cost several large items which the company considers it fair to include. One of these is "fixed charges," which amounted to 7.04 cents per thousand feet of gas sold in the nominal year ended Oct. 31, 1905, and another was "contingencies," which amounted to 8.37 cents.

This is the table made by Mr. Addicks:

	Cents.	
Cost of gas in year ended Oct. 31, 1905, according to company's statement.....		72.12
Deduct depreciation	0.89	
" fixed charges	7.04	
" contingent expenses	8.37	
		15.80
		56.32
Add amount required to bring repairs and replacements up to average of last five years in which the company made all the gas it sold.....		6.84
		63.16
Add additional charges for 1906:		
Enrichment	2.62	
Labor	0.72	
Taxes	1.24	
		67.74
Estimated fixed charges, 1906.....		8.04
Total cost, 1906.....		75.78

The 1.24 cents per thousand feet for taxes, Mr. Addicks explained, was what the company had paid above what had been charged in the statement, giving the 1905 cost as 72.12 cents per thousand. Allowing that the 3 cents recommended by Prof. Bemis for providing for the Astoria replacements be added, Mr. Addicks obtained 78.78 cents as the cost for 1906.

Alexander C. Humphreys, President of Stevens Institute, was about to go on the stand yesterday, but did not. He had all the papers out of his satchel, when Mr. Mathewson remembered that there was a question or two more for Secretary Robert A. Carter to answer. Then, when Mr. Carter took the stand, a long dispute as to whether a statement prepared by him should be admitted took up the rest of the afternoon. The commission finally decided to admit part of it and keep part of it out.

Chief Engineer Bradley was on the stand. He had testified formerly that he thought perhaps 5 cents per thousand feet could be saved after the Astoria plant was in operation. When he said this, his basis of comparison was the "holder" cost of 1904, (89 cents.) The "holder" cost in 1905 is 5 cents lower than that. Mr. Bradley said yesterday he did not mean that the "holder" cost at Astoria would be 5 cents below the 1905 figure. Pressed to give what he considered to be a likely reduction, he guessed 2 cents—but it was only a guess, he said.

Prof. Humphreys will testify this morning.

MAYOR FOR 80-CENT GAS BILL.

Urges Aldermen to Approve It—They Will Think It Over.

There is an eighty-cent gas bill now before the Legislature. Yesterday, getting ahead of some of the Hearst Aldermen, who were preparing a resolution declaring for cheaper gas, Mayor McClellan sent a message to the board urging the indorsement of the bill. His message read:

There is now pending before the State Legislature a bill designed to fix the maximum price of gas in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, the Borough of Brooklyn, (except that portion known as Coney Island,) and in the First Ward of the Borough of Queens, at 80 cents per thousand feet, and to provide for reductions of similar proportions in the other parts of the city. A similar measure suffered defeat in the last session of the Legislature, partly, I regret to say, through the votes of a number of Senators from this city, who endeavored to excuse their action by stating that the sentiment in favor of the bill did not emanate from the people of the city, notwithstanding my request as Mayor that the Senators support the bill.

In view of the importance of the bill now pending, and to prevent, if possible, a recurrence of the action of last year, so unjust to New York, I respectfully recommend to your honorable board that you, as representatives of the several sections of this municipality, give public expression to the universal demand for the passage of this measure.

President McGowan ruled that the communication should be printed and referred to the Committee on Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, which was done.

Woman of 104 Years Is Dead.

TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 23.—Mrs. Rebecca Wagner died here to-day, aged 104 years. She was a daughter of Humphrey May, who married Sarah Madison, daughter of President Madison of the United States.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. | LAST WEEK. $1 Mts. Tody & Sat.
THE BABES AND THE BARON
NEXT MONDAY SEATS READY TO-MORROW.
MEXICANA
CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Best Seats $1 at Mats. Tom'w & Sat.
100TH TIME JAN. 30. Fountain Pens as SOUVENIRS.
THE EARL AND THE GIRL With Eddie Foy.

THIS AFTERNOON AT 3
The Polish Pianist,
RUBINSTEIN.
Prices $1.50, $1, 75c., 50c. Knabe Piano used.

Princess B'way & 29th. Tel. 2848 Mad. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat.
Henry Miller in Grierson's Way

FIELDS THEATRE, 42d St., West of B'way. Phone 44 Bryant. Evenings at 8:15.
MATINEE TO-DAY 50c. 75c. $1.00
LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN
JULIUS SONNEN

Wednesday, Jan. 24th.

Great as the response was on Monday, yesterday it was even greater, many having come upon the recommendations of friends who were here on the opening day and found even better value than the simple announcements led them to expect.

Notwithstanding the heavy selling of Monday and Tuesday the stocks are in prime condition, as every gap has been filled from the tailoring shop.

BROADWAY—CORNER—CHAMBERS

In this Sum-Wint-er season, our "Double Shoe" is one of the few things we can recommend as safe for wear every day.

Made with two thicknesses of waterproofed leather all through, and oiled silk turned into the welt between them, the shoe is proof against Summer showers as well as Winter sleet.

In appearance, just a heavy black walking shoe.

$5.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15. Popular Prices Mat. To-day, 50, 75, $1 & $1.50.
KLAW & ERLANGER Present
FAY TEMPLETON in Geo. M. Cohan's
45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY
Xtra Mts. Lincoln's & Wash'ton's Birthdays.

BROADWAY Thea. B'way & 41 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15.
Owing to the ENORMOUS SUCCESS, Special Matinees at POPULAR PRICES will be given EVERY WEDNESDAY, beginning TO-DAY. Good Seats, 50c., 75c., and $1. BEST SEATS, $1.50.
ELSIE JANIS IN
THE VANDERBILT CUP
with Barney Oldfield's thrilling automobile race, the most sensational effect ever seen.

LIBERTY THEATRE, 42 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat., 2:15.
GEORGE H. BRENNAN Presents
THE CLANSMAN By THOMAS DIXON, Jr.

NEW YORK Theatre, B'way & 45 St. Ev. 8:15. PRICES 25-50-75c. & $1.00.
Pop. Mat. To-day, 25, 50 & 75c. Reg. Mat. Sat.
Last Week LEW DOCKSTADER
AND HIS OWN GREAT MINSTRELS
Next Monday, Seats To-morrow | THE ROGERS BROS. IN IRELAND.

Have You Seen THE CLANSMAN?

GARRICK 35 St., nr. B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15. Phone 861—38th.
WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS....President
SUCCESS OF THE YEAR
HERALD—"Little Gray Lady wins a success. The house rose at her."
WORLD—"Pollock play a real success."
AMERICAN—"The Little Gray Lady an enthusiastic success."
SUN—"Full of humor and pathos."
MAURICE CAMPBELL presents
THE LITTLE GRAY LADY
A Comedy by Channing Pollock, with Dorothy Donnelly and Julia Dean.

WALLACK'S B'way and 30th St. Every Eve. at 8:20.
TO-DAY AT 2:15,
POPULAR MATINEE | Prices 50c. to $1.50
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
IN THE
SQUAW MAN

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Madison Av. TO-NIGHT AT 8:30.
Popular Matinee To-day. Best Seats $1.
Raymond HITCHCOCK
In THE GALLOPER By Richard Harding Davis.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
DAVID BELASCO presents MRS.
LESLIE CARTER AS ZAZA
Mrs. Carter has consented to give the Wed. Mat. Popular Prices. Reg. Mat. Sat. 2. Ev. 8 sharp

BELASCO Theatre. Ev. 8. Mat. Sat. 2.
Xtra Mat. Thurs., Feb. 1st
DAVID BELASCO presents
BLANCHE BATES in THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST. By David Belasco.

BIJOU B'way & 30th 452d Time in N. Y. To-night. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
DAVID BELASCO presents, 2d Year in N.Y.
WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER.

Have you seen THE CLANSMAN?

THE CHARITY BALL,
For the Nursey and Child's Hospital,
WALDORF ASTORIA,
Thursday Ev., Feb. 1. Boxes at 38 East 50th St. Tickets at 16 W. 11th. Fifth Av. Trust Co., 22 Riverside Drive, 116 Fifth Av., 4 E. 77th & 11 W. 54th St.

NEW YORK MAT. DAILY
Hippodrome
THOMPSON & DUNDY, MANAGERS
A SOCIETY CIRCUS
WITH COURT OF THE GOLDEN FOUNTAINS
EVENINGS AT 8. MATINEES AT 2.

14th St. THEA. At 6th Av. Popular prices. MAT. TO-DAY, 25 & 50c. No higher.
No cheap claptrap, but a brilliant sensation.
BEDFORD'S HOPE.
THE GREAT AUTO RACE AT 4 AND 10.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St. 25, 50, 75, 1.00. DAILY MATS. 25, 50c
R. A. ROBERTS, The 6 Musical Cuttys, Cressy & Dayne, Cinquevalli, Howard & North, R. J. Jose, Jackson Family, others.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Eve. 8:15. Only Mat. Sat., 2:15
JOHN DREW in DE LANCEY.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St., bet. 7th & 8th Avs. | Mat. Daily.
Rose Stahl & Co., Grand Opera Trio, Theo Julian

Proctor's 5th Av.—"Mrs. Jack." 25, 50.
Daily Mat. 25c 23d St.—Star Vaude. 25, 50.
58th St.—Star Vaude. 25, 50.
125th St.—If I Were King. 25, 50.

Manhattan Broadway & 33d St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:30.
BEFORE AND AFTER
FRIDAY, JAN. 26, 50th PERF. SOUVENIRS.

JOE WEBER'S Music Hall. Twiddle-Twaddle
Evenings at 8:10. Only Matinee Saturday.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. The Great Japs. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. The ZANCIGS, Harry Breham, etc.

THE GOTHAM EAST 125th St.
Mat. To-day—PARISIAN WIDOWS.

GRAND THE HEIR TO THE HOORAH
Matinee To-day, 25c., 50c.

Have you seen THE CLANSMAN?

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day & Sat. 2:15
MAUD E. ADAMS IN J. M. BARRIE'S PETER PAN

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15
ETHEL BARRYMORE in J. M. Barrie's play, Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire.
Also PANTALOON, with Lionel Barrymore

Knickerbocker B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8:15
Mat. Sat. only, 2:15.
FRITZI SCHEFF in MLLE MODISTE.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
Geo. V. Hobart's Musical Satirette, COMING thro' the RYE

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mat. To-day & Sat. 2:15
ROBERT LORAINE Bernard Shaw's Man and Superman

SAVOY THEATRE, B'way & 34th St. Ev. 8:15.
Matinees Thursday and Saturday.
JAMES K. HACKETT in a new play, The House of Silence.
MARY MANNERING

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Ev. 8:15.
Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
THE LION AND THE MOUSE

DALY'S THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
ELLIS JEFFREYS
AND HER LONDON COMPANY,
Headed by MR. FRANK WORTHING
IN ALFRED SUTRO'S COMEDY SUCCESS
THE FASCINATING MR. VANDERVELDT

"As bright as gold and sweet as roses. . . . The success of the play and the performance is decisive and unequivocal."—William Winter in THE TRIBUNE.

"It has far more sparkle and charm than most plays of any kind."—THE SUN.

"Miss Jeffreys has a thoroughly congenial role, and she played it most effectively, winning hearty applause."—THE HERALD.

"The third act of 'The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt' is the best thing Mr. Sutro has yet done."—Alan Dale in THE AMERICAN.

"The politest of polite comedy, very agreeably thought out, very well put together, and very charmingly expressed."—THE TIMES.

"The kind of

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; fresh northeasterly winds.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,533. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1906.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

INCORPORATION NOW FOR TRACTION MERGER

Name, Interborough-Metropolitan; Capital, Only $15,000.

McDONALD IN THE BOARD

Willingness Expressed to Go Ahead with New Subways—Third Avenue Track Urged Strongly Again.

With the filing of the incorporation certificate at the office of the Secretary of State in Albany yesterday, the traction companies of Manhattan and the Bronx took the first official step toward consolidation. The new corporation, the objects of which are set forth at length, is a holding company called the Interborough-Metropolitan Company. Its capital stock is only $15,000, composed of fifty shares of preferred and 100 shares of common stock. The articles provide that the life of this holding company shall be 1,000 years.

It will surprise many to learn that John B. McDonald is one of the five Directors elected for the first year. When the news of the traction merger became known it was thought that Mr. McDonald might be left out in the cold, since he had left the Belmont interests and allied himself with the Metropolitan. It was even rumored, once, that he was "prominently identified" with the subway plans of J. Edward Swanstrom, the ex-Borough President of Brooklyn.

Besides Mr. McDonald, the Directors of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company are Walter G. Oakman, who is President of the Hudson Companies; James Jourdan, Morton F. Plant, and Peter A. B. Widener.

In behalf of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company Directors it was said yesterday that the present earnings were sufficient to meet the interest on the $70,000,000 4½ per cent. bonds that will be issued. The 5 per cent. dividend on the new cumulative preferred stock, they say, can also be paid out of present earnings, and there will still be left revenue for dividends on the common stock of the consolidated company. The Metropolitan Street Railway Company, the officials said, is now earning at the rate of 6 per cent. on its capital stock, while the Interborough is earning from 12 to 14 per cent. on its $85,000,000 of capital stock, after the 7 per cent. guaranteed dividend on Manhattan Elevated stock is deducted.

Since Jan. 1 the gross earnings of the Interborough Company have increased more than 10 per cent. The largest increase in any one day over the corresponding day last year was 253,000 passengers on the elevated roads and the Subway. The opening of the Fort George section of the Subway will take place on March 1, and the Interborough expects to be running trains under East River to Brooklyn one year from now.

Announcement of the filing of the corporation certificate was made at the office of August Belmont & Co. last night. In many respects, it was said, this move may be considered preliminary, though it fixes the name of the new corporation, gives the names of the Directors, and tells the objects of the merger.

Ready to Prove Its Worth.

It was stated that the Interborough-Metropolitan Company is now ready to prove to the traveling public that the unification of the two hitherto hostile interests will be beneficial and not harmful to the cause of rapid transit in New York. The new company, it is declared, is now prepared to accept any fair and reasonable terms the city may offer. It is willing to proceed at once to construct and operate the Lexington Avenue subway extension from Forty-second Street north, and the subway extension down the west side of town from Times Square to the Battery.

The Interborough-Metropolitan wants very much to build a third track on Third Avenue. The Interborough has been wanting to do this a long time, and yesterday it gave additional assurance of its desire. Some time ago the application for this privilege was made to the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners. Then the Metropolitan, through John B. McDonald, announced that if the Interborough obtained a franchise to build more elevated tracks the Metropolitan would not compete for the east side subway line.

The traffic managers of the new company think that the congestion will be well-nigh unbearable in a few months if permission to build the express track all the way down Third Avenue is not given. They point out that a new subway cannot be built and put into operation in less than four years, and that traffic to the Harlem River and across is increasing rapidly all the time.

Want That Third Track.

The third track, it is pointed out, would entail no loss to the city even if discarded as soon as the subways are finished, and would add materially to the comfort of Harlem and Bronx residents. To give an idea of the travel on the elevated lines the Interborough Company presents the fact that more than 120,000 passengers use the express trains on the elevated roads every day.

To unify the systems that have been at war with each other, to intensify the operation of the two companies now joined, and to facilitate the movement of hundreds of thousands of passengers under a perfect system of transportation, these are the avowed objects of the operating officials of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company. They want to break up artificial centres of congestion as far as possible.

The company will control all the surface, underground, and overhead railroad systems in the Bronx as well as in Manhattan, and all extensions of the various lines for which it can obtain permission

Continued on Page 2.

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RICH MAN ACCUSED OF THEFT.

Laborer's Railroad Ticket Found in Akron Capitalist's Pocket.

A well-dressed and prosperous-looking man of about 40, who described himself as Grant Merriam of Akron, Ohio, a capitalist and manufacturer of cereals, was locked up in the East Fifty-first Street Station last night on a charge of grand larceny. The appearance of the complainant, Giuseppe Dierles, an Italian workman of 108 Broadway, West New Brighton, S. I., was so strongly in contrast to the prisoner in point of attire that the Sergeant had difficulty convincing himself that the positions of prisoner and complainant should not be reversed.

According to the story, Merriam reached the Grand Central Station on his way to Akron in an extremely amiable frame of mind. He was very happy, and asked the first man he saw, who happened to be Dierles, to have a drink. Outside the station Merriam hailed a cab, but before the ill-assorted pair were well stowed the Italian kicked up a row which brought two plain clothes men from the Grand Central Station. Dierles said Merriam had taken from him a railroad ticket to Carthage, N. Y., and wouldn't give it back.

Merriam denied having the ticket. At the station house the ticket was found in his pocket, and he was locked up. He had $40 in bills in his pocket and wore rich jewelry.

Special to The New York Times.

AKRON, Ohio, Jan. 24.—Grant Merriman is the son of the late Joseph Merriman, who made a fortune here in the cereal business years ago under the firm of Stewart & Merriman. The father sold out later and moved to Peoria, Ill., where he died. Grant Merriman always has plenty of money and has no business connections. He has one sister, Mrs. H. D. Houghton, a well-known social leader here, with whom he makes his home when in Akron. Merriman has spent most of his time in the last few years in the East. He is known as a good spender with plenty of means.

SAYS HE SLEW MABEL PAGE.

Brooklyn Woman Accuses Husband—C. L. Tucker Was Convicted.

Mrs. John A. McIsaacs of Brooklyn yesterday caused the arrest of her husband on the charge of assault, and when he was safely locked up accused him of complicity in the Mabel Page murder in Weston, Mass., about two years ago. Charles L. Tucker is now under sentence of death for the murder.

Chief Watts of the State police of Massachusetts was notified of Mrs. McIsaacs's accusation against her husband, and telegraphed that he would send detectives to Brooklyn to interview the woman and McIsaacs.

McIsaacs, who is a barber, has lived in Brooklyn for some months. Seven weeks ago he and his wife moved to 209 Adams Street and there they quarreled yesterday afternoon. Mrs. McIsaacs says her husband beat her. Then she called in the police.

The wife immediately sought out Capt. Harkins, who is in charge of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau. "My husband is not only a wife beater," she said, "but he is a murderer. He knows all about the killing of Mabel Page, and was mixed up in it. We were not married when the Page girl was murdered, but the very next night he came around to see me.

"'We did the Page girl up,' he told me. After that he gave me fuller details of the killing. He was then a barber at the Plaza Hotel, Boston, and was living at 8 Elmswood Place, and sometimes went by the name of Morton. I frequently visited him there, and Tucker, the man who has been sentenced to hang for the crime, called almost every day."

McIsaacs was told of the charge made against him by his wife. He vehemently denied that he knew anything at all of the Page murder, except what he had read in the newspapers.

AGAINST THE MORTGAGE TAX.

Decision Reached by the Republican Delegation from This City.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—New York City's Republican delegation in the Legislature at a conference to-night declared for the repeal of the mortgage tax law of 1905. The question as to whether a Recording Tax bill should be enacted as a substitute was left to a committee consisting of Senators Pags and Gardner and Assemblymen Dowling, Wainwright, and Agnew.

The meeting elected Senator Page Chairman and Assemblyman Murphy of Kings Secretary. Senator Page moved a resolution, which was seconded by Assemblyman Young, that work should begin for the repeal of the mortgage tax law and a "satisfactory" measure urged in its place. Everybody but Assemblyman Hoffman of the Tenth New York was in favor of the Saxe motion. Mr. Hoffman stated that he favored the repeal of the present law, but did not favor a stamp or recording tax as a substitute.

Assemblymen Murphy, Miller of Nassau, and Agnew will be a committee to poll the Assembly on the repeal of the mortgage tax.

Senator Page suggested that future action by the New York members should be unanimous.

FITZSIMMONS GETS A FARM.

The Pugilist Buys Dryden's $60,000 Place for $12,000.

Robert Fitzsimmons of pugilistic fame has bought the farm formerly owned by Senator Dryden at Dunellen, N. J., paying for it, it is said, $12,000. The property cost the Senator $60,000. He sold it to Robert G. Maltbie, a real estate dealer and insurance broker of 45 Cedar Street.

The ex-champion will use the farm as a resort for those persons who have trotted too lively a gait and need bracing up physically.

CAN'T STOP TUGS WHISTLING.

Federal Departments Without Authority—State Law the Remedy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Commerce Department finds itself without authority to suppress the tug whistling in New York Harbor. A decision was rendered to-day to the effect that the Federal laws do not convey any such authority.

Rules can be promulgated by the department in cases where navigation is affected, but not where the public health is concerned. The only remedy is an appeal to the State authorities.

THE RIGHT WAY TO FLORIDA.
Take the sumptuous Southern's Palm Limited. Electric lighted. Lv. New York at 10:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Two other fast trains. N. Y. Offices, 271 & 1185 B'way.—Adv.

HOUSE REVOLT CRUSHED ON THE STATEHOOD BILL

Only 43 Republicans Defy Speaker—Rule Passes 192 to 165.

TAWNEY WHIPPED INTO LINE

Party Lash and Patronage Bring Victory to the Machine—Delegate Smith Flays Tawney.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The stinging whiplash and the appealing plum tree working in combination won their prophesied victory in the House to-day, and put through the rule by which the organization forbids any amendment of the Hamilton Statehood bill joining Arizona and New Mexico regardless of their wishes.

The hopes of the insurgent leaders faded away as they saw their insurrecto warriors turn into rabbits and scuttle into the bush at the sound of the party whip snapping through the House. Of the boasted band of fifty-four tried and true who had signed a solemn pledge to stand together to the last, and of the fifteen or sixteen more, who had promised—so Babcock used to say—by all that was great and good to stand up and be counted, whiplash, big stick, and waving plum tree to the contrary forever, only forty-three found voice enough to respond with the fateful "no" when the roll was called.

All the rest, led by the redoubtable Tawney himself, head devil of the whole insurrection, the man who started its organization, either dodged the vote by sneaking out of town or staying away from the Capitol, or sat in their places and piped a tuneful accompaniment of "aye" to the snap of the lash. To-night there is laughter and glee on the side of the Republican organization, but among the insurgents who stuck there is only a muttering of the language of wrath, punctuated now and then by such words as "desertion" and "treachery."

The rule was adopted by a vote of 192 to 165, a majority of only 27. The 192 votes for the rule were all Republican. Every Democrat of the 122 present voted against it, and of the 14 absent 8 were paired and 1 has never been sworn in. There were 12 Republicans absent, 2 of whom have not yet been sworn in. One of these, Castor of Pennsylvania, is seriously ill, the other, Williamson of Oregon, is under indictment in the land fraud cases. Eight of the 12 were paired.

INSURGENTS TO THE LAST.

These 43 Republicans made good their insurgent declarations.

Adams, Wisconsin,	Kahn,
Babcock,	Kennedy, Ohio,
Brooks, Colorado,	Knowland,
Bede,	Loud,
Beidler,	McCreary,
Bonynge,	McKinlay, California,
Brown,	McLachlan,
Calderhead,	McMorran,
Cushman,	Marshall,
Darragh,	Minor,
Davidson,	Mondell,
Esch,	Mudd,
French,	Murphy,
Fulkerson,	Needham,
Gillett, California,	Otjen,
Goebel,	Reeder,
Gronna,	Slemp,
Hayes,	Smith, California,
Hermann, Oregon,	Steenerson,
Howell, Utah,	Thomas, Ohio,
Humphrey, Wash.,	Wachter.
Jones, Washington,	

It would have taken but fourteen of the turn-coats standing true to reverse the verdict. It is perfectly plain that the insurgents had had those fourteen. They admit it themselves. But they had them last week, and the vote was taken to-day. In the interval a tremendous amount of work had been done by the House managers and the President.

The Speaker personally saw the Chairmen of the important committees and warned them that they must come into line or the next insurrection would be directed against them as this one was directed against the Committee on Territories.

Tawney was dragged into camp a couple of weeks ago by such a warning. It is his first term as Chairman of Appropriations, and he is anxious to make a record. The Speaker told him that if this insurrection succeeded he would probably be the next victim. Until to-day the insurgents did not know of Tawney's surrender.

Rhodes of Missouri was summoned to the White House. He withstood Mr. Roosevelt's methods of persuasion, but succumbed when the Speaker promised to put through for him the bill giving the Missouri Home Guards a pensionable status. The Missouri Congressmen have failed in session after session to do anything for the heroes of the Home Guard. Rhodes is a new Congressman. He saw his chance to make a record and it was too much for him.

Less easily persuaded was Dixon of Montana, who insisted on seeing the goods first. Dixon was one of the most strenuous of the insurgents up till two minutes before the House adjourned last night. At that moment, by permission of the machine, the House passed a bill of his, establishing a new land district in the Crow Indian Reservation, in Montana.

There are similar reports about Fordney of Michigan, who was a violent insurgent until after the House adjourned last night. Then he took a train out of town and was absent and unpaired when his name was called.

So the list might be extended indefinitely. After the vote there was some surprise that so many of the insurgents stood fast.

Steenerson of Minnesota was one who proved true blue. He had stood up in the House the other day and denied the story that the President had expressed regret for appointing his man to office before learning Steenerson's position on the Statehood bill, and backed up his denial with the assertion that the story could not be true, because he was not an insurgent.

ROOSEVELTS HEAR THE DEBATE.

The attendance in the House was the largest since the opening day. Long before noon the galleries were filled, and people were standing in the corridors, waiting for a chance to get in. Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Alice Roosevelt were in the Executive gallery. Up to the last the leaders of both sides had been hustling. The efforts of the whips were revealed by the small number of absentees.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal Representative Dalzell of the Rules Committee offered the rule which provided that the bill should be taken at once with general debate until 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon without amendment, when the vote is to be taken. It was agreed that there should be ninety minutes debate, half for each side.

Mondell of Wyoming, one of the in-

MRS. VANDERBILT'S GEMS LOST

Found and Returned After a Reward of $1,000 Was Offered.

$1,000 Reward for ruby and pear-shaped pearl pendant lost Jan. 21 at St. Regis Hotel or en route 75th St. and Riverside Drive. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

Soon after this advertisement appeared yesterday the valuable jewel referred to was turned over to Tiffany & Co. by a waiter who was employed in the Hotel St. Regis on Sunday night at the dinner and musicale given by Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont to a party of seventy-five guests.

It was Mrs. Belmont's farewell entertainment before her departure for Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. on Tuesday. It was an elaborate affair, requiring not only the regular staff of waiters of the St. Regis, but some outside help.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. Mrs. Vanderbilt wore a magnificent pearl pendant set with a large ruby. Tiffany & Co., from whom it was bought, declined to discuss the value of the jewel, but it may be estimated from the reward which was offered for its recovery when it was found to be missing.

Toward the close of the evening, the latter part of which was taken up after dinner with a musicale, with well-known opera performers on the programme, the pendant became detached from Mrs. Vanderbilt's neck and fell, unnoticed, to the floor.

It was not missed until the Vanderbilts arrived at their temporary home, the Fair house in West End Avenue. Whether the pendant had been dropped at the St. Regis or on the way home was not known at the time. The Vanderbilts had driven by way of Riverside Drive and Seventy-fifth Street. The automobile was searched without result. The St. Regis was asked if anything in the way of jewelry had been found, but without result. Then the matter was placed in the hands of Tiffany & Co.

It happened that on Tuesday Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt were to sail with Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. At the time of sailing, as no news had been received of the missing pendant, Mr. Vanderbilt authorized Tiffany & Co. to offer a reward of $1,000 for its recovery. The advertisement appeared yesterday morning. It was answered right away. According to Mr. Haan of the St. Regis, it had been found by one of the waiters while he was cleaning up the ballroom where the musicale was held. Mr. Haan refused to discuss the matter in detail.

It was intimated by others in the hotel, however, that the reason why the jewel had been turned over to Tiffany's directly was that it had been picked up by one of the outside waiters and kept until the reward was offered. The waiter's name was withheld.

Mrs. Vanderbilt will be notified by cable that the pendant has been recovered.

SERGEANT REPROVED WALDO.

Didn't Know New First Deputy, Who Will Do Night Sleuthing.

A young man only moderately well dressed walked into the dingy Tenderloin Station about 9 o'clock last night and started to go behind the railing, asking as he pushed open the gate:

"How many detectives are there in this precinct, Sergeant?"

Sergt. Benner, a veteran who has been tossed all over Greater New York, was shocked by what he considered the young man's presumption.

"Say," he shouted, "you get out in front. Nobody's allowed behind this railing."

The young man walked humbly out, and again asked as to the number of detectives in the Tenderloin.

"Now in the first place," retorted Sergt. Benner, "who are you and what's your business?"

"Oh, I'm just the First Deputy, that's all," said the modest young man. "I thought I'd butt in and see how things are going. You see, the Commissioner says I'm younger than he is, and so he is going to put this night work on me."

Sergt. Benner then allowed Capt. Waldo, the new First Deputy Commissioner, to come behind the railing, and even sit at the sacred desk. After talking a while Capt. Waldo walked out.

"I am going to devote a good many nights up to 1 o'clock going over the city and learning as much as I can about the police business," he said to the reporters outside the station. "I shall be in this precinct to-night until 1 o'clock. I was accosted twice by women in Thirty-fourth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues. That's why I dropped into the station to find out how many plain clothes men are attached to this precinct. It's pretty hard on these women to be hounded, and it's not possible to wipe them off the earth, but all the same—

"This is a big precinct, isn't it?" he asked after he had been told its limits. "The Captain must have a great deal to contend with. Boys, I shall be around again. My name is Waldo. Tell me your names."

He shook hands and made for Seventh Avenue, where pink elephant whisky flows unconfined.

WILL NOT HURRY RATE BILL.

Teller Urges Senate to Assert Its Right of Deliberation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—"The time has come for the Senate to assert its right to legislate deliberately and without Executive interference," Senator Teller declared to-day.

"The Senate is being attacked and abused because we have not rushed to the solution of the rate regulation question that needs the wisdom of the world. It will be wise for the President and his friends to let the Congress deal with this matter in its own way and time. The Senate will work out this problem as it sees fit, not in haste.

"It is a problem involving abstruse points of law as well as questions of policy. Bring ninety of the best lawyers of the world together on a single question of law and they will deliberate longer than we have.

"When the time comes I am ready to vote on this question. I shall not say now how I shall vote. If I should agree with the President, it will not be because of anything that he has said or done. It is our duty to pass on this question, and not the Executive's."

While Senator Teller was making these observations, Senator Aldrich was sitting across the aisle nodding acquiescence. When he concluded Aldrich crossed over and shook his hand.

The President to-day congratulated Representative Hepburn, Chairman of the House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce, on the unanimous reporting of his rate regulation measure. Senator Elkins talked a short time with the President about rate legislation.

THE WOLVERINE
is a fine train for Detroit, Grand Rapids, Saginaw and Chicago. Leaves New York at 4:30 P. M. daily. Arrives Detroit next morning, Grand Rapids, Saginaw and Chicago in afternoon via New York Central Lines.

ALBANY FACTIONS JOIN TO STOP BANK INQUIRY

Odell Senators Make Sudden Turnabout on Kilburn Matter.

"BIG MEN" MUST BE SAVED

Party Expediency, the Leaders Declare, Demands Quietus on Investigations—Hint to Wadsworth.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Republican Senators of both the Higgins and Odell persuasions suddenly joined forces this afternoon to kill the proposed investigation into the Banking Department in the Assembly if possible, and in the Senate at all events. The ostensible reason is to save the Republican Party next Fall.

An impression is gaining ground that the motive is to save individuals, persons of more importance than Frederick D. Kilburn, Superintendent of the Banking Department. A month ago the Odell men were threatening that they would introduce a resolution for just such an investigation.

Gov. Higgins has not yet taken any part in this latest attempt to prevent the investigation. It is an independent movement by the Republican leaders in the Senate.

Up to this afternoon it was the general expectation that everything would be done by the Legislature to help along the proposed investigation. When Gov. Higgins's legal adviser last week expressed the opinion that the Governor, and not the Legislature, should investigate State departments the Assembly leaders raised such a protest that the Executive was compelled to change his attitude. On Monday night Supt. Kilburn sent a letter to the Assembly hinting that he courted an investigation.

Taking him at his word the Assembly instructed its Banking Committee to report a resolution. Yesterday a sub-committee adopted a resolution for a special joint committee of the two Houses to conduct the investigation, with power to spend $10,000. The Assemblymen were all telling how they had shown that they did not intend to stand for executive interference.

Speaker Wadsworth, who with Majority Leader Moreland, was the one who had boarded Gov. Higgins and said there must be an investigation, was the first Assemblyman to-day to receive an intimation from the Senate leaders that some back-tracking was expected. Other Assemblymen who had stood with Moreland and Wadsworth, S. Percy Hooker of Genesee among them, also were seen. Moreland is lying ill at the Ten Eyck.

The burden of the argument to prevent the investigation was party expediency. It was said that the Republican Party had enough on its hands with the insurance investigation; that the people would calm down after awhile, and be satisfied with the results of that inquiry; that to start another inquiry, without having any idea as to where it would lead, would only result in inflaming the people all the more against the Republican Party.

The Senators suggested that the Assembly Banking Committee report that there was no necessity for an investigation, that Gov. Higgins had already all the charges.

Some Senators were surprised to find that the sub-committee of the Banking Committee of the House had already decided on a resolution. They had no idea that things were happening with such rapidity. However, they wanted the Banking Committee to throw out the report of the sub-committee to-morrow morning and decide on a report against an investigation.

It is understood that Chairman Wainwright of the committee was among those seen by the Senate leaders. The Senate leaders are working hard to get Speaker Wadsworth over to their side. If they succeed, it is believed, the resolution can be beaten in the Assembly even with Moreland and Hooker standing for the resolution.

ROUND-UP OF ANARCHISTS.

Warrants for 31 Foreigners Are Issued at Monongahela.

Special to The New York Times.

MONONGAHELA, Penn., Jan. 24.—As a result of the raid on the headquarters of the band of Anarchists at Baird, Penn., warrants were issued to-day for the arrest of thirty-one foreigners suspected of plotting against the lives of Gov. Pennypacker of Pennsylvania, Gov. Pattison of Ohio, and other prominent men.

Secret Service officers from Pittsburg and other points are here to-day to assist in the apprehension of the foreigners.

A boy ran into the saloon of John Eckert at Courtney at 6 o'clock this evening, and handed him a letter. Then he disappeared. The letter told Eckert that if he did not either go or send the sum of $1,000 to a thicket about two miles away he would be killed before the week was out. Eckert turned over the letter to Chief of Police Logan of Monongahela, who organized a posse and started for the thicket.

Although there was every evidence that the gang had been at the place during the afternoon, none of the foreigners could be found. A campfire had been built, and there were the footprints of many men. Large quantities of inflammatory literature were scattered about, and there were several letters, like that to Eckert.

Eckert has closed his place of business and left Courtney. He was certain he would be murdered if he remained. The authorities are astounded at the audacity of the gang.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, Jan. 24.—The Paterson police repudiate the idea that Paterson Anarchists are involved in a plot to slay Governors. According to the story from Pennsylvania, one of the Anarchists lives at 495 Madison Avenue, Paterson. The family of Alberto Gustabello lives at that address. Gustabello is a silk weaver and is looked upon as an industrious and law-abiding citizen.

48 LABORITES ELECTED.

Liberals' Clear Majority Is Now 46—Parliament Opens Feb. 19.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The returns to date show the election of 578 members of the House of Commons. The Ministerial majority is 304 and the Liberal majority over all other parties is 46.

The Liberals elected so far number 312, the Laborites 48, the Nationalists 81, and the Unionists 137.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—It is officially announced that King Edward and Queen Alexandra will formally open Parliament on Feb. 19. The House of Commons will assemble on Feb. 18, when a Speaker will be elected. The remainder of the week will be occupied with preliminaries and the administration of the oath to

GEN. WHEELER NEAR DEATH.

Pneumonia Extends and Physician Holds Out No Hope.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler, who is ill of pneumonia at the home of his sister in Brooklyn, became much worse yesterday. Soon after 10 o'clock last night Dr. A. J. McCorkle said that the disease had affected both lungs, and that there was practically no hope for the veteran officer's recovery. Indeed, he said, it was doubtful whether he would survive until daylight.

The first announcement of Gen. Wheeler's illness on Tuesday was that it was but a light attack, although pneumonia was admitted. He was reported yesterday morning as being a little weaker, but his relatives were encouraged by the doctor's report that the passing of each day improved his chances. All Gen. Wheeler's daughters were with him yesterday, as well as his sister and her husband.

Gen. Wheeler's age, it is supposed, turned the scale against him.

DEPEW AND TILLMAN MEET.

New Yorker Not Offended by Being Overlooked on Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Senator Depew and Senator Tillman shook hands today. On Monday when the ovation to Mr. Depew, with Mr. Platt as manager, took place in the Senate, Mr. Tillman went to Mr. Elkins, who was sitting next to Mr. Depew, and talked to him without looking at the New Yorker.

To-day Mr. Tillman was coming through the Senate Chamber and Mr. Depew spied him. They met in a narrow passageway. Depew, smiling amiably, thrust out his hand. Tillman took it into his palm for a moment, and the Southern Senator passed on.

Mr. Depew's appearance discredits the stories told about his physical condition. His face is rosy, and he walks with his old springy step. If he has any serious illness he is the most deceptive invalid ever seen.

A RETAIL DRUG-STORE TRUST.

$10,000,000 Concern Formed on Lines of the United Cigar Stores Co.

The United Chemists' Company was incorporated in New Jersey yesterday with a capital of $10,000,000 to do in the retail drug trade in New York City what the United Cigar Stores Company has done in the tobacco line. Western capital is said to be behind the enterprise, and at least one of the men connected with the United Cigar Stores Company is known to be interested in the new company.

President George J. Whelan of the United Cigar Stores Company, the organizer of the system by which the retail tobacco trust operates stores throughout the country, is said to be one of the promoters of the United Chemists' Company and slated for its Presidency. Mr. Whelan refused last night to affirm or deny this report.

The company's charter permits it to operate retail drug stores in cities of 1,000,000 or more population. Its territory, therefore, is restricted to New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia. Promoters of the company assert that options have been obtained on a number of stores in these three cities which will make it possible for the company to begin business immediately.

PENNYPACKER'S COSTLY SLIP.

No Salaries for His Friends if Legislature Adheres to Call.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 24.—Gov. Pennypacker, in his effort for reform legislation, has got into a situation where he must either throw wide open the gates for consideration of all manner of legislation at the special session of the Legislature to leave two principal members of his cabinet almost without pay.

The Governor in his proclamation announced that one of the extraordinary public matters requiring legislation was the abolition of fees of the State Insurance Commissioner and the Secretary of the Commonwealth. He said nothing about fixing new salaries for them. The point has been raised that the salary features must be stricken out of the bills he has prepared.

REPEATERS AT WHITE HOUSE.

Vari-Colored Invitations to Stop Their Attending Receptions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The explanation has been made at last why invitation cards for the receptions in the White House have been of different colors for each reception this year, replacing the former white ones for all receptions. The purpose was that any one receiving a white card issued for the diplomatic reception could not use it for entrance at the White House on the evening of the judicial reception.

Some, when unable to attend one reception, have gone to the next. Now all must go to the reception to which they are asked or not at all. White cards for the diplomatic or first evening reception, lavender for the judiciary, red for the Congressional reception, and blue for the army and navy is the new arrangement.

$10,000 FROM J. P. MORGAN.

He Makes Offer to Stony Wold Conditional on Its Raising $23,000.

J. Pierpont Morgan has offered the Stony Wold Sanitarium Corporation $10,000 if it will raise the balance of $33,000—$28,000, a three years' deficit, and $10,000 required to meet bonds maturing March 1.

It was announced yesterday at a meeting at the house of Mrs. Herbert Satterlee, 225 Madison Avenue, that the required amount had been reduced, up to the hour of the meeting, to $5,456. Mrs. David B. Iverson made an immediate offer of $100. An anonymous gift of $10,000 has been received for betterments, the interest to be used for the support of the patients, and on Tuesday of this week Mrs. Edward S. Harkness gave $10,000 for the endowment of a bed.

The Stony Wold Corporation, which was started five years ago with only $500, now has an excellent sanitarium in the Adirondacks, where it takes working women and girls, with a few children, suffering from incipient tuberculosis. Mrs. James Edward Newcomb presided and the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, Brander Matthews, and Anson R. Flower were among the speakers.

New Franklin—Reduction on tickets and staterooms. Cunard Line, 21 Broadway.—Adv.

CLUB MEN GAVE NEWS TO MANN, SAYS WAYNE

One Item Made G. Creighton Webb Quit Bar Harbor.

JEROME SUGGESTS A WHIP

Asks Harry Lehr Why He Didn't Punish Col. Mann—Rowe at Mrs. Fish's Ball in Disguise.

Harry Symes Lehr was one of the principal witnesses for the defense yesterday in Justice Deuel's libel suit against Norman Hapgood, editor of Collier's Weekly. His arrival diverted the attention of the spectators in Justice Fitzgerald's court from "Scotty," the Death Valley miner, who entered before the session began and was immediately surrounded by an inquisitive crowd.

"Scotty" wore a broad grin, a blue flannel shirt, and a red necktie. Mr. Lehr wore a frown, a blue serge suit, a turn-over collar, and a black bow tie. "Scotty" lost interest in the proceedings when he found that he had a rival for the attention of the public and he soon left the building.

Other witnesses besides Mr. Lehr were Peter Cooper Hewitt, Creighton Webb, Bernard N. Baker of Baltimore, President of the Baltimore Trust Company, and Robert R. Rowe of the Town Topics staff. Mr. Lehr testified that he had never contributed articles to Town Topics, and had never furnished any information to be made the basis of articles for the publication. He told of four visits he had made to the Town Topics office, three of which, he said, were in connection with articles in which he had been ridiculed, and concerning the contract he had made for a copy of "Fads and Fancies." The fourth visit, he said, was to thank Col. Mann for letting him back out of the "Fads and Fancies" agreement. He said he decided not to take the book because it cost too much money and because he thought it would look ridiculous for him to be in it with so many prominent men.

Creighton Webb told of the trouble he had in getting Town Topics to stop printing stories about him. He said that his life was made intolerable by them, and that on one occasion he had been obliged to pack his trunk in a hurry and leave Bar Harbor on account of one of the articles.

Mr. Baker had also had his troubles in connection with Town Topics articles. He said that he got Col. Mann to stop them by putting an advertisement of a steamship line which he represented in Town Topics for a year, but that after he had taken the advertisement out of the paper unpleasant paragraphs about his family again appeared. An effort was made to induce him to subscribe to "Fads and Fancies," but he refused to do so. Col. Mann went to Baltimore to try to sell him some Town Topics stock, he testified, and when he would not buy it Col. Mann tried in vain to borrow money from him.

Got Information from Club Members.

Charles Stokes Wayne, formerly managing editor of Town Topics, was recalled yesterday, and testified that Col. Mann's paper got much of its information from club members in this city and from reporters employed on newspapers and writers for various periodical publications.

Robert R. Rowe testified that he was the Newport correspondent of Town Topics, and that he got some of the information which formed the basis of articles in that paper while acting in his capacity as a Western Union Telegraph operator. He also said that he had reported Mrs. Fish's ball, given for the Duchess of Marlborough, while disguised as a tambourine player.

In the course of the morning session District Attorney Jerome made an error in implying that a writer named Allen, who had been mentioned as one of the news gatherers of Town Topics, was connected with THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Jerome's Apology to The Times.

At the afternoon session Mr. Jerome took occasion to correct this error. According to the stenographer's notes, he referred to Allen while cross-examining Charles Stokes Wayne.

Q.—This Exhibit 79 came from a member of the American Society Editors' Association, Mr. Allen? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—He was the gentleman who furnished news to that journal that prints all the news that is fit to print? A.—No, not THE TIMES. It was The Globe.

Q.—The Globe? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Jerome—Then I apologize to THE TIMES.

Allen himself said last night that he never was a members of the Society Editors' Association. He said he wrote a descriptive sketch for use in "The Smart Set of America," but secured its return from Wayne of Town Topics.

Bernard N. Baker was the first witness called. He said he was the President of the Baltimore Trust Company and was President of the Atlantic Transport Line from 1880 to 1900. He said that two articles which appeared in Town Topics on Sept. 15, 1898, referred to his family, and that shortly after that he went to see Col. Mann, whom he had never known, at the Town Topics office. He told Col. Mann, he said, that he had noticed articles about his family, and he wanted him to let them alone in the future. Col. Mann, the witness went on, told him that all the steamship lines were advertising in Town Topics, and that his company ought to do likewise.

"He said," the witness continued, "that I might want something which Town Topics could help me to get, and that there ought to be reciprocity. I told him that if he was after an advertisement he should have said so at once.

Q.—(By Edward M. Shepard)—Did Col. Mann say anything about the friends of Town Topics? A.—Yes, he said Town Topics had its friends as well as its enemies.

Q.—Did you give him an advertisement? A.—I authorized our advertising agent to do so, and it appeared on Jan. 26, 1899.

Q.—Did these criticisms then cease? A.—I think so for the time. I ordered the advertisement taken out in about a year.

Q.—Did the articles then reappear? A.—Yes; clippings were sent to me about me and my family, and I consulted my lawyers about how to stop them.

Q.—Did M. R. Wooster visit you and ask you to subscribe to "Fads and Fancies"? A.—Yes, at my office, 1 Broadway, New York.

told him that I was very much surprised that he should call after the way Town Topics had treated me, and that I would have nothing to do with his proposition. He had advance sheets, I think, containing Col. Astor's name.

Q.—Did he return Town Topics clippings that did not contain unpleasant things? A.—Yes, he said the unpleasant paragraphs referred to another Baker. I again refused to subscribe, and other unpleasant articles appeared.

Took a Cane When He Called on Mann.

"I went to my lawyer again," the witness went on, "and asked him what to do. He told me I had better see Col. Mann and take along a cane."

"Did you take a cane?" asked Mr. Jerome.

"I did," said the witness, "but not a very heavy one. I saw Col. Mann and he said that he was going to improve his paper, and that he would send another man to see me. Robert A. Irving called and urged me very strongly to subscribe. He said that Col. Mann's friendship was worth having, and that he wielded a very able pen; also that he would be very much hurt if I did not subscribe."

Q.—Did you see Col. Mann in May, 1902? A.—Yes, in my office in Baltimore. He had written first that he wanted to see me on a very important matter, which turned out to be that he wanted to sell me five shares of Town Topics stock for $5,000. I refused to buy, and he asked me to lend him $5,000 and give the stock as security. I refused, and he said he would stop the next day on his way back from Washington. I told him that it was of no use, but he did call, and when I again refused he said as he was going out that he was sorry that I wouldn't have anything to do with him, and that he hoped that I would reconsider my determination.

By Mr. Jerome—In these transactions did you hear anything about Judge Deuel? A.—No.

Mr. Baker was then excused, and Edwin M. Post was called.

Mr. Post said that Charles Ahle called on him on June 20, 1905, with a letter of introduction written by Charles Stokes Wayne on Town Topics paper and wanted him to subscribe to "America's Smart Set."

"As soon as he told," said the witness, "that he wanted me to buy a book, I told him that would be about all. He said that I couldn't afford to pass it over, as it was very important to me. Then he went on to tell me that they had something up at Town Topics office, and that the 'boys' wanted to print it. I pretended to be frightened and asked him how much the book would cost. He said $500, but that it was really worth only $50.

Post Says He Was Threatened.

"I asked him what they did with the money and he said that the boys got part of it and that the rest went higher up. I told him that I didn't have it then, but that I might have it next week. He called again and told me very abruptly that I had better settle in a hurry. Then I consulted the District Attorney."

At this point Mr. Jerome made a long argument against the admission of Mr. Post's evidence concerning Ahle, in the course of which he said:

"Wayne and Wooster are frank blackmailers and always have been; I'll concede that. Lord knows there's enough right in the files of Town Topics to show the character of the paper. We might just as well get down to that at once. My theory is that the Society Editors' Association was a coterie of blackmailers working right under the noses of Mann and Deuel and using their connection with Town Topics to further their schemes."

Mr. Jerome then moved to strike out Mr. Post's conversation with Ahle, and Justice Fitzgerald granted the motion.

Charles Stokes Wayne was then recalled. He was asked to identify a large number of paragraphs which appeared in Town Topics at various times, and was questioned particularly as to whom they described. One of them, which Wayne said referred to Dr. W. Seward Webb, was about a struggling young physician who had married the daughter of a rich man and forgot all about an old friend who in the course of time became President of the Board of Governors of the Union Club. The paragraph went on to say that when the young physician was put up for membership in the club he was blackballed.

A pair of paragraphs, one of them anonymous, the witness declared, referred to James W. Gerard. Wayne said that this was an illustration of the "key system" in Town Topics.

Q.—When the "key" was given in the second paragraph to the identity of the person referred to in the first, what was the first paragraph called? A.—The "blind paragraph."

Q.—How long has the "key" system been in use in Town Topics? A.—Three or four years.

Q.—Do the paragraphs appear in pairs on the galleys? A.—Almost invariably.

A.—And did Col. Mann and Justice Deuel see them? A.—Yes.

Q.—I show you three items in the column by "The Saunterer." To whom do they refer? A.—Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the President.

The witness was then cross-examined by District Attorney Jerome.

Q.—Who wrote the article which has frequently been referred to here as preceding the suicide of a certain man? A.—Mr. Robert R. Rowe.

Q.—Who is he? A.—He was on the staff of Town Topics.

In response to a question from the District Attorney, the witness gave a long list of contributors to Town Topics. Among them were:

Town Topics's Contributors.

Percival Pollard, Mrs. Ohl, Mrs. Wade Hampton, Harry C. Smith, Belmont Purdy, Arthur Potter, Josefa Osborn, Mrs. Lee Agnew, Miss H. L. Robins, Peter McArthur, Dr. Fred Taylor, Mrs. Hovey King, Mrs. Mildred Pierce, Caroline Harding, Miss Rose Marion, Miss Eleanor Walton, Miss Blanche Cerf, J. J. McBride, Miss Joliffe, Mrs. Westervelt, A. Muller Ury, the Countess Castelmenardo, Abraham Hummel, Ormsby Gore, Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Goelet's servants, through a reporter; Lucy Randolph, Helen Randolph, the Rev. C. W. de Lyon Nichols, Mrs. G. Whitcomb, and Sterling Heilig.

Q.—Who furnished club news? A.—James B. Townsend of the Calumet Club.

Q.—Who else? A.—I don't recall.

Q.—Did Harry Lehr contribute anything? A.—He never wrote anything. I understood he contributed information.

Q.—Who told you so? A.—I was told so by Mr. Rowe, and Col. Mann told me that Mr. Lehr promised.

Q.—Did the Rev. Mr. Nichols contribute to the "Saunterer" column? A.—Yes.

Q.—On theological subjects? A.—Not extremely theological.

Q.—He sent Newport society items? A.—Yes.

Q.—Of a personal character? A.—Yes.

Q.—"Blind paragraphs" and "Keys"? A.—Yes.

Q.—Many of these contributors were persons of social standing? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was J. B. Townsend a member of several clubs, and did he attend cotillions and the like? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did you ever know of Town Topics being engaged in blackmailing? A.—Personally, I never did.

Q.—Did you ever know Justice Deuel having knowledge that extortion or blackmail was ever attempted by Town Topics? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did the "immunes" ever pay for their immunity? A.—Not that I ever heard of.

"What did Abraham Hummel contribute?" asked Mr. Jerome.

"Matters concerning his clients," replied the witness.

A Paragraph About Jerome.

"I see here a pleasant paragraph about myself," said Mr. Jerome. "True, it was after my election. Is it not a fact, however, that there was plenty of free criticism in Town Topics regardless of any consideration?" "Yes," replied the witness.

"And did you not try to ascertain the facts before the articles were published?"

"Yes," was the answer, and the witness was excused. The noon recess was then ordered.

There was some commotion in the courtroom at 2 o'clock when "Scotty," the miner, entered. He tried to take up a position along the wall across from the crowd of women who have been in constant attendance at the trial since its beginning, but was hustled away from that point of vantage by a court officer. "Scotty" finally zig-zagged across the room and took a seat.

Just as Wayne was recalled to the stand at the opening of the session Harry Lehr, accompanied by two friends, entered the room, and, after bowing to several women who were seated inside the rail, took a seat near them.

Wayne was cross-examined again by District Attorney Jerome. He identified a letter written by him to Col. Mann last August.

Wayne Calls "The Widow" a Judas.

In this letter Wayne refers to Mrs. Dean, who wrote "The Widow" column in Town Topics, as "that feminine Judas," and tells about her writing letters from Saratoga describing Canfield, the gambler, as "a little tin god." He states that she told a friend that she was trying to get $1,000 from Canfield to get her diamonds out of pawn. Wayne says he asked this friend whether she got the thousand, and he "replied significantly: 'She got her diamonds out.'"

The witness next identified another letter written by him last November to "My Dear Roper," whose identity did not further appear. In it Wayne said:

The Collier people are undoubtedly trying to ruin me for the sake of inside information concerning T. T. and the Colonel. The old man has certainly not treated me in a way to retain my everlastig affection and loyalty, but I am not lost to all sense of honor, and while I can keep my head above water I won't accept blood money.

Didn't Take Blood Money.

By Mr. Jerome—Did you accept "blood money?" A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you reach a position where you could not keep your head above water? A.—I did not. Col. Mann went on the stand and accused me of being a blackmailer, something that I never was guilty of.

Q.—Col. Mann was good to you through a long term of years? A.—Yes.

Q.—And when you were put to it for a living he took you back? A.—I never was put to it for a living.

Q.—And didn't you write to him and say that if you were to take the Keeley cure at White Plains he would have to help you? A.—I never took the Keeley cure.

The witness then identified a letter in his own handwriting addressed to Col. Mann, in which he spoke of his desire to take the Keeley cure.

Q.—Did you ever know Col. Mann to be engaged in extortion or blackmail? (Question not allowed.)

Q.—(By Mr. Shepard)—I show you a manuscript story. Who wrote it? A.—Allen.

Q.—Why was it not printed? A.—Because the person to whom it referred was a subscriber to "Fads and Fancies;" an immune.

Q.—Who were the immunes? A.—Subscribers to "Fads and Fancies" and personal friends of Col. Mann.

At this point several paragraphs from Town Topics were read, and then the witness was asked if Justice Deuel knew that Rowe wrote the story after the publication of which a Newport resident often referred to in the course of the trial committed suicide. The witness declared that Justice Deuel did know it and that the Justice also understood that the information which formed the basis of the story was furnished by Harry Lehr.

Town Topics's articles about Recorder Goff and the late Justice Van Brunt were next read, but it did not appear, according to the witness's testimony, that Justice Deuel had anything to do with correcting the proofs of the stories. The witness was then excused, and Peter Cooper Hewitt was called to the stand. He was questioned by Mr. Shepard and testified that a person whom he supposed to be Col. Mann called him up on the telephone and arranged for an interview in Mr. Hewitt's laboratory in the tower of Madison Square Garden.

Mr. Hewitt Wouldn't Subscribe.

"I was disappointed," said Mr. Hewitt, "to find that the person who called was not Col. Mann. The person who called wanted me to subscribe to a book which he said was to contain short biographies of a hundred distinguished men. He had sample leaves, I think, containing an article about Col. Astor; but the paper was so black I could hardly make it out. He said the paper would last forever. I asked him if I had to pay for the publication of my life. He said yes. Whereupon I informed him that I had never paid for newspaper notoriety and that I would not do so now. He said that Col. Mann would 'look after his chosen hundred.' I replied that Col. Mann had always treated me well and that I trusted he would continue to do so."

"There was nothing in the nature of a threat?" asked Mr. Jerome, "nor anything sinister in the import of his language?"

"No," replied the witness. "There was a general feeling that Town Topics was backing the publication."

Mr. Hewitt was then excused.

There was a general stir in the courtroom when the name of Harry Symes Lehr was called. It was stated that the witness appeared at his own request. Mr. Lehr sat bolt upright in the chair and answered the questions put to him in a high-pitched voice that carried to the most remote corner of the big courtroom. He was questioned by James W. Osborne of Mr. Hapgood's counsel.

Q.—Prior to June last did you read Town Topics? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you see articles in it about yourself? A.—A great many.

Q.—In consequence of such articles did you have great mental suffering?

This question was objected to by Mr. Jerome, and was not pressed by Mr. Osborne.

Q.—Did you do anything about these articles or go anywhere? A.—I did.

Q.—When? A.—A few days before my marriage.

"Well, I don't know when you were married," said Mr. Osborne. "Where did you go?"

"I called on Col. Mann in Town Topics office," said the witness.

"And when was this?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Just before I was married," said Mr. Lehr, "on June 8, 1901."

Lehr Complained to Mann.

Q.—When did these articles about you begin? A.—As soon as I came to New York, eight years ago.

Q.—Where did you see Col. Mann? A.—In his own office.

Q.—And you talked with him? A.—Yes.

"I asked him to leave my name out of Town Topics altogether," the witness continued. "I said that I was about to be married, and that it would be exceedingly disagreeable to both me and my wife to have these articles ridiculing me appear any more. Col. Mann readily consented, saying that he had no ill-feeling toward me. He said that I ought to consider it a compliment to have Town Topics print such notices about me."

"Did he say that you ought to consider it a compliment," said Mr. Jerome, "to be abused and ridiculed?"

"He said I needn't mind it," replied the witness.

By Mr. Osborne—That same Summer at Newport did you see a representative of Town Topics? A.—Yes, Mr. Wooster. He told me that Town Topics was getting up a very handsome volume about prominent men.

Q.—Did you subscribe? A.—Yes, but not then.

The witness then said that in the Winter of 1902 and 1903 he called on Col. Mann in his office in response to a note. He said that Col. Mann let up on him after he had promised to do so, and that at the time he subscribed for "Fads and Fancies" he understood that the request came from Col. Mann.

"I had a long talk with Col. Mann when I called on him in 1902," said the witness. "He asked me for a full-sized photograph of myself and a description of my house and of my fads. I then told him it would simply ridicule me to put me in the same book with such prominent men. I told him I didn't want the book. Col. Mann said it would be a very handsome volume and a valuable acquisition to my library."

Q.—Did you receive any letters from Wooster asking you to pay your subscription? A.—Yes, several. I said I couldn't afford to take the book.

Q.—Did you then call on Col. Mann a third time and ask him if he would not cancel your subscription? A.—Yes, in May, 1904. I told him that I could not pay for the book because it was too expensive, and that my picture was not to appear in it. Col. Mann said he would consider the matter. Afterward Wooster called upon me and gave me back my contract. After that I went to Col. Mann's office and thanked him for canceling my subscription.

Q.—Did you ever see Rowe, the Newport correspondent of Town Topics? A.—Yes, two or three times.

Harry Lehr's Denial.

Q.—Did you ever furnish him with news for Town Topics? A.—Never; that is the reason I came down here to testify, nor has any one demanded any news of me for Town Topics.

Q.—Did you in the Summer of 1905 give Rowe information respecting any social event? A.—Never.

Q.—You heard Mr. Wayne testify about a story in Town Topics. Did you give information to Rowe which furnished the basis of that article? A.—No, and he didn't ask me for it.

The witness was then taken in hand by District Attorney Jerome for cross-examination. In reply to a question he said that he was in the employ of a wine-importing firm as its agent for a brand of champagne and that that was his only occupation.

Q.—Did you ever go to the Town Topics office more than four times? A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever go to the Town Topics office to write articles? A.—Never.

Q.—Did you know Mr. Rowe? A.—Only slightly.

Q.—What was his occupation? A.—He was a reporter for a New York newspaper and Town Topics.

Q.—What class of society did he move in—was he of the bourgeois class, the plain people, the plutocratic class, or what social sphere did he move in? A.—I wouldn't be able to tell you.

Q.—How often did you meet Rowe? A.—I never met him. I saw him twice. He came to my house to see a picture of my wife, and he wanted to reproduce it in his paper. I did not wish any picture in any paper, as they were very offensive to both me and my wife. He came again, saying that he had forgotten his walking stick.

"Was there any cause for unpleasantness," asked Mr. Jerome, "between you and Rowe?"

"Not then," replied the witness. "Later he wrote a letter asking me to get him a position on another paper because he didn't like his job. I didn't answer this letter because I make it a practice never to answer such letters. I called him up on the telephone and told him I couldn't do such a thing, and that I did not want him to annoy me any more. I said it as nicely as I could, but he didn't like it."

Why Lehr Didn't Thrash Mann.

Q.—Dod you tell Col. Mann that the paragraphs in Town Topics were objectionable to you? A.—I told them they made me feel very badly.

Q.—Why didn't you sue him? A.—I didn't think it was serious enough for that.

Q.—Why didn't you thrash him? A.—It never occurred to me to thrash Col. Mann.

"I am surprised," put in Mr. Osborne, "that the District Attorney would advocate the thrashing of anybody when he knows it is against the law."

"And I am surprised," retorted Mr. Jerome, "that a Southerner like yourself should object to such a proceeding."

"Oh, that is all right," said Mr. Osborne, laughing. "It would be all right for me, but you are the District Attorney."

"Did you think it was ridiculous for you to appear in the same book with these prominent men?" Mr. Jerome asked, returning to the witness. "I certainly did," said Mr. Lehr.

Mr. Jerome then read over a list of subscribers to "Fads and Fancies" and interrogated the witness as to the seemliness of his appearing in the same book with each of them. Mr. Lehr discriminated, saying that he thought it would be all right for him to appear with some of them, but that it would be ridiculous for him to appear with others. Others, again, he said that he did not know. For instance, he thought it would be all right for him to appear with Col. Astor, but not with Charles M. Schwab, or Grover Cleveland.

At this point Mr. Jerome announced that he had finished with the witness, and Mr. Osborne again questioned him.

Mr. Lehr Grows Emphatic.

"Apart from your inherent modesty," said Mr. Osborne, "not to appear in the book with these prominent men, you had an inherent desire not to pay $1,500 for it, had you not?"

"Most decidedly," replied Mr. Lehr emphatically.

"And an inherent desire," said the lawyer, "to keep peace with Town Topics?"

"Most decidedly," said Mr. Lehr, still more emphatically.

He was then excused, and left the courtroom a few minutes later.

Creighton Webb was then called by Mr. Jerome, and asked if he had ever been blackmailed by Town Topics. He said that he had not, and that he had never paid any consideration for favorable articles appearing in it. He was then cross-examined by Mr. Osborne.

Q.—Did you ever go to the late Eugene D. Mann, the brother of Col. Mann, when the former was in charge of Town Topics, and complain about the manner in which the paper treated you? A.—Yes.

Q.—And did you ever go to Col. Mann with the same sort of complaints after he became editor? A.—I did, about seven years ago.

Q.—What did he say? A.—That I was a public man, and that I should expect to be criticised, but that if I objected to the articles he would have them stopped. I told him that they appeared semi-monthly, and were becoming intolerable. No articles adverse to me appeared for some time, and when they did appear again, I went to Col. Mann as an ex-officer of the United States Army. I went away with the full assurance that they would stop. Two years later they appeared again.

Why Mr. Webb Quit Bar Harbor.

"A friend said to me, 'For God's sake, go down to Town Topics and stop that,'" continued the witness. "Last Summer four or five lines appeared in Town Topics about a young lady and myself. I went to London, and as I was driving along the street I saw Col. Mann. I jumped out of my cab, crossed over to him, and told him that the articles were appearing again. He said he knew nothing about it. I told him that an article had appeared but a short time before; that it caused me to pack up my trunk and leave Bar Harbor in a hurry, and it had, too. I gave the Colonel some information about my niece's coming marriage."

"Did you tell Col. Mann," the witness was asked, "that you would take means to stop the articles?"

"I did," replied the witness. "I said that my back was against the wall, and that I would not stand for any more of it. Col. Mann then promised me that the articles should cease."

Q.—Are you a wealthy man! A.—I earn from $25,000 to $50,000 a year.

Q.—But you are not in the multi-millionaire class? A.—No, I wish I were.

Q.—Do you know Rowe? A.—I may by sight.

Rowe was then asked to stand up, and Mr. Webb said: "I know him by sight."

An extract from a letter was then read in which it was stated that Rowe "liked to get at" Mr. Webb.

Q.—Do you know whether Rowe likes to get at you? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did you ever talk to him? A.—I am quite sure not.

Mr. Webb was then excused and Robert R. Rowe was called. He was examined by Mr. Osborne.

Q.—Are you the Newport correspondent for Town Topics? A.—Yes.

Q.—And your first business was that of a telegraph operator? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you became a correspondent of Town Topics through facts derived in your capacity as a telegraph operator? A.—I don't recall it.

Some correspondence to Town Topics written by the witness on Western Union paper was identified by him and introduced in evidence. Rowe then admitted that he had acted as correspondent for the paper while employed as an operator, and that he got his information through his employment in that capacity.

Went Disguised to Mrs. Fish's Ball.

"Did you ever go to a social function in Newport disguised as a tambourine player or something of the sort?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Yes," replied the witness, "to Mrs. Fish's ball given for the Duchess of Marlborough."

"And you reported the ball?"

"Yes," replied the witness.

"Did you report a social function by crawling under a tent?"

"No," replied Rowe.

"Didn't you boast," asked Mr. Osborne, "that you got more favors than the Duchess of Marlborough?"

"No," was the reply.

"Did you go to the Misses Ely's School in the guise of a Professor of Mathematics?"

"No," replied the witness.

"But you went to some school," persisted Mr. Osborne, "in that disguise."

"Yes," said the witness, "to the Exeter School."

"And got information there about things going on in the Misses Ely's school?"

"Yes," said Rowe.

"And reported it to Town Topics?"

"Yes," replied the witness.

Mr. Jerome then cross-examined Rowe.

"You resigned as telegraph operator," asked Mr. Jerome, "to save your superior, George Norman?"

"I resigned," replied Rowe, who was then excused.

Mr. Osborne announced that the defense had not finished, and court adjourned until this morning. It is expected that the testimony will be all in to-day.

Not Counsel for Col. [illegible].

Joab H. Banton of 35 Nassau Street is counsel for George J. Cox, in whose favor a judgment for $2,775 has been filed against Col. W. D. Mann, editor of Town Topics, and not for Col. Mann, as was erroneously stated in THE TIMES to-day.

Our system of vertical filing will make any one of a million papers as quickly accessible as though there were only ten papers in your file.

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INCORPORATION NOW FOR TRACTION MERGER

Continued from Page 1.

from the city to construct. It wants to build not only more subways, but more surface lines. Directors of both the Interborough and the Metropolitan Companies, it is declared, have said that extensive plans were being perfected for immediately adding facilities and that only the city's consent was wanted.

Before the consolidation it was predicted that the conflicting interests would obstruct each other in every way possible; it is admitted now by the Interborough that it intended, in the event of the Metropolitan's securing a subway franchise, to contest the legality of the grant and to carry the case to the United States Supreme Court. In that event a delay of from three to four years would have followed before a decision as to the legality of the transfer of the franchise-granting power from the Aldermen to the Board of Estimate could have been reached.

The lawyers who prepared the plans of the merger were Paul D. Cravath, of Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson; Joseph Auerbach, of Davies, Stone & Auerbach; De Lancey Nicoll, of Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay, and George Wickersham, of Strong & Cadwalader.

The purposes of the new company, as set forth in the certificate of incorporation, are:

(a) To subscribe for, purchase, acquire in any manner, hold as investment and dispose of, bonds and other evidences of, indebtedness of, and the indebtedness of, and shares of capital stock of, or any interest in shares of capital stock of, any corporation engaged in or holding the shares of stock of any corporation or corporations engaged in the transportation of passengers in the City of New York or its suburbs or territory adjacent thereto, or of any other corporation, domestic or foreign;

(b) To aid financially and otherwise any corporation engaged in the transportation of passengers in the City of New York or its suburbs or territory adjacent therto, and whether in the extension of the lines of such corporation and in their operation or otherwise, and to aid in the formation, organization and operation of other corporations in which the corporation may be or become interested as the holder of shares of stock or otherwise;

(c) To make provision, either directly by the purchase, leasing, and improvement of real estate, or indirectly by the acquisition of capital stock of other corporations.

(d) To do each and every thing necessary, suitable, desirable, or proper for the accomplishment of any of the purposes hereinbefore enumerated, to the same extent as a natural person might do as principal, agent, contractor, or otherwise, either alone or associated with other corporations or natural persons, and to receive and exercise all the rights, powers, and privileges of natural persons in connection therewith.

Article III. of the certificate tells thus the privileges of the preferred stock:

The holders of the preferred stock shall be entitled to receive from the surplus or net profits of the corporation dividends from the first day of April, 1906, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum and no more, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, without deduction for any tax or taxes which the corporation may be required to pay thereon, or to deduct or retain therefrom, under any present or future law of the United States or any State, county, or municipality therein. The dividends on the preferred stock shall be cumulative and shall be payable before any dividend on the common stock shall be paid or set apart, so that if in any quarter year a dividend amounting to 1¼ per cent. shall not have been paid on the preferred stock, the deficiency, with interest, shall be payable before any dividend shall be paid upon or set apart for the common stock.

Whenever all cumulative dividends upon the preferred stock, with interest as aforesaid, shall have been paid, the Board of Directors may declare dividends on the common stock, payable out of the then remaining surplus or net profits.

In the event of any liquidation or winding up (whether voluntary or involuntary) of the corporation, the holders of the preferred stock (before any amount shall be paid to the holders of the common stock) shall be entitled to be paid in full the par amount of their shares and interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from the date of such liquidation or dissolution or winding up, the unpaid dividends accrued on their said shares until said date, with interest on such dividends at said rate from the respective times at which the same accrued, and the proportionate part of the dividend accruing at said date, with interest thereon at said rate from said date. After such payment in full to the holders of the preferred stock the holders of the common stock shall be entitled to receive the remaining assets and funds in proportion to the shares held by them respectively.

The power to fix the amount to be reserved as a working capital for the corporation is given to the Board of Directors, and all rights to dividends from profits shall be subject thereto.

The corporation cannot create or issue stock having rights in priority to the rights of the preferred stock; nor, without the consent of the holders of two-thirds in amount of the entire preferred stock at the time issued and outstanding, can the amount of the preferred stock be increased.

The certificate provides that as long as dividends at the rate of 5 per cent. a year are paid on the preferred stock no voting power shall he vested in the holders thereof, but if there is ever any default in payment of dividends they shall have full voting rights. If, however, the Directors so request, the holders of preferred stock may cast votes in proportion to their holdings.

The Directors will designate an Executive Committee to exercise between Directors' meetings the powers of the board in the management and business of the corporation. The Directors are empowered to decide when and to what extent the books of the corporation or any one of them, except the stock book, shall be open to inspection of stockholders. No stockholder shall have the right to inspect any books or documents except as he is empowered to do so by the statutes of the State or by the Board of Directors.

WOULD STOP THE MERGER.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—On the telegraphic request of the attorneys of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company, the office of the Secretary of State was held open for an hour this afternoon for the receipt of the certificate of incorporation of the new company. It was the impression here that the filing of the certificate was purposely delayed to prevent any effect on the stock market.

It is thought likely that the incorporation of the holding company was hastened by the fact that Assemblyman Shanahan of Brooklyn, a member of the Assembly Committee on Rules, has introduced a bill amending the corporation law so as to prevent such consolidations as the Ryan-Belmont merger. Mr. Shanahan admitted that his bill would not apply to the Ryan-Belmont merger, if that merger was an accomplished fact. The real purpose of the bill was suspected to be an attempt to head off a consolidation of the New York elevated, Subway, and surface lines with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

The Ryan-Belmont interests, however, probably concluded to safeguard their merger from legislative interference by making a record of its completion before the passage of the Shanahan bill or any similar measure. If that was their object, Mr. Shanahan announces that they may be disappointed, for it is his intention to amend his bill so as to make it effective against the Interborough-Metropolitan Company as well as against any future consolidation of street railway interests.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

2:20 A. M.—1,837 Lexington Avenue; Mary Appleton; damage, $50.

5:35 A. M.—80 James Street; owner unknown; damage, $100.

6:30 A. M.—977 East 163d Street; Julia Doherty; damage, $25.

8:20 A. M.—331 Madison Street; H. Freedman; damage, $50.

8:40 A. M.—1,666 Third Avenue; James Dannenberg; damage, $50.

12:05 P. M.—401 East 115th Street; Luco Fragasso; damage slight.

4:35 P. M.—496 East 135th Street; Julia Wang; damage, $150.

4:40 P. M.—173d Street and Vyse Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $50.

4:45 P. M.—903 Eighth Avenue; Wilbur Cushman; damage, $5.

5:10 P. M.—25 Goerck Street; Vito Progito; damage, $500.

6 P. M.—1,398 Prospect Avenue; Amiel Mithand; damage, $800.

9:20 P. M.—324 West Thirty-fourth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

9:30 P. M.—174th Street and Southern Boulevard; owner unknown; damage, $15.

10:15 P. M.—122 [illegible]

An Apology.

For once we misjudged the popularity of Vogel Brothers' clothes. We didn't count its full strength.

In preparing for the month's business in Evening Clothes we made up what we thought was enough to last until the month's end.

When two weeks had gone by this great stock of dress suits and Tuxedos had been sold out. In other words, a month's business was done in twelve days. Very surprising. Very phenomenal.

This state of affairs places us in a position for which we feel impelled to apologize, with the assurance that by February First the complete new stocks now in the hands of our tailormen will be ready.

Particularly those Dress Suits specially priced at $25.

And our new straight edge Tuxedo coats specially priced at $12.50.

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C. C. SHAYNE

MANUFACTURING FUR MERCHANT.

Women's Fur Lined Garments, 20 Per Cent Discount.

Men's Fur Lined Overcoats, Automobile Coats and Robes, 15 Per Cent Discount.

Mink, Ermine, Chinchilla, Lynx, Marten, Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, 10 Per Cent Discount.

Fox, Bear, Squirrel and Mole, 15 Per Cent Discount.

Seal, Otter and Beaver, 5 Per Cent Discount.

Discount allowed on manufactured goods in stock only.

All sales strictly cash. No goods sent on approval.

41st and 42d Streets Bet. Broadway and Sixth Av.

The Firm Name Carries the Guarantee of Reliability.

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DON'T FORGET THE POINT OF QUALITY.

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ARTIFICIAL MINERAL WATERS

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HOUSE REVOLT CRUSHED ON THE STATEHOOD BILL

Continued from Page 1.

surgent leaders, argued with his Republican colleagues to show that it was more than a mere party question. No measure can be made a party measure, he said, that did not voice the wishes of the citizens of the two great Territories concerned.

Then came the first blast from the party bugle. Grosvenor was the trumpeter.

"This is strictly a party measure," he said. "No State ever came into the Union except as the result of party exigency. How stands the Republican Party on this? The President is a fairly good Republican, and he is for it. It has been said that he has dictated it. But that is not true. The last House originated the measure, without a word of suggestion from him."

Aiken of South Carolina asked if Grosvenor had not voted in the Fifty-seventh Congress to admit Arizona and New Mexico as separate States.

"I did," replied Grosvenor, "but the opinion of my party has changed since then. I am charged with inconsistency. I admit it. I am proud of the fact. I am never consistent two days at a time when—"

But the roars of laughter and the cheers drowned the rest of the remark.

Adams of Wisconsin, another insurgent, admitting that he was what Grosvenor would call a "lost sheep," told just how the party whip had been cracked to force this rule through and how it had worked before. He himself had voted with the party on matters which he did not like, just because they were made party measures. But it was time to stop.

Then Sereno E. Payne took a hand at whip snapping. "They plead for the 5,000,000 people of the West," he cried. "I stand for the 80,000,000 of the East. If those two Territories are admitted separately there will be four Democratic Senators representing not as many people as there are in a single city in my State. If in the providence of God the Democratic Party should ever again be inflicted upon the country, I do not want those four Democratic Senators."

That brought J. Adam Bede to the front. "If the Democratic Party gets into power again," he said, "it will not be because of the providence of God, but because of the mistakes of the leaders of the Republican Party in this House." This brought loud applause from the Democratic side. "The gentleman speaks of the Senators from New York. Most people are trying to forget them."

Then Tawney came out and declared himself. It was not a pleasant job, and he did not like it, but he went on with it with what grace he could muster.

"No member of this House believes more firmly than I do," he said, "that neither Arizona nor New Mexico should be admitted into the Union, jointly or singly. But the Government of this country is government by party, and as a member of the party now controlling I bow to the judgment of the majority, and propose to support the resolution."

TAWNEY LASHED BY SMITH.

Mark Smith, Delegate from Arizona, got the floor. He spoke directly to Tawney, and the Minnesota man did not once look up while the speech continued.

"It is a tragic circumstance," said Smith, "that the day of my birth should be selected as the one day of all the year for the sacrifice of the interests of the people to whose service I have devoted the best part of my life. When I saw the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Mr. Tawney, rise to explain his change of heart on this bill, I thought of another even more tragic circumstance.

"Joab said to Amasa, 'Art thou in health, my brother?' and Joab took Amasa by the beard with the right hand to kiss him.

"But Amasa took no heed of the sword that was in Joab's hand; so he smote him therewith in the fifth rib and shed out his bowels to the ground.

"In the guise of friendship he gives us the most savage, the cruellest cut of all."

The Arizona delegate delivered this stinging speech with a voice shaken with emotion. He confronted Tawney, his face blazing with indignation. Everybody else looked at the author of the insurrection also, to see how he took it. Tawney sat with his fingers spread over his face to conceal it, and did not remove his hand until Smith had concluded.

"This is not a party question," continued Smith. "If it is, it is time for any party, mine or yours, which is responsible for such a deed, to hand down its sceptre to other people. The rights of a people are made the shuttlecock of party rule. The great, good heart of the Republican majority to-day, unhampered by your power, unhampered by the President of the United States, would beat this bill four to one.

"The gentleman from Ohio [Grosvenor] and other gentlemen who arise and swing the party lash over the weak give no reason whatever except allegiance to party command. The pretense that there was a caucus of the Republican Party on this question is a fraud on new members.

"Whenever the Republican Party or mine can make the rights of men subservient to the mere party lash, then that party deserves to be beaten and will be beaten."

New Northwestern Manager.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Richard H. Ashton, formerly Assistant General Manager of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, has been appointed General Manager to succeed W. A. Gardner, who was yesterday made Vice President.

In almost every line of manufacture there is some one article that is recognized as the *standard*—one that is made a basis for comparison by all competing articles.

Among Piano-Players the Standard the world over is

The PIANOLA

GO INTO what corner of the globe you will, the name and fame of the Pianola will be found to have preceded you. In Berlin the Piano-player which has the next largest sale to the Pianola is not even known by name to New Yorkers. And so a Piano-player which may have succeeded in building up a local reputation in certain sections of the United States is totally unheard of in Paris or St. Petersburg.

The interest that such a fact has for the intending purchaser of a Piano-player is just this: It stands to reason that the article which can enter the markets of the entire world, *taking the pre-eminent position in every instance*, must be possessed of unusual and remarkable merits. The Pianola has to-day a greater sale and popularity than that of all other Piano-players together.

The two counts that have given the Pianola its lead throughout the world have been its *musical* and its *mechanical* superiority. There is no other Piano-player that costs so much to build, that controls such important patents, that plays with such delicacy and affords such perfect control over all the elements that go to constitute artistic piano-playing.

The testimony of the musical world on these points is overwhelming.

Rosenthal says: "Nothing has more closely approached hand-playing than the Pianola."
Paderewski says: "The Pianola is perfection."
Josef Hofmann says: "The Pianola is beyond all competitors."
Kubelik says: "I have seen all the different piano attachments, but the Pianola is the only one which could be considered seriously, for it is the only one which is musical or artistic."
Chaminade says: "The Pianola is the only instrument that allows the player to interpret the feeling and the emotion that the work which he interprets inspires."

Other eminent musicians who have paid tributes to the Pianola and to no other Piano-player are Richard Strauss, Edvard Grieg, Humperdinck, Moszkowski, Joachim, Caruso, Alfred Hertz, Reisenauer, etc., etc.

Discriminating buyers of to-day understand that the best article of its class is the cheapest in the end, especially when it costs no more than "the next best." The genuine Pianola is on sale in Manhattan only at Aeolian Hall. Every Pianola, to be genuine, must bear the name of The Aeolian Company.

Price of the complete Metrostyle Pianola, $250.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY, Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th Street, New York.

Lawson in Court

Lawson's enemies have been trying their best to get back at him ever since he began his merciless attack upon the "System", twenty-one months ago, in Everybody's magazine.

Malicious vilification threats of suits, traps laid for him at every turn—with the Rockefellers, Addicks, and big insurance men (Perkins, McCall and McCurdy) all arrayed against him. All attacks have failed.

The last was a suit for criminal libel—quashed by the Grand Jury of Boston after a very few minutes deliberation.

Lawson's story of the court-scene, is one of the greatest dramatic bits of writing you have ever read.

See "Frenzied Finance" in Everybody's for February.

Everybody's Magazine

15 cents a copy — $1.50 a year

DELIGHTFUL AND CONVENIENT—OUR EIGHTH FLOOR RESTAURANT.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

New Spring suits, $19.75

SPRING will outdo the past and present seasons in the number of fashionable broadcloth suits, and as these are of the proper weight for early season wear this announcement will be the signal for smart dressers to hasten to select their Spring suits. Third Floor.

The price is considerably less than that which has been fixed for the season—special, while this lot of suits lasts, **$19.75**

Broadcloth and cheviot suits in high colors, in the more practical shades. Light green, Alice blue, violet, also blue, black and green; short jaunty jacket, Eton effect, with girdle—trimmed with fancy braid; new skirt model. Price $19.75.

Broadcloth Suits, $25.

Medium weight broadcloth suits, short model; a copy of the original garment—come in green, several shades of wine, navy or French blue, various other shades; daintily trimmed in braid and velvet, lined with white soft satin; new skirts. Price $25.

$34.75 broadcloth coats, $21.50.

Light weight black broadcloth coats, nearly full length; circular model; trimmed in wide fancy braid and dainty edging; lined throughout with soft gray satin and interlined.

$27.50 kersey coats, $14.75.

Also high class tweeds and cheviots, tight or semi-fitted; also loose effects, well tailored, smart styles. Value $27.50, for $14.75.

$21.50 raincoats, $15.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Irishlinenhandkerchiefs

ANOTHER great handkerchief purchase—this time the entire surplus stock of a Belfast maker, which we secured at half the usual price, notwithstanding a recent advance of 10% to 20% in the price of linens. Main Floor.

5,000 dozen handkerchiefs—seems like a tremendously large quantity, but we'd be glad of a chance to duplicate the purchase to-day—two great lots.

Lot 1—Embraces a large assortment of men's and women's handkerchiefs of pure Irish linen, to close at about half the usual price..... **7½c**

Lot 2—Men's and women's Irish linen handkerchiefs—sheer and medium linen—also regular weights—various widths of hemstitching—regularly 19c. up, at **12½c**

A sale of sample lace robes that breaks all previous records.

WE thought we had reached the limit of value-giving when we secured a lot of $10 lace robes at half price, but the latest addition to our remarkable collection of samples enables us to quote a still lower figure on these robes. Their desirability has been attested by an unprecedented demand for these styles in the fashion centres of Europe and America. Main Floor.

$4.50 They're white ruffled robes of fine Brussels net—each robe trimmed with fine lace insertion—skirt made in the very latest style approved by fashion.

With the net robes are included a splendid lot of black spangled robes, also extremely modish and worn at the most fashionable functions of the season. The designs are very handsome. Altogether this is the greatest robe value ever offered in New York, and the sale will be talked of for months to come—every robe at less than half the price at which it was intended to sell for 4.50.

55 lace robes made to sell regularly at $18. **Sample sale price $10**
48 lace robes made to sell regularly at $25. **Sample sale price $18**
35 lace robes made to sell regularly at $40. **Sample sale price $25**
39 lace robes made to sell regularly at $60. **Sample sale price $37**
25 lace robes made to sell regularly at $100. **Sample sale price $55**

☞ **Extra special.**—Black and white spangled robes with chiffon roses appliqued in the new pastel shades—regularly sold at $37 to $75, at $18, $25 and $37.

Sample lace robes from the five great fashion centres of Europe—Paris, Brussels, Plauen, St. Gall and Vienna. Samples from the foremost designers of Europe and America. Robes of such beauty and style that the most casual observer will recognize at a glance the wonderful values offered. Robes for afternoon wear, robes for evening wear, robes for the theatre, for opera and reception wear; in fact, robes for any and all functions.

$29 for fur coats.

ELEGANT garments that sold up to $40 a month ago—made of fine broadcloth—full swagger style—48 inches in length. The products of experienced furriers.

Lined with choice squirrel skins and finished with large shawl collars of squirrel or Persian lamb—all sizes. It's the first time such fashionable fur coats sold at so low a price as..... **$29.**

25 nearseal coats reduced to $45.

Box front, belted back—finest close nap skins—collars, revers trimmed with squirrel, marten or mink—formerly sold up to $65; now at..... **$45**

25 sabled or gray squirrel coats.

Variety of six new beautiful models, richly lined and finished, were sold up to $79, at..... **$59**

Black lynx long pelerines—silky skins, richly lined—reduced from $24; clearance..... **$15**
Persian paw long Ascot ties—beautifully lined and finished—reduced from 7.50 to..... **4.50**
Persian paw large pillow muffs. Reduced from 7.50 to **4.50**
White Iceland fox sets, consisting of pillow muff and 50 inch long Ascot tie. Reduced from $20 to..... **$12**
White American ermine sets—large pillow muff and tie—reduced from $10 to..... **5.00**

Sabled squirrel.

$7.50 fancy Ascots at..... **4.95**
$10 Ascot ties at..... **7.50**
$10 large pillow muffs at... **7.95**

Blended mink.

Ascot ties—satin lined..... **8.50**
Fancy scarfs, with head and tails..... **10.50**

Blended mink muffs.

Medium size—well finished. **8.50**
7 and 8 stripe large pillow muffs..... **12.50**
Very large square muffs—selected skins..... **14.50**

Gray squirrel.

$8.50 long Ascot ties..... **5.95**
$7.50 fancy Ascots, at..... **4.95**
$10 large pillow muffs..... **6.50**
Very finest large pillow muffs. **12.50**

Black lynx.

Pillow muffs; value $25, at. **17.50**
Long Ascot ties; value $25, at **17.50**

Royal ermine.

$32 long pure white Ascots. **24.50**
$40 large pillow muffs..... **27.50**
4-skin fancy scarfs of baum marten with heads, tails and paws..... **42.50**
4-skin baum marten pillow muffs with tails..... **34.50**
4-skin hanging muffs—of fine baum marten skins, rich colors, at..... **39.50**

Sables.

$250 Russian sable 6-skin scarf **$145**
$200 Russian sable 4-skin scarf **$129**
$175 Russian sable 4-skin scarf **97.50**
$140 Russian sable 3-skin scarf **87.50**
$125 Russian sable 2-skin scarf **79.50**

Mink—natural skins.

$20 bow knot natural mink—fine quality, with ermine.. **12.75**
Natural mink Ascot ties.... **12.75**
Mink, 4-skin scarfs with heads and tails—value $32, at... **24.50**
Mink, 3-skin scarfs with head and tail and claws; value $30..... **22.50**
5 and 6 stripe natural mink muffs—fine quality skins—value $45..... **35.00**
Very fine dark mink pillow muffs—6 stripe, at..... **45.00**
Very fine dark mink long pelerines—richly finished with finest tails—value $75, at..... **59.00**

Val. laces.

THERE'S a positive craze for Val. laces this year, and manufacturers are flooded with orders; yet right in the height of the Val. lace season we throw on our counters thousands of yards of the very finest French and German Val. laces at a third and more under the usual prices.

If they were odd lots or lines left over from last season they would still be considered bargains, but they are all new, fresh laces, and the styles are strictly up to the minute. Main Floor.

39c. per doz. yds. for 55c. laces.
55c. per doz. yds. for 75c. and $1 laces.
5,000 yards of fine wash laces, bandings and edgings—up to six inches wide—all this season's newest designs in Point de Paris, Duchesse and Mechlin effects.
15c. a yard for values up to 25c.
19c. a yard for values up to 35c.

Greatest variety of shoes ever offered at reduced prices.

OF course every smart dresser wants a pair of $5 shoes at $2.50, $3.50 shoes at $2.00 or $3.00, and $3.50 shoes at $1.75, and if people fully realized that all sizes and all desirable styles are included at one price or another this section wouldn't hold the crowds. Second Floor.

Odd lot of shoes originally priced at $3, $3.50 and up, $1.

It is a fact that we *can* fit you to a strictly stylish shoe if you *come* here to-day. Last week we had all the business we could take care of. Weather was bad, but the crowds came, nevertheless, knowing that a bargain is a real bargain when the name Simpson Crawford Co. is behind it.

The styles are the kind all smartly dressed New York women most appreciate. Patent calf and colt skin, glaze kid, with tip of same stock, and matt kid tops; also patent tips. In the ties and slippers there are many of the smart L. X. V. heels and Cuban heels in patent leather, kid and fancy colors. Of especial interest to women who wear 2½, 3, 3½ and 4 A B widths, are drummers' samples. A remarkable variety of styles and materials.

Final clearing reductions on shoes for girls, misses, boys and little children.

Good, smart, durable shoes that meet all the requirements of juvenile fashions, and prove equally efficient in keeping the feet warm and dry during the cold, slushy days of late Winter and early Spring. The misses' and children's shoes are less than one-third regular prices, according to size.

Regular $3 shoes. Sizes 11 to 2...at **$2.00**
Regular $2.50 shoes. Sizes 8½ to 10½...at **$1.75**
Regular $2 shoes. Sizes 5 to 8...at **$1.35**

Remarkable values for boys and youths—shoes adapted for the weather that's coming.

Somewhat broken in size range, but when you can secure 3.50 sorts for 2.00, 2.00 to 3.00 sorts for 1.25, it certainly would pay to investigate. These consist of our heretofore regular stock shoes, not job lots or factory-damaged kinds, but perfect high grade shoes, those of which our best customers well know the merit. The shoes were made for Fall and Winter wear, and you know we have not had much wintry weather. Now Spring shoes are due, and we must have room for them.

All $3 and $3.50 shoes **$2.00**
All $2.50 and $2 shoes at **$1.25**
All $1.50 shoes at **95c**
All $1.00 shoes at **79c**
All 75c. shoes at **48c**

Women's neckwear.

WOMEN are delighted with our display of new styles in neckwear—delighted at the variety of designs from which to choose, and the prices asked. Main Floor.

One lot which we picked up from a maker at just about what the making cost—embraces some remarkably pretty pieces.

St. Gall embroidered collar and cuff set and lace trimmed and Persian lawn collar and cuff set.....25c and 50c
Embroidered top collars...12½c and 25c
Lace and lawn chemisettes..25c and 50c
Baby Irish lace—small round yokes, each.....50c
Odds and ends of fancy stocks, at less than half, each.....25c
Hand made Princess braid chemisettes..... 69c
Hand embroidered coat set—deep cuffs—at.....$2, 2.50, $3, 3.50 and up

Embroidered initials.

ALL ready to use—Each initial on a little strip of filmy cloth. Place the initial on the linen piece you wish to decorate and stitch it to the reverse side.

M These initials when stitched in place look exactly as though embroidered by hand, and will last as long as the linens to which they are fastened. **2c to 17c**

Initials come in five sizes—⅝ inch size for handkerchiefs to 3½ inch for table cloths. Can wash and iron them as often as you like without injury—stamping and underlaying not necessary—no tedious hand work to injure the eyes. Prices range from..**2c to 17c**

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Sample hosiery from Chemnitz, Germany.

OUR representative in Chemnitz was so fortunate as to secure for us the entire sample lines and odd lots of several of the leading hosiery makers of Germany. An aggregation that affords our customers one of the greatest bargain treats of the year—thousands of pairs of the finest imported hose included in this collection at fully ⅓ less than the regular prices for the same styles and qualities.

No matter how well supplied you may be at the present moment, don't let it prevent your stocking up for future needs—for all the advance styles and patterns are in this purchase.

35c. a pair—3 pairs for $1.

Women's embroidered lisle thread hosiery in the neatest and most popular designs so much in demand this season. All the highest grades in women's allover lace lisle thread hosiery—women's boot patterns, lace ankle—women's medium weight plain lisle—women's colored hosiery in many of the season's best selling styles and shades, all at the low price 3 pair $1; pair ..... **35c** **35c a pair**

Special values at 25c per pair.

A large assortment of women's hose at 25c per pair, enough better than the ordinary 25c grade to deserve attention. Lot includes women's plain black cotton hosiery; women's plain black drop stitch lisle thread hosiery; strong, durable quality. Per pair 25c.

Children's heavy ribbed cotton hosiery, 18c a pair.
Children's black ribbed cotton hosiery, seconds, 12½c a pair.
Women's spun silk colored hosiery—reduced to 79c a pair.
Women's plain black cotton hosiery, 12½c.
Men's plain and fancy ½ hose—odd lots—19c.
Men's plain and fancy half hose, cotton and lisle, 29c.
Men's embroidered cotton half hose—plain black—25c.

98c buys women's black silk hosiery.

That's considerably less than you can buy silk hose for ordinarily. Women's plain Italian silk hosiery reduced to 98c a pair. A bargain that cannot fail to interest those who wear silk hosiery. Main Floor.

12½c per yard for novelty voiles.

THESE are the same voiles that sell regularly at 19c per yard, and during the coming season the demand will be so great that they will probably go much higher—some think 25c will be the ruling figure in the Spring. Main Floor.

12½c They come in plain solid colors with raised dot or dainty net effects—all desirable colorings. The popularity of these fabrics makes this assortment one of the greatest wash goods bargains in New York—anticipate your wants and share in these unparalleled values at..... **12½c.** **12½c**

German linen finished suiting
32 inches wide—looks like the imported linen, which retails at 50c—in white, medium and dark blue, reseda, brown and navy. Value 25c per yard. Sale price.....15c.

Fine sheer organdies—white grounds
with those handsome colored floral designs; also in dark grounds with dainty pink and lavender roses. Value 29c. Sale price.....18c.

French voiles—28 inches wide, 25c.
Look like the regular 75c dress voile in plain shades of white, cream, light blue, pink, lavender, nile, gray, reseda, navy and black. Value 39c. For this sale at.....25c.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Special sale of white nainsook.

SECURED a manufacturer's surplus stock of fine white nainsook—about 700 pieces in all. Had we paid the usual prices quoted to the trade we would have to ask $2 per piece for these goods instead of 1.25, which is our sale price to day.

$1.25 They're of a beautiful sheer quality—soft finish—36 inches wide and specially adapted for women's and children's undergarments—come 12 yards to the piece. For this sale at, per piece..... **$1.25**

St. Gall white swiss—new figures and dots, all sizes—yard 49c
250 pieces white Persian mull—fine and sheer—45 inches wide—value 30c., at..19c
200 pieces white lawn—40 inches wide—value 15c. yard, special at.....10c
200 pieces of white India linen such as sells regularly at 12½c. yard, at.....8c

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Men's flannel night shirts, 75c.

NOT many of them left, but still there's a complete scale of sizes, and there's a good round saving at our pre-inventory price. Have decided to clean them up to the very last shirt. Main Floor.

They're fine warm domet flannel, such as will come in very handy for the balance of the winter—trimmed with silk military braid—cut in liberal measurement, insuring perfect freedom and comfort. Sold earlier in the season for a third higher. Clearance 75c **75c**

Men's madras pajamas at $1.
Made of fine white and colored madras—military collar and pearl buttons, reduced to close.....**$1**

Men's white cambric night shirts, 45c.
Another special lot of the same quality that created such approval in our early January sale—special at. **45c**

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Women's 50c knit underwear, 29c.

POSITIVELY the last day of these 50c. values for 29c. We could easily get 50c. for them, but we do not want to write up our stock book with broken lots of any merchandise.

Hence our reason for this offer. The vests are medium weight—high neck—long and short sleeves. The drawers are French bands—ankle length—choice.. **29c**

The famous $2 Vassar suits, 1.35
Widely known. There are two lots at the same price. One is all cotton and the other cotton and wool—regularly sold at $2. Vassar suits are hand finished in every detail. That's why they fit, look and wear so well.....**1.35**

Women's Ypsilanti suits at 1.95.
Enough said when we say Ypsilanti suits. You are accustomed to pay 3.75, $4 and 5.50 for these exact numbers. Needless to say what gave them such widespread reputation. It is simply being all hand made, and finished to fit like a glove.....**1.95**

Sale new embroidered waist patterns.

THE French nuns, whose hand embroidery work is world renowned, have embodied their inspirations this year in waist patterns of remarkable beauty. We made the tour of the convents, and secured as fine a collection of hand embroidered waist patterns as ever came to New York. Main Floor.

They're in full yoke effects with rich floral designs wrought upon fine Irish linen. You'll marvel that the prices can be so low when you see these patterns and realize that every part of the work was done by hand, each pattern requiring days of patient care to perfect.

There's only one or two of a kind, so every woman who buys one of these patterns secures something that is both fashionable and exclusive. The new eyelet work, combined with Mexican drawn work, makes a charming effect—some have fine tucks as well as embroidery. Some are embroidered on fine Irish linen; others on Japanese linen. Collars and cuffs embroidered to match. Prices **$5, $8.50, $10** and up.

One highly artistic chrysanthemum design on Japanese linen, **$12.50.**

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Persian lawn waists, 1.50

THIS is one of the new waist models which we believe will lead all other 1.50 waists in New York this season. Cannot see how any waist can equal it for the money unless a loss is taken. Second Floor.

The materials were our own to start with, and we conceived the idea of making them up into waists. Helped us dispose of the fabrics, and enables us to offer a waist that would ordinarily be $3 for 1.50. Made of fine Persian lawn—allover embroidery, front and side plaits and tucked back. Choice, $1.50. **$1.50**

1.75 for beautiful lawn waists
Here's another new model that is priced a great deal lower than the average waist of the same quality. It's a waist the most fastidious women note for its refined appearance and graceful lines. Made of fine sheer lawn with effective front of fine tucks—side plaits and rows of lace insertions—have long or short sleeves, 1.75.

3.25 for French lawn waists
With exquisite front—made of beautiful pattern of embroidery and fine tucks—have trimmed collar and cuffs.

6.95 for net waists, small dots
Inserted yoke and finished around yoke with rows of shirring—have the short trimmed sleeves.

$10 for the new lingerie waists
$10 is not a high price for waists possessing such distinctive style features as these lingerie waists. They're the sort of waists that do credit to a store. Allover embroidery—designed yoke—inserted and edged with lace—have the short trimmed sleeves.

RECOUNT FOR HEARST BY A REPUBLICAN BILL

Senator Raines's Measure Gives Judges Power to Open Boxes.

HOT PROTEST FROM GRADY

Indication That Majority Leaders Plan Action to Take Hearst Out of Gubernatorial Race.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Majority Leader Raines to-day introduced in the Senate a bill which, if enacted, would give William R. Hearst a recount of the votes cast in the last Mayoralty election. The fact that the Republican leader of the Senate is sponsor for the bill is regarded as indication that the Republican leaders have decided in favor of a quicker and more effective way of testing Mr. McClellan's title than is afforded by quo warranto proceedings. Gov. Higgins refused comment.

The bill was drawn by Clarence Vandusen, who drafted the original Raines election law. Mr. Vandusen has been here for several days conferring with Republican leaders. He is an expert on election statutes and an aspirant to succeed George W. Morgan as Superintendent of Elections. He said to-night that he expected very little opposition to the bill.

If Mr. Hearst should be compelled to take up the burdens of the Mayoralty he would be eliminated as a candidate for Governor, for he is on record as having pledged himself to serve out his term as Mayor, if elected. The Republican expectation is that Mr. Hearst would have a candidate for Governor, however, if only to divide the Democratic forces and prevent Tammany getting control of the State Government.

Raines's bill provides that a recount and recanvass of votes in any election district cast at any election heretofore or hereafter held for any office shall be ordered by any Justice of the Supreme Court or County Judge of the county in which the election district is situated upon the petition in writing of any candidate voted for, whenever it shall appear by the affidavit of such petitioner that there was a mistake in the count of the votes; that fraud was perpetrated in the count; that the votes upon a ballot or ballots objected to as marked or void were returned to the ballot box containing valid ballots; or where it cannot be determined on the face of the returns whether or not the votes on the void or protested ballots have been counted by the Inspectors of Election for such district.

The expense is to be a charge on the city or county when the result of the election is changed by the recount, and on the petitioner when the count is unchanged. Application for a recount must be made within six months after the election heretofore held, and within thirty days of an election to be held hereafter. Each political party may have a watcher for the recount. Notice to election officers to be present to take part in the recount is to be given by registered letter, but if any election officer shall fail to respond his place is to be filled by the Board of Elections.' Senator Raines said:

"The courts lately have held that no investigation can be had under mandamus proceedings, but that the returns should prevail. The party succeeding, no matter what questions were raised as to his rights, was to be seated and the contestants, or those protesting the count, compelled to bring a proceeding against the incumbent of the office.

"Now, believing as I do that it is of the utmost importance that the franchise of the citizens should be protected, and that if the citizen once comes to believe he has been defrauded of his rights, there will be troubles which I do not care to think about, I have introduced the bill.

"Whether this bill will affect the present situation or not does not seem to me of so great importance as the fact that it may and will affect situations which may arise in the future, and which, under certain circumstances, may give rise to conflicts that will be most disastrous to the citizens interested."

Senator Grady said that whatever doubt there might be as to the result of the election in New York last Fall was born at the Hearst headquarters. An extra edition of Mr. Hearst's paper had been issued, he said, to assert Mr. Hearst's election by 4,000, although all the returns showed that he had been defeated. Mr. Grady declared:

"I say to the Senator that if the election law intended that the judgment of one Judge should be taken in place of the judgment of four Inspectors, then the law never should have been passed."

"In the light of what I have read," Raines replied, "I am inclined to think that the Senator is making a mistake in attacking Mr. Hearst. He may soon be obliged to jump on the Hearst band wagon."

The bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

FOOD.

NEVER INTENDED.

Man Prevents the Intent of Providence.

We do not believe that Providence which placed us in a world filled with countless delights, ever intended that we drug ourselves, bring on diseases and live cheerless, unhappy and pain-filled lives.

On the contrary, the joys of each day should make us look forward with pleasant anticipations to the coming of the next; without health this is impossible.

We have, to an extent, the power to command that health.

A lady writing from Meadville, Pa., says that for 20 years she was a great sufferer from headaches (which were frequent, and confined her to her bed for 24 hours at a time) and kidney troubles; that she employed numerous physicians from time to time and took much medicine but got no help; that one doctor said her spine was afflicted, another that her sufferings came from female weakness, a third that her eyes brought it all on her, etc., etc., but that when the truth was reached it was found that her coffee-drinking habit was alone responsible—that she was 'coffee poisoned.'

So the good Samaritan told her about Postum Food Coffee and she determined to quit using the old kind and see what the new would do for her. She consigned the medicine bottles to the trash barrel along with the coffee canister and began to drink Postum.

"At first I did not like it," she says, "but when I learned how to prepare it I found it a most agreeable and refreshing beverage. I soon began to feel better, the headaches grew less and less frequent and severe, my sleep became natural and restful, and now, after 2 years' use, all my troubles have disappeared, including the affection of the kidneys, of which I was at one time most apprehensive.

"My weight has increased 22 pounds.

"I wish to speak within moderation, but I tell you the truth when I say that life looks bright to me now, and I could not if I would, and would not if I could, give up Postum and go back to the old kind of coffee again." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

LOCAL OPTION FOR CITIES.

Raines Willing to Amend Excise Law —Details Discussed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Senator Raines decided to-day that an extension of local option to cities was inevitable. At a two-hour conference between Senators Tully and Lewis, Assemblymen Wainwright and F. G. Whitney, P. A. Baker, National Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League; the Rev. Howard H. Russell, and Thomas H. Reed, Legislation Superintendent, the whole subject was gone over. Only the procedure of obtaining the people's wish for or against liquor traffic and whether the district shall be a political unit or one marked out by the residents themselves was left undecided. Another conference will be held Tuesday.

FIGHT AGAINST McKELWAY.

Hookerites Seek to Prevent His Re-election as Regent.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—An attempt is being made to prevent the re-election of St. Clair McKelway of Brooklyn to the Board of Regents. His term expires on April 1, and the election in the Legislature is set for the second week in February. Anonymous communications are being sent to legislators.

The opposition is being fomented by some of the foremost adherents of Justice Hooker. Their grievance is the criticism in The Eagle, of which Mr. McKelway is the editor, for their stand in favor of Hooker's acquittal.

A petition in the interests of the candidacy of John Peters of The Brooklyn Times has been circulated. Tammany Assemblymen have got into hot water with C. F. Murphy for signing the Peters petition, which Assemblyman Foelker, a supporter of ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, has been circulating.

Assemblyman Thomas H. O'Neill, (First Kings,) in whose district Mr. McKelway lives, to-night issued a statement in defense of McKelway.

HEARING ON GUARD RAILS.

Interborough Opposes Bill—Assemblymen Poke Fun at Transit Board.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The Interborough Rapid Transit Company, represented before the Assembly Committee on Railroads to-day by A. A. Gardner, opposed the Bernstein bill to compel erection of platform guard rails at Times Square, Wall Street, Grand Central, Fulton Street and other stations in the Subway. Assemblymen Salomon Cohalan and Bernstein spoke in favor of the bill.

Oliver of New York paid his respects to the "self-perpetuating" Rapid Transit Commission, and asked Attorney Gardner: "Has anybody ever seen a Rapid Transit Commissioner riding in the Subway?"

Assemblyman Cohalan commented: "No, the Rapid Transit Commissioners are men who have their carriages and automobiles—they never have to ride in it."

Mr. Gardner argued that the company was better fitted to pass on the desirability of guard rails than either the Legislature of the Rapid Transit Commission. His company, he said, did not object to the expense.

The committee deferred action until the next meeting.

TO CUT APPOINTIVE LIST.

Tompkins Bill Makes State Superintendents Elected Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The bills of interest to New York, introduced to-day in the Assembly, were by:

TOMPKINS.—Providing for election by the people of the Superintendent of Insurance, the Superintendent of Banks, and the Railroad Commissioners.

AGNEW.—Making it unlawful to hunt with an automatic shotgun.

DOWLING.—Exempting buildings or lands kept as a crematory from sale for taxes or assessments.

O'NEILL.—Giving preference in the public service to veterans of the civil war, the Spanish-American war, the Boxer insurrection in China, and the Philippine campaigns, and exempting them from removal except for misconduct or incompetency, proved after a hearing.

DOWLING.—Appropriating $1,500 and appointing a commission for a monument to the Tenth New York Volunteer Infantry, (National Zouaves.)

EAGLETON.—Providing that houses not having more than three families shall be exempt from the provisions of the tenement house law. At present two families is the limit.

FOR A TRUST RESERVE LAW.

15 Per Cent. in New York City, 10 Per Cent. Elsewhere Proposed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Senator Stevens to-day introduced a bill to amend the banking law so as to require trust companies to keep a 15 per cent. reserve against deposits, if the principal place of business is in a city having a population of 800,000 or more, or a 10 per cent. reserve elsewhere. One-half of such reserve may consist of money on deposit subject to call with any bank or trust company having a capital of at least $200,000 and approved by the Superintendent of Banks.

If the reserve falls below the amount required the trust company shall not increase its liabilities by new loans or dividends until the full amount has been restored. If the trust company fails to make good its reserve thirty days after notice has been served by the Superintendent of Banks the company shall be deemed insolvent.

Senator Stevens consulted the Presidents of some New York trust companies before introducing his bill. Among the suggestions he got was one from the President of one of the downtown trust companies substantially as embodied in the bill.

BAKER SELLS HIS FARM.

Controller Kelsey Pays $40,000 for State Hospital Site.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Isaac V. Baker to-day received from Controller Kelsey $40,000 for the farm at Comstock's, Washington County, which the State Commission in Lunacy chose for a State hospital site, despite the fact that State experts considered it a disadvantageous location. The sale was arranged under Gov. Odell's administration.

Gov. Higgins was urged to interfere with the sale, but refused. Baker is with the reorganizers.

SPEAKER OFFENDS MINORITY.

Wadsworth's After-Dinner Comment About Them Stirs Talk.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Speaker Wadsworth, in a speech at the Capital City Club last night, made a reference to the Democrats in the Legislature which they are discussing with bitterness. He said:

"We are told that the people are losing confidence in the Republican Party. After glancing over our opponents in the Legislature, I am constrained to ask in whom would the people have confidence, if not in us?"

A NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Bill to Divide the Second and Add Eleven Justices.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—A bill introduced to-day by Senator Carpenter proposes to create a Ninth Judicial District by dividing the present Second and increase the Justice in the First Department by seven.

The Second District is to consist of Richmond, Kings, Queens, Nassau, and Suffolk Counties, and the new Ninth of Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Orange, and Rockland. Seven are to be added to the Justices in the Second District and four to those living in the new district.

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To close out the entire range of seasonable fabrics to make room for heavy shipments to arrive for the opening of our

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$28 & $30 Suits now $20

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CRESCA Olive Oil, Grape Vinegar and Prepared Mustard, bottled in Bordeaux under the famous old ALPHONSE PINARD label, are the recognized essentials for fine salad making.

Our little book of New Salad Recipes entitled "CRESCA SALADS" sent post paid on request.

Reiss & Brady,

349-351 Greenwich Street, New York.

ROOSEVELT NO USURPER, CRIES LODGE IN SENATE

Has Passed Out Finally as a Candidate, Senator Also Says.

DEFENDS DOMINGO POLICY

Admits Monroe Doctrine Does Not Cover Debts, but Wants the Canal Safeguarded.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Aroused by constant attacks made upon President Roosevelt, Senator Lodge arose to impassioned defense of him in the Senate to-day. His purpose was to defend the course of the President in the Santo Domingan and Moroccan affairs, but before he was through he stirred the galleries with a plea for Mr. Roosevelt personally. He laid particular stress on the President's determination not to accept a third term.

"Attacks are aimed at the President of the United States," he said, "with the idea apparently of creating an impression that he is a usurper seeking to break through the Constitutional limitations which have been drawn about his great office. He has the right to interpret the Constitution, as we have, and he is as loyal to it, and has always been as loyal to it, as any of his critics.

"This same charge was made during the campaign when he was a candidate for election to the Presidency. It was made the main issue that he was a dangerous man, disposed to break down and disregard the Constitution of the United States.

"The question was fought out before the people of the United States, and those who made the charge got their answer at the polls. They failed to convince the people of the United States that there was one particle of truth in the charge, and this dangerous man, whom they held up as likely to involve the country in war, has made the greatest achievement of his Administration the establishment of peace between two great warring nations. Every step the President has taken has been in the interest of peace, our own peace and that of the world.

"This old attack on the President failed utterly when he was a candidate for election before the great tribunal of the American people. It will fall again and react upon its authors.

"What is the use of trying to arouse feeling now when the President has received the great indorsement of the American voters, when he has passed out finally and irrevocably from the region of candidates for the office of President and put his refusal in his own words as explicitly and as honestly as man could do it?

"Yet they charge with usurpation a man who refused not merely to be a candidate, but even to accept the great office if it were again offered to him, because he said that although technically he had not received two terms, practically he had, and he wished to live up to the custom and the traditions which had been established by Washington. A man who is as sensitive as that to the traditions of his country, I think can be trusted not to violate the Constitution openly or secretly in an agreement with another nation."

Mr. Lodge in defending the Administration's foreign policy, declared that the Santo Domingan agreement was essential to the peace of that island. It was a precautionary measure, since if the President had not done as he had European nations would have seized the Custom Houses of Santo Domingo.

"Does the logic of the Senator's proposition extend to other islands?" Senator Bacon asked. "If they, becoming involved in debt, are threatened by some European power, would a like obligation necessarily rest upon the United States for similar action?"

"If a situation should arise which would involve taking possession temporarily of the Custom Houses, I think we should take proper steps to stop it," Senator Lodge replied.

Replying to the criticism that the President had put the treaty into operation without waiting for its ratification by the Senate, Senator Lodge declared the President had merely maintained the status quo pending the ratification of the treaty.

Mr. Lodge was willing to admit that the collection of debts was not a part of the Monroe Doctrine. But he spoke of the location of Santo Domingo as commanding the approach to the Panama Canal, and declared that "we cannot allow that canal or the approaches to it to be commanded by any other power." He confessed he did not like the present situation.

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FOR WEAR AT WINTER RESORTS

An Early Importation of French Lingerie, Embroidered, Lace and Heavy Linen Gowns, included in this selection are also a number of Models now so fashionable for House Wear.

DRESSMAKING DEP'T THIRD FLOOR

ALSO ON THE SECOND FLOOR IN

TRIMMED MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

The Newest Effects in Lingerie Hats.

PARASOLS

Imported & Domestic Novelties, including Hand Embroidered Sheer and Heavy Linen Effects in severe and Carriage Models.

CLASSIQUE CORSETS

New Paris Models in exclusive materials, including the Long Round Waist Effect, for the Princess & closely fitting gowns now in vogue.

Also large assortments of FRENCH HAND-MADE CORSETS, in the newest models, of Coutil, Batiste and Broche, at

$2.00, 2.50, 3.50, 4.50 & 5.75

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Valuable Paintings

BELONGING TO

Mr. Edward M. Knox

Which Comprises One Hundred Carefully Selected Examples Which Worthily Represent Many of the Leading Artists of the

Modern French, Barbizon, Dutch and Early English Schools

A Number of Them of Great Artistic Excellence and of a Very Rare Character.

The Sale Will Be Conducted by Thomas E. Kirby of

THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS,

6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South.

Dinner Coats for Men.

To bridge the gap between very formal and every day dress, there's the Dinner Coat.

When a man wants to feel and look like a jolly good fellow among men—there's the Dinner Coat.

Ours have the essentials—style, grace, comfort, fit.

From $12.50 to $28, separate dinner jackets of all the favored fabrics. The higher priced jackets are lined throughout with silk.

WM. VOGEL & SON,

Broadway, Houston St.

CHENANGOITES AT DINNER.

New York's Best Postmaster from There, Tarbell Says.

The praises of Chenango County, with its pleasant hills and streams, were sung last night by 150 members of the Chenango County Society at their annual dinner at the Hotel Astor. For once the women were not relegated to the galleries, but sat at table with the men to talk over the happy days they spent on the old farm.

Gage E. Tarbell, President of the society, presided. One thing he said was:

"Of one thing Chenango County should be particularly proud. It has given to New York such a Postmaster as it has never had before."

Franklin Pierce discoursed on the early history of Chenango County and contrasted the highway robberies of the insurance companies with the Dick Turpins of the olden days, who never took everything from a poor man.

NEW CHIEF BRIDGE ENGINEER.

Colin M. Ingersoll, Jr., Traffic Expert, to Succeed O. F. Nichols.

Colin M. Ingersoll, Jr., has been appointed chief engineer of the Department of Bridges by Commissioner Stevenson. The salary is $10,000. Mr. Ingersoll succeeds O. F. Nichols, who will remain with the department as consulting engineer at $7,500.

Mr. Ingersoll has been connected with the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad as Commissioner of Real Estate, Right of Way, and Taxes since last October. For five years prior to that he was chief engineer of the road. He was born in New Haven in 1858 and was graduated from Yale, Sheffield Scientific School, and from European institutions.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., BATHS.

A cure for tired and overworked men and society women. Elegant hotels, ideal Winter climate. Write Bureau of Information, Hot Springs, Ark., for literature, "the Iron Mountain Route, 335 Broadway, or Rock Island Route, 461 Broadway, New York City."—Adv.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

Store Opens Daily at 8 A. M., Closes at 5:30 P. M.

Confidence.

CONFIDENCE—how much the world's business depends upon it!

When "times are bad," there may be real reason for the condition; but in a magnificently rich and productive country such as this, it means very often no more than that there is a disturbance in general confidence of the stability of things. Restore confidence and business goes on splendidly again.

A store's business depends on public confidence no less than does the general business of the nation. And such confidence must be earned and held by really deserving it.

Public confidence in this Store was never more splendidly illustrated than in the great WINTER FURNITURE SALE now in full swing. That each day of the Sale has brought here a business far in excess of our best previous records is evidence of the general confidence with which Loeser announcements are received and is the best evidence of the accuracy and conservatism with which those announcements have been made in the past.

Confidence is based on experience. The Furniture Sale is a success not alone because the values are great and exactly as represented, but also because previous experience has led Brooklyn people to expect great values and straightforward statements from this Store.

Public confidence has been earned. The Store has been proved dependable. That's all.

Rajah & Burlingham Silks

The Season's Favorite: Full Showing

SOME OF OUR FULTON STREET WINDOWS are given up to a display of the new colorings in the splendid Rajah and Burlingham Silks which we introduced in Brooklyn last season.

A still larger showing in the Silk Store well illustrates the splendid effectiveness of these bold weaves and shows why they are in such high favor for the coming season.

Rajah and Burlingham Silks have in a very brief time acquired an international reputation. Paris and London have adopted them enthusiastically—the first broad acceptance by these two fashion centers of Silks of American manufacture, we believe.

The special beauty of these Silks is that they reproduce most skillfully the rough, effective hand loom Silks of Asia. They are strong and durable. Two costumes in the window show how effectively they may be used.

Rajah Silks Are 30 Inches Wide and Priced at $1.25 a Yard. Burlingham Silks Are 27 Inches Wide and Priced at $1.75 a Yard.

They come in sixty shades, including two pinks, three grays, five old rose, three reseda, nile, three light blues, three tans, Alice blue, three reds, champagne, three lilac, three plum, three cadet, three navy, ecru, white, ivory, cream and black. Main Floor, Bond Street.

The Great Chance of the Year To Save Money on Furniture.

THE ECONOMIES IN THIS WINTER FURNITURE SALE are so obvious that the Furniture sells itself. Every piece that is red tagged is in the Sale and every tag shows exactly what the saving is. The Furniture speaks for itself as to its style and character and excellence.

So hundreds of people in the last few days have been rambling through the Furniture floors, picking out what suited them and then instructing a nearby salesman what to do with it. So the greatest Furniture business in our history or the experience of any Brooklyn Store is coming to us in this Sale.

These things impress themselves on every one concerned in this Furniture Sale:

The stock is larger than ever before by thousands of dollars' worth of Furniture.

It is a better selected stock than ever; fresher, finer, more artistic and individual.

A great share of the Furniture is absolutely new—gets first showing now.

Every piece in the Sale is of the same high standard that marks Loeser Furniture at other seasons.

The Saving is a Fifth to a Half of Usual Prices.

If you need Furniture, or will need it in the next six months, you are not fair to yourself if you do not look for what you want in this Winter Furniture Sale.

$10.00 Morris Chairs, $7.65. Golden oak and Mahogany finish Morris Chairs, finely constructed and finished, with hair filled cushions covered with plain or figured velour, or corduroy.

$8.50 Rockers and Chairs, $5.75. Mahogany finish Rockers and Chairs, with arms, medium height, slat back, upholstered spring seat, covered with different colored damasks.

$22 to $74 Odd Divans at $11 to $37.

Fifteen odd Divans in mahogany and mahogany finish, all new and up-to-date patterns and coverings, just received from the makers. They are of the best grades and are marked at half price.

Third and Fourth Floors.

Evening Slippers.

MANY OF THE SEASON'S MOST PROMINENT social functions are scheduled for the next few weeks.

Slippers are an important feature. They are a part of the feminine wardrobe also to which the Loeser Store has given careful thought and study. The result is that here will be found the largest and most attractive collection of Evening Slippers in this vicinity, much that is exclusive and everything at fair prices:

"Billee Taylor" Slippers, in light blue or pink kid, with high French heel, short toe and saucy ribbon bow.....$6

Black suede skeleton strap Slipper, handsomely beaded, for wear with black evening gowns.....$6

Patent leather Sailor Ties, in specially jaunty style, with extra wide ribbon tie.....$5

Red Kidskin "Billee Taylor" Slippers, with full Louis heel and wide ribbon bow.....$5

White buckskin Pumps, with full Louis heel, snugly fitting back and short vamp that will not bind at the instep, ribbon bow.....$6

Patent calf Pumps, in smart, mannish style, with turn sole, low heel and small necktie bow.....$4

Patent leather strap Slippers with narrow toe and French heel, for house or evening wear.....$2.50

Black kidskin Slippers, with round toe, low heel and big ribbon bow.....$2.50

Slippers to Order.

Is a specialty of the Loeser Shoe Store. We will take your order for any style and color scheme you desire. The work will be done in the quickest possible time and the cost will be lowest consistent with the high character of the work.

Second Floor, Rear.

Framed Oil Paintings

Of High Merit: : In a Notable Sale.

THIS SALE COMES EVERY YEAR at this season and we make special preparation for it. But this season it is particularly noteworthy on account of a collection of over a hundred fine Oil Paintings that were sent to this country from London, England, by a very well-known firm of picture dealers. The Pictures were held in the Custom House for nine months, and when they were released we bought them for practically our own prices.

A number of Paintings from our own stock were added to the foreign Pictures, and altogether the chance to choose

Oil Paintings at a Forty Per Cent. Saving

is the best we have ever known.

Some very well-known foreign artists are represented among the Paintings from London. Such men as J. Horace Hooper, Ernest Walbourn, P. Massani, E. Zampighi, G. Haquette, Th. Van Sluys, F. Van Leemputten are among the number. And among the American artists represented in the Pictures out of our own stock to be sold at similar price concessions are James G. Tyler, Henry P. Smith, E. Loyal Field, G. H. McCord, Harry Roseland, W. Verplanck Birney and others.

There are pictures of every size and every style in the collection. They are all artistically framed in gold. They are all extraordinary value at the prices they cost—prices which range from $20 to $100.

Third Floor.

Forbidden Fruit Cordial is a blend of the juice of Grape Fruit and old Cognac Fine Champagne.

Forbidden Fruit Cordial is on sale at first-class grocers, cafés and restaurants.

FORBIDDEN FRUIT CORDIAL

A sip of Forbidden Fruit after the coffee makes all the difference between the ordinary and the distinctive. It soothes, cheers and inspires to clever converse. It is a step away from the sordid and a step into the cheerful life.

BUSTANOBY BROTHERS,
Prop's of the Café des Beaux Arts, New York.
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JOHN T. HUNER,
Evergreen, L. I., New York
This advt. will be accepted as 1 cut-out.
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In 1891 Dr. G. M. Gould, of Philadelphia, said "90 or 95 per cent. of the cases of sick headache are due to the eyes." He now says 99 per cent.

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Glasses Only if Needed—often as low as One Dollar—always at moderate prices.

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Radically destroyed. Mme. Julian's Specific is the only unfailing remedy. 36 years' experience. Protected by law. Trial treatment free. Beware of imitations. No connection with any other person. Mme. JULIAN, 123 5th Av.

Lest You Forget
We Say it Yet—
Uneeda Biscuit

VICTOR NAPOLEON AN AUTHOR

Has Finished a Book on Napoleon I. Drawn from Family Papers.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—Prince Victor Napoleon has just finished and will shortly publish a work on "Napoleon at St. Helena."

The material for the book has been drawn from family papers in the possession of the Prince, and it is said the work will throw a new light on episodes connected with the last phase of the Emperor's career.

THINK 139 WERE LOST IN WRECK OF STEAMER

Pacific Coaster Valencia Reported to Have Gone to Pieces.

VAIN ATTEMPTS AT RESCUE

Steamer Had to Leave Thirty Clinging to Rigging—Fifteen Survivors Tell of Disaster.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 24.—Of the ninty-four passengers and sixty members of the crew who were aboard the steamer Valencia when she was wrecked near Cape Beale early on Tuesday morning, only fifteen are known to have been saved.

A report from Bamfield late this afternoon says that the steamer has gone to pieces and all who were still on board were lost. The steamer Queen, which stood by this morning in an attempt to rescue the survivors, has arrived here and reports that when she left some twenty or thirty persons were seen clinging to the rigging. Only a part of the hurricane deck was then above water, and it was being swept by waves driven by a strong gale.

The only hope then was of rescue from the shore, as no vessel could venture near the wreck, although the steamer Topeka was standing by. Lineman Logan and others in the Government service went out on shore with ropes and hoped to be able to give assistance. Nothing has been heard from them.

Dispatches from Bamfield say that the wrecking steamer Salvor has arrived there after a vain attempt in co-operation with the steamer Queen to rescue any one who might be aboard the Valencia.

The Valencia was located by the Queen at 9 A. M. on Point Klanaway, about five miles from Cape Beale. The tug Czar went in to investigate and reported that the steamer was ashore, stern first, her decks swept clear with the exception of a small part of the house and her two masts.

No persons could be seen alive on board at that time. In the rigging of the foremast was what the Captain of the tug took to be a signal, although he was unable to say whether it was a piece of sail or a human being clinging to the rigging.

The Salvor stood in for about two miles, but was unable to go any further, as a heavy sea and a westerly gale was blowing, making it highly dangerous, if not impossible, to make a closer approach. The Czar was within three-quarters of a mile from the wreck, but could go no further, and so returned to the Queen and Salvor.

The Salvor and the tug then left for Bamfield Creek, the Queen standing by to give assistance if possible. When the Salvor left there was a heavy swell from the southwest, and rain was falling in torrents. The Queen reported having heard three gunshots shortly before the arrival of the Salvor, but nothing of any living person was to be seen.

The survivors of the wreck are: F. F. Junker, formerly Assistant Superintendent of Schools at Santa Rosa, Cal., who lost his wife and two daughters; J. Richlie, fireman; Carl Sammel, passenger; Mike Hone, R. Brown, A. Hosoda of Oakland, T. J. McCarthy, boatswain; Thomas Shields, C. Campbell, who lost his wife and daughter; B. N. Ledhus, fireman; Albert Wells, United States Navy; John Mark, W. Goslin, T. Lampson, and C. Brown, a boy of San Francisco.

Of the four passengers booked for Vancouver on the Valencia, one, William Smith, did not sail. A telegram has been received from him stating that he is still in San Francisco.

The Valencia left San Francisco about 11 o'clock on Saturday. Early Tuesday morning the officers were running by dead reckoning, and were on the outlook for Umatilla Reef Lightship when the steamer struck. Just before that, soundings had shown thirty fathoms of water. The vessel was backed off the reef, but the water began to fill the engine room. She was then driven hard on the beach by the Captain's orders. In a few minutes the fires were extinguished and the engine crew forced out of the room by the water.

When the survivors left the Valencia she was lying head on to the sea and was about thirty yards from the high bluff on shore, with the water over her main deck.

Boats had been lowered and filled with women and children, but they were smashed against the side of the steamer, and all in them were lost. The survivors say at least fifty persons were drowned alongside the steamer.

When they left over 100 persons were huddled on the saloon deck of the steamer, which was then partly submerged. A southeast gale was blowing over forty miles an hour, and a high sea was beating against the hull, sending spume high over it, and huge seas pounded on the deck, threatening to break up the wreck.

Bitter criticisms of the Government Signal Service are heard among shipping men. Although the coast is very dangerous, the Government wire from Tattoosh Island to the mainland has never been maintained. Had it been up yesterday morning tugs could have been dispatched to the scene instantly.

NOT TO PUNISH CASTRO YET.

France Will Wait Until Her General Policy Leaves Her Free.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—Ministerial circles here are much annoyed over the published reports relative to France's alleged hesitation and nervousness regarding the Venezuelan question. A highly placed official of the Foreign Office to-day protested energetically against the reports, saying:

"France has always been and still is determined to obtain the fullest satisfaction for past and present affronts from Venezuela. She, however, will select her own time for action, and will not stir up the wasps' nest to which Castro has shown the way until her general policy leaves her free to do so."

To the question whether a blockade had been ordered, a direct negative was given. A dispatch from Lorient says that orders have been given to the arsenal there to dispatch large quantities of ammunition to Fort de France, Martinique, for the Atlantic division of the French fleet, now cruising in Venezuelan waters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—So far as informal inquiry on the subject has gone, France has ground for the belief that she will encounter no opposition from the other nations having claims against Venezuela in the execution of a naval programme against that country.

Great Britain and Italy, it was believed all along, would offer no objection, but the news that Germany is not disposed to side with President Castro against France is regarded in diplomatic circles here as encouraging for the French plans.

DUKE OF LOUBAT PROMOTED.

Made a Commander of Legion of Honor —Other Americans Decorated.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The following announcements of decorations given to Americans will appear in to-morrow's Official Journal:

The Duke of Loubat of New York, promoted to be a Commander of the Legion of Honor.

Lewis S. Ware, the engineer, of Philadelphia, promoted to be an Officer of the Legion.

Laurence V. Benet, Director of an American ordnance company, appointed a Chevalier of the Legion.

F. J. Parsons, the electrical engineer of this city, appointed a Chevalier of the Legion.

Joseph Florimond Loubat, Duke of Loubat, was born in this city in 1831, and is a graduate of the University of Paris. He has made many gifts to the Roman Catholic Church and the title of Duke was conferred on him by Pope Leo in 1893.

The Duke has also made various large donations for public objects. In 1898 he gave to Columbia University a piece of real estate valued at $1,100,000, to be used for the benefit of the Columbia Library after his death. His act was contingent upon the granting to him by the Trustees of an annuity of $60,000 for the remainder of his life.

Volume VI

(Of the 25.)

This coat of arms (reduced) of the

Early Roman Empire

is inlaid in gold, red and blue on the side of Volume VI. of

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BUT TO-DAY.

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ASK FOR EXPRESS TRACK ON EAST SIDE ELEVATED

Interborough Willing to Pay If Permitted to Build It.

RIGHTS UNDER OLD GRANT

Company Is Allowed to Make Tracks for Storage, and Expects This to Cover the Case.

Attorneys for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company called on Corporation Counsel Delany and on President Alexander E. Orr of the Rapid Transit Commission yesterday to combat the opposition of the City Club to the laying of a third or express track on the Third Avenue elevated railroad structure from Fifty-third Street down to Ninth Street.

De Lancey Nicoll and George W. Wickersham both told Dr. Delany and Mr. Orr that this third track will be of the greatest benefit to residents of the Bronx, who to the number of 175,000 daily are compelled to use the Third Avenue elevated line. They also laid stress on the fact that their company is willing to treat with the city and with the property owners affected in an absolutely free and fair manner, and to pay proper compensation for any damages which may be sustained by reason of loss of light and air. The company contends that it has the right to construct the third track to improve its service and because of a grant obtained some years ago for the construction of storage tracks.

According to the representatives of the company, the express service on the east side elevated lines is in a deplorable state, owing to the fact that all expresses have to run on the local tracks as far north as Fifty-third Street and then must return to the local tracks again as soon as they get to 116th Street. Local trains on the Third Avenue line, they said, cannot go faster than an average speed of thirteen miles an hour at this time, so heavy is the traffic and so long are the trains obliged to stop at stations.

By continuing the third or express track south as far as Ninth Street, as the company is doing now by the construction of storage tracks, the officials of the road promise that the present congestion on the Third Avenue line traffic will be reduced 50 per cent.

Representatives of the company have urged repeatedly that it will be some years yet before any new east side subways can be completed, and that in the meantime, unless the express service on the Third Avenue elevated line be improved, there will be no possible way to relieve the present congestion of its travel.

Corporation Counsel Delany is making a complete investigation of the situation on the City Club documents which already have been turned over to him by Mayor McClellan. The Rapid Transit Commission is looking into the matter also. When the commission meets this afternoon consideration will be given to the situation.

HONORS PROF. NEWCOMB.

Kaiser Confers the Prussian Order Pour le Merite on Him.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—Emperor William has conferred on Prof. Newcomb, the astronomer, of Washington, D. C., the Order Pour le Mérite for Sciences and Arts.

Prof. Simon Newcomb has been the recipient of many honors from foreign countries. He has received honorary degrees from ten European universities and medals from various learned societies. He is an officer of the Legion of Honor, and is the only American since Franklin who has been made an Associate of the French Institute.

Prof. Newcomb was born in Nova Scotia in 1835, and came to the United States in 1853.

LIMIT FOR GAS IN NEW YORK.

So Expert Humphreys Tells the Gas Commission.

In the consumption of gas in New York the "saturation point" has been reached according to Alexander C. Humphreys, President of Stevens Institute.

Before the State Gas Commission Prof. Humphreys said yesterday that the per capita consumption now is 9,200 cubic feet a year, and it will grow little, if any, larger.

Prof. Bemis, the expert who testified for the complainants, had figured on an enormous increase in consumption and, therefore, a correspondingly large increase in the output and income of the Consolidated Gas Company and its subsidiaries.

Dr. Humphreys also said that it was an impossibility for the New York companies to keep up the pressure in the gas mains required by law.

"The only way to keep that law is to repeal the law of gravitation," he said.

Dr. Humphreys was asked by Mr. Mathewson, the Consolidated attorney, to show what the cost of gas would be this year. Prof. Bemis had his turn at this two weeks ago, and Mr. Addicks gave an estimate day before yesterday. Dr. Humphreys's figures come a great deal nearer to Mr. Addicks's than they do to Prof. Bemis's.

Dr. Humphreys's estimate for the cost of gas in 1906 is 71.27, excluding all fixed charges. How he arrives at it is shown by the following table:

	Cents.
Average cost for every year since 1900, as taken from report of Stevens Committee	62.98
Deduct "fixed charges"	2.07
Total	60.91
Deduct actual cash repairs, (averaged from the five years before 1905)	5.02
Total	55.29
Deduct renewals, (averaged from the five years before 1905)	3.57
Total	51.72
Add repairs, (averaged from last twenty years)	7.68
Total	59.40
Add renewals on theory that 1-40th of the plant value is put in improvements every year, it being assumed that age of plant is 40 years	6.87
Total	66.27
Add 5 cents for extra reserve fund to cover accidents, fires, danger from electrolysis "hearings," insufficient protection under the law, variation in cost of materials, and other unforeseen contingencies	5.00
Total	71.27

The last item in this computation was taken up by Mr. De Ford. He quoted the expression, "insufficient protection under the law"; he wanted to know all about it. Dr. Humphreys said: "I'll tell you what it means. Take this pressure law, for example. A fine of $1,000 is provided if it is broken—and it is a law impossible to keep absolutely."

"Where does the cost come in, then?"

"In trying to live up to it. The Consolidated has spent large sums in trying to live up to it."

A little later on, when both sides were recklessly calculating in billions of cubic feet and millions of dollars, and disputing as to what should be allowed in evidence and what should not, Commissioner Shedden interrupted them with a quotation from "Checkers."

"Did you ever hear," he asked, as both attorneys paused to listen, "that saying, 'Figures don't lie, but liars will figure'?"

No one ventured to make any comment.

BOXER, HE KILLED HIS FRIEND

Sess, Who Gave Rosenberg Fatal Blow in Ring, Surrenders.

Leo Sess, 19 years old, of 316 East 121st Street, who is charged with causing the death of 17-year-old Nathan Rosenberg of 109 East 100th Street in the ring in the McFadden Athletic Club, at Mount Morris Hall, last Thursday night, surrendered himself to Police Captain Burns yesterday. Magistrate Crane, in the Harlem Court, remanded him to the custody of the Coroner.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

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THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18th & 19th STS.
NEW YORK

Simplex Piano Recital To-day at 3 o'Clock.

We will present an entirely informal Recital for those who care to study the wonderful possibilities of the greatest modern Piano at close range.
The Programme is an unusually attractive one, viz.:

1 Zampa Overture ..... Herold
2 Amaryllis ..... Seger
3 Intermezzo ..... Mascagni
Cavalleria Rusticana.
4 Pierrot Amoureux ..... Hackh
5 Selection, Mlle. Modiste ..... Herbert
6 Cleopatra Finnegan ..... Moret
7 Peer Gynt ..... Grieg
8 Country Dance ..... Nevin
9 Twelfth Rhapsodie ..... Liszt
10 March, Peter Piper ..... Henry
Mr. Renz at Piano.

THE SIMPLEX—"It Makes Musicians of Us All."

Women's Coats and Furs

At Less Than Cost.

Inventory Time Is Only a Few Days Off and We Would Rather Count the Money Than the Merchandise. Therefore these Astonishing Prices:

5.00 For Women's $9.75 and $12.75 Coats.	¾ length Coats of Kersey, cheviots and mixtures in the newest collarless effects.	10.75 For Women's $17.50 and $18.75 Coats.	Black Kersey or Broadcloth in 46 to 50 inch lengths in Empire and tight fitting effects.
9.75 For Women's $16.50 Coats.	Empire styles of kersey, in black and castor, ¾ length, velvet and braid trimmed.	12.75 For Women's $19.75 Coats.	New plaited Empire style of Black Kersey, satin lined throughout and braid trimmed.

Notice These Radical Reductions on Furs.

24.33 For $36.50 Nearseal Coats.	They are 22 inches long, of full skins, collar, revers and cuffs of natural or sable squirrel.	12.75 For $19.75 Fox Pelerines	Extra long and of fine, fluffy skins, lined with brocade satin and finished at ends with tails.
24.75 For $37.50 Fur-lined Coats.	Made of Black or Green Broadcloth, ¾ length, clear squirrel lined, natural or sable squirrel collar.	9.75 For $16.50 Fox Scarfs.	Fox single scarfs of beautiful fluffy skins, finished at either end with natural brush tail.
19.75 For $27.50 Chinchilla Scarfs.	Made of clear skins in throw style or military stock effects and lined with brocade satin.	9.75 For $16.50 Fox Muffs.	Of beautiful prime skins to match scarfs and lined with Skinner satin.
		10.75 For $17.50 Mink Scarfs.	Natural Mink Scarfs of full, prime skins and lined with Skinner satin.

(Siegel Cooper Store, 2d Floor, Front, 18th St.)

We Give "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps.

Wm. Taylor & Son, Props.

Hotel Martinique

Broadway, 32d and 33d Streets.

Same Management as Hotel St. Denis.

The Hotel Martinique Restaurant (Entrance 56 West 33d Street) is

NOW OPEN.

This brings to the new shopping and theatre centre the splendid cooking and prompt, quiet service that have so long been well known at the

Hotel St. Denis

Broadway, Cor. 11th Street.

Wm. Taylor & Son, Props.

WILL KEEP NON-UNION MEN.

The Typothetae Say Their Shops Are Being Permanently Organized.

The officers of the Typothetae reported yesterday that the shops of its members were all being organized with permanent forces of non-union men, who will be retained, no matter what the result of the strike. The large jobbing establishments reported that they were getting their work out satisfactorily, and that a good class of new men was coming in.

At the offices of Typographical Union No. 6 it was stated that there had been no change in the situation for some days. President McCormick said that the fight had settled down to a deadlock.

After a conference with the officers of the Typothetae, Secretary H. V. Boyer issued an official statement last evening, which says:

"The strike has taught us many lessons. Under closed-shop conditions we were told by our foremen, whom we paid, and many of whom worked for the interests of the union, that a job compositor was born, not made. No births of job compositors have been reported at this office since the strike commenced, but many of our members have taken compositors experienced in setting straight matter only and developed them into real job compositors."

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S DAY.

National Society Celebrates an Anniversary with a Reception.

The National Society of New England Women celebrated its eleventh birthday yesterday with a reception at Delmonico's. The organization carries patriotism to the extent of having thirteen colonies in various parts of the country. Among the Presidents of these branch societies who attended the reception were Mrs. George Percy of San Francisco, Mrs. Frederic Potter of Buffalo, and Mrs. F. H. Hammond of Philadelphia.

The Presidents of six New York women's clubs were invited, also Mrs. Donald MacLean. The President, Mrs. George T. Stevens, received, and Mrs. Philip Carpenter and Mrs. Alfred Judson presided at the tea table.

Santa Fe
All the Way

Save money and travel comfortably by going to California in a Santa Fe

Tourist Pullman

Fred. Harvey meals have made this service famous. Chicago to Los Angeles in less than three days, over the shortest line.

Very low rate, one-way, second-class tickets to California, February 15 to April 7.

Leave Chicago 9 a. m. and 10 p. m. daily. Connecting trains from New York.

Chicago and Kansas City to Los Angeles and San Francisco. For descriptive booklet, address G. C. Dillard, Gen. Eastern Pass. Agt., A. T. & S. F. Ry., 377 Broadway, New York.

CHOATE AT BARNARD CLUB.

The Ex-Ambassador and Mrs. Choate Entertained at a Reception.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate were the guests of the Barnard Club yesterday at a reception given in the club rooms in the Carnegie Building. The club members and guests formed in line and introduced themselves to Mr. and Mrs. Choate.

Among those who attended the reception were Alton B. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Judson Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lowden Parris, Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Platt, Miss Carolyn Wells, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Hepburn, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Low, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Stimson, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Burgess.

Light refreshments were served and a card in the library said that "Smoking is permitted in the drawing room." But nobody

MOTHER APPEALS TO MAYOR.

Mrs. Bald of Philadelphia Begs Him to Find Her Lost Daughter.

Mayor McClellan has asked Police Commissioner Bingham to have his men look for nineteen-year-old Harriet L. P. Bald of Philadelphia, who has been missing from her home since March 7 last. Her mother, Katherine Longcope Bald of 2,121 Berks Street, Philadelphia, wrote to the Mayor, begging him to do what he can to find the girl.

A description of the girl says she is 5 feet 6 inches in height, weighs 106 pounds, and has an abundance of light, fluffy hair. Two upper front teeth are filled with gold, and a scar from a cut disfigures the middle finger of her right hand. She is fond of music, has a talent for dressmaking, and has frequently posed for amateur artists.

2 KILLED FROM AMBUSH IN CHINATOWN BATTLE

Hip Sings Lay in Wait for the On Leong Tongs.

DAYLIGHT FIGHT IN PELL ST.

Renewal of the Gamblers' Feud on the Chinese New Year—Mock Duck's Alibi.

Two Chinamen were killed yesterday afternoon and two others wounded when the war between the rival On Leong and Hip Sing Tongs broke out anew. Both of the dead men belonged to the On Leong Tong. One of them was a cousin of Tom Lee, the head of the order, who is known as the "Mayor of Chinatown." The wounded men were also members of the On Leong Tong.

The On Leongs were ambushed in Pell Street by a big force of Hip Sing fighters, followers of Mock Duck. Although taken by surprise, they fought back as best they could, and for several minutes there was a furious interchange of shots, perhaps a hundred in all.

The ambuscade of the Hip Sing Tong violated that most sacred of all days in the Chinese calendar—New Year. The New Year season is supposed to be given over entirely to the preservation and renewal of friendships. Obligations of all kinds must be discharged. Enmities, according to the code, must be forgotten. For this reason the On Leong Tong men were off their guard, and it was not until two of their number fell that they realized what was going on.

The New Year celebration in Chinatown began early yesterday morning, and was in full swing when the Pell Street hostilities began. Everywhere firecrackers were popping, a condition which the Hip Sing men evidently counted upon to drown the rattle of their pistols, and in front of every house on Mott and Pell Streets strangely devised banners waved and lanterns, fantastically shaped, swung in the wind.

There were Chinamen in the district from many adjacent towns. Gayly clad Chinese children trooped about the streets shouting New Year greetings and receiving gifts. The holiday spirit was seemingly all pervading, and until the day was well advanced the extra large force of policemen patrolling the sidewalks had little to do.

At 1:30 o'clock came the first hint that there was trouble brewing. There were hot words between a number of Chinamen who met in front of a Pell Street shop and the disputants were dispersed. Almost immediately quiet was restored so far as surface indications went. Chinamen, loose-bloused and wide-trousered, slipped noiselessly in and out of the buildings and through the narrow thoroughfare, their faces expressionless, their hands hidden in their long sleeves.

Murder Was Planned.

A quarter of an hour later a dozen On Leong Tong men turned into Pell from Mott Street and went upstairs in No. 32, a Chinese lodging house. In the party were Lee Soon, Tom Lee's cousin; Chin Ying, a Mott Street laundryman; Gong Yeong, and Lee Toy.

At 28 Pell Street is a cigar store operated by the Teong Sing Company. The ground floor at No. 30 is vacant. Between No. 30 and No. 32 is an alley leading into a courtyard. In front of all three buildings are areas leading to basements. No better ground plan for an ambuscade could be desired.

Hardly had the On Leong Tong party disappeared in the doorway at No. 32 when half a dozen Hip Sing Chinamen stole into the alley, noiseless as ghosts, and took their places behind the half-opened gate, where they could watch the street without being seen. As many more took positions in the areaways before the three buildings.

It didn't take the On Leong Tong crowd long to pay their New Year calls in No. 32, and soon they came down stairs and stepped from the doorway into the street. Their appearance was the signal for a fusillade which came from either side of them. The alley belched smoke and flame while bullets poured into their ranks from the areas.

The shots came so fast that they blended in a continuous roar like the discharge of a bunch of giant crackers. The victims of the attack started across the street and turned in front of the big store of Tai Lung & Co. Those who were armed drew their weapons and were soon answering the fire of the ambuscaders.

As he gained the sidewalk, Chin Ying fell, a bullet through his chest. Lee Soon, shot through the head, spun round like a top and staggered blindly toward Mott Street, but a few paces distant. Pell Street emptied itself like magic. Sightseers sought refuge wherever they might. In a space of time to be measured only by seconds the warring factions had things all to themselves.

How Chin Ying Died.

Chin Ying raised himself on an elbow and fumbled beneath his blouse. Three Hip Sing men sprang from their hiding places and raced to him. Chin's friends, their revolvers emptied, fled at their approach, and they emptied their pistols into his head, shooting it almost from his shoulders.

When the police appeared an instant later Chin was dead. Around the corner, in the doorway of 36 Mott Street, Lee Soon was dying. At 31 Pell Street Gong Yeong, a bullet in each shoulder, was leaning half conscious against the wall. Lee Toy, his left arm swinging useless and a revolver in his right hand, was zig-zagging about the street.

Before the police could close in a man in citizen's clothes—later identified as John Erhart, a surveyor's clerk—made a dive for Toy from an adjacent doorway, and seizing his pistol with one hand, got a strangle hold on his neck with the other. He turned his prisoner over to Detective Miller.

The police closed in from east and west at once. They made six arrests, two of the prisoners being On Leongs and the other four Hip Sings. An ambulance call was sent in to the Hudson Street Hospital, and the police reserves were called out from several stations. Before the ambulance arrived, Lee Soon was dead, too.

Capt. Tracy, in command at Elizabeth Street, first asked if any one had seen Mock Duck, the Hip Sing chief, who was recently released from the Tombs, where he was held for some months on a charge of murder. No one had seen the man, and Detective McDonald went to Mock Duck's room, 4 Mott Street. The detective found the Chinese chief in bed, dressed only in his underclothes.

"Of course," McDonald said, "I didn't arrest him. Evidently he was not at the scene of the shooting."

Now, several Chinamen, who side neither with the On Leongs nor the Hip Sings, assert that Mock Duck was in Pell Street just before the shooting, and that he was talking to some of his followers in vehement tones.

To the police, Mock Duck denied that he knew anything at all of any trouble between the On Leongs and the Hip Sings.

Tom Lee, "Chinatown's Mayor," was found at On Leong headquarters. He refused to talk about the shooting further than to say that Lee Soon was his cousin.

The bodies of the two dead Chinamen were taken to the Elizabeth Street Station, where they were laid out to await the city wagon. A search of Lee Soon's body revealed the fact that he was unarmed. Not only was he without a weapon, but in his pocket were found several dollars' worth of quarters, each wrapped in red paper, which he was evidently distributing among the children of his friends, for "good luck money," as they say in Chinatown, while paying his round of New Year's calls.

Under Chin Ying's blouse, tucked into the waistband of his trousers, was a big pistol of the army pattern. It was this weapon which he was trying to draw when the three Hip Sing men finished him. Both the dead men were laundrymen.

The prisoners taken were George Tow, 20 years old, laundryman, Forty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue; Louis Way, 25 years old, laundryman, 737 8th Avenue; Charlie Young, merchant, 31 years old, Newark; Louis Lay, 30 years old, laundryman, 332 Eighth Avenue; Tom Lun, 30 years old, merchant, 18 Pell Street; Hoy Boo, 20 years old, laundryman, 17 Doyers Street.

Prisoners Were Stolid.

Gong Yeong and Lee Toy, the two wounded men, were placed under guard at the Hudson Street Hospital. The six prisoners who were unhurt were marched past the bodies of the dead men, which they viewed with stolid indifference. A pistol of the largest calibre was taken from every man. They were then taken to the hospital for identification by the wounded men, but as neither Yeong nor Toy will die they were not confronted by them. They will be arraigned in the Tombs Court to-day.

The outbreak of the Tong warfare was a surprise all around, as it was thought that peace had been patched up between the rival bodies. Only last Summer the Hip Sings shot and killed four On Leongs in the Chinese theatre, and since that time smaller shootings have been so numerous that business in the Chinese quarter languished. Americans felt a delicacy about invading a territory where they were so liable to puncture by flying bullets.

The Chinese court, composed of the representative business men of the race, was invoked, and last Saturday, at a meeting of Chinatown merchants, Capt. Tracy, who had been invited to attend, was informed that all grievances were forgot, and that a big dinner, to signalize the making of peace, had been arranged.

This banquet, it was learned from one of the members of the Chinese court, was scheduled to take place yesterday morning at 1 o'clock. The Hip Sing Tong was to play the part of host. Tables were spread in the rooms of the Chinese Free Masons, in Pell Street, but the On Leong guests, fearing treachery, failed to appear.

All the trouble in Chinatown has its origin in the gambling operations of the district. Tom Lee, through the Lee Company, has a monopoly in the matter of gambling, enjoying, it is said, the patronage of certain politicians. The On Leong Tong was formed for the protection of the Lee Company.

When Mock Duck tried to get into the gambling business he aligned himself with the Hip Sings, a Tong which has branches in every city where Chinese congregate. He engineered a number of raids which made the On Leongs and the Lee Company most formidable.

Then the wholesale killing of On Leong Tongs was begun. Since the trouble began six On Leong men have been killed for every Hip Singer. The Hip Sings have the best shots on their side, all Chinatown concedes.

Chuck Connors was sunning himself in Pell Street after the dead Chinamen had been taken away and all was quiet.

"What about the Tong war?" he was asked.

He pulled his fried-egg derby over his face.

"Chuck's still alive," he replied sententiously.

MATE AGAINST CARDIFF.

Says Captain Offered $3,000 or $4,000 Corroboration.

Capt. Cardiff offered Herbert W. Nickerson, boatswain and acting mate of the yacht Scythian at the time of her burning, $3,000 or $4,000 to corroborate in 1904 certain statements he wanted to make. Nickerson refused. This was the most important evidence given yesterday at the trial before Judge Wheeler in the United States Circuit Court of the suit of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company against Mrs. Susan Day Parker for the recovery of part of the insurance money paid her on account of the destruction of the yacht.

Dr. Parker, the yachtswoman's husband, and other witnesses had already been heard. He denied that he had assisted Cardiff in preparing the inventory or had ordered him to inflate it, as the Captain had sworn.

"Did you at any time offer Cardiff money for burning the boat?" asked Mr. Macfarlane, Mrs. Parker's counsel.

Mr. Cardozo, counsel for the insurance company, objected to this question, and his objection was sustained, so Dr. Parker was unable to make a denial.

Dr. Parker denied, however, that he had charged the Captain $600 for a $100 wooden leg or had ever offered him $5,000 in settlement of all his claims.

Herbert W. Nickerson, once the acting mate of the Scythian, is now half owner of a fishing smack. Mrs. Parker advanced him $5,700 to purchase his interest, and holds a mortgage for that amount on the craft.

He testified that at the fire on the yacht he had helped throw a quantity of gasoline and other inflammable materials overboard, at the Captain's orders, and denied that Cardiff had warned the salvage crew to look out for the benzine stored forward. Mr. Cardozo, in cross-examination, asked him to explain a letter he wrote to Cardiff on Jan. 1, 1904, in which he said: "If I am right in what I think I could have been of use to you and perhaps myself."

"It may have had reference," he replied, "to an offer of $3,000 or $4,000 if I would corroborate certain statements Capt. Cardiff had made."

"Did he ever write you letters making this offer?"

"No, he asked me personally."

"You bought your interest in your boat after this time?"

"Yes, but I had been in communication with Mrs. Parker about it before."

In re-examination other letters of Cardiff to the witness were produced. They had been sent in December, 1903, and asked Nickerson to come to New York, offering to pay all expenses, and a man to take his place. He would not have to appear in court, and other members of the Scythian's crew, it was said, were ready to corroborate Cardiff.

"What did you reply to Cardiff?" the witness was asked.

"I said I could not possibly do that."

Other witnesses were called for Mrs. Parker to give estimates of the damage done the Scythian, but their testimony was ruled out. The case was adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning. It will probably go to the jury to-day.

New Track Record for Ascot.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 24.—Wire In won the $1,000 handicap at Ascot to-day and established a new track record for a mile and an eighth, 1:52. The defeat of Big Ben in the fifth race was the surprise of the card, Lacene, at 15 to 1, winning handily from the three-to-five favorite.

FIELD ESTATE IN TRUST AT LEAST 38 YEARS

Grandsons Must Be 50 Years Old Before Receiving Control.

BUSINESS TO BE CONTINUED

Grandchildren of Principal Beneficiaries Considered in Will—Chicago Bequest Is Conditional.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—The will of Marshall Field was filed to-day in the Probate Court. The $8,000,000 bequest for the endowment and maintenance of the Field Columbian Museum, now situated in Jackson Park, is made upon the express condition that within six years from the death of Mr. Field there shall be provided without cost to the estate a satisfactory site for the permanent home of the museum. If within the six years the site has not been provided the $8,000,000 is to become part of the residuary estate.

In addition to the sum left for the museum, various bequests, aggregating $17,508,000, are to be made to relatives and friends of the testator.

With these exceptions, the entire estate is to be kept intact until one of the two sons of Marshall Field, Jr., grandsons of the testator, shall have reached the age of 50 years. The grandsons are now 9 and 12 years old. Marshall Field, Jr., died on Nov. 27, 1905, of a bullet wound accidentally inflicted while handling a revolver.

The executors of the will are the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, a bank in which Mr. Field held a great amount of stock; Chauncey Keep, an old friend of Mr. Field, and Arthur B. Jones, for many years Mr. Field's secretary. In one instance the United States Trust Company of New York is made trustee for a fund of $3,000,000. The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and the Northern Trust Company, both of Chicago, are also included among the trustees, but the bulk of the estate is to be managed by the three trustees first mentioned.

The business of Marshall Field & Co. is to be maintained as a portion of the residuary estate.

As an instance of the care with which the will is drawn it may be stated that the residuary estate, which is to go to the grandsons of Mr. Field, is covered in all details of management and disposition down to the prospective grandchildren of the two boys.

Mrs. David Beatty of England, daughter of Mr. Field, gets $6,000,000 in trust, while to Mrs. Marshall Field, the widow, in addition to the provision made for her in a marriage settlement dated Sept. 5, 1905, is bequeathed $1,000,000, together with the Field family home, at 1,905 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, with all its furnishings and equipment of every kind for and during her life. No mention is made in the will of the amount given to Mrs. Field at marriage.

Gwendolyne Field, the granddaughter, gets $1,000,000. Various relatives receive bequests ranging from $500,000 (to Mrs. Laura F. Dibblee, his sister,) to $10,000. Old servants are remembered, and various hospitals get $25,000 each.

The will directs that the estate shall be administered and applied by the trustees in such a manner that the grandson, Marshall Field, 3d, and his descendants shall receive a three-fifths portion and the grandson Henry and his descendants a two-fifths portion.

When Marshall Field 3d shall attain the age of 25 years he shall receive for his own use absolutely $450,000 and a like sum when he shall attain respectively the ages of 30, 35, and 40 years. The grandson Henry is to receive when he shall attain the age of 25 years $300,000, and a like sum when he shall attain respectively the ages of 30, 35, and 40 years.

It is also provided that, of the total net income accruing to each grandson from the estate, one-half shall be set aside and held by the trustees for accumulation. This is to be delivered to them by the trustees when they shall attain the age of 45 years.

The other half of the net income of the estate the trustees are directed to retain and to invest and reinvest for accumulation until the grandsons shall attain the age of 30 years, at which time the trustees are to pay to them in quarterly installments a third of this half of the net income of their respective shares.

The remaining two-thirds of this half of the net income the trustees are to hold and invest and reinvest for accumulation until the grandsons have atttained, respectively, the age of 35 years, when the trustees are to pay over to them in quarterly installments two-thirds of the other one-half of the net income of their respective shares of the trust estate. The remaining one-third of the other one-half of the net income of their respective shares of the trust estate is to be held by the trustees and invested and reinvested for accumulation until the grandsons shall, respectively, attain the age of 40 years.

At this time the trustees are to pay over to them in quarterly installments for their own use all of the other half of the net income of their respective shares of the trust estate until they shall respectively attain the age of 45 years, when they are to receive in quarterly installments the entire income of their respective shares.

When Marshall Field, third, shall attain the age of 50 years, the trustees are to turn over to him absolutely the share of the entire trust estate, to which he shall then be entitled. The grandson, Henry, is to receive his share of the trust estate at the same time as Marshall Field, third. If Marshall Field, third, shall die before attaining the age of 50 years, Henry Field is not to come into his own share of the estate absolutely until he shall have attained the age of 50 years.

In case of death of either grandson before the final distribution of the estate the trustees are to hold his share until the youngest surviving child of the deceased grandson has attained the age of 21 years, when the estate is to be divided equally among the descendants of the deceased grandson.

If either of the grandsons shall die before the distribution of the trust estate without heirs his share is to go absolutely to the other grandson.

If both grandsons die before the final division of the estate, leaving no issue, the entire trust estate is to go to Gwendolyne Field.

SLOCUM INSPECTOR MISSING.

Lundberg Wanted as Witness for Captain—Yesterday's Hearing.

Capt. William H. Van Schaick of the General Slocum is expected to tell his own story of the disaster on the stand in the Federal Court to-day at his trial on charges of manslaughter.

Abram J. Dittenhoefer announced yesterday that he had been unable to subpoena Henry Lundberg, the Government Inspector who passed the vessel, and who was himself tried three times for his alleged share in the responsibility for the disaster, and who is still under bail. Subpoena servers, he said, had been unable to find Lundberg. He is wanted as a witness for Capt. Van Schaick.

Capt. John H. Monforte of the College Point ferryboat Bronx, and other Captains testified at yesterday's hearing. They said there had been no sign of fire about the Slocum until she was close to the Sunken Meadows. James J. Duane, mate of the municipal steamer Massasoit, which went to the burning steamer, said he saw a man, afterward identified as Van Schaick, run aft and then dash forward through the flames and leap overboard.

Oscar M. Hubner of the New York Belting and Packing Company, and Oscar Kahnweiler, who made the Slocum life preservers, gave testimony regarding the fire hose and life preservers on the vessel.

SAND BURIES BOYS ALIVE.

Two boys undertook to dig a tunnel in a sandbank at South Street and Hancock Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon. They used coal shovels which they had taken from their homes. After they had dug into the bank about six feet the sand gave way, and they were buried.

A lad who witnessed the accident gave an alarm, and several men who live nearby went to the rescue. One boy's feet were visible, and he was dragged out uninjured. He was so frightened that he ran away before his name could be learned.

The rescuers were unable to reach the other boy and Chief Murphy was notified. He ordered out the reserves from the Webster Avenue Station and No. 8 Truck Company. They succeeded in digging the boy out with little delay, but he was unconscious and was removed to Christ Hospital, where his condition was said to be critical. He was identified as Frederick Hadt, 8 years old, of 248 Central Avenue.

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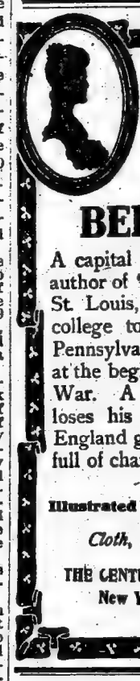

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Rothschild, A., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; A. Rothschild, skirts and waists; Hotel Spalding.
Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; A. E. Hall, furnishing goods; J. H. Garwood, dress goods; 9 Walker Street; Grand Hotel.
Steiger, A., & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; H. Ducharme, silks, dress goods, and domestics; Hotel York.
Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; J. E. Rose, dry goods; 9 Walker Street; Belvedere House.
Sherer Brothers, Easton, Penn.; M. Sherer, dry goods and notions; Everett House.
Smith, W. R., Austin, Texas.; E. Smith, millinery; 258 Church Street.
Taylor, J., & Co., Allentown, Penn.; T. Q. Bates, cloaks, suits, and waists; St. Denis Hotel.
Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; P. T. Watt, hosiery and underwear; 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.
Whitner, C. K., & Co., Reading, Penn.; B. W. Arnold, dress goods and silks; 493 Broadway; Grand Hotel.
Woodward & Lathrop, Washington, D. C.; J. M. Buzzell, domestics and dress goods; 488 Broadway; Hotel Bratzell.
Wallace, J., & Sons, Stroudsburg, Penn.; C. D. Wallace, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.
Well, R., Bowie, Texas; dry goods; Belvedere House.
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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RECORD BY STEAM AUTO IN FIVE-MILE CONTEST

New World's Figures Set at 2:47 on Ormond Beach.

HEMERY IS DISQUALIFIED

Unsportsmanlike Behavior by Frenchman Forces Drastic Ruling—Four Big Racing Cars Disabled.

ORMOND, Fla., Jan. 24.—The second day's racing in the automobile speed contests on the Ormond-Daytona Beach today witnessed the establishment of a new world's record of 2:47 for five miles. The record was made by the Stanley steamer, the freak racing car, with Fred Marriott driving. It was made in the second heat of the five-mile open championship. In the first heat Lancia, the Italian, driving his new 110 horse-power Fiat car, reduced the old record of 3:17 made here a year ago, by Arthur McDonald, to 2:54 3-5. Then the wonderful American steam machine flew over the course, placing the record where it now stands, an average of 33 2-5 seconds a mile.

The first race of the day was the five-mile open championship. Lancia, with his 110 horse power Fiat, and Clifford Earp, in his 100 horse power Napair, started in the first heat. Earp maintained a slight lead for three and a half miles, when a touring car on the course compelled him to slow up to avoid a collision. Lancia then went to the front, winning in the fast time of 2:54 3-5.

The second heat brought out Fred Marriott in the 50 horse power Stanley steamer; Fletcher, in George W. Young's 110 horse power Fiat, and Hemery with his new 200 horse power Darracq. Fletcher and Hemery went over the course after a false start, and Hemery refused to run the heat over again, resulting afterward in his complete disqualification from all future races here. When the heat was correctly started the steam car beat Lancia by nearly a mile in the sensational time of 2:47.

The final heat produced the closest and most exciting finish seen here since the start of the race. Marriott led to the last half mile, when the burner of his boiler, which had been giving trouble, burned out, and he was forced to finish with what steam he had left. Lancia and Fletcher passed him in the last eighth of a mile, finishing in this order. Lancia's time was 3:01 1-5.

Clifford Earp, the English driver, with his Napier, won the five-mile race for heavyweight gasoline cars, covering the distance in the fast time of 2:56. Downey, Fletcher, and Lancia were the other starters. Fletcher broke down at the two-and-a-half-mile post, and Lancia broke down at three miles. Downey, driving an 80 horse power Mercedes, was a poor second.

The feature of the racing was the disabling of four of the big racing cars. Fletcher's Fiat is so badly damaged that a new motor and crank case will be necessary. Lancia's Fiat can be repaired in a day or two. There is an extra 110 horse power Fiat here, which will probably be driven to-morrow by either Lancia or Fletcher. The Stanley steamer had been fitted with a new burner by 6 o'clock this evening, and is in shape to continue its marvelous performance. Louis Chevrolet broke down with the new Christie racer as he was driving down the beach to the starting point this morning. At 4 o'clock he was still on the beach working on the car. Frank Kulick drove the Ford racing car over the course to-day, but it did not run well, and he took it back to the garage.

The stanley steamer car that now holds new world's automobile records for the mile and five miles is distinctly an American creation, its designer, F. E. Stanley, and Fred Marriott, the driver, both hailing from New England. In appearance it resembles a short racing shell inverted, and placed on four wheels. It is propelled by a two-cylinder simple engine, developing 50 horse power. Its boiler is 18 inches in diameter, 18 inches high, and has a heating surface of 285 square feet. This machine has not yet been forced to show its best speed in order to win, and F. E. Stanley is confident that it can cover the mile in better than thirty seconds. On the other hand, its competitors have been forced to the limit in an unsuccessful attempt to beat its records, with the result that several of the big cars could not stand the strain and are laid up fo rrepairs.

The unpleasant incident of the day's sport was Hemery's unsportsmanlike behavior. Yesterday morning one of the four Darracq cars was found to be overweight; he took all four back to Ormond and refused to compete. This trouble was satisfactorily settled last night. To-day, in the second heat of the five-mile open race, Hemery, with his 200 horse power Darracq, was matched against Fletcher and Marriott. When he found that the Stanley steamer was in the heat Hemery at first refused to run, but Clifford, Earp, and Lancia persuaded him to start. In going down the beach to turn and run up to the starting line Hemery and Fletcher turned short of the usual place and tore down to the line, leaving the steamer behind. This start was not allowed. Hemery and Fletcher, however, went over the course, and at the finish Referee Robert Lee Morrell told them to start again. This Hemery refused to do. The officials spent half an hour in explaining the rules to Hemery and also warned him of the results of his action. He remained obdurate, and was permanently suspended from racing, a suspension which holds good in Europe. It is thought quite likely that M. Darracq will cable over instructions to deprive Hemery of the management of the Darracq team. If this is done these cars will be seen in competition during the remainder of the tournament. The summary:

Five-Mile Open Championship.—First Heat—Won by Lancia, 110 horse power Fiat; Clifford Eary, 110 horse power Napier, second. Time—2:54 3-5.

Second Heat—Won by Marriott, Stanley steamer; Fletcher, 110 horse power Fiat, second. Time—2:47. Time of second—3:02.

Final Heat—Won by Lancia, 110 horse power Fiat, 3:01 1-5; Fletcher, 110 horse power Fiat, second, 3:02; Marriott, Stanley steamer, third, 3:03.

Five-Mile Heavyweight Championship for Gasoline Cars.—Won by Clifford Eary, 100 horse power Napier; Downey, 90 horse power Mercedes, second. Time—2:56. Lancia (Fiat) and Fletcher (Fiat) also started.

Five-Mile Middleweight Championship.—Won by Cedrino, 30 horse power Fiat; Holmes, 35 horse power Wayne, second. Time—3:53. Time of second—3:46.

HARVARD LIKES 'SOCER' GAME

"Bert" Squires Captain of Team—Intercollegiate Schedule Arranged.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 24.—Devotees of "soccer" football at Harvard are getting ready to wage a vigorous campaign in the Spring. The university is one of the members of the newly organized Intercollegiate Association Football League. The Crimson has five games scheduled in that league, and it is the intention of the management to arrange several more.

"Bert" Squires, the right tackle on the 'Varsity eleven last year and the choice for that position on the most prominent All-America elevents, is the Captain of the "soccer" team. Squires is a Nova Scotian, and has been interested in establishing the game at Harvard ever since he went there. He is also the President of the Intercollegiate Soccer League. In addition to Squires, there are seven men who played on the Cambridge soccer team at Harvard last year. These are G. A. Gordon, A. V. Kidder, R. D. McLaurin, C. G. Meyer, A. W. Reggie, L. B. Robinson, and W. T. S. Thackara. Besides these men there is a large Canadian contingent in the freshman class, and this, it is expected, will furnish some valuable material for Capt. Squires's team. The candidates will be called out on the 1st of March.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

The Contest Committee of the New York Motor Club that conducted the economy test last October, has suggested to the officers of the club that if a similar test is held this year, it should take place during May, June, or July. The subject will be acted upon by the Directors at an early meeting, and in case the test is repeated a number of changes will be made in the classification of competing machines. Chairman A. L. McMurtry has suggested that the classification be made upon piston displacement or cylinder capacity.

Charles J. Glidden, who is now touring in India in his series of motor car touring around the world, has written to friends in this city from Agra, India, saying that he has thus far encountered excellent roads and up to Dec. 12 he had driven 1,366 miles in that country, bringing his total world traveling distance up to 26,466 miles.

Dwight B. Huss, winner of last Summer's transcontinental automobile race, has lately returned from Europe, where he went to attend the English and French automobile shows. He took the first of the four-cylinder touring cars built by the Olds Motor Works to England and France.

There is a notable tendency with the foremost manufacturers toward the adoption of the multiple-disk clutch, in place of the still generally used cone type. Several advantages accrue from this sort of design, among them being the fact that the engaging surfaces are durable enough to stand any amount of slipping, and can readily be inclosed in an oil-containing case.

A handsome profit was netted from the Vanderbilt Cup race by the American Automobile Association. This will be used for the benefit of members in gathering touring information, establishing official hotels, and garages.

The Cadillac water jacket is something peculiar to that car. It has no gaskets to burn, soak, or blow out, no leaded joints to melt, and no cracking of cylinder in case of freezing. This method also enables a cylinder to be replaced at a nominal cost in case of damage. The Cadillac transmission is of the planetary type, with specially ground and hardened gears, all of the single-cylinder cars being provided with two speeds forward and reverse.

The Long Island Automobile Club will give a motor talk and entertainment to-morrow evening at its clubhouse, 360 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn. Among the cars that will be exhibited are the Premier, the Royal Tourist, and the de Dietrich chassis, which was shown at Madison Square Garden. This chassis will be sent back to France next week.

NEW ATHLETIC RULES FOR COLLEGE SPORT

Movement to Formulate Provisions to Correct Ethical Evils.

LIMIT ALL FORMS OF EXCESS

Sweeping Arraignment of Practices of Conversion, Professionalism, and Undue Exaggeration.

In an effort to secure uniform and stricter eligibility rules for the government of all branches of college sports, in accordance with the resolution of the National Intercollegiate Conference, the Executive Committee of the conference has begun a campaign of correspondence to first enlist other colleges not already enrolled at the original meeting in the conference movement; second, to secure an expression of opinion from them on the subject of what changes are needed to further protect the interests of college sports against the evils of proselyting, professionalism, low scholarship, and undue exaggeration of interest in games, and, third, to formulate these suggestions in such a way that they may be presented to all the colleges in the country for adoption.

The accession of Harvard to the conference is expected to exert a strong influence in inducing others of the big colleges not enrolled to enlist in the movement, while many of the smaller institutions have signified their intention of joining hands with the sixty-eight who were originally enrolled. Of these, there has not yet been an institution that has taken action on the proceedings of the conference that has failed to ratify them.

A statement prepared in the West on the evils of the situation with respect to football and declared to be in a minor degree applicable to all lines of sporting activity covers the ground pretty thoroughly. It says:

Intercollegiate football and its relations to college life provide a condition of affairs that imperatively demands change. The evils incident to the game are many, some of them open, some hidden from the general knowledge, and most of them difficult to deal with save by radical reforms.

The evils fall into two general classes—those inherent in the playing rules of the game as it stands at present, the evils of physical danger and of brutality, and the moral evils attendant upon the general raising of the game into a thing of absorbing and sometimes hysterical public and collegiate interest. Whether the game itself has called these latter evils into existence, or whether the swerving aside from the standards of true sport has endangered and brutalized the game, is not now a matter of importance. The fact is that the game itself must be reformed as a game, and the far more serious degeneration in athletic standards must be checked and a healthy condition restored.

The large number of games played, and the length of the season as a whole, are detrimental. The interests of a college, a whole town, and indeed of the public, are held for a long time at a more or less high tension, to the exclusion of far more important matters, and the consequences of this protracted strain are marked in the physical and mental condition of the team, and in the scholarly efficiency of the students in general.

Professional coaching constitutes another one of the abnormal conditions of the situation. While much good has resulted from instruction given by experts of the highest and sportsmanlike ideals, nevertheless, the present pressure upon a coach to develop a winning team or to lose prestige is an incessant temptation to secure players in all sorts of ways and instruct them to utilize in playing various methods to defeat the object and spirit of the rules of the game.

It is desired to eliminate from the general conditions of the game certain wholly unnecessary evils, such as extravagance in salaries and the purchase of supplies, the overlong season, the too frequent games, the centring of interest in the team as distinguished from the general participation of students in athletics, and the wholly false impression that is laid upon what cannot be regarded as any other than an incident of college life.

Cadets After Football Game at Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 24.—Overtures looking toward resuming the playing of the game between the army and navy football teams at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, have been made by the authorities of Annapolis and West Point. The definite offer has been made to the University of Pennsylvania that the game will be played there next year if 7,700 tickets are given to each of the institutions. This is the number that was allowed by Princeton, and the number allowed in former years by Pennsylvania was 6,800. If the offer is not accepted the game may be played on one of the Philadelphia baseball grounds.

MOTOR CYCLISTS PUNISHED.

Every Man Who Started in the New Year's Midnight Run Suspended.

Roland Douglas, Chairman of the Competition Committee of the Federation of American Motorcyclists, has suspended every motorcyclist who participated in the New Year's midnight race to Yonkers and Tarrytown, conducted by the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York, and has also placed the latter organization on the list of those to whom sanctions will be denied for a long period. Nominally this action was taken for running the race without the sanction of the F. A. M., but as all such sanctions for road contests are issued conditionally on permits being obtained from the proper legal authorities, in order to curb such organized violations of the law, the effect is the same.

In this instance, the Associated Cycling Clubs ran the race despite the protests of both the F. A. M. and the New York Motorcycle Club, chiefly, it is alleged, because of the influence and efforts of a manufacturers' representative, who provided a prize and induced most of the competitors to take part. An official of the Associated Cycling Clubs also issued a public statement explaining that the race was a "run," and promising that his organization would not "countenance" violation of the speed laws. When the official times were announced, and showed that the law had been violated by a pace of thirty miles per hour to Yonkers, most of the way through city streets, this official was called on to prove his good faith, especially as three of the men in the race had suffered accidents in which their machines had been wrecked after a midnight row with a horseman. After waiting a reasonable time for the Associated Cycling Clubs to show that their discountenancing of law-breaking was sincere, Chairman Douglass took action.

He has suspended also a batch of Massachusetts riders who likewise ran unsanctioned races on the road near New Bedford, and has pending the cases of a number of Californians who committed the same offense.

SYSONBY'S BIG HANDICAP.

Horsemen Criticise Brighton Weights, and Keene Colt May Not Start.

It is very doubtful if Sysonby will be seen under colors in any of the big handicaps of the coming season. When the weights were published for the Brighton Handicap yesterday it was pretty generally agreed among horsemen that the champion of last year had been treated in a manner that practically prohibits his starting.

The general opinion among the horsemen was that there were some very wide discrepancies in the allotment. It has been very properly argued that while Sysonby had well earned his right to the top of the column, it would have been a fairer handicap had the weights been scaled down from 128 pounds rather than 131. Another criticism was the difference in favor of that great filly Artful. Notwithstanding the brilliant three-year-old career of Mr. Keene's English colt, there are many horsemen of the opinion that Artful is a most worthy rival of the son of Melton. The only time they met, as a matter of fact, was in the Futurity, when the filly won.

There hardly seems to be a chance for Sysonby being sent to the post in either the Suburban, the Brooklyn, or the Brighton. Mr. Keene is altogether too fond of his racer to put him to such a task, and those in a position to know have said with a certainty that he will not be pointed for any of the handicaps. He can find employment in the weight-for-age races, where his task would be child's play as compared with what is required in the handicap.

There is genuine regret among the horsemen that Sysonby will not have more opportunity than in these weight-for-age races.

BIRD COLER AS COMMODORE.

Brooklyn Yacht Club Names Borough President as Its Leader.

President Bird S. Coler of the Borough of Brooklyn is to be named as Commodore of the Brooklyn Yacht Club at the annual meeting of the club to be held at the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn, on Feb. 14. Mr. Coler's interest in yachting and his ability as a Corinthian skipper has been known only to his intimates, and in accepting the position of Commodore he promises a painstaking effort to further the club's elaborate plans for an unusually active season.

Commodore S. S. Fontaine has declined reelection, stating that three successive terms in office is enough for any one man. He is, however, to serve as a trustee. Col. David E. Austen is slated for Vice Commodore, John Lewis for Rear Commodore, William Graham for Treasurer, Frank W. Bradford for Secretary, and William Griffin for Measurer. The trustees, three in number, to be named for three years, are William M. Campbell, A. C. Soper, and Dr. John A. Voorhees; for one year, Samuel S. Fontaine and Frank Maier.

A. V. B. Voorhees, Jr., Walter D. Haviland, and Dr. J. E. De Mund are named as a Nominating Committee; N. T. Cory, M. W. Hall, and James Moffatt as a Membership Committee, and Dr. J. E. De Mund, George E. Reiners, and Arthur T. Wells as a Regatta Committee. Dr. De Mund and G. E. Reiners are named as delegates to the Gravesend Bay Yacht Racing Association, and E. W. Graef as delegate to the American Power Boat Association.

The Regatta Committee programme is the most elaborate in the club's history. It contemplates a week of races on the lower Bay, the ocean races for the Lipton Cup from Gravesend Bay to Bermuda, and the Brooklyn Cup, from New Rochelle over a 360-mile course back to Gravesend Bay; several races around Sandy Hook Lightship for the general fleet, and the usual contests in conjunction with the Gravesend Bay Yacht Racing Association.

While the band plays the crowds gather. While the "Hurrah" of a fresh advertising campaign is on, the people rush to buy. If deceived, they forgive—but they don't forget. It's the quality of the merchandise, after all.—Ad. Sense.

Mount Vernon

Has stood successfully the test of many "Hurrah" advertising campaigns for a great many years and remains to-day the recognized standard in the whiskey market of the world.

Distillery [Square Bottle] Bottling in *Square Bottles Only!*

THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO., New York.

Navy and Army in Rifle Match.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 24.—It is likely that a rifle team, composed of midshipmen, will meet a similar team of West Point cadets in the Spring, and will also enter the National competition at Sea Girt, N. J. Lieut. Harris Laning, instructor of small-arm practice, is making the arrangements.

AUTOMOBILES. | AUTOMOBILES. | AUTOMOBILES.

FRANKLIN

THE UNEXPECTED.

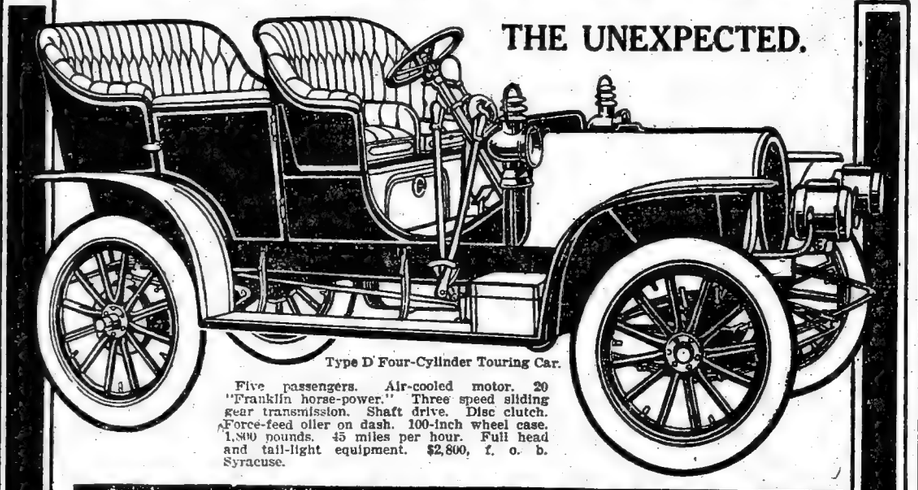

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This is the unexpected big car of the season: Big room, big action, big comfort; and big saving of fuel and tires.

It will do anything anywhere with five people that any "30" car will do; and over American country roads all that any car will do—no matter what its power and price.

No car in the world is stronger; and its pliant construction and perfect suspension permit all its unusual motor-power to be safely and comfortably used on all sorts of roads.

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This is what was said last Sunday to thousands of disappointed children whose parents neglected to place an advance order for the Sunday New York Times and who expected to buy it on the stands on Sunday forenoon. If you want to be sure of getting the New York TIMES next Sunday place your order to-day with your dealer.

The bears had learned from books they'd read,
That boys who want to get ahead,
Must start by learning the farmer's trade;
To split good rails and use a spade,
And hoe potatoes and log and plow,
And shear a sheep and milk a cow.
They would stay a day to learn the trick,
How farmer boys get ahead so quick.

"The Roosevelt Bears"

TEDDY—B and TEDDY—G hire out with a farmer. They get into all kinds of difficulties and make fun for everybody. This was their "busy day." The farmer's bull gives them a pretty lively chase. TEDDY—G gets his clothes caught in a farm machine and has an awful time getting loose. At the end of the day they are all tired out with their day's fun and go to sleep in a hay mow. This fourth chapter is the jolliest yet.

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THE SUNDAY NEW YORK TIMES

TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE STATEHOOD BILL.

In the House debate upon the Statehood bill yesterday Mr. BABCOCK of Wisconsin denounced as a "crime" that provision of the bill which admits Arizona and New Mexico as one State. Mr. BABCOCK is right. It is a crime, a crime against the people of the two Territories, whose wishes are ruthlessly overruled by the Administration and the Republican majority; it is a crime against the Union, since the State thus created will be unlike any other State in that its people will be inspired not by sentiments of loyalty and patriotism and common interest, but by mutual dislike and distrust. The bill is to be "jammed through," however. The Committee on Rules succeeded yesterday in passing by a vote of 192 to 165 a rule shutting off debate at 3 P. M. to-day, forbidding amendments, and providing that a vote shall immediately be taken upon the final passage of the bill at the hour mentioned.

Against the admission of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory as one State there is no serious opposition. The entire Democratic minority of the House, however, reinforced by a very considerable number of Republicans designated as "insurgents," oppose the uniting of New Mexico and Arizona. Their arguments have not been answered, their protests have not been heeded—they have simply been crushed by the caucus majority. Mr. GROSVENOR insists that the bill is a party measure and must be passed. The President, it is well known, has gone to the very verge of Executive indiscretion in marshaling Republican support for the measure. Yet it is undoubtedly true, as Mr. MONDELL of Wyoming stated yesterday, that substantially all of the people of Arizona shrank from a union in Statehood with the totally dissimilar population of New Mexico, and would overwhelmingly vote down the proposition if submitted to them. The people of New Mexico are exceedingly desirous of entering the Union, but Representatives who ought to be well informed insist that they too would disapprove the pending bill were it submitted to their vote.

Every other State in the Union at the time of its admission has had a substantially homogeneous population; at least they were sufficiently near in blood and speech, in interest and in aspiration, to live at peace among themselves and to work in harmony for their own political upbuilding. There is grave reason to fear that Arizona and New Mexico, if taken into the Union as one State, will not get on together upon terms of peace. Between populations so dissimilar there is always danger of civil disturbance. There is no hurry about admitting these Territories. They have no proper qualification for Statehood separately. If to take them in as one State is, as Mr. BABCOCK said, a "crime," why is it perpetrated? The Wisconsin member declares that the Republicans are afraid that if the present bill is not passed these Territories will be admitted separately a few years hence, and will send four Democratic Senators to Washington. That is a consideration which we are afraid would weigh heavily with a Republican caucus. It may or may not have had its influence with the Administration. It is a pretty extreme extension of the spirit of partisanship. To treat the composition of the Union and its enlargement by the admission of new States as a matter to be determined by the interests of the Republican Party is a policy which, not to put too fine a point on it, must be described as detestable.

STREET-CLEANING INQUIRY.

Commissioner WOODBURY is to be credited with sincerity when he says that he is glad the Aldermen wish to investigate his department, because he thinks that they will find facts which would justify a larger appropriation. It has been no secret in the Board of Aldermen or elsewhere that the Commissioner feels a chronic desire for more money, and has even a somewhat morbid imagination as to the wonders he could perform if his funds were ample, and perhaps it is the best we can hope for.

Certainly the condition of the Street Cleaning Department is not satisfactory. With much less difficulty to contend with than usual, the streets are unquestionably dirty. Except when cleared by the rains, they are dusty in dry weather and slimy in damp weather, and the ordinary processes to which the administration of Col. WARING accustomed us are performed in a most defective manner. The removal of ashes and like solid refuse is exceedingly irregular, where it is undertaken at all, and in large and important classes of buildings it is not undertaken, the owners and occupants being compelled to do the work themselves at large cost and at great inconvenience. It is, we believe, the contention of the Commissioner that these defects are wholly due to the want of money. Only an impartial investigation can determine whether this explanation is warranted by the facts or not. If an investigation is entered on by the Board of Aldermen, we should say that it would be within the power of the Mayor, and would be extremely desirable, to employ experts to assist in it, and to bring out the facts in such manner as would be intelligible to the public, and convincing, one way or the other, to the Mayor himself. For, after all, it is he who is primarily responsible, since it is his right and duty to keep the department up to a high standard of efficiency.

THE WEST SIDE PARK.

It is easy to understand the arguments put in for a new park on the west side, extending for six blocks from 116th to 122d Street and from Claremont Avenue to Riverside Drive. Unquestionably it would add to the already great attractiveness of that region. It would preserve the view of the Grant memorial from obstruction, and it would have a favorable effect on the noble buildings of Columbia, St. Luke's and the Cathedral. Nor is the plea of Gen. PORTER without interest that the land which it is proposed to take is a part of that fought over in the gallant skirmish known as the battle of Harlem Heights in the Revolution. But we are sorry to say that these arguments do not at all seem to us conclusive in support of the proposition that the city should spend $3,000,000, or so much more as might be found necessary, for the establishment of the park.

It is a question of moral and financial perspective. The cost, even at the lowest rate now estimated, is considerable, and we are convinced that there are other and much better and more imperative uses to which the money could be put. The region in which the park is planned is already remarkably rich in parks, far more so in proportion to its population than any other in the city. So far as immediate advantage to those who would have access to the park is concerned, it would be difficult to select a site where that advantage is less needed. On the other hand, three or four millions of money could be expended for small parks with many times the benefit to multitudes of people in the crowded quarters of the town. Or it could be employed in improving and extending the school accommodations, which are notoriously defective. In fact, there are ways almost innumerable in which this large sum could be directed for greater good to a greater number of people who stand in decidedly greater need of municipal consideration.

It is probable that the old argument will be used that the laying out of this park would add to the assessable valuation of property affected by it so largely that the taxes levied on the increased valuation would pay for the improvement. That sometimes is the case, and sometimes distinctly it is not in such public enterprises. But if the property owners are confident of it in this instance, it would be a good investment to lay out the park at their own expense. The interest the city pays is, roughly, double the rate of taxation. To pay the interest on $3,000,000 would require taxation of $6,000,000. If that much addition to value can be relied on, it would be a paying enterprise almost from the start.

WOMEN AS BANKERS.

That was a singular paragraph in THE TIMES the other day regarding the election of Miss KATHERINE WILLIAMS to the Presidency of the Lagrange (Ind.) National Bank, the Vice Presidency being accepted by the son of the bank's founder and previous President. Miss WILLIAMS is the second, and perhaps now the only, woman President of a National bank. At least no contradiction has been made to the paragraph announcing the retirement of the first woman bank President, Mrs. EVELYN FRANCE. She became President through inheritance of her first husband's estate and Presidency, and resigned her position upon her second marriage. This was an accidental Presidency, so to speak. Miss WILLIAMS's election is a reward of fitness, she having served as a subordinate for years, and as manager of the loans and collection department never having accepted a bad note.

Our Western friends are somewhat more advanced in this respect than the effete East. Here we regard women as spenders rather than as earners, have served up to their positions and hold them on merit. There is no doubt about this, for Iowa has an exceptionally bad record for man-managed banks. Within five years Iowa has had 36 bank failures. Two-thirds of them were not criminal, but the managers of six others committed suicide, and the managers of six more went to prison. Yet not one bank under feminine control in Iowa has ever failed, and no charge has ever been laid against any woman bank manager.

This is becoming serious. So long as women were content to be stenographers and cashiers, it was unnecessary to borrow any real trouble about President ROOSEVELT's homily regarding their crowding men out of business. Yet it is necessary to admit that women have the qualifications for the duties which they are given out West. They are characteristically honest and steady, and unaddicted to masculine failings which are anything but qualifications for fiduciary capacity. Especially is it no disqualification that women are unacquainted with the sort of finance called sarcastically high finance. To be a banker of the highest sort in the true sense does indeed require capacities and training outside the qualifications of any but the most exceptional persons of either sex. But successfully to manage the ordinary bank of discount and deposit requires only common sense and honesty. It is a dictum of a Governor of the Bank of England that nothing more is required than the ability to distinguish between a mortgage and a promissory note, and to incapacity in that respect—which means a little more than appears on the surface—he attributed most banking failures. The average National bank has no use for Napoleonic intellects. Ordinary common sense and resolution to adhere to its dictates will suffice. There are no more mysteries about modern finance than there are about modern diplomacy, and there is no such difference in the qualities of the masculine and feminine intellects that women under favorable conditions may not succeed as well as men in banking positions.

MINNESOTA SHOWS THE WAY.

Somehow it is more troublesome to enact a railway rate law this year than last. It ought to be easier on the second attempt, the ridiculous failure of last year serving to show what to avoid this year. But each year has its own blunders, and this year pure devotion to economics yields place to politics and personalities. The way to enact railway reforms is not to quarrel whether Mr. ROOSEVELT or Mr. HEARST has the monopoly of the principle of railway rate regulation upon which they propose to base their candidacies for the next Presidential campaign. The way to regulate is to regulate, and Minnesota shows how to regulate.

The Minnesota way is simply to average existing rates, and to order a straight horizontal reduction of any selected percentage. In that there is no nonsense about what is reasonable or unreasonable, or any shilly shally about like or unlike conditions, or any allunde arguments regarding long and short haul problems, or water competition. Here is a straight and simple path—simply take the average rate for the United States and mark it down, say, 10 per cent., which is the selected reduction in Minnesota. That ought to be good for the Governorship, or in the United States it ought to be good for a third term. It is well adapted to make the railways squeal—they are squealing already in Minnesota—and neither Mr. HEARST nor Mr. BRYAN nor Mr. ROOSEVELT could ask any better proof of efficiency and popularity. What the Republicans ought to do is to give up paltering with the Democratic votes and strike out for something really and truly Republican, more effective than any Populist has ever advanced or can claim as his own. Then we shall have the old Granger days back again, and the Republicans could point with more or less pride to something really done, instead of an empty record of promises to the people and threats against the railways.

CHAMELEON-LIKE MONROEISM.

France, it seems, has a free hand to do we know not what regarding Venezuela, and nobody thinks that American interests are endangered. But as regards Santo Domingo, it was urgently necessary that we should do something in such haste that the Senate's advice and consent could not be waited for, lest perchance Germany should get a foothold at Samana Bay, or some other power should do something else. Now, what is the distinction between these cases under the Monroe Doctrine? Is it the distinction between France and Germany? Or is it the distinction between Venezuela and Santo Domingo? Undoubtedly there are differences in detail, but as regards the status of the cases under the application of the Monroe Doctrine, what is the difference other than that a different view was taken by the President?

We have never been of those who favored codifying the Monroe Doctrine, or reducing it to statutory form. It has always seemed better that it should adapt itself to the altering conditions any individual. This is a republican Government, and the doctrine that the King can do no wrong is not congenial to our ways of thinking. Our Presidents can make mistakes, and one of the worst of them would be the idea that principles can be altered to suit personal policies. There may be differences of opinion as to what the Monroe Doctrine means, but there ought to be no differences regarding the proposition that it does not mean different things at the same moment.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

"Euthanasia" Bobs Up Again.

Something considerably worse than ignorant folly—something that verges close upon it not into the criminal, must have possessed the Ohio Legislature when it consented, as it did this week, to receive, consider, and order to second reading a "euthanasia" bill that has been concocted by, or under the auspices and arguments of, one ANNA S. HALL. The efforts of this amazing representative of feminine gentleness and wisdom to legalize the murder of the aged, the sick, and the injured have received the approval of Dr. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON and a few other folks with unregulated enthusiasms, but they have shocked and angered the entire medical profession, of whose rights, powers, duties, and purposes neither Miss HALL nor Dr. NORTON seems to have the slightest knowledge, and have been judged as utterly abominable by all who have studied them under some other light than that of sentimentality gone quite mad. The plan as formulated in the proposed Ohio statute provides that when a person of legal age and sound mind is fatally hurt, or so ill that recovery is impossible, or is suffering great physical pain without hope of relief, his physician, if not a relative or interested in the person's estate, may ask him or her, in the presence of three witnesses, if he or she wants to be killed. If the answer is affirmative three other physicians are to be called in, and, if they agree that the case is hopeless, they are to proceed to do the job in a neat and convenient way with any anaesthetic that may suit their cheerful fancies. The mitigating feature of this bill is its utter impracticability, for of course no doctors above the grade of common hangmen would undertake such an atrocious and always completely unjustifiable task. But, even thus mitigated, the bill was, as one Ohio legislator had the blunt decency to call it, "an insult to the intelligence of the House," but apparently the intelligence of the House was not insulted—only one reason is imaginable—and a motion to reject the hideous thing was defeated by a vote of 70 to 23! But perhaps more than one reason is imaginable after all—perhaps some or all of the seventy-nine lawmakers want a chance to express their anger and disgust at the introduction of such a bill and ordered it to second reading merely that they might have a chance to kill it later with a volleyed fire of anger and disgust. One can hope so, at any rate, but the hope, it must be confessed, is not a very sturdy one.

Fined, but Fined for What?

We do not quite understand why Justice MACLEAN imposed a fine of $100 this week upon JOHN C. LATHROP, a "Christian Science healer," whose name was formerly more familiar to newspaper readers than it is now. Mr. LATHROP, it seems, had been summoned to serve the Supreme Court as a juror and he had as calmly ignored the call as he would have ignored the symptoms of a child with diphtheria. Somehow his "denial" that this particular "mortal thought" existed did not work out as he expected, and, when haled to court in the brutal way from which "Christian Scientists" have suffered so much, he had the impudent audacity to claim that as a physician he was exempt from jury duty. The fine followed, and with that we are well content, for the imposition of at least that much of a mulct was obviously necessary, but what worsies us is the possibility that the fining was because Mr. LATHROP did not attempt to perform a task for which he is perfectly and completely incompetent—something for which he deserved high commendation—instead of because of the egregious nature of the excuse he brought forward. As a juror, a "Christian Scientist," being a professional contemner of all evidence and all the laws of evidence, and having a carefully trained blindness to every fact that does not come in the shape of a fee, would certainly be a spectacle just a little too ridiculous to be amusing. The real offender in this curious case is the court official who allowed Mr. LATHROP's name to remain among those of potential jurors for a single moment after Mr. LATHROP's mental peculiarities were discovered. Imagine the verdict likely to be rendered by a jury containing a man who, not many years ago, gravely announced to a bewildered metropolis the belief that an inscription inaccurately chiseled on a block of granite had kindly corrected itself without any other assistance than the existence of a preference on the part of Mrs. MARY BAKER PATTERSON GLOVER, &c., &c., EDDY, and a few of her worshippers that the inscription should read in another way!

A Reminder of the Drumhead.

There was, perhaps, and for some, a certain attractiveness about the bluff and breezy way in which Commissioner BINGHAM conducted the trial of Inspector SCHMITTBERGER at Police Headquarters on Tuesday. The result of the inquisition, too, was satisfactory enough, since it was the prompt dismissal, practically speaking, of a charge that had only a technical foundation, and not enough of that to justify any other action than the one taken. But if the case had been more serious and the Commissioner had followed the same bluff and breezy policy, the consequences might have been more unpleasant for him and for the city than for the accused. For a policeman under charges has certain clearly defined legal rights, among them those of representation by counsel and to offer his record as part of the case. The right of the counsel to appear, of course, involves the right to perform the customary services of a counsel without getting squelched as a nuisance with impatient references to animals as irrelevant as rats. The fact that in the circumstances the case against the Inspector fell to pieces at the first touch was hardly an excuse for scolding him for taking entirely legitimate precautions to guard his interests, and still less did it warrant the discourteous snubbing of a reputable lawyer engaged in the proper performance of duty for a client. The Commissioner's ccurse was, indeed, bluff and breezy, and it had a fine military flavor, but not much

SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—After the vote on the Statehood rule in the House to-day Mr. Mann of Illinois walked over to Mr. Babcock, the insurgent leader, and presented to him first aid to the injured bandages of the Red Cross kind.

While the House was busily occupied to-day in giving an exhibition of the application of the gag rule, the Senate was industriously presenting an illustration of the beauties of free speech. Senator Teller had been talking for some time on the duty of the Senate to refuse to submit longer to executive usurpations and to get back to its old habit of legislating for itself. He paused, looked up at the Vice President, and said:

"Mr. President, I believe I am talking about the Ship Subsidy bill."

Before the Vice President could respond Senator Gallinger arose.

"If the Senator will permit me," he said, "he is discussing the Pure Food bill."

"Ah," said Teller, "I stand corrected."

It was after the vote on the Statehood rule in the House, and the members were talking it over. Some one commented on Mr. Steenerson's vote against the rule and recalled the fact that he had risen to a question of personal privilege the other day, and denied from the floor of the House the story that he was an insurgent.

Just then Mr. Steenerson entered the cloakroom.

"Say, Steenerson," drawled Mr. Mann, "are you going to rise to a question of privilege to-morrow and deny that you are still an insurgent?"

TO CUT S. P. C. A. POWERS.

Tompkins Moves to Shift the Dog Tax to Health Department.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Mr. Tompkins of New York to-day introduced a bill to take from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of New York City the authority to license dogs and vests the same in the Department of Health. This bill is favored by Health Commissioner Darlington.

A fight will be made by Tompkins if necessary to progress the bill. Heretofore any measure that has taken from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals any of its powers or privileges has been vigorously opposed by President Haines.

Anti-Semitism in New York.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your report of Mr. Morton's lecture on "Race Prejudice," he asks: "Is there not in New York an anti-Semitism as strong as that which sent Dreyfus to Devil's Island?" If there be, it is a very lamentable thing. But a few days ago I read in your paper an account of a Jewish girl at an east side school bringing a charge against the Principal of having at Christmastide spoken to the children very lovingly of the gentle Messiah who was born at this season, and was God's messenger of goodwill to mankind. Your report says that the Principal denied the charge. But, supposing the charge to have been true, does it not show a very bitter and intolerant spirit and even unbecoming behavior in a pupil of the school to bring such a charge? Surely it must have been under parental direction that she did it. And surely such an anti-Christian spirit is as bad as any anti-Semitism that can be found anywhere.

Moreover, I have read reports in your paper of Jewish landlords of tenement houses raising rents when children were born in their houses, and dispossessing old tenants who were out of work and had not money to meet their rents when due.

What is needed in this world is the universally neighborly love advocated in Mr. Morton's lecture. W. H.

New York, Jan. 23, 1906.

Brooklyn Teachers and Their Back Pay

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the time when the Board of Education decided to pay the Brooklyn teachers their back salary Auditor Cook stated that all the teachers would get their checks as soon as the clerks could get them ready. Now we hear that those teachers who failed to assign their claims to the Brooklyn Teachers' Association will get nothing. Why should 3,000 teachers be benefited by a decision and the remaining hundred or so not be benefited by the same decision? Why did Auditor Cook make the statement that all of the teachers will be paid when some of them do not get anything? Will some one take the trouble to explain to me the justice of such a step?

J. M. WALLFIELD, M. D.

Brooklyn, Jan. 23, 1906.

Democracy and Civilization.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an admirer of your paper, and as one who has the interests of his country at heart, I wish to thank you for your editorial to-day on "Democracy and Civilization."

Individuality is the very essence of this life. Without it would be stagnation, and stagnation is simply a form of death.

Individuality sometimes sends its possessors along strange paths. About the strangest is the path which the ultra Socialists believe will lead to an equalization of things. This path—not the straight and narrow one—is merely narrow and winding, leading nowhere or back to where it started from.

Individuality is responsible for the very leaders who are howling loudest for an equal distribution of all things obtainable and attainable. A realization of their wish would soon pall upon them, and they would kick up a rumpus in some other direction. This they would be forced to do, even in spite of themselves, because of their very individuality.

JOHN R. METZGER.

New York, Jan. 23, 1906.

Kentucky Senators.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Boston Transcript gives credit to a statement that Judge Paynter will be the first Senator from Kentucky since the war who did not serve in the Confederate Army. Going back to 1806 it will be found that the Senators who have represented Kentucky in the forty years which have intervened have been Garrett Davis, James Guthrie, Thomas C. McCreery, John W. Stevenson, Willis B. Machen, John S. Williams, J. C. S. Blackburn, John G. Carlisle, William Lindsay, W. S. Deboe, and James B. McCreary, in all eleven Senators. Of this number Williams, Blackburn, and McCreary were the only Confederates.

TO ALGECIRAS.

Algeciras, Algeciras,
When you are about to wire us
That you've settled matters straight,
And that all are satisfied
That each nation's honest pride
Soothed is and laid to rest—wait.

Can you not, O Algeciras,
Knowing that we are desirous
Of a little season's Pax,
Gently hint it to the Kaiser
That he'd act his part much wiser
If he'd shelve his battle-axe.

Britain, too, is wont to tire us,
Well you know it, Algeciras,
With heroics in the Mail,
Of a sun that never set,
Of a flag that never yet
Lowered was by foeman's sail.

As for France, she's apt to fire us
With her legends, Algeciras.
Still we need a little rest,
Tell her all her glories will,
More than easily, fill the bill;

CHINA TO ROOSEVELT.

Kwang-Su Asks for Assistance in Reforming His Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—China's Imperial Commission was received formally by President Roosevelt this afternoon. The ceremony fell on the Chinese New Year's Day.

The Commissioners, Tai Hung Chi, one of the most eminent scholars in the Chinese Empire, and Tuan Fang, Governor of the Province of Hunan, accompanied by Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, the Chinese Minister, reached the White House about 2:30 o'clock. In the Blue Room Secretary Root presented the Commissioners. Tai Hung Chi addressed the President, felicitating him as China's stanchest friend, and presented an autograph letter from the Emperor of China.

The President, in replying, said:

"The kindly sympathy of this country for the Eastern empire has found many opportunities of expression in late years, and I trust that the new century will bring a larger realization of our common desire for the peace, prosperity, and advancement of China."

The Emperor's letter was written on delicate parchment and inclosed in a case covered with saffron-colored silk. It reads:

"The Emperor of China to the President of the United States of America, greeting.

"With the increasing years of friendly intercourse, the relations between China and the United States have become closer and more intimate. The United States Government has long been known for its excellent organization by the adoption of new principles of government with satisfactory and beneficial results.

"As we contemplate the existing condition of affairs with a firm determination to improve the present order of things, we desire to avail ourselves of your close friendship and neighborly kindness to obtain the necessary information for comparison with a view to proper selection. Therefore, we have appointed Tai Hung Chi, junior Vice President to the Board of Revenue, and Tuan Fang, Governor of the Province of Hunan, to be Commissioners, with instructions to proceed to the United States and study the political system of your country.

"In these high officers we have long reposed our trust and confidence by reason of their careful attention to current affairs and their clear knowledge of political requirements. We have commanded them to present respectfully to your Excellency this letter and make known our desire in this matter. We trust that your Excellency will receive them favorably, so that they may be able to study the theory and practice of your governmental system to the best advantage and obtain the necessary information for future use.

"For your friendly assistance in this matter we offer to your Excellency our sincere thanks.

"Written this 9th day of the 8th Moon, in the 31st year of Kwanghsu." (Sept. 7, 1905.)

After a few minutes of informal talk the President led the way to the state dining room, where tea and a buffet luncheon were served. Before the Commissioners left the White House the President presented to them de luxe editions, suitably autographed, of his messages and papers as President. The commissioners then visited the Navy and War Departments, called on Vice President Fairbanks, and attended a reception given by Mrs. Root. To-morrow morning the party will visit the Naval Academy.

TAFT FORGOT AND USURPED.

Made Improper Agreement with Panama, But Didn't Intend To.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Secretary Taft admitted this afternoon in a hearing before the Senate Finance Committee that the agreement which he had made with New York bankers and the Panama Republic, by which the United States made Panama coin legal tender in the Canal Zone, was a mistake in that it accomplished something which could be done properly only by Congress. The hearing was in response to a resolution which Senator Bailey introduced calling for a report as to the validity of this agreement.

After admitting so much Secretary Taft made this explanation: "When the agreement was made I had in mind not to usurp the treaty making powers of the Senate, but my letter to the Panama fiscal agents reveals the frailty of the human memory. If I had been asked concerning this letter I should have said without hesitancy that the portion agreeing to maintain the parity of the fractional silver with the gold standard had been stricken out. But it is there, and my name is signed to it. I must admit it."

Secretary Taft said the agreement could be revoked at any time by the Canal Commission without the consent of the other parties to it, and he intimated that the other parties to it would have no objection to its abrogation, since they had signified that they would not be willing to renew the agreement at its expiration in April.

"They assert it is not sufficiently compensatory," he explained, "as it is difficult to accumulate the amount of money we call for in a country where there is a disposition to hoard silver."

The right of the commission to revoke the agreement at will, without the consent of the other parties, was questioned by some of the Senators, and this will be considered further at a meeting to be held Saturday.

NEW BLOOD IN THE SCHOOLS.

Associate Supt. Higgins, 74 Years Old, Retired on a Pension.

Associate Superintendent of Schools Algernon S. Higgins of Brooklyn, who is 74 years of age, was retired by the Board of Education at its meeting yesterday on an annual pension of $2,000.

Mr. Higgins made application for retirement some time ago, but his friends in the board made an effort to have the time of his retirement extended to Sept. 1 next. This effort failed, and Mr. Higgins will retire next week.

Vice President Kelley presented Mr. Higgins's application, which requested that he be retired "at the pleasure of the board." Mr. Kelley recommended that the retirement take effect on Sept. 1. He was opposed by Commissioner Abraham Stern, who moved an amendment that the retirement become effective on Feb. 1. The amendment was carried by a vote of 20 to 8. The McClellan appointees voted for the amendment as a unit. The Brooklyn members present split, four voting for and four against the amendment.

In opposing Mr. Kelley's motion, Mr. Stern referred to the fact that last year it was agreed with Mr. Higgins's friends that during the year he would make application for retirement and would not seek re-election.

"It seems to be the idea," said Mr. Stern, "that when one secures an office on the board he is entitled to remain there for the rest of his life. After considerable persuasion I succeeded in convincing Mr. Higgins that he should apply for retirement. Now it is proposed to continue his term of office for seven months. This is not right. We must get as much new

CITY CLUB MOURNS FOUR LOST LEADERS

Carter, Peckham, Baldwin, and Goddard, Who Have Passed Out.

BALDWIN PORTRAIT UNVEILED

With Anecdotes of Real Reformers Who Scorned Bribes and Bribers—R. W. Gilder Reads a Poem.

A throng of men and women gathered at the City Club last night to do honor to the memory of four of the members of the club who died during the last year—Wheeler H. Peckham, James C. Carter, William Henry Baldwin, Jr., and Norton Goddard. Mr. Carter had been one of the founders of the club and its first President. Mr. Peckham had been President for five years preceding 1904, and both Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Goddard had been Trustees.

Rev. Samuel A. Eliot spoke in eulogy of Mr. Baldwin, who was his lifelong friend and college mate. A large oil painting of Mr. Baldwin, occupying a space over the mantel in the large hall, was unveiled. When the curtains were drawn aside and the well known features of the former President of the Long Island Railroad stood revealed, so lifelike was the portraiture that there was a spontaneous burst of applause. The painting is the work of William H. Hyde, a son-in-law of Bishop Potter. Among those who attended the memorial meeting were two brothers of the former railroad President, Frank and Robert S. Baldwin, and Mr. Baldwin's sister, Mrs. Herbert Nash. The families of the other deceased members were represented by friends.

John G. Milburn presided. The memorial was termed "To Lost Leaders." Robert W. De Forest, who said he knew all the men personally, spoke principally on the deeds and works of Mr. Peckham and Mr. Carter. The difference between Peckham and Carter from lawyers of the present time, he said, was that they were great lawyers rather than great business men, who were more satisfied over the winning of a doubtful case or the righting of a wrong than in getting a big fee. And yet, Mr. De Forest said, they were honored not so much as great lawyers as great citizens.

Pledged His Whole Fortune.

Mr. De Forest told what he said were two almost unknown incidents in the lives of Baldwin and Goddard. Mr. Baldwin, he said, while Chairman of the Committee of Fifteen, had announced that he would pledge his entire private fortune to the needs of the committee when the funds of that body had run low. He had not been allowed to do it, the speaker said, but he had stood ready to give his all to the work.

Of Mr. Goddard, Mr. De Forest said that he had refused as a member of the Tenement House Commission to sign the committee's report even after that report had been passed and was about to be printed as law. He had said that he would not oppose the report, but the members had felt, although they never knew for sure, that there was something in it unseen by them that had not met with his entire approval, and so he withheld his name.

Dr. Eliot told how he and Mr. Baldwin in college had decided upon their courses in life. Baldwin had enrolled as a divinity student in Harvard, and he (Dr. Eliot) was at the same time considering an offer from the Union Pacific Railroad.

"A month later," said Dr. Eliot, "I had Baldwin's room in Divinity Hall, and he was on his way to take the job that had been offered to me in Omaha. Mr. Baldwin was here hardly ten years, yet great is the city's debt to him. Whatever he did, he did with all his might. He leaned on nobody. He was upright and downright, sane and sure."

The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer spoke on Goddard and Baldwin, whom he knew intimately. He said they would have scorned the terms "reformers" or "philanthropists." They were not reformers, but creators, he said; not philanthropists, but those who loved their fellowmen.

Bribes and Bribers Spurned.

"I know of an incident in the life of Mr. Baldwin," said Dr. Slicer, "when he was offered a franchise if he would pay for it, and he turned his back on the person who made the offer, and would never again appear before a body in which this person had a place. I know that Mr. Goddard was offered the nomination for a post he desired under the pledge that the person in a position to offer it should have 50 per cent. of the appointing power. That man is still in good standing, but he is not a leader of men; he is always an applicant for any post in the gift of his party which has not been quickly filled by other men."

Richard Watson Gilder read this original poem at the close of the meeting:

LOST LEADERS.

"Lost Leaders"—nay, they are not lost
Like shrunken leaves the wild winds toss.
Them only shall we mourn who failed;
When came the fight—who faltered, quailed.

Raged not through blood and battle grime
These heroes of our land and time;
The foes they fought with dauntless deed
Were shameless vice and maddened greed.

Not lost, not lost the noble dead;
By them our doubting feet are led.
Stars of our dark, sun of our day,
They guide, they light the climbing way.

And if, in their celestial flight,
The mist hath hid those forms from sight,
Still, down the stormy path, we hear
Their hero-voices ringing clear.

Who for their fellows live and die,
They the immortals are. Then sigh
Not for their loss, but rather praise
The God that gave them to our days.

FOR ISLE OF PINES TREATY.

Senate Committee to Make Majority and Minority Reports.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The treaty under which the United States relinquishes to Cuba all title to the Isle of Pines, which has been pending since Nov. 11, 1903, was ordered reported to-day by a majority of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

A minority report will be presented by Senator Morgan, signed by two or more members of the committee, to amend the treaty so as to give additional protection to the interests of Americans and to bind Cuba to give the island a local government similar to that of a State. The majority holds that Article 3 of the treaty gives ample protection to American interests. This article stipulates that citizens of the United States who, at the exchange of ratifications, shall be residing or holding property in the Isle of Pines shall suffer no diminution of the rights and privileges they have acquired.

HAVANA, Jan. 24.—It is reported from Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines, that trouble is threatened on account of the refusal of James M. Steere, the so-called Territorial Treasurer, to comply with the order of the court. Steere is the custodian of a warehouse in which the court had stored certain chattels involved in pending litigation. Secretary Andrade and Gov. Nunes said to-day that the number of rural guards and police in the vicinity was ample to put Steere in jail notwithstanding any assistance.

For the Protection of Niagara.

OFFICERS' TICKET WINS IN THE MUTUAL RESERVE

But the Minority Policy Holders Make a Lot of Noise.

HEAR BURNHAM IS TO STAY

The President Attends the Annual Meeting of Directors—The Opposition Trying to Interest Jerome.

Those who expected a lively time at the annual meeting of the members of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company yesterday were not disappointed. A minority of policy holders who made up in vociferousness what they lacked in numbers came around, and before, after, and during the meeting let loose their wrath against the administration and all its works. The administration ticket of Directors was put into office, however, by a vote of 14,044 proxies and 34 personal ballots, most of which were cast by officers of the company. Twenty votes were cast for an opposition ticket, flung together on the spot by some of the kickers.

After the policy holders' meeting the Directors of the company met and re-elected the retiring board of officers for another year. Vice President Eldridge did the talking for the company afterward, although President Burnham had come out for the meeting, and Mr. Eldridge said that nobody had any intention of resigning.

Policy holders of the company, who declare that they have been defrauded of their share of the old reserve, which, on the reincorporation was merged in the general funds of the company, are pressing the District Attorney to take action, and some definite results are looked for in a short time.

All sorts of precautions were taken yesterday lest persons not qualified to vote under the various restrictions that the Mutual Reserve has imposed should get into the meeting. In the first place there was a "Qualifications" Committee in the "members' room" on the second floor to which all prospective voters had to apply before they could be admitted.

Two o'clock was the appointed time for the meeting, but the reception room down stairs was full of angry folk at 1 o'clock, and as one or another of them was turned down because of failure to meet the requirements, the result was usually a stump speech to the crowd. Among the early ones came Mrs. Mary E. Boutelle of Brooklyn with her husband's policy, on which she wanted to vote. Mrs. Boutelle is a large woman and sat not overcomfortably with four other policy holders on a sofa that was not intended to hold more than three persons at a time. At last she found that she must stay out of the meeting. She arose, and shaking her finger at Assistant Secretary Jones, Chairman of the Qualifications Committee, who was about one-third her size, she unburdened herself thus:

"I've come here, young man, to see how many fools there are in this company. I'm a fool myself, and so's my husband, who's got a policy, and I want to see how many others there are."

She was still talking when John J. Lordan, an attorney of 5 Nassau Street, who represents several policy holders, entered with a proxy from Secretary A. C. Allen of the Elections Board and tried to get a ticket to go upstairs to the meeting. Mr. Lordan's proxy was unquestioned, but it was dated last week, and ran up against a section of the by-laws of the Mutual Reserve which provides that proxies must be registered with the Secretary of the company at least ten days before the election, and that the proxy must be a member of the company. Mr. Lordan is not a policy holder. He was barred.

John McKee of 113 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, told the Qualifications Committee that he held a $5,000 policy which had been assigned to him fifteen years ago, and on which he had been paying ever-increasing premiums to this day. The committee decided that McKee couldn't vote on an assigned policy.

"Then why in blazes did you send me a notice of the meeting and bring me way over here with these other suckers?" demanded McKee.

The Qualifications Committee showed him the by-laws for an answer.

"You've been framin' 'em up to suit you this morning," quoth McKee.

"Take 'em away. Take 'em away. You're talkin' to the winds, and I'll have none of you. And, what's more, this company is run by a pack of crooks."

Now the policy holders turned their applause to McKee, and he, inspirited as his predecessors had been, began to shout:

"Send for the police. Send for the police, and we'll have the law on the whole pack of them."

In the end McKee gave it up, and others took his place. Meantime some twenty policy holders had been passed up the private elevator to the fourth floor. They were ushered into a little ante-room, kept there waiting fifteen or twenty minutes, and then admitted to a larger room where was a company of thirty-odd officers, Directors, and clerks of the company formed in meeting array. Vice President Eldridge was in the chair, but away back in a corner sat President Frederick Burnham, who has been so ill that he could not testify before the Armstrong Investigating Committee.

The twenty policy holders asked Mr. Eldridge if the management had any objection to their nominating a ticket for Directors in opposition to the one put up by the management. They found that there was none. So there was some asking of names and inquiry as to who would be the goat. At last A. O. Granger, who said he was "from the South"; Dr. H. C. Sherer of South Norwalk, Conn., and A. W. Scharf of 10 Fulton Market placed themselves in the hands of their friends. The policy holders then tried to get President Burnham into the chair, to question him, but lost by 34 votes to 20, the clerks and Directors voting with the management.

Mr. Scharf asked some questions about the expenses of the company, and Mr. Eldridge said that the legal expenses for 1905 were $85,000, that the President got $700 a week, and that he as Vice President got $600 a week. The salary list for 1905 was $285,000. This didn't please the policy holders particularly, and they didn't hesitate to say so, and even to ask whether the company was still solvent. Mr. Eldridge said it was.

By this time it was 3 o'clock, and the tellers who counted the votes announced that 14,044 proxies had been cast for the regular ticket of James W. Bowden, Charles W. Camp, and W. T. B. Milliken. The faithful thirty officers, Directors, and employes voted in person for the regular ticket, and the twenty selected policy holders for the independent ticket. Then the policy holders filed out and held an indignation meeting, with the reporters as guests, in the lower hall of the building.

TRUESDALE PRAISES PEABODY

Declares False the Reports of Mutual Life Dissensions.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company gave out for publication yesterday this letter from William H. Truesdale, Chairman of the company's Investigating Committee, to President Charles A. Peabody:

My attention had just been called to an article appearing in this morning's Tribune which claims to give inside information to the effect that the relations between the Special Investigating Committee on the one hand, and the officers and some of the trustees on the other, have become very strained, and that the committee is not getting the co-operation it should from yourself and other officials of the company in securing information and data necessary to carry on its work; that the committee is being blocked in its efforts in different directions, and that the patience of several members of the committee has been tried, almost to the limit.

The statements made in said article, and the inferences to be drawn therefrom, are wrong, and calculated to work great injury to the company, yourself, and others of its officers and trustees who are co-operating in good faith with our committee in its efforts to reorganize the affairs of the company and put them in the shape they should be with the least possible delay.

It is untrue that the requests of our committee have not been answered in any serious way. While certain of the records of the Supply Department have not been found, all reasonable efforts of the officers of the company whose attention has been called to the missing documents have been, as I believe, exerted to find and produce them, and all witnesses that could give any information as to the whereabouts of these records or on any other subject upon which our committee has requested them to appear before it have, without a single exception, as far as I know, promptly appeared before our committee and made reply to all inquiries made of them.

On behalf of our committee I greatly deplore the studied and apparently persistent efforts being made by some one—I do not know who—to create the impression that serious dissensions exist between the members of our committee and their co-trustees or between them and the officers of the company, and I hope that every one having the best interests of the company at heart will do whatever lies in their power to correct these false reports and as far as possible undo the harm they have already done. Yours very truly,

W. H. TRUESDALE, Chairman.

Attorney General Mayer and others who have been following the Mutual Life situation have been informed for several weeks that the reports of the Truesdale committee, and its recommendations that suits be instituted have been referred by the board from time to time to President Peabody, and still are awaiting his action. Vice President McClintock in a recent interview said that the committee had presented three reports that he remembered. Reports have been current in the financial district that the Truesdale committee, having made its recommendations in good faith, has not been pleased by the fact that no action of any kind had been taken on them. Stuyvesant Fish and John W. Auchincloss, Mr. Truesdale's associates on the committee, left town yesterday for a week's business trip.

MR. STOJOWSKI'S RECITAL.

The Polish Pianist Plays with Musicianly Feeling in Mendelssohn Hall.

Mr. Sigismund Stojowski gave a pianoforte recital yesterday afternoon in Mendelssohn Hall that was listened to by a large audience who found abundant reason for congratulation that so excellent an artist has been added to the list of musicians resident in New York. He had appeared twice before, but neither time in a way fully to disclose his powers; once with the Boston Symphony Quartet, when he played the piano part of his own sonata for piano and violin, and once at a Young People's Symphony concert. Mr. Stojowski played his recital as an artist of keen intelligence and truly musical feeling, and in a way to interest and delight his hearers. He is a Pole, and if he did not show all the Polish extremes of temperament he showed that he was an admirable musician. He began with Beethoven's great C minor sonata, Op. 3, and while he did not in this reach the lofty heights of eloquence to which the music invites the soul of the truly great artist, he gave a real interpretation of it, that had many qualities of beauty. More satisfying—most satisfying, in fact, of all that he did—was his playing of Schumann's sonata in F sharp minor, Op. 11, that superb outpouring of youthful passion and romantic ardor. Mr. Stojowski penetrated to its real significance and set it forth in all its changing aspects with fine imaginative power. He has power and vigor that give him a full tone, and while he does not command a very wide range of color, he has warmth and a well controlled variety of dynamics. His technique is not always absolutely obedient, and there are false notes that mar the beauty of his playing. Nor is his passage work always of the requisite clearness and brilliancy. His accomplishments in most of the requirements of piano playing, however, are solid and substantial, and such a performance as he gave of Schumann's sonata is not easily to be forgotten.

He played a group of Chopin pieces with fine and manly sentiment; in the three studies he selected he showed a splendid bravura with little blemish. The F minor ballade he played with dramatic breadth. His programme closed with two pieces by Paderewski and Liszt's second Hungarian rhapsody.

"TRISTAN UND ISOLDE" AGAIN.

Third Performance of Wagner's Great Tragedy at the Opera.

"Tristan und Isolde" was given for the third time this season at the Opera House last evening. The audience was large and a good performance was listened to with attention. The cast was the same as at the two previous performances, with the important exception that Mme. Louise Homer assumed the part of Brangaene instead of Miss Edyth Walker. Mme. Homer's impersonation of it is well known and admired. It is more admirable on the vocal than on the dramatic, and the music Mme. Homer sings beautifully. Mr. Burgstaller is evidently feeling his way toward his definitive conception of Tristan, and there were numerous slight changes in the details of his action observable last evening from what he has done before. His conception, or at any rate the general aspect, of his impersonation in the first act he might so easily improve in the direction of a more heroic bearing, a grimmer vigor; for the sentimental touches that creep into it are entirely misplaced. It is an impersonation that will grow in artistic value. Mme. Nordica was the Isolde, and in this she gives cause for constant admiration. Her voice was not heard in quite its full power; but she was superbly dramatic, full of fire, and of a great reserve of passion and power in her action. Mr. Herz conducted and with much eloquence.

A BENEFIT AT THE OPERA.

Special Performance of "Rigoletto" for Italian Charities Next Thursday.

A gala performance of Verdi's opera "Rigoletto" for the benefit of the Italian Benevolent Institution and Italian Hospital will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday evening, Feb. 1. The artists who will take part in it will be Miss Bessie Abott, Mme. Josephine Jacoby, Miss Bauermeister, Mr. Caruso, Mr. Scotti, and Mr. Journet. Miss Abott will appear for the first time in this country as Gilda. She made her first operatic appearance here last Saturday evening in "La Bohème," and with success. The other members of the cast are those who have frequently taken part in this opera before, and Mr. Scotti's Rigoletto and Mr. Caruso's Duke are recognized as among their finest impersonations.

Tickets for this performance may be obtained at the box office of the Opera House, at Tyson's ticket offices, at J. W. Miller's, 120 Broadway, Rullman's, 113 Broadway; McBride's, 71 Broadway, or by mail from Mrs. Paul Gerli, Secretary, Room 40, 18 West Thirty-fourth Street.

New Cohan Play Staged.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 24.—George M. Cohan's new musical play, "George Washington, Jr.," had its first production to-night at the Court Square Theatre before a large audience. The play has a plot and several musical numbers, one of them being "The Grand Old Rag." Mr. Cohan made a speech.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Actors' Fund benefit performance will take place at the Broadway Theatre to-morrow afternoon, beginning at 1:30 o'clock. The programme has already been announced.

The Shuberts announce that they will commemorate the signing of the contract by which Julia Marlowe and E. H. Sothern will star under their direction, by naming two new theatres after these players. The house being built in Denver will be known as the Sothern, and the house in Cincinnati will be called the Marlowe. The firm promises two other important announcements of engagements within the next ten days.

The engagement of Henri de Vries in "A Case of Arson" at the Madison Square Theatre will terminate on Feb. 3. At that time "The Brairley Diamond" will also be withdrawn; on the following Monday a new comedy called "The Lucky Miss Dean" will be presented.

Gold Medal Essayists.

At the annual meeting of the Society of Municipal Engineers, held last evening in the rooms of the Chemical Society, gold medals for the most valuable contributions of the year to technical literature were presented by the President, Mr. C. S. Thompson, to Dr. James C. Bayles for 1904 and Mr. George W. Tilson for 1905. Dr. Bayles's paper was on the maintenance of asphalt pavements in cities. Mr. Tilson's paper related to the specifications for asphalt. Mr. Tilson was elected President of the society for the ensuing year.

A NEW CURE FOUND FOR A RARE DISORDER

Serum Saves Sufferers from Deadly Graves's Disease.

BUT 1 IN EACH 13 MUST DIE

Can Only Be Made from a Diseased Human Gland—Opens a New Field for Serum Therapeutics.

Apparently a cure has been found for exophthalmic goitre, or as it is more commonly known among practitioners, Graves's disease, a rare and curious disorder which up to this time has been practically incurable, except by operation, and rarely then.

The cure consists of a serum, which, on being injected, acts only on the diseased glands. It is practically the first application to disease of a new class of anti-toxin-like substances which act only on the cells of particular organs and leave the rest of the body unaffected.

Not the least remarkable part of the discovery is that the serum can be prepared only from the diseased gland of a human being who has died from the disease. This would obviously make the supply extremely limited.

The discoverers of the serum are Dr. S. P. Beebe of the Loomis Laboratory connected with the Cornell Medical School; Dr. John Rogers, Secretary of the Cornell School, and Dr. W. Gilman Thompson, Professor of Medicine in the same institution, and, although the experiments are still progressing, enough of the results of the work was told at a recent meeting of the County Medical Society to show that a noteworthy achievement has been added to the already long list of the serum workers.

Graves's disease is a peculiar affection characterized by a number of rare symptoms, among which are bulging of the eyeballs, and enlargement of the thyroid gland in the neck. The thyroid gland is supposed to secrete too much of its functional fluid, and, owing to the diseased conditions, generates a poison which infects the body and causes death. It is not a germ disease, but is caused by the disordered working of the thyroid cells.

The new curative serum can be made only from human thyroid glands so diseased. The contents of these are injected into rabbits and the serum is then prepared in the same way as other serums.

The patient gets a hypodermic injection of about twenty drops of this serum every other day for about two weeks and the cure is complete, the experimenters report, and apparently permanent.

Dr. Beebe, who made the first experiments, got hold of a large diseased gland and made some serum from it. Dr. Rogers tried some on a case of Graves's disease. The patient immediately began to improve, and up to date there have been five complete cures accomplished by this serum and a number of other cases greatly benefited.

Dr. Thompson also tried it in his practice with equally gratifying results. One of his patients whom he had given up and whose death he thought was a matter of only a few days, was virtually brought back from the grave by the new discovery, and is now completely well. Dr. William H. Park, Director of the Research Laboratories of the Health Department, and one of the leading bacteriologists in the country, is outspoken in his praise of the new remedy.

Dr. Beebe's discovery opens a new field for serum therapeutics, according to physicians, as hitherto antitoxins have only been successfully made for diseases which have a germ origin. The new serum acts directly on the thyroid cells, leaving every other part of the body untouched. It acts on these cells, which have been overactive, like a narcotic, and the flood of thyroid secretion gradually abates to normal proportions. It is thought that the serum also has some direct effect on the poison secreted by the diseased gland.

When injected into the body this serum goes with unerring precision, so its discoverers allege, to the source of the illness, and the beneficent results are almost immediately seen.

There have been previous attempts to make curative serums for Graves's disease. Dr. J. Lepine thought he attained such a result from specially treated animals. Subsequent tests did not justify his claims, and the experience of the Cornell Medical School doctors indicates that only human glands can be used for this serum making, and that these must be diseased glands.

Dr. Rogers said at the school yesterday that the experiments were still going on, although the cures had been complete.

"It is true that under the circumstances our supply of serum will have to be limited," he said. "The necessity of having a subject that has died from the disease in order to effect the cure of others afflicted will be a case of the survival of the fittest with a vengeance.

"There can be serum enough obtained from one dead person to make serum for twelve living ones; '13' seems to figure in the equation again."

PLANS FOR LEONCAVALLO.

Rudolph Aronson Arranges for Complete Performances of "Il Pagliacci."

Rudolph Aronson, who has been abroad to arrange for the American tour of the composer Leoncavallo, arrived here yesterday on the liner Moltke.

He said that the composer will bring over a company of artists from Italy to give performances in full of "Il Pagliacci." The chorus and orchestra will be recruited in this country. He will also conduct the orchestra in excerpts from "Chatterton," "Zaza," "La Bohème," and other works.

Mr. Aronson has also arranged for the coming next season of Signora Maria Collaredo, an Italian dramatic soprano; Arthur Shattuck, the American pianist, who recently appeared in Paris with the Lamoreaux Orchestra; Leon Rennay, a French drawing-room singer, and Paris Chambers, the American cornetist, who has played with success abroad.

Mr. Aronson is also the bearer of an option for the sale of the Paganini collection, consisting of the illustrious violinist's and composer's medals, jewels, musical instruments, autograph letters and documents, unpublished compositions in manuscript, numbering in all 358, now the property of the brothers, the Barons Paganini.

GRANT PRAISES LEE.

Veterans Cheer Him as He Stands Under the Stars and Bars.

Members of the Confederate Veteran Camp of New York and their guests attended in greater number than ever the sixteenth annual dinner of that organization, which was held last night in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. The dinner was given in honor of Robert E. Lee, the hero of the Confederacy. Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, a son of Ulysses S. Grant, Gen. Lee's victorious antagonist, standing directly under a Confederate battle flag, spoke the eulogy and was wildly applauded.

Gen. Grant in his speech said:

"It was in Mexico my father, Gen. Grant, first met and admired Gen. Lee, and I am glad to say that they remained friends to the end of their lives, whenever they met and whatever duties they found themselves called upon to perform. I am happy to say that my father was enabled to show his friendship and admiration for Gen. Lee on more than one occasion, as one honorable, just, and noble man shows to another."

Dinner to Col. Townsend.

Col. Robert Townsend, who for fifteen years has been Assistant District Attorney, will retire from that position to take up the private practice of law on Feb. 1. A dinner will be given to him at the Savoy Hotel to-morrow night by about 200 members of the bench and bar, most of whom have been associated with him during his long public service. William E. Curtis will preside, and toasts will be responded to by Judge Rufus B. Cowing of General Sessions, Supreme Court Justice Henry Bischoff, District Attorney Jerome, De Lancey Nicoll, and James W. Osborne. A loving cup will be presented to Col. Townsend by James D. McClelland.

FAIR PRICES AT ART SALE.

The Seventh Afternoon of the Bishop Dispersal Brings $26,375.

The returns for the seventh afternoon of the Bishop sale at the American Art Galleries, yesterday, were $26,375. The prices individually, with one exception, were not high. The exception was a bronze fountain, which was bid in by a dealer for $2,125.

There were many fine pieces in Japanese bronze, articulated iron, and other metal work, and many of them went for comparatively small prices. H. R. Hawes paid $700 for one bronze, and a firm of dealers paid $560 for a big incense burner of the nineteenth century, spherical in form. The cover had upon the top the large figure of a lioness with two cubs, one of them upon her back. The same firm paid $440 for an elaborate incense burner in the form of an elephant bearing the burner upon its back. Both of these pieces were exhibits at the loan exhibition of the National Academy in 1898.

Two interesting articles sold were tall, slender candlesticks in the form of masculine figures, the candle holders lifted high above the heads of the figures. W. P. Clyde paid $520 for a large beaker-shaped vase with shoulder handles and $310 for a group of ten turtles. Mrs. Cooper Hewitt was one of the afternoon's buyers.

TO DINE EARL GREY.

The Pilgrims to Entertain the Canadian Governor General.

The annual business meeting of the Pilgrims of the United States was held yesterday afternoon at the Lawyers' Club. In the absence of the President, Bishop Potter, who is now in Egypt, Vice President W. Butler Duncan presided. The society decided to invite Earl Grey, Governor General of Canada, to be its guest at a dinner, the date to be announced later. A dinner will also be given in honor of Lord Roberts of England, who expects to visit America this year.

These members of the Executive Committee were elected: Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, George Gray Ward, Col. George Harvey, William C. Demorest, Hunter Wykes, F. M. Stuart Wortley, and Robert C. Ogden. The committee will meet in two weeks to elect officers.

Among those present at yesterday's meeting were Col. John J. McCook, William H. Hollister, George W. Burleigh, Sir Percy Sanderson, the British Consul General, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford. The Pilgrims of London will dine Bishop Potter when he returns to England after his trip to Egypt.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day's most important society event will be the wedding of Miss Alice de Goicouria to August Belmont, Jr., in the Church of the Ascension. As Mr. Belmont is in mourning for his uncle, Mr. Morgan, and Miss de Goicouria is still in mourning for her mother, the wedding invitations to the church have been limited to relatives and intimate friends, and the house gathering to the two immediately families only. The bride's attendants will include her cousin, Miss Anne Wall, daughter of the late Mrs. de Goicouria's only brother. Miss Maria Moran is to be the maid of honor, and the other bridesmaids will be Marian Fish, Cynthia Roche, and Edith Kane. Miss de Goicouria's sister, Mrs. W. Scott Cameron, and Mr. Cameron have returned from England, where they went for the shooting, to attend the wedding.

***

Mrs. George Folsom of 3 Gramercy Park will give a reception this afternoon for her débutante daughter, Miss Constance Folsom.

***

The second Cinderella cotillion will be danced at Sherry's this evening. The cotillion will be at 10. The patronesses who will receive are Mrs. S. C. Ledyard Blair, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. Anson P. Stokes, and Mrs. W. Seward Webb.

***

The Hon. Lionel Guest and Mrs. Guest (Mrs. Flora Bigelow Dodge) will arrive in town on Monday to remain until Feb. 8, when they sail for England.

***

The dance Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll is to give on Feb. 1, at 18 East Fiftieth Street, will be for débutantes only, and will be a small dance.

***

Lady Susan Townley has returned to Washington. She was the guest here of Mrs. John R. Drexel, who gave a large dinner for her last Sunday evening.

***

Miss Frances Griscom will give a large dinner to-morrow evening in Philadelphia for Miss Roosevelt and Congressman Longworth, and on Sunday Mrs. Clothier will give a luncheon of forty covers for Miss Roosevelt, Mr. Longworth being the guest that evening at a stag dinner.

***

Miss Elsie Little will give a luncheon to-day for Miss Beatrice Kobbé, whose engagement to Raymond Little has just been announced.

***

Mrs. Frederic Whitridge gave a small dinner dance last night for Miss Susan Sedgewick, the débutante daughter of Arthur Sedgewick. There were about thirty-two guests for the dinner, which was served at five small tables in the large dining room, each table being decorated with flowers of different color. Later there came additional guests for an informal dance, which was given in the beautiful ballroom. The dinner guests were the Misses Dorothy Kissell, Edythe Deacon, Mildred and Irene Sherman, May Tuckerman, Dorothy Whitney, Annie Kountze, Emily Coster, Dorothy King, Lorraine Roosevelt, Adeline Havemeyer, Rosalind Fish, Elsie Borland, Eleanor Whitridge, and of course, Miss Sedgewick. The men included Hugh Milliken, Seton Henry, Moncure Robinson, George Gibbs, Hermann Kinnicutt, Nelson Fairchild, Clinton Gray, Sherman Hoyt, Tiffany Richardson, Phoenix Ingraham, Lord Terence Browne, Harry Markoe, Harry Curtis, Creighton Webb, and Groesbeck Fowler.

***

Mrs. Henry Lea gave a theatre party last night for her débutante daughter, Miss Juliet Cummins Lea, taking four boxes for "Alice Sit-by-the-Fire." After the play Mrs. Lea took her guests to Sherry's for supper. On Friday she will give a large luncheon at Sherry's for her daughter, the guests to be débutantes.

***

The Neighborhood Cotillions will have a meeting to-night at Dodworth's, and Mrs. J. Nevit Steele will give a dance at Sherry's.

***

This afternoon Miss Charlotte Stillman will give a reception and Mrs. J. Hood Wright a card party for the benefit of the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

***

This evening Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont will have their musicale at their Washington home. Lynn Caruso and Miss Bessie Abott are to sing, and Jean Gherardy will play.

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BELGIUM AND ITALY PUZZLED AT ALGECIRAS

Congo Inquiry Threatened Whichever Way Belgium Votes.

ITALY'S TREATIES CONFLICT

She Is Germany's Ally and Made a Secret Compact with France—Germany Now Expects Our Aid.

ALGECIRAS, Jan. 24.—The confidential exchanges now going on among the representatives of the powers in the Moroccan Conference disclose the extreme difficulty of arranging an agreement that both France and Germany would accept.

The German delegates put forward the attractive principle of disinterestedness and equal privileges for all countries. The French delegates, on the other hand, maintain that France cannot be disinterested. They affirm that, having forwarded an active policy in Morocco for eight years and having obtained numerous advantages, France should not now be asked to take the same position as all the rest of the world.

France virtually enunciates in a modified form the principle of the Monroe Doctrine in Northwest Africa. She has acquired and holds a position toward Morocco that, according to her view, makes equal political influence with other powers impossible. On the question of economic equality she says "Yes," but on that of political equality she answers "No."

Germany insists on political equality with even more tenacity than she does on the question of economic equality.

The real struggle, however, is over the political future of Morocco. France would rather withdraw from the conference than tie up the political destiny of Morocco by international control. While this is not an authoritative official utterance, it unmistakably represents the feeling of the French delegations. France refuses to be excluded from what she holds to be the legitimate expansion of her influence in Northern Africa.

The French delegates appear to realize that the current of the conference is against them, because neutral powers such as the United States lean toward the idea of disinterested equality rather than toward France's paramountcy. France, therefore, may strive for a negative result so far as political questions go, accepting fully commercial equality, but resisting suggestions for the internationalization of any of the public services of Morocco.

Germany will press for the internationalization of the police. It should be understood that this question of police does not refer to the ordinary force for the maintenance of local order, but to the semi-military body which is to exercise a powerful general control.

France still counts upon Great Britain, Russia, Spain, and Portugal; but her early hopes that the United States would be with her are beginning to diminish.

Germany believes that her view as to international control has been accepted in principle by the United States, Austria, and Sweden.

The position of Italy is one of uncommon perplexity. Italy naturally inclines toward equality of privileges, and, besides, she is the ally of Germany; yet, according to her secret agreement with France in 1902, Italy gave up to the latter country all her claims in Morocco. France expects Italy in consequence of this agreement to side with her, but Italy hesitates.

Belgium is non-committal through fear that either France or Germany will raise the Congo question into an international issue after the conference if either should consider itself offended.

The conference at its session to-day accepted all the articles of the Committee on Contraband relating to the prevention of the trade in contraband arms, and passed to the consideration of economic questions.

RAIS ULI TAKES REVENGE.

Waylays Couriers from Sultan and Has His Enemies Killed.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The Echo de Paris correspondent at Tangier says: "The Anjera tribe sent three notables to Fez to offer presents to the Sultan. After leaving Fez they were not heard from and their bodies have just been found in the territory of the bandit Rais Uli. The Anjeras accuse Rais Uli of assassinating the notables in order to obtain the letters which they were carrying.

"It has been learned that Rais Uli procured the assassination yesterday of the commander of the district of Oudjda, his two sons, and his son-in-law. The supposed cause of this new crime is revenge for the complaints against Rais Uuli made by some of his victims, the proofs of which the bandit found in letters taken from the murdered Anjeras."

CARTER'S LETTERS ADMITTED.

Government, at Gaynor-Greene Trial, Shows His "State of Mind."

SAVANNAH, Jan. 24.—The Government was upheld to-day by Judge Speers, in the United States District Court, in seeking to introduce a letter press copy book of ex-Capt. O. M. Carter's, showing his military record, at the trial of B. D. Greene and W. F. Gaynor for conspiracy in the Savannah Harbor contracts.

The question came up while J. W. Osterley, chief clerk of the office of Capt. Carter when he was Inspector at Savannah, was on the stand. He identified the book and said he had annotated it. The court held the copies of letters admissible to show the "state of mind" which, the prosecution contends, Greene and Gaynor worked up until Carter entered into a conspiracy. In a letter to Gen. Duane, chief of engineers, in 1888, Carter expressed a wish to be retained at Savannah, because he was "acclimated and familiar with all the conditions and progress of the work."

A letter to Ambassador Hay in 1897 referred to Carter's appointment as attaché to the Court of St. James's. A telegram to Gen. Ainger, Secretary of War, dated July 17, 1897, said:

"Warner Miller says he will not permit me to become a member of the Nicaragua Canal Commission. Take the liberty suggesting the hopeless attempts to injure me will not succeed. Will reach Wash-

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NEPHEWS FIGHT KEMP WILL.

Specialist Says Bright's Disease Usually Affects One's Mental Condition.

Dr. William G. Hoyt, a nerve and brain specialist of Stamford, Conn., was called yesterday to testify in the Supreme Court at the trial of the contest over the will of Edward Kemp, who left an estate of more than $5,000,000.

The will is being contested by nephews of Kemp who were not mentioned in it. They allege that Kemp was not mentally competent to make a will. In answer to a hypothetical question put to him Dr. Hoyt said that a person like Kemp, who had suffered from Bright's disease, was invariably a sufferer from nervous troubles. Bright's disease, the witness said, usually affected the mental condition of the sufferer. The trial will be continued to-day.

SARGENT'S MOTHER DEAD.

Was In Her Eightieth Year—A Clever Water Color Painter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Mrs. Fitzwilliam Sargent, mother of John Singer Sargent, R. A., died to-day at her home in London. She was in her eightieth year.

John S. Sargent was born in Florence in 1856, but both his parents were Americans. His father was a well-known physician of Boston.

Mrs. Fitzwilliam Sargent was a clever water color painter.

EX-CORONER JOHN SHEA DEAD.

He Was a Staunch Political Supporter of the Late Henry D. Purroy.

Ex-Coroner John B. Shea, formerly well known in Bronx Borough politics, died on Tuesday at his home, 2,736 Marion Avenue, of a complication of diseases. He was born in the old village of Fordham 53 years ago and graduated from Fordham College in 1874. He was also a graduate of the School of Mines of Columbia College, and begun life as a civil engineer.

Shea was a stanch friend of the late Henry D. Purroy, who was the political power north of the Harlem. He served four terms in the Legislature, and in 1890 was elected to the Board of Aldermen. He resigned before his term expired and was appointed Superintendent of Streets of the Bronx Borough.

After Purroy's split with Tammany Hall Shea remained true to his old leader, and in 1895, when Mayor Strong swept the city, he was elected Coroner of Bronx Borough on the fusion ticket. A brother, Joseph Shea, a Battalion Chief of the Fire Department, two sons and a daughter survive him. The funeral services will be held to-morrow at 10 A. M. in the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Fordham.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Howard Irving Smith.

Howard Irving Smith, financial writer and author of Smith's Financial Dictionary, died yesterday in the Flower Hospital after an illness of several weeks. He was 47 years of age.

Mr. Smith was born in Auburn, N. Y. He came here at an early age, after some newspaper experience in Syracuse, to become a member of the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES. While on THE TIMES, and later on The World, he devoted much of his time to railroad and financial news. He was the financial editor of The New York Recorder, and at one time was active in Washington newspaper work. He was successively financial editor of The Journal and a Wall Street writer for The Tribune. Recently much of his work had been given to his Financial Dictionary.

Mr. Smith was unmarried. The funeral will be held to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock at the chapel at Eighth Avenue and Nineteenth Street.

Mrs. Charlotte M. Benham.

Mrs. Charlotte Marryat Benham, 66 years old, died on Tuesday at her residence, 54 St. Nicholas Avenue, the Bronx. Mrs. Benham was born in Charlestown, N. H. She was a cousin of Capt. Marryat, the novelist. Her first husband was Thomas D. Cammack of New Orleans, a relative of the late Addison Cammack. After his death she married Charles A. Benham of this city, an artist. Mr. Benham and two children, a son and a daughter, survive her. Funeral services were held yesterday. The remains were taken to Boston for interment.

Bernard Cahn.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 24.—Bernard Cahn, a financier, died to-day. He helped develop the Consolidated Gas Company and the City Railways Company, was one of the organizers of the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company, and was identified with other large corporate interests, including the Monticello Distilling Company, First National Bank, and the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company. He was 72 years old.

Henry L. Boltwood.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Henry L. Boltwood, Principal of the Evanston Township High School, died suddenly of heart disease at the Evanston Club yesterday.

Mr. Boltwood was born at Amherst, Mass., in 1851. He served on the United States Sanitary Commission through the civil war. He had been a teacher for more than fifty years. He was widely known as the author of a new system of orthography, and his advanced spelling book is used in many Western High Schools.

Dr. Severin Ringer.

Dr. Severin Ringer, for thirty-five years Professor of Modern Languages at Lehigh University, died yesterday at his home in this city. Dr. Ringer was 85 years old. He was born in Poland and was graduated at the University of Cracow in 1842. He took part in the Polish insurrections of 1846 and 1863, and was imprisoned for two years in Galicia. Then he came to America, and was connected with Lehigh longer than any other instructor.

Obituary Notes.

WALTER P. DOIG, for a number of ... sporting editor of The New York Globe and Commercial Advertiser, died at the home of his parents in Booneville, N. Y., yesterday of Bright's disease. He was 28 years old. He was a valued contributor to other departments of The Globe, and was connected in a literary

McCALL COUNTRY HOME SOLD.

Ex-President of New York Life Gets $350,000 for His Long Branch Place.

Announcement was made yesterday at the office of Myron T. Oppenheim, a lawyer of 135 Front Street, that Mr. Oppenheim had bought for a client the country place, at Long Branch, of John A. McCall, ex-President of the New York Life. The purchase price was about $350,000, $100,000 over the mortgages on the property.

Estimates of the cost of the McCall place, which is one of the show places of the Jersey Coast, have put it all the way from $600,000 to $1,000,000. The negotiations for Mr. McCall were conducted by his brother, Justice Edward E. McCall.

It was said at Mr. Oppenheim's office yesterday that his client was not a resident of New York City, and wanted his name withheld for the present on account of the newspaper comment there had been about President McCall and his affairs.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The weather has cleared in all parts of the country except the North Pacific Coast States, where rain continues. The temperature has fallen sharply in Atlantic Coast districts and risen somewhat in the Middle and Lower Mississippi Valley.

Fair weather is indicated for all parts of the country Thursday and Friday, except the North Pacific States.

The weather will moderate in the Ohio Valley Thursday and it will be somewhat warmer Friday in the lake region and the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be fresh to brisk northeast; on the Gulf Coast, fresh northeast to north; on Lake Michigan, fresh east to southeast.

Steamships departing Thursday for European ports will have fresh north winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware—Fair Thursday and Friday, fresh northeast to east winds.

New England—Fair and colder Thursday; Friday, fair, fresh north winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday and Friday, slowly rising temperature, fresh northeast, shifting to southeast, winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

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Realizing Sales Feature of Trading—Weakness at the Close.

The morning session of yesterday's stock market was given over to a continuation of the upward movement in prices under way at the close of Tuesday. In addition to the general strength of active stocks, there were notable advances in Union Pacific, St. Paul, the Pennsylvania group, and among the minor railroads the Wabash shares, while in the industrial list similar gains were made by the American Car and Foundry issues, American Sugar, Pressed Steel Car, and Colorado Fuel and Iron. During this period of the trading there was under way steady realizing, but this was so nicely adjusted to the fresh buying that the poise of the market was not in the least disturbed. From noon on, however, the aspect of the trading underwent a marked change. The modest liquidation of the morning increased little by little, swelling at last into such a volume of sales that the advance in prices was brought to a halt, and those issues upon which the selling concentrated fell away, at first by fractions, but in the last few minutes of the day by points, so that the final impression, so far as these shares were concerned, was one of exceptional weakness. The stocks thus affected included Union Pacific, which closed 5¼ points below the highest price touched by it in the day; St. Paul, which closed 4¼ points below its highest price, and Reading, which was down nearly 7 points from the top of the day. The violence of the movements in these three issues, however, affords no fair criterion of the broader movement of the day, for those stocks, and they were numerous, which scored gains during the earlier hours of the trading, closed with most of these gains intact. Union Pacific itself, although down so far below the highest price touched by it, after trading in nearly 335,000 shares, closed with a loss of only three-eighths of a point. The day was devoid of happenings of any importance to the financial markets, and operations in the stock market itself were largely dictated by speculative considerations. The trading for the second time in the present week rose very near the two-million-share mark, and, in view of this activity and the meagre results on prices, the day will undoubtedly pass without special notice into Wall Street annals as one upon which prices again showed unusual resistance to widespread realizing.

There was practically no change yesterday in money market conditions, although the rate at which the majority of the day's call loans was arranged was perhaps slightly lower than heretofore. Sterling exchange was a trifle easier, and there was no further news forthcoming regarding exports of gold to Argentina or elsewhere. The banks, in their transactions with the Sub-Treasury, since Friday have gained only $1,579,000, this comparing with $6,500,000 secured from this source in the same period of last week, but on the other hand funds have been more fully forwarded by the interior. Foreign markets were quiet yesterday and inactive, awaiting further news from the Moroccan conference. Here the only news of interest concerned such reports of railroads for the month of December as came to hand, these including the statement of the Jersey Central showing an increase of $96,000 in net for that month, and of the Panhandle, whose net gain was $251,000. The Chicago and Northwestern reported a gross increase of $648,000.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Amalgamated Copper Co.
Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards.
Consolidation Coal Co. of Maryland.
Hamilton Trust Co., Brooklyn.
Illinois Brick Co.
Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad.
United States Graphite Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.
Homestake Mining Co.
Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad.
International Power Co. on common and preferred.
Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Co. on preferred.
National Glass Co.
Street's West Stable Car Line.
Tamarack Mining Co.
Trenton Potteries on preferred.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

American District Telegraph Co.
Central Brewing Co.
Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad.
New York Clearing House Building Co.
North British Mercantile Insurance Co.
South Side Elevated Railroad, Chicago.
Wyoming Coal Co.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—New York exchange was 5c. discount. Time and call loans, 5½@6 per cent. While prices on the local Exchange for the most part were strong, some distribution of stocks in pool favorites was seen. The clique that is raising the price of Illinois Brick apparently had to take some stock, for the big trading continued and the price at the opening was around 70½. Later the price was taken up again to within a fraction of 72. In Boxboard preferred there was great activity, but the even figure of 17 seemed to be the point at which stock pressed for sale. Kansas City light got close to 60 again. National Carbon sold at 81@81½. South Side Elevated went at 96. Can common was active around 11½ and the preferred went at 71½. Pneumatic Tool sold again at 60. Edison sold in a small lot at 160. In the afternoon Brick ran off to 70½ and Boxboard preferred sold down to 16.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	Can	11⅞	11½	11⅞
850	Can pf.	71⅞	71¼	71⅝
15	Chicago Edison	160	160	160
95	Chicago Pneu. Tool	60	59⅝	60
150	Chicago & Oak Park Elevated pf.	28⅝	28¼	28⅝
12	Diamond Match	145¾	145¾	145¾
1,070	Illinois Brick	71¾	70½	70¾
30	Met. Elevated pf.	71	71	71
549	National Biscuit	67½	67	67¼
106	National Biscuit pf.	115	114⅞	115
295	National Carbon	81½	81	81½
570	Kansas City Light	59⅞	59½	59⅞
240	South Side Elev.	96	96	96
90	Swift & Co.	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
377	Swift & Co. rights	85	85	85
2,775	United Boxboard	17	16	16¾
200	United Boxboard com.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1906.	1905.	1904.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	553	553	500
3d week Jan.	$166,674	$136,562	$109,002
From July 1	5,068,776	4,618,538	4,369,937
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN—	1906.	1904.	1903.
December gross	5,090,257	4,441,871	4,214,380
6 mos. gross	32,931,633	29,589,104	29,227,286
GULF & SHIP ISLAND—	1906.	1905.	1904.
Mileage	280	280	261
2d week Jan.	42,360	31,211	33,307
From July 1	1,080,099	1,013,942	1,016,979
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY for December—	1905.	1904.	1903.
Gross	2,118,194	1,888,603	1,754,830
Expenses	1,074,674	941,487	983,153
Net	1,043,519	947,116	771,677
Renewals, addi., and improv.	89,127	200,203	42,442
Balance	954,392	740,913	729,235
Chgs. and taxes.	424,944	332,002	351,853
Surplus	529,448	414,911	377,382
6 mos. gross	12,834,236	11,372,180	11,139,615
Expenses	6,362,412	5,768,848	6,062,014
6 mos. net	6,471,874	5,603,341	5,077,601
Renewals, addi., and improv.	330,638	858,746	358,432
Balance	5,532,236	4,744,595	4,719,169
Chgs. and taxes.	2,868,532	2,666,892	2,643,046
6 mos. surplus	2,363,704	2,077,703	2,076,123

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 4@4½ per cent., closing at 4 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 4¼ per cent.

Time money, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty days and 4¾ per cent. for ninety days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $452,836,717; balances, $16,681,525. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $508,342.

Sterling exchange was easy. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.8370 for sixty days, $4.8710 for demand, and $4.8775 for cables. Commercial bills were quoted at $4.83@$4.84.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.18⅝ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94½@94 9-16 and 95⅛; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5@8c premium. Chicago—5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c. Cincinnati—10c premium. St. Louis—20@25c premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Money was in active request in the market to-day, and rates were firm. Discounts were easier, being affected by the low rate at which the Treasury bills were allotted.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was quiet and prices were irregular, the monetary considerations affecting home securities. Consols opened easier, but recovered toward the close. Home rails were fairly steady owing to the dividend announcements.

Americans opened dull, grew firmer to above parity, and became fairly active. Norfolk and Western and Reading were strongly supported. Prices fluctuated wildly during the last hour, but closed firm. Grand Trunk hardened on the traffic increase being above expectations.

Foreigners were irregular. Japanese were harder and Peruvians were flat.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103⅜.

Bar silver steady at 30 3-16d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 22.75; Lisbon, 4.50.

Money, 3¼@4 per cent. Discount rates: Short bills, 3 13-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝@3 13-16 per cent.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equivalent.	N. Y. Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	80 11-16	..	..	....
Consols, account	80 13-16	..	..	....
Anaconda	14¼	277	272⅝	+ 4¾
Atchison	97⅝	94⅞	94½	+ ⅜
Can. Pacific	180¾	175¾	175½	+ ⅛
St. Paul	196¼	191½	191⅝	+ ⅝
Erie	51	49¾	49¾	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	84½	82¼	82¼	....
Illinois Central	134	179	179	....
Louis. & Nash.	160	156¾	153¼ ex	+ ¼
N. Y. Central	158½	154¼	153⅞	+ ⅜
Pennsylvania	75½	146½	146⅝	— ⅞
Reading	83¾	162	161	+ 1
South. Pacific	73⅞	72	72	....
Union Pacific	162¾	158⅝	157⅞	+ 1
U. S. Steel	46⅝	45½	45⅝	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	115¼	112⅞	112⅞	....

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—Trading on the Bourse to-day opened inactive owing to the lack of news from the Moroccan Conference. Russians were weak. At the close prices generally were firmer.

Russian Imperial 4s were quoted at 83.50 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 486.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f. 87½c. for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f. 14½c. for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was unusually quiet.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	12	0	Esperanza	5	6	3
Tomboy	1	6	9	Dolores	2	1	3
El Oro	1	7	6	Strat. Ind.	0	7	6

Securities at Auction.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers:

$2,000 Newton Railway Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due December, 1924, 102.

15 shares Morton Trust Company, $100 each, 860.

8 shares National Park Bank, $100 each, 490.

$3,000 Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1990, coupons June and December, four of $500 each and one of $1,000, 102.

$2,000 Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway second mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1990, coupons February and August, 91⅛.

$2,000 Oregon Short Line Railway first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1922, coupons February and August, 126⅜.

$2,000 New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad general mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1940, coupons February and August, 109⅞.

$4,000 Canada Southern Railway first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1908, coupons January and July, 101¾.

$2,000 West Shore Railroad first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 2361, coupons January and July, 107½.

$1,000 Knoxville and Ohio Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. bond, due 1925, coupons January and July, 123⅜.

$2,000 Rio Grande Western Railway first trust mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1939, coupons January and July, 99.

$1,000 Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway terminal mortgage thirty-year 5 per cent. bond, due 1914, coupons January and July, 108⅝.

$1,000 Beach Creek Railroad first mortgage 4 per cent. bond, due 1936, guaranteed coupons January and July, 104⅜.

$3,000 Western Union Telegraph Company 5 per cent. trust bonds, due 1938, coupons January and July, 108⅝.

$1,000 Erie Railroad Company general lien 4 per cent. gold bond, due 1996, coupons January and July, 93.

$1,000 Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway 6 per cent. refunding mortgage gold bond, due 1947, coupons January and July, 133½.

32 shares Ridgewood Land and Improvement Company, Brooklyn, $100 each, 90.

$800,000 Wellsburg and Buffalo Valley Company collateral trust 5 per cent. mortgage bonds, January (1906) coupons on, $5,000.

$72,000 Oneanta, Cooperstown and Richfield Springs Railway first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due May, 1942, coupons May and November, November (1903) coupons on, (hypothecated,) $1,000.

25 shares Brooklyn Trust Company, $100 each, 419⅞.

125 shares Russell, Burdsall & Ward Bolt and Nut Company common, (hypothecated,) $100 each, 100.

$5,000 Metropolitan Crosstown Railway Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1920, interest April, accrued interest from October 1 last to be charged to purchaser, 107⅝.

10 shares Smithmade Suspender Company of Boston, Mass., $100 each, $500.

50 shares Lawyers' Mortgage Company, $100 each, 194¾.

10 shares Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, $100 each, 430¾.

10 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 671.

25 shares New York Cab Company, $100 each, 50.

25 shares Albany & Susquehanna Railroad Company, $100 each, 272½.

15 shares Morton Trust Company, $100 each, 850.

10 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 674½.

10 shares Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, $100 each, 430¾.

5 shares Greenwich Bank, $100 each, 295.

10 shares Chemung Canal Trust Company, 250.

100 shares Merchants' National Bank, (hypothecated,) $50 each, 170.

$10,000 St. Joseph Stock Yards Company first mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds, due 1930, interest January and July, 98.

100 shares Manhattan Trust Company, $30 each, 485.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The following new securities were listed on the Stock Exchange yesterday:

Special guaranteed betterment stock of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, paying 4 per cent., to the amount of $3,216,500, making the total listed $6,259,600.

River and Gulf Divisions first mortgage 4 per cent. thirty-year bonds of the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern Railway, $1,577,000, making the total listed $22,754,000.

Preferred stock of the Great Northern Railway, $25,000,000, making the total listed $150,000,000.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Large Orders for All Forms of Steel—Pig Iron Active.

Negotiations between the United States Steel Corporation and makers of pig iron are reported to be still under way. The Iron Age, referring to these negotiations, says that the requirements of the United States Steel Corporation have not yet been covered, and that it is understood that a large tonnage of pig iron may be required by the Steel Corporation for the second quarter of the year. Referring to the recent large purchases of pig iron and other similar purchases which are in contemplation, The Iron Age says:

The three or four large buyers in the Pittsburg district will clean up the available supply, so that the steel plants in other sections of the Central West are buying considerable Virginia basic pig, particularly since iron purchased in Alabama is not coming along freely. In the East steel makers are urging shipments, but there have been no large transactions lately aside from the purchases made for the second quarter by an Eastern Pennsylvania plant of an aggregate of about 20,000 tons.

The same trade organ, discussing the general situation in the finished steel trade, says:

Orders keep rolling in in nearly every branch of the finished trade—in fact, the leading interest could book very much more were it not for the fact that deliveries cannot be promised in many lines before six months. This is most sharply felt in the export trade, in which the demand is very heavy. A good deal of business must be declined. This has been notably the case in sheet and tin plate bars lately.

During the past few weeks there has been a revival of the demand for steel products from Japan and China, which had practically ceased with the close of the war.

One effect of the open Winter is found in the heavy demand for structural material, which is much greater than usual at this time of the year. Work on large office buildings located in all parts of the country has progressed much more rapidly than had been expected, and the steel for these structures is therefore needed now instead of two or three months hence, as had been anticipated when the work for these buildings was planned. Among the larger contracts of structural steel placed during this past week, according to The Iron Age, is one for 7,500 tons for the new Post Office adjoining the New York Central Station, and another for 6,000 tons for a new skyscraper in Pittsburg. The City of Chicago intends building twelve bridges, which, all told, will require 25,000 tons of plate and structural material.

Orders for steel rails continue to be placed in considerable volume, adding to the mass of orders already on the books of the rail manufacturers. The Atlantic Coast Line has placed orders for 10,000 tons, and the Chicago and Great Western for 5,000 tons.

COPPER MARKET REPORT.

The Arizona copper smelters it is reported are suffering from the lack of coke, the railroads not having been able to supply the smelters with fuel as rapidly as it was needed. This is one of the results of the general heavy movement of freight which in many cases has caused more or less congestion on the railroads.

The price of copper was unchanged in this market yesterday. In London both spot and futures advanced further. Spot copper closed 2s. 6d. higher for the day, while the gain in futures amounted to 12s. 6d. The sales were lighter than on many recent days.

Closing quotations on the Metal Exchange for copper and other metals yesterday compared with those of the previous day were:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lake	18.00	18.25	18.00	18.25
Electrolytic	18.00	18.25	18.00	18.25
Castings	..	18.00	..	18.00
Spelter	6.40	6.50	6.40	6.50
Lead	5.75	5.80	5.75	5.80
Tin	36.37½	36.50	36.25	36.80

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,830	Allis-Chalmers	26½	27⅝	25⅞	26¼
27,430	Amal. Copper	111¾	112⅝	110¾	110¾
11,780	Am. Car & F.	45½	47⅝	45	45⅞
2,050	Am. Loco.	73⅜	74½	72⅞	73⅜
1,880	Am. Smelting	171	173¾	170½	170¾
9,610	Am. Sugar	161	152¾	150½	150¾
490	Am. Woolen	46	47⅞	46	47⅞
2,010	A., T. & S. F.	94⅞	95¾	93⅞	93⅞
1,190	Balt. & Ohio	116⅜	116⅝	115½	115⅝
40,540	Brook. R. T.	91¼	93⅝	91	91¼
230	Canadian Pac.	176	176	175	175
1,580	Cent. Leather	48⅞	50	48⅞	49
830	Ches. & Ohio	62	62¼	61½	61⅝
550	Chi. Gt. West.	23½	23½	23	23
4,430	C., M. & St. P.	191⅞	192¼	188⅝	188⅝
54,100	Col. Fuel & I.	80⅝	83⅜	79¼	79⅝
30	Col. Southern.	36⅞	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝
30	Den. & R. G.	50⅜	50⅞	50⅜	50⅜
160	Del. & Hud.	53⅞	53⅞	53	53
6,800	Erie	49⅝	50⅜	49¼	49¼
800	Louis. & Nash.	154	154⅜	152⅜	152⅝
380	Met. Street	124⅝	125¼	124¼	124¼
20	Met. Securities	72⅜	72½	72⅜	72⅝
190	Mex. Central	26	26¼	25⅞	26⅛
940	Mo., K. & T.	40	40½	39⅝	39⅝
10	M., K. & T. pf	73½	73¼	73½	73¼
2,240	Mo. Pacific	105½	106¼	104⅝	104⅝
1,050	Nat. Lead	90¼	92⅝	90¼	90½
20	Nat. Lead rts.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
420	N. Y. Central	154½	154½	153	153
610	N. Y., O. & W.	54⅜	55½	54¼	54⅜
150	Norf. & West.	90¾	91⅝	90¾	90¾
4,540	Pennsylvania	147¼	147⅝	145½	145½
30	People's Gas	101	101	101	101
1,450	Pressed S. Car	62	64⅝	61¾	63
12,850	Reading	161¼	162⅞	156½	157
1,050	Rep. Steel	35¾	37	35⅝	36¼
400	Rock Island	24⅜	24¾	24⅛	24⅛
6,580	Southern Pac.	72¼	72½	70¾	70½
4,390	Southern Ry.	41½	42	40¾	40¾
3,660	Texas Pac.	37	38¼	37	38⅛
40,020	Union Pacific	159	160⅝	157	157½
400	U. S. Rubber	57½	57⅝	56½	56⅞
2,180	U. S. Steel	45½	45⅞	44¾	44⅞
7,320	U. S. Steel pf.	112½	112⅞	112	112
120	Va.-Car. Che.	53⅜	53⅝	53¾	53¾
1,490	Wabash	26½	26½	25⅝	25⅝
480	Wabash pf.	47¾	48⅜	47⅝	48⅜

268,900

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—Cambria Steel was the active leader of the local market, the stock advancing under heavy buying 1½ points, to 37⅝, the highest ever recorded for it. Late in the day, on the weakness in New York, buying orders were withheld, and the price dropped back to 37½, as the market was then left to the room traders. It developed to-day that deliveries of stock are being made by transfer, indicating a desire on the part of sellers to conceal their identity.

This served to increase the belief that Pennsylvania Railroad interests have been selling the stock, and that control of the property is changing hands. It is known that the local house which has been the heaviest buyer of the stock has an unlimited order in it. United Gas Improvement was an early feature, advancing sharply, but it failed to hold its gain. There was a steady absorption of Electric Storage Battery and Philadelphia Rapid Transit for the New York account, although neither stock was active. The arbitrage houses were busy in Reading, Pennsylvania Railroad, Erie, Southern Railway, Union Pacific, and United States Steel common. Commission houses were also liberal buyers of these issues.

Total sales, 79,388 shares. The list:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
12	American Can	⅛	⅛	⅛
410	Amalgamated Copper	112⅝	111¼	111¼
15	American Cement	6 9-16	6 9-16	6 9-16
50	American Railways	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
300	Am. Car & Foundry	47¼	46⅞	47
100	Atchison pf.	104⅝	104⅛	104⅛
4,802	Brooklyn Rapid T.	93⅝	91⅝	91⅝
85,431	Cambria Steel	37⅝	36¼	37¼
100	Colorado Southern	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
100	Col. Fuel & Iron	82½	82½	82½
370	Col. Traction, N. J.	82½	82	82½
1,700	Electric Co. of Am.	12½	12	12½
50	Elec. Co. of Am. rcts.	12⅝	12¼	12⅜
577	Elec. Storage Battery	86	85½	86
1,400	Erie	50¼	49¼	49¼
30	4th Street Nat. Bank	304	304	304
55	General Asphalt	12½	12¼	12½
776	General Asphalt pf.	47¼	46½	46½
278	Ins. Co. of North Am.	28⅝	28½	28⅝
1,305	Keystone Telephone	14⅞	14½	14⅝
100	Kansas City Southern	32½	32¼	32½
680	Lake Superior Corp.	22⅞	22¼	22¼
1,000	Lehigh Valley R. R.	84⅜	83	83
150	Lehigh Nav. tr. ctfs.	117	116¼	116¼
22	Little Schuylkill R. R.	62½	62¼	62¼
50	Lit Brothers	16	16	16
200	Marsden	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Mexican Central	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
2,055	Pennsylvania R. R.	73 11-16	73	73
50	Pennsylvania Salt	115	115	115
5	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	109	109	109
700	Philadelphia Co.	53¼	52⅞	53
27	Philadelphia Co. pf.	51	51	51
40	Philadelphia Electric	8¼	8¼	8¼
715	Phila. Rapid Transit	33	32⅜	32⅝
25	Philadelphia Traction	101½	101½	101½
5,451	Reading	81⅜	78¼	78⅝
2,226	Reading 2d pf.	51	50 5-16	51
2	2d & 3d Sts. Pass.	300⅝	300⅛	300⅛
50	Southern Pacific	72	72	72
1,510	Southern R. R.	42	41⅜	41⅜
100	Susquehanna Steel	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Texas & Pacific	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝
4	13th & 15th Sts. Pass.	301	301	301
602	Tonopah Mining	19½	19	19⅛
1,300	Union Pacific	160¼	158⅞	160¼
2,066	Union Traction	63¼	63¼	63¼
4,227	U. G. Imp.	100⅜	100	100
4,925	U. S. Steel	45⅝	44¾	44⅞
850	U. S. Steel pf.	112¾	111¾	111¾
50	Union Trac. (Ind.) pf.	91	91	91
100	Warwick Steel	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
30	West J. & S. R. R.	60½	60½	60½
100	Wilkesbarre Gas & E.	38	38	38

Electric Bond and Share Company

Incorporated under the Laws of New York State.

FIVE PER CENT. CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK.
TAX EXEMPT IN NEW YORK STATE.

Dividends payable quarterly, February, May, August, and November.

CAPITAL STOCK.

Preferred Stock (entitled to cumulative dividends of 5% per annum and preferred in any distribution of assets).... $2,000,000
Common Stock 2,000,000

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY OWNS AND HOLDS ALL THE COMMON STOCK, AND IS REPRESENTED ON THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE BY MR. CHARLES A. COFFIN, PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY.

THE COMPANY CANNOT MORTGAGE, PLEDGE OR IN ANY WAY HYPOTHECATE ANY OF ITS ASSETS WITHOUT THE ASSENT OF THE HOLDERS OF THREE-FOURTHS OF ITS PREFERRED STOCK ISSUED AND OUTSTANDING.

The ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE COMPANY was organized in March, 1905, by interests closely allied with the General Electric Company. The object of the Company is to take a financial interest in electrical enterprises such as electric railways (including street railways), hydraulic plants, lighting and power transmission plants, and in connection therewith is authorized to purchase, hold and dispose of bonds, stocks, and other forms of securities resulting from the development of such enterprises.

The Company began business with a fully paid up capital stock of $4,000,000, divided into $2,000,000 of Preferred Stock and $2,000,000 of Common Stock, and with a surplus estimated by its officers, after careful appraisal by a special committee appointed for the purpose, to be of the value of $440,000.

Surplus earnings from March 15 to Jan. 1, after payment of all expenses, were $216,087, equivalent to over 2½ times the preferred dividend requirements.

HAVING PURCHASED FROM THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY ITS HOLDINGS OF PREFERRED STOCK OF THE ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE COMPANY, AND HAVING SOLD THE GREATER PORTION OF THIS STOCK AT PRIVATE SALE, WE OFFER THE UNSOLD BALANCE.

Price 92½ and accrued dividend, yielding 5.40%

SPECIAL CIRCULAR AND COPY OF BY-LAWS UPON REQUEST.

Lohrke, Rosen & Co.
30 Pine Street
New York City

Isidore Newman & Son
25 Broad Street New Orleans
New York City La.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company

Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds Due February 1, 1922.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of the Trust Agreement dated December 1, 1881, by and between the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company and The New England Trust Company, the following Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds due February 1, 1922, of said Railroad Company, issued under said trust agreement, have been drawn for payment, viz.:

One hundred and four (104) bonds for $1,000 each, Numbers

119	1331	2552	3061	3898	5065	5920	7079
156	1590	2584	3176	3958	5158	5931	7169
167	1593	2616	3191	4018	5256	6066	7222
263	1763	2619	3214	4026	5543	6216	7363
517	1839	2719	3478	4184	5537	6524	7397
728	1844	2827	3496	4234	5640	6649	7431
729	2029	2855	3542	4510	5655	6715	7414
747	2230	2943	3560	4556	5697	6809	7521
799	2239	2945	3563	4697	5698	6817	7524
802	2286	2969	3597	4765	5818	6858	7535
813	2296	3016	3737	4834	5865	6984	7597
1215	2340	3017	3755	4884	5869	7019	7799
1231	2428	3048	3854	5044	5914	7045	7865

And Twenty-five (25) bonds for $100 each, Numbers

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TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The crowd from Butte has made a killing in "coppers." There has been a cleaning up and a counting of the profits. The profits of Heinze alone are estimated by his followers at more than $5,000,000. That figure is said to be conservative. Some put it much higher. The enormous selling of Amalgamated Copper in the last few days has been rightly attributed to Heinze and his crowd. There was a big margin of profit in every share of stock sold. The average cost of Heinze's personal line must have been very low. It is said that he began to accumulate the stock below 50, and followed it all of the way up. When the copper boom started a few months ago he already held a very strong position in the stock—that is, in Amalgamated, to say nothing of his interest in Anaconda and United Copper. Then he summoned his henchmen and followers from Butte and put them in. Every man of his following has made money. It is a happy crowd from Butte. It has had the wit to get its profits. Hardly anybody in Wall Street believed that it would stop in time to get away with the goods while there was still a good market for "coppers." It is a great achievement for Heinze personally. He led his followers into the precincts of the enemy and made them rich. Their Wall Street friends would perhaps advise them to fold up their tents and steal away to Butte. It is often a misfortune to acquire money too easily in Wall Street. Some of these men from Butte hardly know even yet how it was done. It seems almost too good to be true, but they know it's true because they can count the money.

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The question now arises: Who has taken all this Amalgamated Copper off the hands of the Butte crowd? The bulk of its selling appears to have been done between 114 and 109, or within a range of but 5 points. It was done in the blunt and ultimate manner characteristic of the Western type of speculator, apparently without the slightest heed of its effect on the market. There was none of the finesse with which the same or perhaps better results would have been obtained by experienced manipulators. Considering both the manner of the selling and the extent of it, one cannot but wonder at the way the market took it. The inference is that the buying has been of a pretty strong character.

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"When I returned from Europe late in the Summer of 1902," said a professional follower of the market yesterday, "Pennsylvania was selling around 170 and Reading around 30. A man who had proposed at that time to sell Pennsylvania and buy Reading would have been an object of pity. Here is Pennsylvania selling under 150 and Reading around 160."

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To a message asking him if he could recall what effect such Winters as this have had upon crops in previous years, H. V. Jones, the crop expert, telegraphed yesterday from Minneapolis: "Don't recall such a Winter. Every year something new. Should be inclined to regard February and March as more decisive than anything that has happened yet."

***

For the third time recently transactions in yesterday's stock market fell only a few thousand shares short of 2,000,000 total.

***

The market opened with an impressive exhibition of strength, flattened out about midday, dragged heavily until the beginning of the last hour, and then turned positively weak under the influence of sharp declines in Union Pacific, Reading, and St. Paul. From the beginning it was an uneven market, showing some speculative physicians thought, certain symptoms of indigestion, due to its having been overfed with stocks in the last few days. As the aggressive strength in the forenoon had been confined to a few stocks, so in the afternoon the weakness was most pronounced in the three issues named, especially Reading and St. Paul. Union Pacific merely suffered a sharp reaction from its advance in the forenoon. It might have been inferred by cynical observers that the market was opened high in order to facilitate selling. The most prominent features of the bull side in the forenoon were Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway common, Amalgamated Copper, Colorado Fuel and Iron, St. Paul, and the Wabash issues. There is some variety here.

***

Union Pacific opened up 1⅝ per cent. to 159 and advanced on heavy trading to 160¾, reaching that new high record price about midday. Its advance stimulated the general market, just as its abrupt reaction later adversely affected the whole active list. The market nowadays responds very promptly to the leadership of Union Pacific. It occupies a most commanding position. Its advance above 160 yesterday evidently precipitated a contest for control of the market. The trading was simply enormous. One theory of the situation was that aggressive speculative interests had gained too much headway in the stock and were being checked by insiders. If that was the case, the speculators defended their position with considerable obstinacy. From its high point the stock suffered an extreme reaction of 3½ points. The decline was interrupted by frequent rallies, each smothered in its turn by a fresh outpouring of stock. The trading was so extremely active that the sources of buying and selling were lost sight of almost entirely. Nobody could say at the close of trading whether the buying had been of better origin than the selling or the reverse. The selling proved stronger than the buying, temporarily, and the stock closed at almost the lowest. Gates & Co. and other Western houses came into the market late in the afternoon and sold the stock heavily. The last two points of the reaction affected the whole market.

***

In the last half hour St. Paul and Reading broke very sharply, especially Reading, which showed at its lowest a decline of 7 points from the highest quotation of the forenoon. The Street was pleased to think yesterday that the movement in Reading had fallen on difficulties. The decline, it will be noticed, occurred on a much-reduced volume of trading, showing how small a proportion of the enormous transactions reported on the advance had been genuine. A man who would start in single-handed to corner Reading would have his work cut out for him. There is too much stock that could be put upon the market. The advance of the last few days has probably brought out more real stock than the manipulator who started the movement was looking for.

***

"I have rarely seen such a market as this that is maintained in Union Pacific," said one of the older brokers yesterday. "You can go in there and trade in 10,000 shares and come away without the slightest idea where either the buying or the selling comes from." The same idea has occurred to others, especially those who have watched the stock from the floor. The trading yesterday was probably the heaviest that has been seen throughout the entire advance to this point. It exceeded 380,000 shares.

***

If Union Pacific should recover sharply this morning the general market would probably respond. Sentiment on the stock is extremely bullish. Opinion is so nearly unanimous in favor of its having a further rise of 20 or 25 points that some persons begin to think it is dangerously one-sided. It is interesting to know, therefore, that there was an active borrowing demand for the stock yesterday afternoon. There is evidently a large short interest in it.

***

Stock market transactions since the first of the year, including yesterday's business, have amounted to approximately 30,000,000 shares, as compared with less than 16,000,000 shares for the corresponding period of last year. Inversely the transactions in bonds since the first of the year have been nearly 25 per cent. lighter than in the corresponding time of last year. The distinguishing feature of this market is its sustained activity. There has been no period of supreme activity such as commonly marks the culmination of a continued rise in prices. Prices, however, have become subject to wide fluctuations, which is always the case when the level is high. It is only the peaks that are jagged.

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The low priced stocks, especially the low priced railroad issues, show relatively much greater resistance to selling when the market becomes reactionary than the high priced issues do.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$142,875,850
Gold coin and bullion	76,881,876
Gold certificates	34,165,439
Silver coin and bullion	9,390,653
Silver certificates	12,969,537
United States notes	7,277,514
Treasury notes of 1890	36,962
National banknotes	19,707,515
Total receipts this month	38,410,979
Total receipts this year	335,269,727
Total expenditures this month	36,440,000
Total expenditures this year	340,641,835

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$540,390,889
Silver dollars	470,855,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,150,000
Total	$1,019,401,889
General fund	169,383,153
Deposits in National banks	64,433,310
In Philippine Treasury	4,648,603
Awaiting reimbursement	270,315
Current liabilities	96,359,531

Sues Standard Oil for Damages.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Jan. 24.—Suit was brought to-day against the Standard Oil Company for $15,000 by Theodore H. White of this city to recover damages for burns received by the explosion of a lamp at his home on Jan. 8, and for the death of his daughter, Goldie May, which resulted from the explosion. Mr. White alleges that the quality of oil in the lamp was below the legal standard.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1906.

Total sales Jan. 24, 1906 1,962,419
From Jan. 1, 1906 29,700,752
Corresponding date last year 15,860,806

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
25¾	25⅞	25,110	Allis-Chalmers Co	26½	27⅝	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
65	65½	3,800	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	66½	67	65⅛	65¼	− ⅛
110⅝	110¾	113,100	*Amal. Copper Co	111½	112¾	110⅝	110¾	+ ⅛
30¾	31	1,400	Am. Agri. Chem. Co	31½	31⅝	31	31¼	+ ⅛
30½	31	4,800	*Am. Beet Sugar Co	30¼	32¾	30	31	...
82	87	600	*Am. Beet Sug. Co. pf	85	87	85	87	+2
46⅝	46⅞	70,925	Am. Car & Found. Co	44⅝	47½	44⅞	46¾	+2½
104½	105	2,100	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	103¾	105	103¾	104½	+1½
41½	42	3,900	Am. Cotton Oil	42	42½	41¾	41¾	− ⅞
93	95	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	94½	94½	94¾	94½	+1⅞
235	238	937	Am. Express	234½	237¾	234½	237¾	+3
10¼	10⅜	2,300	*Am. Grass Twine	10⅛	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	...
8½	8¾	100	Am. Hide & Leather	9	9	9	9	...
37¼	37¾	1,200	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	36⅞	38	36¾	37⅞	+1½
44⅞	45	5,030	*Am. Ice Securities	43½	45½	44⅜	44⅞	− ⅛
26½	27	200	*Am. Linseed Co	27⅜	27¾	27	27	− ⅛
49	50	450	*Am. Linseed Co. pf	50	50	50	50	+ ⅝
72⅝	73	33,100	*Am. Locomo Co	73¼	74⅜	72¾	72⅝	...
118	118½	10	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	118	118	118	118	...
5⅞	6	400	*Am. Malting Co	6¼	6¼	6	6	+ ⅛
28	29	2,500	*Am. Malting Co. pf	28½	29	28½	28½	+ ⅛
170½	170⅜	31,000	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co	171½	173	170¼	170⅝	+ ⅛
128⅝	128½	1,700	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	128½	130½	128¼	128⅞	+ ⅝
101½	101⅝	300	*Am. Smelt. pf., B	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	...
14½	14⅝	4,100	Am. Steel Founds	14⅝	14⅞	14¼	14⅜	...
52½	53	700	Am. Steel Founds. pf	52¼	52⅝	52¼	52⅝	+ ⅛
150⅝	151	28,500	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	150⅜	153⅜	150½	150⅝	+ ⅝
107	107⅜	1,700	Am. Tobacco Co. pf	107¼	107⅝	107	107	− ⅛
46	46¼	22,500	*Am. Woolen Co	46¼	47⅜	46	46	+ ⅛
109	110	1,400	*Am Woolen Co. pf	110	110⅝	109¼	109¼	+1¼
271	272	70,400	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co	278	283	270½	271	−1⅝
93½	93⅝	27,800	Atch., Top. & S. F	94⅝	95⅛	93½	93½	−1
104⅛	104¼	850	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	104¼	104¼	104¼	104⅛	− ⅛
163	165	950	Atlantic Coast Line	165½	165¾	165	165¾	− ½
115½	115¾	9,000	Baltimore & Ohio	116	116¼	115½	115½	− ¼
98	99	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	...
90¾	90⅞	78,250	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	91½	93¼	90¼	90⅝	− ⅝
19	19¼	100	Brunswick City	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	...
82	86	10	Buff. & Sus. pf	86½	86½	86½	86½	...
174⅝	174¾	3,600	Canadian Pacific	175⅝	176½	174¾	174¾	− ⅝
48½	48¾	33,350	Central Leather	48½	49⅞	48¼	48¾	+ ⅛
106¾	107	2,800	Central Leather pf	106½	107½	106½	106⅞	+ ⅞
61½	61⅞	15,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅜	62¼	61¼	61¼	...
33½	33⅝	100	Chicago & Alton	33½	33¾	33½	33½	−1⅝
80	80½	200	Chicago & Alton pf	80	80	80	80	− ⅛
22⅝	22¾	5,000	Chicago Great West	22⅞	23⅛	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅛
78½	79	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	78	79¼	78	79¼	+ ⅞
38⅝	38¾	2,900	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B	39	39¼	38⅝	38⅝	...
86	86½	100	Chi. Gt. West. deb	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	−1½
188	189	24,450	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	191⅝	192	187⅜	187⅝	−3⅝
194	196	205	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	195½	195½	195½	195½	+ ⅞
234	234½	1,400	Chicago & Northw	234½	237½	234	234	− ⅞
255	257	850	Chi. & Northw. pf	255¾	257	255¾	257	+ ¼
193	196	100	Chi., St. P., M. & Om	196	196	196	196	+2
16½	17½	500	Chi. Term. Trans	17	17⅝	17	17	...
39½	40½	600	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	41⅝	41⅝	40¼	40¼	−1¼
10⅜	10¾	1,700	Chicago Union Trac	10⅜	10½	10¼	10½	...
108¼	109	1,600	C., C., C. & St. L	108½	109	108½	109	+1½
85	90	160	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	90	90	90	90	+2
110½	120	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf	112	112	112	112	+5
79⅞	80	86,100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	82	83¼	79¼	80	...
110	115	400	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	109⅜	109½	109⅜	109½	+4½
36¼	36¼	17,800	Colorado & Southern	36⅜	37	36¼	36¾	+ ¼
71¼	71⅝	500	Col. & Southern 1st pf	72½	72½	72	72¼	+ ½
54⅜	55¼	1,200	Col. & Southern 2d pf	55	55⅜	54⅜	54⅜	...
20½	21	1,300	Col. & H. C. & Iron	20⅜	21¼	20⅜	20⅜	...
177	177½	2,330	Consolidated Gas	180	180	177½	177½	−1
17⅜	17⅞	2,040	Corn Products Co	17⅜	17⅞	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
56⅜	56⅝	650	Corn Products Co. pf	56¼	56½	56⅛	56½	+ ⅛
223	225	300	Delaware & Hudson	223	225	223	225	+2
50	50½	39,300	Denver & Rio Grande	50	51¼	49⅝	50¼	+1⅛
91	91⅝	2,400	Denver & Rio Gr. pf	91¼	91½	91	91	...
97½	98	250	Detroit United Ry	97⅜	97⅝	97⅜	97⅜	...
52⅜	53	1,855	*Distillers Securities	53⅞	53¾	52⅝	52⅝	− ⅞
20⅞	21	600	*Dul., S. S. & At	21½	21½	20½	20½	− ⅞
46⅛	46¼	33,000	Erie	49⅜	50¼	49	49¼	− ⅞
82	82¼	500	Erie 1st pf	82½	82½	82	82	− ⅛
74	74¼	1,350	Erie 2d pf	75	75¾	74¼	74¼	− ⅛
180	183	600	Fed. Min. & Smelt	185	190	185	185	+5
109⅞	110	2,530	Fed. Min. & Smel. pf	111⅝	111⅝	110¼	110¼	+ ⅛
106	106½	300	General Chemical pf	106	106	106	106	...
178	178⅝	1,200	General Electric	178¾	179	178	178	− ¼
318	319	4,900	Great Northern pf	323	324	318½	318½	−2
34	35	400	Havana Electric	34	34¼	34	34	...
80½	82	260	Homestake Mining	80½	80½	80½	80¾	−1½
178	179	805	Illinois Central	179¾	179¾	178½	178¾	− ¼
103¾	...	8	Ill. Cent., leased line	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	...
24⅝	25	6,000	Internat. Paper	24¾	25¼	24¾	24¾	...
88¼	88½	800	Internat. Paper pf	88½	88½	88¼	88½	...
60½	62	100	*Internat. Power Co	61	61	61	61	+ ½
34½	35	500	Internat. Steam Pump	36	36	34⅞	35	+ ⅛
84	84½	100	Inter. Steam Pump pf	84	84	84	84	+ ⅛
33½	34	400	Iowa Central	33¾	34	33¾	33⅞	+ ⅛
62½	63½	200	Iowa Central pf	62¾	63	62¾	63	+ ½
55	57¼	100	Kanawha & Michigan	56	56	56	56	−1
32¼	32¾	2,100	Kansas City Southern	32½	33	32¼	32¾	...
63	64	900	Kansas City South. pf	63½	63¾	63¼	63¾	+ ⅛
66¼	66½	3,600	Knick. Ice, Chicago	66¼	66⅞	66¼	66¾	+ ⅜
40	42	500	Lake Erie & Western	42	42	41	41	−1¼
77	80	1,700	Long Island	79½	81	79½	80	+ ½
151⅝	152	11,400	Louisville & Nash	153½	154¼	152	152¼	−1¼
161½	162	500	Manhattan Elevated	160¾	161⅞	160¾	161½	+1
71¼	71¾	3,800	*Met. Securities	72	72¼	71¼	71½	− ½
123⅜	124	10,500	*Met. Street Railway	124½	125	123⅜	123⅝	− ⅞
25¼	25¾	11,400	Mexican Central	26	26¼	25½	25⅞	− ⅛
80	84	200	Minn. & St. Louis	80	80	80	80	−1½
158½	159½	800	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	159	159¾	159	159	+ ¼
180	181	300	M., St. P. & S. S.M.pf.	179½	180¾	179½	180½	+ ⅞
39½	39⅝	22,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	40	40⅜	39¼	39⅝	+ ⅛
72¾	72⅞	3,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	73⅜	73½	72¼	72½	+ ⅛
104½	104⅝	18,720	Missouri Pacific	105	106⅛	104½	104½	+ ⅛
67¼	67½	1,000	*Nat. Biscuit Co	67⅝	67⅝	67½	67½	+ ⅛
115	116	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	115	115	115	115	...
17	17½	100	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	17½	17½	17½	17½	− ⅛
89	90	16,300	*National Lead Co	90	92½	89	89½	− ⅛
105¼	106	300	*Nat. Lead Co. pf	106¼	106¼	103½	105⅞	− ⅛
...	...	2,835	*Nat. Lead Co. rts	½	½	⅜	⅜	...
39¼	40	200	Nat. R. R. of M. pf	40	40	40	40	+ ⅛
21	21½	200	Nat. R. R. of M. 2d pf	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
152⅜	152⅝	12,500	New York Central	154¼	154½	152½	152⅝	−1½
68	69	1,500	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	70	70	68⅝	68⅝	− ⅛
87	90	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	89	89	89	89	−2½
45	48	300	New York Dock	47	47½	47	47½	− ⅛
82	...	100	New York Dock pf	82	82	82	82	...
202	204½	13	N. Y., N. H. & H	203	204	203	204	...
54	54½	5,100	N. Y. Ont. & West	54⅜	55¼	53⅝	54⅜	...
89⅞	89⅞	20,100	Norfolk & Western	90¾	91⅜	89⅞	89⅞	...
103⅞	104	4,370	North American	104	104⅝	103	103	...
205½	206	7,200	Northern Pacific	207¼	208	206	208	−1
119	120	800	Pacific Coast	118	121	118	119⅝	−1¼
104	108	100	Pacific Coast 1st pf	105	105	105	105	...
50½	50⅝	1,900	Pacific Mail	50⅞	50⅞	50	50½	...
145⅜	145⅞	71,800	Pennsylvania R. R	146⅝	147¼	145⅝	145⅞	...
100½	100⅝	300	People's Gas, Chicago	101	101	100½	100½	− ⅛
82½	85	1,200	P., C., C. & St. L	85¼	87	85	85	− ⅛
105	108½	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	108½	108½	108½	108½	+ ⅛
16¼	16⅝	700	Pittsburg Coal	16⅞	16⅞	16½	16½	...
62⅜	63¼	11,100	Pressed Steel Car	61⅝	64⅝	61⅝	63	+1½
104½	105	710	Pressed Steel Car pf	103	104⅝	103	104⅜	+2⅞
61	61¼	5,500	*Ry. Steel Spring	61	62¼	60¾	61	+ ¼
106	107	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf	107	107	107	107	+1
155½	156	98,850	Reading	161	162½	155	155½	−5½
101¾	102	3,200	Reading 2d pf	101½	102	101¼	102	+ ⅛
35⅝	35¾	6,600	*Rep. Iron & Steel	35¾	37	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
106½	107	1,400	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	107½	108	107	107	+ ½
24¼	24⅜	3,800	Rock Island Co	24½	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
62¼	62⅝	1,800	Rock Island Co. pf	63¼	63½	62⅝	62⅝	+ ⅛
47½	48	570	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	48¼	48¾	48	48	...
27	27¼	900	St. Louis Southw	27⅛	27½	27⅛	27¼	+ ¼
60	60½	3,100	St. Louis Southw. pf	61	61½	60	60	...
91⅝	92½	800	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	92¼	92½	91⅞	91⅞	−1⅛
70¾	70⅞	45,450	Southern Pacific	72⅜	72½	70½	70⅝	−1⅞
118	118¼	300	Southern Pacific pf	118¾	119¼	118¼	118¼	− ⅜
40⅞	41	70,200	Southern Ry. ext	41¾	41¾	40¾	41	− ⅛
102	102¼	218	Southern Ry. pf. ext	102½	102½	102	102	− ⅛
156⅜	157½	400	Tenn. Coal & Iron	158½	158½	157¼	157½	−1½
37¾	38	41,200	Texas & Pacific	38⅜	39⅝	38⅜	37½	−2⅜
80	82	900	Texas Pac. Land Tr	81	83½	81	82½	+ ⅛
138	138¼	100	Third Avenue	138½	138½	138¼	138½	+ ⅛
35½	35⅝	800	Toledo Rys. & Light	35½	35⅝	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
38⅜	39¼	500	Tol., St. L. & West	39½	39⅝	39¼	39½	+ ⅛
58¾	59	200	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	59¾	59¾	59¼	59¼	− ⅛
119½	120	100	Twin City R. T	120	120	120	120	+ ⅛
14⅜	14⅞	2,200	*Union Bag & P. Co	14	14⅞	14	14⅝	+ ⅛
83	83½	500	*Union B. & P. Co. pf	83	83⅜	83	83	− ⅛
157½	157¾	381,530	Union Pacific	159	160½	157	157¾	− ⅜
85	86	100	Uni. Rys. of St. L. pf	86½	86½	86½	86½	...
93	95	100	United Rys. Invest	95	95	95	95	...
92	92½	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	92	92	92	92	...
51½	51⅝	1,900	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	51⅝	51⅞	51⅝	51½	+ ⅜
96½	97	2,000	*U. S. Cast Iron P. pf	96½	96⅞	96	96½	+ ⅛
132	135	410	U. S. Express	132	134	132	133	+ ½
91½	91¾	300	U. S. Real. & Imp. Co	91¾	91¾	91¼	91¾	−1
30¼	31	400	*U. S. Red. & Ref	30⅝	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅜
67	68	210	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf	68	68	68	68	...
56	56½	10,400	U. S. Rubber	57⅝	57⅝	56	56	− ⅜
113	114	500	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	113½	113⅝	113	113⅝	− ⅛
85¾	86¼	1,100	U. S. Rubber 2d pf	88	86¼	86	86	...
44⅞	46	72,900	U. S. Steel	45⅝	45⅞	44⅜	45	− ⅛
112	112¼	26,300	U. S. Steel pf	112⅝	113⅝	112	112	+ ⅜
53½	53⅞	4,400	Va.-Caro. Chemical	53	54⅜	53	53¾	+ ⅝
116	116½	300	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	116½	116½	116	116½	+ ½
54½	55	5,800	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	55⅞	56⅞	55	55¾	+ ¼
12⅞	13	3,100	*Vulcan Detinning	12	13½	12	12⅝	+1⅛
57	58	700	*Vulcan Detinning pf	55½	57½	55½	57½	+2⅝
25⅝	25⅞	28,600	Wabash	25½	26¾	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
47⅞	47½	8,450	Wabash pf	47⅞	48⅞	47¼	47⅝	+ ⅛
240	248	38	Wells-Fargo Express	240	240	240	240	...
39	39¼	900	Western Maryland	39¼	39¼	39	39	+ ½
93¼	93½	300	Western Union Tel	93½	93½	93¼	93⅜	− ⅛
170	172½	1,800	Westinghouse E. & M	173	174	170½	170½	−2⅜
19⅝	20¼	6,200	Wheel. & Lake Erie	19⅝	20¼	19½	20	+ ½
46	47	2,500	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	45	47⅝	45	47	+1⅞
27⅝	28	2,700	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	27⅜	28⅜	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅜
30¼	31	900	Wisconsin Central	31½	31⅝	30½	30½	...
60¾	61½	500	Wisconsin Central pf	61	62	61	61	...

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1906.

Impri Jap Gov 6s, steri loan		Colorado Industrial 1st 5s, Ser B	
33,000	100⅝	15,000	81⅜
10,000	100¾	88,000	81½
5,000	100⅝	1,000	81½
1,000	100¼	33,000	81½
5,000	100⅜	46,000	81¼
9,000	100¼	Col Mid 1st 4s	
3,000	100¾	10,000	20F 78¼
5,000	100	10,000	79
1,000	100⅜	19,000	78⅜
10,000	100⅜	10,000	79
2,000	100⅛	5,000	79¼
2d series		25,000	79
500	100	2,000	78⅜
10,000	100	15,000	78½
3,000	99⅝	5,000	78½
2,000	99⅞	Col & So 1st 4s	
500	99⅝	1,000	96½
40,000	99⅞	Con G Co cnv deb 6s	
Jap Imp Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs full paid for 4½ steri loan		20,000	106⅛
		Consol Tob 4s	
500	95	10,000	88
12,000	94⅞	Den & R G cnv 4s	
5,000	95	13,000	100⅜
150,000	95	500	100
500	95⅛	Detr South, Ohio Sc div 4s	
244,000	95	2,000	93¾
100,000	95⅛	15,000	93⅝
5,000	95	Dist Sec Cor 5s	
75,000	95⅛	16,000	85
80,000	95	5,000	85½
7,000	95⅛	30,000	85
20,000	95	10,000	85½
500	95⅛	2,000	85½
4,000	95⅛	10,000	85¼
Jap Imp Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs full paid for new 4½s, 2d ser		2,000	85⅜
		26,000	85½
5,000	91⅞	25,000	85
6,000	91⅝	15,000	85⅛
1,000	92	2,000	85½
108,000	91⅞	1,000	85⅞
20,000	91⅝	85	
40,000	91⅞	Erie 4th ext 5s	
500	92¼	5,000	115¼
8,500	91⅝	Erie 1st gen 4s	
1,000	91⅞	8,000	93¼
25,000	91⅝	Erie conv 4s	
Jap Imp Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs for 4s, sterling loan		40,000	103½
		2,000	103¾
15,000	88	Erie 1st con 4s	
U S of Mexico 5s		3,000	108⅜
1,000	99⅛	2,000	100⅞
U S of Mexico 4s		Ft Wth & D C 1st	
2,000	93⅞	12,000	114¼
500	94¼	8,000	114½
Vir 6s defd, Brown Bros & Co ctfs

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Market Trading Has a Firmer Tone.

Coppers Stronger in Tone, with Tendency to React—International Salt Continues to Gain.

The market for outside securities yesterday took on a firmer tone but trading was sluggish and the day's total of sales low. In the copper shares, which absorbed the bulk of the activity, prices were generally upward, with a tendency to react quickly. Shortly after the opening Utah Copper, which opened at 35, ¼ above Monday's close, went sharply to 36, but fell off again fractionally at once, closing, after considerable irregularity, at 35. United Copper closed the day up ¼, at 6¼, after selling 15,200 shares. Boston Copper also shared in the rise, jumping quickly from the opening, 29½, to 31, but sold down again rapidly, closing the day with ¼ point gain.

The International Salt shares continued their upward movement; both stock and bonds gained one-half point on the day's trading.

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	American Can.	11½	11½	11½	11½
3,000	Am. Can pf....	71½	72	71½	71⅝
2	Am. Tobacco..	500	500	500	500
100	Am. Wr. Pap..	5	5	5	5
155	Am. W. P. pf..	*35	35	*34	34½
1,700	Beth. St. Corp.	34	34	33½	33½
710	Beth. St. C. pf.	93	*94	92¾	94
100	Cent. Foundry	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
800	Cent. Fdry. pf.	27⅞	28	27⅝	27⅞
300	Corn Prod. R. com., w. i..	26	26¼	26	26
100	Corn Prod. R. pf., w. i....	86	86	86	86
200	Cont. Coal & Coke pf.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
95	Gug. Expl. Co.	300	305	300	305
300	Hartm. Coal...	74½	74½	73¾	73¾
100	Hav. Tobacco..	30	30	30	30
200	Hous. Oil, St. L., receipts..	10¼	10½	10¼	10½
600	Int. M. M. pf..	36	36¼	35¾	36
3,000	Int. Salt	48	49	48	48½
28	Lord & Taylor.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼
2,500	Mackay Cos. ..	63	63½	63	63½
210	Mack. Cos. pf.	*75¾	75¾	75¼	75¼
1,800	Manh. Transit.	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
400	N. J. T. D. & Improve....	45	45	44¾	44⅞
10	N. Y. Transp..	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Palmer Mt. T. & Power....	52	52	52	52
20	Pope M. 2d pf.	20½	20½	20½	20½
200	Sea. Lum. Co..	68	68	67¾	67¾
50	Standard Oil ..	690½	692	690¼	692

RAILROADS.

700	Chi. Subway...	51¼	51⅝	51	51
500	New Tr. Sec. n. com., w. i...	57	57⅜	57	57⅛
1,500	Interbor. R. T.	234⅜	235	234½	234½
2,100	Mo., K. & T. rights	½	½	½	½
150	N. O. Rys. pf.	85	85	85	85
20	No. Sec. stubs.	350	350	337½	337½

MINING STOCKS.

14,000	Boston Copper.	29½	31	29½	30
2,000	Brit. Col. Cop..	9¼	9	9	9¼
800	Colum. Copper.	2¼	2½	2	2
200	Copper Secur..	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
6,000	Dom. Copper...	½	1⅛	½	½
900	Douglas Copper	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
300	Gold Hill	11-16	11-16	11-16	11-16
4,000	Granby Con. ..	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10¼
3,000	Greene C. Cop.	29	29	28	28⅜
800	Greene G.-Sliv.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
8,500	Guanaj. Con....	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¼
200	La Chivia Min.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
5,000	Mex. G. Expl..	1½	1⅝	1¼	1½
4,500	Mitchell Min..	13⅝	14½	13⅝	14
.....	Mont. & Bos...	15-33	½	15-32	½
1,200	Nev. C. Cop...	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
1,700	N.-U. M. & S.	3¾	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
150	Newh. M. & S.	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
900	Tenn. Cop. Co.	48	49	48	48¾
120	Tintic Mining..	9¼	*9¼	9¼	9¼
1,150	Tintic M. rts..	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
1,150	Union Cop. Co.	1 15-16	2	1⅞	1 15-16
15,200	United Copper.	64	64¾	63¾	64¼
2,000	Utah Apex	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
3,000	Utah Copper ..	35	36	34⅝	35
350	West. G. Min..	37⅞	38¼	37⅞	38⅛
700	Wh. Kn. Min.	7-16	7-16	7-16	7-16

BONDS.

$10,000	Alb. & S. 3½s, 60% paid	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞
74,000	Am. Steel F. 6s, w. i., Int.	92½	92½	91½	92
1,000	Am. W. P. 5s..	88	88	88	88
45,000	C. Fdy. 6s, fl.	84	*84	83	83¼
25,000	East. St. Co.6s.	90¼	90¾	90½	90¾
1,000	Hav. Tob. 5s..	75	75	75	75
25,000	Int. Salt 5s....	74	74½	74	74½
35,000	I. M. M. 4½s..	83½	83½	83¾	83¾
$13,200	Jap. Gov. 4s of 1905, int., w. i.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
2,200	Jap. 4s, 10% paid, w. i....	87⅝	87⅝	87½	87½
$31,000	Mo., K. & T. n. 4½s, int. f. p.	91	91½	91	91½
10,000	Un. Lead deb. 5s, flat	84	84	84	84
8,000	Yel. Pk. Ry. 5s and interest..	95½	95½	95½	95½

*Odd lots. ‡Sells cents per share. †Buyer 30.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Tuesday:

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Jan. 24. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 23. Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & S. 3½s, 60% pd..	115½	116	115	116
American Can	11⅜	11⅝	11¼	11½
American Can pf.....	71⅛	71⅝	71⅛	71½
American Chicle	168	172	168	175
American Chicle pf...	104	108	104	108
American Malting 6s...	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
American Tobacco	500	510	500	505
Am. Steel Foundry 6s, w. i., and interest....	92	92½	92	93
Am. Writing Paper ...	5	5¼	5	5⅜
Am. Writing Paper pf..	34½	35	34½	35½
Am. Writing Paper 5s.	88	88¾	88¾	89¼
Bethlehem Steel	33	34½	33½	34½
Bethlehem Steel pf....	92½	94	92	93
Bamberger De Lamar..	8½	9	8½	8¾
Boston Copper	30	30½	29½	29¾
British Colum. Copper..	9	9¼	9	9¼
Central Foundry	7½	7¾	7¼	7¾
Central Foundry pf....	27¼	28	27¼	28
Central Foundry 6s....	83	85	83½	84¾
Chicago Subway	50⅝	51½	50	51½
Columbia Copper	1½	2⅛	1¾	2⅛
Cont. Coal & Coke....	9⅞	10	9⅞	10
Corn Prod. ref.com.w.i.	26	26¼	26	26¼
Corn Prod. ref. pf. w. i.	86	86¼	85⅝	86¼
Copper Securities	30	31	30	31¼
Dominion Copper	½	⅝	½	⅝
Douglas Copper	6¾	7	6½	6⅞
Granby Consolidated....	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10¼
Greene Con. Copper....	28¼	28⅝	28	29⅛
Greene Con. Gold.....	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
Greene Gold-Silver	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
Guanajuato Con.	6½	6⅝	6¼	6½
Guggenheim Explorat'n.	300	301	295	305
Hartmann Coal	73¾	74	74½	74⅝
Havana Tobacco	31	33	32	32
Havana Tobacco pf....	39	41	39	41
Houston Oil	11	11⅜	11	12¼
Houston Oil pf.....	44	48	44	48
Interborough	234	235	234	235
Inter. Mer. Marine....	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13½
Inter. Mer. Marine pf..	35½	36	36	36¾
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	83⅝	83⅞	83¼	83⅜
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s.	83¾	83⅞	83⅜	83⅞
International Salt	48½	49	47⅝	48
International Salt 5s....	73¾	74¼	73½	74
Jap. Govt. 4s of 1905 and interest, w. i....	87⅜	87⅞	87⅝	87⅞
La Chivia	2¾	3	2¾	3
Lord & Taylor	114	116	.....	.....
Mackay Companies	62¾	63½	62¾	63
Mackay Companies pf..	75	75¾	75	75½
Manhattan Transit	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
Mexican Gold Explor'n.	1⅜	1½	1¼	1⅜
Mitchell Mining	13⅞	14	13½	13⅝
M., K. & T. new 4½s..	.....	.....	.....	.....
and int. full paid....	91¼	91⅝	90½	91
Montreal & Boston....	⅝	¾	⅝	½
N. J. Term. D. & Imp.	44¾	45¼	44¾	45¼
New Orleans Ry.....	38½	39	.....	.....
New Orleans Ry. pf....	84	86	84	86
New Orleans Ry. 4½s..	91½	92	.....	.....
New Trac. Sec., w. i..	57¼	57⅜	56½	57
New Tr. Sec. pf., w. i..	96	98½	96	100
N. T. S. col.4½s, w.i.int.	94½	95¼	94½	96¼
Nevada Con. Copper....	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11¾
Nev.-Utah M. & S.....	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3⅝
Newhouse M. & S.....	.....	.....	7	7¼
N. Y., N. H. & H. 3½s and interest	117¼	118	117¾	118
Northern Sec. stubs...	337½	350	350	362½
Palmer Mt. Tun. & P..	55	55	53	55
Pope Manufacturing ..	5	5⅜	5	6
Pope Mfg. 2d pf.....	19½	20½	19¾	20½
Seaboard Lumber Co...	68	68¼	68	68¾
Seaboard Co.	30	32	30	32
Seaboard Co. 1st pf....	90	92	90	92
Seaboard Co. 2d pf....	60½	62	60½	62
Singer Mfg.	560	600	.....	.....
Standard Milling	14	15	14	15¾
Standard Milling pf....	40	41	40	41
Standard Oil	692	698	688	690
Tennessee Copper	48	48¼	48	48½
Tintic Mining	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9⅜
Union Copper	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
Union Typewriter	96	99	97	100
Un. Typewriter 1st pf..	122	126	122	125
Un. Typewriter 2d pf..	120	123	122	125
United Copper	63¾	64	63¾	64
United Copper pf.....	94	98	94	97
United Lead deb. 5s....	84	84½	84	84½
Utah Apex	8¾	8½	7¾	8
Utah Copper	34¾	35½	33¾	34¼
West. Gold Mining.....	37⅞	38	37⅞	37⅞

Supremacy in Financial Advertising.

THE NEW YORK TIMES publishes more financial advertising than any other New York morning newspaper. The record for 1905 is as follows:

	Agate Lines.
THE NEW YORK TIMES	821,896
2d newspaper	353,333
3d newspaper	344,923
4th newspaper	290,048
5th newspaper	135,361
6th newspaper	118,668
7th newspaper	83,356

THE NEW YORK TIMES exercises a scrutiny over its advertising columns similar to that over its news columns, excluding all that is fraudulent or objectionable.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."—Adv.

METZ HAS NEW TAX PLAN.

Foreign Corporations Escape, He Says, and Should Be Made to Pay.

Controller Metz said yesterday that he was seeking some way to make the foreign corporations doing business in New York City pay some share toward the city's expenses.

"Through their foreign rating," Controller Metz said, "these corporations avoid all taxation, and it does not seem to me fair. They should be made to pay taxes like the domestic corporations, or else be forced to take out licenses for the privilege of doing business here. If every one who ought to be taxed were taxed the city would have all the money needed for improvements, and the tax rate could be lowered.

"I don't know yet how we can get at the delinquents, but I am working on a plan which I believe will result in quite an addition to the city's receipts from taxes."

IRON TRADE OUTLOOK.

Buyers of Pig Iron Cautious—Foundry Coke and Scrap Lower.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 24.—The Iron Trade Review will say to-morrow:

The long-continued mild weather has greatly stimulated the demand for wire products and materials used in building operations. On the other hand, it has made the coke and scrap markets very much easier.

Pig iron conditions vary in different selling centres, but on the whole the market is not so strong. While the demand is brisk in the East, and has improved in Chicago, prices are somewhat softer in the Central West, sales being freely made on a basis of $14 for No. 2 Birmingham and $17.50 valley for No. 2. Opinions differ somewhat as to the position of buyers for the first half of the year. Purchasers have provided amply for the first quarter, but it is a question whether buyers will need as large a tonnage as has been expected for the second quarter. The Steel Corporation has purchased 30,000 tons of Bessemer for second quarter delivery.

An inquiry for a large tonnage of pig iron from the leading cast iron pipe interest developed unexpected eagerness to take the business, and such a low quotation was made on No. 6 Foundry that the buyer decided to cover for the month of April only and to await developments before contracting for later months.

Labor troubles have caused some hesitancy in the placing of orders for structural shapes, but a large amount of new business is in sight.

The prices of coke are much easier, purchases having been made for prompt shipment as low as $2.20 for furnace coke, and $3 could probably be shaded for foundry coke. Quotations on scrap continue to decline.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Michigan State Telephone Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on its preferred stock, payable Feb. 1. Books closed Jan. 23 and will reopen Feb. 2.

Part of the outstanding $4,635,000 of the fifty-year 5 per cent. first lien collateral notes of the Manila Electric Railroad and Lighting Corporation will be put on the market through William Salomon & Co. These bonds, it is expected, will be listed on the Stock Exchange here and in London.

The Vulcan Detinning Company's earnings from April 1, 1905, to Jan. 1, 1906, show a net gain of $119,000, out of which a dividend of 2¼ per cent. was paid on the preferred on Jan. 20. This leaves a surplus of about $90,000. The surplus of the company would have been larger had not a large part of the earnings been applied to the erection of new plants, which will increase the company's capacity materially.

Announcement was made yesterday of the formation of the Electric Cable Company of Bridgeport, Conn., succeeding the Magnet Wire Company and the Peerless Electric Company, both of New York. The company is erecting a large factory in Bridgeport for the manufacture of magnet wire, field and armature coils, and a new non-rubber insulation. The officers are: Edwin W. Moore, President; Frederick H. Cowles, Vice President; J. Nelson Shreve, Treasurer; H. S. Williston, Secretary.

The stockholders of the Queens County Trust Company of Jamaica elected these Directors for three years: James Macbeth, William H. Young, William J. Wheeler, Arthur D. Wuideg, Robert B. Austin, and Charles H. Wheeler.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Incorporated to-day:

Manhattan Catering Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—L. C. Riggs, Julia S. Riggs, F. C. Nye, New York.

Lignum Vitae Supply Company, New York, (lumber;) capital, $10,000. Directors—H. M. Hobart, T. Tulladay, New York; J. S. Hamilton, Brooklyn.

The Weiler Cash Register Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—David Paine, Brooklyn; G. F. Valentine, L. H. Smith, New York.

Otto L. Spannhake, New York, (architecture;) capital, $2,000. Directors—E. Spannhake, C. Pohl, O. L. Spannhake, New York.

Boswitz Life Preserver Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—Emil Taussig, M. M. Marcuse, E. H. Rosenstock, New York.

Grant Outfitting Company, New York, (men's furnishings;) capital, $12,000. Directors—Adoph Levi, B. A. Greenberg, Jacob Grant, New York.

Broadway Bargain House, New York, (dry goods and clothing;) capital, $100,000. Directors—Aaron Garfunkel, Louis Lubetkin, Abe Moses, New York.

Kohl Hepp Brick Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—L. P. Scherrer, East Orange, N. J.; James Hass, James Underwood, New York.

The Knox-Roming Furniture Company, Auburn; capital, $50,000. Directors—Henry Knox, H. B. Roming, A. R. Knox, Auburn.

Traction Construction Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—G. T. Talcott, Abram Lefeld, Samuel Marks, New York.

Montgomery Lumber Company, Fort Plain; capital, $25,000. Directors—J. T. Lee, C. R. Fleischmann, George Becker, New York.

Russian-American Realty Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Julius Wolff, Jacob Silverman, Joseph Herman, New York.

The Sloane Farm, Egg, and Poultry Company, Whitelake; capital, $60,000. Directors—George Sloane, R. E. Sloane, Alice Thwarters, Whitelake.

Jacob Klein Realty Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—Jacob Klein, Paulina Klein, Brooklyn; Harris Marks, New York.

De Freest Coach and Livery Company, Albany; capital, $80,000. Directors—Mathew De Freest, Jessie De Freest, Edward F. Hammond, Albany.

Cracheron Avenue Realty Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—Moses Lindheim, M. B. Cohn, Eliezer Falk, New York.

Glen Cove Coal and Lumber Company, Glen Cove; capital, $40,000. Directors—E. P. Titus, Glen Cove; S. H. Mills, Brooklyn; W. M. Mills, Seacliffe, L. I.

Interborough Metropolitan Company, New York, (to hold stock and bonds of companies operating transportation lines in New York and vicinity and of corporations holding securities of companies engaged in such business;) capital, $15,000. Directors—Walter G. Oakman, John B. McDonald, Morton F. Plant, New York; James Jordan, Brooklyn; P. A. B. Widener, Philadelphia.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Major W. R. Hamilton, Artillery, will proceed to Springfield, Ill., for the purpose of procuring testimony for a court-martial at Fort Sheridan.

Major H. Taylor, Engineers, will report to Col. C. R. Suter, Engineers, President of the examining board, at the Army Building, New York City, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

First Lieut. P. S. Holloran, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, vice Capt. J. B. Clayton, Assistant Surgeon, relieved.

Capt. L. G. Berry, Artillery, will proceed to Hartford Conn., and report to the Adjutant General of Connecticut for temporary duty with the militia of that State.

The Navy.

Rear Admiral W. S. Cowles is appointed Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, with rank of Rear Admiral, for a term of four years from Jan. 22.

Commander C. E. Rommel, retired, is detached Navy Yard, New York; home.

Col. C. M. Goodrill, retired from Jan. 31 with rank of Brigadier General, (U. S. M. C.)

Commander W. C. Cowles is detached from command of the Rainbow and ordered to duty as Chief of Staff, Asiatic Fleet, on the Ohio.

Commander J. C. Gillmore is detached from Cavite Station, and ordered to command the Rainbow.

Lieut. E. Pollock is detached from Cavite Station to duty as flag lieutenant on staff of Commander-in-Chief Asiatic Fleet on the Ohio.

Lieut. Commander W. L. Rodgers is detached from the Wisconsin to Cavite Station for command of the Wilmington.

Lieut. Commander K. McAlpine is detached from the Monadnock and ordered to Cavite Station.

First Lieut. T. C. Turner, U. S. M. C., detached Oregon to Rainbow.

First Lieut. W. E. Smith, U. S. M. C., detached Rainbow to the Oregon.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Maine, Kearsarge, Alabama, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Yankton, Hopkins, Wasden, Truxtun, MacDonough, and Stewart, at Culebra; Bainbridge, at Canton.

Sailed—Hannibal, from Newport News, for Culebra; Arethusa, from Charleston for Culebra; Scorpion, from Sanchez for Monte Christi; Isabella, from Sanchez for Santo Domingo City; Callao, from Canton for Honolulu.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

153—Southern Pacific Company et al. vs. The Interstate Commerce Commission; 159—Southern California Railway Company vs. The Interstate Commerce Commission; 160—Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company vs. The Interstate Commerce Commission; 161—Santa Fe Pacific Railway Company vs. The Interstate Commerce Commission, and 162—Southern Pacific Company vs. The Interstate Commerce Commission.—Argument concluded.

141—The Southern Pacific Railroad Company et al. vs. The United States.—Argument concluded.

142—Southern Pacific Railroad Company vs. The United States.—Argument concluded.

Day call for Thursday: 142, 170, 172, 176, 180, 182, 183, 185, 186, and 187.

Calendars for Thursday, Jan. 25.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

229—Critchfield-Julia.	103—In re Marine Const Co
67—Ryan-Met Jockey Club	104—Dancel-Goodyear
97—U S-G H Coal Co	109—Folwell-Miller
100—Dunn-Transfer No. 10	96—Pabst-Thorley
102—Tooker-P & R R R	111—In re Adler

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Platt, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

135—Britton-N H R R	15—Peraglis-Compagnie Generale
140—Durante-Penn R R	304 to 373—U S-Ennis, (10 cases)
147—Coffin-Phila. B & W R R	144—Demorest-D L Co
194—R. G. Packard Co-N Y C & H R R R	152—Hoke-Beall
195—Fine-N Y & N H R R	77—Beckerle-Penn R R
	178—Hoagland-Canfield

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Ray, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

51—Del S Co-Met Tr Co	39—Elevator, &c. Co-Pedersen
58—Haskell-Perfect	52—U S Fastener Co-Wertheimer
71—Mygatt-McArthur	79—Gunn-Bridgeport, &c, Co
72—Hillard-Fisher Book Typewriter Co	81—N Y, &c, Co-Sieber
76—Kraus-Hollander	40—Cutler-Hammer-Automatic, &c, Co
14—Nat, &c, Co-N Y Scale Co	80—Cushman, &c, Co-Denny
22—Same-Roebling	

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

143—Garrison-Warlarck Wire Co	96—Souter-Nat Bridge Co

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The Court of Appeals calendar for to-morrow: Numbers 251, 252, 34, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257.

Calendars for Thursday, Jan. 25.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Fleischmann Const Co-Martin	24—Dwyer-Briggs
2—Boyd-Naylor	25—Schwalm-Rahm
3—Shaw-Dooley	26—Scott-N Y Ry
4—Pearson-Montross	27—Mulvey-same
5—Sherick-Dunne	28—McCusher-same
6—Meyer-Bullard	29—In re Bassford
7—Costet-Jeantet	30—S B Co-Howey
8—Middlemarch Club-McAdoo	31—In re Schuyler Co
9—Brockner-City N Y	32—Wilson-Schaefer
10—Rothschild-Hopper	33—Townsend-Ins Co
11—Collins-N Y Ry	34—In re Henderson
12—Anderson-Abeel	35—Nat Bldg, &c, Co-Fanning
13—Am Woolen Co-Hopper	36—Cong, &c-Hull Camp
14—In re Bill Posters	37—Same-same
15—Winston-Pembrook	38—Roome-Smith
16—Daniel-Smith	39—Detwiler-Dowling
17—Same-Kelley	40—Hartung-Hartung
18—Borden-Borden	41—Donovan-Le Hon
19—In re Hurlbut	42—Day-Day
20—Johnson-Kohn Co-Meyrowitz	43—Sheldon-Sheldon
21—Kent-Campbell	44—Tarbes-Turbes
22—Becher-Nat Cloak & Suit Co	45—Bogert-Spencer
23—Bercovitz-McAdoo	46—Messinger-Messinger
	47—Ittner-Ittner

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

Preferred causes.	
2339—Smith-Orently	1120—Curren-Magee
3915—Hemstreet-Decauville Auto Co	1043—Harding-City Rty Co
4177—N Y & Boston D Co-O'Donnel	1584—Schnarendorf-Dunn
4170—Nieberg-Nieberg. General calendar.	270—Spencer-N Y & H R R
3051—Rexford-Rexford	3065—Bowling Green Tr Co-Adler
3131—Castello-Castello	3287—Leicht-Leicht
184—Fisher-N Y & H R R	896—Bader-City N Y

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 3308.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Attorney General Mayer, Deputy Attorney General O'Brien, District Attorney Jerome, and Assistant District Attorney O'Connor for the People.

1—Norman Hapgood	Pleading.
2—James Gallagher	1—Isaac Solomon

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

6035—Allen-Munro	6107—Brown-Brown
5846—Tepper-City N Y	5308—Iroquois Mach Co-Rigby
5989—Hy Elias Brew Co	5302—James Munroe

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—No. 1.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the Bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III. and V. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. In no event shall a cause on the day calendar be passed from day to day, on account of the engagement of counsel, for more than three days. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

1078—Brown-City N Y	1067—Quinn-United Eng & Con Co
1150—Zuckerman-Goodman	1100—Connolly - Hall & Sillery-Sharp
806—Sillery-Sharp	1101—Const Co-Same
1212—Weston-Wirth	1106—McDonough-Irons
1248—Hopper-Benne	4158—City of N Y-Moll
1220—Torpey - Borden's Cond Milk Co	1146—Stearns-Titus
1156—Krivacs-Hearn	1196—Adler-Ph. and W. Ebling Brew Co
480—Bliss-Condon	1216—Neufeld-Star Co
481—Barnes-same	1234—McLaughlin-Simpson-Crawford Co
972—Dustan-Strauss	1237—Boles-Onward Con Co
3472—Cone-Buckley	1056—Wright-Potter
1010—Servo-Echentille	
904—Starer-Tower	
839—McFadden-Thompson-Starrett Co	

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1313.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—No. 3.—To be called in Trial Term, Part X., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the Bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts IX., X., XI., and XIII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. In no event shall a cause on the day calendar be passed from day to day, or account of the engagement of counsel, for more than three days. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

Inquest, 2456—Sessler-Weiner	812—McCarthy-City of New York
Inquest, 2419—Perry-Levenson	2225—Devlin-same
2336—Herter Rity Co-Tray Ins Co	2238—Walker-same
2394—Coakley-Clarke	2335—Hannel-O'Brien
2402—Reilly-Keen	2342—Harris-same
2637—Cullinan-Shea	2433—J. H. Parker Co-City of N Y
2563—Helms-Levine	1946—Graeffe-Tener
1702—Magee Carpet Co-White	1158—Brent-Conron Bros Co
5045—Cullinan-Apisolf	1800—Lang-Hornthal
1905—Thedford-Herbert	1912—Van Norden-Hansen

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 2781.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Annie E. Lane,	Samuel E. Holmes,
George Hammer,	Ellen S. Apgar
Anton Boss,	At 2:30 P. M.
Ellen F. Bretherton,	Emilie Abrahams,
Karoline S. Waterman,	Harriet A. Purdy,

Looking for Boarders?
Telephone your advertisement
to
1000 BRYANT
and it will be inserted in
THE NEW YORK TIMES
the following day and bill sent later.
THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 25c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

11TE, 262 WEST.—Boarding, rooms; all improvements; single, $5; double, $10; back parlor, $12.

21ST ST., 40 WEST.—Furnished room and first-class table d'hote; 'phone; central location.

22D ST., 140 WEST.—Small rooms, $6 up; large room, suitable three; table board, $3.50.

23TH ST., 31 WEST, (The Hassard.)—Large rooms, with and without bath; family, bachelors, transients.

58TH ST., 135 WEST.—Large and small rooms, bath; parlor dining room; near "L" station, Subway; references.

70TH, 126 WEST.—Two large rooms, all conveniences, strictly good table, in refined home.

82D, 10 WEST.—Large front room, full width house, with dressing room; fully appointed; separate dining tables; free parlor; telephone; references.

82D ST., 37 WEST.—Warm, small, and large rooms, with bath; superior table; parlor dining; telephone; references.

82D ST., 48 WEST.—Desirable room, bath; dining room on the parlor floor; excellent table and service; telephone; references.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished room for couple of gentlemen; private house; references.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Pleasant single room; southern exposure; good board; references.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Sunny, heated double room; running water; with board; two gentlemen; moderate.

126TH, 136 WEST.—Pleasant rooms and board; Jewish family; telephone, Subway; table boarders; references.

132D ST., 266 WEST.—Large room; private house; running water; excellent home table; telephone.

138TH ST., 303 WEST.—Pleasant room, man or lady employed; running water; good table; moderate.

142D ST., 518 WEST.—A large, nicely furnished front alcove extension room, with excellent board; high-class service; private house; references.

145TH ST., 349 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, single or en suite; light housekeeping; near Subway and L; reasonable.

Waverley Place, 101, Corner Washington Square, The Park.—Attractive, large, connecting rooms on second floor; steam heat; superior table; references.

East Side.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Table guests; excellent board.

22D ST., 42 EAST, Near Broadway, The Adelfi.—Large rooms; excellent table board.

26TH ST., 137 EAST.—Two large parlors, with piano, heated; also smaller rooms; comfortably furnished.

34TH ST., 45 EAST.—Two large connecting rooms, (will divide;) private bath; references.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Perfect cooking; scrupulously neat house; handsome, spacious back parlor, accommodating two, three, suitable for physician or dentist; two large, well furnished sunny double rooms; all three rooms hot, cold running water, well heated, plenty closet room; smaller cozy room; parlor privileges; baths; reasonable to refined parties.

IRVING PLACE, 68.—Handsomely furnished large room; first-class steam-heated house; one block Subway and "L"; parlor dining room; references.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Second floor; double and single rooms, $18 to $22, (two persons,) with excellent board; telephones.

MADISON AV., 155, (The Mohegan.)—Large and small rooms with board.

MADISON AV., 187, (34th St.)—Clean rooms; perfect cooking; dainty service.

REFINED Jewish gentleman can have nicely furnished room, with breakfast, in strictly private house, $6. F., 1,052 Third Av., cigar store.

Brooklyn.

AMITY ST., 187, Heights.—Furnished rooms; neat and attractive; excellent table; table guests; telephone.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, Brooklyn Heights, Overlooking Wall St.—second floor, elegantly furnished; rooms or apartment; neighborhood, table high-class.

SACKETT ST., 331 Brooklyn.—Private family will board two workingmen or few children; central location; easy access to Manhattan. McC.

New Jersey.

53 FREMONT ST., Bloomfield, N. J.—Furnished rooms, with board; attractive home; central location; good table; low commutation; inducements to permanent.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New Rochelle.—Desirable rooms with board; central location. 39 Washington Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

WANTED—Three young men to join us in our furnished apartments; must share cost; will exchange references. B. B., 117 Times Downtown.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,253.—Couple would rent two very desirable rooms in apartment, with all privileges. Stickle.

19TH, 39 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, running hot water, telephone.

26TH ST., 36 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; porcelain bath; valet attendance; also small room.

26TH ST., 42 WEST.—Pleasant square room, one flight up; private house; bath adjoining; gentleman.

36TH ST., 61 WEST.—Newly and beautifully furnished rooms; very low rates; baths; references.

38TH ST., 221 WEST.—Front or back parlor; modern improvements; suitable for doctor or dentist.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; small, large rooms; private bath; telephone; breakfasts; references.

42D, 227 WEST, (adjoining Broadway.)—Furnished parlor, bedroom, and dressing room; gentlemen. Bell 4.

42D, 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished; bath, heat; private house; $2 upward; gentlemen only; reference.

43D, 237 WEST.—Handsome large and small rooms, steam heated, bath, elevator, Subway. Wiebhe.

45TH ST., 331 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure; closets, running water; quiet, homelike; reasonable.

48TH ST., 110 WEST.—Comfortable large room; hot and cold water; heated; $8; private house.

48TH ST., 103 WEST.—Hall bedroom and suite; rates reasonable. Antrim.

54TH, 260 WEST.—Nicely furnished small rooms; neat, clean house; convenient location; moderate.

98D ST., 52 WEST.—Large front room, adjoining bedroom, all conveniences; private family; references. Winslow.

92D ST., 35 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; $3 to $6.50.

105TH ST., 32 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; private house; gentleman; reference; telephone.

116TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large, steam heated room, third floor; elevator; single or double; minute from Subway. King.

117TH ST., 353 WEST.—Desirable room, adjoining bath, with young couple; handsome elevator apartment. Sibley.

118TH ST., 418 WEST.—Front and alcove room, one square room; steam heated; elevator. Borden.

119TH ST., 149 WEST.—Large second floor front room; also back parlor; board optional.

121ST ST., 304 WEST.—Large back parlor in respectable Cuban family; steam, bath, hot water; chance to learn Spanish; references. Eserbad.

122D ST., 225 WEST.—Strictly private Jewish family wants family or gentlemen; modern apartment. Gottlieb.

133D ST., 114 WEST.—Very comfortable furnished rooms in private house; near Subway; gentlemen; references.

140TH ST., 163 WEST.—Newly furnished light room; heat, telephone; $3 week; breakfast optional. Behan.

152D ST., 533 WEST.—Comfortable, well-furnished room for gentleman; private house; telephone.

HAMILTON PLACE, 50.—Large front room in private house, near 137th St. Subway.

SHERIDAN SQUARE, 5, (old number, 198 West 4th.)—Large front room, second floor, for refined married couple, or two gentlemen; furnace heat, running water; German family; references.

East Side.

10TH ST., 77 EAST.—Nicely furnished front room; also small rooms, bath, and running water.

27TH ST., 120 EAST.—Elegant parlor floor, two or four rooms, running water, with or without board, near Madison Square Garden.

47TH ST., 153 EAST.—Two connecting rooms and bath, newly decorated and furnished; also ballroom; parlor floor; home comforts.

96TH ST., 58 EAST.—Parlor floor; physician or business; all conveniences; sleeping rooms; private house.

LEXINGTON AV., 73.—Three large rooms, second floor; bath, steam; en suite if desired.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

East Side.

LEXINGTON AV., 660.—Large, light, airy, newly furnished room; running water; bath; heated.

LEXINGTON AV., 90.—Front or back parlor; double front and hall room; furnace heat.

MADISON AV., 1,004.—Handsome front room on floor with bath; heated, lighted; $40 monthly.

MADISON AV., 1,004.—Handsome rooms and bath; entire floor; heated, lighted, unfurnished if desired.

Wanted—Young man to share large sunny room; hot and cold water, heat, quiet private house, 50s, East, near Park Av. Address A. B., Box 340 Times, Times Square.

Brooklyn.

CLARK ST., 91, (Heights.)—Large comfortably furnished room, near Bridge and Fulton Ferry; running water; bath adjoining; telephone 4326R Main.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3.—One block from Wall St. Ferry; elegantly furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen; convenient to New York.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c., 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

WITHIN easy walking distance of Madison Square, large double room or room and alcove, for gentleman; references. A. B., Box 312 Times, Times Square.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

84th, 103 West.—To rent, furnished or unfurnished, two exceptionally large rooms and bath; suitable for bachelor; private entrance. Boynton.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Domestics.

WANTED—with reference, to go to Orange, N. J., children's nurse, to assist with other work. Apply Thursday afternoon, 4:30 to 6:30, 711 Park Av., city.

WANTED—Girl for chamberwork and waiting. Call at 1,025 Park Av., Thursday, at 11 A. M., with references.

WANTED—Good girl for general housework; good wages; two in family. 748 East 175th St.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Young girl living with parents for office; some musical and typewriting knowledge essential; small salary to commence. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av. Call 9 to 10 A. M.

WANTED—Several young ladies to solicit subscriptions for a well-known monthly journal; 50% commission. Apply, stating references, po F. W., Box 300 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Chorus sopranos (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Contralto for Manhattan church; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Soprano for city church; $900. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policies; large commission, renewals; county managers wanted every State. A. B. Ciley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Automobiles.

WANTED—Automobiles. Why are we receiving so many applications for membership in our school from those who have been attending other schools? Because our course for $15 is most thorough and our graduates are sought to fill positions paying from $100 to $150 monthly; license guaranteed. 309 West 41st St.

WANTED—Automobiles. Do you wish to learn the automobile business and earn a good salary? If so, write to us for catalogue; we can teach you in a very short time, as we are the only practical school in America. West Side Auto Transportation School, 309 West 41st St.

Compositors, &c.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

JOB PRINTER—To go to Holyoke, Mass.; to first-class non-union man, $16.50 per week and transportation. Call on or address L. H. Grieve, 350 Broadway, Room 902, New York City.

PRINTERS.
DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO., 133 East 16th St., New York City, wish to add to their staff a number of expert and experienced compositors, (display, stone, and make-up men;) these positions will be permanent to efficient workmen of good character; salary will be $21 per week; only persons willing to work nine hours in open shop desired; loyalty to employer is expected in return for advantageous working conditions. Reply by letter only, giving employers' references and stating experience and qualifications.
DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.

WANTED
Electrotype finishers, molders, batterymen, builders-up and assistants in each branch.
Compositors Wanted
Non-Union, $21 per week. Job, stone and make-up; also machine operators at $23 per week. Absolutely permanent positions guaranteed first-class men of good character. Excellent opportunity to obtain a permanent position in one of the oldest, largest and most modern printing houses in New York City.
THE DE VINNE PRESS
12 Lafayette Place
New York City.

WANTED—William Green wants printers at 326 Pearl Street, New York City; wishes to add to his staff a number of experienced compositors, (display, stone, and make-up men,) also experienced monotype operators; these positions will be permanent to efficient workmen of good character; salary will be $21.00 per week; only persons willing to work nine hours in open shop desired; loyalty to employer is expected in return for advantageous working conditions; reply by letter only, giving employer's references and stating experience and qualifications. William Green.

Wanted—Compositors, Stone Hands, and Make-up Men; "Open Shop"; Highest Salary; Permanent Position; Additional Bonus for Faithful Services; New York, Vicinity, and Western Points. Call or Address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for important Methodist Church, Virginia. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 Fifth Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Organist, Episcopalian, $150. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for Ohio church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Church organist for Alabama; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist, country Catholic church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Salesmen.

WANTED—Printing salesman; exceptionally favorable conditions will be offered to right man; applicant must carry good trade and have experience on high-grade work. The W. F. Powers Company, (The Powers Press,) 30-38 Ferry St., N. Y. City.

WANTED—Salesman; experienced, good man to sell a line of ladies' handbags to jobbers and department store trade; must have reference. Apply by mail to Isaac W. Ingber & Co., 329 Arch St., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—H. J. HEINZ COMPANY offer exceptional opportunity for high-grade specialty salesman with city hotel trade; men of character and proved selling ability apply by letter only. 206 Spring St., N. Y.

WANTED—A thoroughly good outside salesman, who understands hotel business. A Box 204, Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Traveling salesman experienced in furs. Apply in person, M. Rosenblat & Son, 42 East 10th St.

WANTED—Bright boy in a publishing house; state age and references. E. P. Dutton & Co., 31 West 23d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Salesmen.

WANTED—Book salesmen are cordially invited to call at the offices of The St. Hubert Guild, Thos. McKiernan, Pres., No. 24 East 22d St., New York, and inspect the most magnificent high-grade de luxe propositions ever placed upon the market; virgin territory and liberal contracts offered high-class salesmen; demonstrator on the ground and plenty of leads. Apply to G. H. Brown, Manager.

WANTED—Salesman for Iowa and Nebraska, also Pennsylvania, New York City, and New Jersey, to sell our line of sweaters and jackets in connection with other line on commission; we have a well established trade in above territory. Address at once, The Pennsylvania Knitting Mills, 314 Market St., Philadelphia, Penn.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars, Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—A young man, preferably a graduate of one of the larger colleges, to start as messenger in a conservative banking house, where ability will gain promotion; previous business experience not necessary. Address, giving particulars and references, Hanover, care of P. O. Box 822, New York.

WANTED—Men and women to represent us on a good paying proposition; modern and agreeable work. Lay, 145 8th Av., New York.

WANTED—Chorus tenors (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Tenor for Manhattan church; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Tenor for city church; $1.0 Webster Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Bass for city church; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cooks.

COOK.—By professional Swedish cook to serve dinners and luncheons; references. Nelson, 228 East 26th St.

COOK and WAITRESS.—Together or separate. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—No cards. Top, 235 West 19th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—A qualified governess, with highest references, wants position to teach music and French. Governess, 55 East 34th St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—Colored houseworker, good cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress; neat appearance; apartment preferred; city references. Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 59th. Telephone 4786—Columbus.

HOUSEWORKER, &c.—By general houseworker or chambermaid and waitress; $18; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By American; city or country; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; rapid, accurate; conscientious worker; best reference; $15; not afraid of hard work or long hours. Miss S., Box 115 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and office assistant; two years' experience; neat, accurate, conscientious; reliable references; $8. Attentive, Box 150 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Unusually good beginner; speaks English and German equally well; rapid figurer; wants real work; $7. Miss Jackson, Box 110 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and office assistant; four years' experience; rapid, accurate; best references; $12. American, Box 132 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; willing worker; references; $12-$15. Adaptability, Box 108 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER wishes position with reliable firm; "experienced," that's all. I. A. W., Box 127 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years with commercial house; A1 office assistant. Smith, Post Office Box 1,612, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Desires position part of day; thoroughly experienced. Competent, 426 Lenox Av.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; salary $8; reference. Miss Schneider, 338 40th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in law and commercial work, desires position. Steno., 87 Ross St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; best references; $10. E. J., 119 West 115th St.

Miscellaneous.

A TEACHER of scientific physical exercises would like a few clients; special exercises given to convalescents; indorsement of work by best physicians. G Box 302 Times, Times Square.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Knowledge of stenography and typewriting; willing and obliging; salary, $5. L. F. M., 448 44th St., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT wishes work evenings and Saturday; audits, statements, trial balances, bookkeeping, investigations, &c.; terms moderate; references. Accountant, 16 Waverley Place.

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER.—Desires few hours daily or weekly; low rates. S. C., Times, Harlem.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—By bookkeeper, office man, correspondent; (30;) experienced; best references furnished. L. J., Box 317 Times, Times Square.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By experienced gardener to do all of jobbing in Greater New York. Beaulieu, Ozone Park, L. I.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., 344 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

HARD-WORKING MAN desires position as watchman or fireman. Emil Panitz, 415 Demott St., West Hoboken.

PORTER, &c.—By young man, colored, sober, respectable, as porter or messenger in office; references. Bryan, 216 West 62d St.

SECRETARY.—By attorney, stenographer, typewriter, notary; young man; energetic; thorough practical experience; best references. W. D., Box 150 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Motorboat engineer and machinist, experienced in handling boats of extreme speed and power; first-class references. No. 558, care of Smith & Mabley, 56th St. and Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, thoroughly schooled in modern finance, up-to-date advertising and business methods, desires position of executive nature; references of highest character furnished. Progressive, A 197 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

I can sell your patent; booklet mailed free; fifteen years' experience; patent sales exclusively. Call, write, or telphone, William E. Hoyt, patent sales specialist, 220 B'way, New York.

Typewriting, mimeographing, addressing, translating; notary public; rates reasonable. J. R. Frith, Jr., Public Stenographer, 253 Broadway.

Grocery store for sale or to let, commission bakery and coal business attached; give lease; no agents. 775 East 162d St.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Mme. Augusts, late of Bond St., London, England, day and evening gowns, opera coats, original designs; perfect fit; home or out by day; home preferred. 166 West 47th St. Phone 1345 Bryant.

AUCTION SALES.

I will sell on the evenings of Jan. 23d, 25th, and 26th, at 8 P. M., at the Collectors' Club, 24 W. 26th St., two very fine collections of postage stamps. Walter S. Scott, Auctioneer.

Prizes for Canadian-Bred Dogs.

The action of the American Kennel Club in defining an American breed dogs bred and born within the jurisdiction of the United States, resulted in a quick decision by the Ladies' Kennel Association of Massachusetts. The several generous special prizes offered by the association for competition at the coming show of the New England Kennel Club were announced in the New England Kennel Club prize list before the isolation of Canadian dogs became known, but as soon as the new definition got abroad the Ladies' Kennel Association of Massachusetts gave notice that in all of the specials offered in which American-bred dogs are mentioned the association stands by the old definition. In other words, the specials donated by the association are open equally to Canadian-bred and American-bred dogs.

Ballasco Beat at Cushion Carroms.

In the three-cushion carrom billiard tournament at Slosson's Broadway Billiard Academy last night Ballasco beat Straus by 36 points to 20. The winner's high run was 3, while Straus's best run was 4. The game required eighty-six innings.

AMERICAN YACHT RULE EMINENTLY SUCCESSFUL

Letter Sent to International Conference Declares It Efficient.

NO TALK OF AMERICA'S CUP

Reasons for Declining to Send Delegates Abroad Do Not Refer to the Discussion of Cup Challenges.

Secretary George Cormack of the Atlantic Coast Conference of American Yacht Clubs has made public the letter sent to the Yacht Racing Association of Great Britain, declining the invitation extended through the New York Yacht Club to send delegates to the international conference to bring about the adoption of a universal rating rule for the measurement of boats in international races.

It states the reasons for the adoption of the present rule of rating in force in America and the satisfaction felt with that rule in principle and in operation, and declares these reasons, with the pledge tacitly accepted upon the general adoption of that rule by American clubs that no changes would be made in it within a reasonable time, and then only such changes as an extended experience under it dictates, preclude the possibility of America participating in any conference that might result in the adoption of rule changes.

As anticipated there is no statement in the letter or reference made to the possible effects of the adoption of a universal rule upon the America's Cup, which played so conspicuous and influential a part in the discussions of the Atlantic coast conference in determining the resolution not to be represented in the international congress.

The importance of the letter as a declaration of the principles upon which American yachting is to be continued, as an expression as to the value of the present rule, and in its unexpressed but apparent view of the America's Cup conditions, will be obvious. The letter, which is addressed to Brooke Heckstall Smith, Esq., Secretary of the Yacht Racing Association, England, and signed by Chairman Duncan and Secretary Cormack, is in part as follows:

The question of measurement has been the subject of much discussion among yachtsmen in this country during recent years. Many different systems have been proposed, and their respective merits have engaged the attention of those most interested in the sport, aided by the technical knowledge of designers and other experts.

Our conditions are such as to make the adoption of a common rule practically a necessity. In the attempt to bring about the adoption of such a uniform rule, no effort has been spared. A great number of conferences were held and resulted in the adoption of a uniform rating rule by many of the clubs concerned. From time to time it has been adopted by others, and last Spring the unanimous assent of all of the remaining principal clubs interested in yachting on the Atlantic Coast was secured.

The agitation of the question and the efforts to effect an agreement upon it have extended through a number of years, and you will easily understand that the task has been a difficult one.

Whether the rule finally evolved is the best that could be framed, time and experience alone can determine. Some vessels have, however, already been built under it and others are building, and the general opinion is that the rule promises to work satisfactorily and marks, in any view, a very great advance over the conditions which existed before its adoption.

We have in mind, of course, the possibility that further experience may demonstrate the advisability of some modification in one or another detail, but the main principles of the rule have thus far worked to the entire satisfaction of all.

The conference of representatives of the various yacht clubs called by the New York Yacht Club, as above stated, has instructed us, who acted respectively as its Chairman and Secretary, to explain to you why it is that, with however great reluctance, they have been compelled to this conclusion.

If the American yachtsmen should take part in the movement to bring about a uniform international rule of rating, it would necessarily be with a view to the adoption either of the rule which has already been adopted unanimously in this country, or some other and different rule. Their first duty is, of course, to the interests of yachting in their own country, and it was the unanimous sentiment of the conference that it would be most unwise and very disadvantageous to those interests to reopen at the present time the question of measurement which we have only just succeeded, after so great effort. Naturally we could not for a moment insist that the question to be determined by your conference was whether it would adopt our rule or not. Such a position would not be courteous, nor would it be participating in your conference in the spirit in which we are asked to do so. The only question which we could properly discuss with the representatives of other countries would be what rule, upon the whole, would be to the general interest of all countries to adopt. The very nature of such a conference would require those taking part in it to come with open minds ready to receive as well as to make suggestions.

New Terms for Ocean Yacht Race.

The joint committee of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, the donors, and the New Rochelle Yacht Club, the holders, of the Brooklyn Ocean Cup, won last year by Rear Commodore Frank Maier's yawl Tamerlane, and challenged for this year by the Harlem Yacht Club, W. S. Sullivan's sloop Mopsa, and the Brooklyn Yacht Club, R. C. Floyd's yawl Lila, has agreed on several modifications in the deed of gift governing the contest. Most important is a change in the time allowance to admit of a sliding scale, which will favor the smaller boats. The allowance agreed upon is eight seconds per mile between 40 and 39 foot water-line boats, and increasing a second a foot as the size decreases. The permission to carry one paid hand was revoked, requiring not more than six men, all Corinthians, and several alterations were made with respect to the fitting of the competitors.

The date tentatively chosen, Saturday forenoon, July 7, has been approved, and the course formally named—from Echo Bay, New Rochelle, to and around Montauk Point, thence to and around Northeast End Lightship, off Cape May, and back to and finishing at the Brooklyn Yacht Club anchorage, in Gravesend Bay.

CHANGES IN POLO.

Fewer Tournaments Advised, with a Sectional Basis of Division.

In view of the large number of polo clubs that have been organized within the last two years, thereby increasing the number of tournaments, the Executive Committee of the Polo Association is discussing the plan of adopting a somewhat different policy in conducting events next season. Instead of allowing as many club contests as in the past, an effort will probably be made to portion out the different polo localities for sectional tournaments.

In following out this method, the New York district, instead of having events allotted to all clubs applying for dates, would receive, perhaps, only four or five tournaments, more if they could be satisfactorily arranged. In Philadelphia, instead of holding three separate events for each of the leading clubs there, one big tournament would be held, and the same principle would apply to Boston.

The members of the Executive Committee have only been discussing this plan in an informal manner, but a definite system will be mapped out on these lines and presented to the delegates at the annual meeting in April. It is believed by many practical polo ists that by this sectional system the entries would be larger and the competitions much better and more interesting than has always been the case in the past, with the large number of club events following one another in fast succession. Several of these club contests were virtually failures last year through lack of entries. It is impossible for all of the leading club teams to enter the full circuit of contests, but with fewer tournaments, and these played upon the best fields, there will be no lack of interest in any event, and the players will have the opporunity of meeting nearly all of the best teams in the sectional series of competitions.

The handicap list is being revised by the Executive Committee. A number of changes will be made, especially among the newer players, many of whom will be considerably advanced. The list will be issued next month and it will remain in use during the early Spring tournaments.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

"SALE OF THE 400"
Next Week at Madison Sq. Garden
Four Days and Ev'gs
JAN. 29--FEB. 1
The Annual Auction of America's Aristocracy of Speed.
500 Light Harness Horses of Highest Class and Breeding, for Track, Speedway and Stud.
SPORT—PLEASURE—BUSINESS
MANY CHOICE CONSIGNMENTS FROM THE LEADING BREEDING ESTABLISHMENTS OF AMERICA.
OVER 100 HORSES WITH RECORDS FROM 2:04¾ TO 2:30.
ED. A. TIPTON, Auctioneer.
Sale Catalog gives full particulars of 515 head.
FASIG-TIPTON CO. MADISON SQ. GARDEN NEW YORK CITY.

SYBILLA WINS AT 100 TO 1.

Favorite Crowded Out Near Finish—Dead Heat at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 24.—Sybilla, which opened at 40 to 1, receded to 100 to 1, and closed at 60 to 1, defeated Libation, the favorite, in the last race at City Park to-day. The victory was a lucky one, for the favorite was caught in a jam in the last sixteenth and crowded out. Starter Cassidy received an ovation for the perfect start in the race. Onyx II., Emergency, and Padre were the winning favorites. Gould, Conclave, and Pick Time unseated their riders in the steeplechase. None of the boys were injured. The weather was clear and the track good.

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Margaret Angela, 95 pounds, (R. Lowe,) 6 to 1, won; Gentian, 105, (W. Daly,) 3 to 1, second; Minnehaha, 107, (D. Austin,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:08 2-5. Lieber Gore, Prince of Pless, Euroca, Bettie May, Esopus, Toots, Evelyn J., Self Reliant, Girard, Nonnie Lucille, Gold Bearer, and Humpty Dumpty also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Jack Adams, 109 pounds, (Carter,) 5 to 1, won; Orient, 107, (Powers,) 30 to 1, second; Henry Ach, 114, (J. Jones,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:22. April Shower, Phiora, Vivian, Judge Traynor, Davenport, Immortelle, Limerick Girl, Lythelist, Leader, Wellesley, Marco, and Muldoon also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Short course, steeplechase. Onyx II., 125 pounds, (Dupee,) 3 to 1, won; New Amsterdam, 168, (Ford,) 4 to 1, second; Flying Raincloud, 125, (J. O'Neill,) 8 to 1, third. Time—3:20 1-5. Evander, Conclave, Gould, and Pick Time also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards, handicap. Orly II., 118 pounds, (Troxler,) 3 to 1, won; Alma Dufour, 120, (Morrison,) 6 to 5, second; Attila, 110, (R. Lowe,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:45 1-5. Leta Duffy, Harry Stevens, Coruscate, and Malediction also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Emergency, 111 pounds, (B. Smith,) even, won; Jack Dolan, 99, (Austin,) 4 to 1, second; Gold Mate, 99, (Obert,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:40 4-5. The Trifler, Incubator, Gauze, and Axelina also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Padre, 107 pounds, (Pierrat,) 3 to 1, won; Del Carlina, 104, (Jones,) 20 to 1, second; Morendo, 111, (Mumro,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:45 1-5. Merry Acrobat, Dance Music, Oro Viva, Double, and Maudina also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Sibylla, 100 pounds, (Patterson,) 100 to 1, won; Bricktop, 102, (Perry,) 60 to 1, second; Principia, 100, (Griffiths,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:09 3-5. Tichimingo, Taddies, Draco, Annie Berry, Eclectic, Honeywell, Annie Bryan, Roseboro, and Libation also ran.

A dead heat between Columbia Girl and Van Ness in the fifth race was the feature of the day's racing at the Fair Grounds. Van Ness, the favorite, had all the early speed, but tired in the final furlong and owed his prominence at the end to Martin's vigorous ride. Joe Lesser was the only winning favorite. Summary:

FIRST RACE—Three and a Half Furlongs.—Won by Frank Lord, 112 pounds, (Robbins,) 10 to 1; Zick Abrams, 110, (Bell,) 10 to 1, second; Friction, 110, (O'Neill,) 3 to 1, third. Time—0:44. Glad Pirate, Schroeders Midway, Eldorf, Big Store, George K., Jack Hardy, My Son, King Leopold, Weather Vane, W. A. Gorman, and Dr. J. F. Aitken, also ran.

SECOND RACE—One Mile and Seventy Yards.—Won by Friendless, 107 pounds, (L. Smith,) 6 to 1; Imboden, 103, (Dennison,) 10 to 1, second; Lady Free Knight, 95, (Sewell,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:49 3-5. Ponca, Plautus, Little Corker, John Randolph, Will Shelley, Jim Collins, Dorothy Dodd, Moderator, St. John, and Varna Fonso, also ran.

THIRD RACE—One Mile and Seventy Yards.—Won by Joe Lesser, 105 pounds, (Freeman,) 8 to 5; Hortensia, 104, (Sewell,) 4 to 1, second; Dr. Hart, 107, (Cherry,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:48 1-5. Los Angeleno, Bronze Wing, Payne, Decoration, and Ingelthrift, also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Six and One-Half Furlongs.—Won by Guiding Star, 109 pounds, (O'Neill,) 5 to 2; St. Valentine, 122, (Perrine,) 6 to 1, second; Southern Cross, 109, (Smith,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:21 1-5. Bendigo and Invincible also ran.

FIFTH RACE—Five and One-Half Furlongs.—Won by Van Ness, 111 pounds, (J. Martin,) 6 to 5, and Columbia Girl, 102, (Sewell,) 3 to 1, dead heat; purse divided. Elastic, 117, (Helgesen,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:07 3-5. Wagstaff, Jucora, Red Raven, Hyacinth, Usury, Clarence Montague, Mayor Johnson, Ben MacDhui, and Invasion also ran.

SIXTH RACE—One Mile and Seventy Yards.—Won by Henry O., 99 pounds, (Hayes,) 10 to 1; Chub, 107, (Spears,) 10 to 1, second; Arabo, 110, (Robbins,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:48 2-5. Don't You Dare, Brookston, Nutcracker, Dave Sommers, Ravianna, O. G. Parke, Hamilcar, Gamara, Baywood, and Gay Lizette, also ran.

Wormser and Dittman Win at Billiards

L. Wormser and F. Dittman were the winners yesterday in the Class C 14.2 balk line billiard tournament now in progress in Daly's Broadway billiard rooms. Wormser won his game in the afternoon, beating W. De Young by 200 points to 171. It was a long, drawn-out match, requiring eighty-four innings. Wormser's average was 2 32-84, and his high runs were 17, 15, and 14. De Young's average was 2 5-83, and his best runs 15, 12, and 10. In the evening Dittman met J. Beck, and won by 200 to 124. Dittman made the good average of 5 30-34, and his best runs were 37, 32, and 25. Dr. Beck's average was 3 25-33, and his best runs were 14, 14, and 12.

The players to-day will be Dr. Beck and Wormser in the afternoon, while in the evening De Young and Conway will meet.

World's Record at Candle Pin Bowling.

Special to The New York Times.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Jan. 24.—Albert Claridge of this city to-night made a new world's record in candle pin bowling, rolling a total of 393. The best previous record was made by Warren Brown of Boston, who rolled 370 about a year ago. Claridge made 124, 126, and 143 to-night on a regulation alley. He also rolled three strings of duck pins for a total of 335.

St. Peter's Big Score at Basket Ball.

The basket ball team fo the Rosedale Boat Club, champions of the Jersey League, received a bad beating at the hands of the St. Peter's last night, the score being 82 to 24. The contest took place at Longacre Hall, and was witnessed by an enthusiastic attendance. Boyer's basket throwing was the feature of the game, he alone getting fourteen baskets. In a preliminary game the Wahitas beat the Dorrins 29 to 14.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York, New York County.—HARRY B. SAWIN, Plaintiff, against SYDNEY E. MILLS, Defendant.—Summons.
To the above-named defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Trial desired in New York County.
Dated New York, November 28th, 1905.
BATTLE & MARSHALL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Corner at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street Leased for Sixty-three Years—Tunnel Company Still Buying on Dey Street—Other Dealings.

M. & L. Hess have leased for John Noonan and Jane E. Britton to Walter J. Salomon the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, three three-story buildings, on plot 74 by 70, known as 440, 442, and 444 Sixth Avenue. The lease, specifically, is for twenty-one years, with privileges of renewals for two similar terms, but practically it is a straight lease for sixty-three years, since the rental for the two succeeding terms is fixed and is not to be determined by a reappraisal of the property. The aggregate rental for the entire period will be about $1,000,000. Upon the expiration of existing leases on May 1 the property will be improved.

Mr. Salomon has conducted several noteworthy operations with leasehold properties, such as those involving the Hotel Bristol, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street, the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, and the northeast corner of Greenwich and Warren Streets.

Other Deals on West 27th Street.

S. B. Goodale & Son have sold for Michael Coleman to Maria S. Simpson the four-story dwellings 109 and 111 West Twenty-seventh Street, on plot 40 by 98.9, 140 feet west of Sixth Avenue.

Aaron Coleman has bought from Joseph L. Buttenwieser 234 West Twenty-seventh Street and the abutting property 235 West Twenty-sixth Street; also, through Henry Hueson, 120 West Twenty-sixth Street; also the property 26 and 28 West Sixtieth Street. Mr. Coleman has sold 213 West Twenty-seventh Street through S. B. Goodale & Son.

Further Buying on Dey Street.

William A. White & Son have sold for Charles A. Nadel 51 Dey Street, a five-story building, 24.1 by 90.10. Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for Alvan H. Perry 48 Dey Street, a four-story building, 19 by 78. Both properties have been acquired by interests identified with the McAdoo tunnel projects. It is said that the company has no idea of extending its terminal buildings beyond the limits already announced, but these purchases with that of 55 Dey Street, reported earlier in the week, indicate that such properties between the terminal and Greenwich Street will be acquired as will place the company in control of the future of the two entire blocks in which it is interested.

Apartments on 103d Street Sold.

Hellner & Wolf have bought the five-story apartment house on the south side of 103d Street, 75 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, 25 by 100. C. J. Dinnin was the broker.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold 157 West Eighty-fourth Street, a five-story double flat on lot 25 by 102.2; also 277 and 279 West Eleventh Street, old buildings on plot 50 by 112.6 and irregular.

Frederick Levy is the buyer of the five-story flat 2,251 Seventh Avenue, recently reported sold.

To Build on East 125th Street.

Collins & Collins have sold for the Royal Realty Company 163 East 125th Street and the abutting property 162 East 126th Street, old buildings, on plot 24 by 198.10. The buyer will erect a new building on the site.

New Synagogue on 114th Street.

Lowenstein, Papae & Co. have sold for Amelia W. Ruppert to S. Alter 26 West 114th Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 17.6 by 100.11; also, for Amelia Heyman, the three-story dwelling 24 West 114th Street, on lot 18.4 by 100.11, to the same buyer. Mr. Alter will transfer both these parcels to the Congregation Beth Hamedrash Hagodel of Harlem, which will erect a synagogue on the site.

Sol Brill has bought from H. Horwitz the six-story flat on the north side of 125th Street, 125 feet east of Lenox Avenue, on plot 37 by 100.

Max Mayer and Charles Zacks have sold for J. Weser to Goldstein & Walker the five-story double flat 261 West 130th Street, on lot 25 by 99.11.

H. Luxemberg has sold 2,859 Eighth Avenue, a five-story tenement, with stores, 40 by 100, for Shapiro & Levy to Engel, Engel & Oppenheim, as attorneys.

Buyer for New House on 139th Street.

William H. Picken has sold the three-story dwelling 316 West 139th Street, 18 by 100, one of a row recently completed.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Mrs. Annie Davis to a client, for occupancy, the five-story limestone American-basement dwelling 320 West 101st Street, 17 by 90 by 100.11.

Company Buys Corner on Heights.

Joachim & Goldschmidt have sold for I. Shapiro to the Avon Realty and Construction Company the two five-story flats in course of construction at the northeast corner of 164th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, on plot 75 by 100.

Greenberger & Co. have sold for Klein & Co. to Louis Frankenstein 968 St. Nicholas Avenue, a five-story double apartment house, on plot 37.2 by 100, the buyer giving in part payment eight lots with a two-family house thereon, at the corner of Nicholas Avenue and Richmond Terrace, Staten Island.

Friedman & Vine are the buyers of the plot, 275 by 99.11, on the south side of 163d Street, 100 feet east of Broadway, sold recently by Leonard Weill.

Tammany Club Sells Its House.

The New Amsterdam Council of the Knights of Columbus has bought the Narragansett Club property, at 307 West Fifty-fourth Street, a two-story brick structure, on lot 25 by 100.5, Astor leasehold. The building is just west of Eighth Avenue, and was occupied by the Narragansett Club, the Democratic organization of the Seventeenth Assembly District, for a number of years. The New Amsterdam Council will make extensive alterations to the property.

Sale of West End Avenue Flats.

David Lion has bought of Louis Haims the four five-story double tenements, with stores, 28 to 34 West End Avenue, southeast corner of Sixty-first Street.

John J. Boylan has sold for David H. Henderson 553 West Fifty-first Street, four-story front and rear tenements, on lot 25 by 100.

A. W. Miller & Co. have resold for Jacob Mattern to Harmsah & Berman 440 West Fifty-eighth Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 100.5. They were also the brokers in the recent sale of 434 West Fifty-eighth Street, a similar building, to William Klinker.

Leases on 23d and 34th Streets.

Pocher & Co. have leased 62 West Thirty-fourth Street, adjoining the corner of Broadway, for the McAlpin estate to Lipsker & Wood, jewelers; also, the four-story house 849 Lexington Avenue, for C. S. Kennedy to Dr. H. D. Goetchius.

S. B. Goodale & Son and A. V. Amy & Co. have leased, for a term of years, for Dr. Charles K. Briddon, the five-story building 67 West Twenty-third Street to Claus H. Schuldt.

A. M. Johnson & Co. have leased for J. T. Finn to the Welch Motor Car Company a store in the building at Sixty-second Street and Broadway.

Frank L. Roy has leased to Peter De Silvestri the building 114 West Twenty-sixth Street.

Buyer for Park Avenue Corner.

H. Rosenfeld has sold for Jacob M. Liebner to Mrs. Mayer Francis the property at the northwest corner of 101st Street and Park Avenue.

Schimkowitz & Windman have sold for Schweitzer Brothers to Huppert & Bernstein the five-story double flat 85 East 113th Street, 25 by 100.

Brody, Sadev & Robinson have sold 431 and 433 East 121st Street, two four-story brownstone dwellings on plot 35.8 by 100, to Shapiro, Levy & Starr; also, 1,759 Third Avenue, a five-story tenement on plot 25 by 100, for Kann & Blumenthal to Hyman Bloom sold for Alexander Schmidt 112 and 114 East 114th Street, a three-story house, 37.6 by 100, to Gordon, Levy & Co., who give in exchange 340 and 342 East Fifty-eighth Street, two five-story single flats, on plot 40 by 100.

Simon Fine has sold for M. Goldstein 424 East 116th Street, a four-story tenement, on lot 16.8 by 100.11, to Morris Fine, who owns 426 to 430, adjoining.

Avenue A Houses in New Hands.

M. Ruben & Co., in conjunction with Brill & Rosenberg, have sold for Uhlfelder & Weinberg to a client 1,404 to 1,410 Avenue A, southeast corner of Seventy-fifth Street, four five-story tenements, with stores, on plot 102.2 by 98.

Nevins & Perelman have sold 314 to 320 East 122d Street, four three-story brick dwellings, on plot 75 by 100.11. The buyer will erect two six-story flats.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have bought 2,132 First Avenue, a one-story frame building, on lot 25 by 95.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co. have sold for James Murphy to a client of O'Reilly, Fried & Dahn 1,154 First Avenue, a five-story tenement, with stores, on lot 25 by 81.

S. Kadin has leased 321 and 323 East 121st Street, for a term of three years at an annual rental of $6,600.

Deal for South Street Building.

The Whitehall Realty Company has sold 177 South Street, a four-story building, on plot 31.4 by 83.4.

First Avenue Properties in Trade.

A. Kassel has bought the seven-story tenement 21 and 23 First Avenue, 36.6 by 100, with an "L" 25 by 50, giving in exchange 819 and 821 East Fifth Street and 185 and 187 Lewis Street, old buildings at the northwest corner of Lewis and Fifth Streets.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have sold for Max Jurist to A. Lasaline the four-story tenement 176 First Avenue; also, for Louis C. Reichard to Morris Aronson, the five-story tenement 178 First Avenue; also, for Kallman Cohen to a Mr. Benjamin, the four-story tenement 222 East 107th Street.

Charles Buermann & Co. have sold for Catherine Strumpf 52 East First Street, a six-story tenement, 25 by 100; also, 338 East Ninth Street, a six-story tenement, 25 by 88, for Mary Bohm.

Louis Werbel has sold for a client to John C. Eberle 233 and 235 East Eleventh Street, two six-story tenements, on plot 50 by 100.

Rosalsky & Subin have bought 515 East Fourteenth Street, a six-story double tenement, with stores. The same firm has leased 314 and 316 East Fortieth Street, two six-story double tenements, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $26,000.

To Improve Grand Street Plot.

Jacob Sommer has sold for Julius Shweitzer 568 Grand Street, 25 by 100, and for Max Cohen 326 and 328 Monroe Street, 44 by 70. Morris Fisher is the buyer of both plots, and will improve them with six-story tenements.

I. Zekind has sold for S. Oestreicher the six-story tenement 7 Eldridge Street, 25 by 75. The building will be improved by the new owner.

Lowenstein, Papae & Co. have sold for H. & A. Spektorsky the five-story tenement 254 Henry Street, adjoining the northeast corner of Montgomery Street, on lot 27 by 105.

Isadore M. Levy, as attorney, has sold to Victor Rosenzweig 322 and 324 Madison Street, two six-story tenements, each 31 by 75.

M. Cohn & Co. have sold for Henry Kensing to Lowenfeld & Prager the northwest corner of Hester and Chrystie Streets, four-story frame tenements, on plot 101 by 50.

Lots Sold on Clay and Mott Avenues.

R. I. Brown's Sons have sold for Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster the plot, 197 by 80, at the northeast corner of Clay Avenue and 169th Street.

The same brokers have also sold for Livina H. Williams the lot on the east side of Mott Haven Avenue, about 375 feet north of 153d Street.

A. Friedberg has sold for Henry Zehder the two-story dwelling 660 St. Ann's Avenue; also, the adjoining houses, Nos. 662 and 664, the three parcels occupying a plot 75 by 75.

Lorenz F. J. Weiher is preparing plans for a six-story apartment house, 50 by 100, to be erected by M. Cohen at the northeast corner of 148th Street and Brook Avenue, at a cost of $60,000.

Maclay & Davies have sold for the Pelhamdale Land Company seven lots on the east side of Barretto Street, between Spofford and Lafayette Avenues, to Cyril Crimmins.

Buyer for Brooklyn Parcel.

Charles Buermann & Co. have sold 300 South First Street, Brooklyn, a three-story double tenement, 25 by 100, for David Weiss to William Dunn.

Henry Hornstein has sold for Moritz Weiss to Dr. Max Horowitz the two five-story double tenements 839 and 841 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, on plot 55.2 by 100.

No Business at Auction.

There were no sales yesterday in the Real Estate Auction Room, 14 and 16 Vesey Street.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 135th St, for two six-story brick flats and stores, 43.11x87; Highland Construction Company of 1,469 5th Av, owner; J. Hauser of 360 West 125th St, architect; cost, $146,000.

42d St, n s, and 43d St, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, for a two-story frame stable, 50x50; Consolidated Gas Company of 4 Irving Place, owner; F. W. McElroy of 218 East 42d St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Brbadway, 1,485½, for a two-story brick restaurant and offices, 20x90; J. B. Mott estate of 42 East 14th St, owner; Westervelt & Austin of 7 Wall St, architects; cost, $10,000.

120th St, 235 and 237 East, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 37.6x87.11; R. Kurzrok of 491 Broadway, owner; C. M. Straub of 122 Bowery, architect; cost, $35,000.

Broadway, s w corner of 138th St, for a six-story brick flat and stores, 99.11x115; W. Brown of 151 West 117th St, owner; Schwartz & Gross of 35 West 21st St, architects; cost, $225,000.

14th St, 426 West, for a one-story brick store, 25x103.3; H. S. Klp of 205 West 57th St, owner; Darrach & Beekman of 1,188 Broadway, architects; cost, $8,000.

Dawson St, s e corner of Wales Av, for two six-story brick stores and tenements, 43.6x93.7 and 73.6x70; Dawson Realty Company of 38 East Broadway, owner; Samuel Sass of 23 Park Row, architect; cost, $90,000.

236th St, n s, 80 ft w of Crotona Av, for six two-story frame dwellings, 21x33; Fairmount Realty Company of 1,849 Anthony Av, owner; H. S. Schrenkeisen of 1,869 Monroe Av, architect; cost, $24,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Canal St, 262, to five-story brick lofts; J. J. Weeks of 286 Division St, owner; H. J. Feiser of 150 Nassau St, architect; cost, $5,000.

77th St, 322 West, to a five-story brick dwelling; O. Gerdan of Stamford, Conn., owner; W. M. Aiken of 33 Union Square, architect; cost, $3,000.

31st St, 119 and 121 East, to a three and four-story brick dwelling and workshop; Irving Improvement Company of 314 Madison Av, owner; Robins & Oakman of 27 East 22d St, architects; cost, $15,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Jan. 24.

ANTHONY AV, s w corner of Garfield St, 40x100; Mary E. Moulton to William J. Winghart 100

AVENUE C, s e corner of 13th St, 81x105, Unionport; James J. Raisbeck to City of New York 5,000

AVENUE D, e s, 26.8 ft n of 8th St, 52.10x101.11; Fannie Cohen to Lena Michelson and another, all liens ..... Nom.

AVENUE A, e s, 23 ft s of 18th St, 23x75; Maria Butler to Emma Brener and another 100

BAINBRIDGE AV, n w s, 400.5 ft n e of Travers St, 51.8x188.7; Mary E. Moulton to William J. Winghart 100

BOONE AV, e s, 20.6 ft s of West Farms Road, 25x100; Abraham Konyn to Dora Konyn, all title ..... Nom.

BROADWAY, w s, 56.6 ft s of Cortlandt St, 37.6x103; Cortlandt St, s s, 106 ft w of Broadway, 65x irregular; City Investing Company to the Broadway-Cortlandt Company, (mtg $850,000) 100

BURNSIDE AV, n e s, 76.1 ft n w of Anthony Av, 25.6x67.6; Ellis Welsker to Hannah Murphy, (mtg $4,000) 100

CYPRESS AV, n w corner of 138th St, 100.10x218; Harry Goodstein and others to Port Morris Realty and Construction Company, (mtg $48,000) 100

DECATUR AV, s e corner of Mosholu Parkway, 80x120; Mary E. Moulton to William J. Winghart 100

DECATUR AV, s e corner of 205th St, 44.6x100; Charles Kornfeld to Abraham Cohn, (mtg $25,000) 100

DELANCEY PL, e s, Lots 159 to 165, map of 211 lots, part of Downing estate, 194.11x90; Lots 173 to 176, same map, 100x95; John Dwyer to Mary C. Burke and others ..... Nom.

FITCH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Washington Av, 25x108; John E. Bustie and another, executors, to William Evans 3,000

FITCH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Washington Av, 25x108; Emma Frank to William Evans ..... Nom.

FOX ST, s s, 78.11 ft e of Prospect Av, 40x115; Lizzie Henryson to Louis P. Henryson, all liens 100

GRAND ST, 208, n s, 23.6x100; Anna A. Bradford, executrix, to Charles I. Weinstein 25,000

GRAND ST, 568, n s, 25x100; Rachel Shweitzer to Morris Fisher, (mtg $16,250) 100

HAGUE ST, n e corner of Cliff St, —x—; Charles A. Schleren to Euler & Robeson Company 100

HONEYWELL AV, s e s, 120 ft s w of Samuel St, 25x38.11; Mary E. Moulton to William Winghart 100

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, w s, 111.11 ft s of 170th St, 55.11x113.9; Henderson Estate Company to Annie M. Geraty 100

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 115th St, 100.11x25; Philip Bernhardt to Adolph Baum, (mtg $33,000) 100

LOT 204, map of Mapes estate; William Seitz to August J. Wohlpart, (mtg $2,800) 100

LOTS 67 and 68, map of 143 lots, Paul estate, 50x100; Benno Cohen to Frank A. Stinson ..... Nom.

LOTS 108 and 199, map of Undercliff Terrace; Ida J. M. Hansen to Thomas J. Waters 100

LUDLOW ST, 69, w s, 25x87.6; Goldie Greenfelt to David Greenfelt, (mtg $25,000) 100

MADISON ST, 325, n s, 25x73.8; Louis Korner to David Greenfelt, (mtg $34,000) 100

MARION AV, w s, 97.4 ft n of 189th St, 100x78.1; Marion Av, w s, 123.11 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 75x82.8; Charles Keary and another, executors, to Sarah A. Link 14,700

MARION AV, e s, 25.3 ft s of Travers St, 50.7x88; Marion Av, w s, 25 ft s of Travers St, 25x100.5; Mary E. Moulton to William J. Winghart 100

MARMION AV, s w corner of 178th St, 99.4x150.2; Jacob Katz and others to Gertrude Comes, (mtg $7,000) 100

OGDEN AV, e s, 150 ft n of 154th St, 25x70; Cornelia L. Whalen to Ella A. Ahearn, (mtg $5,000) ..... Nom.

OGDEN AV, e s, 30 ft n of Cross St, 25x90; Joseph H. Jones to Ann M. Milner, (mtg $6,500) 100

OLIVER ST, 64, e s, 26x100; Martin Garone to David Gordon, (mtg $21,000) 100

OLIVER ST, 64, e s, 26.3x100; Martin Garone to David Gordon, (mtg $21,000) 100

PARK AV, w s, 50 ft n of 71st St, 24x86; Douglas Robinson to Helen R. Robinson 100

POWELL PLACE, n e s, 63.4 ft n w of Delancey Place, 31.8x100; John Tubman to Morris Lazar and another ..... Nom.

SUFFOLK ST, 169, n w s, 24x100; Anna C. Keane to Katherine Phelan ..... Gift

VYSE AV, n e corner of Jennings St, 50x100; James J. Dunn to Marcus Nathan, (mtg $4,000) 100

WEBSTER AV, e s, 50 ft s of Wendover Av, 25x84.5; Anna M. Z. de Montsaulnin to Louis Samelson and another 100

1ST AV, e s, 50.10 ft s of 110th St, 25x95; John S. Myers, administrator, to Joseph Stader 100

1ST AV, e s, 50.10 ft s of 110th St, 25x95; Joseph Stader to Irving Bachrach and another 110

1ST AV, n w corner of 94th St, 100.8x100; David G. Ludins to Nathan Navasky and another, (mtg $40,000) 100

3D ST, 135 West, 25x100; George T. Vingut and others to Louise Gucker 14,300

3D AV, 4,417, w s, 25x102.11; Ellen Perry to John F. McDonald ..... Nom.

7TH AV, n w corner of 139th St, 20x79.5; John H. Bradford and others to David J. Fox 25,000

7TH AV, n w corner of 139th St, 20x79.5; David J. Fox to M. J. Fox and another, ⅜ part, (mtg $15,000) 100

11TH AV, 727, w s, 25.1x100; Cord Plump to Blakeslee Barnes ..... Nom.

17TH ST, 29 West, 25x92; Francis Stevens to the Garfield Building Company 100

19TH ST, n s, 323 ft e of 1st Av, 24x92; Louis Schlechter to Irving Bachrach and another, (mtg $11,000) 100

19TH ST, 43 to 47 West, 55.10x92; Frederick W. Freder, Jr., to Louis Sachs, (mtg $100,000) 100

20TH ST, 408 West, 21.5x104; N. F. Cushman to Gertrude R. Cushman 16,250

20TH AV, n s, part of Lot 884, map of Wakefield; William Y. Jack to Margaret K. Jack ..... Nom.

20TH ST, n s, w 25 ft of Lot 884, map of Wakefield; William Y. Jack to Margaret K. Jack ..... Nom.

29TH ST, 243 and 245 West, 55.8x98.9; Amy H. Coleman and another to Edward B. Sanford, (mtg $29,000) 100

29TH ST, 127 West, 16x42; George H. Kearney to William McGowan ..... Gift

84TH ST, n s, 150.4 ft e of 9th Av, 18.7 98.9; Ellen Gledhill to Harriet S. James 100

45TH ST, 530 West, 25x100.5; George P. Heinrich to Elizabeth Marels, (mtg $10,500) 100

46TH ST, n s, 272.6 ft e of 10th Av, 24.2 x100.5; Gabriel Bruneman to Sara Bruneman, (mtg $12,500) 100

49TH ST, 523 West, 24.8x100.5; Elizabeth Schultheis to William Muller, (mtg $12,000) 100

54TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Joseph Fromson to Solomon Harris, ½ part, (mtg $20,000) 100

60TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.5; Edward Baer and others to William Prager and another, (mtg $11,250) 100

61ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 75x200.10; Amos F. Eno to Alfred C. Bachman 100

61ST ST, 413 East, 20x92; Arthur H. Sanders to Moritz L. Ernst and another, (mtg $13,000) ..... Nom.

61ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 75x200.10; Alfred C. Bachman to City Real Estate Company, (mtg $300,000) 100

69TH ST, n s, 215 ft e of West End Av, 2x100.5; Robert I. Brown to George Thomson ..... Nom.

69TH ST, 251 to 255 West, 60x100.5; George Thomson to George A. Kessler, (mtg $13,500) 100

73D ST, 134 West, 19.6x102.2; Alexander C. Morgan to Martha W. Morgan. 80TH ST, 529 to 533 East, 75x102.2; Samuel Williams and others to Max Kessler, (mtg $25,150) 100

80TH ST, 26 East, 23x74.2; Harriet Woerz to Anna D. Appleton 100

97TH ST, 149 East, 25x100.11; Charles Brand to George Rehfuss, (mtg $17,500) 100

101ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 17x100.11; Anna T. Geyer to George A. Plimpton, (mtg $18,000) 38,000

103D ST, 303 to 307 East, 75x100.11; Max Rollnick to Irving Bachrach and another, (mtg $47,550) 100

106TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; William H. Siegman and others to Emanuel Hochheimer ..... Nom.

109TH ST, 76 and 78 East, 34x100.11; Fanny Klein and another to Jacob Salmanowitz and others, (mtg $20,500) 100

111TH ST, 31 East, 25x100.11; Harry M. Goldberg to Moses Selig, (mtg $18,000) 67

127TH ST, 207 to 217 East, 100x99.11; Thomas W. Miner to Jonas Well and another, (mtg $25,000) 100

139TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Lenox Av, 150x99.11; Theodore C. Wood to the Huntedon Realty and Construction Company, (mtg $66,500) 100

144TH ST, 306 West, 25x99.11; William Peshkin to Hervey Thompson and others, (mtg $16,125) 100

152D ST, n w corner of Wales Av, —x—; Thomas F. Costello, trustee, to Joseph Lauber, (mtg $17,500) 26,000

186TH ST, 680 East, 20x100; Charles F. Mattlage to John M. Ueckerman, (mtg $5,750) ..... Nom.

201ST ST, n s, 99.5 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 25x100; John M. Delay to Mary E. Delay ..... Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADLER, Phillip, to Phoebe A. D. Doyle and another, executors; 79th St, s s, 185 ft e of 3d Av, 20x102, 3 years, 5½ per cent 13,000

AHEARN, Ella A., to C. A. Whalen; Ogden Av, e s, 150 ft n of 164th St, 25x100, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,500

APOLLO REALTY COMPANY to Frank Hillman and others, 144th St, n s, 630 ft w of 7th Av, 45x99.11, prior mtg $21,000, due Sept. 1, 1907, 6 per cent 25,000

APOLLO REALTY COMPANY to Frank Hillman and others, 144th St, n s, 550 ft w of 7th Av, 2 lots, 40x99.11 each, 2 mtgs $20,000, 2 prior mtgs $16,500, due Sept. 1, 1907, 6 per cent 4,000

APOLLO REALTY COMPANY to Frank Hillman and others; 144th St, n s, 390 ft w of 7th Av, 4 lots, 40x99.11 each, 4 mtgs, $20,000, 4 prior mtgs, $16,750, due Sept. 1, 1907, 6 per cent 80,000

BACHMAN, Alfred C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 61st St, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 75x200, demand, 6 per cent 300,000

BACHRACH, Irving, and another to American Mortgage Company; 1st Av, e s, 50.10 ft s of 110th St, due June 30, 1907, 5½ per cent 7,000

BARNES B., to Title Insurance Company; 11th Av, w s, 75.3 ft n of 51st St, 25x100, due June 30, 1907, 5½ per cent 9,800

BEIN, Emile, to C. R. Spenger; 8th Av, e s, 69.11 ft s of 144th St, 25x100, due May 1, 1907, 6 per cent 5,000

BURKE, Mary, and others to John Dwyer; Delancey Place, e s, Lots 158 to 165, map of Downing estate; Delancey Place, w s, 173 to 176, map of Downing estate, 2 years, 5½ per cent 5,000

CERILLO, Mary, to Smith Williamson; 148th St, n s, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x106, 3 years, 5½ per cent 5,000

CRYSTAL, Israel, to Samuel Schulhofer; 8th St, n s, 280.4 ft e of Avenue B, 20x69, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,200

DUNN, James J., to Francis Bowler; Vyse Av, n e corner of Jennings St, 50x100, 3 years 4,000

EULER & ROBINSON COMPANY to Charles W. Schleren; Hayne St, n e corner of Cliff St, 66.4x92, 5 years 45,000

FISHER, Morris, to Rachel Shweitzer; Grand St, 568, 25x100, 1 year, 6 per cent 4,750

FOX, Daniel J., to John H. Bradford and another, trustees; 7th Av, n w corner of 138th St, 20x79, 3 years 15,000

GANS, Henry, and another to William F. H. Koelsch; Sheriff St, 61 and 63, 50x100, demand, 6 per cent 10,000

GERATY, Annie E., to Henderson Estate Company; King's Bridge Road, w s, 111.11 ft s of 170th, 55.11x113, 3 years 18,000

GILMORE, William E., to Virginia Dolbeer; 6th Av, 92, $2,920, 1 year 8,125

GOLDSTEIN, Moses F., to Joseph Herbst; 117th St, n s, 99 ft w of Park Av, 25.6x100, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,000

GORDON, David, to Martin Garone; Oliver St, 64, 25x100, due May 1, 1908, 6 per cent 2,000

GREENFELT, David, to Louis Korner; Ludlow St, 69, 25x87, prior mtg $25,000, installments, 6 per cent 3,000

GREENFELT, David, to Louis Korner; Madison St, 325, 25x73, 5 years, 6 per cent 5,000

HARGRAVE, Alice, and another to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 25th St, 452 West, 19.6x98, as per bond 1,000

HOFFMAN, Louisa, to Charles Massoth; 237th St, n s, 24.7 ft w of Byron St; 236th St, n s, 100 ft w of Hobart St, due June 1, 1906, 6 per cent 10,000

ISAACS, Barney, to David Gordon and another; 115th St, 5 and 7 East, 50x100, 5 years, 6 per cent 10,000

JAMES, Harriet S., to Ellen Gledhill; 34th St, n s, 156 ft e of 9th Av, 18.7x98, due June 22, 1909 21,000

JAMASCIA, Giuseppe, to Henry Elias Brewing Company; Arthur Av, e s, 112.6 ft n of 188th St, 37.6x24, demand 3,000

JACOB, Christian A., to Franklin Savings Bank; 40th St, 551 West, 25x98, as per bond 12,000

JONES, Harriet, to Calvin A. Withey; 48th St, 209 East, 17.1x100.5, due May 15, 1906, 6 per cent 200

KAHN, Albert M., to New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Madison Av, e s, 25.11 ft n of 107th St, 25x100, 5 years 22,222

KESSLER, Max, and another to Samuel Williamson; 80th St, n s, 148 ft w of Avenue B, 75x100, demand, 6 per cent 3,850

KURZROK, Max, to Tidewater Building Company; 6th Av, n e corner of 16th St, 29x65; 16th St, n s, 65 ft e of 6th Av, 30x92, prior mtg $270,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 30,000

LISK, Sarah A., to Mary S. Todd; Marion Av, w s, 347.11 ft n of 189th St, 3 lots, 75x84, (together,) 3 mtgs $4,500, 3 years, 5½ per cent 13,500

LISK, Sarah A., to Mary S. Todd; Marion Av, w s, 97.4 ft n of 189th St, 4 lots, 100x98, (together,) 4 mtgs $4,500, 3 years, 5½ per cent 18,000

MARMARO, Rufo, to Miriam H. C. Cannon; 2d Av, e s, 25.11 ft s of 112th St, 25x75 2,000

MERWIN REALTY COMPANY to Hattie Weiss; Summit Av, w s, 206.6 ft s of Cross St, 24.8x110, due July 22, 1907, 6 per cent 1,000

MEYER, Isaac T., to James P. Phelan; 69th St, 10 West, 20x100, prior mtg $25,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000

MULLER, William, to Elisabeth Schultheis; 49th St, 523 West, 24.8x100, 5 years 4,000

NEUMAN, Samuel, to Louise Manda; 85th St, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102, due Feb. 28, 1911 25,000

NASH, Harry C., trustee, to Clermont H. Wilcox; Washington St, 317, 25x80, 3 years, 5½ per cent 2,500

NAVASKY, Nathan, and another to D. G. Ludens; 1st Av, n w corner of 94th St, 100.8x100, 1 year, 6 per cent 4,000

NECKERMAN, John M., to Charles F. Mattlage; 186th St, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 20x100, installments 1,750

NORCUM, Josephine, to W. F. Duckworth; 146th St, 460 East, prior mtg $8,000 130

PARNASS, Samuel, and another to Estelle F. Taylor; 126th St, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 45x99, 5 years 47,000

PORT MORRIS REALTY AND CONstruction Company to Commonwealth Mortgage Company; Cypress Av, n w corner of 135th St, 100x63, 1 year, 6 per cent 66,000

RAPPEL, William G., to H. Dannenfelser; Westchester Av, n s, 78.9 ft e of Glebe Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 500

SASS, Samuel, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Washington Av, e s, 100.1 ft n of 12th St, 108x120, 1 year, 6 per cent 82,500

SANDERS, Arthur H., to Frederick Keppel; 61st St, 413 East, 20x92, 3 years, 5½ per cent 13,090

SCHWARTZBERG, Bessie, to Gerson M. Krakower; 135th St, 585, 25x100, 1 year, 6 per cent 500

SEGELBOHM, Louis, to Charles Pulansky and another; 132d St, 10 East, 25x99.11, prior mtg $12,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 2,575

SELIG, Moses, to Harry M. Goldberg; 111th St, 31 East, 25x100, 4 years, 6 per cent 3,750

SOLOMON, Joseph, to the New York Savings Bank; Lexington Av, e s, 100.11 ft s of 102d St, 2 lots, 25x80, 3 years 30,000

STINSON, Frank A., to Benno Cohen; Lots 67 and 68, map of Paul estate, 3 years, 5½ per cent 1,000

VON GRUMBKOW, Ida, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Jerome Av, w s, at s e corner, 19, map of Mount Eden, 40x irregular, demand 5,000

WAGNER, Sophia, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 100th St, 168 West, 18x100, demand 5,000

WATERS, Thomas J., to Ida J. M. Hausen; Lots 198 and 199, map of Undercliff Terrace, 3 years 3,500

WEINSTEIN, Charles L., to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Grand St, 208, 28.6x100, 1 year, 6 per cent 8,000

WEINSTEIN, Charles L., to Henry Burden, trustee; Grand St, 208, 28.6x100, due Oct. 1, 1906 20,000

WOHLPART, August J., to W. Seitz; Lot 204, map of Mapes estate, 3 years, 5½ per cent 1,200

Mechanics' Liens.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,595 and 1,597; William A. Thomas against Jacob Solomon, owner; Joseph Fueger & Benjamin Leff, contractors $310

12TH ST, 15 East; Charles N. Hoffman Company against Bach Fur Company, owner; Levin & Levin Contracting Company, contractor 825

42D ST, 8 East; Charles N. Hoffman Company against Sol Bloom Company, owner; Levin & Levin Contracting Company, contractor 180

8TH AV, 3,425 and 3,427; John Martoccia against Martin Dalor, owner; Michael Capielo, contractor 150

Statement as to Mechanics' Liens.

Nathan Greenblatt, who is erecting four apartment houses, two on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and two on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues, against which property mechanics' liens have been filed within the last few days, states that Samuel Levine & Son, who were named in these liens as joint owners, are in no way connected with or interested in the property.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

99TH ST, 72 and 74 East; Park Av, 1,294; David Krufilk against Morris Stoller and others, Dec. 26, 1905, (by payment) $166

82D ST, 17 West; Harry Lancaster and others against Victor L. Dowling and others, Jan. 6, 1906 67

38TH ST, 423 West; Joseph Lane & Co. against Louise Welker and others, July 8, 1905, (canceled) 465

169TH ST, n s, 180 ft w of Fulton Av; Jacob Sommer against Congregation Adath Israel, Dec. 11, 1905, (canceled) 3,000

139TH ST, s s, 425 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x200 to 138th St; John J. Kelly against Nathan Greenblatt and others, Jan. 23, 1906 7,500

ELTON AV, 808 to 812; Nunziato Carucci and others against Sommer Construction Company, Oct. 6, 1905 488

Lis Pendens.

7TH AV, 445; Joseph J. Meaney against Henry Lippmann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. H. Hayman.

47TH ST, 253 West, two actions; W. Clarence Findley against New York Broadway Rubber Tire Company, (warrants of attachment;) attorneys, Keener & Lewis.

94TH ST, 175 West; Sigmund Werner against James M. Jackson and others, (specific performance;) attorney, P. Gross.

151ST ST, n s, 20 ft e of Melrose Av, 50x16.1x irregular; Anna Seitz against Magdalena Messerschmitt and others, (partition;) attorney, J. F. Frees.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r, will sell at auction

THURSDAY, JAN. 25, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,

Estate of Peter Schutt, Dec'd,

444 & 446 Greenwich St.,

NEAR DESBROSSES ST.,

the two five-story and cellar brick tenements, with one store; size of lots, 21x80 each.

Henry J. Scheuber, Esq., Executor, 200 Hudson St. Messrs. JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys, 50 Pine St.

Maps &c., with attor

QUEENS. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MILLIONS

OF DOLLARS ARE BEING MADE ON

QUEENS BOROUGH

FARMS BY OUT-OF-TOWN INVESTORS.

Why not let us make some for you?

30 Acres, Rosedale, $1,300 per Acre.
38 Acres, Jamaica South, $2,700 per Acre.
139 Acres, Jamaica & Hempstead Turnpike, large frontage on trolley, $1,050 per Acre.
4 Acres, East Hempstead, $700 per Acre.
2,400 Acres, Main line, L. I. R. R., $150 per Acre.
45 Acres, Jamaica & Hempstead Turnpike, near Belmont's Track, $1,600 per Acre.

STOKES & KNOWLES,

176 Broadway, Brooklyn; 1344 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

A Postal Card Will Tell You How

350 PER CENT. PROFIT WILL BE REALIZED WITHIN THREE YEARS ON IMPROVED LOTS BOUGHT AT PRESENT ACREAGE PRICES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS AT

ELMHURST HEIGHTS

LESS THAN HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE, MANHATTAN. 5c. BY TROLLEY NOW. NO WAITING

The Ground Is High & Beautiful, the Price Is Low.

Nothing Nearer, Better, Choicer or Cheaper Ever Sold.

SEND POSTAL TO-DAY FOR VIEWS

BANKERS' LAND CORPORATION

886 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"If I had only known before"

is an expression we hear every day from persons who inspect

ELMHURST SQUARE

Therefore all we ask is, see the property yourself. Write or call for transportation illustrated, No. 6 maps and views, and a visit will convince you that Elmhurst Square is the best and cheapest high class addition in New York City.

PARIS & MACDOUGAL,

Tel. 4813 Madison. 1123 Broadway.

Jamaica Boom Section.

43 Acres Dry Meadow Land. Price $300 an acre. This is the cheapest acreage left in a rapidly moving market which promises soon to double values.

EUGENE V. BREWSTER, Owner,

No. 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

Elmhurst, 15 minutes from Manhattan business centre; buy lots now, ground floor prices; boom surely coming completion Penn. R. R., Belmont tunnels, Blackwell's Island bridge; macadamized streets, granolithic sidewalks, curbs, and gutters, sewers, gas, water, shade trees. Write for full information U. S. Alvord, 231 West 21st St.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

Why Do You Pay Rent

When you can own your own home within 20 minutes of 34th Street Ferry, on one of the most picturesque bays on Long Island Sound?

BAYSIDE PARK

is only 10 miles from New York. It has 48 trains daily; commutation is only 10 cents, and upon the completion of the Pennsylvania tunnel it will take but fifteen minutes from Herald Square to Bayside. A number of artistic houses have just been completed; they contain every modern convenience, and cost from $3,500 to $8,500. They can be bought with a cash payment of 10 per cent., the balance at $30 per month and upward, which covers all expenses, or you can buy lots from $350 and upward, which from previous experience will increase from 50 to 100 per cent. in value within a very short time; these can also be bought on installments. Write for booklet, or, better still, call and see us. We'll gladly pay your fare to run out and look at the property.

THE NORTH SHORE REALTY COMPANY,
202 East 23d St., New York.

ACREAGE

LARGE AND SMALL TRACTS,

JAMAICA SOUTH

76 ACRES AT $2,000 Per Acre.
165 ACRES AT $1,200 Per Acre.

JOHN KENSETT KELLOGG,

80-82 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
549 NOSTRAND AV., BROOKLYN.

LONG ISLAND CITY

the place to

MAKE MONEY QUICK.

Several Choice Parcels.

NOTE.—We will buy property in this section in large or small quantities.

TAYLOR-STORM REALTY CO.,

11 East 42d St.

LOTS $45 up

Less than one hour from 34th St., on south shore, near thriving town. Schools, churches, stores, &c., at hand. Terms will be made to suit. Loans procured to build with.

L. Tannenbaum, 184 East 73d St.

BAY LAWN, most beautiful spot in BAYSIDE, L. I., overlooking the Bay and Sound; buy lots before Spring advances and make money easy.

TAYLOR-STORM REALTY CO.,

11 EAST 42D ST.,
Branch Bayside, L. I.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY, QUEENS COUNTY

Greater New York, 100 acres, high, level land, macadam roads, electric lighted, free postal delivery, choice location, near station and trolley; present price $1,400 per acre; easy terms. Opportunity, Box 200 Times Downtown.

Owner will sacrifice 60 acres land at Huntington Station for $13,000; lots adjoining selling for $300; excellent opportunity for development and subdivision. K. McDougall, 32 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn.

For Sale—A fine property of about 200 acres, fronting on a beautiful lake; one hour from Jamaica. G. H. Swezey, Jamaica, L. I.

NEW YORK STATE. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY

INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE.

OWNERS WISHING TO SELL CALL OR WRITE

Phillips & Wells, 95K Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

BARGAIN.

Elegant private 12-room house in Nyack-on-the-Hudson, with all latest improvements, land, and stable; must be sold cheap, or in exchange for real estate or anything; cause, owner leaves for Europe. Inquire Schatz, 346 East 57th St.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE.

A MODERN FACTORY IN BOUND BROOK, N. J., WITH 40,000 SQUARE FEET; COMPLETE STEAM AND ELECTRIC PLANT; LOT 135x400; COST $65,000; WILL SELL FOR $35,000.

RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Finest six-lot corner on Palisades, centre of grand section now being expensively developed and restricted; this prominent corner, suitable for hotel or roadside inn, is worth immediate inspection. Full particulars in forenoon at music store, 49 8th Av., New York.

Plainfield.—Residence, five acres, fruit, garden, stable; convenient location. T. S. Atwater, 180 Broadway.

Very desirable houses or building lots for sale by Romeyn & Demarest, Hackensack, N. J.

REAL ESTATE. OUT OF CITY.

Cottage, 46 Ft. Square, Two Stories,

verandah 8 ft. wide, eleven rooms, with outside kitchen, hot and cold water, bath and toilet rooms, hardwood floors, fireplace, icehouse, boathouse, large stable, fifty acres of land, situated at Lake Beauport, (Laurentian Mountains,) twelve miles from Quebec City, 957 feet above St. Lawrence. Scenery simply superb, and incomparable health restoring spot; house 121 feet above lake; price $6,000. Apply Geo. E. Amyot, 45 Dorchester St., Quebec.

NEW ENGLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SUMMER SEASHORE COTTAGES;

Cape Cod, (Harwich, Mass.,) rented, completely furnished; all comforts; bathrooms; $300-$600; fine beach. Cape, 503 West 124th.

LOANS.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

MONEY loaned, 1st, 2d mortgage; interest 4%. Duckworth, World Building.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

We have clients who are in the market for desirably situated apartment houses, improved dwellings, and lots in Greater New York; owners may forward full particulars. James Francis Lester, 41 and 43 Wall St. Tel. 1,002-1,003 Broad.

BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.
206 BROADWAY,
desire particulars of Manhattan flats and tenements.

Want cold-water tenements; good apartment and private houses; can arrange for quick results for the right propositions. Thos. M. Henneberry, 1,889 Lexington Av.

Herrmann Brothers, 1,961 7th Av., invite owners to send particulars flats and tenement properties at once; submitted to clients; quick sales.

Flat or tenement, west side, 34th to 59th, requiring $7,000 over first mortgage. Address full particulars, Investor, 153 West 76th St.

Owners, we sell, rent, or manage your property; cash buyers waiting. Send particulars O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St.

Herrmann Bros., 1,961 7th Av., take charge of estates, collect rents, take out insurances.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

New seven-story loft and store building, near 23d St. and 6th Av.; exchange for good Bronx lots and cash. Morris Marks, 149th St., corner Brook Av., Bronx.

Exchange equity in 9 lots near 149th St. and $10,000 cash for new law tenements. John Dowd, 724 East 149th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

ARTHUR HALL,

N. E. Cor. 96th St. & Madison Av.

A NEWLY CONSTRUCTED MODERN FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT HOUSE IN THE VERY CHOICEST RESIDENTIAL PART OF THE CITY.

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.

We cannot convey, in type, the grandeur, taste, spaciousness, and conveniences of the apartments. A personal visit and inspection only can supply that.

Apartments consist of 8 and 9 rooms and 2 baths.

SOMETHING DECIDEDLY NEW & NOVEL ☞ A BALLROOM FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF GUESTS.

Rents, $1,200 to $1,800.

Supt. on Premises. Tel. 1752—79.

ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, Owner.

11th St., 15 East, Van Rensselaer.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, with, without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15.

Van Nydecke, 64 East 90th St.—6 and 7 large rooms; ELEVATOR, steam heat, &c.; every improvement; $45 to $55.

FAIRFAX, 1,326 Madison Av.—7 corner rooms; southern exposure; parquette floors throughout; elevator, &c.

Desirable Flats—55 East 11th, 5 rooms, bath, $25 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West Side.

SEMIRAMIS

137 WEST 110th ST.,

Opposite Central Park.

Half block from Subway station,
One block from "L" station.

This new, fireproof apartment house is of the most modern type of high-class architecture, embodying every improvement.

ONLY TWO VACANCIES.

Six rooms and bath, $780.
Seven rooms and bath, $960.

Elevator Apartments,
524 WEST 124TH STREET,
4 rooms and bath.....$35
2,609 BROADWAY, AT 99TH ST.
4 rooms and bath.....$45
Steam heat, electricity, &c.

CALDER & LEVY,
2,784 Broadway, near 107th St.

HENLEY APARTMENTS

SUMMIT AV., 164TH ST.,

different from any others you have seen; five rooms and bath, $25; six rooms and bath, $28-32; high class, steam heat, all modern improvements; seven minutes' walk from 156th St. station, west side elevated.

Joseph Harris Jones, Ogden Av., 162d St.

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315 West 94th St.

ELEGANT SUITE
—of—
6 ROOMS AND BATH.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

1,418 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Opera House,
8-ROOM APARTMENTS.

New Plumbing, elevator, electric light; decorations to suit.

McVickar, Gaillard Realty Co.,
489 5th Av., below 42d St. Phone 4000—38th.

Bachelor Apartments,
111 West 43d St.

Single room and bath.....$25
Two rooms and bath.....$50
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

FINEST LOCATION IN CITY.

Eight large rooms, elevator service, electric lights, parqueted floors, opposite Manhattan Square Park. Call on Supt., 64 W. 77th, or L. Lilienthal, 217 W. 125th. Tel. 920 M'gside.

141st St., 221, West of 7th Av.—The Manitou, high-class elevator apartment, four and six rooms, baths; electricity, telephone; all-night service, &c.; $32.50 to $45. Superintendent.

158th St., 527 West.—Four, five light rooms; new building; steam heated; private halls; all improvements; block from Subway; $21-$23.

306 West 68th St.—Five extra large, light rooms and bath, $23.

Bronx.

Handsome apartments; six rooms and bath; all improvements; two-family dwelling; 565 East 162d St.; rent $35. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 Fifth Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

11th St., 15 East, Van Rensselaer.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, with, without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES

"The S. F. Myers Building has better light and contains more modern and desirable improvements than any other structure of the same dimensions in the city."—Opinion of Real Estate Expert.

S. F. Myers BUILDING

47-49 Maiden Lane,

midway between Nassau and William Sts.

New 12-Story Office Building

Fireproof and steel construction. Tiled halls and toilets on every floor.

Near centre of financial, real estate, insurance, law, drug and wholesale jewelry districts.

This modern fireproof building embraces every improvement for the comfort and convenience of tenants, three speedy hydraulic plunger safety elevators. Fine permanent light on all sides.

To lease, on very inducing terms, a few fine offices and one entire Floor of about 4,000 square feet.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

Apply to J. A. MYERS, on premises, or your own real estate broker.

Columbia Building.

No. 29 Broadway,
Nos. 2,4 & 6 Morris Street.

A large suite of offices overlooking bay and river; every modern convenience. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Offices to Rent.

Broadway, Corner 81st Street.

Only Strictly Office Building, with Elevator, on West Side;

Large Corner Suite for Insurance Company.

JESSE C. BENNETT & CO., Agents,

on premises, 2,259 Broadway.

LOFTS TO RENT in New Building,

in the new Business Centre,

120-122 West 31st STREET NEAR 6th Av.

Light lofts especially suitable for business or manufacturing purposes.

TUCKER, SPEYERS & CO.,

435 Fifth Av., (39th St.) Tel. 2750—38th.

S. W. Cor. 5th Ave. & 18th St.

1st Loft. Size 60x115. Fireproof B'ld'g.

Finest salesroom floor on the avenue. Immediate possession. No manufacturing.

L. TANENBAUM, STRAUSS & CO.,

640 BROADWAY, N. Y.

LOFTS TO RENT

in NEW BUILDING,

35-37 West 31st St.

Bet. B'way & Fifth Av.

All modern improvements, 11th floor, with skylight; immediate possession.

TUCKER, SPEYERS & CO.,

435 Fifth Av., (39th St.) Tel. 2750—38th.

LOFTS, OFFICES, STUDIOS

28, 30 & 32 West 22d Street

NEW BUILDING, OPP. STERN BROS.

H. J. SACHS & CO. 28 West 22d St.

or your own broker.

TO LEASE FOR TERM OF YEARS,

APARTMENT HOTEL,

Madison Ave. and 59th Street Section. Attractive proposition for a responsible man.

WM. C. & A. EDW. LESTER,

Van Dyck Studio Building, 8th Ave. & 56th St.

Store, Basement & 1st Loft

114, 116, 118 W. 17th St. | to let in new building, 75x92. All improvements.

H. J. SACHS & CO.
28 West 22d St.

Large Store and Lofts For Rent.

FISH BUILDING,

4th Av. and 12th St.; absolutely fireproof; best light, ample elevator service; all modern conveniences; suitable for light manufacturing purposes; ready for occupancy on or before May 1.

William M. Benjamin, 17 William St.

AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS

Will build GARAGE to suit.

Also STABLE, any location.

A. M. JOHNSON & CO.

Tel. 2702—38th. 489 5th Av.

BROADWAY STORE,
with two large show windows,
SUITABLE FOR ANY BUSINESS.
WILL DIVIDE.
RENT MODERATE.
SACHS & CO.,
1,268 Amsterdam Av.

FIVE CORNER LOFTS, 50x100 EACH. 451 AND 453 WASHINGTON ST., CORNER WATTS; STEAM HEAT, ELECTRIC ELEVATOR; POSSESSION NOW OR MAY 1. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

AT 520 WEST BROADWAY, CORNER OF BLEECKER ST., 3D LOFT, 30x100; POWER, HEAT AND ELEVATOR; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Desirable store, loft, basement and sub-basement, 133 Mercer St., including steam heat and elevator service; rent reasonable. For terms apply Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194-6 Broadway.

Five-story basement and fine sub-basement building, near City Hall, west of Broadway, to lease for term of years, with renewals, to responsible party. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Broadway, Between Fulton and John Sts.—Lofts and offices; steam heat; elevator and janitor service; rents reasonable. Apply to Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194 Broadway.

AVE. A, STORE AND BASEMENT. Corner store and basement; can be enlarged to suit; busiest section. Address 408 Fuller Building.

Lofts to Let—881 Broome St.; new building; very light lofts, 25x120; heat, power, elevator service. Further particulars inquire of John Kensett Kellogg, 80 William St.

Factory lofts, including power; best locations; manufacturing tenants wanted. Charles Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Attractive offices; studios; 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance, $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Desk room; telephone. Room 19, 59 William St.; at reasonable rate.

Bronx.

Handsome stores for rent, opposite Melrose Station, 162d St. and Park Av.; excellent location. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

Brooklyn.

Two light lofts, with steam power and heat, 183 Floyd St. Apply on premises.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

BARSTOW,

17-19 EAST 27TH STREET.

One or two sunny apartments left; perfect bathing facilities and all modern appliances which make for comfort. We try to make the lot of the transients the envy of home folks by placing every convenience at their disposal and making them comfortable.

11th St., 15 East, Van Rensselaer.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, with, without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

Houses, unfurnished and furnished; desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Brooklyn.

Seven-room house, Parkville, overlooking Ocean Parkway; improvements; excellent neighborhood; 917 East 5th St., Brooklyn; $40.00.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT.—Plaintiff Desires Trial in the County of New York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as Substituted Trustee, under the Last Will and Testament and Codicil thereto of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased, Plaintiff, against PHILIP D. JACOBS, Harriet M. Jacobs, Ethel Lizzie Jacobs, David Ernest Jacobs, now known as Ernest James; Daisy Hilda Jacobs, Winifred May Jacobs, Cyril Henry Jacobs, Maurice Newton Nathan, now known as Maurice Nathan Newton, and Henry Nathan, now known as Henry Nathan Newton, individually and as the English executors and trustees, so called, under the last will and testament of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased; Barron Dennett Holroyd, as Trustee in Bankruptcy of David H. Jacobs; Shirley W. Woolmer, Richard Andrew Fawssett; Rachel Levy, Mildred Jane Jacobs, individually and as sole executrix under the last will and testament of May Jacobs, deceased; Ruby Flora Jacobs, Edward P. Nerwich, Henry Charles Creighton Nerwich, Cecil Louis Nerwich, Reginald Stanley Nerwich, Edith Bertha Nerwich, Mabel Ella Nerwich, Basil Althaus, Teresa Annie Althaus, Gladys Louise Althaus, Dorothy Phyllis Althaus, Vivian Ashley Lyons, Percy Ellis Lyons, Adeline Schloesser, individually and as executrix under the last will and testament of Henrietta Jacobs, deceased; Edward Schloesser, husband of Adeline Schloesser; Joseph Sidney Merton, Florence Maud Merton, Arthur Sidney Merton, Harold Maurice Merton, Lizzie Constance Nathan, (now known as Lizzie Constance Newton;) Reginald Henry Newton, Archibald Angel Newton, Clarence Bethune Newton, Edith Constance Newton, Violet Maude Newton, Angelo D. Jacobs, Leah Jacobs, Elizabeth Hilda Barron, Lawrence Henry Jacobs, now known as Lawrence Hanray; Harry Braham Jacobs, now known as Harry Braham Janson; Clara Platnauer, Edward Platnauer, (the name "Edward" being fictitious, the true first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff,) husband of Clara Platnauer; Nora Janson, David Henry Janson, Grace Janson, Byron Janson, Sara Jacobs, Edith Jacobs, Lizzie Jacobs, Rae Jacobs, Mary A. Jacobs, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the true first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff,) individually and as executrix under the last will and testament of David Henry Jacobs, deceased; Matthew Henry Hale, as executor of the last will and testament of said David Henry Jacobs, deceased; Ethel Margaret Lafone Ashburner, as executrix of the last will and testament of Henrietta Jacobs, deceased; The People of the State of New York, the unknown heirs at law and next of kin of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased, and all unknown persons having any interest in or lien upon the interests of the unknown heirs at law and next of kin of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased, in and to the property now held by the plaintiff; and all persons who may be the heirs at law, next of kin, devisees, legatees, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of any and all of the deceased legatees under the last will and testament and the codicil thereto of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased, and unknown persons having any interest in or lien upon the interests of the deceased legatees and devisees under the last will and testament of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased, in and to the property in the hands of the plaintiff; and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of or persons claiming through any of the above; the unknown heirs at law, next of kin, legal representatives, devisees, legatees, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of any and all of the deceased legatees under the last will and testament of David H. Jacobs, deceased, and unknown persons having any interest in or lien upon the interests of said last-mentioned persons in and to the property in the hands of the plaintiff, and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of the persons claiming through any of the above; the unknown wives, widows, and husbands of all the above-mentioned unknown parties; all unknown persons having or claiming to have any dower, right of dower, or curtesy in the real property described in the complaint in this action; and all unknown persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, lien, claim, or demand of any kind, whether in law or in equity, in or upon the personal property in the hands of the plaintiff as trustee and the real property described in the complaint herein, or any part thereof; also each and every other person not specifically named or designated as a defendant who has in any way, manner, or form any right, interest, or claim in or to any of the properties or effects which were of Angel H. Jacobs, now deceased, or in or to the proceeds or avails thereof, whether vested or contingent, direct or remote, and whether in an individual or representative capacity; all of the persons above described who are mentioned after the defendant The People of the State of New York, being persons who are unknown to the plaintiff and their names being unknown to the plaintiff; all of the parties hereinabove described as unknown, being all persons answering said several descriptions who are not specifically named above, Defendants. Summons

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated September 12th, 1905.

TURNER, ROLSTON & HORAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

To the defendants Philip D. Jacobs, Harriet M. Jacobs, David Ernest Jacobs, now known as Ernest James; Daisy Hilda Jacobs, Winifred May Jacobs, Cyril Henry Jacobs, Maurice Newton Nathan, now known as Maurice Nathan Newton, and Henry Nathan, now known as Henry Nathan Newton, individually and as the English executors and trustees, so called, under the last will and testament of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased, Plaintiff, against PHILIP D. JACOBS, Harriet M. Jacobs, Ethel Lizzie Jacobs, David Ernest Jacobs, now known as Ernest James; Daisy Hilda Jacobs, Winifred May Jacobs, Cyril Henry Jacobs, Maurice Newton Nathan, now known as Maurice Nathan Newton, and Henry Nathan, now known as Henry Nathan Newton, individually and as the English executors and trustees, so called, under the last will and testament of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased; Barron Dennett Holroyd, as Trustee in Bankruptcy of David H. Jacobs; Shirley W. Woolmer, Richard Andrew Fawssett; Rachel Levy, Mildred Jane Jacobs, individually and as sole executrix under the last will and testament of May Jacobs, deceased; Ruby Flora Jacobs, Edward P. Nerwich, Henry Charles Creighton Nerwich, Cecil Louis Nerwich, Reginald Stanley Nerwich, Edith Bertha Nerwich, Mabel Ella Nerwich, Basil Althaus, Teresa Annie Althaus, Gladys Louise Althaus, Dorothy Phyllis Althaus, Vivian Ashley Lyons, Percy Ellis Lyons, Adeline Schloesser, individually and as executrix under the last will and testament of Henrietta Jacobs, deceased; Edward Schloesser, husband of Adeline Schloesser; Joseph Sidney Merton, Florence Maud Merton, Arthur Sidney Merton, Harold Maurice Merton, Lizzie Constance Nathan, (now known as Lizzie Constance Newton;) Reginald Henry Newton, Archibald Angel Newton, Clarence Bethune Newton, Edith Constance Newton, Violet Maude Newton, Angelo D. Jacobs, Leah Jacobs, Elizabeth Hilda Barron, Lawrence Henry Jacobs, now known as Lawrence Hanray; Harry Braham Jacobs, now known as Harry Braham Janson; Clara Platnauer, Edward Platnauer, (the name "Edward" being fictitious, the true first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff,) husband of Clara Platnauer; Nora Janson, David Henry Janson, Grace Janson, Byron Janson, Mary A. Jacobs, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the true first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff,) individually and as executrix under the last will and testament of David Henry Jacobs, deceased; Matthew Henry Hale, as executor of the last will and testament of said David Henry Jacobs, deceased; Ethel Margaret Lafone Ashburner, as executrix of the last will and testament of Henrietta Jacobs, deceased; the unknown heirs at law and next of kin of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased, and all unknown persons having any interest in or lien upon the interests of the unknown heirs at law and next of kin of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased, in and to the property now held by the plaintiff; and all persons who may be the heirs at law, next of kin, devisees, legatees, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of or persons claiming through any of the above; the unknown heirs at law, next of kin, legal representatives, devisees, legatees, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of any and all of the deceased legatees under the last will and testament and the codicil thereto of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased, and unknown persons having any interest in or lien upon the interests of the deceased legatees and devisees under the last will and testament of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased, in and to the property in the hands of the plaintiff; and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of or persons claiming through any of the above; the unknown heirs at law, next of kin, legal representatives, devisees, legatees, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of David H. Jacobs, deceased; May Jacobs, deceased; Henrietta Jacobs, deceased; Angelo M. Jacobs, deceased; Jane E. Nerwich, deceased; Leah Jacobs, deceased; Frederick D. Jacobs, deceased, and Lizzie E. Jacobs, deceased, and unknown persons having any interest in or lien upon the interests of said last-mentioned persons in and to the property in the hands of the plaintiff, and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of the persons claiming through any of the above; the unknown wives, widows, and husbands of all the above-mentioned unknown parties; all unknown persons having or claiming to have any dower, right of dower, or curtesy in the real property described in the complaint in this action; and all unknown persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, lien, claim, or demand of any kind, whether in law or in equity, in or upon the personal property in the hands of the plaintiff as trustee and the real property described in the complaint herein, or any part thereof; also each and every other person not specifically named or designated as a defendant who has in any way, manner, or form any right, interest, or claim in or to any of the properties or effects which were of Angel H. Jacobs, now deceased, or in or to the proceeds or avails thereof, whether vested or contingent, direct or remote, and whether in an individual or representative capacity; all of the persons above described who are mentioned after the defendant The People of the State of New York, being persons who are unknown to the plaintiff and their names being unknown to the plaintiff; all of the parties hereinabove described as unknown being all persons answering said several descriptions who are not specifically named above, Defendants. Summons

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated September 12th, 1905.

TURNER, ROLSTON & HORAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

WEST INDIES.

The Quebec Steamship Co.'s Mail Steamer "Pretoria" leaves New York, February 17, 1906, for a

SPECIAL YACHTING CRUISE.

30 DAYS $150 AND UP.

Particulars from
Arthur Ahern, Sec'y. A. E. Outerbridge & Co.,
Quebec, Canada. 39 Broadway, N. Y.

THOS. COOK & SON,
241 and 1,185 B'way, 649 Madison Av., New York.

Mardi Gras

NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 26th TO 28th.

Southern Pacific

Offers delightful sea trip on elegant passenger steamship

COMUS

From New York, Feb. 21st, arriving New Orleans February 26th. Connections made at New Orleans with steamer for Havana or with rail lines for all points in

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BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOHN H. COLLINS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that George H. Gilman, the trustee herein, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, 68 William Street, New York City, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1906, at 11 o'clock A. M., certain property of the bankrupt's estate herein, as follows:

All the right, title, and interest of the bankrupt in and to certain premises in the town of Sharon, County of Schoharie, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a stake and stones at a highway about fifty feet from the west corner of the barn of the estate of John Collins, deceased, and runs thence westerly along the highway aforesaid to the lands of George Webster, thence north along the lands of said Webster to the lands of Charles Button, thence easterly along the lands of said Button and the lands of the heirs of Henry Sterling, deceased, to a public highway; thence westerly to a stake and stones, thence southerly in a straight line to the place of beginning, containing fifty-seven acres of land, more or less. Also that other lot of land lying in Sharon aforesaid and bounded as follows: On the east by the lands of George Webster, south by the lands of Peter Lehman, west by the lands of Abraham Kling, and north by the lands of John E. Kling, containing twenty-five acres of land, more or less.

And also a certain lot of land in the Town of Carlisle, and said county, described as follows: Beginning at a certain marked birch tree on the line of land owned by Peter Empie and lands of Mary Schacker, and runs thence north seventy-five degrees east, five chains, fifteen links to a marked hemlock tree; thence along the line of lands owned by the heirs of Samuel Grantier, deceased, south fifteen degrees east, eleven chains seventy links to a stake; thence south seventy-five degrees west, five chains fifteen links to a marked tree on the line of lands of Peter Empie; thence north fifteen degrees west, eleven chains seventy links to the place of beginning, containing six acres of land, more or less.

The said premises were conveyed to the said John H. Collins by William Collins and wife by deed dated September 27, 1898, and recorded in Schoharie County, Liber 118, Page 277. The premises are subject to a mortgage of $1,870 and interest for one year.

The interest of the bankrupt in said property has been appraised at the sum of $250.

That all sales for less than 75 per cent. of the appraised value will be subject to the approval of the Court.

That such other business as may properly come before said meeting will be transacted.

Dated New York, January 11, 1906.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Western District of New York.—In the matter of MEDINA QUARRY COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,088.—The undersigned, Isaac S. Sigmor, Trustee in Bankruptcy of the Medina Quarry Company, will sell the extensive quarries of that Company in Orleans County, New York, and the machinery, plant, and equipment thereon, at public auction, commencing on the 1st day of February, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon. Said sale will be held at the Surrogate's Court Room in the Village of Albion, Orleans County, New York. Particulars of sale may be had of the undersigned.—Dated Albion, New York, Dec. 12, 1905.

ISAAC S. SIGNOR, Trustee, Main Street, Albion, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY H. HOYT, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, January 25, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 44 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, and at 3 P. M. at 25 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of desks, chairs, typewriters, safes, partitions, &c.

JOHN EWEN, Receiver,
45 Cedar St., N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORITZ OPPENHEIMER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, January 25, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 2,777 Third Av., Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of large stock gents' furnishings, dry goods, shirts, drawers, fine fixtures, &c.

HENRY P. BUPPLEE, Receiver.

JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Receiver, 346 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of H. HUENEKES CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, January 31, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 114 Liberty St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, &c. LINDSAY RUSSELL, Receiver.

JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Receiver, 346 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS J. BLANCK, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, February 6, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of outstanding accounts.

JOHN L. LYTTLE, Trustee.

LEONARD BRONNER, Attorney for Tr

MAY HAVE MET COLMEY, SETON ADMITS IN COURT

But Really Can't Place the Colonel by Any of His Names.

THE COLONEL FOUND GUILTY

While the Jury Is Deciding His Fate He Is Taken Into the N. & W. Bogus Bond Case.

"Did you shoot your father at Plymouth, Ohio, in 1897?" was the question with which Assistant District Attorney Garvan opened the cross-examination yesterday afternoon of Charles Augustus Seton, who is on trial in General Sessions for swindling the promoters of the Galveston and Houston Railway out of $6,800. It was the first of a series of searching interrogations meant to prove the defendant a man of more than doubtful antecedents, and, in particular, to connect him with the manufacturing and floating of fraudulent Norfolk and Western bonds.

While Seton was on the stand in Part I. of the court, his alleged accomplice in the Norfolk and Western swindle, Col. T. C. P. Colmey, alias "Kid" Murray, alias C. A. Moore, was found guilty by a jury in Part II. of having sold a worthless New York and Hempstead Railroad bond to James A. Smith, a New York contractor. There is an indictment pending against Colmey for the Norfolk and Western bond operation. While Seton was still under the fire of Mr. Garvan's cross-questioning, Colmey was taken into court and ordered to stand up where the other man could see him.

Although both are facing serious charges, and one of them had just been found guilty of a crime making him liable to ten years' imprisonment, both retained a smiling composure. When Mr. Garvan, pointing at Col. Colmey, asked Seton if he knew the man, the latter replied:

"I think I have seen him."

That was all Mr. Garvan could get out of him. He did not remember the name of the man he was bid to look hard at, not even when the whole assortment of Col. Colmey's aliases were offered him in turn. He did not remember having visited the office of a man named Meloy in company with Colmey to get a loan on Norfolk and Western certificates. He denied having been party to any operation of that kind, or to have gone to Philadelphia with Colmey and the certificates.

Seton admitted having shot his father, but maintained that it happened accidentally. All the evidence relating to the matter was ordered stricken out by the Recorder. Seton also admitted that he had ordered the printing of 500 bonds of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, but insisted that he had done so for another man and without being aware of the character of the bonds or being connected with the supposed swindle connected with them. Seton's trial will continue to-day.

Col. Colmey had been tried for three days on the Smith bond swindle charge. When the jury announced its agreement, the defendant was in the room where Seton is being tried. On being brought back to listen to the verdict, Colmey showed no sign of being affected by it. He took an affectionate farewell of his wife and little daughter and was then taken to the Tombs. He will be sentenced to-morrow.

Local Bricklayers Reinstated.

The Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, which suspended the New York locals in December last, for refusing to do away with the fireproofing clause in their trade agreement with the Mason Builders' Association, has revoked its resolution. This means a reinstatement of the suspended unions.

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JEROME HAS THE CONFESSION

And the Bar Association Is Asked to Look Into Tillinghast's Charges Against the Metropolitan.

In the hands of District Attorney Jerome, it was learned yesterday, is an amazing confession made by William H. Tillinghast of 312 West Twenty-second Street, in which he tells how he was paid by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to "swing" juries sitting in damage cases against the company.

Tillinghast's confession, charging questionable practices on the part of the company and its investigators and lawyers to get out of paying damages to persons injured by its cars, has been in the District Attorney's possession for nearly three months. All this time the matter has been investigated by Mr. Jerome and his assistants, and action would have been taken long ago had it not been for the fact that Mr. Jerome was after the men "higher up" in the case, and could not get the necessary evidence on which to convict them.

In the meantime it was learned yesterday that reputable lawyers in this city are thoroughly aroused over tactics ascribed to the company with intent to defeat the ends of justice, and resolutions calling upon the Legislature to investigate these practices are now pending before the State Bar Association. These resolutions, which were introduced at a recent meeting of that organization by A. Edward Woodruff, a lawyer of 111 Broadway, go even further in their insinuation of wrongdoing than the affidavits now on file with District Attorney Jerome.

"Whereas, it has been openly charged," these resolutions say in part, "that in the City of New York there are Judges sitting on the bench of the Supreme Court of the State of New York who have been either placed there by the influence of corporate interests, or are charged with acting in the performance of their duties under such influence," &c.

Resolved, That the State Bar Association respectfully requests the Legislature of this State to appoint a joint legislative committee, charged with the duty of investigating as to the use of money by corporations to secure the passage or defeat of bills in the Legislature, and, in view of the charge that has been openly made in respect to the intimate relations existing between the street railway corporations in the City of New York and some of the Justices of the Supreme Court of this State, that said legislative committee be also charged with the duty of investigating as to the truth of said charges, and also as to the methods pursued by the said street railway companies in their litigation with claimants for damages, and in respect to jurors sitting on the trial of causes against the said corporations.

About a year ago Judge Seabury of the City Court started an investigation, as the result of which a dozen court clerks were permitted to resign, after irregular practices in many of the courts had been shown.

In Tillinghast's affidavit he tells at length how agents of the street railway company packed the jury box, and how the clerks of the courts where their cases were being tried were in their secrets and profited from that.

Here is part of Tillinghast's statement:

"Whenever they [the Metropolitan Street Railway Company] wanted me to swing a jury for them they would send a man to my house to tell me what court to appear in. I was instructed to sit in the courtroom until my name was called. The company had it fixed with the clerk to call my name even if it was not on the panel. If it was a big case they would give me $100, but usually it was about $40 or $50.

"The District Attorney said I ought to be living in a brownstone front, and I guess I ought. I did it too cheap."

Tillinghast, who is an old man, said it was a great many years ago when he first enlisted with the Metropolitan Street Railway Company as a professional juryman. He was then on the regular Supreme Court panel, and had been accepted in a case against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company when a man—the man's name could not be obtained from the District Attorney's office, but he is said to be the right-hand man of a Supreme Court Justice—went to him and told him, Tillinghast says, to "see the Metropolitan"; to go with the company when it came to render a verdict, and he would see that there was something in it for Tillinghast.

"I used to wonder," Tillinghast goes on, "why the lawyers fighting the Metropolitan never got wise. Everybody knew me. The stenographers and clerks were onto what was going on. Judge —— used to nod to me and say 'Hello, Tillinghast,' when I got into the box. That Judge knew that I did not have a right to sit more than once a year, and he saw me constantly on his juries.

"There is one thing about the Supreme Court. The clerks over there would not stand for any monkey business. If I served on a Metropolitan case there I had to be on the panel. But over in the City Court things were different. The gang there had all been fixed. I was on the jury there in lots of cases where I was not on the panel at all. You don't see how it was done? The Clerk would call my name; that's all. Everybody thought he was reading from the panel, but he wasn't. Nobody ever went over the names to see that it was all right."

At the District Attorney's office it was said yesterday that many of the offenses to which Tillinghast and other witnesses had sworn were outlawed by the Statute of Limitations, but that some move would be made in other cases as soon as practicable. Mr. Nott said that J. L. Quackenbush, the present attorney for the New York City Railway, who was sent for to come from Buffalo and take hold, after the practices in connection with damage cases had become the subject of comment on the part of lawyers all over the city and had been brought before the Bar Association, was doing everything he could to co-operate with the authorities in the investigation now on foot.

"These abuses," said Mr. Nott, "belong very largely to an era that is past as far as the company is concerned. Mr. Quackenbush is giving us every aid possible. The men that have made the complaint here are persons who were thrown out of employment with the advent of Mr. Quackenbush, and in the course of a thorough housecleaning process instituted by him in his department. I fear, though, that the publicity given to this matter will seriously interfere with our investigation."

Chief Justice O'Dwyer of the City Court said yesterday that the Justices of that court had held a meeting to discuss Tillinghast's story.

"I have ordered an investigation into the matter," added Justice O'Dwyer, "and until the investigation is made I cannot discuss the subject further than to say that I have ordered the Grand Jury to take up the matter."

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This is going to be a Hat Store.

Wallach's Hats have got to the importance that they demand Broadway Stores all to themselves.

But for the moment, Clothing has borrowed space from Hats.

All the Winter Suits and Overcoats have come down town from our Columbus Ave. Store.

Most are Fresh, this Season.

HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well-Known / Well-Made)

$15	Suits and	Overcoats	$10.50
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And Every Last Year's Suit, no matter whether priced originally at $15 or $40, now

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At Third Avenue, prices are the same, but NO last season's Stock.

Fuel for the bargain fire.

2400 men's "business" shirts — the patterned stiff bosom sort.

$1.50 shirts mostly; nothing less, though a few were more.

The make we always sell, because we know no other make so good.

85 cents now.

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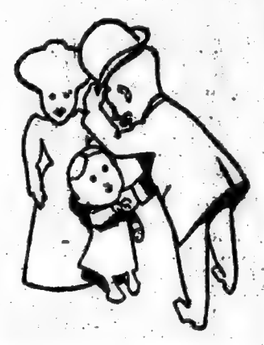

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1200 boys' percale and seersucker "Star" shirt waists.

85 cents regularly, every one of them; and every mother knows the "Star."

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NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER Present FAY TEMPLETON in Geo. M. Cohan's 45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY Xtra Mts. Lincoln's & Wash'ton's Birthdays.

BROADWAY Thea. B'way & 41 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. WED. & Sat., 2:15. The Biggest Success in All New York. ELSIE JANIS IN THE VANDERBILT CUP with Barney Oldfield's automobile race effect.

LIBERTY THEATRE, 42 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat., 2:15. GEORGE H. BRENNAN Presents THE CLANSMAN By THOMAS DIXON, Jr.

NEW YORK Theatre, B'way & 45 St. Ev. 8:15. PRICES 25-50-75c. & $1.00. Last 4 Times. Last Matinee Sat., 2:15. LEW DOCKSTADER and his Great Minstrels. Next Monday, THE ROGERS BROS. IN IRELAND. Seats To-day.

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LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. LAST WEEK. Last $1 Mat. Sat. THE BABES AND THE BARON

NEXT MONDAY SEATS READY TO-DAY MEXICANA

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev. 8:15. Best Seats $1 at Mats. To-day & Sat. 100TH TIME MONDAY Fountain Pens as SOUVENIRS. The EARL AND THE GIRL With Eddie Foy.

Princess B'way & 29th. Tel. 2348 Mad. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. Henry Miller in Grierson's Way

FIELDS 42d St., W. of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 50c. 75c. $1 Louis Mann & Clara Lipman in JULIE BONBON

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GARRICK 35 St., nr. B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Phone 351—38th. WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS.... President

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MAURICE CAMPBELL presents THE LITTLE GRAY LADY

A Comedy by Channing Pollock, with Dorothy Donnelly and Julia Dean.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. DAVID BELASCO presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER AS ZAZA

Mat. Pop. Prices. Reg. Mat. Sat. 2. Ev. 8 sharp. Sunday Ev., Grand Sacred Concert by the Royal Italian Grand Opera Co. Seats on sale

BELASCO Theatre. Ev. 8. Mat. Sat. 2. Xtra Mat. Thurs., Feb. 1st. DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES In By David THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST. Belasco.

BIJOU B'way 45d Time in & 30th N. Y. To-night. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. DAVID BELASCO presents, 2d Year in N.Y. WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER.

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WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM In THE SQUAW MAN

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evs. at 8:30. Usual Mats. Wed. Mats. Pop. Prices. Seats $1.00. Raymond HITCHCOCK In THE GALLOPER By Richard Harding Davis.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. Sat. KING OF THE OPIUM RING. Next Week—The Factory Girl.

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Mat. Sat. Confessions of a Wife. Next Wk—Ernest Hogan, Rufus, Rastus. Ted Marks' 2 Concerts, Sun. Mat., Ngt., 25, 35c

MURRAY HILL 42d St. & Lex. Av. Mat. Sat. 25, 35, 50, 75c. Happy Hooligan's Trip. Next Wk—A Wife's Secret.

THE CHARITY BALL,

For the Nursery and Child's Hospital, WALDORF ASTORIA,

Thursday Ev., Feb. 1. Boxes at 33 East 50th St. Tickets at 16 W. 11th, Fifth Av. Trust Co., 22 Riverside Drive, 116 Fifth Av., 4 E. 17th & 11 W. 34th St.

NEW YORK MAT. DAILY Hippodrome THOMPSON & DUNDY MANAGER A SOCIETY CIRCUS WITH COURT OF THE GOLDEN FOUNTAINS EVENINGS AT 8. MATINEES AT 2.

COLONIAL Virginia Earl, Foy & Clark, Staley & Birbeck, Jacob's Acrobatic Dogs, Louise Dresser, Fiodella Troupe, Reiff Bros. & others. Daily Mats. 25c.

ALHAMBRA Joe Welch, Aimee Angeles, Ned Nye & His Rollicking Girls, Jack Norworth, Tom Nawn & Co., Young & DeVole & others. Mats. Daily 25c.

MAJESTIC Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. JAMES J. CORBETT in CASHEL BYRON'S PROFESSION. WEST END. Mats. Fri. & Sat. Buster Brown. 7 t' w'k, David Higgins, 'His Last Dollar.' Sun. Mat. & Night—Shepard's Moving Pict.

CARNEGIE HALL JACK LONDON, THE NOTED AUTHOR, Will lecture Thursday, Jan. 25, 8:15 P. M. Subject, "Revolution." Reserved seats 25-75c.

MADISON SQ. HERRICK

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. BARRIE'S PETER PAN

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Ev. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. ETHEL BARRYMORE in J. M. Barrie's play, Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire. Also PANTALOON, with Lionel Barrymore

Knickerbocker B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only, 2:15. FRITZI SCHEFF in MLLE MODISTE.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Geo. V. Hobart's Musical Satiretta, COMING THRU THE RYE

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. ROBERT LORAINE in Bernard Shaw's Man and Superman

SAVOY THEATRE, B'way & 34th St. Ev. 8:15. Matinee To-day and Saturday. JAMES K. HACKETT in a new play, The MARY MANNERING House of Silence.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. THE LION AND THE MOUSE

DALY'S THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. ELLIS JEFFREYS & her company, incl. FRANK WORTHING in ALFRED SUTRO'S COMEDY SUCCESS THE FASCINATING MR. VANDERVELDT

"The kind of a play that appeals to people who take their minds with them to the theatre."—Eve. Telegram.

"As bright as gold and as sweet as honey. The success of the play and the performance is decisive and unequivocal."—William Winter in The Tribune.

"It has far more sparkle and charm than most plays of any kind."—The Sun.

"The third act of 'The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt' is the best thing Mr. Sutro has yet done."—Alan Dale in The American.

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METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. TO-DAY, at 2 P. M., precisely.—PARSIFAL. Fremstad; Dippel, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Journet, Cond., Hertz.

Fri. Ev., Jan. 26, at 8.—AIDA. Emma Eames, Louise Homer, Lawrence; Caruso, Campanari, Plancon, Muhlmann. Cond., Vigna.

Sat. Aft., Jan. 27, at 2, 150th Anniversary of Mozart's birth.—DON GIOVANNI. Nordica, Jomelli and Gerhrich; Scotti, Dippel, Journet, Reed, Muhlmann. Cond., Franko.

Sat. Ev., Jan. 27, Pop. Prices, at 8.—KOENIGIN von SABA. Walker, Rappold, Alten; Knote, Goritz, Blass, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.

Sun. Ev., Jan. 28, at 8:30, pop. prices.—GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. Rappold, Homer; Dippel, Journet, Ent. Met. Op. Orch. Cond., Franko.

Mon. Ev., Jan. 29, at 8.—FAUST. Emma Eames, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Caruso, Plancon, Campanari. Cond., Franko.

Wed. Eve., Jan. 31, at 8, Double Bill.—PAGLIACCI. Alten; Caruso, Campanari, Reiss, Parvis. Cond., Vigna. Preceded by HAENSEL UND GRETEL. Abarbanell, Altas, Homer, Weed; Goritz. Cond., Franko.

Thurs. Ev., Feb. 1, at 8.—Special Performance. RIGOLETTO. Abott; Jacoby, Bauermeister, Mapleson, Vail; Caruso, Scotti, Journet, Begue, Muhlmann, Dufriche, Parell. Cond., Vigna.

Fri. Ev., Feb. 2, at 7:30.—MEISTERSINGER. Alten, Homer; Knote, Van Rooy, Goritz, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.

Next week's seat sale begins to-day, 9 A. M. WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PL. THEATRE. Every Evg. & Sat. Mat., The Great Laughing Success, 'Der Kilometerfresser' ('The Road-Burner.')

CARNEGIE HALL, Thurs., Aft., Feb. 1, at 3. SONG RECITAL SEMBRICH

Mr. ISIDORE LUCKSTONE at the Piano. Prices: $1, $1.50, $2, $3.50. Boxes, $15, $18. Tickets on sale at Box Office, Carnegie Hall and at Luckhardt & Belder's, 10 East 17th St.

Mendelssohn Hall. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. THIRD VIOLIN RECITAL EDWIN GRASSE

Seats $1, $1.50, at hall and music stores.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St. 25, 50, 75, 1.00. DAILY MATS. 25, 50c. R. A. ROBERTS, The 6 Musical Cuttys, Cressy & Dayne, Cinquevalli, Howard & North, R. J. Jose, Jackson Family, others.

14th St. THEA., At 6th Av. Popular Prices. Best of all Western Plays. Big Auto Race Great Sensation. BEDFORD'S HOPE

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evs. 8:15. Mat. Saturday 2:15. JOHN DREW —IN— DE LANCEY

N't w'k—Maxine Elliott in Her Great Match.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St., bet. Mad. 7th & 8th Ave. Mat. 2:15. Rose Stahl & Co., Grand Opera Trio, Theo Julius

Manhattan Broadway & 33d St. Evs. 8:10. Mat. Sat. 2:10. BEFORE AND AFTER TO-MORROW NIGHT, 50th Perf. Souvenirs.

Proctor's 5th Av.—"Mrs. Jack." 23, 50. 23d St.—Star Vaude. 25, 50. 58th St.—Star Vaude. 25, 50. 125th St.—If I Were King 25, 50. Daily Mat. 25c

ST. NICHOLAS RINK 66th St. and Columbus Av. Hockey Game To-night, Columbia vs. N.Y.A.C. Perfect Ice. 3 sessions daily except Mondays.

JOE WEBER'S Music Hall. Twiddle-Twaddle Evenings at 8:10. Only Matinee Saturday.

GRAND THE HEIR TO THE THRONE N'xt w'k—Hap Ward—Polly of the Circus

THE GOTHAM EAST 125th St. Mat. To-day—GARRISON WIDOWS

EDEN MUSEE WAX. The Original CORRIDOR OF HORRORS. Nearly 300 Figures.

COURT CENSORS EDITORIALS.

Graves Enjoined from Using His Paper in His Own Behalf.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Jan. 24.—John Temple Graves, editor in chief of The Atlanta News, was enjoined temporarily by Judge Pendleton of the Fulton Superior Court to-day from using the editorial columns of his paper for personal advancement or in his candidacy for United States Senator; from reproducing laudatory comments on his candidacy from the other papers of the State, and from declaring The Atlanta News for or against any one of the candidates for the Governorship of Georgia. The bill was filed by General Manager Daniels of The News.

Graves alleges that Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway, really owns a controlling interest in the paper. Graves is opposed to the railroads in politics.

CONGRESS HIT MEAT TRADE.

Wilson Has to Cut Inspection Force—$50,000,000 Export Loss.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—If reports sent to the Department of Agriculture are to be believed, German importers of American meats have filed orders amounting to $50,000,000, of filling which there is no hope whatever. The sanitary regulations of the imperial customs service are such that without the inspection tag of the United States Department of Agriculture the meats cannot be admitted into the empire.

Since the last session of Congress eighteen new packing houses have been established in the country and they have been unsuccessful in their hunt for inspectors to pass upon their product. The force of Inspectors has been reduced because Congress refused to vote an appropriation for them.

ARREST IN ALLISON CASE.

Baltimore Police Capture a Negro Suspected of the Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 24.—Rufus Johnson, colored, is under arrest here on suspicion of knowing something of the murder of Miss Florence W. Allison of Moorestown, N. J. He was questioned searchingly today, and is now being held on a charge of robbing the home of a family named Goodenow who live near the Allison home. Two detectives from Moorestown say that Johnson confessed that he robbed the Goodenow home, but refused to admit any connection with the Allison tragedy. The officers are looking for a man whose name is given as Small.

Johnson admitted that he had worked about two miles from Moorestown, on a farm, but said that he had left this place last May and went to work in Philadelphia. Johnson had read the account of the murder in one of the Philadelphia papers, and had spoken about it so much to different people that suspicions were roused.

DINNER IN O'BRIEN'S HONOR.

Mayor and City Government Heads Entertain New Fire Commissioner.

Fire Commissioner John H. O'Brien was the guest of honor at a dinner held last night at Sherry's, at which were present fifty-five leading representatives of the city's political life. Edward G. Riggs was toastmaster. Commissioner O'Brien sat on Mr. Riggs's right and Mayor McClellan was on his left.

Among the men present were practically every one of those who are interested with Mayor McClellan, ex-Controller Grout, ex-Borough President Littleton, and Commissioner O'Brien in the reorganization of Tammany Hall and the deposition of Charles F. Murphy as leader. Only two Tammany district leaders were present. One was Francis J. Lantry, who is Commissioner of Correction and a loyal McClellan man in the present controversy; the other was Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan, who also is counted on by the McClellan - Grout - Littleton - O'Brien combination as with them in the anti-Murphy warfare.

There was not a single Murphy man present, although because of their official positions Controller Metz and Deputy Controller McCooey were invited in spite of the fact that they are allied with the McCarren machine in Brooklyn, which also is a point of attack of the reorganizers.

In the speeches there was nothing of a political nature, all being tributes to Mr. O'Brien's abilities, first as [illegible] reporter, then as secretary to the Mayor's [illegible] last Fall, and finally to his ability to fill his new office as Fire Commissioner.

The Best Imported Cloths.

Suits to measure $25. Trousers $7. Overcoats, silk lined, $30. Fancy silk waistcoats $6. They are this season's materials of J. H. Miller, 816 Broadway, also two hundred cuts of Spring and Summer styles. They are about one-third Miller's prices.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & Ninth Street.

Thursday, Jan. 25th.

NO one except ourselves ever *thought* it possible to draw such crowds to a Trousers Sale. We *knew!* because we have every kind of Trousers for every size man and for every occasion at this one price, $2.55.

BROADWAY - CORNER - CHAMBERS

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT ST.

Shirt Prices cut in two for this January Shirt sale

200 Swell madras Shirts, Pleated Bosoms, at 1.10

Cuffs attached. 1.50 French Percales, at 85c.

Cuffs separate or attached.

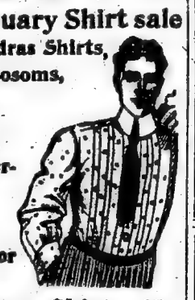

$1 white Dress Shirts, 69c

Extra wide bosoms, all lengths in sleeves.

1.25 Flannel Pajamas, 69c

In Fancy Domet Flannel.

Underwear selling at less price than cost of raw material.

3.00 White Merino at 1.49

Shirts or Drawers imported by Cartright & Warner. Each garment is worth 3.00 and over.

4.00 Silk and Wool at 1.98

Shirts or drawers were imported to sell at 4.00, in pink and blue.

Fine Australian Wool, 1.49

Nothing like it anywhere else for 3.00.

TRADE E. & W. MARK

Bosoms made in France, finished shirts made by us, ground colors, "Hello," "Azure," "Burnt Orange," plaited and cross-barred in white, not on sale until February first.

EARL & WILSON.

NEWS ACCUSES McCLELLAN

Of Trying to Club It Into Supporting His Administration—His Reply.

After supporting Democratic candidates and Democratic principles for half a century, The New York Daily News came out yesterday in opposition to Mayor McClellan, charging that the Mayor had tried to hold the city advertising as a club over the paper in order to censor its editorial opinions and news columns. The paper is supposed to be controlled by Charles F. Murphy.

"Uses City Money to Muzzle Newspapers," was the heading in red ink which The News put over its charge. It occupied the entire front page of the paper. The editor declared that hereafter the publication will be conducted on independent political lines. There was printed an alleged conversation between Thomas C. Quinn, the editor, and the Mayor.

The editor's report of what passed says that the Mayor demanded what was to be the attitude of The News, saying that the paper had changed its tactics and had been saying "nasty things" because he had not reappointed Commissioners Featherson, Best, and Oakley. To this Mr. Quinn quotes himself as replying that he had believed that Featherson, Best, and Oakley were good men, and that he still believed it. Then the Mayor said that he would redesignate The News for official city advertising, but insisted upon it that the paper should give him and his administration a "square deal."

"You always have had a 'square deal,' and you always will get it," Mr. Quinn quotes himself as replying.

"I mean to see that I get it. We understand each other now, I guess. Good-day, Sir," the Mayor is said to have replied.

Mayor McClellan said yesterday that he [illegible] The News and its charges, but [illegible] any comment. [illegible] denied the truth of a [illegible] published report that he had forbidden President Frank A. O'Donnel of the Tax Board to bring to him any further messages from Charles F. Murphy.

"I am at peace with God and man," said the Mayor. "I am not engaged in warfare on any one," he added, with accent on the personal pronoun. The Mayor also indicated in other ways that if there was trouble in the Democratic organization, it was directed against him and not by him.

Yesterday the Mayor had a long talk with ex-Justice D Cady Herrick and ex-Controller Grout. This led to a report that the McClellan-Grout-Littleton-O'Brien combination wanted to run Herrick for Governor this Fall. Ex-Judge Herrick declared afterward that this was false; that he is practicing law and has an intention of re-entering politics.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day; rain to-morrow; brisk north east winds.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,534. * * * NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1906.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

ORDER FOR REFORMS IN THE BERGH SOCIETY

After Experts Report Inability to Audit Its Accounts.

3 VOTES SAVE ITS BUILDING

Motion to Sell It Almost Prevailed—Liveliest of Meetings—Haines and Erhardt in Bitter Dispute.

As a result of agitation to have the operations of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals appear in the form of financial statements and audits of accounts, the members of the society, who number about 1,500, will in future have a say in directing its affairs. The public through the press will also be kept informed of progress, for at yesterday's adjourned members' meeting in the building at Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue reporters were present for the first time since John P. Haines became the society's President.

The decision to admit reporters was a surprise. As the time for the meeting approached two members of the Board of Managers with a list of members stationed themselves in the hall down stairs outside the massive iron gates leading to the upper floors and turned back all whose names were not on the list. The reporters were told that nothing would be made public until after the meeting was over.

Hardly had it been called to order, however, when a board member appeared and invited reporters to attend the meeting.

The session was lively from start to finish. President Haines angrily contradicted Col. Joel B. Erhardt, saying his statements were "at variance with the truth," and a resolution introduced by Col. Erhardt calling on the Board of Managers to sell the "palace" in Twenty-sixth Street, seek humbler quarters for the society, and turn the income from the $400,000 which would be realized from the sale into a fund to provide for better patrolling of the streets in the interest of animals, failed to pass by only three votes.

The feature of the meeting was the reading of the report of Haskins & Sells, public accountants, on the audit they had made of the society's accounts at the direction of the Auditing Committee, composed of Gordon Knox Bell and John H. Iselin. The accountants criticised the method of bookkeeping in vogue, which they said was of the loosest character, and made a proper audit impossible. Mr. Bell read the report with vehemence while Mr. Haines sat nervously twirling his eyeglasses.

The Auditing Committee adopted the accountants' report, and recommended an immediate compliance with every suggestion made in it. Said the committee on audit:

Unless such course be taken our society cannot deserve the confidence of the public or command the wide and hearty support to which its noble purposes are entitled.

A motion that Mayor McClellan should be asked to appoint a committee of three to finally pass upon the audit, this committee to have on it no member of the society, was voted down.

Prefacing the report of the accountants is the bulk report of the society, made out as in previous years, and showing no detail of receipts or expenditures. Not a life membership had been paid in the year, although in 1902 there had been 25 of $100 each, in 1903 17, and in 1904 5. The dues from regular members fell off $500 from last year, while the license fees and fines were $75,000, an increase over last year of $2,000. The bequests, however, dropped to $16,000. In 1904 they were $76,000, and in 1903 $91,000. The gross receipts amounted to $105,000, $60,000 less than in 1904, and $80,000 less than in 1903.

On the other side of the ledger appears $3,000 for salary of the President's assistant, $6,000 for legal fees, and $6,000 for office salaries and expenses. In every item the word "other" appears without explanation. Thus the maintenance of shelters is set down in this way:

New York Shelter—Payroll, $18,000; other, $11,000. Ambulance house—Payroll, $1,000; other, $2,000. Brooklyn shelter—Payroll, $6,000; other, $6,000.

The society's expenditures were $125,000 in the year, the largest in five years. The magazine, Animal Friends, was printed at a loss of $8,500. The accountants' report says:

From the books of accounts as kept by the society it was impossible to obtain and report an analysis of expenses and income for two reasons: The accounts of the society are not organized and classified for the purpose of obtaining administrative results. The accounts do not reflect the expenses incurred and the income accruing to the society for a particular period; they are based on the amount of cash disbursed, without reference to the application of the expenditure to the period for which the expenses were incurred.

It was also found that the bank books of the society had not been balanced; that it was not the practice to take inventories either of furnishings, equipment, or of supplies; that no record or account was kept of outstanding liabilities, although the liabilities for expenses during the year 1904 were not entirely settled and paid until the latter part of the month of March, 1905.

The report says further that items were carried as assets which were not assets; that securities were listed above their market value; and that no appraisement had been made of the real estate. It was found that the "Fogg fund," amounting to $10,000, had been written off the books, and it was recommended that this be restored at once.

The society owns a property at 445 Broome Street, in this city, which is carried on the books at a valuation of $50,000, yet it brought to the society a gross income of only $100 last year, and against this the society incurred an expense of $1,261.77. The report makes these recommendations:

As a basis for more exact administrative judgment, and as a means of protecting those having custody of the funds and properties of the society, there should be a thorough revision of the system of expense and income accounts, as well as a radical change in the machinery employed for the collection of revenue. For example, the license clerks have no means of protecting themselves against suspicion of dishonesty. Under the present organization the license clerks have imposed

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Arrivals of Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 12.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Commercial World.—Page 12.
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United Service.—Page 12.
Weather Report.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the leader the world over. Use no other.—Adv.

A GREAT Y. M. C. A. HOME.

Plan Discussed to House Young College Men Here.

Seth Low and Cleveland H. Dodge addressed a large gathering of men and women in the home of Mrs. George Henry Fox, 18 East Thirty-first Street, last night, advocating the building here of a great Young Men's Christian Association home. It is hoped that this home may be such that young professional men coming to this city to seek their fortunes may be looked after morally and physically in it, to the end that these new young citizens may become potent in the life of the city and in helping clean government come about with fair ballots and honest counts.

The money is thought to be in sight, for there was discouragement last night of any proposal to raise by small contributions the large sum that will be necessary. "It should come from one man or a group of a few men," said Mr. Dodge.

"It will be self-supporting," said Mr. Low. "There are thousands of young college men coming here every year to make their fortunes. We shall have plenty of the right sort of men, and with them and the building the plan will be successfully carried out."

The site now in view is in Fifty-seventh Street, near Columbus Avenue. The building as contemplated will be one of the largest used in Young Men's Christian Association work in the world. It is proposed to give to the pick of the thousands of college men the shelter and incentive to work for good government, in religious fields, and for uprightness in personal conduct. Those being sheltered in the house are to give a part of their time to interesting others.

"One of the chief needs of this country," said Mr. Low, "is a greater number of men who do not have to work for a living. England has a large number of this class, and I suppose we have not because we have not had many men of great wealth until recent years. This class of people can give their time and ability to working for their community.

"We do not know how many men of great power and ability we are missing by not being able to get in touch with them and guide them to the right places where their influence for good will tell."

On the Advisory Board of the Intercollegiate Branch of the Y. M. C. A. are Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Mrs. Edwin Gould, and other prominent women. Mrs. Sarah I. Hurtt is the President.

GREENE, GAYNOR, AND 400.

"C. V." and Depew Named in a Letter—Carter's Inventions.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 25.—Mention of the names of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, and Dr. W. Seward Webb caused a momentary interest to-day at the trial of B. D. Greene and J. F. Gaynor on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government in Savannah harbor contracts. The names were brought out by identification of initials in ex-Capt. O. M. Carter's correspondence. Judge Speer remarked on the evident introduction of "the 400" to Greene and Gaynor.

A letter from Greene to Carter related to a prospective contract with the New York Central Railroad Company, saying that Mr. Depew was to be seen about the contract, and suggesting that "Mr. W." be induced by Carter to write on behalf of a "group of friends," who desired the contract, to "C. V.," thus making it double sure. "W." was Carter's father-in-law, Mr. Westcott, Prosecutor Erwin said.

"Who was C. V.?" asked the court.

"We expect to show it was Cornelius Vanderbilt, then President of the New York Central," said Mr. Erwin.

SIMPLON OPEN TO TRAFFIC.

Official Passenger Train Passes Through the Tunnel.

ISELLA, Northern Italy, Jan. 25.—The first passenger train, carrying notabilities and officials, passed through the Simplon Tunnel this morning, amid artillery salutes.

There were no other noteworthy incidents.

Undertaken jointly by the Italian and Swiss Governments in 1898, the Simplon Tunnel was completed at a cost of more than $15,000,000. It is twelve miles long, extending from Briga, Switzerland, to Isella, Italy.

Difficulties that at times seemed insuperable were met by the engineers. In September, 1904, came the most serious trouble; springs of hot water were encountered and the tunnel was flooded. The temperature rose to 131 degrees fahrenheit. Earlier still the piercers from the Italian end struck soft material, through which it took six months to drive 150 feet of tunnel; and the cost of this stretch was $100,000.

The tunnel was opened last April. Two trains met in the middle, one being in charge of M. Brandau, the engineer who had conducted the work from the Italian side, and the other in charge of M. Rosemund, who had conducted the work in the opposite direction.

DECATUR IS DISMISSED.

Bonaparte Sends in Bill for Discretionary Penalty for Hazing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Secretary Bonaparte to-day dismissed from the navy Stephen Decatur, midshipman of the first-class at the Naval Academy, who is a great-grandson of Commodore Decatur. The Secretary declared that he carried out the sentence of a court-martial on the charge of hazing, approved by the Superintendent of the Academy, finding no other course open under existing law.

Peach Crop Gone Already.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Judging from tests that have been made the last two days at the Cornell University forcing houses, experts fear that the recent warm weather has had a damaging effect on plant life in general, and that there will be no peach crop in this section this year. Director E. C. Hunn said to-day that all fruit tree buds so far examined were swollen.

Big Building Collapses.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.—The rear of a six-story building occupied by the National Barrel Company, in the heart of Cincinnati, suddenly collapsed late this afternoon, entombing twenty persons, five of whom were held prisoners two hours. One man will die.

James Breslin Ill, but Improving.

James Breslin, who has been seriously ill for the last few days, was reported to be improving last night at the Hotel Wolcott. His illness started from a severe cold. Mr. Breslin is the proprietor of the Wolcott, the Breslin, and other hotels.

THE SOUTHERN'S PALM LIMITED to Florida, also Aiken and Augusta, leaves New York 12:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday; electric lighted. Other high-class trains to Florida and all other resorts for Winter outings. Get full information from A. S. Thweatt, E. P. A., 1,185 or 271 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

ASKS JEROME TO ACT IN OIL TRUST CASE

Hadley Says Forgery Is Shown by Standard's Ex-Employe.

DUMMY OFFICER TESTIFIES

L. H. Turrell Says Lawyer Advised Him to Use Another Name in Republic Oil Incorporation.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 25.—At the close of the afternoon session here to-day of the investigation into the Standard Oil Company's methods Attorney General Hadley of Missouri announced that sufficient evidence had been produced to warrant the bringing of criminal proceedings under the laws of New York. He said:

"Louis H. Turrell, an accountant, of Detroit, and for some fourteen years an employe of the Standard Oil Company, who has been on the stand all day, has given us the best exposure of Standard Oil methods of anything which we have yet obtained. I shall send a copy of his testimony to District Attorney Jerome, with the request that it be thoroughly examined, and that criminal proceedings be brought against the parties guilty of causing a false signature to be attached to article of incorporation.

"Mr. Turrell has sworn here to-day that he was induced by Standard Oil officers to sign the name of F. A. Turrell to the documents, when in reality his name is Louis H. Turrell. His testimony further shows that his signature was never sworn to, and the notary who took his affidavit can under the laws of New York be prosecuted for forgery in the first degree. It will be up to Mr. Jerome to say whether the persons who induced Turrell to sign his name falsely can be included in the prosecution."

Turrell was discharged by the Standard Oil Company in October, 1904. When he read of the recent hearing in New York, he said, he considered it his duty to offer testimony to Mr. Hadley and communicated with the Attorney General.

Turrell was an accountant for the Standard Oil Company in St. Joseph, Mo., when in 1901 he was ordered to go to the Standard Oil offices in New York. He testified:

"I was ordered there by my superior at St. Joseph, who said the Standard Company was about to organize a sub rosa company, and that I was wanted as one of the incorporators and Directors. When I arrived at the company's office I was introduced to J. A. Moffatt, one of the executive heads of the Standard, who said that a deal was on foot to purchase the plants of Scofield, Shurmer & Teagle, and the Cleveland Refining Company, in Cleveland. Everything had been signed and sealed, but owing to peculiarities of John Teagle he did not consider the bargain closed until the goods were delivered. He directed me to go to Cleveland, look over the accounting system, and await instructions.

"On a subsequent trip to New York I was induced to sign my name to the incorporation papers of the Republic Oil Company as F. A. Turrell instead of my own name, by S. C. T. Dodd, who assured me that such an act did not make any material difference."

Turrell said he subscribed to 300 shares of stock for which he did not pay a cent, and was made Secretary, Treasurer, and a Director of the company, and put in charge of the accounting system in the Cleveland field. He never got a stock certificate, and later received a letter asking him to cancel it.

He testified as to meetings of the Directors of the Republic Company held at the Standard offices at 26 Broadway, New York, on several occasions, and said that everything done was upon suggestion and order of H. M. Tilford, one of the Standard executive heads. He was instructed not to use any of the forms of the Standard Oil Company in his accounting system. All his communications were directed to 75 New Street, New York, the back entrance to the Standard Building, 26 Broadway.

The Republic Company, Turrell said, went after the independent trade as hard as it could. The general policy was to go after only high grade oil trade, so as not to interfere with the regular trade of the Standard; also to go after a dissatisfied trade, the small dealers who refused to deal with a monopoly.

"I was succeeded as Secretary and Treasurer of the Republic Company," Turrell said, "by W. T. McKee, who was an auditor for the Standard Company at Kansas City. W. E. Judd, who became Vice President and General Manager of the Republic Company after I left Cleveland, was a Standard Oil man in another city, so I always understood. The Republic Oil Company obtained its oil while I was with the concern largely from the Standard Company. The orders were always directed to 75 New Street. On all of the occasions when I called at 26 Broadway I transacted my business with either Walter Jennings, H. M. Tilford, or C. L. Nichols."

The three puppet officers of the Republic Company, the witness declared, "danced like monkeys on a stick" at the bidding of Tilford or Jennings. Stock of the company was entered in their names, but they never paid for it and never drew a cent of dividends. They did not vote it, in fact, nor have it in possession, except only long enough to affix signatures to the certificates as officers.

Frank Rockefeller gave out a statement this afternoon in which he denied that he told the Deputy Sheriff who served him with a subpoena that he would refuse to testify. Mr. Rockefeller said:

"I have made no statement that I would refuse to respond to a subpoena in this case. As a law-abiding citizen I have always and always expect to respond to any process of the courts.

"I have, however, explained to Attorney General Hadley that my connection with the oil business ceased six years prior to the time to which his suit refers, and I think he is satisfied that I have no information that would be of any service to this litigation. But should he ask me to appear as a witness, I will, of course, respond."

Samuel C. T. Dodd, advisory counsel of the Standard Oil Company, had nothing to say last night about Mr. Turrell's testimony. To a TIMES reporter a member of his family said:

"Mr. Dodd does not care to say anything about this. He is not taking any active part in the company's affairs now."

ALLAN McDERMOTT TO QUIT.

Jersey Congressman Will Retire from Politics Next Year.

Allan L. McDermott of Jersey City, who represents in Congress the Tenth New Jersey District, sent yesterday to ex-Assemblyman James A. Hamill of Jersey City a letter in which he stated that he would not be a candidate for renomination. He says his professional and business engagements will prevent him continuing in politics.

Mr. McDermott's term expires March 4, 1907. Mr. Hamill is an aspirant for the Democratic nomination.

Though he is but 51 years of age, Mr. McDermott's retirement from politics marks the passing of one of the old-time Democratic leaders of the State. He entered public life as a protégé of the late Gov. Abbett, and served in the Legislature with ex-Police Commissioner William McAdoo, and was long a power in the councils of his party in the State.

MONTREAL OR QUEBEC AND RETURN. One fare for round trip, going Feb. 1, returning until Feb. 11th. Inquire Agents N. Y., N. H. & H. & R. R.—Adv.

FATAL DOSE TO INCURABLE.

Milwaukee Doctor Admits He Gave It to Suffering Woman.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 25.—The Free Press says that Dr. Walter Kempster, one of the experts in the trial of Guiteau for the assassination of President Garfield, while discussing the proposed law to allow the killing of the incurably sick to-day, asserted that he had himself given a woman who was dying of frightful burns a fatal dose of morphine. He asked her doctor what he would do, and the doctor said: "Give a normal dose of morphine." Kempster said: "Fill the syringe," and when the other physician would not take the responsibility Kempster administered the dose himself. He says he is not sure whether the woman died of the burns or the morphine, but he thought it was the burns.

"There are others to whom a law providing death might be applied with benefit," he said. "If such a measure is contemplated it should include in it's provisions such members of the community as are suffering from incurable diseases, lunatics, and idiots."

Dr. Kempster said further that he never went on a journey—and he has been all over the world—without taking with him the means by which to end the life of an unfortunate human being who might be injured in an accident beyond the hope of recovery, and whose sufferings were severe.

"HAND OVER THAT WATCH!"

Honest Mr. Allen Forcibly Takes Timepiece from a Stranger.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Hobart J. Allen of Irving Park recently bought a revolver to protect himself from hold-up men who operate in a long subway under the Northwestern tracks.

Mr. Allen was kept at his business until late last night. The approach to the subway was dimly lighted by a single lamp. He plunged into the cavern and walked through. A figure dimmed the exit, and as the two men met the roar of passing trains startled them, and they brushed each other in passing. A moment later Allen felt for his watch. It was not in his pocket. He ran through the subway and overtook the other man just as he was emerging.

"Hand over that watch or I'll blow your head off!" he shouted. The man leaped over a stone abutment and ran. Allen followed and cornered him against a wall.

"I'll give you another chance," he said. The man, apparently too frightened to speak, gave him the watch.

Allen went home and told his wife of his adventure.

"Why, your watch is in there on the dresser; you didn't take it with you," she exclaimed. Now Allen is looking for the man he held up.

McLAUGHLIN CHIEF SLEUTH.

Sent to Replace O'Brien in Command of Detective Bureau—Big Shake-Up.

Police Commissioner Bingham transferred late yesterday three Inspectors, three Captains, and three Sergeants. They are:

Inspector William W. McLaughlin from the Fourth Inspection District to assume command of the Detective Bureau.

Inspector Titus from the Borough Inspectorship of the Bronx to the Fifth Inspection District.

Borough Inspector Brooks to the Borough Inspectorship of the Bronx, in addition to his other duties as Borough Inspector of Manhattan, Queens, and Richmond.

Capt. O'Brien from the Detective Bureau to command of the Traffic Squad and School of Instruction; headquarters at City Hall.

Capt. George Leibers from the Church Street Station, Manhattan, to the Gates Avenue Station, Brooklyn.

Capt. McNally, to Church Street, Manhattan, from the Gates Avenue station, Brooklyn.

Sergt. Thomas Walsh, from the Criminal Courts Building, temporarily to the Grand Central station.

Detective Sergt. Charles W. Stripp, from command of the Criminal Courts squad to the Detective Bureau.

Sergt. Franklin Germann, to command of the Criminal Courts squad.

It has been known for a long time that one of the first changes Commissioner Bingham would make would be in the head of the Detective Bureau. Inspector McLaughlin is considered one of the best detectives on the force. He was for a long time in command of the Detective Bureau as a Captain, and his record of arrests has not been exceeded by any commander before or since that time.

Capt. Liebers is one of the recently made Captains. Sergt. Walsh is the man who was transferred at the instance of a Police Magistrate and whose transfer was revoked before the transfer went into effect.

OPPOSE WHISTLING NUISANCE.

Masters, Mates, and Pilots Adopt Resolutions Favoring Repressive Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The American Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots has adopted resolutions through its Grand Harbor, requesting all subordinate harbors to urge members to repress the "whistling nuisance" in harbors and all other navigable waters, especially around New York. The action was taken after the Grand Harbor was addressed by Mrs. Isaac L. Rice of New York, who has been conducting a general crusade against the "tooting nuisance."

During her address Mrs. Rice stated that she had received several letters from the Captains of passenger boats declaring that unnecessary whistling was a menace to navigation. One such letter was written by Capt. George A. White of the Albany of the Hudson River Day Line. Capt. White expressed himself as in full sympathy with the abatement agitation, and said that the carrying of big whistles of 150 to 200 pounds' steam pressure on small tugs was "pure rowdyism," as such whistles were 80 to 90 per cent. louder than necessary.

In the resolutions adopted by the Grand Harbor the American Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots declares unnecessary whistling by river and harbor craft to be "detrimental to the safe navigation of steam vessels of the Port of New York and detrimental to the patients in the different institutions along the water front." The organization represents some 10,000 men.

King Alfonso Courting.

BIARRITZ, France, Jan. 25.—King Alfonso, traveling incognito as the Marquis of Covadonga, arrived here in an automobile this morning from San Sebastian and immediataly visited the Princess Ena of Battenberg and her mother at the Villa Mouriscot, where they lunched together. The young King appeared to be in most joyous humor, graciously saluting the crowds along the roads.

FLORIDA AND CAROLINA RESORTS. Three trains daily via Seaboard Air Line Ry. Seaboard Florida Limited is handsomest and quickest Florida train. Office, 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

NEW CITY BONDS MUST BE 4S, CONTROLLER SAYS

The Last Sale at 3½ Per Cent. Not Encouraging.

IN DOUBT AS TO DEBT LIMIT

Supposed Assets Include $30,000,000 Unpaid Taxes—Plan to Safeguard Subway Trains.

Within the next fortnight the city will advertise an issue of $20,000,000 of corporate stock to run for fifty years and to bear 4 per cent. interest. Controller Metz made this statement yesterday at a meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission when the question of the city's borrowing capacity arose.

Ever since Greater New York became an established fact, in 1898, and for years before that in the old city, municipal bonds were sold as required and on a 3½ per cent. basis. They brought prices ranging from nearly 104 down to par and accrued interest last December, that being the lowest price which the city could accept under the law and the lowest price that was netted for city bonds in nearly a score of years. From the announcement made by the Controller yesterday it is evident that the city officials are satisfied that they could not get par and accrued interest for the forthcoming issue on any basis less than 4 per cent.

When the last bonds were sold a small percentage was taken by small investors at rates slightly better than par and interest. More than 90 per cent., however, was taken by a syndicate formed by Harvey Fisk & Sons and Farson, Leach & Co., who bid par and interest for all or part. Even this bid was not obtained until the city agreed to leave some of the money for bonds on deposit in certain banking institutions over the year-end, when call money rates were skyrocketing. At the time the banks bid par and interest the same bonds were selling for 99½ in the open market.

The announcement of the Controller was made when members of the commission questioned him as to the borrowing capacity at the city's disposal. Albert B. Boardman, of counsel, had reported that the Appellate Division would appoint Commissioners to-day to pass on the new subway routes and to give construction consents. Mr. Boardman also said that he thought everything would be ready to advertise for bids for the new subways by May 1, as had been expected. Then the Commissioners began to ask questions as to the bond limit, suggesting that the city would be in a better position for subway construction if it were in shape to do some building on its own account.

"I don't know what the borrowing capacity of the city is," said Controller Metz when Commissioner Smith said he understood there was a margin of $90,000,000. "I have been trying to find out the debt margin ever since I took office the first of the year. Men are at work on the books now. The assets on the books include more dead horse than I imagined ever existed. For instance, there is $80,000,000 of unpaid personal taxes that are not worth ten cents, and yet the city carries them along from year to year as an asset, and is issuing and carrying revenue bonds against them."

At the executive session of the board later on the Committee on Plans and Contracts washed its hands of the troublesome compensation clause in the proposed franchise for the New York Connecting Railroad. With all other points agreed on, the members of the committee said they were of the opinion that the city ought to stand by the terms fixed by Harry P. Nichols, Chief of the Board of Estimate's Bureau of Franchises. These provided for the payment by the road to the city of $2,250,000 in the twenty-five years for which the franchise runs, for the right to do business.

The committeemen said they wanted the full commission to pass on this provision, as the road had declared it would withdraw its application if the clause was retained. The full board debated the question for two hours and adjourned without taking any action.

The board considered a plan submitted by J. H. Caldwell, an engineer, and approved by Chief Engineer Rice of the board, to place guard rails all along the pillars in the present Subway and to provide for the same construction in future subways. The plan is to have safety rails at the top and bottom, so that if a Subway train should become derailed it would slide along on these rails and not strike the pillars. No action was taken.

Borough President Bird S. Coler of Brooklyn issued a statement yesterday in which he said that the "rate-fixing clause" in the Connecting Railroad franchise, which was stricken out by the Plan and Contract Committee of the Rapid Transit Commission, was eminently proper and should form a part of the franchise.

TO INCREASE PRICE OF SHOES.

Advance Necessitated, Say Manufacturers, by the Duty on Hides.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—An increase in the price of shoes has been agreed upon by the New England manufacturers, who met here yesterday to consider the present trade situation. Announcement of the fact was made to-day in a voluminous statement issued by the manufacturers, in which it was set forth that an increase of 52 per cent. in the cost of staples in the industry has taken place during the past few years.

The increase was attributed mainly to "reduced consumption of meat, tending to a scarcity of leather, the use of shoes in the Far Eastern and Southern countries, and increased consumption of leather owing to its poor quality." The statement says:

"We are denied access to the open markets of the world by the senseless duty of 15 per cent. on hides. It protects no industry and the only purpose it serves is to enable the Beef Trust to levy tribute on the people.

"It is inevitable that the increased cost of materials must now be either added to the price of the shoes or removed from the uppers and soles. It is financially unsafe for any manufacturers further to shave the already inadequate and insufficient profit."

The Lake Shore Limited,
a luxurious train between New York and Chicago by the New York Central Lines. Leaves New York 5:30 P. M., arrives Chicago at 4:00 next afternoon. Leaves Chicago 5:30 P. M., arrives New York 3:50 next afternoon.—Adv.

CLEVELAND NOT TO RETIRE.

Warm Denial That He Intends to Resign as Insurance Arbiter.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 25.—Ex-President Cleveland was asked at his residence to-night about a report that he is thinking of giving up his post as arbiter of rebates for the insurance companies. Mr. Cleveland dictated this statement:

"There is not a particle of truth in the report nor any excuse for its circulation."

WALL STREET APPENDIX BAD.

Stuyvesant Fish Says It Needs the Surgeon's Knife.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 25.—Wall Street, according to Stuyvesant Fish, President of the Illinois Central Railroad, who responded to the toast "Economy" at the annual banquet of the Louisville Board of Trade to-night, is suffering from a bad appendix and needs the surgeon's knife.

"Having looked into the matter myself somewhat carefully of late," he said, "I beg to say to you in all seriousness that not only in the insurance companies, but in many other corporations there is need of the advice, and probably of the knife, of the trained surgeon. There is wrong in the management of many corporations, and it should be removed, cost what it may, for the benefit alike of the patient and of the community."

TROTTERS FOR WEDDING GIFT.

Congressman Longworth's Cincinnati Friends Select a $12,000 Team.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 25.—When the engagement of Congressman Nicholas Longworth to Miss Roosevelt was announced several of his friends here decided to get him a suitable present. As a result of their decision C. F. Nagle of Lexington, Ky., was commissioned to purchase the finest pair of trotting horses to be found in the blue grass State. The sum of $12,000 was placed at his disposal.

Mr. Nagle reported to-day that he had selected a team of bays, exactly matched as to color, swift as the wind, and of faultless blood lines. He is one of the best judges of horseflesh in Kentucky, and selected the saddle horse which President Roosevelt now rides.

CZAR EARNEST FOR REFORM.

Reopens Electoral Lists Despite Opposition of His Advisers.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 25.—The Czar has given another evidence of his desire that the Douma should meet, by reopening the electoral lists in order that voters may have a further opportunity of registering, but unless the present attitude of the Government undergoes a remarkable change it is doubtful whether the profound skepticism and apathy which are once again permeating all classes will lead his Majesty's subjects to take advantage of the additional term.

I find even among the moderate parties a growing conviction that the Czar's desire to give his subjects a constitutional government encounters the determined opposition of his advisers. I hear that the Government is discussing means for blunting the edge of the agrarian crisis by initiating vast public works to give employment to the starving peasants.

The old scheme of a Baltic-Black Sea canal, from Riga to Kherson, has been revived. An American firm undertakes to carry out the gigantic task for £4,000,000, ($20,000,000.)

TO BLOCK PRIVATE BILLS.

Champ Clark Says He Will Reform a House Evil.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Champ Clark served notice on the House this afternoon that the practice of putting bills through by unanimous consent in the last five or ten minutes of the day's session has to be stopped. He declared that he proposed to stand watch hereafter to see that unanimous consent was not given for such work.

The last few minutes before adjournment is the recognized time for getting through any pet bill. Before any one knows what has happened the clerk is droning out the bill. A dozen men may stand listening, but no one can tell what the bill is about, read in such a manner, and unless one of the floor leaders objects it goes through.

FINDS NEW VARIABLE STARS.

Miss Leavitt Picks Twenty-five by Means of Photographs.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—A recent examination by Miss Henrietta S. Leavitt of plates taken with the 24-inch Bruce telescope has led to the discovery of twenty-five new variable stars, according to a circular issued to-day by the Harvard University Observatory. Six of these variables are in the constellation of Orion, three in Virgo, and sixteen in Cygnus. The known variable R. R. Virginis has been rediscovered.

A series of excellent plates covering the large Magellanic cloud has been received, and a preliminary examination indicates that it also contains variable stars in great numbers. The study of this region is being carried on simultaneously with that of the small Magellanic cloud in which 970 variables have been found.

M. L. BACON OPERATED ON.

Assistant Controller of the Central Was Ill with Appendicitis.

Marshall L. Bacon, Assistant Controller of the New York Central Railroad, who has been ill for several days with appendicitis, was operated on at the Hahnemann Hospital last night. The operation was performed by Dr. G. W. Roberts of 170 West Fifty-ninth Street. At the hospital it was said last night that Mr. Bacon was resting easily, and that the outlook was very encouraging.

Mr. Bacon was taken to the hospital from the Murray Hill Hotel several days ago.

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS. "N. Y. & Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M.; "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:35 A. M., via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line. 1,181 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

DEUEL, SAYS SHEPARD, IS A CORRUPT JUDGE

Mann a Blackmailer and Town Topics a Huge Conspiracy.

"FADS" FREE TO ROOSEVELT

Also Cleveland and Bishop Potter—Ideas for Collier's Editorials Came from Jerome—Trial Finished.

The jury which is trying Norman Hapgood, editor of Collier's Weekly, will decide to-day whether or not Mr. Hapgood was guilty of criminal libel when he wrote that Justice Joseph M. Deuel of Special Sessions was part owner and an editor of a publication (Town Topics) which disseminated scandal about people who were not cowardly enough to pay for silence.

The evidence in the case was all in at 12:30 o'clock yesterday, and after the noon recess Edward M. Shepard of Mr. Hapgood's counsel took nearly two hours and a half to sum up. District Attorney Jerome, who, with Assistant District Attorney Keyran J. O'Connor, has prosecuted, will sum up this morning. Justice Fitzgerald will then instruct the jury in the law governing such cases.

Calls Mann a Blackmailer.

Mr. Shepard in his address devoted much time to Col. W. D. Mann, editor of Town Topics, and the influence of that publication in the community. He characterized Col. Mann as a blackmailer and Town Topics as a huge conspiracy to exact tribute from the rich. He said that Justice Deuel was a corrupt Judge, inasmuch as while he was on the bench he had engaged in business in violation of the law.

Mr. Shepard also said that in his opinion the investigation of the methods of Town Topics, as brought out at the trial, was part of a sort of moral upheaval, in line with the disclosures and readjustments in business and finance, as exemplified by the recent insurance investigation. He also said he hoped that the jurors would express themselves in some way, while they had the opportunity, in regard to Town Topics—whether or not it was a sample of what was going on in every community or was an exaggerated form of the spreading of scandal.

The defendant's lawyer laid a good deal of stress on the fact that much of the information upon which Mr. Hapgood's article was based was derived directly from the District Attorney himself, and that the latter was in accord with the editor who expressed such strong opinions relative to Justice Deuel.

Col. Mann was present and listened attentively to Mr. Shepard's address, but Justice Deuel did not appear at the afternoon session, being absent from the courtroom of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court for the first time it was in session since the beginning of the trial, a week ago last Monday.

Mr. Collier Testifies.

At the morning session yesterday Robert J. Collier, part owner of Collier's Weekly, took the stand and assumed the responsibility for Mr. Hapgood's article—a responsibility, he said, which was shared by his father, P. F. Collier. Mr. Collier said such editorials as had appeared against Town Topics received their impetus from a paragraph he had read in the publication in 1904 concerning Miss Alice Roosevelt, the daughter of the President of the United States.

The defendant also took the stand, and said that he had written the article complained of by Justice Deuel, but that the name of the publication—Town Topics—was put in by young Mr. Collier.

There was considerable good-natured badinage between counsel for the defense and the District Attorney when Mr. Hapgood declared that he had written the article after getting a good deal of information from Mr. Jerome. The District Attorney laughingly declared that perhaps after all he was really responsible for the article, and when the crowd in the courtroom caught the idea, it laughed, too, at the notion that Mr. Jerome himself was the real defendant. At this point Mr. Shepard said if that was the fact the defense would rest. Then everybody laughed.

Col. Mann and Justice Deuel were recalled at their own request, and testified in opposition to some of the evidence offered by witnesses for the defense.

It developed in the day's proceedings that the "Fads and Fancies" free list included President Roosevelt, ex-President Cleveland, and Bishop Henry C. Potter.

The Testimony.

Mr. Collier was called to the witness stand shortly after the beginning of the morning session. He said he noticed an article about Miss Alice Roosevelt on the front page of Town Topics on Oct. 20, 1904. Upon going to his office he showed it to Mr. Hapgood and remarked that it was "the vilest thing ever printed in any newspaper in America."

"I told him it was our duty," said the witness, "to say what we thought about a weekly that would print such a thing. Mr. Hapgood wrote an editorial, leaving out the name of the paper. I wrote the caption 'Town Topics.' Town Topics was not mentioned in Collier's again until Charles Ahle was arrested last Summer. I told Mr. Hapgood that I heartily agreed with him that it was a disgrace for a Judge to be connected with a paper such as Town Topics."

The witness was then examined by District Attorney Jerome. He said that the alleged libel appeared on Aug. 5, 1905. The witness testified that several articles which were displeasing to him personally had appeared in Town Topics in 1901, 1902, and 1903, but that the editorials in Collier's were not written because of them.

Q.—In the paragraph which said that the paper printed scandal about those who were not cowardly enough to pay for silence, you meant blackmail, didn't you? A.—Yes.

Q.—That is, "If you don't pay you'll get it, and if you do pay you won't get it and the other fellow will"? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you know that President Roosevelt was in "Fads and Fancies"? A.—I did not.

Q.—With his own consent? A.—I knew nothing about it.

Q.—And that the photograph and material were furnished? A.—I did not.

Q.—And that the proofs of the article were submitted and corrected and returned to Col. Mann? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you know that Grover Cleveland was also in the book? A.—No.

By Mr. Shepard—Do you know Col. Mann or Justice Deuel? A.—No, I never heard of him.

tice Deuel's connection with Town Topics until after Ahle's arrest.

Here Mr. Shepard read an article which appeared in Town Topics on July 17, 1902, which referred to Mr. Collier as a fine young man and made references to several members of his family.

"Now, isn't that pleasant?" asked Mr. Shepard, smiling.

"No," replied Mr. Collier, smiling in turn.

Mr. Collier was then excused, and Norman Hapgood was called to the stand.

"Are you the defendant?" asked Mr. Shepard. "I don't seem to be quite sure; it's you that's being tried, isn't it?"

"Yes," replied the witness, who continued that he was the editor of Collier's Weekly, and had been familiar with Town Topics for fifteen years.

"When Ahle was arrested," said the witness, "we printed an editorial saying that it was easier to get the underlings than to get the boss."

The defendant was then cross-examined by the District Attorney.

Q.—Had you any reason to believe that any very eminent individuals had been deceived in getting into "Fads and Fancies"? A.—I thought they might have been clubbed into it.

Cleveland Mystified Hapgood.

Q.—Did you think Grover Cleveland was clubbed into it? A.—That was a mystery to me.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Loeb's writing? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you believe at the time of writing the editorial that President Roosevelt was induced to go into "Fads and Fancies" by forcible means? A.—I believe he was not.

Q.—Did you try to learn if any one had been coerced into going in for this beautiful tooled green leather book production? A.—No.

Q.—Did you have any information about "Fads and Fancies" except from newspapers? A.—Yes, I did.

Q.—Do you know "Mr. Dooley"? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you talk to him about these matters? A.—Yes, many times.

"On what did you base your judgment," asked the District Attorney, "for printing the alleged libel?"

"On information from the District Attorney's office in the Ahle case," replied the witness.

"What did the District Attorney say at the time of Ahle's arrest?" asked Mr. Shepard.

"Mr. Jerome described what he called the 'whole bunch,'" replied the witness, "in terms of extreme vigor, and expressed the opinion that most of these men got their inspirations from Town Topics. He said he believed in striking at the fountain head of the whole matter."

"And did you and the District Attorney agree at that time?" asked Mr. Shepard.

"Yes," replied the witness.

"Then I think we can rest our case," said Mr. Shepard as he sat down.

Mr. Jerome then recalled Col. Mann and asked him if any one was in "Fads and Fancies" except of his own free will. The witness said that no one had been induced to subscribe by means of threats or in any way except ordinary persuasion.

At the request of the District Attorney the editor of Town Topics told his version of his various interviews with Bernard N. Baker of Baltimore. He said that he had not asked him to advertise in Town Topics.

"The Secretary of War," said Col. Mann, "had told me that Mr. Baker was a wealthy man, so I walked into his office one day and said: 'Mr. Baker, I want to borrow $5,000,' and offered Town Topics stock as security. He didn't want to lend me the money, and I went away. I never mentioned the word reciprocity to him."

Q.—What about this list of immunes? A.—I have no recollection of a list being prepared, but I told Mr. Wayne before I went to Europe to be very careful about the people he criticised while I was away, because I, like any other decent man, had a great many personal friends whom I did not wish to offend.

Q.—Did Harry Lehr ever contribute to Town Topics? A.—He never gave me one item of information.

All Consented, Says Mann.

Q.—An attack has been made on you about articles on President Roosevelt, ex-President Cleveland, and the Bishop of this diocese; were they published with their consent? A.—Absolutely.

Q.—And you have the written evidence to show it? A.—Yes.

By Mr. Osborne—Did the President or ex-President or Bishop Potter pay to get into "Fads and Fancies"? A.—No.

Q.—Were the letters sent to Commodore Gerry at your request? A.—Yes, the first one. The second had nothing to do with "Fads and Fancies."

Q.—You never used the word reciprocity in regard to the business of Town Topics? A.—No.

Mr. Osborne then pointed out that Justice Deuel had used the word in writing to Commodore Gerry, and asked the witness if he and the Justice had not discussed the reciprocity idea. He said that they had not, and that he and Justice Deuel only happened to make use of the David Crockett "coon" expression. He said that it was merely a coincidence.

Q.—Have you a poet named Roper on Town Topics who writes under the name of "Sapphead"? A.—Yes.

Q.—Didn't he complain that the list of immunes was growing so great that he had no one to write about? A.—Never.

Q.—Didn't he write the following verse:

"This day my heavenly way I take
To feed on home-made angel cake,
Where no more voices loud and gruff
Each week will say, 'Cut Roper's stu-ff'"?

A.—I don't remember any such verses.

Q.—Well, didn't you cut Roper's stuff? A.—I may have sometimes.

Cleveland's Letter of Praise.

Then District Attorney Jerome read this letter:

Princeton, N. J., 22 Nov., 1905.

My dear Sir:

I received some time ago a copy of the work entitled "Fads and Fancies," published under your supervision; and I desire to thank you most sincerely for the same. Its beautiful workmanship as well as the interest of its contents constitute it a work which, in my opinion, is worthy of a place in the libraries of all those who are fond of the best illustration of the printer's and book-maker's art. I certainly deem myself fortunate in the possession of the book.

Yours very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

Colonel W. D. Mann,
452 Fifth Ave.,
New York.

By Mr. Osborne—Irving got Mr. Cleveland, didn't he? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you gave him a letter of introduction? A.—Yes.

Q.—How many hours after the Secretary of War told you that Mr. Baker had sold his ships for $4,000,000 were you seen in his office? A.—About two years after.

Q.—But as soon as you learned that he had sold his ships to the Government these unpleasant articles began to appear? A.—They had appeared before.

Col. Mann was then excused, and Justice Deuel was recalled by Mr. Jerome.

Q.—Did you know anything about Wayne and Wooster and that sort of outfit forming the Society Editors' Association? A.—Absolutely nothing until Ahle's arrest.

Q.—State the circumstances of how you became connected with Town Topics near the term of your office as a City Magistrate? A.—I had five shares of the stock given to me, and in 1898 I began my series of articles entitled "Studies in Crime," and I went there to read the proofs.

Justice Deuel went on to say that he had not intended to have much to do with "Fads and Fancies."

By Mr. Osborne—But you wrote to Commodore Gerry that you intended to see that every part of the plan was carried out to the letter? A.—Yes.

Q.—You meant that? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you keep the promise? A.—I didn't look after the details.

By Mr. Jerome—All your letters about "Fads and Fancies" were written before you became a Justice of the Court of Special Sessions? A.—Every one.

Justice Deuel was then excused.

Mr. Shepard offered in evidence the trust deed of the custody of the legal shares of Town Topics.

Mr. Jerome announced that the People rested, and the noon recess was ordered.

Mr. Shepard Sums Up.

A crowd assembled at the afternoon session to hear Mr. Shepard sum up. Many in the crowd were women. Mr. Shepard said in part:

"I came into this case with a strong prejudice. This is one kind of a crime in which the final determination rests with the jury. Norman Hapgood is charged with a real crime; maliciously and unlawfully promulgating a false, malicious and scandalous libel. It is for you to say whether he is guilty of a crime when he printed on Aug. 5 an article condemning the connection of Justice Deuel with Town Topics.

"Town Topics has been publishing at the rate of 600 a year articles of the same character, describing mean, disgraceful, and loathsome acts against men and women. Still, we find that in the last fifteen years the first man to be indicted in connection with Town Topics is the editor of Collier's Weekly. This is an extraordinary thing, but there is no prosecution on account of the thousands of odious things that have appeared in Town Topics.

"We come with two propositions. First, was it true for Mr. Hapgood to write what he did write? Second, if true or not, was it excusable? If true, it was justifiable. If not true, but excusable, in that Hapgood believed it, he is not guilty. It is the people of the State that brings this case against him; that is, you and I, because the indictment says it was against the dignity of the State. Mr. Hapgood was earning his bread in the most powerful of all professions.

"It cannot be disputed that Justice Deuel was an editor, so we have two editors in the position of defendant and plaintiff.

"There is no dispute as to what Mr. Hapgood had before him when he wrote the article. He had articles from The World, THE TIMES, and The Sun, and, in fact, all the papers. He believed what he read, and he had other information as well—that from the District Attorney's office. He had, in addition, information from the District Attorney himself. Is Mr. Hapgood excused to some extent because he and the District Attorney were together in their views of these proceedings? Was it not his duty to tell the facts in his paper? It is, of course, more fully the District Attorney's duty to investigate.

"Is it not the duty of an editor to advise citizens of their duty and to warn them in season? If Hapgood thought what he says he thought without malice, he was discharging a duty upon which the safety of the Government rests. If he had not done this, he was not fit to be what he was. If he entered into a conspiracy of cowardice and silence, he was not fit for the position he aspired to. I say this libel was completely excused, but we came here at his command to justify as well as to excuse him. We say that every letter and syllable about Judge Deuel was true.

Deuel and His Income.

"There are three points. First, Joseph M. Deuel is a Judge and draws a salary of $9,000 a year from the people. We say that he is clothed with honor worth more than $9,000 a year. Section 1,416 of the charter says that Judges shall not practice law or carry on any business. The law puts it beyond all doubt that it means all kinds of business—an absolute prohibition against Judge Deuel. He violated the law, and in my opinion he ought to be removed from the bench. He played 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde' when he sat on the bench and acted as a Town Topics editor. We say that he violated the law in his connection with Town Topics and subsidiary companies and that he knew it. He drew a salary of $3,000 from these companies.

"We say that Town Topics prints scandal about those who were not cowardly enough to pay for silence. We say, moreover, that his connection with the publication was sufficient to make him a corrupt Judge. He was a Judge and he was corrupt. We find paragraphs in Town Topics criticising the Recorder of this city and the late Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

"I come to the charge that Town Topics was engaged in printing scandal with the intention of reaping a harvest from those who were cowardly enough to pay for silence. We say there was a systematic conspiracy. I will now refer to the last document placed in evidence, a trust deed. The Town Topics Company was organized with a capital of $5,000, consisting of 500 shares. Mrs. Emma Mann Vynne controlled all except Justice Deuel's few shares. Then the Ess Ess Company was formed, and next the Publishers and Real Estate Company. So we have three corporations with Mrs. Vynne in control. Next Mrs. Vynne executed a trust deed and put the corporations in trust with Mann and Deuel as equal trustees during the lifetime of Mrs. Vynne. Then a provision was put in that she should not have the appointment of a new trustee if one of them died. So while Col. Mann was trying to borrow $10,000 here and $5,000 there on Town Topics stock, it was held in trust for Mrs. Vynne and her children at death. A trustee may not pledge another's stock. If he does he is guilty of an offense against the law, but we have Col. Mann doing it.

Collection on Loans Blocked.

"What was the purpose of this machinery? Some lawyer evidently moved in it. You could collect $5,000 from Town Topics, but no more. You could collect nothing from Col. Mann. If you tried to collect from Mrs. Vynne the trustees would step in and stop it. So any man who attempted to collect was blocked by the ingenuity of a clever lawyer.

"Who was the head of this conspiracy? One man towered above them all, the man with the trenchant pen. Judge Deuel holds the second place in this combination, and there is no doubt that Daniels, the Treasurer, was one of the conspirators. Then there were the lesser conspirators, men perhaps who had been crowded against the wall by hardship. Then we have Rowe, the Professor of Mathematics, who got into a boys' school to get the secrets of a girls' school. Then we have the filth, dirt, and iniquity from the correspondents in the other cities. They, too, were in the conspiracy.

"Then there was always some one who could guard them from the law; who so fit as a lawyer? Who so fit as a Judge of the Criminal Court? In the instructions issued from Town Topics office correspondents were told that it was better to use a rapier than a bludgeon; it was safer. What was the power of Town Topics? They print a story a thousand times if they do once about a young married couple on their honeymoon, the happiest of days that God has given to man. They say that the husband does not love his wife, and has tricked her; or that she does love him, and has tricked him. When the woman sees that, she cannot speak of it. It would soil her lips and his ears. Does she believe it? No, but think what an effect it has on her life. It may be printed, for all she knows, throughout the length and breadth of the land.

"A son reads aspersions on the character of his father. A clergyman finds himself accused of things unspeakable. The District Attorney could not restrain his righteous indignation yesterday when he asked a young man why he did not thrash Col. Mann. Imagine the things men read in this paper about their wives, sisters, daughters, or their mothers! Would you go to law about it, and make it public and swear to the innocence of one near and dear, or rather would you take the law in your own hands in the form of a bludgeon, a pistol, or a horsewhip? If you did that, every paper would print the following day in big headlines that story of your attempt at vindication. Then you would have brought unhappiness to her who knew nothing about it. Then you must grin and bear it, or make it worse. It is a crime that is rarely punished without punishing the innocent really more. Is that the character of the paper called Town Topics? All of us who have spent a ten-cent piece for a copy of it have helped to make it useful for the proprietors, and we are responsible.

"Town Topics must have a staff. They must be of the kind that will bring the news that Col. Mann wants; men in clubs who betray their fellow-members; men on the fringes of society, who can be bribed to reveal the secrets of those they have met; servants, and those wearing the sacred cloak of the ministry.

Mann Cares Nothing for Sales.

"We read vile stories in Town Topics about men and women in this community, and poor human nature believes them. Col. Mann cares nothing for the ten-cent sales or the $14,000 profits in a year. The purpose of this conspiracy is to produce money in large amounts. When a man goes to the Town Topics office he is made to realize what the thing is. If a man with a Town Topics card came to my office, it would produce a cold chill. He does not say 'Your money or your life.' He is very polite and deferential. Town Topics printed a most offensive, vile, and disgusting libel against E. Clarence Jones. He is visited, and from him is got $10,000, and most complimentary notices appear about him thereafter. Col. Mann goes to a trust company of which Thomas F. Ryan is the Vice President, and says: 'I desire to borrow $10,000,' and Col. Mann, the insolvent, the judgment-proof, gets it without security.

"Then there is the loan of $76,000 from James R. Keene over night. If we wanted that much we would have to wait twenty, thirty, sixty days to get it. That is what happens to men whose cards do not bear the name of Town Topics."

At this point Mr. Shepard held up a printed sheet of paper over six feet long and pointing to it continued:

"On one column of this strip of paper we have articles about O. H. P. Belmont, who refused to buy shares or lend money. They extend from Oct. 5, 1899, to Oct. 19, 1901. It is a column of odious and detestable matter, more or less. Perry Belmont is approaching and he probably has better [illegible] the distinguished public services. He quivered a little bit, but $4,000 was not much to him, and so we have this column of praise, everything meant to be delightful, from Jan. 7, 1900, to Nov. 30, 1905.

"Next, we have Creighton Webb, who 'found his back against the wall.' Even if he was no expert swordsman or marksman, he is a dangerous man, and Town Topics becomes silent.

"Then there is another man, whose name I shall not repeat, a man distinguished in public life. The iron pierced his soul and he died. Was he a coward? He read those odious things about himself, that he was an outcast. The rapier had pierced his heart.

"They had a card index system in Town Topics office, and there the dishonesty and grossness were marked against a man that it might be readily referred to if ever he was mentioned in Town Topics. The devil himself might laugh in glee as he went through that treasure house kept ready for the columns of Town Topics. Then there were the 'blind paragraphs,' with an item following, revealing the name of the person referred to. Can any one imagine any more detestable slander?

"Col. Mann wept as he thought of the kindness of William K. Vanderbilt while he was on the witness stand, and that is the only trace of genuine feeling that he showed.

"Then, on Oct. 20, 1904, was printed that infamous paragraph about the daughter of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation.

Pride a Factor.

"The District Attorney spoke satirically from time to time about some of these rich people. All men are much alike, and the rich man is apt to love his wife, daughter, and mother. When threatened something goes to his very vitals. The methods of dealing with Mr. Ryan, Mr. Jones, Mr. Vanderbilt, and Mr. Perry Belmont were a little crude. There is safer way. If you sell a man something worth $300 or $400 and ask $1,500 for it, it is easier—hence 'Fads and Fancies.' The District Attorney amuses himself with the vanities of the rich. Is it a crime to be a little proud of one's house or yacht? Is there one of us who hasn't his vanity? In the Summer, if a man who wants to get a favor from me can do it by telling me that my cucumbers are better than any one else's. The master craftsman of blackmailers says that $1,500 is a proper price for 'Fads and Fancies,' although Justice Deuel would have been content with $1,000. The proposed subscriber was told that the solicitor had come from Town Topics, direct from Col. Mann. Col. Mann is the editor of Town Topics. He wields a very able pen. His paper goes all over the United States. He wants you to subscribe. He will be very much displeased if you don't subscribe.

"If you do not believe that there was this conspiracy to exact the money by process of blackmail, there is nothing more that I could say.

"But there is something of a wider view. In the last twelve months of our history there has been an awakening of the public conscience. From time to time the moral faculties grow a little dim and the moral position becomes a little weak. There is a higher standing in politics, business, and finance. This exposition of blackmailing fits perfectly with this larger view. We have heard Col. Mann use an expression which sheds a wonderful light. He says his paper is 'the natural evolution of personal journalism.' So we have the final 'fruits and flowers' of personal journalism.

"I submit to you that with your opportunity you may make clear in some way what you think of this kind of use of scandal; if the same thing is done in other cities; or, if Town Topics is just an exaggeration of what is done elsewhere. Col. Mann says that there is a demand, and where there is a demand it must be supplied. (I am not speaking of public comment of public men.) Then scandal becomes a business, and a money-making business at that. Then comes the power, the polite rapier of a book scheme, or some other blackmailing scheme. That is the evolution of personal journalism.

"With hopes well-nigh dead and courage well-nigh buried, some one, seeing wrong in public places, has the courage to strike at it. He arises and strikes, and every one listens.

"A great journal spreads those criticisms that are necessary to the life and health of the American people. If so, must the editor become the defendant in an indictment? He renders the first and divinest service that can be rendered by any citizen in the land. And you are asked to be the agents to punish him for the first, best, and truest duty to the citizens of the land!"

When Mr. Shepard had finished his address the court adjourned until this morning.

BERI-BERI DUE TO FOOD?

Surgeon General Takaki Freed Japan's Navy from It.

One of the most interesting of the Cartwright lectures of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University was given at the New York Academy of Medicine, West Forty-third Street, last night by Baron Kanehiro Takaki, M. D., F. R. C. S., F. R. C. P., of Tokio. Baron Takaki was decorated by the Emperor for his services in the extermination of beri-beri in the Japanese Navy, of which he was Surgeon General between 1872 and 1893.

His address dealt with the disease of which so little is known in this country and which has aroused much inquiry of late owing to the news that two men have died on the tugboat Caesar, which is towing the floating dock Dewey to Manila.

"I entered the Japanese Navy in 1872," said Baron Takaki. "At that time beri-beri killed more of our sailors than sword or shrapnel did. The story of the fight against this dread enemy and our victory over it is a long one. It was not until 1882 that we began to see results. To-day beri-beri is exterminated in the navy which at one time was practically exterminated by it.

"In 1882 I reported the result of my investigations and said that beri-beri was caused by the disproportion in the food of the sailors of nitrogen and carbon. There was not enough albumen and too much carbon-hydrates. I recommended that the diet be changed.

"There was trouble at once. The men had received 18 sen per day each to purchase their own food. As they tried to save pocket money out of this, the result can be imagined. I proposed that they be served with bread and meat. This cost 46 sen a day, but eventually the plan was carried out. The result was immediate."

TO TAKE A SCHOOL CENSUS.

A Committee Appointed to Devise and Report a Plan.

Controller Metz and President McGowan of the Aldermen held a public hearing yesterday in the Controller's office on the proposal to take a school census. The intent of the census is to show the number of children of school age not attending school, and also to afford information as to where school accommodations are most needed.

It was decided at Mr. McGowan's suggestion to appoint a committee to consult with the Board of Estimate committee and draft a plan for carrying out the work. Messrs. Melany and Straubenmuller will act with Mr. Metz and Mr. McGowan. The committee appointed includes Lee K. Frankel, Mrs. Tunis G. Bergen, and William H. Allen.

DEUTSCHLAND GOES AGROUND

Giant Liner Strikes Bottom Just Before Being Docked.

The Hamburg-American liner Deutschland, in from Hamburg yesterday afternoon, went aground soon after she arrived in front of her dock in Hoboken. The big liner was almost docked when she struck bottom.

It was more than an hour before the tide was high enough to permit her to tie up at the pier. During her wait the passengers lined the railing next to the pier shed and greeted relatives and friends on the pier.

When Fun Becomes Grave

There is no frolic in securing the years you won't live with the years you do. That's insurance. It's serious if it's good, idiotic if otherwise. Not a smile in ours.

The Washington Life Insurance Co.
John Tatlock, President

GEN. JOSEPH WHEELER DIES OF PNEUMONIA

Veteran of Two Wars Expired at 5:30 Last Evening.

FAMILY AT HIS BEDSIDE

His Illness Was Brought on by the Strain of Exacting Social Duties —His Notable Career.

Brig. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, United States Army, retired, died of pneumonia at 5:30 o'clock last evening at the home of his sister, Mrs. Sterling Smith, 173 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. His condition had been critical all day.

Shortly before 5 o'clock the General showed some signs of animation, and called faintly for his daughter Lucy. He took her hand without speaking and held it till he fell asleep. He did not wake again, and at 5:30 he died. All of Gen. Wheeler's family were present at the end. Besides his three unmarried daughters, Mrs. W. J. Harris, another daughter, his son, Major Joseph Wheeler, Jr., who had been hurriedly called from West Point; his sister, Mrs. Smith, and his nephew, Sterling F. Smith, were at the bedside.

The funeral, according to the present plans, will take place on Monday at St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street. The body will be interred with full military honors in the National Cemetery at Washington.

Worn Out by Social Duties.

Despite his 70 years, Gen. Wheeler had always pressed his endurance to the limit, and during the Winter had spent much of his time at his sister's home in Brooklyn. While there he attended an almost continuous round of dinners and social functions in New York, which severely taxed his strength. Last Thursday night he came home to Mrs. Smith's after a banquet in Manhattan, feeling ill.

On Sunday his condition was so much worse that Dr. A. J. McCorkle, the family physician, was called in. He found that Gen. Wheeler was suffering from pleuro-pneumonia in both lungs. Dr. E. G. Janeway, the New York specialist, was sent for, but he could give little hope. Word was immediately sent to the General's home, at Wheeler, Ala., and his three daughters, Anna, Lucille, and Carrie, hurried to New York. Wednesday night it became evident that death was only a matter of hours and since then the patient had been kept alive with administrations of oxygen and stimulants.

GEN. WHEELER'S CAREER.

A Veteran of Two Wars and a Legislator, but Always Modest.

Brig. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, veteran of two wars and popularly known as "Fighting Joe," was a man of great military ability and attainments. He was a born cavalry leader and as such distinguished himself in the service of the Confederate Army during the civil war and when he donned the blue to fight in Cuba and the Philippines. Gen. Wheeler was always proud of his military record, but nothing could ever induce him to talk about it, and his manner was modest and unassuming in this as in many other features of his life.

One of his most notable characteristics was his muscular activity. A short, thin, wiry man, weighing only about 110 pounds, his movements were quick and "snappy" even in his seventieth year, and made him a remarkable example of the principle that one is only as old as one feels. The late Speaker Reed of Maine, when discussing with some of his colleagues the ravages death was making in the older membership of Congress, once said:

"Now, there's Wheeler sitting yonder. He's getting old, but the Almighty could never find him in one place long enough to put his finger upon him."

Came from English Stock.

This tells the story of Gen. Wheeler. He was constantly on the jump, did everything nervously and rapidly. When he arose to speak in the House, where he served as a member from Alabama, he invariably said: "I arise for a moment just to say one word." It always brought forth a laugh from his colleagues.

Gen. Wheeler was born in Augusta, Ga., on Sept. 10, 1836. He came from English stock and had many relatives in New England, descendants of the country's first settlers. He was sent north to New England to attend school when a boy, and after a preliminary education there entered West Point, where he was graduated in 1859. He was assigned to the dragoons and spent a year at the School for Cavalry Practice at Carlisle, Penn. He then served in Kansas and New Mexico in scouting campaigns against the Indians. When the civil war began Lieut. Wheeler resigned his commission and entered the artillery branch of the Confederate service.

Soon after he was commissioned Colonel of the Nineteenth Alabama Infantry, and became attached to the Army of the Mississippi. At the battle of Shiloh he had two horses shot from under him, and distinguished himself in the last charge made and by the capture of Gen. Benjamin M. Prentiss's division. It was for valor displayed in this engagement that he was called "Fighting Joe." The rest of his civil war record is as brilliant as the first. One of his best pieces of work was his part at Chickamauga in the most desperate cavalry battle of the war. When in 1865 he bade farewell to his corps and army life he had been under fire in more than 900 skirmishes and had commanded in more than 200 battles.

His Campaign in Cuba.

Gen. Wheeler settled at Wheeler, Ala., after the war, and was admitted to the bar. He was one of the first men of the South to advise the people of that section to forget the civil war and clasp hands with their Northern brethren. In the Presidential campaign of 1880 Gen. Wheeler took the stump for Gen. Hancock, and was subsequently elected a member of the House of Representatives in the Forty-seventh Congress. On contest he was unseated, but later was elected to the Forty-ninth Congress and took his seat. He was steadily re-elected and was serving in the House when the Spanish war broke out. In April, 1898, he promptly offered his services to President McKinley, who immediately appointed him a Major General of Volunteers. Gen. Wheeler received command of the cavalry division to go to Cuba. He disembarked at Daiquiri June 22, 1898, and two days later was engaged in the fight at Las Guasimas with Col. Roosevelt. Gen. Wheeler, with 1,000 dismounted cavalrymen, opposed Lieut. Gen. Linares and opened the road to Santiago. In the first engagement at San Juan he was senior in command, and was in action all day. Notwithstanding his sixty-two years he was on the fighting line all night, and on several occasions climbed tall trees to make personal observations of the enemy's position. His soldiers marveled at his activity and cheered him to the echo. Of his work on the second day Gen. Shafter said:

"To Major Gen. Wheeler of the cavalry division was probably given the most difficult task, that of crossing a stream under fire and deploying under the enemy's rifle pits. These he immediately charged and carried in the most gallant manner, driving the enemy from his strong positions to the shelter of stronger works in the rear."

After Santiago capitulated Gen. Wheeler sailed for Montauk Point and took command of the troops at Camp Wykoff.

Not satisfied with what he had done in Cuba, Gen. Wheeler asked President McKinley to send him to the Philippines. He went there, and in a brief campaign participated in twelve engagements in ten days. On his return to the United States he went to Alabama. There he received the unanimous nomination for Congress in his old district, and was elected by the votes of all parties. The President soon after appointed him a Brigadier General in the regular army, and in 1902 he was retired.

Meantime he had written "The Santiago Campaign," a history of the events in Cuba.

Gen. Wheeler was married in 1868 to Daniella Jones of Alabama. She died in 1896, leaving two sons, Joseph and Thomas H., and her daughters, Lucy, Louise, Annie Early, Julia K. Hull, and Carrie Peyton. Joseph Wheeler is in the army. Thomas H. was drowned while bathing at Camp Wykoff. The General's second daughter, Annie Early, served as a nurse in Cuba and at Montauk.

GEN. WOODFORD'S TRIBUTE.

Delivered at Sheriff's Dinner Before the Death Became Known.

When Gen. Stewart L. Woodford rose to make an address at the dinner of the second panel of the Sheriff's jury last night in Delmonico's word of the death of Gen. Wheeler had not reached the diners, and one of the features of the function was the glowing eulogy passed on the ex-Confederate leader by Gen. Woodford, who was his antagonist in the civil war.

"Joe Wheeler is one of the best men you or I ever knew," said Gen. Woodford, "and from the heart of this meeting goes out the fervent prayer, I am sure, that he may come back to us, or, if not, that he may rest on the other side as such a true and loyal man deserves."

A great cheer greeted Gen. Woodford's remarks, and at the suggestion of the toastmaster, William H. McElroy, Gen. Wheeler's health was drunk.

Mr. J. P. Morgan was a prominent guest at the dinner. He is one of the jurors of the panel. Nearly all of the Justices of the Supreme Court were guests. Mr. McElroy told stories of the late Sheriff "Tom" Dunn, and ex-Sheriff Erlanger made a short address. Corporation Counsel Delany and the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman were among the speakers.

ACCUSES J. J. MURPHY.

Tammany Leader's Brother Said to Have Troubled a Citizen.

Frederick Bliss, a member of the firm of Bliss Brothers of 968 Sixth Avenue, dealers in poultry, meat, and fish, says that he was threatened with bodily harm last night by John J. Murphy, brother of Charles F. Murphy, while Bliss was trying to see Magistrate Moss at the Anawanda Club to give bail for a friend. Bliss also declares that he was turned down by Capt. Hussey of the East Twenty-second Street Police Station when he applied at the station for protection.

Mr. Bliss, who lives at 135 East Forty-ninth Street, and owns several tenement houses and other property, says he was called up on the telephone yesterday afternoon by a customer, who said that he had been arrested and arraigned before Magistrate Wahle in the Jefferson Market Court and held in $1,000 bail. The friend requested Mr. Bliss to go to his relief.

Mr. Bliss says he called Magistrate Wahle up on the telephone, that the Magistrate recommended him to Magistrate Moss and that the latter told him to go to Probation Officer Kennedy of the Jefferson Market Court, who would make out the necessary papers. Bliss says he did so, and started back to the Anawanda Club.

"I approached the Anawanda Club," said Mr. Bliss to Sergt. Dempsey last night, "when a man stepped up to me out of a bunch of about twenty men who were on the sidewalk near the Anawanda Club. I recognized the man as John J. Murphy, brother of Charley Murphy, the Tammany leader, and a member of the big contracting firm known as the New York Contracting Company. Probation Officer Kennedy was with me.

"Murphy stepped up to Kennedy and said: 'What are you doing? Trying to do a favor for that duffer?' Kennedy pleaded with Murphy to keep quiet, but Murphy wouldn't.

"'Get off the street,' he said to me.

"I didn't get off, and Murphy made a pass at me with his fist, but missed me. I became alarmed for fear that not only Murphy but the gang that was with him would attack me, and I hurried around to the station for help, as I wanted to see Magistrate Moss in the Anawanda Club, and give bail for my friend."

Mr. Bliss told Sergt. Dempsey that he wanted a policeman to escort him to the Anawanda Club.

"I can't give you a man to go with you to the clubroom," the Sergeant replied.

Mr. Bliss retorted:

"I suppose you could after I had my head broken. But then it would be too late."

Capt. Hussey, who had been in his office, came out.

"I want a policeman to go to the Anawanda Club," repeated Bliss. "I am afraid I will be assaulted by Murphy and his friends if I go alone."

Sergt. Dempsey ordered a policeman to go with Mr. Bliss, and the policeman was getting ready to obey the order when, according to Mr. Bliss, Capt. Hussey interfered.

"You don't get any policeman here to escort you," Capt. Hussey is said to have exclaimed; "if you are assaulted go and get a warrant for the man who assaulted you. The streets of this precinct are safe enough for any man."

Until 1904 Bliss was Chairman of the Citizens' Union organization of the Eighteenth Assembly District and Vice President of Good Government Club E. He said he owns property worth $200,000 in Murphy's district.

CASTRO'S OWN VERSION.

Says French Charge d'Affaires Violated Diplomatic Etiquette.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Monday, Jan. 22, via Port of Spain, Trinidad, Jan. 25.—In reply to a request sent him to-day by The Associated Press correspondent for a statement of Venezuela's attitude concerning the Franco-Venezuelan situation, President Castro immediately telegraphed as follows from Maracay:

"You can transmit to The Associated Press the following:

"M. Taigny, the French Charge d'Affaires at Caracas, not only violated diplomatic etiquette as is proved by the fact of his presenting a protest against the Venezuelan Government when the French Cable Company was calmed and had been almost arranged with, but the protest has brought the disagreeable situation between France and Venezuela to the point of a rupture of friendly relations.

"Not content with this, he having been deprived by his Government of the diplomatic character with which he was invested in Venezuela, violated as a French citizen the laws of the port of La Guayra by embarking on a French liner, whereupon the Venezuelan Government, in order to avoid new difficulties and after its police had been treated contemptuously, resolved not to permit Taigny to reland.

CIPRIANO CASTRO."

A decree has been issued by the Government recalling its Consuls in France and withdrawing the exequaturs of the French Consuls in Venezuela.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

3:08 A. M.—3,805 Third Avenue; Israel Jealos; damage, $100.

5:30 A. M.—21 West Sixty-first Street; Anna L. Alston; damage, $3,000.

6 A. M.—316 East Forty-fifth Street; owner unknown; damage, $15.

10:55 A. M.—638 Amsterdam Avenue; H. C. Senior; damage, $5.

11:25 A. M.—222 and 224 Broome Street; Becky Kores; damage, $25.

2:10 P. M.—227 East 127th Street; Joseph Doyle; damage, $25.

3:10 P. M.—17 Beach Street; John Milliken; damage trifling.

3:41 P. M.—315 Eagle Street; James Bois; damage trifling.

4:15 P. M.—3,223 Third Avenue; Charles Glun; damage, $5.

4:30 P. M.—780 Columbus Avenue; Bryen Nevins; damage, $100.

5:15 P. M.—1,453 Third Avenue; Fritz Martins; damage trifling.

5:15 P. M.—210 West Ninety-fourth Street; Stephen Severance; damage trifling.

6:15 P. M.—220 West Fifty-fourth Street; Ethel Walters; damage, $25.

6:45 P. M.—186 Greene Street; Henry Horewitz; damage, $2,000.

8 P. M.—174th Street and Washington Avenue; Sass & Co.; damage, $25.

9:15 P. M.—35 West Twenty-sixth Street; W. N. Morgan; damage, $1,000.

9:25 P. M.—401 West Fifty-fourth Street; Edward Vinhoward; no damage.

9:30 P. M.—73 West 116th Street; Louis Morgasles; damage trifling.

9:45 P. M.—One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Cypress Avenue; Jacob Doll; damage, $1,000.

The Public's Tribute.

The appreciation of the men of this town for our Evening Clothes has taken very tangible form. The demand for them was so overwhelming that the largest stock we have ever prepared for a month's business was completely sold out during the first two weeks of January.

It is easy to find the reason for this condition. It lies in the extreme newness of style and clever tailoring of the garments—identical with the latest and newest products of the Fifth Ave. tailors.

The tuxedo coats, for instance, were modeled on ultra fashionable lines with shapely shoulders, long silk shawl collars, straight front, closing with one button—these were specially priced at $12.50, $16.50, $20 and $25.

The full dress suits were also of the newest type, made of imported black whipcord and specially priced at $25. Silk lined suits at $30, $35 and $45.

A new and complete stock now in the hands of our tailormen shall be ready for you on February First.

Vogel Brothers
42nd St. At 8th Ave.

ORDER FOR REFORMS IN THE BERGH SOCIETY

Continued from Page 1.

on them the duty both of receiving the money paid in and of issuing licenses, being accountable only for the amount of money returned to the cashier, without any effective means of audit or check on the part of any agent of the society. A more effective system of checks on subscriptions and dues should also be instituted.

After the report had been adopted R. W. G. Welling, Chairman of the Joint Committee, made several recommendations to the Board of Managers. Mr. Welling's report was accepted unanimously. It contains these provisions:

1. That the members of the society appoint a committee of five, and the Board of Managers also appoint a committee of five, who together shall constitute the Nomination Committee to nominate candidates for election to fill vacancies that occur from time to time in the board.

2. That it is the sense of this meeting that annual meetings of the society be held, and that proper, adequate, and full provision be inserted in the by-laws for the purpose of duly notifying members and insuring, as far as possible, their full attendance.

3. That in the next and all future published reports of the society, full details of the income and disbursements of the society's funds be given.

4. That such reports include the certificate of some reputable firm of certified public accountants.

5. That a list of the society's employes, showing the length of services and the duties and compensation of each, with the exception of the names of such employes as may have been employed in doing detective work, be included in the next and all future published reports of the society.

A resolution introduced by Leonard Opdycke giving power to members to call a special meeting was carried, but he withdrew another resolution giving to members the right to discharge any officer or Trustee by a majority vote of those present at any meeting. The managers rallied to the support of Mr. Haines when this was introduced, and Mr. Opdycke withdrew it on the promise that some provision would be made for the right of the members.

Mr. Knox started things going in a debate on the question of previous audits, by saying that it had been impossible to get one of any value for over four years. Col. Erhardt said that he noticed that there was nothing in the report about the $6,000 salary voted to the President some years ago. He accused Mr. Haines of having suppressed a previous report. He said he wanted to see the report, and access was refused. Mr. Haines had told him he had not seen it, whereas he had seen Mr. Haines reading it, he said. Col. Erhardt said he accused the President at that time of making a false statement. At this Mr. Haines arose. He had not been presiding, having called Frederic R. Coudert to the chair.

"If Col. Erhardt's statement was not so widely at variance with the truth," he said, "I would not reply. In 1889 he and Mr. Hicks and Mr. Fahnestock had an audit made, and he had the property of the society appraised by one of his friends. We never saw either the appraisement or the audit, but we paid the bills of his friends, just the same."

Col. Erhardt jumped to his feet to reply, but from all over the house came cries of "Question," and Col. Erhardt sat down, after voicing a vehement protest.

In moving to recommend the sale of the building, Gen. Hawkins told of the work of Henry Bergh, and tears ran down his cheeks as he said that the society had been turned from the purpose of its founder in order to build a palace that was of no use whatever except to satisfy the vanity of a few persons. He said that Mr. Bergh's last bequest of $70,000 would never have been given had he known to what uses it was to be put.

Mr. Haines in reply told how he had built up the society and attacked those who, he said, were trying to destroy it. Vehement protests came

Sale of embroidery sample strips.

OVER 5,000 yards of trial lengths from St. Gall's leading manufacturer—newest effects in edgings, insertions, bandings, skirtings—in cambric, nainsook and Swiss—beautiful, exclusive designs at about half the price usually asked. **10c**

10c a yard for up to 20c embroidery sample strips.
15c a yard for up to 30c embroidery sample strips.
25c a yard for up to 50c embroidery sample strips.

DELIGHTFUL AND CONVENIENT—OUR EIGHTH FLOOR RESTAURANT.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Pre-inventory corset clearance.

SLIGHTLY broken lines of J. B. jean corsets at 68c, instead of $1. As we can fit any one in sizes 21 to 30, you can see that it's not a mere lot of odd corsets or anything of that kind. Corsets are gore cut, medium high bust and medium long hip and abdomen—garters attached in front—closely boned—white only—a regular $1 corset at.... **68c**
Second Floor.

Well-known 1.50 domestic corsets, sizes 20 to 36. To close at 98c

Last Bargain Friday before inventory--only 4 days more to clear away the broken lines.

☞ Vast assortment of mussed trimming braids, worth 2, 3 and 4 times prices asked, 10c, 5c and 3c. Main Floor.

☞ All the soiled and mussed handkerchiefs for men, women and children in lots at 19c, 12c, and 8c. Main Floor.

ECONOMICAL shoppers regard the last Bargain Friday before inventory as the time when Simpson Crawford's offer the best bargains of the year. There are thousands of dollars' worth of up-to-date merchandise that we exclude from the stock sheets, and every dollar's worth must go within the next few days.

All the broken lines, all the odd lots, all the soiled and mussed goods, all discontinued lines are marked regardless of original cost or value. We group them into immense lots--literally pile the bargain counters with them at prices that should keep the store crowded every hour of the day.

Women's suits at less than half price.

IT is a positive fact that many of these broadcloth suits at $29.75 sold for more than double the money up to this sale. They belong to lines bought late in the season, and sold at $45 and up.
Third Floor.

They're made of the finest broadcloth, in the long, tight-fitting coat style—plainly tailored or in fancy effects, including the high colors as well as the darker shades—made up of exceptionally fine material and lined with the best grade of satin—cheapest suit in this collection sold at $45, others at $50 and over. Choice..... **$29.75**

Women's cheviot suits, $15.
New model for present wear—braid trimmed and with small fancy buttons—made blouse style, with girdle—coat lined with taffeta—circular skirt. Price..... $15

$39.75 broadcloth suits, $24.75.
Medium weight broadcloth suits for early Spring wear—short, natty models—copied from the original garment—colorings, navy blue, green, wine, plum and various other shades—lined throughout with soft white satin—new skirt model. Price..... $24.75

$27.50 kersey at $12.75.

$29.75 black broadcloth coats at $16.50.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

$29 for women's stylish fur coats.

ONLY the exigencies of the manufacturing furriers enable us to quote this figure. Early in December they were considered bargains at $40 and up; later they dropped to $35. Now at $29.
Third Floor.

They're elegant garments—made of fine broadcloth—full swagger style—48 inches in length—beautifully tailored and lined with choice squirrel skins, and finished with large shawl collars of squirrel or Persian lamb—all sizes reduced to **$29**.

Baum marten.
4-skin muffs, baum marten heads, tails, paws.....42.50
4-skin baum marten pillow muffs with tails.....34.50
4-skin hanging muffs of fine baum marten skins, rich colors, at 39.50

Royal ermine.
$32 long pure white Ascots.....24.50
$40 large pillow muffs.....27.50

Sables.
$250 Russian sable 6-skin scarf.....145.00
$200 Russian sable 4-skin scarf.....129.00
$175 Russian sable 4-skin scarf.....97.50
$140 Russian sable 3-skin scarf.....87.50
$125 Russian sable 2-skin scarf.....79.50

Mink—natural skins.
$20 bow knot natural mink—fine quality with ermine.....12.75
Natural mink Ascot ties.....12.75
Mink 4-skin scarfs with heads and tails—value $32, at 24.50
Mink 3-skin scarfs with head, tail and claws; value $30.00 22.50
5 and 6 stripe natural mink muffs—fine quality skins. Value $45.00.....35.00
Very fine dark mink pillow muffs—6 striped, at.....45.00
Very fine dark mink long pelerines—richly finished with finest tails; value $75, at.....59.00

Gray squirrel.
$8.50 long Ascot ties 5.95
$7.50 fancy Ascots, at..... 4.95
$10 large pillow muffs 6.50
Very finest large pillow muffs.....12.50
Black lynx long pelerines—silky skins—were $24.....15.00

Persian Paw long Ascot ties—beautifully finished—were 7.50.....4.50
Persian Paw large pillow muffs. Reduced from 7.50 to.....4.50
White Iceland fox sets, pillow muff and 50 inch Ascot tie; were $20, at $12
White American ermine sets—large pillow muff and tie, were $10, at.. $5

Nearseal coats—box front—fitted back—close nap skins—collars, revers trimmed with squirrel, marten or mink—sold to $65; now.. **$45**

25 sabled or gray squirrel coats in six new beautiful models, richly lined and finished, sold up to $79..... **$59**

Men's overcoats at $14.

THERE are 375 of our most fashionable overcoats at this remarkably low price—every coat made by expert tailors from the very choicest overcoating fabrics.

$14 140 overcoats that sold for $25
161 overcoats that sold for $20
74 overcoats that sold for $17.50

You see from the foregoing that there are only a few of the 17.50 overcoats, while there's a quantity of the higher priced.

They fit and hang like the regular custom tailor garments, but you take your choice to-day of all the overcoats in this sale—the $20 overcoats, the $17.50 overcoats and the $25 overcoats.

The fabrics are meltons, kerseys, elysians, vicunas—black, blue, Oxfords—brown and gray—cut according to the newest styles—measure 46 to 52 inches in length—some handsome tourist coats in the lot. Second Floor.

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We call your attention to the following schedule of sizes:

Size.....	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	42	44	46	48
Regular....	4	10	21	61	40	39	30	24	37	26	12	1
Stout.....	..	..	..	4	6	7	5	4	14	10	4	2

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Sample hosiery.

ENTIRE sample assortment of a leading hosiery manufacturer of Chemnitz, Germany—women's embroidered lisle thread—all over lace lisle thread—boot patterns—lace ankles—medium weight plain lisle and a varied assortment of colored hose in the best selling styles and shades—3 pairs $1. Pair **35c**.
Main Floor.

35c

Women's cotton hose—plain black—sizes 8½ to 10—special, per pair **12½c.**

Trimming braids.

A VAST quantity of the new trimming braids at a mere fraction of cost to produce—some are soiled, some are short lengths—an immense variety of styles and qualities. The cheapest of them were made to sell for three or four times the prices asked here to-day. Three great lots of them at these low prices, at, per yard,

3c yd.

10c, 5c and 3c
Notion Dept., Main Floor.

Odd leather goods 25c.

SLIGHTLY marred—a little damaged—and some shelf worn. We've thrown out the entire lot, gathered from here and there throughout our stock—don't intend to count them during inventory, so what we receive to-day is practically clear gain. Main Floor.

If we'd tell you in figures what a great many of these pieces originally sold for, 'twould almost surpass belief—here's just a hint—two and three times the selling price for to-day does not equal the original price.

Leather hand purses, vanity bags, sewing boxes, letter racks, manicure sets, collar and cuff boxes, writing folios, bridge sets, cigarette cases, shaving pads, glove and handkerchief boxes, pin trays and novelties—photo frames, etc. Choice..... **25c**

Odd neckwear

AN aggregation of odds and ends in women's neckwear, embracing all of the best designs of the season—stocks in lace embroidery, silk and chiffon—none that would sell for less than 50c when lines were complete. Clearance to-day at..... **25c**

25c

Fancy collars in silk, lace and chiffon combinations—with jabot and without tab ends—splendid $1 values—for quick clearance..... **50c**

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Knit underwear.

A REMARKABLE collection of women's knit underwear—warm, durable garments—well made—a staple quality that retails at 50c. in all first class stores—never lower except in a case of this kind, when it's necessary to clean up stocks before inventory—vests are medium weight with high neck and long sleeves—drawers have French bands—ankle length—broken lines, of course, but the average woman can select a full supply from this lot at nearly half price..... **29c**

29c

Women's $2 Vassar suits 1.35.
Women's 3.75 Ypsilanti suits 1.95.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Lawn waists at 1.50

WE make these waists a leader for Bargain Friday, not because they are old styles or broken lines, but because they're a value that cannot be duplicated elsewhere in New York at the price, 1.50.
Second Floor.

They're a strictly new waist—made in accordance with the latest fashion dictates—with hand-some allover embroidery front and finished with tucks—trimmed collar and cuffs—$2 would be a moderate price for waists so dainty and stylish; special at..... **1.50**

1.50

French lawn waists 1.75
With effective front—made of lace insertion and dainty tucks to form yoke.

Lingerie waists at 3.25
With entire front made of beautiful pattern of allover embroidery and clusters of fine tucks to form yoke.

Persian lawn waists at 3.95
At 3.95 very fashionable waist made with inserted designed yoke front and back—also embroidery sprays.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Sale of needlework.

NEW designs in Danish, hedebo, French, eyelet, shadow and ribbon embroidery—work that will be lavishly used for shirt waists, hats, cape collars, top collars, parasols, corset covers, belts, chemisettes, handkerchiefs, glove and handkerchief cases, doylies, centrepieces, scarfs, &c. Expert instruction free, daily.
Second Floor.

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Bonnaz worked sofa pillow slips, for bargain Friday. **25c.**
D. M. C. embroidery cotton, price per dozen skeins, **12c.**

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Laundry supplies.

RARE saving opportunities for economical housewives—one of those periodical bargain events that marks the time to lay in supplies of laundry needs.

In order to supply the high class trade we are compelled to buy in such large quantities that our discounts alone, of which we give our customers the advantage, amount to a greater saving than you can usually realize on articles of this quality. For Bargain Friday there's an added saving.

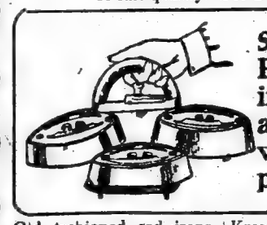

SPECIAL—Mrs. Potts' Irons—three irons, a stand and a handle that's always cold—specially priced to-day at..... **79c**

Old fashioned sad irons, per lb..... 5c
Ironing wax with wood handles, per doz.....6c
Laundry settee table, 4.25
5½ foot laundry boards, 65c
Mrs. Day's covered waist and sleeve board on stand.....1.98
Ironing board on adjustable stand.....85c
Kreamer's oval wash boiler with genuine copper bottom....1.65
Square willow clothes hamper and cover..1.25
Folding clothes dryer 85c
Ultramarine wash blue, pkge.....5c
X Ray stove polish....4c
Clothes line reel.....9c
Clothes sticks.....5c
Plain bosom boards, special bargain at.....19c
Clothes wringers, American Wringer Co.'s brand with 10-inch white rubber rolls.....1.55
"Rapid" washing machines.....3.50
Guarantee washing machines.....5.50
The "Kreamer" suction washing machine..1.48
Zinc wash boards....29c
Strong household ammonia ½ gal. bottle.....10c

Remnants black colored dress goods

ALL remnants, odds and ends and short lengths to be sold previous to inventory at 50% less than the manufacturer's price; best selling fabrics of the season.

Short lengths of fabrics that sold as high as 59c. Novelty tweed suitings—all wool albatross, all wool nun's veilings—plain and fancy mohairs, etc. Lengths for ladies' waists and children's dresses. **25c.**

35c. a yard for short lengths—sold as high as 85c and not less than 75c; plain and novelty cheviots—henriettas, crepe Egyptians—Panama suitings—plain and fancy mohairs—nun's veilings, etc. Lengths for skirts and waists.

45c. a yard for lengths sold as high as $1—not less than 85c. This lot includes short lengths in prunellas, homespuns, henriettas, batistes, coliennes, crepe de Paris, voiles—all perfect.

55c. a yard for lengths that sold as high as $1.25 and not less than $1 (broadcloths in short lengths), coliennes, batistes, crepe de Paris, prunellas, armures, henriettas, for street and evening wear.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Clearing sale of slightly soiled linens

LAST days of the great annual linen sale, and to effect an immediate clearance we offer all the soiled and crumpled linens at unprecedentedly low prices. Main Floor.

A saving of a third to a half on all hemstitched German fancy linens that are soiled and mussed—centrepieces, scarfs, tea cloths, etc., hemstitched and with fancy drawn work.

58c. values at **29c.** | 75c. values at **39c.** | $1 values at **59c.** | 1.25 values at **75c.**

6 inch round Cluny lace doylies—value 20c., at.....12½c.
9 inch round Cluny lace doylies—value 45c., at.....29c.
12 inch round Cluny lace doylies—value 1.25, at.....75c.
9 inch all lace Renaissance doylies—value 25c., at.....15c.
12 inch all lace Renaissance doylies—value 45c., at.....25c.
18 inch all lace Renaissance centrepieces—value $1, at. 59c.

Hemstitched German damask table cloths—about 500 variety of patterns—four sizes.
4-4, value 95c., at.....69c. | 8-4, value 1.35, at.....$1 | 10-4, value 1.95, at.....1.50 | 12-4, value 2.50, at.....1.95

Damask pattern table cloths—heavy Irish damask—all pure linen.
2 yds. long—value 1.95.....1.50 | 2½ yds. long—value 2.45.....1.95 | 3 yds. long—value 2.95.....2.65

Fine white goods—200 pieces Persian mull—45 inches wide—soft, fine and sheer—30c. value.....19c.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Sale of ham and eggs.

☞ **Swift's or Armour's fine sugar cured hams.**
Every ham branded and U. S. inspected, 10 to 14 lb. sizes, lb.. 10¾c

Fresh eggs.
Every one guaranteed. These are fresh laid eggs, not storage or ice-house stock; dozen in carton, not delivered..... 24c

Breakfast bacon.
Swift's or Armour's mild sugar-cured fresh hickory smoked. Fat, lean, or streaked with both, 3 to 6 lb. pieces, lb..... 12½c

New sugar corn.
Fine quality, solid packed tender corn; can 6c., dozen..... 69c

Formosa Oolong tea and all 50c. varieties, 5 lbs., $2.00; lb..... 43c
Waverly, Java and mocha coffee, 5 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 22c
Delaware tomatoes. The popular Rivertide brand; dozen, $1.40; 3-lb. can..... 12c
Early June peas. Cameron fine sifted; doz., $1.15; can..... 10c
Salmon. Royal Stuart finest Columbia River fish; dozen, $1.40; ½ lb. can..... 12c
Croft's Swiss cocoa, ½-lb. screw top bottle..... 24c
California asparagus. Royal Red brand; dozen, $2.75; 2½-lb. can..... 23c
Indian River, Florida, sweet oranges Dozen..... 23c
Italian prunes. Imperial size; 3½-lb., 50c.; lb..... 15c
Gloss starch. Best large lump; 10 lbs., 37c.; 5 lbs..... 19c
Fairy white floating soap. Doz., 45c.; cake..... 4c
Borax soap. Simpson Crawford's. Best for laundry and household use; box, 60 bars, $2.85; 10 one pound bars..... 49c

Baltimore rye whiskey. Gallon, 2.10; quart bottle..... 55c
Finch's Golden Wedding rye whiskey. 8 yrs. old. Gal., $3; qt. bot. 83c
Old Crow whiskey. Gallon, 2.50; quart bottle.. 69c
Van Gelder's Holland gin. Gallon, $3; bottle..... 69c
Donaldson's malt extract. Dozen pints..... 1.05
Pure grape brandy. Gallon, 2.60; bottle..... 70c
Medallion half-and-half. Export beer or double stout. Dozen pints..... 80c
California wines. Port, sherry, Tokay, muscatel, Angelica, Madeira or Malaga. Gallon, 2.25, 1.80 and 78c

Friday bargains Muslin underwear

TO-DAY our prices on muslin underwear reach the lowest notch. We've marked all the mussed and soiled goods, garments used for store and window display, at a great reduction—don't want to count them during inventory.
Second Floor.

29c. cambric corset covers to close at.....19c
25c. cambric drawers to close at.....15c
$1 cambric night gowns to close at.....69c
1.25 nainsook corset covers to close at....95c

From these remarkable bargains you can figure upon exceptional saving on all the other values in the January sale—five more days. Second Floor.

25c. for drawers and corset covers—cambric and nainsook—trimmed with lace, tucks and hemstitchings.
50c. for drawers, corset covers, chemises, short underskirts and walking skirts of nainsook and cambric; excellent values; with trimmings of lace, embroidery and tucks.
75c. for corset covers, chemises, drawers, night gowns and skirts—fine nainsook and cambric—splendid models, prettily designed with lace, embroidery and ribbon.
1.00 for cambric and nainsook night gowns, drawers, chemises, corset covers and walking skirts—choice materials and styles—lace and embroidery trimmings.
1.25 for night gowns, drawers, chemises, corset covers and walking skirts—exquisite creations in nainsook and cambric—trimmings of lace and embroidery, beading and ribbon.
1.50 for cambric and nainsook night gowns, drawers, chemises, corset covers and walking skirts, handsome effects, trimmed with lace, embroidery, beading and ribbon.
1.95 for night gowns, chemises, walking skirts and corset covers—exquisite effects of nainsook—designed with full lace effect.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Special sale of slumber slippers.

SOME call them foot warmers—they're thicker and warmer than a sock, and only as high as a shoe—made of warm cloth, with fleece lining—a great boon during cold weather. Secured a quantity of these at less than cost to make, and to give our customers a treat Friday we offer choice of the entire assortment at much less than you could make them for yourself. 2 pairs, 25c.; single pair, 13c.

2 Pairs, 25c

Pair, 13c

Women's fancy dress slippers.—In black kid—beaded or plain and 3-strap Opera and Tuxedo Ties. Altogether over 300 pairs that sold for 3.50 and 5.00—for rapid selling at. **$2**

Not all sizes, but a good representation.

50c. cravenette Jersey leggins.35c
Misses' 75 cent leggins...50c
Women's $1.00 leggins...65c
Children's Jersey cloth leggins. 25c
Misses' 50 cent leggins...35c

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Sale of inlaid linoleum at $1.15.

THIS rare Bargain Friday value is remarkable because it is the kind of linoleum seldom sold below the regular price.
Fourth Floor.

The reduction is for one day only, and as the demand for inlaid linoleum is heaviest beginning now, we advise early shopping. **$1.15**

All the latest patterns are included—colors run through to the back—absolutely the best inlaid linoleums made to sell at $1.50—specially priced at $1.15 for Bargain Friday.

65c. Scotch linoleum, 4 yds. wide—sq. yd. **49c.**
65c. Scotch linoleum, 2 yds. wide—sq. yd. **45c.**

75c tapestry Brussels carpet, 55c.
Limited number of part and full rolls that must be closed out immediately.

All wool Smyrna rugs.
6 x 9 ft. rugs; value $11....at **$8.95**
7.6 x 10.6 rugs; value $18.....at **$11.95**

One hundred 4.50 Axminster rugs—Persian and Turkish designs—extra heavy pile—**$3.95**

HAS THE WESTCHESTER GOT THE PORT CHESTER?

Oakleigh Thorne's Associate Says "Yes;" Gotshall, "No."

FRANCHISE HEARING TO-DAY

The Port Chester's Head Declares the Report Is to Affect That—Development Concern Sold.

A controlling interest in the New York Railroad and Development Company has been sold to interests identified with the New York, Westchester and Boston Railway Company. J. G. Boston, who made this announcement yesterday at the office of Oakleigh Thorne, said that this development company controlled the New York and Port Chester Railroad Company, and that the deal meant in effect the merger of the Port Chester and the New York and Westchester Roads.

W. C. Gotschall, President of the New York and Port Chester, said last night that the New York Railroad and Development Company had absolutely no control over the Port Chester Railroad, and that the New York and Westchester men had bought a gold brick of Oakleigh Thorne, Charles W. Morse, and their associates in the sale of the New York Railroad and Development Company's stock.

The New York Railroad and Development Company is a company with $2,000,000 capital stock, of which $500,000 has been paid up. It was organized about a year ago under the laws of New Jersey. The company was formed by interests identified with the New York and Port Chester Railroad to finance and construct that road. It was the intention to place control of the railroad in the hands of the development company, but this, according to Mr. Gotshall, has never been done.

The New York and Westchester men, he contends, have therefore bought nothing more than a company with a half million of cash and a charter that can be duplicated for $250. The price paid for the 83 per cent. of this company's stock, Mr. Gotshall said last night, was $622,500, equal to 150 per cent. of the amount paid in on the stock.

The statement issued yesterday by Mr. Boston, who said that he was making the announcement on behalf of Mr. Thorne, gave a list of the holders of New York Railroad and Development stock who had sold out to the Westchester. These included, besides Messrs. Thorne and Morse, John W. Gates, George R. Sheldon, John F. Carroll, and Robert A. Van Wyck. These men, Mr. Boston said, had acquired a large amount of stock of the New York, Westchester and Boston Company, and would receive representation on the Board of Directors.

Can't Be So, Says Gotshall.

Mr. Gotshall said that he had been aware of an effort being made by Messrs. Morse, Thorne, and Gates to sell the Port Chester Railroad to the New York and Westchester people, but he knew that they could not do this by selling their stock in the development company. He said that he refused to have any part in the sale of the New York Railroad and Development Company's stock, but that he had advised all his friends who held the stock to accept the offer of 150 made by the New York and Westchester Company.

Harvey Fisk & Sons were included in the list of those who had sold out given yesterday by Mr. Boston. Mr. Gotshall said that he knew that this firm had sold their development company stock, but that they were still interested with him in the plan to construct the Port Chester Road and that they were familiar with the fact that the development company did not carry with it control of the Port Chester Road.

Mr. Gotshall said he believed that the announcement made yesterday by Mr. Boston on behalf of Mr. Thorne was calculated to influence the Board of Estimate in its decision on the application of the Port Chester Road for a franchise to construct its lines within New York City. This application was made to the Board of Estimate a month ago, and comes up for a hearing before the board to-day.

Mr. Gotshall announced that he will be present at this hearing and will contest any claim that may be advanced by the New York and Westchester Company that it has secured control of the Port Chester Company. This promises a reopening of the fight before the city authorities which has been going on between these two companies for about two years. The Port Chester Road made application three years ago to the Board of Aldermen for a franchise to build its line through the upper part of the city and to Port Chester. The franchise was not granted, and the failure of the application was made the basis of charges of a hold-up.

About a year and a half ago the New York, Westchester and Boston, acting under a charter granted originally in 1872 and revived under an act of the Legislature two years ago, applied to the Aldermen for a franchise similar to that which had been refused to the New York and Port Chester Company.

The Port Chester people, following this success of their rival, sought to have Attorney General Mayer bring action against the New York and Westchester Company to declare its charter void, but the Attorney General refused to interfere in the matter.

After the passage of the law transferring the franchise-giving power from the Aldermen to the Board of Estimate, the Port Chester renewed its application and acceded in the matter of compensation to the city to the terms fixed by the Bureau of Franchises. It is this application which comes up to-day for a hearing.

Companies Doing Some Work.

Both companies have been doing some work on their lines, but so far the amount of money spent by either has been small compared with the amount required to build their whole lines. The work has been done largely in Westchester County, outside of New York City. Both companies are backed by Wall Street houses. The men identified with the New York, Westchester and Boston include William L. Bull, Frederick Whitridge, Evans R. Dick, Marsden Perry, Andrew Freedman, Robert E. Robinson, and William Barclay Parsons.

The company is capitalized at $20,000,000, of which $19,000,000 is given as outstanding, and has an authorized bond issue of $20,000,000, of which $15,000,000 is reported as issued. The projected line of the Westchester and Boston Company runs from 188th Street to Port Chester, a distance of twenty-five miles, with a branch of sixteen miles long from Pelham to White Plains, and other branches of a total length of six miles to Clason's Point and Throgg's Neck. The road is to be constructed over private right of way, is to have four tracks, and to be operated by the third rail electric system.

The men who have been identified with the New York and Port Chester Railroad, besides those who have sold their holdings of the New York Railroad and Development Company stock, include, besides Mr. Gotshall, President of the company, Edwin Gould and Charles D. Barney & Co. Barney & Co., according to Mr. Gotshall, stand ready to supply the $20,000,000 required to construct the Port Chester Road. The company's projected line runs from 143d Street to Port Chester, about twenty-one miles. Like the New York and Westchester road it is to be constructed over private right of way, is to have four tracks, and to be operated by electricity.

The Port Chester Road has outstanding only $250,000 of stock, but an application is now before the Railroad Commission to increase the amount to $15,000,000. Of the stock actually issued, Barney & Co., it is said, have in their possession 90 per cent., or $225,000 of stock out of the total of $250,000. This stock, it is asserted, is in no way controlled by the New York Railroad and Development Company, whose stock the New York and Westchester has acquired.

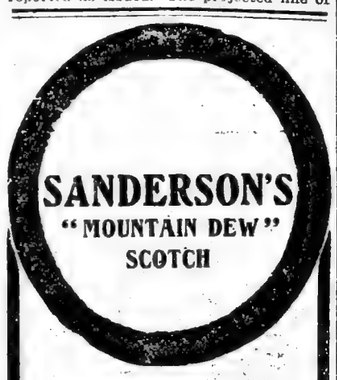

is a pot-still whisky.

¶ It is made in a pot still, a little at a time.

¶ It is distilled from the finest Highland malt dried over aromatic peats.

¶ Then it is aged for at least 7 years.

¶ That's why it's *always* the same—always mellow—always pure.

NON-UNION MEN ATTACKED.

Special Policeman with Them Hit with a Blackjack.

Three striking ironworkers or their sympathizers, who tried to "do up" Special Policeman George Kunzman as he was escorting to their homes two non-union men employed on a building being erected by the contracting firm of Post & McCord at 153 East Twenty-fourth Street in the rush hours last night, caused a riot which it took the reserves from the East Twenty-second Street Station almost half an hour to quell. When the rioting was at its height, and Kunzman, with his head laid open and with several other injuries, had been compelled to fire in self-defense, his three assailants fled.

About half an hour later a man staggered into the drug store of Nicholas Z. Cody at Eighty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. He was pale and fell in a heap on the drug store floor. With him was another man who seemed badly frightened and all but gone himself. He hurriedly asked the druggist to send for a doctor.

Cody called Policeman Ahearn of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station. Ahearn summoned an ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital, and then helped the druggist who was working over the unconscious man on the floor. He revived and said that he was Peter Conroy, an ironworker, living at 200 East 104th Street, and that he had been shot.

Dr. Hunt, from the Presbyterian Hospital, found that Conroy had a bullet in his breast and was in a serious condition. While the wounded man was being put into the ambulance, the policeman asked him how it had happened.

"Oh, go on and mind your own business," said Conroy. Then he said that there had been a shooting at Twenty-third Street and Third Avenue. That was all that could be got from him.

Policeman Ahearn took the other man to the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, where he gave his name as Cornelius O'Keefe, and said he, too, was an ironworker and lived at 200 East Fortieth Street. He would not say how Conroy had come to his injuries. He explained that he had found Conroy in a state of semi-collapse on a Third Avenue "L" train which he had boarded at Forty-seventh Street, and recognizing in him a fellow-ironworker, had volunteered to get him to a place where he could receive medical attendance. O'Keefe was locked up as a suspicious person. Conroy was also made a prisoner at the hospital.

Post & McCord for several days have been apprehensive of an outbreak like the one that occurred last night in the vicinity of their building job in East Twenty-fourth Street. The structure there is being erected for Fish, Doerr & Carroll, the horse dealers, and ever since the Housesmiths' Union declared a strike against the firm of builders, the neighborhood has been heavily picketed by strikers.

As deeds of violence have been done on other jobs of the firm—as, for instance, in one case where a heavy derrick was tampered with so that it nearly caused the death of several non-union workers, and in another where an attempt was made to wreck a new structure with dynamite—the builders determined to take no chances and called upon the Iron Trades' Alliance to supply them with several special policemen to protect the non-union men on the job.

Kunzman was one of these policemen. Shortly after 6 o'clock he left the building with two non-union men whose names are not known to the police. The trio had reached Third Avenue and Twenty-third Street when they were approached by three men. Before Kunzman had time to pull himself together, one of the men drew a blackjack and made a lunge at one of his charges. In an instant the non-union men and their three assailants were having a rough and tumble fight on the corner. There was the usual rush hour crowd, and the street was quickly blocked.

Supt. Armstrong of the City Morgue happened to be passing by and, seeing blackjacks in the hands of the men, forced his way through the crowd and tried to wrest the weapon from the hand of the biggest. The man felled him to the sidewalk with a blow. His two companions were striking with blackjacks right and left at Kunzman and his two charges. Kunzman fought well, but the odds were against him, and after he had been knocked to the sidewalk three times and was weak from the beating he had received, he drew his revolver and fired.

The crowd, not knowing what it was all about, closed in on Kunzman and started to administer a new beating.

"Take that gun from him," yelled some one. "He will kill somebody before this is over."

No one seemed to have the faintest idea of what had started the fight. Men and boys returning from work took a hand in the struggle, and soon Kunzman was being trampled on by the angry mob. The blackjacks were torn from the hands of the strikers, and the policeman had his revolver taken away.

Policeman Miller of the East Twenty-second Street Station tried to force his way through the crowd, and, finding himself powerless, sent for the reserves. They had to use their nightsticks to clear a way to the side of Kunzman. They sent him to Bellevue in an ambulance from severe contusions.

Kunzman gave to the police a description of his assailants and detectives from the East Twenty-second Street Station were looking for them when word came from the East Eighty-eighth Street Station of the developments there. O'Keefe was then taken downtown and confronted with Kunzman, who positively identified him as one of the men who had attacked him. The police declare Conroy to be one of his companions and the third man is being looked for. Kunzman, while seriously injured, will recover.

GIVES UP SEAT TO BALFOUR.

City of London M. P. Resigns—Great Liberal Sweep Continues.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 26.—There seems no reasonable doubt that ex-Premier Balfour will be a member of the next House of Commons, sitting as representative for the City of London, Alban Gibbs having retired and placed the vacancy at the disposal of his party's leader. Gibbs's majority the other day was 10,306, which, with the exception of Sir Edward Clarke's majority given by the same constituency, is the largest recorded this general election.

It is confidently believed that even if the Liberals contest the seat Balfour will pull through, though probably with a much smaller majority than Gibbs had.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Sir Edward Grey, the new Foreign Secretary, has been returned for Berwick-on-Tweed Division of Northumberland by the largest majority he ever had. This is typical of the general result of yesterday's elections, which practically were an unbroken series of Liberal successes.

The new House of Commons already contains thirteen Jews, with several constituencies to be heard from. This is a larger number than previously recorded.

Lost articles found by advertising in The New York Times.—Adv.

TWENTY MORE SAVED FROM THE VALENCIA

Picked Up from a Life Raft by a Steamship.

DESPERATE RESCUE EFFORTS

Boats Make Vain Dashes to Get Through the Surf to the Wreck—Bodies Washing Ashore.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 25.—Of the 154 persons on board the steamship Valencia, which went ashore on Monday and broke up on the rocks yesterday, thirty-five are now known to have been saved, for to the fifteen who had put off in two boats and succeeded in reaching Vancouver Island have been added twenty who were picked up from a life raft by the steamship Topeka at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They are:

ALLISON, C. L., passenger, from St. Paul.
CARRICK, THOMAS, first assistant engineer.
CEGALES, J. C.
CIGODAS, JOHN, fireman.
DOHERTY, W., fireman.
HAWKINS, A., passenger.
HARDEN, C. D., passenger.
TARPEY, M., quartermaster.
JOHNSON, JOHN, third cook.
JOHNSON, W. D., coal passer.
LEEM, F., baker.
LEHN, FRANK, first freight clerk.
McCAFFERY, JOSEPH, passenger.
O'BRIEN, P., waiter.
PEDDENT, J., waiter.
PETTERSON, P., second officer.
PRIMER, P., fireman.
RAYMOND, W., messman.
WELCH, J., waiter.
WILETS, G., passenger.

The latest survivors say that thirty persons left the wreck on Wednesday morning on two life rafts and in a boat. They say Capt. O. M. Johnson made no effort to save himself, even when a chance presented. He was heartbroken, and thought only of those clinging to the rigging with him. Time and again he prayed for assistance. "My God, send relief to my passengers," he was heard to say just before the life rafts left the steamer. Passengers and crew during the night prior to the departure of the rafts begged him to place a lifebelt around his waist. This he refused to do.

Men, women, and children, singing "Nearer, My God, to Thee," shivered and clung together on the hurricane deck when the steamer Queen hove in sight. The women had taken off their petticoats and burned them as signals in a vain effort to attract passing vessels.

Capt. Gibbs, who went from Seattle to the wreck on the steamer City of Topeka, returned to-day on the steamship Texan. He said the survivors told him that the best of order prevailed, and that the men showed courtesy to the women.

"When the time came for the lifeboats to leave the Valencia yesterday," said Capt. Gibbs, "the officers ordered all the women to take to the rafts. The survivors say that in spite of the fact that the Valencia was beginning to break up the women refused to go on the life rafts, stating that they would take their chances with the ship rather than leave. The officers did all they could to impress upon their minds the fact that there was little chance for help after the last boats had gone."

The survivors at Darling River are from Boats No. 2 and No. 5 of the Valencia. They report that fifteen men started from the steamer in Boat No. 2. It capsized, and seven of its occupants were washed ashore. The other eight perished. All wore life-preservers. Boat No. 5 left the wreck with six or seven on board. It was also capsized, and only two, Richley and Bunker, the former a fireman and the latter a passenger bound to Seattle, made land. The wife and two children of F. F. Bunker went down before his eyes.

Three bodies were recovered this afternoon. Little wreckage is washing ashore. Only some sheets, pillows, and ribbons have been picked up. Communication has been held with Richmond, McWha, and Mousley by telegraphers from the Bamfield Creek cable station at Darling River.

The survivors at the telegraph hut are reported to be in a deplorable condition and utterly unable to make a move along the trail to the nearest place of shelter. One has a sprained ankle and some of them are without shoes. The only provisions they have received were taken by a party of three from Bamfield yesterday.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 25.—A special representative of The Post Intelligencer, wiring from Port Angels, sends the following account given by G. Willis, one of the survivors from the raft:

"One of the most pitiable incidents was that of a little boy, about five years old. His father, mother, and two little sisters put off in one of the boats. The boat was capsized and all were drowned. The little fellow waded around the deck, crying for his parents. The last I saw of him he was clinging to the rigging. A lame officer from the Concord, accompanied by his two sisters, was also in the rigging.

"In the morning another sad calamity occurred. About fifteen or twenty persons, among them one or two women, had taken refuge in the fore topmast. They appeared to be in the safest place, as it was removed from the wash of the waves, although the flying spray dashed over their heads. Without warning the mast fell with a crash, carrying its load of human freight to death. Their bodies were washed from the ship and we could see them dashed against the rocks.

"To add to our misery, the last of our food was washed away. We had no water to drink, save the bitter cold sleet. The wind and rain, combined with the sea, soon number us. Every little while one of those in the rigging would lose his hold and be swept away to the sharp rocks."

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Jan. 25.—Miss Florence Van Wyck, whose name appears on the passenger list of the wrecked Valencia, is well known in society circles here. She left Morristown a short time ago to join her sister, who is the wife of Lieut. William P. Watts, now stationed at Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco.

CYNTHIANA, Ky., Jan. 25.—Harry R. Ward, who was reported lost on the steamer Valencia, is safe. He so telegraphed yesterday to his brother-in-law, Judge Lafferty. Mr. Ward is in California.

N. Y. CENTRAL'S SILVER MINE.

The Railroad Buys One at Ossining for $16,000.

The New York Central Railroad purchased a fifteen-foot strip of the uplands and the water front for a distance of about 600 feet below the station at Ossining for the purpose of widening its tracks for the introduction of the electric system. The property was owned by the estate of William H. Barlow, having been held by the Barlow family for some seventy-five years.

There is a silver mine upon the property, which was successfully operated from the Revolutionary period up to the year 1825, when the waters of the Hudson broke into one of the shafts and stopped further exploiting of the drifts. Several corporations have since been organized to operate the mine, but the expense proved to be too great to make the project profitable. There are tea sets and tablespoons owned by some of the older families of Westchester County the material of which came from the mine, which was known as the Mount Pleasant Silver Mine.

The price paid for the property by the railroad authorities was $16,000, which is about the standard price for property in this vicinity without silver mines.

Objection to Gillette Detail.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Chairman Hull of the House Committee on Military Affairs to-day received a letter from Secretary Taft stating that the Chief of Engineers was reluctant to have Major C. E. Gillette detailed for work in connection with the Philadelphia filtration plant. Chairman Hull said to-day that the Gillette resolution undoubtedly will be tabled indefinitely.

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY:

Clearance Sale of Hats for Men

Special at $1.45

Regularly $3.00 and $4.00

Such is the length to which we are willing to go and such is the penalty we are willing to pay to serve our end—an absolute clearance. The greater number are soft hats of the finest felt, made abroad by Viminet, in black, pearl, tan and brown. The derbies are our standard three-dollar hats—and, here is a sorry confession: in tan, brown and pearl only. All sizes.

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY:

An Important Sale of

$1.50 to $2 Shirts for Men at 95c

PLAITED BOSOM. STIFF BOSOM. NEGLIGEE BOSOM.

Coat Models with Cuffs Attached or Detached

Invest your faith along with the ninety-five cents and accept our assurance that the shirts are standard one-fifty to two-dollar brands—standard in fabrics (imported madras, cheviot and French percales), in tailoring and in the minor details. Sizes 14 to 18.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

Overcoats and Suits for Men

Reduced to $13.75

Bear in mind that this is not a sale of odds and ends. The very cream of our regular stocks is involved. Choose now from $22, $20, $18 and $17 Suits and Overcoats reduced to $13.75.

Involved are single and double breasted sack suits and the new models in overcoats. Made of the season's popular fabrics.

WM. VOGEL & SON,

Broadway, Houston St.

VOGUE

First in Fashion

OUT TO-DAY

PARTIAL CONTENTS OF VOGUE JAN. 25, 1906

Seen in the Shops—Muslin gowns and white serge suits. New materials for spring and summer. Colorings, weaves and prices.

Models in Crepe de Chine and Chiffon Cloth. Five new fancies for the popular blouse.

On Her Dressing Table—A new method of obtaining the fashionable waved hair. No irons or pins.

What She Wears—In anticipation of the Southern hegira. The vogue of the lingerie hat.

Well Dressed Man—Mourning attire. For evening and day wear.

Society. Music. Art. Stage Gossip. Vogue's Weekly Patterns.

VOGUE is published weekly. Subscription price $4.00 a year. Send 10c. for sample copy. We will enter your name for 10 weeks' subscription for $1.00, which includes two special issues that sell for 25c a copy. When you know how VOGUE differs from other women's papers you will not do without it. Liberal commission to canvassers.

Address VOGUE, 11 E. 24th St., New York.

Paisley's

6th AVE. COR. 24th ST.

Announce their

ANNUAL WINTER **SALE OF SHOES**

AN EVENT EAGERLY AWAITED BY DISCRIMINATING BUYERS.

2.35 For Regular $3, $4, $5 and $6 Values.

The most complete selection of stylish footwear for men, women and children in New York.

SUBWAY TRAIN KILLS WOMAN.

Guard Shut Out Aged Mrs. Drummond and She Fell Under Wheels.

Mrs. Sarah A. Drummond, a widow, 67 years old, was run over and killed by a Subway train at the 157th Street station yesterday morning. With her at the time was her daughter, Mrs. Georgie Ray. They lived together at 226 Bradhurst Avenue.

Mrs. Ray jumped on the south-bound train, and her mother, who could not move fast enough to keep up with her, was shut out by the guard closing the door. Then Mrs. Drummond, following the car as it started to move and knocking on the glass to attract her daughter's attention, fell through the opening between the cars and was crushed to death. All this happened in five seconds. The train was stopped after it had gone only thirty feet, but too late.

George E. Wagner, the motorman; Archie Smith, the guard who shut the door on Mrs. Drummond, and Henry E. Woodfield, the guard who pulled the emergency brake string and stopped the train, were arrested. The guards were discharged in the Harlem Court, and the motorman was remanded to the custody of the Coroner.

Metal Trades for "Open Shop."

The New York Metal Trades Association held a meeting at the Astor House yesterday and decided to amalgamate with the National Metal Trades Association. Employment bureaus are to be maintained all over the country.

The metal trades generally are under the open shop system, and the amalgamation is part of a general plan to prevent the closed shop.

FERRY SMASH IN SWIFT TIDE.

Two Jersey Central Boats Crash, and One is Laid Up.

The Jersey Central ferryboats Lakewood and Bound Brook were caught by the swift tide and collided at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as the Lakewood was entering and the Bound Brook leaving her slip on the Jersey City side. Each boat was under half speed, but the force of the collision was sufficient to tear away a part of the rear guard rail and smash three of the windows of the men's cabin of the Lakewood. She was so badly damaged that she was laid up. The Bound Brook was uninjured.

There were very few passengers on board either boat, and there was no panic. One person was injured on the Lakewood. He was Edward Martin, driver of a United States Express wagon. The shock threw him to the deck. He fell on his face, which was badly bruised, and two of his teeth were knocked out.

THE HALL'S SAFE CO. SAFES are fireproof, are burglar proof, are exactly what safes should be.

They provide you with perfect

SAFETY.

THE KINSEY, RAINIER & THOMSON CO.

SALES AGENTS.

393 BROADWAY.

Between White and Walker Streets, New York.

Telephone 4310-11-12 Franklin.

Frederick Loeser & Co

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

Store Opens Daily at 8 A. M., Closes at 5:30 P. M.

Men's Shirts : : Extraordinary.

THIRTY-SIX HUNDRED NEGLIGEE SHIRTS will start here this morning one of the best offerings we have ever made. There will be

60c. and 75c. Negligee Shirts at 39c.
$1 Negligee Shirts at 59c. Each.

Every Shirt was made expressly for us. Every one is squarely up to the mark in the details of finish and in perfect fit. Every one is a Shirt that would sell readily for the regular price.

We bought the Shirt fabrics from the mill at a bargain—that is the secret behind the sale. And we had the Shirts made up for us by one of the best Shirt manufacturers in the country. They should go by the dozens to-day. It is a chance that in face of the rising cotton market seems outside the bounds of possibility.

The 60c. and 75c. Shirts at 39c.

Are made of excellent printed, corded madras, in light grounds with neat figure and stripe patterns, over twenty different designs. All are well made and each shirt has a pair of separate cuffs to match; sizes 14 to 17.

The $1 Shirts at 59c.

Are made of a splendid, soft finished percale, all white grounds, with neat black and white stripes, checks, spots, figures. Over twenty-two patterns—separate cuffs with each shirt, sizes 14 to 17 in each style.

Main Floor, Elm Place. None Sent C. O. D.

$7.50 to $12.50 Portieres, $5.98.

THE BUSINESS IN THE UPHOLSTERY STORE was never so active in January—many days we have done double the business of the previous year.

But never before even in January did we have so many specially good values. Just a brief budget for to-day, but a budget of fine values.

About fifty pairs of high class novelty, mercerized, bordered and Oriental Portieres; mostly odd pairs of patterns we cannot duplicate, regularly $7.50 to $12.50, at.....$5.98

$12.50 to $13.50 Renaissance Bed Sets at $6.75.

One hundred fine ruffled Bed Sets in White and Arabian colors with rich, large center and corner pieces, finished with a 3 inch real renaissance insertion.

Third Floor, Front.

$5.50 and $6 White Irish Point Curtains at $3.75 a Pair.

Ninety pairs of white Irish Point Lace Curtains, mostly 2 to 4 pairs of a pattern.

$2.75 to $3.50 White Nottingham Lace Curtains at $1.98.

All are perfect, the lot includes Brussels, French and novelty patterns.

Underwear and Hosiery.

Best Values of the Season.

JUST PRIOR TO INVENTORY stock readjustment brings these exceptional offers of high grade Underwear and Hosiery for prices that are remarkably little.

Sizes are not complete in each style, but for those who find their sizes, here are unmatched opportunities.

Women's 40c. and 50c. Underwear, 19c.

Fleece lined cotton Vests and French band Drawers, in an incomplete range of sizes.

Women's $1.50 "Ypsilanti" Underwear at 69c.

"Ypsilanti" silk and lisle Vests and French band Drawers to match.

Women's $2.50 Combination Suits, $1.25.

The famous "Ypsilanti" Combination Suits of fine cotton, high neck, long sleeves.

Men's $1.25 to $3 Underwear at 69c.

Natural blue and tan ribbed merino and worsted Shirts and Drawers in an incomplete range of sizes.

Men's 25c. Socks at 12½c.

Women's 35c. Stockings at 19c.

Children's 25c. Stockings at 12½c

Women's Underwear on the Second Floor.

All other advertised goods on the Main Floor.

The Melba.

A French Corset Low in Price

MADE BY A FAMOUS FRENCH CORSETIERE and imported direct for the Loeser Store—in fact, sold only by the Loeser Store in Brooklyn.

A thoroughly French Little Corset is the Melba, with all the clever French tricks of making the figure look very slim at the waist and curved and trim at the hips—a Corset that while the perfection of comfort, gives lines of utmost grace, beauty and style.

Yet the price of the Melba Corset is not more than the most economical woman cares to pay—or the wise woman who likes to keep two or three pairs of Corsets in use at the same time.

Every pair of Melba Corsets will be fitted here by an expert. There are models to suit every type of figure—long waist and high bust, medium high bust, very long hip; as many models as there are varieties of figures. Even the stout woman is taken care of, for sizes run up to 36 inches.

Melba Corsets are coutil, batiste, and fancy materials, at $2.25 to $6.50.

Domestic Corsets at $1 Up.

Every American Corset of reliable make is to be had in the Loeser Corset Store, in complete range of models and sizes. Individual fittings given with all Corsets costing $2.50 and up.

Second Floor.

Silver

For Midwinter Brides

HUNDREDS OF WEDDINGS scheduled between now and Lent, and every bride is hoping for a generous supply of Silver to start the new home. No more beautiful or appropriate Silver for wedding gifts has ever been designed than our

Orange Blossom and Bridal Rose Patterns.

The high character of this rich, heavy Silver and the exquisite grace and beauty of the designs forming the handle, make Silver in either of these patterns a wedding gift not to be surpassed.

Prices are decidedly less than the cost of such high class Silver would be outside of the Loeser Store. They range from a Jelly Spoon at $2.50 up to a Soup Ladle at $17.50.

Main Floor.

25c. for 59c. and 75c. White Mercerized Suitings.

MORE GOOD NEWS for the trained nurses—for the mothers, too, and for every woman who needs a spotlessly neat and dainty shirt waist or frock for present or early Spring wear. The Suitings are woven in small, conventional patterns and in stripes, and the highly mercerized yarns give a beautiful luster that laundering will not dim. Regular 59c. and 75c. values—if we were not on the slope toward warm weather we could not get them to sell at 25c. a yard.

Main Floor.

Irish Linen Table Cloths.

$2.79 Instead of $3.25

WOVEN AND BLEACHED SNOW WHITE in Ireland. Pretty patterns, all high class designs, and a border all the way round every one. Just this one size which we were lucky enough to get from the importer under price.

Hemming them will be a pleasant task—with the choice patterns and fine quality under one's hand, to remind one of the unusually good value at.....$2.79

None sent C. O. D.

Main Floor.

Extra Values in Blankets and Bedspreads

WEATHER CONDITIONS ARE to be thanked for these offerings, and even this season there will be plenty of need for them yet.

$1.85 Bedspreads at $1.59.

Fringed crochet Bedspreads, heavy quality, in pretty Marseilles designs; size 88x94 inches.

$2.50 Comfortables at $1.98.

Silkoline Comfortables, stuffed with the best white carded cotton and covered with fancy printed sikoline, both sides alike. Neat and dainty designs in light and pretty colorings, finished with worsted edge.

$5.98 Blankets at $5.

White wool blankets, made of high grade wool of the softest texture, on spun cotton warp with dainty pink and blue striped borders, double bed size.

Basement.

$2.98 Handbags at $1.49

OPEN ONE TO APPRECIATE the high grade, three dollar quality, for the inside tells the story significantly by the soft calf lining, the smart stitching, the well riveted frame, leather covered. Even the change purse in its pocket has unusual snap and style.

The Bag is made of fine black seal grain leather, in convenient size. There is a bent Vienna handle and a strong clasp for fastening.

Main Floor.

DEFY SENATE LEADERS ON BANKING INQUIRY

Speaker and Assembly Committee Stand by Resolution.

GOVERNOR KEEPS HANDS OFF

Appeal Made to Him in Vain—Raines and Malby Discuss Plan to Throttle Order.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The Assembly will pass the resolution for a joint legislative committee to investigate the Banking Department. Notice was given to the Republican leaders of the Senate to-day by Speaker Wadsworth. The Assembly Banking Committee to-day adopted the report of its sub-committee in favor of an investigation by three Senators and five Assemblymen and appropriating $10,000. The report will be presented to the Assembly next Monday night, and the Assembly will pass it.

If the Senate leaders still want to choke off the investigation they will have to do it in their own body. The House leaders a few days ago showed they would not tolerate Executive interference in this particular matter, and to-day served notice that they would not stand for Senate interference.

Before trying to bind the Assembly some Senate leaders attempted to enlist Gov. Higgins in their movement. The Governor had had enough trouble over the matter.

"It is true," said the Governor this afternoon, "that two Senators called on me and discussed the proposed investigation of Mr. Kilburn's department. They questioned the advisability of such an investigation on the ground that I already had investigated the charges."

"What do you think personally of the advisability of such an investigation by the Legislature?"

"That is a legislative matter, and I cannot discuss it."

The theory that there is fear that some men bigger than Kilburn, who may be shown up in a bad light by an investigation, is still a favorite one. It is pointed out that some of the bankers may not relish the prospect of a general investigation. Not that it would affect any of them in particular, but that an investigation migh create a feeling of unrest among the people with respect to banks, and no one knows just where the investigation might lead.

Majority Leader Raines, who is in sympathy with the Higgins Administration, and Senator Malby, an Odell man, are together on the proposition to prevent an investigation of the banking department, if possible. Not only did they find Speaker Wadsworth obdurate, but they could not land such men as Jesse S. Phillips and Jean Burnett of the old régime. Mr. Phillips gave out a statement this afternoon that he intended to vote for the banking investigation.

When the Senate leaders found out today that they could not get Speaker Wadsworth over to their side, the talk turned to possible methods of killing the matter in the Senate with the least trouble. The favorite plan seems to be to have the resolution killed in the Finance Committee. Malby is Chairman and Raines is one of the other members.

The Senate leaders had laid their plans to kill the resolution in the Assembly very secretly. They had approached only such leaders as Speaker Wadsworth, S. Percy Hooker of Genesee, and Chairman Wainwright of the House Committee on Banks. They had not bothered Majority Leader Moreland, because he was ill.

When the members of the Assembly Banking Committee read the exclusive account of the movement in THE TIMES this morning it was the first hint they had of the pressure that had been brought to bear on their leaders. They rushed about to see how things were, and found ample confirmation.

The committee met at 10 o'clock this morning, took a recess while the House was in session, and then went back into secret meeting and adopted the report of the sub-committee for an investigation.

STEINWAY TUNNEL AGAIN.

A Herkimer County Bill with General Validating Clause Stirs Protest.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Mr. Steele of Herkimer introduced in the Assembly to-day a bill which raised such a storm of protest that he immediately disavowed any intention to assist the promoters of the Steinway tunnel. Young of New York asked Steele if he would consent to an amendment exempting first and second class cities from the provisions of the bill. Steele said he would and went to the Speaker's room to arrange for his bill to be laid aside until he could amend it.

The bill apparently applied solely to the Cooperstown and Fort Plain Railroad, in Herkimer County, but a general clause provided that a three years' extension should be granted from Jan. 1, 1907, to commence work or complete construction on the part of any railroad company which "has acquired one-third its right of way or begun the construction of any portion of its railroads." It is almost identical with Senator Raines's bill of last year in the interests of the Steinway Tunnel Company.

PROTECTS MINORITY STOCK.

Bill Affecting Mergers Introduced—Some City Measures.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The following members introduced bills of interest to New York in the Assembly to-day:

GREEN—Providing that when majority stock of a corporation is purchased by another corporation any minority stockholder may, upon notice to the two corporations, appiy to the Supreme Court for appointment of three persons to appraise value of his stock.

DOWLING—Authorizing New York to acquire land in Lincoln Cemetery for highway or park purposes, and to permit the cemetery to remove elsewhere.

WEDEMEYER—Providing that firemen or policemen shall be exempt from jury service.

MEAD—Appropriating $350,000 for rebuilding the New York State Normal College at Albany.

BURNS—Pensioning with half pay, at 65 years of age, civil war veterans who have been employed continuously for fifteen years by the State or any city or village.

CARNOCHAN—Extending the boundaries of Palisades Park.

WEDEMEYER—Giving the Aldermen of New York power to compel street railway companies to erect booths for shelter of transfer agents and switchmen.

A DENIAL BY GOV. STOKES.

Not Influenced by the Pennsylvania, as Magazine Charged.

TRENTON, Jan. 25.—Gov. Stokes, before going to Lakewood for a rest to-day, denied the charges brought against him by Lincoln Steffens in the February issue of McClure's Magazine. In this article Mr. Steffens says Gov. Stokes was the "Pennsylvania Railroad man at Trenton."

Gov. Stokes declared that the statements concerning him were untrue in inference and in fact. He said that the suggestion that he had been influenced by the Pennsylvania Railroad or any other corporation was entirely without foundation.

JULES JALUZOT SENTENCED.

Condemned to Year's Imprisonment, but Won't Have to Serve It.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—Jules Jaluzot, the former member of the Chamber of Deputies, well-known politician, newspaper proprietor, and sugar speculator, who was placed on trial here Jan. 11 on the charge of illegally using the funds of the Printemps Department Store, of which he was administrator, for speculations in the sugar market, and thereby causing the recent panic in that market, was to-day sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

He will not serve his term in prison, however, as he benefits under the First Offenders' act.

WE RECOMMEND

APENTA

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

BOTTLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDAPEST, HUNGARY.

A WINEGLASSFUL A DOSE

ALSO

SPARKLING APENTA,

IN SPLITS ONLY,

NATURAL APENTA CARBONATED,

A Refreshing and Pleasant Aperient for Morning Use.

DRINK WHILE EFFERVESCENT.

Sole Exporters: THE APOLLINARIS CO., Ld., London.

ASKS $20,000 TO BLOCK STATE PRINTER'S PLOT

Plan to Make $160,000 on Insurance Report, Armstrong Says.

HE HAS OUTSIDER'S OFFER

Can Get Full Sets of the Testimony in Twenty Days—Charges Being Investigated.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Senator Armstrong to-day introduced a bill providing $20,000 for a contract for 5,000 copies of the testimony taken before the Insurance Investigating Committee. The bill was advanced to third reading on his motion.

Mr. Armstrong alleged that the Brandow Printing Company was holding back purposely the printed reports in order that the company might make a large profit out of sales to the public. As a result, members of the Legislature would be deprived of opportunity to read the testimony before being asked to pass on the bills drawn by the investigating committee.

He read a letter from F. W. Allen, Secretary of the Law Reporting Company, which told of an interview with Mr. Brandow relative to a proposal that the interests of the Brandow Company and the Law Reporting Company in getting out the testimony be pooled. Brandow, according to Allen, said:

"There are many powerful political influences working against any free disposition of the testimony by the committee."

The plan, Allen said, was to demand $150 for a complete set. Senator Armstrong said that the public printer had boasted he would make $160,000 out of it.

"The Insurance Investigating Committee," said the Senator, "has a promise from a printing firm that it will print 1,000 copies of the testimony in twenty days at the rate of 35 or 36 cents a volume, ten volumes to a set. That will make $18,000 for the 5,000 sets.

"If those charges against the public printer be true," said Senator Brackett, "the State ought to have no further dealing with such a man."

Senator Armstrong said the Printing Committee was investigating the charges, and would report later.

Public Printer Brandow to-night issued the following reply to Senator Armstrong:

"There is not now, nor has there ever been, any desire on the part of the printer to delay delivery of the copies of the testimony taken by the Insurance Investigating Committee. On the contrary, every possible effort has been put forth to hasten the work and place the testimony before the Legislature at the earliest possible moment. As a verification of this statement, it is only necessary to add that the entire testimony is well along toward completion, that five volumes have been completed and are ready for immediate delivery, and that the balance of the testimony will be printed and bound, ready for delivery, within a week."

MADE PAGE'S FRIEND MOVE.

Lieutenant Governor Invokes Rule 49 and Ignores Senator's Protest.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Lieut. Gov. Bruce, in his capacity as President of the Senate, had a dispute over the rules with Senator Page to-day, and relations are not so close between them as heretofore. Page represents the Nineteenth Senate District and is leader of the Thirty-first Assembly District. Lieut. Gov. Bruce resides in the Twenty-third Assembly District, which is a part of the Nineteenth Senate District.

The trouble began when President Bruce, discovering an everyday citizen in the seat next to that of Senator Page, said:

"The Sergeant at Arms will request persons who are not Senators to vacate the Senators' seats. No one except a member has a right to these seats."

"Just a moment, Mr. President," said Senator Page. "I am very sorry you are moved to make the statement. At my request this gentleman has taken a seat here. I wish to transact business with him, and I wish at the same time to pay attention to my duties as a Senator. I hope he may remain in his place."

"The Chair will enforce the rule, unless by its action, the Senate decides otherwise, and the Sergeant at Arms will see that the seat is vacated," responded Lieut. Gov. Bruce.

The visitor left the seat next to that of Senator Page and he and the Senator went outside the railing. It is understood the Senator will endeavor to amend the rules governing the situation, which is the celebrated "Rule 49."

SPECIAL SALE

of 25 Cent (this season's)

PAPER PATTERNS

For Ladies and Children.

TOILETTES FASHION CO.,

172 Fifth Ave., Cor. 22d St.

SENATE REVOLT NOW OVER STATEHOOD BILL

The Measure Passed the House by 194 to 150 Votes.

FOUR INSURRECTOS GAVE IN

Fourteen Republican Senators Reported to be Ready to Support a Foraker Amendment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Hamilton Statehood bill was passed by the House this afternoon by 194 to 150, practically the vote foreshadowed yesterday, but with the dust raised by the fleeing House insurgents hardly beginning to settle, there is already talk of another insurrection on the bill, this time in the Senate. This is to be the real, Simon Pure particle, with bolo men in the ranks instead of rabbits.

The fight will be over the amendment of the bill as it came from the House. As the House passed it, it provides that Arizona and New Mexico shall vote jointly on the adoption of their Constitution. Senator Foraker will offer an amendment permitting the two Territories to vote separately. Thus, Arizona, by rejecting the Constitution, can maintain her separate existence. It is reported that there are already fourteen Republican Senators who will support the Foraker amendment, and as the thirty-three Democratic Senators will vote solidly for it, it will be passed if the Republicans hold together.

Record time was made to-day in getting the bill from the House to the Senate. It took only three minutes. Just as soon as the vote was announced Speaker Cannon attached his signature to a copy of the bill which had been prepared and was lying on his desk, and the messenger was sent hurrying over to the Senate.

The House managers had their men well in hand and polled practically all the votes with them yesterday. Four of the used-to-be insurrectionists also fell in line.

Several Democrats were absent to-day who were present yesterday, but they knew it made no difference. Before the House met to-day Mr. Lloyd, the Democratic whip, denied that any Democrat had been absent yesterday who could have avoided it and declared that any suspicion that sympathy with the bill had anything to do with such absence was unfounded.

Four more insurgents fell into line. They were Steenerson, Fulkerson, and Gronna, who voted against the rule yesterday, and Hogg of Colorado, who dodged yesterday's vote but came out for the bill to-day. Hogg had been counted with Bonynge and Brooks, his colleagues among the irreconcilables. Brooks and Bonynge made good, but Hogg joined the rabbits.

Steenerson's vote for the bill gives him a somewhat complicated record. First he was an insurgent, and danced with the braves in war paint. Then he saw the President and got a lecture. When he told about the lecture he was boiling hot. The President sent for him again and Steenerson got up in the House and denied that he was an insurgent. Next he joined the hostiles and voted against the rule. Last he voted for the bill.

There was debate for four hours before the vote was taken, mostly speeches so short that there was hardly time to develop either oratory or enthusiasm.

Delegate Mark Smith of Arizona took occasion to deny again the charge that the railroads and mines of his Territory had spent money to defeat the bill. He did not care who voiced the charge, he said, or how exalted the station the accuser occupied, it was false. The man who said it either was ignorant of the facts and should have said nothing or knew the facts and deliberately misstated them.

NOT HER MOTHER AT ALL.

Young Woman Defies Supposed Parent at Heavy Cost.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 25.—Because she persistently refused to agree to the sale of a valuable business block in which she believed she had a lawful interest, Julia Dix McDonald learned from the lips of the woman she supposed to be her mother that she was an adopted child of doubtful paternity.

With whitened face she heard the story for the first time to-day in the District Court, where family property rights are being determined. Twenty-five years ago Julia was left in the care of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin F. Dix by a domestic who had been with the family for some time and who suddenly disappeared. They decided to keep the child as their own. The girl grew to womanhood and married.

Edwin Dix died, leaving property valued approximately at a million dollars. He willed the business block to Julia, with the proviso that the widow's consent would be essential to possession. Mrs. Dix gave Julia a small farm, but refused to concede her interest in the business block. When the widow decided to sell the block the prospective purchaser would not close the deal unless Julia would sign the deed. In the litigation to quiet title the young woman learned the story of her life.

GET TOGETHER ON MOROCCO.

French and German Delegates Have Private Conference.

ALGECIRAS, Spain, Jan. 25.—Herr von Radowitz, head of the German Mission, and M. Revoil, chief of the French delegation to the Moroccan conference, had for the first time to-day a lengthy private meeting which was much commented upon as a move forward in the adjustment of the Franco-German differences.

Heretofore the German and French representatives had maintained only ceremonial relations, but the other plenipotentiaries contributed to bring about this morning's meeting with the view to personal exchange of [illegible]

LAMBERT

We announced last week the final

Reduction Sale of Atterbury System

OVERCOATS

There yet remain 120 Overcoats made to sell at $40, $45 and $50, reduced to

$24.50

Also a limited number of Overcoats, formerly $30 and $35, reduced to

$19.50

The best endorsement these Overcoats can have is the fact that they are

Atterbury System Clothes

The best fabrics, the best styles, the best constructed. They attain that degree of perfection in men's garments that is the boast of the exclusive custom tailor. Absolute values now at less than cost.

"Ask the man who wears them."

Salesrooms: 39-41 Cortlandt Street. Sole Agent LAMBERT Between 6th & 9th Ave. "L" Stations.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

Winter Overcoats for Men 'Way Under Priced.

To effect a decisive clean-up throughout our overcoat stocks we have rounded up several hundred garments and subjected them to generous reductions.

The Reduced Prices,

$15 & 18.

There are medium and long models in Oxford overcoatings at $15.

There are the swagger long Tourist Overcoats in fancy fabrics at $18.

Special Selling of Men's Pure Worsted Trousers,

At $4 & $5.50,

Values $6 to $8.50.

Three Broadway Stores:

At 13th St., at Canal St., nr. Chambers St.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS. | ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

To-Night at 8:15

at Unrestricted Public Sale

At Mendelssohn Hall

(Fortieth Street, East of Broadway)

(Admission by card, to be had free of the managers)

The Private Gallery

OF

Valuable Paintings

BELONGING TO

Mr. Edward M. Knox

One Hundred Carefully Selected Examples of the

Modern French, Barbizon, Dutch and Early English Schools

A Number of Them of Great Artistic Excellence and of a Very Rare Character.

ON FREE VIEW TO-DAY

from 9 A.M. until 2 P.M.

At the American Art Galleries

Madison Square South.

The Sale Will Be Conducted by Thomas E. Kirby of

THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS,

6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South.

CITY BREVITIES.

August Swanson, a chauffeur employed by Commidore Elbridge T. Gerry, was fined $10 by Magistrate Walsh in Yorkville Police Court yesterday for violating a park ordinance by running his employer's automobile in the East Drive, near Fifty-ninth Street, yesterday afternoon at the rate of fourteen miles an hour.

A lawyer appearing in the Yorkville Court yesterday for Grant Merrian, the wealthy flour manufacturer of Akron, Ohio, offered as an excuse for his client's taking a railroad ticket from an Italian laborer, the plea that Merrian was intoxicated. Magistrate Walsh dismissed the complaint of larceny, but fined Merrian $3.

Toronto University alumni, with some other Canadians, are to dine to-night at the Hotel [illegible] University will be represented by [illegible] Clarke, and Charles Sheard.

MANTELS ANDIRONS FIRE-SETS FIRE-SCREENS ETC.

WM. H. JACKSON COMPANY

Union Sq. North—20 & 17th St.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. 18th & 19th STS.

(Meet me at the Fountain.)

NEW YORK.

The Last Friday in January!

Words can hardly do justice to the array of attractions that have been arranged for to-day's crowds of shoppers.

Winter merchandise of every description, in immense quantities, has been reduced for quick selling throughout the entire store.

Only two days left, and then we take inventory. The object uppermost just now is the reduction of stocks; and the values scheduled will doubtless accomplish it.

Never before has strictly first quality and desirable merchandise been offered at such prices as we quote during this sale.

This announcement does not list even one-hundredth part of the specials. You must come here to-day to fully appreciate the magnitude of this occasion.

Sale of Suits and Overcoats for Boys at $2 Continues To-day.

We continue this all important event with many additions—mostly small lots and broken sizes from higher priced lines. Economical parents will do well to buy liberally, because every garment in the entire sale was made to sell at a much higher price. Boys are particularly hard on their clothing in the Winter, and here's a chance to lay in a good supply.

Your Choice of These Garments at $2.00

Double-breasted Suits in stylish mixtures, some Blues and Blacks; sizes 7 to 14 years.

Norfolk Jacket Suits, in mixtures only, for Boys; sizes 7 to 14 years.

Russian Blouse Suits, in mixtures, with leather belt, silk ties and bloomer trousers; sizes 2½ to 7 years.

Junior Norfolk Suits, in mixtures, stripes and overplaids; sizes 3 to 8 years.

Tourist Overcoats, in Single and Double Breasted, in fancy mixtures; sizes 7 to 15 years.

Long Overcoats; Oxford, Olive and Gray colors; velvet collars; sizes 7 to 15 years.

Russian Overcoats, in mixtures and Gray; embroidered emblem and belt backs; sizes 2½ to 7 years.

(Siegel Cooper Store, 2d Floor, East.)

Felt "Juliettes," Usual 98c. Grade, To-day at 49c

The balance of the Felt "Juliettes" in the Shoe Store have been gathered and are grouped for to-day, at..... 49c

Broken sizes is the reason; mostly 7, 7½ and 8 for women, some sizes for Misses and Children. Not one pair in the lot was ever priced before at less than 98c

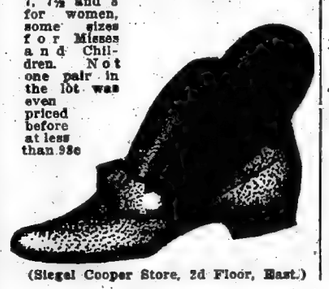

(Siegel Cooper Store, 2d Floor, East.)

Combination Photo Offer.

The popular Benedict Studio announces the following extraordinary special for to-day and to-morrow:

12 Imperial Carbonettes and one 16x20 Black and White for..... $3

Exclusive photographers charge $3.50 for the Carbonettes and at least $5.00 for the enlargement. Our offer saves you exactly five and a half dollars. The workmanship and general finish are simply faultless.

No Charge for Resittings.

(Siegel Cooper Store, 7th Floor, take Front Elevators.)

$12.50 to $15.00 Winter Suits and Overcoats for Men at Nine Dollars.

The Suits at this remarkably low price come in all the popular mixtures, in colors and in black, also in fancy Thibets, Clays, Worsteds, Cheviots and Scotch fabrics, single and double breasted styles.

It may interest you to know that we include quite a few stylish Tuxedo Coats and Vests of fine Black Thibet, with silk-faced lapels.

Any alterations that are necessary will be made free.

The Overcoats You may think that $9.00 is entirely too small a price for which to get a really good Overcoat, but we advise you not to dismiss this opportunity before you see these garments. They are well made of popular fabrics, in the most desirable styles of the Winter season.

$9.00 is the price to-day—come early and get the best values.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, East.)

Domestic Rugs' Way Under-Price.

Here's convincing proof that The Big Store never does things by halves.

We told you the other day that clearance sales prior to inventory would be the rule just now throughout the entire store.

To reduce our stock of Domestic Rugs, and to do it quickly, we have lowered prices in this manner:

Wilton Hall Runners.
Size 4.6x12.0, regular $19.50, special, $14.50
Size 3.0x15.0, regular $17.50, special, $12.50
Size 3.0x12.0, regular $14.50, special, $10.50
Size 3.0x9.0, regular $10.75, special, $7.75

Axminster Hall Runners, size 4.6x12.0, regular $13.50, special $9.75

1,000 Axminster Rugs, products of Sanford and Smith mills, in a variety of colorings and designs:
Size 36x72, special $2.95
Size 27x60, special $1.69

Wilton Velvet Rugs, size 4.6x7.0, regular $10.00, special $7.75

Smyrna Rugs—Jute Smyrna Rugs, in attractive patterns and bright colorings.
Size 9.0x12.0, regular $11.50, special $9.25
Size 7.6x10.6, regular $8.75, special, $7.25
Size 6.0x9.0, regular $5.75, special $4.75

Linoleums and Oilcloths.

65c. grade Linoleum, special 52c
50c. grade Linoleum, special 39c
35c. grade Oilcloth, special 24c
25c. grade Oilcloth, special 18c

Fur Rugs.

Combination Fur Rugs, lined; size 28x64; worth $4.25; special $3.25
One Sample Lot Black Fur Rugs, unlined; size 28x64; worth $3.00; special, $1.95
One Sample Lot of Colored Fur Rugs, lined; size 28x64; special $1.35

(Siegel Cooper Store, 5th Floor, Front.)

Clearance of Housefurnishings.

Only two days left before Stock-taking, and, needless to say, we are anxious to get rid of as much merchandise between now and the 1st as possible.

Prices such as follow for best qualities ought to crowd this section.

Incandescent Gas Burners, complete, including a solid brass burner, mantle and half ground bulb 29c

Round Willow Hampers, made strong and durable; regularly sold for $1.00, 69c

Willow Clothes Baskets, regularly sold for 30c., to-day at 18c

Mrs. Potts' Sad Irons, in sets of three, with stand and handle, to-day at 65c

Et-An-Ge guaranteed enamel ware. Every piece can be returned if not satisfactory.

No. 6 Tea Kettle, holding 4½ qts. 32c

Tea Pot, holding 3 qts., to-day at 24c

Coffee Boiler holding 3½ qts., special at 34c

Special inducements in Refrigerators.

Although it may seem early in the season for refrigerators, you should not let this opportunity pass without taking advantage of it.

No. 2 Ice Chest, charcoal filled throughout, made of hard wood, with golden oak finish, zinc lined and galvanized shelves. It is 27 inches wide, 19 inches deep and 27 inches high; to-day at $8.75

Our Leader Refrigerator is made of ash, with golden oak finish; good quality lining, removable waste pipe, solid brass hinges and air-tight lock. This refrigerator is substantially made and is a great ice saver. It is 25 inches wide, 15 inches deep and 39 inches high $5.75

Apartment-house Refrigerator. This is one of Siegel Cooper's specials. It is made of hardwood, with golden oak finish, and is a great ice saver. It takes up very little room in an apartment. 24 inches wide, 15½ inches deep and 50 inches high; special at $9.95

Small Refrigerators, just the thing for offices and small rooms; it is made of heavy iron in golden oak finish; it has galvanized lining and has a nickel-plated faucet. Special today at $2.75

(Siegel Cooper Store, Basement.)

WE GIVE S. & H. GREEN TRADING STAMPS

PLAN TO RAISE O'BRIEN OPPOSED BY LEADERS

Some of Them Prefer Even Murphy as Tammany's Chieftain.

WANT AN OLD PARTY WORKER

The McClellan-O'Brien Dinner, Which Only Three Leaders Attended, Starts Some Fight Talk.

Some of the Tammany district leaders who were not invited to the anti-Murphy dinner held at Sherry's Wednesday night to advance the candidacy of Fire Commissioner O'Brien for the leadership of the Wigwam, with Mayor McClellan's backing, were in a fighting mood yesterday, and were declaring that they would oppose the Mayor's plans to the utmost.

Some of these leaders were anti-Murphy leaders themselves, and had been working on plans of their own for the dethronement of the present leader, but they are bitterly opposed to having the Mayor take hold of the situation personally, with a view to the elevation of Mr. O'Brien to the seat of power in Fourteenth Street over the men who for years have been working to hold together and build up the organization. Half a dozen of these leaders now express a willingness to work with Mr. Murphy for the time being, or at least long enough to defeat the plans of the Mayor. After that, it is asserted, they will revive their own plans and try to eliminate Murphy from the party councils and reorganize the Hall.

Only three district leaders attended the O'Brien dinner, and all of them, Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan, Corrections Commissioner Francis J. Lantry, and Sheriff Nicholas J. Hayes, were known to have aligned themselves with the Mayor some time before. The Sullivans, however, are in favor of making Sheriff Hayes the Mayor's candidate for the leadership instead of O'Brien. Hayes, too, is lending a willing ear to this plan, but neither the Sullivans nor Hayes are desirous of pushing the matter to a point where a break with the Mayor might be caused. For the present they are working with him smoothly with the hope that he will decide to take up Hayes instead of O'Brien. They point out that Hayes has been a district leader for years, and has always maintained a clean reputation. If the Mayor continues to insist on O'Brien, however, there is reason to believe that the Sullivans and Hayes will fall in with his plans.

Leaders like James J. Martin, P. J. Scully, George F. Scannell, Thomas F. McAvoy, Thomas E. Rush, Maurice Featherson, and some others are perfectly willing to take part in a movement to oust Mr. Murphy from his hold on the organization, but they want the reorganization to come from the inside of Tammany and not from the outside, with such a move as the placing of a non-Tammany man in control. With the O'Brien movement confronting them, and with the belief that the Mayor intends to use all of the power of patronage to make the Fire Commissioner the successor to Mr. Murphy, these leaders now have told Mr. Murphy they are willing to stand by him and do their best to help him through the present crisis. In this they also are joined by John T. Oakley, who was removed from office by the Mayor at the beginning of the year.

Mr. Murphy was at Tammany Hall yesterday for a couple of hours, and had long talks with James J. Hagan of the Nineteenth District and with Isaac A. Hopper of the Thirty-first. Both are understood to be absolutely in line with Mr. Murphy against the McClellan plans. Mr. Murphy had on his most pleased expression when he was questioned about the reported movement of the Mayor to unseat him.

"I know nothing about it except what I have read in the newspapers," he said.

"Is there anything in the rumor that a meetings of the Executive Committee has been called to select a new leader?" he was asked.

"I have heard nothing about any such call," he said.

"Were you invited to attend the O'Brien dinner last night?"

"No, I did not get an invitation, but I don't know as that ought to be taken as an indication that the relations between the Mayor and myself are strained."

Mr. Murphy looked very solemn as he said this, and then winked gravely at Philip S. Donohue. The leader then repeated his declarations of the day before that he had no financial interest in The Daily News, which declared war on the Mayor the day before.

"The time for talking has not come yet," was the parting remark from Mr. Murphy. He wouldn't tell what he meant by it.

CHICKENS FIND A GOLD MINE.

Precious Metal in Their Crops Give Promoters an Opportunity.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 25.—Chickens are entitled to credit for discovering a placer mine which has just been sold in Mexico for $150,000. Several months ago employes of Albert Palos, a merchant of Tapalpa, found grains of gold in the crops of fowls purchased from Mexicans living on a tract between the villages of Tapalpa and San Gabriel, in the State of Jalisco. He took immediate steps to acquire control of the property, which he named the Virgin de Guadalupe.

The tract is 10,000 meters long and 400 meters in width. American engineers who recently examined the placer panned dirt at scores of points. Gold was found in every pan. The values in some cases ran as low as 25 cents to the cubic yard, while in others the precious metal was present to the amount of $5 a cubic yard.

Six hundred shafts are about to be sunk to bed rock, with the view of determining the extent and value of the pay dirt.

The new purchasers of the tract, in which Palos, who, through the chickens, was enabled to discover the rich property, retains an interest, are Tliviano Camberos and Jesus Martinez of Guadalajara, Mexican mining promoters, and N. W. Kinross and Samuel C. Brown, Americans, who will be in actual control of the development of the property.

BELMONT APPEALS TO MAYOR.

Wants to Go on with Part of Steinway Tunnel Work.

Mayor McClellan received a letter from August Belmont yesterday, protesting against the action of the city in stopping work on the Steinway tunnel. The letter was written in behalf of the New York and Long Island Railroad Company, of which Mr. Belmont is Acting President in the absence of President E. P. Bryan.

Mr. Belmont says 2,500 employes will be thrown out of work if the city stops the construction of the tunnel from the foot of East Forty-second Street to Queens while pending litigation is pressed. Mr. Belmont writes:

This company is now and at all times has been ready to meet any questions properly raised concerning its right to construct its railroad, but no property owner along the line of its route has ever questioned its right to construct and maintain its railroad, nor has any responsible public body. Relying upon this fact and the confidence of the officers and attorneys of the company in the validity and sufficiency of its franchise, the company has been pushing the work of construction of its railroad openly and notoriously for more than six months past.

The Mayor is therefore asked to direct the return of permits for the storage and use of explosives at Shafts Nos. 3 and 4.

"If this shall be done," the letter says, "the company will be enabled to keep its organized force and prosecute its work on its own property—without encroaching upon the streets of the city, while its rights to tunnel under the streets and any other legal questions which the city officials may desire to have tested may be litigated and determined upon."

The matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

TROOPS AGAINST BLACK HAND.

Monongahela Mayor Asks Help in Making 140 Arrests.

Special to The New York Times.

MONONGAHELA, Penn., Jan. 25.—Mayor H. J. Billock and Chief of Police Logan of this place will appeal to-morrow to Capt. Groome, head of the State Constabulary, to send Troop A of Greensburg, Penn., to this place to break up the Black Hand society, which has been terrorizing the country, and which, it is believed, has been responsible for twenty-one murders committed within the last year.

Despite the arrests and warnings the members of the society are openly defying the authorities, and meetings are being held day and night.

This afternoon the District Attorney of Washington County swore out warrants for the arrest of eighty-three Black Hand members at Belle Vernon, ten at Venitia, twenty-three at Monongahela City, six at Black Diamond, six at Baird, and twelve at Gastonville. Troop A of the State Constabulary will be asked to make the arrests, as the local authorities are wholly unable to cope with the situation. The members of the gang will be charged with conspiracy, but various other charges will be made against them as soon as additional information is obtained.

Chief Logan to-night notified Post Office Inspector O'Brien at Pittsburg of the fact that vast quantities of inflammatory literature which had been sent through the mails were captured in the raid last night.

The raid resulted in the arrest at 2 o'clock this morning of Constantina Levi and Pietro Ferrachi. There are rumors of an attack and a jail delivery. The prisoners will be removed to the Washington County Jail to-morrow morning, if possible.

Mrs. Lucy Pezzoni, the wealthiest Italian woman in Western Pennsylvania, who was threatened with death if she did not contribute $1,000 to the society, has engaged two detectives from Pittsburg, who are guarding her constantly. She will not give up the money, but firmly believes that her death will follow.

From letters which have been captured it is believed that the Black Hand is one of gigantic proportions, and that all parts of the country contain branches of the society.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 25.—Leopold Spaida, an Italian employed as a night watchman in this city, who is said to have written a letter concerning the plans of the "Black Hand" to his brother, John, in Washington, Penn., declares he knows of no plot to kill Governors of States.

Spaida formerly lived at 117 Hastings Street, the address given in a letter bearing his name which was found upon his brother John when he was arrested in Pennsylvania. He admits writing a letter, but says it was three or four years ago in reference to obtaining employment in one of the mines in the Monongahela Valley. When asked about the paragraph quoted, "You do your duty and we will care for the others," Leopold Spaida said he had never written those lines and that the letter must have been interpreted wrongly.

JEROME SOON TO ACT.

Special Grand Jury for Insurance—That Mutual Reserve Meeting.

District Attorney Jerome in the near future will move against officers of various insurance companies which were under investigation by the Armstrong Committee. A special Grand Jury is to be called to consider the cases, and a room is being prepared for it in the Criminal Courts Building. The date for the assembling of the Special Grand Jury has not yet been set.

Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Kresel are at work with the District Attorney on insurance matters. They have been wading through the masses of evidence taken by the legislative investigators, and in addition they have conferred with individuals who are in touch with the affairs of some of the companies.

One of these companies is the Mututal Reserve Life, the policy holders of which held a stormy annual meeting yesterday. The Mutual Reserve policy holders have complained that the company has settled suits against individual officers out of the general funds, and also that the American policy holders have been charged more for their insurance than are the Canadian policy holders, under the law passed by the Canadian Legislature a few years ago. A third complaint comes from some of the holders of old assessment policies, who allege that the reserve fund to which they were entitled under their policies has been merged with the other moneys of the company, in violation of their rights.

The Mutual Reserve sent out yesterday its own account of the annual meeting on Wednesday. In this it was stated that only nine persons who demanded admission were refused by the Committee on Qualifications. It was also said that the care taken by the company in determining who should attend the meeting was on account of the questions asked by Counsel Charles E. Hughes of the Armstrong Committee as to what precautions were used to make sure that nobody voted in the meetings except those entitled to vote.

The discussion at the meeting, according to the company's statement, was "at times animated, but in no way acrimonious."

LEFT HIS BODY TO SCIENCE.

Jackson Suffered Locomotor Ataxia for Years, Then Took Poison.

John T. Jackson, 50 years old, committed suicide Wednesday night at the Colonial Hotel, 125th Street and Eighth Avenue, by taking cyanide of potassium. He had suffered for several years with locomotor ataxia. Dr. John H. Martin of 564 West 161st Street had been treating him for his affliction, and saw him Wednesday evening. Jackson then said he was "tired of living," but seemed to regain his good spirits later.

Jackson left this letter:

I have suffered for nearly eight years with locomotor ataxia. Six years ago I was given nine months to live. Now I am going to commit suicide, for my life is a burden, and I may say humanity is not kind.

What I wish you to do after the usual formalities are through, is to send my body to Bellevue Hospital, where they treated me like a prince for bronchial pneumonia nearly two years ago. Why I want to be sent to Bellevue Hospital, where I have been three times, is for them to cut me, and most particularly saw my legs in two below the knees to see if there is any marrow in the bones; for I have never been free from pain there for seven years, and I particularly demand they carry out my desire in the cause of humanity and to try to find out if there is a cure for this awful disease.

He added that he had a wife and a child in the South, and came from an old Lancashire family. He left a son in this city.

GEN. DODGE HELD THE TRAIN.

Stopped It a Full Minute So He Could Pay His Fare.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Gen. William E. Dodge of New York held the 3 o'clock Poughkeepsie train this afternoon for a full minute while he hunted up the conductor to pay him 22 cents for carfare from Yonkers to Tarrytown.

The conductor had overlooked Gen. Dodge, who was the object of much curiosity among the passengers as he paid his fare.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"

Your Grandparents knew that the spoons, forks, knives, etc., that bore the old reliable trade mark

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

were best in quality half a century ago. To-day this stamp stands for beauty as well as quality.

In buying Tureens, Bon Bon Dishes, etc., ask for the goods of

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

CAPT. VAN SCHAICK'S OWN STORY OF SLOCUM FIRE

Crew Green and Paint Fresh, So He Delayed Drills and Tests.

NEVER LOST A LIFE BEFORE

Says He Carried Nearly 1,000,000 People a Year—Son, Captain of Cephus, Testifies for Father.

Taking of testimony ended yesterday in the trial of Capt. William H. Van Schaick of the burned steamboat General Slocum, in the United States Circuit Court, on charges of manslaughter, with the first connected story of the disaster yet told in public by the Captain himself. Counsel will argue the case to-day, each having two hours, and Judge Thomas will probably charge the jury Monday.

The Captain's mien was solemn throughout. He showed no nervousness, and was slow and deliberate in all his answers. In the beginning he told of his experience of more than thirty years, and said that in that time he had carried between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 on vessels under his command without an accident and without the loss of a single life until the Slocum burned June 15, 1904. This would equal 3,000, the full capacity of the Slocum, on 10,000 trips, or one each day, in round numbers, for a quarter of a century, "without," as one observer put it, "any deduction for blizzards."

Capt. Van Schaick told of being informed through the speaking tube in the pilot house that the Slocum was on fire, of looking through the pilot-house windows and seeing the flames breaking through the hurricane deck, and of ordering Pilot Van Wart to beach the boat on North Brother Island.

He said that he had remained in the pilot house until she was beached, and then started to go to the assistance of people aft, when the deck fell in and he had to jump into the water.

Abram J. Dittenhoefer, Capt. Van Schaick's lawyer, asked him as to his work since the disaster, but Judge Thomas did not allow the question, and the fact that Capt. Van Schaick has since been canvassing for fire extinguishers was kept off the court record.

Capt. Van Schaick said he believed the life preservers were good—he had seen them taken down and brushed. Inspector Lundberg, who is also under indictment, he said, ordered him to replace several in the Spring of 1904 because they were stained, saying at the same time that they were good.

Judge Thomas questioned him as to the linen hose. He said he had seen the same kind in buildings and on steamers, and thought it was all right. Mr. Baldwin wrung an admission from him that he had not tested it.

"But the Government Inspectors passed the hose?" he was asked.

"Yes."

Asked why he didn't order the lifeboats lowered when the vessel was on fire, the Captain said one couldn't be launched with a steamer making fifteen miles an hour. The only test of these boats was to swing them in and out on the davits.

Regarding fire drills aboard the Slocum, the witness testified that they were held in 1903, and none in 1904. The counsel for the defense then brought out that the Slocum had only made nine trips in 1904 before she was burned, and had Capt. Van Schaick tell of the trouble he had getting a crew, and that he had not had time to drill green men.

Regarding the inspection of the Slocum in the Spring of 1904, Capt. Van Schaick replied to Mr. Baldwin's questions that he had accompanied the Inspectors about the Slocum, and that it was practically the same kind of an inspection as the vessel had been through in previous years.

When asked why he did not leave the pilot house after ordering the Slocum beached, the Captain replied that his duty was to stand by. Mr. Baldwin wanted to know if his two pilots were not capable of taking her in, but the Captain explained that he was afraid that they might become nervous, and it was his duty to stay in the pilot house.

The Captain then testified that he did not jump from the Slocum until after Van Wart and Pilot Weaver had jumped, and that he had attempted to save the people, but the falling deck prevented his doing so.

Pressed to tell about his fire drills, the Captain said they consisted of stretching the hose along the decks and filling the drinking water butts on the ship. The reason he gave for not swinging out his lifeboats between the day the Slocum went into commission and the day she was burned was that it would have interfered with the painting of the vessel, which had not been completed.

Mr. Baldwin frequently read from the Captain's testimony before the Coroner, and asked the Captain if these statements he had made were true. The Captain said they were, but that at that time he was in great pain, and remembered with great difficulty.

Capt. William Van Schaick, Jr., son of the accused commander, and commander of the Iron Steamboat Cepheus, preceded his father. He told of life preservers on the Cepheus, which had been on board for twenty-one or twenty-two years.

Oscar Kahnweiler, maker of the Slocum's life preservers, the first witness, brought to court one of his own products, which he said he had bought in open market. He tore it after much apparent difficulty. He said his life preservers might have been torn by women rendered strong by panic.

SEVERAL SEEK SCHOOL POST.

Spirited Contest for Associate Supt. Higgins's Place.

The post of Associate Superintendent of Schools, which the Board of Education made vacant at its meeting on Wednesday by accepting the application for retirement presented by Algernon S. Higgins of Brooklyn, is eagerly sought by several District Superintendents in Manhattan and Brooklyn. The contest for the place will be decided at the annual meeting of the board on Feb. 5. Some members of the board believe that the place should go to a Brooklyn man.

Some of the candidates are District Superintendents John Dwyer and Gustave Straubenmuller of Manhattan and Edward B. Swallow, James McCabe, Julia Richman, and Grace C. Strachan of Brooklyn.

MAY COMBINE CENTENNIALS.

One Celebration Likely in Honor of Fulton and Hudson.

A committee consisting of William Carroll, Chairman; Rear Admiral George W. Melville, Aaron Vanderbilt, Colgate Hoyt, S. T. Romaine, and James Kennedy called on Mayor McClellan yesterday to present their report on plan and scope for the proposed Fulton Centennial celebration in 1907. A conference with the Hudson Centennial Celebration Committee, which is planning a celebration for 1909, with a view to making one celebration of the two, will be arranged.

The Fulton Centennial Committee wants a maritime parade, the erection of a monumental water gate at the Battery, the establishment of a maritime museum, and the holding of a world's congress on marine subjects.

Scharrer Drives with Miss Busch.

Special to The New York Times.

PASADENA, Cal., Jan. 25.—Confirming the report that he has come to California expressly for the purpose of pressing his suit for the hand of Miss Wilhelmina Busch, Lieut. Scharrer was seen driving in company with Miss Busch in the Busch carriage here this afternoon.

Vanderbilt Criticises Ormond Races.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 25.—Alfred G. Vanderbilt arrived at Palm Beach to-day from Ormond, where he had his big 250 horse power car entered in the automobile races. Mr. Vanderbilt left Ormond before the conclusion of the races because two additional cars did not arrive. Packed in one of them were essential parts for his big racing machine, and on account of their non-arrival it was impossible to repair the defects in the big car so as to allow it to compete. Mr. Vanderbilt expressed much dissatisfaction with the management of the Ormond races.

TEA

DRINK TEA—AND YOUR SYSTEM WILL GRADUALLY BE POISONED BY TANNIC ACID—

COFFEE

DRINK COFFEE—AND YOU WILL BECOME A NERVOUS WRECK—

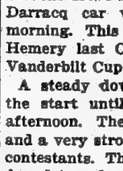

COCOA

DRINK COCOA FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH AND SUPPER AND YOU WILL ENJOY PERFECT HEALTH—COCOA IS A BUILDER OF STRENGTH & VITALITY

OF COURSE IT'S Taylor's YOU WANT.

IT IS THE PUREST & BEST. ALL GROCERS.

AUTO AMATEURS RACE ON BEACH AT ORMOND

Stevens Beats James L. Breese in Ten-Mile Championship.

HEMERY DEPOSED AS DRIVER

Chevrolet Likely to Take Big Darracq Car, While Vaughan Will Drive Small Machines.

Special to The New York Times.

ORMOND, Fla., Jan. 25.—The amateur drivers had an opportunity to-day, the third of the automobile meet, to show what they could do. The only big event run off was the ten-mile Corinthian championship, and S. B. Stevens of Rome, N. Y., won an easy victory, beating James L. Breese's Mercedes in the final heat. Stevens drove his new eighty horse power Darracq car which he purchased this morning. This is the same car driven by Hemery last October when he won the Vanderbilt Cup race.

A steady downpour of rain postponed the start until nearly 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The beach was in fair shape and a very strong north wind favored the contestants. The bad weather early in the day deterred all but a few hundred enthusiasts from coming to the beach to witness the racing.

The first heat of the ten-mile Corinthian race brought together S. B. Stevens, J. R. Harding with a ninety horse power Mercedes, and Alfred Reeves with a ten horse power Maxwell. Harding led for the first few miles, when Stevens came to the front and won handily in 6:36 2-5. Harding getting second in 7:32 2-5. Reeves covered the ten miles in 12:51 1-5, a very creditable performance for a small runabout. Harding had the misfortune to crack two of his cylinders, which precluded his competing in the final. James L. Breese won the second heat, driving his thirty-five horse power Mercedes. His only opponent was Charles W. Barron of Boston, driving the ninety horse power Flat which was raced here last year by William Wallace and driven by Louis Chevrolet on the track circuit last season. The car broke down before the finish of the heat, and Breese had a walkover.

S. B. Stevens and James L. Breese were the only contestants in the final heat. A half mile from the finish Stevens shot ahead and finished well in the lead. The time was very slow, 9:28. The ten-mile amateur record of 6:31, made last year by E. R. Thomas, and the world's record of 6:15, made at the same time by Arthur Macdonald, still stand.

The only other race of the day was a fifteen-mile handicap for American stock touring cars. A Stanley won in an 18 horse power steam car from a handicap of 25 seconds in the time of 13:42 2-5. J. E. Bristol, driving the new Stoddard-Dayton car, was a poor second.

The Darracq Company of France took immediate action in disciplining Hemery, whose refusal to obey the Racing Committee led to his suspension yesterday. A cablegram was received this morning from A. Darracq, the head of the company in France, placing the entire management of the four Darracq racing cars in the hands of Charles D. Cooke of the American Darracq Company. Mr. Cooke turned the cars over to S. B. Stevens, whose offer for the 80 horse power Vanderbilt Cup winner was accepted by A. Darracq in the same cablegram.

Hemery and his three assistants were at once notified that their services were no longer needed. Contrary to expectations Hemery accepted his dismissal very quietly and promptly turned over the cars, together with the keys of the garage. He is remaining here as a spectator of the races. Guy Vaughan, the young driver who has won many victories in track and beach racing during the past two years and who drove 1,000 miles on the Empire track in a little over 23 hours last June, has been selected to drive the two small Darracqs. The big 200 horse power car will probably be handled by Louis Chevrolet. The summary of the day's racing:

Ten-Mile Corinthian Championship for Amateur Drivers.—First Heat—Won by S. B. Stevens, 80 horse power Darracq, 6:36 2-5; J. R. Harding, 90 horse power Mercedes, second, 7:32 2-5.

Second Heat.—Won by James L. Breese, 35 horse power Mercedes, 10:37; Charles W. Barron, 90 horse power Flat, broke down.

Final Heat.—Won by S. B. Stevens, 80 horse power Darracq, 9:28; J. L. Breese, 35 horse power Mercedes, second, 9:47 3-5.

Fifteen-Mile Price Handicap for American Stock Touring Cars.—Won by — Durbon, 18 horse power Stanley steam, (25 seconds,) 13:42 2-5; J. E. Bristol, 30 horse power Stoddard-Dayton, (12 seconds,) second, 17:11 2-5; Frank Kull, 40-50 horse power Wayne, (scratch,) third.

Foxhall Keene's Horse in England.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Foxhall Keene's Prophet Third, a candidate for the Grand National Steeplechase, to be run at Liverpool March 30, has been weighted at 145 pounds. Leinster has received top weight, 175 pounds. The lowest weight is 133. There are sixty-three entries.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

THE essence of good dressing is good taste. Good taste in dress is the harmony of line, pattern and color with the individuality of the wearer. Good taste is conspicuous by its prevalence among Brokaw patrons, owing to the discrimination exercised in selecting the Brokaw stock and to its unrivaled variety.

Subway Station at Our Door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

OPEN AIR AUTO CARNIVAL.

Gymkhana Races and Other Novelties Proposed for Spring Show.

If the suggestion made last night at an informal dinner of the New York Automobile Trade Association is carried out on a practical basis, a novel open-air automobile show will be seen in New York the coming Spring. About thirty members of the association met at Reisenweber's, Eighth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, to discuss the general trade outlook. President Clinton R. Mabley, who presided, suggested on behalf of the Executive Committee the possibility of holding an open-air automobile carnival.

"The people have seen automobiles in the shows," he said, "and now, perhaps, something in the open air would be a pleasant change, where an opportunity would be presented for events of a spectacular character, as arot races, gymkhana contests, and other competitions of general interest."

The proposition was discussed informally, and while no definite action was taken, the plan met with hearty approval from all present. Should the scheme be carried out, the open air show would probably be held at the Empire City track or possibly at Morris Park, but no action has been taken regarding the site. It is not likely that an attempt will be made to hold fast speed races, but an effort would be made to show the public just what the every-day motor car is capable of doing in practical demonstrations."

Those present expressed complete satisfaction with the results of the two shows that have just closed. All reported that more business had been done than ever before, and there is every prospect for a long continuance of the present motor car activity.

Owing to the growth of the association plans were adopted to enlarge the scope and usefulness of the organization. Among those present were: C. R. Mabley, Secretary William P. Kennedy, Elliott Mason, Percey Owen, Carl Page, Frank Eveland, J. D. Cooper, W. Craig, Peter Fogarty, W. H. Eames, W. H. Bentley, H. W. Pratt, George Lamberty, Sidney B. Bowman, C. Andrade, Charles W. Willis, H. Garlock, and W. M. Blake.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

E. R. Thomas, according to a report from Cleveland yesterday, has ordered a White steam racing machine, and he is making arrangements with Webb Jay to drive the car in the next big road race held in this country. It is also stated that he will use the car in the coming Glidden tour, and, provided it comes up to expectations, he will enter it in the Cuban road race next year. The car has been especially designed for high speed by Webb Jay. Notwithstanding his severe accident last season, when he nearly lost his life, it is said that Jay is willing to drive the car in all contests except the Cuban races.

The motor boats Dixie and Simplex will be the fastest motor boat craft in the Palm Beach races to be held next week. The Dixie made the high-speed record of 28 miles an hour on the Hudson last September, when owned by E. R. Thomas. The boat has been entered at Palm Beach by her new owner, E. J. Schroeder. The Simplex will be managed by A. D. Proctor Smith, Commodore of the Motor Boat Club of America. The motor boat carnival will begin next Tuesday, Jan. 30, and continue to Feb. 2.

A large number of the exhibits that were in the two automobile shows here last week have been shipped to Chicago, where the big Western exhibit will open in the Chicago Coliseum on Feb. 3 and continue for one week. Nearly twice as many applications for space were made as could be accommodated.

The action of the Cadillac Motor Car Company, in discussing the repair question in its 1906 catalogue, is worthy of notice. It is explained that a new cylinder for either model of the single cylinder Cadillac costs but $4.50, and that the price of a new piston is only $3.50. If from lack of attention to lubrication either of these parts should become badly cut, the cost of replacement is very slight, and the new part supplied is warranted to fit, as all parts are made to the same identical gauge.

The new Stoddard-Dayton runabout will be on exhibition in New York in about three or four days. It is a four-cylinder 16-18 horse power car, shaft driven, with a pressed steel frame. It has the floating type of rear axle, selective type of transmission, three speeds forward and reverse, and 84-inch wheel base. The car is sold by the Zim-Rock Motor Car Company, of which P. Fremont Rockett is manager.

Louis C. Howard, manager of the Jackson car agency in New York, reports that twenty-seven cars were sold in the Automobile Show last week. Owing to the facilities at the factory these sales were made for immediate delivery. The Jackson car won several trophies for speed, endurance, and hill-climbing abilities last year.

H. H. Franklin, in a recent discussion upon the subject of the automobile and the law, said that in nearly every State the automobile industry is menaced by the attempt to make special laws, which in many cases are unjust and inspired by people who believe the automobile to be a public nuisance. "It is true," he added, "that there is often a great misuse of the automobile, or rather a great disregard of common rights. Reckless driving in cities and towns is unjustifiable, and on country roads the failure to recognize the rights, if not the feelings, of horsemen is without excuse."

Close Games in Class C Billiards.

Two more games were finished last night in Daly's Broadway Billiard Academy in the Class C 14.2 balk-line tournament. The victors were L. Wormser and M. Conway. Wormser won his game in the afternoon, beating Dr. Beck by 200 points to 166. The winner's average was 2 54-73, and his high runs 17, 15, and 11. Dr. Beck made an average of 2 22-72, and his best runs were 18, 11, and 10. In the evening Conway beat W. de Young by 200 to 172. Conway's average was 2 62-69, and his high runs were 19, 13, and 11, while de Young had an average of 2 36-68, and his best runs were 14, 13, and 11.

The players to-day will be Wormser and Eddie Foy in the afternoon game, and de Young and Dr. Beck in the evening game.

Browning, King & Co

ORIGINATORS AND SOLE MAKERS OF HALF-SIZES IN CLOTHING

Storm Coats.

If we had had usual Winter weather you couldn't buy now—as you can do to-day—Storm Coats that were intended to sell at $20 to $30 for

$15.00.

The Coats are here—Single and Double-breasted—and the storms are due.

Cooper Square and Brooklyn stores open Saturday evening till ten.

"If you cannot stay in when it storms," said Beau Brummell, "you must wear your shelter on your back."

Broadway at 32d Street — B&K — Cooper Square at 5th Street

Fulton Street at DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn

Wholesome Fun for Old and Young

"The Roosevelt Bears"

FREE

To meet the requirements of thousands of parents we have printed a limited edition of the first three chapters of this jolly Bear Story separately, and while these sheets last they will be supplied FREE TO EVERY ONE WHO WRITES FOR THEM. These sheets are "full-page" and include all the pictures. You will need them for your scrapbook or to send to friends at a distance who have not seen the opening chapters of the story. The fourth chapter will be published NEXT SUNDAY. It will tell what happened to the Bears the day they tried farming. They started in to learn the whole thing in a day and got into all kinds of comical mix-ups. The next day they

'Twould make you laugh
To see the signature of TEDDY—G:
A great big paw for the letter T
And the rest like tracks across the snow,
And for the G, a bear's big toe.

take charge of a country school, and then they make another start on their journey East. Be sure to DROP A POSTAL for these back chapters, so that you may have the story complete. Ask your newsdealer. He may have a copy; but if he hasn't write to us and a copy will be sent you. BETTER DO THIS TO-DAY. The edition is going out pretty fast. Be sure to ask your newsdealer to order next Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES for you, so that you may not miss the fourth chapter. Thousands were disappointed last Sunday by finding "THE TIMES ALL SOLD" when they sent around for a copy.

THE SUNDAY NEW YORK TIMES

Times Square, New York

Gibson's RECORD RYE WHISKEY

Try Gibson's

Looking for Boarders? Telephone your advertisement to **1000 BRYANT** and it will be inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES the following day and bill sent later.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

11TH, 202 WEST.—Boarding, rooms; all improvements; single, $5; double, $10; back parlor, $12.

13TH, 106-108 WEST, "The Huntington."—One double room and separate table for two.

22D ST., 140 WEST.—Small rooms, $6 up; large room, suitable three; table board, $3.50.

58TH ST., 135 WEST.—Large and small rooms, bath; parlor dining room; near "L" station, Subway; references.

62D, 10 WEST.—Large front room, full width house, with dressing room; fully appointed; separate dining tables; free parlor; telephone; references.

82D ST., 37 WEST.—Warm, small, and large rooms, with bath; superior table; parlor dining; telephone; references.

82D ST., 48 WEST.—Desirable room, bath; dining room on the parlor floor; excellent table and service; telephone; references.

82D, 140 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; refined Southern family; references given and required; telephone.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Sunny, heated double room; running water; with board; two gentlemen; moderate.

104TH, 228 WEST.—Desirable room, with board; warm house; near Subway; table board.

132D ST., 255 WEST.—Large room; private house; running water; excellent home table; telephone.

142D ST., 518 WEST.—A large, nicely furnished front alcove extension room, with excellent board; high-class service; private house; references.

145TH ST., 349 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, single or en suite; light housekeeping; near Subway and L; reasonable.

Waverley Place, 101, Corner Washington Square, The Park.—Attractive, large, connecting rooms on second floor; steam heat; superior table; references.

East Side.

32D ST., 42 EAST, Near Broadway, The Adelfi.—Large rooms; excellent table board.

26TH ST., 137 EAST.—Two large parlors, with piano, heated; also smaller rooms; comfortably furnished.

34TH ST., 45 EAST.—Two large connecting rooms, (will divide;) private bath; references.

72D ST., 150 EAST.—Perfect cooking; scrupulously neat house; handsome, spacious back parlor, accommodating two, three, suitable for physician or dentist; two large, well furnished sunny double rooms; all three rooms hot, cold running water, well heated, plenty closet room; smaller cozy room; parlor privileges; baths; reasonable to refined parties.

72D, 12 EAST.—American private family offers second-story suite; excellent table, service; references.

IRVING PLACE, 68.—Handsomely furnished large room; first-class steam-heated house; one block Subway and "L"; parlor dining room; references.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Second floor; large rooms, $18 to $22, with board, (two persons;;) also single rooms; telephones.

MADISON AV., 1,997.—Attractive rooms; single, en suite; first-class board optional; references. Owner.

MADISON AV., 155, (The Mohegan.)—Large and small rooms, with board.

MADISON AV., 187, (34th St.)—Clean rooms; perfect cooking; dainty service.

REFINED Jewish gentleman can have nicely furnished room, with breakfast, in strictly private house, $6. F., 1,052 Third Av., cigar store.

Brooklyn.

AMITY ST., 187, Heights.—Furnished rooms; neat and attractive; excellent table; table guests; telephone.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, Brooklyn Heights, Overlooking Wall St.—second floor, elegantly furnished; rooms or apartment; neighborhood, table high-class.

SACKETT ST., 331 Brooklyn.—Private family will board two workingmen or few children; central location; easy access to Manhattan. McC.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New Rochelle.—Desirable rooms with board; central location. 39 Washington Av.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

Family of four adults, two young children, and nurse, desire board for three or four months for next Summer at Far Rockaway, L. I. Suitable accomodations. Address stating location of house, rooms, terms, &c., X., Box 312 Times, Times Square.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

WANTED—Three young men to join us in our furnished apartments; must share cost; will exchange references. B. B., 117 Times Downtown.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,253.—Couple would rent two very desirable rooms in apartment, with all privileges. Stickle.

19TH, 39 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, running hot water, telephone.

26TH ST., 36 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; porcelain bath; valet attendance; also small room.

26TH ST., 42 WEST.—Pleasant square room, one flight up; private house; bath adjoining; gentleman.

38TH ST., 61 WEST.—Newly and beautifully furnished rooms; very low rates; baths; references.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; small, large rooms; private bath; telephone; breakfasts; references.

42D, 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished; bath, heat; private house; $2 upward; gentlemen only; reference.

43D, 237 WEST.—Handsome large and small rooms, steam heated, bath, elevator, Subway. Wiebbe.

49TH ST., 110 WEST.—Comfortable large room; hot and cold water; heated; $8; private house.

54TH, 260 WEST.—Nicely furnished small rooms; neat, clean house; convenient location; moderate.

92D ST., 52 WEST.—Large front room, adjoining bedroom, all conveniences; private family; references. Winslow.

92D ST., 35 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; $3 to $6.50.

104TH, 116 WEST.—Front and back parlor; latest improvements; suitable physician, dressmaker; "L." Koskenan.

118TH ST., 418 WEST.—Front and alcove room, one square room; steam heated; elevator. Borden.

119TH ST., 149 WEST.—Large second floor front room; also back parlor; board optional.

123D ST., 114 WEST.—Very comfortable furnished rooms in private house; near Subway; gentlemen; references.

152D ST., 523 WEST.—Comfortable, well-furnished room for gentleman; private house; telephone.

SHERIDAN SQUARE, 5, (old number, 108 West 4th.)—Large front room, second floor, for refined married couple, or two gentlemen; furnace heat, running water; German family; references.

East Side.

10TH ST., 77 EAST.—Nicely furnished front room; also small rooms, bath, and running water.

34TH, 140 EAST.—Large and small rooms, connecting bath; southern exposure; new management; telephone.

58TH ST., 132 EAST.—Large room in private house; all conveniences; telephone; moderate.

27TH ST., 120 EAST.—Elegant parlor floor, two or four rooms, running water, with or without board, near Madison Square Garden.

47TH ST., 153 EAST.—Two connecting rooms and bath, newly decorated and furnished; also ballroom; parlor floor; home comforts.

58TH, 208 EAST.—Beautiful large room; southern exposure; conveniences; one, two gentlemen; private house.

86TH ST., 58 EAST.—Parlor floor; physician or business; all conveniences; sleeping rooms; private house.

131ST, 30 EAST.—Furnished rooms, heated, suitable for light housekeeping; two baths; back parlor.

LEXINGTON AV., 73.—Three large rooms, second floor; bath, steam; en suite if desired.

LEXINGTON AV., 445, (Near 45th.)—Parlor floor, also other large rooms; running water; heat.

LEXINGTON AV., 669.—Large, light, airy, newly furnished room; running water; bath; heated.

MADISON AV., 1,004.—Handsome front room on floor with bath; heated, lighted; $40 monthly.

MADISON AV., 1,004.—Handsome rooms and bath; entire floor; heated, lighted, unfurnished if desired.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3.—One block from Wall St. Ferry; elegantly furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen; convenient to New York.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

34th, 103 West.—To rent, furnished or unfurnished, two exceptionally large rooms and bath; suitable for bachelor; private entrance, Boynton.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Domestics.

WANTED—Girl for chamberwork and waiting. Call at 1,025 Park Av., Thursday, at 11 A. M., with references.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—An undernurse; must be North German and speak French; references from last employer required. Apply by letter to Mrs. J. D., Lockbox 1,076 New York Post Office, when an interview will be arranged for.

WANTED—Several young ladies to solicit subscriptions for a well-known monthly journal; 50% commission. Apply, stating references, to F. W., Box 300 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Chorus sopranos (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Contralto for Manhattan church; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—German maid for child three years old; references required. 1,043 5th Av., near 85th.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $460. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policies; large commission, renewals; county managers wanted every State. A. B. Cilley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Automobiles.

WANTED—Automobiles. Why are we receiving so many applications for membership in our school from those who have been attending other schools? Because our course for $15 is most thorough and our graduates are sought to fill positions paying from $100 to $150 monthly; license guaranteed. 309 West 41st St.

WANTED—Automobiles. Do you wish to learn the automobile business and earn a good salary? If so, write to us for catalogue; we can teach you in a very short time, as we are the only practical school in America. The West Side Auto Transportation School, 309 West 41st St.

Compositors, &c.

COMPOSITORS.
EXPERIENCED JOB COMPOSITORS, STONE HANDS, AND MAKE-UP MEN WANTED; ALSO LINOTYPE OPERATORS; HIGHEST WAGES AND PERMANENT POSITIONS TO COMPETENT MEN WILLING TO WORK NINE HOURS PER DAY IN AN "OPEN SHOP." CALL OR ADDRESS, WITH REFERENCES FROM FORMER EMPLOYERS, LIVINGSTON MIDDLEDITCH CO., 65 DUANE ST.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

JOB PRINTER—To go to Holyoke, Mass.; to first-class non-union man, $16.50 per week and transportation. Call on or address L. H. Grieve, 350 Broadway, Room 902, New York City.

PRINTERS.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO., 133 East 16th St. New York City, wish to add to their staff a number of expert and experienced compositors, (display, stone, and make-up men;) these positions will be permanent to efficient workmen of good character; salary will be $21 per week; only persons willing to work nine hours in open shop desired; loyalty to employer is expected in return for advantageous working conditions. Reply by letter only, giving employers' references and stating experience and qualifications.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.

WANTED
Electrotype finishers, molders, batterymen, builders-up and assistants in each branch.

Compositors Wanted
Non-Union, $21 per week. Job, stone and make-up; also machine operators at $23 per week. Absolutely permanent positions guaranteed first-class men of good character. Excellent opportunity to obtain a permanent position in one of the oldest, largest and most modern printing houses in New York City.

THE DE VINNE PRESS
12 Lafayette Place
New York City.

WANTED—William Green wants printers at 326 Pearl Street, New York City; wishes to add to his staff a number of experienced compositors, (display, stone, and make-up men,) also experienced monotype operators; these positions will be permanent to efficient workmen of good character; salary will be $21.00 per week; only persons willing to work nine hours in open shop desired; loyalty to employer is expected in return for advantageous working conditions; reply by letter only, giving employer's references and stating experience and qualifications. William Green.

Wanted—Compositors, Stone Hands, and Make-up Men; "Open Shop"; Highest Salary; Permanent Position; Additional Bonus for Faithful Services; New York, Vicinity, and Western Points. Call or Address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for important Methodist Church, Virginia. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 Fifth Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Organist, Episcopalian, $150. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for Ohio church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Church organist for Alabama; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist, country Catholic church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Salesmen.

WANTED—Book salesmen are cordially invited to call at the offices of The St. Hubert Guild, Thos. McKiernan, Pres., No. 24 East 22d St., New York, and inspect the most magnificent high-grade de luxe propositions ever placed upon the market; virgin territory and liberal contracts offered high-class salesmen; demonstrator on the ground and plenty of leads. Apply to G. H. Brown, Manager.

WANTED—Salesman for Iowa and Nebraska, also Pennsylvania, New York City, and New Jersey, to sell our line of sweaters and jackets in connection with other line on commission; we have a well established trade in above territory. Address at once, The Pennsylvania Knitting Mills, 314 Market St., Philadelphia, Penn.

SALESMEN.—Color printing, $3,000; heavy chemicals, $2,600; coal, $1,820; meat, $2,600; specialty, $1,200; brewery collector, $2,500; mining bookkeeper, $1,500; buyer, hardware, $2,000. Hapgoods, Suite 608, 309 Broadway.

WANTED—A good, wide-awake salesman to call on retail hardware; good chance for the right party. A. B., Box 302 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Experienced fur traveling salesman, with reference. Apply in person, M. Rosenblat & Son, 42 East 10th St.

Stenographers.

WANTED — Stenographer and Remington typewriter; a man with experience in banking and railroad business can secure a permanent position at an initial salary of $20 per week; a good handwriting and first-class references required. Write to A., Box 208-Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—Men and women to represent us on a good paying proposition; modern and agreeable work. Lay, 145 8th Av., New York.

WANTED—Chorus tenors (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Bright boy in a publishing house; state age and references. E. P. Dutton & Co., 31 West 23d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED FOR UNITED STATES ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 2,390 3d Av., 749 8th Av., 2,308 8th Av., New York, or 368 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A young man as real estate salesman; good connections, prepossessive appearance, and experience essential. Call 9 to 12 Friday, 28 East 23d St.

WANTED—Active young man for musical agency office; salary and commission. Apply Webster Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED.—Tenor for Manhattan church; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Tenor for city church; $1,000. Webster Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Bass for city church; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cooks.

COOK and WAITRESS.—Together or separate. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—Colored houseworker, good cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress; neat appearance; apartment preferred; city references. Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 59th. Telephone 4786—Columbus.

HOUSEWORKER. &c.—By general houseworker or chambermaid and waitress; $18; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Superior laundry for ladies' fine waists and lingerie; beautiful work at moderate prices. Domestic Institute, 22 East 30th St. Telephone 5004 Madison.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By American; city or country; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

TRAINED NURSE.—Patients needing attention by the hour can be attended by Miss M., 1,013 Lexington Av.

TRAINED NURSE to invalid lady; competent for any illness. 1,013 Lexington Av.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; rapid, accurate; conscientious worker; best reference; $15; not afraid of hard work or long hours. Miss S., Box 115 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and office assistant; two years' experience; neat, accurate, conscientious; reliable references; $8. Attentive, Box 156 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, will take one hour's dictation daily, returning notes typewritten for $5 per week. L., Box 321 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and office assistant; four years' experience; rapid, accurate; best references; $12. American, Box 182 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; willing worker; references; $12-$15. Adaptability, Box 168 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER wishes position with reliable firm; "experienced," that's all. I. A. W., Box 127 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years with commercial house; A1 office assistant. Smith, Post Office Box 1,612, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER. TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; salary $8; reference. Miss Schneider, 338 40th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in law and commercial work, desires position. Steno., 87 Ross St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; best references; $16. E. J., 219 West 115th St.

Miscellaneous.

A TEACHER OF SCIENTIFIC PHYSICAL exercises would like a few clients; special exercises given to convalescents; indorsement of work by best physicians. G., Box 262 Times, Times Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT wishes work evenings and Saturday; audits, statements, trial balances, bookkeeping, investigations, &c.; terms moderate; references. Accountant, 16 Waverley Place.

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER. — Desires few hours daily or weekly; low rates. S. C., Times, Harlem.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—By bookkeeper, office man, correspondent; (30;) experienced; best references furnished. L. J., Box 317 Times, Times Square.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By experienced gardener to do all of jobbing in Greater New York. Beaulieu, Ozone Park, L. I.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

HARD-WORKING MAN desires position as watchman or fireman. Emil Panitz, 415 Demott St., West Hoboken.

MANAGER, (business,) experienced, capable record, successful business getter, good reputation, desires difficult responsible city position. M., Box 315 Times, Times Square.

OILER, &c.—Want a position in an engine room as oiler or assistant electrician; experience on seagoing ships; no license. C. X., Box 195 Times Downtown.

POLISHER.—Parquet floors, vestibules, front doors, and furniture cleaned and refinished. Polisher, Box 330 Times, Times Square.

PORTER, &c.—By bright young man, 20, as porter or elevator runner; references. Wm. Schwab, 1,151 Intervale Av., Bronx.

SECRETARY. — By attorney, stenographer, typewriter, notary; young man; energetic; thorough practical experience; best references. W. D., Box 160 Times Downtown.

WATCHMAN—Situation as night watchman; best city references; bond if required. Address M. G., 157 E. 112th St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Desk room in real estate office on prominent street, with outside sign room; builder, contractor, &c.; could give private room, with service of stenographers, &c., if required. Call in morning, 28 East 23d St.

A manufacturing business which has netted 20% yearly on $50,000 capital wants bids on $10,000 Treasury stock in amounts to suit investor. Automobile Business, Box 314 Times, Times Square.

I can sell your patent; booklet mailed free; fifteen years' experience; patent sales exclusively. Call, write, or telphone, William E. Hoyt, patent sales specialist, 290 B'way, New York.

Grocery store for sale or to let, commission bakery and coal business attached; give lease; no agents. 775 East 162d St.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

The Antique Furniture Exchange 152-154 W. 34th St.

The ideal shop for lovers of antiques and seekers for bargains in odd pieces of every description; the largest collection and lowest prices; the most popular store.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Mme. Augusta, late of Bond St., London, England.; day and evening gowns, opera coats, original designs; perfect fit; home or out by day; home preferred. 166 West 47th St. Phone 1843 Bryant.

BILLIARDS.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lighting, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, Est. 1860. 105 E. 9th St.

AUTOMOBILES.

To Whom It May Concern: Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, sells Saturday, Jan. 27, 1906, at 1 P. M., at 956 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, 21 automobiles. Dealers invited.

Big Horse Sale Firms to Unite.

The amalgamation of the horse sale firms of M. H. Tichenor & Co. of Chicago and W. D. Grand of New York means the establishment of two of the largest horse "repositories" in this country. The new firm, which will be known as the Tichenor-Grand Company, has purchased outright the property with a frontage on West Sixty-first and Sixty-second Streets, between Broadway and Central Park, and it is the intention to erect a fireproof six-story and basement building, 200 feet long, to accommodate 600 horses, storage for 350 carriages, harness, &c., and in addition on the upper story, under a glass roof, an up-to-date riding ring, with the necessary dress and bath rooms, lockers, &c.

The new firm has also begun the building of a big establishment in Chicago, adjoining its present quarters, which will give accommodation for 700 horses. The New York structure is to be opened on Sept. 1 and the Chicago building on March 15.

HOCKEY CHAMPIONS LOSE TO ST. NICHOLAS SEVEN

Big Surprise for Brooklyn Boys at Clermont Rink.

SCORE THREE GOALS TO ONE

Clever Passing by K. Gordon and Souther—Usual Accuracy of Crescent's Shooting Was Lacking.

The Crescent Athletic Club is practically out of the race for the championship of the Amateur Hockey League. One week ago the New York Athletic Club defeated the Brooklyn organization, and last night, at the Clermont Avenue Rink, the St. Nicholas Skating Club secured a well-merited victory over the Crescent Athletic Club seven by the score of 3 goals to 1. The result of the contest was a big surprise to the followers of hockey, who expected to see the Crescents win by a comfortable margin. The St. Nicholas team showed remarkable improvement since its last game, on Jan. 2. Notwithstanding their three weeks' rest, the players gave every evidence of the result of hard practice. K. Gordon and Souther were conspicuous by their work. They were all over the ice, and seldom failed to carry the puck past their opponents, and it was only the good work of Hallock in the goal that prevented the score from being more one-sided.

The Brooklyn team was unable to strike its usual gait. Its teamwork left a whole lot to be desired, while its shooting was miserable. Liffiton had several easy chances to shoot a goal, but invariably missed by wide margins.

There was considerable dissatisfaction over St. Nicholas's second goal scored. The puck was driven on a line with the edge of the goal posts during a scrimmage, but the umpire declared it a fair goal. The Brooklyn players protested to the referee, who upheld the umpire and allowed the goal. Just before the whistle blew at the end of the game Sherriff collided heavily with one of the posts and was knocked unconscious. He delayed the game about five minutes, and then resumed play.

The Crescent Athletic Club scored the first goal within five minutes of starting the game. Liffiton carried the puck down the side of the rink and centred it near the goal. A lively scrimmage followed, during which Dobby succeeded in getting the rubber past Heyward. St. Nicholas lost no time in equalizing. The puck was carried into the Crescent territory by Souther and K. Gordon, and the latter passed to D. Gordon, who shot the goal from a difficult angle. The New York players quickly improved their chances by adding a second goal. The puck was kept in front of the Crescent goal for some time despite the efforts of the Brooklyn players to drive it away. Souther found an opening during the scrimmage and drove the puck hard for the net. Hallock stopped it on a line with the iron uprights, but the umpire declared it a goal, giving St. Nicholas the lead by 2 goals to 1.

Only one goal was scored in the second half, but it was the feature of the game. Souther lifted the puck high in the air from a point below the centre of the rink. The Crescent backs lost sight of it until it struck the net, and tallied the third and last goal for St. Nicholas. The Crescents had several chances to score toward the end of the game, but the shots were wild. The line-up:

Crescent, 1.	Position.	St. Nicholas, 3.
Hallock	Goal	Heyward
O'Flyn	Point	Von Bermuth
Wall	Cover Point	D. Gordon
Dobby	Forward	Wagstaff
Shiebler	Forward	K. Gordon
Sherriff	Forward	Souther
Liffiton	Forward	Hardy

Goals—Souther, (2,) D. Gordon, Dobby. Referees—R. Castleman and A. F. White, New York Athletic Club. Goal umpires—C. S. Switzer, Crescent Athletic Club, and F. Conway, St. Nicholas Skating Club. Time of game—Twenty minute halves.

COLUMBIA LOSES AT HOCKEY.

The New York A. C. Second Team Beats the 'Varsity Boys.

The Columbia University hockey team was beaten at St. Nicholas Rink last evening by the second team of the New York Athletic Club by a score of 3 to 0. The addition of Bullen to the New York second team since the substitution of Coolican in his place on the regular seven following his injury in Brooklyn added a deal of strength to the Winged Foot combination. They gave a very good exhibition at times, and forced the play during both of the twenty-minute halves. Columbia was on the defensive constantly, the excellent work of Harrigan and Easton keeping the New York players from scoring oftener than the three times they placed the puck within the net. Easton at goal saved a half dozen scores by clever stops.

The Columbia forwards, though speedy and active, were erratic both in carrying and passing the puck. Time and again good opportunities were lost through inaccurate passing, when clean work would have transferred the scrimmage to the close proximity of their opponents' goal, if it did not insure a score. As it was, on but two occasions had they a chance to shoot for goal, and each time Strange managed to block the puck.

Miller of Columbia, in the second half, sustained a very nasty fall, twisting his back so severely that it was decided to substitute Dederer. The latter played very well. Two goals were made by New York in the first half and one in the second. The teams lined up:

Columbia, 0.	Position.	New York A. C., 3.
Easton	Goal	Strange
Harrington	Point	Jackel
Willis	Cover point	C. Reilley
Bartow	Forward	Bullen
Armstrong	Forward	Lake
Jackson	Forward	De Lima
Miller, Dederer	Forward	McArthur

Goals—Bullen, De Lima, Lake. Referee—C. Coolican, New York Athletic Club. Umpires—J. P. Regensburger, Hockey Club of New York, and James O'Brien, Pilk Club. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

NEW HOCKEY SCHEDULE.

Dates Rearranged to Provide for Withdrawal of Brooklyn.

With the ending of the first half of the hockey schedule in the game with St. Nicholas and Crescent Athletic Club last night the Amateur Hockey League reached a point where by mutual agreement the clubs could adjust the schedule for the second half of the season to suit the new conditions introduced by the withdrawal of the Brooklyn Skating Club from the league. A meeting of the Executive Committee was held and the dates rearranged. They are as follows:

Feb. 1—St. Nicholas S. C. vs. New York A. C.; 6—Hockey Club of New York vs. Crescent A. C.; 13—St. Nicholas S. C. vs. Hockey Club of New York; 15—Crescent A. C. vs. New York A. C. at Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn; 23—Hockey Club of New York vs. New York A. C.; 27—St. Nicholas S. C. vs. Crescent A. C. March 2 is left as the date for a possible tie in the series.

FOOTBALL MEN'S PLANS.

Field Laboratory to Test Changes May Be Found Practical.

The first meeting of the coalesced football committee, with its membership of fourteen, will be held in this city to-morrow. It is believed that the work of formulating suggestions for rule changes has progressed sufficiently to admit of adopting a new code before adjournment, though it will be necessary to codify the adopted rules at a subsequent meeting. If the plan for a field laboratory to test them in actual play is found practical, codification would likely not be attempted until the tests have been made and the efficiency of the changes proved.

A fairly definite idea of the way the members of the old Rules Committee stand on the various suggestions for a change is possible, but there has been little to indicate the attitude of the members of the new conference committee. Since eight votes are required to effect any change, it is obvious that the influence of the new committeemen will determine most of the issues. It is probable that the latter will be largely influenced by the position assumed by "Charley" Daly and Dr. Harry L. Williams, the two practical players among its number, and there is keen concern as to how these men stand as to the several doubtful questions to be settled.

RECRUIT TO THE TYPOTHETAE

Livingston Middleditch & Co. Declare for the Open Shop.

The deadlock in the fight between the Typothetae and Typographical Union No. 6 over the closed shop and eight-hour demands of the latter was broken yesterday by a large firm in the Typothetae, which at first yielded to the union, deciding to bolt the union and to side with the Typothetae. This is looked on by the employers as an important victory. They say that other firms which first yielded to the strikers are likely to do the same. Secretary H. V. Boyer of the Typothetae issued an official statement on the subject which said in part:

Livingston Middleditch & Co., who have been running their composing room as a closed shop and on the eight-hour basis, this afternoon notified their compositors that commencing tomorrow the hours of labor in their shop will be nine hours, and the positions in their shop will be filled with competent compositors, regardless of their union affiliations. This is one of the three or four firms that handle the bulk of the law work of New York.

We are informed by other employing printers, who conceded the eight-hour day and the closed shop on Jan. 1 in the belief that resistance was impossible, that the closed shop burden coupled with the eight-hour day has become well-nigh unbearable, and that more open shops working nine hours a day will soon be in line. Several of the largest and most prominent houses in the Typothetae report that former employes, conceding the union's defeat and the ability of the employers to conduct their business profitably free from the domination of Typographical Union, have returned to work, and have signed contracts to work nine hours under open shop conditions.

The situation in the electrotyping shops was said by the Typothetae yesterday to be most gratifying, in that on Jan. 1 there were but two open electrotype shops, whereas to-day there are fourteen. These fourteen shops state that they are assembling a force of free men and meeting all the demands of their customers.

STARS AT COLUMBIA'S MEET.

Big Field of Athletes in Garden To-night—Association Football.

More than 700 entries, including the pick of club and college athletes in the East, have been received for Columbia University's athletic meet in the Madison Square Garden to-night. In addition to the track and other events a game of Association football will be played, which will be the first time that this style of football has been played on a board floor in New York.

From the view of experts the races of the night will be the Amateur Athletic Union's indoor championships at one mile and 300 yards. The majority of athletic followers concede that Lawson Robertson will win the 300-yard run. He is the present champion at the distance, and is running very fast, as was shown in a quarter of a mile race at the Twenty-second Regiment games when he negotiated the distance in 0:51. Another runner much fancied for the event is S. C. Northbridge, the 220-yard champion. The one-mile championship is almost an even race. Melvin Sheppard, the Philadelphia schoolboy, recently took the measure of Champion Jim Sullivan, but the latter is in form now, and promises to reverse the decision to-night.

In the two-mile relay race for colleges, Persons, the great half-miler, will be the anchor man for Yale against Dartmouth. In the athletic club relay race, at one mile, the Pastime and Irish-American Athletic Clubs will make a desperate effort to lower the colors of the New York Athletic Club, quarter-milers who have not been beaten in three years. The New York Athletic Club's team will be made up of Hillman, Valentine, Sedley, and Pilgrim, the four who won the Canadian championship last September.

In a one-mile match race Columbia and New York University are expected to put up a vigorous struggle, while the Young Men's Christian Association "rooters" will devote their attention to the one-mile event for Christian associations.

POOR DAY FOR FAVORITES.

Jockeys Thrown, but Escape Serious Injury at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.—Paul and Stockwood, winners of the first two races on the card, were the only successful favorites at the Fair Grounds to-day. Raining Leaves was caught in a jam and fell on the last turn in the second race. Mint Lear stumbled at the start in the fifth, unseating her rider. Neither of the boys was injured seriously.

All Scarlet refused to break and was left at the post in the last race. The weather was clear and track good. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Paul, 109 pounds, (O'Neill,) 9 to 2, won; Rhinock, 100, (Perrine,) 8 to 1, second; Winifreda, 95, (Hagan,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:45 1-5. Dennis Sullivan, Water Lake, St. Bonnie, Miss Marius, Walter Schiffer, Choice Opera, Dorothy Dodd, Belle of Argyle, Sachem, and Gato also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Stockwood, 100 pounds, (Perrine,) 8 to 5, won; Chauncey Olcott, 97, (L. Smith,) 8 to 1, second; Ternus, 100, (Freeman,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:45 2-5. Legatee, Daniel C., Dresden, Santa Susanna, John McBride, Intrigue, Lucky Joe, and Raining Leaves also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Three and a half furlongs. Bertmont, 106 pounds, (L. Smith,) 4 to 1, won; De Oro, 111, (J. Martin,) 2 to 1, second; Almas Pet, 103, (Sewell,) 8 to 5, third. Time—0:42 2-5. Stoney Lee, Little Wanda, Blackwell, Miss Cystis, Redland, Mamie K., and Miss Hynes also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Phoebus, 110 pounds, (J. Johnson,) 20 to 1, won; Bernie Cramer, 112, (Leeds,) 100 to 1, second; Brilliant, 105, (Sewell,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:44. Lonebrake, Dromlo, Jungle Imp, Nine, Gambler, Bob May, Shenandoah, and Fair Calypso also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Roue, 121 pounds, (Livingston,) 8 to 1, won; Ben Lear, 116, (Hayes,) 8 to 1, second; Letty, 96, (Freeman,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:15 3-5. Henry Burt, Schoharie, Mint Leaf, Vagary, Bitter Sweet, Tom Bone, Pretorious, Ancient Witch, Miss Leeds, and Gallant also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile. Peggy, 99 pounds, (Sewell,) 15 to 1, won; Gleeman, 109, (O'Neill,) 7 to 1, second; Kenton, 105, (Cherry,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:44 2-5. George T., All Scarlet, Commandant, Mabel Simms, Arab May, Ethel's Pride, Ed Early, and Henry O., also ran.

The City Park Stewards to-day decided to disqualify Emergency, winner of the fifth race yesterday, and they awarded the purse to Jack Dolan. Through an oversight Emergency was entered in the race to which he was ineligible. Edward Wilder, Bellindian, and Begonia were the winning favorites to-day. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Three and a half furlongs. Edward Wilder, 108 pounds, (Nicol,) 9 to 10, won; Bonart, 115, (Stille,) 3 to 2, second; Arthur Rosenfield, 108, (Troxler,) 13 to 1, third. Time—0:42 4-5. Our Maid, Tom Morgan, Doubt Belsay, Martha V., and Dan Bradley also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Marlin, 106 pounds, (R. Lowe,) 10 to 1, won; Red Ruler, 100, (Nicol,) 3 to 1, second; Fonsoluca, 106, (Heffernan,) 4 to 5, third. Time—1:56 1-5. Devonshire, Cardona, Father D., Lida Vivian, Piller, Ojibwa, Arab, Jovial, Harpoon, and Mildred L. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Robin Hood, 112 pounds, (Troxler,) 4 to 1, won; Astarith, 112, (J. Jones,) 15 to 1, second; Minnie Adams, 94, (Wishard,) 7 to 10, third. Time—1:07 1-5. Don Fonso, Mary Worth, A. Convict, Trenola, and Quinn Brady also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Baron Esher, 103 pounds, (Wishard,) 10 to 1, won; Freebooter, 100, (J. Jones,) 30 to 1, second; Envoy, 104, (Perrett,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:27 2-5. Careless, St. Tammany, Albula, La Cache, Willie Newcomb, and Auditor also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Bellindian, 112 pounds, (Oregar,) 7 to 10, won; Jetsam, 107, (Ashworth,) 7 to 1, second; Twenty Spot, 92, (R. Lowe,) 16 to 1, third. Time—1:28. Alcantara, The Only Way, Grosgrain, and Gold Monk also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. Foxmead, 111 pounds, (Nicol,) 3 to 1, won; Tarp, 80, (Oregar,) 5 to 1, second; Granada, 89, (Finn,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:45 4-5. Big Bow, King of the Valley, Little Elkin, Glencare, Favorita, Woggiebug, Telepathy, Double, Galmeda, and

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

A "REMUNERATIVE" RATE.

The Hepburn bill, being acceptable to both Democrats and Republicans in the House, is to be offered to the Senate as the expression of the political and economic wisdom of the lower branch upon the subject of the Federal regulation of railroad rates. The essence of the bill is to be found in Section 15, which provides that, whenever the Inter-State Commerce Commission, after a full hearing upon a complaint against any existing railroad rate charged or collected by a carrier engaged in inter-State commerce, shall be of the opinion that the charges or rates complained of are "unjust or unreasonable, or unjustly discriminatory, or unduly preferential, or prejudicial in violation of any of the provisions of this act," then the Commission shall have the power "to determine and prescribe what will in its judgment be the just, reasonable, and fairly remunerative rate to be thereafter observed as the maximum rate to be charged"; and to make an order that the carrier shall desist from making any charge in excess of the prescribed maximum.

It will be observed that by accepting this measure the House with substantial unanimity expresses its opinion that the Supreme Court did not mean what it said when in the case of the Inter-State Commerce Commission against the Cincinnati Railway Company it used this language:

> It is one thing to inquire whether the rates which have been charged and collected are reasonable—that is a judicial act—but an entirely different thing to prescribe rates which shall be charged in the future; that is a legislative act.

The Hepburn bill imposes a judicial function and duty upon the Inter-State Commerce Commission, which is not a court at all. The form of the proceeding is judicial. There is to be a hearing; evidence is to be taken; both sides are to be heard; the Commission is to deliberate upon the facts and the evidence before it, and render its decision. This is precisely what a court would do. It is the opinion of many constitutional lawyers in this country, some of whom are Senators of the United States, that this is precisely what an Inter-State Commerce Commission cannot constitutionally do. The point has been debated in the Senate, and many lawyers had their say. They differed, as usual. But the Supreme Court has had its say, too, and it declares the inquiry into and determination upon of the reasonableness or unreasonableness of a railway rate to be a judicial function. Judicial functions are exercised by the courts exclusively—they cannot be shared with legislative or executive bodies.

But if this doubtful provision of the Hepburn bill should pass the challenges of the courts there remains another question scarcely less grave—so grave, in fact, that it might defeat the working of the law no less effectually than a decision of the court that it was unconstitutional. Upon what principles and by what standards is the Commission to determine what is a "just and fairly remunerative rate" to be observed as a maximum charge? The fixing of railroad freight rates is no child's play. It appeared in the testimony before the Senate Inter-State Commerce Committee that something like 50,000 of our fellow-citizens are giving their laborious days and nights all the time to the task of fixing, adjusting, changing, and determining railroad rates. Some of the men engaged in this duty received high wages—$25,000 a year, or, in some cases, twice or four times that. The Hepburn bill as amended provides that the Inter-State Commerce Commission shall consist of seven members for a seven-year term, who are to receive $10,000 each per annum. They will be required to determine what is a just, reasonable, and fairly remunerative rate upon over 200,000 miles of American railways. If there is in fact any such demand for Federal ratemaking as the President proposes, the Commissioners will either shirk their duty or they will be worked to death.

The Supreme Court has expressed its views upon the great delicacy and difficulty of determining this question which the House of Representatives in the gayety of its heart would propose to the Inter-State Commerce Commission. In the Freight Association case decided in 1896 the court said:

> What is a proper standard by which to judge the fact of reasonable rates? Must the rate be so high as to enable the return for the whole business done to amount to a sum sufficient to afford the shareholder a fair and reasonable profit upon his investment? If so, what is a fair and reasonable profit? That depends sometimes upon the risk incurred, and the rate itself varies in different localities; which is the one to which reference is to be made as the standard? Or is the reasonableness of the profit to be limited to a fair return upon the capital that would have been sufficient to build and equip the road if honestly expended? Or is still another standard to be created, and the reasonableness of the charges tried by the cost of the carriage of the article, and a reasonable profit to be allowed on that? And in such case would a contribution to a sinking fund to make repairs upon a roadbed and the renewal of cars, and so forth, be assumed as a proper item? Or is the reasonableness of the charge to be tested by reference to the charges for the transportation of the same kind of property made by other roads similarly situated?

In the words of this opinion, "there is such an infinite variety of facts entering into the question of what is a reasonable rate" that a convinced opponent of the Hepburn bill might with cynical complacency acquiesce in its passage, confident that a measure which overwhelmed the Commission with such impossible tasks would prove to be quite unworkable and be permitted to fall into "innocuous desuetude." There is in this measure the promise, the absolute certainty even, of whelming oceans of litigation. No railroad corporation which felt itself injured by a decision of the Commission would permit the Commission's usurped judicial determination of reasonableness to pass unquestioned. In every case worth trying out the courts would be appealed to, and the history of the act of 1887 would be repeated in a lengthening line of decisions reversing the acts of the Commission. If the Hepburn bill had been designed to meet the President's insistent demand for legislation, while leaving existing conditions as to rates quite unchanged, it could hardly have been more skillfully drawn.

THE ISLE OF PINES.

Whether the Isle of Pines belongs to Cuba or to the United States, it is possible to dissent from the manner in which the topic is treated by the Senate. If the island belongs to the United States it ought not to be for sale at any price. No American territory is subject of barter. And if it belongs to Cuba it ought to be conveyed to Cuba without ifs or buts, unless the United States wishes to take the position of receiving pay for property not its own. But the Senate committee has not been able to make up its mind on either point, nor does it know what consideration it wants to ask. Originally coaling and naval stations were asked. Then it was discovered that the consideration asked had been received, and it was proposed to substitute as consideration for the cession to Cuba stipulations regarding the status of Americans who have settled on the island. Now the treaty is reported unamended, in a form disapproved by Senators who were absent from the committee upon other duties. Quite apart from the merits this discloses a method of legislation which cannot be approved.

We have heretofore taken the view since expressed by Secretary ROOT, that the United States has no substantial claim to the island. We therefore should give merely a quitclaim deed, for a nominal consideration. There might properly enough be an understanding prior to the cession regarding the use Cuba proposes to make of the formal title, but to make substantial demands has in it something of extortion and immorality. There can be no doubt that when Cuba and the Isle of Pines both belonged to Spain the Isle of Pines was part of Cuba. The essential question is whether it ever ceased to be part of Cuba because of negotiations between the United States and Spain at the end of the Spanish war. A technical case can be set up, and is indeed set up by those having property rights which cloud their view of the equities. Undoubtedly there was error regarding the islands of both the Atlantic and Pacific when the peace treaty was drawn. But there never was any clear intent on the part of either Spain or the United States to separate the Isle of Pines from Cuba. In Secretary ROOT's words the Isle of Pines "is not and never has been territory of the United States." Unless and until the contrary is proved it would be equally preposterous to sell our rights or to buy Cuba's.

JURY FIXING.

It is impossible to imagine a graver crime against our systems of government and judicature than the perversion of justice. "Jury fixing" and subornation of perjury partake of the character of treason. Both these crimes have been more or less loosely charged against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. The former of them is charged so definitely and specifically by the astonishing confession of TILLINGHAST, of which we printed the substance yesterday, that action seems to be imperatively demanded. The allegations of this man are such as should instigate to activity not only the District Attorney's office, but the Bar Association. TILLINGHAST implicates Judges as well as suitors.

Of course the case should not be prejudged. But it cannot be denied that TILLINGHAST puts into formal and definite charge a suspicion widespread and long entertained. All that can be said in extenuation of the offenses he charges, if they turn out to have been really committed, is that the corporation has considered itself to be "fighting the devil with fire." And there is no doubt but that unscrupulous passengers, instigated by or in collusion with equally unscrupulous "ambulance chasers" who have secured the right to practice law, have attempted depredations upon this corporation as well as upon all others engaged in the same business. If the corporation should fight all such baseless claims by every lawful means, and should unsparingly prosecute all fraudulent claimants and their lawyers and all perjured witnesses, it would not only be within its rights, but it would be doing a needed and commendable public service. But to do that it would have to come into court with clean hands. In order to do it most effectively, it would have to establish a reputation on its own side for fairness and decency, that is to say, it would have to show a willingness to effect a fair settlement of fair claims arising out of the negligence of its agents. On the contrary, it is notorious that, "hiring its law by the year," it withstands equally just and unjust claims, protracts litigation to the utmost in all cases, so as to give itself the chance of the plaintiff's death before a final adjudication, and does not even profess any standard of morality and decency in these matters. Even if it withstood just claims only by lawful means, it would be a public malefactor. For withstanding them at all, as it uniformly has done, it forfeits all claim to public sympathy when unjust claims are brought against it. It furnishes a modern instance of COKE's wise saw that corporations have no souls. And it predisposes the public to believe that a corporation so entirely unscrupulous in resistance to just claims may be ready to resort to jury fixing and subornation of perjury to resist claims against it, irrespective of their justice or injustice.

WHY KEEP THE BALLOTS?

One of the features of the Tilden election law then in force in this State which excited the disgust of JAMES G. BLAINE in 1884 was its provision that all ballots should be destroyed on election night, excepting one specimen of every kind cast. This specimen, with a certificate of how many such ballots there were, was ample basis for legal controversy. With this provision Mr. BLAINE found that a plurality of 1,200 in the great State of New York was as unassailable as if it had been ten or a hundred times as many, and declared that the law seemed framed to facilitate fraud. But nobody whose interest in honest elections was stronger than his personal or partisan interest agreed with him. All such persons found in the provision for destruction a safeguard against fraud.

Now there is a proposition pending at Albany that ballot boxes shall be opened and ballots recounted whenever a single Judge chooses to order it done, on the affidavit of a single petitioner. The thing is monstrous. We have just had a scandalous exhibition of what happens when ballots are left to be tampered with. There was far more danger to the purity of elections from leaving a line of wagons unguarded in the streets, containing ballot boxes, than can be imagined when the ballots, having been deposited and counted in the presence and subject to the challenge of representatives of all parties concerned, are then destroyed, and the record alone left to represent them. There is only one man, we suppose, in the State of New York who will maintain that Senator RAINES is a wiser legislator than was SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

FOR A SUBWAY TRAFFIC SQUAD.

The filing of the incorporation certificate of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company is accompanied by the statement that its officials are ardently desirous of "breaking up artificial centres of congestion so far as possible." It is a consummation devoutly to be wished. There is comfort in it for the traveling public, and profit for the promoters. The first means proposed by them is an express track upon the Third Avenue elevated. They have been charged with wanting to steal it. They say they are willing to pay for it. There are those who will contend that the city cannot afford to sell the right to erect any more elevated roads at any price. We ourselves have expressed intolerance for the abomination, and are not seducible by any price in dollars. But our virtue is tempted by the promise of eighteen-minute service from the City Hall to the Bronx. Only let it be nominated in the bond, with a penal price if the promise be unfulfilled.

Some amateurs are suggesting as one way of reducing artificial centres of congestion that doors be provided in the centre of the cars. Doors require door openers, and door openers cost money. Our own suggestion is more feasible because substantially costless. There are station stairways where thousands try to ascend while hundreds are trying to descend, with the result that both currents are checked. At such a station as the Brooklyn Bridge the hundreds might easily be diverted at such times to other stairways, and both currents of passengers would be much comforted and accelerated. Also there are stations where the trains are habitually stopped at such a point on the platform that passengers cannot leave the cars because of congested stairways. If the trains were stopped a half car length sooner or later the cars could be emptied and proceed, while the passengers mounted the stairs at their leisure. A Subway traffic squad would be worth its small cost.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Whistling Not Yet Suppressed.

As we have feared all along, the campaign against the excessive use of whistles by steam craft on our rivers is not coming to a successful—officially successful—end as soon as was expected by those engaged in it. Everybody in and out of authority, except the tugboat men, enthusiastically agreed that much of the tooting was needless, as well as an abominable nuisance, and nobody with either right or reason to speak on the subject had any doubt that something to lessen the evil should be done at once. But when it came to taking action there was always a curious lowering of tone and a hasty reference to some other quarter for help. Such references were made first by assorted boards and officers here, and then the case went to Washington, where power in the matter lies if anywhere. There, too, the protestants were well received, the reality of their grievance was admitted, the necessity for relief was proclaimed, and—well, the Commerce Department, after mature deliberation, has decided that the Federal laws give no warrant for interfering with these whistles; that rules can be promulgated in cases where navigation is affected, but not where the public health is concerned; and that the only remedy lies with the State authorities—who have already declared their helplessness. The trouble is that the steamboat men are not only permitted, but compelled, to use their whistles as much as is necessary for the safety of navigation, and judgment as to when, how often, how long, and how loudly it is necessary to whistle is and must be left to the very men about whom such bitter complaint has been made. In a few instances it might be possible to convict them of blowing blasts the direct relation of which to the safety of navigation they could not establish, but in a vastly greater number of instances the question of need will always have to be left to the Captains and pilots, who naturally incline to think steamboating about the most important of all businesses. The only thing to do is to bring argument and influence to bear on these men. They are not bad fellows, by any means; on the contrary, they are exponents of most of the strenuous virtues and of not a few of the gentler sort. They do not want to annoy well people or to kill sick ones, and it is worse than a waste of time to treat them as monsters of iniquity. That they use their whistles altogether too much is beyond question; any one of them will say so when talking of some of the others, and they will all be kinder to us just as soon as they have been convinced that they have been unkind.

Advised to Go to Farming.

In language which generous critics will burden with no heavier epithet than picturesque, The Chattanooga Blade, a paper whose editor and most of whose readers wear the burnished livery of the sun, gives some excellent advice to Southern negroes with occupations threatened by the present tendency in that part of the country to get manual tasks performed by somewhat whiter hands than theirs. "We are here," says The Blade, after referring to the constant influx of Italian laborers, "to advise our people right as far as our knowledge goes, and this is what we have to say, respecting the matter; prepare yourselves to 'drop' out in the rural districts, and purchase 10 or 12 acres of land, and go to raising peas, pumpkins, hogs and hominy; and when the clash and contest comes you'll be prepared to eat; while the 'racket' goes on, if nothing else; otherwise you will have to lay low, and watch a chance to be hired by the whites only when 'strikes' by Italians for higher wages which they will be sure to do; and while this is 'going' on be out on your little farm and other places of business of your own, and let the fight be between them and the whites as it should be." This is not as lucid as it might be, but a white reader, and presumably a black one, can gather from it that one good way to escape the competition of foreign rivals is not to compete with them at all, but to go into something else that does not involve dependence on a succession of short bits of work and does promise to give at least the means of comfortable subsistence, whatever quarrels may be in progress among other people. Neither small farms nor small farmers are quite the favorites of the economist and statesman that they used to be, but there is still a large place for them, and in it the negro need fear no "prejudice" except that caused by his own shortcomings in thrift and industry.

A Distinction with a Difference.

There is a good deal of excuse for the bitterness with which the Democrats in the Legislature are discussing a sentence in a speech which Mr. WADSWORTH delivered in an Albany club Wednesday evening. "We are told," he said, "that the people are losing confidence in the Republican Party. After glancing over our opponents in the Legislature, I am constrained to ask, In whom would the people have confidence, if not in us?" As the utterance of a party man and politician, that, of course, is of milky suaveness, and, in comparison with the things said every day by Democrats and Republicans, as such, about each other, it might be called almost complimentary. But Mr. WADSWORTH, besides being a party man and a politician, is Speaker of the Assembly, and in that capacity he is expected to keep up at least the semblance of a fine respect, beautifully impartial, for all the statesmen whom it is his duty to keep in order of the parliamentary sort. As invective or accusation, his words broke no bones and hurt no sensibilities, as sarcasm they were decidedly neat and not justly to be deprived of appreciation in any quarter, but as criticism by the Speaker of the Assembly of the Democrats, for whom, no less than for the Republican members, he is supposed to be a guide, philosopher, and friend, the words were pretty bad, and the taste that permitted their public utterance was unprettily worse.

The Traffic Squad.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with gratitude your editorial in to-day's paper on "The Traffic Squad," and I beg to add my voice, through your paper, to the many who cannot give enough thanks to Mr. McAdoo for this great protection of private citizens. With the enormous increase of traffic in our streets, built when our city was so much smaller, the hourly danger to foot passengers is constantly increasing. Old men, old women, women with babies, and groups of school children obliged to cross Fifth Avenue and Broadway would find it impossible during the afternoon hours if it were not for the unwearying watchfulness and discipline of the Traffic Squad.

AN INTERESTED CITIZEN.

New York, Jan. 24, 1906.

Boys Will Be Boys.

According to El Nacion of Madrid the Spanish capital is as much exercised over a recent duel as it is over the King's coming wedding. The duel was fought between the ex-Speaker of the Chamber and the late Premier. It was a duel a la Francaise, neither was hurt. The ages of the combatants are respectively 33 and 77.

TO DESTROY THE BOSSES.

Urgent Need of a New Primary Election Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The enactment of the proposed amendment prohibiting certain political contributions and requiring a public accounting of the receipt and expenditure of all the other contributions would injure the "professional political bosses," but it would not destroy them. No doubt thousands upon thousands of those belonging to both the great parties, who at the last election voted against their own party's candidates, were actuated by high and practical sentiments. Is there a resentment, rankling in the people's hearts, against bosses"?

If this utter destruction of "bosses" and this annual election of local leaders are the objects the people really desire to accomplish, then the amendment should be directed not only to the Corrupt Practices act but to the primary election law. On annual primary day it should let the voter, by ballots containing the names of all the enrolled electors in his election district prepared, printed, and placed in his polling place, not by the "bosses," but by the Board of Elections, secretly vote for the specified number of his neighbors for members of his Assembly District, General Committee, and for delegates to city, borough, county, Aldermanic, Assembly, Senate, judiciary, Congressional, and other conventions. It should declare a day in December reorganization day. On this day it should let the voter again repair to his polling place and, by ballots containing the names of all the elected committeemen prepared as aforesaid, secretly vote for a Chairman, a Secretary, and a Treasurer for the committee.

This elected Chairman (or local leader) should be the Assembly District's executive member in the County Committee of thirty-five, which, likewise, should be required to nominate and elect its Chairman (or county leader) and to decide all its resolutions only by secret ballot and whose resolutions, when involving measures, methods, money, or men, should be inoperative until referred to and approved by a majority of all the thirty-five Assembly District Committees. Each Assembly District Committee should be required to make its nominations and elections and to decide all its resolutions only by secret ballot. Delegates when in convention, likewise, should be required to nominate and elect all candidates for public office only by secret ballot.

The enactment of an amendment embodying this foundation principle, while costing the taxpayers a considerable sum annually, would withdraw the source and the control of governmental power from the clique of "bosses" and restore them to the people. Then the people, knowing it to be worth while, would take an active and patriotic part in party politics.

WILLIAM HENRY KNOX.

New York, Jan. 23, 1906.

Beware of Pickpockets!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The above legend seems to be almost forgotten in New York City. It is more needful now in the great crowds than it ever was before.

Last Saturday morning about 11 o'clock I boarded a Columbus Avenue and Broadway car at Twenty-third Street on the way down. There were several men on the rear platform. The conductor was not to be seen. After the car had proceeded, as I stepped upon the platform and attempted to enter there was a man in the door, with his back toward me, holding on to the side of the door with one hand and with the other holding the strap. After my foot was in the doorway, he suddenly sallied back against me, as if intoxicated, and I could neither get in nor out, and the men on the platform gathered toward me. After struggling a moment in the crowd that pressed me, I was allowed to pass into the door and take a seat, where there were many of them vacant. The conductor was in the forward part of the car and after some time he came along for my fare. It was several hours before I missed the loss of my portmonnaie which had been in the left pocket of my pantaloons. I immediately recalled my experience on the car and knew what and when it happened. The gang of pickpockets on the car may have been there by a knowing and willing conductor who was evidently conveniently absent from the scene and did not compel the gang to go into the car.

My financial loss was small, but if I knew the number of the car or that of the conductor I would sue the railroad company for the assault and the loss sustained by the negligence of the conductor.

LAWYER.

New York, Jan. 25, 1906.

Mechanical Ventilating Systems.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For a week we have been giving a trial in this school, under explicit orders from some one speaking with authority, to a ventilating system which was warmly defended in last Saturday's issue. All other schools are presumably doing likewise. Furthermore, I have seen diagrams with arrows showing currents of cold air, sometimes of heated air, blowing into rooms from large and conspicuous ventilators and supplying some prodigious number of cubic feet of air per second to each child.

Nevertheless, one might as well attempt to live on breakfast foods instead of ordinary diet as to live in any but the coldest weather in an atmosphere renewed, if it be renewed, by any machinery likely to be devised. In this school at the present moment many classroom doors and transoms are opened, while all windows are shut. By this means ventilation by machine is supplemented by ventilation by exchange from room to room. The only one exempt is the Principal, whose private office, being destitute of apparatus, is aired by windows opened rationally. I am not decrying mechanical ventilation, but it can never entirely replace the opening of windows. A good supplement, it is a bad substitute.

ROBERT P. GREEN,
Public School No. 5, Manhattan.

New York, Jan. 23, 1906.

Street Gamins Unrestricted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should like to enter a protest against street gamins playing so as to inconvenience pedestrians. While walking in front of Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon my feet were knocked completely from under me, and I was pitched to the ground by four boys steering a cart. Fortunately, I was not hurt, but my dress was spotted with automobile grease, a by no means pleasant thing to get rid of. I presume the accident was unpremeditated, but it does seem as if there might be supervision in such a place so as to obviate any such occurrence.

G. L. C.

New York, Jan. 23, 1906.

Longer Term of Residence for Voters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a voter for the last twenty years in New York and Brooklyn allow me to say that I have seen no clearer exposition of the evils of the present voting system than that made in THE TIMES to-day by Mr. C. Wickliffe Yulee.

The reform that he recommends would strike the deathnote to all the heelers of all parties, and is so simple that it seems to me strange that it has not been advocated before. By all means let us have a law framed making it requisite for a voter to have resided no less than one year in State, county, city, district, and ward before he is allowed to cast a vote.

When this is done there will be no "floaters."

HONEST VOTER.

Brooklyn, Jan. 23, 1906.

His View.

From The Washington Star.

"Isn't this hazing something dreadful?" said the solicitous parent.

"Well," answered Farmer Cornfossil, "you must consider that the boy that's at school standin' on his head or doin' exercises to expand his chest ain't playin' eleven miles a day in the hot sun, nor luggin' bricks on his head with a scuttle."

SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Ex-Gov. Bowers of Maine, a member of the Committee on Territories and a strong Roosevelt man, was defending the Statehood bill in the House this afternoon.

"I am for what will best subserve the interests of the greatest Republican the sun has ever shone on," he cried. Then as a laugh went up from the Democratic side he perceived what he had said and added: "The greatest Republic the sun shines on."

"A distinction," put in Champ Clark, "and a difference."

Delegate Mark Smith of Arizona has been the recipient of many congratulations on his speech flaying Representative Tawney yesterday. His Biblical quotation has extorted admiration from men less familiar with the Scriptures.

"Yes," said Smith modestly," a Biblical quotation is a good thing. Many years ago Gen. Huston of Kentucky, one of the greatest lawyers that State ever saw, said to me, 'In a law case, remember this: An apt Biblical quotation, sprung at the right moment, will knock seven witnesses out of the box.'"

Since his return to Washington, Senator Depew has manifested a keen desire to avoid newspaper men, and has been so successful that none of them has got within speaking distance of him. He has instructed the doorkeepers not to bring him newspaper men's cards, and it is impossible to get to see him at his house.

Yesterday the Senate elevator, going up, reached the Senate floor. In it were two newspaper men. Mr. Depew was hurrying toward it and it stopped to receive him. Just then the Senator saw who the two passengers were, and he turned abruptly and shot down a corridor out of sight. The astonished elevator man released the lever and the car went up.

"Changed, isn't he?" said one of the newspaper men.

"Yes," returned the other. "If any one wants to see Depew take a hurdle all he has to do is to hide in a bush as he goes by and make a noise like a newspaper man."

An individual who had been partaking of the cup which cheers and also inebriates, was in quest of some more of the same last night in the refreshment bureau of a hotel. His attention was arrested by the conversation of several men near by, one of whom looked as if he were somebody of importance. The cheered and inebriated person touched this man on the shoulder.

"Say," he said, "you a Congressman?"

"Yes," said the distinguished-looking person.

"Where from?"

"Missouri," replied the other, going out with his companions and hailing a car. The hilarious one followed and got aboard, next to his victim.

"You're from—hic—Missouri, eh?" he said as he paid his fare. "Wasn't it a shame they beat old—hic—Cockrell for the Senate?"

The self-confessed Congressman did not reply. His questioner thumped him on the shoulder and repeated the question.

"Yes, it was unfortunate," he finally replied.

"Unforshnit?" shouted the lushful one. "Why, it is a cussed, bloomin', infernal outrage! Mos' inf'mas' thing ever happened in civ'lized commun'ty that old Cockrell got—hic—beat. Wasn't it?"

"I am afraid it was," the Congressman responded, but he did not put any heart into it and looked unhappy. He got off the car a block before he had intended to. Then his questioner turned to one of the Congressman's companions and said:

"That man don't seem to 'preciate enormity of this—hic—crime. Who is he, anyway?"

"Senator Warner, who beat Cockrell for the Senate," replied the man addressed in a high, clear voice that was heard all over the car.

The admirer of Cockrell looked at him with his mouth wide open for a moment, and then in bibulous confidence leaned over to his informant and whispered, "Well, don't tell him, 'cause I wouldn't wanna hurt his feelin's, but I'm dead sore on him."

Religious Issue in British Election.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our American daily papers do not seem to realize what the great Liberal majorities in England mean? You attribute them to various political issues—and these have their weight doubtless—but the main subject which has aroused the British Nation is the question of religious liberty and the oppressive Education bill which the Conservative Party, with the Bishops of the English Church behind it, has been enforcing upon the Nonconformists, (who constitute four-fifths of the Protestant Church members of Great Britain.) It is a law similar to that which drove our Pilgrim Fathers to seek religious liberty in this country 400 years ago.

There was this difference, however. Four hundred years ago there was no redress at home. To-day the multitudes of passive resisters in England have patiently bided their time, sure of eventual deliverance through the people's vote at the coming election—"Liberty of conscience, freedom to worship God for themselves and their children." This is the keynote of the great Liberal triumph. It is a claim that can never more be set aside, by prelate or priest.

L. M. H.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 24, 1906.

The S. P. C. A. and the Mail Horses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noticed in yesterday's issue of your paper—on the front page—mention of charges brought against the agents of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to the effect that these agents were blackmailing the companies under contract to carry the mails in this city.

I have no knowledge of the character of the agents of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and I carry no brief for that society, but I think it right to state that I have twice during the past month reported to the society the fact that I had seen a lame horse attached to United States mail wagon. I am in the habit of looking at horses that pass me in the streets, and I should think from what I have seen during the past few years of the horses which are used in the mail service that an Inspector of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals might very often hold up a mail wagon without undue suspicion of graft.

W. FRANKLIN BRUSH.

New York, Jan. 24, 1906.

Not a Bank Account.

From The London Mail.

"I have paid £4 into this court in fines since last October, and I think, now I am hard up, I ought to have a little back," said an applicant for relief the other day at the Brentford Police Court. His request was refused.

Not in This Proportion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is money on deposit in savings bank subject to a tax for personal property? I received notice assessing me $10,000, but have only about $100 in bank.

A READER.

New York, Jan. 24, 1906.

King and Kaiser Still Out?

Le Matin of Paris declares that King Edward had expressed a desire to pay a visit to the Kaiser next Summer. The report is received in Berlin with skepticism. "No wonder," exclaims The London Chronicle, "for the Kaiser has not yet returned the visit of the King at Kiel the Summer before last, and it is not customary for sovereigns to rush up an account of courtesy without some one leaves from the other side."

ANNEXATION CURE URGED FOR DOMINGAN ILLS

But Senator Money Objects to Heyburn's Plan.

SEES PERIL FOR THE FUTURE

Says Mr. Roosevelt May Be Succeeded by a Hot-Headed, Impetuous and Emotional President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Senator Heyburn of Idaho proposed an Alexandrian solution of the Santo Domingan riddle this afternoon by suggesting that the Senate adopt a resolution advising the President to open negotiations for the annexation of Santo Domingo.

"It is the last island on the market," Senator Heyburn declared, "and we ought to buy it, not only as a means of preserving the peace of the country, but as a measure to give us command of the entrances to the Panama Canal."

"The Senator is evidently in earnest," Senator Tillman interjected, "and as the only President of Santo Domingo that we know anything about is in our keeping it ought not to be difficult to close the deal. If my friends on the other side haven't got enough black men in the Philippines and the South I suggest to the Senator from Idaho that he put his proposition in the form of a resolution and let us have a vote."

"Would the Senator object to the substitution of the white race for the black?" Senator Heyburn inquired.

"Not at all," Senator Tillman responded, "but I should like the gentlemen on the other side who show so much solicitude for the negroes at home to be less cruel to those abroad."

Senator Heyburn thought annexation the only way to assure the peace of the island. He said there had been eighteen revolutions in twenty-five years there, that sixteen of them had been successful, and that only five Presidents had lived to serve out their terms.

Senator Heyburn followed Senator Money of Mississippi, who spoke for nearly two hours on the subject of the Santo Domingan negotiations. Senator Money asserted that the President had put the treaty into practical effect, after the Senate had failed to ratify it. He thought such a course if followed by one not so nearly infallible as the President might lead to trouble.

"The Senator from Massachusetts assures us," he continued, "that we can trust the President. Of course, he did not mean to remind us that the King can do wrong, but the assurance he gave us seems to suggest the thought. But we must remember that hell is paved with good intentions. We will some day have a change in the Presidency, and it may be that in the place of the present level-headed, even-tempered President, we shall have a hot-headed, impetuous and emotional Executive—a man who will not observe the requirements of the Constitution, as I am pleased to learn from the Senator from Massachusetts the present occupant of the White House does.

"In that event trouble might come from depending on the President to act always at the psychological moment. He might be a President who did not carry the psychological moment around in his pocket, and if such a man were allowed to exercise the discretion that our present President has in this case, we might find ourselves embarrassed."

TILLMAN CHAMPIONS CHINESE

Would Investigate Charges of Unfair Treatment by Immigration Officials.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Senator Tillman introduced a resolution to-day directing the Committee on Immigration to investigate charges of unfair treatment of Chinese aliens, traveling in the United States, by officers of the Immigration Service.

The resolution recites that it has been charged that the Chinese boycott of American goods could be traced to the treatment of Chinese coming to the United States, and that Wu Ting-Fang, the former Chinese Minister to this country, was a leader in the boycott movement.

When the resolution was offered a number of visiting Chinese, under the escort of attachés of the Chinese Legation, were in the diplomatic gallery. They departed the moment a request for immediate consideration of the resolution was denied.

M. Jusserand's Latest Honor.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The report that M. Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States, is to be promoted to the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honor is confirmed.

Bishops and Comparative Morality.

From The Montreal Gazette.

The Anglican Bishop of Tokio has raised a stir in Japan by his criticism of the morality of the people. Possibly he had ground for what he said. There have been men who have criticised the morality of Christian London. It is not well, though, to judge a people by its weakness; and a Bishop should know better than to throw stones in the waters in which he is fishing.

INVESTIGATING.

Link Steffens is in Washington to fright the timid soul
Of Congressmen and Senators; Walt Wellman's at the Pole,
Bill Bryan's in the Orient, where heathen watchfires burn—
In just a little while there will be nothing left to learn.

We've learned about insurance till there's nothing left to know,
Poult Bigelow's been to Panama—the Polar Eskimo
Will soon be brought to notice; and the timid Congressman
Will have his soul laid bare upon the Lincoln Steffens plan.

Who knows but Carrie Nation will go down to Washington,
To find from Mrs. Morris just exactly how 'twas done,
And Hadley from Missouri will discover, if he can,
The secrets in the bosom of the wily Rogers man.

This passion for more knowledge, how it fires the human breast
Till half the race of mortals is informing on the rest!
The path of multi-millions is a thorny way and harks
To the haunts of process servers and interrogation marks.

Subpoenas fly like snowflakes in the Winter through the air,
With "What?" and "Who?" and "When?" and "Which?" and "How?" and "Why?" and "Where?"
The age of verse is over, there is none [illegible] the Muse,
And Cyrano's slumbered beside the [illegible] from the news.

J. W. FOLEY.

BELMONT-DE GOICOURIA WEDDING WAS BRILLIANT

The Assemblage an Extremely Smart Though Small One.

BOTH FAMILIES IN MOURNING

Bride Wore a Superb String of Pearls, a Wedding Gift—A House Among the Presents.

One of the smartest, but smallest, weddings of the Winter took place yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Ascension when Miss Alice de Goicouria, younger daughter of Albert de Goicouria, was married to August Belmont, Jr., elder son of August Belmont. The ceremony was at 3 o'clock. Bishop Doane of Albany, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's Church, officiated.

As the bride is in mourning for her mother and the bridegroom for his uncle, Mr. Morgan, about 400 invitations only were sent out for the church ceremony and relatives only were asked to the house.

The church was elaborately and beautifully decorated. Tall vases filled with Ascension lilies were arranged at the back of the church, and in the tall pulpit at the right were rose trees covered with white flowers, the entire body of the pulpit to the floor being a mass of ferns and palms. Along the sides of the church were tall palms arranged in groups.

The pillars supporting the side galleries had palms and ferns at their bases, and half way up huge clusters of Ascension lilies, or calla lilies, were fastened, while at the top of the pillars quantities of Marguerites were arranged as though growing.

The bride is one of the most beautiful girls in society, a brilliant brunette. She walked up the nave with her father, preceded by her bridesmaids, the Misses Edith Kane and Anne Wall, the latter the daughter of the late Mrs. de Goicouria's only brother; the Misses A. Marion Fish, and Cynthia Roche, and her maid of honor, Miss Maria Moran, a daughter of Amadee Moran and a relative of the Belmonts.

Miss Fish is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and Miss Kane a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Miss Roche is the only daughter of Mrs. Burke Roche, and Miss Wall the daughter of Frank T. Wall.

They were gowned alike in robes of white silk trimmed with lace and folds of cloth of gold and gold ribbon. Their hats of white lace were trimmed with gold gauze and white ostrich tips, and each carried a large bouquet of green orchids and fine ferns.

The bride's gown was exceedingly handsome and novel. It was white uncut velvet, a Princess robe, cut with curving seams and rather loose at the waist line, with a long train. Up the sides, starting from the train, were leaves and flowers done in nacré spangle, and also appeared up the front of the gown from the hem. The top was cut square and was filled in old point lace, so arranged as to form at the top a round neck with a little V. The elbow sleeves were double flounces of old point lace, and the veil, which was rather short and square at the ends, was caught to the bride's hair in a totally new fashion. It was also of most exquisite old point lace. The top of the veil was arranged in a series of drooping points over the dark pompadour of the bride; this effect was carried clear around to the back. Clusters of orange blossoms caught the veil. The bride also wore a wonderful string of large pearls, one of her wedding gifts. No other jewels were worn, although quantities were numbered among her wedding gifts.

There was full choral service and the Sevenfold Amen was sung.

Mr. Belmont, who came to the chancel rail as the bride started up the nave, was attended by U. S. Murdoch, one of his Harvard classmates, who accompanied him on his trip around the world after he left college, and the ushers were his younger brother Raymond Belmont, Bertram Cruger, G. Palen Snow, E. Gerry Chadwick, William A. Burnham, Jr., Harry B. Hollins, Jr., and Ralph Sanger.

After the church ceremony a reception and breakfast were held at the de Goicouria residence, 28 West Fifty-sixth Street.

At the house the floral decorations were comparatively simple. Mr. and Mrs. Belmont received congratulations in a bower of palms and ferns.

The wedding presents, which were numerous and costly, included a house from August Belmont, which is being built next door to his own in Thirty-fourth Street.

PROPHECY ON HIS OPERATION.

The Surgeon Read of His Success Before He Began the Job.

The doctors at Roosevelt Hospital have been much amused this week over the account of a difficult operation published in a newspaper nearly twelve hours before the operation took place. The surgeon who later officiated at the reported removal of a stone from a patient's kidney was naturally somewhat astonished to read at his breakfast table of the success with which he had accomplished a task which he was not to begin until that afternoon. Regarded as prophecy, the story also had its shortcomings. So skillfully did the surgeon handle the knife and the X-rays, it was said in the report, that only seven minutes were required to remove the stone and close up the wound. As a matter of fact, the operation lasted two hours, and those in charge say they doubt whether the stone was really discovered, after all.

EDWIN GRASSE'S VIOLIN RECITAL

Edwin Grasse gave his third violin recital in Mendelssohn Hall last evening before a large audience. He played pieces in a great variety of styles, with excellent understanding, and with a better tone and a better technical execution than he showed in some of his previous performances. He played an arrangement of Corelli's "La Follia" and a number of arrangements of piano pieces, also the aria from Goldmark's concerto, Saint-Saëns's "Rondo Capriccioso" and his own polonaise. Theodore Van Yorx sang two groups of songs, several of which beguiled him into a somewhat oversentimental style. George Falkenstein played the accompaniments with skill and taste.

"PARSIFAL" FOR THE THIRD TIME

"Parsifal" was given for the third time at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday. It was the last evening performance that has been announced for this season, and the audience, perhaps for this reason, was the largest that has attended any of the representations of the work. Mr. Dippel was substituted in the part of Parsifal, as he had been in some of the representations of the two previous seasons, and presented an excellent and highly intelligent performance; though it is small in scale and lacks the power and beauty of voice that are needed. The rest of the cast was unchanged. The choruses, both of the grail knights and of the flower maidens, were unusually untuneful.

The Sothern and Marlowe Theatres.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—The Messrs. Shubert, theatrical managers for E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe, have decided that their new theatre in Denver shall be named the E. H. Sothern Theatre. Their new theatre in Cincinnati will be called the Julia Marlowe.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Actors' Fund benefit takes place at the Broadway Theatre this afternoon.

A new four-act play by Cora Maynard, entitled "The Measure of Man," will be given on Thursday afternoon in the Empire Theatre at the matinee by the American Academy of Dramatic Arts.

Frank Gillmore has been engaged to play the leading role in Winston Churchill's new play, "The Title Mart," which opens in New York some time in February.

Always Remember the Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

$2,200 FOR A FLOWER VASE.

$35,675 Realized Yesterday at Bishop Collection Sale.

Harry Jones paid the highest price—$2,200— at the Bishop sale yesterday, for a bronze flower vase shown in the loan exhibition of the National Academy in 1895. It is a vase 17½ inches high by 11½ inches wide, of the reign of Kiso, 1101-26. It is a remarkably thin piece of casting, the design inlaid in gold and silver, and the handles of dragons. On it is the inscription: "May my sons, my grandsons preserve this forever (as a) precious (object.)"

Seligman & Co. paid $700 for another exhibition piece, a large bronze jar of the Sung dynasty, 1127-1279. This is an ancient incense jar, square in form and inlaid with gold and silver. "Springer" paid $1,025 for a 24-inch gourd-shaped enamel vase on a carved teakwood stand, inlaid with silver wire; $800 for a cloisonne enamel panel, $810 for an antique Chinese vase, and $900 for an articulated wrought-iron flying dragon 16 inches long.

T. B. Clarke paid $900 for a pair of Buddhistic altar ornaments in elephant design. H. R. Hawes paid $850 for a wrought-iron heron and $650 for an antique Chinese bronze vase coated with fine mottled-green and red platina.

The total returns of the afternoon's sale were $35,675.50. Among yesterday's purchasers were Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Edward Wharton, D. O. Mills, Dr. G. H. Wynkoop, W. A. Hadden, W. P. Clyde, J. A. Blair, Jr., and Webster Hamilton. Japanese antique swords and armor will be sold to-day.

NEW CURATOR OF PAINTINGS.

Roger E. Fry of London to Succeed G. H. Story in Art Museum.

Robert W. De Forest, Secretary of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, announced yesterday the acceptance of the resignation of George H. Story, Curator of Paintings, and the appointment of his successor, Roger E. Fry of London, a well-known art critic and expert. Mr. Fry cabled his acceptance to Sir Purdon Clarke.

Mr. Story resigned in November last, the resignation to take effect May 1. Mr. De Forest stated yesterday that the Executive Committee will recommend the appointment of Mr. Story as Curator Emeritus.

"The new Curator of Paintings," said Mr. De Forest, "has a reputation, I imagine, second to none in knowledge of mediaeval and Renaissance painting, particularly of the Italian schools. He was one of the founders and editors of The Burlington Magazine, and has written extensively on art subjects. He is a son of the Right Hon. Edward Fry, and a graduate of Cambridge. He will come to New York at once."

EDWARD M. KNOX SALE.

Mendelssohn Hall, in Fortieth Street east of Broadway, will have to-night one of those important functions in the way of auctions of pictures which the American Art Association knows well how to carry out. At 8:15 Mr. Thomas F. Kirby will bring to the hammer a collection of 100 oil paintings by French, Dutch, German, English, and American artists, made by Mr. Edward M. Knox.

In his collecting Mr. Knox has not been deterred from buying pictures because they have a story to tell. Most of his gallery has something to say besides excellence in technical qualities. A Josef Israels of 1861 shows a bare fisherman's cabin, with an old man in a tall hat all alone with his dog; he is occupied in mending a seine net. He is a melancholy old man, a widower seated before the hearth where fish hang to dry in the smoke. A brilliant bit of work by Edouard Detaille is "Départ du Cantonment," with an Alpine châlet rising against mountain peaks and a squad of hussars in the old revolutionary uniforms taking leave of peasants and the village priest. While quartered in the hills these soldiers have made friends with men and women; the partings are hearty or sentimental, according to sex and age.

David Col, the Belgian, is represented by an animated scene, a cobbler's shop in which the master's favorite canary has fallen victim to the family cat and a troop of passing schoolboys have rushed to the door to see the fun. The cobbler has the cat on the table and has raised his hand to beat it, while his wife tries to stay the blow by seizing him round the body. It is a well-composed scene, each participant vigorous in expression and gesture. "The Poacher," painted by Ludwig Knaus in 1870, is a sly-looking elderly man with a bushy red beard, dressed in a long blue smock, who lurks behind a tree, on the outlook for deer or rabbits. "Jean Bart at Versailles," by François Flameng, expresses the disdain of the famous seadog of etiquette at the Court of Louis XIV. He has thrown his sword on a beautiful table, crossed his legs, and begun to smoke a long clay pipe, while the courtiers in attendance gaze upon him with curiosity. Another scene of waiting on the great is Erskine Nicholl's "Patience Is a Virtue"; a tenant farmer, standing up, is waiting for an audience with an old landlord in a room back of the hall. Roybet's "Trumpeter" and Lainbinet's "On the Chin" (1867) are fine studies in color. Remarkable is the group of thatched and tiled farm buildings (1877) by Antoine Vollon, the famous painter of still life. An interesting canvas is George Morland's "The Gamekeeper's Luncn."

Mr. Knox has five examples of that charming colorist and master of genre, Edouard Frère, (1819-86,) including a dame's school with many children, and "Little Washerwoman," a small girl near a porcelain stove, hanging up clothes to dry.

Among the landscapes are a moor by Anton Mauve, with old man driving an ox cart heaped with gorse; "La Route," by Cazin; "The Coming Storm," by Michel; "Thorpe Near Norwich," by Old Crome, and a Corot of 1874, with river, willows, and skiff with figures. "Ploughing" is a good example of Jacob Maris. Among the Americans represented are C. F. Ulrich, Fred A. Bridgman, Henry Mosler, and George H. Boughton.

INSTALLS ITS OFFICERS.

Harmony of Several Kinds at Women's Republican Club Meeting.

The West End Women's Republican Association installed its officers yesterday at the Hotel Astor. Mrs. Helena Secor Tonjes presided, assisted by the dove of peace. She, the President, not the dove, shook hands with each newly installed officer and called her "dear."

Mrs. Philip Carpenter said that her duty as State Federation President was to pronounce a blessing on the officers newly united in the bonds of "clubromony." Everybody tried to outdo everybody else in pretty speeches, but harmony was jeopardized when Mrs. Belle Gray Taylor, on being asked to speak, as First Vice President of Minerva, said in a disappointed tone:

"Until this moment I supposed I had been invited for myself."

Then she declared herself an eclectic in politics, which means a mugwump.

Mrs. John S. Crosby, President of the Democratic Club, brought greetings from the Democratic Club and the Women's Peace Circle.

Mrs. Sydney Rosenfeld said: "We mugwumps have really elected all the Presidents, so we've done very well."

Mrs. James Griswold Wentz, President of the State Women's Republican Association, told of its desire to send some one to organize women's Republican clubs throughout the State.

W. H. Von Maasdyk played the violin to a silent audience, and Miss Lena Duthie sang Scotch songs. Mrs. Adele Schweiger, John Lindley, and Joseph Zellman also sang.

R. L. Agassiz Operated On.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 25.—Rudolph L. Agassiz, the well-known polo player, went through a surgical operation at St. Margaret's Hospital to-day as a result of injuries received in a game at Newport last Summer, when he wrenched himself severely. The injury is not of a dangerous character.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY AT BELMONT MUSICALE

Jean Gerardy, Caruso, and Miss Bessie Abott Heard.

OVER THREE HUNDRED GUESTS

First Large Entertainment Given by Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont in Their New Home.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, who recently established themselves in their home on Scott Circle, gave their first large entertainment this evening, and provided an unusually elaborate programme of music that was appreciated by over three hundred guests. The company, very fully representative of official and resident Washington, was seated in the mirror-lined ballroom, which, like the large reception hall, was decorated in American Beauty roses sent from the hosts' own conservatories at Newport, and white azaleas with a background of Southern smilax. Mrs. Belmont wore a princess gown of white velvet, with a close-fitting diamond necklace as her only ornament. The programme was as follows:

1. (a) Aria ..... Bach
   (b) Abendlied ..... Schumann
   (c) Gavotte ..... Popper
   M. Jean Gerardy.
2. Valse, "Romeo et Juliette" ..... Goumod
   Miss Bessie Abott.
3. Romanza, Torna Amore..... Buzzi Peccia
   Signor Caruso.
4. (a) Aria, De Tre Giorni ..... Pergolese
   (b) Wiegenlied ..... Schubert
   (c) Am Springbrunnen ..... Davidoff
   M. Jean Gerardy.
5. Aria, "L'Elisir d'Amore" ..... Donizetti
   Signor Caruso.
6. (a) Berceuse ..... Tschaikowsky
   (b) Chanson de Musette ..... Thome
   Miss Bessie Abott.
7. Arie e duetto finale, (Atto I.,) "Boheme" ..... Puccini
   Miss Abott and Signor Caruso.
   Accompanist—Isidore Luckstone.

A supper followed the music, the guests being placed at small tables.

Among the guests were:

Ambassador and Baroness Rosen,
Ambassador and Mme. Nabuco,
Ambassador and Mme. Casasus,
The Danish Minister,
The Minister from the Netherlands,
The Minister from China,
Minister and Mme. Walker-Martinez,
Miss Walker-Martinez,
The Charge d'Affaires of Italy,
The Charge d'Affaires of Spain,
M. and Mme. Wilenkin,
Admiral Dewey,
Justice and Mrs. Brewer,
Justice and Mrs. Brown,
Justice McKenna,
The Misses McKenna,
Ex-Senator H. G. Davis,
Senator and Mrs. Elkins,
Miss Elkins,
Senator and Mrs. Bailey,
Senator Daniels,
Senator and Mrs. Blackburn,
Senator and Mrs. Hopkins,
Senator and Mrs. Tillman,
Miss Tillman,
Senator and Mrs. Carter,
Senator and Mrs. Overman,
Senator and Mrs. Culberson,
Senator Perkins,
Miss Perkins,
Senator and Mrs. Martin,
Senator and Mrs. Gallinger,
Senator and Mrs. Long,
Senator Bacon,
Senator Brandegee,
Representative and Mrs. Dalzell,
Representative and Mrs. Lawrence,
Representative and Mrs. Boutelle,
Representative and Mrs. Jones,
Representative and Mrs. Underwood,
Representative and Mrs. Hoar,
Representative and Mrs. Wylie,
Mr. Swanson,
Gen. and Mrs. Gilmore,
Miss Gilmore,
Gen. and Mrs. Moore,
Gen. and Mrs. Elliott,
Gen. and Mrs. Hall,
Gen. and Mrs. Humphrey,
The Misses Humphrey,
Lieut Col. and Mrs. Symons,
Col. and Mrs. Bromwell,
Rear Admiral and Mrs. Schley,
Rear Admiral and Mrs. Rae,
Rear Admiral and Mrs. Converse,
The Misses Converse,
Commander and Mrs. Fremont,
The Misses Fremont,
Gen. and Mrs. Black,
Miss Black,
Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Albert L. Key,
Col. and Mrs. Frank Lee Denny,
Capt. and Mrs. Raymond Rodgers,
Miss Rodgers,
Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Tarbox,
Mr. and Mrs. Cabot Lodge,
Mr. and Mrs. James Harriman,
Miss Harriman,
Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Steele,
Mr. and Mrs. John B. Henderson,
Mr. and Mrs. John B. Henderson, Jr.,
Ex-Senator and Mrs. Faulkner,
Mr. and Mrs. Micou,
Mr. and Mrs. Chatard,
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lee,
Mr. and Mrs. John H. Merriam,
Mr. and Mrs. Lee Phillips,
Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Hunter,
Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Magruder,
Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Francis,
Dr. and Mrs. Francis Hagner,
Mr. and Mrs. Horace Westcott,
Mr. and Mrs. Stilson Hutchins,
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Weightman,
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Pendleton,
Miss Pendleton,
Mrs. John Davis,
Mrs. Barney,
Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger,
Mrs. Hunt Slater,
Mrs. John Rodgers,
Mrs. Basil Gordon,
Mrs. Frank Foster,
Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood,
Mrs. K. Montague,
Miss Natheld Townsend,
Miss Isabel May,
Miss Grace Allen,
Miss Anne Depew Paulding,
The Misses Davidge,
Miss Day,
Miss Wallace,
Miss Ruggles,
Miss Eleanor Carroll,
Miss Ridgely,
Prince Nicolas Kandacheff,
Mr. Dehlebert,
Baron Rubido Zichy,
Count Wenckheim,
M. Pol le Teller,
Mr. Pulecio,
Major John Biddle,
Col. Clarence Edwards,
John E. Lodge,
Amos Eno,
George Smalley,
Foultney Bigelow,
Representative Thomas Davis,
Representative Edward De V. Morrell,
Representative Butler Ames,
Representative Robert Adams,
Representative Charles Towne,
Major Charles Macaweley,
Mr. Cryder,
The Messrs. Huidekoper,
Frederic May,
Henry Coleman May.

Dinner to Supreme Court Justices.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt brought their State dinners to a close this evening, when they entertained in honor of the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, all of whom were present. A portion of the Marine Band played in the red corridor while the guests were assembling and also throughout the dinner.

BILL TO AID J. S. METCALFE.

Ticket Speculators Also Hit in Proposed Theatre Regulation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Assemblyman Kavanaugh to-day introduced a bill establishing a fine of not less than $250 nor more than $500 and imprisonment of not less than six nor more than twelve months for managers or owners of places of public entertainment who discriminate against any person or class of persons or allow tickets to be sold at other places at a higher rate than that at the box office.

This would cover in a general way the controversy between the theatrical trust and James Stetson Metcalfe.

NEW MERCEDES QUARTERS.

Automobile Company on the Ground Floor of The Times Building.

The north end of the ground floor of the Times Building has been leased to the Mercedes Import Company and will be occupied immediately by that concern for the exhibition of its automobiles.

The company has heretofore been a tenant in the Times Building, but will now avail itself of the superior advantages of the ground floor space for display purposes. Here it will have 900 square feet of space, looking out upon a street area that is probably traversed by more motor vehicles than any other area of similar size in the city.

Robert Drouet Very Ill.

Robert Drouet, the actor on whose account the production of "The Lucky Miss Dean" at the Madison Square Theatre was postponed a month ago, has had a relapse, and is seriously ill of pneumonia at his apartments at the Iroquois, in West Forty-fourth Street. His condition was reported last night to be very serious.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

SMITH PICNIC GROUND SOLD.

And Bernardsville May Absorb the Historic Town of Peapack.

Yesterday brought sad news to the Smiths. What Smiths? Why, all the Smiths, that countless clan, whose reunion at Peapack, N. J., every Summer has ranked among great annual events, along with the Suburban Handicap, and the opening of Congress.

Never again will the members of this famous family foregather at peaceful Peapack and talk of Smiths, present, past, and future, for Isaiah Smith, Oscar Smith, John D. Smith, and other Smiths, heirs of Peter D. Smith, have sold the old homestead. The historic Smith acres, ninety in number, several of which through fifty years' development had been converted into a picnic ground to accommodate the annual incursion of Smiths, have all become the property of George B. Post of the city.

A geographical change, likewise, has come with the sale of the Smith homestead. Peapack's identity, or autonomy, or something of that kind, is in danger. The Smith reunions have always been held in Peapack, but with the growth of the fashionable colony around Bernardsville the old farms in every direction have been absorbed by wealthy New Yorkers, until now the Smith place is designated as "in Bernardsville." Adjoining it are the country estates of C. Ledyard Blair and Percy R. Pyne, and unless the aid of the New Jersey Legislature can be invoked to preserve a historic spot, the rallying place of all the Smiths is likely to become prominent in society chronicles as the scene of week-end parties and the like.

Mr. Post, the buyer, is the owner of considerable other property in and around Bernardsville, and, according to his agents, Post & Reese, who negotiated the sale of the Smith property, he has as yet no definite plans for its future.

OLD GUARD'S ANNUAL BALL.

The Ancient and Honorables of Boston Among the Guests.

Madison Square Garden was packed last night with those who attended the annual ball of the Old Guard. At 11 o'clock a bugle blew, and the soldiers, with their sweethearts, left the floor for the parade, headed by Brig. Gen. John T. Cutting. The colors were properly saluted, and then the Old Guard, followed by their guests, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, the Washington Continental Guards, and representatives of the State militia, marched around the Garden.

Among those present were Brig. Gen. Fred D. Grant and staff, Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan and staff, Col. Asa Bird Gardiner and members of the Society of 1812, Adjt. Gen. Henry, ex-Police Commissioner McAdoo, the Governor of Connecticut and staff, a platoon of pipers from the Caledonian Club, a company of the Second Battery, a detail of the Third Regiment of Connecticut, the first company of cadets of Boston, Assistant Adjt. Gen. Gilmore and staff of Pennsylvania, the Colonels of the First and Third Regiments of the Pennsylvania National Gaurd, and members of the First Brigade of Pennsylvania.

GERMAN CHARITY BALL.

$14,500 Raised by the 300 Bachelors and Others Present.

The sixteenth annual German Charity ball, held last night at the Waldorf-Astoria, realized for the German Benevolent Society $14,500. To add to the interest of the occasion there were 300 bachelors from the Liederkranz, Jung Arion, and the Beethoven Bachelors' Societies. George Ehret, Jr., and his fiancée, Miss Louise M. Hoffman, led the grand march.

The suite comprising the grand ballroom floor of the hotel was thrown open, as were the main ballroom, the Myrtle Room, and the Astor Gallery. In the ballroom the main decorative feature was the large electric device "Charity," placed over the stage while the other rooms were decorated with flowers and ferns.

The fund raised is to be divided by the German Hospital and Dispensary, the German Society, the St. Mark's Hospital, the Wartburg Orphan Farm School, the German West Side Dispensary, the Isabella Home, the German Poliklinik, the St. Francis Hospital, and the German Ladies' Society for the Support of Needy Widows and Orphans.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

While bridge parties, luncheons, and at homes are the chief social events of to-day, the evening is more than full of dances. Mrs. Henry Lea is to give a luncheon at Sherry's for Miss Lea.

***

Mrs. Ogden Mills will give her annual small cotillion at the Mills residence at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street, and at Sherry's Mrs. George Crawford Clark will give a dance for Miss Marion C. Clark, whose début has been delayed owing to mourning. Miss Eliza Gourlie will also give a small dance at her residence for Miss Nathalie Gourlie.

***

The second Cinderella cotillion was danced last night at Sherry's, beginning at 9, with the cotillion at 10. The dance is over at midnight, which is one of the sensible features that make this so-called dancing class one of the most favored of its kind. Alexander Hadden led, dancing with Miss Ethel Cowdin, the favors for the girls being baskets filled with valley lilies and suspended by pale blue ribbons from the recipients' arms, the men receiving boutonnières to match and court orders. The list of patronesses as well as the members is a long and fashionable one. Those of the patronesses receiving last night were Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. A. P. Stokes, and Mrs. W. Seward Webb.

***

The Neighborhood Cotillion was danced at Dodworth's with a large attendance, and among the patronesses receiving were Mrs. Francis M. Scott, Mrs. Henry Bischoff, Mrs. James Otis Hoyt, and others. The favors, as usual, were attractive but simple.

***

At Sherry's, Mrs. J. Nevitt Steel gave a small and early dance for young people.

***

Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom gave a coming-out reception yesterday at her residence, 3 Gramercy Park, to introduce her youngest daughter, Miss Constance Folsom. Those who assisted Mrs. Folsom in receiving were her two married daughters, Mrs. Edward H. Delafield and Mrs. Clark G. Voorhees, and her unmarried daughters, the Misses Folsom, and also the Misses Dorothea Kane, Nannie Du Val, and Cornelia Delafield. Mrs. Folsom will give a large dinner for the débutante on Feb. 6, and shortly afterward Mr. and Mrs. Folsom will go South for the rest of the Winter.

***

Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander gave a dinner last night for Miss Gladys Pell, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howland Pell.

***

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Herbert Sanford Carpenter and her daughter Mrs. George Albert Lees, a bride of the season, gave the last of a series of receptions.

***

Mrs. Frederick Schuchardt is giving a series of Friday "at homes" to introduce her younger daughter, Miss Katharine Schuchardt. She will be assisted this afternoon by Mrs. Arthur W. Scott, who was Miss Mary Schuchardt.

***

Mrs. Alice Preble Tucker de Haas will give a reception this afternoon at 45 West Eleventh Street, and at the same time will show her miniatures and her paintings, which will also be at home on Feb. 1 and 2 from 2 to 6 P. M.

Gather 'Round the Camp-Fire with Windy Bill

and hear his tale of Texas Pete and the two-bit waterhole as retold in the second installment of "Arizona Nights" by

Stewart Edward White

Author of the famous "Blazed Trail" Stories

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THE
Popular Science Monthly.
The contents for February include:
The Passing of China's Ancient System of Literary Examinations. Professor Charles Keyser Edmunds of the Canton Christian College.
The first clear and detailed account of the recent adoption of modern history and science in the examinations by which all civil officers are chosen—a reform that may be as important for civilization as the Japanese-Russian war. Illustrated with portraits of the reformers, the examination hall, etc.
Recent Advances in Meteorology and Meteorological Service in Japan. Dr. S. Tetsu Tamura.
An account of what Japan has accomplished in one science.
With the British Association in South Africa. Professor Ernest W. Brown of Haverford College.
A description of the meeting and of the country, fully illustrated.
Lapses of Speech. Professor Joseph Jastrow of the University of Wisconsin.
Some observations of interesting psychological phenomena.
And other articles of general interest, with full-page portraits of Dr. W. H. Welch, President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture.
30 cents on news stands. $3.00 per year.
The Popular Science Monthly,
SUB-STATION 84, NEW YORK.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Ernest August Heins.

Ernest August Heins died of pneumonia yesterday at his home at 211 Lincoln Avenue, Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, at the age of 33. For several years Mr. Heins conducted a real estate and brokerage business in Harlem. He was President of the Independent German Society of Manhattan, which cares for aged and infirm Germans, and also the Society for the Maintenance of Poor Convicts on Blackwell's Island. His father was John B. Heins, a builder of Harlem. Mr. Heins leaves a widow and three children.

Gen. John S. Harris.

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 25.—Gen. John S. Harris, long a resident of this State, died here to-day. He was born in Truxton, Cortland County, N. Y., eighty-one years ago. Gen. Harris came to Montana as Surveyor General during President Arthur's Administration. He served four years as United States Senator from Louisiana.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM A. COLLAMER, one of the first conductors of the New York Central Railroad, died at Ballston, N. Y., yesterday. He was 78 years old.

Cardinal PETER LAMBERT GOSSENS, Archbishop of Mechlin, Belgium, who had been suffering from heart trouble, died yesterday. He was born in 1827 and was made a Cardinal in 1889.

JAMES HOWLETT, senior member of the firm of J. Howlett & Co., manufacturers of car seals at Irvington, N. J., is dead at his home there at the age of 66 years. He leaves a widow and five daughters.

HENRY DILLY, a former Police Commissioner of Newark, N. J., died there yesterday at the age of 71. He was one of the organizers of the Arion Singing Society. A widow, a son, and three daughters survive him.

GEORGE WEST, a retired business man of Ballston, N. Y., died suddenly yesterday morning. He was a native of England and 61 years old. His father was ex-Congressman George West, a paper manufacturer, from whom he inherited a large fortune.

GEORGE B. FORRESTER, who for many years had been prominently identified with the affairs of the Baptist Church in Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 382 Degraw Street, that borough. He was 69 years old. Mr. Forrester was at one time Vice President of the Republican County Committee.

Mrs. JEFFERSON MARSHALL of 77 Third Avenue, Newark, was stricken with apoplexy last night in a Lackawanna train at the Hoboken terminus, while waiting for it to start for Newark. She died in ten minutes. With her were Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Woolsey, her daughter and son-in-law.

THOMAS A. GREEN, brother-in-law of Sheriff Michael J. Flaherty of Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 1,177 Liberty Avenue, that borough. He was born fifty-six years ago in England, and for some years had been connected with a large manufacturing firm in New Jersey. He leaves a widow and a daughter.

LOUIS HILLMAN died on Wednesday at his residence, 109 West 119th Street. Until four years ago he lived in Chicago, and his body has been removed for burial there. He was the father of Benjamin Hillman, Superintendent of the Siegel-Cooper Company, and Edward Hillman, who has a dry goods store in Chicago.

Dr. ROLFE ELDREDGE, who died on Wednesday at 235 West 110th Street of angina pectoris, came of a well-known New England family. He was born in Dorchester, Mass., and practised his profession a few years in that State. Most of his life he spent in travel. He went through the Franco-Prussian war on the French side. He leaves a widow.

VOLNEY SHRADER, the oldest resident of Flushing, and probably the oldest Democratic voter in Queens County, died in the Flushing Hospital on Wednesday evening of nervous shock and exhaustion, resulting from a fall down stairs. He cast his first vote for Martin Van Buren in 1840. He leaves a widow, four children, twelve grandchildren, and three great grandchildren.

Pine Company's Good Showing.

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company's fifty-eighth annual statement of its United States branch, just issued, shows total assets of $12,234,-[illegible] an increase of $127,550 over the previous calendar year. The [illegible] all other items [illegible] leaving a

The February number of
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THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—A slight barometric depression off the East Florida Coast in conjunction with a strong area of high pressure central over New England has caused brisk northeast winds along the South Atlantic Coast, with rain. Elsewhere fair weather has prevailed except in North Pacific Coast States, where rain continues. The Florida depression will advance northeastward during the next twenty-four hours and cause rain.

Moderate temperatures will prevail, but it will be warmer in the Upper Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, the Ohio Valley, and the lake region.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be brisk northeast, increasing Friday; on the South Atlantic Coast brisk to high northeast; on the East Gulf Coast light to northwest; on the West Gulf Coast light to fresh southeast; on Lake Michigan fresh south.

Steamships departing Friday for European ports will have brisk northeast winds and cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, fair Friday and Saturday, except rain Saturday in extreme south portion, brisk northeast winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania, fair Friday, except rain in extreme south portions; Saturday rain, brisk northwest winds.

New England, fair Friday and Saturday, except rain Saturday in south portion; brisk northeast winds, increasing Friday afternoon.

Delaware, rain Friday and Saturday, brisk northeast winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania, fair and warmer Friday and Saturday, light to fresh east to south winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	22	28	4 P. M.	14	33
6 A. M.	20	26	6 P. M.	14	32
9 A. M.	19	25	9 P. M.	13	31
12 M.	16	30	12 P. M.	8	30

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 20; for the corresponding date last year it was 16; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 29.

The temperature at 6 A. M. yesterday was 25; at 6 P. M. it was 31; maximum temperature, 33 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 25 degrees at 7:10 A. M. Humidity, 47 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 37 per cent. at 8 P. M.

MARRIED.

BARCLAY—GOLDSBOROUGH.—At the Church of the Heavenly Rest, on Jan. 25, 1906, by the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Anita Caldwell, daughter of the late Judge Henry Hollyday Goldsborough of Talbot County, Maryland, to Robert Cochrane Barclay of New York.

COLEMAN—HOWES.—On Thursday, Jan. 25, by the Rev. Dr. Stires, John C. Coleman, Jr., to H. Augusta Howes, daughter of the late Sidney A. Schieffelin, Esq.

GILFILLAN—HAYES.—Jan. 25, 1906, at Grace Church, Newark, N. J., by the Rev. Charles C. Edmunds, Mrs. Mary Louise Hayes to W. Whitehead Gilfillan, M. D., of New York City.

LITTLEFIELD—BLAUVELT.—On Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1906, at the residence of the bride's parents, 46 St. Nicholas Place, New York City, by the Rev. Milton S. Littlefield, brother of the groom, C. Alfred Littlefield and Evelyn Blauvelt, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Willis Blauvelt.

MURRAY—DUMBELL.—At St. James's Church, Goshen, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1906, by the Rev. George W. Dumbell, D. D., father of the bride, Ambrose Spencer Murray, Jr., to Henrietta Frances Emily Dumbell.

ROCK—COOTE.—On Thursday, Jan. 25, 1906, [illegible] Rock, Jr., and Florence Jeannette [illegible] Mrs. M. Coote.

Suburban Life
FEBRUARY NUMBER
¶ Just issued from the press of the J. Horace McFarland Co., former printers of Country Calendar and Country Life in America.
¶ Suburban life from this time on will be conspicuous not only for the exquisite press work and illustrations which made the other two magazines famous, but also for the practical and valuable character of its articles, which will be from the best-known writers on country life topics.
¶ Among the contributors to this February number are Ernest Harold Baynes, Holman Day, E. P. Powell, Eben E. Rexford, Alice G. McC

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Rates, 4@4½ Per Cent.

Further Realizing Depresses Prices—Time Money a Trifle Easier.

The liquidation so much in evidence at the close of the stock market on Wednesday night was resumed yesterday morning at the opening of the Stock Exchange, and on such a scale that prices in general were held in check, while those issues upon which the bulk of the selling concentrated moved downward with some sharpness. As on Wednesday, the shares under pressure yesterday were chiefly those of the copper companies and of Union Pacific, although there was also evident no little realization in other directions, particularly in Reading and in the United States Steel shares. This selling continued the conspicuous feature of the trading up to the noon hour. From this time on, as the pressure diminished the market in general hardened slowly, while the stocks directly depressed in the fore part of the day rose with as much ease as they had previously fallen, so that at the close, when a vigorous rally was under way, they had recovered much or all of their earlier loss, and in some instances had scored clear gains. Outside of these features the market closed with few changes from the range established at the end of the previous day. The selling, as on previous days of this week, was attributed in large part to the closing out of lines of stock held by individual speculators, whose motives, of course, may be grounded on either prudence or personal considerations, although it is certain that the violence of the fluctuations in the leading stocks in recent markets has served to instill a rather widespread feeling of conservatism. Once again there was practically no news bearing directly on those stocks whose fluctuations are most closely observed, although the report of the Missouri Pacific for the month of November, in which there was returned a decrease of $192,000 in net earnings, was probably not without some influence on the price of the stock, which was among the uncertain issues of the day. The late strength in Amalgamated Copper revived reports of a pending settlement of its differences with the rival Montana mining group, but this was once again lacking in confirmation at the close of business.

Incidents of interest in the money market were the decline in the rates demanded for six months' money from 4¾ to 4½ per cent.; the failure of the banks to gain materially in their transactions with the Sub-Treasury, the total gain on such transactions since Friday last falling some $7,000,000 below that for the same period in the previous week; inquiries by banks in the South as to the prospects for money for use preparatory to crop planting, such as the purchase of fertilizers, these inquiries indicating, possibly, a very early outflow of money in this direction, and, finally, the weekly reports of the Bank of England and the Bank of France. The English bank's return was disappointing compared with that made a week ago, the proportion of reserve to liabilities dropping from 42.89 per cent. to 40.30, and comparing with 50.37 per cent. a year ago. This decline in percentage followed increases of $7,325,000 in bullion and over $20,000,000 in loans. The Bank of France reported a decrease of over $12,000,000 in notes and a decrease of $1,850,000 in gold. European markets were without special interest, although there was a disposition on the London market to take profits on American stocks, and in this process there were sold here some 25,000 shares of stock.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.
Ohio Traction Co.
DIVIDEND PAYABLE.
Goodwin Car Co.
ANNUAL MEETINGS.
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.
Utah Copper Co.
United States Reduction and Refining Co.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—The local market felt the disturbing influence exerted by the early decline in New York, but it did not to any appreciable extent reflect the later improvement in Wall Street. Prices generally declined, and failed to rally more than small fractions. There was pressure in Cambria Steel from the opening, and the price receded ⅝. The stock was taken, however, by the same houses which have bought it steadily ever since it crossed 80. Philadelphia Rapid Transit, United Gas Improvement, and one or two other issues were also steadily absorbed at factional recessions.

Electric Storage Battery declined a point before effective support was uncovered. The break in Reading affected Lehigh Valley, which was a weak feature of the local market. The General Asphalt issues were also weak, the common declining 1¼ and the preferred 1½. Northern Central was up 1, but the trading in it was limited.

Total sales, 67,897 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
288	Am. Gas warrants	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
108	American Cement	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
10	Am. Car & Foundry	46¾	46¾	46¾
4,100	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	93⅝	92½	92½
14	Cambria Iron	50	50	50
15,441	Cambria Steel	37⅝	36¾	36¾
10	Chesapeake & Ohio	61½	61¼	61¼
40	Diamond Steel pf.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,240	Elec. Co. of America	12¼	12	12
862	Elec. Co. of Am. rcts.	12½	12	12
613	Elec. Storage Battery	86	85	85
660	Erie	49¼	48¾	49¼
100	Fairmount Park Tran.	20	20	20
160	General Asphalt	12¼	11	11
825	General Asphalt pf.	46	45	45
5	Ins. Co. of N. Am.	28¼	28¼	28¼
300	Keystone Telephone	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
70	Lake Superior Corp.	22⅝	22½	22⅝
1,862	Lehigh Valley R. R.	82½	81¾	82
100	Lehigh Nav. tr. ctfs.	116	116	116
1,000	Marsden Co.	3 9-16	3 9-16	3½
5	Minehill R. R.	66	66	66
800	Northern Cent. R. R.	104	104	104
8	North Penn. R. R.	105	105	105
2,420	Penn. R. R.	73	72⅝	72 11-16
18	Penn. Salt	115	115	115
50	Penn. Steel pf.	109	109	109
1,808	Philadelphia Co.	52⅞	52¼	52⅝
60	Philadelphia Co. pf.	50⅝	50¾	50¾
420	Philadelphia Electric	8 3-16	8 1-16	8⅛
5,495	Phila. Rapid Transit	33	32½	32½
29	Philadelphia Traction	101¼	101¼	101¼
18,042	Reading	78⅛	76 3-16	76 13-16
16	Reading 1st pf.	47	47	47
1,265	Reading 2d pf.	50 13-16	50 5-16	50 5-16
1,700	Southern R. R.	42	39¾	41 7-16
100	Susquehanna Steel	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16
10	Texas & Pacific	38¾	38¾	38¾
171	Union Traction	63¾	63¾	63¾
7	United Cos. of N. J.	271	271	271
2,251	United Gas Imp.	100¼	99½	99⅝
10,258	U. S. Steel	44¾	43¾	44⅜
200	U. S. Steel pf.	111¼	111¼	111½
400	Warwick Steel	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
17	West Jer. & Sea. R.R.	69½	69½	69½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$143,177,274
Gold coin and bullion	77,736,197
Gold certificates	32,987,980
Silver coin and bullion	10,007,262
Silver certificates	10,638,405
United States notes	7,912,991
Treasury notes of 1890	38,816
National banknotes	19,526,139
Total receipts this month	40,325,711
Total receipts this year	337,184,460
Total expenditures this month	38,200,009
Total expenditures this year	342,301,835

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 4@4½ per cent., closing at 4 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 4 per cent.

Time money, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty day and 4¾ per cent. for ninety days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $431,103,482; balances, $12,475,241. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $722,935.

Sterling exchange was irregular. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.8385 for sixty days, $4.8725 for demand, and $4.8790 for cables. Commercial bills were quoted at $4.83¼@$4.84⅛.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.18¼ and 5.15⅞; reichsmarks, 94⅛@94 9-16 and 95⅛@95 5-32; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par@5c. premium. Chicago—5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c. Cincinnati—10c premium. St. Louis—10@15c premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Money was in increased Stock Exchange demand in the market to-day. Discounts were maintained notwithstanding the Continental inquiry for bills. Hopes were entertained that most of the bar gold from Cape Colony due here Jan. 27 will go to the Bank of England.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was inactive, operators being engaged in completing the settlement. Consols improved on Continental buying.

Americans opened weak and remained undecided. There were few transactions and prices had a drooping tendency. The market closed steadier. Canadian Pacific, in spite of the good increase in traffic, relapsed in sympathy with Americans.

Japanese Imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103¼.

Bar silver quiet at 30½d per ounce.

Bar gold, 77s 9½d. American eagles, 76s 4½d.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 22.92; Lisbon, 5.

Bullion amounting to £193,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South America and $12,000 for shipment to Gibraltar.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equivalent.	N. Y. Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	80⅞	..	..	+3-16
Consols, account	80 15-16	..	..	+ 1⅛
Anaconda	14	272	271	+ 1
Atchison	96	93½	93½	....
Canadian Pacific	179⅞	174⅛	174¾	+ ⅜
St. Paul	192¼	187½	187¾	— ½
Erie	50½	49¼	49¼	....
Erie 1st pf.	84	81⅝	82	— ⅜
Ill. Central	180 ex.	175	175¾	— ⅞
Louis. & Nash.	155	151	152½	— 1½
N. Y. Central	156	152	152⅜	— ⅝
Pennsylvania	74½	145	145½	— ⅛
Reading	79	153½	155½	— 2
South. Pacific	72	70⅛	70⅝	— ⅜
Union Pacific	161¼	156⅜	157¼	— ½
U. S. Steel	45¼	44	45	— 1
U. S. Steel pf.	114	110⅞	112¼	— 1⅝

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£1,602,000
Circulation decreased	137,000
Bullion increased	1,465,635
Other securities increased	4,026,000
Other deposits increased	6,150,000
Public deposits increased	76,000
Notes reserve increased	1,431,000
Government securities increased	600,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 40.90 per cent., as compared with 42.89 per cent. last week.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England remained unchanged to-day at 4 per cent.

BANK OF FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation decreased	61,000,000
Treasury deposits increased	78,350,000
General deposits decreased	54,250,000
Gold in hand decreased	9,250,000
Silver in hand decreased	4,700,000
Bills discounted decreased	42,475,000
Advances decreased	17,025,000

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was inactive throughout, the decline in Russians affecting other departments.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 83 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 455.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 80c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 14c for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was extremely quiet and prices scarcely changed.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49 pfenings for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	11	0	Esperanza	4	18	9
Tomboy	1	5	6	Dolores	2	1	3
El Oro	1	7	10½	Strat. Ind'p'ce.	0	7	6

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Thursday, Jan. 25, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,030	Allis-Chalmers	26½	26⅝	25⅝	26
22,580	Amal. Copper	109¾	110½	108⅞	110½
3,610	Am. Car & F.	47	47½	45½	47
2,930	Am. Locomo	73	74⅜	72⅝	73⅝
1,330	Am. Smelting	171	171	169½	170⅝
1,450	Am. Sugar	151½	151⅞	150	151
10	Am. Woolen	46½	46½	46¼	46¼
980	At., T. & S. F.	93⅞	94½	92⅞	94
490	Balt. & Ohio	116¼	116¾	114⅝	116½
42,020	Brooklyn R. T.	91⅝	93⅞	91⅝	92⅞
150	Can. Pacific	175	175	173⅝	173⅝
820	Cent. Leather	49¼	49⅝	48½	48⅝
440	Ches. & Ohio	61⅝	61⅞	60⅞	61⅛
630	Chi. Gt. West	22⅞	23	22⅜	22⅝
4,600	C., M. & St. P.	189¾	189⅝	187⅝	189
27,630	Col. Fuel & I.	80⅝	82⅛	79⅛	81½
10	Col. & Hock. C.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
20	Den. & R. G.	50½	50½	50¼	50¼
10	Dist. Securities	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
3,840	Erie	49⅜	49⅝	48⅝	49¼
20	Int. Paper	24½	24½	24½	24½
890	Louis. & Nash.	152¼	152⅝	151½	152⅜
10	Met. Securities	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜
70	Met. Street	124¼	124¾	124¼	124¾
100	Mex. Central	25⅝	25⅝	25⅜	25½
810	Mo., K. & T.	39½	39½	38⅝	39½
3,160	Mo. Pacific	104¾	105½	103¾	104½
330	Nat. Lead	89½	91½	89½	89⅝
640	N. Y. Central	152⅝	153⅜	151⅝	152⅝
400	N. Y., O. & W.	53½	54	53	53⅝
490	Norf. & West.	89¾	92	89¾	92
4,020	Pennsylvania	145¾	146½	145¼	145¾
980	Pres. Steel Car	63⅜	63⅝	61⅝	62½
23,080	Reading	156½	157	152⅜	153⅝
280	Rep. Steel	35⅝	35⅝	34⅜	35¼
10	Rep. Steel pf.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
210	Rock Island	24⅜	24⅜	24½	24⅜
9,960	Southern Pac.	70⅜	71⅛	69⅝	70⅝
12,160	Southern Ry.	40⅜	42	39⅞	41⅜
100	Tenn. C. & I.	148	153	148	157
790	Texas Pacific	38⅜	38½	37⅞	38⅜
29,700	Union Pacific	157⅝	158⅝	156	157⅞
100	U. S. Rubber	56½	56½	56	56
16,040	U. S. Steel	44¾	44¾	43⅞	44⅜
6,860	U. S. Steel pf.	112	112	111	111½
430	Wabash	25⅝	26	25⅝	25⅝
100	Wabash pf.	47½	47½	46¾	47¼
20	Wis. Central	30½	30½	30½	30¼

225,890

CORN PRODUCTS COMPANY PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE APPROVED PLAN.

The undersigned members of the Stockholders' Protective Committee of the Corn Products Company earnestly approve the plan for the reorganization which will bring into co-operation all the largest competing interests whose competition has been so destructive. The proposed new plan providing for the purchase of these competing interests and the acquisition of additional working capital by the voluntary surrender of one-third of the holdings of present stockholders, was suggested as the only

$750,000
Hawaii Territory 3½% Gold Bonds
Dated Jan. 2, 1906. Due Jan. 2, 1921
Optional Jan. 2, 1911
Tax Exempt throughout The United States
the same as Government Bonds
Issued under Authority of United States Congress
Accepted as Security for Government Deposits in National Banks by the Secretary of the U. S. Treasury.
PRICE 100½ AND INTEREST
KOUNTZE BROS., Bankers, New York

$500,000
UNION ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER COMPANY
OF ST. LOUIS
Three Year Five Per Cent. Coupon Gold Notes
PRINCIPAL DUE JAN. 15, 1909. DENOMINATION $1,000.
Present issue $3,000,000, secured by $3,000,000 Union Electric Light & Power Company Stock, and further secured by an agreement of the NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY, to purchase the collateral at par, in case the Notes are not otherwise paid, WHICH CONSTITUTES AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE.
Price: 99 and interest, paying 5⅜%.
F. S. Smithers & Co., 44 Exchange Place, New York.
F. S. Moseley & Co., 41 Wall Street, New York.

John Harsen Rhoades, Jr. L. Richmond Hoxie
RHOADES & COMPANY
Members New York Stock Exchange
Stocks—Bonds
7 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Scully, Painter & Beech
Members of NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. PITTSBURG STOCK EXCHANGE. CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE. CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.
30 Broad Street, New York.
People's Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

TRUST COMPANIES STILL OUT OF CLEARING HOUSE

Wall Street Wonders What Harmony Committee Has Done.

RESERVE QUESTION PRESSES

Mr. Stillman Has Sailed for Europe and No Meeting of His Associates Has Been Held.

The introduction into the State Senate on Wednesday of the bill requiring trust companies to maintain a cash reserve has caused Wall Street to wonder what has been done by the Clearing House Committee, appointed some months ago, to consider the relations of New York trust companies to that institution. At the annual meeting of the Clearing House Association on Oct. 3, a committee consisting of William H. Porter, Valentine P. Snyder, James Stillman, J. Edward Simmons, and Richard Delafield was named to try and restore harmonious relations between banks and trust companies, with the object of inducing the return of the trust companies to the Clearing House. The question of reserves was all important in this plan.

The committee was charged with this task at the suggestion of William A. Nash, President of the Corn Exchange Bank. In an address to the Clearing House Association, at its annual meeting, Mr. Nash drew attention to the trust company question. He expressed the opinion that action should be taken immediately which would lead to a solution of the questions arising from the failure of the trust companies to maintain a cash reserve. Referring to the immediate need of such action, Mr. Nash said in this address:

"I make these remarks at this time because I think the hour has struck when it is imperative that the New York Clearing House should be true to its history and traditions and apply the cure to an evil that grows more threatening every day."

This statement by Mr. Nash was generally approved by members of the Clearing House Association, both at the meeting and publicly afterward. The association, moreover, charged the Clearing House Committee with the task of finding a solution of the trust company reserve question, which Mr. Nash had described as requiring "immediate action." This was at the beginning of October, 1905.

More than three months have elapsed, and the committee has not yet been called together for its first meeting. James Stillman, a member of the committee and President of the National City Bank, has sailed for Europe.

This inactivity has caused wonderment not only among trust company officials, who are surprised that the committee has not yet approached them, but also among bank officials. Some of them said yesterday that they cannot understand why it is the committee has done nothing.

One or more members of the committee are said to have no confidence in the ability of the committee to solve the problem of trust company reserves and the re-entrance of trust companies to the Clearing House, and are inclined to leave the whole matter to the outcome of the legislative proposals in regard to trust company reserves.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30½d per ounce and in New York at 65¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50½c.

On the Stock Exchange 500 shares of Alice sold at 4.50@4.00, 400 Horn Silver at 1.80@2.00.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company
Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds
Due February 1, 1922.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of the Trust Agreement dated December 1, 1881, by and between the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company and The New England Trust Company, the following Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds due February 1, 1922, of said Railroad Company, issued under said trust agreement, have been drawn for payment, viz.:
One hundred and four (104) bonds for $1,000 each, Numbers

119	1331	2552	3061	3898	5065	5920	7070
156	1590	2584	3176	3958	5158	5931	7169
157	1593	2616	3191	4018	5256	6066	7222
263	1763	2619	3214	4026	5543	6216	7363
*517	1839	2719	3478	4184	5587	6524	7397
728	1844	2827	3496	4234	5640	6649	7431
729	2029	2855	3542	4510	5655	6715	7444
747	2230	2943	3560	4556	5697	6809	7521
799	2239	2945	3563	4697	5698	6817	7528
802	2286	2969	3597	4765	5818	6858	7535
813	2296	3016	3737	4834	5865	6904	7597
1215	2340	3017	3755	4884	5869	7019	7799
1231	2428	3048	3854	5044	5914	7045	7865

And Twenty-five (25) bonds for $100 each, Numbers

011	0311	0626	0953	01261	01392	01748
070	0340	0807	0999	01262	01515	01749
0201	0450	0831	01027	01373	01576	01773
0281	0560	0915	01176			

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be purchased at par by the payment of the principal sum thereof, on presentation and delivery of the same to the undersigned Trustee, at its office, 85 Devonshire Street, on the first day of February, 1906, from which date interest upon said bonds will cease, in conformity with the terms of the trust agreement.

THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee
By D. R. WHITNEY, President.
Boston, Mass., January 20, 1906.

SUBWAY REALTY COMPANY.

To the Stockholders of the SUBWAY REALTY COMPANY:

Interborough Rapid Transit Company has offered to purchase the entire capital stock (or voting trust certificates therefor) of Subway Realty Company, and to pay for the same an amount equal to the total installments paid on said stock, with interest upon said respective installments from the date of payment thereof to the date of delivery to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum, this offer being conditioned upon not less than 75 per cent. of said stock being delivered to Interborough Rapid Transit Company on or before March 1st, 1906.

Stockholders desiring to avail of this offer are requested to deposit their certificates accompanied by transfers in blank, duly executed and stamped, with Messrs. August Belmont & Co., No. 23 Nassau Street, on or before February 15th, 1906, with authority to deliver the same to Interborough Rapid Transit Company upon payment for account of the depositors, respectively, of the amount due on the basis and at the date above specified.

JOHN F. BUCK, Secretary.
New York, January 22d, 1906.

TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF

The Mechanical Rubber Company

The undersigned Trustees, under the mortgage above referred to, desire under authority of said mortgage to expend the sum of Sixty-one Thousand One Hundred and Eighty Dollars and Seventy-eight Cents ($61,180.78) in the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided said purchase can, in their opinion, be now made advantageously.

Offers of said bonds may be sent to the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, 66 Broadway, New York, addressed to the undersigned, on or before February 15th, 1906.

CHAS. T. BARNEY, JOHN McANERNEY, } Trustees.
New York, Jan. 13th, 1906.

6% GUARANTEED PREFERRED SHARES
New York Realty Owners Co. shares, sold at $100 each in amounts $100 to $10,000, pay 3% semi-annually from date of issue. Business established ten years. Ten thousand checks paid for profits, with increased surplus, show results. Write for Booklet B.
New York Realty Owners Co., 489 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

CONANT FOR KILBURN'S PLAN.

He Urges a Law Compelling Trust Companies to Keep Reserves.

Charles A. Conant, in an address to the Brooklyn Chapter of the American Institute of Bank Clerks in Brooklyn last night, expressed himself in favor of a law requiring trust companies to maintain a reserve against deposits.

Mr. Conant's talk was on "The Relations of Banks and Trust Companies."

WESTINGHOUSE
Electric & Manufacturing Company
111 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Offering to Stockholders of Convertible Sinking Fund Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds

January 23, 1906.

To the Stockholders:

The stockholders of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company are hereby offered the privilege of subscribing *pro rata*, according to their respective holdings, for $15,000,000, face value, of the Company's proposed issue of Convertible Sinking Fund Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds at 98 AND ACCRUED INTEREST, Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Bankers, of New York City, having agreed to purchase such of said bonds as shall not be taken by the stockholders upon this offering. EACH STOCKHOLDER IS ENTITLED TO SUBSCRIBE FOR SUCH BONDS TO A FACE AMOUNT EQUAL TO SIXTY PER CENT. OF THE PAR VALUE OF HIS STOCK.

The said bonds are to mature January 1, 1931, and to bear interest from January 1, 1906, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July. Both the principal and interest of said bonds are to be payable without deduction for any tax or taxes which may be imposed by the laws of the United States of America, or of any State, county or municipality therein, and which the Company may be required to pay or deduct therefrom. The bonds are to be of the denomination of $1,000 each, are to be convertible, at the option of the holder, after January 1, 1910, into "assenting" stock of the Company, at 200 per cent., and, subject to prior conversion, are to be redeemable at a premium of 5 per cent. and accrued interest on January 1, 1912, and on any semi-annual interest day thereafter. There is to be an annual sinking fund payment of $500,000, beginning with December 31, 1907.

The trust indenture will provide among other things: That the Company's properties as therein described shall remain free from mortgage; that no additional bonds or other bills payable shall be issued unless the average annual net earnings of the Company and of its subsidiary manufacturing companies in the United States for the three calendar years next preceding shall be at least double the amount of the annual interest upon the entire indebtedness of the Company and its said subsidiary companies at the date of such issue, including the bonds or other bills payable so to be issued; that the aggregate amount and value of the quick assets (as defined in the trust indenture) of the Company and of its said subsidiary companies, shall at all times exceed the aggregate amount of its indebtedness and the indebtedness of its said subsidiary companies, exclusive of its collateral notes; and that said issue of bonds shall not exceed $20,000,000, except that $5,000,000 additional thereof may be issued to such amounts face value as shall equal any amounts of cash paid into the treasury of the Company from the sale of additional capital stock.

A circular giving further information regarding said bonds may be obtained upon application to the treasurer of the Company at the above address.

For the purpose of such subscription the transfer books of the Company will be closed at three o'clock P. M., on Monday, February 5, 1906, and will remain closed until ten o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, February 14, 1906, and subscriptions will be received only between those dates and from stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on February 5.

Subscriptions must be made upon blanks furnished by the Company, must be mailed or delivered to the Treasurer of the Company, at his office, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, and must be accompanied by check or draft on New York, to the order of the Company, for $200 on account of the purchase price of each bond subscribed for. The remainder of the purchase price will be payable in the following instalments:

$200.....March 1, 1906
$200.....April 1, 1906
$200.....May 1, 1906
$192.83 (which amount includes an adjustment of accrued interest).....June 1, 1906

Any subscriber may pay in full at the time of subscription, in which case he must pay for each bond $985.83, which amount includes accrued interest to February 13, 1906.

Subscribers will receive for all payments made transferable receipts of the Company exchangeable for bonds when issued.

For fractional amounts of bonds, scrip will be issued in denominations of $100 or multiples thereof, which, however, will not bear interest until surrendered in exchange for bonds in amounts aggregating $1,000 or multiples thereof.

Stockholders desiring to assign their subscription rights may obtain blanks for that purpose upon application to the Treasurer of the Company at the above address.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE,
President.

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.

New York, January 22, 1906.

The Trustees, in conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1905.

Premiums on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1905, to 31st December, 1905		$2,977,854.37
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1905		616,551.57
Total Marine Premiums		$3,594,405.94
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1905, to 31st December, 1905		$3,012,213.06
Interest paid during the year	$295,738.65	
Rent less Taxes and Expenses	99,338.33	
		$395,076.98
Losses paid during the year which were estimated in 1904 and previous years	$271,200.60	
Losses occurred, estimated and paid in 1905	827,295.95	
	$1,098,396.55	
Less Salvage	$130,068.59	
Re-Insurance	35,947.85	
	166,016.44	
	$932,380.11	
Returns of Premiums	$80,615.47	
Expenses, including officers' salaries and clerks' compensation, stationery, newspapers, advertisements, etc.	$374,746.88	
The Company has the following Assets, viz.:		
United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank, and other securities		$5,196,042.00
Special deposits in Banks and Trust Companies		1,583,212.84
Real Estate, corner Wall and William Sts., and Exchange Place	$4,299,000.00	
Other Real Estate and claims due the Company	75,000.00	
		4,374,000.00
Premium notes and Bills Receivable		1,127,674.83
Cash in the hands of European Bankers to pay losses under policies payable in foreign countries		175,632.33
Cash in Bank		257,865.62
Aggregating		$12,716,427.62

A dividend of Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the Sixth of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1900 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the Sixth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of Forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1905, for which, upon application, certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the first of May next.

By order of the Board,
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

GUSTAV ANSINCK, FRANCIS M. BACON, JOHN N. BE

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

"We have reached a point in our bull campaign where it becomes positively necessary to swing the market into a new line of stocks," asserts an operator, whose long experience of manipulation gives his criticisms an air of authority. "It has been demonstrated that the public will not follow these high-priced, highly manipulated stocks any further. That has been shown very clearly in the last two or three days. It has also been demonstrated that the public will trade in the stocks which are not controlled by cliques, especially the low-priced railroad issues. The public with which we are now dealing knows something about values. It is able to make distinctions for itself, and is evidently aware that many of these high-priced issues subject to extravagant pool manipulation are already so far above their intrinsic values that they are unsafe. You cannot continue the bull market in that class of stocks, and unless the leaders of the campaign recognize this fact and adopt the only alternative they have, viz., that of broadening the speculation in securities that have a wider appeal to the general public, our bull movement will culminate, I predict, much sooner than we have expected. There is room for a much broader popular speculation in the low-priced rails as a group, but the kind of initiative I am talking about need not be confined to them. Pennsylvania, Atchison, Baltimore and Ohio, and Missouri Pacific could all be turned effectively to the bull side of the market. Amalgamated Copper could safely be carried higher, with the public enamored as it is of "coppers." A continuation of the bull market depends upon whether or not the big bull leaders will divert the market into a more popular and safer line of stocks. If they do not, then they will lose what market they have in the stocks that have been carried far above their values and are dangerously concentrated in a few hands. I refer to such things as Tennessee Coal and Iron and Reading."

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All Gould securities have shown pronounced improvement with the exception of Missouri Pacific. It is still disappointing to its bull followers.

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It is denied that the Heinze crowd has taken any profits in United Copper. Its realising has been confined to Amalgamated and Anaconda.

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The modern Jim Fisk of Wall Street is against the market. He announces that he has sold out his stocks and says that prices must go down. He boasts that if they do not go down, he (with a big H) will put them down. Controlling vast system of private wires, he devoted himself yesterday to the task of scaring people out of stocks. He communicated to one of the Wall Street news agencies an interview so bearish that it could not be printed. He declared that the man who had been bulling Reading would be forced to liquidate, and intimated that if there was no one else to force him, he, the Jim Fisk of this generation, would attend to it. His brokers, it may be added, were among those who "pounded" Reading yesterday. He heated the wires with calamitous utterances, using names of prominent financiers and imparting alleged information with a freedom quite astonishing. Those of his followers who wanted to buy stocks were forbidden to do so. Those who had stocks and seemed reluctant to sell them were threatened and intimidated. This same person only a few days ago was a rampant, roaring bull, and had to be restrained by his conservative associates from putting certain stocks to delirous prices at the expense of a few surviving shorts.

***

The break in the market on Wednesday afternoon was due directly to a vigorous selling movement started by the Gates crowd. It was estimated yesterday that no less than 150,000 shares of stock had been thrown suddenly upon the market on Wednesday from this one source. The selling was continued yesterday forenoon, but whereas on Wednesday it had taken the market greatly by surprise, its continuation in yesterday's session was met with supporting orders. Opinion is very much divided as to whether the Gates selling of the last two days has been for long or short account. The chances are that it has been for both. The best-informed members of the Western contingent in Wall Street believe that the Gates crowd first "cleaned up" on the long side, letting go of a very large line of stocks, and then sold heavily for a decline. The Gates crowd itself makes no secret of having turned to the bear side of the market. Its Western following was advised yesterday to be out of stocks. Nearly everything that came out of the office of Gates & Co. during the day was bearish. The head of the organization avowed all the selling that had been attributed to him, and advertised his reasons for taking a position on the bear side. These reasons referred principally to the weakened position of the market as a result of extravagant manipulation, as in Reading. That stock was particularly referred to. When manipulation becomes so wild as to give the Gates crowd an attack of conservatism it must, indeed, be reckless. It is unusual for an operator of the prominence of Mr. Gates to advertise a bearish position on the market. The freedom with which he published his views yesterday gave rise to a great deal of skepticism in the Street.

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Several very prominent Western houses are still bullish on the market. They are advising their people to buy stocks, regardless of Mr. Gates's affliction of cold feet. It is good for the market to have an open division of opinion. It makes the speculation more two-sided. The danger has been that everybody would get to going one way in the market and that the speculation would become one-sided.

***

Scarcely anybody believes that the Gates crowd, in taking the stand it has on the bear side, is animated by philanthropic motives. The common belief is that it is short of the market and wants a break in prices on which to get its profits. Yesterday's demonstration on its part was characterized by some Western men, in the Western vernacular, as an attempt to "put a scare into the market." This is what happened in Union Pacific on Wednesday: A house having extensive wire connections bought the stock up to 160, and then put out some very bullish advice over its wires. The Gates crowd immediately came in and deluged the market with stock. It sent one of its largest selling orders to the house that had been so prominent in the earlier buying. It was the selling of the Gates crowd and its following that broke Union Pacific on Wednesday from 160¾ to 157. Yesterday the Gates crowd was reported again to be selling all around the room, especially pressing Southern Pacific and Reading. The impression produced by its activities was that it was intent more upon depressing prices than disposing of stocks—in other words, that it was "pounding" the market.

***

There have been some singular complications recently in Greene Gold-Silver stock. Brokers have sold the stock on orders, and have received certificates in 1,000-share lots, which they were unable for some inscrutable reason to get transferred into smaller amounts for delivery. It is said that in several instances the brokers were compelled to buy back the stock at a loss in order to make their contracts good. The pretext on which transfer of the stock was refused was, it is said, that the 1,000-share certificates were from syndicate holdings which had no right to be sold.

***

The strength of Brooklyn Rapid Transit attracted a good deal of attention. It was reported that Jesup & Lamont were large buyers of the stock. There has been less Brooklyn Rapid Transit in the market of late than at any previous time that can be recalled, which would seem to argue that the stock's position is very strong. On the other side, however, is the fact that the convertible bonds are selling considerably lower than when the stock first sold around 90 many weeks ago. It is also a fact that the Wall Street bull account in the stock is uncommonly large.

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It would be perhaps a little premature to assume that the personally conducted bull campaign in Reading has been a failure, but certainly it has suffered a very severe set-back. During the decline of prices generally in the last two days Reading has suffered much more than any other active stock. It sold on Tuesday at 164 and yesterday at 152¾—a decline of nearly 12 points. It showed little rallying power in the late afternoon, when the market as a whole recovered. On the rise in Reading above 160 there was some very good selling. It is reported that Mr. Frick was a seller on the advance, and it is probably true. The stock was freely supplied by a house that acts in the market for Mr. Frick. The operations on the other side have been unprofitable so far, but probably not disastrous. He has made a great deal of money out of the bull market.

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Some of the bull crowd in Tennessee Coal and Iron are supposed to have said that the sensational advance of Colorado Fuel is a menace to the market. Mr. Gates is quoted to that effect. He once bulled Colorado Fuel around 130, and Tennessee Coal and Iron, in which he is now interested, is practically cornered. It opened down 7½ points yesterday, to 150; declined on the next transaction to 147, and then recovered 11 points.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Thomas F. Woodlock, former editor of The Wall Street Journal, and now a member of the firm of S. N. Warren & Co., has been elected to membership in the Stock Exchange. The following were also elected: Frederick W. Palmer & Tracy & Co.; R. Lawrence Benson, at the office of C. D. Barney & Co., and Andrew Morison, at the office of J. M. Fiske & Co.

Louis Seligsberg has been re-elected Secretary of the New York Coffee Exchange. This will be his fourteenth consecutive year as Secretary of the Exchange and his twenty-second year as a member of the Board of Managers.

Ernest E. Calloway of C. D. Freeman & Co. has been elected a member of the New York Cotton Exchange.

These officers were elected yesterday at the annual convention of the National Commercial Gas Association at the Hotel Cadillac: President—William J. Clarke of this city; Vice Presidents—C. E. Learned of Meriden, Conn., and F. W. Freuaff and J. P. Shattuck of Chester, Penn.; Secretary-Treasurer—Lucius F. Bigelow of this city. The organization is composed of representatives of gas companies and makers of gas appliances for heat, light, and power.

The Trustees of the Consolidated Gas Company have re-elected all the old officers, with the exception of the President, whose office is still vacant. Harrison Gawtry, the former President, is now Chairman of the Board of Trustees. A quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payable March 15, was declared.

The earnings of the American Ice Company for November and December show an increase of $100,000. This is due to a saving effected by the handling in tons and will be continuous.

At a meeting of stockholders of the Mortgage Bond Company of New York the President announced that a contract had been closed with Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. for the sale of $1,000,000 4 per cent. ten to sixty years gold bonds, with fixed amortization after five years, and that Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. had the option to purchase $4,000,000 additional of similar bonds in the year 1906. It is understood that the latter company has formed a syndicate to dispose of these bonds to European investors. Ernst Thalmann and Felix Rosen were added to the Directorate.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, Jan. 25, 1906.

Impri Jap Gov 6s, sterling loan
10,000 ..... 100¾
1,000 ..... 100¾
500 ..... 100¾
1,000 ..... 100¾
3,000 100
3,000 ..... 100¾
5,000 ..... 100¾
500 ..... 100¾
10,000 ..... 100¾
2d series
3,000 100
1,000 ..... 99⅞
3,000 100
Jap Imp Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs full paid for 4½ sterl loan
105,000 95
29,000 ..... 94⅞
35,000 ..... 94¾
Jap Imp Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs full paid for new 4½s, 2d ser
39,000 ..... 91⅞
500 ..... 91⅞
15,000 ..... 91⅞
10,000 ..... 91⅞
10,000 ..... 91⅞
3,500 ..... 91⅞
27,000 ..... 91⅞
1,500 ..... 91⅞
Jap Imp Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs for 4s, sterling loan
15,000 88
1,000 ..... 87⅞
1,000 88
U S of Mexico 6s
68,000 104
5,000 ..... 94½
10,000 ..... 94½
15,000 ..... 94⅝
Repub of Cuba 5s
2,000 ..... 107½
Va 6s defd, Brown Bros & Co ctfs
5,000 22
Adams Express 4s
1,000 104
Am Hide & L 6s
16,000 ..... 90¾
Am Ice Secur 5s
1,000 ..... 91½
Am Tobacco 6s
7,000 ..... 116½
Am Tobacco 4s
3,000 ..... 82⅝
1,000 ..... 82⅝
67,000 ..... 82½
50,000 ..... 82⅝
22,000 ..... 82⅝
13,000 ..... 82⅝
23,000 ..... 82⅝
registered
1,000 80
At, T & S F gen 4s
1,000 ..... 103⅞
500 ..... 103⅝
20,000 104
conv 4s
5,000 ..... 105¼
1,000 105
110,000 ..... 105½
10,000 ..... 105⅛
2,000 ..... 105¼
15,000 ..... 105⅛
3,000 ..... 105¼
3,000 ..... 106⅛
adjustment 4s
5,000 97
8,000 ..... 90½
stamped
5,000 ..... 96½
4,000 ..... 96⅜
1,000 ..... 96⅞
East Okl 4s
4,000 100
Atl Coast Line 4s
2,000 ..... 102¼
Atl Coast L, Louis & Nash col 4s
5,000 ..... 95⅝
Balt & O pr in 3½s
1,000 95
500 ..... 95½
13,000 ..... 94¾
P, L E & W V 4s
6,000 ..... 99⅝
S W div 3½s
2,000 92
3,000 ..... 91⅞
B R Tr ref conv 4s
10,000 ..... 98⅜
90,000 ..... 98⅝
7,000 99
20,000 ..... 98⅜
10,000 99
10,000 ..... 99¼
41,000 ..... 99¾
10,000 ..... 99⅝
45,000 ..... 99¾
10,000 ..... 99⅝
10,000 ..... 99½
50,000 ..... 99⅝
5,000 ..... 99½
1,000 ..... 99¾
1,000 ..... 99½
16,000 99
Bur, C R & N 1st
1,000 ..... 100½
Canada So 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 101½
Canada South 2d 5s
1,000 ..... 107⅛
Cent of Ga Ry 1st inc 5s
6,000 ..... 95⅞
5,000 ..... 95⅝
2d inc 5s
10,000 ..... 85⅝
17,000 86
3d inc 5s
10,000 ..... 81½
50,000 81
58,000 ..... 80⅞
50,000 ..... 81½
40,000 ..... 81⅝
Cent Leather 5s
68,000 ..... 101⅝
5,000s20F 101⅝
6,000 ..... 101⅞
10,000 ..... 101⅞
Cen Pac gtd 4s
16,000 ..... 102½
Cen Pac gtd 3½s
1,000 86
Ches & Ohio con 5s
1,000 119
Ches & O gen 4½s
5,000 ..... 108⅝
Chi & Alt 3½s
1,000 ..... 81¼
Chi, Bur & Q jt 4s
15,000 ..... 101½
2,000 ..... 101⅝
23,000 ..... 101½
4,000 ..... 101⅝
53,000 ..... 101⅛
20,000 ..... 101⅝
Chi & E Ill con 6s
2,000 139
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
1,000 119
Chi, Mil & St Paul, C & P Wn 5s
2,000 ..... 114¾
So Wn gtv 6s
1,000 ..... 106¾
C & Nthwn gen 3½s
1,000 ..... 100¾
Chi, R I & Pac Ry refundg 4s
25,000 ..... 95⅞
13,000 96
Chi, R I & P R R 4s
5,000 ..... 79¾
3,000 ..... 79½
Chi, R I & P R R col tr 5s
18,000 ..... 90⅜
2,000 91
9,000 ..... 90⅝
17,000 91
Cin, Day & Ir 5s
1,000 112
Chi T Tr 4s, cpn off
1,000 99
Col F & I conv 5s
27,000 ..... 100½
Colorado Industrial 1st 5s, Ser A
20,000 ..... 85¾
1,000 86
5,000 ..... 85⅝
15,000 ..... 85⅝
9,000 ..... 85⅝
10,000 ..... 85⅞
10,000 ..... 85⅞
10,000 ..... 85⅞
10,000 ..... 85⅞
10,000 ..... 85⅞
25,000 ..... 85⅞
48,000 86
10,000 ..... 86⅛
12,000 86
10,000 ..... 85⅝
25,000 ..... 85⅞
10,000 ..... 85⅜
5,000 ..... 85¼
25,000 ..... 85⅛
10,000 ..... 85¼
10,000 ..... 85⅛
15,000 ..... 85⅜
10,000 ..... 85⅝
15,000 ..... 85⅞
5,000 86
6,000 ..... 85⅝
10,000 86
4,000 ..... 85⅝
20,000 86
10,000 ..... 85⅞
85,000 86
1st 5s, Ser B
66,000 ..... 81¼
5,000 ..... 81¼
48,000 ..... 81⅜
Col & So 1st 4s
9,000 ..... 96¼
Consol Gas Co conv deb 6s
6,000 166
Consol Tob 4s
6,000 ..... 82¼
7,000 ..... 82⅛
Denv & R G con 4s
2,000 ..... 100¾
Del, L & Wn 7s
1,000 ..... 107⅝
Dist Sec Corpor 5s
2,000 ..... 85¼
5,000 85
20,000 ..... 85¼
Erie 1st con 4s
4,000 101
Erie conv 4s
20,000 100
Erie 1st gen 4s
1,000 93
G B & Wn deb ctf B
4,000 ..... 22½
Hoc Vy 1st 4½s
4,000 109
Inter Paper 6s
2,000 ..... 110⅝
1,000 ..... 110¼
Iowa Central ref 4s
3,000 88
K C, Ft S & M 4s
1,000 ..... 87¼
Kans City So 3s
5,000 ..... 74½
Kings Co Elev 4s stamped gtd
10,000 ..... 96¾
6,000 96
4,000 ..... 96¾
7,000 ..... 96¾
Lacka Steel 5s
2,000 ..... 107⅝
1,000 ..... 107½
5,000 ..... 107⅝
5,000 ..... 107⅝
20,000 108
L S & M S 1st 5s
3,000 ..... 118½
L S & M S deb 4s
1,000 ..... 101¼
3,000 ..... 101¼
15,000 ..... 101⅛
Lo & N unified 4s
5,000 ..... 103⅜
Met Elev 1st 6s
5,000 ..... 104⅝
Mex Cent con 4s
10,000 ..... 80½
5,000 ..... 80⅝
10,000 ..... 80⅝
1,000 80
10,000 ..... 80½
12,000 ..... 80½
Mex Cent 1st inc
20,000 ..... 25½
Mo, K & Okla 1st
5,000 ..... 109⅜
5,000 ..... 109½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
500 ..... 101½
3,000 ..... 102½
Mo, K & Tx 2d 4s
11,000 92
3,000 ..... 92¼
Mo P 1st col 5s
3,000 ..... 106½
Missouri Pacific 4s
10,000 ..... 94½
Nas Elec R R 4s
4,000 ..... 88⅝
11,000 ..... 88½
5,000 ..... 88⅞
N Y Cent & H R, L S col 3½s, reg
10,000 91
deb 4s, 1934
2,000 ..... 101½
2,000s8F 101⅝
N Y, C & St L 4s
1,000 ..... 105½
N Y Dock Co 4s
2,000 ..... 97⅜
500 ..... 97⅞
N Y G, E L, H & P pur money 4s
14,000 ..... 91⅞
N Y, Lack & Wn, Constrctn 5s
1,000 ..... 114⅝
N Y, O & W ref 4s
1,000 ..... 108½
N Y & Queens Elec L & P 5s
20,000 ..... 103½
Nor & So 1st 5s
2,000 109
Nor & W con 4s
10,000 ..... 102½
Norf & Wn, Pocah C & C 4s
1,000 ..... 95⅝
Northn Pac 4s
2,000 106
3,000 ..... 105⅝
registered
2,000 106
Ogd & L C 4s
1,000 ..... 99½
Ore R & N con 4s
10,000 ..... 101⅝
Ore Sh L 1st con 5s
17,000 118
gtd refg 4s
6,000 ..... 97⅝
1,000 ..... 97¼
3,000 ..... 97⅜
2,000 ..... 97¼
Pac Coast 1st 5s
3,000 ..... 118⅜
Pac of Mo 2d 5s
6,000 ..... 120⅝
Penn conv 3½s, 1915
15,000 ..... 100½
Peo & E inc 4s
5,000 ..... 79½
Reading gen 4s
2,000 102
29,000 ..... 101⅞
Rio G Wn col tr 4s
1,000 90
Rio Gde Wn 1st
1,000 ..... 90⅜
Rome, W & Og 5s
1,000 ..... 116¼
St Jo & G I 1st 4s
5,000 ..... 94½
St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s
2,000 ..... 117¾
unify & ref 4s
3,000 ..... 93⅝
1,000 ..... 93⅛
St L & S Fr Ry gen 5s
1,000 ..... 113½
St L & San Fr R R refundg 4s
2,000 ..... 86¼
15,000 ..... 86⅜
St Paul, Min & M, Mont Cent 6s
1,000 136
San An & Ar P 4s
25,000 90
Sea A L Ry refg 5s
1,000 ..... 103¾
Scioto Vy & N E 4s
2,000 101
Southn Pacific 4s
500 95
5,000 95
South Pac terr ctfs for 1st refg 4s
1,000 ..... 96¾
5,000 ..... 96⅞
39,000 ..... 96⅝
Southn Ry 1st 5s
1,000 118
1,000 ..... 118¼
16,000 ..... 118⅛
registered
1,000 ..... 117½
T C, I & R gen 5s
5,000 ..... 100½
6,000 ..... 100⅞
Term Assn St L refund 4s
1,000 ..... 99½
10,000 ..... 99⅝
Third Av con 4s
4,000 ..... 94⅜
24,000 95
Tol, St L & W 4s
8,000 ..... 84¼
Undgrd E Rys, London prof shar 5s
2,000-c 98⅜
12,000 ..... 98⅜
5,000 ..... 98⅛
Un Pac 1st 4s
10,000 ..... 105½
1,000 ..... 105⅝
85,000 ..... 105¾
16,000 ..... 105⅝
5,000 ..... 105½
5,000 ..... 105⅝
10,000 ..... 105½
registered
1,000 ..... 105½
Union Pac conv 4s
10,000 157
1,000 ..... 156½
Un Rds of S Fr 4s
13,000 ..... 83½
U S R & Imp 5s
15,000 88
U S Steel Corpor skg fund 5s
58,000 ..... 99⅜
4,000 ..... 99⅝
32,000 ..... 99⅝
8,000 ..... 99½
1,000 ..... 99⅜
18,000 ..... 99½
20,000 ..... 99⅝
25,000 ..... 99½
1,000 ..... 99⅜
8,000 ..... 99½
10,000 ..... 99⅝
10,000 ..... 99⅝
7,000 ..... 99½
registered
500 ..... 99⅞
500 ..... 99⅝
500 ..... 99⅞
Va Ir, C & C 5s
3,000 ..... 93⅝
2,000 94
Va Mid gen 5s, gtd stamped
1,000 ..... 114½
Wabash 1st 5s
4,000 116
Wabash deb B 6s
13,000 ..... 78⅛
1,000 ..... 78½
10,000 ..... 78⅝
30,000 ..... 78½
20,000 ..... 78⅞
Wab, Pitts Ter 1st
7,000 90
20,000 ..... 88⅞
Wab, Pitts Ter 2d
40,000 ..... 40¼
45,000 ..... 40⅜
10,000 ..... 40½
52,000 40
2,000 ..... 40¼
8,000 ..... 40⅜
Westn Maryland 4s
4,000 88
4,000 ..... 88¼
18,000 ..... 88¼
10,000 88
Wn Maryl conv 4s
18,000 ..... 73¼
22,000 ..... 73½
2,000 ..... 73½
W N Y & P gen 4s
2,000 ..... 97½
Wis Cen gen 4s
8,000 ..... 93⅝

DECLINED.

Can Southn 2d 5s...1 | Union Pac conv....3¼
Rio Gde Wn col 4s.2

Total sales Jan. 25, 1906..... $4,062,000
From Jan. 1, 1906..... 85,918,600
Corresponding date last year..... 112,769,500

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	103¼	103⅝
2s, c., 1930	103½	103⅝
2s, r., 1918	102½	103⅛
2s, c., 1918	103½	104
3s, 1918, sm	102¾	..
4s, r., 1907	103	103⅜
4s, c., 1907	103	104
4s, r., 1925	123¾	150¼
4s, c., 1925	120¾	151½
D. C. 3-65s	116	..
Philip'ne 4s	109	110¼
Adams Exp	240	255
Alb. & Sus	240	..
Alle. & W	145	..
Am. Coal	175	195
Am. D. Tel.	37	43
A. L. Co. pf.	46½	49¼
Am. Sm. pf.	105	108
A. S. R. pf.	139	140
A. T. & C.	89	92
A. T. & T.	140	142
Ann Arbor	32	37
Ann A. pf.	73	80
A. M. 1st pf.	107	110
B. & O. pf.	98	99
B. & L. pf.	105	..
B. Un.	170	180
Bruns. City	18½	19¼
B., R. & P.	158	158
B., R. & P. pf.	185	175
B. & S. pf.	82	86
But'k Co.	57½	58
Canada So.	69½	70½
C. R. R. of N. J.	228	230
C. C. S. A. Tel.	135	138
C., B. & Q.	200	..
C. & E. I. pf.	134	140
C. G. W. 4s	88	88½
C., I. & L. pf.	70	90
C., M. & St. P. pf.	193	195
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	195	202
C. U. T. pf.	89¾	40½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	116	120
C., L. & W.	85	90
C., L. & W. pf.	110	120
Cleve. & P.	182	..
C. & P. sp.	106	..
C. S. 2d pf.	54½	55
Consol. Coal.	88	..
Del. & Hud.	222	223
D., L. & W.	463	475
D. M. & Ft. D.	23	27
Det. So. ctfs.	9	11
Det. So. pf. ctfs.	34	39
Det. U. Ry.	97⅜	97¾
East. Kod.	166⅞	..
East. K. pf.	116¾	..
Elec. S. Bat.	80	85
Er. & T.	75	80
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	95
Ft. W. & D. City	73½	76
Gen. Ch. Co.	80	85
Gen. Ch. Co. pf.	106	107
G. & S. F.	120	125
H.B. Claflin.	110	125
Hav. E. Ry.	33½	34½
H. E. R. pf.	80½	81½
Ill. C.	103½	..
L. S. P. pf.	83	84
Jol. & Chi.	180	..
Kan. & M.	55	57
K. & D. M.	14	16
K. & D. M. pf.	43	80
Lacl. Gas.	..	105
Lacl. G. pf.	100	110
L. E. & W.	40½	41
L. E. & W. C.	45	..
Man. Beach.	13½	15
Md. C. pf.	100	..
Mich. Cent.	147	150
M. & St. L.	80	81
M. & St. L. pf.	99	100½
M., St. P. & S. M. pf.	179½	180½
N. C. & St. L.	145	150
Nat. Bis. pf.	115	116
Nat. En. pf.	87	90
N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	20½	22
N. Cent. C.	87	45
N. Y., C. & St. L.	68	69
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	116	120
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	85	90
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	82	83
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	155	156½
N. & W. pf.	94	96
Ont. Mining.	3	4
P. C. 1st pf.	104	108
P. C. 2d pf.	115	120
Peo. & E.	43	47
Pitts. C. pf.	56	61
P., C. & St. L.	82½	85
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	105	108½
P., Ft. W. & C.	181	..
P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	178	..
Pull. Co.	243	246
Quicksilver.	2	2¼
Quicksil'r pf.	5	5½
R. R. Sec. 1.	..	..
R. S. S. pf.	106	106½
Read. 1st pf.	93½	95
Rens. & Sar.	203	..
R., W. & O.	184	..
Rutland pf.	55	65
St. J. & G. Island	22	24
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	66	..
St. L. & S. F., C. & E.	27	11
St. L. & S. F. 1 ctfs.	175	188
St. L. & S. W. pf.	39	43
Sloss-Sh. S. & I.	97¾	98
Southern Pac.	70¾	71½
Southern Ry.	41¼	42
Southern Ry. pf.	102¼	102½
Tenn. Coal & Iron	147	158½
Texas & Pac.	38¾	38⅞
Texas Pac. Land Tr.	81⅜	81⅝
Third Avenue	138	138
Toledo Rys. & Light	35⅜	35⅝
Tol., St. L. & West.	39⅝	39⅞
Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	58½	58¾
Twin City R. T.	119¾	119¾
Union Bag & P. Co.	14½	14⅞
Union B. & P. Co. pf.	82½	82¾
Union Pacific	157¼	158
Uni. Rys. of St. L. pf.	86	86
United Rys. Invest.	94	94
United Rys. Inv. pf.	92	92
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	51½	51½
U. S. Cast Iron P. pf.	96¾	96¾
U. S. Express	134	136
U. S. Realty & Im. Co.	91⅜	91⅝
U. S. Red. & Ref.	30⅜	30⅝
U. S. Rubber	56½	56⅝
U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	113⅞	114
U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	85	85
U. S. Steel	44¼	44⅜
U. S. Steel pf.	111⅞	112
Va.-Caro. Chemical	53¾	53⅞
Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	116	116
Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	55	55⅝
*Vulcan Detinning	13	14½
*Vulcan Detinning pf.	57⅝	60
Wabash	25¾	26¼
Wabash pf.	47¼	47⅝
Western Maryland	39	39½
Western Union Tel.	93½	93⅝
Westinghouse E. & M.	170	170
Wheel. & Lake Erie	20	20¼
Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	47	47
Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	27¼	27¼
Wisconsin Central	30¼	30⅜
Wisconsin Central pf.	60¾	61

Net changes of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

ADVANCED.

Chi & E Ill con 6s, 6¼
Chi, R I & Pac gen 5s, 1¾
Jo & G. I. 1st 4s, 1¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Thursday, Jan. 25, 1906.

Total sales Jan. 25, 1906..... 1,621,180
From Jan. 1, 1906..... 31,321,932
Corresponding date last year..... 16,664,696

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
26	26¼	8,100	Allis-Chalmers Co	26⅜	26⅞	25	26½	+ ⅛
65¼	65½	500	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	65⅞	65⅞	64½	65⅜	+ ⅛
110⅝	110⅞	121,820	*Amal. Cop. Co., x d	110	110¾	108⅝	110⅝	+1⅝
32¾	33	9,100	Am. Agri. Chem. Co	31	32⅞	31	32⅞	+1⅝
99	100¼	1,700	Am. Ag. Chem. Co. pf	96¾	102	96¾	102	+6½
30½	31¼	800	*Am. Beet Sugar Co	31	31¼	30	31	...
84	86½	200	*Am. Beet Sug. Co. pf	86½	87	86½	87	...
46⅝	46¾	31,500	Am. Car & F. Co	46½	47¼	45⅝	46¾	+ ¼
104	104¾	400	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	104¾	104¾	104	104	− ⅛
40¾	41	4,600	Am. Cotton Oil	41⅝	42¼	40	41	+ ⅛
93½	93	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf	94	94	94	94	− ⅞
238	245	1,200	Am. Express	238	247	238	247	+9¼
10⅝	10⅞	100	*Am. Grass Twine	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅛
9½	9⅝	700	Am. Hide & Leather	9¼	9⅞	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
41½	42	5,100	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	38	43	38	42	+4⅛
44⅜	44½	2,000	*Am. Ice Securities	44½	44¾	43⅜	44¾	− ⅛
26¼	26¾	300	*Am. Linseed Co	26⅞	26⅞	26¼	26¾	− ⅝
73¾	74	15,700	*Am. Locomo. Co	72⅜	74⅝	72¼	73⅝	+1
117½	118	100	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	118	118	118	118	− ½
6	6¼	100	*Am. Malt. Co., t. r	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
27½	28	100	*Am. Malt. Co. pf., t.r	28	28	28	28	− ⅛
170¾	171	32,700	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co	170⅜	171	169¼	170½	− ⅛
128¼	128⅝	1,550	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	129	129	128	128⅝	− ⅛
101⅜	101⅞	800	*Am. Smelt. pf., B	101⅝	101⅝	101⅜	101⅜	− ⅜
210	240	300	*Am. Snuff Co	220	220	220	220	−29
14¼	14½	500	Am. Steel Founds	14⅜	14½	14¼	14¼	− ⅜
52	52½	1,000	Am. Steel Founds. pf	52	52½	52	52	− ⅜
151	151¼	11,200	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	151½	151⅝	150	151⅛	+ ⅛
106⅞	107	1,200	Am. Tobacco Co. pf	107	107	106½	107	...
46⅛	46⅜	6,050	*Am. Woolen Co	46⅜	47⅛	45⅞	46⅜	+ ⅜
108½	109	900	*Am. Woolen Co. pf	110	110	109½	109½	...
271	272	59,500	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co	275	275	265	270	−1
93⅝	93¾	18,500	Atch., Top. & S. F	93½	94	92¾	93¾	+ ¼
104	104¼	1,200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	104	104½	104	104¼	...
165	165½	1,300	Atlantic Coast Line	164½	165	164	165	− ⅜
115	115½	11,000	Baltimore & Ohio	115½	115⅝	114⅞	115⅛	− ⅜
92¾	92⅞	103,700	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	91	93⅞	91	92⅞	+2
174¼	174½	9,800	Canadian Pacific	174⅜	175	173	174⅜	− ⅜
48¾	48⅞	15,160	Central Leather	48¼	49⅝	48⅛	48⅝	...
107⅛	107¼	400	Central Leather pf	107⅛	107¼	107⅛	107¼	+ ⅛
60⅞	61	22,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	61¼	61¼	60	61	− ⅛
32½	34	100	Chicago & Alton	33	33	33	33	− ½
80	80¼	400	Chicago & Alton pf	80	80	80	80	...
22⅜	22⅞	1,300	Chicago Great West	23	23	22

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading on the Curb Sluggish and Weak.

American Can and the Mackay Companies Most Active Among Industrials —Standard Oil Sells 550 Shares.

Trading was very light in the outside market yesterday, and what little selling there was, with few exceptions, caused fractional declines. No copper stock sold as much as 10,000 shares; in fact the total mining stock sales were only 48,925. United Copper closed the day, after sales of 9,800, at 64, the opening price. Boston Copper gained ¼ point.

Among the industrials American Can and the Mackay Companies showed the greatest activity. Both fell off on the light selling, though Mackay preferred closed the day ⅛ up. Standard Oil sold 550 shares during the day between 694 and 700. This is the greatest number of these shares sold in one day for some time.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	Am. Can	11⅜	11⅝	11¼	11¼
2,500	Am. Can pf	71¾	72	71½	71½
6	Am. Chicle	172	172	172	172
200	Am. De Forest Wireless T.	$1.30	$1.30	$1.30	$1.30
28	Am. Tobacco	500	500	500	500
475	Am. W. P. pf.	84¾	84¾	*84½	84¾
300	Beth. St'l Cor.	32¾	33	32¾	33
125	Beth. S. C. pf.	92	93	*92½	92¾
300	Cent. Foundry	7¼	7¼	6¾	6¾
200	Cent. Fdy. pf.	28	28	27⅝	27⅞
400	Corn Prod. Ref. com., w. i.	26	26¾	26	26¾
200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf., w. i.	86	86¼	86	86¼
100	Cont. Coal & Coke pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½
60	Guggenheim Explor. Co	305	305	300	300
300	Hartmann Coal	73⅞	73⅞	73¾	73¾
230	Hav. Tob. pf.	*41	41	39	39
125	Houston Oil	11½	11½	11½	11½
100	H. O. pf.	10½	10½	10½	10½
200	Int. Mer. Mar.	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13¼
1,800	Int. M. M. pf.	35½	35½	35	35
2,000	Internat. Salt	48¼	48¾	48	48¼
2,500	Mackay Cos.	62½	63	62	62⅜
600	Mackay Cos. pf.	75	75½	75	75⅝
35	Manh. Transit	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
700	N. J. T. D. & Imp.	45	45¼	44⅞	45¼
100	Palmer Mt. Tun. & P.	$51	51	51	51
50	Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	21	21	21	21
200	Sea. Lum. Co.	67⅞	67¾	67½	67½
350	Stand. Mill. pf.	40⅞	41	40⅝	41
550	Standard Oil	695	700	694	697

RAILROADS

13	Am. Lt. & Tr.	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝
995	Chic. Subway	50¼	51	50½	50½
100	Int.-Met. w. i.	57	57	57	57
700	Int. Rap. Tr.	234½	234½	234¼	234½
200	N. K. & T. rts.	½	½	½	½
7	No. Sec. stubs.	337½	337½	337½	337½
500	Seab. 2d pf.	60¾	61	60½	60½

MINING.

2,000	Bluebell Min.	6	6¼	6	6¼
4,000	Boston Cop.	29¾	30⅛	29½	30
900	Brit. Col. Cop.	9⅛	9⅛	8⅞	9
1,100	Columbia Cop.	2¼	2¼	2	2
3,000	Dom. Copper	½	½	½	½
50	Douglas Cop.	7	7	7	7
2,000	Granby Con.	10⅛	10¼	10	10⅛
300	Greene Gold	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
3,800	Greene C. Cop.	28½	28½	27⅞	28
600	Greene G.-Sil.	6¾	6¾	6	6
5,000	Guana. Con.	6½	6¾	†6¼	6⅝
3,000	Mex. Gold Ex.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
100	Mines Sec.	7-32	7-32	7-32	7-32
2,000	Mitchell Min.	14	14¼	13⅜	13¾
200	Mont. M. & S.	½	7-16	½	7-16
2,000	Nev. Con. Cop.	11¾	11⅞	11	11⅜
500	Nev.-U. M. & S.	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
675	Tenn. Cop. Co.	48	*48¼	47	47
800	Tonopah Ext.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛
500	Tintic Min.	9⅜	9⅜	9	9
1,000	Tin. M. Co. rts.	¼	¼	3-16	¼
600	Union Cop. Co.	1 15-16	2	1 15-16	2
9,300	United Cop.	64	64¼	63½	64
2,000	Utah Apex	8¼	8¾	8⅜	8⅝
100	Utah Copper	35	35	35	35
600	West. Gold M.	37¾	38	37¾	38
900	W. K. Cop.	7-16	7-16	⅜	⅜
100	W. K. Cop. pf.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛

BONDS.

$27,000	Cent. F. 6s, flat	83½	83¾	83½	83½
55,000	Int'b.-Met. col. 4½s, w. i.	95	95	95	95
2,000	Hav. Tob. 5s	75	75	75	75
50,000	Int. Salt 5s	74	74¾	74	74½
£3,400	Jap. 4s, 10 p.c. paid, w. i.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
$15,000	Mo., K. & T. new 4½s and int. f. p.	91	91	90¾	90¾
47,800	N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. 3½s and int.	117¾	117¾	117½	117¾
7,000	Yellowstone Pk. Ry. 6s & int.	95¼	95¾	95¼	95½

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share. ‡Seller 30.

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Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Wednesday:

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Jan. 25. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 24. Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & S. 3½s, 60% pd.	115	116	115½	116
American Can	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11⅝
American Can pf.	71¼	71¾	71¾	71⅝
American Chicle	168	175	168	172
American Chicle pf.	103	105	104	108
Amer. Lt. & Tr.	118	122		
American Malting 6s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
American Tobacco	490	500	500	510
Am. Steel Foundry 6s, w. i., and interest	91½	92½	92	92½
Am. Writing Paper	5	5½	5	5½
Am. Writing Paper pf.	34½	35	34½	35
Am. Writing Paper 5s.	88	88½	88	88⅝
Bethlehem Steel	33	34	33	34½
Bethlehem Steel pf.	92¼	93½	92½	94
Bamberger De Lamar	8½	9	8½	9
Boston Copper	29⅝	30½	30	30⅜
British Colum. Copper	8¾	9	9	9¼
Central Foundry	6¾	7	7½	7¾
Central Foundry pf.	26	27	27¼	28
Central Foundry 6s	83¼	83¾	83	83½
Chicago Subway	50¾	51	50⅝	51⅛
Columbia Copper	1½	2½	1½	2½
Cont. Coal & Coke	10	10¾	9⅞	10
Corn Prod. ref. com., w. i.	26½	27	26	26½
Corn Prod. ref. pf., w. i.	86	86½	86	86¼
Copper Securities	30	31½	30	31
Dominion Copper	½	⅝	½	⅝
Douglas Copper	6½	7	6¾	7
Granby Consolidated	10	10¼	10⅛	10¼
Greene Con. Copper	27½	28	28⅛	28¼
Greene Con. Gold	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
Greene Gold-Silver	5⅛	6⅛	6¼	6⅜
Guanajuato Con.	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝
Guggenheim Explor.	295	305	300	301
Hartmann Coal	73½	73¾	73¾	74
Havana Tobacco	30	31	29	31
Havana Tobacco pf.	38	40	39	41
Houston Oil	11	12	11	11¾
Houston Oil pf.	43	48	44	48
Interborough	234½	235	234	235
Inter. Mer. Marine	13	13⅜	13¼	13½
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	34½	35¼	35½	36
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	83⅜	83⅞	83⅜	83⅞
Interborough-Met., w. i.	56	67½	57¼	57⅜
Inter.-Met. pf., w. i.		98½	96	98½
Inter.-Met. 4½s, w. i.	94½	95¼	94½	95¼
International Salt	48	48½	48½	49
International Salt 5s	74½	74¾	73¾	74½
Jap. Govt. 4s of 1905 and interest, w. i.	87¾	87⅞	87⅝	87⅞
Lord & Taylor	114	116	114	116
Mackay Companies	62¼	62½	62¾	63⅛
Mackay Companies pf.	75	75¼	75½	75¾
Manhattan Transit	3	3¼	3⅛	3¼
Mexican Gold Explor.	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
Mitchell Mining	13⅞	14	13⅞	14
M., K. & T. new 4½s and int. full paid	90½	91¼	91¼	91⅜
Montreal & Boston	⅜	½	⅜	½
N. J. Term. D. & Imp.	44⅞	45	44⅞	45¼
New Orleans Ry.	39½	40	38½	39½
New Orleans Ry. pf.	84½	85	84	86
New Orleans Ry. 4½s			91½	92
Nevada Con. Copper	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11½
Nev.-Utah M. & S.	3¼	3⅜	3⅜	3½
N. Y., N. H. & H. 3½s and interest	117⅜	118	117¼	118
Northern Sec. stubs	325	350	337½	350
Palmer Mt. Tun. & P.	53	55	53	55
Pope Manufacturing	5	5¾	5	5⅜
Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	19½	20½	19½	20½
Seaboard Lumber Co.	67½	67¾	68	68¼
Seaboard Co.	31	33	30	32
Seaboard Co. 1st pf.	80	91	90	92
Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	59½	61	60½	62
Singer Mfg			560	600
Standard Milling	14	15	14	15
Standard Milling pf.	40	41	40	41
Standard Oil	697	698	692	693
Tennessee Copper	46⅛	47½	48	48½
Tintic Mining		9½	9¼	9⅜
Union Copper	1 15-16	2	2	2⅛
Union Typewriter	97	100	96	99
Un. Typewriter 1st pf.	122	125	122	126
Un. Typewriter 2d pf.	121	123	120	123
United Copper	63½	64½	63¾	64
United Copper pf.	94	98	94	98
Utah Apex	8½	8½	8⅝	8½
Utah Copper	34½	35½	34⅜	35½
West. Gold Mining	37⅜	38	37⅜	38
White Knob Copper pf.	2	2¼		

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The United Chemists Company; capital, $10,000,000. Incorporators—Jacob Fischel, Morris Klein, J. Wesley Park.

The A. Satz Grocery Company, Newark; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Israel Binenstock, Abraham Satz, Samuel L. Bruck, Elias Satz.

The Ideal Combination Gas Lamp and Heater Company, Newark; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Harry E. Feldman, Joseph C. Feldman, Henry May.

The Porcelain-Faced Brick Company, Newark; capital, $20,000. Incorporators—John L. Meeker, Edward S. Rankin, William P. Meeker.

The American Creosoting Company, Jersey City; capital, $250,000. Incorporators—H. O. Coughlan, John R. Turner, B. Stafford Mantz.

The Elizabeth Brass Foundry Company, Elizabeth; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Frank J. Freund, Charles F. Hinde, Walter J. Ross.

The Clifford Manufacturing Company, Paterson; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—James C. Keen, John H. Myers, William H. Keen.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—The local money market is quiet and easy. The usual table of rates, &c., follows:

Call loans, 4@5 per cent. Time loans, collateral, 4¼@5 per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 4¾@5 per cent. Clearing House loans, 3 per cent. New York funds, par @5 per cent. premium. Clearings, $29,616,349. Balances, $1,642,805. Sub-Treasury debit, $553,230.

Rather heavy tone was seen throughout the copper share market during the greater part of to-day. Trading was light and buying orders limited, and as a result lower quotations were recorded. In the late trading the tone improved and more buying orders made their appearance, and a better closing was seen. There was considerable liquidation during the day, and traders believe the market will be much healthier on this account. Closing prices were firm, helped by the strength of Amalgamated. Local securities were strong and weak, early prices being heavy, with a better tone at the closing. American Agricultural Chemical was particularly strong, and continues to be absorbed by New York interests.

Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$17,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	94½	94¾	94¾
21,000	C., B. & Q. 4s	101½	101⅜	101½
4,000	Dom. Coal 5s	101	101	101
2,000	K. C., M. & B. inc.	94	94	94
500	Mexican 1st inc.	28¼	28¼	28¼
1,000	Savannah Elec. 5s	98	98	98
1,000	Seattle Elec. 5s	105	105	105
4,000	U. S. Steel Corp. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾

RAILROADS.

120	Atchison	93½	93⅝	93⅛
37	Boston Elevated	159	159	159
50	Boston & Albany	253½	253½	253½
20	Boston & Maine	174	174	174
60	Boston & Worc. pf.	75	75	75
1	Fitchburg pf.	143¼	143	143¼
10	Mass. Electric	19	19	19
121	Mass. Electric pf.	68½	68½	68½
41	N. Y., N. H. & H.	203	203	203
7	Old Colony	210	210	210
400	Union Pacific	157¾	156⅝	156⅝
29	West End pf.	114	113¾	113⅝

TELEPHONES.

204	American	140⅝	140	140⅜
31	Cumberland	117¼	117	117
475	Cumberland rights	4¼	4⅛	4¼
15	New England	139	139	139
170	Western	14⅛	14	14

MISCELLANEOUS.

2,134	Am. Ag. Chem.	32⅜	31	32½
1,035	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	100	96¾	100
937	Am. Pneu. Service	16⅝	16	16¼
1,100	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	38	37¼	38
287	Am. Sugar Ref.	151½	150¼	151½
40	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	140	140	140
220	Am. Wool.	47	46	46½
874	Am. Wool. pf.	110	109	109
10	Edison	250	248	250
100	Ga. Ry. & El. Light	100	100	100
380	Mass. Gas	49¼	48¼	49½
40	Mass. Gas pf.	86¾	86	86⅝
14	Mergenthaler	192	192	192
10	Reece	10	10	10
4	Savannah Elec. pf.	89	89	89
120	Seattle Elec.	75	75	75
105	Seattle Elec. pf.	102	102	102
266	Swift & Co.	103	102⅝	103
885	Swift & Co. rights	90c.	80c.	80c.
515	United Fruit	109¼	108½	109
1,428	United Shoe Mach.	79	76½	79
183	United S. Mach. pf.	31¾	30¾	31¾
10,622	U. S. Steel	44⅞	43⅝	44⅜
1,900	U. S. Steel pf.	112	111⅜	111⅝

MINING.

14	Adventure	5½	5¼	5¼
12,975	Amalgamated	110½	108½	110½
730	Allouez	44	43	43
250	Am. Zinc	14½	13¾	14½
50	Arcadian	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜
100	Ashbed	1¼	1¼	1¼
120	Arnold	1¼	1¼	1¼
340	Atlantic	26	25	25⅝
735	Bingham	33¾	33	33½
2,020	Boston Con.	30	29⅝	29⅞
175	Bonanza	65c.	65c.	65c.
15	Calumet & Hecla	710	705	705
30	Centennial	29½	29	29
100	Con. Mercur	65c.	65c.	65c.
2,845	Copper Range	84¼	83¼	83½
224	Daly-West	17	16½	16½
90	Dominion Iron	21	20¼	20
160	Elm River	2⅝	2⅜	2½
2,182	Franklin	18¾	17⅝	18⅛
965	Granby	10⅜	10	10⅛
2,722	Greene	28⅝	27⅝	28¼
563	Guanajuato	6⅜	6¼	6¼
100	Humboldt	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16
230	Isle Royale	27½	26¼	26¼
380	Mass	10⅞	10½	10⅝
175	Michigan	16¾	16¼	16¼
62	Mohawk	59¾	55	59
600	Nevada	11¼	11¼	11¼
3,005	North Butte	87	85½	86½
455	Mont. C. & C.	5¼	5	5⅛
50	Old Colony	1¼	1¼	1¼
775	Old Dominion	39⅞	39	39
556	Osceola	103	102	103
460	Parrot	41¼	41	41
105	Quincy	111	110	110
670	Rhode Island	7⅞	7	7⅜
50	Santa Fe	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Shannon	6½	6⅜	6⅜
5	Tamarack	109	109	109
250	Tecumseh	14½	14	14
300	Tenn. Copper	48	47⅜	48
665	Trinity	10	9½	9½
100	Union Cop. L. & M.	2½	2½	2½
500	U. S. Coal & Oil	12	11½	12
3,280	U. S. Ref. & Smelt.	60¾	59¼	60¼
1,575	U. S. Ref. & S. pf.	46¼	45⅝	46
4,620	U. S. Mining rights	2	1⅝	2
1,660	United Copper	64½	63½	64
3,375	Utah	66½	65¼	65⅝
250	Victoria	7½	7	7
600	Washington	90c.	80c.	90c.
160	Winona	7¼	7	7
67	Wolverine	134	133	134

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Incorporated to-day:

Shore Acres Realty Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—O. B. Ackerly, Yonkers; Herman Rausch, Samuel Eicken, New York.

Neuschafer's Pharmacy, Inc., Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—G. E. Neuschafer, A. A. Reynolds, F. B. Maerkle, Brooklyn.

Standard Garage Company, Buffalo; capital, $10,000. Directors—L. F. Gentschi, W. C. Schultze, J. G. W. Knoll, Buffalo.

The Arthur Missildine Pharmacy, New York; capital, $4,000. Directors—Arthur Missildine, Emil Feindel, J. H. Feindel, New York.

Inter-State Automobile Clearing Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—C. A. Wardle, New York; W. E. Metzger, Detroit; G. H. Stillwell, Syracuse.

Merrill Drop Hammer Company, Queens Borough, New York, (manufacture iron and steel;) capital, $50,000. Directors—E. W. Merrill, E. W. Merrill, Jr., G. H. Merrill, Brooklyn.

Adolph Spear & Co., New York, (real estate;) capital, $5,000. Directors—C. K. Allen, Samuel Sobel, New York; J. H. Hotson, Brooklyn.

Parish, Fisher & Co., New York, (real estate;) capital, $5,000. Directors—J. L. Parish, H. B. Fisher, T. C. Watkens, New York.

Times Square Construction Company, New York, (real estate;) capital, $5,000. Directors—William Palmer, John Murphy, T. P. De Graffeurie, New York.

Guardian Rubber Manufacturing Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Robert Rowley, W. T. Urquhart, W. H. Caffrey, New York.

Anthracite Realty Company, Brooklyn; capital, $200,000. Directors—C. R. Savidge, Sunbury, Penn.; W. H. Unger, Shamokin, Penn.; M. L. McLaughlin, Brooklyn.

The Woodruff Company, Buffalo, (architects;) capital, $100,000. Directors—S. H. Woodruff, C. H. Woodruff, W. H. Baker, Buffalo.

Citizens' Union Realty and Mortgage Company, Brooklyn; capital, $100,000. Directors—John Von Glahn, Leon Geisman, Edward Michaelis, Brooklyn.

Imperial Waterproof Company, Buffalo; capital, $100,000. Directors—C. M. Willard, Pittsford, Vt.; A. W. Hyde, E. J. Newell, Buffalo.

Shapiro, Levy & Starr, New York, (real estate;) capital, $30,000. Directors—Isaac Shapiro, H. Levy, New York; Joseph Nordenschild, Brooklyn.

The Macomb Graphite Company, Canton; capital, $100,000. Directors—Thomas Jenkins, Rensselaer Falls; C. T. Holbrook, De Kalb Junction; Worth Chamberlain, Canton.

Incorporated Construction Company, Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—C. H. Francisco, Robert Spitzer, W. T. Pendry, Brooklyn.

DELAWARE INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 25.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

R. E. Moore Company of Wilmington, to manufacture and deal in all kinds of hard and soft fibre and fibrous materials; capital, $50,000.

Mexican Automobile Company of New York City, to deal in engines and motors and automatic vehicles; capital, $100,000.

Standard Real Estate and Development Company, to engage in the real estate and contacting business; capital, $100,000.

American Adhesive Traction Company of New York, to develop and dispose of investors' devices; capital, $500,000.

Roumania Oil and Development Company of Meadville, Penn., to engage in the production of and to refine petroleum; capital, $500,000.

Ayrand Sugar Company of Wilmington, to deal in the products of beet and cane sugar; capital, $100,000.

City Loan Company of Philadelphia, to aid persons in need of pecuniary assistance; capital, $250,000.

Girard Finance Company of Philadelphia, to engage in a general finance and trust business and act in fiduciary capacity; capital, $100,000.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25.—Spot cotton—Good demand; sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 12,000 bales; receipts, 14,000 bales, all American; middling-upland, 6.14d. Futures opened 9 points off on near and 8 points off on far months; closed quiet at a net decline of 6@8 points. January-February, and February-March, 5.99; March-April, 6.03; April-May, 6.05; May-June, 6.07; June-July, 6.09; July-August, 6.10; August-September, 6.13; September-October, 6.12; October-November, 5.71, and November-December, 5.06. Manchester—Yarns and cloths, a fair business doing.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

142—Southern Pacific Railroad Company et al. vs. The United States.—Argument concluded.

170—Rufus Martin vs. State of Texas.—Submitted.

172—John Strickley et al. vs. The Highland Boy Gold Mining Company.—Argued for the defendant and submitted for the plaintiffs.

176—The First National Bank of Ottawa, Ill., vs. Theodore R. Converse, receiver, &c.—Argument commenced.

Day call for Friday: 176, 180, 182, 183, 185, 186, and 187.

Calendars for Friday, Jan. 26.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

229—Trichfield-Julia
97—U S-G H Coal Co
100—Dunn-Transfer No. 10
102—Tooker-P & R R R
103—In re Marine Const Co
104—Dancel-Goodyear
108—Folwell-Miller
96—Pabst-Thorley
110—In re Semons
112—Wilson-U S

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Ray, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

51—Del S Co-Met Tr Co
71—Mygatt-McArthur
72—Hillard-Fisher Book Typewriter Co
76—Kraus-Hollander
14—Nat, &c, Co-N Y Scale Co
22—Same-Roebling
39—Elevator, &c. Co-Pedersen
52—U S Fastener Co-Werthelmer
79—Gunn-Bridgeport, &c, Co

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

143—Garrison-Warlarck Wire Co
96—Souter-Nat Bridge Co

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 2 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Elec Vehicle Co-Barney
2—Aeolian Co-H H J Co
3—Hemoline Co-Klipstein & Co
4—Biglin-Cusenier Co
5—Bowker-H & F Co
6—Bloede Co-Carter
7—Du Bois-Mayor, &c
8—Lindsay-Block
9—Hotel Sec Checking Co-Lorraine Co
10—Van Tine-Hilands
11—Univ Tobacco Co-Schwarz

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The Court of Appeals calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, and 259.

Calendars for Friday, Jan. 26.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—O'Brien, P. J.; Ingraham, Laughlin, Clarke, and Houghton, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—In re Board R T Comm'rs, (3d Av.
2—In re same, (Lex Av)
3—In re same, (7th and 8th Avs)

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions:

1—Flanagan-Lyon
2—Schott-Comp, &c
3—People, &c-Butler
4—In re Bell
5—Cent Trust Co-Tubular Dispatch Co
6—Barron-Lex Co
7—Boice-Jones
8—Bauer-Church, &c
9—Muller-Phil
10—Kelly-Cullinan
11—Clancey-Frieri
12—Same-Ward
13—Strittmatter-Strittmatter
14—In re Land Mo
15—In re Barone
16—In re Lichter
17—In re Masor
18—Same
19—Mackay-Thompson
20—Glennon-Star Co
21—Caldwell-M R Assn
22—Same-same
23—Naugass-H R R
24—City of N Y-Donohue
25—In re Oestreicher
26—In re Baumgarten
27—Epstein-Kraner
28—In re Meade
29—Weissberger-Wallach
30—In re Ginsburg
31—Marshall-Marshall
32—Lese-Kearney
33—Bernstein-Sichel
34—Blewett-Hoyt
35—Brown-Kruger
36—Smith-Ryan
37—Taylor-Adv Co
37½—Same-same
38, 39, 41 to 50—Sarles and others-Lyman
40—Fennev-Feinbach
51—Tilly-Picken
52—Oishei-Dooling
53—In re Levy
54—Dwyer-Cullen
55—In re Cohn
56—Same
57—Same
58—In re Empire Ass'n
59—Hammerstein-Shubert
60—In re Pendergast
61—Martello-Brose
62—Cullum-Hart
63—Glennon-Star Co
64—Mahon-R C Co
65—McKeever-Hedden
66—Daly-Sloane
67—De Haven-Harlam
68—Clukiss-Clukiss
69—Morton-Churn Co
70—In re Chamberlin
71—Dodge-Shuman
72—Dessar-Straus
73—Same-same
74—Thoman-Hogan
75—In re Hochstein

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions. Preferred causes.

Case on, 4170—Nieberg-Nieberg
2339—Smith-Orently
4162—Amos-Fleischman Co Co
4086—Fleischman Co-Martin
3897—City of N Y-A. T. Stewart Trip Co

General calendar.

3051—Rexford-Rexford
1043—Harding-City Rty Co
1584—Schnarendorf-Dunn
270—Spencer-N Y & H R R
3287—Leicht-Leicht
896—Bader-City N Y

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 3303.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Attorney General Mayer, Deputy Attorney Generals O'Brien and Blau, District Attorney Jerome, and Assistant District Attorney O'Connor for the People.

Motion calendar.

1—Launie W. Reynolds Trial calendar.
1—Norman Hapgood
2—James Gallagher
3—James F. Waters To fix a day for trial.
1—Frank Senior
2—Daniel Fox

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

6107—Brown-Brown
6016—Crews-Walker
5849—Well-Roth
5240—Koller-Straus
5355—Same-same
5021—Bernhelmer-Amory

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 1.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the Bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Terms of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III. and V. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. In no event shall a cause on the day calendar be passed from day to day, on account of the engagement of counsel, for more than three days. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

1439—Harvey-Int St Ry
1293—Kearns-Int St Ry
1294—Same-same
2302—Kenney-Cent R R
1436—Berry-Union Ry
1442—Tuite-Int St Ry
1447—Buckley-same
1452—Acker-same
2701—Goldberg-Int R T Co
1464—Rubin-Met St Ry
1469—O'Connell-3d Av R R
1470—Gross-Dry D, &c, R R

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1614.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 2.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the Bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Fruit Boxes of American Origin Pay Half Duty—Other Decisions.

In a decision by Judge Somerville, the Board of United States General Appraisers sustained yesterday claims filed by J. Cusimano and others of New Orleans, asking that fruit boxes of American origin imported by the protestants receive the benefit of the reduction in duty provided for by the Tariff act. It seems that the Collector assessed all of the boxes at 30 per cent., the rate applicable to coverings of foreign production, whereas, the importers maintained that one-half of the boxes originally came from the United States and should be admitted with a tax of only 15 per cent. This claim the board sustains.

Other importers' protests sustained were filed by the Henry E. Frankenburg Company and Remy, Schmidt & Pleissner, New York; Wakem & McLaughlin, Edson, Keith & Co., and D. B. Fisk & Co., Chicago; William E. Schoenemann and the estate of Anton Winters, Philadelphia; George W. Reed, San Francisco, and Kwong Yuen Hing & Co., Honolulu.

The board overruled claims filed by the New York Leather Belting Company, R. F. Downing & Co., E. R. Biddle, McNab & Co., the Frankenburg Company, Dieckerhoff, Raffloer & Co., and Manessen, Levy & Co., New York.

JUMP IN FOREIGN TRADE.

Total Imports and Exports for 1905 Reach $2,806,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Foreign commerce of the United States approached near to the three-billion-dollar mark in the calendar year 1905, according to a report issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

"The total imports and exports of merchandise," the report says, "is $2,806,000,000, against $2,307,000,000 in 1900, an average increase of $100,000,000 a year in the five-year period. If to the $2,806,000,000 of foreign commerce in 1905 were added the figures of trade with Hawaii and Porto Rico, formerly foreign territory and included in our statements of foreign trade prior to 1901, the total would approximate $2,900,000,000, or about $600,000,000 more than five years ago, and $1,200,000,000 more than ten years ago. Another notable characteristic of the year's foreign trade is the fact that the exports in the month of December were practically $200,000,000, the largest month's exportation in any year prior to December, 1905, being that of December, 1904, when the total was $174,819,566."

The report adds:

"The import record for 1905 is also in excess of that of any preceding year, being for the twelve months ending with December $1,179,358,846, against $1,035,-909,190 in 1904. The growth of imports, while not rapid, has been steady, and continues to be so, keeping pace, approximately, with the growth of population.

"The commerce with the non-contiguous territory of the United States also makes a new high record for 1905, and will amount to about $130,000,000 in value against a little less than $100,000,000 last year."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROSS RIVER RESERVOIR.
Reservoir "N."
Additional Lands and Highways.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION OF APPRAISAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY given that it is the intention of the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883, and the laws amendatory thereof.

Such application will be made at a Special Term of said Court, to be held in the Second Judicial District, at Chambers of Mr. Justice Keogh, in New Rochelle, Westchester County, New York, on the Twenty-seventh day of January, 1906, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.

The object of such application is to obtain an order of the Court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the County of New York, and the other two of whom shall reside in the County in which the real estate hereinafter described is situated, as Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners of and all persons interested in the real estate (as the term "real estate" is defined by said act) therein after described as proposed to be taken or affected for the construction of a dam and reservoir on Cross River for the purpose of supplying the City of New York with an increased supply of pure and wholesome water.

The real estate sought to be taken or affected is situated in the Towns of Lewisboro, Poundridge, and Bedford, Westchester County, New York.

A statement or description of the boundaries of the additional lands or real estate to be acquired herein is as follows:

All those tracts or parcels of land to be acquired in fee for the construction of the Cross River Reservoir (Reservoir "N") as shown on certain map, entitled "Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, Exhibit No. 5 of 1905, Property Map No. 1, for the acquirement in fee of Additional Lands, and for the acquirement of the use and possession of real estate of which the fee has been heretofore or is herewith taken, acquired, or used for railroad, highway, or other public purposes, required for the construction of the Cross River Reservoir (Reservoir N) in the Towns of Lewisboro, Poundridge, and Bedford, Westchester County, New York," adopted by the Aqueduct Commissioners June 29th, 1905, and filed in Westchester County Register's office at White Plains, New York, December 11th, 1905, which are bounded and described as follows:

FIRST TRACT.

BEGINNING at a point in the Town line separating the Towns of Bedford and Poundridge; which point is a corner of Parcels Nos. 19 and 25, in the boundary of lands of the City of New York, and running thence south twenty-one (21) degrees thirty (30) minutes east three hundred forty-seven and two-tenths (347.2) feet; thence south twenty-one (21) degrees twenty (20) minutes east one hundred fifty and seven-tenths (150.7) feet; then south seventy-nine (79) degrees fifty-six (56) minutes west ninety and five-tenths (90.5) feet; thence south eleven (11) degrees three (3) minutes east one hundred two (102) feet; thence north eighty-four (84) degrees forty-six (46) minutes east one hundred (100.0) feet; thence south fifteen (15) degrees thirty-four (34) minutes east five hundred forty-five (545.0) feet; thence south twenty-one (21) degrees nineteen (19) minutes east one hundred six and eight-tenths (106.8) feet; thence south twenty (20) degrees ten (10) minutes east one hundred and forty-four (144.0) feet to the northwesterly line of Parcel No. 29 in the boundary of lands of the City of New York; thence along said boundary of said lands to the end south forty-three (43) degrees thirty (30) minutes west three hundred thirty-one and five-hundredths (331.05) feet; thence south eighty-six (86) degrees forty-four (44) minutes west five hundred twenty-two (522.0) feet; thence north thirty (30) degrees forty-six (46) minutes east four hundred eighteen and one-tenth (418.1) feet; thence north four (4) degrees twenty-six (26) minutes east one thousand two hundred forty-six and one-tenth (1,246.1) feet to the point or place of beginning, containing 11.63 acres, all in the Town of Bedford.

SECOND TRACT.

BEGINNING at a point which is a corner of Parcels Nos. 19 and 23 in the boundary of lands of the City of New York and running thence along said boundary of said lands, south eighty-seven (87) degrees eight (08) minutes west five hundred eighty-nine and twenty-two hundredths (589.22) feet; thence north six (6) degrees fifty-eight (58) minutes east one thousand two hundred and twenty and three-tenths (1220.3) feet; thence leaving said boundary of said lands south twenty (20) degrees seventeen (17) minutes east one thousand two hundred and sixteen and eight-tenths (1216.8) feet; thence north sixty-six (66) degrees forty-eight (48) minutes east one hundred and twenty (120.0) feet to the boundary of lands of the City of New York; thence south forty-five (45) degrees sixteen (16) minutes west along the said boundary of said lands one hundred thirty-one and seven-tenths (131.7) feet to the point or place of beginning, containing 8.19 acres, all in the Town of Bedford.

THIRD TRACT.

BEGINNING at a point which is a corner of Parcels Nos. 37 and 38 in the boundary of lands of the City of New York, and running thence along said boundary of said lands, south one (1) degree fifty-seven (57) minutes east (.20) seconds west one thousand and thirty-eight and seventy-two hundredths (1038.72) feet; thence south no (0) degrees eleven (11) minutes east one hundred fifty-two and three-tenths (152.3) feet to a point in the present State highway leading from Cross River to Bedford; thence leaving said boundary of said lands south eighty-nine (89) degrees forty-nine (49) minutes west seventeen and nine-tenths (17.9) feet to the westerly side of said road or highway; thence north six degrees (6) seventeen (17) minutes west seven hundred thirty-two and six-tenths (732.6) feet; thence north eleven (11) degrees forty (40) minutes west one hundred and fourteen (114.0) feet; thence north one (1) degree thirty-seven (37) minutes east six hundred and eighty-tenths (680.8) feet to the boundary of lands of the City of New York; thence along the said boundary of said lands south twenty-seven (27) degrees thirty-five (35) minutes east three hundred (300) feet to the point or place of beginning. Containing three and ninety-one hundredths (3.91) acres, all in the Town of Bedford.

FOURTH TRACT.

BEGINNING at a point in the boundary of lands of the City of New York where the southerly line of Parcel No. 40 intersects the easterly side of the present State highway, and running thence north fifty-three (53) degrees twenty-two (22) minutes east along said boundary of said lands six hundred eighty-two and one-tenth (682.1) feet; thence leaving said boundary of said lands south ten (10) degrees fourteen (14) minutes east seven hundred fifty-four and nine-tenths (754.9) feet; thence south eighty-two (82) degrees forty-four (44) minutes west six hundred eighty-seven and six-tenths (687.6) feet to the easterly side of the aforesaid State highway; thence along said easterly side of said highway to the end north twenty-two (22) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred twelve and nine-tenths (112.9) feet thence north eleven (11) degrees nineteen (19) minutes west sixty-four hundred eighty-three and three-tenths (483.3) feet to a point marked "A" in the centre of the aforesaid road or highway leading from Katonah to the Village of Cross River, which point is also the end of Road Number One, a total length of nine thousand six hundred eighty-one and eight-tenths (9,681.8) feet, or one and eight hundred eighty-four thousandths (1.834) miles, all in the Town of Bedford. Also:

All that portion of the road or highway leading from the Katonah-Cross River Road or highway above described to Mt. Holly, designated on said map hereinbefore referred to as Parcel Number 93, and extending between the points marked B-B on said map, the centre line of which road or highway is described as follows:

Beginning at a point marked "B" in the centre of said Katonah-Cross River Road and running thence south eighty-nine (89) degrees twenty-three (23) minutes east one hundred seventy-six and three-tenths (176.3) feet; thence north seventy-nine (79) degrees fifty-five (55) minutes west sixty-nine (69) feet; thence north sixty-one (61) degrees eleven (11) minutes east two hundred twelve and nine-tenths (212.9) feet; thence north seventy-nine, (79) degrees fifty-seven (57) minutes east one hundred ninety-seven and twenty-seven hundredths (197.27) feet; thence north sixty-six (66) degrees fifty-seven (57) minutes east eighty-seven and six-tenths (87.6) feet; thence north fifty-one (51) degrees seventeen (17) minutes east two hundred ninety-seven and forty-five hundredths (297.45) feet to a point marked "B" at a corner of the boundary of lands of the City of New York marked by monument three (3) set in the centre of the herein described Mt. Holly road or highway, a total length of one thousand forty and fifty-two hundredths (1,040.52) feet or one hundred and ninety-seven thousandths (0.197) miles, all in the Town of Bedford, also

All that portion of the road or highway leading from Hoyt's Mills to Golden's Bridge, designated on said map hereinbefore referred to as Parcel Number 94, and extending between the points marked C-C on said map, the centre line of which road or highway is described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the centre of said road or highway and at a point marked "C," which also is in the centre of the road or highway leading from Katonah to the Village of Cross River, and running thence north sixteen (16) degrees nine (09) minutes east seven hundred and forty-one (741) feet; thence north no (0) degrees four (04) minutes west one hundred forty-one and nine-tenths (141.9) feet; thence north nine (9) degrees thirty-two (32) minutes west one hundred seventy-three and one-tenth (173.1) feet; thence north fourteen (14) degrees twenty-six (26) minutes west one hundred eighty-two and seven-tenths (182.7) feet; thence north eighty-six (86) degrees forty (40) minutes west four hundred forty-six and nine-tenths (446.0) feet to a point in the boundary of lands of the City of New York marked "C" and distant twenty-nine (29.0) feet from monument seven (7) set at a corner of said boundary on the easterly side of said road or highway, a total length of one thousand six hundred eighty-five and six-tenths (1,685.6) feet or three hundred and nineteen thousandths, (.319) miles, all in the Town of Bedford, also

All that portion of the road or highway leading from Cantatoe Corners to Hoyt's Mills, designated on said map hereinbefore referred to as Parcel Number 95, and extending between the points marked D-D on said map, the centre line of which road or highway is described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the centre of said road or highway and at a point marked "D" distant eighty-two and seven-tenths (82.7) feet on a course north fourteen (14) degrees fifty (50) minutes west from monument one hundred and fourteen (114) set at a corner of the boundary of lands of the City of New York, and running thence north no (0) degrees eight (08) minutes east three hundred forty-five and four-tenths (345.4) feet; thence north fifteen (15) degrees fifty-three (53) minutes west two hundred ninety-one and one-tenth (291.1) feet; thence north fifteen (15) degrees thirty-three (33) minutes west one hundred one and one-tenth (101.1) feet; thence north fifteen (15) degrees seventeen (17) minutes east two hundred ninety-four and nine-tenths (294.9) feet; thence north ten (10) degrees forty-eight (48) minutes west four hundred twenty-seven and four-tenths (427.4) feet; thence north seven (7) degrees thirty-eight (38) minutes east four hundred eighty-four and four-tenths (484.4) feet; thence north fifty (50) degrees ten (10) minutes east crossing Cross River over a bridge at Hoyt's Mills, one hundred and three (103.0) feet to a point of bifurcation; thence north three (3) degrees no (0) minutes west one hundred nine and seven-tenths (109.7) feet to an intersection with the centre line of the road or highway leading from Katonah to the Village of Cross River, also from the aforesaid point of bifurcation north eighty-five (85) degrees five (05) minutes east ninety-five and eight-tenths (95.8) feet again to the centre of the same aforesaid road or highway, a total length of one thousand nine hundred sixty-one and seven-tenths (1,961.7) feet, or three hundred and seventy-two thousandths (0.372) miles, all in the Town of Bedford; also

All that portion of the State road or highway leading from Bedford to the Village of Cross River, designated on said map hereinbefore referred to as Parcel Number 96, and extending between the points marked G-F on said map, the centre line of which road or highway is described as follows:

Beginning at a point marked "G" in the centre of said road or highway and distant one hundred forty and four-tenths (140.4) feet on a course south two (2) degrees forty-four (44) minutes east from monument eighty-one (81) set at a corner of the boundary of lands of the City of New York, and running thence north no (0) degrees forty (40) minutes east one hundred fifty-nine and six-tenths (159.6) feet; thence north eighty-one (81) degrees thirty-eight (38) minutes east two hundred twenty-six and four-tenths (226.4) feet; thence north forty (40) degrees five (5) minutes east seventy-eight (78) feet; thence north eight (8) degrees fifty-seven (57) minutes east two hundred ninety-two and one-tenth (292.1) feet; thence north eleven (11) degrees twenty-four (24) minutes east two hundred thirteen and six-tenths (213.6) feet; thence north sixteen degrees (16) thirty-two (32) minutes east one hundred thirty-seven and eight-tenths (137.8) feet; thence north seven (7) degrees thirty-one (31) minutes east two hundred thirty-two and six-tenths (232.6) feet; thence north two (2) degrees thirty-one (31) minutes west two hundred thirty and one-tenth (230.1) feet; thence north nine (9) degrees fifty-six (56) minutes west eighty-eight and six-tenths (88.6) feet; thence north thirty-eight (38) degrees thirty-nine (39) minutes west ninety-three and three-tenths (93.3) feet; thence north fifty (50) degrees twelve (12) minutes west three hundred eighty-three and seven-tenths (383.7) feet; thence north eighty-one (81) degrees thirty-five (35) minutes east two hundred six and seven-tenths, (206.7) feet to a point marked "E," which is an intersection with the centre line of the road or highway leading to Mt. Holly; thence south eleven (11) degrees thirty-three (33) minutes east one hundred ninety and one-tenth (190.1) feet; thence south thirty-two (32) degrees thirty-four (34) minutes east one hundred five and four-tenths (105.4) feet; south fifty-seven (57) degrees three (3) minutes east five hundred seventy and seven-tenths (570.0) feet; south forty-seven (47) degrees eighteen (18) minutes east three hundred fifty-nine and three-tenths (359.3) feet; thence south seventy-four (74) degrees twenty-eight (28) minutes east eighty-three (83) feet; thence north eighty-one (81) degrees twenty (20) minutes east sixty-eight and eight-tenths (68.8) feet; thence north sixty-six (66) degrees three (03) minutes east one hundred and three-six and three-tenths (136.3) feet; thence north seventy-two (72) degrees fifty (50) minutes east one hundred seventeen and one-tenth (117.1) feet; thence north eighty-eight (88) degrees thirty-eight (38) minutes east six hundred twenty-nine and four-tenths (620.4) feet; thence south eighty-six (86) degrees twenty-seven (27) minutes east one hundred and seventy-two and seven-tenths (172.7) feet; thence south sixty-four (64) degrees twenty-four (24) minutes east one hundred eighteen and twenty-two-hundredths (118.22) feet; thence south sixty-one (61) degrees fifty-nine (59) minutes east one hundred fifty-three and fifty-five-hundredths (153.53) feet; thence south sixty-three (63) degrees thirty-nine (39) minutes east three hundred fourteen and fifty-five-hundredths (314.55) feet; thence south seventy-one (71) degrees twenty-six (26) minutes east one hundred twelve and thirty-seven-hundredths (112.37) feet; thence south eighty (80) degrees fifteen (15) minutes east sixty and eighty-five-hundredths (60.85) feet; thence north eighty-six (86) degrees fifty-five (55) minutes east one hundred sixteen and sixty-two-hundredths (116.62) feet; thence north eighty-one (81) degrees thirty-five (35) minutes east one hundred eighteen and sixty-five-hundredths (118.65) feet; thence north seventy-three (73) degrees five (05) minutes east one hundred eighty-one and four-tenths (181.4) feet; thence north seventy-three (73) degrees forty (40) minutes east seventy-four and nine-tenths (74.9) feet; thence north eighty-eight (88) degrees thirteen (13) minutes east one hundred twenty and seventy-five-hundredths (120.75) feet; thence north seventy (70) degrees fifty-eight and seven-tenths (158.7) feet; thence north eighty (80) degrees five (05) minutes east sixty-nine and seventy-two-hundredths (69.72) feet; thence south seventy-two (72) degrees forty-seven (47) minutes east ninety-one and two-tenths (91.2) feet; thence south forty (40) degrees forty-seven (47) minutes east one hundred eighty-three and fifty-four-hundredths (183.54) feet; thence south forty-five (45) degrees fifteen (15) minutes east one hundred seventy-five and four-tenths (175.4) feet; thence south sixty-one (61) degrees forty-two (42) minutes east eighty-two and one-tenth (82.1) feet; thence south forty (40) degrees twenty-nine (29) minutes east eighty-one and seven-tenths (81.7) feet; thence south thirty-two (32) degrees forty-two (42) minutes east two hundred sixty-five and four-tenths (265.4) feet; thence south forty (40) degrees thirty-seven (37) minutes east one hundred fifty-five and five-tenths (155.5) feet; thence south eighty-four (84) degrees sixteen (16) minutes east one hundred twenty-one and one-tenth (121.1) feet; thence north forty-six (46) degrees forty (40) minutes east one hundred twenty and nine-tenths (120.9) feet; thence north twenty (20) degrees forty-three (43) minutes east two hundred seventeen and one-tenth (217.1) feet to a point marked "C," which is an intersection with the centre line of the road or highway leading from Goldens Bridge; thence south seventy (70) degrees twenty-four (24) minutes east two hundred ninety-seven and eight-tenths (297.8) feet; thence south seventy-one (71) degrees fifty-five (55) minutes east two hundred thirty-four and seven-tenths (234.7) feet; thence south seventy-nine (79) degrees forty-six (46) minutes east one hundred forty-four and nine-tenths (144.9) feet; thence south eighty-eight (88) degrees thirty-two (32) minutes west one hundred twenty-five and two-tenths (125.2) feet; thence south seventy-seven (77) degrees forty-three (43) minutes east one hundred seventy-four and nine-tenths (174.9) feet; thence north sixty-eight (68) degrees forty-six (46) minutes east one hundred thirty-three and seven-tenths (133.7) feet; thence north seventy-seven (77

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Operator Buys Park Place Properties—New Building on Sixty-first Street Near Broadway—Broad Street Corner Sold—Successful Auction Offerings.

The Ruland & Whiting Company has sold for the Milton estate to Jefferson M. Levy 35 to 41 Park Place, two five-story buildings on plot 100 by 90. This is the second transfer of this property in the history of the city. It was owned originally by King's College, now Columbia University, and was sold to Mr. Milton about 1850. The buildings are on the north side of Park Place, 77 feet west of Church Street.

New Horse Exchange on 61st Street.

Dennis & Preston announce that W. D. Grand of the American Horse Exchange is the buyer of the plot recently sold for Amos F. Eno, comprising six lots running through from Sixty-first to Sixty-second Street, 55 feet east of Broadway. Mr. Grand has recently formed a partnership with M. H. Tichenor & Co. of Chicago. The new firm, the Tichenor-Grand Company, will erect a handsome six-story building on the property to carry on the business for many years conducted by Mr. Grand at the American Horse Exchange. They will also erect a similar building in Chicago. The price paid for the property was over $250,000.

To Build on West 15th Street.

The Whitehall Realty Company has sold 22, 24, and 26 West Fifteenth Street, old buildings, on plot 75 by 93.4, to a builder who will erect a six-story mercantile building on the site.

The Middleboro Realty Company has sold to Mrs. Julia Fitzgerald, for investment, the recently completed building 16 and 18 East Twelfth Street, on plot 39 by 103.

Corner Sold on Broad Street.

Stephen D. Pyle has sold the group of four-story buildings at the southeast corner of Broad and Front Streets. They occupy a plot 62.5 by 76.3, and are known as 113 Broad Street and 27 Front Street.

Another Small Bit for Tunnel Co.

Isabella A. Loring has sold to the McAdoo tunnel interests 104 West Thirty-third Street, an old building, on lot 16.8 by 80.1 by 17.3 by 26.2, 116 feet west of Sixth Avenue. It is another of the parcels needed for the terminal station of the Sixth Avenue tunnel.

L. & A. Pincus have bought from M. J. Perry the two six-story tenements 214 and 216 West Twenty-ninth Street, 50 by 100; also, from Aaron Coleman, the five-story tenement 213 West Twenty-seventh Street. S. B. Goodale & Son were the brokers in both transactions.

Henry C. Roier has sold to George H. Robinson 125 West Twenty-seventh Street, two small buildings on lot 25 by 98.9, 300 feet west of Sixth Avenue. W. Hamilton McBride of Ames & Co. has resold the property to William S. Patten and J. L. Van Sant.

Meeting of Allied Real Estate Interests

A meeting of the Allied Real Estate Interests will be held at the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, next Friday, Feb. 2, at 3 P. M. The officers of the association will report concerning the work now being done to secure the amendment of the mortgage tax law and the substitution therefor of a simple recording tax. Short addresses will be made by William M. Ivins, Ernest Hall, Lawrence Veiller, Robert W. De Forest, William N. Cohen, Robert E. Dowling, and Watson T. Dunmore of Utica. Henry W. Sprague of Buffalo, First Vice President of the organization, will preside.

Sales On and Near St. Nicholas Av.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for the Henry Morgenthau Company to Patrick Reddy the northeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 180th Street, 75 by 100.

Alexander D. Duff has bought from the Parmelee estate the lot on the south side of 182d Street, 100 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, 25 by 100.

Max Marx has sold, through Whitehouse & Porter, to George N. Manger the plot, 75 by 150, on the west side of Sherman Avenue, 100 feet north of Isham Street.

The Four Realty Company has sold the plot, 50 by 100, on the south side of 179th Street, 170 feet east of Audubon Avenue, for improvement with five-story apartment houses.

Lease of 34th Street Building.

J. G. Goldsmith, who leased the property 32 and 34 West Thirty-fourth Street from Mrs. Mary Morton and Gen. Thomas H. Barber last June, will commence on April 1 the erection of a new building on the plot from plans by Warren & Wetmore. The structure has been leased to Paul Bonwit of Bonwit, Teller & Co.

Amsterdam Avenue Purchase.

M. Cohn & Co. have sold for Lowenfeld & Prager the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 124th Street, a plot 100.11 by 100.

Morris Cukor, as attorney, has bought for Joachim Spiro the two four-story flats 44 and 46 West 133d Street, each 18.9 by 99.11.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company was interested as brokers in the sale of the apartment house on the south side of 103d Street, near Manhattan Avenue, to Hellner & Wolf.

Buyer for 54th Street Dwelling.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold for Daniel E. Moran 137 East Fifty-fourth Street, a three-story brownstone-front dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.5.

Lexington Avenue Houses Sold.

Arthur G. Muhlker has sold for Hirschfeld & Liebhof the three four-story double flats 1,635, 1,637, and 1,639 Lexington Avenue, on plot 75 by 95.

A. & J. Scheinberg have sold, through Woodworth & Valentine, the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and 113th Street, a five-story triple flat, with stores, 25.6 by 100, the longer dimension on the avenue.

Golde & Cohen have bought from Lena Bergman 81 East 107th Street and from Mary E. Kelly 79 East 107th Street, each 16 by 100. They already owned 83 to 87 East 107th Street, and now control a plot 81 by 100 at the northwest corner of Park Avenue and 107th Street.

Moses Mendelsohn has sold for G. J. Staats to Dr. G. M. L. Loeb the four-story tenement 170 East 104th Street, 25 by 100.11.

M. Rotter, as broker, has sold the four-story flat 305 East Ninety-third Street, to a Mrs. Feldbauer.

Upper Second Avenue Buying.

Isaac Hattenbach has sold for Magdalena Herbert 1,750 Second Avenue, a five-story double flat with stores on lot 25 by 80.

Blumenkrohn & Freundlich have bought from the Phillips estate 1,330 Second Avenue, a five-story tenement with stores on plot 31.8 by 100, and have resold the property.

O'Reilly, Fried & Dahn have sold for a client to Charles Gumb 1,563 First Avenue, a five-story tenement with stores.

Isaac Hattenbach has sold for J. Lindenberg 168 East Ninetieth Street, a five-story double flat, 30 by 100.

East 116th Street Flats in Trade.

Brody, Sadev & Robinson have sold for L. Levin & Son, builders, 58 to 62 East 116th Street, four five-story flats on plot 100 by 100, to Harry Herzog, who gives in part payment a block front on Cypress Avenue, between 135th and 136th Streets, 200 by 100. The builders will improve this property with five six-story apartment houses.

Huppert & Bernstein have bought from Solomon Becker 159 East 118th Street, a four-story flat on lot 25 by 100.

Simon Fine has sold for the Bates estate 436 East 116th Street, a four-story flat on lot 18.9 by 100.11, to Morris Fine, who now controls a plot 105 by 100.11.

P. D. Benson has sold for Jackson & Stern to Mary Meagher 213 and 215 East 120th Street, three and four story flats, on plot 38.9 by 100.11.

New Owner for Second Avenue Corner.

S. Phillips has sold for Augusta Knopka to A. J. Dworsky the southeast corner of Second Avenue and Twentieth Street, a five-story building 24 by 65, and the adjoining building, 25 by 48.

John Peters & Co. have sold for N. M. Daly to R. Ketterer 475 Third Avenue, a four-story flat, on lot 25 by 85.

Axel A. Olsen has sold to Schmeidler & Bachrach for a client of Charles Hibson & Co. the two four-story flats 659 and 661 First Avenue.

Aaron Avrutis has bought from Schmeidler & Bachrach the five-story brownstone four-family tenement, 25 by 100.5, at 340 East Forty-ninth Street. The buyer will make alterations to the building.

Potsdam & Levin have sold for Lipmann & Eisman to S. Pomerantz 324 East Fifty-sixth Street, two four-story tenements, on plot 45 by 100.

M. Kahn & Co. have sold to B. Menschel 406 East Twenty-fourth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100, and have resold the property to Henry Friedberg.

West Side Tenement Dealings.

Pocher & Co. have resold the five-story tenement 438 West Fifty-third Street, on lot 25 by 100, for Morris Badt to S. Bruneman.

Rubinger, Klinger & Co. negotiated the sale of the southwest corner of West End Avenue and Sixty-first Street, four five-story double flats, for Louis Haims to David Lion.

Downtown Tenements in Demand.

Golde & Cohen have sold to Abraham Siegel the northwest corner of Rivington and Essex Streets, 22 by 80, a six-story loft building.

Louis Kovner has sold the seven-story tenement 149 and 151 Broome Street, 37 by 100.

Max Cohen, S. Kaplan, & Co. have sold to Bober & Oshinsky the six-story tenement 13 Rutgers Place, 26 by 110. The same brokers have also leased 139 East 110th Street, for Harry Kovner to I. Isaacson.

Weinberger, Goldberg & Deutsch have sold for Max Dinkstein the two seven-story tenement houses 343 and 345 East Third Street, to a Mrs. Unger and Frank Reisfeld.

Halprin & Federman have sold for Gleich & Rockmore to M. Fine 202 East Seventh Street, a six-story tenement, in course of construction, on plot 25 by 100.

Shapiro, Levy & Starr have bought 81 Allen Street, a five-story tenement, with stores, 25.3 by 87.6. The buyers will make extensive alterations.

Third Avenue Deal in Bronx.

L. Napoleon Levy has bought from L. Hillman three lots, with a brick dwelling, on the west side of Third Avenue, adjoining the corner of 177th Street. Mr. Levy now controls a frontage of 162 feet on this block.

Relative to Beethoven Englander's recent announcement concerning a purchase of property near Throgg's Neck from Adolph G. Hupfel, it should be stated that the deal did not cover all of the property formerly owned by the Ferris family in that section. Part of the Ferris estate's tract is still owned by Albert Loewenstein.

William Loeb & Co. have sold for Mrs. H. Seeligsberger 685 Wendover Avenue, near Webster Avenue, a five-story flat, 37.6 by 90.

S. Cowen has sold the four-story single flat 188 Beach Avenue, for A. Levy.

Lots Sold on Prospect Avenue.

Arnold & Byrne have sold for George Kellar to Louis Bernstein the plot, 100 by 150, on the west side of Prospect Avenue, 100 feet south of Boston Road.

The Ernst Cahn Realty Company has sold for Jacob Marx to Freda Goldsmith 601 Prospect Avenue, a four-story flat, on lot 20 by 100, and has resold the property to Helen Downing.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have sold to James Trombetta a lot, 25 by 100, on the east side of Beech Avenue, 150 feet north of Elm Street, and to a Mr. Lipsi a plot, 50 by 100, on the north side of 215th Street, 200 feet west of Sixth Avenue.

Abraham H. Solotaroff, as attorney, has bought 339 East 183d Street, for Jacob Schoenberg.

Ufland, Sonkin & Feins report the sale of sixteen lots on Amundson, Hill, and Fox Avenues, Edenwald, for improvement.

Jamaica and Richmond Hill Active.

Dealing in and around Jamaica and Richmond Hill continues to be of unprecedented volume. Within the last few days several choice parcels in both places have changed hands at prices which show large increases over recent figures.

The Peck property, on Fulton Street, Jamaica, opposite Harriman Avenue, 87 by 170, was sold last Saturday to David L. Van Nostrand, County Clerk of Queens County, and others, for $42,000, and has since been resold at a reported advance of $10,000.

The Greater New York Hotel, owned by Mrs. Mary Gunther, a two-story building, on plot 52.4 by 94.8, at the corner of Twombly Place and Division Street, has been bought by John N. Booth for $15,000.

E. G. Bullard of Manhattan, as attorney, has purchased from Louis Miller a plot, 27 by 125, at the corner of Fulton Street and Harriman Avenue, for $52,000, a figure which is said to represent a profit of about $21,000 in six months.

The property on the south side of Fulton Street, 85 feet west of Church Avenue, 38 by 100, with old buildings, has been sold at a reported price of $13,500.

In Richmond Hill, the Colden Realty Company of Manhattan has bought the Triangle Hotel, at the junction of Jamaica and Myrtle Avenues, for about $50,000. This corner, 87 by 153 by 165, is regarded as one of the "fancy" parcels in Queens Borough, from a speculative point of view. It is opposite the Long Island Railroad station, and at the junction of two trolley lines.

George C. Dickel has sold to a Manhattan operator thirty-seven lots on Manor Avenue, 100 feet south of Jamaica Avenue, and Samuel H. Valentine has sold three lots on Vine Street, near Metropolitan Avenue to E. Farrell.

The Auction Room.

Bryan L. Kennelly conducted yesterday successful voluntary and partition sales of downtown tenement properties, on Greenwich Street and West Eleventh Street, and in the lower east side section. The total amount realized was $462,050. The successful bids in nearly every instance are said to have been considerably above advance estimates. Detailed results follow:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.
Partition Sale.

11th St, 55 to 61 West, n s, 213 ft e of 6th Av, each 24x103.3, four five-story brick tenements; No. 55, to Marks Rosenberg & Brother.....$36,750
Nos. 57 to 61, to D. & H. Lippmann and Sampson H. Schwartz.....107,700
1st St, 46 to 50, n s, 262.6 ft e of 1st Av, 24.2, 24, and 13.11, respectively, by 100.8, three six-story brick tenements, with stores; to Louis Rinaldo.....110,650
3d St, 84 East, s s, 475 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5, six-story brick tenements; to I. Block.....80,500
1st Av, 52, e s, 143.9 ft e of 4th St, 24.6x94.11, five-story tenement, with store; to L. Finkelstein.....36,500
10th St, 363 and 370 East, s s, 218 ft e of Avenue B, each 20x92.3, two five-story brick tenements, with stores; to Franklin Werner.....69,000
Greenwich St, 444 and 446, w s, 70.8 ft s of Desbrosses St, each 21x80, two five-story brick tenements; estate sale, to Ottinger Brothers.....31,200
Lexington Av, 1,201 and 1,203, e s, 22.2 ft s of 82d St, each 20x70, two four-story brownstone single flats; public auction sale, to E. H. Murphy.....33,750

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

12th St, 640 to 644 East, for a six-story brick flat and stores, 50x90.3; Rosenberg & Perelson of 124 Bowery, owners; S. Sass of 28 Park Row, architect; cost, $50,000.

Sherman Av, n s, 100 ft w of Academy St, for five five-story brick flats, 40x138; Hanover Realty and Construction Company of 55 Broadway, owner; L. C. Maurer of 22 East 21st St, architect; cost, $235,000.

123d St, n s, 175 ft e of Broadway, for a five-story brick flat, 50x88.9; Freedman & London of 67 West 125th St, owner; G. F. Pelham of 903 5th Av, architect; cost, $52,000.

Lenox Av, n w corner of 120th St, for a two-story brick synagogue, 90x100; Temple Israel of Harlem of 141 Broadway, owner; A. W. Brunner of 33 Union Square, architect; cost, $150,000.

Mapes Av, w s, 178.18 ft n of 181st St, for two two-story frame dwellings; Mrs. Ida Herschel of 1,172 East 169th St, owner; H. G. Steinmetz of 1,343 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $9,000.

Southern Boulevard, 100 ft s of Avenue St. John, for five six-story brick stores and tenements, 50x106; William Wainwright of 1,042 Macy Place, owner; Moore & Landsiedel of 148th St and 3d Av., architects; cost, $300,000.

Honeywell Av, n w corner of 181st St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20.9x45.6; Peter Leckler of 2,161 Arthur Av, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 3d Av, architect; cost, $4,500.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Catharine St, 84, to a five-story brick tenement and store; R. Pomrinse of 92 Catharine St, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $6,000.

2d Av, n w corner of 105th St, to a five-story brick tenement and store; L. A. Benegut of 65 East 114th St, owner; H. J. Feiser of 150 Nassau St, architect; cost, $6,000.

Avenue C, 131, to a five-story brick tenement; Springer & Segal of 114 St. Mark's Place, owner; M. Zipkes of 147 4th Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Jan. 25.

ACADEMY ST, w s, 100 ft n of Post Av, 50x100; Emil Bloch to Jacob Dick, (mtg $5,000).....100
ANTHONY AV, e s, 75 ft s of Prospect Place, 50x97.8; Carl F. Muxoll to August Oesting, (mtg $1,975).....100
BONNER PLACE, n s, 200 ft e of Morris Av, 25x75; James Simpson to William Simpson.....Nom.
BOSTON POST ROAD, n s, at s w corner of land of David Smith, containing 10.862 acres; Anthony McOwen to John M. Kearney.....100
BOSTON POST ROAD, n s, at s w corner of land of David Smith, containing 10.862 acres; John M. Kearney to Albert B. Hardy, (mtg $50,000).....100
BROADWAY, s w corner of Isham St, 100.8x115.2; Emil Bloch to William Cumming, Jr., (mtg $27,500).....100
BROADWAY, s w corner of 101st St, 60x100; Paul Mayer to Simon E. Bernheimer and another, (mtg $125,000).....100
CHRYSTIE ST, 77, w s, 25x80; Charles Gaetjens to Charles Sergansky, (mtg $17,000).....100
CLAREMONT AV, s e corner of 125th St, 25.6x37.8; W. E. Post to Frederick Kuhlmann.....100
DECATUR AV, s e s, 424.4 ft s w of 201st St, 50x120; Augusta Schirmer to H. G. Ellers, (mtg $5,000).....100
ELIZABETH ST, 190, e s, 25x100; Francis N. Orlando to Rocco Russo, ½ part, (mtg $21,000).....100
FOREST AV, w s, 481.5 ft s of 165th St, 25x100; Adam Ruckdeschel to Herman Luhrs, (mtg $3,000).....100
GRANT AV, e s, 195.6 ft n of 168d St, 40x95; William E. Diller to Eliza McParland.....Nom.
INTERVALE AV, e s, 144.8 ft n of 165th St, 50x100; the F. H. C. L. Realty Company to David Cohen, (mtg $7,000).....Nom.
INTERVALE AV, e s, 144.3 ft n of 165th St, 50x100; David Cohen to Hyman Friedman and another, (mtg $7,000).....100
ISHAM ST, n w corner of Sherman Av, 100x100; Emil Bloch to Max Marx, (mtg $20,000).....100
ISHAM ST, w s, 100 ft n of Vermilyea Av, 50x100; Emil Bloch to Martin Keppler.....100
LEXINGTON AV, w s, 80 ft s of 61st St, 20.5x80; Jenny Asch to Joseph J. Asch, (mtg $12,000).....Nom.
LEXINGTON AV, 1,892, w s, 16.8x55; Anita Duchastel to Louis Fine and another, (mtg $6,700).....100
LOT 547, map of Arden property; W. W. Taylor to Joseph F. Folk.....Nom.
LOTS 36 to 38, map of 473 lots of Haight estate; E. B. Levy to Maurice Bloch.....Nom.
MAPLE AV, w s, 75 ft s of 1st St, 25x100; Frank Pettinati to William B. Hogan.....Nom.
MOREGAN AV, n e corner of 179th St, 99x150; Telly Lubits to Jacob Levy, (mtg $12,500).....100
MORRIS AV, e s, 344.9 ft n of Wellesley St, 50x100.4; Katie E. Gregson to Cornelia L. Whalen, (mtg $6,000).....Nom.
MOTT AV, s e corner of 161st St, runs e 238.6x irregular to Sheridan Av x s 42x irregular to 159th St x w 210 to M Av x n 243.10; Ella A. Smith and others to John H. J. Ronner and others.....100
PLOT begins 375 ft e of Dyckman St and 169 ft n of Vermilyea Av; and other property; George J. Gould and others, executors, to Emil Bloch.....180,000
PLOT begins 375 ft e of Dyckman St and 169 ft n of Vermilyea Av; Emil Bloch to George W. Galinger, (mtg $17,200).....100
PRINCE ST, 96 to 100, s s, 75x irregular; Sidney H. Rosenthal to the Prince Street Company, (mtg $75,000).....100
SHERMAN AV, w s, 100 ft n e of Isham St, 75x150; Emil Bloch to Max Marx.....100
SHERMAN AV, w s, 175 ft s of Isham St, 125x59.6; Emil Bloch to Max Marx, (mtg $17,500).....100
SIDNEY ST, s s, 110 ft e of Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, 70x110; William H. Doty to First National Bank of Yonkers, (mtg $3,000).....Nom.
ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft s of 156th St, 25x100; H. Abeles to Josefine Deutsch, (mtg $12,000).....100
VERMILYEA AV, e s, 100 ft n of Isham St, 75x150; Emil Bloch to E. D. Aron, (mtg $10,000).....100
VERMILYEA AV, n w corner of Isham St, 100x100; Emil Bloch to Andrew Nelson, (mtg $17,200).....100
VERMILYEA AV, s e corner of 211th St, 28.3x114.4; Emil Bloch to Henry Menken, (mtg $6,000).....100
VERMILYEA AV, s s, 300 ft e of Dyckman St, 50x150; Emil Bloch to Leonard Adair, (mtg $5,800).....100
WASHINGTON TERRACE, s e corner of 186th St, 17.9x62.6; Denis McGeown to Mary McGeown, (mtg $6,000).....100
WEBSTER AV, e s, 50 ft s of Tower Place, 25.5x irregular; Noah C. Rogers to George B. Raymond, (mtg $7,500).....Nom.
1ST AV, s e s, part of Plot 27, map of Claremont, 24x132; Annie Pfitzner to Katie Thielmann.....Nom.
1ST ST, s s, 228.4 ft w of 1st Av, 25x80.4; Samuel Goodman and others to Max Weidman, (mtg $35,875).....100
2D AV, w s, 98.7 ft s of 45th St, 24.4x irregular; Mary Schmidt to Frank Sachse, ½ part, all title, (mtg $21,404).....100
2D AV, w s, 98.7 ft s of 45th St, 24.4x irregular; Frederick C. Steffen to Frank Sachse, (mtg $21,404).....100
2D AV, w s, 98.7 ft s of 45th St, 24.4x irregular; Frank Sachse to Frederick C. Steffen, (mtg $21,404).....100
3D AV, w s, 93.6 ft n of 24th St, 20x84; Eliza Dean to Nemo Realty Company.....100
3D AV, n e corner of 96th St, 100.11x175; David Cohen to Golde & Cohen, (mtg $105,000).....100
3D AV, n e corner of 96th St, 100.1x175; Golde & Cohen to Max Lipman and another, (mtg $105,000).....100
10TH ST, 213 East, —; Helen M. del Garcia to Nancy Krakower, (mtg $28,500).....100
11TH ST, 277 and 279 West, 50x irregular; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Morris Lederman, (mtg $25,000).....100
11TH ST, 277 and 279 West, 50x irregular; Catharine A. Deane to Pincus Lowenfeld and another.....100
12TH AV, n w corner of 2d St, 210x223, Wakefield; John Fick to August Diener.....100
13TH ST, n s, 145 ft w of Avenue B, 25x103.3; Peter Dill to P. A. Romanelli, (mtg $12,000).....100
14TH ST, 311 East, 23.3x103.3; Elizabeth S. Howard to Marion C. H. Powel.....Nom.
15TH ST, s s, 297.8 ft e of 2d Av, 25.8x103.3; Victor Steiner to Charles L. Cohn, all liens.....Nom.
15TH ST, s s, 297.8 ft e of 2d Av, 25.8x103.3; Charles L. Cohn to Victor Steiner, all liens.....Nom.
18TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 7th Av, 50x92; Henry E. Stevens, Jr., to Henry E. Stevens.....Nom.
22D ST, n s, 300 ft w of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Thomas W. Folsom to Samuel D. Folsom, ½ part.....Nom.
22D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 25x ½ block; Rebecca E. Putney to Fannie Rosenblum, (mtg $10,000).....100
28TH ST, 211 to 215 East, 75x98.8; Nanette Weber to Frank Hillman and another, (mtg $22,500).....100
28TH ST, 211 to 215 East, 75x98.8; Frank Hillman and others to Abraham Shain and another, (mtg $43,000).....100
39TH ST, 447 West, 25x98.9; Leonard Beck and others to Prescott Realty Company.....100
45TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 50x100.5; Jonas Weil and others to Louis Levin, (mtg $32,000).....Nom.
51ST ST, 408 and 410 West, 50x100.5; Samuel J. Schreiber and others to John E. Beebe, (mtg $55,000).....100
53D ST, s s, 270 ft w of Park Av, 0.5x100.5; Mary J. Burchell to Hy J. Burchell.....Nom.
53D ST, s s, 270.5 ft w of Park Av, 20.3x100.5; Mary J. Burchell to Hy J. Burchell.....Nom.
53D ST, s s, 274 ft w of Park Av, 18x100.5; Dimon Bird to Clara Meyerkort, (mtg $30,000).....Nom.
54TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of Madison Av, 22x100.5; Robert J. McGay to Mary S. McGay and others, ¼ part.....100
77TH ST, s s, 55 ft e of West End Av, 28.6x irregular; Sarah B. Foster to Laura F. White.....100
82D ST, s s, 228.9 ft e of 3d Av, 25.5x102.2, Mary Davis to Ann Davis, (mtg $15,000).....Nom.
87TH ST, 141 West, 14x100.8; E. L. Landon to Katherine A. Lewsksburg, (mtg $13,500).....Nom.
97TH ST, 213 East, 24.6x100.11; S. Smith to Sigmund Einstoe, (mtg $21,550).....100
102D ST, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 75x100.11; Isidor Blumenkrohn to Morris Freundlich and others, ½ part, all title, (mtg $89,000).....100
102D ST, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 75x100.11; Frank Hillman and others to Morris Freundlich and another, (mtg $68,000).....100
118TH ST, 5 and 7 East, 50x100.10; David Gordon and others to Barney Isaacs, (mtg $55,000).....100
118TH ST, 443 East, 19.8x100.10; H. M. C. Moritz to Jacob Furman and others, (mtg $2,000).....100
120TH ST, 213 and 215 East, 38.9x100.10; Isidore Jackson and others to John T. Delaney, (mtg $14,500).....100
120TH ST, 215 East, 20x106.10; Thomas F. Murtha to Isidore Jackson and another, (mtg $7,000).....100
120TH ST, 213 East, 18.9x100.10; Simon Moualsa to Isidore Jackson and another, (mtg $1,500).....Nom.
120TH ST, 213 East, 18.9x100.10; Solomon Jacobs to Isidore Jackson and another, (mtg $7,500).....Nom.
122D ST, 335 and 337 East, 50x100.11; A. Hollander to Jacob Bloch and another, (mtg $23,500).....100
136TH ST, 468 and 470 East, 50x100; Morris Dwoskowitz to Morris Haber and others, (mtg $34,750).....100
147TH ST, 286 and 288 West, 50x99.11; Laurette Goldman to T. J. Barry, Jr., (mtg $60,000).....100
149TH ST, n s, 181 ft e of Broadway, 19x99.11; Patrick Gaffney to Samuel J. Ashley, (mtg $16,000).....Nom.
161ST ST, n s, 228.7 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x71.5; Robert E. Farley, referee, to Jacob Schmitt.....7,450
175TH ST, s s, 90.8 ft w of Washington Av, 25x104.11; William Evans to John H. Buscall, ½ part.....100
181ST ST, n s, 115.3 ft w of Hughes Av, 17.2x95; Anna Enrich to Union Exchange Bank, (mtg $5,000).....100
182D ST, s s, 100 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 25x70; William I. Parmelee and others to Walter J. Dean.....100
235TH ST, n s, Lot 590, map of Laconia Park, 25x100; A. Shatzkin & Sons to Barnett Halperan, (mtg $875).....Nom.
236TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Kepler Av, 25x100; Heinrich Hofmann to Otto P. Schroeder and another.....100
236TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Kepler Av, 25x100; Herman A. Newman and others to Mary E. Dean.....100
236TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Kepler Av, 25x100; Clara M. Rowe to H. A. Newman and another.....100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AHLES, Henry, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lot 98, map of McGraw estate, due June 30, 1906.....12,000
ARMSTRONG, Lillie L., to Harriett A. Sheppard; Briggs Av, n e corner of King's Bridge Road, 20x18, due Nov. 15, 1907, 5½ per cent.....600
BLOCH, Emil, to George J. Gould and others, executors; Broadway, s w corner of Isham St, 100.8x115.2, 3 years..22,500
BLOCH, Emil, to Max Marx; Broadway, s corner of Isham St; 3 years.....4,700
BLOCH, Emil, to George J. Gould and others, executors; King's Bridge Road, being plots beginning 375 ft e of Dyckman St, x169 ft n of Vermilye Av, 19x irregular, 3 years.....16,000
BLOCH, Emil, to Max Marx, King's Bridge Road, being plots beginning 375 ft e of Dyckman St, x169 ft n of Vermilye Av, 19x irregular, 3 years.....1,200
BLOCH, Emil, to George J. Gould and others, executors; Vermilye Av, s s, 300 ft e of Dyckman St, 50x150, 3 years..5,000
BLOCH, Emil, to Max Marx; Vermilye Av, s s, 300 ft e of Dyckman St, 50x150, 3 years.....800
BLOCH, Emil, to George J. Gould and others, executors; Vermilye Av, n w corner of Isham St, 100x100, 3 years..14,000
BLOCH, Emil, to Max Marx; Vermilye Av, n w corner of Isham St, 100x100, 3 years.....2,200
BLOCH, Emil, to George J. Gould and others, executors; Sherman Av, n w corner of Isham St, 100x100, 3 years..20,000
BLOCH, Emil, to George J. Gould and others, executors; Sherman Av, w s, 175 ft n e of Isham St, 124.7x irregular, 3 years.....17,500
BLOCH, Emil, to George J. Gould and others, executors; Sherman Av, w s, 100 ft n e of Isham St, 75x150, 3 years 14,000
BLOCH, Emil, to George J. Gould and others, executors; Vermilye Av, e s, 100 ft n of Isham St, 75x150, 3 years..9,000
BLOCH, Emil, to Max Marx; Vermilye Av, e s, 100 ft n of Isham St, 75x150, 3 years.....1,000
BLOCH, Emil, to George J. Gould and others, executors; Vermilye Av, e s, corner of 211th St, 29.3x irregular, 3 years.....6,000
BLOCH, Emil, to George J. Gould and others, executors; Academy St, w s, 100 ft n of Post Av, 50x100, 3 years..
BLOCK, Maurice, to E. B. Levy; Lots 36 to 38, map of Haight estate, 3 years, 5½ per cent.....945
BRIGANTE, Michele, to Italian-American Trust Company; Mott St, 196 and 198, 50x95, due March 7, 1906, 6 per cent.....15,000
BROADMAN, Joseph, to J. Quinlan; Broome St, 24, 25x90, 5 years.....20,000
CHURCH OF ST. ROSE OF LIMA to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 165th St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, as per bond.....20,000
COHN, Rachel, to Otto Stahl; 164 East 102d St, 20x100, prior mtg $7,500, recorded from Nov., 29, 1905, 3 years..
COLES, William F., to Mary E. N. Hand; South St, n e corner of Whitehall St, 43x108, 3 years, 5½ per cent...5,000
DEAN, Walter J., to William I. Parmelee and another; 182d St, s s, 100 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 25x90, 3 years, 5½ per cent.....4,000
DELANEY, John T., to Isidore Jackson and another; 120th St, 213 and 215 East, 38x100, 1 year, — per cent.....5,500
DEUTSCH, Josephine, to Hattie Abeles; St. Ann's Av, w s, 25 ft s of 158th St, 25x100, due July 25, 1907, 6 per cent..1,500
DIEDERS, August, and John Fick; 12th Av, n s, whole front from 221 to Bronx Terrace, 210x223, 3 years, 5½ per cent.....7,000
EILERS, Herman G., to August Schirmer; Decatur Av, s e s, 424.4 ft s w of 201st St, 50x120, 1 year, 6 per cent.....3,500
EVANS, William, and another to Dollar Savings Bank; 175th St, s s, 90.8 ft w of Washington Av, 104.10x irregular, due June 29, 1906, 6 per cent.....22,500
EVANS, William, and another to Dollar Savings Bank; 175th St, s s, 140.8 ft w of Washington Av, 50x103, due June 29, 1906, 6 per cent.....22,500
FINE, Louis, and another to Jacob Hottel; Lexington Av, 1,892, 16x55, installments, 6 per cent.....2,000
FINE, Louis, and another to Anita Duchastel; Lexington Av, 1,892, 16.8x55, 3 years.....6,700
FREUNDLICH, Morris, and another to Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company; 102d St, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 2 lots, 37.6x100, 2 mtgs, $10,500, installments, 6 per cent., prior mtg on each, $34,000.....21,000
FRIES, Longin P., to Kate M. Odell; Roselle St, w s, 95.4 ft n of Silver St, 25x125, 3 years, 6 per cent.....3,500
FURMAN, Jacob, and others to American Mortgage Company; 118th St, 443 East, 19x100, due June 30, 1907, 5½ per cent.....7,000
FURMAN, Jacob, and others to W. W. Braden; 118th St, 445 East, 19x100, 1 year, 6 per cent.....2,000
GOTTESMAN, Mendel, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 51st St, 250 East, 25x100, as per bond.....2,000
GREENBLATT, Nathan, to E. M. Schumacher; 126th St, s s, 195 ft e of 3d Av, 30x99.11, due Feb. 1, 1906, 6 per cent.....10,000
HILLMAN, Frank, and another to American Mortgage Company; 28th St, n s, 118.4 ft e of 3d Av, 75x98, due June 30, 1907, 5½ per cent.....37,000
HILLMAN, Frank, and another to American Mortgage Company; 28th St, n s, 118.4 ft e of 3d Av, 75x98, due June 30, 1907, 6 per cent.....6,000
HILLMAN, Frank, and another to H. E. Coe; 102d St, n s, 212.6 ft e of 2d Av, 87x100, 5 years, 5½ per cent.....33,000
HILLSIDE REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Patrick B. McEntyre; 182d St, s s, 158.3 ft e of Washington Av, 57.9x irregular, due June 30, 1906, 6 per cent.....2,250
HUGHES, Zana, to Charles H. Davis; Audubon Av, 884, 18x80, due June 6, 1907, 6 per cent.....1,000
HYMAN, Sundel, to Mary R. Prime; Rivington St, n s, 25.1 ft e of Lewis St, 18.6x100, 2 years.....10,000
IBA, Caspar, to Martin Keppler; Haven Av, w s, 375 ft n of 170th St, 50x103, 5 years, 6 per cent.....4,000
KEARNEY, John M., to Anthony McOwen; Boston Post Road, n s, at s w s of land of David Smith, 344.2x irregular, 3 years, 5½ per cent.....50,000
KLEIN, William A., executor, to Theresa Loesel; 53d St, s s, 302.1 ft e of 2d Av, 23x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent..2,000
LAUDY, Catharine, as executrix and individually, to John Hascall; Suffolk St, 10, 5 years.....2,000
LEDERMAN, Morris, to P. Lowenfeld and another; 277 and 279 West 11th St, 50x irregular, demand, 6 per cent.....15,250
LEDERMAN, Morris, to P. Lowenfeld and another; 11th St, 277 and 279 West, 50x irregular, 1 year, 6 per cent.....30,000
LEVIN, Louis, to Jonas Weil and another; 45th St, 922 and 524 West, 50x100, prior mtg $32,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....3,000
LIPMAN, Max, and another to Golde & Cohen; 3d Av, n e corner of 96th St, 100.11x175, due July 24, 1907, 6 per cent.....24,000
LOVE, Samuel, and others, to Lillie J. Smith; Union Av, 1,121, 26x180, 1 year, 6 per cent.....850
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; 11th St, 277 and 279 West, 50x irregular, due Feb. 8, 1906, 5½ per cent.....25,000
LUHRS, Herman, to Adam Ruckdeschel; Forest Av, w s, 481.5 ft s of 165th St, 25x100, 3 years, 6 per cent..3,000
McGOWAN, William M., to Union Dime Savings Institution; 29th St, 127 West, 19x42, due May 12, 1909.....12,500
McPARTLAND, Eliza, to Conrad F. Suderly; Grant Av, e s, 195.6 ft n of 163d St, 2 lots, 20x96, 2 mtgs, $8,500, 3 years, 6½ per cent.....17,000
NEMO REALTY COMPANY to Elisa Dean; 3d Av, w s, 93.6 ft n of 24th St, 20x84, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....10,000
OCHS, Moses, to Hugo Josephy; 2d Av, s e corner of 89th St, 25.8x100, 3 years 6,000
PRESCOTT REALTY COMPANY to H. J. Castrop; 447 West 39th St, 25x98, due June 30, 1909, 5½ per cent.....11,000
REILING, Paul, to Edwin R. Butler; Grant Av, n s, 175 ft e of Garfield St, 25x100, due June 1, 1909, 5½ per cent..3,

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

$15,000 buys 5-story business corner, 40x100; 20 rooms, 4 stores; $85,000; rents $7,000.

$12,000 buys 5-story triple new law business corner; price $48,000; rents $5,500; will net 15 per cent.

$10,000 buys 5-story, 37.6x100, business corner; good for liquor business; $60,000; rents $7,000.

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Exceptional Values. Investigate.
$4,000 BUYS 4-story double flat, 5 rooms and bath; $16,500.
$8,250 BUYS 2-family house, 11 rooms, detached, on full lot, near station. Many others.
BRUNSSEN & WEBER,
3,615 THIRD AV., NEAR 169TH ST.

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Five-story, new-law, four families to floor; two blocks from Prospect Av. station; rent, $6,000; price, $52,000; only $7,000 cash required.
QUICK ACTION NECESSARY.
A. A. MOSHER,
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(Prospect Av. station.)

Most complete two-family houses, everything up-to-date, oak trim, private stairs, porcelain fixtures, steam heat, superb location, magnificent view, overlooking Speedway and Washington Heights; seven minutes' walk from west side elevated 155th St. station; terms easy. Apply on premises, Joseph Harris Jones, Builder. Sedgwick Av., 165th St.

Boston Road and 169th St, McKinley Sq. Finest Bronx Section.
5-story new stone front, four family; lot 50x147; equity, $15,000. Investment, Box 320 Times.

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Improved or Unimproved Property
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EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS FOR BUILDERS.
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For Sale—Ten of the finest three-story two-family houses ever built in the Bronx; Indiana limestone and brick fronts; private staircases; all hardwood trimmed. About completed. Call on premises, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts., or Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 571 Fifth Av., Manhattan.

155TH ST., near Courtlandt Av.—Three-story front and two-story rear; size, 25x100; price $7,500; easy terms. Address Charles Galewski, Owner, Manhattan Hotel, Lakewood, N. J.

Astonishing bargains; absolutely handsomest finished apartments; elegant location; $40,000; cash $10,000; bargain; tenements, flats, lots, plots, acreage. Price, 3d Av., 138th.

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FOR SALE.

LINCOLN PLACE, NEAR 8TH AV.
3-story and basement front, rear; 25'x54'x100'; 14 rooms and 3 baths; heavy front of superior quality brownstone; PRICE $19,000;
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2-STORY & BASEMENT BROWNSTONE; WELL BUILT, HANDSOMELY FINISHED HOUSE; PRICE $13,500.
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The most exclusive block in 33d Ward;
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PRICE $15,000; SMALL AMOUNT CASH.
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EXCLUSIVENESS ASSURED.—A $35,000 HOUSE for $17,500; 3 stories, semi-detached, Philadelphia style; exterior of Roman brick, with limestone trimmings; a gem of architecture; house extra wide and space 18 feet between houses; interior finished in natural wood, parquet floors; two sets of shades; beautiful dining room in selected quartered oak on first floor, with bay window of artistic leaded glass at side; decorations by DURRINGER, model tiled bathrooms; a kitchen that will retain a servant; a departure from the stereotyped "slice of a row" and will be appreciated if seen. Call Sunday at 93 Midwood St.
For photograph and details write to the F. B. NORRIS BUILDING COMPANY,
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They say a man must buy or build several homes before he gets what he wants. Not so when he purchases one of our magnificent two-family houses. We do the experimenting. That is why they sell before completed. Many styles.
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$650 EACH.—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS NEAR WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE.
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Large brick house and 13 lots, $10,000. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

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WESTCHESTER PARK
on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th St.; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Evenings.

Westchester County property wanted; I have customers waiting for farms, country seats, tracts of land, &c. Owners, send full particulars to Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

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New corner house; $500 cash required; 8 rooms and bath; modern improvements; refined and convenient neighborhood; price $6,000.
Anderson Realty Co., Wm. S. Anderson, Pres., Near New Haven Station.

AT MOUNT VERNON.
Attractive new house; $500 cash required. 8 rooms & bath; modern improvements; refined and convenient neighborhood; price $5,500.
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Modern Cottage, 11 rooms, 2 baths, gas and electric light; restricted neighborhood; 8 minutes from station; $8,250; modern 10-room cottage, high ground, restricted neighborhood; $7,000. H. B. Downey, 20 North Av.

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A MODERN FACTORY IN BOUND BROOK, N. J., WITH 40,000 SQUARE FEET; COMPLETE STEAM AND ELECTRIC PLANT; PLOT 135x400; COST $65,000; WILL SELL FOR $35,000.
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76 ACRES AT $2,000 Per Acre.
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Owner will sacrifice 60 acres land at Huntington Station for $13,000; lots adjoining selling for $300; excellent opportunity for development and subdivision. K. McDougall, 32 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn.

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SUMMER SEASHORE COTTAGES,
Cape Cod, (Harwich, Mass.,) rented, completely furnished; all comforts; bathrooms; $300-$600; fine beach. Cape, 503 West 124th.

LOANS.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY, TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

MONEY loaned, 1st, 2d mortgage; interest 4%. Duckworth, World Building.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

We have clients who are in the market for desirably situated apartment houses, improved dwellings, and lots in Greater New York; owners may forward full particulars. James Francis Lester, 41 and 43 Wall St., Tel. 1,002-1,003 Broad.

BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.
206 BROADWAY,
desire particulars of Manhattan flats and tenements.

Want cold-water tenements; good apartment and private houses; can arrange for quick results for the right propositions. Thos. M. Henneberry, 1,389 Lexington Av.

Herrmann Brothers, 1,961 7th Av., invite owners to send particulars flats and tenement properties at once; submitted to clients; quick sales.

Long Island water front wanted; must be large tract and cheap. Owners, send particulars to Archibald Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Owners, we sell, rent, or manage your property; cash buyers waiting. Send particulars O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St.

Herrmann Bros., 1,961 7th Av., take charge of estates, collect rents, take out insurances.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

New seven-story loft and store building, near 23d St. and 5th Av.; exchange for good Bronx lots and cash. Morris Marks, 149th St., corner Brook Av., Bronx.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

Houses, unfurnished and furnished; desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES

"The S. F. Myers Building has better light and contains more modern and desirable improvements than any other structure of the same dimensions in the city."—Opinion of Real Estate Expert.

S. F. Myers BUILDING
47-49 Maiden Lane,
midway between Nassau and William Sts.

New 12-Story Office Building
Fireproof and steel construction. Tiled halls and toilets on every floor.
Near centre of financial, real estate, insurance, law, drug and wholesale jewelry districts.
This modern fireproof building embraces every improvement for the comfort and convenience of tenants, three speedy hydraulic plunger safety elevators. Fine permanent light on all sides.
To lease, on very inducing terms, a few fine offices and one entire Floor of about 4,000 square feet.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
Apply to J. A. MYERS, on premises, or your own real estate broker.

Offices to Let
In the remodelled Office Building
41 Park Row and
147 Nassau Street
Formerly known as the TIMES BUILDING. 16 stories high; fireproof; entire new equipment of fast running hydraulic elevators. Apply to
E. A. TREDWELL.
Room 720 - - On Premises.

DESIRABLE
LOFTS, STORE & BASEMENT
29 West 15th St.
POSSESSION FEB. 1st
APPLY ACME BUILDING CO., 32 Union Square, OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

Offices to Rent.
Broadway, Corner 81st Street.
Only Strictly Office Building, with Elevator, on West Side;
Large Corner Suite for Insurance Company.
JESSE C. BENNETT & CO., Agents, on premises, 2,259 Broadway.

LOFTS, OFFICES, STUDIOS
28, 30 & 32 West 22d Street
NEW BUILDING, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO. 28 West 22d St.
or your own broker.

LOFTS TO RENT in New Building, in the new Business Centre, 120-122 West 31st STREET 6th Av. NEAR
Light lofts especially suitable for business or manufacturing purposes.
TUCKER, SPEYERS & CO.,
435 Fifth Av., (39th St.) Tel. 2750—38th.

TO LEASE FOR TERM OF YEARS, APARTMENT HOTEL,
Madison Ave. and 59th Street Section. Attractive proposition for a responsible man.
WM. C. & A. EDW. LESTER,
Van Dyck Studio Building, 8th Ave. & 56th St.

Large Store and Lofts For Rent.
FISH BUILDING,
4th Av. and 12th St.; absolutely fireproof; best light, ample elevator service; all modern conveniences; suitable for light manufacturing purposes; ready for occupancy on or before May 1.
William M. Benjamin, 17 William St.

FIVE CORNER LOFTS
50x100 EACH,
WASHINGTON & WATTS STS.
STEAM HEAT, ELECTRIC ELEVATOR.
Possession now or May 1st.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

LOFTS TO RENT in NEW BUILDING, **35-37 West 31st St.**
Bet. B'way & Fifth Av.
All modern improvements, 11th floor, with skylight; immediate possession.
TUCKER, SPEYERS & CO.,
435 Fifth Av., (39th St.) Tel. 2750—38th.

Store, Basement & 1st Loft
114, 116, 118 W. 17th St. to let in new building, 75x92.
All improvements.
H. J. SACHS & CO.
28 West 22d St.

AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS
Will build **GARAGE** to suit.
Also STABLE, any location.
A. M. JOHNSON & CO.
Tel. 2702—38th. 489 5th Av.

TO LET.
Space at the S. W. Corner of 84th and Ave. B, suitable for news, bootblack, and fruit stand. For particulars apply to Sherwin & Harris, 150 Nassau St., city.

Desirable store, loft, basement and sub-basement, 139 Mercer St., including steam heat and elevator service; rent reasonable. For terms apply Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194-6 Broadway.

Five-story basement and fine sub-basement building, near City Hall, west of Broadway, to lease for term of years, with renewals, to responsible party. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Broadway, Between Fulton and John Sts.—Lofts and offices; steam heat; elevator and janitor service; rents reasonable. Apply to Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194 Broadway.

135 Grand St., near Broadway, first loft to let; size 25x80; elevator and steam heat; possession Feb. 1st. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Lofts to Let—381 Broome St.; new building; very light lofts, 25x120; heat, power, elevator service. Further particulars inquire of John Kensett Kellogg, 80 William St.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance, $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

116th, 20 East.—Grand store; stationery, cigars, dry goods, ready-to-wear goods, delicatessen, butcher.

West side stores; best locations; lowest prices. Charles E. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Desk room; telephone. Room 19, 59 William St.; at reasonable rate.

BRONX.

Handsome stores for rent, opposite Melrose Station, 162d St. and Park Av.; excellent location. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Wanted—Loft about 1,258 sq. ft.; state full particulars; moderate. Address A Box 181 Times Downtown.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

BARSTOW,
17-19 EAST 27TH STREET.
One or two sunny apartments left; perfect bathing facilities and all modern appliances which make for comfort. We try to make the lot of the transients the envy of home folks by placing every convenience at their disposal and making them comfortable.

11th St., 15 East, Van Rensselaer.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, with, without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

ARTHUR HALL,
N. E. Cor. 96th St. & Madison Av.
A NEWLY CONSTRUCTED MODERN FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT HOUSE IN THE VERY CHOICEST RESIDENTIAL PART OF THE CITY.
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
We cannot convey, in type, the grandeur, taste, spaciousness, and conveniences of the apartments. A personal visit and inspection only can supply that.
Apartments consist of 5 and 9 rooms and 3 baths.
SOMETHING DECIDEDLY NEW & NOVEL. A BALLROOM FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF GUESTS.
Rents, $1,200 to $1,800.
Supt. on Premises. Tel. 1782—79.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, Owner.

120 EAST 34TH ST.
The handsomest 5-room Apartment in the city; elegantly appointed, possessing every desirable feature that appeals to the very select; electricity & fuel furnished; rent $1,500. CONCESSION TO DESIRABLE TENANT.

11th St., 15 East, Van Rensselaer.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, with, without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15.

116th, 18 East.—Four nice rooms and bath; steam heat; handy to cars and Subway. Janitress.

116th, 20 East.—Four lovely rooms; bath, steam heat; handy Subway, cars. See janitress.

West Side.

$35.00 to $50.00 WITH **Elevator**
AT
PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,
151-59-161-69 West 140th St.
5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
Electric light, telephone, etc.
LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.
H. M. SMITH.
Tel. 79 River. 674 Columbus Av.

HENLEY APARTMENTS
SUMMIT AV., 164TH ST.,
different from any others you have seen; five rooms and bath, $25; six rooms and bath, $28-32; high class, steam heat, all modern improvements; seven minutes' walk from 155th St. station, west side elevated.
Joseph Harris Jones, Ogden Av., 162d St.

1,418 BROADWAY.
Opposite Metropolitan Opera House,
8-ROOM APARTMENTS.
New Plumbing, elevator, electric light; decorations to suit.
McVickar, Gaillard Realty Co.,
439 5th Av., below 42d St. Phone 4000—38th.

Bachelor Apartments,
111 West 43d St.
Single room and bath.....$25
Two rooms and bath.....$50
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

141st St., 221, West of 7th Av.—The Manitou, high-class elevator apartment, four and six rooms, baths; electricity, telephone; all-night service, &c.; $32.50 to $45. Superintendent.

Wanted—To sub-let from May 1, a nine-room corner apartment on Broadway and 99th St.; all outside, large rooms. Call or address D., 248 West 99th St.

158th St., 537 West.—Four, five light rooms; new building; steam heated; private halls; all improvements; block from Subway; $21-$33.

Three rooms and bath, ground floor, facing street, suitable for milliner or dressmaker; fine business location. 62 West 107th St.

306 West 68th St.—Five extra large, light rooms and bath, $23.

Bronx.

Handsome apartments; six rooms and bath; all improvements; two-family dwelling; 565 East 162d St.; rent $35. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 Fifth Av.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Flat, 7 to 9 rooms, 110-120, west side. Address "B," 1,418 5th Av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in and for the County of New York, on the 4th day of January, 1906. Present, Hon. James Fitzgerald, Justice.—In the matter of the application of the CHELSEA JUTE MILLS for authority to change its name to CHELSEA FIBRE MILLS.

Upon reading and filing the petition of the Chelsea Jute Mills, a domestic corporation having its principal place of business in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, duly verified by Charles M. Pratt on the 14th day of November, 1905, wherein said petition prays for an order authorizing it to assume another corporate name, to wit, the name Chelsea Fibre Mills, and upon filing the certificate of the Secretary of State annexed thereto, certifying that the name which such corporation proposes to assume is not the name of any other domestic corporation, or a name which he deems so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive, and upon filing due proof by affidavits showing that notice of the presentation of said petition has been duly published for six weeks in The New York Times and The New York Law Journal, two daily newspapers in said County of New York, in which county such corporation has its principal place of business, and the Court being satisfied by said petition and by the affidavits and certificate presented therewith that the petition is true and that there is no reasonable objection to the change of name proposed, and that the petition has been duly authorized, and that notice of the presentation of the petition as required by law has been given, now, on motion of Carter, Ledyard & Milburn, attorneys for said petitioner, and no one opposing, it is

Ordered that the said petition be, and the same hereby is, granted, and that the petitioner herein, Chelsea Jute Mills, be, and it hereby is, authorized to assume another corporate name, to wit, the name Chelsea Fibre Mills, on and after the 6th day of February, 1906; and it is

Further ordered and directed that this order be entered and the papers on which it is granted be filed within ten days from the date hereof in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, the county in which the certificate of incorporation is filed, and that a certified copy of this order, within ten days after the entry thereof, be filed in the office of the Secretary of State; and further that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in The New York Times, a newspaper published in the County of New York, beginning within ten days after the entry hereof.

Enter: J. F.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Weed Distilling & Manufacturing Company, a domestic corporation having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the County of New York, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the Court House thereof in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 16th day of February, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing the said corporation to change its corporate name and to assume the name Standard Turpentine Company, according to the statute in such case made and provided.
Dated New York City, January 2d, 1906.
WEED DISTILLING & MANFG. CO.,
By ANGUS McKENZIE, Pt.
WETHERHORN & LINK, Attorneys for Petitioner. Office and Post Office Address, 150 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

UHLMANN, FREDERICK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK UHLMANN, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Blumenstiel & Blumenstiel, No. 27-29 Pine Street, in The City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of September next.
Dated New York, the fourth day of January, 1906. SIMON UHLMANN, Executor.
BLUMENSTIEL & BLUMENSTIEL, Executor's Attorneys, 27-29 Pine Street, New York City, Manhattan.

WISE, MORRIS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MORRIS S. WISE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Wise & Lichtenstein, No. 40 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of March next.—Dated New York, the first day of September, 1905. KATIE WISE, Executrix. WISE & LICHTENSTEIN, Attorneys for Executrix, 40 Exchange Place, N. Y. City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ABRAHAM WILNER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham Wilner, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 23d, 1906, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on February 5th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 26th, 1906.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

ARTHUR HALL,
N. E. Cor. 96th St. & Madison Av.
A NEWLY CONSTRUCTED MODERN FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT HOUSE IN THE VERY CHOICEST RESIDENTIAL PART OF THE CITY.
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
We cannot convey, in type, the grandeur, taste, spaciousness, and conveniences of the apartments. A personal visit and inspection only can supply that.
Apartments consist of 5 and 9 rooms and 3 baths.
SOMETHING DECIDEDLY NEW & NOVEL. A BALLROOM FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF GUESTS.
Rents, $1,200 to $1,800.
Supt. on Premises. Tel. 1782—79.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, Owner.

120 EAST 34TH ST.
The handsomest 5-room Apartment in the city; elegantly appointed, possessing every desirable feature that appeals to the very select; electricity & fuel furnished; rent $1,500. CONCESSION TO DESIRABLE TENANT.

11th St., 15 East, Van Rensselaer.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, with, without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15.

116th, 18 East.—Four nice rooms and bath; steam heat; handy to cars and Subway. Janitress.

116th, 20 East.—Four lovely rooms; bath, steam heat; handy Subway, cars. See janitress.

West Side.

$35.00 to $50.00 WITH **Elevator**
AT
PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,
151-59-161-69 West 140th St.
5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
Electric light, telephone, etc.
LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.
H. M. SMITH.
Tel. 79 River. 674 Columbus Av.

HENLEY APARTMENTS
SUMMIT AV., 164TH ST.,
different from any others you have seen; five rooms and bath, $25; six rooms and bath, $28-32; high class, steam heat, all modern improvements; seven minutes' walk from 155th St. station, west side elevated.
Joseph Harris Jones, Ogden Av., 162d St.

1,418 BROADWAY.
Opposite Metropolitan Opera House,
8-ROOM APARTMENTS.
New Plumbing, elevator, electric light; decorations to suit.
McVickar, Gaillard Realty Co.,
439 5th Av., below 42d St. Phone 4000—38th.

Bachelor Apartments,
111 West 43d St.
Single room and bath.....$25
Two rooms and bath.....$50
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

141st St., 221, West of 7th Av.—The Manitou, high-class elevator apartment, four and six rooms, baths; electricity, telephone; all-night service, &c.; $32.50 to $45. Superintendent.

Wanted—To sub-let from May 1, a nine-room corner apartment on Broadway and 99th St.; all outside, large rooms. Call or address D., 248 West 99th St.

158th St., 537 West.—Four, five light rooms; new building; steam heated; private halls; all improvements; block from Subway; $21-$33.

Three rooms and bath, ground floor, facing street, suitable for milliner or dressmaker; fine business location. 62 West 107th St.

306 West 68th St.—Five extra large, light rooms and bath, $23.

Bronx.

Handsome apartments; six rooms and bath; all improvements; two-family dwelling; 565 East 162d St.; rent $35. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 Fifth Av.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Flat, 7 to 9 rooms, 110-120, west side. Address "B," 1,418 5th Av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH W. CODY CONTRACTING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 6,099.—Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that all outstanding claims belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under my direction at public auction by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, at No. 115 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Friday, the 26th day of January, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day.
Dated New York, January 15th, 1906.
WILLIAM E. DAVIES, Trustee,
68 Wall Street, New York City.
REUBEN L. HASKELL, Attorney for Trustee, 38-44 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS SATT & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Thursday, February 1, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 28 East 4th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's and boys' clothing, manufactured and in the course of manufacture, right and title of the lease.
FREDERICK J. PHILLIPS, Receiver.
HAYS & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys for Receiver, 141 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH W. CODY CONTRACTING CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, January 26, 1906, by order of the Court, at 1 P. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of outstanding accounts.
WILLIAM E. DAVIES, Trustee.
REUBEN L. HASKELL, Attorney for Trustee, 38-44 Court St., Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PAUL ROSENTHAL, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, January 26, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' and gents' furnishings, machines, fixtures, &c.
GUTHRIE B. PLANT, Receiver.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAN F. BICKERING, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, January 31, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 7 Maiden Lane, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of safe, fixtures, &c., and at 1 P. M., at 113-115 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, stock consisting of jewelry, pins, studs, &c.
WILLIAM F. ALLEN, Receiver.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of VISIBLE TYPEWRITERS CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, January 31, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of four commercial visible typewriters, and outstanding accounts.
EINAR CHRYSTIE, Trustee.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 8,702.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of J. AUGUSTUS WARD, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of J. Augustus Ward of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1906, the said J. Augustus Ward was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 25th, 1906.

NO. 8,384.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DIGGS FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1905, the said Diggs Fire Extinguisher Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1906, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 25th, 1906.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 7,823.—In the matter of GEORGE E. BRADSHAW, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George E. Bradshaw, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 16th, 1906, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February

TO OVERSEE CONSTANTLY THE CITY DEPARTMENTS

The Citizens' Union Will Start a Bureau of Research.

PLAN TO AID AND CRITICISE

The New Department Will Be a Clearing House for Complaints—Henry Bruere in Charge.

Plans for the establishment of a Bureau of Research, which is to be a bureau of criticism and of suggestion in regard to the workings of the various city departments, were announced by the Citizens' Union last night at a general meeting in the Charities Building. The bureau is designed to look after the workings of the county and borough governments and all other branches of the city officialdom.

Henry Bruere is in charge of the bureau, and, as President R. Fulton Cutting said at last night's meeting, will endeavor to co-operate with the departments wherever possible, and will give the "Union's frank recognition to every official who practically demonstrates his capacity and fidelity."

President Cutting called the meeting to order, and made a long address on the plan and scope of the new bureau. He said they hoped to aid the departments by first bringing to the attention of their heads desirable reforms and improvements, and acting with them to accomplish results. He also declared that the city's system of accounting and bookkeeping was archaic and insufficient in that it does not give the public the information that it needs properly to estimate the work done by the departments. He declared for a thorough and adequate system of bookkeeping and reporting after the plan long ago adopted by the Carnegie Steel Company.

James B. Reynolds followed Mr. Cutting. He urged a willing co-operation with all department heads desirous of benefiting the city, and a just criticism of any found derelict. Henry Bruere then made a long report of his plans for conducting his bureau, saying that he expected the various members of the union to furnish the information and complaints on which the investigations would be based, using the bureau as a sort of clearing house.

Mr. Bruere complained of the existing lack of information about the city departments, saying that under the charter only five departments, outside of the Borough Presidents, are required to make annual reports to the Mayor. These reports, he pointed out, are not completed until many months, sometimes years, after the close of the year reported.

Ex-Magistrate Ommen spoke at length of the deplorable conditions of the police station cells throughout the city and of the injustice in confining in them persons arrested on trivial charges. Ex-Coroner Hoeber, Julius Henry Cohen, and others advanced suggestions for the bureau.

Discredit Clue to Page Murder.

After cross-examining Mrs. Olive MacIsaacs yesterday, State Detective Whitney of Massachusetts and Capt. Harkins of the Brooklyn detectives decided that the woman's story, involving her husband, John A. MacIsaacs, in the murder of Mabel Page in Weston, Mass., on March 31, 1904, was not well founded. MacIsaacs was remanded to the Raymond Street Jail on the woman's charge of assault, but will not be taken to Boston unless new information is obtained. Sentence will be pronounced on Charles L. Tucker, convicted of the murder, to-morrow.

LOST ARTICLES

Found by advertising in The New York Times,

The best and cheapest medium for Lost and Found advertising. 10 cents a line.

The New York Times receives Lost and Found advertisements by telephone. Bill sent next day.

Telephone 1000 Bryant

LOST ARTICLES

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

FOUND—In Madison Av. car, Sunday, one 13-stone diamond brooch, which will be upon proper identification, returned to its owner for the reward of $100; make arrangements to receive same C. O. D. by express. T. K., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Between Broadway and 70th St. and the Chatsworth, lady's gold watch, with initials E. H. N., and fob. Finder kindly return to Superintendent, Chatsworth Apts., 72d and Riverside Drive, and receive liberal reward.

LOST—Jan. 11, between 113th and 86th Sts., or on Broadway car, three-strand coral necklace. Reward if returned to office Bretton Hall, Broadway and 86th St.

LOST—On Wednesday afternoon, antique enamelled pendant, "St. George and Dragon," 48th St., between Madison and 6th Avs.; reward. 743 Madison Av.

LOST—Wednesday, black leather handbag, on 5th Av. Reward if returned to Miss S. Frank, 153 East 29th St.

LOST—Bank book No. 175,272, Harlem Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

FOUND—On Tuesday, near Columbia University, a watch; now at 433 West 117th St.

LOST—On Tuesday, Persian lamb neck piece; reward offered. 108 West 78th St.

LOST—Tuesday evening, Jan. 16, 42d St., Grand Central Station and Manhattan Hotel, LADY'S GOLD WATCH, with coin fob and locket, crest in locket; reward. Address P., Cambridge Court Hotel, West 45th St.

LOST—Sunday, Jan. 21, on 4th Av. car, entered at 38th St., or in 47th St., between 4th and 6th Avs., circular brooch, size of a nickel, of 13 diamonds. If returned to 70 Park Av. $40 reward.

LOST—Jan. 23, between Roosevelt St. Ferry and Water and Pine Sts., lady's gold watch; small monogram L. U. C.; reward. L. U. Coleman, 133 South 9th St., Brooklyn.

LOST—A lady's umbrella, silver handle marked A. Leffts s-l-Emilie Portner; owner will pay finder liberal reward for returning same to Apartment 8, 4 W. 105th St.

LOST—Monday evening, a gold locket and chain, marked "B. F. G.," with two photographs inside. A suitable reward will be paid by Wakeman, 3 West 87th St.

LOST—Wednesday, 1:30, Alaska sable neck fur piece, between 6th Av. and Flatiron Building, 23d St., south side; reward. Sherin, 1,002 East 166th St.

LOST—Bank Book No. 55, Hamilton Bank of New York City, special deposit department. Payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Monday morning, between 72d and 22d Sts., gold chain bracelet. Reward on returning same to 105 West 70th St.

LOST—BRINDLE and WHITE MALE BOSTON TERRIER; answers to "Mike"; liberal reward. Costar's, 424 6th Av.

LOST—Between West 73d St. and 72d St. Subway, a silver gilt belt, gun metal buckle. Reward return 128 West 73d St.

LOST—Lady's cameo ring, on Jan. 13th. Reward if returned to Lieut. Edwards, Fort Hamilton.

LOST—Chain bracelet, with turquoises, between 70th and 73d St.; reward. 66 West 55th St.

LOST—Jan. 10, gilt card case. Finder will be rewarded by returning to 505 West End Av.

LOST—Pocketbook in building at 71 Broadway. R. W. W., Room 546, 34 Nassau St.

WILL the lady who picked up blue purse dropped from 23d St. elevated, about 1 P. M., containing card address Townsend, 511 West 111th St., (liberal reward if returned to above,) address care Schlesinger?

ROYAL Baking Powder

makes

Delicious Biscuit, Griddle Cakes and Doughnuts

TRANSIT REFORM STIRS GREAT CIVIC MEETING

Memorial Adopted for Control of Future Franchises.

TERMINABLE AT CITY'S WILL

James L. Wells Gives the Lie to John Ford in a Warm Debate—Brooklyn Delegate for Free Subways.

Thirty-one civic bodies and taxpayers' societies were represented at a meeting held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation and under the auspices of that organization for the purpose of discussing and taking joint action on the transit problem.

The meeting adopted a memorial to be sent to the Mayor, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and the Rapid Transit Commission, in which it was urged as the only means of effective control by the city of the transit problem, that all future transit franchises should be made terminable at the will of the city authorities and at a reasonable compensation, to be provided for in the original grant.

The adoption of the memorial was preceded by a very warm debate, in the course of which former Tax Commissioner James L. Wells, who was a delegate from the North Side Board of Trade and the Bronx League, almost provoked a row by giving the lie to ex-Senator John Ford, who made a speech urging those present to advocate the passage of the Elsberg Rapid Transit Enabling act now before the Legislature as the best way to solve transit difficulties.

Calvin Tomkins, who attended as a delegate from the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, presided. He said invitations to attend had been sent out to some 150 civic organizations in this city and that most of these had designated their intention to join in the movement.

"It is the first time the transit problem has been considered by organizations representing every portion of the city," he said. "In any conference of this character, there necessarily must develop great diversity of opinion, but we must consider some general principle on which all of us can unite, and it seems to me that such a principle is this principle of municipal control of public franchises."

Brooklyn Delegates Stirred.

The memorial, copies of which had been sent to all the organizations invited to attend, was then formally placed before the meeting. Many of the delegates were in favor of adopting it without discussion, and there were shouts for the question to be put, but the majority of those present were from Brooklyn, and had come determined to tell of their troubles. One Brooklyn delegate almost wept as he did so, and voiced his opinion of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, which was exceedingly uncomplimentary.

C. M. Sheehan, who represented the Twenty-eighth Ward Board of Trade, made the principal speech for the Brooklynites. He came out flat-footed for municipal ownership and advocated free subways, if necessary, to move people from the congested districts.

James L. Wells chided the Brooklyn delegates because one of them had intimated that Brooklyn would be willing to wait for subways until a sensible plan could be agreed upon.

"We in the Bronx," said he, "know what we want, and we are getting just what we want. And we don't want any new notions injected in this transit discussion either, at least not as far as the Bronx is concerned."

This latter was said with special reference to the municipal ownership suggestion made by a Brooklyn delegate. Ex-Senator Ford, who attended as a representative of the Transit Reform Committee of One Hundred, got the floor immediately afterward, and told the meeting what was contemplated could be brought about only by legislation, and advised the delegates to see to it that the Elsberg bill, which gives the city power to extend its borrowing capacity so as to obtain necessary funds for the building of subways on its own hook, be passed.

"Unless the Elsberg bill be passed the city will be at the mercy of the merger altogether," said Mr. Ford. "The Rapid Transit Commissioners frankly admit that they went to Mr. Ryan and to Mr. Belmont and asked them what routes they would like to have laid out for them. The result is that Mr. Ryan chose a route terminating at 149th Street in the Bronx, handy to his Bronx surface cars, and Mr. Belmont chose two routes which would connect with the Subway the city already had built for him and on which for that reason no one but he could bid.

"This Elsberg bill has been before the Legislature several years, but the corporations have always managed to kill it. And if I am not mistaken the gentleman from the Bronx opposed it at the last session of the Legislature."

Here Mr. Ford was suddenly interrupted by Mr. Wells, who jumped from his seat and roared, pointing his finger at Ford:

"A statement is being made here that is absolutely untrue!"

There were hisses and shouts of disapproval among the delegates, but Mr. Wells reiterated his statement time and time again, and seemed to grow hotter and louder each time. Finally, by vigorous pounding of his gavel, Mr. Tomkins succeeded in restoring order.

Mr. Wells wanted the memorial submitted to a committee to pass upon. There were cries of dissent. The memorial was then adopted, Mr. Wells voting against it and the delegates from the City Club declining to vote. An adjournment was then taken until Feb. 15.

NEW CASES FOR CITY COURT.

Justice Conlon Assumes Jurisdiction in a Suit Affecting the City.

When Presiding Justice Conlon of the City Court handed down a decision yesterday in the case of John O'Connor vs. the City of New York he opened the way for the determination of that court's jurisdiction in litigation affecting the city.

Cases involving the city have never heretofore been brought in the City Court. When the amount involved was less than $500 the suit has been brought in the Municipal Court. When the amount was in excess of that sum the suit has been taken directly to the Supreme Court. The City Court's jurisdiction in city cases has never been clearly defined, and hence its calendars have been kept clear of this class of litigation.

It was understood when the O'Connor case was tried in the City Court that an appeal would be taken to the Appellate Division, no matter what the verdict. Notice of appeal was entered for the city as soon as Justice Conlon's decision was announced.

Mr. O'Connor sued for injuries sustained by falling through a manhole. Damages for $800 were awarded.

If the right of the City Court to try cases against the city involving from $500 to $2,000 is established it will mean much to those who have claims to press, for the Supreme Court calendar is far behind, the City Court calendar being comparatively unincumbered.

For Friday and Saturday.

A GREAT Budget of Important Clothing Values for Men and Boys—prominent among which are

Men's Good Overcoats.

Men's Box Overcoats ☞ $15
Values up to $25,
Beautiful coats, every one handsomely tailored and as perfect in style lines as our own clever designers and good tailors know how to make them.

Men's Sack Suits ☞ $16.50
Values up to $25,
Immense assortments of Scotch Cheviots and Tweeds, in smart grey, English overplaids and checks; also blue and black cheviots, single or double breasted.

Men's Overcoats (Best we make) ☞ $32
Values up to $50,
In Paddock, Box, French Frock, Paletot, single or double breasted. All are elaborately lined with silk, and exact replicas of New York's most exclusive tailors' productions. Oxford and black Venetians, velours, kersey, melton.

Boys' Tuxedo Suits N. Y. Store only. ☞ $10
Values up to $28,
Closing out several numbers, i. e.: patterns and materials, is our only reason in offering $28 suits of any sort for $10. Many of these smart little Dress Suits are lined with silk. In some instances the trousers alone are worth $10.

Boys' Long Trousers Suits ☞ $7.50
Values up to $18,
Consider the reduction in price, and then think of Smith, Gray & Co.'s excellent clothes for boys, and we fancy you will be here either Friday or Saturday. Sizes 14 to 19. Single or double breasted. N. Y. Store only.

Big Men's Shirt Sale
Values up to $1.50, sizes 16½ to 20 only, and New York store only. ☞ 75c

Same big assortments as usual; sizes alone confine this important offering to big fellows. Plain white and fancy figure effects.

Also,
One hundred dozen men's shirts, in either stiff bosom or negligee styles.
Values up to $2.00; all sizes and at all Smith, Gray & Co. stores. ☞ 85c

Men's 75-cent neckwear. ☞ 25c

Smith, Gray & Co.

THREE STORES:
BROADWAY AT 31ST ST., NEW YORK.
FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV., BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV., B'KLYN.

Good Garb Going!

This Will Appeal to You

$7.50 Trouserings Former Prices $10—$12—$15

HANSEN & SHACKLETON
TAILORS

Fifth Avenue and 42d Street (5 Doors West) New York

SHAM WALDO TRADED ON NEW DEPUTY'S NAME

Tenderloin All Stirred Up Over a Cruel Hoax.

POLITE SERGEANT IN TROUBLE

Benner Faces Charges for Taking a Visitor's Word That He Was the Deputy Commissioner.

At such times as he had free yesterday Sergt. Benner, who was on duty at the Tenderloin Police Station from 8 to 4 o'clock, gazed sadly upon this fatal entry made by him on Wednesday night on the blotter:

At 9:05 P. M. Rhinelander Waldo, First Deputy Police Commissioner, visited this station.

"Im only Rhinelander Waldo, the First Deputy," the young man had said the night before, after he had been gruffly told to keep from behind the sacred desk railings.

"Oh, then, come right behind the rail," Sergt. Benner had gasped. And the young fellow with a day's growth of black beard had even sat familiarly on the Sergeant's desk, while he asked about a number of detectives in the Tenderloin Precinct, and was told all about the station and had the blotter exhibited to him.

"You know," he had said easily, "the Commissioner holds that I am younger than he is, so I am to do this night work."

Word of the presence of the distinguished visitor passed around the station. The back-room checker game stopped suddenly, with two black kings after one white one. The doorman straightened out the furniture and dusted as busily as the parlor maid in the first act on the stage. Even the tea in the matron's room stopped boiling.

After talking with the Sergeant, the caller went outside. He stopped on the sidewalk to tell the reporters that he would often be in the district; that he was going to spend every night, including Sunday, up to 1 o'clock, in looking into police affairs with his own eyes. Then he shook hands all around, departing with this gratifying statement:

"Boys, when I gather anything that can possibly be made into a story in this precinct I'll bring it around to you."

After which the reporters had walked groggily back into the station to listen to the paeans of praise sung by Sergt. Benner, who was walking around the stove soliloquizing:

"Gee, he's all right, ain't he? By George, I like the way he does business. Notice one time there when he said 'butt-in' just like any of us? Say, he's not hifalutin' at all. Some of 'em, you know, will come swelling in here like they own the station. Say, I'm stuck on his manners. Let 'em get some more like him in the business if they all have manners like him. All right, say I. O. K. say I. Bully! Them's my sentiments. Notice his mild manners? That's the sign of good breeding. He's all to the merry."

And then he had gone to bed at 12 o'clock and dreamed about the mild-mannered First Deputy with the long rain coat. For hadn't the visitor of the night before said gravely to the reporters, referring to Benner:

"Very efficient officer, very; I like him. He did just right in telling me to keep from behind the desk until he knew who I was."

When the real First Deputy, Rhinelander Waldo, got to Headquarters yesterday morning he denied that he had visited the Tenderloin station, and said that Sergt. Benner had been imposed upon. Then he telephoned to the Tenderloin Station and found that Sergt. Benner had come on duty at 8 o'clock. It was then 9 o'clock. Benner was ordered to see Inspector Schmittberger at once, put on his uniform and bring himself and the blotter to Headquarters forthwith.

Sergt. Benner did it. He told what had happened and showed the entry in the blotter. He was asked if the caller had shown a badge. The visitor had not shown a badge. Rhinelander Waldo then ordered Schmittberger to prefer charges against Benner.

The Tenderloin policemen are looking for the impersonator. When it became generally known among them on Wednesday night that "Capt. Waldo" was at the Tenderloin Station and intended to remain in the precinct until 1 A. M. everybody got busier than usual enforcing the law. The least suspicion of a misdemeanor was sufficient for a detective to make an arrest, and the station was soon crowded with men and women in custody. The result was that many policemen were obliged to do court duty yesterday afternoon. Consequently the diligence of the preservers of the peace was changed to anger when the hoax was made known.

COUNSEL ATTACKS CARDIFF.

Says the Scythian's Captain Would Be a Good Town Topics Editor.

Counsel for the defense summed up and counsel for the complainants began to sum up yesterday in the trial before Judge Wheeler in the United States Circuit Court of the action arising out of the burning of the yacht Scythian, brought by the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company against Mrs. Susan Day Parker. Capt. Cardiff, the commander of the yacht, has testified that he set fire to the Scythian at Dr. Parker's orders after the yacht had been stripped of her more valuable fittings.

Wallace Macfarlane, for Mrs. Parker, declared that she had no motive for falsifying her inventories.

"If," he continued, "you give the complainants the verdict, Mrs. Parker and Miss Carroll [Mrs. Parker's companion] have been guilty of atrocious crimes. So clever is Capt. Cardiff in the arts of blackmail he might have been marine editor for Town Topics, and nearly every witness called by the plaintiffs has his filthy grip upon his shoulder.

"But who is the victim? The hatred is for Dr. Parker; the victim is his wife. It is infamous that after five years, when all hope of proving the loss is gone, the insurance company should overturn the settlement and expose her to all the slander, conspiracy, and blackmail."

Mr. Cardozo in his reply referred to Edmund D. Randolph, through whom, it is said, the insurance company heard of Cardiff's story, as "one of the honored officers amid a lot of dishonored men in life insurance," and added:

"If Mrs. Parker had not been a woman, my friend Jerome would have had the case. She bears an honored name, but in the last year many honored names have fallen. Even one of those mentioned in this trial, Senator Depew, has fallen far below any position we hoped he might hold."

Mr. Cardozo will finish his address to the jury this morning.

C. AUGUSTUS SETON GUILTY

Of Swindling Galveston and Houston R. R.—May Get Ten Years for That.

Charles Augustus Seton was found guilty in General Sessions yesterday of swindling the promoters of the Galveston and Houston Railway Company out of $6,800. The jury was out a little more than an hour. Recorder Goff remanded Seton to the Tombs until next Wednesday, when he will be sentenced.

Mrs. Seton, who has been present with her three-year-old daughter during the entire trial, was in the building when the jury brought in the verdict, but did not enter the courtroom to hear it. Her husband seemed wholly unaffected, though the verdict renders him liable to ten years' imprisonment.

One of the last witnesses examined during the day was a stenographer formerly in Seton's employ who identified "Col." T. P. C. Colmey, alias "Kid Murray," as a frequent visitor to Seton's office.

It's no new trick we've learned, or turned.

Every year about this season we make considerable reductions all through our Winter clothing.

Especially among the higher priced overcoats, while among the mixture suits the lopping off of dollars has been general, bringing many excellent suits as low as $15.

Of the boys' 85c. "Star" shirtwaists put on sale yesterday at 45c., there is a good selection still in the smaller sizes, 5 to 11.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

Friday, Jan. 26th.

AT this time of the year an extra pair of trousers is a mighty handy thing to have hanging up in your closet when you come home of an evening and your Trousers are bagged at the knee and probably damp and wrinkled.

During this sale we offer Trousers for every size man and for every occasion at this one price, $2.55.

BROADWAY - CORNER - CHAMBERS

The Best of the by the Extract Malt & Hops Brewers IS

BASS' ALE

The Best Tonic
The Best Nerve-Restorer
The Best Health Beverage
The Best Aid to Digestion

Special Firkins (10 gals.) for family use, from Bass & Co., 72 Warren St., New York

PATIENTS FLED FROM FIRE.

One on Whom Operation Had Been Performed Climbed Out.

While still in a dangerous state from an operation for appendicitis, a young man, a patient in the private hospital of Mrs. A. L. Alston, 26 West Sixty-first Street, found strength enough early yesterday morning to clamber down the fire-escape of the building when he found that the corridors were filled with smoke and that the building was on fire below.

It was said yesterday afternoon that neither the appendicitis patient nor any of the forty others in the building when it caught fire had suffered any injury, although some of the women patients were still greatly excited.

The coolness of Mrs. Alston and her Superintendent, Miss Barry, prevented a panic, which might have cost more than one life. There were cries from patients to be lifted to safety, but the two women in charge went from room to room, reassuring the frightened sufferers until the police and firemen arrived and carried them down stairs. The appendicitis patient was taken to a hotel.

CONSOLIDATED CASE ENDS.

Gas Company Attorneys Have Ten Days to File Briefs.

All evidence in the case of the Consolidated Gas Company is before the Gas Commission now, and ten days are allowed to the attorneys to prepare and file briefs. One week from next Monday Charles F. Matthewson, for the Consolidated, and William A. De Ford, for the complainants, will appear in the City Hall to present their arguments.

Next Monday the New Amsterdam Gas Company will be taken up again. General Manager George W. Doane will be a witness once more.

Within the next few days the Commissioners will have to go through reams of technical testimony. It has piled up until now the mass of it is enormous.

STEAMSHIP LINES MERGED.

Pacific Navigation Co. Acquired by the Orient Royal Mail Line.

The Secretary of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company announced yesterday that the company had acquired the interest of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company in the Orient-Pacific Line to Australia.

The service in the future will be known as the Orient Royal Mail Line. Hitherto the Orient-Pacific Line business has been done jointly by the Orient Steamship Company with six vessels, and the Pacific Steam Navigation Company with four vessels.

It is the steamers of the latter company, together with all the interests and goodwill, that the Royal Mail has acquired. The deal does not involve the South American business of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company from Liverpool.

The Liverpool and London and Globe

Insurance Company

A STOCK COMPANY WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS.

58th Annual Statement United States Branch—Statement 31st December, 1905.

REAL ESTATE	$1,861,097.36
U. S. GOVERNMENT 4 PER CENT. BONDS	800,597.50
STATE & CITY BONDS & R. R. STOCKS & BONDS	5,775,328.75
BOND & MORTGAGE LOANS	3,082,450.00
BANK BALANCES AND ALL OTHER ASSETS	2,615,074.75
Total Assets	**$12,234,948.26**
UNEARNED PREMIUMS AND ALL OTHER LIABILITIES	6,972,668.49
Surplus	**$5,262,279.77**

DIRECTORS IN NEW YORK.

CHARLES H. MARSHALL.....Chairman
JOHN CROSBY BROWN, JOHN A. STEWART,
JAMES E. PULSFORD, EDMUND D. RANDOLPH.
HENRY W. EATON, Resident Mgr. GEORGE W. HOYT, Deputy Manager.
JNO. J. MARTIN, Agency Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER Present FAY TEMPLETON in Geo. M. Cohan's 45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY. Xtra Mts. Lincoln's & Wash'ton's Birthdays.

BROADWAY Thea. B'way & 41 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. WED. & Sat., 2:15. The Biggest Success in All New York. ELSIE JANIS IN THE VANDERBILT CUP with Barney Oldfield's automobile race effect. ACTOR'S HOME BENEFIT 1:30 To-day

LIBERTY THEATRE, 42 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat., 2:15. GEORGE H. J'BRENNAN Presents THE CLANSMAN By THOMAS DIXON, Jr.

NEW YORK Theatre, B'way & 45 St. Ev. 8:15. PRICES 25-50-75c. & $1.00. Last 3 Times. Last Matinee Sat., 2:15. LEW DOCKSTADER and his Great Minstrels. Next Monday, Seats Selling, THE ROGERS BROS. IN IRELAND.

Have you seen THE CLANSMAN?

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. LAST WEEK. Last $1 Mt. Tm'w. THE BABES AND THE BARON

NEXT MONDAY SEATS ON SALE. MEXICANA

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev. 8:15. Best Seats $1 at Mat. To-morrow. 100TH TIME MONDAY Fountain Pens as SOUVENIRS. The EARL AND THE GIRL With Eddie Foy.

Princess B'way & 29th. Tel. 2848 Mad. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-morrow. Henry Miller in Grierson's Way

FIELDS 42d St., W. of B'way. Wed. Mats. & Sat. 50c 75c $1 Louis Mann & Clara Lipman in JULIE BONBON

Have you seen THE CLANSMAN?

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. DAVID BELASCO presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER AS ZAZA. Mat. Pop. Prices. Reg. Mat. Sat. 2. Ev. 8 sharp. Sunday Ev., Grand Sacred Concert by the Royal Italian Grand Opera Co. Seats on sale

BELASCO Theatre. Ev. 8. Mat. Sat. 2. Xtra Mat. Next Thurs., Feb. 1. DAVID BELASCO presents RLANCHE BATES in THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST. By David Belasco.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. 454th Time in N. Y. To-night. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. DAVID BELASCO presents, 2d Year in N. Y. WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER.

Have You Seen THE CLANSMAN?

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM In THE SQUAW MAN

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-m'w 2:30. AN ABSOLUTE SUCCESS. RAYMOND HITCHCOCK In the New Farce, THE GALLOPER By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. Sat. KING OF THE OPIUM RING. Next Week—The Factory Girl.

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Mat. Sat. Confessions of a Wife. Next Wk—Ernest Hogan, Rufus Rastus. Ted Marks' 2 Concerts, Sun. Mat., Nxt. 25, 35c

MURRAY HILL 42d St. & Lex. Av. Mat. Sat. 25, 50, 75c. Happy Hooligan's Trip. Nxt Wk—A Wife's Secret.

THE CHARITY BALL, For the Nursey and Child's Hospital, WALDORF ASTORIA, Thursday Ev., Feb. 1. Boxes at 33 East 50th St. Tickets at 16 W. 11th, Fifth Av. Trust Co., 22 Riverside Drive, 116 Fifth Av., 4 E. 77th & 11 W. 54th St.

GARRICK 35th St. Phone 351—38. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. WM. H. REYNOLDS, Pres. SUCCESS OF THE YEAR. "The Little Gray Lady Wins a Success." —Herald. "Pollock Play a Real Success."—World. THE LITTLE GRAY LADY

Manhattan Broadway & 33d St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:30. TO-NIGHT!! 50TH PERFORMANCE The Season's Great Laughing Success. BEFORE AND AFTER. ATTRACTIVE SOUVENIRS.

YORKVILLE WM. J. KELLY & CO. Mat. "The Royal Box." To-day.

Canaries. Warranted Singers.....$2.00, $2.50, $3.00. Soft Singers.....$5.00, $6.00, $8.00, $10.00. Holden Contraltos.....$15, $20, $25, $30

Talking Parrots, $25, $30, $100, $150, $200. YOUNG PARROTS, $12, $15, $20.

Talking Mynah. The wonder bird of century. Stands on finger, talks, laughs, spells. Great beauty. Very tame. Price $1,500.00.

Piping Bullfinches. Whistling old English songs and opera airs, $40, $50, $75, $100, $150. Holden Book on Birds, all about food, singing, breeding, mailed for 12 cts. stamps. Cages for all kinds of birds and animals. G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Av., near 14th St.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. BARRIE'S PETER PAN

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Ev. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. ETHEL BARRYMORE Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire. Also PANTALOON, with Lionel Barrymore. Tuesday, 2:15, Russian Players' Matinee.

Knickerbocker B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only, 2:15. FRITZI SCHEFF in MLLE MODISTE.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Geo. V. Hobart's Musical Satiretta, COMING thro' the RYE

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. ROBERT LORAINE Bernard Shaw's Man and Superman

SAVOY THEATRE, B'way & 34th St. Ev. 8:15. Matinee Thurs. and Saturday. JAMES K. HACKETT in a new play, The MARY MANNERING House of Silence.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:15. THE LION AND THE MOUSE

DALY'S THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. ELLIS JEFFREYS & her company, incl. FRANK WORTHING IN ALFRED SUTRO'S COMEDY SUCCESS THE FASCINATING MR. VANDERVELDT

"The kind of a play that appeals to people who take their minds with them to the theatre."—Evs. Telegram.

"As bright as gold and as sweet as roses. The success of the play is decisive and unequivocal."—William Winter in Tribune.

"It has far more sparkle and charm than most plays of ANY kind."—Sun.

"The third act of 'The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt' is the best thing Mr. Sutro has yet done."—Alan Dale in The American.

"Politest of polite comedy, very agreeably thought out, very well put together, very charmingly expressed."—Times.

Have You Seen THE CLANSMAN?

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. THIS EVENING, at 8—AIDA. Emma Eames, Louise Homer, Lawrence, Caruso, Campanari, Plancon, Muhlmann. Cond., Vigna. Sat. Aft., Jan. 27, at 2, 150th Anniversary of Mozart's birth.—DON GIOVANNI. Nordica, Jomelli and Sembrich; Scotti, Dippel, Journet, Rossi, Muhlmann. Cond., Franko. Sat. Ev., Jan. 27, Pop. Prices, at 8.—KOENIGIN von SABA. Walker, Rappold, Alten; Knote, Goritz, Blass, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz. Sun. Ev., Jan. 28, at 8:30, pop. prices—GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. Rappold, Homer; Dippel, Journet, Ent. Mat. Op. Orch. Cond., Franko. Mon. Ev., Jan. 29, at 8—FAUST. Emma Eames, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Caruso, Plancon, Campanari. Cond., Franko. Wed. Evg., Jan. 31, at 8, Double Bill.—PAGLIACCI. Alten; Caruso, Campanari, Reiss, Parvis. Cond., Vigna. Preceded by HAENSEL UND GRETEL. Abarbanell, Alten, Homer, Weed; Goritz. Cond., Franko. Thurs. Ev., Feb. 1, at 8—Special Performance. RIGOLETTO. Abott, Jacoby, Bauermeister, Mapleson, Vail; Caruso, Scotti, Journet, Begue, Muhlmann, Dufriche, Pavoli. Cond., Vigna. Fri. Ev., Feb. 2, at 7:30—MEISTERSINGER. Alten, Homer; Knote, Van Rooy, Goritz, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann, Dufriche. Cond., Hertz. WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PL. THEATRE. Every Eve. & Sat. Mat., The Great Laughing Success, 'Der Kilometerfresser' ('The Road-Burner.')

CARNEGIE HALL Saturday, January 27, 8:15 P. M. RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. MODEST ALTSCHULER.....Conductor. JOSEF LHEVINNE (of Moscow) PIANO. FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA. Introduced by WASSILY SAFONOFF, Conductor. (Courtesy of the Philharmonic Society.) Tickets, 50c. to $1.50. On sale at box office.

BOSTON SYMPHONY QUARTET. MENDELSSOHN HALL, Tues., Feb. 6, at 8:15. Susan Metcalfe assisting artist. Tickets at Luckhardt & Belder's, 10 E. 17th St., and at Mendelssohn Hall, $1.50 and $1.

NEW YORK HIPPODROME MAT. DAILY. THOMPSON & DUNDY MANAGERS. A SOCIETY CIRCUS WITH COURT OF THE GOLDEN TOURNAMENT. EVENINGS AT 8. MATINEES AT 1.

COLONIAL Virginia Earl, Foy & Clark, Staley & Birbeck, Jacob's Acrobatic Dogs, Louise Dresser, Florenz Troupe, Reiff Bros. & others. Daily Mts. 25c.

ALHAMBRA 7 Av. 126 St. Joe Welch, Almee Angeles, Ned Nye & His Rollicking Girls, Jack Norworth, Tom Nawn & Co., Young & DeVole & Co's. Mats. Daily 25c.

MAJESTIC Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Jas. J. Corbett, Cashel Byron's Profession.

WEST END. Mat. To-day, 3. Buster Brown. W'k—Mr. David Higgins, 'His Last Dollar.' Sun. Mat. & Night—Shepard's Moving Pict.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St. 25, 50, 75, 1.00. DAILY MATS. 25, 50c. R. A. ROBERTS, The 3 Musical Cutlers, Cressy & Dayne, Cinquevalli, Howard & North, R. J. Jose, Jackson Family, others.

MADISON SQ Theatre, 24th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. HENRI de VRIES in "A CASE OF ARSON." Preceded by "THE BRAISLEY DIAMOND."

14th St. THEA. At 6th Av. Popular Prices. Best of all Western Plays. Big Auto Race Great Sensation. BEDFORD'S HOPE

Proctor's 5th Av.—"Mrs. Jack." 25, 50. 23d St.—Star Vaude. 25, 50. 58th St.—Star Vaude. 25, 50. Daily Mat. 25c. 125th St.—If I Were King. 25, 50.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Saturday. JOHN DREW IN DE LANCEY. Nxt Wk—Maxine Elliott in Her Great Match.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St., bet. 7th & 8th Avs. Mat. Daily. Rose Stahl & Co., Grand Opera Trio, Theo. Julian.

JOE WEBER'S Music Hall. Twiddle-Twaddle. Evenings at 8:10. Only Matinee Saturday.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. The Great Cinematograph Every Hour. The RANCHO, Harry Bonnell.

THE GOTHAM 125th St. Mat. To-day—PARISIAN WHIRL. GRAND TOUR TO THE NORTH POLE.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain or snow to-day; rain to-morrow; northeast winds.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,535. * * * NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1906.—16 Pages and Section Devoted to Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THESE ARE THE TERMS OF THE TRACTION DEAL

Each Company to Deposit Two-Thirds of Its Stock.

VOTING TRUST AGREED ON

$55,000,000 Preferred and $100,000,000 Common Stock—$70,000,000 of Trust Bonds to be Issued.

By an agreement with August Belmont & Co., a committee representing the stockholders of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Metropolitan Securities Company fixed the exact terms yesterday of the merger of the traction interests in Manhattan and the Bronx.

It is required that two-thirds of the outstanding Interborough stock, two-thirds of the outstanding Metropolitan Street Railway stock, and one-half of the outstanding Metropolitan Securities stock be deposited with either August Belmont & Co. or the Morton Trust Company.

That each of the two system heads, August Belmont and Thomas F. Ryan, is sharing in the work of organizing the merger is indicated by the fact that, under the agreement, August Belmont & Co. and the Morton Trust Company are made depositaries of equal rank.

The committee which drew up the agreement was composed of Andrew Freedman, Thomas P. Fowler, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Gardiner M. Lane, Edward J. Berwind, and John D. Crimmins. Mr. Berwind is Chairman.

August Belmont will be the President of the new company when the details of organization are completed. He will exercise all the powers that have been vested in the managements of the separate corporations and will shape the policy of the company in all operations of the allied corporations.

Securities to be Issued.

As soon as two-thirds of the required amount of stock is deposited the Interborough-Metropolitan Company may issue, according to the agreement, these securities:

$55,000,000 5% cumulative preferred stock.
$100,000,000 common stock.
$70,000,000 4½% collateral trust gold bonds.

Upon its issue all the common stock will be deposited under a voting trust agreement for a term of years. The Voting Trustees are August Belmont, Thomas F. Ryan, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Peter A. B. Widener, and Walter G. Oakman. This voting trust will come to an end only when the Trustees so determine.

The new securities will be exchanged for the old on the following basis:

For each share of stock of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company deposited under the call for deposit, (1) $200 face amount of collateral trust bonds and (2) $99 par amount of common stock (trust certificates.)

For each share of stock of the Metropolitan Securities Company ($75 paid in) deposited under the call for deposit, $93.50 par amount of common stock (trust certificates.)

For each share of stock of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, (1) $100 par amount of preferred stock and (2) $55 par amount of common stock (trust certificates.)

The preferred stock will be entitled to preferential dividends from April 1, 1906, at the rate of 5 per cent. a year, payable quarterly; it will be preferred also as to capital.

Security for Bonds.

The collateral trust bonds will be secured, under an agreement with the Windsor Trust Company as trustee, by the pledge and deposit of all the shares of the Interborough Rapid Transit capital stock which may be acquired by the new company. They will be issued only against this deposit and pledge, at the rate of $1,000 in bonds for each five shares of stock deposited and pledged.

The bonds will mature April 1, 1956; the interest, at the rate of 4½ per cent., will be payable semi-annually in New York without deduction for any tax which the company may have to pay on the bonds because of any future State or United States law.

August Belmont & Co. subscribe for $3,000,000 of the preferred stock and pay for it, at par, in cash. And according to the agreement (which contemplates the issue by the Interborough-Metropolitan Company of its entire capital stock) August Belmont & Co. will receive $8,700,000 common stock; for this the firm agrees to pay into the treasury of the company $2,250,000 in cash and also to pay all expenses in connection with the organization and in connection with its acquisition of the stock of the three merged companies.

These expenses will include incorporation fees, transfer taxes, bankers' commissions, trust company charges, State taxes of all kinds, and charges and compensation of committee and counsel. Assuming the common stock to be roughly valued at 60, the $8,700,000 common stock would yield, at the present market value, some $5,200,000. With $2,250,000 paid into the treasury in cash, the remaining $2,250,000 is left for expenses and profits.

The plan adopted was not fixed on without the consideration of others. It was made known yesterday that the first plan proposed required the aid of an underwriting syndicate. The syndicate, composed of some of the largest firms in Wall Street, was to take over all the common stock the public desired to sell, at a figure which would have brought handsome profits to the banking firms.

Two 4½ per cent. bonds and $90 worth of Interborough-Metropolitan stock were to be given for each share of Interborough, and the holders of Metropolitan Street Railway stock were to receive a share of the 5 per cent. preferred and $50 worth of common stock.

The committee decided, though, that by saving the profits which would have gone to an underwriting syndicate and by keeping the merger expenses down as low as possible, an additional 10 per cent. of common stock could be allowed to

Continued on Page 2.

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FRANCE CONTROLS INSURANCE

Decrees Place French Companies Under Minister of Commerce.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Decrees placing entire control of French insurance companies under the Ministry of Commerce and providing for policy holders appear in the Official Journal to-day. No mention is made of the foreign companies doing business here.

The decrees deal at considerable length with the subjects of registration, formation, bookkeeping, and the expenses of management. Hereafter registration will be considered as void unless the company registered starts operations within a year after notice of its formation has been given.

The expenses of formation will be limited in the case of mutual or tontine companies to a proportional part of the original capital, while in the case of other companies the expenses must not exceed one-quarter of the original working capital. In all cases these expenses must be written off within a period of fifteen years.

Calculations regarding premiums, reserves, and expenses of management take up several columns of the Official Journal. According to these calculations mutual companies which do not pay commissions or give rebates will be limited to interest charges of 3½ per cent. on the expenses of the management, 6 per cent. on the gross of premiums, and 1 per cent. for collections.

Other companies will be permitted to deduct for death policies 3½ per cent. for management, 6 per cent. on each gross premium for collection, and 1 per cent. of assured capital for canvassing.

For endowment policies the limitations are one-tenth of 1 per cent. of assured capital on each annual premium for the expenses of management, 2½ per cent. on each gross premium for collection, and ½ per cent. on each gross premium for canvassing.

For annuities the expenses allowed are 5 per cent. on the amount of each annuity for management and 3 per cent. on the gross amount for canvassing.

Every company must keep separate registers for the different kinds of policies, with data regarding their beginnings and expiration, the number of premiums payable, and of their annulment owing to lapses.

ATTACKS IOWA COMPANIES.

Senator Molsberry Makes Charges of Crookedness and Graft.

DES MOINES, Jan. 26.—Violation of law, extravagance, crookedness, and graft were embodied in charges made by Senator Molsberry in the Iowa Senate to-day against life insurance companies of Iowa.

"The Des Moines Life pays its President $12,000 per annum and the wife of the President $6,000 per annum," said Mr. Molsberry. "The same company pays salaries to officers and employes to the amount of $35,000 on ledger assets of less than $1,500,000. If McCurdy, McCall, and Alexander had known what salaries were paid the Des Moines Life officials they would certainly have been sorry that they were not operating in Iowa."

One life insurance company with a home office in Des Moines one year wrote $88,000, for which not one cent of premium was collected, and every cent of which was lapsed the next year. The insurance was written to allow the company to make a good showing.

TO REPORT STATEHOOD BILL.

Measure Amended by the Senate Committee on Territories.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Senate Committee on Territories to-day authorized a favorable report on the joint Statehood bill passed by the House, and Senator Beveridge, Chairman of the committee, said later he would present the report in the Senate on Monday. None of the Democratic members of the committee was present when the agreement to take a vote was reached.

The bill was amended in several places but the amendments related largely to the governmental machinery provided by the measure, such as the judiciary, the method of voting, &c. No consideration was given to Arizona's opposition, that controversy being left for settlement on the Senate floor.

Representative Arthur Phillips Murphy, who was elected to Congress from the Sixteenth Missouri District by a plurality of 36 votes, is one of the Republican insurgents who went out on the Statehood bill, and stayed out. Some of the newspapers in his district have accused him of bolting his party, and Murphy is very hot about it. He has come out in a statement this evening in which he criticises Speaker Cannon and Secretary Taft, and denounces the methods by which the House organization jammed the Statehood bill through against the will of the majority of the Republicans.

MINERS YIELD FIRST DEMAND.

Will Not Insist on Extending Joint Conference to New Field.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 26.—A resolution declaring that if the operators refused to admit the delegates from the Southwest and the Central competitive mine fields to the joint conference the miners would refuse to further consider the wage scale was defeated at a meeting of the United Mine Workers to-day.

President Mitchell favored concurrent meetings with the operators of the two fields, with the object of signing the two scales at the same time, and having both ratified by the miners' general convention.

SALVINI GETS BIG VERDICT.

Italian Actor Receives $20,000 in Suit Against Liebler & Co.

A verdict for $20,000 against Liebler & Co., in an action brought for Tomasso Salvini, for breaking a contract, was found by a jury before Justice Dickey in Part IV. of Trial Term of the Supreme Court late yesterday afternoon.

Under the contract Salvini was to tour America in April and May, 1904, giving thirty performances, for which he was to receive $20,000. Because of the depression in the theatrical business subsequent to the fire which destroyed the Iroquois Theatre, Chicago, the theatrical firm appealed to Salvini for a postponement of the contract. It was claimed yesterday by the defendants that the actor had agreed to this.

Latest Shipping News.

Reported by wireless—Steamship New York, incoming, was reported by Marconi wireless 140 miles east of Nantucket at 11:15 P. M. yesterday. Due at her pier about 7:30 P. M. to-day.

Arrived—Ss. El Cid, Galveston, Jan. 20. Ss. Mongibello, Genoa, Dec. 19.

OVER NIGHT TO CHICAGO.
PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.
The eighteen-hour train. Leaves New York 3:55 P. M., arrives Chicago 7:55 A. M.; leaves Chicago 3:45 P. M., arrives New York 7:45 A.

WORLD'S FASTEST MILE BY STANLEY AUTOMOBILE

Mariott Drives Steam Car on Ormond Beach in 0:28 1-5.

MAKES KILOMETER RECORD

Dewar Cup Winner Travels at Rate of Over 127 Miles an Hour—Chevrolet's Good Time.

Special to The New York Times.

ORMOND, Fla., Jan. 26.—Faster than anything on wheels has traveled before, the Stanley steamer, with Fred Mariott at the wheel, covered a mile here to-day in 0:28 1-5. This is at the rate of 127.66 miles an hour. A half hour previous to this the wonderful American speed creation did a kilometer in 0:18 2-5, traveling at the rate of 121 miles an hour. The old kilometer record stood at 0:20 3-5, and was made by Hemery in the new 200 horse power Darracq, over a road course in the South of France two months ago.

The Stanley steam car has been the sensation of the present Ormond race meet. It won the Dewar Cup in the one-mile international race on Tuesday, in the fast time of 0:31 4-5. The following day the car won the five-mile open championship in 2:47. The car was designed by F. E. Stanley of Boston. It is really a freak racing machine, resembling an inverted racing shell upon four wheels. Only the head of the driver appears above the covering of the car. The machine develops 50 horse power from a two-cylinder engine.

The powerful Darracq maintained its reputation for speed, traveling at a clip which would be considered marvelous were it not for the performance of the American steam car. Driven by Louis Chevrolet, this car covered a kilometer in 0:19 2-5 and a mile in 0:30 3-5. Chevrolet deserves great credit for being able to make the machine travel at its maximum speed. He is here under contract to drive the new Christie racer. At 10 o'clock this morning arrangements were made to have him handle the Darracq car. Mr. Christie in a very sportsmanlike manner gave up his claim to Chevrolet's services. The trial at one kilometer was the first time Chevrolet ever drove the big Darracq. It is quite possible that in the two-mile race to-morrow, when the attempt will be made to cover two miles in one minute, Chevrolet and the Darracq may defeat the Stanley steamer, driven by Mariott.

The racing to-day was delayed until 1 o'clock because of the trouble experienced with the electrical timing apparatus. In addition to the time trials at a kilometer and a mile, the ten-mile Corinthian Handicap and the ten-mile middleweight championship races were run off before the incoming tide drove the cars off the beach. Several thousand people gathered to witness the racing. The weather was cold and damp, and the beach in only fair condition. The high tides of the past two days have left the beach rather rough. A light wind blew across the course, and neither helped nor retarded the contestants.

Fred Mariott and the Stanley steamer were the first to make an attack on the kilometer record of 20 3-5 seconds. The car came down slowly from the clubhouse, until a half mile from the line it began to travel. From there on it picked up speed rapidly and fairly flew over the line and down the course. When its time of 0:18 2-5 was announced, the spectators gave one great cheer. Ten minutes later Chevrolet and the 200-horse-power Darracq went over the course in 0:19 2-5, only one second slower. The loud explosions and swaying movement of the powerful Darracq were in great contrast to the almost noiseless gliding of the steamer. Traveling at a speed which has never before been equaled—127½ miles an hour—the wonderful American steamer, built and driven by Mariott, was the second to go against the mile record, Clifford Earp having covered the distance just before him in 0:37 2-5, driving the 100-horse-power Napier. Mariott approached the starting line somewhat slower than he did in the kilometer race, but once across, he opened his throttle wide, and the Stanley fairly flew down the course. As it neared the finish it appeared to pick up speed and crossed the line at a terrific clip. When the time was announced the crowds of spectators gathered at the start and jumped to their feet with an exclamation of astonishment and recognition of the phenomenal speed at which it traveled. F. E. Stanley, its builder, was standing on the beach and bowed to the plaudits of the crowd.

A number of close followers of the automobile racing game expressed regret that Louis Ross was not present to receive his share of the prize. Ross raced here for two years in steam cars of his own design, and last year won every race at mile and kilometer. He partly designed the car, and furnished complete data of conditions on the beach here, which were of great value. But for a disagreement with Mr. Stanley at the last minute he would have piloted the steamer to-day.

Summary follows:

Ten Mile, Middleweight Championship Cars, All Powers—Won by Guy Vaughn, gasoline car, 20-30 horse power. Time—7:00. Cedrino, gasoline car, 80 horse power, second. Time—7:50.

Ten Mile, Corinthian Handicap.—Won by J. N. Harding, gasoline car, 45 horse power. Gross time, 11:18 2-5; corrected time, 8:48 4-5. S. B. Stevens, gasoline car, 80 horse power, second. Gross time, 12:42 4-5; corrected time, 9:42 4-5. James L. Breese, gasoline car, 35 horse power, third. Gross time, 13:50 2-5; corrected time, 10:50 2-5. Reeves was distanced.

One Kilometer, Record Trial for Steamers—Mariott, 20-30 horse power. Time 0:18 2-5.

One Kilometer, Record Trial for Gasoline Heavyweights.—Won by Chevrolet, 200 horse power. Time—0:19 2-5. Clifford Earp, 80 horse power, second. Time—0:21 3-5. Cedrino, 110 horse power, third. Time—0:22 4-5. H. Ford, 105 horse power, fourth. Time—0:24 4-5.

One Kilometer, Record Trials for Gasoline Middleweights.—Won by Vaughn, 100 horse power. Time—0:25. Wurgis, 32 horse power, second. Time—0:34 2-5. Holmes, 40-50 horse power, third. Time—0:41 1-5. Al Reeves, 10 horse power, fourth. Time—0:59.

One Mile, Record Trial for Steamers.—Mariott, 20-30 horse power. Time—0:28 1-5.

One Mile, Record Trials for Gasoline Heavyweights.—Won by Chevrolet, 200 horse power. Time—0:30 3-5. Cedrino, 110 horse power, second. Time—0:36 3-5. Clifford Earp, 80 horse power, third. Time—0:37 2-5. H. Ford, 105 horse power, fourth. Time—0:40.

One Mile, Record Trials for Gasoline Heavyweights.—Won by Vaughn, 100 horse power. Time—0:49 3-5. Wurmis, 32 horse power, second. Time—0:52 3-5. Holmes, 40-50 horse power, third. Time—1:06.

A. C. Schand to be Promoted.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 26.—Robert Pitcairn, President Cassatt's assistant, announced to-day that A. C. Schand, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, will be promoted to Chief Engineer upon the retirement of W. H. Brown. The change will become effective on March 1, Chief Brown retiring on a pension.

THE TRAIN OF THE CENTURY
is the Twentieth Century Limited, the 18-hour train between New York and Chicago by the New York Central Lines. Leave New York 3:30 P. M., arrive Chicago 8:30 next

LONDON VIEW OF PRESIDENT.

Wants a Hand in Morocco, but Padlocks Venezuela.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1906.]

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Outlook publishes an amusing but essentially severe criticism of the foreign policy of President Roosevelt, as crystallized in his attitude toward Venezuela and Morocco, on the one hand claiming a right to supervise and limit whatever action France may think fit to take against President Castro, and on the other hand, sitting at a round table conference on a purely European question.

"That," says The Outlook, "is a conjunction of activities which appears to set in a new light some of the traditions of American foreign policy. Demanding equality in the Old World, she enforces monopoly in the New. Intervening in Morocco, she padlocks Venezuela and warns all who approach the barriers that admission can be obtained only with her approval. That is an attitude of onesidedness which we firmly believe in the end must prove quite untenable."

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

TANGIER, Jan. 26.—It seems quite probable that serious disturbances will occur in the Tangier district before the conference concludes its labors at Algeciras. The Anjera tribe intends attacking Rais Uli, whose stronghold is a few miles from Tangier.

Till now the Anjera tribe has been divided into two parties, which prevented united action. But the chief of one faction has got rid of his most powerful enemies by inviting them to supper and massacreing them, with the result that the tribe, which is a very strong one, is now unanimous in the intention to attack Rais Uli.

The tribesmen accuse Rais Uli of having killed three sheiks returning from a visit to the Sultan at Fez.

Fighting on a large scale in the immediate district of Tangier seems inevitable, and will probably take place within the next ten days.

FREIGHT MOGUL A FLIER.

Made Eighty-four-Mile Trip for Lone Passenger in Seventy Minutes.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—J. Levering Jones, an attorney of this city, had an engagement with Western capitalists in his office at 10 o'clock this morning. There was money in it, and he wanted to keep the appointment, but he got to the Pennsylvania Railroad station in Atlantic City just thirty second too late to catch the Broad Street flier. Running into the yardmaster's office he shouted:

"Give me a special. Never mind the cost!"

The yardmaster got busy, but could find no express locomotive.

"Will you chance it with a freight mogul?" he asked.

"I'll chance it with anything on earth that will get me to Philadelphia at 10 o'clock," replied Mr. Jones.

At 8:48 the mogul pulled out with one car and one passenger in the car. At 9:58 Mr. Jones alighted in Broad Street Station—84 miles in 70 minutes. The special cost $210.

PRESIDENT INVITES STOKES.

Following Colby's Visit, This Sets Jersey Politicians Thinking.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 26.—The State House managers were interested this morning when it became known that President Roosevelt, through Secretary Loeb, had invited Gov. Stokes to lunch with him at 1:30 o'clock to-morrow. The Governor, who had gone to Lakewood for several days' rest, accepted the invitation.

The invitation has intensified the interest aroused by the President's entertainment of Senator Colby of Essex and Mayor Fagan of Jersey City, and rather tends to spoil the significance the anti-boss and anti-corporation fighters were disposed to find in the reception of the Newark Senator and the Jersey City Mayor. Gov. Stokes is regarded, in State political circles, as rather disposed to the preservation of the old order of things, with the old-time managers in command. Both sides find in the invitations an evidence of the President's purpose to take an active part in Republican politics in New Jersey, but beyond that they do not agree.

TO RELIEVE SUBWAY CRUSH.

Local Platforms Will Be Lengthened and Eight-Car Trains Run.

It is probable that before long the Subway local trains, as well as the expresses, will have eight cars apiece. The Interborough Rapid Transit Company plans to lengthen the platforms of the local stations, and will begin the work as soon as the Rapid Transit Commission says the word.

The Interborough engineers have made plans for the changes, so that they can go ahead as soon as the city authorities give permission. The express stations would not have to be changed, for their platforms are already long enough. Ordinarily, the local station platforms will be lengthened at both ends unless there is some peculiarity of location to make that impossible.

It is realized now that it was a mistake to suppose five cars enough for a local train. When passengers pour out of an eight-car express train and then try to crowd into a five-car local train a big jam results. The worst condition, perhaps, is at the Grand Central, where most of the changes from local to express and vice versa are made. The Interborough officials think that the lengthening of local trains will materially subtract from the dangers and discomforts of the crush.

MINISTER A GRAFTER.

Episcopalian Clergyman Found Guilty of Land Fraud Conspiracy.

OMAHA, Jan. 26.—A jury in the United States District Court this afternoon returned a verdict of guilty in the case of the Rev. George G. Ware, formerly rector of the Episcopal churches in Lead and Deadwood, S. D., who was charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government by means of fraudulent land entries in Hooker County, Neb.

The maximum penalty is a fine of

$25,000 GIFT FROM CUBA FOR MISS ROOSEVELT

Senate Passes Bill to Purchase Wedding Present.

HOUSE TO TAKE LIKE ACTION

Gen. Cisneros, the Anti-American, Moves to Act by Acclamation—President Lauded.

HAVANA, Jan. 26.—The Senate this evening unanimously passed an appropriation of $25,000 for the purchase of a wedding gift for Miss Roosevelt.

Just before the conclusion of the session, the Secretary of the Senate read a bill which had been introduced jointly by Senator Mendes Capote, the Vice President-elect; Senator Alfredo Zayas, President of the Liberal Party, and Gen. Manuel Sanguilly, the leader of the Independent Party, directing President Palma to select a wedding gift for Miss Roosevelt and appropriating $25,000 therefor.

The Senators said that Cuba always owed some evidence of appreciation to her unfailing friend Theodore Roosevelt, and that the wedding of his daughter afforded an opportunity to demonstrate Cuba's love for and appreciation of her illustrious father. They pointed out that all parties had agreed as to the propriety and appropriateness of making such a gift.

Before the vote was taken Gen. Cisneros, who has been called the most anti-American man in Congress, voiced his approval of the bill and moved that it be passed by acclamation. It was so passed.

Assurances are given that the House will take similar action.

ROOSEVELT CARDS OUT.

Part of the 4,000 Invitations to Miss Alice's Wedding Issued.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Part of the 4,000 cards for the wedding of Miss Roosevelt were sent out to-day. The invitation is as follows:

> The President and Mrs. Roosevelt
> Request the Pleasure of your company
> at the wedding of their daughter,
> Alice Lee,
> to
> Mr. Nicholas Longworth,
> Saturday, Feb. 17th.
> Twelve o'clock.
> An answer is requested.

The President's seal used on all invitations to state functions is embossed in white at the top of the invitation and on the flap of the envelope. The words "The White House," also in white, are on the upper left-hand corner of the outer envelope. No at-home card is inclosed, and there is nothing to designate the future residence of the bride and bridegroom. A small card similar to those used in church invitations is inclosed. It reads:

Mr. and Mrs. —— will please present this card at the White House, February seventeenth. Eastern entrance.

The last two words in themselves tell the story of a large wedding, as the eastern entrance is the new wing by which all large companies now make their way through the basement to the main stairway and East Room.

The favored ones include, in addition to the large family connections of the Longworths and Roosevelts, the Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks, the members of the Cabinet and their families, the Chiefs of Embassies and Legations, a large proportion of Senators and Representatives, officers of the army and navy, and about 300 guests from resident society.

CHARGES BIG CONSPIRACY.

Kankakee Firm Says Nine Railroads Are Trying to Ruin It.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—R. R. Shiel & Co. of Kankakee, Ill., a stock-shipping concern, to-day charged before the Inter-State Commerce Commission that nine railroads have conspired to ruin the firm's business by charging excessive freight rates.

The roads named in the petition are the Illinois Central, Chicago and Alton, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, New York Central, Boston and Albany, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and the Lehigh Valley.

It was stated by the attorneys for the complainants that because of the geographical position of Kankakee the company is able to save sixty miles of hauling and twelve hours' time in the transportation of stock to Eastern packing houses. It was charged that the alleged conspiracy was directed at it alone, and that the roads had singled it out for oppression in the interest of the Chicago packers.

The railroads defended their action in making the rate from Kankakee on the ground that in sorting stock there Shiel & Co. changed the character of its shipments and lost its claim to through rates.

RAILROAD BUYS A TOWN.

Pennsylvania Takes Burlington, Ohio, and Its 250 Houses.

WHEELING, Jan. 26.—To further its desire to secure a double track for the Cleveland and Pittsburg Division from Steubenville to Bellaire, Ohio, the Pennsylvania Company to-day completed a deal which transfers to it every house and highway in the town of Burlington, a mile north of here on the Ohio side.

The town has about 250 houses, and stretches from the river to the hills. The company will efface it this Summer and establish large yards. The amount involved was about $200,000.

FIELD'S BROTHER ARRIVES.

Goes at Once to Chicago—The Steamer Held for Him.

J. N. Field of Manchester, England, a brother of the late Marshall Field of Chicago, arrived here on the White Star liner Arabic yesterday morning. Mr. Field was in Manchester when he received the news of the death of his brother. He took a special train to Liverpool to catch the Arabic, which was held ten minutes by the White Star Line so that he could sail in her. Mr. Field was accompanied by Mrs. Field. He went direct to Chicago.

Others who arrived on the Arabic were Judge Arthur Vincent of England, who is on his way to Siam to pass upon cases affecting British subjects; Gen. George W. Davis, Capt. Dumble of the Royal Engineers, W. B. Chuchward, the British Consul at San Juan, Porto Rico, and Alfred Williams. Several cases of rare books, said to belong to J. Pierpont Morgan, also arrived on the Arabic.

Sailings for the South Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday—SAVANNAH LINE, Pier 36, North

SIX PERISH IN HOTEL FIRE.

Escape of Women Cut Off in the Richardson at Lowell.

LOWELL, Mass., Saturday, Jan. 27.—At least six persons lost their lives in a fire which partly destroyed the Richardson Hotel, one of the leading public houses in this city, early this morning. The fire started a few minutes before 2 o'clock and the flames rapidly communicated to various parts of the structure.

A large number of guests were in the hotel, and those who were in the upper part of the building had little chance to escape by the stairways.

The firemen at 2:30 o'clock found the dead bodies of six women on the top floor of the hotel.

HORSE SHOE CURVE TO GO.

Pennsylvania May Tunnel Alleghanies with Nine-Mile Bore.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 26.—The famous horse shoe curve on the Pennsylvania is to be eliminated.

Two methods are proposed and four sets of plans have been prepared. Two plans are for tunnels through the Alleghany Mountains, one nine miles and the other eleven miles long. Other plans are new routes across the mountains, one 90 and the other 105 miles long. The nine-mile tunnel plan probably will be adopted.

The tunnel would enter the mountain at or near Kittanning Point and emerge between Cresson and Lilly. This would be the second tunnel of the world. It will accommodate four tracks and will be ventilated with shafts reaching the crests of the mountains. All operations through it will be by electric power. The cost of the tunnel and making connections with the main line are estimated at more than $15,000,000.

LIEN ON SCHWAB'S HOUSE.

It's for $6,628, and Results from a Contractors' Dispute.

A mechanics' lien for $6,628 was filed yesterday against the residence of Charles M. Schwab, at Riverside Drive, Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Streets, by the New York Mosaic and Marble Company. The lien is in favor of sub-contractors, the general contract for the erection of the Schwab mansion being held by William Baumgarten & Co. The lien represents a claim for work done on the marble and bronze interior decorations of the house.

William Baumgarten said last evening that the filing of the lien was the result of disagreement between himself and the sub-contractor over the payment for certain work. Some question had arisen, he said, as to whether this work was covered by the sub-contract or was to be paid for in addition thereto.

MRS. McKINLEY ASKS FAVOR.

Wants Man Who Championed Her Husband Kept in Office.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 26.—Mrs. Ida McKinley, widow of President McKinley, who kept Frank McCord in office as Collector of Internal Revenue for this district four years ago, will probably get another term for him.

Senators Dick and Foraker had decided to recommend another for the position, but, it was learned to-day, Mrs. McKinley wrote a letter to the President several days ago pleading that McCord be continued in office.

McCord twenty years ago thrashed a man who made uncomplimentary remarks about Major McKinley, then a Congressional candidate.

M. O. COGGINS KILLED.

Noted Merchant Thrown from Horse Bought from Mr. Fairbanks.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 26.—M. O. Coggins, a commission merchant, was killed at 1 o'clock this afternoon by a horse which he recently purchased from Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks.

The horse arrived here about a week ago, and had been in the stable most of the time since. Mr. Coggins went out for a ride on it this afternoon. The animal was nervous, and on California Avenue was frightened by a street car and ran away. It finally fell, throwing Mr. Coggins over its head and then falling on him. He died soon after from a fractured skull and internal injuries.

Mr. Coggins a few years ago cornered the supply of Rocky Ford melons and cleared over $1,000,000 on the deal.

LIMITED TRAIN WRECKED.

Switch on Vermont Central Left Open, Probably Maliciously.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 26.—The New England State limited, an express bound from Boston for Montreal, was wrecked early to-night at Bolton, twenty miles southeast of this city on the Central Vermont Railway, by running into a switch which is thought to have been opened with malicious intent.

Six cars left the rails and were practically demolished, but none of the passengers or trainmen was seriously hurt, although a number of persons received severe injuries.

KAISER FOR DIVINING ROD.

Orders a Water Finder to Southwest Africa to Relieve Troops.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—Herr von Uslar, Chief Government Officer of Apenrade, Province of Schleswig-Holstein, will sail on Sunday for German Southwest Africa, commissioned by the Emperor to find subterranean springs by means of a divining rod. Von Uslar has a wide reputation as a water finder in Schleswig-Holstein, but scientists refuse to admit the powers of his divining rod.

The Ministry of Public Works, ordered by the Kaiser, collected numerous testimonials from provincial authorities. The Emperor thereupon decided to utilize his powers in German Southwest Africa, where the troops are seriously handicapped by lack of water.

Mayor Fined $20 for Contempt.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 26.—Mayor McCarthy, who called a reporter a liar in the Police Court yesterday and placed himself in contempt, was fined $20 to-day by the

HAPGOOD ACQUITTED; JURY OUT 7 MINUTES

Jurors Couldn't Have Done Otherwise, Says Mann.

DEUEL BROKEN, SAYS JEROME

Tells Jury the Judge Violated the Law—Calls Town Topics "a Rotten Sheet."

Norman Hapgood, editor of Collier's Weekly, was acquitted yesterday of the charge of criminal libel preferred by Justice Joseph M. Deuel of the Court of Special Sessions. The jury was out seven minutes. It is understood that the jurors would not have left their seats at all had it not been for the fact that one of their number felt ill and wanted a breath of fresh air.

Justice Deuel was not on hand to hear the verdict; it was said that he was ill of nervous prostration—too ill to see any one—but that he had been informed of the result of the trial. Last evening, however, Mrs. Deuel denied to a TIMES reporter at the Justice's home that the Justice was ill.

Col. William D. Mann, editor of Town Topics, against which Mr. Hapgood's article in Collier's was directed as much as it was against Justice Deuel, was in court and received the verdict with composure. Edward Lauterbach was in consultation with Col. Mann in the Town Topics office last night.

Mr. Hapgood was surrounded by friends, as soon as the jury was discharged by Justice Fitzgerald, and congratulated on the outcome of the case. Among the first to shake his hand were his wife and District Attorney Jerome, who had prosecuted him.

Mr. Hapgood (who had written that Town Topics was a publication which printed scandal about people who were not cowardly enough to pay for silence and that it was disgraceful for Justice Deuel to be connected with it) said that the verdict was no more than he had looked for. Edward M. Shepard, who, with James W. Osborne, had defended Mr. Hapgood, said that as a lawyer he was almost ashamed to have made an argument in the case on Thursday, for the reason that no argument was needed to convince the jury of his client's innocence. He had taken the opportunity, he said, to express his opinion on some matters that he thought ought to come prominently before the public.

Robert J. Collier, one of the proprietors of Colliers' Weekly, said that no move would be made by any one associated with him toward getting Justice Deuel off the Special Sessions bench. Mr. Collier had comment for only one part of the trial, and that was brought out by District Attorney Jerome yesterday in his summing up. Mr. Jerome had pointed out as an offset to some testimony offered by the defense that Collier's Weekly advertised in Town Topics. Mr. Collier had previously testified that he had been aroused to move against Town Topics on Oct. 20, 1904, when an offensive article against Miss Alice Roosevelt appeared in the publication. He said yesterday that on that date he had ordered the advertisement of Collier's taken from Town Topics, although on the contract Town Topics owed $1,500 worth of space to Collier's.

The District Attorney had no comment to make on the result of the trial beyond saying in a laughing manner, "I am much depressed," when it was called to his attention that he had lost the first case that he had personally prosecuted in his new term of office as District Attorney.

An Intelligent Jury, Says Mann.

Col. Mann heard the verdict with a greater show of equanimity than any one else connected with the case.

"I have no comment to make on the verdict," he said, before leaving the courtroom. "The jurors are an intelligent body of men, and as far as I was able to observe they listened to the evidence with a great deal of care and attention. I do not feel called upon, however, to express any particular opinion. I was not on trial. I was merely a witness in the case, and no one has impeached my testimony."

Last evening Col. Mann issued a statement in which he said that in view of Mr. Hapgood's declaration that his article was written on the basis of information obtained from the District Attorney, he did not see how an intelligent jury could have rendered any other verdict.

The acquittal of Mr. Hapgood followed the summing up yesterday morning by District Attorney Jerome, and the charge by Justice Fitzgerald.

District Attorney Jerome, in his summing up, declared that Justice Deuel had done wrong. He also said in effect that Mr. Hapgood, whom he designated as one of his best friends, had written his opinion of Justice Deuel in the belief that what he said was true, with the best motives and in the interests of the community.

Mr. Jerome denounced Town Topics as a blackmailing paper, and declared that with scarcely any exception the newspapers of New York City promulgated scandal for which they could be mulcted in damages, given the proper initiative. The Supreme Court was not exempt from the District Attorney's arraignment of those who, in his view, were guilty of wrongdoing.

Rumors of an Indictment.

At the conclusion of the trial yesterday, a throng of lawyers and others who had followed the trial throughout its course lingered in the corridors of the Criminal Courts Building because a rumor had got around that the Grand Jury, which was then in session, would take some action in charges of blackmail against somebody before it concluded its labors. Nothing of this sort took place.

After Justice Fitzgerald had concluded his charge to the jury, and that body had gone to the room reserved for the jury's deliberations, Capt. Lynch hastened over to that portion of the courtroom where a score of women have sat at each session of the trial.

"Madame," he said, adjusting his spectacles, "it is my duty to admonish the ladies, that, as unpleasant

shall follow the announcement of the verdict."

Capt. Lynch then drew himself up to his full height and glanced severely at those before him. The woman he had addressed, who happened to be Mrs. Hapgood, the wife of the defendant, surveyed the old man through her lorgnette for a moment, and then said:

"I don't just know what you mean about a demonstration. I'm sure I've no notion of making one."

"If you do," said Capt. Lynch sternly, "it will be contempt of court, and we are sworn to put such persons out."

Mrs. Hapgood smiled upon the friends who had accompanied her to court, and then walked out of the room and remained in the corridors until the verdict was announced.

District Attorney Jerome addressed the jury as soon as Justice Fitzgerald took his seat upon the bench.

Jerome Sums Up.

"For two weeks now," said the District Attorney, "we have been wandering through Vanity Fair. In my seventeen years' experience in the criminal courts I have never seen a case like this. Some things in this case have appeared amusing on their face, but they have their tragic side.

"I shall not hesitate to characterize things as I find them. I am not here to whitewash any one. I shall not hesitate to express my utter loathing for some of the witnesses in the case, and I will criticise them with harshness. In the theory of law it is your duty to base your judgment on the evidence. This may not be the best law, and it may be that I ought not to be here prosecuting one of the very best friends I have in the world for a crime, which, in my private judgment, he ought to have done, and which I might have done in his place with more heat and vim than he displayed."

Mr. Jerome then read the indictment and continued:

"Not for one moment do the people contend that Mr. Hapgood was actuated by corrupt motives, and in the moral form he was justified and actuated by the best of motives. I will concede that this publication was honestly made and in the belief that it was true. The only thing for you to consider is whether it is based on reasonable grounds.

"Now, let us see the character of this paper, Town Topics. Mr. Shepard says that Col. Mann pointed out that it was a 'natural evolution of personal journalism'; it is. If that is true it ought to be applicable to more than one daily paper in New York whose trend is that way. There is scarcely a morning paper you pick up in the City of New York that hasn't got vile scandal in it. The papers of New York, almost without exception, are run from the counting room. Does it serve any useful purpose? It is put there for no other purpose than that of paying dividends to the stockholders. The advertising, to a large extent, is to contribute to the corruption fund. These papers have not got to the condition that this vile publication (Town Topics) has reached. This is not a pleasant statement to make, but if you see a crowd of newspaper men talking together and one of them says, 'Why has a certain paper let up on a certain matter?' the reply is likely to be: 'Why, haven't you seen that ad in the paper?' You can buy a great daily journal containing these scandalous matters for 1 cent, but Town Topics costs 10 cents.

"I join with Mr. Shepard, however, on the importance of criticism on the part of the press. But matter of tattle is always involved in criticism. It may be that the head of a corporation is described as running in front of a procession yelling 'stop thief!' The is nothing written that could justify this sort of thing. The man who wrote it would not have lasted forty-eight hours west of the Mississippi and south of Mason and Dixon's line."

Says Deuel Did Wrong.

The District Attorney went on to say that, according to the statute, Justice Deuel could not engage in business.

"I can see he did," he continued. "He did wrong. In my opinion he violated a statute, but it has been nowhere shown that he neglected his official duties. I think that every one will concede that he did his duty and did more work than most. But that statute cannot make or unmake moralities. Mr. Shepard has admitted that a great jurist did violate the statute by being interested in a trust company while he was drawing a salary of $17,500. Justice Deuel is an old man. The shadows lengthen in his life. He was no $17,500-a-year man, but he violated the law because he wrote something. One Justice of the Supreme Court rules a banking house from the bench, as others have.

Says Deuel's Reputation Is Gone.

"Justice Deuel is broken in health and ruined in reputation, whatever may be the outcome of this case. He has broken the statute and he must suffer for it. He will have to bear his burdens. He has done what greater jurists have done in defiance of the better sense of the community. I don't want you to judge this man harshly; I want you to judge him fairly. Don't say that, like a vampire, he sucked the community's blood because he violated the charter. We will concede that he was part owner and an editor of Town Topics; a rotten, miserable sheet that ought to be suppressed; the 'Police Gazette' of the Four Hundred; a publication vulgar to refined tastes.

"But he is charged with living like a vulture on the sins and sorrows of others; that is thrown on the defense to prove. This veteran of the war, Col. Mann, was cross-examined on the witness stand, but there is not a bit of evidence to show that Justice Deuel was aware of his borrowings. Col. Mann says that he was an inventor and lost his money. But it is not the first time that an inventor has been squeezed by the capitalists. His necessities were great through a long period of years.

"We now come to the case of E. Clarence Jones. There is nothing to show that he was blackmailed. He did not appear as a witness. Then there is Thomas F. Ryan. If any of you know anything about him, you are aware that no one could make much progress in an attempt to blackmail him. If there is anything that the newspapers in New York have not said about him in the last few years I don't know it. He cannot be very sensitive to criticism. He has been fighting financial gorillas for years. If he had been the victim of this octopus, this grasping ogre, you could easily have brought him here.

"Take O. H. P. Belmont, he with the warlike front of Mars. 'I'll consider,' he says, when Col. Mann asks him for a loan. And the next morning wires that he doesn't feel like letting him have it. Take Perry Belmont, the distinguished ex-statesman, the rising sun that got stuck on the horizon. If you take Mr. Osborne for it, the screws were put on him and he gave up liberally. He has not escaped, he's not a shrinking, timid person. He could have been brought here, and after these two yards of laudatory comment he would not have hesitated to come.

"Now we come to James R. Keene. You say the money was borrowed over night. He's a fighter in the world of finance, and has held his own against such men as Mr. Ryan and Mr. Whitney for years. What does it turn out in this case? The old warrior of the boudoir cars swears that he gave ample security for the money he borrowed from Mr. Keene, on property right here in New York; and he could have been brought here.

"Mr. Burden takes the stand. Here is where Irving, a blackmailer now under arrest charged with attempted extortion, comes in. He was also the editor of a blackmailing sheet called The New Yorker. I'll concede that Irving tried to blackmail Mr. Burden.

Scores Wooster and Wayne.

"You will remember these miserable creatures, Wooster and Wayne—Wayne, who at last was willing to take blood money. They go on the stand. Men of this type were witnesses for the defense.

"Peter Cooper Hewitt was also called to the stand. I couldn't understand just what Mr. Hewitt was called for. Irving went to see him about 'Fads and Fancies' and Mr. Hewitt turned him down.

"Now we come to J. P. Morgan. I don't know him, but I have seen him, and no man on God's footstool carries a fiercer eye than he does. Col. Mann may be a brave man, but if he looked into that fierce gray eye and attempted blackmail he would be made to look so ridiculous that he couldn't stand it for a moment.

"They also have William K. Vanderbilt. He can't escape; he's a well-known man. Col. Mann believed that he had been crushed to the wall by the railroad people, and if you had wanted Mr. Vanderbilt here to testify about Col. Mann's borrowing from him you could have got him. Why blackmail anybody when they are such easy marks?"

The District Attorney went on to speak of "Fads and Fancies," and of those who had subscribed for it. He said he could imagine that a bricklayer would have been proud to find himself side by side with the President of the United States in the book. He referred to many by name who were in it, and added:

"An ex-President of the United States goes in, and is brave enough not to deny it.

"So much for the justification in this libel suit," continued Mr. Jerome.

"Well, Mr. District Attorney," interrupted Mr. Shepard, "do you intend to pass on without referring to the Baker case?"

"Oh," replied Mr. Jerome, "I had forgotten about that. There comes thrilling war. Mr. Baker says: 'Let me sacrifice my line of transports for the cause of the Nation!' He rushes to Washington and says to the Secretary of War: 'Let me sell my ships to the Government for an appropriate remuneration.' Then comes along the old warrior of the civil war. He gets Gen. Alger away from his duties long enough to ask him how the Alger-Sullivan Lumber Company is getting along. Then Col. Mann goes to Mr. Baker and tries to borrow money. He didn't try to borrow from men who didn't have it; he went to those who did have it.

"Mr. Shepard, you have not pleased me more in this case than with your description of this paper—it was admirable. And when you talk of advertising such as the Equitable had in Town Topics, it seems strange to find in the same publication the advertisement of Collier's Weekly.

"There is one delightful thing in this case; it has heartened my faith in my own profession. The defendant is an old friend of mine, and I know that there was nothing but an honest motive in his mind. In his talks with me I did not hesitate to express myself about these people. Our conversation was confidential. So nice was Mr. Hapgood that he respected the confidence, and Mr. Shepard did not know that I had given Mr. Hapgood my views on the subject until I told him myself. It shows a respect of confidence not rare, but seldom brought out.

That "Miserable Publication."

"It isn't that I care for Justice Deuel or that the people of the State of New York care for him. This case is not brought for the vindication of Justice Deuel; he has ample protection in the civil courts if he has been wronged. It is brought for the protection of the people. If suits had been brought against this miserable publication long ago it would have been wiped off the face of the earth.

"Whether Mr. Hapgood is excused or not, I can say that his motive was absolutely good and kind.

"I have done what I could to make clear the issues in this case, and will be content with whatever conclusions you arrive at. It is wholly and purely an intellectual problem."

Justice Fitzgerald, in his instructions to the jury, said that an action for criminal libel is different in one important respect from all other cases, whether civil or criminal, in that the Judge is without authority to determine the law. The interpreting of the law rests solely with the jury. The Justice went on to define libel, and read the statute as well as the Constitution of the State, under the provisions of which the suit was instituted. He then referred more particularly to the specific allegations in Justice Deuel's complaint.

"The press is free to proclaim the truth," said Justice Fitzgerald, "if the motive is good and the end justifiable. Was the purpose of Mr. Hapgood's publication justified? If he has shown those things which he alleged his article is not a libel. If the publication is excused he is entitled to be acquitted. He wrote the article after consulting with Mr. Collier, and after getting information from other sources and reading the papers, including Town Topics, as well as after consulting with the District Attorney.

"The case of the People against Norman Hapgood is now in your hands. Decide it fairly and fearlessly in accordance with the law. With the law and the right, indicate by your verdict the wisdom of the stable quality that places its ultimate reliance upon juries to preserve inviolate freedom of speech and at the same time vigorously to guard against those principles being successfully invoked as protection for the common slanderer, the vicious, and the corrupt."

At the conclusion of Justice Fitzgerald's address to the jury Mr. Shepard asked the court to emphasize certain points in his remarks. The jury retired at 1 o'clock and returned to the courtroom seven minutes later. Frank T. Richards, the Foreman, was called upon by Clerk Penny to report the verdict.

"Not Guilty," Declares the Jury.

"Not guilty," he said, whereupon Justice Fitzgerald discharged the jurors for the present term of court after thanking them for their patience in hearing the evidence. Mr. Shepard in turn thanked Justice Fitzgerald for his consideration and indulgence in the course of the trial.

Col. Mann, who had listened attentively to the District Attorney's summing up, declined to comment at any length upon the finding. In the evening, however, he invited reporters to his office in the Town Topics Building and gave out a typewritten statement, in which he said:

"I have little to say of the trial, as I was not a party to it, but simply a witness for the People. There were brought out the names of friends of mine who were kind enough some years ago, after a conspiracy of certain Wall Street people had forced from me all my interests in the Boudoir Car Company, and left me not only penniless, but heavily in debt, to lend me moneys on more or less, at that time, uncertain security to aid me in again getting on my feet, notably W. K. Vanderbilt, J. Pierpont Morgan, Dr. Seward Webb, Collis P. Huntington, Perry Belmont, W. C. Whitney, and Thomas F. Ryan.

"Again, names, notably those of Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mrs. Andrew Simonds, Harry Lehr, Mr. Muller-Ury, Mrs. Burton Harrison, were given by Charles Stokes Wayne, whom I had discharged and who was a witness for the Colliers, as being contributors to Town Topics, which was absolutely untrue, as none of those parties contributed in any way a single item of news, except some little news personal to herself by Mrs. Simonds.

Mann Says Jury Did Well.

"No, I am not surprised at the verdict at all. I fail to see how any intelligent jury, and this one seems to have been particularly intelligent, could have found other than they did in view of the evidence of Mr. Hapgood, frankly admitted to be true by the District Attorney, to the effect that he had based his article containing the libel upon what the District Attorney had said.

"The District Attorney, in summing up, made a masterly argument and explained that the views which he expressed to Editor Hapgood were those he held at the time, whether rightly or wrongly, and that they were communicated to Editor Hapgood as any private individual might speak to an old and personal friend, as he declared Mr. Hapgood to be, and in a purely personal interview, and he argued that such communication should not have been taken as a basis for an article of [illegible] libel to [illegible]

"The First Complete Piano"

No piano has ever met with such instantaneous success as the Pianola Piano.

The public has shown its appreciation not alone by the large number of purchases, but also by the valuable pianos which are continually turned in as part payment. The recent great sale of Exchanged Pianos at Aeolian Hall was the most impressive kind of evidence as to the extent of this movement.

It is almost an imperative duty every music-lover owes himself to become familiar with this new type of piano that is creating so much comment. The Pianola Piano is on daily demonstration at Aeolian Hall *and nowhere else in Manhattan.*

The Aeolian Company
AEOLIAN HALL
362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St., New York

JEROME DECLARES LOEB SENT PROOFS FOR 'FADS'

Pictures for Article on Roosevelt Were with Them.

LOEB DENIES FOR PRESIDENT

The Secretary, Last November, Wrote That Roosevelt Directed Him to Say He Knew Nothing of the Book.

In the trial of the Deuel-Hapgood libel suit frequent reference was made to the fact that President Roosevelt, ex-President Cleveland, and Bishop Henry C. Potter were among those about whom articles appeared in "Fads and Fancies," and that these three composed the "free list."

President Roosevelt, through his secretary, William Loeb, Jr., disclaimed responsibility early yesterday for these facts. The disclaimer came in the following Associated Press dispatch:

Washington, Jan. 26.—In view of the testimony of Col. Mann, editor of Town Topics, in his testimony yesterday in the libel suit against Norman Hapgood, that the President had received free a copy of "Fads and Fancies," the following letter was made public at the White House today:

THE WHITE HOUSE.
Washington, Nov. 1, 1905.

Sir: The President directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter running as follows:

"Col. Mann's compliments to the President, and requests the honor of acceptance of the work, 'Fads and Fancies,' for representation in which the President was pleased to give a photograph to Mrs. Hampton some three years ago, and which is but just completed. The volume is sent to-day by Adams Express.

"October the 50th, Nineteen Hundred and Five."

And to say that, as Mrs. Hampton has already publicly stated, the President did not give any photograph to her for publication in the work in question, and that he knew nothing of the book, or of the fact that Mrs. Hampton wished the photograph for use therein. Under the circumstances the President cannot accept the book, and it is accordingly returned to you herewith. Yours truly,

WILLIAM LOEB, JR.,
Secretary to the President.

Col. William D'A. Mann,
Editor Town Topics.

When this letter was shown to Mr. Jerome yesterday, he said:

"The letter shown me is a copy of a letter received by Col. Mann, and is of date Nov. 1, 1905. There was a previous letter received by Mr. Justice Deuel, of date Dec. 23, 1903, signed by Mr. Loeb, and inclosing corrected proof of the article on the President appearing in 'Fads and Fancies,' and transmitting to Mr. Justice Deuel the four pictures which appeared in 'Fads and Fancies,' illustrating the article therein on President Roosevelt."

The pictures referred to represented the President on the lawn at Sagamore Hill and on horseback, a picture of Sagamore Hill itself, and Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and his cousins playing tennis.

Col. Mann said of the matter last night:

"When I returned from Europe last Summer and was told by reporters aboard the ship that President Roosevelt had denied that he had authorized any representation in 'Fads and Fancies,' I answered that undoubtedly the President, with the multitude of affairs in his mind, had forgotten so trifling a circumstance, happening some three years ago, as giving his authorization to appear in the book. Notwithstanding some items appearing in the newspapers later in effect reiterating this disclaimer on the part of the President, I said nothing.

"Two days ago I was subpoenaed to produce a letter received from the President of date of 1st of December last, and I answered this subpoena by producing the letter in court. As no one other than the President or his private secretary could have known of this letter having been sent to me, the fact that it was called for by the defense in the case was a surprise. The District Attorney then commanded me to produce in court all of the correspondence, proofs, pictures, &c., relating to the President having his sketch in 'Fads and Fancies.'

"In compliance with that demand I turned over to the District Attorney the letter of the President's private secretary, returning to us the proof of the President's sketch, with some corrections, and accompanied by sundry photographs which he wished used with the article, and this included the photograph of himself, which he desired used instead of the one he had given to the daughter-in-law of the late Gen. Wade Hampton, when he said to her, 'You can put it in the book or do what you like with it.' This letter and the proofs are now in the hands of the District Attorney."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Secretary Loeb said to-night that it was absolutely untrue that he had ever sent to Justice Deuel or to any one else any sketch or photograph of the President, or had corrected any proofs for use in any such publication as "Fads and Fancies" or Town Topics.

He said he had sent out hundreds of sketches of the President to all parts of the country, with a great many photographs. He is still sending them out in answer to applications which come in quantities to the White House for such material from publications which desire to print sketches and pictures of Mr. Roosevelt. It is possible that Justice Deuel secured some such sketch and photograph, but Mr. Loeb says that if that is the case they were secured only by concealing the real use to which they were to be put.

COL. TOWNSEND HONORED.

Retiring Assistant District Attorney Guest at Dinner.

Bench and bar united, at a dinner held last night in the Hotel Savoy, in paying tribute to Col. Robert Townsend, who, after fifteen years spent as an assistant in the District Attorney's office, returned to the private practice of his profession on Jan. 1. There were about two hundred guests present.

William Edmond Curtis was toastmaster. With him sat Col. Townsend, City Judge Rufus B. Cowing, Judge Warren W. Foster, James W. Osborne, Assistant District Attorney Garvan, Judge W. M. K. Olcott, and Carl Fischer Hansen.

Col. Townsend, in his address, said that the brightest recollections, from his fifteen years as a prosecutor, were associated with occasions where he had been able to recommend mercy in cases of first offenders, and advocated that some place other than the penitentiary be provided for young men convicted of misdemeanors for the first time.

"The present administration ought to look into the many arbitrary and illegal arrests at present made in this city," said Col. Townsend. "Statistics will show that during 1905 of 121,000 arrests made in this city, only 62,000 prisoners were held, while 58,000 were discharged as soon as arraigned before a Magistrate.

After Judge Cowing, who has been twenty-eight years on the General Sessions bench, had paid his tribute to Col. Townsend, James W. Osborne was introduced.

"He comes to us to-night flushed with the victory which has crowned the performance of a great public duty," said the toastmaster.

"Col. Townsend has won his great popularity simply by doing his duty," said Mr. Osborne. "I have known him to perform one of the most difficult duties in the face of the most awful official and political pressure in the country. He did it against the wishes of his superior. He is the only Assistant District Attorney I ever knew to have done that."

Col. Townsend received a loving cup as the dinner closed. The presentation speech was made by ex-Assistant District Attorney James D. McClelland.

Greene-Gaynor Case Halted.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 26.—Nearly three weeks have been consumed in the trial of the Greene and Gaynor case, and now all the work and expense involved threatens to go for naught, because of the illness of one of the jurors. This morning the session had to be cut short on this account and it remains for to-morrow to show whether the trial can proceed.

For Eight-Hour Day in Subway.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Assemblyman Brennan to-day introduced a bill to establish, in effect, an eight-hour day for subway employes. It provides that one hour for dinner, out of a nine-hour working day shall be allowed "on underground railroads in cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants."

SHOPLIFTERS IN AN AUTO.

Girls with $200, One Soon to be Married, Arrested—Confess.

Two young women, pink cheeked, handsomely dressed, and wearing diamonds, rode up in an automobile to a Broadway department store yesterday afternoon to shop. As they stepped from the vehicle one of them laughingly spoke to her companion about her approaching marriage.

"Just think," she remarked, with a smile, "three weeks more and Jim and I will be on our honeymoon. Now we'll go in and finish the trousseau. I have $200, and I'll spend every cent of it."

The two girls entered the store and stopped for fifteen minutes on the first floor. They examined many things, but didn't make a purchase. Their appearance and manner, however, attracted general attention. Among those who watched them with smiling interest was Miss Anna Vogel, a woman detective. After lingering below for a while the two young women entered an elevator and went to the next floor. Many women who had been watching them followed with smiles. Miss Vogel followed bodily.

On the second floor, where there is a cut-glass display, the young women stopped as before, and while examining many articles didn't buy anything. Miss Vogel, while watching narrowly, suddenly saw one of the women put two cut glass smelling salts bottles in her muff. She immediately summoned Frank B. Meeker, the man detective on that floor, and both watched further. They saw the girls take other articles.

When they thought they had a sure case, the two detectives called for Harry Blades, chief detective for the store, who led the young women into a private room. He accused them of shoplifting. At first they indignantly denied the charge. Then they suddenly collapsed and admitted that they had been stealing. The detectives found that they had the two cut-glass bottles, a silk collar, pieces of underwear, two silk waists, and a box of hosiery, valued at about $35. When pressed the women said they had stolen the hosiery at another store.

They said they were Lottie Vedder and Florence King of 1,548 Broadway, fictitious names and addresses, according to the police.

Blades said he thought he would have to lock them up. Both women immediately broke out crying and began to plead for mercy.

"Let us go this time; oh, please let us go, and we'll never do it again," begged one.

"Yes," chimed in her companion, tearfully, "please let us go. I'm to be married in a few weeks and it'll ruin my life."

"Sorry," responded Blades, "but I guess we'll have to hand you over to the police."

"Oh, if you only knew the man I'm going to marry," continued Lottie Vedder, pleading in tears as she sank to her knees, "he is with one of the biggest photographic companies in New York at Rochester, and his name is—"

"Shut up, don't tell it," sharply interrupted Florence King as she put her hand over her companion's mouth.

The two women continued to cry and walked unsteadily out of the store, when Detective Fitzgerald of the Mercer Street Station led them away. They were taken to the Jefferson Market Court, where Magistrate Moss was told of the facts.

"It is one of the most remarkable cases I have ever witnessed," he observed. "That two such well-dressed, apparently refined, women should steal these trifles when they have more than $200 in their pockets is beyond my comprehension."

Lawyer Mark Alter, who appeared for them, asked that the case be continued until this morning. Magistrate Moss held the women in $500 bail. They were unable to furnish bonds and were locked up all night.

A shirtwaist, gloves, and collars to the value of $18 were found on "Frankie Coleman," a music teacher, and a shirtwaist, beads, bracelet, and collars, valued at $12.50, on "May Gray," a drawing teacher, in a Sixth Avenue store yesterday. For none of these had they paid. They were locked up in the Tenderloin Police Station. Mrs. Coleman confessed later that she was Leola Paul of 206 West Forty-fourth Street.

CANNON COUNTS A QUORUM.

Outwits Williams in Filibuster on Canal Labor Rule.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The first attempt at filibustering this session in the House came on a Democratic endeavor to-day to defeat the provision of the Urgent Deficiency bill waiving the eight-hour law for foreign laborers on the Panama Canal. The amendment was placed in the bill in Committee of the Whole after the House had divided many times on every pretext which Minority Leader Williams could make the cause of a vote.

Once, when the Republican affirmative vote was 173, the Democrats refrained from rising, and then Mr. Williams raised the point of no quorum. The Speaker, while the House roared with laughter, counted the Democrats in their seats, added the number to the 173 Republicans, and declared a quorum.

When the bill to which the amendment was proposed was finished, late in the day, a demand for a separate vote and roll call on that amendment was made and ordered. The House adjourned at 5:30 o'clock. The vote will be the first business to-morrow.

ASK PERMANENT EXPOSITION.

Plan for One Here in Connection with the Hudson Tercentenary.

Representatives of various civic organizations crowded into the Governors' Room at City Hall yesterday to present suggestions to the committee having in charge the Hudson Tercentenary celebration in 1909.

One delegation, headed by Mayor Coyne of Yonkers, urged that a permanent exposition be opened in that city to mark the event. Pierre H. Marshall, terminal agent for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, suggested Staten Island as a site for such an exposition. Henry E. Gregory opposed the idea on the ground that New York was not in the same class with Chicago and St. Louis, and did not need such advertising. Bernard S. Deutsch of the City History Club said if an exposition were held it should be as far from New York as possible. He said transit conditions were bad enough here without trying to provide for additional visitors.

Kingston and Peekskill were urged as sites for an exposition. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford said that, in pursuance of the suggestion of the Mayor, he had communicated with the committee in charge of the Fulton celebration in 1907 with a view to merging the celebrations.

MUTUAL BENEFIT'S SHOWING.

Newark Company Has Assets of More Than $97,000,000.

The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, of which Frederick Frelinghuysen is President, issued its sixty-first annual statement yesterday. The statement shows that the total paid to and invested for policy holders during the fiscal year of 1905 was $16,253,005.19. The statement further shows that the total receipts from policy holders during the year was $14,834,018.21, and that the excess of income from investments over expenses and taxes was $1,454,219.08.

The assets of the company on Jan. 1 last are stated as $97,793,727.58, with a total balance of receipts in favor of the company of $89,101,501.37.

FELL INTO A LIME KILN.

Gases Overcame Two Boys—Their Bodies Found Days Afterward.

The bodies of two boys were found burned to a crisp in a lime kiln at Van Buren and Clover Streets, Newark, early yesterday morning. It is supposed that they were warming themselves and were overcome by gas and toppled over into the smoldering pile of oyster shells which were being reduced to powder in the kiln.

The victims were Edward Lambert, 14 years old, of 121 Ferry Street, and Anthony Morris of 130 Jackson Street. They had left school to go to work, and had not been at their homes for several days.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

3:40 A. M. [illegible]50 East Fourth Street; Charles Rau: [illegible] slight.
4:25 A. M. [illegible]th Street and Lenox Avenue; Board [illegible]on; damage slight.
10:45 [illegible] College Avenue; Maria Dorno; damage [illegible]
12:05 [illegible] Monroe Street; owner unknown; [illegible]0.
10:30 [illegible] Morris Avenue; owner unknown; [illegible]
10:50 [illegible] East Seventy-ninth Street; Solomon [illegible] damage $20.

PRESIDENT TO ATTEND GEN. WHEELER'S FUNERAL

Last Resting Place in Arlington National Cemetery.

TWO MILITARY CORTEGES

One to Escort the Body to St. Thomas's Church, the Other at the Capital.

President Roosevelt will attend the funeral of Brig. Gen. Joseph Wheeler at Arlington Cemetery, Washington. There will be services in this city as well as in Washington with full military honors. The services here will be held at St. Thomas's Church Sunday afternoon. The services in Washington, according to present plans, will be on Monday.

The President's dispatch, addressed to Major Wheeler, reached the residence of Mrs. Sterling Smith, Gen. Wheeler's sister, in Brooklyn, last evening. It was as follows:

"Pray accept my deep and sincere sympathy in the loss of your father, who was my old commander and friend. I shall attend his funeral if at Arlington. Will you let me know where I can send a wreath? THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

The military escort will leave the house, 173 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, so as to be at St. Thomas's Church at 2:30 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. Brig. Gen. Grant will be in charge of the escort from the house of mourning to the church and to the Pennsylvania Station in Jersey City. The Second Battery will supply the caisson upon which the body is to be borne, and also the riderless horse. The Seventy-first Regiment, Twenty-third Regiment, Troop C, and the Confederate Veteran Association, will compose the military escort here.

The Rev. Dr. E. M. Stiles, the rector of St. Thomas's Church, will deliver the funeral oration. He will be assisted by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix. After the service at the church, the body will be taken, again under military escort, across the Pennsylvania Railroad ferry at Twenty-third Street to Jersey City.

The honorary pall bearers both for the funeral services here and in Washington were selected by the family. An effort was made to select men who had been familiar and active with Gen. Wheeler during his entire life. As Gen. Wheeler had been active in various walks of life, some names were omitted which the family would gladly have included in the list. Those selected were:

FOR THE NEW YORK FUNERAL.

Fitch W. Smith,	Samuel R. Bertron,
John A. Wyeth,	Col. F. J. Crilly,
R. G. Wilson,	Gen. Caleb Carlton,
J. Pierpont Morgan,	Dr. William M. Polk,
John Jacob Astor,	Gen. Jacob F. Kent,
William Astor Chanler,	Brig. Gen. Grant,
Anson Phelps Stokes,	Gen. M. P. Harden,
John McKesson,	Col. Latham Anderson.

IN WASHINGTON.

Senator Morgan,	Stephen D. Lee, Commander in Chief of the United Confederate Veterans;
Senator Fettus,	Gen. Alexander P. Stewart,
Senator Blackburn,	Dr. W. St. Clair Bowen,
Senator McCreary,	Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway;
Senator Culberson,	Col. Jefferson Faulkner,
Senator Elkins,	Dr. Ernest Lewis,
Senator Foraker,	Major Wm. E. Waites,
Senator Clark,	Marcellus Pointer,
Congressman De Armond of Missouri,	T. L. De Leon,
Ex-Senator J. B. Henderson,	Major W. D. Beach,
Ex-Secretary of the Navy Hilary A. Herbert,	Major Parker West.
Major Gen. John C. Bates, United States Army;	

Many telegrams of sympathy and condolence were received yesterday. They came from all over the world. Besides the message from the President, there was also one from Vice President Fairbanks, which read:

Accept my profound sympathy in this hour of your great sorrow. Gen. Wheeler was a brave soldier and an ardent patriot, and his death deeply touches the entire country.

Among the others who sent condolences were Miss Gould, Admiral Schley, Gen. Bates, Capt. and Mrs. R. P. Hobson, J. B. Foraker, Lady Scarborough, H. A. Skegg, Mayor of Decatur; Terry's Texas Rangers, Miss Virginia Jefferson Davis, the Alabama delegation in Congress, Senator James K. Jones, Isidor Straus, and Isaac L. Seligman.

Up to a late hour last night it had not been decided whether the body of Gen. Wheeler will lie in state at Washington after its arrival there.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Gen. Wheeler will be buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington with the full military honors due an officer of his rank.

A plot has been selected on the slope to the right of the historic Arlington House. The tentative programme provides that the funeral services will be held at St. John's Church, in this city, Monday afternoon, the services to be conducted by the rector of that church, the Rev. Cotton Smith. Chaplain Charles C. Pierce, stationed with the troops at Fort Meyer, will assist in the services at the grave.

The escort to be provided will consist of troops from all branches of the service. Officials at the War Department are now actively engaged in making the arrangements for the funeral.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 26.—A dispatch from Wheeler's Station, Ala., Gen. Wheeler's home town, says the place is in mourning, and that there is universal sorrow throughout the district, which the General so long represented in Congress. There is general disappointment that the old soldier will not be buried beside his wife and son at Wheeler's Station.

SLOCUM TRIAL NEAR AN END.

Capt. Van Schaick Finishes and Last Arguments Are Made.

Interest in the fate of Capt. William Van Schaick of the steamboat General Slocum has reached a tense stage all over the harbor, now that his trial on charges of manslaughter is drawing to a close in the United States Circuit Court. Judge Thomas will charge the jury this morning. A printer was anxiously hailed by a boatman on the Jersey ferry early yesterday morning.

"Yes, the Captain took the stand. He made a good witness."

"What do you think they'll do with him?"

"I hope he's convicted."

"If you said that in our pilot house the Captain would throw you out."

Since Capt. Van Schaick was called to trial a tug Captain in a harbor had a sudden opportunity to do a good piece of business with an excursion. He had no permit to carry passengers and no life-preservers.

Without life preservers he could not get a permit. So he ran alongside a big steamer, borrowed 100 of them, came down the river, was inspected, got his permit, went back to the liner at full speed, returned the life preservers, and steamed away and took his party out. All went well. The permit as it stands is good for a whole year.

Although it was announced Thursday that the evidence was all in, Capt. Van Schaick was recalled yesterday morning. He said he had been instructed to order such articles as he deemed necessary to equip the vessel properly, and when the Government Inspectors passed the steamboat he presumed the equipment was complete, although additional equipment was ordered by him.

Assistant United States District Attorney Baldwin closed his case with this:

"You can, from the evidence shown you, arrive at but one conclusion, and that is that the death of some of those unfortunate victims of the Slocum was due in whole or in part to the negligence of this man, Capt. Van Schaick.

"Do you believe that if he had done his whole duty the hundred and odd burned to death and the nine hundred and odd that were drowned would to-day be in their graves? You cannot from this mass of uncontradicted evidence arrive at any such conclusion."

DINE IN WINE VAULTS.

The University of Michigan Club held its annual dinner last night in the wine vaults of the Hotel Astor, with President James B. Angell as the guest of honor and principal speaker. President Angell's remarks were largely devoted to the work accomplished by the universities of the Middle West.

Other guests called on for speeches were President John H. Finley of the College of the City of New York, President John J. McCook of the Ohio Society, President Marion H. Verdery of the Southern Society, Japanese Vice Consul M. Nagai, Dr. Neil Macphatter of Edinburgh, Judge George C. Hote, Prof. Charles Beahe[illegible]ville, Robert C. [illegible] Ralph Holland of [illegible] Lindsey Bus[illegible]ent, acted as toastm[illegible]

THESE ARE THE TERMS OF THE TRACTION DEAL

Continued from Page 1.

stockholders of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and the Metropolitan Securities Company.

Valuing the Securities.

In determining the value of the securities of the corporations the committee took into consideration the present and future earnings of each company, acting independently, as well as the market value of the stocks. Each company had a different standing.

The Interborough, with its capacity not fully developed because the Fort George and Brooklyn extensions are not yet in operation, has been earning 8 per cent. on its capital stock, besides the 7 per cent. guaranteed on the Manhattan Elevated stock.

The market value of Interborough has been as high as 240, but it entered the merger at 200, thereby giving to the new common stock a present as well as a prospective value.

On the other hand, the future value of the Metropolitan Street Railway has been discounted. The stockholders, under a guarantee from the Metropolitan Securities Company, received dividends of 7 per cent. With its present market price 123, it enters the merger at 100 for the 5 per cent. preferred stock.

The Metropolitan Securities, supporting a leased company, had exhausted its fund and was about to issue a second call to pay the deficit under the lease; therefore, the committee determined, the Metropolitan Securities would have to be compensated for its leasehold.

There is a clause relating to stockholders' rights in the agreement entered into yesterday. This clause provides that all stockholders who deposit their stock under the call and accept deposit certificates shall be bound by the agreement made between August Belmont & Co. and the committee representing the various interests.

This applies also, of course, to any persons to whom the deposit certificates are transferred. The depositors (and transferees) assent to the agreement for the combination of the companies, assent to be bound thereby, and assent to all action which may be taken under the agreement. The deposit of the stock, in other words, shall be taken as a ratification of the agreement between the committee and August Belmont & Co.

The committee acting for the stockholders of the companies may act by a majority of its members; voting by proxy is allowed. The committee may employ counsel, depositaries, and agents; it prescribes the form for all securities and instruments, including the voting trust agreement; it may nominate and appoint voting trustees.

It is to be the sole judge as to when the call for deposit shall be carried into effect, and it may extend the time for deposit. Any vacancy in the committee may be filled by two-thirds of the remaining members.

With the plans for the merger now made, the Interborough-Metropolitan officials declare that they now possess the most efficient agency for the improvement of rapid transit facilities, and that they are now ready to give the public of New York City every kind of transit to relieve congestion and to build up the outlying districts.

The attitude of the company is this: The speed with which construction of subways and other lines may be carried on rests wholly with the Rapid Transit Commission, and depends wholly upon the promptness with which the commission prepares and offers its plans.

The powers that lie in each company, it is declared, enable it to extend and perfect its system under the terms of its rights and franchises, so that, without acquiring new rights, the Interborough-Metropolitan can meet every demand of the Rapid Transit Commission.

MERGER APPLIES TO KINGS.

Mayer Upholds O'Brien in Accepting the Certificate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Question having been raised as to the action of Secretary of State O'Brien's office in receiving and filing the certificate of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company, the holding company designed to control stock of the merged traction companies of New York City, Attorney General Mayer this afternoon rendered the following opinion:

"I beg to say that, under Section 5 of the General Corporation Law, the action taken by you was proper.

"The filing of a certificate and the paying of the necessary taxes and fees does not give any greater powers than are authorized by law, nor does it validate any certificate which might in some particular be contrary to the provisions of law. I make no comment whatever and express no opinion with regard to the contents of this certificate."

The disclosure, through filing the articles of incorporation, of the fact that it is the purpose of the holding company to acquire a controlling interest in the traction companies of Kings and Queens Counties, as well as those of Manhattan, has made Brooklyn members of the Assembly more eager than ever to legislate against the merger. Mr. Shanahan, one of the minority members of the Committee on Rules, will amend his bill revising the corporation law so as to make it applicable to the Ryan-Belmont consolidation, if it be not applicable in its present form. Its applicability in its present form depends upon whether the merger already is accomplished.

Expressions from leading members of both parties in the Legislature indicate a disposition to put through legislation which will make the merger ineffective.

According to Minority Leader Grady, the majority cannot escape going on record as to municipal control of public utilities. Grady's bill, which was framed by Tammany's best lawyers, will be pressed.

"I am willing to accept any amendment which the majority leaders may propose, provided the principle is not destroyed," Grady said to-day. "If our Republican friends object to appointment of the board by the Mayor then

Editorial.

THE pyramids of Egypt are the largest structures ever reared by human hands—the most nearly permanent of all monuments. The great pyramid of Cheops reached originally to the height of four hundred and eighty-one feet, with a base seven hundred and fifty-six feet square, and though thousands of years have rolled by, it still stands as a monument to human ingenuity.

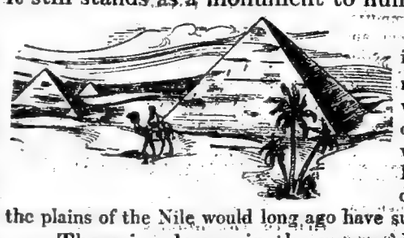

The Egyptians knew that if their pyramids were to reach a great height, yet withstand the storms of centuries, they must begin with a broad foundation. Had they slighted the foundation these monuments on the plains of the Nile would long ago have sunk into ruins.

There is a lesson in the pyramids. If a business is to achieve lasting success it must be based on a broad foundation of integrity, truthfulness and right intentions. The permanency of Simpson Crawford patronage is due to the general satisfaction that grows out of every transaction, to the fact that we strive as hard to keep our old customers as to attract new ones—foundation principles, broad enough for the highest superstructure.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Lingerie waists at 3.25

HERE'S one of the new waists which we count upon to maintain the prestige of this section as the greatest value giving store in New York. A waist that appeals to women of fashionable tastes. Second Floor.

Fine lawn waists with allover embroidery front and small tucks to form yoke—adorned with tucks and lace edge collar and sleeves. Very moderately priced for to-day at..... **$3.25**

Fine lingerie waists, 3.95

They're the waist for fashionable occasions—dressy and artistic in design, and made in that superior manner that characterizes Simpson Crawford garments. Beautifully trimmed with allover embroidery and solid rows of lace insertions—has inserted collar and cuffs.

Dainty batiste waists, 7.50

Dainty blue, pink or lavender waists—with elaborate front made of Swiss medallions, insertions and tucks—has short trimmed sleeves.

Fine lawn waists at 1.50

With pretty front made of beautiful pattern of embroidery and fine tucks—has trimmed collar and sleeves. From the style and workmanship this waist might be considered cheap at 2.50. Special at **$1.50.**

Cluny lace waists, effectively trimmed, $10

DELIGHTFUL AND CONVENIENT—OUR EIGHTH FLOOR RESTAURANT.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Half for Handkerchiefs

WE do not ordinarily say much about handkerchiefs at 7½c. each, but this is one of those rare occasions when 7½c. buys handkerchiefs for less than they retail for in Ireland. Main Floor.

Secured a Belfast maker's entire stock at less than cost to manufacture—some 5,000 dozen

Lot 1—Embraces a large assortment of men's and women's handkerchiefs of pure Irish linen, to close at about half the usual price..... **7½c**

Lot 2—Men's and women's Irish linen handkerchiefs—sheer and medium linen—also regular weights—various widths of hemstitching — regularly 19c. up, at..... **12½c**

Meyers' men's gloves $1.

A SPECIAL purchase from this celebrated maker allows us to sell all his odd stock and odd pairs of men's street and dress gloves at a saving of ⅓ and ⅓. All the latest styles and colorings in glace and suede—most of the kinds in all sizes, but the colors and sizes are not complete, that is the reason we offer 1.50 qualities at $1 a pair.

Stationery and Engraving.

SALE of 1,000 lbs. of high grade correspondence papers, linen and bond finish, fashionable square shape, from 100 to 225 sheets in a pound, at, per lb.. **14c**

Engraved plate, script type, and 50 cards. Special... **59c**

Monogram dies in two or three letters, usually $1 to 1.25. **79c**

Address dies, one line, usually 1.25 or over. Special..... **79c**

Clearing men's clothing at half.

Hundreds of our best selling suits at $10.

FEW houses would venture to carry during the season the vast assortments of men's clothing which we deem necessary. Afraid of having one year's styles lap over to next. We buy upon a very extreme scale in order that we can give our patrons a wider choice, but we are never afraid of carrying a garment past the season for which it was made to sell. Simply change the price from where they leave us a small profit to where they show a loss on every sale. Second Floor.

Easy way because it creates a whirl of business, and enables us to clean up easily and in time. Is it any wonder when we offer for $10 our best selling $15, $18 and $20 suits? About 500 in all, and nearly half of them of Kuppenheimer tailoring—the recognized peer of custom tailor work.

$10	**Fancy worsted suits Fancy cheviot suits Single breasted suits Double breasted suits**	**Sold at $15, $18 and $20**

Every suit tailored with care and in the most up-to-date styles—fine serge lining, and come in a weight suitable for early Spring wear.

13.50 for Kuppenheimer $25 suits.

These are superbly tailored garments—all of Kuppenheimer make—come in fancy worsteds and fancy cheviots—styles are single breasted and double breasted. About 200 suits in this collection and every suit a splendid example of good tailoring—nothing but hand work. It's a remarkable offering—$25 suits.. **$13.50**

The trousers sale.

We arrange to offer the best trouser bargains just when they do the most good—at the time when a new pair is needed to go with the suit bought early in the year. That's how it comes that you can buy $5 and $6 trousers here to-day at 3.50—fashionable worsteds in nobby stripe effects for men of 30 to 52 inch waist measure. A large variety for choice..... **$3.50**

Any overcoat in the house that formerly sold at $18, $20, $22 and $25, to-day..... $14

Six hundred men's overcoats in every size and every popular style—kerseys, friezes, thibets, and vicunas—long and medium coats—in swell tourist models.

Take your choice of all our highest class suits and overcoats..... $17.50

This is our great combination offer, embracing a splendid assortment of men's suits and overcoats of the best materials and finest tailoring at close to half price.

Over 300 suits comprising all the best worsteds
Over 200 overcoats in sizes 36 to 46 inclusive **$17.50**

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—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.— —SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.— —SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Sale of girls' broadcloth and fine cheviot suits at about half price.

ONE of the great bargains in our pre-inventory clearing sales is a lot of misses' and intermediate suits at $25, that sold all the way up to $50 during the season. So desirable are they, and so great the demand, that we delayed until the last minute rather than make the reductions; but inventory is close at hand now and we can delay no longer. Here's the description: Third Floor.

Misses' and intermediate suits.

The entire stock of long coat models, in broadcloth and fine cheviots—nearly all the colorings used this season—well tailored and lined throughout—tight fitting or semi-effects—notch collar and fly front—various skirt models. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years; or, 32, 34 and 36. Values up to $50. For **$25.00**

Cheviot, serge or broadcloth suits, 21.50

New model for early wear—"Pony" jacket style, in fine blue and black serge or cheviot—also broadcloths, in royal blue, red and black—trimmed with self color braid and fancy strappings—lined throughout with white satin—entirely new skirt model. Price..21.50

Misses' unfinished worsted suits, $15

In black and blue—smart blouse style with wide girdle—daintily trimmed with silk braid and small fancy buttons—lined with black silk taffeta—new skirt model. These suits are tailored by one of the best makers in the country. Price.....$15

Junior and intermediate suits, 9.75.

In plain cheviots and fancy mixtures—loose or semi-fitted-notch collar or fancy collarless effects—braid trimmed—satin lined—new skirt. Closing price.....9.75

Girls' long coats at 7.95.

Girls' long coats—odds and ends, among which are some of the best models shown during this season—too many to describe. Sizes 6 to 14 years. Price..7.95

Misses' fancy dresses, $10 to 18.75.

A nice new line of white organdies and nets for misses—double skirts—trimmed with dainty insertion and laces or fine applique—full bodice—short sleeves—suitable for graduation, confirmation or party dresses. Ranging in price from.....$10 up to 18.75

Girls' 8.95 full length coats, $5.

A large assortment, in various styles and materials—all sizes, 6 to 14 years. Selling up to 8.95. Specially priced at.....$5

Misses' rain coats, special, 9.75.

Excellent plaited model—full length, in tan, oxford or olive—collarless—self trimmed—half tight fitting—wide belt—turn back cuffs. Special price.....9.75

Girls' 6.50 coats at 3.50.

7-8 lengths, in high-class, heavy mannish mixtures—full and boxy—lined throughout—hand-embroidered emblem on sleeve. Sizes 6 to 14 years. Value $6.50, reduced to close at.....3.50

The greatest values of the year in juvenile shoes.

SHOES for girls—shoes for boys—shoes for young ladies well on in their teens, and shoes for toddling infants. An immense aggregation at prices that barely pay for the cost of leather and making—$3 shoes at $2; 2.50 shoes at 1.75, etc., that's the way the values run, and the shoes are the right styles for present wear—the kind of shoes that keep the feet warm and dry in all sorts of weather. Second Floor.

They come up to the latest Fashion requirements in every particular. Must close them out to the last pair before inventory, hence the great reductions.

Regular $3 shoes. Sizes 11 to 2, at. **$2.00** | Regular $2.50 shoes. Sizes 8½ to 10½, at **$1.75** | Regular $2 shoes. Sizes 5 to 8, at,.. **$1.35**

Remarkable values in boys' and youths' shoes.

Not job lots or factory-damaged kinds, but perfect high-grade shoes, those of which our best customers well know the merit. The shoes were made for Fall and Winter wear, and you know we have not had much wintry weather. Now Spring shoes are due, and we must have room for them.

All $3 and 3.50 shoes **$2.00** | All 2.50 and $2 shoes at **$1.25** | All $1.50 shoes at **95c** | All $1.00 shoes at **79c** | All 75c. shoes at **48c**

Infants' wear

All our infants' short coats, that sold for 2.95, 5.95 up to $12 and $18 divided into 4 lots for quick clearance before inventory. Second Floor.

Fine broadcloth, serge or velvet—prettily trimmed, with lace collars and braid finished--military buttons—red, navy, brown and other colors. Sizes 1, 2, 3 and 4 yrs.

Lot 1—3.00 infants' coats reduced to 1.95.

Lot 2—5.95 infants' coats reduced to 3.95.

Lot 3—10.00 infants' coats reduced to 5.00.

Lot 4—15.00 infants' coats reduced to 7.50.

Infants' velvet bonnets, 1.89. Prettily trimmed, in all good colors. A style as pretty as this sold at first for 3.50, but for the sake of clearing stocks before inventory we mark them down to 1.89.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Ready-to-trim hats.

THE new ribbon and chiffon hats in five distinct shapes, including the new oval crown,—a French shape that's going to be very popular. Main Floor.

These new shapes are all ready to trim, just a flower or a feather, and you have a stunning creation in keeping with Fashion's latest edict.

Special at 2.48.

Feather turbans at 1.95.

Odd lots we wish to clear out before inventory—turbans that have been selling for two or three times as much—not all colors. An exceptional bargain at. **1.95**

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Book clearance

FINAL January bargains in copyright cloth books at **25c.** Handsome editions, many in the regular 1.25 and 1.50 bindings. Hundreds of titles. Third Floor.

Hearts Highway	Mary Wilkins
Wings of Occasions	Joel Chandler Harris
Lion's Brood	Duffield Osborne
Arms and the Woman	Harold MacGrath
McTeague	Frank Norris
A Man's Woman	Frank Norris
In the Forest	Maximilian Foster
The Backwoodsman	Stanley
Voice of the People	Ellen Glasgow
Masters of Men	Morgan Robertson
Complete Works of	Maurus Jokai
Queen of Quelparte	Archer Hulbert

Etc., Etc. **25c.**

Cram's Quick Reference Atlas of the World. With over 40,000 index entries and census statistics..... **39c.**

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. Latest 1903 edition, appendix of 5,000 new words, bound in tan sheep, indexed. Thousands of this same book have been sold at four times the price we now offer, at **1.98**

New Century Encyclopaedia and Dictionary. Unabridged, complete in two volumes; over 1,000 illustrations. Was 95c.; now..... **69c.**

Venice of To-day. By F. Hopkinson Smith. Royal folio de luxe. Published to sell at $15. Our price..... **3.75**

Dickens' Works. Odd volumes of the famous Chapman & Hall double column, green cloth Dickens, scarcely ever to be had now. Illustrations by Frederick Barnard, each..... **50c.**

Literature of All Nations. 10 fine volumes, containing extracts from the writings of every nation, from China and Egypt to present day. A splendid reference work for the busy man. Profusely illustrated. Sold on the high priced subscription plan at from $20 to $50 per set.

10 vols. cloth.... 8.95 | 10 vols. ½ leather 12.50

World's Great Classics. Edition de Luxe. Buckram, Japan labels. A great set of books for lovers of high grade literature. The works of John Stuart Mill, De Tocqueville, Hegel and other great philosophers. Has been sold by subscription at $95 per set. **13.75**

Special prices on all fine bindings in standard sets.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Black silk hose 98c.

SPECIAL purchase of 50 dozen pairs of Italian silk hosiery for women—a grade that can be recommended for its durability—comes in plain black—an unusually low price, per pair..... **98c.**

Women's embroidered lisle thread hosiery.
Women's allover lace lisle thread hosiery.
Women's lace boot pattern lisle thread hosiery.
Women's plain lisle thread hosiery.
Special values at **35c** per pair. **35c 3 prs. for 1.00**

Women's cotton hosiery plain black; regular 19c. values, per pair....12½c.

Children's Buster Brown stockings, regularly 25c., at, per pair.....18c.

Men's fancy ½ hose, some odd lots, reduced to, per pair, **19c.**

Men's plain and fancy lisle thread ½ hose strong durable quality, reduced to, per pair ..... **29c.**

Women's neckwear.

HAVE just purchased the surplus stock of neckwear from a maker whose products bear the hall mark of fashion's favor. Main Floor.

One lot which we picked up from a maker at just about what the making cost embraces some remarkably pretty pieces.

St. Gall embroidered collar and cuff set and lace trimmed and Persian lawn collar and cuff set. **25c and 50c**

Embroidered top collars—special here to-day at.....12½c and 25c
Lace and lawn chemisettes—excellent value at.....25c and 50c
Baby Irish lace—small round yokes, specially priced, at each.....50c
Odds and ends of fancy stocks, reduced to less than half price, each.....25c
Hand made Princess braid chemisettes for this sale at.....69c
Hand embroidered coat set—deep cuffs—at.....$2, 2.50, $3, 3.50 and up

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Best 59c. negligee shirt in New York.

YOU'LL agree that we have secured a good thing in these shirts at 59c., and in order that you may form an idea of the values, we shall offer a word of explanation. We owned the materials before the shirts were made—bought a large quantity in order to get the price down to our figures. Main Floor.

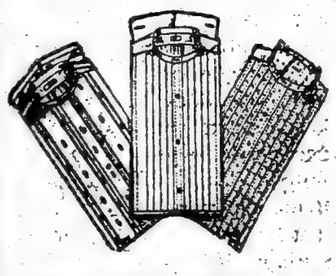

An excellent grade of white and colored madras in patterns favored by business men—have detached cuffs—a complete range of sizes in the assortment—every shirt made according to our own specifications. No skimping in measurements, but full where fullness gives freedom—shirt that the exclusive haberdasher wouldn't hesitate to price at $1, and which we shall be obliged to price higher later in the season..... **59c**

Men's plaited bosom shirts, 79c.

Fine white cambric—full plaited bosoms—hand laundered—cushioned necks—a perfect fitting shirt—unusual value at 79c.

White madras shirts at 75c.

Plain white negligee shirts of fine woven madras—shirts that are generously cut, assuring comfort—with detached or attached cuffs—all sizes. Special at 75c.

Men's semi-negligee shirts $1.

Made of fine printed cottons—plaited bosom with detached or attached cuffs—coat model—correct style and perfect fit.

Men's four-in-hands at 25c.

All in wide four-in-hand—the kind usually sold in all the exclusive haberdasher shops at 50c. Our price for to-day..... **25c**

Men's 79c. neckwear at 50c.

This lot includes both English squares and four-in-hands in rich colorings and designs, in both neat stripes and figures at.....**50c**

Men's 2.50 bath robes at 1.65.

Imported cotton blanket robes—sold regularly at 2.50—we have just 85 left. While the lot is a small one, it comprises all size.

Candy specials

Sixth Floor.

Chocolates and bonbons, special per 1 lb. box.....18c
Chocolate Charlotte Russe, special per 1 lb. box.....30c
Assorted nut and fruit chocolates, per 1 lb. box.....30c
Sugar coated Jordan almonds; price per 1 lb. box.....50c
Italian chocolates, 1 lb. box....35c
Chocolate sponge, per 1 lb. box, 35c
Salted peanuts, at, per lb. box..15c
Spice or gum drops, per lb. box. 9c

SHONTS DRAWS $12,000 AS CLOVER LEAF HEAD

Canal Chairman Under Fire by Morgan at Committee Hearing.

WHAT STEVENS HAS DONE

Payrolls Increased from 8,000 to 13,000 Men—Contracts Passed On by One Man.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The raking over of Theodore P. Shonts, Chairman of the Canal Commission, which had been in prospect ever since the Senate recalled its confirmation of the President's nominations for members of the commission, began to-day. With Mr. Shonts on the stand before the Committee on Interoceanic Canals, the venerable Senator and canal champion, John T. Morgan of Alabama, had his day. Senator Gorman was only second in enjoying the fun of putting troublesome questions. The examination will be resumed next Tuesday.

Mr. Shonts took the grilling good-naturedly. Sometimes his parries provoked amusement, and when the laugh was on him he joined in it.

That Mr. Shonts continues to draw $12,000 annually from the Clover Leaf Railroad as President, in addition to his $30,000 salary as head of the Canal Commission, was a fact brought out that may have an important bearing on canal action. He says that he does not give any time to the management of the road, but that reports are sent to him, and frequently officers of the road come to Washington to consult him. Members of the committee said that when they came to take up the question of reviewing salaries, Mr. Shonts's case would be met.

Senator Gorman remarked that the general impression was gained at the time Mr. Shonts went to the Isthmus that he had criticised Chief Engineer Wallace for dilatoriness, and proposed to make a showing at once. Mr. Shonts denied that he had made a statement at any time.

Then Mr. Gorman brought out that Mr. Stevens had increased the pay roll from 5,006 to 13,000 men in three months without doing anything toward digging the canal.

Senator Gorman asked concerning the demand for the importation of women. The witness replied that he had been assured that better laborers could be obtained if their families were taken to the Isthmus. The commission paid the fare, $7 a head, as a gratuity.

Authority was given to Mr. Stevens to enter into some contracts without submitting the terms to the commission, the witness said, but his acts were subject to review. On all matters outside of routine, bids for material needed by Mr. Stevens were obtained by the purchasing department.

After the bids were scheduled and brought to him, Shonts said, he approved the transactions without submitting them to the other members of the commission. Authority to do this was given, he asserted, by President Roosevelt's order of April 3, 1905. Senator Gorman asked if the Executive Committee had daily sessions.

"There are only two members now," said Mr. Shonts, "Gov. Magoon, who is on the Isthmus, and myself. There has been no third member since the resignation of Mr. Wallace."

"Have you called the attention of the President to the vacancy?" asked Gorman.

"Oh, I think he knows that Wallace has resigned," was the response.

"I suppose you are embarrassed frequently by having to act on these business matters alone?" Gorman asked.

Shonts and the committee again laughed.

Mr. Shonts put in a list of the Directors of the Panama Railroad, and as the names were read Senator Morgan checked them off.

"Farnam, who is he?" he asked.

"He is associated with Mr. Cromwell," said Mr. Shonts.

"A sort of sleeping companion?" asked the Senator, in pursuing the subject.

"Well, I never knew him to be asleep," was the reply.

"Nor Mr. Cromwell, either?' added the Senator.

"They seem to have been very much awake," observed Mr. Shonts.

"Now that we are on this subject," continued the Senator, "what salaries do Mr. Farnam and Mr. Cromwell get for serving as Directors of the Panama Railroad?"

"Not a cent," was the reply.

"Well, do you not think that other officers of the canal and railroad, who have such good opportunities for renown and glory in doing the great work on which they are engaged, should emulate these public-spirited men and turn a part of their great salaries back into the Treasury?" asked Senator Morgan.

Mr. Shonts said Cromwell was a member of the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, which gets $6,000 a year as counsel for the Panama Railroad.

"In what other way is Mr. Cromwell interested on the Isthmus?" asked Morgan. Mr. Shonts said he knew of no connection, but had heard that Cromwell was a small stockholder in an electric light company on the Isthmus. The Senator remarked:

"I guess you will find that he has as much stock as any one."

It developed that this electric light company was engaged in the manufacture of ice, and that a member of the company had protested against the Canal Commission erecting a plant for manufacture of its own ice.

FILIPINOS OPPOSE A SALE.

Gov. Ide Cables for a Denial to Allay Their Fears.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The following cable message has been received by the Secretary of War from Gov. Gen. Ide, at Manila:

Natives much disturbed by cable stating Ambassador Wright has been authorized to negotiate sale of islands to Japan. Authentic denial from you might be useful.

Secretary Taft replied as follows:

The cable statement referred to in your cablegram has not the slightest vestige of truth. It is not only untrue, but absurdly so.

PEACEMAKER OF CARACAS.

Minister Russell Restores Relations Between Venezuela and Colombia.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—In a cable message from Caracas, dated Jan. 23 and received at the State Department last night, American Minister Russell reports that he has practically succeeded in restoring friendly relations between Colombia and Venezuela.

These were severely strained through the escape of a rebel Venezuelan General across the frontier and the tardiness of the Colombian authorities in satisfying extradition.

SUES BUILDER FOR $15,000.

Broadway Trust Co. Charges Fraud Against Man Already Convicted.

The Broadway Trust Company has begun a suit in the Supreme Court against Max Hart, a builder, who is now out on bail awaiting appeal from a conviction of misappropriating a client's funds. Hart is under a seven years' sentence on this conviction.

The trust company is suing to recover $15,000 for money advanced to Hart on promissory notes. In the complaint the company alleges that he obtained the money on fraudulent representations. The defense is a general denial.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c. —Adv.

WAINWRIGHT WANTS IVINS.

Anxious to Have the Banking Inquiry Conducted by Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Chairman Wainwright of the Assembly Committee on Banks went to New York City to-day for the purpose, so it was declared by other members of the Banks Committee, of ascertaining from William M. Ivins if he would be willing to act as attorney for the proposed joint committee to investigate the State Banking Department. Those who favor the investigation of Mr. Kilburn's department are anxious that Mr. Ivins should become the counsel of the investigating committee, believing that his selection would insure an investigation which would compare creditably in its thoroughness with the investigation of insurance conditions conducted by Charles E. Hughes.

That powerful influences have been set to work to choke off the proposed investigation of the Banking Department is now so evident as to be undeniable. These influences are being exerted by persons who have little or no concern about the fate of Supt. Kilburn. Their professed concern is that the investigation would lead to such a disturbance of financial circles as might provoke a crisis, but their real concern is thought by those who are advocating the investigation to be the protection of "men higher up."

It seems likely now that the effort to stop the proposed investigation will fail. It is almost certain to fail in the Assembly. Speaker Wadsworth, Leader Moreland, and Chairman Wainwright of the Banks Committee all entertain the conviction that an investigation should be had. Exposure of the plan to defeat it has greatly weakened the opposition.

It does not appear that the effort which was made by some of the leading Republican Senators to enlist Governor Higgins in the opposition has been of any avail. Having realized and acknowledged his mistake in authorizing an opinion from his legal adviser that a legislative investigation of the Banking Department would be improper exercise of legislative authority, Gov. Higgins is now disposed to keep hands off. He is friendly to Kilburn, but is said to believe that the proposed investigation is now a matter between Mr. Kilburn and the Legislature.

Up to a late hour last night Chairman Wainwright had not called on Mr. Ivins, who said that he had heard absolutely nothing as to the probability of his selection as the attorney to conduct the banking investigation, nobody having spoken to him about it.

JEROME'S INSURANCE MOVE.

Mutual Reserve Case First—No Special Insurance Jury Just Yet.

District Attorney Jerome left town yesterday afternoon for his country home at Lakeville, Conn., to spend some time with his family, not having seen them for four or five weeks. In all probability he will not return to his office until a week from Monday.

Mr. Jerome carried with him a big valise full of insurance evidence, through which he will wade while at Lakeville. Before he departed he had this to say:

"Although I shall be away next week, it is likely that a first step will be taken soon in the insurance matter. There is a matter now pending in this office which is separate from the general insurance investigation and which has been left entirely in the hands of two of my assistants, Mr. Nott and Mr. Kresel. The main investigation is being attended to by myself. But in all human probability there will be no special Grand Jury convened in February."

It was understood yesterday that the separate matter referred to by Mr. Jerome concerned the affairs of the Mutual Reserve Company. This side investigation is said to have proceeded so far that it will be possible to place it before the regular Grand Jury either next or the following week.

Mr. Jerome received a visit yesterday from State Senators Frear, Rohr, and Acken of Wisconsin, members of the legislative committee appointed in that State to investigate the insurance scandals. They were introduced to the District Attorney by Assemblyman Prentice of the Armstrong Committee, and had a long talk with him.

It was said that the plans for the Wisconsin investigation have not been laid out in detail yet, but it is not unlikely that it will proceed somewhat on the lines of the investigation in this State, except that the evidence taken by the Armstrong Committee concerning the big New York companies will be accepted as covering those institutions.

It is also probable that the Wisconsin committee will go into many of the assessment and fraternal organizations, about which complaints have been made. The three committeemen have already been to Washington, and to-day are going to Boston to see Commissioner Cutting of Massachusetts.

The Armstrong committeemen are still dickering with the State Printer about the printing of the evidence taken here, and their tempers are not improving with the continued delays.

"We would not have cared if they had made a reasonable number of thousands of dollars through private sale of the testimony," said Senator Armstrong yesterday, "but when they held us up with only five typewritten copies of the testimony to depend upon in drafting our report so that they might get in their private orders before they fulfilled their public contract, and then lied to us about it, there was reason for any one to retaliate."

HIGGINS'S AXE HIT WORKERS.

"Extra" Men Gone, Sinecures for Regulars Cease.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—The idea the Governor had as to the character of the legislative "extra" list, which he has ordered abolished, was to a degree erroneous. The Governor was right in supposing that the State had been paying thousands of dollars annually for which it received no return, but the "extra" list was made necessary because some of the persons carried on the regular list at good salaries never did a day's work for the State. Some even did not appear in Albany at any time during the session.

When the order went out to abolish the extra list some of the most valuable men employed by the Senate and Assembly clerks were forced out. Notice has been served on those whose work has been done by substitutes that they must put in an appearance at the Capitol and take up their duties or be discharged.

FOR SAFES IN SLEEPERS.

Bill to Fix Railroad's Liability for Loss —Some Familiar Measures.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—The usual Friday session, lasting but a few moments, was held to-day without a quorum in either House. Bills introduced were by:

FOELKER—Newspaper Libel bill, which has been defeated annually for several years, providing that the defendant may prove that the matter was published without malice as a bar to punitive damages.

MURPHY—Men who entrap girls under the guise of marriage; fixing heavy penalties for the importation of women from foreign countries for immoral purposes.

ARMSTRONG—To prohibit docking horses' tails.

KEYES—Providing for the appointment of a State Board of Licensed Plumbers.

STORY—Requiring that in every parlor or sleeping car there shall be furnished a suitable fire proof steel safe to hold jewelry, valuables, papers, &c., and for the loss of any article so checked the company shall be liable.

FETH—A direct Nominations bill and for the alphabetical ballot at primaries.

BILL FOR JURY REFORM.

Marks Seeks to Prevent Favor for Defendant Corporations.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Senator Marks has introduced a jury reform bill providing that in each part of a trial term of a court of record the box containing the names of the jurors to be called shall have when the drawing is commenced the names of at least forty trial jurors.

It is asserted by Senator Marks that under the present system of drawing jurors the selection is often confined to less than twenty names. There is an intimation that this is desired by some of the companies called upon to defend negligence cases.

OHIO'S ATTORNEY TO ACT ON OIL TRUST EVIDENCE

Sends to Hadley for Testimony He Got at Cleveland.

STANDARD ITS OWN RIVAL

Witnesses Tell How the Republic Company Was Formed to Sell to Disaffected Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 26.—Ohio's Attorney General, Wade H. Ellis, will take a hand in the investigation of the Republic Oil Company and its relations to the Standard Oil Company. He said to-night:

"I will at once get possession of the facts. If the disclosures show any basis upon which the Law Department of this State can found an action, it will be brought promptly."

Mr. Ellis's attention was first directed to-day to the disclosures in the investigation being made in Cleveland by Attorney General Hadley of Missouri. Nothing beyond rumor concerning the Standard's affairs had been brought to the notice of the Ohio Attorney General before that.

Mr. Ellis to-morrow morning will telegraph Mr. Hadley, asking for a conference to be held in Cleveland. He suggests next Tuesday morning, as he is going to Cleveland on Monday to deliver an address at the banquet of the Tippecanoe Club that evening on "The Republican Party."

A formal complaint against the Standard or Republic Company will not be awaited if Mr. Ellis can obtain proof that either or both have violated the Ohio anti-trust laws, or any other statutes.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 26.—Attorney General Hadley of Missouri concluded his investigation of the Standard Oil Company here for the present this afternoon, and got an adjournment until Feb. 20, for the purpose of holding the case open for further testimony. There were other witnesses, he said, whom he might want to examine, and he thought the date would be convenient for all concerned.

Asked if this was not done for the purpose of obtaining the testimony of W. E. Judd and W. T. McKee, present officers of the Republic Oil Company, who are absent from the city, he said that if Judd and McKee returned and he found that he needed their statements, he would come back to Cleveland and cause them to appear on the witness stand. Mr. Hadley left to-night, and expects to be home on Sunday.

The Oil Trust attorneys to-day resorted to the tactics used in New York for delay, raising the point that testimony must be taken down in longhand. The point was overruled by Special Commissioner Schwentner, and, afterward, the objection was withdrawn by the Standard's counsel.

E. B. W. Browne, now President and Treasurer of the Great Western Oil Company of Cleveland, but for eighteen years connected with the firm of Scofield, Shurmer & Teagle, which sold out to the Republic Oil Company; C. W. Scofield and Daniel Shurmer of the dissolved concern, and Edward D. Shurmer, a son of Daniel Shurmer, were witnesses to-day. Daniel Shurmer, testifying about the transfer to the Republic Company, said:

"I did not go to New York in regard to any of the negotiations, but John Teagle, my partner, reported to me that he conducted the negotiations with Alexander McDonald. I did not bother about it until the deal was completed. The only person I ever heard of in connection with the sale was McDonald, who, I understood, was a Standard Oil man.

"Ours was a prosperous business when we sold out. I retired from the oil business, and expect to stay retired the rest of my life."

Asked whether he knew George B. Wilson, James R. Taylor, or F. A. Turrell, the first officers of the Republic Oil Company, he said that he never saw them at all, but heard of them indirectly.

Schurmer's son testified that he went to New York with Scofield and John Teagle in May, 1901, as a representative of his father's interests, and they met Alexander McDonald at the Waldorf.

Mr. Browne's statement was:

"The Republic Oil Company apeared on the scene immediately after the deal was consummated, Louis H. Turrell, who testified yesterday, taking charge of affairs. Mr. Turrell told me, when I was introduced to him, that he was a representative of the Standard Oil Company. The Standard always has had what is called a 'dissatisfied' trade, which business was easy for the independent companies to obtain. The Republic went after this trade under the guise of being an independent concern.

"Since I left the Republic Oil Company I have had numerous talks with the representatives of the concern, principally with Walter C. Teagle, the Vice President, and I have learned that general instructions were issued to make the assertion that the Republic Company was an independent concern and had no connection with the Standard Oil Company.

"Scofield, Shurmer & Teagle were for years able to sell their oil in competition with the Standard Company, notwithstanding that the Standard Company sold at lower prices. Many dealers would not buy of the Standard Company at any price, as they considered it a monopoly."

Attorney Hagerman endeavored to obtain the names of various station managers of the Republic Company, who, Mr. Browne had testified, had told him about instructions as to the Standard Company having nothing to do with the Republic Company. Attorney General Hadley made a vigorous protest.

"If these names are given," he said "the Standard Oil officers forthwith will cause the discharge of the men. I am not conducting this investigation to cause the discharge of some little fellow earning $75 or $80 a month."

The questions were withdrawn.

KEMP WILL TO STAND.

Jury Finds That Druggist Was Sane and Not Unduly Influenced.

A jury in the Supreme Court has been listening for a week to testimony produced by four relatives of Edward Kemp, who brought a suit to upset his will. Yesterday the jury returned a verdict that Mr. Kemp was sane when he made his will, and that he was not unduly influenced in making it.

Now the Kemp estate will be distributed among the beneficiaries named under the will. The estate consists of securities and realty valued at more than $5,000,000. Mr. Kemp's widow will receive $100,000 in addition to a life interest in the residuary estate, and upon her death the trust estate will go to two of her nephews.

DOES THINGS
You don't suspect—
That's Coffee!
POSTUM
FOOD COFFEE
is a pleasant change and builds back
HEALTH.

WOULDN'T LEASH HER DOG.

So the Policeman, Remembering Complaints, Arrested Miss Cole.

Following many complaints to the police by public-spirited citizens that dogs have been damaging the parks and grass plots along the upper west side, Miss Adelaide M. Cole, 44 years old, of 2,329 Broadway, was arrested yesterday morning because she was allowing her dog to run without leash at Eightieth Street and West End Avenue.

Policeman Fritchman, who made the arrest, had been censured by his Captain for not watching dogs more closely. When he saw Miss Cole with an unleashed dog he told her she must have a leash for the dog, as required by the park ordinances. She resented his warning, and with a stamp of her foot declared she would not fasten her dog. Fritchman told her the law, and said that his duty required him, if she insisted upon keeping the dog unloosed, to arrest her. This had no effect, so Fritchman told Miss Cole she would have to go to the station to explain to the Sergeant. Miss Cole angrily complied, and the Sergeant took a complaint of violation of the park ordinances against her. She was taken to the West Side Court immediately. As she had no money with her, Fritchman gallantly paid her fare there.

"Although this is not a very serious case," Magistrate Steinert remarked, "the law must be complied with. I will discharge you, Miss Cole, but in the future always have your dog leashed."

CORONER FREES MOTORMAN.

Criticises Magistrate for Discharging Subway Guard in Fatal Accident Case.

Coroner Acritelli discharged yesterday George E. Wagner, motorman of the Subway train that killed Mrs. Sarah Drummond in the 157th Street station Thursday. He criticised Magistrate Crane for discharging Henry Woodfield, conductor of the train, and Archie Smith, the guard who shut the door.

"What is the use in holding the motorman, who was so far away from the woman that he couldn't see or prevent the accident," he asked, "and in releasing the conductor and the guard who shut the door in the woman's face? The Magistrate must have been crazy to let the guard go. I shall present the facts to the District Attorney's office, and ask that Smith be rearrested."

When Magistrate Crane was told of Coroner Acritelli's criticism he said:

"If the Coroner thinks I'm crazy he is at perfect liberty to do so. The evidence I had before me in the case warranted my sending the motorman to the Coroner."

CONSIDER FORAKER BILL.

Lines Sharply Drawn Between Supporters of Rate Measures.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce to-day resumed consideration of railway rate legislation. It has become apparent during the past few days that the lines between the supporters of different measures are being sharply drawn, and that the contest is to be fought out between the Dolliver-Clapp bill, which closely follows the recommendations of the President and the Foraker or Elkins bills, which are favored by the so-called conservative element of the committee.

The Foraker bill formed the basis of consideration by the committee. The author of the bill explained its various provisions at length, giving especial attention to his reasons for eliminating the Inter-State Commerce Commission and substituting the courts as the tribunal for hearing complaints against the railroads. The committee adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

MORTGAGE TAX LAW UPHELD.

Appellate Division of Supreme Court Pronounces It Constitutional.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court upheld yesterday the constitutionality of the mortgage tax law in a case brought by Michael H. Elsman against John H. J. Ronner, as Register of the County of New York. Justice Ingraham writes the opinion of the court, in which all concur. A clause of the opinion is as follows:

"The power of the State to exempt certain property from taxation and tax other property not exempt, has been recognized from the institution of the Government of the State, and has never been seriously questioned. A system of taxation which is uniform in its character applies equally to all property of a class specified."

The court affirms the order of the lower court denying a peremptory writ of mandamus.

Scare Over Mortgage Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—A scare was thrown into the camp of the Assembly leaders today when it was discovered that the report of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment included favorable report on the Agnew bill, repealing the mortgage tax of last year and substituting a recording tax of one-half of 1 per cent.

Such members of the committee as were here to-day declared that the committee had not voted last Tuesday to report out the bill favorably, but merely for amendment and reprinting. This course would recommit it under the rules. The situation developed when the desk was making up the calendar for Monday night. Investigation showed that Chairman Wade, a strong opponent of repeal, had acted as his own committee clerk and placed the Agnew bill on the "favorable report" blank by mistake. Speaker Wadsworth and some House leaders had the correction made.

NO PALMER WILL VERDICT.

Jury That Heard Brother's Contest Is Unable to Agree.

The trial of the contest over the will of Francis Asbury Palmer ended last night when a jury in the Supreme Court announced to Justice Dugro that they could not agree on a verdict. Mr. Palmer, who was President of the Broadway National Bank for more than fifty years, left an estate of more than $1,000,000. His will provided that the greater part of the estate should go to educational and religious institutions.

To his brother, James Palmer of San Francisco, he bequeathed $1,200 a year. This brother contested the will on the ground that Mr. Palmer was influenced by clergymen in executing the will. The case will be tried again.

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NO OTHER WHISKEY HAS EVER MAINTAINED such a HIGH STANDARD of PURITY & EXCELLENCE
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Finch Rigid Eyeglasses
Some people whose features don't take kindly to eyeglasses will find the Finch Mounting most secure, most comfortable and most attractive. An eyeglass mounting with a spectacle nose bridge.
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OPTICIAN.
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3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

TRANSFER TAX UPHELD BY APPELLATE DIVISION

Court Holds It Is in the Nature of a Stamp Duty.

AN APPEAL WILL BE MADE

In Half a Year the Income from Stock Exchange Sales Alone Has Been $2,130,000.

The test case which the Stock Exchange started to determine the constitutionality of the stock transfer tax was decided against the Exchange in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon, Justice Ingraham dissenting.

The case was immediately appealed in accordance with the announced intention of the officials of the Stock Exchange to carry it through the highest courts.

The stock transfer tax imposes a charge on every transfer or sale of stock at the rate of 2 cents for every $100 of face value, regardless of what the stock may sell for in the market. This lack of discrimination, it is contended, works a great hardship on the low priced stocks, and brokers say that it has sent to Boston, Philadelphia, and other nearby centres a great deal of business that would otherwise have come to the New York market.

The test was undertaken a few days after the law went into effect on June 1 last. Albert T. Hatch, a member of the Stock Exchange, with offices at 20 Broad Street, though a resident of Connecticut, sold and delivered 100 shares each of Southern Railway and of, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul without affixing the required 2 cent tax stamp under the law. He was promptly arrested by one of the District Attorney's county detectives.

Justice Ingraham, in his dissent, maintains that the tax as a tax on property cannot be maintained because it is not based on value, but the contention of the Attorney General, concurred in by the majority of the bench, is that the tax is in the nature of an excise tax, or stamp duty, upon the transaction, and not upon the value of the property.

Since the stock transfer tax law went into effect last June the income has been at a rate calculated to exceed the $5,000,000 which it was expected the measure would add to the State revenue. Sales of stock on the New York Stock Exchange alone during this period have been 106,527,778 shares, which, at the rate of 2 cents for each $100, would yield $2,130,000 for little more than half the year. The sales on the Consolidated Exchange, the curb, and by private transaction would very largely swell this total.

SAY HE ROBBED THE DEAD.

Slack Had a Watch Belonging to Victim of Elevated Accident.

George E. Slack, 33 years old, was locked up last night in the Liberty Avenue Police Station, East New York, charged with stealing a gold watch and chain from Simon C. Wilson, the aged real estate broker of 133 Berkeley Avenue, Brooklyn, who was killed a week ago in the accident on the elevated road at the corner of Fulton Avenue and Chestnut Street. Slack is employed in the Ridgewood pumping station, a block away from where the accident happened, and was one of the first to aid the injured. He extricated Wilson from the wreck. The old man died a few minutes after.

The family of the dead man missed the watch when the body was brought home, and immediately notified the police. Detective Wilson of the Liberty Avenue Station found a man who said he had seen Slack standing beside the body with the watch in his hand. He later traced the watch to a pawn shop in Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn. When Slack was arrested he said that he picked the watch up off the ground. He said he did not give it to the police because he was intoxicated. Slack will be arraigned in the Gates Avenue Court this morning.

Killed and Maimed on Railroads.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—A bulletin issued by the Inter-State Commerce Commision to-day shows that during the months of July, August, and September last 1,053 were killed and 16,386 injured among passengers and employes of steam railroads in the United States.

OPPENHEIMER TREATMENT
FOR ALCOHOLISM
The great success of the OPPENHEIMER TREATMENT has led to a demand both from physicians and the public for enlarged facilities for the administration of this cure for the alcoholic craving. This demand has been met by a new arrangement by which the treatment may be
ADMINISTERED BY YOUR OWN PHYSICIAN
With all the privacy which attaches to a physician's treatment of any other form of disease. There are no bad after effects. The general physical functions are regulated and the whole nervous system is strengthened by this treatment, which
ABSOLUTELY REMOVES ALCOHOLIC CRAVING IN FROM 12 TO 48 HOURS.
NO SUFFERING—NO INJECTIONS—NO DETENTION FROM BUSINESS.
For full information, confidentially supplied, fill out and mail coupon to
THE OPPENHEIMER INSTITUTE
159 West 34th Street, New York City.
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Frederick Loeser & Co
In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.
Store Opens Daily at 8 A. M., Closes at 5:30 P. M.

A Sale of Men's Suits.
$14.75---Formerly $20 to $25.
THE ANNOUNCEMENT SHOULD BE SUFFICIENT to insure new ownership for every one of the Business Suits concerned in this sharp price reduction.
Each suit is from our own regular stock—made for us of the fine materials with the good tailoring and the good style that have put Loeser Clothes for men in a class alone.
Because the stock of each season must go with that season we have cut the prices now—and the former prices were lower than ordinary for Suits of equal merit.
STOUT MEN ESPECIALLY will welcome this announcement. We make a specialty of Clothes for stout men. We have demonstrated that it is possible for stout men to buy Clothing ready-for-service and get as perfect a fit as though their Suits were made to order. And in this collection there are a number of these Suits particularly designed for stout men. It is rarely indeed that such a chance comes. The schedule shows exactly the range of sizes. None sent C. O. D.

Size.....	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	42	44	46
Regular..	2	4	9	7	10	1	7	7	4	
Stout....			8	10	3	2	5	7	3	2
Slims....		1	1	1	2		3	3		

Radical Reductions on Winter Overcoats.
Practically every Winter Overcoat in stock has come under the price pruning knife. Here are some of the results:
Overcoats That Were $35 to $40 Are $26.50.
Overcoats That Were $25 to $30 Are $20.50.
Overcoats That Were $20 to $22 Are $16.50.
Overcoats That Were $18 Are $12.50.
Overcoats That Were $12.50 to $15 Are $9.50.
Main Floor, Elm Place.

Boys' Clothes--Reductions
THEY STAND NOT ON THE ORDER of their going now; but little prices will make them go at once.
And to mothers who know the superiority of the Loeser Clothes for boys, the chance to buy them now at such sharp concessions from the regular prices is not lightly to be missed.
$5 and $6 Suits, Overcoats and Reefers now $3.98.
$6 and $7 Suits, Overcoats and Reefers now $4.98.
$7 and $9 Suits, Overcoats and Reefers Now $5.98.
At their former prices they were the best Clothes to be had anywhere in Brooklyn. Every garment may be depended on for correct style, for perfect fit, for the excellent workmanship which will insure long wear. But Spring Clothes will be here before long, and these must give way.
Some New Blouses and Waists
have come in already. Every one made for us over the patterns that we know produce comfort and durability. Every one the best value it is possible to get for the price.
Usual 75c. Blouses at 49c. Usual $1 Blouses for 79c.
Second Floor, Elm Place.

Double Interest in These
Girls' Coats and Dresses.
Winter Wear Flying Out at Much Reduced Prices.
Summer Wear in Broad Showing at Very Little Prices.
DOUBLE INTEREST in the CHILDREN'S STORE to-day. And the interest is emphasized by the fact that finer wear for Girls—clothes any more correct in style or workmanship are not to be had no matter what you pay. Here's a hint:
Coats at $4.98, Were Up to $7.50
Reefers and long Coats of mannish mixtures and soft finished cheviots, some are lined with flannel, others with mercerized sateens; some of the Coats have all seams bound; sizes are broken, but sizes 6 to 14 years are in the lot.
Girls' and Misses' Summer Dresses.
The largest and best collection of girls' and misses' Summer Dresses that we have ever shown as early as this. Two special values.
One Piece Dresses at $1.98.
Made of white batiste, with yoke of fine tucks and insertion, fancy shaped bertha edged with lace and insertion. Full gathered skirt with hem and tucks; also drop skirt of white lawn; sizes 6 to 14 years.
Dresses at $9.98.
Two piece Dresses of white lawn. The waist is made of fine tucks to yoke length, finished with lace insertion and edging, full sleeves with deep cuffs of cluster tucking and insertion, high satin girdle. The skirt is five gored, finished with deep flounce, insertion and tucks; drop skirt finished with lace edging; sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.
Second Floor, Front.

Famous Dollar Dress Shirts
Unmatched Elsewhere Under $1.50.
PERHAPS MORE BROOKLYN MEN wear these well known Loeser Shirts than wear any two other sorts, and with good reason.
The Shirts are the result of a determination to have the best Shirts in America sold for a dollar apiece. We planned to duplicate dollar and a half Shirts and submitted the proposition to several of the best Shirt men in the country.
They said it couldn't be done.
But finally we found a man who promised, if we gave him orders large enough, that he would try. That man is still making these Dollar Shirts, and making them better than he did at first. Here are specifications:
Bodies of the best muslin; bosoms of fine and pure linen; every buttonhole hand made, a feature in very few $1.50 shirts. Proportions ample and the shapes peculiarly well fitting. Every detail of a good Shirt is here, and right.
So careful and intricate is the work of making these Dress Shirts that before they go into the boxes for shipment to us, each Shirt passes through 103 pairs of hands, each expert in some portion of its making.
Full stock now of open back and front and also open back styles. Several sleeve lengths.
Main Floor, Elm Place.

An Interesting Bargain Budget
From Brooklyn's Best Book Store
CHIEF DEPENDENCE IN BROOKLYN is placed on the Loeser Book Store, not only because prices are lowest, but because the STOCKS ARE COMPLETE. The Book YOU want is sure to be here WHEN you want it.
To-day word of some of the good things that will be found on the bargain tables—hints of a very broad stock of good Books that are priced under their worth.
"Salaman and Absal," an allegory, translated from the Persian of Jami, by Edward Fitzgerald; published at $1.25, at 15c
"Famous Actors of the Day," by Lewis C. Strang; published at $1.50, at .. 50c
"The Life of Francis Parkman," by Charles Haight Farnham; published at $2.50, at $1.35
"The Spirit and Origin of Christian Monasticism," by James O. Hannay; published at $1.40 net, at 60c
"Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry and the War on the Lakes," by Olin L. Lyman; published at $1.25, at 50c
"Plutarch's Lives," selected and edited by John S. White, 2 volumes; published at $3.50, at 98c
"History of Cabinets, from the Union with Scotland to the Acquisition of Canada and Bengal," by W. M. Torrens, 2 volumes, published at $6 net, at ... 90c
"Garden Craft, Old and New," by John D. Sedding; published at $2.50 net, at 50c
"Old Time Aldwych, Kingsway and Neighborhood," by Charles Gordon; published at $6 net, at $1.50
"A Short History of the Ancient Greek Sculptors," by Edith Legge; published at $1.50 net, at 75c
"Tangled Up in Beulah Land," by J. P. Mowbray; published at $1.50 net, at 75c
"Brother Musicians; reminiscences of Edward and Walter Bache," by Constance Bache; published at $1.50 net, at .. 50c
"The Romance of the Irish Stage, with Pictures of the Irish Capital in the Eighteenth Century," by J. Fitzgerald Molloy; 2 volumes; published at $4 net, at $1.25
"Peter III, Emperor of Russia," the story of a crisis and a crime, by R. Nisbet Bain; published at $3.50 net, at ... 90c
"Cyrano de Bergerac," as acted by Richard Mansfield; published at $1.25, at 10c
"The Paget Papers," diplomatic and other correspondence of the Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Paget, notes by Mrs. J. R. Green; 2 volumes; published at $10 net, at $3.50
"Two Centuries of Costume in America," by Alice Morse Earle, 2 volumes; published at $5 net, at $2.50
Anarchism in Art and Chaos in Criticism with Notes on the purpose and the future of Art, by E. Wake Cook; published at $1, at 10c
"Sir Gawain and the Green Knight." A middle English Arthurian romance retold in modern prose, with introduction and notes by Jessie L. Weston. Limited edition with hand colored frontispiece; published at $3 net, at $1
Main Floor, Rear.

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You may stand the bottle upside down or lay it on its side; Or shake it up, or shake it down. It stays the same inside. No Sediment.

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Coat Shirt

and the ordinary shirt is the difference between these two pictures—between comfort and discomfort. The Cluett goes "on and off like a coat." Fast color fabrics and white. $1.50 and more at best stores.

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Dr. Carter in his work on "Diseases of the Eye" reports the case of a patient with palpitation of the heart, headache and sickness attributed to disease of the brain:—

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Write for interesting booklet—FREE.

B. PRIESTLEY & CO.

Manufacturers of Dress Goods, Woolens, Mohairs, Cravenettes, Etc.

71-73 Grand Street, New York City.

High School, with classes of fifty, or BERKELEY SCHOOL, with groups kept small? Four years to college or three years? These are questions with boys now graduating from Grammar Schools.

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130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 126 West Forty-first St., New York.

MUTINEERS HOLD GUNS AT VLADIVOSTOK FORT

Both Sailors and Artillerymen Rise Against Officers.

GEN. SELIVANOFF WOUNDED

Battles in the Caucasus—Several Towns in Flames—Revolutionists Attack Troops with Cavalry.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 26.—That there has been a renewal of the mutiny at Vladivostok was confirmed by a dispatch from that city filed Thursday and received here late to-night.

This dispatch indicates that the mutiny, which began last Monday, had not been subdued, and that the situation was far more serious than during the outbreak in November, as the mutineers include both sailors and artillerymen, who are in possession of the "Holy Innocence" battery, and are well armed with rifles and machine guns, as well as having heavy fortress guns.

Gen. Mistchenko, who has been sent to deal with the mutineers, the dispatch adds, has no easy task, as the Cossacks given him are ill-suited for capturing a fortified position. It declares that the promises of immediate transportation home for the men, with which the Government ended the former revolt, are now scarcely effective.

The telegram, which bears evidences of having been carefully edited, says nothing about the numbers of the mutineers, nor of the attitude of the garrison as a whole. The hasty dispatch of the nearest available troops indicates that Gen. Linevitch is distrustful.

The number of casualties in a fight on Tuesday, when a column of sailors in advancing on the Commandant's house was scattered by machine guns, is not stated in the dispatch, and there is no mention in it of excesses or the destruction of property.

A report that Gen. Selivanoff, the commander of the army corps at Vladivostok, had been wounded is confirmed.

The War Department officials are unable to give particulars of the seriousness of the mutiny, which is due to the reserve men, who are thoroughly undisciplined and are clamoring for their immediate transportation home, though the Government has given them precedence over the Trans-Siberian Railroad in addition to chartering all the available steamers for this purpose.

Railroad communication with the Caucasus has generally been restored. The revolutionists of Guira and Mingrelia are retiring to the mountains, obstinately resisting the advance of the troops. The revolutionists who were driven from Kwirila rallied yesterday and fought a regular battle, advancing on the troops. Other severe encounters are reported. Several towns besides Kwirila are in flames.

The troops are said to be astonished at the firmness of the revolutionists, who have cavalry as well as infantry. Two companies of troops rescued at Kwirila had been disarmed. The Captain in command, Davidoff, had been killed.

A revolution has broken out in Northern Caucasia. The mountaineers around Ekaterinodar have risen and are making frequent forays. A large detachment of Cossacks has been sent to restore order.

Advices from Ekaterinoslav, South Russia, say that the inhabitants of several villages in that vicinity have been rioting and engaging in various excesses, making it necessary to employ artillery to subdue them. The troops captured a barricaded school in which the leading revolutionists had sought refuge.

The Government has been relaxing its repressive measures since Jan. 22. Many of the persons arrested have been released, and the right of assembly will be restored. Father Gapon, who had been warned not to appear in St. Petersburg until Jan. 23, is returning to Russia.

Leniency also will be shown in the case of the sentences imposed upon Prof. Hodski and M. Katelnikoff, editors of the Nasha-Shisn, for publishing the manifesto of the Workmen's Council. They will be let off with fines of $250 instead of a term of imprisonment, to which Alexis Alexievitch Souvorin, editor of the Russ, was sentenced.

ATROCITIES IN AN ASYLUM.

Revolutionists Interned as Lunatics and Brutally Treated.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1902.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 26.—The newspapers here publish columns about atrocities by the soldiers at the St. Nicholas Lunatic Asylum. Of the 1,000 inmates, 700 are persons perfectly sane who had been interned there by the police on account of their revolutionary tendencies.

The police have the right under the provisions of the minor state of siege prevailing at all the large cities of the empire to send any one to a lunatic asylum for an indefinite period.

The soldiers have brutally maltreated not only many of the hapless inmates, but many members of the asylum staff.

The case of the British subject, Davidson, remains a mystery. A report says that his arrest was partially due to the fact that the local authorities thought from his name that he must be a Jew, and as such he was open to the suspicion of revolutionary leanings.

For reasons unexplained imperial fours fell to-day to 79.

ASSASSINS MADE AN ERROR.

Inform Officer Condemned That the Mistake Will Be Rectified.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 26.—Col. Prosorovski, Chief of the Gendarmerie at Penza, East Russia, has been informed by the local revolutionary organization that the recent murder of Col. Lissovski, commanding the Seventy-eighth Infantry Division, by members of the organization was a blunder. He had been mistaken for Col. Prosorovski.

The organization has notified the latter that the error will shortly be rectified.

MAY BOYCOTT VENEZUELA.

France Her Largest Foreign Customer—Cruisers at Curacao.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—As a preliminary to a naval demonstration, France is now considering the initiation of a boycott of all Venezuelan products of which she is the largest foreign purchaser. A boycott could be established by the issuance of an official decree at Paris, but no information on this subject is obtainable here.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—President Loubet presided to-day at a Council of Ministers at the Elysée Palace, in the course of which, it is said on good authority, a decision was reached relative to France's eventual action toward Venezuela, after Premier Rouvier had given the Ministers a complete explanation of the situation.

The measures to be taken have not yet been made known, but it is understood that the United States has been advised of France's course of action, which is entirely approved at Washington, but will not be made public until France decides the moment to be opportune.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, D. W. I., Jan. 26.—The French armored cruiser Desaix, flagship of Admiral Bevoe de la Peyrère, and the cruiser Jurien de la Graviere arrived here to-day from Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad.

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The S. & M. Simplex Automobile

In durability, comfort, and all round utility equal to the best foreign—and superior to every other domestic car.

B'way, bet. 56 & 57 Sts

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Panhard. Renault. S. & M. Simplex.

Members Ass'n Licensed Automobile Manuf'tu'rs

WAY OF THE INDIAN THE RIGHT WAY TO LIVE

400 Women Uncomfortable as They Hear How He Breathes.

AND HE IS A BARBER, TOO

Learned Shampooing Art Before Columbus Came, Speaker Tells New York City Indian Association.

With Mrs. Henry Clarke Coe as their hostess and Mrs. Robert Harris, their President, presiding, the New York City Indian Association, which is now three years old, held a meeting at Delmonico's yesterday morning. The feature of the occasion was an address by George Wharton James on "What the White Man May Learn from the Indian." Four hundred women and one man comprised the audience. Mr. James said, in part:

"Of course, it is not true that all Indians are good Indians, but it is fiendish to believe that the only good Indians are dead Indians. This legend of the whites has done incalculable harm. There are noble Indians, such as Fenimore Cooper described. His pictures are true to the soul of most Indians. The Indian needs what is good in our civilization, and we should not forget that there are many things he can teach us.

"His first lesson is his love of out-of-doors. He lives out-of-doors and he thinks out-of-doors. He is spiritualized out-of-doors. He understands the storm movements better than most of our experts. To him the thunder is the voice of an angry God and the zephyr is God happy with man. There is no race in such natural sympathy with religion. The Indian lives religion.

"He sleeps out-of-doors, and has done so for centuries, proving that his ancestors knew more about healthful habits than the pale faces, who have only now learned to cure the white plague by the same method. There is another thing about the Indian. He is not possessed of the notion that the nose is an organ of speech. He does not talk through his nose, but with mouth closed breathes through his nostrils. The Indian mother, though she does not know why, makes her baby keep its mouth closed. She will press the lips together, and if the baby continues to try to breathe through its mouth she straps the jaws closed with rawhide, believing that if the baby cannot get its respiration through the nose it had better die, because it will never be healthy and strong.

"The Indian breathes deep. His is not chest respiration, but the breathing from the lower ribs. You and I have wondered that in a great theatre we could hear Sarah Bernhardt's whispers. I went to hear her, and saw that as with the Indian women, her waist line was indistinct. I forgot her art in watching her breathing. Her vocal cords are not stronger or her enunciation much clearer than that of others of the stage, but there is the great power of deep breathing—the bellows behind the voice—so that you can hear her whisper. Like the Indian, she breathes deep."

At this point some of the women seemed uncomfortable.

"These statements may seem to be exaggerations, but they are positive truth. I have known an Indian to cover eighty miles on foot in a day, and he was 70 years old. I have known Indians to cover 200 miles on horseback in a day. How can they do it? They live in the open, sleep in the open, and are an out-of-door people. And, further, they teach the pale face the further lesson that teeth were not given to men to dig their graves with, but actually to grind up their food, so that it might become the strength of their bodies.

"Now I hope to live 100 years at least, as many of the Indians have done who did not come into too close contact with civilization. I believe I will live these years because I live their life. I live out-doors and sleep outdoors, I masticate my food, and I expose my body to the sun, believing, like the Indian, that the tanned face is the healthy face. I further try, like the Indian, to be thoroughly frank with my fellows, saying 'yes' when I mean it and 'no' when that is the right answer. You can rely on the word of an Indian. He is your friend or your enemy, and he wants you to be sure that he is one or the other.

"You talk a great deal about your civilization. Before Columbus came to America the Indians knew the art of shampooing. They take roots and make a fine lather with hot water. With this they rub the hair delightfully. An Indian woman once gave me a shampoo. She was a grandmother and the daughter of a chief. When she had lathered my head she proceeded to shampoo my beard. The operation had the other Indians in a fit of laughter.

"The Indian laughs as merrily as a child and just as naturally as a child, unless the white man is about. Then he is solemn. All his evils he attributes to the pale face. The great United States Government steps in and takes his lands and evicts him, and it is not to be wondered at that he looks upon us as untrustworthy, while at the same time he is eager to give up his own life for the sake of a white man he trusts. He is the splendid, noble, original American, worthy of citizenship, with his heart open to the truth of Christianity, a ward of the Nation to be protected and not abused."

FRANCE AND GERMANY FENCE.

Specialists on Morocco Hold Private Meetings at Algeciras.

ALGECIRAS, Spain, Jan. 26.—Count von Tattenbach and M. Regnault, the German and French specialists on Morocco, to-day began the first of a series of detailed private discussions with the object of reaching an agreement outside the Moroccan Conference.

M. Revoil, head of the French Mission, and Herr von Radowitz, head of the German Mission, at their meeting yesterday while most pleasant toward each other, avoided touching upon anything except the general ground, von Radowitz remarking at one point:

"Well, you know we could not let you have the policing of Morocco."

"I am sure that we shall not ask for it," replied M. Revoil.

That was as near as the two diplomats got to the main question, but they arranged for M. Regnault and Count von Tattenbach to talk out the disputed points thoroughly. Their subject to-day was a Moroccan State Bank, a question which probably will be one of the next to come before the conference after the problem of the taxes is disposed of.

Cuba to Print Life of Gomez.

HAVANA, Jan. 26.—Both houses of Congress to-day passed an appropriation of $5,000 for the publication of an elaborate work recording incidents in the life of Gen. Maximo Gomez.

Lost articles found by advertising in The New York Times.—Adv.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

EVERY WINTER OVERCOAT in our stock, for Men, Young Men and Boys, is now on sale at

25% REDUCTION

from our regular prices.

These coats represent the very latest styles and fabrics in Sacks, Paletots, Surtouts, Paddocks and Ulsters. We advise an early choice.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

Strong Testimony from the University of Virginia.

"IN URIC ACID DIATHESIS, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LITHAEMIA and the like, ITS ACTION IS PROMPT AND LASTING."

Geo. Ben. Johnston, M.D., LL.D., *Prof. Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery, University of Virginia, Ex-Pres. Southern Surgical and Gynecological Assn., Ex-Pres. Virginia Medical Society and Surgeon Memorial Hospital, Richmond, Va.:* "If I were asked what mineral water has the widest range of usefulness, I would unhesitatingly answer, **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** In Uric Acid Diathesis, Gout, Rheumatism, Lithaemia, and the like, its beneficial effects are prompt and lasting. . . . . Almost any case of Pyelitis and Cystitis will be alleviated by it, and many cured. I have had evidence of the undoubted Disintegrating, Solvent and Eliminating powers of this water in Renal Calculus, and have known its long continued use to permanently break up the gravel-forming habit."

"IT SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED AS AN ARTICLE OF MATERIA MEDICA."

James L. Cabell, M.D., A.M., LL. D., *former Prof. Physiology and Surgery in the Medical Department in the University of Virginia, and Pres. of the Nat'l Board of Health:* "BUFFALO LITHIA WATER in Uric Acid Diathesis is a well-known therapeutic resource. It should be recognized by the profession as an article of Materia Medica."

"NOTHING TO COMPARE WITH IT IN PREVENTING URIC ACID DEPOSITS IN THE BODY."

Dr. P. B. Barringer, *Chairman of Faculty and Professor of Physiology, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.:* "After twenty years' practice I have no hesitancy in stating that for prompt results I have found nothing to compare with BUFFALO LITHIA WATER in preventing Uric Acid Deposits in the body."

"I KNOW OF NO REMEDY COMPARABLE TO IT."

Wm. B. Towles, M. D., *late Prof. of Anatomy and Materia Medica, University of Va.:* "In Uric Acid Diathesis, Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Renal Calculi and Stone in the Bladder, I know of no remedy comparable to BUFFALO LITHIA WATER Spring No. 2."

Voluminous medical testimony sent on request. For sale by the general drug and mineral water trade.

PROPRIETOR, BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VA.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S

Mollient Ammonia.

A DELIGHTFUL PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for Toilet Purposes. Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair. Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing. Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites. Invigorating in Hot Climates. Restores the Color to Carpets. Cleans Plate and Jewelry. Softens Hard Water. So Vivifying after Motoring and other Sports.

USED BY ALL THE ROYALTIES OF EUROPE.

SCRUBB & CO., Ltd., NEW YORK and LONDON.

O'CONNELL AN ARCHBISHOP.

Pope Appoints Him Co-adjutor to Archbishop Williams of Boston.

ROME, Jan. 26.—The Pope to-day signed the papers appointing the Right Rev. W. H. O'Connell, Bishop of Portland, Me., who recently visited Japan on a special mission with the rank of Assistant to the Pontifical Throne, to be Coadjutor Archbishop of Boston, Mass.

Although Cardinal Gotti, Prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda, is dangerously ill with pneumonia, the Congregation met unexpectedly yesterday, and the Cardinals voted almost unanimously for Bishop O'Connell.

The announcement of the appointment caused something of a sensation in ecclesiastical circles here, but the hope is expressed that it will be pleasing alike to the people and the clergy of the Archdiocese of Boston. The Bishop will remain in Rome for another week.

It is not thought that Cardinal Gotti ever will be able to resume his duties. There is much discussion as to who will succeed him. The former custom has been to nominate for this office the Papal Secretary of State under the Pope immediately preceding the occupant of the Papal throne, who in this case is Cardinal Rampolla.

EXTEND THE SUGAR WAR.

Hawaiian Independents to Start a California Refinery.

The sugar planters of Hawaii, who two years ago formed themselves into The Sugar Factors' Company, Limited, of Honolulu, to handle their own raw material, have further extended their independence of the Sugar Trust by the formation of a sugar refining company to operate in California. According to a circular addressed to the sugar trade, which reached New York yesterday, the California and Hawaii Sugar Refining Company will begin operations on April 1.

The company, says the circular, has long-term contracts for the raw product of its principal shareholders, and will make special efforts to supply the cane sugar trade west of the Mississippi.

The Sugar Factors' Company, Limited, which is comprised of thirty-seven of the largest of the fifty-four sugar companies operating in the islands, owns the controlling interest in the new concern. The officers are R. P. Rithet, President; W. M. Alexander, Vice President; F. B. Anderson, Treasurer. The Directors include W. D. Clark, Albert Max Meyer, James Rolph, Jr., and George E. Fairschild.

No Change in B. R. T. Directorate.

No change was made in the make-up of the Board of Directors of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company at the annual meeting of the stockholders yesterday in Brooklyn. Some 326,473 shares of the 450,000 shares of stock of the company were voted, and the re-elections were unanimous.

KING ALFONSO'S WOOING.

Takes Princess Ena on an Automobile Ride to Bayonne.

BIARRITZ, France, Jan. 26.—King Alfonso returned to Biarritz this morning and lunched privately with Princess Ena of Battenberg and her mother, Princess Henry.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon he took Princess Ena on a trip to Bayonne in Lord Dudley's automobile. On returning he rested for a short time in a room reserved for him at the hotel and then dined with the Princesses. He returned to San Sebastian at 11 o'clock to-night.

Chautauqua County Society Dines.

The Chautauqua County Society gave its fourth annual dinner last night at the Hoffman House. About 125 members and guests were present. Among them were many women. James H. McGraw, President of the society, was toastmaster. Songs were sung by Miss Belle Tiffany. Among the speakers were the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Prof. W. T. Dana, Jerome B. Fisher, and Emerson P. Harris.

Hale's Honey of Horehound & Tar

Relieves hoarseness. Cures colds quickly. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

LOST ANYTHING?

YOU MAY FIND IT WITH A 30c ADVERTISEMENT IN The New York Times

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. 18th & 19th STS.

(Meet me at the Fountain.)

NEW YORK.

The Last Day Before Stock-Taking!

All the "odds and ends," "short lengths," "two and three articles of a kind," "broken assortments," &c., in our 87 complete specialty stores, will be prominently displayed to-day. This is done to carry out one of our rules——to keep fresh stocks of merchandise on hand always, and to never permit any old stock to accumulate.

Make it your business to visit The Big Store to-day. Don't think that the offerings are limited to the items named in this announcement. If we were to list the different specials we would crowd an entire section of a newspaper.

Fur-Lined Overcoats Cut to $40, $55, $75

Regular Values, $55, $75 and $125.

The Last Call.

Our entire remaining stock of Fur Lined Overcoats is affected by this last come-down in prices. It's a well-known fact that we don't carry over merchandise from one year to another. These Garments are no exception to the rule. They represent the most conscientious efforts of the furrier's and the tailor's combined skill. Every detail bespeaks perfection. The furs are the very choicest. Buying one of these Coats now is like putting money in the bank, the value increases with time.

8 Genuine Mink Lined Overcoats, with Persian Lamb Collar and Facing; regular price $125.00.....
12 Russian Marmot Lined Overcoats, with Persian Collar and Facing; regular price $125.00..
12 Russian Marmot Lined Overcoats, with genuine Sealskin Collar; regular price $125.00.. } 75.00

10 Russian Marmot Lined Overcoats, with Persian Collar and Cuffs; regular price $75.00..... 55.00

4 Nutria Lined, with better Nutria Collar and Cuffs; regular price $55.00.....
2 Natural Muskrat Lined Overcoats, with Black Rat Collar and Facing; regular price $55.00.....
10 French Seal Lined Overcoats, with Wool Seal Collar and Cuffs; regular price $55.00.....
6 Natural Muskrat Lined Overcoats, with Persian Collar; regular price $55.00.....
10 Natural Muskrat Lined Overcoats, with Nutria Collar and Cuffs; regular price $55.00..... } 40.00

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, East.)

Clearance of Children's Coats

Children's Box Coats, plain cloth, colors Red, Tan and Navy, made double breasted, with deep cape, prettily braided; sizes 2 to 5 yrs. Regularly $2.75..... 1.95

Children's Box Coats of Bearskin, excellent quality, White and colors, made double breasted, with pearl buttons, turn over collar and cuffs; sizes 2 to 5 yrs. Regularly $3.75..... 2.95

Children's Coats, several very good styles, in plain cloth, cheviot and crushed velvet; all very desirable colorings, and sizes 2 to 5 yrs. Regularly $5, to-day..... 3.75

(Siegel Cooper Store, 3d Floor, Centre.)

Two Immense Tables of Store-Marked Books, 19c.

Remainders from the great Collier Clearance Stock and the entire year's accumulation of store-marked and damaged books, covering every field, and ranging in value from 50c. to $3.50 each; to clear at..... 19c

(Siegel Cooper Store, 3d Floor, Centre.)

Misses' Stylish Eton Suits.

An important clearance to-day of a lot of Eton Suits that will be very fashionable this Spring. Girls' and Misses' Suits will sell to-day at $10.00. When they were $15 they created quite a stir.

To-day we Clear $10. the Entire Lot at

They are made of all wool mixtures in the new Eton style, collarless effect, trimmed with braid; three rows of strapping on each side of jacket, lined throughout with good quality satin; large detachable girdle of self cloth. The skirt is the new circular style, with two large box plaits down centre, garment beautifully tailored throughout and very special for to-day, at..... 10.00

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Front, 19th St.)

Good Shoes

For Men, Women and Children at Clearance Prices.

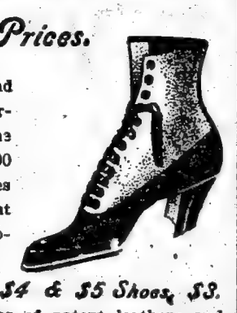

We are planning an innovation in $4.00 and $5.00 Shoes. Now, before the new ones arrive, which will be soon, we reduce the price on some of our present $4.00 and $5.00 Shoes so they will not conflict. The Shoes are of the same high grade as usual, but for many reasons we will sacrifice them to-day.

Women's Shoes at $3.00. Most of these are our Footmould brand, but among them are several lines of $4.00 and $5.00 mixed with these at the same price.

Women's Shoes at $1.95. 18 styles, in kidskin, calfskin and patent coltskin, button, lace and Blucher styles; all sizes.

Women's Shoes at $1.50. There are still a good many left from the sale; there are all sizes in the narrower width of patent leather and all sizes in kidskin.

Men's $4 & $5 Shoes, $3. Four lines of patent leathers and 2 lines of calfskin mixed with the regular Footmould brand.

Men's Shoes, $1.85. Patent Leather Lace Shoes, like illustration, in all sizes; also some calfskin lace shoes.

Boys' Shoes at $1.35. Best quality satin calf lace Shoes, in all sizes; the best wearing shoe for boys.

(Siegel Cooper Store, 2d Floor, East.)

WE GIVE "S. & H." GREEN TRADING STAMPS

GATES, GOTSHALL SAYS, PLAYED AN UGLY TRICK

Declares That John W. and the Others Sold a Gold Brick.

ASKS FRANCHISE AT HEARING

Port Chester's Head and Others Repeat That the Westchester Can't Have Bought Its Rival.

Charging John W. Gates, Charles W. Morse, Oakleigh Thorne, and other financiers of their group with having applied to the city for a franchise in order to sell it to a rival line, William C. Gotshall, President of the New York and Port Chester Railroad, appeared before the Board of Estimate yesterday and repeated his declaration of the night before that these gentlemen had been able to sell nothing more than a "gold brick."

Turning to ex-Judge George S. Graham of Philadelphia, who appeared for the rival New York, Westchester and Boston line, Mr. Gotshall said that in selling the New York Railroad and Development Company to the Westchester contingent Gates and his associates had sold nothing but a shell; that this company did not control any of the rights or shares of the Port Chester Company, but merely held a contract to construct the line, and that the banking house of Charles D. Barney & Co. held in its safe the actual physical control of the Port Chester line and its rights and franchises.

The matter came before the board on the final hearing on the application of the Port Chester line to enter the Bronx with its line. The road already holds franchises giving it rights in Westchester County down to the city line. The board now has held all its legal hearings and has the franchise terms arranged to the satisfaction of its members and of Mr. Gotshall, but no decision can be rendered by the board, under advice of the Corporation Counsel, until the Court of Appeals passes on the constitutionality of the act giving the franchise powers to the board. The franchise application has been pending for three years.

Judge Graham and Christopher Keenan opposed the grant in the name of the Westchester line. A representative of the village of Chester also appeared in opposition, on the ground that if the Port Chester got the franchise the Westchester Company, already in the field, would stop its building. Judge Graham, in his address, declared that the Westchester interests, through the purchase of the New York Railroad and Development Company, had got all the rights of the Port Chester Company, and that the latter therefore had virtually been put out of business. Mr. Gotshall jumped to his feet in an instant.

"Judge Graham would have you believe that the Port Chester Company has passed into the hands of the Westchester," he said, "through the transfer by Gates, Thorne, Morse, R. B. Van Courtlandt and others in the Development Company. I say that Gates and the others perpetrated the dirtiest trick on the Port Chester that ever was attempted when they sold out to the Westchester. But they did not succeed. They simply sold a 'gold brick,' for we yet hold the stock of the Port Chester and it is not affected by the transfer. Charles D. Barney & Co. are in physical possession of that stock, and the Port Chester is going ahead to build notwithstanding the action of Gates and his associates."

Mr. Gotshall admitted the Development Company had been formed to build the line of the Port Chester, but he said the men in the company had gone into the deal merely to sell out to the rival line. Judge Graham denied the truth of a statement by Mr. Gotshall that these men had gone into the deal to build the Port Chester. He said all of the men named were on record in writing as having retired from the company.

Ex-Judge D Cady Herrick spoke as counsel in behalf of the application and said the whole city, not alone the Bronx, demanded that the Port Chester Company receive the right to go ahead with its project for the development of the Bronx and of Westchester County. James L. Wells also spoke for the franchise, as did representatives of the Central Federated Union.

J. G. Boston, who, on behalf of Oakleigh Thorne, made the announcement of the sale of a controlling interest in the New York Railroad and Development Company, said yesterday that he could say nothing about the transaction except that a majority of the stock had been sold to persons whom he was not at liberty to name, and that the sellers of the New York Railroad and Development stock had received stock of the New York, Westchester and Boston Railroad Company.

Robert E. Robinson, a member of the firm of Dick & Robinson, who are closely identified with the New York and Westchester Company, denied yesterday that the Westchester Company itself had procured an interest in either the New York Railroad and Development Company or the New York and Port Chester Railroad. That was all he would say.

Several men familiar with the details of the deal between Messrs. Thorne, Morse, and Gates and the New York and Westchester interests yesterday joined in President Gotshall's statement that the Westchester people had bought a "gold brick." J. Horace Harding, a member of the firm of Charles D. Barney & Co., who are the financial backers of the New York and Port Chester, said that the control of the Port Chester was actually in his firm's possession.

August Belmont issued a denial last night of a statement made by ex-Judge Herrick before the board that the Interborough-Metropolitan interests were in the Westchester Road. Mr. Belmont said:

"Judge Herrick's argument before the board was made out of whole cloth. No one connected with the Interborough-Metropolitan or any of its component corporations has any interest in the Westchester Railroad Company. Mr. Gotshall, some years ago, for his own reasons, stated that I was interested in the Port Chester Company. I was compelled to make a public denial at that time, and I desire to repeat it again."

SAVOY A HOUSE OF SILENCE.

Mr. Hackett, Withdrawing New Play, Says It Was Misunderstood.

There was no performance of "The House of Silence" at the Savoy Theatre last night. The house really was characteristic of the piece. As the play was not a success, it was decided to take it off without attempting to force it. This afternoon "The Walls of Jericho" will be revived for a run of two weeks.

The management sent out the following statement last evening:

"Mr. Hackett's motive in producing 'The House of Silence,' as well as the entire scheme and purpose of the drama, were completely misunderstood by the metropolitan critics, which resulted in sweeping condemnation."

"Mr. Hopkinson," a farce, by R. C. Carton, with a London company, will follow Mr. and Mrs. Hackett at the Savoy Theatre on Feb. 12.

WEST END HOTEL SOLD.

Maze Firm to Put a New House on Long Branch Property.

The West End Hotel and ten cottages at Long Branch, N. J., together with about twenty acres of land, were transferred yesterday to the Maze Realty Company, of which Montgomery Maze is President, and in which D. Solis Ritterband is largely interested.

The new owners intend to erect a new hotel on the site at a cost of more than $250,000. The sellers of the property are the heirs of the Hildreth estate, in which family the land has been held for more than fifty years.

FRAWLEY AGAINST O'BRIEN.

Also Whacks Hayes as a Possible Leader of Tammany.

Senator James J. Frawley, who is the leader of the Thirty-second Assembly District, came out in open denunciation yesterday of the plan of Mayor McClellan and his associates to make Fire Commissioner John H. O'Brien the leader of Tammany Hall in place of Charles F. Murphy. Frawley also denounced with more vigor the suggestion that Sheriff Nicholas J. Hayes might become the candidate of the Mayor and his supporters if the O'Brien plan were deemed inadvisable.

"If Hayes should be made leader I would leave Tammany Hall," declared Frawley to a group of district leaders who were gathered in the Wigwam, "but I would stay in the organization long enough to hand him a few good cracks. There is only one man in the world who would drag me away from Charles F. Murphy's side in such a crisis as this, and that man is 3,000 miles away from here."

He meant Mr. Croker, of course. He continued:

"As to this talk about O'Brien for leader, I know that the man who talks about such a proposition doesn't understand the sentiment of the Tammany organization. The mere running over the list of men who attended the dinner intended to place O'Brien in the limelight showed the impracticable character of the movement.

"To become leader of Tammany Hall a man must have had a course of training from the bottom up or else he cannot succeed and cannot hold out. No man who has been less than four years in the city could last six months in the leadership even if he managed to get there. The idea that Tammany subsists on patronage pure and simple also is absurd. Less than 5 per cent. of the members of the organization hold positions of any character. Personally I have been kept out of contracts because I was a district leader, so that also does not always hold good as injecting life into the organization. If Tammany Hall cannot subsist without patronage and without contracts we might as well throw up the sponge now.

Now they are accusing Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan of carrying water on both shoulders. He went into the Mayor's office yesterday to seek an appointment for Col. M. Clarence Padden, familiarly known as the "Secretary of War in the Sullivan Cabinet."

"I am with Murphy and so are all the Sullivans," he said, halting on his way to get patronage from the Mayor. "We'll be with Murphy if every other district leader deserts him, but they won't. We're with him politically, socially, and religiously, for we think he is the best leader we ever had. I'll bet $500 now that there will not be a district leader against him on the show-down."

Tammanyites and the friends and advisers of the Mayor are watching carefully for the first real political line-up in the Board of Estimate, for there the battle of patronage is to be fought out.

The first real test of the board is likely to come next week, when it will have to pass on the plan to spend $2,000,000 for a new fire alarm plant. This was recommended by the Mayor in his message. It was learned yesterday that the Sullivans and Andrew Freedman are backing a dark horse contractor for this job, and that this contractor will pledge in his bid that he will place the wires underground in the ducts of the Interborough Rapid Transit subway. Freedman is a Director in the Interborough. Such a plan would assure the cheap placing of the wires underground. Next week, also, Mr. Coler plans to try the board on municipal ownership.

The Nassau Railway Company wants a short link in the widened Livingston Street, Brooklyn, and has an application pending for such a franchise. Mr. Coler will present a plan to have the city build the line and lease it out on short-term leases. Mr. Coler came out flat-footed yesterday and declared that he would use his vote in the board to get as much money for Brooklyn improvements as possible.

JERSEY IN SPRING'S LAP.

All the Usual May Symptoms, Including Ed Mosson's Bees.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, N. J., Jan. 26.—The May weather which has prevailed throughout January has brought about some unseasonable conditions. Trees are budding, grass is sprouting, and wild geese have been seen going up the river. The boys are making willow whistles, and some of them have been in swimming already.

Even the milkmen have been fooled into putting milk back on Summer prices two months ahead of the scheduled time. Easter prices prevail on eggs.

Mary Foddle has been peddling artichokes around town, and promises to have rhubarb next week. Ed Prall stuck a bed of onions on Jan. 23. George Dilts yesterday exhibited a handful of lilac buds.

Ed Mosson heard a swarm of bees in the top of a hollow tree. He investigated and found ninety-seven pounds of honey in the trunk. Hiram Purcell showed four grasshoppers which he picked up in a field. Dory Pidcock exhibited some blossoms from a pear tree.

Billy Barron set out his bock beer sign yesterday. John H. Mutchler killed a groundhog which was making weather observations. Mr. Hog had evidently been deceived in the belief that it was Candlemas day. Charles Millar, town weather prophet, says all these signs point to a hot, dry Summer, with plenty of potato bugs.

PARTED WITH $2,000.

Great Jones Street Clothier Falls Victim to "Wire Tappers."

Theodore Fredenburg, who is in the clothing business at 9 Great Jones Street, advertised in a newspaper a few days ago for a partner with a few thousand dollars. Among those who answered was George Hartman, a salesman at 230 West 148th Street. After talking with Fredenburg about the clothing business, Hartman said he had a trade that would beat Great Jones Street.

Under Hartman's direction Fredenburg drew from the Van Norden Trust Company $2,000 in cash, and the two men went to a supposed poolroom in West Thirty-fourth Street, near Seventh Avenue. Hartman explained that the game was to beat the races by tapping wires from New Orleans.

Inside the room there was great confusion and bustle. Hartman grabbed the $2,000 out of Fredenburg's hands and rushed to the desk. Just then there was a scramble and a fight.

Fredenburg and Hartman were separated in the crush, and the clothing dealer did not find his man until he got Detectives Brosnan and Murphy of the Tenderloin Station to help him. Hartman was locked up.

STRIKE ON CHURCH BUILDING.

This Despite the Fact That Presbyterian Clergymen Are in the Union.

A strike of wire lathers has taken place at the Harlem Presbyterian Church, which is being erected at 122d Street and Mount Morris Park West. The Associated Building Trades, with which the wire lathers' union is affiliated, reported yesterday that a committee was sent to members of the New York Presbytery to ask that union men be employed.

The committee reported back that it could get no satisfaction, though the members of the Presbytery were reminded that two Presbyterian clergymen were admitted as fraternal delegates to the Central Federated Union, one of whom went on record as standing by organized labor.

It was decided that a sympathetic strike of the other trades will be ordered on Monday if by that time the non-union men are not discharged. This will bring out among others the plasterers and helpers, tile layers and helpers, and steam fitters. The matter will also be reported to the Central Federated Union.

AN ARREST IN BROADWAY IN LIVERPOOL BANK CASE

Police Say Manes Was Concerned in $850,000 Robbery.

LOST TO VIEW SINCE 1901

Had Been Living Here for Years, His Wife Declares—He Stoutly Denies His Identity.

James Manes of 68 West Thirty-eighth Street was arrested late yesterday afternoon by Detective Sergeants Collins and Cain of the Headquarter's staff on the charge of being the James Manes, otherwise known as "Dick Manes" and "James Mances," who is wanted in Liverpool, England, for complicity in one of the greatest bank robberies of the last quarter century. Manes was arrested in Broadway, just below Forty-second Street, and was locked up at Headquarters without having a chance to obtain bail.

For four years search has gone on for the sixth conspirator in the great English bank robbery which in November, 1901, took $850,000 from the Bank of Liverpool, and which caused the stock of the institution to drop £1 a share on the day a conservative announcement was made of the loss.

The Scotland Yard people caught four of the men engaged in the robbery and recovered a large part of the money, which had been transferred to their accounts in other banks, an English court having protected the Bank of Liverpool by enjoining the banks of the suspected men from paying out a penny to them. The four men caught and convicted later were Thomas P. Goodie, a clerk in the bank, who got ten years at penal servitude; Dick Burge, the English pugilist, who got ten years; F. T. Kelley, who got two years, and an Englishman named Stiles, who got two years.

The fifth man suspected was Lawrie Marks, well known among sporting men of New York. He is supposed to have thrown himself into the English Channel from a steamer after the discovery of the bank fraud. It is believed by his relatives here that he is dead, and his brother, George W. Marks, still considers him an innocent man, although a suicide.

Manes was the only man who escaped. He disappeared. For two years the detectives of England and America watched for him, and so remarkable was the robbery of the Bank of Liverpool that the suicide of Marks was doubted, and the steamers St. Paul and Lucania were watched on their arrival in this harbor soon after his reported drowning, because the Pinkertons believed he would show up here on one or other of the vessels.

Manes, who says he is a miner, was known to the police of New York. He did not attempt to return by any vessel touching at this port. Marks was supposedly dead, Goodie, Burge, Kelley, and Stiles were in English prisons, and, after two years of detective work, the search for Manes was abandoned.

At 68 West Thirty-eighth Street, which Manes gave as his address, a middle-aged woman showed no concern when she was told of the arrest of Manes.

"I'm his wife," she said; "I have nothing to say."

"Have you been living here long?" she was asked.

"A number of years," she replied.

After the arrests of the bank clerk, the pugilist, and Kelly and Stiles, and the supposed suicide of Marks, their bank accounts, with the account of Manes, were turned over to the Bank of Liverpool, and in this legal transaction it was found that Manes, the only one of the conspirators to escape, had to his account over $75,000 in the Credit Lyonnais, and that he had also $90,000 worth of consols. He never applied for their return to him.

Burge, well known in sporting circles here as a lightweight pugilist, had to his credit over $60,000, Marks had more than $50,000, and Goodie, the bank clerk, was caught in a suburb of Liverpool with $1,500.

The records show that Marks got £82,000 from the Bank of Liverpool, of which £47,000 were transferred to Burge and £20,000 to Manes. All this was turned over to the bank.

PRIEST DEFIES BISHOP.

Father Romanelli Declares He Will Not Leave Orange as Ordered.

The Rev. Father Francesco Victor Romanelli, rector of the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, at Orange, and founder of the Hospital of the Immaculate Conception, who has received orders from Bishop O'Connor to go to Hoboken and serve there as rector of St. Ann's Chirch, declares he will not leave Orange.

The Bishop's order reached Father Romanelli yesterday:

"I will never let any one drive me out of town," he exclaimed. "I will decline the parish and will stay right here in Orange."

Father John Rongetti of St. Ann's Church will go to Orange to take charge of Father Romanelli's church. Father Romanelli says he will not yield one inch.

"I have already filed an appeal with the Apostolic Delegate in Washington," he declared, "and am awaiting a reply. I have taken steps in a suit for libel against Chief of Police Washer, who has accused me of stirring up riots. The Italians have been deprived of their rights in the hospital which they founded and toward which they contributed their savings. Our physicians have been vilified and our people have been turned out of beds to make room for patients of the American doctors."

EMMONS CODICIL UPHELD.

His Bequest of $10,000 to Mabel S. Baruch Stands, Court Rules.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday reversing a decree of the Surrogates' Court admitting to probate the holographic will and codicil of Frederick T. Emmons. In the will, which was attested by only one witness, the testator's entire estate is left to his mother, Eliza A. Emmons. The codicil, besides naming the executors, made a bequest of $10,000 to Mabel Shaw Baruch. The Appellate Division holds that the will should not be admitted and that the codicil should be.

"A codicil executed according to the formalities of the statutes," says the court, "is a final testamentary disposition; and if there be an existant and complete will it takes it up and incorporates it. But if there be no such existant and validly executed will, and if the codicil be so complete in itself as to be capable of execution, then it must necessarily stand. The codicil in question, so far as it goes, is entirely complete."

CONFIRE SHOT SMALL BOY.

Willie Put a Cartridge in the Flames—He May Die.

Eight-year-old Willie Hoffman, whose parents live at 503 West Fifty-ninth Street, was envious of the fine noises the small boys in Chinatown enjoyed the other day, so he built himself a bonfire yesterday and put a nice large revolver cartridge on top of it. The fire was on the street corner near his home.

Willie's fun did not last very long. He went near the fire just as the flames exploded the cartridge, and the bullet entered his forehead over the left eye. Policeman Brady carried him in his arms to Roosevelt Hospital. Late last night his condition was serious.

THE "pear-drop" flavor—a rare bouquet in Scotch Whisky—is quite pronounced in Munro's

Long and Short

This delicate bouquet comes from an especially rare quality of home-grown barley and imparts a rich, fruity flavor peculiar *only* to old fashioned

Pot-still Whisky

At Clubs, Cafes, Hotels and of Dealers.

The Cook & Bernheimer Co.,
NEW YORK, SOLE AGENTS.

BROOCH LOST AND FOUND.

Curious Demand for a Reward Revealed in Simultaneous Advertisements

As the result of these two advertisements in the same column of THE TIMES yesterday, a detective will be employed to-day to try to insure the return to its rightful owner of the jewel described in them as both "lost" and "found."

LOST—Sunday, Jan. 21, on 4th Av. car, entered at 38th St., or in 47th St., between 4th and 6th Avs., circular brooch, size of a nickel, of 13 diamonds. If returned to 70 Park Av., $40 reward.

FOUND—In Madison Av. car, Sunday, one 13-stone diamond brooch, which will be, upon proper identification, returned to its owner for the reward of $100; make arrangements to receive same C. O. D. by express. T. X., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

Mrs. D. P. Morgan of 70 Park Avenue lost the brooch on her way home last Sunday. It is of no great intrinsic value, but Mrs. Morgan evidently prized it, for she advertised offering the reward for its return.

The "found" advertisement was read this morning by a friend of the family and sent to them. Later, while D. Percy Morgan, Mrs. Morgan's son, was away from home looking up a communication about the lost brooch his mother was visited by a woman who said she was a nurse. The caller declared that she had seen a young woman pick up the brooch in a Madison Avenue car, and that she knew where to find the finder. She added that she would require pay for her information. Mrs. Morgan postponed dealing in her son's absence. Last night Mr. Morgan said:

"We will put the case in the hands of a detective in the morning. We know a person who says she knows where the brooch is, and that is all we know about it."

Mr. Morgan added that he believed the deliberate holding back of a lost article by the finder, when the finder knew who owned the property, was larceny. He also said that he had no intention of paying $100 for the return of the brooch.

MARRIED IN HOSPITAL.

Miss Davis Weds Mr. Wasmer at Her Father's Bedside.

Th wedding of Miss Mary Elizabeth Davis, daughter of James Edward Davis, a prominent resident of Southold, L. I., and Walter H. A. Wasmer of Jamaica, L. I., which took place at the bedside of the bride's father in the Seney Hospital, Brooklyn, was announced yesterday. The young people were planning to be married next Spring, when Mr. Davis became ill. Recently he was taken to the Seney Hospital for treatment.

He became aware that the physicians had but little hope for his recovery and asked that the marriage be held at once in his presence. The wedding took place at Mr. Davis's bedside on Sunday, the Rev. Harvey E. Burnes officiating. It was said at the hospital yesterday that Mr. Davis's condition was critical.

CELLS AS IN MIDDLE AGES.

Insane Badly Cared For in Queens Jail, Grand Jury Says.

The Queens County Grand Jury handed up a presentment yesterday which said of the provision for the insane at the county jail:

"The condition at present prevailing for the incarceration of individuals deprived of coherent reason is of such a character that the Holy Inquisition of the Middle Ages could not have been worse."

Wife Murderer Hanged in Jersey.

Nicola Murdaco, who killed his wife in Jersey City on May 4, was hanged in the Hudson County Jail yesterday. All the religious exercises were conducted in the cell occupied by Murdaco, and there was no scene at the gallows. Murdaco's neck was broken by the fall.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Antrim & Co., Pittston, Penn.; B. F. Antrim, carpets and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Amy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; S. R. Hines, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street.
Baker & Ginsberg, Baltimore, Md.; A. Ginsberg, cloaks; Hotel Navarre.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. B. Strong, clothing and dress goods; 2 Walker Street.
Blumenfeld, Locher & Brown Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. L. Locher, hats; 640 Broadway; Hotel York.
Cohen Brothers Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; M. Cohen, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Crosby, William, & Co., Topeka, Kan.; E. H. Johnson, domestics; Hotel Albert.
Cohn, P., Stockton, Cal.; cloaks, suits, and waists; 45 Lispenard Street.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; G. A. Melin, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street.
Chapman, T., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; A. L. Curtis, carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.
Copwell, H. C., & Co., Oakland, Cal.; H. C. Copwell, notions and millinery; 114 Spring Street; Hotel Seville.
Davison-Paxon-Stokes Company, Atlanta, Ga.; B. Wylie, shoes; 458 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; G. C. King, cloaks, suits, and waistsi; 396 Broadway.
"Fair, The," Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss J. Levy, laces and notions; 43 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; C. N. Greasa, books and stationery; 31 Union Square; Hotel Woodward.
Kahn Brothers, Louisville, Ky.; E. M. Kahn, woolens; D. R. Kahn, woolens; Hotel Imperial.
Krauss Company, New Orleans, La.; J. A. Toney, upholstery goods; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Kaufman & Co., Richmond, Va.; I. H. Kaufman, cloaks and millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.
Leslie Dry Goods Company, Haverhill, Mass.; G. B. Knight, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.
Mitchell, Cassell & Baker, Lexington, Ky.; T. D. Mitchell, notions; F. T. Baker, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Michaels, Sterns & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Michaels, woolens; St. Denis Hotel.
Miller, Rhoads & Schwartz, Richmond, Va.; L. O. Miller, dry goods; W. S. Rhoads, notions; 320 Church Street; Hotel York.
Nathan, C. P., Company, Sacramento, Cal.; T. H. Starr, cloaks, suits, and millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
O'Gorman Company, Providence, R. I.; E. L. Mears, carpets; 48 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Rubel, A., & Co., Aberdeen, Miss.; J. Rubel, carpets; St. Andrew's Hotel.
Rosenbaum, S. J., Uniontown, Ala.; clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Siegel, H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss B. Horgan, muslin underwear and infants' wear; Hotel Breslin.
Sands Brothers Company, Helena, Mon.; M. Sands, notions; 377 Broadway.
Steele-Smith Dry Goods Company, Birmingham, Ala.; P. C. Goetsch, dress goods and silks; 309 Church Street; Hotel Cumberland.
Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; H. Lederer, cloaks, suits and waists; 31 Union Square; Hotel Imperial.
Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Baer, notions; 458 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
[illegible] Company, Boston, Mass.; [illegible] goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Woodward.

To the Scotchmen of America

THERE is an article in MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE of great value to you—an article you can not afford not to read. It is on THE SONS OF SCOTLAND IN AMERICA, and is a romance of Scottish brains and Scottish pluck and Scottish achievement. It shows the constructive genius of the race, and the tireless energy and fighting qualities of the race.

The Scots, like the English and the Irish and the Dutch, were basic in our civilization. Five Scotchmen were among the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and of the four members of George Washington's original cabinet, three were of Scotch blood—Alexander Hamilton, Knox, and Randolph. Eight of our Presidents have been of Scottish or Scotch-Irish blood.

A Great Series of Race Articles

This is the second paper in a series of race articles now appearing each month in MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE. The first was on THE JEWS IN AMERICA. The third will be THE GERMANS IN AMERICA. Then follow THE IRISH, THE ENGLISH, THE FRENCH, THE DUTCH, THE CANADIANS, THE SCANDINAVIANS, THE ITALIANS, and finally THE AMERICANS IN AMERICA.

This is a great series of articles which should be read by every one who is of the blood discussed, and every one of any blood at all who is enough of an American to wish to know who is who and what is what. This article on the Scots in America appears in

Munsey's Magazine
For February

Illustrated with 18 portraits of leading Scots in America

It was the romantic Paul Jones, a Scotchman, who founded our navy. It was a Scotchman who founded Princeton University. It was a Scotchman, James Gordon Bennett, who gave us our modern American journalism. And it was Andrew Carnegie, a Scotchman, who first organized our steel industry upon its present colossal scale, and who, beginning his career as a messenger-boy in Pittsburg, became in a short span of life the greatest ironmaster of the world and the second richest man in the world.

The February MUNSEY is one of the finest and most finished numbers in all that goes to make a high-grade magazine that we have ever issued. In the dignity and quality of its contents, in its press-work, including color printing, and in the excellence of the paper on which it is printed, there is no better magazine of the month at any price—none better anywhere.

On all news stands 10 cents; by the year $1.00.

FRANK A. MUNSEY, 175 Fifth Avenue, New York

INTERCOLLEGIATE MEETING.

Annual Championships Slated for This City—Rule Changes.

The monthly meeting of the Executive and Advisory Committees of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening and arrangements made for the annual meeting of the association to be held on Feb. 24 at the Fifth Avenue. Eight representatives were present and several amendments decided upon to be submitted to the annual meeting for approval.

It was decided that the entries in any event should be limited to twelve and starters limited to five men from each college, and that only those colleges starting ten men would be eligible for participation in the annual dividends awarded by the association of the profits of the annual field meet. The profits would then be apportioned to each university in proportion to the number of starters and the distance traveled to bring them to the place of meeting.

Nothing was done regarding the place of holding the annual championships to alter the recommendation previously decided upon that the games be held in New York and not at Cambridge, as arranged last year, and the probability is very strong that the games will be held at Columbia Oval.

There were present at the meeting President A. S. Stillman of Yale, Secretary Howard Fitzpatrick of New York University, J. R. Hoyt of Columbia, H. Lansatt Geyelin, Jr., of Pennsylvania, and L. Woodland of Cornell, representing the Executive Committee; and Gustavus P. Kirby of Columbia, J. C. Gilpin of Pennsylvania, and Thornton Gerrish of Harvard, representing the Advisory Committee.

PLAYERS SLOW IN SIGNING.

But Manager Griffith Not Worrying—Zimmer May Catch Again.

In the neighborhood of thirty-three contracts were sent since the first of the year by Secretary Mahon to the players of the Greater New York Club of the American League, but up to date only seven have been sent back fully signed. These are Elberfeld, shortstop, who is wintering at Albion View, Tenn.; Chase, first baseman, who is at San Jose, Cal.; Joseph Yeager, infielder, of Detroit; "Noodles" Hahn, pitcher, of Cincinnati; Walter Clarkson, pitcher, of Cambridge, Mass.; Goode, pitcher, of Johnstown, Penn., and "Smiling Al" Orth, pitcher, of Lynchburg, Va. Leaving Puttmann, the pitcher, out of the question, the tall lefthander having been sold outright to the Toronto Club of the Eastern League, the backwardness of the other players in not returning their signed contracts does not appear to worry Manager Griffith, that every man who belongs to the club will be in line when reporting time arrives the first of March, if he is not traded, sold or exchanged in the meantime. "Players are never in a hurry to sign," Manager Griffith said yesterday; "not that they are dissatisfied with their old surroundings, but it seems to be simply a habit. In the present case not a player of the team has expressed an unwillingness to play here, and for that reason I am not worrying because of not receiving signed contracts."

Charles Zimmer, the veteran catcher and umpire, proposes to retire as arbitrator, for one year at least, and resume playing. The "Chief" has received offers from Altoona, Rochester, Toledo, Nashville, and Little Rock clubs, and he expects soon to close with one of them. Little Rock wants him as playing manager, and it is quite probable that he will accept this offer. Zimmer has been living quietly at his home this winter, and in speaking of his change of base says: "Perhaps I may not be as fast on the bases as I was, but I am in perfect health, and expect to put up a fast game this year."

Columbia School Won at Hockey.

The interscholastic hockey games were postponed yesterday until after the close of the intercollegiate and Amateur Hockey League series. The action was due to the fact that St. Nicholas Rink is unavailable during the evenings. The series will be continued next March. In the closing game yesterday the Columbia Grammar School defeated Berkeley School by the close score of 1 goal to 0. The play throughout the first half was in Columbia's territory but the Berkeley boys were unable to negotiate. In the second half Ely succeeded in shooting a goal for Columbia from a scrimmage, which was the only score of the game. The line-up:

Columbia G. S., 1.	Position.	Berkeley, 0.
Wolf	Goal	Bertram
Kinneuf	Point	Byrne
Bolder	Cover point	Wilson
Ely	Forward	Nathan
Sternhard	Forward	Purdy
Guerber	Forward	Hervult, Tausek
Bernhard	Forward	Sturges

Goal—Ely. Referee—C. Bach, Columbia. Umpire—Mr. Irving, Berkeley. Timekeeper—Mr. Kestler, Berkeley. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

VICHY CELESTINS

The Waldorf-Astoria 1720 Segar Company

FACTS!
DO NOT BE MISLED.

Fine Clear Havana Segars Are NOT Strong.

There is no milder or pleasanter Segar than one made *only* of the finest Havana tobacco.

No Other Tobacco Grown Can Be Compared to It.

We meet the tastes of every one by our varied assortment, but in our judgment a *fine Clear Havana Segar* is the embodiment of all that is *mild* and *fragrant*.

Main Office and Humidors
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel

HANOVER BANK ARCADE, NASSAU & PINE STREETS
66 WILLIAM ST. COR. CEDAR ST. 487 BROADWAY COR. BROOME ST.
6 CORTLANDT ST. NEAR BROADWAY 643 BROADWAY COR. BLEECKER ST.
375 BROADWAY COR. CHAMBERS ST. 1 WEST 42ND ST. NEAR 5TH AVE.
UNION SQUARE STORE, BROADWAY, S.W. COR. 14TH STREET.

OLD CROW RYE

Is Bottled Only by Us, and is Never Sold in Bulk.

The Highest Quality OF RYE WHISKEY.

H. B. KIRK & CO., New York.

Distillery, FRANKFORT, Ky.

"Poly's" Hockey Team the Winner.

The "Poly Prep," hockey seven defeated the Trinity Athletic Club team by the score of 6 goals to 3 at the Clermont Avenue Rink last night. The Trinity boys opened the game with a rush, and Harrison shot a goal soon after play began; but the pace then set by "Poly." was too fast for the Trinity players. Martin and Schmeltzer played the best game for "Poly. Prep.," the former making two goals and the latter one. Line-up:

"Poly. Prep.," 6.	Position.	Trinity, 3.
Bedford	Goal	Gallagher
Hughes	Point	Cassady
Webster	Cover point	Kennelly
Schmeltzer	Forward	Harrison
Martin	Forward	Harmon
Nichols	Forward	Pflaumer
O'Rourke	Forward	Earle

Goals—O'Rourke, Nichols, Schmeltzer, Webster, Martin, (2,) Harrison, Harmon, Pflaumer. Referee—Mr. Dunne.

Wormser and Beck Billiard Winners.

L. Wormser and Dr. Beck were the victors in the afternoon and evening games of the Class C billiard tournament, at fourteen-inch balk line, played at Maurice Daly's Broadway billiard room yesterday. Wormser had "Eddie" Foy as an opponent, and, although the latter made the highest run, 19, he was beaten by 200 to 165. The winner's average was 2 54-75, while his best collections of carroms was 10, 11, and 12. Foy's average was 2 36-75 and his best runs 11, 10, 10.

Lest You Forget
We Say it Yet—
Uneeda Biscuit

SHOPPING to most people is a wearisome task. Here's one way of lightening the labor: Consult the advertisements that appear in the NEW YORK TIMES daily. The leading stores of the city make their announcements in THE TIMES. In these advertisements goods are described, prices are given—in fact, all the necessary details are submitted. All you have to do is to go through the advertisements, and find what you want. It will pay every man and woman, in time and labor saved alone, to read the advertisements in THE TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FOOTBALL SOLONS MEET TO ADOPT RULES TO-DAY

Committees to Report on Changes to Correct Abuses.

RADICAL ACTION EXPECTED

Western Men Instructed by Conference of Big Nine—Penn., Annapolis, and Harvard Suggestions.

The National Intercollegiate Football Rules Committee will meet this morning at 10 o'clock, at the Hotel Netherland. The fourteen members of the committee are all expected to be in attendance, and the various committees appointed at the organization meeting two weeks ago will report, recommending such changes as affect the various topics which they were assigned to study and devise means to correct the abuses developing under the old rules. Besides these recommendations, William T. Reid, Jr., of Harvard, will offer the code adopted by the Harvard special committee in its entirety; John C. Bell and Paul J. Dashiel will offer the respective rules suggested by Pennsylvania and Annapolis to bring about weakening the defenses along lines previously suggested, and by the three Western representatives who are members of the Conference of Nine Universities—Prof. James T. Lees of the University of Nebraska, Dr. Harry L. Williams of the University of Minnesota, and Dr. Alonzo A. Stagg of the University of Chicago. These three men were the only members of the committee to arrive in New York last night.

The full membership of the committee is: Chairman, Prof. L. M. Dennis of Cornell; Walter Camp of Yale, Prof. J. B. Fine of Princeton, John C. Bell of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Paul J. Dashiel of Annapolis, Dr. Alonzo A. Stagg of the University of Chicago, Dr. Harry L. Williams of the University of Minnesota, Prof. James A. Babbitt of Haverford College, E. K. Hall of Dartmouth College, F. Homer Curtis of the University of Texas, Prof. James T. Lees of the University of Nebraska, Prof. C. W. Savage of Oberlin College, Lieut. Charles D. Daly of the Military Academy at West Point, and William T. Reid, Jr., of Harvard University, Secretary.

The four committees to report are: Committee to consider suggestions to bring about open play—Walter Camp of Yale, William T. Reid, Jr., of Harvard, and E. K. Hall of Dartmouth College. Committee to consider suggestions to eliminate brutality and unnecessary roughness—Prof. James A. Babbitt of Haverford, John C. Bell of Pennsylvania, and E. Homer Curtis of the University of Texas. Committee to devise means to secure the appointment of a permanent staff of officials—Prof. Dennis of Cornell, Prof. James A. Babbitt of Haverford, and William T. Reid, Jr., of Harvard. Committee to consider the formation of a field laboratory to test proposed changes in the rules by actual play prior to their permanent adoption—Lieut. Charles D. Daly of West Point, Prof. J. B. Fine of Princeton, and Prof. L. M. Dennis of Cornell.

Prior to leaving for the East, the three Western representatives were instructed by the Western Conference of Nine Universities as to the changes they should advocate. These changes are expressed in the following views of Dr. Williams:

Football, properly played and properly conducted, is the finest outdoor sport that can be engaged in by vigorous, physically sound young men. If the game of football should be so changed as to lose its essential characteristics it would be a real misfortune. The abuses that have crept in are in a large measure due to the failure to enforce the rules. A wise modification of the present rules, together with strict enforcement, can remove all features which have been seriously objected to.

In formulating changes the Rules Committee should keep constantly in mind the absolute elimination of unnecessary roughness, brutality, and unsportsmanlike conduct, the opening up of the game so that mass plays are less frequent and less advantageous, and the reduction of the danger of injury to a minimum. The committee must guard against being so carried away by popular clamor as to introduce drastic technical changes that will transform football into a radically different game without attaining the objects desired.

All three officials should have authority to disqualify, and when a player is disqualified a substitute should be allowed immediately, but the ball be given to the offended side half way between the spot where the offense was committed and their opponents' goal. A player twice disqualified should be ineligible for a year.

The Harvard idea on holding is excellent. It should prohibit grappling the opponent with the hands, placing the hands upon him to push him away, locking legs with him, circling him with the arms, any use of the arms to lift an opponent, and any obstruction of him by hands, arm, or elbow. Offenses should be punished by the loss of the ball, and both officials should inflict penalties.

The ten-yard proposition suggested by Walter Camp is strongly disapproved, since it places an undue handicap on the weaker team and emphasizes the advantage of the stronger.

To make the game more open, and increase the value of light, swift men it would seem advisable to allow the quarter back to make a forward pass to any player of his team not on the rush line when the ball was snapped, provided he does not pass the ball ahead of the line. In the field between the twenty-five-yard lines it might be well to compel ten yards to be gained in three downs or the ball to be kicked, and to allow between those lines any man who receives the ball from the quarter back to make a forward pass for any distance, provided the ball is not allowed to strike the ground before some player has caught or touched it, and also provided only one forward pass be made on a single play. If the ball should touch the ground before received by the player to whom it is passed it should go to the opponents as a first down on the spot. Within the twenty-five-yard lines the present rules should obtain.

The proposition to weaken the defense by placing some of the men a given distance behind the line would prevent fast play by necessitating allowing time for the defensive players to retire the given distance. It might also be so interpreted as to encourage plays into the line instead of discouraging them.

The Harvard provisions for a neutral zone, for the protection of the player making a fair catch, allowing no player to take a step in any direction before the ball is in play, allowing not more than four men behind the line and within five yards of it, and prohibiting interference with a player after he has kicked the ball are excellent, except that to them should be added that, under no circumstances, shall there be less than six men on the line of scrimmage.

A. A. U. Secretary Will Not Sue.

The ex-champion, who was recently repudiated by the Amateur Athletic Union and his records expunged from the official lists of the union, makes another effort to attract attention to himself and the magazine that is exploiting him by an attack on the Amateur Athletic Union and Secretary James E. Sullivan, and loudly proclaims threats of libel prosecutions to be brought by the Amateur Athletic Union official.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Sullivan denied absolutely that he had any intention of suing for libel or otherwise noticing the publication, stating that the abuse was of such a character that no action could be taken by him. "I am perfectly content to allow my motives in sport to be left to the judgment of the athletic world and am perfectly confident whose word would be taken in any question that should arise through such mudslinging," was the laconic comment of the Secretary.

An official, in speaking of the question asked in the magazine, "Why others did not join in the campaign for purification?" answered, "It is not an exposé, but a campaign of abuse. No facts are stated as promised, not a name, date, place, or amount, but simply generalities. The purpose is self-exploitation for commercial purposes, and no one cares to join such a campaign. Every one would welcome any exposé that laid bare corruption with specific evidence to support it, but no one welcomes mudslinging, particularly by a self-confessed offender against athletic ethics."

S. R. Guggenheim Aids Olympic Fund.

S. R. Guggenheim, one of the honorary Vice Presidents of the American Committee of the Olympic Games, which are to be held at Athens from April 22 to May 2, has forwarded to Julian W. Curtiss, Chairman of the Finance Committee, a contribution of $500 toward defraying the expenses of the team that will represent America in the games. Mr. Guggenheim, as Treasurer and a member of the Public Schools Athletic League, has done a great deal toward putting that league in the prominent position it now occupies. He believes strongly in athletic competition and is of the opinion that this country should send to Athens a good strong, representative team.

BAD DAY FOR FAVORITES.

All of the Fair Grounds First Choices Were Beaten.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—The favorites were defeated in each of the six races which made up the Fair Grounds card to-day. The winners were as a rule best under the conditions. Weather fine, track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Three and one-half furlongs. Salvisa, 98 pounds, (Hayes,) 10 to 1, won; Jardiniere, 109, (Chandler,) 8 to 1, second; Helen Lucas, 100, (McGee,) 9 to 1, third. Time—0:43 3-5. Eldorf, King Leopold, Duchess of Montebello, Sainzilla, Blacklock, Black Enamel, Violet C., Rose Hart, and Laundfal also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Holloway, 112 pounds, (McDonald,) 12 to 1, won; Dr. Coffey, 106, (Chandler,) 9 to 10, second; Hand Bang, 99, (Noone,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:15 4-5. Buxom, Mahogany, Beechwood, Balmer V., Elrena, Bitter Hand, Lena J., Lancastrian, Odd Ella, and Proteus also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. First Premium, 100 pounds, (Sewell,) 2 to 1, won; High Chance, 100, (McGee,) 6 to 5, second; Grove Centre, 97, (Moreland,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:07 2-5. Doctor Heard, J. C. Clem, Joe Colson, D. M. Flynn, The Ram, Vivian, Muffins, and Marvin Neal also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile. Rather Royal, 100 pounds, (Sewell,) 7 to 5, won; Whippoorwill, 102, (Perrine,) 13 to 10, second; Monaco Maid, 102, (McGee,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:43. John Randolph and Bravery also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Southern Cross, 107 pounds, (Johanneson,) 22 to 5, won; Goldsmith, 114, (Martin,) 13 to 5, second; Invincible, 114, (Robbins,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:01 2-5. Footlights Favorite, Charles McKee, King's Charm, Plater, Elastic, and Invasion also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and an eighth. Los Angeleno, 108 pounds, (Dennison,) 12 to 1, won; Consuelo II., 101, (Hayes,) 5 to 2, second; Dolinda, 110, (O'Neill,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:56 2-5. Prince Salm Salm, Doctor Hart, Saul, Goo Goo, Athena, Raviana, Don't Ask Me, and Aurumaster also ran.

Boserrian, Orly II., and Pat Bulger were the winning favorites at City Park to-day. Royal Legend and Brush Up, both well backed, could not stand the pace in their respective races. Flying Raincloud stumbled after the seventh jump in the steeplechase and unseated Jockey Ford. Weather clear, track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Half mile. Boserrian, 113 pounds, (Stille,) 8 to 5, won; Blue Dale, 105, (Nicol,) 2 to 1, second; Frances H., 116, (Wishard,) 5 to 1, third. Time—0:49. Irene A., Heirloom, Ronay, French Empress, Little Boot, and Anne Ruskin also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Billy Handsel, 106 pounds, (F. Perrett,) 6 to 1, won; Immortelle, 107, (Tillman,) 30 to 1, second; Fazil, 105, (Obert,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:22. Marco, St. Sever, Best Man, Clique, The Don, Brushton, Foreigner, Royal Legend, and Henry Ach also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Short course steeplechase. Ohio King, 125 pounds, (McClain,) 30 to 1, won; Itacatira, 142, (Peters,) 9 to 2, second; Judge Nolan, 145, (E. Miller,) 8 to 1, third. Time—3:08 3-5. Creolin, Oliver Mc, Lionel, Gould, Sherod, and Rip also ran; Flying Raincloud fell.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. Orly II., 126 pounds, (Troxler,) 3 to 5, won; Harry Stephens, 103, (J. Hennessey,) 30 to 1, second; Devout, 112, (Nicol,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:45. Water Dog also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile. Pat Bulger, 114 pounds, (Wishard,) 3 to 5, won; Auraceiver, 104, (Oregar,) 4 to 1, second; Lyman Hay, 111, (Munro,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:40 2-5. Miss Layman, Oddoletta, Ever Near, Woodclaim, Yachting Girl, Candling, Doctor Dan, and Match also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Quinn Brady, 99 pounds, (Nicol,) 9 to 2, won; Tichimingo, 96, (Heffernan,) 10 to 1, second; Brush Up, 99, (Perrett,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:00 4-5. Goldie, Rockaway, Parisienne, Hopewell, Silent Water, Bensonhurst, and French Nun also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. Trogon, 94 pounds, (Lowe,) 7 to 2, won; Elliott, 117, (Daly,) even, second; Orient, 95, (Perrett,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:45 4-5. Drexel, Oro Viva, Safety Light, and Illegale also ran.

Manhattan Won at Basket Ball.

In a rather uninteresting basket ball game, held last evening in the De La Salle court, Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, the team of the College of the City of New York was easily defeated by the Manhattan College five by a score of 34 to 9. Manhattan scored almost at will during the second half. Line-up:

Manhattan.	Position.	C. C. N. Y.
Cullinan	Right forward	Cronan Finkelstein
Mahoney	Left forward	Wood. Cohen
Hanahan	Centre	Sullivan, Wood
Miller	Left guard	Kammerer
O'Donnell	Right guard	Honerkamp

Goals from field—Hanahan, (8,) O'Donnell, (2,) Culinan, (2,) Mahoney, (2,) Honerkamp, Finkelstein. Goals on fouls—Hanahan, (6.) Wood, (3,) Finkelstein, Honerkamp. Referee—Mr. Redmond. Umpire—Mr. Lyons. Timekeeper—Mr. Allen, C. C. N. Y. A. A. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

WHEAT.—The downward tendency in wheat, which was continued throughout the forenoon yesterday, received a check around midday by reports of a strong cash demand in most of the Western markets, chiefly for domestic account, the export sales being limited to 10 loads. A covering movement followed this news, on which prices regained all of their previous loss, and in the New York market closed practically unchanged from the previous night.

Very small clearances and fair interior receipts were coupled with the Argentine shipments of 1,176,000 bushels, compared with 640,000 bushels the previous week as bearish arguments during the day. Liverpool closed unchanged, and was a little better therefore than due, while continental markets were also without material alteration from the previous night. The local cash market was steady, closing as follows: No. 2 red, 89c, elevator, and 90½c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 95½c, free on board afloat.

CORN.—The bear side of corn received most attention yesterday, prices declining ⅜c on the active option in Chicago and ¼c here, with very little change when wheat had its rally in the afternoon. There appeared to be plenty of corn for sale on each rally, which checked its buoyancy, this tendency reflecting the decline of ¼ to ⅜d at Liverpool, rather liberal receipts and complaints that corn is not arriving in good condition at Liverpool. The export business was limited to 12 loads, but the seaboard clearances reached 906,000 bushels, which was well up to the recent average. The Argentine shipments of 171,000 bushels for the week looked small when compared with 496,000 the previous week. The local cash market closed about steady, as follows: No. 2 corn, 55c, elevator, and 50½c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 white, 51½c, and No. 2 yellow, 50¾c, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thursday's Close.
Wheat—				
May	90¾	90 1-16	90½	90½
July	89½	89	89½	89⅝
September	87⅝	87⅜	87½	87⅝
Corn—				
May	..	..	50½	50¾
July	..	..	50¾	51
September	51¼	50⅞	51⅛	51⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thursday's Close.
Wheat—				
May	85⅞	85 1-16	85⅝	85⅞
July	84½	83⅜	84	84⅛
September	83	82⅝	82¾	83
Corn—				
May	44⅝	44¼	44⅜	44⅜
July	44⅞	44½	44⅝	44⅞
September	45⅛	44⅞	44⅞	45⅛
Oats—				
May	31½	31	31¼	31⅜
July	30¼	30	30⅛	30¼
September	29	29	29	29
Lard—				
May	$7.55	$7.50	$7.52	$7.55
July	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.67
Ribs—				
May	7.52	7.47	7.50	7.55
July	7.62	7.60	7.62	7.67
Pork—				
May	14.05	13.95	14.02	14.12
July	14.15	14.07	14.12	14.22

COTTON.—The cotton market was weak and unsettled during the entire session, with heavy liquidation by outside longs, chiefly New Orleans and the South, and selling by local professionals the speculative features. The market reached a new low level for the Winter and closed only 2 or 3 points up from the lowest at a net decline of 9@18 points. Sales were estimated at 500,000 bales.

The market opened steady at an advance of 2@3 points in response to steady Liverpool cables and the continued large spot business in the Liverpool market. But the bearishness of local sentiment was soon made apparent and the market almost immediately turned irregular and sold off to 11.33 for March. At this level some covering set in and a rally of 4 or 5 points was secured, but the list turned very weak in the early afternoon, when an aggressive raid by local bears was followed by liquidation through wire and commission houses. At the lowest March sold at 11.19 and closed at 11.21. The closing tone was steady.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thursday's Close.
January	11.30	11.10	11.10@11.11	11.25
February	..	..	11.10@11.12	11.25
March	11.42	11.19	11.21@11.23	11.39
April	11.40	11.48	11.25@11.27	11.43
May	11.56	11.33	11.34@11.35	11.52
June	11.58	11.36	11.36@11.38	11.54
July	11.63	11.41	11.42@11.44	11.59
August	11.42	11.25	11.24@11.25	11.39
September	..	..	10.67@10.68	10.77
October	10.35	10.55	10.55@10.57	10.64
November	10.50	10.50	..@ ..	..

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26.—Spot cotton, good demand; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 10,000; receipts, 14,000; American, 11,000; Mid-upland, 6.17d. Futures opened steady at 4 points advance; closed quiet at a net advance of 2@3 points. January, January-February, and February-March, 6.02; March-April, 6.05; April-May, 6.08; May-June, 6.10; June-July, 6.11; July-August, 6.12; August-September, 6.05; September-October, 5.81; October-November, 5.74; November-December, 5.71. Manchester—Yarns quiet and firm. Cloths in good demand.

NEW MILE RUN RECORD BY PHILADELPHIA LAD

Melvin Sheppard Wins Championship Event in Columbia's Meet.

RELAY RACE GOES TO YALE

Madison Square Garden's Crowd Witnesses Excellent Set of Games—Youngsters in Races.

Columbia's big indoor athletic meet last night in Madison Square Garden was a grand success in every way. The crowd was there, one of the largest that has ever been seen in the Garden during an athletic meet. The boxes were all occupied, chiefly by attractively gowned women, making the event typically characteristic of the annual open-air championship contests.

From the athletic standpoint nothing was lacking to make the evening a memorable one. Only one new indoor record was made, but that was in the one-mile championship of the Amateur Athletic Union. The Philadelphia school lad, Melvin Sheppard, wrested the honors from James P. Sullivan, the former holder, in a grand finish, Sheppard's time being 4:25 1-5. The old indoor record was 4:26, made about eight years ago in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory by A. J. Walsh. Sheppard won by about three feet from Sullivan, who made a desperate fight to retain his honors. Bonhag was third. The victory was the cause of great joy to the Irish-American athletes, as the three leaders are all members of that organization.

Lawson Robertson added another triumph to the Irish Americans by capturing for the second year the 300-yard Amateur Athletic Union championship. He beat S. C. Northridge by about four yards, his time being 0:33 2-5. The intercollegiate pole-vault champion, W. Dray of Yale, won the pole-vault event easily, clearing the bar at 10 feet. He then continued up to 11 feet 7¼ inches, the best record ever made at an indoor meet.

Yale and Columbia won the two big intercollegiate relay races. Yale beat Dartmouth in the first event and Columbia beat the University of Pennsylvania in the easiest sort of fashion in the second event. The Yale-Dartmouth race was one of the star features of the night. Yale sent down her best runners, the team running in this order: J. M. Cates, W. J. L'Engle, V. V. Tilson, and E. B. Parsons. Dartmouth entered R. P. Pritchard, W. Jennings, G. E. Shipley, and H. D. Thrall. Each man ran half a mile. Dartmouth led by 6 feet at the first relay. The second relay ended practically in a dead heat; the Dartmouth runner Jennings collapsing completely at the close. Parsons took up the race for Yale in the final half mile, and his lively running aroused loud cheers from the Yale adherents. Thrall made a plucky fight, yet the task was too much for him, and Parsons won by 20 feet. The time was 8:08 3-5.

The New York Athletic Club had the only mile relay race for athletic clubs won from the start. A strong team was entered, being the same four that won the Canadian championship last Fall. Harry Hillman led off and finished his quarter of a mile run fifteen yards ahead of McCutcheon of the Irish A. A. C. Pilgrim finished the race over sixty yards ahead of Hollings, who led Devere of the Pastimes twenty yards for second place. The New York A. C.'s time for the mile was 3:33 4-5.

The schoolboy relay races brought out an enthusiastic lot of youngsters, who furnished lots of amusement for the spectators by their excitement and strenuous efforts to outrun their juvenile rivals. Summary:

60-Yard Dash.—First Heat—Won by F. J. De Lorme, Xavier A. C., (8 feet.) Time—0:06 2-5. Second Heat—Won by Lyndon Pierce, Fenimore A. C., (16 feet.) Time—0:06 3-5. Third Heat—Won by J. D. McDonald, Brooklyn Y. M. C. A., (16 feet.) Time—0:06 3-5. Fourth Heat—Won by J. J. McCormack, St. Mary's A. C., (15 feet.) Time—0:06 3-5. Fifth Heat—Won by L. K. Robinson, Yale, (5 feet.) Time—0:06 3-5. Sixth Heat—Won by F. T. Eddingfield, Columbia. Time—0:06 4-5. Seventh Heat—Won by Max Bloch, New West Side A. C., (15 feet.) Time—0:06 4-5. Eighth Heat—Won by S. E. Kent, Wesleyan, (10 feet.) Time—0:06 3-5. Ninth Heat—Won by G. H. Bull, (13 feet.) Time—0:06 2-5. Tenth Heat—Won by J. H. Teevan, Jr., Irish A. A., (13 feet.) Time—0:06 1-5. Eleventh Heat—Won by A. Pepis, Clark House, (12 feet.) Time—0:06 1-5. Twelfth Heat—Won by H. E. Gennett, Irish A. A., (15 feet.) Time—0:06 2-5.

Final Heat—Won by J. H. Teevan, Jr., Irish A. A., (13 feet;) Max Bloch, New West Side A. C., (15 feet,) second; A. Pepis, Clark House, (12 feet;) third. Time—0:06 2-5.

60-Yard Hurdle, Scratch.—Won by W. E. Finley, New York A. C.; S. E. Kent, Wesleyan, second; T. Healy, Yale, third. Time—0:07 3-5.

High Jump.—Won by H. Hoffman, High School of Commerce, 5 feet 3½ inches; C. B. Toole, New York A. C., second, 5 feet 3½ inches; G. Brash, unattached, 5 feet 3½ inches. All tied at the same height and in jump off the places were won as stated.

High School Midget Relay Race, two-fifths of a mile.—Won by De Witt Clinton, Morris High School second, Townsend-Harris Hall third. Time—1:23.

Sunday School Athletic League Relay, 1,408 yards.—Won by Cuyler Chapel, Tompkins Avenue Congregational second, Central Congregational third. Time—2:53 4-5.

Interborough Athletic League Relay, one mile.—Won by Young Men's League, (J. Moore, E. Wittholm, E. Smith, and R. Marks;) Wanderers' A. C. second; Magnolia A. C., third. Time—3:46 1-5.

One-Mile Young Men's Christian Association Relay.—Won by Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association—R. L. Sanford, L. Lentz, N. Monsees, J. L. Stravaen; West Side Young Men's Christian Association, second team, second; West Side Young Men's Christian Association, first team, third. Time—3:42 2-5.

Pole Vault.—Won by W. Dray, Yale, 10 feet; C. H. Perry, Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, 9 feet 6 inches, second; H. S. Gies, unattached, 8 feet 6 inches, third.

One-Mile Columbia Interclass Relay.—Won by 1906—D. D. Muir, Jr., C. A. Fulton, W. R. Knakal, F. T. Eddingfield; 1907, second; 1908, third. Time—3:35 3-5.

One-Mile National Guard Relay.—Won by Twenty-third Regiment, first team—H. V. Valentine, C. J. Bacon, S. C. Northridge, H. S. Sedley; Thirteenth Regiment, second; Twenty-third Regiment, second team, third. Time—3:36.

Private School Relay, 1,408 yards.—Won by Seton Hall, Pingree School second, Poly. Prep. of Brooklyn third. Time—2:56 4-5.

Law School Relay.—Columbia University Law School (J. A. Taylor, J. Watz, M. C. Ansorge, and W. Fisher) vs. New York University Law School (W. J. Johnson, S. Hillman, S. Graeson, and J. D. Rose.) Won by Columbia. Time—2:54 1-5.

One-Mile A. A. U. Championship.—Won by Melvin Sheppard, Irish-American A. C.; J. P. Sullivan, Irish-American A. C., second; G. V. Bonhag, Irish-American A. C., third; F. J. Nesbrith, New York A. C., fourth. Time—4:25 1-5, making new world's record. Previous record, 4:26.

300-Yard Run, A. A. U. Championship.—Won by Lawson Robertson, Irish-American A. C.; S. C. Northridge, Irish-American A. C., second; R. Burch, Yale, third. Time—0:33 2-5.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by J. J. Foley, New West Side A. C., (6 feet,) actual put 37 feet 3 inches; F. L. Ouken, Adelphi College, (6 feet,) actual put 36 feet 9½ inches, second; J. M. Jones, Prospect Park A. C., (5 feet,) actual put 37 feet 2 inches, third.

Two-Mile Intercollegiate Relay Race.—Yale—J. M. Cates, W. J. L'Engle, V. V. Tilson, E. B. Parsons, vs. Dartmouth—R. P. Pritchard, W. Jennings, G. E. Shipley, H. D. Thrall. Won by Yale by about 20 yards. Time—8:08 3-5.

Two-Mile Intercollegiate Relay.—Columbia—J. W. Brodix, R. Marsh, A. Zink, and C. A. Fulton, vs. University of Pennsylvania—R. D. Jack, F. Root, A. T. Goldwater, and G. Haskins. Won by Columbia. Time—8:30 3-5.

600-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. L. Strawn, Brooklyn Y. M. C. A., (28 yards;) S. D. Friesell, Yale, (20 yards,) second; A. L. Hetzer, West Side Y. M. C. A., (30 yards,) third. Time—1:14 4-5.

Half-Mile Relay, Public School Athletic League, Grammar School Teams.—Won by Public School No. 25—N. Rosenberg, P. Luhrie, J. Herschain, N. Goldstein; Public School No. 24, second—Friedman, Bennett, Stark, Haughey; Public School No. 40, third. Time—1:51 2-5.

One-Mile Handicap.—Won by Peter Soutar, Pastime Athletic Club, (50 yards;) F. Lafforgue, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, (75 yards second; H. P. Odell, unattached, (70 yards,) third. Time—4:25 1-5.

One-Mile Athletic Club Relay.—Won by New York Athletic Club—H. L. Hillman, H. V. Valentine, H. A. Sedley, Jr., P. H. Pilgrim; Irish-American Athletic Club—A. McCutcheon, P. L. Waters, J. H. Teevan, F. Hollings—second; Pastime Athletic Club—F. Trube, W. Grady, E. J. Sweeney, J. M. Devere—third. Time—3:33 4-5.

High School Relay, 1,408 Yards, Public School Athletic Club.—Won by Boys' High School, Brooklyn—Murphy, Wiggins, Smith, Bryce—De Witt Clinton, second; High School of Commerce, third. Time—2:51.

Plans for Billiard Championship.

The Chicago Athletic Association has begun to formulate plans for the National amateur championship billiard tournament, which is to be held under the auspices of the association during the week of March 12. A committee, consisting of W. H. Lake, Fred Gardner, Henry Lobdell, Gustave Hesson, and Dr. A. D. Bevan, has just been appointed to assume the management of the tournament.

Prizes for the high run, best single, and the best grand averages have not been decided upon, but it is understood the first prize, the Championship Cup, which becomes the personal property of the winner, will cost at least $1,000. The second prize will be a diamond studded repeating watch, while the other prizes will be gold and diamond studded Chicago Athletic Association medals.

Schoenweg Wins Pool Match.

In the amateur pool handicap tournament in progress at the Broadway Billiard Academy, H. Schoenweg defeated H. Bartels last night by a score of 100 to 73. Schoenweg was to play 100 points to Bartels's 90, and was in superb form, running away from his opponent at the start and being never in danger. His high run was 15, while he made but two scratches. Bartels scratched three times and ran 11 in his best effort. To-night W. Downs and G. Reickert play, each to make 100 points.

NOVEL EQUESTRIAN GAMES.

Basket Ball and Mounted Exhibitions at American Horse Exchange.

The sixth annual equestrian games of the American Horse Exchange provided good sport last night for several hundred spectators. Several novel and interesting events were added to the regular programme. The programme opened with an exhibition of saddle horses in various evolutions, followed by Prof. P. R. Rasmussen on Mrs. Charles R. Dillworth's Little Minister, giving a remarkable illustration of high school riding in eight acts.

The jeu de barre brought out three contestants, in which Fred Wettack succeeded in carrying off the honors by securing the rosettes of Albert J. Davis and Joseph Holden.

Considerable amusement was furnished in the potato race. Four riders were required to carry potatoes from a bucket located at one end of the building to an empty bucket at a distance of twenty yards. Each competitor was compelled to pick up a potato with his lance and deposit it in the empty bucket. J. O'Brien, son of Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, won first prize, with George Watson, Jr., second. The novelty race consisted of riding twice around the ring, dismounting, opening a dress-suit case, putting on a night shirt, lighting a cigar, and riding three times around the ring. J. O'Brien outdistanced his rivals, with M. Tyler second.

The basket ball game on horseback was won by Durland's Academy over the American Horse Exchange by 5 goals to 0. Albert J. Davis's Maybird won the jumping competition with 4 feet 8 inches.

Conditions of the Knickerbocker Race.

The Knickerbocker Yacht Club has announced the conditions for its long-distance race from Marblehead to College Point for cruising power boats. The starting time of the race is fixed for 6 o'clock in the evening of June 28, entries closing twelve days before. Boats under 40 feet over all and not less than 30 feet waterline, are eligible if suitable for cruising and propelled by an explosive engine.

Each boat is compelled to carry a crew of not less than four persons, and three of these amateurs, who may not be changed during the race. The supplies to be carried are optional except with respect to safety appliances and sails. Handicaps are to be computed according to American Power Boat Association rules except that the time allowance will be figured on 60 per cent. of the tables and the constant 850 instead of 750 will be employed in figuring the horse power of the engines.

AUTOMOBILES.

Julius Shongood, auctioneer, will sell to-day, Saturday, January 27th, 1906, at 1 P. M., at 956 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., 23 automobiles without reserve and for the account of whom it may concern. This lot comprises 3 straight-front Columbia electric broughams, 1 extension-front Columbia electric brougham, 1 Columbia hansom cab. These vehicles are of the type now used by the N. Y. Transportation Co. in their livery, shopping, and theatre service. 2 steam runabouts, 1 gasoline and 2 steam surreys, 1 delivery wagon, 3 Rambler touring car, 1905 Cadillac side entrance touring car, 2 racing cars, 4 White touring cars, 1903, 1904, 1905 models; 1 20-horse-power Winton touring car, 1 French Darracq touring car, 1 Oldsmobile runabout. Take Bergen St. trolley car on Fulton St. direct to N. Y. Av.

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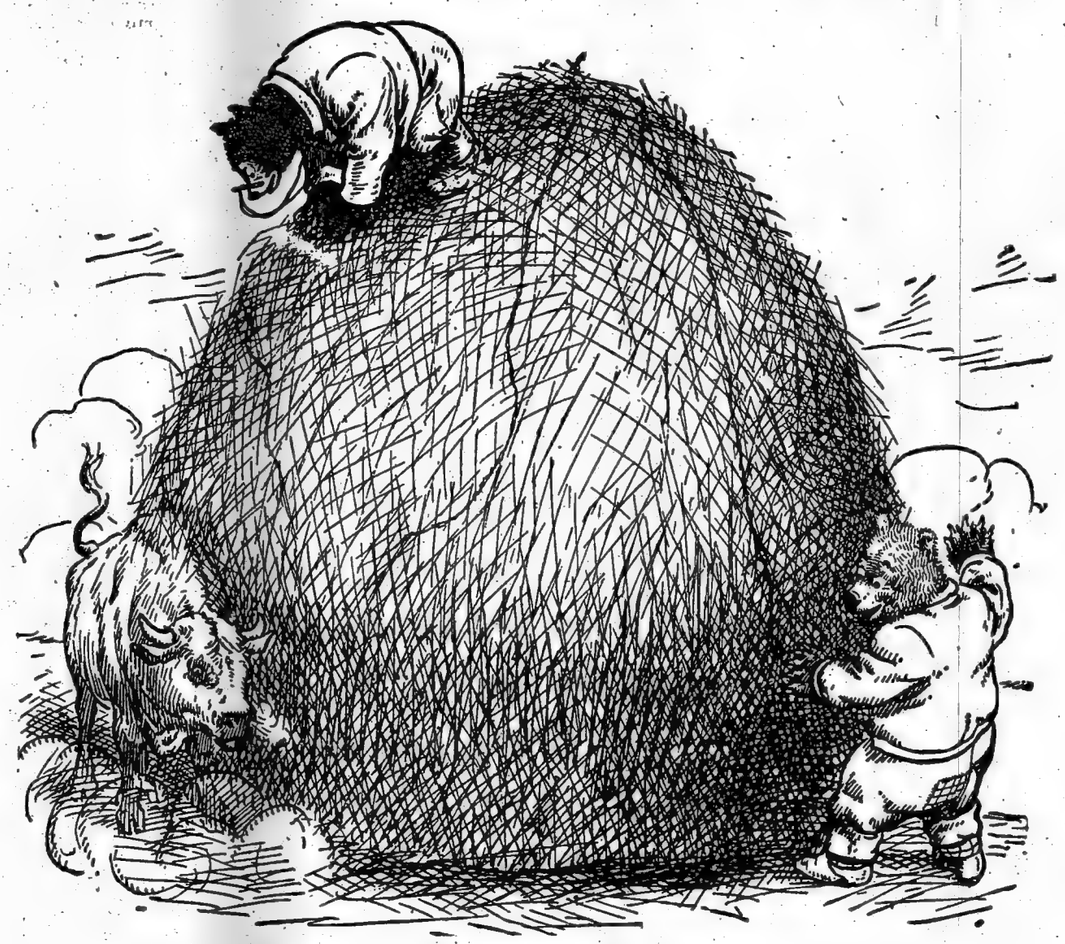

"He chased them to an old straw stack, and over the top and down and back."

TO-MORROW

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THE GUINEA PIGS.

Mr. STUYVESANT FISH is noted for speaking out with unconventional frankness the opinions he forms in the course of his business experience. At Louisville on Thursday night Mr. FISH declared that the root of the prevailing evils in corporate management lies "in too few men having undertaken to manage too many corporations." He presented as an illustration the case of the ninety-two resident Trustees of the three great New York life insurance companies who, previous to recent reorganizations, held 1,439 Directorships in corporations. One was a member of 73 boards, another of 58, another of 54, another of 53, and so on. It is a matter of public knowledge that through the action taken at annual meetings of many corporations held this month the burden of Directorships weighing upon some of these gentlemen has been materially lightened.

Two motives influence large corporations in choosing Directors. They like to have "good names" for their boards, names that will command attention and confidence. They like, furthermore, to elect Directors who will "bring in business." This is notably the case with banks of deposit. It is easy to see, therefore, why gentlemen of sufficient prominence in the business world to be made Trustees of the great life insurance companies should be invited by other corporations to become Directors. The result is that men much sought for as Directors are induced to assume responsibilities far beyond their power to discharge. They acquire the habit of becoming Directors. Obviously they can have little knowledge of the business, the policy, the mistakes, or the needs of the corporations they nominally serve. If they attend meetings at all they do little or nothing to earn the ten-dollar gold piece they receive as the attendance fee. In England Directors belonging to this perfunctory class are called "guinea pigs." They consider the loan of their names to a corporation as a quite sufficient return for the guinea attendance fee. A New York business man holding three or four score Directorships must be, of course, as to most of them, a mere guinea pig.

Mr. FISH deplores the concentration of financial power resulting from the profuse distribution of Directorships among a few men. If the number of Directorships which a man might accept were limited by his power to give serious counsel and advice on the board, at least two reforms would be accomplished. The corporations would get real service, not guinea pig service, from all their Directors, and a much larger number of business men would acquire the experience and the knowledge which participation in corporate affairs confers. That would be a healthy thing for the financial and business community. It would be well if banking and business corporations in this city, desisting from their chase after "good names" and men who "bring business," would adopt the custom of the Bank of England. Mr. BAGEHOT has pointed out that young gentlemen of serious minds, good abilities, and dawning promise in London sometimes find in their morning mail a notice of their election as Directors of the Bank of England, greatly to their astonishment. They sit for a year in the board, and disappear as suddenly as they entered it. If, however, they have given intelligent attention to their duties and have shown capacity for growth, the summons is very likely to come again in later years, if meanwhile they have ripened in qualification. We should say that would be a first-rate policy for New York corporations and financial institutions. Among the young men down town there is a wealth of good material for Directorships.

GEN. WHEELER.

The country has lost an admirable citizen in Gen. "JOE" WHEELER, as the whole country had come to call him. And the whole country knows and mourns its loss. It is to the credit of the whole country that he was not doomed to private life after the termination of the civil war. That would have been his doom in any other country. As a West Pointer and an officer who had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States he was especially obnoxious to a large body of Northern opinion, far more obnoxious than he would have been by his activity and efficiency as a dashing and formidable leader of cavalry in the Confederate service but for those disqualifications. But of late years all candid men have come to admit that up to 1861 it was as possible for a man to take the oath of allegiance to the United States while mentally reserving his primary allegiance to his own particular State, without incurring a stain upon his personal honor, as since 1865 it has been impossible for him to do so.

The country would have lost much if Gen. WHEELER had been kept out of public life after the war for participation in rebellion. It would have lost the service in Congress, for all the terms he served there, of an alert, intelligent, and zealous Representative who pursued useful ends by honorable means. It would have lost, at the outbreak of the Spanish war, that final pledge of complete reconciliation which President MCKINLEY so wisely gave in calling from civil life two veterans of the civil war from the Union side and two from the Confederate side to bear the commissions of general officers in the United States Army. It was the happy chance of Gen. WHEELER to give signal proof of the wisdom of his appointment in the fighting around Santiago. In that fighting he directed his command, while himself suffering from severe illness, with a complete and practiced composure under fire to the value of which, in inspiriting men of whom scarcely one had been under fire before, Gen. KENT so handsomely and generously bore testimony in his official report. It was an admirable and patriotic American whose loss North and South alike deplore to-day.

WATCHING THE DEPARTMENTS.

Mayor MCCLELLAN says that he will be pleased to have the Citizens' Union make organized provision for watching the departments as is proposed under the general guidance of Mr. BRUERE, who is brought here for the purpose from Chicago. We do not doubt the sincerity of his Honor in this matter. He may very well desire and welcome adequate assistance in the work of intelligent inspection of the administration in its various branches.

In theory the Mayor has great power and corresponding responsibility for the management of the city's affairs. He makes all the chief appointments at discretion, and he may make removals in the same way. But the system under which the city is conducted is defective in the means to supply either the public or the Mayor with anything like sufficient and accurate information for a really sound judgment of efficiency and character. There is always and always must be a certain percentage of error and shortcoming due to conditions that cannot be changed readily. The important question is whether this percentage is exceeded, and by how much. The reply depends on the standard primarily and also on the available methods of comparison. The standard in all the departments is pretty vague. The methods of comparison are still more so. Practically about all the best-intentioned Mayor can obtain is a general impression that this or that Commissioner is doing well or doing ill, unless there are glaring faults. Unquestionably a bureau of the Citizens' Union, under a skillful and energetic head, can be of much service in ascertaining the real condition of the departments.

The gentlemen who undertake this work will find it, if they are going to try to make it of any permanent use, neither easy nor attractive. It will involve patient and systematic labor in relative obscurity, with little of the pleasure of the chase, and still less of the excitement of conspicuous achievement. The greatest benefit they can hope to confer on the city will be in very quiet fashion accomplished if it is accomplished at all. But it will be a considerable benefit all the same, and the men who can attain it will be doing creditable and satisfactory civic service. That is the ideal of the Citizens' Union, and we congratulate it on having adopted this method of pursuing it.

MR. JEROME'S RECKLESS UTTERANCES.

We must first, in reaching our conclusion, consider the character of this publication, Town Topics. Col. SHEPARD says it is the evolution of personal journalism. It is.

The fact that it has evolved into this ought to serve as a warning to more than one paper in this town. There is hardly a morning paper in New York that does not every day publish vile scandal, some vicious, corrupt story which serves no good end. The counting room guides the editorial policy. Advertising columns influence and corrupt the news columns. I say this because it is a fact, not because it excuses the existence of a sheet like Town Topics.—From District Attorney JEROME'S summing up in the Deuel-Hapgood case.

In turning aside from the main line of his argument to utter this gratuitous slander upon what Mr. SHEPARD in his summing up in the same case declared to be "the most powerful of all professions," Mr. JEROME spoke either without knowledge or without regard for truth, recklessly, and with no due sense of responsibility.

When any one speaks of the "morning newspapers" of New York it is generally understood that The Tribune, The World, The Sun, The American, The Herald, The Press, and THE TIMES are meant. Not one of these seven morning newspapers publishes every day vile scandals or vicious, corrupt stories that serve no good end. They all print the news of crimes, some with greater fullness than others. It is the business of Mr. JEROME to assist in the punishment of crime. It is the business of newspapers to inform the community when crimes have been committed. A community in which crimes were hushed up would be in a morally unsound and dangerous condition. Some newspapers in New York may display too much fondness for scandals and what is called "sensation." If in that respect they pass the line of what is lawful, it is the business of the District Attorney to get after them.

It is not true that "the counting room guides the editorial policy" of any of these seven morning newspapers of New York. It is perfectly well understood upstairs and downstairs in New York newspaper offices that the "counting room," that is, the interests of the newspaper as a business, are best served by a policy of independence, of intelligent, disinterested regard for the public welfare—by the printing of truthful news reports and honest expressions of opinion. If what Mr. JEROME calls the "counting room" were the dominant force in newspaper management in New York the influence and support of newspapers could be bought. Mr. JEROME knows that neither the news columns nor the editorial opinions of the morning newspapers of New York can be bought. He can hardly have forgotten that only a few months ago the agent employed by some of the insurance companies to procure the publication of paid notices without marks to distinguish them as advertisements, testified before the Armstrong Committee that his work had all been done outside New York, and that it would have been useless to attempt such a thing here. Most of the newspapers of New York supported Mr. JEROME in his late canvass for District Attorney. He knows very well that in that course they were actuated only by a regard for the public good. They must deplore the wanton slanders he utters against them, not on the score of ingratitude—that counts for nothing whatever—but because loose talk and calumny are unbecoming in a high public officer.

It is not true that "advertising columns influence and corrupt the news columns" of the New York morning newspapers. A newspaper of which that were true would presently find its advertising space unsalable.

There is not a great city in the world whose newspapers are so free as those of New York from the reproach of venality and scandal-mongering. Mr. JEROME'S slanders are not merely unwarranted, they are demonstrably and as a matter of common knowledge untrue—the thing that is the reverse of truth. The District Attorney indicts, not the newspapers, but the people of New York. A community that would tolerate and support a public press such as he describes would have to be morally unsound and intellectually feeble.

Nothing would so much enhance Mr. JEROME'S reputation and public usefulness as the practice of thinking twice, or, in his case, we should say, five or six times, before speaking once.

JUDGE DEUEL'S POSITION.

A jury has found that Judge JOSEPH M. DEUEL of the Court of Special Sessions is not entitled to any redress at its hands for having it said of him, in a reputable periodical, (Collier's Weekly,) that he was "part owner and an editor of a publication which disseminated scandal about people who were not cowardly enough to pay for silence." The words are clearly libelous "per se." Their character as such is aggravated by the fact that they were applied to a Magistrate. The verdict of the jury that they do not constitute a criminal libel means that they are true, and that the publication of them was justified. In other words, the relation of Judge DEUEL to the journal in question was correctly described, and the journal itself correctly characterized by the alleged libel, which is thus no libel. The arbitrament which Judge DEUEL invoked, and was indeed obliged to invoke, has thus gone against him.

The retirement of the Judge from the bench seems to follow as a matter of course. A man of whom these things can with impunity be published offers a standing or sitting invitation to contempt of the court in which he sits so long as he remains there. There is nothing to prevent any lawyer practicing before him, if occasion should arise, from applying to him the words which a jury has decided there is nothing libelous in applying to him. And an attempt on the part of the learned Judge to punish such a lawyer for contempt of court would be merely farcical. A rhinoceros could not sit at ease on a judicial bench with the consciousness that every person in the court-room, from his fellow-Judges on the bench to the prisoner in the dock, knew what it had been adjudged to be lawful and right for anybody to say about him. And we have no reason to believe that Judge DEUEL is particularly pachydermatous. Wherefore it is to be assumed that he will vacate his judicial position without awaiting any further proceedings to compel him to do so.

Yet is Judge DEUEL by no means doomed to disoccupation. That which has been his avocation, if it has been, may now naturally become his whole vocation. His usefulness and efficiency as what the jury has described as an editor, and he himself as an adviser, are abundantly vindicated by the testimony in the case. He testified that it was his habit to correct remarks that were "involved." It appears that it was his main function to correct remarks that were involving. A journal which is professedly a social scandalmonger, and owes its circulation to the fondness of its public for malicious gossip, and which, according to its proprietor, if we understand him, is not above making money out of the vanity of its subscribers, but only out of their fears, a journal of which every paragraph calls for legal scrutiny—such a journal is in imperative need of just such an adviser as Judge DEUEL, with a minute knowledge of the Penal Code and its judicial construction, and of the law of libel and of blackmail. To such a journal the constant and we may even say the undivided service of such a man is necessary, and it may well rejoice if the relief of its counsel from his judicial duties assures it of his entire attention.

Assemblyman HACKETT, who introduced the bill to regulate the traffic squad from Albany, gives another sample of his attachment to home rule for the city in a bill forbidding the Street Cleaning Commissioner to prescribe any uniform "of a lighter color than dark drab, brown, or blue jean," and ordering him to change all uniforms of a lighter color "as soon as practicable." It will be remembered that the white uniforms of the street cleaners were adopted by Commissioner WARING to make it easier to inspect the force, the men being distinctly visible for several blocks, and Col. WARING also had it in mind that the men would, in a short time, become proud of their uniform. They did. They would still be proud of it if the force were in the condition in which WARING left it. And Mr. HACKETT may be sure that the men who are prompting his fussy and ridiculous proposition are those who have least reason to be proud of their service.

It is announced that Mr. BALFOUR has at last found a faithful and generous follower who has been elected to the House of Commons by so large a majority that it cannot easily be wiped out, who is willing to resign and give to the ex-Premier the chance of securing a seat. It is admitted that Mr. BALFOUR cannot hope to secure anything like the vote of his accommodating friend, and he cannot take his seat in time for the opening of the session, but will have to defer his reappearance as leader of the Conservative Party, or what remains of it. Even then it is clear that the real leader will be Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, or his son, since these two alone of all the prominent Unionists have managed to get a strong vote. It is an amazing humiliation for Mr. BALFOUR. It is not to be wondered at that in the course of the campaign now drawing to a close he has shown more temper and less self-control than ever before in his career.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Ventilation Too Long Delayed.

Places from which the light has long been excluded invariably show the inevitable effects of darkness when at last the light is let in, and the case of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is no exception to the rule. The doors have opened upon a scene that might be worse, but it is a highly unpleasant one, nevertheless, and offensive to more senses than one, as well as in more senses than one. Here is an organization that has been doing public work with contributed money, much of the money a direct product of taxation. There has never been the slightest excuse or explanation for secrecy; always the greatest need for a full disclosure of everything done and a full, frank presentation of each item in receipts and expenditures. An opposite policy has been persistently and obstinately followed, and the attitude of the President and his little group of docile followers has been that of men who owed an accounting to nobody for the use they had made of other people's money—that of Trustees who resented questions and considered the refusal to answer "dignified." There are no men so good or great as to be free from the obligation denied by these, and such silence is always undignified and worse—to the point of inviting the gravest suspicions of serious wrongdoing. There are no present indications that any of the expenditures have been dishonest, but bad bookkeeping is no bookkeeping at all, and when books are not kept the opportunity and the thief always come together sooner or later. What the President of the society seems to have wanted was uncontrolled power, and he has had it long—far too long. The reforms now forced upon him—he says, very impudently, "by the efforts of a lot of evil people"—should have been the matter-of-course of his whole administration and of every administration of all such bodies as this one. Only when so conducted can their existence be defended, and even then it is usually a matter of some difficulty to prove that powers distinctively public should be delegated to organizations distinctively private. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has undoubtedly done a vast amount of valuable and necessary work, especially in the earlier years of its history, and it is still far from useless, but many of us would be content if more direct action could be taken against the evils fought more or less effectively by this and other products of National, State, and municipal negligence. Apparently this feeling is becoming general, for the once full and rapid stream of gifts to such organizations shows signs of slowing down and drying up. One and all they are eager for more power than they can use with discretion, and there is in many quarters an instinctive distrust of even the best of them.

Demand for Meat Decreasing.

Among the reasons given by the New England shoe manufacturers for taking united action to raise the price of their product is the very curious one—"reduced consumption of meat, tending to a scarcity of leather." We have not heard that "vegetarianism," that silliest of hygienic fads and fancies, has been making any great progress of late, and had supposed that other and more exciting forms of nonsense had of late taken its place among most of the people with minds so peculiarly constituted that they can believe what is good for a few invalids is good for everybody. The shoemakers, however, have had the most effective of inspirations to investigate, with care the advancing cost of their raw material, and as they say the consumption of meat is decreasing we are ready to believe it. Can the cause be, not vegetarianism, which first suggests itself on hearing the news, but a growing distaste for paying, or a growing inability to pay, the prices to which "the trust" has forced all sorts of meat foods in no small part of the civilized world? There are a good many indications that this is the true explanation, for a bitter cry is going up from innumerable households that butcher bills are not only too high—they were always that—but are higher than they used to be and are constantly increasing. Presumably "the trust" has no desire to exact more than "as much as the traffic will bear," but its rather well-known anxiety not to reduce the exactions a penny below that amiable ideal may have affected the judgment of the aggregated packers and led them to hurt trade as well as the traders. Such mishaps have occurred more than once in the past, and always they can be viewed with a certain composure, even though the process that leads to them is not a pleasant one for those upon whom it is exercised.

More Track and More Trains.

Promises of an improved and faster service would be much more likely to lead to public approval of the plan to add another track to the elevated railway in Third Avenue if there existed a general belief that the present service on the existing tracks could not be improved without a further darkening of this important thoroughfare. The belief that really is general, however, is that the increased facilities are desired, not so much to increase the comfort of passengers as to increase their number, and there is a painful suspicion that, no matter how many trains it might be possible to run, the old ideal of keeping every car crowded would still be maintained. Undoubtedly, at the hours of heaviest traffic, the trains are as frequent as the attainment of both speed and safety will permit, but after those hours are over, whatever schedules may proclaim, experience teaches that the waits between trains are exasperatingly long, and strap-hanging is still enforced upon the passengers, despite their smaller numbers. The same thing can be said of most or all of the other urban lines, under, on, or over the ground, and the resulting irritation of the nickel-secreting populace is apt to be inconvenient when its favors or complaisances are in demand.

ANOTHER DEFINITION OF LYING.

Right of the Hearer to Know the Truth an Important Element.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Rockefeller raises an important and interesting ethical question by his assertion that it is never right to lie, and his definition of a lie as "intent to deceive." Is all deception lying and are no untruths justified? Who would not feel justified in telling an untruth to a lunatic intent on murdering him, and would not such a deceit be beneficial in saving his own life and keeping the lunatic from becoming a murderer? Yet most of us do not like lies or liars. Is not the seeming contradiction due to a distinction that most people apprehend even though they do not define it?

Of course in an ideal state of society it would be possible to apply pure ethics and there would never be reason for telling an untruth, but until that state is attained it is necessary to discriminate. It is not the motive, however, which justifies the telling of an untruth, but the general average of results that follow such a course. To deceive a highwayman or a would-be murderer is justifiable as tending to discourage the commission of crime. For doctors to deceive patients in regard to their condition is not justifiable because the general result of such a course is disastrous.

I submit this definition: "A lie is an untruth told with intent to deceive to a person who is entitled to know the truth." When qualified by this definition the statement that "it is never right to lie" (i. e., that lying never is really beneficial) is ethically sound.

A. C. PLEYDELL.

New York, Jan. 22, 1906.

Side Doors on Boston Elevated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial article in to-day's issue referring to the Subway you say: "Some amateurs are suggesting as one way of reducing artificial centres of congestion that doors be provided in the centre of the cars. Doors require door openers, and door openers cost money." Probably most of the patrons of the Subway and elevated railroads believe with THE TIMES that side doors in the cars necessarily involve additional guards to open and shut them, and the argument has been advanced many times in the past by the different transportation companies. I, too, believed it until recently when I was in Boston and saw there an elevated road, built long before our Subway, all the cars of which that I saw had side doors, and these doors were opened and shut by the guard on the platforms between each two cars. Here was the very thing that New Yorkers had been and are still being told was an impossibility in actual and successful operation!

If, during rush hours, people got on at the ends and off in the middle of the cars, not only would much time be saved, but the disgraceful conditions which now exist as the result of having the same means of ingress and exit would be done away with.

OGDEN BROWER.

New York, Jan. 26, 1906.

Rochefort Writes a Letter.

From The London Telegraph.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—Mme. Henri Rochefort, wife of the famous writer who is now engaged in attacking M. Fallieres and Senators generally in his paper, has obtained £20 damages from the owner of a motor car which collided with her cab. The collision occurred last July on the Boulevard St. Germain. Mme. Rochefort was hurt in the head, and was confined to her room for a fortnight. There was a man in the motor car who refused to give his name. M. Rochefort, hearing this, wrote a characteristic letter to the owner of the auto car, Mme. Bliquet. He said: "As you run over people, and as the ruffians to whom you lend your car do not take the trouble to find out what has become of their victims, we propose to make you hear of us by claiming in court compensation, which will be given to charity. That will be the best way of reminding you of our existence." The affair came before the Tenth Correctional Court yesterday, Mme. Rochefort's lawyer asking for £200 as compensation for the damage done to his client. The tribunal only awarded 500f., condemned the driver of the auto car to a small fine, and held the owner of the vehicle, Mme. Bliquet, responsible for the results of the accident.

Senator Tillman.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

It is a good thing to have at least one pitchfork in the Senate of the United States. Whether we agree or disagree with the Senator from South Carolina in his conclusions, we must respect his integrity, his courage, and his surpassing vigor. Mr. Tillman should not berate the newspapers upon their faults of omission. That is hardly their prevailing offense against truth. On the contrary, rather the reverse. Their tendency to exaggeration, to loose and inexact statements, and, sometimes, to a certain absence of the sense of accountability, we should say constitute their besetting sin. The pitchfork and the tomahawk should cultivate friendly relations and should love one another.

All Church Mice Not Poor.

From The Parish Magazine of Wicklewood, England.

We are pleased to be able to state that the house that appeared to interest so many on a certain Sunday evening during the preaching of the sermon has been caught, together with three of his relatives. This incident has likewise furnished us with an interesting discovery in natural history, namely, that the church mouse is not always poor, but does well—[illegible] well-to-do [illegible]

MUNICIPAL TRAMWAYS.

Complete Success of the Glasgow Experiment Attested by Figures.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "Fair Play" in this morning's issue, by quoting from an abbreviated newspaper report of my lecture, misrepresents what I told the Cooper Union audience respecting the visit of Mr. Dalrymple of Glasgow to this country. My words, quoting from a personal conversation with the street railway manager in whose office Mr. Dalrymple's report to Mayor Dunne was drawn up, were: "Mayor Dunne, when he sent for the general manager of the Glasgow lines, thought that Mr. Young, who had installed and developed the municipal system, still held the post of General Manager. However, not only had Mr. Young left six months before, but the first and second deputies, who had been trained under him, had also gone to take charge of systems elsewhere. Mr. Dalrymple had been only the accountant under Mr. Young, and when Mr. Young's place had to be filled the Glasgow Council argued that they needed now not a traction expert, since the lines were in full running order, but a man to watch the accounts. They therefore appointed Mr. Dalrymple, but declined to pay him the full salary." Mayor Dunne was careless. He expected to get one of the greatest traction managers in the country. He got instead a man who, on the testimony of his fellow-municipal managers, has still to learn the practical side of the business.

As to the profits claimed and earned, "Fair Play," with singular explicitness of error, says that "the entire profit claimed by the tramway committee is only 1.9 per cent. upon the investment."

In the official statement of income and expenditure for the year ended May 31, 1905, which, having been drawn up under the supervision of Mr. Dalrymple, both "Fair Play" and I will accept as correct, it is stated that the total revenue was £764,790 and the working expenses £387,167, which leaves a profit of £377,623 or 13.6 per cent. on the capital expenditure of £2,763,381. But "Fair Play" will complain that a sinking fund ought to be provided out of gross profits before net revenue is stated, (though I should like him to show that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, his pet example, makes any such deduction.) Further, he may ask that all interest charges be deducted, (though the profits of a corporation are the sum out of which dividends and interest are paid, not the sum remaining after these have been met.) But I will oblige him and deduct both interest on capital, £50,906, and sinking fund, £46,919. I will also deduct the local taxes, which have been increased from £2,485 to £38,310 per annum since the city took over the lines, and the £5,434 exacted by the Imperial Government as income tax on the profits, besides the £25,000 paid to the city chest as a rental for the streets—all of them payments which the critics of municipal operation love to overlook. Deducting all these amounts, and remembering that out of revenue the lines were kept in a perfect state of repair, there was left a surplus absolutely net of £202,038, a rich, ripe melon of 7 per cent. on the capital.

True it is that the Tramways Committee is so ultra-conservative and so anxious that its rich profits shall not be raided too fast for "the parks and popular free music" about which the Cooper Union audience was enthusiastic that it puts a part of this surplus down in the books as "permanent way renewals fund and depreciation," though it has provided beforehand both for upkeep and sinking fund. The money is there all the same, and will ultimately go not to furnish $100,000 salaries, nor to buy yachts and race horses for frenzied stock raiders, but to the common benefit of the canny Glasgow folk.

The truth is that the municipal street railways are so fabulously rich that the managers are afraid in some cases to let the people know all at once what gold mines they have got lest they should lose their balance and abolish fares altogether. Mr. Bellamy, the able General Manager of the Liverpool system, whose sudden death last December is mourned by the whole British tramway world, told me in September that on their lines they pay off yearly 10 per cent. of the real capital cost, though the city has increased the average length of the 2-cent stage 240 per cent. since it acquired the lines, and has reduced the average fare 40 per cent., a gain to the traveling public of $1,500,000 a year. "The fact is, Martin," he said, "the financial position is so rosy that we dare not expose it fully. We are accumulating a surplus which will make us impregnable to all the assaults of fortune, and then we shall bring down fares with a rush."

To adapt "Fair Play's" own words: "Is it necessary always to misrepresent the essential facts concerning municipal ownership to make any kind of a case"—against it? JOHN MARTIN.

Stapleton, S. I., Jan. 22, 1906.

HAZING AT ANNAPOLIS.

Folly of Imposing Penalties Out of Keeping with the Offense.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article "Carrying Zeal Too Far," in your columns to-day is timely, and shows a proper appreciation of how far penalties should go in carrying out the needs for discipline among a large body of youths of the character assembled at the Naval Academy.

To visit on young men who have put in four years of the hardest service, study, and discipline known in the world dismissal from a service they honor and love because they engaged in a custom which has been recognized among midshipmen for fifty years is as severe punishment as though they had committed some dishonest or dishonorable act.

That in the interests of discipline and for the good of the Academy punishment of degree according to offense should be meted to the individual cases all will agree, but the fact that in one instance hazing was carried to such extreme that the hazed needed hospital attention over night does not justify the wholesale court-martials now being held at the Academy nor the placing of every one of the "plebe class" under oath before a Board of Inquiry and subjecting him to a searching examination as to what had happened to him since September.

I know whereof I speak when I say that the "plebe class" feels very keenly the position into which it has been forced. The manly ones knew just how far to permit hazing to go; the other kind has no place in a service which is liable to call on the very best in its men at critical moments.

Any one who has ever been among the midshipmen at any period since the Academy was started can testify that there is no room among them for one who has a cruel nature. FAIR PLAY.

New York, Jan. 18, 1906.

A Disraeli and a Crown.

From The London Chronicle.

"I have a perfect right to put that crown on my card, seeing that it was my great ancestor who put an imperial crown on the throne." So reasoned Mr. Coningsby Disraeli, when remonstrated with by a Cheshire elector for using part of the royal insignia on a New Year's card to his constituents. The whole thing is a question of taste, to which Mr. Disraeli seems to [illegible]

FIRST LAW AND SOME OTHERS.

Acts of Heroism That Involve Risk of Life—An Example.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"First Law and Some Others" in "Topics of the Times" met with hearty approval of a few friends who last evening listened to an account of an accident and heroism which would have passed without further comment save for the admirable article, title above quoted.

This incident of a day ago, like that of brave Capt. John Berwin of the New York Fire Department, is but one of hundreds occurring daily, disproving the familiar saying that "self-preservation is the first law of nature." Our firemen and policemen in every city, in the performance of duty—and outside of it—every day or night risk their lives to save lives. So, too, do unofficials act, as the "first law," to quote THE TIMES, "is never brought forward except in justification of something that everybody recognizes as mean and cowardly."

This incident, apropos of THE TIMES'S article, is worthy of record. The cross-town car was speeding along, evidently making up time, near Bank Street, where few persons get off or on, when a hack, drawn by two horses, also making up time or a "runaway," came dashing down the hill from Fairmont Avenue, and a collision with the car was inevitable. This was apparent, though the motorman on the car was crowding on brakes and the driver of the team was pulling on his reins to hold back or guide his team. Then it was we saw the little three-year-old girl, whom the motorman had already seen, trying to cross the car tracks. She had slipped and was trying to recover herself. She was caught in the angle formed by the approaching car and the carriage. Her mutilation or death it seemed impossible to avert. Those in the car, the motorman, and the driver all were helpless. A boy did it; he was unseen till then.

With no idea of self or self-preservation, with a divine intuition or intelligence, he jumped to his own destruction to save a little girl. The horses veered at that moment so that only the off horse grazed the boy, with the little girl in his arms, turning him half around. We gathered around this hero as he put down in safety his little charge. He did not see anything about his act to call forth our commendations, nor did we let him see our joyous tears. No, he did not know the sweet-faced little girl; he was 12 years old. So was Another 12 when He answered: "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" W. P.

Newark, N. J., Jan. 15, 1906.

Protest Against Harlem Heights Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your issue of to-day that a scheme is on foot to spend $3,000,000 to enlarge the Riverside Park. The time has come to call a halt on these needless and most extravagant expenditures. Parks are needed in some of the congested districts of the city, but not in Harlem, and the Riverside Park should be left as it is. I notice that Columbia University and the Teachers College favor the plan. Of course they do, as they pay no taxes. But let it be understood that the land must be paid for by assessment of abutting premises, and at once the zeal of these corporations to perpetuate the memory of the Battle of Harlem Heights will disappear. We need many things in New York before we need an enlargement of the Riverside Park. H. M.

New York, Jan. 20, 1906.

Unconvinced.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

By a curious system of logic, and in your customary brilliant fashion, you managed to arrive at a conclusion you started out to reach in this morning's editorial on Dr. Eliot's address. You may curse municipal ownership with Gen. Bingham's nine gods of war or with whatever else you wish, but what sense there is in trying to put it in the same category as protection goes beyond me. Protection means graft for certain classes of manufacturers. Municipal ownership doesn't mean graft on any one's part, but does mean a sudden halt in certain streams of graft. As to mendicancy, personally I don't see why I am a mendicant if I receive better service, possibly lower fare under municipal ownership, any more than the present owners of public service corporations, who receive unlimited largesses in the shape of franchises and other privileges from the city are mendicants. H. S.

New York, Jan. 22, 1906.

Ambassador Wright.

From The Chattanooga Times.

The selection of Gen. Luke E. Wright by President Roosevelt to be the first Ambassador of the United States to Japan will make a profound impression on the South, as it should. Gen. Wright is an ex-Confederate soldier who has never "recanted," although like other brave and chivalrous gentlemen of the South he accepted the result of the civil war in good faith, and laying down his arms became a loyal and patriotic citizen of the Government against which he had fought with equal loyalty and patriotism. He is a Democrat of the old school, and so far as we have ever learned he has never foresworn his allegiance to the principles and teachings of that party. He is a typical Southerner, a thorough representative of Tennessee's best manhood, and in honoring him the President has honored this people and at the same time in a most conspicuous and manly way credited his own judgment and his disposition to deal fairly with all sections.

The post to which Gen. Wright will be sent is one of the most important, in the light of recent events and in view of the possibilities of the country's future interests in the Orient, in the gift of the President, and he has bestowed it worthily. Gen. Wright is a man of sound judgment, an accomplished lawyer, and a thorough-going American, much after the pattern of the President himself. The country's interests will be safe in his hands, and incidentally the President strengthens his hold upon the hearts of the Southern people, and especially of Tennessee in making the choice he has.

The Next Best.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"Mr. Myles," said the rising young Congressman, "can you renew my annual pass on your railway?"

"I am sorry I cannot do that, Mr. Klymer," said the President of the company. "The ironclad rules we have adopted this year positively forbid it. Ask me for anything else, however, and I shall be happy to grant it."

The young man saw his chance.

"Mr. Myles," he exclaimed, in an eager, trembling voice, "may I marry your daughter?"

A LULLABY.

Sweet in his cradle the baby is lying,
Like a Comanche demands to be fed;
Gets what he wanted and blissfully drowses—
Hush-a-by, bye-low! Man-under-the-bed!

Somewhat suspicious the madam is waking,
Nudges her husband and whispers her dread;
Hears she's hysterical, goes back to slumber—
Hush-a-by, bye-low! Man-under-the-bed!

Hubby is listening, just for a moment,
Draws the clothes tightly up over his head,
Snores in a manner extremely convincing—
Hush-a-by, bye-low! Man-under-the-bed!

You have the sandman all beaten to flinders,
Soft be your movements and stealthy your tread;
Empty the trousers and clean up the [illegible]
Hush-a-by, bye-low! Man-under-the-bed!

EOLANDERGH WILSON.

KNOX PICTURE SALE REALIZES $140,645

Cazin's "La Route" Brings the Highest Price.

$13,400 WAS PAID FOR IT

C. K. G. Billings the Buyer—"Returning from Market," by Van Marcke, Brought $13,100.

The sale of the paintings composing the collection made by Edward M. Knox, which took place last night at Mendelssohn Hall and for which some good prices were promised, started in rather tamely, but brightened up at the end. The total sum realized at the sale was $140,645. This was about $23,000 better than the Bishop picture sale of last week, and the best price, $13,400, for a Cazin, was $1,400 better than the highest price at the Bishop sale. "La Route" was the Cazin. A good price was expected for it, and the bidding was exciting from the time it was put up until it was knocked down to C. K. G. Billings.

A still higher price had been prophesied for "Returning from Market," by Van Marcke, $22,000, experts had said, and when the picture appeared it was greeted with warm applause. Bidding started off well, but did not reach the promised high water mark, going at $13,100. This, however, was a rise since last year, when the same picture was sold at the Kauffman sale for $9,600.

Prices were as low as $150, the first pictures shown seeming to stimulate little interest. A Constable which started at $100 hardly doubled that sum on bids, but "A Gypsy Camp" by the same artist went better. Two pictures, a Maris and Bonheur, started at $500 each and jumped by hundreds quickly into the thousands, while a peculiar Corot climbed up slowly. The prices of the Mauves were low, compared with the $40,000 paid for "Sheep Coming Out of the Forest" at the Waggerman sale last year.

One of the most interesting sales of the evening was that of a Michel, "The Coming Storm," which no one seemed to wish at first, and which climbed from a few hundred dollars by tens and twenty-fives to over $2,000, the bidders seeming loath to let it go at last and bidding with much laughter and applause.

This seemed to clear the atmosphere, and as more valuable pictures began to appear the sale grew interesting, and those who had grown weary and departed missed the best part of the evening.

The Scullery Maid, (Leon Callie,) to A. Flegenheimer	$150
Head, (George A. Baker, N. A.,) to W. Strusberg	100
On the Zuyder Zee, (Jan Hermann Koekkoek,) to J. G. Watson	250
At Home, (V. Chevilliard,) to W. Scott Thurber	340
The Hunter, (Jules Adolphe Grison,) to J. A. Strausberg	450
The Smoker, (A. A. Lesrel,) to Emerson McMillin	475
Expectations, (Alexandre Marie Guillemin,) to Max Arnheim	135
Sleeping Girl, (John Opie, R. A.,) to Emerson McMillin	225
In the Cardinal's Study, (F. Weisser,) to H. D. Babcock	120
The Cordon Bleu, (Leo Herrmann,) to Warner Van Norden	500
Market Scene, Spain, (S. Clementi,) to Dwight	330
Whitby Pier, (James Webb,) to Dr. F. H. Wiggens	90
Making Lace, (A. Provis,) to Jules Oehme	120
Les Indiscrets, (Jehan Georges Vibert,) to Sheep, (Constant Troyon,) to Emerson McMillin	925
Landscape, (Charles Francois Daubigny,) to Emerson McMillin	850
Pigs, (Charles E. Jacque,) to J. C. Morris	950
The Cardinal, (Jehan Vibert,) to J. G. Watson	825
On the Banks of the Stowe, (John Constable, R. A.,) to Charles L. Speir	1,750
A Gypsy Camp, (John Constable, R. A.,) to Julius Oehme	230
L'Amour Vainqueur, (Diaz de la Pena,) to H. Murray	850
The Broken Pitcher, (de Madrazo,) to George G. Benjamin	825
Recruits Wanted, (John A. Lomax,) to F. S. Flower	275
A Cavalier, (F. Andreotti,) to Max Arnheim	400
Looking in the Well, (Edouard Frere,) to Jules Oehme	825
The Wounded Soldier, (Berne-Bellecour,) to P. D. Duffie	400
Sheep, (Edouard T'Schaggeny,) to H. Harburger	700
Rejected Addresses, (William Helmsley,) to H. D. Babcock	360
Finishing Touches, (Charles F. Ulrich,) A. N. A.,) to R. S. Barnes	150
Italian Musicians, (Jean Gerome,) to E. W. Sparrow	110
Little Washerwoman, (Edouard Frere,) to "Morris"	700
The First Pair, (Adolphe Artz,) to A. Flegenheimer	350
Lions, (James Ward, R. A.,) to F. S. Flower	475
At the Watering Place, (P. J. de Loutherbourg, R. A.,) to J. H. Morris	200
The Young Widow, (George H. Boughton, R. A.,) to J. H. Morris	225
Ploughing, (Jacob Maris,) to Jules Oehme	200
The Passing Storm, (Colin Hunter, R. A.,) to A. P. Morrison	3,750
Sheep, (Felix Brissot,) to C. K. G. Billings	200
The Wine Shop, (Francis William Topham, R. A.,) to J. C. Morris	450
An Incredulous Audience, (A. Birelli,) to James W. Fleming	200
Mother and Child, (Edouard Frere,) to H. D. Babcock	500
Street in Cairo, (R. M. Chevallier,) to E. Ellenger	725
Suzette's Slipper, (Leo Herrmann,) to Emerson McMillin	220
The Monarch, (Rosa Bonheur,) to C. K. G. Billings	500
At the Ferry, (William Collins, R. A.,) to A. Tooth & Sons	1,750
Mother and Children, (Edouard Frere,) to Percival S. Hill	275
Landscape, (Jean Baptiste Camille Corot,) to Emerson McMillin	625
Cattle, (Anton Mauve,) to Arthur Lehman	1,200
Milking Time, (Emile Van Marcke)	2,700
Farm Life, (B. P. Ommeganck,) to Oscar Dressler	1,950
The Gamekeeper's Lunch, (George Morland,) to J. H. Springer	150
At the Ale-house Door, (George Morland,) to Jacob Wertheim	750
Albanian Chief, (P. Joanowitch,) to H. D. Babcock	650
Roasting Apples, (F. Schlesinger,) to S. Harburger	525
Crossing the Common, (David Cox,) to Lewis A. Lehmaier	390
Venetian Water Front, (Felix Ziem,) to Henry C. Lytton	275
Near Abinger, Surrey, England, (B. W. Leader, R. A.,) to Julius Oehme	1,750
Sunset, (Frederick A. Bridgman, N. A.,) to J. C. Morris	625
Penny Peep-Show, (J. Philip, R. A.,) to Julius Oehme	175
On the Coast, Bretagne, (C. Stanfield, R. A.,) to C. K. G. Billings	385
Noonday Rest, (F. A. Bridgman, N. A.,) to J. C. Morris	350
Mignon, (Hugues Merle,) to W. J. B. Ferguson	200
Landscape, (Antoine Vollon,) to Hermann Schaus	300
A Farm Cottage, (Henry Mosler, N. A.,) to Fischer, Ader & Schwartz	1,050
On the Cliff, (Emile Lambinet,) to J. H. Springer	280
Cattle, (J. H. L. de Haas,) to C. K. G. Billings	375
On the Nile, (F. A. Bridgman, N. A.,) to Knoedler & Co.	875
The Trumpeter, (Ferdinand Roybet,) to Robert E. Darling	500
Winter Scene in Poland, (M. G. Wywlorski,) to Warner Van Norden	1,000
Patience is a Virtue, (Erskine Nicol, A. R. A.,) to Fischer, Adler & Schwartz	300
The Leaning Tower of San Pietro, (Felix Ziem,) to an agent	700
On the Banks of the River, (Corot,) to Emerson McMillin	1,500
The Widower, (Josef Israels,) to an agent	8,500
Eventide, (Charles E. Jacque,) to G. G. Benjamin	8,000
The Children's Gathering, (Edouard Frere,) to J. Eppstein	900
The Coming Storm, (Georges Michel,) to Meier Lehmann	875
Thorpe Near Norwich, (J. E. Crome,) to Jules Oehme	2,025
'Twixt Love and Duty, (R. Hillingford,) to C. K. G. Billings	850
Depart du Cantonment, (Edouard Detaille,) to J. S. Cobb	825
The Punishment, (David Col,) to L. A. Lanthier	7,000
Ewe and Lambs, (Verboeckhoven,) to W. Scott Thurber	200
Washing Day, (V. Weishaupt,) to J. C. Morris	750
The Duet, (Conrad Kiesel,) to C. W. Kraushaar	250
Going to Market, (John Lewis Brown,) to W. B. Gottlieb	825
Cattle, (Bonheur,) to "Dwight"	225
In the Forest of Fontainebleau, (Charles E. Jacque,) to C. K. G. Billings	2,900
Venice, (Felix Ziem,) to C. K. G. Billings	7,300
The Cooper of the Sultan, (Schreyer,) to J. Eppstein	4,100
La Route, (Jean Cazin,) to C. K. G. Billings	13,400
The Poacher, (Ludwig Knaus,) to P. Henry Dugro	3,100
The Gorse Harvest, (Anton Mauve,) to J. Eppstein	8,600
In the Meadows, (Thomas Cooper, R. A.,) to Robert E. Dowling	750
Cattle, (Jan Vrolyk,) to Knoedler & Co.	650
Sea Shells, (Bouguereau,) to W. W. Fuller	6,500
Returning from Market, (Van Marcke,) to C. K. G. Billings	13,100
Early Morning at the Farm, (Verboeckhoven,) to J. Eppstein	1,700
Jean Bart at Versailles, (Francois Flameng,) to Robert E. Dowling	1,300
A Winter Twilight, (Ludwig Munthe,) to J. Eppstein	875
Forbidden Fruit in Lent, (W. Dendy Sadler,) to H. D. Hotchkiss	300
Who Is It? (W. Dendy Sadler,) to J. Eppstein	325

THE SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Large Audience Hears a Mozart Programme in the Grand Central Palace.

The third of the People's Symphony Concerts was given last evening in the Grand Central Palace, and there was another convincing demonstration of the place these concerts fill in the affections of people with more love of music than money. The hall was crowded to the limit of its capacity, and there were evidences of much interest in the music. Mr. Arens had arranged to observe the 150th birthday of Mozart, and the first part of the programme was made up of the overture to "The Magic Flute," and the "Jupiter" symphony, and Miss Susan Metcalfe was announced to sing the air "Non mi dir" from "Don Giovanni." Later came the scherzo from Tschaikowsky's Fourth Symphony and Beethoven's overture Leonore No. 3, which was given in response to numerous requests.

The playing of the orchestra was better than it has been on many previous occasions, and was hence more in accord with the educational purposes that are kept in view in these concerts. Mr. Arens, following his custom, spoke briefly before the several orchestral numbers in explanation of their form and spirit. This programme was given on Thursday evening at Cooper Union, but there was this time no repetition of it at Carnegie Hall, as there has been and will be of the other concerts of the series. Every succeeding performance gives renewed evidence of the value of this musical enterprise, and of its success in giving the very advantages to the very people that are intended by its projectors. That it is doing a work of great value cannot be doubted by those who have observed it.

MME. EAMES SINGS IN "AIDA."

Brilliant Audience Rewarded by Brilliant Production of Verdi's Opera.

A brilliant audience that filled every seat and most of the standing room gathered at the Opera House last night to listen to the season's second singing of "Aida." It heard a brilliant performance of Verdi's most popular work. Mme. Eames this time replaced Mme. Nordica in the title part. In other respects the cast was the same as at the previous production. The Aida of Mme. Eames is a familiar one, but it was never sung by her with more prodigal wealth of voice or finer feeling than last night. Both Mr. Caruso and Mr. Campanari were also in excellent fettle, and the whole performance went off with éclat and fine spirit. Mr. Plançon was again the High Priest, Mr. Muhlmann was the King, and Mr. Paroli the Messenger. Mme. Homer took the part of the Princess, and Miss Lawrence sang the music of the Priestess. Mr. Vigna conducted.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The engagement is announced of Miss Lilian Morrison to William J. Tingue, Jr. Miss Morrison is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David M. Morrison (Miss Abby Putnam) of East Forty-ninth Street, and made her début two years ago. She is a handsome girl. She is a niece of Mrs. Albert Putnam, and a sister of Miss Natalie Morrison. No date has been set for the wedding.

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The wedding of Miss Dorothy Carter, one of the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Carter, (Miss Julia Phillips,) of East Ninth Street, to Alfred Valentine Leaman, Jr., will take place at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, Feb. 7, in St. Stephen's Church, the Rev. Dr. Siegel officiating, and it will be followed by a reception at the residence of the bride's parents, 9 East Ninth Street. The bride's two attendants will be her sister, Miss Maude Carter, as maid of honor, and her cousin, little Miss Cassett, the daughter of Mrs. George E. Batcheller by her first husband. Dr. Fielding Robeson will be Mr. Leaman's best man, and the ushers are to be Walter Leaman, Edgar Sargeant, Edward Griffith, and George E. Batcheller. Miss Carter is a granddaughter of the late Morris Phillips of Philadelphia, and, with her family, has lived in New York about five years only, coming here from Philadelphia.

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Mrs. William Sage will entertain with a small dance at Sherry's to-night.

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Mrs. Ogden Mills will give a large dinner on Feb. 6 for the Misses Mills. Mrs. Charles Freeman is to give a card party on Feb. 13 in the Ladies' Annex of the Metropolitan Club.

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Stowe Phelps is to lead the cotillion Mrs. Henry Meyer Johnson will give on Feb. 2 at Sherry's, dancing with Mrs. Johnson's daughter, Miss Grace Ruggles, for whom the dance is to be given. The entire second floor at Sherry's has been taken.

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This afternoon there will be the first meeting of the Badminton Club, of which T. J. Oakley Rhinelander is the President. Playing will be informal, and tea will be served.

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In the evening Mrs. Joel B. Erhardt will give a small dance for Miss Antoinette Erhardt.

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Mrs. J. Nevett Steele gave a dance at Sherry's last night for her débutante daughter, Miss Ruth W. Steele. Miss Steele, who is the eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Nevett Steele and Mrs. Steele, made her début at a reception given on Tuesday at the Steele residence, 22 West Seventy-third Street, and last evening's dance was preceded by a dinner for the young girls who assisted her in receiving, and who were the Misses Dorothy Greene of Philadelphia, Cecile Briggs of Providence, Marjorie Wessells and Marie L. Potter of Cincinnati, Helen Rae of Jersey City, and Marjorie Lawrence. The dancing was general and was in the small ballroom at Sherry's, and a buffet supper was served about midnight. There were about 200 guests.

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Miss Gourlie gave a small dance last evening at her residence, 122 East Thirty-seventh Street, for her nieces, the Misses Isabel Gourlie and Miss Nathalie Gourlie. The dance was an early one anti general, and a supper was served about midnight. Among those asked were the Misses Nathalie Morrison, Alice Hitchcock, Lucy Landon, Lilian Morrison, Rosalie Campbell, Julie Freeman, Grace Moore, Ruth Whipple, Grace Ruggles, the Misses Vanderhoef, Knowlton, Auchincloss, Leverich, Hoyt, Barrett, Blagden, Thurston, and Alice Du Vivier, and also the Messrs. Noel Carpender, Henry Slack, Laurison Riggs, Rutgers Hurry, Arden Robbins, Frederick Emery, and Frank H. Appleton of Boston, and the Messrs. Brockie, Ward, Underhill, Stetson, Parker, Gardner, Williams, Weekes, Dominick, Falconer, Holbrook, Manson, Breese, Rainsford, How, Myers, Carpenter, Waller, and others.

***

Mrs. Henry Lea gave a luncheon of thirty covers at Sherry's yesterday for her débutante daughter, Miss Juliet Cummins Lea. The guests were seated at six small tables in the large dining room, ano they included the Misses Grace Ruggles, Julia Cooper, Cornelia Lee, Josephine Bassett, Corinne Violett, Alice du Vivier, also Mrs. George A. Legg and Mrs. Le Grand Benedict, Jr.

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Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Alice Preble Tucker de Haas gave a private view of her paintings, including marines and miniatures, to those interested in art. On Feb. 1, 2, and 3 her receptions from 2 to 6 will be for personal friends.

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Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt will sail within a few weeks for Europe.

HOW THEY DO THINGS ON THE PLANET MARS

Fine Educational System There, Says Dr. Blair.

LIVE TO BE 200 YEARS OLD

Syracuse Alumni Are Told That Football Is All Right—Chancellor Day's Lecture Sprint.

The annual dinner of the Syracuse Alumni Association at the Hotel Astor last night was one of the liveliest college dinners of the Winter. John D. Archbold of the Standard Oil Company, Arthur Brisbane of the Municipal Ownership Party, and Dr. A. L. Blair of Hamilton College followed each other in that order and made things hum. Dr. Blair portrayed education on the planet Mars.

Incidentally, there were biograph pictures of the campus at Syracuse, and the electric power behind the lens was so powerful that the pictures rapidly melted. Chancellor Day was so hurried in his descriptions that the younger of the alumni, including the women—Syracuse being co-educational—delightedly called upon the Chancellor for "more speed" and "automobile time." Steven B. Ayres presided. Mr. Brisbane was introduced as the brains of the Municipal Ownership Party, after John D. Archbold had declined to make a speech.

"Since Mr. Archbold will not talk," he said, "it is fair to say that he uses his power in a Nation not sufficiently intelligent to take care of itself to good purpose. Some men, like Archbold, use their power to do for the people what they can't do for themselves. A few centuries ago he would have had behind him 1,000 horsemen, and before going to bed after a feast would have hanged whom he choose to hang.

"We are advancing, but municipal ownership is still a dream, the public a baby which Mr. Archbold could strangle or eat, but fortunately chooses to educate, so that the day may come when the public can attend to its own affairs. Mr. Archbold is a wise trustee of great wealth. Some day the people will learn not to tax themselves, but find sufficient revenue in the street railways, and not tax their own homes, and may prosper. But this is a cheerful occasion, even if the condition of New York is not cheerful."

Dr. Wallace MacMullen of the Madison Avenue Methodist Church, delivered an optimistic address in which he told a story of a negro and a chicken. He said that a black minister of his own faith found his church in great need and his congregation slow to contribute. With the wisdom of a skillful collector the colored brother announced that his henroost had been robbed and that a man mean enough to do that would be too stingy to contribute to the church. There was a splendid offering. The speaker did not adorn his tale with a moral.

Dr. Blair followed Dr. Macmullen. "Don't give up the good manly game of football," he said, "even if you must reform it. Remember that the President of Harvard University is 70 years old and beyond the age of enjoying the game. But our President will succeed Eliot and then we will have wolf hunts in the Crimson Stadium.

"To be honest with you, 3 per cent. of the men gathered here to-night are abnormal. One leg is longer than the other so that they would walk in circles if blindfolded, or else one arm is longer than the other. Even Bishop Potter has one leg a centimeter longer than the other.

"We want our men built straight, sound in mind and in body. They do better on the planet Mars. There they have the natural system of education and they live to be 200 years old because they care for their bodies. Among the most recent of our studies is metaphysics. It is among them the earliest. Here metaphysics drives nations to drink. At 15 years old a Martian is fit to be one of our college professors.

"Here in this company I want to decry pessimism and the gloomy editorials of some of our papers, making it seem that everything on earth is damned and damnable. If the writers of this stuff could go back to the 'good old days of the past' they would rejoice to return to to-day and realize with Victor Hugo that 'the Devil is where God scratches himself.'"

Others who spoke were President Raymond of Union College and Bishop Andrews.

DEBUTANTE'S DINNER DANCE.

Mr. and Mrs. George Crawford Clark Entertain for Younger Daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. George Crawford Clark entertained last evening at Sherry's with a dinner dance for their younger daughter, Miss Marian Clark, whose formal début in society has been delayed because of mourning. The entire second floor at Sherry's was engaged, the dinner being served at small tables in the suite of rooms opening out of the ballroom. The tables were decorated with masses of ferns and red carnations.

The dinner, served about 9 o'clock, was followed by a cotillion led by Le Grand Griswold, dancing with Miss Clark. The big ballroom was decorated with bay trees and palms massed in the corners, and its walls were hung with garlands of Southern smilax and Louis Seize baskets filled with red roses. The favors for the cotillion, furnished by Mrs. Collins, included spangled fans, riding crops, large flowers, with small ones to match for the men's boutonnières; small silver articles, including pencils and cigar cutters. In one figure natural flowers were used. After the cotillion a supper was served.

The guests numbered over 200, and included many of the season's débutantes, as well as older girls and young married people and the usual set of dancing men.

W. C. O'LEARY WED SECRETLY.

Lakewood Banker Married Miss Delmar Here on New Year's Day.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 26.—Walter C. O'Leary, Secretary of the Lakewood Trust Company and a Director of the First National Bank of Lakewood, N. J., was married to Miss Mabel Delmar of New York at "The Little Church Around the Corner" on New Year's Day. The fact only became known to the friends of the couple to-day when announcement cards were sent out by the bride's mother, Mrs. Edith Delmar.

After his marriage Mr. O'Leary, who is a member of the firm of A. M. Bradshaw & Co., returned home, refraining from telling his friends that he had been married, but the secret proved a hard one to keep. A few days ago Mr. O'Leary made a trip to New York, returned with his bride, and introduced her to his mother.

RICCA—TEARNEY.

In St. Agnes's Church on Wednesday evening Miss Regenie Tearney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tearney, was married to H. F. Ricca, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Ricca. Mr. Ricca was attended by J. H. Harris, and Miss May Tearney acted as maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Margaret Ricca, Miss Stefaini Ricca, Miss May Brown, and Miss Ida Thompson. A reception followed in the Arena. Mr. and Mrs. Ricca will make their home in Larchmont.

MRS. MILLS'S COTHLION.

It Included a New Rose Figure—About 300 Present.

One of the season's most notable entertainments was the cotillion Mrs. Ogden Mills gave last night at the Mills town house, at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street. Every year Mrs. Mills entertains with a cotillion at about the same date.

Some two years ago Mr. Mills added to his already large residence an annex that includes a large ballroom on the second floor and an immense dining room or salon on the first, the old ballroom, opening into the new one, being now a salon. The new ballroom is in white and gold, and each year a temporary extension is built back of one of the large windows for the orchestra playing for the dance, the whole being screened with palms.

The decorations last night were palms, the room being too richly decorated to need more. The cut flowers and the ferns arranged in the hall and throughout the house in vases and on the supper tables came from the conservatories of the Mills country place, at Staatsburg.

The Mills dance is always a late one, many of the guests coming from the opera and not arriving until nearly midnight. They numbered something less than 300, as Mrs. Mills never crowds her dances.

After doffing their wraps in the dressing rooms, the guests ascended the curving flight of white marble stairs. At the top of the first flight Mrs. Mills, in brocaded blue velvet and point lace, and wearing a diamond tiara and strings of pearls and diamonds, and the Misses Mills, in white tulle frosted with silver and wearing strings of pearls about their necks, stood to receive their guests.

A seated supper was served a little before 1 o'clock at small tables placed in the immense dining room on the first floor, after which the cotillion was danced in the ballroom, being led by Worthington Whitehouse, dancing with Miss Beatrice Mills. There were a number of favor figures, and in addition to the Florodora figure, in which the girls carried parasols covered with roses, and the picture frame figure, where the girls stood in large frames covered with flowers, there was a new figure, shewing a rose parterre, with a huge rosebush in the centre covered with American Beauty roses, and a red-clad Mephisto, who looked as if he had just stepped out of "Faust," distributed the roses as favors.

The favors for the other favor figures were iridescent glass, silver-topped vases, small brocaded jewel cases with quaint pictures, Empire paper knives, several kinds of blotting cases, pencils, embroidered sachets in different colors, red leather folding pocket photograph cases, and other pretty favors.

After the cotillion there was a seated supper and general dancing. The guests asked included:

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and Miss Jean Reid, Col. Astor and Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, the Misses Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Miss Bishop, the Messrs. Bishop, Burnett Ruggles, Frederick Baldwin, Robert Van Courtlandt, Mr. and Mrs. Twombly and Miss Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Miss Morton, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. M. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones and Miss Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Col. Jay and Mrs. Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Miss Fish, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Rives and Miss Rives, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden and the Misses Burden, Miss Cryder, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Peters, Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward, the Misses Borland, Mortimer, Douglas, Cutting, Winthrop, Mohan, Roche, Whitney, Barney, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Miss Gertrude Pell, Miss Gladys Pell, Miss Roosevelt, the Messrs. Cutting, Robinson, Whitehouse, Van Courtlandt, de Navaro, Robbins, Ingraham, Baldwin, Barney, Gerry, Livingston, Winthrop, Tailer, Kinnicutt, and many others.

Mrs. Reid and Miss Jean Reid will sail tc lay to join Ambassador Reid in England.

EMMONS BLAINE IN BUSINESS.

Mother Furnishes the Capital for the Boy's Egg Concern.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Emmons Blaine, the fourteen-year-old grandson of the late James G. Blaine, has made his advent into business with this advertisement in his school paper:

EMMONS BLAINE & CO.,
Elmhurst, Ill.
Dealers in Strictly Fresh Eggs.
Every egg guaranteed. Orders must be sent in advance.
'Phone Elmhurst—6.

"I wonder if those chickens have laid enough eggs this week to fill these orders," he remarked to a friend. "I told mamma to feed them extra well, because since I have advertised our business I have more orders."

"Who is 'we'?" was asked.

"I've got a good partner, all right," said the boy. "It's my mother. She furnishes the capital and I the experience."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Although the depression off the Carolina coast has made little progress northward in the last twenty-four hours, it continues to cause high northeast winds with rain along the Virginia and Carolina coasts and snow in the interior.

Steamers departing Saturday for European ports will have fresh to brisk northeast to east winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Fair Saturday, except rain or snow in extreme south portion; Sunday rain, fresh to brisk northeast winds.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Rain or snow Saturday; Sunday clearing, brisk northeast, shifting to north winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	4	29	4 P. M. 14	35
6 A. M.	1	26	6 P. M. 12	35
9 A. M.	2	28	9 P. M. 10	35
12 M.	7	33	12 P. M. 11	35

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 30; for the corresponding date last year it was 8; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 28.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 28; at 8 P. M. it was 35; maximum temperature, 35 degrees at 2:10 P. M.; minimum, 26 degrees at 5:15 A. M. Humidity, 76 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 58 per cent. at 8 P. M.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Henry Miller will close his engagement in "Grierson's Way" to-night at the Princess Theatre. The house will be closed for two weeks, and on Monday, Feb. 12, "The Indiscretion of Truth," a comedy by J. Hartley Manners, will be produced.

James K. Hackett has secured the American and English rights of a new play, "Le Ruisseau," by Pierre Wolff, author of "The Secret of Polichinelle."

The Shuberts made public last night a letter from David Belasco to the effect that that manager would not present Mrs. Carter in "Joan of Arc" next season, so that there might be no conflict with the production of a similar play by Julia Marlowe and E. H. Sothern.

Guy Standing will appear next week in support of Ellis Jeffreys in "The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt" at Daly's Theatre, appearing in the role of Colonel Raynor, now being played by Claude King. Mr. Standing will play only ten days with Miss Jeffreys. He is to appear with Otis Skinner in "The Duel," which will soon be seen at the Hudson Theatre.

The Progressive Stage Society will present for the first time in America on Saturday evening, Feb. 3, at Berkeley Lyceum, two scenes from Hendrik Ibsen's "Peer Gynt"—the opening scene and the scene of Asa's death. Grieg's "Peer Gynt Suite" will be played during the presentation.

Supreme Court Justice Amend reserved decision yesterday on the application by Oscar Hammerstein for a permanent injunction restraining the Shuberts from presenting "Mexicana" as any other theatre in this city than the Fields Theatre. According to William Hammerstein, the Shuberts obtained booking time for "The Press Agent" on the understanding that when "Mexicana" was presented here it would be at the Fields Theatre. The Shuberts contend that "Julie Bon Bon" was put on at the theatre as a substitute and it was so agreed.

Bachelors' Club Ball To-night.

The Bachelors' Club will hold its annual masquerade ball to-night at Grand Central Palace. A programme of surprises has been arranged, and a feature of the evening's entertainment will be a ballet of 100 in special dances.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES — FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

Invaluable to all who suffer from throat and lung disorders. Contain nothing injurious.

VOGUE VOGUE — Fashion Published Thursdays 10 cts. on newsstands $4.00 a Year. 11 E. 24th St., N. Y.

MISS BARRYMORE'S JOKE ON BROADWAY AUDIENCE

Sit in Darkness as Penance for Too Insistent Applause.

ACTORS' HOME FUND BENEFIT

A Splendid Programme and Much Enthusiasm—More Than Six Thousand Dollars Realized.

A whole theatreful of people were the victims of a practical joke on the part of Ethel Barrymore at the Broadway yesterday afternoon, the occasion being the benefit performance for the Actors' Home Fund.

Miss Barrymore had appeared in Richard Harding Davis's one-act piece "Miss Civilization," in which she played the part of the young girl who surprises a gang of burglars at work in the drawing room and outwits them. The play, which has been seen here before at a students' matinée, pleased the house immensely, as did Miss Barrymore and her brother John, who appeared with her. After the curtain had been rung up three or four times the applause continued and Miss Barrymore appeared in person. The audience was so insistent that she had to take half a dozen calls, and still the noise continued. Whereupon Miss Barrymore, apparently realizing that at that rate the others in the bill would not have a chance to appear before the dinner hour, hurriedly made her way to the stage manager, stationed in the wings.

"Turn out the lights," she said. "See what effect that will have."

Immediately every light in the house went out, and the audience sat in darkness. Then applause gave way to laughter, and presently the performance went on.

There had been plenty of enthusiasm before that time, for the bill was a splendid one. Lew Dockstader's Double Quintet set the ball rolling with several selections that were heartily applauded, and then followed Frank Lincoln in his original melo-monologue, "Impressions of Expressions," combining a travesty on opera and imitations. The act is one of the best of its kind ever seen here. Margaret Illington and Ernest Lawford next appeared in their excellent performance of Alfred Sutro's powerful one-act sketch "A Maker of Men," giving way to Elsie Janis, whose popularity earned her half a dozen curtain calls. She was followed by "My Aunt's Advice," a very amusing farce, in which J. Harry Benrimo, Frank Keenan, and Blanche Bates were seen to great advantage. Henri De Vries gave two of his characterizations from "A Case of Arson," Julie Opp recited, and Beatrice Herford appeared in monologues. The sketch "A Luncheon at Nick's" was played by Adele Ritchie, W. H. Denny, and Brandon Hurst.

Before the performance and during the intervals between the various numbers several actresses distributed programmes gratis in the lobby, a departure being made from the ordinary benefit custom of selling them. Bonbons, however, were obtainable at regular market prices, and the sale of these served to increase the sum netted by the benefit. In all, about $6,500 worth of tickets were sold.

CHINESE VISITORS DINED.

Distinguished Men Meet Them at the Chinese Legation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng, the Chinese Minister, gave a dinner to-night at the Chinese Legation in honor of Tai Hung Chi and Tuan Fang, the leading members of the Imperial Chinese Commission now visiting this country.

Among those present were Secretary Root, Secretary Bonaparte, Justices Harlan, Brewer, and Brown of the Supreme Court; Senators Dryden and Bacon, Representatives Dalzell, Payne, Denby, and Hull; Solicitor General Hoye of the Department of Justice, Gen. Chaffee, Gen. Greely, Rear Admiral O'Neil, and ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster.

Several of the members of the commission spent the morning in visiting some of Washington's public buildings, paying a long visit to the Treasury Department. They lunched at the Y. M. C. A. and afterward visited the Corcoran Art Gallery, where they were received by the District Commissioners.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Sir Edward Thornton.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Sir Edward Thornton, formerly British Minister at Washington, died in London this afternoon, after a lengthy illness.

Sir Edward Thornton was born in 1817, the son of Sir Edward Thornton, who was for a long time British Minister at the Court of Portugal. The younger Edward was educated at King's College, London, and at Cambridge University, where he was graduated with mathematical honors. In 1842 he entered the Diplomatic Service, serving for some years in Italy and Mexico and becoming Secretary of Legation in the latter country. In 1859 he was promoted to be Minister at Buenos Ayres, and in 1865 Minister to Brazil, but two years later was transferred to Portugal, succeeding to the post once occupied by his father. His destination was suddenly changed from Lisbon to Washington, where he remained fourteen years. He was a member of the Joint High Commission on the Alabama claims in 1871, an arbitrator of the American and Mexican Claims Commission in 1873, and of the Ontario Boundaries Commission in 1878. After leaving this country he served as British Ambassador, first at St. Petersburg and then at Constantinople. Oxford gave him the degree of D. C. L. and Harvard of LL. D. For his diplomatic services he was created a G. C. B. in 1883.

Thomas B. Bryan.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Thomas B. Bryan died here last night. He was one of Chicago's pioneer citizens and a leader in all the public enterprises from the civil war until the days of the World's Fair.

Mr. Bryan was born at Alexandria, Va., in 1828, and was a graduate of Harvard Law School. Among his public services were his work on the Union Defense Committee in the civil war; as the President of the Northwestern Sanitary Fair, held in Chicago, which netted more than $300,000 for the support of the Union cause; as Commissioner of the District of Columbia under President Hayes, and as head of the committee which won for Chicago the great fight, made before committees of Congress, as to the location of the World's Columbian Exposition. At one time Mr. Bryan's wealth was estimated at $2,000,000, but through the fire of 1871 and the panic of 1873 he lost heavily.

Those asked to give advice to a Boys' Club, he wrote this:

"Take care of details.

"Beware of cocktails."

Stanley Spencer.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Stanley Spencer, the aeronaut, died at Malta this afternoon while on his way home from India.

Stanley Spencer was a brother of Percival Spencer, the aeronaut, and their father, Charles Green Spencer, was an aeronaut, cyclist, and gymnast. Percival, who is now 43 years old, made his first ascent at the Crystal Palace, near London, when only 8. Stanley was a younger brother. Percival on Sept. 19, 1902, made a flight over London in an airship of his own invention, traveling nearly thirty miles.

Stanley on Sept. 15, 1898, made an ascension from the Crystal Palace and declared that he had reached the highest elevation attained. Scientists denied his assertion, pointing out that Coxwell and Glaisher, in September, 1862, reached an altitude of 37,000 feet, while Stanley only professed to have reached 27,500 feet.

Obituary Notes.

WALTER M. EGGINTON, a writer of fiction, died yesterday at his home in Corning, N. Y. He was 31 years old.

WILLIAM F. McPHERSON died suddenly at his home, 701 Madison Avenue, yesterday. His funeral will be held there to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. The burial will be private.

HENRY M. JONES died yesterday at the age of 83 years. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his son, Dr. Isra

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

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49 Wall Street.

KISSEL, KINNICUTT & Co
BANKERS,

Transact a general banking business.
Allow interest on deposits,
subject to check.
Dividends and interest collected
without charge.

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Our circular describing special
bonds mailed upon request.

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Potter, Choate & Prentice
Bankers
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

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Yielding 4½%

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BANKERS

Dealers in High Grade Railway and
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Act as Fiscal Agents for Corporations and
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LEHMAN BROS.,
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Deal in investment securities, and execute
orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges,
New York.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.
BANKERS,
Members New York Stock Exchange. 27 William St., New York.
WE INVITE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
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Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco.

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDNG.
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,500,000
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

Pfaelzer & Co.
BANKERS
25 Broad Street.

W. E. R. Smith & Co.
BONDS
New Jersey Securities a Specialty.
20 Broad St. - New York.

The Security Audit Company
128 Broadway, of New York, New York.
AUDITS INVESTIGATIONS APPRAISALS.

CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

Estimates yesterday of the cash gained by the banks during the past week varied from $5,500,000 to about $7,000,000. The net gain from the interior amounted to $5,000,000 or more and from the Sub-Treasury direct $585,200. Receipts of new gold amounted to $1,500,800, which were more than offset by the gold exports to Mexico and Argentina, amounting to $2,350,000.

Discussing the week's currency movements, The Wall Street Journal says in its issue of to-day:

The reported movements of currency this week indicate a gain in cash held by the banks of $5,537,800. They received from the interior $10,916,800, and sent to the interior $5,115,000, including $2,701,000 National banknotes sent to Washington for redemption. The gain from the interior was $5,801,800.

Receipts of new gold were $1,500,800, namely: On New York Assay Office checks, $779,500, on San Francisco Mint checks and telegraphic transfers, $451,600; on Seattle Assay Office checks, $240,700. Gold exports were $2,350,000 in coin; $1,850,000 to Mexico and $500,000 to Argentina.

Ordinary disbursements to the Sub-Treasury were $27,556,200. Payments by banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., were $26,971,000. The gain on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $585,200.

The gain from the interior was $5,801,800; new gold, $1,500,800, and Sub-Treasury, $585,200; total, $7,887,800. Deducting gold exports, $2,850,000, the net gain was $5,537,800.

Receipts of currency from the interior were larger than had been expected from the rates of exchange on New York at interior cities, the larger part of them being from Boston and Philadelphia; but there was also a good amount from the West and South. Shipments were chiefly in small sums to near-by points and to the South.

The gain on Sub-Treasury operations proper was due principally to the redemption of National banknotes. Pension payments fell off nearly one-half from the preceding week, being $1,874,000, comparing with $3,481,000 in that week. There was also a small decrease in customs collections, which were $3,779,800, comparing with $4,169,500 in the preceding week.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Firm; Call Money Rates, 3¾@4¼ Per Cent.

Realizing Sales Less Urgent—Pennsylvania Group Strong.

Perhaps the chief feature of yesterday's stock market was the diminution of the selling pressure which has weighed down prices since the beginning of the week. Realizing sales did not come to an end yesterday, but the volume of these sales was adjusted to the buying capacity with much more nicety than on previous days, and as the day wore on it became more and more evident that pressure from this quarter was relaxing. Prices moved as might have been expected under these circumstances. In the place of the violent fluctuations which have marked the trading on other days of the week, the price movement yesterday was confined to a comparatively narrow range, and improvement was steady, if slow, throughout the day. Conspicuous for their strength were the stocks in the Pennsylvania Railroad group, including Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio, and Norfolk and Western, and the firmness in this quarter exercised no little influence upon the speculative mind. The Steel issues were also strong throughout the day, the preferred stock, in particular, showing a substantial gain at the close. Among the other issues which stood out in the trading owing to their advances and volume were Colorado Fuel and Iron and American Locomotive in the industrial list, and Ontario and Western and Southern Railway in the railroad list. The bulk of the selling concentrated upon Amalgamated Copper, Union Pacific, and Reading, and while it was insufficient to lead to losses in the first-named stocks, Reading paid the penalty of unwarranted advances in the past, moving weakly and closing at a loss. The trading was quieter in all respects, and transactions were on a much smaller scale than at any time within the present week.

The matter of chief interest to the market yesterday, in the absence of direct news of any kind, was the preliminary showing of the currency movement of the week, as that bore on the return to be made by the banks to-day. Estimates of the amount of cash gained by the banks on the week's movements varied from $5,500,000 to $7,000,000. From the Sub-Treasury the banks gained a little more than one-quarter of the amount so secured last week, but the heavy movement from the interior has served to make up, in part at least, this loss, it being estimated that the gain from the interior alone amounts to nearly $6,000,000. Elements of uncertainty regarding the effect these movements will have on the bank statement itself are introduced by the indefinite part which the gold shipments of the week will play; by the possibilities of the loan account, it being a question whether the liquidation has resulted in an actual contraction of this item, and, on the other hand, by the fact that last week's statement was made on rising averages, which may make a better document of to-day's return than is generally expected. Other matters of interest included further reports of railroads for the month of December, these being of a generally favorable character, and the weekly statement of the Bank of Germany, which disclosed a reduction of $13,100,000 in loans and a gain of $13,200,000 in cash. Foreign markets were a trifle stronger, with active trading in American issues in London, where the expectation of heavy receipts of gold from India exerted a favorable influence.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Cereal Co.
Butte Electric and Power Co.—Preferred stock.
Diamond Match Co.
Fairmont Coal Co.
Lord & Taylor Co.
Manufacturers' Light and Heat Co.
Nassau Trust Co., Brooklyn.
Peoria and Eastern Railroad.
Pocahontas Collieries Co.
Quaker Oats Co.
West Pennsylvania Railways.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Distillers' Securities Co.
Union Storage Co., Pittsburg.

ANNUAL MEETING.

V. Blotto Co.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30½d per ounce and in New York at 65⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50½c.

On the Stock Exchange, 100 shares of Alice sold at 4.50.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 shares of Alice sold at 4.25, 1,000 Brunswick at .58, 300 Comstock at .09, 1,000 Indiana Tonopah at .03½, 500 Isabella at .25, 100 Iron Silver at 4.75, 200 Jim Butler at .97, 125 Moulton at .45, 1,000 Original Bull Frog at .24@.25, 15 Ontario at 3.05, 200 Red Top at 2.10, 300 Sandstorm at 1.55, and 1,000 Silver Pick at .18.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1906.	1905.	1904.
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	818	818	929
3d week Jan.	$131,005	$140,282	$127,519
From July 1	4,369,583	5,001,697	4,813,232
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	591	591	556
3d week Jan.	88,334	88,703	86,273
From July 1	3,397,256	3,151,297	3,056,776
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	558	558	558
3d week Jan.	54,373	48,422	47,761
From July 1	1,691,155	1,465,662	1,356,885
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	4,101	3,897	3,897
3d week Jan.	861,805	740,830	.....
From July 1	23,402,766	22,132,369	.....
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	799	799	642
3d week Jan.	60,082	52,646	51,420
From July 1	2,203,215	1,730,458	1,744,080
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
3d week Jan.	68,201	59,341	.....
From July 1	2,332,502	2,106,606	.....

UNITED RAILROADS OF SAN FRANCISCO—

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Dec. gross	631,004	572,500	562,384
12 mos. gross	7,001,350	6,647,612	5,670,614

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE for December—

Mileage	8,423	8,301	8,052
Gross	6,737,057	6,235,182	6,035,716
Expenses	4,193,766	3,994,659	3,796,798
Net	2,623,291	2,240,523	2,238,918
Rent and taxes	216,338	154,623	215,800
Surplus	2,406,952	2,085,900	2,020,119
6 mos. gross	38,600,792	34,815,087	35,812,204
Expenses	23,692,423	22,034,724	21,194,289
6 mos. net	14,908,369	12,580,363	14,617,980
Rent and taxes	1,197,253	1,097,310	1,123,925
6 mos. surplus	13,711,116	11,483,053	13,494,055

HOCKING VALLEY for December—

Gross	564,087	472,236	448,028
Exp. and taxes	362,606	354,407	334,834
Net	201,481	117,829	113,194
Other income	180,939	288,258	273,815
Total income	382,420	406,087	387,009
Charges	69,775	114,946	122,318
Surplus	312,645	291,141	264,691
6 mos. gross	3,421,821	3,206,942	3,210,069
Exp. and taxes	2,068,024	2,063,299	2,057,976
6 mos. net	1,323,797	1,223,643	1,161,093
Other income	199,885	353,991	339,308
Total income	1,523,682	1,587,634	1,501,091
Charges	402,403	471,088	510,496
6 mos. surplus	1,121,279	1,115,046	990,595

IOWA CENTRAL for December—

Mileage	558	558	558
Gross	273,009	220,528	191,113
Exp. and taxes	190,185	180,040	179,620
Net	82,824	39,888	11,493
Other income	4,281	3,847	2,982
Total income	87,105	43,735	14,475
6 mos. gross	1,524,180	1,324,168	1,216,410
Exp. and taxes	1,126,116	1,114,018	982,515
6 mos. net	398,064	209,550	233,895
Other income	23,109	29,437	34,243
Total income	421,173	238,987	268,138

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. Louis for December—

Mileage	799	799	642
Gross	307,274	232,443	257,141
Exp. and taxes	183,038	137,739	147,160
Net	124,236	94,704	109,981
Other income	29,503	8,517	8,956
Total income	153,739	103,221	118,937
6 mos. gross	2,020,066	1,577,009	1,395,616
Exp. and taxes	1,143,959	938,616	861,864
6 mos. net	876,107	638,393	533,752
Other income	98,619	58,214	62,289
Total income	974,726	697,507	596,041

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 3¾@4¼ per cent., closing at 4 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 4 per cent.

Time money, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty days and 4¾ per cent. for ninety days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $457,270,023; balances, $8,653,599. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $128,310.

Sterling exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84 for sixty days, $4.874@ for demand, and $4.8805 for cables. Commercial bills were quoted at $4.83¾@$4.84¼.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.18¼ and 5.15⅞; reichsmarks, 94½@94 9-16 and 95⅛; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c premium. Chicago—15c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c. Cincinnati—15c premium. St. Louis—10@15c premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Money was in strong demand in the market to-day, and rates were firm. Discounts were a shade easier.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was quiet and irregular. Consols and home rails hardened.

Americans opened steady and advanced to above parity on New York support. The American department was the most popular on the Exchange. Union Pacific and Norfolk and Western were in good demand. Prices hardened further during the last hour. Chesapeake and Ohio was the feature. The market closed easier.

Foreigners were dull. Japanese were weak, new scrip selling at 5% discount owing to rumors of a new loan and the Japanese budget statement.

Japanese Imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103¼.

Bar silver steady at 30⅛d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 22.95; Lisbon, 5.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £10,000.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equivalent.	N. Y. Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	80⅞	..	..	..
Consols, account	80 15-16	..	..	..
Anaconda	14¼	274½	270	+ 4½
Atchison	96⅝	93⅞	93⅞	+ ⅛
Can. Pacific	179½	173½	174⅜	− ¼
St. Paul	194¼	189¼	189	+ ¼
Erie	51¼	50	49⅛	+ ⅞
Erie 1st pf.	84¼	82	82	..
Ill. Central	180 ex.	175	178	+ ½
Louis. & Nash.	157	153	153⅜	− ⅛
N. Y. Central	157	153	153	..
Pennsylvania	74⅝	145¼	145⅞	− ⅛
Reading	78¾	153¼	153⅜	− ⅜
Southern Pacific	72¾	70⅞	70⅞	+ ⅛
Union Pacific	161⅞	157⅛	157½	..
U. S. Steel	45⅝	44½	44½	..
U. S. Steel pf.	114¼	111½	111⅝	− ⅛

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened weak, Russians declining and then rising on purchases. At the close the tone generally was better.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 82.80 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 486.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 90c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 13½c for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—Trading on the Boerse to-day opened quiet, but later considerable activity developed.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49 pfenigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅜ per cent.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird	1 10 3	Esperanza	4 17 6ex.
Tomboy	1 5 6	Dolores	2 1 3
El Oro	1 7 10½	Stratton's Ind.	0 8 6

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	103¼	103⅜
2s, c., 1930	103¼	103⅜
3s, r., 1918	102½	103½
3s, c., 1918	103¼	104
3s, 1918, sm.	102½	..
4s, r., 1907	103	103¾
4s, c., 1907	103	104
4s, r., 1925	129½	130½
4s, c., 1925	130½	131½
D. C. 3-65s	116	..
Philippine 4s	109	110¼
Adams Exp.	240	250
Am. & Sus.	240	..
Am. W.	145	..
Am. Beet S.	30½	31¼
Am. Coal	175	195
Am. D. Tel.	37	42
A. Loco. pf.	117½	119
A. S. R. pf.	139	140
A. T. & C.	91	92
A. T. & T.	140	141½
Ann Arbor	32	37
Ann A. pf.	73	80
B. & O. pf.	98	99
Brie A. L.	100	..
B. Un. G.	170	180
Bruns. City	18½	19¼
B., R. & P.	152	158
B., R. & P. pf.	155	175
B. & S. pf.	82	86
C. & S. A. Tel.	135	138
C., B. & Q.	200	..
C. & E. I. pf.	134	140
C. G. W. pf A.	78	78½
C. G. W. d.	86	86½
C., I. & L. pf.	70	90
C., M. & St. P. pf.	193	195
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	195	202
C. T. & T.	16½	17
C. T. & T. pf.	39	40
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	116	120
C., L. & W.	80	90
C., L. & W. pf.	110	120
Cleve. & P.	132	..
C. & P. sp.	105	..
Consol. Coal	90	..
D., L. & W.	465	475
Det. So. cts.	10	11
Det. So. pf. cfts.	34	39
D., S. S. & A. pf.	42½	43
East. Kod.	107¼	..
East. K. pf.	110½	..
E. & T. H.	75	80
E. & T. H. pf.	85	95
Fed. M. & S.	175	180
Fed. M. & S. pf.	73½	76
Gen. Ch. Co.	80	85
G. & S. T.	120	..
H. B. Claflin	110	125
Hav. E. Ry.	33½	34½
H. E. R. pf.	82	83
Homestake	80½	82
Ill. C.	143½	..
Int. P. C. pf.	87	88
I. S. P. pf.	80	82
Iowa C. pf.	61½	62½
Jol. & Chi.	180	..
Kan. & M.	55	57
K. & D. M.	14	16
K. & D. M. pf.	45	50
K. I. C. pf.	78½	79½
Lacl. Gas	100	105
L. E. & W. pf.	93	98
L. & W. C.	45	..
Man. Beach	12½	15
Mex. C. pf.	100	..
Mich. Cent.	147	150
M. & St. L. pf.	99	100½
N., C. & St. L.	145	150
Nat. Bis. pf.	115	116
Nat. Enam.	17	17⅜
Nat. En. pf.	87	90
N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	20	22
N. Cent. C.	37	45
N. Y. B.	158	162
N. Y. & N. H.	201	204
N. Y. C. & St. L.	1st pf. 116	121½
N. Y., C. & St. L.	2d pf. 86	90
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	82	83
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	155	157
N. & W. pf.	94	96
P. C. 1st pf.	105	109
Peo. & E.	43	47
Pitts. C. pf.	56	61
P., C. & St. L. pf.	105	108½
P., Ft. W. & C.	181	..
P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	178	..
Quicksilver	1¾	2¾
Quicksil'r pf.	4	5½
Read. 1st pf.	93½	94½
Rens. & Sar.	208	..
R., W. & O.	134	139
Rutland pf.	55	65
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	68	..
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. cfts.	178	188
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. cfts.	135	137
S. S. S. & I. pf.	105½	125
So. Pac. pf.	118	118½
So. Ry., M. & O. cfts.	98	100
Texas Cent.	50	..
Tenn. Coal.	158	159
Third Av.	138	138¾
T. P. & W.	17	20½
T. R. & L.	35½	35⅝
T., St. L. & W.	38½	39
Un. R. Inv.	94	95
U. S. Leath.	13	14½
U. S. L. pf.	115	119
Vand. R. R.	85	100
V. C. C. C. pf.	115	116
Westinghouse 1st pf.	180	195
Wis. Cent.	30¾	31

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	103¼	103⅜
2s, c., 1930	103¼	103⅜
3s, r., 1918	102½	103½
3s, c., 1918	103¼	104
3s, 1918, sm.	102½	..
4s, r., 1907	103	103¾
4s, c., 1907	103	104
4s, r., 1925	129½	130½
4s, c., 1925	130½	131½
D. C. 3-65s	116	..
Philippine 4s	109	110¼
Adams Exp.	240	250
Am. & Sus.	240	..
Am. W.	145	..
Am. Beet S.	30½	31¼
Am. Coal	175	195
Am. D. Tel.	37	42
A. Loco. pf.	117½	119
A. S. R. pf.	139	140
A. T. & C.	91	92
A. T. & T.	140	141½
Ann Arbor	32	37
Ann A. pf.	73	80
B. & O. pf.	98	99
Brie A. L.	100	..
B. Un. G.	170	180
Bruns. City	18½	19¼
B., R. & P.	152	158
B., R. & P. pf.	155	175
B. & S. pf.	82	86
C. & S. A. Tel.	135	138
C., B. & Q.	200	..
C. & E. I. pf.	134	140
C. G. W. pf A.	78	78½
C. G. W. d.	86	86½
C., I. & L. pf.	70	90
C., M. & St. P. pf.	193	195
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	195	202
C. T. & T.	16½	17
C. T. & T. pf.	39	40
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	116	120
C., L. & W.	80	90
C., L. & W. pf.	110	120
Cleve. & P.	132	..
C. & P. sp.	105	..
Consol. Coal	90	..
D., L. & W.	465	475
Det. So. cts.	10	11
Det. So. pf. cfts.	34	39
D., S. S. & A. pf.	42½	43
East. Kod.	107¼	..
East. K. pf.	110½	..
E. & T. H.	75	80
E. & T. H. pf.	85	95
Fed. M. & S.	175	180
Fed. M. & S. pf.	73½	76
Gen. Ch. Co.	80	85
G. & S. T.	120	..
H. B. Claflin	110	125
Hav. E. Ry.	33½	34½
H. E. R. pf.	82	83
Homestake	80½	82
Ill. C.	143½	..
Int. P. C. pf.	87	88
I. S. P. pf.	80	82
Iowa C. pf.	61½	62½
Jol. & Chi.	180	..
Kan. & M.	55	57
K. & D. M.	14	16
K. & D. M. pf.	45	50
K. I. C. pf.	78½	79½
Lacl. Gas	100	105
L. E. & W. pf.	93	98
L. & W. C.	45	..
Man. Beach	12½	15
Mex. C. pf.	100	..
Mich. Cent.	147	150
M. & St. L. pf.	99	100½
N., C. & St. L.	145	150
Nat. Bis. pf.	115	116
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Pitts. C. pf.	56	61
P., C. & St. L. pf.	105	108½
P., Ft. W. & C.	181	..
P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	178	..
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St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	68	..
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. cfts.	178	188
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. cfts.	135	137
S. S. S. & I. pf.	105½	125
So. Pac. pf.	118	118½
So. Ry., M. & O. cfts.	98	100
Texas Cent.	50	..
Tenn. Coal.	158	159
Third Av.	138	138¾
T. P. & W.	17	20½
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U. S. Leath.	13	14½
U. S. L. pf.	115	119
Vand. R. R.	85	100
V. C. C. C. pf.	115	116
Westinghouse 1st pf.	180	195
Wis. Cent.	30¾	31

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 26.—

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Independent Brewing	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
80	Independent Brew. pf.	40¼	40¼	40¼
50	Consolidated Ice	7	7	7
750	Crucible Steel	17	16¾	17
677	Crucible Steel pf.	80¼	79¾	79¾
65	Fireproofing	8¾	8½	8½
300	Fireproofing pf.	26	25¾	25¾
280	Harbison Walker Ref.	14½	13¾	14
75	Lustre	31¾	31	31
2,095	Mfrs. L. & H.	33¼	32	32¼
125	Ohio Fuel	37¼	37	37¼
17,875	Ohio Tonopah	42c	39c	39c
6	Philadelphia Co.	52½	52½	52½
125	Pittsburg Brewing	27¾	27¾	27¾
60	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	49¾	49¾	49¾
72	Pittsburg Coal pf.	58¼	58	58
75	Pittsburg O. & G.	45	45	45
901	Pittsburg Plate Glass	119	119	119
200	River Coal	8	8	8
585	Sewer Pipe	33¾	33	33¼
945	Tonopah Extension	$7.40	$7.30	$7.30
200	United Copper	64¼	64¼	64¼
3	U. S. Steel pf.	111¼	111¼	111¼
5	West. Air Brake	152½	152½	152½
1,140	West. Electric 2d	85	84	84½

BANKS.

20	Commercial Trust	185	185	185
1	Federal N. B.	200	200	200
10	Iron City	121	121	121
40	Second N. B.	265	265	265

BONDS.

$1,000	Independent Brew. 6s	105¾	105¾	105¾
7,000	Penn. McK. & C. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼
4,000	Stow Coal 6s	112	111¾	112

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.
B. T. W. SIEMON, Treasurer.
Dated: New York, January 25, 1906.

Pere Marquette Sued for Interest.

GRAND RAPIDS, Jan. 26.—Kleybolte & Co. of New York to-day filed suit in the United States Court here against the Pere Marquette Railroad to recover $22,800 on 1,115 coupon interest notes due on a loan of $1,500,000 negotiated by the plaintiff for the Pere Marquette. The interest coupons were due Jan. 1.

Manila Electric Railroad and Lighting Corporation

First Lien and Collateral Trust Sinking Fund 5% Gold Bonds

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW YORK CITY

DATED 1903 DUE MARCH 1, 1953

INTEREST PAYABLE MARCH AND SEPTEMBER

Authorized $5,000,000 **Outstanding $4,635,000**

Subject to Redemption on any interest day on or after March 1, 1928, and to purchase for the Sinking Fund, on or after March 1, 1908, at not to exceed 105 and interest, at which price they can be drawn by lot. Coupon bonds in denomination of $1,000 may be registered as to principal.

Equitable Trust Company, New York, Trustee

Applications will be made to list bonds on the Stock Exchanges of New York and London

Through the ownership of securities of constituent companies operating under a fifty-year franchise, the Manila Electric Railroad & Lighting Corporation controls absolutely the street railway, light and power business of Manila, serving a population of about 300,000.

The above First Lien and Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Gold 5s are secured by a first lien on the entire property of the Manila Electric Railroad & Light Company through deposit of the $3,000,000 authorized issue of First Mortgage 6% bonds and the entire capital stock of the company. They are further secured by deposit with the Trustee of over 98% of the capital stock of "La Electricista" (a company controlling the lighting business of Manila), and the entire capital stock of the Union Truck Company. Neither of these companies has any bonded debt.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES

The railway has been open only since April last and the entire line is not yet in full operation. The earnings of the corporation for six months ending October 31, 1905, are reported as follows:

Gross Earnings	$429,899
Expenses and Taxes	216,296
Net Earnings	$213,603
Interest Charges	107,310
Surplus	$106,293

These surplus earnings are at the rate of about 4.4% per annum on the $4,870,000 capital stock. For detailed information reference is made to letters, filed in our office, by Mr. C. M. Swift, President of the company, and Messrs. J. G. White & Co., engineers and constructors of the property.

Summing up briefly the special features of this security, the following may be noted:

Absolute control of the street railway, power and lighting business of Manila.
A fifty-year franchise covering the entire business of the company.
A sinking fund to redeem the entire authorized issue of bonds prior to maturity, and before the expiration of the franchise.
Net earnings of the company, equal to about twice the interest charges.
Excellent construction of the road and its new power plant.

We recommend these bonds for investment.

A large majority of the above bonds having been taken at private sale, we offer the unsold balance at 100 and interest, to yield 5 per cent.

William Salomon & Co.

25 Broad Street, New York
205 La Salle Street, Chicago

Dividends.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Coupons due and payable at the
United States Mortgage and Trust Company
55 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
On and after February 1st, 1906.

Ballard, Wash., Water Works	4½s
Clallam Co., Wash.	6s
Essex Co., N. J., Park	3.65s
Essex Co., N. J., Park	4s
Essex Co., N. J., Court House	4s
Essex Co., N. J., Hospital	4s
General Electric Co.	3½s
Hammonton & Egg Harbor City Gas Co.	5s
Indiana Railway Co. 2d	5s
Kitsap Co., Wash., S.D., Nos. 32 & 42, Series "A"	
Long Island R. R. Co. 2d	7s
Minneapolis, Minn., Bridge 4s and var. others	
Middletown, N. Y., Water	3½s
N. Y. Dock Co. 1st	4s
North Bergen, N. J., School Dist. (Feb. 15th)	5s
Paducah, Ky., Renewal	4½s
Pleasantville, N. Y. Street	4s
Prospect Park & Coney Island R. R. Co.	1st 6s
Prospect Park & Coney Island R. R. Co.	4½s
Putnam Co., Ga., Court House	4½s
Skaneateles Railroad Co.	5s
Standard Chain Co. (Feb. 15th)	1st 6s
Syracuse, N. Y., City Hall 3s and var. others	
South Orange, N. J., Sewer	4s
Toledo, Ohio, Imp. 4s and var. others.	

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the ticker fairly caught up with the stock market for the first time since the begining of the year. For many days consecutively the tape has been from one to five minutes behind the trading. This was the dullest hour of the year so far. It is a better sign for the market to become dull on a decline in prices than to flatten out on an advance. Dullness on the decline indicates that the pressure has abated, and that people are disinclined to press stocks for sale at further price recessions, whereas dullness on the advance signifies a diminution of buying power and waning enthusiasm for the bull side. In one case it is inferred that the market has been overbought, and in the other that it has been oversold. Yesterday's dull hour came after nearly three days of reaction, and the tendency of prices in the last hour was toward improvement. It looked to impartial observers yesterday as if the market had been sold to a standstill. They believed that unless something should happen to start an entirely new selling movement prices ought to rally sharply at the expense of the short interest, even without any immediate access of original buying. The short interest is supposed to be larger than at any time previously in many weeks. Brokers report a lot of private borrowing, which, of course, is not reflected in the loan crowd.

***

The bull forces on their part were not aggressive yesterday. Their initiative was confined almost entirely to stocks which have not been extravagantly bulled, notably the Pennsylvania group, including, besides Pennsylvania itself, Norfolk and Western, Baltimore and Ohio, and Chesapeake and Ohio. The Gould stocks also were kept active and strong. The most aggressive demonstration in the low-priced railroad list occurred in Southern Railway common, in which there is now a considerable general interest.

***

A man who sells out a large line of long stocks because he is satisfied with his profits or doesn't like the look of the market, doesn't boast of it immediately afterward, and demand that prices shall break forthwith to vindicate his judgment as a speculator. No operator can afford to advertise himself as a tremendous bear and attack stocks openly merely for the personal satisfaction of upsetting the market as soon as he is out of it. Your real bear is a man who shuns publicity. For these and various other reasons the exciting somersault of the Gates crowd this week has not been regarded as a serious performance. It is believed that the Gates people, after having liquidated an enormous line of long stocks put out a lot of short contracts for a turn on the bear side and then proceeded to frighten the commission following into selling stocks. The statements which emanated yesterday from the source of Thursday's bearish attack were of a somewhat less calamitous character. Friends of Mr. Gates explain that he knew beforehand that Reading ws going to be attacked, and supposed that such a decline as has occurred in that stock since Tuesday would affect the general market much more unfavorably than it has.

***

The Western crowd has very few successful operations on the bear side of the market to its credit. The Western man is naturally optimistic, and, being so, he is successful only on the bull side. A born optimist cannot be a good bear. The leaders of the Gates crowd are notoriously poor bears, and they have never been successful on the bear side, except on those occasions when they have had something in their own hands with which to club the market, as in the American Steel and Wire raid before the formation of the United States Steel Corporation. They have never shown any capability for organizing or conducting a bear campaign in stocks; their operations on the bear side are in the nature of raids. A raid differs vastly from a campaign.

***

Reading was the weakest stock in the whole market again yesterday, going 1 point lower than in Thursday's trading and closing at a decline of 1⅛ per cent. The selling was more concentrated and ostentatious than on Thursday, and the fact that the stock yielded but 1 per cent. further was the basis for supposing either that support had been extended or that a large short interest was being covered. H. Content & Co. were heavy sellers throughout the session. At the close of trading the amount of stock which had been supplied through this one firm was estimated at 65,000 shares. It was reported yesterday, on what, apparently, was trustworthy authority, that a very large and vulnerable bull account, not only in Reading, but in Canadian Pacific, Southern Pacific, and one or two other stocks, had been liquidated sufficiently since the beginning of the week, and it is believed that the market as a whole has been greatly benefited.

***

"I am weary of this Reading," exclaimed a trader yesterday, with profane emphasis on weary. "When the stock goes up sharply the cry of an impending corner is instantly raised, and the rest of the market sells off, and then, when Reading breaks the general market sells off again. It seems that no matter what Reading does it hurts the market. A lot of its influence is due entirely to sentiment."

The bull crowd in Southern Railway common has been making a good market for the stock above 40. It is one of the low-priced rails that has a wide appeal to the outside public.

***

While everybody in Wall Street was talking wildly about the Anaconda "strike" a few weeks ago an excited person precipitated himself into the presence of his broker and gave an order to buy Dominion Copper. "Why, what's doing in that stock?" the broker asked. "A strike," replied the client. The stock was bought. It developed afterward that there was a strike on the property of the Dominion Copper Company, but it was a strike among the workmen.

***

There is now a wholesome division of opinion respecting the future course of the market.

***

Persons who have studied the trading in Union Pacific believe that the buying during the last few days has been much stronger than the selling. It has certainly been of a very confident character, whatever its origin may have been. A prominent Western house, which has had excellent information on the stock from much lower prices up, says: "Our position on Union Pacific is unchanged, and, in view of the rumors concerning the dividend that have been circulated, either for bullish or bearish effect, we can only say that we pay no attention to the dividend whatever. The strength of Union Pacific is based upon something other than the dividend, and it will sell eventually at very much higher prices. But it will be subject to the same influences of advance and reaction that affect other stocks." This is the expression of a house that has bulled Union Pacific more or less consistently from around 80 to this level. A stock that acts as Union Pacific has acted under such enormous selling as has converged upon it in the last fortnight cannot be supposed to depend upon the public for support. If the commission houses were heavily loaded up with it its position would be much more vulnerable than it has been shown to be. The stock made a new high record price on Wednesday morning, at 160½, and closed yesterday at a reaction of only 3 points from that quotation, after having been the target for two days of an aggressive bearish demonstration against the market. The movement to 160½ Wednesday forenoon evidently was not made under the right leadership. When those who control the movements of the stock get ready to establish it above 160 it will be carried through that price, no doubt, with a mighty rush, as it has been carried from one ten-point level to another all the way up. It is acting below 100 just as it did below 140 and again below 150.

***

With Union Pacific goes the market.

***

Continuous buying of Colorado Fuel during the reactionary movements that have occurred in the general market in the last two or three days supports the belief that the stock is being accumulated even at these prices. The movement is well conducted. Those who are responsible for it have created a big market for the stock, so that the origin of the real orders is lost sight of in the general activity.

***

Just as the market was closing yesterday word was received from Chicago that the Board of Aldermen had declared for eighty-five-cent gas. There was hardly time for the news to be reflected in People's Gas stock. It declined, however, on the last sale, from 100¾ to 100.

DELAWARE INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Consolidated Feldspar Company of New Haven, Conn., was chartered at Dover to-day to mine feldspar, mica, lead, and other ore and minerals; capital, $100,000.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Friday, Jan. 26, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
190.	Allis-Chalmers.	26⅜	26⅜	25⅜	26
23,270.	Amal. Copper.	111⅜	112	110⅝	111⅛
1,270.	Am. Car & F..	47	47⅛	46⅝	46⅞
20.	Am. Cot. Oil..	41½	41½	41½	41½
6,450.	Am. Locomo...	74⅞	76⅛	74	75⅝
540.	Am. Smelting.	171¼	171¾	170⅝	170⅝
1,840.	Am. Sugar.....	151½	152⅛	151	151
90.	Am. Woolen..	47⅞	47⅞	47	47
1,390.	A., T. & S. F.	94⅞	94⅞	93¾	94⅛
2,700.	Balt. & Ohio.	115⅜	116⅛	115⅝	116⅛
21,350.	Brook. R. T...	93¾	94¼	93¼	93½
120.	Can. Pacific.	174⅜	174⅜	174½	174⅜
390.	Cent. Leather.	49⅛	49½	48	49
360.	Ches. & Ohio..	61⅝	62⅜	61½	62¼
390.	Chi. Gt. West.	23	23	22⅝	22⅞
3,700.	C., M. & St. P.	189⅜	190⅜	188¾	189⅜
31,280.	Col. Fuel & I..	81⅜	83¾	81⅜	82¼
40.	Col. Southern.	36⅜	36⅜	36¼	36¼
10.	Corn Products.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
10.	Dis. Securities	53	53	53	53
9,320.	Erie	49¾	50¼	49¾	49¾
330.	Louis. & Nash.	153⅜	154	153	153½
590.	Met. Street....	124⅞	125⅝	124⅞	125
40.	Met. Securities	72	72	72	72
20.	Mex. Central..	25⅝	26¼	25⅝	26¼
100.	Mo., K. & T..	39⅜	39⅝	39¼	39¼
640.	Mo. Pacific....	105	105	104¼	104⅝
40.	Nat. Lead.....	90½	90½	90½	90½
170.	N. Y. Central.	153	153	152½	152¾
5,970.	N. Y., O. & W.	54⅞	56⅜	54⅛	56⅛
370.	Norf. & West.	92½	93⅜	92	92⅞
1,000.	Pennsylvania.	145⅞	146⅝	145⅝	146⅜
200.	Pr. Steel Car..	63½	63½	62⅝	62⅝
23,040.	Reading	154½	154⅝	151⅝	152⅞
20.	Rep. Steel.....	35¼	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝
850.	Rock Island...	23⅜	25	23½	24⅞
2,540.	Southern Pac..	70⅝	71⅛	70½	70⅝
14,000.	Southern Ry...	42	43	41⅝	43
670.	Texas Pacific..	38½	38⅝	38½	38⅝
15,230.	Union Pacific.	157⅜	158⅞	157⅛	157⅝
90.	U. S. Rubber..	56	56½	56	56⅛
6,020.	U. S. Steel....	44⅜	45⅛	44½	45
3,810.	U. S. Steel pf.	111⅜	112⅛	111⅜	112⅝
20.	V.-Car. Chem.	53⅜	53⅜	53½	53½
340.	Wabash	26¼	26⅜	25⅞	26
30.	Wabash pf....	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛

181,590

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $3,582,056, as against $3,271,067 for the previous week and $2,891,196 for the corresponding week last year. The value of the amount marketed was $3,740,433, as against $3,313,549 for the previous week and $2,891,989 for the corresponding week last year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday, Jan. 26, 1906.

Total sales Jan. 26, 1906	**1,340,873**
From Jan. 1, 1906	**32,662,805**
Corresponding date last year	**17,600,511**

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
25½	25⅝	3,400	Allis-Chalmers Co.	26⅜	26⅜	25⅜	25¾	— ⅜
64½	64⅞	300	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	64⅞	65	64⅞	64⅞	— ½
111	111¼	124,100	*Amal. Copper Co.	111	112	110½	111	+ ⅞
32⅞	33	8,180	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	33¼	33⅜	33	33	+ ⅛
98½	100	400	Am. Ag. Chem. Co. pf.	100¾	100¾	100	100½	— 1½
84	87	100	*Am. Beet Sug. Co. pf.	86½	86½	86¼	86½	— ½
46¼	46⅝	12,300	Am. Car & Found. Co.	47	47⅜	46⅛	46⅜	— ⅛
103½	104½	350	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	104⅝	104⅝	103⅝	103⅝	— ½
41½	41¾	1,600	Am. Cotton Oil	41½	41⅝	41½	41¾	+ ¼
94	95	400	Am. Cotton Oil pf.....	94½	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
247	248	815	Am. Express	245	249½	245	247	...
10¼	10½	800	*Am. Grass Twine.....	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
9½	9⅞	700	Am. Hide & Leather...	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
40	41	2,200	Am. Hide & Leath. pf..	42½	42⅝	41	41	— 1
43⅞	44⅜	800	Am. Ice Securities.....	44⅞	44⅞	44	44⅜	...
25½	26	500	*Am. Linseed Co.....	26	26¼	26	26⅛	— ⅛
46¼	49	330	*Am. Linseed Co. pf...	48½	48¾	47	47	— 3
75	75½	28,600	*Am. Locomo. Co.....	74½	76⅛	74	75	+1¼
5¼	6	100	*Am. Malt. Co., t. r....	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
27⅜	27½	400	*Am. M. Co. pf., t. r..	28¼	28½	28	28	...
170¼	170½	14,500	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co...	171¾	171⅝	170	170⅝	— ⅜
127⅜	128	700	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf...	128	128½	128	128	— ⅜
101⅝	101¾	500	*Am. Smelt. pf., B....	101⅝	101⅞	101⅝	101¾	+ ⅜
210	240	200	Am. Snuff Co.....	220	220	220	220	...
105	108	100	*Am. Snuff Co. pf.....	107	107	107	107	— 1½
14¼	14½	200	Am. Steel Foundries..	14¼	14¼	14½	14¼	...
51⅝	52¼	300	Am. Steel Founds. pf..	52½	52½	52¼	52⅝	+ ⅜
151	151⅝	5,400	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co...	151½	152⅛	151	151	— ⅛
106⅞	107	700	Am. Tobacco Co. pf....	107	107	107	107	...
46½	46⅝	4,210	*Am. Woolen Co.	47	47½	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅛
108	109¼	200	*Am. Woolen Co. pf...	109¾	109¾	109	109	— ⅛
276	276½	33,400	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co..	278	279	274	276	+6
107	110	162	Asso. Merch. 1st pf....	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	+ ¼
94¼	94⅝	17,800	Atch., Top. & S. F.....	94½	94⅝	93⅝	94¼	+ ⅛
103⅜	104	100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf..	103½	103½	103½	103½	— ⅝
165½	166	3,600	Atlantic Coast Line....	165⅞	167	165⅞	166	+1
116⅜	116½	19,400	Baltimore & Ohio.....	115⅝	116⅜	115⅝	116½	+1⅜
93⅝	93¾	51,460	Brooklyn Rapid Tran..	93⅝	94½	93⅛	93⅝	+ ⅛
56	58	500	*Butterick Co.....	57½	57½	57	57½	— 2⅜
174¼	174⅜	4,900	Canadian Pacific	174⅜	174⅜	173¾	174¼	— ⅛
48⅜	48⅞	6,700	Central Leather	49¼	49¼	48¼	48⅜	...
107¼	107½	670	Central Leather pf.....	107¼	107⅜	107¼	107½	+ ¼
227	228½	100	Central R. R. of N. J..	228½	228½	228½	228½	— 3
61⅜	62	27,200	Chesapeake & Ohio.....	61⅞	62¼	61½	61⅞	+ ⅛
33½	35	100	Chicago & Alton	33⅞	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅛
80	80½	100	Chicago & Alton pf.....	80	80	80	80	...
22⅝	22⅞	1,800	Chicago Great West....	23	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
38¼	38½	3,100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B..	38⅝	39¼	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅜
189⅛	189½	22,050	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul...	189⅝	190¾	188¾	189¼	+ ⅛
234	236	1,000	Chicago & Northw.....	233½	234	233	234	+ ½
...	...	500	Chicago & Northw. pf..	256	256	256	256	— 1
193	195	200	Chi., St. P., M. & Om..	194	194	194	194	+ ⅛
11	11¼	500	Chicago Union Trac.....	11	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
39¾	41	400	Chi. Union Trac. pf....	41	41	40	40	+ 1
107	108	300	C., C., C. & St. L.....	108	108½	108	108½	+ ⅛
82¼	82⅝	54,100	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	81⅞	83⅝	81⅝	82½	+ 1⅛
102	104	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf....	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	— ⅜
35⅞	36¼	4,100	Colorado & Southern...	36⅞	36⅜	36	36	— ⅛
71¼	71¾	600	Col. & South. 1st pf...	71⅝	71⅞	71¾	71¾	+ ⅛
54½	55	300	Col. & South. 2d pf....	55	55	55	55	+ ⅛
22⅜	22⅞	16,300	Col. & H. C. & Iron....	21	23	20⅝	22¾	+ 2½
180	180½	5,200	Consolidated Gas	179	181¾	170	180	+1
18⅜	18½	4,660	Corn Products Co.....	18	18½	18	18½	+ ½
18¼	18½	700	*Corn Prod. Co., t. r..	18¼	18½	18¼	18½	...
57⅛	59	400	Corn Products Co. pf..	56⅝	58	56⅝	57	+ ⅜
221½	221⅝	600	Delaware & Hudson....	222	222	221½	221¼	— 3½
51⅞	51⅝	14,400	Denver & Rio Grande..	51⅝	51⅞	50½	51¼	+ ⅛
91	91¼	800	Denver & Rio Gr. pf....	91¼	91¼	90¾	91¼	+ ⅛
23	26	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.....	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
98	98½	1,070	Detroit United Ry.....	98	98½	98	98¼	— ⅛
52⅜	53	2,050	*Distillers Securities....	53¼	53¼	52⅞	53	+ ⅛
20	21	50	*Dul., S. S. & At.....	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	...
80	85	200	Electric Storage Bat...	85	85	85	85	...
49¼	49⅝	27,300	Erie	49⅝	50⅛	49¼	49⅝	+ ⅛
82½	82¾	500	Erie 1st pf.....	82½	82⅝	82¼	82½	+ ⅛
75	75¼	400	Erie 2d pf.....	74½	75¼	74½	75	+ ⅛
110¼	110¾	3,900	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf..	110	110½	110	110	...
105½	106	100	General Chemical pf...	106	106	106	106	...
177	177½	400	General Electric	177½	177⅝	177	177	...
319	320	3,500	Great Northern pf.....	320	321	319½	320	+ ⅜
116	118	1,700	Hocking Valley	115⅝	119	113½	117½	+2⅝
94½	95½	200	Hocking Valley pf.....	95	95¼	95	95⅛	+ ⅛
178	179	999	Illinois Central	178	178½	177¾	178	...
24½	24¾	2,100	Internat. Paper	24⅝	25	24½	24½	— ¼
73	74	4,000	*Internat. Power Co...	68¾	73½	68¾	73	+12½
30	31	600	Internat. Steam Pump..	34½	34½	31	31	— 3
33	33½	200	Iowa Central	33½	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅛
83	83½	510	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf..	83⅜	83⅜	83	83½	+ ⅛
31¼	31½	1,300	Kansas City South.....	32	32	31	31⅝	+ ⅛
61¼	61½	2,500	Kansas City Sou. pf..	62	62	61	62	— ⅛
65¾	66	1,000	Knick. Ice, Chicago...	66½	66⅝	65⅝	66⅛	...
39	40	400	Lake Erie & West.....	40	40	40	40	— 1
78	80	600	Long Island	80	80	79⅝	78⅝	+1½
153⅞	154	9,300	Louisville & Nash.....	153⅜	154	153	154	+ ⅛
161¼	162½	700	Manhattan Elevated....	161½	162	161¼	162	+ ⅛
71½	71⅝	3,700	*Met. Securities	71⅝	72	71¼	71⅝	+ ⅛
125¼	125¼	9,925	*Met. Street Railway..	123⅞	125½	123⅞	125	+ ⅞
25⅝	25⅞	1,500	Mexican Central	25¾	25⅞	25¼	25¾	...
80	83	200	Minn. & St. Louis.....	80	81	80	81	+1
158	159	350	M., St. P. & S. S. M....	158	158½	158	158½	— ⅛
179½	181	202	M., St. P. & S. S. M.pf.	180¾	180¾	180¾	180¾	+ ⅛
39¼	39½	3,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas.....	39⅝	39⅝	39¼	39⅜	+ ⅛
72	72⅛	1,500	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf..	71¾	72	71¾	71⅞	+ ⅛
104½	104¾	4,800	Missouri Pacific	104⅞	105⅛	104¼	104½	+ ⅛
67¾	68	1,200	*National Biscuit Co...	68	68	67⅝	68	+ ⅛
90	90¼	8,000	*National Lead Co....	91	91¼	90¼	90¼	+1⅛
103	104	500	*National Lead Co. pf..	105	105	104	104	— 1
39⅝	40	100	Nat. R. R. of M. pf....	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ⅜
152⅝	153	4,600	New York Central	152⅞	153⅞	152⅜	152⅞	— ⅛
69½	69⅝	800	N. Y. Chi. & St. L.....	68	69	68	68¾	— ⅛
49½	50	2,117	New York Dock	46½	50	46¼	50	+3
56⅝	56½	37,500	N. Y., Ont. & West....	53⅞	56⅝	53⅞	56⅝	+2⅝
92½	93	50,350	Norfolk & Western.....	92½	93¼	91⅞	93	+1½
102⅞	103	1,200	North American	103	103	102½	102⅞	— ⅛
206¼	207½	5,000	Northern Pacific	207½	207⅞	206⅜	206⅝	— ⅛
3	4	20	Ontario Mining	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	...
119¼	121	3,100	Pacific Coast	119	121	119	119¼	+ ¼
119	121	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf....	120	120	120	120	+1
49½	50	800	Pacific Mail	50	50¼	50	50	...
146	146¼	50,800	Pennsylvania R. R....	145¾	146¼	145⅝	146⅛	+ ¼
100	100¼	1,800	People's Gas, Chicago.	100⅝	100⅞	100	100	— ⅜
85¾	86	600	P., C., C. & St. L.....	85	86	85	86	+1
16½	16⅝	200	Pittsburg Coal	16¼	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
62½	63	2,085	Pressed Steel Car	63	63¼	62½	62¾	+ ⅛
103⅞	104⅛	100	Pressed Steel Car pf...	104	104	104	104	+ ⅛
246	248	100	Pullman Company	245	245	245	245	+1
97	97⅞	250	R. R. Sec., Ill. C.st.c.	97	97	97	97	— ⅜
60¾	61	600	*Ry. Steel Spring	61	61	60½	61	+ ⅝
100	106¼	600	*Ry. Steel Spring pf...	103	106½	106	106⅛	— ½
152⅝	153	161,000	Reading	154⅛	154½	151¼	152½	—1⅛
...	...	318	Reading 2d pf	101	101	101	101	+ ½
35⅜	36	1,300	*Rep. Iron & Steel.....	35½	36	35¼	35¾	+ ⅛
106⅝	107	300	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf..	106¾	108¾	106½	106¾	+ ⅛
24⅝	25	9,937	Rock Island Co.....	24⅛	25	23½	24⅞	+ ⅛
63½	63⅝	3,300	Rock Island Co. pf....	62⅞	63½	62⅞	63½	+ ⅛
46¾	47	2,800	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	47	47	46	46⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	27	1,800	St. Louis Southw.....	27	27	27	26⅞	+ ⅛
59⅜	60¼	500	St. Louis Southw. pf..	60¼	60¾	59¾	59¾	— ⅛
91¼	91⅔	500	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co....	92	92½	91⅝	91⅝	+ ⅛
70⅞	71	15,700	Southern Pacific	70¾	71⅜	70¾	71	+ ⅛
42¾	42⅞	131,700	Southern Ry. ext.....	41⅞	42⅝	41⅞	42⅜	+1⅛
102	102½	800	Southern Ry. pf., ext..	102¼	102½	102¼	102½	+ ⅛
38⅜	38½	8,900	Texas & Pacific	38¼	39	38½	38½	+1
79	81	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr....	81¾	81¾	81¾	81⅜	— ¼
57⅝	58½	400	Tol., St. L. & W. pf....	58¼	58¾	58½	58⅝	+ ⅛
119½	119⅝	400	Twin City R. T.....	119¾	120	119¼	119⅝	+ ¾
14	14½	100	*Union Bag & P. Co....	14½	14½	14½	14½	...
82	85	100	*Union B. & P. Co. pf..	82½	82½	82½	82½	+ ½
157⅜	157½	11,400	Union Pacific	157⅝	158⅝	157⅛	157⅛	+ ⅜
97¼	97⅜	210	Union Pacific pf.....	97½	97½	97	97	—1½
91	93	300	United Rys. Inv. pf....	92¼	92½	92¼	92¼	+ ¼
50¾	51	1,300	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe..	51	51½	50⅞	51¼	+ ¼
98	98⅜	200	*U. S. Cast Iron P. pf..	96½	98½	96½	96½	+ ½
135	138	1,700	U. S. Express	136	138½	136	138½	+2½
89½	90	200	U. S. Real. & Im. Co..	90	90	90	90	—1
30	31¼	400	*U. S. Red. & Ref.....	31	31¼	31	31¼	+ ½
68	68½	200	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf..	68	68	68	68	...
56¼	56¾	1,900	U. S. Rubber	56	56⅝	55⅞	56	+ ⅛
113½	114	2,300	U. S. Rubber 1st pf....	113⅞	114	113¼	113⅞	+ ⅛
84½	84⅞	1,500	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.....	85	85	84¼	84⅞	+ ⅛
43⅞	45	44,400	U. S. Steel	44⅜	45	44¼	45	+ ⅛
112⅜	112¾	16,300	U. S. Steel pf.....	111⅞	112¾	111⅞	112⅝	+1
53	53¼	1,800	Va.-Caro. Chemical	53½	53⅝	52¾	53	...
54½	55	1,300	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke..	55	55	55	55	+ ⅛
14¾	15	1,300	*Vulcan Detinning	13	13⅞	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
61½	61⅝	1,400	*Vulcan Detinning pf..	60¾	61½	60¾	61½	+ ⅛
25⅞	26	14,700	Wabash	25⅞	26½	25½	25⅞	+ ⅛
47¼	47½	4,000	Wabash pf	46¾	47½	46¾	47	...
247	250	120	Wells-Fargo Express...	248	248	248	248	+1
39⅜	40	2,200	Western Maryland	39½	39⅝	39¼	39⅜	+ ¼
93⅜	94	1,300	Western Union Tel....	93¾	94⅞	93¾	94	—1
168⅝	169	1,000	Westinghouse E. & M..	170¼	170¼	169	169	...
20	20⅜	1,100	Wheel. & Lake Erie...	20	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
46½	47	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf..	46	46	46	46	...
27½	28	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf..	28	28	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
60¾	61¼	200	Wisconsin Central pf..	61	61¼	61	61¼	+ ¾

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

BANKS FIRST WITH BILL TO FIX TRUST RESERVES

Companies See Plan to Forestall Their Own Legislation.

CONFERENCE WAS SUGGESTED

Secretary of Van Norden Trust Says a Cash Reserve Fixed by Law Would Be Proper.

The introduction of the Trust Company Reserve bill into the Senate and Assembly at the instance of the New York State Bankers' Association in advance of a conference between the banks and the trust companies is regarded in Wall Street as an effort on the part of the banks to forestall possible legislative proposals from trust company sources.

The understanding prior to the introduction of the bill in the Legislature had been that a conference on the subject would be held between the committees of the Bankers' Association and the Trust Company Association of New York State. Prominent trust company officials, including some who are in favor of some legislation in regard to trust company reserves, expressed the opinion yesterday that the Bankers' Association was apparently bent upon going ahead without consulting them.

It looked, they said, as if the trust companies would have to act independently in the matter. That the officials of the Bankers' Association who are back of the bill now before the Legislature are disinclined to negotiate with the trust companies on the question of reserves appears from a statement made yesterday by one of these officers that the bankers were willing to meet the trust companies for the purpose of explaining the bill to them, but that they would absolutely refuse to enter into any conference for the purpose of bringing about a change in the terms of the proposed law.

This attitude the trust company officials are at a loss to understand inasmuch as representatives of the State Bankers' Association suggested the advisability of a conference between the banks and the trust companies for the purpose of agreeing upon a proposal for a trust company reserve law.

One of the first institutions to act after the matter of trust company reserves had been taken up by the Clearing House Committee last Fall was the Van Norden Trust Company, which, by resolution of its Board of Directors, voluntarily agreed to maintain a cash reserve of 7½ per cent. of deposits in addition to the reserve, which is usually 15 per cent., maintained by deposits in other banking institutions. Since then several of the larger

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Market Trading More Active, but Weak.

Prices Generally Recede Before Light Selling—Greene Copper Loses 1⅜ Points—Coppers Weak.

Trading on the curb showed a slight improvement yesterday over the dullness that has been characteristic of the market for the last few days. Copper stocks were fairly active, but trading had a tendency to bring quick reaction. Greene Consolidated, in which activity developed with the opening of the market, fell off rapidly under heavy selling. Inside of an hour it had dropped 2 points from the opening, 28, and closed the day, after selling 10,000 shares, at 26⅝. Boston Copper and United Copper also showed fractional losses, though the trading in them was light. The new Interborough-Metropolitan common stock sold 350 shares, when issued, from 57 down to 56. Corn Products Refining, both common and preferred, made fractional gains.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	Am. Can	11	11	10⅞	11
300	Am. Can pf	71⅛	71⅞	71⅛	71⅝
2,500	Am. De For. Wire. Tel.	140	150	140	150
315	Am.W. P. pf.	*34	34⅜	34	34½
200	Beth. S. Corp.	32	32	32	32
800	Cent. Foundry	6⅝	»7	6⅜	7
100	Con. Refrig.	6¼	6½	6½	6½
200	Con. Rub. T.	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
4,800	Corn P. Ref. com. w. i.	27¼	27⅞	26½	27⅜
2,400	Corn P. Ref. pf., w. i.	86¼	86⅜	86⅛	86⅜
100	Con. C.& C.pf	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
300	Hart. Coal	73⅝	73⅞	73⅝	73⅞
100	Ha. Tobacco.	30	30	30	30
1,800	Int. M. M. pf	35½	35½	35	35
5,000	Inter. Salt	48⅝	49	48¼	48½
6	Kings Co. El. L. & P. rts.	40	40	40	40
200	Lack. Steel	81¼	82	81¼	82
37	Lord & Tay.	115.s	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
22	Lord & T. pf.	103	103	103	103
2,500	Mackay Co.	62	63	61⅞	62½
1,250	MackayCos.pf	75	75	74	74¾
1,500	Man. Transit	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3¼
600	N. J. Term. Dock & I.	44⅞	45	44⅞	44⅞
100	Palmer Mt.T. & Power.	150	50	50	50
180	Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	20	20½	20	20¼
300	Sea. Lum. Co.	67½	68	67½	68
37	Standard Oil.	698	698	695	695

RAILROADS.

1,300	Chicago Sub.	50¾	50¾	50⅛	50¼
350	Int.-Met. w.i.	57	57	56	56
500	Int. Rap. T.	234½	235	234½	235
2,500	Mo., Kan. & Texas rts.	7-16	7-16	7-16	7-16
1,400	Sea. 1st pf.	91	92¾	91	92¾

MINING STOCKS.

1,200	Boston Copper	30½	30⅜	30	30⅛
500	Br. Col. Cop.	9	9	8¾	9
300	Copper Sec.	30¼	30¾	30⅛	30⅜
2,250	Dom. Copper	½	½	15-32	15-32
800	Douglas Cop.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1,600	Granby Cons.	10½	10½	10	10⅜
250	Greene Gold.	3⅞	3⅞	*3⅜	3⅜
10,000	Gr. Con. Cop.	28	28	†26	26⅝
1,600	Gr. Gold-Sil.	6	6¼	5⅞	6⅛
2,000	Guana. Cons.	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜
500	Ida Butler.	104	94	94	94
6,000	Mex. G. Exp.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
3,000	Mitch. Min.	14	14	13⅜	13½
1,200	Nev. C. Cop.	11	11¼	11	11¼
2,500	N.-U. M. & S.	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3¼
3,500	Oh. Tonopah.	140	41	40	41
1,500	Tenn. C. Co.	47⅞	47⅞	44½	45½
500	Tonopah Ext.	7½	7½	7½	7½
300	Tintic Mining	9¼	9⅜	9	9⅜
600	Un. Cop. Co.	2	2	1⅞	2
9,600	United Cop.	64	64⅜	63½	63⅞
800	Utah Apex.	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8¼
500	Utah Copper.	35	35	35	35
735	West. G. Min.	37⅞	*38¼	37⅞	38⅛
500	Wh. K. Cop.	½	½	7-16	7-16
50	Wh. K. C. pf.	1⅜	1¾	1⅜	1⅜

BONDS.

$51,000	A. S. F. 6s, w. i. & int.	92	92	91½	91½
1,000	A. W. P. 5s	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
2,000	C. Fdy. 6s fl.	83½	83½	83½	83½
$5,000	E. St. Co. 6s.	90½	90½	90½	90¾
4,000	Hav. Tob. 5s	75	75	75	76
$5,000	Int.-Met. col. 4½s, w. i.	95¼	95⅜	95	95
50,000	Inter. Salt 5s	74½	75	74½	74¾
$5,600	Jap. G. 4s of 1905 & int. w. i.	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
$100,000	N. Y. W. & Bos. Ry. cft. of int.	91½	91⅜	91½	91⅜
10,000	Yel. Park Ry. 5s & int.	95½	95½	95½	95½

*Odd lots. †Seller 10. ‡Sells cents per share.

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Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Friday:

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Jan. 26. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 25. Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & S. 3½s, 60% pd.	115	116	115	116
American Can	10⅞	11	11⅛	11¼
American Can pf	71½	71¾	71¼	71¾
American Chicle	168	175	168	175
American Chicle pf	102	105	102	105
Am. De F. Wire. Tel.	*150	160	...	...
Amer. Lt. & Tr.	118	122	118	122
American Matting 6s	104⅜	104⅞	104⅜	104⅝
American Tobacco	490	500	490	500
Am. Steel Foundry 6s, w. i., and interest	91	92	91¼	92½
Am. Writing Paper	5	5½	5	5½
Am. Writing Paper pf.	34¼	35	33½	35
Am. Writing Paper 5s.	88	88½	88	88¼
Bethlehem Steel	32	34	32	33
Bethlehem Steel pf.	92½	93	92¼	93½
Bamberger De Lamar.	8½	9	8½	9
Boston Copper	29¾	30¼	29¾	30⅛
British Colum. Copper.	8⅞	9	8⅝	9
Central Foundry	6¾	7¼	6½	7
Central Foundry pf.	28½	27½	26	27
Central Foundry 6s.	83¼	88¾	83¼	83¾
Chicago Subway	50½	51	50½	51
Cont. Coal & Coke.	9⅞	10	10	10¼
Con. Refrigeration	6¾	6¾	...	...
Con. Rubber Tire.	2¼	2½	...	...
Corn Prod. ref.com., w.i.	27⅜	27⅝	26½	27
Corn Prod. ref. pf., w.i.	86¼	86¾	86	86½
Copper Securities	½	⅝	½	⅝
Douglas Copper	6⅝	6½	6¾	7
Granby Consolidated.	10	10½	10	10⅛
Greene Con. Copper	26⅝	26⅞	27⅛	28
Del. & Hudson rights.	2½	4	...	...
Greene Con. Gold.	3⅝	3½	3⅜	3⅞
Greene Gold-Silver.	5¼	6⅛	5⅜	6⅛
Guanajuato Con.	6⅞	6¾	6½	6¾
Guggenheim Explorat'n.	...	305	295	305
Hartmann Coal	74	74¼	73½	73⅝
Havana Tobacco	29	31	30	31
Havana, Tobacco pf.	38	40	38	40
Houston Oil	...	...	11	12
Houston Oil pf.	...	...	43	48
Interborough	234½	235	234½	235
Inter. Mer. Marine	13	13½	13	13⅜
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	34⅞	35	34½	35¼
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s.	83¼	83½	83⅜	83⅞
Interborough-Met., w. i.	55½	57	56	57½
Inter.-Met. pf., w. i.	97½	98½	...	98½
Inter.-Met. 4½s, w. i.	95	95½	94½	95¼
International Salt	48½	48¾	48	48½
International Salt 5s.	74½	74¾	74¼	74¾
Jap. Govt. 4s of 1905 and interest, w. i.	87½	87¾	87⅜	87⅞
Lackawanna Steel	80	81⅛	...	...
Lord & Taylor	114	116	114	116
Mackay Companies	62½	62¾	62¼	62½
Mackay Companies pf.	74	74½	75	75¼
Manhattan Transit	3¼	3⅜	3	3¼
Mexican Gold Explor'n.	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
Mitchell Mining	13⅜	14	13¾	14
M., K. & T. new 4½s and int. full paid	...	...	90¼	91½
N. J. Term. D. & Imp.	44⅜	45	44⅜	45
New Orleans Railways.	39	40	39½	40
New Orleans Rys. pf.	84	85	84½	85
Nevada Con. Copper	11⅛	11¼	11¼	11¼
Nev.-Utah M. & S.	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
N. Y., N. H. & H. 3½s and interest	117	118	117½	118
Northern Sec. stubs	325	350	325	350
Palmer Mt. Tun. & P.	52	54	53	55
Pope Manufacturing	...	...	5	5¾
Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	19½	20	19½	20½
Seaboard Lumber Co.	68⅛	68¾	67½	67¾
Seaboard Co.	30	32	...	31
Seaboard Co. 1st pf.	91½	92½	89	91
Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	60	62	59½	61
Standard Milling	14	15	14	15
Standard Milling pf.	40	41	40	41
Standard Oil	698	698	697	698
Tennessee Copper	44½	46	46½	47½
Tintic Mining	9½	9⅝	9	9½
Union Copper	1⅞	2⅛	1 15-16	2⅛
Union Typewriter	97	100	97	100
Un. Typewriter 1st pf.	122	125	122	125
Un. Typewriter 2d pf.	121	123	121	123
United Copper	63	64	63¾	64⅜
United Copper pf.	94	98	94	98
Utah Apex	...	8½	8¼	8½
Utah Copper	34½	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛
White Knob Copper pf.	1⅜	2	2	2¼
West. Elec. rights	⅝	1	...	...

*Sells cents per share.

FOUND PRIOR ASSETS HERE.

$200,000 Belonging to Collapsed Cleveland Brokerage Firm.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 26.—Ex-Judge T. H. Bushnell, receiver for the brokerage house of Denison, Prior & Co., returned from New York to-day.

"I found something like $200,000 of assets there," said Judge Bushnell, "which may be converted to the use of creditors of the house. This sum is tied up in suits there now and it will take some time to untangle the snarl."

Judge Bushnell declined to make any further statement as to the nature of assets discovered.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—The continued buying of the income bonds of the United Railways and Electric Company by one house this week has given rise to the report that there are interests in the field seeking control of the bonds other than the Income Bondholders' Protective Committee, of which Bernard N. Baker is Chairman. Practically all the buying this week has come from the one source, and it is estimated that since Monday this house has purchased close on to $700,000 of the bonds.

The committee is said to have about $5,000,000 of the $13,936,694 of income bonds outstanding deposited with it. The free incomes to-day advanced over a point.

Money is flowing this way from the South, and is being offered at 5 to 5½ per cent.; several call loans have been negotiated recently as low as 4½ per cent.

Inquiry for investment bonds continues and the market is being drained of the better issues.

The Governing Committee of the Baltimore Stock Exchange has decided that stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange may be traded in here, and one of the posts on the floor has been set aside for the purpose.

Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck issues were active. The absorption of the first mortgage 5s continues, and they advanced on a strong demand.

The market closed strong and active. Sales: Shares, 3,148; bonds, $237,600. The list:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$300	A. C. L. n. 4s, ctfs.	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
4,000	A. C. L. of C. 5s, ctfs.	114	114	114
2,000	Carolina Central 4s.	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000	Char. & W. Car. 5s.	113	113	113
1,000	Col. & Green. 6s.	115¼	115¼	115¼
3,000	Ga. & Ala. 5s.	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
1,000	Norf. & Car. 1st 5s.	119	119	119
6,000	Seaboard 4s	91⅛	91⅛	91⅜
1,000	West. Va. Cent. 6s.	106¼	106¼	106¼
1,000	Wil., Col. & Aug. 6s.	106½	106½	106½
4,000	Balt. City Pass. 4½s.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅝
2,000	City & Suburban 5s.	112⅜	112⅜	112⅝
3,000	United Railways 4s.	94	94	94
145,000	United Railways inc.	72	71	71⅛
29,000	Un. Rys. inc., ctfs.	70⅝	70	70⅝
1,000	Baltimore Brick 5s.	86	86	86
6,000	Con. Gas 4½s.	100¼	100⅛	100⅜
1,000	Con. Coal Ref. 4½s.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅞
16,000	Cotton Duck 5s.	85⅝	85½	85⅝
10,000	Breweries income	32½	32⅜	32⅛

STOCKS.

300	Seaboard	31⅜	31	31⅜
250	Seaboard 2d pf.	61	60⅜	60⅝
280	Western Maryland	20	19⅝	20
500	Unit. Railways ctfs.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
50	Citizens' Bank	28½	28½	28¾
20	Merchants' Bank	184½	184½	184½
20	Maryland Casualty	56	56	56
5	Consolidated Gas	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
48	Canton Company	90¼	90¼	90¼
680	Con. Cotton Duck	12	11	12
200	Con. Cot. Duck pf.	34½	34½	34½
200	Breweries	8¾	8¾	8¾
695	Houston Oil	12	11¾	12

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—Philadelphia Rapid Transit assumed the leadership of the local market, advancing under heavy trading 1⅜ points, to 24½, its highest price on the present movement. The rise did not occasion any surprise, as shrewd traders had been following the absorption of the stock, and between 32½ and 33, something like 45,000 shares had been accumulated. Cambria Steel was less active, and, as the demand was less persistent than it had been, the price receded ½. Fairmount Park Transportation was up ½, General Asphalt 1¼, and the preferred 2¼, but the trading in these issues was small.

Commission houses bought Reading, Pennsylvania Railroad, Southern Railway, and United States Steel common. Philadelphia Company was stronger on rumors that the United Railways and Investment Company of San Francisco would endeavor to purchase control in the open market, and Rochester Railway and Light preferred brought 103½, against last previous sales at 98¼.

Total sales, 81,867 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Cement	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
3	Am. Railways	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
1	Bell Telephone	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
2,300	Brooklyn Rap. Transit	24	23⅝	23¾
8,661	Cambria Steel	37⅛	36½	36⅝
70	Cons. Trac. of N. J.	82⅞	82½	82½
552	Elec. Co. of Am.	12¼	12	12¼
300	Elec. Stor. Battery	85	85	85
1,400	Erie	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝
100	Fairmount Pk. Trans.	20½	20½	20½
205	General Asphalt	12¼	12	12¼
344	General Asphalt pf.	47¼	46⅞	47
150	Keystone Telephone	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
200	Lake Superior Corp.	22½	22½	22½
635	Lehigh Valley R. R.	82½	82	82
7	Little Schuylkill R. R.	62¼	62¼	62¼
50	Marsden	3¼	3½	3½
4,915	Pennsylvania R. R.	72 3-16	72⅛	73
191	Penn. Steel pf.	100	100	100
1,815	Phila. Co.	32⅜	32½	52⅜
35	Phila. Co. pf.	50½	50½	50½
10,379	Phila. Electric	8 7-16	8 1-16	8 7-16
22,008	Phila. Rap. Transit	34¼	32⅝	34
8	Phila. Traction	101¼	101¼	101¼
16,589	Reading	77 3-16	75⅞	76⅛
70	Reading 1st pf.	47	47	47
40	Reading 2d pf.	50⅞	50¼	50⅞
50	Roch. Ry. & Lt. pf.	103½	103½	103½
4,960	Schuylkill R. R.	43	41⅞	43
10	Susq. Steel	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
415	Tonopah Mining	19½	19	19½
21	Union Traction	63⅝	63¼	63⅝
1,881	United Gas Imp.	100	99¾	100
3,210	U. S. Steel	45	44⅞	45
320	U. S. Steel pf.	112¼	111⅞	112¼
100	Warwick Steel	6¾	6¾	6¾
71	Welsbach Co.	69½	69½	69½
122	Westmoreland Coal	95½	95½	95¼
15	West. N. Y. & Penn.	9	9	9

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Fri. Thurs.			Fri. Thurs.	
Alta	.01	.01	L. W. Con.	.07	.07
Alpha Con.	.03	.04	Mexican	1.20	1.20
Andes	.16	.16	Occid. Con.	.02	.02
Belcher	.13	.14	Ophir	6.12½	6.00
Best & Bel.	1.15	1.10	Overman	.13	.15
Bullion	.20	.21	Potosi	.04	.04
Caledonia	.44	.43	Savage	.42	.43
Chal. Con.	.17	.16	S. Belcher	.08	.09
Challar	.11	.12	S. Nevada	.41	.38
Confidence	.72	.75	Syndicate	.11	.11
C. C. & V.	1.25	1.25	St. Louis	.06	.06
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.58	.54
Cr. Point	.09	.09	Utah Con.	.03	.06
G. & Curry	.17	.17	W. Jacket	.09	.08
Hale & Nor.	.90	.93	Silver bars	.65¾	.65¾
Julia	.07	.07	Drafts, sgt.	.10	.10
Justice	.02	.01	Telegraph	.12¼	.12½
Ken. Con.	.01	.01			

Mexican dollars unchanged at .51@.53.

TONOPAH DISTRICT STOCKS.

Adams	.11	Kennail	.80
Bullfrog Nat. Bk.	.20	MacNamara	.47
Bullfrog Min. Co.	.35	North Star	.53
Cashboy	.21	Ohio Tonopah	.40
Diamondfield	.56	Original Bullfrog	.22
Dixie	.08	Red Top	.20
Eclipse	.41	Sandstorm	1.55
Golden Anchor	1.35	Montana	2.85
Jim Butler	.62	Midway	1.85
Jumbo	1.42	Belmont	2.90
Jumbo Extension	.28	Home	.35

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 26.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	11½	11½	Keystone	2	2¼
American	2½	2¾	Lexington	4¼	4½
Anchor	12	13	Little Pittsburg	2¾	2¾
Anaconda	12	13	M. Anchor	3¾	4
Banner	4¼	4½	M. Gibson	6	7½
C. K. & N.	6	8	Nevin	5¾	6
C. C. Con.	6½	6¾	New Haven	2½	2¾
Dante	6	6¼	Old Gold	4¾	5
Dr. Jackpot	5⅞	6⅜	Pilgrim	2¾	2⅞
Elkton	45	46	Pharmacist	5	5¾
El Paso	81	83	Portland	181	190
Findlay	88	89½	Rose Maud	4	4½
Gold Bond	5¼	5½	Rose Nicol	4¼	4½
Gold Coin	2	5	Sample	6	6½
Gold Dollar	7	7⅞	United Gold	11¼	12½
Gold. Cycle	70	80	Vindicator	83¼	86
Sovereign	9¾	10	Work	8	8¼
Isabella	24½	24¾	Independ	14	20
Jackpot	5	5½	Teutonia	3	4
J. Johnson	10	14			

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Rowland & Shafto, (Incorporated,) Passaic; capital, $30,000. Incorporators—Charles Rowland, Charlotte A. Rowland, Ellsworth Shafto, Flora Shafto.

The Elizabethport Brass Foundry Company; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Charles F. Hende, Frank Freund, Walter J. Rose.

Corporation Organization and Tax Company, Jersey City; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Maurice Marks, Thomas B. Usher, Henry Singer, G. H. Atkinson.

The Lexington and Interurban Railway Company, Camden; capital, $40,000. Incorporators—John A. MacPeak, F. R. Hansell, George H. B. Martin.

The Ocean Front Real Estate Company, Asbury Park; capital, $60,000. Incorporators—Jacob Schupp, Allen Scull, John Marts.

The N. D. Ackerson Market Company, Trenton; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—William D. Ackerson, Albert Klein, J. Cook Hendershott.

The American Guaranty Company, Camden; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Guerry Stevenson, F. L. Richardson, Wilfred B. Worcott.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—The local money market continues easy. The usual table of rates, &c., follows:

Call loans, 4@4½ per cent.; time loans on collateral, 4½@5 per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 4¾@5 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 3 per cent.; New York funds, 5c premium; clearings, $28,574,769; balances, $1,112,464; Sub-Treasury debit, $48,861.

The local market for copper shares was almost in a state of apathy. Few orders made their appearance in the general list, and fluctuations were within a narrow range. The announcement of an increase of stock in Greene Consolidated was not favorably received, the stock opening heavy, and at one time showing a loss of nearly 2 points from Thursday's closing figures. The strength displayed by Amalgamated helped the tone of the general list, but no great activity was seen. Among the local issues American Pneumatic and American Agricultural Chemical shares were features at advancing prices. Closing was quiet and irregular.

Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Atchison 4s	102¼	102¼	102½
5,000	Atch. adjustment 4s	96	96	96
1,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	94¼	94¼	94¾
3,000	Am. Hide & Leath. 5s.	102	102	102
1,000	Am. Writing Paper 5s.	83¾	83½	83¾
5,000	C. B. & Q. 4s	101½	101½	101½
3,000	Ill. Steel 5s, 1913	101	101	101
3,000	Internation. Paper 6s.	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
4,500	N. Y., N. H. & H. con. 3½s	118	118	118
5,000	Union Pac. 4s, 1947.	104¾	104⅝	104¾
3,000	Western Tel. 5s.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅝

RAILROADS.

28	Atchison	94	93½	94
5	Boston Elevated	159	159	159
35	Boston & Albany	253½	253½	253½
20	Boston & Maine	175	174	175
50	Boston & Wor. pf.	75	75	75
30	Fitchburg pf.	143¼	143¼	142¾
105	Mass. Electric	15½	15	15
5	Mass. Electric pf.	68½	68¼	68½
81	N. Y., N. H. & H.	203¾	203	203¾
53	Old Colony	210	209	209
5	Rutland pf	56	56	56
200	Union Pacific	158	157½	157½
101	West End	99½	99½	99½

TELEPHONES.

366	American	141	141	141
82	Cumberland	117	117	117
100	Cumberland rights	$4.20	$4.20	$4.20
39	New England	130	139	139
80	Mexican	3¼	3¼	3¼
13	*Western pf	93	93	93

MISCELLANEOUS.

635	Am. Ag. Chem.	33½	32⅝	33
1,142	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	102	100	102
4,082	Am. Pneu. Service.	17½	16⅜	17⅛
1,765	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	39½	38¼	39½
675	Am. Sugar	152½	151	151½
5	Am. Sugar pf.	140	140	140
170	Am. Wool	47¼	47	47
227	Am. Wool. pf.	103¾	100¼	103¼
5	*Edison	250	250	250
4,415	Mass. Gas	50¾	49	50¾
200	Mass. Gas pf.	86½	86	86½
8	Mergenthaler	202	202	202
70	Pullman	245	244½	245
48	Rubber pf	115¾	113¾	115¾
22	Seattle Electric pf.	102	102	102
22	†Swift & Co.	103	102¾	102½
845	Swift & Co. rights	.80c	80c	80c
440	United Fruit	109½	109	109
945	United Shoe Machine	79	78½	79
367	United Shoe Mach. pf.	31½	31	31¼
4,402	U. S. Steel	45	44¼	44⅝
1,882	U. S. Steel pf.	112¼	111⅝	112¼
25	West End Land	40c	40c	40c

MINING.

50	Adventure	5½	5½	5½
10,614	*Amalgamated	112	110½	111¾
120	Allouez	48¾	48½	48¾
500	Am. Zinc	14¾	13¾	14½
470	Atlantic	25¾	25	25
135	Bingham	33¾	33¼	33½
1,235	Boston Con	30⅜	29¾	29¾
4	Calumet & Hecla	705	705	705
110	Centennial	29¼	29	29
300	Con. Mercur	.65c	60c	65c
975	Copper Range	84¼	83½	83⅝
205	Daly-West	17	15¾	16¾
25	Dominion Iron	29	29	29
10,013	Franklin	19⅝	18⅜	18⅞
200	Granby	10	10	10
9,368	*Greene	27¾	26½	26½
320	Guanajuato	6½	6¼	6¼
80	Isle Royale	20¼	20¼	20½
810	Mass.	10½	10½	10⅝
150	Mayflower	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
200	Michigan	16½	16¼	16¼
17	Mohawk	80	80	80
920	Nevada	11⅜	11	11⅜
315	North Butte	87½	86½	86½
1,270	Montana Coal & Coke.	5⅜	5	5½
460	Dominion	39½	38¾	39½
65	*Osceola	103	103	103
375	Parrot	41¾	41	41¾
50	Phoenix	1½	1⅛	1½
30	Quincy	111	111	111
1,435	Rhode Island	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
400	Santa Fe	2¼	2¼	2¼
375	Shannon	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜
165	Tecumseh	14¼	13¾	14
310	Tenn. Copper	45¾	47¾	47¾
200	Trinity	9¼	9⅛	9⅜
1,265	U. S. Coal & Oil	12¾	12	12¼
701	U. S. Smelt. Ref. Co.	60¾	60	60
1,068	U. S. S. Ref. Co. pf.	46	45¾	46
8,040	U. S. Mining rights	2	1⅞	1⅞
1,020	*United Copper	64¼	63⅝	63⅞
1,819	Utah	66¾	65½	65½
210	Victoria	7⅛	7	7⅛
310	Washington	.90c	90c	90c
510	Winona	7¼	6¾	7
10	Wolverine	133	133	133
100	Wyandotte	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—New York exchange was 15 cents discount. Time and call loans, 5½@6 per cent. Business on the local Exchange was scattered over the list to-day, and was not conspicuous in any one issue. Shipbuilding sold off fractionally from 56⅛. Brick dipped to 69¾ and rallied on odd lot purchases. Carbon went at 81. Biscuit common improved a point early on light business. Swift's sold down fractionally from 106. A few transactions in stocks usually traded in on the Eastern Exchange were recorded. Bond business was fairly active, with Kansas City Light 5s a feature at par.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---

Church Services To-morrow

BAPTIST.

At Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, 6-8 West 46th St., Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor. Public Worship with preaching by the Pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. BIBLE SCHOOL, 9:45 A. M. YOUNG WOMEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S CLASSES.

Amity Baptist Church, 312 West 54th St., Rev. Leighton Williams, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Threefold Apprehension of Jesus"—II.; 8 P. M., "The Power of the Name."

Baptist Church, Epiphany, Madison Av., 64th. —Madison C. Peters, at 11, "Shall We Know Our Friends in Heaven?" 8, "The Square and the Compass," to Masons; public welcome; People's Meeting at 3:30, "What Shall We Do with the Negro?" Thomas Dixon, Jr., opens and replies to Booker T. Washington's recent speech; Drs. Peters and MacArthur reply to Dixon; distinguished negroes to speak.

Calvary Church, West 57th St.—Dr. MacArthur, 11, 8; "Ordination of Missionary to Kurdistan" at 8.

Central Baptist Church, 42d St., West of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "Universal Longing for Christ"; 7:45 P. M., "Keeping Bad Company"; Baptism.

Madison Avenue Baptist Church, MADISON AVENUE, CORNER 31ST ST. KERR BOYCE TUPPER, D.D., LL.D., Minister. 9:30 A. M.—Sunday School; Madison Av. League Bible Class.
11 A. M.—Worship and Preaching. Sermon Theme: "Some Notable Marks of Christianity's Present Power."
8 P. M.—Worship and Preaching. Sermon Theme: "How Religion Pays in This Life." MUSICAL SERVICE AT 7.45 P. M. A CORDIAL WELCOME TO ALL.

Memorial Baptist, Washington Square South, Edward Judson, Pastor.—Preaching 10:45 and 7:30; Evening Prayer daily, 7:30 to 8; Church Prayer Meeting Friday night; the Rev. James M. Bruce preaches 10:45.

Mount Morris Baptist Church, Fifth Av., above 126th St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Acting Pastor. Public worship at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Rev. SPARKS W. MELTON, D. D., of Augusta, Ga., will preach at both services.

West 33d Street Baptist Church, (8th and 9th Avs.,) Rev. E. S. Holloway, Pastor.—Services, 10:45, "A Modern Pentecost"; 7:45, "The Waiting Guest." All cordially invited to attend.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Central Park West and 68th St. Christian Science Services Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School 11 A. M. Wed. Eve. meeting at 8. Central Christian Science Reading Room, 23 W. 28d, Harlem Branch, 123 W. 125th. Open daily, except Sunday, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and 56th St., Rev. C. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M., public worship. Dr. Jefferson will preach at both services.
5 P. M.—Dr. Thomson's Bible Class.

Manhattan Congregational, Broadway & 76th St.—Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., at 11 A. M.; Vesper Service at 4 P. M.; subject, "The Right to Kill." J. Henry McKinley, Musical Director and Soloist. Seats free. Everybody welcome.

Pilgrim Congregational Church, Corner Madison Av. and 121st St., Rev. Frederick Lynch, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.

JEWISH.

At Temple Beth-El, 5th Av. and 76th St., Sunday, 11 A. M., Dr. Booker T. Washington on "The Education of the Negro Race."

Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St., Sunday, at 11:15, Dr. Silverman on "Use and Misuse of Money." All welcome.

LUTHERAN.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, Central Park West and 65th St., Rev. C. Armand Miller, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Advent, Broadway and 93d, G. F. Krotel, D. D.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

Evangelical Lutheran Church, (St. James's,) Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Services 11 and 8; Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Centenary M. E. Church, 106th St. and Washington Av., Rev. B. C. Warren, D. D., Pastor.—10:30, Sermon by Rev. P. M. Watters, D. D.; 7:45, "Young People and Christianity."

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, West 104th St., Near Columbus Av., Rev. T. H. Baragwanath, Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Mission of the Church"; 8 P. M., "God's Today and Man's To-morrow."

Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Corner 60th St.,
Rev. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Preaching by the Pastor; subject, "Boasting."
8 P. M.—Special Musical Service, with selections from Sir Arthur Sullivan's Oratorio, "THE PRODIGAL SON," by the choir.

Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av.—14th St., Rev. ROBERT BAGNELL, D. D., Pastor. Rev. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS, D. D., Preaches 10:45 and Pastor 7:45. Attractive services every night. All seats free. TEMPLE CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

People's Church, 61st St., Near 3d Av., Rev. Frank A. Scofield, Pastor.—Services 11 and 8.

St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and 126th Street, Allan MacRossie, Pastor. Morning worship at 11. Evening worship, 7:45.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Av. and 86th St., Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., preaching service.

NEW CHURCH.

Church of the New Jerusalem, 35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs.—Sunday School, 10 A. M.; Service 11 A. M., with Sermon by the Pastor; subject, "The Tower of Babel: A Parable of Church Ambition."

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

All Angels' Church, West End Av. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M.; Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.; Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Rector, 11 A. M.; Choral Evensong, 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

A Special Service will be held at St. Thomas's Chapel, 230 East 60th St., between 2d and 3d Avs., on Sunday evening, Jan. 28, 1906, at 8 o'clock; Bishop Courtney will preach. All are welcome.

Calvary Church, 4th Av., 21st St., Rev. J. LEWIS PARKS, S. T. D., Rector. 11 A. M.—Matins and Litany. 8 P. M.—Evensong.

Christ Church, Broadway and 71st St., Rev. G. A. Strong, Rector.—8, 11, Rector; 4 P. M., Evensong; 8 P. M., Rector.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9; Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45; Evensong, 4 P. M.

Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M.—Morning Service, Sermon, (Rector.) 4 P. M.—"Rejoice in the Lord," Geo. C. Martin, Esq. Walter E. Clifton Smith will preach. 8 P. M.—Evening Service & Sermon. (Rector.)

Church of The Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue, above Forty-fifth Street, Rev. ED. PARKER MORGAN, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., Morning Prayer; Preacher, Venerable Archdeacon Nelson. 8 P. M., Evening Prayer; Preacher, Rev. Herbert Shipman.

Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St.—8 and 11 A. M.; 4 P. M., Spohr's Cantata, "GOD, THOU ART GREAT." Special music, with violin, 'cello, and organ.

Church of the Transfiguration, 1 E. 29th.—Communions, 7, 8, 9; Sermon and Eyre's Mass in E, 10:30. CHORAL EVENSONG, 4. CHORAL LITANY and SERMON to Men, 8 P. M.

Church of Zion and St. Timothy, 334 West 57th St.; Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M.; Morning Prayer, Preacher, the Rector, 11 o'clock; Choral Service, Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton, 8 P. M.

Eglise du Saint Esprit, 45 Est 27E Rue.—Services religieux le dimanche a 10½h. du matin et 8h. du soir. Rev. A. Wittmeyer, recteur.

Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, Montague St., four sqs. from B'klyn Bridge.—8:30, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Rev. J. H. Melish preaches at 11.

Rev. Frederick H. See, O. H. C., will preach in St. Chrysostom's Chapel, 7th Av. and 39th St., Sunday evening, 8 o'clock.

St. Andrew's, Harlem. The Rector, Rev. Geo. R. Van De Water, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. on "A Place Prepared," and 8 P. M. on "Witnessing for Christ"; also to Children at 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

St. John's Chapel, Trinity Parish, Varick St., Below Canal, Rev. Philip A. H. Brown, Vicar.—Sunday services, 7:30, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Av., Corner 44th St., The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector. Services, 8:30 and 11 A. M. 2:45 P. M.—Sunday School. 4 P. M.—Evensong. Anthem: "Sing, O Heavens," Sullivan.

St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, Rev. W. S. Rainsford, D. D., Rector. The Right Rev. David H. Greer, Bishop Coadjutor of the Diocese of New York, will preach on Sunday morning next, January 28th, at 11 o'clock.

St. James's Church, Madison Av. and 71st St. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Service and Sermon by Bishop Courtney.
8 P. M.—Evening Service and Sermon by Rev. J. Cairns.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Adams Chapel, Union Theological Seminary, 700 Park Av., Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock; the fourth sermon in the course on "The Christian Doctrine of Faith"; Preacher, the Rev. Professor Hinckley G. Mitchell, Ph. D., S. T. D., of Boston University; subject, "Faith and Biblical Criticism." All are welcome.

At West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Av., Corner 105th St., Rev. A. Edwin Keigwin, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Brick Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: { Rev. William R. Richards, D. D. / Rev. Shepherd Knapp. Dr. Richards will preach at 11. Mr. Knapp at Vesper Service at 4, and at CHORAL SERVICE at 8. SEATS FREE. Bible School and Classes, 9:45 A. M. MEN'S CLASS taught by Dr. FAGNANI. Wednesday Service, 8 P. M. Friday, 5 P. M.

Central Presbyterian Church, West 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Joseph Taylor Britan, Assistant.—Dr. Smith preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Sunday School at 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Sunday evening at 7 o'clock; devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and 55th Street, REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D., Minister. Rev. Geo. H. Trull, Assistant. Public worship on Jan. 28 at 11 A. M. & 4:30 P. M. Dr. Stevenson will preach at both services. Bible School meets at 9:30 A. M. Wednesday Evening Prayer Meeting at 8:15. Strangers are cordially invited.

Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Av. and 91st St., Rev. PLEASANT HUNTER, D. D., Pastor. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Corner 22d St.—Rev. Walter Duncan Buchanan, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Madison Ave. Presbyterian Church, Northeast Cor. 73d St.—Public worship 11 A. M. and Children's Service 4:30 P. M.; the Pastor, Rev. Henry S. Coffin, will preach. At 8 P. M. there will be a meeting in the interest of Hampton Institute, with addresses by Dr. Booker T. Washington, Principal H. B. Frissell, and others, and singing by a chorus of twenty students of Hampton.

Madison Square Presbyterian Church, Madison Av., Corner of 24th St. Sabbath services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., Pastor. Rev. George R. Montgomery, Assistant Minister. The Pastor will preach morning and evening. Bible School in Chapel, with Classes for Adults, 10 A. M.

New York Presbyterian Church, 7th Av. and 128th St., Rev. Dr. D. J. McMillan, Pastor. Services 11, 8; Christian Endeavor, 7. Cordial welcome.

Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Broadway and 73d St. Rev. Robert Mackenzie, D. D., Minister. Rev. Allen W. McCurdy, Assistant Minister. Services 11 and 8. Preaching by Dr. Mackenzie.

Scotch Presbyterian Church, 96th St. and Central Park West, Rev. David G. Wylie, D. D., Pastor; Rev. John E. Triplett, Assistant.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

The Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue, Eleventh to Twelfth Street. Rev. HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"The Way to Win." 4:30 P. M.—"Gates: A Bible Reading."

University Place Presbyterian Church, Corner of 10th St., Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Ralph K. Hickok, Assistant.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. At the services to-morrow the Pastor will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

Westminster Presbyterian Church, 23d St., Near 7th Av., Rev. John Lloyd Lee, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Song Service.

West Presbyterian Church, 42d, Bet. 5th and 6th Avs.—Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

REFORMED CHURCH.

Collegiate Church, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Collegiate (Marble) Church, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"The Value of a College Education." Evening—"The Fortunes of the Ark."

Collegiate Church, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"The Peril of the Critic Contrasted with the Joy of the Worker." Evening—"The Religious Message of Robert Burns, the Scotch Poet."

Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at morning service.

Madison Avenue Reformed Church, Cor. 57th. —Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Dr. William B. Forbush, Junior Pastor, will preach in the morning on "Decision"; in the evening the Pastor, Dr. Kittredge, will preach on "The Cross of Christ as a Revelation of the Love of God."

South Church, Madison Av. and 33th St., Rev. THOMAS REED BRIDGES, D. D., MINISTER. 9:45—CHILDREN'S SERVICE. 11—MORNING SERVICE. 4—AFTERNOON SERVICE.

34th Street Reformed Church, West of 8th Av., Rev. Robert W. Courtney, Pastor.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

REFORMED CATHOLIC.

Services in Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St., afternoon, 3:30; Rev. Drs. Pierce Chamberlain, Brazil, and James A. O'Connor will preach.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Theosophical Society, N. Y. Branch. Free public lecture by C. Jinarajadasa, B. A., of Ceylon at Assembly Hall, 4th Av. and 22d St., Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "Death as Viewed by the Dead." At League Hall, 74 West 126th St., Wednesday, 8:15 P. M., "Theosophy and the Theosophical Society."

Theosophical Society, 244 Lenox Av.—Public lectures every Sunday and Tuesday, 8:15 P. M.

UNITARIAN.

All Souls', (Unitarian,) 4th Av., 20th St.—Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Pastor, will preach on "The Simple Turth." Services 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

At Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, corner 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, Pastor, will preach at 11; subject, "Quintin Hogg: A Friend Indeed"; Sunday School, 9:45 A.M.

Church of the Messiah, (Unitarian,) 34th St., Cor. Park Av.—Services 11 A. M.; Dr. Savage will preach Third Sermon in Series on "Things Worth Living For"; subject, "The Companionship of Friends"; Sunday School 10 A. M., in Chapel, entrance on Park Av.

UNIVERSALIST.

Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and 76th St., Frank Oliver Hall, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "Control Your Thought"; 8 P. M., "The Call to Arms"; Young People's Night; Popular Anthems from Gounod, Handel, Sullivan.

OTHER SERVICES.

A UNIQUE SERVICE, Sacred Song and Scripture Response by Children of the **Five Points House of Industry,** 155 Worth Street. HEAR THEM SING AT 3:30 P. M. Organist—S. N. Penfield, Mus. Doc. Superintendent—Wm. R. Garbutt.

Gideon's Christian Commercial Travelers' Association, 4 o'clock, Sundays, Broadway Central Hotel; every body welcome; John St. Church noonday meeting Saturdays.

Gospel Tabernacle Church, 44th St. and 8th Av. Services 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching at the morning service, Rev. A. B. SIMPSON; the evening service, Rev. F. E. MARSH; subject, "Three No Differences"; Song Service, conducted by the Rev. H. KENNING, 7:30 P. M. A hearty welcome to all.

Miss Booth in Rags. Carnegie Music Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av., Sunday, Jan. 28, 8 P. M., last of series Special Midwinter Services. Miss Booth will be dressed in a costume of rags, as she appeared during her visits to the slums of darkest London; she will tell the story of a broken heart and sing the song of love; music on the harp; singing by surpliced choir. Admission tickets may be obtained up to 10 P. M. Saturday from Adjutant Shaw, 122 West 14th St., city.

Society for Ethical Culture, Carnegie Hall, 57th St., 7th Av.—Dr. Felix Adler, together with Major R. A. Moton and Mr. Charles Doxon of Hampton Institute; subject, "Our Duty Toward the Undeveloped."

Swami Abhedananda, 62 West 71st, Sunday, 11 A. M., "Ethics of Vedanta."

OTHER SERVICES.

The Man Who Overthrew "Bossism" in Ohio, Dr. Purley A. Baker, Speaker; Senator Page, Chairman, and Victor's Band, at Men's Mass Meeting, Sunday, 3:30 P. M., Majestic Theatre, Broadway and 59th St., auspices West Side Y. M. C. A.

The Old Jerry McAuley Mission, 316 Water St., Under Brooklyn Bridge.—Meetings every night and Sunday afternoon at 3. Everybody welcome, especially drunkards. S. H. Hadley, Superintendent.

Twentieth Street Friends' Meeting, Gramercy Park.—Adult class for men, 9; Bible Class, 10; Meeting for worship, 11; George A. Barton expects to be present; Mission School, 3.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

1.—70TH ST., 151 WEST.—A large, sunny, second-story front room; dressing room; hot water supply; telephone; references.

11TH, 263 WEST.—Boarding, rooms; all improvements; single, $5; double, $10; back parlor, $12.

22D ST., 140 WEST.—Small rooms, $6 up; large room, suitable three; table board, $3.50.

25TH ST., 50 WEST.—Large, sunny room on 2d floor; board optional.

48TH, 145 WEST.—Rooms, with first-class table; good service; transients accommodated; telephone; reference.

58TH ST., 135 WEST.—Large and small rooms, bath; parlor dining room; near "L" station, Subway; references.

32D, 10 WEST.—Large front room, full width house, with dressing room; fully appointed; separate dining tables; free parlor; telephone; references.

82D ST., 87 WEST.—Warm, small, and large rooms, with bath; superior table; parlor dining; telephone; references.

82D, 140 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; refined Southern family; references given and required; telephone.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Sunny, heated double room; running water; with board; two gentlemen; moderate.

104TH, 228 WEST.—Desirable room, with board; warm house; near Subway; table board.

132D ST., 265 WEST.—Large room; private house; running water; excellent home table; telephone.

142D ST., 518 WEST.—A large, nicely furnished front alcove extension room, with excellent board; high-class service; private house; references.

145TH ST., 349 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, single or en suite; light housekeeping; near Subway and L; reasonable.

Waverley Place, 101, Corner Washington Square, The Park.—Attractive, large, connecting rooms on second floor; steam heat; superior table; references.

East Side.

22D ST., 42 EAST, Near Broadway, The Adelfi.—Large rooms; excellent table board.

26TH ST., 137 EAST.—Two large parlors, with piano, heated; also smaller rooms; comfortably furnished.

34TH ST., 45 EAST.—Two large connecting rooms, (will divide;) private bath; references.

46TH ST., 158 EAST.—Excellent German table board; moderate price; also beautiful rooms; telephone.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Perfect cooking; scrupulously neat house; handsome, spacious back parlor, accommodating two, three, suitable for physician or dentist; two large, well furnished sunny double rooms; all three rooms hot, cold running water, well heated, plenty closet room; smaller cozy room; parlor privileges; baths; reasonable to refined parties.

73D, 12 EAST.—American private family offers second-story suite; excellent table, service; references.

74TH ST., 173 EAST.—Nice rooms with first-class board at moderate prices. Freeman.

IRVING PLACE, 68.—Handsomely furnished large room; first-class steam-heated house; one block Subway and "L"; parlor dining room; references.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Second floor; large rooms, $18 to $22, with board, (two persons;;) also single rooms; telephones.

MADISON AV., 1,997.—Attractive rooms; single, en suite; first-class board optional; references. Owner.

MADISON AV., 155, (The Mohegan.)—Large and small rooms, with board.

MADISON AV., 187, (34th St.)—Clean rooms; perfect cooking; dainty service.

REFINED Jewish gentleman can have nicely furnished room, with breakfast, in strictly private house, $6. F., 1,052 Third Av., cigar store.

Brooklyn.

AMITY ST., 187, Heights.—Furnished rooms; neat and attractive; excellent table; table guests; telephone.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—5 Montague Terrace, Overlooking Wall St.—Second floor; elegantly furnished rooms or apartment; neighborhood, table, high-class; 905 Main.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New Rochelle.—Desirable rooms with board; central location. 39 Washington Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

WANTED—Three young men to join us in our furnished apartments; must share cost; will exchange references. B. B., 117 Times Downtown.

West Side.

19TH, 39 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, running hot water, telephone.

26TH ST., 36 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; porcelain bath; valet attendance; also small room.

26TH ST., 42 WEST.—Pleasant square room, one flight up; private house; bath adjoining; gentleman.

36TH ST., 61 WEST.—Newly and beautifully furnished rooms; very low rates; baths; references.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; small, large rooms; private bath; telephone; breakfasts; references.

42D, 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished; bath, heat; private house; $2 upward; gentlemen only; reference.

43D, 237 WEST.—Handsome large and small rooms, steam heated, bath, elevator, Subway. Wiebbe.

49TH ST., 110 WEST.—Comfortable large room; hot and cold water; heated; $8; private house.

54TH, 260 WEST.—Nicely furnished small rooms; neat, clean house; convenient location; moderate.

92d St., 102 West.—Whole or part, (7 rooms and bath,) hot-water supply; possession immediately; unexceptionable neighborhood; Americans; references exchanged. Holden.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; $3 to $6.50.

104TH ST., 232 WEST.—Dentist can secure office, most desirable location, private house, with established physician; mutual expenses, waiting room, attendant, &c.

104TH, 116 WEST.—Front and back parlor; latest improvements; suitable physician, dressmaker; "L." Koskenan.

116TH ST., 418 WEST.—Front and alcove room, one square room; steam heated; elevator. Borden.

119TH ST., 149 WEST.—Large second floor front room; also back parlor; board optional.

133D ST., 114 WEST.—Very comfortable furnished rooms in private house; near Subway; gentlemen; references.

152D ST., 533 WEST.—Comfortable, well-furnished room for gentleman; private house; telephone.

SHERIDAN SQUARE, 5, (old number, 198 West 4th.)—Large front room, second floor, for refined married couple, or two gentlemen; furnace heat, running water; German family; references.

East Side.

34TH, 140 EAST.—Large and small rooms, connecting bath; southern exposure; new management; telephone.

47TH ST., 153 EAST.—Two connecting rooms and bath, newly decorated and furnished; also ballroom; parlor floor; home comforts.

50TH, 331 EAST.—Large sunny rooms for light housekeeping; conveniences; running water; reasonable; convenient.

58TH ST., 132 EAST.—Large room in private house; all conveniences; telephone; moderate.

58TH, 208 EAST.—Beautiful large room; southern exposure; conveniences; one, two gentlemen; private house.

62D ST., 228 EAST.—For one gentleman, room in private house, with breakfast, $5.

86TH ST., 58 EAST.—Parlor floor; physician or business; all conveniences; sleeping rooms; private house.

131ST, 30 EAST.—Furnished rooms, heated, suitable for light housekeeping; two baths; back parlor.

LARGE AND SUNNY second-floor front room, private house, running water, bath, heat, for one or two gentlemen, with or without breakfast. Owner, 111 East 94th St.

LEXINGTON AV., 73.—Three large rooms, second floor; bath, steam; en suite if desired.

LEXINGTON AV., 445, (Near 45th.)—Parlor floor; also other large rooms; running water; heat.

LEXINGTON AV., 689.—Large, light, airy, newly furnished room; running water; bath; heated.

MADISON AV., 1,004.—Handsome front room on floor with bath; heated, lighted; $40 monthly.

MADISON AV., 1,004.—Handsome rooms and bath; entire floor; heated, lighted, unfurnished if desired.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3.—One block from Wall St. Ferry; elegantly furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen; convenient to New York.

DE KALB AV., 819.—Large room, $2.50 for one, $3 for two; women; references. McGarrah.

ROOMS WANTED.

Lady wants studio or large unfurnished room, with bath. D. G., Box 323 Times, Times Sq.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

44th, 103 West.—To rent, furnished or unfurnished, two exceptionally large rooms and bath; suitable for bachelor; private entrance. Boynton.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Domestics.

WANTED—Girl for chambermork and waiting. Call at 1,023 Park Av., Thursday, at 11 A. M., with references.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Young lady stenographer; must also understand switchboard; salary, $10 to begin with. Apply by letter only, to Albert Stein & Co., 25 Broad St.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Expert graphophone operators and stenographers; must have high school education and several years' experience; good salary; Remington typewriter. American Colortype Company, Hubert and West Sts.

WANTED—Several young ladies to solicit subscriptions for a well-known monthly journal; 50% commission. Apply, stating references, to F. W., Box 300 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Chorus sopranos (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Contralto for Manhattan church; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—German maid for child three years old; references required. 1,043 5th Av., near 85th.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policies; large commission, renewals; county managers wanted every State. A. B. Cilley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Automobiles.

WANTED—Automobiles. Why are we receiving so many applications for membership in our school from those who have been attending other schools? Because our course for $15 is most thorough and our graduates are sought to fill positions paying from $100 to $150 monthly; license guaranteed. 309 West 41st St.

WANTED—Automobiles. Do you wish to learn the automobile business and earn a good salary? If so, write to us for catalogue; we can teach you in a very short time, as we are the only practical school in America. The West Side Auto Transportation School, 309 West 41st St.

Compositors, &c.

COMPOSITORS.
EXPERIENCED JOB COMPOSITORS, STONE HANDS, AND MAKE-UP MEN WANTED; ALSO LINOTYPE OPERATORS; HIGHEST WAGES AND PERMANENT POSITIONS TO COMPETENT MEN WILLING TO WORK NINE HOURS PER DAY IN AN "OPEN SHOP." CALL OR ADDRESS, WITH REFERENCES FROM FORMER EMPLOYERS, LIVINGSTON MIDDLEDITCH CO., 65 DUANE ST.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

JOB PRINTER—To go to Holyoke, Mass.; to first-class non-union man, $16.50 per week and transportation. Call on or address L. H. Grieve, 350 Broadway, Room 902, New York City.

PRINTERS.
DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO., 133 East 16th St. New York City, wish to add to their staff a number of expert and experienced compositors, (display, stone, and make-up men;) these positions will be permanent to efficient workmen of good character; salary will be $21 per week; only persons willing to work nine hours in open shop desired; loyalty to employer is expected in return for advantageous working conditions. Reply by letter only, giving employers' references and stating experience and qualifications.
DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.

WANTED
Electrotype finishers, molders, batterymen, builders-up and assistants in each branch.
Compositors Wanted
Non-Union, $21 per week. Job, stone and make-up; also machine operators at $23 per week. Absolutely permanent positions guaranteed first-class men of good character. Excellent opportunity to obtain a permanent position in one of the oldest, largest and most modern printing houses in New York City.
THE DE VINNE PRESS
12 Lafayette Place
New York City.

WANTED—William Green wants printers at 326 Pearl Street, New York City; wishes to add to his staff a number of experienced compositors, (display, stone, and make-up men,) also experienced monotype operators; these positions will be permanent to efficient workmen of good character; salary will be $21.00 per week; only persons willing to work nine hours in open shop desired; loyalty to employer is expected in return for advantageous working conditions; reply by letter only, giving employer's references and stating experience and qualifications. William Green.

Wanted—Compositors, Stone Hands, and Make-up Men; "Open Shop"; Highest Salary; Permanent Position; Additional Bonus for Faithful Services; New York, Vicinity, and Western Points. Call or Address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for important Methodist Church, Virginia. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 Fifth Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Organist, Episcopalian, $150. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for Ohio church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Church organist for Alabama; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist, country Catholic church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Salesmen.

WANTED—Salesman for book and stationery trade; also a young man acquainted with the retail book and stationery trade in all of the States east of Ohio; state salary and experience; a desirable place for party who can get business. Address A. B., Box 307 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED — Bright, trustworthy Christian American boy to take charge of advertising department and do general office work; must be well educated, neat, and thoroughly trustworthy; references required. F. & C., 462 East 136th St.

WANTED—Tenors and basses; vested choir. Apply Saturday or Sunday, 12:30 noon, St. Bartholomew's Chapel, 209 East 42d St. P. D. De Coster, Choirmaster.

WANTED—Active young man for musical agency office; salary and commission. Apply Webster Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Bright young man in publishers' office for office and outside work; good opportunity. Address A. C., 302 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Chorus tenors (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Bass for city church; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Miscellaneous.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR HIGH-GRADE MEN. Salesmen.—Color printing, $3,000; heavy chemicals, $2,600; coal, $1,836; meat, $2,600; specialty, $1,200; brewery collector, $2,500; mining bookkeeper, $1,500; buyer, hardware, $2,000. Hapgoods, Suite 508, 309 Broadway.

WANTED—Tenor for Manhattan church; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Tenor for city church; $1,000. Webster Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cooks.

COOK and WAITRESS.—Together or separate. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—Refined French dressmaker and designer wishes work by the day in private families. Mlle. Marguerite, 308 West 56th St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—Colored houseworker, good cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress; neat appearance; apartment preferred; city references. Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 59th. Telephone 4786—Columbus.

HOUSEWORKER, &c.—By general houseworker or chambermaid and waitress; $18; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Superior, laundry for ladies' fine waists and lingerie; beautiful work at moderate prices. Domestic Institute, 22 East 30th St. Telephone 5094 Madison.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By American; city or country; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; rapid, accurate; conscientious worker; best reference; $15; not afraid of hard work or long hours. Miss S., Box 115 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and office assistant; two years' experience; neat, accurate, conscientious; reliable references; $8. Attentive, Box 156 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Nine months' experience; first-class testimonials of service; figures well; has passed three speed tests; $8. G., Box 103 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and office assistant; four years' experience; rapid, accurate; best references; $12. American, Box 182 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; willing worker; references; $12-$15. Adaptability, Box 168 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER wishes position with reliable firm; "experienced," that's all.—I. A. W., Box 127 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Young lady; 19; 2 years' experience; best references; moderate salary. M. D., 202 East 112th St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYP

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Loft Building Planned for Twentieth Street Plot Adjoining President Roosevelt's Birthplace—Fifth Avenue Corner Leased—Wide Range of Minor Dealing.

M. & L. Hess have sold for William R. Kendall to the Realty Holding Company the property 30 and 32 East Twentieth Street, 40 by 92, adjoining the house in which President Roosevelt was born, which was bought recently by the Roosevelt Home Club for the purpose of having it restored and preserved in its original state. The deed to the Roosevelt house contains restrictive covenants as to height, whereby the property just sold is assured of a permanent side light. Mr. Kendall was represented in the negotiations by H. S. Ely & Co. Negotiations are pending for a resale of the property to a builder, who will erect thereon a store and loft building.

Louis Schrag and F. & G. Pflomm have sold for the Augustus Barth estate the five-story building 307 Sixth Avenue, 25 by 100.

Broadway Corner Sold on Heights.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Klein & Jackson to Patrick Reddy the southwest corner of Broadway and 142d Street, a plot 99.11 by 100.

Dessauer & Werdenschlag, in connection with Bernstein, Feinberg & Jelot, have sold for Max Frando to Beethoven Englander the southeast corner of Haven Avenue and 170th Street, 103.4 by 110.5 by 100 by 85.3.

New Building on Fifth Avenue.

The northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth, a lot 25.3 by 100, owned by the Ely estate, has been leased for a long term. It is understood that the buyer will erect a new building on the site. The present structure is under a lease to the Rock Island Railroad, expiring May 1.

Buyer for 49th Street Dwelling.

Horace S. Ely & Co. and Pease & Elliman have sold for the estate of Elizabeth M. Bunker, 24 East Forty-ninth Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling on lot 22.8 by 64. The purchaser, after making alterations, will occupy the house.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Mrs. Ella T. McCue 109 East Sixty-fifth Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling on lot 20 by 100.5.

West Side Residence Sold.

Mrs. Elizabeth H. Ritchie has sold 12 West Seventy-sixth Street, a five-story American basement dwelling, on lot 25 by 102.2. A Mr. Douglas is the buyer.

Charles H. Dederer has sold 565 West 113th Street, a five-story dwelling, on lot 25 by 100.11, adjoining the northeast corner of Broadway, to the New York Delta Association, which will occupy it as a clubhouse. Mr. Dederer has bought from the Moore estate 560 West 113th Street, a four-story American basement dwelling, on lot 19 by 100.11.

To Build on Amsterdam Avenue.

Pekelner Brothers, builders, are the buyers of the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 124th Street, 100.11 by 100, sold recently by Lowenfeld & Prager. They will erect on the plot two six-story apartment houses with stores.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold for Wright J. Post the southeast corner of Claremont Avenue and 125th Street, a lot 25 by 37 and irregular.

South Street Warehouses Leased.

The Ruland & Whiting Company has leased for E. V. Z. Lane to Parke, Davis & Co., for a term of 10 years, the five-story brick warehouses known as 292 to 295 South Street and 578 to 579 Water Street.

Sale of Lenox Avenue Corner.

Shaw & Co. have sold for Sato Cohn the southeast corner of Lenox Avenue and 118th Street, a five-story flat, with stores, 25 by 100.

Lorenz F. J. Weiher is preparing plans for a four-story factory and stable to be erected by the Reid Ice Cream Company on the north side of 132d Street, 110 feet east of Lenox Avenue. The structure will cost $30,000.

Charles S. Kohler has sold for Emanuel E. Fox the five-story brick and stone flat 7 West 106th Street, on lot 25 by 100.

Deals South of P. R. R. Terminal.

S. B. Goodale & Son have sold for John Bachow 252 and 254 West Twenty-eighth Street, two five-story tenements, on plot 50 by 98.9, to Milton E. Oppenheimer.

O. D. Dike & Brother have sold to George W. McAdam 225 West Twenty-ninth Street, four-story front and rear tenements, on plot 23.5 by 98.9.

East 84th Street Flats Sold.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for Samuel Harris to E. Schleissner 114, 116, and 118 East Eighty-fourth Street, three four-story brownstone single flats, on plot 60 by 102.2.

Harris Farber and D. Rappaport have sold for B. Rosenfeld the six-story tenement 1,668 and 1,670 Park Avenue, 50.6 by 90.

Millard Veit has sold to a client of Bach Brothers 1,701 Lexington Avenue, between 106th and 107th Streets, a four-story double flat, with stores, on lot 27 by 82.

Henry Wise & Son have sold for Edward J. Murray the four-story single tenement 213 East 106th Street, on lot 19.6 by 100.11, to Maria Provisier of Tuexdo Park, N. Y.

Abram Bachrach has resold 112 East 122d Street, a four-story double flat, on lot 27.6 by 100.11.

Morris Freundlich has sold 1,460 Fifth Avenue, northwest corner of 118th Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25.11 by 100.

S. Kadin has leased 63 East 102d Street, a six-story apartment house, with stores, for three years at an annual rental of $5,200.

Operators Buy on Second Avenue.

George Brettell & Son have sold for a client to W. & J. Bachrach the three-story brownstone dwelling 2,428 Second Avenue, on lot 20 by 80.

M. Domero has sold for a client 2,286 Second Avenue, a five-story flat, 25 by 100, to B. N. Lefkowitz.

Bloch Brothers have sold to Berliner & Greenberg 335 and 337 East 122d Street, two four-story buildings, 50 by 100. The buyers will erect a six-story tenement on the plot. S. Raefeld was the broker.

Siegel & Levine have bought from the Portman Realty Company 537 and 539 East 118th Street.

Purchase and Resale on Avenue A.

Pollak & Deutsch, as attorneys, have bought for Saul J. Sachar the southeast corner of Seventy-fifth Street and Avenue A, four five-story tenements, 102 by 100, and have resold them to Louis J. Jacoves.

Charles Efros and Louis Ehrlich have sold for J. Rabonitz and M. Franklyn to Harris & Timble ten lots on Eightieth Street, 100 feet east of Avenue A.

A. Lincoln Levine has sold to Dora Isaac the five-story double flat 327 East Sixty-sixth Street, 25 by 100. H. Reinheimer was the broker in the deal.

Feltenstein & Siegel have bought the six-story flat, with stores, 221 East Ninety-eighth Street, 37 by 100; also, 218 and 220 East 101st Street. The latter property has been resold to M. Kaliski.

Corner on 11th Avenue in New Hands.

M. H. Beringer & Co. have sold for a client the three five-story tenements, on plot 75 by 100, at the southwest corner of Forty-fifth Street and Eleventh Avenue.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have bought 530 West Forty-fifth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.5, and have sold 218 and 220 Eldridge Street, two six-story tenements, on plot 49 by 88.7.

H. Lasch has resold for Philip Harris to William G. Genringer 517 West Fifty-second Street, a five-story double flat, with stores, on lot 25 by 100.5.

Charles E. Duross has sold for Anna Cooper the four-story tenement 236 West Sixty-fifth Street.

Avenue C Corner Changes Hands.

I. Sprung has sold to L. Kraus the southeast corner of Avenue C and Sixth Street, known as 84 and 86 Avenue C, and 703 East Sixth Street; also, to a Mr. Kummel, 44 and 46 Rutgers Street.

Louis Werbel has sold for M. Withstone and E. D. Baker the six-story tenements 89 to 97 Avenue C, on plot 100 by 106.

A. Steingut & Co. report that they have sold the northeast corner of Second Avenue and Tenth Street to Louis Minsky.

Samuel Tuchfeld has sold for Greenfeld & Splvack to L. Lewkowitz the six-story tenement 437 East Fourteenth Street, 25 by 103.2.

The property sold by Max Jurist to A. La Salina, through E. V. Pescia & Co., was 172 First Avenue; not 176.

E. Rubin has bought the six-story tenement, 50 by 100, at 634 and 636 East Eleventh Street, from a Mr. Bernstein.

Downtown Tenements Sold and Leased

The Portman Realty Company has bought from the Rosen estate, through J. Hillman, 186 Madison Street, a six-story tenement, 27 by 111, and 188 Madison Street, a five-story tenement, 17.10 by 111.

Rubinger, Klinger & Co. have sold for Weil & Mayer 32 Norfolk Street, a six-story double tenement, between Hester and Grand Streets, on lot 25 by 100.

Emanuel Simon has sold to Simon Schurmacher the six-story tenement 119 Christopher Street, 25 by 90; also, 1,145 First Avenue, a five-story tenement, 25 by 80.

Nathan W. Herbst has leased for David Gordon and Shapiro & Levy the two six-story tenements 288 to 294 Bleecker Street, to Abraham Gabriel for three years at an aggregate rental of $45,000.

Jerome Avenue Parcel Finds Buyer.

O. D. Dike & Brother have sold for James A. Lowe to Julia Weisel the old frame hotel on Jerome Avenue, 75 feet north of 169th Street, on a plot fronting 75 feet on Jerome Avenue and running through to Inwood Avenue, 200 feet.

M. Shwitzer has sold for a client of Paul Gross the plot, 50 by 230, on the east side of Eagle Avenue, running through to Cauldwell Avenue, about 400 feet south of Westchester Avenue.

R. I. Brown's Sons have sold for Eliza Chave the lot on the west side of Clinton Avenue, 125 feet north of Jefferson Place.

Abraham Cahn has bought the northeast corner of 205th Street and Decatur Avenue, Bedford Park, a plot 45 by 100 by 49 by 100.

Purchase on Brook Avenue.

The Louis Meyer Realty Company has bought from George Laubentracht the two five-story apartment houses 461 and 463 Brook Avenue, on plot 50 by 90.

J. Clarence Davies has sold for Julius Jaowoitz the four-story single flat 3 St. John's Avenue, 25 by 100.

M. L. Muth & C. Ernst have bought from John Muth 625 East 153d Street, a six-story flat, on plot 37.5 by 100. Kurz & Uren were the brokers.

F. J. Wood has sold, in conjunction with W. E. Brooker, the three-story frame building, with stores, 20 by 65 by 100, on the south side of 174th Street, 100 feet west of Third Avenue; also, in conjunction with Von Der Linden & Selig, the two-family frame house, 25 by 100, at 1,985 Clinton Avenue; also, the two-family brick house, 25 by 60 by 141, at 4,229 Park Avenue; also, resold the four-story apartment house, with stores, at the northwest corner of 179th Street and Webster Avenue; also, the adjoining four-story brick flat, with stores, 2,025 Webster Avenue, 26.6 by 85 by 106.

Big Deals in Long Island City.

Jefferson M. Levy has sold the Baldwin tract of 260 lots in Long Island City, on Flushing and Ditmars Avenues, the old Bowery Bay Road, Baldwin and Cabinet Streets. The buyer is Albert Kavanagh, representing a realty company.

George W. Sanborn of Utica, N. Y., who has been for a number of years an investor in Long Island real estate, has just purchased, through the office of Dean Alvord, for himself and other up-State capitalists, 283 lots in Long Island City for about $820,000. The lots are on Thomson Avenue, Van Dam, Hill, and Nott Streets, and at the junction of Greenpoint and Thomson Avenues. These properties are at the terminus of the new Blackwell's Island Bridge, the approach to which is by way of Thomson Avenue.

The John Campbell farm of four acres, in Flushing, with a frontage of 500 feet on Jamaica Avenue, has been sold for $4,750 an acre.

John O'Donnell has bought, for $12,500, the property of the McLaughlin estate at the corner of Twombley Place and Fleet Street, Jamaica.

Builders Sell Brooklyn Flats.

Arthur F. Du Cret has sold 422 to 426 Forty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, between Fourth and Fifth Avenues, two four-story double apartment houses, on plot 60 by 100, just completed by Levy Brothers, builders. Mr. Du Cret has bought 9 Grand Avenue, Richmond Hill, a Queen Anne dwelling, on plot 50 feet front.

Maxwell Gelberg has bought for Solomon & Schoenfeld, from Pincus Goldman, 12 Devoe Street, Brooklyn, a three-story dwelling, on lot 22 by 98.

Sale of White Plains Acreage.

I. Tachna & Samuel Ellis have bought the Sarles farm of ninety acres at White Plains, adjoining the Knollwood Golf Club and the Sheltering Arms property.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

2d Av, 2,291x4, w s, 75.6 ft s of 118th St, 25.2x110, two-story frame tenement; foreclosure sale, to Jacob Weinstein.....$16,350

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

97th St, s s, 71.11 ft e of Riverside Drive, for a six-story brick flat, 75x87.9; A. B. Kight of 1,947 Broadway, owner and architect; cost, $135,000.

7th Av, e s, 146th to 147th St, for five six-story brick flats and stores, 39.10x87; Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company of 170 Broadway, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $222,000.

75th St, 317 East, for a six-story brick tenement, 25x80.2; C. I. Weinstein of 1,531 Madison Av, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $30,000.

72d St, n s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 50x89.2; I. Spector of 22 East 120th St, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $55,000.

14th St, s s, 180 ft e of Avenue E, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x50; Mrs. Jessie Burns of 449 St. Ann's Av, owner; William F. Garvey of 171 White Plains Av, architect; cost, $4,800.

Exterior St, w s, 400 ft n of Broadway, for a three-story brick cable tower, 24x22; New York Central Railroad, owner; Morgan M. O'Brien, architect; cost, $5,000.

161st St, junction of Harlem River and New York and Putnam Railway, for a three-story brick cable tower, 24x22; same owner and architect; cost, $5,000.

Robbins Av, e s, 100 ft s of 151st St, for two five-story brick tenements, 37.6x123; Hyams Realty Company of 283 East 122d St, owners; Lorenz F. J. Weiher of 103 East 125th St, architect; cost, $100,000.

158th St, s w corner of Trinity Av, for a six-story brick tenement, 52.9x112x80; Philip Krausch of 1,427 Bryant St, owner; cost, $35,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

125th St, 549 West, to a five-story brick tenement; J. Palmer of 206 Broadway, owner; M. Zipkes of 147 4th Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Jan. 26.

AVENUE A, 1,688 to 1,692, e s, 60x60; Joseph S. Marcus to B. D. Kaplan, ½ part. (mtg $29,500)..... 100

AVENUE D, n w corner of 3d St, 108x 205, Unionport; Thomas C. Shedd to Washington B. Reed, all title..... Nom.

AVENUE D, n w corner of 3d St, 108x 205, Unionport; Maria E. Eisenbarth to Washington B. Reed, all title..... 400

AVENUE D, n w corner of 3d St, 108x 205, Unionport; Thomas A. Shedd to Washington B. Reed, all title..... Nom.

AVENUE D, n w corner of 3d St, 108x 205, Unionport; Bessie E. Reed to W. B. Reed, all title..... Nom.

AVENUE D, w s, 108 ft s of 4th St, 25x 105, Unionport; W. B. Reed to Thomas A. Shedd..... Nom.

BANK ST, 126 and 128, s s, 35.8x95; Elwood C. Conklin to Mary S. Conklin. 8,440

BATTERGATE AV, e s, 180 ft n of 172d St, 50x90.7; Frederick I. Unger to Charles W. Callahan, (mtg $28,900)..... 100

BERGEN AV, n w corner of Rose St, 50x87; Pennsylvania Realty Company to Jacob Reich and another, all liens.. 100

BROADWAY, s w corner of 138th St, 99.11x100; Henry Fatton to Isaac Levy and another, (mtg $80,000)..... 100

BROOK AV, e s, 73.4 ft s of 170th St, 24.4x100; Mathilda Pereles to Ella Weiss. (mtg $8,850)..... Nom.

CASTLE HILL AV, w s, 58 ft w of Watson Av, 50x100; Fredericka Goerz to Frank Baumann, (mtg $1,500)..... 100

CEDAR ST, 6, e s, 20.2± irregular; Daniel B. Freedman to Samuel H. Ordway, (mtg $30,000)..... 100

CORNELIA ST, n s, 122.3 ft e of Bleecker St, 42.2x97.6; Julius Miller to Max Kotzen..... 3,000

EAGLE AV, e s, 425 ft s of 156th St, 75x115; Angelo Mannello to Emilio Meie, ½ part, all title, (mtg $36,000)..

ELDRIDGE ST, e s, 112.6 ft s of Broome St, 18.2x87.6; Alexander Diker and others to Max Rosen, (mtg $50,000)..... 100

FOREST AV, 775, w s, 19.1x87.6; Hormann Backer to Leopold F. Haas, (mtg $2,000)..... 100

FOREST AV, 775, w s, 19.1x87.6; Leopold Haas to Louise Backer, (mtg $2,000)..... 100

FULTON ST, n e corner of 239th St, 100 x41.9; Joseph L. O'Brien to Catharine Witt..... 100

GRANT AV, e s, 195.6 ft n of 163d St, 40x95; Eliza McFarland to William E. Diller, (mtg $12,000)..... Nom.

GOUVERNEUR ST, 42, s s, 24x102.8; Max Goldstein to Max Goldstein and another..... Nom.

INWOOD AV, e s, 250 ft s of Wolf Place, 50x130; Louisa Lanzer to Solomon Steinfeld..... 9,500

INWOOD AV, e s, 250 ft e of Wolf Place, 50x130; John Lanser to Solomon Steinfeld..... Nom.

JACKSON AV, w s, 108.4 ft s of 156th St, 18.2x74.11; Jackson Av, w s, 162.10 ft s of 156th St, 30.4x70.3; Arthur Callaghan to George G. Dutcher, (mtg $8,000)..... Nom.

LOT 17, Block 26, map of Pelham Park; Lester M. Howe and others to Jenny Cockburn, all liens..... Nom.

LOT 49, map of North Marble Hill; Hattie M. Craven to Sigmund Bendit. 100

LOTS 10 to 15, Block 23, map of Pelham Park; E. B. Jordan to Jenny Cockburn. 2,500

LOTS 40 to 43, map of Inwood; Martin Geiszler to Louis S. Chanler..... Nom.

LOTS 138 to 145 and 153 to 156, map of William's Bridge; Lots 38 and 39, map of Jacksonville property; Lot 80, map of Washingtonville; Charles E. Watson to Ralph Hickox..... 100

LOTS 335 and 336, Block 1, amended map of Mapes estate; Ernest Muller to Joseph Schallhart..... 100

LYON AV, n s, 100 ft e of Doris Av, 25 x100; Agnese Pecora to G. Arnone..... 100

MAPES AV, n e corner of Zulett Av, 75 x irregular; Cornelia A. Ferguson to William E. Ferguson, ½ part..... 570

PROSPECT AV, s s, part lot 122 map Mt. Hope; Charles E. Rhodes, Jr., to George J. Elliott, (mtg $3,000)..... 100

RIVINGTON ST, 308, n s, 18.6x100; Mary R. Prince to Sundel Hyman..... 13,500

RIVINGTON ST, 312, n e s, 18.8x100; Walter J. Moore to Sundel Hyman, (mtg $10,000)..... 100

RIVINGTON ST, 310, n s, 19.2x100; Charles O. Livingston and others to Sundel Hyman..... 13,700

RIVINGTON ST, 310, n s, 19.2x100; Charles O. Livingston and others to Sundel Hyman..... 13,700

STANTON ST, s w corner of Sheriff St, —x—; Jacob Furman and others to Louis Michalsky, (mtg $43,000)..... 100

VILLA AV, e s, 860.6 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 25x78.5; Minnie Einstein to Luigi Castaldo..... 100

WALTON AV, n w corner of Mount Hope Place, 125x65; Catherine Bigley and another to John T. Brady, (mtg $5,000)..... 100

WASHINGTON ST, 500, w s, 20x60; James Bird, executor, to John J. Glynn

WEST END AV, 483, w s, 19.6x75; E. L. Haas and others to Henriette Haas, all title, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

WEST FARMS ROAD, n w corner of Morris Park Av; Ralph P. Buell to City and County Contract Company, (mtg $155,000)..... Nom.

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 80 ft n of 237th St, 40x86; Emily T. Henning to Jane Cockburn, (mtg $1,250)..... Nom.

2D AV, e s, 26.6 ft s of 230th St, 25x 105, Wakefield; Joseph Schneider to Helen F. Casey, (mtg $250)..... 100

2D AV, 812, e s, 25x100; Patrick Moloney to Sigmund Bermann, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

2D AV, n e corner of 93d St, 25.8x75; Samuel Grossman to Henry D. Greenwald and another, (mtg $18,000)..... 100

3D AV, e s, 40.1 ft n of 52d St, 24.8x 85; Nicholas M. Daly to Roman Ketterer, (mtg $17,000)..... 100

3D ST, 184 East, 24 x ½ block; Maria Berliant to Henry Schweitzer, (mtg $20,000)..... 100

4TH ST, w s, 26.5 ft n of Christopher St, 26.5x103; Eleanor L. Armstrong, trustee, to Samuel Aronson..... 19,000

5TH AV, s e corner of 119th St, 25x85; Charles Stutz to Louis Bernstein, (mtg $25,000)..... 100

6TH AV, w s, 24.8 n of 26th St, 49.4x 100; Robert L. Solomon to Alfred C. Bachman..... Nom.

7TH AV, 562, leasehold interest; Arthur J. Cohen, referee, to John M. Jaeger..... 800

7TH ST, 105 ft e of Avenue D, 100x216, Unionport; William A. Boyd to Charles Dammeyer, (mtg $2,500)..... 5,600

7TH ST, n s, 405 ft w of Av B, 50x108, Unionport; John C. Bruckner and others to Christian H. Werner..... 100

7TH ST, s s, 105 ft e of Av D, 100x216, Unionport; Charles Dammeyer to Christian H. Werner and another, (mtg $1,000)..... 100

39TH ST, 151 and 153, East, —x—; Charles A. Gould to Henry J. Hemmens, (mtg $27,500)..... 100

44TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 27x 100.4; William Lauer to Emma Frank, (mtg $3,000)..... 100

44TH ST, n s, 227 ft e of 9th Av, 23x 100.4; Dora Grasmuck to Emma Frank

46TH ST, 446 to 450 West, 75x100.5; Julius Sternfeld to Adolph Cohn, ½ part, (mtg $61,500)..... 100

49TH ST, 345 and 347 East, 37.6x100.5; Julius Bachrach to Lena Cohen and another, (mtg $14,000)..... 100

57TH ST, n s, 240 ft w of 1st Av, 20x 100.4; Solomon Littenberg to Harry D. Gill, (mtg $10,000)..... 100

62D ST, 100 East, 16x80.5; Murray Lenox Land Company to Charles E. Rushmore, (mtg $25,000)..... 100

66TH ST, s s, 133.4 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8 x100.5; Rudolf Schwall to Samuel Wacht, (mtg $5,000)..... 100

70TH ST, 221 West, 15x100.5; P. T. Sherman to Millie Content, (mtg $8,000)..... 100

71ST ST, n s, 138 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 102.2; Golde and Cohen Corporation to Moses Goldman, (mtg $6,000)..... 100

73D ST, 116 West, 20x102.2; Grace H. Barry and others, executors, to George J. Leeming, (mtg $15,000)..... 33,000

80TH ST, s s, 98 ft e of Avenue A, 200x 102.2; 80th St, s s, 348 ft e of Avenue A, 50x102.2; Frank Frankel to Eastern Crown Realty Company, (mtg $84,000). Nom.

80TH ST, s s, 98 ft e of Avenue A, 200x 102.2; 80th St, s s, 348 ft e of Avenue A, 50x102.2; Eastern Crown Realty Company to Benjamin Harris and another, (mtg $84,000)..... Nom.

82D ST, s s, 244.8 ft w of East End Av, 40x102.2; Jacob Siegel and others to Frederick H. Nadler, (mtg $16,000) 100

114TH ST, 202 to 210 East, 84.7x100.11; Samuel E. Golding to Wolf Rosenberg and another, (mtg $80,000)..... 100

116TH ST, s s, 314 ft w of 3d Av, —x—; Kitty C. Ives to Emanuel Alexander, all title..... 243

116TH ST, s s, 314 ft w of 3d Av, —x—; Antoinette C. Eldridge to Emanuel Alexander, all title..... 166

116TH ST, s s, 314 ft w of 3d Av, —x—; George C. Eldridge to Emanuel Alexander, all title..... 166

116TH ST, s s, 314 ft w of 3d Av, —x—; Alice T. Eldridge to Emanuel Alexander, all title..... 500

116TH ST, s s, 314 ft w of 3d Av, —x—; H. L. Cleveland to Emanuel Alexander, all title..... 122

116TH ST, s s, 314 ft w of 3d Av, —x—; William O. Cleveland to Emanuel Alexander, all title..... 122

116TH ST, s s, 314 ft w of 3d Av, —x—; Phoebe A. Burchess to Emanuel Alexander, all title..... 222

118TH ST, 445 East, 19.9x100.10; Welcome W. Braden to Jacob Furmann and others, (mtg $5,000)..... 100

118TH ST, 443 and 445 East, 39.6x100.10; Jacob Furman and others to Moses I. Siegel, (mtg $14,000)..... 100

130TH ST, s w s, 250 ft s e of Amsterdam Av, — x —; William S. Patten to Central Building Improvement and Investment Company, (mtg $14,000)..... 100

145TH ST, 310 West, 25.6x99.11; Bella Kaufmann to Hulda Stein, (mtg $18,750)..... 100

146TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 125x 99.11; Max Rollinck to Irving Bachrach and another, (mtg $28,000)..... 100

146TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 125x 99.11; Irving Bachrach and others to James J. Kennedy, (mtg $44,750)..... 100

146TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Johanna Hughes to Ralje Funke..... Nom.

149TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Broadway, 50x99.11; Peyser Bookstaver to Hyman Manheim and others, (mtg $14,000)..... 100

149TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 75x99.11; Theresa Levy and others to Isaac H. Clothier, (mtg $23,000)..... 100

155TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Broadway, 50x99.11; Archer M. Huntington to American Numismatic and Archaeological Society..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

LEXINGTON AV, 159 and 161; Frank Jager & Son against Henry Krueger, owner and contractor..... $179

11TH AV, w s, whole front between 36th and 37th Sts, 200x100; Empire Brick and Supply Company against David Williams and Williams Printing Company, owners; Wight-Easton-Townsend Company, sub-contractors under A. R. Whitney, Jr., & Co..... 243

WEST END AV, Riverside Drive, 72d and 74th Sts, whole block; New York Mosaic and Marble Company against Charles M. Schwab, owner; William Baumgarten & Co., contractors..... 6,628

58TH ST, 230 West; Charles W. Anderson against — Lovell, owner; E. B. Gallaher, contractor..... 1,400

104TH ST, 126 West; Robert Cobban against Francis Brown, owner and contractor..... 230

11TH ST, 617 East; Henry Engesser against Henrietta Hahn, owner and contractor..... 514

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

FOREST AV, 473; Andrew Gramlich against Emma Mass and others, Aug. 21, 1905..... $26

42D ST, 3 East; Martin J. Freiwald against Caroline Tolfree and others, Jan. 8, 1906..... 74

BEDFORD ST, 60 and 62; Abraham Chayon against Samuel Miller and others, Jan. 18, 1906, (by bond)..... 46

42D ST, 551 West; John Callan against Raymond S. Wood and others, Nov. 25, 1905, (by bond)..... 240

137TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Empire Brick and Supply Company against Ursuline Nuns of the City of New York and others, Dec. 27, 1905..... 2,741

137TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Alexander Av, 35x100; Henry Ahr Iron Works against Ursuline Convent and others, Dec. 30, 1905..... 3,596

61ST ST, 243 West; Ratzken & Berman against Elk Lisman and others, Jan. 5, 1906..... 210

VYSE AV, w s, 100 ft n of 167th St, 100 x100; Daniel McDougal against Abraham A. Silberberg and others, Jan. 6, 1906, (by bond)..... 3,125

7TH AV, 2,403 and 2,405; George L. Stanley against ——— Bernstein, Jan. 9, 1906..... 26

106TH ST, 315 and 317 East; Samuel Beluck against Samuel Levy and others, May 29, 1905..... 45

ELDRIDGE ST, 59; Charles Schuler against Leroy Knight and others, Jan. 18, 1906..... 62

ELDRIDGE ST, 57; Charles Schuler against Leroy Knight and others, Jan. 13, 1906..... 286

HESTER ST, 100; Charles Schuler against Leroy Knight and others, Jan. 13, 1906..... 475

138TH ST, 662 and 664 East; Jacob Froehlich against Thomas McNamara and others, Jan. 2, 1906, (by bond)... 670

Lis Pendens.

LOTS 104, 210, 263, 457, 299, 340, 355, 432, 433, 436, and 437, mortgage map of Arden property, Westchester; Annie V. Taylor against Thomas Gilleran and others, (foreclosure of eight mortgages); attorneys, De La Mare & Morrison.

8D AV, s e corner of 157th St, 25x80.4; Julius Heiderman against Eleonor K. Heiderman and others, (partition;) attorney, J. Heiderman.

66TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Jacob Coleman against Ellen P. Moffat and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Cohen Brothers.

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Handsome stores for rent, opposite Melrose Station, 162d St. and Park Av.; excellent location. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

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White Plains, N. Y.—To let, new corner store, Lake St. and Kensico Av. W. H. Bannert Co.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

BARSTOW,
17-19 EAST 27TH STREET.
One or two sunny apartments left; perfect bathing facilities and all modern appliances which make for comfort. We try to make the lot of the transients the envy of home folks by placing every convenience at their disposal and making them comfortable.

11th St., 15 East, Van Rensselaer.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, with, without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15.

CITY HOUSES TO LET,
UNFURNISHED.

Brooklyn.

Seven-room house, Parkville, overlooking Ocean Parkway; improvements; excellent neighborhood; 917 East 5th St., Brooklyn; $30.00.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MORRIS LEMLER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 8,469.

To the creditors of Morris Lemler of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1905, the said Morris Lemler was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1906, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

January 26th, 1906.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

HENLEY APARTMENTS
SUMMIT AV., 164TH ST.,
different from any others you have seen; five rooms and bath, $25; six rooms and bath, $28-32; high class, steam heat, all modern improvements; seven minutes' walk from 155th St. station, west side elevated.
Joseph Harris Jones, Ogden Av., 162d St.

315 West 94th St.
ELEGANT SUITE
—of—
6 ROOMS AND BATH.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

1,418 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Opera House,
8-ROOM APARTMENTS.
New Plumbing, elevator, electric light; decorations to suit.
McVickar, Gaillard Realty Co.,
489 5th Av., below 42d St. Phone 4000—38th.

Newport Court, 111 to 117 West 104th.—High-class elevator apartment; every modern improvement; six rooms and bath; $00; special concessions to desirable tenants; very convenient location. Natkins & Co., Agents, on premises.

Bachelor Apartments,
111 West 43d St.
Single room and bath.....$25
Two rooms and bath.....$50
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

141st St., 221, West of 7th Av.—The Manitou, high-class elevator apartment, four and six rooms, baths; electricity, telephone; all-night service, &c.; $32.50 to $45. Superintendent.

158th St., 537 West.—Four, five light rooms; new building; steam heated; private halls; all improvements; block from Subway; $21-$32.

306 West 68th St.—Five extra large, light rooms and bath, $23.

East Side.

ARTHUR HALL,
N. E. Cor. 96th St. & Madison Av.
A NEWLY CONSTRUCTED MODERN FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOUSE IN THE VERY CHOICEST RESIDENTIAL PART OF THE CITY.
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
We cannot convey, in type, the grandeur, taste, spaciousness, and conveniences of the apartments. A personal visit and inspection only can supply that.
Apartments consist of 8 and 9 rooms and 2 baths.
SOMETHING DECIDEDLY NEW & NOVEL. A BALLROOM FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF GUESTS.
Rents, $1,200 to $1,800.
Supt. on Premises. Tel. 1752—79.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, Owner.

67 EAST 93D ST.,
Near Madison Av.
Elegant apartments, 7 large, light rooms and tiled bathroom; all improvements, including parquet floor and electricity, in a beautiful house, arranged for 3 tenants.

ST. IVES—153-5 EAST 72d ST.
SEVEN EXTRA LARGE ROOMS & BATH.
SUNLIGHT IN EVERY ROOM.
Electric Elevator & All Improvements, $1,000

11th St., 15 East, Van Rensselaer.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, with, without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15.

Desirable Flats—55 East 11th, 5 rooms, bath, $25 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

116th St., 20 East—Four light rooms, handy cars; steam heat, tiled bath. See janitress.

Bronx.

Handsome apartments; six rooms and bath; all improvements; two-family dwelling; 565 East 162d St.; rent $35. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 Fifth Av.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of STEINMETZ PIANO COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Hon. George C. Holt, District Judge, the property of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer in Bankruptcy, on the 2d day of February, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., at the bankrupt's former place of business, No. 108 East 129th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The property consists of a stock of pianos, some almost completed, others requiring further work; piano cases, keyboards, frames, and a large stock of other raw materials used in manufacturing pianos, tools, machinery, office fixtures, etc.

The property must realize not less than 75% of its appraised value, and may be inspected January 30th and 31st, 1906, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For further information apply to Ferdinand A. Hoyt, Jr., Receiver, 63 Wall Street, New York City, or Stern, Singer & Barr, Attorneys for the Receiver, 259 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of NORMAN SAMSON, COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Please take notice that certain assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of automobile garments, office furniture and fixtures, leather goods, etc., will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Official Auctioneer in Bankruptcy, at No. 115 Leonard Street in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 6th day of February, 1906, at 10:30 A. M.

The property may be inspected on the day of sale, and unless 75 per cent. of the appraised value of said property is realized, the sale will be subject to the approval of the court.

Dated New York, January 26th, 1906.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
HENRY W. SYKES, Attorney for Trustee, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS FATT & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Thursday, February 1, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 28 East 4th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's and boys' clothing, manufactured and in the manufacture; right and title of the lease.

FREDERICK J. PHILLIPS, Receiver.
HAYS & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys for Receiver, 141 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM H. SMITH, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Thursday, February 1, 1906, by order of the Court, at 1 P. M., at 15 Waverley Place, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of waists, finished and unfinished, in silk, lawn, cloth, and lace, suits, embroidery, trimmings, &c.; complete plant, consisting of 100 Singer sewing machines, latest improvements; power tables, motors, safe, office fixtures, &c.

ROBERT G. PERRY, Receiver.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MICHAEL MYERS and MYER H. MYERS, individually and as composing the firm of Myers Bros., Bankrupts.—No. 8,851.

Notice is hereby given that Michael Myers and Myer H. Myers, individually and as composing the firm of Myers Bros., have filed their petition praying that the composition heretofore offered by them to their creditors and accepted in writing by a majority in number of creditors, whose claims have been allowed, which number represents a majority in amount of such claims, may be confirmed by the court and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, at the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 5th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
N. Y., Jan. 26th, 1906.

NO. 8,716.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAN F. PICKERING, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Dan F. Pickering of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1906, the said Dan F. Pickering was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William St., New York City, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1906, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 26th, 1906.

NO. 8,567.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE FEDERAL PRESS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of The Federal Press of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1905, the said The Federal Press was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1906, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 26th, 1906.

INSTRUCTION.

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Quickly Easily Delightfully Acquired
GERMAN ITALIAN
SPANISH

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Perfect, Natural and Successful Method for Acquiring a Foreign Language,

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A Priceless Lifetime Advantage in the Mental Equipment of Every Man or Woman.

You can hear the LANGUAGE-PHONE plainly, though it is inaudible to others a foot or two away. It repeats the lessons to you in the voice of a NATIVE professor. It repeats them quickly or slowly, as you choose. It never loses its temper; it gives its lessons at any hour, day or night; it is never impatient, never tired, never sarcastic, never unkind.

Its accent is perfect, its pronunciation unvarying.

As you listen, you also keep your eye upon the printed lesson, and thus train eye, ear, tongue and brain together. You learn to understand, to speak, to write, to read—all at once.

Your whole family may use the method without extra charge.

And the method of study is so amusing that you find yourself smiling with pleasure over the faithful, persistent, tireless little teacher.

Ten Minutes, Two or Three Times a Day for a Short While

Will make you versatile with another language. Isn't this little expenditure of time, within reach of the busiest men and women, worth making when it will yield you such a rich reward?

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BROWN UNIVERSITY, Prof. J. Q. Dealey. "I wish to express my hearty indorsement of your system of instruction."

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YALE UNIVERSITY, Prof. R. L. Sanderson. "It possesses one great advantage over the human voice—it never grows tired of repeating."

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, Prof. James A. Harrison. "I take pleasure in recommending the method and records to modern language students."

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, Prof. Wm. Addison Hervey. "The Language-Phone records are an invaluable, if not indispensable, aid to instruction in spoken German."

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, Prof. T. M. Parrot. "A course of this nature would be of great advantage to a student desirous of acquiring a correct pronunciation of German."

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Charles De Garmo, Ph. D. "My own experiments have convinced me that for the individual learner your method is deserving of the warmest praise."

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, Prof. J. W. A. Young. "If a living teacher were available, I should wish him to supplement and not to displace your method."

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, Prof. C. W. E. Miller. "I consider the records very satisfactory, and personally prefer them in place of a living teacher. Your method is well worthy of the careful attention of both students and teachers."

MANHATTAN COLLEGE, President Bro. Edward. "I shall certainly commend it to any one desiring to learn Italian."

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NO PUPIL WITHDRAWN SINCE THE OPENING OF THE SCHOOL IN 1903.
APPLICATIONS FOR THE COMING SEASON SHOULD BE MADE BEFORE JUNE 1ST.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF Automobile Engineers,
Incorporated,
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Under personal direction of
PROF. CHAS. E. LUCKE, M. E. Ph. D.
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Departments include machine, tool, forge shops, assembling and test shops, with every type of motor, also laboratories completely and specially equipped to teach all component parts of automobiles. Day and evening classes. SPECIAL COURSES FOR OWNERS.

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Located on shore of Long Island Sound; environment of rare natural beauty; extensive grounds and athletic field; large, commodious buildings; prepares for college and business; 2d term begins Feb. 1. For catalogue address
BROTHER EDMUND, Principal.

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Men trained back to vitality, endurance, nerve force, by H. Irving Hancock, famous American authority on physical training for vitality; author of six most widely read books on physical training, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Splendid school, competent staff, medical examiner; wonderful results. Write today for full information. VITALIST SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL TRAINING, Blue Point, Long Island. H. Irving Hancock, Director.

WOOD'S School, Business, SHORTHAND,
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The LARGEST business school in New York.

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New York, Madison Square, 1,122 Broadway; Harlem Branch: 318 Lenox Av., cor. 126th St.

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The Antique Furniture Exchange 152-154 W. 24th St.
The ideal shop for lovers of antiques and seekers for bargains in odd pieces of every description; the largest collection and lowest prices; the most popular store.

I PAY highest prices for furniture, carpets, antiques. JOHNSON, 118 University Place, New York.

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Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lighting, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, Est. 1850, 106 E. 9th St.

TRINITY SCHOOL
139-147 WEST 91ST STREET.
A few vacancies open for second half year, beginning February 1st.

WEST INDIES.
The Quebec Steamship Co.'s Mail Steamer "Pretoria" leaves New York, February 17, 1906, for a
SPECIAL YACHTING CRUISE.
30 DAYS $150 AND UP.
Particulars from
Arthur Ahern, Sec'y. A. E. Outerbridge & Co., Quebec, Canada. 39 Broadway, N. Y.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,185 B'way, 649 Madison Av., New York.

THE R. M. S. P. CO.
Cruises West Indies,
Jamaica, Colon, Porto Colombia, Windward and Leeward Islands, Cherbourg and Southampton.
LA PLATA.....Feb. 3 ORINOCO.....Mar. 3
TRENT.....Feb. 17 TAGUS.....March 17
Large transatlantic steamships, with magnificent passenger accommodations.
The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
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OLD DOMINION LINE
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For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. Walker, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

"LA VELOCE." Fast Italian Line, Sailing from Pier 64, North River, ft. of 34th St., for Naples and Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Passenger steamers between New York and New Orleans by Southern Pacific leave every Wednesday at noon. Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway.

LEGAL SALES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, RICHmond County.—THE DIME SAVINGS BANK OF BROOKLYN, plaintiff, against NATHANIEL MARSH and Kathryn W. S. Marsh, his wife; David Marsh and Clara W. Marsh, his wife; Mary G. Marsh and Julia T. M. Lord, defendants.

In pursuance of judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date of the 24th day of May, 1905, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County on the 26th day of May, 1905, and an order of the Supreme Court entered in said Clerk's office September 11th, 1905, I, the undersigned Sheriff of Richmond County, do hereby give notice that on the 5th day of February, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front door of the County Court House in Richmond, Richmond County, I will expose for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder the following described real estate, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate at Clifton, in the County of Richmond and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the southeasterly corner of New York Avenue and Cliff Street, as laid down on a certain map of lands at Clifton, Staten Island, the property of David A. Hayes, filed in the Richmond County Clerk's office, in Box No. 59, and running thence partly along the southerly line of Cliff Street and partly along the southerly line of Oliver Wetmore's land 1,022 feet to the bay or shore; thence southerly along the bay or shore 220 feet to land of Levi Cook; thence westerly along the northerly line of said Cook's land 1,022 feet to the New York Avenue; thence along New York Avenue 166 feet 9 inches to the place of beginning; comprising lots laid down on said map as 2 5-100 acres, and Clifton House property, including a right of way of 12 feet in width to the Bay Shore Road to the Clifton Wharf, from the north side of the Clifton House property below the shore wall at the foot of the terraces, being the same premises conveyed to Nathaniel Marsh by David A. Hayes and Caroline D., his wife, by deeds dated respectively October 28th, 1852, and November 26th, 1852, and recorded in said County Clerk's office on October 28th, 1852, in Liber 27 of Deeds, Page 606, and January 17th, 1853, in Liber 29 of Deeds, Page 403, the latter of said deeds being in confirmation of the former to correct a misdescription. Together with the land under water, adjacent to said premises, under patent of the State of New York, dated July 18th, 1860, and recorded in Liber 89 of Patents, Page 80.

Dated January 11th, 1906.

CHARLES J. McCORMACK,
Sheriff of Richmond County.
WILLIAM N. DYKMAN, Attorney for the Plaintiffs, 149 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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A Priceless Lifetime Advantage in the Mental Equipment of Every Man or Woman.

You can hear the LANGUAGE-PHONE plainly, though it is inaudible to others a foot or two away. It repeats the lessons to you in the voice of a NATIVE professor. It repeats them quickly or slowly, as you choose. It never loses its temper; it gives its lessons at any hour, day or night; it is never impatient, never tired, never sarcastic, never unkind.

Its accent is perfect, its pronunciation unvarying.

As you listen, you also keep your eye upon the printed lesson, and thus train eye, ear, tongue and brain together. You learn to understand, to speak, to write, to read—all at once.

Your whole family may use the method without extra charge.

And the method of study is so amusing that you find yourself smiling with pleasure over the faithful, persistent, tireless little teacher.

Ten Minutes, Two or Three Times a Day for a Short While

Will make you versatile with another language. Isn't this little expenditure of time, within reach of the busiest men and women, worth making when it will yield you such a rich reward?

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This is the Direct Line from
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Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 3:30, 3:40, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours, via New York Central and Lake Shore.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:29 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND & TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK E

PARKER SUIT VERDICT WILL BE READ TO-DAY

Judge Ignores Captain's Story of Yacht's Burning.

ONE POINT PUZZLED JURY

Hard Work Deciding Whether Insurance Company Made a Settlement or a Compromise.

The jury in the United States Circuit Court that has been hearing the suit of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company against Mrs. Susan Day Parker for money paid after the burning of her yacht, the Scythian, retired at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The jurymen had not been able to reach an agreement by 5:30. They were then locked up for further deliberation. At 8:40 o'clock the jury reached a decision. The verdict was sealed, to be read at 10 o'clock this morning, and the jury went home.

The point over which the jurymen are in doubt is the difference between a settlement and a compromise. They returned twice to ask the ruling of Judge Wheeler on this point. In his charge he had directed them that if the amount paid by the insurance company to Mrs. Parker had been reached without a close following of the inventories it was a compromise and the suit must be dismissed. There was a conflict of evidence on this point, upon which they must pass judgment.

If the inventories were followed strictly it was a settlement, and the defendant must certainly repay the amount given her for the articles she admitted had been included by error in her claim. Her right to the rest of the money would depend upon the credibility they gave to the witnesses who had testified as to the fittings of the yacht. The $1,000 or so that it was discovered would have been paid by the company if the schedule of losses had been added up correctly could not now be considered.

Mr. Macfarlane, for Mrs. Parker, asked the court to direct the jury to take into consideration the value of the articlees destroyed by the fire which had been inadvertently omitted from the claim. This Judge Wheeler refused to do, and to this and some other points Mr. Macfarlane took exception.

The Judge made no reference to the sensational charges of Capt. Cardiff about the deliberate burning of the Scythian by order of Dr. Parker, and declared the only issue was—Did the defendant obtain money from the plaintiff to which under the law she was not entitled?

Mr. Cardozo, in his speech to the jury for the insurance company, declared that the buying of paint before the last voyage of the yacht looked like a preparation for an intentional accident, and said:

"To my mind, one of the most portentous facts of the case is that Cardiff, wicked as he may have been, without any motive told in cross-examination the truth about the burning of the Scythian. Perhaps he hoped to expiate himself by this means."

The money Mrs. Parker will have to return in any case, if the jury decides her claim was settled in accordance with the inventories, is $512. Mr. Macfarlane said yesterday that if that is all the verdict the insurance company gets his client will consider it a virtual acquittal.

LOST ARTICLES

Found by advertising in The New York Times,

The best and cheapest medium for Lost and Found advertising. 10 cents a line.

The New York Times receives Lost and Found advertisements by telephone. Bill sent next day.

Telephone 1000 Bryant

LOST ARTICLES

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Late on Thursday afternoon, either in the Palm Room at Delmonico's or in the Metropolitan Opera House, diamond broche with pendant diamond attached. Suitable reward will be paid for the return to M. A. K., Manhattan Hotel.

LOST—Thursday noon, on Subway train, New York, or on Vanderbilt Av. or 16th Av. car, Brooklyn, lady's open-faced gold watch and pin. Finder will receive suitable reward by returning same to Broadway Central Hotel, city.

LOST—A little pet cat, white, gray spots, white star on back, red collar with two bells around neck; answers to name of Minette; reward offered; no questions asked. Call with cat, 31 West 60th St.

LOST—Diamond screw earring, night of Jan. 24, at Hippodrome or going from Rochelle Restaurant, 75th St. and Columbus Av., to 142 West 72d St.; satisfactory reward at 142 West 72d St.

LOST—Last evening, between 7:30 and 8 o'clock, on Broadway car, from 65th to 42d St., a magnifying glass with heavy gold setting. Reward if returned to Room 706 Times Building.

LOST—In parlor of Grand Union Hotel, about 10:45 A. M. Thursday, mink collar, with gold chain. Finder will be suitably rewarded at 34 East 53d St.

$50 REWARD for the return of a lady's ring; rubies, surrounded by eleven diamonds. Mrs. W. P. St. Germain, 1,984 Lexington Av.

LOST—Certificate No. 99, Oct. 22, 1884, 50 shares Hamilton Bank Note Company. Henry Hosford, Box 302 Times, Times Sq.

LOST—Wednesday night, lady's silver watch with chain; Liberty St. or Broadway; reward. Room 405, 35 Nassau St.

FOUND—In Madison Av. car, Sunday, one 13-stone diamond brooch, which will be, upon proper identification, returned to its owner for the reward of $100; make arrangements to receive same C. O. D. by express. T. X., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Between Broadway and 70th St. and the Chatsworth, lady's gold watch, with initials E. H. N., and fob. Finder kindly return to Superintendent, Chatsworth Apts., 72d and Riverside Drive, and receive liberal reward.

LOST—Sunday, Jan. 21, on 4th Av. car, entered at 33th St., or in 47th St., between 4th and 6th Avs., circular brooch, size of a nickel, of 13 diamonds. If returned to 70 Park Av. $10 reward.

LOST—Monday evening, a gold locket and chain, marked "B. F. G." with two photographs inside. A suitable reward will be paid by Wakeman, 3 West 87th St.

LOST—On Wednesday afternoon, antique enamelled pendant, "St. George and Dragon," 48th St., between Madison and 6th Avs.; reward. 743 Madison Av.

LOST—Wednesday, 1:30, Alaska sable neck fur piece, between 6th Av. and Flatiron Building, 23d St., south side; reward. Sherin, 1,002 East 166th St.

LOST—Bank Book No. 55, Hamilton Bank of New York City, special deposit department. Payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—BRINDLE and WHITE MALE BOSTON TERRIER; answers to "Mike"; liberal reward. Costar's, 424 6th Av.

LOST—Between West 73d St. and 72d St. Subway, a silver gilt belt, gun metal buckle. Reward return 128 West 73d St.

LOST—Lady's cameo ring, on Jan. 13th. Reward if returned to Lieut. Edwards, Fort Hamilton.

LOST—Chain bracelet, with turquoises, between 70th and 72d St.; reward. 66 West 55th St.

LOST—Jan. 10, gilt card case. Finder will be rewarded by returning to 505 West End Av.

LOST—On Tuesday, Persian lamb neck piece; reward offered. 108 West 78th St.

WILL the lady who picked up blue purse dropped from 23d St. elevated, about 1 P. M., containing card address Townsend, 511 West 111th St., (liberal reward if returned to above,) address care Schlesinger's.

METZ WANTS NEW BUILDING.

Would Build a Municipal Skyscraper in Cooper Square.

Plans for a city office building, to be located on the site of the old Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory in Cooper Square, between Sixth and Seventh Streets, will be presented to the Board of Estimate next week by Controller Metz. The Controller said last night that he believed that a move of this sort would effect a great saving to the city.

"The city owns the land at this point," he said, "and there is no such fancy value to it as there would be to the same land in the neighborhood of City Hall. Down here the city ought not to construct such a building, because it would involve too great an expenditure.

"Up at the Cooper Square site, however, the city would be able to construct a fifteen or twenty story building like the Broadway Chambers, and could do so for $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. Such a building would house the Health Department, the Tenement House Commission, the Bureau of Buildings, the Department of Correction, and the Bureau of Elections. These offices now are scattered all over uptown and the rental charges run into six figures every year. They ought to be brought together under one roof.

"The policy of scattering offices all over town and paying high rents for accommodations when the city could have a building of its own and effect a material saving is all wrong. The property which we could turn to use as a city building now is used solely for market purposes, or will be when the Sixty-ninth Regiments gets into its new home, and the plan ought to be carried out."

At present many of the city departments, other than those mentioned by the Controller, are located in the Park Row Building, which receives large annual rentals from the city. Under the Low administration a plan was launched to construct a gigantic office building over the proposed Brooklyn Bridge terminal. The plans were drawn and a building was laid out sufficiently large to accommodate every city department. Nothing ever came of the plan except some handsome and expensive drawings, for which the city paid.

Following up this proposed move for economy, Alderman Meyers, the Republican leader in the Board of Aldermen, yesterday declared himself in favor of retrenchment in the City Government in order that the municipal credit might be restored to a point where 3½ per cent. bonds would float readily above par and not require the city, as it now is about to do, to pay 4 per cent. on its bonds in order to sell them.

Alderman Meyers's plan includes delay in starting with the $161,000,000 additional water supply plan, and on other like extensive improvements. The Hearst men in the board are willing to back Alderman Meyers, and the Republican members in this policy, and there is a likelihood that the board will hold up many of Mayor McClellan's pet plans for improvements.

METZ NOT HYPNOTIZED.

Controller Replies to Coler's Criticisms on the Pennsylvania's Plans.

Controller Metz turned his batteries on Borough President Bird S. Coler yesterday, and issued a tirade against the Borough President's criticisms of the day before. Mr. Coler said on that occasion that Edward M. Shepard had hypnotized Mr. Metz into believing every one of the Pennsylvania Railroad claims regarding the franchise of the New York Connecting Railroad.

"I haven't been hypnotized," Mr. Metz said, "even if I don't go in for any fool grand-stand talk. I probably know a good deal more about shipping than Mr. Coler does, but I don't know that it is the duty of the Board of Estimate or the Rapid Transit Commission to usurp the powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. How could we enforce any rates, even if we did prescribe them?

"It stands to reason that the railroad company will do nothing to drive away business. The railroad when completed will keep 1,000 cars out of the river traffic here, and will build up trade. The expenses are too high now. I can ship goods to St. Louis now from my factories in Germany cheaper than I can land them in New York with the present cost of docking. Mr. Coler's talk sounds well and looks well in print to those who don't know anything about railroading or shipping charges."

"IDENTIFY HIM," SAYS S.P.C.A.

Mail Company's Head Furnished Name of Alleged Blackmailer.

Supt. Hankinson of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has asked the New York Mail Company to identify the agent who got a five-dollar tip from the company, as was told in Tuesday's TIMES, and another who made an unsuccessful attempt at blackmail. W. T. Gridley, General Manager of the company, promptly gave the name of the man who had received $5 and described the other. But no positive personal identification has yet been made.

There is a difference of opinion as to whether Manager Gridley or his representative shall go to the society's building, in Madison Avenue, or whether the society's representative shall go to the company's place, at 525 East Fifteenth Street.

"I gave the name of the man who got $5 from my assistant—he'd never have got it if I had been here—and I described the other one so that no mistake could be made," said Mr. Gridley yesterday, "and that's all it's up to me to do."

"Mr. Gridley mentioned the name of one man," said Supt. Hankinson, "but I can't take that as absolute proof until the man is identified personally. After making these indefinite charges Mr. Gridley ought to corroborate them."

In the cash book of the New York Mail Company Mr. Gridley showed to a TIMES reporter yesterday this item: "Dec. 20, To S. P. C. A. agent—$5." The money was paid by a subordinate. Another man who represented himself as an employe of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals came around and remarked that the old company had been accustomed "to take care of us" before Christmas, but he went away empty handed.

The day his charges were made public Mr. Gridley received a letter from Miss Stella M. Wylie, a teacher in the Girls' Technical High School, 146 Grand Street. She said she, too, knew of a similar case of attempted blackmail on the part of a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals agent. To a reporter Miss Wylie said yesterday that she had reported the case to the society a year ago, and that there had been plenty of time to stop the practice since.

ANTICS MADE FOUR FAINT.

A Woman Died, Too, While a Salesman Had Fun on a Train.

Henry Alney, 30 years old, of 21 Fairview Avenue, Orange, was held by Acting Recorder Laverty of Hoboken in $2,000 bail for the Grand Jury yesterday on a charge of creating a disturbance at the Lackawanna Railroad station. It was testified that because of the young man's antics four women fainted. One of the passengers, Mrs. Jefferson Marshall, 55 years old, of 77 Third Avenue, Newark, died in a car; it is alleged, of fright.

The principal complainant against the prisoner was J. Campbell Smith, a business man of Newark. Smith said he was returning home on the train with his wife, when Alney threw the lever which disconnected the couplings between the last car and the one in front of it. Alney then grabbed a red lamp, Smith said, and signaled the engineer to go ahead.

As the train moved out of the station the last car was pulled along by the air-brake hose only. In a moment there was a loud report caused by the bursting of the hose. The train came to a dead stop, and there was a rush of passengers to get off. Mr. Smith said in court that he saw four women faint, one of them being his wife.

Alney refused to say anything in court except that he was employed as a bond salesman in the office of a broker in Manhattan.

No Receiver for Sarasohn Assets.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court affirmed an order of the Special Term yesterday in the case of Abraham H. Sarasohn against Rebecca Kamarky and others, denying an application for a receiver of the assets of the firm of Sarasohn & Son. The Appellate Division does not see any good reason for selling the assets. The Jewish Daily News and Gazette, until after the trial of the action.

CAPT. WALDO CALLS ON WARRING TONGS

Sees Mock Duck, Who Tells of Those Wicked On Leongs.

TOM LEE'S VERSION DIFFERS

It's the Bad Hip Sings, He Says—And the New Deputy Thinks Peace Now Reigns in Chinatown.

To get at the root of the "tong" dissension, First Deputy Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo took a trip to Chinatown yesterday and had a talk with the heads of the two rival factions. He did not put on gumshoes, but went in the official rubber-tired department vehicle that came to him with his job.

To make it plain that he was the real First Deputy and not the double who fooled the Tenderloin police, Capt. Waldo had his official badge of office pinned in plain view on his coat. He drove up to the Elizabeth Street Station in his runabout a little after 10 o'clock, and ordered Capt. Tracy and Sergt. McDonald to get into their uniforms and escort him through the Chinese quarter.

They walked down to 18 Mott Street, the headquarters of the On Leong Tong, which lost two of its members in the fight with the Hip Sings that ushered in the Chinese New Year a couple of days ago. On the top floor of the tenement they found the leader of the On Leongs, wise old Tom Lee, "Mayor of Chinatown." Were Tom Lee to tell all he knows of the mysteries and the strange and frequently fatal intrigues of Chinatown, it would fill a big book.

Capt. Tracy introduced the First Deputy Commissioner. In the sitting room of the old Chinaman, where was a fantastic joss figure, surrounded by some lesser idols, all adorned and decorated for the Chinese New Year, and with incense and "joss sticks" burning before them to ward off the demons and please the gods, Tom Lee told the intruding foreign devils as much as he thought wise of the hidden life of Chinatown and the quarrel of the tongs.

Chinatown's old Mayor told the youthful First Deputy Commissioner of Police that the On Leong Tong was composed of worthy Chinese merchants of a decidedly peaceful bent of mind. There was nothing that had caused the worthy members of his guild and his unworthy self so much moral anguish and distress as the disgraceful conduct of the Hip Sings, the other tong in Chinatown.

In proof of his characterization of the On Leongs, he told Mr. Waldo that On Leong Tong translated into English means "The Chinese Merchants' Guild."

"Isn't that so?" he said, turning to Jim Gun, Secretary of the On Leongs.

"All lite," replied Jim Gun, kowtowing to the First Deputy.

"We are the real reformers, we put down gambling in Chinatown, we keep the place quiet," said Tom Lee. "But the Hip Sings"—there came a grieved expression on the face of the old Chinaman as he pronounced the name of the rival faction—"the Hip Sings they are the hatchet men, the gamblers, and makers of mischief—"

"Excluse," broke in Jim Gun; "also the highblinders."

"Yes, also the highbinders," said Lee. "They are very bad. We are very good. We are peaceful. They fight. We never shoot. They always carry revolvers. On New Year's Eve the On Leongs were making call when the Hip Sing hatchet men came and shot."

After the First Deputy had learned all there was to be learned from Tom Lee about the general goodness of the On Leongs and the downright cussedness of the Hip Sings, he thanked the old Chinaman and exacted from him a promise that he would exercise all his personal influence and the influence of the On Leongs to bring about peace and order in Chinatown.

Tom Lee, being a kindhearted Chinaman, has a store of cigars and cigarettes on hand always for the consumption of foreign devils who happen along. He does not smoke them himself. Many of those cigars have gone to members of the Police Department, and one was offered to First Deputy Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo. He smoked it while they talked. It was hinted that this might account for his hurry to get away.

The First Deputy and his two uniformed escorts then marched over to the headquarters of the Hip Sings, at 12 Bowery. At one end of the big meeting room of the Hip Sings there is a huge image of the Chinese Joss. On the opposite wall there is a picture of Frank Moss. Somebody shrieked "Plolice!" in the stairway as the party ascended. When First Deputy Waldo came in, flanked by the Captain and the burly Sergeant, he found a dozen badly scared Chinamen prostrated before the joss image. It was explained to Capt. Waldo that they were praying for peace in Chinatown.

Mock Duck, he of the angelic expression and many murder trials, was not on hand. Mock Duck is the Grand Mogul of the Hip Sings, and it was with him Capt. Waldo had business. After some parley the other Chinamen sent a messenger to fetch Mock. There are so many On Leongs in Chinatown just now who would like to see Mock Duck for a moment that he usually keeps himself in a newly constructed, burglar-proof cellar. The Hip Sings are credited with having fitted this up just before beginning their New Year's celebration.

Mock Duck pointed piously to the picture of Frank Moss and the image of the great joss and intimated that for a true, benevolent spirit there was nothing in Chinatown that could touch the Hip Sings.

"What does the name of your society mean in English?" asked the First Deputy.

There was some consultation among the Chinamen present. Finally Mock Duck told Mr. Waldo that it meant "Charity and Helpfulness." The benighted foreign devils on the Pacific coast, Mock said, were wrong in translating "Hip Sing" as "Highbinders."

Mock Duck assured the First Deputy that practically everything that had been done in Chinatown to suppress gambling and rioting was due to the efforts of the Hip Sing Tong. He pointed out that they worked in alliance with the Parkhurst Society to bring about that end. He said that the Hip Sing men never carried guns, but that the On Leongs always did.

"What you tlink?" said Mock Duck. "The Secletaly of the On Leong has allee same name Jim Gun. On Leong shootee allee time."

Wong Get, who is Secretary of the Hip Sings and speaks perfect English, then got a chance to take the Commissioner aside and talk to him. He enumerated the virtues of the Hip Sings and the vices of the On Leongs.

"Tom Lee," said Wong Get, "knew how to speak the truth when he was a very small boy. He is a very old man now. You must believe us. We are honest men and cannot tell a lie. It is the On Leongs that are the lawbreakers.

Capt. Waldo then told Mock Duck that if the shooting in Chinatown was not stopped somebody would get hurt. Two were killed at the last shooting. When Mock Duck is about the On Leong merchants generally close up shop, and business is suspended until the thinnest end of his queue is well out of sight.

Well informed persons declare that the strife between rival tongs in Chinatown dates back to the Devery régime, when both the Hip Sings and On Leongs needed police protection for their gambling enterprises. The On Leongs had the most money and they got what they were after. Then the Hip Sings, who were left out in the cold, are said to have given information to the Parkhurst Society, with the result that raids over the heads of the police followed. Following this there has been considerable shooting.

The First Deputy upon leaving Chinatown yesterday said the situation there was well in hand, and that he did not anticipate more trouble in that quarter.

CAPT. WALDO IN THE BRONX.

Secretary Slattery Introduces Him to Prevent Any Mistakes.

Capt. Rhinelander Waldo—the real Capt. Rhinelander Waldo—First Deputy Commissioner of Police, made an automobile tour last night from Mulberry Street to the city boundary near Mount Vernon. To insure against any skepticon as a result of the other "Capt. Waldo's" arrest, the Deputy Commissioner took along with him Commissioner Bingham's secretary, Daniel Slattery, who performed the introductory ceremonies.

The Deputy Commissioner's first appearance was at the Sixty-eighth Street Station, where Capt. Handy had his men lined up for a raiding party. Inspector Walsh was there, too, when Capt. Waldo entered with Secretary Slattery.

"Allow me," said Mr. Slattery, "to—"

"Oh, how d'ye do, Mr. Commissioner?" interrupted Capt. Handy.

As he shook hands with Capt. Rhinelander Waldo he smiled upon Slattery and said:

"I used to know the Commissioner when he was in the Twelfth Regiment. Mr. Commissioner, this is Inspector Walsh. You will excuse me. I will have to be off—a small raid, Mr. Commissioner."

"Don't let me detain you," said Capt. Waldo.

About an hour later the Sergeant of the Wakefield Station, which is on the map of the Bron, a few degrees east of Woodlawn Cemetery, shook hands with the Deputy Commissioner. The Sergeant repeated the name loudly, so that the doorman would catch and communicate the same to Capt. Herlihy, who appeared and was introduced by Secretary Slattery. The Wakefield Station is a new one, and the Deputy Commissioner took much interest in the improvements.

Later the Tremont Station and the Morrisania and the Alexander Avenue Stations received a visit from the Deputy. Daniel Slattery first introduced himself as the Commissioner's secretary, then introduced Capt. Rhinelander Waldo as the Commissioner's First Deputy, so that there could be no room for suspicion.

The tour was wound up at the West 125th Street Station at 10:40. Here the Deputy Commissioner found Inspector Sweeney and Capt. Thomson behind the desk, while the reporters sat in a solemn row in chairs.

Secretary Slattery did some more introducing. The reporters were also presented. Capt. Waldo said he was pleased to meet them. He expressed his satisfaction with all that he had seen.

When Capt. Handy and his men left the West Sixty-eighth Street Station they descended once more on the Sharkey Athletic Club. The seven bouts scheduled were indefinitely postponed. The 500 persons in the place were told that they could either retain their membership until next week or get their money back. Nearly every one decided to wait for better times next week. There were rumors of injunctions to prevent further police interference.

BINGHAM APPEALS TO "SLAT."

And His Secretary Corroborates His Statement That There's No News.

Police Commissioner Bingham was asked yesterday if the advent of Inspector McLaughlin as the head of the Detective Bureau in succession to Capt. Stephen O'Brien, who has been sent back to traffic regulating, could be taken as indicating that reforms of that branch of the Police Department were at hand.

The Commissioner seemed to have some objection to the question at first, but when the reporter began to explain he said, with a genial smile:

"Oh, there isn't any nigger in the woodpile, young man."

While the little group of reporters was digesting this utterance of the Commissioner said that he should not be expected to discuss future affairs of the department.

"We haven't done a thing but routine work this afternoon, have we, 'Slat'?" said the Commissioner, turning to Mr. Slattery, his secretary. "Slat" confirmed his chief's statement with a nod.

When asked whether the appointment of Inspector McLaughlin as head of the Detective Bureau would accelerate the search for the impersonator of Deputy Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo in the Tenderloin station Wednesday night, the Commissioner grinned, but had nothing to say. In the meantime, it is understood that Sergt. Benner of the Tenderloin is to be put on trial at Police Headquarters on Thursday next for failing to detect the counterfeit.

$36 FOR A HALF CENT.

Rare American and Foreign Coins Bring Good Prices at Auction.

In an auction sale yesterday of rare foreign and American coins at 32 East Twenty-third Street a half cent of 1796, obverse fine, with strong date, reverse good, sold for $38 to "Seattle." A cent of 1799, the rarest of all dates, sold for $23.50 to "South." A cent of 1804 went to the same for $10.50. A cent of 1811, perfect date, sold for $6.10 to Chapman.

A two-dollar Swedish copper, 1740, plate money, one of the heaviest and largest coins in the world, went for $8 to "St. Louis." An uncirculated United States cent of 1802 sold for $10. A dollar of 1854, fine, was sold for $6.75.

A dime of 1796 sold for $3.20. A half dime of 1796 went for $4.20.

A large cent of 1793, Liberty Cap, sold for $5.25. A chain American Crosby cent of the same date, fine, dark corrosion, brought $7.50. A classified cent of 1794 sold for $5, and another for $5.60. An uncirculated half cent of 1810, sharp, perfectly centred, strong impression, sold for $3.30.

A Greek silver tetradrachm, Philetarus, King of Pergamum, B. C. 241, obverse head of divine Seleucus I. to right diademed, sold for $11.25. A Greek silver tetradrachm, Ptolemy B. C. 170, about mint state, brought $7.50.

BIDS FOR RARE WEAPONS.

Bishop Sale's Ninth Afternoon Realizes a Total of $10,470.

No very high prices were reached, but a total of $10,470 was realized, at the ninth and next to the last afternoon of the Bishop sale at the American Art Galleries yesterday. There was comparatively little general interest in Japanese swords and antique armor, the part of the collection disposed of yesterday.

H. R. Hawes gave the best price of the afternoon, $340 for a Japanese short sword, and Edward H. Litchfield $200 for a longer one and $175 for an antique dress sword, dated 1873. Warner Van Norden bid in a dagger signed by Kadsu for $300.

Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Sir William Van Horne, W. P. Clyde, and Benjamin Van Nostrand made purchases. The sale closes this afternoon with European bronzes, many Oriental embroideries, and miscellaneous objects.

OAKLEY RAISED 20 SALARIES.

Fixed the "Boys" Up Well in His Last Days as Commissioner.

During the last two weeks of his incumbency as the head of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Commissioner John T. Oakley made thirty minor appointments and raised the salaries of twenty or more minor employés. The announcement became known yesterday through The City Record.

Most of the salary increases are small, but some are considerable. Thomas J. Gannon, an assistant engineer, receives an increase, dating from Dec. 1, of $1,800, making his pay $4,000 in place of $2,700; John W. McKay, also of the engineering force, is raised from $2,700 to $3,600, and there are several other increases ranging from $1,000 to $300. All the vacant places were filled, so that Commissioner Hilliss finds himself with a complete staff almost entirely protected by civil service rules under which he has no power of removal except under charges and after trial.

Royal Baking Powder

Pure, healthful, efficient. Leaves neither acid nor alkali in food.

To-Day the BIG Day In Our Subway Store

Trousers cut from Ends.

For to-day we have brought forth fresh from the tailor shops reserve stocks, which could not be crowded into our Subway Trousers Store even with its enlarged quarters.

Black Trousers, Mixed Trousers, Striped Worsted Trousers. Trousers of every good weave and every good coloring. Trousers for every size man and for every conceivable occasion **$2.55.**

BROADWAY—CORNER—CHAMBERS

Going to "polish off" calls to-morrow.

Frock coats and waistcoats that are shining successes in cut and in fit.

$20.50 to $40.

Silk hats that literally shine. An imported English make, $8.

As fine as America makes, $6.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.

A masterpiece of the Shoemaker's art.

$6.00 Shoe at 3.49

In Patent Leather, Calf and Vici Kid. Shoe Trees Free.

Scientific Shoe Specialties at Cut Prices.

Bunion Shoes, Supporting Arch Shoes, Soft Toe Shoes, } 3.98 Pair.

Sold elsewhere at 7.00 to 10.00.

Last of the Under-priced Samples

Great bargains, but broken sizes.

W. L. Douglas Shoes, 1.98

Odds and Ends, slightly imperfect.

Endicott & Johnson's Samples, . 1.98

Geo. L. Snow's " . 1.98

All are 3.50 to 5.00 values.

TRADE E.&W. MARK

Look for the St. Cloud Shirt February first.

EARL & WILSON.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CHARITY BALL,

For the Nursey and Child's Hospital,

WALDORF ASTORIA,

Thursday Ev., Feb. 1. Boxes at 33 East 50th St. Tickets at 16 W. 11th, Fifth Av. Trust Co., 25 Riverside Drive, 119 Fifth Av., 4 E. 77th & 11 W. 54th St.

NEW YORK MAT. DAILY

Hippodrome

THOMPSON & DUNDY, MANAGERS

A Specialty Circus

With Cohan of the Cohans, Mabel Taliaferro & Co., Ethel Levey, Mlle. Dazie, Ward Brothers, Lillian Shaw, Lew Hawkins, Lew Dockstader & Minstrels, Rogers Bros. in Ireland, Hanlon's Superbas, Ward & Vokes, Bessie Clayton & Co., Jack Wilson & Co., Ward & Curran, Lillian Tyce, Mlle. Rhea & Co., Ward & Stanley, Mlle. Modiste, Fritzi Scheff, Maude Adams, Peter Pan, Elsie Janis, The Vanderbilt Cup, Ellis Jeffreys, Beatrice Herford, Mexicana, Babes and the Baron, Fields, Mann & Lipman, Sembrich, Susan Strong, Leslie Carter, Zaza, Hitchcock, Raymond, Faversham, Squaw Man, Hackett, Walls of Jericho, Mannering, Lion and the Mouse, Calloper, Little Gray Lady, Warfield, Herford, Hoorah, Twiddle-Twaddle, Before and After, Gotham, Widows, Eden Musee, Wax Works, Cinematograph, Bandits, Harry Breham, etc.

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

Jan. 27th.

No. 1359 Broadway, near 36th St. The first of Young's stores in this wide awake day-and-night locality. Up-to-date citizens demand up-to-date head gear, and the two hotel and theatre centre stores supply it.

Derbies and Soft Hats, $3.00 and $4.00.

Silk Hats, $5.00 and $6.00.

199 Broadway, near Dey St.
605 Broadway, near Houston.
849 Broadway, near 14th St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St.
1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

New Life.

We were compelled to add to our remnant sale an entire new stock. Suits to order, $18. Trousers, $5. The sale has been extensive, double any other season; values likewise.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & Ninth Street.

AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15.
MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. BARRIE'S PETER PAN

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Ev. 8:10. Mat. To-day 2:15.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in J. M. Barrie's play, Alice-sit-by-the-Fire.
Also PANTALOON, with Lionel Barrymore. Tuesday, 2:15, Russian Players' Matinee.

Knickerbocker B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15.
FRITZI SCHEFF in M'LLE MODISTE.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15.
Geo. V. Hobart's Musical Satiretta, COMING thro' RYE

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mat. To-day 2:15.
ROBERT LORAINE Bernard Shaw's Man and Superman

SAVOY THEATRE, B'way & 34th St. Ev. 8:15. Matinee To-day.
JAMES K. HACKETT in THE WALLS OF JERICHO
MARY MANNERING

LYCEUM THEATRE, B'way & 45th St. Ev., 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15.
THE LION AND THE MOUSE

DALY'S THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15.
"The kind of play that appeals to people who take their minds with them to the theatre."—Ev. Telegram.
ELLIS JEFFREYS and her Co. in The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt.

LYCEUM THEATRE. SPECIAL PRICES 50, 75, 1.00 & 1.50.
NEXT MON., JAN. 29, LAST RECITAL. BEATRICE HERFORD IN HER ORIGINAL MONOLOGUES.

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JAN
1906

The New York Times

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1906. 16 PAGES.

SHAKESPEARE.

Mr. Stopford Brooke's Recently Published Critical Essays on Ten of the Plays.

By JESSIE B. RITTENHOUSE.

FOR the reassurance of the laity who approach Mr. Stopford Brooke's study "On Ten Plays of Shakespeare," (Henry Holt,) it may be said that this is not a "commentary," a discovery which leaves one unfeignedly thankful and induces at the outset a hospitable mood toward the volume.

Altogether too many commentators have resolved the plays into material for the display of their hair-splitting knowledge, until one can scarcely read a page without the ubiquitous footnote of some clever annotator popping up to inform him what Shakespeare meant by such and such a passage; where he found such and such an allusion; or exactly what, in his own time, was understood by certain phraseology. Such expounding of Shakespeare, for illustration, as that which gives days and nights to determining whether the passage "Stand forth, Demetrius!" in "Midsummer Night's Dream" should be considered as a part of the dialogue, or as a stage direction and written, (stand forth Demetrius,) is not only a bootless waste of gray matter on the part of the commentator, but a sin against the reader, in diverting his attention from the real import of the dialogue and reducing what should be a delight in art to weariness and vexation of spirit.

One finds himself wondering at times, when reading elaborately annotated Shakespeares and voluminous commentaries, what the poet himself would think if recalled to earth and set to read the thousand volumes written to expound him. One may well imagine him returning to the shades, in no wise enlightened, but saddened and dismayed at the confusion in which men have involved his straightforward utterances.

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MR. BROOKE'S volume is not an annotation, not a commentary, in the usual sense of the term, but an interpretation of ten of the plays, delivered originally as lectures, and while there was no pressing necessity for such a reinterpretation, Mr. Brooke justifies the doing of it by the personality of his point of view and more than all by the animation and enthusiasm with which he approaches the subject.

The ten plays chosen for consideration are "Midsummer Night's Dream," "Romeo and Juliet," "Richard II.," "Richard III.," "Merchant of Venice," "As You Like It," "Macbeth," "Coriolanus," "Winter's Tale," and "The Tempest," and Mr. Brooke is in each an analyst of Shakespeare's mood toward life, of his evolving character and its intimate revelation in the plays.

For illustration, in "Midsummer Night's Dream" he accentuates the buoyancy of Shakespeare's temperament, the enkindling spirit of happiness with which he touched every line of the fairy comedy and set it aglow; the airy delicacy of speech which falls from the lips of the fairies in their elfin atmosphere untroubled by humanity; the perfect sense of illusion which, for the nonce, renders Oberon and Titania and all their merry company as real to us as Lysander and Helena and the other human characters.

He glances at the conditions which went to the making of the play; the bourgeoning of romance which came with the security and freedom of the Elizabethan reign; the great impulse toward the classics which the Renaissance had brought, and which not only gave to Shakespeare the story of Theseus from the translation of Plutarch's Lives, but made it perfectly consistent with the Elizabethan spirit that weavers, joiners, and bellows mending should discuss the play at "Pyramus and Thisbe" for their rude presentation; and Mr. Brooke points out that, although they were intended for Athenians, the play shows Shakespeare's broadening sympathy in having at length come into actual touch with the workmen of the lanes and courts of London.

***

MR. BROOKE makes a delightful analysis of the poetry of the play, and indeed the great charm and value of his criticism as a whole lie in the emphasis which he places upon the art of Shakespeare and the keen zest which his comment adds to one's own delight in the beauty of the plays.

He inquires into the historical sources only in so far as may be necessary for the understanding of the play, then addresses himself wholly to its portrayal of life. He is not afraid, however, to bring the same searching criticism to bear upon Shakespeare as upon a lesser luminary, and his discriminating analysis of Richard III. is refreshing and altogether admirable. He traces minutely its varying degrees of excellence and mediocrity, and rightly says that "only one passage in the whole play rises into a splendor of poetry, so piteous and so beautiful that it will live forever. It is the dream of Clarence."

On the contrary, Mr. Brooke finds in Richard II., with its less spectacular and blood-curdling events, a far more subtle piece of characterization and a more complex interplay of motive, from the time when Richard "unlades his heart in fluent feebleness till we are touched with contempt," to the final soliloquy in the dungeon when the greatening effect of his sorrow is apparent in his words, which are "beautiful with pathetic and lonely passion." Because of the added art and skill on Shakespeare's part, Mr. Brooke inclines to place this play, in time of construction in the historical cycle, after that of Richard III.

The remaining plays chosen by Mr. Brooke are treated with equal individuality and insight, and with a finish and charm of style which would render the volume eminently readable, even to a jaded student of Shakespeare.

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SANTAYANA.

An Appreciative Examination of the Renowned Harvard Professor's Philosophy as Set Forth in "The Life of Reason."*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

BLISS CARMAN,

Author of "The Kinship of Nature," "The Friendship of Art," and "The Poetry of Life."

THE name of George Santayana is hardly familiar to American readers. He is not a prosperous novelist nor a popular essayist; neither a magazine poet nor a member of the Institute of Arts and Letters. His work has been done in seclusion, and is not of a sort to arouse any widespread enthusiasm; and yet perhaps there is no man living whose fame is destined in time to cast a fairer lustre over American letters than his.

The academic life, even in this country, tends to produce a class of men unique in unworldliness. The academic spirit, with its severe standards and high demands, tends to make a character too scrupulous for the competitions of the world. The career of a philosopher or a scientist whose chief concern is the pursuit of truth, and whose chief reward is its discovery, is not one that leads to notoriety; on the contrary, it forbids the least compromise with the rushing spirit of the times. The man whose life is devoted to truth is destined to long obscurity even more surely than his brother the artist, who has consciously devoted himself to beauty. The rewards for finding out the truth are so inconspicuous, the course of endeavor is so wearisome and exacting, that only the few enthusiasts are enlisted in the service. In the professions, in business, even in the arts, there are many glittering prizes to tempt men to achievement; but in the calling of the scholar there is almost nothing but the abstemious recompense of his own approving conscience in return for years of patient labor and rigid self-denial. We give our scholars no such social recognition as is given them in riper countries, where culture is held in more respect. They can look for few of the pleasures of success, such as men in other vocations command. And yet our universities are full of quiet students who earn their bread by teaching, happy in the nobility of their calling, contented perforce with a very modest living, and finding their chief satisfaction and compensation in the pure rewards of the intellectual life. They form, as some one has recently said, the true aristocracy of our country; and occasionally one or another, we must gladly admit, will reach some distinction commensurate with his powers, and win some share of that public regard which is so justly due him for his beneficent services to the State.

***

HARVARD has never been lacking in such scholars, and, to speak only of philosophy, the names of Prof. Palmer, Prof. William James, Prof. Royce, occur to one at once as instances of retiring thinkers who have yet achieved a more than National eminence by their writings. Mr. Santayana's name must be added to theirs now, whenever we would reckon the benefits which this school of learning has bestowed on the Nation. Mr. Santayana was graduated from Harvard College about twenty years ago, and since that time has been an active teacher and lecturer in the classrooms of his Alma Mater. His first book, if I mistake not, was a small volume of lyrics and sonnets, published more than ten years ago, at a time when small books of verse were a good deal more prevalent than they are now. It did not reach any very marked success with the public, but among the discriminating (or those who thought themselves discriminating) it was valued for its rare refinement and classic restraint, its limpid and unequivocal lines, and a calm penetration of insight, which made it conspicuous among its more florid companions. In any estimate of Mr. Santayana's greater work as a philosopher, it must always be remembered that he has all the sympathy and insight of a poet. Had he chosen to give his days to the lyric muse, he might have reaped a more showy harvest, hardly a more abundant one. But the love of truth was stronger in him than the passion of the artist, and he became a philosopher. Perhaps we must congratulate ourselves, since it seems so easy for poets to spring up, while philosophers are so few—philosophers, that is, who are at once sound and

*THE LIFE OF REASON. By George Santayana. In five volumes. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Per volume $2.

helpful. The careful reader who recalls Mr. Santayana's poetry in the light of his later work will see how significant were many of his lines, how indicative of the philosophic tenets which were to follow; as, for instance, the opening sonnet, which begins,

"I sought on earth a garden of delight,"

and concludes,

"So came down from Golgotha to thee,
Eternal Mother; let the sun and sea
Heal me, and keep me in thy dwelling place."

And again in another sonnet occur the lines,

"The soul is not on earth an alien thing
That hath her life's rich sources otherwhere."

These quotations reveal the trend Mr. Santayana's convictions were already beginning to take. Certainly the last excerpt is an epitome of all his thought.

***

MR. SANTAYANA'S first prose book, if I am not mistaken, was the "Sense of Beauty, Being the Outlines of Aesthetic Theory," published in 1896. This work, as he tells us in the preface, contains "the chief ideas gathered together for a course of lectures on the theory and history of aesthetics." And in the same place he makes use of a phrase, "sincerity rather than novelty," which may well be remembered as justly characterizing not only that book, but all his subsequent work. If there is one thing more than another which distinguishes him, it is his unflinching and unswervable regard for the truth. He is never betrayed by vanity into the snares of epigram, as so many brilliant men have been. He is never terrorized by common fear into avoiding conclusions, however sad or however seemingly fatal they may be. He is always calm, sober, and judicial, and touched with the chastened eloquence of an incorruptible seraph. His work everywhere abounds in terse, memorable sentences, which crystallize the truth for us and make it portable:

To feel beauty is a better thing than to understand how we come to feel it.

Society is like the air—necessary to breathe but insufficient to live on.

Fanaticism consists in redoubling your effort when you have forgotten your aim.

Character is the basis of happiness, and happiness is the sanction of character.

Peace, which is after all what the mystic seeks, lies not in indistinction but in perfection.

Knowledge, affection, religion, and beauty are not less constant influences in a man's life because his consciousness of them is intermittent. Even when absent they fill the chambers of the mind with a kind of fragrance. They have a continual efficacy, as well as a perennial worth.

***

AN epigram has been wittily defined as a statement of fact which is brief, false, and conclusive. If these delightful sentences taken at random from Mr. Santayana are not epigrams, it is only because they are not false. One sees on every page a sedulous effort to arrive at the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; and this sincerity, coupled with a poet's genius for phrase and diction, lends the writing a distinction and a flawlessness which can never be attained by any conscious affectation of ornament. Added to these qualities is a surprisingly abundant vocabulary, so that what at first glance appears to be a rather thin and restrained style, proves to have great volume and depth beneath its lucidity. In this mastery of admirable English, Mr. Santayana has again ranged himself with his eminent colleagues at Harvard, whose philosophic writings have been so exceptional in clarity and charm. He has framed for himself a vehicle excellently adequate to his thought.

After the appearance of the "Sense of Beauty," Mr. Santayana issued a volume of "Interpretations of Poetry and Religion," which brought him a good deal of notice on account of his bold arraignment of Browning and Whitman under one accusation as poets of barbarism. His essay was disconcerting, perhaps not to the settled Browningite and the satisfied Whitmanite, but certainly to many temperate admirers of those poets, by reason of its sound argument. It is an essay very characteristic of Mr. Santayana's viewpoint, since it denies the supreme importance of the individual when unsupported by order, reason, or law, and challenges the right of the soul to its own unregulated vagaries, the centraf point of both Whitman's and Browning's creed. Mere wilful insistence on activity, it maintains, without any definite scheme or ideal of life, is the essence of barbarism. Whether we assent to its conclusions on poetry or not, the volume is a memorable one, and far more valuable to the thoughtful student than many glittering but shallow criticisms of the day.

***

IT now appears that these two volumes were preliminary essays pointing to a trend of thought which was to be more elaborately set forth in a consistent philosophy, and which is now appearing under the title "The Life of Reason, or The Phases of Human Progress." This work is divided into five parts, one volume to each part, as follows: I., "Reason in Common Sense"; II., "Reason in Society"; III., "Reason in Religion"; IV., "Reason in Art," and V., (not yet published,) "Reason in Science." Each reader will naturally turn first to the subject nearest to his heart, but any one of the books will place him fairly well in command of Mr. Santayana's point of view of life.

It is not a cheerful point of view, let me say. It has none of that easy consolation of the transcendentalists, with their intuitive, unquestioning optimism, relying only on their instinct for happiness, and evading the insistence of the great enigma which experience presents. It holds the eye steadily on life and demands a consistent report of each interminable tangle which comes into view, and a rational explanation of the same. It has all the "sad sincerity" of the great skeptics and an unmitigated honesty too rare for any but the bravest spirits. It is a criticism of life which satisfies the mind by its candor and its reasonableness, and yet at moments almost terrifies the heart by the bleakness of the prospect which its unflinching speculation reveals. It makes no truce with sentimentality; it has no mercy for our timorous hopes, no indulgence for our self-deception, no tolerance for our foolish, comfortable creeds. It is a book to which all students ought to be exposed—as Spartan mothers exposed their offspring to the wintry air of the mountain side. It has a tonic atmosphere warranted to kill every germ of superstition—in those who have vitality enough to survive the treatment. I confess that, for a moment, I should hesitate to offer it to the eager perusal of warm-hearted youth—youth with all its confidence and dreams and inspirations. But that is cowardice, after all, and we must not be half believers in the liberating power of truth, however subversive it may at first appear. It is a work which reminds us of the warning that we must beware when God lets loose a thinker on this planet; and one's final wish must be that it will quickly come to its own, and be gladly received by all seekers after the true way.

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MR. SANTAYANA'S admiration for Aristotle is everywhere apparent, and in his introduction he allows himself a specific tribute to that Greek philosopher, and incidentally to Greek civilization. "As it is improbable," he says, "that there will soon be another people so free from preoccupations, so gifted, and so fortunate as the Greeks, or capable in consequence of so well exemplifying humanity, so also it is improbable that a philosopher will soon arise with Aristotle's scope, judgment, or authority, one knowing so well how to be both reasonable and exalted." It is natural, however, that the development and increasing complexity of human experience should call for the revision and extension of any old philosophical system, however adequate and clear it may have been. And it may be said that Mr. Santayana has set himself the task of adapting many of Aristotle's ideas to our modern world, though the utmost credit should be given him at the same time for an originality and power all his own. His philosophy is no more eclectic than any man's must necessarily be, after so many ages of thought; while his patience and temperateness are beyond praise.

For the purposes of so brief a review as this it would perhaps be best to pass over the more abstract and metaphysical considerations of the introductory volume, merely noting, as indicative of the author's habit of mind and settled conviction, his searching and destructive criticism of all mystical and vague methods of thinking, and his constant respect for an orderly and disciplined rationalism. We may note, too, that he declares "The Life of Reason" is another name for what, in the widest sense of the word, might be called art," and again, "'The Life of Reason,' being the sphere of all human art, is man's imitation of divinity." Also, "To study such an ideal, dimly expressed though it be in human existence, is no prophetic or visionary undertaking. Every genuine ideal has a natural basis; any one may understand and safely interpret it who is attentive to the life from which it springs. To decipher 'The Life of Reason' nothing is needed but an analytic spirit and a judicious love of man—a love quick to distinguish success from failure in his great and confused experiment of living." Finally, from the concluding paragraph of this introductory volume we may quote the author's statement that the task of his book is "to give a general picture of human nature and its rational functions."

***

SANTAYANA'S discussion of Reason in Society offers a wholesome corrective to any student of sociology who may be overconfident of his conclusions in one direction or another. It puts the problem of human advancement before us very uncompromisingly with its many dilemmas. His chapters on love, the family, industry and government, the aristocratic ideal, democracy, and free society, indicate the scope of his essay and its interest. His opening chapter on love is characteristic of his fundamental and independent rationalism, and contains a radical restatement and analysis of human passion, objecting that our tendency is to make "the origin of love divine and its object natural; which is the exact opposite of the truth." And his whole construction of human society is thus evolutionary. It makes man's future rest upon his own efforts, and attributes all his possible good to aspiration rather than inspiration. We are in a state, he would say, of endeavoring to free ourselves "from the eternal flux of being and of succeeding for moments in achieving some sort of definite life. Good, the ideal good, is the project of our own souls, the object toward which we strive, rather than an absolute existence from which we have been deflected. There is no pre-existing plan of perfection, but we strive tentatively for perfection from day to day, guided by instinct, holding fast what is good. So that it behooves us to be rid of all manner of superstition and mysticism, and cling to what experience and reason commend. As in the other volumes, there is an abundance of sanity, a penetrating understanding of life, and a deduction of wise conclusions from the confusion of experience—as, for instance, "A rational mind moves by preference in the real world, cultivating all human interests in due proportion."

***

IN the two more recent volumes of his philosophy, "Reason in Religion," and "Reason in Art," Mr. Santayana pursues the same thorough and scientific methods of investigation. In the former even a layman may follow the historical problems of the theologians and those tortuous involutions of speculation which have always enlisted so much animus in their discussion; and he may have his comprehension of the subject cleared, if not settled, by its perspicuous pages. And if it does not give him as much tangible comfort as many an ancient doctrine once brought to men, it will at least help him to rely on whatever native faith he may have and cease to delude himself with falsehood by helping him to see that things are the expression of their natural ideals.

For the casual reader and lover of books the chapters in "Reason in Art" will probably be the most stimulating, as they will be the most readily intelligible and applicable. It is a book full of wholesome discomfiture for the untrained and uneducated, for those who have no proper understanding of the demands of art and yet are only too willing to deliver themselves of artistic opinions or even waste their energies in so-called artistic callings, pursuits for which they have no proper calling whatever. It establishes, in the first place, our ideas of art on a more sensible basis by extending the meaning of the word art to all the activities of man in general. And in the next place it rids us of the very prevalent conception of art as something to be accomplished only by intuition or inspiration, without regard to the dictates of reason and the requirements of life. It helps us to find a way to bridge over that unhappy chasm which now separates life from art, leaving art so barren and life so unlovely. It consistently reinforces and elaborates the theories of art enunciated in the former volumes, "Poetry and Religion" and "The Sense of Beauty," establishing art on rational objective sanctions rather than on wholly subjective and arbitrary ones. It emphasizes the responsibility which art owes to social aims, and discounts the overweening autocracy of the individual artist with his too great indulgence of whim. It makes art more noble by making it seem more essential, more inherent in nature, less fantastic, detached, artificial, and wayward.

And yet I must guard against giving the impression that Mr. Santayana is what many people would call a materialist. He distinctly says, "All art has an instinctive source and a material embodiment." And again, "All invention is tentative, all art experimental, and to be sought, like salvation, with fear and trembling. There is a painful pregnancy in genius, a long incubation, and waiting for the spirit, a thousand rejections and futile birth pangs, before the wonderful child appears, a gift of the gods, utterly undeserved and inexplicably perfect." That is certainly recognition enough of the inspirational origin of art to satisfy the most uncompromising stickler for the super-rational sources of beautiful creation. But our writer everywhere precludes a too great reliance on the efficacy of inspiration alone, and insists on the need of rationalizing, regulating, and modifying the fanciful emanations of imagination. "The man who would emancipate art from discipline and reason is trying to elude rationality, not merely in art, but in all existence. He is vexed at conditions of excellence that make him conscious of his own incompetence and failure. Rather than consider his function, he proclaims his self-sufficiency." And again, "It is in the world that art must find its level. It must vindicate its function in the human commonwealth." Surely these are sane and refreshing enunciations! One can only be hopeful that they may have the influence they deserve, and create a tendency toward greater responsibility in art. One supremely wise deduction is to be found at the conclusion of the chapter on "The Basis of Art," where it is said: "If art is that element in the life of reason which consists in modifying its environment the better to attain its end, art may be expected to subserve all parts of the human ideal, to increase man's comfort, knowledge, and delight. And as nature in her measure is wont to satisfy these interests together, so art in seeking to increase that satisfaction will work simultaneously in every direction. Nor will any of these directions be on the whole good, or tempt a well-trained will, if it leads to estrangement from all other interests."

It would be difficult to state the nature and function of art more comprehensively and succinctly than that. On the other hand, we may read a needed lesson for the inept and ineffectual artist in life in the one memorable sentence, "Human genius, like a foolish Endymion, lies fast asleep amid its opportunities, wasting itself in dreams and disinheriting itself by negligence." Yet Mr. Santayana is fundamentally true to his first vocation, his poet's calling, and is generous in recognition of art's high place among human pursuits. "When we consider," he says, "the present distracted state of Government and religion, there is much relief in turning from them to almost any art, where what is good is altogether and finally good, and what is bad is at least not treacherous. When we consider further the senseless rivalries, the vanities, the ignominy that reign in the 'practical' world, how doubly blessed it becomes to find a sphere where limitation is an excellence, where diversity is a beauty, and where every man's ambition is consistent with every other man's and even favorable to it!"

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SUCH are some of the thoughts contained in this consistent and noble work. If it fails wholly to please us it must be because we are too weak to care for the truth, or too lazy to follow it. One can hardly fancy a work on natural science more clear or more logical. And if on the whole we are left with a sobering rather than an exhilarating effect, it is because we are shown the extent of human folly, the futility of our own illusions, and are made to realize in the light of truth how mistaken after all are many of our efforts, and how far we have still to traverse before we attain perfection. For myself, let me confess that, although Mr. Santayana brings perhaps more stimulus to one's intellectual life than most other writers since those happy days when Emerson and Arnold seemed so sufficient, he leaves me with a feeling akin to depression—a sense of vast loneliness and universal sorrow.

But perhaps that is as great a compliment as one can pay him. The realm of his work is the mental realm; he is engaged in investigation, not in exhortation. It is not the first business of philosophy to solace our spirits or lend encouragement to our drooping hearts. Its first business is to give clarity to our thought, and add to our store of actual knowledge. If in that process some of our spiritual props are knocked away, so much the worse for the props, and so much the worse for our unstable temple of beliefs. We need not fear the truth, however destructive it may be to our existing notions about life. Let us try to revise our ideals to a closer conformity with its revelations, being sure that life will yield fresh aspirations and a larger faith commensurate with our wider understanding, and, feeling confident that we must come to a loftier assurance in the end. For the heart may always be trusted to find somewhere in good time a sustenance proper to its needs and ample room for its own growth.

Indeed, the necessity of the spirit will always precede the activities of the mind, and new knowledge will only be rightly assimilated by those who have grown desirous for it. So that a book like Mr. Santayana's, so luminous, so penetrating, so significant and definite, may fail to find a welcome at many hands immediately. But that was ever the fate of truth, and he must afford to bide his time. Meanwhile there must be not a few seekers of light, whose perplexed and eager minds will be doubly grateful for the "Life of Reason" and the many radiant considerations which it presents with such gentle fidelity. BLISS CARMAN.

New York, January, 1906.

Brentano Importations.

Brentano's is importing this month from Paris, Dumas's "La Dame aux Camelias," with illustrations by J. Lynch; Jacques Frehel's "Le Précurseur," F. Gillette's "Aimons," Henri D'Hennezel's "L'Entrave," Paul Junka's "Mademoiselle Nouveau-Jeu," Henry Malo's "Ces Messieurs du Cabinet," and Pierre Veber's "L'Aventure." From Berlin, Dr. Emil Baruch's "Festrede zur Schiller Gedächtnisfeier zu New York," Wagner's "Parsifal" in German and English and German, W. Grimm's "Der arme Heinrich: Lieder aus der alten Edda," with decorations by Ernst Liebermann; R. Martin's "Die Zukunft Russland's und Japan's," Müller-Bohn's "Die Denkmäler Berlin's in Wort und Bild," Peter Rosegger's "Wildlinge," and Dr. Neef's "Vom Land des Sternenbanners."

1906

Sales of Private Collections.

The Anderson Auction Company,

SUCCESSOR TO BANGS & CO.
(Established 1833)
NO. 5 WEST 29th STREET, NEW YORK.

The following Private Collections are now in course of preparation, and the sales will soon be held.

SIR JOHN BOURINOT'S COLLECTION.

The extensive and valuable Library of Americana formed by the late Sir John Bourinot, of Ottawa, Canada, mainly composed of items bearing upon British North America, including many of great rarity and historical importance.

THE McKEE COLLECTION.

The ninth and final portion of the magnificent collection formed by the late Thomas Jefferson McKee of New York, consisting of English and American Autograph Letters, Engraved Portraits and Views, Original Drawings, etc., including many personal belongings of John Howard Payne and much of his correspondence, together with the unique Series of Scrap Books (21 vols.) formed by the late Dr. Canton of London.

THE LIBRARY OF WILLIAM H. TERRY.

Collection of Books and Engravings formed by the late William H. Terry of Sayville, Long Island, N. Y., devoted principally to New York City and Long Island, with a large number relating to the Drama, among them being many extra illustrated works of high quality and interest.

A FINE PRIVATE ART COLLECTION.

Exceptionally Choice Collection of Engravings and Etchings, representative of almost every school and period, comprising examples of the work of the best Artists from Durer to Seymour Haden. Also valuable Art Books.

LENOX LIBRARY DUPLICATES.

Two sales of interesting Duplicates, among which are numerous Americana items of special importance, and a copy of the Fourth Folio Shakespeare.

THE WILBERFORCE EAMES LIBRARY.

Four Sales in Preparation—more to follow.

I. English Literature and History, from the Anglo-Saxon period, to the present time; also representative in regard to Topography, and the Publications of the various Antiquarian and Learned Societies.

II. A similar collection, but relating to Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

III. European History and Literature, including editions of Greek and Latin Classics, the Romance Languages, etc.

IV. Portion entirely devoted to American Indians, forming the most notable of the kind ever offered at auction in this country, and superseding the famous Thomas W. Field collection. The catalogue, with its bibliographical notes, will possess value for collectors and students of Ethnology.

LIBRARY OF GEORGE BENTHAM.

A portion of his Choice Collection, including First Editions of Modern English and American Authors; Rare Cruikshankiana, and fine specimens of eighteenth century English and French Literature.

BOOKS FROM THE LIBRARY OF W. C. COE.

Consisting almost entirely of First Editions of Modern English Authors, and including many particularly attractive items, in fine condition.

THE PEACOCK LIBRARY.

An extensive and interesting collection formed during the past forty years by Charles L. Peacock, of New York City, comprising Rare First Editions of American Authors, Standard Library and Best Editions of Works in English and American Literature, Fine Costume Books, &c., &c.

THE DAVIS AUTOGRAPH COLLECTION.

A magnificent Collection of Autograph Letters and Documents, rich in Historical and Literary items of interest: American Statesmen and Writers; English Kings, Queens, Statesmen, Scientists, Authors; French Kings, etc., etc., and one of the most comprehensive Napoleonic Collections ever offered in this country. Formed years ago by Mr. George S. Davis of Detroit, Mich.

THE WILLIAM KING FISHER LIBRARY.

Publications of the Riverside Press, and Finely Bound Sets of Standard Authors. Limited Editions on fine paper, &c., &c.

HARRISON WRIGHT STAMP COLLECTION.

A Choice Collection of Postage Stamps, comprising many scarce Italian and German examples; also a number of good United States, among them re-issues of 1869.

EARLY AMERICAN AUTOGRAPHS.

An important collection of Autograph Letters of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods, among them being many of Generals who fought in the French and Indian and Revolutionary Wars, largely the Correspondence of Sir Wm. Johnson.

AMERICAN FIRST EDITIONS.

A Select Private Library, devoted entirely to First Editions of Noted American Authors, among them being items of exceptional interest and value.

FINE COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL DRAWINGS.

Drawings in black and white by Modern American Artists, the greater number of which have appeared in well-known Journals and Magazines. The property of T. Stafford Drowne, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

WASHINGTONIANA & WAR OF 1812.

The Private Collection of an old-time Pennsylvania Book Hunter, devoted to material relating to the career of Washington and the War of 1812, including many most uncommon Books, some containing Portraits of Washington and others bearing extremely Rare Local Imprints.

THE THOMAS J. LONG LIBRARY.

An extraordinary Collection of Books on South and Central America, with a number of choice Library Sets of Standard Authors and many miscellaneous works of high quality.

THE FREDERICK GEBHARD LIBRARY.

The choice collection of Books and Autographs formed by Frederick Gebhard of New York City, principally consisting of Sporting Books, Magazines, &c., sumptuously bound Library Sets of Standard Authors and Editions-de-Luxe, also Sporting Pictures (including Engravings in Mezzotint) and an unusually representative series of Autograph Letters, among the more notable being one with an original Thackeray Drawing, Washington, Benedict Arnold and Nathanael Greene Letters, Literary MSS. by Whittier, Lowell, Longfellow, Emerson, and others, besides a number of Letters by the most eminent English and American Authors, including Hawthorne, Browning, and Carlyle.

A NEW JERSEY COLLECTION.

A portion of the Library of a well-known New Jersey Collector, well furnished in the matter of General Literature, with some fine Library Sets and an Extra-Illustrated Milton.

THE FRANCIS PRINT COLLECTION.

A Choice Collection of Engraved Portraits, Views, &c., principally of American Historical interest, comprising many Rarities in Color Prints, Mezzotints, &c.

RELICS OF E. A. POE AND OTHERS.

Among the more notable items may be mentioned the Writing Desk used by Edgar Allan Poe, an Original Crayon Portrait of him, and a Daguerrotype; Autograph Letters of Poe's, in which he refers to his own writings; a lock of Charles Dickens's hair; and a ring containing a lock of hair from the head of John Brown of Ossawatomie.

ART COLLECTION OF AN AMATEUR.

Oil Paintings, including the Raising of Jairus' Daughter by Benjamin West, and Portrait of Richard Henry Lee by Charles Willson Peale; also Art Objects and Fine Furniture, comprising an Inlaid Italian Cabinet and a Grandfather's Clock.

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A Remarkable Series of Play Bills, recording First Appearances, Benefit, and other interesting Performances of Celebrated Actors and Actresses, English and American. The Collection formed by Augustus Toedteberg of Brooklyn.

PRIVATE COLLECTION OF RARE PRINTS.

Particularly choice in character, and representative of the work of the Best Early English and American Artists, comprising Fine Mezzotints and Color Prints, many in Proof, Unfinished, and other rare states.

BOOKS FROM THE WENDELL COLLECTION.

A second Selection from this famous Library, mainly consisting of Dramatic and Extra-Illustrated Books, with a large body of material bearing upon the theatrical career of David Garrick.

THE CASTLE COLLECTION OF COINS.

The Collection of American and Foreign Coins, including a number of rare occurrence, formed over an expanse of many years, by the late Dr. Frederick A. Castle of New York City.

THE MENSING AMERICANA COLLECTION.

Rare, Early, and Interesting Books on North and South America, comprising many items of great importance. Collection formed by Anton W. M. Mensing.

EARLY AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

An unusual Collection, comprising a Number of Revolutionary interest, and many published at various places early in the nineteenth century. Useful for perfecting sets in Public Libraries, &c.

A rough outline of our forthcoming Sales may be gathered from the Properties here named. They are being augmented almost daily by others of equal importance, and this does not take into account the large number of smaller consignments from private owners, which appear from time to time in our catalogues of divided ownership.

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The Catalogues issued by this Company are of bibliographical value, and represent the work of trained and experienced bookmen, all of whom are in its direct employ. A specimen catalogue will be forwarded, on request, to parties having Collections of Books, Engravings, Autographs, &c., of which they desire to dispose.

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Quarterly Dictionaries and other [illegible] bought and sold for cash. [illegible]

LAW AND THE FACTS OF LIFE.

A Volume of Practical Lectures Aiming to Bring the Law Student Into Closer Touch With Actual Conditions of Practice.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

WORTHINGTON C. FORD,

Author of "The American Citizen's Manual," &c.

THE keynote of this book is an attempt to bring the student of law into closer touch with the business interests of the day, to teach him that a knowledge of the law that is in books is important, but a knowledge of the facts and conditions under which human life to-day is carried on should be added. A part of what has been left to the experience of the lawyer in active practice to teach Dean Bigelow believes can be taught in the law school; and in insisting upon this principle he has called upon his colleagues to state the case from their point of view. Brooks Adams deals with the growth and modification of law under social or economic pressure; Edward Harriman indicates some of the bearings of law as an applied science; Henry S. Haines takes up the practical question of rate making, and Mr. Bigelow defines law and lays down a scientific method in law. Each writer is individual in his treatment of his phase of the subject, and the volume is consistent in its main purpose of pointing out the need of a more practical application of legal principles in the years when the future lawyer is a student and forming his conception of what should constitute legal ethics and legal activities. The jurist represents one side of the study of law; the working lawyer may be a jurist, but he must be something more if he is to count upon success.

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As suggesting a new method of teaching law, or a new method of applying historical interpretation to court decisions, from either point of view, this volume is interesting. Society as an organism is constantly changing, shifting its centres of production under stress of competition and altering its point of view of policy and international relations as one social force or another becomes dominant and in time gives place to another. The economic man and the legal man are one and the same, and as there has been a development often accompanied by revolution of the social man in well being and in his economic surroundings, so the laws determining his relations with his fellow-men, his subjection to the State, and his form of expressing this subjection have changed and been modified to meet the new conditions as they arise. The social interests of the community call for elastic administration if they are to be met and advanced, and administration is the machinery of government under the law. The book breaks away from the old concept of abstract, eternal principles as a governing power, with an external sovereign as their author, and seeks in law the resultant of actual conflicting forces in society. The decisions of the courts as well as the acts of Legislatures are influenced by the force of gravity working in economic movements through society. What is the dominant interest is expressed in the act of the Legislature and in the decisions of the courts, and unless administration keeps pace with the advance of social interests it must break down. A legal education involves a study of all these points, and the book illustrates the application of these principles to the study of law.

These lectures turn on three words, Equality, Inequality, and Administration; the first as the dominant force in American life during the late "classical" period of the law; the second as representing the present condition of society; the third as the supreme aim of legal and of all education intended to fit men to engage in the affairs of the day.

Naturally, the greater interest attaches to the condition of inequality which may appear between capital and the public and between capital and labor. The great combinations which control production and distribution are daily exponents of this inequality, against which the public has little beyond the right to live and to have. "The old order still is not equipped for the contest. The law of damages is an idle remedy; the criminal law, and even the injunction fail. The combinations work beyond the reach of the law—beyond the reach of evidence. The prosecution cannot prove what every one knows; no one can testify to it. The proceedings are secret, no record is made, no letters are written; the combination refuses to prove its own existence, and the work goes on." The remedy must be found in legislation, for a new aid must be added to those that are inadequate. In the contest between capital and labor, judicial law plays the part which legislation plays in the contest between capital and the public, and, taking a line of decisions in Massachusetts as an example, the courts are feeling the turn of the social equilibrium toward capital, that is toward inequality. If equality is to be the condition of society, the law must restrain business from encroaching upon rights according to the ideas of equality. "But it is no function of law as law to regulate business." Lawmakers as a rule are not business men, and are seldom competent to teach business. Where the law has interfered with proper pursuits confusion follows. The merchant can well serve in an advisory capacity as Lord Mansfield used the merchants of London in completing the English law merchant. Legal education must recognise that the old order is changing, and law should be taught as a practical living thing of the living present. The great legal-business problem is how to administer the pursuits of men in relation to the law.

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OF the manner of presenting this modified form of teaching law Brooks Adams presents the most interesting examples. He contributes nearly one-half of the book in two lectures upon the influence on law and legal procedure of the rise of a moneyed and commercial class from the feudal times of English history. It is needless to say that the story is well told, and the interpretation of the facts brilliant, for Mr. Adams has made the study of mediæval economy his own. It was a money class, based upon commerce and industry, that gave to the King the instrument for weakening and finally overthrowing feudalism; it was the growth of towns and cities that enabled him to obtain a revenue for paying a standing army and administering a rude and often profitable justice between debtor and creditor. The King oppressed or protected the Jews according to his own interests, and served as collector of debts when his power became sufficiently great. Under the pressure of his needs his officers devised new forms of legal process, and the development of the body of law and most of the great instruments of legal procedure have been due to the efforts of his Ministers to obtain money for the Crown. The writs of præmunire, and of subpœna, the establishment of the prerogative courts and the Star Chamber, the growth of the English law merchant, and the shaping of the law by the economic man—such, in brief, is the story of this change from the iron crust of feudalism to the form of free competition. Free competition developed combination and a new form of inequality.

Inequality (privilege) and monopoly were the rule in all this period. Feudalism was a rule of force, in which the trader and craftsman had an uncertain place for following his profession. Where trial of combat was followed the weaker had few rights. The towns in their beginnings of industrial life purchased exemption from oppression, and, becoming strong under the protection of the King, became themselves in turn an object of his taxation. In defense they bought further rights, and the craft guilds regulated the ways and means of payment, introducing a system of monopoly that was so oppressive in time as to demand a drastic reform. Industry was restricted and taxed, and trade was regulated and bound by royal grants to favorites and companies. And it was the enjoyment of these monopolies which enabled the moneyed class ultimately to secure ascendency.

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IN the seventeenth century came the great trading companies, the revolution that deposed one king and placed on the throne another more subject to the will of the Parliament, and the moneyed class which molded the laws to suit their own ends. The laws governing the ownership and transfer of land, and the laws concerning contracts in restraint of trade were altered and widened, and modern conditions of competition introduced new applications of legal interpretation. Under the English common law, to monopolize or restrain trade was not criminal; it was only illegal; in the United States the anti-trust law has made such acts criminal. But the weak must succumb to the strong. "In the nineteenth century the financial operator is guaranteed against the vulgar crimes of cheating, forgery, larceny, intimidation, and the like, and especially against brute force. All else is fair. * * * As the process of elimination of the unfit is similar in both ages, so is the result identical. As the exercise of private war raised a feudal aristocracy, so the rule in the Mogul case breeds organisms like the Standard Oil." Excessive competition leads to monopoly, and before this monopoly the individual is helpless and the public passes under a servitude. The decisions of the Anti-Trust act in 1890 are then passed in review, and in spite of the attempt to enforce competition by indictment or injunction, trade monopolies not only survive but flourish. The combinations of to-day cover a whole country as perfectly as in old times they could cover a town. But monopolies lead to regulation, and this movement must almost inevitably be coupled with a demand for State ownership of public utilities.

State regulation or ownership opens up a wide area for discussion, and Mr. Adams shows by citation of cases how property that is obnoxious and ill-defended is generally confiscated. Illustrations may be found in the legislation of many States on such matters as lotteries, prohibition, and virtual monopolies which involved confiscation of private or corporate property on a large scale, but under forms of law. Where the defense is adequate, a great monopoly exists against every effort to deprive it of its advantage. The plenary power of the United States over inter-State commerce confers a power to seize monopolies without compensation or with inadequate compensation to the owners if the latter lack the physical force to defend them. And the change in the attitude of the courts on the regulation of freight rates and on the position of labor in strikes points to the influence of the dominating economic force of the day. In the near future Mr. Adams sees great changes or a great deflection of the law in the contest for control and monopoly between corporations and the State. He believes that administration is lagging behind the age.

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IT has been difficult to summarize these essays of Mr. Adams, so full are they of historical interpretation and generalization; but the fruitfulness of the inquiry is obvious. If inequality is pushed so far as to involve the interference of the State, the law and the courts are the instruments for exercising that interference, and the lawyer must appreciate the trend of economic life if he is to understand the true inwardness of the great problems of production and distribution which confront the people of the country to-day. The lecture by Mr. Harriman expressing the views of a working lawyer is interesting as showing the conception of legal ethics entertained by one often called upon to defend causes of doubtful merit, yet vital as limiting or expanding the application of existing laws. He defends the lawyer against the charge of being concerned in aiding his clients to evade the law, and claims that the law of primary importance for the lawyer is always the law of the future. This does not controvert the plea of Mr. Adams for knowledge of history, for without such knowledge there could be no conception of human nature and of social and political conditions.

The book is one that can be recommended to the general reader as well as to the lawyer and the law student. The historical presentation is excellent, and the citation of modern cases gives to the conclusions an immediate interest which either presentation by itself would not possess.

Washington, January, 1906. W. C. F.

*CENTRALIZATION AND THE LAW. Scientific Legal Education. An Illustration. With an Introduction by Melville M. Bigelow. Pp. xviii, 296. 8vo, cloth. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

DR. OSLER'S "IDEALS."

DR. C. N. B. CAMAC of this city has compiled a volume of extracts from the writings of Dr. William Osler, entitled "Counsels and Ideals," (12mo, Pp. 290. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25 net.) The selections, made almost exclusively from the less technical lectures and addresses, aim to give "individual influence" and "inspiration" to the student or general reader.

The subjects dealt with number about two dozen, including pioneers in medicine, exemplary characters in medicine, history, and biography, the "humanities" in medicine, the practical in the profession, silence and self-control, medical education, value of travel, work, marriage, religion, death, morality, &c. Each extract has a numerical reference to the original, and, by following the numbers through, all the extracts from one source may be gathered. All of Dr. Osler's writings have been consulted, including the seventeen addresses collected under the title "Aequanimitas," and forty-seven have been extracted for the present volume.

A frontispiece has been inserted in the book which is a fac simile of the letter written last May by Dr. Osler giving his consent to the compilation of a volume like the one before us, and the writer makes the remark: "In the teacher I have always valued the message of the life above to the message of the pen, but if you think a mosaic of scraps from my addresses, &c., would be of any service to young men, please do what you wish about it."

Of course, the first popular impulse to a perusal of this compilation is due to the remarkable statement still more remarkably exaggerated made by the writer in regard to the limited number of man's useful years. There is nothing sensational, however, in the compilation. Dr. Osler is not a Metchnikoff, and he has neither the desire nor the imagination to pose as a Flammarion. What he writes, however, is of household, individual interest, and it is presented in a manner which causes facts to breathe eloquence and conviction.

THE ARNCLIFFE PUZZLE

By GORDON HOLMES

GOOD detective and mystery stories are scarce.

Last year "A Mysterious Disappearance," by this author, was given "premier place."

Now comes

THE ARNCLIFFE PUZZLE

which is a strong, well-knit story that will please you.

EDWARD J. CLODE, Publisher, New York.

JAN

BOSTON NOTES.

The Death of Robert Neilson Stephens —Henryk Sienkiewicz's New Novel —Other New Publications.

IT is many a year since the friends of Robert Neilson Stephens first knew that a very slight cause might suffice to take him from them, yet the announcement of his death at Bournemouth last Saturday, unprefaced as it was by any announcement of an acute attack, was none the less a very great shock. Notwithstanding his long illness he had been fortunate, for the last twelve years of his life had been filled with uniform success, and as he had frankly declared that he would rather be ill and wealthy than poor and in good health it is to be assumed that he was happy. Moreover, his wife, who was Miss Maude Helfenstein of Chicago, was his devoted secretary and assistant, besides being a wonderful nurse, and he had made many friends in England and his enforced exile was not lonely. His nine books, written since 1894 and all still in demand, testify to his energy and will keep his memory green for many a year, for with one exception they deal with matters permanently interesting—the "four things greater than all that are." The exception is a romance without essential date or place. He was very modest, asserting no merit for his own except care. The public will credit him with much more, and it will not forget that he made his way upward from poverty with no aid except the complete public school course which his mother succeeded in giving him by becoming a teacher after the death of his father left him orphaned at the age of 9 years.

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It is worthy of remark that Mr. Stephens's first novel, "An Enemy to the King," was written at the suggestion of Mr. L. C. Page, the senior member of the firm which has published all his books. One hearing of the play was sufficient to convince Mr. Page that a novel could and should be made from it, and within a day after obtaining an introduction to the author the contract for publication was signed, the hasty beginning of pleasant relations which neither publisher nor author ever desired to change.

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Humor is not the quality for which the readers of Mr. Henryk Sienkiewicz ordinarily seek his pages, but, although its action passes in the shadow of impending war, although personal quarrels and the internal disorders of the kingdom make the daily life of its personages a state of continuous peril, one lays down his latest novel, "On the Field of Glory," in the same state of pleasant contentment that comes from assisting at a good comedy. For this one must thank Mateush, Marek, Lukash, and Yan, the Bukoyemski brothers, brave, quarrelsome, revengeful, stupid, honest, executing the wildest pranks with solemn countenances, and rushing upon danger with roars of laughter. The hero is a faithful lover, who undergoes bitter suffering; the heroine is a helpless orphan, surrounded by perils. King John Sobieski and his nobles, sole hope of Western Christianity against the Mohammedan, are arming to relieve Vienna, but when the Bukoyemskis appear, one must laugh. As the translator is very careful to state in the preface that Polish character was completely developed even earlier than the days of Sobieski, and that "the pictures in this volume are perfectly true, and of far-reaching interest in our time," one may take it for granted that this effect is not accidental, but an essential part of the author's design in constructing the group of stories of which this book is the first.

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Mr. Curtin dedicates the book to "Sir Thomas G. Shaugnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railroad," on the ground that he himself "finds great pleasure on railroads in the day and night, at all seasons," and that Sir Thomas "enjoys books with a keen and true judgment." Sir Thomas, be it said in passing, was born in Milwaukee in 1853, and was knighted in 1901. "On the Field of Glory" will be published to-morrow by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.

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This firm announces "Sandpeep," by Miss Sara E. Boggs, the story of a Maine fishergirl, whose childhood was undisturbed by the Summer boarder, and whose womanhood found her strong enough to maintain her individuality, even when brought into intimate contact with the new element. The author has for some years been familiar with the extreme easterly coast of Maine, and writes of its people with appreciation of their sterling good qualities. The title of Mrs. Lucy M. Thurston's civil war story has been changed to "Called to the Field." A very little later in date are the five stories contained in Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford's "Old Washington." They are entitled "A Thanksgiving Breakfast," "A Guardian Angel," "In a Conspiracy," "A Little Old Woman," and "The Colonel's Christmas," and they are sufficiently connected to present a trustworthy picture of the Washington of the pre-boss period, muddy, malarious, still Southern in the essentials of daily living, gay and picturesque and happy.

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Major William Wood's "The Fight for Canada," announced for last Autumn, but delayed, will be brought out this Spring. It is a summary of the naval and military operations by which French Canada became British, and is illustrated by maps, plans, and portraits.

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Messrs. Dana Estes & Co. are about to publish the hitherto uncollected poems of the late Frederic Lawrence Knowles, making them a part of a new edition of "Love Triumphant," arranging them in a separate group as "Sunset Poems." There has been some thought of also issuing them separately as a booklet with the same title, but this point is not yet finally decided. As is often the case, the author's death has greatly increased the demand for his work, and the success of either or both forms is fully assured.

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A late fruit of the Franklin centenary will be a limited edition of Franklin's autobiography, to be issued by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., printed under the direction of Mr. Bruce Rogers and illustrated with photogravures after some of the most famous portraits. This first of American autobiographies will in general style resemble the recent limited edition of "The Life of Cardinal Wolsey," the first of biographies written in English. It is an odd chance that gives him "born to be a butcher" and the chandler's son such superb literary array, while whole libraries of nobles and Princes must be content with modest cloth and no especial splendor of type or paper.

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Among the new novels to be issued by this house is "An Evasion," by Miss Eugenia Brooks Frothingham, and, as the readers say that it is even more original than "The Turn of the Road," much is expected from it. A new writer, Miss Margaret Morse, will be introduced this Spring, her first novel being "The Spirit of the Pines." The book belongs to what may be called the gentle school in contradistinction to the "strong" school, for its author seeks for the beautiful as energetically as the "strong" authors seek for ugliness. Miss Morse is the daughter of Mr. Robert M. Morse, one of the best-known of Boston men, and she has made a very careful study of the region of New Hampshire described in her book. A third novel, "The Mayor of Warwick," is written by Mr. Herbert M. Hopkins, who must not be confounded with Mr. Hopkins, the writer of "The Clummeer."

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Among the more serious books is an historical study by Mr. Alonzo Rothschild, who, considering his subject in the light of the many revelations made by biographies and state papers, writes of "Lincoln, Master of Men."

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The recently published inquiry as to whether or not there is any truth in rumors as to messages received by the living from a well-known investigator who died a few months ago arouses new interest in Dr. Hyslop's "Enigmas of Psychical Research," to be published in March by Messrs. Herbert B. Turner & Co. This new book contains a digest of the twenty-five volumes issued by the Society for Psychical Research, and it will be remembered that the investigator under discussion was one of the most prominent workers in the society, and was especially active in the case of Mrs. Piper.

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Mr. Douglas Sladen waxes enthusiastic over Mr. William J. Long's "Northern Trails," thus tacitly arraying himself among the opponents of Mr. John Burroughs. Mr. Long, he says, knows and loves his subject so well that he writes of it "as simply and instinctively as a woman talks about dress. Animals are to him fellow friends—fellow friends with whom he has shared the young and emotional years of his life."

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Jan. 26, 1906.

"The Wheel of Life."

An edition of Miss Ellen Glasgow's latest novel, "The Wheel of Life," has been brought out in Canada, and will shortly be issued in London by Archibald Constable & Co. The American publishers, Doubleday, Page & Co., report that the first edition of 25,000 copies was sold before publication, and a second edition of 10,000 copies has been put to press.

KARL GRIER

"KARL GRIER," by the author of "The Wings of the Morning," is fascinatingly new.

At first blush, a sixth sense seems incredible. So were lots of ideas when they were first advanced. Did you believe in "wireless telegraphy" when *you* read the early reports about it?

When your imagination becomes stimulated by Louis Tracy's discovered "telegnomy"—the name given to *Karl Grier's* sixth sense—your mind will run riot in this new mental revel.

Your pulse will beat quicker when you stand shoulder to shoulder with *Karl Grier* and *see* and *feel* him beat off the attack of rascals three thousand miles away.

Madness? No, newness; and the strangest, realest new story you ever heard of.

EDWARD J. CLODE, Publisher, New York

LOUIS TRACY

A New Novel by the author of "Quo Vadis," etc. READY TO-DAY

ON THE FIELD OF GLORY

BY HENRY SIENKIEWICZ

Translated from the Polish by Jeremiah Curtin

This important work is the only one written by this renowned author since the year 1900, when he completed "Knights of the Cross." The scenes are laid in Poland, and the period is the reign of the famous King John Sobieski, just before the Turkish invasion of 1682 to 1683. Sienkiewicz has woven a wonderful romance of great brilliancy and strong character drawing, and in no book has he displayed his great genius more strikingly. 12mo, Cloth. $1.50.

THE SAGE BRUSH PARSON

By A. S. WARD

The eventful life in a Nevada mining camp is here vividly depicted. The hero, Clement Vaughan, is a distinctive character, and the story of his career among the miners is of dramatic interest. 12mo, Cloth. $1.50.

A MAKER OF HISTORY

By E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM

Has the dash and grip of all Mr. Oppenheim's tales. —*Pittsburg Gazette.*

A thoroughly exciting and skilfully written romance. —*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Illustrated, 12mo, Cloth. $1.50.

Published by LITTLE, BROWN & CO., BOSTON. At all Booksellers

ADVERTISING AS IT IS.

An Autobiographic Volume of Revelation, Gossip and Anecdote by George P. Rowell.*

REALLY this is a most engaging volume—this breezy, gossipy story of the life and observations of an advertising man. The veteran Mr. George P. Rowell was quite right not to let his narrative lie buried in the files of Printers' Ink, where it first appeared. The general reader does not see Printer's Ink—and it is the general reader who will find the most entertaining, instructive, and surprising matter in these frank confessions of a member of the most modern and mysterious of professions. Mr. Rowell doesn't even pretend, by the way, that his profession occupies itself with bringing to the man with a definite, real need the other man who can supply that need. Not a bit of it. Its business is to invent a more or less superfluous something, and then industriously to diffuse the impression that the something in question is immensely desirable. Mr. Rowell tells story after story (names and dates duly supplied) of the exploitation of this method. The humor of it he appreciates abundantly—the ethics of it do not trouble him at all. Attend to what he says about a venture of his own.

For twenty years I had intended to own a trade mark, a proprietary article that might be advertised. In 1891 I determined to own one. I thought it most probable that what I wanted was a patent medicine, but I was not decided on that point. I finally arrived at conclusions about as follows: The article, if a medicine, should be something clean, so that no one could object to it on the score of impropriety, nor should any objectionable or suggestive words be needed for its exploitation. It should meet some want that exists in cool climates and warm as well, and be in demand both Summer and Winter. Having to withstand all climates, it should not be anything that would be liable to freeze nor likely to spoil from exposure to heat. It should be capable of being sent by mail, therefore lightness of weight would be a desirable quality. And if it could be a dry substance, the absence of fluid would be an advantage, because fluids tend to breakage, evaporation, and loss of quality through exposure—and what not. If alcohol became a needed ingredient that would be expensive; furthermore, there ought not to be anything about the remedy that could alarm the temperance sentiment.

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MR. ROWELL goes on to say that a young physician suggested a harmless compound of rhubarb and water and some other things which could be made into tablets—and then he relates the subsequent history of a patent medicine with a name perfectly familiar to everybody. He declares that the receipts have reached a matter of $3,000,000—but he adds that the advertising has cost at least that figure, and concludes that every patent medicine is not a gold mine. You will find mentioned among Mr. Rowell's acquaintances most of the names that you have ever seen associated with pills, lotions, hair restorers, and panaceas generally. Mr. Rowell speaks quite familiarly of these great men and supplies much curious inside information—all in the friendliest spirit. His anecdotes are not, however, confined to patent medicine people; he tells stories of famous newspaper publishers all over the country, beginning with Boston of forty years ago and ending with New York of last year; he reveals a number of prison-house secrets and supplies gossip about many statesmen and men of affairs.

Truth is, Mr. Rowell is the Horace Walpole of the world of "business" during the past four decades. He knows a vast number of things, he has a pretty talent for selecting interesting aspects, and he is clever enough with words. He knows, too, the charm of the seemingly trivial. In short, he is a born gossip—and that in no offensive sense.

Of his vast store of anecdote it might not be prudent to set all down here. Neither may one in a family paper, with no ambition to mix in people's private or business affairs, quote quite at random from his revelations and expressions of opinion. However, these revelations and opinions are not the least interesting part of the book, especially the reminiscences of well-known personages, places, and publications in Boston and New York in the fifties and sixties. Mr. Rowell, who was born in Vermont, came to Boston in 1858 and was employed as bill collector for The Boston Post till 1865, when he set up for himself as an advertising agent. His modest beginning was a fine scheme for supplying a column of advertising to each of a hundred papers in various parts of New England. He tells you all about his first office, and his first office boy, and his first waste-paper basket, and explains the working of the scheme and its profits. The undertaking prospered, and presently our author came to New York, where his office was in the old Times Building, in Park Row, and his residence in a boarding house on University Place, which was later the Café Martin. He gives a catalogue of his rivals in the advertising business, and brief and lively biographies of each; he adduces curious contracts of one of them with the Treasury Department, (under Salmon P. Chase,) he tells of his own tiffs with this one and that one, and has a variety of interesting testimony about troubles with the Post Office over the mailing of his various publications.

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THEN he tells about famous New Yorkers and places in New York, about the ways of newspaper publishers and the curiosities of advertising rates, past and present; about a fast mare he had, and about the men who were associated with him from time to time. He visits the West and serves up a chapter about newspapers and publishers there—how they stood just after the war and how they stand now. He meets all sorts of people and he always mingles bits of human interest with his facts.

This is no place to dwell upon Mr. Rowell's business career, the details of which, throughout his book, are subordinated to matters of more interest and importance to a reader and apparently to Mr. Rowell himself. To the layman it is a book of revelations, to the man on the editorial side of a newspaper it is a mine of curious facts. To the advertising man of course it is nothing new—but to him also it may be most interesting. Mr. Rowell retired in 1905 from a business which, it is obvious, (pecuniary profit apart,) furnished him with no little entertainment. One must wonder, if all the matter in the book is entirely pleasing to the worthy gentlemen who are still actively engaged in that business. However that may be, the mere reader of books and student of men will thank Mr. Rowell very heartily for the chance to see something first hand and real, something that lifts the veil.

*FORTY YEARS AN ADVERTISING AGENT. 1865-1905. By George Presbury Rowell. Founder of Rowell's Newspaper Directory, &c. 12mo. New York: Printers' Ink Publishing Company.

A Directory of Architects.

The seventh yearly number of The Architects' Directory and Specification Index is an improvement on its predecessors, though those were good enough. The new number contains, as did the old ones, lists of architects in all parts of the United States and Canada, with the membership in professional societies, of architectural magazines, publishers, schools, and, new this year, a list of the Building Departments of various cities, with the names of their principal officers. The Specification Index is a list of the chief manufacturers and dealers in architectural and building materials, and, besides its general usefulness, makes a convenient reference to any person wishing to obtain catalogues or circulars and quotations on such goods. W. T. Comstock of this city is the publisher of the directory, which will be of value to the profession of architects, as well as to manufacturers, and quite possibly to persons intending to build.

SHERMAN.

AMERICAN CRISIS BIOGRAPHIES William T. Sherman, by Edward Robins. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. $1.25.

THE writer of this volume is a sincere admirer of Gen. Sherman, and has written of him in a genuinely sympathetic manner. The purpose of this series, as a whole, is to tell in biographical form the great sectional struggle culminating in the civil war. The "Life of Sherman" is, of course, one of the most important of the military biographies.

The "Memoirs" and the "Sherman Letters" are the authorities most relied upon by Mr. Robins. There is a pleasant atmosphere of fairness about his book. Sherman is a character particularly susceptible of partisan treatment, but the author seems to have had no temptations in this direction. For instance, Sherman's appointment as Superintendent of a military academy in Louisiana just before the war has, by some of his biographers, been represented as a Southern plot to lure Sherman from his allegiance to the Union. "It is absurd," says Mr. Robins, "to think that there was any plot to bring Sherman to Louisiana for the purpose of winning him over to Southern allegiance."

There were many unfortunate incidents in the "March to the Sea" for which the commanding General was not responsible. Foraging was necessary, and even the illicit foraging of the "bummers" could scarcely have been avoided. But every one must blame Sherman if he allowed military operations to inflict punishment for past political offenses. To do this is to wage war upon barbarous and obsolete principles. Judging from his own correspondence, a spirit of revenge actuated him to some extent at least, and Mr. Robins observes correctly enough that there never will come a time, however remote, when William Tecumseh Sherman will find enthusiastic admirers in the country traversed by his "bummers."

The "Basis of Agreement" between Sherman and Johnston at the very close of the war has been the subject of considerable controversy. In this Sherman had unwisely entered into civil questions, and the agreement was at once disavowed by the Administration. In the quarrel between Sherman and Stanton which ensued, one is naturally inclined to side with the General against the unlovely Secretary of War.

Sherman, like most of the military men, was in favor of conciliating, not antagonising, the South. And he had no delusions concerning the negro. The bitterness of reconstruction was supplied mainly by the politicians and the negrophiles, for both of whom Sherman had great contempt. Mr. Robins conveys, probably unintentionally, a false impression about President Johnson. By referring to his vindictiveness toward the South just after his succession to the Presidency, one would surmise that Johnson remained an enemy to the South. But his frame of mind completely changed, and in his efforts to effect a speedy restoration of the Union the new President almost outdid Lincoln.

Work of Artists.

The scheme of an American art annual begun six years ago in such adverse circumstances by Florence N. Levy, editor of the weekly Art Bulletin, has every year emphasized the fact that such a book was needed by American artists, their critics, and dealers. Volume V. of the American Art Annual for 1905-06, (octavo. Pp. 536. Cloth. Illustrated. New York: American Art Manual, Inc.,) besides the usual lists of paintings sold at auction, books on art, artists and art subjects of the year, sculpture unveiled, reports of art galleries, societies and schools, directories of painters, sculptors, illustrators, architects, workers in applied arts, teachers of painting, lecturers, and dealers, contains a press list of newspapers interested in art, the art magazines, and a list of the scholarships and prizes awarded to artists, &c., during the year.

A special feature of this volume is the section devoted to municipal art. The illustrations in this part of the book include the group plan of Cleveland and a view of the Federal Building in that city. There are also reproductions of the mural decorations by John La Farge and F. D. Millet for the Capitol at St. Paul. The other illustrations, in half-tone tints, include reproductions of prize paintings by American artists and photographs of parts of buildings, fountains, &c. The frontispiece is a reproduction of Charles C. Curran's painting, "At the Piano," made by the colortype process.

From the Eragny Press.

The latest publication of The Eragny Press, The Brook, Hammersmith, London, directed by Mr. and Mrs. Lucien Pissarro, has come to hand. It is a small book entitled "La Belle Dame Sans Merci," and will appeal especially to the collector of beautiful editions. The volume has been decorated from designs by Mr. Pissarro, who, like his well-known father, paints from nature, and who designs all the issues of The Eragny Press.

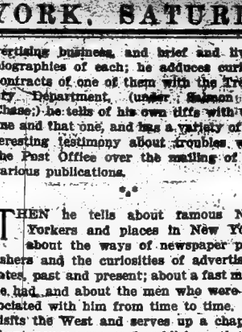

A POWERFUL NOVEL

By the Author of

"THE ROSE OF OLD ST. LOUIS"

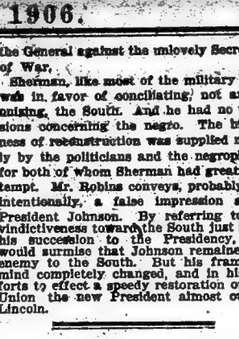

IN OLD BELLAIRE

By MARY DILLON

A STRONG, stimulating story of the early 60's, the scene laid in a quaint old college town in southern Pennsylvania, where the brightly uniformed officers from the barracks vie with the dashing student contingent, mostly Southern, in the gay social life. To this charming and free environment comes a demure, rather serious-minded, young woman from Yankeedom, who promptly wins the heart of the gayest and most fascinating of the students, and then begins a love-story of great beauty. The breaking out of the war and the distant booming of cannon is in direct contrast to the "Cranford"-like charm of the first part.

Never before has Mrs. Dillon portrayed young blood and young hearts with keener appreciation, not even in her former popular success, "The Rose of Old St. Louis."

Illustrated by Relyea. $1.50.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

A HISTORY OF THE FRIENDS IN AMERICA. By Allen C. and Richard H. Thomas. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. C. Winston Company.

THE FEDERALIST SYSTEM. 1789-1801. By John Spencer Bassett. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2 net.

DRUM TAPS IN DIXIE. Memories of a Drummer Boy. 1861-1865. By Delavan S. Miller. 12mo. Watertown, N. Y.: Hungerford-Holbrook Company. $1.

LIFE OF SIR HENRY VANE, THE YOUNGER. With a History of the Events of His Time. By William W. Ireland. London: Eveleigh Nash.

JAMES McNEILL WHISTLER. The Langham Series of Art Monographs. By H. W. Singer. 16mo. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 net.

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS. Her Environment and Tragedy. A Biography. By T. F. Henderson. Two volumes. 8vo. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $6 net.

THE RUSSIAN COURT IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By Fitzgerald Molloy. Illustrated. Two volumes. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $6 net.

BEACON BIOGRAPHIES OF EMINENT AMERICANS. Edited by M. A. de Wolfe Howe. 16mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

THE MAKING OF THE AMERICAN NATION. A History for Elementary Schools. By Jacques Hardiaw Redway. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: Silver, Burdette & Co. $1.

A LIFE OF WALT WHITMAN. By Henry Bryan Binns. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3 net.

SOMERSET HOUSE. Past and Present. By Raymond Needham and Alexander Webster. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50 net.

New Editions.

SHAKESPEARE'S SONNETS. Edited with notes by William J. Rolfe. Illustrated. 16mo. New York: The American Book Company.

THE FAERIE QUEENE. By Edmund Spenser. Disposed into Twelve Books Fashioning Twelve Moral Virtues. 16mo. Caxton Series. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 net.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF LORD BYRON. The only complete and copyright text in one volume. Edited with a memoir by Ernest Hartley Coleridge. 8vo. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

LONGMANS' ENGLISH CLASSICS. Four new volumes. Elizabeth Gaskell's "Cranford," edited with notes and introduction by Franklin T. Baker; Benjamin Franklin's "Autobiography," edited by William B. Cairns; "Select Poems of Robert Browning," edited by Percival Chubb; Washington Irving's "Sketch Book," notes by Armour Caldwell. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 40 cents net each.

Essays and General Literature.

CHOPIN AS REVEALED BY EXTRACTS FROM HIS DIARY. By Count Stanislaus Tornowski. Translated from the Polish by Natalie Janotha. Edited by J. T. Tanqueray. Eight portraits. 12mo. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 net.

LORD HOBHOUSE. A Memoir. By L. T. Hobhouse and J. L. Hammond. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4 net.

FURTHER MEMOIRS OF THE WHIG PARTY. 1807-1821. With Some Miscellaneous Reminiscences. By Henry Richard Vassall. Third Lord Holland. Edited by Lord Stavordale. With portraits. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $5 net.

THE THREAD OF GOLD. By the author of "The House of Quiet." 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3 net.

A BOOK OF MORTALS. Being a Record of the Good Deeds and Good Qualities of What Humanity Is Pleased to Call the Lower Animals. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.

Religion.

THE TRUE DOCTRINE OF PRAYER. By Leander Chamberlain. 12mo. New York: Baker & Taylor Company. $1 net.

THE BIBLE AND SPIRITUAL CRITICISM. Being the Same Series of Exeter Hall Lectures on the Bible Delivered in London, England, in the Months of February, March, and April, 1904. By Arthur T. Pierson. 12mo. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. $1 net.

THE JEW IN CHRISTENDOM. By Minot J. Savage. 18mo. New York: W. B. Perkins.

THE INSPIRATION OF OUR FAITH. Sermons. By John Watson. 12mo. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. $1.25.

THE GARDEN OF NUTS. Mystical Expositions, with an Essay on Christian Mysticism. By the Rev. W. Robertson Nicoll. 12mo. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. $1.25.

Poetry and Art.

VARIED VOICES FROM THE MUSES OF BEECH BEND. By William Helm Brashear. 12mo. Bowling Green, Ky.: The Commercial Job Printing Company.

THE DIVINE MAN. A New Epic. By Joseph Ware. 8vo. Mechanicsburg, Ohio: The True Light Publishing Company.

CONFESSIONS OF JOHN ALLEN AND OTHER POEMS. By John Allen. 12mo. Chicago: The Mandel & Phillips Company.

HENRY MOORE, R. A. By Frank Maclean. Makers of British Art Series. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

OLD PEWTER. By Malcom Bell. Newnes Library of the Applied Arts. 8vo. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 net.

NEW COLLECTED RHYMES. By Andrew Lang. 16mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25 net.

LAY DOWN YOUR ARMS. The Autobiography of Martha von Tilling. By the Baroness von Suttner. Authorised translation by T. Holmes. Revised by the authoress. Second edition; new impression. Crown 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 75 cents net.

AT THE GATES OF THE CENTURY. By Harry Lyman Koopman. 16mo. Boston: The Everett Press.

WORDS OF THE WOOD. By Roley Haines Bell. 12mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

Travel and Sport.

FLASHLIGHTS IN THE JUNGLE. A Record of Hunting Adventures and of Studies in Wild Life in Equatorial East Africa. By C. G. Schillings. Translated by Frederic Whyte. Introduction by Sir H. H. Johnston. 8vo. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $3.50 net.

TWO AMERICANS IN A MOTOR CAR. [illegible] 12mo. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Brooklyn Daily Eagle. $1.

A BOOK OF THE RIVIERA. By S. Baring-Gould. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net.

SICILY. By Augustus J. C. Hare and St. Clair Baddeley. 12mo. Maps and Illustrations. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1 net.

POULTRY FARMING. Some Facts and Some Conclusions. By "Home Countries." 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net.

HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS IN OXFORD AND THE COTSWOLDS. By Herbert A. Evans. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

Fiction.

THE LONG ARM. By Samuel M. Gardenhire. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

THE PASSENGER FROM CALAIS. By Arthur Griffiths. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

IN OLD BELLAIRE. By Mrs. Mary Dillon. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 363. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

THE SILVER PIN. By Alfred Wilson-Barrett. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: The Saalfield Publishing Company. $1.50.

ON THE FIELD OF GLORY. An Historical Novel of the Time of King John Sobieski. By Henryk Sienkiewicz. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

KARL GRIER. The Strange Story of a Man with a Sixth Sense. By Louis Tracy. 12mo. New York: Edward J. Clode.

DOUBLE TROUBLE; OR, EVERY HERO HIS OWN VILLAIN. By Herbert Quick. Illustrated. 12mo. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

Miscellaneous.

FORTY YEARS AN ADVERTISING AGENT. 1865-1905. By George Presbury Rowell. 8vo. New York: The Printer's Ink Publishing Company.

VITAL RECORDS OF THE TOWN OF HALIFAX, Mass., to the End of the Year 1849. Literally Transcribed under the Direction of George Ernest Bowman. 8vo. Boston: Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants.

FEELING PSYCHOLOGICALLY TREATED AND PROLEGOMENA TO PSYCHOLOGY. By Denton J. Snider. 12mo. St. Louis: The Sigma Publishing Company, 210 Pine Street.

TWENTY-SECOND REPORT OF THE STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION. Commissioners Cuthbert W. Pond, John E. Kraft, Charles F. Milliken. Transmitted to the Legislature Feb. 9, 1905. 8vo. Albany: The Brandow Printing Company.

GLIMPSES OF THE AGES; OR, THE "SUPERIOR" AND "INFERIOR" RACES, SO-CALLED. Discussed in the Light of Science and History. By Theophilus E. Samuel Schotes. 12mo. London: John Long.

BOYVILLE. A History of Fifteen Years' Work Among Newsboys. By John E. Gunckel. 12mo. Illustrated. Toledo, Ohio: The Toledo Newsboys' Association.

QUAKERISM AND POLITICS. Essays. By Isaac Sharpless. 12mo. Philadelphia: Ferris & Leach.

AN ALMANACK FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1906. By Joseph Whitaker. 12mo. London: J. Whitaker & Sons.

WHITAKER'S PEERAGE FOR THE YEAR 1906, BEING A DIRECTORY OF TITLED PERSONS. 12mo. London: J. Whitaker & Sons.

A PORTRAIT CATALOGUE OF THE BOOKS PUBLISHED BY HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO. With a Sketch of the Firm, Brief Descriptions of the Various Departments, and Some Account of the Literary Enterprises Undertaken. 8vo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE DEEPER SOURCES OF THE BEAUTY AND EXPRESSION OF MUSIC. By Joseph Goddard. Many Musical Examples. 12mo. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

THE BOOK OF THE ROTHAMSTED EXPERIMENTS. By A. D. Hall. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50 net.

WHO'S WHO. 1906. An Annual Biographical Dictionary. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

Histories With the Putnams.

The historical works in press with G. P. Putnam's Sons include the second and final volumes of both the late Prof. Johnston's "American Political History" and Dr. John Holland Rose's "Development of the European Nations." The book about American politics has been edited by Prof. J. A. Woodburn of Indiana University from material left by the author. The contents include principally articles that appeared twenty-five years ago, which the editor has fused into one narrative. Prof. Woodburn has also contributed a chapter giving the history and an analysis of the Monroe Doctrine.

In Volume II. of his work Dr. Rose traces the growth of the European nations from 1870 down to 1900. He presents in their true sequence the incidents in the development of the countries discussed and gives lucid interpretations of them. He shows his sympathy with the subject and writes in the manner of the trained historian. Especially interesting will be his portraits of the great personages who have played important parts in the growth of Europe. Of timely interest will be found the chapter on "Nihilism and Absolutism" in Russia.

Robert Grier Cooke Issues.

Among the first 1906 publications of Robert Grier Cooke, Incorporated, is a book on "Great Grandma's Looking Glass." It is a poem, by Blanche Nevin, for which Alice Dunbar Jenkins has made numerous full-page silhouettes. The other outputs from this house will include several brochures, being reprints of timely articles in some of the leading magazines. Among them will be a discussion of the significance of correspondence paper; another concerns the advertising literature that may be used by financial institutions. At the same time the announcement is made that the plans of F. J. Mather, American editor of the Burlington Magazine, issued here by Cooke, include "many desirable features." And, finally, it is reported that the new catalogue of the production of this firm will appear at once.

Important New Books

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PUBLISHED THIS WEEK

By the author of the "History of the Inquisition of the Middle Ages." To be complete in four 8vo volumes. Volume I. Just ready, 620 pages, cloth, gilt tops, $2.50 net.

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Mr. F. Marion Crawford's

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Written by various authors under the direction and editorship of C. W. C. OMAN,

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To be in Six Volumes, 8vo, Cloth. Each net $3.00. Three Volumes now ready.

II. England under the Normans and Angevins. 1066-1272.

By H. W. C. DAVIS, Fellow and Tutor of Balliol College, author of "Charlemagne."

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IV. England under the Tudors. 1485-1603.

By ARTHUR D. INNES, author of "Britain and her Rivals," "A Short History of the British in India," etc.

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V. England under the Stuarts. 1603-1714.

By G. M. TREVELYAN, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, author of "The Age of Wycliffe."

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS
LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, JANUARY 27, 1906.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE first story of Edith Wharton to be published after the prodigious success of "The House of Mirth" naturally attracts a large measure of public attention. Nothing could be further from the tragedy of modern society in thought and quality and escential spirit than the mystical tale of "The Hermit and the Wild Woman," which Mrs. Wharton contributes to the February Scribner's. There is, to be sure, a suspicion of Mrs. Wharton's ironical humor in the narrative, which leavens the sadness of its mystery, and it has the same literary charm of vivid expression which marks all her work. The scene is among the wild hills of Tuscany, the time the Middle Ages. The priest and the monk, the hermit and the ascetic mingle among its personages with the goatherds of the hills, and the strange brown folk of the deep woods, the soft patter of whose hoofs the hermit hears as he makes his way through the tangle. We should hate to say that the only moral of this beautifully worded narrative is that personal cleanliness is not incompatible with spiritual sanctity. But one derives from it a fresh realization of that admirable and now frequently acknowledged truth. Mrs. Wharton's felicity of descriptive phrase is as striking as ever. "Ghibelline-swallowtails" in the skyline of a Tuscan town, as contrasted with the square-topped crenellations of Guelf architecture, is good. The artist painted in the little chapel so expertly that "celestial faces grew out of the rough wall as if he had sown some magic seed which flowered while you watched it." Doubtless there is symbolism in the mystical narrative, but we shall not recklessly attempt to decipher it.

IN the February Harper's three pictures by Edwin A. Abbey, R. A., illustrating Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar," are accompanied by a striking commentary on the play by Harold Hodge, the editor of The London Saturday Review. Two of the pictures, in black and white, represent Caesar on his way to the Capitol that fatal day when the ides of March had come but not yet gone, and Cassius, horsed, on the field of battle. A colored plate shows Marcus Brutus visited in his tent by the ghost of murdered Caesar. They are good pictures, and invite no hostile criticism. Mr. Hodge in his commentary, which is bright and unhackneyed, takes the ground that Marcus Brutus is not the ideal hero, the unsullied patriot, the lofty character tradition has made him. Nemesis logically overtakes him. "Brutus of the play," Mr. Hodge insists, "has imposed on Shakespeare's readers and on his actors as did Marcus Brutus of history on Caesar and on the Roman public." Years ago, however, that learned Shakespearean, Dr. Furnivall, pointed out the weakness and folly of Brutus, his pliability, his vanity. Cassius molds him at his will. He is silly enough actually to believe the yarn of his descent from the legendary hero, Lucius Junius, and to fancy that he has inherited a mission. Richard Mansfield, the most original and daring of contemporary actors, portrays Brutus as a sort of patriotic creature, not contemptible, even majestic, but possessed by an exaggerated sense of his own greatness. Set of any Brutus in Shakespeare's play Antony must say: "This was the noblest Roman of them all," and the old idea of the noble, wholly patriotic Brutus, full of simple dignity and telling rhetoric, was most effective alike in the reading and the acting of the play.

IN purely literary interest The Century leads all the other magazines this month with its article by the late William Sharp (Fiona Macleod) on "The Portraits of Keats." As the author of "The Severn Memorials," Mr. Sharp was pre-eminently the one man to write this paper which, in the routine of magazine publication, comes forth most opportunely, at a time when everything associated with his name has a distinct news value which lends it additional interest. Buxton Forman, the editor of the library edition of Keats, Sir Charles Dilke and Nigel Severn have accorded to The Century permission to reproduce the Severn likenesses, Sir Charles, with his accustomed courtesy, even going to the trouble of having special photographs taken of the portraits of Keats in his possession. The Haydon sketch and masks, the silhouette attributed to Edouart and the Hilton painting are also reproduced. To Sharp's paper Mr. R. W. Gilder adds his impression of Severn, whom he saw and talked with in Rome in the year of the aged painter's death, 1879. The same number of The Century contains, appropriately, a poem by Robert Underwood Johnson, "The Name Writ in Water," supposed to be the utterance of the fountain on the Piazza di Spagne, Rome:

Far on the mountain my fountain was fed for him,
Bringing soft sounds that his nature loved best;
Sighing of pines that had fain made a bed for him;
Seafaring rills, on their musical quest;

Bells of the fairies at eve, that I rang for him;
Nightingale's glee, he so well understood;
Chant of the dryads at dawn, that I sang for him;
Swish of the snake at the edge of the wood.

Gertrude Huntington McGiffert and Helen Louise Gause contribute sonnets to Keats.

TELEGNOMY Louis Tracy, the popular romancer, calls the strange gift—a sixth sense—with which he endows the hero of his new book, "Karl Grier," just published here by E. J. Clode. This personage is born with the power to comprehend the language of animals. He develops the power to transport his mind (or his spirit) to distant places to hear conversations carried on far from his physical presence. He is the central figure in some very interesting goings on, and is, naturally, a bewildering, even a dangerous, companion. E. F. Benson, who got so far away from the humorous frivol and sentimentality of "Dodo" in his powerful story called "The Challoners," has gone still further, it seems, in his newest book, "The Angel of Pain," which the Lippincotts are about to publish, although the environment of its intrigue is fashionable London. Tom Merivale, one of the characters in this book, is also endowed with a "sixth sense." He can comprehend the language of birds and beasts, and convey messages to them. The likeness between this book and Louis Tracy's is a mere coincidence. Of course the plots are totally dissimilar.

THERE was a meeting and reception of the Authors of New Jersey a week ago to-day at a private house in Newark, when readings were given for a charitable purpose. The authors of the latter kind were most fittingly represented by Marion Harland (Mrs. Terhune,) Margaret E. Sangster, Mrs. Althea Randolph Bedle, the Rev. Dr. Everett P. Tomlinson, Susan Hayes Ward, the Rev. Lyman Whitney Allen, Mary Stuart Cutting, the Rev. Dr. James M. Ludlow, Elizabeth L. Timlow, Gabriella E. Jackson, Amanda M. Douglas, and Sarah King Drummond. This was a goodly company, but the contemporary authors of New Jersey are legion. They include a large proportion of the Faculty of Princeton, (with Woodrow Wilson and Henry van Dyke as leaders,) and a host of humorists, poets, novelists, biographers, historians, and essayists. Alice Balch Abbot, Charles Conrad Abbott, Charles Batteli Loomis, Carolyn Wells, Samuel Merwin, J. K. Munkittrick, and Peter Newell are other authors of New Jersey, not to mention Henry M. Alden and Grover Cleveland.

WE mentioned last week the completion of Dr. W. J. Rolfe's new edition of Shakespeare for educational use. An important volume, among the latest of this series from the presses, is that on the Sonnets, which is practically a new book altogether, Dr. Rolfe having discarded a large part of even his carefully revised edition of former years. It presents the history of the literature of this much-discussed subject in an able, coherent, and concise manner. Here the young student can obtain in a condensed form all the intelligible theories touching the origin of the sonnets, the date of their composition, and their meaning. On all these branches of the subject Dr. Rolfe has clear ideas of his own which are vigorously expressed, but he is perfectly fair to the adherents of all theories opposed to his own ideas. He disputes some of the ideas of Mr. Sidney Lee, to which, by the way, he gives ample space. He feels sure that he has definitely settled one point, namely, "that Shakespeare could not have supervised or authorized the publication of the sonnets, and that the date (and consequently the interpretation) of Sonnet 144 has been misunderstood by every former editor and commentator." In regard to the authorship of "The Two Noble Kinsmen," Dr. Rolfe writes that he takes a new stand in his new edition of that play, which is still in press. Twenty years ago he was inclined to believe, with Coleridge, Dyce, Swinburne, and others, that Shakespeare was one of its authors. He now believes that Shakespeare did not write a line of the play, though he has decided to retain it in his edition, giving an impartial summary of the arguments for and against the opposite theory. Dr. Rolfe's new Shakespeare is published by the American Book Company.

THE communications from readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, which we have printed, condemning the supposed blunders of the illustrators of books, have sometimes been founded on erroneous ideas of the writers themselves, as was shown in the letter published last week about the trade axe used by the American Indians in the early days. There the artist criticised was exactly right and his critic entirely wrong. But the blunders of illustrators are an unfailing topic, and as a general thing they deserve all the blame they get. The Providence Journal describes a picture in a handsomely illustrated edition of Longfellow's "Evangeline" of the Acadian maid "surrounded by a quantity of giant yellow and white chrysanthemums of a kind perfected by the florists only about twenty years ago." The same paper notes pictures of men in good society in New York dining in "cutaway coats," of Baptist ministers garbed as Roman Catholic priests, of a woman lunching at 1 o'clock in a low-cut evening gown. These are specimens of the common carelessness of many illustrators. The artists simply had not read the passages they undertook pictorially to illustrate.

THE current election speeches and political documents are considered by a writer in The Academy of London from a literary point of view. The matter of them is not discussed, but the manner. The writer finds in them "an interesting field for the study of direct and nervous English." The art of drawing up a good election address, he says daringly, "bears a considerable resemblance to the no less delicate art of drawing up a telling advertisement." Here is a recognition from a literary authority of the comparatively new profession or calling of advertisement writing. The Academy, however, fails to find as much vigor of expression in the addresses of the present election as marked those of the historic campaign of 1880, when both Disraeli and Gladstone were in harness, and it does find many curious slips of English to which a pedantic mind might be applied with amusing effect.

WE mentioned some weeks ago the publication in London of Laura Hain Friswell's new book of reminiscences, "In the Sixties and Seventies," and the paragraph we printed, which has been widely copied, has excited a great deal of interest in the book, which is one of the liveliest of recent works of its popular kind. Gossip about real persons—men and women of distinction who have moved on a plane above the ordinary level of daily life—ever interests a multitude of readers. Miss Friswell's book is full of such gossip—touches of character, sprightly anecdotes, revelations of the little imperfections of the great, ironical bits of description. Her father was a well-known London journalist in his day. Messrs. Herbert B. Turner & Co. of Boston will soon publish an American edition of this book.

Valuable American Books.

Monday, Jan. 29, the Anderson Auction Company will sell a large private collection of first editions of American authors. The collection lacks many of the rarest books, but, for much that has been lost in this respect, interest has been added in other ways. Under Bryant in the catalogue, for instance, are enumerated many works that are not mentioned either by Foley or in the special bibliography of Sturges. The same is true of Whittier, and several of the items catalogued under his name have never before been offered at public sale. One of these is the ode to Charles Sumner, printed in large type for use at the memorial services.

The autograph letters of Whittier inserted in the various works from his pen often relate to the books in which they are placed, or contain interesting criticisms of contemporary authors—Emerson, Tennyson, and others. Many of the books are from Whittier's own library. Two of the Thoreau books came from this source—"Walden," (a very fine copy,) and "Summer, from the Journal of H. D. Thoreau." The collection lacks a copy of the first edition of "Evangeline," so highly prized by all collectors, but contains a copy of the infinitely rarer large paper edition of the same work issued in 1848. It is a presentation copy from the author, and is in the best possible condition.

There is also a fine copy of Lowell's "Vision of Sir Launfal." "Nature," the thin little volume of essays put forth with misgivings by Emerson in 1836, is represented by an unusually fine copy, though time spotted as all copies of this book are. It belonged to Horace Mann, to whom it was certainly given by Emerson, who almost as certainly corrected certain errors in the text with pen and ink.

"Barry Gray's" Library.

In consequence of the recent death of Albert B. Coffin, the library and autograph letters of the late "Barry Gray" (Robert Barry Coffin) will be sold.

"Barry Gray" was an author and journalist of the last generation, who is well remembered in this city. His collection contains many valuable autograph letters and books with the autographs of the authors.

Neith Boyce's New Novel.

Fox, Duffield & Co. will bring out the last day of the month Neith Boyce's new novel, "The Eternal Spring." The scenes are laid in Italy, a field not often chosen by American novelists. The author will be remembered by her "Forerunner," which appeared two years ago.

JAN

NEWS OF THE BOOK WORLD ABROAD.

A Biographer Who Knows More of Scott Than Lockhart Knew—Another Stevenson Book—New Novels.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. (Copyright, 1906.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Only the other day a distinguished critic wrote, wisely as it seemed, that no matter how many new books on Walter Scott's life were published, the source of inspiration was always the invaluable Lockhart. Certainly Lockhart's is one of the best and completest of all biographies. Yet here comes Mr. G. Le G. Norgate with a new life of the Wizard of the North, to be published in March by the Methuens, which is said to contain new revelations. Newly discovered facts, it is stated, have enabled the author to exhibit characteristics of Sir Walter ignored by his earlier biographers. Good! The world moves.

The same publishers will soon issue a volume of "Letters from Samoa" by Robert Louis Stevenson's mother, Mrs. Margaret Isabella Stevenson. The letters cover the period of Mrs. Stevenson's life in Samoa up to the death of her famous son, and they are to be published, it is said, more on account of their own positive merit than for the purpose of adding to the accumulation of Stevenson literature.

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ALSTON RIVERS will publish in February the "New Sketch Book," which is said to contain essays by W. M. Thackeray originally published anonymously and now collected for the first time. The Macmillans will soon publish here the first volume of Dr. Edward Westermarck's "Origin and Development of Moral Ideas." The second volume will probably be ready at the end of the year.

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STEPHEN PHILLIPS'S new play called "Nero," which will soon be produced by Beerbohm Tree at His Majesty's Theatre, is to be published simultaneously in London and New York by the Macmillans, immediately after the first performance. Fisher Unwin will publish Monday "Our School Out of Doors," by Miss Leigh, daughter of the late Lord Leigh. It is designed to assist teachers in nature study. The same publisher will issue immediately a new novel by Mrs. Hamilton Synge, entitled "A Supreme Moment." It deals somewhat with the supernatural.

•.•

MESSRS. LONGMANS, GREEN & CO. will publish this Spring "Out of Due Time," a novel by Mrs. Wilfred Ward. Messrs. Cassell & Co. are about to publish a historical tale of the time of James II., entitled "The Red Seal." The author is Morice Gerard. W.

SALT WATER TALES. BY W. W. JACOBS.

THE best thing about "Captains All" (Scribner) is that there is in it not one smallest sign that its author, W. W. Jacobs, is ever going to come to the end of his stock of excruciatingly funny stories about sailor men ashore, stray travelers on the highway, the recollections of that excellent "night watchman" that he knows, or such queer old characters as spend all their leisure hours at some "pub" of fanciful name like the Cauliflower, beloved of Bob Pretty. Beginning with the title story, which strikes even a long-standing devotee of Mr. Jacobs as about the best thing he ever wrote—except perhaps the other nine gems that follow it in this instance—one is kept, through 269 pages, in a delicious state of mirthful enjoyment and expectation that must be as good for the nervous system as a Spring tonic or a vacation at the seashore. The irresistible humor of it all seems to consist not so much in any of the ordinary appeals to the risibilities as in the peppery, malicious personalities of most of Mr. Jacobs's characters and a certain "artfulness" of disposition in them that he knows how to manipulate in a manner inexpressibly droll. This artfulness, inasmuch as it is mostly of an assumed and occasional character and seldom deceives those upon whom it is practiced, is the source of innumerable difficulties to the funny old fellows that Mr. Jacobs loves to write about, and leads in most cases to their final undoing.

Sam Small, Ginger Dick, and Peter Russet are three old friends who lend their absurdities to the making of the first yarn, "Captains All," and assurance can be given that they have lost nothing of their capacity in that direction since their last appearance. There may be nothing intrinsically funny about three men paying their most assiduous attentions to one and the same widow, but when one of the three happens to be the artful Sam Small and the others are his two still more artful mates, the situation develops undreamed of possibilities of merriment. Even the reader can't see how Sam is going to be beaten, until Peter says, apropos of nothing:

"It's wonderful 'ow quiet she kept it."

"It's nothing agin 'er character," sez Ginger.

"It's a credit to her bein' a [illegible] Peter Russet.

"And Sam'll 'ave the pleasure of bringing of 'em up," sez Ginger.

"Bringing of 'em up?" sez Sam, in a trembling voice, and turning pale; "bringing who up?"

"Why, 'er children," sez Ginger. "Didn't she tell you? She's got nine of 'em."

Sam had thought he was settled on land at last for life, but after rigid inquiries as to the truth of the matter "he took the fust train to Tilbury and signed on for a v'y'ge to China."

"The Boatswain's Mate" narrates another courtship equally disastrous to the gentleman most interested, who concocted the plan of hiring a burglar (only a pretended burglar) to frighten his obdurate beloved one into a realising sense of her need of a protector, only to have the lady prove so heroic that the burglar himself fell in love with her and seemed, at the end of the story, in a fair way to oust the boatswain entirely.

"The Nest Egg" is a charmingly neat account of how Charlie Tagg, who had a girl in London and another in Sydney, lived to regret having given all his savings to lady number one to keep for him. In respect to him the night watchman remarked that "one o' the worst things that a man can do is to take up artfulness all of a sudden." It certainly proved so in Charlie Tagg's case, for he not only lost both girls, but the "nest egg" as well, and suffered terrible humiliation into the bargain.

"Bob's Redemption" recounts how Bob was saved from a gentleman of "sponging" proclivities by his sweetheart's simply abnormal ingenuity in finding ways to make said gentleman spend his own money instead of Bob's. If there is anything funnier in print than the education of George Crofts by Gerty Mitchell, we should like to see it.

But the truth is that almost any one of these ten stories leads one to the same flattering conclusion in regard to itself. Each contains some new and unexpected twist of its own that makes it irresistible, and they are all tempting morsels of good cheer. The only trouble with Mr. Jacobs is that he doesn't write half enough books.

ONE PUBLISHER'S YEAR.

ALTHOUGH it may be taken for granted that the year just passed has been a successful one in the publishing business, it seems proper to say a word of explanation and possibly of praise concerning the singular achievements of what is the youngest house in this city.

When Moffat, Yard & Co. began business at 289 Fourth Avenue on Feb. 6 last, they had not a single book in sight, their sole publishing asset being Howard Chandler Christy's drawings for portfolios and calendars. Of course such an asset precluded financial failure; at the same time of itself it contributed nothing more than moral prestige for publishing success. Moffat, Yard & Co. were not contented to be merely "safe"—they wanted success. In the meantime they read many manuscripts, and by the middle of last May had what they considered a "promising" list of books, which has since turned out to be something more.

Early in the season their good friends in the publishing business warned them not to be disappointed if they did not come out even; in fact, they were quite prepared to see the first year's balance figures on the wrong side. So, dominated by the foregone conclusion of failure, they selected their manuscripts, made their books, and put them on the market with the determination to make the promised failure as small as possible.

A surprise, however, was in store for them, when this month, their accounts being made up, they found their work an interesting example of the adage that the whole secret of publishing books is to know how to pick a manuscript which the public will read and talk about. Here are some which Moffat, Yard & Co. selected last year. They will be found to be familiar to many of our readers, whether the aforesaid imprint has been noted in regard to them or not: Tom Masson's "A Corner in Women," Aesop's "Fables," with introduction by Elizabeth Luther Cary and colored illustrations by J. M. Condé; Margaret E. Sangster's "The Story Bible"; a beautiful illustrated edition of Andersen's "The Ugly Duckling"; Richard Barry's "Port Arthur: A Monster Heroism"; Jessie Wilcox Smith's colored pictures, showing "First Steps in a Child's Life"; the profusely illustrated story of "The Larkins Wedding," by Alice McAliily, and J. Breckenridge Ellis's novel of Northern Missouri, "Stork's Nest."

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By Elizabeth Ellis

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The Wheel of Life, By Ellen Glasgow.
It is a pleasure to see how quickly the strength and value of a book of real distinction is recognized by the public and the critics.

The New York Times says: "We have in 'The Wheel of Life' characters that live, romance vibrant with passions—all that goes to make up the human drama . . . Its author has gone down into the deep places, and the distinction, the lift, that is all its own is that in the last analysis it is the Apotheosis of Goodness."

The New York Sun calls it "an exceptionally fine piece of literary manufacture."

The Brooklyn Eagle: "Excellent as Miss Glasgow's previous work has been, the new book is decidedly in advance of anything else she has done. Power, imagination, delicacy of finish, skill in plot construction—all are strongly in evidence here. So, too, is the high ethical standard which characterizes all of Miss Glasgow's work."

The Pittsburgh Gazette: "The maturest and profoundest work Miss Glasgow has yet done."

THE STORY OF A GOOD MAN.
DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & COMPANY, Publishers, New York

PHRENOLOGY.

A Believer in It as a Science Replies to Mr. Jacobs's Review of Dr. Wallace's Autobiography.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

THE very interesting review of Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace's autobiography in your issue of Jan. 13 contains a few remarks the accuracy of which I beg leave to question. But before crossing swords with your eminent reviewer, Mr. Joseph Jacobs, I wish to extend my hand to him for a friendly clasp. I esteem him highly as a writer possessed of rare culture, a fascinating style, keen analysis, and copious information. He is evidently not a "Privatgelehrter," or what he calls an "auto-didact." He has been an apt pupil in the conventional schools. He has drunk deeply from the smoothly walled and covered wells of accepted learning, and I heartily admire him for much that he has gained in this manner. But when he obviously prefers the stale water of the academic jug to the foaming current of nature's mountain brook, I must protest that such an attitude is not consistent with the highest standards of intelligence or duty. Most of the greatest characters known to history have been largely, if not chiefly, self-taught. The wisest and noblest leaders in science, philosophy, and reform especially have proved their superiority by the very fact of their recognizing and vindicating important truths which had previously been ignored or scorned by the time-serving mob.

I appreciate the labor Mr. Jacobs must have given to his review. The subject is broad, and to analyze both the man and the book, as he has done, is no easy task. The studies and achievements of this octogenarian naturalist have extended over wide and often debatable ground, and to follow him without a misstep through all the highways and byways he has traveled would doubtless be impossible for any man of fewer years or of a different cast of mind.

I am sure I would not venture to dispose of all the questions upon which Dr. Wallace has expressed decided views. But I doubt not that the venerable scientist has the charming habit of being very human. He may be too credulous about spiritism and some other things, but it should not be imagined, as Mr. Jacobs has intimated, that his advocacy of phrenology is any evidence of weakness. Mr. Jacobs says Dr. Wallace "proves the validity of this 'science' to his own satisfaction by quoting two estimates of his own character made by casual phrenologists he met." Now, this is not even a fair report of Dr. Wallace's statements in his autobiography, and it is a very inadequate representation of the principal sources of his convictions, of which quite a detailed account is given in one of his other books. An autobiography is not a form of composition in which an author should be expected to present an exhaustive treatise on a complex subject, and inasmuch as Mr. Jacobs regards phrenology as a "pseudo-science" and a "fad," he is hardly justified in condemning Dr. Wallace because of his own meagre knowledge.

Mr. Jacobs is clearly a victim of the absurd delusions concerning phrenology that have been transmitted from one generation to another of college professors and graduates during the last eighty or ninety years. Otherwise he would not speak of Sir William Hamilton's criticism as "crushing," or of Ferrier's researches as conflicting with the teachings of Dr. Gall. Hamilton's objections were nearly all based upon exaggerated notions of difficulty in judging the brain by the form of its bony case. He blundered in assuming that Gall and his followers dealt only with isolated cranial knobs. It is true that Gall originally discovered the location of many of the phrenological brain centres by observing special elevations or protuberances in heads and skulls, caused by excessive or abnormal brain developments, and in the work of discovery this method was thoroughly scientific and fruitful. But in estimating normal brains the method of discovery was replaced by a study of various cranial diameters, or measurements from the opening of the ear, &c., the principle of which is as simple as distinguishing the larger yet bumpless end of an egg or a pear. For example, great musicians, such as Wagner, Beethoven, and Paderewski, or typical poets, such as Schiller, Swinburne, and Edgar Allan Poe, have wide upper foreheads. In contrast to this type of the highly civilized man, the North American Indians and most other savages are remarkable for narrowness across the upper temples. Thrifty, commercial, and mechanical nations, like the Germans, are wide-headed from the temples to the ears, while improvident, uninventive people, such as most African tribes, have heads which, almost without exception, are long and narrow. The same equally striking differences exist between the ferocious feline animals and the gentle herbivora. Any child can tell at a glance that a cat is much wider between the ears than a rabbit—a power of discernment which is lost only after a few years at Heidelberg, Oxford, or Yale.

Regarding physiognomy as an aid to phrenology, of course, in practical character reading the whole frame is studied by every intelligent phrenologist. And this is no recent idea, for Dr. Spurzheim, in 1832, speaking for himself and Dr. Gall, declared: "We consider the study of temperaments as the first step in phrenology." Properly defined, "temperament" means the physical mixture, and includes every element that can modify or give direction to the mind.

Dr. Ferrier's researches, mentioned by Mr. Jacobs, like those of Hitzig and others of their school, relate almost entirely to motor functions of the brain, and in no wise refute the mental functions previously discovered by Dr. Gall. Ferrier and Hitzig locate the centres which enable a frog to leap or a dog to wag his tail, and altogether they recall the fable of the mountain that labored and brought forth a mouse.

However, phrenology is not only a method of reading individual character. It is also, and primarily, the only true science of the inherent, single, or radical powers of the conscious mind. It specifies and defines these faculties, and locates them in special regions of the brain. It thus affords the only correct view of the normal mental constitution, or true model of human nature to which the life of the race should be made to conform. Dr. Wallace is one of the few celebrated men now living who are known to appreciate the dignity and value of phrenology as a system of philosophy, and he deserves great credit for his fearless championship of a stupendous truth which for fifty years has been almost buried beneath a mass of charlatanism on the one hand and on the other an avalanche of abuse from educated men who cannot face ridicule in defense of an unpopular cause.

Dr. Wallace's admirable courage, broad philanthropy, and far-reaching intelligence in respect to the labors of Gall may be best indicated in the following words, which close a most interesting chapter in his well-known work published in 1898, entitled "The Wonderful Century":

"In the coming century phrenology will assuredly attain general acceptance. It will prove itself to be the true science of mind. Its practical uses in education, in self-discipline, in the reformatory treatment of criminals, and in the remedial treatment of the insane, will give it one of the highest places in the hierarchy of the sciences; and its persistent neglect and obloquy during the last sixty years will be referred to as an example of the almost incredible narrowness and prejudice which prevailed among men of science at the very time they were making such splendid advances in other fields of thought and discovery."

EDGAR C. BEALL, M. D.

New York, Jan. 20, 1906.

Poe's Mother-in-Law.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The misfortune visited on many authors is historical. Privation and want have always been the stock in trade of some unlucky scribe. Genius does not seem to make an exception, and skilled and unskilled have borne the pangs of poverty bravely. These knights of the pen have gone from editor to editor only to be told politely that there was no demand for their wares. Had they been fitted for any practical work, perhaps they would have taken up such labor as would have given themselves nourishment, but their composite nature which fitted them for the profession which they followed (or attempted to follow) demanded the sacrifice.

Assistance did come to some, but Grub Street, Newspaper Row, Washington Square, can attest to the contrary. But the spirit of the writer lives even after his life becomes weakened and brought down to death's door. The story of the journalist, the history of the literary worker, would sometimes be truly a revelation—a human biography far more interesting than that of a story of the fiction sort with its imitative puppets.

Just the position which has been attained by mothers-in-law of literary people perhaps has never been settled. How good the service of such a one may be will be remembered in the instance of that worthy woman who superintended the household of Poe. Especially did she render service to the poet, and to the world of letters, when she took a hand in affairs when their home was at Fordham. His wife was often sick while the poet lived there, and business troubles were not scarce to the husband. Mrs. Clemm, good mother-in-law, did what she could—and that was a lot. But even her efforts could not sustain life in the body of Margaret Clemm, who succumbed to a wasting sickness. The end of the poet soon came, but lasting honor should be allowed the mother-in-law who kept the little Poe household intact.

That Poe thought a great deal of this "mother" may be believed when in 1849 he wrote the poem "To My Mother," in which he said:

"My mother—my own mother, who died early,
Was but the mother of myself, but you
Are mother to the one I loved so dearly,
And thus are dearer than the mother I knew
By that infinity with which my wife
Was dearer to my soul than its soul-life."

A. CORNELL.

New York, Jan. 24, 1906.

City Libraries.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In the daily edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES are being printed some criticisms, adverse and favorable, about city libraries, and particularly about the Bloomingdale Branch. I use the Bloomingdale section of the City Library and the one at Lenox Avenue and 123d Street called the Harlem division or section.

By the rules of the City Library I cannot draw books from both, but their meagre reference service is available. As one may not have the books I wish to use, the other may, and between them both I get on fairly well.

The reference books in either of the branches are very fundamental, but they serve ordinary purposes.

The books that are read are very much worn, rarely new, which is of no real importance, but if popular they are not infrequently the home and breeding place of the cimex lectularius.

It is not strange that books that go into tenement houses should distract this vermin, but as they are materially obvious, what other germs of life and disease may be their companions that are not so apparent?

Within a few years the sort of paper money which passes from hand to hand is very much improved in character. The protest of the public effected this reform in a measure, so that paper currency is almost sanitary; but the branch libraries continue to circulate books, and I speak of the Bloomingdale and Harlem branches particularly, which are filthy with dirt and unspeakably alive with vermin.

If there is any doubt of this fact I will take certain books from the shelves at either place to demonstrate the truth of what I say in the presence of any person who will address me at 50 Morningside Avenue, making an appointment for either Bloomingdale or Harlem Library.

JOHN R. RICHARDSON.

New York, Jan. 25, 1906.

"The Debtor" and Tom Dillar.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I have just read, and with much enjoyment, Mrs. Mary E. Wilkins Freeman's novel, "The Debtor." It affords one of those coincidences, sometimes unjustly exploited, which admit the simple and natural explanation of two persons happening independently upon what is essentially the same contrivance, and confirms the truth that the situations in fiction are, after all, limited.

In "The Debtor" Carroll, who springs from the Kentucky aristocracy and inherits its pride of class, and is imbued with its notions of gentility, resorts, once in an emergency and afterward in a prolonged exercise, to the only money making ability at his command. To provide the trousseau for his daughter, Ina, and to pay debts incurred in support of his family, he goes on the variety stage as a negro minstrel.

There was published years ago, if I mistake not, in the old Putnam's Magazine, into which went so much good work, a short story with the title, if my memory serve, "Elegant Tom Dillar." Tom was a popular "society man" who lost his fortune. In a little while, however, he was again flourishing. The income was actual, though the source remained unknown to the circle in which he moved. There was this peculiarity, that he had mysterious engagements for certain evenings. A friend, a physician, was one night at a minstrel show. Some one threw a piece of orange peel upon the stage, upon which a favorite performer slipped, falling heavily. Medical aid was invited for the insensible man, and the physician in the audience went forward. Under the burnt cork and the woolly wig he discovered elegant Tom Dillar.

What the stories have in common is plain. But they differ, too. "Elegant Tom Dillar" is a narrative of the old-fashioned, objective order. There is nothing, so far as I remember, to indicate that Tom had to overcome any inward aversion to the occupation upon which he lit for the supplying of his own personal needs. In the pursuit itself there was no sense of degradation; though the consequences of discovery were annoying. Mrs. Freeman, with her fine psychological art shows us Carroll, notwithstanding the repugnance that with his origin and training he could not but feal for it all, donning the minstrel's make-up and doing the minstrel's song and dance, not for his own needs, but for those dear to him. It is heroic.

WILLIAM A. HOLLIDAY.

Lakewood, N. J., Jan. 25, 1906.

Buy of the Book Dealers.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Some time ago I received a cleverly worded letter from a person in a suburban town, offering to sell me a portion of a fine library which was being sold by a widow to settle up her husband's estate. As I am more or less interested in fine books, I bit. To make a long story short, a rather prepossessing blonde poses as a widow, with the regulation widow's weeds and mourning paper. She communicated with the victims either by mail or in person, and her "brother-in-law" took care of the business end of it. It is probably needless to say that the books were in keeping with the rest of the game, and were not even as good as an ordinary trade edition, although pretending to be the most magnificent de luxe editions.

As I have no doubt that others of your readers besides myself have received this proposition, it would seem to be a word to the wise to caution them against this new flim-flam game.

A HATER OF FAKIRS.

New York, Jan. 26, 1906.

Books of Boy Life.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your issue of Jan. 13 Mr. T. A. Day offers some very pertinent comments on stories of boy life. He mentions a number which have given me much pleasure, but he does not speak of one of the most delightful books in this particular field that I have seen in a number of years. Personally I share Mr. Day's fondness for stories which are supposed to take one back to early days, especially in the country, and I hope he will notice this letter.

The title of the book that I want Mr. Day to read, if he has not done so, is "Farmington," and I am sure that he will get as much enjoyment out of it as I have. The author is Mr. Clarence Darrow, who, I believe, is more or less of an aggressive politician out in Chicago, but of this I am not sure. At any rate he has forgotten his politics and written as lovely and sympathetic a picture of boy life as may be found anywhere, and with plenty of humor besides.

P. H.

Boston, Jan. 23, 1906.

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FROM READERS.

The Discussion of Early Translations of the Bible—Those Existing Before Luther.

I.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In his interesting letter in last week's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS Mr. Burr says that Luther found more Gospels in the Erfurt Bible than were quoted in the missal. Can Mr. Burr kindly tell us which Gospels they were and which Gospels the missal allowed? And did Luther reject the Epistle of James in that it is not a Christist document, being addressed to the twelve tribes and not containing Christian teaching, "The servant of * * * the Lord Jesus Christ" in the first verse and the one other mention of Christ being interpolations?

Irenaeus, Bishop of Lyons in Gaul from 178 to 200 A. D., the real founder of the Christian canon, like Luther, rejected Hebrews, accepting the Acts of the Apostles, thirteen Epistles of Paul, the first Epistle of John, and the Apocalypse, unlike Luther, not thinking it "a farrago of nonsense."

Irenaeus was the first to use the four gospels exclusively, and his reason for so doing is so amusing that it is worth quoting:

"It is not possible that the Gospels can be either fewer or more in number than they are. For, since there are four quarters of the earth in which we live, and four universal winds, while the Church is scattered throughout all the world, and the pillar and ground of the Church is the gospel and the spirit of life, it is fitting that she should have four pillars breathing out immortality on every side and vivifying men afresh. * * * Therefore the Gospels are in accord with these things. * * * For the living creatures are quodriform. * * * These things being so, all who destroy the form of the Gospel are vain, unlearned, and audacious."

There are many gospels, some unquestionably of earlier, or as early, date as the four in general use—the gospel of the birth of Mary, the Protevangelion or first gospel, sometimes called the Gospel of James, the brother of Jesus; the Gospel of the infancy of Jesus Christ—a second attributed to Thomas; the Gospel of Nicodemus, (third century,) of the Egyptians, (very early,) of Peter, of Paul, of Andrew, of Apelles; the teaching of the twelve Apostles, terming Jesus the servant of God, and containing no allusion to the miraculous birth or to Jesus as the Son of God; of Barnabas, of Basilides, of Corinthus, of the Ebionites, said to be written in Aramaic and sometimes identified with the Gospel of the Hebrews; of Eve, of Marcion, of Jude, of Judas Iscariot, of Matthias, of Merinthus; the Gospel according to the Nazarenes, the Gospel of Perfection, of Philip, of Tatian, of Truth, of Valentinus, of Life, of Longinus, and many others, all certainly in existence before the Synod of Laodicea, 365 A. D., "the first Christian assembly at which the canon was made the subject of a special ordinance."

SIDNEY STARR.

New York, Jan. 23, 1906.

II.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The standard work on pre-Lutheran Bibles is that by Wilhelm Walther, Die deutsche Bibel Uebersetzung des Mittelalters, (1889-92.) Walther examined 203 manuscripts dating from the period 1466-1521, and found eighteen editions of complete German Bibles, twenty-two Psalters, including a breviary, and twelve editions of other single books of the Bible. These facts show a larger interest in the translation of the German Bible than had been previously assumed. At the same time many theological works and books of devotion were issued in larger and more numerous editions. The writings of Gerson, (1363-1429,) the famous Chancellor of the University of Paris, were reprinted 110 times; the works of Gregory the Great 80 times, and various homilies from 25 to 75 times. In twelve years (1522-33) Luther's New Testament was issued in eighty-five large editions, the Psalms in twenty-six editions. Ten editions of Luther's complete Bible appeared in his lifetime, but the number of reprints and of "combination" Bibles, and of translations into other Germanic languages or dialects, was very great. The Catholic versions based on that of Luther were numerous. Not all the Apocrypha was accepted as canonical by the Council of Trent; the Protestants retained it as useful for instruction, and it appears in most of the early translations. Most of the Apocrypha appeared in the edition of Luther's Bible of 1534, though with slight omissions. The third and fourth books of Esdras and the third and fourth books of Maccabees were omitted, also the preface to Jesus Sirach. Luther followed, in general, the order of the Vulgate in his arrangement of the books of the Bible. It is an error to say that Luther rejected Hebrews and the Apocalypse, or the Epistle of James. All these appear in the first edition of his New Testament, the Apocalypse with woodcuts. Luther, in speaking of justification by faith, called the Epistle of St. James an "epistle of straw," but this was because it laid stress upon 'works,' and seemed to militate against his doctrine of justification by faith. Prof. Nestle's article in the third edition of the "Realencyclopädie für protestantische Theologie und Kirche," reprinted under the title "Urtext und Uebersetzungen der Bibel," presents a compact view of this whole question.

W. T. HEWETT.

Cornell University, Jan. 22, 1906.

PHOTOGRAPH TAKING.

THE BOOK OF PHOTOGRAPHY. Practical, Theoretic, and Applied. Edited by Paul N. Hasluck. Illustrated. One volume. Pp. xl.-744. 8vo. Cloth. New York: Cassell & Co., Limited. $3.

MR. HASLUCK'S book seems to us to contain everything about photography that any one should need to know. It has forty-one chapters, the first dealing with the history of the photograph, the next to the last with radiography—between those two the subject is treated from every point of view, of the professional as well as the amateur. Mr. Hasluck, as he notes in his very brief preface, has been a photographer from "the time when the operator prepared each plate for his own use, first by a tedious process of cleaning the glass, next by dexterously flooding it with collodion, and finally by sensitizing it in a bath of silver nitrate." He is still a photographer, but keeps up to date by editing a technical paper on the subject, and writing books that photographers use.

He is an Englishman, and his book is designed for those who live in Great Britain or Ireland, but his instructions will apply to students in any country, and the apparatus described is procurable as well here as in London; very probably one may buy it in Johannesburg or Nome. The aim of the book is to teach the reader the whole art of photography, practical, theoretic and applied, and it seems as if it reached its mark. Beginning with an introductory or elementary chapter and a description of the simplest utensils, Mr. Hasluck shows and describes cameras and accessories, (he uses 105 illustrations to point the moral of his text,) then goes on to plates and films, and exposures and development. A chapter on development processes has 53 illustrations; that on the dark room has 37. Each chapter is an advance on that immediately proceeding, so that the next to the last—the last deals with miscellaneous items—which refers to radiography, contains information about the latest and most advanced form of photography. It is illustrated by seven pictures.

Out-of-the-ordinary subjects are treated in many of the chapters, or are they really out of the ordinary, now that the photographer of sorts is as common as a warm day this January? At all events, they used to be unusual, and the chapters deal with photography in colors, architectural and interior photography, astronomical work, stereoscopic work, and animated photography. But nothing feazes the photographer (amateur) of today. Like the lady who did not know it she could play on the violin because she had never tried, nothing is beyond the reach, or at all events, the aim of the camera man to-day. And Mr. Hasluck is doing him and his friends a great kindness in telling them what to do to get good results in every sort of photographic work.

The full-page plates, forty-eight in number, and the thousand, more or less, engraving and working drawings are remarkably pertinent, evidently chosen by "competent hands," as old-time prefaces used to announce—but do competent hands choose things? The printing of text and illustrations is very well done; a table of weights and measures, one for finding "the minimum length of studio for a given lens" is valuable for any photographer; a glossary of photographic terms, occupying thirty-two pages, is a decidedly valuable part of the book, and an index of twenty-four pages serves as a key to the entire work.

The Green Bag.

The opening article of the January number of "The Green Bag" is a biographical sketch of the late Christopher Robinson, the Canadian lawyer, by R. Vashon Rogers, K. C. A consideration of the legal aspect of the railroad rate regulation problem by William E. Chandler, ex-Senator of the United States, sustains the policy of the administration. Everett P. Wheeler of New York contributes a commentary on some of the defects in our judicial system in an article entitled "American Judiciary," suggested by a reading of Judge Baldwin's recent book of that name.

An article that will attract attention is by Roscoe Pound (Dean of the Law School of the University of Nebraska) on "The Spirit of the Common Law."

Sequel to "Dandelion Cottage."

Henry Holt & Co., the publishers of "Dandelion Cottage," announce that the author of the book, Mrs. Carroll Watson Rankin of Marquette, Mich., will write a sequel to the story. She has already in her mind the plot of the new tale, but she has not yet written even a word of it, because it is a habit of hers to live with her "yarns" a long time before committing them to paper. When once she has thought out the entire tale it does not take her long to write it. "What Happened Next," will probably be the title of the book, although Mrs. Rankin is now sure that she will not change it.

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THE MAGAZINES.

Features of the Leading American Monthlies for February.

PRINTED below will be found the contents of the leading American magazines for the coming month. While the lists of contents are not absolutely complete, the omissions mainly relate to regular departments and to illustrations and contributions of lesser importance. The purpose has been to make the reader acquainted with the leading features.

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THE BRIBE THAT WENT ASTRAY....Elliott Flower
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THE NAME WRIT IN WATER....Robert U. Johnson
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FENWICK'S CAREER. IV.....Mrs. Humphry Ward
THE PRESIDENT AND THE RAILROADS.....Charles A. Prouty

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

THE SLAVE TRADE OF TO-DAY.....Henry W. Nevinson
THEY WHO LOSE AT LOVE..Norman Duncan
THE MASTERPIECE.....Grace Norton
THE AWAKENING.....Margaret Deland
A PRINCELY GIFT.....Harriet P. Spofford
SHAKESPEARE'S "JULIUS CAESAR".....Harold Hodge
THE SECOND BEST.....May Harris
"MY FATHER HE WAS A FISHERMAN".....Marjorie L. C. Pickthall
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QUERIES.

To secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large, and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must always be prepared to await their turn.

GEORGE T. EDSON, Olathe, Kan.—Can you tell me where I can obtain a copy of each or of any of these books? 1. Antiquity of the Royal Line of Scotland, (1686)—Sir George Mackenzie. 2. Historical and Genealogical Account Royal Family of Scotland and Surname of Stewart—Duncan Stewart, (Edinburgh, 1720.) 3. Historical Genealogy of the Royal House of Stewart—Noble, (London, 1795.) 4. The Stuart Dynasty—Thornton, (ib., 1890.) 5. The Royal House of Stuart—Gibb and Skelton, (1890.) 6. Genealogical History of the Royal and Illustrious Family of the Stuarts—Crawford, (1710.) 7. Genealogical History of the Stuarts—Andrew Stuart, (1798.) 8. The House of Stuart—(privately printed.) Strotzers, (1855.) 9. Descendants of the Stuarts—Townsend, (1858.) 10. A Genealogy of the Williams Family—Stephen W. Williams, (1847.) Or of any work giving a genealogical account of the American descendants of the Stewarts?

None of these ten books is obtainable in this country regularly; that by William Gibb may be imported. There is a book by a Mr. Browning, "Americans of Royal Descent," published several times by Porter & Coates of Philadelphia.

W. WOODRUFF, Englewood, N. J.—(1) Having read with much interest the tribute to George H. Miles, I would like to ask Mr. Rooney if he can tell me if Miles was the author of a very spirited song:

"Uncle Sambo is gwine to be righted,
Uncle Sambo is gwine to be free;
And they say that this darky's delighted
B'kase the white folks can't agree;
They say that this darky's in clover,
But 'deed I don't see it, nohow;
Uncle Sambo's best days are all over,
He's only a 'contraband' now."

Mr. Miles was a secessionist, and when I first heard this song, in 1863, I was told it was by him. Has it ever been published? (2) I read many years ago a poem called "The Fire Fiend." It was in imitation of Poe. The author's name, I think, was Gardette. Can you tell me anything about him, and where the poem can be found?

1. We find no trace of the publication of the first poem. 2. "The Fire Fiend" was by Charles Gardette, and appeared first in 1866; it may be found in "Choice Selections," Part II.

IRVING McELROY.—Has the slang "Nothin' doin'" been traced to its source yet? I find the following in Hugh McDonald's "Rambles Around Glasgow," published in Glasgow in 1854:

"While every now and again a solitary angler gazes despairingly at his float and mutters 'Nothing doing' to our passing inquiries concerning his piscatorial success."

It has been traced as far back as Shakespeare, possibly even to Chaucer, we think.

J. D. HOLMES, Orange, N. J.—Will you not kindly republish Halleck's fine poem "Connecticut?" I thought that the Rev. E. E. Hale would have quoted it in his Outlook article. It cannot be found in the library at Litchfield.

We have not space to reprint it. The poem is included in Halleck's "Poetical Works," and appears in no anthologies. The last edition of the poems was in 1888.

W. D. S.—Please tell me which is correct: "Be sure to come and see me," or "be sure to come to see he"; "on a Summer day," or "Summer's Day"; "an author being right," or "an author's being right?" Is "no less" preferable to "not less," and is "He proposed (or requested) that I should" good modern English?

Purists prefer "come to" rather than "come and," but every one of your phrases is perfectly good living English, even if not perfectly good book English.

R. S. T., San Francisco.—Where can I get a good edition of Richard de Bury's Philobiblon? It need not be a new copy if it is in good condition.

The most recent edition of the Philobiblon is published by the Elston Press, New Rochelle, N. Y., at $5; a limited edition at $2.50 was published some years ago in this city.

L. A. H., Brooklyn.—Kindly say where I can obtain a book on English versification and meter.

A recent book is William Thomson's "Basis of English Rhyme," published in Glasgow; older and better known books are Gummere's "Handbook of Poetics," Lewes's "Principles of Success in Literature."

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.—What would be the best book to begin the study of the German language with, also French?

An elementary German grammar, an elementary German reader; for French, elementary French reader, elementary French grammar. There are dozens of these books, all about equally good; ask some bookseller to get you the most recently published.

J. A. B., New York.—Some years ago there appeared in one of the New York dailies a poem called "Ginger Bread Man." I believe this was published at one time in St. Nicholas, but I am not sure. Can you tell me where a copy of this poem can be obtained?

The poem did not appear in St. Nicholas; we do not know where it was published.

BENJAMIN BERNSTEIN.—Kindly inform me who are the present publishers of "McElligott's Debater," and where a copy may be obtained.

James N. McElligott's "American Debater" was published by Ivison in 1855, and according to the records has not been republished.

THEODORE F. WOLFE, Successunna, N. J.—Referring to the query of "E. H. S." concerning the death of Poe's mother-in-law, Mrs. Clemm, I wonder if it is generally known that she died in the same institution in which Poe himself and expired many years before? When Mrs. Clemm was admitted to the Church Home in Baltimore she chose for her room one upon the same floor and very near to the spot where her "dear Eddie" had lain in his last moments, and whence he had been borne to his burial. While writing the book "Literary Haunts and Homes of American Authors," I visited the home and found that the then occupant of Mrs. Clemm's former room had been an inmate of the institution in the latter part of Mrs. Clemm's life there, had known her well, and was with her when she died. She (Mrs. Clemm) made daily visits to "Eddie's room," as she called it, and preserved in her own apartment many mementos of the poet and his wife, which at her death were given to Poe's Baltimore relatives.

R. C. J., Germantown, Penn.—In a collection of parodies and burlesques, entitled "The Mocking Bards," recently published, I find the poem "Casey at the Bat" credited to Ernest L. Thayer. In a prefatory note the compiler, Ralph A. Lyon, says that his copy of "Casey" was obtained from the paper in which the poem originally appeared. In Frederic Lawrence Knowles's "Treasury of Humorous Poetry" the poem is credited to Joseph Quinlan Murphy, with the statement that the author recently died in his home in St. Louis. Mr. Knowles, in his preface, says: "The aim of the compiler has been so far as practicable to draw directly from original sources." It would appear that both of these compilers feel pretty sure of their ground, but the reader of the two books is at sea as to the authorship of "Casey." A literary friend of mine says he has seen the poem attributed to some one else other than Murphy or Thayer. Can you enlighten me as to the authorship of the poem?

We have heard the poem ascribed to Alphonso or "Phonny" Thayer; and never before heard the ascription doubted.

SELDA CLAIRE, Pasadena, Cal.—Has any tragedy ever been written wherein the hero or heroine did not meet with death as the outcome of the action; but through the death of one very dear to them that the poetic justification has been found? If not, is this written within the proper province of tragedy, and could such a play be correctly called a tragedy wherein the catastrophe is not direct but through the death of a dear one brought about though by the action of the chief character? If merely a drama, is it permissible to make use of violent actions (such as murder) and end in above way?

A play by Mrs. Centlivre, "The Cruel Gift," is described on the title page as a tragedy and is called a tragedy in the books; but neither hero nor heroine died; only a secondary character is slain, his heart in a neat vessel being the cruel gift of the play. Doran somewhere speaks of a merry tragedy, wherein no person meets death. Tragedy, so long as it deals with great actions, need not necessarily end with or contain death. When a play deals with death, not in a lofty, heroic way, it becomes drama, or more commonly melodrama.

M. E. L. WILSON, Clermont, N. Y.—The late lamented John Hay may have penned the lines,

"The inner side of every cloud
Is bright and shining;
I therefore turn my clouds about,
And always wear them inside out,
To show the lining,"

but "The Union Presbyterian Church Year Book for 1905" gives James Whitcomb Riley as their author.

Even this does not settle the authorship; another correspondent says that her copy of the lines ascribes the authorship to "Dr. Stearns."

SUBSCRIBER.—1. Who is Julia Cartwright? What has she written, and what is the character of her books? 2. Are any of Alexander Hamilton's descendants celebrated in any way, and how? 3. What is a de luxe edition?

Julia Cartwright is now Mrs. Henry Ady. She was born about fifty years ago; in 1880 she married an Englishman, the rector of Ockham. She writes on art subjects, biographies, and essays chiefly; she has also done magazine work. None of Alexander Hamilton's descendants ever attained more than local celebrity, all the descendants were well known in this city, however. An edition de luxe—improperly called a de luxe edition—is a special edition of a work, characterised by fine paper, printing, and binding, and generally limited in the number of volumes it contains; it is sold at a higher price than the regular editions, and often by subscription.

R. O. SETIN, New York.—Kindly let me know whether Csekoff's books have been translated from the Russian into English, and name of their American or English publisher.

They have not been translated—at all events, they do not appear in the English and American lists.

A. B., New York.—If I am not mistaken, the book asked for on Jan. 13 by H. M. Skinner of Chicago is "American Popular Lessons," by Elisa Robbins, also mythology, by same author. Probably the publishers will be found in Roorbach's Publishing List O. P.

Miss Robbins's "American Popular Lessons" was published by G. R. Lockwood in 1848; her "Elements of Mythology" by Moss of Philadelphia. Neither book has been reissued.

M. C. L.—If not aware of it, "T. M. D. C." (Jan. 20) may like to know that The Critic for January has an interesting (translated) article by Mme. Calvé upon Provencal poets and the Felibridge. Besides good portraits of Roumanille, Aubanel, and Mistral, group pictures of the seven "Félibres," who initiated the Provencal renaissance, and one of the house where it originated, there is a translation of a five-stanza poem, "The Blind Girl," taken from Roumanille's book of Noels, "Li Nouvé."

LENA B. LANGDON, Niles, Mich.—In answer to the inquiry of Ellen E. Niles, the poem she refers to is by Lord Byron, and has been set to music.

Mrs. D. H. McG., Brooklyn.—Kindly tell me how the following old volumes stand as "rare books": 1. "Honor, Military and Civill," contained in four books, (by Francis Bacon?) Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, printer to the Queene's most Excellent Majestie, Anno dom. 1602. (Rather modern binding.) 2. "The Works of Alexander Pope, Esq.," in eight volumes. Published in London 1777. Printed for J. Buckland and T. Longman. 3. "The Ignorant Philosopher," translated from the French by Mr. De Voltaire. By the Rev. David Williams. Published in London in 1779, and printed for Fielding & Walker in Pater-Noster Row. 4. "Voltairiana," in four volumes. Selected and translated from the French by Mary Julia Young. Published in London in 1805. 5. "The Religion of Nature Delineated," by William Wollaston. (Seventh edition.) Published in London and printed for J. and P. Knapton in Ludgate Street, 1776. (Original binding.) 6. "A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean," performed under the direction of Capt. Cook, Clerke, and Gore in the years 1776-7-8-9-80. Embellished with forty elegant engravings. In two volumes. Published in Philadelphia by Robert Desilver, 110 Walnut Street, 1818. (Original binding.) 7. "The History and Adventures of Gil Blas De Santillane," translated from the French of M. De Lusage. Illustrated with copper plates. In four volumes. Published in London, 1778.

Not one of your books is worth more than $5.

S. A. LONGMORE.—Kindly enlighten me as to the origin of the often-used remark, "Keeping the memory green." I am afraid it is wholly obscure.

The phrase is found in Hamlet, where, Act I., Scene ii., Lines 1 and 2, the King says: "Though yet of Hamlet, our dear brother's death, The memory be green," &c. Thomas Moore in his "O breathe not his name" has "And the tear that we shed, though in secret it rolls, Shall long keep his memory green in our souls."

M. C. L.—How is it customary to date important executive acts of our Government, particularly those that concern the country as a whole? Are they dated on the existing year of our independence, or on the year of our Lord, or on both? The fac simile of the Emancipation Proclamation shows that it was dated on the eighty-seventh year of Independence, but this form may have been then chosen to emphasize the integrity of the Union.

Federal statutes are dated by the existing calendar year; proclamations are dated by the year of American independence, as well as by the calendar year.

M. C. L.—The lines asked for by West Ninety-second Street Jan. 20 are from Rose Terry Cooke's "Beyond," and should run:

"Take courage, soul!
Hold not thy strength in vain!
With faith o'ercome the steeps
Thy God hath set for thee.
Beyond the Alpine summits of great pain
Lieth thine Italy."

Another correspondent says they may be found in Longfellow's "Poems of Places, Switzerland," credited to Mrs. Cooke.

SOL. HAUBEN.—Kindly tell what "S. P. Q. R." written on the banners of the Roman soldiers of the play "Julius Caesar," by Shakespeare, stand for.

The letters stand for "Senatus Populus Que Romanus," the Senate and the Roman people; they are equivalent in meaning to our "U. S.," as in the abbreviation "U. S. S. Brooklyn," "U. S. Army," &c.

K. A., Louisville, Ky.—Would a collector of the literature of the stage value "The Theatrical Apprenticeship and Anecdotal Recollections of Sol Smith," Philadelphia, Carey & Hart, 1846? Has it any other value?

A collector might value it at a dollar or two, up to even $4. It has no value except as a contribution to theatrical history of an actor not in the first rank.

Appeals to Readers.

S. H. RIKER, Troy, N. Y.—In his will dated Dec. 30, 1783, David Reichert, (Rickard, Rikert,) of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y., gave to his eldest son, Joseph, "my Big Dutch Bible." David Reichert, born West Camp, Ulster County, N. Y., April 17, 1714, was son of Joseph Reichert of Kirchberg, Wurtemberg, Germany, who in 1710 came to New York with 3,000 people from the Rhinish Palatinate. This company came in ten ships, under command of Gov. Robert Hunter. I am very anxious to locate this Bible if it is still in existence. It cannot be found among the descendants.

JAMES A. McGRATH.—Kindly publish or tell me where I can find a response made by James Whitcomb Riley at a banquet in this city several years ago to the question, "Where is the Land of Bohemia?"

In its *intelligent* and *thorough* review of "Historic Morristown, New Jersey: The Story of its First Century," by Andrew M. Sherman (The Howard Publishing Co., Morristown, N. J.), *The Sunday Call*, Newark, N. J., of Jan. 14, 1906, says:

"That it has been a labor of love is made manifest immediately, and much of the charm which invests the book is due to this fact, which gives a *freshness* and *virility* to many passages * * * * .

The work is *exhaustive* and *thorough* and will prove a valuable source of reference for students hereafter. It serves to strengthen the historical archives of the State. * * * * His work on *the early* history of the place *is especially admirable*, * * * * . That portion of the book devoted to Morristown during the Revolution is particularly interesting, and gives the work one of its especial charms. It apparently *leaves nothing* for the historian of the future to do in this regard, unless new documents be discovered."

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COLLECTORS OF GEORGE CRUIKshank's books and prints who desire to add to or complete their collections are requested to communicate with EXPERT, (B. E.,) Box 314 Times, Times Square.

DAVIS'S BOOKSTORE, 59 W. 42D.—Mark Twain's Works, 23 vols., half morocco, $30; Scott's Works, 12 vols., half morocco, $15; Plutarch's Works, 10 vols., $10. Other exceptional bargains.

FOR SALE—5,000 NAMES OF BONA fide book buyers, on index cards, ready for filing; all good names; price, $2 per 100. William H. Smith, Jr., 515 West 173d St., N. Y. City.

FOR SALE—HISTORICAL NEWSPAper, (New Country,) published in the City of Port Arthur during the bombardment. Tiltmann, 54 St. Nicholas Av.

HOWARD MEMORIAL LIBRARY, NEW Orleans, La.; Engineering Magazine, Vols. 1 to 4, 1891-1893. Wood's Memoirs of Law, 1824.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS OF FAMOUS persons bought and sold; send for price lists. Walter R. Benjamin, 1 West 34th St., New York.

LINCOLNIANA—SEND FOR NEW LIST of books, pamphlets, autographs, &c. D. H. Newhall, 50 Maiden Lane, New York.

FOR SALE.—18T AND 2D VOLUMES St. Nicholas; price $15. Margaret Eytinge, 15 E. 41st St., Bayonne, N. J.

FOR SALE—COPIES WORLD'S WORK Magaine to 1906. Edward Jenkins, 006 North Sumner Av., Scranton, Pa.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, LARGE paper edition of Holmes; La Salle edition of Parkman; 2d and 3d volumes of George William Curtis's Works, published by Harpers; Channing's Works, new edition, Unitarian Society, Boston; Fisher's History Christian Church; Webster and Hamilton in Statesmen Series; Kipling, Scribner's edition, complete or otherwise, binding not important if condition otherwise good. Address Book Buyer, Box 341 Times, Times Square.

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New Novels by Miss Sinclair, George Barr McCutcheon, and Others—Some More Serious Books.

HENRY HOLT & CO. announce that they are soon to have a new novel by the gifted author of "The Divine Fire," which will deal with English life and character. So far as is known, Miss Sinclair has not made use of American "color" which she secured during her three months' sojourn in this country. She sailed last Saturday for her home, in England.

"Cowardice Court" is the title of George Barr McCutcheon's new novel, which Dodd, Mead & Co. are sending through the press. The story seems to be more like this author's "The Purple Parasol" and "The Day of the Dog," than his more serious tales of "Graustark." The scenes are laid in New York State. The tale centres around a feud that has sprung up between an English peer and an American in their adjoining homes in the Adirondack Mountains. The love story has to do with the meeting of the American and Lady Penelope. She is driven from her home by the wife of the English peer, and the part a haunted house and a thunderstorm play in this event are told in Mr. McCutcheon's dashing style. The volume will have colored illustrations by Harrison Fisher and decorations by T. B. Hapgood.

The Macmillan Company is about to issue "The Religion of Numa, and Other Essays on the Religion of Ancient Rome," by Jesse Benedict Carter. The volume contains, in addition to the title essay, others on "The Reorganization of Servius," "The Coming of the Sibyl," "The Decline of Faith," and "The Augustan Renaissance," which, as may be seen, deal with a distinct period in the history of Rome from its beginning to the close of the reign of Augustus. The author's manner of treating the subject is indicated by the following passage from his preface: "The careful student of the history of the Romans cannot doubt the psychological reality of their religion, no matter what his personal metaphysics may be."

Henry Holt & Co. have concluded arrangements with D. S. Alexander, a New York Congressman from Buffalo, for "The Political History of New York State." The first two volumes of the work, dealing with the period from 1774 to 1861, will appear in the Spring.

The Putnams will publish next month "All That Was Possible," the new book by Howard Overing Sturgis, author of "Belchamber." It is said that the story treats of a situation which, if not delicately handled, would show an utter disregard for conventional proprieties. It reveals, it is reported, much care on the part of the author in style and structure and is an "artistic" piece of writing.

Dodd, Mead & Co. announce for Spring publication "The Scholar's Daughter," the latest novel by Beatrice Harraden, author of "Ships That Pass in the Night," &c. The background to the story is a little English town. The old scholar's ambition is to make a great dictionary which, in spite of much labor, progresses very slowly. To the despair of the old man, his daughter, a lively and witty girl, turns up, and almost puts a stop to the completion of the dictionary. Her attention, however, is distracted by a handsome stranger from Australia, whose appearance and the announcement that the girl's mother is a famous actress form two of the "striking" incidents in Miss Harraden's tale. The illustrations and decorations for the book are being printed in two colors.

A new edition of W. C. Stewart's "The Practical Angler; or, The Art of Trout Fishing, More Particularly Applied to Clear Water," is appearing in America through the Macmillan Company. Besides the introduction by W. Earl Hodgson, the reprint has colored fac similes of the flies used by Stewart.

Henry Holt & Co. will publish shortly "The Seamaid," by Ronald MacDonald. Dr. Lupus, a prominent figure in the story, is said to have some of the characteristics of Jack London's "Sea Wolf," and is dubbed "a sort of marine Raffles."

G. P. Putnam's Sons are about to bring out "Poetry and the Individual," by Hartley Burr Alexander. This is a study of the manner of thought in which the "poetic faculty" works. The book embodies the results of the author's own thinking. Its aim is practical, and it pleads for "that humanization of philosophical interests which happily is more and more the goal of the idealists of the younger generation."

The Macmillan Company will issue immediately "A Handbook of Climatic Treatment, Including Balneology," by Dr. William B. Hugard. The object of the book is "to place the therapeutics of climate on a secure foundation," and also to enable the physician to easily master the principles of choice in the selection of baths and mineral waters. The re-

mates of European and Asiatic countries are described, as well as those of Great Britain and the United States. There are many chapters on meteorology, therapeutics, &c. Numerous tables, diagrams, &c., have been included.

Doubleday, Page & Co. expect to publish early in March "Curayl," the new novel by Una L. Silberrad. Here are related the struggles of a proud woman, the last of an ancient family, whom a spendthrift father has married against her will to a wealthy man.

The Holts have just seen to press another edition of James Davis's translation of Auerbach's "Villa of the Rhine," as well as an authorized vocabulary edition of F. von Saar's "Die Steinklopfer," edited by Dr. C. H. Handschin and Prof. E. C. Roedder. This is a first "Arbeiter-novelle," dealing with the life of two "stone breakers" on the mountain railway over the Semmering Alps. The author is said to be the creator of the Austrian short novel.

The beginning of February has been set down by the Macmillan Company for the issue of Part II. of Thomas Hardy's elaborate drama, "The Dynasts," which portrays the whole Napoleonic era. This month will also see the publication of Eden Phillpotts's novel, "The Portreeve," and Stephen Phillips's new play, "Nero." The anouncement is also made, for March, of "Napoleon and His Times," the new volume in The Cambridge Modern History.

L. C. Page & Co. have arranged for an English edition of Charles Gibson's travel book, "Among French Inns," which Hodder & Stoughton of London will publish.

In about a month the J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia will bring out "The Nature and Origin of Living Matter," by H. Charlton Bastian; "Memoirs of Charles Cramp," by Augustus G. Buell; Volume II. of W. Worby Beaumont's "Motor Vehicles and Motors: Their Design, Construction, and Working by Steam, Oil, and Electricity." They also announce a second printing of Ella M. Tybout's novel, "The Wife of the Secretary of State."

The March issue of Country Life in America will be a double gardening number. The frontispiece will present "An Old-fashioned Garden," by Frances and Mary Allen. There will be articles on "How to Make a Lawn," by Leonard Barron; "A New Kind of Wall Garden," by W. E. Pendleton; "A Garden Made by Hand," by Martia Leonard; "A Japanese Garden on a Village Lot," by Matthias Homer; "Sundials in Modern Gardens," by Walter A. Dyer, and others.

Doubleday, Page & Co. announce Lady Henry Somerset's novel, "Under the Arch," for issue March 3. The story is of modern London, and, although having the attributes of the "old-fashioned novel," is said not to be lacking in modernity in the scenes it presents. The author is as well acquainted with London's "smart set" as with that city's "submerged tenth."

The Macmillan Company is bringing out a new edition, with six full-page illustrations, of "The Ranche on the Oxhide," the story of life on the frontier, by Col. Henry Inman, author of "The Old Santa Fé Trail," &c. Among the characters are Col. Cody ("Buffalo Bill") and Gen. Custer.

The Fleming H. Revell Company will issue in March the report of the recent Inter-Church Conference on Federation. The volume, to contain about 600 pages, will include addresses by Justice Brewer, Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Bishops Doane and Fowler, John Wanamaker, and seventy others. The volume was arranged for publication by W. T. Demarest and Drs. M. E. Dwight, W. H. Roberts, E. B. Sanford, and J. B. Devins.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale, the veteran Boston author, has written a volume for the fireside traveler, entitled, "Turry at Home Travels," which the Macmillan Company will publish shortly, uniform with the one-volume edition of the author's "Memories of a Hundred Years." He has made an attempt here, he writes, "mostly by memories, sometimes by expectations, with an occasional word of the present fact, to interest the average reader in some plan for seeing some part of his own home which he has never seen until now." Dr. Hale opens his book with descriptions of Maine, "a State which in the Continent of Europe would make a very decent empire." He then describes travel in the other New England States, New York, and the City of Washington. The volume will be illustrated from portraits, old prints, and photographs.

Doubleday, Page & Co. assert that "Q. P.'s" "How to Buy Life Insurance," which they will publish soon, is the only book on the subject dealing with the policy as merchandise and telling the man who is thinking of insuring how to buy "intelligently." Information is given as to the keeping of the policy, which educated people never read, and thus pay high prices for benefits they can never

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PAGES IN WAITING.

WE learn from Edward Jenks's excellent handbook on Parliamentary England that the House of Commons represents more or less correctly the thought of "the great British middle class," and that the British Cabinet as now constituted is merely a committee of Parliamentarians, which is responsible to the British nation for the conduct of the sovereign, but the exact status of the House of Lords so obstinately defies definition that the possibilities of its incongruities have appealed to Harold Wintis, who has written a novel around them, which the John Lane Company will publish immediately.

The House of Lords in Fiction.

The author chooses for his theme the old agitation for abolishing making over the upper house, and opens his tale, which is called "The Cleansing of the Lords," with the passage of "an act for the transfer of titles," which provides that a committee may eliminate from the peerage those Barons, Earls, Dukes, &c., who are deemed to have forfeited their rank through failure to give worthy services to the State. The vacancies thus created are filled by promotions made by the committee, not through rank conferred by the sovereign. Thus we see the House of Lords elevated to a high standard of efficiency without being abolished altogether.

The possibilities of such a bill give the novelist an excellent chance for an amusing picture of English social and political life. There is also involved in the development of the story the growth of a large African ivory trust, large, at least, in point of capitalization, and important in the influence it has on the political situation presented.

***

Upton Sinclair in Darkest Chicago.

Habitual novel readers, possibly some others, may recall a novel which was presented three or four years ago under somewhat impertinent auspices with the title "The Journal of Arthur Stirling." The author was Upton Sinclair, and since then he has done better. "Manassas" and "Prince Hagen" have come from his pen and have been received with more or less favor. The middle of next month will see the publication of a story which he calls "The Jungle." It will bear the imprint of Doubleday, Page & Co., and is unhesitatingly admitted by these publishers to be little short of a "thriller." In fact, such a sensation did it create among their "readers" that a lawyer was straightway employed to investigate the facts set forth in the book. The lawyer reported that the facts were all right, and so the book will appear according to schedule, (Feb. 15,) with commendations by Jack London, who calls it "the Uncle Tom's Cabin of wage slavery," and David Graham Phillips, who declares it to be "the greatest novel published in America in fifty years."

Now, what are the facts that Mr. Sinclair employs for a fiction setting? "The Jungle" deals with the alleged horrible conditions that obtain in Packingtown, Chicago, in which the adventures of a family of Lithuanian emigrants play a prominent part. The conditions in which they live are related with amazing candor and brutal realism. The book contains startling revelations of business methods and glimpses of the Chicago under-world of crime and graft, in which the hero for a time becomes a criminal and a tramp.

***

Memoirs of a Young British Army Officer.

Col. Frederick Ivor Maxse of the Coldstream Guards of the British Army, who has served with distinction in the Soudan and South Africa, and is the recipient of a number of medals for bravery, &c., has written a biography of a late comrade, Brevet Lieut. Col. C. F. Seymour Vandeleur, D. S. O., of the Scots and the Irish Guards. The "Story of a British Officer," as the book is called, contains several water color illustrations by Nico Jungmann and some maps. It is published here by Longmans, Green & Co.

Seymour Vandeleur, Col. Maxse writes, commanded every man's respect and admiration by his happy disposition and kindly ways, and the zeal and earnestness with which he performed his duties. It was his object, in writing the volume, to avoid personal description and allow the "plain narrative of a soldier's service to tell its own tale." Much of his material has been gathered from the subject's diary which he kept from the age of 15 until his death, which occurred in 1901, being brought about in a train wreck accomplished by a notorious Irishman. Vandeleur was then only 32 years old. Col. Maxse says:

In these pages I have endeavored to place before my readers the story of his life, not in the form of a biography but rather by narrating the events in which he took part and discussing the problems which absorbed him. * * * Indeed, one purpose of this book is to afford to Vandeleur's countrymen a glimpse of what is being done by members of the army of Britain and the Dependencies and Crown Colonies of the Empire. * * * The memory of Seymour Vandeleur as we knew him, bright, kind-hearted, happy companion, still lingers with those who followed his colors, and sympathize with his spirit. And it is pitiful to think that when the end came he did not fall in the fair field of battle.

The author follows his subject's career through the Uganda campaigns, Nigeria, the Nile, on the Athara, at Omdurman, in the Boer war. Some of the chapters appeared in the British National Review, the editor of which is Col. Maxse's brother.

***

Life and Times of Descartes.

A biography of the French philosopher of the seventeenth century, "René Descartes: His Life and Times," has been written by Miss Elizabeth S. Haldane, and appears with the imprint of E. P. Dutton & Co. The volume is timely in view of the recent publication in Paris of the monumental edition of MM. Adam and Tannery of the works of Descartes, which completes that prepared by Victor Cousin, and published in eleven volumes during 1824-26. The work is the result of much research and pains, all possible original sources having been examined. These include the three-volume edition of Clerselier, published in Paris in 1657-67; Adrien Baillet's "Vie de M. Descartes," 1691, and many others, which, although for the most part incomplete and incorrect, still give some insight into Descartes's methods, way of living, &c.

Beginning with an account of the parentage and childhood of Descartes, Miss Haldane continues with descriptions of his youth and "religious warfare"; his travels in Italy, France, Germany, Sweden, Holland; his philosophy, correspondence, and disputation; the writing, publication, and criticisms of the "Meditations"; Descartes's relations with the Queen of Sweden and Princess Elizabeth of Palatine; his later life, personal characteristics, and physiology. The final chapter, on "Descartes's Geometry," has been written by Miss Margaret Forrest, who had to omit much of interest because it would have been meaningless without the diagrams, for which there was no room in the present volume.

Speaking of the lack of correspondence in her volume, Miss Haldane says in her preface:

It has been suggestetd that since Descartes's letters have now been given to the public in their complete form, it would have been interesting to have had certain of these translated from the French and Latin, and printed in their entirety. This, however, decidedly to their loss, unfortunately proved to be impossible within the limits of a single volume, dealing with the life and teaching of the philosopher.

The frontispiece is a portrait of Descartes. Miss Haldane has provided her book with brief explanatory footnotes.

***

Origin of Fairy Stories.

The Duttons are about to issue a volume by J. A. Macculloch, author of "Comparative Theology," "The Misty Isle of Skye," &c., dealing with "The Childhood of Fiction: A Study of Folk Tales and Primitive Thought." Here the writer has "dared" to show that some of the things which form the fascination of a fairy tale have really had their origin in "sordid fact and reality." And, because of the atmosphere of old romance in the folk tales, he has, throughout the volume, kept in mind the fact that they are literature—"the literature of early man and of primitive people wherever found." Mr. Macculloch explains the title of his book in the first chapter:

Folk tales are the earliest form of romantic and imaginative literature, the unwritten fiction of early man and of primitive people in all parts of the world. They represent fiction in its childhood; the attempts of primitive men and of savage races to clothe their impressions of the universe, their ideas and beliefs, their customs and manner of living, in a romantic garb, and in the form of a story. Though other causes have led to their origin or have molded their form once they originated, they owe their birth in great part to that universal human desire to listen to a story. "Tell me a story," cries the child; and in the childhood of the race there was heard the same cry, followed by a generous response from those in whom imagination and the faculty of story-weaving were most active.

The chapters that follow the introduction on the antiquity of folk tale incidents deal with the stories around "The Water of Life," the belief in the renewal of life after death, transformation, kind animals, cannibalism, the clever youngest son, "tabu" in folk tales, the dragon sacrifice, the sacrifice of a child, &c. The closing chapter is about "The Origin and Transmission of Folk Tales."

Motoring in Europe.

"Two Americans in a Motor Car Touring in Europe" by Herbert F. Gunnison, is the title of an interesting, well-illustrated little book in paper covers, published by the Brooklyn Eagle. Mr. Gunnison describes graphically motor car tours in Great Britain, France, Holland and Belgium, and appends a list of desirable routes in Europe for American tourists with automobiles.

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Pictorial Section, Part 1.

The New York Times

Sunday, January 28, 1906

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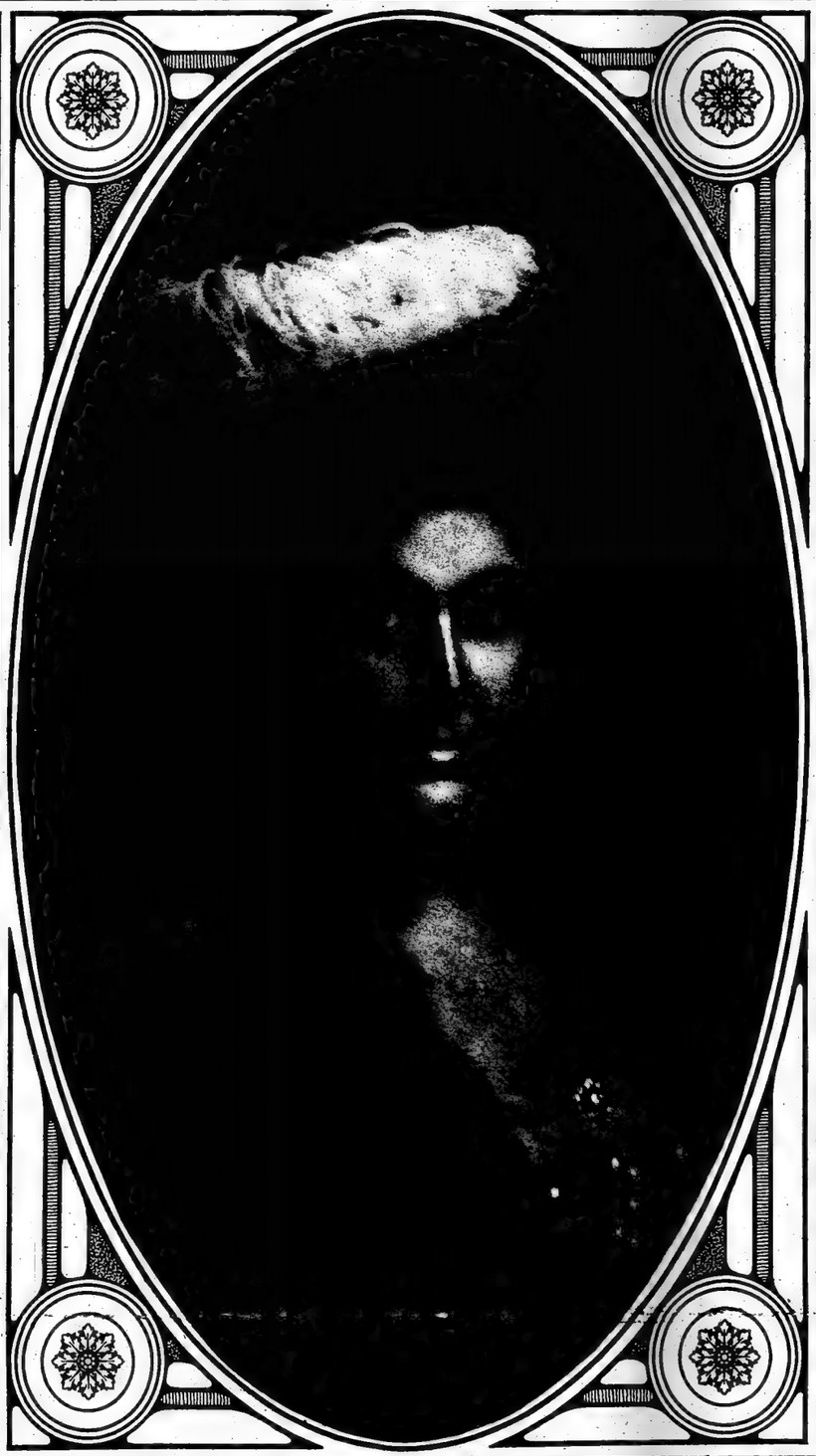

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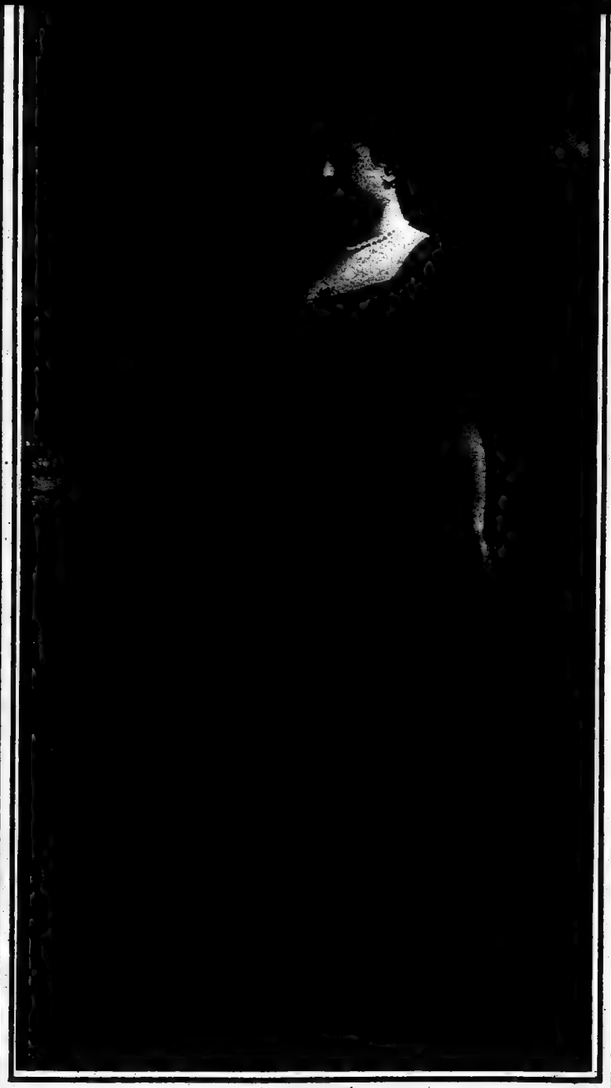

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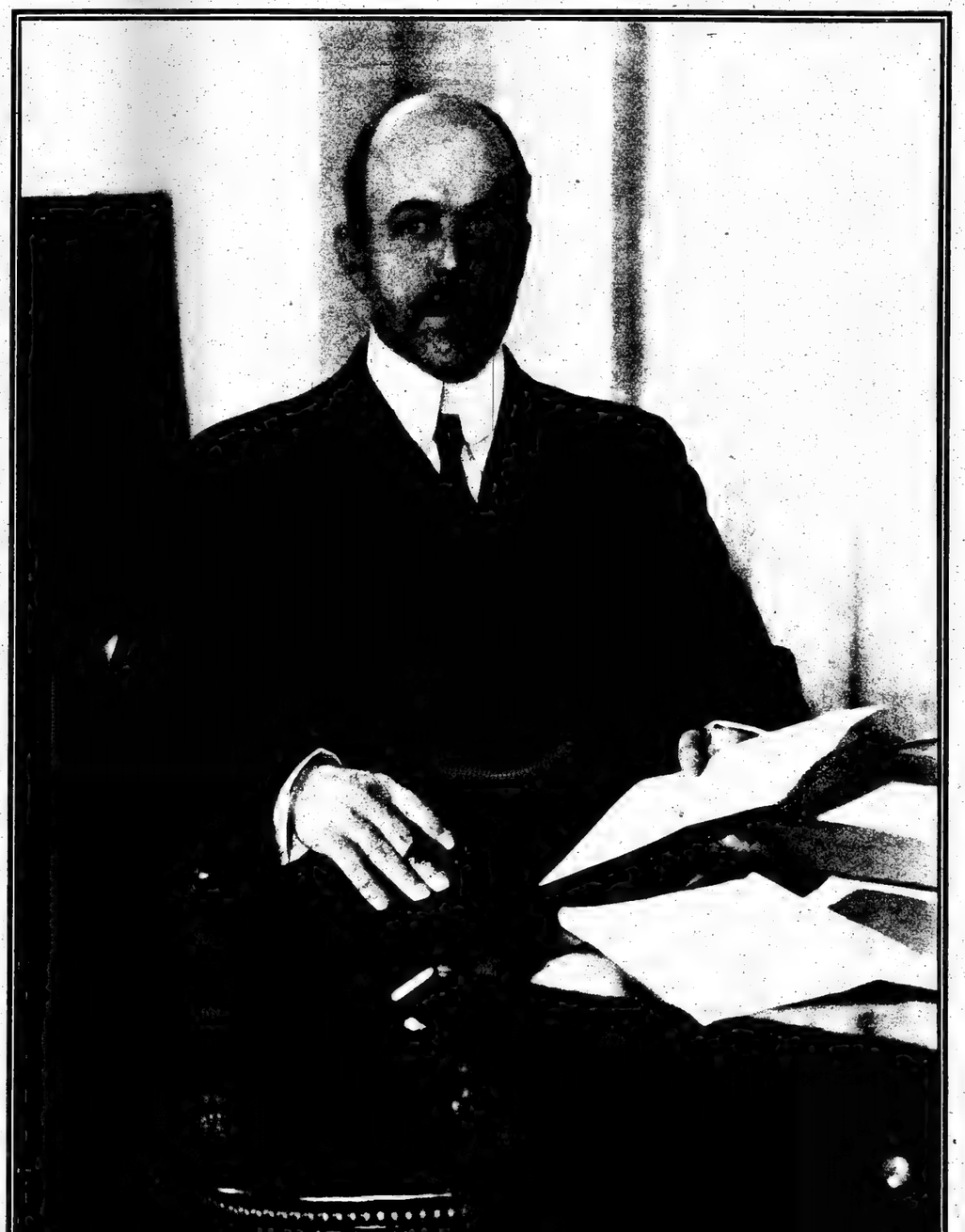

MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT.
From a photograph of the President's Daughter when she was three and one-half years old.

NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, M. C.
The young Congressman to whom Miss Roosevelt will be married, on February 17th. (Photo Copyright, 1906, by Waldon Fawcett.)

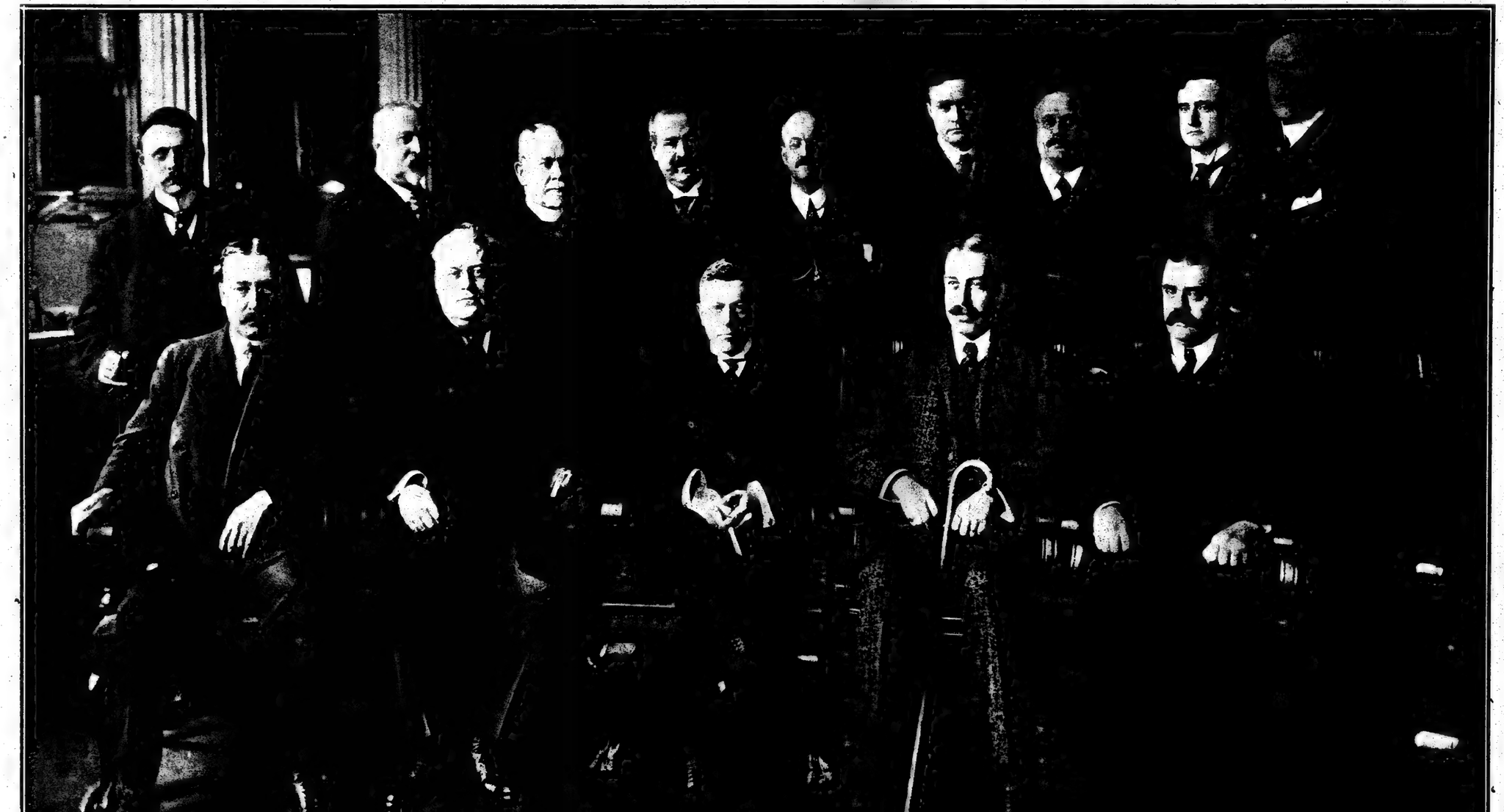

Mayor George B. McClellan and His Cabinet.

Front row, from left to right: James W. Stevenson, Bridge Commissioner; John J. Delany, Corporation Counsel; George B. McClellan, Mayor; Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, Police Commissioner; Francis J. Lantry, Commissioner of Correction. Back row, from left to right: Dr. Thomas Darlington, Health Commissioner; Edmond J. Butler, Tenement House Commissioner; William B. Ellison, Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity; Moses Herrman, Park Commissioner; John A. Bensel, Commissioner of Docks and Ferries; Frank M. O'Brien, Mayor's Private Secretary; Robert W. Hebberd, Commissioner of Charities; John H. O'Brien, Fire Commissioner; John McG. Woodbury, Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

(Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)

ELLIS JEFFREYS,
in "The Fascinating Mrs. Vanderveldt."

OLIVE FREMSTAD, as Venus in "Tannhauser."
(Photo by Otto Sarony Co.)

KEEPER "BILLY" SNYDER AND OLD SMILES.
They have just completed their twenty years service at the Park Zoo.

FAMILY OF RUSSIAN REFUGEES AT ELLIS ISLAND.
(Photo by Brown Bros. N. Y.)

Booker T. Washington at the Tuskegee Silver Anniversary at Carnegie Hall.
Seated behind the Speaker are Robert C. Ogden, Joseph H. Choate and Mark Twain.

(From Stereograph, Copyright, 1906, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.)

PORTRAIT OF MRS. SHERIDAN S. NORTON.
By Pilado Bertieri. At the Oehme Galleries.

"THE SHEPHERD'S LUNCH." By Gaylord S. Truesdell.
At the American Art Association Galleries. (Copyright, 1901, by J. A. Truesoll.)

"SEA SHELLS." By W. A. Bouguereau.
Knox Collection at the American Art Association Galleries.

Interesting Pictures at Current Art Exhibitions.

THE STONE ROOM

THE LIBRARY

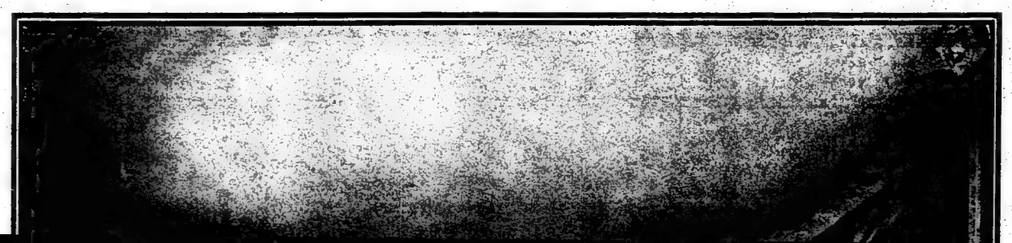

THE DRAWING ROOM

PART OF THE HALL

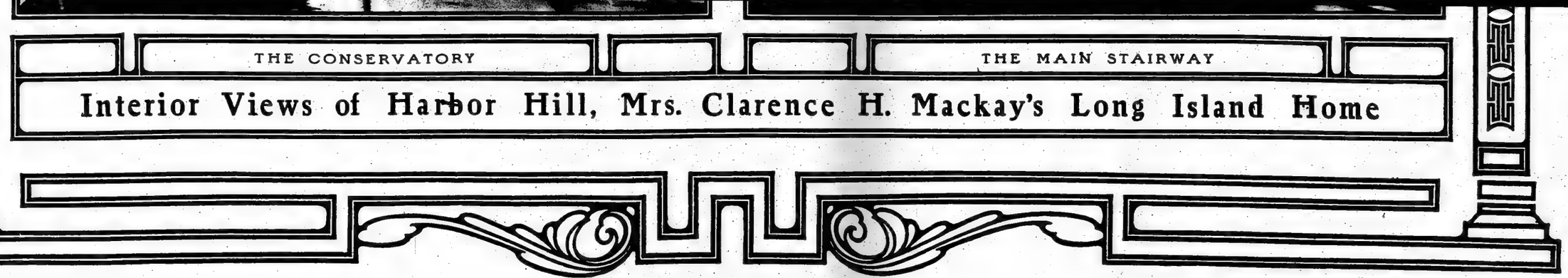

THE CONSERVATORY

THE MAIN STAIRWAY

Interior Views of Harbor Hill, Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay's Long Island Home

GREEK ATHLETES PREPARING FOR THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

Athenian Gymnastic Society Gives an Exhibition in the Stadium Before the Royal Family—The Games, Which Will Be an International Event, Will Take Place in the Spring.

PRINCESS LOUISE OF COBURG.

Daughter of the King of Belgium, Whom Her Husband Confined in an Asylum—She Has Been Released; Prince Philip Apologizing and Consenting to the Annulment of Their Marriage.

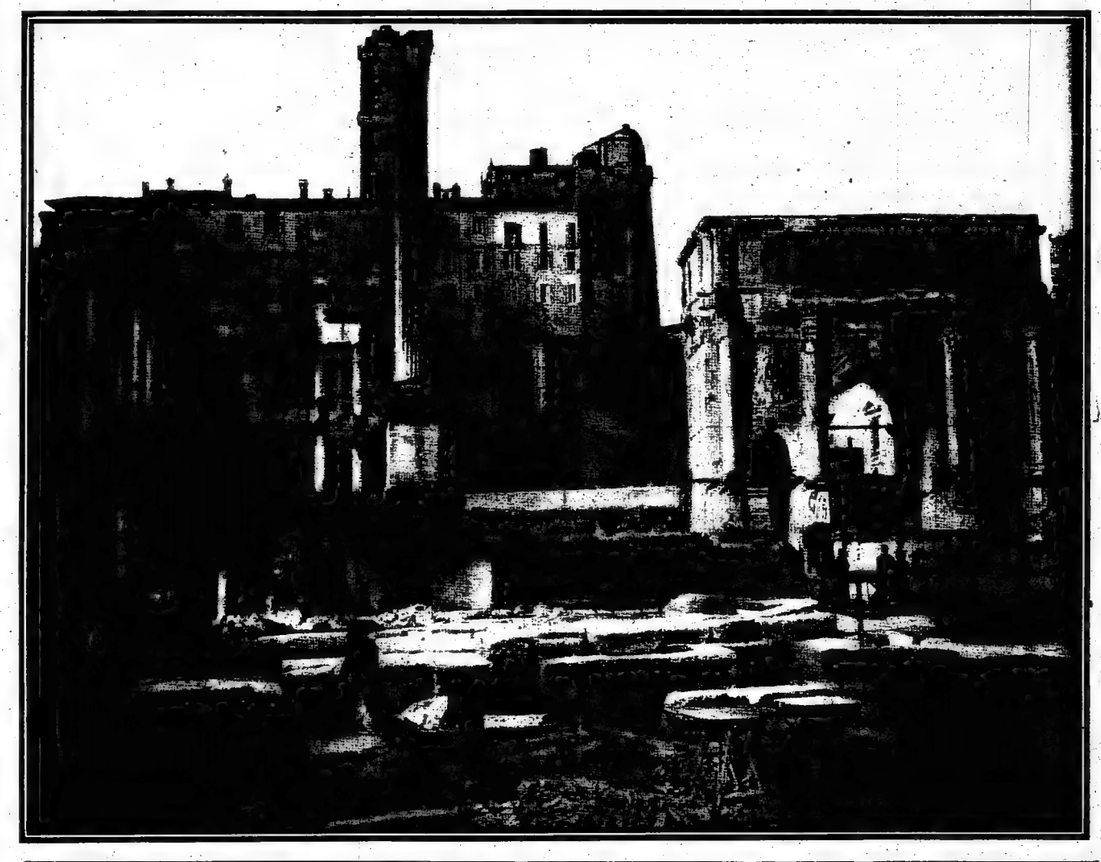

THE ROMAN FORUM SINCE THE RECENT EXCAVATION OF THE TRIBUNAL OF THE CAESARS.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES HAVING AN ELEPHANT RIDE AT GWALIOR, INDIA.

EX-PREMIER BALFOUR.
After Kicking Off a Football Match at Manchester—A Few Days Later He Was Defeated for Re-election.

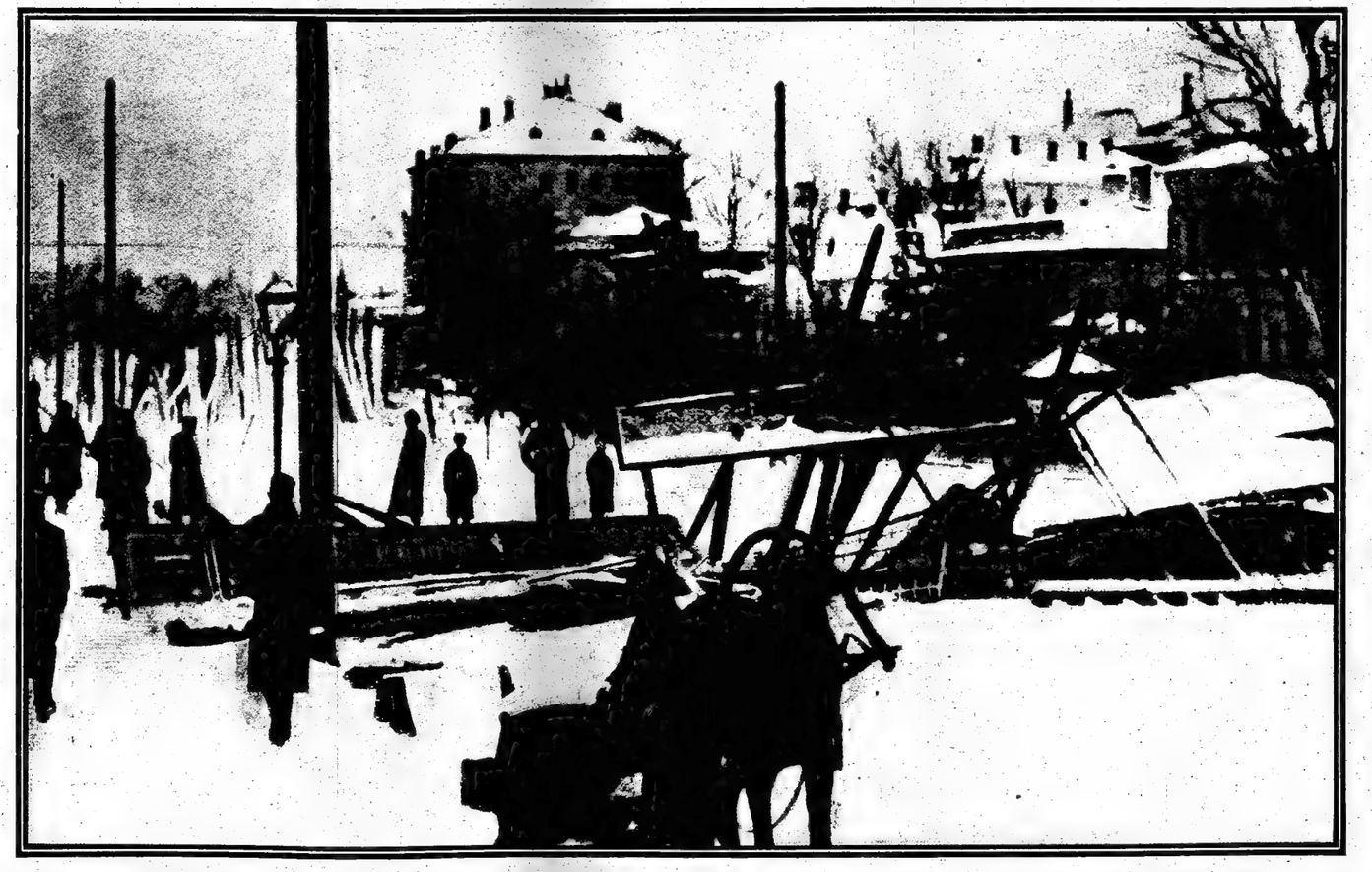

A TYPICAL BARRICADE IN GARDENSTRASSE, MOSCOW, DURING THE RECENT RIOTS.

A Morning Rehearsal of the Stock Company, Proctor's Fifth Ave. Theatre

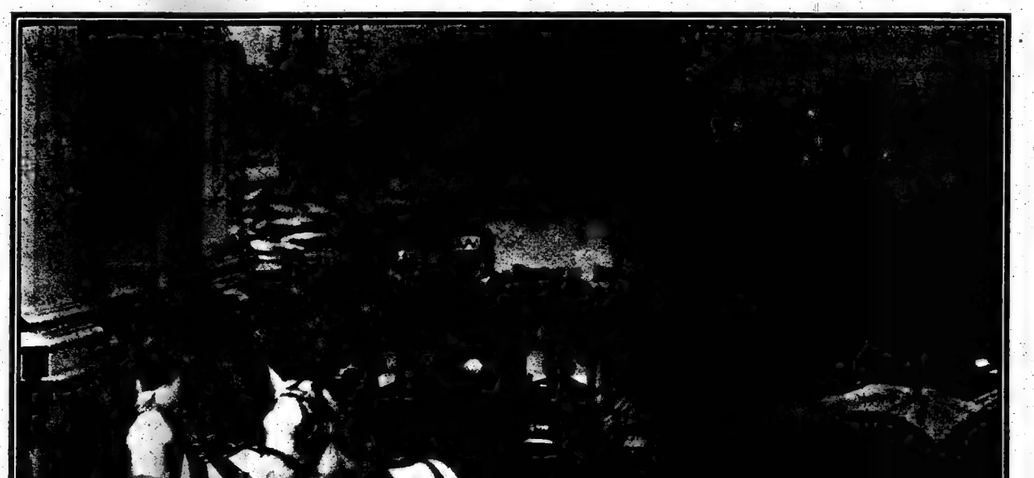

Sulgrave Manor House, Ancestral Home of the Washingtons (1535-1606).
Photograph taken about 10 months ago for Edward Hagaman Hall, showing the escutcheon, erroneously reported stolen, over the doorway. (Courtesy of Edward Hagaman Hall.)

MARSHAL OYAMA'S RETURN TO TOKIO.
The procession passing the triumphal arch—General Kuroki is riding in the second carriage. (Photo by Brown Bros.)

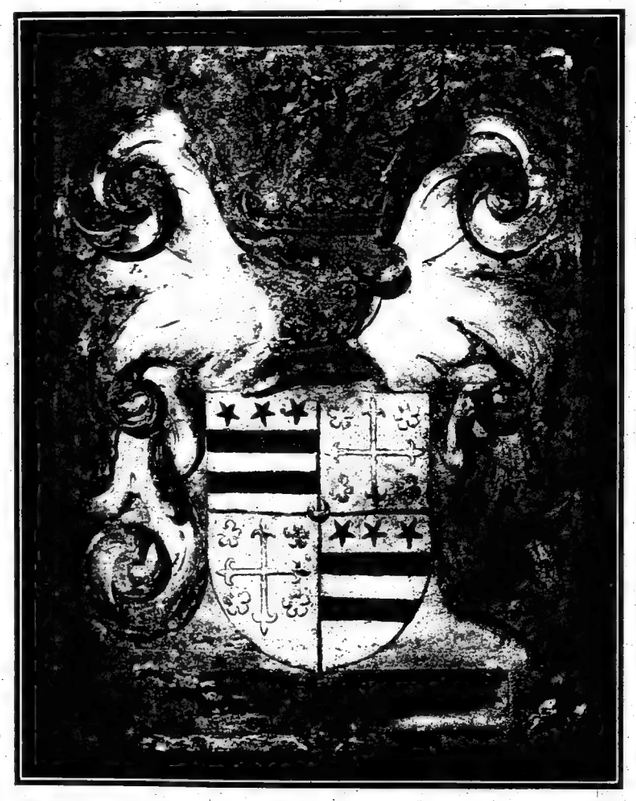

Washington Coat of Arms at Garsdon.
From the Manor House occupied by the Washington family in 1640.
(Courtesy of Edward Hagaman Hall.)

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Each year White owners have contributed to automobile history the longest, the hardest, the most interesting and eventful tours.

Just one more point—owing to our unequalled manufacturing facilities we can make prompt deliveries of the Model "F" side entrance car in the following types—touring car, limousine, victoria, runabout, landaulet and extension landaulet. This means that during the spring months our patrons will be touring, not waiting.

WHITE GARAGE: 42 West 62d St., New York; 16 Railroad Pl., East Orange; 1380 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn; 662 State St., New Haven; 5th Ave. and Federal St., Troy

"We're here to learn the farmer's trade: To swing a flail or to use a spade."

THE ROOSEVELT BEARS

(Copyright, 1905, by Seymour Eaton. All rights reserved)

By PAUL PIPER

IV. THE BEARS ON A FARM

The bears had learned from books they'd read
That boys who want to get ahead
Must start by learning the farmer's trade;
To split good rails and use a spade
And hoe potatoes and log and plow,
And shear a sheep and milk a cow,
Or drive a calf on a country road,
Or break in steers to draw a load,
Or pump up water from a well,
Or take the things to town to sell.
The bears were glad to have a chance
To get a start toward high finance,
To climb the ladder, round by round,
To the very top, where fame is found.
They would stay a day to learn the trick,
How farmer boys get ahead so quick.

As they tramped along to the farmer's yard,
The black bear scolded good and hard
About the mischief on the Pullman train,
And being put off in a shower of rain.
TEDDY—G declared that he'd be good
If the farmer's wife would give him food;
The rules on farms he understood,
And he'd do the very best he could.
They found the farmer splitting wood;
And they stepped up bold and said "Good day;
Do you want some hands to plant your hay?

And asked his neighbors from all around
To come and see what he had found:
Two bears let loose from a circus show,
Or out of a zoo, he didn't know.
The news had spread both near and far
That bears had fallen from moon or star,
Or had tumbled off a railroad car,
Or had rambled over the fields to feed,

They hitched two pigs to the farmer's plow,
And caught a goat and showed him how
To hold the handles and steer the crown
And make the clay turn upside down
The farmer's horses and cows and sheep
Came rambling near to take a peep
The black bear hired them one by one
And said if their work was carefully done
He would give them each a dollar a day
And at the end of the week would raise their pay.
The horses were told to use their legs
And to get to work at gathering eggs
The sheep were given the corn to hoe,
The potatoes to plant and the wheat to sow
The cows were asked some cheese to make,
A tub of butter and a ton of cake

The bears got over, they rued the day
The moment they landed, the bull made hay;
He tossed the bears in the sky so high,
They didn't come down till by and by
He chased them to an old straw stack,
And over the top and down and back,
And round and round and up the side,
And down again without a guide,
Till they found a hole where both could hide.
Then TEDDY G made a lasso long
With a piece of rope both stout and strong,
And he brought that bull to his knees so quick
He couldn't hook and he couldn't kick,
His ears looked sad, his eyes looked sick.
He simply bellowed with all his might
"Don't jerk so hard don't pull so tight.

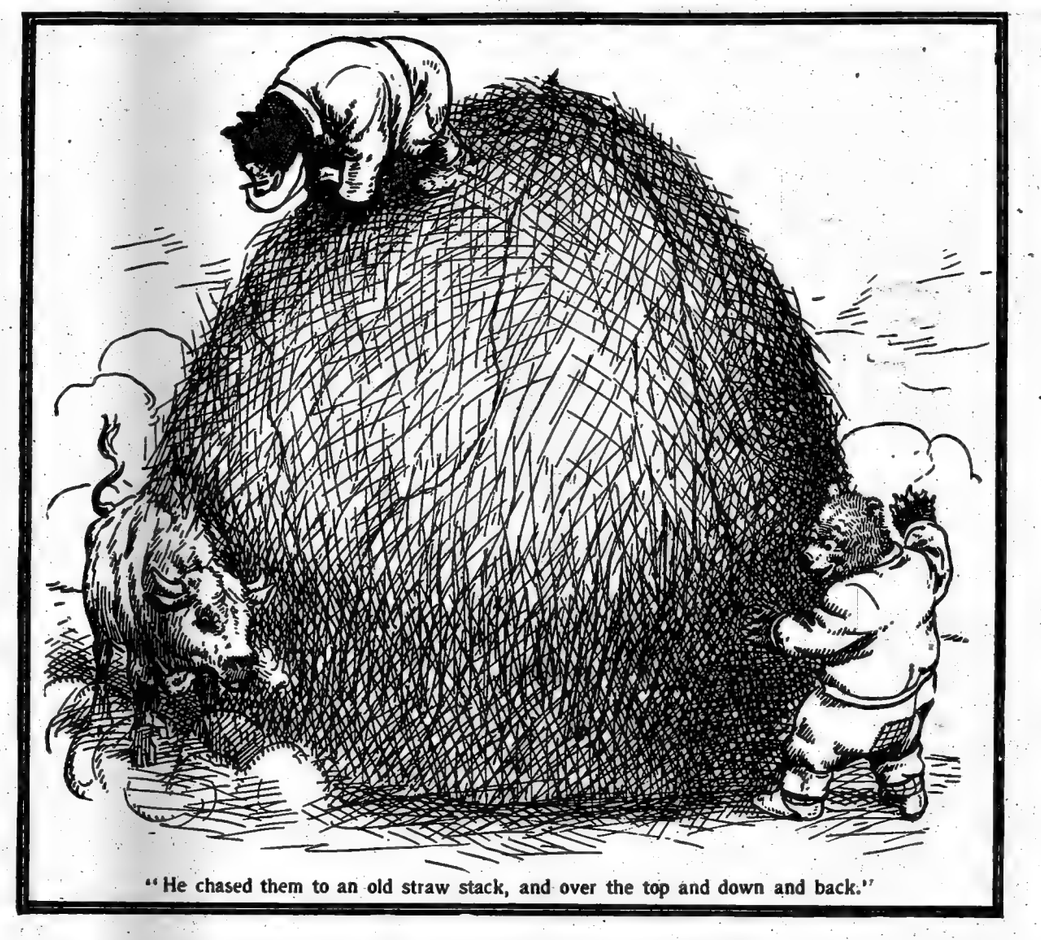

"He chased them to an old straw stack, and over the top and down and back."

A rooster was caught by TEDDY—G,
And stood on a fence where all could see,
And made to sing like a dickey bird.
The funniest song you ever heard,
The geese and ducks and turkeys, too,
Had a hundred and fifty things to do.

But the funniest caper of that day
Was with a machine for cutting hay
And oats and stuff for horses' feed.
TEDDY—G was bold; he wouldn't heed
When the farmer's boy said, "It has a fit,
If you start that chopper, it will never quit."
But TEDDY—G never scared a bit,
He let it go full lickety-split,

I'll take the job; I'll give up the fight."
Then TEDDY—B said: "It wasn't strange
If bulls and bears in a stock exchange
Had ups and downs and puts and calls
And skyward jumps and headlong falls;
But farming's what we're learning now
And if you'll behave we'll show you how"
The bull was hitched up to the cart
And made to draw things quick and smart

They slept that night in the stable mow and dreamt that they were farmers now.

"The farm is yours," the old man said,
"You have the job; now go ahead;
You milk the cows and load the hay,
And hoe potatoes for half a day,
And feed the sheep and plant the corn,
And come to supper when we blow the horn.
The farmer gave them clothes to wear,
And quit his work right then and there.

To dig your wheat? To sow your eggs?
Or to pack your milk in tubs or kegs?
We're here to learn the farmer's trade;
To swing a flail or to use a spade.
We're freshmen now, and green at that,
We're here to study right off the bat.
We learn new things at a lively rate
And by six o'clock we'll graduate."
The farmer nearly lost his breath,
The two bears scared him half to death.

If Jack and Jill, who went up the hill,
Or Margery Daw or her cousin Bill,
Or little Bo-Peep, who lost her sheep,
Or Humpty-Dumpty on the wall asleep,
Or little Jack Horner or Dickory Dock,
Or the three little mice who ran up the clock,
Or Old Mother Hubbard or the piper's son,
Or their brothers and sisters every one,
Or the brindled cow who jumped over the moon
Had seen the bears that afternoon,
They'd have quit their work and lost their pay,
And split their sides with laugh and play,
At least that's what the children say.
For TEDDY—B and TEDDY—G
Made farming hum in a different key.

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THE WEATHER.
Rain to-day; fair to-morrow; fresh northerly winds.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,536. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 28, 1906.—46 Pages, in Six Parts, Including Pictorial Section. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BOARD UP CAPITOL, FEARING A DISASTER

Serious Defects in $24,000,000 Structure at Albany.

COMPLETE SURVEY NECESSARY

Higgins Administration Disturbed by Prospect of Having White Elephant on Its Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—That the fruits of twenty-six years of political jugglery and chicanery on the State's $24,000,000 Capitol building have not been all garnered developed to-day.

A special meeting of the Trustees of Public Buildings was hurriedly called to take action on a report by William Barclay Parsons and Daniel E. Moran that disturbances at the foundation of the central tower had disclosed "the greatest structural weakness," that involved the integrity of the building as a whole. The Public Buildings Board consists of Gov. Higgins, Lieut. Gov. Bruce, and Speaker Wadsworth. Lieut. Gov. Bruce was in New York, but Gov. Higgins got into communication with him by telephone.

Robert J. Hill, Superintendent of Public Buildings, was instructed to close all entrances leading to the massive stairway that winds about to the central tower, to post notices of danger in big letters, to shut down the two elevators in the northeast corner of the building, known as the Assembly elevators; to notify certain State departments in that corner that access to their offices could be gained no longer through the old channels, and to bolt and bar the front entrance to the Assembly lobby.

Twenty carpenters, with plenty of lumber, were put to work, and to-night nearly every proscribed entrance has been walled up, and in order to get to some offices one must walk from a sixteenth to an eighth of a mile further than before. These offices are cut off:

Ground Floor—Railroad Commission and Department of Public Works.
Second Floor—Secretary of State and Gas and Electricity Commission.
Third Floor—Entrance to Assembly lobby and part of Press Office.
Fourth Floor—Civil Service, State Architect, and Forest and Game Departments.

Great Stone Pillars Cracked.

The first intimation of trouble was the cracking some time ago of great square columns of Nova Scotia sandstone on the first floor in the northeast corner of the building. Strips of iron were bolted about them, but they did not stop the trouble. In consequence Messrs. Parsons and Moran were called in on Thursday to make an examination.

So startling were their discoveries in what was hardly more than a cursory examination that they at once declared that only an investigation of the most thorough character would show the full extent of the trouble. They declared that the stairway was dangerous, and especially the corridor on the first floor leading to the Assembly elevators.

Their report in general terms was to this effect:

"It would appear that the causes of the disturbance are disconnected with the staircase itself.

"The staircases are at the point of the greatest structural weakness.

"The situation is one of great complications, involving the integrity of the building as a whole.

"To bring about the removal of the cause or make the proper correction, a thorough investigation of underlying conditions would seem to be necessary. This would mean a survey of the whole building. In this work there would probably have to be an examination of the foundation of the test pits and also a determination of the geological strata on which the building rests. Such investigation would necessarily occupy a considerable time and involve a considerable outlay of money.

"The public should be excluded from the general use of the staircase. It is evident that the actions that have caused the damage to the staircase are still in force and that the component parts of the staircase are under great internal stresses.

"In addition to weakness in the staircase itself certain parts show a decided tendency to spall. Persons using the staircase are exposed to the double danger of a serious collapse of the structure or being hit by small pieces becoming detached."

State Architect Explains.

State Architect Heins late this afternoon said that the report of Messrs. Parsons and Moran was not unexpected. He said that the cracking of the stone columns was due to the settling of the foundations, and that the cracks had been filled with cement. He said that the report was not alarming, and that the building was safe.

MAY BE A DRY SUNDAY.

Saloons Tighter Closed Than Usual Early To-day—Orders to Shut Up.

As a result of Commissioner Bingham's action in ordering the Inspectors to enforce the law and holding them responsible for violations of the law in their precincts, there was a good deal of speculation yesterday as to whether to-day is to be a dry or a wet Sunday. There was all the more uncertainty because the Commissioner issued no special order regarding the enforcement of the excise law.

When the reporters at Headquarters asked him about the matter yesterday morning Gen. Bingham asked them in turn: "What is there to say?" and indicated to them that all that he expected was that the law be enforced.

While it was possible to get into the saloons in the downtown section early this morning there was a tighter line drawn on the saloon keepers than for some time. Places that have previously done business on the side door system refused admission to all who were not known.

Capt. Tracy of the Elizabeth Street Station sent out his night men with instructions to see that everything was closed tight, and by way of enforcing the order he went out himself with eight plain clothes men to stimulate the patrolmen in their duties. Up to 1 o'clock no excise arrests had been reported.

The police of the West Twentieth and the West Thirty-seventh Street Stations were instructed when they were turned out at midnight that the excise laws would have to be obeyed. Capt. Burfiend and Acting Capt. Hughes, commanding those precincts respectively, went out with the platoons and saw to it that the patrolmen made the saloon keepers close up.

"WOMAN" ON HORSE A SLEUTH

Colby, Hunting In Kentucky for Alleged Murderer, Got His Man.

Special to The New York Times.

OWINGSVILLE, Ky., Jan. 27.—"Eugenia" Colby, the supposed woman who passed as an artist from New York traveling in Kentucky to take pictures for future paintings, and who by "her" peculiar actions created terror among superstitious people in some sections, turns out to be a Pinkerton detective.

Colby has been traveling disguised as a woman in order to capture a man hiding in Kentucky, who was wanted for murder in an inland county of Texas and for whom a reward of $2,000 had been offered. The man has just been captured by Colby, who boarded a train with him and left for Texas.

About two months ago Colby appeared in Central Kentucky counties in woman's attire, with two pistols buckled about his waist, mounted bareback on a big black horse, and leading five dogs, two of which were bloodhounds. People who conversed with the pretended woman believed her insane, and she was forced to take up her abode in negro settlements. By her peculiar actions she so frightened the negroes that they believed her to be a witch, and many left their homes. One negress, Sarah Frye, became dumb from fright.

Colby passed through several counties, and at last discovered the man he wanted in Taylor County, where the fugitive had married into a prominent family and fancied himself secure from capture. As soon as Detective Colby saw him he sprang from his horse, threw off his woman's apparel, and, leveling a pistol at the man's head, demanded his surrender. The alleged murderer was so overcome by his unexpected capture that he fainted.

Handcuffing his prisoner, Colby boarded a train and left for Texas with his prisoner, ordering his dogs and his horse shipped to him.

MISS ROOSEVELT AT BANQUET.

Hears Mr. Longworth Speak at Dinner in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—Isaac H. Clothier gave a banquet at the Bellevue-Stratford to-night in honor of Lloyd C. Griscom, the new Ambassador to Brazil. Mrs. Clothier simultaneously gave a dinner for Mrs. Griscom in an adjoining room. Especial interest was derived from the fact that Miss Alice Roosevelt was present at Mrs. Clothier's board, and Congressman Nicholas Longworth, her fiancé, was at Mr. Clothier's.

Congresman Longworth responded to a toast on the bill which he recently introduced in Congress providing for the establishment of permanent residences abroad for American diplomats. Miss Roosevelt heard his speech from the gallery of the Clover room.

Before and after the dinner Miss Roosevelt was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Clement A. Griscom at their country home, Dolobran, at Haverford.

Royal Gift to Miss Roosevelt.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—A dispatch to the Echo de Paris from Milan says that King Victor Emanuel has commissioned a Milan jeweler to execute a magnificent piece of jewelry to be given as a wedding present

SLOCUM CAPTAIN GUILTY; GETS 10-YEAR SENTENCE

Absence of Fire Drills and Faulty Appliances Decided Jury.

HEAVY PENALTY A SURPRISE

None of the Others Indicted Has Been Convicted—Company Officials Not Yet Tried.

Capt. William H. Van Schaick, who was in command of the excursion steamer General Slocum on June 15, 1904, when with a Sunday school party of nearly 1,500 persons on board she was burned to the water's edge in the East River and 1,031 of the number perished, was convicted yesterday of partial responsibility for that tragedy in failing to train his crew at fire drills and to keep his fire apparatus in shape, and was immediately sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, the extreme penalty of the law.

This sequel to the Slocum disaster was enacted in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court, in the Federal Building, where Capt. Van Schaick has been on trial before United States Judge Thomas and a jury. Many survivors of the tragedy and others who had lost dear ones when the General Slocum burned were present in court and heard sentence pronounced.

Capt. Van Schaick, who is 68 years old, stood up without flinching as the penalty was imposed. The severity of the sentence occasioned remark. Even some of the survivors of the disaster were heard to express pity for Van Schaick. The jurymen, who had expected that Judge Thomas would be lenient, it was learned, did not accompany their verdict with a recommendation to mercy for that reason.

The General Slocum's commander is the first of a number of persons indicted in connection with the tragedy to be convicted. The Federal Grand Jury that investigated the wreck indicted on various counts Frank A. Barnaby, President of the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company, which owned the General Slocum; Secretary Atkinson, Treasurer Dexter, and Commodore Pease, a Director of the company, and United States Assistant Inspectors Henry W. Lundberg and Thomas Fleming, who had inspected and passed the hull, engines, and equipment of the Slocum. Lundberg has been tried three times; each time the jury disagreed, and the defendant is now missing. The indictment against Fleming, Inspector of Hulls, was dropped. The officers and Directors of the company have never been brought to trial.

A Bondsman for $10,000 Found.

Former Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer, who, with J. Dudley Phelps, Jr., acted as counsel for the defendant, moved for a new trial and a stay of judgment as soon as sentence had been pronounced, both of which motions Judge Thomas denied. Judge Dittenhoefer then announced that he would appeal the case, and asked that pending such action his client be released on bail. Judge Thomas fixed bail at $10,000. Late yesterday afternoon Judge Dittenhoefer announced that he had found a bondsman, but the prisoner had then already been taken to the Tombs, where he will be compelled to remain until to-morrow, because no Judge could be found to accept the surety at the time it had been procured.

There were three counts in the indictment upon which Capt. Van Schaick was tried. The jury found him guilty only on the third count, which charged him with neglect in failing to maintain proper fire drill among the crew of the Slocum and to exercise proper supervision over the fire-extinguishing appliance of the boat. The two other counts charged Capt. Van Schaick with manslaughter in causing the death of Michael McGrann, steward of the General Slocum, and an unknown woman named in the indictment as Rachel Roe, who, it was charged, had drowned because the life preservers were unfit for use. On the two first counts, the foreman of the jury announced, he and his colleagues had failed to agree.

Yesterday's session was occupied by Judge Thomas's charge, the summing up for both the defense and the prosecution having been finished on Friday. Judge Thomas reviewed the evidence at great length. He dwelt in particular on the fact that the vessel should have had an efficient and well-disciplined crew on board, as provided by law, and that if the defendant had evaded his duty by failing to see that it had, he was plainly responsible under the law for such neglect.

Crew Frequently Changed.

The court laid considerable stress on the importance of fire drill and said the defense had proved that the Slocum had made but nine trips after going into commission for the season and had been changing her crew so frequently that the Captain had had little or no opportunity to teach his men their duties in case of a fire.

KAISER IS 47 YEARS OLD.

Reichstag President Says His Action in Morocco Made for Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—Berlin is brilliantly illuminated to-night in honor of Emperor William's forty-seventh birthday.

In the course of the celebration in the Reichstag to-day President von Ballestrem said:

"In the course of the past year the Emperor, together with the high-minded President of the United States, co-operated to end the terrible war in the Far East. He has also aided in dispelling international differences in regard to Morocco. Since Charles V. no German Kaiser had visited Africa, and Emperor William, by his visit to Tangier, led the Moroccan question in a direction favorable to Germany."

In honor of the Emperor's birthday a Leibnitz Medal has been established. It is to be awarded annually by the Academy of Science for notable scientific achievements.

The Emperor has appointed Dr. von Holleben, ex-Ambassador at Washington, a member of the Prussian House of Lords in recognition of his services in connection with colonial affairs. Dr. von Holleben is Vice President of the Colonial Society.

FOUND DAZED IN CEMETERY.

Mrs. Walker Was Wandering on Foot —Horse Strayed Home.

Mrs. Arthur Walker, a member of the "County Colony" at Dongan Hills, Garretson's, S. I., was found dazed in the Moravian Cemetery at New Dorp last night. It is believed that Mrs. Walker, although one of the most expert horsewomen on the island, had been thrown from her horse while riding, and wandered into the cemetery. She did not appear to have suffered any bodily injury.

She left home about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, riding her favorite horse. The horse returned home riderless.

The return of the horse riderless alarmed Mrs. Walker's family, and the police were enlisted in a search for her. Capt. Crowley of the Stapleton police learned that Mr. Walker believed his wife had wandered into the woods, and ordered the mounted police to leave their horses in the road and go to the woods on foot. He feared that if they tried to ride through the woods the horses might trample on the woman. When the Captain reached New Dorp men carrying lanterns were searching in every direction. Shortly before the woman was found members of the Country Club suggested that volunteer firemen be allowed to assist in the hunt, and the order was about to be given when word was received that Mrs. Walker had been found in the cemetery near the tomb of Commodore Vanderbilt.

CANADIAN PACIFIC PLANS.

May Substitute Electricity for Steam on Its Entire System.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 27.—The substitution of electricity for steam as a motive power is under consideration by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and to that end officials of the road are in consultation with experts as to the advisability and probable cost of the change.

If it is decided to take the plunge a test will be begun within the next six months, the Montreal-Quebec section being first equipped. Should the experiment be successful the whole line of railway will gradually be converted into an electric road. The preliminary tests, according to present intention, will be made with Shawinigan Falls power, Niagara Falls energy being afterward drawn upon for operating the lines in Ontario.

The desire of the Canadian Pacific Railway to abandon steam is apparently due to the prospect now being rapidly realized of the Ontario field being covered by a network of electric lines which threaten both the passenger and freight business of the steam roads.

WOULD OUST MAYOR ADAM.

Charge of Neglect of Duty Made Against Buffalo Executive.

BUFFALO, Jan. 27.—Charges of neglect of duty against Mayor J. H. Adam were forwarded to Gov. Higgins late this afternoon. They are based on the refusal of Mayor Adam to attend the meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners last Wednesday to try Superintendent of Police Bull on charges of neglect of duty. The Governor will be asked to remove Mayor Adam.

The complainant is Capt. Walter E. Pagan of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, National Guard. Asked as to his reasons for preferring the charges, Capt. Pagan said to-day:

"My reasons are those which actuate any private citizen."

A short time ago an investigation was made into the methods of accounting of the police pension fund, and it was found

CZAR QUITTING FRANCE IN FAVOR OF GERMANY

He Calls the Kaiser His Brother At a State Luncheon.

THE OLD ALLIANCE STANDS

But May Soon Fall Into Desuetude—Emperor Said to Have Declared "Brother" Is More Than "Ally."

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 27.—A new grouping of the powers of Europe, with Germany and Russia arrayed side by side in the closest friendship and the mismatched alliance of the Russian Empire with Republican France lagging in the rear, was forecast by the words of Emperor Nicholas at a gala luncheon at Tsarskoe-Selo to-day in honor of Emperor William's birthday.

Rising to his feet before a brilliant company of Russian and German representatives to propose a toast to the German Emperor, Emperor Nicholas lifted his glass and said slowly and distinctly, as if weighing every word:

"I drink to the health of the German Emperor and King of Prussia, my brother and very dear friend."

The phrase chosen was significant enough in itself, the Emperor in previous years having proposed the health of the Emperor-King without the qualifying expression of brotherhood and friendship; but, turning to the German Ambassador, who was standing at his right, the Emperor grasped him by the hand and is reported to have said:

"Frere. C'est plus qu'allié." (Brother. That is more than ally.)

The stage of the momentous utterance was the great dining hall of the Alexander or "Little" palace at Tsarskoe-Selo, where the Emperor has his Winter residence.

The Empress and the Grand Duke Michael were present at the luncheon, to which were invited also all the members of the German Embassy staff, Court Minister Fredericks, many high dignitaries of the Court, Generals, Admirals, and all the Russian Knights of the German Order of the Black Eagle, while the presence of Count Witte, the Premier, and Count Lamsdorff, the Foreign Minister, gave Ministerial sanction to the significant utterance. All were in full uniform. The Emperor and the Grand Duke Michael wore the uniforms of the Prussian regiments of which they are honorary commanders.

The Emperor's choice of the word "ally" indicates that the defensive alliance with France is still considered binding, but undoubtedly, as has been the gossip in diplomatic circles here for some time, it is not to go a hair's breadth beyond the letter of the treaty, providing for common action only in case France is not the aggressor. There is no telling how soon the alliance will be allowed to pass into desuetude.

The present relations between Germany and Russia have been of slow but steady growth, and signs of the new alignment have long been in the air. Since the beginning of the Russo-Japanese war the warm personal friendship always existing between the two monarchs has been knit closer, and the many material tokens of friendship manifested by Germany during the war, compared with the lukewarm support to which France was limited by her new entente with Great Britain, combined to build up a strong Germanophile sentiment in influential quarters in St. Petersburg. At the same time, much of the necessity to France of the Franco-Russian alliance vanished when France clasped hands with Great Britain and practically assured herself of an ally in case of war.

The present relations between Germany and Russia were the text of an address delivered by the German Ambassador, Herr von Schoen, before the German residents of St. Petersburg, who assembled this evening in honor of Emperor William's anniversary. He spoke with confidence of the amity existing between the two empires, and declared that their relations were closer and more friendly now than perhaps ever before in the history of the two nations.

MILES HANDS CASTO $7,000.

Each of His Crew Gets $300—Cherokee Rescuer's Thanks.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Jan. 27.—Gen. Miles to-night presented to Capt. Mark Castro checks for $7,000, and to each of his crew of the schooner Alberta $800 out of the funds collected in Philadelphia and this city, as a testimonial for their rescue of the passengers and crew of the wrecked Cherokee two weeks ago. The occasion

FIRST COMET OF THE YEAR.

Dr. Brooks, at Smith Observatory, Discovers His Twenty-fifth.

GENEVA, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Dr. William R. Brooks, Director of Smith Observatory and Professor of Astronomy at Hobart College, discovered a new comet this morning in the northeastern sky. Its position is right ascension 16 hours 19 minutes and 30 seconds; declination, north 47 degrees 10 minutes. It has a moderate motion in a northwesterly direction.

This is said to be the first comet of the year and is the twenty-fifth discovered by Prof. Brooks.

RECOMMEND LOCK CANAL.

Canal Commission Is Believed to Have Adopted That Plan.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27. — The Canal Commission met to-day, and ended its consideration of the report of the Board of Consulting Engineers with respect to the type of canal that should be constructed. At to-day's meeting the commission adopted a report to the Secretary of War, which it will forward to him.

While no official announcement is made with reference to the report, there is good reason to believe that the commission has summarized the two reports, and has recommended the construction of a lock canal with an 85-foot level, practically following the recommendations of the minority of the consulting engineers.

TRAIN WRECK AT CLIFTON, S. I.

Engine and Cars Leave Track—Sixty Passengers in Them.

A passenger train on the Amboy Division of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad, bound from Tottenville to St. George, jumped the track at the crossing at Clifton soon after 10:30 o'clock last night. The engine toppled over on its side, and the cars left the tracks. The engine was badly damaged, but the three passenger cars remained upright.

There were about sixty passengers on the train, all of whom were thrown from their seats as the cars left the rails and bumped over the ties, but all escaped injury save for slight bruises. None of the train men was hurt.

At the point where the wreck occurred the trolley tracks cross the tracks of the Rapid Transit Company, so that the wrecked train tied up both systems. Traffic was stopped for some time.

28,006 PENSIONERS DIE.

But the Roll Decreases Only 5,574 In Six Months.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—In the past six months taps have been sounded over the graves of 28,006 pensioners of the civil war, according to a statement of Pension Commissioner Warner yesterday.

The total number of pensioners on July 1, 1905, was 684,608. On December 31 it was 679,284.

TRUST PRESIDENT HELD UP.

Col. Barbour, Friend of Gen. Bingham, Broke the Speed Limit.

Col. William P. Barbour of 11 West Fifty-third Street, President of the Thread Trust, while hurrying in his automobile from his residence to the Pennsylvania ferry to catch a train for Cincinnati, yesterday, was held up at Fifth Avenue and Thirtieth Street by Patrolman Duane of the Traffic Squad.

Duane told the chauffeur he had been going twenty miles an hour between Thirty-fourth and Thirtieth Streets, and made him a prisoner. Col. Barbour lost his train owing to the delay. His son and daughter-in-law were also in the automobile.

The chauffeur, Harry Wilson, was held by Magistrate Moss in $100 bail for trial.

Col. Barbour is a friend of Police Commissioner Bingham, having been on Bingham's staff when the latter was in charge of social functions at the White House.

BENEFITS OF THE X-RAY.

Some Results of Its Employment as a Diagnostic Agent.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 27.—During the ten years since the discovery of the X-ray important research has been made by the medical department of Johns Hopkins University through the use of the ray as a diagnostic agent; and the results of great benefits derived from the early diagnosis and study of aneurisms, or morbid dilation of the walls of arteries, through this agent, have just been compiled and described by Dr. F. Howard Baetjer of the university.

Dr. Osler has added his opinion that an X-ray examination of the chest should be made in all cases. With the X ray an absolute diagnosis, both positive and negative, can be made. Thus in the Johns Hopkins University out of 104 cases reported by Dr. Baetjer during the past four years 5 per cent. of the cases of aneurism were accidentally found by means of the X ray, there being no physical signs.

DOWIE MAKES A WILL.

Wife and Son Get 2½ Per Cent. of Zion's $21,000,000.

COL. MANN ARRESTED ON PERJURY CHARGE

Accused of Giving False Testimony in Hapgood Trial.

IS HELD IN $10,000 BAIL

Case Hinges on a Disputed "O. K." on Reginald Ward's Letter—Hearing on Thursday.

Col. William d'Alton Mann, editor of Town Topics, publisher of "Fads and Fancies," and one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution in the criminal libel suit of Justice Deuel, which ended on Friday in the acquittal of Norman Hapgood, editor of Collier's Weekly, was arrested late yesterday afternoon on a warrant charging him with having committed perjury while testifying in that trial.

Justice McAvoy of Special Sessions issued the warrant at the request of Assistant District Attorney Hart, after Robert J. Collier and Moses Ellis Wooster had appeared before him and made affidavits setting forth the alleged circumstances of Col. Mann's offense. Next Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock was set for the examination of the prisoner, whose bail was fixed at $10,000 in spite of the strenuous effort of his counsel and son-in-law, ex-State Senator Albert A. Wray, to have the amount reduced.

Mrs. Emma Mann Wray, the nominal holder of a majority of the stock in the Town Topics Publishing Company and allied companies, gave bail for her father, offering as security the property at 810 to 828 West Thirty-eighth Street, where work is now going on for the erection of a new building to be used by Town Topics, The Smart Set, and other publications fathered by Col. Mann.

While Mr. Hart was positive in his assertion that an examination in due order before a Magistrate will be granted Col. Mann, it was reported in the Criminal Courts Building yesterday that before next Thursday the January Grand Jury would have returned an indictment.

It was evident at an early hour yesterday that some new development was impending in the Town Topics matter. Robert J. Collier, accompanied by James W. Osborne and some lawyers from his office, appeared at the District Attorney's office soon after it was opened. They had a long talk with Acting District Attorney Nott, and were then turned over to Assistant District Attorney Hart. Moses Ellis Wooster, formerly solicitor for "Fads and Fancies," and later the publisher of "America's Smart Set," was the next to appear and be admitted to the conference. Still later David N. Carvalho, the handwriting expert, was ushered into Mr. Hart's office.

Affidavits Drawn Up.

About 1 o'clock Messrs. Hart, Collier, Osborne, and Wooster paid a visit to the chamber of Justice McAvoy. On their return upstairs a stenographer was sent for and the work of drawing the affidavits was begun. That of Mr. Collier set forth at length the facts leading up to Col. Mann's apearance as a witness in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court in the Hapgood trial, as well as the fact that on the stand he repeatedly denied having written his "O. K.," with his initials attached to it, on a letter sent by Count Reginald Ward to Wooster.

The very brief affidavit of Wooster contained his assertion that he had seen Col. Mann write the "O. K." and the initials on the document in question. Here is Mr. Collier's affidavit, less the formal preamble:

That it became material upon the said trial (the trial of Mr. Hapgood for alleged criminal libel against Justice Joseph M. Deuel) to inquire whether or not the defendant, William D. Mann, wrote the letters "O. K.," "W. D. M.," on defendant's Exhibit 54, offered in evidence, and whether or not Mann had seen the exhibit before the trial. That on Jan. 18, 1906, Mann, being duly called and sworn as a witness by the people, testified that the letters "O. K.," "W. D. M.," upon defendant's Exhibit 54, a copy of which is hereto annexed and made part of this complaint, were not in his handwriting, and that he had never seen the said instrument or exhibit before in his life, and that he had not written the letters aforementioned.

That the testimony so given by Mann was false and untrue, and that Mann willfully, knowingly, corruptly, and feloniously testified falsely that the said letters were not

Topics, so that I will get it regularly, if not too much trouble.

I feel very strong about this proposition, as Newhouse himself is such a splendid, reliable man that I do not doubt that he shall make a big success of it.

With kind regards, yours sincerely,

REGINALD WARD.

M. ELLIS WOOSTER, Esq., 452 Fifth Avenue, New York, U. S. A.

(Within a circle in pencil: O. K.—W. D. M.)

On the original letter the words "down on the regular posting list of Town Topics" were underlined, and by another line connected with a circle in the lower right corner of the letter, within which appeared in black pencil the mark "O. K., W. D. M."

After another call on Justice McAvoy about 4:30 o'clock, the warrant was signed and given to Detective Bernard J. Flood of the District Attorney's staff. He went uptown at once, having learned that Col. Mann was to be at the office of Town Topics, at 452 Fifth Avenue, until 5:30 o'clock.

Detective Finds Col. Mann.

News of the impending arrest had leaked out, so that when the detective arrived at Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street he found about forty reporters and photographers waiting. They did not recognize him, however, and he passed unnoticed to the door of Col. Mann's private office. Here he was met by the Colonel's private stenographer, Miss Hartmann, who was a witness in the trial of Norman Hapgood. Col. Mann did not appear surprised at seeing the detective.

"How do," was his polite greeting. "Sit down, sit down. I suppose you want to see me."

Col. Mann's daughter and her husband, Albert Wray, were present, and within two minutes of Flood's arrival Justice Olmsted of Special Sessions appeared. Although Flood assured them that Justice McAvoy was waiting in his chambers at the Criminal Courts Building, Col. Mann's daughter and son-in-law insisted on making sure of this by calling up the building. Failing to get Justice McAvoy on the telephone, they asked Justice Olmsted to go downtown with them in order to accept bail for the prisoner. This the Justice consented to do.

The trip downtown was made by Col. Mann and the detective in the former's automobile. Justice McAvoy was waiting for them, together with Mr. Hart, Mr. Osborne, and Mr. Collier, and more reporters and photographers.

Col. Mann sat down by himself in a corner of the room. As the first formal question relating to his pedigree was asked by Detective Flood, he rose and walked up to the desk of Justice McAvoy. During the rest of the proceedings he remained there.

He said that he was 66 years old, an editor and publisher by occupation and had lived for three years at 309 West Seventy-second Street. Asked if he knew the charge against him, he replied in the negative. The affidavits were then read aloud by the Justice and the defendant was warned that anything he said might be used against him.

Mann Denies the Charges.

"I deny the charges; that's all I have to say," rejoined Col. Mann. Just then Mr. Wray entered. Mr. Hart suggested Monday for the examination, but Col. Mann remarked that Monday and Tuesday were his worst days, as Town Topics went to press Wednesday morning. Thursday was finally agreed on.

Mr. Wray wanted his client paroled until that day. Mr. Hart asked that bail be fixed at $10,000.

"I feel the great importance of this case, and think that amount is required," said Justice McAvoy. Mr. Wray pleaded vainly for $5,000, saying:

"If bail is called for, we shall furnish it, but it is not needed. Col. Mann has no intention of going away. He has a long time to live yet—he will live forty years more, we hope—and he intends to spend that time right here in New York."

The making out of the bond followed immediately. Mrs. Mann Wray, the security, remained in another room, while Col. Mann himself gave all answers concerning the property offered. He said that the site at 310 to 328 West Thirty-eighth Street, now being improved, was worth not less than $300,000, with a first mortgage of $165,000 as its only incumbrance. Asked if the site was the one selected for the erection of the new Town Topics Building, he nodded assent.

Faced the Cameras.

No sooner was the bond signed than several photographers got Col. Mann down on a chair in a corner and trained their cameras on him. Mr. Wray protested in vain until Justice McAvoy observed what was going on and shooed the camera men away. They retired to the bottom of the stairway leading from the door of Justice McAvoy's chambers to the ground floor.

When, a minute later, Col. Mann descended that stairway he found the entire battery turned on him. He walked right up to the cameras without blinking, and not a muscle stirred in his face as the flashlights flared and died out in choking smoke. The proceedings had taken less than twenty minutes. Before getting into his auto, Col. Mann replied to the questions of the reporters:

"What could I say? Nothing. It will make good copy for the newspapers, I'm sure."

Robert J. Collier said that the acquittal of Mr. Hapgood marked only the ending of the first chapter.

"And there will be a goodly number of chapters before we get through," he added. "In the trial we did not use a third of the material we have collected."

"This is only an initial pricking with a single sharp point," said James W. Osborne, counsel for Mr. Hapgood. "We make just one question to the Colonel: 'Did you write those letters or not?' If he didn't—then it's good-bye. And if he did, well—then it's good-bye, too."

Town Topics and Ward.

The letter on which Col. Mann is alleged to have scratched his "O. K," despite his denial, figured largely in the Hapgood trial in connection with endeavors by counsel for the defense to get at the relations between the Colonel and Reginald Ward. Copies of Town Topics were introduced showing that the paper was attacking Mr. Ward up to 1902, losing no opportunity to present his doings in a ridiculous light, and that after that the paragraphs relating to him became effusively complimentary.

It was shown that Col. Mann had received a block of mining stock—5,000 shares in all—from Mr. Ward, while Wooster, the "Fads and Fancies" solicitor, testified that he had called on Ward with a letter of introduction from Col. Mann and received another block of 5,000 shares to be turned over to his employer.

While Col. Mann was arrested and arraigned yesterday, District Attorney Jerome was watching a hockey game at his country home at Lakeville, Conn., where he went Friday afternoon to spend ten days of rest.

DENIAL FROM A. MULLER-URY.

That He Ever Gave Information to To..1 Topics, as Wayne Alleged.

In the Deuel-Hapgood libel suit Charles Stokes Wayne, former managing editor of Town Topics, testified that A. Muller-Ury was one of that publication's correspondents. Mr. Muller-Ury issued this statement yesterday:

Mr. Wayne stated that I gave information to Town Topics regarding Miss C——. I certainly deny emphatically such accusation. The truth of it is that a disagreeable article appeared in Town Topics regarding this lady just when I was painting her portrait, and I, wishing to do her a favor, went to see Col. Mann (whom I knew, having just painted a portrait of him) and tried to stop further notice regarding her.

I never in any shape or form gave information to Town Topics nor was I ever requested by anybody to do so. A. MULLER-URY.

JUSTICE DEUEL BETTER.

Still Confined to His Bed, but Is Able to Sit Up.

At the home of Justice Deuel, 125 West Eighty-first Street, last night, Mrs. Deuel said in answer to a question over the telephone that the Justice was much improved.

"Is he still in bed?" was asked.

"Yes, but he is able to sit up," said Mrs. Deuel.

"Will he be out to-morrow?"

"I do not know. He may or he may not be."

KILLED BY FORMER SERVANT.

Mrs. Canfield of Los Angeles Shot by Discharged Coachman.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 27.—Mrs. Canfield, wife of C. A. Canfield, a wealthy oil dealer, was shot and killed by a discharged coachman as she sat on the piazza of the family residence this evening.

The assassin was captured a few minutes later.

LOEB DOESN'T DENY NOW HAVING REVISED PROOFS

But Says If He Did, He Did Not Know 'Twas for "Fads."

COL. MANN CONTRADICTS HIM

Declares That the President's Secretary Fully Knew and That Jerome Has Proof.

Col. Mann, the editor of Town Topics, who was arrested yesterday for perjury in the Deuel case, declared that President Roosevelt and Secretary Loeb were fully aware that the matter supplied by Mr. Loeb concerning the Nation's Chief Executive was intended for "Fads and Fancies." The Colonel added that a letter proving the truth of his assertion is in the hands of District Attorney Jerome. He was asked if he was aware of the publication by Secretary Loeb of the letter sent to him declining the book. The question was not finished before the Colonel broke in:

"Look here, my boy, I want you to remember that I never brought the President's name into this case myself. Jerome and his assistant instructed me to produce in court all the papers and documents relating to 'Fads and Fancies.' I was most particularly instructed to produce all the correspondence that bore on the President's appearance in the book. They told me, too, that I must find the proofs of the publication. I had simply to obey orders, and I did, though we had a time finding the President's proofs."

"Were these the same proofs that were sent to the White House for possible corrections?" was asked.

"They were."

"Was the manuscript of the article about the President sent to Washington, too, before printed?" was asked next.

"Oh, no," answered the Colonel. "You know this was a very important work, and we had to be very careful about it. The manuscript was written in our office and set up in type. Then we forwarded proofs to the President. We did it in his case as in the case of everybody else in the book. All our subscribers got their proofs both of the reading matter and of the photographs before they went into the book."

"Were there any corrections on the President's proofs when they came back?"

"There were."

"Who made them?"

"How could I know?"

"Were they all in one handwriting?"

"How could I tell?"

"Didn't you examine them to see who made the corrections?"

"I may have done so, but then I never expected to be called to tell anything about it so long afterward."

"And how do you account for Mr. Loeb's failure to remember communicating with you about the proof sheets and the photographs?"

"That is more than I can tell," sputtered the Colonel, apparently struggling to suppress a laugh. "But we certainly did communicate with him. Jerome now has the letter which we got from Loeb. In it was inclosed the corrected proofs and the four photographs that appeared on the two pages of 'Fads and Fancies' devoted to Roosevelt.

"Now the public has the facts. One letter was made public from the White House. The other is in the possession of the District Attorney. We did forward proofs to the President. We got them back corrected. The corrected proofs were shown in court. We got four photographs. They and all we wrote about Roosevelt were printed in 'Fads and Fancies.'"

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—At the White House to-day Secretary Loeb repeated the statement he made to THE TIMES correspondent last night with regard to the sketch and photographs of President Roosevelt published in "Fads and Fancies." Ever since Mr. Loeb has been secretary to the President he has been sending out sketches of Mr. Roosevelt at intervals to persons who asked for them for publication.

He has often corrected proofs of sketches written by others and submitted to the White House for approval. Mr. Loeb does not deny that he corrected proofs for Justice Deuel, or sent photographs to him. He says it is quite possible that he did both. But he does say that if he did it it was without knowledge that they were to be used in "Fads and Fancies" or Town Topics or any such publication.

"That means," THE TIMES correspondent asked Mr. Loeb, "that if Judge Deuel secured any such sketch or photographs from you it was only by concealing the use to which they were to be put?"

"Exactly," replied Mr. Loeb.

Mr. Loeb added that he could find no record in his office of any correspondence with Justice Deuel on the subject, but the examination might not have been thorough, and there might be some record. In the latter part of 1903 and in 1904 he was sending out a great deal of matter about the President for publication, and of course he could not be expected to keep it all in mind. He has no recollection of any correspondence with Justice Deuel.

JUSTICE DEUEL'S PLIGHT.

Editorial Opinions on His Fitness for His Judicial Position.

These extracts from the editorial columns of yesterday's morning and evening newspapers summarize their opinions on the position in which Justice Deuel of Special Sessions and Town Topics is left by the testimony and verdict in his libel suit against Norman Hapgood:

THE SUN—Does such an occupation [revising Town Topics proofs] fit a man to sit on the bench, either as a committing Magistrate or as a Justice of a criminal court for the trial of ordinary offenders? This question must be decided by the Appellate Division of this department on the record and on the confessions of Justice Deuel.

THE HERALD—"His honor rooted in dishonor stood," is New York City's familiar quotation to-day.

THE TRIBUNE—His ermine is spotted. He offers a case for the action of the Appellate Division if he does not in shame anticipate formal complaint by taking himself from the bench.

THE PRESS—We now have a celebrated case where the accused man is acquitted but not the plaintiff.

THE WORLD—Whether this scandalous affair is to end with Judge Deuel's retirement from the bench, or whether there are to be criminal prosecutions for blackmail or conspiracy, Mr. Jerome must say. It is he who is charged with the duty of enforcing the criminal laws in New York County.

THE AMERICAN—The Bar Association certainly is able now to demand the removal of Judge Deuel from the bench, and his disbarment.

THE EVENING POST—He waded into the slime with his eyes open. His pretenses of virtuous indignation against the follies and sensualities of the "smart set" are transparent hypocrisy. But enough of this wretch—for, as Mr. Jerome observed, he emerges from the trial shattered in reputation.

THE EVENING MAIL—Go on with your duty now, Mr. Jerome. Clean out the stable whose Augean accumulations you have by a masterly expedient laid bare. But don't engage in any Town Topics mud-slinging on your own account.

MUST REPAY CAMPAIGN GIFT.

Tennessee Will Bar Insurance Companies Unless Officers Pay Up.

Insurance Commissioner R. E. Folk of Tennessee announced last night that he had notified all companies which, according to the testimony taken by the Armstrong Committee, had made political contributions of any kind, that the funds so contributed must be returned if the companies are to continue doing business in his State. The Commissioner is here consulting with members of the Armstrong Committee about the course which he shall follow in handling the insurance problem in his own State.

He wrote on Jan. 17 to all the companies concerned in the political contribution that the officers would be held responsible for the return of the money. With his statement he gave the following list of contributions admitted by companies which answered his recent questions:

The Mutual Life, $90,000 to the Republican National Committee in 1896, 1900, and 1904, and $2,500 to the Republican Congressional Committee in 1904; the Prudential, $26,000 to the Republican National Committee in the last three Presidential campaigns; the Penn Mutual, $10,000 in 1896; the Metropolitan, $7,500; the Aetna Life of Hartford, $1,500 in the last three Presidential campaigns; the Home Life of New York, $1,000 in 1896 for gold standard literature, and the Provident Savings Life, $500 in 1900.

Mr. Folk remarks that both the New York Life and Equitable contributed, but their names are not in the list of companies telling him the amount of contributions.

Other States are following Wisconsin in getting insurance investigations under way and propose going thoroughly into the conditions which brought about the investigation here. The Insurance Commissioner of Colorado has sent to all New York companies doing business there a set of questions framed on the basis of the disclosures before the Armstrong Committee.

FIERCE FIRE IN OIL FACTORY.

Causes a Scare in Gouverneur Hospital and Disturbs a Wake.

The oil and lard factory of T. T. Pergament & Co., at 643-645 Water Street, caught fire about 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Patients in Gouverneur Hospital, a few yards away, were badly frightened and many of them got out of their beds and tried to escape by the windows. With great difficulty the nurses and physicians restored quiet.

The factory was filled with tanks of oil. They caught, one after another. Chief Croker feared to send his men far into the building lest the heavy machinery on the upper floors would crash through and crush them; so most of the fire-fighting had to be done from the street.

A wake was being held in the home of James Healy, next door to the oil factory. The body of six-year-old James Healy, Jr., who died Friday, was in a coffin in the parlor of the Healy home. The mourners fled, and it was feared that the coffin and the body would be burned. The flames did not spread from the oil factory, however.

Michael Hadley, engineer, discovered the fire in the cellar. Trying to extinguish it, he was almost overcome by smoke. He staggered to the door and gave the alarm. Policeman Fred Henners yelled to two children to turn in the alarm, and ran down into the cellar. By that time the fire had gained headway and Henners dragged the half-conscious engineer to the street.

Three fireboats, the New Yorker, the McClellan, and the Strong, were summoned to help put out the fire, which did damage estimated by Chief Croker at $55,000 or $60,000.

First Deputy Commissioner of Police Rhinelander Waldo was among the spectators.

ROOT TOO WISE, SAYS TAFT.

That Is, to Acept the Burden of the Panama Canal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Secretary Taft was before the Finance Committee of the Senate again to-day. Mr. Bailey said he would like to give the Secretary of War the opportunity to deny that he had attempted to make an agreement as Secretary of War which if made by the Secretary of State would have required the approval of the Senate.

The denial was made by the Secretary, and Senator Bailey said he thought the Secretary of War should make himself understood concerning language used in a conference with the Panamanian fiscal commission prior to entering upon this arrangement.

The Secretary provoked laughter by remarking that he had tried to have the canal transferred to the Secretary of State, but that the Secretary of State was too wise to accept. He then said that the language he had used in the conference was rather unfortunate, but that it had been his purpose to show the Panamanian agents that this Government was not entering into a treaty, but into a tentative agreement terminable at any time.

ONE MIDSHIPMAN ACQUITTED.

He Is Mann, the President's Appointee —Bloebaum Dismissed.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 27.—Midshipman Richard R. Mann, a Presidential appointee and a member of the first class, has been acquitted of the charge of hazing and restored to duty.

The trial of Midshipman George H. Melvin of Geneseo, Ill., member of the third class, on six allegations of hazing, was continued this morning. Melvin's counsel, Lieut. S. V. Graham, submitted a plea in bar which raised the question of the jurisdiction of the court.

Judge Advocate Harrison stated that he was not prepared to contest the plea of the defense at this time, and the court, at his request, adjourned until Monday morning.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the dismissal of Midshipman Chester A. J. Bloebaum of Missouri in execution of the sentence imposed by court-martial at Annapolis on conviction of hazing.

MAY MAKE ROGERS ANSWER.

Justice Gildersleeve to Decide Oil Case Question To-morrow.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 27.—A telegram from Henry Wollman in New York to Herbert S. Hadley says Justice Gildersleeve of the New York Supreme Court has indicated an intention to decide the question whether or not H. H. Rogers shall be compelled to answer questions in the Standard Oil case on Monday.

This is taken to mean that Justice Gildersleeve takes Mr. Hadley's view that the questions submitted to him are not covered in the case brought in Missouri and referred to the Supreme Court when C. M. Adams, Secretary of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, refused to testify on the ground that his answers might tend to incriminate him and subject him to criminal prosecution.

If it is correct it almost certainly means that Rogers must answer the questions propounded by the Attorney General of Missouri, unless of course, a higher court, the New York Court of Appeals, shall interfere.

WHEN DIRECTORS MUST PAY.

Liable for Cashier's Thievery by One Method, Not by Another.

A decision affecting the liability of bank Directors to stockholders in the case of an embezzlement of bank funds was rendered yesterday by Justice Kelly in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, in the suit of Albert Barton and others, as stockholders of the Cornwall Bank, of Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, against the Directors. The suit grew out of a defalcation amounting to $55,000, committed by Cashier Cummins. The defalcation wrecked the bank, and Cummins was sentenced to the Elmira Reformatory.

The stockholders lost the money they had invested and were also obliged to pay an assessment.

Justice Kelly holds that the Directors were negligent in that Cummins was enabled to steal $12,000 or $13,000 from the bank by means of its private checks and drafts, and decides they are liable for this amount.

SLOCUM CAPTAIN GUILTY; GETS 10-YEAR SENTENCE

Continued from Page 1.

but betrayed no other sign of emotion. Marshal Henkel led him to the railing.

"You have been convicted on a very serious neglect of your duty. I sentence you to ten years' imprisonment," said the court.

As the jurymen were discharged they commented among themselves on the severity of the sentence, and by some regret was expressed that they had not recommended mercy.

Disney Robinson, an insurance broker of 53 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, who occupied the eleventh seat in the jury box, said afterward that not one of the jurors was prepared for such a severe penalty as the one inflicted.

"We all felt sorry for the old man," said he. "Assistant District Attorney Baldwin in summing up impressed on us that the Judge had power to give the defendant only a day in prison if he thought he merited mercy, and he added that he knew Judge Thomas to be a humane man. We did not even think of adding a recommendation of mercy. I am sorry now that it was not done."

The Verdict Was Unanimous.

Mr. Robinson said that the verdict was unanimous, and that only one ballot had been taken.

The efforts of Capt. Van Schaick's counsel to obtain bail were aided by the officers of the steamboat company. President Barnaby of the steamboat company called up ex-Judge Dittenhoefer shortly after 4 o'clock, and told him he had found a bondsman. By that time everybody in the District Attorney's office had left for the day, and after it was found that bail could not be accepted Capt. Van Schaick was taken to the Tombs. He seemed to feel this more keenly than either verdict or sentence.

A TIMES reporter talked with Capt. Van Schaick while he was in the detention pen. He sat there in a sort of stupor. As the reporter addressed him he looked up with his one seeing eye. The light of the left eye was destroyed by the flames on board the Slocum.

"What is there for me to say?" he asked. "You see where I am. I have no fault to find with either the verdict or the sentence, but I was a victim of circumstances that I could not control and of an act of Providence. I did my best to save the passengers—nobody could have done more than I did. I am an old man now. I have followed the sea for more than fifty years. I am known from Maine to California among men that follow the sea. This is a pretty tough finish, but my counsel tells me I surely will have another chance, and I hope I will."

The conviction was found under a section of the Rules and Regulations of the Board of Supervising Inspectors which in part is as follows:

Upon navigable rivers the Captains of all passenger steamers of thirty net tons and over shall be required to maintain a strict discipline and organize the officers and permanent crew so as to act with promptness in case of fire or other disaster; and the Captains shall cause to be prepared at least two station bills, assigning the officers and permanent crew to definite places. Said station bill shall be conspicuously placed, under glass, near the inspection certificate.

Says Captain Did His Best.

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer said he felt sure the verdict would be reversed on appeal.

"It would be monstrous to think of this old man who made heroic efforts to save lives on board the Slocum suffering this extreme penalty," said he. "Every steamboat Captain on the river knows that Capt. Van Schaick did the very best thing that could be done under the circumstances. He risked his life time and time again trying to save the lives of passengers, and only jumped to safety after his left eye had been blinded and he had received injuries which kept him in the hospital for weeks.

"This rule which he was convicted of violating provides that Captains of all passenger steamers, plying on navigable rivers shall hold fire drills regularly with their officers and permanent crew. The General Slocum had no permanent crew. There was not a man in that crew that had been on board the Slocum more than eight days and most of them were green for the trip. It was not the Captain's fault that he could not offer his crew sufficient inducements to keep them with him permanently so as to have an opportunity to drill them.

"The burning of the Slocum was an act of Providence. Nobody could have prevented the loss of life that resulted. Thirty thousand people perished in the Mount Pelée eruption. In the Hoboken fire 300 human beings lost their lives, and yet it was shown that the fire extinguishing apparatus there was in perfect condition. There are certain things that human wisdom can neither forsee nor forestall, and the Slocum disaster is one of them."

The conviction of Capt. Van Schaick is the first in the case since the burning of the steamboat on Wednesday, June 15, 1904. Seven indictments were found. At the first trial of Probationary Steamboat Inspector Lundberg, the indictment against Steamboat Inspector Fleming was dismissed, and he was discharged, Judge Thomas saying that he did not see that he had failed to do his duty.

On Oct. 16, 1904, a commission appointed by Secreetary Cortelyou of the Department of Commerce and Labor, made its report, and upon the findings and recommendations in it President Roosevelt ordered the removal of Robert W. Rodle, Supervising Inspector of the Steamboat Inspection Service of the Second District, in which New York is, and James A. Dumont and Thomas A. Barrett, local Inspectors of the Port of New York. The commission, with the exception of Gen. Uhler, held them directly responsible for the laxity of the Steamboat Inspection Service to which the Slocum disaster was in part attributed.

HER LOST JEWEL RECOVERED

The Finder Took Mrs. Morgan's Reward and Both Are Satisfied.

Mrs. D. P. Morgan of 70 Park Avenue lost a jewel in a car on Sunday. She inserted the following advertisement in THE TIMES of Friday:

LOST—Sunday, Jan. 21, on 4th Av. car, entered at 38th St., or in 47th St., between 4th and 6th Avs., circular brooch, size of a nickel, of 13 diamonds. If returned to 70 Park Av. $40 reward.

The same day this advertisement was brought to THE TIMES:

FOUND—In Madison Av. car, Sunday, one 13-stone diamond brooch, which will be, upon proper identification, returned to its owner for the reward of $100; make arrangements to receive same C. O. D. by express. T. X., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

As the result of the publication of both advertisements "T. X." has returned the jewel. He received the $40 reward and in addition the cost of his own advertisement in THE TIMES, and he is content. Mrs. Morgan is equally pleased.

"It is the first time that this brooch has been so speedily found," said Mrs. Morgan yesterday. "It has been lost twice already. Perhaps because it had thirteen stones. I think I will either leave it at home in future or have a stone added or removed."

Telephone Directory

for spring months goes to press Friday February 2.

New listings must be received before 5 p. m. of that date if desired for the spring edition.

CALL AT NEAREST OFFICE.
New York Telephone Co.
CONTRACT OFFICES
15 Dey Street, 115 West 38th Street,
220 West 12th Street, 616 East 150th Street.

PRESIDENT'S CHARGES RESENTED BY PACKERS

Exposure of Gift to Reporter Carefully Staged, Says Miller.

SURPRISED BY PUBLICATION

Defendants Had No Chance to Make Denial—Declare They Did Not Try Bribery.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—John S. Miller, counsel for Armour & Co., in the trial now progressing in the Federal Court, gave out a statement to-day in regard to the correspondence made public at Washington yesterday by the Department of Justice in connection with the charge that former Judge George W. Brown, counsel for Nelson Morris & Co., had paid out money to two newspaper men in an attempt to procure a biased report of the court proceedings:

"The first knowledge or information, direct or indirect, coming to us of this alleged incident was received from the press of this morning. This is said with authority on behalf of every person connected with the Armour house, as well as myself.

"Moreover, any statement or suggestion, from any source, that any efforts whatever have been at any time made or countenanced by us, directly or indirectly, 'to poison the public mind by the dissemination of false and misleading statements,' or in any other way with respect to the attacks of the Government upon the packers, is baseless. We have at all times been the victims of the poison.

"If the carefully staged method resorted to of presenting this alleged incident to the public at a time when the current trial in the court here is going on appears obviously to suggest an effort, not only to poison the public mind against us, but to affect this trial to our prejudice, we should like to add the fact that we were not given the least opportunity before such publication of showing that we had no connection with the incident or knowledge of or intimation with respect to it during the three or four weeks that the representatives of the Government claim to have had knowledge of it.

"When the United States Attorney and Commissioner Garfield laid the matter before Judge Humphrey at his rooms, Mr. Morrison did not inform us thereof, or give us any opportunity to be present. We first learned of this from the letter of the United States Attorney to the Attorney General, published this morning."

Edward Morris of the firm of Nelson Morris & Co. also gave out a statement "denying positively and unequivocally that any one connected with Nelson Morris & Co. knew anything whatever about the occurrence and had absolutely no connection therewith."

W. J. Hynes, attorney for Swift & Co., in a statement to-night, said:

"The first time that I, or the packing company I represent, heard or knew anything about this matter was from this morning's papers. The charge or intimation that the money gifts made had any relation whatever to the trial or case of the packers is preposterous."

The attorneys in the beef packers' case did not reach an agreement to-day regarding the facts in the case. District Attorney Morrison declared that he had submitted to the attorneys for the packers a draft of his plea in the case and had informed them that if they did not agree to that there would be no agreement.

PLAN TO AID DULL PUPILS.

Supt. Maxwell Outlines a System of Division of Classes.

Plans for separation of the dull from the normal pupils in the New York public schools were set forth at the dinner of the Schoolmen's Association at the Hotel St. Denis last night. City Supt. William H. Maxwell gave his sanction to the scheme and told how he thought it ought to be developed. When he gathered statistics for his last published report he found that more than 30 per cent. of the children were above what he calls the "extreme normal" age limit. He said:

"Children 13 and 14 years old sit beside those only 6 and 7. That means that the older children cannot get their employment certificates from the Board of Health, for they must have successfully passed Grade 5 A before such certificates may be given.

"My idea is that these should be divided into two general divisions. In the first division should be those children—and they are in the majority—who are simply working for the certificates which allow them to seek employment. In the other should be those who, though behind, want to continue their work in school and eventually enter the two higher grades. In training the children in the first division the object should be to fit them as soon as possible to get their work certificates. In the case of the children who want to continue in school the object should be to get them through the lower stages of work and into the two higher grades, where they may get the benefit of the enrichened course of study."

BOARD UP CAPITOL, FEARING A DISASTER

Continued from Page 1.

is known as the "old part" of the Capitol.

After his examinations, Mr. Heinz said: "The trouble undoubtedly presents a great problem. As to the amount of money that will be needed to solve it, I should not care at this time to make the slightest guess.

should say lies in the faulty construction of the base of the central tower. In my opinion the sections composing the base are spread out too far and the great weight of the tower resting on these smaller pieces, when this disturbance came, caused the columns of the staircase and the supports of such columns to raise about three-quarters of an inch, with a resulting general displacement.

"While I am not altogether familiar with the plans of the foundation, they having been drawn a great many years ago, I do not hesitate to say that there was primary fault of judgment in not sinking the foundation deeper, and having it spread much less. To use a common illustration, it would be like a weight coming upon a shingle lying in the street—if it struck the centre both ends would rise. So this great weight in settling caused the spreading foundation to rise in proportion.

"I have been told that the reason the central tower has never been finished was because this very foundation which is now giving us trouble, was not strong to support it."

Mr. Heinz stated that if mere repairing would not suffice, a new stairway would probably have to be constructed. Before this could be done, the foundation would certainly have to be overhauled.

It is a fact that the endangered stairway does not have to support anything heavier than a stained-glass skylight. It practically rises clear and clean inside the Capitol. Its shoring up or even reconstruction, however, will certainly mar its architectural effect.

Elephant on Higgins's Hands.

That the Higgins administration is disturbed by the discoveries cannot be denied. It is in no way to blame, but an administration that has to expend any money on "The White Elephant" is, to say the least, "in hard luck."

Through the administrations of Govs. Fenton, Hoffman, Dix, Tilden, Robinson, Cornell, Cleveland, Hill, Flower, Morton, and Black the party workers, like rats at a mammoth county fair cheese, got their bit out of the Capitol. Contractors grew wealthy. Bills were audited with hardly a question. Failing to land anything better, a place "on the Capitol" was sure to be found for the faithful workers of either party.

One of the achievements of Gov. Black's administration was cessation of work on the Capitol, although the central tower, now the cause of so much trouble, was not completed. It is a mere block of granite hidden from sight. A tower and cupola has not been put on and will not be until some Governor has confidence enough that he can keep out the graft to attempt its construction. The Higgins administration had a hard enough time last year thinking up new things to tax in order to prevent a deficit, without now being suddenly confronted with the proposition of sinking more money in the Capitol.

The last figures available as to the cost of the building showed $24,285,062.67, including $548,179.53 for the site. The people of the State are certain to view with suspicion the expenditure of money for repairs, or in fact for any purpose. The Capitol was to have cost $4,000,000, and its cost was six times that, so the opponents of the Higgins administration will have some reason to view with suspicion any estimate that may be made for the work on the tower.

The work of building the Capitol began Dec. 9, 1867, and the first stone was laid July 7, 1869. The cornerstone was laid June 24, 1871. Thomas Fuller was the first architect. The late Isaac G. Perry designed the stairway which may have to come down.

The Assembly staircase received important repairs in 1888, prior to which time it had settled. Some of the cracks now existing in the basic pillars are of that period. The staircase was overhauled at that time, steel wedges were driven in by hand sledges, and a new foundation was built.

This work was done under the direction of Timothy J. Sullivan of this city. It is said that Mr. Sullivan has informed the State architect that at the time he was engaged to replace the old foundation under the pillars he protested to the Capitol Commissioner, Isaac G. Perry, against the method of construction.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

3:25 A. M.—66 Pearl Street; Jacob Rubinstein; damage, $300.

7:10 A. M.—435 Amsterdam Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $100.

7:50 A. M.—134 Broome Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

8:50 A. M.—236 East Forty-second Street; D. J. Clune; damage, $400.

8:50 A. M.—234 East Forty-second Street; Mary Nehlin; damage, $100.

10:40 A. M.—325 West Eleventh Street; Nathan Wilburg; damage trifling.

11:35 A. M.—410 East Ninety-third Street; H. Levy; damage, $5,000.

11:45 A. M.—42 Hester Street; Samuel Elmer; damage, $50.

12:10 P. M.—643 to 645 Water Street; Tobia Pergament and others; damage, $52,000.

1:40 P. M.—76 Chrystie Street; J. Sain; damage, $100.

3:35 P. M.—341 East Thirtieth Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

3:50 P. M.—Twenty-third Street and Broadway; Bartholdi Hotel; damage, $500.

7:25 P. M.—43 East Twentieth Street; Davison & Co.; damage, $1,000.

8:05 P. M.—Avenue A, between Ninth and Tenth Streets; Unionport; Thomas McCurd; damage, $10.

9:15 P. M.—49 East 106th Street; Robert Wolfson; damage, $20.

Now is Time to Save Money

Fully 25% to 33⅓% can be saved on all

Suitings and Trouserings If Purchased Now

To close out entire range of seasonable fabrics to make room for heavy shipments to arrive for the opening of our

New Broadway Branch
1161-1163-1165, Cor. 27th St.

$28 & $30 Suits now $20
$7 & $8 Trousers now $5

Burnham & Phillips
Custom Tailoring Only
119 & 121 Nassau Street.

Exceptional Offer.

CAFE:
Bar and Restaurant,
491-493 BROADWAY
FOR SALE.

Reasonable Terms to Desirable Party.

A Favorable Lease Can be Obtained.

Additional Restaurant Space Can Be Added.

APPLY ON PREMISES.

Lest You Forget
We Say it Yet—
Uneeda Biscuit

Tweed's Partner, Shipman, Dead.

Herbert A. Shipman, the lawyer who was recently removed to the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane on Ward's Island, died there yesterday. On Jan. 3 Shipman was taken from 100 West 105th Street, ill with paresis and locomotor ataxia. Shipman at one time had a considerable fortune, but lately had been in reduced circumstances. He was about 54 years old, and was a law partner of William M. Tweed. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Ada Shipman.

Yerkes Will Probated.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—The will of Charles T. Yerkes, who died several weeks ago in New York, was admitted to probate here to-day. The will disposes of an estate estimated at $15,000,000.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

NEW SPRING STYLES
Girls' and Misses' Shirt Waists
Now On Sale.

We are showing a most attractive line of Spring Shirt Waists for Girls and Misses. The garments are fashionably made, in pretty and becoming styles, and represent all that is new and appropriate in fabrics, weaves and colorings. Among them are many novelties exclusively our own and not to be found elsewhere.

The wide range of prices will meet every taste, either simple or elaborate.

60-62 West 23d Street.

M'CARREN-WARD DEAL TO CONTROL JUSTICES

Assemblyman Says Bosses Plan to Put Tools on Bench.

TO DIVIDE SECOND DISTRICT

McCarren Would Get Six Sure Seats and Ward Four, and Independents Would Be Balked.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—Charges that Senator Patrick H. McCarren, Democratic leader in Kings County, and William L. Ward, Republican leader of Westchester County, have entered into a combination to divide between their organizations ten new Supreme Court Justiceships were made to-day by Assemblyman Woodson R. Oglesby of the First Westchester District.

Mr. Oglesby, who is an Independent Democrat, says that in making the charge he voices the sentiment of the bar of the various counties concerned. He has introduced a bill providing for ten additional Justices, but no division of the present Second District.

He says that the McCarren-Ward deal is to be carried out by means of a bill introduced by Senator Carpenter. This creates a new Ninth Judicial District, to include Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Orange, and Rockland Counties. The Second District would be composed of Kings, Queens, Richmond, Suffolk, and Nassau. Four additional Justices would be allotted to the Ninth and six to the reorganized Second.

As the Republicans would safely control the Ninth and the Democrats could look forward to safe control of the Second, such a deal, Assemblyman Oglesby charges, would permit the political bosses to put their favorites on the bench in disregard of the views of the independent voters, who now have such a large voice in the affairs of the Second District because of the close vote in it.

Mr. Oglesby in a statement to-day pointed out that under the terms of the deal the Democratic Second District would suffer greatly because it would not get the number of Judges needed, while the Republican Ninth District would have more Judges than it needs. The population in the two districts would be:

SECOND.		NINTH.	
Kings	1,358,686	Westchester	228,950
Queens	198,240	Orange	108,267
Suffolk	81,653	Dutchess	81,033
Richmond	72,845	Rockland	45,132
Nassau	69,477	Putnam	14,169
Total	1,780,901	Total	478,151

"According to these figures, six Justices is the limit allowed by the Constitution for the proposed Ninth District," said Mr. Oglesby, "and three of these now sitting, Justices Hirschberg, Keogh, and Dickey, were elected from and are slated to still reside in it. Even should one of the present Republican Justices be legitimately declared not to be a resident of the new Republican Ninth and credited to the new Democratic Second in order that the plain intent of the Constitution may be circumvented, the new Ninth would have the full Constitutional limit—one Justice to a scant 80,000 of population. Four Justices could do all the needed work. There is certainly no need for six, unless it is for the purpose of having Republican Justices for assignment to New York City.

"Under these figures, the new Second District, where the proportion of litigation is much greater, would only have one Justice to each 111,300 of population.

"There are now twelve Justices in the present Second District, and the bill which I have introduced provides for ten additional Justices, the number recommended by the State Bar Association. This will provide: Five for the Appellate Division, six to preside at jury trials, one for the trial of the equity cases, one to hear enumerated motions, and one for ex parte business in Brooklyn; four to do the work in Queens, Suffolk, Nassau, and Richmond, and four in Westchester, Putnam, Orange, Dutchess, and Rockland.

"The Second District as now constituted is so nearly evenly divided politically that the nomination by either party of a man unfit for the position will invite almost certain defeat at the polls. This, I regard as an ideal condition.

"The purpose of the proposed division is to so gerrymander the district as to make the office of a Supreme Court Justice a political job. I thoroughly agree with Justice Willard Bartlett that the effectuation of this scheme would be a public calamity. It had its inception in the desire of certain lawyers, politically influential, to secure places on the bench, which, under existing conditions, they had small hope of occupying.

"The support of the Republican boss of Westchester County was easily obtained in return for the valuable aid these men were able to render his organization, and met with a ready response from the Democratic leader of Kings, who could see in it great possibilities for augmenting his power in Brooklyn.

"This Odell-McCarren compact has been opposed by almost every member of the bench and bar in the district affected, who is not allied with the Ward or McCarren machine.

"This separation of a district now nearly equally divided politically means depriving each of the restraining influence of the other and placing the selection of the Judges in both in the undisputed control of political bosses, who may reward by elevation to the bench those who, at the behest of the machine, will forward fraudulent schemes for private gain at the expense of the people."

MAY KEEP HORSESHOE CURVE.

Engineer Says Tunnel Plan Has Not Been Adopted.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 27.—Discussing the report that the Pennsylvania Railroad had decided to eliminate the famous Horseshoe Curve in the Alleghany Mountains by constructing a nine-mile tunnel at a cost of $15,000,000, G. W. Snyder, assistant engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, said to-day:

"The plan has been under consideration for twenty years," said Mr. Snyder. "Nothing definite has been decided, however. While a tunnel would greatly reduce operating expenses, the project would cost too much."

"77"

Dr. Humphreys' Seventy-Seven breaks up Colds and

GRIP

Homeopathy is the true law of cure and "Seventy-seven" is the pick of Homeopathy. In cases of Grip and Colds it works wonders. "77" cures by going directly to the sick spot without disturbing the rest of the system.

If "77" is taken in time it

1,500 MORE POLICE NEEDED.

Commissioner Bingham Now Said to Share McAdoo's Views.

Private investigations undertaken since the advent of Police Commissioner Bingham have led the investigators to the conclusion that the city is inadequately policed in many localities. When this was imparted to Commissioner Bingham yesterday he would not discuss the matter. From a police official, however, it was learned that Gen. Bingham is about to tackle this problem and that he shares with his predecessor in office the belief that there are at least 1,500 more men needed.

The locality particularly mentioned as one in which policemen are too few and their beats too long is the Eldridge Street Precinct. The change from the two to the three platoon system was pointed at as the cause for the inadequate protection. This precinct contains a population exceeding 200,000 persons. Under the two-platoon system, it was explained, there were forty-two posts, and to-day under the three-platoon there are only twenty-eight. In this locality there are many private watchmen employed by persons who have extensive property to be watched.

The West 125th Street Precinct is said to be another district in which there is a scarcity of police protection. The locality is to a great extent a residential district, with fifty-three miles of streets to be policed. Under the two-platoon system there were about seventy posts, an average of about three-fourths of a mile to each post. Now there are only forty-nine posts, an average of 1.08 miles for each man.

The abolition of the "shoo fly" squad, or system of espionage by roundsmen in plain clothes, is now being criticised as leading to laxity on the part of patrolmen.

RICH SHOPLIFTERS FREE.

Two Girls of Good Family Succeed in Concealing Their Identity.

The police and the prisoners themselves were successful yesterday in concealing the identity of two pretty and fashionably attired young women who were caught stealing goods in a Broadway department store on Friday. The prisoners, who gave the names of Charlotte Vedder and Florence King, which were assumed, were discharged by Magistrate Moss in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday. They had made restitution, it was said, and, it being proved to the satisfaction of Detective Blades of the department store that they belong to prominent families "up State," he was willing to forego prosecution and not expose them to disgrace. The court did not insist on knowing their real names. They had over $200 between them, and presented every evidence of wealth and refinement.

The prisoners, it was learned, had roomed together at 144 West Forty-ninth Street. When the girls were arraigned they were quite nervous, although they understood that the case had been compromised. They carried false pockets, it is alleged, known as "shoplifter's drags." Lawyer Mark Alter, who defended them, whispered to Magistrate Moss that his clients were eminently respectable girls from the northern part of New York, and that if held they would be ruined for life. He further explained that the marriage of "Miss Vedder" to a wealthy man in Rochester had been postponed because of his sickness.

When the prisoners were discharged they hurried away, and, jumping into an automobile in waiting, disappeared down Sixth Avenue.

Leona Paul of 106 West Forty-fourth Street, who was arrested on Friday night under the name of "Frankie Coleman," in a Sixth Avenue department store, and her companion, May Gray, of 211 West Fiftieth Street, were held in $500 bail each for trial by Magistrate Moss.

Miss Paul described herself as a music teacher, and Miss Gray as a teacher of drawing. They were not provided with "shoplifter's drags."

VAN REYPEN A SUICIDE, UPSET BY OVERSTUDY

Admiral's Son Was Preparing for Columbia Law Examinations.

FOUND WITH BULLET IN HEAD

Body in Chair in His Rooms, Revolver in Hand—Note Asked Parents' Forgiveness.

William Knickerbocker Van Reypen, son of Rear Admiral Van Reypen, United States Navy, retired, shot himself in the head, dying instantly, yesterday morning in his rooms at the Mansfield bachelor apartments, 12 West Forty-fourth Street. The body was found, fully dressed, the revolver in hand, in an easy chair in the sitting room by one of the hotel servants. Admiral Van Reypen was notified by telephone at his home, 1,021 Fifteenth Street, Washington, and came on at once with Mrs. Van Reypen, reaching Jersey City late last night.

Young Van Reypen, who was 23 years old, was graduated from Yale last June and was in the first year law class at Columbia. He was well up in his studies, and was preparing for the midwinter examinations, which begin to-morrow.

Assemblyman F. D. Wells of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, a cousin of the dead man, said last night that Young Van Reypen's mind undoubtedly had been upset by overstudy.

"He told me a few days ago," said Mr. Wells, "that many of his classmates were extremely clever and that it would humiliate him very much if they should distance him."

Van Reypen was one of the most prominent men in his class at Yale and at Columbia. He was business manager of The News, the Yale daily, and was on the editorial staff of The Yale Literary Magazine. He was a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity, and the Skull and Bones. He was an intimate friend of Capt. Hogan of the football team. Van Reypen prepared for college at the Hill School at Pottstown, Penn.

The young man attended recitations on Friday morning at the Columbia Library, but was absent in the afternoon. He had an appointment with two classmates at the library for yesterday morning, to go over some notes, and his failure to appear surprised them. He went out from the hotel yesterday morning, it was learned, but returned and lingered for some time in the office. According to those who saw him, he was cheerful and went to the elevator whistling. His rooms were on the second floor, where he and E. E. Spalding, an employe in a downtown office, had occupied a two-room apartment for five months.

Coroner Acretelli, who was notified of Van Reypen's death as soon as the police learned of it said yesterday:

"I reached the Mansfield about 1 o'clock. The body of the young man, fully dressed, was still warm. There was a bullet wound in the right temple, and the revolver was in the right hand. Sergt. Joseph Meehan of the East Fifty-first Street Station was there, having been notified of the young man's death by Assistant Manager Morris of the Mansfield. While I was there Mr. Spalding came up from the office where he is employed down town, having received news of the death. He said that his friend did not drink and was free from entanglements of any kind, so far as he knew.

"I found a letter addressed to Admiral Van Ruypen, in which the young man asked his parents to forgive him. He said that his father and mother had been the best of parents, and spoke of the goodness of his sister. In a postscript he added that he was about to take his life, but not on account of a woman."

Van Reypen evidently had just bought the revolver. Every chamber had been freshly loaded. A wire and bristle cleaner for the weapon was found wrapped in paper on a table in the room. A watch and chain, a seal ring, and a pearl scarf pin were found and turned over to his roommate.

Admiral Van Reypen visited his son only last Sunday. He is the present head of the Red Cross Society, having succeeded Miss Clara Barton. He was Surgeon General of the United States Navy and Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery from 1897 to 1902, when he retired, after forty years of service, with the rank of senior Rear Admiral. He was born at Bergen, N. J., on Nov. 14, 1840, and was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York in 1862. In the war with Spain he designed and fitted out the ambulance ship Solace, the first ever used in naval warfare.

GOLD COULD NOT BUY LIFE.

Unheeded and Trampled on as It Strewed the Valencia's Deck.

SEATTLE, Washington, Jan. 27.—Among those who are supposed to have perished when the Valencia went to pieces was J. B. Graham, a passenger, and with him went a bag containing $1,500 in gold. Survivors of the wreck say that Graham frantically offered the bag of gold to any one who would place him on shore, but the others paid little heed to the pleadings of the man, and his gold lay on the broken deck, kicked under foot, no one bothering to even pick it up.

"It was one time when gold would not buy what was wanted," said one of the survivors, as he related the story on the steamship Topeka. Graham recently sold a mine in Alaska for $60,000.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 27.—All the survivors who reached shore near the scene of the wreck of the Valencia have now been cared for. The last party of nine who had been stalled at the Darling River on account of the flooded waters reached the steamer Salvor at Bamfield Creek last night. They were in a bad condition.

Eleven bodies had been washed ashore. One had been identified through papers found as that of one Doherty of New York. The name of W. Doherty appears in the crew list as a fireman.

F. F. Bunker of Seattle said there was an evident lack of discipline among the officers, and this statement has been corroborated by other passengers. A mess boy cursed an officer to his face for not giving proper orders.

HOLDS BROKERS BLAMELESS.

Referee Recommends Bankruptcy Discharge for Jacob Berry & Co.

Stanley W. Dexter, referee in bankruptcy, of 71 Broadway, who has charge of the bankruptcy proceedings of Jacob Berry & Co., stock brokers, formerly at 42 Broadway, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Nov. 30, 1904, with liabilities of $779,000 and nominal assets of $350,000, has handed down a recommendation that a discharge from bankruptcy be granted to both partners, Jacob Berry and Harold L. Bennet. Several creditors opposed their discharge on the ground that within four months of their bankruptcy they transferred part of their property and that they obtained loans from the Hanover and Consolidated National Banks by pledging stock certificates belonging to customers which had been deposited with the firm for sale or as collateral for margins. The referee finds that there was a transfer of some one's property within four months of bankruptcy, but that no actual knowledge of the transfer has been shown by either of the bankrupts. The transactions complained of were the work of subordinates. The referee decides that intent to defraud on the part of principals must be shown to prevent a discharge.

HEPBURN RATE BILL REPORTED TO HOUSE

Gives Commerce Commission Power to Fix Freight Charges.

NO CLASSIFICATION CLAUSE

Punishment Provided for Violation of Orders or Refusal by Carriers to Show Their Books.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Chairman Hepburn to-day reported to the House his Railroad Rate bill with the favorable recommendation of the entire Republican and Democratic membership of the Inter-State and Foreign Commerce Committee. The bill will come up in the House next week.

The necessity for the proposed legislation is stated to be emphasized by the demand which shippers have been making for years. The object of the bill is simply to amend the present Inter-State commerce law, which has been in force for twenty years. These amendments give the commission more power and make clearer some of the provisions of the law. No attempt is made to give the commission power to readjust freight classification.

In attempting to correct the shipping evils the bill provides first a broader definition of the words "railroads" and "transportation" so as to include within the jurisdiction of the commission the regulation of switches, private cars, and terminal charges. Icing charges are required to be included in the published tariff schedules.

It is Section 4 of the bill which confers power on the commission to establish a rate or to declare what will be a proper charge in a certain instance. The report states in this connection that it is just to the committee to state that none of its members think it wise that authority to take the initiative in rate making should be conferred upon it.

Its jurisdiction is confined to cases where complaint has been made, when it is authorized to declare what shall be a "just and reasonable and fairly remunerative rate or rates, charge or charges, to be thereafter observed in such case as the maximum to be charged; and what regulation or practice in respect to such transportation is just, fair, and reasonable thereafter to be followed," and to make an order that the carrier shall cease and desist from such violation to the extent to which the commission find the same to exist and shall not thereafter publish, demand, or collect any rate or charge for such transportation in excess of the maximum rate or charge so prescribed, and shall conform to the regulation or practice so prescribed."

A penalty of $5,000 is provided for violation or disobedience of an order of the commission. Authority is given to the shipper to apply to the Circuit Court for the enforcement of the commission's orders. The court is to enforce this order by means of injunction. Appeals may be taken to the Supreme Court direct, and priority is given to such cases over all other except criminal causes.

A fine of $5,000 or imprisonment of two years is the penalty provided for refusal to allow experts of the commission to examine the books of carriers.

The bill provides for two additional members of the commission, the term of service for a Commissioner being increased to seven years and the salary to $10,000.

PAID FOR JOBS, GOT NONE.

Several Victims Now Get Howard P. Craig in a Police Cell.

Howard P. Craig, calling himself a reporter, living at 319 West 124th Street, was arrested yesterday and locked up at Police Headquarters on a charge of grand larceny.

The complainant, George McGrath of 2,024 Lexington Avenue, alleges that on Nov. 14 last he gave Craig $100 as security for a place as advertising solicitor for the New York Newspaper Corporation, at 114 Nassau Street. The position was not given to him, and he failed to get back his $100, he said. The police say half a dozen other persons besides McGrath have complained that Craig got money from them in a similar manner.

McGrath and George Furnival of 851 West Twenty-seventh Street said they went to the office of the newspaper corporation in response to an advertisement which called for collectors who had $100 to put up as security. They applied, and allege that Craig collected their money and put them to work soliciting advertisements for several weekly and monthly publications. They were to be paid $12 a week at the start, but they say that they never received a quarter of the money they put up as security.

McGrath gave the names of the alleged officers of the Newspaper Corporation as Judson C. Perkins, President; Howard F. Craig, who is under arrest, General Manager; Joseph Allaire, Secretary, of 129 West Sixty-first Street, and Edward T. Jones, Treasurer.

LETTERS FROM CAPT. CARTER.

Introduced at Greene and Gaynor Trial to Show Conspiracy.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 27.—The letters to and from Capt. Carter, written in 1891, and relating to Jersey Central works and the building of sewers in Orange and New York, were read upon the resumption of the Greene-Gaynor case to-day.

At about the time the letters were written, Carter, it is alleged, was desirous of embarking in a cash register enterprise. In this connection, a letter from him to A. M. Newton, New York, was read. This letter was alleged to show connection between Greene and Gaynor and Carter and Newton. Particular stress was laid upon the fact that the stock certificate book of the Empire Construction Company was found in the possession of Carter. As the Empire Company obtained the Orange contract, Carter's possession of the certificate book was taken as indicating association of the alleged conspirators.

Objection having been made by the defense to the introduction of evidence in the shape of a letter bearing the signature of John F. Gaynor, Attorney Erwin explained that he desired to prove that Carter in 1891 began to require that the contractors, Greene and Gaynor, pay for the mattresses by the square yard, instead of by the cubic yard, as they had been doing. This course enabled the contractors to make the mattresses only a few inches in thickness, thus effecting a great saving in expense. This raised the cost of the work to the Government, said Mr. Erwin, over 300 or 400 per cent., and the alleged conspirators were dividing the money among themselves.

11TH AV. TRACKS MAY GO.

Senator Saxe Thinks His Bill Will Pass the Legislature.

The Social Reform Club had a dinner at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton Street, last night. There were about 200 members present, most of whom were women. Speeches were made by Senator Saxe, George W. Alger, and the Rev. J. P. Chidwick in support of the movement to obtain the removal of the railway tracks from Eleventh Avenue. Senator Saxe said the outlook was promising for the passage of his bill this year.

Public control of corporations was then discussed, and Assemblyman Leslie J. Tompkins told of his bill to provide for the filing of more complete prospectuses by promoters. Miles M. Dawson and Robert Van Iderstine also spoke on this subject.

A. Jaeckel & Co.

FURRIERS and IMPORTERS

Russian Sables

Manufactured Articles in Russian Sable, comprising Scarfs, Stoles and Neckpieces, with Muffs to match, will be offered with our regular January Reductions. This in view of the fact that Sables have advanced in price for next year offers an opportunity to intending purchasers.

Imported Model Coats

In Cloth, fur lined and trimmed,

At 50% Less Than Former Prices

Imported Model Coats

In Broadtail Sealskin and Chinchilla

33⅓% Less Than Former Prices

37 UNION SQUARE (West)

L. P. Hollander & Co.

Fifth Avenue,

Between 26th & 27th Sts.

For Southern Wear.

NEW IMPORTATIONS OF

Hand Embroidered Linen Suits,

Lingerie Gowns, Waists and Parasols.

Also in MILLINERY DEPT. (2d Floor)

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.

Koch's Uptown Prices Make Downtown Shopping an Extravagance.

Great Pre-Inventory Sales

Close with Many Mighty Bargains

We have determined to make the last three days of Pre-Inventory selling the busies and most talked about since these sales commenced. We have, therefore, lowered prices ridiculously throughout the store—reductions that will intensely interest every critical shopper.

Hurrying Out Women's Suits.

WOMEN'S SUITS of all wool Panamas, Cheviots and Broadcloths in blue, brown, green and black—also light and dark mixtures; long coat effects, or the new smart "Pony" and Eton styles. All short coats are lined throughout—long coats are half-lined with a good quality satin or taffeta. Circular or plaited skirts. Exceptionally well tailored and a stirring reduction from former values up to $27.50..... 18.95

Women's Bath Robes Underpriced

WOMEN'S BATH ROBES of ripple elderdown; collarless; kimono style; satin trimmed; others with sailor collar and applique embroidery. Were $4.00, now.. 2.75

WOMEN'S BATH ROBES of best quality ripple elderdown; front collar, cuffs, and belt trimmed with stitched satin; also modelled blanket robes; kimono style, trimmed with satin and girdle. Were up to $6.00, now..... 3.98

Imported Corsets, 29c. & 1.39.

IMPORTED CORSETS embraced in this lot are several models of French Coutil or Italian cloth. Gray and black only; sizes 18 and 19 inches. $2 to $3 were the regular selling prices, but we say for this sale..... 29c

ELAINE CORSETS—our own importation—are correct and form-fitting and figure adapting. Medium bust and hips; bias cut; white, drab or black; also spoon steel in black Italian cloth. All sizes are here, but not in each style—the reason for the reduction. Were $2 to $5; now..... 1.39

Fur Prices Cut.

PERSIAN LAMB TIES: were $14.00..... 6.95

SABLE OPOSSUM TIES: were $12.00..... 5.45

GRAY RACCOON MUFFS: were $9.95..... 3.95

ISABELLA FOX MUFFS: were $14.00..... 6.95

Silk Waists, 4.50.

These Waists are of superior quality Taffeta, in tailored or fancy styles; there's an excellent range of colors for your selection, and the dainty lace embellishments on some of the styles are eminently handsome and becoming; the lot we offer was formerly up to $6; to close them out, special at 4.50

Silks Low Priced.

COLORED MOIRE VELOUR, in changeable and check effects; were $1.10; now, yard..... 65c

PURE SILK CHIFFON TAFFETA; all the new spring shades, including white, cream and black; were 98c., now..... 69c

New Suitings.

FANCY SUITINGS in a large assortment of mixtures and check effects; 44 inches wide; were 75c.; now, yard..... 45c

BLACK FRENCH MELROSE AND ARMURE SUITINGS; all wool; 44 inches wide; were 89c.; now, yard..... 69c

BLACK ENGLISH WORSTED SUITINGS, in plain and check weaves; all wool; 45 to 52 inches wide; were $1.25; now..... 89c

12½c Flannel, 8c.

This lot comprises various grades of printed and yarn dyed, wool fleeced FLANNELS, suitable for Women's Wrappers, Kimonos, Night Gowns, Children's Dresses, Waists and Men's Pajamas and Outing Shirts; was 12½c.; Monday at, yd..... 8c

Colored Wash Goods.

MERCERIZED TAFFETA CHECKS in blue and black, also MERCERIZED VOILES. This season's most desirable fabrics. Every yard worth 25c. to 29c.; yard..... 17c

Beds and Bedding.

BRASS BEDS; straight or continuous post with heavy straight tubes and scroll filling. Regularly $34.50, $30.00 and $45.00. Now.. 17.45, 22.85, 33.75

WHITE ENAMELLED BEDS; new designs in plain white or brass trimmed. Regularly $7.50, $10 and $14.00. Now..... 5.45, 6.95 and 10.95

MATTRESSES OF AFRICAN FIBRE, with a thick layer of cotton on both sides; covered with fancy stripe ticking; all sizes. Regularly $5.00. Now.. 3.45

5-Piece Slip Covers, 5.89

File Your Order Now Before Spring Rush Begins.

As an inducement to order now we offer 5-piece Slip Covers made of the finest quality of Belgian Stripé Damask, in many patterns and bound with the best cotton binding. Workmanship and fit unsurpassed. 20 yards of material 5.89

B. Altman & Co.

WOMEN'S APPAREL FOR THE SOUTHERN RESORTS.

Women's Apparel appropriate for the Southern Resorts, consisting of Paris Hand-embroidered Dresses and Blouses; Hats of Straw, Lingerie and Maline; French Parasols of Linen, Lace, Chiffon, Pongee and other silks; Club Coaching Parasols of French Grosgrain; Tropical Footwear, including White Canvas Pumps and Low-cut Ties of White Canvas, White Buckskin and Brown Suede; Silk Hosiery in openwork and embroidered styles; Leather Traveling Articles.

MEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

The first Spring importation of materials for the making of Men's Shirts and Pajamas to order are offered for selection, including Scotch Madras and Cheviot, French Percale and Embroidered Batiste, Corded Zephyrs and Percale Rayé; also Silk mixtures, Silk and Wool, and All-wool Flannels for Outing Shirts.

Cravats for Men. A new selection of imported materials for Spring Neckwear, from which Cravats will be executed to order. The fabrics embrace English and French Silks and Grenadines in the newest colorings and designs.

B. Altman & Co.

on TUESDAY, January 30th, will place on sale

DRESS FABRICS, SILKS AND MOUSQUETAIRE GLOVES, AT ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Four Thousand Yards of BLACK FRENCH VOILE, forty-three inches wide, at . . 68c. per yard.

Six Thousand Yards of BLACK SILK TAFFETAS, 26 inches wide, regular prices, 75c. and 85c, per yard, at . . . . . 60c. per yard.

MOUSQUETAIRE GLOVES of White Glace Kidskin, Sixteen button, elbow length, . . $2.00 per pair.

(Counters Rear of Rotunda on First Floor.)

MANTEL and CABINET ORNAMENTS.

A variety of Ornamental Objects, including Bronzes, Clocks and Clock Sets, Electroliers and Lamps, Photograph Frames, Porcelains and Potteries, Dutch Silver and other pieces, are offered at prices which have been reduced.

(Department on Third Floor.)

PRESIDENT IN 'PANAMA' HAS A JOLLY TIME

Guest, with About All Official Washington, of Gridiron Club.

CANAL A SUBJECT OF MIRTH

Mr. Roosevelt Enjoys Picture of Himself as an Old Man Gloating Over the Completed Ditch.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—President Roosevelt threw his head back and sent forth a stentorian roar that dominated two hundred other laughs hardly less in size. He did it not once, but many times. It was at the dinner of the Gridiron Club at the New Willard to-night, and the cause of the Presidential mirth was the fact that he and his Administration, and above all the Panama Canal department of it, were being roasted to the Queen's taste.

Next in size was the colossal laugh of Secretary Taft whenever the club demonstrated in its most convincing manner that he and his canal were not what they were cracked up to be. As for Secretary Root, he did the best he could; but with a hundred or more Senators, Representativse, Cabinet officers, and newspaper men shouting around him, it was difficult for him to hold his own with such voices as those of Taft and Roosevelt.

The dining room was transformed into Panama for the occasion, and the club and its guests marched in singing these prophetic words to the tune of "When Johnny Comes Marching Home":

We're going to dig the big canal,
Hurrah! hurrah!
We're going to dig the big canal,
Hurrah! hurrah!
In Panama we work to night,
We'll do some digging before 'tis light,
And there'll be no more shenanigan
When the dirt begins to fly.

Before they got through they had dug the canal and flashed upon a large white screen a picture showing the completed enterprise, and with it a portrait of President Roosevelt, wearing a venerable white beard and apparently a century old. This was one of the things which brought forth that Presidential roar.

First of all, after the guests had arrived they were marshaled into companies. Instead of going into the dining hall in the usual way, a procession was formed. It was headed by Lieut. Santelmann and the Marine Band, all done up in beautiful white uniforms and looking as summery as could be. Then came President Roosevelt of the United States and President Richard Lee Fearn of the Gridiron Club. Following them marched the musical members, clad in workingmen's blouses and carrying real picks and shovels. In the procession were Ambassadors, Cabinet officers, Senators and Representatives, railroad Presidents—all following a golden gridiron held aloft. Mark Twain kept pace with the rest, as lively as a boy. Associate Justice Brewer, sedate and dignified, was by his side.

It is really a mistake to say that the procession entered the banquet hall. It emerged from the tropical pathway upon the plaza of Santa Anna, which, as every one knows, is the public park of the Isthmus city. The street signs hung here and there announced that it was the Plaza of Anna, which is evidence enough; but in addition to this the room was set with towering cocoanut palms, with banana trees bearing bunches of real fruit, and with other appropriate decorations in rich profusion. All the acts were arranged as if they were occurring in Panama, and everybody referred to Washington as some far-off, distant city.

"POINTERS FROM PANAMA."

The culmination of the evening was the one-act drama entitled "Pointers from Panama; or, How We Could Do It If We Had a Chance." The guests were brought face to face with this interesting and veracious production by a series of easy stages. Early in the evening one of the club members came in, walked around the plaza, and distributed with great prodigality huge wads of stage money. He lighted a cigar with a thousand-dollar bill and scattered bits of money on the floor.

"What does this exhibition mean?" asked President Fearn.

"I am giving an imitation of the Panama Canal Commission," was the solemn reply, and the laughter that followed showed that the guests appreciated the situation. Then followed this chorus:

Oh, Shonts and Stevens and all the bunch,
Hurrah! Hurrah!
Will have to get an extra hunch,
In Pan-a-ma!
We've got the shovels, we've got the stuff,
And all can see we've got men enough
To dig—dig—dig—dig—
Here in Panama.

Enter another member, after a short interval, posing as the agent for a typewriter.

"What do we want with typewriters?" asked President Fearn.

"From all I have seen and heard," was the reply, "typewriters are the only instruments used in canal digging."

Another chorus, another brief period of attention to the good things to eat, and a member of the club entered, who, after appropriate conversation, applied for the position of press agent.

"But you can't write," objected President Fearn.

"No," assented the applicant, "but what's the use! Secretary Taft does all the writing."

And this time the Taft laugh dominated even the Roosevelt laugh.

CANAL COMMISSION MEETS.

These were but the preliminaries to the drama, which dealt with an enforced meeting of the Canal Commission on the Isthmus. The Commissioners, impersonated by members of the club, fought valiantly against going to the Isthmus, but were compelled to do so, and got down to business. It summoned before it the chief engineer, who wore a large medal.

"I got it," he explained, "for cleaning the streets of Washington."

"How did you do it?" asked one of the Commissioners.

"I prayed for rain," was the response; and all the Washington guests felt that this was too true to be funny.

When he asked for a salary of $100,000 a year, "so I won't be tempted when somebody wants to build a subway in New York," he was engaged, and then the chief sanitary officer came to the front to tell why he ought to be put on the pay roll.

"First," he said, "I would get the biggest possible appropriation from the Government—"

"That will do," said the Commissioners. "You are experienced enough for us."

Then the real and only genuine canal expert was presented to the commission and announced his plan. "The canal," he said, "is forty-seven miles long. I propose to build forty-seven mammoth airships, each one mile long. Then I propose to build a nice, commodious canal and hitch it to the airships. That will obviate any of the cuts. It will be perfectly level and accommodate the largest ships."

With the end of the canal drama every one was on the qui vive for a speech from President Roosevelt.

It really was not necessary to arouse the audience to the point of an ovation for the President, but the enthusiasm was happily stimulated by a stirring song. The verses humorously told how all the great events of the past could have been brought to a more prompt conclusion if they had only been managed by Roosevelt, while the chorus:

So good luck to you and good health to you,
We bid you a welcome here;
With a loud huzza and a hip hurrah!
We join in a rousing cheer!

was sung with almost dramatic earnestness, and fairly lifted the roof with its volume. When President Roosevelt arose every club member and every guest was on his feet, cheering with all the power of his lungs. The demonstration lasted several minutes, during which time the President's countenance plainly indicated his pleasure at the spontaneity and heartiness of the greeting. Mr. Roosevelt spoke at some length.

Presently the time came for introducing the two new members of the club, W. W. Jermane of The Minneapolis Journal and Arthur J. Dodge of The Milwaukee Sentinel. The two candidates for admission were presented and told that before they could be received they must answer a few questions.

"Do you and each of you," the catechism began, "believe in the infallibility of the National Administration?"

"I do," was the emphatic response, whereupon the little bird in a cuckoo clock whistled twice.

"Do you, and each of you," continued the questioner, "solemnly promise to refer to the Speaker of the House as the Tribune of the People?"

"I do," was the reply. Again the cuckoo sounded.

One of the cleverest things of the dinner was "The Gridiron Guide to Washington," a publication which, in the language of the preface, displayed "picturesque conciseness without sacrificing consistency of plot."

Some idea of the character of the Guide can best be given by quoting a few paragraphs at random, as follows:

THE CAPITOL.—This building, the Mecca of Rural Statesmen, is mainly noted for its lobbies, which are of generous proportions. When originally constructed, it was expected to occupy a prominent place in public affairs. Of late years, it has been dwarfed by comparison with the White House. Somewhere within the classic confines of the majestic marble building is a deliberative body, which imagines it is intrusted with the awful duty of making laws to govern the people of the United States. You will find it at the butt end of Uncle Joe Cannon's cigar.

THE SENATE CHAMBER.—Is the Assembly Room of the Finest Club on Earth. The deliberations of the Senate are public, except when the doors are closed for executive sessions. Then they are published.

THE WHITE HOUSE.—This is a school for the education of Senators and Representatives as to their duty to their country. The headmaster is Prof. T. Roosevelt, A. B., A. M., LL. D., Litt. D., (Harvard, 1880.) There is a gymnasium connected with the institution. The motto is, "Hit first and frequent."

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.—Strangers visiting here can see how Secretary Taft holds down his job. He sits on it.

The menu was:

Buzzard Bays.
Consomme Princess.
Olives. Radishes. Salted Nuts. Celery.
Fried smelts, sauce tartare.
Potatoes Parisienne. Cucumbers.
Supreme of capon truffled, sauce Perigueux.
New green peas.
Terrapin a la Maryland.
Gridiron punch.
Philadelphia squabs roasted and stuffed.
Salad in season.
Ices in fancy forms.
Petits fours.
Coffee.
Wines:
Moet & Chandon White Seal, 1900.
Moet & Chandon Brut Imperial.
Apollinaris.
Cigars and cigarettes.

All of the principal speakers were introduced by appropriate musical numbers, Secretary Root, Secretary Taft, and Mark Twain being especially honored in that way.

BATTLE GOING ON OUTSIDE TANGIER

Tribesmen Marching to Attack Rais Uli's Fortress.

MOORS PROPOSE A TARIFF

Startle the Other Delegates at Algeciras—Belief That the Conference Will Last Six Months.

TANGIER, Jan. 27.—Fighting has begun in the environs of Tangier between the Anjera tribesmen and members of Rais Uli's band.

The tribesmen have burned three villages east of Tangier, and are now marching in force to attack Rais Uli at his fortress at Zinai.

ALGECIRAS, Jan. 27.—Advices received here from Tangier by the delegates to the conference are to the effect that serious disorders have been renewed between Rais Uli and the Anjera tribesmen. One of the Anjera chiefs was killed, and others of them, with large followings, are uniting for the purpose of a decisive struggle with Rais Uli.

Some of the Moroccan specialists attending the conference have hastily returned to Tangier.

The plenipotentiaries of the powers resumed their sessions to-day and spent a couple of hours going over the work of the Committee on Moroccan Revenues.

An interesting feature of the session was the presentation by the Moroccan delegation of an elaborate protective tariff system. This caused surprise and amusement among the delegates of the powers, but the Moors were proud of giving evidence of modern economic methods. Their proposed rates averaged 20 per cent. ad valorem, and in some cases were much higher, tobacco being taxed 100 per cent. and tea, coffee, and sugar 40 per cent., with internal revenue taxes on theatres, cafés, and business transactions. Sidi Mohammed el Mokhri remarked that this increase of duties on foreign imports would give the Sultan plenty of revenue to meet expenses. Consideration of the plan was deferred.

An odd experience of the Spanish cruiser Infanta Isabel while patrolling the Moroccan coast to prevent the smuggling of arms was reported to the conference by her commander, who returned here on Tuesday. While the cruiser was close to the shore the flag of Roghi, the Sultan's formidable rebel subject, was observed flying from a staff, with the French flag under it. A boat manned by Moors and displaying the French flag put off from the shore, pulled alongside the cruiser, and handed to the Captain of the Infanta Isabel, which the Moors evidently had mistaken for a French vessel, a message from Roghi inviting her commander to come ashore and placing himself at the commander's disposition.

The commander of the Spanish cruiser, as he was without the right to search foreign vessels, did not attempt to interfere, but put back to Algeciras in order to advise the Spanish delegates of the mysterious flag incident.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—While Germany is not dissatisfied with the progress made at Algeciras, the belief is gaining ground here that the conference will last much longer than was at first regarded as probable.

Persons in the confidence of the Foreign Office even predict that the conference will last six months.

MAINS LIVED HERE OPENLY.

Man Now Arrested in Liverpool Bank Case a Bookmaker.

James Mains, the bookmaker who was arrested Friday afternoon by order of Inspector McLaughlin, on suspicion of having been concerned in the plundering of the Bank of Liverpool in November, 1901, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday. Inspector McLaughlin has cabled to Scotland Yard for information and pending the receipt of an answer Mains was remanded to Police Headquarters.

When asked yesterday why Mains had been allowed to live in New York three years without being arrested, Inspector McLaughlin replied that he could not answer such a question, as he had then been in command of the Detective Bureau only twenty-four hours.

The arrest of Mains came as a surprise. He had made book at all the metropolitan tracks without molestation, and was a familiar figure in Broadway. Diek Burge, the pugilist, who was concerned in the robbery, was sent to prison, while "Larry" Marks, also said to have been mixed up in the affair, is said to have committed suicide by jumping from a liner in midocean.

LIBERALS HAVE 371 SEATS.

Clear Majority Over All Other Parties of More Than Eighty.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The voting is practically over, and as a result of the general election the Liberals will find themselves at the opening of the House of Commons with a majority of over 80 above all the other parties combined. Only ten contests remain to be decided. The totals now are:

Liberals	371
Unionists	157
Irish Nationalists	82
Laborites	50

An interesting feature of to-day's returns was the election of Walter H. Long, ex-Chief Secretary for Ireland, who has wrested South Dublin from the Nationalists after being rejected at South Bristol.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will enter the new Parliament on Feb. 13 with the greatest majority ever given to an English Premier. The Conservatives admit that the Liberal Government is in power for at least its full term under the Septennial act. The Premier, whether he stays in the House of Commons or goes to the House of Lords, has won a name which will be handed down to posterity.

In some quarters it is predicted that the Labor Party will ultimately become the great democratic party of England. The fact that labor felt its strength in this election is bound to give impetus to the movement in the future.

The Nationalists, who expected to hold the balance of power, are somewhat disappointed, but the political prophets do not hesitate to say that home rule for Ireland in a modified form is actually in sight.

HALF GOMEL IN FLAMES.

Mutineers at Vladivostok Still Hold Out—Baltic Revolt Ending.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 27.—A dispatch from Gomel says that half the city is in flames and that fighting is going on in the centre of the town between the troops and revolutionists, who have been reinforced by the peasantry of the surrounding districts.

Beyond the fact that the revolt at Vladivostok is not subdued and that the mutinous sailors and soldiers are still standing by the guns at the Holy Innocents Battery, the War Office had nothing to give out to-day regarding the situation at the fortress.

The American Embassy has not received any report from the Consul at Vladivostok, and the other embassies are equally uninformed.

The Government has been advised from Irkutsk that a number of officials and employes of the general offices of the Trans-Baikal Railroad have been arrested on the charge of being implicated in abstracting from a Government munition train 1,000 rifles, 1,000 revolvers, and 10,000 cartridges and giving them to the revolutionists.

WENDEN, Livonia, Thursday, Jan. 25.—The pacification of the Baltic provinces is reaching the final stage so far as the agrarian movement is concerned. Nearly 250 revolutionists have been shot and several thousand are under arrest.

Gens. Orloff, Meinhardt, and Wendt are now operating in the Wenden district with 10,000 troops, completing a circle in which the revolutionists are being gathered.

Altogether the revolutionists in this district burned 200 castles, valued at $4,000,000, without reckoning the articles of value which they contained.

Chief City Auditor Resigns.

William McKinney, Chief Auditor of Accounts in the Finance Department under three Controllers, has sent his resignation to Controller Metz, to take effect Feb. 1. Mr. McKinney has accepted a position with the Empire Trust Company. Mr. Metz, in accepting the resignation, complimented Mr. McKinney on his fine record as an auditor.

CASTRO NOW DEFIES THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS

Joint Protest Was Made Against the Treatment of Taigny.

VENEZUELA STANDS FIRM

It Is Believed in Washington That Mr. Russell Was Not One of the Signers of the Note.

CARACAS, Friday, Jan. 26, via Port of Spain, Jan. 27.—Twenty-five members of the Diplomatic Corps yesterday delivered to the Venezuelan Government a formal joint note stating that they could not accept Venezuela's position that M. Taigny, the ex-French Chargé d'Affaires here, had been deprived of his official character, and that he only ranked as a French citizen at the time of his enforced departure from this country.

The diplomats communicated the text of this note to their respective Governments.

The Government to-day replied to the diplomats' note. It maintains the position it has taken regarding M. Taigny, and says that any Government of those represented by the Diplomatic Corps may at any time find itself in the same position.

A French Line steamer, which arrived at La Guayra yesterday, obtained the usual privileges of communication with the shore.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—An undated cablegram from Minister Russell at Caracas was received at the State Department to-day, but it contained no mention of the note reported to have been delivered by the diplomatic body at Caracas to the Venezuelan Government relative to the expulsion of M. Taigny. Hence it is inferred at the department that Mr. Russell was not a party to the diplomats' conference and did not sign the note.

It is thought that he would have consulted with the department before taking action as important as that described, for it is by no means improbable that President Castro might be impelled to eject the entire Diplomatic Corps from his capital in a fit of resentment. In fact, it is recalled that a former President of Venezuela, Guzman Blanco, did almost precisely such a thing, leaving only the American Minister at Caracas, and causing a practical suspension of Venezuelan's external relations for several years.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—The French Government has received advices that M. Taigny left Curacao to-day on board a Dutch Line steamer. He will proceed to Washington, confer with Ambassador Jusserand, and then return direct to France.

The officials of the Foreign Office declare that the presence of French warships in Venezuelan waters does not denote immediate offensive action against Venezuela.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Admiralty says that the rumors that the British battleship Dominion is going to Venezuela are groundless. She will leave Halifax, N. S., this afternoon for home.

BOMB WAS A FLASHLIGHT,

But Theatre Crowd Had a Bad Scare —Camera Man Got Away.

As the Garrick Theatre was discharging its audience last night somebody—a man, some say, others say a woman—let off a flashlight beside a camera set up on the other side of the street and leveled at the front of the theatre. The powder went up with a roar, the concussion shattering windows in the house 70-72 West Thirty-fifth Street.

The street was filled with waiting carriages and the horses reared while the people ran in all directions. The police straightened out the confusion in a few minutes. The photographer had got away.

RECORD YEAR FOR SMOKERS.

7,000,000,000 Cigars Stamped in 1905—Weather Affects Demand.

The year 1905 was a record-breaker for American tobacco smokers and chewers. They increased their consumption of the weed by a great margin. Statistics just obtained from the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington show the following: Output of cigars, 7,007,264,441, an increase over 1904 of 528,285,123; little cigars, 807,982,620; increase, 79,418,336; cigarettes, 3,526,488,563; increase, 339,979,990; manufactured tobacco, 367,988,116 pounds; increase, 39,333,629.

Weather conditions apparently affect the output and consumption of tobacco, according to the report. For instance, the use of cigarettes in the month of February, 1905, as in the same month of 1904, fell to 200,000,000, while in the warmer month of October it reached the high mark of more than 300,000,000.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

Convenient for tourists.

PREPARED BY

J. H. Lyon, D.D.S.

Stern Brothers

Early Spring Models of Women's

Tailor-made Walking Suits

On Sale To-morrow

Suits of Chiffon Broadcloth, Eton Coat trimmed with embroidery, braid and lace, at $52.50

of Chiffon Panama, Eton Coat trimmed with fancy braid and silk, " 42.50

Walking Skirts in Two New Models

of Chiffon Broadcloth, circular effect, at $17.50

of Voile, pleated, over drop taffeta lining, " 16.50

Women's House Gowns

Special Sale of Entirely New Styles

Challies, Real Value $8.75, $6.25

Albatross, " " 10.25, 7.50

India Silk, Real Value $12.00 & 16.50, $8.75, 11.50

Unusual Values in White Goods

4500 Yds. { Extra quality Check Dimities in a large variety of staple & broken checks, at 12c
Heretofore 25c yd.

2700 Yds. { Satin Stripe and Dot Brilliants and Jacquard Figured Madras, at 15c

2300 Yds. { Taffeta Silk Finish Suitings, in various lustre figures, " 17c
Heretofore 30c yd.

An Important Offering of Lambs Wool and Cotton Filled

Comfortables

At the Following Exceptionally Low Prices:

Fancy Figured Sateen Tops, Tufted, wool filled, for double beds, at $2.98

Figured Silk Centres, extra wide silk borders, silk tufting, cotton filled, for double beds, " 4.75

Mousseline Tops, Wool filled and interlined, in floral effects, silk tufting, extra wide silk borders, for double beds, " 5.95

Also An Additional Purchase of

Scotch Flannels

Lace Striped and Mercerized Effects, in the most desirable colorings and combinations, at 25c
Regular Price 60c yd.

'Young Men's and Boys'

Overcoats & Reefers—Reduced

Oxford Overcoats for Boys, 8 to 16 yrs., Were $5.95 to 8.50, $3.95

Fancy Tourist Overcoats, 8 to 16 yrs., " 9.75 to 14.75, 6.95

Children's Overcoats, 2½ to 8 yrs., " 14.75 to 17.75, 9.50

Young Men's Overcoats, 32 to 38 chest measure. Were $13.90 to 19.75 10.00

Boys' Sweaters, 28 to 36 chest measure, Were $1.95 to 2.45, 1.00

West Twenty-third Street

1906
61ST ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF
THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.
FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN, President.

ASSETS JANUARY 1st, 1906.

Cash on hand and in Banks		$1,090,266.29
Loans on Collateral		3,104,350.00
United States and other Bonds, par		26,414,551.33
First Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate		47,103,927.00
Real Estate		3,079,706.90
Loans on Policies in Force		14,057,446.84
Agents' Balances and Cash Obligations		72,542.48
		$94,922,790.93
Interest due and accrued	$1,661,764.50	
Net deferred and unreported premiums on Policies in force	1,209,172.15	
Total		$97,793,727.58

LIABILITIES.

Reserve Fund, according to the Actuaries' and American Tables of Mortality with 4 and 3 per cent. interest	$89,723,287.00	
Policy Claims in process of adjustment	272,240.36	
Deferred Endowment Claims	236,543.07	
Deferred Death Claims	185,568.86	
Present value of $432,302.50 hereafter payable on Matured Installment Bonds	329,155.59	
Allowance for Unpresented and Contingent Claims	325,000.00	
Dividends due and unpaid	326,217.23	
Premiums paid in advance	76,319.66	91,474,331.77
Surplus		$6,319,395.81
MARKET VALUE OF BONDS OVER PAR		$1,333,412.37
ASSETS ON MARKET VALUE BASIS		90,127,139.95
SURPLUS ON MARKET VALUE BASIS		7,652,808.18
POLICIES ISSUED AND REVIVED IN 1905		29,138
INSURING		$61,363,148.00
POLICIES IN FORCE JANUARY 1, 1906		168,643
INSURING		$92,548,002.00

RECEIPTS IN 1905.

Premiums		$14,834,018.21
Interest		4,236,694.30
Rents		160,604.88
Profit and Loss		18,948.03
Total Receipts		$19,250,265.42
Balance January 1, 1905		89,101,501.37
		$108,351,856.79

EXPENDITURES IN 1905.

Death Claims	$5,128,922.15	
Endowments	1,409,981.07	
Annuities	140,745.95	
Surrendered Policies	1,621,585.93	
Dividends or Return Premiums	1,998,787.01	
Total Paid Policyholders		$10,300,023.01
Taxes on Real Estate	$49,217.31	
Other Taxes, Fees, and Licenses	435,937.72	
Real Estate Expenses	52,276.52	
Investment Expenses	88,174.44	
Medical Expenses	172,807.32	
Legal Expenses	44,140.90	
Commissions and Agency Expenses	1,611,319.81	
Salaries and other Office Expenses	395,370.58	
Advertising, Printing, and Postage	112,784.53	
Total Expenses and Taxes		$2,962,028.13
Premiums on Bonds Purchased		102,014.72
Charged off from foreclosed Real Estate, to cover possible depreciation		65,000.00
Total Expenditures		$13,429,065.86
Balance January 1st, 1906		94,922,790.93
		$108,351,856.79

INCREASE IN 1905 OVER 1904.

IN PREMIUM RECEIPTS	$1,131,187.47
IN TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,402,498.88
IN AMOUNT PAID POLICY HOLDERS	445,241.74
IN ASSETS, PAR VALUES	5,952,982.18
IN ASSETS, MARKET VALUES	5,889,349.68
IN SURPLUS, PAR VALUES	396,877.71
IN SURPLUS, MARKET VALUES	333,245.21
IN INSURANCE ISSUED AND REVIVED	6,561,445.00
IN OUTSTANDING INSURANCE	28,747,008.00

Total Receipts from Policyholders in 1905 ..... $14,834,018 21
Total paid to and invested for Policyholders in 1905 ..... $16,253,005 19
Excess of income from Investments over Expenses and Taxes in 1905 .... $1,454,219 08

DIRECTORS:

AMZI DODD, EDWARD H. WRIGHT, MARCUS L. WARD, FRED'K M. SHEPARD, FRED'K FRELINGHUYSEN, ALBERT B. CARLTON, EDWARD L. DOBBINS, J. WILLIAM CLARK, JOHN O. H. PITNEY, JOHN R. HARDIN, THOMAS W. CAULDWELL, PETER CAMPBELL

L. A. CERF, Metropolitan Manager,
135-137 BROADWAY, - - - NEW YORK CITY.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Dry Goods—Upholstery—Carpets.

Advance Showing

SPRING STYLES IN IMPORTED AND AMERICAN SILKS, DRESS FABRICS, EMBROIDERIES, SUITS, COATS, WAISTS, CORSETS.

NOVELTY SILKS. Direct importations of Lyons Silks in novel color and design effects. Also a large variety of fashionable grays and black and white.

CALCIUM LUMINEUX AND CALCIUM LUMINEUX IMPRIME. New weaves in white Silks include Fleur de France, Satin Majeste, Satin Bengali, White Foulards, Pongees and Wash Silks.

WHITE SILKS AND SATIN FOR WEDDING GOWNS.
NOVELTIES FOR BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES.

Special Monday, January 29.

Waists and Robes (unmade)

1,000 FINE IRISH HAND EMBROIDERED LINEN WAISTS, latest styles. Regularly $5.50 to $7.00.... 3.85, 4.25, 4.75

350 ROBES OF EMBROIDERED BATISTE and SWISS, latest styles.... 14.75, 20.00, 28.50, 40.00

Black Chiffon Broadcloths,

54-INCH, sponged and shrunk, unusual quality.
Regularly $3.00 ..... 2.00 yard

Household Linens

UNUSUAL VALUES.

TABLE CLOTHS, handsome patterns.. 3.50, 4.20, 4.50, 5.40 each
NAPKINS to match ..... 2.70, 3.85 dozen
LINEN SHEETS, hemstitched ..... 4.90, 6.75 pair
LINEN PILLOW CASES, hemstitched ..... 1.40, 1.75, 2.00 pair
LINEN PILLOW CASES, hand embroidered ..... 1.95 pair
COLORED DAMASK LUNCHEON SETS, hemstitched, NAPKINS to match, at decidedly reduced prices.

Blankets, Comfortables, Bed Spreads

FINE QUALITIES

FINE WOOL BLANKETS for single beds ..... 4.75 pair
Double beds ..... 6.75 pair | Extra large ..... 8.50 pair
SILK COMFORTABLES, lambs' wool filled. Value $13.00 10.00 each
COLORED BED SPREADS at Marked Reductions

Women's Dresses

FOR SOUTHERN WEAR

DRESSES of Crepe de Chine 35.00
DRESSES of Lingerie, Princess Style 40.00, 60.00, 75.00

Paris Model Gowns and Wraps

DISCONTINUED MODELS AT REDUCED PRICES

GOWNS, SUITS, DRESSES of Silk and Wool materials, Originally $115.00 to $590.00 ..... 45.00 to 195.00
WRAPS of Cloths and Silks, Originally $165.00 to $350.00 ..... 45.00 to 225.00

Broadway & 19th Street

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS. | ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

American Art Galleries

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.

American Paintings

ON FREE VIEW DAY AND EVENING.

Beginning To-morrow (Monday)

Oil Paintings, Water Colors and Drawings by the late R. Swain Gifford, N. A., to be sold at Unrestricted Public Sale by Order of Executrix On Friday Evening, February 2d, Promptly at 8 o'clock

THE Oil Paintings by the late Gaylord S. Truesdell, to be sold by order of Executor at unrestricted Public Sale On Thursday Evening, February 1st, Promptly at 8 o'clock

The Sales will be conducted by Thomas E. Kirby of

THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS,
6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South.

ONE-MAN RULE MUST GO, SAYS EDWARD M. GROUT

Tells Geneseeans Boss Rule Hinders City's Development.

HONORS FOR GEN. WOODFORD

Gen. Horace Porter, Bishop Greer, and Others Praise Career of Soldier and Diplomat.

Edward M. Grout told the members of the Society of the Genesee at their eighth annual dinner at the Waldorf last night that he agreed with District Attorney Jerome that the newspapers of New York City need elevating. Mr. Grout said also that until the citizens of this town got beyond the point in either party where they would stand for the control of one man or of one or two men they were not entitled to the highest degree of self-government.

The dinner was given in honor of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, ex-Minister to Spain, but Gen. Woodford divided the honors with Gen. Horace Porter, ex-Ambassador to France. Both men were cheered to the echo by the four hundred diners in the big ballroom of the Waldorf, and neither was sparing in his praise of the other.

Mr. Grout was down to speak to the toast "Self-Government in New York City." Following, according to his own confession, the example set by most of the other speakers, he talked but briefly on this topic and devoted most of his attention to the guest of honor. He did remark, however, that with the heterogeneous population of New York, the plain New Yorker, who has only a New York father and mother, a New York birthplace, and a New York residence, feels positively lonesome these days.

Mr. Grout said also that New York enjoyed a greater degree of self-government than most other big cities of this country, and asked his hearers to think what a howl would be raised if the State attempted here to manage the city's park system, its sewers, and its water supply as Massachusetts does for the City of Boston.

"I cannot believe," Mr. Grout continued, "as some people would have us believe, that the voters of New York City are more corrupt or more tolerant of corruption than those of the rest of the State, but if New York would enjoy the fullest self-government it must deserve it.

"For one thing, I agree with District Attorney Jerome in what he said about the need of a higher standard in the daily press. I don't mean to be offensive or to particularize, but I hold nevertheless that the public press is capable of much improvement, and the city will not attain its highest development until something has been attained along this line."

Mr. Grout told the Society of the Genesee that he came to the dinner because he wanted to pay a tribute to Gen. Woodford, in whose law office he had received his first experience at the bar.

Postmaster William R. Willcox, President of the society, who presided, introduced Gen. Woodford. The guest of honor paused in his tribute to Gen. Porter to say something of the late Gen. Joseph Wheeler.

"He was loyal to every conviction of duty as he understood it," declared Gen. Woodford, "and when the great war was closed he gave his heart to the service of the reunited Nation. I thank God that he died in the uniform of the Nation, and when my time comes, if some one can say of me as Porter and I can say of Wheeler, 'He was a true man and tried to do his duty,' I shall be contented."

Gen. Horace Porter was down to speak about "Our Foreign Relations," but most of his remarks had to do with the Genesee and with his experiences with Gen. Woodford.

"Woodford and I," he began, "have for a long while been trying to kill time. Now we are trying to keep time from killing us, and it is not our custom to meet often with gentlemen who do not rise with the lark, but rather sit up all night on a lark. I am a Pennsylvanian by birth, a New Yorker by residence, and, judging from the array of bottles in my neighborhood, a Geneseean by absorption."

Gen. Porter said that his first experience with Genesee folks was not a favorable one. He had heard that they built the Mohawk River and thought that they showed little consideration for the fact that he was coming along some time afterward to build the West Shore Railroad. Gen. Porter came to the river in the course of the railroad job and bridged it; then he came to a bend and bridged that; then to another bend and bridged that, and, finally, came near deciding to bridge the river lengthways to save material.

"Nothing," said Gen. Porter when he came to speak of Gen. Woodford, "gives me greater pleasure than to pay tribute to my dear friend. Together we served in the war; together we worked in Congress when the war was done, and together we served in the Courts of Europe. I have watched his career as soldier, statesman, and accomplished diplomat. He has passed through all the smoke and fire of political life and has come out of it without even the smell of smoke upon his garments."

Bishop Coadjutor David H. Greer said that he didn't believe that religion was incompatible with either business or diplomacy. The maxim of his ancient friend, the farmer, who was pious, but never let his religion interfere with his business, was, he thought, somewhat in disrepute just at present.

Bishop Greer enumerated some of the qualifications of a diplomat, including the ability to be a gracious host and an agreeable guest, especially in drawing rooms and at dinner tables. In these latter ways, Dr. Greer believed, some of the greatest diplomatic triumphs had been won. But he pitied the much-dined diplomat. He told about a visiting fellow-Bishop who ate so much mince pie that when the time came for his sermon he was ill. An Elder went to minister to him spiritually.

"You are not afraid to die?" inquired the elder.

"No," replied the Bishop of Dr. Greer's tale, "but I am ashamed to."

The other speakers were President John H. Finley of the College of the City of New York, Col. John W. Vrooman, and the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur.

Letters of regret were read from Sir Thomas J. Lipton, Prince Louis of Battenberg, Major Gen. Fred Dent Grant, Joseph H. Choate, ex-Judge Parker, Gov. Higgins, and others. At the guests' table in addition to the speakers were: Sir Percy Sanderson, Dr. Rush Rhees, President of the University of Rochester; Gen. O. O. Howard, Henry Wollman, President of the Missouri Society; Justice Clarke of the Supreme Court and S. Uchida, the Japanese Consul here. At the annual meeting Richard T. Greene was elected President of the society.

Fights "People's Legal Aid Society."

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—Edward B. Whitney, ex-Deputy United States Attorney General, is moving, through Attorney General Mayer, to suppress the People's Legal Aid Society of New York City. Mr. Whitney is acting for the similarly named Legal Aid Society, and bases his action on the ground that the society he complains of has done no business since 1904. If this contention is not sustained Mr. Whitney will argue that the business done by the society complained of is not authorized by the corporation statutes.

YOUR BRAIN
Needs Food—
Not Stimulant.
Grape-Nuts
Food for Brains has Stood the Test.
"There's a Reason."

LOANS in Brooklyn. in New York.
PRIVATE OFFICES FOR LADIES.
LEGAL RATES AND LONGEST TIME.
ACME SECURITY CO., INC.,
289 4th Av., Room 51, near 23d St., N. Y.
The oldest and most reliable place to borrow money quickly and confidentially on household furniture and pianos without removal, allowing easy weekly or monthly payments; loans on horses, carriages, trucks, incomes from rents and real estate.

CITY HEADS ATTACKED.

Citizens' Union Says Reports Are Away Behind—Reform Needed.

The Citizens' Union, with Henry Bruere, the head of its bureau of research, in the lead, wants Mayor McClellan to ask the Legislature to have the city's charter so amended that all chiefs of municipal departments shall make their annual and quarterly reports on time. The Citizens' Union is going at the subject in earnest. Mr. Bruere gave out a long statement on the subject yesterday, which said:

"The public rightly demands full publicity with respect to the operations of each administrative department of the city. It wishes to know what each department has accomplished during the stated period, what methods have been employed, what things have been done, and what it costs to do them. Without this information the public is at loss to judge intelligently the records of the administrative officials or to understand the exact qualifications which the heads of departments must possess in order to give efficient administration.

"There could be no stronger force for the proper education of the public in matters appertaining to the administration of the city than intelligently prepared reports, both quarterly and annual. A charter amendment requiring that full, explicit, and exact reports should be promptly published by each department, would provide in time an accurate basis for a comparative judgment of the efficiency of successive administrations, and, by setting a standard, as well as educating the public, would make the tenure of office by an incompetent official a matter of short duration.

"After investigation we find that only five departments in addition to the Borough Presidents are required by the city's charter to make annual reports to the Mayor. They are the Finance Department, (Controller,) Department of Docks and Ferries, Board of Education, Department of Health, and Tenement House Department. We have found that the final report of the Controller for the year 1903 was transmitted to the Mayor on Sept. 15, 1905, and has just recently been published. The letter of the President of the Board of Docks and Ferries, transmitting to the Mayor the report for the year 1904, is dated June 13, 1905. The report of the Board of Education for the year 1904 has been transmitted to the Mayor, but has not been published. The last report of the Board of Health obtainable is that for the year 1903. This report was published in The City Record for Aug. 26, 1905. The report of the Tenement House Department for the year 1904, submitted Dec. 31, 1904, is comprised within thirteen small pages of a small pamphlet.

"The departments generally are lax in the matter of submitting reports. As an instance the last published quarterly report for the Police Department was for the quarter ended June 30, 1905, making an interval of six months between the close of the quarter and the publication of the report. What we want to see is the presentation of these reports while they are 'hot.' In other words, each quarterly report should be published before the end of the succeeding quarter.

"As an example of the value of promptness, I may cite the ready publication of the report of the Bureau of Weights and Measures for the year 1905, which was devoured by the public when issued while fresh. It is to be regretted that every department is not required to make an annual report. The Mayor says he is interested in this matter. That is good news. His co-operation in securing prompt reports will be greatly appreciated."

It is understood that the Citizens' Union will take some action of its own on the subject before the Legislature adjourns if the Mayor does not act.

DEATH FOLLOWS CAT'S BITE.

Physicians Uncertain Whether Rabies or Tetanus Killed Mr. Kenyon.

Bitten by a stray cat on Thanksgiving Day in the baggage room of the railroad station at Yonkers, L. C. Kenyon, a civil engineer, died in convulsions in St. John's Riverside Hospital yesterday. Dr. William S. Coons, to whom Mr. Kenyon went for treatment, said he believed that Mr. Kenyon died of rabies, although the cause of his death may have been tetanus.

Mr. Kenyon was petting the cat when it bit the second finger of his right hand and he went to Dr. Coons, who treated the bite. It healed quickly.

Last Monday Kenyon called on Dr. Coons and complained of pains in the finger and in the arm and neck. He grew worse and was sent to the hospital. An autopsy will be held to decide the cause of death.

BOY SHOT HIS SISTER.

Got Loaded Pistol by Mistake—Girl Died of Her Wound.

Cornelius Hogan, owner of a roadhouse at Harway Avenue and Bay Forty-third Street, Bath Beach, had up to yesterday been in the habit of keeping two revolvers in the cash register of his barroom—one of them loaded and the other empty. Raymond, his fourteen-year-old son, and Katharine, his sixteen-year-old daughter, knew about the weapons, and upon arising in the morning it was their custom to go to the register and play with the unloaded one.

Friday night Hogan sold the loaded gun and placed the cartridges in the one which he had always kept empty. Yesterday morning Raymond and Katharine entered the place as usual, and the boy picked up the supposedly harmless pistol.

"Now, Kitty," he said, "we'll have a little target practice."

"All right," laughed the girl. "Let her go."

The boy aimed the revolver at his sister's head and pulled the trigger. There was a report, and Katharine dropped to the floor with a bullet in her right temple. She was taken to the Norwegian Hospital, and Raymond was arraigned on a charge of felonious assault before Magistrate Voorhees of the Coney Island Court, who released him in the custody of his father. Half an hour later the girl died.

TYPOTHETAE CONFIDENT.

They Say Their Output of Work Nearly Equals Normal Times.

A meeting of the officers of the Typothetae was held yesterday at 320 Broadway to consider the conditions at the end of the four weeks of the printers' strike. It was said that the Typothetae was confident of victory. Through Secretary H. V. Boyer the Typothetae made a statement last evening, which, in part, is as follows:

"At the end of the fourth week of our strike every one of our plants is operating with almost as many men employed as before the strike. The quality of the men filling our positions is surprisingly good—so good that their work for the week very nearly equals in volume that of normal times. The fact that our shops have been closed for so many years has kept many of the best printers of the country out of New York. Now they are availing themselves of the opportunities offered by our establishments."

ASKS COURT TO MAKE HER M'GARREN'S WIDOW

Seeks $600,000 Dower Though Marriage Had Been Annulled.

NEW CONTEST OVER ESTATE

Justice Here Held Kentucky Divorces Illegally Wed—She Says She Was Remarried.

On application of Mrs. Hester McGarren, Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, yesterday issued an order directing the executors of the estate of Alexander McGarren to show cause next Friday before Justice Blanchard why the decree annulling the McGarren marriage should not be set aside. This means that Mrs. McGarren intends to make a new fight for the fortune left by McGarren. If she succeeds in having the annulment decree set aside she can claim dower right to about $800,000

The supposed widow contested McGarren's will, but when attorneys for the executors showed that McGarren had had his marriage annulled, the Surrogate held that the woman had no claim on the estate and the will was admitted to probate. New her attorney has served notice on the Surrogate that she will seek to establish her marriage first and then demand the widow's share.

In an affidavit filed yesterday Mrs. McGarren says she is now 68 years old; that she was married to Henry Schuhlein in New Jersey when she was but 19. That some years later she parted from Schuhlein and went to live at Covington, Ky., where she met McGarren, McGarren, the affidavit sets forth, proposed that she allow Schuhlein to begin a suit for divorce in Kentucky, where desertion was sufficient cause. This advice she accepted and Schuhlein got the decree. The woman was married to McGarren by Judge Shine in the Louisville County Court.

After traveling all over the United States and Europe the McGarrens came to live at 104 West 122d Street. McGarren became addicted to intoxicants, the affidavit proceeds, and his wife left him and went to San Francisco. A batch of the husband's letters to her is attached to her complaint. They contain flights of poetry which will be read in court when the case is called.

At the solicitation of McGarren, and on his promise to give up drinking, the petitioner says, she returned to live with him in New York. Then one day her attorney informed her that McGarren had secretly had their marriage annulled. She asked McGarren about it that night and he told her it did not mean anything. She wept, and he told her they could go to New Jersey and there declare themselves married again. She went to Atlantic City with McGarren and in the parlor of a hotel they stood up and pronounced themselves again married.

The petitioner contends that the United States Constitution was violated when the Supreme Court here annulled her marriage to McGarren, as the Kentucky divorce obtained by her first husband was good and valid. Among the letters attached to her papers are several referring to the good times they had together down on Long Island, McGarren declaring that they reminded him of the lines:

On old Long Island's seagirt shore
Many an hour I while away
Listening to the breakers roar
That wash the beach at Rockaway.

Mrs. McGarren has filed a claim with the Surrogate for all McGarren's household effects and personal property.

PROTEST TO PRESIDENT.

Law Students Ask Roosevelt to Help the Jews in Russia.

At a mass meeting and conference held by the New York University Law School Russian Relief Association last night, at the Educational Alliance, in East Broadway, the massacres of the Jews in Russia were denounced and a protest was ordered sent to President Roosevelt.

Joseph Hartigan, President of the senior class, was Chairman of the meeting. The speakers were Congressman William Sulzer, Prof. Clarence D. Ashley, Dean Russell, Leslie J. Tompkins, Dr. David Blaustein, and others.

The protest drawn up by the law students said:

"We, the undersigned students of law of the New York University, feeling that it is our just privilege and sacred duty to do so, do appeal to and petition you, as the protector of our country, to use your good offices to bring about a cessation of Russia's policy of prescription and persecution against her defenseless Jewish subjects."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Major J. C. White, retired, will proceed to Marquette, Mich., for the purpose of securing testimony for a general court-martial at Fort Des Moines.

Major O. B. Mitcham, Ordance Department, will make a visit to Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, on official business pertaining to the transportation of explosives.

Transfers of artillery officers: Capt. G. Blakeley, from the Sixty-ninth to the Seventy-ninth Company Coast Artillery; First Lieut. J. Totten, from the One Hundred and Twenty-third to the Sixty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery.

Promotions and assignments of artillery officers: F. W. Stopford, Captain, Sixty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery; A. F. Brewster, First Lieutenant, One Hundred and Twenty-third Company, Coast Artillery; J. A. Berry, First Lieutenant, Sixty-third Company, Coast Artillery, as attached.

First Lieut. P. Powers, Twenty-third Infantry, will proceed to Marinette, Wis., for the purpose of procuring testimony for a general court-martial at Fort Des Moines.

Capt. T. Ross, Seventh Infantry, will assume charge of construction work at Fort Assiniboine, relieving Capt. J. B. McDonald, Quartermaster, of that duty.

The Navy.

Lieut. J. T. Tompkins is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Asiatic station for duty as aide on the staff of the Philippine squadron on board the Rainbow.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Colorado at Culebra, Callao at Canton, Concord at Cavite, Newport at San Juan. Sailed—Raleigh from Amoy for Shanghai.

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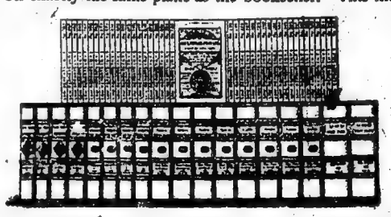
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Four volumes of the Appellate Division Reports, almost ready for delivery, would alone have cost $10.00 under old conditions. You may not see this notice again. We advise you to subscribe to-day.
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LA CHIVIA STOCK PUZZLE.

Curb Speculators Find It Easy to Buy, Hard to Sell.

Curb brokers have discovered recently that two or three copper stocks have the annoying and sometimes expensive habit of being easy to buy and hard to sell.

Perhaps the worst offender is the stock of the La Chivia Mining Company, which, like the others, is a million-dollar Arizona corporation. Every day a broker from the office of Bergstrom & Co. of 68 William Street, but who, Mr. Bergstrom says, has no connection with the firm, appears on the curb with bids and offers in La Chiva and the others.

By familiar processes La Chivia, which has a par value of $1, has been worked up to $2.75 and $3, with thousands of shares offering as low as 25 cents. La Chivia certificates for 100 shares, the unit of trading on the curb, are as scarce as hens' teeth, while 200, 300, or even 1,000 share paper is plentifully and vainly offered in the market every day.

Whenever the hundred-share bidder has his high-priced bids taken by outsiders he politely refuses to accept any but 100-share certificates. Those who seek to have their stock split into 100-share certificates are [illegible] of the company.

Persevering owners of about 30,000 shares were found yesterday who had sent their certificates to Denver to be split up into 100-share paper as long ago as the middle of October. They said they were still waiting for results.

A reporter looking for facts about La Chivia at the office of Bergstrom & Co. yesterday was referred to Alexander J. Halter. Mr. Halter could remember very little about the company. He deferred to Henry A. Taylor, one of the Directors of the company, described in the prospectus as "a capitalist." Mr. Taylor is a partner in Bergstrom & Co.

Mr. Taylor thought Mr. Bergstrom himself had better do the talking. What Mr. Bergstrom had to say about La Chivia was in effect a denial of any interest in the concern or responsibility for any of the perplexities in Denver. He said he and his partner had been elected to the Directorate without their knowledge, and had consented to have the firm act as registers as a personal favor to the President, J. J. Yeckel of Denver.

An Alexander J. Halter was forced to resign the Vice Presidency of the Philadelphia Consolidated Exchange last Spring. This man, Mr. Bergstrom yesterday admitted, is the Mr. Halter of Bergstrom & Co.

H.O'Neill & Co.
The New Spring Dress Goods
in Splendid Assortments.
We show a very fine collection of gray Spring suitings (domestic and imported)—plaid checks, hair-line stripes, light grounds, in the various styles of designs, woven in soft flannel-tweed effects, hard worsted and Panama weaves, 54 and 56 inches wide, at $1.25, $1.50, $1.65, $1.75 and $1.95 per yard.
CHIFFON SHADOW CHECK SILK VEILING—the finest imported sheer fabric, at, per yard..... $1.85
CHIFFON PLAIN SILK VEILING—the latest French production, in a full color assortment, at, per yard..... $1.65
SPRING 1906 CREAM SERGE—the correct shade and weave, at, per yard..... 85c
Sale of BLACK BROADCLOTH
We Offer on Monday Only at Regular Counter:
A number of pieces of very handsome imported Black Broadcloth ready for sewing—thoroughly shrunk and sponged; value $3.00 per yd.; sale price } $2.25
At Regular Colored Dress Goods Department
30 pieces of a fine imported colored SILK AND WOOL EOLIENNES, in a full line of the latest colorings, offered special (for Monday only), at per yard..... } $1.00
Silk Department.
Special Offerings for Monday, January 29th.
10,000 yards
Colored Satin Lumineaux.
An all pure Silk fabric that is recognized as one of the leading Dress Silks for this Season. It is shown in an excellent variety of colors; also white and cream. Regular price 85c per yard. Special price..... } 59c
2,500 yards
Black Guaranteed Taffeta.
One yard wide, suitable for entire dresses and automobile coats. Value $1.25 per yard. Special price..... } 98c
Splendid Values in
New Washable Dress Fabrics
15,000 yards SILK AND COTTON CHIFFON CLOTH—A large variety of plain colors in the new Jacquard effects (very desirable for Evening Dresses)—value 50c. per yard; at..... } 27c
16,500 yards SCOTCH SUITINGS—checks and broken plaids in black and white, navy and white, red and white, red and black, tan and white, green and white and lavender and white—heretofore 29c. per yard; at..... } 19c
26,000 yards IMPORTED IRISH LINEN SUITINGS.
Pure white, 36 inches wide } Value 39c. 58c. 68c. per yard. at 25c. 39c. 50c. per yard.
5,000 yards WHITE INDIA LINON—40 inches wide, a very desirable sheer fabric. Special, per yard..... } 16½c
French Hand Made
UNDERMUSLINS
Underpriced for Monday
(Second Floor)
DRAWERS—Of French nainsook, neat embroidered scallops, all sizes, at..... } $1.50
DRAWERS—With embroidered scallop ruffle, slashed at sides, bow knot and spray design, ribbon bow, at..... } $2.98
PETTICOATS—Of French nainsook, with large embroidered scalloped flounce, extra dust ruffle, all lengths, at } $3.50
CORSET COVERS—Nainsook, with neat embroidered edge, spray and floral design at yoke. Embroidered eyelet, ribbon drawn, all sizes, at..... } $2.95
CHEMISE—Of nainsook, yokes with pretty embroidered design, finished with embroidered scallops, at..... } $1.50
CHEMISE—Bow knot, spray and forget-me-not design, embroidered eyelets, ribbon drawn, at..... } $2.98
GOWNS—Chemise style, embroidered scallops and eyelets, drawn work and floral design, finished with ribbon, flare short sleeve, at..... } $2.98
Hemmed Sheets and Cases
Superior Quality White Muslin
200 dozen below present mill cost.
HEMMED SHEETS { Size 81x90 at..... 59c each; Size 81x90 at..... 64c each
250 dozen HEMSTITCHED PILLOW CASES—size 45x36, at, each..... } 11c
500 HEMMED CROCHET BED SPREADS—full size, new Marseilles patterns, regular price $1.10 each; special at } 92c
Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St., N. Y.

HIGGINS'S GRAFT REMEDY.

Have Honest and Capable Men to Conduct Affairs.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—The annual dinner of the Albany Chamber of Commerce was given to-night at the Ten Eyck. The speakers included Attorney General Mayer, State Senators Raines and Grady, and Assemblyman Moreland.

William H. McElroy of New York, formerly of Albany, acted as toastmaster.

Gov. Higgins sent a letter of regret, in which he said:

"The State of New York, with its diversified interests, its accumulated wealth, its commercial and social activities, is at present the centre of all eyes. Its business men and its public men are in a measure, on trial. It is charged that business has manipulated politics for selfish interests, and that politics has levied tribute upon business by making blackmailing threats and granting unfair favor.

"The situation is not unique; the problem is not difficult. Great names and vast sums should not blind nor confuse us. Old sins with new faces should not frighten us from our composure. The remedy is plain and simple, and in our own hands. We must have honest, capable, and fearless men in public and private life who lack neither the willingness nor the ability to protect the weak from imposition, and to restrain the strong from wrongdoing. We must give to such men our confidence and support so long as they deserve it. Again enacting into the statute books the ancient law, 'Thou shalt not steal,' is the least of our needs.

Lord & Taylor
Silk News
Prominent among the new weaves for Spring is the beautiful "Soie Adria," a soft, light weight silk, specially designed for Summer gowns.
We offer it in a choice variety of light and dark shades, in many rich and effective colorings.
44 inches wide, $2 a yard.
"Rajah and Burlingham" Silks
are the reigning silk fabric for Spring in New York, London and Paris, the greatest fashion centres in the world.
Our Fifth Avenue show windows are given over to a display of these silks, together with model costumes.
Shown in 61 Spring Shades.
Rajah, 30 inches wide, at $1.25 a yard.
Burlingham, 27 inches wide, at $1.75 a yard.
We are also showing an extensive line of Queen's Gray Silk, another approved favorite of style and fashion.
$1.00 1.25 & 1.50 a yard.
Silk Remnants To close out before our annual stock taking January 31, 1906. Many hundred remnants in Chiffon Taffeta Silks, also Plain and Fancy Silks; to be closed out at..... 50c yd.
Linen Dress Fabric
In Dress Goods Section.
Linen Dress Goods in a complete line of plain and fancy effects.
We name a few for your future consideration.
White Embroidered Linen for waists and suitings.
Old Bleached Linen, 36 and 45 inches wide.
Pongee Linen, 27 inch.....at 40c yd.
Linen Poplin, silk finish, 30 in., at.....65c
Gray Linen Suitings in check and fancy effects.
Linen Canvas, White Linen Ducks, White Butcher's Linen.
Linen Crashes and many other weaves of White Linen, suitable for shirt waists and complete costumes, at the lowest market prices.
WASH GOODS DEPT.
Special Cotton News of Unusual Interest.
Imported Wash Fabrics. We are making an exceptionally attractive showing of fine goods in exclusive designs and colorings,
Including
Colored Embroidered Swisses, 32 in. wide, at 50c to 85c yard.
Colored Embroidered Swisses, 44 in. wide, at $1.00 to $1.50 yard.
Chiffon Voiles.
Large variety of very attractive printed effects and solid colors..... 50c yd.
Printed Silk Organdies.
Large assortment of very handsome designs..... 50c yd.
Finest Zephyrs.
Celebrated Scotch Zephyrs, in plain colors, shepherd checks and Scotch plaids.
40c & 45c yd.
Sale of
Fine Writing Papers
Closing Out Odd Boxes Before Inventory.
Eaton Hurlbut's Dainty Boxes
Holly Paper Covered.
Style 1 contains 1 quire paper and envelopes, small size, 15c.; value 25c.
Style 2 contains 2 quires paper and envelopes, assorted sizes, 35c.; value 50c.
Style 3 contains 2 quires paper and envelopes, letter size, 35c.; value 50c.
Special Boxes
Holly Paper Covered.
Some of the goods received too late for Christmas.
Cloth Finish Paper
5 quires paper, 100 envelopes, } 58c value 95c.
2 boxes for $1.00
2¼ quires paper, envelopes to match, } 28c value 45c.
4 boxes for $1.00
Bond Weight
2½ quires paper, envelopes to match, } 28c value 45c.
4 boxes for $1.00
Broadway and 20th St., 5th Av., 19th St.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE GRAND STAND.

Controller METZ characterizes as "fool grand stand talk" some observations of Mr. COLER in favor of imposing certain freight rate restrictions or regulations as a condition of granting a franchise asked by the Pennsylvania Railroad for its connecting line from Bay Ridge through Brooklyn and Queens to Astoria. The epithet "fool" was uncalled for, and we deplore the present tendency to employ in the language of public life terms borrowed from the baseball field, the race track, and the poker table. But if Mr. COLER was not talking at or to the "grand stand" when he defended this proposed municipal regulation of inter-State commerce, what on earth, or above it, or under it, was he talking at or to?

If the city through its Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Rapid Transit Commission can fix the rates to be charged by a carrier engaged in inter-State commerce, then the city can declare war, make treaties, appoint Ambassadors and Ministers, impose duties on imports, and do many other things held heretofore to have been irrevocably and exclusively committed into the control of the Federal Government. The municipal freight rate regulation idea is not merely wrong-headed, it is owlish. It is simply the finest flower of stupidity that has yet sprung out of the soil of Socialism and municipal ownership. But Mr. COLER is not an owl; he is not stupid. On the contrary, he is an exceedingly intelligent human being. We must conclude, therefore, that he sees as clearly as Mr. METZ sees it the complete fatuity of asking the Pennsylvania Railroad to surrender to the city the power it has to fix charges for the business it does.

Was Mr. COLER, then, talking at the grand stand? If so, he was much in the fashion. That grand stand audience must be tough or it would have been dead, so much has it been talked to, addressed, and harangued in these recent times. Talking to the grand stand, of course, means practicing the art of the demagogue. It means lifting up a loud voice to catch the ears and win the favor of the people. The stuff talked to them may be sublimated ignorance, crystallized foolishness, the triple distillation of idiocy, but if the answering shout and tumultuous hand-clapping give evidence of approval, the demagogue is happy. As to what may happen or what may be done in respect to the matter under discussion he cares not at all.

We should think Mr. COLER would "care" about what is done in the matter of the Pennsylvania connecting railroad. Mr. COLER is a citizen of Brooklyn, and is President of that Borough. The Pennsylvania Road asks the privilege of constructing and operating a line from Bay Ridge to the eastward of the populated territory of Brooklyn, through the wastes of Queens County to the bank of the East River opposite Ward's Island. It intends to construct in Long Island City one great freight terminal covering an area of nearly 9,000 city lots—about 400 acres. It contemplates, furthermore, the establishment of more than a dozen other freight terminals and freight yards in Kings and Queens. In all this work it will spend many millions of dollars, more than 50 per cent. of which will be expended for labor. It intends to operate the road.

The theory that the building of this line, the establishment of these freight yards, and the operation of the road would be of considerable benefit to Mr. COLER'S borough does not seem to us violently improbable. Candor does not flout it. Men of business experience would not contemptuously reject such a theory. But Mr. COLER talks as though the Pennsylvania Railroad were a dragon, all fire and claws and teeth, that was about to pounce upon the shrinking and helpless form of Brooklyn with intent to raven and devour. This seems to be the view of the gentlemen who insist that the Pennsylvania Company must be compelled to pay an annual franchise fee for the privilege of running trains over a railroad constructed upon its own right of way, bought, and paid for. The merry robber barons used to exact a franchise tax of the passer-by, not annually, but as often as he came along. Big railroads do not very frequently apply to the city for such privileges as the Pennsylvania asks—so runs the reasoning of the freight rate regulators and franchise tax exactors; therefore let us "hold up" this applicant.

We hope the Board of Estimate will be wiser. We cannot believe that false analogies and grotesque theories of the city's powers will so influence the minds of its members as to blind them to the real public interest. Yet if the spirit that now so widely prevails had been exhibited toward corporate undertakings in the earlier days we should have had fewer transportation companies and no great cities. There was a time when the attempt to do business was not punishable by a fine.

A FOUR PER CENT. TOWN?

Is it indeed true that New York's credit is no better than Chicago's? Is it a fact that the metropolis has dropped into a class with Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Richmond? A great many people are interested in this thought who have no idea of buying any of the bonds, and who even are not interested in New York's credit, for, whatever the reason for New York's passing to a 4 per cent. basis, the mere fact will set a standard for other borrowers. Cities in the 4 per cent. class will be unable to borrow at that rate if New York bonds are available at the same price. And personal as well as corporate borrowers who are up to date in their credit arrangements will find a certain pressure toward paying more for their money if New York must. In this aspect it is even possible to find in the advancing price New York must perhaps pay for accommodation a phase of those increasing costs which appear toward the culmination of all upward movements, and tend to check them. But there are alternatives. If the Controller finally decides to offer 4 per cents, they may sell at a premium reducing them to a 3½ per cent. basis of yield. It is even possible that upon maturer thought the Controller may see what a mistake it would be to pass to a 4 per cent. basis unnecessarily, and we assume that he will only do so after thorough inquiry has proved there is no other resource. And there is even a chance that if 4 per cent. shall appear to be a necessity, it may be regarded as affecting New York's specific credit, and not as part of a general upward movement of all prices, including interest as the price of money, whether due to the abundance of gold or to excessive speculation.

There are arguments for both the general and specific view of the matter. Three per cents, which used to contribute over 14 per cent. of all municipal borrowings, have almost disappeared. Three and one-half per cents, within the same period since about 1901, show a slight growth in percentage to just above one-half of all municipal borrowings. But 4 per cents increased from under 20 per cent. to over 31 per cent. Apparently this marked a general advance of one-half of 1 per cent., the 3 per cents slipping into the 3½ per cent. class, and the 3½ per cents becoming 4 per cents. This does not necessarily mark depreciating credit, for it is a well-established paradox that cities can borrow to better advantage at 4 per cent. than at 3½ per cent., the premium realized actually working out a better bargain than the 3½ per cents at a lower price. Leading bond houses recognize this without explaining it. Another fact in the bond trade is that increasing proportions of municipal issues are being absorbed in home towns, where rates of interest, under our banking and currency system, rule higher than they would if interest were equalized as it is under such systems as those of France, Germany, and Canada.

Another consideration suggesting that the apparent depreciation in New York's credit is explicable by facts of general application is drawn from considerations of taxation. The most conspicuous exceptions from the rule of higher interest requirements are Detroit, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and Newark. In each of those cases and in some others there are tax exemption clauses which make investors bid for the privilege of lending the city money. But our Legislature in its wisdom has seen fit to institute a system of indirect taxation for the relief of the rural districts, which do not contribute a ratable share to this impost. City bonds, non-taxable for local purposes, were formerly in great demand for trust company investments. But when the trust companies were taxed for State purposes, and their municipal exemption repealed, city bonds lost their attractiveness. Moreover, the Legislature saw fit to widen the scope of savings bank investments, and to that extent checked bidding by them for city bonds.

The reasons of specific application affecting New York's credit lie upon the surface. New York is not immune to the criticisms by Mr. HILL and Mr. FISH that Americans are spendthrifts and worse. Waste, extravagance, and graft are aggravated by tax laws devised for class purposes, and not even intended to bear lightly upon the people, or to yield the best results of the burden. How true this is of New York appears from the casual way in which the Controller marks off $30,000,000 of "dead horse," and adds that really New York's accounts are in such a state that he does not know how he stands. He speaks differently when he is discussing finding money for purposes to which he is friendly, but the latter fact rather strengthens the former in the estimation of investors capable of criticising even New York's credit. And to this must be added the triumphs in the way of bad taxation imposed with the express intent of [illegible] guilty among our City Fathers. They shovel money into the City Treasury, and fling it out of the window. In 1903 $106,000,000 was added to the city's borrowing capacity, and since 1902 $122,000,000 has been added to the city debt. "Budget swelled by extravagance" is one justified recent headline epitomising facts which no investor could help considering. "City will spend $400,000,000 for improvements" is a recent exultant announcement. Of course it is possible that none of these things has specific application to New York's credit. It may be that New York is merely in the growing class of those who willy-nilly pay 4 per cent. Whatever the facts may be, Controller METZ should exhaust every effort before resorting to the step which lends even the least color to the suggestion that New York's credit is depreciating.

THE SCAPEGOAT OF THE SLOCUM.

The severity of the sentence upon poor old Capt. VAN SCHAICK of the ill-fated Slocum approaches, in the apprehension of men who have followed the proceedings in the case, to actual savagery. The master of the vessel undoubtedly had neglected to hold "fire drills" on his vessel, as is required by law. Such negligence is not merely common; it is virtually universal. We have no evidence that there is any master of a steamboat plying these landlocked waters, and occasionally, upon the occasion, for instance, of an international yacht race, venturing upon the high seas as far as Sandy Hook Lightship, who does comply with the law about fire drills. If there be a single exception to the rule of negligence in this respect we shall be very glad to receive news of it. This negligence is technically and indeed really criminal. But for doing and leaving undone precisely what every other master of an excursion steamer does and omits to do this particular steamboat master is condemned to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. But it is clear that it is not his exceptional guilt but only his exceptional ill-fortune that visited with a horrible and destructive conflagration, a literal "holocaust," the steamboat of this particular skipper. He is sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, which in his case means more than imprisonment for life, for a crime of which every man engaged in his business is as guilty as he. Such a thing is abhorrent to the human sense of equity.

The jury had no choice but to convict. Perhaps the Judge had no real choice but to impose a sentence heavy enough to be exemplary. But ten years for being not exceptionally guilty, but only exceptionally unlucky! It seems as if Judge THOMAS, exasperated, as we all may well be, that this was the only culprit who had fairly fallen within the clutches of the law, determined to make him the scapegoat of all the men, so much guiltier than he, who had escaped. The owners, it had been notorious for years, had been making money by systematically overcrowding boats that were entirely unseaworthy. These boats were not only floating fire traps. They were equally vulnerable to other elements than fire. No informed person ever saw one of them afloat and overcrowded to the guards on the occasion of any aquatic pageant without making or hearing the prediction that some day she would be the scene of some awful disaster. Yet the owners kept them plying, relying upon the official certificates that they were properly equipped, and utterly neglecting to provide them with the appliances necessary for safety. In truth no appliances would have secured the safety of their passengers. The vessels themselves were neither fireproof nor weatherproof. The casual striking of a match, the raising of the wind and sea to a point always to be apprehended even on a Summer excursion, would have threatened the life of every soul on board.

The owners who kept these fire traps plying for money have escaped. The official Inspectors who gave lying certificates that the fire traps were in good order have escaped. Every intelligent passenger who embarked on one of them was guilty of contributory negligence. And yet this one poor old man, whose livelihood it was to command excursion steamboats, and who could not have declined the command of this river steamboat without being deprived of his living, finding any one of fifty others to take what he refused, this poor old man falls into the hands of justice, and he gets it untempered with any degree of mercy.

His negligence was criminal. He ought to have held the fire drills which no other Captain held. But while he is the least guilty of anybody concerned, he is the only sufferer. What kind of showing is that of justice according to law? It is not in the least to be supposed that the executive department with which clemency rests will allow such a sentence to be carried out in its full rigor.

NAVAL HAZING.

Of course poor Midshipman MERIWETHER'S attempt to resign was foredoomed to be unsuccessful. He is under sentence to undergo punishment "till he has purged his guilt," and he cannot resign till his record is cleansed. But the announcement that STEPHEN DECATUR, one of the noblest names in the history of the navy, has been stricken from its rolls, on the ground that the present wearer of it, a lineal descendant, we believe, of him who made the name immortal in America, [illegible] guilty of "hazing," is adapted to reach every American heart.

Nothing has been proved against Midshipman MERIWETHER, nothing has been proved, as we understand it, against Midshipman DECATUR, but an acquiescence in the customs they found prevailing among their associates. The former did simply what he was forced to do. The latter may have added some individual boyish prankishness of his own to the code of ethics which he found in vogue. But there is nothing, so far as we know, in the record of either to indicate that he may not hereafter become, not merely a credit to his country, but one of its glories.

In any case, nothing whatever is to be gained by "Congressional investigation." A solemn Congressman, by name WEEKS, who has forgotten that he was ever a boy, has introduced into the House "A Bill to define and punish hazing at the United States Naval Academy." The bill lucidly defines it by declaring that it occurs when "any midshipman has been guilty of hazing, running, molesting, annoying, ridiculing, or assuming unauthorized authority over a midshipman of the fourth class." When the bill comes up for debate, we trust that some Congressman will be guilty of hazing, running, molesting, annoying, and ridiculing Congressman WEEKS. You cannot deal with these things thus.

A code of ethics "peculiar to itself" springs up among any collocation of human youth. So long as it does not contravene the discipline by law established, it is a harmless thing and may be a very good thing. When it does that, it is time to take it in hand. Gen. MILLS took it in hand at West Point and trampled it out when it assumed the proportions of an "imperium in imperio," and yet did that indispensable work with the consideration due to nice boys who had been misled into adopting an unfounded code of ethics. Congressional investigation cannot attain such a consideration. Even a Congressman so far superior to the average of his kind as the late THOMAS B. REED used to speak of the hazing cadets of West Point, absurdly, as a lot of bloody-minded ruffians, instead of the nice boys that everybody knows them to be, only misled by a misleading code of honor. We admit that the outlook is not so promising for the Naval Academy as it was for the Military Academy, mainly because one of the defects of the many admirable qualities of Secretary BONAPARTE is that he is of so pedantical a mind. But still, as Congress did no good whatever in the case of the Military Academy, it is to be hoped that Congress will abstain from any action whatever in the case of the Naval Academy, and leave its personnel, from the Superintendent to the "midshipman of the fourth class," to work out its salvation. If so, we may expect Midshipmen MERIWETHER and DECATUR to remain in the service, and, in their honored age, to recall their prankish youth with an indulgent but not too penitent smile of reminiscence.

EASTERN NATIONAL FORESTS.

With the knowledge that the White Mountains of New Hampshire, called "the Switzerland of America," are threatened with annihilation of their first growth forests, the attention of Congress is again turned to two bills introduced and favorably reported in the last session to establish the first National forest reserves in the Eastern States. The present Currier-Gallinger bill proposes the purchase and skilled protection of nearly one million acres of forested watershed in New Hampshire. This is intended not merely to preserve one of the "mighty natural features of our land" "in prepetuity for our children and our children's children," about which President ROOSEVELT was earnestly solicitous in his message. It concerns the interests of the chief manufacturing States of the Union, which depend for their water power upon the five principal rivers radiating from the White Mountains into all parts of New England, and for their lumber upon the mountain forests. The Overman-Brownlow bill creates the "National Appalachian Forest Reserve," of four million acres, conferring like benefits upon the States of West Virginia, Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee.

Scientific forestry, by which these Federal ranges will be supervised so as to yield a steady profit, has passed the experimental stage. It will make a fair return upon the appropriation expended, without taking any account of other advantages of retaining these forest areas. The Swiss forests "yield net to the Government $8 per acre a year." One of our Western reserves yields an initial income of $20,000 a year above the cost of protection. The forests of the White Mountains have been already seriously damaged by fires and ruthless, indiscriminate cutting, with resulting droughts and freshets causing periodical losses of hundreds of thousands of dollars to lumber and manufacturing concerns in New England. Within a year Mount Washington, together with the entire southern slopes of the fine Presidential Range, comprising the last of the primeval forest area, has been auctioned off to a bidder who declares that he will shortly find it necessary to use it "for commercial purposes," which means destructive logging—the destruction of the river sources with their forest reservoirs.

It is, of course, unfair to ask that the State of New Hampshire buy this reservation, which involves the prime interests of an important section of the Union and provides for the Nation a stupendous park of the class of Niagara and the Yellowstone. New Hampshire in area is greater than Massachusetts; but in population, consisting mostly of the farmer class, it is a third less than the City of Boston. Though not a rich State, New Hampshire provided the funds for the examination and survey by forest experts of the White Mountain tract, having in view local, New England, and National requirements. Congress has done the same for the Southern Appalachian reserve. The Congressional bills as framed have been approved unreservedly by National and State Forestry Associations, by Eastern Boards of Trade, Merchants' Associations, and by private associations of wholesale paper and lumber dealers and manufacturers, who realize that the devastation of these forest ranges must speedily injure their business. "All organized opposition to forest reserves in the West has disappeared," said the President in his annual message. The Representatives in the House, ninety-one in number, from the States vitally interested, are sufficient to cause early action to be taken during the present session. We look for no opposition, East or West, to these measures which extend to the Eastern States the benefits of an established National policy.

WAS IT A "CRIME"?

If Mr. F. HOPKINSON SMITH is correctly reported in our esteemed contemporary The Herald, to the effect that "granting suffrage to the negro was the greatest crime of the century, and that the negroes should be where they were before the war," we fear that his emotions got the better of his judgment. Many men who advocated negro suffrage think now that it was a great blunder. Many men who sustained slavery are convinced that it also was a terrible mistake. The consequences of each were hard enough to bear, and fell in great part on those who were not responsible for the error.

But it is not worth while to denounce either one at this late date as a "crime." And the notion that the negroes "ought" to have their status so seriously changed is Ruskinian in its grotesqueness. The apostle of pre-Raphaelitism preached that the railways ought to be banished from the lovely English landscapes they rendered hideous to his eyes. One proposition is as practicable as the other. Mr. SMITH might as reasonably insist that all his charming books should be written with a stylus on papyrus, or engraved on stone tablets.

A PORTO RICAN JOHN THE BAPTIST.

The new dignity which Porto Rico takes on now that the American flag flies over it entitles it to the attention of first-class evangelists whenever its spiritual yearnings call for the ministration of any of the order. So there is little occasion for surprise at the report that JOHN the Baptist has appeared in the island, and has been immediately responded to by a large following. He goes around from one village to another admonishing his hearers that he is the real thing and taking on pretensions pretty nearly as ambitious as those of DOWIE in his assertion that he is the Prophet ELIJAH, third in the succession of that Biblical seer, and inheriting all the claims of the original to public confidence. The votaries of the latter are of course the more numerous because the mainland is a good deal bigger and more populous than its dependent island, but the texture of their credulity is about the same.

The Porto Rican blacks welcome any call of grace which gives them an excuse to knock off work, and a wave of idleness is spreading over the island following close on the prophet's footsteps, as if the old love of laziness there needed any apostolic lifting up and headway. That is in no wise the case, as the 3,000 converts who have left their homes and their labor will presently make discovery. The early traveler there reported that he only saw one person doing anything, and he was falling off a house. If the inhabitants there could be persuaded to accept no volunteer prophets or howling evangelists without the Government's O. K. tag plastered on their foreheads as a phylactery, it would be the better for them. But that is hardly to be hoped for in the island more than here, where such credentials are never asked for and would be spurned if they were presented. When our polychromatic fellow-citizens there get hungry enough they will very likely resume their abandoned homes and work and give JOHN the Baptist a vacation; but when the Angel GABRIEL comes along, as he is pretty sure to do one of these days, so hospitable is the region to all kinds of visitors with queer credentials, supernatural and other, they will be quite ready to stop work again and follow the twanging of his bugle horn from one end of the island to the other.

If the taking on of territorial responsibilities like those we have assumed in connection with the island involved the regulation and indorsement of invading evangelists with Biblical and angelic titles and pretensions, it would be sound policy to decline them, letting outlying populations everywhere work out their salvation in their own way and with instruments of their own choosing. That is what our home constituencies are left to do, and what is sauce for the National goose ought to be sauce for the insular gander, not tougher than usual in the Porto Rican case, but needing an amount of plous basting which even JOHN the Baptist might have declined if he had known all about it beforehand.

SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Ex-Congressman "Anti-Pass" Baker has been here for several days. He went up to the Capitol and was received enthusiastically by his former colleagues, especially the Republicans. Everybody was glad to see him until he began to congratulate them on their conversion to his own position on the "anti-pass" issue.

"It's the suddenest conversion in history," said Baker. "I was almost alone when I was in Congress, but I see by the papers that this year you are all with me. Not one of you, I am informed, has accepted a pass since the first of the year."

After spreading these congratulations around for a while, Baker became unpopular again, and his converts seemed to lose interest in his conversation.

Departmental rulings and civil service regulations, virtually taking out of the hands of Republican members the perquisites which have heretofore gone with the job; the appropriation by the executive departments, and especially the Post Office Department, of little appointments, thereby leaving to Republican members no Congressional duties other than to vote as the House Committee on Rules tells them, are some of the reasons assigned for the proposed retirement from official life of Representative HALE of the Second Tennessee District. Mr. HALE has been renominated for Congress in a district overwhelmingly Republican. He announced to-day that the next Congress would be his last; that he had purchased stock in a silver mine near Parell, Mexico, and at the expiration of the next Congress he would devote himself exclusively to his new property.

"My predecessors in Congress," adds Mr. HALE, "have been controlling things in my district for 100 years, and it would take me another hundred years to explain to my constituents why I can't do the same thing."

DESTRUCTION OF BALLOTS.

Endless Field for Fraud Opened If the Votes May Not Be Inspected.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a matter of surprise and pain to me when I find THE TIMES advocating so revolutionary a measure as the immediate destruction of ballots. To say that a sample ballot of each kind, accompanied by a certificate of the count, is satisfactory evidence for legal controversy in this city indicates an editorial state of mind that is a cause for wonder. How many election district officers were purchased and how many certificates were either fraudulent or incompetent in the last election?

The immediate destruction of ballots would be an excellent device to perpetuate the control of any party machine. It would give Tammany a death grip on this town that would never be relinquished until time had rotted it away.

However partisan THE NEW YORK TIMES may have been in the last election it must be willing to admit that the grounds for a legal controversy seemed sufficient. The writer was not in favor of the Municipal Ownership ticket, but since the election has felt, along with a great many others, that the Mayor who gave us so good a first administration was not only not lawfully elected, but has forfeited the respect of his followers by his tenacious struggles to prevent an equitable recount.

The immediate destruction of ballots after election would have settled the matter instantly. Does THE TIMES stand for a procedure which so obviously invites fraud and robbery?

AUSTIN WHITMAN.

New York, Jan. 26, 1906.

A Year in the District Too Long.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the letter written by Mr. C. Wickliffe Yulee and an "Honest Voter." Neither of them advances a fair proposition when they suggest that a voter should have to reside a year in his district before being entitled to vote. There are a great many of the good class of desirable citizens who from force of circumstances are compelled to change their place of residence from one borough to another, or even one district to another, at very short notice during the pendency of an election, and to shut such men out from their right to the franchise would be a loss to the citizen and the State. My idea is that the law is all right as it stands, with possibly one exception, and that is the district clause. It would perhaps give a better opportunity for the Board of Elections to guard against fraud if the term of residence within a district was increased from thirty to sixty days, with a provision that in case of removal during the time the voter could get a certificate of removal from some proper authority in the district, strengthened by affidavit at a small cost, at least not over 25 cents.

T. S. AFFLECK.

Jamaica, L. I., Jan. 26, 1906.

Snowfall and Warm Weather.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article in to-day's paper may be true, so far as New York weather is concerned; but it does not hold good in regard to the warm spell up in the northern part of the State. If the lack of snows during December causes the warmer weather in New York City, how are we to account for the same thing three hundred miles further north? We have had fifteen inches of snow, if not more, all during the past month. In spite of this fact the mercury up here was at 66 degrees when in the city it was only at 61 degrees. Surely this comparatively large fall of snow must have extracted "an enormous amount of heat from the genial zephyrs" before allowing itself to be turned into slush and water. This is rather peculiar under the circumstances, is it not?

EMMA E. CENSWIT.

Onchiota, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1906.

Jury Fixing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your editorial on the subject of jury fixing, I am minded to suggest that a list of jurors in the possession of the Judges would obviate the doings of grafty clerks and cheeky attendants. Last Fall while serving as a juror I was told by one of the Supreme Court clerks that they had a union, and would only pay the case jurors 25 cents. Do the Judges allow this?

MANY TIMES A JUROR.

New York, Jan. 26, 1906.

Another Boston Idea.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial "For a Subway Traffic Squad" in yesterday's TIMES, you allude to the congestion on elevated and Subway stairways. This could readily be overcome by the simple device in use in Boston, where a hand-rail in the centre of these stairways separates incoming and outgoing passengers, and as the rule keep to the right is always observed there is no confusion.

A. R. R.

New York, Jan. 26, 1906.

The Case of the Wig.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"Under no circumstances is it right to deceive."

At this bold declaration of young Rockefeller the store hair of his father curled with indignation.

"Never mind," said the wearer of the toupee, smoothing it down, "you're not deceiving anybody, you know."

Still Prevalent in Philadelphia.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

His words of love delight her,
She's such a lonely lass,
He makes her life much brighter
By turning down the gas.

REPLY TO POULTNEY BIGELOW

Testimony of a Man Who Has Spent Months on the Isthmus.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read Mr. Poultney Bigelow's attempted reply to Secretary Taft's answer to his charges regarding conditions in the Panama Canal Zone, I am moved to write you: (1) Because I visited the Canal Zone last July and August for the purpose of seeing what was being done and how it was being done; (2) because I am not a politician, and have never held any political appointment; (3) because I did just what Mr. Bigelow desired some one to do, viz., "received no official deputations, attended no dances, went everywhere as a plain citizen, and at unexpected times visited" hospitals, camps, dumps, eating houses, and offices of the various departments.

What did I find? Not as much maladministration in the Canal Zone as exists to-day in every city and State in the Union outside the Canal Zone. I found in Colon and Panama no dirtier streets than exist to-day in all the larger cities of our long settled, cultured, and supposedly civilized home territory—Boston included. I found that the sanitary inspection and work was not "a sham," as Mr. Bigelow declares, but an effective destroyer and preventer of disease, as the official health reports prove.

Mr. Bigelow says: "There is no water at Colon save swamp water and what can be collected by the dripping from the roofs of the shanties." Now, if Mr. Bigelow had spent a week or two in Colon, rather than a day, he would have seen water "pouring" from the roofs. Where there is a rainfall of 120 inches annually water is not scarce. There are plenty of cisterns, so that I never saw or heard of anybody suffering for lack of water, even when conditions were at their worst.

The bad conditions which did exist on the Isthmus could not be remedied even by Mr. Bigelow in a short time. Men and material had to be placed there, and the work had to be done day by day. And taking this into consideration, with the indifference and at times actual opposition of the natives, I am compelled to say that I have no knowledge of any work anywhere undertaken by man that has produced more satisfactory results.

Mr. Bigelow sarcastically refers to the Canal Zone as an "alleged paradise," where "life is tolerable, even healthy." I am sorry he has not learned better. I bought a Panama hat, a pair of leggins, and a khaki suit. For four weeks I rode on the railroad, sailed along the coast, rowed up and down the Chagres River, and tramped through the tropical undergrowth, frequently myself cutting the way with the machete. I found this no different from doing similar work in the Summer time in Pennsylvania. The thermometer by my own record never went above 86 degrees in the shade at midday, and was as often 82 and 84 degrees as it was 86. There was always a nice breeze and fewer pestiferous insects than I had found in many places in the States.

Every person who goes to the Canal Zone does not necessarily get sick, nor do all the sick necessarily die. In fact, the death rate per thousand of population is less on the Isthmus than in any of the large cities in the States. I found many men at work in the Canal Zone who expect to remain and make it their home. And just as soon as people become enlightened as to the fertility of the soil and the healthfulness of the climate, many will find life much more pleasant there than in the States. I for one am glad that the Creator has not made all the world with a climate and soil like that of Boston and Massachusetts. I hope to return to the Isthmus in a couple of months.

DILLWYNN M. HAZLETT.

St. Louis, Jan. 24, 1906.

Another Whistling Nuisance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noticing your editorial on the whistling of steam craft on the river I was in hopes at the first glance that you had started a crusade against the thoughtless folk who whistle in the cars. There has been a great deal said about the "end seat hog," and the Board of Health has taken care of the spitting nuisance, but why, oh, why, does not some one make a fuss about the person who persistently whistles in your car when you are trying to absorb the words of wisdom in THE TIMES of mornings. Perhaps I am peculiarly sensitive to this form of annoyance, but I am not alone, as I noticed on the "L" train a few mornings ago a testy old gentleman who gave one of these whistlers a lecture on good manners. Lend your assistance to suppress the whistling idiot and you will confer a boon upon every person riding on the cars who is desirous of quiet comfort on his way to and from business.

SUBURBANITE.

Brooklyn, Jan. 26, 1906.

Thanks Due to Mr. Hapgood.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Nation owes a vote of thanks to Norman Hapgood and the Colliers for clipping a couple of claws off the antidiluvian lobster.

A. McK.

New York, Jan. 26, 1906.

GEN. "JOE" WHEELER.

From THE TIMES of May 30, 1898.

Gen. "Joe" Wheeler, the famous Confederate cavalry leader, took the oath to-day as Major General of the United States Army for the Cuban campaign. He is the first Confederate officer to have taken the oath of service in the army of the United States.

Says Stonewall Jackson to "Little Phil":
"Phil, have you heard the news?
Why, our 'Joe' Wheeler—'Fighting Joe'
—has gone and joined the Blues!

"Ay, no mistake—I saw him come—I
heard the oath he took—
And you'll find it duly entered up in yon
great Record Book.

"Yes, 'Phil,' it is a change since then, (we
give the Lord due thanks,)
When 'Joe' came swooping like a hawk
upon your Sherman's flanks!

"Why, 'Phil,' you knew the trick your-
self—but 'Joe' had all the points—
And we've yet to hear his horses died of
stiff or rusty joints!

"But what of that?—the deed I saw to-
day in yonder town
Leads all we did and all 'Joe' did in
troopings up and down;

"For, 'Phil,' that oath shall be the heal
of many a bleeding wound,
And many a Southland song shall yet to
that same oath be tuned!

"The oath 'Joe' swore has done the
work of thrice a score of years—
Ay, more than oath—he swore away mis-
trust and hate and tears!"

"Yes, yes," says "Phil," "he was in-
deed a right good worthy foe,
And well he knew in those fierce days to
give us blow for blow!

"When 'Joe' came round to pay a call—
the Commissaries said—
Full many a swearing, grumbling 'Yank'
went supperless to bed.

"He seemed to have a pesky knack—so
Sherman used to say—
Of calling when he should by rights be
ninety miles away!

"Come, Stonewall, put your hand in
mine—'Joe's' sworn old Samuel's
oath—
We're never North or South again—he
kissed the Book for both!"

JOHN JEROME ROONEY.

WEATHER PLAYS TRICKS WITH PLANT AND FOWL

Violets at Pocantico—Game Flies Over Great South Bay.

LIKELY TO BE WARM TO-DAY

Says the Weather Man—Outdoor Building Goes On—Park Snow Cleaners Out of Work.

Spring weather prevailed in this vicinity again yesterday, and, if the Weather Bureau folks got the proper tab on the brand headed this way, to-day will be another Sunday like the last. The mercury in the thermometer started up the tube early yesterday and kept climbing right up to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when it stood at 45 degrees, the highest for the day.

The average temperature for the day was 38 degrees. The streets had the appearance of an early day in Spring, so many were the women and children who were about. The theatres all did a land office business, and the sight-seeing wagons sold out early. In the open places about town youngsters appeared in baseball togs.

The weather report given out yesterday showed that New York was nearly on a par with the cities far South as far as warmth was concerned. The temperature here at 8 o'clock yesterday morning was 34 degrees, while at Jacksonville it was 40 degrees, and at New Orleans 44.

It was two degrees warmer in New York than in Washington, and exactly the same as in Chicago. Key West carried off the honors with a register of 60 degrees. Not a place in the country reported a register below zero. Its nearest approach to that was the Yellowstone Park, where the thermometer registered 6 degrees above.

At Coney Island the regular inhabitants were in a state of preparation and expectancy.

"If this thing keeps up, the whole place will soon be open for business every day in the week," said a Coney Island business man yesterday. "However, if we do open up, it will be a sign that a blizzard will come along in less than ten hours, sure."

Not only inanimate nature, but birds and animals, are being deceived by the extraordinary mildnes of the Winter. This was made evident yesterday by a drive through the sun-flooded parks of the city. Up in the Bronx the birds were busy making their nests amid branches that were putting forth premature buds. The squirrels were fighting and gamboling as though Winter could hold no surprises for them.

Road work was being pushed with vigor. In fact, this year there has been no cessation, with the result that the Summer will see a marked change in some of the people's favorite haunts. Building operations, for the first time in many years, have been carried on without interruption since early last Spring.

But while the mild season is grateful to many a worker in outdoor trades, it is a serious matter for the ordinary employes of the public parks. There has been no ice to look after, no snow to clear from the paths. No provision was made for utilizing the men's services, and large numbers have been laid off. George M. Walgrove, the new Park Commissioner in the Bronx, deplored the necessity for this yesterday.

"It is a great hardship on the men," he said, "and it seems an anomaly that a spell of mild weather in Winter should have the effect of causing them to lose their work when it might be expected to open up an avenue for further employment. I have been only a week in office, and therefore have had no opportunity of seeing what can be done, but it is a matter that is causing me concern, and I will do my best to devise a remedy for such a state of things as soon as I am able to devote the necessary attention to it."

New Yorkers who have country homes in Westchester are reporting all kinds of freaks of nature. Sheriff James S. Merritt of Port Chester declared yesterday that one of his neighbors dug potatoes from his garden, while Village Clerk Paulding reported that he picked lettuce and fine radishes in his back yard.

From Mount Kisco it was reported that there were so many grasshoppers around that the cats on the estate of Townsend Matthews had such a hearty meal that they refused their usual allowance of milk.

Up at Pocantico Hills, where John D. Rockefeller has a 5,000-acre estate, several employes found violets in bloom. In several places the pussy willows already are budding, and the bullfrogs are beginning to sing.

The remarkably mild weather prevailing on Long Island this Winter is resulting in a reversal of the usual conditions. Thousands of wild fowl, which, as a rule do not begin their migrations to the North before March, have begun to arrive from the South, and the Great South Bay already contains thousands of geese, brant, and ducks. In the woods the May pinks have begun to bloom.

The continued warm weather has prevented the waters freezing to any considerable depth and there is little prospect of any ice being harvested.

MOODY AFTER BANKERS.

Hopes to Prosecute Wreckers of the Enterprise National.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 27.—The Rev. A. C. Dieffenbach, pastor of the Reformed Church of the Ascension of Allegheny, who has recently carried on a correspondence with President Roosevelt in connection with the failure of the Enterprise National Bank of Allegheny, made public a letter to-day which he received from the President's secretary, William Loeb, Jr.

Mr. Loeb quotes a report made to President Roosevelt by Attorney General Moody, saying:

"The affairs of this bank are being investigated by Mr. Moxey, who is probably the most skilled and efficient examiner whose services are at our disposal. The bank was looted and the records destroyed. It is exceedingly difficult, therefore, to ascertain the facts with sufficient accuracy to justify the beginning of criminal action, and it would be very unwise to give out any statement until we know exatly the situation.

"The Rev. Mr. Dieffenbach asks for information which I think it would be highly improper to furnish now. As the result of patient and laborious investigation, we hope eventually to prosecute the parties who were responsible for wrecking the bank."

TO DRIFT TO THE NORTH POLE.

Capt Bernier Explains His Plan at Dinner of the Arctic Club.

The principal speaker at the annual dinner of the Arctic Club at the Aldine Association, 111 Fifth Avenue, last night, was Capt. Joseph E. Bernier, commander of the Canadian steamer Arctic.

Capt. Bernier is endeavoring to complete arrangements for a north polar expedition. "The only feasible way to reach the north pole," said Capt. Bernier, "is to drift to the pole by way of Bering Strait. Relics of Capt. De Long's vessel, the Jeannette, drifted right across the pole to the shores of Greenland. I believe my vessel will become packed in the ice. If we are well enough provisioned and disease does not break out we will succeed and my vessel will drift across the pole or within a hundred miles of it and reach Greenland in three years."

Capt. Bernier's speech aroused great interest. His appeal for assistance is being considered by the Arctic Club.

Illinois Tunnel Company Pays Tax.

The Illinois Tunnel Company has paid to the Controller of Chicago $5,415, the amount of the 5 per cent. tax on gross earnings for the year of $108,300. According to a statement issued by Vice President Collins, the company will have its tunnels in practical operation within a few months. The earnings on which the tax was paid were obtained from hauls of excavated material. The company is controlled by the Chicago Subway Company.

CARED BY RACE ON STAGE.

Excited Woman in Balcony Drops Opera Glasses on Woman's Head.

In the third act of "Bedford's Hope," playing at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, there is a forty-foot race across the stage between an automobile and a train of property steam cars.

Just as the race was being run yesterday afternoon a woman sitting in the front row of the balcony became excited and dropped a heavy pair of opera glasses over into the orchestra. The glasses fell upon the head of Mrs. Blanche Newell of 462 West 147th Street. The theatre attendants crowded about her, and Dr. Pudgen of Jersey City, who was in the audience, ran to her aid. He found that Mrs. Newell had sustained a long cut on the side of her head.

The woman who dropped the glasses ran out of the theatre. She left a coat bearing a label marked "J. Von K."

A HINDU TEMPLE DANCE.

Ruth Dennis to Present Her Novelty at the New York To-night.

At the New York Theatre to-night Ruth Dennis will appear for the first time in public in her newly devised Hindu dance, which has been given at several private functions recently, and which has been described as both novel and beautiful. Miss Dennis's dance introduces several motives intended to represent appeals made by worshipers in a Hindu temple. A harmonious blending of scenery and lights has been arranged to add effectiveness to the dance.

American Pianiste in Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—Miss Ethel Newcomb, the American pianiste, gave a concert with the Philharmonic Orchestra at Beethoven Hall this evening. The concert was well attended and Miss Newcomb received the hearty plaudits of her auditors.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The one hundredth performance of "The Earl and the Girl" to-morrow night at the Casino will be celebrated by the distribution of fountain pens.

On Tuesday afternoon at the Criterion Theatre the Russian players, headed by Paul Orleneff and Mme Alla Nasimoff, will present "Czar Feodor Ivanovitch," a tragedy in five acts, by Count Alexis Tolstoi.

Ida Conquest was engaged yesterday to be the new Ann in "Man and Superman," replacing Fay Davis.

U. S. STEEL'S BIG CONTRACT.

Will Ship 20,000 Tons of Rails—A Record Foreign Order.

The United States Steel Corporation has obtained the largest contract ever let in this country for tramway rails for shipment abroad. The contract calls for 20,000 tons of girder rails for use in the construction of an extensive traction system in Rio de Janeiro. The record contract previous to this one was recently placed with the Lackawanna Steel Company for 16,000 tons of rails for the Havana Central Railway.

The Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Company, which is capitalized at $25,000,000, proposes, among other things, to construct about 200 miles of road. The existing mule lines, about 125 miles long, have already been acquired, and the work of converting them into electric motive power will begin immediately. The company has also obtained lighting, power, and telephone concessions.

Power to operate the various systems will be generated on the Parahyba and Lages Rivers, waterfalls on which are capable of developing in the aggregate about 150,000 horse power.

Among the Directors and officers of the Rio de Janeiro Company are Sir William Van Horne, William L. Bull, and F. S. Pearson.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The wedding of Miss Helen Tracy Brown, a niece of Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, and Frederick Paul Keppel will take place on Wednesday, Jan. 31, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Francis Gordon Brown, 31 Colden Avenue, Flushing, L. I. Owing to the recent death of Mr. Brown, relatives only will be present.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frank Morgan Freeman are booked to sail on the Moltke Tuesday for a six months' trip to the Mediterranean.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Léon Marié sailed yesterday on the Umbria.

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Mrs. Charles F. Meert will give an "at home" on Wednesday. Miss Meert and Mrs. Willis and Mrs. Victor Meert will assist in receiving.

***

Mrs. Joel B. Erhardt gave a small dance last night for her daughter, Miss Antoinette Erhardt, who made her début last Winter. The dance was a small and early one, and was at the St. Hubert, where the Erhardts are making their home this Winter. There was general dancing and a seated supper for about 100 guests. Among those asked were the Misses Grace Ruggles, Gladys Rice, Julia Freeman, Marjorie Wessells, Ruth Steele, Virginia Duane, Dorothy Roosevelt, Elizabeth Masten, Elsie Nicoll, Cornelia Lee, Georgianna Farr, and Alexandra Stevens, and also the Messrs. Oscar E. Stevens, Stephen Nash, Louis De Koven, Powers Farr, Freeman, Masten, Wyckoff, Clark, Carpenter, Miller, Jennings, Rae, and others.

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The engagement has been announced of Miss Grace H. Skidmore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peyton C. Richards, to Barton T. Doudge.

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Under the patronage of a number of well-known young women who form the St. Cecilia Guild, two entertainments will be given for its benefit at the Waldorf-Astoria on Saturday, Feb. 3. It will be a "Peter Pan Party" from 3 until 6, with bridge from 3 till 5. Admission will be 25 cents, and bridge three rubbers for $1.

***

Mrs. E. Howard Martin gave a coming-out reception yesterday to introduce her niece, Miss Bessie D. Martin. In the receiving party were the Misses Julia Cooper, Corinne Violett, Mildred Norton of Louisville, Marjorie Whitlock, and Bronson Smith, and also Mrs. Heinrich Meyn, Mrs. William Bunker, and Mrs. John Stearns.

***

The first meeting of the Badminton Club took place yesterday at the Twelfth Regiment Armory, and was largely attended, the playing being quite informal, as usual at these first meetings. Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, wife of the President of the club, poured tea, assisted by Mrs. Frederick Sheldon and others.

***

The engagement of Arthur S. Burden and Miss Cynthia Roche, mentioned some weeks ago in these columns, was to have been formally announced to-morrow had not the gossips got ahead of Mrs. Roche. Miss Roche is the only daughter of Mrs. Burke Roche and granddaughter of Frank Work. Her fiancé is the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Abercrombie Burden. His elder brother, James A. Burden, Jr., married Miss Adèle Sloane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, and his cousin, Williams A. M. Burden, married Miss Florence Vandermilt Twombly, a cousin of the former Miss Sloane. No date has been set for the wedding.

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Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., are spending the first part of their honeymoon at the farm of August Belmont, at North Babylon. It is understood that they will go South early this week.

Son-in-Law's Secret Was Worth $1,000.

Coroner's Physician Emil F. Hartung, of 358 Marion Street, Brooklyn, learned the other day that his eighteen-year-old daughter, Marilla Margaret, was married on Nov. 15 at Jersey City to Andrew Gerndt, Jr., 20 years old, the son of a professor who lives at 1,014A Putnam Avenue. Gerndt was led to disclose the secret by the fact that he had taken a place which involved his removal to Philadelphia. Dr. Hartung gave his parental blessing and a check for $1,000.

MOZART'S MASTERPIECE ON HIS 150TH BIRTHDAY

"Don Giovanni" Sung at the Opera for a Large Audience.

FIRST TIME IN THREE YEARS

Mmes. Sembrich and Nordica and Messrs. Scotti, Dippel, and Journet in the Principal Roles.

Donna Anna.....Mme. Nordica
Donna Elvira.....Mme. Jomelli
Zerlina.....Mme. Sembrich
Don Giovanni.....Mr. Scotti
Don Ottavio.....Mr. Dippel
Leporello.....Mr. Journet
Masetto.....Mr. Rossi
Il Commendatore.....Mr. Muhlmann
Conductor, Mr. Nahan Franko.

Yesterday's revival of "Don Giovanni" at the Metropolitan Opera House, which fell on Mozart's 150th birthday, was intended as a tribute to the composer added to that which the whole world is paying to him in these days. The opera had not been given at the Opera House in three years; the last performance was at the end of Mr. Grau's régime in March, 1903, and then it was heard but once. A very large audience heard it yesterday afternoon, showing much enthusiasm again and again.

A worthier observance of the master's anniversary would have been provided by a performance of his masterpiece on a higher level of excellence. There were some admirable features in yesterday's performance, but there were also incongruous and inadequate elements that marred the enjoyment of the work. It is archaic in certain respects; it is listened to by modern audiences as a series of dramatic episodes exasperatingly cut up by frequent changes of scene and lowering of the curtain rather than as a dramatic whole, however strong and vividly characterized many of those episodes are. The long successions of recitative with accompaniment for the pianoforte, representing the old harpsichord, jar upon modern ears.

The music is of imperishable freshness and beauty, however; its youth is perennial, but it must be performed by singers and players who know its style and are competent to reproduce its spirit. It was enjoyed yesterday, as it has been enjoyed for generations in the past. But the performance was by no means a smooth and spirited one, and showed traces of insufficient preparation. The voice of the prompter was loud and continuous, and one of the principal singers, Mme. Jomelli, who took the part of Donna Elvira, was obviously unfamiliar with its requirements. Mr. Franko, who conducted, did not impart much life or elasticity to his reading, and left something to be desired as to variety of expression. Some of his orchestral effects were grievously miscalculated. His conducting showed careful study, but it was not what a work of such supreme distinction from a musical point of view deserves. There was much new scenery, some of which is very pretty.

Mme. Nordica is one of the most admirable representatives of Donna Anna that has been heard here in recent years; she puts the note of tragic intensity into her impersonation, which is molded throughout on broad lines. She was not in good voice yesterday, however, and her singing of the aria "Non mi dir" was laborerd; but much of her music she sang with strong dramatic effect. Mme. Sembrich was the one bright feature of the performance on which there was no blemish. The character and the music of Zerlina is to her as an open book. She sang brilliantly, and made her impersonation as alluringly gay and arch as it has been in the past—a delightful memory and an equally delightful experience to be repeated. So, too, is Mr. Scotti's Don Giovanni—a characterization of much aristocratic grace and insouciance, but perhaps somewhat too reserved, too aloof from all the deviltry in which he is engaged. Mr. Journet's Leporello has many excellent qualities, not the least of which is his singing, but he does not make a strongly outlined or a richly detailed picture of the rascally servant.

Mr. Dippel's Don Ottairo is praiseworthy in the care and skill with which he presents it; the music he cannot sing beautifully, nor can he make the character anything but ineffective and rather ignoble. Mr. Rossi's Masetto was drawn on those lines of buffo acting and singing that he has made familiar in other ways. Mme. Jomelli sang not unpleasingly; but she was far from realizing the dramatic import of the character of Donna Elvira, and, as we have said, was several times quite at fault in the most elementary requirements of the situation.

At the Opera in the evening a performance was given of Goldmark's "Queen of Sheba," in which Mr. Goritz took Mr. Van Rooy's place as King Solomon, the cast being otherwise the same as at the subscription performances. There was another very large audience.

THE LATEST RUSSIAN PIANIST

Josef Lhevinne Makes an Excellent Impression at His First Concert.

It is a far cry in these days of trouble for Russia from the scenes of riot and carnage in Moscow to the peace and quiet of Carnegie Hall. Only a few weeks ago Josef Lhevinne, the young Russian pianist, was practically imprisoned in Moscow and almost in despair lest he should be unable to meet his engagements to play in America.

Last night he sat at the piano on the stage in Carnegie Hall and played with brilliancy and great technical skill the Fifth Concerto (in E flat) of his great countryman, Anton Rubinstein, and by a happy chance (and the courtesy of the New York Philharmonic Society) he was enabled to make his artistic bow in America under the sympathetic leadership of his friend and teacher, Wassily Safonoff, at the third concert of the Russian Symphony Society of New York. His surroundings and his reception must have brought joy to his heart.

So much for the romantic and sentimental side of last night's performance. If there be the virtue in much heralding that most press agents assume, Mr. Lhevinne should have had a larger audience. The circumstances of his publicity were not of his making nor of the ingenuity of his press agent, and yet they were dramatic enough, most press agents would think, to arouse eager curiosity. In that respect they failed, and for a wider hearing than the moderate-sized audience of last night could give Mr. Lhevinne must now depend on his art alone.

The young pianist chose for his introduction to this public a work which gave him admirable scope for demonstrating a high degree of proficiency in the technical side of his art, and he did not fail to take advantage of the opportunity. What he can do with compositions which call for deeper poetical and musical insight remains to be shown. Last night's concert revealed only virtuosity of a high order.

Both Mr. Safonoff and Mr. Lhevinne were received with enthusiasm on their entrance, and after the Rubinstein concerto the pianist was insistently recalled. He responded with a Chopin etude, followed by a nocturne, composed by Scriabine, another pupil of Safonoff, who, being paralyzed in the right hand, has written some charming pianoforte music which is played with the left hand only.

The concert was opened with Mozart's A major symphony, played in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the birth of the pioneer in symphonic writing. It was closed with Tschaikowsky's Symphony No. 1 in G minor. The contrast was most interesting, affording, as it did, a chance for immediate comparison of the naïve, dainty orchestration and treatment of the father of symphonic literature with the many-voiced, complicated utterances of one of the most modern of modern composers. Both of these numbers were conducted by Modest Altschuler.

Entire Gaiety Company Coming.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—George Edwardes has completed arrangements to take the entire Gaiety Company to America, opening in New York Sept. 1.

THIS JOKE IS SELF-MADE.

At Least It Occurs to Everybody Who Hears the Dollar Story.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—District Commissioner Macfarland has been inundated with historical information. A few days ago a man named Lue Ruts in Arkansas wrote a letter addressed "Mayor of Washington," saying he had read that George Washington once threw a silver dollar "further than any one else"; that this happened in the District of Columbia, and that he wanted to know at what spot it occurred.

Mr. Macfarland received the letter, and gave it publicity. As a result he has received much varying information from kindly students of history who want to help Mr. Ruts out. Mr. Macfarland is not surprised at that, but what does astound him is the unanimity with which the irreconcilable versions end with one joke.

For instance, he has received a letter signed "C. M. L.," saying: "Washington is said to have thrown a silver dollar across the Potomac River at Mount Vernon, a most extraordinary feat, considering the width of the river, but then, you know, a dollar went further in those good old days."

Then comes "C. S. K." with this contribution:

"There is a legend that Washington threw a silver dollar from Hawk's Nest, West Va., into the Kanawha River, and to a person standing on the rock it would seem that the river is directly beneath, but it is impossible for any one standing there to hurl a rock into the water. That was a long time ago, and we hear that a dollar went further then than now."

"W. B." says Washington threw the dollar from the front of his house across the Potomac, and adds:

"One would naturally say it would be impossible for any one living to perform such a feat, but we all know that a dollar then would go much further than it would now."

"J. B. R." says the dollar was thrown across the Rappahannock at a point near Fredericksburg, and gives Washington Irving as authority.

"Irving says," he concludes, "that it was because of Washington's great strength that he was able to perform this feat, but I think it was because a dollar went further at that time than it does now."

Mr. Macfarland says the incident is encouraging as showing that the race of true humorists is not dying out. He thinks a joke goes further now than it did in Washington's time.

MAKERS OF BOOKS DINE.

They Also Hear Talks on Various Bookish Subjects.

Men who write books, men who print books, men who bind them, and men who read them gathered last night in the ballroom of the Hotel Savoy at the ninth annual dinner of the Employing Bookbinders' Association of New York. The list of guests included many well-known publishers.

Raymond E. Baylis, President of the association, presided and said he would introduce as the first speaker Henry S. Knight. Making the discovery that Mr. Knight was not present, President Baylis said:

"Having heard the eloquent remarks of our good friend Knight, I desire to introduce to you J. Clarence Harvey, the author." Mr. Harvey spoke of "bookbinders he had known."

The Rev. Irvine T. Edwards of Philadelphia talked about book lovers and John T. Nicholson about the abuse of books. George E. Ellis discussed "The Printer" and Charles A. Stillings, the Public Printer, also spoke.

The souvenirs were gold scarfpins, and the menu card a small book handsomely bound and containing the words of a dozen old-time songs, which the bookmen sang before midnight.

$411,533 FROM BISHOP SALE.

Chinese Carpet and Louis XV. Furniture Attractions at Closing Day.

With the disposal of European bronzes, Louis XV. furniture, and antique textiles and embroideries, the Heber R. Bishop art sale closed yesterday. The total proceeds were $411,533, and it will go on record as one of the biggest art sales in the country, including the record of $117,295 for porcelains in a single afternoon. The Mary J. Morgan sale brought $1,200,000 in 1886, the A. T. Stewart sale more than $575,000 in 1887. The George I. Seney sale and that of the estate of R. Austin Robinson also yielded larger returns than the Bishop sale.

There was $38,127.50 taken in yesterday afternoon. The highest bidding was on an antique Chinese carpet with skyblue centre, a medallion of passion flowers, butterflies, &c. Two Louis XV. settees went to "Mr. Springer" for $2,250 each, and a Louis XV. fire screen to M. Lewis for $1,525. M. Hart paid $1,025 for a Louis XV. marquetrie writing table with wrought brass mounts and leather top. Mrs. G. H. Lewis, W. P. Clyde, Jr., and J. N. P. Phelps were among the buyers.

SCHIFF GIVES $10,000.

Banker Heads Fund for Hebrew Sanitarium Work—More Needed.

The report of Dr. Samuel Kohn, President of the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, for the year 1905 has been made public. In addition to maintaining a sanitarium at Rockaway, where sick babies are kept during the Summer months, boat and train excursions are given weekly from July to September to thousands of children and their mothers from the tenement districts.

Last year over 20,000 persons were accommodated on the excursions, and the sanitarium itself took care of over 2,000, which overtaxed its capacities, compelling the erection of an additional building. Owing to this additional strain on its resources, the sanitarium is now making an urgent appeal for more funds to carry on its work. Already subscriptions aggregating over $25,000 have been received. Among the contributors are:

Jos. H. Schiff	$10,000	Jos. L. Buttenwieser	100
Mortimer L. Schiff	2,500	Ernst Ehrman	100
Adolph Lewisohn	2,500	Jane Jacob (children)	100
Felix M. Warburg	1,000	Mrs. B. J. King	100
Prof. Morris Loeb	1,000	Mrs. E. J. King, Jr.	100
D. Guggenheim	500	Geo. A. Kessler	100
C. L. Hallgarten	500	Philip Lehman	100
Mrs. D. Heinsheimer	500	Ottinger & Bro.	100
Louis A. Heinsheimer	500	G. Sidenberg & Co.	100
Otto H. Kahn	500	Jos. Steiner & Bros.	100
Lazard Freres	500	Miss Beatrice Bernheimer	50
Emanuel Lehman	500	Miss Rose Bernheimer	50
S. Neustadt	500	Hyman Cohen	50
Wm. Scholle	500	H. Kohnstamm & Co.	50
I. N. Seligman	500	Henry Liebmann	50
Isaac Stern	500	Mrs. B. Lowenstein	50
Louis Stern	500	Mrs. E. Hendricks	50
P. M. Warburg	500	Mr. J. H. Cohen	50
Louis Marshall	300	S. H. Rosenblatt	50
Mrs. D. L. Einstein	250	Adolph S. Ochs	50
Hendricks Bros	250	Master H. S. Hendricks	15
Wm. Salomon	250	Harry Fischel	10
Henry Goldman	250		
Ferd. Herrmann	200		
Benj. Stern	200		
Abra. Abraham	200		
Mrs. Adolph Schiefel	150		
J. S. Bache	100		

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

KINGMAN—COCHRAN.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 27.—Miss Catherine Mortimer Cochran, daughter of Col. Cochran, late of the Sixth Infantry, and Lieut. Ralph W. Kingman of the Sixteenth Infantry were married to-night at Christ Episcopal Church in this city, the Rev. Frank Nelson officiating. Lieut. Kingman came from his post in the Philippines to claim his bride, and they will sail on Feb. 15 from San Francisco for Manila.

The bride was attended by Miss Dameron of New York as maid of honor and Miss Lena Jennings of Rochester, N. Y., as bridesmaid.

LITTLEFIELD—BLAUVELT.

Among the weddings of last week was that of Miss Evelyn Blauvelt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Willis Blauvelt, to C. Alfred Littlefield, which was celebrated at the home of the bride. The brother of the bridegroom, the Rev. Milton S. Littlefield, officiated. The bride was attended by Miss Louise V. Boyd as maid of honor. Her sister, Miss Madeleine A. Blauvelt, was bridesmaid. The best man was Walter Dix of Brooklyn and the ushers Louis F. Blauvelt, D. Le Grand Hedges, and Fred D. Blauvelt. Mr. and Mrs. Littlefield are spending their honeymoon in the South.

STOKES AND DRYDEN WHITE HOUSE GUESTS

Invited to Luncheon by the President to End Erroneous Reports.

HE IS NOT TAKING SIDES

Was Reported to be with New Jersey Reformers Because He Entertained Fagan and Record.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The President to-day took action to show that he has no intention of interfering in the Republican political situation in New Jersey on behalf of the reformers. To counteract reports to the contrary, he invited Gov. Stokes and Senator Dryden to luncheon at the White House, and they came and had a satisfactory visit with him.

Some days ago Mayor Mark Fagan and Corporation Counsel Record of Jersey City, the reform leaders, were entertained at luncheon at the White House. It was Lincoln Steffens who arranged this luncheon. He told the President so much about Fagan and Record that the President got interested and thought he would like to see them. After they got back to New Jersey there were all kinds of reports about how the President was with the reform element, and how the luncheon was the first step toward their recognition. The friends of reform within the party got so enthusiastic that it began to be believed that Mr. Roosevelt was going to help Fagan and was opposed to the regular organization, and even that he might antagonize the re-election of Senator Dryden.

The President was grieved when he read this erroneous report. He had no idea of taking sides with anybody, and was sorry to find that any casual expressions of his had been so misinterpreted. As the best means of showing the true situation, he decided to extend to the machine leaders the same courtesy he had extended to the reformers. Hence, he invited Gov. Stokes and Senator Dryden, and did it so promptly that no time was left for the erroneous version to make any further headway.

"We are really all reformers in New Jersey," remarked Mr. Dryden, as he entered the White House with Gov. Stokes. "The only difference between us is that we are not exactly the same kind. Mayor Fagan and his men are peripatetic reformers; the Governor and myself are regular reformers."

CHINESE DINE WITH ROOT.

Imperial Commissioners Meet Cabinet Officers and Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The members of the Imperial Chinese Commission were to-day the guests at a luncheon given by Secretary of State Root at the New Willard.

About seventy guests were present, among whom were Secretaries Bonaparte, Shaw, and Metcalf; Postmaster General Cortelyou, Gen. Chaffee, Mr. Denby, Chief Clerk of the State Department; Prof. Jenks, the members of the Senate Committee of Foreign Relations and of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and a number of other persons interested in Oriental affairs.

There were no speeches, but Secretary Root proposed the health of President Roosevelt and the Emperor of China.

R. WILMARTH APPLETON BACK.

He and J. W. Spalding Were Injured in Auto Accident in France.

R. Wilmarth Appleton, who with Mrs. Appleton, was in an automobile with J. W. Spalding in the accident that nearly cost Mr. Appleton his life near Mondragon, France, several weeks ago, arrived here on the Cunarder Campania yesterday morning.

Mr. Spalding, Mr. Appleton said, is in a hospital at Avignon, recovering from his injuries. In the accident, which was caused by the machine crashing into a gate that guarded a railroad crossing, Mr. Spalding was thrown out and his skull fractured.

HOSPITAL FUND GROWS.

Additions to Saturday and Sunday Association Collection.

Charles Lanier, 59 Cedar Street, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following additional contributions to the collection now in progress:

FROM TOBACCO AND CIGAR TRADES.

By Sigmund Rosenwald.

E. Rosenwald & Bro	$100	Francisco Garcia	25
A. Cohn & Co	100	Pretzfeld & Co	25
Sartorius & Co	100	Taussig & Co	20
C. H. Spitzner & Son	100	Jos. Mayer's Sons	20
Goldman, Sachs & Co	100	Palmer & Co	20
Wolf Bros. & Co	100	Chas. R. Goldsmith & Co	10
Fred. Schultze	50	Carl Vogt's Sons	10
S. Rossin & Sons	50	F. C. Linde, Hamilton & Co	10
Julius Marquese	50	J. H. Goetze & Co	10
Gustav Salomon & Bros	25	W. H. Stiner & Son	10
Havemeyer & Vigelius	25	Wm. Stake & Co	10
Bach & Son	25	B. Rosenbluth	10
H. Duys & Co	25	F. Jacoby	10
J. Bunzl & Sons	25	W. J. McDonald	10
F. & E. Crans	25	L. Goldschmidt & Co	10
Levi, Blumenstiel & Co	25	A. Blumlein & Co	10
Meyer & Mendelsohn	25	U. S. Tobacco Journal	10
J. Bernheim & Sons	25	G. V. Watson & Co	10
L. Friedman & Co	25	A. Pazos & Co	10
J. Hirsch & Son	25	H. Koenig, Popper & Co	10
J. Cohn & Co	25	B. Subert & Sons	10
Lichtenstein Bros	25	F. Schneider	10
E. Spingard & Co	25	Fred. Frese	10
E. Hoffman & Son	25	M. Ertheller & Son	10
Rothschild & Bro	25	Tobacco Leaf Pub. Co	10
E. Arendt & Son	25	P. Dennerlein & Sons	10
E. Ellinger & Co	25	Mendelsohn, Bornemann & Co	10
L. Schmidt & Co	25	Selgas, Suarez & Co	10
F. Miranda & Co	25	Starlight Bros	10
Jos. S. Gans & Co	25	Starr Bros	10
Cullman Bros & Weil & Sons	25	C. C. Hamilton & Co	10
G. Falk & Bro	25	S. Ashner	10
Heinrich Neuberger	25	L. Gershel & Bro	10
I. Meyer & Co	25	Henry F. Eifert	10
		Rusher & Co	10
		In smaller amounts	50
Total			$1,855

By Walter A. Schiffer.

United Cigar Mfrs.	$200	Carl Upman	20
O. J. Gude & Co	100	Heywood, Strasser & Voigt	20
M. W. Mendel & Bro	100	Wm. Steiner Sons & Co	20
Amer. Litho. Co	100	Guedalla & Co	20
Kaufman Bros. & Bondy	50	Schwarzkopf & Ruckert	10
George Schlegel	50	Louis G. Wagner & Co	10
Bondy & Lederer	50	Birns Express	10
Sackett & Wilhelms Litho. Co	50	Morris Jacoby & Co	10
George Smith	25	P. C. Ralli & Co	10
Harry Luce	25	Rosenthal Bros. & Co	10
M. Wineburgh	25	Simon Batt & Co	10
Heyman Bros. & Lowenstein	25	R. Steinecke & Co	10
Benito Rovira Co	25	Kohn Bros. & Co	10
Louis E. Neuman & Co	25	E. Regensburg & Sons	10
The Hilson Co	25	H. W. Erichs	10
E. M. Schwarz & Co	25	Nic Althaus	10
A. G. Kaufman & Co	25	Empire Ornamental Sign Co	5
A. L. Kaufman	25		
M. Housman	25		
Schier & Walter	25		
Total			$1,205

By William H. Cummings.

G. Reusens	$25	Wessels, Kulenkampff & Co	10
M. Abenheim & Co.	25	Henry Siebert	10
Kremelberg	25	Wm. H. Cummings	10
Ernest Muller & Co.	10		
Total			$115
Grand total			$3,175

Professorship for Dr. Dashiell.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 27.—Dr. Paul Dashiell, who has been prominently connected with the game of football as an official and as Chairman of the Rules Committee, has been appointed to a Professorship of mathematics at the Naval Academy, which carries with it the rank of Lieutenant, but does not detach him from his department, that of physics and chemistry.

FUNERAL OF GEN. WHEELER.

71st Regiment Will Escort the Body to St. Thomas's Church To-day.

The funeral of Gen. Joseph Wheeler will take place in Washington to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. There will be preliminary services in this city this afternoon. The body will be taken from the residence of Mrs. Sterling Smith, 173 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, under the military escort of the Second Squadron. The funeral procession will leave the house at 1 o'clock. The procession will be met at the City Hall, Manhattan, by the Seventy-first Regiment and the Second Battery. The arrangements are in charge of Brig. Gen. Fred D. Grant.

The Twenty-third Regiment will not take part, as was at first planned. They proffered their escort, but as only one infantry regiment was expected to take part in the exercises, preference was naturally shown to the regiment which fought in Cuba under Gen. Wheeler.

From the City Hall Park the funeral procession will escort the body to St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, where the New York funeral service is to be held at 2:30 o'clock.

A delegation from the Georgia Society will attend the funeral at the church. Among those who will make up the delegation will be Bedell Parker, President of the Society; James E. Graybill, E. J. Maguire, David Robinson, W. H. Black, and Mr. Alexander.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—President Roosevelt has indicated his intention to attend the funeral services here of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, which will take place at St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church in this city Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The President will not accompany the body to Arlington, but will attend simply the church services, which will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Stires of St. Thomas's Church, New York, who will accompany the funeral party to Washington and who will also conduct the services at the grave, where full military honors will be paid.

The body will arrive here about midnight Sunday or early Monday morning and be taken to St. John's Church, where it will lie in state with a guard of honor from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

The military escort will consist of a battalion of engineers from Washington Barracks, a squadron of cavalry, and one or more batteries of artillery from Fort Myer. A place in line has been reserved for the Confederate Veterans' Association of Washington, the United Spanish War Veterans, and the Army and Navy Union.

The following will be the honorary pall bearers: Representing Gen. Wheeler's staff and associate officers in the war between the States—Gen. Howard, Gen. Harding, Col. Anderson, Col. Marcellus Pointer, Major Hayes, Major William E. Wailes, Dr. Ernest Lewis. Representing Gen. Wheeler's Spanish war staff—Col. Garlington, Lieut. Col. Dorst, Major William D. Beach, Major Parker West, Capt. Joseph Bickman, Capt. Matthew Steele, Capt. William Batson, Capt. William E. English, Lieut. Reeve. Representing the Confederate Veterans—Gen. Stephen D. Lee, Gen. A. P. Stewart, Gen. Basil Duke. Representing the regular army—Gen. Bates, Gen. Carlton, Gen. J. H.

NEW FOOTBALL GAME SHAPED BY COMMITTEE

After Twelve Hours' Session Tentative Plan Is Adopted.

THE DEFENSE IS WEAKENED

Camp's Ten-Yard Proposition Approved —Recommendations Generally Aimed to Open the Play.

The National Intercollegiate Football Rules Committee held an all-day session at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday and adjourned at 10 o'clock last night, after twelve hours' deliberation, with the whole scope of rule changes mapped out for adoption. The main points under every head were taken up and discussed and acted upon, but codification and phraseology were left to the next meeting of the committee. Two weeks will intervene before the fourteen members of the committee gather again at the Murray Hill to take definite action, the interim being employed to consider the ideas, to frame the wording of them, and to make such additions as may be deemed necessary after the schemes advocated are thoroughly discussed by the constituents of the various committee members.

The recommendations for open play were first taken up. It was decided that there should be a rearrangement of the defense so as to make ground gaining easier, and that the rearrangement should be so ordered as to especially encourage end running. It was decided that the forward pass should be permitted in all parts of the field, provided the ball was not passed ahead of the line of scrimmage, and provided it was not passed to any man who was on the line when the play was started. There was provided restrictions as to the positions of the men on offense to limit line plays, and such minor changes as would bring about the ends desired.

The ten-yard proposition advanced by Walter Camp was approved in general, but there are several matters to yet be considered before it is finally embodied in the tentative code. There is a question, for instance, whether the rule shall operate only between the two twenty-five-yard lines and that but five yards shall be required to be gained between the twenty-five-yard lines and the goals. There is also the question whether there shall be allowed but three downs to make the distance, or whether after three downs and the distance still not gained the side having the ball be allowed to kick but not run with it, or whether the number of downs shall be increased to four.

While no decision on these points was reached it is probable that there will be no change in the present conditions when the ball is inside the twenty-five-yard line in front of either goal, but that ten yards shall be required when it is between the two twenty-five-yard lines and that three downs and then a kick be allowed to the attacking side.

There were several important changes adopted to insure the detection of foul and rough play and strict penalties provided to make this feature of the game unprofitable. There were definitions adopted of holding and proscriptions passed against low tackling and hurdling. In cases of disqualification, substitutes were allowed, but the team offending is to be penalized one half the distance between its own goal and the spot where the offense was committed.

The means of effecting the organization of a central board to appoint officials was one of the questions that was left for decision to the next meeting, it simply being affirmed that there should be such provision, and that the plan advanced by the sub-committee be in general approved. As to the testing of the plays in a field laboratory it was the sense of the meeting that such tests should be made, and the proffer by the Military Academy at West Point of its players and grounds for the purpose will probably be accepted. A tentative offer was made by Annapolis of its field and men for the same end, and there is a chance that there may also be an experimentation there.

Keen interest was manifested in the report of the sub-committee on open play, since its recommendations would be the ones that would most affect the actual playing of the game. The committee report was carefully dissected, and it was found that the ten-yard rule was favored by all three members, W. T. Reid, Jr., E. K. Hall, and Walter Camp, but that Camp alone wanted no other changes made.

The Western representatives, Drs. Stagg and Williams and Prof. Lees, advanced the point that inasmuch as the play between evenly matched teams was mostly confined to the space between the two twenty-five-yard lines, it was advisable not to make ground gaining more difficult when the goal line was approached, and that, therefore, the new provisions for ten-yard gains should not be operative inside the twenty-five-yard line. It was also suggested that if but three downs were allowed the third down should be permitted, but that in event of failure to gain ten yards the ball should not be lost, but a kick allowed after that. Both these ideas appeared to be received with favor, but in order not to occupy too much time with this one topic it was decided to leave the question of now the ten-yard rule should be enforced for future discussion and simply adopt the idea in the abstract.

Then came the discussion of the forward pass. The sub-committee was in favor of allowing the forward pass only between the two twenty-five yard lines, and permitting the ball to be passed to any one but a line man, whether he be in front of the line of scrimmage or not. The Western delegates wanted this further changed, and the final decision was reached to allow the forward pass, but that the ball should neither be passed to one of the men on the line of scrimmage when the play started nor ahead of that line of scrimmage, but that forward passes could be made behind the line at any time, in any place, and as many times as desired. This change is not as radical as was hoped for.

There was considerable discussion of the subject of limiting the defense. The sub-committee favored no weakening of the defense by the specific restriction of the men to certain positions, but the sense of the meeting favored such restriction. The objection was made by the Western delegates that to require the men to retire a given distance behind the line would encourage a team to slow up the play.

It was finally decided that but six men should be allowed on the line of scrimmage on defense, that the other five must be suitably behind every part of the first line of defense, and that they should all be required to be within the space marked by the men on the ends of the line. This means that there will be two shorter lines of defense, as before, making centre plays as difficult as ever, but that the men on the line and behind it will be drawn away from the end, offering a premium for end running.

To further handicap line-plunging plays it was decided that there should always be six men on the line of scrimmage on offense, and that of the five centre men one might drop back behind the line at least five yards, filling his place by another man.

An extra umpire was ordered and all four officials, including the linesman, given the power of disqualification for rough or brutal play. Brutality was described as striking with the fist or elbow, kneeing and kicking, or otherwise attempting to injure an opponent. It was recommended that any man who was twice disqualified for rough play should be disqualified for a year from the second offense.

Unnecessary roughness was defined as striking the man with the ball, in the face, with the heel of the hand, meeting the play with the knees, striking with clenched hand by line men in breaking through, tripping, tackling the runner when out of bounds. Fifteen yards' loss was fixed as the penalty for these. Suspension, in contradistinction to disqualification, was provided for the player who used abusive or insulting language to opponent or official.

Holding was prohibited and generally defined as blocking or otherwise obstructing the opponent except with the body, except that a player running with the ball could block off with the hand. A specific definition remains to be adopted. Tackling below the knees was prohibited except by the four men in centre of the line of defense and hurdling was proscribed, but has not yet been defined.

In order to provide for the ready detection of these offenses and of offside play the Harvard idea for a neutral zone was adopted—that is the ball must be placed with its ends toward the goal posts and neither side may advance beyond the end nearest its goal. The two lines are thus separated about nine inches, the length of the ball.

Such other changes as are required were all left to the meeting on Feb. 10.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

New York Thistles Defeated Bronx Rangers, 3 Goals to 2.

Association football players had an off day yesterday, and several matches scheduled for the championship of the Metropolitan League were postponed. The leading games of the series brought together the New York Thistles and Bronx Rangers, the former winning by 3 goals to 2. An even game was played, during which there was but one foul and no penalty kicks. Dudgeon scored two goals for the Thistles in the first half, giving them a lead which they retained throughout the game. The Bronx Rangers made a plucky fight to equalize, but were unable to do so. The line-up:

Thistles, 3.	Position.	Bronx Rangers, 2.
Burgess	Goal	Thomson
Grant	Right back	Harper
Rennie	Left back	Inglis
Guest	Right half back	Rowland
J. Hutchison	Centre half back	Dorward
Farquhar	Left half back	Hopkins
Craig	Outside right	McGruer
McNeill	Inside right	A. Martin
Dudgeon	Centre forward	Orr
Wiley	Inside left	R. Martin
Colville	Outside left	Chambers

Goals—Dudgeon, (2,) Craig, McGruer, R. Martin. Referee—Mr. Johnson, Hollywood Inn. Linesmen—W. Oliver, New York Thistles; G. McKenzie, Bronx Rangers. Time of game—Thirty-five-minute halves.

In a heavy scoring game at Equitable Park the Robert Burns Football Club defeated the Brooklyn Club by 7 goals to 6. During the first half the Robert Burns players scored their 7 goals, while Brooklyn added 3. The latter braced up in the second half and prevented their opponents from adding to their score, but could not overcome the big lead in the first half. The line-up:

Brooklyn, 6.	Position.	R. Burns F.C., 7.
Tattersall	Goal	Fowler
Dunlop	Right back	Crowther
Andrews	Left back	Lawience
Hannah	Right half back	Ronaldson
J. T. Johnstone	Centre half back	Naughton
Dearouchy	Left half back	Robertson
Gray	Outside right	Taylor
Stiles	Inside right	Stewart
Ike Williams	Centre forward	Hunter
Chadwick	Inside left	McDonald
Johnstone	Outside left	Geddes

Goals—Taylor, 3; Geddes, 2; Chadwick, 2; Gray, Stiles, Hunter, Williams, Stewart, Johnstone. Referee—R. Morrison, Robert Burns Football Club. Linesmen—W. Gray, Robert Burns Football Club; T. Sward, Brooklyn Football Club. Time of game—Forty-five-minute halves.

"SOCCER" FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

National Organization to Control Game Likely to be Formed.

Association football is gaining in popularity and the attendance at all games is materially improving. Fully 400 players engage in weekly contests in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Fall River, and Trenton, and other cities are taking up the sport in a way that augurs well for its future. The outcry against the college game has attracted many to association football, and Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Haverford, Swarthmore, and the minor colleges all have big squads of athletes playing the game.

Since the Pilgrims played their games here last October the metropolitan league has been enlarging. Newly formed teams have been added from time to time, the latest organization being the Columbia Oval Cricket Club. It is said that when the idea was proposed at a meeting of the club there were more than fifteen men who immediately asked for places on the team. Arthur E. Rendell, President of the Metropolitan Association Football League, is especially enthusiastic over the outlook for the association game in this city. He says:

"Our schedule is progressing in fine shape and we shall continue to play while the open weather keeps up. Greater crowds attend the games all the time, and on New Year's Day there were over 6,000 spectators present to witness the contest between the Philadelphia Thistles, champions of Philadelphia, and the Caledonians of this city. These large attendances are especially gratifying because they lead us to believe that association football is coming into greater favor, and that the formation of a National league is not only possible, but very probable. Intercity contests are most attractive to the public and these games draw very large crowds.

"In a game I witnessed recently between the Bronx Rangers and the New York Thistles an incident occurred which shows the lack of roughness in Association football. The teams were playing close to the Thistles' goal posts and the score was a tie. Any unfair tactics by the Thistles meant a free try for goal and probably victory for the opposing team. The referee caught sight of a rough tackle by a member of the Thistles and the game went to the Bronx players on a free kick. There was an object lesson in this because it showed that the rules are better understood than formerly, and also that the referee's ruling is absolute.

"As the game is now conducted the spectators can follow the play from start to finish. Mass play is eliminated to a great extent, and the onlookers have shown much satisfaction with this style of play."

There has been a great deal of discussion as to the probable outcome of the game. What is being done in New York is also being accomplished in other cities. The support the game has received from the colleges is a great impetus, while the Harlem River boat clubs and public schools are organizing teams, which should do much toward placing the game on a substantial footing. There are at least sixty association football clubs in New York, and an equal number in Philadelphia, where the country and cricket clubs have adopted the game. Chicago, Leland Stanford, and Western universities are playing the game regularly and with much skill.

Charles H. Murray, who was instrumental in sending the Pilgrims to this country last Fall, is arranging another tour for next Fall. Many of the men on last year's team will come over again, while several strong players will be added. Two games will be played in this city—one against All-New York and the second against All-America.

FOOTBALLISTS ARRIVE.

New Zealand Rugby Team Reaches Here by Steamer New York.

Twenty-four members of the victorious New Zealand rugby football team arrived here last night by the American liner New York. The team, which has concluded one of the most remarkable tours on record, will remain in New York until Wednesday next, when it will leave for New Zealand by way of Canada and San Francisco. A committee representing the Metropolitan Association Football League was appointed to meet the members of the team at the pier, but failed to put in an appearance. Manager Dixon took his players to the Hotel Astor, which will be their headquarters during their short stay in this city.

All the members of the team are brawny and well built, and appear to be remarkably active. The team originally numbered thirty players. Four returned to New Zealand by way of the Suez Canal and two remained in England. The names of the twenty-four players are: Manager G. H. Dixon, Capt. D. Gallagher, H. J. Abbott, E. E. Booth, J. Corbett, S. Casey, J. Duncan, R. G. Deans, G. Gillett, F. Glasgow, J. Hunter, A. McDonald, D. McGregor, H. J. Mynott, F. Newton, G. Nicholson, J. O'Sullivan, N. J. Stead, G. W. Smith, H. D. Thompson, G. Tyler, and W. J. Wallace.

During the tour the team played thirty-two games, winning thirty-one and losing one. The only club to win from the New Zealanders was Wales, which not only defeated the visitors, but shut them out by the score of 3 to 0. Among the teams defeated were All England, Scotland, and Ireland. Oxford University went down to defeat by the score of 47 to 0, but Cambridge made a plucky fight and held their opponents down to 14 to 6. The highest number of points made against them was 8, Cardiff and Paris each scoring that number, although the antipodians piled up 34 points against the Frenchmen. The record attendance during the trip was 80,000 paid admissions at the Crystal Palace, London, in the match with All England, and the smallest number of persons to witness a game was 7,000. In all the New Zealand team scored 830 points against 34 made by their opponents.

Before leaving England Manager Dixon had an offer to play a match against a Canadian team in this city, but the offer was withdrawn just before the steamer sailed. It is doubtful whether the visitors will play in America, as they object to playing on frozen grounds.

Yacht Race for Infant Sailors.

George A. Freeman has introduced a novel idea and given a handsome cup to the Larchmont Yacht Club to promote it. It is a cup for infant sailors, offered to the boy under 12 years old who with a boat under nineteen-foot water line can win a race against catboats in his class over a seven-mile Larchmont course. The race is open to the sons of any member of a recognized yacht club, but the boats must be handled exclusively by crews of four boys under 12. In case of accident an adult sailor is to be carried, but he may not put hand to tiller or rope in the race. Besides the cup for the winning Captain souvenirs for his crew are to be given.

Yale Downs Y. M. C. A. Five.

The Yale University basket ball team last night defeated the Central Young Men's Christian Association's five on the latter's floor by the score of 40 to 23. The collegians played an unexpectedly strong game. Fowler for Yale threw eight field goals, and Mixler scored an equal number of foul goals. The line-up:

Yale.	Position.	C. Y. M. C. A.
Mixler	Right forward	Boggs
Fowler	Left forward	H. J. Behrens
Murphy	Centre	H. F. Behrens
Anderson	Right guard	W. Salmon
Fawley	Left guard	Wagenfohr

Goals from field—Fowler, 8; Mixler, 3; Anderson, 5; H. J. Behrens, 3; H. F. Behrens, 6; Boggs, 2; Wagenfohr, 2. Goals from foul—

YALE BEATS COLUMBIA IN COLLEGIATE HOCKEY

Both Teams Indulge in Rough Play in St. Nicholas Rink.

FINAL SCORE, 4 GOALS TO 0

Referee Kept Busy Ordering Men Off in Second Half—Star Playing by Behr.

Yale won a decisive victory over the Columbia University hockey team last night in the St. Nicholas skating rink, West Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, by the score of 4 goals to 0. The game was characterized by an unusual amount of excitement both among the players and the spectators. The second half was enlivened by considerable rough work, several particularly flagrant cases calling forth loud hisses from the gallery. Flinn, Yale's cover point, was ordered off three times in this half.

The third case was so uncalled for that as Flinn went to the side lines loud expressions of disapproval were heard. Bartow, one of Columbia's forwards, was just returning to the ice after having been retired for a minute. As Bartow started out the puck came flying up the ice close to him. He darted for it and hit it once toward the net when Flinn collided with him and deliberately pushed Bartow up against the railing. Stanley, a Yale forward, also went off in this bout, and McKenzie was the second Columbia man to be disciplined.

The game was a fast one from the start. Yale excelled in well-judged team work, and the New Haven lads were also quicker and more accurate in shooting. Columbia's goal keeper, Eastman, stopped a number of well-directed shots for the net, and, had the forwards possessed equal ability in making goals as Eastman did in stopping the efforts of his oppenents, the Columbia team might have had something to its credit.

Max Behr, the tennis player, practically held the centre of the stage for Yale in the first half. He carried the puck with lightninglike rapidity down the ice whenever the opportunity threw it in his way, and the two goals scored in this half were made by him. The first was made from a difficult side shot, and the second was made from a scrimmage after a long carry by Marcus. The latter was the only man ordered off in this half. Brady and Jackson made repeated efforts to score for Columbia, but lack of effective team work as the puck reached the net prevented the wished-for goal.

Columbia made two or three changes in the line-up in the second half, Jackson going to cover point and Bartow coming in to take Jackson's place in the forward line. Yale forced the play for the first five minutes, and indications of rough work became evident at once. Brady and Jackson made some long carries, but the Yale goal keeper was watchful, and their efforts to score were invariably stopped. By a combination of good plays Yale then carried the puck the entire length of the rink and in a hot scrimmage in front of the net Marcus succeeded in making the third Yale goal. Three minutes later Stanley made his goal, taking the puck from Behr, who had brought it cleverly through Columbia's forwards.

The Columbia men fought desperately for the remainder of the match to make a goal, making the finish decidedly rough and lively. One side indulged in as much questionable play as the other, but Yale bore the brunt of the penalties. Bartow at one time managed to get the puck within a few feet of the net, but he shot wild and a chorus of groans greeted his failure. The line-up and score:

Yale, 4.	Position.	Columbia, 0.
Lang	Goal	Eastman
Dilworth	Point	Harfington
Flinn	Cover point	Willis, Jackson
Allen	Forward	Armstrong
Marcus	Forward	Brady, M'Kenzie
Behr	Forward	Knight
Stanley	Forward	Jackson, Bartow

Goals—Behr, (2,) Marcus, Stanley. Referee—Max Hornfeck. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

"Poly Prep" School's Hockey Victory.

The Polytechnic Preparatory hockey seven defeated a team representing St. Paul School of Garden City, Long Island, by the score of 4 goals to 0 at the Clermont Avenue Rink last evening. Martin, Smith, and Campbell did the best work for the Polytechnic team and scored all their goals, while Davis and Waters were seen to advantage for St. Paul.

The line-up:

Poly. Prep., 4.	Position.	St. Paul, 0.
Bedford	Goal	Kane
Haight	Point	Maclin
Keiser	Cover point	Wheaton
Schmeltzer	Forward	Bouton
Smith	Forward	Sinerd
Campbell	Forward	Davis
Martin	Forward	Waters

Goals—Martin, 2; Smith, 1; Campbell, 1. Referee—Mr. Webster.

Dis. Atty. Jerome at Hockey Game.

Special to The New York Times.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., Jan. 27.—District Attorney Jerome of New York today witnessed an exciting hockey game at Lakeville between the crack Hotchkiss team and the Searles School team of this place, the champions of the Berkshires. The score was 1 to 1 at the close of the first half, but near the end of the game Leonard Stanley, a brother to the Yale hockey star, scored two goals and won the game for Hotchkiss.

BERGER LED GYMNASTS.

Carried Off the Honors at Bedford Branch Boys' Y. M. C. A. Meeting.

D. E. Berger of the Bedford Branch Young Men's Christian Association carried off the honors at the annual athletic, aquatic, and gymnasium meet held under the auspices of the Brooklyn Boys' Department of the Young Men's Christian Association at the Central Branch, Brooklyn, yesterday. Berger won first place in the horizontal bar, vaulting the horse, and parallel bar events. The Bedford team won the point trophy with 50 points; Central, with 27 points, second, and Twenty-sixth Ward, with 6 points, third.

Summaries:

25-Yard Dash.—Won by H. Reilly, Central Branch; B. Bryon, Central Branch, second; W. Weeks, Central Branch, third. Time—0:03 2-5.

Standing Broad Jump.—Won by W. Welsh, Central Branch, with a jump of 9 feet 3 inches; M. Werner, Twenty-sixth Ward Branch, 8 feet 10½ inches, second; B. Bryan, Central Branch, 8 feet 8 inches, third.

Half-Mile Relay Race.—Won by Bedford Branch team, Central Branch team second, Prospect Park Branch team third. Time—2:08 4-5.

Relay Potato Race.—Won by Bedford Branch, Twenty-sixth Ward Branch second, Central Branch third. Time—2:04 1-5.

100-Yard Relay Swimming Race.—Won by Bedford Branch team, composed of Berger, Lynch, Evans, and Retheschut; Central Branch team, composed of Wardwell, Ulrich, Judson, and Harris, second. Time—1:14.

Form Diving.—Won by T. Barrett, Bedford Branch; G. Shaw, Bedford Branch, second; H. Lynch, Bedford Branch, third.

Horse Vaulting.—Won by D. E. Berger, Bedford Branch; E. Herrschoft, Bedford Branch, second; E. Lynch, Bedford Branch, third.

Parallel Bars.—Won by D. E. Berger, Bedford Branch; E. Herrschoft, Bedford Branch, second; S. Hale, Bedford Branch, third.

Low Horizontal Bar.—Won by D. E. Berger, Bedford Branch; E. Herrschoft, Bedford Branch, second; G. Creamer, Bedford Branch, third.

Tumbling.—Won by L. Hall, Central Branch; T. Barrett, Bedford Branch, second; Anderson, Bedford Branch, third.

Want New Method for Fencing.

Intercollegiate fencers are again discussing the advisability of adopting a new method of tournament competition. It has always been the custom to have every man on each team meet all the other contestants, but this plan takes so long that a shorter way of deciding the issue is being looked for. One proposition is to have the tournament carried through on the basis of elimination, that is, for a defeated fencer to withdraw immediately from the contest.

Dwight School's Basket Ball Victory.

The basket ball team of Dwight School won an easy victory over the five from Mackenzie School of Dobbs Ferry last night, the score being 27 to 9. The line-up:

Dwight, 27.	Position.	Mackenzie, 9.
Stanton	Right forward	Jung
Macauley, Amoine	Left forward	R. Mackenzie
Boughton	Centre	Lewis
Moultach	Right guard	Byrd
Berrians	Left guard	Blair

Goals—Berrians (4,) Moultach (3,) Boughton (2,) Stanton (2,) Amoine (1,) Lewis (2,) Mackenzie, (1.) Goals from fouls—Moultach, (3,) Jung (3.) Referee—Mr. Smith. Umpire—Mr. Allen. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

National Tennis Meeting Date.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—It is officially announced that the annual meeting of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association will occur at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, Monday, Feb. 5, at 2:30 P. M., instead of on Feb. 15, as first published.

AUCTION SALES.

Administrator's Sale.

J. Hatfield Morton, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL

TUESDAY, JAN. 30, 1906,

At 2 o'clock P. M.,

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CASINO AUCTION ROOMS, 111-115 West 38th St.,

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Consisting of, in part, Mahogany and Dutch Bedroom and Library Furniture; Double and Single Brass Beds and Bedding, Mahogany Bureaus, Chiffoniers, etc. Very fine solid mahogany Davenports, Odd and Easy Chairs, Library Furniture, etc. Sheffield Plate, Bronzes, Marbles, Bric-a-Brac, Chandeliers, Electroliers, Carpets, Rugs, etc.

Collection of About 100 Canvases, by Well Known Artists,

Every one of which is worthy the attention of connoisseurs and buyers of good works of Art. This collection was got together by Col. ALEX. NEWBURGER, deceased, who was a recognized authority on works of Art, and this collection was a long life study.

Paintings to be Sold at 8 o'Clock P. M., the Night of Jan. 30, 1906.

Sale by order of Samuel Newburger, Esq., Administrator for the Estate of Alex. Newburger.

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PARTICULARS LATER.

To be sold at public auction by Harry M. Moses, Auctioneer, at Nos. 524-532 West 36th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, January 30th, 1906, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, an automobile now held as security for money loaned to the Fischer Motor Vehicle Company, bankrupt.

Dated New York, January 26, 1906.

JAY GOULD TO MEET CRACKS.

Young Player to Try for Court Tennis and Racquet Championships.

Jay Gould's recent work in the racquet and court tennis events has singled him out as a likely candidate for National honors. Both the racquet and tennis amateur championships are held in New York. Lawrence Waterbury is racquet champion, and will defend the title in February in Boston, while Charles E. Sands is tennis champion, and also holds the gold racquet championship of the Tuxedo Club. The National championship will be held at New York in March, and the gold racquet contest in February, having been postponed to get Jay Gould as a competitor. Young Gould will also play in the National, and with Joshua Crane, Jr., three times a former champion, he ranks as an advance favorite with Sands.

Schoolboys in Skating Races.

A. Peverelly, Jr., of Public School No. 11 won the quarter and half mile interscholastic skating races at the Clermont Skating Rink yesterday. In the quarter-mile handicap he started from the forty-yard mark and defeated Alfred Nolliman of Public School No. 69, who was on scratch. Summaries:

Quarter-mile Novice.—Won by Dean Alvord, Public School No. 130; H. Balfe, Adelphi Academy, second; Cuthbert Mosher, Public School No. 89, New York, third. Time—1:00.1-5.

Quarter-Mile Handicap.—Won by A. Peverelly, Jr., Public School No. 11, (40 yards;) Alfred Nolinan, Public School No. 69, (scratch,) second; H. Jones, Public School No. 41, (40 yards,) third. Time—0:48 4-5.

Half-Mile Handicap.—Won by A. Peverelly, Jr., Public School No. 11, (90 yards;) Edgar Rowe, Public School No. 9, (100 yards,) second; Herman Froeb, Poly. Prep., (scratch,) third. Time—1:36 2-5.

What the Golfers Are Doing.

American golfers will be sorry to learn that Harry Vardon has been attacked with a recurrence of his old lung trouble, and has been forced to leave England for a health resort in France. He has not abandoned golf play by any means, but he is only taking light practice, and as he will remain in France for the next two or three months, it is doubtful if he enters the open championship of Great Britain this year, which will be held in May.

Charles B. Macdonald will sail for Europe early next month, and as he will remain away until June, it is expected that he may be a starter in the British amateur championship which will be held on the Hoylake links, near Liverpool, from May 21 to 26. Mr. Macdonald will make a personal inspection of the leading foreign links for the purpose of duplicating their best golfing features in the ideal golf course that a number of prominent golfers are anxious to see laid out in America.

Besides the annual meeting of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, which will be held to-morrow, the annual meeting of the New Jersey Golf Association will be held on the same day. Percy Jackson, despite his request to be relieved from the Presidency, will probably be re-elected for another term.

Walter J. Travis, as Chairman of the Nominating Committee, will present the report on the list of officers for the coming year at the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Golf Association, which will be held Tuesday evening, Feb. 6, at the Metropolitan Club. Travis and several other local golfers will start for Florida during that week, and they will play in the tournament for the amateur championship of South Florida, which will be held at Palm Beach on Feb. 19, 20, and 21. The women's championship will be held in March.

A special tournament in which the four foreign professionals who have been playing in Mexico will be contestants has been arranged at Palm Beach for Feb. 16 and 17. The open championship of Florida, which has been set for a date later in the month, will be played on Feb. 16. Besides Herd, Kirkaldy, Jones, and White several of the Northern professionals who have been winning prizes in the Mexican tournament will also be seen in the Palm Beach events.

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FAVOR RIFLE PRACTICE AMONG SCHOOLBOYS

War Department Officials Indorse Sub-Target Plan.

MARKSMANSHIP UNKNOWN ART

Gen. Wingate Re-elected President of Public Schools Athletic League—Controller Metz's Field Accepted.

Rifle shooting, by means of the sub-target gun, among the boys of the New York High Schools, has received many expressions of approval since it was instituted as part of the work of the Public Schools Athletic League a little over a year ago, but one of the strongest indorsements in its favor has just been made by the National Board for the Improvement of Rifle Practice. Assistant Secretary of War Gen. Oliver, Gen. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance; Major Gen. Charles F. Roe of this State, and the Adjutant Generals of many other States throughout the country made the unanimous statement at a meeting of the board in Washington on Wednesday that this plan of rifle shooting in the High Schools was one of the most important innovations, in a military sense, that has taken place in this country for many years.

Gen. George W. Wingate, President of the Public Schools Athletic League, is a member of the National board, and he was present at the recent meeting. At the annual meeting of the Public Schools Athletic League, held in Gen. Wingate's office, 20 Nassau Street, yesterday afternoon, Gen. Wingate made an interesting report of that meeting, and it is likely that efforts will now be made to broaden the scope of the sub-target practice.

"Gen. Oliver and Gen. Crozier were especially enthusiastic over this method teaching rifle shooting," said Gen. Wingate yesterday. "The sentiment of the entire board was heartily in its favor, and a number of the National Guardsmen present expressed the wish that the system might be adopted in other parts of the country. To sum up the general sense of the National board on this subject, it might be stated that the unanimous opinion was that owing to the changed conditions in our country now rifle shooting is virtually an unknown art. In the early years our ancestors won their liberties by their skill as marksmen, but now, with the cessation of those fighting days, little attention is given to the necessity of rifle practice. With our small regular army our country must, in time of war, depend for its defense upon hasty levies of volunteers.

"Experience in the Spanish war showed that there was no trouble in getting any number of enthusiastic, intelligent young men who would enlist. These young men could be taught the rudiments of military drill in a short time, but they knew little or nothing about shooting. The knowledge of it is a matter that requires time, and if the methods that are now being introduced by the Public Schools Athletic League in teaching the High School boys to shoot were extended throughout the country, when volunteers are called for in cases of emergency the great mass of the young men who would offer their services would be capable marksmen. If this plan were universal our people would be as formidable as the Boers were, and would be in a position to defy any attack from a foreign enemy. This would not only be of immense advantage in a military sense, but it would also be the strongest possible argument in favor of the continuance of peace."

The Directors of the Public Schools Athletic League were highly gratified to learn that their plans in teaching boys how to shoot had assumed such National interest and won favor.

At the annual meeting formal acceptance was made of the large athletic field presented to the League for open-air athletic purposes by Controller Metz. It was unanimously decided to call the field the Herman A. Metz Field. It is in Brooklyn, and will be put in condition for athletic use by the school children at an early date.

The annual election resulted in the continuance of the former officers for another year. They are: President—Gen. George W. Wingate; First Vice President—Dr. John H. Finley; Second Vice President—Rev. W. S. Rainsford; Third Vice President—Rev. M. J. Lavelle; Secretary—Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick; Assistant Secretary—Lee F. Hammer; Treasurer—S. R. Guggenheim. Assistant Treasurer—A. J. Trussell. President Roosevelt was unanimously re-elected to the office of Honorary Vice President. The Board of Directors will be chosen at a later meeting, but there will be few, if any, changes.

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WAREROOMS, 25 East 14th St., New York. Brooklyn, 538-540 Fulton Street.

$85 Two slightly used Mahogany Uprights, like new. Steinway sacrifice. Weber bargain. Installments, $5.00. Low rents. BIDDLE'S, 7 East 14th St. **$115**

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$75, $125, $150 in used uprights. Exceptionally superior tone and lasting qualities, combined with reasonable prices on attractive terms, prevail on our entire line of pianos. Jacob Doll & Sons, 92 5th Av., near 14th.

$99 BUY OF MANUFACTURERS. THREE OTHER SPECIALS AT $115, $165, $145. BARGAINS. BIDDLE'S, 4 and 6 W. 125th St. **$135**

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EARP'S HAZARDOUS FEAT IN A DISABLED AUTO

Drives Napier Car at Terrific Speed with Tire Off.

WINS AND MAKES NEW RECORD

First in 100-Mile Championship Race on Ormond Beach — Stanley Steamer Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

ORMOND, Fla., Jan. 27.—Clifford Earp, driving the 100-horse power Napier automobile, won the 100-mile championship race on Ormond beach late this afternoon in dashing and brilliant style. He covered the distance in the phenomenal time of 1:15:40 2-5, the old record being 1:18:24, made here last year by Fletcher, in Dr. H. E. Thomas's 80-horse power De Dietrich.

Earp's performance was one of the most hazardous feats ever accomplished in an automobile, and showed marvelous skill in handling a car that lost a tire early in the race, and covered the last sixty-two miles of the distance on the rim of the rear right wheel at the rate of seventy miles an hour.

The starters in the race were Chevrolet, in a 110-horse power Christie; Clifford Earp, 100-horse power Napier; Cendrino, 110-horse power F. I. A. T.; Lancia, 110-horse power F. I. A. T.; N. H. Harding, 45-horse power English Daimler, and Hilliard, in a sixty horse power Napier. They started twenty seconds apart, and in the above order. The beach afforded a straightaway stretch of fifteen miles, and the race was run with seven turns. The turns were made around a stake and necessitated almost a dead stop and getting away again each time.

Earp led at twenty-eight miles, with Lancia one minute and six seconds behind; Cedrino still further back, and Hilliard over six minutes behind him. Ten miles further Earp's car lost a tire. He wisely decided to continue without stopping to put on another tire. When he passed the stand traveling on the rim the crowd cheered his pluck. Automobilists shook their heads and asserted that he was doing a dangerous thing, and that he would be lucky to escape an accident.

At forty miles Cedrino had taken the lead, with Lancia only a second behind him. At this point Earp was six minutes and thirty-five seconds behind the leader, and Hilliard seventeen seconds further away. Lancia broke his radiator at forty-nine miles and dropped out of the race. At fifty-eight miles Cedrino was well in the lead, with Earp still losing on his previous disadvantage, and Hilliard in the rear.

Up to this point Cedrino had averaged each mile in 0:39. He led Earp at seventy miles by 7:31 and Hilliard by 11:03. At seventy-five miles Cedrino lost a tire and immediately stopped to replace it. Meanwhile Earp passed him, still traveling on a rim at high rate of speed. He was 3:52 ahead of Cedrino at the eighty-eighth-mile mark, and 5:33 ahead of his team mate, Hilliard. Earp limped across the finish line in the lead, and 1:29 afterward Cedrino flashed by, traveling at terrific speed.

On corrected time Earp had beaten Cedrino by just 0:59, having covered the 100 miles in a crippled car in 1:15:40 2-15, beating the best previous record of 1:18:24. Hilliard finished in third place, his time being 1:21:05.

As Earp crossed the line the winner the crowd jumped and cheered his magnificent performance. The results showed that he had decided well when he continued the race without stopping to replace his tire.

Of the other starters in the race, Chevrolet dropped out at sixty miles, when he was twenty-five minutes behind the leaders. He had trouble with the motor of his car. N. H. Harding, who was driving a stripped forty-five horse power English Daimler touring car, made a creditable showing, and was in fourth place after Hilliard had finished.

For the first time since the tournament started the sun shone brightly and the weather was beautiful. Great interest had been aroused in the trials at two miles, in which the attempt was to be made to cover the distance in one minute or better. Therefore several thousand people gathered at the clubhouse and grand stands at Daytona, where the starting line was located, by 1:30 o'clock, at which hour the racing was scheduled to start.

The failure of the electrical timing apparatus to work properly caused an hour's postponement, and then the unpreparedness of the contestants to start caused a further half hour of exasperating delay. Finally the 200-horse power Darracq, with De Mogeot, who has acted as mechanic to Hemery during the past year, at the wheel, flew over the course, but the timing apparatus failed to record its time. Fifteen minutes later, Fred Mariott started with the Stanley steamer, but had covered only a few hundred yards when one of the cylinder heads blew out, tearing a hole in the side of the machine. This put the car out of commission for the remainder of the day, and it was towed back to Ormond. When the big Darracq was examined previous to making a second trial two nuts were found to have been shaken loose and lost. There were no others on hand to replace them, and in consequence the car was retired for the day.

It was announced that the two-mile-a-minute trials would be postponed until Monday, and the crowd, a large part of which had come down on excursion trains from neighboring cities, raised a howl of protest. All of the other fast cars, which are still in running order, had been prepared for the 100-mile race, and were not in shape to compete at the two miles. The officials of the tournament made a mistake in arranging races at short and long distances for the same day. This made it impossible for any one car to compete in both events without having to compete in one at a great disadvantage because of being geared too high or too low.

The beach was in poor condition to-day, the surface being particularly rough. While the 100-mile race was being run a strong wind blew from the South. There are ten events remaining to be run off before the tournament is completed. The officials are going to try to finish up on Monday, but unless things are different than they have been during the past two days this will be impossible.

The Stanley steamer had been fitted with a new engine by six o'clock this evening, and is in shape to continue its marvelous performances on Monday.

Yale "Grads" Beat West Point.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, Jan. 27.—In an interesting basket ball game here to-day a Yale graduate team defeated the cadets by 36 to 34. The cadets were without the services of Hetrick and Jones, two of their star players. The playing on both sides was fast throughout and many pretty shots brought applause from the spectators. Line-up:

Yale Grads.	Position.	Army.
Barber	Forward	Elting
Colton	Forward	Newman
Weymouth	Centre	Higley
Hyatt	Guard	Johnson
Rogers	Guard	Castle

Goals—Barber, 2; Colton, 4; Weymouth, 3; Hyatt, 3; Clark, 5; Rogers, 1; Elting, 3; Newman, 3; Higley, 3; Rockwell, 4; Castle, 3. From foul line—Rockwell, 2. Yale subs—Clark and Peck, guards. Army—Dally, forward, and Rockwell, guard.

Three Games for N. Y. A. C. Bowlers.

The New York Athletic Club added another bowling victory to its credit on the alleys of the club last night by defeating the strong team of the West Side Republican Club three straight games in the inter-club tourney. The work of Dr. Breen was the feature of the contest. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

New York Athletic Club—Breen, 168; Martin, 151; Bell, 173; Toussaint, 181; Klingenhoffer, 151. Total, 824.

West Side Republican Club—Robertson, 183; Trafton, 153; Dykeman, 157; Hunt, 113; Brown, 103. Total, 760.

SECOND GAME.

New York Athletic Club—Breen, 205; Martin, 154; Bell, 150; Toussaint, 190; Klingenhoffer, 172. Total, 871.

West Side Republican Club—Robertson, 169; Trafton, 186; Dykeman, 170; Hunt, 133; Brown, 178. Total, 837.

THIRD GAME.

New York Athletic Club—Breen, 213; Martin, 186; Bell, 197; Toussaint, 174; Klingenhoffer, 136. Total, 907.

West Side Republican Club—Robertson, 153; Trafton, 156; Dykeman, 147; Hunt, 154; Brown, 147. Total, 737.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Black Mate Ran Away and Won—Phil Finch's Handicap.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 27.—The two-year-old Black Mate to-day gave a surprising exhibition at the Fair Grounds. Going to the post, the colt unseated Jockey Frank O'Neill and ran away six furlongs. He was led back, Jockey Freeman was substituted, and the colt won easily.

Miss Custis fell soon after the start, and, breaking a leg, was destroyed.

Hannibal Bey, St. Valentine, Columbia Girl, and Charlie Thompson were the winning favorites.

Phil Finch, shouldering top weight, and fairly well supported, won the New Orleans City Railway Handicap at a mile and a sixteenth, worth $1,650 to the winner. The weather was fine and the track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Hannibal Bey, 104 pounds, (Sewell,) 3 to 1, won; Whorler, 105, (L. Smith,) 7 to 1, second; Pity, 104, (Moreland,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Green Rose, Paul Clifford, Slow Poke, The Plains, Ingoldthrift, Many Thanks, Roue, Aggie Lewis, Hyacinth, Verness, and Schoharie also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Half mile. Black Mate, 109 pounds, (Freeman,) 5 to 1, won; Zick Abrams, 111, (Bell,) 23 to 5, second; Bud Hill, 105, (Macey,) 30 to 1, third. Time—0:48 3-5. Schroeder's Midway, Frank Lord, Estelle H., Stoney Lee, W. A. Gorman, Glad Pirate, Miss Custis, Marietta, and St. George also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile, Owners' Handicap. St. Valentine, 107 pounds, (Robbins,) 13 to 20, won; Goldsmith, 107, (J. Martin,) 11 to 5, second; The Regent, 107, (McGee,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:40 2-5. Novena and Whipporwill also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth, City Railway Handicap Stakes. Phil Finch, 132 pounds, (Perrine,) 18 to 5, won; Little Scout, 110, (J. McIntyre,) 30 to 1, second; Lieber, 100, (Robbins,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:48. Hollowmas, King Ellsworth, Monaco Maid, Guiding Star, and De Reszke also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs, handicap. Columbia Girl, 100 pounds, (Sewell,) even, won; Broomhandle, 105, (McGee,) 30 to 1, second; Elastic, 108, (L. Smith,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:14 3-5. Mr. Spruill, Lady Vashti, Reidmore, and Cigar Lighter also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and twenty yards. Charlie Thompson, 108 pounds, (Freeman,) 13 to 10, won; Canyon, 115, (Bell,) 10 to 1, second; Bonnie Prince Charlie, 111, (Bedell,) 18 to 1, third. Time—1:44. Sincerity Belle, Latheron, Jerry Lynch, Brooklyn, Glen Gallant, Northwind, Peggy, and Bitter Brown also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—One mile and twenty yards. Fred Hornbeck, 103 pounds, (Moreland,) 8 to 1, won; Dapple Gold, 113, (Robbins,) 7 to 1, second; Fair Calypso, 100, (Cherry,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:45. Blue Grass Lad, Firing Line, Barkelmore, Athena, Ghats, Erne, Carnival, Tyrolian, Arabo, Lady Free Knight, and Light Note also ran.

Gold Mate, judiciously ridden by Obert, won the La Garde selling stakes at City Park today. The race was at a mile and worth $1,090 to the winner.

Envoy made a runaway race of the last event on the card, and was the only winning favorite. Weather clear; track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Two miles and seventy yards. Grosgrain, 99 pounds, (W. Allen,) 10 to 1, won; Handmore, 110, (Wishard,) 3 to 1, second; Lou M., 94, (W. McIntyre,) 8 to 1, third. Time—3:35 4-5. Little Wally, Rossmond, Mildred L., Blue Flame, Arab, Harpoon, and Del Carina also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and a quarter over five hurdles. Pythono, 140 pounds, (Corbley,) 12 to 1, won; Ben Battle, 147, (Archibald,) 4 to 1, second; Onyx II., 147, (Dupee,) 3 to 2, third. Time—2:44 4-5. Alice Commoner and Rush Reeder also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs; handicap. Airship, 104 pounds, (Nicol,) 4 to 1, won; Thespian, 113, (D. Hall,) 3 to 1, second; Lucy Young, 105, (J. Jones,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:07 3-5. Mint Boy, Leta Duffy, Listless, Meadow Breeze, Monacodor, Billy Handsel, and Albula also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The La Garde Selling Stakes; mile. Gold Mate, 107 pounds, (Obert,) 6 to 1, won; Merely Mary Ann, 99, (Griffith,) 3 to 5, second; Tarp, 98, (Oregar,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:40 3-5. Grace Wagner, Libation, and Gauze also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Jack Dolan, 111 pounds, (Nicol,) 2/to 1, won; St. Joseph, 119, (J. Daly,) even, second; Hadur, 106, (D. Hall,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:01 3-5. Gallmeda and Corliss also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Auditor, 104 pounds, (Wishard,) 5 to 1, won; Robin Hood, 111, (Nicol,) 8 to 5, second; Ida Davis, 102, (Oregar,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:14 1-5. Federal, Davenport, Anne Davis, Room Mate, and Incubator also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. Envoy, 109 pounds, (Nicol,) 6 to 5, won; Huzzah, 105, (Heffernan,) 8 to 1, second; Thora Lee, 91, (Lowe,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:46. St. Tammany, Florizel, Malediction, and Leader also ran.

DR. LEGGO WINS THE BURNS.

McCafferty's Colt Easily Took the $10,000 Handicap in Record Time.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 27.—Before one of the largest crowds that has ever assembled at the Oakland track Dr. Leggo to-day won the $10,000 Burns Handicap, at a mile and a quarter, in 2:05¼, a new record for the event and the track. The winner breezed home an easy winner over Red Leaf, the eight-to-one shot, while Proper, the favorite, was third. When the books chalked up the odds Proper opened favorite at 5 to 2. Under the influence of big money his odds dropped, and at bugle time 2 to 1 was the prevailing price. The well-known Eastern performer and the grand looker, Eugenia Burch, could be had at 3 to 1, while Dr. Leggo, last year's Derby winner, had many admirers at 4 to 1. The others all came in for support at prices ranging from 7 to 1 to 40 to 1.

The start was good after a six minutes' delay at the posts Proper and Lubin acted unruly, and when the barrier was sprung Red Leaf was first to show, with Sir Brillar, San Nicholas, and Proper all in motion. As these passed the stand for the first time, their positions were about the same, and they were maintained until the three quarters, when Sir Brillar began to falter, and fell back, beaten. Dr. Leggo then moved up, and it was evident that McCafferty's crack horse had the race at his mercy. The son of Puryear D. kept on running and landed first honors. Radtke carefully nursed Red Leaf and held second position in a fierce drive from Proper and Lubin. Eugenia Burch ran a disgraceful race. She could not raise a gallop, being thirty lengths behind her field all the way. Summary:

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a quarter; the Burns Handicap, value $10,000. Dr. Leggo, 114 pounds, (Prior,) 7 to 2, won; Red Leaf, 100, (Radtke,) 9 to 1, second; Proper, 112, (Knapp,) 5 to 2, third. Time—2:05¼. Lubin, San Nicholas, Nealon, Sir Brillar, and Eugenia Burch also ran.

Erasmus Easy for Manual Training

The Manual Training High School basket ball five defeated the Erasmus Hall High School team by the score of 26 to 9 at Pratt Gymnasium, Brooklyn, yesterday. Line-up:

Erasmus, 9.	Position.	Manual, 26.
Hutchings	Right forward	Ray
Carlton	Left forward	Evans
Hobart	Centre	Marble
Manken	Right guard	Norman
O'Shaunessey	Left guard	Goodwin

Goals from field—Goodwin, 3; Evans, 3; Ray, 3; Marble, 2; Norman, 1; Manken, 2; Carlton, 1; Hobart, 1. Goals from foul—Marble, 2; Hobart, 1.

Miller Leaves Columbia Crew.

The Columbia 'Varsity crew has lost another of the veterans who rowed in the boat last year at Poughkeepsie. John Miller, who rowed 6 in the 'Varsity eight, has left college to enter business. His loss will be severely felt, as he was one of the best men in last year's crew squad.

CLAY TARGET SHOOTING AT THE ATHLETIC CLUBS

Crescent Man Makes a New Record for Bay Ridge Traps.

CAPTAIN VANDERVEER'S CUP

F. B. Stephenson Breaks 199 "Birds" Out of 210—Trophy Shoots by N. Y. A. C. Members.

Frank B Stephenson made a new record at trap shooting for the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn at Bay Ridge yesterday, breaking 199 targets out of 210, an average close to 95 per cent. Mr. Stephenson's marksmanship was the feature of the the regular weekly competition of the club.

The weather conditions at Bay Ridge, yesterday were conducive to good shooting, and the scores were high in consequence. Capt. Henry B. Vanderveer brought his favorite gun into use for the last competition for the January Cup, a trophy highly prized by the Crescent shooter, and although he finished third yesterday, he succeeded in winning the prize, with the three highest scores—23, 25, 24—a total of 72. There were twenty-competitiors during the month. F. B. Stephenson was second with 68, G. G. Stephenson third with 67 and L. C. Hapkins fourth with 66. Of the other special incidents of the day the winning of four fifteen-target trophies by C. W. Hickling was conspicuous. The scores:

STAKE TROPHY—25 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	1 25	L. C. Hopkins	3 22
E. W. Snyder	4 25	Henry Kryn	1 22
H. B. Vanderveer	4 24	C. W. Hickling	6 21
Dr. F. C. Raynor	4 24	J. H. Ernst	4 21
G. G. Stephenson	2 24	A. G. Southworth	0 20
F. B. Stephenson	0 22	J. J. Adams	2 18
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0 22	W. W. Marshall	4 17

Shoot-off—Grinnell, 25; Snyder, 20.

JANUARY CUP—25 TARGETS.

F. B. Stephenson	0 25	G. G. Stephenson	2 22
Henry Kryn	1 25	J. H. Ernst	4 21
H. B. Vanderveer	4 24	J. J. Adams	2 21
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0 22	C. W. Hickling	6 19
W. W. Marshall	4 22	L. C. Hopkins	3 19

TEAM SHOOT—25 TARGETS.

L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0 23	A. G. Southworth	0 18
L. C. Hopkins	3 23	W. W. Marshall	4 19
Team total	46	Team total	37
F. B. Stephenson	0 24	Dr. F. C. Raynor	4 19
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	1 21	J. J. Adams	2 17
Team total	45	Team total	36

TROPHY SHOOTS—15 TARGETS.

F. B. Stephenson	0 14	C. W. Brown	4 10
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0 13	W. W. Marshall	2 8
A. G. Southworth	0 10		
C. W. Hickling	4 15	L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0 13
A. G. Southworth	0 14	J. H. Ernst	2 13
F. B. Stephenson	0 14	W. W. Marshall	2 11
C. W. Hickling	4 15	A. G. Southworth	0 13
F. B. Stephenson	0 15	L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0 13
L. C. Hopkins	2 14	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	0 12
H. B. Vanderveer	2 14	W. W. Marshall	2 8

Shoot-off—Stephenson, 15; C. W. Hickling, 13.

C. W. Hickling	4 14	J. J. Adams	1 13
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0 14	A. G. Southworth	0 12
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	0 14	F. B. Stephenson	0 12
L. C. Hopkins	2 14	W. W. Marshall	2 12

Shoot-off—Hickling, 15; Grinnell, 14; Palmer, 13; Hopkins, 13.

F. B. Stephenson	0 15	H. B. Vanderveer	2 11
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0 14	W. W. Marshall	2 10
A. G. Southworth	0 10		

	T.		T.
F. B. Stephenson	15	H. Kryn	12
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	15	L. M. Palmer, Jr.	12
G. G. Stephenson	15	C. W. Hickling	11
L. C. Hopkins	14	H. B. Vanderveer	9
W. W. Marshall	13		

Shoot-off—F. B. Stephenson, 14; Grinnell, 13; G. G. Stephenson, 12.

	H. T.		H. T.
C. W. Hickling	4 15	H. Kryn	0 12
J. H. Ernst	2 14	W. W. Marshall	2 10
F. B. Stephenson	0 14	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	0 9
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0 13		

AT TRAVERS ISLAND TRAPS.

J. W. Hibbard Takes N. Y. A. C. Cup with Highest Scores.

Good shooting was the rule among the members of the New York Athletic Club who showed up at the traps at Travers Island yesterday, and under fine weather conditions the scores were excellent. The final competition for the January Cup was the special feature of the day, and the result produced four ties at twenty-five targets. In the shoot-off Gus Greiff finished in the lead, but the cup was won by J. W. Hibbard with the three best scores of the month. F. Loring shot in splendid form, and although he had an allowance of five birds, he started off by breaking the entire twenty-five shot at. Mr. Loring also won another trophy, while Capt. Borland won two and Gus Greiff one with a clean score of twenty-five. The scores:

JANUARY CUP—25 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
G. Greiff	0 25	J. W. Hibbard	5 25
Capt. Borland	5 25	W. Borland	5 23
J. Pelham	7 25	Dr. Hamlen	7 19
F. Loring	5 25	F. Vilmar	5 18
P. R. Robbins	7 25	J. Thompson	7 17

Shoot-off—Won by Greiff.

TROPHY SHOOT—25 TARGETS.

Capt. Borland	5 25	P. R. Robinson	7 19
F. Loring	5 25	F. Vilmar	5 19
W. Borland	5 25	J. Thompson	7 19
J. W. Hibbard	5 25	Dr. Hamlen	7 13
G. Greiff	0 22		

Shoot-off—Won by Capt. Borland.

F. Loring	5 25	P. R. Robinson	7 23
W. Borland	5 25	G. Greiff	0 22
J. W. Hibbard	5 24	F. Vilmar	5 21
Capt. Borland	5 24	Dr. Hamlen	7 18
J. Pelham	7 24		
F. Loring	5 25	J. W. Hibbard	5 22
G. Greiff	0 23	J. Pelham	7 22
Capt. Borland	5 23	F. Vilmar	5 22
P. R. Robinson	7 23	J. Thompson	7 22
W. Borland	5 23	Dr. Hamlen	7 15
Capt. Borland	5 25	J. Thompson	7 21
J. W. Hibbard	5 25	P. R. Robinson	7 20
J. Pelham	7 24	W. Borland	5 19
F. Loring	5 23	F. Vilmar	5 19
G. Greiff	0 22	Dr. Hamlen	7 16

Shoot-off—Capt. Borland, 25; J. W. Hibbard, 24.

G. Greiff	0 25	Dr. Hamlen	7 19
Capt. Borland	5 23	W. Borland	5 18
F. Loring	5 19		

Training Quarters for Bishop's Horses.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Jan. 27.—F. C. Bishop of New York and his architect, A. W. Rice of Boston, as well as Andrew Miller, Secretary and Treasurer of the Saratoga Association for the Improvement of the Breed of Horses, were here to-day, as Bishop contemplates owning private racing quarters here covering several acres. He visited a number of available places near the running park. His training plant will have a bungalow. It is reported that Miller is to become interested in the Bishop stable.

N. Y. A. C. VETERANS DINE.

Retiring President Barnes Gets Loving Cup from Members.

The eighth annual dinner of the veterans of the New York Athletic Club was held in the banquet room of the clubhouse last evening, and was attended by over one hundred guests.

Portraits of former Presidents of the club were hung about the walls, together with many flags and banners, trophies of past victories on land and water.

Howell H. Barnes presided on the raised platform, and about him were President of the club John R. Van Wormer, Alfred H. Curtis, Bartow S. Weeks, Gen. Thomas L. Watson, Harry E. Buermeyer, and George Goldie.

Silver jewel boxes, suitably engraved, were the souvenirs of the occasion, and were presented to each guest by the retiring President, Mr. Barnes, who was in turn presented with a superb silver loving cup from a number of his old friends present.

During the evening the annual election for officers took place, with the following result: President, Alfred H. Curtis; Vice President, Theodore Guerra; Secretary, Charles F. Davies; Treasurer, Walter S. Wilson; Advisory Committee, Albert E. Colfax, George G. Stow, O. L. Richard, R. H. Goffe, Jr., and W. L. Detmold.

Speeches were made by John R. Van Wormer, President of the club; Bartow S. Weeks, Jennings S. Cox, and Eugene H. Pomeroy, and vocal and instrumental music was provided by the committee in charge.

Among others present were Albert E. Colfax, Charles L. Burnham, Charles E. Goodhue, Walter S. Wilson, R. H. Goffe, Jr., W. H. Rolston, Theodore Guerra, Dr. W. A. Bartlett, J. W. Carter, C. H. De Witt, J. F. Douglas, H. P. Frothingham, E. S. Innet, W. T. Lawson, D. D. Wylie, O. L. Richard, G. G. Stow, W. E. Van Wyck, G. H. B. Mitchell, C. H. Liebert, Elliott Mason, H. B. Phinny, Elias R. Peck, George H. Robinson, George D. Phillips, J. H. Abeel, F. J. Wells, Henry C. West, C. H. Wilcox, C. W. Armour, Frederick Vilmar, C. A. Tatum, Robert Stoll, E. F. Raynor, D. S. Phinny, H. W. Peckwell, C. F. Naething, Frank A. Merrall, C. H. Liebert, C. E. Knoblauch, George W. Kuhlke, Lewis Gregory, Dr. G. M. Hammond, John Glass, Jr., H. T. Eschwege, J. D. Foot, A. H. De Ronge, F. M. Crossett, P. J. Cuskley, F. E. Ballard, Mortimer Bishop, James Wills, P. G. Thebaud, G. W. Sweet, E. P. Reynolds, T. T. Mahoney, W. N. Bavier, Carl Mayhoff, A. P. Morgan, D. M. Stern, O. J. Stephens, W. L. Stow, K. N. Putnam, Edward Goldschmidt, J. M. Harley, J. H. Haslin, S. H. Fields, H. J. Lamarche, F. R. Fortmeyer, Richard Meares, E. R. Peck, F. J. Stone, C. S. Reuter, W. L. Detmold, and James W. Hyde.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

A large number of New York automobilists will go to Chicago this week to attend the big auto show there which will open in the Coliseum Saturday night and continue for one week. Manager S. A. Miles states that more applications have been received for space than ever before. The number of manufacturers who will show complete cars has increased from 79 last year to 98 for the coming show.

Since the establishment of a new 24-hour record last November by a National car in Indianapolis, a number of New York drivers have been formulating plans to wrest the honors from the West this coming Spring. Charles G. Wridgeway, the driver of the Peerless car which held the 1,000 mile record at one time, is anxious to make the first effort this year to reduce the time of the National car, which made 1,000 miles in 21:58:00 4-5, and ran 1,694 3-16 miles in twenty-four hours.

Hemery's usefulness as an automobile racer would seem to be nearly at an end. It was only last Fall that he was reinstated to racing privileges after an apology to the officials of the Italian Automobile Club for refusal to obey orders during the road race in that country last Summer. The Italian Club suspended Hemery for a year and the French Club then did the same. It is likely that Hemery's recent exhibition of unsportsmanlike methods in Florida will come before the French Automobile Club for some action.

It is a striking commentary on the growth of automobiling that there should have been more foreign cars than ever imported during 1905, while the sales of domestic machines was greater by a little more than 25 per cent. There were exactly 1,036 cars imported, and the most reliable estimate on the American sales places the figures between 22,000 and 26,000. Through the Port of New York 947 gasoline cars were brought in.

Never before has the American Automobile Association been in such prosperous condition. The balance in its treasury is being constantly increased as new individual memberships, and this year it will embark in many new enterprises for the benefit of its members.

A great deal of talk about nickel steel and chrome nickel steel was heard during the recent shows. Chrome nickel steel is high priced and very expensive to work. Hiram Percy Maxim is an advocate of chrome nickel, and it is being used in this year's Columbia cars. Henry Souther is working on tests for the Mechanical Branch of the A. L. A. M., to determine for just what parts these metals are best suited.

The first delivery of cars emanating from the recent show will be made to James Brown Potter, who purchased a four-cylinder palace touring car. Among other purchasers of four-cylinder Oldsmobiles at the show were Louis L. Hunt, G. H. Smart, G. W. Pearsall, and B. D. Corbin.

H. H. Franklin has recently made a strong statement in favor of sane driving. "It is the duty of the officials in towns and cities to require moderate speed," he says. "Fast driving should be confined to the country, and even here drivers should carefully observe the comfort and rights of country residents. Eight miles an hour for city driving is too slow. Twelve or fifteen miles an hour is perfectly safe."

The improvements in electric automobiles in point of luxuriousness are as great as those in the hydro-carton vehicles. The use of a wheel instead of a horizontal lever for steering the battery-driven cars is more popular than ever, being one of the features of the new Stanhope special of the Pope-Waverly electrics.

With the new garage of the Decauville Automobile Company, at Fifty-sixth Street and Broadway, entirely finished, conditions there have all the appearances of an overflow show. These conditions are due to the size of the garage and to the large number of cars exhibited. Vice President S. S. Partridge reports that the daily sales at the garage have been quite as voluminous as those made at the shows.

The success of the Lozier motor car has been one of the features of the present year. The first Lozier car was exhibited in the New York show one year ago. Many improvements have been made since that time, and the recent removal of the Lozier Motor Company to its new garage at Broadway and Fifty-fifth Street has brought another high-grade American car into the very centre of the automobile activity of the city.

ARE TO BE ENCOURAGED

Sport Introduced Here Last Year to be Continued.

FEATURE OF UNITED HUNTS

Schooling Courses Proposed Around Drill Grounds, and Classes for Militia and Regulars.

One of the developments of last year in racing was the inauguration of military steeplechasing in this country, the War Department having expressed its approval of that form of sport as an incentive to horsemanship, and its willingness to offer encouragement to officers to take part in such races, in which they and officiers of the militia should compete. This came about through the efforts of Perry Belmont and the other members of the United Hunts Racing Association in behalf of the popularity of steeplechasing and its maintenance upon a high standard. The success of the military steeplechases at Morris Park last Fall has resulted in making them a permanent feature of the programmes of the United Hunts Racing Association. The initial effort was watched closely by Gen. Grant, who was unstinted in his praise, and said:

"It will have a tendency to make a market for weight-carrying, long-distance thoroughbreds, as both first and second in this race were thoroughbreds. But, given a little more time to school and train his own horse, I think Lieut. Martin would have done much better, and if the race was a really long one it is more than likely that he might have won as it was."

Military steeplechases, while new to the United States, are of almost monthly occurrence in England, France, Italy, and Germany. The steeplechases of Aldershot, Windsor, Colchester, Portsmouth, and Canterbury, the great military centres of England, are the leading racing and social features in the respective districts. Dublin and Curragh Camps in Ireland turn out en masse when the great annual events are held, and the same applies to the races of this character on the Continent.

It was due to Perry Belmont to introduce military steeplechases in the United States. No man was better equipped to undertake the task. His father, the late August Belmont, was the first President of the American Jockey Club, when it was formed in 1866, and was at the head of turf affairs in this country for many years. Perry Belmont rightfully inherited his racing proclivities. He rode in races as a gentleman rider thirty years ago, when he won, among other important races, the famous Members' Cup at Jerome Park in 1875, riding Spindrift. He was associated with his father's turf enterprises for several years, and in 1878 his colors first appeared on the famous mare Magnetism.

Among the other horses Mr. Belmont bred and owned was Ethelbert, which still holds the world's record for two miles and a quarter by winning the Brighton Cup in 3:49 1-5. He also won the Lawrence Realization, Metropolitan Handicap, and many other classic races. He was formerly a Governor of the American Jockey Club, is President of the Turf and Field Club, having held that position from the date of its organization, and is President of the United Hunts Racing Association. It was due to his effort that last year's meeting was such an unqualified success.

Through the interest taken in military steeplechasing by Gen. Frederick D. Grant the conditions of the contest last Fall were sent to Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont; Fort Myer, Virginia; West Point, and other posts, and every inducement was made to secure a representation from among the officers stationed there. It was found that there were no horses of sufficiently high class to make a creditable showing or that those available were not in condition to race. At Fort Myer those of the troopers that had been hunting with the packs of hounds in that neighborhood and who would have jumped at the chance to show their prowess between the flags had been sent to the Philippines and their successors at the post had not yet taken to hunting. At West Point there were four officers who would have been glad to race, but they had no available mounts. From Fort Ethan Allen came Lieut. I. S. Martin on a green, half trained hunter, determined that the army ought to be represented, and that he should do the best he could with the material under him.

The result of the race proved that while Lieut. Martin is a good horseman, officers of the army should be mounted on thoroughbred horses instead of half-bred ones. With this in mind and with the experience gained during the sojourn at Morris Park and his association with the hunting men that made the course their headquarters during the meeting, Lieut. Martin sent to his Adjutant the following valuable suggestions which it is expected will be acted upon by the other army posts as well as the different squadrons and troops of the militia:

That a schooling course be constructed in the open where the young and inexperienced horse can be put over the hurdles easily without a course to be over a circular track, [illegible] a railing along both sides, the [illegible] of such a size that about four [illegible] enabled to keep the horses moving. A similar course could be constructed in the hall by suspending a railing along the interior of the track by means of ropes running over pulleys attached to the beams of the roof; the railing could be lowered into place when needed for use and raised out of the way when not needed. This would be convenient for adjusting appliances in the hall during the Winter months.

A course about a mile long should be laid out around the drill ground near the boundary where the least interference will be offered by hurdles to mounted troops at drill. The course does not necessarily have to be symmetrical, but should be laid out so as to avoid soft ground during the Spring and Fall, and also should be constructed so that there are no short turns, and the horse will always be moving on a straight line or on a course to the left.

A class should be formed for officers of the National Guards and City Troops, also a separate one for officers of the United States Army. Also a class to include both of the above mentioned, but no horse to be entered which has won a place in a regular contest within one year previous to the date of racing; that all horses be owned and ridden by officers.

A cup be ridden for by the regular army and known as the General Grant Cup; in other divisions (and in this division after this year) the cup to be known by the name of the division commander, and that the cup to be ridden for by the National Guard and regulars combined be known as the Military Steeplechase Cup.

Weight should be fixed for the older horses not to exceed, say, 165 pounds, and that four or three year olds be allowed to carry, say, ten pounds less for each year difference in age from the one carrying the maximum.

That some officer be placed in general charge with a view to having the work of training progress attended to constantly and systematically; to keep in touch with the hunt clubs and racing associations with advantage to all concerned, and in general to assure benefit and success in horsemanship.

It has been suggested by the Department Commander that a suitable horse be bought as an organization horse by subscription from the officers and troops to be ridden in the Military Steeplechase Cup race, and of course he could be entered in many of the other races for gentlemen riders.

The United Hunts Racing Association will offer a suitable prize at each of its meetings.

As time goes on the importance of these races will dawn upon all the racing associations, and it is no unwise prediction to make that at each of the great fixtures a military steeplechase will be a feature, provided the executive receive a guarantee of a field of starters.

Four new members were elected by the United States Hunts Racing Association to its Board of Directors at a recent meeting. They were F. Ambrose Clark, Charles E. Mather, John R. Townsent, and Belmont Purdy. E. J. McMillan, who is H. S. Crickmore's assistant in the National Hunt and Steeplechase Association, has been elected Assistant Secretary and Treasurer of the United Hunts. A committee was appointed to ascertain whether Morris Park, notwithstanding its sale to two realty syndicates, would be available for Spring and Fall meetings this year, and there is every reason to believe that the famous course in Westchester is not yet done with actual sport, and that it will again be the arena of first-class cross-country work. Nevertheless, the United Hunts is busy locating a future home of its own, which probably will be in close conjunction with Belmont Park. It would be only natural, after all, that Long Island should be the permanent home of cross-country sport, just as it is of flat racing.

Squadron A of New York and Squadron C of Brooklyn intend to hold meetings among themselves in the Spring, and it is assured that the next military steeplechase will bring out a good field.

Yachts and Yachtsmen.

A series of races is being arranged on the schedule of the Sachem's Head and New Haven Yacht Clubs for the joint fleets of the two clubs. A joint cruise to Block Island, Shelter Island, Newport, and Martha's Vineyard is also projected.

Henry A. Morse has been elected Commodore of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Marblehead and Alfred Douglass as Commodore of the Boston Yacht Club

LEADERS FAVOR MURPHY IN THE TAMMANY FIGHT

He Is Said to Have 30 Out of 36 Pledged to Support Him.

MAYOR'S CANDIDATE OPPOSED

Whether He Be O'Brien or Hayes, He Isn't a Winner Yet—Real Struggle Later.

Friends and lieutenants of Charles F. Murphy have been making a round-up of the Tammany district leaders in the last three days. They declared last night as a result of their inquiries that the Executive Committee of Tammany will be almost solidly behind Murphy in the fight which Mayor McClellan is making to replace him with either Fire Commissioner John H. O'Brien or Sheriff Nicholas J. Hayes.

Several district leaders declared in personal talks that all of the wind had gone out of the movement for O'Brien and most of it from the Hayes boom, although Hayes himself still entertained hopes that he might land the capital prize of the Wigwam. Too much publicity in one case and in the other the fact that the district leaders are unwilling to lend themselves to a movement that contemplated the elevation of a man who had not served a full apprenticeship in the ranks of the New York organization before assuming command, were given as the causes for the disfavor with which most of the leaders had received the movement.

These leaders declared that the Mayor's backing of O'Brien or Hayes had had the effect of welding together other anti-Murphy factions in the Wigwam, and that these would all stand by Murphy now and fight the Mayor's plans. After that, however, the old fight of two different factions of leaders to oust Murphy and put another district leader in his stead, might begin anew.

Mayor McClellan, however, advised by Messrs. Grout, Littleton, and others, is going ahead with his plans, and is using all his power to bring district leaders to his support. He feels sure of Francis J. Lantry of the Twenty-second District, because Lantry is his Commissioner of Corrections. He also relies on Sheriff Hayes of the Thirty-third District. The Mayor within a week is said also to have made overtures to Patrick H. Keahon of the Seventh District.

Keahon, who is credited with being one of the Sullivan leaders, was sent for by the Mayor on Wednesday and left a sick bed to go to City Hall. There the Mayor asked him if he had a good business man in the Seventh District whom he could recommend for Deputy Commissioner of Bridges. Mr. Keahon promptly suggested John H. Little, who is Chairman of the Tammany General Committee in the district. Mr. Little is a furniture dealer at Sixth Avenue and Fifteenth Street. The Mayor expressed himself as favorably inclined to the appointment of Mr. Little and then sounded Keahon as to where he stood in the leadership fight. Keahon diplomatically replied that he did not think it wise to set up either O'Brien or Hayes, and said that for himself he would have to stand by Murphy. There the interview ended.

The appointment for Deputy Bridge Commissioner has not yet been made. The Mayor is continuing his quest, however.

Mr. Murphy is holding regular conferences with different district leaders. He is said to have received assurances from approximately thirty out of the thirty-six that they will stand by him in the present crisis, although many have said plainly that later they may gather around another district leader for Murphy's place.

In the fight for control of the Board of Estimate it became known yesterday that Controller Metz had promised the Mayor that he will vote for fixing the salary of the Secretary at $7,500. The Controller has hitherto opposed this. With the Controller's vote the increase will pass and return to the Aldermen, who probably will approve it. Then Joseph Haag will resign as a Commissioner of Accounts at $5,000 a year to take the Secretaryship of the board. This will give the Mayor the appointment of a new man for Commissioner of Accounts.

LOST ARTICLES

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LOST ARTICLES

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Friday evening, January 26th, between 37th St. East and 76th St. West, a link jeweled bracelet. Finder will be rewarded upon returning to 140 East 37th St., New York.

LOST—A suitable reward for diamond screw earring lost in 125th St. or on Amsterdam Av. car, between 125th St. and 159th St. Janitor, 521 West 159th St.

LOST—Friday night, Greek letter fraternity pin; Hudson Theatre or Broadway and 86th St.; $5 reward. Mrs. W. G. Morgan, Bretton Hall, Broadway and 85th St.

LOST—Thursday night, Jan. 25, lady's diamond screw stud pin, with small pearl. Liberal reward on return 6 East 69th St.

LOST—Fox terrier; white, black ears and eyes; liberal reward. 300 West 106th St.

LOST—Late on Thursday afternoon, either in the Palm Room at Delmonico's or in the Metropolitan Opera House, diamond broche with pendant diamond attached. Suitable reward will be paid for the return to M. A. K., Manhattan Hotel.

FOUND—In Madison Av. car, Sunday, one 13-stone diamond brooch, which will be, upon proper identification, returned to its owner for the reward of $100; make arrangements to receive same C. O. D. by express. T. X., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Between Broadway and 70th St. and the Chatsworth, lady's gold watch, with initials E. H. N., and fob. Finder kindly return to Superintendent, Chatsworth Apts., 72d and Riverside Drive, and receive liberal reward.

LOST—Sunday, Jan. 21, on 4th Av. car, entered at 35th St., or in 47th St., between 4th and 6th Avs., circular brooch, size of a nickel, of 13 diamonds. If returned to 70 Park Av. $40 reward.

LOST—Diamond screw earring, night of Jan. 24, at Hippodrome or going from Rochelle Restaurant, 75th St. and Columbus Av., to 143 West 72d St.; satisfactory reward at 143 West 72d St.

LOST—Warehouse receipt of Terminal Warehouse Company, No. 20,017, for 24 cases of tobacco, dated Dec. 14, 1905. Finder please return to Box X 220 Times, Downtown.

LOST—Monday evening, a gold locket and chain, marked "B. F. G." with two photographs inside. A suitable reward will be paid by Wakeman, 3 West 87th St.

LOST—On Wednesday afternoon, antique enamelled pendant, "St. George and Dragon," 48th St., between Madison and 6th Avs.; reward. 743 Madison Av.

LOST—In parlor of Grand Union Hotel, about 10:45 A. M. Thursday, mink collar, with gold chain. Finder will be suitably rewarded at 34 East 52d St.

LOST—Bank Book No. 55, Hamilton Bank of New York City, special deposit department. Payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Between West 73d St. and 72d St. Subway, a silver gilt belt, gun metal buckle. Reward return 128 West 73d St.

LOST—Chain bracelet, with turquoises, between 70th and 73d St.; reward. 66 West 55th St.

LOST—On Tuesday, Persian lamb neck piece; reward offered. 108 West 78th St.

$50 REWARD for the return of a lady's ring; rubies, surrounded by eleven diamonds. Mrs. W. P. St. Germain, 1,944 Lexington Av.

DERRICK'S FALL KILLS.

Another of the Many Mishaps to Post & McCord's Non-Union Workers.

Edward Steinmann of 13 East Twenty-sixth Street was killed yesterday morning, and four of his fellow workers badly injured by the collapse of a derrick on the new Altman building, which Post & McCord are erecting at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, diagonally opposite the Waldorf-Astoria.

Since the ironworkers' union went on strike against Post & McCord a remarkable number of disastrous mishaps has attended the erection of the building. Four men have lost their lives, and a score have been badly hurt, either in premature dynamite explosions or by the falling of derricks or other pieces of machinery. The non-union workmen have not been slow to intimate their strong belief that these mishaps are not wholly the result of chance or carelessness. There have also been numerous assaults on the non-union workers, though the union's officials deny any knowledge of them.

The building has lately been carefully guarded by special policemen, and it is hard to see how anybody could have successfully tampered with the derrick that killed Steinmann. The pivots at the foot of the derrick boom gave way while a four-ton steel girder was being lifted. The derrick swung inward, twisting two of the girders already in place. The steel guy-ropes snapped like threads and the cable of the hoisting engine parted in three places with loud reports.

Working in the sub-cellar at the time were seven men in charge of William Anderson, a foreman. Before they could move a great girder shot down upon them, instantly killing Steinmann and badly mangling four more of the seven.

The dead man could be identified only by articles in his clothing. Those injured were August Ganser of 199 St. Nicholas Avenue, who was taken to the New York Hospital suffering from contusions and internal injuries; Richard Edgar of Bay Ridge, scalp wounds and contusions, taken to New York Hospital; Conrad Faltenberg of 151 Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn, severe shock, taken to Bellevue Hospital, and Martin Mahoney of 1,473 First Avenue, fractured jaw and severe shock, taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Reserves from the West Thirtieth Street Police Station kept the crowd back, and seven ambulances were called from various hospitals. At first it was thought that the accident had resulted in the loss of many more lives, but the load of steel fell clear of where most of the men were at work. The noise made by the falling girder and the snapping steel ropes brought a big crowd to the scene, including many of the guests of the Waldorf-Astoria. Mingling with them were many strikers, who were in a state of indignation at what they declared to be the carelessness shown in rigging the derrick. The strikers said that the foot of the girder should have been braced with beams of steel and wood and not a wooden block.

Jacob Metzger, Superintendent of the ironworkers at work on the construction, said after the accident:

"The derrick was not overloaded. It was simply one of those unavoidable accidents caused by the breaking of the shoe upon which the private beam rests."

Post & McCord, however, are not so sure of the cause of the mishap.

The police arrested Anderson, foreman of the gang to which the dead man belonged.

THE PENNA. STATION PLANS.

Structure Will Cover Two Entire Blocks and Will Cost $4,000,000.

Plans for the great terminal station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, to be built on the blocks bounded by Seventh and Eighth Avenues and Thirty-first and Thirty-third Streets, have been filed with the Building Department by Architects McKim, Mead & White. Its estimated cost is $4,000,000.

The building is to be 433.4 feet wide on the avenues and 771.6 feet long on the streets. The façades are to be ornamental granite of classic design, decorated with a long colonnade. The central part, occupied by the main waiting room, will be 155 feet high, with an arched dome. The main section will be 65 feet high. The principal frontage will be on the north side, facing Thirty-third Street, with a mammoth vestibuled entrance and a great clock over the centre, flanked by sculptured figures. The apex of the roof over the waiting room will be adorned by an allegorical figure.

There will be an arcade and concourse on the Seventh Avenue front off the waiting room. On the north and south sides of the structure will be carriage courts and driveways leading down to the tracks. The terminal is to have a spacious restaurant, with a kitchen and servants' room on the upper floors.

The plans as filed comprise a set of sixty-eight drawings, some of unusual size. It took three clerks two hours to mark, index, and prepare the data for submission to the department engineers.

BIG L. I. FREIGHT TERMINAL.

It Will Cover Fifty Acres in the Heart of Hunter's Point.

Plans for a big freight terminal for the Long Island Railroad, in the heart of Hunter's Point, have been filed. They show that the company, jointly with the Belmont interests, has purchased fifty acres of land between Hunter's Point and Blissville. The property is bounded on the north by Meadow Street and Thomson Avenue, on the south and west by Hunter's Point Avenue, and on the east by School and Manley Streets.

Dutch Kills Creek, a branch of Newtown Creek, runs through the property, and the upper part of the creek is to be widened to 150 feet and dredged to a depth of forty feet. Stone bulkheads will be erected on each side of the creek and the meadow land back of them will be filled in with rock and earth from the Pennsylvania and Belmont tunnels. The creek, now about twenty feet wide, will become a wide canal, so that car floats may enter it and unload.

The property cost $500,000. A purchase money mortgage for $275,000 was given by the Dognon Realty and Terminal Company, which holds the land for the railroads. The company will spend $200,000 for tracks and buildings.

3,000 PAGES OF GAS.

And Inquiry Has Reached Only One Company—Goes on To-morrow.

With the State Gas Commission gathering evidence at the rate of several hundred typewritten sheets a day, with Senator Page trying to make the Legislature pass an eighty-cent gas bill, and with the Mayor asking the Aldermen to indorse the eighty-cent rate, the citizens of New York who are still paying a dollar a thousand are wondering when their bills will be less.

One reason for the introduction of the Page bills is to reinforce the commission's action, as undoubtedly the gas companies would appeal to the courts from an order by the commission reducing the price of gas. Should the Legislature and the commission decide on different figures a complicated situation would result.

Three days ago the Commissioners finished taking testimony in the case of the Consolidated Gas Company, and to-morrow they take up the New Amsterdam. The Consolidated evidence alone, it is said, contains 3,000 closely typewritten pages.

Lannin Gets Manhanset House.

Announcement was made yesterday that the Manhanset House and cottages at Shelter Island would be conducted by the J. J. Lannin Company, the season running from June 15 to Sept. 15. Mr. Lannin also conducts the Hotel Gramatan, Bronxville, N. Y., and the Garden City Hotel.

MULTIPLE SUBWAY BID

Willing Now to Build Whole Lexington Avenue Line.

CROSSTOWN AND OTHERS, TOO

And Will Supply the Funds for Construction, It Is Said, If "Suitable Terms" Can Be Made.

When the newly merged Interborough-Metropolitan interests bid on the next rapid transit subway contracts, to be called for in May, they are expected to bid for the Lexington Avenue route complete and not alone for a spur running north from Grand Central Station, as had been supposed.

In the last two days members of the Rapid Transit Commission have been told by representatives of the allied traction interests that the engineers of the Interborough-Metropolitan have decided that the subway traffic has become so heavy that the present trunk line from the Battery to Grand Central Station will be unable adequately to handle the traffic of the proposed Lexington Avenue line by the time such a line can be completed.

The complete Lexington Avenue line was laid out by the commission at the request of the Metropolitan interests when they were fighting the Interborough for control of the subway situation, and runs south to Thirty-fifth Street with the lines then running west through Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets, south through Broadway, Fifth Avenue, and connecting streets to the Battery. The Metropolitan people intended to make a hard fight for this line to compete with the present subway. The Interborough people merely intended to bid on the section north of Forty-second Street to connect with the present line at Grand Central Station. Now they are understood to be willing to construct the entire line, and the Seventh and Eighth Avenue lines in addition.

Assurances have been given to the Rapid Transit Board that the Interborough-Metropolitan people are willing to construct these lines as well as the crosstown lines connecting with the new Pennsylvania Railroad station, with their own money if they can obtain profitable rental terms. A bid on such a basis will be welcomed by the board.

Two of the Commissioners expressed themselves yesterday as well pleased at this turn of affairs. They had been fearful that the effect of the merger would be to restrict bidding for new subways and to compel the city to accept unfavorable terms or else to go in for municipal ownership with a depleted purse. This situation, they now believe, has been done away with, and they look for as good terms from the merged interests as they expected before the merger took place.

The Commissioners are specially pleased at the declaration of the Interborough-Metropolitan contingent, in their announcement of the merger terms, that "they do not hesitate to say they now possess the most efficient agency for the improvement of rapid transit facilities" and that "the speed with which subway and other construction can be carried on now rests wholly with the promptness with which the Rapid Transit Commission prepares and offers its plans."

"That statement is gratifying to the board," said President Orr yesterday. "It shows that there is still a disposition to go ahead on the lines and plans already laid down. The commission is pushing its work as fast as it can under the law and the plans and specifications will be ready for the bidding in May. We do not think that the Interborough-Metropolitan interests, with the work they must face to complete their merger, will be ready to take up consideration of the bids much before that time. Then we both will be ready."

STOCKS POUR IN FOR MERGER.

Interborough-Metropolitan Treasury Will Receive a Large Sum in Cash.

Representatives of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company said yesterday that deposits of stocks to be merged in the company were being received in large amounts, and that they regarded the success of the plan is assured. In addition to the $5,250,000 cash which will be placed in the treasury of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company from the sale of preferred and common stock, a large amount will be put in the treasury of the Metropolitan Securities Company by the payment of the $25 installment recently called on that stock. There is said now to be in the treasury of the Metropolitan Securities Company about $2,500,000, and upon the completion of the payment of the recent call on this stock this will be increased by $7,500,000 to a total of $10,000,000. How much of this money will be needed immediately to make good deficiencies which have arisen as a result of the 7 per cent. guarantee on the stock of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company has not been definitely made known.

The interests identified with the control of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company expect numerous economies as a result of the merger. It is expected that the opening of the Brooklyn tunnel will add largely to the earnings of the Subway, and many economies can be effected, it is believed, by the readjustment of the service on certain sections of the Metropolitan lines.

CATHOLIC BAZAAR NOVELTIES.

Champlain Summer School to Show Them at the Waldorf Next Week.

In the ballroom of the Waldorf on Feb. 5, 6, and 7 the Champlain Summer School, whose headquarters is on Lake Champlain, near Plattsburg, will have a bazaar, under the charge of George Gillespie and the Right Rev. M. J. Lavelle. Besides the usual features there are to be five booths, each containing an unusual exhibit. A literary booth will show the works and photographs of living Catholic American authors, and its chief feature will be the first copy of the new history of the Catholic Church in New York. This copy, bound handsomely in white and gold, is to be presented by Archbishop Farley to the Pope.

Another booth will have an exhibit of all the Catholic papers and magazines in the United States. The dramatic booth will contain an exhibit of the photographs and autographs of actors, managers, and playwrights. Paula Edwardes and Chauncey Olcott have sent dolls dressed in their stage costumes. Margaret Anglin, Elisabeth Marbury, and Edmund Breese are contributing photographs. Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske, Frank Keenan, and Marie Cahill are on the Reception Committee, and William A. Brady is in general charge of this exhibit.

The bazaar is under the patronage of Adrian Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Thomas Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. David McClure, Joseph Grace, Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, Charles V. Fornes, Mrs. Ashman, and William F. Sheehan.

The French Cooks' Ball.

The fortieth annual ball of the French Cooks will be held next Thursday at Terrace Garden. Forty or more masters of celebrated public kitchens will show elaborate designs in sugar modeling and other wonders of the culinary art. The supper will be supplied by the Société Culinaire Philanthropique—that's the real name of the French Cooks. The proceeds will be devoted to the widow and orphan fund of the society.

SMALL FIRE IN BARTHOLDI.

Hotel Guests Scramble to Get Out—No One Hurt.

Great excitement was caused by a small fire in the Bartholdi Hotel, at Broadway and Twenty-third Street, yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The blaze originated in the kitchen and went whirling up a ventilator shaft.

Some of the guests grabbed whatever they could and rushed wildly into the street. The stairs and elevators were choked with people, all trying to see who could get out the fastest. Firemen charged through the dining room with a line of hose, surprising a number of women there, who thought the fire was in another building. They fled.

The hose lines and other fire apparatus stopped traffic in Fifth Avenue, Broadway, and Twenty-third Street for almost 30 minutes. Acting Capt. McCullough of the Traffic Squad called out all his reserves to handle the crowds.

Only $500 damage was done.

C. P. WENHAM ARRESTED HERE

Former Passenger Agent Held in Default of $40,000 Bail.

Charles P. Wenham, ex-General Western Passenger Agent of the Canadian Pacific-Atlantic Steamship Line, who has for several years been in Chicago, was arrested in this city yesterday. He was sent to Ludlow Street Jail in default of $40,000 bail.

In the complaint the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company alleges that Wenham failed to render certain bi-monthly reports and that he embezzled certain sums.

A civil action was brought in Chicago and a judgment for $54,473.35 was obtained. The arrest here, on an order from Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court, was a result of this civil suit.

Mr. Wenham refused to make any statement.

THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES.

Sunday.

LIBERTY. The True and the False of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity. By the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, under the auspices of the People's Institute. Cooper Union. 8 P. M.

Monday.

THE PHILIPPINES. By Dr. Guy Carleton Lee, recently of Johns Hopkins University, at the League for Political Education, 25 West Forty-fourth Street. 8:30 P. M.

TALL OFFICE BUILDINGS AS A PROBLEM IN DESIGN. By C. P. Warren, A. M., Tutor in Architectural Construction, Room 309 Havemeyer, Columbia University. 4 P. M. Notice change of hour from 4:30. Doors closed promptly at beginning of lecture.

PAPER MONEY. Course lecture on "Money and Banking." By Dr. Walter E. Clark of the College of the City of New York, at Public School No. 5, 141st Street and Edgecombe Avenue. 8 P. M.

MAKING OF A BOOK. By Miss May Langdon White, at Public School No. 86, Ninety-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue. 8 P. M.

THE LABOR PROBLEM. By Dr. James Walter Crook, Professor of Economics at Amherst College, at the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street. 8 P. M.

THE SOLAR SYSTEM AND THE TERRESTRIAL PLANETS: Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars. By Dr. S. Alfred Mitchell of Columbia, at St. Peter's Hall, Twentieth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues. 8 P. M.

TREE CALABASH, the Use and Ornamentation in Tropical America. By C. V. Hartman. Subjects of meeting of New York Academy of Sciences and Section of Anthropology and Psychology in conjunction with the American Ethnological Society. All interested invited. American Museum of Natural History. 8:15 P. M.

MUSICIANSHIP, Studies In by Masters of Musical Composition. By Dr. Henry G. Hanchett. Illustrated programme. Bach—Prelude and fugue in C major, (Clavichord, Part I.); Beethoven—Allegro, (first movement) from Sonata Appassionata, Opus 57; Chopin—Scherzo in D flat major, Opus 31; Schumann—Symphonic Studies, (abridged,) Opus 13; Grieg—Morning Voices, (from the Peer Gynt suite,) Opus 46; Liszt—Second Hungarian Rhapsodie. St. Luke's Hall, 483 Hudson Street. 8 P. M. Doors closed promptly at 8.

Tuesday.

BERNE, the Triumph of Democracy. By John Marvin, under the auspices of the People's Institute. Cooper Union. 8 P. M.

KING HARSHA, the Sanskrit Dramatist. By George C. O. Haas, A. M., Room 305 Schermerhorn, Columbia University. 4 P. M. Doors closed promptly at beginning of lecture.

COMPOSERS AND MUSIC OF FRANCE. By Clarence de Vaux Royer, at Public School No. 21, 222 Mott Street, between Spring and Prince Streets. 8 P. M.

THE STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE HEALTHY HUMAN BODY. By Dr. J. Seymour Emands, at Public School No. 109, Ninety-ninth Street, between Second and Third Avenues. 8 P. M.

THE VIOLIN AND ITS MAKERS. By Dr. Edwin C. Broome, at Institute Hall, 218 East 106th Street. 8 P. M.

HOW FRANCE IS GOVERNED. By William Fairly, at Judson Memorial Hall, Washington Square South. 8 P. M.

Wednesday.

INTUITION AND CONSERVATISM in the Formation of the American Ideal—Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun. By Prof. Guy Carleton Lee, at Public School No. 165, 108th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue. 8 P. M.

BERLIN: MILITARISM AND SOCIALISM. By Prof. Jerome H. Raymond of the University of Chicago, at the Board of Education, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. 8 P. M.

IRON AND STEEL, the Rolling and Forging Of. By Prof. Bradley Stoughton of Columbia, at Cooper Union. 8 P. M.

OPPORTUNITIES. By Edward Russell Perry, at the Nautical Schoolship St. Mary's, foot of East Twenty-third Street. 8 P. M.

Thursday.

FRANCE, FROM PARIS TO THE PYRANEES. By Prof. Louis Auguste Loiseaux of Columbia, at Public School No. 46, 156th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. 8 P. M.

CONTROL, Spheres of Federal and State. Course lecture on American Government. By William B. Guthrie of the College of the City of New York, at Public School No. 51, 523 West Forty-fourth Street, near Tenth Avenue. 8 P. M.

AFRICA, Progress in Southern Half of Since Exploration. By Cyrus C. Adams, at Public School No. 159, 241 East 119th Street. 8 P. M.

OUR OWN CITY. By John B. Creighton, at Lexington Avenue Baptist Church, 111th Street. 8 P. M.

PARIS. The Architecture of Great Cities. By Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin of Columbia, at St. Luke's Hall, Hudson and Grove Streets. 8 P. M.

Friday.

GOVERNMENTS, Territorial, Colonial, and Local. By Dr. Stephen Pierce Duggan of the College of the City of New York, at Public School No. 160, Suffolk and Rivington Streets. 8 P. M.

THE HUMMING BIRD'S STORY. The Evolution of a Bird. By Prof. Samuel C. Schmucker, at 311 East Broadway. 8 P. M.

FREE EDUCATION, Social Aspects Of. By Dr. James H. Canfield, New York School of Philanthropy, at Assembly Hall, United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. 4 P. M.

CONSERVATISM, Initiative Of—Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun. By Prof. Lee, under the auspices of the People's Institute, at Cooper Union. 8 P. M.

THACKERAY. By Prof. F. H. Sykes, at Wadleigh High School, 114th Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. 8 P. M.

Saturday.

MAGNET Defined, Made, and Demagnetized. Polarity, Terrestrial Magnetism, Magnetic Induction, Lines of Magnetic Force and Floating Magnets. By Prof. Charles L. Harrington, at the Central Museum of the Brooklyn Institute, Eastern Parkway. 3 o'clock.

THE SUN, Spectrum Analysis, Light, and Heat. By Prof. Robert W. Prentiss of Rutgers College, at Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West. 8 P. M.

THE INDIAN, Things We May Learn From. By George Wharton James, at Cooper Institute, Third Avenue and Eighth Street. 8 P. M.

THE ELECTRIC CURRENT. Its Magnetic Effects. By Prof. Ernest R. Von Nardroff, at St. Bartholomew's Lyceum, 205 East Forty-second Street. 8 P. M.

ST. PETERSBURG. Autocracy and Nihilism. By Dr. Jerome H. Raymond of the University of Chicago, at Young Men's Hebrew Association, Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue. 8 P. M.

Both Odells Here Prospecting.

State Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., was at Republican Headquarters yesterday and saw a dozen or more of the district leaders. Chairman Odell's father, B. B. Odell, Sr., was also at headquarters. It was his first visit to New York in a long time. Chairman Odell said there was nothing new in the State political situation.

OLD GREENWICH AFLOAT ON A CUSHION OF AIR

Milliner's Stock on the Ceiling; Up Come Carpets and Pavement.

BROKEN WATER MAIN BLAMED

It Softened the Earth So That Compressed Air from the Tunnel Got Through and Cut Capers.

Old Greenwich Village got a shock yesterday morning, when compressed air used in digging the tunnel of the New York and Jersey Company sifted up through thirty feet of earth and made the street look like a topographical map of the Sierras. The Superintedent of the New York and Jersey Tunnel Company said that the bursting of a water main a few days ago had softened the soil so that the compressed air easily got through it.

For some days the police of the Charles Street Station had been receiving complaints from Greenwich Street to the effect that since the tunnel had advanced from under the river at Morton Street and turned into Greenwich Street there had been queer noises in the night and most unaccountable visible phenomena. Carpets suddenly arose from the floor and flared like balloons; strange whistles came through keyholes and crevices.

Patrick Lanphear, one of the old-timers of Greenwich Village, who owns 673 Greenwich Street, said it was the tunnel that was doing it all. Mrs. Lanphear, who runs a millinery store in the basement, said it wasn't. What made bits of trimmings fly up and stick to the roof like that?

"What happened this morning," said Patrick Lanphear yesterday afternoon, "was the limit. I came here twenty years ago and bought this house. At that time across the street where you see the Appraiser's Stores there was a big fine square. The houses facing it were the real thing in those days. I got $26 a month for my parlor; if I get $18 for the place now I'm mighty thankful. Then the elevated came in between us and the stores, so that if you want to read the history of the place in your own parlor you have to light the gas.

"The tunnel getting under us like this and discommoding our carpets and furniture and heaving the beds around is just another of the novelties that's ruined old Greenwich. I tell you I'm not easy scared. I stuck it out here after the fine folks went up town; but I felt a queer turn this morning when things began to move.

"I knew it was the tunnel and expected the house to sink into the ground forty feet—for that's the distance down to where the men are digging. Every night for a week I've been lying awake listening to the hammering and chugging of the machinery. I could hear it even when the tunnel was two blocks away as plainly as if it was in the next room.

"At 3 o'clock this morning my wife woke me up and said:

"'Patrick, will you look at that carpet?'

"The carpet was straining on its tacks like a sail in a breeze. Miss Phelan's dog was whining uneasily upstairs. The house was gently heaving as if it was drawing a big breath. I got a scare in a minute. I jumped out of bed and into my clothes. Mrs. Lanphear looked out of the window, and there was the flagstones on the pavement, the Belgian blocks and the stoop rising up like a yeast cake on the pan.

"I told Mrs. Lanphear to get out quick while I ran to the station to tell the police. The Building Department was notified and the power house on Morton Street. By the time the men got around to Greenwich Street and the Inspector came from the Building Department Greenwich Street looked like the top of a beef pie.

"The same noises and heavings that had got Mrs. Lanphear and me and Miss Phelan's dog out of bed had stirred up the folks in the adjoining houses. They were all for coming into the street just as they were, but the Building Inspector said that the eruption didn't extend under the houses, but was confined to the street, so that there was no immediate danger.

"But I'm not so sure about it. The walls of my house are all cracked. And here's a funny thing. I'm not an engineer, but it seems to me if to get a street level again you cart away large quantities of erupted earth, as the company did, there's bound to be a vacuum somewhere. Poor old Greenwich!"

DEBATE DIRECT NOMINATIONS.

Republican County Committeemen Discuss Plan, For and Against.

An open meeting of the committee appointed by President Parsons of the Republican County Committee to consider the question of direct nominations was held yesterday afternoon in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. In the absence of Congressman W. S. Bennet, Collin H. Woodward presided. About twenty-five persons—some politicians, some doctrinaires—were present to discuss the proposition.

Mr. Hendricks, who drafted the Agnew bill, which provides for direct nominations in New York City only, expressed the belief that the adoption of the system would end Tammany's power.

Philip R. Dillon presented the bill of the Direct Nominations League, which has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Page and in the Assembly by Assemblyman Tompkins. He said that if direct nominations would kill bossism in the city it would defeat bossism in the State also.

Capt. H. B. Smith advised the committee not to recommend changes in the rules of the County Committee until after the Legislature had acted on the bills now before it.

A. B. Humphrey said that direct nominations had given to Minneapolis the worst Mayor any city in the United States had ever had, and had brought the politics of Australia to such a condition that the Australian debt was now greater than that of the United States.

"The trouble with our politics," said ex-Assemblyman Edward R. Finch, "is that our political organizations are now built from the top instead of from the bottom. We should make the election district instead of the Assembly district the unit of political power."

The committee will have an executive meeting Monday, and will then decide upon the report which it will make to the County Committee.

AFTER ALDERMAN MONAHAN.

Hearing Held on the Effort to Prove Him Not a Citizen.

Deputy Attorney General Mason held a hearing yesterday at the New York office of the Attorney General on the petition filed by James J. Lanigan, the defeated M. C. L. Aldermanic candidate in the Fifty-fourth District of Brooklyn, against Michael J. Monahan, the successful Democratic candidate. The contention is that Monahan is not a citizen and therefore is ineligible to the office. The hearing is for leave to bring quo warranto proceedings for his seat.

Monahan's attorney cited a decision in the case of Gov. Boyd of Nebraska, stating that it was held in that case that citizenship was acquired through continued residence and use of the rights and privileges of citizenship. Monahan, it was said, had exercised all rights and privileges of citizenship for thirty years and therefore was a citizen. Decision was reserved.

Combination Sale

This great sale is to keep us busy during our dull season. It's the Tredwell, Schneider & Thomas and J. H. Miller's stock. Only the finest imported materials of this Fall and Winter and last Spring and Summer. We quote their prices from the original tickets and ours.

Overcoats—	Their price,	$60 to $90;	our price,		$25
Suits—	" "	$60 to $80;	" "		$20
Fancy Silk Vests—	" "	$18 to $25;	" "		$5
Trousers—	" "	$14 to $20;	" "		$5

Sale on second floor.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & Ninth Street.

HORNER'S FURNITURE

A COMBINATION OF ADVANtages which our stock presents to buyers:

It is the largest and most comprehensive collection of Fine Furniture in America.

It is absolutely complete in all the lines required for modest homes and for homes of luxury.

It represents the very latest designs in all the fashionable woods and various finishes, together with reproductions of the old styles now so much in vogue.

It abounds in Novelties combining utility and beauty with inexpensiveness.

Prices the lowest that can possibly be quoted for Furniture of standard quality and merit.

R. J. HORNER & CO.

Furniture Makers and Importers,

West 23d St.—61, 63, 65

MRS. PARKER NOT BLAMED, BUT SHE HAS TO PAY UP

Errors in Loss Claim When Yacht Burned Weren't Hers.

A VERDICT FOR $1,663.44

Counsel Hold Client Completely Exonerated, Though She Loses Case.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday morning, in the case of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company against Mrs. Susan Day Parker for insurance money paid after the burning of her yacht, the Scythian, the jury rendered a sealed verdict before Judge Wheeler. The verdict awarded the plaintiffs $1,663.44, but exonerated Mrs. Parker from blame for the errors in her claim for fire loss.

Lawyer Wallace Macfarlane argued for a new trial for the defendant, and the motion was denied. He then asked for a sixty-day stay of execution, which was granted.

In the course of the trial Capt. Gardiff, commander of the Scythian, testified that he had been ordered to burn the yacht. The jury took the unusual course of appending to its verdict this statement to the court:

"The jury desires, if within your province and the practice of this court, that you state that they do not believe that Mrs. Susan Day Parker was in any way to blame for the mistakes and errors in the claims for fire loss on the yacht Scythian."

Lord, Day & Parker, attorneys for Mrs. Parker, last night issued a statement, in which they said:

"The plaintiffs in their demand, made before the action was commenced, demanded the return of the whole amount paid, $21,000, on the ground that the claim was not a proper one. Investigation convinced the defendant that a number of articles had by mistake been included in the long inventory presented to the company, but in view of the nature of the demand made by the insurance company for the restitution of the whole amount paid, it was impracticable to offer to compensate the company for the admitted and unimportant errors.

"The company was immediately informed, after the discovery of these errors, that such mistakes were admitted, and it was also pointed out that there were errors in addition in the inventory against the defendant and valuable articles destroyed in the fire omitted from the inventories, which more than offset the admitted mistakes.

"Though innocent upon its face, alleging merely a mutual mistake, the plaintiff was necessarily aware that the trial of the action would disclose the whole story of the former Captain of the yacht, Cardiff, who, on failing in his attempt to blackmail the defendant's husband, made the statement to the plaintiff which resulted in the action.

"The court held that the valuable articles omitted by mistake from the inventory, and the arithmetical errors prejudicial to Mrs. Parker, could not be availed of as an offset to the mistakes which she admitted had been made in the inventory, which was prepared at a time of great confusion in her household.

"The result is obviously a complete refutation of all the charges of improper and fraudulent conduct by the defendant and her husband with which the plaintiff has surrounded the case; and the unanimous declaration of the jury in respect to Mrs. Parker's freedom from any blame in the matter is a complete and very satisfactory answer to the denunciatory statements of counsel for the plaintiff that if she had not been a woman the plaintiff would have instituted criminal proceedings."

Postal Station H Moved.

Station H of the New York Post Office, which has been in the Grand Central Palace for years, was moved during the night to a temporary location at Forty-third Street and Vanderbilt Avenue. The change was due to the improvements being made by the New York Central Railroad.

Customs Seizure on Touraine.

When the French liner La Touraine docked yesterday afternoon, Customs Inspector Mally and Deputy Collector Raczkiewics discovered $300 worth of delicate mosaic in the possession of P. Giuliano, a cabin passenger. The stuff was found on the man's person and in some clothing in his valise. It was seized.

Buy China and Glass Right

HIGGINS & SEITER

Fine China—Rich Cut Glass

The Last Week of the

Greatest Plate Sale

New York has ever known will be augmented by two items of unusual interest.

First:—Several hundred dozen

Haviland China Plates

at 50c. on-the-Dollar.

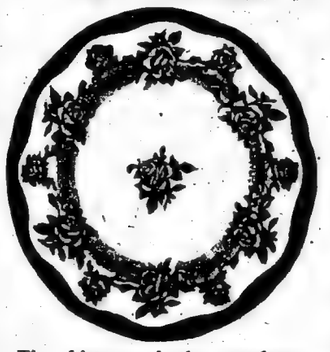

The history of the purchase which makes it possible for us to pass these Plates along to you at the ridiculously low prices quoted would make interesting reading, but the description and price must suffice.

Description:—A fine Haviland Limoges China Plate with underglaze blue on rim, large roses in centre and burnished gold on edge, (some with fancy gold rosette centre.) See illustration above.

Price:—Value from $18 to $24 per dozen. Dinner, Soup and Entree size. Your choice as long as they last. Enough said, dozen... **$9.00**

Second:—

A Special Sale of

Cups and Saucers.

A Special Sale of Tea, Bouillon, Chocolate and After Dinner Cups and Saucers will be inaugurated on Monday morning. An entire table of fine Limoges and Vienna Cups and Saucers in assorted sizes, decorations and shapes valued up to $9 per doz. Your choice, **25c.** each. Special reductions will also be made on fine English China Bouillon, Tea, Chocolate and After Dinner Cups and Saucers.

West 21st and West 22nd Sts., Near Sixth Avenue.

THE SEASONS AT ARION BALL.

Metropolitan's Ballet to Take Part in the Festivities on Feb. 9.

The Arion ball

Part Three
First Magazine Section

The New York Times

SUNDAY, JANUARY 28, 1906.

Part Three
First Magazine Section

NEW YORK'S HISTORIC LANDMARKS

SHALL THEY BE ALLOWED TO PASS AWAY?

What the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society Is Doing to Save the Antiquities of the Metropolis of the Western World---Secretary Edward Hagaman Hall Calls Attention to Some of the Landmarks Most Worthy of Preservation.

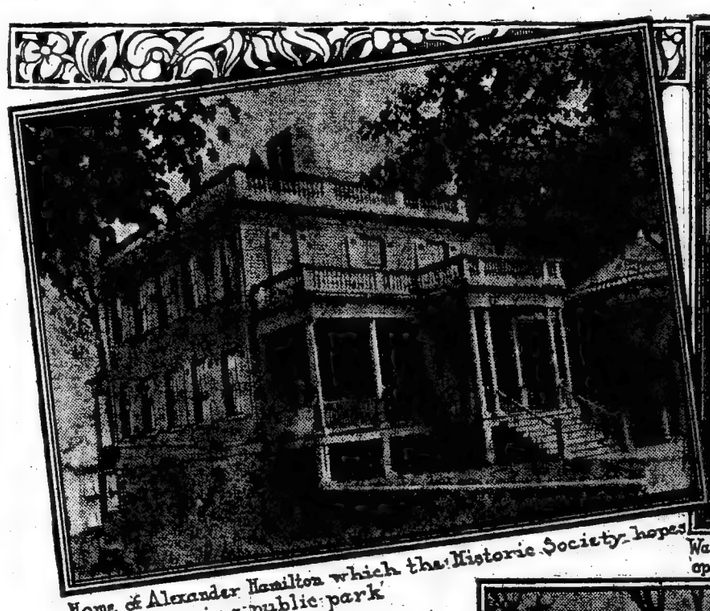

Home of Alexander Hamilton which the Historic Society hopes to place in a public park

Washington Headquarters, N.Y., soon to be opened as a Historical Museum

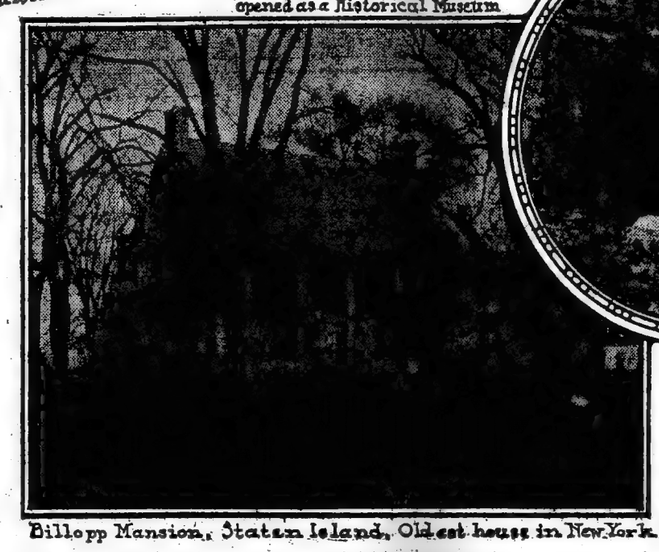

Billopp Mansion, Staten Island, Oldest house in New York City

Aboriginal cave dwelling recently discovered in the proposed Inwood Park.

DOWN in Nassau Street, surrounded by the great skyscrapers that have sprung up within the last two decades, in sight of the bridge and the thronging thousands who daily pour out of the Subway and down from the elevated road, is a little office whose walls are hung with dusty relics of the past—pictures of primitive mansions, fac similes of historic parchments, National emblems, faded and tattered, aboriginal weapons, grinning skulls centuries old. It is not the shop of an antiquary, nor are any of these curious objects for sale. It is a place of business, however, as the ceaseless click of a typewriter and the brisk manner of the presiding genius of the apartment proclaim. Just ten years ago this business, if it may be so called, was founded by Andrew H. Green, "Father of Greater New York." To-day its President is Walter Seth Logan, its honorary President J. Pierpont Morgan, its Secretary Edward Hagaman Hall, with a long list of names of well-known New Yorkers making up its Board of Trustees. Recently, at the Waldorf-Astoria, this society, known as "The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society," celebrated its decennial anniversary with a reception to Gen. Horace Porter in recognition of his services in recovering the body of Commodore John Paul Jones.

"The work of our society," explained the Secretary, Mr. Hall, in the little Nassau Street office, "is not confined to any one locality. For instance, just now, on the Pacific Coast, we are laboring to preserve the 'Big Trees' of California, and trying to prevent the carrying out of the proposal to illuminate the Yosemite Valley artificially. In Congress we are endeavoring to have a National reservation made of James Island, the spot where the first English settlement was established in America three centuries ago; while in this State we have recently secured, as a State park, the head of Lake George, a locality famous in the French and Indian War and chosen for the scene of the most tragic part of Cooper's 'Last of the Mohicans,' while from the very commencement of our existence we have been fighting for the protection of the Adirondacks, Niagara Falls, and the Palisades of the Hudson. During our ten years of activity, however, we have probably directed our energies more to the preservation of the historical antiquities of New York than to similar work in any other single locality.

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"New York has its antiquities? Few cities in this country have more of them, hidden though they are and often swept away by the rapid growth of modern times. The earliest historic remains are here, and back of them the visible evidences of a prehistoric era have recently been discovered to exist to this day on Manhattan Island. To preserve these vestiges of former ages from further encroachments is the aim of our society, in which we have had varying degrees of success and occasional failure. It would take far too long to enumerate them all, yet it might be of interest to give you an idea of some of the curious landmarks that are still to be found in the city and that we are trying to perpetuate for future generations.

"At the lower end of Staten Island, for instance, in Tottenville, is a house that antedates by many years any house still standing in New York. It is known as the 'Billopp House,' and was built in 1668. At that time the boundary line between New York and New Jersey was in doubt, and in order to settle it the Duke of York decreed that all the islands in the harbor that could be circumnavigated in twenty-four hours would come under the jurisdiction of New York. Capt. Christopher Billopp heard of the decree and succeeded in sailing around Staten Island within the time limit, which saved the island to New York, and in recogniton of his service the Duke presented Billopp with a tract of 1,163 acres on Staten Island, on which he built this old stone mansion which still overlooks the waters of the Raritan. During the Revolution Billopp's descendants were loyalists, and the famous Generals of the British were frequently entertained at the old house. It was here that one of the most notable gatherings of the Revolution took place—the Peace Conference, called by Lord Howe and attended by Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and Edward Rutledge, representing the Continental Congress. This conference, the only one of its kind during the Revolution, was held immediately after the Battle of Long Island, when Washington was in full retreat and everything looked black for the Americans. Howe offered a full pardon to the latter if they returned to their allegiance, and the lofty scorn with which his proposal was met by the three patriots with whom he conferred in this old mansion terminated the last hope of a compromise between England and the American Colonies.

"With such momentous associations attached to it we have considered the Billopp House one of the city's historical monuments most deserving of preservation, and to this end have had a bill before the Legislature for the past three years asking that it be included in a public park, the picturesque surroundings of the house making that disposition of it remarkably suitable. At Stony Brook, the site of the second settlement during the Dutch period, also on Staten Island, we are endeavoring to create a park. The spot that we are trying to preserve here is a small triangular piece of property. Even before the Dutch took possession of the place the French had it for a trading post, where the Indians bartered their furs for firewater and trinkets. Here was the first County Court House on Staten Island, the first Waldensian Church in America, and the first whipping post in what is now Greater New York. There is enough of the old church left to make a suitable monument for the proposed park.

"Coming to the lower part of Manhattan Island, the Battery, we find the site of New York's first fortification, Fort Amsterdam, built in 1626, on the piece of ground now occupied by the new Custom House. Excavations made by the Subway last year for its South Ferry terminal unearthed a most important relic of this old fort—a 'monument stone,' commemorating the latitude of New York. On the discovery of the stone the society requested the authorities to erect it above the spot where it was found, opposite the southwest corner of the Custom House.

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"Historically, there is nothing comparable to the Battery in the whole city, as it is really the cradle of the metropolis, the place where Peter Minuit made the original purchase of Manhattan Island from the Indians, and where a long succession of events of National importance in every chapter of our history have been celebrated. Few people realize, however, how large a proportion of the Battery, as it stands to-day, is of artificial construction. When it was built Fort Amsterdam fronted directly on the water; to-day Battery Park—all of it artificial—lies between the site of the old fort and the bay. This change is of comparatively recent date. What is now the Aquarium, for instance, formerly Castle Garden, was erected as a fort in 1811, its present site being originally in the water 300 feet from the shore, with which it was connected by a drawbridge. That was not very long ago, for Robert P. Roosevelt, uncle of the President, distinctly remembers the time when men used to sit on this bridge and while away an afternoon fishing. The material used to make Battery Park came in great part from the earthworks formerly surrounding Fort Amsterdam, so that we walk down there on ground that once protected the old Dutch city. The preservation of all this famous locality from much of the vandalism that from time to time threatens it through the encroachments of the elevated road has occupied much of our society's attention.

"We have been similarly interested in preserving Fraunces's Tavern, at Pearl and Broad Streets, where Washington bade farewell to his officers, Dec. 4, 1783; but in this our efforts have not been altogether successful. There are few buildings left to us with such interesting associations clinging to them as this old tavern, hence we were highly gratified when, two years ago, we succeeded in securing the passage of a municipal ordinance providing for its purchase by the city with enough adjacent property to make a 'Fraunces's Tavern Park.' By a change in the city charter, however, the ordinance was afterward annulled, the projected park abandoned, and the tavern once more left to its fate. Fortunately, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution stepped into the breach and bought the property, whose restoration has been deferred until the current lease of the present tenant expires.

"In the preservation of another historical building in lower New York, the 'Martyrs' Prison,' or old House of Records, we were even more unsuccessful. This building, standing in City Hall Park, was one of the city's few antiquities from the Colonial period. During the Revolution it was used as a British prison, in which many American patriots were tortured at the hands of the notorious Provost Marshal Cunningham. Afterward it became a repository for municipal records. Nine years ago the Board of Aldermen voted to transform this venerable building into a museum for historical relics. This excellent plan was frustrated shortly after, and the building torn down, in spite of our protests, at the instigation of the Subway Commission, whose station opposite the Brooklyn Bridge terminus necessitated, it was claimed, the removal of this old landmark.

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"It seems scarcely credible that the City Hall should ever be in danger of a similar destruction, yet it is a fact that we have repeatedly been called upon to use every effort to insure its preservation. Nine years ago the city authorities seriously considered tearing down the building altogether and putting it up again as a public library in Bryant Park. From this act of vandalism, however, they were prevented by an aroused public sentiment. After that the breaking up of the famous 'Governor's Room' into various offices was contemplated, while not much more than a year ago the exterior of the building was actually subjected to an injurious renovating process known as sand blasting. Against all this, ceaseless vigilance on the part of this and other historical societies has been needed, until now this splendid specimen of the Italian Renaissance in architecture, the central point in the city's history for over a century, seems to be fairly safe.

"Going up town, we come to a historical mansion about whose fate our society feels the keenest interest and for whose preservation we are just now putting forth every effort. This is Hamilton Grange, on Convent Avenue and 142d Street, the home of Alexander Hamilton, and where he was living at the time of the fatal duel with Aaron Burr. This venerable mansion has been moved from its original site on 143d Street and Convent Avenue, where the gaunt vestiges of the famous thirteen gum trees planted by the original owner may still be seen, and is now used as a private school. Among the instances of indifference to its historical antiquities, New York numbers few cases more flagrant than the unappreciative treatment it has accorded to whatever remains to be honored of a statesman whom many consider the city's most brilliant son. Such monuments as have been erected to the memory of Alexander Hamilton are due to private subscription and not at all to the city. Yet, among the founders of the Republic one would think that he of all others would appeal with peculiar force to a community that he made his own and where financial interests hold such a dominant place.

"As a building Hamilton Grange is a fine specimen of post-Revolution days, and our society, desiring to see it kept as an appropriate memorial of the great statesman who made it the home of his last days, has had a bill before the Legislature asking to put the house back on its original site, turning the grounds surrounding it into a park, and preserving it as a museum of historical curiosities. The bill has been unsuccessful, and we are now petitioning the local Board of Improvements to give adequate protection to this valuable landmark.

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"Not far from Hamilton Grange is the Jumel Mansion, Edgecombe Avenue and 160th Street, Washington's Headquarters during the Autumn of 1776, and afterward visited by him and his Cabinet in the Summer of 1790. This fine old mansion has been associated from the first with Washington. It was built in 1758 and given as a wedding present by Roger Morris to his wife, who was none other than Mary Phillipse, who caught the youthful fancy of the future Father of His Country. As the Morrises were loyalists, they had fled from their home before Washington took possession of it, thus averting a meeting of the two former lovers, whose encounter under such circumstances might have added a touch of rare romance to the stern tragedies of the Revolution. Years afterward Aaron Burr married Mme. Jumel here, and the mansion has always been a sort of rendezvous for the public men of the day. Hence its recent acquisition by the city as a result of the persistent efforts of this and other patriotic societies is most gratifying. According to present plans the grounds about the building will be made into a public park, and, with the co-operation of other organizations, we are ready to open the mansion as a historical museum as soon as it can be put in order.

"Near the Jumel Mansion, in the region of 155th Street, on Manhattan Island, there are several acres of land containing the remains of Revolutionary fortifications, the only remains of the kind on the island. These crown the highest point of land in Manhattan and mark the site of Fort Washington. Here, a few years ago, our society erected a monument with money given for the purpose by James Gordon Bennett, in commemoration of the famous siege that had been sustained there, and it is now planned to turn the whole property into a public park, the widespread interest in the locality having led Mr. Bennett to make that disposition of this portion of his estate as a memorial to his father.

"Our most comprehensive plan for a public park, however, involves the extreme northern end of Manhattan Island, Inwood Hill, as it is called. Here the Hudson Memorial Bridge, for which $1,000,000 has already been appropriated, will connect the island with the mainland. The property which we hope to inclose in this park is about seventy-five acres in extent, covered with an almost virgin growth of trees, and picturesque in the extreme. It has one habitation on it, and that one, so far as we know, is the oldest in America—an Indian cave. This aboriginal dwelling was discovered recently among the huge rocks that some mighty convulsion of nature piled together here when Manhattan was in the making. It was carefully explored and found to contain just those objects—now on exhibition in the Natural History Museum—that were used in a primitive Indian household, and was probably the home of some former chief of the Island of Manhattan at a time when the older nations of the earth were barely emerging from their barbaric beginnings.

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"This cave dweller was evidently not without considerable gastronomic taste, as became the first ruler of Manhattan, since about the entrance to his residence are heaps of oyster shells, centuries old, telling of many a gay banquet prepared by the chefs of those days long ages before the advent of their modern rivals at the other end of the island. Probably in no other city in the world is there such a contrast as that offered by this old Indian cave—the most primitive type of dwelling ever used by man, and, on the same comparatively small island, an assemblage of palatial residences comprising in their structure and equipment the very highest development of modern art and luxury.

"This entire region of Upper Manhattan, so little known to the average New Yorker, teems with archaeological interest. Not even by the expert has it been exhaustively explored. Evidently it was an important centre of Indian culture, a meeting place and probably a battleground for the tribes going up and down the Hudson, and with every new exploration that is made some additional token of that dark and mysterious past is unearthed. Of course, there are burial places there, from the graves of prehistoric chieftains to the grave of the sacred white dog whose carefully preserved remains I exhumed a short time ago near Tenth Avenue and 212th Street, some little distance south of the Indian cave. This spot, consecrated by the sacred dog, is a curious one in the as yet unwritten history of Manhattan. It was first an Indian camp ground, afterward a British post, and last Summer, when I was there, a band of gypsies had pitched their tents upon it.

"In the same neighborhood, also, while some recent excavations were being made, something like fifty human skeletons were unearthed. These skeletons were at first thought to be the remains of Revolutionary soldiers who had fallen in the fighting around Fort Washington. Careful examination, however, proves quite conclusively that they are the skeletons of negro slaves, buried here probably two centuries ago, the human property attached to some lordly manor in the Colonial days of Manhattan, and forming to-day another stray link in New York's history supplied by the innumerable landmarks that are still left to us from past ages."

"MR. PUNKIN" THROWS LIGHT ON THE PANAMA CANAL PROBLEM

IT'S a pity 'bout th' Panama Canal," remarked Mr. Punkin sadly.

"How so?" Heck Shamblin inquired.

"It's got t' be investigated by Congress. I know'd that would event'ally come. Now, betwixt Congress an' th' yaller fever, I'm 'fraid we'll have t' travel 'roun' th' Cape a good many years yet. Th' trouble all come erbout by not lookin' fur enough intuh th' future. Just whose eyesight is in fault I ain't able to say; but all ov th' departments at Washin'ton has tried t' build th' ditch. Fus' th' State Portfolder, then th' War Department, an' later on th' Post Office. I don't think th' Pension Office has ben in charge, out it's the'r nex' turn. 'Twas thought at fust that th' Canal could be built with a reasonabul number ov men at a dollar an' a half a day an' find the'rselves; but it seems th' cheapes' men they kin git 'tall is three hund'ed dollars a week. Th' av'rage pay down thar is fo' thousan' dollars a month an' a trip home ev'ry fortnight. One man, th' head boss ov it, gits a hund'ed thousan' dollars a year—a reg'lar John A. McCall salary, an' he stays in Washin'ton whar he kin watch Congress. Then thar's th' Chief Drudger—he gits sixty thousan' a year an' lives in Chicago, though thar would seem t' be no reason why he shouldn't be glad t' git t' th' Canal, whar it's quiet. A cook gits twelve dollars a day, a bootblack five dollars, an' a sherthan' writer fifty dollars. Ev'rything's high; ability's at a premium. Board is out ov sight, an' I've ben informed that a mint julep costs a dollar an' a quarter; but some things is cheap at any price—"

"Is Panama a Republick or a Monarky?" asked young Ab. Risley.

"It's th' most Republican form ov a Republick," said Mr. Punkin solemnly. "Don't yuh remember when they riz down thar an' throw'd off th' yoke ov-ov-ov-ôv—"

"Oxen," interposed Euky Mears.

"Naw, ov th' United States ov Columbia. An' don't yuh remember how that feller Vanilla, Bruno Vanilla, h'isted th' curtain fuh th' show? It reminded me ov' th' time ol' Billy Pickett got drunk down in Petersburg an' 'lowed he was King ov Myrtle County, whar he come from; an' he got in a hack an' rode fo' blocks t' th' deepot, an' when he arsked th' driver what he owed him, th' feller sed, 'Bein's yuh the King, I'll charge yuh ten dollars.' Panama should be called Bantama, a joke chicken raisers 'll understan'. It was allus considered a leetle bit ov a place till they commenced t' cut that ditch acrosst, an' thar is men on th' work down thar now that'll swear from sunup till dark that it's a thousan' miles from Panama t' coaloil. Yuh see, they've got t' begin in th' middle an' work both ways t' keep th' oceans from rollin' in on 'em till they air ready fuh 'em.

"Like th' Cuban war was fought, th' Canal is bein' built from Washin'ton. This bruh wireless telegrafy is a wonderful thing t' enable a man t' stay in Washin'ton an' shovel dirt in Panama. I've ben thinkin' 'bout it, an' wonderin' ef I couldn't rig up some way so's I could lay in bed in th' mornin' an' split wood down in th' back yard. It would be a great he'p t' me an' wouldn't hurt nobody. I've allus ben a strick construction Democrat, but this is one ov th' advantages ov a centralized form ov gov'ment.

"But as I started out by sayin', th' Canal is t' be investigated by Congress. I know jest exactly what's goin' t' happen. About oncet a year when I was a boy my father would say, 'Tobe, git yo' rake; we'll clean up th' yard this evenin'.' I'd git th' rake an' he'd take th' pitchfork an' we'd start back ov th' lot. An' he'd light his pipe an' make a stab at a' ol' tomato can with his pitchfork. Then Noble Sparks, who lived nex' do,' would see th' ol' man out thar, an' he'd come out t' th' back fence an' say, 'Do yuh think Pierce will have any trouble lickin' Gin'ral Scott?' An' th' ol' gent would reply, 'Not by a durn sight.' An' th' battle was on. Th' pitchfork was rested aginst th' fence, an' when th' argument got hot I was over th' fence in th' nex' lot playin' 'ol' cat' an' yellin' t' beat th' ban'. An' that was all th' yard got ontil my mother stirred up th' subjec' agin. That's all a Congressional investigashun amounts tuh, excep' they call fuh papers, an' when th' papers are fetched, th' members adjourn t' the clo[illegible] while th' clerk reads 'em. They start in runnin' an' then run. They tell a story on a Congressman up thar in Washin'ton that boarded at th' ol' Nashunal Hotel. They say he woke up one night out ov a dream an' run down th' steps three or fo' at a time an' woke th' whole house; an' they had t' hold him t' keep him out ov th' street. An' when th' doctor come an' he got a leetle quiet, an' they asked him what bothered him, he said sorter relieved that he'd dreampt that somebody had introduced a resolushun t' investigate Congress, an' he was on his way home. That shows what they think ov investigashuns. But a Congressman must earn his pay—ef such a thing is possible. It's goin' t' end in a junket—"

"What's a junket?" Dink Herring wanted to know.

"A modern expedyunt t' reduce th' surplus," replied Mr. Punkin," "an' a passable excuse t' keep Congressmen away from home when their constituents would like t' see 'em. It's close kin t' our word 'junction,' an' means a jinin' t'gether."

"Is that th' same word as 'junta'?" asked Billy Pringle.

"Naw, not quite—junta means a body ov two or more men or women jined together fuh th' purpose ov manufacturin' public sentiment at public expense."

"An' do yuh b'lieve th' [illegible] while yuh an' me air [illegible]

"Well, ef yuh [illegible] yuh might have some hopes ov ridin' through, but yuh better wait an' let you' great-gran'children tell yuh 'bout it when they meet yuh on th' Beautiful Sho'."

THE GOLDEN HOUR.

The winds may blow, the sleet may dash the pane
And all our lonely road be clothed in gray,
Yet what care we how dark may be the way
Or whether e'er we see the sun again;
On shall we journey thro' the stinging rain,
Our glad hearts beating to a roundelay
Learned long ago in one great joyous day
When we first knew we had not lived in vain.

We two have lived, we drank the ruddy wine
And felt the wonder of its burning kiss.—
Let come what may there is no earthly power
Can take away that rapture, yours and mine—
Others may weep who would give all for this,
To find what we have found—the golden hour!

THOMAS S. JONES, JR.

Lots of people who boast of their blue blood are really color blind.

A marriage certificate should begin: "Know all men by these presents."

It seems strange that the things that don't seem possible happen so often.

Ellen Glasgow Explains "The Wheel of Life"

A Talk with and Some Impressions of the Author of the "First Important Novel of the Year."

IT seemed quite natural that Ellen Glasgow, author of "The Deliverance" and "The Wheel of Life," should come from Richmond, for she had drawn two or three Southern types that could only be sympathetically presented by a Southern writer or not at all.

I expected the soft accents Virginia-bred and born when she talked, and certain Old World graces of manner and thought that are inseparable even to-day from the hospitalities of the Southern character, but I scarcely expected to find so young a woman, nor one so independently wise.

Imagination and a tendency toward artistic activities are so generally qualities of Southern women that the marvel is so many of them escape the flame of their own fires, which Northern women do not, always.

This subtle distinction between the intellectual carvings in literature by Northern women, and a warmer humanity in the same purpose by Southern women, reflects the fact that a sincere modern book is inevitably a crucible of its author's most personal and secret elements; and it is impressive only in so far as these ingredients are freely mixed with the technical.

Americanism is of a purer and more conservative quality, perhaps, in the South than it is in the North, so that what Ellen Glasgow (who has achieved in literature) thinks and says about her profession is important for its representation of what good things may be expected in literary effort from the Southern temperament.

She does not herself localize ideas or characters, excepting in their relation to the atmosphere they must breathe to make them earth-bound and living.

"I did not try to picture New York or its types in 'The Wheel of Life,' but it so happened that they took form and shape here, and I could not keep them on their feet anywhere else," she said, explaining the dilemma of any artistic inspiration forced to find a local habitation.

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Obviously this establishes Miss Glasgow's literary method as something more important than the intentions of a story teller, a maker of tales for the sake of the telling. Being a temperamental writer, as distinguished from the merely skillful or eccentric, the imitative or the strictly professional, Miss Glasgow's personality enlightens the charm of her novels. There is youth in the author of "The Wheel of Life," prettiness of face and figure, delightful modern graces of speech and manner, and the merest restraint of girlish impulses, that are after all the attracting magnets with which she withdraws out of life untarnished and glorious motives. She does not arrive at her effects by crystallizing the truth, but by molding it in her own spirit, and shaping it tenderly in a motif of her own design.

She conceives a story, indefinite at first in form, but positive in some one actual purpose, in the discovery of some new psychologic nobility, in her own assurance that this can be shown in living facts. For instance, she said:

"I did not take a technical care of my first story. I just wrote it easily, as it came to me, as a bird sings its song."

Clearly this was Miss Glasgow's unconscious confession that she obeyed her temperament first and foremost, despite the tenets of literature.

MISS ELLEN GLASGOW

THE RICHMOND, VA., HOME OF MISS GLASGOW

"I cannot say how I write my books, for they are themselves mysterious quantities that grow out of me. The first thing that came to me in 'The Deliverance' was the last scene, where Christopher Blake gives himself up; that scene I saw clearly; and the fact that he came out of the tobacco fields. I knew that he came from there, so I knew that the whole atmosphere, the soil and the smell of the story must come from the tobacco plant itself. My father owned a tobacco plantation, and when I was a child I suppose I absorbed a great deal of knowledge, child knowledge, of the tobacco field; so that when I began to write 'The Deliverance' and to study the details of that life, much of its significance came back to me wrapped in a reminiscent veil of my childhood. Oh, but then I've been writing ever since I could make marks with a pencil. I had an old black mammy for a nurse, who is still alive, by the way, and of whom I am very fond. She used to tell stories about a certain mythical person called Willie. One night she would assume the burden of his adventures, and the next night I would take them up. That was the beginning of my career as a novelist. It is so comforting to have one's efforts received sympathetically, that is, with sympathetic intelligence."

The public, like her black mammy, had done much to soothe the dilemmas and uncertainties of her temperament, in their appreciation; for the child instinct is still uppermost in this young authoress, with all its curious search for temperamental realities in the world.

And how that search is being conducted became the interesting tendency of our talk.

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Unlike Mrs. Edith Wharton, whose "House of Mirth" has been compared to "The Wheel of Life," Miss Glasgow is not a woman of the world; her temperamental explorations have been made, perhaps, as May Sinclair, who wrote "The Divine Fire," made hers, in perspective of types, weighed on the scales of her own psychologic sensibilities.

"I really have little time to read contemporary fiction. I never read Mrs. Wharton's brilliant 'House of Mirth' till two weeks ago. George Meredith is my ideal of English. I read him year in and year out. Among American authors I find Henry James the most interesting, don't you?"

And then I said!!!

"Yes, yes, of course, I understand what you mean exactly," said Miss Glasgow kindly. "He lacks in his work at least, the human quality, but it is so fascinating to read and wonder how he does it."

"The technical part of his labor interests you?"

"You know I have indeed found the importance of technical care. I spend a whole day sometimes looking for the right word, and always rewrite exhaustively. My first draft of a story is written in pencil, just as it comes to me, freely and unskillfully. Then I write it several times, perhaps, before I give it to my typewriter. I rewrote the opening chapter of 'The Deliverance' fourteen times. I usually allow myself two years to complete a book, and when I am writing one I rarely talk about it to any one, if at all. Sometimes six months pass and I don't write a line, but the book is shaping all the while in my mind."

Her first story was published when she was 21, anonymously, and the reviewers concluded that it was written by a newspaper man on some New York paper. This Miss Glasgow mentioned without much pride, but with a sense of the amusement it gave her. Of course, Thomas Hardy had contributed his giant forces to her young and ambitious spirit, and Robert Hichens, whose "Woman and the Fan" pleased her most.

These were examples in style and the witchcraft of form, but they scarcely fulfilled the necessities of her temperamental research, for they lacked the ingredient of human tenderness, that spice of unshackled virtue which Miss Glasgow has resurrected in her literary pictures.

"I always loved best of all Miss Mary E. Wilkins's early stories, her short stories of New England life; they are so full of compassionate humanity, and, above all, so intrinsically true," she said. "You know, I fight hard for a fac simile of a psychologic fact that I sense in living beings. I exempt anything that has not the verisimilitude of nature to prove it. In the case of Roger Adams I knew that there were men capable of just such self-renunciation. I was sure of it; I felt that such a man existed, otherwise I could not have written the story, for its inception came in the solution of such a problem as he encountered through the sacrifice he made."

"Was he a Southerner?" I asked.

"No, I think not," and Miss Glasgow paused a little, hesitated, and then became non-committal when she said: "I have had letters from the West assuring me that he was a Western man, but I am quite sure that there are men like him—I have met two or three myself."

Roger Adams, the psychologic keystone of "The Wheel of Life" may be a composite portrait or an absolute one, but it describes Miss Glasgow's literary method; it shows that her assurance of a psychologic fact may be a thing impersonal and apart at first, that is tied to some human proof later.

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But whence this gift to sight a valuable truth in human nature that others would not believe even on well-supported testimony, like the renunciation of Roger Adams, for instance?

Perhaps it is a part of Miss Glasgow's own nature, imagined in the personality that suits her best.

"Certainly the psychologic, the conservatively psychologic, novel seems to be coming into vogue again," she said; "there are fashions in books, as in everything else, but I am not so interested in that as I am in the things I believe are true and that I feel sincerely. Balzac, even at his best, cannot overcome the French nature, a vague and sometimes intentional flippancy that is inseparable from the French character. Yet we must not forget Victor Hugo, with his great literature of pity. I think I prefer him to all of the great French writers. His sincerity is magnificent."

Miss Glasgow was going to a matinée of the Russian players, because she recognizes in Russian art a most unselfish devotion.

"The Russian novelists seem to me to go to the truth of things, to the rock bottom of what they mean and feel. The Russian literature expresses itself so unselfishly, with such complete self-effacement, with such entire absence of vanity or flippancy."

Miss Glasgow's search for temperamental realities in the world is equally unselfish and equally sincere; for she is a Southern woman, entirely disinterested in anything that does not appeal to a warm, tender human heart.

P.

A WAVE OF SUICIDE NOW PASSING OVER MANY OF OUR CITIES

A SUICIDE wave for which there is no satisfactory accounting is sweeping over this city and vicinity—the entire Eastern section of the country, in fact—at the present time. Experts who day by day compile and tabulate the vital statistics of our cities have adduced this fact from their columns of comparative facts and figures, and have presented it for public consideration without opinion or comment, which is a way peculiar to statisticians and others of their kind who deal in cold, hard actualities and nothing else have.

And perhaps it is just as well, for self-murder at best is one of the most illusive and generally unsatisfactory problems which the Health Department of a great city is called upon to face. There is no adequate explanation for it in any of its general aspects. If there is a decrease, that decrease cannot be accounted for, unless theoretically; if increase there be in the number of suicides the health authorities are equally at sea, save, of course, in times of economic distress.

But in the accepted sense of the term there is no economic distress in this city, in any city of the country, at the present time. Times are economically propitious, never better, and hence the fact that New York's suicide rate in the present month has gone far above the average for the months of last year—22.7 per 100,000—and that other cities report similar conditions cannot be explained on the basis of economics, of hard times.

In the week ended Saturday week there were fifteen suicides in this city, as against eleven in the corresponding week of 1905, and eleven is an abnormal number for a week. The week before, which ended Jan. 13, there were seventeen suicides, and there were eight cases of self-murder in the corresponding week last year. The first week of this year, a week in which new resolves for the future and general moral renovation and mental recuperation might have been expected, saw the death of ten persons by their own hands in Greater New York. On the records of the past a far better start for our municipal New Year might have been hoped for.

The average suicide rate for the entire United States, recently published, is 17.6 per 100,000 of population. In the past few months, and notably in December and the present month, the average for New York City far exceeded this, it being estimated conservatively that if the averages were computed at the present time the percentage would be 24 per 100,000 at least. Hoboken's suicide rate has climbed until now it leads that of every city in the country east of the Mississippi River—a startling jump. All of the cities containing a large German element—Hoboken, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, and Newark, in the order named—report that the number of suicides is increasing faster proportionately than their populations. No cities in the country, save New York and Chicago, and perhaps those on the Pacific Coast, have this unenviable situation to face, although there is hardly an Eastern city which does not now complain of morbid augmentation of the suicide average.

Health Commissioner Darlington presented to a reporter interesting data (data which runs with astonishing regularity quarter after quarter, showing the methods utilized by various sorts of New Yorkers in shuffling off this mortal coil.

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One Hungarian, male, killed himself by hanging, one by a leap, two males and two females by carbolic acid, one male and one female by illuminating gas, and one female by peraldehyde. Two Englishmen died by self-inflicted cuts and stabs, one by shooting, two men and one woman by illuminating gas, and one man by poison. One Frenchman died by stabbing himself and three by shooting. Four Germans ended their lives by cuts and stabs, eleven by shooting, nine by hanging, one man and one woman by leaps, three men and two women by carbolic acid, one man by hydrochloric acid, fifteen men and three women by illuminating gas, and one woman by wood alcohol. Three Irishmen died by cuts and stabs, three by shooting, three by hanging, one woman by a leap; one man by carbolic acid, and one man by eating shoe blacking. One Russian died by shooting, two by hanging, one man and one woman by leaps, two men and two women by carbolic acid, and three men by illuminating gas. Two Americans died by self-inflicted stabs and cuts, two men and one woman by drowning, sixteen men and one woman by shooting, one man by hanging, three men and one woman by leaps, one man by aconite, three men and six women by carbolic acid, four men and five women by illuminating gas, and one man by oxalic acid. Thus shooting is the most popular method, illuminating gas the next, and hanging the next. Americans prefer the bullet, Germans illuminating gas and hanging, and women of all nationalities prefer carbolic acid.

The present suicide wave trends largely to gunshot wounds and poison, although of course that is a matter of chance, so far as any one has been able to determine. Dr. Burke, who collaborates with Dr. Burns in the Statistical Bureau of the New York Health Department, said that the suicide germ theory had long been scouted, if indeed it had ever been considered seriously by scientific minds, and that he had long given up attempting to explain the suicide mystery.

"Here we have the figures," he said, "and they show thus and so, and we have only to tabulate them and go on. For instance, we now note this increase, or wave, or whatever you want to call it. Well, here it is; what are you going to do about it? Nothing."

One prominent physician, who refused to talk for publication under his name on the ground that he was going out of his latitude, attributed the increase to the general riot and hustle and bustle of the modern life, the sharpening of the struggle for existence. He said that it was all a pace that tells on the mind and nerves, and that he saw no relief for the future. On the other hand, however, President Eliot of Harvard has put forth the panacea of hard work for all social ills, suicide and what not.

"When to the pleasure of exertion," he said, "is added the satisfaction of worthy production we find the complete rounded life, individually and collectively."

Dr. Darlington, who has given no little attention of late to the prevalence of suicide in this city, has a number of interesting theories to account for the condition.

"In my opinion the greatest incentive to suicide in this day and generation," he said," is the space which the daily press gives to death by suicide. If the newspapers made it a rule not to mention suicide at all the number would decline. One morbid person reads of the self-inflicted death of another person, and thus suicidal tendencies are encouraged and fostered. Tragic, romantic letters left behind by some suicides, appealing as they do to morbid interest, and putting an edge on the ponderings of others whom unmerciful disaster has followed fast, have deadly results.

"Suicide is due to a mental condition, and the causes, if not the cure, for the evil I think are very apparent. Let us divide them into various classifications: Idleness, there is one great cause of suicide—the mind unoccupied turns to self; depression following alcoholism—this is a great reaper of human life; disappointment in love also causes many self-murders, in which category we may place the follies to which women stoop, and men, too, for that matter. At best suicide for love is a euphemism utilized to cover the errors and frailties of human beings. Then we have the revulsion, the mental or moral revulsion, following the commission of sinful acts. Conscience is a factor to be reckoned with, and it is dangerous to put too severe a tax upon it. Feverish attempts to keep up with the social pace claims many victims, and persons of weak physique quailing before the inroads of disease, present or prospective, become their own executioners.

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"The present increase in suicide may no doubt be set down as a fluctuation along the above lines.

"Adducing preventives on the basis of the causes above cited, we might say that hard work would tend to reduce the suicide mortality, but not more so than individual rectitude, sane living, and mental and physical temperance. If as a community we fall off in these things, then increased suicides may be logically expected.

"We need no commission to investigate alleged suicide germs. What we need is a communal social balance, the ability to maintain or, if lost, to regain the perfect moral plane. The human mind, failing to do this, is liable to turn to thoughts of self-destruction.

"Speaking pathologically, I might say that bad livers are responsible for a great percentage of suicides. A bad liver is a very comprehensive ailment, and causes, no doubt, all sorts of mental and physical and moral lapses. The community which lives the sane life, the healthy life, the wholesome life, is not reasonably subject to visitations of suicidal waves. The normal expression of life is work."

Over in Hoboken, which city, as has been said, leads New York and Chicago and all the cities of the country save, perhaps, those on the Pacific Coast, in suicide percentage, they had no reason to apply to the increase, save that a German population is apt to show all sorts of averages in the line of self-destruction—this and the frailties of human nature of whatever nationality. Hobokenites have been jumping off ferryboats with great frequency, according to the authorities, which fact, they say, while interesting, is not particularly significant.

The other evening a young man on a ferryboat leaving Hoboken approached a teamster and suggested that it was a pretty hard old world. The teamster replied that it suited him, all right. Thereupon the young man ran to the stern of the boat and jumped overboard. Perhaps if that teamster had agreed and sympathized with him he would have seen things in a different light and gone on, facing life with a new resolve. A policeman in the park on Stevens' Hill had a story to tell of an elderly man who visited the place every day last month, watching the birds. He seemed to know a lot about birds. One morning the policeman found the man with a bullet hole in his head under a tree from the vantage point of which he had observed day after day his little friends of the feathered tribe. He had the "suicide bug," according to this policeman. That is the way all policemen speak of suicides.

Jersey City, the population of which contains a large percentage of Irish, has a suicide average far below normal. But the murder percentage is higher than that of Hoboken. The Irishman or the American drinks whisky and goes out and kills some one because of his troubles. The meditative German sitting over his glass of beer kills himself. In Newark it is estimated that the suicide rate this year will exceed the 22.9 per 100,000 noted last year, if present conditions continue.

F. L. Hoffman, Statistician of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, has just issued a table showing the increased percentage of suicide per 100,000 in what may be classed as the suicide cities of the country:

Hoboken	29.2	New York	22.7
St. Louis	27.2	Cincinnati	20.1
Milwaukee	21.5	Newark	19.8
Chicago	23.2	Average 50 other cities	15.6

Club Life Among English Women---Similar Work Planned Here

AMERICAN women consider themselves ahead of other countries in all things pertaining to the advancement of their sex, particularly club life. An inside view of clubdom among English women, however, shows this to be a mistaken idea.

Nowhere in America is there a club used by women precisely as a man uses his, such as the Lyceum Club of London, organized in June, 1904. Founded upon a higher, broader basis than the ordinary social or literary club, the Lyceum has two very distinctly marked features, a social side and a practical, helpful side, the members holding the latter in high esteem. When women take hold of a thing they invariably give to it a higher ethical significance than is to be found in activities of the same character under masculine direction—the feminine influence, the world's conserving forces is one giving depth, sweetness, and light to all things with which it comes in contact.

For some time prior to 1904 Miss Constance Smedley, a well-known writer, had in mind an organization which would bind together professional women of all nationalities, those who are in touch with the world's work and who desire the stimulus of intellectual comradeship as distinguished from purely social intercourse, although social features naturally would be the medium through which such comradeship would be attained. Miss Smedley submitted an outline of such a club to a number of London's ladies, who received it enthusiastically. A committee was formed, other desirable women were invited to membership, and the club was launched.

International in character, with its present membership of 2,000 embracing women of intellectual, artistic, scientific or musical attainments, housed in a fine building in the most fashionable part of Piccadilly, its windows overlooking beautiful Green Park, with a glimpse of Buckingham Palace in the distance, the Lyceum Club is a fascinating place, full of interest for the visitor fortunate enough to number a club member among her friends.

"A social and residential club for women," the Lyceum is conducted just as any other high-class club would be. There are assembly rooms, a library; a dining room for members as well as a larger one for members and their friends, a writing room, and, what seems queer to American eyes, a "smoke room," not for men who may be accorded the privileges of the club by friends, but for the fair members themselves—the cigarette habit, it seems, is not confined to Continental women, but has invaded the sanctity of established custom in London. There are a few bedrooms where members can stay, those from a distance who are in London for a short time.

The Information Bureau does the serious work of the club and is its most valuable department. It is a medium of exchange for authors—reading, criticising, and placing manuscripts for them; it arranges exhibitions where artist members may show their work; it gives introductions to members who are strangers in town to other members whom they may wish to know. Just now two interesting exhibitions are there, one of artistic posters, the other a number of water colors of cats by Muriel Hunt, a London artist who makes a specialty of painting these animals and who has gained distinction through the excellence of her work.

Frequent receptions are held during the year, while the Saturday night dinners are so popular that members must speak for seats some time in advance in order to secure them. There is usually a guest of honor, sometimes more than one, upon such occasion, as, for instance, the dinner and reception given to Andrew Carnegie and Dr. Holland of the Carnegie Institution, Pittsburg, in May last. At these dinners, presided over by some one of its clever women, amusing things sometimes happen, as when Mrs. Augustine Birrell occupied the chair and introduced Mr. Birrell, her husband, who was the guest of honor. Such incidents not infrequently happen and serve to eloquently point out the comradeship between men and their wives which club life among women has brought about.

Such organizations will undoubtedly do much to put marriage upon a far better basis than it is today. As Jerome K. Jerome said not long ago in an after-dinner speech when he was the club's guest of honor—"Speaking as a brother, I rejoice to see that woman is being afforded every opportunity to earn her own living. I can think of nothing less likely to fit her for being a wife and mother than the profession of husband hunting. Speaking as a man, I object to being regarded as a woman's last resource, as the one and only alternative to the workhouse."

To be eligible a woman must have published an original work in literature, art, science or music, or have university qualifications or be the wife or daughter of a man distinguished in literature, art, science or music. Although cosmopolitan, membership is quite restricted; many women who would be delightful acquisitions to the club and are otherwise most eligible are nevertheless rigorously excluded because they have not the necessary qualification. Members living within a radius of twenty miles of Piccadilly are called "town" members, others in Great Britain "country" members. Then there are colonial and American members. Because of its international character a woman may live in New York and be a member of the Lyceum Club of London, Paris, and Berlin. Thus London has members all over the world, the club house in Piccadilly being the meeting place for kindred spirits from whatever part of the globe they may be. Such organizations are now being formed in Paris and Berlin, Italy, and New Zealand.

Of course America has not been overlooked, and when Miss Smedley arrives in New York next Fall, as she intends doing, she will have no difficulty in successfully launching a Lyceum Club, since such women as Miss Gill of Barnard, Miss Hazard of Wellesley, Miss Woolley of Mount Holyoke, Miss Thomas of Bryn Mawr, Miss Jeannette L. Gilder, and Miss Elizabeth Marbury are a few of those already interested in the movement.

M. R. C.

World's Finest "Electrical Nursery" Is in New York

Unique Laboratory Where the Inventor Can Have the Value of His Scientific "Baby" Tested.

SUCCESS, like liberty, is won at the cost of eternal vigilance. It was the eternal vigilance of men like Faraday that produced the electric dynamo, and it is the eternal vigilance to-day of men like Thomas Alva Edison that has produced the telephone and the incandescent lamp. A collection of electric lamps exhibited at St. Louis showed the first rough form of Edison's invention, and its growth and evolution through gradual stages to the finished glow-lamp of to-day. This perfection, which is not yet ultimate, has been attained at the price of perpetual testing, ceaseless experiments, untiring patience.

People no longer despise a scientist for making apparently futile investigations. Often, indeed, the perception of infinitesimal differences on the mysterious borderland of the unknown seems to be the peculiar occupation of modern students. Faraday was taunted by his friends for seemingly useless and endless experiments, until he put the unanswerable counter-question, "What is the use of a baby?"

Faraday's "baby," as history showed, was destined to grow into vigorous manhood in the form of the huge turbo-generators of to-day—electrical machinery of 10,000 horse power, driving cars and lighting cities perhaps hundreds of miles away.

The Faraday of the present day, that is, the whole-souled and tireless investigator, has no need to justify his solicitude for a scientific infant, nor, indeed, need he, with his selective mind, personally superintend its growth and education. To-day an inventor can take his new-born electrical offspring to a scientific hospital, where it will be watched over and cared for by day and night by highly trained electrical doctors and nurses.

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The best-equipped and perhaps the only complete scientific nursery in the world was recently opened in New York City. This institution is the logical outcome of the electrical testing laboratories such as are already attached to the Brooklyn Navy Yard and to the workshops of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The laboratories just mentioned fulfill the special function of testing electrical supplies, but of course they are not available for the use of the private investigator. Hence a company of well-known electricians, including John W. Lieb, Jr., President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; Dr. Clayton H. Sharp of Cornell, and Dr. A. E. Kennelly, Professor of Electricity at Harvard University, have organized a completely equipped laboratory at East End Avenue.

The laboratory was not established until after three years of special experiment. Its principal department is devoted to determining the "life" and light-giving powers of electrical lamps.

In the large room in which incandescent lamps are tested 3,000 lamps are kept burning day and night. They are arranged closely together in fairy-like alcoves, and each alcove is a veritable electric bath, in which the radiations from the globes maintain a steady temperature of more than 100 degrees Fahrenheit. In spite of the high temperature, a visitor to this room experiences a feeling of high exhilaration, and it seems that never was so much brilliancy concentrated before in so small a space. He envies the young people who hour by hour guard and examine these thousands of delicate electric babies, each one of which is known by name and number. At the side of each, as in the ward of a hospital, is placed a diagnosis card, on which the progress, decline, and ultimate decease of the patient are carefully recorded.

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The first question that the electrical doctor asks about any patient is, "How long will it live?"—that is to say, How many hours will the lamp continue to burn before the filament breaks down or the bubble explodes? Some lamps break down after a few hours; others perhaps will burn night and day for a year.

In one case an inventor has been paying for current for half a dozen small lamps which have burned continuously for two and a half years, and many of these lamps are still in perfect health. These veterans have outlived generations of their more brilliant brethren, and they promise to attain to a green, or rather a black, old age.

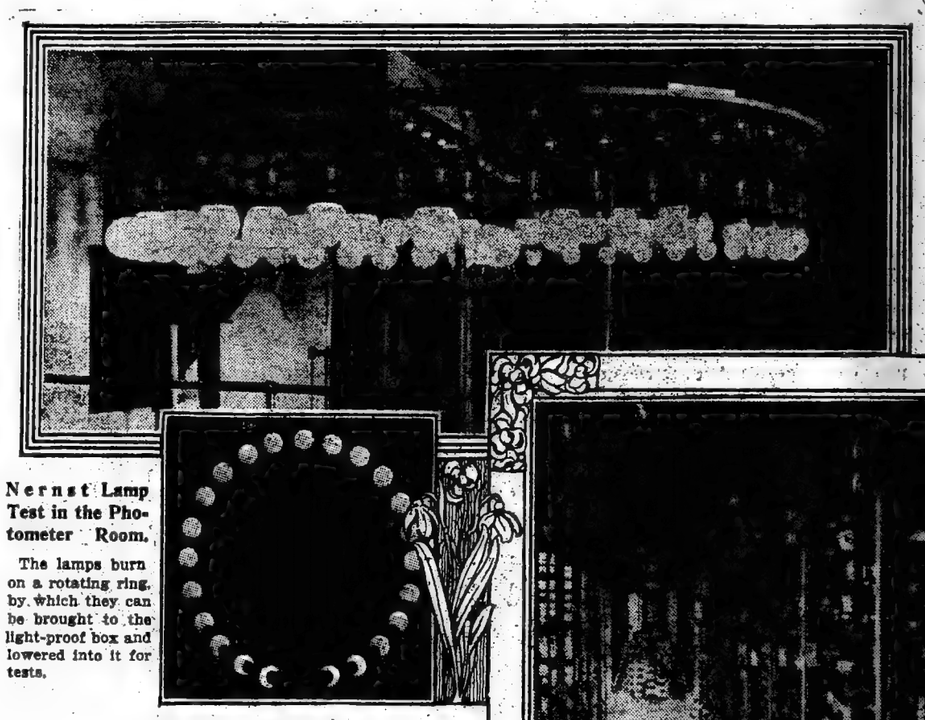

Nernst Lamp Test in the Photometer Room.

The lamps burn on a rotating ring, by which they can be brought to the light-proof box and lowered into it for tests.

Marges Arc-Photometre Showing 23 Views of the Same Arc Light.

A second inquiry concerning incandescent lamps is, "How long will they continue in perfect health?" How long, that is to say, will they maintain their normal appetite for current before they begin to dim? The statistics on this point are of the utmost value to manufacturers and users. Generally speaking, when a lamp gives less than eight-tenths of its original illumination it is like a horse that is eating off its head. Some kind of wasting disease, not yet fully investigated, some subtle deterioration of the filament—a kind of yellow fever—causes a lamp after a certain time to consume proportionately more current for the less light given. Hence all kinds of data are being collected as to the usefulness of different kinds of filament, working at various electrical pressures. These data are ultimately presented to the manufacturer of the lamps, who, knowing the precise conditions under which they were made, is able to improve his methods.

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One particular family of incandescent lamps was found to be infected with a peculiar malady. In general respects the health of all the group was normal, but when the filament did break down, in nine cases out of ten it broke at a point about an inch from the place where the wire is fused into the glass. The manufacturer of these lamps, instead of being distressed at this circumstance, was actually delighted. He knew their life history intimately, and instantly detected a weak spot in his factory process. The next batch of lamps behaved much better, and after still further investigations he found that 90 per cent. of his lamps broke down at the point where the filament joins the wire. Again, he did not mourn the decease of his offspring. "They must break down somewhere," he said, "and now they break down just where we want them to," and a comparison of the records showed that these perfected lamps had an all-round improved illuminating quality.

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Filament lamps are all tested in a horizontal position in order to determine whether the filament droops. They are also examined once a day through colored glasses to note the formation of weak spots in the filament, and once in every four days to determine their illumination. This illumination test is practically automatic. The lamp is taken into a darkened room and attached to a rotating spindle. It is so placed that its light shines upon a screen, on the other side of which is a lamp of standard candle power. Each lamp projects its light upon the screen, and by moving the standard lamp nearer or further away, the resulting shadows are equalized, and an indicator on a scale demonstrates the degree of illumination. Other tests are from time to time in progress to determine the character of the residual gases that remain in minute quantities in the lamp after it has been exhausted.

Arc lamps are tested in a room seventy-five feet long by means of a number of most ingenious mechanical devices. By a clever arrangement of mirrors the light from all parts of the lamp is thrown simultaneously on to the screen of the photometer, which measures the light. The chief questions demanded of an arc lamp are: How does it burn? Does it distribute the light evenly or otherwise all around? Does it afford a better illumination when it is hanging at a certain distance above the street? Does it give different illumination at different angles? Does it work better from direct or alternating current? And finally, How much does it cost to run?

It is found that an arc lamp does not obtain its maximum power until it has been burning for thirty minutes. The lamps are therefore arranged on a kind of overhead trolley, so that they can be moved in and out of the photometer room one at a time without turning off the current. The scale on the arc lamp photometer is ten feet long. When a lamp is being tested the operator touches a button at the right moment and a needle point automatically perforates a strip of paper to indicate the exact candle power.

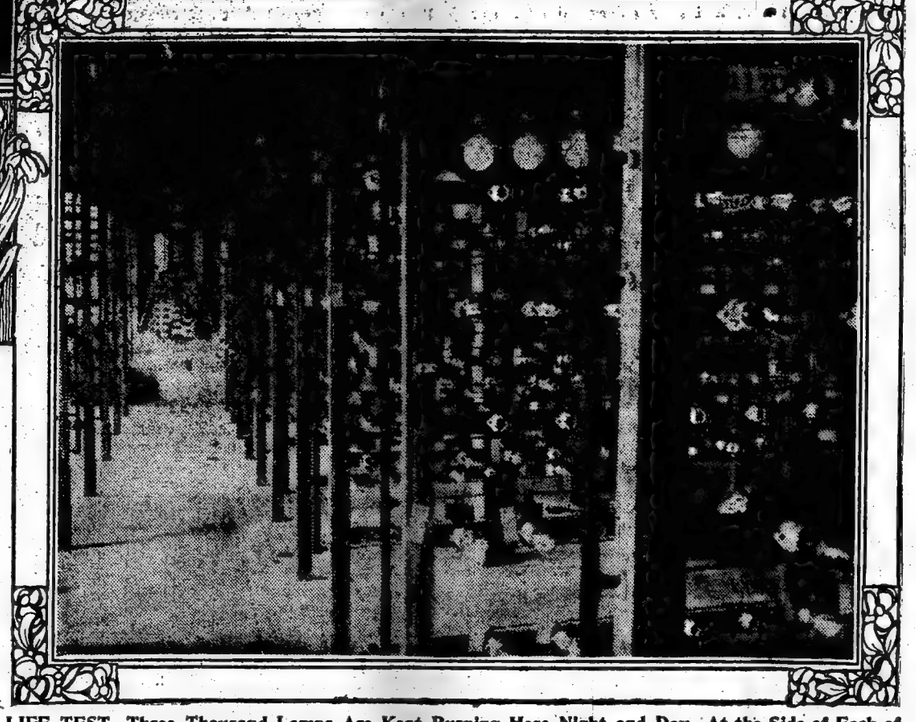

LIFE TEST—Three Thousand Lamps Are Kept Burning Here Night and Day. At the Side of Each of Them Is a Diagnosis Card on Which Its Record Is Kept.

A photograph shows a number of Nernst lamps burning on a rotating ring, so arranged that any individual lamp can be brought over and dropped into the dark light-proof box at the back connected with the testing apparatus in the adjacent room. Some of these Nernst lamps, in which the carbons are inclosed in air-tight globes, have burned for six weeks at a time, as compared with the nine or ten hours' duration of the ordinary type of arc lamp.

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The heart of the laboratory is in the upper story. This is a large room in which are seen a great number of mysterious looking bars of solid copper, some of them four inches thick. When the visitor is told that these harmless-looking rods, placed within easy reach of his hands, are charged with enormous currents, he is not surprised at the hushed solemnity with which this cabalistic worship of invisible forces is conducted. Two assistants are performing mystic rites before an electrical altar. They are twisting wires and interpreting diagrams, and when all is ready they place a small object in a glass cabinet and carefully close the doors. A small coil is seen reposing quietly on a marble slab within. Nothing unusual happens. There is no movement, no sound; but with the closing of the window an automatic switch is operated, and the death-dealing force which the electrician calls 150,000 volts is set to work to test the weak points in the insulation of the coil. There is no substance through which electricity will not pass, and the main purpose of this cabinet is to discover which substances retard it most.

Hidden away behind the cabinet are five innocent-looking cart wheels bound round with numberless wires. These are the dynamos, each giving 2,000 volts. Their united power would probably kill a dozen elephants, if any one wished to test the electrical resistance of the inhabitants of a menagerie. Near the dynamos are two large coils of rope. These coils, worth thousands of dollars, are the transformers, immersed in oil, silently and mysteriously multiplying twelve-hundredfold the pressure from the dynamos.

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Electrical insulators are tested for the special work they are called upon to do. For the low tension currents used in telegraphy a simple glass knob or bottle head suffices; but for the high voltage currents used on electric railroads heavy porcelain insulators are required. Insulators, before being pronounced "not guilty" of the crime of allowing the current to escape from them, are submitted to all the tortures of a Spanish inquisition. They are baked in an electric oven, frozen in an ice chest, and only "O. K.'d" when their resisting qualities are measurable in millions of electrical units.

The graduation exercises of electrical meters are picturesque and elaborate. The instruments are arranged in rows and called upon to deliver their valedictory speeches. Each one responds to the word of command like a member of a well-trained gymnasium class. Currents of different intensity are sent through six instruments simultaneously, and the hand on the dial of each must indicate the degree of the current with mathematic accuracy.

The most important part of the whole laboratory—the holy of holies—is the standardizing room. Here are small cabinets, easily carried by hand, and worth hundreds of dollars apiece. From Cambridge, England, comes an automatic recorder which measures with absolute exactitude any quantity from a microbe to a monolith—from the millionth part of an ohm to a million amperes. From Berlin, Germany, comes a potentiometer, or power measurer, which keeps all the testing instruments in the laboratory up to the mark. This fine instrument is so delicate that it can only be used under certain conditions of temperature and atmospheric pressure. To keep it in perfect condition any moisture in the air of the room is frozen out by means of a system of brine circulation pipes, and the room is afterward heated to the required degree with electrical heaters.

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The laboratory possesses in its engine room a remarkable piece of mechanism, which, although extremely costly, would be entirely useless for any other conditions. It is often necessary, for testing purposes, to have different kinds of current—direct, alternating, single, or polyphase—and the current usually available for power purposes is alternating current rated at 6,600 volts. To "step" such a current up or down to different pressures would need in the ordinary way a separate motor dynamo for each different degree, but Dr. Clayton H. Sharp has devised a pair of alternators from which any kind of current can be obtained. The extraordinary feature of this ingenious set is that one alternator can be arranged to furnish volts, (or electrical pressure,) and the other amperes, (or current,) and subsequently the volts and the amperes can be sent through the same electrical circuit in any desired degree of combination.

UNCLE SAM'S LATEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE ENGINE OF DESTRUCTION

UNCLE SAM is arming himself with a new torpedo which is undoubtedly the most formidable engine of destruction yet offered the navies of the world. Search the seven seas over or under, and nothing will be found quite so deceptive in appearance, and yet ruthless in reality, as this new marine Mephistopheles, possessing, as one may say, a soul of dynamite and a compact, graceful body of steel or bronze and brass in which dozes a fury at once as dormantly delicate as it is destructive when awakened.

To-day several of the new torpedoes are nearing completion, 300 of them having been ordered by the Secretary of the Navy for delivery as fast as made. As many as fifty of them will probably be sealed, set with time-lock precision, and turned over to the Government during the present year. With their delivery and installation it is believed the defensive, if not offensive, strength of the American Navy will be increased fully as much as would be the increase were two 18,000-ton battleships added to, say, the North Atlantic Squadron.

Briefly speaking, the formidable new-comer promises to change the complexion at least of defensive warfare, in that the American seaboard can be made virtually impregnable without reckoning upon the defensive power of battleships, armored cruisers, or any vessels other than surface and submarine destroyers.

Probably no implement of modern warfare has attracted such general attention and curiosity among naval experts as this new destroyer, known officially as the Bliss-Leavitt torpedo. And with some reason, since the torpedo has always been a riddle more or less baffling to players of the great war game.

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Wars have followed many rumors of war since the first torpedo was launched. But heretofore the bark of the stealthy submarine has been considerably worse than its bite, everything considered. At the same time the torpedo has exercised a greater controlling influence upon naval construction and tactics than perhaps any other single weapon of marine warfare. Now and then it has even dominated naval design absolutely, and there has hardly been a time, since the first Whitehead torpedo was floated, when its modifying influence was not noticeable. Yet it cannot be denied that, viewing results impartially, the torpedo has thus far been greatly overrated. And why? The answer is the story of the new deep-sea bogie which Uncle Sam has tried and found himself wanting.

Never has dumb metal so nearly approximated human intelligence as this deadly machine, weighing, in battle trim, about 1,500 pounds. As a sea dog it almost has the sagacity of a perfectly trained pointer, coupled with extraordinary accuracy and speed. Thirty-six knots an hour, or eight knots faster than the Whitehead, is the time recorded of an official trial the other day, on which occasion, off Noyac Bay, Long Island, the new self-propelling steel shell caught its maximum speed only a few seconds after striking the water. Several minutes have usually been necessary for the older type of torpedo to reach or even approach a maximum stride.

On board the proving steamer were several ordnance experts from Washington, a crew of gunners, and a representative of the Brooklyn foundry which has made practically all the torpedoes in the United States Navy. Over a 1,200-yard range the trial tube was fired three times, and each successive time the dirigible destroyer struck the centre of a net target fifty yards wide. Nothing worthy of mention in the same paragraph has ever before been accomplished in torpedo practice. Once the target was pierced at a distance of 1,600 yards, the guaranteed capacity of the new turbine being 2,000 yards.

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Civilians may not readily realize the full import of such a performance. But, stripped of garnishment, it means that torpedo attacks in future may be delivered at long range, and not at close quarters, as was the case in the Sea of Japan engagement last Summer. Had Admiral Rojestvensky commanded a force of long-range, effectively handled torpedoes on that epic occasion there are naval experts who believe the Treaty of Portsmouth might have been indefinitely postponed. This, however, is as yet a matter of conjecture, and must so remain until convincing evidence to the contrary is established in a court of war.

Meanwhile the American Navy, with the characteristic courage of a conviction, is going ahead with the expenditure of more than two millions of dollars on the first installment of the new turbines, the average cost of each Bliss-Leavitt torpedo being about $6,000. Comparing this sum with the cost of even the largest projectiles used in the army and navy to-day—the cost of firing a twelve-inch gun being hardly more than a tithe of the amount a torpedo represents in dollars and cents—brings us to the question: What is there in or about a torpedo that necessitates such an outlay?

As a first item in the reckoning, between 300 and 500 chosen mechanics in the big steel and bronze foundry are now working overtime on the important contract. Day and night the great shops in Brooklyn are forging full blast in order to deliver the new destroyers to the Government on schedule time. Tone down the hammering of steel against steel, and the visitor might fancy himself in a clock factory, for the fine workmanship impresses one quite as much as the more massive. Workmen with hair files rasping threads one-thousandth of an inch in diameter rub shoulders with engineers driving monster machines beside which the dinosaurs of giant times were weaklings. If you will imagine an anvil chorus multiplied a thousandfold; with each chorister striking a special note with pendulum regularity under the direction of torpedo experts and the keen eye of a naval inspecting officer, with a foreground of ponderous mechanism biting into blue steel as easily as a penknife sinks into cardboard, and a background of long, shining steel cigar-shapes being loaded for war, you have a picture upon which many eyes of the naval world are now focused.

And never perhaps in naval annals has a more vital issue been impending. Unless naval judges are very much mistaken, those gleaming sixteen-foot tubes, when stored with 268 pounds of explosive, in the bow, and machinery, in the stern, to steer, propel, and discharge the dynamic load automatically, may make a mockery of the stanchest armorclads afloat. By them, also, it may be demonstrated that the naval war of the future will be a thing almost too brutal and ominous for conception. Given a hundred submarine destroyers—stealthy dragonflies they are, with their terrible accuracy and sting—in the navies of the greater maritime nations, and the international rules of warfare will have to be revamped to reconcile the strange extremes of twentieth century civilization and savagery.

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With such a weapon in prospect, it is not surprising that the Navy Department is exercising every care and precaution in its manufacture. Every ounce of steel, brass, or bronze that enters into the 1,500 pounds of torpedo has to be, to the least fraction of an inch, according to specification. The threading of each style of valve or screw is different. Each piece of tubing must be tested and found capable under a required strain, the flask itself demanding an elastic limit of 90,000 pounds, with an extreme breaking limit of 128,000 pounds. As may be imagined, the material entering into such an engine must be flawless to withstand such a tremendous strain. Accidents, nevertheless, are comparatively rare in torpedo manufacture, and those that have occurred have originated in the machinery rather than explosives, which are quite the simplest part of the formidable weapon.

One department of the hivelike foundry is devoted solely to making what is known as the gyroscope, which may be called the directive brain of a torpedo in action. The gyroscope used in the turbine is practically a new invention, as compared with the unsatisfactory one used in the old Whitehead. It is constructed on the ball-bearing principle, weighs about twenty pounds, is rotary, and, placed in the stern of the torpedo, is directly connected with the four-blade rudder. Its function, of course, is to steer the submarine straight for the enemy, and thereby to counteract any deflecting currents that might be met with en route.

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As the word turbine indicates, the new torpedo is propelled by a pair of four-bladed turbine screws, each eleven inches in diameter and containing eighty-four buckets, the screws being connected with a small turbine engine by two brass propellers. The screws of the new torpedo are capable of performing 1,200 revolutions a minute, or nearly 400 more revolutions than the older type. The Whitehead has only a single two-bladed reactionary screw.

The motive power of the new turbine is compressed air, the air tank or flask being situated just forward of the engine in the belly of the torpedo. The dynamite chamber is large enough to accommodate from 250 to 300 pounds of explosive, or enough to blow the mightiest battleship to atoms. The explosive is stored just forward of the ninety-three-inch air flask, the two sections being divided by a steel drum three-eighths of an inch in thickness.

When the explosion took place off Long Island, the effect was as though a sudden earthquake had rent the sea for fully a mile in every direction. Vast swells, such as accompany a tidal wave, billowed as in a monster cataclysm. Then up from the whirling vortex sprang a huge white pillar of water with a roar like the explosion of a world. Up, up, up it went, writhing and twisting in green and white convolutions, as though goaded by a very genius of destruction. It was 50 feet in diameter, and was flung nearly 200 feet into the air. When it fell the crash resembled a hundred tornadoes condensed into one. Certainly a battleship within striking range of so terrible and stealthy a force would be as an air bubble, and an armored cruiser as brittle glass. Steel decks and bridges will cease to be isles of safety, and the glimmering sea will become a nightmare in time of war. The roll and tumble of every wave, the flash of swimming porpoises, the nose of the vagrant shark, to the distorted imagination of the sailor aboard a man-of-war on the eve of battle, may well take on the semblance of a remorseless turbine destroyer.

Its efficiency is further increased by a combination wire cutter and trigger, which protrudes from the nose of the elongated, cigar-shaped body. This dual instrument has four blades, each about three inches wide and six inches long, which revolve rapidly as the submarine races through the water. It has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the naval officials that these blades can penetrate the stoutest net thrown about a battleship. At the same time the contact with the net is not sufficiently strong to drive back the trigger.

This, in fact, does not occur until the steel hull of the battleship is struck. Then the trigger rebounds against a dynamite cap, which, in turn, ignites an instantaneous fuse running into the dynamite chamber.

Heretofore the comparative torpidity—the slow speed—of torpedoes has made submarine tubes on warships impracticable, as the ship, manoeuvring at full or even three-quarters speed, has run the risk of running down the venomous destroyer before the latter caught its stride.

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Apropos of the coming of this new and formidable fighting factor into the arena of war, it may be emphasized that the submarine destroyer, together with the torpedo, has developed so rapidly from the chrysalis state that the most modern types of first-class battleships now on the ways have been antiquated by science between ordering and completion. Naturally the first—the pioneer—Whitehead torpedo was a very crude affair, the speed being something less than ten knots an hour and the range very limited. Credit is due the Austrian Navy for perceiving the wonderful potentialities of the device and adopting the torpedo in 1868. Robert Whitehead, thus encouraged, devoted himself energetically to its development, and one by one the defects of the self-acting vessel were remedied, until it was brought to its present extraordinary efficiency by the newly improved gyroscope and turbine engine.

Coincident with the adoption of the Bliss-Leavitt torpedo by the United States Government, action is already being taken to consider the installation of submarine tubes in the underbodies of the seven new battleships now being built and projected for what has come to be the Greater American Navy. If this is done, it will prove beyond peradventure that the hour of the torpedo has at last come—that something more formidable than a sixteen-inch gun has become an actual working reality—and finally that the tides of marine warfare are in future to flow under rather than on the surface of the seas.

MUSINGS OF A GENTLE CYNIC

An impulse often has a sting in its tail.

The marriage tie is too often a slip knot.

Do high ideals always begin at the bottom of the ladder?

Oratory may be a gift, but it takes more than that to make a balky mule go.

The faint heart that ne'er won fair lady may live to congratulate itself.

Liquor will improve with age, but the trouble is that the average man won't let it.

The fellow who has to play cards for money should stick to solitaire.

The married man doesn't believe in paying money to hear a lecture.

Don't cast your pearls before a woman who is a natural-born kicker.

A woman is a paradox. She will talk for hours about the value of silence.

To be really disappointed in love it is necessary to have been married at least once.

If you have to pay the piper, be sure you get the dance.

You don't have to pump the organ to find out all the church gossip.

The toper who mixes his beverages believes that it is never too late to blend.

Atlas may have carried the world on his back, but he never had to lift a mortgage.

Disease always attacks the weakest spot, which is perhaps why so many people get a cold in the head.

"Westward the Course of Empire"

A Panorama of Our Country, in Eight Daily Tableaux, as Seen by a Passenger on the Los Angeles Limited.

By MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.

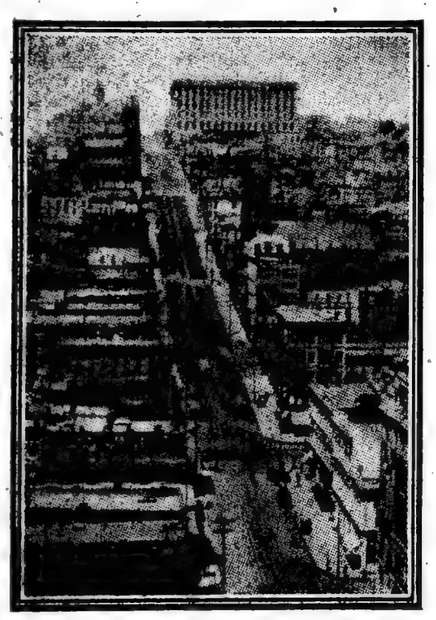

Looking Up California Street to the Fairmount, San Francisco.

Day Sixth.—The Golden Gate.

HERE we are at last at the Golden Gate, "at the land's end and the world's end and the end of the Aryan migration," as is set forth in "The Helmet of Mambrino." At the one angle of a triangle of which the other two are the City of Angels and the City of the Saints, nobody has pretended to find in San Francisco much affinity with either. It is, on the contrary, frankly mundane, wide open with a width of openness beyond the dreams of Tammany, and boasts itself, and one judges with reason, to be the most cosmopolitan of all the towns of a country which is itself a cosmos in attracting strangers from all lands. In the seven hours or so of December daylight which are left one between a late and leisurely breakfast and the dark, nay, between that meal and the departure of his train, one has no time for Oakland or Berkeley, not even for the Cliff House and the Golden Gate Park, which are the boasts of San Francisco itself. It is open to him only, in the language of the Psalmist, to "grin like a dog and run about the city." The provision for running about the city is not so ample as one finds in the Middle West, or even in the effete East, being the obsolescent cable car mainly, and even one sees the elsewhere-for-that-purpose obsolete horse still employed as an instrument of public traction. There has been a "seeing San Francisco" automobile service, but I learn that it has languished and been abandoned; and there is another, just starting, which boas itself to have "the largest automobile on the Coast seating twenty persons," half as many as one can see any day swarming on one of the observation automobiles in Broadway, and drinking in the megaphonous eloquence of the barker. But I happened to fall between these two stools, and, the private automobile at $5 per hour being rather too rich for my blood, I fulfilled for the most part literally the Psalmist's injunction, and did not regret it, dividing my few hours between the "business centre" and the "swell" residential quarter, and finding in each reason to regret the brevity of my sojourn.

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San Francisco has been much written about, and by great writers. Bret Harte, Stevenson, and Kipling are compelling names. And yet I find that I have derived from reading no real notion of the place. The local guidebook tells you that it has been visited by frequent and destructive fires. It is plain that they have not been frequent or destructive enough. The flimsy architecture of a mining camp survives in great quantities to disturb the impression of a modern city and even to endanger more permanent and more valuable erections. The early magnates of "Nob Hill" had the crudity of their own architectural tastes reinforced by the general belief that frame buildings were the most trustworthy against earthquakes, and they put up balloon frames and went to wild excesses in jig-sawyery by way of spending money. There is much crudity left even in the commercial centre, though there, and there alone, there does not seem to be left any dangerous combustibility. The monstrous Palace Hotel, a monument, I suppose, of the early seventies, is highly characteristic, with its seven-story court, which the architect probably called a "patio," surrounded by balconies, and these in turn with bedrooms, of which it is a detail in the general splendiferousness that they are dark cells, in which you cannot even see your way about without artificial light. The same architectural anarchy that characterizes the building of other American cities signalizes that of San Francisco, and yet more abundantly. Individualism is more rampant and civism more discouraged than in New York or Chicago. The architectural lions of the place, apart from the admirable Ferry Station, which a reproduction of the Giralda of Seville crowns as it crowns the Madison Square Garden, and even more effectively by dint of the greater effectiveness of its isolated and conspicuous site—the "lions" are the three newspaper buildings, of which two are officially known by other names than those of the newspapers, but all popularly by their newspaper names. Each of them has its interest, but none of them has anything architecturally to do with either of the others. Intrinsically the Hearst Building is not only the most interesting and attractive of them, but also it affords by its graceful and skillful recall of the architecture of the original Spanish settlement the most eligible point of departure for the commercial architecture of San Francisco, when it shall cease to be chaotic. The Crocker Building is an excellent example of the conventional treatment of the skyscraper, in which it is still represented as a building of masonry instead of a frame building, and the actual masonry of the great commercial concerns is exemplary for its straightforward rationality of design.

Besides its wooden flimsiness the up-and-downness of San Francisco is the feature for which I was not fully prepared. This unevenness has queer consequences. For example, the "swell" quarter—Jackson Street and Pacific Avenue far up the hill and their connecting streets—crowned, really with an Acropolitan effectiveness, by the ranged stories and wings of the still incomplete "Fairmount"—this swell quarter takes its rise from "Chinatown," and the hill it sits on stands knee-deep in that undesirable and despired purlieu, which offers the only access. When you get out there, and have ceased wondering at the jig-saw antics of the days of the old "magnates," "when the miners were the kings," you find as interesting a residential quarter, of as beautiful houses without and, if I may generalise from the gracious hospitality of the only one it was vouchsafed me to enter, within, as you will find in any American or foreign city, and with the same grateful air that the houses of Pasadena had of not being "palaces," but only happy and comfortable homes, trophies, once more, of "Triumphant Democracy."

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Day Seventh.—Over the Range.

THERE is nothing to see from the Oakland ferryboat at 6 o'clock P. M. in late December excepting the receding twinkles of the lights of Cosmopolis and the ferryboat itself, which, by dint of taking forty minutes to its transit, is a floating barber's shop and restaurant as well as conveyance. The Sacramento Valley and its stations are likewise mere names called out in the dark. But this morning, Holy Good Luck once more! For I awake precisely at the psychological moment and twitch my curtain blue to become aware, in the gray dawning, of snow and pine-trees outside, a sight to banish the remains of drowsiness, and to raise the curtain entirely on the new scene. The sky brightens from gray to luminous pale amber, not bright enough yet to extinguish a pale fading star or two, the dark green of the pines grows starker, and the great carpet whiter. We have passed the summit and are unmistakably sliding down hill. The sudden consciousness that this is sunrise on the Sierra Nevada we are witnessing dissipates the last remains of drowsiness. And presently we whisk into the dark of a tunnel, with rapid slits of light in its timber frame, and no sooner out of that than we plunge into another. A line of Kipling has been running in my head all these days, the line that tells how "the many-shedded levels loop and twine," and I have been awaiting the verification. The snowsheds of the plains have been long since abandoned in favor of the wind breaks and snow breaks of Wyoming I have already told of. The verification is complete at last. The whole stanza is worth quoting for the astonishingly graphic vividness with which it paints this scene:

Through the gorge that gives the stars at noonday clear—
Up the pass that packs the scud beneath our wheel—
Round the bluff that sinks her thousand fathom sheer—
Down the valley with our guttering brakes asqueal:
Where the trestle groans and quivers in the snow,
Where the many-shedded levels loop and twine,
So I lead my reckless children from below
Till we sing the song of Roland to the pine.
With my "Tinka-tinka-tinka-tink!"
(And the axe has cleared the mountain, croup and crest.)
So we ride the iron stallions down to drink,
Through the canyons to the waters of the West.

There is the crossing of the Sierra done once and for all. "Hurrah!" I remember Clarence King exclaiming in his joy when he fell in with that stanza for the first time, Clarence King, the best of all judges by his knowledge of the range which he crossed and explored years before the railroad, and by his poetical sensibility also—and ever after maintained that "The Song of the Banjo" was Kipling's high-water mark in verse.

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It is a different world on the hither side of the mountains, with its sombre pine forests, its scarps and gulches, its increasing signs everywhere of disfiguring mining, quarrying, boring industries, its Yankeeism for the Spanish of the further slope, the sweet do nothing supplanted by the ugly do much. The change is denoted by the disappearance of the sonorous Spanish names of the stations of the coast line, even the Benicia and Sacramento of the western slope displaced by Colfax and Gold Run and Dutch Flat and Truckee. For all that, the scene is full of interest until we reach the bottom, the high plateau of Nevada. But after five miles of this, with its monotonous sage brush bounded by low-lying mountains afar off, one finds, absolutely for the first time since leaving Omaha, that he can afford to betake himself to a book by daylight, and is not compelled to keep looking out of the window for fear of losing something.

Almost the only incident I recall of this daylong journey over the arid plain is that of the accursed newsboy of Reno, whom, being pressed for time, I engaged to buy me a quarter's worth of souvenir postcards at the neighboring store, and who returned with four, the souvenir card throughout the West being a staple article at two for a nickel or twelve for a quarter. A nimble and promising thief that newsboy, whether destined for the Senate or the halter. Rather sadly fell our Christmas Eve, in spite of the cheerfulness and the abundant and strange anecdotage of the genial 'Friscan friend I picked up. The dullness was lightened an hour after dark by the irruption into the smoking apartment of the Pullman we two had had mainly to ourselves of a lank stripling in a red flannel shirt and cowhide boots, apparently a cowboy fresh from riding the range, who produced from his stores a box of better cigars than you would expect to encounter in Nevada. "Very likely some magnate's son," whispers my 'Friscan friend. "You can't go by clothes here." Sure enough, it appears casually that the new-comer is a graduate of Leland Stanford, who knows many things besides sheep raising, which he evidently knows particularly, and tells us that there are a million sheep in Nevada. How they pick up a living is more than one can make out from what is to be seen from the railroad's right of way, which still commands a broad prospect.

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Day Eighth.—The City of the Saints.

AND once again, "San Buena Ventura!" As yesterday, I am awakened just at the psychological moment, awakened, this time, by a feeling that the chugging beneath the car is not the smooth, continuous glide to which by this time I am inured, a feeling of a different substructure. A twitch of the curtain assures me that the surrounding country is not snow, as yesterday, or sand, as four days ago, nor any variety of terra firma, but ripples of water. We are on a bridge. The complete arousal which follows this discovery brings with it a sense that we must be at last on the great "Lucin Cut-off," which modern railroading has erected on trestles across the shallower parts of the Great Salt Lake, to save certain forty-odd miles of distance, certain difficult grades, certain racking curves. "I am not here" to give you the statistics of these economies. Mr. Oscar K. Davis has given them completely in the January Century, to which I beg to refer importunate inquirers. From his most interesting and exhaustive article you will learn how it pays a great railroad to grapple with bristling engineering problems, and to expend a bagatelle of four millions or so in such an improvement in order to reduce operating expenses of which each singly and daily is a trifle, but of which the accumulation, in time and space, is enormous. Mr. Davis's summary is worth repeating: "Forty-three miles in distance are lopped off, heartbreaking grades avoided, curves eliminated, hours of time in transit saved, and untold worry and vexation prevented, at the same time that expenses of operation are reduced more than enough to pay interest on the whole cost twice over." When you have taken in the figures you will be in the way of realising that even the vast design of tunneling the Sierra Nevada and doing away with our sunrise of yesterday is not an iridescent dream of the designer, but an urgent problem of practical railroading.

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Meanwhile the picturesque tourist who is here to receive with thankfulness what impressions may befall him cannot be too thankful for the good luck which no contract could have guaranteed him. He finds himself, so far as sensations and perceptions go, from this side of the car or from the other, on a railroad out in the middle of the ocean:

nec jam amplius ullae
Apparent terrae, coelum undique et undique pontus.

Nothing in the gray dawn visible but sea and sky, as is no wonder with the greatest, excepting the Great Lakes, of all our inland waters. But now, off to the southeast, if indeed we head due eastward, the gray murk, low down on the horizon, becomes faintly empurpled, while above it the still unrisen sun inflames two broad horizontal belts of cloud to gold, heightens the pallid sky above them to palpitating green, and, still above, kindles to flaming scarlet a great fleece of morning mist. We see great sunsets from THE TIMES tower. (I do not know so much about the sunrises from that point of view.) At Salt Lake, as I am presently to hear, they pride themselves on both sunrises and sunsets, holding, it seems, that the saline particles rising from a lake some ten times as salt as the Atlantic refract to peculiar beauty the level solar rays. However that may be, this Christmas sunrise over the lake is a picture to hang with the sunrise of yesterday over the Sierra in the gallery of memory so long as memory lasts.

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It is rather startling, in alighting at the City of the Saints, to find the first building after leaving the station and the rather shabby hotel which confronts it, emblasoned in large gilt letters "Keeley Institute." One cannot say the institute is superfluous, for, even on Christmas Day, one finds provision for both the bibulous and the aleatory instincts of our nature apparently adequate to any possible demand. "There," explained my most kindly local guide, philosopher, and friend, "in that saloon," indicating one of no exceptional exterior splendor, "you will meet every millionaire in Utah, if you wait long enough. Some of 'em won't drink anywhere else." As to the aleatoriness, I was to witness that it was the custom of the leading citizens of Salt Lake to toy with contrivances of cards or dice, in competition with the dealer, to determine whether, when they wanted two cigars, they should pay for four or for none. As for "Mining Stocks for Sale" in the window of a saloon, I had been familiarized with that phenomenon in Ogden. The sanctimony of the Latter Day Saints looks peculiar.

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Through this rapid record I have confined myself to impressions and forborne to go into "questions." But, here in Salt Lake City, the Mormon question is of the essence. It is in the air. I asked my aforementioned local authority whether the line of political cleavage was a line also of social demarkation, whether, for instance, a Mormon was "clubbable" from the Gentile point of view. "Bless your innocence!" was his answer, "half the friends I will introduce you to, walking up the street, will probably be Mormons." Another Gentile said: "Politically we are down on them, and will beat them every time we can. They owe a higher allegiance than that to Uncle Sam, and we won't have it. But socially they are just like anybody else. We dance with the girls and drink with the men." The Gentiles have, in fact, won a great municipal victory just now here in Salt Lake. It is hard for the stranger to make out how a people so peculiar should not be more peculiar. "Temple Square" is the only architectural peculiarity of the place, for the monument to "Brigham Young and the Pioneers," though one wishes it were a better monument, is by the testimony of candid Gentiles deserved, and the Eagle Gate has its ample excuses, from the point of view of its projectors.

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There would be a better Pioneers' Monument now, though in sooth this is not a bad one, as American monuments go. Mr. Dallin, the Mormon sculptor, of whose work a spirited equestrian sketch stands in the pleasant and hospitable Commercial Club, is of high repute with his artistic brethren; and in the same repository I found several canvases by a painter who evidently knew his Paris, and whose work was not more redolent of his native soil than that of the other usual graduates of that capital. The notion of an artistic Mormon is startling to the stranger. Yet in fact there is more artistic aptitude among the Mormons than among their Gentile neighbors, and they take to music as well as to the plastic arts with readiness and success. It is pleasure and justice to record that those Gentiles who do not inhabit Utah, and who have only business dealings with the Mormon leaders, have nothing but good to say of them as men of ideas, as men of affairs, and as fair dealers. Do you remember Dickens's testimony about the shipload of English Mormon emigrants he went to look at in the London Docks in the early sixties, prepared to curse, and found himself compelled to bless altogether? It is worth quoting how, watching them under the circumstances of a hasty embarkation in a sailing ship, he would have taken them for "in their degree, the pick and flower of England":

"To suppose the family groups of whom the majority of emigrants were composed polygamically possessed, would be to suppose an absurdity manifest to any one who saw the fathers and mothers * * * I went on board their ship to bear testimony against them if they deserved it, as I fully believed they would; to my great astonishment they did not deserve it; and my predispositions must not affect me as an honest witness."

Monument to Brigham Young and the Pioneers, Salt Lake City.

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A survey of Salt Lake from Temple Square to Fort Douglas and back—Fort Douglas, which has been an overhanging menace to the town since the expedition of Albert Sidney Johnson, in the days of Buchanan—shows only a very attractive and inviting town, with wide expanse of happy homes, its due proportion of churches—Catholic, Congregational, and so forth—with more than its due proportion, one would say, of schoolhouses. Looking at the stately schoolhouses and the Temple one is inclined to repeat with Victor Hugo about the printed book and Notre Dame, "ceci tuera cela." But apparently not so. The learning of the Gentiles is available to the Saints. If there be a Gentile University of Utah, so also there is a University of the Saints and a "Brigham Young University" thereto. If there be an able and pugnacious Salt Lake Tribune, so there is an able and pugnacious Mormon organ, The Deseret News, of which I obtained a holiday number, weighing a pound and a half and including a hundred pages, according to the canons of "metropolitan" Sunday journalism, and of which I should not speak ill, for it had much information of use to me. But one cannot help feeling that Mormonism is doomed, in spite of all the specious showings it can make for itself. A peculiar people can remain peculiar only by detachment and isolation, and must merge now that it has been fairly caught up with. It is a lack of faith in "Uncle Sam" to seek to accelerate the inevitable catastrophe. A Nation which boasts of being able to assimilate so many hundreds of thousands of polyglot foreigners a year would show little confidence in itself if it did not believe that it could assimilate these few hundreds of thousands of belated strangers without exterminating them or even persecuting them, and if it should trust to violence rather than to time, which works more surely:

Even as that Bull-god once did stand
And watched the burial—clouds of sand,
Till these at last, without a hand,
Rose o'er his eyes, another land,
And blinded him with Destiny.

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"Back East."

AND so I rejoin in the Christmas dusk my companions of the first trip of the Los Angeles Limited, having for the first time seen my country, and being now engaged in the attempt to celebrate it. I do not know how much the eagle may have been heard to screech in the foregoing pages. I only know that patriotic pride and joy have attended the voyager and increased with every step of his progress. It is a dozen years or more since an eminent editor explaining his "run across," said: "Oh, you know, Europe is a matter now of $200 and ten days." True, the voyager for that money and in that time can cross, and on an express steamer, even recross, having observed the scenery of the North Atlantic by the way. It is exactly ten days from Chicago to Chicago, this trip we have been taking, twelve days from New York to New York, eight days from the Missouri to the Coast and back, as we have gone and come. "Ten days and $200" from Chicago, twelve days and $250, say, from New York. Our trip was possibly too strenuous for some, who would require more than three nights out of twelve in a stationary bed. Allowances can be made by and for these weaker brethren and sisters. I should have been glad of another day in the Garden, and of another at the Golden Gate, which would have made an even fortnight from New York. But in what direction could you go, within these limits of time and money, which would offer so much of delight to the eyes, of instruction to the mind, of aliment for patriotism? For this last in the retrospect is the most potent of considerations. It used to be the fashion for politicians returning from Europe to say that they came back better Americans than they went. But an American, whatever part he inhabits, cannot help coming back from travel in the other parts a better American than he went. Even poor old New York may have its patriotic uses for a Middle Westerner himself. To see 3,000 miles of Triumphant Democracy, to mingle with all sorts and conditions of men and not to find one who does not fervently believe in the United States of America—that is an experience which must be undergone to be appreciated. After all our "little fears," Liberty, Equality, Fraternity are accomplished facts throughout this land. "I met a hundred men on the road to Delhi, and they were all my brothers."

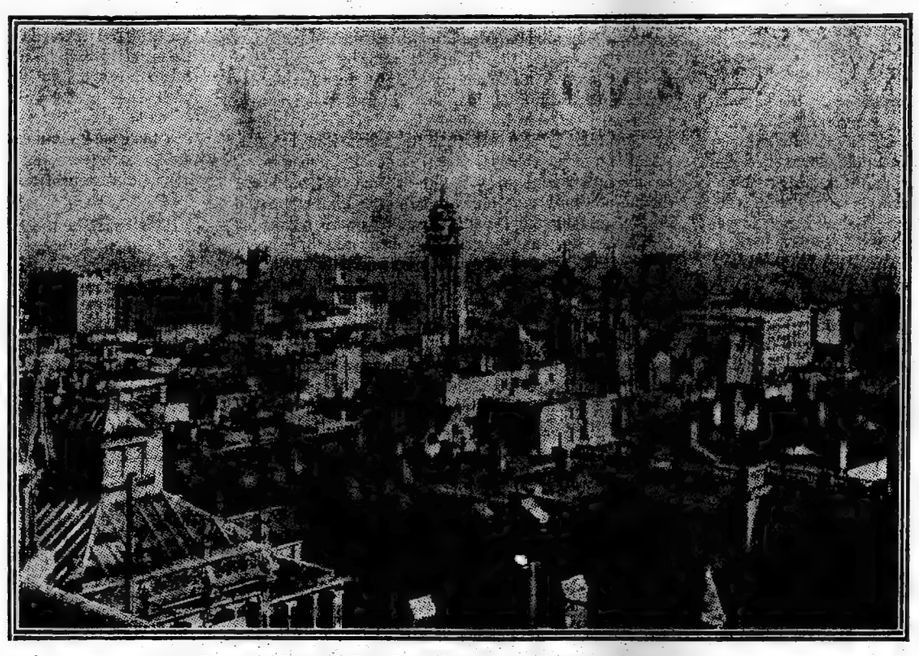

General View of San Francisco from Hopkins Art Institute.

Society to Help Italian Immigrants

THE New York Society for the Protection of Italian Immigrants has in contemplation a new plan to further the Americanization of the immigrant. As the labor camps represent the most solidly concentrated masses of Italian immigrants, men ignorant of the English language, wholly dependent in all things upon the interpreter, this society purposes carrying to those new American citizens in these camps schools where they can learn the language of the country to which they have come and through which they may gradually absorb the principles and ideals of American citizenship.

The idea of the labor camp school has been in the the minds of the members of this society for some time, but they were enabled to put it into practical experiment only in September of this year, when Miss Sarah Wool Moore, Secretary of the society, established one of these schools at the Pittsburg Filtration Camp in the Aspinwall suburb of Pittsburg. The month before an effort was made to establish a similar school at a camp near New York City, but the attempt fell through on account of stubborn opposition on the part of the padrone. The padrone is a clumsy obstacle in the way of the worker for the alleviation of the [illegible] condition, as he is likely to be [illegible] and things, and he may have to be persuaded by the vigorous hand of the law before the system of camp schools can be thoroughly planted. The interest and attention of V. De Luca, a labor contractor of high standing, was enlisted in behalf of the plan of the society, and he fell in enthusiastically with the effort, offering as a field for launching the experiment the camp at Pittsburg. The society readily accepted the offer, and Miss Moore went forth as pioneer in the undertaking.

Almost the entire labor force of this enormous plant, which will take three years in building, is composed of Italians, numbering 400 or 500 men. When Miss Moore arrived at the camp she first visited the shanty store, the meeting and lounging place of the laborers. Here the opening of a school had been announced and discussed. To a group gathered at the store Miss Moore put the question: "Do you really wish a school?" The answer came in an emphatic chorus, "Sure!" It is the one American word they all know. Three days after her arrival at the camp a rough shanty schoolhouse had been erected and fitted out with rude benches and desks. There the school began. It was held in the evenings, of course, that being the only leisure time of the workers. From the first it was well patronized, and created the deepest interest in the camp.

The Italians, some verging on toward old age, would bend to the task of learning the foundations of the English language with more eagerness than fresh, enthusiastic schoolboys. They even begged to have the school every night in the week, not excepting Saturday and Sunday. The school continued five weeks with an average attendance of thirty-five, the total enrollment being sixty-two. A great many of the Italians were unable to attend regularly on account of night work or special jobs that took them away from the camp; others, deeply interested, had various demands that kept them away. The general sentiment of the men, however, was expressed when Miss Moore, on her departure, left with them a roll of paper on which she wrote: "All those who wish a school may sign their names to this paper." In a week after her return to New York she received the paper filled out with 128 smudgy, scrawly, but emphatic signatures. One man, in manifestation of his hearty approval of the plan and his pride at being able to write, signed his name three times.

The men were tractable, attentive, and pitiably eager to learn. The teacher was questioned not only on textbook matters, but frequently during her brief stay among the laborers she had to answer inquiries about naturalization papers, was appealed to about all sorts of personal grievances, and was urged by members of the night shift to start a day school.

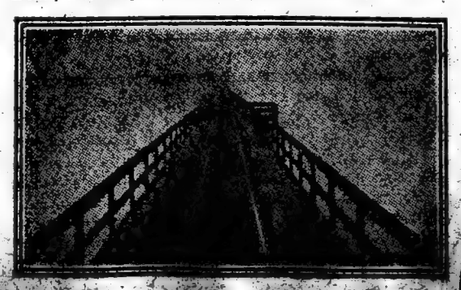

The Lucin Cut-off.

Animals with a History: "Old Mose's" Life Story

The Bully of the Reptile House in the Bronx "Zoo"—How He Was Brought to Terms.

OF all the villainous old bullies, "Old Mose," the twelve-foot alligator in the reptile house of the New York Zoological Park, was for many years one of the greatest. According to hearsay, he always was a bully from his youth, which he spent in the Indian River, Fla., to the present time, when, owing to a severe and most painful lesson given to him not so very long ago he has become meek and fairly subdued.

He was probably swaggering around in his native river and defying all who came near him when he lost a circular piece out of his tail, evidently taken by a shark. The bite must have been a very severe one at the time, for he carried it ever after.

One would have thought that his capture would have been enough to subdue any creature, for it was not only ignominious, but must have been also humiliating and painful. Like all other alligators, Old Mose burrowed into the banks of the Indian River, making himself a comfortable and snug place of rest and refuge, and there he slept and idled away his time when not in the river. But one day, his size and strength having been noticed by a man who made his living by catching alligators, a hunt was arranged between ten or twelve tourists, and preparations for the capture of Old Mose were begun.

In the first place, a large noose of strong cord was laid round the opening of his burrow; then with long iron stakes the alligator catchers drove down deeply into the end of the burrow. For some time there was no movement, no sign that anything alive was there at all. But frequent and severe prods from sharp stakes are not comfortable, even to an alligator with a skin as tough as anything in the world, and after a while it evidently occurred to Old Mose that if that sort of thing was going on, the best thing to do was to get out.

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Accordingly, when the men's patience was becoming exhausted, and they were beginning to think alligator hunting was slow sport, there was a sudden rush and flounder, mingled with loud shouts from the men who had tight hold of the ends of the noose, and out came the alligator all ready to do anything in his power to his tormentors. But it was no use; the noose tightened round his thick throat, his strength went from him with the pressure, and in a short time Old Mose had lost his freedom and was a prisoner. The story of his size and strength went forth to many places, and he was finally bought by a lady who followed the unique occupation of keeping an alligator farm. From this lady the Director of the New York Zoological Park heard of Old Mose, and not long afterward Old Mose became one of the residents of the alligator pool in the reptile house.

Naturally he was much the biggest alligator, and he let every one know it in just as objectionable a manner as he could. Not one of the other alligators dared come near him; it was almost a liberty to take a little swim in the pool. Even when they were not interfering with him in any way he would occasionally make a rush and with open jaws drive the poor unfortunate creatures hither and thither, until it became a question what to do with him. One unfortunate alligator became his especial aversion. This alligator, who goes by the name of Number Two, measured only about half the length of Old Mose when he arrived at the reptile house, and was consequently at a great disadvantage in every way.

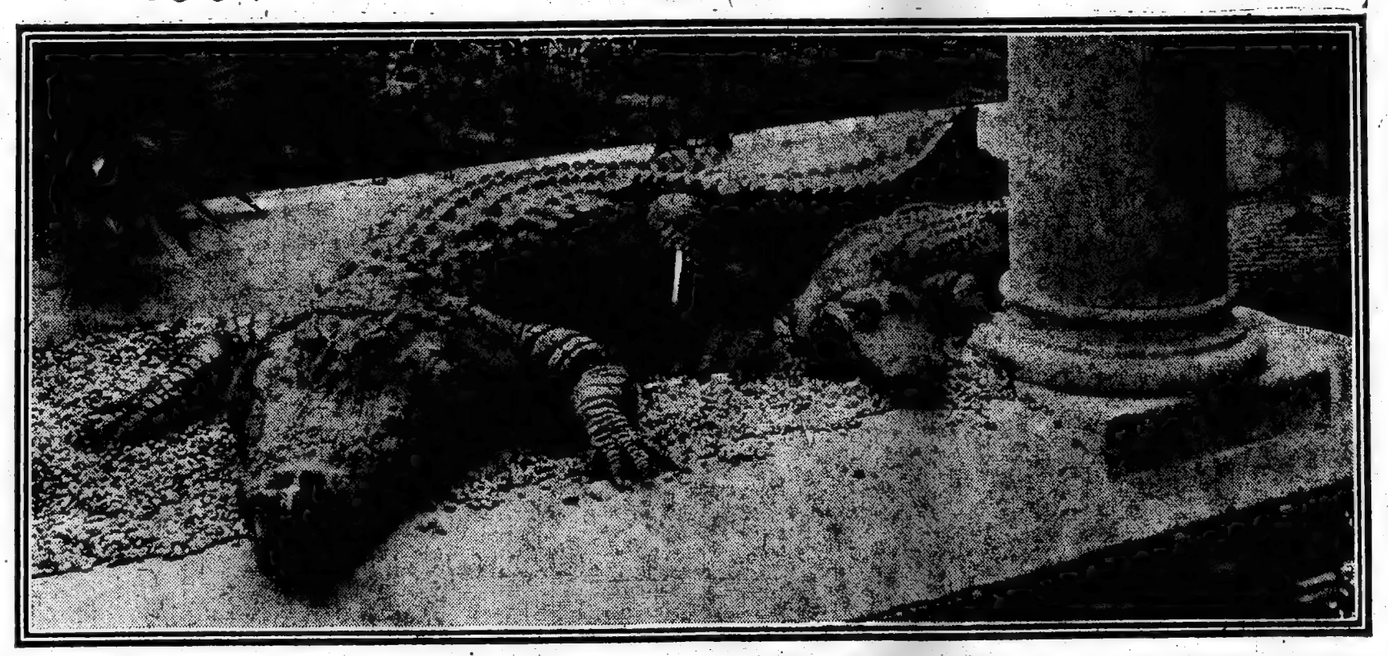

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OLD MOSE AND NUMBER TWO.

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Poor Number Two's life was a burden. He always kept as far away from Old Mose as he possibly could, but he was persecuted almost day and night. He took it as meekly as an alligator can take anything, and made the best of things by keeping a lookout and getting out of the way whenever he could, but he knew not the meaning of either rest or peace. But alligators grow, like all other creatures, and to those who are interested in these matters it may be of some benefit to hear how much this particular one grew in a year.

When Number Two was received at the reptile house he measured 6 feet 11 inches. During the first year he grew 1 foot 3 inches, and so measured 8 feet 2 inches. During the second year he grew 1 foot 1 inch, measuring 9 feet 3 inches, and during the third year he grew 1 foot 7 inches, and so measured 10 feet 10 inches. Old Mose by this time had grown to be 12 feet 5 inches, but the young one had grown much faster in comparison, and was not so much smaller than Mose himself.

With such a cunning old rascal as Old Mose, one would have thought he would have had sense enough not to bully the young one quite as much, but for some reason or other the bigger Number Two got the more Old Mose bullied him. The other alligators had a pretty bad time of it, but Number Two got the largest share; he could scarcely get time for a little sleep occasionally if Old Mose did not feel inclined to let him have it.

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But one hot day, when everything seemed inert and sleepy, Old Mose had been fairly quiet and seemed inclined to sleep himself. He had been lying perfectly still, in the way alligators have, for some time, and Number Two was lying just behind him, facing his tail, and always on the lookout for the slightest sign of movement on the part of his enemy. Now, whether Number Two's wrongs came before him, or whether it was the close proximity of his enemy's tail, no one will ever know, but suddenly, without the least warning, Number Two caught hold of Old Mose's tail, fitting his teeth firmly into the curious notch left by the shark, or whatever it was that had taken the piece out, and hung on for dear life.

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Old Mose was powerless. It was useless turning around; he simply swung his old victim away from him, and no matter how much he turned and twisted, Number Two would not let go. Alligators do not pull at the objects they catch hold of, like most animals; they hold on and turn round and round in the water like a swivel, and keep this up until the part they have in their mouths comes away by sheer force and twisting.

There was a most terrific struggle, and the water was thrown up high and in all directions, turning toward the end to a red color, but Number Two did not once loosen his hold until he had torn off fully fourteen inches of Old Mose's tail! And when he had accomplished this, Old Mose was a different being; he did not attempt to go after Number Two, or hurt him in any way; he crept to one corner of the pool and stayed there, a completely subdued tyrant, just as meek as his namesake is supposed to have been.

Few can realize what enormous strength is necessary to tear off the tail of an alligator. A famous taxidermist once told me that even he had never realized how tough an alligator's skin was until he mounted one. He then found that, in closing up the opening in the stomach, he was obliged, in order to insert the necessary stitches, to drill holes in the skin. And yet this young alligator had bitten off fourteen inches of the tail of a full-grown, abnormally big, strong alligator!

And now Number Two has it much his own way, as Old Mose once had his, only he is not such a big bully, and not such a tyrant to the other alligators who live in the same pool with him. Old Mose from sheer force of circumstances has turned over a new leaf; he is so meek and subdued that he does not even attempt to tyrannize over the smaller alligators. He lies most of the time in that dead, motionless state which is so dull and uninteresting to those who look on, and makes no more rushes with open mouth, no more vigorous switches of his tail.

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There was a time, not so very long ago, when, with all the other alligators, he would lift up his head at an angle of forty-five degrees and bellow or roar every time the bell rang. He lifts up his head now, perhaps from force of habit, but only a little way, and his bellow is so meek that it is completely drowned in the noise of the other alligators. Alligators are, I believe, the only crocadilia who utter a vocal sound of any sort, and perhaps—who knows?—this is why they appear to be so proud of it. Certainly Old Mose used to make the most of it, and delight in lifting up his head and his voice, but his days of tyranny are over, and, if I am not mistaken, his days of being bullied himself are to come, for already Number Two seems to be giving himself airs, if an alligator can do anything so active or show so much expression.

For certainly, with the most vivid imagination in the world, no human being can see any expression of any kind in an alligator. He generally lies perfectly still with closed eyes, and when, very rarely, the curious films which cover them and which come upward, drop down, there is no more expression than there was before. Even with an open mouth an alligator has little expression. Nearly all animals, when opening their mouths, move their tongues in some way or another, and one can gather a little expression by the way in which it is moved. But the tongue of an alligator is fastened to the bottom of his mouth almost all the way, and lies in there as white and motionless as any inanimate thing without life. So it is not much use studying the expression of Old Mose, because he hasn't any, but it is a comfort to know that tyrants and bullies do get the worst of it sometimes, even if it is only an alligator.

ELLEN VELVIN, F. Z. S.

A NEW REGION OF THE UNKNOWN ARCTIC ABOUT TO BE ENTERED

A NEW region of the unknown arctic is about to be entered. Our map shows it between Banks Land and Prince Patrick Island in the east and the New Siberia Islands in the west. The southern boundary of this unknown part of the Arctic Ocean is not far north of the coast of Alaska, and coincides with the line on the map showing the track of the Jeannette as she drifted through the ice. Its western boundary is the track which Nansen's Fram made from the New Siberia Islands to the northwest. This region includes more than one-half of the unknown Arctic. Four or five lands as large as Alaska might be placed in it.

The leading geographers of Europe, such as Supan of Germany and Markham of England, hold to-day that it is far less important to reach the north pole than to explore this unknown area to the west of the North American Arctic world. Here is to be solved the problem whether there is more land in the Arctic domain.

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Scientific men say that a knowledge of the distribution of land and water is the foundation of physical science. They say this because the relative size and the distribution of the lands and waters forming the earth's surface profoundly influence the régime of winds, currents, temperatures, and many other physical phenomena. This is the reason why they say that the next expeditions should be sent into the Arctic Ocean to the north of Alaska and East Siberia.

In the part of the Arctic shown on our map is believed to lie the last opportunity to discover new lands in the Arctic. Two small expeditions, one led by the Englishman A. H. Harrison and the other by the Dane Einar Mikkelsen, are about to enter this area in the hope that they will find some of the islands, large or small, that are believed to be there.

Before relating the plans of these two expeditions it is best to tell why it is thought that there are undiscovered lands in this part of the Arctic. The latest contributions to this problem have been made by Dr. Harris and Prof. Spencer of our country and Sir Clemens Markham and Dr. Supan of Europe.

Harris argues, from his hydrographic studies, that as the currents flowing north to Bering Sea turn to the east and west when they reach the polar ocean, there is probably land in the unknown sea which turns them aside from their northern course. Spencer reaches the same conclusion from his study of all the soundings made to the north of America and East Asia. Both these scientists concur in the view of Markham and other European polar authorities that there is land between Prince Patrick Island and Siberia.

Arctic exploration has advanced so far that it is now quite well established under what conditions new lands cannot be found in the unexplored area. It was thought not long ago that practically the whole Arctic Ocean was a shallow sea. Then Nansen, to the surprise of the world, discovered a polar ocean to the northwest of the New Siberia Islands with a depth of 12,000 feet and more. He found evidence making it almost certain that this big sea extends to and beyond the North Pole. There is reason to believe that this deep sea covers the larger part of the unknown area; and there are also reasons for believing that in the Arctic no lands rise from ocean depths of 12,000 feet. It is not surprising that Nansen discovered no lands during his long drift over this deep sea.

When we take soundings in the ocean near the coastal plains of the continents we find that the sea bed slopes very gently for many miles off shore. This is the part of the coastal plain that is hidden under the sea, and it is called the continental shelf. Beyond the continental shelf the sea bottom slopes rapidly to oceanic depths.

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In the Arctic the continental shelf is of great extent. All the Arctic lands yet discovered rise from continental shelves. The widespread Parry archipelago north of our continent stands on the continental shelf. In the long drift of the Jeannette to the west the water under her was only 300 to 600 feet deep. In other words, she did not get outside of the continental shelf into deep water, and it is not surprising that she discovered three islands.

From the fact that all the known Arctic islands stand on continental shelves it is believed that the islands yet unknown will be found only in shallow waters over these shelves. The circumstance that the drift of the Jeannette took her for hundreds of miles only a little north of west points strongly to the conclusion that land to the north of her prevented currents from carrying her in that direction.

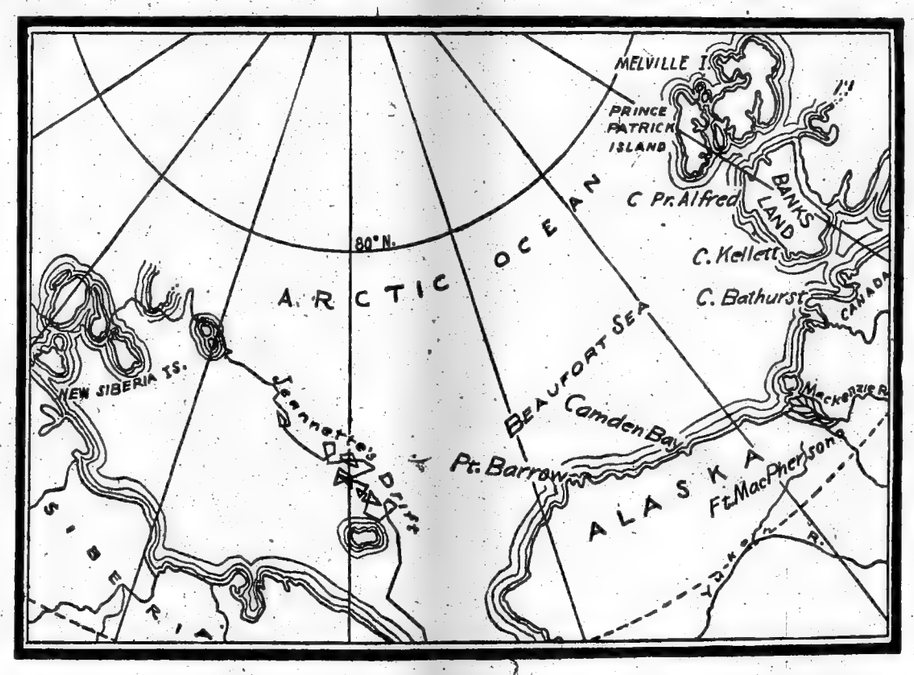

For these reasons it is believed that this section of the unknown Arctic Ocean contains the most interesting geographical problems. A large part of it is occupied by a sea bounded on the south by the American Continent and on the east by the west coast of Banks Land and Prince Patrick Island. It has received the name of the Beaufort Sea. Here the first investigations are to be made.

A. H. Harrison is the first in the field. He has two companions, and is himself defraying the expenses of his expedition. His party with their equipment descended the Mackenzie River last Summer and is supposed to be wintering in the delta of that river. This Spring he will endeavor to reach Prince Patrick Island and to traverse a part of the Beaufort Sea in the hope of discovering land. He is a trained geographer, and the Royal Geographical Society has given him its encouragement and countenance.

Mikkelsen will also explore the Beaufort Sea. He has already selected two of his three European companions and counts also on aid from the Eskimos. The Royal Geographical Society and a wealthy publisher of London have supplied the funds he needs. Mikkelsen is expected in this country in a few days.

His geologist, Leffingwell, and naturalist, Ditlevsen, and a third man will go down the Mackenzie this Summer to the polar ocean. Mikkelsen will make the journey on a San Francisco whaler and join his companions at the mouth of the Mackenzie late in August. He has arranged to have his provisions and gear taken with his party by vessel to Cape Kellett, on Banks Land. The party, which, if his plan succeeds, will include two Eskimos, will then endeavor to transfer three or four tons of provisions by sledge to Cape Prince Alfred, further north. About the middle of February, next year, the entire party, having wintered at Cape Kellett, will go north to the supply depôt, from which he expects to start with thirty dogs, a pony, and provisions for 130 days westward over the Beaufort Sea.

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It will of course be very important to take soundings, for if he travels beyond the continental shelf there is little hope that he will find islands. But if the water continues shallow he will try to follow a west-northwest direction to about 76 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, over 300 miles from his starting point and 380 miles north of Camden Bay, on the Alaskan coast.

If he discovers land he intends only to make a rough survey of it to ascertain the importance of the discovery, and then return to report and organize a more efficient expedition.

The expeditions of Harrison and Mikkelsen involve great hardships and difficulties as well as serious risks, owing to the very limited scale on which they were necessarily planned. The great point is that they are at least to enter the unknown in a region where it is likely that land exists. Their enterprises point unerringly to the next great exploit that is needed in the interest of polar geography, and the results they will seek are of the highest geographical importance.

CYRUS C. ADAMS.

THERE IS MORE OR LESS HUMOR EVEN IN THE GAS INVESTIGATION

IF you go into the Aldermanic committee room, City Hall, any day this week you will see two men facing one another across a long mahogany table; the one cool, dignified, self-possessed; the other enthusiastic, hot-blooded, insistent. They are talking about the price of gas in New York. C. F. Mathewson, with his steady, even voice and undisturbed manner, talks for the Consolidated Gas Company and all its works; William A. De Ford talks for cheaper gas. The three Commissioners, in line at the south end of the room, look first at one, then at the other, then at some witness who reels off statistics in a dispassionate, indifferent tone.

The commission is now approaching the end of its investigation into the Consolidated, and it won't be long before the three members announce a decision as to whether the citizens of this town pay an exorbitant price for light. Queer little flashes of human nature are seen in the course of the inquiry. Serious as the problem is, the sittings of the commission are far from being without their occasional moments of humor. For example, it is a never-ending source of wonder to see young De Ford going with tooth and nail after men three times his age, questioning the President of a gas company with the confidence of a man to whom the making of gas is as simple as child's play, expounding the laws of evidence to the Commissioners themselves, and wrangling with his experienced opponent to the accompaniment of loud tones and frequent emphatic gestures.

It reminds one somehow of a certain old nursery story. Consolidated Gas is the big ogre, seeking to devour whomever it meets; young De Ford is Jack the Giant Killer, attacking the big ogre with all his might and main. Charles F. Mathewson tries to show the Commissioners that all the justice is not with the Giant Killer, and that the ogre himself has some rights to be considered. In one way De Ford is like Bill Devery—he is all for the "downtrod." Consolidated Gas is a hideous monster trying to extort hard-earned pennies from the pockets of the poor—off with its scalp!

So far it has all been the Giant Killer's way. His expert has been on the stand, telling how mean the big ogre really is and how unfortunate the "downtrod." But now the ogre is going to have his innings. There are more gas experts than one in New York, and one of them is going before the commission this week. Prof. Bemis has made a good impression, but there are a few insiders who prophesy that Alexander C. Humphreys, President of Stevens Institute, will so justify the Consolidated that Attorney De Ford will apply for the price to be raised 25 cents, instead of lowered.

Walter R. Addicks has had to testify two or three times this week. As much as one person can be, he is the Consolidated Gas Company. The Directors put down another man as nominal President, but its an empty title. Addicks is called "Acting" President. If there ever was a man not an ogre and nothing like one that man is Walter R. Addicks. He is the personification of courtesy and amiability. Whatever Mr. De Ford wants to know, it is Mr. Addicks's pleasure to tell if he can. There is nothing forced about his ready compliance—he has every appearance of really wanting to tell all he knows to the attorneys and the commission.

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The whole-hearted, unaffected laughter of the Consolidated's Acting President when anything happens to amuse him is worth a special trip to the City Hall. It doesn't matter to him whether it's Mr. Mathewson or Mr. De Ford who gets the best of the other, by some quick trick of speech, if it's funny, it's funny, and that's all there is to it. It would be hard to find the head of any company who knew more about his business than Addicks knows about the manufacture and distribution of gas. Few persons know it, but once he was an officer in the United States Navy. Two years after he left Annapolis he resigned his commission, and since then has been accumulating the knowledge that places him in the front rank of practical gas engineers.

When the three Commissioners read the morning papers three or four days ago and found out that Senator Page was going to introduce an eighty-cent gas bill in the Legislature, they wondered where they were "at." Where did the commission come in, anyway? If the Legislature was going to fix a gas price, to what purpose were the night-and-day labors of three high-priced men, as far as the New York situation was concerned? The statement of Gov. Higgins that the bill is aimed to make the lower price certain, to avert the delay following an appeal from the commission's order, does not seem to clear the situation greatly.

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Suppose the lawmakers at Albany declare for eighty-cent gas this week—what will the commission do then? That is something which it is doubtful if the Commissioners themselves know. True, their work covers the whole State, but so far the city inquiry has taken up the lion's share of their time. If the Legislature passed an eighty-cent bill and then the commission ordered a seventy-five-cent rate, the situation thus created would be one to puzzle a jury of solons. Nobody who has been attending the sessions in the City Hall could quite solve the riddle last week.

Besides the offices occupied by the Commissioners in the Hanover Bank Building, they have a full suite of rooms at the Murray Hill Hotel. There they delve into the testimony late at night sometimes. If any one imagines that a place on the Gas Commission is in the nature of a "cinch," he has yet something to learn. The three Commissioners, Frederic E. Gunnison, ex-Attorney General John C. Davies, and ex-Judge Lucian L. Shedden, have their hands full all the time. Unless they study "out of hours" to familiarize themselves with the statistics and principles of gas manufacture they will be sadly out of gear when the morning session opens. Mr. Davies's labors almost put him to bed last week, and he was unable to appear Friday afternoon.

As much interest as he takes in the real labor of the commission, if there's ever a joke in sight or in reach Mr. Davies will reach out for it hungrily. The other day, when an adjournment was about to be taken he asked each of the attorneys if there was "anything else." They replied in the negative and the commission was about to dissolve for the day when Gen. Davies spied a lone reporter in the corner of the big room.

"Do you know of anything else?" he asked, bowing deferentially to the reporter and with difficulty concealing his amusement. Afterward, having feared he gave offense, he apologized to the victim of the jest.

Prof. Bemis, the expert, has the appearance of the typical college professor—the high, smooth brow, the big spectacles, the academic manner. His mastery of columns of abstruse figures was at once a wonder and a delight to the Commissioners—and what especially pleased them was that he not only understood it all himself, but could make them understand it, too. Prof. Bemis used to be in the Faculty of the University of Chicago, he has studied gas since 1890, he has investigated and reported on the lighting conditions in dozens of big cities, and it is impossible to ruffle him. He loves calculations and computations. Friday he became so engrossed in them that he sat in the City Hall all through the luncheon hour and ate nothing between breakfast and dinner.

Friday somebody told the Commissioners a joke which was possibly not thoroughly appreciated. It concerned a gas company lawyer in another State. This lawyer said to one of his friends:

"A Gas Commission is going to be appointed. I'm glad of that—now I know our stock will soon go up fifty points."

Stray Bits from Europe

AN American jumped on a London 'bus.

"Does this 'bus go to Tottenham Court Road?" he asked of the conductor.

"Flup!" came the reply.

"I beg your pardon," said the American, "but does this 'bus go to Tottenham Court Road?"

"Flup!" again answered the conductor.

"See, here," shouted the American, now thoroughly exasperated, "Am I crazy or are you? I asked you whether this 'bus went to Tottenham Court Road, and all the answer I get is Flup! Flup! What the devil do you mean by Flup? What I want to know is does this 'bus go to Tottenham Court Road?"

"Didn't I tell you full up?" snapped the conductor. "We don't tike any more on this 'bus, it's Flup."

And the American hopped off and waited for the next 'bus, which, he hoped, might have a vacant seat in it, for he had discovered the fact that in England no public vehicle is allowed to carry more passengers than its seating capacity will accommodate.

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While I was walking down the street in Vienna with my friend, an American, who had been located for some years in that beautiful city, he pointed out the tower of the Town Hall. He called my attention to the fact that the front of this tower had two clock dials, each of which exhibited the correct time. This struck me as being very curious, and I asked him to explain.

"Well," said he, "that is done to save time."

"Save time," I responded. "Seems to me it wastes time."

"No, it doesn't," said he. "It saves time. Suppose you and I were walking up the street together as we are now and you wanted to know what time it was. You would look up at, say, the right-hand dial. Now, if I also wanted to know the time just at that moment I would not have to wait until you got through looking at the right-hand dial. I would look at the left-hand one. See?" I saw. Good cigars are rather expensive in Vienna.

Jack London the Socialist---A Character Study

When and Why the Author of "The Call of the Wild" Became a Convert and Propagandist---His Literary Methods and Aims.

MEN are what they symbolize, and when I read "The Call of the Wild" its author, Jack London, symbolized to me a poet who had measured a great flight for himself, a man who had chosen to live for impulses that are born in a nature, at its best only, in the heart of silent places. If we accept the fact that fiction in literature must achieve something for the perplexities of living, we must admit that the poetic instinct is always a guiding star. That part of a creative story that inspires sublime possibilities in the flesh is the surviving interest of the whole, for the precious moments of most lives are those that find us in suspense between the earth we know of and the stars we trust in. They come more often, too, in the first awakening of youth to manhood, and their wisdom surpasses the logic of later years, because men despoil each other, belittle their divine portion, entangle the course of their spirits, in the ways of men.

There have been many instances of the perversity of talent in literature and the arts within our own recollection, promising spirits, that have grown prematurely old and ineffective in neglect of the isolation such spirits demand of the man they inhabit.

Caught by their own talents in a trap of false promises, such men find themselves, at forty, perhaps, mere empty hulks deserted by the impulses that were most glorious when nourished upon reverie and silence; that were crushed to dust when mingled with the noisy conflict of the world.

Jack London, to my mind, has imperiled his nature, though he would violently disagree with me, in allowing a theoretical conflict of men to disturb his deeper inspirations.

He admitted that during a year's self-examination in the solitary life of snow and ice on the Yukon he discovered his identity. It was there he molded ideals and philosophies that gave such promise in "The Call of the Wild."

Later he comes back to the noise and pressure of civilization, and becomes a revolutionary Socialist, with his name in gilt letters printed across a blood-red flag.

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Picturesque it may be and important it might be if his talents were of the kind that belong to the incredible reformer, but he is not half so interested in the morals of men as he is in the injustice of their conduct to one another. At heart it is the poet's grievance he has against conditions, and he confuses his grievance against humanity with the Socialist movement.

I heard him deliver his Socialistic lecture, in which he referred to the revolutionist in Russia as his brother; in which in one breath he referred to war as a "killing picnic," and in another declared that no Socialist was afraid to go to war.

There were in his lecture the not unusual inconsistencies of the kind of propaganda Jack London has adopted for his part in the Socialist purposes of the world, but compared with what he has done as an author it was feeble and inconsistent as a new wooing.

Two-thirds of the big audience that listened to him were women; many of them I am sure never dreamed that he was a fiery Socialist till then.

As a Socialist, Jack London is not above the average; as an author he has made a deep, a reverent impression upon those readers who demand a sane and virile blending of man in literature, forgetful neither of his muscle nor his spirit.

His presence is very winning; he is an exceedingly good-looking young man, with dark hair, gray eyes, erect and straightforward of outline and manner, as

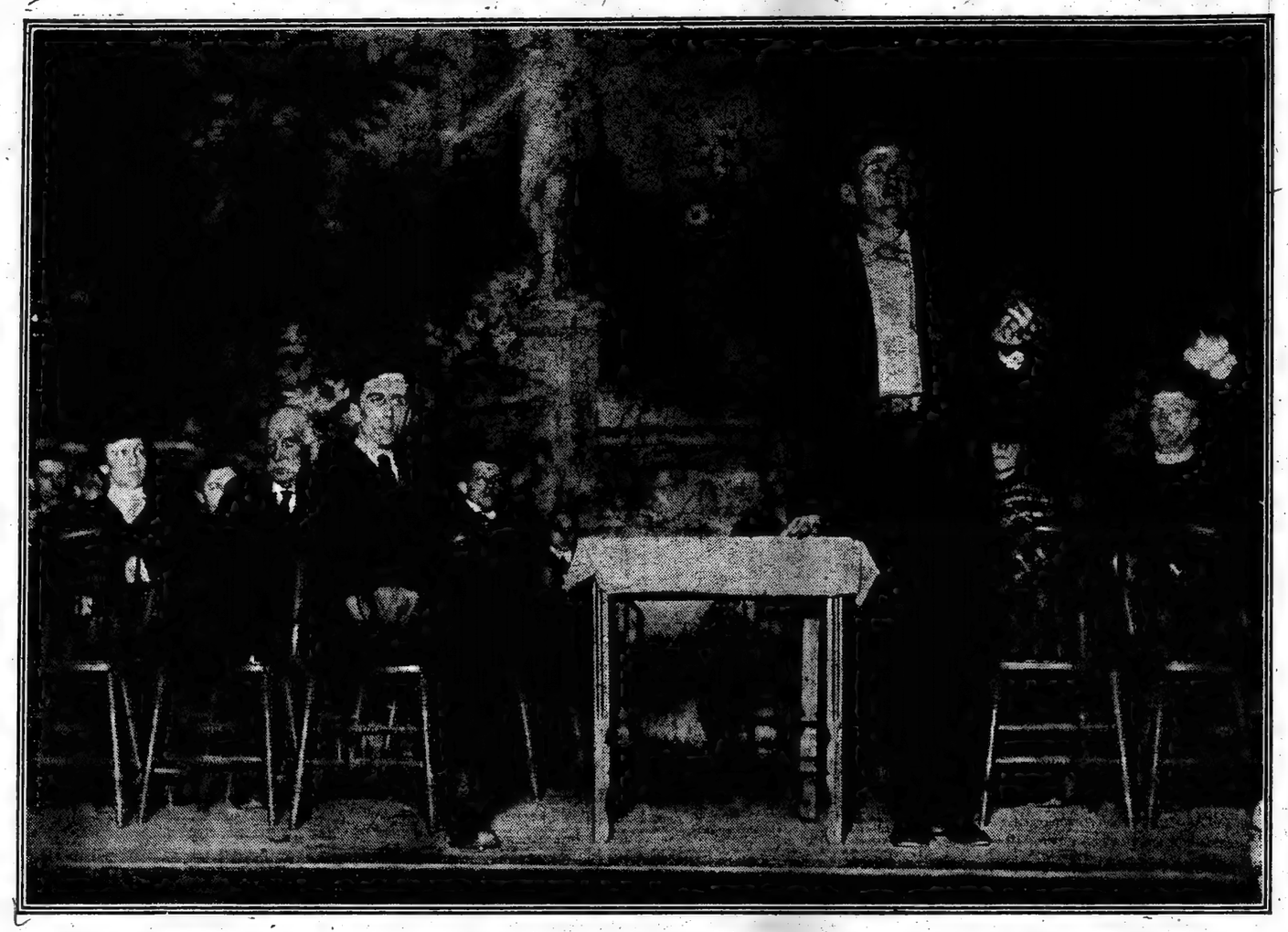

only an American untainted by town life can be.

Jack London looks what he essentially has been so far—an outdoor man. There is a glow of the West in his ingenuous enthusiasm, even in the moments of his assumed conflict with economics.

In his white silk shirt, (not the flannel kind, by the way, that is worn by the humble, "down-trodden" laboring man, but a fine grade of snowy elegance,) Jack London attempts to symbolize the rugged honesty of labor in its "magnificent fight against the villainy of capital."

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He looks prosperous; he does not inspire confidence in the pitiable plight he ascribes to labor, but he is sincere, earnest, electrically certain that this is an oppressed and desperate age.

"The red flag is the color of a man's blood; it symbolizes the brotherhood of man," he said, in a quiet, uneventful tone, while the deadly cigarette poised its message on his lips and a Japanese valet waited upon him noiselessly.

But these were merely excerpts he had clipped from civilization. The real, valuable, important Jack London never cared for these things, never wanted them.

This was the poet, who, transplanted from the silent places, finds himself a tool of men, talking and thinking within the circumscribed limits of the masses.

In explanation of the surprise his Socialistic arguments created, he fell back upon the inaccuracy of newspapers, the "hidden hand of malice in the kid glove of capital." But, why care about these things in a man who, if he would but live away from his kind, can in the fires of his own reveries produce far better stuff? So I said: "Let us talk of other things than these," and he agreed, because we could not fathom the ultimate millennium on his Socialist plan.

Then he explained himself, with as much assurance and ingenuity as he explained his sympathies for the revolutionist in Russia.

"When did you discover you were a Socialist?" I asked him.

"Ever since I was brought face to face with the problem of getting a job, since I was 17. I suppose it was while I was in the Klondike that the force of things, sociological problems, overwhelmed me. You know a man has a good deal of time to think up there, with nothing to answer him back but the vast wastes of snow and sky. I discovered my own identity in that silent place. All the contrasts of society were clear to me, as I looked back upon them, and I decided to live myself, to say things as I felt them, to tell them as I saw them, to devote my life to my own visions, not to the pictures made by others."

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"You demanded nothing of accumulated knowledge?"

"Besides my dogs, and a game of whist sometimes with a comrade, I had Darwin's 'Origin of Species,' and work."

"And your comrades were not in intellectual sympathy with you?"

"Not noticeably. There was one man, a farmer, to whom I tried to read a chapter of Darwin aloud, and—but never again. It told of the relative differences between a tame duck and a wild duck. Darwin claimed that the wing and leg bones of a tame duck were heavier, more cumbersome than those of the wild duck, to show the deterioration of a wild thing tamed. The farmer replied that this was not true, that he knew all about tame ducks, and that their bones were identically like the others. As we only had wild ducks at hand the argument was never settled, and Darwin was never resumed."

Obviously one can trace the formation of Jack London's literary framework during this year in the Klondike, for although he had never thought of writing till afterward, his very reveries gave him the promise of it.

"I came back to Oakland, and found that my father had died; that I had the family fortunes to make. My obligations demanded that I get a job, and I advertised for one in three papers, and registered at as many more employment bureaus, without success. In the meantime I took odd jobs—a day's work, half a day's work, anything I could get. I would lay a carpet, mow a lawn, fix a roof, do anything that I could turn into cash. I was a shirt-sleeve man, and realized what the Socialist is trying to do for such a man."

In the course of persistent "hard luck" Jack London became a tramp, a janitor in a high school, was arrested and put in jail charged with making incendiary speeches in the streets. None of these painful incidents, however, aroused any responsive sympathetic chord in the rest of humanity. It was only when he began to write, when he crystallized his thoughts in "The Call of the Wild" and other stories, that the world was interested. They received his spiritual consistency where they ignored his material inconsistencies.

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"Forced to employ any means that came into my head for money," he said, "I concluded that I might write a feature for one of the Sunday papers. I had seen such things about Klondike experiences, and I wrote up mine. These were returned to me. Then I got the writing fever, and I began to tinker at all its forms. I studied the triolet, and by reading a lot of them imitated the style. So I did with the sonnet, the rondo, even the epic. I tried little anecdotes for children's publications, jokes, adventures, stories—why, man, I worked nineteen hours a day without success. Finally, just when there was no more money for stamps, I was ill, and one morning the postman, as was his habit, pushed up my bedroom window from without and tossed a small, slender, hopefully slim envelope from The Overland Monthly. It contained my first acceptance, for a story of over 5,000 words—for $5. This was not in accordance with my ideas of what magazine rates were, but I was thankful, although by the time the story was published and I had paid car fares to the cashier's office that story netted me about $3.50."

So "The Man on the Trail" was given to the public.

The next acceptance came from The Black Cat, offering him $40 if he would allow them to cut it down.

"I wrote back, indorsing a complete suppression of it, if they considered it worth $40," said the young author.

"It was a long time before the Eastern magazines wanted anything of mine; not until 'The Call of the Wild' was published, then I got only one or two requests for stories," he added. "'The Call of the Wild' was written in thirty days, at Piedmont, Cal., and the latest exhibit of this theory was a greyhound I found the other day, who had reverted to his original species."

With all the sincerity of Jack London's Socialistic outbreak, giving due consideration to the fact that his services and his expenses are freely given to the cause, I am inclined to think that he is wearing the weave of his nature threadbare with it; that he is sacrificing the best of him to the worst of him, for the precious moments of our lives are those that find us in suspense between the earth we know of and the stars we trust in, moments that indorse the ultimatum of living.

Responsibilities of Men Who Become Directors in Quasi-Public Corporations

FROM a standpoint of public policy this action is important, because it seeks to establish the principle that men who become Directors of great quasi-public corporations and to whom is intrusted the management of vast sums of money belonging to other people must faithfully discharge the duties they have undertaken. They must be diligent; they cannot shift the responsibility upon their associates or subordinates, relying upon the good faith, integrity, and judgment of these associates or subordinates, without on their own part exercising at least that supervision, care, and diligence which a prudent man excercises in the conduct of his own affairs."

In these words Attorney General Julius M. Mayer concluded a recent brief in the suit which he has brought against the old Board of Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. He was answering demurrers interposed by the defendants, whose lawyers argued that for various reasons they were not to be held accountable for the acts of the former administration. The Attorney General admitted that he was raising questions of law on which the courts had not heretofore been called upon to pass, and he recognized that the conditions of which he complained had resulted primarily from the marvelously rapid development of corporate life in this country. He was asking, in other words, for the judicial establishment of a new conception of the responsibilities of a Director, and one which the financial community here has hesitated to accept until it should be clearly determined what readjustments of corporate relationships it would entail.

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Judge Mayer is not alone in recognizing the state of facts for which he asks the courts to prescribe. Indeed, it is one that has been apparent to many men whose daily walks have brought them into contact with large financial affairs, and to some of them at least its unhealthiness has been apparent, even if a cure has not been considered possible under existing conditions. Back in September, Jacob H. Schiff, head of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., in testifying before the Armstrong insurance committee, expressed himself strongly on the subject. Mr. Schiff said:

"I directed [in the Equitable] as much as, under the prevailing usages of corporations, it was permitted me to direct. In other words, I went to the meetings of the society when they were called, I listened to the reports as they were submitted by the executive officers, and I voted on them, and further gave such advice as was asked of me.

"And if you will permit me to say right here—because I suppose it will come up later—that the system of Directorship in great corporations of the City of New York is such that the Director has no power. He is considered in many instances, and I may say in most instances, a negligible quantity by the executive officers of the corporations. He is asked for advice when it suits the executive officers, and if under the prevailing system an executive officer wishes to do wrong or to conceal anything from his Directors, or to commit irregularities such as have been disclosed here, the Director is entirely powerless; he can act only in an advisory capacity, and he can only judge of such things as are submitted to him."

That Mr. Schiff and Attorney General Mayer were simply looking upon the same proposition from different viewpoints is apparent from a cursory comparison of their language. And it becomes interesting for the outside observer to look a little further at the conditions as they exist in many of the great corporate institutions of this country. The accepted policy has been to get for an institution like a life insurance company, for instance, as distinguished a Board of Directors or Trustees as possible for the double purpose that their names might inspire confidence among the actual and prospective policy holders, and that the executive officers might have the benefit of the best minds in the financial community in determining matters of policy.

So there has been the Equitable with its fifty-two Directors, the Mutual Life with its thirty-two Trustees, and the New York Life with its twenty-four Trustees. Nor are the life insurance companies alone in the matter. For one sees the United States Steel Corporation, with twenty-four Directors, the American Smelting and Refining Company with as many, the United States Leather Company with thirty Directors, the American Tobacco Company with as many, and so on down the list. Particularly has the custom of having large boards of men associated with great financial enterprises prevailed in banking circles, and the prominence given to the names of these Directors in advertising matter indicates, in some measure at least, the purpose.

In the railroad world it is a little different. The New York Central Railroad has but an even dozen of Directors; the Union Pacific boasts of no more; the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, "market leader" as it is, is managed by a board of fourteen men, while James J. Hill's Great Northern has but nine Directors, and the Illinois Central an even dozen. In many of these roads, however, Wall Street understands perfectly well that the influence of one man or one very small group of men is dominant and virtually a single voice controlling in their deliberations.

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So the question is raised as to what service the remainder of the board actually performs—the "advisory element," if Mr. Schiff's thought may be coined into a phrase. And this carries with it the issue of responsibility that Attorney General Mayer seeks to determine in his brief in the Equitable suit. Some time after Mr. Schiff testified before the Armstrong committee THE TIMES interviewed a dozen men of large affairs downtown and asked them whether in their opinion Directors did direct, and if not, wherein the remedy lay. The answer was almost unanimous that under existing conditions the actual control of great corporations was in the hands of a few men, and must remain there from the very limitations of time and strength that are upon every human being, whether he be a "magnate" or a ditch digger. Furthermore, it was pointed out by Charles T. Barney, President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, himself a Director in thirty-four corporations, that if every member of a board undertook to keep in daily touch with the details of its business, the officers and working committees would be swamped with inquiries, many of which would not be based even on an accurate knowledge of the conditions.

Attorney General Mayer, as representing the State, is not unmindful of this in his brief in the Equitable suit. In commenting on some of the earlier legal decisions in suits in which the responsibility of Directors was called into question, he says:

"How marked has been the progress. Practically every kind of business is done to-day through the medium of corporate entity. Business men have realized the great advantages of incorporation. Questions of dower have been eliminated, family disputes over decedents' estates are decreased, shares of stock may be safely in one's pocket or put in a safe deposit vault, partnership entanglements are avoided, and in a hundred other ways men of large and small financial ability and positions are conducting corporate enterprises, great and small, where heretofore they did business individually or in partnership.

"But with this remarkable development of our corporate life has come a keener necessity for responsibility on the part of those charged with the management of corporations. The courts have kept abreast of the times and have met new conditions, new developments, as they have been presented."

And Judge Mayer goes on to say that upon Directors, as the men in control of the corporate enterprises, must devolve all of the responsibilities for the safe conduct of their affairs that might under simpler business conditions fall upon the single Trustee or managing partner in a private enterprise. He declines to allow that a Director can, by resigning, avoid the responsibility for things that were committed while he was a member of a board, active or otherwise, and declares further that it is the duty of a Director to call his fellow-members to account whenever he believes that mismanagement has occurred.

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If this position is upheld in the courts, new law though it be, the question will be presented whether or not men will desire to continue their membership in boards in which they are among the advisory "element." If men whose only participation is to hear reports read at meetings are to be held as strictly accountable as those who are in daily touch with things it becomes a serious problem whether the honor of belonging to the boards of two dozen of the great corporations in the country is worth bearing the responsibility for the acts of the management. That the matter has not been considered heretofore is, to be sure, a tribute to the management of great corporations, but when it is once raised even implicit confidence in administrative officers may not weigh largely against the possibility of becoming defendants in suits instituted on behalf of stockholders or of the people of the State.

Wall Street is not slow to recognize the necessity of conforming to new conditions. Illustration of this was to be had after the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Northern Securities litigation holding that the law was against membership in the boards of parallel or competing railroad lines. In a fortnight thereafter several of the most prominent railroad men in the country readjusted their Directorates to the new dictum, and, the reason for the change being quite understood, the fact did not cause any perceptible disturbance of financial conditions at all. On the other hand, it was received quite as a matter of course.

Now it is heard that Trustees of one of the great life insurance companies are considering the reduction of the number of Trustees to ten or twelve by a gradual process of retirement, and the elimination of committees with power to act so as to bind the company in matters of policy without authorization of the board. This is still in the realm of discussion, but it illustrates the trend among men who are now charged with the management of some of the greatest corporations in the country. How much further the doctrine will spread will depend, no doubt, upon the results attained by the Attorney General in his life insurance suits.

Dr. Wallerstein Plans a Clinic for Children

NOT later than April it is expected that the new Wallerstein Clinic for Children will be opened to the public. Dr. Adelaide Wallerstein is the organizer of this new philanthropy, and it is entirely due to her tenacity of purpose and unfailing energy that the clinic is being brought into existence. At present there are 235 well-known women interested in it, all of whom have entered their names and paid their dues in the three months' time that has elapsed since Dr. Wallerstein began definite arrangements for the establishment of the institution. The fact that there is no other clinic for children alone in New York City makes the work more of a benefit than an ordinary clinic. Then, too, physicians will be sent free of charge to little sufferers who are unable to come to them, and this is not often done in the free hospitals. Children will be clothed when they appear insufficiently clad, and this is another work not usually included in a clinic's routine. The clinic will be supported entirely by the dues of the ladies whose sympathies have been aroused in behalf of the poor babies who seem to have been born under unlucky stars. Of course large subscriptions will be and are being received also for the good of the cause.

The President is confident that in less than a year's time she will have succeeded in accomplishing her object—that of securing a membership of 500 women. Branches are to be started all over the city. The main house will in all probability be situated in one of the poorest downtown districts. The services without pay of four physicians have already been secured, and many of the surgical instruments and pieces of apparatus have been bought. Dr. Wallerstein is fitting herself for the strenuous times ahead of her by spending two afternoons a week practicing in Bellevue and devoting every morning to work at the Post-Graduate. She was graduated last May from the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, being one of a class of nine to receive a degree. She is not only a physician, but has taken a course in law, having studied in the woman's law class of the New York University and received a diploma in 1898. She is enabled in this way not only to cure the bodily ailments of the poor, but often advises them what to do when eviction or "Ludlow Street" stares them in the face.

Dr.

Her specialty is the study of the heart and lungs, and she is particularly apt in diagnosing cases of heart trouble. Her knowledge of French, German, Italian, and Spanish proves of great service to her in dealing with the foreign element that so largely makes up the poor of this city. The weeks in which the doctor is waiting for the completion of her clinic plans are not being wasted, for she daily drives down to the poor districts and visits the sick and indigent. She is rapidly becoming known to the unfortunate ones, and it is believed that the clinic will supply a long-felt want.

The co-operation of the west side clergy has been obtained, several prominent divines having sent commendatory letters to Dr. Wallerstein, assuring her of their help. Of course, all this study has encroached on her time as a society woman, and she has given up almost entirely her social pleasures.

Besides helping the extremely poor, Dr. Wallerstein intends to seek out the independent, self-supporting families of day laborers and the like, who might get along very well were it not for the doctor's bills, which they are too proud to complain of. In short, it is believed that this work will do a great deal of good to a large number of people.

An ounce of confidence in yourself is worth a pound in others.

The honest grafter is a foeman worthy of his steal.

The fellow who is most popular with himself has the fewest friends.

Most Famous of All Palms, the Coco de Mer

Splendid Specimen of This Plant, Which Bears the Biggest Nut in the World, Grown from a Seedling in Our Botanical Garden---A Subject of Fantastic Legend.

IN the magnificent palm palace of the New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, a specimen of the most famous of all palms, and one of the rarest in cultivation, has just been placed for public admiration after three years in the propagating house, where it arrived as a seedling. This is the double cocoanut, the coco de mer, the coco de Salomon, the coco des Maldives of the French, the coco Maldivicus of Rumphius, the nux medica of Clusius, the Sechellarum of Labilliardière, technically known to botanists nowadays as Lodoicea Maldivica.

This palm has been the subject of more mystery and more fantastic legends than perhaps any other tree that grows. It is a native of the Seychelles Islands, on the northeast coast of Madagascar, the paradise where the great feather variety and others of the most beautiful palms had their origin, and even here it is found on only three isles of the group, Prasiln, Curieuse, and Round Islands, which are within half a mile of each other.

It attains a height of 80 or 90 feet, and is surrounded by a beautiful crown of winged and palmated leaves. The diameter of the trunk varies from 12 to 15 inches, and the whole is so flexible that it sways in a strong breeze. The leaves attain a length of 20 feet, and even 30 feet, with a breadth of 10 or 12 feet, and open like a fan. The fruit is the largest which any tree produces. It frequently is 18 inches in length, with a circumference of 3 feet, and sometimes weighs 40 or 50 pounds. A remarkable circumstance connected with the tree is the length of time necessary to mature its fruit and the long duration of the bloom. It bears only one spadix in each year, and yet has often as many as a dozen in bloom at once. It has flowers and fruit of all ages at one time.

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Until the year 1743, when they were seen on the trees in the only spot where they grow, the nuts were known solely from having been found floating in the Indian Ocean off the Maldive Islands. They were found in no other place in the world. The reason was that the trees grew on the shores of the Seychelles, and large quantities of the great fruit, falling into the water, were borne to the Maldives by currents, the direction of which in those parts is east-northeast.

The nuts were always found minus the husk and mostly with the internal part decayed. They were called "Calappa Laut" by the Dutch, and under that appellation Rumphius has given a historical account of them. The double cocoanut, he says, is not a terrestrial production, which may have fallen by accident into the sea and there become petrified, but a fruit probably growing itself in the sea, whose fruit hitherto has been concealed from the eye of man.

The Malay and Chinese sailors used to affirm that it was borne upon a tree deep under water, which was similar to a cocoanut tree, and was visible in placid bays upon the coast of Sumatra, &c., but that if they sought to dive after it the tree instantly disappeared.

The negro priests declared it grew near the Island of Java, where its leaves and branches rose above the water, and formed the habitation of a monstrous bird or griffin. This griffin was accustomed to sally forth nightly and tear to pieces with its beak such insignificant game as elephants, rhinoceroses, and tigers, and carry off the flesh to its nest to feed on at leisure. Moreover, ships were attracted by the waves which surrounded the tree and were unable to sail out of the fatal zone, so that the hapless sailors fell an easy prey to the voracious bird. Needless to say that the inhabitants of the Indian Archipelago in their travels about the ocean were careful to give the spot the widest possible berth.

THE GREAT DOUBLE COCOA-NUT TREE OR COCO DE MER

A DOUBLE COCOA-NUT IN ITS ENVELOPE

It is no matter for wonder, under the circumstances, that the nut should have been highly prized. In the Maldivian Islands it was death to any man to possess it. All nuts that were found became the immediate property of the King, who sold them at a very high price or offered them as the most precious regal gifts. Their value was estimated at from 60 to 120 crowns; but those which measured as much in breadth as in length were the most esteemed, and those which attained a foot in diameter fetched as high as 150 crowns. In fact, some Kings were reputed to have given a loaded ship for a single nut.

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Dr. Berthold Seemann, in his history of palms, tells us that the Chinese as well as the natives of the archipelago considered the nuts of the coco de mer an antidote to all poisons. The principal virtue resided in the albumen which lines the nut, and which is so hard as to be preserved for a length of time after the embryo has been destroyed. This substance was ground to powder, placed in vessels of porphyry with powdered black and white or red coral, ebony, and stags' horns, the whole was mixed with water, and thus formed the drink which was to counteract the poisons. The double cocoanut was also thought serviceable in all inflammations of the body, as a preservative against colic, apoplexy, epilepsy, paralysis, &c.

Of the shell, which possessed fewer medicinal properties, the great men made precious vessels, the lid of which was formed by cutting off the top transversely. In these vessels, which were carved and ornamented with rare gems, they put their tobacco, betel, lime, and whatever else they masticated, believing that then these articles could never be contaminated by anything noxious. Water kept in them was supposed to preserve from every complaint those who drank of it.

Nowadays the crown of the trunk—that is, the heart of the leaves—is eaten like that of the American cabbage palm, and often preserved in vinegar; but it is less delicate and slightly bitter. The trunk itself, after being split and cleared of its soft and fibrous internal parts, serves to make water troughs as well as palisades for surrounding houses and gardens. The foliage is employed to thatch the roofs of houses and sheds, and even for walls. With a hundred leaves a commodious dwelling may be constructed, including the partitions of the apartments, the doors and windows. The down attached to the young leaves serves for filling mattresses and pillows. The ribs of the leaves and fibres of the petiole are used for making baskets and brooms, while the young foliage furnishes an excellent material for hats.

Of the nut, vessels of different forms and for various uses are made. When preserved whole and perforated in one or two places the shells serve to carry water. Some of them hold from six to eight pints, and generally are carried suspended to sticks, one on each end. If divided in two between the lobes, each portion serves, according to its size and shape, for plates or dishes or drinking cups. In European countries the shell has been utilized for making shaving dishes and similar articles. It is black and polishes beautifully, and generally is carved and set in silver.

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For many years attempts to introduce the coco de mer in the conservatories of the European botanical gardens failed invariably. Such was the eagerness to make experiments in rearing it that germinating nuts were disposed of at public sale in London for £10 apiece. There are some fine examples now both at Kew and Hanover. The New York specimen was germinated by William Falconer at the Schenley Park conservatories at Pittsburg, and in the propagating house in the Bronx has been the object of the indefatigable solicitude of Mr. Nash, the head gardener. At the present time it is about four feet in height, has a couple of leaves, and just enough of a nut to show its double character.

The original home of the coco de mer, the Seychelles, is a veritable Garden of Eden, as may be judged by the following enthusiastic description given by R. W. Plant, the African explorer:

"In the Seychelles I more nearly realized my preconceived ideas of tropical vegetation than at any other place—the beach fringed with common cocoanuts; the ravines and water courses overhung with bananas, bamboos, and three or four indigenous palms; the open ground full of pineapples—miles of them, run wild; the tops of the mountains covered with forests of ebony and rosewood, interspersed with tree ferns of some twenty or thirty feet high, and then these glorious Lodoiceae, with their leaves of fifteen or twenty feet span and trunks reaching to the sky, to say nothing of groves of cinnamon and cloves and breadfruit, all new to me in this their natural wildness and beauty."

The Seychelles were discovered by the Portuguese in 1505, occupied by the French in 1743, seized by the British in 1794, and formally ceded to them by France in 1814. The capital, Victoria, is situated on Mahé Island, and is used as a naval coaling station.

Sonnets of the Subway: The Heartburnings of a Sentimental Guard

By STEPHEN CHALMERS

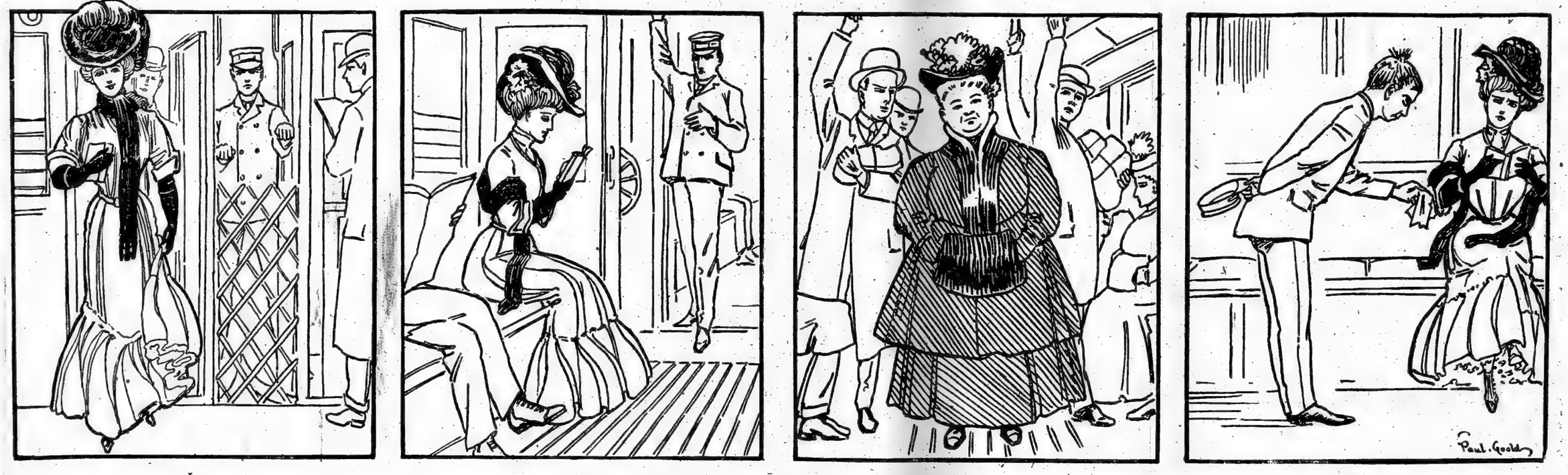

I.

SHE gets on every morn at Ninety-six,
And, oh! her face has so enthralled me that
I try to catch her eye, but her gaze sticks
On that fell label, "Guard," upon my hat.
I know she scorns my adoration; still,
'Tween stations all my soul is by her side;
And from my two-carred stand I drink my fill
Of her sweet beauty, as the locals glide
And the expresses hum sweet songs of her,
While, down beneath the cars, the busy wheels
The mighty rhythm of my feelings purr
And every "ad" from her a glamour steals.
But oh, the horrid pang that goes through me,
When she gets up and leaves at Twenty-three!

II.

You ask me why she travels every day
By local, Ninety-six to Twenty-three,
Instead of by express? I could not say
Till, yesterday, the reason came to me;
She always has a book close to her face,
But not too near to hide the changing thought
As o'er her cheeks the lights and shadows race
Till, gathering in a dimple, all are caught.
'Twas yesterday, just leaving Forty-two,
She had been reading, when she heaved a sigh.
Then in a flash that volume caught my eye.
A name—'Twas "Charles Garvice"—came in view.
'Twas then I knew she local'd not for me!
She said: "Please tell me when it's Twenty-three."

III.

From thoughts of her that fill my soul with pain,
I sometimes turn me to the other folk
Who travel on the local like insane
Commuters that are every artist's joke.
They're of the genus "Homo Strappis Grab,"
Though some, from 7 to 10 and 4 to 6,
Are of the species "Bovae Tramplus Jab."
But, oh, the kind that in my gateway sticks
Comes on at 1 P. M. (where Lenox Farms
Cuts in) and tumbles off at Fourteenth Street—
Bronx housekeepers and Harlem maids and marms,
Bound for the remnant sale with reckless feet.
Oh, Muse! Thou wouldst depart in sudden fright
If thou got'st in that bunch when they alight!

IV.

I did not sleep last night. My pillow, wet
With honest tears, was hallowed for a space.
A dainty 'kerchief in the car she'd let
Drop on the floor. As it had touched her face,
I took it home—a lace flake 4 by 4,
Perfumed a little, 'broidered with a "Z"—
And pinned it on my pillow, evermore
Wondering what her full sweet name might be.
Zaza? or Zora? Zoe? Zira? "Z's"
Rang through my brain till in the room above
I saw her, half-mosquito, half a breeze.
Next day I, trembling, brought it to my love.
I know 'twas rather soiled, but you should see
The way that nowadays she glares at me!

Two Poets---And a Cocktail---Verse Making and Its Maxims

A YOUNGER poet, one not so hardened to the worldliness of a truly soulful business, plucked me from a gayly attired crowd on Broadway and led me into a hotel lobby, where sat Clinton Scollard. Being used to the outward modernity of the "successful poet," I was not surprised to find Mr. Scollard looking just like a thousand and one prosperous young business men of the town.

How can one be quite sure of a poet unless he wears long hair and negligée attire?

Tennyson would never have been above suspicion if he had appeared so practical in style as Emerson, for instance; and where would Carlyle have been in the annals of picturesque fame if he had looked like Oliver Wendell Holmes?

However, the quality of the modern poet is fixed. No longer can you pick him out in the crowd, and it is a pity, for much of modern poetry is in the same dilemma. There was a pictorial heroism about artistic people once, but now all that is hidden under a civilized formula of deportment and clothes.

We sat down at a café table, and over a different brew than poets write about, a nectar unknown to the gods, Clinton Scollard told of the innermost maxims of poetry.

And the young poet, to whose taste the cocktail was yet an irresponsive juice of inspiration, solemnly adjured.

"There is a common cant just now that modern poetry is without heart," said Mr. Scollard pleasantly.

"Because—?"

"There is really no because. True poetry—" began the younger poet, but he was interrupted by the tolerant yet skeptical smile of the senior.

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"A great deal of poetry is sure to lose its identity in the rush. There is more poetry being written today than in any previous era, and a lot of good poetry. Perhaps its source and quality are lost in the confusion of its output."

Slowly, by degrees of modern shrugs and smiles as cold as might have been upon the lips of marble gods, it was revealed that the poet of 1900 was yoked to the commercialism of the age.

The tricks of verse, of sonnet, of lyric were so much skill at so much cost.

Had the poet become anaemic?

"There is always the inspiration of hidden beauty," said the younger poet, with a polite flash of scorn in his eye.

"I find that my income is increased, agreeably increased, by my verses," said Mr. Scollard, with a quiet, perhaps unintentional, sarcasm.

Something of the same sort Frank Dempster Sherman had said, and Theodosia Garrison—but not the younger poet; he might still be akin to the unselfish.

And yet Clinton Scollard has given us a poet's vision of the real in fancy. He has ridden gayly across the land of romance, a cavalier of careless mien, as one who has told of his adventures in feeling with the daintiness and polish of the aristocrat. By fault of our own sentimentality we expect to see in a poet something of the passion or the suggestion of his verse, and there is none of that in Mr. Scollard's sleek, smiling, well-groomed, well-poised manner and appearance.

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There are no Shakespeares, no Dantes, no Miltons among the poets of to-day—it is the modern poet's duty to suppress an outward semblance of the inner man.

The younger poet, willing enough to spread his impulses with wings of fancy far beyond mere price of his poems, was outwardly obedient to the policy of modern poets.

He would say nothing more than Clinton Scollard said about the course and inspiration of poets, and yet in each of these besides the trick of verse was the invisible trail toward the gods.

Much better had Clinton Scollard outlined the purpose of our talk in these following lines—lines which I found myself repeating as I passed from the café into the gayly dressed, the gayly attired throng on Broadway.

What did they know or care about the "Hidden Beauty," as Scollard had written it for them:

Behind the opalescence of the dawn,
Noon's opulent sapphire, and that glory known
As sunset, that nor pen nor brush can paint,
There lurks a hidden beauty that the soul
In its exalted moods attains unto—
An essence finer than the grosser sense
Can grasp, too slight, too tenuous for words.
Such beauty dawned upon young Raphael's eyes,
And on the seerlike sight of Angelo;
It came to Shakespeare amid London murk,
And hung before the raptured gaze of Keats
Until they laid him under Roman mold.

Year-long we walk the world, our vision set
Upon its dull and dread realities.
"Away with dreams!" the strenuous wailers cry!
"Fling all such foolish flimsies to the winds!"
O sightless ones! better an hour with dreams,
Upon some hilltop hallowed by the morn,
Than heaped-up wealth built by Beauty's foes!

Some Impressions of the Passing Show by Hy Mayer

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Part Four
Second Magazine Section

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 28, 1906.

Music—Drama—Art
Society—Fashions

MUSIC AND MUSIC MAKERS

SUSAN STRONG
Who will give a song recital, January 30.
FROM CHARCOAL SKETCH BY JOHN S. SARGENT

PHOTO COPYRIGHT 1905 BURR McINTOSH

HERR VAN ROOY
AS
HANS SACHS

PHOTO COPYRIGHT, BY AINE DUPONT

MME. SEMBRICH
Who will give a song recital February 1.

MOZART'S 150TH ANNIVERSARY

Musical New York Has Not Failed to Honor the Birthday of "the Wonderful Boy."

MOZART'S music has been sounding in the concert halls and opera houses of the whole world this last week, and will continue to do so for a week or two more. It is the tribute that the world is paying to his memory by thus recalling the 150th anniversary of his birth, which occurred yesterday. New York has not neglected this commemoration, though it has not given so great a prominence to it as some other musical communities. The opera has properly observed it with a performance of "Don Giovanni" that was given yesterday upon the day of the composer's birth. The Kneisel Quartet put one of the master's quartets upon their programme last week. The only observance the Philharmonic Society has made has been to include his D minor piano concerto in its last programme for Mr. Reisenauer to play. The People's Symphony Orchestra did more, and gave the "Magic Flute" overture and the "Jupiter" symphony at its concerts last week, and this week Sam Franko will give a most interesting performance of some very little known works of the master. Even the popular concert at the Opera House to-night will take note of the occasion.

Other cities have done more to recall Mozart to the present generation. The Boston Symphony Orchestra gave the "Jupiter" symphony last evening; the Philadelphia Orchestra had a long Mozart programme, including the G minor symphony, the "Magic Flute" overture, a serenade for strings, airs from two operas; the Theodore Thomas Orchestra in Chicago did very much the same, with the same symphony and overture, and the D minor piano concerto.

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The introduction of these and other works of Mozart in such large numbers into current programmes is indeed so unusual an occurrence as to make rather a special impression upon the public mind, and to provoke some special reflections upon the man and the music thus honored. For, say what we may about the immortality of Mozart, it is true that his music is gradually becoming rarer and rarer upon concert programmes and in the list of operatic performances. The public is becoming more and more a stranger to its spirit and the ideals which Mozart pursued. Of the symphonies only the three last ones survive, and the appearance of one of them upon a concert programme is now a sort of concession to old-fashioned taste, often rather patronizingly commended. Three of the operas are grudgingly performed, if at all—"Don Giovanni" had not been seen for three years when it was put on the stage yesterday—and their place in the repertory is generally due more to the advisability of putting forward certain singers in them than the sense of any urgent demand to hear them.

The rush of the modern impulse, the complex and imperative modern emotional needs that modern musicians are striving to meet have put Mozart's music in the background, it does not appeal to the sense of modernity that is variously stirring and racking through the world to-day. The age of Mozart was the age of equipoise, repose, and reserve. The human being may have been the same in the eighteenth century that he is in the twentieth, but he had different ideals in art, and particularly the art of music, which was not desired to express the deeper underlying things that we of to-day must have in our music at all cost.

Mozart was, none the less, the modern composer of his age. In contradistinction to Haydn, new modes of thought unconsciously affected him and influenced his work, as they consciously influenced Beethoven a little later. He was a pioneer, not by conviction, nor with deliberation, but by the uprising of new and unconsidered impulses toward the expression of beauty. In his methods he never thought of improving the materials or enlarging the vessels that were intrusted into his hands; yet he did both, in a certain measure. He put a new and richer content into the symphonic form; he intensified the dramatic truth and power of the opera; he increased the orchestral apparatus by the clarinet in the symphony orchestra, and showed what trombones could do for a dramatic situation in "Don Giovanni." He, too, had his share of reproach for his temerity in attempting that which was new. Nevertheless, Mozart, unlike Bach, was essentially the child of his time, and spoke to his time in the language it understood. He may not have been understood by his time at his true value—it would have overturned most of the world's experience if he had been. The nonentities who surrounded him and competed with him were given the preference, if anything, over him—the Vanhalls and the Kozeluchs and the Gyrowetzes and the Salieris. "When he produced a new concerto at the Tonkünsiter Societät his own share in the performance gained him respectful attention; when the charm of his personality was withdrawn," says Mr. Hadow, Vienna preferred to turn its attention to the mediocrities who have long been empty names in dusty records. His time came more fully after he had gone, and he has had all the honor and all the affection and reverence that any who have benefited humanity could long for.

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But to enjoy his perfect art to-day there is needed perfect listeners, listeners than can put away the ideas and aspirations of to-day and hear his music in the spirit in which it was conceived. It is only with a conscious effort that the grace and charm, the exuberant gayety, the polished urbanity, the elegiac tenderness of Mozart can be really understood and appreciated for what it is. The power to reproduce these characteristics in musical utterance is also becoming rarer on the part of conductors and players of orchestral music, or chamber musicians, or solo pianists and violinists; still more notably on the part of operatic singers. Fortunately it is not lost, and some of the greatest delights that the present time can afford are given to the lovers of Mozart's music by those who possess the secret of his style, the incommunicable spirit that breathes through his music. But while, in the words of Vernon Blackburn, we can love, admire, praise, laugh over, weep over the work of Mozart, we never hope to find it in that particular and shaking emotion which a first hearing of, say, "Tristan" or Tschaikowsky's "Pathetic" symphony, to take characteristic utterances of the most modern spirit. Nor has its fascination anything comparable to the deeper emotions through which the sway of Beethoven, Schubert, and Schumann is unfailing. He had not the universality which made Bach, who died six years before he was born, not only survive the centuries but rest immovable through them, a mightier power than ever in the world. Mozart was the incarnate soul of the artist. He was the most artistically gifted by nature, the most artistically skillful of all composers. But he was a child of his time. RICHARD ALDRICH.

AT THE OPERA.

The most noteworthy features of the week will be the appearance on the bills for the first time this season of "Pagliacci" with "Hänsel und Gretel"; the first presentation of "Die Meistersinger" this season, and the appearance for the first time of Miss Bessie Abott, the new soprano, as Gilda in "Rigoletto."

To-morrow evening "Faust" will be sung with practically the same cast as two weeks ago. On Wednesday evening a double bill will be presented—"Hänsel und Gretel," with the usual cast, and "Pagliacci," with Miss Alten as Nedda, Mr. Caruso as Canio, and Mr. Campanari as Tonio. A special performance of "Rigoletto" is promised for Thursday evening. On this occasion Miss Bessie Abott will appear as Gilda. On Friday evening, in "Die Meistersinger," the Eva will be Miss Bella Alten. Mme. Louise Homer will sing the part of Magdalene. Mr. Knote will be the Walther von Stoltzing, Mr. Van Rooy the Hans Sachs, Mr. Goritz the Beckmesser, and Mr. Reiss the David. On Saturday afternoon "La Bohème" will be performed, this time with Mme. Sembrich, Mr. Caruso, Mr. Campanari, Mr. Journet, and Mr. Parvis. The week will end with a popular Saturday evening performance of "Aïda," interpreted by Mme. Eames as Aïda, Miss Edyth Walker as Amneris, Mr. Dippel as Radames, Mr. Scotti as Amonasro, Mr. Plancon as Ramfis, Mr. Muhlmann as the King.

MME. EAMES TO STAY.

Mme. Emma Eames has arranged for the extension of her present engagement at the Metropolitan. She was originally announced to sing at only a limited number of performances, and her last appearance this season in grand opera would have taken place on Feb. 10. Owing to the renewal of her contract she will be released from her numerous concert engagements and will take part in the "all-star" testimonial performance of "Der Zigeunerbaron" on Thursday evening, Feb. 15. On Feb. 24 Mme. Eames will reappear at the Metropolitan, and later she will sing with the company on its second transcontinental tour.

"RIGOLETTO" FOR A BENEFIT.

A gala performance of Verdi's opera "Rigoletto" for the benefit of the Italian Benevolent Institution and Italian Hospital will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday evening, Feb. 1. The artists who will take part in it will be Miss Bessie Abott, Mme. Josephine Jacoby, Miss Bauermeister, Mr. Caruso, Mr. Scotti, and Mr. Journet. Miss Abott will appear for the first time in this country as Gilda. She made her first operatic appearance here on Saturday, Jan. 20, in "La Bohème," and with success. The other members of the cast are those who have frequently taken part in this opera before, and Mr. Scotti's Rigoletto and Mr. Caruso's Duke are recognized as among their finest impersonations.

Tickets for this performance may be obtained at the box office of the Opera House, at Tyson's ticket offices, at J. W. Miller's, 120 Broadway; Rullman's, 113 Broadway; McBride's, 71 Broadway, or by mail from Mrs. Paul Gerli, Secretary, Room 40, 18 West Thirty-fourth Street.

"DER ZIGEUNERBARON" AT THE OPERA.

"Der Zigeunerbaron," by Johann Strauss, will be produced at the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday evening, Feb. 15. This comic operetta was formerly well known in New York, but has had its day, like so many other of the brilliant and sparkling works of the Waltz King. Its production at the Metropolitan Opera House is intended to correspond to that of "Der Fledermaus" last year. It is announced as to be given by an "all-star cast" and in the third act all the great singers of the company will appear, being introduced as prisoners of war, and will sing for their ransom. As a special mark of deference to the subscribers for the regular season, they will be permitted to retain their seats for this performance, at double prices, if they apply before Jan. 31. This will be for the benefit of the manager.

HERR GORITZ as Beckmesser

BELLA ALTEN
As Nedda in "Pagliacci"

MME. SEMBRICH'S RECITAL.

Mme. Sembrich will give her song recital on Thursday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. Her programme will be divided into three parts—old airs and songs, classical German lieder, and miscellaneous modern songs. Isidore Luckstone will be the accompanist, and the programme will be as follows:

O, Serpina penserete, (from "La Serva Padrona") ..... Pergolesi
I attempt from Love's Sickness, (from "The Indian Queen") ..... Purcell
Patron, das macht der Wind, (from "Streit zwischen Phoebus und Pan") ..... Bach
An Chloe ..... Mozart
Neue Liebe, neues Leben ..... Beethoven
Liebesbotschaft ..... Schubert
Nachtigall ..... Brahms
Lieder der Braut, (I. and II.) Er ist's .... Schumann
Allerseelen ..... R. Strauss
Das Glockenthurmer's Tochterlein ..... Loewe
Pastorale ..... Bizet
The Land o' the Leal ..... Arthur Foote
The Lark Now Leaves His Wat'ry Nest .. H. W. Parker
Es blinkt der Thau ..... Rubinstein
Vom listigen Grasmucklein ..... Taubert
Ein Traum ..... Grieg
Dien li tsarit, ("Ob heller Tag") .... Tschaikowsky
Nie placz dziewcze, (Polish Mazurek) .... Lubomirski

THE PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

The sixth annual report of the People's Symphony Orchestra, just issued, gives some interesting and significant facts regarding the operations of this musical enterprise during the five years of its existence. One notable feature is the list of compositions performed at the concerts, which indicates the high standard maintained in the programmes, and testifies indirectly to the progress of the audiences in musical education and appreciation. The showing carries with it a strong appeal to public-minded citizens for their generous support of the enterprise, especially for this season, when the repetition of the concerts at the Grand Central Palace entails large additional expenses. Fortunately, the cost of the Carnegie Hall concerts is guaranteed by persons interested in the movement, but liberal subscriptions are greatly needed for the other concerts of the season. Copies of the report may be obtained from F. X. Arens, the Musical Director, 305 Fifth Avenue.

MUSIC IN THE Y. M. C. A.

The West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association has arranged for a concert by the Kaltenborn Quartet, assisted by Mrs. Anna Taylor Jones, contralto, on Thursday, Feb. 1, at 8:15 P. M., in their auditorium, Fifty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue. This is practically a first attempt made by any Young Men's Christian Association in this city to present high-class music at popular prices. It has been thought that the musical field has been too long neglected by this organization, and if these concerts can be conducted without too great a drain on the treasury it is expected to do considerable toward the musical education of this community. Reserved seat tickets are sold for 25 cents.

"JUDAS MACCABAEUS" TO BE SUNG.

The popularity of Handel's "Messiah," which has grown rather than diminished in recent years, has led the Oratorio Society to choose the same composer's "Judas Maccabaeus" for its concert of Feb. 20, at Carnegie Hall, under Frank Damrosch's direction.

Written in 1746, only five years after "The Messiah" was composed, "Judas Maccabaeus" is admitted to represent Handel at his best period. It has a wide popularity in England, but it has not been performed here for a considerable time. It abounds in stirring and characteristic music. Besides the famous March chorus, "See the Conquering Hero Comes," there are numerous others scarcely less effective, besides arias often used separately in the concertroom, such as "Sound an Alarm," "Arm, Arm, Ye Brave," and "The Lord Worketh Wonders."

"See the Conquering Hero Comes," which from Handel's time until now has been the familiar tribute to victors or public personages, was transferred by the composer to this oratorio from his "Joshua," in which it was addressed to Othniel on his return from the capture of Debir. In "Judas Maccabaeus" it becomes the welcome of the Jewish youths and maidens to the titular hero upon vanquishing the enemies of the Israelites. It is sung first as a three-part chorus, next as a duet or chorus of women, then by all the voices with triumphant power, and gradually dies away as an instrumental march.

A MOZART CONCERT.

The second in Sam Franko's series of concerts of old music, to be given in Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday evening, will be an uncommonly interesting commemoration of Mozart's 150th birthday. All the music played will be Mozart's. The programme will include the Fantasia in F minor for strings and organ, that was played last season and that was originally intended for a musical clock; a symphonic concertante in E flat, for violin and viola solos, with orchestra, played by Leopold Lichtenberg and Sam Franko; a divertimento in B flat minor for strings and two horns, and the "Peasant's Symphony" in F. This last Mozart characterized as a "musical joke." He [illegible]

MUSICAL NOTES.

Felix Weingartner will conduct the New York Symphony Orchestra at the seventh pair of concerts of its series at Carnegie Hall Sunday afternoon, Feb. 4, and Tuesday evening, Feb. 6. Rudolph Ganz, piano, will be the soloist. The following will be the programme: Overture, "Fingal's Cave," Mendelssohn; concerto for piano, with orchestra, in E flat, Liszt, Rudolph Ganz; "Faust" overture, Wagner; Symphony No. 5, C minor, Beethoven.

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Emma Eames will have the assistance of Amherst Webber as accompanist when she gives her song recital in Carnegie Hall on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 14. Since the close of Mme. Eames's concert tour, in which Mr. Webber participated, he has been visiting friends here and will return to Europe immediately after the recital.

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Maria von Unschuld, a Hungarian pianist, will give a recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 6. This is her first public appearance in New York.

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The Vienna Quartet, composed of Ludwig Schoenberger and Licco Liggy, violinists; Otto Krist, 'cello, and Simon Zucker, pianist, will give a chamber music concert in Carnegie Lyceum on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 18.

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Victor Beigel has postponed his second concert from Wednesday evening, Feb. 14, to Wednesday evening, March 21, in Mendelssohn Hall. Subscribers to the series may have their tickets exchanged for those of the new dates by returning the ones which they now hold to Henry Wolfsohn, 131 East Seventeenth Street.

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The Marum Quartet, which is composed of Ludwig Marum, Michael Bernstein, and Modest and Jacob Altschuler, will play at the Liederkranz concert this afternoon.

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Edwin Grasse, the blind violinist, has been chosen to be the soloist at the concert of the Orpheus Chorus Society of Buffalo on Feb. 12, when Wolfgang Victor Schwarz, formerly kapellmeister of the opera at Augsburg, will make his first appearance as conductor. It is probable that Mr. Grasse will be heard in one of the Sunday night concerts at the Metropolitan before the season is over.

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Rafael Joseffy, pianist, will be soloist with the New York Symphony Orchestra in Boston and Chicago. Rudolph Ganz, [illegible] and Maunes, violinist; George [illegible], and M. Jean Dingfelder, [illegible] will be with the organization.

A MONTH'S MUSICAL CALENDAR

Jan. 29—Miss Duthie's song recital, Waldorf-Astoria.
Jan. 30—Edward Bromberg, song recital, Carnegie Chamber Hall.
Jan. 30—Susan Strong, song recital, Mendelssohn Hall.
Feb. 1—Sam Franko, concert of old music, Mendelssohn Hall.
Feb. 1—Marcella Sembrich, song recital, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 4—N. Y. Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 5—People's Symphony Auxiliary, Cooper Union.
Feb. 6—Boston Symphony Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall.
Feb. 6—N. Y. Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 6—Marie Von Unschuld, piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall.
Feb. 8—Kaltenborn Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall.
Feb. 9—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 10—Young People's Symphony, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 10—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 10—Mme. Friedländer, song recital, Mendelssohn Hall.
Feb. 11—N. Y. Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 12—N. Y. Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 13—Mendelssohn Trio, Hotel Majestic.
Feb. 14—Mme. Eames, song recital, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 15—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 17—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 17—People's Symphony, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 18—Vienna Quartet, chamber concert, Carnegie Lyceum.
Feb. 19—New Music Society, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 20—Heinrich Gebhard, piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall.
Feb. 20—Oratorio Society, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 21—Abraham Nelsen, piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall.
Feb. 22—Mme. Calvé, song recital, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 22—Women's String Orchestra, Mendelssohn Hall.
Feb. 22—Volpe Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 23—Margulies Trio, Mendelssohn Hall.
Feb. 24—Young People's Symphony, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 24—Russian Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 25—Russian Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 26—Heinrich Gebhard, piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall.
Feb. 27—Musurgia, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 27—Kneisel Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall.
March 2—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall.
March 3—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall.
March 4—N. Y. Symphony Society, Carnegie Hall.

Concerts, Recitals and Church Choir News

Achievements of a Blind Violinist

At the Age of Three He Learned the Piano, and at Five Took Up the Violin—A Wonderful Story of Precocity, Unaided by Sight.

TO attain to high proficiency on the violin when in full possession of one's senses is a task difficult enough. To be blind, unable to see the instrument, to watch other methods, to read notes, and yet to master the great instrument in such fashion as to take an established place on the concert stage on artistic merit is a surprising feat.

It is a strange and wonderful story that is told of Edwin Grasse, the blind young New York violinist, stranger than that told of any of the young artists who have been brought over from Europe in recent years. As a child of 5 he could tell a Beethoven number from the method of it, and could play on the piano from memory all the music on his father's rack. At 7 he began to compose. He is one of the surprises that music brings when it crops out in some unexpected way.

Mr. Grasse and his father together told the story, the violinist sitting back and listening most of the time while his parent talked, and only now and then flashing out a detail. He is very quiet, though with a nervous quietness that shows in a twitching of his mouth or a play of his hands, a quietness that has come from his long years spent in listening rather than seeing.

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As an infant in arms the effect of music upon him was remarkable. The sound of a piano would make him shiver and cry in pain and fright, while music of a fiddle would sometimes make him uncontrollable. When he was able to walk he would run away from the sound of either instrument, and could not be induced to go back. Attempts were made to get him to touch the piano or the fiddle, but he would shrink from them in terror when told what they were.

At the age of two he began to sing melodies, taking up an old German folk song he heard his father sing and play. He learned other airs as he went along, and before he was four years old he surprised his parents with an exhibition of intuitive analysis of music. He had heard Rubinstein's "Thou Art Like Unto a Flower." He tried to sing it, but found it too high for his voice. One day his father heard him singing it, and he carried it through, having inverted the harmonies to suit his voice.

About this time something happened that made his parents fear that he would not live long. One night his father and mother were awakened by the sound of singing. They struck a light, and saw the boy sitting bolt upright in his crib. He was carrying the air of Wagner's "Träume," which he had heard played. His parents spoke to him, but he did not answer. When he was through with the air he lay back on the pillow and gave no sign that he had been awake.

This action was repeated several times with the "Träume," and another air of which he was exceedingly fond. On all these occasions he showed no sign of wakefulness and in the morning he did not remember. Physicians were consulted. They examined the boy and found nothing the matter with him, and said that they could do nothing except watch his sleep and appetite and note any sign of failing. He was guarded carefully for several years, and no ill effects were seen, and so he was just permitted to outgrow this singing in his sleep.

He made his first acquaintance with the piano when about 3 years old. Without sounding a note his father took him up one day and sat on the stool. Taking his finger, Mr. Grasse laid it on one of the keys, then gently ran it along the keys, so that he became familiar with them. Then he pressed down one of the keys. Then gradually his fingers were guided so as to make an air.

His fear having been overcome, he made rapid progress of the piano. He was only five years old when he was taken to hear Thomas's orchestra. On the programme was the ninth symphony, which he had never heard before. The next day he sat at the piano and played portions of the scherzo. He learned to play all the music in his father's rack, including compositions of Wagner, Schumann, Chopin, and Beethoven. He intuitively learned the differences in their treatment of themes and would improvise after their style.

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When he was five years old his father one day brought home the largo movement of the Beethoven concerto, which the child had never heard. The boy was sitting on his mother's knee while it was played.

"Oh, mamma, that is beautiful," he exclaimed. "It is Beethoven."

He was five years old when he first became acquainted intimately with the violin. Although on friendly terms with the piano, at the mention of fiddle he would still show terror. His father's friend, Carl Hauser, one day took him up, and, after talking to him a while, laid a fiddle on his knee. He felt it, touching the strings and the wood. Mr. Hauser guided his hand so that he strummed the strings a bit.

"What is it?" he asked.

"A fiddle," was the reply.

From that time he was not afraid of the instrument. He learned to play "Yankee Doodle" first. It was a great task, however, to gain proficiency on this instrument. Many things that a child with sight could read, see, and imitate had to be taught to him by patient effort.

His teacher would spend long hours showing him exactly how to hold his bow and instrument, and his mother would watch him in his practice, hour after hour, to see that he carried out instructions. Sometimes he would go wrong, and then patience would be required to set him right. But finally his ear would tell him his own faults of style, and he became certain of himself in his fingering and bowing.

He became so proficient in his fingering, aided by his faculty of hearing, that he could tell by listening the position of a violin bow. He went to a concert at the Metropolitan Opera House when he was 11 years old and heard Franz Ondricek play a Mendelssohn concerto. Next day he played the andante. His father heard him and asked why he used the fingerings he did.

"That is the way Ondricek played it," he said.

Mr. Grasse and Mr. Hauser made inquiries later of Ondricek and he confirmed what the boy said.

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Attempts were made to teach him musical numbers by means of finger reading of the raised notes, but this was found to be unsuitable. So in the end it was necessary for him to learn by hearing compositions played by his father, his teacher, or some one else, and to retain them in his memory and work out his execution of them by reasoning and study of composers' methods.

He has now in his mind a large number of compositions, seldom forgetting anything that he has memorized once. When he made his début with the Philharmonic Orchestra in Berlin at 17, it was necessary to give a rehearsal of only an hour and ten minutes, and in his rehearsals it is seldom necessary to repeat any number.

He began to compose at the age of seven, a little waltz measure being his first attempt. He had not had any teaching in composition, but simply evolved the waltz on the piano, and it was put down for him after he played it. Recently he has composed an orchestral suite in four numbers. He has had little instruction for even this ambitious work, gaining his effects simply by analyzing music in his mind.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

In honor of Mozart, whose birthday occurred 150 years ago, the programme at to-night's popular concert at the Metropolitan Opera House will be largely devoted to his works. The soloists will be Mme. Marie Rappold, Mme. Louise Homer, Mr. Dippel, and Mr. Journet. Mr. Nahan Franko will conduct.

The vocal numbers include the recitative and aria, "Vedro mentro 'io sospiro," from "Le Nozze di Figaro," by Mr. Journet; Adriane's aria from "Rienzi," by Mme. Louise Homer; an aria from "Cosi fan tutti," by Mr. Dippel; the popular aria, "Wie nahte mir der Schlummer," from "Der Freischütz," by Mme. Rappold, who will also sing a song by Mozart, "Das Veilchen," and a song by Brahms, "Meine Liebe is grün." The orchestral selections will be the overture to "The Magic Flute," Overture No. 3, "Leonore," by Beethoven; Wagner's Kaiser-Marsch, and two works rarely heard, the andantino with variations from Mozart's Quartetto Concertante, and Tschaikowsky's "Mozartiana" suite.

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Miss Susan Strong, soprano, formerly of the Metropolitan Opera House and for several years a member of the Royal Italian Opera Company, Covent Garden, is to give her first American song recital at Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday afternoon. She is a Brooklyn girl by birth and a pupil of Francis Korbay, once of New York, now of London. She will sing an aria from Lully's "Thésée," an arietta by Paisiello, Beethoven's "Erlkönig," as completed from his sketches; Schumann's cycle, "Frauenliebe und Leben," two songs by Liszt, and two by Borodine, and one of MacDowell and Korbay, and others.

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Miss Lena Duthie will give a costume recital in the Waldorf-Astoria to-morrow evening, in which she will give Scotch songs in Highland costume, Irish songs in peasant costume, and Scotch fisher songs in the Newhaven fishwife's dress.

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Edward Bromberg, bass, will give a song recital on Tuesday evening in Carnegie Chamber Music Hall, assisted by Carl Bruchhausen, pianist. He will sing English, German, Italian, French, and Russian songs. The Russian songs will be sung, it is said, for the first time in America, and comprise songs by Tschaikowsky, Simon, Gurlieff, Bachmetieff, and Dubuk.

FLOATING CHURCH HAS CHOIR.

Rector Would Like Special Fund to Give Jack Tars Good Music.

The little floating Church of Our Saviour, situated in Pike's Slip, has at last its new quartet choir in working order, and it promises to do good work. The little church has had, as already stated in these columns, an interesting experience in getting its modest musical staff in working order. Being the seamen's church, and the Jack tars notably fond of music, it has been desired to replace the amateur choir which from changes in the neighborhood had gradually melted away, with paid singers who could lead the music and give Jack tar himself the courage to do a good share of the singing.

A single advertisement was placed in a paper, and singers came from far and near in answer to it. There were 120 who answered, and nearly 120 who could not sing, had never sung in a church choir, and certainly two-thirds who had never before sung in an Episcopal Church, but were courageous enough to think that they might. There were would-be singers without voices, and where there was occasionally a voice, there was apt to be lack of time and musical education to support it. It was a revelation of the amount of musical ambition to be found combined with ignorance and incompetence. But now the church has its choir selected; it has been singing for several Sundays and good results are promised. An effort will also be made to have volunteer assistance, another quartet, which will give its services and sing with some regularity.

The seamen's church is an interesting one, with morning and evening services, and it will repay a visit. The singing is chiefly congregational, for it is intended for the sailor boys. The music would be a more important part of the service if the rector of the church, the Rev. Archibald R. Mansfield, could arrange it as he would like. Special music would be a great attraction to the seamen, he thinks, and he would like a music fund yielding an income of, say, $2,000 a year to furnish it, and this would not be an extravagant outlay with singers and an organist, and the returns as far as the interest of the sailors is concerned would make it money well invested. The little church is situated on the East River next to a recreation pier, in plain view from the Brooklyn Bridge, and the yacht Sentinel, which is one of its adjuncts, goes from ship to ship in the harbor on Sundays gathering in the sailors, taking them to service and returning them to their respective vessels.

ALL ANGELS' CHOIR SCHOOL.

One of the Churches Which Wishes One—Leaven to Raise Choristers.

The choir school leaven is working in different churches in New York, and a desire for a daily choral service, for which a school is an absolute necessity. One of the churches in New York in connection with which a choir school is repeatedly mentioned is All Angels', West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street. They receive communications there from people in different parts of the country asking about their choir school, when, as a matter of fact, they have a school in progress only as far as a strong desire for one can go, and a knowledge that generous friends have made generous donations for other things, and one may be found who will do this.

It is one of the wants which has been scheduled in the year book annually for the last few years as one of the requirements of the church. In this year's book it is to be found under the head of "Some Needs." These are endowment funds for three things—first, a nurse; second a deacon, and third and largest, $100,000 for a fund "for a choir fon daily services and a choir school."

"If I should be asked two things which are needed most for the parish," says the rector, the Rev. Dr. S. Delancey Townsend, "I should say a parish nurse and a choir school."

As a rule every Summer Dr. Townsend with his family goes abroad for a couple of months, frequently taking a house and spending the season in some cathedral town. There are the daily choral cathedral services, and the rector of All Angels' returns each year wishing he could have a daily service and the requisite to make it possible, the choir school, connected with his own church. The parish has had completed this past year what is considered the latest thing in parish houses, and it is soon to have a chantry, mortuary chapel, and choir room, a gift from A. C. Humphreys, Clement R. Gale, the musical director and organist of the church, who also occupies the Chair of Music at the General Theological Seminary, is much interested in the desired choir school.

"The rector comes home from abroad each year a little more desirous for a daily choral service," says Mr. Gale. "Different people have been much interested, and it was thought at one time that we should have the money given us, but it was not done. Many people speak of it and say they would enjoy attending a daily choral service. The school rooms and dormitories could undoubtedly be arranged without much difficulty in connection with the new parish house or proposed new buildings, and $100,000 would probably cover the expense and leave money for an endowment fund.

"We have a daily choral evening service in Lent, but it is a great strain. It is not possible to depend upon all the boys to come to the daily services six days in the week, and the choir is divided into two parts, and the boys take turns in singing. But with the rehearsals held after the services the choir, in two parts, is rehearsed separately, and this doubles the work and also makes the Sunday services more hazardous. With a daily choral service there would be the need of professional men singers who would be able to attend the daily services. This would add something to the expense, but not so much if they were engaged at fairly good prices for the Sunday services. It would not require more than six voices, or possibly three, for services held in the chantry."

MISS EDITH CHAPMAN.
Who Will Sing in a Concert at the Y. W. C. A. Hall To-morrow Evening.
(Photo by Aimé Dupont.)

LEOPOLD LICHTENBERG.
Violinist Who Will Play at Sam Franko's Concert.
(Photo by Falk.)

SAM FRANKO.
Who Will Conduct the Concert of Mozart's Music.
(Photo by the Tonnele Co.)

The Protestant Episcopal Church for Seamen.

IN THE ORGAN LOFT.

At St. Bartholomew's, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, to-day the offertory anthem at the morning service will be "Lo, Every One That Thirsteth," by Martin, with baritone solo, and the anthem at evensong at 4 will be "Sing, O Heavens," Sullivan, with a vesper carol by Barnby, "Holy Night! Peaceful Night!" Mr. Stokovski's voluntarus will be prelude in the morning, "Baracolle," Tschaikowsky; prelude in the afternoon, "Adagio Religioso," Grieg; postlude overture, "Prometheus," Beethoven.

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Spohr's sacred cantata, "God, Thou Art Great," is to be given at the special musical service of the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, at 4 o'clock to-day, and the instrumental prelude with Mr. Hedden at the organ will be "Prelude du Deluge," with violin, 'cello, and organ, St. Saëns, and the postlude, "Epithalamium," Boisdeffre. The processional will be Le Jeune's "Jerusalem the Golden," the Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis in C, C. Lee Williams; the recessional, "The God of Abraham Praise," Hedden.

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They will have a Mozart programme at both services at the old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, William C. Carl, organist, to-day in honor of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the composer's birth, the following works being given: Motet: Deus Tibi Laus et Honor; Motet: Ave Verum; selections from the Twelfth Mass; Anthem, Grant O Lord; Fantasie in F Minor for organ; Romanza, (concerto in D minor;) Andante from the Fifth Quintet; Andantino Cantabile, (concerto E flat.)

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There was a representative church choir chorus at the big missionary mass meeting in Carnegie Hall last Tuesday evening. The following churches and chapels sent their boys:

St. Thomas's Church and Chapel, the Church and Chapel of the Incarnation, the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, St. James's Church and Holy Trinity Chapel, St. Mary's, Fordham; Holy Apostles', and the Church of the Epiphany. The Church Choral Society was also represented. R. H. Warren, formerly organist of St. Bartholomew's Church, led the orchestra of brass instruments, and W. R. Hedden, musical director of the parish of the Incarnation, and Will C. MacFarlane, musical director of St. Thomas's Church, gave the organ recital preceding the meeting.

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Selections from "The Prodigal Son," by Sir Arthur Sullivan, will be given at the Madison Avenue Episcopal Church this evening at the special musical service by the quartet choir of the church under the direction of Victor Harris, organist.

Philanthropy and the Opera.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent article in one of our daily papers appeared the phrase, "It seems almost too good to be true, that plan of Heinrich Conried for a National Theatre in the City of New York."

Indeed, it is too good to be true. The site for this so-called National Theatre has been secured, to be sure, but who is idiot enough to really believe that Mr. Conried, he of grand opera fame, the man who extorts enough money from the public each year to support a dozen such institutions as he is now managing, the man who fairly squeezed the life blood out of his chorus by paying them only $15 per week until they struck for $25 and got it; who, I ask, is idiot enough to believe for one moment that there is one single philanthropic motive underlying his project? Look to the Metropolitan for an example of Mr. Conried's philanthropy. Is there an institution in all this world where such exorbitant prices are charged? Is there any country in this world where there is any art at all where equally good opera cannot be heard for one-third, yes, and one-sixth, as much as we have to pay here in New York?

We need a National theatre and a National opera to uplift and broaden out our National character, but it seems hardly plausible that commercialism can accomplish this. Philanthropy is what we want; philanthropy without the tinge of commercialism. N. R.

New York, Jan. 26, 1906.

MURIEL FOSTER IS ILL.

Weakened by Influenza, She Cancels Some American Engagements.

Expectations that Muriel Foster, the English contralto, would arrive in New York by the end of this month to fill concert engagements will be disappointed. It may be many weeks before she will be able to cross the ocean.

Miss Foster had a severe attack of influenza in December and found difficulty in shaking it off. When she had apparently recovered from it a complication of the ailment set in, and she was too weak to take up any work. She had to cancel concert engagements in England and Germany, and sent word to her American manager, Henry Wolfsohn, that she did not know how soon she would be able to sail. The precise nature of the complication was not stated, but it was said that with careful nursing she would be able to throw off its effects within a month.

Miss Foster had engagements with the Chicago Orchestra and the Pittsburg Orchestra, which probably will be canceled. Several of her early dates have been set aside already. It is hoped that she will be able to come in time to sing with the Russian Symphony Orchestra here on March 18 and with the New York Oratorio Society on April 3.

LHEVINNE HURT HIS FINGER.

Accident at the Piano Almost Prevented Him from Playing.

Josef Lhevinne had trouble enough before he arrived here for a person who was about to try his fortunes in a new artistic field, but after his arrival he met with an accident that almost made it impossible for him to appear in his first concert. He cut and strained his little finger on his right hand, and for a week he was seriously troubled with it and had to abandon one engagement. Kubelik carries heavy insurance on his precious fingers, but no precaution had been taken with Lhevinne.

The accident happened while he was practicing a few days after his arrival. He had had no opportunity to play for two weeks before leaving Moscow, and had little opportunity to touch a piano on his journey to America. After his arrival he felt the need of strenuous practice to get himself into proper form, and he set to work at his piano with great energy. In playing a heavy movement his little finger came down on the ragged edge of a key that had been chipped unnoticed. His finger slipped and was cut and strained.

A doctor gave strong treatment to the injured member. It was braced and bound up in cotton, and Mr. Lhevinne did what practicing he could with it. Fortunately, the strain did not prove serious enough to stop his concert, although it still pained him a week after the accident and had a tendency to distract his mind in the midst of his playing.

MRS. KELSEY RECOVERS.

Friends Feared She Would Not—Sang Against Doctor's Advice.

Mrs. Corinne Rider-Kelsey is out again after her severe illness, but will not be able to go on the concert stage for several weeks. It is said by her friends that she is fortunate in having recovered so soon, as at one time her physicians feared that she would not recover.

Mrs. Kelsey had been ill for several weeks, but persisted in going on with her work, saying that she would be able to keep up. At one concert in New York she was compelled to lie down between her numbers on the programme, and had to be supported to a carriage after she had finished. Before she went to Portland she underwent an operation, arising from her sickbed against her doctor's advice, to fill two engagements with the New York Oratorio Society in two days, with a recital thrown in.

JOSEF HOFMANN NOT COMING.

His Social Visit to America Postponed Because of Business.

Word has been received in this city that Josef Hofmann will not visit America this Winter as he had promised. This visit was not to be a professional one, but of a social nature. He had been invited by several society friends of himself and wife to be a member of some house parties, and to give an opportunity for other entertainments that were impossible at the time of his marriage. He was to have made a trip to Asheville, where he would have been a guest at Biltmore. He was expected to come next month some time, and was to stay several weeks.

But pleasure will not be permitted to interfere with business. Mr. Hofmann has been busy this season in Paris and elsewhere, and recently an offer was made for a Continental tour that would take him from Sweden to Italy. It was a choice between his American friends and the tour, and he decided that he could not afford to put aside the tour. He has written that he will try to make his visit some time in the Summer, but it is doubtful if he will come then, and it may be that America will not see him and his bride until he again comes for his concert tour, season after next.

IN THE STUDIOS.

Miss Detheridge gave a song recital in Alice Lawrence Ward's studio in Carnegie Hall on Tuesday, Jan. 16. Her programme contained selections by Handel, Brahms, Grieg, Massenet, Thomas, and Elgar. Miss Lum was at the piano.

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Thomas Sinclair Gore gave a song recital in the concert hall of the Institute of Musical Art on Thursday afternoon. His programme included Spanish and German songs and some old English melodies arranged by H. Lane Wilson. He was accompanied by Miss Elise Reimer.

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At a pupils' tea and reception on Tuesday afternoon in Sally Frothingham Akers's studio, 201 West Eighty-second Street, the Misses Evelyn Fogg, Elizabeth Olshauser, and Viola Bramm received the guests and also took part in the informal musicale.

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Eugene Heffley delivered a lecture on the history of piano music in his Carnegie Hall studio yesterday morning. Miss Nellie M. Treat played all of the musical illustrations.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Thursday Afternoon, Feb'y 1, at 3,
Song Recital
MADAME
SEMBRICH
Mr. ISIDORE LUCKSTONE at the Piano.
Programme:
"O, Serpina penserete" (from "La Serva Padrona").....Pergolesi
"I Attempt from Love's Sickness" (from "The Indian Queen").....Purcell
"Patron das Macht der Wind" (from "Streit zwischen Phoebus und Pau").....Bach
"An Chloe".....Mozart
"Neue Liebe, Neues Leben".....Beethoven
"Liebesbotschaft".....Schubert
"Nachtigall".....Brahms
"Lieder der Braut" (I. and II.) / "Er ist's" } Schumann
"Allerseelen".....R. Strauss
"Des Glockenthurmer's Tochtericin".....Loewe
Pastorale.....Bizet
"The Land o' the Leal".....Arthur Foote
"The Lark Now Leaves His Wat'ry Nest".....H. W. Parker
"Es blinkt der Thau".....Rubinstein
"Vom Listigen Grasmucklein".....Taubert
"Ein Traum".....Grieg
"Dien ll tzarit" ("Ob Heller Tag").....Tschaikowsky
"Nie placz Dziewze" (Polish Mazurek).....Lubomirski
Prices $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50. Boxes $15, $18.
Tickets at Box Office, Carnegie Hall, and at Luckhardt & Belder's, 10 E. 17th St.

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TO-NIGHT AT 8:30 O'CLOCK
At Popular Prices.
GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
Soloists: RAPPOLD, HOMER; DIPPEL, JOURNET. Entire Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra Cond., FRANKO.
Mon. Ev., Jan. 29, at 8—FAUST. Emma Eames, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Caruso, Plancon, Campanari, Begue. Cond., Franko.
Wed. Ev., Jan. 31, at 8. Double Bill—PAGLIACCI, Alten; Caruso, Campanari, Reiss, Parvis. Cond. Vigna. Preceded by HAENSEL UND GRETEL. Abarbanell, Alten, Homer, Weed; Goritz. Cond. Franko.
Thurs. Ev., Feb. 1, at 8—Special Performance. RIGOLETTO. Abott. Jacoby, Bauermeister, Mapleson, Vail; Caruso, Scotti, Journet, Begue, Muhlmann, Dufriche, Paroli. Cond., Vigna.
Fri. Ev., Feb. 2, at 7:30—MEISTERSINGER. Alten, Homer; Knote, Van Rooy, Goritz, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann, Dufriche. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. Aft., Feb. 3, at 2—LA BOHÈME. Sembrich, Alten; Caruso, Campanari, Journet, Parvis, Rossi, Dufriche. Cond., Vigna.
Sat. Ev., Feb. 3, popular prices, at 8—AIDA. Emma Eames, Edyth Walker; Dippel, Scotti, Plancon, Muhlmann, Paroli, Cond., Vigna.
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CARNEGIE HALL.
THE New York Symphony Orchestra
Sunday Afternoon, Feb. 4, at 3.
Tuesday Evening, Feb. 6, at 8:15.
Program: MENDELSSOHN, Overture "Fingal'sCave"; LISZT, Concerto in E flat; WAGNER, An Overture to Goethe's Faust; BEETHOVEN, Symphony No. 5, C minor.
Soloist, Mr. Rudolph Ganz, Piano.
CONDUCTOR, Herr Felix Weingartner

Carnegie Hall Wednesday Afternoon, Feb. 14
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Orders for seats by mail addressed to Henry Wolfsohn, manager, 131 East 17th St., will be promptly forwarded in order received. Box Office Sale Opens February 1.

SAM FRANKO'S SECOND CONCERT OF OLD MUSIC.
MENDELSSOHN HALL, Thursday, Feb. 1st, 8:30.
In commemoration of the 150th anniversary of Mozart's birth.
Mr. Leopold Lichtenberg, SOLOIST.
Tickets, Box Office, 50c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.

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MENDELSSOHN HALL, Tues., Feb. 6, at 8:15.
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Tickets at Luckhardt & Belder's, 10 E. 17th St., and at Mendelssohn Hall. $1.50 and $1.

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THE STAGE AND ITS PLAYERS

JAMES YOUNG
"The Merchant of Venice"
at Proctor's

THOS. Q. SEABROOKE, CHRISTIE MAC DONALD AND CARO ROMA
in "Mexicana" at the Lyric

JULIA DEAN AND WILLIAM HUMPHREY
in "The Little Gray Lady" at the Garrick

THIS WEEK'S OFFERINGS

"MEXICANA,"
a comic opera by Robert B. Smith, Raymond Hubbell, and Clara Driscoll, to-morrow evening at the Lyric Theatre.

IN the contemporary English theatre, where great writers of comedy are chiefly conspicuous by their absence, the disclosure of a man capable of producing so capable a piece of work as "The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt" may justly occasion general felicitation. And when it is remembered that two years ago the author of this play, though not unknown to the world of letters, occupied no conspicuous place in the theatre, the fact may cause some surprise. Mr. Sutro's new play, however, is by no means certain to enjoy the prolonged public favor of his previous long piece, "The Walls of Jericho." It falls short in respect to the presence of anything very vital in the way of plot, incident, or character, but as an example of a graceful, technical skill it is the superior of most of what the season has shown.

If there is anything to be especially regretted in the plays of Alfred Sutro thus far, it is his apparent determination to seek inspiration in the fashionable drawing room of London's West End. That, as may be imagined, is neither likely to provide the most vital nor the most wholesome inspiration for the dramatist. Thus far it has served a purpose. It has enabled Mr. Sutro to impress himself upon the producers of plays and the public that goes to see them, and it has permitted him to develop his very exceptional talent along the line of natural conversational expression, something quite different, be it understood, from mere epigramatic smartness.

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There is wit in the speeches of "The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt," but it is the wit that grows out of character, not that which is patently the mere expression of an author speaking through the people of his play. The gain in naturalism, however, is counterbalanced by the very evident tendency toward flippant cynicism. It is quite possible to agree with Mr. Sutro and the many others who have contended before him that the dramatist is not necessarily a moralist, but the fact remains that he is the most useful dramatist who succeeds in so selecting and employing his material that a lesson is conveyed. If "The Walls of Jericho" was not in large measure a preachment, we are very much mistaken in regard to it. And we are by no means certain that the present play in its inception was entirely devoid of a certain ethical intent. Whether such was actually the case is a question which Mr. Sutro, of course, is alone able to answer. As the play stands, it fails to qualify in that particular respect. A certain kind of negative triumph of virtue is suggested, but we fail to discover that there is any very positive flaying of vice. Certainly the very least that could have been demanded under the circumstances would have been the denial to Mr. Vanderveldt of any sort of access to the presence of the woman whose social downfall he so nearly accomplished, but the final curtain falls with the two people apparently in about the same sociable relations as existed prior to the discovery by Lady Clarice of the trick that has been played upon her. If we cared to indulge in any surmises as to the future relations of the three principals involved in this comedy we should prophesy stormy times in Col. Raynor's household as the result of continued tolerance of a cad's presence on the part of the lady of the house. Mr. Sutro no doubt justifies himself in the very evident fact that social relations such as he has depicted do exist.

The particular method employed by Mr. Vanderveldt to accomplish his engagement to Lady Clarice is unquestionably a manufactured comedy expedient—and a very laughable one—but it is not so far-fetched as to be entirely beyond the range of possibility. At any rate, the conscienceless effort to succeed, no matter what the cost to the lady, is a species of rascality not necessarily characteristic of only the one individual on exhibit in this play. Its very general application, however, may be doubted.

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In "The Walls of Jericho" there was some attempt to arouse a latent conscience. The force of the lesson there inculcated was largely dissipated by reason of its limited application. Then, as now, Mr. Sutro found his theme in the doings of a little corner of the world, which, however interesting to lovers of the social curiosity exhibit, had no general bearing on the community. "The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt," like "The Walls of Jericho," offers a specific, if modern, instance where a public, to be deeply impressed, demands something of more universal application. The playwright, in the first case, is at fault chiefly in the selection of his theme; in the second, in its development. There is a promise of a clash of character, a struggle of contending forces in the first act of "The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt" which subsequently fails to materialize. Had Mr. Sutro developed the struggle for the charmer between the flutter-budget Mrs. Brevell and the complacent widow-heroine, his play might still have maintained its delightful comic spirit, while gaining much in true dramatic force. Indeed, forcefulness of any kind fails to be in evidence throughout, and it is notably lacking in the main characters, who, while real, belong generally to the class which waits for the apple to fall from the tree. The one person with any sort of definite initiative is Vanderveldt, which is unfortunate, since his particular talent in that direction does not especially commend itself. The escape of Lady Clarice is due to no especial cleverness on her part, though she does, to be sure, avail herself of the means to that end when the bungling roué places the sparking plug in her hands. Her only other previous exhibition of initiative is asserted in the acceptance of an invitaton where ordinary common sense and a decent regard for others demand that it be declined. But even here there is an expressed readiness to retreat if the word comes from another quarter. Before the final curtain falls Col. Raynor finds himself the accepted suitor, but the fact that he is as much surprised as any one else at the outcome is indication enough that he, too, belongs to the class that waits for the good the gods see fit to provide.

It cannot be argued that Mr. Sutro is wholly incapable of incorporating virility into his characters. The vigorous masculinity developed in the latter phases of Jack Frobisher's activities in "The Walls of Jericho" indicates clearly the fallacy of any such assumption. But it is apparent that up to the present time the playwright has been swayed rather too much by a desire to picture types of English fashionable life whose qualities are chiefly of a negative order. He knows these people, knows them intimately, and is capable of keen analysis where they are concerned. But his gifts of dramatic expression are so exceptional that it is to be hoped that his future usefulness will not be impaired by a devotion to the one social order. As a comedy of manners "The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt" is to be commended; its craftsmanship is of superior kind, but the finesse of its execution does not conceal the pettiness of its subject. Mr. Sutro, however, has demonstrated such a capacity in construction and composition, such evident appreciation of dramatic values, that he is removed from the hazy region of the playwright of promise into a position of assured future achievement when he shall have decided—as no doubt he will—to seek his inspiration in men and affairs of more vital significance than those which have thus far engaged him.

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Ellis Jeffreys's playing of Lady Clarice is wholly in the spirit of the part, her method is refreshingly simple and unaffected, and her presence here is a distinct gain to the local stage. She is in no sense a great comedienne, but she is a most agreeable one.

Plays New and Old

"Mexicana," the newest and, it is asserted, the most pretentious comic opera production the Shuberts have ever made, will be introduced to New York to-morrow night at the Lyric Theatre. The presenting company includes Thomas Q. Seabrooke, Christie MacDonald, Joseph Herbert, Blanche Deyo, Caro Roma, Mayme Kelso, Edward Martindell, and Edmund Stanley.

Robert B. Smith and Raymond Hubbell, librettists and composer of "Fantana," are largely responsible for "Mexicana." Mr. Smith collaborated with Clara Driscoll, the young Texas short story writer and novelist, whose romances of life beyond the Rio Grande are familiar to magazine readers. The authors are said to have provided a consistent story, pulsing with the life of the tropics, for which Mr. Hubbell has composed music of Spanish rhythm and temperament.

The lighter characters of the piece are almost all visitors from the United States. Mr. Seabrooke plays the rôle of a Wall Street broker who goes to the domain of Diaz to look after mining interests. He finds the country aflame with revolutionary spirit, because hundreds of persons have been swindled through the medium of a bogus mine, the Mexicana, in which the Government is supposed to be interested. As this is the mine in which the New Yorker has put his money, he becomes a leader in the revolutionary movement. Incidentally, he discovers, through comic and costly experiences, that graft is as prevalent in Mexico as under the shadow of Trinity Church. Miss MacDonald's part is that of a pretty pottery vender, Tita, who falls in love with the real head of the revolt, Rodrigo Cortinez, a rich haciendado, and who disguises herself as a boy to assist his cause. Mr. Herbert acts Capt. Carmona, a Captain in the Mexican Army, whose duty it is to capture Rodrigo, but who is more amorous than brave, preferring to make vain love to Tita than to proving himself possessed of military valor. The contending interest in the romance is furnished through the jealousy of Señorita Margarita Juarez, daughter of a Mexican Governor, who is in love with Rodrigo and is enraged at being cast aside for a peasant girl.

The three acts show Mexican scenes. The first, the market square of a village; the second, the patio of the hacienda of Rodrigo, and the third, the Borda Gardens on the night of a fiesta.

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"The Grafter" is the new musical comedy which will serve to introduce Hap Ward, late of Ward and Vokes, as an individual star at the Grand Opera House to-morrow evening. Mr. Ward will be seen in a character similar to his "stage tramp," and is said to have ample opportunity for his abilities as a funmaker. The cast in support of the star includes Lucy Daly, William Friend, and William Maxwell.

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The Rogers Brothers in "The Rogers Brothers in Ireland" return to the city to-morrow evening at the New York Theatre for a limited engagement. The company supporting the comedians is practically the same as when they were seen early in the season at the Liberty. Corinne is still playing the leading female rôle, and Bessie De Vole is in her old part.

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Mrs. Leslie Carter will continue in "Zaza" throughout the week at the Academy of Music.

ROSE STAHL
in "The Chorus Lady"
Herlig and Seamons

VIOLET MURRAY
in "A Society Circus"
Hippodrome

AT OTHER THEATRES.

Ernest Hogan in "Rufus Rastus," will be seen at the American to-morrow evening.

"The Factory Girl" will be the melodramatic offering at the New Star.

At the Murray Hill, "A Wife's Secret" will be the week's attraction.

"Bedford's Hope" continues at the Fourteenth, where it is drawing capacity houses.

"The Sign of the Four," a melodrama adapted from Conan Doyle's novel, comes to the Metropolis.

At the Third Avenue "Hearts Adrift" will be given. The management announce a "stirring airship scene."

David Higgins in "His Last Dollar" will hold the boards at the West End for this week.

Maxine Elliott returns to the city in "Her Great Match," at the Harlem Opera House, to-morrow night.

William J. Kelly and his stock company will offer "Shenandoah" to-morrow afternoon at the Yorkville Theatre. The piece will be carefully staged, and there will be a large number of persons in the cast.

"Captain Swift" will be presented at Proctor's 125th Street Theatre by the stock company this week. Paul McAllister will be seen in the title role, and Beatrice Morgan will play Mrs. Seabrooke.

An elaborate revival of "The Merchant of Venice" will be given by the Proctor All-Star Company at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-morrow. Amelia Bingham will play Portia and James Young will appear as Shylock. The version to be used is that utilized by the late Sir Henry Irving.

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

The plays that remain indefinitely are Maude Adams in "Peter Pan" at the Empire; David Warfield in "The Music Master" at the Bijou; Blanche Bates in "The Girl of the Golden West" at the Belasco; William Faversham in "The Squaw Man" at Wallack's; Ethel Barrymore in "Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire," and Lionel Barrymore in "Pantaloon" at the Criterion; "The Lion and the Mouse" at the Lyceum; "The Clansman" at the Liberty, and "Before and After" at the Manhattan.

This is the second week of Ellis Jeffreys in "The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt" at Daly's, "The Little Gray Lady" at the Garrick, Raymond Hitchcock in "The Galloper" at the Garden.

James K. Hackett and Mary Mannering will appear in "The Walls of Jericho" for two weeks more at the Savoy.

This is the last week of Henri de Vries in "A Case of Arson" and "The Brasley Diamond," at the Madison Square, of Robert Loraine in "Man and Superman" at the Hudson, and of "Cashel Byron's Profession" at the Majestic.

Louis Mann and Clara Lipman remain in "Julie Bon Bon" at the Fields. This is the third week of "Der Kilometerfresser" at the Irving Place.

MUSICAL ATTRACTIONS.

Fritzi Scheff continues indefinitely at the Knickerbocker in "Mlle. Modiste," as do Fay Templeton in "45 Minutes from Broadway" at the New Amsterdam and Elsie Janis in "The Vanderbilt Cup" at the Broadway. "Twiddle-Twaddle" has settled down for a run at the Joe Weber and "The Earl and the Girl" remains undisturbed at the Casino. This is the last week of "Coming Thro' the Rye" at the Herald Square.

VAUDEVILLE.

ALHAMBRA—"The Mascot Moth"; Carleton Macy and Maude Edna Hall in "A Timely Awakening"; Howard and Bland, comedians; five Romanos, dancers; Nichols sisters; Patty brothers, balancers; Hawthorne and Burt, comedians; James F. Macdonald; Arburtus and Jessie Millar, and the vitagraph.

CIRCLE—"The Masqueraders."

COLONIAL—Sarah French and J. Jaron Miller in "Between Two Fires"; Bert Leslie and Robert Dailey, Carter De Haven and Flora Parker, Paul Sandor and his dogs, "In the Sunny South," a singing and dancing act; Mathews and Ashley, Gilroy, Hayes and Montgomery, Masuz and Mazett, Captain Bloom, and the vitagraph.

EDEN MUSEE.—Harry Braham in "Masks and Faces," cinematograph, Hungarian Band, and the World in Wax.

HUBER'S FOURTEENTH STREET MUSEUM.—Josephine Myrtle Corbin, "the four-legged woman"; Mandy, Maud Fritz and her dogs, Benning de Bar and Russell, and Fostel and Emmet.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S.—Melbourne McDowell in the fourth act of "La Tosca," Sherman and De Forrest, Duffin-Redcap troupe, McMahon and Chapelle, comedians; Stine and Evans in "Taking a Friend's Advice," Daisy Harcourt, Billy Link, Whitman sisters, Taylor sisters, and moving pictures.

KEITH'S—Houdini, "The Handcuff King"; Rose Wentworth, equestrienne; Emil Hich and Jane Elton, Taylor Holmes, monologuist; Rosaire and Doreto, Allen and Dalton, Kittie Stevens, the Pelots, W. J. McDermott, and the kinetograph.

PROCTOR'S FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET THEATRE—R. A. Roberts in "Dick Turpin"; Jewell's Manikins; Holcombe, Curtis and Webb in "A Winter Session," Five Mowats, Waterbury brothers and Tenny, Fields and Wooley, Delmore and Oneida, Dailey and De Vere, and Louise Dresser.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—Mme. Mantelli, Barry and Felix in "The Boy Next Door," Ward and Curran in "The Terrible Judge," George W. Day, monologuist; Frank Rae and Gussie Brosche, Melville and Stetson, Four Bard brothers, Cabart's dogs, and the moving pictures.

VICTORIA.—Arthur Prince, ventriloquist; Clayton White and Marie Stuart; Idalene Cotton and Nick Long, Ned Nye and his "rollicking girls," the Glinseretts, M. Ferraris, Augusta Glose, Pierce and Mazie, and the vitagraph.

THE HIPPODROME.

"A Society Circus" continues to draw capacity houses. The new circus acts are strong additions to the entertainment.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

The bill of last week's attractions will be presented at the Alhambra, Colonial, Eden Musée, Hurtig & Seamon's, Proctor's Fifty-eighth and Twenty-third Street Theatres, and the Victoria.

AMERICAN—Ted Marks announces the following bill: Pat Rooney and Marion Bent, Walter C. Kelly, Tascott, Campbell and Caulfield, Shepard and Ward, Lillian Maynard, and Minnie Harrison.

GRAND—Joe Welch, Elinore sisters, Billy Clifford, Hathaway and Walton, Stewart sisters, Hedrix and Prescott, and Mooney and Holbein.

MURRAY HILL—Billy Clifford, Artie Hall, Rae and Brosche, Berg sisters, Clark and Florette, Baxter and Southwick, and Martin brothers.

NEW STAR—Ned Wayburn's Minstrel Misses, Katie Rooney, Harry Fields, Carmen sisters, Le Roy and Clayton, and Caron and Farnum.

NEW YORK—Radha, a Hindu temple dance; Artie Hall, Levine and Leonard, Adolph Zink, Crandall, and the eight Cornelles.

WEST END—Shepard's moving pictures.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

William Collier will be seen at the New Montauk this week in "On the Quiet."

Peter F. Dailey comes to the Shubert Theatre, to-morrow evening in "The Press Agent."

The headliners this week at the Orpheum are Virginia Earl and her Six Johnnies, Foy and Clarke, and Staley and Burbeck.

An Actor's Metamorphosis

Physiognomy Specialist's Opinion as to Effect of Long Runs.

IT has been said that assuming a difficult rôle night after night for a protracted period is bound to produce on the player a more or less visible effect either in appearance or manner when off the stage. As to the latter, the opinion of an authority on physiognomy is interesting.

"I have before me two pictures of David Warfield," he said. "The one, taken a little over two years ago before he achieved his great success in 'The Music Master.' Note, if you will, the hard, severe lines of the mouth. There is nothing to suggest the paternal—rather the shrewd American business man—honest and unrelenting, whose no means no. The face is free from lines of care or physical suffering. Now look upon the photograph taken only recently and after he had given himself over to concentration of his greatest effort. Here we have the subdued, kindly expression so often met where the 'great sorrow' has been endured and yet is not dead. Are those the same eyes? No! Is that the same mouth? No! These eyes could say no and mean yes; the aggressive chin has dropped, the lines of kindness and forbearance have come and the face lacks the keen, cutting calculation it formerly possessed. Altogether it is fitting and has become a part of the part the man Warfield would have us know.

"Now, what has happened to David Warfield to bring about this change? It is that which happens to everyone who possesses, as he does, great power of concentration. It is a physiological impossibility to continue doing this for nearly two years, as he has done, without, in a measure, becoming the part in appearance.

"There have been notable instances of this change in physiognomy occurring in the past, particularly among the theatrical fraternity; but never has a part more thoroughly metamorphosed a player than has the music master Mr. Warfield."

The apparent ease with which Warfield acts Von Barwig might lead the unthinking to consider the portrayal as not overtaxing or trying on the actor. Some idea, however, may be gained from the fact that of the three hours taken up by the play Mr. Warfield is on the stage for nearly two and his part contains 6,840 words.

For the benefit of statisticians he has been Von Barwig in the flesh, so to speak, for 800 hours, or nearly a month, outside of rehearsals and living the part away from the theatre.

As Von Barwig he has spoken 2,927,520 words, which, if arranged as a "part," would require the services of ten expert typewriters eight hours every day for three months and would cover 39,035 2-5 pages weighing 235 pounds.

To reproduce this volume of words on the phonograph it would, using but one machine, take more than a month talking, day and night, and would use up 16,211 of the wax cylinders on which the records are made.

Food and drink form quite an important part of the "business," in the play, and Mr. Belasco being exacting as a realist, [illegible] eating papier mache viands or drinking from empty cups or glasses is countenanced.

Apart from his regular three meals per diem Warfield has been forced to consume in the part of Von Barwig 107 quarts of coffee, a like quantity of tea, and 123 pounds of cake.

And then there is the spaghetti!

Mention spaghetti to Warfield, and he neither smiles nor frowns; a cold, inscrutable expression comes over his face, and he will at once change the subject.

As a matter of fact, he eats sparingly of the elusive food, but it is averred that by dint of accurate calculation he has stowed away since the first dress rehearsal of the play 7,348 feet, or about a mile and a quarter, of the Italian delicacy.

ART, VAUDEVILLE, REALITY.

WHAT are the possibilities of art in vaudeville is the question which Bert Levy, who is appearing in a sketch entitled "The Artist and the Model," is endeavoring to decide.

"If not in vaudeville, where?" he asks.

"In vaudeville the audacious performer who would represent some phase of art has only a limited opportunity for proving that the sacred cause isn't a paying one. Should he fail at G there is the comedy acrobat, the coon burlesquers, the sylph-like soubrette, and the inevitable funny man to elevate the performance at H, I, J, and K respectively. By the time Q is reached with the latest biograph pictures the unfortunate dreamer of G has been long since forgotten and left behind. So that in these days, when art is a gamble, the vaudeville stage offers the opportunity to the would-be exponent of its many graces. In my opinion vaudeville has a great future.

"After all, vaudeville represents a high form of realism. Physical strength and agility gracefully displayed is not to be despised, when we consider that muscular skill is real and represents something true in life. The acrobat is therefore more an artist in his own way than the babbler of inane nothings who finds so ready a place in modern comedy. The 'coon' melodist is at least gifted with natural vocal accomplishments, which is more than can be said of some of the musical comedy performers, who depend on the 'backing' of a bevy of pretty girls and the tricks of orchestration to make the song go. Again, the vaudeville stage is open to any human being of any size, age, or color who possesses a novelty.

"The vaudeville stage may lead to any height. We may yet be able to see our greatest artists, writers, and musicians represented on a vaudeville bill. Why not? The National Theatre movement is to be a step forward. Who knows but it may not be followed by a National Vaudeville Theatre in which 'acts' representing art in all its branches are nightly performed? There is every reason why it should come to pass. Vaudeville really means 'versatile'—a varied performance. Art is versatile, and includes comedy as much as tragedy. Artistic vaudeville in the highest sense seems to me therefore an assured possibility."

In a Bad Way.

Mrs. Knicker—What do you think of the weather we have had?

Mrs. Bocker—Perfectly horrid; I have had no excuse to go to a winter, spring, summer or fall resort.

The Ins and Outs of a Sparking-Plug Comedy

[The brightest lines of Alfred Sutro's "The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt" are incorporated in the following story, which is based upon the play:]

WHEN Lady Clarice Howland set herself the task of saving little Mrs. Brevell from the spell of the irresistible Mr. Vanderveldt she showed a goodness of heart that amazed many people who knew her only as the beautiful, brilliant, but rather cool-mannered widow of Arthur Howland, clubman and crack cricketer of many a season past.

Of course all London had long known Mr. Vanderveldt for a gentleman of infinite attractions, whose chief aim in life was the amiable and artistic cultivation of the numerous pretty women who crossed his path. He wasn't a bad sort of fellow, but he was distinctly dangerous. Therefore honest Colonel Raynor, who liked Mrs. Brevell, was quite right in declining to see her throw herself away for a man of Vanderveldt's type. But the Colonel builded better than he knew when he persuaded his friend, Lady Clarice, to undertake the somewhat delicate operation of detaching Mrs. Brevell from the Vanderveldt toils.

However, frankly and with all the charm of her wonderful self, Lady Clarice sought out the soft-hearted little lady one Summer afternoon and spoke kindly and to the point:

"Believe me," she declared lightly but seriously, "you are too young and too pretty—oh! much too pretty! I am the only woman for whom Mr. Vanderveldt is safe, because I know what his charming smile means, and that tender look in his eyes. I know that he hasn't one particle of heart—not one particle! That, of course, doesn't make him the less delightful! There could be no more fascinating companion—I quite admit that. He is as deliciously impertinent as one of Louis XV.'s roués; he understands women—he knows what to say to them—and he—says it! There could be no more attractive candle for a moth, but that moth must not be—you!"

And thus was the salvation of Mrs. Brevell begun.

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Later the same afternoon Mr. Vanderveldt was informed of the rescue.

"What a responsibility you have assumed!" he remarked ironically to Lady Clarice.

"I?" said Lady Clarice with an air of amazement.

"Why, yes. You know the story of the chemical gentleman who resuscitated the man they had hanged?"

"But you see I intervened before the noose had been fitted," laughed Lady Clarice.

"Mrs. Brevell has an adaptable neck," meditated Vanderveldt. "A very pretty one, too." Then, looking up at Lady Clarice: "How nice to be you! All aglow with the consciousness of having saved a fellow-creature. I believe 'saved' is the technical term?"

"It will pass."

"I rescued a fellow once who was drowning."

"Really?"

"And when he'd recovered he cursed me for my pains."

"How disgraceful!"

"Said he had chronic dyspepsia, and was reduced to milk. Now I let 'em drown."

"At least it keeps you from getting wet," said Lady Clarice sweetly.

Whereupon Mr. Vanderveldt, whose detachment under Lady Clarice's influence had become even more complete than that lady perhaps realized, calmly declared his enthusiasm for her delightful self and his intention of marrying her in spite of everything and everybody, herself included. Lady Clarice, whose sense of humor was one of her strong points, professed to be intensely amused. Mr. Vanderveldt refrained from urging the point, continued to be charming, and quietly laid his plans.

To Lady Clarice the question of marriage was by no means a new one. In fact, it presented itself to the young widow daily in the form of specific and personal possibilities. Sir Bartholomew Cardick and Mr. Goddlestone, two eminent gentlemen of settled age, comfortable fortune, and exemplary habits, urged themselves upon the young woman with an untiring zeal which Lady Clarice gracefully evaded. Her mother, the Marchioness, and her sister, Lady Clementina, approved warmly and impartially of both these respectable suitors, and continually reminded Lady Clarice of many admirable reasons for her choosing somebody and settling down again.

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On days when she felt particularly oppressed by these matrimonial necessities Lady Clarice used to appeal to her fond old friend, Colonel Raynor.

"Colonel," said Clarice on one of these occasions, "I want your advice, your sympathetic counsel, your guidance and direction."

"Mine?" said the Colonel, with lifted eyebrows.

"Who else? Don't you keep a sort of repairer's shop on the moral highway, pump virtue into Mrs. Brevells, and fit new tires on punctured souls? Very well. Lady Clarice Howland presents her compliments to Colonel Raynor, and will he tell her, please, whether she should marry Mr. Goddlestone or Sir Bartholomew Cardick?"

The Colonel looked serious: "Colonel Raynor's compliments, and he doesn't know. Why marry either?"

"That's not the point. I've got to. It has to be one or the other, and I can't always keep off Mr. Goddlestone with fairy stories or lure the Judge on to talk about lawsuits and so forget his own. Be a nice Colonel and choose me a husband."

Instead, however, the gallant Colonel straightway lost his head, and, "dull dog" though he called himself, deliberately and with open eyes declared himself about to join the ranks of the suitors.

Meanwhile Mr. Vanderveldt's mental resources were proving themselves as efficient as ever. In a few days' time he had concocted a plan which seemed little short of masterly. The scheme involved several elements, among them an automobile, an inn sufficiently removed from the world of trains, telegraphs, and practicable means of conveyance, a well-filled hamper, an ingeniously contrived breakdown—and, of course, Lady Clarice. With admirable care for the delicacies of detail he had laid all the preliminary lines of his plot and then waited his opportunity. It came one warm Spring afternoon, when Lady Clarice, only too willing to be relieved of the eternal attentions of Sir Bartholomew and Mr. Goddlestone, accepted Mr. Vanderveldt's invitation to take a drive in his really remarkable motor car.

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The rest was simple enough. Whence it came about that toward dusk Lady Clarice found herself sitting by a plain deal table, in a charming little inn, some nineteen miles from the nearest railway station, with no means of communication or even conveyance to connect one with the normal world. This state of things the landlord had just explained by the somewhat extraordinary statement that all the horses in the neighborhood were employed that afternoon in hauling fifty tons of granite from one place of no importance to another.

"Well," said Lady Clarice, turning and facing her companion, "this is a pretty pickle. What have you to say for yourself?"

"I am overwhelmed!" returned Mr. Vanderveldt with sparkling eye.

"Was there ever such a chapter of accidents! First, your chauffeur has a toothache and can't come with us; then the car breaks down at a place that's seventeen miles from nowhere! Don't look so unhappy! I'm not blaming you—it's fatality!"

"Fatality. Yes."

"With the climax of these fifty tons of granite! Oh, dear, there will be a hubbub at home!"

"I'm afraid so."

"However, it seems we can do nothing but resign ourselves gracefully! Now please don't continue to look so miserable, or I shall go and inspect the something historical-like on the top of the down!"

Vanderveldt sat down opposite and regarded her with a sudden change of voice and manner. "What is your idea of destiny, Lady Clarice?"

"Having to sit in a musty room with an amateur motorist who asks conondrums. Don't you agree?" returned Lady Clarice promptly.

"I regard destiny as a tree with ripe fruit which sometimes falls into a lucky man's lap. But wise people don't wait for the fruit to fall—they shake the tree!"

"I've heard Clementina say things like that at her 'Children's Happy Evenings,'" reflected Lady Clarice sympathetically.

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"Without illustrations, Lady Clarice." Mr. Vanderveldt considered a moment. "But in this case I have shaken the tree!"

"You've done what?"

"I am the owner of those fifty tons of granite, Lady Clarice."

Lady Clarice stared. "Mr. Vanderveldt!"

"Though that's not quite accurate—I should say the hirer. And between ourselves you've no idea what a fuss people make about lending you all that stone for a couple of days."

"Do you wish me to understand, Mr. Vanderveldt, that you sent it down here?"

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"Yes," he returned cheerfully, "to Bardale station; to be dragged from there ten miles or so to Calthorpe station, on the Great Western, where it will be put on to trucks again and sent back to town."

"And, may I ask," queried Lady Clarice coldly, "why you have provided this little Summer outing for the granite?"

"Oh, it wasn't sentiment. I don't really suppose the stone appreciated it at all. But you see I had to get away the horses."

Lady Clarice looked hard at him. "You had to get away the horses?"

Vanderveldt met her gaze without flinching. "Yes."

"Then this is a plot?"

Vanderveldt beamed. "That's the word, Lady Clarice; it's a plot."

Lady Clarice gazed at him fiercely for a moment, then, overcome by the absurdity of the thing, threw herself back in her chair and shook with laughter.

Mr. Vanderveldt joined in. "You can't imagine the trouble I had to find a place like this without a telegraph office or a station, a real sleepy hollow, tucked in a corner. The way I've been studying ordnance maps, guide books, time tables—"

"But," interrupted Lady Clarice, "how did you contrive that the car should break down just there?"

"It didn't break down, Lady Clarice."

"What do you mean?" said Lady Clarice, puzzled. "It wouldn't go."

Mr. Vanderveldt put his hand into his pocket and handed her a little piece of metal. "They call this the sparking plug. Take it out, you break the circuit—the car stops."

Lady Clarice fingered the plug. "And you took it out!"

"I did," returned Vanderveldt triumphantly, "without your noticing, of course."

"Very ingenious, Mr. Vanderveldt," remarked Lady Clarice, genially. "Quite nicely thought out—with that crowning touch of the granite most artistic! And now that I've paid you the tribute of my admiration, there seems no reason why you shouldn't put the sparking plug—that's its name, isn't it?—back again, and take me home to my sorrowing family."

But this Mr. Vanderveldt had not the faintest intention of doing. In fact he explained cordially that he relied mainly upon precisely the present situation to gain her assent to the announcement of their engagement the following day. Indeed, he recalled coolly that he had already that afternoon, by a moral process which he described as "an intelligent anticipation of fact," confided to Colonel Raynor that the engagement would be announced the following day.

Lady Clarice, however, was herself not without a certain modicum of wit. In the course of a little hard thinking it suddenly became plain that in the little sparking plug which she still absently kept in her hand she held the real key to the situation. Quietly to impress into her service the innkeeper's family, to get possession of the village vicar, the somewhat inflexible but very reverend Hubert Langston, who after many qualms consented to readjust the sparking plug and drive her to the nearest railway line—all this was for a woman of Lady Clarice's energy and persuasiveness the work of but a few moments.

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When Mr. Vanderveldt returned with his sociable-looking hamper all was arranged. At the sound of the vicar's timid whistle outside she had only to excuse herself, and presently the astounded Mr. Vanderveldt heard the chug-chug of a motor car, rushed to the door, and came back with a much-lengthened face to discuss a solitary and gloomy meal amid the ruins of his plan.

Next morning, safe in her father's house, Lady Clarice met the scandalized inquiries of her mother and sister with smiling but silent scorn. Only one of all the friends who dropped in that morning to condole failed to ask the inevitable questions. That one was the good Colonel Raynor, who, with the memory of Vanderveldt's confidence heavy on his spirit, came to say goodbye.

Lady Clarice met his gloom with her usual cheerful banter, until the honest Colonel was driven to declare that to a love she could not requite a woman owed at least kindness. Whereupon, without a perceptible change of mood, Lady Clarice, who beneath her cool, bright exterior had much discriminating feeling for relative masculine values, demanded of the astounded gentleman his Christian name.

Just at that moment Mr. Vanderveldt stepped lightly through the garden door.

"Mr. Vanderveldt!" exclaimed Clarice cordially.

"In the flesh," said Vanderveldt, with humorous melancholy.

"Where have you sprung from? Don't go, Colonel—" as the latter was moving toward the door.

"I was hoist on my own petard! The horses had not returned this morning. I had to walk to Bardale."

Vanderveldt glanced quickly in the direction of Raynor, who was edging away. Then questioning Clarice with his eyes he read her answer. "Ah!" he sighed. "That petard again. And up I fly. I feel myself flopping in the breeze!"

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"You really have wonderful intuition," said Clarice, smiling.

"My Waterloo!" he returned sadly. "Mr. Vanderveldt abdicates! Have you quite made up your mind?"

"Oh, quite! I really think I always intended to. I have gone so far as to ask him his Christian name."

Lady Clarice turned merrily to the bewildered Colonel, who had been staring blankly from one to the other. "It's all right, Colonel. We're talking of you," she said, gently detaining him.

"Destiny," sighed Vanderveldt philosophically.

"Sometimes, you see, when we shake trees the fruit falls into other people's laps!"

"Lady Clarice," broke in the Colonel a little gruffly, "I am quite at a loss—"

"Mr. Vanderveldt will explain," interrupted Clarice cheerfully.

"I?" cried Vanderveldt.

"That is your penance."

"H'm, well here goes! Thus do I execute myself. Colonel, I made a certain statement to you yesterday about Lady Clarice and myself."

"Well," said the puzzled Colonel.

"That statement, Colonel, was what diplomatists would describe as an—intelligent anticipation of fact."

"What?" cried the staggered Raynor.

"But," went on Vanderveldt, "I regret to say it now appears to be accurate only so far as I myself am concerned, and to lack the confirmation of—the other party."

The Colonel was staring at Lady Clarice.

"The other party?" he said slowly.

"But all the same," continued Vanderveldt, "Lady Clarice's engagement will be made public to-day—"

"Will be? To whom?" cried the Colonel.

"Ask her yourself," returned Vanderveldt, as he moved slowly toward the door. "I say it regretfully, but this is one of the rare cases where the better man wins. And yet," turning to look at them with a rueful smile, "you owe it all to me—and my motor! I've been the god—out of the machine!" and he disappeared into the garden, leaving Lady Clarice smiling softly, with outstretched hands, at the transported Colonel."

"May I ask why you have provided this little Summer outing for the granite?"

How Two Autos Race on a Broadway Stage

THOSE who have witnessed the realistic automobile race in "The Vanderbilt Cup" at the Broadway Theatre have doubtless asked themselves time and time again how such an accurate impression of a real race is conveyed. It is the province of the careful investigator to lay bare to some extent the secrets of the stage manager, the property man, and the electrician. From the viewpoint of the audience the effect is very exciting, but from the curtain side of the proscenium arch the scene is awe-inspiring. Events move almost too quickly and too noisily for one lay mind to comprehend all at once.

Many surprising things confront one behind the curtain line, but not the least of them is the confusion and the noise. It is then borne in upon one that that thin curtain is really an excellent and wonderful non-conductor of sound. There are scrapings, rushings to and fro; any quantity of language, chiefly of the mandatory kind, and, suddenly, one perceives something growing out of the chaos. When first you arrive the "grips," as the stage hands are called, are "striking," or removing the previous setting. A rush of wind strikes your cheek, and you turn suddenly to discover a whole wall whisk by you. When you have "discovered yourself" again you are pinned up against a door where a friendly hand has shoved you, and you see the stage manager, a tall young man with a tinge of gray in his bushy hair, standing in the middle of the stage.

From the cavernous depths of a hole in the wall appears "The Green Dragon," Oldfield's big racing car. Rails are laid across the stage and pinned in place rapidly. At the same moment "drops," or curtains, are coming down from the flies; electricians are rigging high stagings, and placing stereopticon lamps upon them. Men are hurrying from somewhere with long strips bearing countless rows of green electric lamps; more men are picking up the green car on rollers and shoving it toward the newly laid rails, and then you notice, through the cloud of dust, that the white racing car is already in place. How it got there you can never tell, for it was not there a moment ago. From the other side of the stage you observe creeping toward you several insignificant wooden strips that reach clear across the stage. There are three rows of these, and before they have quite reached your side, other men are fitting into them long belt-like bits of scenery that are being unwound from big drums away across the stage. This is the roadway that you see flash by so mysteriously.

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Down from the flies rushes a big white something that seems as shapeless as anything one could imagine. A dozen men leap upon it, drag its resisting and half extended arms apart, and swing them back. Then you see what is known as a horizon or panorama "drop," which merely means a big white curtain that stretches from one side of the proscenium arch in a long curve, back to the rear wall of the stage, and around again to the other side of the proscenium arch. This is hoisted taut and the wrinkles smoothed out, and half the work is done. There is a preliminary flash of color upon it, and you glance up hastily to see the electrician trying his stereopticon effect. Just a preliminary canter, so to speak, to be sure he has the correct focus, for once the curtain begins to move there is no time for experiment. Two mechanics rush at the two cars and stand by their heads. Two drivers, attired in regulation leathern suits, caps, and goggles, take their places upon the seats of the cars, and the electrician at the switchboard, with one careful, anxious look about him, snaps the current into the green strips that lie across the stage at the back of the moving roadway strips. There is a ghastly illumination and the stage manager looks about him. All this time six men have been connecting three big upright drums to a huge electric motor that stands at the back, and which moves the ground or road pieces. The stage manager looks again.

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"All right?" he cries.

"All right, Mr. Coles," comes from every side.

"Then—no. Wait a minute. 'Billy,' take the kink out of that steel cable," he calls.

Your attention is then directed to something you did not observe before. Attached to the front of each car is a light steel cable, and following these with your eyes you discover that they lead to two big winches that are bolted to the stage opposite you. They are to drag the resisting cars across in a varying ratio. "Billy" flies upon the offending cable, and gives it an expert twist and the "kink" disappears.

You suddenly notice behind the big white panorama a bulky grand stand that is rapidly filling with men and women. The "supers," these. They remain in the basement until they are required, and are still concealed from the audience by the panorama sheet. Mr. Coles looks about again with a shifty glance that seems to take in everything.

"All ready?" he cries.

"All ready, Sir," comes the answer.

"Then clear," he cries. As if by magic every man disappears into some hole or corner—at any rate well out of sight. The two mechanics grind viciously at the cranks of the racing cars, and these snort and explode and roar with deafening report. Suddenly there is a stentorian yell from the stage manager. His eye has caught the light from a dressing room door left open.

"Shut that door!" is the howl from twenty throats. There is a bang, and then, out go the lights—all but those that illuminate the scene with the ghastly green. By this time the engines are spitting fire, coughing, and spluttering, while tongues of green and blue flame dart viciously from their bonnets. The wheels are spinning rapidly, and the hum they create strikes a higher note as the operators let in more gas to the overworked cylinders. Clouds of dust arise from these wheels and the air is full of flying particles. Over the shoulders of half a dozen chorus girls in front of you, who are watching excitedly, you see the cars spit a little faster. Then the omnipresent Mr. Coles touches a button; the big curtain rises skyward, and the two machines begin to travel slowly across the stage.

One would think that audience had been waiting fifteen minutes, but all the time taken from the moment the curtain dropped on the previous scene until it rose again is a scant 40 seconds. Toward you flies the wheeling Long Island scenery. At your feet rushes the spinning roadway, and you instinctively grab the nearest thing to you and hang on. The uproar is indescribable. The green car is drawing away a little faster from its rival, you feel exultant—you don't know just why—and then down comes the curtain. Up once more with the curtain and the green car is away in the lead. Down with it, and the spitting and coughing and exploding lessen, then cease with a hoarse cough and a chuckle. You see the panorama whisked out of sight and the grand stand with its yelling mob is exposed to view. You see the green car jerked backward, and two automobiles—on one of which you have just barked your shins—are pushed forward, filled with shrieking humanity in the shape of chorus girls.

The curtain is down, and suddenly the stage is filled with rushing figures. The race scene that took so much trouble to build, and which lasted a scant minute altogether, is being taken down at railroad speed. Men and women are jostling their way to the dressing rooms. A burly stage hand swings a massive chunk of scenery into your ribs, and you are rescued just in time by the guide, who has you fast by the arm.

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"Great?" he grins at you, and you nod in a dazed manner; then he mercifully opens an iron door and lets you escape from the infernal regions into the comparative quiet of the brilliantly lighted theatre. You saw the race built, run, and dismantled in something under two minutes and a half. Your guide tells you that if the cars had been running on a roadway they would have covered nearly two actual miles during the time the curtain was up, and you are quite willing to believe it.

PETER PAN'S NEW ADVENTURE.

ONE might have imagined that Mr. Barrie had polished his fairy play to such a degree of smoothness and glitter that his last word on the subject of "Peter Pan" had been said. But this is not the author's view. It has seemed good to him to add yet another to his list of fantastic tableaus, and to plunge his hero into a new adventure even more desperate than the old ones. To this end, in the play as revived at the Duke of York's, he bears us off to a corner of the Never, Never, Never Land, which we have not yet explored. This is the "Mermaids' Lagoon," an expanse of still, deep water in the midst of which a solitary rock rears itself. On this apology for an island it is the habit of the pirates to maroon their superfluous prisoners; while Peter, Tootles, the Twins, and the rest have chosen it as a convenient bathing place. There are mermaids, too, in the lake, so that the elements of a keen dramatic conflict are all present.

The watery proceedings of the scene are contrived with singular ingenuity, says The London Mail. Never has our stage seen such realistic headers and so close an imitation of the swimmers' gestures and gyrations. From their green rock the mermaids slide, with all the sinuous sleekness of seals, while the boys prove themselves perfect young amphibians. To this chosen haunt the pirates bring the captured Indian girl, Tiger Lily. But Peter Pan and his comrades quickly befool them into releasing their prisoner. Then Hook and Peter come to close quarters on the rock, and for the moment we are carried back to the days of the elder Boucicault. The boy is wounded and flung into the lagoon; but Hook is quickly terror-stricken by the "ticking" of the avenging crocodile. Then, like Myles na Coppaleen and Elly O'Connor, Peter Pan and the half-drowned Wendy cling for safety to the rock, from which the rising tide threatens to wash them. But the note of melodrama does not endure for long.

A magical kite swings its paper tail their way, and Wendy is borne off to safety through the air. Peter, however, remains to face death, and the curtain falls as the waters rise about his feet. But of course we guess that Mr. Barrie will not leave us long in suspense. And we are right, for immediately afterward we see Peter seated in a drifting pelican's nest. The mother bird is faithful to her home and her eggs, and she fights bravely for them. But the boy beats and buffets her from her post, and goes sailing away into safety.

This is surely a little bit inconsistent on Mr. Barrie's part. Has he not built this play, and others, upon the beautiful idea of motherhood?

Look how this love, this mother, runs through all
The world God made—even the beast—the bird!

But perhaps the ingenious author will tell us that it is a male bird, and that there are no "ice-cold eggs" in the nest.

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You can't always judge a man by his clothes. It is a safer plan to have a look at his wife's.

The Difference.

Harry—Do you know the difference between capital and labor?

Jack—No.

Harry—Well, if I loaned you 25 cents, that would be capital, and if I tried to get it back, that would be labor.

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One Better.

Harry—I was in the Eden Museum the other day when I saw a man turn to stone.

Maud—That's nothing. I was going around the Flat-Iron Building yesterday when I saw a man turn to rubber.

Publicity Promoting and Play Writing

THAT a theatrical press agent may be backward or modest is not among the generally accepted theories. Neither are playwrights as a rule overreticent at basking in the limelight that is as meat and drink to the players who portray their heroes and heroines. That a clever press agent could become a successful dramatist and shrink from self-aggrandizement seems outside the pale of reason. Yet Channing Pollock, chief of the publicity bureau of Shubert Brothers, and author of "The Little Gray Lady," was inclined to dodge the issue when asked to speak of himself and his dual work.

"I would rather that Miss Julia Dean or Miss Dorothy Donnelly be interviewed," said Mr. Pollock. "The public is more interested in actresses than in playwrights. Anyhow, I am too young and green a dramatist to talk learnedly about the stage. My plays are my interview and carry with them their own apology. If the people like them, well and good. If not, they don't care what my theories may be."

Subsequently Mr. Pollock thought better of it.

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"There are difficulties in a press agent becoming a playwright," he added. "He is not taken seriously. He is not supposed to be in earnest. He is considered a romancer whose sole object is to render impossibilities plausible enough to hoodwink astute editors. I'll not go into a defense of the press agent and explain how the idea prevailing of him is unjust, but I will say that the qualities required for success in that vocation are among those that make the competent dramatist. Good press agents must be imaginative, quick at thought and action, energetic, and good judges of human nature. The best of them are apt at characterization, have a pronounced vein of humor, and are quick to recognize pathos. They know the theatre, its physical and mechanical possibilities, and have technical information about stage productions that every dramatist should be possessed of.

"The press agent who seeks publicity for a large firm is always busy, and many people here wonder when I find time to practice playwrighting. Every line of 'The Little Gray Lady' was written between midnight and 4 in the morning, after my regular day's work at the theatre was finished. The same applies to my dramatisation of 'The Pit' and 'In the Bishop's Carriage.' It was after William A. Brady and Joseph Grismer had presented 'The Pit' that I took up the idea of 'The Little Gray Lady.' I realized that no enduring or legitimate reputation as a dramatist can be founded upon plays rehashed from novels. My name had come into some little prominence through the success of 'The Pit,' and I wanted, if possible, to establish it with a work entirely my own. Mr. Grismer told me if I would write an original play he would consider it for Phoebe Davis.

"I began to read old plays, not those of Shakespeare, Molière, &c., for I already was familiar with them, but those of the less known writers of the Elizabethan period and previous to that time. My object was to see what situations and characters had been used and to find if possible some germ which when modernized would be novel and effective. I read dozens of such plays and discovered that practically everything in them that could be put on the stage with propriety had been used subsequently in some form or another many times. Every idea in them was either threadbare or indecent beyond possibility of sufficient disinfection to make presentation advisable.

"I found almost precisely identical scenes in plays by authors of different nationalities, showing that plagiarism in the old day was more prevalent than now. I recall particularly a risque scene in Lope de Vega's 'Sancho Ortez' that was used almost verbatim by Beaumont and Fletcher in 'The Custom of the Country.' After several months' delving into the old classics, I found that this was no good way to get inspiration. Not finding satisfactory ideas from without, I decided to seek them within. I shut myself up in a room at a certain time every day, resolved to stay there until at least one promising thought came to me. The only result was that my nerves got into a state of such disorder that I had to go away on a vacation to recuperate.

"I went to Baltimore by train, and walked from there to Washington, during the tramp looking for ideas on hawthorns and helpful suggestions on brambles. But upon arrival in the Capital City—my home—I was no nearer a plot than before.

"A few days later I met a friend who was high in the Secret Service. Despite the reticence of such officials, I managed to glean from him a great deal of accurate information about the workings of the Government detective department, and also of the Redemption Bureau of the United States Treasury. He told me several queer but true incidents that had happened in the latter.

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"One of these was about a woman who made a hundred-dollar-bill by tearing small pieces from other bills, and placing them together. As the motif of 'The Little Gray Lady' hinges upon such deception, and as some persons have been skeptical regarding its possibility, I will say that the case of the woman about which my friend told me is well authenticated, being on record in Washington.

"On returning to New York this one idea feasible for dramatic purposes was the result of my vacation. It soon crystallised with another, born of a romance of my own, which later together developed into 'The Little Gray Lady' as it now stands. I was then and am still engaged to a girl who feels that she is plain in appearance. She often said that she did not see how I could care for her when there were so many fairer women in the world.

"So in writing 'The Little Gray Lady' my object was to show her how much more to be loved is a plain, noble, true-hearted woman, and how much more it is to be loved by such a one, than to love and be loved by a pretty, vain, fickle creature whose one asset is a perishable pleasing exterior. Whatever merit or success 'The Little Gray Lady' may have comes from that fact. It is the true expression of my feelings—like the words a man speaks to the woman he loves.

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"Upon completion of the play I took it to Mr. Grismer. He said it had possibilities, but was not enthusiastic. Finally he agreed to produce it if I would change it so as to have Ruth, the fickle girl, be the one who makes the bad hundred-dollar bill, she then placing the blame on Perry, instead of letting him be the guilty one, as the play now stands. Mr. Grismer declared that for stage purposes a man could not be a hero and a villain at the same time. I argued that Perry was a good man who did one bad thing, and not a bad man who occasionally did a good thing. Such people are common in the world. We do not kick them further down in real life, but give them another chance. The grand nature of many a man is made to disclose itself when he makes a misstep and comes face to face with dire consequences. I contend that Perry is a plausible character and that he might become a strong, fine man because of his one crime, whereas he would only be a commonplace, undistinguished person if his better nature never had a rude awakening. We climb to success most quickly upon our mistakes.

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"So, believing that adoption of Mr. Grismer's suggestion would make the play Fourteenth Street melodrama, I refused the production. Miss Marbury then sent the play to the late Kirke La Shelle. He returned it with a seven-page typewritten criticism, saying that it could not succeed at that time, but expressing the belief that in five years it would be considered a great play. I treasure that letter highly. Daniel Frohman, Charles Frohman, and nearly every other manager read and returned it. Finally when I had word that Maurice Campbell had accepted it I would not believe the news—it was too good and too unexpected to be true.

"I am proud of the play because it is called commonplace. It is on that score that I am led to look for its success. The commonplaces of life touch the greatest number of people—they can understand them. People unconsciously appreciate and watch closely the little things that are familiar. The masses would get pleasure from a simple landscape dotted with cows. I want to write plays that are full of cows. I will not stick to backyards always—I want to do front yards as well. But I will stick to the little things. When people get big enough for big things to happen to them they are big enough for these things not to matter to them. They, too, then begin to appreciate the little things."

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THE CHARITY BALL,
For the Nursey and Child's Hospital,
WALDORF ASTORIA,
Thursday Ev., Feb. 1. Boxes at 33 East 50th St. Tickets at 16 W. 11th, Fifth Av. Trust Co., 23 Riverside Drive, 116 Fifth Av., 4 E. 59th & 11 W. 54th St.

Bridal and Other Gowns

Pale tan felt with dark brown aigrette and bunch of shaded yellow roses.

WHITE satin and point lace in both veils and gowns marked the wedding robes of Miss Bessie Moulton and Miss Mabel Bacon. Juliet caps and white ostrich tips instead of hats were the novelties worn by the former's attendants, and white broadcloth instead of filmy fabrics was the distinctive note of the costumes of the latter's maid of honor and attendants.

Miss Moulton, who is now Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall, certainly achieved one of the most novel and at the same time artistic effects possible in the headdresses of her attendants, while her own gown was a marvel of richness.

But first to the headdresses. The attendants, who were the Misses Constance Pratt, Alice Marquand, Jane Hone Lewis, Aimee Leffingwell, Louise Vanderhoef, and Adelaide Baylis, made up a handsome group of girls. Indeed, the Juliet headdress would have been quite out of place on plain girls. Large bows of white tulle, each having four ends partially supported by butterfly wings in rather dull gold gauze, formed the greater part of each headdress, the remaining portion being the Juliet caps of ciel blue beads a quarter of an inch through, to which these bows were attached. These little caps were the shape of the nets worn in the time of Juliet and Romeo, but were almost solid circles of the blue beads wound loosely, circle after circle, until about six inches by seven in width and length respectively.

Their gowns were ciel-blue chiffon cloth and white shell lace, and each carried a huge spray of mauve orchids. The white lace formed a stock and guimpe for each gown; then came shirred puffs of chiffon cloth, followed by bertha ruffles of shell lace, the ends of which crossed in surplice fashion and tapered down in the centre to points. The sleeves had the lace ruffles extending out over their tops, which were also of the lace, gathered into short, full puffs, followed by bands of the blue above narrow lace frills. Then came the close foundation of chiffon cloth, followed in turn by white lace ruffles, ending above the elbows.

The skirts were full, shirred at the tops, and finished at the bottom by three or four very wide tucks their own width apart, and above the tucks narrow box ruchings of the chiffon ran up and down in zigzag points.

The maid of honor, Miss May Taylor Moulton, a brilliant brunette, was a marked contrast to the blonde fairness of the bride. She was in white lace and white chiffon. There was an unlined lace yoke to the gown and with round neck. The lower part of the yoke was outlined by a band, perhaps two inches wide, of white lace loose at the lower edge, and from under this drooped a bertha frill of white lace some six inches broad. The band and frills separated in the centre front some six inches, and where the band met at the top a diamond and pearl spray was fastened.

The sleeves were short puffs of white lace followed by wide bands and two lace ruffles ending at the elbows.

The skirt was a trailing white chiffon with, say, five inch-wide tucks at the bottom. Over this hung the white lace panels attached to the lace bodice, a narrow white satin band forming a dividing line. These panels came below the knees and were perhaps twelve inches wide, and were of lace edged with narrow lace ruffles, the slashes and ruffles extending nearly to the waist line. In her dark coiffure were three small white ostrich tips nodding toward the front. Like the bridesmaids, she carried mauve orchids.

The bride, a tall, slight blonde of extreme fairness, and with a pale creamy complexion, wore a trailing princess robe of especially lustrous white satin, entirely veiled, even to the train, with exquisite point lace. In the front there was pointed tablier effect of lace, and below this a wide lace flounce veiled the front and sides. In the back the point lace veil swept from the top of her high coiffure to the flounce, bordering the end of the train. The top of the robe had a lace stock and unlined yoke, and a narrow lace ruffle broke the line between the unlined lace and the lace of the lower part of the corsage. The veil formed a coronet effect back on top of the pompadour of the coiffure, being caught with orange blossoms. She wore a long string of beautiful pearls wound three times around her neck, hanging in loops, and also a diamond and pearl ornament, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried a very large bouquet of valley lilies, from which hung innumerable trails of narrow white ribbon.

Mrs. Arthur Moulton, mother of the bride, was also in white lace, a coat and skirt with appliques of black lace leaves and flowers, topped by a high toque of black tulle, sparkling with small jet spangles and having a black bird of paradise plume.

The skirt of the gown trailed. A band of black velvet was set on around the bottom, and over this extended the leaves and flowers of the white lace, and above this, forming an irregular border, was a band of black lace flowers; from this band sprays of the black lace curved up the skirt. The lace coat was tight from the waist up, and the skirts were a postillion extension in the back. A corselet effect in black lace leaves and flowers clasped the waist at and above the waist line, and smaller sprays went around the neck and down the side fronts. The elbow sleeves, of white lace with lace ruffles, also showed sprays of the black lace on the puffs.

Miss Mabel Bacon, now Mrs. Richard March Harper, also wore white satin almost covered with lace, but the long, square train was plain, falling in box-plaits from a ceinture formed of rather wide folds of white satin. The net veil, bordered with lace, was so filmy that the back of the robe was plainly seen through it. The front was draped with lace flounces, and the bodice had a high-throat effect, the satin extending clear to the top in the back without lace across it, but in the front the lace was laid over in yoke and ruffle effect. The sleeves were satin puffs, rather flat and close, with lace frills at the elbows. The veil was draped in a pointed effect at the front, where it was fastened with a diamond ornament, from either side of which drooped trails of orange blossoms.

The maid of honor, Miss Ruth Bacon, was in white cloth, with a hint of a faint shade of mauve. The skirt was plain, and there was a princess effect; the upper part of the bodice was covered with a crossing bias band of the cloth corded and embroidered and standing out from the body. The sleeves were elbow length. Her hat was rather large, matching the gown, faced with velvet of pale, rosy mauve color, and was trimmed with white ostrich plumes.

The two very young girl attendants, the Misses Elizabeth Bacon and Faith Simpkins, wore ankle-length princess slips of white broadcloth, perfectly plain, and so gored as to hang smoothly over the hips and to flare out and hang in graceful folds. They were finished with deep hems. The bodies were cut out at the armholes, and also at the tops in deep Vs. At each side in both the front and the back rounded tab-end sections of the cloth came down the sides of the bodice and extended several inches down the skirts, being stitched flat. These slips were worn over white lace waists, the lace showing through in guimpe fashion. The lace elbow sleeves were formed of a succession of four or five overlapping lace ruffles.

The prettiest part of their costumes was their large round hats of white marabout, each having a very soft white liberty silk bow across the front, but half concealed between the round brim and low crown of feathery marabout. Each carried a flat muff of white marabout, fringed across the bottom with eight-inch trails of the marabout. The girls, who are cousins, were of about the same size and shape, and the effect was very pretty.

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Mme. Nordica wore one of the most beautiful gowns seen at J. Henry Smith's musicale. It was a pale pink brocaded velvet, the design being large leaves. It was en princesse with a short train. The decolletage was very low, and across the front was a bit of rare old point, over which was fastened her diamond and emerald stomacher. The sleeves were merely a new work of pink crystals that extended over the shoulder curves and half way to the elbows. On the coiffure was her diamond tiara with a huge emerald in the centre.

Unusually gorgeous gowns were noted at the opera Monday evening. Mrs. Philip Lydig wore one of the most striking confections, striking from its cut rather than its material, although the latter was a rich creamy white satin with a lace top and emerald green velvet shoulder straps. Her hair was done high with the knot at the crown made familiar to the public through the many pictures that have appeared of her, and the full, all-round pompadour drooping somewhat over her forehead. In this she wore no jewels or ornaments.

The cream-colored satin gown was evidently a princess robe, a fashion she is fond of. The bodice began well below the bust line. The shoulder straps of emerald green velvet were long and perhaps a little over an inch wide; they were edged on both sids by the narrowest possible ruffles of white lace. These straps extended over the shoulders and to some distance below the arms before they reached the bodice in either the front or the back.

The bodice was evidently tight fitting, and from the top in front a pointed valance section of heavy white lace drooped almost to the waist line at the sides and below it in the front. The top was straight across and running around under the arms a bit, the top coming well below the arm's eyes. In the back the lace rose a little at the side, forming small

which the velvet and lace straps were attached, and in the middle the lace ran down in an open V, showing the wearer's classic back to within a short distance of the waist line. Turned away from this open V were sections of lace, but not deep ones.

Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, who made perhaps her first visit to the opera Monday evening, wore a charming gray chiffon frock. It had little, short puffed sleeves, the large puffs made of innumerable smaller ones, apparently being shirred. The bodice, modestly high, was cut square and finished with ruchings of the chiffon. At the waist line the folds of chiffon were drawn in to the waist under a gray girdle. The skirt was full and fell in sweeping folds. Mrs. Whitehouse, who is one of the prettiest and most attractive of the young matrons, had been said to be ailing this Winter, but her appearance belied these vague and apparently false reports.

Mrs. John Davis of Washington, who was in the box with Mrs. Lydig, wore a fetching gown of white, figured in large, loose clusters of pink roses and foliage, or possibly it was painted gauze over white silk—at a distance strict accuracy cannot be reached in such details, the effect being about all one can get across the Metropolitan Opera House. The gown had a deep, pointed bodice and the skirt was plain. It had a high décolletage and the sleeves were soft fluffs of lace over the shoulder curves that fell half way or more to the elbows.

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Mrs. James Speyer—the Speyers have taken the Alexander box for Mondays—wore a superb gown of two shades of mauve satin brocade with bodice of velvet heliotrope half covered with purple jets and steel decorations. It was cut with a round corsage and elbow sleeves of the velvet. Sections of steel and purple spangles resembling semi-circles were arranged in curving lines on the sleeves and body of the bodice and also around the edge of the bodice. Frills of lace finished the sleeves. The trained skirt was of light heliotrope, satin brocaded, with medium-sized designs some distance apart of some sort of leaf in a different shade of mauve, or, rather, light heliotrope. Mrs. Speyer wore her long string of diamonds. Her coiffure was done high with the bit of gray hair at the front arranged to bring out its artistic value.

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Mrs. Pembroke Jones—the Joneses have the Gambrill box for Mondays—was in a cloth of silver gown, forming a princess robe, apparently, the top in surplice effect, and finished at the top with falls of filmy lace and spangled in silver, with short sleeves, very full, and spangled to match the bertha. At the left side of the corsage was a black velvet chou. She also wore a pointed diamond tiara and her diamond chain. Mrs. Jones's guest was Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, who was in an exquisite shade of pink velvet, the color of the outer petals of a La France rose. The bodice was nearly veiled with flounces of lace appliqué. A shaped section of the point went over the shoulders, and from it drooped short flounce sleeves of the filmy lace. Mrs. Fish also wore a black chou in the centre front of her gown and some beautiful diamonds and pearls.

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In the E. R. Thomas box was Mrs. Thomas in a princess robe of ciel blue velvet, the simplest possible, with short, scant sleeves and puffs and folds of white tulle between the white flesh and the velvet. Mrs. Thomas wore a diamond tiara and a long rope of pearls, going twice around her neck and hanging nearly to the waist line. Her guest was Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, whose gown showed originality and an artistic value. It was a smart evening coat effect, cut low, of course, as an evening gown, and yet rather high in the neck, and with sleeves to the elbow—these giving the necessary coat effect. The skirt was evidently a short trained one of heavy white silk or satin, striped several inches apart with black stripes perhaps a quarter of an inch wide and some eight inches apart, and with what appeared to be a narrower stripe, half black, half white, giving a shimmering grayish line between the black ones. The effect was of black velvet stripes on satin. The coat was a long one; at least, as the wearer sat she sat on its skirts at the back, and it was tight-fitting. The top was cut in two deep V's, one at the back, the other at the front, the latter being the deeper. These were outlined with a revers collar of black velvet some three or four inches wide on the shoulder and tapering down to points at the bottom of [illegible]. Over this velvet collar was laid a similarly shaped but wider piece collar of point lace. From the pointed ends of these collars two strips of black velvet ribbon some two and a half or three inches broad were carelessly caught back against the sides of the front, slanting down to the waist line a little in front of the under-arm seams and then extending on down the sides of the coat, sloping as they went toward the back. In the back the two strips extended down the centre V back. The effect was of the velvet being held invisibly and firmly but not stiffly against the white material. The elbow-length sleeves were of moderate size, each forming a large single puff, striped lengthwise with the black and finished at the bottom with velvet bands covered with point lace and finished by point lace frills.

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In another box was Mrs. Edwin Main Post, a fiction writer of no mean ability as well as a society woman of striking beauty of face and figure. Her frock was a pale pink satin, apparently draped with the filmiest of pink gauze. At infrequent intervals graceful leaf designs—long and narrow—done apparently in opalescent and gray pearl scales, appeared on the skirt of the frock. The very low cut gown was round at the top and tight-fitting, and draped with pink gauze. The sleeves were entirely of the pink. A scant little ruching went over the shoulders above the shoulder curves, and to these ruchings was attached, for each sleeve, a single thickness of the pink gauze scantily gathered. These sections extended over the curves of the shoulder down to the arm, and these ruchings, matching those at the top, encircled the arm. From these were suspended short wing draperies of the gauze. Between the ruchings at the back of the arm the centre of the sleeve puff was pulled out so that it still further suggested the wing effect. The diaphanous effect of the pink gauze was particularly graceful. Mrs. Post wore huge solitaire pearls in her ears.

White mousseline with white lace and pale pink velvet on bodice. Band of pink velvet at bottom of skirt with appliques of pink roses above.

Light blue crepe de chine, trimmed with ruchings of blue liberty silk and blue point d'esprit. Panel effect of white lace flounces and stain covered buckles down the front.

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There were a number of black frocks in evidence at the opera. Mrs. Bayard Cutting wore a black velvet with a square neck and short puffed sleeves. Black tulle was used around the neck and sleeves. Resting on the top of her hair was a U-shaped white aigrette, very fragile in effect and apparently of marabout. Another black gown was cut in a V at the front and had elbow sleeves of black tulle. Mrs. William Travers was in the W. K. Vanderbilt box in black jetted net over white. The bodice was rounded at the top, and black bands, apparently black velvet ribbon an inch and a half wide, came down from the armholes, forming an angle at the side and crossing the front of the slightly blousing corsage. There were two of these bands, perhaps two inches apart. The sleeves were puffs of jetted net. The skirt was gathered at the top, and the jet spangles were merely dots on the net, but extending up from the hem of the net section to above the knees were flowers and leaves traced in the spangles.

In the box of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt was a woman in black crêpe embroidered in lilac-colored flowers, apparently iris. On the front of the corsage was an upstanding cluster of these flowers, while scattered irregularly over the rest of the corsage and on the skirt were single flowers. The sleeve puffs, which were rather long and full and extended to the elbows, were also embroidered in single buds and flowers.

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The wedding gown of Miss Alice de Goicouri, now Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., was one of the most superb creations of the Winter wedding season, and will be fully described next Sunday, as will also the gowns of her attendants. It was white velvet embroidered in spangles, the point lace was almost priceless, and her string of marvelous pearls was among the finest ever seen in New York.

MARIE WELDON.

Personal and Otherwise.

A FEW views of the interior of Harbor Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay's home at Roslyn, are shown in the Pictorial Section. Harbor Hill stands on the highest part of Long Island, with fine views across the Sound, and is surrounded by several hundred acres of beautifully laid-out grounds. The house, of gray stone, is built along the lines of a French château of the time of Louis XIII., and was with the grounds presented to Mrs. Mackay by her father-in-law, the late John W. Mackay, between whom and his daughter-in-law there was always the tenderest affection.

The stone room is one of the most beautiful of its kind, the exquisitely carved ceilings and walls being of the softest shades. Over the mantel is a head of Voltaire, and in one corner stands the portrait of the fair chatelaine painted a year ago by John W. Alexander.

At the far end of the conservatory may be discerned the tinted marble statue carved by a famous French sculptor and exhibited at the World's Fair, where Mr. Mackay saw and purchased it.

The corner in the entrance hall shows the stairway, the lifts being further down at the side. The woodwork seen is gray, and is wonderfully carved, and it was treated by acids so as to give it the appearance of antique stone. This hall is one of the largest in this country, occupying the centre of the large house. At one side is the musicians' gallery, where the orchestra is placed when there are dances at Harbor Hill, as the hall makes a large dancing salon. It was in this hall that the tables were placed at the fair Mrs. Mackay gave for the benefit of the hospital at Mineola.

Mr. and Mrs. Mackay are both devoted to their Long Island home and spend only a small portion of their time in town. This Winter, since Jan. 1 and last year, they have been at 174 Madison Avenue, and their eldest daughter, little Katharine Mackay, who is only six years old, is going to a New York kindergarten school. She is as dark in coloring as her mother, while the younger child is a pronounced blonde, closely resembling in that respect Mrs. Mackay's mother, the late Mrs. [illegible] her unassuming and cordial manners and is extremely popular.

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Mrs. Frederick H. Benedict, a picture of whom with her dog is seen in the Pictorial Section, was Miss Virginie Coudert, and her marriage to Mr. Benedict took place several years ago. Her husband, it will be remembered, was killed in an automobile accident, one of the first of the terrible series that has resulted in the death of so many well-known people. Mrs. Benedict is this Winter making her home in Washington.

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Mrs. Sheridan S. Norton, whose portrait by Bertiere appears in the pictorial section, is the wife of Sheridan S. Norton, the well-known lawyer. Mrs. Norton is a woman of distinguished appearance, tall, slight, fair, with large dark eyes and an unusually fair complexion. Mrs. Norton is a clever pianist, and her musical salons are always delightful. She is also fond of outdoor sports, and entertains at her home in town and at her country place on Long Island.

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Charles Hawtrey, the English actor, who appeared here in "A Message from Mars" and other plays, played with amateurs at Chatsworth, where the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire entertained a large party over the holidays. He played in a one-act farce by Lady Bell entitled "Time is Money," and Miss Muriel Wilson, one of the most noted society beauties, and Lady Maud Warrender, a clever society singer, were Mrs. Murray and Susan, respectively, the two women in the farce. At the same time and preceding the farce there was a phantasy entitled "Lotos." Princess Henry of Pless impersonated the only character in "Lotos," written by Harold Simpson and composed by Charles Braun. Chatsworth has a beautiful private theatre in which many delightful entertainments are given. At this performance mentioned above the country people were admitted at 10 shillings each, the proceeds going to a local charity.

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The Kaiser is to order back to Berlin the Count von Goetzen, who has been his viceroy in German East Africa. His new post will be that of Director of the Colonies. He is said to be a favorite of the German Emperor. His wife, the Countess, was formerly Miss Loney of Baltimore.

The Count was formerly a military attaché at Washington, and while there met the beautiful Miss Loney of the old Maryland family of that name, the meeting resulting in courtship and marriage. Her brother, Thomas Loney, is a member of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, and is a well-known grain merchant.

If the Count is made Director of the Colonies, a palace owned and maintained by the German Government will be his residence, and the income of the Count and Countess, already very large, will be greatly increased, and their social position in the capital city will be so high that the Countess will take precedence over any other American woman in that city.

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A Saints' Garden might be started in this country by some woman, appropriately by a Catholic, devoted to flowers, for as yet it is unknown here. The only one of its kind is Lady Grosvenor's, at Saighton Grange, Chester, England. In this garden certain flowers are so tended as to bloom on days set apart for certain Saints, each Saint having a certain variety cultivated for him or her. The grange was once a monastery. At Saighton Grange there also is a lavender garden and a bulb garden. The grange itself is very old and its red sandstone walls are remarkable for their thickness. It also contains some wonderful old oak panels. Lady Grosvenor, who spends much time at the grange, was Lady Sibell Lumley, a sister of Lord Scarborough. In extreme youth she married Lord Grosvenor, father of the present Duke of Westminster. In 1884 he died, and after the expiration of her mourning she made a love match with George Wyndham. She is a grandmother, but retains much of her youthful beauty and charm. She paints on silk, designs her own gowns, and is well up in art, music, politics, and matters of public interest.

Happy is the man who is imbued with the idea that the best things haven't yet happened.

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The Fashionable Hair Goods Shop.

GRAY and WHITE HAIR GOODS.

Ladies who have heretofore experienced more or less difficulty in matching their hair perfectly can feel assured that a perfect selection can be made from our stock, no matter how delicate or unusual the shade.

Our immense assortment includes all difficult and rare shades, from the slightly sprinkled gray to a pure silver white.

We now have on exhibition a very beautiful and interesting collection of modish Gray and White Coiffures, including the season's most stylish effects, which you are cordially invited to inspect.

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For Ladies and Gentlemen.

Our wig making department has established an indisputable reputation for producing wigs that are superior to other makes in every respect, for their natural appearance, perfection of fit, and detail of finish, as well as their complete illusiveness.

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made a specialty by artists whose experience and proficiency assure absolute satisfaction. Luxuriantly appointed individual Hairdressing rooms, fitted with every known scientific appliance, give privacy, comfort and convenience.

506 FIFTH AVENUE,
BETWEEN 42D AND 43D STS.

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BROOKLYN'S FASHIONABLE SHOP

FOR LADIES' OUTER GARMENTS

Lauren Field & Co

438 Fulton Street, Brooklyn

STYLISH FURS

FROM MAKER TO WEARER

Reduced 50% for Monday & Tuesday.

Every article in our entire stock is included in this sweeping reduction, and when you stop to consider that we manufacture and import direct all our furs and fur garments, you can readily appreciate what such a reduction will mean to you.

PERSIAN LAMB COATS

This Fur Coat value stands pre-eminent as an exceptional bargain, as the latest blouse and box front, fitted back models are included, they will be stylish for some years to come—22 inch lengths; lined with best brocaded satin lining, latest style sleeves, have been selling for $118, reduced for Monday and Tuesday to..... $59

MODISH MUFFS

Monday and Tuesday Special

Beautiful large Pillow Muffs, in high-grade Mink, Blended Mink, Sable and Isabella Fox, Persian Paw and Natural Squirrel. Regular $12.50 values. Special $5

NECKPIECES

Monday and Tuesday Special

Stylish Scarfs, Throws and Pelerines, superior quality in Persian Paw, Isabella and Sable Fox, Mink, Jap Mink, Squirrel and Dyed Coon, $12.50. Special $5

GREAT SUIT BARGAINS

FOR MONDAY & TUESDAY $8.95
Regular $20 & $25 values

As an example of latest styles at exceptional values this suit offering supersedes anything we have heretofore advertised in ladies' tailored suits.

The assortment included the latest models in long coat effects. High Grade Cheviots, yoke lined with good quality satin in stylish shades of blue, green, plum and black. Every detail of finish, including latest Leg-o-Mutton sleeves and Fly Fronts is of a distinctive character.

LONG COATS—HALF PRICE

REGULAR $15 & $20 values
FOR MONDAY & TUESDAY $8.95

This lot represents the balance of the spot cash bargain purchase we made from an embarrassed manufacturer, which enabled us to secure a superb lot of high-grade long coats at a little over one-half of manufacturers' cost.

High-grade cheviots, and fancy mixtures in reds, blues, greens, and black, in the season's latest styles, full and half lined, Leg-o-Mutton sleeves, velvet and cloth collars.

REMEMBER—ALTERATIONS FREE

SWEATERS—VESTS

$1.50 to $2.50 values for Monday and Tuesday..... 69c

LADIES' SKIRTS

$5 to $7.50 values for Monday and Tuesday..... $3.95

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

Social Calendar of the Week.

SUNDAY—

Miss De Forest and Miss Callender, at home.

MONDAY—

Mr. Bagby's Musical Morning, Waldorf-Astoria.
Mrs. Philip Livingston, a dinner.
Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, dance for Miss Dorothy Whitney.
Mrs. Frederick Pearson and Miss Pearson, at home.

TUESDAY—

Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, a dinner.
Mrs. Frank Morgan Freeman, bridge.
Mrs. Charles F. Winthrop, bridge, Sherry's.
Mrs. James A. Burden, a dinner.
Senior Cotillion, Delmonico's.

WEDNESDAY—

Mrs. Pembroke Jones, a dinner.
Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, dance for Miss Katherine Prescott Lawrence, Sherry's.

THURSDAY—

Wedding Miss Edith Lounsbery to Henry P. Perry, St. Thomas's.
Mrs. Norrie Sellar, dinner.
Mme. Fabbricotti, theatre party for Miss Carmen Martinez.
Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll, dance for Miss Elsie Nicoll.
Mrs. Luther Kountze, a dinner.
Mrs. George A. Dixon, a dinner.
Mrs. Robert Endicott, a dinner.
Annual Charity Ball, Waldorf-Astoria.
"Rigoletto," benefit Italian Hospital, Metropolitan Opera House.
Mrs. Henry S. Redmond, a dinner.
Meeting Thursday Evening Club, residence Mrs. Cadwalader Jones.

FRIDAY—

Mrs. John R. Harris, dinner.
Mrs. Henry Meyer Johnson, dance for Miss Grace Ruggles, Sherry's.

IN society it has not been an active week. In fact, the season is slowly dying. Lent is hardly a month off, and the majority of the large entertainments have been given. It has been a gay Winter, with the débutantes holding the centre of the stage. New York has returned to precedents, and those who had daughters to bring out found that there would be many dances and meetings of classes, and that the young matron would not, as for some years back, monopolize the entertaining. At several of the dances a happy combination was made. Not forgetting those who care for cards, bridge tables were arranged, where its devotees played while the other guests danced.

Dinners and musicales there have been in abundance. Many prominent hostesses confined their entertaining to dinners of seventy-five or more, with music afterward. This has been a particular fad of the Winter, and one which has been most enjoyable. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish last week closed her series of three dinners with music. Each of these entertainments was arranged and carried out with that charming originality which has made Mrs. Fish so delightful a hostess. At the first, which took place several weeks ago, the floral decorations were American Beauty rose bushes in full bloom. Campanari and Miss Bessie Abott of the Metropolitan Opera Company sang after dinner. At the second, the following week, Frank Lincoln and Miss Beatrice Herford were the stars in songs and monologues, and the decorations were white and green. Last week yellow was the predominant color, with bunches of violets at the side of each yellow wreath, and Mrs. Fish had a band of Indians, among whom was a native fakir, or magician, to amuse her guests. The fakir performed many interesting tricks and feats of legerdemain, and in addition there was a minstrel troupe of fifteen darkies who sang plantation and darkey songs.

Capt. and Mrs. Philip Lydig ended their series of musical dinners with Scotti as a soloist, and Hollman, Gerardy, and Guilbert were the artists at the farewell given last Sunday by Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont. Caruso has been singing much at private houses recently, and he was the star last week at the James Henry Smith musicale, and this week at the one given by Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont at Washington. As yet Commodore and Mrs. Gerry have not entertained at dinner and music, as is their wont each season. They have given, however, a short series of dinners. Mrs. William Salomon is to have a large musicale on Feb. 27 in her new house, at which Mme. Nordica is to sing.

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The Charity Ball, one of the signs of the breaking up of the season, will take place at the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday. It will be especially brilliant and interesting this year on account of the many military and naval dignitaries who are to take part and the number of débutantes who are to make it the last large assembly of the season. The young married women will have their innings on Tuesday, when there will be given the first of the Senior Cotillions at Delmonico's. Among the patronesses is Mrs. John Jacob Astor. Neither she nor her mother-in-law will entertain this season. Mrs. Astor will sail for Europe in a few weeks, and will spend a part of the Spring, as is her custom, at her apartment in Paris on the Avenue des Champs Elysées. Another of the patronesses of the cotillion has gone abroad, namely, Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt. There has been a general flitting of the Vanderbilt family during the past fortnight. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt have returned to Biltmore. Their young daughter is to have her portrait painted by the famous English artist, Mr. de Costa, who came over here recently and exhibited several of his portraits of children at one of the Fifth Avenue galleries. As already announced, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane will sail shortly for Europe. Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt has already gone abroad with her niece, Miss French, and Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., left on Tuesday with Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont for a two weeks' tour of France in their automobile. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt were in the beginning of the week at Aiken, N. C.

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The keynote of Lenten entertaining was struck yesterday when the Badminton Club held its first meeting of the season. There was tea poured by Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander and several other patronesses, and during the afternoon an orchestra played and members of the club tried their hand at the game. The meetings will continue on Saturdays until after Lent, and during the session there will be the usual competition for the cup. Dinners and bridge were among the other amusements of the week, and the opera has been exceedingly popular. Wednesday, which is not considered the most fashionable of nights, saw a brilliant audience gathered to greet Mme. Nordica as Isolde.

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Already plans are being made for Lenten exercises. These consist for the most part in practical work among the poor and unfortunate, and they are entered into with zest by many of the young matrons and unmarried women in society. All Winter have the meetings for those interested in the Home for Incurables been well attended, and each week members go and visit and read to those whose existence is little more than a living death, and try to bring to them from the great outer world some little ray of sunshine to brighten their darkened lives. Bellevue Hospital has a day set aside for visitors, and several fashionable turnouts may be seen in the crowded tenement districts every day. Settlement work, in which Mrs. James Speyer and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes have taken so deep an interest, occupies the attention of many women. Mrs. J. Graham Stokes, who was Miss Rose Pastor, has won over many to the mission which she has undertaken on the east side, as well as to the serious study of economic questions. Although Mr. and Mrs. Stokes live downtown in a small apartment on the far east side, they are sometimes seen in the more fashionable localities. Few young matrons have made a greater social success than has Mrs. Stokes during the short period of her married life, and her appearance at the cotillion given by Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes some weeks ago was the occasion of quite an ovation.

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South America is getting added importance in the choice of diplomats to go to the various large cities and republics in the great continent beyond the equator. One of the last appointments of President Roosevelt was that of Lloyd Griscom, formerly Minister to Japan, to a similar post at Rio Janeiro. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Griscom have been in Philadelphia this past week visiting Mr. Griscom's relations, and they were present at the entertainments given for Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth.

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The Yale Junior Promenade, which took place on Monday, brought a number of New Yorkers and débutantes to New Haven. Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb were among these. Their son is studying there. Others were Miss Gladys Rice, Miss Rosalind Fish, Miss Gretchen Billings, Miss Corinne Robinson, Mrs. W. F. Morgan, the Misses McMichael, Miss Evelyn Witherbee, Miss Auchincloss, the Misses Codman, and Miss Beatrice Pratt.

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Mr. and Mrs. Algernon Boyesen were among those who went abroad last week. They are to be on the Riviera and in the East. The season has begun in Rome, and there have been several large entertainments. Henry White, the American Ambassador, has as Secretary this year William O'Donnell Iselin, son of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Iselin. The Principessa di San Faustino has given her annual ball, at which there were a number of Americans. The Principessa was Miss Jane Campbell, a half sister of Mrs. Bourke. Among her guests were Miss Gwendolyn Story, daughter of Waldo Story; Miss Helena Crawford, daughter of F. Marion Crawford, and many well-known Italians. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer are expected shortly for the Winter. At Monte Carlo are Mme. Von Andre, sister of Mrs. Chauncey Depew, and Miss Emily Yznaga, sister of Consuelo Duchess of Manchester. The Pau fox hounds have been having some excellent meets. The Master, M. Henri Ridgeway, is in Pau for the Winter, and in the American colony there are Mrs. Forbes Morgan, Miss Potter, and Mrs. Chapman.

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The one ball planned to take place after Lent will be the crinoline dance at the old Astor House. It is said that this is to be a revival of certain assemblies which took place between 1840 and 1860 in the parlors of the old Astor House. The chronology is somewhat astray, as society had moved up to the vicinity of Bond Street and Washington Square and Second avenue in the forties, and the old Astor House was "downtown" in the fifties. Delmonico's rooms were used for large dances when the crinoline was in its glory. But it is a chance for fancy dress, and something for which to plan during Lent. April 18 is set for the dance, and among the patronesses are Mmes. J. Carroll Beckwith, William M. Chase, Charles Melville Dewey, Robert Endicott, John Hone, Childe Hassam, Philip Livingston, Casimir De Rham Moore, Benjamin Nicoll, and J. Alden Weir. The suggestion that the dancers may stroll about old St. Paul's churchyard between dances is weird and uncomfortable. The Astor House was built in the late thirties. In its day it was considered a wonder. On the block where it is situated lived at one time John Jacob Astor. Mr. Astor moved in the course of half a century several times, keeping step northward with the progress of the city. Between the fifties and sixties old St. Thomas's Church, at Houston Street and Broadway, and the present Grace Church were among the most fashionable places of worship and the scene of many of the weddings. It will be remembered that Mr. Butler wrote of Flora McFlimsey of Madison Square before 1860, and during the civil war the Butler Duncans were already living at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, and the avenue was well built up with stately residences from Washington Square beyond the site of the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

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On Thursday, Feb. 1, will take place the wedding of Miss Edith Lounsbery and Harry Pierrepont Perry at St. Thomas's Church. Richard Lounsbery has given his daughter a country seat near Bedford, where the Lounsberys have an estate. Miss Lounsbery has also received many handsome gifts, including jewels. Among the bridesmaids will be the Misses Laura Patterson Swan, Rosamond Street, Janet Fish, Dorothy Rand, Harriet Daly, and Edyth Deacon. Pierre Lorillard Ronalds will be best man, and the ushers will be Arthur Iselin, Loomis Lawrence White, Grosvenor Phelps, Wistar Kendall, Couper Lord, Ben Ali Haggin Lounsbery, and Richard P. Lounsbery, Jr.

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Miss Grace Ruggles, for whom a dance will be given by her mother, Mrs. Henry Meyer Johnson, on Friday, was a débutante of last season. Mrs. Johnson was a Miss Baldwin, and is a sister of Mrs. Renshaw Jones, Mrs. Washington Morton, Mrs. Roberts, and Birney Baldwin, who for years was the manager at Tuxedo. Mrs. Johnson first married Mr. Ruggles, who was a member of the family which gave Gramercy Park to New York. After his death and that of her sister, Mrs. Henry Meyer Johnson, she married her brother-in-law, Henry Meyer Johnson, a son of the late Bradish Johnson and a brother of the present Bradish Johnson, who married Miss Gaillard.

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A quiet wedding of last week, but one which united two notable New York families, was that of Robert Shaw Minturn and Bertha Howard, the youngest daughter of the late Howard Potter. Mr. Minturn is the son of the late Robert B. Minturn, and his mother was a Miss Shaw. The old firm of Grinnell & Minturn was famous in its day, and Mr. Minturn's grandmother was one of the patronesses of the first assemblies. Mrs. John W. Minturn of Washington Square was Miss Aspinwall. Miss Gertrude Minturn, a sister of Robert Shaw Minturn, married Mr. Pinchot. Mr. Minturn is also related to the Stokeses, the Le Roys, the Sedgwicks, the Tuckermans, and the Sanfords. Miss Potter comes from the notable New York family of that name. Only relatives and intimate friends were present at the ceremony.

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Mrs. Gustav H. Schwab is at the Royal Poinciana. The season will not begin in earnest before the middle of February. At Nassau Sir William Grey Wilson has resumed the Wednesdays at the Government House. There will be much traveling in the direction of the far West this Spring. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Martin are in San Francisco for the Winter, but will entertain later on, when some of the Newport contingent arrives at the Golden Gate.

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Mrs. de Neufville and Miss Stephanie de Neufville have gone abroad for the Winter. They are visiting Miss de Neuville's uncle, Stephen Parker, in Florence. Among the other Americans in that city at present are William Waldorf Astor and J. J. Van Alen.

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There is not much in London just at present. There have been a few entertainments, and Mrs. Chauncey this Winter seems to have had the monopoly of them. Prince Arthur of Connaught has been her guest on several occasions recently. Her sister, Lady Newborough, is in London, but goes to the south of France shortly.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, who recently returned from the South, are sailing for Europe. They will take an automobile trip through France. Mrs. Rhinelander Stewart was booked to sail last week for Europe. She is to visit her sister, Mrs. Anthony Drexel, on the Riviera. Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard is in Italy, and Mrs. French and her daughter, Lady Cheylesmore, have opened their villa at Cannes. Mrs. Richard Gambrill and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson are in Florida. Clarence Mackay has gone for a shooting trip in the South.

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The wedding of August Belmont, Jr., and Miss de Goicouria was a notable event of last week. Although invitations were confined to the members of the two families, the Church of the Ascension was crowded. The service was impressive. The bride received many superb gifts, including pearls and diamonds from the bridegroom, jewels from August Belmont, and a diamond ring which had belonged to her husband's grandmother, the late Mrs. Belmont, who for years was the leader of New York society. The Church of the Ascension is a historic edifice and one of great beauty. The decorations were most elaborate and in white, with tropical plants as a background. Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., are to go abroad in the Spring to joint Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott Cameron. They will reside in East Thirty-fourth Street in a residence next to that of Mr. Belmont, Sr., when they eventually return to New York.

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Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and the Misses Iselin and Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman and the Misses Sherman were among those who went over last week to Providence, R. I., to attend the bachelors' ball there. Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer returned from St. Louis on Thursday. They will remain in New York for the rest of the season.

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Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills will go to Scarborough-on-the-Hudson early in Lent. They will sail for England in late April. Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and Miss Reid remained over for the dance which was given last week by Mrs. Ogden Mills. They will immediately join Ambassador Reid in London, but they will reside at their country seat until the London season begins.

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The gala benefit performance at the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday evening promises to be as brilliant a success as that of last Winter. "Rigoletto" is to be sung by Caruso, Scotti, Journet, Bessie Abott, Josephine Jacoby, Miss Bauermeister, and others, and Vigna will conduct. Miss Leary, J. Pierpont Morgan, and other prominent persons have taken boxes. Orchestra seats are $5 each and boxes are from $20 to $60. Admission and seats range from $1 to $3. The proceeds will go to the Italian Benefit Institute and the Italian Hospital in West Houston Street, a most deserving charity for newly landed ill and destitute Italians.

THE SOCIAL WHIRL.

MRS. AND MISS HERING of this city are spending the Winter in Greenwich, Conn., and are visiting Mrs. Henry Haskell in her home in the St. Andrew for a few weeks. Miss Hering gave a card party on Monday evening to twenty-four of her friends. The playing took place in the Turkish room, which was prettily lighted and decorated for the event. Mrs. Lawrence won the first prize, and Mrs. John Laimbeer the second for ladies, and Andrew Gardiner and Irving Roe had the highest scores among the men.

Mrs. D. Oliphant Haynes, 11 West Ninety-fourth Street, gave the second of a series of receptions on Monday afternoon. Those who assisted her were Miss Ladue of Detroit, Mrs. Bingham, Miss Bingham, and Miss McMullan.

Mrs. Henry Gleason will receive on Fridays in her apartments in the Ansonia.

Mrs. Albert H. Gleason has sent out cards for a series of bridge parties, which she will give in her home in the Ansonia. The dates are Feb. 6, 8, and 9. On the 10th she will give a reception, and will be assisted in receiving by Mrs. J. F. Yawger, Mrs. Elbridge J. Moore, and Mrs. Leonard Hill.

Mrs. William Morrison has sent out invitations for the wedding of her daughter, Miss Katherine Wilson Morrison, to Rossiter Lester Waters. The marriage will take place on Wednesday at 4 in the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Daniel Wilson Morrison. The maids of honor will be Miss Dorothy and Miss Mae Monson; the bridesmaids Miss Edith C. Brown and Miss Marion Washburn. The best man will be Spencer Waters, a brother of the groom, and the ushers Harold P. Daniels, Walter Percy Hatch, Jr., and William H. Wallace, Jr. The bridegroom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. William Rossiter Waters of Buffalo, and a grandson of Mrs. Andrew Lester. He is a graduate of Columbia, Class of '02, and a member of a number of uptown clubs.

Cards are out for a progressive whist to be given on Thursday by Mrs. Samuel Miller Jarvis in her apartments in the Ansonia. There will be about fourteen tables. The party is to introduce Mrs. Edmund Gustave Vaughn, who is on here from Havana, for a visit of some weeks. Mrs. Jarvis expects to sail on the Arabic on Feb. 8, for a trip through Mediterranean waters. She will return to town in the late Spring, after a visit to a number of the European capitals, and a stop of some weeks in England.

There was a lecture on Friday at Delmonico's by George Wharton James on "What the White Man May Learn from the Indian." It was given by the New York City Indian Association, of which Robert Harris is the President, and was followed by a reception. Mrs. Henry Clarke Coe, 8 West Seventy-sixth Street, was the hostess.

On Thursday afternoon and evening Mrs. Samuel Train Dutton, 113th Street and Riverside Drive, gave a reception and tea, for which several hundred invitations were sent out.

The Afternoon Club met at the Nevada on Tuesday afternoon. There were about one hundred ladies present to play euchre. The young ladies who acted as punchers were Miss Anna De Neuville, Miss Anne Browne, and Miss Emma Havens. Some of the members are Mesdames Lipsett, Relay, Russell, Pease, Paul, Wells, Terry, Schwab, Lawrence, and Brechwedel.

One of the largest and prettiest receptions of the week was that given by Mr. and Mrs. John Blackwell Cobb, 26 West Seventy-fourth Street, to introduce their daughter, Miss Lucie Langhorne Cobb. The day was Wednesday, the hours from 4 until 7. In that short time between 300 and 400 guests called to present their compliments to the little débutante. Mrs. Cobb wore an exquisite gown of white brocade and carried orchids. Miss Cobb receiving with her mother, in white messaline, with trimmings of Irish lace, was assisted by two young ladies, Miss Dula and Miss Temple of Petersburg, Va. They also were in white, and the effect against a background of American Beauties and palms was charming. The dining room was redolent of Springtime, with its masses of jonquils, tulips, and old-fashioned witch-hazel blossoms. Miss Cobb is of Southern birth and parentage, and has the delightful Southern accent. She is musically inclined, and has hosts of friends among the younger set of New York.

A tin wedding will mark the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Eclectic on Wednesday at Delmonico's. The President and officers, Mrs. Doré Lyon, Mrs. Joseph Augustine Cozzino, Mrs. Rufus Horton Batchelor, Mrs. Albert Canfield Bage, and Miss Tillie Conrad, have made preparations for a very attractive entertainment.

The Saturday Matinée Whist Class, which was organized rather late in the Fall by Mrs. Leonard Hill, has met with unparalleled success. There are now forty-two regular members and a number who come in once in a while for a game or two. The players do not progress, as in ordinary bridge, but play rubbers. A regular teacher is in attendance at every meeting to explain anything that any one may not understand about the game. The prizes are boxes and seats at various theatres for Saturday matinées, and this gives the club its name. The last meeting was on Thursday at the Nevada.

Mrs. George D. Sproul, 346 West Eighty-fourth Street, gave a bridge on Wednesday evening.

To-morrow Mrs. H. B. Laidlaw, 31 West Seventy-third Street, will give the last of three receptions. She has given these affairs for her daughters-in-law, Mrs. James and Mrs. Robert Laidlaw.

On Tuesday, Feb. 6, the Daughters of the Revolution will hold their annual meeting and election of officers and Board of Managers in Genealogical Hall, 226 West Fifty-eighth Street. The first of the series of euchres to be given by the Colonial Chapter of the Daughters, Mrs. William F. Hitchkin, Regent, will take place on Tuesday, Feb. 20. On Wednesday, Feb. 21, the Colonial Chapter will present a picture of George and one of Martha Washington to one of the downtown public schools. Among those interested are Mesdames Lewis Pierce, Prug, Chamberlain, Davidson, Mook, Helfer, and Miss Wandell and Miss Mook.

On Wednesday afternoon the Players Six-Hand Euchre Club met in the home of Mrs. M. A. Wright, 12 West Seventy-first Street. The club was organized several seasons ago by Mrs. Leonard Hill, and has a limited membership of thirty-six, with a long waiting list. The prizes, which are always handsome ones, were won this week by Mrs. Charles Freet, Mrs. George Bergmann, Mrs. Charles E. Johnson, Mrs. Charles Wetherbee Nash, and Mrs. George V. Blackburn. The prizes were all of heavy plate, at this meeting, including a silver tea kettle, cake basket, serving tray, sardine carriage, and rose vase. The next meeting will take place on Feb. 7, with Mrs. Richard Rodriguez. The members of the club are Mesdames Philip B. La Roche, C. E. Johnson, W. H. Seaich, L. E. Gomperts, R. Rodrigues, C. M. Russell, S. B. Smith, Richard Elliott, W. R. Bracken, W. D. May, A. L. Erlanger, Halbert Houghten, C. E. Freet, George Bergmann, M. A. Wright, H. K. Adams, R. A. Farrelly, Ira McCormack, C. H. Emerson, G. S. Whitson, C. M. Cowtin, Walter Burns, Wilbour Molyneaux, C. H. Randall, N. A. Pattison, C. E. Dabb, A. C. Bage, Anthony Wilkins, Montgomery Niaze, B. M. Fellows, W. J. Kennedy, and Charles Wetherbee.

Mrs. Franklin P. Duryea recently entertained a number of friends with a game of bridge followed by a dinner in her apartments in the Ansonia. Some of the guests were Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Schwab, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Morse, Mr. and Mrs. George Joseph Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Schwab, and Mrs. C. Y. Judson and Mrs. C. Van Nuss.

A large masquerade dance in which a number of upper west side young people were interested was that given on Tuesday evening in the Leslie Rooms, Eighty-third Street and Broadway. The young men who composed the committee in charge were Messrs. John McBride, James Foley, Harry Connelly, John Mitchell, Jr., G. Morschhauser, Joseph Leavy, William McBride, and James Brennan.

On Tuesday evening Mr. and Mrs. George Kanenbey gave a dance for their daughter, Miss Eunice V. Kanenbey, in the Hotel Nevada. Some of those invited were the Misses Eugenia Townsend, May Wiechers, Dorothy McGregor, Natalie Jones, Ethel Swain, Florence Totten, Helen Clark, Katherine Walker, Mary Fowler, Agnes Wilson, Edith Darling, Blessing Strong, and Benita Buckel, and Messrs. Leonard Otten, Chester Mead, Carll Pye, Thomas Atkinson, Philip Ricketts, William Ullmann, Ross Wilson, Robert Standish, and Le Roy Reeder. Mrs. Kanenbey gave the second of her large at homes yesterday in her residence, 354 West 121st Street.

Mrs. William Tillotson, 128 West Seventy-ninth Street, gave the last of a series of four receptions and teas on Thursday.

A recently announced engagement is that of Miss Annie Walker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Walker, 414 Riverside Drive, to John E. Wade.

Miss Elise Victoria Tobias, 68 West Eighty-second Street, was the hostess recently at a dinner to sixteen of her friends. It was a delightful and informal affair, followed by a jolly little dance. The decorations throughout were pink, the table being softly lighted with shaded candles. The cozy effect was further enhanced by the mellow light of small lamps placed in each corner of the room. Miss Tobias's guests were Mrs. John Levy, the Misses Alina Hays, Irma Loeb, Adele Lowenthal, Aline Lewis, Ethel Isaacs, and Mathilda Parrage, and Messrs. John Levy, Ben Lowenthal, Harold Lewis, Howard Tobias, Walter Jahn, Joe Siegel, Archie Seizas, and Oscar Weiner.

Mrs. Bond Stowe and Mrs. Abram John Rose have sent out cards for two receptions. They will be given in their home, 162 West Seventy-fifth Street, on Tuesday and Wednesday afternons, Feb. 6 and 7.

Mrs. Thomas Ormiston, 242 West Seventy-second Street, will receive informally on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Herman Van Eps and Miss Van Eps will give a reception on Saturday, Feb. 3, in their home, 55 West Ninety-fourth Street. It will be to introduce Mrs. Van Eps's younger daughter, Miss Zemita Fidelia Van Eps. In the receiving line with the hostess will be the Misses Edna Semon, Lenore Strauss, Maud Jackson, and Blanche Marcoso. Mrs. Van Eps will wear white chiffon with an odd pattern of crystal dewdrops woven in it. The débutante will receive in a gown of white satin with silver trimmings. Miss Van Eps's gown will be a pink satin princess with gold garnitures. About 200 friends have been asked to meet Miss Zemita, who is an expert horsewoman, and rides in the Park daily. She expects to join several uptown clubs and philanthropies later in the season. After the reception the receiving party and a few friends will remain for a dinner and informal dance.

Mrs. Henry Probasco Carrington recently gave a large reception in her apartments in the Dakota. Red was the prevailing color in the decorations, the flowers being principally American Beauties. Those who received with Mrs. Carrington were Mmes. Thomas McChesney, Frank Gilsey, T. A. Sperry, J. A. Peck, B. M. Fellowes, and Charles Tremain, and the Misses Thompson, Nutting, Carlisle, and Sproul. An informal dinner followed the reception.

Mrs. Henry C. Place has sent out cards for the four Fridays in February. She will be at home on those days in her apartments in the Spencer Arms, Broadway and Sixty-ninth Street.

On Tuesday afternoon and evening Mrs. Charles Austin Bates was the hostess at an informal reception in her home.

Mrs. M. May and her daughters, the Misses May, left town on Thursday for an extended stay in Palm Beach.

The members of the National Society of New England Women celebrated the eleventh anniversary of the founding of the club with a reception-musicale on Wednesday. It took place in Delmonico's and was one of the finest things the society has ever attempted. Mrs. George T. Stevens, President, was assisted by Mrs. Charles Gilmore Kerley, Mrs. Theodore Seward, Mrs. Thomas A. Fair, Mrs. Charles P. Logan, Mrs. J. A. Blanchard, and Miss L. L. Law.

Mrs. John Meston Duncan's second whist will be held on Tuesday in the Waldorf. There are about one hundred women attending this series of five parties. The young ladies who act as markers are the Misses Marion Bagge, Grace Oakley, Blanche Theodore, Blanche Marcoso, and Alice Thompkins.

About seventy-five uptown society women are interested in the social tea and sale to be held on Thursday, Feb. 8, afternoon and evening. It will be for the benefit of the Silver Cross Day Nursery. The President is Mrs. Frank O. Evans, 147 West 130th Street. The sale will take place in the Harlem Club, Lenox Avenue and 123d Street. The Chairmen of the various committees are Mmes. W. D. May, Charles B. Morriss, A. B. Ryker, F. O. Evans, and Henry T. Pierce. The tea-room will be in charge of the Misses Josephine Evans, Florence Nichols, Alice Pye, Olga Schedler, Jennie McCann, Eva Smythe, Maida Pierce, Elizabeth Pearsall, Madeline Bonney, and May Sharkey.

Mrs. Warren Higley and Mrs. Charles W. Stimson, 68 West Fortieth Street, will receive on Wednesday afternoons until Lent.

There will be a meeting of the Round Table on Tuesday afternoon in the auditorium of the Horace Mann School. It will be followed by a reception and tea to the members and their friends. Dr. Merrill Wright is President of the club.

Mrs. John G. Noble, 307 West Seventy-seventh Street, will receive on the four Fridays of February.

At 2:30 on Wednesday there was a bridge and heart tournament in the home of Mrs. Henry H. Rogers for the benefit of the Messiah Home for Children. The committee in charge were Mesdames Henry H. Rogers, Charles S. Homer, Edward Holbrook, Melbert B. Cary, Eustace Conway, John Ames Mitchell, George F. Shrady, and Henry Bischoff. Included in the Board of Managers are Mesdames J. Sells Champney, William Benjamin, John H. Broughton, W. C. Bidwell, William R. Coe, Emil Grogan, Esther Hermann, and Charles S. Homer.

There was a meeting of Clio on Monday evening in honor of the President, Miss Elizabeth Reid. It was held at 74 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street from 4 until 6. Clio is a club of about 100 members, most of whom are uptown ladies. They were nearly all present on Monday, and were received by Mrs. J. H. Kennedy, Mrs. Arnold Schramm, Miss E. K. Dennison, Mrs. E. R. Rich, Mrs. J. G. Sells, Mrs. F. D. Thompson, and Mrs. Allen G. Wood.

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THE WORLD OF ART AND ARTISTS

Rumors in the Sculptor Camps

Possibility That a Well-Organized Rival to the Sculpture Society Would Prove of Value to the Sculptors.

A REPORT that the Society of American Sculptors would give an exhibition during the coming Spring on a large scale, a lady interested in this branch of the fine arts having volunteered to guarantee expenses, has been denied by one of the active sculptor members of that little circle. There is such an organization with rooms on East Twenty-third Street, but so far painters and laymen are in the majority and such exhibitions as it has held hitherto have contained very few sculptures. At the modest quarters where this artistic chick is being hatched nothing is known of the female angel—in any event a bird whose existence is denied by some of the clergy of the Episcopal See of New York!—or of the promised sculpture show.

Recently a young French sculptor, M. Paul Nocquet, has been sending to his comrades in art a printed letter urging them to form a league for the protection of carvers and assistants who furnish successful sculptors with sketches and do a large part of the modeling on their monuments, without receiving a proper reward in fame or pay. This is a very natural point of view for apprentices and pupils to take. If memory serves, there were pupils in architecture who thought Mr. Chadband somewhat unfair because he signed designs for houses which were imagined and drafted by them. But it must also be remembered that some assistants who regard "the boss" as little better than a Chadband are mistaken as to the value of their own original ideas. In most professions the younger men are apt to overrate their talents and attribute the success of the master to the part they have played in the preliminary work. Still, such bosses do exist in sculpture, as in painting and architecture; but it is hard to see how a reformers' league could be formed, and if formed what it could accomplish.

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In the little art gallery of a college not a hundred miles from New York a venerable spinster used to be always present as guard and custodian of the works of art, an old lady prone to speech with all who would listen. The burden of her song as to sculpture was the iniquity of fate in granting eternal fame to Pheidias and Michael Angelo, while the name of the marble cutter who did the real work has never stalked adown the corridors of time.

It was pretty to see her scorn of the great masters because they allowed this injustice to pursue their patient disciples, and hear the pathos in her tones when she spoke of those unrecognized heroes of the pointing irons and the chisel. She would have joined a League for Greater Probity in Sculpture or whatever other title the reformers might choose, and come to town to recite her litany of man's ingratitude to the architects of his fortune, had she been retained in the service of art to the present day.

In the old time, of course, when there were no art schools with teachers and visiting professors, it was considered a privilege to enter an atelier and do chores, grind colors, mix plaster, and set up the master's canvas or the armatures for his clay model. If the man grew famous parents would pay a round sum to get a child entered as an apprentice. We hear nothing about masters stealing the designs of their unhappy disciples; but we have a classic tale just the other way. Alkamenes, pupil of Pheidias, competed for an Aphrodite with other young sculptors and Pheidias is said to have grown so anxious lest his disciple should lose that he turned to and finished the statue for him. Which, being bruited about, cost Alkamenes the commission because it was unfair to the other competitors.

This is supposed to be that "Aphrodite in the Gardens" which Pausanias reckoned among the most admirable objects in Athens.

Matters of the kind resented by M. Nocquet, namely, the appropriation by masters of designs made by their assistants and pupils, may safely be left to the inner working of the atelier, for the public neither understands nor cares for such squabbles. Why should it? The formation, however, of a rival organization to that National Sculpture Society which includes most of the sculptors, whether under the name of the Society of American Sculptors or some other designation, is of more importance.

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Good might come out of a brisk, stirring opposition, since it would put the Sculpture Society on its mettle and might lead to another large exhibition of statuary like those the Sculpture Society has held in the past. This might be retrospective and include the best things made since the last show, either in plaster or in bronze, as the case might be. They were certainly very enjoyable, those combinations of sculpture, greenery and flowers, with bits of architecture as a backing, with plashing fountains and with cascades. Mr. Karl Bitter, the new President of the Sculpture Society, has had such extensive experience in the arrangement of large exhibitions that the new one would be certain to surpass the old. The chief obstacle is the lack of a [illegible] sonable rental. The Sculpture Society is not a rich organization, as may be well imagined.

Regarding a rival society of sculptors, it might be organized by offering to enlist carvers in wood and other artists whose work lies more in the domain of the industrial arts, workers in iron and brass, terra cotta and porcelain, accepting for exhibition such articles as approach sculpture. This society would include sculptors who are not of the old society for one reason or another. Rivalry between the new and the old might be conducted without any disagreeable features on a generous basis and the public would be the gainer. Then new channels for workmen in the glyptic art would be opened, especially if private persons and professional decorators found objects at the exhibitions that struck their fancy or suggested new ideas.

C. DE K.

MATTERS OF CURRENT ART.

THE Boston Art Club, an organization which brings the professions and the business element of Boston in contact with painters and sculptors, is holding its regular annual show, the seventy-third of its annuals. This event is a good deal more of a public function than the art exhibitions held at New York clubs; it is second only to those of the Copley Society in popular interest. Among the Boston artists who exhibit is H. H. Gallison, whose painting at the Venice exhibition some years ago was bought for an Italian art gallery. It is a shorescape from Cape Ann called "When the Fog Comes In." Monks has a landscape with sheep, and John J. Enneking, J. Frank Currier, Ernest Le Major, and Walter L. Dean are represented by paintings or serve on the jury. Dallin shows an Indian in bronze called "Peace or War?" Many painters and sculptors of New York have sent work—Mrs. Vonnoh her statuette, "Motherhood"; W. J. Whittemore, a half length of a young girl on canvas; Abbott Graves, a genre piece from the seashore called "Tanning the Nets." The club has well-lighted galleries on Dartmouth Street.

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Mr. Karl Theodor Bitter, who has just succeeded Daniel C. French as President of the National Sculpture Society, is a Viennese by birth, who came to America in his twentieth year and began at the foot of the ladder by an apprenticeship with a firm of decorators. Elected a member of the Sculpture Society owing to the marked promise of his designs, and having shown his cleverness as a composer of groups at the World's Fair in Chicago, he was recommended by the Sculpture Society for the post of Director of Sculpture at the Pan-American, where his most prominent works were the two "Standard Bearers," equestrian figures on the Pylons of the bridge approach. Meantime he had won in competition the prize for one of the bronze doors of Old Trinity in New York, and executed other commissions and monuments elsewhere. He was Director of Sculpture at the St. Louis Exposition. Mr. Bitter's big studio on the high ground opposite Forty-second Street, in Weehawken, is formed from part of the Eldorado complex of buildings which once existed as a popular resort, near that earlier one known to New Yorkers fifty years ago as the "Elysian Fields." Among his many other commissions Mr. Bitter has a number from Mr. George W. Vanderbilt for the embellishment of Biltmore, among which are sandstone figures, heroic size, of St. Louis the King and the Maid of Orleans.

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Brugsch Bey the Egyptologist has been examining the material of a dress found not long ago in the tomb of Tuthmoses IV., a Pharaoh who lived about 1,500 years before Christ. Three pieces have every sign of belonging to the personal wardrobe of this Pharaoh. Apparently the weavers of that age were quite as skillful as modern weavers. They must have worked sitting in front of an upright loom, because otherwise the result could not have been so regular and perfect. In some places, as for example, where the wings of birds were to be represented, these craftsmen made the web looser than in other parts, to get effects of feathers. Colors are apparently as brilliant to-day as they were when the strands were woven, especially the blues and reds, which were undoubtedly produced by vegetable, not mineral, dyes.

The King's mantle, says Brugsch Bey, must have been a very noble and beautiful work of art, with its rich colors and quiet yet bold decorations. One piece has seven rows of flowers, including the blossoms of the lotus and papyrus. The name of the Pharaoh Amenophis II. has been woven into the material; also the sacred serpent of the Nile, which Pharaohs wore in front of their crowns, and an inscription in hieroglyphics which is interpreted: "The good God, the Lord of Crowns."

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It was supposed a week ago that the large nude "Venus and Cupid" by Velasquez would not become part of the London public collection, for the special committee appointed by the National Art Collections Fund had then reported only $100,000 as the sum total subscribed for its purchase. This is not half the price at which it is understood the present owners hold it. The committee regret "that a picture of such exceptional character among the works of the master and of such high importance in the history of art should be lost to the nation." But since then the weather has changed. The full sum has been guaranteed, and the picture will become public property. A good photo-engraving of the Venus is published in the January Burlington Magazine, together with a summary of what is known concerning the only nude by Velasquez.

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Speaking of the annual exhibition of the Society of Sculptors, Painters and Gravers of international fame, which is now open in London, The World of that city has this to say about an American, the son of Truman H. Bartlett, the sculptor:

"At each corner round the fountain space is a bronze statuette by Mr. Paul Bartlett, the young American sculptor, who lives in Paris, where he has executed the equestrian statue of Lafayette, erected in the square of the Louvre. Though these statuettes are small in size, they are as big in treatment as anything in the exhibition. The modeling is admirable, and each work is instinct with a true and classical feeling for art and truth. Another admirable work by him is 'The [illegible] portraits exhibited at the

mixture of the archaic spirit and modern feeling. The two cases of small bronzes by Mr. Bartlett prove still further the extraordinary versatility of his genius. Even Japanese animal art could show nothing finer than his group of two fish in deep red bronze on a green wave, and the little Tanagralike figures, the splendid lion, the bowls, and the different objects in these cases fill one with amazement and admiration at their varied beauty and their wonderful technique. Beside the virility and originality of Mr. Bartlett's exhibits, most of the others in the hall (with the exception of Rodin's and the splendidly vigorous and dramatic series of statuettes and bas reliefs by the late Constantin Meunier) look feeble; it is, indeed, a triumph for the International Society to have been the first to introduce the work of this brilliant young artist to the London public."

Another paper calls the bronzes "sham antiques"(!), but says he is remarkably talented and obviously under the influence of Barye.

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The painting by Truesdell in the Pictorial Supplement recalls the loss of a very genuine painter who held much promise. Inspired by the Frenchmen Troyon and Jacque and the Dutchman Anton Mauve, this cattle and sheep painter was fast attaining an enviable position when the end came. The sale of his studio effects, including many large finished pictures as well as sketches,

The Maharajah of Kapurthala, a British Protected Principality, near Lahore, India. Painted in Paris by Theobald Chartran.
(Knoedler Galleries.)

full length figures of peasants as well as landscapes, will be held at the American Art Galleries, 6 East Twenty-third Street. To-morrow they will be placed on exhibition, and the sale will be at 8 P. M. on Thursday, Feb. 1.

Truesdell took the silver medal for a cattle piece at the Salon of 1892; he died in New York in 1899. Though he worked under Morot and Cormon, there were others whose works seem to have impressed him more deeply. The lessons taught by the plein-airistes were not lost on him, and his pictures were always worked upon, so far as possible, under the same light, at the same time of day when they were begun. A near relative has written: "He loved truth. Painting the sky, the fields, the woods, he realized that he must paint them as he saw them and not as he remembered them. He seldom made a sketch from which to make a picture. There were many studies often of the same subject, but he painted a thing over and over, each time on the scene, to master it and reach his best performance. * * * A superb draughtsman to begin with, there were gradually added to his mastery of form and color those delicate capabilities for discernment which introduced in his pictures the pure brilliancy of sunlight, the soft vibration of atmosphere, and the subtle harmonies 'that lie on the other side of silence.'"

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From the Edward M. Knox gallery sold last Friday in Mendelssohn Hall we reproduce an example of Bouguereau and Rosa Bonheur which are typical of the best of their work. The Bouguereau, called "Sea Shells," belongs to that popular painter's best period; it is dated 1872, and the little girl has the simplicity and charm which later pictures often lack. It is a beautifully drawn figure, with a face expressing the candor and innocence of childhood. In her careful study of a lion, called "The Monarch," Mlle. Rosa Bonheur has expressed very well the majestic look of the beast when seen in front. The landscape is only a background of green leaves and blue sky for what is undoubtedly the portrait of some particular lion whose acquaintance she made in the Jardin des Plantes. The date is 1888, eleven years before the talented painter's death, when she lived near Moret on the outskirts of Fontainebleau Forest, and took daily walks clad in an adaptation of manly costume, to the huge enjoyment of those peasants and tourists who were privileged to catch sight of her vigorous form.

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structors. It will be visible to-morrow also from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

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The portrait of the Indian Kinglet by M. Theobald Chartran on this page of the supplement represents one of the native princes in his regalia, which combine the Oriental and Western dress. The Maharajah of Kapurthala governs under the paternal eye of a British resident a well-populated district not far from Lahore. He speaks English well, and, according to M. Chartran, he proved a very intelligent and entertaining sitter. The painting is at the Knoedler Galleries.

WHAT THE ARTISTS ARE DOING.

TWO honors came to Albert L. Groll, the landscape painter, with the opening of the present exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of Design. His canvas called "Arizona" not only won the Jennie Sesnan gold medal, but the picture has the distinction of being hung next to the portrait of Mrs. Robert Mathias by Sargent, which naturally attracts added attention to Mr. Groll's work. He is to have an exhibition of his own at the Schaus Gallery, beginning to-morrow. And while he was blushing under these honors and busy preparing for his show Fortune knocked at his door again in the form of a Western collector, who purchased his well-remembered canvas "Harmony in Gold."

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While he was speaking of the fate of this last picture between brush strokes the other afternoon, Mr. Groll recalled the good things that had come to the seven members of the Salmagundi Club, of which he was one, who held a joint show in the club's gallery last January, at which exhibition his "Harmony" was shown for the first time. Emil Carlsen's "Still Life" is now in the permanent collection of the Metropolitan Museum, and his "Starlight, Old Windham," won the Webb prize at the society show last Spring. Paul Dougherty has sold several of his contributions to one of America's most distinguished collectors, as has Frederick Ballard Williams. Gifford Beal won a prize at the Worcester exhibition. Robert D. Gauley has a bronze medal for his "Dutch Fishermen," and one of C. W. Hawthorne's canvases was hung on the line at the last Carnegie Institute exhibition. All of these men were represented at that Salmagundi show a year ago this month.

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nor of Thirty-second Street, painted by an Italian, Signor Pilade Bertieri, appears in the Pictorial Supplement to-day. It is that of Mrs. Sheridan S. Norton. A very delightful picture in this collection is a half-length of a young girl in a red hat and coat, the face being very touching in expression and the color scheme broad and deep in tone.

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Etchings by Whistler are so readily bought that their prices are going up with unexampled alacrity. An exhibition of many of the rarest examples has been opened at the Wunderlich Gallery, 220 Fifth Avenue.

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New canvases by the plein-air painters of France are to be seen at the Durand-Ruel Galleries, 6 West Thirty-sixth Street, among which are specimens of the late Camille Pissaro, newly arrived from the other side. The Pissaros can be seen until Feb. 10.

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The schools of the National Academy at West End Avenue and 109th Street have opened an exhibition of the work of students, including those who were summarily suspended not long ago for some prank which the teachers considered sufficiently heinous for a wholesale penalty. The New York School of Art, 57 West Fifty-seventh Street, has also opened to-day a show of works by students and in-

mores at Sunset" was hung in the Academy show, has at his studio in Washington Square two landscapes that he has been at work on in the intervals of illustrating. They are both wood interiors, one called "Summer Grown Old" and the other "September." The first shows a little glade between an opening in the trees touched with the first glow of Autumn.

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That world wanderer, Charles Sarka, has elected to spend his Winter in the Philippine Islands, where, so he writes his friends in New York, he is getting lots of the vivid sunlight he loves to paint and no end of insight into the ways of the natives.

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Another New York artist who has temporarily deserted the city is Henry Reuterdahl, who, after a Summer spent in Katwijk, Holland, has set up a studio on the Thames, a short distance above London. According to letters received here recently he intends going to Norway for a short time to make some studies of the "midnight sun." With one of these letters he sent a snapshot of himself showing the marine painter in tall rubber boots, standing in the surf on the beach at Katwijk making a sketch of a fishing boat drawn up on the sands.

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Edward Penfield, who has made a name for himself by writing descriptions of the countries in which he has journeyed and painted abroad, is at work on the pictures and text for a series of articles for Scribner's Magazine telling of a three months' donkey ride through Spain à la Stevenson.

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January is an important month in the long recollections of the veteran J. G. Brown. It is just fifty years ago this month that he opened his first studio in this country. It was in an old building at Clinton Street and Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. Four years later he moved to the Studio Building in Tenth Street, where he has been ever since, a matter of forty-six years. And it was fourteen years ago this month that he held his only auction sale of his pictures. The sale lasted two nights and established a record. He says they brought the highest average price ever obtained by a living artist since there was any record of public sales of this kind.

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Henry W. Ranger has set a new mark for himself. He announces that he will not hold another exhibition, after his present one closes in the Cottier Galleries, for five years. The idea back of this is that he believes when a painter holds exhibitions every year the public is apt to remark that he is "showing the same old things again." Of the progress of his own work Mr. Ranger declared the other day that he was "just getting out of the woods."

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Frederic Remington means to devote more of his time to sculpture in the future than he has been able to in the past, owing to the demands for his pictures of Western life. He is having his studio in New Rochelle altered to make it more suitable as a sculptor's workroom than it is at present. One of these changes is to consist of the laying of a cement floor to enable him to bring horses into it to make his studies from.

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L. C. Earle is at work at present on one of his familiar figure studies, this one in particular being called "Waiting to be Called For." It represents an elderly country woman sitting on an old-fashioned trunk with her traveling impedimenta around her looking with an air of pleased expectancy out from the canvas at the spectator. She holds in one of her hands a bunch of flowers, and on her time-touched features there is a fine expression of bravery that adds immensely to the charm of the subject.

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Before he went to Philadelphia to paint Miss Julia Marlowe's portrait Irving R. Wiles finished a three-quarter length portrait of the daughter of George W. Murray. The young woman is dressed in white and has her hands clasped before her. Mr. Wiles's departure interrupted his work on the standing figure of Dr. Dudley Tenney, which, even in its unfinished state, promises to be a most attractive canvas.

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When Robert Henri was making his studies for the full-length figure of the Spanish dancing girl which was in the society exhibition last Spring he painted another picture from the same model which he has never shown in public. It represents a typical Spanish dancer in the classical costume of her kind, her gown being of maroon velvet, over which is draped one of those fringed red shawls without which no Spanish dancer's stage costume would be complete. On her black hair is a wide-brimmed, flat-topped hat of a light gray felt. She is seated, on a box perhaps, and between the fingers of the left hand she holds a lighted cigarette.

TALK OF THE STUDIOS.

SAVING THE LIEUTENANT" is the title of a new painting from the brush of Charles Schreyvogel. The picture depicts an incident of frontier life. A wounded Lieutenant of the United States Army is being helped away from Indians, who are in hot pursuit. The story is not unlike the experience of many a young officer of West Point, who, disregarding the advice of his superior officer in command, finds himself in serious trouble. The young officer reclines half way across the trooper's saddle. His riderless horse is cantering at a lively gait near by, while two troopers to the right and left are riding rapidly with guns drawn, holding the redmen at bay.

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Frank Fowler is painting a portrait of the Hon. John Bigelow, former United States Minister to France and at one time a member of the editorial staff of The New York Evening Post.

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Daniel C. French is completing a statue of Gen. Wolcott which will be cast in bronze soon for the Boston State House. Mr. French is also [illegible]

Commerce, for the Custom House at Cleveland, Ohio.

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J. Francis Murphy has returned from his country place in the Catskills to his town studio in the Chelsea, West Twenty-third Street. A pioneer of the Arkville colony of artists, he has recently built a studio in the mountain region once frequented by the late Alexander H. Wyant. Among the artists who make Arkville their Summer home are E. Loyal Field, Will Robinson, Frank Russell Green, Glenn Newell, and Mrs. A. H. Wyant. Arkville is about forty miles west of Kingston-on-the-Hudson and just over a spur of the Catskill Range.

In regard to the movement for the union of the Academy of Design with the Society of American Artists, Mr. Murphy is emphatic in his approval of the scheme. "This step represents progress," he said, "and will surely be carried into effect. I look for the time to come when all of the large art societies will be gathered together under one roof. Then when a visitor comes to New York he will find art centred in one place, as it should be. The idea of an amalgamation of the two societies is broad and educational in its scope." Mr. Murphy is at present painting several landscapes, and will doubtless contribute to the forthcoming annual exhibition of the Society of American Artists, of which he is a member.

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Mr. John E. Linde is a patron member of the Salmagundi Club and gives a dinner to the artists every year. The recent occasion proved quite as entertaining as some of the preceding affairs. Among those present were Charles Schreyvogel, F. Luis Mora, Emil Carlsen, Robert Schreyvogel, Matthew Sandor, Joseph Isador, William Ritschel, Albert L. Groll, Charles W. Hawthorne, Warren B. Davis, Carl Rungius, and W. Grenville Smith.

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George M. Reevs, a member of the Salmagundi Club, is giving an exhibition of several recent examples in portraiture at his studio, 37 West Twenty-second Street. Among the portraits displayed are those of Capt. Myles Collier the artist, an excellent likeness; a three-quarter seated likeness of Miss Wadsworth; another three-quarter seated portrait of Mr. Felix Lamond, organist of Trinity Chapel; a bust portrait of Mrs. J. M. Wheaton, and also one of Thomas Shields Clarke, A. N. A., which is to become the property of the National Academy of Design. Mr. Reevs is just about to paint a portrait of Halcyon Skinner of New York, and has several other commissions to fulfill.

He will receive informally on Saturdays during the season.

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August Schwabe of Newark has received an award of a gold medal for his design for a stained-glass window, which the artist executed for a Chicago firm prior to the St. Louis Exposition. The composition is a large one, and of a religious subject.

Some years ago Mr. Schwabe designed a large stained-glass window for Cologne Cathedral. At present he is engaged in painting portraits in his Newark studio, 135 Seymour Avenue.

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Henry R. Poore, a member of the Lyme colony of artists, was a visitor at the Lotos Club last week on his way home from Philadelphia, where he attended the current exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Mr. Poore is at present painting a number of landscapes, which he intends to submit to the jury of selection at the forthcoming annual exhibition of the Society of American Artists.

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A. B. Wenzell, who illustrated Mrs. Edith Wharton's novel, "The House of Mirth," is now engaged in completing a number of illustrations in black and white for the pages of "The Cure of Her Soul" by J. S. Stimson, a Boston author, and a story to be published as a serial by D. Appleton & Co. There are a number of interesting examples of Mr. Wenzell's art in his Sherwood studio, including some of the original studies for the mural decorations in the new Amsterdam Theatre. Among these are several sketches of a court fool and one of the "Melancholy Dane."

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Mrs. Alice Preble T. de Haas will give an exhibition of her recent water colors, including marines and views of Southern landscapes, at her studio, 45 West Eleventh Street, on Feb. 1, 2, and 3. She will also display some of her examples in miniature portrait painting.

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A reception will be given Mr. Edward Robinson, assistant director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, by Robert W. de Forest at his residence in Washington Square North on the evening of Jan. 30. American artists will be invited to meet Mr. Robinson on this occasion.

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Artist members of the Salmagundi Club are looking forward to the annual exhibition of oil paintings, for which $1,300 in prizes are offered. A prize of $300 has been offered by lay members for the best picture, to become the property of the club. The Shaw prize of $300 will be given for the best painting, portraits excluded, while George Inness, Jr., offers three prizes of $100 each for the three best pictures. There is also the William T. Evans prize of $100 for the best figure subject, and Mr. Joseph Isador will give a prize of $100 for the best portrait. Press view, Feb. 8, and Ladies' Day, Feb. 10. The exhibition will open to the public Feb. 12.

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C. Y. Turner, Taber Sears, and Francis C. Jones are members of a committee appointed by the Society of Mural Painters to participate in the annual convention of the Architectural League, which opens in this city on Wednesday next, Jan. 31. The committee of sculptors appointed by the Sculptors' Society to take part in this event includes Karl Bitter, William T. Brewster, and Thomas Shields Clarke.

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"Scattered Trees," a painting of wintertide, by Jonas Lie, has been purchased by W. B. Dickson of Montclair, N. J.

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Etchings by Addison T. Millar and sculpture by Charles Haag may be seen at the New Gallery on West Thirtieth Street.

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"Autumn," a characteristic example of the Hudson River artist's brush, has been acquired by William H. Childs of Brooklyn.

THEN AND NOW IN THE NAVY.

A RECENT order from the Navy Department, made necessary to reduce weight, abolishes bake ovens on the torpedo boat destroyers. The bake oven is one of comparatively recent innovations in the equipment of the ships of the navy, whereby the enlisted men as well as the officers can have food of the sort they would be likely to get if they were in their own homes.

It has often been remarked by older officers of the navy, who have observed the changes that have been made to improve the conditions of living on board of the warships: "When I was a midshipman it was so-and-so." How the sailors of the olden time, those who wore the pigtail, would rub their eyes if they were to appear aboard one of the modern battleships! And how they would sniff at the modern devices to increase the comfort of the men in the forecastle! The old sailor would find actual comfort aboard ship. The modern American man-of-warsman drinks less grog, is more choice in his language, has many comforts, and none of the brutal punishments—like the cat-o'-nine-tails, keel-hauling, &c., that were the experiences of the rough-and-ready tar of our forefathers' day.

There are some who declare that the progress has been too rapid in the direction of the multiplication of improvements for the comforts of the enlisted men of the navy; that the navy has lost much of the toughness of fibre which was developed in the sailor man by the harsher conditions of the olden time, and that the softening of conditions of the naval service is likely to result in much discontent and a modification of patriotic strength. Others ridicule this opinion, and to strengthen it they say: "If this applies to the enlisted men, why not to the officers also?"

There are navy officers still living who recall the days when in some of the old ships of war the "middies" messed in the gunroom and slept on the orlop deck, gloomy by day and so ghostly at night that remarkable stories are told by them of spirits flitting silently among the shadows. The only warmth to be obtained in their quarters in those days was by heating a solid shot of a nine-inch gun and dropping it into a bucket of sand, around which the cold-suffering young officers huddled together to keep each other warm. The vile odor of cockroaches was well known to those who sailed in ships kept long in torrid climes, and the blended smells of rum, tar, bean soup, and tobacco were familiar on all vessels. There was no distilling apparatus fitted on vessels in those days to make the drinking and potable water, hence impure water taken from casks and tanks was all the drink to be had at sea, except that grog used to be served out three times a day, and this improved the taste of the water, even if it did not lessen its power or influence.

The butter tasted of the oak keg in which it was packed, and rusty "salt horse," tough and indigestible, rancid pork, and animated "hard tack," in which weevils disputed with other bugs for the right of possession, were principal items in the daily bill of fare.

The uniforms of the "middies" were made by contract, and as they were not adapted to all figures, short youngsters, owing to the inflexibility of their legs, found it requisite to take a reef in the trousers legs; the flat-chested ones resorted to the dishonesty of padding, while those of rotundity of form subjected the buttons on their clothing to a dangerous strain. There were often those whose clothing could not be readily adjusted to their irregular forms, and these remained on board ship to nourish their regrets and disappointments, because they could not dance and flirt with the pretty and vivacious girls ashore.

RANDOM NOTES.

It took three centuries to dissipate the impression that potatoes, which were first brought to Europe in the fifteenth century, are responsible for the perpetuation of leprosy.

Steamboat owners in Switzerland measure children whenever dispute arises about the age of a child passenger. Under two feet high no fare is charged; between two and four feet the fare is one-half the adult rate.

An announcement from Barringen, in Bohemia, that a wealthy citizen has just had his thirty-seventh child baptized is an indication that the strenuous life is not confined to the United States.

According to the Norwegian papers, says The Medical Record, an economical method of producing alcoholic intoxication is being practiced by the lowest classes of Christiania. The toper fills the palm of his hand with a very strong form of corn brandy and sniffs it up into his nose. This is repeated several times, though once is sufficient to produce complete intoxication.

Automobile wheels have an action upon roads quite different from those of a cart or carriage, says a writer in Red Cross Notes. Automobiles increase dust; they bite the road very hard, or dig into it, acting more or less as a grindstone or marble cutter. The road is gradually dispersed as fine gravel. The wheels of a carriage, on the other hand, act in a conservative way on roadbeds.

If the truth were known, the pearls that are cast before swine are generally imitation.

Art Galleries.

"Old Masters"
Portrait Show
at
The Ehrich Galleries
8 West 31st Street.

PART FIVE.

The New York Times.

BUSINESS SECTION
Real Estate, Financial and Commercial.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 28, 1906.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

In a week devoid to a much larger extent than usual of news bearing directly on securities, there were, nevertheless, a number of developments which, while of little immediate importance, promise to have some bearing upon the financial markets of the near future. So far as the stock market itself was concerned, the week was one of extreme irregularity, owing, of course, to the conflict between the heavy realization under way at all times and the fresh buying attracted each time the market as a whole, or the stocks which are favorites in speculation, declined so far as to present an attractive appearance to those whose courage is great enough to permit them to participate in the present market movement. It is an interesting question, of course, and the more so because it is not capable of exact solution, what part the public is playing in this market. One fact which would probably be readily granted by those who are prepared to contend that the public participation is extensive, is that this participation falls far below the mark set in the last great price advance. It is not improbable that if it were possible to analyze the purchases of stocks day after day it would be found that in comparison with the last upward movement, the buying by what was at that time known as the public, is really very modest. There has been under way in the past year or so an educational movement which, whatever may have been its origin, has nevertheless exposed to the old-time Wall Street public the hypocrisy and deceit surrounding the conduct of many great business enterprises. Unjustly, of course, but nevertheless certainly, the average observer of current events outside of the great cities has made of this information which has been placed before him a yardstick with which to measure the conduct of all business which in any way has connection with Wall Street. This is unfortunate in some ways, but it may be borne if it tends to promote a nicer sense of responsibility in the management of great corporations, and if it serves to prevent those who are frankly unfitted for this from entering into speculations on the disastrous scale which has been witnessed so often in the past. It may be, of course, that the allurement will prove too great, and that even this class of the buyers of stocks will finally succumb, especially so since the bases of high prices are found in a prosperity so evident to all. At present, however, the "public" buying consists of the operations of a semi-speculative class which has learned fairly well how to fend for itself, which makes the distribution of stocks a more difficult matter than in previous movements. The control of the market is still with the pools which started it on its upward flight and which are responsible for the heights to which it has already attained. Their mastery of the situation has been revealed each week since the beginning of the present year, but at no time perhaps more so than last week, when the adjustment of distributing sales to fresh buying was made with a delicacy seldom witnessed, although the trading on several days was very near the 2,000,000-share mark. These are the precarious conditions surrounding the present speculation, and its further progress can only be estimated by a careful weighing of each factor which presents itself from time to time in the financial situation. The market rose in the face of 125 per cent. money and deficits in reserves, but it may fall with like ease if confronted with only a moderate outflow of gold to Argentina or to France. The position is not unlike that of the column of wooden blocks built by a child; the puff of air which left the column unshaken at one stage of its construction shatters it utterly when it has risen to a greater height.

The loss of gold, which had been foreseen as a result of the decline in interest rates here and the firmness of such rates abroad, came early in the week just closed, but in such a modest way, only $500,000 going out to Argentina, that it attracted only passing notice. Nevertheless, it may prove that it deserved more attention than this. In London, which, of course, serves as the clearing house for Argentina's financial transactions, it is estimated that that country, as a result of bountiful harvests, is now in position to attract to itself a great deal of gold. If, therefore, the present proportion in interest rates is maintained London, whose banking position is by no means up to the average at this time in other years, is most likely to shift to our shoulders the burden of providing this gold. What such a movement might run to is found in the fact that shipments to South America in 1905 amounted to $11,642,000. There has been no change in the position at Paris involving the immediate possibility of a loss of gold by our banks to that point. The French Bank has not as yet secured permission to enlarge its note circulation, and France is maintaining calmness during the progress of the Moroccan conference. On the question whether money is to remain so cheap here as to provoke exports, last week provided some interesting data. Receipts of funds from the interior were still on a fairly heavy scale, but on their transactions with the Sub-Treasury the banks fell far behind the achievements of the previous week, owing, of course, to circumstances, such as a decrease in pension payments and

received communications from their correspondent banks, particularly in the Southern States, requesting information as to the outlook for money for use in work preliminary to crop planting. Each year there is, of course, somewhat later than this, a heavy outflow of money from this city, the purpose of these funds being the purchase of fertilizers and implements of various kinds, and live stock and seed, preparatory to planting. The inquiries made last week were unusually early and may prove forerunners of one of the earliest outward Spring movements of money. Interest is added to this situation by the fact that most of our banks have not yet received from their Southern correspondents the money sent to them to assist in the harvesting and marketing of the year's cotton crop. If, as a result of these factors and the others involved in an active trade, the country over, the money supply here is diminished, interest rates will, of course, advance to such a point that gold exports of moment will be out of the question. Many of our most sagacious bankers are of the opinion that money will be active for some time to come.

A somewhat notable feature of the week, and one not without bearing on the financial markets, was the creation of new issues of bonds or stocks of one kind and another. There were announced, for instance, the issue of $15,000,000 of Westinghouse bonds, $14,000,000 Delaware and Hudson bonds, $10,000,000 Missouri, Kansas and Texas bonds, $7,000,000 of Tennessee Coal and Iron stock, a $9,000,000 increase under the amended street railway merger plan, and other issues involving a total for the week which recalls the days preceding the era of undigested securities. The easier condition obtaining in the money market was, of course, provocative of these issues. It cannot fail to be of interest to watch the further progress of this movement, especially so since if it assumes any magnitude it is sure to find reflection in the money market. Attention was also directed during the week to the Census Bureau's report on the amount of cotton ginned up to Jan. 16 last, one interesting phase of this report being found in the fact that the bureau's estimate of 9,998,000 bales ginned to that date, puts the statistical nose of the Agriculture Department quite out of joint, since that department's estimate of the total crop of the year was only 10,167,000 bales of 500 pounds each. The actual weight of the bales as figured by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange is practically 520 pounds, so that the Census Bureau's report means that there have already been ginned 10,352,842 bales, or a little less than 200,000 bales more than the Agriculture Department's estimate for the entire year. Beyond this it is a fact that the smallest quantity of cotton ever ginned after the 16th of January was 503,000 bales. This, if added to the total already ginned, would place the year's production at some 10,852,000 bales. Conservative estimates of the crop now agree upon at least 10,500,000 bales. Spinners, in the face of this production, will undoubtedly be disposed to scrutinize cotton prices very carefully before making up their minds to purchase extensively.

RUSSIAN RESERVES IMPAIRED.

Stock of Gold of Bank of Russia Has Fallen Below Legal Minimum—Notes Increase, Gold Decreased.

Last week's foreign cables reported that the Russian Government had been considering the advisability of temporarily suspending the redemption in gold of the notes of the Bank of Russia, but that it had been dissuaded from this course by the earnest protests of the managers of the bank. Predictions were made a while ago that the course of financial events in Russia, which were bound up intimately with the progress of political events in that country, was leading swiftly to a suspension of gold payments. This prediction has not yet come true, but the dispatches referred to indicate that the possibility is much more imminent than the friends of Russia could possibly desire. As it is, the gold reserves of the Bank of Russia have already fallen below the legal minimum,

It has been customary in considering the reserves of the Bank of Russia to include not only the gold actually held by the bank in its own vaults, but also the credits of the bank in foreign countries. These foreign balances, however, cannot apparently be regarded legally as part of the gold reserve which the Bank of Russia is required by its constitution to maintain at all times against its outstanding note circulation. The report of the condition of the bank on Jan. 21 shows that on that date the bank had in its vaults gold to the amount of £76,758,000, a decrease of £7,460,000 compared with the previous week. The note circulation stood at £116,607,000.

This volume of notes requires a gold reserve of £86,607,000, which is £9,849,000 more than the bank held on Dec. 21. The movement of these two items in the bank's accounts during the past month may of course alter this showing, but it would appear that provision for the interest payments which matured this month and other requirements of a similar nature have been against any marked improvement in the bank's position.

This situation is one which does not of course call for the suspension of gold payments from necessity, even though such a course might be adopted for other reasons. The gold in the bank's vaults, even though below the legal minimum, is ample to provide for the redemption of notes, even though these might be presented in great volume. But the credit of the bank must needs be affected to some extent, and it would not appear that under existing conditions this can be passed over lightly by those responsible for Russia's financial standing.

London's Bullion Imports and Exports.

RAILROAD PRESIDENTS ON CORPORATION EVILS

Presidents Stickney and Fish Make Frank Criticisms.

TOO MUCH WALL STREET

Speculation and Concentration of Control Responsible—Mr. Stickney on Rate Question.

From President A. B. Stickney of the Chicago Great Western Railway and from President Stuyvesant Fish of the Illinois Central there have come in the last few days some interesting contributions to the current discussion of the present-day evils of corporation management and of corporation financing. Mr. Stickney, who insists on running his railroad to suit himself, irrespective of the wishes of those in control of competing lines, spoke before the Minnesota Municipal and Commercial League recently on the subject of railway rate legislation, which he advocates reservedly, and in his address he pointed out the fact that, while railroad companies undoubtedly contain much water in their capitalization, it was well to know that the capital of farms and other fixed property of the Nation contain about one part of actual cash cost to ten or more parts of water, exceeding by many fold the ratio of cash to water in any of the great railway companies which have undergone reorganization.

Mr. Stickney argued that since land owners and other property owners were permitted to earn interest upon this inflated value, it would be unfair for them to provide by law that the railroads should not be permitted to earn dividends on a smaller proportion of water. Mr. Stickney spoke of "land monopolies," which he said were more universally disastrous than trade monopolies, according to history, and then, passing to trade monopolies, he said that while there were no actual trade monopolies, strictly speaking, trade organizations had acquired practical monopolies in some lines of trade, crushing small traders and manufacturers in their respective lines. Such trade organizations, Mr. Stickney insisted, have not added to the production of the country one thing which would not have been produced without them. He continued:

"On the other hand, through the medium of the Stock Exchanges and by the methods of stock gamblers they have distributed to the public billions of nominal dollars engraved on bits of paper, and have thus become the possessors of wealth. A few men have become enormously rich and conspicuous. Their names and tricks of finance are continually in the headlines. They have made money fly. They have plunged into speculations and have boomed stocks. They have built palaces with most expensive and luxurious furnishings. Nothing has seemed of value which is not expensive, so some have divorced their old wives and bought younger and more expensive wives."

Mr. Fish, who is a member of the house-cleaning committee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, made his contribution to the discussion in the form of an address before the Louisville Board of Trade on Thursday night. After giving it as his opinion that the internal and public affairs of government were badly administered, that Wall Street had a diseased appendix and needed operating upon, he declared that the trouble lay in the centralization of power, of money power, and that this must be stopped.

Where Mr. Stickney disclosed the origin and development of the present evils of corporation management, Mr. Fish confined himself to an expression of the present working of this system and the proper cure. He said on this point:

"Without pretending to any superior knowledge on the subject, but having given it thought not only of late, but for years past with respect to corporations generally, I think that the root of the evil lies in too few men having undertaken to manage too many corporations; that in so doing they have perverted the powers granted under corporate charters, and in their hurry to do a vast business have in many cases done it ill.

"While the evil applies to corporations generally throughout the whole country, my meaning can perhaps be best illustrated by taking the case of the three great life insurance companies of New York—the Mutual, the New York Life, and the Equitable. A year ago these three companies had, as shown in the "Directory of Directors," published by the Audit Company of New York, 92 trustees or Directors who lived in New York. Of them one was a member of 73 boards, another of 58, another of 54, another of 53, another of 49, another of 47, another of 43, and another of 41, and to sum up, these 92 gentlemen held 1,439 Directorships in corporations which were sufficiently well known to be recorded in the directory above referred to."

In addition to his discussion of corporation evils, Mr. Stickney had much that was interesting to say regarding the railroad rate agitation. He spoke of the railroads as a kind of monopoly unknown to history, owing to their recent origin, and said that railway rates might be likened to a first mortgage on everything that is produced and transported, since they must be paid first, regardless of profits to those needing their services. This fact showed how oppressive the railroads might become as monopolies.

Mr. Stickney said that since the railroads had assumed the common law obligations of common carriers, and because they were public highways, it was fair and right to control their rates by law, but that such laws, in order to be fair and effective, must be intelligent and directed to the substantial facts which are the bases of reasonable rates. To establish these facts a searching investigation was necessary, covering the comparatively few general underlying principles of reasonable rates, and based on such principles, Mr. Stickney said, the actual rates could be "ground out by mechanical machinery, making, so to speak, thousands of revolutions a minute." Regarding the rate bill, most prominent in Congress at present, Mr. Stickney said:

"Otherwise than a precedent I do not regard it of any value whatever. It cannot in the slightest degree affect the rebate. And when we reflect that it requires over two billions of separate rates to make a rate on one commodity, or upon one class, between all the railway stations of the United States, and that there are six classes and as many more separate commodities, requiring, say, twenty-four billion rates to make a complete tariff, and that under the proposed law the commission can change only one at a time, and that only after full investigation, it is easy to see that it will take the com-

UNION PACIFIC'S ASSETS.

Road's Holding of Great Northern and Northern Pacific Increased $23,000,000 in Value in Six Months.

The increase in the value of Union Pacific's holdings of Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Northern Securities stocks since the date of the company's annual report amounts to nearly $23,000,000. A large part of Union Pacific's original holdings of these stocks were sold before the close of the fiscal year, but this increase refers only to the stocks of these companies, which were still held by the Union Pacific on June 30, 1905. Part of these may have been sold; the bulk of them have not been.

At the date of its annual report the Union Pacific held 128,500 shares of Northern Securities of a par value of $12,850,000; 186,652 shares of Great Northern preferred of a par value of $18,665,200; 242,951 shares of Northern Pacific, of a par value of $24,295,100, and 6,249 shares of Northern Securities "stubs" of a par value of $624,900. All of the Northern Securities stock has since been exchanged for Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Northern Securities stubs. The Union Pacific, therefore, holds, unless it has sold a part, 225,034 shares of Great Northern preferred, 292,810 shares of Northern Pacific, and 7,529 shares of Northern Securities "stubs."

Comparing the value of these stocks on June 30 last with their value at the middle of January, this year, and making allowance for the Great Northern rights which have been deducted from the stock in the interval, the following result is shown:

GREAT NORTHERN PF.	
Price June 30, '05	280
Price Jan. 15, '06	320
Value Jan. 15, '06	72,010,880
Value, June 30, '05	$63,009,520
Increase in value	$9,001,360
NORTHERN PACIFIC.	
Price June 30, '05	188
Price Jan. 15, '06	210
Value June 30, '05	55,048,280
Value Jan. 15, '06	61,490,100
Increase in value	$6,441,820
NORTHERN SECURITIES STUBS.	
Price June 30, '05	300
Price Jan. 15, '06	275
Value June 30, '05	2,258,700
Value Jan. 15, '06	2,070,475
Increase in value	*$188,225
Total value June 30, '05	120,316,500
Total value Jan. 15, '06	135,571,455
Total increase in value	15,254,955
Add for Gt. Northern rights at 33⅓	7,501,133
Total increase in value	22,756,088

*Decrease.

The amount of Union Pacific common stock outstanding is $189,534,000. This increase of $22,756,088 in the value of the road's Great Northern-Northern Pacific investments is equivalent to a full 12 per cent. on all the company's common stock.

J. P. MORGAN'S oldest employe is John Williams, a negro deacon and a man who for forty years or more has been with the Morgan house. He is eighty-four years old and therefore is regarded as entitled to the leisure which the firm gladly allows him. Mr. Williams has just gone South. He said before going that he would not be back until all chance of cold weather was over. This is his annual custom, and he was not inclined to make any exception this year, despite the fact that this season New York has added to its reputation as a Winter resort. While Mr. Williams goes South, Mr. Morgan stays at his desk not begrudging his old employe's three months salary, which was drawn in advance before the start for Charleston.

JOSEPH HELLEN, private secretary to E. H. Marriman, was the reported purchaser this past week of a tract of land in Seattle that cost $1,000,000. If the land was really bought by Mr. Hellen he professed ignorance of the matter even to his friends. For some reason or other he found in the report more cause for merriment than is usually aroused in him by the humorous events of life. He laughed over the report. Mr. Harriman, despite Mr. Hellen's amusement, is believed to be acquiring land at Seattle and to be planning other things that will serve as corroboration of his recent prediction that a period of competitive railroad building was near at hand.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN, it will surprise some people to learn, was a schoolmate of the late Gen. Joseph Wheeler at famous old Cheshire School in Connecticut. In fact, the two just escaped being classmates. "Fighting Joe" Wheeler belonged to the class of '50. It is hard for any one who knew the age-worn old soldier to believe that robust and hearty Mr. Morgan was only one year behind him. Cheshire has turned out other Wall Street men besides Mr. Morgan. Conspicuous among the alumni and members of the Board of Trustees are three of the Harrimans, Oliver, J. B., and Joseph W.

ANDREW FREEDMAN had a mighty close shave last week in making connections with the private car party George W. Young took down to the Florida races. Mr. Freedman thought he was late. His time table showed him that the St. Augustine express left Twenty-third Street at 12:25. He had been told 12:55, and couldn't catch the earlier boat. A message to the station master was sufficient to have the train held. Mr. Freedman got aboard all right, but the train was making full speed out of Jersey City before he discovered that there was no private car, The Wanderer, it turned out, was hooked on to the Southern's Palm Limited, which leaves half an hour later. Mr. Freedman caught the right train at Newark.

Foreign Banks and Their Branches.

The German Asiatic Bank, which opened a branch at Yokohama on Oct. 1, is preparing to establish another branch at Kobe, which is to be opened on April 1 of next year. In addition to these foundations in the Far East, a new home branch is to be opened at Hamburg on April 1 next. The establishment of yet another Far Eastern branch at Singapore is con-

GROWING GOLD SUPPLY

Output for 1905 Largest in the World's History.

SILVER INCREASE SLOWER

Gold Mined Last Year Shows 7.5 Per Cent. Gain—Where It Comes From—No End in Sight.

At this season of the year, when the controlling powers of the world's great gold fields have completed their annual account taking, it is possible to estimate just where the nations stand in relation to the supply of the money metal. The United States Government's figures place the world's gold output for 1905 at $375,468,000, an increase of $28,199,000, or 7.5 per cent., over 1904. That year's product exceeded 1903's by $19,108,000, and, with the exception of the period from 1900 to 1902, when the Boer war shut off the South African output, about 25 per cent. of the world's supply, the production has been increasing at an average rate of nearly $21,000,000 a year since 1899. Some idea of the enormous total of new gold this increase represents may be gained from the fact that 22 per cent. of all the gold mined since the discovery of America has been produced since 1896. What becomes of annual new supplies is not made plain by banking statistics. In 1904, when the output was $347,267,000, the banks of Europe and New York increased their gold holdings by $250,000,000. This year the same banks have gained only $70,000,000 in gold.

Silver, on the other hand, has decreased in production annually since 1891. The output in that year was worth $135,525,000, or $4,875,000 more than the production of gold. In 1902 the world's production of silver dropped to $88,486,500, the lowest in twenty-two years; but the scale has again turned, and, though the world's annual product is still below the $100,000,000 mark, it is climbing at the rate of about 2 per cent. The prospects are that the increase will continue, but not perhaps as rapidly as gold, which from being under or only slightly ahead of the annual silver output during the early nineties, has now jumped to over three times the commercial value of the annual silver production.

Cheaper mining methods and greater economy in the recovery of the metal are the chief factors in the growing gold supply. The Witwatersrand of South Africa, which last year contributed more than 27 per cent. of the total output, despite unfavorable labor conditions, reduced the working cost in 1905 approximately 1s. per ton. The effect of this reduction, it is estimated, will increase the payable tonnage of the Rand by fully 5 per cent., a percentage which will grow in ratio as the cost falls lower. Last year South Africa suffered from a famine of Kaffir labor, and the Chinese coolies, imported to the number of 45,000, were utterly untrained.

Notwithstanding the labor troubles and the fact that many of the smaller mines have not yet recovered from the heavy losses of the Boer war, the Rand gold output was the greatest in its history. The metal produced was worth in round numbers $104,000,000, against $94,000,000 for 1899, the year before the Boer war, and the last with which a fair comparison may be made. The figures for 1899 are based on the assumption that the last three months would have equaled proportionately the first nine months if the war had not intervened. On this estimate the yield for 1905 exceeds by $10,000,000 the best year in the history of the Rand.

The current year, in the belief of experts, will make a new record.

After the Transvaal fields comes the United States as a producer of the precious metal. During 1905 we turned out $86,337,000, an increase of $7,614,000 over 1904. Australia takes third place with a production of $85,522,000, which, however, was a falling off from 1904 of $1,678,000. Russia is the fourth great factor in the world's gold supply. Though her yield was $24,000,000, approximately, it was more than a million behind the production of 1904, a fact due to the political disorganization and not to any falling off in the supply of gold-bearing material.

Four other nations are important contributors of gold, as the following table will show:

Country.	Yield of Gold. 1905.	1904.	Increase or Decrease.
Canada	$18,371	$16,400	—$1,971
Mexico	13,500	12,605	+ 895
British India	11,634	11,602	— 31
Rhodesia	7,429	4,829	+ 2,600

Canada fell behind, undoubtedly because of the decreased production of the Yukon, Ontario, and Nova Scotia regions, where the first riches have been worked out and the costlier methods which permit the working of low grade material not yet installed. Australia's loss is attributed to a falling off in the grade of ore mined in Queensland during 1905. Our own great showing is almost entirely due to the growth of the Alaskan production. Alaska, according to the most careful estimates, yielded $14,650,100 in 1905, a gain of $5,489,600 over 1904, most of it from the Tanana district, which alone produced $5,107,000. The Klondike continued the decline in output which set in after the first rush and the consequent cleaning up of the easily obtained gold of the creek bottoms.

A drought in California brought hydraulic operations to a standstill, and seriously affected the quartz stamps, with the result that her gold yield was $1,500,000 below 1904. Colorado gained $1,000,000, Nevada and Utah each about $400,000, and the figures for the other gold-producing States, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Arizona, remained practically stationary.

By far the greater part of the accessible gold in the world is not in such ore bodies as constitute the wealth of the great South African and California fields, but in the gold-bearing alluvial deposits that represent the erosive work of geologic ages.

The yellow metal's comparative indestructibility makes it practically a constant quantity in the earth, and the physical changes brought about by the gradual wearing away of the outcroppings of ore have only the effect of scattering the metal through the detritus, thus making it more difficult to recover. These gold-bearing gravels exist in all the gold regions of the world except where, as in the Rand, the veins lie deep in the earth. Fortunately for the stability of the world's standard of value, few of these alluvial deposits where gold is minutely divided can be profitably worked. Perfection of the processes of this method of mining, however, have brought the cost of handling river mud and gravels where water is plentiful very low, and the consequence has been the opening of entirely new sources of supply and the making available of such fields as the alluvial gravels of the Ural district in Russia and Siberia, which geologists say contain the greatest amount of accessible gold in the world.

Leaving out of consideration the chances of a vast increase in gold production from hydraulic mining, the improved and cheapened processes of getting the

STEEL TRADE'S POSITION.

Pittsburg Reports Revival in Tubes and Activity in Structural Material and Iron.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 27.—The pipe and tube industry has been the slowest of the metal lines for a year past, but recent orders for a large tonnage of pipe have placed the industry in a good position. The prices secured for the new tonnage have been kept private, but such orders cannot help making the price of pipe higher to the other consumers. A fifty-mile pipe line to be built across the Isthmus of Panama by the Union Oil Company of California, together with about 20,000 tons of pipe to be used by a natural gas company in Ohio, has enlivened the industry. The National Tube Company has taken a large contract off the hands of the Spang, Chalfant Company and the independent mills are filled with orders.

The structural mills continue to receive additional contracts, and this business is in better shape than any other of the kindred lines. New York City will draw heavily on the Pittsburg mills during the Summer. The new Pennsylvania Railroad station in New York will consume more than 7,000 tons and the contract has already been let to McClintic, Marshall Company. The American Bridge Company is practically out of the market for additional business, and cannot book orders to be filled for the remainder of the year. The structural workers' strike is not interfering materially with the progress of that company's undertakings. Structural shapes are quoted at $1.70.

Pig iron prices are very steady, considering the demand. While all the iron is sold for the first three months of the year, and there is little to be had for the second quarter, $17.75 at the furnace is the highest price attained so far in actual sales. The producers are trying to worry through the first half without increasing the price so as to keep the present boom going. Foundry iron is also in excellent demand and is quoted at $18.60 to $18.65, Pittsburg; gray forge, $17.10 to $17.60, Pittsburg. Basic iron is quoted about the same as Bessemer. Several furnaces in the valleys that have been working on foundry grades have been turned on Bessemer grades. This has a tendency to make Bessemer deliveries more prompt and keeps the price down. In addition it steadies the price on foundry grades.

The price of coke is gradually weakening because of the enormous output. Thousands of ovens are in course of construction, and there is some basis for the belief that the price of furnace grades will decline to $2.25 per ton. It is said that coke producers are shading $2.50 per ton. Deliveries are excellent, and it does not appear as if there is going to be the annual Winter blockade. Foundry coke is quoted at $3 per ton and is also declining in price. The decline will have a tendency to stop the improvements being made, because bonds will not be so salable.

The scrap market is also dull because of mild weather. The railroads have been gathering up the scrap along the road, which is usually left along the tracks during cold weather. This scrap is finding its way into the market, and sales among dealers are few. The dealers are still holding prices firm, because of the enormous output of open hearth steel and the increasing use of scrap in foundries.

CITY'S INTEREST RATE.

Conditions Now Compared with November, When Last 3½ Per Cent. Bonds Were Sold.

Controller Metz's suggestion made last week that the City of New York in all probability would have to issue 4 per cent. bonds on the occasion of the next sale instead of the 3½ per cent. bonds heretofore issued adds interest to a comparison of present money market conditions with those of the close of November, when the last sale of city bonds occurred. On Nov. 23 the city received bids for $12,500,000 of city bonds, and all but $900,000 of these had to be sold at par. On the day the bids were submitted call money loaned from 5 per cent. to 5¾ per cent., but this inadequately represents the actual position of the money market at that time. These relatively low rates resulted from a temporary lessening of the stringency which marked the last two months of last year, extending over the first few days of this year. On Nov. 13 call money had loaned at 25 per cent., and in December the call rate ran up to 125 per cent. Borrowers had great difficulty in securing loans, and on many days the banks were making no new loans whatever. Even under these conditions, and although outstanding issues of city bonds were selling under par, the city was able to get par for its 3½ per cent. corporate stock.

Now money is in plentiful supply, with call money loaning at 4 per cent. and investors generally in a position to buy more freely than they could at the close of November. Under the circumstances many are asking the question whether an advance from 3½ to 4 per cent. in the interest rate on city bonds is imperative.

MEXICAN BUDGET.

Estimated Receipts and Expenditures Show Small Surplus for 1906.

The Mexican Minister of Finance's estimate of the Government's receipts for the current year, given in a recent issue of La Mexique, places the amount at $90,073,500. The expenditures for the year are estimated at $89,897,398, leaving an apparent surplus of $176,102. It is explained, however, that the estimates have been made with great caution, and that in all probability the actual results will show a much larger surplus for the year. For the past fiscal year the Mexican Government's ordinary income totaled $92,083,886, while the ordinary expenditures amounted to no more than $79,152,796, leaving a balance of $12,931,090, which was reduced to $9,792,411 by the adjustment of accounts. This was the surplus before account was had of certain extraordinary expenditures not debited against the ordinary receipts of the Government.

The actual surplus which was shown last year and the fact that the Department of Finance on figures said to be very conservatively estimated is able to predict a surplus for the present year is interesting information for all foreign holders of Mexican securities, whether governmental or corporate. Just now

TRUST COMPANY RESERVES

Principle Informally Acceptey by Trust Company Officials.

PERCENTAGE IN DISPUTE

Trust Companies Might Accede to 5 Per Cent. in Cash—Accentuating Bank and Trust Company Rivalry.

Greater prominence is being given to the present effort to secure legislation requiring the trust companies to maintain a cash reserve than to any of the previous efforts of the banks to lessen the disadvantages in the matter of carrying reserves under which they have long fretted in their competition with the trust companies. A significant feature of the present movement in this direction, moreover, is that the trust companies themselves appear to accept as inevitable the passage of a law fixing a certain percentage of deposits that trust companies will have to carry as a cash reserve. It is the question of amount that trust companies' officials are discussing rather than the principle of cash reserves.

Opinions freely expressed by officials of important trust companies seem to indicate that the trust companies of New York City at least have little or no objection to carrying a moderate cash reserve to be supplemented by a further fixed reserve in the shape of money deposited with other institutions. The trust companies up the State from all accounts are not similarly disposed. Their attitude seems now to be what was the attitude of the New York City trust companies when the agitation for trust company reserves was started. During the past few years the trust companies of the metropolis have changed from stoutly maintaining that they needed no reserves to the admission that they are willing to maintain a reserve and to accede to legislation fixing a moderate percentage. In this the trust companies cannot be said to be submitting to the dictation of the banks. The banks tried to dictate to the trust companies two years ago when the Clearing House attempted to force all trust companies to maintain a cash reserve. The result was that every trust company in New York City proper with two exceptions left the Clearing House and are still out of it. Last Fall the Clearing House appointed a committee with the object of bringing about a restoration of the relations of the trust companies to the Clearing House. The fact that this committee has done nothing and is not likely to do anything was brought out this past week.

The bill now before the Legislature requiring the trust companies to carry 15 per cent. reserves in the larger cities and 10 per cent. in other places in the State with the provision that half of this reserve may be represented by deposits of money with other banking institutions is very frankly admitted to be a bankers' association measure. Some of the bankers interested in the measure, going even beyond this admission, intimate that it was introduced at this time for the purpose of forestalling a measure that the trust companies might themselves present to the Legislature. By this move, however, the banks appear to have further antagonized the trust companies, and Wall Street will be surprised if the trust companies allow the present bill to go through without opposition. As one prominent trust company official put the matter last week, "The trust companies will not be dragooned by the banks into the support of any measure. And," he added, "the trust companies are well able to paddle their own canoe."

"Paddling their own canoe" in this instance will probably be found to mean that the trust companies will insist that the cash reserve be cut down from 7½ per cent. to 5 per cent. Should the contest between the banks and the trust companies over the proposed reserve legislation assume an uncompromising attitude and should the banks as represented by the Bankers' Association insist that there be no recession from the 7½ per cent. cash reserve it is probable that the trust companies will bend their energies to the defeat of the entire proposal. The Bankers' Association seems to count on the Legislature passing the present bills over the heads of the trust companies. The trust companies, as far as can be judged from the expressions of some trust company officials in a position to speak with some authority, are equally confident that the plan of the banks will fail unless the wishes of the trust companies be given some consideration.

The proposed requirement of a 15 per cent. reserve, including both cash and money deposited with other institutions, the trust companies seem to accept as reasonable. Indeed their attitude seems to suggest that they might even have accepted the terms of the present bill or a very slight modification of it had they been consulted about the matter in advance. The action of the State Bankers' Association, however, in causing a bill to be introduced without reference to the attitude of the trust companies seems to have brought about a situation in which the rivalry between the two classes of institutions instead of being allayed is likely to become accentuated. This the more conservative officials of both banks and trust companies regret. These claim that the matter is one for negotiation rather than for dictation by either side. Of course the Legislature is supreme in the matter, but the private expression of opinion of some members of the Legislature, including one or more of those likely to take a prominent part in the direction of trust company reserve legislation, indicates that the Legislature now, as in past years, is little disposed to ride rough shod over the wishes of either side to the reserve controversy.

The probability that the trust companies would accede to a 15 per cent. reserve, including both cash and money deposited, is increased by the fact that the trust companies actually carry a reserve almost equal to this percentage of their deposits. At present, however, only a small part of this reserve is carried in the form of cash. What the bill before the Legislature proposes is in effect a reapportionment of the cash and deposit items in this reserve.

On Jan. 1 the trust companies in New York City held deposits of $925,000,000. Against these deposits they held cash amounting to $22,400,000, and money deposited amounting to $107,700,000, a total of over $130,000,000. This is equivalent to 14 per cent. of the deposits. Of this there was held about 3½ per cent. in cash and the balance represented money deposited with other institutions. The New York City trust companies on Nov. 9, the date of the previous report of condition, showed something less than 2 per cent. in cash, while about 15 per cent. was on deposit.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Decline — Bank Statement Less Favorable.

Loans Increased by $15,500,000 and Surplus Reduced by $934,000.

The bank statement, which was undoubtedly disappointing from a speculative point of view, served yesterday to turn a stock market which before its appearance had been irregularly strong, into one of decided hesitation in all directions, with plain weakness in those stocks which had forged ahead most rapidly during the week. During the period of irregularity there were some features of strength, these including Ontario and Western, United States Steel preferred, American Locomotive, American Car and Foundry, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and Amalgamated and Anaconda Copper, but these shares went with the tide when this turned upon the appearance of the statement. There was rather consistent pressure brought to bear upon Union Pacific throughout the day, and the selling of this stock and of St. Paul, in connection with the violent break in the price of the much-boomed Reading, were effective factors in depressing sentiment. The retrograde movement was assisted by the profit-taking which always occurs on the last day of the week, and this was aggravated yesterday by a moderate volume of sales for the short account. In spite of the pressure from these various sources, however, save in the issues directly under attack, the market once more displayed considerable capacity for taking the stocks.

Although the bank statement proved disappointing to speculators, the changes which provoked this disappointment were foregone from the movements of money and from the stock market operations of the week. It was plain, for instance, on Friday that having fallen last week some $6,000,000 below their gain from the Sub-Treasury in the previous week, there was necessary a substantial enlargement of receipts from interior institutions if this loss were to be made good. That it was not is proved, of course, by the increase of only $3,501,000 reported by the associated institutions. The increase of $15,517,000 in loans was somewhat larger than had been anticipated, although some enlargement of this item was foreshadowed by the activity in the stock market throughout the week, transactions on two days at least running practically to the 2,000,000-share mark. The changes in these two items, in connection with the increase of $17,743,000 in deposits, resulted in a decrease of $934,725 in surplus. The surplus now stands at $15,829,000, the lowest figure at this time in fifteen years, a fact which is well worth bearing in mind in connection with the inquiries which Southern and Southeastern banks are now making in regard to the outlook for funds for purposes preliminary to the planting of the crops, and the higher rates for demand sterling. There was no news of importance bearing directly on the financial market yesterday, although some attention was paid to additional reports of railroad earnings, including that of the St. Paul, which revealed an increase in December of $606,000 in gross and $160,000 in net earnings.

NEW UNITED SURETY BOARD.

Swanstrom, Schwab, McDonald, and Others Made Advisers.

The Advisory Board of the United Surety Company of Baltimore, which is to have a New York office at 149 Broadway, will consist of J. Edward Swanstrom, James W. Gerard, Charles M. Schwab, Morton F. Plant, John B. McDonald, and J. B. Lorge of the banking house of J. B. Lorge & Co. Of these, Messrs. Swanstrom and Gerard already have been elected Directors of the company, and the others, including Mr. Lorge, who was instrumental in the organization of the company, will shortly be added. Other New York Directors probably will be named in the future.

The United Surety Company is capitalized at $500,000, with a surplus of $250,000. The officers of the company are Olin Bryan, President; Henry G. Penniman, Vice President; Walter A. Mason, Treasurer, and R. A. Dobbin, Jr., Secretary.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty days and 4⅝ per cent. for ninety days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $412,910,826; balances, $11,098,399. The Sub-Treasury credit balance was $93,912.

Sterling exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.8495 for sixty days, $4.8745 for demand, and $4.8805 for cables. Commercial bills were quoted at $4.83⅞@$4.84¼.

Continental exchange was, quoted: Francs, 5.18¼ and 5.15⅞; reichsmarks, 94½@94 9-16 and 95⅛; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c premium. Chicago—20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c. Cincinnati—15c premium. St. Louis—10@15c premium.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Saturday, Jan. 27, 1906.

Total sales Jan. 27, 1906..... 709,682
From Jan. 1, 1906..... 33,572,917
Corresponding date last year..... 18,292,096

Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
25	25½	1,500	Allis-Chalmers Co.....	25⅝	25⅞	25	25	— ⅝
63¼	64	300	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf..	65	65	64	64	— ½
111	111½	84,600	*Amalg. Copper Co....	111½	112½	110¾	111½	+ ⅞
33	33¼	3,518	Am. Ag. Chem. Co.....	34	34⅛	33¾	33¼	+ ¼
45½	46	6,000	Am. Car & Foundry....	47	47	45½	45½	— ⅞
103¾	104½	400	Am. Car. & F. pf.....	104½	104½	104	104	+ ¼
41	41½	700	Am. Cotton Oil.....	41¾	41¾	41½	41½	— ¼
245	249	400	Amer. Express	248	249	247	247½	+ ½
10¼	10¼	200	*Am. Grass Twine.....	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	....
9⅞	9⅝	200	Am. Hide & Leather...	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
39⅝	40	900	Am. Hide & L. pf.....	40¼	40½	40	40	— 1
43¾	43½	1,600	Am. Ice Securities....	43½	43⅞	43	43½	— ⅞
25⅞	26⅛	900	*Am. Linseed Co.....	26⅛	26⅛	25½	25⅞	— ¾
46½	48	300	*Am. Linseed Co. pf..	47	47	47	47	....
74½	74¾	17,500	*Am. Locomotive Co..	75⅝	76⅝	74½	74½	— ½
27½	28	600	*Am. Malt. pf. t. r....	27⅝	27⅞	27½	27½	— ½
169¼	169⅝	8,400	*Am. Smelt. & Ref....	170	170⅝	169½	169½	— ⅞
127⅜	127½	600	*Am. Smelt. & R. pf..	127⅝	127⅞	127½	127½	— ½
101⅝	101¾	500	*Am. Smelt. pf., B....	101⅝	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞	....
50	52	400	Am. Steel Found. pf..	52⅜	52⅝	51½	51½	— ⅞
149⅞	150	4,000	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	151½	151½	149¾	149⅞	—1¼
89	92	55	Am. Tel. & Cable Co...	90	90	90	90	....
105½	106	1,800	Am. Tob. Co. pf.....	106¾	106¾	106	106	—1
46	46¼	2,500	*Am. Woolen Co.....	47	47	46	46	— ⅝
108	109¼	100	*Am. Woolen Co. pf...	109	109	109	109	....
276	277	28,700	*Anaconda Cop. Min...	277	281	275	277	+1
93¾	93⅞	10,300	At., Top. & S. F.....	94⅞	95	93⅝	93⅝	— ½
103½	103¾	700	At., Top. & S. F. pf....	104	104	103¾	103⅞	+ ¼
164	165	700	Atlantic Coast Line...	166	166	164¾	164¾	—1¼
116⅝	116¾	20,600	Baltimore & Ohio.....	116¾	117	116⅛	116⅜	— ⅛
98	99	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	99	99	99	99	+ ⅛
91¾	91½	36,450	Brooklyn Rapid Tran..	93⅞	94	91	91⅜	—2¼
173½	173⅞	6,800	Canadian Pacific.....	174¾	174¼	173	173⅜	— ⅛
48¼	48½	2,500	Central Leather	49	49½	48¼	48¼	— ⅛
107	107½	400	Central Leather pf....	107¼	107¼	107	107	— ½
61¼	61½	4,100	Chesapeake & Ohio....	62¼	62¾	61¼	61¼	— ⅝
22½	22⅝	1,800	Chi. Great Western....	22⅜	22⅞	22½	22½	— ⅛
78	78½	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	78½	78⅝	78½	78½	+1⅛
37⅝	38¼	1,000	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	38⅝	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅝
187⅜	187⅝	6,110	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	189½	189⅝	187½	187½	—1⅜
230	234	300	Chi. & Northwestern..	234	234	233	233	—1
193	195	100	Chi., St. P., M. & Om..	193	193	193	193	—1
16½	17	100	Chi. Term. Transfer....	16½	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
39½	40	700	Chi. Term. Trans. pf..	41	41½	40	40	....
106	107	100	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	107½	107½	107½	107½	—1
78	78¼	30,900	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	82½	82⅝	78¼	78¼	—4¼
35⅞	36⅛	1,400	Colorado & Southern...	36⅛	36⅝	36	36⅛	....
71¼	71⅞	400	Col. & South. 1st pf...	71½	71⅞	71½	71⅞	....
54⅜	55	600	Col. & South. 2d pf....	54⅝	54⅞	54⅝	54⅞	— ⅛
23	23¼	7,900	Colum. & H. C. & I....	23	23⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
179	180	1,100	Consolidated Gas	181	181¼	179	179	—1
18¼	18½	2,800	Corn Products Co.....	18½	18⅞	18¼	18¼	— ½
57½	58	300	Corn Products Co. pf..	58⅜	58⅜	58¼	58¼	+1¼
220½	222	200	Delaware & Hudson....	221½	221½	221½	221½	....
50¼	50½	6,500	Den. & Rio Grande....	51¼	51⅜	49⅞	50¼	—1
90½	91	600	Den. & Rio G. pf.....	91	91	91	91	— ¼
98½	98¾	1,100	Detroit United Ry.....	99	99½	98½	98½	+ ¼
52⅝	52⅞	300	*Distillers Securities...	53	53⅛	52¾	52¾	— ¼
49⅛	49¼	7,200	Erie	49⅞	50	49	49⅛	— ⅛
82¼	82½	475	Erie 1st pf.....	82¾	82⅞	82½	82½	....
74¾	74¾	300	Erie 2d pf.....	75	75¼	75	75	—1¼
108¾	109	1,300	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf....	110⅜	110⅜	108¾	108¾	—1
80	84	100	General Chemical	81	81	81	81	....
105	106	100	General Chemical pf...	106	106	106	106	— ⅛
176	177	900	General Electric	177½	177½	177¼	177¼	+ ¼
319	320	1,600	Great Northern pf.....	321	321	319	319½	— ½
94½	95¼	100	Hocking Valley pf.....	95	95	95	95	— ⅛
177	178¾	421	Illinois Central	177¾	177¾	177¼	177¼	— ½
24⅜	24⅝	500	International Paper....	24⅝	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
77	80	2,600	*Int. Power Co.....	75	78¾	73	74⅝	+2
31	33	200	Int. Steam Pump.....	32	32	32	32	+1
33¼	33½	300	Iowa Central	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼
31½	31⅞	700	Kan. City Southern....	31½	31½	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
60½	61	100	Kan. City South. pf....	61¼	61⅛	61½	61½	— ⅛
65⅛	65¾	600	Knickerb. Ice, Chi.....	65⅝	65⅝	65½	65½	— ⅝
78	79⅛	100	Knickerb. Ice, Chi., pf.	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	+ ⅜
152¼	152½	3,300	Louisville & Nash.....	154¼	154½	152	152¾	—1½
72¼	72¾	8,400	*Met. Securities	72½	73⅜	72¼	72¼	+ ⅛
124⅝	124⅞	8,050	*Met. Street Railway..	125¼	126	124⅝	124⅞	— ¼
25¼	25½	2,075	Mexican Central	25⅞	25⅞	25¼	25¼	— ½
81	83	200	Minn. & St. Louis.....	82	82	82	82	+1
38½	38¾	3,900	Mo., Kan. & Texas.....	39⅜	39⅜	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅝
71	71½	800	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.....	72⅛	72⅛	71⅝	71⅝	— ⅜
103⅛	103¼	5,700	Missouri Pacific	104½	104¾	103¼	103¼	—1½
60¼	60½	22,100	*Nat. Biscuit Co.....	68⅜	70½	68⅜	69½	+1½
89	89½	400	*Nat. Lead Co.....	89½	89⅝	89	89	—1¼
158½	160	1,900	*N. Y. Air Brake.....	158¼	159⅞	158¼	158¼	—3
151¼	151¾	600	New York Central.....	152½	152½	151½	151½	—1
67½	69	1,000	N. Y., Chi. & St. L....	69	69½	69	69½	+ ⅜
120	122	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf..	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	+1⅞
46½	49¼	150	New York Dock.....	49½	49½	49½	49½	— ½
56¼	56½	19,700	N. Y., Ont. & West....	56¾	57¼	55⅜	56¼	— ⅛
91¾	92½	10,500	Norfolk & Western....	93⅞	93¾	91¾	91¾	—1¼
102	102½	900	North American	103¼	103¼	102	102	— ⅞
206¾	207	2,893	Northern Pacific	207⅞	207⅞	206¾	206¾	....
120⅝	121	800	Pacific Coast	121	121¾	121	121	+1⅜
49½	50	900	Pacific Mail	50⅜	50⅜	49¼	49¼	— ⅜
145¼	145¾	16,100	Pennsylvania R. R.....	146	146	145¼	145¼	— ⅞
99⅞	100	2,000	People's Gas, Chi.....	100	100½	99⅞	99⅞	— ⅛
85	85½	200	Pitts., C., C. & St. L..	85	85	85	85	—1
16½	17	900	Pittsburg Coal	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅜
61⅜	62	1,700	Pressed Steel Car.....	62¾	62¾	62	62	— ⅝
103⅝	104¼	100	Pressed Steel Car pf....	104	104	104	104	....
245	248	150	Pullman Company	246½	246½	246½	246½	+1½
2	2⅜	600	Quicksilver	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
60⅜	61¼	200	*R'way Steel Spring...	61	61⅛	61	61⅛	+ ⅛
146¼	146½	68,700	Reading	152¾	152¾	145¾	146	—6½
101½	101⅝	100	Reading 2d pf.....	101¼	101½	101½	101½	+ ⅛
35¼	35⅝	100	*Rep. Iron & Steel.....	35½	35½	35½	35½	— ⅛
106¼	107	100	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf..	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	— ⅜
24½	24⅝	8,900	Rock Island Co.....	24⅞	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
63	63¼	5,500	Rock Island Co. pf....	63⅜	64⅜	63¼	63¼	— ¼
....	....	100	St. Jo. & G. Isl. 2d pf.	35	35	35	35	—3
46½	47	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	46½	46¾	46½	46½	— ¼
26⅞	27	100	St. Louis Southwest'n..	27	27	27	27	....
60	60¼	100	St. L.-Southwest'n pf..	60	60	60	60	+ ⅛
90	90½	600	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron..	92	92	90	90	—1⅝
69⅜	69½	11,975	Southern Pacific	70¾	70¾	69¼	69½	—1⅛
41⅝	41⅞	41,100	South. R'way ext.....	42⅞	42⅞	41⅜	41⅜	—1
102	102½	100	South. R'way pf., ext..	102½	102½	102½	102½	....
157	159	100	Tenn. Coal & Iron.....	159	159	159	159	+ ¾
37½	37¾	3,500	Texas & Pacific.....	38½	38½	37½	37½	—1
79	81	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr....	81	81	81	81	— ⅜
137½	138	200	Third Avenue	138	138	138	138	— ¼
57⅞	58¼	600	Tol., St. L. & W. pf....	58⅝	59¼	58¼	58¼	— ⅛
119	119⅜	100	Twin City Rap. Trans..	119¾	119¾	119⅜	119⅜	+ ⅜
82¼	83¼	100	*Union B. & Paper pf..	83⅛	83¾	83⅛	83⅛	+ ⅝
155⅞	156	45,910	Union Pacific	157½	157⅞	155⅞	155⅞	—1⅝
96	97	400	United R'ways Inv....	96	96	96	96	+2
92	93	200	Unit. R'ways Inv. pf..	92	92	92	92	— ¼
50⅜	51	100	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe..	51¼	51½	51¼	51¼	— ⅛
96	96¼	100	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf....	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	+ ⅜
87	89⅝	600	U. S. Realty & Imp....	89½	89½	89	89	—1
30	31	200	*U. S. Red. & Ref.....	31	31	31	31	— ¼
67½	69	400	*U. S. Red. & R. pf....	68¼	69	68¼	68¼	+ ¼
55	55½	1,400	U. S. Rubber.....	55⅝	55⅝	55	55	—1
112½	113¼	700	U. S. Rubber 1st pf....	113½	113¾	112½	112½	—1⅝
84	84⅝	200	U. S. Rubber 2d pf....	85	85	84½	84½	— ⅝
44¼	44⅝	36,500	U. S. Steel.....	45	45¼	44¼	44⅜	— ⅝
111⅞	112	18,300	U. S. Steel pf.....	113	113	112	112	—1
52	53⅜	600	Va.-Caro. Chemical....	52½	52½	52	52	....
115½	117	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf....	116	116	116	116	— ½
54½	55½	100	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke..	54½	54½	54½	54½	....
14	14½	1,600	*Vulcan Detinning	14⅞	15¼	14½	14½	— ⅜
....	....	950	*Vulcan Detinning pf..	62	62¾	62	62½	— ⅛
25½	25⅝	6,900	Wabash	26	26⅛	25⅜	25½	— ⅛
46⅝	47	1,000	Wabash pf.....	47	47⅜	46¾	46⅝	+ ⅛
41¼	41½	8,400	Western Maryland.....	40	41½	40	41	+1½
93¾	93½	100	West. Union Tel.....	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	— ¾
167	167½	900	Westinghouse E. & M..	168⅝	168⅝	166	166	—1
45½	46	300	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf..	46¾	46¾	46	46	....

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

ON THE LONDON 'CHANGE

Money Scarcity Causes Dullness in Most Departments.

Japanese Bonds Weak on Account of the Famine and the Opposition in the Diet to the War Tax Proposals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1906.]

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The scarcity of money has occasioned dullness in most departments of the Stock Exchange this week, and the tendency of prices has been downward, though not heavily so. Consols and most of the associated home and Colonial Government securities have been almost neglected, and close about where they began on Monday.

Foreigns have also been quiet, and prices as a rule have been maintained with difficulty. There has been exceptional dullness in Japanese bonds on account of the alarming reports about the famine and the news that opposition had developed in the Diet to the Finance Minister's proposals in regard to the war taxes.

The financial editor of The Times thinks there is no cause for Japanese bondholders to be nervous about the famine, but with reference to the other matter he remarks:

"The opposition to the proposals for continuing the war taxes and establishing a debt consolidation fund is serious. It is obvious that a great effort is necessary to enable Japan to bear the financial strain following the struggle from which she emerged triumphant. If this effort is not made with the co-operation of all parties the task of her financial advisers will be extremely difficult."

British rails, in spite of excellent dividend declarations, have done poorly, small price declines in most stocks being recorded.

Americans continued firm, and as a rule advanced in price. This market was governed almost completely by the operations in New York.

Mines were weak and very dull.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Money was in demand and strong, the supply being affected by the large balances retained by certain joint stock banks for the month-end. Discounts were steady.

Trading on the Stock Exchange generally was cheerful but quiet. Consols were upheld by the arrival of gold from South Africa. Home rails were firm.

Americans opened firm, and were steadily supported to above parity. Ontario and Western and Baltimore and Ohio were the features, and Erie and Denver and Rio Grande were wanted. The market closed with the tone generally good.

Foreigners were quiet. Japanese rallied. Kaffirs partly recovered from the recent depression.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 23.85; Lisbon, 5.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equivalent.	N. Y. Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	89 15-16	..	..	+1-16
Consols, account	90	..	..	+1-16
Anaconda	14¼	277	276	+ 1
Atchison	96⅞	94⅝	94¼	+ ⅛
Atchison pf.	106⅛	103⅛	103½	....
Balt. & Ohio	119¾	116⅝	116½	+ ⅛
Balt. & Ohio pf.	102	99¼	..	....
Ches. & Ohio	58	56½	56⅝	+ ⅛
Chi. Great West.	23½	22⅞	22⅝	+ ¼
Canadian Pacific	179½	174½	174½	+ ¼
Denver	52½	51¼	51¼	....
Denver pf	93¾	91	91¼	....
Erie	51¼	50	49⅝	+ ⅜
Erie 1st pf.	84¾	82½	82½	....
Erie 2d pf.	77	75	75	....
Illinois Central	180ex.	175	178	+ ½
Kansas & Texas	40½	39⅝	39⅝	....
Kan. & Texas pf.	74	72	71⅝	+ ⅛
Louis. & Nash.	158¼	154¼	154	+ ¼
Mexican Central	26½	25⅞	25¾	+ ⅛
N. R. R. of M. pf	40½	39¾	39¼	+ ⅛
Norf. & West.	96½	93⅝	93	— ⅛
Norf. & West. pf.	98½	96	..	....
Northern Pacific	213	207	206¾	+ ¼
N. Y. Central	157	153	152½	+ ½
Ont. & West	58	56½	56⅝	+ ⅛
Pennsylvania	74⅝	145¾	146½	— ⅛
Reading	78⅝	153½	152½	+ ⅝
Reading 1st pf.	49¼	95⅝	..	....
Reading 2d pf.	52	101¼	101	+ ¼
Rock Island	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	....
Southern Ry.	44	42¾	42¾	+ ⅛
Southern Ry. pf.	105½	102⅝	102½	....
Southern Pacific	72½	70⅝	71	— ⅜
St. Paul	194¼	189½	189¾	+ ⅜
Union Pacific	161½	157¼	157½	— ¼
Union Pacific pf.	100¼	97¾	97	+ ⅝
U. S. Steel	46¼	45	45	....
U. S. Steel pf.	115½	112⅝	112⅝	....
Wabash	26½	25⅞	25⅞	....
Wabash pf.	48¼	47	47	....
Wabash deb. B.	81½	79⅝	79½	— ⅛

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Trading on the Bourse to-day opened quiet, with prices firm. Rentes rose rapidly, influencing other securities. At the close prices generally were very firm.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 83.15 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 485.

The private discount rate was 2 9-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 12½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 13c for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—Prices on the Boerse to-day opened firm, but weakened later.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2⅝ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅜ per cent.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird	1 10 0	Esperanza	4 15 0ex.
Tomboy	1 6 3	Dolores	2 1 3
El Oro	1 7 10½	Stratton's Ind.	0 3 6

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Saturday, Jan. 27, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Allis-Chalmers.	25⅝	25⅝	25½	25½
15,980	Amal. Copper	111⅛	112¼	110¾	111⅞
290	Am. Car & Fdy.	46¾	46¾	45⅝	45⅝
1,230	Am. Locomotive	75⅝	76⅝	74¼	74½
220	Am. Smelting	170¼	170¼	169½	169½
930	Am. Sugar	151½	151½	149¾	149¾
210	A., T. & S. F.	94⅜	94⅝	94⅜	94½
740	Balt. & Ohio	116⅞	117	116½	116½
18,300	Brook. Rap. Tr.	94	94¼	91	91⅝
90	Can. Pacific	173½	173½	173¼	173¼
140	Cent. Leather	49	49	48¼	48¼
170	Ches. & Ohio	62	62	61⅝	61⅝
30	Chi. Gt. West.	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝
1,410	C., M. & St. P.	189⅝	189⅝	187⅝	187⅝
9,010	Col. Fuel & I.	82½	82⅝	77¾	78
10	Den. & R. G.	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
1,280	Erie	49⅞	49⅞	48⅝	48⅝
220	Louis. & Nash.	154½	154½	153¼	153¼
370	Met. Street	125⅝	125⅝	125	125
50	Mex. Securities	72⅝	72⅝	72¼	72¼
10	Mex. Central	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
90	M., K. & Texas	39¼	39¼	38⅝	38⅝
610	Mo. Pacific	104⅝	104⅝	103¾	103¾
90	Nat. Lead	89¼	89½	89¼	89¼
90	N. Y. Central	152⅝	152⅝	152⅜	152⅜
2,880	N. Y., O. & W.	57	57¼	56⅝	56⅝
60	Norf. & West.	93⅝	93⅝	92	92
1,900	Pennsylvania	146	146¾	145¼	145¾
200	People's Gas	100	100⅜	100	100
18,240	Reading	152⅜	152⅞	145⅝	147
40	Rep. Steel	35½	35½	35½	35½
1,180	Rock Island	24⅞	25¼	24½	24⅞
2,030	Southern Pac.	70⅜	70⅝	69¼	69¼
5,230	Southern Ry.	43	43	41⅝	41⅝
250	Texas Pacific	39¼	39½	37⅞	37⅞
10,620	Union Pacific	157⅝	157⅞	155⅝	155⅞
30	U. S. Rubber	56	56	55⅝	55⅝
3,480	U. S. Steel	45	45¼	44¼	44⅝
1,640	U. S. Steel pf.	113	113⅝	111⅞	111⅞
100	Wabash	26⅞	26⅞	25¾	25¾
10	Wabash pf.	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼

$2,900

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The crowd that turned aggressively on the market at the beginning of last week had evidently reserved its most effective demonstration for the last quarter of an hour of yesterday's short session. It suddenly filled the board room with selling orders, placing them with a shrewdness and precision which revealed an intimate knowledge of the weak and unprotected spots in the list. The results obtained may be seen in the list of net price changes, which shows declines of ⅛ to 1 per cent. scattered all through the active list, with a few more serious losses, as in Reading 6⅝ points, Colorado Fuel 4 points, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit 2¼ points. It had every appearance of being what professional followers of the market call a "drive," otherwise a "raid." There was no apparent reason why the actual holders of stocks should have been seized at 11:45 o'clock yesterday with an uncontrollable desire to be out of them. The selling movement evidently was timed to take the market unawares. The attack converged upon a few stocks, in which numerous stop loss orders were uncovered, and the general list was sympathetically weakened.

***

The market opened with an exhibition of some strength, the recovery which had been in progress at the close of Friday's trading having carried over. Then it turned rather weak under the influence of a renewal of the attack upon Reading. That stock, after having opened up ⅛ to 152¾, declined to the level of 150, where it appeared for a while to be receiving support. The bank statement was taken as a disappointment, and the market began to bell off slowly. It was not until about fifteen minutes later, however, that the attack was begun. It started in Colorado Fuel, which was put down 3 points in as many minutes, then extended to Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and finally converged almost entirely upon Reading, which declined rapidly to 146. Clark, Dodge & Co. were heavy sellers of Reading from the opening, and C. D. Barney & Co. also were reported to be supplying stock. The final attack upon Reading, Colorado Fuel, and one or two other stocks, including Union Pacific, was attributed, however, to the Gates crowd. It had been disparaging the movement in Fuel for several days, and would naturally have selected an opportune moment for raiding it.

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"This closing," said a very shrewd trader, "will deprive us of the usual volume of outside buying for the opening on Monday. I rather expect to see a feverish and perhaps a lower opening on Monday, but in the absence of really unfav

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1906 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given.

Closing Jan. 27. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1906. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
245	255	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, 1905	4	..	.....	..	.....	249	Aug. 31, 1905
240	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,500,000	Jan. 2, 1906	4½	..	.....	..	.....	*236	Dec. 10, 1904
145	..	Allegheny & Western	2,850,000	Jan. 2, 1906	3	..	.....	..	.....	*150	Mar. 30, 1904
175	195	American Coal ($25)	1,500,000	Sep. 1, 1905	5	190	Jan. 4	190	Jan. 4	190	Jan. 8, 1906
37	42	American District Telegraph.	3,845,000	Nov. 15, 1905	1	..	.....	..	.....	42	Nov. 29, 1905
32	37	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	35	June 30, 1905
72	80	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	79	June 28, 1905
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sep. 6, 1905	3	..	.....	..	.....	*121	Nov. 28, 1896
..	..	**Beech Creek** ($50)	5,665,000	Jan. 2, 1906	1	..	.....	..	.....	*104	June 25, 1902
106	..	Boston Air Line	1,420,000	Oct. 2, 1905	2	..	.....	..	.....	*108	Dec. 30, 1902
152¼	158	Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg	10,300,000	Aug. 15, 1905	3	153	Jan. 9	153	Jan. 9	153	Jan. 9, 1906
155	175	Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. pf	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1905	3	..	.....	..	.....	158¾	Dec. 27, 1905
68¼	70	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Aug. 1, 1905	1½	70⅞	Jan. 8	69¼	Jan. 8	69½	Jan. 20, 1906
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	5,125,000	Jan. 15, 1906	1½	..	.....	..	.....	71½	Mar. 10, 1905
200	..	Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	110,839,100	Jan. 2, 1906	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	235	Mar. 2, 1905
134	140	Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf	3,830,700	Jan. 2, 1906	1½	..	.....	..	.....	134	Nov. 27, 1905
70	90	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville pf	5,000,000	Dec. 28, 1905	2	..	.....	..	.....	88	Nov. 4, 1905
..	..	Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	74,842,900	Jan. 2, 1906	1½	..	.....	..	.....	104	June 22, 1905
195	202	Chi., St. P. Minn. & Om. pf.	11,646,800	Aug. 21, 1905	2	202	Jan. 15	200½	Jan. 16	200½	Jan. 16, 1906
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,000,000	Jan. 2, 1906	2	..	.....	..	.....	102½	May 22, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	21,403,200	Jan. 2, 1906	1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	June 4, 1898
..	..	Chicago Union Traction pf	12,000,000	Oct. 23, 1900	1¾	42	Jan. 2	39	Jan. 10	39	Jan. 10, 1906
182	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg ($50)	11,243,700	Dec. 1, 1905	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	183⅞	Oct. 17, 1905
105	..	Cleveland & Pitts. special	4,043,100	Dec. 1, 1905	1	..	.....	..	.....	108½	Jan. 10, 1904
90	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1905	4	..	.....	..	.....	94½	Nov. 23, 1905
465	470	**Del., Lack. & West.** ($50)	23,200,000	Jan. 20, 1906	2½	472½	Jan. 19	459½	Jan. 3	472½	Jan. 19, 1906
34	39	Detroit Southern pf. tr. rects.	6,450,300	.....	.....	33	Jan. 18	34	Jan. 18	34	Jan. 18, 1906
..	..	Diamond Match	15,000,000	Dec. 15, 1905	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*142¾	Dec. 13, 1905
..	..	Distilling Co. of America	2,088,539	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	3½	Feb. 24, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America pf.	3,552,491	Jan. 15, 1906	1	..	.....	..	.....	53	Apr. 3, 1905
169	..	**Eastman Kodak**	19,524,700	Jan. 1, 1906	4½	161½	Jan. 2	100	Jan. 2	163½	Jan. 9, 1906
85	95	Evansville & T. H. pf. ($50)	1,284,000	Oct. 16, 1905	2½	..	.....	..	.....	85	Nov. 27, 1905
73½	76	**Ft. Worth & Denver City**	2,535,000	Apr. 1, 1904	4	..	.....	..	.....	74½	Oct. 26, 1905
120	..	**Gold & Stock Tel**	5,000,000	Jan. 2, 1906	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*115	June 14, 1904
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1905	5	..	.....	..	.....	*82	Dec. 1, 1904
110	125	**H. B. Claflin Co**	3,829,100	Jan. 15, 1906	2	..	.....	..	.....	110	Sep. 20, 1905
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	2,600,300	Nov. 1, 1905	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*97	Sep. 19, 1905
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	2,570,600	Nov. 1, 1905	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*101	May 18, 1905
180	..	**Joliet & Chicago**	1,500,000	Jan. 2, 1906	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*182	Apr. 14, 1905
14	16	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,000,400	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	17	Dec. 11, 1905
45	50	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,600	May 2, 1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	52	Aug. 4, 1905
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	..	.....	..	.....	*32	Jan. 25, 1890
..	..	Kings Co. El. & Power	3,125,000	Dec. 1, 1905	2	..	.....	..	.....	*200	Feb. 17, 1903
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke ($50)	2,204,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	6	May 19, 1905
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf. ($50)	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901	1	..	.....	..	.....	50	Mar. 13, 1901
..	105	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	Dec. 15, 1905	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	99½	Mar. 14, 1903
100	110	Laclede Gas pf	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1905	2½	*105	Jan. 15	*105	Jan. 15	*105	Jan. 15, 1906
..	..	Lake Shore	49,466,500	July 29, 1905	4	..	.....	..	.....	340	Dec. 13, 1905
45	..	Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal ($50)	9,212,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	45	Nov. 13, 1905
100	..	**Maryland Coal** pf	1,876,000	Dec. 30, 1905	4	..	.....	..	.....	110	Aug. 23, 1904
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 30, 1905	7½	..	.....	..	.....	*188	July 10, 1903
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago	7,498,700	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	16	Jan. 15, 1904
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago, pf	9,000,000	Feb. 8, 1903	1½	..	.....	..	.....	67	Dec. 19, 1904
147	150	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 20, 1905	2	145¼	Jan. 18	145¼	Jan. 18	145¼	Jan. 18, 1906
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf	4,500,000	Oct. 31, 1905	1½	..	.....	..	.....	118	Apr. 18, 1901
99	100½	Minn. & St. Louis pf	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1906	2½	100¼	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 13	100	Jan. 13, 1906
..	..	Montreal Light, Heat & P	17,000,000	Nov. 15, 1905	1	..	.....	..	.....	92⅜	Sep. 15, 1905
190	192	Morris & Essex ($50)	15,000,000	Jan. 2, 1906	3½	..	.....	..	.....	*186⅞	Aug. 8, 1905
87	90	**National Enameling** pf	8,566,400	Jan. 2, 1906	1¾	88	Jan. 15	87	Jan. 15	88	Jan. 15, 1906
37	46	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Nov. 1, 1905	2	..	.....	..	.....	42	Feb. 1, 1905
136½	140	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	Jan. 2, 1906	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	134⅝	June 29, 1905
..	..	New York & Harlem ($50)	8,638,650	Jan. 2, 1906	5	..	.....	..	.....	400	May 9, 1905
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 10, 1905	1	..	.....	..	.....	40	Sep. 5, 1905
..	..	Northern Central ($50)	17,193,400	Jan. 15, 1906	4	..	.....	..	.....	223	Oct. 2, 1905
..	..	**Pere Marquette**	14,145,500	July 3, 1905	2½	..	.....	..	.....	80	Oct. 11, 1905
..	..	Pere Marquette pf	10,512,200	July 3, 1905	2	..	.....	..	.....	83	Oct. 27, 1905
..	..	Philadelphia Co. ($50)	28,953,000	Nov. 1, 1905	1½	..	.....	..	.....	85½	June 29, 1903
..	..	Philadelphia R. T. ($50)	30,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	115	June 29, 1905
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1906	2	..	.....	..	.....	*122	Jan. 17, 1905
181	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	19,714,200	Jan. 2, 1906	1¾	*182	Jan. 17	*182	Jan. 17	*122	Jan. 17, 1906
..	..	P., McKees. & Yough. ($50)	4,000,000	Jan., 1906	3	..	.....	..	.....	140	Sep. 12, 1902
4⅝	5½	**Quicksilver** pf	4,291,300	May 8, 1903	½	6	Jan. 13	2⅞	Jan. 8	5½	Jan. 20, 1906
207	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan. 2, 1906	4	*208½	Jan. 10	*208½	Jan. 10	*208½	Jan. 10, 1906
134	137	Rome, Water. & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Nov. 15, 1905	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	136	July 11, 1905
55	65	Rutland pf	9,057,800	Jan. 15, 1906	1½	..	.....	..	.....	64	Dec. 30, 1905
40	..	Rubber Goods Mfg	16,941,700	July 15, 1901	1	43	Jan. 10	42	Jan. 2	43	Jan. 10, 1906
100	107	Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	10,351,400	Dec. 15, 1905	1¾	106¾	Jan. 15	106¾	Jan. 15	106¾	Jan. 15, 1906
..	..	**St. Jo. & Grand Island**	4,800,000	.....	.....	27	Jan. 12	23	Jan. 10	24	Jan. 18, 1906
..	..	St. Lawrence & Adirondack	1,615,000	Mar. 1, 1902	2½	..	.....	..	.....	100	Jan. 11, 1905
178	188	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. cfs.	7,217,800	Jan. 2, 1906	5	190	Jan. 3	190	Jan. 3	190	Jan. 3, 1906
..	..	St. L. & S.F.,C.& E.I.cfs.,new	10,113,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	75	Dec. 30, 1905
132	137	St. L. & S. F., C. & E.I.pf.cfs.	6,211,700	Jan. 2, 1906	1½	135	Jan. 19	129	Jan. 3	135	Jan. 19, 1906
66	72	St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf	5,000,000	Jan. 2, 1906	1	..	.....	..	.....	67	Dec. 19, 1905
..	..	Silver Bullion cfs	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	55	May 6, 1903
106	125	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & I. pf	6,700,000	Jan. 2, 1906	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	114¾	Nov. 27, 1905
98	100	Southern Ry., M. & O. cfs	5,650,250	Oct. 2, 1905	2	..	.....	..	.....	99	Dec. 5, 1905
..	..	Syracuse Lighting	3,000,000	Dec. 1, 1905	½	..	.....	..	.....	40	Apr. 20, 1903
50	..	**Texas Central**	3,649,400	July 15, 1905	5	..	.....	..	.....	55	Nov. 3, 1905
90	..	Texas Central pf	324,500	Jan. 15, 1906	2½	..	.....	..	.....	90	Nov. 14, 1905
17	20½	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,076,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	19	June 12, 1905
..	..	Twin City R. T. pf	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1906	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	160	Dec. 26, 1905
..	..	**United Fruit**	15,782,000	Jan. 15, 1906	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	114½	Feb. 20, 1905
13	14½	United States Leather	62,882,300	.....	.....	14¼	Jan. 15	14¼	Jan. 15	14¼	Jan. 15, 1906
115	119	U. S. Leather pf	62,262,300	Jan. 2, 1906	1½	..	.....	..	.....	115½	Dec. 11, 1905
..	..	Utica & Black River	1,103,000	Oct. 2, 1905	3½	..	.....	..	.....	175	Oct. 15, 1903
85	100	**Vandalia**	14,649,500	Aug. 5, 1905	2	..	.....	..	.....	85	Nov. 2, 1905

Note.—Where the par value is less than $100 it is given in parentheses after the name of the company. *Less than 100 shares.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Jan. 27 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK CITY—Borough of Manhattan.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dep. with Clear. H'se Agent.	Dep., other Banks and Trust Cos.	Net Deposits.
Century	$200,000	1,066,500.00	$11,300.00	$57,100	$58,400.00	$58,700.00	$1,015,800.00
Colonial	100,000	3,626,200.00	69,700.00	303,200	359,100.00	168,500.00	4,269,200.00
Chelsea Exch.	100,000	(2)9,300.00	36,300.00	16,900	42,300.00	73,000.00	717,800.00
Columbia	300,000	6,282,000.00	274,000.00	233,000	428,000.00	3,700.00	6,549,000.00
Con. Nat.	1,000,000	4,494,200.00	543,100.00	67,000	213,700.00	25,000.00	3,023,500.00
Fidelity	200,000	940,205.00	20,810.00	67,810.00	.....	.....	926,200.00
14th Street	500,000	4,544,000.00	166,800.00	297,100	379,900.00	55,000.00	5,323,200.00
Hamilton	200,000	4,323,900.00	202,800.00	165,500	137,000.00	210,000.00	4,745,300.00
Jefferson	400,000	3,627,700.00	7,100.00	125,700	290,300.00	80,100.00	3,435,800.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,700,900.00	134,700.00	107,500	254,200.00	56,900.00	3,211,500.00
Metropolitan	1,000,000	4,176,013.00	254,273.00	65,840	259,909.00	695,105.00	4,153,287.00
Mutual	200,000	3,795,045.00	27,753.00	288,998	147,622.00	57,300.00	3,810,105.00
19th Ward	200,000	3,182,241.00	25,451.00	225,189	329,760.00	.....	3,511,063.00
Plaza	100,000	3,943,000.00	234,000.00	221,000	254,000.00	.....	4,200,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,547,500.00	19,200.00	151,000	110,000.00	98,200.00	1,768,600.00
State	100,000	11,709,000.00	632,000.00	315,000	232,000.00	1,349,000.00	13,423,000.00
34th St. Nat.	200,000	1,205,700.00	251,800.00	50,600	117,800.00	100,000.00	1,202,300.00
12th Ward	200,000	2,357,000.00	45,000.00	216,000	231,000.00	11,800.00	2,855,000.00
23d Ward	100,000	1,631,000.00	56,500.00	158,500	111,200.00	129,400.00	1,980,500.00
Union Exch.	750,000	6,973,900.00	42,300.00	450,600	193,700.00	941,600.00	7,218,800.00
United Nat.	1,000,000	2,267,400.00	236,200.00	71,000	83,500.00	.....	1,240,400.00
Wash. Heights	100,000	727,410.00	17,300.00	25,000	96,770.00	.....	596,700.00
Yorkville	100,000	3,018,100.00	34,700.00	265,700	208,900.00	95,000.00	3,438,400.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Borough	200,000	2,213,700.00	57,500.00	149,700	140,800.00	82,800.00	2,416,700.00
Broadway	150,000	2,030,833.00	22,391.00	186,700	215,140.00	71,171.00	2,790,800.00
Brooklyn	300,000	2,006,100.00	115,000.00	66,200	305,500.00	48,500.00	2,202,500.00
Mfrs. Nat.	252,000	4,496,500.00	432,200.00	158,000	656,500.00	222,400.00	4,964,700.00
Mechanics'	1,000,000	9,639,000.00	254,900.00	585,700	947,200.00	159,300.00	11,115,900.00
Nassau	300,000	5,581,000.00	215,000.00	437,000	804,000.00	.....	5,630,000.00
National City	300,000	3,510,000.00	145,000.00	332,000	394,000.00	142,000.00	3,990,000.00
North Side	100,000	1,640,172.00	31,221.00	92,489	50,936.00	168,763.00	1,735,871.00
People's	100,000	2,178,400.00	59,800.00	177,800	71,800.00	117,000.00	2,097,100.00
Union	300,000	7,232,000.00	158,000.00	316,000	546,000.00	526,000.00	8,092,000.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First Nat.	400,000	4,543,100.00	176,500.00	308,100	1,904,000.00	723,000.00	6,054,500.00
Hudson Co.	250,000	2,500,452.00	79,648.00	65,838	183,754.00	104,012.00	2,184,387.00
Second Nat.	250,000	912,500.00	67,100.00	15,300	288,600.00	16,200.00	1,011,900.00
Third Nat.	200,000	1,862,219.00	45,830.76	76,353	289,176.60	25,228.13	2,008,694.82
HOBOKEN.							
First Nat.	110,000	2,286,800.00	143,900.00	33,500	152,800.00	120,300.00	2,120,900.00
Second Nat.	125,000	1,397,500.00	46,062.00	38,850	126,200.00	117,000.00	1,567,250.00
BAYONNE.							
Mech. Tr. Co.	50,000	2,442,535.00	16,377.00	130,727	223,858.00	241,643.00	2,871,857.00

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for week ended Saturday, Jan. 27, 1906:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	†Deposits.	Circulations.
$2,000,000	$2,741,900	Bank of N.Y.N.B.A.	$17,392,000	$2,649,000	$1,551,000	$16,002,000	$1 147 000
2,050,000	2,576,300	Bank of Man. Co	23,634,000	5,985,000	2,284,000	28,400,000	.....
2,000,000	1,421,000	Merchants' Nat.	11,893,900	3,117,100	1,287,800	15,391,600	.....
3,000,000	3,485,300	Mechanics' Nat.	18,935,000	2,577,000	2,338,000	18,361,000	538,000
1,500,000	3,855,300	Bank of America	23,124,300	4,307,500	2,912,800	25,313,500	.....
1,000,000	253,100	Phenix Nat.	5,040,000	1,129,000	252,000	5,150,000	995,000
25,000,000	17,867,400	National City	160,698,500	39,129,700	8,590,400	157,297,000	7,581,000
300,000	7,747,700	Chemical Nat.	23,893,000	4,593,200	1,978,900	22,952,500	.....
600,000	382,600	Merch. Exch. Nat.	5,407,900	874,100	649,300	5,761,600	230,200
1,000,000	2,266,200	Gallatin Nat.	8,036,200	903,700	568,200	5,765,300	977,500
500,000	144,500	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	2,087,900	846,800	85,000	2,814,900	47,200
300,000	359,000	Mech. & Traders'	3,045,000	798,000	326,000	6,563,000	.....
500,000	561,800	Greenwich	4,810,900	954,500	579,200	5,180,000	.....
5,000,000	4,346,800	Am. Exch. Nat.	28,777,500	3,867,900	1,979,700	21,806,200	4,832,200
25,000,000	12,177,700	Nat. Bank of Com.	138,115,200	19,924,500	10,359,200	118,131,200	12 537300
3,000,000	4,361,000	Mercantile Nat.	22,062,900	3,210,000	1,589,800	18,930,900	2,267,100
422,700	851,900	Pacific	3,510,700	439,900	416,200	4,051,000	.....
450,000	1,055,400	Chatham Nat.	6,046,500	906,600	744,100	6,185,400	48,900
200,000	437,200	People's	2,078,400	162,300	645,600	2,645,300	.....
2,000,000	1,829,200	Nat. Bank of N. A.	14,177,500	1,473,300	1,871,400	12,544,700	1,100,900
3,000,000	7,068,900	Hanover Nat.	49,345,100	7,844,400	6,784,100	67,242,800	1,700,000
1,000,000	1,078,900	Irving Nat.	7,230,000	1,149,300	566,000	8,831,000	244,700
2,550,000	647,200	Citizens' Cent. Nat.	19,792,700	3,798,200	1,314,800	20,153,700	1,541,300
500,000	325,900	Nassau	5,384,400	304,100	623,900	3,887,800	.....
1,000,000	1,381,200	Market & Ful. Nat.	7,352,900	988,800	775,200	7,048,500	49,000
1,000,000	453,300	Nat. Shoe & Leather	6,258,800	1,479,100	410,800	7,938,800	196,400
2,000,000	3,358,600	Corn Exchange	30,945,000	5,417,000	4,123,000	37,510,000	.....
750,000	2,130,300	Oriental	8,883,800	1,545,400	894,700	9,069,500	.....
1,500,000	6,733,500	Imp. & Trad. Nat.	24,742,000	3,942,000	1,447,000	22,029,000	46,700
6,000,000	7,215,000	National Park	86,381,000	14,085,000	7,171,000	70,256,000	2,954,900
250,000	114,900	East River Nat.	1,293,300	288,400	123,500	1,586,400	49,800
3,000,000	2,980,700	Fourth Nat.	19,299,100	2,666,700	2,845,500	21,496,600	50,000
300,000	1,582,800	Second Nat.	10,348,000	811,000	1,933,000	11,148,000	278,000
10,000,000	15,882,700	First Nat.	88,872,000	17,360,200	2,242,000	75,220,000	8,725,700
1,000,000	888,100	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	5,918,300	1,068,900	540,200	8,905,900	635,500
250,000	774,100	Bowery	5,185,000	437,000	223,000	3,570,000	.....
200,000	744,000	N. Y. Co. Nat.	5,146,900	866,500	432,200	5,686,100	50,000
750,000	861,200	German-American	4,943,000	707,000	192,000	3,903,300	.....
1,000,000	4,951,200	Chase Nat.	45,665,100	11,543,200	1,582,700	51,614,400	927,900
100,000	1,749,900	Fifth Avenue	10,578,500	2,435,200	605,600	11,859,100	.....
200,000	754,400	German Exchange	2,899,200	165,000	856,000	4,263,100	.....
200,000	896,100	Germania	2,987,700	491,800	575,800	5,399,800	.....
300,000	1,483,000	Lincoln Nat.	14,576,400	2,379,200	2,024,800	16,459,600	296,600
1,000,000	1,334,200	Garfield Nat.	7,607,500	1,618,800	293,600	7,898,800	49,200
250,000	435,000	Fifth Nat.	2,884,900	507,600	303,300	2,734,900	238,400
1,000,000	1,615,900	Bank of Metropolis	9,726,000	1,566,500	956,800	11,233,600	.....
200,000	749,800	West Side	5,228,000	752,000	341,000	4,292,000	.....
1,000,000	†1,900,000	Seaboard Nat.	16,106,000	3,377,000	1,617,000	19,041,000	315,000
300,000	638,500	First Nat., B'klyn.	4,307,000	555,000	001,000	4,617,000	75,000
1,000,000	2,084,600	Liberty Nat.	10,671,500	1,845,500	478,500	8,877,700	992,200
1,000,000	496,400	N. Y. Prod. Exch.	6,027,800	1,224,800	491,000	6,080,700	.....
500,000	603,800	New Amst'dam Nat.	5,872,000	1,070,700	635,200	6,878,900	200,000
350,000	614,500	Astor Nat.	5,350,000	602,000	290,000	5,534,000	350,000
104,150,000	119,945,000	Total, Nat. banks.					
12,332,700	20,855,500	Total, State banks.					
[illegible]	[illegible]	Total	1 041 118 800	193 006 400	84 601 300	1 047 112 600	52 267 400

Actual condition Saturday: 26 National banks, Nov. 9, 1905; 17 State banks, Nov. 9, 1905.
*As of Nov. 25, 1905.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 3-16d per ounce and in New York at 65⅜c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50½c.

On the Stock Exchange 900 shares of Alice sold at 4@4.62½.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Alice sold at 4.35@4.25, 300 Chrysolite at .12, 500 Elkton at .44, 600 Jim Butler at .95@.96, 500 Lone Star at .15, 500 Ophir at 6.12½@6.25, 800 Original Bull Frog at .24@.26, 300 Portland at 1.80, 500 Sierra Nevada at .39@.41, 100 Standard at 4.65.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	103½	103⅝
2s, c., 1930	103½	103⅝
3s, r., 1918	102½	103½
3s, c., 1918	103¾	104
3s, 1918, sm.	102¾	..
4s, r., 1907	103	103⅜
4s, c., 1907	103	104
4s, r., 1925	129½	130½
4s, c., 1925	130½	131½
D. C. 3-65s	110	..
Philip'ne 4s	109	110½
Adams Exp.	245	255
Am. Ex. & Sus.	240	..
Am. Ex. & W.	145	..
A. A. C. pf.	98½	100
Am. B. S.	20	31
A. B. S. pf.	84	87
Am. Coal	175	195
A. C. O. pf.	92½	95
Am. D. Tel.	37	42
Am. Loc. pf.	117½	118½
Am. M. Co.	5½	6
Am. M. Co. pf.	27½	29
Am. Snuff	210	240
Am. Sn. pf.	100	109
Am. St. Fd.	14½	14½
A. S. R. pf.	139½	140
A. T. & T.	140	142
Ann Arbor	32	37
Ann A. pf.	72	80
A. M. 1st pf.	107	110
A. L. pf.	108	..
B. Un. G.	172	180
Bruns. City	18⅝	19¼
B., R. & P.	152¼	158
B., R. & P. pf.	155	180
B. & S. pf.	82	86
Butter'k Co.	56	59
Canada So.	68¼	70
C. R. R. of N. J.	227	230
C. & S. A.	135	138
Chi. & Alt.	33	35
C. & A. pf.	80	80½
C. B. & Q.	200	..
C. & E. I. pf.	134	140
C. G. W. d.	36	36½
C., I. & L. pf.	70	90
C., M. & St. P. pf.	192	194
C. & N. W. pf.	250	257
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	195	202
Chi. Un. Tr.	10½	11
C. U. T. pf.	39	41
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	115	118
C., I. & W.	85	95
C., I. & W. pf.	110	120
Cleve. & P.	182	..
C. & P. sp.	105	..
C. F. & I. pf.	102	114
Consol. Coal	90	..
C. P. Co. pf. cfs.	56	..
D., L. & W.	465	475
D. M. & Ft. D.	23	27
Det. So. cfs.	10	11
Det. So. pf. cfs.	34	39
D., S. S. & A.	20½	20¾
D. pf.	42	43
East. Kod.	160	..
East. K. pf.	116½	..
Elec. S. B.	80	85
E. & T.	75	80
E. & T. H. pf.	85	95
F. M. & S.	175	182
Ft. W. & D. City	78½	76
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THE COPPER SITUATION.

Review of the Week from Boston's Point of View—New Companies.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—The talk which one hears concerning coppers is monotonously bullish. No matter what turn the stock market takes, owners of mines and the investing public are assured of the permanency of their properties and look with equanimity upon breaks in prices and drives of speculators. This is the situation in Boston this week, where the market has been spotty and prices lower.

Insiders have done much selling for their own purposes. There has been "excellent" selling of Amalgamated at 114 by persons very close to the insiders, who afterward bought it back at 109.

The feeling regarding the metal situation was never better; very much higher prices are predicted.

There are no new flotations this week, but it is hinted that "Tom" Cole, who brought out North Butte and is in Calumet and Arizona, is contemplating something in the Butte camp. Whether the elimination of Heinze is a part of the programme is matter of speculation.

North Butte, by the way, mining 9 per cent. ore with quite a considerable amount of silver, sells for 18 cents what costs it 6½ cents, and is turning out 3,000,000 pounds monthly. The management believes next year's output will reach 45,000,000 pounds, and that the stock will receive from $12 to $15 per share. The property, brought out at $6,000,000, is now selling at $32,000,000.

The prospectus of the first unit of the American Copper Company (capital $150,000,000) will probably be in the hands of the distributing houses in about two weeks. It will call for approximately $37,000,000, the stock to be underwritten at 80 and the public to be given permission to subscribe at par—$100. The $5,000,000 cash raised by floating this first unit will be put in the treasury, and experts who are to be quoted in the prospectus say this is ample working capital. This first unit takes in the company's various Butte claims, and the Montana Coal and Coke Company at Coram, Mon.

The only news from the lake this week pertains to Mass (not Massachusetts, as the printer usually prefers to put it) and is contained in the company's notification to Michigan that it will hereafter require the use of both its stamps. The meaning is that Mass is to double its output. It is probable that the company will add to its equipment in the near future, which will enable it to treat some 1,200 tons of rock per day instead of 1,000. Mass is increasing its openings about 900 feet per month, and should be earning at least $3 per share before very long, even with copper considerably below present prices.

President Fay, who returned from the lake Thursday, is very favorably impressed with the outlook at Centennial, and something is likely to be doing in that stock when people turn their attention to the region.

Insiders have given their friends the terms of the Boston Consolidated-Utah Copper combination. The properties to be taken in are understood to be Fortuna, Ohio, and Newhouse mines—in addition, of course, to the two first named. There is said to be a hitch in the plan since Boston Consolidated made its big strikes, but nothing seems to be known of it here.

Utah Consolidated is being talked very highly. The earnings in 1906 are expected to reach $3,750,000, which is about the figure for this year. Earnings now are restricted only by the capacity of the smelter.

Santa Fé's report shows matters at a standstill until rail communication can be established to bring in payable flux ore from outside. The ore developed is very silicious, and cannot be melted by itself.

The British Columbia Mining Company reports production in 1905 of 5,776,711 pounds. By September next the company expects to treble its production and reduce the cost by means of electrical power.

Arizona enthusiasts predict that more copper will be mined there in 1906 than in Montana, and that the latter State has passed its zenith; but there is much said per contra. The Boston News Bureau quotes Supt. Thomas Bastian of the Calumet and Hecla Company, who has been looking over Butte, as saying:

"The time will come when these shafts which you call deep will be mere pits, little holes in the ground.

"I have looked closely at some of the new mines here, and I am familiar with most of the old ones. I have been into the properties of the East Butte, the Speculator, and others, and they all look encouraging to me. In a year from now I believe every bit of ground within a radius of five miles from the Anaconda hill will be valuable.

"I went though the Dutton Mine and other East Butte properties, and also through the Raven. I saw ore and plenty of it in both properties in quantities and character sufficient to justify confidence in the work being carried on.

"As I said before, Butte is just getting started in the copper mining business, and you mark my words there are mines here to-day in the primary stages of development which will yet be known in New York and Boston as well as the Anaconda and the Minnie Healy are known to-day."

And, speaking about mining, here is General Manager Powers of the Philippine Mining Company, who has just returned, saying that the outlook there is first rate. A steady and increasing quantity of gold is produced he says.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—There was not a large amount of local stock trading, and while the Reading sales were but 8,850 shares, yet its spectacular performance was the chief attraction. Opening at 76, against 76½ on Friday, the stock fluctuated wildly, and just before the close slumped to 73. Cambria Steel, which had been weak, became stronger, and was moved up to 37⅝, closing at 37, an advance of ½. Lehigh Valley and Pennsylvania were each off about ¼, and United Gas and Rapid Transit ½ each. Philadelphia Electric and Keystone Telephone were the strong features of the list.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
102	Alliance Insurance	20¼	20¼	20½
300	Amalgamated Copper	111⅞	111⅝	111⅞
15	American Cement	6¾	6¾	6¾
1	American Railways	84	84	84
700	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	93¼	92¼	92¼
8,419	Cambria Steel	37⅝	36¼	37
100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	82	82	82
5	Continental Pass. Ry.	153¾	153¾	153¾
85	Con. Traction, N. J.	82½	82½	82½
10	Electric Co. of Am.	12½	12½	12½
10	Elec. Co. of Am. rects.	12	12	12
200	Erie	49¾	49¾	49¾
10	Fairmount Park Tran.	20½	20½	20½
65	General Asphalt pf.	46	46	46
100	International Powder	34	34	34
3,440	Keystone Telephone	15⅝	14⅝	15¼
200	Keystone Tel., tr. ctfs.	13½	13½	13½
6	Keyst. Tel. pf., tr. ctfs.	40	40	40
200	Lake Superior Corp.	22¼	22½	22⅜
1,707	Lehigh Valley	83	82¾	82¾
3	Marsden	3 5-16	3 5-16	3 5-16
300	Northern Central	104½	104½	104½
1,450	Pennsylvania R. R.	78	77⅞	77⅞
78	Penn. Steel pf.	109¼	109¼	109¼
380	Philadelphia Company	52¾	52¾	52¾
10	Philadelphia Co. pf.	51	51	51
5,102	Philadelphia Electric	8¼	8¾	8 7-16
3,425	Phila. Rapid Transit	34¼	33½	33½
27	Philadelphia Traction	101½	101½	101½
6,848	Reading	76	73	73½
108	Reading 2d pf.	50¾	50¾	50¾
925	Southern Railway	42	41¾	41¾
1,000	Susq. Iron & Steel	1¼	1¼	1¼
75	Tonopah Mining	19	19	19
100	Union Pacific	156¼	156¼	156¼
40	Union Traction	63½	63½	63½
865	United Gas Improve.	100	99½	99½
3,540	United States Steel	45¼	44¾	44¾
70	Westmoreland Coal	95½	95½	95½

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Jan. 27	9,240,222
Same week last year	5,135,036
To date this year	33,372,917
Corresponding date last year	18,292,096

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Bonds for the week	$26,197,000
Same week last year	$37,551,000
To date this year	$92,880,000
Corresponding date last year	$124,633,500

***

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	Jan. 28, '05.	Jan. 27, '06.	Decrease.
Railroads	3,654,857	5,781,196	*2,126,339
Industrials	1,480,179	3,459,026	*1,978,847
Banks	102	60	42

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	Jan. 28, '05.	Jan. 27, '06.	Decrease.
Railroads	$20,645,500	$14,295,000	$6,350,500
Industrials	11,746,000	9,007,000	2,738,000
Government	5,159,500	2,780,000	2,379,500
State		112,000	*112,000

*Increase.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1906.	1905.	1904.
CHATTANOOGA SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	105	105	105
2d week Jan.	$2,658	$1,651	.....
3d week Jan.	2,069	1,670	2,260
From July 1	78,059	72,845	64,211
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	102	102	102
3d week Jan.	30,434	27,824	.....
From July 1	950,307	870,031	.....
COLORADO SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,725	1,729	1,121
3d week Jan.	259,667	207,976	114,749
From July 1	6,822,673	5,575,034	3,580,239
DETROIT UNITED—			
3d week Jan.	87,771	78,138	66,702
Jan. 1-Jan. 21	264,147	228,574	205,274
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	578	578	574
3d week Jan.	44,982	47,106	40,278
From July 1	1,682,349	1,475,463	1,517,276
GRAND TRUNK OF CANADA—			
Mileage	4,085	4,085	4,085
3d week Jan.	675,257	628,134	523,681
From July 1	22,182,849	28,877,293	20,377,549
HAVANA ELECTRIC—			
3d week Jan.	39,425	32,558	.....
Jan. 1-Jan. 21	119,364	97,978	.....
INTEROCEANIC OF MEXICO—			
3d week Jan.	131,404	104,834	113,575
MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL—			
3d week Jan.	139,059	124,123	.....
From Jan. 1	415,879	361,377	.....
MINN., ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
3d week Jan.	196,208	155,022	119,534
From July 1	6,764,485	5,038,173	4,430,170
MINERAL RANGE—			
Mileage	140	140	127
3d week Jan.	13,010	11,816	11,787
From July 1	422,036	382,041	322,903
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	926	926	912
3d week Jan.	177,100	131,824	133,787
From July 1	4,988,693	4,608,827	4,297,015
NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	1,730	1,599	1,558
3d week Jan.	256,835	239,791	220,782
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
3d week Jan.	27,933	23,816	30,909
July 1-Jan. 21	760,321	758,295	705,722
TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO—	1905.	1904.	1903.
Month Dec.	68,299	56,254	.....
From July 1	373,987	337,248	.....
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—	1906.	1905.	1904.
Mileage	469	469	469
3d week Jan.	99,017	78,488	.....
From July 1	3,189,611	2,625,078	.....
ATLANTA & CHARLOTTE AIR LINE for November—	1905.	1904.	Inc.
Gross	321,613	317,857	3,756
Exp. and taxes	252,429	216,179	36,250
Net	99,184	101,678	*2,494
9 mos., gross	2,038,299	2,720,469	212,830
Exp. and taxes	2,198,548	1,891,656	306,892
9 mos., net	734,751	828,813	*94,062

*Decrease.

BOSTON, REVERE BEACH & LYNN for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Gross	139,464	124,116	118,472
Net	12,576	6,293	8,029
Other incoms	3,930	5,061	4,058
Surp. over chgs.	1,448	*3,521	*3,547

*Deficit.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG for December—

Gross	673,205	645,446	511,817
Expenses	373,552	391,246	346,391
Net	299,653	254,200	166,420
6 mos., gross	4,015,210	4,208,852	4,042,756
Expenses	2,453,240	2,456,049	1,983,867
6 mos., net	2,161,970	1,752,803	2,058,889

CALIFORNIA & NORTHWESTERN for December—

Gross	119,241	106,861	113,165
Net	35,178	20,880	24,026
Surp. over chgs.	7,108	*8,167	*1,986
6 mos., gross	975,771	877,354	825,841
6 mos., net	442,050	276,090	232,465
Surp. over chgs.	274,099	112,806	73,093

*Deficit.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for December—

Gross	1,028,244	996,523	926,891
Exp. and taxes	693,945	671,500	608,645
Net	334,299	325,023	318,246
6 mos., gross	5,880,089	5,484,060	4,922,996
Expenses	4,029,445	3,782,975	3,640,667
6 mos., net	1,850,644	1,701,085	1,282,329
Mileage	1,878	1,878	1,876

CHICAGO, MIL. & ST. PAUL for December—

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Gross earnings	4,790,712	4,183,831	4,168,007
Expenses	2,942,823	2,496,003	2,460,638
Net earnings	1,847,987	1,687,828	1,707,369
Gross, 6 months	29,046,885	26,621,383	25,203,658
Expenses	18,190,380	16,117,388	15,048,583
Net, 6 months	10,856,505	10,503,995	10,255,095

MIL. ELEC. RY. & LIGHT for December—

	1905.	1904.	Increase.
Gross earnings	297,464	300,931	*3,467
Expenses	138,564	136,263	2,301
Net earnings	158,900	164,668	*5,768
Other income	103,440	52,376	51,064
Total income	262,340	217,044	45,296
Charges	83,086	82,072	1,014
Surplus	179,254	134,972	44,282
Gross, 12 mos.	3,226,532	3,218,691	7,841
Expenses	1,751,463	1,592,411	*40,948
Net, 12 months	1,675,069	1,626,280	48,789
Other income	122,157	66,680	55,477
Total income	1,797,226	1,692,960	104,266
Charges	931,011	916,459	14,552
Surp., 12 mos.	866,215	776,501	89,714

*Decrease.

The preliminary statement of the UNITED RAILROADS COMPANY OF ST. LOUIS for the year 1905, partly estimated, compares with the actual figures of the two preceding years as follows:

	1905.	*1904.	1903.
Gross earnings	8,435,915	9,953,398	7,259,460
Exp. and taxes	4,890,616	5,751,067	4,513,575
Net earnings	3,539,299	4,202,331	2,745,946
Other income	24,101	24,167	36,387
Total income	3,563,400	4,226,498	2,782,332
Int., organ., expenses, &c.	2,387,915	2,446,292	2,257,273
Balance	1,174,485	1,780,206	525,059
Depreciation	421,752	.....	.....
Balance	753,733	1,780,206	525,059
Divs., pf. stock, U. R. of St. L.	649,160	598,022	587,846
Surp. for year	104,573	1,182,184	†62,787

*Year of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. †Deficit.

WESTERN MARYLAND for November—

	1905.	1904.	Increase.
Gross earnings	347,848	303,848	44,000
Expenses	252,821	188,719	64,102
Net earnings	95,027	115,129	*20,102
Other income	78,888	48,036	30,852
Total income	173,915	163,165	10,750
Gross, 5 months	1,949,936	1,676,382	273,554
Expenses	1,361,748	1,027,790	333,949
Net, 5 months	588,188	648,592	*60,395
Other income	295,469	220,492	75,087
Net, 5 months	883,657	869,085	14,672

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—Incorporated to-day:

Staten Island Heights Realty Corporation, Richmond Borough, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—William Harrman, Charles Harrman, and J. E. Stake, Stapleton.

Watkins-Hatch Manufacturing Company, Newport, (manufacture light and heat;) capital, $100,000. Directors—H. O. Watkins, Brooklyn; H. B. Hatch, and M. B. Dean, New York.

The Associated Sales Agency, New York, (stationery;) capital, $50,000. Directors—Lincoln Clark, W. R. Baker, New York, and J. E. King, Passaic, N. J.

Manaces Water Company, Northport; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. L. Stewart, S. R. Perry, New York, and W. P. Barker, Brooklyn.

Carroll Confectionery Company, Rochester; capital, $3,000. Directors—R. A. Carroll, C. A. Earle, and Frederick Wiedman, Rochester.

The DeNoyelles Brick Company, Haverstraw; capital, $50,000. Directors—Daniel DeNoyelles, Martha B. Anness, and B. L. DeNoyelles, Haverstraw.

The Sheaman Seidenfried Company, New York, (manufacture clothing;) capital, $1,500. Directors—Joseph Sheaman, David Samuel, and Rebecca Sheaman, New York.

Philippine Wood and Products Corporation, New York, (timber and farming lands;) capital, $3,000. Directors—Bernard Naumburg, C. A. Houston, and E. M. Steindler, New York.

Cohon Pharmacy, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Leon Cohon, Sophie Cohon, New York, and Max Gertsacov, Providence.

Jekyl Island Annex Association, New York, (operate residential building adjacent to the clubhouse of the Jekyl Island Club at Jekyl Island, Ga.;) capital, $4,000. Directors—C. N. Bliss, Charles Lanier, M. K. Joseph, and J. S. Kennedy, New York.

Ward's Lane Company, Albany, (real estate and ice harvesting, &c.;) capital, $25,000. Directors—W. H. Keeler, C. V. Mann, and J. D. Brusie, Albany.

Silvers Printing Company, Middletown; capital, $30,000. Directors—Mary E. Silvers, J. D. Silvers, and T. D. Mills, Middletown.

Appendixine Company, New York, (medicinal preparations;) capital, $20,000. Directors—L. N. Wood, O. E. Abraham, and Herman Aaron, New York.

Driggs Realty Corporation, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—M. S. Driggs, J. J. Cooney, and J. K. Bolling, New York.

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and at the corresponding date in 1905 and 1904:

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Jan. 6	$571,000	$11,008,250	$14,680,975
Jan. 13	12,908,650	24,459,275	23,181,750
Jan. 20	10,704,575	23,738,900	26,072,675
Jan. 27	15,829,850	26,979,550	25,129,050

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1905, 1904, and 1903:

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Jan. 28	$26,979,550	$25,129,050	$27,880,775
Feb. 4	19,841,925	21,842,775	18,545,675
Feb. 11	11,038,925	20,379,225	15,529,675
Feb. 18	9,204,425	27,506,600	9,041,675
Feb. 25	14,946,075	32,150,200	5,591,900
March 4	8,389,700	29,843,350	666,975
March 11	9,273,150	29,937,075	1,024,000
March 18	8,154,175	27,310,575	3,180,400
March 25	6,479,325	27,468,875	6,290,900
April 1	3,664,575	27,755,050	2,130,825
April 8	3,682,525	22,916,400	3,741,300
April 15	9,852,400	27,304,600	6,007,650
April 22	11,448,050	34,203,700	10,965,475
April 29	16,665,250	33,144,250	11,181,850
May 6	18,729,425	32,734,200	10,620,975
May 13	10,712,575	32,827,225	8,992,625
May 20	8,219,975	13,004,275	9,222,725
May 27	11,465,800	29,092,325	9,645,150
June 3	6,050,275	31,700,875	4,775,650
June 10	9,827,500	35,562,400	9,477,175
June 17	7,209,500	35,360,875	10,099,575
June 24	15,094,675	38,482,675	12,923,850
July 1	11,668,875	36,105,900	8,377,675
July 8	7,967,525	36,017,725	8,008,475
July 15	19,523,250	44,563,350	13,278,475
July 22	14,940,950	50,609,650	18,015,400
July 29	15,305,975	55,989,900	24,000,750
Aug. 5	12,163,525	56,308,850	21,587,075
Aug. 12	12,846,800	57,781,475	21,563,575
Aug. 19	9,355,675	58,613,075	21,038,800
Aug. 26	8,978,175	57,375,400	20,677,925
Sept. 2	6,498,725	47,503,400	17,294,975
Sept. 9	4,831,350	38,435,250	15,372,200
Sept. 16	4,635,300	29,353,150	13,173,625
Sept. 23	5,235,050	26,251,025	14,569,300
Sept. 30	7,440,025	10,013,425	13,937,500
Oct. 7	4,286,175	12,680,900	16,577,125
Oct. 14	10,211,400	15,957,875	17,488,250
Oct. 21	12,583,150	17,393,025	17,044,450
Oct. 28	12,430,925	16,793,050	10,274,150
Nov. 4	2,354,275	10,112,400	5,394,225
Nov. 11	*2,428,800	8,894,550	6,188,425
Nov. 18	5,037,175	9,589,700	3,911,350
Nov. 25	9,157,100	8,381,375	6,126,200
Dec. 2	2,565,375	8,539,075	6,305,300
Dec. 9	*1,246,525	9,365,200	8,077,975
Dec. 16	3,861,075	14,546,625	15,025,500
Dec. 23	4,159,400	15,247,225	12,574,625
Dec. 30	4,292,575	19,683,425	9,641,875

*Deficit.

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1906	$15,829,850	1898	$35,609,450
1905	26,979,550	1897	59,148,200
1904	25,129,050	1896	37,678,500
1903	27,880,775	1895	45,380,450
1902	26,023,350	1894	109,043,000
1901	30,789,450	1893	23,148,300
1900	29,277,975	1892	36,020,900
1899	30,232,025	1891	28,943,125

Maximum surplus reserve since 1890, $111,623,000, Feb. 3, 1894; minimum, (deficit,) $16,545,375, Aug. 12, 1893; maximum since 1900, $56,303,850, Aug. 6, 1904; minimum, (deficit,) $2,428,800, Nov. 11, 1905.

The following table gives the total reserve loans and net deposits of the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year.

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 6	$246,506,700	$1,004,658,300	$983,742,800
Jan. 13	262,110,200	1,005,041,600	997,206,200
Jan. 20	274,100,500	1,025,505,800	1,029,389,300
Jan. 27	277,608,000	1,041,113,800	1,047,112,900

The following table gives the same items from the corresponding date last year to the end of 1905:

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Jan. 21	$814,687,600	$1,098,811,500	$1,163,815,200
Jan. 28	824,436,700	1,115,643,200	1,189,825,600
Feb. 4	819,067,000	1,128,606,800	1,196,980,300
Feb. 11	811,780,000	1,142,106,100	1,202,972,800
Feb. 18	807,948,400	1,136,012,100	1,192,555,900
Feb. 25	809,602,300	1,121,281,400	1,179,824,900
Mar. 4	805,882,200	1,134,425,300	1,189,970,000
Mar. 11	806,194,600	1,132,920,300	1,187,665,800
Mar. 18	798,763,700	1,127,678,400	1,174,438,100
Mar. 25	794,144,800	1,106,701,700	1,150,661,900
April 1	799,829,900	1,099,289,700	1,136,681,300
April 8	790,707,700	1,090,759,600	1,128,100,700
April 15	794,277,900	1,099,611,100	1,139,702,000
April 22	799,440,200	1,107,294,900	1,151,968,600
April 29	803,297,400	1,097,902,100	1,146,528,600
May 6	804,703,900	1,092,121,900	1,143,897,900
May 13	804,267,500	1,099,716,900	1,150,219,700
May 20	799,507,900	1,120,426,800	1,165,151,700
May 27	800,248,100	1,111,092,400	1,155,129,200
June 3	790,168,700	1,101,283,100	1,136,477,700
June 10	790,785,700	1,089,520,900	1,128,332,800
June 17	792,280,700	1,104,860,900	1,140,284,600
June 24	801,792,900	1,102,812,700	1,146,792,900
July 1	803,168,600	1,120,869,000	1,166,038,900
July 8	797,584,100	1,116,458,500	1,158,905,100
July 15	800,277,300	1,107,308,100	1,159,018,200
July 22	809,299,500	1,126,366,700	1,177,598,200
July 29	815,242,200	1,144,847,400	1,199,744,800
Aug. 5	811,445,100	1,146,163,700	1,197,126,300
Aug. 12	809,511,600	1,139,591,400	1,186,659,200
Aug. 19	806,498,500	1,146,101,500	1,188,551,800
Aug. 26	804,249,800	1,144,607,900	1,181,084,500
Sept. 2	797,145,800	1,136,920,800	1,166,587,200
Sept. 9	788,187,000	1,106,083,500	1,125,422,600
Sept. 16	778,723,600	1,085,321,900	1,096,353,200
Sept. 23	776,034,000	1,076,440,600	1,083,195,800
Sept. 30	777,550,300	1,071,030,300	1,080,465,100
Oct. 7	780,101,600	1,059,740,900	1,059,261,700
Oct. 14	786,750,800	1,030,284,300	1,026,157,600
Oct. 21	768,548,000	1,026,690,100	1,023,859,400
Oct. 28	772,954,000	1,041,819,400	1,042,002,300
Nov. 4	765,548,900	1,058,272,400	1,052,778,500
Nov. 11	754,650,900	1,044,287,800	1,028,318,800
Nov. 18	752,682,400	1,017,083,800	999,069,000
Nov. 25	758,951,500	1,012,288,300	999,177,600
Dec. 2	754,958,500	1,023,888,300	1,007,172,500
Dec. 9	746,812,400	1,016,320,800	992,235,700
Dec. 16	749,933,200	1,004,584,000	983,888,500
Dec. 23	750,416,500	1,006,107,100	985,028,400
Dec. 30	748,705,400	1,001,025,000	977,651,300

Maximum deposits, $1,224,206,600 Sept. 17, 1904; minimum since 1890, $370,302,400 Aug. 19, 1893; since 1900, $748,953,100 Jan. 6, 1900; maximum loans, $1,146,168,700 Aug. 5, 1905; maximum cash holdings, $361,205,700 Aug. 20, 1904.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 27.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Consolidated Ice	7	7	7
860	Crucible Steel	17	16⅞	16⅞
270	Crucible Steel pf.	80	79¾	80
137	Fire-proofing pf.	26	25½	26
125	Independ. Brewing pf.	40¼	40¼	40½
1,735	Lustre Fire	33½	31	33
685	Mfrs.' Light. & Heat	32½	32¼	32⅜
16	Monongahela Water	37¼	37½	37½
20	Ohio Fuel	37¾	37¼	37¼
2,300	Ohio Tonopah	.40	.38	.38
435	Pittsburg Brewing	27½	27¾	27½
20	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	49¾	49¾	49¾
50	Pittsburg Oil & Gas	47	47	47
305	Sewer Pipe	34	33½	33⅞
15	United States Steel	46	45	45
50	West Air Brake	152½	152½	152½
50	West. Electric 1sts	90	90	90
1,005	West. Electric 2ds	84¼	83	83
	BANKS.			
25	Colonial Trust	360	360	360
20	Fidelity Title & Trust	525	525	525
	BONDS.			
$4,000	Independ. Brewing 6s	105½	105½	105½
1,000	Pitts., McK. & C. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Sat.	Fri.		Sat.	Fri.
Alta	.02	.01	L. W. Con.	.07	.07
Alpha Con.	.03	.03	Mexican	1.20	1.20
Andes	.16	.16	Occid. Con.	.92	.92
Belcher	.13	.13	Ophir	6.00	6.12½
Best & Bel.	1.15	1.15	Overman	.15	.15
Bullion	.20	.20	Potosi	.03	.04
Caledonia	.43	.44	Savage	.43	.42
Chal. Con.	.16	.17	Sag Belch	.09	.08
Challar	.12	.11	Sierra Nev.	.40	.41
Confidence	.75	.72	Syndicate	.11	.11
C. C. & V.	1.25	1.25	St. Louis	.06	.08
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.56	.58
Crown Point	.09	.09	Utah Con.	.06	.06
Gould & C.	.17	.17	Yel. Jacket	.09	.09
Hale & Nor.	.88	.90	Silver bars	65⅝	65⅝
Julia	.07	.07	Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Justice	.01	.02	Telegraph	12½	12½
Ky. Con.	.01	.01			

Mexican dollars were unchanged at 51@53.

TONOPAH DISTRICT STOCKS.

	Sat.	Fri.		Sat.	Fri.
Adams	.11	.11	Macnamara	.47	.47
Bullfrog N. B.	.20	.20	North Star	.53	.53
Bullfrog M. Co.	.39	.35	Orix. Bullfrog	.22	.22
Cashboy	.21	.21	Red Top	2.00	2.00
Diamond Field	.55	.50	Sandstone	1.52	1.55
Dixie	.07	.08	Montana	2.85	2.85
Eclipse	.41	.41	Midway	1.85	1.85
Golden Anch.	1.35	1.35	Belmont	2.85	2.90
Jim Butler	.91	.92	Home	.36	.35
Jumbo	1.40	1.42	Mohawk	.48	
Jumbo Ex.	.26	.28	Ohio Tonopah	.39	
Kendall	.78	.80			

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 27.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	10¾	11½	Keystone	1¾	2¼
American	2½	2½	Lexington	4¼	4½
Anchor	2½	14	Little Puck	2¾	2¾
Anaconda	12	12½	Moon Anch.	3¾	4
Banner	4½	4½	Mollie Gib.	6	8
C., K. & N.	6	8	Nevin	5½	6
C. C. Cons.	6¾	7	New Haven	2½	2¾
Dante	6¼	6¾	Old Gold	5	5½
Dr. Jackpot	6	6½	Pilgrim	2¾	3
Elkton	45½	46	Pharmacist	5	5¼
El Paso	82	83	Portland	189	190
Findlay	88	90	Rose Maud	3¾	4½
Gold Bond	2¾	3¼	Rose Nicol	4	4½
Gold Coin	2	4	Sample	6¼	6¾
Gold Dollar	7	7¾	Un. Gold	11	15
Golden Cyc.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Occasionally a broker can be found who thinks this is a dull market, but he is usually compelled to admit that there is nothing in daily reports to indicate it. The number of transactions is nearly as large as it was a year ago, when the lot speculation was at its height, and unless one insists upon having visions of huge over-night profits, there are certainly enough centres of active trading to satisfy the most restless operator.

Buying by builders on Morningside and Washington Heights continues at a steady pace, and the announcement by the Rapid Transit Commission, that the Subway is likely to be opened through to the ship Canal on March 1, seems likely to add to the number of new building operations at the northerly end of the Heights and in the Dyckman tract. The danger of an excessive amount of new construction is being dwelt upon very generally in current discussions of the market outlook, the situation on its face showing that the buildings projected last year will privide accommodation for a much greater increase in population than was indicated by the State census. This increase was estimated at 125,000 a year, but it is perfectly apparent that real estate men and builders place little reliance in its accuracy.

South of the Pennsylvania terminal there is a steadily expanding area of activity. The buying which began in the blocks between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, upon the announcement of the McAdoo company's plans for a station at Broadway and Thirty-third Street, has spread to the blocks between Seventh and Eighth Avenues—in fact, the latter region is now attracting the larger share of attention. The movement is based upon belief that all of this property will eventually be needed for loft building improvement, and the speculation has already carried prices between Seventh and Eighth Avenues to the level occupied by those between Sixth and Seventh Avenues less than a year ago.

The sale of 35 to 41 Park Place indicates to what an extent the removal of buildings for the tunnel terminal at Church and Cortlandt Streets has increased the demand for desirable property in the section lying west of lower Broadway. Further buying by the tunnel company on Dey Street, between Church and Greenwich Streets, has also come to light during the week. That the company has any idea of extending its terminal buildings west to Greenwich Street is denied, the additional purchases being, it is said, part of a plan to control the area to the west of the great skyscrapers to be erected along Church Street.

The view expressed in some quarters that efforts for the repeal of the mortgage tax on the passage of some substitute measure are hopeless has not been indorsed, nor is there any reason why at this early date it should be. Advices from Albany yesterday were to the effect that the situation there is far from hopeless and is growing more favorable every day, while it is certain that next Friday's meeting at the Real Estate Salesroom, under the auspices of the Allied Real Estate Interests, will afford a strong demonstration of the attitude of New York property owners on the subject.

LATEST DEALINGS BY BROKERS.

Gross & Gross have sold for Alice Connelly to E. B. Meyrowitz 235 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the northeast corner of Twenty-seventh Street, a four-story dwelling, 13.4 by 100. Mr. Meyrowitz bought several months ago the similar adjoining house, No. 237, and now owns a plot 30.8 by 100, upon which he will erect a new building.

To Build on West 125th Street.

The Times Realty and Construction Company has sold to Kantor & Sussman, for immediate improvement, the plot on the south side of 125th Street, 100 feet west of Broadway, 63 by 100.11 by 42 at the rear.

Max Fraade has bought from Beethoven Englander, through Dessauer & Wordenschlag and Feinberg & Jelot, 506 to 516 West 126th Street, three six-story apartment houses, with stores, on plot 141.3 by 100.

Lexington Avenue Houses Sold.

John Donnelly has sold 90 and 92 Lexington Avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets, two three-story brick dwellings, on plot 39.6 by 80.

Frederick T. Barry, as broker, has sold the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Sixtieth Street, a four-story dwelling, 29 by 100. The buyer will remodel it into stores and apartments.

Deal for 161st Street Plot.

A. Meyer & Co. have sold for John D. Griffin 507 and 509 West 161st Street, two frame dwellings, on plot 50 by 99.11. The buyer is Edward F. Wynne.

The southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 154th Street, 125 by 100, bought recently by Abner M. Bradley, has been resold to William Hirsch, who will erect a seven-story apartment house on the plot.

Buyer for West 85th Street House.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Henry A. James the four-story brownstone and brick dwelling 115 West Eighty-fifth Street, 18 by 55 by 97.6.

Operators Sell 111th Street Lots.

George Backer has sold for Lowenfeld & Prager to Harris Maran & Sons the plot, 100 by 100, on the south side of 111th Street, 150 feet west of Seventh Avenue.

A. B. Mosher & Co. have sold for Harry Goldstein the five-story apartment house 2,330 Seventh Avenue, 27 by 100.

Weisberger & Kaufman have sold for Eyk & Levensohn 436 West 124th Street, a five-story triple flat, on lot 25 by 100.

A. Meyer & Co. have sold for Edward L. Rosenbaum 174 West Ninety-fifth Street, a four-story single flat, on lot 19 by 100, to Joseph Kopperl and others, who own the adjoining property at the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street.

New Building on 40th Street.

J. Arthur Fischer has sold for Edward F. and William J. Martin to the New York Cab Company the three-story dwelling 262 West Fortieth Street, 20 by 98.9. This purchase completes a plot 102 by 98.9, upon which the cab company will erect a stable and garage.

Joseph H. Wright has sold 150 West Thirty-sixth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 98.9.

Milton E. Oppenheimer has bought 214 West Twenty-eighth Street from S. J. Silverman. J. Arthur Mandeville negotiated the sale.

Woodcock & Britt have sold for Mary E. Manuel 410 and 412 West Nineteenth Street to Osk & Edelstein.

Sale of 11th Avenue Properties.

Joseph F. Feist has sold for A. Lazarus the two five-story tenements and stores 846 and 848 Eleventh Avenue, each 27.2 by 100, to William Schneider.

H. C. Senior & Co. have sold for Mrs. Julia W. Porges the five-story tenement 262 West Sixty-seventh Street, on lot 25 by 100.

Washington Street Purchase.

The Whitehall Realty Company has bought 500 Washington Street, between Spring and Charlton Streets, a four-story tenement, on lot 20 by 60.

Estate Sells Second Avenue Plot.

Millard F. Kuh has sold for the Levy estate the property 2,071 Second Avenue, 25 by 75.

Jacob Kinkelstein, in conjunction with the Harlem Realty Exchange, has sold for Samuel Alkoff and Jacob Peskin the five-story triple flat 65 East Ninety-ninth Street, on lot 25 by 100.11.

Solomon Oppenheimer & Co. have sold for Emil Wiesbeck Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100.8, to Liebler & Hartman.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have sold the two-story frame buildings, on plot 50 by 100.11, on the north side of 115th Street, 200 feet east of Second Avenue.

Buying on East 34th Street.

John M. Reid & Co. have sold for the heirs of John H. Hull to a client of Robert M. Fulton 244 East Thirty-fourth Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling, on lot 15 by 98.9; the same buyer recently purchased 240 and 244 East Thirty-fourth Street, making a plot 45 by 98.9.

Hyman Fine has sold for W. & J. Bachrach to the Mildred Realty Company 326 and 328 East Sixty-fifth Street, two four-story flats, 37.6 by 106.

Henry P. Miller has sold 324 East Eighty-fourth Street for Walter Lissberger to William Connolly.

Pocher & Co. report leasing the five-story building at 189 East Seventy-sixth Street for A. Palmer and M. L. Manheim for a term of years to Sellig & Elfin; also, for the Tuxedo Realty and Improvement Company, the six-story building 977 Third Avenue, adjoining the corner of Fifty-eighth Street, to William Hillmeyer for a term of five years at a gross rental of $25,000.

Avenue A Corner Changes Hands.

Schindler & Liebler have sold the five-story factory at the southwest corner of Avenue A and Seventy-first Street, together with the adjoining five-story tenement, 1,325 Avenue A.

L. Walter Lissberger has purchased the five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100, at 156 East Eighty-eighth Street.

The Cuozzo & Gagliano Company has leased for C. A. Blum the five-story tenement 213 East 102d Street for a term of five years, at an aggregate rental of $25,000.

Joseph Lubelsky has sold the six-story tenement 101 Orchard Street, 25.2 by 88, for M. Adler to M. Sorinsky.

Owners at Inwood Organize.

The Inwood Hill Association has been organized by Crawford McCreery, Cornelius Kahlen, Louis Hayes, Dos Passos, Oscar L. Straus, E. Victor Loew, Jr., representing George F. Baker; Newell Martin, representing the Brooks estate; Walter F. Burns, Mitchell A. C. Levy, Francis B. Riggs, and F. A. Muschenheim. The purpose of this organization is the improvement of the Inwood Hill section. As Inwood Hill has never been officially surveyed, it has been decided that the city be petitioned to appropriate sufficient money for that purpose. The association will also interest itself in the project for a viaduct over Dyckman Street, as well as in the Hendrick Hudson Bridge, over the Harlem Ship Canal.

Clarence De Will Rogers has been retained as counsel for the association. Officers have been elected as follows: Walter Francis Burns, Chairman; Cornelius Kahlen, Vice President; E. Victor Loew, Jr., Treasurer, and F. A. Muschenheim, Secretary.

Purroy Estate in Bronx Sold.

Charles H. Cronin has sold for the estate of Henry D. Purroy the block front on the north side of 193d Street, from Webster to Decatur Avenue, 116 by 75 by 131 by 75.6, and the adjoining plot, 112.5 by 53 by 108 by 30.8, at the southwest corner of Webster Avenue and 194th Street. The property has long been known as the old Purroy homestead. Michael Regan, the buyer, will remove the present three-story dwelling and build five-story flats, with stores.

J. Hellon & Co. have sold for Elizabeth Schaefer the plot at the northeast corner of Brook Avenue and 148th Street, 50 by 100, with two-story frame dwelling.

Jacob Kronenberger has sold for a Mrs. Potter to George Wohn the three-story brick dwelling 5 Crotona Park East.

S. J. Taylor has sold for Patrick McCarren a lot 25 by 100, on the south side of 197th Street, 50 feet east of the Grand Concourse.

Marks & Jervis have sold the five-story apartment house 1,114 Jackson Avenue for H. Buffington to H. Breslin.

Deal for Barclay Farm at Newtown.

Wright Barclay has sold for Fannie M. Constable, James L. Barclay, Sackett M. Barclay, and the estate of Henry A. Barclay to Abbot Minsel a tract of 100 acres of land at Train's Meadow, Newtown, L. I. The property was held at $500,000.

It is known as the old Barclay farm, and lies on both sides of Jackson Avenue, about half a mile from Woodside Station.

Brooklyn Tenements in Big Deal.

Howard C. Pyle & Co. have sold for the estate of George C. Wheeler thirty-three brick and frame tenements in Brooklyn. The properties are 238 to 254 Front Street, 96 and 98 Gold Street, 95, 97, 99, and 105 Gold Street, 2 to 6 Jackson Street, 1 to 5 Jackson Court, 11 to 17 Green Lane, 188 Johnson Street, and 2 Gothic Lane. The buyer is an investor who will remodel the buildings.

The same brokers have sold for A. B. Snedeker the entire frontage on both the north and south sides of Avenue D, from Rogers Avenue to East Thirty-fourth Street, excepting the four Nostrand Avenue corners, about 80 lots, including twenty corners, at an average price of nearly $1,200 a lot; also, the southwest corner of De Kalb Avenue and Steuben Street, 100 by 100, for Springer, Weisberger & Siegel, to builders, who will immediately improve the property with store buildings; also, 205 Bergen Street, between Bond and Nevins Streets, two-story brownstone dwelling, for H. D. Foley; also, ten lots on the south side of Park Place, between Brooklyn and Kingston Avenues, for J. Aspinwall to a builder; also, ten lots on the south side of Forty-eighth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, and ten lots on the north side of Forty-ninth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, for B. Rosenberg.

Stokes & Knowles have effected sales of the following Brooklyn properties: Five lots at the northwest corner of Avenue F and East Thirty-first Street, for Mrs. Ida A. Seidelbach; also, 352 and 354 Bridge Street, a four-story dwelling, for Emma F. Pettingill; also, about twelve and a half acres at Ridgewood Park, for Stephen Burkhardt; also, 489 East Fifteenth Street, a two-story frame, detached dwelling, for William Cook.

The Lester Realty Company has sold to Harris & Sherwin thirteen four-story double tenements, 25 by 100 and 28 by 100, on Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets, between Second and Third Avenues, South Brooklyn, in the section where the Bush Terminal Company is making large improvements. The houses will not be completed until late in the Spring. The amount involved in the deal is about $200,000.

The Corporate Realty Association has increased its capital to $1,000,000, and has filed a certificate in New Jersey.

Buyers for Out-of-Town Properties.

Recent sales effected by Phillips & Wells are the following: The Reeves property at Southampton, L. I.; the Miramonte Inn at Sugar Hill, N. H.; the Dyer farm at South Somerville, N. J.; the country seat of Mary A. Lord at North Granville, N. Y.; the Martin farm at West Norwood, N. J.; the Frank farm at Harrington Park, N. J.; the Whittlesey homestead at Clinton, Conn.; the country home of the Rev. F. W. Denys, at Nyack, N. Y., and the Van Rensselaer farm at Nanuet, N. Y.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

The sales of the week at auction emphasized the strong demand for downtown tenements. Auctioneer Kennelly got excellent prices for over $400,000 worth of this class of property at a partition sale on Thursday, and earlier in the week several parcels, offered voluntarily and in foreclosure, were disposed of at good figures.

There will be sales this week on only three days—Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. For Tuesday, Auctioneer Day is in the field with about twenty offerings, affecting vacant property on the Heights and in the Bronx, as well as a number of tenements in the older sections. The plots to be sold on the Heights include corners at Broadway and 149th Street and on St. Nicholas Avenue, at 184th and 187th Streets. A corner on Irving Place, at 17th Street, in a neighborhood that has recently attracted some speculative attention, will also be sold. Tenements on Morton and Division Streets and a warehouse on South Street, near Peck Slip, also appear in the list.

Another prominent parcel on Washington Heights, the northeast corner of Broadway and 147th Street, will be put up on Tuesday, at the stand of Samuel Goldsticker.

Bryan L. Kennelly will conduct, on the same day, a sale of lower east side properties, to effect dissolution of a partnership. The offering covers 177 Ludlow Street, 193, 198, and 200 Orchard Street. The northwest corner of First Avenue and Fifty-first Street, will be sold by Charles A. Berran, under partition decree.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR WEEK.

There were recorded last week 393 mortgages for $5,368,211; of which 199, for $2,190,860, were at 6 per cent.; 72, for $1,125,320, at 5½ per cent.; 64, for $1,188,727, at 5 per cent., and 1, for $10,000, at 4½ per cent. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 534 mortgages for $8,829,530; of which 197, for $1,201,284, were at 6 per cent.; 2, for $9,400, at 5½ per cent.; 230, for $2,885,105, at 5 per cent.; 42, for $1,487,450, at 4½ per cent., and 7, for $968,500, at 4 per cent.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 14 and 16 Vesey Street Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JAN. 29.

By Bernard Smyth & Sons.

34th St, 160 West, s s, 71 ft e of 7th Av, 29x24.9, four-story tenement; also 158 West 34th St, adjoining the foregoing on the east, 18.6x98.9, four-story tenement with stores; foreclosure sale of a one-sixth interest in the foregoing, Frederick G. Wetterau, referee; due on judgment, $6,401.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 1,823, w s, 87.3 ft s of 60th St, 28.11x126.11x23x141.6, leasehold, four-story flat with store; foreclosure sale, Auguste M. Thiery, referee; due on judgment, $6,757.

TUESDAY, JAN. 30.

By Joseph P. Day.

Public Auction Sale.

18th St, 350 West, s s, 210 ft e of 9th Av, 25x92, three-story flat.

Brook Av, 553 and 555, near 149th St, 53.11x87.8 and irregular, two four-story double flats with stores and bakers' ovens.

17th St, 120 West, s s, 300 ft w of 6th Av, 20.6x92, three-story brick dwelling with store.

62d St, 152 to 153 West, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, each 25x100, four five-story triple flats.

118th St, 133 East, n s, 40 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x51, four-story frame building.

96th St, 170 East, s s, 160 ft w of 3d Av, 30x100.8, four-story double flat with store.

Morris Av, n w corner of 144th St, 101.7x81 and irregular, old buildings.

Broadway, n e corner of 149th St, 99.11x100, vacant.

St. Nicholas Av, n w corner of 184th St, 99.11x100, vacant.

St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 187th St, 50x100, vacant.

Morton St, 20, s e s, 125 ft n e of Bedford St, 25x90, five-story double tenement.

Division St, 90, n s, 40 ft e of Eldridge St, 24.7 x75.4 and irregular, four-story brick tenement.

16th St, 427 East, n s, 219 ft w of Avenue A, 25x92, four-story front and rear buildings.

Irving Place, 50, s e corner of 17th St, 27x90, three-story dwelling.

South St, 152, 35.9 ft e of Peck Slip, 24.6x76 and irregular, five-story warehouse, with store.

Bear Swamp Road, w s, 50.3 ft s of 3d St, 51.1 x152x50x145.6; foreclosure sale, Joseph J. Coon, referee; due on judgment, $7,383.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Sale to Dissolve Partnership.

Orchard St, 198 and 200, e s, 91 ft s of Houston St, 37.10x100, two five-story brick tenements.

Orchard St, 163, w s, 49.6 ft s of Stanton St, 26.6x87.6, five-story brick three-family tenement, with store.

Ludlow St, 177, w s, 150 ft s of Houston St, 25x87.6, five-story brick four-family tenement.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

Broadway, n e corner of 147th St, 99.11x125, vacant; public auction sale.

By Charles A. Berrian.

1st Av, 985, n w corner of 51st St, 21x68, four-story brick tenement, with store; partition sale, Henry Smith, referee.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31.

By James L. Wells.

Jackson Av, 887, w s, 134.3 ft n of Clifton St, 19.9x75, two-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Hays, referee; due on judgment, $4,319.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

98th St, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, for two six-story brick tenements and stores, 37.6x87.11; H. Bodenheimer of 570 West Broadway, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 24 East 23d St, architects; cost, $80,000.

7th and 8th Avs, 31st to 33d Sts, for a four-story brick railroad terminal, 483.4x771.6; Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company, Philadelphia, owner; McKim, Mead & White of 160 5th Av, architects; cost, $4,000,000.

126th St, n w corner of Hobart St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 100x35; William F. Kayssel of 230th St and White Plains Road, owner; George Hoffman of 816 Trinity Av, architect, cost, $3,500.

Austin Place, n e corner of 144th St, for a four-story brick factory; Land Company Number One of 111 Broadway, owner; J. J. Van Pelt of 500 5th Av, architect; cost, $20,000.

Heath Av, w s, 692 ft n of Austin Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x52; Zelli & Dematta, owners; Ahnemann & Younkhere, King's Bridge, architects; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

Items Involving Less Than $5,000 Omitted.

30th St, 31 West, to five-story brick offices and stores; O. L. Jones of 35 West 30th St, owner; M. C. Merritt of 58 West 31st St, architect; cost, $7,000.

Leonard St, 44 and 46, to five-story brick lofts and store; Colonial Real Estate Association of 309 Broadway, owner; R. Berger of 309 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

9th St, n s, 314 ft e of Avenue D, to a brick shop; J. W. Sullivan of 384 South St, Brooklyn, owner; Berlin Construction Company of 220 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Jan. 27.

ALLEN, ST, 27 and 29, w s, 51.3x87.6; Samuel Silverman to Alhambra Realty Company 100

ARTHUR AV, w s, 64.7 ft s of 187th St, 25x114.7; Philip Maresca to Donato La Porta, (mtg $6,500) 100

AVENUE D, s w corner of 8th St, 108x200, Unionport; Henrietta Manning to Otto J. Kalt ..... Nom.

BLEECKER ST, e s, 20.11 ft s of Christopher St, 39.8x irregular; Adolf Schneidler and others to Morris Ginsberg and others, (mtg $51,250) 100

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 92d St, 75.8x125; Edward H. Litchfield and others to Edward H. Litchfield and another, trustees, ¼ part... Nom.

DECATUR AV, w s, 50.1 ft n of 195th St, 150.3x irregular; Edward J. Gallagher to Amalia Firk, (mtg $3,750) .. 100

FULTON ST, w s, 25 ft n of Nereid Av, 75x200; Edward Caterson, Jr., to G. I. Bussing, (mtg $2,700) ..... Nom.

HOFFMAN ST, s w corner of 187th St, 70.4x irregular; Max Dorf and others to Joseph Farella, (mtg $7,000) 100

LEXINGTON AV, 189, e s, 21x100; William J. Greene to George Mulligan, (mtg $6,000) 100

LEXINGTON AV, 191, e s, 20x100; William J. Greene to George Mulligan, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

LOT 490, amended map of Mapes estate; Anna Johnson to Augusta Barthold.... Nom.

LOTS 98, 99, and 100, map of South Washingtonville, 150x100; White Plains Road, w s, Lots 5, 6, and 7, map of 17 lots, South Mount Vernon; Jacob Stahl, Jr., to Sound Realty Company.. 100

LOTS 98 to 100, map of South Washingtonville, 150x100; Sound Realty Company to Gustave Cerf 100

OLD BOSTON ROAD, at n e corner of Lorillard Lane, contains 16 19-100 acres; New Boston Road, w s, adjoining Mace's land, contains 5 91-100 acres; Harriet V. S. Thorne to Domestic Realty Company ..... Nom.

PLOT begins 91.11 ft n of 15th St, 119.7 ft w of 5th Av, runs n e 47.11x irr 4.5x w 22.5x s w 35.5x s e 9.4; J. A. Fischer to Isaac Marks, ½ part, (mtg $8,000) 100

WEBSTER AV, e s, 50 ft s of Tower Place, 35.5x irregular; George B. Raymond to F. V. Morrison, ½ part, (mtg $7,500) ..... Nom.

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, s e corner of 21st Av, Lot 696, map of Wakefield; Louis Barnett to Daniel Houlihan, (mtg $5,750) 100

4TH ST, n s, 177 ft w of Macdougal St, 82.6x109; Samuel Silverman to the Alhambra Realty Company, (mtg $55,400) 100

4TH ST, 220, w s, 26.5x101; Samuel Aronson to the Congregation Derech Amuno, (mtg $15,000) 19,000

8TH ST, 324½ East, 24.9x58.11; Elias Dubrowsky to Louis Wersman and another, ½ part, all title, (mtg $16,900).. 100

8TH ST, 324½ East, 24.9x58.11 Rachel Schwartz to Louis Wersman and another, (mtg $15,900) 100

8TH ST, 324½ East, 24.9x58.11; Abraham Schwartz to Louis Wersman and another, ½ part, (mtg $15,900) 2,150

9TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x92.5; Thomas A. M. Stevenson and others to Morris P. Joachim, (mtg $19,000) 100

20TH ST, s s, 473 ft w of 5th Av, 46.6x184; Edward H. Litchfield and others to Edward H. Litchfield and another, ¾ part ..... Nom.

25TH ST, s s, 210.3 ft w of Broadway, 50x98.9; Edward H. Litchfield and another, trustees, to Edward H. Litchfield and another, ¼ part ..... Nom.

28TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9; James McDermott to Harry Mintz, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

34TH ST, 212 West, 16.5x98.9; Charles Zunz to Emil Bloch, (mtg $14,000).... 100

39TH ST, n s, 242 ft e of 5th Av, 50x98.9; Edward H. Litchfield and another, trustees, to Edward H. Litchfield and another, ¼ part ..... Nom.

44TH ST, 331 West, 27x100.5; John J. Roemer to Adolph Handte and another, trustees ..... Nom.

45TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of 6th Av, 60x100.5; Edward H. Litchfield and another, trustees, to Edward H. Litchfield and another, ¼ part ..... Nom.

51ST ST, s s, 106 ft w of Park Av, 20x100.5; M. A. Kurshedt, refaree, to the Island Realty Company, (mtg $30,685) 8,000

83TH ST, 7 East, 24.6x100.8; Lewis C. Ledyard and another, executors, to Edward C. Schaefer 100,000

95TH ST, 224 and 226 East, 50x100.8; Joseph Bruder to Joseph Wachsman and others, (mtg $30,000) 100

97TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 62.6x110; Edward H. Litchfield and another, trustees, to Edward H. Litchfield and another, ¼ part ..... Nom.

97TH ST, s s, 162.6 ft w of West End Av, 62.6x110; Edward H. Litchfield and another, trustees, to Edward H. Litchfield and another, ¼ part ..... Nom.

102D ST, 318 and 315 East, 37.6x100.11; Frank Hillman and others to Michael Rosenthal, (mtg $53,000) 100

102D ST, 208 East, 25x100.11; Louis Fleischer to Jozsef Fried and another, (mtg $27,200) 100

113TH ST, 522 West, 20x100.11; Solomon Kluge to James Bradley, (mtg $21,000) 100

113TH ST, 523 West, 20x100.11; James Bradley to Solomon Kluge, (mtg $21,500) 100

144TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of 7th Av, 75x90.11; Abraham Lazinsk and others to Max Schneider, ¼ part, all title, (mtg $72,000) 100

179TH ST, s s, 95.2 ft e of Mapes Av, —x—; Henry G. Steinmetz to Bertha J. Steinmetz ..... Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BLOCH, Emil, to Charles Zuns, 34th St, 212 West, 16.1x98.9; prior mortgage, $14,000, 5 years 16,000

CERF, Gustave, to Sound Realty Company, lots 98 to 100, map South Washingtonville, 3 lots, each 50x100, 3 P. M., 3 years, 5½ per cent 8,750

CLUB BUILDING COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 44th St, 136 and 138 West, 35x100.11; demand, 6 per cent 150,000

CROWLEY, Rosanna C., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Madison Av, s e s, 150 ft s w of 12th St, 50x120, due June 30, 1911, 4½ per cent 3,000

DOMESTIC REALTY COMPANY to Harriet V. S. Thorne and another; Old Boston Road, near Lorillard Lane, contains 16 19-100 acres; New Boston Road, w s, adjoining Mace's land, contains 5 91-100 acres, 2 years 113,000

FELT, Abraham, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 133d St, n s, 280 ft w of 7th Av, 40x99.11, prior mtg $42,000, demand, 6 per cent 8,400

FELT, Abraham, to the Empire Trust Company; 133d St, n s, 280 ft w of 7th Av, 40x99.11, due Feb. 6, 1906... 42,000

FISCHER, J. Arthur, to Morris Weinstein, lot beg n 91.11 ft n of 15th St 119.11 ft w of 5th Av, demand 8,000

GINSBERG, Morris, and others to Henry Schmeidler and others, Bleecker St, 323 and 325, e s, 99.8x irregular, prior mtg $48,000, 6 years, 6 per cent 8,250

GREENBLATT, Nathan, to Clara Bloomingdale and others, trustees; 180th St, s s, 429 ft e of Knox Av, 2 lots, each 37.6x99.11, 2 mtgs, 3 years. 64,000

KALT, Otto J., to Henrietta Manning; 8th St, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue D, 100x100, Unionport, 3 years, 5½ per cent 1,800

KALT, Otto J., to Henrietta Manning; Avenue D, s w corner of 8th St, 108x100, Unionport, 3 years, 5½ per cent 1,800

KIVIEREN, Lizzie, to the Tremont Building and Loan Association; Vanderbilt Av West, Lot 65, map of Upper Morrisania, 25x150, installments, 6 per cent 2,000

MINTZ, Harry, to John McDermott; 28th St, n s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9, 5 years 10,000

MORRISON, Ferdinand V., to Mary E. Raymond; 143d St, s s, 475 ft e of Willis Av, 12.6x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent 1,000

PIRK, Amalia, to George Kerner and another; Decatur Av, w s, 175.4 ft n of 195th St, —x—, due Jan. 1, 1909, 5½ per cent 6,000

PIRK, Amalia, to Augusta A. Hurm; Decatur Av, w s, 150.4 ft n of 195th St, 25x127.2, due Jan. 1, 1911, 5½ per cent 5,000

RAYMOND, George B., and another to Mary E. Raymond; Webster Av, e s, 50 ft s of 202d St, —x—, 3 years, 5½ per cent 8,300

RAYMOND, George B., and another to Clara S. Raymond; Webster Av, e s, 50 ft s of 202d St, —x—, 3 years, 5½ per cent 5,700

ROODE, Julius, to Willie L. Brown, lot 117, map Daily Estate, 1 year, 6 per cent 900

ROSENTHAL, Michael, to Frank Hillman and another; Henry St, n s, 24x87.6, prior mortgage $15,000, installments, 6 per cent 7,000

ROSENTHAL, Michael, to Frank Hillman and another; 102d St, 313 and 315 East; prior mortgage; 7 years, 6 per cent 13,000

SMITH, James A., to Moses Moritz; 187th St, n s, 140.1 ft w of 11th Av, 19.10x94.10, 3 years, 5 per cent 9,250

WERTZER, Abel, and another to Myer Cohen and others; 8th Av, e s, 40 ft s of 154th St, 39.11x100, prior mtg $50,000, demand, 6 per cent 5,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE D, e s, 75 ft s of 14th St, 25x—, Unionport; Louis Goodstein against C. Lattanzi, owner; Borgia & Co., owners and contractors $88

28TH ST, 534 and 536 West; Max Janofsky against John Turl & Sons, owners; Professional Training Academy, contractor 1,600

8D AV, 2,945; Albert Blechner against August Kuhn, owner; James J. Spearry & Sons, contractors; F. F. Price, sub-contractor 157

BROADWAY, 1,431; John Fulton against the Fourteen Hundred and Thirty-one Broadway Company, owner and contractor 744

122D ST, 215 West; Joseph Jordan and another against John Rachorisky, owner; Isaac Sakolsky, Wolf Greenberg, and Philip Silberman, contractors 250

RIVINGTON ST, 149 to 153; Joseph Jordan and another against A. D. Lindemann and Samuel Maltz, owners; Wolf Greenberg and Philip Silberman, contractors 700

51ST ST, 504 West; Joseph Jordan and another against John Weber, owner; Isaac Sakolsky, Wolf Greenberg, and Philip Silberman, contractors 250

3D ST, 15 and 17 East; Anna Larger against Max Verschleiser, owner; John Zimmermann, contractor 8

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

EAST HOUSTON ST, 175; Max Siegel against Samuel Ershowsky and others, Jan. 30, 1904 150

EAST HOUSTON ST, 175; David M. Oltrash against Samuel Ershowsky and others, Sept. 1, 1903 197

EAST HOUSTON ST, 175; Isidor Greitzer against Samuel Ershowsky and others, Oct. 26, 1903 1,028

EAST HOUSTON ST, 175; Standard Lumber Company against Samuel Ershowsky and others, Dec. 3, 1903 68

115TH ST, 266 West; R. & M. Taisky against Samuel Lurie and others, Dec. 14, 1905 175

11TH AV, 440 and 442; Philip H. Krausch against New Century Manufacturing Company and others, July 25, 1905..... 1,250

Lis Pendens.

HOME ST, s s, 110.8 ft e of Union Av, 153.3x 110.11x irregular; Fannie Meyers against Abraham Siegel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Meyers.

154TH ST, n s, Lot 552, map of Village of Melrose South, 25x100; Henry Frohlich and another against Edward Stieglitz and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

43D ST, n s, 205 ft — of 3d Av, 25x100.3; Catharine Johnson against Charles Adler and others, (dower;) attorney, J. J. O'Neill.

CLINTON AV, 1,421; Charles A. Benkiser against Alexander Lion and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. Haas.

82D ST, 20 and 22 East; 78th St, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, runs n 64x s e 7x n 39.10x w 17x n 22.2x w 34x s 22.2x w 17x n 2.2x w 21x s 5x s 24.7x s e 51x n 68.6x e 25 to beginning; Morris Av, e s, 25 ft n of Bonner Place, 125x100; 71st St, s s, 225 ft e of Avenue A, 25x100.4; and other property in Nassau and Queens Counties; Nellie T. McCafferty against Richard W. Buckley and others, (partition;) attorney, W. H. Seibert.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Parts of Jewelry Held Dutiable at Full Rates—Other Decisions.

In a decision by T. S. Sharretts, the Board of United States General Appraisers overruled yesterday a claim filed by Hensel, Bruckman & Lorbacher of New York, it being held that unfinished lockets and chatelains composed of white metal are properly dutiable as jewelry at the rate of 60 per cent. It was maintained by the importers that the articles should be admitted as manufactures of metal at the rate of 45 per cent. on account of their unfinished condition. Gen. Sharretts holds, however, that no relief can be accorded the importers.

General Appraiser De Vries wrote a decision for the board overruling a claim made by the Belting Manufacturing Company of Chicago for a reduction in the assessment imposed on so-called engine packing. The merchandise was assessed at the rate of 45 per cent. The board deemed the claims of the importer defective.

The board partially sustained a protest filed by Y. Takakuwa and others of Honolulu for lower assessment on the Japanese product known as umsbeshi or umesuki.

A claim by the Berlin Aniline Works of New York was overruled, it being held that merchandise invoiced as extract of Persian berries comes within the provision in the Dingley tariff for "colors."

LOANS.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE, 6466-6467 BROAD.

ALTERING OF BUILDINGS NOW ALMOST A SCIENCE

Marvels Wrought With Old Structures in Various Parts of the City—Many Problems Requiring Careful Study—Views of an Alteration Expert.

The wonders of the skyscraper have impressed themselves so firmly upon the public mind that there is a very general tendency to point out the tallest building or the largest apartment house or hotel as representing about all that there is of remarkable character in modern construction.

Within the last four or five years, however, there has been wonderful progress made, as all real estate observers must recognize, in another branch of construction, namely, the alteration of existing buildings. It is customary to speak of "alteration jobs" in a matter-of-fact, every-day-occurrence way, as though they did not amount to very much, when, in truth, they very frequently present greater problems and afford greater opportunities for the display of ingenuity than the erection of a twenty-story building.

The rapid advance of business uptown and the demand for attractive store space on thoroughfares which are not yet ready for modern tall structures have led to the necessity of making over old dwellings and antiquated business properties to meet these new demands, and have given great impetus to the science or art of alteration. Whether it is a science or an art cannot definitely be determined. It probably involves a good deal of both—the cost and utilitarian phases of the problem have to be very carefully looked after, but hardly more so than the appearance of the altered building and the thousand and one details by which full advantage may be taken of some little peculiarity of human nature.

"I've spent $3,000," said Walter J. Salomon the other day, "just to put a store at the sidewalk level, instead of leaving it to be reached by one or two steps—not over a foot difference in the height—and there's not the slightest question that this extra expenditure was fully justified by the subsequent return from the property."

The leasing of the old buildings at the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street to Mr. Salomon will add another to the noteworthy list of alteration projects in which he has engaged within the last few years, and gives much point to his views as to undertakings of this sort. The changes which have been wrought in the old Hotel Bristol at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, in several of the old properties on the north side of Forty-second Street, facing Bryant Park, and the new Public Library, at the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street, at Sixth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, and in the old Irving Bank Building at Greenwich and Warren Streets—these "alteration jobs" are too familiar to real estate men to call for detailed description, but some of the general principles underlying the business of putting an old building into a new dress may be of interest.

"The reason why there is so much opportunity in this city for the alteration of existing structures," said Mr. Salomon, "is that many buildings put up, say, twenty-five or thirty years ago, or even more recently, were designed without regard to the advantageous use of space and without regard to the demand of present merchandising methods. Walls were thick, partitions were in the wrong places, entrances were badly arranged, and space was not laid out with a view to filling the needs of the neighborhood in which the property was located.

"This careful study of the needs of a neighborhood," continued Mr. Salomon, "is what ought to prec

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auct'r,

Office 258 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a list of Flats, Tenements, Building Plots and Speculative Parcels to be sold on my Special Sales Day,

TUESDAY, January 30, 1906,

AT THE

EXCHANGE SALESROOM,

14-16 Vesey Street,

At 12 o'Clock Noon.

THE FOLLOWING 18 PARCELS:

PARTITION SALE.
350 WEST 18TH STREET,
3-story Flat.
Size, 25x92.
To be sold free and clear.
Messrs. Knox & Dooling, Attys., 68 William St., New York City.
Messrs. Wager, Acker & Wager, Attys., 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

553 & 555 Brook Ave., near 149th St.,
Two 4-story Double Flats, with Stores and Baker's oven.
To be sold in one parcel.
Size, 53.91x82.7½x Irreg.
Liberal Terms.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
By order of DENNIS P. DOWD, Trustee, Estate of JAMES DOWD.
120 WEST 17TH STREET,
3-story brick store & dwelling, with extension.
Size, 20.6x92.
Purchaser required to arrange his own mtge.

152, 154, 156 & 158 WEST 62D STREET,
Four 5-story triple flats,
to be sold in separate parcels.
12 rooms and baths on floor, hot water supply, open plumbing; no steam heat.
1st mortgage on each house, $23,750 at 5%.
Size, 25x100 each. Easy Terms.

133 EAST 118TH STREET,
4-story frame and 1-story rear building.
Size 25x91. Liberal Terms.
Small amount of cash required.

170 EAST 96TH STREET,
4-story and basement double flat, with stores.
1st Mortgage, $20,000 at 5%, due 1910.
Will take back a reasonable second mortgage.
Size, 30x100.8.

N. W. Cor. 144th St. and Morris Ave.
Old buildings thereon.
Size, 101.7x81, irreg.
Liberal Terms.

Washington Heights Building Plots.
N. E. Cor. 149TH ST. AND BROADWAY.
Size, 90.11x100; 10 feet below curb; no rock.
Mortgaged for $32,500.

NORTHWEST CORNER 184TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
Size, 99.11x100. Mortgaged for $45,000.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 187TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
Size, 50x100. Mortgaged for $23,500.
All ready for immediate improvement.
Most Liberal Terms.
Messrs. Davis & Kaufmann, Attys, 51 Chambers St., N. Y. City.
Messrs. Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, Attys., 30 Broad St., N. Y. City.

90 DIVISION STREET,
4-story Brick Tenement, with Stores,
Size, 24.7x75.4, Irreg.
Liberal Terms.

427 EAST 16TH STREET,
4-story front and rear building.
Size, 25x92.
Liberal Terms.
Small amount of cash required.

S. E. COR. IRVING PL. & 17TH ST.,
3-story and basement private dwelling.
Size, 27x90.
Liberal Terms.

152 SOUTH STREET,
5-story brick warehouse, with stores.
Size, 24.6x76, irreg.
To be sold free and clear.

20 MORTON STREET,
5-story and basement double tenement.
All improvements. Size, 25x90.
Liberal Terms.
Small amount of cash required.

Maps and booklets giving entire descriptive information can be obtained at the office of

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auct'r, 258 Broadway.

ANNOUNCEMENT

ON OR ABOUT FEBRUARY 15TH, 1906,
I Will Remove My Offices to
THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING,

31 NASSAU ST.

SUITE 700 TO 704.

JOSEPH P. DAY,
258 BROADWAY.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auct'r

258 Broadway, New York City.

Particulars of My Big Sale to Be Held on

FEBRUARY 7TH, 1906,

at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey Street,

14 PARCELS—AS FOLLOWS:

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
Under the direction of Emil Goldmark, Esq., Referee.
To be sold in separate parcels.

S. W. COR. 48TH ST. & 2D AVE.
(known as Nos. 895, 897 & 899 Second Ave.) three 4-story brick buildings, with stores;
and
1256 THIRD AVE., NEAR 72D ST.
5-story brick tenement, with stores.
Size, 25x100.
Edward C. McParlan, Esq., Atty. for Plaintiff, 21 Jackson Ave., Borough of Queens New York.

TO BE SOLD SEPARATELY. —
236, 238, 240 & 242 E. 109TH ST.
Four 5-story brick triple flats;
Size, 25x100.11 each.
Mortgaged for $19,250 each.

TO BE SOLD SEPARATELY.
47 & 49 WEST 137TH STREET.
Two 5-story and finished basement triple flats.
Size, 25x99.11 each.
First-class modern houses.
Easy terms.

PARTITION SALE.
To be sold in one parcel.

S. E. COR. 98TH ST. & 3D AVE.
(known as Nos. 1763 & 1765 3d Ave.).
Two 5-story brick tenements, with 4 stores.
Size, 50.9x83.9.
Mortgaged for $57,000.
Easy Terms.
Messrs. Abramson & Potter, Attys., 140 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

PARTITION SALE.

1317 3D AVE., NEAR 76TH ST.
7-story loft building, with 1 double store.
Size, 18.9x105.
Mortgaged for $25,000.
Easy terms.
Messrs. Abramson & Potter, Attys., 140 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

1701 3D AVE., NEAR 96TH ST.
5-story and basement brick tenement with stores.
Size, 25x100.
14 rooms on each floor.
Mortgaged for $26,000.

ANOTHER BIG SALE

FEBRUARY 28TH, 1906,

Executors, Attorneys, Investors and Operators desiring to offer any of their holdings for that date had better communicate at once with

JOSEPH P. DAY, 258 Broadway.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auct'r,

Office 258 Broadway, N. Y. City.

LEGATEE'S SALE,
to close an estate.
The 7-story brick and iron building,

144 GOERCK ST.,

to be sold at public auction

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, 1906,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 & 16 VESEY ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Gross rental about $4,200 per annum. Leased to one tenant with cash security at $3,100 per year, and all inside repairs and water rates, and all excess of city tax over $301.25 per year, which lease has 30 days' cancellation clause on payment of $258.33 and return of security, expiring March 1st, 1907.
75 per cent. at 4½ per cent. or 80 per cent. at 5 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for one year.
For further information apply at office of above auctioneer.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auct'r,

258 Broadway, New York City.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
under the direction of Rufus B. Cowing, Jr., Referee.

112 WALL STREET,

IN THE CENTRE OF THE FINANCIAL DISTRICT,

7 story brick building,

Size, 22½ front x 23½ rear x 71.11½ on the westerly side x 72.10 on the easterly side, more or less.
To be sold at Public Auction

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1906,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y. City.

MESSRS. WILSON & WALLIS, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
48 Wall Street, N. Y. City.
For maps and further particulars apply at the office of above attorneys or auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUC'R

Offices 7 Pine St. (Kennelly Bldg.), N. Y. City.

Auction Sales to be held at 12 o'clock noon each day at the Real Estate Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
will sell at auction
Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.

EXECUTORS' SALE

Estate of P. M. Wilson, D'd
By order of Robert H. Moses and James E. Carpenter, executors.

CORNER

HUDSON, BANK, BLEECKER & W. 11TH STS.,
BANK ST.

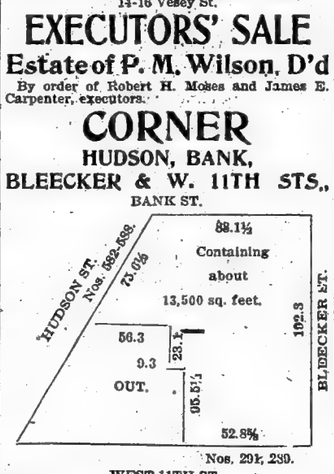

Nos. 291, 289.
WEST 11TH ST.

With the five-story brick business buildings thereon, with boilers, machinery, engines, shafting, belting, &c.

Terms Easy.

FRANCIS W. JUDGE, Esq., Attorney for estate, 90 West Broadway.
Maps, &c., with attorney, or at auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
will sell at auction
TUESDAY, JAN. 30, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 VESEY ST.,

Dissolution of Partnership,

198, 200 ORCHARD ST.,

31 feet south East Houston St.,
the two five-story and basement brick tenements; size of plot, 37.10x100.

163 ORCHARD ST.,

NEAR STANTON ST.,
the five-story and basement brick tenement, three families on a floor, with stores and basement stores; size of lot, 26.6x87.6.

177 LUDLOW ST.,

NEAR EAST HOUSTON ST.,
the five-story and basement brick tenement, four families on a floor, with two stores; size of lot, 25x87.6.
Messrs. ARNSTEIN & LEVY, Attorneys, 128 Broadway.
Maps, &c., with attorneys or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.

153-155-157 West 23d St.

Near Seventh Av.,
the three four-story and basement brownstone buildings, with stores in first floors and basements, used for business and apartments; size of plot, 60x98.9.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auc'r,
will sell at auction
Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14, 16 Vesey St.,

Executors' Sale,

Estate of JOHN RHEINFRANK, deceased, by order of Frederick Rheinfrank and John Rheinfrank, Esqs., Executors:

408 Second Avenue,

Near 23d St.,
the four-story front, with two stores, and two story rear brick buildings; size of lot 26.6½x100.

108 Avenue D,

Southeast Corner 8th St.,
the five-story brick tenement, with one store; size of lot 25x75; connecting with

414 East 8th St.,

the four-story brick building, with two stores; size of lot 22x97.6.

215 Second St.,

Near Avenue B,
the five-story brick tenement, with one store; size of lot 20x80.
80 PER CENT. OF THE PURCHASE PRICE MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE FOR ONE YEAR AT 5 PER CENT.
TITLES GUARANTEED BY THE LAWYERS' TITLE COMPANY AND POLICIES DELIVERED TO PURCHASERS FREE OF CHARGE.

Messrs. Tanner & Bradley,
Attorneys for Estate, 20 Broad St.
Maps, &c., with attorneys, or at auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

Same Day,

Executors' Sale,

by order of the
Estates of HENRY GANZENMULLER and JOHN RHEINFRANK, deceased,

ENTIRE FRONT

East Side Goerck St.,
BETWEEN EAST HOUSTON, EAST 3D STS., size 181 feet on Goerck St., 60 feet on East Houston St. and 45.4 feet on East 3d St.

N. S. East Houston St.,

100 Feet East of Goerck St.,
two choice plots, 40x81 each, running through to

South Side Third St.,

90.5 East of Goerck St.,
two choice plots, 45.4x88.7¼ and 45.5x82.
80 PER CENT. OF THE PURCHASE PRICE MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE FOR ONE YEAR AT 5 PER CENT.
TITLES GUARANTEED BY THE LAWYERS' TITLE COMPANY AND POLICIES DELIVERED TO PURCHASERS FREE OF CHARGE.

Messrs. Tanner & Bradley,
Attorneys for Estates, 20 Broad St.
Maps, &c., with attorneys or at auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE, estate of Catharine T. Halsted, Dec'd., at 14 and 16 Vesey St., Exchange Salesroom, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, at 12 o'clock noon,
VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY,

105 EAST BROADWAY,

south side, 139.4 feet west of Pike St., four-story, basement, brick stores, and dwelling, covering lot 23.2x75 feet.
Maps and particlars with John F. Halsted, Executor. Noble & Camp, Attorneys, 2 Wall St. James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 B'way.

CHAS. A. BERRIAN, Auction'r
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,
TUESDAY, JAN. 30, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon at the
NEW YORK REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, New York City.
By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of HENRY SMITH, ESQ., Referee,

985 FIRST AVENUE,

Northwest corner 54th St.; four-story brick store and tenement, with lot 21x88 feet. Maps, etc., with Benjamin F. Gerding, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 92 Liberty Street, or auctioneer, No. 141 Broadway, N. Y. City.

S. GOLDSTICKER, AUCT'R

PEREMPTORY SALE.
S. Goldsticker will sell at auction on
Tuesday, Jan. 30th, at noon,
at the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 Vesey St.,
The Valuable Plot of Land
N. E. Cor. B'dway & 147th St. 99.11 x125.
For Maps and terms apply to the Auctioneer, 163 Broadway, N. Y.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

MOONEY & LAWRENCE

Real Estate

Auctioneers, Appraisers and Brokers, have removed to their new offices at

No. 141 Broadway,
(Corner of Liberty Street.)

LUIS W. MOONEY.
WM. M. LAWRENCE.
Our new telephone is No. 1289 Cort.

Parish, Fisher & Co.

JOHN L. PARISH. HARRIS B. FISHER.
We have acquired the entire plant, records, fixtures, and good-will of the corporation of

Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.,

and will continue the business of real estate Brokers, Auctioneers, Appraisers, and Agents at the old stand,

149 Broadway,
under the name and style of

Parish, Fisher & Co.

OWNERS

IF YOU WANT TO SELL
SEND US PARTICULARS OF
YOUR PROPERTY AT ONCE
Our clients buy on our own appraisal.
Quick Results Guaranteed
SEIDMAN & ADLER
11 EAST 116TH STREET.

BUYING

P. C. Eckhardt,
Real Estate Operator,
693 Ninth Avenue,
Brokers Protected. TEL. 694 BRYANT.

Geo. R. Read & Co.

REAL ESTATE.
Head Office: 60 Liberty St., cr. B'way.
Branch: 1 Madison Av., 23d St.

First Av. corner, near 14th St.; old rent $3,600; can be increased to $4,200; price $36,500.
West 53d St., 14-room, 4-family tenement; best condition; rent $3,250; price $29,500.
Single flat, vicinity 5th Av., 110th St., 5 story; price $18,500.
Washington Heights, two 5-story doubles; price $23,000 each.
Principals only. Philip A. Smyth, 141 Broadway.

J. R. VACCARELLI & CO.,
REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE BROKERS.
Leasing and selling of properties in the Italian section a specialty.
Tel. 1158—Harlem. 343 East 114th St.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

M. M. SINGER

40 Wall St.

DEALER IN MORTGAGES
ON
Improved Real Estate
IN THE
Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
Orders for the placing of all
COUVENATIVE
MORTGAGES
ON
New York City Real Estate
Executed Promptly.

Special Notice.
TO REAL ESTATE BROKERS:
I desire to notify you that I have removed to

135 Broadway,

Corner Cedar Street, Room 412,
where I will be pleased to receive offers of property which you have for sale. I am ready to make purchases of income-producing properties, particularly tenements, old and new law.

WM. E. JACOBS.

I Guarantee to Sell
New or old apartments inside of 24 hours
Exceptional Bargains
For Quick Buyers. Four and five-story double and triple flats in the Bronx.
Attention, Builders!
I have for sale good plots on the line of Rapid Transit with building loans.
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
Improved and Unimproved Property in Manhattan and Bronx.
CHAS. JUNGMAN
Westchester Av., cor. Dawson St.
Telephone, 1930 Melrose.

Good Investments. Bargains.

5-story 14-room house, four families on floor, E. 121st St.; 2 5-story single flats on Manhattan Av.; 5-story 15-room house, 4 fam. on floor, Third Av.; elegant private house on W. 114th St.; vacant plot, 100x100, on E. 95th St. Brody, Sadev & Robinson, 14 East 116th St.

IN THE 90s, NEAR 5TH AVE.
FOR SALE, very attractive 25-ft. modern dwelling, now offered at a reduced price.
For further particulars apply to
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
1 Madison Ave. (10422) 60 Liberty St.

$15,000 buys from builder new-law six-story tenement, with stores, fully rented $9,000; price $80,000; liberal second mortgage.
FINNEY & MATHEWS,
TIMES BUILDING,
BROADWAY AT 42D STREET.
TELEPHONE 474 BRYANT.

I CAN INCREASE YOUR INCOME MATERIALLY.—A bright young man, having entire charge of the holdings of one of the largest realty companies, and several estates, desires to assume the care of additional houses on a 2% basis; correspondence invited. Address A., Box 198 Times Downtown.

FIREPROOF BUSINESS BUILDING,
Eight story and basement, all leased, centrally located; price, $85,000; mortgage, $52,500; equity pays 10%; will consider exchange smaller property. George Hayes, 71 8th Av., New York.

BROADWAY CORNER.

The finest Broadway business corner for investment or speculation; covers 6½ lots; price $575,000; rent $50,000. Address Owner, Box 134, 617 6th Av.

The attention of lawyers and real estate brokers is called to our bonds as a safe and profitable investment to recommend to their clients. Write for particulars. The Atlantic Vineyard and Wine Co., 4,517 Frankford Av., Philadelphia, Penn.

We inspect each month and keep repaired the plumbing of your houses for a small fee per month. Write for particulars to The William A. Soles Plumbing Inspection System. main office 1,691 Park Av. Telephone.

Store property on 100 ft. wide street; Subway station at corner; 25x100; five-story double, all improvements; rent, $5,900; price, $35,000; easy terms. Levy Brothers, 116 West 125th St.

Manhattan, Brooklyn, investment properties; exceptional opportunities. Particulars O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St.

Two five-story 12-room east side tenements on the avenue; will sell reasonable, on account of ill-health. Merchant, 59 2d Av.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

BROKERS AND OWNERS
Submit particulars of properties for sale. Large sum for investment in Manhattan realty.
GUSTAV GOODMANN,
346 Broadway.

East Side.

J. T. & J. A. FARLEY,

WINDSOR ARCADE,
are offering for sale two new
AMERICAN BASEMENT HOUSES
Nos. 30 & 32 East 52d St.
Inspection invited. Caretaker on premises. Descriptive pamphlets on application.

Lexington Ave., below 42d St.
6-STORY ELEVATOR APARTMENT; 2 FAMILIES ON A FLOOR; ALL RENTED. LEASES; PRICE $145,000; MORTGAGE $87,000, AT 4½ PER CENT., HAS 4½ YEARS TO RUN; GUARANTEED RENT $16,000.
LOUNSBERRY & O'CONNOR
55 LIBERTY STREET

IN THE 70s, NEAR MADISON AVE.
FOR SALE, modern 25-ft. dwelling; all improvements; moderate price.
For further particulars apply to
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
1 Madison Ave. (10434) 60 Liberty St.

BARGAINS.

LEXINGTON AV., 3-4 STORY DOUBLE FLAT, 10 ROOMS, BATHS, PLOT 75x95; PRICE $60,000; TERMS TO SUIT.
ARTHUR G. MUHLKER,
1,511 3D AV., YORKVILLE BANK BLDG.

SPECULATORS and INVESTORS
wake up to opportunities never before offered. I have for sale corners and plots on Lexington Av., side streets between Madison and Third Avs., 23d to 42d St., at unprecedented bargain prices. Fishermen keep away. John Donnelly, 31st St. and Lexington.

FOURTH AVE., near 28th ST.
Plot, containing over 7,000 square feet. Splendid site for stores and lofts.
For further particulars apply to
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
1 Madison Ave. (10459) 60 Liberty St.

SECOND AV. CORNER.
Four-story tenement, with store; can be bought for $5,750 cash. Netting 20% on investment.
FINNEY & MATHEWS,
TIMES BUILDING,
BROADWAY AT 42D STREET.
TELEPHONE 474 BRYANT.

An Investment or Speculation.
Six-story elevator apartment house, 7, 5, and 3 rooms; now renting for over $10,800; can be increased $600; a little over $100,000 will purchase; mortgage 4%; long term; at Subway station.
William R. Ware, 451 Columbus Av., (81st.)

BARGAIN.
$5,000.00 cash will buy 5-story triple flat, 14 rooms, all improvements; located in 100s Sts., near Lexington Av. Apply 3-6 P. M., Room 39, 230 Grand St.

For Sale Cheap.—66 East 80th St., 25x102.2; four-story dwelling, with three-story extension, nearly covering lot; gas and electric fixtures; electric elevator; excellent condition; immediate possession. Apply to your own broker or Elliott, Jaffray Co., 194-6 Broadway.

For Sale—301 E. 97th St., N. Y. C.; 25x100; 4-story; 8-room house, double; mortgage $11,000; price $14,500. Philip L. Schick, 116 Nassau St., city.

Thirties, near 7th Av., plot 51x100; cheap.
HULBERT PECK & SONS,
268 West 34th St., near 8th Av.

4-story double tenement, 2d Av., between 113th and 114th Sts., 20x80; double store; rent, $1,400; price, $13,500. Sharum, 141 Broadway.

Bargain—Five-story cold-water double, near 105th and Columbus; $34,500; rents $3,500; $6,000 required. McCreedy Co., Columbus & 88th.

Five-story cold-water flat, with stores, East 106th St., between Lexington and 3d Avs., reasonable. Store, 528 Grand St., city.

5-story double flat, Madison Av., near 106th St., 25x100; 4 stores; guaranteed rent, $3,528; price, $34,500. Sharum, 141 Broadway.

Paying 5-story triple flat, open plumbing, in good condition; rents low; no steam heat; cheap. Brodbeck, 245 East 124th St.

145th St., Near Amsterdam.—Two five-story doubles for $70,000; rents $7,500; terms to suit. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

$4,750 cash buys 4-story double flat, 5 rooms, bath, 2 stores, 3d Av.; rent $2,010; price $20,250. Freed, 756 Elton Av.

5-story double flat, 97th St., between 3d and Lexington Avs., 37x100.11; rent, $2,400; price, $24,000. E. Sharum, 141 Broadway.

Sacrifice.—$3,000 cash over mortgage due 1908 buys 4-story Lexington Av. flat; net income $1,000 year. Hughes, 2,367 3d Av.

Irving Place.—4½-story, 24x92; $27,000; mtge. to suit. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Below 14th Street.

Investment
FOR SALE.
Warren St., nr. Broadway.
Five-story Store and Loft Building.
PRICE REASONABLE. APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
1 Madison Ave. (10450) 60 Liberty St.

FOR SALE,
Broadway, near Bleecker St.
An extra-size parcel with two fronts.
Suitable for improvement.
For Sale at a Low Figure.
APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ & CO.
1 Madison Av. (10455) 60 Liberty St.

FOR SALE.
Valuable Property on
Nassau Street,
North of Maiden Lane.
APPLY TO
Douglas Robinson, Chas. S. Brown & Co.,
160 BROADWAY.

CHOICE LOTS FOR SALE

Adjoining Vanderbilt Building
(Corner Beekman and Nassau Sts.)
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

450 Washington St., 18x68; 4-story house; rents well.
Cyrille Carreau, 796 Sixth Av., above 45th.

Bargain.—$5,000 required for clean Bethune St. 5-story double, cold water, subject to one mortgage. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Jane St.—Triple, cold water; $34,000; rents $3,840. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

West Side.

$40,000 cash buys seven-story west side elevator apartment house, balance five-year mortgage; 100x100; 42 apartments; no vacancies; pays 15 per cent. net; investigation invited; title guaranteed. Owner, 111 Broadway, Room 410.

Splendid Investment, 37th St., west of 8th Av. —Front and rear buildings, connected on full lot; leased to one tenant; price $25,000; easy terms. Read, 40 West 34th.

Two 5-story double flats, 22d St., east of 8th Av.; 14 large rooms each floor; 75x98.9; rent, $11,118; price, $112,000; first mortgage, $55,000. Sharum, 141 Broadway.

Special Bargain.—West 112th St., near Subway; five-story double; improvements; $32,500; old rents $3,300. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Amsterdam Av. corner, 5-story, six stores, 100 ft. on avenue, $82,000; Eighth Av. store property $42,000; rent $4,500. Bargebuhr, 125 West 116th St.

$5,000 cash buys 2 five-story triple flats; hot water; near Subway station; rent for $3,200 each; $25,500 each. Levy Brothers, 116 West 125th St.

Three cold-water flats, 75x100, 5-story, basement; rent $4,250 each; price $21,500 each; 104th, near Amsterdam. Guislin, 107 West 27th St.

Amsterdam Av. corner, 28x100, in 80's; $80,000; rents $8,000; terms to suit; investment or speculation. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

98th St., adjoining corner Columbus Av., side light. double flat.
Owner, Cyrille Carreau, 796 Sixth Av., 45th.

Between 6th Av. and Broadway, 2 dwelling houses, good for alteration or improvement. Cyrille Carreau, Agent, 796 Sixth Av., 45th.

133d St. West.—5-story triple, open plumbing; rent $3,200; price $30,500; very good location. B. E. Freed, 756 Elton Av.

Owner will sacrifice two private dwellings on upper west side; positive bargain; might trade. Foehrenbach, 35 Nassau.

Manhattan property only for buyer or seller; good loans secured. Thos. M. Henneberry, 1,389 Lexington Av.

Eighth Av. triple flat, cold water, two stores, $37,000. Lewis B. Crane, 137 Broadway.

7th Av., bet. 32d and 31st Sts., 50x100, can be bought right. Arthur S. Levy, 53 West 32d St.

5-story triple flat, near 149th St. Subway station; $30,250; inquire 321 East 145th.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

BROKERS AND OWNERS
Submit particulars of properties for sale. Large sum for investment in Manhattan realty.
GUSTAV GOODMANN,
346 Broadway.

West Side.

TAKE YOUR PICK, $4,000, CASH.
St. Nicholas Av., n'r 116th, 5-story cold-water, 2 families to floor, apt. house, lot 22x95; rents $3,400; price $30,000; 1st mtge. $23,000 at 4%, 4½ years; second mtge. $3,000 for 2½ years.
West 16th, 5-story cold-water 4-family tenement, with stores, 22x100; rents $3,350; price $26,500; long mtges.; only $4,000 cash required.
West 56th, cold-water 5-story double, 25x100; rents $2,600; price $24,500; mtges. $20,000.
Elegant private dwelling, 3-story, basement, 17x100, n'r 110th Subway sta.; $2,000 cash will buy; one on 112th for $3,500 cash.
These snaps won't last long. Come and see us at once. Quick action necessary.
A. E. MOSHER & CO.,
55 WEST 116TH ST.

BROADWAY CORNER.
OLD BUILDINGS.
LARGE PLOT,
Between 33d and 50th St.,
—Also—
large corner, north of 72nd St., ripe for improvement; will make building loan.

F. R. WOOD & CO.,

Corner Broadway and 80th St.

70 FEET ON 29TH ST.
Through Entire Block to

West 28th Street

FOR SALE
FREDERICK FOX & CO.
793 BROADWAY.

WEST 72D ST.

!!SACRIFICE!!
A magnificent four-story residence, on lot 25x102.2, containing 17 rooms; beautifully decorated; dining and bedroom extension; if purchased quickly can be bought under market value.

F. R. WOOD & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 80TH ST.

BROADWAY CORNER, SUBWAY STATION,
150x100, excavated, ready for building; will sell this fancy parcel at $40,000 less than anything adjoining or in immediate vicinity. Can be bought at

Jesse C. Bennett & Co., 2259 Broadway.

The southwest corner of Lenox Av. and 129th St., 373-375, four-story flats and two stores; 52 feet on avenue by 35.6 on street; this is a great speculation for the future, with profitable result for investments; rental about $4,000. A. Haas' Sons, 871 6th Av.

FOR SALE FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

West 17th St., 121-125	.75	x 92
West 19th St., 43-47	.55.9	x 92
West 21st St., 40-44	.50,4	x 98
6th Av., 929	.25	x100
West 53d St., 102	.20	x 50

Terms to suit.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 WEST 22D ST.

IN THE 20s, NEAR 6TH AVENUE,
FOR SALE, NEAR 23D STREET,
plottage of 40 to 120 feet front;
rare opportunity for builders. Price low.
For full particulars apply to
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
1 Madison Ave. (10444) 60 Liberty St.

FOR SALE.
West 36th St., South Side,
CLOSE TO SIXTH AVENUE.
Plot 37.6x74.
For particulars apply to
GEO. R. READ & CO.
(10409) 60 Liberty St.

BROADWAY CORNER CHEAP,
vacant, 100x100; excavated; recently purchased at a low price; owner has changed his plans and will sell a bargain.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co., 2259 Broadway.

Upper West Side.—Six-story elevator apartment house, near Broadway, one block from Subway station; size 100x100.11; all rented, leases; price $220,000; mortgage $150,000 at 4½ per cent.; rentals $22,000; great future; small amount of cash; might consider exchange.

Wm. H. Van Alst & Co.

2,790 Broadway, near 108th St.

CHEAPEST
flat on west side; one block from "L" or Subway station; all improvements; tiled baths, open plumbing; two families on a floor; 25x100; rents $3,720; asking $35,000; mtge. $20,000, 2d to suit; this is a bargain; don't pass it by.
KELLS & DELANEY,
527 Amsterdam Av., near 86th St.

Invest $10,000. Return $1,700.
West Hundreds, near Park, 34-ft. 5-story double; mortgages $40,000, rentals $5,364; investigate.

BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

AUTOMOBILE CENTER.
Immediate vicinity Automobile Club of America's new building; several very choice plots; reasonable prices.

BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

NEAR 23rd ST. & BROADWAY.
Plot for immediate improvement, containing over 4,500 square feet; easy terms.
Building loan if desired.
For further particulars apply to
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
1 Madison Ave. (10463) 60 Liberty St.

BARGAIN—COLD WATER
tenement, 5 story, 25 ft., 4 families, 14 rooms; rentals $4,200, price $38,000; investigate.

BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

11% INVESTMENT.
Six-story loft building with store; leased $6,100; asking $65,000; mortgage $50,000; easy terms.

BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION!
Grand building plot, 3 lots, corner Broadway, near 181st St.; will trade equity of $11,000 for improved property. Sohns, 321 West 116th.

Opportunity for Investor.—Owner going West will sell 5-story single flat one block from Subway and "L" station for $24,000; rent over $2,700; 4½% mortgage; $8,000 cash necessary; this is a snap.
Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St.

130th St., near 8th Av.—25-ft. 5-story double, $28,000; mortgages $22,500; investigate.

BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

An elegant 3½-story 20-foot-front private dwelling, near 91st St. Subway station, ready for immediate occupancy; must be seen to be appreciated. Apply on premises, 664 West End Av.; owner, Rockey, 8th Av., corner 34th St.

A beautifully decorated, well-built 6-story elevator apartment, newly erected, fully rented, on West 111th St., near Lenox Av., 50x100; rent $14,000; asking $115,000; principals only. Address H. Furst, 66 East 120th St.

Biggest Bargain in New York.—142d St., 7th Av., $7,000 cash buys 5-story triple flat, 17 rooms, bath, all imp.; rent $4,004; can rent for $4,300; price $35,500. B. E. Freed, 756 Elton Av.

An investor can buy new-law 40-foot apartment, near 110th St. Subway, on basis showing large returns; actual guaranteed rental $7,224; asking $65,000. Executor, 102 Times Downtown.

Splendid Investments.—Two five-story double flats, 23 feet each; price $80,000; rent $8,700; might sell separately; easy terms. Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St.

5-story triple flat, St. Nicholas Av., near 118th St., 31.6x123; rents, $4,524; price, $43,000; $6,500 cash needed. Sharum, 141 Broadway.

Sixth Av., near 50th St., 4-story house; possession on or before May 1st; good property to buy.
Cyrille Carreau, 796 Sixth Av., above 45th.

8th Av., near 142d St.—5-story double, cold water, 25x100; rents, $3,000; price, $32,000. M. H. Meyers, 2,521 8th Av.

8th Av. store property, triple flat, cold water, $33,000; in fine location; good terms. Levy Brothers, 116 West 125th St.

Beautiful 20-foot private house, 116 West 132d; sale or rent. Owner on premises.

8th Av. triple; 5-story, 25x90x100; rents, $3,200; price, $38,000. W. H. Meyers, 2,521 8th Av.

Washington Heights.

DYCKMAN TRACT.

Broadway corner, 9 lots; also Dyckman St. plot, 4 lots; asking $100,000; easy terms.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS,

BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

AMSTERDAM AVE., NEAR 145TH ST.
5-story flat, $35,000.
W. D. MORGAN,
1,687 Amsterdam Ave., near 144th St.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

149TH STREET

Have four and five-story tenements on this street, between 3d Av. and Park Av., which can be purchased at right prices.
A rare chance to make big money.
RULE & BACH,
McKinley Building, 169th St. & Boston Road.

BRONX ACREAGE

Boston Road, 11 acres, high and level, extensive frontage; $5,000 per acre; very close to station of N. Y., Westchester and Boston R. R.
PHILIP A. SMYTH, 141 Broadway.

BRONX LOT CHEAP.
East side Trinity Av., near 161st St., 25x100; price $5,500; mortgage $4,000, due three years; will sell on payment $500 cash, balance $100 month.

F. R. WOOD & CO.,
corner 80th St. and Broadway.

Boston Road and 169th St.,

McKinley Sq., Finest Bronx Section.

New 5-story stone front, 20 family; lot 50x147; equity, $15,000. Investment, Box 320 Times.

Special Offerings For This Week

3d Av., near Wendover; 5-story new law, 5 tenants on floor, 4 stores; price $61,000; mortgage $46,000; rents $6,600.
Private houses for 1, 2, and 3 families at choice location, with $1,000 cash.
Wiederman, Southeast cor. 3d Av. 149th St.

For Sale—Ten of the finest three-story two-family houses ever built in the Bronx; Indiana limestone and brick fronts; private staircases; all hardwood trimmed. About completed. Call on premises Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts., or Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 571 Fifth Av., Manhattan.

Several very desirable acreage plots in the Bronx for sale, suitable for subdivision.

F. deR. WISSMAN,
55 Liberty St.

To Close Estate.—Building lots near Westchester Avenue for $825; easy terms; also two-family house for $4,300; only $1,300 required; call any day. George A. Devine, 174th St., Westchester Av., Westchester.

Rare Chance.—5-story, 50-foot, new law, 20-family apartment; choicest location in the Bronx; all rented for $6,686; price, $80,000; mortgage, 4½ per cent. E. M. Phelps, 626 East 138th St., near L station.

Attention, Speculators!—Plot of 34 lots, near Bronx and Pelham Parkway and proposed Rapid Transit extension; $25,000; easy terms; worth $34,000. Sharrott & Thom

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

TO THE MAN

Who Wants a Country Home.

FOR the past six months we have endeavored to impress upon the public that there were great opportunities for making big profits in an investment in lots at Bayside Park. Those who have acted upon our advice and bought either houses or lots have every reason for self-congratulation.

The public's realization of what the improvements of the Pennsylvania and the Long Island Railroad mean for real estate values in Bayside Park is evidenced by the rapid absorption of the remaining lots.

Had we known as much a year ago as we know now, we would not have sold a single lot for less than $400 in

Bayside Park

BAYSIDE PARK is absolutely unrivalled in location and attraction. There is not another resort on the north shore of Long Island that compares with it in any way. It is the only place of its kind with a shore frontage and affording a view of Little Neck Bay to every resident. No other rival resort can ever be developed on this Bay, as every other property is held by rich men for their country homes.

The place has been developed in a superior manner with high grade improvements. The classes of houses that have been built and are about to be built, together with the restrictions placed on the property, assure it a character that can never be deteriorated.

Next Spring the Price of Every Remaining Lot will be Advanced 25 per cent.

$400 is now the lowest price of any lot.

No man can say what the value of lots will be by the time the Pennsylvania R. R. Tunnel, the Belmont Tunnel, and Blackwell's Island Bridge are completed, which will result in more convenient means of transportation than are now enjoyed by residents in the Bronx, and will enable the public to reach BAYSIDE in less than 15 minutes from Herald Square.

IF YOU WANT A HOME.

Several more houses at $5,500 to $8,500 are for sale at BAYSIDE PARK. A payment of 10 per cent. of their cost secures ownership—the balance can be paid off in small monthly instalments. Various shore front privileges go with each house.

Get a FREE Railroad Ticket at our office and go out to see Bayside Park on any pleasant day.

North Shore Realty Co.,

202 EAST 23D ST., NEW YORK.

---

5 CITY LOTS $90

125 FEET FRONT. 125 FEET DEEP.

JANUARY PRICES $5 DOWN
JANUARY TERMS MONTHLY.

Every foot high, dry, and level, and covered nicely with shade trees—only short distance from the bay, where you have yachting, fishing, and the pleasures of the Great South Bay. On the ground you can raise all the vegetables your family need and raise 1,000 chickens if necessary. 15 to 25 minutes' walk from depot, stores, and churches.

IDEAL PLACE FOR HOME IDEAL PLACE FOR INVESTMENT

BAY SHORE

Just one hour out from Herald Square; 30 trains a day; 12½c. fare (commute); 6,000 people already located there. If you want more land we can sell you

ONE ACRE, $250
$5 Down $5 Monthly

TWO ACRES, $500
$10 Down $8 Monthly

FREE EXCURSION TICKETS TO HOMESEEKERS AND INVESTORS
WEDNESDAY SATURDAY SUNDAY
Apply in person or by mail at once,

Ask for Acre Plots
Brooklyn Rear, $350
$10 Down, $7 Monthly

Wm. H. Moffitt Realty Co.
155-157 Broadway, New York.

"BELLCOURT"

is the finest place to-day on the market. Prices from $225 to $500 a lot upon payments. It offers a safe investment with sure profits. "Bellcourt" is the best seller because conservative and discriminating buyers figure that from 200 to 500% profit awaits them upon the completion of the Penn. Railroad tunnel under the East River, which is now being vigorously rushed to completion.

"BELLCOURT"

is in New York City, at Bayside, Long Island. It has city water, gas, city schools, etc., neighborhood unexcelled; one block from railroad station, five minutes from Long Island Sound. It is a high, sightly, healthy location.

"BELLCOURT"

will be benefited by all the $200,000,000 improvements for tunnels, bridges, and terminal facilities, which will put "Bellcourt" within twenty minutes from Herald Square. It is now only thirty minutes from Manhattan.

"BELLCOURT"

is an ideal home addition where many of our purchasers are building excellent homes. The lots are carefully restricted, which insures a good neighborhood. One square from station, and five minutes from the Sound. Send for booklet and free tickets.

BELLCOURT LAND COMPANY,
Dept. T.
1 West 34th Street, N. Y. City.

AT LOCUST VALLEY.

16-room house, 13 acres; garden, lawns, orchards, trout brook, magnificent shade trees, stable and carriage house; house cost more than present price of whole; $20,000. Box 2, Locust Valley, Long Island.

NASSAU COUNTY.

50 acres and 10 acres on macadam road and railroad; 10 acres near station; beautifully situated. Particulars, W. R. Lewis, owner, 509 Ray St., Jamaica, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME AT BAY SHORE.

Modern 12-room country home, with two acres of ground, beautiful barn and carriage house for 6 horses and 6 carriages. Located on Clinton Avenue, near the water, with unobstructed view of bay and ocean. Walks and roadways all laid in blue stone. The house is most attractive, newly decorated and painted, hardwood floors, elegant mantels, and mirrors; 2 elegant marble bathrooms, a broad veranda, 15 feet wide, around three sides of the house. A perfect house in every detail; cannot be improved upon. House cost $28,000; will sell for $25,000 on reasonable terms or lease for term of years at $2,000 per year.
W. H. Moffitt, 155-157 Broadway, N. Y. City.

ACREAGE

LARGE AND SMALL TRACTS.

FLUSHING:
65 ACRES AT $1,500.

MINEOLA:
45 ACRES AT $1,300.

QUEENS:
20 ACRES AT $3,700.
11 ACRES AT $2,750.

JOHN KENSETT KELLOGG
80-82 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
549 NOSTRAND AV., BROOKLYN.

Edgemere AND Belle Harbor

ROCKAWAY COAST, GREATER NEW YORK.

CHOICEST BUILDING SITES. ATTRACTIVE COTTAGES FOR SALE AND TO LET. DESIRABLE RESIDENTIAL LOCATIONS EASILY ACCESSIBLE TO AND FROM NEW YORK.

TERMS TO SUIT. PRICES REASONABLE.
WALTER SCHULZE,
1,170 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.

A RARE CHANCE

for an investor or builder at

BAYSIDE, L. I.

24 lots in our hands for a quick turn. Price advances Feby. 1st.
Also a block of 39 lots.

TAYLOR-STORM REALTY CO.

Room 4, 11 East 42d St.
Branch Bayside, L. I.

Acreage on Long Island and properties in Southern States. Geo. B. Edwards, Hotel Bartholdi, 23d St. and Broadway.

Fifty desirable acres, north shore village; bargain; liberal mortgage. Address Douglas, 150 East 23d St.

QUEENS. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Postal Card Will Tell You How

350 PER CENT. PROFIT WILL BE REALIZED WITHIN THREE YEARS ON IMPROVED LOTS BOUGHT AT PRESENT ACREAGE PRICES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS AT

ELMHURST HEIGHTS

LESS THAN HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE, MANHATTAN. 5c. BY TROLLEY NOW. NO WAITING

The Ground Is High & Beautiful, the Price Is Low.

Nothing Nearer, Better, Choicer or Cheaper Ever Sold.

SEND POSTAL TO-DAY FOR VIEWS

BANKERS' LAND CORPORATION
886 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The present advantages and future possibilities of

ELMHURST SQUARE

make it the most desirable high class addition in New York City to invest or secure a home; 16 minutes from 34th St.; 2 trolleys. Every dollar that is being spent by the Penn. R. R., L. I. R. R. and allied corporations will add to the values because it is right in the line of improvements.

Write or call for Map No. 6. Convince yourself.

PARIS & MACDOUGAL,
Tel. 4813 Madison. 1123 Broadway.

A 10 ROOM HOUSE

AT A BARGAIN.

College Point

Located on the improved and main street in College Point, is a desirable 10-room house, with all improvements, situated on the corner; lot 50x100; commanding a fine view of Flushing Bay and New York; trolleys pass the door every five minutes; 5c. fare to Long Island City; price $4,000; terms reasonable. Write Box 242, College Point, Greater New York.

CHOICE ELMHURST LOTS.

Completion Penna. R. R., Belmont Tunnels, Blackwell's Island Bridge, will bring this property, which will be directly affected, within 12 minutes actual schedule time, of New York's business district. Get in now before prices begin to soar. All improvements, including sewers, macadamized streets, strictly high grade. For particulars address U. S. ALVORD, 231 West 21st St., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE. OUT OF CITY.

COAL LAND FOR SALE.

5,000 acres of bituminous coal lands lying in one body. Write

W. T. DAMERON, Huntsville, Mo.

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.—No matter what you want in realty, homes, or investments; small or large we can suit you; anywhere; we have experienced representatives everywhere. New York & Conn. Realty Co., 235 Broadway.

NEW ENGLAND.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Furnished cottage for small family from April 1; barn on premises; one hour from N. Y. City via N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.; express trains daily; fine beach and golf links; $50 per month. Box 208, Westport, Conn.

117-acre farm for sale cheap in Massachusetts. For particulars address Box 208 Warren, Mass.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

JAMAICA ACREAGE

34 acres in path of new boom development. New tunnel and subway ready this year will bring Jamaica nearer than Harlem. Most healthful section in Greater New York. Last of farm land in this vicinity. $600 an acre, or will exchange for improved property.

DAVID HARRISON,
Room 76, 26 Court Street,
BROOKLYN.

Several good exchanges; will add cash; send us particulars of your property; principals only.

BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

Attention, Builders!—Choice 100-foot 3d Av. corner plot, excavated, near "L" station, $50,000, free and clear, for Al Bronx or Manhattan improved, cash basis. Sharrott & Thom, 2,790 3d Av., 148th St.

$300,000 equity above first mortgage in high-class apartment hotel in 40's, near Broadway, for stock farm or income and cash or unimproved. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Corner Hudson St.—Five buildings, $90,000; equity, $25,000; five-year mortgages; prefer Bronx, Harlem, Washington Heights. Attorney, 132 Nassau St., Room 1,221.

Exchange.—$65,000; gentleman's up-to-date Massachusetts residence for apartment house; can borrow 50% on same. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Attention, Builders!—Several well-located plots in Bronx with cash for Bronx or Manhattan improved. Sharrott & Thom, 2,790 3d Av.

Owners, send full particulars properties for sale or exchange. McCreedy Co., Columbus & 88th.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

The Newest of Modern Office Buildings. Immediate Possession.

Barclay Building

299 Broadway
S. W. cor. Duane St.

This absolutely fireproof, 18-story office building, containing every device known to modern architecture for the comfort and convenience of its tenants.

Floors connecting and arranged for large corporations; or offices singly or en suite for lawyers, etc.

Every office directly lighted.

The doors and all interior trim are metal covered; no woodwork of any kind is used. The first office building equipped with Wire Glass in all wall openings exposed to conflagration hazards.

The 2nd floor is arranged for 2 tenants—especially desirable for Financial Institution, Steamship or Railroad Office.

Eight rapid elevators; also fine large basement suitable for high class restaurant.

If you have not been through this building, it is worth your while to do so before renewing your present lease.

Plans may be seen at the offices of

William C. Walker's Sons & Wright Barclay, Agents,
ON PREMISES.

Attractive store in 28th St., wholesale florists' district; immediate possession; low rent. Daniel C. Wheatly, 1,236 Broadway, cor. 33d St.

NEW YORK STATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Kingston, Ulster Co., N. Y., Jan. 26, 1906.

Fred. M. Smith, President,
Fred. M. Smith Realty Company,
Brooklyn, N. Y.:

My Dear Sir:

Since your visit to my place in this city I have decided to spend two years abroad, and in consequence have decided to sell my **house, grounds, and carriage house.**

Your enthusiastic admiration of the place as a real estate man has caused me to select **your company to sell it** at such a price as will attract a quick purchaser.

The place cost me $85,000. I will sell for **$40,000,** and require only **$15,000 cash.**

The site on **West Chestnut St., Kingston,** is the most desirable in Ulster County because of the beautiful views, surroundings, and convenience to railroads and city facilities. **The stone and brick building,** embellished as it is with staircases, galleries, and trim of choice hardwoods, is the production of an architect of rare ability; contains all the attractive features of a city residence of high class, including steam heat, tiled bathrooms, electric lights, tapestried walls, and frescoed ceilings. I send you herewith photographs showing ten (10) different views.

Awaiting further suggestion from you, I am, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

Complete country home in a most attractive village on the beautiful Chenango River, 6½ hours from New York; half mile from station; new 8-room house built by day's work; wide piazzas, back stairs, marble basins, porcelain enamel tub, sewer, two fireplaces, furnace; lot 50x210 ft.; shrubs, vines, fruit and shade trees; near churches, school, and free library; boating, bathing, fishing, shooting, and skating in their season; furniture if wanted; $3,650, ½ cash. Apply W. A. Welch, 3 West 29th St., New York.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY

INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR **FREE CATALOGUE.**
OWNERS WISHING TO SELL CALL OR WRITE
Phillips & Wells, 95K Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

RYE, N. Y., AND VICINITY.
For rent, furnished houses.
Acreage and Country Places for Sale.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
9 Pine St. and 532 5th Av., cor. 44th St.

NEW JERSEY.

FOR SALE.

READ ALL OTHER ADVS. EXAMINE ALL OTHER PROPERTIES. BUT BEFORE YOU BUY SEE LEONIA IF YOU WOULD PROTECT YOUR OWN INTERESTS. MAP FOR THE ASKING. DEPT. C, LEONIA HEIGHTS LAND CO., TIMES BUILDING, BROADWAY & 42D ST. PHONE 572 BRYANT.

Ridgewood, N. J.; Glen Rock, N. J.; Tenafly, N. J.—Finest, healthiest sections; light, new houses for sale; $3,500, $3,800, $4,500, $8,500; latest improvements; large building plots $350 up; easy terms; houses built from your own plans; also loans secured. Ridgewood Development and Construction Co., 1 Madison Av., Room 7,044, New York City. Telephone, 1262 Gramercy.

South Elberon, N. J., beautiful residence, handsomely furnished, stable, &c. Full particulars FINNEY & MATHEWS, TIMES BUILDING, BROADWAY AT 42D STREET. TELEPHONE 474 BRYANT.

For Sale.—7-room house, Ridgefield Park, N. J.; all modern improvements; worth $5,000.00; owner will sacrifice to quick cash buyer; plot 38x130; seven miles out; best location in town. Address Owner, Box 315 Times, Times Square.

At East Orange.—Cozy and attractive 8-room cottage; bath and all improvements; steam, electric lights; desirable location; price $5,600; easy terms. V. W. Voorhees, opposite Brick Church Station, East Orange, N. J.

Rutherford, N. J.—Choice parcel land, 34 acres, ready for development; bonanza for speculator or builder; big bargain to cash buyer. Owner, Box 126 Times Downtown.

New house, seven rooms, all improvements, $2,700; $500 cash; balance as rent; other bargains; photographs; list. Carl Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Farms, factory sites, business properties, and suburban homes for sale, near New York. Bergen Realty Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Very desirable houses or building lots for sale by Romeyn & Demarest, Hackensack, N. J.

RICHMOND.

FOR SALE.

Large brick house and 13 lots, $10,000. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

LONG ISLAND.

FOR SALE.

A FARM SELLING DAILY
Near Northport, L. I.
Choice of 7 farms, 30 to 180 acres, at $100 or less per acre.
8 farms, 14 to 275 acres, at $150 per acre.
Several at $200 to $250 acre.
Very choice. All fine values.
Favor yourself and buy now.
State price and particulars mailed.
List various properties free.
WM. B. CODLING, NORTHPORT, L. I.

BAY LAWN, most beautiful spot in BAYSIDE, L. I., overlooking the Bay and Sound; buy lots before Spring advances and make money easy.

TAYLOR-STORM REALTY CO.,
11 EAST 42D ST.,
Branch Bayside, L. I.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

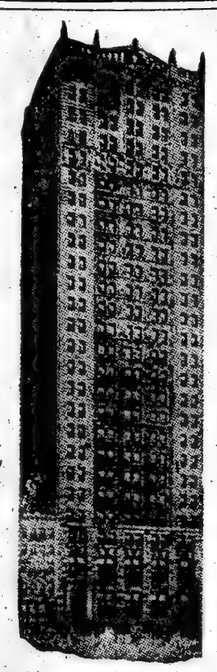

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43 to 49 Exchange Pl.

Apply Room 1504,
or send for representative.

Handsome Offices singly or in suites.

Moderate Rentals, Best Location.

Service Unexcelled.

Convenient to Exchanges and Financial Houses.

Offices to Rent.

Broadway, Corner 81st Street.

ONLY STRICTLY OFFICE BUILDING, WITH ELEVATOR, ON WEST SIDE; LARGE CORNER SUITE FOR INSURANCE COMPANY.

JESSE C. BENNETT & CO., Agents, on premises, 2,259 Broadway.

LOFTS TO RENT in New Building, in the new Business Centre.
120-122 West 31st STREET NEAR **6th Av.**
Light lofts especially suitable for business or manufacturing purposes.
TUCKER, SPEYERS & CO.,
435 Fifth Av., (39th St.) Tel. 2750—38th.

LOFTS, OFFICES, STUDIOS

28, 30 & 32 West 22d Street
NEW BUILDING, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO. 28 West 22d St.
or your own broker.

APARTMENT HOTEL, TO LEASE FOR TERM OF YEARS,

Madison Ave. and 59th Street Section.
Attractive proposition for a responsible man.
WM. C. & A. EDW. LESTER,
Van Dyck St. Building, 8th Ave. & 56th St.

MADISON AVENUE STORE.

Lester Studio Building, Madison Av., 56th-57th Sts.
This store is very desirably situated for any first-class business not already represented in the block.
WM. C. & A. EDW. LESTER,
Van Dyck Studio Building, 8th Av. and 56th St.

OFFICES.—Unusually light and large, in excellent location; passenger and freight elevators; $1,200 per year and upward, according to size; immediate possession. Frederick A. Stokes Company, 4th Av. and 25th St.

BROADWAY STORE,
with two large show windows,
SUITABLE FOR ANY BUSINESS.
WILL DIVIDE.
RENT MODERATE.
SACHS & CO.,
1,288 Amsterdam Av.

36 and 38 Whitehall St.

LARGE, LIGHT OFFICES.
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. ELEVATOR.
$25 per month.

To Let.—Factory at Harrison, N. J.; 4,200 square feet floor space; well heated and lighted; cheap. Frank C. McLain Co., 242 4th Av., city.

Partitioned room in large, sunny office; use of telephone and stenographer if desired. 1,518 Bowling Green Building.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance, $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Office at 243 Broadway; 550 square feet. Haviland M. Smith, Agent, on premises.

Small light loft, power, heat, elevator, excellent light; rent low. Schelas, 115 East 13th.

Office space, salesroom or showroom, to rent; all conveniences. 455 Broadway.

"The S. F. Myers Building has better light and contains more modern and desirable improvements than any other structure of the same dimensions in the city."—Opinion of Real Estate Expert.

S. F. Myers BUILDING

47-49 Maiden Lane,
midway between Nassau and William Sts.

New 12-Story Office Building

Fireproof and steel construction.
Tiled halls and toilets on every floor.

Near centre of financial, real estate, insurance, law, drug and wholesale jewelry districts.

This modern, fireproof building embraces every improvement for the comfort and convenience of tenants, three speedy hydraulic plunger safety elevators. Fine permanent light on all sides.

To lease, on very inducing terms, a few fine offices and one entire Floor of about 4,000 square feet.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

Apply to J. A. MYERS, on premises, or your own real estate broker.

Large Store and Lofts For Rent.

FISH BUILDING,

4th Av. and 12th St.; absolutely fireproof; best light, ample elevator service; all modern conveniences; suitable for light manufacturing purposes; ready for occupancy on or before May 1.
William M. Benjamin, 17 William St.

LOFTS TO RENT in NEW BUILDING, **35-37 West 31st St.**
Bet. B'way & Fifth Av.
All modern improvements, 11th floor, with skylight; immediate possession.
TUCKER, SPEYERS & CO.,
435 Fifth Av., (39th St.) Tel. 2750—38th.

Store, Basement & 1st Loft

114, 116, 118 W. 17th St. to let in new building; 75x92. All improvements.
H. J. SACHS & CO.
28 West 22d St.

1679 Broadway, near 52d St.
ENTIRE 4-STORY BUILDING.
RENT $2,100 A YEAR.
JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 Pine St.—5th Av., cor. 45th St.
Amsterdam Av. and 162d St.

FLOORS.—Unusually light; in excellent location; passenger and freight elevators; $1,200 per year and upward; immediate possession. Frederick A. Stokes Company, 4th Av. and 25th St.

Desirable offices with skylight for rent, suitable for architect, 4 AND 6 EAST 42D ST.
Elevator, electricity, steam heat, &c.; reasonable rents.
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
Telephone 1200Bryant. 520 Fifth Av.

TO LET.

Space at the S. W. Corner of 84th and Ave. B, suitable for news, bootblack, and fruit stand. For particulars apply to Sherwin & Harris, 150 Nassau St., city.

STUDIO STORES.

Southeast corner 55th St. and 6th Av., light Studio stores, one with north skylight. 796 6th Av., front light studio, $30.
Cyrille Carreau, 796 6th Av., above 45th.

Five-story—basement and fine sub-basement building, near City Hall, west of Broadway, to lease for term of years, with renewals, to responsible party. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

A.—A.— 28 W. 46 ST.

House to rent for TERM of YEARS.
Can be altered for business.

Opposite Gansevort, Washington Markets

Large and small stores. Janitor, 809 Washington.

STUDIOS—Unusually light and large, in excellent location; $500 to $1,500 per year, according to size; immediate possession. Frederick A. Stokes Company, 4th Av. and 25th St.

Half rent until May 1st; large unfurnished office in St. James Building, 26th St. and Broadway; $40 per month. C., Box 324 Times, Times Square.

Beautiful large office for rent till May, or longer; faces Madison Square; first-class; suitable for uptown branch. 4,024 Metropolitan Building.

116th, 20 East.—Beautiful store; steam heat; suitable confectionery, candy, delicatessen, &c. See janitress.

Bronx.

Handsome stores for rent, opposite Melrose Station, 162d St. and Park Av.; excellent location. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

Brooklyn.

$50.00.—Handsomest, best lighted, high ceiling store, lower Fulton St., Brooklyn; 3,000 feet; entrance two streets. Owner, 496 State St., Brooklyn.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

Roomy detached house; all improvements; hot water heat; perfect condition; Grand Boulevard and Concourse, near 165th St., Bronx. Inquire second house, south of 165th St., east side of Concourse, (formerly Mott Av.)

$35.00 to $50.00

WITH

Elevator

AT

PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,
151-59-161-69 West 140th St.
5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
Electric light, telephone, etc.
LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.
L. M. SMITH.
Tel. 79 River. 674 Columbus Av.

JUST COMPLETED.

316 West 20th St.

THE ADRIAN.

Open for inspection; all improvements, including elevator service, electric lights, 'phone, etc.; suites of 4 and 5 rooms, $510 to $630 per annum.

Booklet on application.

J. W. CUSHMAN & CO.,
240 West 23d St. Tel. 1075 Chel.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,

544 W. 147th St.

just east of Broadway.

NEW APARTMENTS,

4, 5 and 6 rooms; all improvements; telephone and hall service; $30 to $44.

A. POCHER & CO.,

40 WEST 34TH ST.

WE RESPECTFULLY SUBMIT THE FOLLOWING CORNER APARTMENTS FOR RENT:

100 Convent Av., corner 146th St.—Beautifully decorated apartment of 7 rooms and bath; all hardwood trim; rent only $45.

76 West 69th St., corner Columbus.—Centrally located; every modern improvement; inlaid floors; exquisite decorations; 7 rooms and bath; rent $70.

200 West 82d St., corner Amsterdam Av.—Apartment of 6 rooms and bath; all improvements; newly renovated; rent only $35.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS

562-4 W. 173d St.

Four, five, and six rooms and bath; all improvements; rent, $28 to $40.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

1,418 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Opera House,
8-ROOM APARTMENTS.

New plumbing, elevator, electric light; decorations to suit.
McVicker, Gaillard Realty Co.,
489 5th Av., below 42d St. Phone 4000—38th.

CHEAPEST RENTS IN HARLEM.

New-law houses, 262 to 268 West 154th St., 4 rooms from $19 to $21; 5 rooms from $22 to $25; all improvements; overlooking Macomb's Dam Driveway and Colonial Park; near 155th St. "L" express station.

252 AND 254 WEST 84TH ST.,

Private house block,
Between West End Av. and Broadway.
Six rooms and bath.....$33 to $38
Jesse C. Bennett & Co., 2,259 Broadway.

Bachelor Apartments,
111 West 43d St.
Single room and bath.....$25
Two rooms and bath.....$50
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

FINEST LOCATION IN CITY.
Eight large rooms, elevator service, electric lights, parqueted floors, opposite Manhattan Square Park. Call on Supt., 54 W. 77th, or L. Lilienthal, 217 W. 125th. Tel. 920 M'gside.

SIX ROOMS AND BATH.

Victoria, 138th and Lenox Av.; elevator; telephone.

A seven-room flat with bath; $30; hot water supply; extra large rooms; private hall; newly decorated; 2,001 8th Av., near 140th St. L station. Janitor or M. H. Meyers, 2,521 8th Av.

141st St., 221, West of 7th Av.—The Manitou, high-class elevator apartment, four and six rooms, baths; electricity, telephone; all-night service, &c.; $32.50 to $45. Superintendent.

5 and 6 rooms and baths, all improvements; new house; near Subway station; $27.00 to $34.00. Janitor, 105 to 109 West 137th St.

4-5-6 rooms, all improvements; corner house; in fine location; $26.00 to $40.00. Janitor, 500 West 124th St.

6 rooms and bath, all improvements; $25.00 to $27.00; near Subway station. Janitor, 122 West 135th St.

Wanted—To sublet from May 1, a nine-room corner apartment on Broadway and 99th St.; all outside, large rooms. Call or address D., 242 West 99th St.

158th St., 537 West.—Four, five light rooms; new building; steam heated; private halls; all improvements; block from Subway; $21-$23.

68th St., 130 West, Adjoining Broadway.—Select house; accessible location; decorate to suit; rent, $65.

152d St., 522 West.—New apartments, 4, 5, 6 rooms; improvements; $20, $35. Janitor.

East Side.

ARTHUR HALL,

N. E. Cor. 96th St. & Madison Av.
A NEWLY CONSTRUCTED MODERN FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT HOUSE IN THE VERY CHOICEST RESIDENTIAL PART OF THE CITY.
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
We cannot convey, in type, the grandeur, taste, spaciousness, and conveniences of the apartments. A personal visit and inspection only can supply that.
Apartments consist of 8 and 9 rooms and 2 baths.
SOMETHING DECIDEDLY NEW & NOVEL. A BALLROOM FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF GUESTS.
Rents, $1,200 to $1,800.
Supt. on Premises. Tel. 1752—79.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, Owner.

Murray Hill Apartments

34th St., S. W. cor Lexington Av.
At Reduced Rental

Choice apartments of eight large rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lights, steam heat, and all modern improvements.
Rents from $120 to $145 per mo.
Superintendent on premises at all hours.
Douglas Robinson, Chas. S. Brown & Co.
160 Broadway.

HOFFMAN ARMS, Madison Av. and 59th St.—Private kitchen, also house restaurant; very large sunny rooms, 7 to 20, en suite, with one to four baths, price $1,400 to $7,000; select family patronage, past and present.
CHARLES A. GERLACH, Prop'r.

120 EAST 34TH ST.

The handsomest 9-room Apartment in the city; elegantly appointed, possessing every desirable feature that appeals to the very select; electricity & fuel furnished; rent $1,500. **CONCESSION TO DESIRABLE TENANT.**

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

324 East 14th.—Second floor, seven large rooms, bath, improvements; reasonable rent. Inquire janitor.

662 East 156th.—Corner flat, six large rooms, bath, improvements; rent, $22. Inquire janitor.

116th, 18 East.—Four nice, large rooms; steam heat, tiled bath; handy cars. Janitress.

Desirable Flats—55 East 11th, 5 rooms, bath, $25 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Ensenore, high class apartments; 6 large light rooms; steam. 317 East 18th St.

312 East 124th St.—Single flat, one flight up; seven rooms and bath. $30.

Six large, light rooms, steam heat. 24 Charles St., Waverley Place.

Brooklyn.

$15 LIVE IN SUNSHINE $16

In the four large, light rooms and tiled bath, all improvements; in the new three-story double brick flats, corner Hamburg Av. and Cooper St.; rent $15-$16.

Bronx.

Handsome apartments; six rooms and bath; all improvements; two-family dwelling; 565 East 162d St.; rent $33. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 Fifth Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

THE SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL, 117 WEST 58TH ST.
SINGLE ROOM AND BATH.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

A refined young couple desire floor in two or three family house or apartment of 5 rooms and bath; moderate rental; Bronx preferred. D. H. S., 1,552 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED. West Side.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED. West Side.

THE SARASOTA

512 WEST 122D ST.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION

Apartments of seven and eight rooms with all modern conveniences.

Rents $900 to $1,000.

BROADWAY AND AMSTERDAM AVE. CARS.

THE DELAWARE

522 WEST 122D ST.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION

Apartments of five, six and seven extra large rooms, elevator, &c.

Rents $540 to $900.

BRAISTED, GOODMAN & HERSHFIELD, Agents,
2,788 BROADWAY, AT 107TH ST.

LOST

articles are found by advertising in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is the best and cheapest advertising medium for LOST and FOUND; only 10 cents a line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES receives LOST and FOUND advertisements by telephone. Bill sent next day.

'PHONE 1000 BRYANT

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

1—70TH ST., 151 WEST.—A large, sunny, second-story front room; dressing room; hot water supply; telephone; references.

111TH, 282 WEST.—Boarding, rooms; all improvements; single, $5; double, $10; back parlor, $12.

117TH ST., 142 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board.

127TH, 127 WEST.—Newly furnished front parlor; all comforts; steam heat, hot, cold water.

22D ST., 140 WEST.—Small rooms, $6 up; large room, suitable three; table board, $3.50.

25TH ST., 50 WEST.—Large, sunny room on 2d floor; board optional.

38TH, 145 WEST.—Rooms, with first-class table; good service; transients accommodated; telephone; reference.

58TH, 102 WEST.—Young man, share large room; student, artistic, musical; references; third floor.

68TH ST., 135 WEST.—Large and small rooms, bath; parlor dining room; near "L" station, Subway; references.

81ST ST., 117 WEST.—Beautiful large room; also single; high-class table; references exchanged.

82D ST., 10 WEST.—Large front room, full width house, with dressing room; fully appointed; separate dining tables; free parlor; telephone; references.

82D ST., 37 WEST.—Warm, small, and large rooms, with bath; superior table; parlor dining; telephone references.

82D, 146 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; refined Southern family; references given and required; telephone.

85TH ST., 9 EAST.—Nicely furnished sunny rooms, with board; also table board; reasonable.

85TH ST., 335 WEST.—Desirable rooms; quiet, first-class location; American private family; good table; references; telephone; table guests.

93D ST., 103 WEST.—Unusually well furnished double room for couple or gentlemen; select home.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Sunny, heated double room; running water; with board; two gentlemen; moderate.

104TH, 228 WEST.—Desirable room, with board; warm house; near Subway; table board.

121ST ST., 360 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, second floor, dressing room, with board; private family; good location; telephone.

129TH ST., 106 WEST.—Gentlemen find excellent home, superior board, refined Jewish surroundings; references; phone.

152D ST., 265 WEST.—Large room; private house; running water; excellent home table; telephone.

145TH ST., 349 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, single or en suite; light housekeeping; near Subway and L; reasonable.

165TH ST., Southeast corner Mott Av.—Large rooms, suitable for two persons, and good board; use parlor and piano; terms $5 to $7.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 842 St. Nicholas Av.—Large pleasant room; excellent board; home comforts; references.

Waverley Place, 101, Corner Washington Square, The Park.—Attractive, large, connecting rooms on second floor; steam heat; superior table; references.

East Side.

1.—43D ST., 9 EAST.—Handsome front room; private bath; parlor dining room; reference; formerly 65 Park Av.

5TH AV., 2,127.—Furnished front room, suitable for two, with board.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Table guests; excellent board.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms and hall rooms, with board; references.

22D ST., 42 EAST, Near Broadway, The Adelfi.—Large rooms; excellent table board.

26TH ST., 137 EAST.—Two large parlors, with piano, heated; also smaller rooms; comfortably furnished.

34TH ST., 45 EAST.—Two large connecting rooms, (will divide;) private bath; references.

48TH ST., 158 EAST.—Excellent German table board; moderate price; also beautiful rooms; telephone.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Perfect cooking; scrupulously neat house; handsome, spacious back parlor, accommodating two, three, suitable for physician or dentist; two large, well furnished sunny double rooms; all three rooms hot, cold running water, well heated, plenty closet room; smaller cozy room; parlor privileges; baths; reasonable to refined parties.

73D, 12 EAST.—American private family offers second-story suite; excellent table, service; references.

74TH ST., 173 EAST.—Nice rooms with first-class board at moderate prices. Freeman.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Second floor; large rooms, $18 to $22, with board, (two persons;;) also single rooms; telephones.

MADISON AV., 1,915, (opposite Mount Morris Park.)—Elegantly furnished rooms; excellent table; Jewish family.

MADISON AV., 1,997.—Attractive rooms; single, en suite; first-class board optional; references. Owner.

MADISON AV., 155, (The Mohegan.)—Large and small rooms, with board.

REFINED Jewish gentleman can have nicely furnished room, with breakfast, in strictly private house, $6. F., 1,052 Third Av., cigar store.

Brooklyn.

AMITY ST., 137, Heights.—Furnished rooms; neat and attractive; excellent table; table guests; telephone.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—5 Montague Terrace, Overlooking Wall St.—Second floor; elegantly furnished rooms or apartment; neighborhood, table, high-class; 905 Main.

BOARD WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Gentleman and wife would like to find accommodations, with or without board, in private American family; references. State full particulars to G. K., Box 128 Times Downtown.

YOUNG man wants board, west side; strictly private Spanish or Cuban family; state terms. A. C., 302 Times, Times Square.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Sunny room and board, with private family; all modern conveniences; 30 minutes out. Miss Seymour, Ridge Road, Rutherford, N. J.

New Rochelle.—Desirable rooms with board; central location. 39 Washington Av.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

Family of four adults, two young children, and nurse, desire board for three or four months for next Summer at Far Rockaway, L. I.; suitable accommodations. Address, stating location of house, rooms, terms, &c., X., Box 317 Times, Times Square.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

WANTED—Three young men to join us in our furnished apartments; must share cost; with exchange references. B. B., 117 Times Downtown.

West Side.

117TH ST., 267 WEST.—Handsome large alcove, heated room, one flight, front, $6; running water.

127TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large furnished room; hot and cold running water, heat; gentlemen; reference.

135TH ST., 246 WEST.—Room for two, third floor front, nearly furnished; hot and cold water.

229D ST., 127 WEST.—In private family; newly decorated hall room; hot and cold running water; gentleman; permanent; references.

23D ST., 226 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every convenience; day or week; $3 up.

26TH ST., 36 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; porcelain bath; valet attendance; also small room.

26TH ST., 42 WEST.—Pleasant square room, one flight up; private house; bath adjoining; gentleman.

38TH ST., 8 WEST.—Large furnished room for gentleman; appointments perfect; reference.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; single room; running water; telephone; breakfasts; references.

41ST, 122 WEST.—Furnished rooms; modern conveniences; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished throughout; near Broadway; telephone.

41ST, 122 WEST.—Entire parlor floor; newly furnished; suitable physician; telephone.

42D, 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished; bath, heat; private house; $2 upward; gentlemen only; reference.

48TH ST., 134 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, warm room, bath, for gentleman or refined couple; reference.

49TH ST., 110 WEST.—Comfortable large room; hot and cold water; heated; $8; private house.

58TH ST., 121 WEST.—Large handsomely furnished room; private bath; well appointed house; board optional; references exchanged.

86TH ST., 358 WEST.—Attractive rooms; light, warm; $4 up; telephone, elevator. Preston.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

68TH ST., 42 WEST—Comfortable, heated, well furnished, large, small rooms, in elegant private house.

68TH ST., 76 WEST.—Nicely furnishel room; southern exposure; gentlemen only.

69TH ST., 139 WEST.—Very desirable large room, twin beds, exclusive house; breakfast; telephone; references.

71ST, 66 WEST.—Good-sized, sunny room; private house; gentlemen; references.

79TH ST., 102 WEST.—Private American family will let gentleman have large, handsomely furnished third story front room; hot and cold water; one block from Subway station; reference.

79TH ST., 226 WEST (Subway station)—Sunny room, connecting bath; excellent table; gentlemen; references exchanged.

81ST, 201 W.—Desirable suite, bath adjoining; southern exposure; gentlemen preferred. Story.

86TH ST., 308.—Newly furnished rooms; choice location; telephone; Subway; board convenient.

95D ST., 35 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; $3 to $6.50.

96TH.—Room, steam heated, suitable one or two gentlemen; Subway. 749 Amsterdam Av. Schneider.

104TH ST., 232 WEST.—Dentist can secure office, most desirable location, private house, with established physician; mutual expenses, waiting room, attendant, &c.

104TH, 116 WEST.—Front and back parlor; latest improvements; suitable physician, dressmaker; "L." Koskenan.

105TH ST., 32 W.—Large, elegantly furnished room; private family; gentlemen; reference; telephone.

112TH ST., 251 WEST.—Cozy furnished outside room; bath; conveniences; private apartment; reasonable; Subway. Stahe.

116TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large, steam heated room, third floor; elevator; single or double; minute from Subway. King.

119TH ST., 149 WEST.—Large second floor front room; also back parlor; board optional.

121ST ST., 304 WEST.—Large back parlor in respectable Cuban family; steam, bath, hot water; chance to learn Spanish; references. Eserbad.

123D ST., 143 WEST.—Handsome, clean, well-heated room; southern exposure; plenty hot water; reasonable.

131ST ST., 15 WEST.—With private family; large, newly furnished room; bath attached; references.

133D ST., 114 WEST.—Very comfortable furnished rooms in private house; near Subway; gentlemen; references.

134TH ST., 214 WEST.—Extra large sunny front room, nicely furnished; doctor's home.

SHERIDAN SQUARE, 5, (old number, 198 West 4th.)—Large front room, second floor, for refined married couple, or two gentlemen; furnace heat, running water; German family; references.

East Side.

34TH ST., 140 EAST.—Large and small rooms, connecting bath; southern exposure; new management; telephone.

45TH ST., 153 EAST.—Two connecting rooms and bath, newly decorated and furnished; also hallroom; parlor floor; home comforts.

50TH, 331 EAST.—Large sunny rooms for light housekeeping; conveniences; running water; reasonable; convenient.

58TH ST., 132 EAST.—Large room in private house; all conveniences; telephone; moderate.

58TH, 208 EAST.—Beautiful large room; southern exposure; conveniences; one, two gentlemen; private house.

62D ST., 228 EAST.—For one gentleman, room in private house, with breakfast, $5.

85D ST., 128 EAST.—Beautiful front and bedroom; large hall room; steam heated apartment. Kielow.

86TH ST., 58 EAST.—Parlor floor; physician or business; all conveniences; sleeping rooms; private house.

131ST, 30 EAST.—Furnished rooms, heated, suitable for light housekeeping; two baths; back parlor.

LARGE AND SUNNY second-floor front room, private house, running water, bath, heat, for one or two gentlemen, with or without breakfast. Owner, 111 East 94th St.

LEXINGTON AV., 73.—Three large rooms, second floor; bath, steam; en suite if desired.

LEXINGTON AV., 445, (Near 45th.)—Parlor floor, also other large rooms; running water; heat.

LEXINGTON AV., 669.—Large, light, airy, newly furnished room; running water; bath; heated.

MADISON AV., 1,004.—Handsome rooms and bath; entire floor; heated, lighted, unfurnished if desired.

MADISON AV., 1,004.—Handsome front room on floor with bath; heated, lighted; $40 monthly.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3.—One block from Wall St. Ferry; elegantly furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen; convenient to New York.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH.—Large front room offered one or two gentlemen; exceptionally nice for Summer months; large porch; convenient to L road, surface cars; owner rents extremely cheap, suitable party. Advertising Bureau, 1,085 Flatbush Av.

Bronx.

TRINITY AV., 714, (Bronx.)—Neat room; heat, conveniences; near Jackson Av. Subway station; reasonable.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Wanted—By two ladies, large sunny room, with private family; no other considered; references exchanged; state terms and full particulars. A., Box 308 Times, Times Sq.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Domestics.

WANTED—Competent Swedish waitress for very good place. Call immediately at Miss Wild's Employment Bureau, 28 West 33d St.

WANTED—Girl for chamberwork and waiting. Call at 1,025 Park Av., Thursday, at 11 A. M., with references.

Nurses.

WANTED—An undernurse; must be North German and speak French; references from last employer required. Apply by letter to Mrs. J. D., Lockbox 1,076 New York Post Office, when an interview will be arranged for.

WANTED—A nurse, fully competent to take entire charge of twins one month old, on bottle; must have highest references as to ability and integrity. Mrs. Slade, 76 Highland Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

WANTED—Child's nurse; city personal references required; excellent salary; immediate. Home Bureau, 52 West 39th St.

WANTED—Nurse for infant; city personal references; excellent salary; immediate. Home Bureau, 52 West 39th St.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Young lady stenographer; must write well, good operator, and one who can transcribe notes accurately; neatness insisted upon; salary $7 to start. A., Box 112 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Young lady stenographer; must also understand switchboard; salary, $10 to begin with. Apply, by letter only, to Albert Stein & Co., 25 Broad St.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Expert graphophone operators and stenographers; must have high school education and several years' experience; good salary; Remington typewriter. American Colortype Company, Hubert and West Sts.

WANTED—A young lady for phonograph store; Harlem; some knowledge of music preferred; state particulars and salary expected. A., Box 161 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Chorus sopranos (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Operators experienced on children's and misses' white dresses, also hand sewers. J. H. De Mott Co., 55 West 16th.

WANTED—Contralto for Manhattan church; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—German maid for child three years old; references required. 1,043 5th Av., near 85th.

WANTED—Saleswoman with some experience in ladies' furnishings. Wynne, 18th St. and 3d Av.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policies; large commission, renewals; county managers wanted every State. A. B. Cilley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Automobiles.

WANTED—Automobiles. Why are we receiving so many applications for membership in our school from those who have been attending other schools? Because our course for $15 is most thorough and our graduates are sought to fill positions paying from $100 to $120 monthly; license guaranteed. 309 West 41st St.

WANTED—Automobiles. Do you wish to learn the automobile business and earn a good salary? If so, write to us for catalogue; we can teach you in a very short time, as we are the only practical school in America. The West Side Auto Transportation School, 309 West 41st St.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—Bookkeeper; $25; experienced double entry, for New York firm. Call Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

WANTED—Competent bookkeeper; first-class references required. L., Box 145 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Clerks.

WANTED—Clerk for hotel; experienced; of good appearance; advancement. Call Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

Compositors, &c.

COMPOSITORS.
EXPERIENCED JOB COMPOSITORS, STONE HANDS, AND MAKE-UP MEN WANTED; ALSO LINOTYPE OPERATORS; HIGHEST WAGES AND PERMANENT POSITIONS TO COMPETENT MEN WILLING TO WORK NINE HOURS PER DAY IN AN "OPEN SHOP." CALL OR ADDRESS, WITH REFERENCES FROM FORMER EMPLOYERS, LIVINGSTON MIDDLEDITCH CO., 65 DUANE ST.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

WANTED
Electrotype finishers, molders, batterymen, builders-up and assistants in each branch.

Compositors Wanted
Non-Union, $21 per week. Job, stone and make-up; also machine operators at $23 per week. Absolutely permanent positions guaranteed first-class men of good character. Excellent opportunity to obtain a permanent position in one of the oldest, largest and most modern printing houses in New York City.

THE DE VINNE PRESS
12 Lafayette Place
New York City.

WANTED—William Green wants printers at 326 Pearl Street, New York City; wishes to add to his staff a number of experienced compositors, (display, stone, and make-up men,) also experienced monotype operators; these positions will be permanent to efficient workmen of good character; salary will be $21.00 per week; only persons willing to work nine hours in open shop desired; loyalty to employer is expected in return for advantageous working conditions; reply by letter only, giving employer's references and stating experience and qualifications, William Green.

Wanted—Compositors, Stone Hands, and Make-up Men; "Open Shop"; Highest Salary; Permanent Position; Additional Bonus for Faithful Services; New York, Vicinity, and Western Points. Call or Address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for important Methodist Church, Virginia. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 Fifth Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Organist, Episcopalian, $150. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for Ohio church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Church organist for Alabama; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist, country Catholic church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Salesmen.

SEED SALESMAN.
An active grain house would arrange with enterprising salesman to handle grain and seed, as sole or side line, on commission; state references and territory. Energetic, Box 126 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Salesman for office supply house; $15 and commission; steady man ought to make $25 weekly. Call Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

WANTED—A good, wide-awake salesman to call on retail hardware; good chance for the right party. A. B., Box 303 Times, Times Square.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographer and Remington typewriter; a man with experience in banking and railroad business can secure a permanent position at an initial salary of $20 per week; a good handwriting and first-class references required. Write to A., Box 208 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars, Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

FOREMAN WANTED.—Competent man to take charge of erection of structural steel for buildings in New York City and vicinity; good salary and year's work guaranteed to man who can prove worth after trial; must be experienced and know how to handle boom derricks. Write, or call between 11:30 and 1 o'clock, Post & McCord, 44 East 23d St., New York.

SOME HIGH-GRADE OPPORTUNITIES. Buyer, hardware, $2,000; manager, spring mattress factory, $2,000; manager, manufacturing and distributing books and printing matter, $2,500 up; salesmen, chemicals, $2,600; color printing, $3,000; machinery, $1,800 up; coke, $1,800; printing, $1,300; mining bookkeeper, $1,500; brewery collector, $2,500; Superintendent, chemical factory, $2,000. Hapgoods, Suite 508, 309 Broadway.

WANTED.—Newspaper positions now open for competent reporters, editors, advertising, and circulation men, linotypers; all departments; write for booklet. M., Fernald's Newspaper Men's Exchange, (Established 1898,) Springfield, Mass.

WANTED — Bright, trustworthy Christian American boy to take charge of advertising department and do general office work; must be well educated, neat, and thoroughly trustworthy; references required. F. & C., 462 East 136th St.

WANTED—Boy, American, not over 16, in a law office to make himself generally useful; must be neat and obliging; wages, $4 per week. Address in own handwriting, giving references, M. K., Box 172 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Steel plate engravers, transferrers, and printers, to go to San Francisco, Cal. Apply by letter, stating experience and wages expected, to Room 1,211, 31 Union Square West, N. Y.

WANTED—Boy, who is bright and anxious to advance, in a large importing house; must write a good hand. Apply Monday morning between 8:30 and 9:30 at 351 Greenwich St.

WANTED—Janitor for 10-family house; one who can pay part rent for 6-room apartment; all improvements. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

WANTED—Boy, 15 years old, to learn jewelry trade; apply only with guardian. Geoffroy & Co., 161 West 29th St., third loft.

WANTED—Chorus tenors (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Bass for city church; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED — Tenor for Manhattan church; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Tenor for city church; $1,000. Webster Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

$78 PER MONTH, expenses advanced; men to travel, post signs, advertise, and leave samples. Kuhlman Co., 10 Atlas Block, Chicago.

WANTED—Caterer for furnished dining room, 209 West 12th St., corner 8th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cooks.

COOK and WAITRESS.—Together or separate. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

COOK.—First-class references; wages $30. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus. Tel. 741 Riverside.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—Refined French dressmaker and designer wishes work by the day in private families. Mlle. Marguerite, 308 West 56th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESSS.—English; visiting; French, piano, drawing, English subjects. De Guise, 205 West 98th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS. — By day; sleep home. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 Riverside.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By experienced public school teacher as visiting governess; coaches backward children to be the A pupils; all branches. Teacher, 1,320 3d Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER or CHAMBERmaid and Waiting.—References. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 Riverside.

HOUSEWORK.—Colored houseworker, good cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress; neat appearance; apartment preferred; city references. Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 59th. Telephone 4786—Columbus.

HOUSEWORKER, &c.—By general houseworker or chambermaid and waitress; $18; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Superior laundry for ladies' fine waists and lingerie; beautiful work at moderate prices. Domestic Institute, 22 East 30th St. Telephone 5094 Madison.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Present employer wishes to secure position for her infant's nurse; highly recommended. Agnes, 803 5th Av., or telephone 2848 Plaza.

NURSE.—By American; city or country; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

NURSE.—References; city or country. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 Riverside.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER—Office Assistant—Four years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious; references; $12. Attentive, 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER—Seven years' experience; trial will prove ability; unquestionable references; $15. T. J. H., 145 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER—bright, ambitious; six months' experience; neat, accurate; references; moderate salary. Helen, 149 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER—Three years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; references; no agencies; $10. Splendid, 148 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER wishes position with reliable firm; "experienced," that's all. I. A. W., Box 127 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Six years' experience; capable of filling difficult position; best references; $18. Miss Conell, 163 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious; best references; $12, $15. Miss Post, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—3 years' experience, brokerage, commercial; high school education. Miss Schur, Box 123 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, experienced, desires position; educated, capable. H. G., Box 304 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; salary $8; reference. Miss Schneider, 338 40th St., Brooklyn.

Washing.

WOMAN wishes washing; out by day; references. 59 West 105th St., basement.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG ENGLISHWOMAN, understanding treatment of scalp and hair, also face massage and manicuring, would treat ladies at their residences; highest references from scalp specialists in New York. Miss Williams, 54 West 107th St. Telephone 850 Riverside.

A TEACHER OF SCIENTIFIC PHYSICAL exercises would like a few clients; special exercises given to convalescents; indorsement of work by best physicians. G., Box 302 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG WOMAN desires responsible situation with reliable business house; references. Mathes, 73 West 126th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT wishes work evenings and Saturday; audits, statements, trial balances, bookkeeping, investigations, &c.; terms moderate; references. Accountant, 16 Waverley Place.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, (33,) experienced, desires position; salary, $20. Chas. Meyers, 36 West 22d.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—Swiss French; understands his duties; willing, obliging; best references. Louis, 170 West 25th St.

BUTLER. — English; highest personal references; last situation three years. English, 155 East 96th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent man as coachman, who understands the business in all branches; 20 years' city reference; present employer can be seen. Competent, care of Broderick, 154 East 76th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Young man, age 28, married, with two children, (girls;) thoroughly competent; under glass or outside; written or personal references as required; at present employed by Mr. Dumont Clarke at Dumont. E. Evans, Dumont, N. J., care of D. Clarke.

GARDENER, single, systematic and well able to care for a private place, open for an engagement after the 1st. Douglas, care of W. Elliott & Sons, 201 Fulton St.

GARDENER.—By experienced gardener to do all of jobbing in Greater New York. Beaulieu, Ozone Park, L. I.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

CHEF.—Bachelor apartments; one of the most experienced and reliable chefs (white) in the city desires engagement to cook for and take care of bachelor apartments; highest references; moderate compensation. Chef, 129 West 26th St.

COUPLE want work; woman plain cook, man butler; experience; reference. R., Box 320 Times, Times Square.

MANAGER, (business,) experienced, capable record, successful business getter, good reputation, desires difficult responsible city position. M., Box 315 Times, Times Square.

OILER, &c.—Want a position in an engine room as oiler or assistant electrician; experience on seagoing ships; no license. C. X., Box 195 Times Downtown.

POLISHER.—Parquet floors, vestibules, front doors, and furniture cleaned and refinished. Polisher, Box 330 Times, Times Square.

SECRETARY. — By attorney, stenographer, typewriter, notary; young man; energetic; thorough practical experience; best references. W. D., Box 160 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Young man; knows typewriting and general office work; experience; A1 references. James, Box 77 Times, Harlem.

WATCHMAN, &c.—By elderly man, German, as watchman, caretaker, or factory work. A., 45 New Chambers.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

WHEAT.—The wheat market on Saturday was active and again weaker, influenced by a continuation of the stop-loss selling which has been a feature all the week. The market in New York closed regularly 1¢ net lower, and on the curb sold down to 89¾c. The cables were without important change in any market except Paris, which closed 5 to 15 points net higher. The Australian shipments were reported at 1,704,000 bushels, compared with 1,584,000 bushels the previous week, and Broomhall estimated world's exports at 9,600,000 bushels, compared with 8,304,000 bushels the week before. The Northwest was a buyer at times on reports of a fair cash demand, but made little impression on the market. Primary receipts were 496,000 bushels, against 462,000 bushels the previous year, including 281 cars in the Northwest, compared with 435 cars last Saturday. The cash market in New York closed irregular, as follows: No. 2 red, 90c in elevator and 92c free on board afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 95c free on board afloat.

CORN.—Both here and at Chicago the corn trade on Saturday was active, reflecting a bearish sentiment and considerable liquidation in May. The market was also affected by a sharp break in oats, easier cables, larger receipts at Chicago than expected, and reports of favorable weather. The clearances, on the other hand, reached 1,441,000 bushels, but were partly counteracted by the predictions that they would soon drop off, the German demand having been pretty well supplied. Interior receipts were 530,00 bushels, compared with 470,000 bushels the year previous. There was very little export interest, and the cash market closed easy as follows: No. 2 corn, 55c elevator and 50¼c free on board afloat; No. 2 white, 51½c, and No. 2 yellow, 50½c free on board afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
Wheat—				
May	90¼	90	90	90¼
July	89¼	88¾	88¾	89¼
September	87½	87	87	87½
Corn—				
May	50½	50¼	50¼	50½
July	50⅝	50½	50½	50⅝
September	...	...	50¾	51⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
Wheat—				
May	85¼	84⅝	84⅞	85⅝
July	83⅝	83⅛	83¼	84
September	82½	82	82	82⅝
Corn—				
May	44⅝	44	44⅛	44⅝
July	44¼	44¼	44¼	44⅝
September	44⅝	44¼	44⅛	44⅞
OATS—				
May	31¼	30½	30⅝	31¼
July	30	29½	29½	30⅛
September	28⅞	28⅜	28⅝	29
Lard—				
May	7.58	7.53	7.53	7.58

July	7.67	7.65	7.65	7.65
Ribs—				
May	7.52	7.50	7.52	7.50
July	7.65	7.62	7.62	7.62
Pork—				
May	14.10	14.05	14.05	14.02
July	14.20	14.12	14.17	14.12

COTTON—The cotton market was weak and unsettled with prices touching a new low level for the moment, and closing at a net decline of 26@5 points. Sales were estimated at 250,000 bales.

The market opened steady at an advance of 1@9 points, but soon broke sharply. Local bears helped the longs sell their cotton, and before the decline was checked March had touched 11.14c, or about 180 points down from the high level of last month. There seemed to be more covering around this level, and the market in the late trading rallied about 6 points, with the close steady in tone.

In the week the market has been under pressure since the report of the Census Bureau early in the month of the cotton crop would fill present season's requirements, and the expectation of a big increase in acreage in spite of the Southern Cotton Association's efforts appears to have undermined popular confidence in the market, and caused the break, while local traders have paid little attention to relative steadiness of spot while contracts were coming out so freely.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
January	11.15	11.05	11.05@11.07	11.10
February	....	....	11.06@11.08	11.10
March	11.80	11.14	11.19@....	11.21
April	11.25	11.25	11.25@11.27	11.25
May	11.41	11.37	11.32@11.33	11.34
June	....	....	11.34@11.36	11.36
July	11.47	11.35	11.40@11.41	11.42
August	11.26	11.23	11.21@11.23	11.24
September	....	....	11.67@11.69	10.67
October	10.69	10.53	10.55@10.56	10.53

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27.—Spot cotton, fair business doing; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 6,000 bales. Receipts, 47,000 bales; American, 38,000 bales; middling upland, 6.12d. Futures opened steady, 4 points lower on near and 3 points lower on far months. Closed steady at a net decline of 2@3 points. January, January-February, and February-March, 5.90; March-April, 6.02; April-May, 6.05; May-June, 6.07; June-July, 6.08; July-August, 6.09; August-September, 6.02; September-October, 5.76; October-November, 5.72; November-December, 5.69.

EUROPEAN HOTELS. EUROPEAN HOTELS.

SAVOY HOTEL
LONDON.

OVERLOOKING THE RIVER AND EMBANKMENT GARDENS.

Never has the Press of England shown greater unanimity than in its praise of the additions and improvements to the Savoy Hotel, London, upon which have been spent upwards of one million pounds sterling.

The new building is characterized by extreme luxuriousness. *The Times.*

The magnificent buildings of the Savoy make a truly noble show. *Daily Telegraph.*

The building is palatial—the greatest possible comfort combined with luxury.—*Morning Post.*

One of the most sumptuous and costly interiors in London. *Daily Graphic.*

A remarkable addition to the architecture of the Strand.—*Standard.*

All is peace and refinement.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The last word in hotel luxury and magnificence.—*Westminster Gazette.*

One of the most luxurious and one of the most comfortable hotels in the world.—*Referee.*

The most striking innovation in building which London has seen of recent years.—*World.*

A scale of luxury hitherto unattempted in any hotel in London. *New York Tribune.*

More beautiful than ever.—*Morning Leader.*

A delight to the eye—no lavishness seems to have been grudged. *Sportsman.*

One of the handsomest of London edifices.—*Globe.*

Elegance and artistic character are everywhere. Nothing has been omitted that could conduce to the comfort and content of the visitor. *Ladies' Field.*

The most beautiful hotel in Europe.—*Outlook.*

An ideal home for twentieth century London—*Queen.*

The great pile of buildings included in this latest addition to the architectural sites of London forms a combination of luxury and beauty which cannot be surpassed in the wide world. The New Savoy is a vast palace of a thousand splendours, of a thousand surprising and delightful innovations. Nothing that could contribute to the comfort, the smoothness, and the joy of life is wanting which the inventive genius of America and Europe could supply, or that the taste and skill of the world's schools of art in all its branches could furnish. The place is, in its way, a very triumph of genius. Its match is not to be found in London, nor in Paris, nor, indeed, in any capital of this little planet. To do it justice in a necessarily brief article is impossible. Having rambled through its glorious salons and galleries, and ante-chambers, up and down marble staircases of noble breadth, beneath panelled ceilings, adorned in relief with exquisite golden tracery, one feels that all this royal magnificence, this opulent beauty, might well inspire a volume which should be bound in white satin and gold.—*Western Mail.*

WINTER RESORTS. WINTER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY. NEW [illegible]

Atlantic City. Atlantic City.

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Ocean end South Carolina Av. Close to piers. Capacity 400; newest and best. Superior in its table and service. Luxuriously furnished. Private baths, extensive sun parlors, &c. $3.50 up weekly.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY QUOTATION SECTION—PART SIX.

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SUNDAY, JANUARY 28, 1906.

Sales of Stocks on New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 27, 1906.

Range for Year 1905. High.	Range for Year 1905. Low.	Range for Year 1906. High.	Date.	Range for Year 1906. Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Jan. 27. Bid.	Ask.	Week's Net Change	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Jan. 27, 9,240,222.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Jan. 27. First	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Jan. 27, '06.
24¼	13	27⅝	Jan. 24.	22	Jan. 3.	25	25¼	+ 1¼	**Allis-Chalmers Co.**	100	$19,820,000				23¼	27⅜	23¼	25	16¼	31,010
68	46½	67	Jan. 24.	61	Jan. 9.	63¼	64	+ ⅞	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾		63⅜	67	63½	64	63¼	14,550
111⅜	70	115½	Jan. 13.	103⅞	Jan. 4.	111	111¼	— ⅝	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	Nov. 27, '05.	1¼	Q	112⅜	113	108⅝	111½	72	738,470
29⅛	20	34⅞	Jan. 27.	24½	Jan. 3.	33	33¼	+ 1¼	American Agricult. Chem. Co.	100	17,215,600				31¾	34⅛	30¾	33¼	20	26,948
95	89½	102	Jan. 25.	93¼	Jan. 6.	98½	100	+ 5	American Agricult. Chem. Co. pf.	100	18,153,000	Oct. 2, '05.	3	SA	98¾	102	98¾	100½	..	2,100
36½	23	35	Jan. 6.	30	Jan. 25.	31	31	..	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000				31	33¾	30	31	24	5,700
89	77	80½	Jan. 8.	85	Jan. 22.	84	87	+ ½	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	4,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1½	Q	85	87	85	85½	..	1,000
43⅝	31	47½	Jan. 24.	39½	Jan. 4.	45½	46	+ ¼	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 2, '04.	½		45½	47½	43¾	45½	33⅜	137,025
104½	91¼	105	Jan. 24.	99½	Jan. 4.	103¾	104½	+ 1	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Jan. 1, '06.	1¾	Q	103½	105	103	104	93⅞	4,950
40⅛	27¾	44¾	Jan. 11.	37½	Jan. 5.	41	41½	+ 1	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '05.	1	A	42½	42½	40	41½	34	15,600
97	59¼	94½	Jan. 24.	83½	Jan. 4.	92½	93	+ ½	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	16,198,000	Dec. 1, '05.	3	SA	93⅜	94½	93	94½	..	100
246	210	249½	Jan. 26.	222	Jan. 11.	245	249	+ 18½	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	4	SA	232	240½	232	247½	224	3,079
14	4⅜	11⅝	Jan. 15.	10¼	Jan. 4.	10½	10¾	— ¼	American Grass Twine Co.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	⅛	..	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10¾	10⅝	3,655
11⅝	6	10	Jan. 26.	8⅝	Jan. 11.	9½	9⅝	— ½	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100				9	10	9	9½	10½	2,100
55⅞	29½	43	Jan. 25.	36½	Jan. 18.	39⅝	40	+ 2½	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 5, '05.	1	..	38	43	36⅝	40	49½	10,700
30	22½	46¼	Jan. 18.	35¼	Jan. 2.	43½	43¾	+ 2½	American Ice Securities Co.	100	14,286,300				43¼	45½	43	43¾	..	16,380
23	15¼	29¼	Jan. 22.	20	Jan. 5.	25¾	26⅞	+ 2⅝	American Linseed Co.	100	10,750,000				29½	29½	25½	25⅞	17½	4,280
48¼	36	53	Jan. 20.	41¼	Jan. 12.	46½	48	+ 4	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	15,750,000	Sep. 5, '00.	1½	..	51½	51½	47	47	39	2,190
76¼	33	78½	Jan. 3.	70¾	Jan. 23.	74½	74¾	+ 2½	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000				76⅞	76⅞	70¼	74½	37⅛	145,950
122⅜	103¾	120½	Jan. 16.	117	Jan. 4.	117½	118½	+ 1½	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Jan. 22, '06.	1¾	Q	119	119	118	118	111	610
8⅝	4	6¼	Jan. 24.	5	Jan. 3.	5½	5¾	+ ⅛	American Malting Co.	100	14,400,000				8¼	8¼	6	6	8	600
28⅞	20	29	Jan. 15.	25	Jan. 4.	27½	28	1	AmericanMing Co. pf.	100	14,500,000	Oct. 16, '00.	1¾	..	29½	29	27¼	27¼	26⅜	3,900
170⅝	79⅜	174	Jan. 18.	162¼	Jan. 4.	163½	163¾	— 2½	Amer. Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 15, '06.	1¾	Q	171¾	173¾	163½	163½	86⅛	152,560
137	111½	130	Jan. 12.	126½	Jan. 11.	127⅞	127½	— ½	Amer. Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	128	130	127½	127½	119⅛	13,250
102	97¼	101⅜	Jan. 18.	100⅝	Jan. 3.	101⅜	101½	..	American Smelters' Sec. pf. B.	100	30,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	1¼	Q	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	..	1,600
250	163	220	Jan. 25.	220	Jan. 25.	240	240	— 20	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	Jan. 2, '06.	2½	Q	230	220	220	220	180	500
110¼	99	107	Jan. 26.	107	Jan. 26.	100	100	— 1½	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1½	Q	107	107	107	107	99¾	100
18⅞	6⅛	15¼	Jan. 17.	13⅞	Jan. 8.	14½	14½	— ½	American Steel Foundries.	100	17,700,000				14⅝	14⅞	14¼	14¼	15⅜	5,025
67½	35⅛	53¼	Jan. 17.	49½	Jan. 5.	50	52	— ½	American Steel Foundries pf.	100	17,700,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1	..	52	52⅝	51½	51½	63½	5,300
154⅜	130	157	Jan. 8.	148⅝	Jan. 15.	149⅞	150	— 1½	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	151	152⅜	149½	149⅝	142¼	57,000
141	133	140	Jan. 19.	138⅝	Jan. 3.	139½	140	+ ⅝	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	139½	139⅛	139¼	139⅝	..	200
95	91	91	Jan. 22.	90	Jan. 3.	92	92	..	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	1½	Q	91	91	90	90	95	255
147	131	144⅝	Jan. 19.	138¼	Jan. 16.	140	142	— 2	Amer. Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	131,551,400	Jan. 15, '06.	2½	Q	141	141	141	141	144½	907
109⅝	91⅞	109	Jan. 22.	104⅜	Jan. 11.	105⅜	106	— ½	American Tobacco Co. pf. new.	100	78,689,100	Jan. 2, '06.	1½	Q	106⅜	109	106	106	94⅜	23,220
47½	20⅝	48	Jan. 6.	40⅜	Jan. 4.	46	46¼	+ ¼	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000				46	47⅝	44⅞	46	22½	45,080
108½	93¼	110⅜	Jan. 24.	103	Jan. 3.	103	103½	+ 4½	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	24,998,900	Jan. 15, '06.	1¾	Q	105	110⅜	104¾	109	94⅜	6,830
295	190¼	208	Jan. 2.	230	Jan. 3.	276	277	+ 4	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Jan. 18, '06.	87½	Q	280	283	265	277	197	296,000
110½	96	108¾	Jan. 26.	108⅜	Jan. 11.	107	116	— ½	Associated Merchants 1st pf.	100	6,236,900	Jan. 15, '00.	1½	Q	108¾	108¾	108½	108¾	97	212
93⅝	77⅝	95⅞	Jan. 18.	89	Jan. 2.	93⅜	93⅝	— 1½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	2	SA	85⅞	95⅞	92⅜	93⅝	87⅜	114,025
103⅝	99	106	Jan. 3.	102⅜	Jan. 8.	103½	103⅝	— ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,198,500	Aug. 1, '05.	2½	SA	104¼	104⅜	103½	103⅝	101	4,050
170	120	167⅜	Jan. 20.	157	Jan. 4.	164	165	— 1⅜	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	42,980,000	Jan. 10, '06.	3	SA	167	167⅜	164	164⅜	123¼	9,700
117	100½	117	Jan. 27.	112¼	Jan. 5.	116⅜	116⅞	+ ⅛	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	124,538,000	Sep. 1, '05.	2½	SA	116⅜	117	114⅞	116⅝	102¼	81,850
100	95⅝	99½	Jan. 5.	98	Jan. 3.	98	99	+ 1	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	159,973,800	Sep. 1, '05.	2	SA	98⅝	99	98⅝	99	96⅝	300
91⅝	56⅞	94⅛	Jan. 26.	86¼	Jan. 4.	91⅜	91⅞	+ ½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000				90⅝	94⅛	90⅝	91⅜	61	340,235
215	175	178	Jan. 23.	165	Jan. 18.	172	180	+ 12½	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	2	Q	175	178	175	178	205	500
22½	10⅞	20½	Jan. 9.	18½	Jan. 2.	18⅝	19½	+ ⅞	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000				19¼	19¾	18½	19¾	11¼	1,200
91⅝	84	83	Jan. 12.	83	Jan. 12.	82	86	..	Buffalo & Susquehanna pf.	50	3,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	1	Q	85½	86¼	85½	85½	83½	10
60½	50	59⅞	Jan. 23.	55	Jan. 16.	56	59	— 2	Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	1	Q	59⅞	59½	57	57⅛	60	650
177½	130⅜	177⅜	Jan. 19.	172½	Jan. 4.	173¾	173⅞	— 3½	**Canadian Pacific.**	100	101,391,200	Oct. 2, '05.	3	SA	170⅜	176⅜	172	173⅜	133¼	39,000
47⅞	40	49⅝	Jan. 24.	44½	Jan. 5.	45⅝	48½	..	Central Leather Co.	100	37,500,000				48⅜	49⅞	47½	48⅞	..	84,310
105⅞	102¼	107½	Jan. 24.	103¼	Jan. 5.	101	107⅜	+ ½	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	29,943,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	105⅜	107½	103¾	107	..	8,670
235	190	231½	Jan. 22.	222	Jan. 3.	227	230	+ 1½	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	127,431,800	Nov. 1, '05.	2	Q	230⅞	231½	228½	228½	195	900
120	118½	137	Jan. 23.	137	Jan. 23.	135	138	+ 8½	Central & South Am. Telegraph.	100	7,917,600			Q	137	137	137	137	..	100
60⅜	43½	62¼	Jan. 23.	54⅞	Jan. 5.	61¼	61½	+ ⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	162,783,700	Nov. 29, '05.	1	A	60⅝	62¼	60	61¼	48½	126,800
44½	30	38½	Jan. 15.	30	Jan. 4.	33	33	— 2	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,900				33½	33½	33	33⅛	42½	300
83⅝	73	80⅝	Jan. 12.	74½	Jan. 10.	80	80½	— ½	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	18,544,000	Jan. 2, '06.	2	SA	80	80	80	80	83⅜	700
25⅜	17¼	23⅜	Jan. 20.	20¾	Jan. 5.	22½	22⅝	— ⅛	Chicago Great Western.	100	44,464,500				23¼	23¼	22½	22⅝	23⅜	21,900
78⅜	60	79¼	Jan. 24.	75	Jan. 10.	78	78½	..	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	Feb. 29, '05.	2½	..	78⅞	79½	76⅞	78½	60	900
37⅛	29	39⅜	Jan. 22.	34½	Jan. 4.	37⅜	38¼	— ⅜	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,489,100				38¼	39⅜	37⅜	37⅝	35	18,600
89	83⅜	88½	Jan. 17.	85⅜	Jan. 24.	86	86½	— 1½	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	27,577,000	Jan. 15, '05.	2	SA	85⅜	86⅛	85⅜	85⅜	86	100
157½	108½	133	Jan. 22.	179¾	Jan. 5.	187⅝	187⅞	— 2⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,000	Oct. 10, '05.	3½	SA	190½	195	187½	187½	176½	183,310
192½	152¾	196	Jan. 22.	190	Jan. 5.	192	194	— ½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	49,612,400	Oct. 10, '05.	3½	SA	195	196	195	195½	..	905
249	190¾	240	Jan. 15.	230	Jan. 4.	230	234	— 3½	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	58,949,500	Jan. 2, '06.	3½	SA	237	239	232	233	240	6,400
265½	234	257	Jan. 15.	230	Jan. 15.	250	257	— ½	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,395,100	Jan. 2, '06.	2	Q	255⅞	257	255⅝	256	252	1,450
225	150	198	Jan. 15.	190	Jan. 9.	193	195	+ 1	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha.	100	†21,403,200	Aug. 21, '05.	3½	SA	194	193	193	193	186	800
20	7⅝	18¼	Jan. 19.	13	Jan. 2.	16¾	17	— ⅝	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000				17½	18	16⅝	16¾	18¼	1,500
42½	17⅛	42⅜	Jan. 22.	36	Jan. 3.	39½	40	— ⅝	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000				41	42⅜	40	40	31⅝	3,000
13⅞	6	12⅜	Jan. 2.	10	Jan. 10.	10¾	11	+ ½	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000				10⅜	11½	10¼	11	12½	39,900
54	30⅜	42	Jan. 2.	39	Jan. 10.	39	41	+ 1	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	..	41	41	40	40	48	400
111	90	103⅝	Jan. 13.	105	Jan. 3.	103	107	..	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	35,597,600	Sep. 1, '05.	2	SA	107⅞	100	107¼	107½	96	5,600
121⅜	115	118	Jan. 23.	118	Jan. 23.	115	118	..	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	100	10,000,000	Jan. 20, '06.	1¼	Q	118	118	118	118	..	100
90	72	90	Jan. 24.	85	Jan. 23.	85	93	+10	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling.	100	18,000,000				85	90	85	90	80	450
119	105	112	Jan. 24.	112	Jan. 24.	110	120	+ 4½	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	100	15,000,000	Oct. 2, '05.	2½	SA	112	112	112	112	103½	100
59	38	83⅜	Jan. 20.	55¼	Jan. 4.	78	78½	+ 5¾	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	30,132,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	72	85⅞	71	78¾	46	327,610
105	80	119⅛	Jan. 25.	95	Jan. 8.	102	114	+ 11	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '03.	4	..	108	119½	105	102¾	..	1,500
30½	22¼	37	Jan. 24.	29½	Jan. 4.	35⅞	36⅛	— ⅞	Colorado Southern.	100	31,000,000				36	37	35½	36	25	10,600
69⅜	52	72⅜	Jan. 22.	68	Jan. 5.	71½	71⅝	— ¾	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '04.	2	..	72	72¾	71½	71⅝	61⅞	4,100
55	32½	58⅝	Jan. 12.	53	Jan. 4.	54½	55	— ¾	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000				55½	55⅞	54½	54⅞	36⅝	5,700
20	11⅜	23⅜	Jan. 27.	17¼	Jan. 4.	23	23¼	+ 1⅞	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,925,600	Mar. 1, '04.	⅛	..	21½	23⅜	20	23⅛	16⅜	31,300
214	175	181⅜	Jan. 23.	163½	Jan. 17.	179	180	+ 6½	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	Dec. 15, '05.	2	Q	172	181⅜	172	179	203	24,030
..	..	18½	Jan. 26.	18½	Jan. 26.	..	..	..	Corn Products Co., trust certs.	..	..				..	..	..	..	..	700
22¾	8⅜	19⅜	Jan. 3.	16⅜	Jan. 13.	18¼	18½	+ 1⅜	Corn Products Co.	100	45,215,500	Feb. 10, '04.	1	..	17	18⅛	17	18⅛	20¼	14,090
79	40	61¼	Jan. 3.	53½	Jan. 17.	57½	58	+ 2	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,380,700	Apr. 10, '05.	1	..	56	59⅜	55¾	58⅛	76½	2,230
240¾	178½	229½	Jan. 18.	220¼	Jan. 5.	220½	222	+ 4½	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	40,940,000	Dec. 15, '05.	1½	Q	226	226	221½	221½	183¾	3,400
39¾	27½	51⅞	Jan. 26.	38	Jan. 4.	50¼	50½	+ 4¼	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	†38,000,000				48	51⅞	47	50¼	30⅜	154,150
91¾	83¼	91½	Jan. 22.	87	Jan. 4.	90¾	91	+ 1	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	†45,705,700	Jan. 15, '00.	2½	SA	90¼	91½	90	91	86¼	10,150
28⅛	16	23½	Jan. 26.	23	Jan. 10.	23	27	..	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,283,100				23½	28½	23¼	23¼	25	100
12⅝	8	11	Jan. 22.	10	Jan. 4.	10	11	..	Detroit Southern, trust rects.	100	9,500,800				11	11	11	11	9⅛	100
96½	76½	99⅛	Jan. 27.	93¾	Jan. 11.	98⅛	98¾	+ ½	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Nov. 1, '05.	1½	Q	98¼	99⅛	97	98½	77	3,620
54⅛	34⅞	54⅛	Jan. 20.	51¼	Jan. 5.	52⅜	52⅝	+ ⅝	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	30,412,100	Jan. 27, '06.	1	Q	54	54	52½	52⅝	37⅞	11,525
22⅝	11⅞	22⅞	Jan. 11.	19	Jan. 8.	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅞	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000				21½	21⅞	20⅜	20⅞	16⅛	1,950
45⅜	21	45	Jan. 11.	33¼	Jan. 5.	42	43	+ 1½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000				43	43	42¼	42⅝	36½	1,600
89½	76	87¼	Jan. 19.	81⅝	Jan. 3.	80	85	— 1	**Electric Storage Battery.**	100	16,000,200	Jan. 2, '06.	1½	Q	86	88	85	85	..	400
52⅜	37½	50⅞	Jan. 16.	47⅞	Jan. 4.	49¼	49½	— 1	Erie.	100	112,378,990				50¼	50⅞	48⅜	49¼	43⅜	130,800
85½	74⅞	83	Jan. 15.	80½	Jan. 2.	82¼	82½	— ¼	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Sep. 7, '05.	2	SA	82⅜	83	82	82½	81⅝	2,675
78⅝	55½	76⅜	Jan. 16.	73	Jan. 4.	74¼	74⅜	— 1⅛	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Oct. 8, '05.	2	SA	76⅛	76⅜	74⅛	75	66⅛	3,550
75	63	76	Jan. 2.	75	Jan. 8.	75	80	..	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	..	75	75	75	75	70	173
145	80	199	Jan. 22.	138	Jan. 4.	175	182	+25	**Federal Mining & Smelting Co.**	100	6,000,000	Dec. 15, '05.	12½	Q	175	190	175	180	63¾	5,100
110¼	75	112⅞	Jan. 22.	101	Jan. 4.	108¾	109	+ 1⅝	Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	100	12,000,000	Dec. 15, '05.	1½	Q	110½	112⅞	108⅜	108¾	79	34,630
80	56	82	Jan. 18.	77	Jan. 2.	80	84	— 1	**General Chemical Co.**	100	7,410,300	Dec. 1, '05.	1½	..	81	81	81	81	..	150
107¼	101	106	Jan. 10.	103¼	Jan. 4.	105	106	..	General Chemical Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	Jan. 2, '04.	2½	Q	106	106	106	106	101½	580
192	169	181¼	Jan. 9.	175¼	Jan. 4.	176	177	— ⅝	General Electric Co.	100	54,228,900	Jan. 15, '06.	2	Q	178¼	179¾	177	177¼	165½	6,500
335	286	326⅝	Jan. 20.	283	Jan. 5.	319	320	— 5½	Great Northern pf.	100	124,448,100	Nov. 1, '05.	1¾	Q	325	325	318	319½	254	21,160
38½	15	35	Jan. 3.	33¼	Jan. 19.	33⅜	34½	..	**Havana Electric Ry.**	100	7,500,000				34	34½	34	34	..	400
80	50	81½	Jan. 20.	70	Jan. 3.	82	84	..	Havana Electric Ry. pf.	100	5,000,000				81	81¼	80	81¼	..	500
121½	86⅝	119	Jan. 3.	114½	Jan. 10.	115	118	+ 2½	Hocking Valley.	100	11,000,000	Jan. 15, '06.	1½	SA	115	119	115	117½	80½	1,800
97¼	90	95⅞	Jan. 5.	94½	Jan. 18.	94½	95¼	— ⅛	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 15, '06.	2	SA	94⅞	96¼	94⅜	95	90¼	1,290
82	72	82	Jan. 4.	80¼	Jan. 24.	80½	82	— ¼	Homestake Mining Co.	100	21,840,000	Jan. 25, '06.	50c	M	80½	81⅜	80¼	81⅜	73	300
183	152⅜	182	Jan. 12.	174⅜	Jan. 3.	177	178¼	— 2⅜	**Illinois Central.**	100	†95,040,000	Sep. 1, '05.	3½	SA	180¼	181¼	177⅛	177¼	158	9,575
*105	*104	*104¾	Jan. 24.	*104⅜	Jan. 24.	103½	..	..	Illinois Central leased line.	100	10,000,000				104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	..	5
25⅜	18¼	26¼	Jan. 15.	22	Jan. 4.	24⅜	24½	— ⅛	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900				25½	25½	24⅝	24⅝	21½	12,100
88¼	78	90	Jan. 12.	84⅜	Jan. 3.	87	87¼	— ¼	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	88½	88⅝	88	88	77⅜	1,940
100	48	78¾	Jan. 27.	68	Jan. 5.	77	85	+14	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	Oct. 2, '05.	1	Q	61	78¾	60½	78	..	7,400
47⅝	26	37	Jan. 19.	27	Jan. 2	31	33	— 3	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,282,500	Apr. 1, '05.	¼	..	35	36½	31	32	33¼	4,400
89⅜	78½	85⅜	Jan. 19.	79	Jan. 16	80	84½	— 1⅝	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Nov. 1, '05.	1½	Q	84½	84⅝	84	84	87½	900
32	24	34⅜	Jan. 12.	29⅜	Jan. 2	33½	33⅞	+ ½	Iowa Central.	100	8,822,900				33¼	34⅜	33	33½	30	6,800
61	50	62⅜	Jan. 13.	59	Jan. 2	61½	62¼	+ ¾	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,678,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1¼	..	62½	63½	62	62⅝	55	2,190
59⅜	20¼	58	Jan. 2.	56	Jan. 24.	58	58	— 1.	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	100	10,000,000				57½	57½	56	56	36	900
87	61⅝	83½	Jan. 8.	82½	Jan. 23.	83	83¼	+ ¾	Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	13,510,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1	Q	82½	83½	82¾	83¼	72	1,160
36½	22½	37⅜	Jan. 5.	31	Jan. 26.	31½	31½	— 1½	Kansas City Southern.	100	30,000,000				33	33	31	31½	23½	6,400
70	52	71	Jan. 5.	61	Jan. 26.	60¼	61	— ¾	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000				64	64	61	61½	58¾	5,200
63	10	66	Jan. 15.	61¾	Jan. 10.	65¼	65¾	— 1½	Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago).	100	4,000,000	July 1, '01.	1	..	66½	66⅜	65¼	65½	..	11,130
80	60	80	Jan. 11.	77¼	Jan. 15.	78	79¼	— ¼	Knickerbocker Ice Co. pf.	100	2,000,000	Jan. 2, '00.	3	SA	79¾	79¾	79¼	79¾	..	200
47½	28½	44¾	Jan. 12.	33	Jan. 3.	38	40	— 2¾	**Lake Erie & Western.**	100	11,840,000				42¾	42¾	40	40	40	1,400
108	91	*92½	Jan. 25.	*92¼	Jan. 25.	93	96	..	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	Jan. 15, '06.	2	SA	92¾	92½	92½	92½	..	34
73¾	50¼	81¾	Jan. 16.	67¾	Jan. 4.	78	80	+ 9	Long Island.	50	12,000,000

Price of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange

Range of Year 1902. High	Range of Year 1902. Low	Range for Year 1903. High	Date	Range for Year 1903. Low	Date	Closing Quotations Jan 27. Bid	Ask	Sales	Stocks	Par Value	Amount Listed	Dividends Last Paid Amount	When Paid	Interest Period	Earnings Last Year	Earnings Year Before	Price Jan. 1, 1903	Price Jan. 2, 1902	Price Jan. 3, 1901	Price Jan. 4, 1900	Price Jan. 5, 1899	Sales in 1902
39¼	24	40⅝	Jan. 12	36	Jan. 4	38⅝	39⅝		1 Missouri, Kansas & Texas													
72	55½	74⅝	Jan. 16	69¾	Jan. 6	71	71¾		Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf													
110⅝	84½	109⅞	Jan. 20	99	Jan. 1	108½	108¾		Missouri Pacific													
188	137	148¾	Jan. 12	147	Jan. 2	145	150		Nashville, Chat. & St. L.	100	13,000,000	Aug.	'02	3½	SA	142	142	127	147	140	160
62¾	53	70½	Jan. 27	67	Jan. 2	69¼	69¾		National Biscuit Co.	100	30,000,000	Nov.	'02	1¾	Q	65¾	67¼	67¼	68¼	67¼	37,214
120⅝	110	115¾	Jan. 22	113¼	Jan. 5	115	118		National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Nov.	'02	1¾	Q	115¾	115	115	115	115	240
31½	11	18½	Jan. 13	16¼	Jan. 19	16¾	17¼		Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	10,000,000	Dec.	'02	2½	Q	17	17	17	17	17	1,200
30⅞	24¼	33⅞	Jan. 19	30¼	Jan. 5	33	33½		National Lead Co.	100	14,000,000	Dec.	'02	1¾	Q	33	33¾	33	33¾	33¾	2,700
111¼	97½	106⅞	Jan. 22	102	Jan. 13	103	105½	1	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,000,000	Dec.	'02	1¾	Q	108	106½	104	106	100¾	2,700
...	...	½	Jan.	⅛	Jan.	10			National Lead Co. rights													27,200
45	33½	49¾	Jan. 19	38	Jan. 5	39¼	40		National R. R. of Mexico pf.	100	30,000,000											1,000
24½	17¾	21¾	Jan. 24	20¼	Jan. 11	21	21½		National R. R. of Mexico 2d pf.	100	21,951,000											200
169¾	140	165¾	Jan. 5.	158	Jan. 27.	158¾	160		New York Air Brake	100	5,019,500	Jan.	'03	2	Q	158¾	158¾	158½	157¼	157¼	4,200
157⅞	136¾	156¼	Jan. 8.	152	Jan. 4.	153½	153¾		New York Central	100	237,022,200	Dec.	'02	1¾	Q	152¾	152¾	138½	151½	140¾	62,610
76¼	43	72¼	Jan. 20.	67¼	Jan. 5.	69¼	69		New York, Chi. & St. Louis	100	14,000,000					77½	77½	77½	77½	43¾	4,900
122½	114¼	120¾	Jan. 27.	119	Jan. 15.	120	122		New York, Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf.	100	15,000,000	Mar.	'02	3	A	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	..	300
86	74	91¾	Jan. 9.	88	Jan. 2.	89	90		New York, Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	11,000,000	Mar.	'02	3	A	89	89	89	89	77	200
34¾	21½	50	Jan. 28.	32¾	Jan. 8.	45¾	46¾	4	New York Dock Co.	100	7,000,000					45¾	52	45¾	49¾	..	4,472
78	59	82	Jan. 28.	78¼	Jan. 2.	82	86	1	New York Dock Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	Oct.	'02	2½	SA	82	82	82	82	82	200
215¾	122	204¾	Jan. 15.	197	Jan. 2.	202¼	204		New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	30,000,000	Dec.	'02	2	Q	204	204	204	204	204	1,200
172½	168¼	155	Jan. 20.	154¼	Jan. 28.	155	157		New York & New Jersey Telephone	100	12,500,000	Jan.	'03	12½	Q	154¾	154¾	154¾	154¾	147¾	125
64	40¾	57¼	Jan. 27.	51¼	Jan. 4.	56¼	56¾	1½	New York, Ontario & Western	100	58,113,900	July	'01	1¼		55	57¼	53	56¼	44¾	10,500
86¼	76	86¼	Jan. 26.	85	Jan. 4.	91¾	92¾	3	Norfolk & Western	100	60,059,000	Dec.	'02	3	SA	85¾	85¼	85¾	81¾	78¾	162,452
96	91¼	98	Jan. 6.	96¼	Jan. 3.	94	98		Norfolk & Western pf.	100	23,000,000	Aug.	'02	2	SA	95¾	95¾	95¾	92¾	90¾	200
107	96¾	107	Jan. 12.	96	Jan. 2.	102	102¾	2¾	North American	100	32,700,000	Dec.	'02	1¾	Q	102¾	102¾	102	96¾	96	20,230
216½	165	213¼	Jan. 12.	199	Jan. 5.	206¾	207	1½	Northern Pacific	100	155,000,000	Nov.	'02	1¾	Q	209	209	204¾	206¾	..	38,675
6	1	4	Jan. 11.	3	Jan. 22.	3	4	..	Ontario Mining	100	15,000,000	Dec.	'00	300	..	3	3	3	3	..	120
109¾	78¼	123	Jan. 20.	109¾	Jan. 5.	120¾	121	1	Pacific Coast	100	7,000,000	Nov.	'05	1½	QQQQ	123	123	118	121	81½	15,000
108	103	105	Jan. 5.	105	Jan. 10.	105	110		Pacific Coast 1st pf.	100	1,525,000	Nov.	'05	1½	QQQQ	105	105	105	105	100	100
106	94	122¾	Jan. 20.	105½	Jan. 10.	118	121	2¼	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	100	4,000,000	Nov.	'05	1½	QQQQ	121	121	119	120	85¼	1,600
53¾	33	51½	Jan. 19.	46	Jan. 5.	49¼	50	1½	Pacific Mail	100	20,000,000	Dec.	'02	1		51½	51½	49¼	49¾	44	8,800
148	131½	147½	Jan. 28.	142¾	Jan. 4.	146¼	146¾	1½	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	302,750,000	Nov.	'02	3	SA	146¾	147¼	146¼	145¼	137¼	267,200
115¾	97¼	103	Jan. 2.	96¼	Jan. 27.	99½	100	¼	People's Gas, Chicago	100	32,992,700	Nov.	'05	1½	Q	103¾	101½	99¾	99¾	107	12,710
45¾	27	46¼	Jan. 16.	40	Jan. 11.	43	46	¼	Peoria & Eastern	100	10,000,000					45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	27	120
70	57¾	70	Jan. 24.	64	Jan. 12.	68	69¼	1	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	24,780,600	Aug.	'02	1¼	SA	84	87	84	85	78¼	2,200
112	105	106¼	Jan. 24.	106	Jan. 22.	105	108¾	½	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	27,456,000	Jan.	'03	3	SA	106	106¼	106	108¾	106	300
21	12½	17½	Jan. 19.	14¾	Jan. 12.	16½	17		Pittsburg Coal Co. of N. J.	100	32,000,000					16¾	16¾	16¼	16¾	..	2,900
80¼	45½	62½	Jan. 19.	59¼	Jan. 10.	59	61	½	Pittsburg Coal Co. of N. J. pf.	100	32,000,000					61	61	61	62	..	200
55¾	34	64¾	Jan. 24.	35¼	Jan. 4.	61¾	62	¼	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Aug.	'01	1	Q	62¾	64¼	62	61¼	35½	29,235
101½	87	104¾	Jan. 24.	100	Jan. 8.	103¾	104¼	¼	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Nov.	'02	1¾	Q	103¾	104¾	102¾	104	91	2,270
256	230	247¾	Jan. 15.	242	Jan. 4.	245	248	3½	Pullman Company	100	74,000,000	Nov.	'02	2	Q	242	246¾	244	246¾	..	370
1⅝	⅝	2⅜	Jan. 19.	1¼	Jan. 9.	2	2⅜	⅛	Quicksilver	100	5,706,700					2¼	2¼	2⅜	2⅜	..	1,200
63½	30	62⅜	Jan. 15.	60	Jan. 4.	60¾	61¼	..	Railway Steel Spring Co.	100	13,980,000	Oct.	'05	2	SA	61¼	62¼	60	61	34	11,700
106	98	107	Jan. 24.	103½	Jan. 5.	108	108	1½	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	13,500,000	Dec.	'05	1¾	Q	105¾	107	103¾	103¾	94¾	900
100	92½	98	Jan. 15.	96	Jan. 4.	97	97½	½	Railroad Sec., Ill. Cent. stk. ctfs.	100	8,000,000	Jan.	'03	3	SA	97	97	97	97	93¾	300
143¾	79	164	Jan. 23.	139	Jan. 2.	146¼	146¾	11½	Reading	50	70,000,000	Aug.	'02	2	SA	158	164	145¾	148	87¾	309,200
97	80	96	Jan. 22.	92½	Jan. 2.	94	94½		Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Sep.	'02	2	SA	95¼	98	95¼	95¼	92	1,000
101	64	102	Jan. 20.	96½	Jan. 2.	101½	101¾	1½	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	Nov.	'02	2	SA	100¾	100¾	100¼	101½	95	15,916
36¼	15	30	Jan. 12.	29½	Jan. 4.	35¼	35¾	1	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,852,000					36½	37	34¾	35¼	16¼	17,300
108	87	110¼	Jan. 9.	105	Jan. 5.	106¼	107	1⅝	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	20,852,000	Jan.	'03	1½	Q	105	106	106	106¾	69¼	4,900
37¾	21¾	25⅞	Jan. 27.	23¾	Jan. 3.	24½	24⅝	⅛	Rock Island Co.	100	39,448,800					24⅞	25¼	23¾	24⅝	36	32,900
85	60½	64¾	Jan. 27.	61½	Jan. 4.	63	63¼	⅛	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	48,956,800	Nov.	'02	1		62¼	64¾	62¼	63¼	51¼	14,400
65	46½	60¼	Jan. 12.	52¾	Jan. 2.	..	..	2	St. Joseph & Grand Isl. 1st pf.	100	5,500,000	July	'02	2½		56	56	56	56	..	200
35	20	40	Jan. 12.	35	Jan. 11.	..	..	3	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,500,000					35	35	35	35	..	125
73½	45	49	Jan. 11.	46	Jan. 26.	46½	47	1½	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Dec.	'05	1	Q	48	46¾	46	45¼	70¾	4,058
27½	20	27¾	Jan. 19.	20¾	Jan. 2.	26¾	27	¾	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	16,590,000					27¼	27¼	26¼	27	20¼	12,600
66¾	55	61½	Jan. 24.	53	Jan. 5.	60	60¼	1	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000					60¾	61¾	59	60	60¾	7,475
118¾	90	97¼	Jan. 12.	86¾	Jan. 4.	96	96¾	3	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	10,000,000	Oct.	'02	¾	SA	92¾	96	92¾	92¾	63¾	1,700
75¾	57⅜	72⅝	Jan. 22.	65¾	Jan. 4.	69¾	69¾	¼	Southern Pacific	100	197,843,300					70¾	72¾	69¼	69¾	67¾	452,300
122¼	115¾	118¾	Jan. 19.	117¼	Jan. 3.	118	118¼	¼	Southern Pacific pf.	100	40,000,000	Jan.	'03	2½	SA	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	900
38	28	42⅞	Jan. 26.	35¾	Jan. 2.	41¼	41⅝	2¼	Southern Railway, extended	100	119,900,000					39¾	42¾	39¼	41¾	34¾	400,400
102¼	95	103	Jan. 16.	100	Jan. 2.	102	102¼	¼	Southern Railway pf., extended	100	60,000,000	Oct.	'02	2½	SA	102¼	102¾	102	102¼	97¾	2,215
148	68	165	Jan. 12	129	Jan. 2.	157	159	..	Tennessee Coal & Iron	100	22,553,600	Nov.	'02	1	Q	160	160	147	150	71¾	6,700
41	29¾	39¾	Jan. 24.	32¾	Jan. 4.	37½	37¾	1⅜	Texas Pacific	100	33,760,000					36¾	39¾	36	37¼	34¾	75,600
86	37½	83½	Jan. 24.	64½	Jan. 2.	79	81	½	Texas Pacific Land Trust	100	7,658,500					80	82½	79½	81	..	2,150
141	120	139½	Jan. 11.	135	Jan. 2.	137¼	138	¼	Third Avenue	100	16,000,000	Oct.	'02	1¼	Q	138	138¼	138	138	..	1,700
37¼	22¼	36	Jan. 22.	32¼	Jan. 9.	35	35½	¼	Toledo Railways & Light Co.	100	12,000,000	Nov.	'02	1	SA	35¼	36	35	35½	22¾	2,650
43¾	34½	40½	Jan. 19.	35	Jan. 5.	39½	39	1	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	10,000,000					40	39	39	39¼	36	2,100
65	51¾	59¾	Jan. 19.	56	Jan. 5.	57¾	58¼	1½	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000					59¼	59¾	58¼	58¾	53½	1,800
122½	105	122¼	Jan. 22.	117	Jan. 5.	119	119¾	2¼	Twin City Rapid Transit	100	18,000,000	Nov.	'02	1½	Q	122	122¼	119	119¾	107¼	3,900
15⅝	8⅝	15¼	Jan. 19.	12¾	Jan. 6.	14	14¼	¾	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	10,000,000					14¾	14¾	14	14¼	10¼	3,200
82⅝	68	84	Jan. 28.	80¼	Jan. 5.	82¼	82¾	¼	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	Jan.	'03	1¾	Q	82¼	83¼	82¼	83½	77	900
151¼	113	160½	Jan. 24.	148	Jan. 3.	155¾	156	2½	Union Pacific	100	190,213,800	Oct.	'02	2½	SA	158	160¼	155¼	155¾	121¾	1092290
101¾	95½	99¼	Jan. 2.	97	Jan. 26.	97¼	98	1½	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,569,200	Oct.	'02	2	SA	98¼	98¼	97	97	98¾	780
95	80	87½	Jan. 13.	86¼	Jan. 2.	86	88¼	½	United Railways of St. Louis pf.	100	12,083,200	Jan.	'03	1¼	Q	89¾	89¾	86	86	..	305
92½	21¼	98	Jan. 18.	88¼	Jan. 3.	96	97	½	United Railways Investment Co.	100	10,000,000					96¾	96¾	94	96	22¼	1,350
94¾	64¾	93¼	Jan. 17.	87	Jan. 2.	92	93	1½	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan.	'03	2½	SA	92	93	92	92	86¾	2,400
54¾	19¾	53	Jan. 17.	46¼	Jan. 2.	50¾	51	½	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. Co.	100	12,106,300	Dec.	'05	1½	Q	52¼	52¾	50¾	51¼	24½	8,450
97¾	79¾	96¾	Jan. 24.	94	Jan. 2.	96	96¾	½	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	Dec.	'05	1¾	Q	96¼	96¾	96¾	96¾	84¾	4,600
134	114¾	138½	Jan. 26.	124¾	Jan. 12.	130	138	6¼	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	Nov.	'05	2	SA	132	138½	132	138½	..	2,643
98½	77	94½	Jan. 20.	88	Jan. 4.	87	89¾	4¼	U. S. Realty & Improvement Co.	100	16,155,300					89¼	94¾	89	89	80¾	3,600
40¾	18	34	Jan. 2.	30	Jan. 18.	30	31	1	U. S. Reduction & Refining Co.	100	5,913,800					30	31¾	30	31	..	1,200
73¾	35	71	Jan. 4.	68	Jan. 22.	67¼	69	¼	U. S. Reduction & Refining Co. pf.	100	3,945,800	Jan.	'03	1½	Q	69	68	67¼	67¼	..	1,400
58¾	33¾	58¾	Jan. 22.	51	Jan. 4.	55	55½	1½	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,686,000	Apr.	'02	1		56¾	58½	55	55	37	41,955
118½	98¾	115	Jan. 15.	100½	Jan. 2.	112¾	113¼	1	United States Rubber Co. 1st pf.	100	28,705,800	Oct.	'01	1½	Q	114¾	114¾	112¼	112¾	100¼	5,100
83¾	76	87⅝	Jan. 15.	83	Jan. 2.	84	84¾	2	United States Rubber Co. 2d pf.	100	8,477,800	Oct.	'01	1½	Q	86¾	87¾	84¾	84¾	..	6,300
45¾	24½	46¾	Jan. 20.	42	Jan. 5.	44¼	44¾	1⅝	United States Steel Corporation	100	508,435,200	Dec.	'02	1¼	Q	46	46¾	44¾	46	30¾	450,800
107	90¾	113¾	Jan. 20.	105	Jan. 5.	111⅞	112	¼	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,314,100	Nov.	'02	1¾	Q	113¼	113¾	111¼	112	94¼	163,321
58⅝	28⅝	58	Jan. 2.	52	Jan. 5.	52	53⅜	2½	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.	100	27,994,400	June	'02	1¼	..	54¾	55	52	52	34¾	15,100
118⅝	103½	117¼	Jan. 2.	114	Jan. 4.	115¼	117	1	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co. pf.	100	18,000,000	Jan.	'03	2	Q	116	117	116	118	108	1,000
55¾	36	54½	Jan. 24.	50	Jan. 3.	54½	55¼	¼	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.	100	8,641,600					54¾	55¾	54	54¼	42¾	13,200
14¾	8	15¾	Jan. 26.	9	Jan. 18.	14	14½	4	Vulcan Detinning Co.	100	2,000,000	July	'02	1		11	15¾	11	14¾	9¾	11,000
54¾	49	62¾	Jan. 27.	50	Jan. 11.	..	..	10¼	Vulcan Detinning Co. pf.	100	1,500,000	Jan.	'03	1¾	Q	58	62¾	58	62¼	..	4,675
24¾	17½	26¾	Jan. 24.	20¼	Jan. 5.	25¼	25⅝	1½	Wabash	100	38,000,000					24⅝	26¼	24¼	25¼	21¾	118,420
48	37	49⅝	Jan. 24.	40½	Jan. 3.	46⅝	47	⅝	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000					47¼	49⅝	46¾	46¾	45¾	27,950
260	227	248	Jan. 26.	240	Jan. 8.	245	249	1	Wells-Fargo Express Co.	100	8,000,000	Jan.	'03	15	SA	248	248	248	248	247½	158
30	26¼	41½	Jan. 27.	32	Jan. 3.	41¼	41¾	3½	Western Maryland	100	15,685,400					38¼	41½	38½	41	..	19,975
95½	92	94¼	Jan. 26.	93	Jan. 2.	93¼	93¾	¼	Western Union Telegraph	100	97,370,000	Jan.	'03	1¼	Q	93¾	94¾	93¼	93¼	92¾	2,415
184	152	176	Jan. 5.	166	Jan. 27.	167	167½	5	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	20,996,350	Jan.	'03	2½	Q	173	174	166	168	180¾	4,100
197	187½	188	Jan. 10.	188	Jan. 10.	165	125	..	Westinghouse E. & M. 1st pf.	50	8,998,700	Jan.	'03	2½	Q	188	188	188	188	192	100
19¾	15	20¼	Jan. 24.	17½	Jan. 9.	19¾	20	1⅜	Wheeling & Lake Erie	100	20,000,000					19¼	20¾	19¼	20¾	18	3,700
48	36	47¾	Jan. 24.	41½	Jan. 2.	45½	46	1¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,986,900					47¾	47¾	44¾	46	46	5,800
28½	20	28¾	Jan. 24.	25¾	Jan. 10.	27½	27¾	1⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,993,500					27¼	28¾	27	27¾	26	4,200
33¼	20	33	Jan. 17.	28½	Jan. 2.	30½	31	1½	Wisconsin Central	100	16,147,900					32¼	32¾	30	30¾	22	3,100
64½	45	64	Jan. 15.	60½	Jan. 11.	60¾	61	¼	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,257,200					62	62¾	60¾	61¼	45¾	2,800

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Jan. 29.

Brunswick City Dock and Improvement Co.—Books close for annual meeting.
Lake Shore Railroad—Dividend payable.
Michigan Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Co.—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, Jan. 30.

Central District Printing Telegraph Co.—Dividend payable.
General Colors Co.—Annual meeting.
Jacksonville Electric Railway and Light—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Little Miami Railroad—Annual meeting.
Maxwell-Briscoe, Incorporated—Annual meeting.
Pennsylvania Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Pittsburg Oil and Gas Co.—Dividend payable.
Procter & Gamble Co.—Dividend payable on common Feb. 15 to holders of record this date.
Southern New England Telephone Co.—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, Jan. 31.

Cambria Steel Co.—Dividend payable Feb. 15 to holders of record this date.
Casein Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Columbus Light and Heat Co.—Dividend payable on common Feb. 15 to holders of record this date.
Electric Co. of America—Dividend payable.
Erie Railroad—Books close for dividend on first preferred.
Illinois Central Railroad—Books close.
Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad—Books close for annual meeting general mortgage bondholders.
National Steel and Wire Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
New England Telephone and Telegraph Co.—Books close.
New York and Boston Dyewood Co.—Annual meeting.
Osceola Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
Pullman Co.—Dividend payable Feb. 15 to holders of record this date.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdonsburg Railroad—Books close.
St. Joseph Lead Co.—Special meeting.
Sicilian Asphalt Pavement Co.—Annual meeting.
Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad—Special meeting.
Third Avenue Railroad—Dividend payable.
United Railways Investment Co. of San Francisco—Special meeting.
United Copper Co.—Dividend payable.
United States Rubber Co.—Dividend payable on first and second preferred.

Thursday, Feb. 1.

American Caramel Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
American Glue Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Graphophone Co.—Dividend payable Feb. 15 on preferred to holders of record this date.
American Light and Traction Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Amoskeag Manufacturing Co.—Dividend payable.
Astor National Bank—Dividend payable.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad—Dividend payable.
Automatic Electric Co.—Dividend payable.
Bald Eagle Valley Railroad—Dividend payable.
Bethlehem Steel Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Boott Mills—Dividend payable.
Bowery Bank—Dividend payable.
Butte Electric Railway and Power Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Cambridge Electric Light Co.—Dividend payable.
Canada Southern Railway—Dividend payable.
Central Railroad of New Jersey—Dividend payable.
Chicago Edison Co.—Dividend payable.
Columbus Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Consolidated Car Heating Co.—Dividend payable.
Consolidation Coal Co.—Dividend payable.
Corn Exchange Bank—Dividend payable.
Detroit United Railway—Dividend payable.
Dominion Coal Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Boston—Dividend payable.
Electric Bond and Share Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Fairmount Coal Co., Maryland—Dividend payable.
Fall River Gas Works—Dividend payable.
Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Finance Co. of Pennsylvania—Dividend payable on second preferred.
Fleischmann Realty Co.—Dividend payable.
German-American Bank—Dividend payable.
Grand Rapids Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Great Northern Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Green Bay and Western Railroad—Dividend payable on stock and debenture A.
Hamilton Trust Co., (Brooklyn)—Dividend payable.
H. B. Claflin Co.—Dividend payable on first and second preferred.
Houston Electric Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad—Dividend payable.
International Nickel Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
International Steam Pump Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Jacksonville (Fla.) Electric Co.—Dividend payable.
Keystone Watch Case Co.—Dividend payable.
Kings County Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.—Dividend payable.
Lit Brothers (Philadelphia)—Books close.
Lord & Taylor Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Lyman Mills—Dividend payable.
Mahoning Coal Railroad—Dividend payable.
Michigan State Telephone—Dividend payable.
Minneapolis General Electric Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Telephone Co.—Dividend payable.
Nassau Trust Co., (Brooklyn)—Dividend payable.
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway—Dividend payable.
New Century Zinc & Lead Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway—Dividend payable on first and second preferred March 1 to holders of record this date.
New England Cotton Yarn Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
New York National Exchange Bank—Dividend payable.
Northern Pacific Railway—Dividend payable.
Ohio Traction Co.—Dividend payable.
Pacific Bank—Dividend payable.
Pacific Coast Co.—Dividend payable on all classes of stock.
Passaic & Delaware Railroad—Dividend payable.
Peoria & Bureau Valley Railroad—Books close.
Philadelphia Co. of Pittsburg—Dividend payable on common.
Pittsburg Dry Goods Co.—Dividend payable.
Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad—Dividend payable.
Pocahontas Collieries Co.—Dividend payable.
Quincy Mining Co.—Books close.
Reading Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railway Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Third Avenue Railroad—Dividend payable.
Torrington Co.—Dividend payable on common Class A.
Twenty-third Ward Bank—Dividend payable.
Twin City Rapid Transit Co.—Books close for dividend on common.
Washington (D. C.) Gas Light Co.—Dividend payable.
West Penn Railways—Dividend payable.
Western Telephone & Telegraph Co.—Dividend payable.

Friday, Feb. 2.

American Pneumatic Service Co.—Books close for annual meeting.
Magnetic Control Co.—Annual meeting.
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad—Books close for special meeting.
Norfolk & Western Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Pressed Steel Car Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan 27, 1906.

BONDS

Week ended Jan. 27, 1906.

Sales W'k Ended Jan. 27, $26,197,000	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103⅜	104	103⅜	104	9
American Cotton Oil 4½s	97½	97½	97⅛	97½	3
American Hide & Leather 6s	99½	100	99	100	41
American Ice Securities 6s	92½	92½	91¼	91½	40
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	102½	102½	102½	102½	2
American Tobacco 6s	116⅝	117	116⅝	116⅞	535
American Tobacco 4s	82¼	84	82¼	82¾	102½
American Tobacco 4s reg	80	80	80	80	1
Ann Arbor 4s	99	99	99	99	11
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	103½	104⅛	103½	104	190
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe gen. 4s reg	103½	103½	103½	103½	1
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adj. 4s	97	97	96¼	96⅞	137
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s, stamped	96¼	96⅞	96¼	96⅞	31½
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé, East Oklahoma 4s	100	100	100	100	4
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé conv. 4s	105½	105½	105	105½	624
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	102½	102½	101¾	102½	94
Atlantic Coast Line, L. & N. col. 4s	95½	95½	95¼	95½	88
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	95	95	94½	94⅝	67½
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	104½	105¼	104⅞	105	472
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s reg	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	2
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest. Div. 3½s	92	92¼	91⅞	92	42½
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest. Div. 4s	99⅝	99⅝	99¼	99¼	50
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	97⅞	100	97⅞	99⅞	1,691
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	109	109	109	109	1
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	113¼	113¼	113	113	30
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	113⅜	113½	113⅜	113½	4
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	80¼	79¾	80	79¾	58
Buffalo Gas 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	12½
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & North. 1st 5s	101⅝	101⅞	101½	101½	9
Canada Southern 1st 5s	107⅝	107⅞	107⅝	107⅝	1
Canada Southern 2d 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½	3
Central Branch Railway 4s	114½	114½	114½	114½	10
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	95⅝	96	95⅝	96⅜	75
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	85	86¼	85	85½	224
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	80½	81½	80	81	638
Central of Georgia 3d pf. inc. 5s	101½	102	101¼	101⅜	706
Central Leather 5s	88	88	86	88	1
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	102¼	102⅜	102¼	102¼	42
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	106½	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	44
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	106	106½	106	106½	4
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	119	119¼	118⅝	119¼	19
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	109⅜	109⅝	109⅜	109⅝	11
Chicago & Alton 3½s	81½	81½	81½	81½	69
Chicago & Alton 5s	82½	82½	82¼	82½	2
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s	101⅝	101⅝	101¼	101⅝	416
Chi., Bur. & Quincy deb. 5s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	1
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	95	95	94⅜	95	17
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	2
Chicago & East Illinois ref. & imp. 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	4
Chicago & Eastern Illinois consol. 6s	139	139	139	139	2
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	119	119¼	119	119¼	3
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	122	122	122	122	20
Chicago & Indiana Coal Railway 5s	118	118	118	118	5
Chicago, Ind. & Louisville ref. 6s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	2
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi., Fac. & W. 5s	114	114¼	114	114¼	3
Chi., Mil. St. Paul, La., C. & Dav. 5s	113½	113⅞	113½	113⅞	5
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Wis. & Minn. 5s	113⅞	113⅞	113¾	113⅞	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Southwest. Div. 6s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	1
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1933	117	117	117	117	5
Chicago & Northwestern gen. 3½s	100½	100½	100¼	100¼	1
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	126	126	126	126	2
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 5s	90½	91⅜	90¼	91⅜	97
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	103	103¼	103	103¼	23
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific ref. 4s	95⅞	96	95⅞	95⅞	320
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	79⅝	80⅜	79½	80⅛	310
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s, coupon off	99	99	99	99	17
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	104⅝	105	104⅝	105	40
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L., Cin., W. & M. 4s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	103	103	103	103	1
Colorado Fuel & Iron conv. deb. 5s	97½	102¼	97½	102	172
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	105	105	105	105	6
Colorado Industrial 5s, Series A	82½	86¼	82¼	86½	3,362
Colorado Industrial 5s, Series B	80	83½	80	83	916
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	77½	79¾	77¾	78	645
Colorado Southern 1st 4s	96¼	96¼	96	96¼	31
Consolidated Gas conv. deb. 6s	163	168½	163	167	193
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	83	83¾	82¼	82½	97
Delaware, Lack. & Western 7s	107	107¾	107	107¾	2
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝	24½
Detroit & Mackinac gen. 4s	95½	95½	95½	95½	2
Detroit United Railway consol. 4½s	94½	94½	94⅞	94½	5
Detroit Southern, Ohio Southern 4s	93½	93¾	93	93¾	27
Distillers Securities Corporation 5s	85½	85⅞	82½	85	493
East Tenn., Virginia & Georgia consol. 5s	119¾	119¾	119¼	119½	1
Edison Elect. Ill. of N. Y. conv. 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	4
Elmira, Cort. & Northern 1st pf. 6s	113½	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	2
Erie 1st consol. 4s	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101	124
Erie general lien 4s	96	96¼	96	96¼	18
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. tr. 4s	97⅛	97¼	97⅛	97¼	182
Erie convertible 4s	109⅜	109⅝	109	109½	5
Erie 4th extended 5s	115½	115⅞	115¼	115⅞	1
Evansville & Indianapolis consol. 6s	118	118	118	118	2
Evansville & Terre Haute, Sul. Co. Br. 5s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	
Flint & Père Marquette con. 5s	110½	110⅝	110¼	110½	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	114⅝	114⅞	114⅞	114⅝	28
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 4s	89	89	89	89	3
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. Div. 6s	111½	111½	111½	111½	1
Georgia Pacific 6s	122	122	122	122	1
Green Bay & Western deb. A	92½	92½	92½	92½	1
Green Bay & Western deb. B	22¼	22¼	22	22	50
Gulf & Ship Island 5s	102	102	102	102	5
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s	112½	112½	112½	112½	1
Havana Electric 5s	95½	95⅞	95½	95½	40
Hocking Valley 1st 4½s	109⅛	109⅞	109	109½	20
Illinois Central, West. Lines 4s	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	3
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 4s	99½	99¾	99½	99¾	1
International & Gt. Northern 2d 5s	101½	102	101½	102	64
International Paper 6s	110⅜	110⅛	110¼	110⅛	5
International Paper conv. 5s	96	96	96	96	1
Iowa Central ref. 4s	88	88	88	88	12
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	99½	99½	99½	99½	1
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis 4s	87½	87½	87¼	87½	22
Kansas City Southern 3s	74	74⅜	74	74⅜	22
Kings Co. Elec. Light & Power 4s	121⅝	122⅞	121¾	121⅝	10
Kings County Elevated 4s	95	95	95	95	2
Kings County Elevated 5s, stamped	96½	96⅞	96	96¼	21
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	122¼	122¾	122¼	122¼	1
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	108¼	108⅜	108¼	108¼	2
Lackawanna Steel 5s	107⅜	108	107⅜	108	24
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	2
Lake Shore deb. 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	79
Lake Shore 3½s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	30
Lake Shore 3½s reg	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	5
Lehigh Valley of New York 6½s	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	2
Lehigh Valley Terminal 5s	120	120	120	120	1
Long Island ref. 4s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
Long Island gen. 4s	102	102	102	102	5
Louisiana & Arkansas 6s	105	105	105	105	20
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	105⅞	106	105⅞	105⅞	43
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	120	120⅜	119⅝	119⅝	7
Louisville & Nashville coll. tr. 4s	100	100	100	100	2
Louisville & Nashville South. Ry. jt. 4s	98	98	98	98	3
Louisville & Nashville, Nash., S. & S. 6s	119¼	119⅝	119¼	119⅝	1
Manhattan consol. 4s	103⅛	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜	13
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	104½	104⅝	104½	104⅝	6
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s	116	116⅜	116	116⅜	4
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	91¼	92	91¼	92	32
Mexican Central consol. 4s	80	80¼	80	80¼	3
Mexican Central 1st income	26½	26½	26	26½	278
Mexican Central 2d income	19½	20¼	19½	20¼	308
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	92	92¼	92	92¼	194
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	100	100	100	100	3
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	1
Missouri, Kansas & Oklahoma 5s	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	10
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	108	108	108	108	1
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	1
Missouri Pacific 4s	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	24
Missouri Pacific pref. 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	4
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis consol. 5s	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	1
Nassau Electric 4s	75	75	75	75	21
National Railroad of Mexico 4½s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	1
National Railroad of Mexico gen. 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	1
New York Central deb. 6s, 1904	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	1
New York Central Lake Shore coll. 5s	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	1
New York Cent. Lake Sh. coll. 3½s	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	1
New York Cent. Mich. Cent. 3½s	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	1
New York, Chicago & St. L. 4s	97	97	97	97	1
New York, Lack. & Western 5s	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	1
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	104	104	103½	103½	17
New York & Queens elec. L. & P. 5s	103½	104½	103½	104⅛	60
New York & Rockaway Beach 5s	111	111	111	111	2
New York, Susque. & Western gen. 5s	110	110	110	110	1
New York, Susque. & Western ref. 5s	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	4
Norfolk & Southern 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	2
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	102⅝	102⅝	102	102⅝	45
Nort. & West., Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	95	95¾	95	95⅝	118
Norfolk & Western div. 1 1st 4s	90¼	90½	90¼	90½	1
Norfolk & Western gen. 6s	132⅜	132⅝	132⅜	132⅝	7
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	106⅞	106	105⅞	105⅝	122
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s reg	106	106	106	106	2
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	78	78½	78	78⅝	42½
Northern Pacific, St. P.-Duluth Div. 4s	101	101	101	101	2
Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain 4s	100¼	100¼	99¼	100¼	11
Oregon Railroad & Navigation cons. 4s	101⅜	101½	101⅜	101⅜	39
Oregon Short Line gtd. ref. 4s	97⅛	97½	97⅛	97½	96
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	118	118¾	118	118¾	9
Oregon Short Line 6s	126	126	126	126	1
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	114	114	113⅞	113⅞	4
Pacific of Missouri 2d 5s	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	9
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	105½	105¾	105½	105½	109
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s, 1915	100½	100¾	100½	100¾	491
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	106⅞	107¼	106⅞	107¼	6
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	100	100	100	100	1
Peoria & Eastern income	79⅝	79⅝	79½	79½	39
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Ser. B	113	113	113	113	10
Phila., Baltimore & Washington 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	10
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s	100	100	100	100	1
Reading general 4s	102	102	101⅜	102	130
Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s	101	101	100⅝	101	38
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	99⅝	100	99⅝	99⅝	29
Rio Grande Western col. 4s	90	90	90	90	1
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens. consol. 5s	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	1
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 4s	94½	94½	94	94	34
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & Southern gen. 5s	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	9
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. unif. & ref. 4s	93⅝	93⅝	93	93	48
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So., R. & G. 4s	95	95	94¾	95	52
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	86¼	86¾	86¼	86⅜	113
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	112¼	113⅜	112¼	113⅜	15
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. Mont. ext. 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. Mont. ext. 6s	136	136	136	136	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. con. 4½s	112½	112⅝	112½	112½	5
St. Louis & Southwestern consol. 4s	81¼	81¾	81¼	81¼	30
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	99⅝	99⅝	99¼	99¼	61
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	85½	85½	85½	85½	3
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	89½	90	89½	90	36
Seaboard Air Line, At.-Birm. 1st 4s	97	97	97	97	2
Seaboard Air Line 5s	103	103¾	103	103¼	12
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	90⅞	91¼	90¼	91¼	22
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	101	101¾	101	101½	10
Southern Pacific 4s	94½	95	94½	95	224
Southern Pacific 4s, temp. ctfs	96⅝	97	96⅝	96⅞	201
Southern Railway 5s	118	118½	118	118½	42
Southern Railway 5s reg	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	1
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	99	99⅜	99	99⅜	28
Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. gen. 5s	100¼	101¼	100¼	101⅛	23
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Dty. 6s	110¼	110½	110¼	110½	4
Term. Association of St. Louis ref. 4s	99½	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	17
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	123½	123½	122⅝	122⅝	9
Third Avenue con. 4s	95	95½	94	95½	163
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	84½	84½	84½	84½	15
Toledo, St. Louis & Western prior lien 3½s	89⅝	90	89⅝	90	99
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	114½	114⅝	114½	114⅛	1
Undergroud El. Rys., Lon., prof. sh. 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	45
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	228
Union Pacific 1st 4s reg	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
Union Pacific conv. 4s	157½	158⅜	155⅝	156⅜	54
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	85	88⅝	85	88⅝	148
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s	99¼	99¾	99¼	99⅞	1,539
United States S. Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s reg	99¼	99⅞	99¼	99⅞	84
United States Leather 6s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	2
United States Reduction & Refining 6s	100	101¼	100	101½	709
United States Realty & Improvement 5s	98	98¼	97½	97½	122
Vandalia consol. 4s	104½	104¼	104¼	104⅛	29
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	92½	92½	94	98	93
Virginia Midland gen. 5s, stamped	114½	114½	114½	114½	1
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 1st 4s	85⅝	90¼	89¼	89⅝	118
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 2d 4s	41	41¼	40	40	749
Wabash 1st 5s	116	116¼	116	116⅛	17
Wabash 3d 5s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106½	20
Wabash debenture B 5s	79	79⅜	78¾	78½	999
Western Maryland 4s	88¼	89½	88	88½	94
Western Maryland conv. 4s	73	74¾	73	74¼	5,094
West Shore 4s	109	109	108	108	14
West Shore 4s reg	107¼	107¾	107	107	27
Western New York & Penn. 1st 5s	117½	117⅞	117½	117½	6
Western New York & Penn. gen. 4s	97½	97⅞	97½	97½	11
Western North Carolina 1st 6s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	18
Western Union coll. tr. 5s	109¼	109⅝	108¾	108¾	15
Western Union fund. & real estate 4½s	104⅝	105	104½	105	9
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	93	93½	93	93	15
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	94	94	93¾	94	25
Total sales					$23,305,000

BONDS.

Week ended Jan. 27, 1906.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
New York, Lack. & Western constr. 5s	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	1
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	104	104	103½	103½	17
New York & Queens elec. L. & P. 5s	103½	104½	103½	104⅛	60
New York & Rockaway Beach 5s	111	111	111	111	2
New York, Susque. & Western gen. 5s	110	110	110	110	1
New York, Susque. & Western ref. 5s	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	4
Norfolk & Southern 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	2
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	102⅝	102⅝	102	102⅝	45
Norf. & West., Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	95	95¾	95	95⅝	118
Norfolk & Western div. 1 1st 4s	90¼	90½	90¼	90½	1
Norfolk & Western gen. 6s	132⅜	132⅝	132⅜	132⅝	7
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	106⅞	106	105⅞	105⅝	122
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s reg	106	106	106	106	2
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	78	78½	78	78⅝	42½
Northern Pacific, St. P.-Duluth Div. 4s	101	101	101	101	2
Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain 4s	100¼	100¼	99¼	100¼	11
Oregon Railroad & Navigation cons. 4s	101⅜	101½	101⅜	101⅜	39
Oregon Short Line gtd. ref. 4s	97⅛	97½	97⅛	97½	96
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	118	118¾	118	118¾	9
Oregon Short Line 6s	126	126	126	126	1
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	114	114	113⅞	113⅞	4
Pacific of Missouri 2d 5s	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	9
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	105½	105¾	105½	105½	109
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s, 1915	100½	100¾	100½	100¾	491
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	106⅞	107¼	106⅞	107¼	6
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	100	100	100	100	1
Peoria & Eastern income	79⅝	79⅝	79½	79½	39
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Ser. B	113	113	113	113	10
Phila., Baltimore & Washington 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	10
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s	100	100	100	100	1
Reading general 4s	102	102	101⅜	102	130
Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s	101	101	100⅝	101	38
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	99⅝	100	99⅝	99⅝	29
Rio Grande Western col. 4s	90	90	90	90	1
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens. consol. 5s	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	1
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 4s	94½	94½	94	94	34
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & Southern gen. 5s	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	9
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. unif. & ref. 4s	93⅝	93⅝	93	93	48
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So., R. & G. 4s	95	95	94¾	95	52
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	86¼	86¾	86¼	86⅜	113
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	112¼	113⅜	112¼	113⅜	15
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. Mont. ext. 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. Mont. ext. 6s	136	136	136	136	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. con. 4½s	112½	112⅝	112½	112½	5
St. Louis & Southwestern consol. 4s	81¼	81¾	81¼	81¼	30
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	99⅝	99⅝	99¼	99¼	61
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	85½	85½	85½	85½	3
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	89½	90	89½	90	36
Seaboard Air Line, At.-Birm. 1st 4s	97	97	97	97	2
Seaboard Air Line 5s	103	103¾	103	103¼	12
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	90⅞	91¼	90¼	91¼	22
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	101	101¾	101	101½	10
Southern Pacific 4s	94½	95	94½	95	224
Southern Pacific 4s, temp. ctfs	96⅝	97	96⅝	96⅞	201
Southern Railway 5s	118	118½	118	118½	42
Southern Railway 5s reg	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	1
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	99	99⅜	99	99⅜	28
Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. gen. 5s	100¼	101¼	100¼	101⅛	23
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Dty. 6s	110¼	110½	110¼	110½	4
Term. Association of St. Louis ref. 4s	99½	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	17
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	123½	123½	122⅝	122⅝	9
Third Avenue con. 4s	95	95½	94	95½	163
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	84½	84½	84½	84½	15
Toledo, St. Louis & Western prior lien 3½s	89⅝	90	89⅝	90	99
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	114½	114⅝	114½	114⅛	1
Undergroud El. Rys., Lon., prof. sh. 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	45
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	228
Union Pacific 1st 4s reg	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
Union Pacific conv. 4s	157½	158⅜	155⅝	156⅜	54
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	85	88⅝	85	88⅝	148
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s	99¼	99¾	99¼	99⅞	1,539
United States S. Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s reg	99¼	99⅞	99¼	99⅞	84
United States Leather 6s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	2
United States Reduction & Refining 6s	100	101¼	100	101½	709
United States Realty & Improvement 5s	98	98¼	97½	97½	122
Vandalia consol. 4s	104½	104¼	104¼	104⅛	29
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	92½	92½	94	98	93
Virginia Midland gen. 5s, stamped	114½	114½	114½	114½	1
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 1st 4s	85⅝	90¼	89¼	89⅝	118
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 2d 4s	41	41¼	40	40	749
Wabash 1st 5s	116	116¼	116	116⅛	17
Wabash 3d 5s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106½	20
Wabash debenture B 5s	79	79⅜	78¾	78½	999
Western Maryland 4s	88¼	89½	88	88½	94
Western Maryland conv. 4s	73	74¾	73	74¼	5,094
West Shore 4s	109	109	108	108	14
West Shore 4s reg	107¼	107¾	107	107	27
Western New York & Penn. 1st 5s	117½	117⅞	117½	117½	6
Western New York & Penn. gen. 4s	97½	97⅞	97½	97½	11
Western North Carolina 1st 6s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	18
Western Union coll. tr. 5s	109¼	109⅝	108¾	108¾	15
Western Union fund. & real estate 4½s	104⅝	105	104½	105	9
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	93	93½	93	93	15
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	94	94	93¾	94	25
Total sales					$23,305,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS

United States, 2s, coupon	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¼	22
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	103¼	103½	103¼	103½	4
United States 4s,

Complete Bond Quotation List of the N. Y. Stock Exchange for the Week Ended Jan. 27, 1906.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1906. Highest.		Range for Year 1906. Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid	Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	QJ	99 Jan 19		97 Jan 19		99 Jan 23	..	98
Atl., T. & S. F. g. 4s, 1996	AO*	104⅛ Jan 27		102⅝ Jan 2		104 Jan 27	104	104⅛
Do registered	AO*	103⅛ Jan 23		102¼ Jan 26		103½ Jan 22	101⅛	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	97⅜ Jan 19		94 Jan 2		96¾ Jan 27	96⅞	97
Do do registered	Nov.	.. ....		.. ....		96 Se 11, 05	..	..
Do stamped		97 Jan 10		94 Jan 5		96¾ Jan 25	96	97
Do 50-year conv. g. 4s, 1955	*JD	105⅜ Jan 15		102⅛ Jan 2		105¼ Jan 27	..	..
Do deb. 4s, Series D, 1908	*FA	.. ....		.. ....		90 Au 15, 05	101½	..
Do deb 4s, Series E, 1907	*FA	.. ....		.. ....		99⅝ My 2, 05	101⅝	..
Do deb. 4s, Series F, 1908	*FA	.. ....		.. ....		99½ No 8, 04	100⅝	..
Do deb. 4s, Series G, 1909	*FA	100⅛ Jan 19		100⅛ Jan 19		100⅛ Jan 19	100⅝	..
Do deb. 4s, Series H, 1910	*FA	.. ....		.. ....		99½ Ja 10, 06	99⅝	..
Do deb. 4s, Series I, 1911	*FA	.. ....		.. ....		98⅝ No 25, 04	98⅝	..
Do deb 4s, Series K, 1912	*FA	.. ....		.. ....		97 Oc 26, 04	97⅝	..
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914	*FA	.. ....		.. ....		97⅜ No 10, 05	97	..
Do Ea. Ok. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1928	*MS	101½ Jan 9		96¾ Jan 9		100 Jan 25	98¾	100
Atl. C. Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952	MS	102½ Jan 27		101½ Jan 11		102¾ Jan 27	102	102¼
Do registered	MS	.. ....		.. ....		102 No 27, 05	..	..
Bal., Pt. & W. 1st c. g. 6s, 1935	*AO	.. ....		.. ....		131½ Se 19, 05	132%	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*AO	.. ....		.. ....		112¾ Ja. 26, 04	118	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	MN*	.. ....		.. ....		114½ No 14, 05	114½	..
Brunsw. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*JJ	.. ....		.. ....		100¾ No 6, 05	99¾	..
L. & N. col. g. 4s, Oct., 1952	MN	95¼ Jan 10		94⅝ Jan 6		95½ Jan 27	94¾	95¾
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf R. R. and land grt. g. g. 4s, 1918	JJ*	.. ....		.. ....		101 De 18, 05	99	..
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ*	96¾ Jan 8		94⅛ Jan 3		94¾ Jan 27	94¾	95
Do do registered		.. ....		.. ....		96 No 7, 04	..	95
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	AO	103⅛ Jan 26		103 Jan 2		105 Jan 26	..	..
Do do registered		103½ Jan 26		101½ Jan 5		103½ Jan 26	101¼	103½
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	MN*	92 Jan 10		91⅜ Jan 6		91⅜ Jan 16	91¼	92
Do P. L. E. & West Va. ref. g. 4s, 1941	MN*	96⅝ Jan 16		97⅜ Jan 5		99¾ Jan 27	99¼	99⅝
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	*JJ	92¼ Jan 22		91 Jan 4		92 Jan 27	92	92¼
Do do registered		.. ....		.. ....		90¼ Jy 16, 02	..	..
Mon. Riv. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*FA	.. ....		.. ....		108½ Jy 18, 03	108¾	..
Gen. Ohio reo. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	MS	.. ....		.. ....		109 Ap 25, 05	108½	..
Pitts., Cl. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	AO*	.. ....		.. ....		119½ Mr 7, 04	119½	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ*	100 Jan 18		99½ Jan 18		100 Jan 22	98¾	100⅛
Buff., R. & P. gen. g. 5s, 1937	MS*	.. ....		.. ....		123¾ No 21, 05	123½	..
Clearf. & M. 1st gt. g. 5s, 1943	*JJ	.. ....		.. ....		103 Ap 14, 97	117½	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	*FA	.. ....		.. ....		125¾ De 27, 05	125¾	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JD*	.. ....		.. ....		125⅜ De 5, 05	128	..
B. & S. 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1931	JJ	99½ Jan 4		99⅛ Jan 4		99¼ Jan 4	..	99½
Canada So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	*JJ	101⅞ Jan 23		101 Jan 4		101¾ Jan 23	101⅝	101¾
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*MS	108⅜ Jan 18		105⅝ Jan 6		107⅜ Jan 23	..	108⅛
Do do registered	*MS	105¾ Jan 3		105⅜ Jan 3		106⅛ Jan 3	..	..
Cen. B. U. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	*JD	.. ....		.. ....		94 Ja 4, 05	94½	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	FA	121 Jan 16		120 Jan 5		121 Jan 16	121	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	MN*	114½ Jan 19		113¾ Jan 3		114½ Jan 26	114	115
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	MN*	.. ....		.. ....		105½ Je 7, 04	112¾	114
Do 1st pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	96 Jan 19		93¾ Jan 10		95¾ Jan 27	95½	96½
Do 2d pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	86½ Jan 24		80¾ Jan 11		85½ Jan 27	85¾	86½
Do do stamped		.. ....		.. ....		81 De 27, 05	..	..
Do 3d pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	81¼ Jan 25		77½ Jan 8		81 Jan 26	80¾	81½
Do do stamped		75 Jan 16		75 Jan 16		75 Jan 16	..	..
Do Chat. D. pu. m. g. 4s, 1951	*JD	.. ....		.. ....		93¾ Jy 12, 05	94½	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	*JJ	.. ....		.. ....		115½ De 13, 05	111¾	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. D. 5s, 1947	*JJ	.. ....		.. ....		110¾ Be 5, 05	112	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JJ	.. ....		.. ....		115¾ Au 3, 05	113¾	115
Cen. R. & B. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	*MN	.. ....		.. ....		108¾ Au 4, 05	107¾	..
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	J*	132 Jan 15		131¼ Jan 5		132 Jan 15	131⅝	132¼
Do do registered	QJ	131½ Jan 10		131 Jan 17		131½ Jan 19	131¾	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	JJ*	.. ....		.. ....		113¾ De 27, 05	112	..
Leh. & W. C. 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	MN	.. ....		.. ....		102 De 28, 05	102¾	..
Do con. 7s, ex int 4½ to Je 1, 1910	QM	112½ Jan 18		101⅛ Jan 18		102¾ Jan 18	102	..
Ch. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	AO	106⅛ Jan 27		106 Jan 17		106¼ Jan 27	106¾	..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	AO	109⅝ Jan 22		109¼ Jan 22		109⅝ Jan 22	109⅞	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	119½ Jan 27		118½ Jan 2		119⅛ Jan 27	119	..
Do do registered	*MN	.. ....		.. ....		116¼ De 1, 05	116¾	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*MS	103¾ Jan 23		107¾ Jan 3		108¾ Jan 27	108¾	109
Do do registered	*MS	.. ....		.. ....		107¾ No 17, 05	..	108
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J*	.. ....		.. ....		113 Mr 8, 05	111¾	..
Do R. & A. 1st g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	102 Jan 3		102 Jan 3		102 Jan 16	..	..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	.. ....		.. ....		98 Jy 26, 05	96	..
Do W. Sp. V. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MS	.. ....		.. ....		113¼ Fe 17, 05	112¾	..
Greenb. Ry. 1st gtd. 4s, 1949	AO*	.. ....		.. ....		100 Se 23, 05	99	..
Chi. & Alt. ref. 3s, 1949	AO*	82½ Jan 8		82¼ Jan 3		82¾ Jan 23	..	82½
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950	JJ*	81½ Jan 19		78½ Jan 3		81½ Jan 27	81¼	..
Do do registered		.. ....		.. ....		80¼ My 4, 05	..	..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—								
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	*FA	102 Jan 13		102 Jan 13		102 Jan 13	102	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	JJ*	95¼ Jan 8		94⅜ Jan 2		95 Jan 27	94⅜	95
Do do registered		.. ....		.. ....		96½ Fe 24, 05	..	..
Do Illinois Div. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	.. ....		.. ....		105¾ Au 3, 04	105⅞	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	AO*	.. ....		.. ....		110¾ Ja 5, 05	109	..
Do do 4s, 1919	AO*	102¼ Jan 13		102 Jan 15		102¼ Jan 20	102¼	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*MN	106½ Jan 24		106⅛ Jan 24		106⅛ Jan 24	106⅞	..
Do do registered	*MN	.. ....		.. ....		106¾ Je 16, 05	..	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	MS*	.. ....		.. ....		100 Ap 10, 05	99⅜	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*MN	107 Jan 18		106 Jan 2		106⅜ Jan 23	103⅝	..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911	*MS	112¼ Jan 12		112¼ Jan 26		112¾ Jan 26	112⅛	..
C. & E. Ill. 1st g. 4s, ref. & imp. 1955	JJ*	96¼ Jan 23		94⅞ Jan 5		96¼ Jan 23	95¼	..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	JD*	.. ....		.. ....		103⅜ De 11, 05	103⅜	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	AO*	139 Jan 25		132 Jan 3		139 Jan 25	134½	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	MN*	119¼ Jan 26		117⅜ Jan 4		119¼ Jan 26	118	120
Do do registered	MN*	.. ....		.. ....		119¾ Mr 2, 05	..	..
Chi. & Ind. C. R. 1st 5s, 1936	*JJ	18 Jan 22		118 Jan 22		118 Jan 22	116¼	..
Ill., Ind. & L. ref. g. 6s, 1947	JJ*	133 Jan 11		132½ Jan 5		133 Jan 13	132⅜	133½
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	JJ*	113½ Jan 22		113½ Jan 22		113½ Jan 22	113	..
Louis., N. A. & C. 1st 6s, 1910	JJ*	107⅜ Jan 4		107⅜ Jan 4		107⅜ Jan 4	107¼	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	JJ*	.. ....		.. ....		110¼ De 29, 05	108	110
Do gen. g. 4s, Se. A, May, 1989	J	110½ Jan 15		109½ Jan 5		110½ Jan 15	..	110¾
Do do registered	QJ	.. ....		.. ....		109½ Je 18, 04	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Se. B, May, 1989	J	97 Jan 15		96⅞ Jan 19		96⅞ Jan 19	..	96⅞
Do C. & I. Su. D. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	.. ....		.. ....		115¾ Oc 24, 05	113	..
Do C. & M. River D. 5s, 1926	JJ*	.. ....		.. ....		118½ De 20, 05	116¼	..
Do do registered		.. ....		.. ....		118¾ Ja 17, 05	..	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	*JJ	108⅝ Jan 19		107½ Jan 16		107⅝ Jan 19	107½	..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	*JJ	114¼ Jan 19		113½ Jan 3		114¼ Jan 25	114	114⅜
Do Dak. & G. So. g. 5s, 1916	*JJ	109 Jan 15		109 Jan 15		109 Jan 15	106⅝	..
Do Far. & So. as. g. 6s, 1924	*JJ	.. ....		.. ....		137½ Jy 18, 99	126⅜	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*JJ	111⅜ Jan 16		111⅜ Jan 16		111⅜ Jan 16	111⅛	112
Do do 5s, 1910	*JJ	.. ....		.. ....		103 Au 3, 04	103⅞	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	JJ*	.. ....		.. ....		185 De 12, 05	..	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dev. 5s, 1919	JJ*	113½ Jan 27		113½ Jan 27		113¾ Jan 27	111⅜	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910	JJ*	.. ....		.. ....		106⅝ Ap 3, 05	104¼	..
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	*JJ	107¼ Jan 3		107¼ Jan 9		107¼ Jan 10	107½	..
Do Southw. Div. 6s, 1909	JJ*	106½ Jan 25		106½ Jan 11		106¾ Jan 25	106½	..
Do Wis.-Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	113½ Jan 24		113½ Jan 24		113½ Jan 24	113	..
Mil. & N. 1st main li. 6s, 1910	*JD	.. ....		.. ....		110 Oc 10, 05	106¾	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	*JD	.. ....		.. ....		116¾ Oc 11, 05	113½	115
Chi. & N. W. c. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	QF	126 Jan 24		126 Jan 24		126 Jan 24	126	128½
Do ex. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	FA	105½ Jan 17		105½ Jan 17		105¾ Jan 17	106	108
Do do registered	FA	.. ....		.. ....		102¾ No 15, 05	..	108
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	MN*	100½ Jan 9		100 Jan 2		100¾ Jan 23	99	..
Do do registered	QF	.. ....		.. ....		103 No 19, 98	..	99
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	AO*	.. ....		.. ....		114½ No 2, 05	..	..
Do do registered	AO*	.. ....		.. ....		114 De 12, 05	..	..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	AO*	.. ....		.. ....		111 No 22, 05	111	..
Do do registered	AO*	.. ....		.. ....		103¾ No 11, 05	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	MN*	.. ....		.. ....		103⅜ No 22, 05	103¾	..
Do do registered	MN*	.. ....		.. ....		104 Mr 3, 04	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	AO	.. ....		.. ....		111⅜ Oc 31, 05	111¼	..
Do do registered	AO	.. ....		.. ....		108¾ Ja 12, 04	..	..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*MN	117 Jan 26		117 Jan 26		117 Jan 26	117	..
Do do registered	*MN	.. ....		.. ....		115 No 24, 05	117	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	*MS	.. ....		.. ....		105¾ De 11, 05	103¾	..
Ott., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	*MS	.. ....		.. ....		104 De 5, 05	104	..
Win. & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	MN*	.. ....		.. ....		116½ Mr 25, 05	106	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*MN	126½ Jan 19		126⅛ Jan 2		126⅝ Jan 19	126⅛	..
Do ex. and im. s. f. 5s, 1929	*FA	.. ....		.. ....		120 De 29, 05	119¾	..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*MS	.. ....		.. ....		142¾ Fe 10, 02	120½	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	JJ*	.. ....		.. ....		131½ Ja 6, 05	123	..
Do con. deb. g. 5s, 1907	*FA	.. ....		.. ....		109 Se 9, 03	101¾	..
Do incomes, 1911	*MN	.. ....		.. ....		110 Au 21, 05	106½	..
St. P., East. & Gr. Trk. 6s, 1913	JJ	.. ....		.. ....		122 De 1, 05	..	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	JJ*	119 Jan 4		119 Jan 4		119 Jan 4	118¾	..
Do registered	JJ*	.. ....		.. ....		123 My 22, 05	118	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	*JJ	103¼ Jan 8		102½ Jan 18		103¾ Jan 27	103¾	104¼
Do do registered	*JJ	.. ....		.. ....		104½ No 9, 05	..	..
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1934	*AO	96 Jan 17		95 Jan 4		95⅞ Jan 27	95¾	96½
Do do registered		.. ....		.. ....		96 No 29, 05	..	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. H, 1910	*MN	.. ....		.. ....		97 Jy 14, 04	95½	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. I, 1911	*MN	.. ....		.. ....		97½ My 26, 05	94¾	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. J, 1912	*MN	.. ....		.. ....		96⅜ De 19, 05	94¾	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. L, 1914	*MN	.. ....		.. ....		96¼ My 26, 05	93¼	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. M, 1915	*MN	.. ....		.. ....		96 No 11, 05	93¼	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. N, 1916	*MN	.. ....		.. ....		93 My 24, 04	92¾	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. O, 1917	*MN	.. ....		.. ....		94½ De 14, 05	92¼	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. P, 1918	*MN	.. ....		.. ....		90 My 11, 04	92½	..
Chi., R. I. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1913	MS*	91⅜ Jan 26		85¼ Jan 3		91⅜ Jan 27	91	91½
Do registered		.. ....		.. ....		97 Fe 20, 05	..	..
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific R. R. col. tr. g. 4s, 2002	MN*	80⅜ Jan 27		79 Jan 15		80⅜ Jan 27	80¼	80½
Do registered		.. ....		.. ....		79 De 19, 05	..	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	*JD	100¾ Jan 23		100¼ Jan 3		100⅜ Jan 26	100⅛	..
Do do registered		.. ....		.. ....		101¾ Mr 14, 04	..	..
Do con. 1st and c. t. 5s, 1934	*AO	.. ....		.. ....		118½ De 9, 05	119¼	..
Do do registered	*AO	.. ....		.. ....		120½ Mr 16, 03	117	..
C. R., I. F. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	AO*	.. ....		.. ....		111 No 20, 05	113¾	114
Cho., Ok. & G. gn. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	JJ	106⅝ Jan 3		106⅝ Jan 3		106⅝ Jan 3	106	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1952	*MN	.. ....		.. ....		115 Ap 20, 05	112½	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1906. Highest.		Range for Year 1906. Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid	Ask'd.
Keokuk & D. M. 1st 5s, 1923	AO*	103¾ Jan 8		103¾ Jan 8		103¾ Jan 8	103¼	103¾
Do small bonds, 1923	AO*	.. ....		.. ....		102¾ Ap 26, 04	105	109
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*JD	135¾ Jan 17		135½ Jan 17		135½ Jan 17	134¾	..
Do do reduced to 4½s, 1930	*JD	.. ....		.. ....		93 De 19, 05	94½	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*MN	.. ....		.. ....		135¾ No 6, 05	..	..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*AO	.. ....		.. ....		125¾ Mr 8, 04	135	..
St. P. & S. C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*AO	.. ....		.. ....		122 Oc 24, 05	123	..
Chi. Term. Transf. g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	.. ....		.. ....		100 De 30, 05	..	..
Do do coupons off		99 Jan 23		99 Jan 3		99 Jan 26	99¼	100
Chi. & W. I. gen. g. 6s, Dec. 1932	CM	.. ....		.. ....		118¾ De 18, 05	114	..
Chi. & West Mich. 5s, 1921	JD*	.. ....		.. ....		109 Ap 28, 02	..	..
Cin., Ham. & D. 2d g. 4½s, 1997	*JJ	.. ....		.. ....		112¾ Oc 10, 05	108	..
Cin., D. & I. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	*MN	115 Jan 25		115 Jan 25		112 Jan 25	112¼	..
C., I. & W. 1st & rf. gt. 4s, 1953	*JJ	.. ....		.. ....		99¾ Jy 13, 05	99	..
C., C. C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	*JD	105 Jan 27		103¾ Jan 4		105 Jan 27	104¾	..
Do do registered		.. ....		.. ....		97 No 3, 05	..	..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	*JJ	.. ....		.. ....		101¾ De 12, 05	98¾	..
Do C. W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J*	103¾ Jan 15		103¾ Jan 26		103¾ Jan 27	103¼	101
Do St. L. D. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	MN*	103 Jan 22		102¾ Jan 11		103 Jan 23	100¾	..
Do do registered	MN*	.. ....		.. ....		100 Oc 3, 05	..	..
Spr. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	MS*	.. ....		.. ....		99¾ Fe 3, 05	98	102
Wh. W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	.. ....		.. ....		94½ Au 31, 05	93	..
C., L. & St. L. & C. con. 6s, 1920	*MN	.. ....		.. ....		105 Ja 22, 04	105¼	..
Do 1st r. f. 6s, Aug., 1936	QF	106 Jan 17		106 Jan 17		103 Jan 17	103	..
Do registered		.. ....		.. ....		101½ No 15, 05	100½	103¾
C., S. & Cin., con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	*JJ	115 Jan 10		115 Jan 10		115 Jan 10	112¾	115
C., C. C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*JD	.. ....		.. ....		123¾ Oc 10, 05	121¾	122¾
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	*JJ	.. ....		.. ....		135 Oc 14, 05	131¾	..
Ind., Bl. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	*AO	.. ....		.. ....		103 No 19, 05	102¾	104⅛
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*AO	101 Jan 19		101 Jan 3		100 Jan 23	100	..
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	60 Jan 20		78 Jan 3		79½ Jan 27	79½	80
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	AO*	.. ....		.. ....		115¾ No 9, 05	113¾	..
Cleve. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	*JJ	.. ....		.. ....		116½ Ja 23, 05	118¾	..
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947	J*	79¾ Jan 24		74¾ Jan 4		78 Jan 27	78	79¼
Col. & South. 1st g. 4s, 1939	*FA	96½ Jan 24		95¼ Jan 2		96¼ Jan 27	96	96¾
Con. & P. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*AO	.. ....		.. ....		102 Dec., 05	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	MS*	107¾ Jan 25		107 Jan 23		107¾ Jan 25	107¾	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	*MN	125¾ Jan 20		123¾ Jan 5		125¾ Jan 20	123½	125¾
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*JD	127 Jan 13		126¾ Jan 5		127 Jan 16	126¾	..
Do do registered	JD	.. ....		.. ....		127 Je 23, 05	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*JJ	126¾ Jan 3		126¾ Jan 3		126¾ Jan 3	126	..
Do do registered		.. ....		.. ....		135½ Se 14, 05	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923	FA*	114⅝ Jan 25		113½ Jan 2		114¾ Jan 25	114	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	*MN	.. ....		.. ....		105 Oc 22, 05	102¾	..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	AO*	104¼ Jan 10		104¼ Jan 10		104¼ Jan 10	104¼	..
War. R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4½s, 2000	FA*	.. ....		.. ....		102 Fe 2, 06	95¾	..
D. & H., 1st P. Div. 7s, 1917	MS*	.. ....		.. ....		134 My 2, 05	132	135
Do do registered	MS*	.. ....		.. ....		140 Au 5, 01	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st c. gtd. 7s, 1906	*AO	102¾ Jan 19		102¾ Jan 19		102¾ Jan 19	102¾	..
Do registered	*AO	.. ....		.. ....		122 Ja 3, 02	..	..
Do do 6s, 1906	*AO	102¼ Jan 20		102¼ Jan 20		102¼ Jan 20	102	..
Do do registered	*AO	.. ....		.. ....		101½ De 5, 05	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*MN	.. ....		.. ....		142½ Mr 10, 05	138½	..
Do registered	*MN	.. ....		.. ....		147½ Je 18, 02	..	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*JJ	100¾ Jan 18		99½ Jan 4		100¾ Jan 27	100¼	101
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	*JJ	.. ....		.. ....		108¾ Se 2, 05	103	..
Do improvement g. 6s, 1928	*JD	108 Jan 17		106 Jan 17		108 Jan 17	108¼	110
Rio Gr. West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J*	100 Jan 22		97¼ Jan 2		99¾ Jan 25	99¾	99⅞
Do mtg. & c. tr. g. 4s, Se. A, 1949	*AO	92 Jan 20		90 Jan 8		90 Jan 25	90	91
U. C. 1st gtd. g. l. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	AO	.. ....		.. ....		97 Ja 3, 02	95½	..
D. M. Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917	DM*	.. ....		.. ....		110 Se 30, 04	..	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	*JD	100 Jan 11		100 Jan 11		100 Jan 11	99¾	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	*JD	96 Jan 19		95 Jan 4		95¼ Jan 23	95¾	97
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*JD	.. ....		.. ....		81¾ Mr 1, 05	..	..
Do Oh. So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*MS	93¾ Jan 24		93 Jan 23		93¾ Jan 24	92	94
Dul. & Ir. Range 1st 5s, 1937	AO*	113¾ Jan 17		113¾ Jan 17		113¾ Jan 17	112¾	..
Dul., So. Shore & At. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	115¾ Jan 5		113¾ Jan 5		115¾ Jan 5	112¾	..
Elgin, J. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	119 Jan 20		118¼ Jan 18		119 Jan 20	119	120
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*MN	.. ....		.. ....		108¾ Jy 14, 05	107	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	MS*	.. ....		.. ....		113¾ Jy 11, 04	113½	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*MS	.. ....		.. ....		102 Oc 4, 05	107¼	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	AO*	115¼ Jan 24		115¼ Jan 24		115¼ Jan 24	113¾	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	*JD	101 Jan 8		101 Jan 8		101 Jan 8	100¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	MS*	133 Jan 10		133 Jan 10		133 Jan 10	133	..
Do 1st con. g. fund 7s, 1920	MS*	.. ....		.. ....		130 Au 7, 03	133	..
Do 1st c. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	*JJ	102 Jan 12		99¼ Jan 4		101 Jan 26	101	101¼
Do registered	JJ	.. ....		.. ....		101½ Oc 5, 05	..	..
Do 1st con. gn. in. g. 4s, 1996	*JJ	93½ Jan 16		91¼ Jan 2		93¼ Jan 27	93	93¾
Do do registered		.. ....		.. ....		88 No 15, 04	..	..
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	*FA	97½ Jan 26		95¼ Jan 4		97½ Jan 26	97¼	98

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Week Ended Jan. 27, 1906—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1906. Highest.	Range for Year 1906. Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid	As'd.
Do deb. g. 5s, 1934	*JD	.. ..	.. ..	110 Je 22, 04	107½	..
Do 1st refunding g. 4s, 1949	*MS	101¾ Jan 24	101⅜ Jan 11	101⅜ Jan 24	101⅜	..
Bk. & M. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1911	*MS	.. ..	.. ..	106½ De 9, 05	106	..
N. Y., B. & M. B. 1st cn.5s,1935	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	112 Mr 10, 02	111¾	..
N. Y. & R. B. 1st g. 5s, 1927	*MS	111 Jan 23	111 Jan 23	111 Jan 23	110¼	..
Long Island, North Shore Branch 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, Oct., 1932	QJ	.. ..	.. ..	112⅛ Jy 7, 05	111½	..
La. & Ark. 1st mtg. g. 5s, 1927	MS*	105 Jan 26	105 Jan 26	105 Jan. 26	..	105
Louis. & Nash. gen. g. 6s, 1930	*JD	120¾ Jan 24	118¾ Jan 3	119¾ Jan 27	120	121
Do g. 5s, 1937	*MN	120 Jan 18	120 Jan 18	120 Jan 18	121	..
Do unified g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	104¼ Jan 9	103½ Jan 4	103¾ Jan 27	103¼	104
Do do registered	..	.. ..	.. ..	101⅞ Je 18, 04	..	..
Do col. tr. g. 5s, 1931	MN*	115¼ Jan 5	115¼ Jan 5	115½ Jan 5	113	116
Do 5-20 yr. c. tr. d. g. 4s, 1923	*AO	100⅛ Jan 20	98½ Jan 3	100 Jan 27	99½	100¾
Do E. H. & N. 1st 6s, 1919	JD*	.. ..	.. ..	114¼ Je 6, 05	113¾	..
Do L., C. & L. g. 4½s, 1931	MN*	.. ..	.. ..	103 Mr 6, 05	107½	..
Do N. O. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1930	*JJ	129 Jan 8	128 Jan 3	129 Jan 8	128¾	..
Do 2d g. 6s, 1930	JJ*	.. ..	.. ..	128 Au 25, 05	..	..
Do Pensac. Div. g. 6s, 1920	*MS	.. ..	.. ..	114 Ap 26, 05	109¼	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st 6s, 1921	*MS	.. ..	.. ..	121½ My 2, 05	121¼	..
Do do 2d 3s, 1980	*MS	.. ..	.. ..	74⅜ Oc 4, 05	73	78½
Atl., Knox. & Nor. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JD*	.. ..	.. ..	114½ Se 6, 05	114¾	119
Hend. Bdge. 1st s. f. g. 6s,1931	MS*	108½ Jan 3	108½ Jan 3	108½ Jan 3	109	..
Ky. Cent. Ry. g. 4s, 1987	JJ*	99⅞ Jan 11	99 Jan 4	99 Jan 17	99	100
L. & N., M.&M.1st g. 4½s, 1945	MS*	.. ..	.. ..	108 Se 7, 05	110	..
L. & N.-S. R. M. joint 4s, 1952	JJ*	96 Jan 2	95¼ Jan 5	96 Jan 23	96¼	96
Do registered	..	.. ..	.. ..	95 Fe 6, 05	..	..
N., F. & S. 1st g. 5s, 1937	FA*	116¾ Jan 26	116¾ Jan 26	116¾ Jan 26	116	119
Do Pen. & At. 1st g. 6s, 1921	FA*	.. ..	.. ..	115½ De 26, 05	113½	..
So. & N. Ala. con.gtd.g.5s,1936	FA*	.. ..	.. ..	107 De 4, 05	114	..
L. & Jef. B. Co. gtd. g. 4s, 1945	*MS	.. ..	.. ..	98¾ No 2, 05	99¼	..
Manhat. Ry. con. g. 4s, 1990	*AO	103⅞ Jan 22	103¼ Jan 18	103⅝ Jan 24	103	104
Do registered	..	.. ..	.. ..	104 Ap 5, 05	..	..
Metropolitan El. 1st g. 6s, 1908	JJ*	105 Jan 4	104¼ Jan 6	104¾ Jan 26	104½	105
Mexican Cent. con. g. 4s, 1911	JJ*	80½ Jan 24	78½ Jan 2	80½ Jan 27	80	80½
Do 1st con. in. 3s, Jan.10,1939	July	26½ Jan 19	24½ Jan 2	25¾ Jan 27	25	25½
Do 2d con. in. 3s, Jan.10, 1039	July	20¼ Jan 19	18¼ Jan 5	20 Jan 23	19	20
Do col. tr. g. 4½s, 1907	*FA	96½ Jan 6	96½ Jan 6	96¾ Jan 6	97	..
Mex. Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	MS*	.. ..	.. ..	90¾ Jy 29, 01	..	..
Mex. Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	JD*	.. ..	.. ..	105 My 2, 00	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st g. 7s, 1927	*JD	.. ..	.. ..	137 Je 20, 05	138	..
Do Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	*JD	.. ..	.. ..	111⅛ Oc 26, 05	108¾	..
Do Pac. ext. 1st 6s, 1921	*AO	.. ..	.. ..	120¾ Ap 19, 05	118	..
Do Southw. ext. 1st 7s, 1910	JD*	.. ..	.. ..	113¾ Mr 10, 05	108¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	MN*	114½ Jan 20	113 Jan 2	114½ Jan 20	114	115
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1949	*MS	97 Jan 17	96½ Jan 4	97 Jan 17	96½	97¾
Des M. & Ft. Dodge 1st gtd. 4 per cent. 20-year g., 1935	*JJ	.. ..	.. ..	97¼ Au 10, 05	..	..
M., S. St. M. & At. 1st 4s, 1926	JJ*	.. ..	.. ..	103 No 11, 01	101	..
M., St. P. & S.S.M.1st con.4s,1938	JJ*	101 Jan 9	101 Jan 9	101 Jan 9	101	..
Mo., Kan. & Texas 1st g. 4s, 1990	*JD	103 Jan 22	100 Jan 2	102 Jan 26	102	102½
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990	FA	92½ Jan 26	89 Jan 4	92½ Jan 26	92	93
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	MN*	107½ Jan 16	107 Jan 3	107½ Jan 17	107	107½
Do St. L. D. 1st rf. g. 4s, 2001	*AO	93½ Jan 8	93½ Jan 8	93½ Jan 8	93	93½
Dal. & Wa. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	MN*	107 Jan 8	107 Jan 8	107 Jan 8	107¾	..
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	FA*	.. ..	.. ..	97 No 24, 05	96¾	..
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	*AO	115¾ Jan 26	115¼ Jan 5	115⅝ Jan 26	115½	..
Mo., Kan. & Ok. 1st g. 5s,1943	*MN	109¾ Jan 25	108½ Jan 5	109¾ Jan 25	109¾	110
Mo., Kan. & Tex. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	MS*	109 Jan 16	107⅛ Jan 3	109 Jan 23	109	100½
Sher., Sh. & So. 1st gtd. 5s,1943	*JD	.. ..	.. ..	107½ De 4, 05	108¼	..
Tex. & O. 1st mtg. gtd. 5s, 1943	MS*	108¾ Jan 5	108¾ Jan 5	108¾ Jan 5	100	..
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s, 1906	MN*	103 Jan 22	103 Jan 22	103 Jan 22	103	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	MN*	125½ Jan 3	123½ Jan 2	123½ Jan 16	123¼	..
Do tr. g. 5s, M'k'stamp., Jan., 1917	MS	106¾ Jan 17	106 Jan 3	106¾ Jan 27	107	..
Do do registered	..	104 Jan 6	104 Jan 6	104 Jan 6	..	..
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	FA*	108¼ Jan 25	107¼ Jan 6	108½ Jan 26	108	95
Do 40-yr. 4 p. c. loan, 1945	*MS	94½ Jan 13	93¼ Jan 3	94½ Jan 25	..	..
Cen. Br. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1919	FA	99 Jan 18	97½ Jan 2	98½ Jan 22	96¼	..
Ler. & C. V. A. L. 1st g. 5s, 1926	JJ*	.. ..	.. ..	110 Mr 13, 05	103	..
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	FA*	105 Jan 11	104¼ Jan 2	105 Jan 11	104½	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	JJ*	120⅝ Jan 25	120 Jan 16	120⅝ Jan 25	119½	..
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. con. l. gen. g. 5s, 1931	*AO	117¾ Jan 20	116 Jan 9	117¼ Jan 25	117¼	117½
Do do gtd. g. 5s, stamp., 1931	*AO	.. ..	.. ..	116 No 6, 05	117	..
Do do unl. & ref. g. 4s, 1929	JJ*	93⅝ Jan 23	92½ Jan 3	93 Jan 26	93	94
Do do registered	..	.. ..	.. ..	87¼ Ap 23, 04	..	..
Do R. & G. Div. 1st g.4s,1933	*MN	95 Jan 17	94¾ Jan 9	95 Jan 26	94½	..
Mobile & Bir. pri. inc. 5s, 1945	JJ*	.. ..	.. ..	111½ Mr 8, 04	112	..
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945	JJ*	.. ..	.. ..	90 Oc 9, 05	94	98
Do do, small	JJ	.. ..	.. ..	94 Au 6, 04	..	..
M., J. & K. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1953	*JJ	97 Jan 3	96½ Jan 3	96¾ Jan 5	96½	97½
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	JD*	.. ..	.. ..	129 No 28, 05	125	126½
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927	QJ	.. ..	.. ..	122 De 20, 05	121¼	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	MS*	99 Jan 15	98¾ Jan 20	98¾ Jan 20	97	99
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	*FA	.. ..	.. ..	115¾ No 1, 05	112¾	116¾
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	*JJ	.. ..	.. ..	101 No 9, 04	98	100
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1930	QF*	.. ..	.. ..	92¼ Oc 13, 05	92¾	..
Nash., Ch. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	JJ*	119 Jan 16	118 Jan 3	119 Jan 16	118¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*AO	114½ Jan 8	114¼ Jan 3	114½ Jan 23	114½	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasp. Br., 1923	*JJ	.. ..	.. ..	124 Oc 12, 05	118½	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M., W.& Ala.	*JJ	.. ..	.. ..	116¾ Mr 9, 05	112¼	..
Do T. & P. Br. 6s, 1917	*JJ	.. ..	.. ..	113 Jy 6, 04	112	..
Nat. R. of M. pr. lien g. 4½s, 1926	*JJ	102½ Jan 26	102½ Jan 26	102½ Jan 26	..	107
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951	AO*	86¼ Jan 24	85 Jan 2	86¼ Jan 24	86¼	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s,Nov.,1915	AO	.. ..	.. ..	108½ Aug., 94	113	..
New York Central & Hudson River.						
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	JJ*	99¼ Jan 16	98 Jan 2	98¾ Jan 27	99	99¼
Do do registered	JJ*	98¼ Jan 11	98¼ Jan 11	98¼ Jan 11	97½	98½
Do deb. g. 4s, 1934	*MN	101⅜ Jan 24	100⅜ Jan 5	101⅜ Jan 26	101⅜	..
Do do registered	*MN	.. ..	.. ..	102 Jy 8, 05	..	..
Do L. S. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	93 Jan 24	89¾ Jan 3	93 Jan 24	92½	93
Do do registered	*FA	91½ Jan 18	90 Jan 26	90 Jan 26	..	91¾
Do Mich. C. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	90¼ Jan 17	89¾ Jan 5	90¼ Jan 17	92	..
Do do registered	*FA	90¼ Jan 17	90¼ Jan 17	90¼ Jan 17	87¾	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	JJ*	.. ..	.. ..	106⅞ Se 29, 05	104¾	..
Do registered	JJ*	.. ..	.. ..	104 De 13, 05	102	..
C. B. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s,S.A.,1940	JJ	.. ..	.. ..	95 Ap 3, 02	..	..
Do do registered	..	.. ..	.. ..	104 Jy 27, 97	..	..
Mo., & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	MS*	.. ..	.. ..	105 No 20, 05	104½	107¼
N. Y. & P. 1st con. gtd. g.4s,1993	AO*	.. ..	.. ..	105 Oc 10, 02	100	..
N. J. Jun. R. gtd. 1st cts., 1986	*FA	.. ..	.. ..	106 Se 8, 05	102½	104½
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*JJ	106 Jan 11	107¼ Jan 8	108 Jan 27	107¼	108½
Do registered	*JJ	107½ Jan 4	106¾ Jan 16	107 Jan 26	107	107¾
Lake Shore g. 3½s, 1997	*JD	100¾ Jan 3	100 Jan 5	100¾ Jan 27	100¾	100½
Do do registered	*JD	99¾ Jan 23	99¾ Jan 23	99¾ Jan 23	99½	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1928	MS*	101⅞ Jan 9	101⅛ Jan 3	101⅜ Jan 27	101⅛	101⅜
Do do registered	..	.. ..	.. ..	101 My 16, 05	..	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	FA*	.. ..	.. ..	102 My 22, 05	102	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	JJ*	.. ..	.. ..	123¾ Se 27, 05	120¼	..
P. McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	JJ*	.. ..	.. ..	139 Ja 21, 05	126	..
Mich. Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1909	MS*	.. ..	.. ..	109¾ Ap 19, 04	106¾	..
Do 5s, 1931	*MS	120 Jan 3	120 Jan 3	120 Jan 3	119½	..
Do do regis., March, 1931	QM	.. ..	.. ..	119 Je 6, 05	116½	..
Do 4s, 1940	*JJ	.. ..	.. ..	106 Jy 1, 05	104	..
Do registered	..	.. ..	.. ..	106¾ No 28, 00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1952	*MN	.. ..	.. ..	97⅝ De 16, 05	97¾	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000	*MN	.. ..	.. ..	105¾ Mr 2, 05	..	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	AO*	.. ..	.. ..	119½ Mr 31, 05	112	..
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext.5s,Jy.,1922	AO	116¼ Jan 25	116 Jan 2	116¼ Jan 25	115¾	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*FA	.. ..	.. ..	118¾ Ja 25, 02	..	..
Uti. & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	JJ*	.. ..	.. ..	107⅞ Fe 4, 05	106¼	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	105½ Jan 25	104¾ Jan 2	106¼ Jan 25	104¾	..
Do registered	AO*	.. ..	.. ..	103 Oc 6, 05	..	..
New York, New Haven & Hartford.						
Housat. R. con. g. 5s, 1937	MN*	.. ..	.. ..	131¾ Ap 29, 03	123½	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*MN	.. ..	.. ..	125½ Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	MS	104⅝ Jan 9	102⅝ Jan 2	103¼ Jan 25	103⅜	104
Do do registered, $5,000 only	MS	.. ..	.. ..	105¾ Oc 11, 05	..	..
Norfolk & So. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	109 Jan 25	107⅞ Jan 5	109 Jan 25	108	109
Norfolk & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*MN	132⅜ Jan 22	132⅜ Jan 22	132⅜ Jan 22	132⅜	..
Do Imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*FA	.. ..	.. ..	132¾ My 16, 05	132¾	..
Do New Riv. 1st g. 6s, 1932	*AO	.. ..	.. ..	129⅜ No 27, 05	129¾	..
N. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	AO*	102⅝ Jan 17	101⅝ Jan 3	102⅜ Jan 25	102⅛	102⅝
Do registered	..	.. ..	.. ..	99½ Se 28, 03	..	..
Do div. 1st l. and gen. g.4s,1944	JJ*	96¾ Jan 19	96¼ Jan 4	96¾ Jan 23	96¼	96¾
Do Poca. C. & C. jt. 4s, 1941	JD*	95¾ Jan 12	94¾ Jan 3	95¾ Jan 27	95	95¾
Col. C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922	*JJ	.. ..	.. ..	106¾ Fe 20, 05	105¾	..
S. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g.4s,1989	MN*	101½ Jan 18	100¾ Jan 3	101½ Jan 27	100¾	101½
Nor. Pac. Ry. prior lien ry. and l. gen. g. 4s, Jan., 1997	QJ	106¾ Jan 12	104¾ Jan 2	106¾ Jan 27	105¾	106
Do registered	QJ	106 Jan 25	104 Jan 5	106 Jan 25	105¾	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	QF	78¼ Jan 24	76¾ Jan 3	78¼ Jan 27	..	78¾
Do do registered	QF	75¾ Jan 18	75¾ Jan 18	75¾ Jan 18	..	77
Do St. P. & D. Div. 4s, 1996	JD*	101 Jan 24	101 Jan 24	101 Jan 24	100¼	101
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C., B. & Q. col., 1921	JJ*	101⅞ Jan 19	99¼ Jan 3	101⅛ Jan 27	100⅜	101⅛
Do do registered	..	101⅛ Jan 19	98¼ Jan 3	101⅛ Jan 20	..	101⅛
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*FA	.. ..	.. ..	125 Oc 11, 05	129¾	..
Do registered certificates	QF	.. ..	.. ..	123 Jy 28, 05	116	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931	FA*	.. ..	.. ..	114 De 8, 05	115	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	AO*	.. ..	.. ..	109 Je 27, 05	107¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*JD	100¾ Jan 10	100¼ Jan 10	100¼ Jan 10	99¾	100¾
Wash. C. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	QM	.. ..	.. ..	94 De 8, 05	94¾	..
Nor. Pac. T. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	118 Jan 19	118 Jan 19	118 Jan 19	119¾	..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*JD	.. ..	.. ..	119 No 4, 05	113	117
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	AO*	116¾ Jan 26	116¾ Jan 26	116¾ Jan 26	115	118
Or. & Ch. C. 1st mtg. gtd.4s,1918	AO*	.. ..	.. ..	100 Jy 28, 05	100	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1906. Highest.	Range for Year 1906. Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid	As'd.
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	MN*	.. ..	.. ..	102 Ap 14, 02	..	..
Penn Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	JJ*	107¼ Jan 19	106¾ Jan 8	107¼ Jan 23	107⅛	..
Do registered, 1921	JJ*	.. ..	.. ..	107⅜ De 11, 05	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	MS*	.. ..	.. ..	93¾ No 4, 05	93¼	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts., Series B, 1941	*FA	92¾ Jan 18	92¾ Jan 18	92¾ Jan 18	93	..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916	MN*	97⅜ Jan 13	97½ Jan 6	97⅜ Jan 13	97⅜	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	AO*	122 Jan 15	122 Jan 15	122 Jan 15	118¼	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*JJ	.. ..	.. ..	108¾ Au 21, 03	113¾	..
Do 3½s, Series C, 1948	MN*	.. ..	.. ..	98¼ De 15, 05	98½	..
Do 3½s, Series D, 1950	FA	.. ..	.. ..	96 Jan 8, 04	95	..
E. & P. gen. gtd. g. 3½s, S. B., 1940	JJ*	96¼ Jan 2	96¼ Jan 2	96¼ Jan 2	96¼	..
E. & P. gen. 3½s, 1940, Series C	JJ*	.. ..	.. ..	93¾ Ap 4, 05	94¾	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. con. gen. g. 4½s, April, 1940, Series A	AO*	.. ..	.. ..	111⅛ De 16, 05	..	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*AO	112¼ Jan 12	112 Jan 12	112⅛ Jan 18	..	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	MN*	.. ..	.. ..	112½ Je 12, 05	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	MN*	.. ..	.. ..	103¾ De 15, 05	103	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	FA*	94¼ Jan 2	94 Jan 2	94¼ Jan 2	94	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	JJ*	.. ..	.. ..	127⅞ Oc 21, 02	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	JJ*	.. ..	.. ..	121 Mr 4, 04	113½	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	AO	.. ..	.. ..	119 Ap 11, 04	112	..
Penn. R. R. Co. r. e. g. 4s, 1923	*MN	.. ..	.. ..	107 De 6, 05	106½	..
Do do con. g. 5s, 1919	MS*	.. ..	.. ..	114 De 15, 03	..	..
Do do con. g. 4s, 1943	*MN	.. ..	.. ..	106 Au 23, 03	..	..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	MN*	105⅜ Jan 22	103½ Jan 2	105⅜ Jan 24	105	105½
Do conv. g. 3½s, Oct. 1, 1915	JD	101 Jan 17	99 Jan 3	100¼ Jan 26	100	100½
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*MS	.. ..	.. ..	104¼ Oc 26, 05	104¼	..
Clev. & M. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*MN	.. ..	.. ..	110 Ja 19, 05	..	..
G. R. & I. ext.1st gtd.g.4½s,1941	JJ*	108 Jan 18	108 Jan. 18	108 Jan. 18	108	110
Phil., B. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1943	MN*	109½ Jan 27	109 Jan. 15	109½ Jan 27	109¼	..
Un. N. J. R.R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*MS	.. ..	.. ..	110¾ Se 28, 04	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	QF	.. ..	.. ..	123¾ Ja 18, 05	119¼	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	MN	.. ..	.. ..	100⅝ Dec 5, 05	96	..
Père Marquette—						
Flint & Père Mar. g. 6s, 1920	AO*	.. ..	.. ..	121¼ Oc 16, 05	115	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	110¼ Jan 19	110½ Jan 19	110¼ Jan 22	110	..
Do Pt. H. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*AO	111½ Jan 19	111¼ Jan 19	111¼ Jan 19	110	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	JD*	.. ..	.. ..	137 No 17, 97	127¼	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st r. 6s, 1922	JJ*	.. ..	.. ..	129 Oc 11, 01	119½	..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Series A and B., Jan., 1928	AO	.. ..	.. ..	112½ De 13, 02	107	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	AO*	118½ Jan 17	118 Jan 9	118½ Jan 17	118¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ*	.. ..	.. ..	98 Jy 14, 97	116½	121
P., Y. & A. 1st con. 5s, 1927	MN*	.. ..	.. ..	116 My 24, 05	114½	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*JJ	102¾ Jan 9	100⅝ Jan 2	102 Jan 27	101⅜	102
Do registered	*JJ	101½ Jan 6	101½ Jan 6	101½ Jan 6	100⅝	..
Do J. C. col. 4 per cent. 50-year g., 1951	*AO	101 Jan 24	100 Jan 4	101 Jan 27	100⅞	..
Phil. & Reading con. 6s, 1911	*JD	.. ..	.. ..	113¾ Fe 23, 05	..	..
Do 7s, 1911	*JD	.. ..	.. ..	114 Dec 5, 05	113⅜	..
Do registered	..	.. ..	.. ..	118 Jan 7, 05	..	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	*JD	.. ..	.. ..	109 Mr 11, 05	106½	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	.. ..	.. ..	78 De 20, 05	..	78
Do guaranteed	JJ*	.. ..	.. ..	89 Jan 4, 05	..	..
Rut. R. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1941	JJ*	.. ..	.. ..	109¾ Oc 24, 05	105½	..
Og. & L. Ch. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1948	JJ*	100½ Jan 17	99¼ Jan 25	100¾ Jan 27	100⅛	100½
Rutl. Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	.. ..	.. ..	101½ No 18, 01	96	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 6s, 1947	*JJ	94½ Jan 25	92½ Jan 2	94 Jan 27	93½	94
St. Law. & A. 1st g. 5s, 1996	JJ*	122 Jan 18	122 Jan 18	122 Jan 18	..	..
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. 1, 1906	MN*	102 Jan 11	102 Jan 11	102 Jan 12	102	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	MN*	102 Jan 11	102 Jan 11	102 Jan 11	102	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	JJ*	127 Jan 16	127 Jan 16	127 Jan 16	126¼	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	JJ*	113¾ Jan 26	111¾ Jan 12	113¾ Jan 26	113	114½
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	JJ*	.. ..	.. ..	98½ Se 20, 05	..	98
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947	AO*	.. ..	.. ..	102½ Au 7, 05	..	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	JJ*	86¾ Jan 25	85 Jan 9	86¾ Jan 27	85¼	85¾
Do 5-yr. 4½ p. c. g. notes, 1908	JD*	.. ..	.. ..	93 Dc 28, 05	..	96½
K. C. Ft. S. & M. con.g.6s,1928	*MN	.. ..	.. ..	125 Au 31, 05	122½	..
K. C., Ft.S. & M.ref.gt.g.4s,1936	A O*	87¾ Jan 18	87 Jan 2	87½ Jan 27	..	87½
Do do registered	..	.. ..	.. ..	78½ Ja 14, 04	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s,bd.cts.,1989	MN*	99¾ Jan 22	96½ Jan 3	99½ Jan 26	99¼	100
Do 2d g. 4s, in.bd.cts.,Nov.,1989	JJ	86½ Jan 15	85½ Jan 18	85½ Jan 22	85	87
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	*JD	82 Jan 8	80¼ Jan 4	81¼ Jan 27	81¼	82
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	AO*	.. ..	.. ..	108¾ De 26, 05	108½	110½
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	136¼ Jan 20	136¼ Jan 30	130¼ Jan 20	136¾	140
Do do registered	JJ*	.. ..	.. ..	140 My 14, 02	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	JJ*	112½ Jan 27	112½ Jan 27	112½ Jan 27	112	112¾
Do do do registered	JJ*	.. ..	.. ..	116½ Ap 15, 01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	MN*	110 Jan 19	109¾ Jan 19	110 Jan 19	110¼	111
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*JD	104¼ Jan 18	103½ Jan 6	103½ Jan 23	..	103¾
Do do registered	*JD	.. ..	.. ..	103½ Se 10, 05	..	103¾
East Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*AO	.. ..	.. ..	102¾ Oc 12, 05	102¼	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ*	.. ..	.. ..	124 My 4, 05	..	..
Mont. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	JJ*	136 Jan 25	136 Jan 25	136 Jan 25	134¼	..
Do registered	JJ*	.. ..	.. ..	134¾ De 20, 04	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ*	.. ..	.. ..	120 Oc 28, 05	117¾	120
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938	*JD	.. ..	.. ..	121½ Oct 3, 05	117	..
Do registered	*JD	.. ..	.. ..	115 Ap 24, 06	..	..
S. Fé, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	MS*	112½ Jan 16	112½ Jan 16	112½ Jan 16	110	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*JJ	.. ..	.. ..	110 Oct 4, 05	107¾	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry. g. 4s, 1950	AO*	92 Jan 17	89½ Jan 2	91¼ Jan 27	..	91¾
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911	*MN	103¾ Jan 20	102½ Jan 3	103¼ Jan 25	103¼	..
At.-Bir. 30-yr. 1st g. 4s, My., 1933	MS	97 Jan 24	96¾ Jan 3	97 Jan 24

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Sale or Bid.	Range for Week. Highest.	Range for Week. Lowest.	Last Sale.	Week ended Jan. 27. Sales.	Week ended Jan. 27. Range since Jan. 1. Low.	Week ended Jan. 27. Range since Jan. 1. High.	Week ended Jan. 27. Range since Jan. 1. Last Sale.	Week ended Jan. 27. Range since Jan. 1. Week's Range or Last Sale.
Do 1s. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1961....*JJ	108½	Jan 12	108½	Jan 12				108½ Jan 12	108½ 108
Weatherford Min. Wells & Nor. Div. stmpd. 1st 5s, 1939....*JJ								95½ No 9 04	
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935....JJ*	114½	Jan 27	113½	Jan 19				114½ Jan 27	116½ ..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935....AO*								119 De 28, 05	113 ..
Do gen. mtg. 4s, 1935....MS	107	Jan 3	107	Jan 3				107 Jan 3	107½ ..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990.*AO	80½	Jan 23	99½	Jan 23				99½ Jan 23	95½ ..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917....JJ*	93	Jan 4	92	Jan 4				93 Jan 4	92½ 93½
T. St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925.JJ*	80	Jan 12	80	Jan 12				80 Jan 12	80 ..
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950....*AO	94½	Jan 24	83½	Jan 3				94½ Jan 27	94 ..
Tor., Ham. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946.JD	..	....	..	....				99½ No 8, 05	.. ..
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928.*JD	..	....	..	....				112½ No 7, 05	113½ 113
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, 1952....AO*	93	Jan 8	93	Jan 8				93 Jan 20	.. ..
Union Pac. 1st & ld. gr. g. 4s, 1947.JJ*	103½	Jan 9	103	Jan 9				103½ Jan 27	104½ 103½
Do registered....JJ*	103½	Jan 27	103½	Jan 25				103½ Jan 27	105 ..
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911..*MN	105½	Jan 24	147½	Jan 3				139½ Jan 27	105½ 107½
Do do registered....MN								140 De 11, 05	.. ..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946..*JD	101½	Jan 11	100¾	Jan 4				101¾ Jan 26	101 101½
Ore. Sh. Line R. 1st g. 6s, 1922.*FA	126	Jan 23	125½	Jan 4				126 Jan 23	125½ ..
Or. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946.JJ*	118½	Jan 10	117¾	Jan 3				118 Jan 25	115½ ..
Do do registered....J*								103¾ De 31, 04	.. ..
Do do 4 p. c. gtd. ref. 4s, 1928.JD*	97½	Jan 18	96¾	Jan 3				97½ Jan 27	97½ 97½
Do do registered....D*								96½ De 30, 05	.. ..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908....JJ*	105½	Jan 16	105½	Jan 16				105½ Jan 16	105½ ..
Do g. 5s, 1928....JJ*	..	....	..	....				114½ Ap 19, 02	.. ..
Vandalia con. 4s, ser. A, 1955.*FA	105	Jan 16	104½	Jan 23				104½ Jan 23	103 ..
Vera Cruz & P. gtd. g. 4½s, 1934.JJ*								101¾ No 29, 05	.. ..
Virginia S. W. 1st gtd. 5s, 2003..*JJ	109	Jan 11	108	Jan 8				109 Jan 13	110 ..
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939....*MN	116¾	Jan 6	115¾	Jan 2				116¾ Jan 27	116 ..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939....*FA	108¾	Jan 22	107	Jan 2				108½ Jan 23	109¾ 108¾
Do deb., Series A, 1939....JJ*	91	Jan 15	87½	Jan 9				91 Jan 15	91 95
Do do Series B, 1939....JJ*	79¾	Jan 18	73½	Jan 6				78½ Jan 27	79 79½
Do 50-yr. 1st l. ext. s. f. 5s, 1921.*MS	..	....	..	....				102 De 29, 05	.. ..
Do 1st l. 50-yr. g. term. 4s, 1954.*JJ	..	....	..	....				92 Ap 17, 05	96 ..
Do 1st g. 5s, Det. & C. ext., 1941.JJ*	108	Jan 4	108	Jan 4				108 Jan 4	106½ ..
Do Des Moines Div. 4s, 1939..*JJ	..	....	..	....				97 No 16, 04	90 ..
Do Omaha Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1941.AO*	..	....	..	....				87½ De 30, 05	.. ..
Do Tol. & Ch. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941.*MS	..	....	..	....				97 My 27, 05	92 ..
St. Lu. K. C. & N. B. C. 1st 6s, 1908.AO	..	....	..	....				106¼ Mr 12, 03	.. ..
Wab.-Pitts. Term. 1st g. 4s, 1954.*JD	90¼	Jan 26	86	Jan 3				89¾ Jan 27	89½ 90
Do 2d g. 4s, 1954....*JD	41½	Jan 20	34¾	Jan 3				40 Jan 27	39½ 40¾
West Maryland 1st g. 4s, 1952....AO*	88½	Jan 24	86¾	Jan 3				88½ Jan 27	88½ ..
Do gen. l. & conv. g. 4s, 1952..AO*	74¾	Jan 27	69	Jan 3				74¾ Jan 27	74 ..
West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937.*JJ	117½	Jan 18	117	Jan 2				117¼ Jan 23	117 117¾
Do gen. g. 4s, 1943....*AO	97¼	Jan 23	97	Jan 10				97½ Jan 25	.. 97½
Do Inc. 5s, April, 1943....Nov.	30	Jan 19	30	Jan 19				30 Jan 19	32 32
West Va. Cen. & Pitts. 1st 6s, 1911.JJ*	..	....	..	....				110 Au 3, 05	107¾ ..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926....AO*	114	Jan 3	114	Jan 3				114 Jan 20	113¾ ..
Do Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928.JJ*	..	....	..	....				114½ My 27, 05	.. ..
Do ext. and imp. g. 5s, 1930..*FA	..	....	..	....				111½ Au 25, 05	112 ..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1922....*JJ	..	....	..	....				102¾ No 28, 05	99 ..
Wh. & L. E. R. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949.MS*	93½	Jan 22	91	Jan 3				93 Jan 26	98 ..
Wis. Cent. 1st gen. g. 4s, 1949....JJ*	95	Jan 12	92	Jan 2				94 Jan 27	95¾ 94¼

STREET RAILWAYS.

Brooklyn Rapid Tr. g. 5s, 1945..AO*	109	Jan 26	107¾	Jan 3				109 Jan 26	108½ ..
Do 1st ref. conv. g. 4s, 2002....JJ*	100	Jan 26	93½	Jan 5				99¾ Jan 27	99¾ 99¾
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941.JJ*	106½	Jan 13	106¾	Jan 13				106¾ Jan 13	106¾ ..
B. Q. C. & S. con. gtd. g. 5s, Jul. 1941.MN								103 De 27, 05	.. 102¾
Bk. Un. El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950...*FA	113½	Jan 22	111¼	Jan 3				113¾ Jan 24	112¾ 113¾
Do stamped, guaranteed....*FA								111 De 28, 05	112 ..
Kings Co. Elev. 1st g. 4s, 1949..FA*	95	Jan 26	95	Jan 26				95 Jan 26	.. ..
Do stamped, guaranteed....J	96¾	Jan 16	96¾	Jan 25				96¾ Jan 25	.. 96½
Nas. Elec. R. R. gtd. g. 4s, 1951.JJ	89½	Jan 17	88	Jan 3				89¾ Jan 26	89 89¾
City & Sub. Ry. Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922.*JD	..	....	..	....				105¾ Apr., 95	.. ..
Con. Ry. & Ltg. 1st & ref. g. 4½s, 1951.*JJ	..	....	..	....				102¾ No 25, 05	.. ..
Do stamped, guaranteed....*JJ	102¼	Jan 17	101¾	Jan 17				102¾ Jan 17	100¾ 102
Denver Con. Tram. 1st g. 5s, 1933.AO	..	....	..	....				97½ Je 13, 00	.. ..
Det. Un. Rys. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1932.*JJ	95½	Jan 19	94¼	Jan 6				94½ Jan 27	94¼ 95
Havana El. Ry. con. g. 5s, 1952.*FA	95½	Jan 13	95	Jan 9				95¼ Jan 24	95 ..
Met. St. Ry. gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997.*FA	117	Jan 12	113¼	Jan 3				116¾ Jan 27	116 ..
Do 100-yr. ref. g. 4s, 2002....*AO	92	Jan 27	90¾	Jan 5				92 Jan 27	91¾ 92
Bway & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943.JD*	116¾	Jan 3	115¾	Jan 6				116 Jan 6	.. 116¾
Do registered....D*								119½ De 3, 01	.. ..
Col. & 4th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993.MS*	119½	Jan 12	119¼	Jan 12				119½ Jan 12	119¾ 124
Lex. Av. & P. Fy. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993.MS*	..	....	..	....				117¾ De 12, 05	118½ ..
Third Av. 1st con. gtd. 4s, 2000.*JJ	95½	Jan 10	94	Jan 23				95¾ Jan 27	94½ 95
Do 1st 5s, 1937....JJ*	119	Jan 11	119	Jan 11				119 Jan 11	117¾ 119
Met. W. S. El. Chi. 1st g. 4s, 1938.FA*	..	....	..	....				94 Oc 23, 05	.. ..
Mil. El. Ry. & Lt. con. 30-yr. 5s, 1926.*FA	..	....	..	....				103 Oc 27, 99	107 ..
Minn. St. Ry. (M. L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5s, 1919....JJ15	..	....	..	....				106½ No 22, 04	107¾ ..
St. P. City Cable con. g. 5s, 1937.*JJ15	..	....	..	....				114½ No 18, 05	.. ..
Underground Electric Ry., London, profit-sharing 5s....JD	98¾	Jan 26	96½	Jan 2				98¾ Jan 26	98¼ 98¾
Union El. (Chi.) 1st g. 5s, 1945....AO	..	....	..	....				103¾ Jy 13, 05	103 ..
U. Rys. of St. L. 1st gen. mtg. 4s, 1934.JJ*	88½	Jan 13	88¼	Jan 3				88¾ Jan 13	.. ..
Unit. Rys. of S. F. s. f. 4s, 1927..*AO	88¾	Jan 27	87¾	Jan 3				88¾ Jan 27	88¼ 89
West Chi. St. 40-yr. con. g. 5s, 1936.MN	..	....	..	....				90 De 28, 97	.. ..

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

Adams Ex. col. tr. g. 4s, 1948....*MS	104	Jan 3	103¼	Jan 3				104 Jan 25	103¾ 104½
Am. S. S. Co. of W. Va. g. 5s, 1920.MN*	..	....	..	....				100¾ Je 4, 02	.. ..
Bkn. F. C. of N. Y. 1st con. 5s, 1948.FA*	52	Jan 12	52	Jan 12				52 Jan 12	.. 50
Chi. J. & Stk. Yds. g. 5s, 1915....JJ*								108 Jy 3, 05	.. ..
D., Mac. & M. 1. g. 7s, 8r. A. Oc. 1, 1911.SA	78	Jan 8	78	Jan 8				78 Jan 8	.. 76¾
Mad. Sq. Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919....MN	..	....	..	....				102 Jy 8, 97	.. ..
Man. B. H. & L. lien. gen. g. 4s, 1940.MN	..	....	..	....				50 Fe 21, 02	.. ..
N. Y. Dock 50-yr. 1st g. 4s, 1951.FA*	98	Jan 22	97	Jan 2				98 Jan 20	97¾ ..
Provdt. Loan So. N. Y. 4½s, 1921.MS*	..	....	..	....				99 De 13, 05	99 ..
St. Jo. Stock Yds. 1st g. 4½s, 1930..JJ	..	....	..	....				100½ Se 15, 05	.. ..
So. Yuba Water Co. con. g. 6s, 1923.JJ*	..	....	..	....				112 Jy 27, 04	.. ..
Spring Y. Water Wks. 1st 6s, 1900.MS	..	....	..	....				113½ Jy 3, 00	.. ..
United States Mtg. & Trust Co. real estate 1st g. col. trust bonds—									
Series G, 4s, 1903-18....FA	..	....	..	....				100 Mr 15, 00	.. ..

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Bkn. Un. Gas 1st con. g. 5s, 1945.*FA	113½	Jan 16	112¾	Jan 3				113½ Jan 16	113¾ 113¾
Bkln. Gas Co. 1st m. 5s, 1947....AO	83½	Jan 3	83½	Jan 3				83½ Jan 3	83½ 83
Con. Gas 5 p. c. conv. deb. 5s, 1936.JJ	97	Jan 3	97	Jan 3				97 Jan 3	97 97
Det. Gas Co. con. g. 5s, 1918....*JJ								103 Je 5, 05	103½ 103
Det. City Gas Co. g. 5s, 1923....*JJ	105	Jan 11	105	Jan 11				105 Jan 11	103½ 105
Mutt. G. L. Co. N. Y. cert. g. 6s, 1948.JD								112 No 21, 04	.. ..
Gas & El. Co. of B. Co. con. 5s, 1949.JD								97 Oc 7, 04	.. ..
Gen. Gas. Co. g. 5s, 1927....*JJ	99	Jan 4	98	Jan 4				99 Jan 4	98 ..
Grand Rap. G. L. Co. 1st Gold 5s....JJ								107½ De 27, 05	.. ..
Hudson Co. Gas 5s, 1949....MS								108½ Fe 27, 05	.. ..
Kan. City (Mo.) Gas 1st g. 5s, 1922.*JD								100 My 7, 05	.. ..
Kings Co. Elec. Light & Power Co. cer. proprietary 5s, 1937....AO*	121½	Jan 24	121½	Jan 24				121½ Jan 24	122 123
Ed. El. Ill. N. Y. 1st con. g. 4s, 1939.*JJ								104 Dec 9, 04	.. ..
Lac. Gl. Co. 2d L. 1st g. 5s, My. 1st, 1931.MS	108½	Jan 20	107¼	Jan 4				109½ Jan 26	107¾ 109½
Do ref. and ext. 1st g. 5s, 1934.*AO								105½ My 28, 05	104½ ..
Mhw. G. L. 1st mtg. 6s, 1927....*MN	99	Jan 19	99	Jan 19				99 Jan 19	98 ..
N. Y. Gas, El. Light, Heat & Power col. tr. 5s, 1948....D*	109¾	Jan 19	109¼	Jan 4				109 Jan 27	109¾ 109¾
Do Purchase money 6s, 1949..*FA	92	Jan 19	90½	Jan 3				91¾ Jan 23	91 92
Ed. El. Ill. N. Y. 1st conv. g. 5s, 1910.*MS	104½	Jan 22	104	Jan 9				104½ Jan 23	.. 106
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1995....*JJ	..	....	..	....				121½ No 27, 05	117 120¾
New York & Queens Co. Elec. Light & Power 5s, 1930....FA	104½	Jan 26	103¾	Jan 4				104½ Jan 26	103¾ ..
N. Y. & Rich. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1951.*MN	..	....	..	....				108 No 2, 05	.. ..
Paterson Gas & El. con. g. 5s, 1949.MS	..	....	..	....				104¾ No 15, 05	105½ ..
Peo. Gas. & C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1943.*AO	122	Jan 4	122	Jan 4				122 Jan 4	.. ..
Do refunding g. 5s, 1947....MS*	107¾	Jan 3	107¾	Jan 3				107¾ Jan 3	.. 109½
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937.JJ*	107	Jan 3	107	Jan 3				107 Jan 3	107 ..
Con. Gas, Chi., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936.JD*	..	....	..	....				108½ De 13, 05	107½ ..
Mut. Fuel G. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1947.MN*	..	....	..	....				103¾ De 15, 05	103½ ..
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1949.*MN	..	....	..	....				110 My 15, 05	.. ..
Westch. Lighting Co. g. 5s, 1950..JD	..	....	..	....				118 Ja 31, 05	.. 105¾

MANUF. AND INDUSTRIAL.

Am. C. Oil deb. ext. 4½s, Nv. 1, 1915.QF	98	Jan 15	97	Jan 18				97½ Jan 22	97 ..
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919.MS*	100	Jan 27	99	Jan 19				100 Jan 27	.. 99¾
Am. Ice Sec. deb. g. 6s, 1925....JJ	92	Jan 27	91	Jan 4				91½ Jan 27	91¾ 92
Am. Spts Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915.MS*	102½	Jan 24	102	Jan 3				102½ Jan 24	102¾ ..
Am. Thread 1st g. 5s, 1919....*JJ	90¾	Jan 13	90¾	Jan 13				90¾ Jan 13	91 ..
Am. Tob. Co. 40-yr. g. 6s, 1944....AO*	117	Jan 22	114¾	Jan 3				116½ Jan 27	116¾ 116¾
Do registered....AO*	115	Jan 13	115	Jan 13				115 Jan 13	.. ..
Am. Tob. Co. g. 4s, 1951....FA*	84	Jan 23	80	Jan 2				82¾ Jan 27	82¾ 85¾
Do registered....FA*	80¾	Jan 5	80	Jan 25				80 Jan 25	79½ ..
Barney & Smith C. Co. 1st 5s, 1942.JJ*	..	....	..	....				105 Ja 10, 00	.. ..
Cent. Leather 1st lien g. 5s, 1925.*AO	102	Jan 26	100¼	Jan 2				101¾ Jan 27	101¾ 102
Cons. Tob. 50-yr. g. 4s, 1951....FA*	83¾	Jan 22	80¾	Jan 2				82¾ Jan 27	82 84
Do registered....FA*	..	....	..	....				85¼ De 3, 04	.. ..
Dist. Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 5s, year 5 p. c. con. g., 1927....*AO	85½	Jan 24	82¼	Jan 5				85 Jan 27	85 85¼
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s, 1911..*JJ	..	....	..	....				99 Se 16, 03	.. ..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1919....*JJ	..	....	..	....				99 Jy 17, 99	.. ..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913....*AO	..	....	..	....				92 Fe 22, 04	.. ..
Int. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918....*FA	116¼	Jan 26	109¾	Jan 12				116¼ Jan 26	110 116¾
Do conv. s. f. g. 6s, 1935....*JJ	100	Jan 3	97	Jan 3				98 Jan 25	.. 99¾
Int. Steam Pump deb. 6s, 1913....*JJ	102¾	Jan 18	101¾	Jan 5				102¼ Jan 18	102¾ ..
Knick. Ice, Chi., 1st g. 5s, 1928....AO	..	....	..	....				97½ Oc 20, 05	.. ..
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1923.*AO	106	Jan 25	106¾	Jan 2				106 Jan 25	106 106¾
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 5s, 1920.*MN	92	Jan 16	85	Jan 5				92 Jan 16	98 ..
Do sink. fund deb. g. 6s, 1925..JD*	77	Jan 12	75	Jan 10				77 Jan 17	.. 77
Stand. Rope & Tline. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946..	3½	Jan 3	1½	Jan 15				1¼ Jan 15	.. 3
U. S. Realty & Imp. 5 p. c. conv. g. deb., 1924....JJ	99	Jan 20	97¼	Jan 6				97½ Jan 28	97½ 98
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913.*MN	108¾	Jan 23	107¾	Jan 19				108¾ Jan 26	109¾ ..
U. S. Red. & R. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931.JJ*	101¼	Jan 13	99¾	Jan 13				101¼ Jan 27	.. ..
U. S. Steel Corp. col. tr. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s, April, 1963....MN	99¾	Jan 19	96¼	Jan 5				99¾ Jan 28	99¾ 99¾
Do registered....MN	99¾	Jan 24	96¼	Jan 4				99¾ Jan 27	95 ..
Va.-Car. Ch. col. tr. s. f. g. 5s, 1912.AO	101	Jan 15	101	Jan 15				101 Jan 17	101 ..

COAL AND IRON.

Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943..*FA	105	Jan 22	104	Jan 2				105 Jan 22	104½ ..
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911.FA*	102	Jan 27	91¾	Jan 15				102 Jan 27	101 104
Col. I. Co. 1st mtg. cv. 5s, S. A. 1934.FA*	95½	Jan 27	78	Jan 4				96¾ Jan 27	87 87½
Do do Series B....AO*	83½	Jan 26	77½	Jan 4				83 Jan 27	83 83½
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909.JJ*	..	....	..	....				55 No 2, 03	65 ..
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919....*MN	..	....	..	....				107 Oc 7, 04	102 ..
Con. Coal 1st s. f. gtd. g. 5s, 1952.FA	..	....	..	....				107¾ De 12, 04	105 ..
Jeff. & C., C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926..JD	..	....	..	....				107 My 22, 97	101¼ ..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926....JD	..	....	..	....				102½ Oc 27, 03	99¾ ..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. 5s, 1951.JJ*	..	....	..	....				105¾ Oc 7, 05	.. ..
Pleas. Val. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928....JJ	..	....	..	....				105 Oc 24, 00	.. ..
Sunday Creek Coal 6s, 1912....JD	..	....	..	....				105 Au 10, 05	.. ..
Tenn. C. I. & R. R. gen. 5s, 1951..JJ*	101¼	Jan 27	97¾	Jan 5				101¼ Jan 27	.. ..
Do Tenn. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917.AO	110	Jan 18	110	Jan 18				110 Jan 18	.. ..
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917.*JJ	110½	Jan 27	109	Jan 13				110½ Jan 27	109 ..
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922.JD*	..	....	..	....				104 De 28, 03	.. ..
De Barde, C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910..*FA	..	....	..	....				104½ Oc 11, 05	.. 106½
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5 per cent. 50-year g., 1949....*MS	94	Jan 25	91¾	Jan 15				94 Jan 25	.. ..

TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE.

Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929...JJ*	95¼	Jan 18	94¼	Jan 11				95¼ Jan 18	.. ..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397.QJ	96	Jan 10	96	Jan 10				96 Jan 10	.. 97
Do registered....QJ	..	....	..	....				100½ Oc 30, 01	.. ..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1928.JJ*	..	....	..	....				109 Oc 7, 99	.. ..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918.*MN	..	....	..	....				100¾ My 18, 05	103¾ ..
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s, 1920..*MN	..	....	..	....				103¾ Jy 2, 03	104¾ ..
W. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938..*JJ	109¾	Jan 19	107¼	Jan 15				108½ Jan 27	108½ 108¾
Do ref. and t. s. 4½s, 1950....*MN	105	Jan 20	104¾	Jan 5				105 Jan 26	104¾ ..
Do do registered....MN								103½ Ja 23, 03	.. ..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911...MN	107	Jan 15	107	Jan 15				107 Jan 15	106 ..
Northwestern Tel. Co. gtd. funding g. 4½s, 1934....*JJ	..	....	..	....				103½ Jy 26, 04	.. ..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity.

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers	1½	Int. Power	1¢
Am. Ag. Chem.	1½	Manhattan	1½
Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	5	Met. Securities	1
Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	1	Nat. Biscuit	1¾
Am. Express	18½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	1½
Am. Hide & L. pf.	2½	N. Y. Dock	4
Am. Woolen pf.	4½	N. Y. Dock pf.	1
Anaconda Copper	4	N. Y., Ont. & W.	1¼
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	Norf. & West.	3
B'klyn Un. Gas	12½	P., C., C. & St. L.	1
Cent. Leather pf.	2	Pullman Co.	3½
Cent. S. Am. Tel.	8½	R'way Steel Sp. pf.	1¼
C., St. P., M. & O.	1	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Chi. Un. Tract. pf.	1	Southern Ry.	2½
Cleve., L. & W.	10	Texas Pacific	1½
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	4½	U. S. Express	6½
Col. Fuel & I.	5¾	U. S. Red. & Ref.	1
Col. F. & I. pf.	1¼	Va. Car. Chem. pf.	1
Col. & H. Coal	1¾	Vulcan Detinning	4
Consol. Gas	6½	Vulcan Det. pf.	10½
Corn Products	1½	Wabash	1½
Corn Products pf.	2	Wells-Fargo Exp.	1
Den. & R. G.	4¾	West. Maryland	3½
Den. R. G. pf.	1	Wheel. & L. E.	1⅞
Fed. M. & S.	15	Wh. & L. E. 1st pf.	1½
Hocking Valley	2½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	1	Gt. North. pf.	5¼
Am. Ice Securities	2¼	Ill. Central	2⅝
Am. Linseed	2¾	Int. Steam Pump.	3
Am. Linseed pf.	4	Int. St. P. pf.	1¾
Am. Locomotive	2⅛	Kan. & Mich.	1
Am. Locom. pf.	1¼	Kan. City So.	1½
Am. Malt. pf.	1	Kan. City So. pf.	2¾
Am. Smelting	2¼	Knick. Ice, Chi.	1½
Am. Snuff	29	Lake Erie & West.	2¼
Am. Snuff. pf.	1½	Louis. & Nash.	3½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1¼	Mexican Central	1
Am. Tel. & Tel.	2	Minn. & St. L.	1
At., Top. & S. F.	1⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	2
Atl. Coast Line	1¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2
Butterick	2	Mo., K. & Texas	1
Can. Pacific	3¼	Mo., K. & T. pf.	2⅝
Cent. of N. J.	1½	Missouri Pacific	2⅜
Chi. & Alton	2	Nash., C. & St. L.	2
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	1½	Nat. Lead	2⅜
Chi., M. & St. P.	2⅜	Nat. Lead pf.	1
Chi. & N. W.	3⅞	N. Y. Air Brake	4½
Del. & Hudson	4½	N. Y. Central	3¼
Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	1¼	N. Y., C. & St. L.	3
Elec. Stge. Bat.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	1
Erie	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2½
Erie 2d pf.	1½	North American	3½
Fed. M. & S. pf.	1⅝	Northern Pacific	1⅝
General Chemical	1	Pacific Coast	1
Pac. Coast 2d pf.	2½	Twin City R. T.	2¼
Pacific Mail	1⅜	Union Pacific	2½
Pennsylvania	1½	Union Pacific pf.	1⅜
Reading	11⅜	U. Rys. Inv. pf.	1½
Rep. Iron & Steel	1	U. S. Pipe	1
Rep. I. & S. pf.	1⅜	U. S. Realty & Imp.	1½
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2	U. S. Rubber	1½
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	3	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	1
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1⅛	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	2
St. L. S. W. pf.	1	U. S. Steel	1⅝
Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	3	Va.-Car. Chem.	2½
Tol., St. L. & W.	1	West. El. & Mfg.	5
Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1½	Wis. Central	1½

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Br. R. T. conv. 4s	1½	Hock. Valley 4½s	1
C. & E. Ill. con. 6s	6½	Int. & Gt. Nor. 2d	1
C. & E. Ill. ref. 4s	1⅝	Kan. & Mich. 4s	1¼
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	1½	Leh. V. Ter. 5s	1⅛
C. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1933	1	Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	1½
C., R. I. & P. col. 5s	1	N. Y. Dock 4s

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Last Dividend. Period	Last Dividend. Date.	Quotations Jan. 27, 1906. Bid.	Quotations Jan. 27, 1906. Asked.
BANKS.						
Aetna Nat.	$200,000	..	..	.....	200	210
America	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 1, 06	520	..
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov. 1, 05	255	265
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	Nov. 1, 05	775	825
Bk. of Discount	100,000	..	..	.....	175	..
Batt'y Pk. Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	..	155
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	Jan. 1, 06	325	..
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	300	..
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	170	180
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	165	..
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1906	700	..
Chat'm Nat. ($25)	450,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 06	300	320
Chelsea Exch.	100,000	..	..	.....	180	..
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Dec., 1905	4250	4350
Cit's' Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1906	144	155
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 05	280	284
Coal & Iron Nat	300,000	..	..	.....	250	255
Colonial	100,000	6	S	Jan., 1, 06	625	..
Columbia	300,000	6	S	Jan. 1 06	400	..
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 2, 05	195	198
Consol'd Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	165	175
Corn Exchange.	2,000,000	7	S	Aug. 1, 05	380	..
East R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	150	160
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	Jan. 2, 06	3500	..
Fifth National	250,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	350	..
First National	10,000,000	11½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	780	800
Fourteenth St.	500,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 03	200	..
Fourth Nat.	3,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 1, 06	217	225
Gall'tin Nat. ($50)	400,000	6	S	Oct. 6, 05	385	405
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	11	Q	Dec 30, 05	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 05	160	175
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	Jan. 1, 06	400	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov. 1, 05	475	..
Greenwich	500,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 05	265	..
Hamilton	250,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	220	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	515	530
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 1, 06	570	585
Interborough	150,000	..	..	.....	150	..
Internat. B'k'g.	3,000,000	4	S	Oct., 1905	135	145
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 06	235	..
Jefferson	400,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 06	185	..
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 06	500	525
Lincoln Nat.	300,000	4½	Q	Jan. 1, 06	1750	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	Jan., 1906	310	325
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	265	275
Mechanics' Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	278	290
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	170	190
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 06	260	270
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 1, 06	167	173
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	170	175
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Dec., 1905	375	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	..	..	.....	180	..
Monroe	200,000	..	..	.....	120	125
Mount Morris	250,000	4	S	Nov 1, 05	210	..
Mutual	200,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 06	300	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 05	200	210
Nat. Bk. of N. A.	2,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1906	290	..
New Ams. Nat.	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	475	500
N. Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	6	S	July 1, 05	310	320
N.Y. County Nat	200,000	50	S	Jan., 1906	1400	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch	1,000,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 05	200	210
N.Y. Prod. Exch	1,000,000	3½	Q	Oct 16, 05	170	180
Nineteenth W'd	200,000	2½	Q	Dec 30, 05	350	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	155	..
Nor. Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 06	270	280
Oriental ($25)	750,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	260	270
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Nov 1, 05	245	260
Park (National)	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 06	490	500
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan. 1906	300	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	..	July, 1900	180	190
Plaza	100,000	10	S	Jan. 1, 06	550	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 06	110	120
Royal	100,000	2	S	July 1, 04	110	..
Seaboard Nat.	1,000,000	2	S	Jan. 1, 06	350	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	700	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	..	July, 1902	165	175
State	1,000,000	25	S	Jan. 1, 06	1700	..
24th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	195	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	200	..
23d Ward	100,000	3	S	Aug. 1905	200	..
Union Exchange	750,000	..	..	.....	200	220
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	95
U. S. Exchange	100,000	..	..	.....	125	150
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	600	..
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	375	..
TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.						
Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	Dec., 1905	195	195
Bankers' Trust.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 1, 06	330	..
B'd & Mtg. Guar	2,000,000	2½	Q	Nov., 1905	420	425
Bowling Green	2,500,000	4	S	Jan., 1906	223	228
Broadway Tr.	700,000	3	S	Nov. 9, 05	165	170
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 06	410	435
Central	1,000,000	20	Q	Jan. 2, 06	2200	2275
Colonial	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	400	415
Com'wealth Tr.	500,000	..	..	.....	..	95
Empire	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1906	310	..
Equitable Trust.	3,000,000	5	S	Dec 30, 05	490	510
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Nov. 1, 05	1450	1495
Fif'h Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30, 05	550	600
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1906	205	225
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30, 05	325	375
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec 30, 05	..	585
Guardian Trust.	500,000	..	..	.....	225	..
Hamilton	500,000	2½	Q	Nov. 1, 05	300	310
Home	500,000	..	..	.....	175	..
Kings County	500,000	3	Q	Nov. 1, 05	400	425
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1905	1000	..
Lawyers' Mtg. In.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 1, 06	190	195
Lawy's Title In.	2,500,000	2½	Q	Nov., 1905	315	325
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	580	610
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1906	300	310
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	480	500
Mercantile	2,000,000	7½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	..	900
Metropolitan	2,000,000	5	Q	Jan. 2, 06	605	615
Mtge. Bond Co.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	105	110
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec., 1905	850	900
Mutual Alliance	500,000	..	..	.....	210	229
Nassau	500,000	4	S	Aug. 1905	260	265
National Surety	500,000	5	S	Aug. 1905	135	150
N.Y.Life In. & Tr.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec., 1905	1060	1075
N.Y.Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 06	205	210
New York	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec 30, 05	720	730
People's Trust.	1,000,000	1	M	Jan. 1, 06	330	340
Real Estate	250,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 06	260	..
Standard	1,000,000	2	S	Nov 30, 05	420	435
Title Guar. & T.	4,775,000	4	S	Sep 30, 05	660	675
Title Insurance	1,000,000	4	S	Oct. 2, 05	202	210
Tr. Co. of Am.	1,000,000	6	Q	Jan. 2, 06	700	720
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Dec 16, 05	1175	1225
U. S. Mtg. & T.	2,000,000	12	Q	Dec 30, 05	450	500
United States	2,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 1, 06	1075	1090
Van Norden	1,000,000	20	Q	Dec 30, 05	225	250
Washington Tr.	500,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 06	480	..
Williamsburg	750,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 06	230	235
Windsor	1,000,000	6	..	Dec 31, 04	240	250
GAS COMPANIES.						
Am. Lt. & Trac.	$6,000,000	1	Q	Nov 1, 05	112	113
Do preferred.	6,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 05	109	110
Bay State	20,000,000	..	..	.....	..	6-16
Binghamton Gas 1st 6s, 1920	250,000	3½	S	Oct., 1905	98	99
B'klyn Per. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	..	90
Do 1st mtg. 6s	500,000	..	..	.....	..	100
Buffalo City	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	90
††Do 5s	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1905	101	102
Cent. Ut. 4s, 1927	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	79	..
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	101	..
††Con. Gas of N. Y.	35,000,000	2½	Q	Dec 30, 05	150	151
Consumers' (Jer. City)	1,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 06	90	95
Detroit City	2,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	90	95
Detroit Gas	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 06	90	95
Equitable (Phila.)	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 06	90	95
Fort Wayne	1,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 06	90	95
Gas & Elec. Bergen Co.	1,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 06	90	95
Hudson Co. Gas	1,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 06	90	95
Indianapolis	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 06	90	95
Kings Co. Lighting	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 06	90	95
Lacl. Gas (St. L.)	1,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 06	90	95
Lacl. Gas (St. L.) pf.	1,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 06	90	95
Lacl. Gas Co.	1,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 06	90	95
Do preferred	1,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 06	90	95
Lacl. Gas Co. of St. L.	1,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 06	90	95
Do preferred	1,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 06	90	95
Lacl. Gas Co. of St. L. pf.

JAN

1906

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Jan. 27, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1906.	1905.	P. C.
New York	$2,064,624,417	$1,228,204,010	+68.2
Boston	148,274,906	104,885,739	+35.8
Philadelphia	133,795,760	102,030,018	+30.0
Baltimore	29,076,865	19,901,311	+16.0
Chicago	172,226,084	145,175,096	+18.2
St. Louis	58,434,274	46,590,722	+16.8
New Orleans	19,282,980	17,235,073	+12.0
Seven cities, 5 days	$2,632,719,705	$1,768,709,882	+48.8
Other cities, 5 days	370,275,084	296,041,762	+24.2
Total all cities, 5 days	$3,002,995,089	$2,066,751,144	+45.3
All cities, 1 day	595,641,237	410,721,880	+45.0
Total, all cities for week	$3,598,636,326	$2,477,473,024	+45.3

The following compilation is derived from the same source:

Week Ended.	1906.	1905.	
Jan. 27	$3,598,636,326	$2,477,473,024	$2,089,510,091
Jan. 20	3,740,901,517	2,312,527,881	2,171,463,754
Jan. 13	3,784,170,834	2,750,940,917	2,227,980,021
Jan. 6	3,560,580,297	2,845,002,269	2,413,979,304
	1905.	1904.	1903.
Dec. 30	$3,049,270,653	$2,181,145,578	$1,946,677,375
Dec. 23	3,398,874,151	2,579,125,839	1,688,300,339
Dec. 16	3,421,082,195	2,916,220,458	2,073,300,131
Dec. 9	3,223,716,306	3,291,348,845	2,193,055,157
Dec. 2	2,907,496,097	3,387,861,131	2,232,995,566
Nov. 25	3,096,278,141	2,643,741,846	1,745,890,919
Nv. 18	3,309,903,341	3,231,578,528	2,067,033,810
Nv. 11	2,975,797,580	2,520,051,836	2,096,374,505
Nov. 4	3,133,413,690	2,946,352,065	1,977,996,929
Oct. 28	2,903,295,232	2,822,990,042	1,941,442,542
Oct. 21	2,826,809,221	2,830,384,747	2,015,359,540
Oct. 14	2,802,794,447	2,451,184,424	2,027,396,485
Oct. 7	2,867,094,630	2,073,368,264	1,977,167,677
Sep. 30	2,550,158,481	2,190,053,315	2,226,903,412
Sep. 22	2,550,517,066	2,031,350,028	1,861,588,047
Sep. 16	2,519,639,300	2,200,590,827	1,840,347,178
Sep. 9	2,241,541,780	1,716,104,850	1,448,786,241
Sep. 2	2,534,011,734	1,963,210,025	1,737,903,320
Au. 26	2,410,915,484	1,737,573,562	1,540,019,497
Au. 19	2,518,598,024	1,870,214,301	1,865,338,319
Au. 12	2,230,577,996	1,748,203,924	1,822,960,026
Au. 5	2,525,073,495	1,790,696,982	2,048,919,220
Jy. 29	2,279,953,013	1,814,587,371	2,067,291,071
Jy. 22	2,377,288,956	2,112,229,024	2,071,472,008
Jy. 15	2,697,201,557	2,114,014,233	2,346,373,290
Jy. 1	2,718,349,814	2,067,025,064	2,184,807,140
Je. 24	2,280,650,594	1,827,983,024	1,944,324,033
Je. 17	2,368,141,474	1,890,259,927	2,103,350,927
Je. 10	2,410,980,287	1,761,169,926	2,252,044,355
Je. 3	2,411,140,483	1,935,187,333	2,426,946,758
My. 27	2,734,858,127	1,763,972,378	1,747,848,380
My. 20	2,726,710,898	2,007,476,894	2,245,251,629
My. 13	2,545,107,082	1,996,400,349	2,139,565,009
My. 6	3,280,910,769	2,191,761,462	2,136,436,606
Ap. 29	3,190,706,418	1,700,038,101	2,227,717,062
Ap. 22	2,867,455,080	1,912,366,338	2,133,602,024
Ap. 15	3,066,395,037	1,079,066,890	2,354,043,345
Ap. 8	3,044,956,632	2,002,117,230	1,965,850,314
Mh. 25	2,705,289,989	1,903,717,000	1,984,836,733
Mh. 18	3,010,872,200	1,918,560,549	2,125,488,030
Mh. 11	2,656,768,051	1,757,772,460	2,321,975,907
Mh. 4	3,386,001,427	1,898,383,323	2,464,581,140
Feb. 18	2,331,505,901	1,876,225,942	2,154,180,963
Feb. 11	2,871,170,711	1,817,417,219	2,082,283,270
Feb. 4	2,936,611,095	2,125,184,916	2,419,347,220

Total exchanges for the week ending at this date in 1903 were $2,252,061,208; in 1902, $2,212,698,537; in 1901, $2,110,476,512, and in 1900, $1,597,188,493. Largest clearings last year were $3,421,082,195, in the week ended Dec. 16, and the smallest $2,230,577,996, in the week ended Aug. 12. Largest clearings on record were $3,749,601,517 in the week ended Jan. 20, 1906, comparing with the previous high record of $3,680,067,393 for the week ended May 11, 1901.

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Dec. 9	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Dec. 2	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 25	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 18	2,151,172,925	73,421,975
Nov. 11	1,909,533,155	74,642,261
Nov. 4	2,011,497,014	80,952,722
Oct. 28	1,972,151,105	79,329,066
Oct. 21	1,771,905,977	77,577,726
Oct. 14	1,747,352,281	69,690,778
Oct. 7	2,049,158,448	114,192,970
Sept. 30	1,805,964,663	84,856,124
Sept. 23	1,596,273,263	82,272,104
Sept. 16	1,553,951,288	80,880,481
*Sept. 9	1,413,166,722	55,296,953
Sept. 2	1,666,177,425	77,326,823
Aug. 26	1,374,201,240	70,077,602
Aug. 19	1,491,544,714	70,313,612
Aug. 12	1,295,542,078	64,895,191
Aug. 5	1,589,648,899	78,780,824
July 29	1,402,125,714	77,325,192
July 22	1,420,265,298	71,157,095
July 15	1,722,590,067	75,083,279
*July 8	2,128,327,797	101,933,091
July 1	1,775,983,525	82,087,243
June 24	1,576,699,287	73,503,961
June 17	1,444,441,066	70,507,415
June 10	1,472,648,804	72,699,535
*June 3	1,953,392,575	93,395,338
May 27	1,821,601,721	80,549,943
May 20	1,572,317,783	86,976,044
May 13	1,628,894,296	72,677,545
May 6	2,193,254,185	81,619,769
April 29	2,207,779,289	99,949,039
April 22	1,946,652,011	77,985,997
April 15	2,082,178,320	91,001,932
April 8	2,050,008,453	85,673,726
April 1	1,914,562,823	71,195,982
March 25	1,814,981,962	58,106,470
March 18	2,062,087,809	64,008,021
March 4	2,347,246,020	93,536,257
*Feb. 25	1,990,495,216	88,000,567
Feb. 18	1,516,231,288	76,146,158
Feb. 11	1,780,309,84	74,735,289
Feb. 4	1,953,902,049	86,889,465
Jan. 28	1,907,712,709	76,214,921
Jan. 21	1,923,996,445	75,205,658

*Five days.

Largest daily exchanges on record at the New York Clearing House, $686,884,891, on Jan. 3, 1906, comparing with $598,537,409, the previous high record made on May 10, 1901. Largest daily exchanges in 1903, $591,624,045, on May 2; in 1904, $498,400,787, on Dec. 2; in 1903, $500,430,934, on Jan. 2. The largest weekly New York clearings in 1905 were $2,347,246,020, in the week of March 4; in 1904, $2,220,946,043 in the week of Dec. 3. The largest weekly clearings on record were those of the week of May 11, 1901, when the total was $2,853,085,385. The heaviest monthly clearings last year were those for November, $8,542,670,211, comparing with the high record of $9,325,432,425 in May, 1901. The smallest daily clearings last year were on April 22, $123,636,237, and in 1904, $102,875,701, on April 11. The smallest weekly clearings in 1905 were $1,385,940,578 in the week of Aug. 12, and in 1904, $891,340,718 in the week of Feb. 27. The smallest monthly clearings in 1905 were those of June, $6,735,310,119, comparing with $4,429,805,002, the lowest total of 1904, made in February.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Jan. 27	$2,494,544,643	$67,806,626
Jan. 20	2,453,534,228	63,985,322
Jan. 13	2,594,337,802	94,108,976
*Jan. 6	2,392,770,430	75,901,771
*Dec. 30	2,108,090,630	64,595,407

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and colder to-day; fair to-morrow; northwest winds.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,537. ** NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1906.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS.

MAGOON HERE, REPLIES TO POULTNEY BIGELOW

Canal Zone Governor Tells Conditions as He Sees Them.

45,000 MEN ARE AT WORK

Mr. Bigelow Was There on a Holiday, Mr. Magoon Declares, and So Saw Little Activity.

Gov. Charles E. Magoon of the Panama Canal Zone arrived here from Colon on the Finance yesterday morning. He will go to Washington to-day to pay his respects to the President and to attend the full meeting of the Canal Commission, which has been called to pass upon the report of the Board of Advisory Engineers. In addition to being Governor of the Canal Zone, Gov. Magoon is Minister to the Republic of Panama and a member of the Executive Committee of the Canal Commission. The Governor expects to return to the Isthmus in two weeks.

Gov. Magoon went to the Waldorf-Astoria as soon as he arrived, and later had a talk there with T. P. Shonts, Chairman of the Canal Commission. He talked to reporters last night, and it developed that his view and Poultney Bigelow's of conditions in the Canal Zone, as expressed by Mr. Bigelow in a recent article in The Independent, differ widely. Mr. Bigelow declared that after thorough investigation he was satisfied that the sanitary conditions could hardly be worse, and that laborers were leaving by hundreds on account of them and of poor pay.

Had Not Seen the Article.

"I have not seen the article," said Gov. Magoon. "I left Panama last Sunday, and the publication containing it had not arrived. I can say, however, that Mr. Bigelow's visit was very brief. He reached Colon at 10 o'clock in the morning on Thanksgiving Day, caught a train that landed him in Panama City at 4 o'clock, remained there an hour and a half, and returned to Colon. He left the Isthmus the next day at 2:10 o'clock. I understand that he spoke of the manner in which the work was going forward, and spoke of seeing laborers at work. As a matter of fact, he was at Panama on a holiday, when no one worked, so in that respect he is mistaken.

"Mr. Bigelow speaks of sewers being stopped up," put in Mr. Shonts, "and of a flood coming and backing sewage into cellars, thereby ruining many houses. As a matter of fact, there is not such a thing as a cellar in that part of the country."

"I feel that we are indebted to Mr. Bigelow for one thing," continued Gov. Magoon. "He was specific in his allegations, and other writers have been too general—so general, in fact, that we could not find any points to deny. With Mr. Bigelow it is different. Everything he has designated we are able to contradict, and in that he has done us a favor.

"I was appointed in April," continued the Governor, "and went down there in May. This is the first time I have been back, and it seems good to be here. As to whether the country is healthy, I suppose my own appearance might afford some indication."

Mr. Magoon smiled as he said this. He is more than six feet in height and weighs more than 200 pounds. He has a fine tropical tan and is the picture of health. The Governor wears a heavy brown mustache, and his hair is just turning gray. He is a bachelor.

"The only illness I have had down there," he continued, "was a rather bad attack of malaria shortly after reaching the Isthmus. There was an epidemic of yellow fever when I arrived, but it was suppressed. The measures adopted to combat it by the sanitarians have driven it out, I believe. It is now seventy-four days since there was a case in Panama City. On Dec. 11 a man died at Colon of what was supposed to be yellow fever. The autopsy did not confirm the diagnosis, and if it was not yellow fever it is much longer than seventy-four days since a case of it developed at Colon.

Malaria There Is Very Bad.

"Malaria on the Isthmus is very bad. It is the common disease, and, of course, immunity is not acquired. It is not so severe, however, as the malaria which developed in some of the Western States, such as Michigan and Illinois, when they were first opened up.

"The stegomyia, as the yellow fever breeding mosquitos are named, develop in habitations, and are attacked in the towns by fumigation. The anopheles, the malaria breeding mosquitos, are propagated in the swamps and are attacked with great success by draining. A great deal of oil is also used. It is our ultimate object to drain a strip half a mile wide clear across the Isthmus to reduce the propagation to a minimum."

About 45,000 Men at Work.

Gov. Magoon said that there are now about 15,000 laborers engaged in the canal work, and 30,000 other employes. In reply to a question concerning the efficiency of the Isthmian police, the Governor said:

"I have no hesitation in saying that there is not a house of public gambling or of ill-fame in the Canal Zone; there have not been any such, nor will there be.

"The stories concerning the 280 Martinique women now in the zone are discredited by the conduct of the women themselves. They have been watched by the police all the time since their arrival. There have been no arrests and no complaints about them. Of the whole number, 160 are living with men whom they declare to be their husbands. They are attending to their ordinary household duties, as would women of their own class in any peaceful community. The majority of the remaining 120 are employed as domestic servants in the households of residents of the canal district.

Continued on Page 2.

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The Famous Lake Shore Limited has sleeping cars for St. Louis and Cincinnati, leaving New York every day at 5:30 P. M., via New York Central lines. No excess fare.—Adv.

MISS ROOSEVELT HERE TO-DAY

Guest of the Goelets—Mr. Longworth Speaks of His Reflected Glory.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—Miss Roosevelt and her fiancé, Representative Longworth, who had been guests last night at the dinners given in the Bellevue-Stratford to Ambassador and Mrs. Lloyd Griscom, respectively, by Mr. and Mrs. Isaac H. Clothier, spent the day as members of a house party at Dolobran, the country home of Clement A. Griscom, at Haverford.

There was a dinner party at the Griscom's this afternoon. Among those present, besides Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth, were Ambassador and Mrs. Griscom, Ambassador Nabuco of Brazil, Representatives Sereno E. Payne and C. H. Grosvenor, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet of New York, Col. Scannel, formerly Secretary to the Brazilian Legation; C. L. Chermont, the present Secretary; Bronson Winthrop, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bettle, the latter a daughter of Clement Griscom. Shortly after dinner the Goelets hurried off to New York. They will be the hosts to-morrow and for several days of Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth. When they left Messrs. Payne and Grosvenor started for Washington.

In the morning Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth took a swift spin in an automobile. While they were away Mr. Grosvenor told of the couple's courtship during their voyage to and from the Far East when they were the members of the Taft party.

"When we started on this Philippine trip," he said, "we noticed Mr. Longworth's friendship for Miss Roosevelt. We also noticed that she apparently liked him. But it was not until we reached Japan that I saw there was something more than mere friendship between them. My wife discovered that it was a case of love and told me. Soon it became known to us that they were engaged, but nothing was said. The time had not come for the announcement. The charming scenery of Japan is conducive to love-making and I guess none of it was wasted.

"Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth have been somewhat puzzled over the great public interest taken in their coming marriage. Mr. Longworth did the right thing at the dinner last night when, in his speech, he referred to the girl to whom he is engaged. He came out as a plain, ordinary young man with such a man's love for his wife to be.

Continuing, Mr. Grosvenor said:

"I do not believe that Mr. Longworth wishes to enter the Diplomatic Service. He will, I think, keep in politics. His bill providing for the acquisition of buildings for our Ambassadors and Ministers abroad will surely go through Congress. Every one realizes that this country suffers in comparison with other countries in the matter of buildings for the foreign representatives."

Mr. Longworth, referring to his engagement, said in his speech at the Clothier dinner:

"This praise I little deserve, because I am standing here in a reflected light; and when the rays come from the sun I am indeed glad." Becoming bolder with the applause his words evoked, he continued: "And though it is late, I think I see the sun shining beyond the palm trees in the other room."

Behind a bank of palms, listening eagerly to his address, was the President's daughter.

FREIGHTER IN COLLISION.

The Calderon Strikes a Float—Fourteen Cars Are Lost.

The Belgian freight steamship Calderon has a hole in her port bow almost big enough for a horse and wagon to go through, fourteen freight cars all loaded with shingles are at the bottom of New York Bay, and a New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad float is ashore on the northern shore of Governor's Island as the result of a collision in which the Calderon, a tug, and two floats figured early yesterday morning. The accident happened about 6:40 A. M. off the Battery, and was due to the inability of the tug to get out of the way of the big freighter in time to prevent the smash-up. The lone man who was on board the float when the Calderon crashed into it was rescued by the crew of the tug Fred B. Dalzell, the craft that was guiding the Calderon out.

The Calderon left Pier 8, Brooklyn, about 6:10 o'clock yesterday morning. She was bound for South American ports. She was just off the Battery when she sighted Tug No. 9 of the New Haven Road, with a barge on each side of her, on her way up the river. The Calderon immediately signaled the nature of the manoeuvre she was going to make, and the tug promptly replied, indicating that she understood, and would act accordingly.

The Captain of the tug, however, reckoned without the tide, and when he attempted to get out of the way of the Calderon he found that the tide, which was ebbing, was so strong that the tug was unable to swing the big floats, each of which had fourteen loaded freight cars on board, out of the way in time to prevent the collision that he knew was to take place a moment later on.

With a crash that was heard on State Street the big steamship and the great iron float, with its load of freight cars, came together. The next moment the cars were toppling one over the other into the water, while the tug from which the float had been released by the force of the impact was rushing with the other float to a point of safety. The Dalzell was alongside the Calderon, and a member of her crew saw the man who was on the float as he went overboard. The Dalzell quickly steamed to the place where the man was floundering, a line was thrown to him, and a minute later he was shivering, but unhurt, on board the Dalzell.

Capt. Russell of the Calderon brought his ship to a stop immediately after the collision, and, casting anchor, proceeded with his sub-officers and engineers to make an examination of the craft to determine the extent of the damage she had sustained. He found that in her port bow, about four feet aft, there was a great jagged hole. Of course it was impossible for the Calderon to proceed any further, and soon afterward the Dalzell took the steamship to Erie Basin, where the vessel will be repaired.

The float, the iron bow of which crashed into the bow of the Calderon after its load of freight cars had gone overboard, drifted ashore on Governors Island. The work of raising the freight cars will be begun to-day.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—Ss. City of Atlanta, Savannah, Jan. 26. Passed in Sandy Hook at 11:35 P. M.

Arion Hall, Madison Square Garden, Friday, Feb. 9th 1906.—Adv.

TWO NUNS WITH BOMBS NEAR CZAR'S PALACE

Serious Fighting Between Rebels and Troops at Kutais.

A REPUBLIC LASTED A MONTH

Story of the Revolutionary Outbreak in Ciscaucasia—Insurgent Army Defeated Loyal Troops.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 28.—Two nuns have been arrested at Tsarskoe-Selo. They had bombs in their possession.

A full report of the speeches exchanged on Jan. 5 between the Czar and a deputation of the reactionary League of Russian Men is published to-day. One speaker said the league's watchword was "orthodoxy, autocracy, and nationality." No alien could enter the league, and Jews, even converts, were rigorously excluded.

"We are convinced," said the speaker, "that the present sedition is the work of the Jews' hands." He therefore entreated the sovereign, for the good of the country, not to grant equality before the law to the Jews. "Otherwise," he said, "they will rule over us."

The Emperor replied, "I shall think it over."

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 28.—It is reported from Kutais, Transcaucasia, that serious encounters have occurred there between the revolutionists and the troops, in which several of the latter were killed. The arrival of Gen. Alikhanoff with troops from Tiflis brought about the restoration of order, the revolutionists taking flight.

The newspapers publish interesting accounts received by mail of the disorders in smaller cities in the interior during the period of armed revolt, many of which passed unnoticed at the time owing to the interruption of telegraphic communication. In a number of instances the troops were defeated and driven out of the towns or forced to surrender.

At Sotssi, on the Black Sea, eighty Cossacks of the garrison who attempted to disperse a gathering in the market place were routed by the revolutionists and forced to flee to their barracks outside the town, where they were regularly besieged. The insurgents brought up an old cannon from the port and bombarded the barracks for two days with such effect that the Cossacks were forced to surrender.

The triumph of the revolutionists was short-lived, however, for a torpedo-boat destroyer arrived from Batum, and the population, at the first threat of a bombardment, hastened to liberate the prisoners, and to deliver up their arms, as well as the funds of the City Treasurer, which had been taken to the mountains.

A letter from Pyatigorsk, in Ciscaucasia, describes the rise and fall of the "North Caucasian Republic," which had a thrilling history of a month. After the revolt of the reserve battalion garrisoning Pyatigorsk the soldiers were joined by the entire population of that and four neighboring cities. A Constituent Assembly was summoned and a "revolutionary army" was formed, consisting of the mutinous soldiers, who were led by a renegade Cossack officer, and several bands of the fighting branch of the revolutionary organizations and other irregulars.

This rebel army carried on a successful campaign against the troops guarding the railroad stations, who were driven back for some forty miles along the line with considerable loss. The revolutionists conceived the plan of marching to Rostoff-on-Don, 250 miles away, and even talked of continuing on to Kharkoff to join hands with the supposed revolutionary army there. They were to stop on the way and attack the important arsenal at Georgievsk, where there are large stores of rifles, cannon, and machine guns.

The rebels were attacked by three companies of Cossacks, whom they defeated with heavy loss, most of the survivors being killed in their flight across the thin ice of a stream.

Later the rebel army encountered a column consisting of infantry, a battery of artillery, and several companies of Cossacks. This column was too strong to be resisted, and the revolutionary leaders after a hasty council of war fled. The "republic" then came to an end.

At Viatka, in the Government of that name, a band largely composed of school boys and school girls, seized the waterworks, which they held for fifteen hours against a whole battalion of infantry. The troops were attacked in the rear by two companies of revolutionaries, who were finally driven to a fortified house. This house was captured after a bombardment lasting two hours. Among the killed was the Colonel commanding the troops.

Count Witte to-day received a telegram from Gen. Linevitch reporting that all is quiet with the Manchurian armies. The General also reports that order prevails at Vladivostok, where the mutinous sailors have been disarmed.

GIFTS FOR MISS ROOSEVELT.

Costly Jewels and Stuffs Sent by Dowager Empress of China.

PEKING, Jan. 28.—The Dowager Empress has sent to the American Legation a number of wedding presents for Miss Alice Roosevelt. The presents consist of costly jewels, silks, and ermine robes.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 28.—Congressman Longworth's constituents are to be asked to give $1 each for a fund to buy Miss Roosevelt a wedding present. The plan was started to-day by several prominent men residing in his district. No word concerning the project has as yet been received from Mr. Longworth.

Want Mr. Cleveland in Los Angeles.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 28.—Newspapers here have started a movement to extend to ex-President Grover Cleveland a formal invitation to make his home here.

FLORIDA AND CAROLINA RESORTS. Three trains daily via Seaboard Air Line Ry. Seaboard Florida Limited is handsomest and quickest Florida train. Office, 1183 Broadway.—Adv.

RUSSIA MAY DESERT FRANCE.

Said She Will Not Oppose Germany's Police Plan for Morocco.

Special Cables to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1906.]

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—The Tageblatt says that the German proposition that the work of policing Morocco be intrusted to neutral powers will be supported at the Algeciras conference by the United States, Austria, and Italy.

Russia, it is added, will not oppose the proposition.

Germany, according to the Tageblatt, will suggest as the neutral powers to do the policing Switzerland and the Netherlands.

If the Tageblatt's advices regarding the attitude of Russia should prove to be accurate, it goes without saying that a severe blow will be dealt to the French contentions at the Moroccan conference.

France, despite Count Cassini's assertion that Russia's rôle will be to smooth away differences, has all along counted on the active support of her ally. The question as to which power or powers shall control the police force, which will be charged with the duty of maintaining order in the Sultan's dominions is, of course, the crux of the conference.

When the conference began Germany counted on the support of Austria, Belgium, and Holland, but if the Government expected support from other powers it did not make its expectation known. France, on the other hand, expected support not only from Russia but from the United States and Italy.

A CAR-AHEAD REVOLT.

Passengers Sat in a Barn for Hours—Will Sue the Company.

Indignant at being ordered, for the second time at that point, to take the car ahead, twelve passengers, including one woman, remained in a Third Avenue surface car at the barn at Sixty-fifth Street for four hours early yesterday morning. Though the car was run into the back of the barn and they were jeered and cursed by the railway employes, they stood their ground from 1:30 o'clock until nearly daylight.

Led by a big German, the twelve passengers formed an impromptu organization and agreed to carry the matter into the courts and to demand damages of the railroad company.

The thirteen passengers were on a northbound car which reached the barn about 1:30 o'clock. There it stopped, and the thirteen were told to take the car ahead. A car was waiting, and they entered it. Then the Inspector told the thirteen that something was wrong with the car and that they would have to take another car ahead. No other car was ready, but they were told to go out into the cold rain and wait for one that would be run out of the barn. They balked at that, and the Inspector ordered the car run into the barn. It was run in. There didn't seem to be anything the matter with it.

About 3 o'clock the leader of the party, leaving his gloves and cane behind as a hostage, went to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station and asked the Sergeant there where he might find a newspaper reporter. One was sent to the car barn. He went to the barn, but could not reach the passengers in the car and was not allowed to enter it.

To keep themselves awake, the passengers sang "We Won't Go Home Till Morning" and "Wait Till the Sun Shines, Nellie," &c. It didn't lack much of 6 o'clock when they gave up the wait and departed, vowing to have the law on the company.

PRINCESS ENA VISITS SPAIN.

Alfonso Takes Her to San Sebastian—Flowers Showered on Her.

BIARRITZ, Jan. 28.—King Alfonso, with the military members of his household in full uniform, arrived here to-day in automobiles to conduct the Princess Ena of Battenberg, her mother, Princess Henry, and Prince Alexander of Battenberg to San Sebastian. The start for San Sebastian was made at 11:15 A. M. Princess Ena, Princess Henry, and King Alfonso were in the first automobile, and Prince Alexander and his suite in the second, the military officers following in other automobiles.

Everywhere along the route the royal party was enthusiastically greeted. At San Sebastian the entire population seemed to have turned out, and flowers were showered upon the Princesses, to whom the municipality presented magnificent bouquets.

The Queen Mother, Maria Christina, received Princess Ena in the most gracious manner. After luncheon at the palace the King and the Princesses took a trip around the town and the surrounding country, returning for tea at the palace.

At 5:30 o'clock the Princesses, accompanied by his Majesty and Prince Alexander, left for Biarritz, arriving at the Villa Mouriscot at 6:45 o'clock. The King left for San Sebastian on a special train at 7 o'clock in order to dine with the Queen Mother.

Premier Moret arrived at San Sebastian in the morning. He spent the day at the Palace and returned to Madrid at midnight.

It is understood that King Alfonso will proclaim an unusually extensive amnesty on the occasion of the formal announcement of his betrothal.

PROF. LADD LEAVES YALE.

Takes Chair at Western Reserve—To Spend Next Year in Japan.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 28.—Prof. George T. Ladd, who for twenty-five years has been in the department of philosophy at Yale, will leave here to-day for Cleveland, where he will enter on his duties as professor in Western Reserve University. He will serve for the balance of the college year, and in August go to Japan for a year of study and lecture. Prof. Ladd is an alumnus of Adelbert College, now a part of Western Reserve, in the class of '64. In 1881 he received his degree from Yale, and until last June taught here.

Prof. Ladd takes a keen interest in the extension of learning in Japan. He recently was invited to visit Japan by the Imperial Education Society. He has made two trips there, the last in 1899, and his visits have resulted in bringing to the United States many Japanese teachers and students, many of whom have become identified with Yale.

Low rates to Florida, Cuba, and all Southern points via SEABOARD LINE.—Adv.

MANACLED SAILORS SAVED FROM FLAMES

Kirby's Daring Rescues at Newport Naval Buildings.

PRISONERS FALL INTO SEA

But Are Saved Again—Seven Training Structures Are Destroyed—Damage, $100,000.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 28.—Seven buildings connected with the United States Naval Training Station at Coaster's Harbor Island, in this city, were destroyed by fire to-night, the estimated loss being $100,000.

The buildings destroyed were the detention building, machine shop, paint shop, paymaster's storehouse, carpenter's shop, and two small storehouses.

The fire was discovered at about 9:30 o'clock by a sentry who, in passing the machine shop, adjoining the detention building, smelled smoke. Investigation showed that the fire was making rapid headway.

The alarm was given and all the apprentice boys, 1,500 in number, with the members of the detachment of marines and the enlisted men, answered the call to quarters. By the time a bucket brigade had been formed the flames had leaped to the detention building, a brick structure two stories high and about 120 by 50 feet dimensions.

The work of the bucket brigade was of no avail against the fire, as a strong northwest wind sprang up and threatened to carry the flames to nearly every quarter of the reservation. Aid from the Newport Fire Department was then asked.

All the smaller storehouses and shops about the detention building were of wooden construction and fell an easy prey to the fire.

The apprentices, marines, and enlisted men, under the command of Commander Sawyer, the Commandant at the station, gave the firemen great assistance. When it was discovered that the bucket brigade could not cope with the flames the men were ordered to devote their energies to saving property.

At this time the paymaster's office and storehouse were burning fiercely, but the men and boys managed to make their way into the building and to save a portion of the stores. The safe was opened by the paymaster and all the money and official documents were removed and placed under a guard of marines.

One of the burned buildings contained all the small boats and cutters used for practice purposes at the station. These boats had been hauled from the water when Winter set in, and had been stored in the building. All were destroyed.

Several apprentices in single irons were confined in the detention building at the time the fire broke out. Physical Instructor Joseph Kirby liberated them by a heroic effort. When he reached the detention building he could not see the young prisoners because of smoke, but they answered his call. Supported by a line of men, Kirby made his way to the spot where the boys were in confinement, and passed them back, one by one, to the men behind him, and so out upon the sea wall. In passing over the sea wall two of the manacled boys fell overboard, but were immediately rescued. They were sent to the barracks for the rest of the night.

For a time the famous old frigate Constellation, which is used as a practice ship at the station, was in danger of destruction, but prompt work on the part of the firemen saved the ship. A shift of the wind a few minutes later removed all danger.

The origin of the fire is not known. At 11:30 o'clock it was still burning, but under control. A large quantity of naval stores was destroyed.

The fire-fighting forces were increased by details from the torpedo station and from the Naval War College.

The destruction of the detention building has solved a problem at the station. One naval board condemned the structure, and recommended that it be destroyed. Later another board recommended that it be used as a machine shop. It has been used but little recently. During the recent epidemic of spinal meningitis it served as a hospital.

WIRE GUN BREAKS RECORDS.

Fires Two Shots of a Muzzle Velocity of 3,410 Feet a Second.

Two shots from the Brown six-inch wire gun attained a muzzle velocity of 3,410 feet a second—the greatest velocity ever obtained from any gun of equal calibre—at the Government proving grounds, at Sandy Hook, on Saturday. Fourteen rounds in all were fired, under the supervision of Col. Charles S. Smith, United States Army. Up to date eighty rounds have been fired at the proving grounds from the Brown gun.

The test was a continuation of those that have been going on for weeks, and the performance of Saturday will cause the liveliest interest in the artillery branch of the service. The two shots that attained the velocity referred to were characterized by the officers who witnessed the test as having attained "by all odds the greatest velocity ever obtained from any gun of the calibre and length of the Brown gun." The Brown gun uses a projectile that weighs 100 pounds, and is propelled by 72½ pounds of smokeless powder.

An idea of the tremendous speed of the projectile fired by the Brown gun may be had when it is remembered that in the civil war the muzzle velocity obtained from the largest guns averaged only about 1,500 feet per second. Further tests of the Brown gun are still to be made, and although the officers in charge of the tests do not say so, there is no doubt, according to officers not connected with the proving grounds, that they expect to obtain even more remarkable results from the six-inch wire gun.

STAKED HIS LIFE ON APPEAL.

Man First Sentenced to Prison Now Condemned to Die.

Special to The New York Times.

PENDLETON, Ark., Jan. 28.—Dissatisfied with a term of twenty-one years for murder in the second degree, Martin Nash appealed to the Supreme Court and secured a reversal. His second trial ended to-day in a verdict of murder in the first degree, the penalty of which is death, and he has been sentenced to be hanged on March 2 at Arkansas City.

Nash on June 18, 1902, shot James Ross, Jr. He had a grudge against him, it was said, because Ross, as a special Deputy Sheriff, had made an arrest that displeased Nash.

MONTREAL OR QUEBEC AND RETURN. Special fare for round trip, going Feb. 1, returning until February 11. Inquire Agents N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R.—Adv.

CARTER H. HARRISON HURT.

He and Alderman Carey Narrowly Escape Death in Auto Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 28.—Ex-Mayor Carter H. Harrison and Alderman Carey of Chicago had a narrow escape from death yesterday evening while touring the orange groves in an automobile.

They and others were going to the home of Paul de Longpré to visit the artist, and as the car neared the de Longpré house it traveled at great speed and plunged into a ditch which had been cut across the road.

All the occupants were thrown out, and Mr. Harrison was stunned and severely bruised and scratched about the body and head. Alderman Carey's shoulder was dislocated.

FOUND GREAT ANCIENT CITY.

French Archaeologist's Discovery in Guatemala.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 28.—Count Maurice de Peregny, a French archaeologist, has discovered in the Peten District of Guatemala evidences of what he claims to be an immense ancient city of the Mayas, which will take months to properly investigate.

He will return to this continent next year to complete his investigations.

SLIDE UNDER TRAIN UNHURT.

Five Children at Coasting Party Pass Under Moving Cars.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Jan. 28.—While at a coasting party last night five children, coming at a tremendous rate down hill on a big traveler, ran beneath a moving freight train. The sleds missed the front trucks of a car by only a few inches, and got across the track before the rear trucks hit them.

The children escaped without injury. They had failed to see the signal that a train was approaching, and were too badly frightened to make any effort to stop.

VILLAGE NEARLY WIPED OUT.

McGraw's Fire Apparatus Was Put Out of Commission.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Fire in the village of McGraw, four miles east of Cortland, this morning destroyed twelve of the fifteen stores and shops in Main Street, causing a loss estimated at $60,000.

An old-fashioned hand engine constituted the village equipment, and that was put out of commission at the start by one of the firemen dropping a wrench into the valve. The arrival of apparatus from Cortland was all that saved any of the village from destruction.

STRIKE BREAKERS IN FORCE

Pass Through Jersey City—Said to be for N. Y. Central Power Houses.

Four hundred men, said to be strike breakers, passed through Jersey City in the twenty-four hours preceding last midnight. They said they had been recruited in Pittsburg and the West for work on a power house near the northern boundary of New York City.

Work on the power houses in Yonkers and in Webster Avenue, the Bronx, for the electrification of the New York Central Railroad, has been delayed for the last ten days by a strike. Between 200 and 300 men, mostly ironworkers, are out. It was suggested in Jersey City that the men were intended for this work. Late last night they had not arrived at the power houses.

CHICAGO SUBWAY PROJECT.

City Council to be Asked to Grant a Fifty-Year Franchise.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Application will be made to the City Council to-morrow night by the Chicago Central Subway Railroad Company for a fifty-year franchise for a ten-mile subway system for passenger traffic under Chicago's downtown streets.

The company was organized in 1894, with a capital of $15,000,000, and a franchise was asked for at that time, but the Council refused to grant it.

It is understood that the persons interested in the present subway, which is used for freight only, will construct the new subway for passenger traffic, provided a franchise can be secured.

AUTO CAUSED HER DEATH.

Frightened Miss Drew's Horse, Which Dragged Her by Stirrup.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 28.—As result of the reckless driving of an automobile, Miss Drew, the daughter of C. C. Drew of Boston, is dead.

Miss Drew, while horseback riding yesterday in St. George Street, met an auto being driven at high speed. Miss Drew's horse was spirited and she waved her hand as a signal for the chauffeur to slow down. The chauffeur disregarded the young woman's warning, and approached her at a 40-mile an hour gait.

Just before the automobile reached her Miss Drew lost control of her horse and she was thrown. Her foot caught in a stirrup, and she was dragged several blocks. The horse finally fell, and Miss Drew was removed to the Flagler Hospital. Her skull had been fractured and both her arms and legs had been broken. She survived until to-day.

The tragic death of his daughter has made Mr. Drew seriously ill. The authorities have not yet learned the name of the person who was driving the automobile.

BOMB WRECKS A HOUSE.

Twenty Inmates Escape Death and Only One Is Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 28.—The rear of the house at 32 Union Avenue was wrecked at 2:20 o'clock this morning by the explosion of a dynamite bomb placed outside the kitchen door on the second floor while the twenty inmates of the house, all Polanders, were asleep. All escaped death, and Miss Valeria Burakowicz, whose room was nearest to the bomb, and the most badly wrecked, was only slightly injured on the right shoulder.

The explosion, which completely wrecked the three rear rooms of Paul Mosezyuski's apartments on the second floor, was not heard in the immediate neighborhood, but awoke many people living a mile away from the scene. Mrs. Daniel C. Bookt, an invalid, was taken to the hospital suffering from the shock induced by the explosion.

Thomas Nast's Body Brought Back.

The body of Thomas Nast, the cartoonist, arrived here for burial yesterday on the steamer Finance from Colon. Mr. Nast, who was appointed Consul General to Guyaquil on May 2, 1901, died there of yellow fever on Dec. 7, 1902.

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS. "N. Y. & Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M.; "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:25 A. M., via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line. 1,162 B'way, N. Y.—Adv.

The Purity of Burnett's Vanilla never questioned by any pure food commission.—Adv.

GEN. WHEELER'S COFFIN PASSES 'MID THOUSANDS

Troops Escort Body from Brooklyn to Manhattan.

SERVICES AT ST. THOMAS'S

Veterans of Two Wars Pay Tribute—General's War Horse Follows the Coffin.

Wrapped in the Stars and Stripes and the Confederate battle flag commingled, the body of Brig. Gen. Joseph Wheeler was borne yesterday on a gun carriage under military escort from the home of his sister in Brooklyn across the Brooklyn Bridge and up the island of Manhattan to St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, where simple funeral services were held before a congregation that packed the church to the doors. After the services the body was escorted to the Pennsylvania Ferry at the foot of Twenty-third Street and conveyed to Jersey City, whence it traveled in a special car to Washington, where the burial will take place to-day in Arlington Cemetery.

The march from the home of the General's sister, Mrs. Sterling Smith, 173 Columbia Heights, covered an eight-mile route and passed through a continuous lane of spectators, who stood with bared heads as the coffin passed. Probably not less than 60,000 persons saw the procession.

Many veterans who had fought against Gen. Wheeler and others who had fought with him, who were unable to parade, gathered at Fifty-first Street and Fifth Avenue. Spectators had taken up the space they sought, but when an old man came to them and asked if they would not make room for the men who had fought in the Northern and the Southern armies, they gave up the choice positions. No one is known to have given the suggestion that the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic should veil their medals with crepe, but every one of them rendered this tribute to the dead. The veterans of the Confederate Army wore crepe in their buttonholes.

Flags at Half Mast.

All along the line of march hotels and clubs had lowered their flags to half mast, and the armories of Manhattan and Brooklyn also half masted their colors at the time scheduled for the funeral cortège, and kept them so until they were lowered at sundown.

In the early hours of the morning, when it was raining heavily, floral tributes arrived at Mrs. Smith's home from Confederate camps and Union posts, the President of the United States, old friends of both armies, and from those who had known the General in Congress. A quiet crowd also began to gather about the house, despite the weather.

When the sky cleared and the rain stopped, a little girl came to the door with a single American Beauty rose. She said that the General had patted her on the head one afternoon when she was coming home from school and that she had told her mother of the little man whom everybody called "the General." She had asked her mother if so small a man could have been a great soldier, and learned that her big grandfather from Virginia had served under the little man and reverenced him until he died. Her single rose was placed among the folds of the Stars and Stripes and the Stars and Bars, while the splendid floral tributes were carried away in two wagons.

Shortly after the end of the morning services in the churches, Columbia Heights was filled with a great multitude. The Second Battery of the National Guard of New York lumbered up before the house, escorting a gun carriage from which the gun had been removed. The flag-wrapped coffin was borne down the steps and carefully fastened to the carriage. Troop C and the Second Battery formed the escort until Manhattan was reached, when the procession was augmented by a company of the Eighth Regular Infantry, the Second Regular Battery from Fort Hamilton, the Seventy-first Regiment of the National Guard, a delegation of veterans of the Spanish and civil wars, and the United Boys' Brigade of America. Two military bands alternated in playing funeral marches. Carriages containing Gen. and Mrs. Fred. D. Grant and the relatives of Gen. Wheeler followed the coffin.

The Empty Saddle.

Just before them walked a cavalryman leading an old black charger that was ridden by Gen. Wheeler in Cuba. On the animal's back was an empty army saddle with its blanket bearing the insignia in gold of a Brigadier General of the United States Army.

The procession turned from Columbia Heights down Orange Street to Liberty, and thence over the Brooklyn Bridge. There was a halt at the Plaza before the City Hall, while the military organizations of the United States Government and those of Manhattan were forming in line.

The park and the adjoining streets were crowded with a silent throng, except here and there where people were recounting stories of Gen. Wheeler, who seemed to have been as well known to the average New Yorker as was Gen. Sherman. The favorite story was one brought back from the Spanish-American war by a Seventy-first Regiment soldier. It was that in ordering a charge, the General seemed to think he was back in the sixties, and yelled:

"Give it to 'em, boys! The Yankees are on the run!"

Soon the bugles blew and the procession turned into Broadway, lined on either side from four to six deep with bareheaded men.

Turning into Washington Square, the procession met a Sunday holiday crowd of Italians, who, hearing the bands playing the Dead March, became silent at once, the men uncovering and the women crossing themselves and praying for the dead.

Before the body reached the church the troops lined up on the east side of Fifth Avenue, the infantry at "present arms," the cavalry and artillery with lowered sabres, as the caisson passed them.

Crowds Before the Church.

Long before the hour appointed for the church ceremonies three times as many people as could be admitted to St. Thomas's were clamoring for pews, and 150 policemen under the direction of Inspector Walsh were kept busy keeping the crowd in order. There were fully 5,000 people in the streets adjacent to the

church, and the police formed lines to keep the entrances clear as the parade approached.

Three Sergeants Major and five First Sergeants of the Eighth Infantry were the active pall bearers, and bore the coffin from the caisson into the church, preceded by the Rev. Dr. E. M. Stires, pastor of St. Thomas's, and the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix of Trinity Church, who assisted in the ceremonies. Then came George Maccullough Miller, Warden, and D. O. Mills and Charles Stout, Vestrymen.

Directly following the coffin were the honorary pall bearers—Fitch Smith, Dr. John Wyeth, Col. R. T. Wilson, Col. John Jacob Astor, John McKesson, S. R. Bertron, Dr. William M. Polk, J. Pierpont Morgan, Commander Parker, United States Navy, retired; Archer Huntington, Gen. J. H. Wilson, Gen. Kent, Senator William A. Clark of Montana, Charles S. Fairchild, Gen. Fred D. Grant, Gen. O. O. Howard, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Dr. R. Ogden Doremus, and Dr. Parrins. Then came Gen. Wheeler's daughters and Major Wheeler, his son, who was in uniform. While the coffin was being placed in front of the chancel the honorary pall bearers took seats to the left, while the relatives of Gen. Wheeler, attended by Lieut. John F. James of Gen. Grant's staff, sat at the right.

The church was crowded when the services began, and there were many notable New York people in the congregation, among whom were Thomas F. Ryan and Gen. Daniel E. Sickles. Many of the pews had been reserved for members of Southern societies, who were admitted upon the personal cards of members of the Wheeler family. Among the organizations represented were the Daughters of the Confederacy of New York, the Society of the war of 1812, under the command of Clarence H. Eagle; the Confederate Veterans' Camp, under Major Edward Owen; members of the alumni of the Cheshire School of Connecticut, William N. H. Hubbell Camp of Spanish war veterans, and the Georgia Society of New York. The Confederate Veterans' Camp included four or five men who had served in the Confederate cavalry with Gen. Wheeler.

In the Cheshire School alumni were some of those who had attended that institution with Gen. Wheeler when the General was a boy. It was the practice of the boys at the Cheshire School to climb to the roof, hang over, and inscribe their names on the bricks below. Gen. Wheeler, although a small boy, won he honor of cutting his name, "Joe Wheeler," at a mark far below that of any other lad in the school. The inscription is there yet.

Flowers from Roosevelt.

The chancel of the church was banked with flowers. Chief among them was a contribution from President Roosevelt. It was a pillow of oak leaves, bearing a white and yellow cavalry sabre of immortelles. Another offering came from "The Texas Rangers," another from "The Texas Cavalry," and a huge bank of roses and immortelles from one who identified himself simply as "A Reb." Miss Helen Gould and Col. John Jacob Astor also sent floral pieces. The flowers were gathered and shipped to Washington, where they will be placed upon Gen. Wheeler's grave at the Arlington Cemetery.

As the coffin entered the church the full-vested choir sang "Lead, Kindly Light." Dr. Stires, an old friend of the Wheeler family, then read the opening sentences of the ritual, followed by the psalter of the Church. The choir then sang "Lord, Let Me Know Mine End." Dr. Stires then made a brief address.

"This is one of the great occasions of our life," said Dr. Stires, "when we are left to honor the memory of a rare man. I do not speak of his record as citizen, statesman, or soldier, or the mere record of his deeds. It is of the man I think at this hour.

"Was he entitled to be called great? It will not be difficult for you to decide. He was distinguished by courage without rashness, by wisdom without pride, by tenderness without weakness, by patience without hesitation, by justice which always leaned to mercy. He honored man, he trusted man, to every man he was ready to give his time, his substance, his heart.

"The Master he served once said that the greatest in the kingdom is he who is the servant of all. Know you ever any man more ready to be the servant of all? Tender in the home life, able, incorruptible as a statesman, as a chevalier without fear and without a blemish, the North gives him unstinted honor. The South, even in her grief, is proud of her ever-loyal son. Cuba, for whose freedom he fought, sobs out her woe across the waves, and the world pauses for a moment today to declare that this was indeed a man.

"Let there be little of sadness here, for we are not commemorating a defeat. It is the victory of life, the triumph of character. A man stands in the presence of the Son of Man. A Christian soldier is called to headquarters, where his Commander gives him welcome and promises him higher service."

Body Borne to the Ferry.

When Dr. Stires had concluded his address the choir sang "Crossing the Bar," and after the creed was recited, Dr. Dix leading, "I Heard a Voice from Heaven" was sung. Dr. Dix pronounced the benediction, and in closing the services the choir sang the recessional, "The Strife Is O'er." The active pallbearers, followed by the mourners and honorary pallbearers, then bore the coffin to the waiting caisson and Troop C and Company E, Eighth Regular Infantry, escorted the body to the West Twenty-third Street Ferry on its way to Washington.

The coffin arrived at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, Jersey City, at 5:15 P. M. It was met at the boat by a detail from the Joseph Wheeler Garrison, Veterans of the Spanish War, commanded by J. Edwin Browne, who came from Union Hill, N. J. They escorted the caisson to the foot of the elevator. The coffin was placed in the observation car New Jersey, which was attached to Chesapeake and Ohio train No. 65. It occupied the forward end of the car, the rear portion being reserved for Gen. Wheeler's relatives. On the coffin were placed Gen. Wheeler's hat and sword. The train started for Washington at 5:25.

The crowds did not depart after the services had begun in St. Thomas's Church. Most of the people kept their places waiting for the return of the funeral procession.

While they were waiting an awning just south of the entrance to the Windsor Arcade, the site of the Windsor Hotel fire, suddenly blazed up. A policeman sent in an alarm and an engine company soon put out the fire, but not before a great many people had been frightened.

The mounted police and men of the Seventy-first Regiment kept the throng in order.

EX-CONFEDERATES ANGRY.

Don't Want Gen. Wheeler's Body to Lie Among Union Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—There is much indignation among Confederate veterans in this city over the disposition which is to be made of the body of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, and it is reported that some of them will refuse to attend the funeral. The complaint is that Gen. Wheeler is not to be buried in that section of Arlington set apart for Confederates, but is to be laid to rest among Union soldiers.

Through the efforts of President McKinley a small portion of the National Cemetery was set apart for Confederates, and the men who fought under Wheeler had expected that he would be buried here. Instead of that Major Beach, a friend of the General and an officer who served on his staff in Cuba, selected a place in the Union part of the cemetery near the grave of Gen. Sheridan. The choice was ratified by the family, but it appears that they gave no especial attention to the fact that it was not in the Confederate part of the burying ground.

The Confederates say that Wheeler's fame was won chiefly as a Confederate soldier; that he was a Lieutenant General in the Confederate Army, and the commander of the Southern cavalry, and that his brief experience in the Spanish war should not overshadow that part of his record which made him famous.

Gen. Wheeler's body arrived here at 10:55 o'clock. It was taken to St. John's Church, where to-morrow it will lie in state with a guard of honor from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 P. M. The funeral procession will form at that time and take the body to Arlington, where full military honors will be paid. There will be no services at the church, but the Episcopal burial service will be read at Arlington by the Rev. Dr. Stires of St. Thomas's Church, New York.

Blue and gray will join in the honors to be paid. The military escort will consist of a battalion of engineers from Washington Barracks, representing the infantry arm; a squadron of cavalry and a battery of light artillery from Fort Myer; the United Confederate Veterans, members of the Grand Army of the Republic, United Spanish War Veterans, the Army and Navy Union, and other societies.

The honorary pall bearers will include representatives of the Confederate Army, Gen. Wheeler's staff in the Spanish war, his staff in the civil war, the regular army, the United States Senate, and the House, with Representatives at large.

Gen. Wheeler's Confederate staff will be represented among the pall bearers by Gen. Howard, Gen. Harding, Col. Anderson, Col. Marcelius Pointer, Major Hayes, Major William E. Wailes, and Dr. Ernest Lewis.

His Spanish war staff will be represented by Lieut. Col. Dorst, Major Beach, Major Parker West, Capt. Joseph Bickman, Col. Garlington, Capt. Mathew Steel, Capt. William E. English, Capt. William Botson, and Lieut. Reeve.

The Confederate Veterans will be represented by Gen. Stephen D. Lee, Gen. A. P. Stewart, and Gen. Basil W. Duke.

The regular army will be represented by Gen. Bates, Chief of Staff; Gen. Carlton, Gen. J. H. Wilson, and Gen. John M. Wilson.

The Senate will be represented by Senators Morgan, Pettus, Daniel, Blackburn, McCreary, Culberson, Elkins, Foraker, and Clarke, and ex-Senators Pugh and John B. Henderson.

The Representatives will be Messrs. Lacey, De Armond, and Lester.

TILLMAN WON'T COME.

Neither Will McClellan and Nationalization of Democratic Club Halts.

Something has gone awry with the plans of the Democratic Club to have its first National party gathering to-morrow evening. Both—United States Senator Benjamin R. Tillman of South Carolina and Mayor McClellan have declined to attend the club dinner, which had been elaborately planned. Senator Tillman was to have been the guest of honor, with the Mayor in second place.

Senator Tillman's reasons could not be learned last night, but it was said he did not feel that he ought to leave Washington just now. The Mayor's declination did not cause surprise, because he has not entered the club since his first election as Mayor, except once in the last campaign.

To-morrow night's dinner had been planned as the first big occasion of the kind since it was decided by the Board of Governors to make the organization of National scope, to rename it the National Democratic Club, and to cut loose from purely Tammany Hall moorings. Three other big dinners have been planned to be held at the clubhouse on the last Tuesdays in February, March, and April, and still another to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Jefferson's Birthday. At all it was planned to have characters of standing in the party in the Nation.

STANDARD OIL HEARING GOES OVER TO FEB. 13

Postponement Till Missouri Decides Stock Ownership.

WHERE IS J. D. ROCKEFELLER?

Tale That He Went to Europe on Jan. 6—May Be at Palm Beach—Hadley Wants to Know.

The taking of testimony in the suits instituted by the State of Missouri against the Standard Oil Company, through Attorney General Hadley, will not, as had been arranged, be resumed before Special Commissioner Sanborn to-morrow. The resumption of the hearing has been postponed until Feb. 13.

Everything was in readiness to go on and a decision from Justice Gildersleeve as to the admissibility of the questions which H. H. Rogers, Vice President of the Standard Oil Company, had refused to answer was expected to-day.

On Saturday, however, Henry Wohlman, who is associated with Attorney General Hadley as New York counsel, notified Justice Gildersleeve that he had been advised that a decision was soon to be handed down by the Supreme Court of Missouri, which would settle the question of the right of the State to inquire into the matter of stock ownership. Mr. Wohlman, in taking this action, was proceeding under the advice of Mr. Hadley, who was in Cleveland last week taking depositions in the Standard Oil cases.

Justice Gildersleeve, under the circumstances, will hardly pass upon the legality of the stand taken by Mr. Rogers in refusing to answer the questions put to him. If by any chance the Supreme Court of Missouri has not handed down its decision by Feb. 13 it is probable that there will be another postponement of the hearing before Commissioner Sanborn and that Justice Gildersleeve will keep his decision in abeyance.

A report was circulated last night that John D. Rockefeller, for whom Mr. Hadley's subpoena servers have been vainly searching for many weeks, had planned to go to Europe on Jan. 6, and that he sailed on that day to visit his daughter, Mrs. Charles A. Strong, at Cannes. Mrs. Strong has not been in good health for some time. The report said that her condition had become critical.

Mr. Rockefeller, it was learned last night, did not go on any of the four steamers which sailed for Europe on Jan. 6. Officials of the Standard Oil Company who would be likely to know said that if he had gone abroad, it was news to them.

From Cleveland came news that George Rudd, Mr. Rockefeller's brother-in-law, received a telegram from him on Jan. 15, dated at Tarrytown, and got a letter from the same place last week. Mr. Rudd said that Mr. Rockefeller had not gone to Europe, and did not contemplate such a trip, as far as he knew.

The latest rumor about Mr. Rockefeller had it that he was in seclusion at Palm Beach, Florida. Wherever he is, Mr. Hadley's skillful subpoena servers would like to find him.

La Follette and Roosevelt Confer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Senator La Follette of Wisconsin was at the White House to-night in conference with President Roosevelt.

WOULD DISBAR A. A. JOSEPH.

Merchants' Protective Association Accuses Lawyer of Withholding Money.

Abraham A. Joseph will appear this morning before Judge Holt in the United States District Court to show cause why he should not be disbarred from the Federal courts on the complaint of the Merchants' Protective Association.

In March, 1904, he was the attorney for Rosie Korn, Tobias Korn, and David L. Feinman, creditors of Gilroy & Bloomfield, cloak manufacturers. On March 18 he drew a bill of sale upon the entire stock of this firm in favor of his clients. On Saturday, March 19, bankruptcy proceedings were begun, but the receivership was not ordered before the courts closed at noon.

As soon as Joseph knew this, it is alleged that he told Feinman to select $3,000 worth of goods for the claims of himself and Mrs. Korn and advised Gilroy to send $4,500 worth of goods to Altschull, a sponger. Gilroy also sold to a customer another $1,200 worth. In this way, when the receiver was appointed, on March 21, he found instead of the $18,400 worth of goods expected only $1,500.

It is also alleged that on May 5 Feinman and Mrs. Korn paid $1,750 to Joseph for the receiver and that Gilroy handed over to him the $1,200 he had been paid for the goods he had sold. For neither of these sums, it is said, has Joseph made any accounting.

The Merchants' Protective Association is also about to bring action for the disbarment from the United States courts of Robert A. Ammon, Henry Zeimer, Benjamin Oppenheim, Martin Coulon, and James S. Alderdice, who have already been disbarred from the State courts. James, Schell & Elkus are attorneys for the association.

RAIDERS ENTER BY ROPE,

More Via the Fire Escape—28 Arrests and Lots of Fun in Chinatown.

After trying to get into a Chinese gambling resort for a week, detectives of the Elizabeth Street Station finally succeeded late last night and made twenty-eight arrests.

The detectives went to the roof. Three of them, Bolse, Cunniffe, and Enwright, fastened a rope about the chimney and then lowered themselves to the rear windows. Two others went down the rear by a fire-escape next door.

As the detectives broke in with drawn pistols there was a scramble among about 150 Chinamen in the place to escape. The twenty-eight were captured by the reserves, who arrived too late to get the others. Hung Ling, the alleged proprietor, and Chin Dong, the alleged dealer, were locked up. The police seized $200 in cash.

BELLEVUE FIRE SQUELCHED.

Dangerous Blaze Put Out Without Alarming Many Patients.

Eight hundred patients in Bellevue Hospital were endangered by a fire in the laundry building early yesterday morning, yet, through the quiet work of the hospital fire brigade and the regular firemen, who responded with muffled bells and silent whistles, only a small number were awakened. Spontaneous combustion is believed to have started the blaze. A strange feature of it was that sheets of asbestos, intended to protect inflammable parts of the building, burned like tinder.

The fire was discovered shortly before 4 o'clock. Supt. McHale sounded the bells for the hospital fire department, and the twenty-eight orderlies, under Steward Smith, who make up the brigade, were quickly assembled. Within three minutes after the alarm water was being poured into the laundry from several lines of hose.

Supt. McHale had informed the physicians and nurses in all parts of the hospital that the fire was not serious, and when the rumble of the engines was heard the few patients who became alarmed were quickly reassured. It required an hour to completely extinguish the flames, which threatened to spread to buildings adjoining the laundry.

RUNNING FIGHT WITH THIEF.

Two Detectives Wounded—One May Die—Assailant Hit Four Times.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 28.—Charles Buffano, an Italian who was to be sentenced next Friday for stealing brass journals from the Susquehanna Railroad in December last, was caught at the same work to-day at Mountainview, N. J., by four Delaware, Lackawanna and Western detectives. Buffano opened fire on the detectives when cornered, and they returned his fire.

William Jenicke of Jersey City was shot in the left breast. Patrick Downing of Hoboken received a bullet in the right hip. Buffano was shot four times, but had life enough left to jump into the Morris Canal, along the towpath of which the fight took place. He begged for mercy after he got in the water, and Detectives Edward Hughes and Jesse McCunsie of Jersey City fished him out.

The first train to Paterson that came along was flagged, and the three injured men were placed aboard.

Buffano, in addition to bullets in his right breast, right side, and arm, also had one through his back and left lung. A doctor who was on the train pronounced him dead, but Dr. Smallwood of the St. Joseph's Hospital staff, who accompanied the ambulance that had been summoned from that institution, found him quite lively when the Barclay Street Station in this city was reached.

Downing and Jenicke refused to leave the train at Paterson and were taken through to Hoboken, where their wounds were treated at St. Mary's Hospital. Downing's injury was not serious and he left for his home after it was dressed. Jenicke, however, is seriously wounded and may die.

Buffano was operated on immediately after his arrival at the hospital. Two forty-four calibre bullets were taken from him, and he was removed to the ward. While on the elevator, going from the operating room to the ward, he reached over and tried to remove Detective Howard Stanley's revolver from his pocket. Stanley rapped Buffano over the knuckles with a "billy," and he quieted down. The desperado said:

"I'm not dead yet, Stanley."

Chief of Police Bimson of this city detailed Detective Sergeant Keppler to watch the wounded man through the night.

Buffano and members of a gang controlled by him have given the railroads hereabout considerable trouble for the last three months. They have operated within a radius of twenty miles of Paterson.

FIVE PRISONERS BURNED.

May Have Started Fire in Georgia Jail as Plan to Escape.

M'RAE, Ga., Jan. 28.—As the result of a fire here to-night in the Telfair County Jail, five prisoners were badly burned, some of them possibly fatally. Jack McLeod, accused of the murder of Joe Studstill, is among them.

The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have been the work of the prisoners, in an effort to escape in the confusion and excitement.

Printers' View of the Strike.

A special meeting of Typographical Union No. 6 will be held next Sunday to hear reports as to the status of the strike against the Typothetae. The report was made to the Central Federated Union yesterday by Robert Campbell, delegate of the union, who said:

"The members of the Typothetae say they are getting all the people they need, yet they are still advertising for printers all over the country.

"One of the largest firms in the city came to us last week and proposed to make an agreement with the union, provided that we would assume the contract for the new men employed in the places of the strikers and take them into the union. This shows the employers are not getting the people they need. We refused the proposition, and will stick it out until we win."

It was said on behalf of the Typothetae that they had no knowledge of such a proposal as the delegate spoke of.

MANN FIRES A VOLLEY AT THE WHITE HOUSE

It's Enlisted with the Collier Rough Riders, He Says.

TALKS OF TERGIVERSATIONS

Asks the Public Not to be Hysterical and Reasserts That Town Topics Is Honest.

From Col. William D'Alton Mann, editor of Town Topics and promulgator of "Fads and Fancies," there came last night after the dinner hour an angry blast. It was directed against the Colliers, District Attorney Jerome, and against—the White House.

Col. Mann, while himself suing the Colliers and their editor in chief for libel, has become a defendant on a perjury charge growing out of testimony given by him at the trial of the Deuel libel suit against Mr. Hapgood. His blast of last night consisted of an assertion that his latest trouble was the result of a put-up job, and that somehow the White House was in it. Here is what he says:

"All the tergiversations, twistings, searches for copy, and searches for memory, or 'Blame it on me' of Mr. Loeb cannot alter the facts or refute the truth that the White House is enlisted with the Collier Rough Riders in an attempt to destroy a newspaper, conducted as honestly, as honorably, and with as high purpose—and with here and there a rare exception, unavoidable in the conduct of any paper—as cleanly, as any paper printed in America."

His arrest on the perjury charge, under which he is now out on $10,000 bail, Col. Mann, in his statement, characterizes as merely "a little more play to the gallery—the public which just now over Town Topics and myself seem bordering on the hysterical—on the part of Mr. Collier."

"It looks like a part of a strenuous effort by Mr. Collier," says the Colonel, "to besmirch Town Topics and my personal character, and by creating so much antagonistic sentiment in the community make it impossible for me to secure the conviction of the Colliers on the charge of criminal libel."

Mann Traces the Plot.

Col. Mann then traces the plot to the White House thus:

"In this effort it is apparent from the published statements, and more from the distinct fact that I was subpoenaed by Collier to produce a letter the existence of which was known only at the White House and to me, Mr. Collier has secured the co-operation of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. If the public will refrain from jumping at conclusions—will calmly analyze the situation, consider the personalities involved, (particularly those relied upon by Collier as principal witnesses,) and just for one little moment recall the forty-five years of my open-book life, and the work done by me, it is possible that they will not expect to find me guilty of any crime.

"I perfectly appreciate the serious import to President Roosevelt of the position into which this discussion in the courts and by the press has brought him. If last July, when the cyclone of lies, misrepresentation, and abuse of Town Topics and myself, growing out of the absolutely unwarranted connection in the public mind of the perfectly legitimate, honorable, and notable production 'Fads and Fancies of Representative Americans at the Beginning of the Twentieth Century, Being a Portrayal of Their Tastes, Diversions, and Achievements,' with 'America's Smart Set,' and a gang of men denounced by the District Attorney on Friday last as 'blackmailers,' Mr. Roosevelt had not rushed into print to deny any knowledge of that work, or that he was represented in it, the present situation—the present mauvais quart d'heure for him—would not have occurred.

"In emphasizing, later on, his disclaimer, he placed a distinguished daughter of the South—than whom none stands higher, or has more notable family connections—Mrs. Wade Hampton—in a most unenviable light, coming mighty near to branding her as an impostor and a liar.

A Chance for the President.

"I felt sure when that disclaimer was called to my attention that the circumstances had passed from the President's memory in the multitude of his cares, and I said so distinctly to the press. He then had the opportunity to admit this, and no more discredit could have come to him from being represented in 'Fads and Fancies' and in receiving a copy of the marvelously beautiful volume than has come to that First Citizen of America—ex-President Cleveland. He did not choose that course, and I kept my mouth closed.

"I pocketed the insult of having returned to me the volume, which, with all respect and intended politeness, I had sent to him. Never would the matter have been heard from again had not some one at the White House seen fit, in aid of Mr. Collier's effort to belittle and discredit the most remarkable book ever produced in this country—if not in the world—furnished him with the information that the letter of date Nov. 1 last had been sent to me, and I was subpoenaed to produce it in court.

"This led to the production, forced on me by the District Attorney, of the 1903 letter from the White House, covering the corrected proof of the article on Mr. Roosevelt, together with photographs for illustrating it in 'Fads and Fancies.' These documents were given to District Attorney Jerome under his order. They were duly and regularly received through the mail, and leave no possible room for doubt as to the authority or propriety of my using them in that volume."

Col. Mann conferred with his counsel in the afternoon and evening. Meantime James W. Osborne, counsel for Robert J. Collier, has been going over the record of the Hapgood trial, and is preparing to bring more charges against Col. Mann if the District Attorney will entertain them.

Justice McAvoy, before whom Col. Mann was arraigned after his arrest on Saturday evening, has fixed the hearing for Thursday. In some quarters it was rumored that Mr. Jerome, following his usual tactics, would rush the case of the Colonel before the Grand Jury. This rumor, it was learned yesterday, is entirely unfounded. Mr. Jerome expects to remain at his home in Lakeville all this week preparing for action in insurance matters. In addition to this, it was hinted in well-informed quarters yesterday there will be another surprise sprung after the preliminary examination on the perjury charge is under way.

Regarding Col. Mann's statement that knowledge of the White House correspondence over "Fads and Fancies" could only have been made known to the defense from there, it is pointed out that counsel for Mr. Collier had at his disposal the services of Wooster and Wayne, Col. Mann's former employés, who were familiar with their employer's affairs.

At the house of Justice Joseph M. Deuel, 125 West Eightieth Street, it was said yesterday that he was feeling a good deal better than he did on Friday and Saturday.

"But he has nothing to say to the newspapers," added the person who took the message to inquirers.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

12:45 A. M.—157 East Twenty-sixth Street; owner unknown; no damage.
1:45 A. M.—326 West Seventeenth Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.
2:50 A. M.—Bellevue Hospital; owner unknown; damage, $200.
2:50 A. M.—1,725 and 1,727 Amsterdam Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.
4:45 A. M.—276 West 126th Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
5:15 A. M.—435 West Thirty-eighth Street; owner unknown; damage, $2.
8 A. M.—718 East Sixth Street; owner, Morris Smooker; damage, $50.
11:20 A. M.—515 West Fifty-ninth Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.
12:55 P. M.—709 East 137th Street; owner, John Collan; damage, $200.
3:50 P. M.—569 Fifth Avenue; owner, J. Dardondelle; damage, $30.
6 P. M.—830 Broadway; owner, J. Wilner; damage, $5,000.
6:25 P. M.—170 Second Street; owner, S. Banks; damage, $100.
7:25 P. M.—327 West Houston Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.
9 P. M.—24 Avenue B; Moses Geier; damage, $10.
9:30 P. M.—431 West Fifty-third Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

MAGOON HERE, REPLIES TO POULTNEY BIGELOW

Continued from Page 1.

Some of them are in the employ of clergymen.

"The question is, can we dispense with female labor? It is as necessary there as elsewhere, and if we cannot dispense with it we must employ such women as we can get, and this is also true of male labor."

Gov. Magoon was asked about the reported importation into Panama at the expense of the United States Government of silver candelabra and other fine house fixings.

Articles Imported for Sale.

"The Panama Railroad's commissaries import and sell such things as they desire to handle. They are not bought with Government money at all. There is no doubt they did import 1,000 suit cases. If anything is needed in that country to pack things in it is a suit case. People wear collars, cuffs, and neckties there as elsewhere, and they are to be bought, as are perfumes and the like.

"I have no doubt these stories originated from the fact that Mr. Anderson, the deputy purchasing officer here in New York, also buys for the Panama Railroad, and ships to it as well as to those who have charge of the canal supplies on the Isthmus.

"My relations with the Panamanians, both social and political, are very pleasant indeed. They could not be more cordial and amicable.

"Regarding the work on the canal, I can only say that it speaks for itself. That is outside my province. The men are all busy. They are paid from 14 to 26 cents an hour, silver. The men are housed in cleanly barracks, with 500 cubic feet of breathing space for each. From twenty-five to thirty negroes are housed in one building. More white men are allowed in a single building, but the buildings are larger. They sleep in sanitary cots, some of them double-deckers. It is our purpose in time to have them all single-deckers. The floors in the new buildings are all water-tight, most of them being of cement.

"It was necessary at first to use the old buildings used by the French. They were first repaired, however. More new barracks are going up all the time, and it will not be long before the old ones will be entirely abandoned."

After the interview with Gov. Magoon, Mr. Shonts said that one reason the Governor's relations with the Panamanians were so pleasant, was owing to his personal popularity.

"He is known to every one," said Mr. Shonts, "and even the little children salute him in the streets. It is evidently the expression of what they hear in their homes."

CURTAILING OIL PURCHASES.

Standard's Action Demoralizes Business in Indian Territory.

BARTIESVILE, I. T., Jan. 28.—Notice has been received by the Standard Oil Company that hereafter only a third of the Midcontinent fields' output of 50,000 barrels a day will be bought owing to the fact that the Standard Company will be prevented from continuing as a buyer and transporter of petroleum through the proceedings instituted by Attorney General Hadley of Missouri.

Already the reduction by two-thirds of the amount formerly taken by the Standard Company has demoralized business, and there are fears that the Standard will cease entirely to take oil during the agitation.

FIREBUG AT DOBBS FERRY.

J. Scott McComb's Kennels and Zinsser Stable Burned.

The large kennels on the estate of J. Scott McComb at Dobbs Ferry, on the Hudson, were destroyed by fire on Saturday morning, and on Saturday night a new stable on the country place of Frederick Zinsser, President of the Village of Hastings, several miles away, was burned to the ground.

As there was no stove going in either building, the authorities of both villages believe that a firebug started both blazes.

Don't Want a Long Beach Hospital.

LYNBROOK, Jan. 28.—Delegations of taxpayers from here, Rockville Centre, Freeport, and other places in Nassau County will start for Albany tomorrow night to oppose Mayor McClellan's bill to enable the City of New York to purchase Long Beach and build a consumptive's hospital there.

Grammar School graduates going to college can save a year at BERKELEY SCHOOL.

High School students needing to gain time can, if entered now, be thoroughly prepared for college a year earlier.

Groups kept small. 330 graduates successful in college. Classes limited. Applications for February should be made now. Terms moderate.

BERKELEY SCHOOL is at 72d Street and West End Avenue, overlooking the Hudson—the best school situation in the city.

Call, telephone (1415 Columbus) or write.

The Provident Loan Society
OF NEW YORK
HAS OPENED A
Brooklyn Office
AT
No. 24 Graham Ave.
NEAR BROADWAY

MONEY TO LOAN in any amount from $1.00 to $1,000—upon pledge of personal property, such as diamonds and other precious stones, jewelry, watches, chains, silverware, clothing, furs, &c.

INTEREST RATES: 1% a month on sums under $250; on sums of $250 and over, at rate of 10% per annum; on loans repaid within two weeks, ½%.

Loans may be repaid in installments.

MANHATTAN OFFICES: 279 4th Av., corner 22d St.; 186 Eldridge St., corner Rivington; 119 W. 42d St.; 105 E. 125th St.
Separate Women's Department.

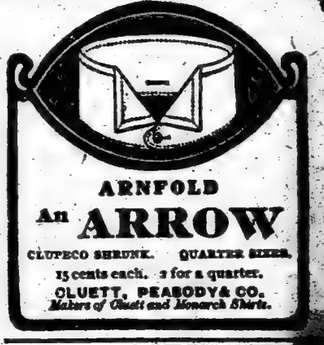

ARNFOLD
An ARROW
CLUPECO SHRUNK. QUARTER SIZES.
15 cents each, 2 for a quarter.
OLUETT, PEABODY & CO.
Makers of Cluett and Monarch Shirts.

Will the Ring get C... in McClure's Maga...

SALE OF USED PIANOLAS

For the first time in the history of the Pianola the opportunity is presented to secure

A Genuine Pianola at $125

Also Used Piano-players of other makes, $60 to $100

When it is realized that the Pianola will place at your finger tips *the entire art of piano-playing*, you are in position to appreciate the limitless possibilities for pleasure afforded by this investment. Think of being able to sit down in your own home and play over for your own enjoyment, or the entertainment of your friends, everything that a Rosenthal or a Paderewski plays before great audiences.

You can have the latest two-step or operatic hit, the most fashionable dance music, equally with the great masterpieces that have come down from the days of Beethoven, Chopin or Liszt. There is no investment possible to make for the home that promises such an unlimited range of pleasure at so reasonable an expenditure as the instruments grouped in this sale.

DURING the eight years that the Pianola has been in existence, every sort of effort has been made to secure the instrument under price. *Pianola prices are rigidly maintained in every part of the world.* There has been no way—and there is none to-day—by which a new Pianola could be secured for a cent under $250.

At this season, however, we find ourselves with an unusually large stock of exchanged Pianolas on hand. This accumulation is the direct result of the tremendous Fall and holiday business done by the Aeolian Company. Numerous exchanges for the Pianola Piano and for the Metrostyle Pianola are directly accountable for this condition.

If this accumulation of used Pianolas could be immediately placed in homes where they would be seen and heard by new circles of music-lovers, they would prove the most effective advertisement that could possibly be put out. Therefore we have decided to name lower prices on them *than ever before*—whether at public or private sale. Three lots, at $125, $150 and $175, show the important character of the offering.

Lot I—Pianolas, $125. $15 down; $7 a month.
Heretofore, Pianolas have never been sold for less than $150, even at our occasional special sales. Those included in this lot are in no detail defective, nor can they be considered from any standpoint as undesirable instruments. Their cases are bright and fresh—they might without any incongruity be placed before a brand new piano. Their actions have been overhauled throughout, and they are absolutely warranted to be in perfect playing order. In fact, our full guarantee given with absolutely new Pianolas covers each and every instrument.

Lot II—Pianolas, $150. $15 down; $7 a month.
These are Pianolas of the kind sold at $175 at former special sales. Were it not for the Pianola Piano, which is bringing an increased number of such instruments into our hands, there would have been no reason for their former owners to give them up. Each is good for years of service. Every one of these Pianolas has passed a double inspection—once in the factory and once by an expert in our own warerooms.

Lot III—Pianolas, $175. $20 down; $8 a month.
There are not many Pianolas in this lot, and they are the picked instruments of the sale. They represent the latest improvements prior to the invention of the Metrostyle. Several of them have never even left our warerooms, having only been used in our Music Department to try over music for customers. Our own salesmen would be puzzled to distinguish them from entirely new Pianolas.

Lot IV—Piano-players of Other Makes, $60 to $100 Very moderate monthly payments
Almost every known make of Piano-player is represented here. Naturally, as they are not of our own manufacture, we cannot give any guarantee with them. But we can say this of them: Many of them are the very latest models of their respective manufacturers; some of them we know cost their owners $250 only a few months (in some instances a few weeks) before they came into our possession.

Every Pianola is fully guaranteed by the Aeolian Company. No instrument is offered that has not been returned to our factory, thoroughly inspected, refinished inside and outside as needed to put it in perfect playing order.

If at any time *within three months* you should decide that you would prefer a new Metrostyle Pianola, or a Pianola Piano, the full amount paid in will be allowed in exchange. Interest will be charged on deferred payments.

Regular prices on all of the above lots will be restored at the conclusion of this sale
A few exchanged Orchestrelles are included in this sale at reduced prices.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY, Aeolian Hall, 362 FIFTH AVENUE, NEAR 34TH STREET, NEW YORK

NOTICE---To charge customers.

Furniture bought to-day, to-morrow and Wednesday will be charged to your February account if desired.

Important delivery notice.

As many desire to take advantage of our February sale prices who are not prepared to receive their furniture at this time, we will hold purchases for future delivery on request.

DELIGHTFUL AND CONVENIENT—OUR EIGHTH FLOOR RESTAURANT.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Picture clearance at $1.

CHOICE lot of framed pictures, laid aside during stock taking for quick clearance. Large pictures and small pictures—in a great variety of good subjects, suitable for any room in the house. All in handsome frames. Sold originally for $1.75 and over. We close them out to-day. Choice..... $1

Ninth semi-annual furniture sale.

Standing near the rotunda, on our fifth floor, you will see more furniture than from any other point of view in New York.

COMPARE the giant oak with the slenderest sapling and you will have some idea of the growth of our furniture department during the past four and a half years. We now enter upon our ninth semi-annual sale—this morning at 8:30 o'clock—borrowing three days from January to relieve the great pressure of business.

You will see greater crowds than ever during this February event. You will be amazed at the enthusiastic buying. But greatest of all the surprises will be our low prices, the exceptional quality of furniture offered and the exclusiveness of the new 1906 designs.

1,000 $2.50 dining chairs at $1.65

WE expect to sell nearly all these chairs to-day—first day of the sale. Nothing will be found anywhere at the price to compare with them in construction and artistic lines. Let us take your order at once for immediate or future delivery.

These chairs are constructed to last a lifetime—handsome, graceful, highly polished golden oak—with heavy box frames—closely woven cane seats—broad seats and comfortable backs—built for comfort and strength—armchairs to match.

$3.50 chairs, $2.50—cane seat | $7.50 chairs, $5.50—leather seat
$6.75 armchairs, $4.75—cane seat | $10.50 armchairs, $8.50—leather seat

OUR furniture is always superior. Note the distinctive artistic lines and designs, the beautiful finish and solidity of construction, just as if each piece were hewn from a single block of wood, so perfectly are the parts put together and securely mortised. Thoroughly seasoned woods are the basis of the construction of every piece, insuring smooth running drawers in the dresser, chiffonier, sideboard, &c., and protecting all pieces against weather conditions, which in ordinary furniture often cause the parts to separate, leaving crevices that indicate the approaching collapse.

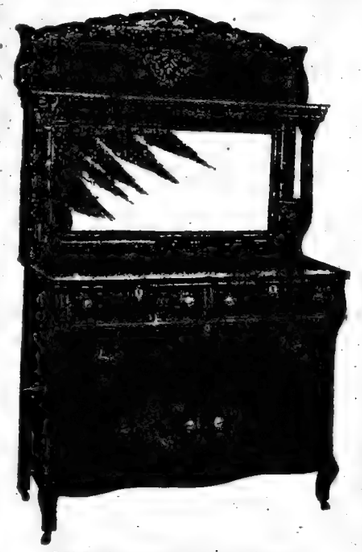

$50 Sideboard, $35.

(Like illustration.)

SELECTED quartered oak—golden finish—handsome carved top—with extra large French bevel plate mirror—18x44—two small top drawers and one long drawer for linen—all run smoothly—guaranteed construction.

$38 sideboard.. 24.75 | 75 sideboard.. 47.50
50 sideboard.. 33.00 | 92 sideboard.. 70.00
60 sideboard.. 42.50 | 150 sideboard..112.50

$44 golden oak buffet, $33

SELECTED quartered oak—rubbed polish finish with fancy cabinet top—French—to complete the moderate size dining room.

$28.50 Buffet... 21.00 | 48.00 Buffet... 36.00
36.00 Buffet... 24.75 | 72.00 Buffet... 54.00

$35 china closet, $25.

SELECTED quartered oak—rubbed polish finish with fancy cabinet top—French bevel plate mirror—panel backs of polished oak—four adjustable shelves—guaranteed construction.

$25.00 Closet... 14.75 | 69.50 Closet... 42.00
29.00 Closet... 18.50 | 75.00 Closet... 55.00
45.00 Closet... 38.50 | 96.00 Closet... 64.00

$21 dining table, $14.75.

MADE from thoroughly seasoned golden oak—beautiful selected grain—smooth fitting slides—superior rubbed polish finish—42 inches round top—fitted with deep moulded rim—very massive pedestal base—mounted with genuine hand carved feet—6 ft. extension 14.75

Golden Oak Table; 8 foot extension; $30.00 table; square top. 22.50 | Mahogany table; 8 foot extension; $48.00 table; round top. 36.00

One hundred $10 box couches, $7.75

MADE from the best materials—indestructible springs and upholstering of the highest order—covered in plain green denim.

$12.00 box couch, $27.00 box couch, (covered in velour.) 9.25 18.50 | $14.00 box couch, $31.00 box couch, (hair top, denim cover.) 11.00 24.50

$17.50 couch, $12.50

SOLID OAK, with piano style leg, high grade, indestructible springs—six rows deep tufting secured with new patent back button that will not pull out—best guaranteed workmanship—covered in heavy velour—February sale price..... 12.50

$25 velour couch, $18.75
$28 verona velour, $20.00

$21 dresser, $15.

OUR special, high grade selected quartered oak, natural birch, imitation mahogany, and white maple; piano polished; serpentine top, 22x42, fitted with pattern shaped French bevel plate mirror, 20x24, supported by shapely carved uprights; two long drawers and two small top drawers; lacquered brass trimmings; guaranteed construction, at..... 15.00

22.00 Dresser, all popular woods 16.50
30.00 mahogany Dresser..... 24.50
32.00 Dresser, all popular woods 25.00
38.50 Bird's-eye maple Dresser 28.75
44.00 mahogany Dresser..... 34.50
65.00 birch Dresser..... 43.75
75.00 mahogany Dresser..... 50.00
92.50 Tuna mahogany Dresser. 76.00
36.00 mahogany cheval dresser, $24; golden oak..... 22.50

Simplicity bed couch

PERFECT bed by night—a luxurious Davenport by day. Golden oak frame.

$60.00 Verona Velour couch..48.50
Mahogany frame.
$72.00 Verona Velour couch..56.00
$82.50 Silk Verona Velour....67.00
$98.75 Panne plush couch....75.00

$16.50 chiffonier, $13.50.

SOLID OAK, natural birch, mahogany finished and white maple, nicely polished; serpentine top, 20x34; fitted with large French bevel plate oval mirror, 14x24; fine, large, dust proof, smooth running drawers, with brass trimmings; guaranteed construction.

12.50 chiffoniers 9.75
15.75 chiffoniers 11.25
18.50 chiffoniers 14.00
45.00 chiffoniers 33.75

Bird's-eye maple or mahogany chiffonier.
27.50 chiffonier 19.75

Birch chiffonier.
36.00 chiffonier 24.00

Mahogany chiffonier.
48.00 chiffonier 36.00
75.00 chiffonier 50.00

FEBRUARY SPECIAL

$100 parlor suite, $69

THE illustration shows one of the five richly upholstered pieces—two massive arm chairs, two chairs without arms and this:—

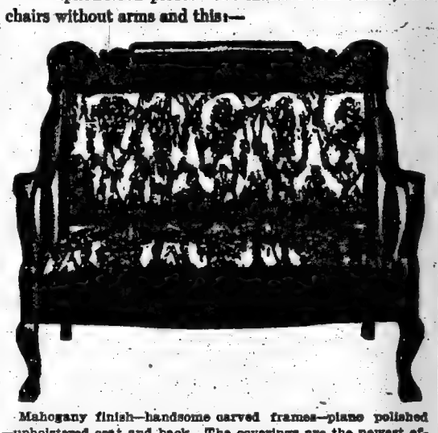

Mahogany finish—handsome carved frames—piano polished—upholstered seat and back. The coverings are the newest effects in silk damask, heavy tapestry or Verona velour, and you have your choice at $69. The springs will never give out—we guarantee them to be indestructible.

5 piece parlor suite. MAHOGANY FINISH.
$52 Suite..... 41.50
$55 Suite..... 44.00
$72 Suite..... 57.50
$90 Suite..... 72.00
$115 Suite..... 92.00
$145 Suite..... 116.00

3 piece parlor suite. MAHOGANY FINISH.
$20.75 Suite..... 14.75
26.00 Suite..... 19.50
32.00 Suite..... 25.75
38.00 Suite..... 30.00
50.00 Suite..... 35.00
67.50 Suite..... 55.00

$30 Ostermoor mattress at $18.50.

THIS is the genuine Ostermoor, and of course the number is limited at the price. No commodity in the world is better known nor gives more lasting satisfaction than the Ostermoor, and you cannot make your selection too quickly.

This mattress is made in two parts—5 inch border—French rolled edges—guaranteed sanitary—covering high grade—dust proof—satin finish ticking—special at..... $18.50

15.50, X quality Mattress—pure hair—full 40 lbs., guaranteed workmanship—the best ticking—special at..... $10

24.50, XXX quality Mattress—pure hair—full 40 lbs., very closely tufted—fancy stripe ticking—special at..... $18

21.00, XX quality Mattress—pure hair—full 40 lbs., very closely tufted—fancy striped ticking—special at..... $15

32.00, XXXX quality Mattress—pure hair—full 45 lbs., very closely tufted—fancy stripe ticking—one or two parts—special at.... $25

Steel springs.

MADE from heavy pipe tubing—double woven steel wire—with springs on the end—best construction.

2.75 springs..... $2.00 | 5.00 springs..... 4.00
4.00 springs..... 3.00 | 6.25 springs..... 5.00

Feather pillows.

A. C. A. Ticking.

1.50 Pillows, 22x28, at 1.10
2.00 Pillows, 22x28, at 1.45
3.00 Pillows, 24x28, at 2.15
3.75 Pillows, 20x30, at 2.70

Box bed springs.

MADE of the best materials—by the best workmen. That's why they're superior to all other springs—

15.50 Box Springs, 10.40
16.25 Box Springs, 12.00

Special—gold furniture.

5.25 Gold Reception Chair. 3.50

9.50 chairs..... 6.75
19.75 chairs..... 14.50

Gold leaf—silk damask cover.

22.00 chair..... 15.00
29.75 chair..... 20.50
80.00 chair..... 25.00

Gold leaf parlor cabinets.

65.00 cabinets..... 40.00
75.00 cabinets..... 50.00
90.00 cabinets..... 60.00
145.00 cabinets..... 95.00
180.00 cabinets..... 135.00
250.00 cabinets..... 185.00
325.00 cabinets..... 210.00

$27.50 brass bed $18.50

A HANDSOME 1906 design with heavy 1½ inch posts—massive mounts, and the new novelty shaped vases—all parts carefully fitted and joined—cannot work loose—heavy fillings—highest quality French lacquer—guaranteed construction 18.50

32.00 Brass Bed, 24.50
40.00 Brass Bed, 29.50

BRASS BEDS—Six different styles to choose from—our February specials—worth from $45 up to $55, at.. 35.00

58.00 brass bed, 44.75 | 65.00 brass bed, 52.00
90.00 brass bed, 65.00

White enameled bedsteads

FINISHED with best backed enamel—the latest and newest designs and the best construction.

$3.25 Bed.....$2.25 | $9.00 Bed.....$7.25
$4.50 Bed.....$3.25 | $10.75 Bed.....$8.75
$6.00 Bed.....$4.75 | $11.75 Bed.....$9.50

Brass beds, worth up to $55, at $35

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

After-inventory sale of house furnishings. Great reduction

WE'VE taken an inventory of all stock in our basement housefurnishing section—opened up new shipments—rearranged stocks and prepared to give New Yorkers a chance to buy everyday necessities for kitchen and home at the lowest prices of the year.

Liquid enameline stove polish.....9c
Emory knife polish.....15c
Single blade slaw cutters.....18c
Wood knife and fork trays.....10c
"Never Drip" wax tapers, 80 in box 4c
Liquid veneer, best furniture polish.....50c
Sample bottle of liquid veneer...10c
24 lb. family scale.....95c
Enterprise food choppers.....95c
Extension pot strainers.....15c
Wire soap dishes for wall use....5c
Wire potato masher.....4c
MRS. POTT'S IRONS, three irons, stand and holder.....79c

NICKEL PLATED CHAFING DISHES—Mounted on nickel plated stand and fitted with patent regulator alcohol lamp; $4.50 value..3.95
NICKEL PLATED PUDDING DISH, with enamel baker and nickel plated cover; $1.45 value..... 1.10
IMPORTED TEA TILES, with nickel plated rim; 60c. value.....40c
NICKEL PLATED 5 O'CLOCK TEA KETTLE, mounted on nickel stand, with non-explosive alcohol lamp; $2.25 value..... 1.85
NICKEL PLATED TOAST RACKS, at..... 1.45
NICKEL PLATED COFFEE PERCOLATORS; $6.50 value.....5.75
OLD FASHIONED SAD IRONS, per lb..... .....5c
IRONING WAX, with wood handle, per dozen.....6c
5½ foot IRONING BOARDS.....65c
KRAEMER'S WASH BOILER..1.65
IRONING BOARD, in adjustable board.....85c
KITCHEN STEAK KNIVES.....30c
STANDARD BREAD TOASTER..25c
APPLE PARERS.....55c
SULTANA SAD IRONS, for gas or alcohol use.....95c
SILVER'S FRUIT PRESS.....23c
BEEF TEA PRESSERS.....30c
OYSTER FRYERS.....29c
STAMPED STEEL FRY PANS, large size..... .....18c

Fancy imported umbrella stands

From $2.25 to $6.50. Import samples—40 in the lot—no two alike. The weather for the next month or two will warrant the use of an umbrella stand; 20% off marked prices.

Incandescent gas burners, complete with genuine Welsbach mantle—air mixing chimney—10 inch green reading shade and self-lighting aluminum canopy; $2 value..... 1.30

Blue and white enameled ware.

Every piece first quality.

Dark blue article, pure white inside, and all at saving prices.

2 qt. teapots, regularly 45c., at..... 33c
2 qt. coffee pots, regularly 45c., at..... 33c
1½ qt. coffee pot, regularly 40c., at..... 30c
4 qt. tea kettle, regularly 65c., at..... 43c
5 qt. tea kettle, regularly 90c., at..... 60c
7 qt. tea kettle, regularly $1.10, at..... 70c
3 qt. rice boiler, regularly 85c., at..... 60c
10 qt. saucepan and cover, regularly 95c., at..... 65c
8 qt. saucepan and cover, regularly 75c., at..... 50c
6 qt. saucepot, regularly 60c., at..... 40c
6 qt. Berlin kettle, regularly 60c., at..... 40c
8 qt. Berlin kettle, regularly 75c., at..... 50c
10 qt. preserving kettle, regularly 65c., at..... 43c
8 qt. preserving kettle, regularly 55c., at..... 40c
6 qt. preserving kettle, regularly 50c., at..... 39c

Gas and oil heaters.

WATERMAN'S OIL HEATER—nickel trimmed—brass fount—set in polished Russia iron stand; $4 value..... 3.25

CYLINDER GAS HEATER, with extra heavy sheet iron drum, with cast base and top; brass star burner; $1.25 value..... 75c

CYLINDER GAS HEATER—nickel trimmed—$1.35 value... 1.10

4 TUBE HIGH GAS RADIATOR—aluminum finished—jewel front; $1.75 value..... 1.35

6 TUBE HIGH GAS RADIATOR—aluminum finished—$2.25 value..... 1.85

MILLER OIL HEATERS, with 4 qt. brass fount, which has oil indicator and the latest smokeless and odorless wick devices—fount is set in fancy wrought iron stand—$4.50 value..... 3.75

$3 OPEN FIREPLACE GAS HEATERS..... 2.10

OVAL JAPANNED SERVING TRAYS..... .....35c
Japanned cash boxes..... .....45c
Nickel plated tea kettle..... .....65c
China rolling pins..... .....19c
China salt boxes..... .....19c
Scrub brushes—extra quality..... .....10c
Nail brushes..... .....5c
Whisk brooms—fine quality..... .....12c
Clothes pin bags..... .....25c
Dish mops..... .....7c
Mop handles..... .....10c
Heavy floor mops..... .....15c
Asbestos iron holders..... .....5c
Wood fibre water pails..... .....27c
Monitor coffee mills..... .....25c
Bissell's carpet sweeper..... .....1.49

Stepladder; per foot..... .....12c
STEPLADDER CHAIR..... .....85c
S. C. S. SILVER POLISH..... .....25c
MAGIC PUTZ METAL POLISH...8c
ELECTRO SILICON..... .....9c
CAVALIER SHOE DRESSING....5c
PETERMAN'S ROACH FOOD....19c
OVAL CHOPPING TRAYS..... .....39c
PILLOW SHAM HOLDERS..... .....75c
PLATE RACKS—36 inches long..65c
SHAKER FLOUR SIFTERS..... .....20c
SPICE SCOOPS..... .....12c
8-DRAWER SPICE CABINET...55c
Heavy tin GRAVY STRAINERS..20c
25-lb. SUGAR CANISTERS..... .....39c
8½-lb. SUGAR CANISTERS.....12c

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

After-inventory sale of floor coverings—splendid bargains.

HUNDREDS of rugs laid aside during stock taking have been assembled into lots for immediate clearance, and priced regardless of cost or former prices—a splendid variety of styles and qualities—all sizes needed in the home. Fourth Floor.

Discontinued patterns in $37.50 and $40 royal Wilton rugs, 32.50.

In all cases where manufacturers have substituted new designs, making it impossible for us to obtain complete lines, we reduce the prices regardless of all other considerations. In one lot are some very choice royal Wilton rugs and Bigelow imperial Axminster rugs—best rugs of the kind made—size 9x12—same qualities and patterns that have sold regularly at $37.50 and $40—choice..... 32.50

6x9 Tapestry rugs.

In up-to-date patterns; $8.50 rugs at..... 7.50

Axminster rugs.

Every pattern new—extra heavy and very durable; 3.6 rugs, special at..... 3.85

26.50 Axminster rugs at 21.95.—These are extra high pile rugs in rich Oriental designs—splendid rugs for any room that can use a 9x12 rug. Their durability recommends them to any one who wants a rug for long service—cheap at $26.50. After-inventory price..... 21.95

27x54 Body Brussels rugs.

Nothing more durable made; $2.50 rugs at..... 1.75

27x60 Axminster rugs.

A new line; continuation of our recent successful sale; regular $3.25 rugs at..... 1.95

☞ 1,000 yds of inlaid linoleum that is regularly sold up to 1.45, here to-day at 1.10 per sq. yd.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Annual February sale china dinner sets

ONCE a year we inaugurate this great china sale—one of those auspicious bargain events which economical shoppers annually look forward to. This year the sale is augmented by several very advantageous purchases, enabling us to price high class china at less than you'd pay under normal conditions for medium grades.

Just a hint of the remarkable value.

15c or 25c. cups and saucers.

An excellent assortment of odd cups and saucers—including English bone china with three gold line decorations—all arranged on one large bargain square—an opportunity to replenish your china.

Odd plates to-day at 20c.

Not a plate that does not sell regularly at $4.80 per dozen—some are worth much more—handsome decorations, floral, spray and border effects—some embellished with gold—tea, dinner and breakfast sizes. 20c

100 piece porcelain dinner set $9.50

They've never been sold for less than $13.50—dainty decorations of gold—an ideal set for breakfast or luncheon—exact copies of a very much higher priced French china set—just 75 sets for to-day at 9.50

$20 Austrian china dinner sets, $15

Here's a clear saving of $5 on as handsome a dinner set as the most exacting housekeeper could desire—a dinner set that closely resembles the very best finished grade of china—and which is more than a $20 dinner set in some stores. Comes in artistic spray decorations, and every piece gold lined. Our regular price $20; sale price..... $15

$15

$19.95 FOR $30 THEO. HAVILAND CHINA DINNER SETS.

Just 30 regular $30 Theo. Haviland china dinner sets at..... 19.95
REGULAR $75 Theo. Haviland china dinner sets at..... 55.00

75c. salad bowls, Austria china, with neat floral decorations 50c

$1.50 jardinieres, $1.

Made of majolica—colors prettily blended and will hold a nine-inch flower pot, at..... 1.00

$1 alarm clock, 69c.

Nickel plated—New Haven movement, at..... 69c

$1 Bohemian vase, 75c.

Assortment of colors and decorations.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Special sale fur coats.

THE troubles of the manufacturing furriers increase as the days go by. So far no really cold weather. Promises of Winter to come, but promises will not meet obligations, and the distress of furriers high up in the business world has reached a critical stage and fine furs are being offered us at almost any price they will bring. Third Floor.

So we are still buying furs. At the prices we pay and at the prices we charge the fur business for us has never been so active. Take broadcloth coats, for example—prices are less than the original cost of raw skin and the making.

Sale of 75 stylish broadcloths—From a maker who in ordinary years cannot fill orders, so great is the demand for his furs among high class retailers. Made of the finest broadcloth, with straps at front and back—48 inches long—in black, red, brown and blue—with fine Siberian squirrel linings—large shawl collars of lynx, squirrel or sable squirrel. Made to sell at double.

At $24.50, $29, $32.50, $39 and $48.

Persian lamb coats, Leipsic dyed skins; were $179 ..... $145
Persian lamb coats, chinchilla collar and lapels; were $175..... $129
Persian lamb coats, baum. marten collar and revers; were $225, now..... $169

25 nearseal coats, $45.

Box front, belted back—finest close nap skins—collars, revers trimmed with squirrel, marten or mink—formerly sold up to $65; now at..$45

25 sabled or gray squirrel coats.

Six new models, richly lined and finished; were sold up to $79, at $54

Sabled squirrel.

$7.50 fancy Ascots, at..... $4.95
$10 Ascot ties, at..... $7.50
$10 large pillow muffs..... $7.95

Gray squirrel.

$8.50 long Ascot ties..... $5.95
$7.50 fancy Ascots, at..... $4.95
$20 large pillow muffs..... $6.50
Large pillow muffs..... 12.50

Black lynx.

$25 pillow muffs, at..... 17.50
$25 long Ascot ties, at..... 17.50

Royal ermine.

$32 long white Ascots..... 24.50
$40 large pillow muffs..... 27.50
4-skin scarfs of baum marten, heads, tails and paws 42.50
4-skin baum marten pillow muffs, with tails, ... 45.00
4-skin hanging muffs—of fine baum marten skins 39.50

Sables.

$250 Russian sable 6-skin scarf..... 145.00
$200 Russian sable 4-skin scarf..... 129.00
$175 Russian sable 4-skin scarf..... 97.50
$140 Russian sable 3-skin scarf..... 87.50
$125 Russian sable 2-skin scarf..... 79.50

Mink—natural skins.

$20 bowknot natural mink—with ermine. 12.75
Natural mink Ascot ties..... 12.75
Mink 4-skin scarfs with heads and tails; value $32..... 24.50
Mink 3-skin scarfs, head and tail and claws; value $30..... 22.50
5 and 6 stripe natural mink muffs—fine quality skins; value $45..... 35.00
Very fine dark mink pillow muffs, 6 stripes, at 45.00
Dark mink long pelerines—finished with finest tails; value $75, at..... 59.00

Rare value in cut glass

$3 cut glass sugar basket, $2.25.
With handle and rich cutting.

$4 cut glass water bottle, $3.
New shape—artistic cutting.

75c. chocolate pots, 50c.
Fine thin china with artistic decorations.

75c. cuspidors, 50c.
In an assortment of tints, blue, pink, green, maroon, &c.

$1.50 gilt clocks, $1.
9 inches high, with guaranteed movements.

$1.50 cut glass olive dish, $1.
With or without a handle; deep cutting.

$5 cut glass pitchers, $3.95.
A rare bargain; new shape; 3 pint size; deep cut.

$7.50 sugar and cream, $5.
New shape; artistic cutting.

Odd scissors.

THE firm of J. A. Henckles not only manufactures more scissors than any other cutlery maker in the world, but his scissors are the best in the world. Henckles' trade mark, "The Twins," appears on these scissors—a guarantee of superiority that none can dispute. Main Floor.

This year we secured all the odd scissors from this famous factory—thousands of pairs, including nearly every style of scissors that is made—buttonhole scissors, pocket scissors, manicure scissors, nail scissors, &c., &c. Not seconds, but absolutely perfect goods and fully guaranteed. The lowest price at which any of the scissors in this collection sells for regularly is 50c.—many sell for much more—choice..... 30c

30c

The maker's practice has generally been to apportion the year's accumulation of odd scissors among his best customers throughout Europe and America. This year we secured the entire collection in recognition of the immense cutlery business transacted by Simpson Crawford's during the past twelve months. One price—whether small or large—sizes ranging from 3½ to 6½.

Sale of hams, flour and staple groceries.

At these prices it will pay you to secure table supplies for the entire month. Mail and telephone orders filled promptly.

SMOKED OX TONGUES—Simpson Crawford's SPECIAL mild cured, fresh smoked tongues, averaging 4 to 6 lbs; lb..... 14½c

FAIRY WHITE FLOATING SOAP—Limit five cakes to each purchaser; five cakes..... 15c

HAMS—Swift's or Armour's Regular Branded Mild Sugar Cured Hams. Every Ham is U. S. inspected and especially selected and fresh smoked. Any size you want from 1 to 14 lbs.; lb. 10½c

IMPORTED GUAVA JELLY; box, 7c; four boxes..... 25c

STRINGLESS BEANS—Cameron New York State; dozen, $1.40; can..... 12c

SALMON—Royal Stuart Finest Columbia River Fish; dozen, $1.40; ½ lb..... 12c

ROBINSON'S SCOTCH OATMEAL—Package 8c

CALIFORNIA ASPARAGUS—Royal Red Brand—Medium white, tender stalks; dozen, $2.75; 2½ lb. can..... 23c

INDIAN RIVER FLORIDA ORANGES—Dozen..... 24c

COCOA—Croft's Real Swiss Breakfast Cocoa; ½ lb. screw-top bottle. 23c

COFFEE—Golden Santos or rich full flavored Maracaibo Coffee; 10 lbs. $1.58; lb..... 16c

COFFEE—Waverly Java and Mocha Coffee; 5 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 22c

SUGAR CORN—Fine Quality. New Pack, Tender Cream Corn; dozen, 76c; can..... 6½c

SLICED PEACHES FOR CREAM—Gold Medal Brand; Best California Fruit; dozen, $1.40; 1-lb. can. 12c

SUGAR—Havemeyer & Elder's Best Refined Granulated; 3½, 5, 10, or 25 lb. Cotton Sacks; lb..... 4½c

PETTIJOHN'S BEAR BRAND BREAKFAST FOOD. 12c. package..... 9c

SUGAR CORN—Cameron Extra Standard solid packed tender Corn; doz., $1.00; 8 cans..... 25c

MOUNTAIN COFFEE—Simpson Crawford's SPECIAL, Java and Mocha; 10 lbs., $2.45; 4 lbs., $1.00; per lb..... 28c

FRESH BUTTER—Royal Stuart EXTRA CREAMERY; the sweetest and freshest butter in the market; 1-lb. print, delivered, 32c; 5 lb. tub..... 1.58

IMPORTED MARMALADE—Southwell's BITTER ORANGE; 1-lb. jar, 15c; 2-lb. jar..... 29c

ITALIAN PRUNES—Imperial size; 8½ lbs., 50c; lb..... 15c

MACARONI—Royal Stuart or Spaghetti; 6 packages, 70c; 1 lb..... 12c

NEW MIXED NUTS—2 lbs..... 25c

SOUPS—Libby's; all varieties; can 7c

LIMA BEANS—Maple-leaf Brand; Fine Quality Maine Limas; case, $1.44; dozen, 75c; can..... 6½c

PATENT FLOUR—Royal Stuart Premium; barrel, in wood, $5.35; ½ barrel. 67c

IMPORTED SULTANA RAISINS—1¼-lb. wood box..... 15c

VALENCIA SHELLED ALMONDS—Lb..... 37c

GLUTEN GRITS—Farwell & Rhines—Package..... 12c

LIMA BEANS—Royal Stuart; green, tender; 3 doz., $1.50; can... 13c

POTTED MEATS—Armour's "Veribest" devilled or potted HAM or TONGUE; six cans, 40c; ½-lb. can..... 7c

HOLLAND HERRING—The best imported all Milchners; regular $1.00 14-lb. keg..... 83c

PREPARED MUSTARD—Bottle..... 9c

OATMEAL—Best quality FRESH ROLLED; 10 lbs., 35c; 5 lbs... 18c

SMOKED SARDINES—Finest Norway Fish; 3 doz., $1.40; 15c can. 12c

CEREBOS NUTRITIVE TABLE SALT—Regular 15c. can.. 12c

NONESUCH MINCEMEAT—Package... 9c

BACON—BONELESS BREAKFAST BACON—Armour's Climax Brand; dry English sugar cured; was 15c; 3½ to 6 lb. pieces; fat, lean or streaked; lb..... 14½c

IN-ER-SEAL BISCUITS—Frotans, Saltines or Social Tea; carton, 7c; 6 cartons 41c

SIFTED PEAS—Summer Beauties Brand; sifted early June Peas; dozen, 94c; can. 8c

GLOSS STARCH—Best quality; large lump; 10 lbs., 37c; 5 lbs... 19c

STRING BEANS—Louis Grebb's Popular Belle Brand; dozen, 69c; can..... 6c

NAPTHA SOAP—Procter & Gamble's, for Laundry and Household use; 6 bars. 25c

OLD DUTCH CLEANSER—Six cans, 55c; large sifting top can.... 10c

Wines & liqueurs reduced 25%

MEDALLION HALF AND HALF; dozen pints..... 74c

SANDEMAN PEMARTIN SHERRY—Regular $2.25 wine; gallon, $2.25; $1.00 bottle..... 70c

CALVET'S ST. JULIEN CLARET—Bottled in France; regularly $7.50; case 12 qts., $6.50; quart..... 55c

FINE QUALITY CALIFORNIA TABLE CLARET; gallon jug, $1.25. 60c
$1.00 and.....

SANDEMAN'S TARRAGONA PORT; gal., $1.50; bottle..... 50c

MARTINI & ROSSI'S imported Vermouth, bottled in Italy; quart bottle..... 45c

IMPERIAL CLUB RYE WHISKEY—12 years old; gallon, $4.50; $1.50 quart..... 1.15

MONTICELLO RYE WHISKEY—7 years old; gallon, $2.85; quart bottle..... 79c

BALTIMORE RYE WHISKEY—Gallon, $2.10; qt. bottle..... 55c

GREEN RIVER RYE WHISKEY; distillery bottling; bottle..... 94c

G. H. MUMM & CO.'S IMPORTED CHAMPAGNE; qt. bot. $2.45; pint... 1.29

JULES MERMAN & CO.'S Imported Haut Sauterne—$7.50 case, 12 qts., $7.00; quart..... 65c

CAMERON HIGHLAND MALT WHISKEY—Regular 78c
Gal., $3.00; bottle.....

OLD CROW WHISKEY—Gallon, $2.50; qt. bottle..... 69c

VAN GELDER'S HOLLAND GIN—Gallon, $3.00; bottle..... 72c

DONALDSON'S MALT EXTRACT—Dozen pints..... 95c

HENNESSEY'S IMPORTED COGNAC BRANDY vintage 1896, bottle 1.00

CALIFORNIA PORT, SHERRY, TOKAY, MUSCATEL or ANGELICA; gal., $2.00; $1.00, $1.00 and 80c; quart, 55c, 50c and..... 38c

TRYING TO PRESERVE THE OLD FIRST CHURCH

Only a Big Endowment Will Save It, Says Dr. Duffield.

$50,000 RAISED ALREADY

But from $300,000 to $400,000 Is Needed—May Have to Sell Fifth Avenue Site and Move Uptown.

The Old First Presbyterian Church, which occupies imposingly the block on the west side of Fifth Avenue, bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, and is remembered by every person at all familiar with New York as one of the most impressive pieces of architecture the city has to boast, is facing the question of sale and removal.

The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, pastor of the church, said yesterday that unless an endowment fund of from $300,000 to $400,000 could be raised for the support of the church and its work, the change in the character of the population about lower Fifth Avenue would force the congregation to sell its valuable and historic site and move uptown, as so many other churches have been compelled to do.

Of late years many of the wealthiest members of the Old First's congregation have died or moved uptown and joined other churches nearer their new homes, the result being that the Old First, which was for many years one of the wealthiest congregations in any communion, now faces a deficit each year. The gap between receipts and expenditures has been growing steadily wider until it can be allowed to increase no longer.

The preliminary efforts which Dr. Duffield has made to save the present site and structure have met with so hearty a response that he hopes further publicity may enable him to carry through the scheme for an endowment. He wants not only to prevent the stately Gothic pile from being replaced with a skyscraper or an apartment house, but also enable it to broaden its social work along the lines followed by St. George's and St. Bartholomew's. About $50,000 has already been subscribed to the anti-skyscraper fund.

The Old First is one of the historic churches of America, having been founded in 1716. "Its building," says a New York architect, "is monumental and cathedrallike, one of the very few really noble buildings in a city sadly devoid of architectural beauty." It occupies a strategic position for doing a large and effective work for the general good. These feelings are reflected in outspoken expressions of opinion from leaders of the city life and thought who have written to Dr. Duffield.

The Mayor, the Recorder, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, and three of the most eminent societies for the improvement of the city have protested against the removal or disfigurement of the Old First, and it is certainly unique to find the leading rectors in the Episcopal Church, headed by their Bishop, and followed by a prominent Baptist pastor, crying out against the removal or injury of a Presbyterian Church. Dr. Duffield thinks that these and other considerations make it plain that the problem of the Old First Church is not merely denominational or even a purely ecclesiastical issue, but a matter of metropolitan moment.

Mayor McClellan reinforced his letter to Dr. Duffield by the verbal statement that the church's removal or disfigurement would be "an artistic crime." Bishop Potter wrote that it "would be iconoclasm of the most malignant type."

The rector of Old Trinity, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, writes that he heard the rumor of the removal of the Old First Church "with feelings bordering on dismay," and adds: "I can only hope that I may not live to see the execution of such a design or the accomplishment of such a change." Artists like Maitland Armstrong and B. West Clinedinst style the church "an oasis in the city's ugliness," "one of the purest types of ecclesiastical architecture in America," while societies like the Historic Preservation Society lay stress upon the great sanitary value of the open spaces in which the church stands.

The Trustees of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society in an official letter declare that the destruction of the Old First Church would be a distinct loss to the city, poor as the metropolis is in good architecture. * * * It is the most commanding work of ecclesiastical architecture on Fifth Avenue south of Fiftieth Street. * * * It provides the largest open space on the avenue between Washington and Madison Squares. If supplanted by an overshadowing business building, the loss of light and air to the neighborhood would be a material deprivation."

Morris K. Jesup, President of the Chamber of Commerce, says:

"I do not think that there is in this city a church that stands for so much as this Old First Church. * * * It must have an endowment, it must have an income to send out from this centre an influence that shall radiate and cover this vast city."

D. Willis James writes: "No other Presbyterian church in New York can make any claim to be of a monumental character. The First Church can be classed with Old Trinity and Grace Church as one of the trio of beautiful church buildings in the city. To destroy such a church building on such a site would be a calamity. * * * For the great Presbyterian denomination to permit this old historic church to disappear would be a shame."

The Old First Church, though it will celebrate its bicentenary in 1916, is far from being a dying church. Its membership is about as large to-day as it has ever been, the roll reaching a total of more than 900. But the membership is not sufficiently well to do to prevent an annual deficit. It will, however, do more than its part toward raising the needful endowment. It hopes that those persons of means who are willing to do something to perpetuate a historic and beautiful piece of ecclesiastic architecture in a city that has few examples of such building, will find their opportunity in the proposed endowment.

QUICK END FOR NEGRO.

Johnson to be Tried To-day and May Be Executed To-morrow.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 28.—Ed Johnson, the negro in search of whom a mob stormed the county jail on Thursday night, was yesterday indicted by the Grand Jury in special session. It is announced by Judge S. D. McReynolds of the Criminal Court that the negro will be tried immediately. According to the plans, it is understood that he will be tried to-morrow, and in case he should be convicted the execution will probably take place on Tuesday.

The court also instructed the Grand Jury to indict every member of the mob against whom evidence could be secured.

CHINESE VISITORS' SUNDAY.

Tea at the Soldiers' Home at Washington and Official Calls.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—With the exception of a visit to the Soldiers' Home here and several official calls, the Imperial Chinese Commissioners visiting this country spent to-day resting.

Brig. Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, the Governor of the Soldiers' Home, entertained the visitors informally at tea this afternoon. The Commissioners were accompanied by Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng, the Chinese Minister, and Chief Clerk Denby of the State Department. Afterward there were calls on Ambassador von Sternburg of Germany and Ambassador Hengelmuller of Austria-Hungary, whose countries the Commissioners are to visit before returning to China. A call at the home of Mr. Denby closed the visiting for the day.

To-morrow the entire Chinese party will go to Mount Vernon on the Dolphin.

PUBLICITY BILL CAMPAIGN.

Forming of State Organizations Urged by National Society.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Publicity of election contributions and expenditures and the formation of organizations to promote these purposes in all States are urged in an address issued to-night by the National Publicity Bill Organization. The address, which is signed by President Perry Belmont and Frank K. Foster, Secretary, says in part:

"The secret and corrupt use of money in the election of the Chief Magistrate of a Nation, its legislators, and its State and Municipal officers, is a dangerous menace to the institutions of a free people. The profligate use of money for such purposes enables the consolidated interests, by secret contributions, to dominate political organizations, depriving the many of their political rights to confer them on the few.

"It is confidently asserted that the first and most important measure of relief is the passage of a national law, requiring the disclosure, under oath, of every contribution of money and every promise of money in national campaigns, and in case of evasion, providing for exposure, detection and punishment substantially as set forth in a bill prepared under the auspices of this organization."

CLUE TO BURGLARS IN DUST.

Imprint of Safe Blower's Crippled Hand Left on a Table.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 28.—Nine people in a building at Anchorage, a Louisville suburb, did not hear an explosion early this morning which blew to pieces the safe in the office of the Hausgen & Fulton Company. This was because the cracksmen did the work just as a fast freight train passed. The thieves got $500, half of which belonged to the United States Government. They fled toward Louisville, using a stolen horse and buggy to take them as far as Cherokee Park, where the outfit was found by a guard.

Andrew Singer, night telephone operator, whose room is directly over the office of the Hausgen & Fulton Company, found himself locked in when he started to go home at daylight. The thieves had fastened his door with heavy wire, and had also ruined the cable leading out of his office. Other doors in the building were also tied with wire.

Dr. Cuthbert Thompson, whose office is in the building, informed the police that one of the burglars had left the imprint of his hand on a dust-covered table in his office. This shows that the man's hand is crippled, and gives the police their sole clue.

LOWER RATES ON FRUIT.

Charges for Carrying It East from California to be Reduced.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—As a result of a three days' conference between J. S. Leeds, representing the refrigerator car service of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Road, and Robert Graham, Pacific Coast representative of the Armour refrigerating service, a reduction of rates on deciduous fruits from California to Eastern markets has been agreed upon. The reduction will take effect this Spring.

From Sacramento to Chicago a reduction of $10 a car is to be made, and to New York a reduction of $17.50 a car. From San Joaquin Valley points, such as Stockton and Fresno, the rate to Chicago is reduced to $70 and to New York $82.50. This effects an equalization of rates from the Sacramento and the San Joaquin Valleys to Eastern points.

This new compact includes a clause providing that no rebates or other special concessions shall be granted to any fruit shippers in California and that the reduced rates shall be strictly maintained.

TO WAIT ON SUBWAY BIDS.

Assemblyman Eckman Wants the Legislature to Act First.

Assemblyman Max Eckman, one of the Hearst Municipal Ownership League members from New York County, announced last night that he would present resolutions to the Assembly to-night requesting the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners not to let any further contracts for subway building until after the Legislature has passed upon the amendments to the Rapid Transit Act now pending before it.

The resolutions which Mr. Eckman has drawn for presentation to-night say that "whereas," the board is now preparing to let further contracts, and the Legislature has a modified Elsberg bill and other acts altering the law now before it, the board should withhold further action until the Legislature has disposed of the questions now before it.

Whether or not the Legislature adopts the Eckman resolutions, it is certain that no further subway contracts will be awarded until after the Legislature has acted. This is because the Legislature will have adjourned by the first week in May, while the Rapid Transit Board cannot complete its plans and specifications so as to advertise for bids until after May 1. Then it would take two or three months after bids were sought before they could be completed and acted on.

AFFAIRS IN SEOUL CHAOTIC.

Japan Apparently Got the Treaty Before She Was Ready for It.

SEOUL, Dec. 15.—The political situation here has been one of extreme interest. It seems undoubtedly true that the Japanese have been able to put through their programme with greater celerity than they had expected, and that, now their protectorate has been established, they are rather at a loss as to how to proceed.

There is really no head to anything. The Cabinet Ministers are afraid to leave their houses and they do business, if any, by telephone. The Emperor refuses to see any one, and Mr. Morgan, the American Minister, left without a farewell audience, because his Majesty wished to avoid seeing the Japanese Minister, which he would have had to do in case he had received the American representative.

By their treaty the Japanese have established a protectorate, and declared that there shall be a Resident General, who shall outrank every one else, replace the legation and Minister, and attend to all diplomatic affairs. These provisions would seem to necessitate the abolition of the Foreign Office, as they have already entailed the withdrawal of several of the foreign Ministers.

Mr. Hayashi is supposedly acting Resident General, although still holding his position as Minister, as no notification has been sent to the foreign legations of the change in his status. While nominally supreme, he is ranked by the Commander in Chief, Gen. Hasegawa, and, while invested by the treaty with the control of "diplomatic affairs," he still permits the Foreign Office, now under the direction of Mr. Stevens—for no Korean will accept the billet of Minister for Foreign Affairs—to exist. The Emperor still fails to grasp the situation, and continues to seek the advice of any one who will give it.

The problem which the Japanese have in working out the details of the establishment of a protectorate is a difficult one. The feeling between the two races complicates matters.

War Cost Japan $585,000,000.

TOKIO, Jan. 28.—An official report submitted to the Diet shows that the actual outlay for the war from the beginning of hostilities to their end last September was for the army $495,000,000, and for the navy $90,000,000.

Monument to War Balloonists.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—At Neuilly, Paris, to-day, Minister of War Etienne unveiled a monument to the aeronauts who served during the siege of Paris. After the ceremony the Minister presented crosses of the Legion of Honor and other decorations to the surviving aeronauts. The monument was designed by Bartholdi.

HOT TALK IN CHURCH AFTER DIXON SPOKE

Accusations of Misquoting Shouted at Him and Answered.

PASTOR CALLS ON THE POLICE

Southern Writer Accused, After Discussion with Colored Preachers, of Advertising Himself in Church.

A disturbance that started with a good deal of the intensity of a riot was caused in the Baptist Church of the Epiphany, at Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon by a remark made concerning Abraham Lincoln. The Rev. M. W. Gilbert, the colored pastor of Mount Olivet Baptist Church, said in his address that Abraham Lincoln was not the wisest man this world had ever known. When the time came for a reply from Thomas Dixon, Jr., the author, who was the principal speaker to reply, he said:

"I have heard a very startling thing from this platform to-day. I have heard that Abraham Lincoln was not a wise man."

Mr. Dixon then began to eulogize Lincoln, beginning with "Abraham Lincoln was, in my estimation —"

"He didn't say that," said somebody.

"He did say it," said somebody else.

For several minutes there was a roar of "He did:" and "He didn't!"

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters was Chairman of the meeting, whose purpose was the discussion by Mr. Dixon and several colored ministers of the subject, "What Shall We Do With the Negro?" For several minutes he stood holding up his hand in an endeavor to quell the disturbance, but it wouldn't quell easily. When something like quiet had been restored, Dr. Peters shouted to one of the policemen standing at the end of the hall:

"Officer, arrest the first man who interrupts this meeting. He must be arrested even if I have to arrest him myself."

This was by no means the only disturbance of the meeting. The audience, which apparently contained many whose sympathies were with the South, a greater number of Northerners—of course—and a liberal sprinkling of negroes, was on the verge of a disturbance all the way through. Not a seat in the church was vacant. Mr. Dixon used his well-known argument that the negro should be segregated by "peaceful colonization." He warned the audience before he started that those with sensitive nerves had better leave. Although there were many women present, none withdrew until the end. Then a crowd of obviously Southern women clustered about the platform to shake hands with Mr. Dixon. Among them was a sturdy man. When he reached Mr. Dixon the latter held out his hand as he had to the women who had preceded.

"No," said the man, beginning quietly, "I didn't come here to shake hands with you. I wouldn't shake hands with you. I came here to tell you, face to face, what I think of you. I want to tell you that I am surprised that a man in this year of 1906 will get up in a public meeting like this and say the things you did."

The man paused a moment. Then he continued:

"You're a pretty slick gentleman, you are. You're very eloquent. You've chosen a fine way to advertise your book and play, you have."

Mr. Dixon said something that sounded like "Indeed, indeed." The man who had accosted him edged away from him as though he were something carefully to be avoided.

Mr. Dixon's speech was in reply to some of the arguments advanced at the recent meeting at Carnegie Hall, when Booker T. Washington, Joseph H. Choate, Robert C. Ogden, and Mark Twain spoke. He said that the negroes were not being sincerely treated by the whites; that the whites were playing the parts of hypocrites, and that the negroes ought to be colonized in Africa. That which the colored preachers on the platform resented most hotly, however, was his assertion that the colored women and girls in the South had not yet been civilized enough to know the meaning of virtue. The colored men and women in the audience hissed that. Mr. Dixon also said, in part:

"When Mr. Ogden or Mr. Choate say they would entertain negroes in their homes as social equals it is a humbug. They are fooling themselves and the public. Let the negro they seat at their tables dare to make love to their daughters and see how quickly they would kick him downstairs. And yet the right to love and wed one's love is the badge of human fellowship.

"We must remove the negro or we will have to fight him. He will not submit long to the injustices with which we treat him both in the North and in the South.

"And this thing, half devil and half child, is supposed to be your equal, and actually claims that equality. He does not get it now, but fifty years from now 60,000,000 negroes will claim those equal rights, and will take them if they are refused."

The speakers who replied to Mr. Dixon were these colored clergymen: The Rev. Granville Hunt, pastor of the Grace Baptist Church, at Mount Vernon; the Rev. E. E. Jackson, pastor of the Zion Baptist Church, and the Rev. M. W. Gilbert of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church. Charles Warren Morris and T. Thomas Fortune also spoke. The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur concluded their side of the argument.

The colored speakers had only about ten minutes each to speak, while Mr. Dixon had half an hour at the beginning and ten minutes at the close. When Mr. Gilbert replied to Mr. Dixon's remark about the virtue of colored women he thundered out:

"We know no other land than this. You brought us here 250 years ago against our will, and now those of us who are alive believe this to be our home. It is idle for Mr. Dixon to talk of peaceful colonization; there can be no peaceful colonization. He is right; we would fight to be put out. He tells us to go back to our home, the land we came from. All right; we'll agree to it if Mr. Dixon will go back to Germany, where he says his forefathers came from. Reasoning in that way he will give this land to the red men, to whom it actually belonged. Or we will agree to go back if they pay us for the services we have rendered to this country during the many years that we were slaves and up to now."

The colored speakers said that in at least one particular Mr. Dixon's play and books were not true to life. Mr. Dixon said he would take the play off if it could be proved untrue to life.

Dr. MacArthur said in his speech:

"I am sorry that Mr. Dixon's book was ever written. I am sorry that it was dramatized. I stand with President Roosevelt on this subject. I believe in a square deal to every man. Let us be fair to the negro: let us be just; let us give him a fair show."

Telephone Directory

for spring months goes to press Friday February 2.

New listings must be received before 5 p. m. of that date if desired for the spring edition.

CALL AT NEAREST OFFICE.

New York Telephone Co.

CONTRACT OFFICES

15 Dey Street, 115 West 38th Street,
220 West 125th Street, 616 East 150th Street.

BEGINNING THIS MORNING

The Half-Yearly Clearance Sale of

Shoes for Men

That they are from our regular stock promises all the character, comfort and grace with which head-and-hand work can invest a shoe.

Button, Lace, Blucher and Congress Shoes of patent coltskin; patent or box calfskin, patent leather and vici kidskin. Formerly $4.00 & $5.00. **$3.00**

Lace, Blucher and Button Shoes of patent leather, box calf or wax calf, with toes from extreme to extreme. Formerly $3.00. **$2.00**

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

MANY POLICE ATTEND THE 'SACRED' CONCERTS

Capt. Dooley's Men Watching Hard for Irreverent Violations.

CENTRAL OFFICE MEN, TOO

No Dancing, No Scene Shifting, No Wearing of Costumes Permitted—Managers Take No Chances.

The announcement that Police Commissioner Bingham had ordered a sharp watch for violation of the Sunday law in the theatres last night had its effect in most places of amusement long before it was time for the curtain to go up. As a matter of fact, the curtains didn't go up at all in most of the Sunday-night theatres, for the reason that they were already up, the law prohibiting the moving of curtains, the shifting of scenery, and the appearance of performers in costume.

Plain-clothes policemen—not more than two in some places, but as many as four or five in others—visited the theatres shortly after the opening hour and took seats on the ground floor. They usually stand up conversing with the men at the door, and the ushers and paying but little attention to the stage. Last night they had no eyes except for the performances.

The managers of half a dozen "sacred concerts" congratulated themselves on the fact that the performances were "exceedingly refined, nothing to offend the most fastidious taste, and not given in costume."

In the majority of the theatres a Central Office man is on duty every night. Last night at least two appeared at several theatres, and in some cases two or three men in uniform followed them. No one complained, according to employes, except at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre, where it was frankly admitted that the patrons were "kickin' like steers."

"One piece had to be cut out entirely," said a theatre employe. "The police wouldn't stand for any dancing. The curtains can't go up or down, and then there's another piece that's no good without a little action and side-stepping."

Whether or not the managers of the theatres regarded last night's surveillance as a serious matter, some of them admitted that the interruption of a Sunday night performance a year or so ago had something to do with the precautionary measures taken last night.

Two detectives from the Tenderloin Station sat in each theatre in Capt. Dooley's precinct. They were taking notes on which to base reports to Capt. Dooley. Every time a scene shifter touched a running brook or an old Roman court they jotted down the circumstances in a little book.

The activity of the police in the matter of closing up theatres on Sunday is really due, the Tenderloin police said, to a committee from the Actors' Union, which is working hard to make the Sabbath an enforced day of rest for all actors in New York.

Schooner Lost; Six Men Drowned.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 28.—A telegram received to-day from Bamfield says that the halibut fishing schooner Ella G. has turned turtle and six men were drowned. Among the lost is Alexander McLean, who was commander of the illegal sealing vessel Carmencita.

ATTACKS NEW ASPHALT CO.

Arthur W. Sewall Says It Plans to be a Trust and His Company Stays Out.

Arthur W. Sewall, Vice President of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, issued a statement yesterday attacking the Independent Asphalt Association formed here a few days ago and charging that it is "avowedly formed for the purpose of raising the prices of asphalt pavements in this country."

Mr. Sewall declares that this would be disastrous. He asserts that his company, previous to the formation of the Independent Association, ignored a request of Amzi L. Barber, organizer and President of the new concern, to enter a conference in this city "to consider and find a remedy for" the low prices of asphalt paving here.

"The press and public," he says, "are therefore asked not to overlook the fact that whenever the name Barber Asphalt Company is used in connection with this new association, the reference is to the A. L. Barber Asphalt Company, and not in any way to the Barber Asphalt Paving Company."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Amzi L. Barber denied unequivocally to-night Mr. Sewall's charge that the new independent asphalt association is a trust.

"It is nothing of the sort," he said. "It was organized simply to improve the quality of the work, and in order to do that it was necessary to increase the price somewhat. The prices at which work had been done were so unremunerative that the work was necessarily not of the class to stand wear, and the result was damage to the business of asphalt paving. To remedy this by improving the quality of the work is the object of the new association. There were some thirty-five concerns invited to join, and Mr. Sewall's company was the only one which declined."

HITT'S LONG PUBLIC CAREER.

Thirteen Terms in Congress—Reported the Lincoln-Douglas Debate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Representative Hitt of Illinois, who has announced that he will retire from Congress at the end of his present term, has been in the House for thirteen consecutive terms, longer than any one else except Gen. Bingham of Pennsylvania. Bingham has served fourteen terms and hence is called "the Father of the House."

Mr. Hitt is 72 years old. It is due to him that the famous Lincoln-Douglas debate has been preserved to history, for he was the stenographer who reported it. Before he entered Congress he had served in the Diplomatic Corps and had been Assistant Secretary of State. He has long been Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and is one of the greatest experts on the subject in the country. He served as Chairman of that committee during the Spanish War.

Last year he was talked of as a candidate for Vice President, and probably would have received the nomination had not Mr. Fairbanks entered the race.

Cheshire Town Treasurer a Suicide.

CHESHIRE, Mass., Jan. 28.—Despondency and anxiety are believed to have been the cause of the suicide to-day of Town Treasurer Fred. C. Brown. Brown who was sixty years old and had been Town Treasurer for ten years, had been much depressed for several months over the death of his wife, and recently an investigation was made of his accounts, which showed them to be correct and the town funds intact, although $8,500 was in his house and the balance, a comparatively small amount, was in the bank at Adams.

WOMEN'S UNDERGARMENTS.

B. Altman & Co. HAVE REDUCED THE PRICES OF A NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL PIECES OF WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR REMAINING ON HAND, COMPRISING NIGHT ROBES, CHEMISES, CORSET COVERS AND SKIRTS; ALSO BOUDOIR JACKETS OF FLANNEL, ALBATROSS, JAPANESE QUILTED AND OTHER SILKS.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

Grande Maison de Blanc

Est. 1861.

THREE DAYS MORE

of the

January Discount Sale

Previous to inventory, February 1, all Household Linens and other goods are subject to the January discount.

SPECIAL OFFER THIS WEEK OF

French Blankets 25% Discount

We place on sale this week a limited number of very choice French Blankets, slightly soiled in handling, but otherwise perfect, at prices reduced 25 per cent.

808 FIFTH AVENUE. Between 31st & 32d Sts.

Frederick Loeser & Co

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

Store Opens Daily at 8 A. M., Closes at 5:30 P. M.

Our Greatest Annual Sale of China, Cut Glass, Bric-a-Brac.

THE SUPREME EFFORT OF THE YEAR from the great Basement China Store is announced to-day. It is in volume and character and value giving the greatest sale of these wares we ever started; the greatest, probably, ever inaugurated by any one store in the country.

These Sales are well and widely known. They enlist the prestige and purchasing power of the Store for months before they occur. They are of interest to hotel men and large furnishers no less than to every householder. They are the crowning events of the kind in the year.

In the past half year the Loeser China Store has demonstrated its power for economies perhaps more forcibly than ever before. Nothing stronger could be said concerning the Sale now to start than that it surpasses in interest and value giving even the great occasions of the past six months. It offers choice of immense fine NEW stocks of China, Cut Glass and kindred wares at prices

A Third to Full Half Under the Regular Prices.

In a few cases the saving is a fourth. In some others it is more than half. This is in no sense an offering of low grade China of the sort sometimes exploited, but an offering of high grade China at low prices. It is not an offering of ordinary goods and of "seconds" that may be bought by the ton at any time, but a Sale of such fine, high grade and perfect wares as appeal to the refined and discriminating taste of Brooklyn people and such as have made the reputation of this China Store.

These facts we want to emphasize very strongly.

The Sale is bigger than ever before.

Every single piece is absolutely perfect and of the highest character in design and finish. It is a sale of NEW China.

The prices are the lowest we have ever known for wares of equal character.

Small Family Dinner Sets :: Bargains

Fine Porcelain, $5. Fine Bavarian China, $7.50. Haviland China, $12.

For small families who do not require a full 100-piece set we have designed these three special small family Dinner Sets and marked them at great reductions for this Sale.

The first two are regular open stock patterns and extra pieces may be bought or matched from our stock at any time. The Haviland China Sets are not regular open stock patterns, but we have some extra pieces in stock now and would obtain matchings from abroad later if desired. The composition of Sets is as follows:

½ doz. Tea Plates.
½ doz. Dinner Plates.
½ doz. Soup Plates.
2 Meat Platters.
1 Covered Dish.
1 Pickle Dish.
½ doz. Fruit Saucers.
½ doz. Individual Butters.
½ doz. Cups and Saucers.
1 Vegetable Dish.
1 Sauce Boat.

The Sets are all A1 in quality. The porcelain Sets are prettily decorated in a neat spray design in gold. The Bavarian Sets are decorated in a pretty and new floral design, lately added to our stock. The Haviland China Sets are regularly $40 for full regular Sets.

Fine Porcelain Dinner Sets, $9.98. Regularly $15.

These are full 100-piece Sets with soup tureen and 3 large platters included. There are six very pretty designs in natural colors. All trimmed with gold and one white and gold design. First class Sets in every particular.

Fine Austrian China Dinner Sets, $14.50. Regularly $20.

Several styles and all pretty tasteful china. There is also a neat white and gold design. All are composed of 100 pieces, having soup tureens and 3 large platters.

Oil, Gas and Electric Lamps. Fully Half of Our Stock Reduced.

Brass Oil Lamps.

Finished in old English Brass, black and ruby and shaped brass.

$1.98, regularly $4.
$2.98, regularly $6.
$3.98, regularly $8.
$4.50, regularly $9.
$4.98, regularly $10.
$5.98, regularly $12.
$7.50, regularly $15.
$8.25, regularly $16.50.
$8.98, regularly $18.

Oil, Gas and Electric Lamps.

$1.50 to $187.50—Fourth Reduced.

Another lot, mostly one or two of a kind, and many exclusive Lamps that cannot be duplicated are marked at just a fourth under regular prices. The range is from $1.50 to $187.50, were $2 to $250.

Lamp Shades.

A fine collection of fine Cathedral Lamp Globes and Shades are reduced. The price range is $3.98 to $35; were $6 to $50.

Fine Clocks Greatly Reduced.

$5 to $85 Values at $3.98 to $63.75.

Fine mantel Clocks of every style; gold Clocks in Empire and rococo designs; crystal Regulators in gold frames and some in onyx.

Clocks of bronze and ebony finish and old colonial Clocks in rich mahogany.

Rich Cut Glass : : Half Price.

Olive and Bonbon Dishes.
75c., regularly $1.75.
98c., regularly $2.
$1.25, regularly $2.50.
$1.98, regularly $3.50.
$2.98, regularly $5.

Celery Trays.
$2.98, regularly $5.
$3.50, regularly $6.
$4.98, regularly $7.50.
$6.50, regularly $10.
$7.50, regularly $12.

Wine Decanters.
$4.98, regularly $8.50.
$5.98, regularly $10.
$7.98, regularly $15.

Punch Bowls.
$25, regularly $35.
$35, regularly $50.
$39, regularly $60.
$59, regularly $85.
$85, regularly $135.

Pitchers.
$4.50, regularly $9.
$5.98, regularly $12.
$7.98, regularly $15.

High Comports.
$4.98, regularly $10.
$5.98, regularly $12.
$6.75, regularly $13.50.
$9.98, regularly $16.50.

Flower Vases.
$1.98, regularly $3.50.
$2.50, regularly $4.
$2.98, regularly $5.
$3.98, regularly $6.50.
$4.98, regularly $10.
$5.98, regularly $12.
$12, regularly $20.
$15, regularly $25.

Water Bottles.
$2.98, regularly $5.
$4.50, regularly $9.
$7.50, regularly $12.

Pretty Vases and Other Bric-a-Brac.

50c. to $10 Values at 25c. to $5.

More than six thousand pieces of Bric-a-Brac, mostly Vases of graceful and delicate shapes, on which very pretty decorations and soft colorings are applied. These Vases are in good taste and at the regular prices are considered unusual value.

Vienna Vases at Half Price.

$1.50, regularly $3.
$2.75, regularly $5.50.
$3.75, regularly $7.50.
$4.98, regularly $10.
$5.98, regularly $12.
$7.50, regularly $15.
$9.98, regularly $20.
$12.50, regularly $25.
$15, regularly $30.
$20, regularly $40.
$25, regularly $50.
$30, regularly $60.
$37.50, regularly $75.
$50, regularly $100.

Basement and Main Floor.

$1 Colored Crepe de Chine---69c.

A SOFT, RICH, BEAUTIFUL CREPE DE CHINE that is the best dollar value obtainable. By good luck, however, we bought some 2,500 yards to sell for 69c.—it is sold subject to slight weave imperfections, and should go like wild fire to-day.

It is 24 inches wide and there are all the best shades for afternoon and evening gowns as well as white, ivory, and black.

$2.25 French Venetian Cloth, $1 Yd.

THE MOST NOTABLE OFFER of this kind we or any store ever made, we believe. A fine French Venetian Cloth, 50 inches wide and in a superb line of new colorings for Spring costumes. It has a fine twilled surface and requires a very close examination to distinguish it from broadcloth.

Colors are raspberry, light rose, dark rose, coral, heliotrope, violet, sky blue, bluet, reseda, pearl gray, stone gray, tan, castor, brown, mahogany, garnet, moss and myrtle.

We bought the importer's entire stock of the cloth. Ready to-day, a full $2.25 value for $1 a yard.

Second Floor, Elm Place.

CHAMPIONS OF THE NEGRO ASK AID FOR EDUCATION

Dr. Adler and Booker Washington Address Large Audiences.

PLEAS FOR A FAIR CHANCE

Colored Laborers Declared to be Not Indolent or Ineffective, but Too Few in Number.

The education of the negro as the solution of the race problem was brought before New Yorkers yesterday in a series of meetings, morning, afternoon, and night, in Temple Beth-El, Carnegie Hall, the Broadway Tabernacle, and the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Felix Adler and Booker T. Washington were the chief speakers, the former in Carnegie Hall and the latter in the Broadway Tabernacle, although Major Robert R. Moton, the negro commandant of Hampton Institute, created profound interest at meetings in both places by declaring that the bringing of his forbears to this country as slaves was a matter of gratification to him. Moreover, this last speaker said that his grandmother, still living, had told him of his original American ancestor, a chief of a West African tribe, who was dragged aboard a slaver after he himself had delivered and sold to the white men slaves of his own people. He was sold himself on the block in Richmond and worked as a slave in Amelia County, Va.

Dr. Washington made three addresses, in the morning at Temple Beth-El, in the afternoon at the Tabernacle, and at night in Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. In all of these he emphatically denied the frequently published statement that the labor of the negro in the South is inefficient.

"As you perhaps know," he said, "I have never failed frankly to criticise any weakness in my own race, but the public has been, I very much fear, misinformed on this subject. While there is too large a class of idlers in the large cities, the great mass of our people, especially in the country districts, work hard. It will be difficult to find any other class to take their places. It is not so much the inefficiency of colored labor as the scarcity of it.

"Many overlook the fact in discussing the subject that in the last twenty years the South has more than trebled its industrial growth, and while this immense increase has been taking place in its industrial operations, the South, unlike the North and West, has depended almost wholly on natural increase in population to man these increased industrials. The North and West get thousands of immigrants each year, while the South has had comparatively few; hence we have the condition of three jobs looking for one man, instead of three men looking for one job."

Dr. Washington declared that the demands of his race for instruction and for graduates capable of instructing were almost as great as the demand by the white people of the South for negroes to work on farms and in dairies.

Dr. Washington also replied to the charge frequently made that the negro grew worse morally with more education. He declared that, as indicated by the number of lynchings for instance, he could prove that education reduced the number of crimes.

"It has been said," he declared, "that the negro was better morally during slave days. The same argument would hold good if we said that the 2,000 most virtuous people in this State were the 2,000 in Sing Sing. In the prison they have no chance to do wrong. In slavery times the negro suffered under the same forced and artificial conditions. It is a fact that you can't find the negro graduates of Hampton, Tuskegee, and similar institutions in the penitentiaries, and a careful investigation shows me that there have been only four graduates in such institutions in the past forty years. Education of the negro is blotting out crime and the causes of crime."

Dr. Adler addressed a large audience in the morning. His topic was "Our Attitude Toward the Undeveloped." "We must put away the overweening estimate of our own qualities as a race," he said, "if we are to be fair to other races."

In speaking of the futility of the restraining, disciplinary elements of slavery and the result on the negro race after freedom had been granted, Dr. Adler said: "Many of the shortcomings we perceive in a part of the colored people to-day are the illustration of this truth. When the compulsion behind the discipline was withdrawn the discipline itself went to pieces. Indolence again took the place of labor, unregulated appetites cropped up with a kind of primitive fury, and the fault is ours, ours—who used or permitted others to use these fellow creatures not for their good, but for ours—or what we fancied to be such—as the instruments of our wealth and power, as the human substratum of an aristocratic democracy which the South was building up."

The only mention by Dr. Adler of the question of race equality was in this passage of his address:

"Our attitude toward the undeveloped, of which I am speaking to-day, is illustrated but not exhausted by the problem of the colored people. In all cases, in our relations to the white agriculturists, to the unskilled members of the working class, the foreign immigrants, and to the morally backward, the keynote of sanity and righteousness is the same. Not to insist on equality, but to recognize the beauty and helpfulness of variety; to study the unequal endowments of the various races and classes, and as in the pedagogy of individuals so in the pedagogy of the larger groups, to train each so that it may progress and achieve along the particular lines which nature has marked out for it."

Dr. Adler told of some of the hardships which the color of the negro brought him, and in relating some of these that befell a colored man he knew, he said in emphasizing his point: "And this person is as true and as fine a gentleman at heart as it has ever been my fortune to meet."

In closing his address Dr. Adler advised: "By a strong determination not to allow the accidents of color or even unwelcome racial attributes, where they exist, to stand between us and our brother-man; to judge each new-comer or the race against whom the prevailing bias would prejudice us, on his own merits, and last and best, by proffering to these upward struggling human beings the cheering conviction that there is an ever-widening circle of men and women, among whom they can feel at home, in whose environment the human ideal has become a ruling principle, in whose midst these recognitions and appreciations and encouragements are a matter of course, in whose eyes they are judged by the color of their souls and not of their faces.

"It would be a poor outcome of the efforts of the Ethical Culture movement if the Ethical Culture Society were not such a home, if we, the members, had not reached this point in our own development. That it is such a home I feel well emboldened to affirm. To make our friends of Hampton Institute and those for whom they stand at home with us in this sense is the purpose and the best outcome of this morning's exercises."

Principal H. B. Frissell of Hampton, and his commandant, Major R. R. Moton, lunched with Dr. Adler at his home in West Seventy-seventh Street after the Carnegie Hall meeting.

Collections toward the support of Hampton Institute were taken up at all the meetings. Twenty students of the Institute sang plantation hymns and songs, and Charles Doxson, a full-blooded Onondaga Indian, a graduate of Hampton, spoke. There was liberal applause by the congregation in the Tabernacle at the afternoon meeting despite the fact that the reading of the Scriptures and the prayers gave to the meeting a religious atmosphere.

Appeals primarily to those who prefer quality to quantity.

John Jameson

Three ★★★ Star

Whiskey

Brings a higher price all over the world than any other whiskey. There must be a reason.

W. A. TAYLOR & Co., 29 Broadway, N. Y.

CROKER APPEALED TO IN TAMMANY'S FIGHT?

Not by Us, Say the Murphyites, and 'Twill Be Useless.

MURPHY TO STICK TILL FALL

Then He May Be Replaced by a District Leader, but It Won't Be Hayes.

Reports were in circulation last night that Richard Croker had been appealed to by some of his old-time lieutenants to interfere in the present situation in Tammany.

No verification of these reports could be had. Friends of Mr. Croker, however, were prompt to declare that, if any such appeals had been made, they would accomplish nothing, as nothing could induce Mr. Croker to take any hand in politics. They said that appeals had been made to him on every occasion since his retirement when trouble has arisen here, and therefore they were not surprised to be told that some persons had written to him in the present controversy between Mayor McClellan and Charles F. Murphy.

"To my knowledge," said one of the oldest friends of Mr. Croker last night at the Democratic Club, "Mr. Croker has been fairly deluged with such appeals in the last four years. Every one of his old friends, lieutenants, or beneficiaries who had not got everything he wanted, or who had a grievance against any one seems to have taken it upon himself to write to our old leader in the hope of securing support from that source.

"In all of these instances Mr. Croker's action has been identical. He has told these men that in the old days he did all he could for them, but that now they must shift for themselves politically; that he was out of politics forever, that nothing could induce him to re-enter the field, and that as others were carrying on the work and responsibility it would be only presumption on his part to seek to interfere or persuade them in any way against the action they saw fit to take.

"Mr. Croker to-day wants rest and quiet. I know that wild horses could not drag him back into politics, not even to the extent of writing letters either for or against any one."

Leaders and friends of Charles F. Murphy said last night that none of their number had appealed to Mr. Croker for help.

They said further that they did not need any help. They asserted that the developments of the last fortnight had swung into line with them several district leaders who had either been lukewarm toward Murphy or who had been secretly plotting his downfall. These anti-Murphy leaders, however, got no help from the Mayor, and when they found that McClellan has a candidate of his own for the leadership, in the person either of Fire Commissioner O'Brien or of Sheriff Hayes, they resented his action and decided they had better stand by Murphy until such time as they could combine on another one of their own number for his place. From the temper of the members of the Executive Committee at this time, it is safe to say that they will not permit any reorganization of Tammany Hall that does not provide for a district leader to be the Wigwam Chieftain, and that they will not accept Sheriff Hayes in that capacity, even though he is a district leader.

Present indications are that the Tammany situation will slumber along, with Murphy in charge, until the Fall primaries. By that time the leaders expect the Hearst campaign to have developed sufficiently to see Hearst in the field as the candidate for Governor on the Independence League ticket. Then, they figure, they can start their own contest at the primaries and possibly carry things through in such shape that either James J. Martin, Maurice Featherson, Thomas E. Rush, or Timothy P. Sullivan can be named as Murphy's successor. In any event, they are against interference on the part of Mayor McClellan, especially when such interference means the elevation to the leadership of a man who has not been identified with the Tammany organization.

OPERATION KILLS BACON.

New York Central's Auditor Dies in the Hahnemann Hospital.

Marshall Bacon, auditor of the New York Central lines, died in the Hahnemann Hospital yesterday morning after an operation for appendicitis, performed on Thursday night. Mr. Bacon was taken ill a week ago Thursday in the Murray Hill Hotel, where he was preparing to attend a dinner of the Transportation Club. Last Wednesday he was removed to the hospital for the operation.

He was the son of John R. Bacon, and was born in Tarrytown, N. Y., in 1862. He had been in the railroad business most of his life. He was a member of the Quill Club, Treasurer of the Transportation Club, and a Director in the Tarrytown National Bank. He was also a Director of the Railroad Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Bacon married Miss Frall Grant, daughter of the late H. A. Grant. She and one child survive him. He lived in Wilson Park, Tarrytown. The body was sent to Tarrytown on a special train at 8 o'clock last night.

SANDERSON'S
"MOUNTAIN DEW"
SCOTCH

is a pot-still whisky.

¶ It is made in a pot still, a little at a time.

¶ It is distilled from the finest Highland malt dried over aromatic peats.

¶ Then it is aged for at least 7 years.

¶ That's why it's *always* the same—always mellow—always pure.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN NEW YORK — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Our Policy.

"That which is unjust can really profit no one. That which is just can really harm no one."
—HENRY GEORGE.

Justice.

1. Integrity in the dealings of men with each other; rectitude; uprightness.
2. Conformity to truth and reality, in expressing opinion and in conduct; fair representation of facts respecting merit or demerit; honesty; fidelity; impartiality.
3. The rendering to every one his due or right.

NOAH WEBSTER.

Mid-Winter Furniture Sale.

Twice a year since 1897 we put our heart and energy into a Sale of Furniture—each time making it greater than the previous. This sale which begins to-day is better in quality, and the prices are

Lower Than Ever Before.

We revel in the immensity of this Sale. We feel that it's "up to us" to fulfill the promise of former years—to give you a chance to add to and embellish the comfort and beauty of your home at a minimum cost. We have been on the alert for months to obtain greater values and to eclipse our own record; and we are proud and happy to say that both these objects have been accomplished satisfactorily. The trashy goods which are frequently made up for a "cheap sale" have been carefully avoided. Our guarantee stands behind every piece of Furniture sold by us. The old-fashioned sturdy honesty in cabinet-making, which has become so rare, has returned with all its excellence. Carload after carload of the most beautiful and substantial Furniture have arrived and are ready. The styles are splendid. The woods are exquisite. The upholstering is the perfection of elegance.

Enamel Bedsteads, $5.00

Enamelled Beadsteads, as illustrated; 1¼-inch continuous posts, heavy construction; strong laterals in head and foot; sizes 4.6, 4.0 and 3.0; regular price $7. Special **5.00**

Enamel Bedsteads, $6.50

Enamelled Bedsteads, as illustrated; 1¼-inch continuous posts, strongest possible construction; heavy laterals in head and foot; sizes 4.6, 4.0 and 3.3; regular price $8. Special **6.50**

Brass Bedsteads, $30.00

Brass Bedsteads, as illustrated; 2-inch continuous posts, heavy laterals, connected with top and bottom rails; solid spindles between the top rails, finest quality of lacquered brass; sizes 4.6, 4.0 and 3.3; regular price $40.00. Special..... **30.00**

Brass Bedsteads, $14.50

Brass Bedsteads, as illustrated, 2-inch posts, strong laterals, and very best construction; heavy doorknob vases; very best lacquer; sizes 4.6, 4.0 and 3.0. Special.. **14.50**

China Closets.

China Closets, as illustrated, made of solid oak, golden color and highly polished; very best construction; three-grooved shelves; regular price $15.00; special **10.50**

Beautiful 5-Piece Parlor Suites.

Parlor Suites—5 pieces—as illustrated, entirely new and handsome design; made exclusively for us; massive frames, mahogany finished, highly polished, and covered with choice coverings, cream tapestry, verona velour, and damask; regular price $60.00. Special..... **45.00**

Sliding or Telescope Couch, $4.90

Extraordinary Furniture Value.

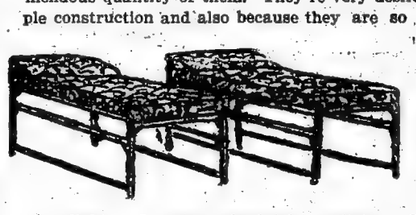

The best argument in favor of these Couches is that we have sold a tremendous quantity of them. They're very desirable because of their simple construction and also because they are so compact, taking up but little space.

We make all the mattresses in our own factory, and that alone is sufficient guarantee that only the very best materials and the best of workmen are employed. The factory is large, airy, light and roomy—absolutely sanitary. Our guarantee goes with everything made therein.

Where space is to be economized, there is nothing to equal this piece of furniture. It is a bed one moment and the next it is a couch for the living room.

Easy to fold or unfold. National Spring fabric supporting mattresses prevent sagging and is much stronger than woven wire.

The illustration shows how the Folding Couch may be separated. Two mattresses, so that couch can be made into two separate beds and used in different rooms. One slides under the other when used as couch. By pulling out the under section a three-quarter bed may be made. Thus there are three uses to which this handy piece of furniture may be put—couch, three-quarter bed, two separate beds. **$4.90**

Leatherette Couches

Leatherette Couches—made on solid oak frames, finely upholstered and all hand-made—covered with the best grade of leatherette; regular price $12.50. Special.. **10.50**

Box Couches

Box Couches; made 6 ft. long and 30 inches wide; upholstered with the best steel springs; covered with green denim; very practical for wardrobe purposes. Special **6.90**

Velour Couches.

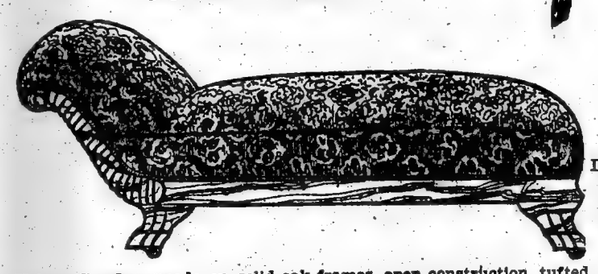

Velour Couches—made on solid oak frames, open construction, tufted buttons and the best upholstering work, covered with fine velours in assorted colors. Regular price $16.00, at..... **12.75**

Dining Chairs.

Dining Chairs, as illustrated; made of quartered oak; golden color; cane seats, box frames; special.. **1.65**

Two Hundred House Desks.

Weathered Oak Desks—Mission Design—an offering never equalled in New York—a solid oak desk, made and constructed in the best possible manner, weathered finish, 27 inches wide, 44 inches high; cast brass trimmings; one good size drawer; regular price, $7.75; special **3.50**

Genuine Turkish Rugs.

The more you know about Turkish Rugs the more you will be interested in the way we are handling these superb products of Oriental looms.

The flavor of tradition which from time immemorial has put a sort of sentimental halo over the prices of these royally beautiful floor coverings, plays no part in fixing their selling figures here.

We sell Turkish Rugs, as we sell all other merchandise—on the cold, hard basis of intrinsic worth.

Our plan puts all the glorious beauty, all the art value and all the everlasting wear for which genuine Turkish Rugs are famous, right within easy reach of even a slender purse.

The Special Sale of Turkish Rugs, now taking place on our Fifth Floor, is enabling a great many art-loving people who never before thought they could afford Turkish Rugs, to indulge in these masterpieces of Oriental art.

To see them is to want them.

Hamadan Rugs; a good, firm rug, medallion design; size about 3x4 ft., worth $8.50; sale price..**$6.75**

Carabagh, Guendji and Anatolian Rugs; average size 3½x4½ ft.; thick, soft pile, in good quiet colors; worth $12.75; sale price.**$8.50**

Shirvan, Daghestan Rugs; average size 3½x5 ft.; short, close pile; a very popular small rug; good colors and designs; worth $16.50; sale price **$11.75**

Persian and Turkish Hall Runners; sizes from 3 to 4 ft. wide by 11 to 18 ft. long; worth $42.50; sale price **$29.50**

Anatolian Mats, worth $2.25; sale price **$1.25**

Anatolian and Beloochistan Rugs; size 3.6x6.0; mostly antiques; choice colorings and long silky pile; worth $22.50; sale price...**$15.50**

Antique Mosul and Tiflis Rugs; average size 4x7½ ft.; thick, heavy pile; very silky pile and in perfect condition; at prices up to $27.50; sale price.....**$20.75**

Kirmansha and Tabriz Rugs; average size 4x6 ft.; light, delicate shades of old rose, green and ivory; worth $75.00; sale price, **$48.50**

(Siegel Cooper Store, 5th Floor, Front.)

Carpets and Rugs.

A collection of Carpets and Rugs in attractive designs and choice colorings, from the looms of the best known makers. Every price especially reduced for this sale, while the variety is well nigh endless.

Axminster and Velvet Carpets.

$1.50 yd. Axminster Carpets, special **$1.25**
$1.25 yd. Axminster Carpets, special **95c**
$1.50 Wilton Velvet Carpets, special **$1.25**
$1.15 yd. Wool Velvet Carpets, special **90c**
$1.00 yd. Wool Velvet Carpets, special **80c**
90c. yd. Wool Velvet Carpets, special, **75c**

Tapestry Brussels Carpets.

$1.00 yd. Brussels Carpets, special **85c**
90c. yd. Brussels Carpets, special. **75c**
80c. yd. Brussels Carpets, special. **69c**
75c. yd. Brussels Carpets, special. **59c**
65c. yd. Brussels Carpets, special. **55c**
55c. yd. Brussels Carpets, special. **45c**

Ingrain Carpets.

75c. yd. Ingrain Carpets, special. **60c**
65c. yd. Ingrain Carpets, special. **50c**
50c. yd. Ingrain Carpets, special. **36c**

Tapestry Brussels Rugs.

$17.50 Tapestry Brussels Rugs, size 9.0x12.0, special.....**$13.50**
$13.50 Tapestry Brussels Rugs, size 8.3x10.6, special.....**$10.50**
$8.50 Tapestry Brussels Rugs, size 6.0x 9.0, special..... **$6.75**

Body Brussels Rugs.

$37.50 Body Brussels, size 10.6x13.6, special **$32.50**
$32.50 Body Brussels, size 10.6x12.0, special **$27.50**
$25.50 Body Brussels, size 9.0x12.0, special **$22.50**
$23.50 Body Brussels, size 8.3x10.6, special **$19.75**
$19.50 Body Brussels, size 6.0x9.0, special **$16.75**

Smyrna Rugs.

$55.00 Smyrna Rugs, size 10.6x15.0, special **$48.50**
$47.50 Smyrna Rugs, size 10.6x13.0, special **$35.00**
$45.00 Smyrna Rugs, size 10.6x12.0, special **$32.50**
$30.00 Smyrna Rugs, size 9.0x12.0, special **$26.50**
$22.50 Smyrna Rugs, size 9.0x12.0, special **$17.25**
$15.00 Smyrna Rugs, size 7.6x10.6, special **$12.25**
$10.50 Smyrna Rugs, size 6.0x9.0, special **$8.25**

(Siegel Cooper Store, 5th Floor, Front).

Extraordinary Values in Well Made Mattresses.

We manufacture all our Bedding in our own Sanitary factory, and therefore we know that it is clean and healthful.

Best Felt Mattress, made of finest pure white bleached felt, the most sanitary and comfortable mattress made; covered with fine Oxford ticking. Regular full size, 4.6; regularly $15.00. Special.....**12.00**

Eclipse Felt Mattress, of select white felt, soft and very elastic, covered with fine Oxford ticking. Regular full size, 4.6; regularly $12.00. Special **10.00**

Special Felt Mattress, made of a good quality elastic felt, clean and sanitary in every respect; covered with fancy stripe ticking. Regular size, 4.6; regularly $10.00. Special **8.00**

Number Three, mixed black hair; a good mattress, made to your order in one or two parts, covered with best quality of A C A or fancy ticking; full size, 4.6; 40 lbs.; regularly $10.00; special.....**8.50**

Prices proportionately on smaller sizes for all felt mattresses.

No. 1 Combination Mattress, filled with pure South African fibre, with cotton on top and bottom, also sides and ends; the best combination mattress made; full size, 4.6; regularly $6.75. Special.....**5.25**

No. 2 Combination Mattress, filled with fine excelsior, with heavy jute top and bottom; covered with a good grade A C A ticking; full size, 4.6; regularly $5.50. Special **4.50**

South African Fibre Mattress, with soft top and bottom, covered with good grade fancy ticking; full size, 4.6; regularly $6.00. Special..**4.75**

Excelsior cotton top and bottom; full size, 4.6; regularly $5.75. Special **4.25**

Excelsior soft top and bottom; full size, 4.6; regularly $3.75. Special **3.25**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Fifth Floor.)

Don't Be Fooled! Here Are the Facts.

A Department Store in this city has, in glittering language, announced a sale of "Foot Mould" Shoes at a big reduction in price.

We Warn You! Do Not Be Misled. These Are Positively Not "Foot Mould" Shoes,

but are a cheap imitation sold under that well-known name. The name "Foot Mould" is a copyrighted name for well made, high grade shoes. The Siegel Cooper Store controls the entire output of genuine "Foot Mould" Shoes. They are made up specially and ONLY for the Siegel Cooper Store, and cannot be bought elsewhere at any price.

WE GIVE "S. & H." GREEN TRADING STAMPS.

ASKS TWO NEW PRISONS FOR 2,600 CONVICTS

Special Commission Finds a Single Institution Unfeasible.

PRESENT PLANTS DEFECTIVE

Sing Sing and Auburn Condemned—70 Per Cent. of State Prisoners from This City.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Seventy per cent. of all persons sent to this State's prisons are sentenced from New York City. This fact, brought out by the Prison Improvement Commission's investigation, led the commission to report in favor of maintaining two institutions, the larger one to be somewhere below Poughkeepsie and accessible by rail and water.

It would take at least $1,000,000 each to make Sing Sing and Auburn at all fit for human beings to stay in, the commission finds, and it considers such an outlay unwarranted in view of other considerations affecting the present sites and structures. The report, made public to-night, recommends, therefore, the construction of two wholly new prison plants at new locations.

The commission was created by the last Legislature, the following members being appointed by Gov. Higgins:

Cornelius V. Collins of Troy, Superintendent of State Prisons; John G. Wickser of Buffalo, Edwin O. Holter of New York, Samuel J. Barrows of New York, and William E. Wheeler of Portville. Supt. Collins was elected President and George McLaughlin Secretary of the commission.

The sanitary conditions in both prisons were found by the commission, as many times before reported, very objectionable. In Sing Sing especially the cells were damp, insufficiently ventilated, and too small, which, with defective plumbing and drainage, caused an atmospheric condition productive of lassitude, prison fever, tuberculosis, and other diseases. Most of these conditions also were encountered at Auburn.

The commission recommends that one of the proposed new prisons should be placed south of Poughkeepsie in the vicinity of New York on a site not less than 500 or 600 acres, "selected with a view to proper water supply, good drainage, and both water and railroad communications, and a good portion suitable for cultivation." The commission recommends that the prison to take the place of the one at Auburn be in the western part of the State, in the centre of the population of that prison district, on a site having the advantages mentioned for the eastern prison. The eastern prison should have a capacity of not less than 1,400 prisoners, while the prison in the western part of the State should be able to accommodate 1,200.

The estimated cost of an entire new plant to take the place of Sing Sing, outside of the cellhouse and cells, would be $802,691. The estimated cost of a cellhouse containing 1,408 cells constructed of pressed brick would be $934,133, making the total estimated cost of new prison plant $1,826,824. The estimated cost of a cellhouse with deafened steel cells would be $1,077,545, making the total cost of construction with this kind of cells $1,970,236. This does not include the site, which the commission estimates would cost approximately $125,000. This cost will be reduced by whatever sum shall be obtained from the sale of the present prison.

The value of the buildings at Sing Sing, estimated by fire insurance adjusters, is about $848,608, and the value of the land $33,000. The value of the prison buildings at Auburn is about $1,024,724 and the land $124,600. The commission believes, however, that the foregoing estimates of the value of buildings on the sites of both prisons are much greater than the State will be able to realize.

The report states that the cost of a new prison of a capacity of 1,200 cells to take the place of Auburn Prison would be approximately $250,000 less than the estimates for the proposed eastern prison. The commission recommends, however, that the institution to take the place of Sing Sing be first constructed, and that the construction of the western prison be deferred until the eastern prison is completed.

The construction of a central prison to take the place of both Sing Sing and Auburn, which was one of the important propositions considered, is declared inadvisable, the report says.

"The cost of providing a single prison plant for 2,400 prisoners on a new site would be practically the same as the cost of two plants for care of the same number. The cost of the large cellhouse, mess hall, hospital, and shops for the industries would be double the cost for a single prison for half that number of inmates.

"There probably would be a small saving in the administration building. There would be practically no saving in the subsequent administration, as the management of so large a prison population would require additional officers in proportion to the increase in the number of prisoners. We also believe that the superintendency and care of 1,200 to 1,400 prisoners is as much as should be imposed upon any one Warden.

"While there would be some advantages in having all the industries at one place, there would also be some disadvantages, especially in the distribution of the industrial product. If the State should construct a large prison to take the place of both Sing Sing and Auburn, it would necessarily be somewhere in the interior of the State, at a considerable distance from New York City. The additional cost of transporting prisoners would be considerable, and the committing of prisoners convicted both in New York and in the extreme Western sections of the State to a prison so remote would be deemed a hardship by the people of these localities."

In concluding its report the commission recommends that "the Eastern New York Reformatory at Napanoch be placed under the administration and authority of the Board of Managers of the New York State Reformatory at Elmira, to take effect at the close of the present fiscal year. In this way the original intention and purpose of this institution will be effected, and the young men sent to Elmira for reformatory treatment will be retained in the custody and under the control of the managers of that institution, either at Elmira or Napanoch."

NO PACKERS' COMPROMISE.

Attorneys' Last Effort to Expedite the Trial a Failure.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—That the question of the indicted packers' immunity from prosecution must be tried on the facts became a practical certainty to-day, when the last effort of the opposing attorneys to reach an agreement by which the matter might be expedited failed. The hearing that now becomes necessary will involve the taking of a large volume of testimony and will last for perhaps three weeks.

District Attorney Morrison and Attorney John R. Wilson, the latter acting for the packers, each waited in vain to-day for the other to make a move toward an agreement. Neither made an advance, and the trial in the immunity pleas has been set for to-morrow.

As the case now stands, the packers will introduce testimony to substantiate their assertion that Mr. Garfield's investigation clothes the packers with immunity from criminal prosecution, inasmuch as they were compelled, they say, to produce evidence against themselves. The jury will decide questions of fact, which are at variance, and the Court will decide whether under the facts, as found by the jury, the immunity law protects the packers from trial on the main issue under the indictment.

MIDNIGHT BURGLAR SCARE.

Two Central Park West Houses Excited and Well Armed.

Sergt. McGloin of the West 100th Street Police Station received a telephone message from Police Headquarters early this morning ordering him to send a man to the Melrose apartment house, at the northwest corner of Central Park West and 108th Street, to catch a burglar. Roundsman Minogin ran all the way to the Melrose, where the superintendent, Charles Goetz, told him a burglar had been seen on the seventh floor, making his way up a stairway to the roof.

The intruder was seen first by Isaac Isaler, whose apartments are on the top floor. He had been entertaining a party of friends, and just before midnight they started to take their leave. As Isaler saw them to the door, he was startled to see a man lurking at the base of the staircase which leads to the roof. He called out: "Who's there?"

Receiving no response, he made for the man, but the intruder was too quick for him, and got to the roof before Isaler got half way up the stairs. It was pretty dark on the roof, and Isaler, not being armed, deemed it unwise to follow. Rushing to his apartments, he notified the superintendent, who promptly telephoned for the police.

Minogin quickly gathered a corps of volunteers. There was no chance for the burglar to escape from the roof, except through the Hartley apartment house, at the southwest corner of 109th Street. The search there and at the Hartley was in vain. It was not for lack of revolvers and clubs, however. The police believe that the man got down a fire escape. The women of both houses were highly excited early this morning. Nearly all kept their lights burning.

CALLS MERGER DISTENDED.

Mr. Myers Protests Against Surrender of Metropolitan Securities Stock.

Theodore W. Myers, who is heading an opposition movement to the merger of the Metropolitan and Interborough Railway Companies, issued a statement last night to the stockholders of the Metropolitan Securities Company, in which he cited the reasons of himself and his friends for declining to surrender their Metropolitan Securities stock to the newly merged companies.

"About four years ago," says Mr. Myers, "we were invited to subscribe for this stock. The capital sought was to be applied to the payment of the floating debt of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and for these payments valuable obligations of that company were to be received in our interest. The balance of our subscription moneys was to be used for the improvement and development of the surface system in Manhattan and the Bronx. The returns from the latter locality were held out as a specially valuable feature of our investment.

"It was also stated to us that the Securities Company (as a holding corporation) would be in position to finance other transportation systems in Greater New York. On the above basis, $15,000,000 was paid by the subscribers.

"As far as we can surmise, this is the present condition of our company: There is no bonded debt nor preferred stock outstanding ahead of our interest. There should be a large amount of valuable securities in the treasury of our subsidiary company, the Interurban corporation. Though a deficit has accrued under the lease, the net earnings of the street railways have greatly increased for several months past. The continuance of such increase during the approaching Summer (when the Subway business declines) will contribute largely to wipe out that deficit.

"At this time we are invited to exchange our Security stock for the voting certificates of common stock in a new holding company. This Interborough-Metropolitan Company proposes to subject us to a large bonded debt and a considerable issue of preferred stock. The increase in its new issues, beyond the amount at which the properties it proposes to absorb are now capitalized, aggregate more than $100,000,000."

Mr. Myers analyzes the terms on which the stock is to be surrendered, and continues:

"Instead of embarking in the vague and distended scheme proposed, let us hold on to the valuable property and interests which we now possess. At the present rate of increasing earnings, and with the diminution of its fixed charge, the Securities stock would seem to be near the realization of the prospects held out to us at the time of our investment."

WHY VAN REYPEN DIED.

Melancholia, Induced by Overwork, Caused Suicide, Says Family.

On behalf of the family of Rear Admiral Van Reypen, United States Navy, retired, whose son, William K. Van Reypen, Jr., committed suicide on Saturday in the Mansfield apartment house, 12 West Forty-fourth Street, by shooting himself, a statement was given out last night at the home of Edward C. Bodman of 835 Madison Avenue, whose son was a classmate of young Van Reypen at Yale. The statement says:

"The family wish to set right the rumors in regard to the cause of Mr. Van Reypen's death. He had been subject to attacks of melancholia for four years. These attacks were brought on by overwork. He frequently expressed the opinion to his father that his mind was giving way. He complained of this belief to a college friend the day before his death. To another friend he said he wanted to go West and live a simpler, out-of-door life, fearing that the confinement of the city would be too much for him. Recently his mental condition has interfered with his preparation for the Columbia law examinations.

"He never gambled and lived a most temperate life. In the letter which he left for his father, Van Reypen begged forgiveness for the pain he must give to his family.

"On Friday he called on two of the leading brain specialists in the city. He believed that his death would bring less distress to the family than if he should go mad."

SALMAGUNDI PICTURE SALE.

Fifty Unframed Canvases Bring $7,315—High Price $226.

Pictures and sketches shown in an exhibition in the early part of last week were sold at auction in the Salmagundi Club, 14 West Twelfth Street, on Friday and Saturday nights. Fifty 12 by 16 canvases, without frames, were sold altogether, bringing $7,315. The benefit to the Salmagundi Club was $3,724.50. The best lot of pictures was sold on Friday night.

The highest prices received were $226 for Addison T. Millar's "The Palace Door"; "Recuerda de Espana," F. Luis Mora, $200; "Sunset at Sea," F. K. M. Rehn, $201, and "Lions Hunting," W. H. Drake, $151.

FIRE CALL FOR BURGLARS.

Also Some Miscellaneous Shooting—No Arrests.

In his eagerness to summon the police when he thought burglars were trying to break into his restaurant at 2,205 First Avenue, George Giellmonico sent in a fire alarm last night, bringing three engines, a truck, a water tower, a battalion chief and the reserves of the East 104th Street Police Station. The neighboring Italians hearing his yells, began to fire revolvers from their windows. No burglars were caught.

VICHY CELESTINS

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Bottled only at the Apollinaris Spring, Neuenahr, Germany, and Only with its Own Natural Gas.

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTIONS

SUNDAY DAMP, NOT DRY, AND DRINKS WERE MANY

Sandwiches in Use Again for the Sake of Appearances.

TWO TENDERLOIN ARRESTS

Hotels Did as Usual and Some Saloon Keepers Guarded Side Doors—Brooklyn Arid in Spots.

There was unusual activity on the part of the police yesterday in seeing that the proprieties were observed in the matter of selling liquor, but few people went thirsty. The word went out Saturday that a dry Sunday was scheduled, and friendly warnings reached the saloon men that side doors were not to be overworked.

There were not, as far as could be ascertained, any direct instructions from Mulberry Street that the lid was to be put on, but the Police Captains seemed to take it for granted that Commissioner Bingham wanted the Sunday law enforced, and instructed their men accordingly. In some sections of the city the day was dryer than usual, and only those patrons who were known to the lookouts were permitted to enter. The stranger, unless he tackled a Raines law hotel, might readily have gained the impression that the law was being enforced.

In all the Raines law hotels the sandwiches were on duty. In many establishments they had not been used for so long that they were almost petrified. Patrons were advised by the thoughtful waiters not to take a bite, but if any plain clothes men had happened to get inside the doors everything seemingly would have been regular.

Only two arrests had been reported in the Tenderloin up to midnight, and it is safe to say that any one who wanted a drink and had money to buy it found no real obstacle in the precinct. The hotels insisted, in some instances, on serving something to nibble on with each drink, but most of them did business in the usual way.

The police on the Bowery were particularly active. In many saloons the bars were visible from the street, but this was no sign that drinks were not being served in the back rooms. In the Westchester Court, a bartender pleaded guilty to selling drinks to detectives of the Wakefield Station, and was held in $200 bail. Four prisoners were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court, on the charge of violating the excise law. Three were discharged and the other was paroled to appear for trial to-day.

In the Tombs Court the proprietor of a small café was held for selling liquor without a license and a bartender, arrested under the excise law, was discharged for lack of evidence. In the Essex Market Court a saloonkeeper who was unwise enough to sell a glass of whisky to a policeman, was held in $500 bail. The policeman, who was well up in the niceties of his position, didn't drink the whisky, but as soon as it was put in front of him and the money which he tendered in payment had been accepted, notified the owner of the place that he was a prisoner.

"It is only a matter of a Sunday or so," said one saloonkeeper, "and then things will get back in the old rut. I have had a man on my side door all day long and only those people known to him were admitted, but in a few weeks everything will be just like it used to be."

Brooklyn was "dry" and "wet" in spots yesterday. There was "drought" in the precincts commanded by Captains against whom charges have been made, but in other parts of the borough conditions were not noticeably different from those prevailing usually on Sunday.

Captain Shaw, commanding the Adams Street Precinct, the so-called local Tenderloin, who is to be tried to-day by Commissioner Bingham on charges of neglect of duty, was particularly active in enforcing the excise law. He had drawn upon other precincts for "plain clothes" men, and the Borough Hall district fairly swarmed with "spotters" after midnight Saturday. Several saloonkeepers closed up promptly, fearing to take any chances. About twenty excise arrests were made in the borough.

In all New York 80 arrests were made, while on last Sunday only 54 were arrested.

OBJECT TO GREENWICH TAX.

New Yorkers Appeal from Assessments—Total Increase $1,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Jan. 28.—The Greenwich Board of Relief, which will meet on Friday, has had notice that many New Yorkers owning estates here will appear to protest against increased valuations laid by the Assessors, aggregating about $1,000,000 more than last year. Notices have been sent to all whose assessment was raised, about 1,000 such letters having been received.

It is five years since the assessments have been increased to any extent in Greenwich. At every public meeting of the year the Assessors have been told that they must provide means to keep the town debt from increasing. The increased valuation is the result.

The grand list now amounts to $12,000,000, levied on a 50 per cent. basis, supposedly, but actually in many cases only half that. The tax rate is 13 mills. The largest assessment is that of E. C. Benedict, $230,978. Next is E. C. Converse, with $216,880, and others in order are Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson, $173,800; Henry O. Havemeyer, $146,190; J. Kennedy Tod, $140,000; Nathaniel Witherell, $118,200; Robert M. Bruce, $117,535; William Rockefeller, $110,000; William J. Smith, $103,190; Joseph Milbank, $95,000.

Commodore Benedict was raised $20,000, and about all the others in the same proportion. Farm land has ceased to be taxed for its capacity for raising potatoes, which was once the basis.

Three Stage-Struck Girls Vanish.

The disappearance of three young girls from the Bedford section of Brooklyn was reported to the police yesterday. They are Ethel Hambler, 17 years old, of 435 Bainbridge Street; Adelaide Isaacson, 16, of 784 Macon Street, and Florence Johnson, 17, of 784 Halsey Street. They are said to have been stage-struck. Some of their friends believe they went away together to join a theatrical troupe.

LANDSCAPES BY RANGER.

The new quarters of the Cottier Galleries on East Fortieth Street near Fifth Avenue are inaugurated, so far as the galleries on the top floor are concerned, with an impressive collection of landscapes by Henry W. Ranger. One reaches these galleries by an elevator, or else one ascends by broad and easy flights of stairs, finding on each floor many objects of great beauty to arrest one's progress. The excellence of the Cottier furniture and the fine quality of the old paintings, glass, and hangings to be seen in these quarters are well known to connoisseurs.

Mr. Ranger is giving an exhibition somewhat retrospective, to be sure, in the sense that among the twenty-seven landscapes one finds here and there a familiar canvas, but of his early work there is little sign. "High Bridge" is a fine plunging view of the Harlem River from the west bank about where Washington Bridge crosses, and the tall arches of the older structure are reflected reversed in the smooth stream, while the red rows of buildings south of the river, where it turns toward the east, seem to come forward and close in behind the bridge. "Roof Tops" is another townscape, but in a dark gray key.

This talented painter is at his best in some simple, broad, open pasture view like "Spring Pastures," which looks like the rolling country near Lyme, Conn. A group of half a dozen maples and other trees near a tumble-down stone fence occupies the middle distance. Rough pasture in varied tones and a peaceful sky with clouds do not supply much incident, but the color scheme is lovely and the painting rounded and delightful in tone. As an example of a stormy day, "September Gale" may claim equal rank. It is a view toward Fisher's Island, off the Connecticut shore, seen from some height, and it includes, on a jutting promontory, the home of the painter. Fishing sloops and catboats off the little pier are chafing at their moorings. Under the heavy gray clouds one fairly sees these vessels bounce up and down on the short, choppy waves; the painter has expressed stormy, darkening skies, angry water, and vapor-laden air with remarkable skill. "Summer Afternoon, Noank Harbor," and "Spring on the Connecticut" are studies of light effects when the declining sun, almost smothered by fleecy masses, sends its rays in every direction through layers of cloud and mist varying in density. "Spring Clouds" and "Cloud and Sea" are splendid views of the firmament carried well toward realism. More conventional are landscapes with tree masses arranged like pictures for bygone landscapists; such are "Classic Landscape, Mason's Island," "The Vista," "The Edge of the Woods," and "Peaceful Moonlight Reigns." The exhibition will remain till Feb. 10.

PICTURES BY TROUBETSKOY.

A dozen paintings, for the most part portraits, are to be seen at the Glaenzer Gallery, 303 Fifth Avenue. They are by the young Russian painter, a brother of the sculptor, Prof. Paul Troubetskoy of St. Petersburg, who married the clever American authoress best known by her maiden name as Amélie Rives. The painter is Pierre Troubetskoy; he has had a studio in New York for a number of years, and enjoys an enviable position as the portrayer of ladies of fashion.

Conspicuous in the exhibition is a full-length likeness of the talented writer, his wife, clad in a simple white gown, as she sits and sews domestically in the open air on a green garden bench. The background of garden and river is kept low in tone. Nearly full length and standing are portraits of Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Miss Eden, both very handsome and sweet looking. A fourth wall has a full length of another beauty in a pink gown, Viscountess Castlereagh, carrying a young child pickaback. The note that all these faces have in common is a certain sweetness and candor; for this artist has a way of impressing much the same character on all his sitters, as if unconsciously the national Russian trait of kindliness and good-fellowship were reflected in everything he paints. A lovely little girl with a big pink sunbonnet, not entered in the catalogue, makes a charming fifth, and is perhaps the most rounded and attractive canvas in the show.

The portrait of Mgr. Vay de Vaya, who was lecturing here last year, hardly reaches the same level; it fails to give the sparkling, clever look and distinguished modeling of the young prelate, who looked like one of the young French Abbés of the time of Louis XV. returning after a hundred years. There is more character in the lean visage of Conte Emilio Gola. But it is plain that women are more sympathetic to the brush of this promising painter of fair ladies, just the reverse of Herr Wilhelm Funk, who generally makes his finest hits with men. There is something delightful in the innocent gaze of Miss Eden, who handles a jewel suspended on a chain about her neck and looks out from under her mass of glorious brown hair as if she were silently thanking the giver.

PORTRAITS BY WILHELM FUNK.

A dozen of portraits of men and women hanging in the uppermost of the Fishel-Adler-Schwartz Galleries, 313 Fifth Avenue, are a sign that Mr. Wilhelm Funk has not allowed his brush to be idle during the past six months. A very majestic seated likeness of Mme. Lilian Nordica rules the assemblage; her portrait is as imposing as that of Mrs. Ernest A. Wiltsie is arch and provocative. Another head full of expression is the effigy of Mrs. Oliver Herford. But it is with the likenesses of men that Mr. Funk does himself the most credit; he is the rare portraitist who knows how to appreciate the masculine in art.

A bust front-face of Mr. Edward A. Wickes gives the artist the necessary scope for a lively assertion of red and white in the complexion and hair. The seated full-length of Mr. E. Lyman Short is also well managed, and painted with plenty of muscle and vigor. There is a full-length, standing, of Col. J. Bryant, and half-lengths of several more men which bear the outward signs of good likenesses, and are certainly excellent in drawing and good in color. While calling attention to the superiority of Mr. Funk's male portraits to his female, it is not meant to disparage the latter. They also have great "carrying" power, and at a distance take their places on the wall, but a nearer view shows them less delicate and fastidious-looking than one could wish.

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PRIEST, KEPT FROM WAR, DIES UNRECONSTRUCTED

Father O'Keefe of Baltimore Was Friend of Davis and Lee.

HE DEFIED GEN. BUTLER

Invited Arrest to Get a Chance to Go to the Front—Chaplain of Gen. Mahone's Brigade.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28.—Father O'Keefe, who probably figured more prominently in the civil war than any other Catholic clergyman, died to-day, aged seventy-eight years. He had been a priest fifty-four years. For his service in attending yellow fever victims aboard a French frigate in Hampton Roads, in 1869, he received a gold watch from Napoleon III.

At the outbreak of the civil war Father O'Keefe applied for permission to take up arms for the Confederacy, but his Bishop refused. He lived and died an "unreconstructed" Confederate.

Father O'Keefe was closely associated with Jefferson Davis and Gen. Robert E. Lee. He urged President Davis to set the slaves free, and to allow them to take up arms in defense of the South. Mr. Davis is said to have declared, after the war, that if Father O'Keefe's advice had been heeded the result of the conflict would have been different.

While Father O'Keefe was a pastor at Norfolk he received the following telegram one Sunday from Gen. Benjamin Butler:

Gen. Butler sends his compliments to Father O'Keefe and desires to know if he prays for the Federal authorities at the vesper service.

Father O'Keefe in reply wrote on the back of Gen. Butler's note:

Gen. Butler does not return his compliments to Gen. Butler. I do not pray for the Federal authorities at the vesper services, nor do I intend to do so. Furthermore, I never heard of such a thing.

It was thought Gen. Butler would immediately order Father O'Keefe's arrest, but he did not. Years afterward Gen. Butler and the father met, and the interchange of telegrams between them was referred to.

"I would have arrested you," said the General, "but for the charitable works you were performing."

"I was anxious that you should arrest me," replied the priest. "I wanted to get to the front, but the vow of obedience to my Bishop prevented me. If I had been arrested I might have had an opportunity to have gone there."

The priest satisfied his military aspirations as Chaplain of Mahone's brigade.

Father O'Keefe built two churches, one in Norfolk and the other in Towson, near this city. He was rector of the latter for many years. He was very close to Cardinal Gibbons, who was with him just before his death. For some years he was Superintendent of Parochial Schools of the Archdiocese of Baltimore and editor of The Catholic Mirror.

Pastor's Wife Burned to Death.

WHITMAN, Mass., Jan. 28.—Mrs. Frank W. Shattuck, wife of the pastor of the Advent Christian Church of this town, was burned to death to-night in the parsonage through the overturning of a lamp. Her husband was conducting a service at the time in the church, scarcely 200 feet away. She was 40 years old.

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MISS GOLDBERG WILL WED.

Felicitated by Jewish Writers Whom Her Mother Helped.

The engagement of Miss Gussie M. Goldberg, daughter of Isaac Goldberg, one of the oldest Jewish merchants of the city, to Louis Mutnick, a woolen merchant of New York, was celebrated yesterday afternoon by a reception at the Goldberg home, 2 West 115th Street. A host of friends called to offer their congratulations to the young couple, and there were many beautiful gifts and a profusion of flowers. The wedding will take place in May.

The home of the Goldbergs has for years been the gathering place of many Jewish writers and some of the most renowned Hebrew scholars of this country. Yiddish poets, playwrights, and novelists all came to Isaac Goldberg whenever they needed advice or help. The Jewish literati of New York were always represented at the table of the Goldberg home.

Mrs. Isaac Goldberg, who died about six months ago, was a great friend of every struggling writer of the Jewish community. Many of them called to give her daughter their best wishes yesterday.

INSANE AFTER GAS POISON.

Mother Sent to Asylum—Child Dead and Husband Very Ill.

Mrs. Annie Noecker of 43 Parrow Street, Orange, N. J., was committed to the Essex County Hospital for the Insane yesterday. She, her husband Bernard, and their little daughter Frances, were all asphyxiated by illuminating gas on Christmas night in their home. They were found at noon of the following day by neighbors, the little girl dead with her doll clasped to her breast. The mother and father were saved after many days' illness.

Mrs. Noecker went suddenly insane yesterday. She declared that her child was not dead, and laid plans with her husband for another marriage ceremony and mapped out an elaborate honeymoon, in which the little girl was to go along.

Physicians say that the gas produced certain effects, which may be manifested in the brain later, as in the case of Mrs. Noecker. The husband was as badly poisoned as his wife, and it is feared that he, too, may succumb.

Plans for the Charity Ball.

The Charity Ball, to be held Feb. 1 at the Waldorf-Astoria, gives promise of being one of the most successful of these annual entertainments. The Cotillion of Eighty, the Century, and other dancing clubs will be well represented. Many well-known New Yorkers have engaged boxes. It is announced that tickets for the ball do not include supper, which will be served à la carte in the dining room.

HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

New York A. C. Leads in Amateur League—Yale and Harvard Tied.

The defeat of the Crescent Athletic Club champion hockey team by St. Nicholas in the last game of the first half of the season seems to insure the winning of the championship of the Amateur League by the New York Athletic Club seven, unless further unexpected upsets occur. The meeting of St. Nicholas and the prospective champions will be watched with keen interest in consequence next Thursday.

In the Intercollegiate Hockey League both Yale and Harvard have won two and lost no games, while Columbia and Princeton have each won one of their matches, while Brown has won none. The standing in both leagues follows:

AMATEUR LEAGUE.

Team.	W.	L.	P.C.	Team.	W.	L.	P.C.
N. Y. A. C.	3	0	1.000	Crescent A. C.	1	2	.333
St. Nich. S. C.	2	1	.667	Hockey Club.	0	3	.000

INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE.

Team.	W.	L.	P.C.	Team.	W.	L.	P.C.
Harvard	2	0	1.000	Princeton	1	2	.333
Yale	2	0	1.000	Brown	0	2	.000
Columbia	1	2	.333				

HARLEM NAVY HANDBALL.

Union Boat Club Opens with a Victory Over the Wyanokes.

The annual tournament of the Harlem Navy Handball League began yesterday. Six clubs were originally scheduled to compete, but the Palisades were unable to secure a team and withdrew, which left the Atalantas without a game. The Union Boat Club, champions for the past two years, scored an easy victory over the Wyanokes in the Union's court. This gave the home players a big advantage. The Crescent and Metropolitan clubs broke even, each team winning three games. Summary:

N. Koop and C. Cox, Crescent B. C.	9	21
L. Magnotea and A. Knieran, Met. R. C.	21	10
J. Betz and G. Graham, Crescent B. C.	21	21
R. Emerson and A. Johnson, Met. R. C.	18	18
J. Pettenaud and P. Pettenaud, Cres. B. C.	5	5
A. J. McCarthy and E. Grogan, Met. R. C.	21	21
John Kemp and M. Keane, Union B. C.	21	21
F. Curtis and H. Whitfield, Wyanoke	7	5
B. Walsh and L. Berry, Union B. C.	21	12
C. Bock and J. Weston, Wyanoke B. C.	13	21
T. Lyons and H. Kirby, Union B. C.	21	21
J. McGuire and C. Sherman, Wyan. B. C.	10	8

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NEW FOOTBALL RULES DEVELOP ODD EFFECTS

Correct Evils Complained Of, but Miss Other Purposes.

EXPERTS REVIEW CHANGES

Offense Has Been Weakened and Defense But Slightly Changed—Anomalous Conditions Introduced.

In the continuous labor of twelve hours' steady study of legislation affecting football, the fourteen members of the National Intercollegiate Football Committee, which met at the Murray Hill Hotel on Saturday, lost sight of the perspective of their work to a degree, and it was with some curiosity that such members of the committee as remained in town yesterday studied the rules enacted on the previous day. The effect of the rules adopted and those projected was carefully considered, and the conclusion formed that they had departed quite markedly from the lines which they all, in common with the general football world, expected would be followed. In the light of yesterday's review it is possible that the most-talked-of rule of any of the many suggested in the past two months will fall of adoption when the time comes for its final consideration in another fortnight. The reason can be briefly explained.

When the suggestion was made that there should be enacted rules that would encourage and favor open play, the first suggestion made and most widely commended was the ten-yard rule of Walter Camp's. This was proclaimed by the Yale savant to be a panacea for football evils—the needed change to insure the dawn of Utopian period in football. It was received with manifestations of favor by the hasty on every side, and, those whose knowledge of the game was sufficient to understand its purport and effect, accepted it as suiting their purposes, with the qualification that further modifications of offensive and defensive play be made. But they insisted, and properly, that corollary changes, either weakening the defense greatly or strengthening the offense decidedly, were essential, else the ten-yard rule would introduce a mere indecisive kicking duel when evenly matched teams met, and would increase the advantage of the strong team and handicap the weak when there was a disparity of strength between the two contesting teams. This was accepted as true by every student of the game, and proved the case when the rule was fairly tested in a game in Kansas.

The football legislators then set about devising means of either greatly increasing offensive strength or greatly weakening the defense and the plans drawn up appeared to accomplish the ends desired. These plans were presented to the meeting of the National Committee on Saturday, but minor changes were made in them until, when they finally emerged from the committee room adopted, they bore little semblance to their original form and in effect failed completely to accomplish the purpose for which they were designed.

The only change enacted that would strengthen the offense was the introduction of the forward pass, and this, limited to passes behind the line of scrimmage and to the men who were behind that line when the play was started, was of very little practical value in increasing the chances of advancing the ball. To counterbalance this another radical change was made in legislating against mass plays, so that in the opinion of qualified experts these plays were either rendered impossible or in their present form deprived of eighty per cent. of their value.

The whole theory of the mass play has been to concentrate in the attack on any one point in the line three or four of the heaviest and fastest men on the team, and meeting a single player in defense, or at most two men, to force its way through for short but steady gains. It was enacted at the Murray Hill meeting that in offensive formation at least six men should be on the line of scrimmage and that of the five centre men, if one was drawn back behind the line and his place taken by another lighter player, he could not be placed back unless he retired at least five yards. This means the absolute prohibition of such plays as used either tackle or guard as the head of a plunging tandem. It compels a line man, drawn back, to carry the ball from a half back position, if used in the offense for running at all. It is in practice impossible for a heavy man to push a light man through the line and therefore very seldom possible for mass plays to be operated, if they may be at all.

Had there been an accompanying weakening of the defense commensurate with this change the conditions would have been different, but instead of adopting the proposition that the men behind the line on defense be drawn back five yards, to give the offense a greater chance, it was decided it would not be necessary for them to retire more than a yard from the line, so that two compact defensive lines are presented that make gaining through the line—the only sure means of gaining—extremely difficult. While this change may favor end running, it is doubtful whether it favors it enough to make ground gaining at all sure, even there.

Instead of the condition of an increased distance to gain and greater opportunities to gain it, the committee now stands for an increased distance and lesser opportunities to gain it, and the ten-yard rule becomes practically farcical.

Just what can be or will be done in the premises the next fortnight must develop. But it seems probable that four downs to gain the ten yards, and possibly a kick after that, if the attempts to gain fail, will be the only possible solution. At least that is the tenor of the opinions expressed by the legislators yesterday. To say that these men were surprised at their own work was to put it mildly.

There is one saving condition in the whole situation, which is that the field laboratory, for the testing of these devices in actual play, will afford an excellent opportunity to see just how far they serve the purposes sought. If when the tentative rules are brought to the test it is found impossible to gain ground at all, a change can still be made in one or another provision to facilitate this.

The intention at present is to have the cadets at West Point and Annapolis assigned, under the direction of the subcommittees appointed to supervise the plays to be tested, try them out in the various formations, and from the results of such experiments determine the effect of each play. These tests ought to prove pretty effectually whether or not the change is practical and desirable.

One member of the Rules Committee, in speaking of the situation yesterday, said: "The main effort of yesterday's meeting was to adopt such legislation as would show Harvard and the nine conference colleges in the West that we proposed to restrict mass plays absolutely, eliminate brutality and unnecessary roughness, severely punish unsportsmanlike and unfair conduct, and, in short, enact any change at any cost that would correct such ethical evils as develop on the field of play.

"We have cut out every evil, I believe, and are ready to go on with a game that no reasonable faculty body or collegiate overseer or trustee can object to. If we can retain the character of the game while doing that I, for one, will be highly delighted, and will believe we have done a lasting and wholly satisfactory work.

"The action on the technical rules affecting the play has not produced the effects sought, it is true, but it is still possible to correct that. The advice of the best expert tacticians in the country will be sought in the next fortnight, and we will be able by the time we meet again on Feb. 10 to make technical changes that will bring about the effects we are after. Meantime, I shall go back home convinced that those institutions that have declared they would abandon the game unless satisfactory changes were made in it will be ready to authorize its continuance, so the work of embedding contests for next year [illegible] while we are legislating. We [illegible] in our task, if necessary [illegible]

BUSY MOTOR BOAT YEAR.

America Likely to be Represented in Several International Meets.

With the definite announcement that the 150 horse power motor boat Dixie will be sent to England to compete in the Harmsworth Cup event for the international championship, renewed interest has been aroused in the motor-boat racing outlook for the coming season. The Dixie will be entered in the foreign events by her new owner, E. J. Schroeder, and will be the representative of the newly organized Motor Boat Club of America. Two or three other American boats will probably be entered in a number of foreign competitions, and it is quite possible that the Dixie may take part in some of the races in France.

The officers of the Motor Boat Club of America have received the list of dates for the more important foreign events, and an international meet will soon be arranged for this country. A plan of equable division of racing dates has been carried out for the first time this year, and the leading events have been so arranged that the fastest boats from different countries may be taken to the various competitions, and yet have sufficient time for trial spins.

The series of races abroad will begin with the two weeks' meet at Monaco, which will occupy the first two weeks in April. A week's racing at Nice will immediately follow, the chief event being the Mediterranean Cup race along the Italian Coast. The attempt to cross the Mediterranean, which resulted so disastrously last season, will not be repeated this year. The first week in May has been claimed by the Helice Club of France for a series of short and long distance races. The Kiel regatta in Germany will be held on June 28 and 29, and efforts will be made to give greater prominence to the motor boat features than has been done in the past. The month of July will be occupied almost exclusively by motor boat races in France, the more important of which will be the French Navy League contests on the Seine and the Helice Club regatta at Havre. The English international races will be held at Cowes from Aug. 6 to 18, and a number of new trophies have been offered, among them being several for cruising boats.

ENGLISH TURF WINNERS.

Col. Walker Heads List of Owners for 1905—Robinson Leading Trainer.

The racing season in England last year was hardly up to expectations, for the anticipated meeting between the best of the English and French three-year-olds did not take place upon even terms, the French representative being practically incapacitated by an epidemic which attacked more than one stable.

The most successful of the English owners during the year was Col. Hall Walker, who heads the list for the first time with £23,587 to his credit for eighteen races won. Col. Walker would have captured much more had his two-year-olds retained their early form and if Cherry Lass had not gone amiss just before the St. Leger. As it was, Cherry Lass won six races worth over £13,000, while the two-year-olds Colonia and Black Arrow contributed most of the remainder. Lord Derby, with thirty-three winners of £18,524, had a fair share of luck, but he did not have a really good horse in the field, his best being the three-year-old Persinus, which won two or three valuable races. Close to Lord Derby comes S. B. Joel, who won twenty-seven races worth £18,000.

Major Loder is fifth on the list, who won thirteen races worth £11,584. This amount was principally due to the performances of Pretty Polly, Adula, and Admiral Crichton. Lord Rosebery won only eight races, but those secured by Cicero and Cat's Cradle were so valuable that his total was £11,072, an amount slightly in excess of last year. Sir Edgar Vincent also won £11,072, representing nineteen victories. The only other owners whose winnings run into five figures are Leopold de Rothschild and R. H. Henning. The former would have been very low on the list had it not been for the victory of St. Amant in the Jockey Club Stakes, which was £7,435.

The most successful trainer of the year was W. T. Robinson, whose horses won fifty-two races, worth over £34,000. The next was P. P. Gilpin, who had thirty-six winners of £27,000, the majority of these being the property of Major Loder and himself.

The owners who won not less than £4,000 follow:

Owner.	Races Won.	Amt Won.	Won in 1904.
Hall Walker	18	£23,587	£5,622
Lord Derby	33	18,524	6,394
S. B. Joel	27	17,944	4,683
W. M. Singer	24	12,076	4,815
Major E. Loder	13	11,534	19,899
Lord Rosebery	8	11,072	10,122
Sir Edgar Vincent	19	11,072	5,743
Leopold Rothschild	15	10,167	17,052
R. H. Henning	21	10,127	7,515
M. Edmond Blanc	1	9,285	2,075
Sir Ernest Cassel	22	7,476	6,538
Arthur James	6	7,286	3,643
Lord Howard de Walden	23	7,277	6,627
J. B. Joel	15	610	3,006
Lord Crewe	6	5,997	2,353
H. Lindemere	26	5,955	1,752
A. E. Wigan	7	5,851	1,489
C. Neumann	13	5,765	5,623
Capt. Orr-Ewing	15	5,498	3,633
Sir Daniel Cooper	4	5,484	200
M. de Wend-Fenton	5	5,414	3,729
L. Robinson	9	5,051	4,794
W. R. Wyndham	19	4,960	302
Sir James Miller	5	4,845	27,923
Duke of Devonshire	2	4,500	4,344
Mr. Purefoy	9	4,255	3,645

TALK OF LIPTON CHALLENGE.

English Rumor Again Recites the Probability of a Schooner Race.

Advices from yachting circles abroad continue to state positively Sir Thomas Lipton's determination to again challenge for the America's Cup for a race to be sailed in 1907. The statement of American sentiment on the question of the measurement rule to govern such a trial for the cup, namely, that a new rule would probably not be accepted for any challenge calling for a race of sloops or cutters, is said not to have discouraged the Irish Baronet, although it is well known that he sought to have a race sailed under the new rule in order to prevent the competition of the Reliance. This again gives color to the suggestion that was made that the next challenge would probably be made calling for a race of schooners, and that in that event the new rule would be acceptable.

On this side of the water there is a strong sentiment within the New York Yacht Club that a challenge from another source than Sir Thomas would be acceptable, inasmuch as Sir Thomas has had three tries, and that to grant more to one man gives the race too much of a personal flavor. It is also felt by these men that while the new rule and a race for schooners might be suitable for another challenger, Sir Thomas having challenged and raced under the old conditions ought to be confined to the lines along which he began.

Harvard on the Rule Changes.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 28.—Prof. H. S. White, Chairman of the Harvard Athletic Committee, to-night was asked if Harvard would accept the preliminary report of the Rules Committee, and in reply said he could make no statement yet.

"This action is only preliminary," he said. "The rules will have to be submitted to the universities, who will make changes. Then the committee will make its final report, after which the universities may adopt them. The Athletic Committee will take no action until then, and after it has passed upon the new rules it will turn them over to the Overseers, who will decide whether or not Harvard will play football next year."

He was asked if the preliminary report makes the outlook for football any more favorable at Harvard, but on this refused to make any statement, saying it was too early to talk.

Of Interest to Oarsmen.

The announcement that George Nunenbacher was among the victims of the lost steamer Valencia, which grounded off Turret Island in the Pacific last week, cast a gloom over "Boat House Row" yesterday. Nunenbacher, with his brother, was a member of the Harlem Rowing Club, and rowed in the club eight-oared shell in the National regatta in 1903. He was a member of the New York Athletic Club, a clever amateur wrestler, and a fast and powerful swimmer.

Twelve members of the Harlem Rowing Club sat down to a pigshead dinner at the clubhouse yesterday afternoon. President James Pilkington occupied the head of the table. The other diners were Capt. John Nagle, Julius Bradley, W. E. Gleason, A. Meyer, O. F. Benn, S. T. Moen, W. F. Mulvihill, W. Marshall, John W. Schultz, Fred Fuessel, and J. E. Kett. The annual vaudeville and athletic entertainment of the club will be held on the evening of Feb. 8.

R. W. Wood, who formerly rowed double with Hoffman, and was stroke of the Nonpareil Rowing Club eight-oared shell in 1902, is now a student of Cornell University. He is considered a likely candidate for the 'Varsity boat.

Considerable electioneering is being carried on for the Presidency of the Harlem Rowing Association. Several candidates are in the field. It is probable that an old oarsman will be selected for the place, as a practical man is necessary to place the organization on a firm financial footing.

The Nassau Boat Club is preparing for an active season. The club did not figure conspicuously in racing during the past two years, but there is a revival of interest at present. The annual beefsteak dinner will take place at the clubhouse Feb. 10.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNS PRODUCE GOOD SPORT

Forty Starters in Mott Haven A. C. Open Event.

KATZENSTEIN FIRST HOME

Star Athletic Club Runners Beaten by Smallwood of the Pastimes—Oarsmen Out.

Cross-country runners were out in force yesterday, and, despite the heavy roads, good sport resulted. The Mott Haven Athletic Club led with forty starters, representing seven athletic clubs. The Star Athletic Club run brought out a good field, as did those of the Xavier and Twelfth Regiment. The Mohawks held no club event, the members taking part in the Mott Haven run.

The turn out for the Mott Haven A. C. was one of the largest of the season. The forty athletes left the clubhouse at 138th Street and Third Avenue, running to Walton Avenue, to 146th Street, down Girard Avenue to 164th Street, around Fleetwood Park race track, and then to Sherman Park. The return journey was by way of Mott Avenue to Cedar Park, to Walton Avenue, thence by way of 138th Street to the clubhouse, a distance of about five miles.

The times of the first twentyfour men follow:

Name and Club.	Time. M.S.
L. Katzenstein, Mohawk A. C.	30:45
F. Seeley, Twenty-second Regiment A. A.	30:46
F. P. Devlin, Mott Haven A. C.	30:48
B. Mann, Mott Haven A. C.	30:52
W. De Baum, Mohawk A. C.	30:55
L. J. Harris, Mohawk A. C.	31:10
G. Meeks, Mohawk A. C.	31:15
J. Hayes, St. Bartholomew A. C.	31:17
H. Devlin, Mott Haven A. C.	31:28
F. Masterson, St. Bartholomew A. C.	32:10
R. Oefinger, Mott Haven A. C.	32:14
J. Bennett, Xavier A. C.	32:25
J. Gomez, Mohawk A. C.	32:52
W. Malone, Mott Haven A. C.	32:54
A. Perderaux, Mott Haven A. C.	33:05
J. Haemish, St. Bartholomew A. C.	33:30
H. Wilkens, St. Bartholomew A. C.	34:00
H. Ward, St. Bartholomew A. C.	34:07
L. Samuels, Mott Haven A. C.	34:22
W. Blumberg, Mohawk A. C.	34:40
J. F. O'Neill, St. Bartholomew A. C.	36:40
F. Dwyer, unattached	39:40
J. Sebraneck, St. Bartholomew A. C.	39:41
F. Schatzabel, Mott Haven A. C.	39:50

Percy Smallwood of the Pastime Athletic Club led from start to finish in the Star Athletic Club weekly run. Bob Kennedy set the pace from the clubhouse, in Jackson Avenue, to Corona and return. He was closely followed by Smallwood throughout the journey. The latter never was extended, and won with ease from W. Hayslip of the Stars. Summary:

Name and Club.	Time. M.S.
P. Smallwood, Pastime A. C.	51:00
W. Hayslip, Star A. C.	51:23
W. Hugg, Star A. C.	51:30
D. Aragus, Star A. C.	51:46
C. Early, Star A. C.	51:55
J. Mellor, Star A. C.	52:04
J. Jones, Brooklyn A. C.	52:16
L. J. Rottger, Star A. C.	52:40
T. J. Kennedy, Star A. C.	52:58
W. Greene, Star A. C.	53:11
T. Million, Star A. C.	53:14
J. Greene, Star A. C.	53:25

The Xavier Athletic Club held an eight-mile run from the Metropolitan Boat Club house to Morris Heights and return. It proved to be a two-man affair throughout, R. Humphries and J. Walsh alternating in the lead. Three hundred yards from home the former sprinted and, passing Walsh, won by about five yards. Tom Kierans was 200 yards behind Walsh. Summary:

	Time. M. S.		Time. M. S.
R. Humphries	53:01	E. Padden	54:29
J. Walsh	53:02 1-5	James Haggerty	54:41
T. Kierans	54:04	Martin Horan	54:56
T. Padden	54:17	J. Bennett	55:12

J. Gelson won the Crescent Boat Club's weekly run from a field of a dozen starters. It was late in the afternoon before the men started, and the course was cut down to about four miles. The runners followed Sedgwick Avenue to Girard Avenue and return. J. O'Brady cut out the pace and held it for three miles, when J. Gelson went to the front and won easily in 26:08 1-5. The only other boat club to hold a run was the Metropolitan, ten men taking part. Joseph Callahan won by a good margin from William Kieley. The next four men to finish were C. Futman, E. T. Clark, L. Rivas, and J. Thompson. The winner's time was 28:12 1-5.

Ten men competed in the Twelfth Regiment Athletic Association run, which started from the Crescent Boat Clubhouse. J. Rulin won by 25 yards from H. Kunz in 32:16. The men ran down Sedgwick Avenue to the first bridge and back by way of Jerome Avenue.

GOOD SHOOTING WITH RIFLE.

High Scores Rule on the Armory Range of the Seventh Regiment.

The members of the Seventh Regiment Rifle Club shot in excellent form on the armory range Saturday night, the performances of Corp. W. W. Tayler of Company K being of a high order. He captured the first prize in the prone class match with the capital score of 66 out of a possible 70, and also carried off the honors in the expert qualifications, beating Private MacGuffie of Company G by a wide margin.

In the non-expert match Private Clark of Company G finished first, and in the qualification contest for sharpshooters there was a double tie in the total. The executive officers of the night were Lance Corp. H. E. Cragin and Private W. G. Eliot.

The scores follow.

Prone Class Match.—Seven shots standing, 200 yards; seven prone, 500 yards; four prizes; all scores having the same numerical value to constitute a class; prone score to be shot first.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Corp. W. W. Tayler, Co. K.	32	34	66
Private F. C. Noble, Co. K.	30	34	64
Corp. C. M. Kerman, Co. B.	30	33	63
Private H. Mestre, Co. K.	30	32	62

Non-Expert Match.—Seven shots standing, 200 yards; seven prone, 500 yards; open to those who have never qualified as experts on the armory range; three prizes.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Private M. S. Clark, Co. G.	31	33	64
Private H. Mestre, Co. K.	31	32	63
Private W. S. Tisdel, Co. H.	31	31	62

Sharpshooters' Qualifications.—Seven shots standing, 300 yards; seven shots prone, 500 yards.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Private F. C. Noble, Co. K.	30	34	64
Private M. S. Clark, Co. G.	31	33	64
Private H. Mestre, Co. K.	31	32	63
Private R. A. Belknap, Co. F.	31	32	63

Expert Qualifications—

	Delib-erate.	Rapid Fire.	Total.
Corp. W. W. Tayler, Co. K.	66	82	148
Private J. R. MacGuffie, Co. G.	66	70	136

Automobile Notes of Interest.

Charles J. Glidden, the world touring automobilist, writes that he has entered Afghanistan with his motor car, and during the last week in December he traveled forty-one miles in that country. Mr. Glidden is probably the first man who has taken an automobile into Afghanistan. He states that the roads there were very good, as were all of the roads over which he traveled in India. During December Mr. Glidden traveled 2,433 miles in India, bringing his total motor car mileage up to 27,574.

Carleton W. Nason has been elected President of the New York Motorcycle Club. Mr. Nason is a member of the New York Yacht Club and the Automobile Club of America. The other officers chosen were: Vice President—R. H. Nickerson; Secretary—F. W. Horenburger; Treasurer—Frank Manning; Captain—A. J. Bendix; First Lieutenant—J. F. McLaughlin; Second Lieutenant—A. Kreuder; Governors—Roland Douglass, M. E. Toepel, R. G. Betts, G. P. Jenkins.

Oliver Light, formerly salesman for the Cadillac Automobile Company, has taken the Baltimore agency for the Oldsmobile. Associated in the Baltimore agency with Mr. Light is ex-Fire Chief Charles D. Purroy.

The four-cylinder Cadillac machines that were exhibited in the recent Madison Square Garden Automobile Show have been shipped to Chicago for the exhibit there, beginning Saturday night. So many orders have been received for the latest Cadillac models that no deliveries from the New York office are now promised before April 15. Three of the new models were purchased by Col. John Jacob Astor during the New York show.

Aluminum is being used for light delivery motor wagon bodies by the makers of the Compound car in Middletown, Conn. The use of aluminum is said to produce excellent results for commercial wagons, as it gives a body free from seam cracks and capable of high-class finish in addition to the desirable element of lightness.

THE ARNCLIFFE PUZZLE

By GORDON HOLMES

is the right kind of a detective story. It begins in a hurry at the right place and never falters.

Who is GORDON HOLMES?

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EDWARD J. CLODE, Publisher, New York.

DARRACQ CAR MAY RACE WITH PROTEST PENDING

Referee Reserves Decision on Question Raised at Ormond.

HAS NO DIFFERENTIAL GEAR

Objection to Big Auto Is the Same That Caused Withdrawal of 80-Horse Power Racer.

Special to The New York Times.

ORMOND, Fla., Jan. 28.—The many automobilists here are somewhat wrought up over the action of F. E. Stanley in protesting the further competition of the 200-horse power Darracq. He bases his protest on the grounds that the car is not fitted with a differential gear, as required by the American racing rules. Referee Robert L. Morrell has reserved his decision, and the big Darracq will be allowed to compete in the final racing events of the tournament under protest.

The protest made by Stanley was induced by the disbarment yesterday from the 100-mile race of the 80-horse-power Darracq, with Guy Vaughan driving. When this car came to the starting line Lancia, Cedrino, and Clifford Earp protested against it being allowed to compete because in not having a differential gear it failed to comply with the rules. The referee decided that insomuch as the protest was not made in the regular way the car could could compete and the protest be decided afterward. Thereupon the foreign drivers refused to start. This caused S. B. Stevens, who has managed the Darracq team since Hemmery was suspended, to withdraw the car from the 100-mile race.

The Technical Committee of the A. A. A. examined both Darracqs and found that neither was fitted with a differential gear, as required. This brings up a very interesting point, inasmuch as the 80-horse-power machine is the one which Hemmery drove to victory in the recent Vanderbilt Cup race. Rightfully, therefore, Heath should have been awarded that race.

Stanley's action in protesting the only car which stands any chance of defeating his steamer has occasioned considerable criticism, nevertheless. It is considered to be very unsportsmanlike, especially in view of his declared confidence in his ability to beat the Darracq. A great many have maintained that the Stanley Steamer, being of "freak" construction, should not be allowed to compete against the other cars.

Charles D. Cooke of the American Darracq Company asserts to-night that their car is more regular in its construction than the steamer. He offers to bet $1,000 that the Darracq can defeat the Steamer in a race at any distance and if his money is covered a special match race will be arranged.

There was no racing here to-day. The time was spent fitting the cars for to-morrow, when the remaining events of the tournament will be run off. In attaining the wonderful speed made many of the cars have broken down. Gangs of mechanics worked steadily to-day replacing broken parts.

COLUMBIA WITHOUT DEFEAT.

Morningside Team First for Basket Ball Championship, with Penn Second.

Columbia is still in the lead in the basket ball race for the championship of the Intercollegiate League, having won all three games she has played. Pennsylvania has played five and won four, losing only to Columbia. Harvard ranks third with two games won of three played, and Yale fourth with an even break in two games. Neither Princeton nor Cornell have won a game. The record is as follows:

Team.	W.	L.	P.C.	Team.	W.	L.	P.C.
Columbia	3	0	1.000	Yale	1	1	.500
Pennsylvania	4	1	.800	Cornell	0	3	.000
Harvard	2	1	.667	Princeton	0	4	.000

The scores of the various teams are:

COLUMBIA.		HARVARD.	
14—Pennsylvania	12	9—Pennsylvania	18
38—Cornell	8	36—Princeton	8
24—Cornell	16	16—Cornell	10
76	36	61	81
PENNSYLVANIA.		**CORNELL.**	
12—Columbia	14	10—Harvard	16
40—Princeton	5	8—Columbia	38
32—Princeton	15	16—Columbia	24
13—Harvard	9		
36—Yale	9	34	78
133	52	**PRINCETON.**	
YALE.		5—Pennsylvania	40
28—Princeton	22	15—Pennsylvania	32
9—Pennsylvania	36	22—Yale	28
		8—Harvard	36
37	58	50	136

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AMATEURS TO WRESTLE.

Big Field Entered for Church Athletic League Tournament.

According to the number and character of the entries received for the amateur catch-as-catch-can wrestling tournament of the Church Athletic League, the preliminary bouts of which will be held at the St. Mark's Athletic Club tomorrow night and the finals on Thursday night, the event will undoubtedly result in many interesting bouts. There will be six classes, and all have filled well. The full list of entries follows:

135-Pound Class, Lightweight—Frederick Dansilo, Trinity Club; George Schaefer, A. S. Rubin, and W. Ewens, Grace Club; I. Nifiot and John Smith, St. George A. C.

145-Pound Class, Welterweight—Walter Emmerich, Trinity Club; J. P. Bennett, Xavier Club; Fred Hennings, Grace Club; A. Mueller, E. Huttner, and C. Mayer, St. George A. C.; William Green and J. Well, Young People's Association.

158-Pound Class, Middleweight—R. Irving Taylor, Trinity Club; O. Huttner, R. Tisney, W. Traas, and W. Effinger, St. George A. C.; W. L. Runge, St. Christopher A. C.; J. Klasky, Young People's Association.

105-Pound Class, Bantamweight—George Dinan and Dominick Conde, Trinity Club; G. Krause and George Griffith, Grace Club; Robert Curry, Daniel Curry, and Charles Lehman, St. George A. C.

115-Pound Class, Featherweight—Frank Dominick, Trinity Club; William Luts and J. Hanbrich, Grace Club; F. Sephton and J. Mahoney, St. George A. C.

125-Pound Class, Special Weight—V. F. Beeman and Charles Jacoby, Trinity Club; J. Bartholomes and L. Ruggiero, St. Bartholomew's Club; W. A. Kaufold, Joseph Miller, and G. Daimes, Grace Club; A. Brown, Charles Raedel, William Spilger, W. L. Nelson, and Joseph Renkel, St. George A. C.; J. Clark, St. Mark's A. C.

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Bry & Brother Cloak Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Bry, cloaks and furs; 100 Grand Street.

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Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; D. H. Rosen, clothing, hats, and traveling goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; O. C. Wolfinger, linens; H. Solomon, trunks; C. E. Well, hats and caps; C. Collins, gloves; H. Wixon, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Wellington.

Tower, E. C., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; M. J. Harris, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Cadillac.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Cohen & Strauss, Chicago, Ill.; M. Strauss, clothing; Hotel Cumberland.

McWatters & Dolan Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. A. Dolan, carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Gossenheimer, S., Montgomery, Ala.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Konn, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; H. L. Adler, linens and white goods; 40 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Scowcroft, J. & Sons Company, Ogden, Utah; W. G. Patrick, dry goods; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Stix, L., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Gerwin, dress goods; 55 Franklin Street; Grand Hotel.

O'Gorman Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss L. Conway, gloves; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Stahl, Urban & Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; C. Stahl, overalls; Hotel Imperial.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; J. M. Goldenberg, cloaks, suits, and waists; Miss Jandorf, waists; Grand Hotel.

Newburger, S., & Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Newburger, domestick; Grand Hotel.

Mandel, S., Hot Springs, Ark.; dry goods and notions; Grand Hotel.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss K. Coleman, ladies' wear; Hotel Normandie.

Havens & Geddes Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; F. W. Day, flannels; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Goldsmith, J., & Sons Company, Memphis, Tenn.; L. Frisch, laces; 458 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

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McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, cloaks and suits; Miss A. Collins, waists; Hotel Vendome.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. E. Hill, clothing; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Desbecker, Black & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; L. Black, woolens; Hotel Spalding.

Goldsmith Brothers & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; S. Goldsmith, woolens; Hotel Spalding.

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Goldman, Beckman & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. J. Goldman, woolens; H. H. Beckman, woolens; Hotel Cumberland.

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Walker Brothers Dry Goods Company, Ogden, Utah; J. H. Belfuss, domestics, dress goods, and silks; 320 Church Street; Hotel Breslin.

Menter, Rosenbloom & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; C. A. Menter, woolens; Hotel Breslin.

Baillargeon, J. A., & Co., Seattle, Wash.; J. A. Baillargeon, cloaks and suits; 395 Broadway; Hotel Seville.

Kaufman-Strouss Company, Louisville, Ky.; L. Brill, dress goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Breslin.

Levis-Zukoski Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. Levis, flowers and feathers; Miss Scowock, millinery; Miss Winzer, ribbons; 321 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

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LABOR AND THE SHIPPERS.

The railroad cormorant, gorged with the proceeds of extortionate rates, is not alone in his sufferings. The rich and greedy shipper has been pilloried beside him, and berated for conspiring to snatch further crusts from the mouth of labor. Senator CLAY of Georgia presented in the Senate on Wednesday last a memorial from Macon Trades and Labor League No. 5 embodying this appeal:

> Whereas, ratemaking means rate reduction, which will have to be met by the railroad management reducing expenses, and as they cannot reduce the interest on the bonds, the price of steel rails, crossties, bridge iron, and so forth, then the reduction must come off of the wages of their employés, thus taking it from the wage-earning class and giving it to the rich shippers; now, be it
>
> Resolved, by the Macon Trades and Labor League in regular session, that we are opposed to this class legislation and pray our Senators and Congressmen to vote against it, believing it to be for the best interest of the large majority of the people.

Senator CLAY also presented a memorial from Savannah Trades and Labor League No. 6 protesting against the freight rate bills as "a dangerous class of legislation which would undermine the shrine of American liberty and result in chaos, where now tranquillity exists between employer and employé." If the contentions of President ROOSEVELT and those of the Congressional advocates of Federal rate-fixing are valid, then the argument of these labor league petitions is sound and unanswerable. If freight rates are extortionate and must be lowered by Federal action, then the railroads will have to look for new sources of economy to meet recent increases in the cost of operation. They will naturally revise their payroll as the largest single item of expenditure. Labor will suffer in order that the "rich shipper" may enjoy lower rates.

The humbug of these labor petitions is every whit as respectable as the humbug of the rate-fixing argument. The Inter-State Commerce Commission has admitted that there are very few freight rates now imposed which are unreasonably high or extortionate. Actual complaints of overcharging have been few. The rate-making agitation is uncalled for, unjustified, sheer hollow demagogy so far as its avowed purpose is concerned. Its real purpose, the augmentation of Federal authority, is another matter. That in itself is sufficiently pernicious to awaken the alarm of any Senator or Congressman not in bondage to the White House.

Labor will not suffer directly, because under any rate-making bill that may be passed the railroads will not suffer directly in the reduction of their charges—at least, they will not suffer in any measureable degree. The mischief will come of the meddling, of the substitution of the iron rule of statute law, applied by the hands of the inexperienced, for the flexible railroad tariff system evolved out of actual practice and the intimate knowledge of changing conditions possessed by the thousands of practical railroad men who now prepare and every day change freight rate schedules. The shipper will not benefit—in a multitude of instances he will pay higher rates than would have been charged him under natural and untrammeled conditions. But business will suffer, local interests will be injured, and confusion will ensue in proportion as the Commission shall seriously attempt to exercise its new powers. All this is perfectly well understood in the United States Senate—so well understood that if any bill passes it will be because convinced opponents of the policy believe that it will be totally ineffective.

SOUTHERN PROSPERITY.

If HORACE GREELEY were living today he would be apt to change his noted exhortation to "Go South, young man, and grow up with the country." Certainly the South is a very rapidly growing section of the country, and in the extent and variety of its new industries makes a striking showing. The Tradesman, published at Chattanooga, Tenn., publishes in its latest issue a tabulated statement of reported new industrial enterprises in the South, including, properly enough, Indian Territory and Oklahoma, a region unknown when the old generic name of "The South" originated, an impressive fact in itself.

During the year 1905 the new enterprises reported were in number 6,170, which is an advance of 574 over the previous year, or about 11 per cent. The greatest number is reported from Texas, 901; Tennessee comes next, with 601; then Oklahoma, with 575, and North Carolina, with 545. Woodworking plants are most numerous, 1,587; mines and quarries next, 519, and electric plants next, 329. For the week ended Jan. 24 The Tradesman reports 137 new establishments, with an estimated capitalization of over $20,000,000.

Interesting as are these figures, it remains true that they are insignificant as compared with the undeveloped resources of the South. In everything needful to the progress of an industrial people that region abounds, in food products, in textile fibres, in metals, in wood, in fuel, in water power, convertible into electric power, in all the elements of sustenance, clothing, shelter, and the means of manufacture it is rich beyond all definite estimate. It is making rapid and steady and, we believe, solid progress toward a splendid future.

SOUND ADVICE FROM SECRETARY SHAW.

The Secretary of the Treasury, the other evening, was invited to talk to what is known as the United States Civil Service Retiring Association. The object of the association is not, as its name might imply, to promote retirement from the civil service, but to secure legislation by which a fund may be provided to pay pensions on retirement at a certain age and after a certain term of service. The plan does not seem a good one to Secretary SHAW, and he very frankly told the association why. It would, of course, be an inducement to remain in the service until the retirement pension is earned. Mr. SHAW thinks that the body of the clerks in the service, all those that have routine work only to do, not requiring initiative, but tending to mechanical drudgery, remain in the service much too long as it is. He would if he had his way allow those hereafter appointed to remain only six years and then send them back to their various States, unless they were specially selected by executive order for chiefs of division, &c., the selection to be based solely on their records and without reference to political conditions. And especially he exhorted his hearers not to ask the Government to put them on an allowance, and to take a percentage of their pay to provide future pensions for them, but prayed them to take care of their own affairs, make their own provision for the future, stand on their own feet, and stand like men.

We are free to admit that the plan of the Secretary is a little radical, and, human nature being what it is, a little harsh. But it is sound in spirit. Probably most of the clerks that would be sent home after six years who would become mere drudges in the public service would not be much more than drudges anywhere, for a good deal of the work of the world is done by men and women of that sort. But at least they would not be retained in the public service under conditions that foster dullness. As Mr. SHAW points out, the pay of the ordinary clerk in the departments is from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. higher than like ability commands in private life, and he might have added that the amount of work is decidedly less. Reckoned by the hour or the piece, the common clerk's work is practically twice as well paid as in private life. Relatively large pay for light work is demoralizing and benumbing.

The one consideration which especially appeals to the Secretary in favor of his plan is that it would dispel the feeling that office holding is a vested right, and would tend to make the clerks more prudent in their expenses. He stated that he had secured a voluntary report from 2,500 clerks in his department as to their accumulations. One thousand and fifty had an average accumulation of $2,000; 1,300 had neither accumulation nor indebtedness; 150 had an average indebtedness of $1,000. In other words, 58 per cent. of these well-paid and lightly worked clerks had either used up their income as they went along, or had run in debt. As a natural consequence of this mode of living the average clerk inclines to buy on credit and pays high prices, so that the cost of his living is 10 per cent. or 25 per cent. higher than it would be elsewhere. Obviously it is not either the duty or the right of the Government to foster this condition of things, and Mr. SHAW is distinctly of the opinion that a retirement fund would have that effect. He proposes in place of it the organization of a department savings bank, pointing out that an average annual deposit of $100 begun at 21 and continued to 61 would yield, at 4 per cent., $9,500, "which is a competency in many localities and actual wealth in some." Certainly it is far better for all concerned that the clerks in the departments should make such provision for themselves, voluntarily, than that it should be made for them by deductions from their salaries. Mr. SHAW deserves credit for the candor and good sense with which he addressed his peculiar audience. The Post of Washington reports:

> As one veteran clerk expressed it, "the mirror was turned upon us and we saw ourselves in a true light. I don't believe I was more impressed in my life. Mr. SHAW sized us up just as we are."

POSTAL REFORM.

Postmaster General CORTELYOU makes an important recommendation for reduction of postage and increase of revenue. At present merchandise is carried in the mails in packages not weighing more than four pounds at 1 cent an ounce or sixteen cents a pound. Books, circulars, printed matter generally, and photographs are carried at 1 cent for two ounces or 8 cents a pound. The Postmaster General proposes to carry all matter of either of these classes at a uniform rate of 1 cent for two ounces or 8 cents a pound in packages of not more than four pounds. This in effect is the establishment of a small parcels post. It is estimated in a general way that the increased business of the Post Office Department in the carrying of merchandise at this moderate rate would yield a considerable surplus for the department, which could be used in reducing to 1 cent an ounce the postage on letters and in the improvement of the service in various ways, including the reorganization and extension of the carrier service and an increase in the pay of the more competent carriers.

This expectation of surplus revenue is confirmed by the fact that the reform in the second-class matter, that which includes periodical publications, has now been carried to a point where its beneficial effects are obvious. Thanks to the energy and perseverance of the department and to the decisions of the courts, the very low rate on periodical publications—1 cent a pound to publishers and newsdealers—is now practically limited to legitimate publications with a genuine subscription list, and the various devices by which purely advertising enterprises had for many years made use of the mails at an enormous expense to the department are now substantially excluded from the mails as second-class matter, and, as third class, must pay 8 cents a pound. With this wholesome reform many changes for the better are made possible, and with the change proposed by Mr. CORTELYOU it is not too much to say that we are fairly in sight of 1 cent letter postage. This we shall not get at the present session, though a bill has been introduced for that purpose, but if the estimates as to revenue turn out to be anywhere near correct, as we are confident they will, another year may bring this incalculable boon.

The advocates of this change make practically the following estimates:

Increase in letters sent at 1 cent	$11,000,000
Second-class matter made to pay 8 cents a pound	35,000,000
Increase in merchandise at 8c. a pound	70,000,000
Total	$116,000,000
Deduct present deficit	$15,000,000
One-half present letter receipts	45,000,000
	60,000,000
Net surplus	$56,000,000

That seems like a dream of prosperity. If the changes proposed can be made without a deficit, to say nothing of a surplus, the country would be the gainer and very largely a gainer.

MARSHALL FIELD'S IDEAS.

MARSHALL FIELD'S will required nearly three pages of solid newspaper print to contain its complete text. It is hardly too much to say that it contained as much food for thought as any document of its kind ever published. The burden of riches is expressed in every paragraph. The withholding of his grandchildren's full control of their property until they are fifty years challenges attention. So, too, does the authorization of the trustees to continue the incorporated partnership of which he was such a part that it might have been thought his confidence would be shaken with his departure. The list of investments by such an authority is a liberal education in that sort of learning, and the instructions to his trustees regarding the management of real estate—directing them to make ground leases instead of sales, for example—is most interesting. The contrast between $6,000,000 to a daughter and $100,000 to a nephew catches attention, especially as $50,000 is allotted to a boyhood friend. A column is required for the specification of employés who are to receive altogether a quarter of a million, and $100,000 more is allotted to those of a quarter century's service.

Mr. FIELD'S obituaries contained aphorisms upon which his fortune was based. Like his will, they are hardly subjects for dissent, but it is interesting to place some of them beside different counsel by others whose authority is also great:

Never give a note.	DANIEL WEBSTER in the United States Senate, March 18, 1834.—Credit is the vital air of the modern system of commerce. It has done more a thousand times to enrich nations than all the mines of the world. It has excited labor, stimulated manufactures, pushed commerce over every sea. Credit is to money what money is to articles of merchandise.
Never buy a share of stock on margin.	
Never borrow.	
Never incumber business with mortgages.	
Do business on a "cash basis."	

Here is a counsel of perfection by a man enormously successful in personal fortunes, and an altogether different counsel by a man whose own fortunes were in conspicuous contrast with his learning and wisdom in public affairs. The reader may choose between them for himself, but there can be no doubt which epitomizes the sublimated practice of the borrowers of the billions loaned by our banks.

If praise and criticism be equally withheld from Mr. FIELD'S peculiar views, at least this may be said—he thought his own ideas. He made his own plans and his own mistakes. It is a better thing to think your own thoughts than to accept ready-made ideas and make the mistakes of others. More prefer not to think than are unable to think, and they excuse their shirking under cover of accepting advice and deferring to authority.

TARIFF REFORM EAST AND WEST.

Eastern manufacturers are not alone in their disquiet under the ruthlessness of the tariff barons. The Western farmers, weary of the husks of a tariff upon their products, are demanding that sort of protection which consists of freedom to sell their products without discrimination against them in the world's markets. They scent from afar, and not so very far afar, impediments in their sales to Germany, and their spokesmen are crying out in protest. They are discovering that American flour stands soon to pay $4 a barrel to the German customs, as compared with $1.55 payable by their competitors. American preserved meats will be dutiable at $6.48 and others at $1.84. The increases upon American imports range from 50 to 500 per cent., and might be averted by a business-like arrangement, dictated by ordinary common sense without regard to the situation into which we are thrusting ourselves, against the wish and interests of Germans as well as ourselves.

What Western farmers are thinking about it is indicated by The St. Louis Republic, which says in their behalf that they are tired of being the "mudsills" of the tariff structure, and that they do not have to be any longer than they want to. Quite so. And we may add that the gain of Democratic votes by a populistic railway policy will hardly be made good by loss of the old guard of the Republican Party through stubborn disregard of the counsel of such veterans as GARFIELD and BLAINE and MCKINLEY. We would not presume to press Democratic advice upon our Republican friends. As Americans, we may regret their course. But Democrats of the old sort could wish for nothing better than that the new Democrats and the new Republicans might unite against those of the old faith under dissimilar names but of like way of thinking.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Royalty Employs a Dowser.

Germany is distinctively the land of science, both "pure" and "applied," and therefore there must be a good many people in it who were humiliated as well as amused when they heard that their revered Emperor, hearing that his soldiers in Southwest Africa had difficulty in finding water in that dry land, had commissioned one Herr VON USLAR to go there and tell them where to dig for it. The sufficient cause, both for the humiliation and the amusement, is the fact that Herr VON USLAR is not a geologist, a hydraulic engineer, or even an experienced driller of wells, with all of whom Germany is abundantly supplied, but the great man in a petty Schleswig-Holstein town who has acquired a local reputation as a skillful and successful manipulator of—the divining rod! In other words, he is what in old English was called a "dowser," a man who can grasp the two ends of a forked twig and, after walking about a while with the third end pointing upward, can persuade himself and others that for him the twig will turn downward without any of his help as soon as it is carried over a hidden vein of subterranean water. There is not, of course, even a possibility that any twig, forked or other, ever did, does, or will do this turning for any other reason than that the "dowser's" muscles make it move as he, consciously or unconsciously, desires—not the slightest excuse for believing that water was ever "found" in this way. There is, however, an enormous amount of perfectly credible evidence to prove that water had been found innumerable times under the exact spot determined by the movements of the rod; and, for a time much longer than history records, there have been people, and lots of them, in most lands of which we know anything, to believe in the efficacy of this simple right. We have ourselves received in recent years from white, adult Americans, not illiterate or even ignorant in the usual sense of the word, letters declaring, not that they believed, but that they knew, the twig, in the hands of persons mysteriously endowed, really will turn of itself, sometimes vehemently enough to twist off its own bark, and that, on digging where this happened, water was found in abundance. This was the old confusion of "after" with "because," by people who forgot that water can be found almost anywhere by digging deeply enough for it. We have always been as gentle as we could be with these misguided correspondents of ours, and of course we are not going to be harsh with the German Emperor, knowing well how he would suffer from our criticism, but we really must extend our commiseration to such of his subjects as his action in this matter makes ridiculous to whatever extent he is representative of their mental development. His belief in the water-finder's rod, however, goes well with his assertion of the divine right to rule and with several other pet hobbies of his, and it is not for us to complain at his consistency if his people like it, and apparently they do.

Wrestling with the Indeterminable.

One of our correspondents, ascribing more importance than we do to young Mr. ROCKEFELLER'S recent decision that lying of every sort is always "wrong," and therefore never justifiable, has come forward with a definition of "lie" which will, he thinks, bring the controversy within the domain of reason and practicality. For he, like all people of common sense, knows that occasional departures from literal and abstract veracity are necessary as well as convenient and innocent, and that human intercourse would be almost impossible if everybody obeyed an obligation, real or supposed, to tell the truth all the time as he is expected to tell it while on the witness stand under oath. "A lie," according to the suggested definition, "is an untruth told with intent to deceive a person who is entitled to know the truth." That reads well, but we cannot see that it removes a bit of the difficulty, for it leaves the whole matter as much as ever one of private judgment, with all its old uncertainties and opportunities for hair-splitting and indeterminable controversy. "Entitled to know the truth" is a phrase extremely easy to repeat, and it seems to convey a clear and definite idea, but numberless cases would arise when opinions would differ as to the validity of an asserted title to the truth, and the whole question would remain exactly where it always has been. So far as we can see, it makes no difference whether one admits that a certain amount of judicious and harmless lying is a necessary evil or not. Another correspondent was much grieved the other day because, in discussing this subject, we said that nothing was evil out of which good came. He insisted that good never, never, never came out of evil, and was utterly unable to see, apparently, that he has no quarrel with us or we with him, the one proposition being the necessary converse of the other and in no minutest degree antagonistic to it.

Rectifying an Error.

A fine illustration of "gallows humor" is provided by a dispatch from Russia which tells how Col. PROSOROVSKI, Chief of the Gendarmerie at Pensa, has received from a revolutionary committee a letter expressing deep regret that the committee's agents had recently assassinated a certain Col. LISSOVSKI. This act, the letter frankly admitted, was a deplorable error, as Col. LISSOVSKI neither needed nor deserved to be killed, and there had been as little intention as desire to end his amiable days. The mistake, however, was immediately to be rectified, the authors of the letter continued, and, lest Col. PROSOROVSKI should be unduly puzzled as to how a mistake of this particular sort could be rectified, Col. LISSOVSKI being thoroughly and permanently dead, he was informed that he, Col. PROSOROVSKI, was the man the revolutionists were after and that more capable assassins would immediately attend to his demise. The jest could hardly have been one altogether enjoyable to Col. PROSOROVSKI, but even he, if he has any sense of humor at all, must admit its abstract excellence. And no joke can be wholly pleasant to everybody.

SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The attire of Representative Murphy of Missouri does not meet with the approval of the negro messenger who stands guard over the private office of the First Assistant Postmaster General, Mr. Hitchcock. When Murphy came to Washington from the Ozarks he wore a homespun suit. He is still wearing it. Yesterday he had some business with Mr. Hitchcock.

"Hol' on, Boss, nobody but Congress can go in dar," said the messenger as Murphy started into Mr. Hitchcock's office. Murphy proceeded to explain, but the negro interrupted. "Ah kan't help it," he declared. "Dem's my ohders."

Murphy showed his card and walked in, leaving the negro apologizing.

"He don't dress like a Congressman no moaner rabbit," was the negro's comment.

After the House adjourned yesterday Representative Marshall of North Dakota sat at his desk with thousands of dollars in front of him. The bills, which ranged in denominations of tens, twenties, fifties, and hundreds, were beautiful to behold. They were brand new and in sheets, four to the sheet. Members who passed stopped to admire the display and some of them expressed astonishment that there was that much money in the world. "I'm a bank officer," explained Mr. Marshall, "and I have here a new issue of National bank circulation." Then, as the President of the National Bank of Oaks, N. D., he placed his signature on each bill.

There is one phase of the withdrawal of patronage from the insurgent Republicans of the House that is not altogether distressing to them. It has noticeably eased the pressure on them by anxious constituents who yearn for the chance to sign their names to Government vouchers of some sort, salary, pension, or what not. One of the Western men broke his last fetter yesterday. He has been haunted by a persistent pension applicant ever since the holiday recess, but has held off from the usual method of introducing a bill until the constituent had exhausted the recources of the Pension Office. Yesterday the constituent insisted that his Congressman accompany him to the Pension Office to have it out with Commissioner Warner himself. The weary representative finally agreed and they started out. As they walked along the broad graveled path together and approached the main entrance a great thought came to the Congressman. Two large swinging doors confronted him, and staring from each in letters half a foot high was the commanding word "Pull."

"You see," said the Congressman to his constituent, "there is no use of my going in. It takes 'pull' to get on here, and you know I'm an insurgent."

The debate on the Urgent Deficiency bill had waxed warm, and there were as many as fifteen or sixteen members sitting in a group in front of the Speaker's desk. Into the midst of the struggle Robert Bruce Macon of Helena, Ark., precipitated himself with an amendment, which he sent to the clerk and had read. Then he proceeded to deliver a profound and impressive speech. Back in the outer row young Mr. Gardner of Massachusetts felt the spirit of discussion move him, and replied. So ten minutes went by. Two or three other members took up the tale and carried it on another quarter of an hour, with quip and quirk and ready back-talk. It was growing warm. They were getting into condition to really say things, and Mr. Macon was as pleased as Punch. He jumped in again and waved his hands and swung his arms and made all the motions of delivering a great speech. But suddenly he faltered. A look of distress came over his face. His words became broken and indistinct, and he clutched wildly at a piece of paper on his desk before him.

"Mr. Chairman," he said, "I fear I have made a mistake. I sent the wrong amendment to the desk. What I have said was my argument for this amendment which I now send up."

The Medals of the Salon All of Gold.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Twice in eight days the art page of THE TIMES has had the misstatement that G. S. Truesdell, the artist, in 1892 received a silver medal at the Salon. It is worth while to correct this. It could not be true, because all the medals at the Salon are of gold. It is true that Mr. Truesdell won a medal of the second class at the Salon in 1892. I have the medal in my possession, and can speak with information.

The second medal is the highest honor possible at the Salon to any competing artist who is not a Frenchman. The proof of this lies in the fact that none but Frenchmen have received medals of the first class, nor have any but Frenchmen received the Medal of Honor.

The conferring of medals at the Salon is regulated by law. There may be five first medals, nine second medals, and fourteen third medals each year, but if the jury give less than the number allowed in the first and second classes the number of medals of the second and third classes may be correspondingly increased.

Three American painters—Sargent, 1881; Truesdell, 1892, and Hartwich, 1890—have received medals of the second class. MacMonnies, the sculptor, received this medal in 1892. Twenty-eight American painters have received medals of the third class and many others honorable mention.

Paris being the art capital of the world and the Salon the greatest forum of competition for painters and sculptors, it is not hard to see why men struggle for such recognition, nor why, when once attained, the honor is jealously prized.

J. A. TRUESDELL.
New York, Jan. 26, 1906.

SALE OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Details of the Procedure Laid Down in the Law of March 3, 1891.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the benefit of many of your readers who are interested in the matter of the sale of the Custom House site in Wall Street, it may not be amiss to quote the law under which the transaction took place. The bill authorizing the building of the new Custom House was introduced in the United States Senate by William M. Evarts and in the House of Representatives by Roswell P. Flower. It was signed by President Harrison on March 3, 1891. That part of the law which deals with the sale of the old site reads as follows:

> Section 2.—That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to sell at public auction, or at private sale after due advertisement, to the highest bidder, but for not less than $4,000,000, the present Custom House property in the City of New York, bounded by Wall, William, and Hanover Streets and Exchange Place. The proceeds of such sale, after the payment of the usual incidental expenses and commissions, shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States, and is hereby appropriated and made available for the purpose of constructing the new Custom House Building as herein and hereby provided; and in case of such sale the Secretary of the Treasury shall lease said premises from the purchaser or purchasers thereof, at a rental which shall not exceed 4 per centum on the purchase price, for use as a Custom House until the new Custom House shall be ready for occupancy, upon such terms as he may deem advantageous, and such sale shall be subject to such right of lease, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to sell said Custom House property, and receive the purchase price in several payments from time to time as he may deem most advantageous;
>
> Provided, however, That the use, occupation, and possession of said property shall not be surrendered until the new Custom House is ready for occupation and the final payment is fully made.

After eight years of ineffectual effort to sell the property for $4,000,000, Congress reduced the upset price to $3,000,000, and in July, 1899, Secretary Gage sold the building and ground to the highest bidder, the National City Bank, for $3,265,000, of which $3,215,000 was paid into the Treasury, leaving $50,000 to be paid later.

A. B. C.
New York, Jan. 26, 1906.

NOT AS ON THE SLOCUM.

Fire Drills Held by Capt. Braisted of the Asbury Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to your request in your editorial headed "The Scapegoat of the Slocum," asking the following question, "If there be a single exception to the rule of negligence in this respect we shall be very glad to receive news of it," may I be permitted to say that there is a single exception known to me, to wit, the master of the Asbury Park, running between New York and Sandy Hook. I refer to Capt. Jacob L. Braisted. Capt. Braisted not only had fire drills and lifeboat drills, but he took the trouble to go around the boat and give demonstrations as to how the life preservers were to be used. In addition to this he instructed several of his regular passengers in the use of the patent extinguishers and also the location of the fire hose, and the way of putting them in operation. In view of the fact that I have been going up and down the bay in this boat during the Summer months, I feel quite competent to answer your query. I may add that I have never read a more just or equitable summing up of this unfortunate case.

FORBES J. HENNESSY.
New York, Jan. 28, 1906.

COLOMBIA PAYING ITS DEBTS.

Also Preparing to Rid Itself of Its Paper Money Currency.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the statement made by Mr. Arturo de Brigard which you published in your issue of last Sunday. You say in your article that Mr. Arturo de Brigard is Colombia's Consul General in this city. He is not Colombia's Consular Agent, nor does he represent that country in any other capacity. Mr. de Brigard was Consul at one time, it is true, but he has not held that position for nearly two years now, and, as he has remained in this country ever since Gen. Rafael Reyes became President of the republic, his ideas as to the true financial conditions in Colombia may be wrong, owing to incomplete information. I do not suppose that Mr. de Brigard has given out the information published by you with the intention of doing harm to his country, but from the moment that you say that he is Colombia's Consul General the matter takes a more serious turn and requires a denial.

The Colombian Government has paid the British bondholders the arrear interests on the foreign debt; very important laws have been passed by the National Assembly for the conversion of paper money, and several revenues have been set apart for that conversion; a fiscal agent from Colombia has been in this country and is actually in Europe winding up Colombia's affairs abroad, and within a short time Colombia will rid herself of the paper money currency which is used at present in most of the transactions, although it has been practically repudiated, passing at 99 per cent. of its face value. ENRIQUE PEREZ.
New York, Jan. 26, 1906.

As to Slugging.

From The London Chronicle.

"The English play football and yet don't slug." That sentence from an American paper, quoted in these columns yesterday, employs the same verb "to slug," of course, which appears in "slugger," a pugilist, and "slugging match," a prizefight. It is own brother to "slog," and akin to "slay." Absolutely different in origin, as in meaning, is the other verb, "slug," own cousin of "slouch" and "slack," which Spenser used intransitively when he wrote of "slugging all night in a cabin," and Milton transitively when he declared that episcopacy "worsens and slugs Godavari River and placed in the local Indian the most learned and seeming religious of our Ministers." Yet, curiously enough, nobody knows to which of the two families "slug," a crudely shaped bullet, belongs. Is it something with which one slogs? Or something as heavy as a "slug," or "sluggish" person? Or was it supposed to resemble the slug that crawls in gardens?

Vouched For.

From the Boston Herald.

This is a true cat story. A certain cat, much petted and adored, is believed to understand language, it having repeatedly acted upon what was said to it, but not long since it did far more and better. It obeyed literally. The man of the house is a great hunter. He loves to shoulder his gun and bring down small game, and one morning when he was setting forth for sport, his wife called out: "If you will bring home a rabbit I will make a pie!" The cat sat by, but said nothing. A few hours after while the wife was busy with her sewing the cat appeared by her side carrying a rabbit in his mouth, and then dropping the "game" beside his mistress began to sing and purr like a tin kettle on the fire. Nothing will convince the friends of this wonderful cat that he doesn't understand all that is said in his presence, and they are now really afraid to mention a want, as the dear fellow will think he must immediately gratify it, like another Marquis of Carabas.

EUTHANASIA IN PRACTICE.

Sad Failure of a Sincere Effort to Relieve a Believer's Pain.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At a recent meeting of our club the Ohio Euthanasia bill was unanimously approved. Next day Smithers, our Secretary, providentially, it would seem, was run over by an automobile and was fatally hurt, being at the time of sound mind and of legal age. He was found by Doctor Cogwheel and myself, gasping and (I regret to say) swearing, in the gutter. Smithers filled the bill, (the Ohio bill.) Cogwheel hastily summoned two additional witnesses, viz.: Miss Quint, the Christian Science preacher, on the way to market, and Pat Moloney, who was loafing in the neighborhood. In the presence of the witnesses, Cogwheel carefully complying with the conditions of the bill, solemnly asked Smithers if he desired to be killed, he being in extreme physical pain. Before the sufferer could answer Miss Quint nearly disqualified herself as a witness by denying the possibility of pain, but the point was decided against her by Smithers himself, who with all solemnity was again asked if he wished to be killed. The answer was in the affirmative, as required by the bill. Proceeding in strict compliance with the terms of the bill, Cogwheel now dispatched Moloney in quest of three additional physicians, and Dr. Dodd, (the allopath,) Dr. Gusher, (the osteopath,) and Dr. Winks, (the accomplished veterinarian,) were with us in a trice.

Well, Sir, that was three days since, and—would you believe it?—Smithers is still alive; under sentence, indeed, and, it is hoped, to be executed as soon as some little differences concerning the carrying out of the extreme penalty of the law can be adjusted. The weakness of human nature is the cause of the present unrighteous and illegal existence of Smithers, as has been demonstrated at a meeting of the club, where the matter was investigated. Smithers himself attended the meeting—with a six-shooter—in a frame of mind utterly incompatible with that law-abiding disposition so essential to good citizenship. This man, who was one of the most eloquent and zealous advocates of the bill; this man, who had the good fortune to come within its terms; this man, over whose prostrate body every requisite of the bill was complied with, (except one, alas!) this man, the Secretary of a learned body, now vows he will be the death of the first one who shall attempt to avenge the outraged majesty of the law upon his person—Why? Because, forsooth, he has changed his mind! As though he had a right to do that which under the provisions of the bill is plainly inadmissible! He doesn't deny that he expressed a wish to be killed; he doesn't deny that he was of sound mind and in extreme pain; he doesn't dare to deny that he was fatally injured in the face of the unanimous opinion of four doctors—all he can plead is that he is now all right. It was in vain that I essayed to show him the absurdity of his attitude; he handled his six-shooter in a manner to distract my attention from the argument, and I left him. You may well believe that the disgusting attitude is painful, (not physically, I hasten to add) to the club. But, though intolerable, it exists, and this is the way it happened:

The first thing that the doctors did after assembling about the prostrate form of Smithers, as related above, was—not to kill their man, which was what they were there for—but to wrangle about ethics. Could they mutually consult? Every moment was precious, but this point must be settled first. And they unanimously decided that they couldn't. How often are momentous issues decided by trifles! It was an aside by Pat Moloney that saved the dignity of the occasion. "Bedad!" says Pat, "I thought a consultation was a palaver about savin' a man's life—this is about killin' him." Being all actually eager to begin, they saw the point. This was not a consultation in a technical sense, this was a discussion among citizens mutually respecting one another, and involving merely a mode of procedure. Medical ethics were not in question. Religiously complying with the intent of the bill, Cogwheel now asked Smithers as to his preference of an anaesthetic, and Pat Moloney suggesting whisky, Smithers accepted the suggestion, whereupon Pat's bottle was brought into requisition. While the liquor was being administered the doctors either sharpened their knives or sought other lethal instruments; the osteopath, who was unprovided with a knife, accepted the tender of Pat's shillelah. Miss Quint squealed and fled, while we calmly awaited the effect of the anaesthetic. In ten minutes Moloney announced that Smithers was so drunk as to be completely unconscious, and "would go off like a lamb after a tap with that same," alluding to the implement borrowed by the osteopath.

Alas! those ten minutes!

"Who's to pay for the job?" asked Dr. Wink.

"Who?" echoed Drs. Cogwheel, Gusher, and Dodd.

In vain I strove to prove to these obdurate men that Smithers's estate would be liable for physicians' fees. They asked for a copy of the bill. I had none. The dispute waxed warm—hot. In the midst of it Pat Moloney assisted Smithers to rise and took him home. And there you are! How, I ask, is respect for law to be inculcated when men of standing like Smithers and these doctors, on different but in both cases on insufficient grounds, openly defy it?

AUGUSTUS TOMLINSON.
Summit, N. J., Jan. 25, 1906.

Elevators at Windsor Castle.

From London Truth.

Among the improvements which have been lately carried out at Windsor Castle by the Office of Works has been the fitting of "service" and luggage lifts. Queen Victoria would not allow any lifts to be placed in the castle except for her own use from the sovereign's entrance of the private apartments to her own suite of rooms in the Victoria Tower. The introduction of the additional lifts is a great convenience.

THE GO-FEVER.

Let's sail away from the frozen shores,
Away from the fog and snow.
Let's hie ourselves to any old place,
So long as we can go
Away from the grinding roar of wheels
And the tear of the business rush—
Away from the bleak, depressing days
Of rain and sleet and slush.

Let's hunt for Harry Morgan's gold,
Or Kidd's—we don't care which.
For if we can just get sunshine, we
Won't care if we don't get rich.
Let's dig the Panama Canal,
Or steal the Equator's line.
Let's—oh, just let's do anything
In a place where the weather's fine.

Let's hunt for Montezuma's bones,
Let's hear the Aztec tale
Of treasures buried with his corse,
Let's hoist a lawless sail
And scour the seas for loot and fight,
With never a thought of fear.
Let's—oh, let's just do anything
To get away from here.

Let's sit beneath a cocoanut palm
And hear a Señorita
Sing to the twanging, sweet guitar
Of "carita" and "pepita."
Let's hobnob with the sailors—hear
Some yarn of gold and blood—
Do anything just to forget
There's such a thing as mud.

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

CARMACK'S HOME FIGHT INTERESTS THE SENATE

Minority Hopes for Return of Its Red-Haired Champion.

HIS PHRASES EFFECTIVE

Spooner and Other Republicans Have Been Silenced by Them—Gov. Taylor Making Lively Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Just now the eyes of the Senate Democrats are turned with considerable anxiety to Tennessee. The question whether Edward Ward Carmack is to succeed himself or be succeeded by ex-Gov. "Bob" Taylor is soon to be settled.

Anxiety is not the fruit of any special love for Carmack. It proceeds from a cold and businesslike calculation of the interests of the Democratic Party.

For a number of years the minority in the Senate was a good deal of a joke. It is only lately that it has begun to manifest any signs of competency. In the present session the minority members have conducted their campaign with skill and success, and it has been conceded generally that from the beginning of the session they have had the advantage over the Republicans.

The majority has been on the defensive and hard pressed. Such events as the rout of Aldrich and Spooner in debate by Bailey and Tillman are immensely significant here, though it is difficult to convey their significance to the country at large. It has not been customary for even the lightweights of the majority to be put to rout, much less the mightiest men on the Republican side. It has been the Democrats, not the Republicans, who looked ridiculous when a debate came to an end.

The comment has been heard with growing frequency that the Democrats have the best of it in personnel. Tillman, aside from his speech on the Morris incident, has conducted himself with such ability and skill as to put the Republicans, even the great Spooner, into ugly situations.

Bailey has forced the fighting ever since the practical elimination of Gorman as leader. Culberson, though his work has attracted little attention, has been a thorn in the Republican side because of his complete command of facts and the terrible efficiency with which he uses them. Rayner has made only one speech, but it was enough to show that the Democrats had received a powerful acquisition.

On the Republican side there is nothing to counteract the growth of the three Senators first named and the addition of Rayner. Spooner invariably is put forward as spokesman, even for things he does not believe in, because no one else on the Republican side can be trusted to meet the onslaughts of the Democratic leaders. For the first time in years a cool, compact, determined minority has placed the Senate majority on the defensive and is aggressively pushing it back.

MINORITY NEEDS ITS STRONG MEN.

The Senate Democrats are enjoying the situation. Naturally they do not want any of their strong men taken away and they want to get as many more as possible. Hence it is that they are viewing with some disquietude the inroads that are accredited to "Fiddling Bob" upon the followers of the brilliant Carmack. Not all of them love Carmack, but none wants to see the front rank of the Senate Democracy diminished by one strong man.

Tennessee has sent some able men to the Senate. The name of Isham G. Harris still echoes and the allusions to him are as if he still were here, though it is nine years since he passed away. It has become the custom with many Southern States to replace the old brilliant breed with commonplace men, or at best with men of fair ability, but Tennessee has not as yet yielded. She has sent greater men than Carmack, but she never has sent a man who so quickly won or more tenaciously held a place among the strong men of the Senate.

In Carmack's first Senatorial year he became one of the four regents who ruled the minority in default of a real leader. James K. Jones of Arkansas, a fine old gentleman and a highly incompetent captain, was the nominal leader. Events pushed Jones out of the way, left him the empty title, and brought to the fore a quartet of young men who did the real work of leading with a fire and force such as the stirring political times called for.

To lead the Democratic Party anywhere successfully was a hopeless task in those days of 1902, when the Philippine Old-Man-of-the-Sea jumped into the place vacated by "16 to 1." Success was beyond the achievement of any leader. But the fight was bravely made by the four young Senators; they fought so well that if they did not command success they deserved it.

They were Bailey, giving an earnest of the power he has since developed; Culberson, with that same reserve force which is making him more and more a figure all the time, despite his modesty; Patterson, and Carmack. And so deeply did the young Senator in his first term impress himself upon the public mind that when those stirring debates are recalled here his is the only name of the four that instantly suggests itself to men's minds. It was distinctly Carmack's year.

CARMACK A FIGURE IN 1902.

No one thinks of the debates of 1902 without thinking of Carmack first. Then Gorman came to the Senate and the regency dissolved. The minority trustingly placed itself under that veteran leadership which was so soon to demonstrate its fallen state. The minority wandered in the desert for three years, and now it is coming to its own again. If it reaches the Land of Canaan and Carmack is not here to see it, there will appear to be something wrong to those who saw him bearing the heat and burden of the day.

Since Harris died Carmack has been the only man to keep Tennessee's name alive in Congress. Old Gen. Bate was a fine old gentleman, but cut no great figure in the Nation's affairs. He died and was succeeded by Gov. Frazier, who has not yet become more than a name. He has not Carmack's power of commanding the Nation's attention in his first hours of service. But Carmack, despite mistakes due to his red-haired temperament, has reflected honor on his State and has made Tennessee a name to be considered in all the battles that have been on since she first recognized his ability and promoted him from the lower house.

There is nothing ponderous about Carmack. He is a fighter. He is brilliant without being superficial. He is summed up most accurately by another brilliant Tennessean, the late R. M. Moorman, in a book published by O. O. Staaley of this city:

"He revels in the roar and blaze at the front. He delights to give thrust for thrust, and the rasping of the swords only sharpens his steel for another fight. In debate he wields no blunt broadsword. He cuts with the keen points of the rapier. Invective and eloquence are employed with equal ease. Humor and sarcasm are his sidearms."

When he first came to the front in the Senate his tempestuous style of fighting attracted Republican opponents as molasses attracts flies. He was continually the centre of a fight. Sometimes temperament betrayed him into saying things which in cooler moments he regretted. Then did Carmack demonstrate the full measure of his manhood, for, no matter what the effort cost him, he apologized—not privately, but publicly, before the Senate which had heard him say the stinging thing. One such occasion was when Dolliver made an insulting speech about him. Carmack's reply was:

"I did not call the Senator from Iowa to order because I know that to require him to speak the language of decency and courtesy in debate would be to condemn him to absolute silence for the rest of his life."

In cool blood Carmack knew that he should not have said this, and he was man enough to rise next day and retract it.

WON SPURS AS EDITOR.

Carmack, as an editor down in Memphis, won a reputation for mastery of the English language. He was a terror to evildoers and to party foes. His editorial career was stormy, and it ended in his election to the House. He contested the seat of Josiah Patterson, who was elected on the face of the returns and who came complacently and with no misgivings to take his place in a House friendly to him.

There was no question that Patterson would be seated until Carmack arose to plead his own cause. He delivered such a speech that he took the House by storm, and the astounded Patterson was turned out. The occasion was compared by historical students with that famous occasion when Sergeant Prentiss delivered a wonderful speech, two-thirds of a century ago, to a House which intended to give the contested seat to another. The parallel was fair, except that Prentiss's speech came within a vote of winning the seat for him, while Carmack's won it.

As a Senate debater Carmack is not approached by anybody on either side for his power of putting an entire argument into a few trenchant phrases. Take, for example, his utterance in one of the debates on the Philippine question. Men who do not agree with Carmack can still admire the force with which he put his case.

"The Senator from Indiana [Mr. Beveridge] says that the Nation 'will not beat a retreat.' That sounds fine, it sounds brave, but is it a retreat to turn from a wrong path and go back to the right? If so, it is a brave man's retreat, of which only cowards need be afraid. There is neither heroism, nor wisdom, nor statesmanship in refusing to 'retreat' from the bog to the highway."

Another example is his pulverization of Spooner in the same debate. Spooner, advocating against his will the retention of the Philippines, had unguardedly remarked that he "had opposed the annexation of Hawaii as the first long step." Carmack was quick to retort:

SPOONER FULFILLED PROPHECY.

"It is the 'first step' that costs. A step aside from the path of duty, whether long or short, is a perilous step for a nation. A wrong once committed must have its advocates and defenders, and, if persisted in, becomes a precedent. The Senator's own present attitude illustrates the danger of the first wrong step. He strenuously resisted that first step. He reluctantly consented to the second. He will probably be found leading the third."

Long afterward, Spooner was defending the forcible establishment of the Republic of Panama and the Santo Domingo agreement.

Though originally a Bryan man, Carmack became convinced that 1896 belonged with 1868 in Democratic history, and was the first man of National prominence to advocate the nomination of Judge Parker. He was foremost among the figures at the St. Louis Convention, and shared with John Sharp Williams and Senator Tillman the responsibility for preventing the convention from taking Parker off the ticket and nominating Bryan or Hearst after the "gold telegram" was read.

He has been a tremendous fighter for his convictions, who never gave quarter, and who asked no leniency because of his mistakes. In the campaign now going on in Tennessee they have been arguing that Carmack might be a brilliant Senator, reflecting credit on his State, but that he was unpopular at the White House and could not get enough patronage for his constituents. Carmack's reduction of this argument was:

"If that is what you want in a Senator you should not elect either myself or Gov. Taylor. You should elect Representative Brownlow, the Republican member from the First District."

April will settle the question whether Carmack is to come back or not. The Democrats are deeply interested, and so are the Republicans. Still, they say in Tennessee that Gov. Taylor is a first-rate fellow and can tell a good story.

WORST COLLEGE TEMPTATION.

It Is Intellectual Avarice, Says the Rev. Dr. Burrell.

The Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, preached yesterday morning on "The Value of a College Education."

"It is an open question," said Dr. Burrell, "whether a college education is of real advantage to any one or not. The only possible answer is found in another question, 'What will be done with the education after it is received?'

"We hear a lot about the temptations which best a young man at college. They are alluring enough. Many a man's life has been ruined by friendships formed in his college life. There is a temptation, however, a thousand times worse than these. I mean that of intellectual avarice; the gathering of wisdom for its own sake. When a man spends all his life in accumulating gold we call him a miser, and in the end we hear God's word, 'Thou fool.' This intellectual avarice is just as wicked, just as selfish, as the miser who gloats over his gold.

"What is the safeguard? There is nothing in the world to protect a man against it, except a most practical religion."

WANT THEIR MINISTER BACK.

Morristown Congregation Couldn't Agree on Any But Mr. Horsman.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, Jan. 28.—At a meeting of the First Baptist Church of this city this morning it was decided to ask the Rev. Oliver C. Horsman, pastor of the Walmer Road Baptist Church of Toronto, Canada, to return to Morristown. Mr. Horsman has been away eight months, during which time the church here has been unable to agree upon a pastor.

It was said at the meeting the minister was willing to return, owing to some trouble in the Canadian church over his doctrinal views.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
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MISS BOOTH'S SLUM TALES THRILL CROWD

Throng Packs Carnegie Hall to Hear of London Poor.

SPEAKER DRESSED IN RAGS

Works Up a Dramatic Climax with an Electric Light "Rock of Ages."

Thousands of persons were turned away from Carnegie Hall last night. Inside, while there was scarcely standing room, a packed audience listened in tense silence to the address of a slim, little woman in a tartan shawl, a tattered print skirt, and broken-heeled shoes laced with string.

She was Miss Evangeline C. Booth, daughter of the veteran founder of the Salvation Army, and commander of the army in this country, telling her experiences with the poor in the slums of London.

Miss Booth said she had been asked many times why she went into the slums in rags. People admitted that it was very good, of course, to dress as the Romans dressed when with the Romans, but what good did it do the Romans? She could offer them no money without arousing suspicions of her real colors; she could not promise them blankets when she herself looked as if a blanket would do her good, and it would have been ridiculous to offer soup tickets to people who more than once had offered the same to her. This, Miss Booth said, was not her purpose in going into the slums. She told the audience that she had gone among the poor to lead their life, to help the widow sew her quilt or mind the sick baby, paste the labels on matchboxes, and—tell stories.

Of the good Miss Booth accomplished by her methods of slum work the stories she told last night form the best illustration. Before she had finished most of the women in Carnegie Hall were weeping and the men were studying the ceiling. Here is one of her stories:

"I was sitting one night in my little room, when the door opened and a woman walked in. She sat down by the fire without a word. I let her alone, because I knew she was in trouble. Finally she said:

"'They say she died of cancer, but it's a lie! He done it with his fist. He's drunk now. 'Cos why? Minnit she died he come in an' tuk the clothes off the baby an' put 'em up the spout.'"

The audience forgot all about its being a religious meeting. Somewhere, unseen, a violin was sighing Handel's "Largo." Miss Booth, still acting the ragged rôle of Soho, went on to tell how she put on her shawl and went to the cellar where the mother was dead. She did not dwell upon the morbid side of it, but said she found two children, too little to talk much, curled up together on the damp floor. She took them to the room, where she bathed them, gave them warm milk, and dressed them like little angels in white "nighties."

"Suppose he comes after them?" suggested Miss Booth.

Three days later he came, very drunk and profane. Miss Booth tackled him. He proposed to wring her neck and other things. Miss Booth told him he would not get his babies, but he might see them. She led him upstairs to the room, and showed him the babies—their hair combed out, their faces shining with soap and water, both curled up in bed. The man swore hard for two minutes; then stopped short, burst into tears, and said:

"Is them my kiddies?"

He never drank again.

Miss Booth's most remarkable story was one with which she had nothing to do, having only heard it when it was too late to prevent the tragedy.

"There is nothing accomplished in this world without sacrifice," said she. "I heed only remind you of Francis Assisi, Florence Nightingale, and Dr. Livingstone to prove this. But this little fellow, whose name I do not mention because it would make no difference, was greater than them all.

"He was a street arab. He met his pal, Jim, under a street lamp one night.

"'Jim,' he says, pulling a clipping out of his pocket. 'Is this on the bonny tidy? Is it on the bloomin' level, Jim? You read it.'

"Jim read it—a coupon cut from a periodical which said that if any one met death with this coupon in his or her pocket and the name of the deceased's nearest relative written in, $5,000 would be paid to the person so named.

"Next morning the street arab was found with his head crushed. In his pocket was the coupon with the necessary information filled in like this:

Mrs. .....
widdow
10 Devvils ally
the munny to be pade to mrs ——
wich is my muhter

"The policeman who found this paper in the boy's pocket cried like a baby and saw to it that the widow mother got what was needed. She was supporting a lot of children, on what she made from making matchboxes and sticking on the labels at 4 cents a gross, paste supplied by herself. The boy had been thinking."

At different points in the address, Miss Booth's lieutenants placed an electric lamp-lined block on a stand. At the close of the address the blocks were in the shape of a cross. Miss Booth drew near it and at the words "We are slipping off the Embankment of Life into the River of Death," the ragged figure sat down and lifted a hand. The electric lights were switched on along the outlines of the cross. At the same time the rest of the lights in the house went out and the audience was thrilled with a dramatic reproduction of the well-known picture, "Rock of Ages."

MISS GOULD GIVES $15,000.

Her Share in Fund for New Tarrytown Y. M. C. A. Building.

At a union service in the First Baptist Church, Tarrytown, which was conducted under the auspices of the local branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, yesterday, General Secretary Merrill announced that the association contemplated erecting a new building to cost $100,000, and that Miss Helen Gould had subscribed $15,000.

The association is now located in Orchard Street and its building is inadequate. The membership is about 350 and it has been established about three years. Miss Gould gave it a fine library and has contributed to its support. The new building will be the finest association building in the county.

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MERIDEN BRITA. CO.

A MOZART CONCERT NIGHT.

150th Anniversary of Composer's Birth Observed at the Opera House.

In commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Mozart's birthday, the programme of the tenth Sunday night concert at the Metropolitan Opera House last night was largely made up of Mozart's compositions. The soloists were Mme. Marie Rappold, Mme. Louise Homer, Andreas Dippel, and Marcel Journet. Both Mr. Journet and Mr. Dippel sang selections from Mozart's operas, and Mme. Rappold sang one of his lyrics, "Das Veilchen." Mme. Homer's number was an aria from Wagner's "Rienzi." The audience insisted on an encore.

The Mozartiana suite of Tschaikowsky was played by the orchestra and was enthusiastically received. Nahan Franko conducted.

AMELIA BINGHAM RECEIVES.

The American Playgoers Hear a Lecture, Songs, and Recitations.

Amelia Bingham gave a reception at her home, 40 East Thirty-first Street, yesterday afternoon to the members of the American Playgoers, of which she is President. More than 200 persons identified with theatrical affairs attended.

The programme included songs by Adele Ritchie, Hallet Gilbert, and Homer Moore, and recitations by John M. French and Walter S. Logan. Miss Miller of the University Settlement delivered a lecture.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Harriet Titus Watkins.

Mrs. Harriet Titus Watkins, who was in her ninety-ninth year, died at her residence, 2,066 Fifth Avenue, at noon yesterday. She was one of the oldest residents of Harlem. She was born in October, 1807, spent sixty-seven years in Brooklyn, and thirty-two years in Harlem. Mrs. Watkins was a member of the old Titus family, which settled in Huntington, L. I., in 1635. On her mother's side was the well-known Rowlandson family. One of the Rowlandsons was among the first graduates from Harvard. After this graduate, a minister, left Harvard he settled in Lancaster, Mass. In King Philip's war, Rowlandson's wife and son were captured by the Indians and held for ransom. The ransom was paid at the famous "Redemption Rock" on Senator Hoar's estate, near Mount Wachusett. Mrs. Watkins retained her faculties until the last.

Mrs. Sarah A. Drowne.

Mrs. Sarah A. Drowne, 74 years old, died at her residence, 147 West Thirty-sixth Street, last night of pneumonia. Mrs. Drowne was a daughter of the late George C. Arnold of Providence, R. I., and the widow of Henry Thayer Drowne, President of the National Fire Insurance Company, who died in 1896. Mrs. Drowne had lived at her late residence for fifty years. Her first home was at the Battery when Thirty-sixth Street was rural. She was a member of the Church of the Transfiguration, in the parish of which she did much charitable work. She is survived by a son, Henry Russel Drowne, who is a merchant in this city. The funeral services will be held from her late residence to-morrow. On Wednesday the burial will take place at Providence.

Charles H. Fancher.

Charles H. Fancher, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Irving National Bank of New York and until recently its President, died at his home in Yonkers yesterday. He was born in Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., in 1845. Mr. Fancher was Treasurer and a Trustee of the Irving Savings Institution of New York, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and the Arkwright Club.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ELIZABETH C. WHITTIER, wife of Charles A. Whittier of 1,170 Broadway, died suddenly on Saturday night at Watkins, N. Y.

Mrs. STANFORD NEWEL, wife of former United States Minister to the Netherlands, died at her home in St. Paul, Minn., yesterday afternoon, aged sixty-seven years.

The Rev. WILLIAM M. FRISBY, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Bainbridge, N. Y., and one of the best-known ministers of the Wyoming Conference, died yesterday at his home in Bainbridge of pneumonia. He was 53 years old.

EDWIN B. STANTON, an old resident of the Heights section of Brooklyn, died on Saturday in the Long Island College Hospital after a brief illness. He was 70 years old and lived at 163 Hicks Street. A son and a daughter survive him.

WILLIAM N. DREYFUS, a diamond merchant at 9 Maiden Lane, died early yesterday morning of pneumonia in his room in the Del Monte Apartment House, 102 West Seventy-fifth Street. He was 52 years old. He is survived by his brothers, Louis and Herbert Dreyfus.

JOSEPH RAMEE, a well-known resident of South Orange, died last night at his residence, 163 Prospect Street, after five years' illness, at the age of eighty-nine years. He was a wholesale jeweler in New York, but retired from business twenty-five years ago. He was a widower.

PHILIP T. D. HIBBS died yesterday at his home, 153 Sixth Avenue. He was a Past Master of Putnam Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 338, a member of Empire Chapter, R. A. M., No. 170, and of the New York Commandery, Knights Templar No. 55. He leaves a widow and a daughter.

Mrs. MARIETTA P. JOHNSON, wife of Travis Johnson, a well-known resident of the Stuyvesant district of Brooklyn, died at her home, 290 McDonough Street, on Saturday. She was a member of the Central Congregational Church. Her husband, two daughters, and a son survive her.

The Rev. ROBERT W. TODD, a veteran minister of the Methodist Church, died last night at Baltimore. He was 75 years old. For many years he filled charges on the Maryland and Delaware Peninsula, and once was pastor of a large church in Wilmington, Del. For some time he was General Agent of the Bible Society in Baltimore.

The Rev. WILLIAM E. BLAKESLEE, assistant pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Summit, N. J., is dead at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles B. Crystal, there, of pneumonia, at the age of 69. He had been an active minister for forty-eight years. He leaves a widow and three children—Charles Blakeslee of Long Branch, Mrs. C. B. Crystal of Summit, and Mrs. Frederick Hart of Dover.

WILLIAM H. ACKEN died yesterday at the home of his son-in-law, Charles P. Dorrance, 29 West Eighty-second Street, in his 74th year. He was President of the New York Rubber Company for twenty years. A daughter, Mrs. Dorrance, and a son, John, survive him. The funeral will be at Mr. Dorrance's house on Wednesday. The burial will be at Kensico Cemetery.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Carolina depression has finally passed northeastward and is now central over the Atlantic southeast of Nova Scotia. As a result the weather has cleared in Atlantic Coast districts and fair weather now prevails in all portions of the country. A fresh disturbance is moving eastward over the northeast Rocky Mountain slope, but as yet it has not caused any precipitation. The temperatures are generally above the seasonal average, especially between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi River.

The weather will be fair Monday and Tuesday east of the Rocky Mountains and in the extreme Southwest. There will be a slight fall in temperature in the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England; elsewhere the warm weather will continue.

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be fresh to brisk northwest; on the South Atlantic Coast, fresh west; on the Gulf Coast, light and variable; on Lake Michigan, light and variable.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

New England and Eastern New York—Fair and somewhat colder Monday; Tuesday fair; fresh, possibly brisk, northwest winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware—Fair, slightly colder Monday; fresh to brisk northwest winds; Tuesday fair.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday; light, variable winds, becoming fresh south.

Western New York—Partly cloudy and somewhat colder Monday; Tuesday fair and warmer; fresh northwest winds, becoming southwest.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	26	42	4 P. M.	26	48
6 A. M.	27	40	6 P. M.	23	44
9 A. M.	27	41	9 P. M.	19	38
12 M.	30	47	12 P. M.	16	38

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 43; for the corresponding date last year it was 25; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 31.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 40; at 8 P. M. it was 40; maximum temperature, 49 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 37 degrees at 3:50 A. M.; humidity, 85 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 68 per cent. at 8 P. M.

CHORAL SOCIETY SINGS OLD HEBREW MELODIES

It Aims at a Restoration of the Ancient Music.

A SCIENTIFIC STUDY BEGUN

Hope That Congregational Singing May Be Restored in Synagogues—Society's Meetings Public.

On Tuesday evening of this week the Choral Society for Ancient Hebrew Melodies will hold its regular meeting at the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue. This society, formed a year ago, is under the direction of influential persons who have undertaken a serious and practical work of value to all musicians, particularly to students of ancient church music, and also to those whose interest is religious.

Mrs. Solomon Schechter, wife of the President of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, is the founder and Vice President; Louis S. Brush is the President, and there is a membership of fifty, making that number of voices to form a chorus which sings the old Hebrew tunes at the meetings. The study and rendering of these is a part of the practical work of the society, which has, however, a much broader object in a thorough scientific study of the old melodies, tracing them back to their origin in the days—many of them, perhaps—of the old temple service; the discovery of the original melodies which form the foundation of many sung to-day which have been varied as they have been rendered by different nations in different countries; and the printing and harmonizing of all such music where this has not been done. This, with the return to the old chants and congregational singing in accordance with the old temple service, tending to devotion, is the large work the Choral Society has undertaken.

The best men who can be found who combine the characteristics of students and musicians are to undertake the scientific work. Of this Prof. Louis Ginsberg of the Theological Seminary is to be in charge, and with him will be associated two German students with whom he is now in correspondence.

Through Paul M. Warburg, brother-in-law of Jacob H. Schiff, who is a member of the society, a contribution has been received from the Betty Loeb Musical Foundation, which will help to defray the expenses of the work and of the experts who will undertake it.

It was not until the nineteenth century that the Jews began to print their music, until then kept alive by tradition. Sulzer, the friend of Brahms and Schubert, the famous cantor of Vienna, has harmonized beautifully some of the old melodies. Naumbourg of France and Lewandowsky of Berlin are others who did similar work.

Rossi's collection represents the oldest and most difficult Hebrew music. The universality of much of the music proves its antiquity. President Schechter in traveling has heard the same music in Cairo, in France, in Germany—in all parts of the world. Where melodies have in different lands taken on different musical characteristics, they have at the same time retained sufficiently the notes of the original to make them easily recognizable and possible for the worshipper of one land to sing them in another.

Of the older pieces of music, the "Le David Baruch," the one hundred and forty-fourth Psalm, is one, and the "Kol Nidre," given on the eve of the Day of Atonement, harmonized for a 'cello solo by Max Bruch, with "Neilah" given at the conclusion, evidently dates back to Bible days. The music of the New Year and the Passover is also very old. So is the elegy, sung at the Fast of the Ninth of Ab, the inspiring hymn commemorating the Maccabean victory at the Feast of Lights, and the chants for the dead.

"When you hear the same things sung in a little town in Galicia and in a great Western city, in a plain little room where a service is being held and in a large and fashionable synagogue, you may be sure that they have a very ancient origin," Mrs. Schechter says.

To search for this music and its origin is the scientific part of the work of the society, but its religious significance is important. In coming to this country from Cambridge, England, Mrs. Schechter says that she noticed that congregational singing had been largely done away with in the synagogues, and the music, while it might be beautiful, was not always of a devout, religous character.

Where the congregation have a share in the musical part of the service, they are less likely, she thinks, to feel that they are left out of it, and there is very sure to be an increase of devotion. This she noticed in churches of different denominations as well as in the synagogues.

Therefore one aim of the Choral Society is to restore congregational singing, the old Hebrew music, in the synagogues and to introduce it in the simpler forms in the Sunday schools.

Any one interested in music is welcome to attend the society's meetings. Its classes are under the direction of J. Rosenblatt, and in charge of the selection of the music are Alfred Lyons of the music of the Sephardic branch to which belong the Jews of the few congregations in England, Italy, Hamburg, and the Orient, and to select the music of the other branch, the Ashkenazic, to which belong the greater number of Jews in England, France, Germany, and Russia, and in this country there is the reader of the Jewish Theological Seminary, the Rev. S. Jacobson; Mr. Minkowsky of the Henry Street Synagogue, Lewis M. Isaacs, the honorary secretary of the society, and Mrs. Schechter.

The old Hebrew music is quaint and curious in many ways from a musical standpoint and the Choral Society finds it an interesting study for this reason alone.

NIP THE PESKY LARVAE.

Catch Young Mosquitos by the Tails, Do These Plants.

TRINIDAD, Jan. 28.—One novel and what it is believed is not an unefficacious way of abating the mosquito nuisance is to catch the larvae of the troublesome insect by the tail and hold it fast until it is dead.

Superintendent Hart of the Royal Botanical Garden here has drawn attention to this method, and it is employed on a wholesale scale by specimens of an aquatic plant that he has had under observation for some time.

This plant, which was collected from the pitch lake at La Brea, will grow freely in any marshy place. Mr. Hart's attention to its mosquito-catching qualities was attracted by seeing a number of mosquito larvae wriggling desperately and vainly to get away from the traps which held them as in a vise. Closer inspection showed the plant to be covered with the dead embryos. The traps are peculiar pear-shaped organs that grow at regular intervals on the stems.

Mr. Hart suggests that, by encouraging the growth of this plant in pools, it may be possible to keep down mosquitos. He has identified it as belonging to the genus utricularia. The organs of these plants have long been known to be capable of catching small aquatic animals.

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DO NOT BE SPONGES, SAYS ROCKEFELLER, JR.

Those Who Go to Church Owe Something to It, He Adds.

JACOB AND LABAN HIS TEXT

Charles E. Hughes to Speak at the Church Soon on Moral Questions Brought Up in Insurance.

Jacob's strength of character and determination and ability in acquiring his fortune under a cunning, unscrupulous, and hard taskmaster, Laban, and the danger of his being ruined by his conceit and overconfidence, made the subject for the discussion by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in his Bible class in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church yesterday. Scores of the members congratulated him and chatted with him on the subject after the class hour.

Mr. Rockefeller has been studying the character of Jacob with great care, and his class members have been diligent in asking him questions on his views of the moral questions that this study has brought up from Sunday to Sunday.

Yesterday, for instance, the interpretation of Jacob's night of wrestling with the spirit of God in the shape of a man and Jacob's final overthrow brought one of his fellow-students to his feet to ask whether this defeat of Jacob and the injury he received was not a just punishment for the injury he had done his brother Esau before he left his home to journey to the land of Laban.

"I do not see it that way," replied Mr. Rockefeller. "It seems to me that Jacob, after accomplishing all that he did, after acquiring his flocks and his family, after being tricked out of Rachel and made to serve Laban longer than was fair, had acquired pride and self consciousness and that it was necessary for him to see his weakness in the eyes of God. Still, after being thrown by the Spirit, the strength and determination of the man, which we cannot help but admire, was still shown in that he clung to his conqueror and would not let Him go without His blessing. We must learn with Jacob that we must have God's guidance and must recognize His strength and our weakness."

"But," asked another member, "did Jacob make reparation for the harm he had done his brother?"

"Or did he confess and can we continue to confess the sin and constantly receive forgiveness?" asked another.

Mr. Rockefeller's reply to this was that since Jacob's time history had shown that all of the instruments of God were weak and that God was always merciful to them.

Again, in a passing comment on the character of Laban, he said that Laban, while unwilling to accept the faith of Jacob, recognized that Jacob had great ability and profited by Jacob's service, continuing the service by trickery, and even then was so hard a master that he required the son of his sister to restore every one of the flock that was lost by the ravages of wild beasts. He would not recognize the God of Jacob but he was willing to recognize Jacob's God as the God of prosperity, Mr. Rockefeller said.

"How frequently we see a man enjoying the privileges of Christian civilization," added Mr. Rockefeller, "and yet giving nothing in return. We find the Laban type among Christians. We see him going to church to listen to good music, to hear good sermons, or to get religious consolation, but not assuming any of the responsibilities. It may be thoughtlessness on their part, but these Christians are, unfortunately, not rare. Their position is not enviable, and it is illogical.

"Such a man believes in the Church, and recognizes its benefits, and is willing to share them, but is not willing to participate in the responsibilities of the church. Such a man is like a camp follower, training with the army from which he gets protection and comfort without fighting. We don't want to be human sponges, always absorbing and never giving out. We want to be wells, each giving out according to our capacity."

After the meeting it was announced that Charles E. Hughes had consented to lecture in the church in March on the moral questions brought up by the investigation of the insurance companies. This lecture will not be to the Rockefeller Sunday school class, but to the whole church membership and friends of the members.

Amusement Notes.

Flora Zabelle has been engaged by Joe Weber to play the part of Mrs. Jack Van Shaik, the milliner, in "Twiddle Twaddle," at the Weber Music Hall. Miss Zabelle recently appeared in New York in support of her husband, Raymond Hitchcock, in "Easy Dawson."

The part of Grace Whitney in "The Galloper," will be assumed to-night by Florence Lester, who will be remembered by theatregoers as having the leading role in "Texas."

"The Little Gray Lady's" success at the Garrick Theatre has decided Maurice Campbell, producer of the Channing Pollock comedy, to organize a second company to present it on the road.

Receipts for Jan Kubelik's two concerts in Chicago on Thursday and Saturday are said to have been $8,894.50, even excelling Paderewski's in that city.

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ENGAGED.

MUTNICK—GOLDBERG.—Mr. Isaac Goldberg announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Gussie M. Goldberg, to Mr. Louis E. Mutnick of New York City.

MARRIED.

HOBSON—MICHEL.—On Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1906, at the residence of the bride in New Orleans, La., by the Rev. John O'Shanahan, S. J., Constance E. Michel to Henry D. Hobson of Brooklyn, N. Y. No cards.

DIED.

ACKEN.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 28, William H. Acken, aged 73 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

AYERS.—At Saranac Lake, N. Y., Sunday, Jan. 28, 1906, James Russell Ayers.
Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1:30 P. M., from Memorial Chapel, Waterbury, Conn.

AYMAR.—In South Norwalk, Conn., Jan. 27, 1906, Harriet Aymar, in her 90th year.
Funeral services to be held from her home, 45 Lowe St., Wednesday, Jan. 31, at 10:30 A. M.

BACON.—On Saturday, Jan. 27, 1906, at her home in New Haven, Conn., Georgeanna Woolsey, wife of Dr. Francis Bacon.
Funeral services will be held at 32 High St., New Haven, on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 30, at 2:30 o'clock.

BACON.—On Sunday, Jan. 28, 1906, Marshal Lockhart, son of the late John R. Bacon, in the 44th year of his age.
Funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 30, at his late residence, Tarrytown, N. Y., at 3:30 o'clock, on arrival of 2:06 train from Grand Central Station.

BOYD.—On Jan. 27, 1906, Louisa Suydam, daughter of the late James Boyd.
Funeral from her late residence, 409 West 21st St., Monday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment Woodlawn. Special car attached to 3:30 train.

BULGER.—On Jan. 28, at Buffalo, N. Y., William J. Bulger, eldest son of Catherine and the late James Bulger and brother of Thomas J. Bulger.

CONRAD.—In Providence, R. I., on the 28th inst., Mary A. Conrad, widow of Henry Hoppin, in the 85th year of her age.
Interment at Laurel Hill,

JAPAN'S TRADE GROWS, EVEN UNDER ADVERSITY

Consul General Miller Shows How Empire Is Progressing.

AMERICA THE BIGGEST BUYER

Great Britain Sells Most—The Commerce with China Shows a Steady Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Japanese Empire is boldly progressing along untrodden paths in commercial development. With an abundance of low-priced and efficient labor, convenient ports of entry, and ambitious leaders, the country's business dealings are growing rapidly in volume.

Consul General Miller of Yokohama furnishes to the Bureau of Manufactures the facts and figures of the foreign trade for the fiscal year 1904. The United States is shown to be Japan's best market, this country buying $50,000,000 worth of her products for the year. On the other hand, America stands third in sales to Japan, the amount being $29,000,000. Great Britain (excluding colonies) furnished $37,000,000 in goods, buying in return less than $9,000,000 worth. China took $34,000,000 in sales, buying in exchange $27,000,000 worth. The report says:

"Notwithstanding the fact that Japan has been at war with a foreign power of the first class since Feb. 8, 1904, and her resources severely taxed, she has suffered no loss commercially. Emergencies of war create necessities, and consequently the imports of Japan for 1904 increased materially. But they might have been considerably greater had not the people risen to the occasion and produced within the empire nearly 70 per cent. of the war necessities.

"When one considers the limited area of the empire and the natural resources this statement seems marvelous. But when it is taken into consideration that Japan has but a few years since celebrated her half-century anniversary of the restoration the result seems incredible. Yet these are the facts.

"Each year has shown a substantial increase in Japan's exports, but not since 1895 has she held the balance of trade. In that year the exports exceeded the imports by $3,411,789. With the advancement of the empire toward the fulfillment of her realization to be a world power, her imports have substantially increased. But her exports, too, have been showing remarkable gains, and where ten years ago her exports totaled $67,813,776, the aggregate exports for 1904 more than doubled, reaching $158,995,795.71.

"These figures are of especial interest to the United States, since it is there that Japan finds the best markets for her goods. The exports to the United States for the year were greater than to any other country, reaching a total of $50,426,544. No other country approached this, China coming second with $33,856,984.25.

"The United States stood third in imports in 1904, Great Britain leading the world with imports aggregating $37,346,446, which does not include Japan's imports from British India, which amounted to $32,869,974.50.

"A careful study of the imports of Japan discloses interesting facts and figures, which might with profit be considered by our merchants and manufacturers. The year 1904 has been an unusual one in many respects, and in the consideration of Japan's imports during this period due regard must be taken of the fact that she was at war and large imports were in the shape of war necessities. As an illustration, little attention should be paid to the importation of blankets, which aggregated in cost $3,098,064, and came from Great Britain. These were evidently intended for the use of the army.

"But Japan purchased from Great Britain locomotives at a cost of $844,251; steam boilers at a cost of $623,815. In the matter of pig iron, the imports from Great Britain totaled $901,080; plate and sheet iron to the extent of $793,106, galvanized sheet iron at $580,763, tin plate, $1,157,254, gray shirtings, $1,051,143, wool to the extent of $1,185,439, woolen and worsted cloth, $556,712; caustic soda, $315,764; nickel to the extent of $305,872, and coal to the amount of $5,612,435.

"The first six months of 1905 have kept pace with the previous year, and increased business has been the rule in all lines of trade. The exports for the period which ended June 30 last were considerably larger than ever before, amounting to $71,098,440. The imports for this period amounted to $143,231,481, thereby showing an increase of imports over the previous year, and making an excess of imports over the exports for the six months above noted of $71,560,064.

"This excess of imports may in some measure be discounted from the fact that in the statistics of the trade of the empire for the period mentioned the shipments to the army and navy in Manchuria and Korea are not included in the exports of the empire, although, strictly speaking, they properly belong there.

"With the advent of peace, the foreign trade of Japan will largely increase. The war brought questions and conditions that the people have braved, met, and, stimulated by their success in battle, they will now turn their energies to the development of the national resources.

"The total exports and imports for the six months ended June 30 last amounted to $213,757,006. The United States led all countries in exports, taking from Japan during that period merchandise valued at $32,518,509. China ranks second, giving a market to Japan's goods amounting to $21,931,507.

"In the matter of imports the United States stands third, both Great Britain and British India leading by a big margin. The imports from the United States amounted to $20,304,294; from Great Britain, $32,623,660, and from British India, $34,030,288.

"The increased exports to the United States included greater shipments of silk tissues, habutaye, and raw silk, mats and matting for floors, and porcelain. The exportation of tea and straw braid diminished in quality and value.

"The increased exports from the United States were largely due to shipments of raw cotton, which reached in value $11,774,464, more than double any similar period since 1900. Machinery and engines were also largely imported, and reached in value the top notch figures of $3,262,231. Other important imports were: Locomotives, $387,032; iron bars and rods, $155,873; iron rails, $187,484; nails, $265,981; iron pipes and tubes, $174,948; iron and steel, $646,017. This is the greatest amount of iron and steel ever shipped from the United States to Japan for a like period, and shows a splendid growth in that line.

"Leather imports from the United States reached the enormous value of $3,223,219; flour, $2,806,620, and kerosene, $2,623,927; oil cake, $60,473, and paper, $84,743. In the above-named articles the large increases were due primarily to the demands of the war.

"Japan's leading items of export were as follows: Raw silk, $44,000,000, of which the United States took $30,000,000; silk manufactures, $22,000,000, 3 per cent. of which came to this country; cotton yarns, $14,500,000; copper, $6,500,000; coal, $7,500,000; cotton fabrics and matches, each $5,000,000; tea, $6,000,000; mats and mattings, $2,500,000; rice, $2,300,000; camphor, $1,500,000; cuttle fish, $1,300,000; cigarettes, $1,250,000; porcelain and earthenware, $2,000,000."

WHERE LABEL SELLS GOODS.

No Chance for a New Brand in Arabia, Says Consul.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Consul Masterson of Aden writes that the largest item of import from the United States to Aden is cotton goods. A good many brands of goods sold in Arabia antedate the Suez Canal, he says, and in fact all the brands sold there have been on that market for many years. It is almost impossible to sell a new brand. The people know the quality and character only by the distinct brand. Not only is each bolt of cotton goods marked with a brand, but each bale must be marked with certain characters which denote the contents. If these characters do not appear, no matter what brand or quality is within, they are always sold at a loss of $5 to $10 on the bale.

THE SPECULATIVE SITUATION.

One bull market must be compared with another.

A comparison of the present situation with that which existed five years ago brings out some very sharp contrasts. At this corresponding time of 1901 the public was virtually in control of the stock market. The clerical forces of Wall Street were working in day and night shifts to keep up with the business. The aggregate of the business then being transacted was no larger, except during a few wild days, than is now being done, but it was a different kind of business. It was made up of a mass of small accounts. The difference will be understood when it is remembered that it takes as much bookkeeping and other clerical work to handle 100 shares of stock as it does to handle 10,000 in one account, and that the work of handling a given amount of stock in one account is multiplied 100 time in 100 accounts. When the public is bulling the market the clerical work entailed by a day of 2,000,000 shares on the Stock Exchange is enormous. The hallways of office buildings and the elevators are not overrun, as in 1901, with messenger boys, brokers are not sitting up nights pouring over margin slips, the Stock Exchange Clearing House is not kept open after hours to receive sheets which could not be completed in the allotted time, and Wall Street is not brilliantly lighted from the windows of thousands of brokerage offices until midnight and later. These were the evidences of a wild public speculation five years ago. Toward the end of the giddy dance brokers' clerks ceased to find their homes at all. They could snatch only a few hours' sleep each night, and in order to save time they were housed at the expense of their employes in the downtown hotels.

Since the first of the year it has been said that the public seemed to be taking hold. It has been showing itself in the market, but its operations so far have been highly conservative as compared with what they were five years ago. It is the unintelligent, unthinking division of the public that on great occasions runs away with the market. It has scarcely appeared at all in this speculation. Along with everything else in this country the stock market's semi-professional following grows from year to year, and its participation alone has given the recent speculation a breadth of from 1,250,000 to 1,900,000 shares a day without making it wild.

The speculation so far has been sane, excepting, of course, a few sensational exploits in high-priced stocks more or less concentrated in speculative hands. The market as a whole has been almost entirely free of the symptoms which betoken a widespread speculative mania. The advances for the most part have been orderly, and the reactions have been almost equally so. Reactions have been frequent enough to keep the speculation healthy and to curtail the practice of pyramiding. On the other side, a sharp decline in prices has invariably been checked by supporting orders, placed in scale fashion.

One of the most sagacious bankers in Wall Street has lately said: "From what I can see, in our loans and elsewhere, there has not been any such distribution of stocks as would lead me to believe that we have reached the culmination of the rise. The distribution so far has been moderate. I believe prices are getting high, but from experience I should say that they are likely on the average to go considerably higher. I see nothing to prevent a more active public speculation, and, of course, a much greater distribution of stocks." This idea, by the way, has become rather prominent of late in Wall Street comment.

He is not an honest commentator who contemplates only one side of the situation and refuses to concede that there is anything on the other side worth looking at. The successful operators are those who are constantly weighing the evidence on both sides; who go with the weight of that evidence; whose enthusiasm for the bull side wanes as evidence accumulates on the other side, and who look steadily at facts which sooner or later are going to count against them. Bargains do not abound in the market. The situation is aptly put by a banker, who says: "The country is very prosperous and prices are very high." But as between intrinsic and speculative values there is still a preponderance of evidence in favor of a further enhancement of the latter. There seems positively nothing on which to base a bearish speculative position.

The market was subjected last week to considerable pressure, much of which, no doubt, was artificial. Rapid advances in various stocks, notably Reading, had exposed certain speculative positions to attack. There was evidence, too, that aggressive speculative followers of the advance in Union Pacific had gained a little too much headway in that stock. Suddenly the Gates crowd, which had been holding a bullish position on the market for many weeks, adopted an aggressive attitude on the bear side. Some persons believe that it acted in this instance for interests who desired certain things to be done and could not afford themselves to appear in a rôle which could be much more easily assumed by an active speculative organization. The attack was opened on Wednesday. The principal target was Reading, which declined steadily under pressure and closed on Saturday at a loss of 18 points from the high quotation made on Tuesday. This incident naturally upset the general market. There was heavy speculative liquidation all through the list, some of it voluntary and some of it forced, and at the close of the week the whole market doubtless was in a much stronger technical position as a result of the scaling down of individual commitments on the long side.

The Gates crowd is probably less bearish at heart than it has pretended to be. Its serious interests lie the other way. It seems impossible to reconcile a bearish attitude on its part toward the market with its interest, for example, in the independent steel and iron merger.

The bull party rests its cause upon Union Pacific. The buying of that stock in the last ten days has been of a very confident nature, and it must have been much stronger than the selling, else the enormous selling that has taken place would have made a greater impression upon its market. If Union Pacific should be turned in earnest to the bull side, under the right kind of leadership, it would doubtless carry the whole market with it. It is one of the few high-priced stocks in which there is latitude for an active general speculation. Its market is fairly unlimited.

Amalgamated Copper has held its position with extraordinary ease, considering the amount of stock that has been put upon the market since the declaration of the last dividend. It is understood that the Heinze crowd has taken profits freely, and these profits must have been very large, but the stock closed on Saturday at a decline of less than 8 points (counting off the dividend of 1½ per cent.) from the extreme high price of its recent enormous advance. It is not reasonable to suppose that either Union Pacific or Amalgamated Copper has depended upon the commission-house element for support in the last ten days. They are the most prominent examples of the market's power of absorption.

There is now a disposition on the part of the bull leaders to take up a new line of stocks. The campaign in Southern Railway is one move in that direction. There was greater activity last week in a number of low-priced stocks, and wherever the market broadened at all it was in securities that have not recently been extravagantly bulled. The Pennsylvania group of stocks attained greater prominence, the junior issues doing better than Pennsylvania itself. The same could be said of the Gould group, of which the only conspicuous laggard now is Missouri Pacific.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

EVERY WINTER OVERCOAT in our stock, for Men, Young Men and Boys, is now on sale at

25% REDUCTION

from our regular prices.

These coats represent the very latest styles and fabrics in Sacks, Paletots, Surtouts, Paddocks and Ulsters. We advise an early choice.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Saturday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	245	255
Albany & Susquehanna	240	..
Allegheny & Western	145	..
Allis-Chalmers	25	25½
Allis-Chalmers pf.	63¼	64
Amalgamated Copper	111	111¼
American Ag. Chemical	33	33½
American Ag. Chemical pf.	98½	100
American Beet Sugar	26	31
American Beet Sugar pf.	84	87
American Car & Foundry	45½	46
American Car & Foundry pf.	103¾	104½
American Coal	175	195
American Cotton Oil	41	41½
American Cotton Oil pf.	92½	95
American District Telegraph	37	42
American Express	245	249
American Grass Twine	10¼	10¼
American Hide & Leather	9½	9¾
American Hide & Leather pf.	39¾	40
American Ice Securities	43¼	43½
American Linseed Co.	25¾	26¼
American Linseed Co. pf.	46½	48
American Locomotive	74½	74¾
American Locomotive pf.	117½	118½
American Malting	5½	6
American Malting ctfs.	5½	5¾
American Malting pf.	27½	29
American Malting pf. ctfs.	27½	28
American Smelting & Refining	103¾	104¾
American Smelting & Refining pf.	127½	127½
American Smelters pf., B	101¾	101¾
American Snuff	210	240
American Snuff pf.	100	109
Am. Steel Foundries	14¼	14½
Am. Steel Foundries pf.	50	52
Am. Sugar Ref.	149¾	150
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	139½	140
Am. T. & Cable	88	92
Am. Teleg. & Telephone	142	142
Am. Tobacco pf.	105½	106
Am. Woolen Co.	46	46½
Am. Woolen Co. pf.	108	103¼
Anaconda Copper Mining	276	277
Ann Arbor	32	37
Ann Arbor pf.	72	80
Asso. Merchants' 1st pf.	107	110
A., T. & S. F.	93¾	93¾
A., T. & S. F. pf.	103½	103¾
Atlantic Coast Line	164	165
Baltimore & Ohio	116¾	116¾
Baltimore & Ohio pf.	98	99
Boston A. L. pf.	106	..
Brooklyn R. T.	91¾	91½
Brooklyn Union Gas	172	180
Brunswick City	10¼	10¼
Buff., R. & P.	152¼	158
Buff., R. & P. pf.	155	180
Buffalo & Susq. pf.	82	86
Butterick Co.	56	59
Canada Southern	68¼	70
Canadian Pacific	173½	173½
Central Leather	48¼	48½
Central Leather pf.	107	107½
Central R. R. of N. J.	227	230
Cent. & S. A. Tel.	135	138
Ches. & Ohio	61¾	61¾
Chicago & Alton	33	35
Chicago & Alton pf.	80	80½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	200	..
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	134	140
Chicago Great Western	22½	22¾
Chicago Great Western pf. A	78	78½
Chicago Great Western pf. B	37¾	38¼
Chicago Great Western deb.	86	86½
Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	70	90
Chicago, Minn. & St. Paul	187¾	187¾
Chicago, Minn. & St. Paul pf.	192	194
Chicago & Northwestern	230	234
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	250	257
Chicago, St. Paul, M. & Omaha	193	195
Chicago, St. Paul, M. & Omaha pf.	195	202
Chicago Terminal & Transfer	16½	17
Chicago Terminal & Transfer pf.	39½	40
Chicago Union Traction	10½	11
Chicago Union Traction pf.	39	41
C., C., C. & St. Louis	106	107
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	115	118
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	85	95
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	110	120
Cleveland & Pittsburg	182	..
Cleveland & Pittsburg special	105	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron	73	78¾
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	102	114
Colorado Southern	35¾	36¼
Colorado Southern 1st pf.	71¾	71¾
Colorado Southern 2d pf.	54¾	55
Columbus & Hock. Coal & Iron	23	23¼
Consolidation Coal	90	..
Consolidated Gas	179	180
Corn Products Co.	18¼	18¾
Corn Products pf.	57½	58
Corn Products pf. ctfs.	56	..
Delaware & Hudson	220½	222
Delaware, Lack. & Western	463	473
Denver & Rio Grande	50¼	50½
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	90½	91
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	23	27
Detroit Southern ctfs.	10	11
Detroit Southern pf. ctfs.	34	39
Detroit United Ry.	98¼	98¾
Distillers Securities	52¾	52½
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	20¾	20¾
Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	42	43
Eastman Kodak	109	..
Eastman Kodak pf.	116¼	..
Electric Storage Battery	80	85
Erie	49¼	49¾
Erie 1st pf.	82¼	82½
Erie 2d, pf.	70	74½
Evans. & T. H.	73	80
Evans. & T. H. pf.	86	95
Federal Mining & Smelting	175	182
Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	108¾	109
Ft. W. & Den. City	73¼	76
General Chemical Company	80	84
General Chemical Company pf.	105	106
General Electric	170	177
Gold & Stock Tel.	120	..
Great Northern pf.	319	320
H. B. Claflin	110	125
Havana Electric Railway	33¾	34½
Hav. Elec. Ry. pf.	82	84
Hocking Valley	115	118
Hocking Valley pf.	94½	95½
Homestake	80½	82
Illinois Central	177	178¼
Illinois Central l. l.	103½	..
International Paper Company	24¾	24½
International Paper Co. pf.	87	87½
International Power	77	85
International Steam Pump	31	33
Int. Steam Pump pf.	80	84½
Iowa Central	33¼	33¼
Iowa Central pf.	61½	62½
Joliet & Chicago	190	..
Kansas & Michigan	55	57
Kan. C., F. S. & Mem. pf.	83	83¾
Kansas City Southern	31¾	31½
Kansas City Southern pf.	60¾	61
Keokuk & D. M.	14	16
Keokuk & D. M. pf.	45	50
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	65¼	65¾
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, pf.	78	79½
Laclede Gas	105	105
Laclede Gas pf.	100	110
Lake Erie & Western	38	40
Lake Erie & Western pf.	93	98
Lehigh & W. Coal	45	..
Long Island	78	80
Louis. & Nash.	152½	152½
Manhattan Beach	12½	14
Manhattan Elevated	161½	162½
Maryland Coal pf.	100	..
Metropolitan Securities Co.	72¾	72¾
Metropolitan Street Railway	124¾	124¾
Mexican Central	25¼	25½
Michigan Central	147	150
Minn. & St. Louis	81	88
Minn. & St. Louis pf.	99	100½
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	..	159½
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	180	181
Mo., Kan. & Texas	38¼	38¾
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	71	71½
Missouri Pacific	103¼	103¼
Morris & Essex	190	192
N., C. & St. Louis	145	150
National Biscuit	60¼	60¼
National Biscuit pf.	115	118
National Enameling	16½	17½
National Enameling pf.	87	90
National Lead	89	89¼
National Lead pf.	103	105½
Nat. R. R. of Mexico pf.	39¾	40
Nat. R. R. of Mexico 2d pf.	21	21¾
New Central Coal	37	46
N. Y. Air Brake	158¼	160
N. Y. Central	151¾	151¾
N. Y. & N. H.	202½	204
N. Y., C. & St. Louis	67½	69
N. Y., C. & St. Louis 1st pf.	120	122
N. Y., C. & St. Louis 2d pf.	88	90
N. Y. Dock Co.	46½	49½
N. Y. Dock Co. pf.	82	83
N. Y., L. & W.	136½	140
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	155	157
N. Y., O. & West.	56¼	56½
Norf. & West.	91¾	92½
Norf. & West. pf.	94	96
North American	102	102½
Northern Pacific	206¾	207
Ontario Mining	3	4
Pacific Coast	120¾	121
Pacific Coast 1st pf.	105	110
Pacific Coast 2d pf.	118	121
Pacific Mail	49½	50
Penn. R. R.	145¼	145¼
People's Gas, Chicago	99¾	100
Peoria & Eastern	43	46
Pittsburg Coal	16½	17
Pittsburg Coal pf.	56	61
Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	85	85½
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	105	108½
Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	181	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. sp.	178	..
Pressed Steel Car	61¾	62
Pressed Steel Car pf.	103¾	104½
Pullman Co.	245	248
Quicksilver	2	2¾
Quicksilver pf.	4¾	5½
R. R. Sec., Ill. Cent. stock ctfs.	97	97½
Railway Steel Spring	60¾	61½
Railway Steel Spring pf.	106	108
Reading	146¼	146¼
Reading 1st pf.	94	94½
Reading 2d pf.	101½	101½
Rensselaer & Saratoga	208	..
Republic Iron & Steel	35¾	35¾
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	106¾	107
Rock Island	24½	24½
Rock Island pf.	63	63¼
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	134	137
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	40	..
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	100	107
Rutland pf.	65	65
St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	66	72
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	46½	47
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	178	188
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	132	137
St. Louis Southwestern	26¾	27
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	60	60½
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron	90	90½
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron pf.	106	125
Southern Pacific	69¾	69½
Southern Pacific pf.	118	118½
Southern Railway	41¾	41¾
Southern Railway pf.	102	102½
Southern Ry., Mobile & Ohio ctfs.	98	100
Texas Central	90	..
Tennessee Coal & Iron	157	159
Texas Pacific	37¼	37¾
Texas Pacific Land Trust	79	81
Third Avenue	137½	138
Toledo, Peoria & Western	17	20½
Toledo Railways & Light	35	35½
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	38¼	39
Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	57¾	58¾
Twin City Rapid Transit	119	119¾
Union Bag & Paper	14	14½
Union Bag & Paper pf.	82½	83¼
Union Pacific	155¾	156
Union Pacific preferred	97¼	98
United Railways of St. Louis pf.	86	86½
United Railways Investment	26	27
United Railways Investment pf.	92	93
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry	50¾	51
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Fdry. pf.	96	96½
United States Express	130	138
United States Leather	13	14½
United States Leather preferred	115	119
U. S. Realty & Improvement	87	89¾
U. S. Reduction & Refining	30	31
U. S. Reduction & Refining pf.	57½	60
United States Rubber	55	55½
United States Rubber 1st pf.	112½	113¾
United States Rubber 2d pf.	84	84¾
United States Steel	44¼	44¾
United States Steel pf.	111¾	112
Vandalia Railroad	85	100
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.	52	52¾
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf.	115½	117
Virginia Iron & Coke	54½	55½
Vulcan Detinning	14	14½
Wabash	25½	26¾
Wabash preferred	46¾	47
Wells-Fargo Express	245	249
Western Maryland	41¾	41¾
Western Union Telegraph	93¼	93½
Westinghouse assenting	167	167½
Westinghouse 1st pf.	165	165
Wheeling & Lake Erie	19¾	20
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	45½	46
Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	27¾	27¾
Wisconsin Central	30¼	31
Wisconsin Central preferred	60¾	61

FAR EASTERN BANKING.

Branch in Tahiti Will Be of Use to American Tourists.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Consul Doty writes from the Society Islands as follows:

"On Dec. 5 the Bank of Indo-China opened the doors of its branch office at Papeete, Tahiti, and it would appear that in addition to its proving a valuable encouragement to the planters and merchants of Oceania at a time of financial depression it is likely to serve the convenience of American tourists.

"I have known of instances of extreme difficulty on the part of Presidents and other officials of American banks bearing letters of credit whose identification was in nowise disputed to secure sufficient funds from agencies of American banks to meet their daily expenses while touring this colony. V. Marsot, the Director of the Tahiti Bank, has explained to me that the bank would be very glad to serve the convenience of American tourists in this quarter, but he stipulated that letters of credit must be indorsed by the International Banking Corporation of San Francisco. On the Atlantic Coast Lazard Frères, New York City, are also correspondents.

"This bank will probably become the treasurer of this colony. It will issue its own coinage, and has recently made a deposit of $28,950 with the local treasury at Tahiti. It is understood that the French Government guarantees the amount of this deposit fourfold.

"The bank coinage, according to M. Marsot, will not drive out of this colony other coins now in circulation here. The bank will be conservative, and will in no wise seek to set new standards of exchange."

SWISS CUSTOMS TARIFF.

Most Favored Nation Terms Accorded to American Goods.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Consul Higgins of Berne furnishes a report on the Swiss customs tariff, which became effective on Jan. 1. The terms of the "most favored nations" will be accorded to American goods. Swiss duties are not collected ad valorem, but are based upon a fixed rate in francs (1 franc equals $0.193) for every 100 kilograms, or 220.46 pounds, including cases and packing.

The notable increases in duties are on the following articles: Leather, from 8 to 16 francs, and fine shoes, from 60 to 80 francs; salt and smoked meat, dried bacon, cooked and rolled ham, from 8 to 14 francs, and cooked meat in tins, from 8 to 25 francs; dried unseeded kernel fruit, from 2.50 to 5 francs, and dried unstoned stone fruit, from 2.50 to 3.50 francs; cigars and cigarettes, from 150 to 200 francs, and carrots and rolls for the manufacture of snuff, from 50 to 60 francs; agricultural machines, from 4 to 7 francs; machines for domestic economy, from 4 to 6 francs; sewing machines, from 4 to 8 francs, and calculating machines and typewriters, from 4 to 20 francs; oak joists, sawed or split, from 50 to 60 centimes, and other joists, sawed or split, from 50 centimes to 1 franc.

A decrease is shown in the duties on the following: Raw cotton, from 30 centimes to the free list; bladders, rennet, &c., from 60 centimes to the free list; raw chemicals for industrial purposes, from 20 centimes to the free list; turpentine oil, from 1 franc to the free list; sulphate of copper, from 30 to 20 centimes; paraffin and vaseline, from 1 franc to 50 centimes; unmanufactured fatty oils, from 1 franc to 50 centimes.

Panama Railroad Conference.

PANAMA, Jan. 28.—The General Manager of the Panama Railroad conferred to-day with all the heads of departments. It is rumored that the object of the conference was to ascertain whether or not it is true that the running expenses of the railroad have been increased by 50 per cent.

"GOLDFIELD AS I SAW IT"

A book containing valuable information concerning Nevada's great Gold District. Send order to-day, accompanied by 10 cents in stamps, to

WILLIAM J. BREWER,
49 Maiden Lane, New York City.

AUCTION SALES.

Knickerbocker Art Galleries, 7 West 29th St.

C. E. Smith, Auct'r.

FURS. FURS.

FOR ABSOLUTE SALE

To-day at 2 o'clock,

AND AFTERNOONS FOLLOWING, A MOST SUPERB STOCK OF

High Class Furs and Fur Garments.

ALL THIS SEASON'S MODELS AND IMPORTATIONS, THE STOCK OF A

Fifth Av. Furrier. Valuation $30,000.

COMPRISING SEAL, MINK, LYNX, ERMINE, SABLES, BABY LAMB, SQUIRREL, CHINCHILLA, &C., IN NECK PIECES, MUFFS, COATS, ROBES, &C., IN ALL PREVAILING STYLES, SUITABLE FOR MEN'S AND WOMEN'S WEAR.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

J. Hatfield Morton, Auctioneer, Will Sell To-morrow (Tuesday) At 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises of the

CASINO AUCTION ROOMS, 111-115 West 38th St., Antique and Modern Furniture, Bric-a-Brac and Collection of About 100 Paintings, by Well-Known Artists.

Consisting of, in part, Mahogany and Dutch Bedroom and Library Furniture, Double and Single Brass Beds and Bedding, Mahogany Bureaus, Chiffoniéres, etc. Very fine solid Mahogany Davenports, Odd and Easy Chairs, Library Furniture, etc.

Sheffield Plate, Bronzes, Marbles, Bric-a-Brac, Chandeliers, Electroliers, Carpets, Rugs, etc.

Collection of About 100 Canvases, by Well-Known Artists,

every one of which is worthy the attention of connoisseurs and buyers of good works of Art. This collection was got together by Col. ALEX. NEWBURGER, deceased, who was a recognized authority on works of Art, and this collection was a long life study.

Paintings to be Sold at 8 o'Clock P. M., the Night of Jan. 30, 1906.

Sale by order of Samuel Newburger, Esq., Administrator for the Estate of Alex. Newburger. Howe & Hummel, Attorneys.

WILMERDING, MORRIS & MITCHELL, 374, 376 and 378 Broadway, N. Y., will sell on

Wednesday, January 31st, 1906,

at eleven o'clock, A. M., for account of whom it may concern, WITHOUT RESERVE.

70 Superb Oriental Carpets,

Ranging in value from $45 to 1,000, each carpet and every rug to be sold to the highest bidder.

N. B.—On exhibition at salesrooms on Tuesday, Jan. 30, the day before the sale.

To be sold at public auction by Harry M. Moses, Auctioneer, at Nos. 524-532 West 38th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, January 30th, 1906, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, an automobile now held as security for money loaned to the Fischer Motor Vehicle Company, bankrupt.

Dated New York, January 26, 1906.

EXCURSIONS.

IDEAL TRIP THROUGH MEXICO BY PRIVATE TRAIN

DINING, LIBRARY, AND OBSERVATION CARS. All the quaint places visited. A week in City of Mexico. Interpreters furnished.

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1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

PATENTS.

Patents promptly procured; advice free. Send for handbook. Edgar Tate & Co., 245 Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

Horses to hire, all purposes, day and night. Max F. Greenbaum, 157 E. 25th St.

BILLIARDS.

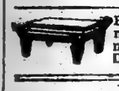

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, Est. 1850. 105 E. 9th St.

PERSONAL.

James Morgan.—Last heard of June, 1902; mother inquires. 18 Pratt St., Lambeth, London, England.

OLD DOMINION LINE

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. Walker, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

Clark's Tours to Japan $700.

In Japan for the famous "cherry blossom season." Finest Promenade Deck rooms. Exceptional advantages. F. C. Clark, 96 B'way, New York.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

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NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Operating more than twelve thousand miles of railway east of Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

This is the Direct Line from New York & Boston to Niagara Falls

and to the West, the Northwest and the Southwest by way of the great cataract and Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 3:30, 3:40, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
3:30 P. M

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Yielding About 4% to 5.35%.

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Yields 10 to 15 Per Cent.
CAMP BIRD
Yields 12½ Per Cent.
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"Rights"
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BANKERS
Telephone No. 3945 Broad, 25 Broad St., New York.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY. N. J.
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $3,200,000.00.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS.

BRITISH LULL SHOWS STEEL TRADE WEAKNESS

Textiles Have the Best of Dull Election Season Business.

WOOL PRICES GOING UP

Demand for Finished Iron and Steel Slackens — Copper and Lead Show Little Change.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Times in its financial supplement to-morrow will say:

"The elections have interfered with business in most directions. In the textile divisions a considerable amount of new business has come forward, but with the other industries, particularly the iron and steel trades, new orders are inconsiderable, and the recent upward tendency of prices is less marked.

"The cotton trade is active in the raw material at declining prices. Yarns sold freely at rather better margins for spinners and in cloth a large addition has been made to the order books.

"The colonial wool sales have proceeded with active competition and an upward tendency of prices. The provincial markets are firmer. At Bradford prices have advanced and manufactured lines are in fair demand.

"Pig iron and hematite have weakened considerably with a reduced demand. New business in finished products also is on a reduced scale, and in some centres the tone is less assured than it has been of late. Two new steamships, it is reported, have been ordered on the northeast coast, but there is a lack of new business on the Clyde. Tin has recovered part of the recent decline, but copper and lead show only slight changes."

RUSSIAN FINANCIAL CRISIS.

Paris Market Inactive, Affected by the Decline in 4s.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Inactivity bordering on stagnation characterized the stock market last week. The tendency is slightly weaker, especially in Russian 4s, owing to increase of the Bank rate to 8 per cent. in St. Petersburg and a decline in the price of the ruble, now 2.61f., while parity gold is 2.66f.

According to the last statement of the Imperial Bank of Russia its stock of gold has decreased in the last fortnight, about £24,000,000, while its note circulation increased £72,000,000. This shows the acuteness of the financial crisis in Russia.

French rentes are somewhat heavier under the influence of the approaching general elections. Other Government stocks are slightly altered. Spanish railroads continue in demand.

The South African market has been dull and depressed. The weakness was accentuated by a decline in Geduld shares, owing to a cable message from Johannesburg saying that samples from new developments gave poor assays. The impression is growing that results from the Transvaal mines are disappointing and that, while the total output of gold is increasing, the profits are not as large as had been expected.

The Banque de Paris et des pays Bas has made a contract with the Government of Uruguay for a loan of about £7,000,000, bearing interest at 5 per cent. and secured by 24 per cent. of the customs receipts. The proceeds of this loan can be applied to the conversion of the existing internal 6 per cent. debt. It is expected that the issue will be made in the latter part of February.

The provisional French commercial returns, just published, show a total of 9,435,000,000f., against 8,953,000,000f. in 1904. Imports increased 2.9 per cent., to 4,673,000,000f., and exports increased 8.2 per cent., to 4,861,000,000f.

MOROCCO DEPRESSES BERLIN.

Apprehension Over Conference—Fear of Tariff War with America.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—The reserve so long the chief characteristic of business on the Berlin Boerse has remained unchanged throughout the week. Political considerations continue the chief factors.

Apprehension still exists concerning the Morocco conference, in spite of reassuring statements. Although it is generally assumed that no breach of peace can result from the conference, there is perpetual fear that untoward incidents may arise which will have an unfavorable influence on the Boerse.

The redeeming features of the situation, such as the reduction of the official rate of discount and an unbroken series of encouraging reports in regard to the prosperity of the mining industry, have failed to give the needed impulse to the Boerse and rouse it from apathy. Further considerations which make for weakness are anxieties in regard to the effect upon German commerce and industry of the impending new customs tariff and fear of the outbreak of commercial differences between Germany and the United States.

The financial requirements continue very extensive, and if the situation remains substantially unchanged there can be no further reduction for the present of the Imperial Bank's rate of discount, which stands at 5 per cent. This is especially true since the strain upon the bank itself is likely to be maintained for some time.

Private discount lately has averaged 3⅝ per cent., money for settlement purposes 4⅝ to 4½ per cent.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Brunswick City, Dock and Improvement Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Lake Shore Railroad.
Michigan Central Railroad.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Co.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 1 o'clock P. M., March 15, 1906, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering fuel and provisions for vessels and stations in the Third Lighthouse District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, in accordance with specifications, copies of which, with blank proposals and other information, may be had upon application to Captain M. R. S. Mackenzie, U. S. N., Inspector.

Executor Trustee

Chartered 1822.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
Branch, 475 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

Administrator Guardian

BLUNDERS OF OUR EXPORTERS

Variation in Labels and Color of Cord Rouses Chinese Distrust.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—In a letter just received Special Agent Crist makes a lengthy report on the conditions of the Chinese markets regarding the sale and consumption of cotton piece goods, and with considerable detail points out national customs and methods, the importance that attaches to their observance, the close scrutiny that is given to trade marks, and a number of other points. Mr. Crist furnishes several examples of what seem to be inexcusable blunders on the part of American manufacturers who have been favored with orders for cotton piece goods.

"The complaint is made," he says, "and it appears to be quite general, that American manufacturers, particularly cotton milling people, repeatedly fail to fill orders for which they are under contract, and that there is no promptness in carrying out contracts. For example, contracts which call for October, November, and December shipment seldom leave the mills before Dec. 31, and often do not leave New York before Feb. 5. Invoices in these instances have to be dated back prior to the date of shipment from New York in order to make it appear to the Chinese merchant that the goods were shipped within the time specified by the contract, and thereby hold him to payment upon the very late arrival of the goods.

"While a merchant looks upon the causes generally assigned for the delays as specious, he will accept the invoice date as evidence of shipment within the time indicated thereon. If an invoice shows a date subsequent to the time specified in the contract, no judicial authority would require him to take delivery, if he sees fit to decline. On the other hand, if the terms of the contract appear to have been complied with in point of time of shipment and in all other respects, the native merchant must take delivery and settle for the goods, and in all instances he stands ready to do so.

"A most serious difficulty which American cotton manufacturers cause is one which arises from a lack of proper attention to details, which doubtless appear to be insignificant and trifling to persons unfamiliar with the peculiarities of the Chinese trade. I have been furnished with three headings of cotton sheetings, all from the same shipment, and bearing the same 'chop' or trade mark; yet no two of them are alike in certain respects.

"Upon receipt of the goods the Chinese merchant promptly refused to take delivery under the impression that they were of entirely different make from the brand he ordered. Being unable to read English, he could not comprehend the cause for the different labels, except that the goods were either made by different factories, and therefore to him of different values and qualities, or that there had been a lot of inferior grades of the same kind of cloth shipped from the same mill. No argument will convince the Chinese merchant that goods thus marked come from the same source as goods of like quality. He firmly believes that the popularity of the brand he has handled has become known in America, and that these sent him are imitations.

"Another peculiarity is observable in these particular pieces, and that is that the ink in some of the labels is dark blue, and boldly and plentifully applied in the marking, while in others it is pale and sparingly applied. This in itself would ordinarily make the Chinaman distrustful. A slight irregularity in the use of the floss in tying the ends of the folds of the piece goods is also a source of trouble with the Chinese merchant and his customers, simple though it may seem, and that is the indiscriminate use of blue and red cord. Either the one or the other color should be adopted by a mill so that that particular color may be expected in every shipment."

W. L. LYONS & CO.
MEMBERS OF New York Stock Exchange. / New York Cotton Exchange. / New York Produce Exchange / Chicago Board of Trade. / Louisville Stock Exchange.
49 EXCHANGE PLACE, - NEW YORK
527 BROADWAY, COR. SPRING.

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Albert H. Vernam & Co.,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
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Transact a General Banking and Stock Exchange Business.

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Broadway and Cedar St., NEW YORK
ISSUE
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

BERGSTROM & CO., Bankers,
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Transact a General Banking Business. Exchange bought and sold. Notes discounted and Money Loaned. Issue Letters of Credit. Allow Interest on Deposits. Act as trustee and fiscal agents.
French, German, Swedish, and Spanish spoken. Personal attention given to investments.

Dividends.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

FOURTEENTH-STREET BANK,
in the City of New York.

New York, January 23, 1906.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., free of tax, was declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable February 1st, 1906. Transfer books will be closed from January 23d to February 1st, 1906, inclusive. IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

102D SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND. ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a regular semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. and an extra dividend of One-half of One Per Cent., in cash, payable March 1, 1906, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business January 31st, 1906.

For the purpose of the above dividend the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, January 31st, and remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, February 21st, 1906. A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.

New York, January 17, 1906.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.

New York, January 26th, 1906.

The Directors of this Company have declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. on the common stock of the Company, payable on and after February 15th, 1906, to the stockholders of record at the close of business February 1st, 1906, at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York City. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed orders.

E. S. PATTEN, Secretary.

CASEIN COMPANY OF AMERICA.

New York, January 24, 1906.

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 28.

A quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company, February 10th, 1906, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 31st, 1906. Checks will be mailed from the office of the Company. Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. January 31st, and reopen at 10 A. M. February 10th, 1906.

MAURICE BARNETT, Secretary.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The coupon due February 1st, 1906, upon the following issues of bonds, will be paid upon presentation at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York:

Saginaw, Tuscola & Huron R. R. Co. First Mortgage 4% Bonds.

Pere Marquette R. R. Co., Lake Erie Division, 4½% Collateral Trust Bonds.

JUDSON HARMON, Receiver.

THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO.

Grand Central Station, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1906.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the First Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Second Preferred Capital Stock, payable at this office March 1, 1906, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. Thursday, February 1st. CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

The Board of Directors has declared, upon the Adjustment Preferred Stock, a semi-annual dividend of $2.00 per share, payable at the office of the Company, Arcade Building, Philadelphia, Penn., on and after February 15, 1906, to the Adjustment Preferred stockholders as registered at the close of business February 2, 1906. E. H. ALDEN, Secretary.

Office of the
NEW YORK DOCK COMPANY.

New York, January 27, 1906.

Coupons of the New York Dock Company First Mortgage Bonds, maturing February 1st next, will be paid on and after that date at the office of The United States Mortgage & Trust Company, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City.

GEORGE E. SPENCER, Treasurer.

Mexican Mineral Railway Company.

January 20th, 1906.

Coupon No. 13 of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due February 1st, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 82 Beaver Street. C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING of the Home Safe Guard for the election of electors will be held at 39 Union Sq., N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 7th, 1906, at 2 P. M.

M. J. GOLDENBERG, Secretary.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..7:13|Sun sets..5:13|Moon sets..10:25

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:54	11:28	4:47	5:11
Governors Island	11:23	..	5:34	6:55
Hell Gate	1:16	..	7:06	7:27

Arrived—Sunday, Jan. 28.

SS Niagara, Tampico, Jan. 18.
SS Finance, Colon, Jan. 21.
SS Yucatan, Vera Cruz, Jan. 18.
SS Seminole, Monte Cristi, Jan. 22.
SS Charlois, Antwerp, Jan. 11.
SS Monroe, Norfolk, Jan. 27.
SS Tapton, St. Lucia, Jan. 16.
SS Prinz Adalbert, Naples, Jan. 14.
SS Ripley, Havana, Jan. 21.
SS City of Macon, Savannah, Jan. 24.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, Jan. 24.
SS Monroe, Norfolk, Jan. 27.
SS Alamo, Galveston, Jan. 21.
SS Bayamo, Tampico, Jan. 16.
SS Benefactor, Philadelphia, Jan. 27.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Allianca, Colon	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Moltke, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Sloterdyk, Rotterdam	——	10:00 A.M.
Cevic, Liverpool	——	——
Comanche, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.
Monroe, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

*Rotterdam, Rotterdam	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Flandria, Haiti	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Maracas, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Curityba, Caibarien	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Skuld, Pernambuco	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Harnstead, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Antilla, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Seminole, S. Domingo	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Aldmo, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Iroquois, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Hubert	Barbados	Jan. 14
Venetia	Kingston	Jan. 17
Queen Mary	Barry	Jan. 12
Wells City	Swansea	Jan. 12
Pannonia	Gibraltar	Jan. 18
Patricia	Hamburg	Jan. 15
Iroquois	Jacksonville	Jan. 25
Finland	Antwerp	Jan. 20
Noordam	Rotterdam	Jan. 20
Roma	Naples	Jan. 17
Fricka	Bordeaux	Jan. 17
Caracas	San Juan	Jan. 24
El Monte	New Orleans	Jan. 24
El Sud	Galveston	Jan. 23
Sibiria	Kingston	Jan. 24

DUE TO-MORROW.

K. W. der Grosse	Bremen	Jan. 28
Astoria	Glasgow	Jan. 20
Pluton	Bordeaux	Jan. 16
Concho	Galveston	Jan. 24
Clan McLeod	Antwerp	Jan. 15
Morro Castle	Havana	Jan. 27

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Teutonic	Liverpool	Jan. 24
Koenigin Luise	Bremen	Jan. 20
Brooklyn City	Swansea	Jan. 16
El Sigio	Galveston	Jan. 23

DUE THURSDAY.

Pretoria	Hamburg	Jan. 20
Nord America	Naples	Jan. 18
La Plata	Kingston	Jan. 27
Ikteus	New Orleans	Jan. 27
Fontabelle	St. Thomas	Jan. 26

Reported by Wireless.

SS Finland, incoming, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Siasconset, Mass., at 4:20 P. M. yesterday, when 85 miles east of Nantucket. Due in New York about 1 P. M. to-day.

SS Noordam, incoming, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Siasconset, Mass., at 5:30 P. M. yesterday, when 140 miles east of Nantucket. Due at her pier about 5:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Patricia, incoming, was reported by Marconi wireless passing Nantucket at 2:30 P. M. yesterday. Due at her pier about 9:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Caracas, incoming, was reported by De Forest wireless 100 miles south of Sandy Hook at 6 P. M. yesterday. Due in New York about 8:30 A. M. to-day.

SS City of Atlanta, incoming, was reported by De Forest wireless 108 miles south of Sandy Hook at 1:15 P. M. yesterday. Due in New York about 8:30 A. M. to-day.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS St. Paul, at Southampton, Jan. 28.
SS Furnessia, at Glasgow, Jan. 28.
SS Bovic, at Liverpool, Jan. 28.
SS Amerika, at Plymouth, Jan. 28.
SS Afghan Prince, at Port Said, Jan. 28.

Sailed.

SS Carmania, from Queenstown, Jan. 28.
SS St. Louis, from Cherbourg, Jan. 27.
SS Vaderland, from Dover, Jan. 28.
SS Columbia, from Moville, Jan. 27.
SS Bluecher, from Dover, Jan. 28.

Passed.

SS Amsteldyk, Rotterdam, for New York, passed Dover.

SS Vandalia, New York, for Singapore, passed Tarifa.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

Manila Electric Railroad and Lighting Corporation

First Lien and Collateral Trust Sinking Fund 5% Gold Bonds

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW YORK CITY

DATED 1903 DUE MARCH 1, 1953

INTEREST PAYABLE MARCH AND SEPTEMBER

Authorized $5,000,000 **Outstanding $4,635,000**

Subject to Redemption on any interest day on or after March 1, 1928, and to purchase for the Sinking Fund on or after March 1, 1908, at not to exceed 105 and interest, at which price they can be drawn by lot. Coupon bonds in denomination of $1,000 may be registered as to principal.

Equitable Trust Company, New York, Trustee

Applications will be made to list bonds on the Stock Exchanges of New York and London

Through the ownership of securities of constituent companies operating under a fifty-year franchise, the Manila Electric Railroad & Lighting Corporation controls absolutely the street railway, light and power business of Manila, serving a population of about 300,000.

The above First Lien and Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Gold 5s are secured by a first lien on the entire property of the Manila Electric Railroad & Light Company through deposit of the $3,000,000 authorized issue of First Mortgage 6% bonds and the entire capital stock of the company. They are further secured by deposit with the Trustee of over 98% of the capital stock of "La Electricista" (a company controlling the lighting business of Manila), and the entire capital stock of the Union Truck Company. Neither of these companies has any bonded debt.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES

The railway has been open only since April last and the entire line is not yet in full operation. The earnings of the corporation for six months ending October 31, 1905, are reported as follows:

Gross Earnings	$429,899
Expenses and Taxes	216,296
Net Earnings	$213,603
Interest Charges	107,310
Surplus	$106,293

These surplus earnings are at the rate of about 4.4% per annum on the $4,870,000 capital stock.

For detailed information reference is made to letters, filed in our office, by Mr. C. M. Swift, President of the company, and Messrs. J. G. White & Co., engineers and constructors of the property.

Summing up briefly the special features of this security, the following may be noted:

Absolute control of the street railway, power and lighting business of Manila.
A fifty-year franchise covering the entire business of the company.
A sinking fund to redeem the entire authorized issue of bonds prior to maturity, and before the expiration of the franchise.
Net earnings of the company, equal to about twice the interest charges.
Excellent construction of the road and its new power plant.

We recommend these bonds for investment.

A large majority of the above bonds having been taken at private sale, we offer the unsold balance at 100 and interest, to yield 5 per cent.

William Salomon & Co.

25 Broad Street, New York — 205 La Salle Street, Chicago

Meetings and Elections.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHITSON AUTOPRESS COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Whitson Autopress Company will be held at the office of the Company, 114 Liberty Street, New York City, N. Y., on February 5th, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, amending the By-Laws, and authorizing the reduction of the Board of Directors from nine to five in number, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at 3 P. M. January 25th, 1906, and remain closed until 10 A. M. February 7th, 1906. OLIVER J. BLABER, Acting Sec'y.

SEYMOUR MORK, President.

A MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF BONDS issued under Consolidated First and Collateral Trust Mortgage of this Company to Title Guaranty & Trust Co. of Scranton, Penn., Trustee, dated Sept. 1, 1903, will be held at the office of this Company in the Land Title Bldg., Phila., Pa., on Wednesday, February 21, 1906, at 2 P. M., to vote for or against a proposal to request said Trustee to release from the lien of above-mentioned mortgage property not to exceed $75,000.00 in value, the proceeds of said sale to be expended on other property covered by said mortgage.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL & COKE COMPANY.
By A. G. EDWARDS, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of A. Slauson & Co. will be held at the office of the company, No. 84 Marion Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of February, 1906, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing five Directors for the ensuing year, and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open one hour. Transfer books will be closed from February 2d, 1906, to February 15th, 1906.

New York, January 29, 1906.
J. DE LA MONTANYE, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of the GREENE CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to call, a meeting of the stockholders of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 24 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 10th day of February, 1906, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Transfer books will close at three o'clock P. M. on Thursday, February 1, 1906, and reopen on Tuesday, February 13, 1906.

GEORGE S. ROBBINS, Secretary.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the SCIENTIFIC STATION FOR PURE PRODUCTS will be held in the offices of the Company, 22 Whitehall St., New York City, on Thursday, February 8, 1906, at 2 P. M. The object of the meeting is to hold an election of Directors and to take up any other matters as may properly come before said meeting.

SCIENTIFIC STATION FOR PURE PRODUCTS
F. L. SCHOTT, Secretary.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary or proper will be held at the principal offices of the Company, 81-85 Beach Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, February thirteenth, 1906, between the hours of twelve M. and one P. M. The stock transfer books will be closed ten days prior to date of the election. E. E. PALEN, Secretary.

Office of
MAXWELL-BRISCOE, INCORPORATED
New York, January 6, 1906.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this corporation will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 317-319 West 82d Street, on Tuesday, January 30, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

K. C. PARDEE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETing of the stockholders of American Diesel Engine Co. will be held at the office of the Company, at No. 11 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of February, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

E. D. MEIER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Corporation of BENEDICT BROTHERS for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly come before said meeting will be held at the office of the Company, at No. 141 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, on Monday, February 5th, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon.

Dated January 22d, 1906.
ALBERT BINN, Secretary.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of Bagge & Sullivan Iron Works will be held on Monday, February 5, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon, at Room 614, 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. ERNEST BAGGE, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDers for the election of Directors of the Fenimore Knitting Mills will be held at No. 256 Church Street, New York, on Monday, February 12th, at 1 P. M. The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 1st, and reopened at 10 A. M. on February 13th.

R. I. BREWSTER, Secretary.

N. Y. Gas, Electric Light, Heat & Power
First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds
Due December 1, 1948

Price to net over 4.50% on the Investment
Circular upon request

N. W. HARRIS & CO.
BANKERS
Pine Street, corner William
CHICAGO NEW YORK BOSTON

Commencing This Afternoon
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
Will Issue an
EARLY EDITION
Which Will be on Newsstands at 3 P. M.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY
solicits the accounts of corporations firms, and individuals, and invites correspondence or personal interviews.
Interest allowed on daily balances which are subject to check at sight.
Certificates of Deposit (time and demand) issued.
St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,700,000
John E. Borne, President.
Richard Delafield, Cord Meyer, James W. Tappin, Philip S. Babcock, } Vice-Presidents.
Arpad S. Grossmann, Treasurer.
Edmund L. Judson, Secretary.
Joseph H. Babcock, Trust Officer.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Office of the Treasurer, 68 Wall St., New York, December 29th, 1905.—Notice is hereby given that enough of the SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879 of this Company, both SIX and FIVE PER CENT., will be drawn by lot on Wednesday, January 31st, 1906, at the rate of 105 and accrued interest, to absorb the sum of $144,719.94 deposited in the Sinking Fund of The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, and interest will cease to accrue upon the bonds so drawn on and after January 31st, 1906, upon publication of the numbers designating the drawn bonds, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage securing the same.

S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the VENETIAN ART GLASS COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 11th day of January, 1906, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation, under Section 57 of the Stock Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this eleventh day of January, one thousand nine hundred and six.

[Seal.] FRANK D. COLE.
Deputy Secretary of State.

LOCKS & LINTZ.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership existing between the undersigned under the firm name of LOCKS & LINTZ, heretofore engaged in the clothing business at No. 603 Broadway, in the City of New York, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated New York City, December 9th, 1905.
MAURICE S. LOCKS,
ISAAC LINTZ.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.
The City of New York.

Sealed bids or estimates for sand (974) and for cobblestone (975) will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier "A," Battery Place, until 2 o'clock P. M., February 8, 1906. (For particulars see City Record.)

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE 1ST MORTGAGE 5% 20-YEAR GOLD BONDS OF THE
SPRINGFIELD-COAL MINING COMPANY

The undersigned Trustees under the mortgage above referred to desire, under authority of said mortgage, to expend the sum of nineteen thousand and twenty dollars and forty cents ($19,020.40) in the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided such purchase can, in their opinion, be now made advantageously.

Offers of said bonds may be sent to the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, 66 Broadway, on or before February 28th, 1906.

FREDERICK L. ELDRIDGE,
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, } Trustees.
New York, January 24th, 1906.

6% GUARANTEED PREFERRED SHARES
New York Realty Owners Co. shares, sold at $100 each in amounts $100 to $10,000, pay 3% semi-annually from date of issue. Business established ten years. Ten thousand checks paid for profits, with increased surplus, show results. Write for Booklet B.
New York Realty Owners Co.,
489 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the copartnership formerly existing between the undersigned, doing business as Consulting Engineers at 500 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, was by mutual consent dissolved upon the 31st day of January, 1906, and that WYATT W. TAYLOR will continue said business at the same address in his individual name.

Dated New York, February 1st, 1906.
WYATT W. TAYLOR.
JOHN S. ELY.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of P. CENTEMERI & CO. has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the business is now conducted by the CORPORATION OF P. CENTEMERI & CO.

FREDERICK B. MARSH.
STANFORD MARSH.
JONATHAN W. BELL.
Estate of
JOHN ALDRO LITTLE.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

M. M. SINGER

40 Wall St.

DEALER IN MORTGAGES

ON

Improved Real Estate

IN THE

Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Orders for the placing of all

COUVENATIVE

MORTGAGES

ON

New York City Real Estate Executed Promptly.

Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company

37 Liberty St., Manhattan.
(Title Department).
59 Liberty St., Manhattan.
(Trust Department).
188 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Examines and insures titles at fixed moderate rates. Its large force of skilled professional experts insures accuracy and despatch.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS **$9,500,000**

I Guarantee to Sell
New or old apartments inside of 24 hours
Excepilonal Bargains
For Quick Buyers. Four and five-story double and triple flats in the Bronx.
Attention, Builders!
I have for sale good plots on the line of Rapid Transit with building loans.
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
Improved and Unimproved Property in Manhattan and Bronx.
CHAS. JUNGMAN
Westchester Av., cor. Dawson St.
Telephone, 1930 Melrose.

Owners of Tenements

Constant demands
Made upon me for Flats and Tenements with or without stores
In Yorkville Section
J. Frederick Calhoun,
955 Park Ave., bet. 81st and 82nd Streets.

OWNERS

IF YOU WANT TO SELL
SEND US PARTICULARS OF
YOUR PROPERTY AT ONCE
Our clients buy on our own appraisal.
Quick Results Guaranteed
SEIDMAN & ADLER
11 EAST 116TH STREET.

BUYING

P. C. Eckhardt,
Real Estate Operator,
693 Ninth Avenue,
Brokers Protected. TEL. 694 BRYANT.

Geo. R. Read & Co.

REAL ESTATE.

Head Office: 90 Liberty St., nr. B'way.
Branch: 1 Madison Av., 23d St.

Good Investments. Bargains.

5-story 14-room house, four families on floor, E. 121st St.; 2 5-story single flats on Manhattan Av.; 5-story 15-room house, 4 fam. on floor, Third Av.; elegant private house on W. 114th St.; vacant plot, 100x100, on E. 95th St. Brody, Sadev & Robinson, 14 East 116th St.

BROKERS AND OWNERS

Submit particulars of properties for sale. Large sum for investment in Manhattan realty.
GUSTAV GOODMANN,
346 Broadway.

$15,000 buys from builder new-law six-story tenement, with stores, fully rented $9,000; price $80,000; liberal second mortgage.
FINNEY & MATHEWS,
TIMES BUILDING,
BROADWAY AT 42D STREET.
TELEPHONE 474 BRYANT.

J. R. VACCARELLI & CO.,
REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE BROKERS.
Leasing and selling of properties in the Italian section a specialty.
Tel. 1163—Harlem. 348 East 114th St.

We inspect each month and keep repaired the plumbing of your houses for a small fee per month. Write for particulars to The William A. Soles Plumbing Inspection System, main office 1,691 Park Av. Telephone 1,691 Manhattan, Brooklyn, Investment properties; exceptional opportunities. Particulars O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St.

Two five-story 12-room east side tenements on the avenue; will sell reasonable, on account of ill-health. Merchant, 29 2d Av.

Building, 75x100, 7-story, suitable any business; good location. Duross, 155 West 14th.

West Side.

CHEAPEST
flat on west side; one block from "L" or Subway station; all improvements; tiled baths, open plumbing; two families on a floor; $5x100; rents $3,720; asking $35,000; mtge. $20,000, 2d to suit; this is a bargain; don't pass it by.
HELLS & DELANEY,
527 Amsterdam Av., near 85th St.

Invest $10,000. Return $1,700.

West Hundreds, near Park, 24-ft. 5-story double; mortgages $40,000, rentals $5,384; investigate.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

AUTOMOBILE CENTER.

Immediate vicinity Automobile Club of America's new building; several very choice plots; reasonable prices.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

BARGAIN—COLD WATER

tenement, 5 story, 25 ft., 4 families, 14 rooms; rentals $4,200, price $38,000; investigate.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

11% INVESTMENT.

Six-story loft building with store; leased $6,100; asking $65,000; mortgage $50,000; easy terms.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION!

Grand building plot, 3 lots, corner Broadway, near 181st St.; will trade equity of $11,000 for improved property. Sohns, 321 West 116th.

Opportunity for Investor.—Owner going West will sell 5-story single flat one block from Subway and "L" station for $24,000; rent over $2,700; 4½% mortgage; $8,000 cash necessary; this is a snap.
Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St.

$40,000 cash buys seven-story west side elevator apartment house, balance five-year mortgage; 100x100; 42 apartments; no vacancies; pays 12 per cent. net; investigation invited; title guaranteed. Owner, 111 Broadway, Room 410.

Amsterdam Av. corner, 5-story, six stores, 100 ft. on avenue, $92,000; Eighth Av. store property, $42,000; rent $4,500. Bargebuhr, 125 West 116th St.

133d St. West.—5-story triple, open plumbing; rent $3,200; price $30,500; very good location. B. E. Freed, 756 Elton Av.

Owner will sacrifice two private dwellings on upper west side; positive bargain; might trade. Foehrenbach, 35 Nassau.

Eighth Av. triple flat, cold water, two stores, $37,000. Lewis B. Crane, 187 Broadway.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

West Side.

BROADWAY CORNER. OLD BUILDINGS.

LARGE PLOT
Between 33d and 50th St.,
—Also—
large corner, north of 72nd St., ripe for improvement; will make building loan.
F. R. WOOD & CO.,
Corner Broadway and 80th St.

WEST 72D ST. !!SACRIFICE!!

A magnificent four-story residence, on lot 26x102.8, containing 17 rooms; beautifully decorated; dining and bedroom extension; if purchased quickly can be bought under market value.
F. R. WOOD & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 80TH ST.

FOR SALE FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

West 17th St.,	121-125	75 x 91
West 19th St.,	43-47	55.9x 92
West 21st St.,	40-44	50.4x 92
6th Av.,	929	25 x100
West 53d St.,	102	20 x 50

Terms to suit.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 WEST 22D ST.

Upper West Side.—Six-story elevator apartment house, near Broadway, one block from Subway station; size 100x100.11; all rented, leases; price $220,000; mortgage $150,000 at 4½ per cent.; rentals $32,000; great future; small amount of cash might consider exchange.
Wm. H. Van Alst & Co.
2,790 Broadway, near 108th St.

130th St., near 8th Av.—25-ft. 5-story double, $28,000; mortgages $22,500; investigate.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

Biggest Bargain in New York.—142d St., 7th Av., $7,000 cash buys 5-story triple flat, 14 rooms, bath, all imp.; rent $4,004; can rent for $4,300; price $35,500. B. E. Freed, 756 Elton Av.

Splendid Investments.—Two five-story double flats, 25 feet each; price $80,000; rent $8,700; might sell separately; easy terms. Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St.

Beautiful 20-foot private house, 116 West 132d; sale or rent. Owner on premises.

East Side.

J. T. & J. A. FARLEY,

WINDSOR ARCADE,
are offering for sale two new
AMERICAN BASEMENT HOUSES
Nos. 30 & 32 East 52d St.
Inspection invited. Caretaker on premises. Descriptive pamphlets on application.

123d St., near Park Av., 2 minutes from elevated or Subway; two 5-story, steam-heated (from one plant) double flats; 15 large rooms and baths on floor; 25x107 each; open plumbing; porcelain tubs; hardwood trimming; rent $8,400 guaranteed; always rented; price for both houses, $79,500; mortgage $59,750; excellent investment; principals preferred. Hera, 410 West 18th.

BARGAINS.

LEXINGTON AV., 3-4 STORY DOUBLE FLAT, 10 ROOMS, BATHS, PLOT 75x95; PRICE $60,000; TERMS TO SUIT.
ARTHUR G. MUHLKER,
1,511 3D AV., YORKVILLE BANK BLDG.

SPECULATORS and INVESTORS

wake up to opportunities never before offered. I have for sale corners and plots on Lexington Av., side streets between Madison and Third Avs., 23d to 42d St., at unprecedented bargain prices. Fishermen keep away. John Donnelly, 31st St. and Lexington.

BARGAIN.

$5,000.00 cash will buy 5-story triple flat, 14 rooms, all improvements; located in 100ds Sts., near Lexington Av. Apply 3-6 P. M., Room 89, 230 Grand St.

85th St., near 3d Av., 14-room tenement; open plumbing and shafts; fine investment; $36,000; mortgs. $28,000; rent $3,600.

Four 14-room tenements on 78th St.; price $85,000; mortg. $62,000. George Meyer, 1,080 Lexington Av.

For Sale Cheap.—66 East 80th St., 25x102.2; four-story dwelling, with three-story extension, nearly covering lot; gas and electric fixtures; electric elevator; excellent condition; immediate possession. Apply to your own broker or Elliott, Jaffray Co., 194-6 Broadway.

Attention! 79th St., Adjoining Madison Av.—Four-story and basement dwelling, for sale or rent; easy terms; choice location; bargain for immediate purchaser. Owner, 160 East 78th St.

Eighties!! Two five-story double, 30-foot wide, 14-room tenements, ranges and boilers; price $40,500; choice investment property. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

Six-story new law, 2d St., 1st Av., 44x100; rents $9,642; mortgages $80,000; price low. Charles Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Paying 5-story triple flat, open plumbing, in good condition; rents low; no steam heat; cheap. Brodbeck, 245 East 124th St.

Below 14th Street.

CLIENT WOULD EXCHANGE
$11,000 6% Second Mortgage
having three years to run, with installments $1,500 a year, on six-story east side business building; would entertain flats or tenements, property in Manhattan or Bronx.
Ernst-Cahn Realty Co.,
Realty Bldg., 149th St. and 3d Av.

CHOICE LOTS FOR SALE

Adjoining Vanderbilt Building
(Corner Beekman and Nassau Sts.)
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Washington Heights.

DYCKMAN TRACT.

Broadway corner, 9 lots; also Dyckman St. plot, 4 lots; asking $100,000; easy terms.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS,
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

BROOKLYN. FOR SALE.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION!

"$50" one and two family brick and frame houses are being built at present in and about Borough Park by Manhattan builders. We sold them lots. We still have several genuine bargains. Come and see activity. Unrestricted ground a specialty. 1 or 2 family houses for sale on easy terms. Call or write. Boro. Park Div. 5th Av. "L," 54th St. Station.
HARMONY REALTY CO.,
O'BRYAN & BARON, Mgrs.,
54th St. and New Utrecht Av.
Tel. 370 Bay Ridge.

There is no use trying to describe our two-family houses. They are beyond description. You must see them to appreciate the beautiful layout. Every inch of room is accounted for and the material used is the best that can be purchased. Nothing ever built like them.
Eastern Parkway & Kingston Avenue, also Lincoln Road and Rogers Avenue.
Kingston Realty Company
Main Office, 44 Court Street.
Write for Booklet.
RALPH LEININGER, Pres.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE.

WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th St.; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Evenings.

$350 cash buys corner plot, in a restricted part of Larchmont, with all improvements, 30 minutes from 42d St.; balance easy terms; transportation allowed. Address OWNER, 859 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

Mount Vernon.

At Mount Vernon.—Fine 10-room modern house, ready March 1; steam heat, hardwood floors and trim; high ground; nice neighborhood; 7 minutes from station; $8,500. Anderson Realty Co., Wm. S. Anderson, Pres., Near New Haven Station.

AT MOUNT VERNON.
Attractive new house; $500 cash required. 8 rooms & bath; modern improvements; refined and convenient neighborhood; price $5,500. Anderson Realty Co., Wm. S. Anderson, Pres., Near New Haven Station.

AT MOUNT VERNON.
New corner house; $500 cash required; 8 rooms and bath; modern improvements; refined & convenient neighborhood; price $6,000. Anderson Realty Co., Wm. S. Anderson, Pres., Near New Haven Station.

New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE.
Modern shingled cottage, 10 rooms and bath; high ground, restricted neighborhood; convenient to station, trolley, school; $7,250. Modern 6-family apartment house; rents for $1,009; price $8,500. E. S. Downer, 20 North[illegible]

BRONX. FOR SALE.

Trinity Av., Nr. 156th St.
$5,000 cash buys 40x100 new law triple flat, 17 rooms, three baths on each floor; all improvements; price, $46,000.

Also five-story cold water double flat, with stores, on 145th St., near Willis Av.; price $28,000.
Only $4,000 cash required.
Ernst-Cahn Realty Co.,
Realty Bldg., 149th St. & 3d Av.

BRONX LOT CHEAP.

East side Trinity Av., near 161st St., 25x100; price $5,500; mortgage $4,000, due three years; will sell on payment $600 cash, balance $100 month.
F. R. WOOD & CO.,
corner 80th St. and Broadway.

Boston Road and 169th St., McKinley Sq., Finest Bronx Section.

New 5-story stone front, 20 family; lot 50x147; equity, $15,000. Investment, Box 320 Times.

For Sale—Ten of the finest three-story two-family houses ever built in the Bronx; Indiana limestone and brick fronts; private staircases; all hardwood trimmed. About completed. Call on premises, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts., or Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 571 Fifth Av., Manhattan.

A splendid investment! Prospect Av., 5-story new law double flat, 50 ft. front; 8 rooms and bath each flat; rents over $4,900 guaranteed; bank mortgage, $25,000 at 4½%; price $47,000; liberal terms. Ribeth, Room 206, McKinley Bldg., Boston Road, Cor. 169th St.

To Close Estate.—Building lots near Westchester Avenue for $225; easy terms; also two-family house for $4,300; only $1,800 required; call any day. George A. Devine, 174th St., Westchester Av., Westchester.

Rare Chance.—5-story, 50-foot, new law, 20-family apartment; choicest location in the Bronx; all rented for $6,636; price, $60,000; mortgage, 4½ per cent. E. M. Phelps, 626 East 138th St., near L station.

$5,000 buys 4-story single corner, near rapid transit; price $29,750.
L. Reiter, Cor. Westchester and Jackson Aves.

Two elegant new law buildings in best section of the Bronx; direct from builders; must sell quick on account of dissolution of partnership. Answer Builder, 29 2d Av.

Bargain for builder; eight lots in Valentine and Ryer Avs., near 183d Street; price $16,000; will arrange building loan; terms attractive. George E. Buckbee, 1,965 Webster Av.

$4,000 buys 5-story business property, 25x100, 2 stores; price, $22,000; rents $2,300; choice location. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., 135th.

Jerome Av., west side, 176th and 177th Sts., 75 x100. Submit cash offer to Wakefield Park Realty Co., owners, 314 Madison Av.

Lots near White Plains Av. and 233d St. (not in Yonkers) $500 upward; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 51 West 42d St.

$4,750 cash buys 4-story double flat, 5 rooms, bath, 2 stores, 3d av.; rent $2,010; price $20,250. Freed, 756 Elton Av.

For Sale.—A plot 175 ft. front by 195 ft. deep, on Hughes Av., near 180th St. M. Cohen, 784 Broadway.

Eight lots near Pelham Park, $450 each; easy terms. John Staudinger, 342 Hudson St.

$1,500 cash will buy store property on business street. Gerhards, 1,070 East 169th St.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

$400

IS NOW THE LOWEST PRICE OF ANY LOT IN
Bayside Park

Next Spring there will be an advance of 25 per cent. on the price of every lot that remains to be sold.

Land values are rising very rapidly along the North Shore of the Sound, and by next Spring we will not have many lots left at Bayside Park.

Several more houses
at $5,500 to $8,500. A payment of 10 per cent. of their cost secures ownership—the balance in small monthly installments. Various shore front privileges go with each house.
Get a FREE railroad ticket at our office and go out to see Bayside Park on any pleasant day. Remember, within three years from now electric trains will carry you from Herald Square to Bayside in about ten minutes.
NORTH SHORE REALTY CO.,
202 East 23d St., N. Y.

ACREAGE

LARGE AND SMALL TRACTS.
FLUSHING:
65 ACRES AT $1,500.
MINEOLA:
45 ACRES AT $1,300.
QUEENS:
20 ACRES AT $3,700.
11 ACRES AT $2,750.
JOHN KENSETT KELLOGG
80-82 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
549 NOSTRAND AV., BROOKLYN.

A RARE CHANCE

for an investor or builder at
BAYSIDE, L. I.

24 lots in our hands for a quick turn. Price advances Feby. 1st.
Also a block of 80 lots.
TAYLOR-STORM REALTY CO.
Room 4, 11 East 42d St.
Branch Bayside, L. I.

A FARM SELLING DAILY
Near Northport, L. I.
Choice of 7 farms, 30 to 180 acres, at $100 or less per acre.
8 farms, 14 to 275 acres, at $150 per acre.
Several at $200 to $250 acre.
Very choice. All fine values.
Favor yourself and buy now.
State price and particulars mailed.
List various properties free.
WM. B. CODLING, NORTHPORT, L. I.

BAY LAWN, most beautiful spot in BAYSIDE, L. I., overlooking the Bay and Sound; buy lots before Spring advances and make money easy.
TAYLOR-STORM REALTY CO.,
11 EAST 42D ST.,
Branch Bayside, L. I.

AT LOCUST VALLEY,
16-room house, 13 acres; garden, lawns, orchards, trout brook, magnificent shade trees, stable and carriage house; house cost more than present price of whole; $30,000. Box 2, Locust Valley, Long Island.

For Sale—A fine property of about 200 acres, fronting on a beautiful lake; one hour from Jamaica. G. H. Sweezy, Jamaica, L. I.

REAL ESTATE. OUT OF CITY.

COAL LAND FOR SALE.

5,000 acres of bituminous coal lands lying in one body. Write
W. T. DAMERON, Huntsville, Mo.

NEW YORK STATE. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Phillips & Wells, 95K Tribune Bldg., N. Y.
INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE.
OWNERS WISHING TO SELL CALL OR WRITE

RYE, N. Y., AND VICINITY.
For rent, furnished houses.
Acreage and Country Places for Sale.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
9 Pine St. and 582 5th Av., cor. 44th St.

LOANS.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED FOR CASH.
Plot west of Ninth Av., Twenty-third to Thirtieth Sts.
—Also—
corner, 100x100, south of 59th St., Ninth, Tenth, or Eleventh Av.
FINNEY & MATHEWS,
TIMES BUILDING,
BROADWAY AT 42D STREET.
TELEPHONE 474 BRYANT.

Owners, we will sell, rent, or manage your property; cash buyers waiting. Send particulars O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St.

Wanted—Two or three adjoining flats or good-paying corner from owners, Manhattan or Bronx. Box 73 Times, Harlem.

West side tenement, requiring $6,500 cash over first mortgage. Address Newmark, 882 Columbus Avenue.

Want plot lots on Heights ripe for improvement; send diagram with cash price. Fosh[illegible] Nassau.

QUEENS. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Postal Card Will Tell You How
$50 PER CENT. PROFIT WILL BE REALIZED WITHIN THREE YEARS ON IMPROVED LOTS BOUGHT AT PRESENT ACREAGE PRICES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS AT
ELMHURST HEIGHTS
LESS THAN HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE, MANHATTAN. &c. BY TROLLEY NOW. NO WAITING
The Ground Is High & Beautiful, the Price Is Low.
Nothing Nearer, Better, Choicer or Cheaper Ever Sold.
SEND POSTAL TO-DAY FOR VIEWS
BANKERS' LAND CORPORATION
866 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The present advantages and future possibilities of
ELMHURST SQUARE
make it the most desirable high class addition in New York City to invest or secure a home; 16 minutes from 34th St.; 2 trolleys. Every dollar that is being spent by the Penn. R. R., L. I. R. R. and allied corporations will add to the values because it is right in the line of improvements.
Write or call for Map No. 6. Convince yourself.
PARIS & MACDOUGAL,
Tel. 4613 Madison. 1123 Broadway.

NEW ENGLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Furnished cottage for small family from April 1; barn on premises; one hour from N. Y. City via N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.; express trains daily; fine beach and golf links; $50 per month. Box 208, Westport, Conn.

117-acre farm for sale cheap in Massachusetts. For particulars address Box 208 Warren, Mass.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Several good exchanges; will add cash; send us particulars of your property; principals only.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

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6 lots, Bathgate Av., near station; fine location; want income property. Goldstein, 320 Broadway.

Single flat, east side, $15,000 cash; want double flat or tenement. Goldstein, 320 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

$35.00 to $50.00
WITH
Elevator
AT
PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,
181-89-161-69 West 140th St.
5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
Electric light, telephone, etc.
LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.
L. M. SMITH.
Tel. 79 River. 674 Columbus Av.

1,418 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Opera House.
8-ROOM APARTMENTS.
New plumbing, elevator, electric light; decorations to suit.
McVickar, Gaillard Realty Co.,
180 5th Av., below 42d St. Phone 4006—18th.

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252 AND 254 WEST 84TH ST.,

Private house block.
Between West End Av. and Broadway.
Six rooms and bath.....$33 to $38
Jesse C. Bennett & Co., 2,259 Broadway.

Bachelor Apartments,
111 West 43d St.
Single room and bath.....$25
Two rooms and bath.....$50
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

141st St., 221, West of 7th Av.—The Manitou, high-class elevator apartment, four and six rooms, baths; electricity, telephone; all-night service, &c.; $32.50 to $45. Superintendent.

152d St., 522 West.—New apartments, 4, 5, 6 rooms; improvements; $20, $35. Janitor.

East Side.

ARTHUR HALL,

N. E. Cor. 90th St. & Madison Av.
A NEWLY CONSTRUCTED MODERN FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT HOUSE IN THE VERY CHOICEST RESIDENTIAL PART OF THE CITY.
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
We cannot convey, in type, the grandeur, taste, spaciousness, and conveniences of the apartments. A personal visit and inspection only can supply that.
Apartments consist of 8 and 9 rooms and 2 baths.
SOMETHING DECIDEDLY NEW & NOVEL.
A BALLROOM FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF GUESTS.
Rents, $1,200 to $1,800.
Supt. on Premises. Tel. 1752—79.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, Owner.

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67 EAST 93D ST.,

Near Madison Av.
Elegant apartments, 7 large, light rooms and tiled bathroom; all improvements, including parquet floor and electricity, in a beautiful house, arranged for 3 tenants.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

---

6 large, light rooms, steam heat. 24 Charles St., corner Waverly Place.

Ensenore, high class apartments; 6 large light rooms; steam. 217 East 18th St.

Bronx.

Handsome apartments; six rooms and bath; all improvements; two-family dwelling; 565 East 162d St.; rent $33. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 Fifth Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

BARSTOW,

17-19 EAST 27TH STREET.
One or two sunny apartments left; perfect bathing facilities and all modern appliances which make for comfort. We try to make the lot of the transients the envy of home folks by placing every convenience at their disposal and making them comfortable.

A—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.

Wanted—A 2 or 3-Story House,
Between 100th and 125th Sts., between 3d Av. and Broadway. Possession May 1st.
FRANK E. SMITH,
23 East 26th St.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

I PAY highest prices for furniture, carpets, antiques. JOHNSON, 115 University Place, New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—In the matter of the application of THE TRUSTEES OF LENOX PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK to change the corporate name of Lenox Presbyterian Church to that of St. Nicholas Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Please take notice that on the annexed petition of the Trustees of Lenox Presbyterian Church of the City of New York, verified the 10th day of January, 1906, and on the certificate of the Secretary of State the petitioners above named will move this Court at a Special Term of Part I. thereof, to be held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 26th day of February, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order granting leave to Lenox Presbyterian Church to assume the name of "St. Nicholas Avenue Presbyterian Church" in the place and stead of its present name, and for such other and further relief as may be just.—Dated New York, January 10th, 1906.
EVERETT P. WHEELER, Attorney for Petitioners, Office and P. O. Address 19 Battery Place, Manhattan, New York City.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

"The S. F. Myers Building has better light and contains more modern and desirable improvements than any other structure of the same dimensions in the city."—Opinion of Real Estate Expert.

S. F. Myers
BUILDING
47-49 Maiden Lane,
midway between Nassau and William Sts.

New 12-Story Office Building
Fireproof and steel construction.
Tiled halls and toilets on every floor.
Near centre of financial, real estate, insurance, law, drug and wholesale jewelry districts.
This modern fireproof building embraces every improvement for the comfort and convenience of tenants, three speedy hydraulic plunger safety elevators. Fine permanent light on all sides.
To lease, on very inducing terms, a few fine offices and one entire Floor of about 4,000 square feet.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
Apply to J. A. MYERS, on premises, or your own real estate broker.

Offices to Let

In the remodelled Office Building
41 Park Row and
147 Nassau Street
Formerly known as the TIMES BUILDING. 16 stories high; fireproof; entire new equipment of fast running hydraulic elevators. Apply to
E. A. TREDWELL
Room 720 - - On Premises.

TO LET—SPACES IN THE PURE FOOD SHOW, TO BE HELD IN THE
NEW 69TH REGIMENT ARMORY,
25th and 26th St. and Lexington Ave., under the auspices of the NEW YORK RETAIL GROCERS' UNION, Feb. 10 to March 10 inclusive.
Also the privileges for restaurant and ice cream. Apply for plans and prospectus to L. J. CALLANAN, Manager, 41 and 43 Vesey St., New York City.

DESIRABLE
LOFTS, STORE & BASEMENT
29 West 15th St.
POSSESSION FEB. 1st
APPLY ACME BUILDING CO., 32 Union Square, OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

Offices to Rent.
Broadway, Corner 31st Street.
ONLY STRICTLY OFFICE BUILDING WITH ELEVATOR, ON WEST SIDE.
LARGE CORNER SUITE FOR INSURANCE COMPANY.
JESSE C. BENNETT & CO., Agents, on premises, 2,259 Broadway.

LOFTS TO RENT in New Building, in the new Business Centre,
120-122 West 31st STREET NEAR **6th Av.**
Light lofts especially suitable for business or manufacturing purposes.
TUCKER, SPEYERS & CO.,
435 Fifth Av., (39th St.) Tel. 2750—38th.

LOFTS, OFFICES, STUDIOS
28, 30 & 32 West 22d Street
NEW BUILDING, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO. 28 West 22d St.
or your own broker.

FIVE CORNER LOFTS
50x100 EACH,
WASHINGTON & WATTS STS.
STEAM HEAT, ELECTRIC ELEVATOR.
Possession now or May 1st.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

APARTMENT HOTEL, TO LEASE FOR TERM OF YEARS,

Madison Ave. and 59th Street Section. Attractive proposition for a responsible man.
WM. C. & A. EDW. LESTER,
Van Dyck St. 'o Building, 8th Ave. & 56th St.

MADISON AVENUE STORE.

Lester Studio Building, Madison Av., 56th-57th Sts.
This store is very desirably situated for any first-class business not already represented in the block.
WM. C. & A. EDW. LESTER,
Van Dyck Studio Building, 8th Av. and 56th St.

Large Store and Lofts For Rent.
FISH BUILDING,
4th Av. and 12th St.; absolutely fireproof; best light, ample elevator service; all modern conveniences; suitable for light manufacturing purposes; ready for occupancy on or before May 1.
William M. Benjamin, 17 William St.

LOFTS TO RENT in NEW BUILDING, **35-37 West 31st St.**
Bet. B'way & Fifth Av.
All modern improvements, 11th floor, with skylight; immediate possession.
TUCKER, SPEYERS & CO.,
435 Fifth Av., (39th St.) Tel. 2750—38th.

Store, Basement & 1st Loft
114, 116, 118 W. 17th St. to let in new building, 75x92.
All improvements.
H. J. SACHS & CO.
28 West 22d St.

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36 and 38 Whitehall St.

LARGE, LIGHT OFFICES.
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. ELEVATOR.
$25 per month.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance, $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 885 Broadway.

West side stores; best locations; lowest prices. Charles E. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Small light loft, power, heat, elevator, excellent light; rent low. Scheins, 115 East 13th.

Bronx.

Handsome stores for rent, opposite Melrose Station, 162d St. and Park Av.; excellent location. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—DAVID ALIBERT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated Jan. 10, 1906, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Feb. 19, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 26, 1906.

NO. 8,677.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KATHERINE R. JONES, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1906, the said Katherine R. Jones was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of undersigned referee in bankruptcy, No. 80 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1906, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January, 1906.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

PEASE PIANOS.

128 West 42d St., Near B'way, N. Y.
You cannot afford to take a chance in buying a piano. There's no experiment in buying a Pease. Over 74,000 satisfied purchasers in the last 61 years. Manufacturer's prices and three years to pay. Used pianos, many makes, $100 up. Renting. Exchanging. Write for catalog.

SPLENDID VALUES.
Select stock of used uprights, also odd styles.
PATENT DUPLEX SOUNDING BOARD.
MATHUSHEK & SON PIANOS
at very special reduced prices and terms.
Our superb small pianos; rents low rates.
FACTORY direct to buyer means large saving.
B'way & 47th St., N.Y. 307 Broad St., Newark, & 77 Montgomery St., J. C.

OPPORTUNITIES IN USED PIANOS
of Well-Known Makes,
STEINWAY, SOHMER, WEBER, KNABE, CHICKERING,
and others too numerous to mention.
Square Pianos, great variety, $15 up.
Easy Payments if Desired.
CHRISTMAN SONS, 35 West 14th St., bet. 5th & 6th Avs.

WISSNER
Pianos Sold at Manufacturers' Prices.
Used uprights taken in part payment.
$90 $100 $125
WAREROOMS, 25 East 14th St., New York. Brooklyn, 538-540 Fulton Street.

$85 Two slightly used Mahogany Uprights, like new. Steinway sacrifice. Weber bargain. Installments, $5.00. Low rents. $115
BIDDLE'S, 7 East 14th St.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.
$75, $125, $150 in used uprights. Exceptionally superior tone and lasting qualities, combined with reasonable prices on attractive terms, prevail on our entire line of pianos. Jacob Doll & Sons, 92 5th Av., near 14th.

$99 BUY OF MANUFACTURERS. THREE OTHER SPECIALS AT $115, $165, $145. BARGAINS. BIDDLE'S, 4 and 6 W. 125th St. $135

Reliable Connor pianos, easy terms; renting, exchanging; catalogues mailed free. 4 E. 42d St.

Uprights $100-$125; rent $3; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.

Small upright piano, $40; good for beginner; easy payments. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

PIANOS TO RENT, $3 UPWARD.
WISSNER, 25 EAST 14TH ST.

Chickering upright, fine tone and condition, big bargain, $165. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

INSTRUCTION.

Mr. Carpenter's Private Classes for Boys.

310 WEST END AV.
ADAPTED TO BOYS FOR WHOM PERSONAL ATTENTION IS DESIRABLE.
MANUAL TRAINING, EXCURSIONS, AND PERSONAL INTEREST ARE FACTORS USED TO FURTHER SELF-EFFORT.
STUDY ONLY UNDER SUPERVISION.
NO PUPIL WITHDRAWN SINCE THE OPENING OF THE SCHOOL IN 1903.
APPLICATIONS FOR THE COMING SEASON SHOULD BE MADE BEFORE JUNE 1ST.

BROKEN IN HEALTH?

Men trained back to vitality, endurance, nerve force, by H. Irving Hancock, famous American authority on physical training for vitality; author of six most widely read books on physical training, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Splendid school, competent staff, medical examiner; wonderful results. Write today for full information. VITALIST SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL TRAINING, Blue Point, Long Island. H. Irving Hancock, Director.

WHY

are we receiving so many applications for membership in our school from those who have been attending other schools? Because our course for $15 is most thorough, and our graduates are sought to fill positions paying from $100 to $150 monthly; license guaranteed. West Side Auto Transportation School, 309 W. 41st St., near 8th Av.

Do You Wish to Learn the Automobile Business

and earn a good salary? If so, write to us for catal

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

11TH, 263 WEST.—Boarding, rooms; all improvements; single, $5; double, $10; back parlor, $12.

12TH, 127 WEST.—Newly furnished front parlor; all comforts; steam heat, hot, cold water.

22D ST., 140 WEST.—Small rooms, $6 up; large room, suitable three; table board, $3.50.

25TH ST., 50 WEST.—Large, sunny room on 2d floor; board optional.

45TH, 145 WEST.—Rooms, with first-class table; good service; transients accommodated; telephone; reference.

58TH ST., 135 WEST.—Large and small rooms, bath; parlor dining room; near "L" station, Subway; references.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—A large, sunny, second-story front room; dressing room; hot water supply; telephone; references.

82D ST., 10 WEST.—Large front room, full width house, with dressing room; fully appointed; separate dining tables; free parlor; telephone; references.

83D ST., 37 WEST.—Warm, small, and large rooms, with bath; superior table; parlor dining; telephone; references.

87D, 140 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; refined Southern family; references given and required; telephone.

88TH ST., 335 WEST.—Desirable rooms; quiet, first-class location; American private family; good table; references; telephone; table guests.

98D ST., 163 WEST.—Unusually well furnished double room for couple or gentlemen; select home.

98TH ST., 16 WEST.—Sunny, heated double room; running water; with board; two gentlemen; moderate.

129TH ST., 106 WEST.—Gentlemen find excellent home, superior board, refined Jewish surroundings; references; 'phone.

132D ST., 265 WEST.—Large room; private house; running water; excellent home table; telephone.

145TH ST., 349 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, single or en suite; light housekeeping; near Subway and L; reasonable.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 842 St. Nicholas Av.—Large pleasant room; excellent board; home comforts; references.

Waverley Place, 101, Corner Washington Square, The Park.—Attractive, large, connecting rooms on second floor; steam heat; superior table; references.

East Side.

5TH AV., 2,127.—Furnished front room, suitable for two, with board.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Table guests; excellent board.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms and hall rooms, with board; references.

22D ST., 42 EAST, Near Broadway, The Adelfi.—Large rooms; excellent table board.

26TH ST., 137 EAST.—Two large parlors, with piano, heated; also smaller rooms; comfortably furnished.

43D ST., 9 EAST.—Handsome front room; private bath; parlor dining room; reference; formerly 65 Park Av.

46TH ST., 158 EAST.—Excellent German table board; moderate price; also beautiful rooms; telephone.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Perfect cooking; scrupulously neat house; handsome, spacious back parlor, accommodating two, three, suitable for physician or dentist; two large, well furnished sunny double rooms; all three rooms hot, cold running water, well heated, plenty closet room; smaller cozy room; parlor privileges; baths; reasonable to refined parties.

73D, 12 EAST.—American private family offers second-story suite; excellent table, service; references.

74TH ST., 173 EAST.—Nice rooms with first-class board at moderate prices. Freeman.

165TH ST., Southeast corner Mott Av.—Large rooms, suitable for two persons, and good board; use parlor and piano; terms $5 to $7.

MADISON AV., 694, 696, (62d.)—Second floor; private bath; large rooms, $18.00, $22.00, (two persons,) with board; also single rooms; telephone.

MADISON AV., 1,997.—Attractive rooms; single, en suite; first-class board optional; references. Owner.

MADISON AV., 165, (The Mohegan.)—Large and small rooms, with board.

REFINED Jewish gentleman can have nicely furnished room, with breakfast, in strictly private house, $6. F., 1,052 Third Av., cigar store.

Brooklyn.

AMITY ST., 187, Heights.—Furnished rooms; neat and attractive; excellent table; table guests; telephone.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—5 Montague Terrace, Overlooking Wall St.—Second floor; elegantly furnished rooms or apartment; neighborhood, table, high-class; 905 Main.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

WANTED—Three young men to join us in nicely furnished apartments; must share cost; will exchange references. B. B., 117 Times Downtown.

West Side.

12TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large furnished room; hot and cold running water, heat; gentlemen; reference.

23D, 328 WEST.—Large double room; also single rooms; house well heated; transients accommodated.

26TH ST., 36 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; porcelain bath; valet attendance; also small room.

26TH ST., 42 WEST.—Pleasant square room, one flight up; private house; bath adjoining; gentleman.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; single room; running water; telephone; breakfasts; references.

41ST, 122 WEST.—Furnished rooms; modern conveniences; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished throughout; near Broadway; telephone.

41ST, 122 WEST.—Entire parlor floor; newly furnished; suitable physician; telephone.

42D, 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished; bath, heat; private house; $2 upward; gentlemen only; reference.

49TH ST., 110 WEST.—Comfortable large room; hot and cold water; heated; $8; private house.

58TH, 242 WEST.—Desirable large and hall rooms; bath; private hall; gentlemen. Rohwedder.

68TH ST., 76 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; southern exposure; gentlemen only.

69TH ST., 139 WEST.—Very desirable large room, twin beds, exclusive house; breakfast; telephone; references.

71ST, 66 WEST.—Good-sized, sunny room; private house; gentlemen; references.

86TH ST., 308.—Newly furnished rooms; choice location; telephone; Subway; board convenient.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; $3 to $6.50.

104TH ST., 232 WEST.—Dentist can secure office, most desirable location, private house, with established physician; mutual expenses, waiting room, attendant, &c.

112TH ST., 251 WEST.—Cozy furnished outside room; bath; conveniences; private apartment; reasonable; Subway, Stahe.

116TH, 249 W.—Well-furnished, extra large, connecting front parlor; modern improvements; housekeeping; independence.

123D ST., 143 WEST.—Handsome, clean, well-heated room; southern exposure; plenty hot water; reasonable.

138D ST., 114 WEST.—Very comfortable furnished rooms in private house; near Subway; gentlemen; references.

SHERIDAN SQUARE, 5, (old number, 108 West 4th.)—Large front room, second floor, for refined married couple, or two gentlemen; furnace heat, running water; German family; references.

East Side.

47TH ST., 158 EAST.—Two connecting rooms and bath, newly decorated and furnished; also ballroom; parlor floor; home comforts.

50TH, 331 EAST.—Large sunny rooms for light housekeeping; conveniences; running water; reasonable; convenient.

62D ST., 228 EAST.—For one gentleman, room in private house, with breakfast, $5.

83D ST., 128 EAST.—Beautiful front and bedroom; large hall room; steam heated apartment. Klelow.

86TH ST., 58 EAST.—Parlor floor; physician or business; all conveniences; sleeping rooms; private house.

LEXINGTON AV., 73.—Three large rooms, second floor; bath, steam; en suite if desired.

LEXINGTON AV., 445, (Near 45th.)—Parlor floor, also other large rooms; running water; heat.

LEXINGTON AV., 669.—Large, light, airy, newly furnished room; running water; bath; breakfast.

MADISON AV., 1,004.—Handsome rooms and bath; entire floor; heated, lighted, unfurnished if desired.

MADISON AV., 1,004.—Handsome front room on floor with bath; heated, lighted; $40 monthly.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3.—One block from Wall St. Ferry; elegantly furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen; convenient to New York."

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Domestics.

WANTED — Laundresses and chambermaids, cooks and laundresses, nurses-chambermaids, cooks-general housewerkers, chambermaids and waitresses; couples; kitchenmaids. St. Bartholomew's Bureau, 211 East 42d St.

WANTED—Girl for chamberwork and waiting. Call at 1,025 Park Av., Thursday, at 11 A. M., with references.

WANTED—Maid and seamstress; city reference. Apply at 18 East 75th St.

Nurses.

WANTED—A nurse, fully competent to take entire charge of twins one month old, on bottle; must have highest references as to ability and integrity. Mrs. Slade, 74 Highland Av., Tarrytown, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Young lady stenographer; must write well, good operator, and one who can transcribe notes accurately; neatness insisted upon; salary $7 to start. A., Box 112 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Chorus sopranos (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Contralto for Manhattan church; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policies; large commission, renewals; county managers wanted every State. A. B. Cliley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Automobiles.

WANTED—Automobiles. Why are we receiving so many applications for membership in our school from those who have been attending other schools? Because our course for $15 is most thorough and our graduates are sought to fill positions paying from $100 to $150 monthly; license guaranteed. 309 West 41st St.

WANTED—Automobiles. Do you wish to learn the automobile business and earn a good salary? If so, write to us for catalogue; we can teach you in a very short time, as we are the only practical school in America. The West Side Auto Transportation School, 309 West 41st St.

Clerks.

WANTED—Shipping and stock clerk, experienced, for wholesale shirt house. Box 73 Times, Harlem.

Compositors, &c.

COMPOSITORS.
EXPERIENCED JOB COMPOSITORS, STONE HANDS, AND MAKE-UP MEN WANTED; ALSO LINOTYPE OPERATORS; HIGHEST WAGES AND PERMANENT POSITIONS TO COMPETENT MEN WILLING TO WORK NINE HOURS PER DAY IN AN "OPEN SHOP." CALL OR ADDRESS, WITH REFERENCES FROM FORMER EMPLOYERS, LIVINGSTON MIDDLEDITCH CO., 65 DUANE ST.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

WANTED
Electrotype finishers, molders, battery-men, builders-up and assistants in each branch.
Compositors Wanted
Non-Union, $21 per week. Job, stone and make-up; also machine operators at $23 per week. Absolutely permanent positions guaranteed first-class men of good character. Excellent opportunity to obtain a permanent position in one of the oldest, largest and most modern printing houses in New York City.
THE DE VINNE PRESS
12 Lafayette Place
New York City.

WANTED—William Green wants printers at 326 Pearl Street, New York City; wishes to add to his staff a number of experienced compositors, (display, stone, and make-up men,) also experienced monotype operators; these positions will be permanent to efficient workmen of good character; salary will be $21.00 per week; only persons willing to work nine hours in open shop desired; loyalty to employer expected in return for advantageous working conditions; reply by letter only, giving employer's references and stating experience and qualifications. William Green.

Wanted—Compositors, Stone Hands, and Make-up Men; "Open Shop"; Highest Salary; Permanent Position; Additional Bonus for Faithful Services; New York, Vicinity, and Western Points. Call or Address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for important Methodist Church, Virginia. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 Fifth Av., near 18th.

WANTED — Organist, Episcopalian, $150. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for Ohio church, $800. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED — Church organist for Alabama; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist, country Catholic church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED FOR UNITED STATES ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 2,360 3d Av., 749 6th Av., 2,308 8th Av., New York or 303 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars, Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED — Bright, trustworthy Christian American boy to take charge of advertising department and do general office work; must be well educated, neat, and thoroughly trustworthy; references required. F. & C., 462 East 136th St.

WANTED—Chorus tenors (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Bass for city church; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Tenor for Manhattan church; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Tenor for city church; $1,000. Webster Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cooks.

COOK and WAITRESS.—Together or separate. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

COOK.—First-class references; wages $30. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 Riverside.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS. — By day; sleep home. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 Riverside.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER or CHAMBERmaid and Waiting.—References. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 Riverside.

HOUSEWORKER, &c.—By general housework or chambermaid and waitress; $18; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

HOUSEWORKER. — Colored; experienced all branches; apartment preferred; sleep in or out; city references. Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 59th St. Tel. 4786 Columbus.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Superior laundry for ladies' fine waists and lingerie; beautiful work at moderate prices. Domestic Institute, 22 East 30th St. Telephone 5094 Madison.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By American; city or country; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

NURSE.—References; city or country. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 Riverside.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER—Office Assistant—Four years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious; references; $12. Attentive, 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Six years' experience; capable of filling difficult position; best references; $18. Miss Conell, 168 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious; best references; $12, $15. Miss Post, 219 West 115th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER—Seven years' experience; trial will prove ability; unquestionable references; $15. T. J. H., 145 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER—bright, ambitious; six months' experience; neat, accurate; references; moderate salary. Helen, 149 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER—Three years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; references; no agencies; $10. Splendid, 148 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER wishes position with reliable firm; "experienced," that's all. I. A. W., Box 127 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—3 years' experience, brokerage, commercial; high school education. Miss Schur, Box 123 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; salary $8; reference. Miss Schneider, 338 40th St., Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous.

A TEACHER OF SCIENTIFIC PHYSICAL exercises would like a few clients; special exercises given to convalescents; indorsement of work by best physicians. G., Box 302 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG WOMAN desires responsible situation with reliable business house; references. Mathes, 78 West 126th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT wishes work evenings and Saturday; audits, statements, trial balances, bookkeeping, investigations, &c.; terms moderate; references. Accountant, 16 Waverley Place.

ACCOUNTANT.—Long experience; opening, closing, systematizing books; moderate rate. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

Butlers.

BUTLER. — English; highest personal references; last situation three years. English, 155 East 98th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Young man, age 28, married, with two children, (girls;) thoroughly competent; under glass or outside; written or personal references as required; at present employed by Mr. Dumont Clarke at Dumont. E. Evans, Dumont, N. J., care of D. Clarke.

GARDENER.—By experienced gardener to do all of jobbing in Greater New York. Beaulieu, Ozone Park, L. I.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

SECRETARY. — By attorney, stenographer, typewriter, notary; young man; energetic; thorough practical experience; best references. W. D., Box 160 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Young man; knows typewriting and general office work; experience; A1 references. James, Box 77 Times, Harlem.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HAROLD A. DEADMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the stock in trade of above bankrupt, consisting of a general stock of groceries and liquors, fixtures, etc., also two work horses, two sets of harness, (one nearly new,) and two covered delivery wagons, are offered for sale by Walter P. Long, Esq., receiver of said bankrupt.

Said stock, etc., will be sold by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, on Wednesday, January 31st, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., on the premises, 368 Third Avenue, Borough of Manhattan.

Dated New York, Jan. 23d, 1906.
Order of WALTER P. LONG, Receiver,
1 Beekman St., N. Y.

SAM'L T. CARTER, Jr., Attorney for Receiver, 18 Wall St., N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 8,253.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH STERN and ALBERT A. WINKLER, composing the firm of Stern & Winkler, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Joseph Stern and Albert A. Winkler, composing the firm of Stern & Winkler, of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of August, A. D. 1905, the said Joseph Stern and Albert A. Winkler, composing the firm of Stern & Winkler, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held in the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1906, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 26th, 1906.

NO. 8,640.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM LEVY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of ABRAHAM LEVY, of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1905, the said Abraham Levy was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1906, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 23d, 1906.

NO. 8,782.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALEXANDER DICKSON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Alexander Dickson, of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1906, the said Alexander Dickson was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1906, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 26th, 1906.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 8,626.—HERMAN A. RABINOWITZ, BENJAMIN WILENSKY, MEYER WILENSKY, and AARON WILENSKY, composing the firm of WILENSKY, RABINOWITZ & CO., Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Herman A. Rabinowitz, Benjamin Wilensky, Meyer Wilensky, and Aaron Wilensky, composing the firm of Wilensky, Rabinowitz & Co., of the City, County, and State of New York, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated January 19, 1906, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 5th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 20th, 1906.

NO. 7,174.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of C. W. BROWN COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of C. W. Brown Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1905, the said C. W. Brown Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, New York City, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1906, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 26th, 1906.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM G. REED, Bankrupt.—No. 8,720.

To the creditors of Abraham G. Reed of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1906, the said Abraham G. Reed was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1906, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before such meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, January 26th, 1906.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WM. BUDD CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Saturday, Feb. 10th, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at the Empire Storage Warehouse, 25 First Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of rolltop desks, tables, chairs, stools, letterpresses, &c., and one top wagon.

CLIFFORD G. BUDVIGH, Trustee.
BLACK, OLCOTT, GRUBER & BONYNGE, Attorneys for Trustee, 170 Broadway, New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAKER, MARY K.—THE PEOPLE OF THE State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to HENRY M. BAKER, James Chambers, Jeanette D. Chambers, John A. Chambers, Katherine Chambers, Catherine S. Fanning, Ellen S. Betts, descendants of William Krebs, the paternal grandfather of Mary K. Baker, deceased, who died before her, if any there be, who are unknown, and the successors in interest, if any, of said unknown descendants, and whose respective names, residences, and Post Office addresses are unknown; descendants of Ann Adamson, the paternal grandmother of Mary K. Baker, deceased, who died before her, if any there be, who are unknown, and the successors in interest, if any, of said unknown descendants, and whose respective names, residences, and Post Office addresses are unknown; the husband, heirs, and next of kin of MARY K. BAKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Henry M. Baker of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 17th day of November, 1902, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Mary K. Baker, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 16th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 17th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

FRANK T. FITZGERALD,
[Seal.] Surrogate.

HOLT, MARGARET C.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to the creditors of MARGARET C. HOLT, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, that the undersigned, Charles L. Holt, intends to apply to the Surrogate of New York County for letters of administration upon the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased under Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, limiting the penalty of the bond to be required of him to double the amount of the claims of the creditors against the estate presented to the said Surrogates, pursuant to this notice, or $5,000, whichever may be the larger amount, and that all the creditors of said deceased are hereby directed and required to present their claims in writing, duly verified, to the Surrogates of New York County, at their office in the County Court House, City Hall Park, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said county, on or before the 6th day of March, 1906.

Dated New York, January 26th, 1906.

CHARLES L. HOLT, Petitioner.
MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Petitioner, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

EDMONDS, JOHN H.—Surrogate's Court, Oneida County.—In the matter of the estate of JOHN H. EDMONDS, deceased. An intention to apply for letters of administration, with the will annexed, in the above-entitled estate having been shown to this court by the petition of Walter D. Edmonds and another for the issuance to him of such letters; now, therefore, pursuant to an order of this court duly made, filed, and entered on the 22d day of January, 1906, the consent of all the next of kin of said deceased having been first duly made and filed, notice is hereby given to provide by Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure to all creditors having claims against the estate of John H. Edmonds, late of the City of Utica, in the County of Oneida, and State of New York, deceased, to present their claims to Hon. F. M. Calder, Surrogate of Oneida County, at his office in the City of Utica, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of March, 1906.—Dated January 29th, 1906. PHILIP C. PECK,
Attorney for Petitioners, 31-33 Nassau St., New York City.

ROBERTSON, MARIA E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Maria E. Robertson, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at her place of transacting business, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of March next.

Dated New York, the 11th day of September, 1905.

JESSIE S. ROBERTSON, Executrix.
CHARLES A. DESHON, Attorney for Executrix, 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

THOMAS, JOSEPH D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH D. THOMAS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Crane & Lockwood, No. 46 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of August, 1905. WALTER ADAMS, Executor.
CRANE & LOCKWOOD, Attorneys for Executor, 46 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

DOYLE, PATRICK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PATRICK DOYLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Warren, Warren & O'Beirne, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of January, 1906.

PETER NOONE, Executor.
WARREN, WARREN & O'BEIRNE, Attorneys for Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

LOVEDAY, LOUISA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA LOVEDAY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 277 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of September, 1905. JOSEPH LOVEDAY, Administrator.
GARLAND, BOOTH & ARTHUR, Attorneys for Administrator, 277 Broadway, City of New York.

DAVIS, BENJAMIN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank F. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN P. DAVIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Shearman & Sterling, No. 44 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of July next.—Dated New York, the twelfth day of January, 1906. BERNICE CARMAN FRIED.
ERIC M. IVES, Executors. SHEARMAN & STERLING, Attorneys for Executors, 44 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

THOMPSON, JACOB H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Jacob H. Thompson, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business at the law office of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1905.

ARTHUR R. WENDELL, Administrator.
WARD, HAYDEN & SATTERLEE, Attorneys for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 8,671.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HUGO OSTEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1906, the said Hugo Osten was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 80 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1906, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Jan. 27, 1906.

NO. 8,675.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HAROLD A. DEADMAN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Harold A. Deadman, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1906, the said Harold A. Deadman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall St., New York, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1906, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 29th, 1906.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL BIRN, Bankrupt.—No. 8,728.

To the creditors of Samuel Birn, of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28d day of January, A. D. 1906, the said Samuel Birn was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 349 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1906, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, January 27th, 1906.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PARSHALL, PHEBE ANN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to George H. Parshall, as executor of Mary L. Williamson; George H. Parshall, Alvin Williamson, George H. Parshall as next of kin, heir, and assignee of legacy herein of Louisa J. Parshall, deceased; Emma L. Baker, Harry Hotto, Mary E. Wynans, Emeline S. Russell as executrix of Emeline P. Doan, Emmie S. Russell, George Doan Russell, Bertha Russell, Harriet Hartshorn, Laura A. Clark, Mortimer Smith, James F. Smith, Charles Smith, John Smith, George Warren, Mary Warren, Ann Maria Lamppman, Phebe A. Larson, Emma Meyers, Louisa Stewart, Albion Smith as administrator of John M. Smith, deceased; Albert Vermuele, Children's Aid Society, Home of Incurables, Peabody Home for Old Ladies, Ernest Parshall, George E. Parshall as sole heir and next of kin of James C. Parshall, deceased; Frederick Parshall, George Parshall (styled guardian in the will herein) as trustee of Phebe A. Parshall; Phebe A. Parshall, Daniel Barker, Jr., Elvira Dill, Sarah B. Winegar, Mary Ellison, William B. Hoyt, Charlotte A. Wright, Jennie D. Deyo, Jennie D. Deyo (styled guardian in the will herein) as trustee of Clifford Parshall Deyo, Clifford Parshall Deyo, Annie F. Shapter, Stephen D. Affleck, John J. Affleck, Henrietta Disbrow, Mrs. E. S. M. Wagner, Abraham J. Dittenhoefer as executor of Edward Prescott Barker, Sarah Hoyt, William H. Barker, Harry Hotto as executor of Frances C. Hotto, Harriet M. Worden, Annie Von Gven, Sarah Jessamine as sole heir and next of kin of Clementine Van Der Voort, Hester A. Honeywell, Mary Zurfluh, heir, husband, next of kin, executors or administrator, if any, and legal representatives of Mary Scott, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of PHEBE ANN PARSHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 23d day of February, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Sidwell S. Randall, as executor and trustee of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.

JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Cl

VAN SCHAICK'S COUNSEL CONFIDENT OF REVERSAL

Object to Judge Thomas's Charge to the Jury.

FIRE DRILLS DIDN'T MATTER

Defense Says They Could Not Have Saved Lives on Slocum—To Release Captain To-day.

William H. Van Schaick, former commander of the steamboat General Slocum, who was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment by Judge Thomas, in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court on Saturday, was compelled to pass Sunday in the Tombs, but will be released to-day on $10,000 bail, pending the appeal in his case.

Dudley F. Phelps, Jr., who, with ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer, defended Capt. Van Schaick, said yesterday that he felt confident there would be a new trial. Judge Thomas granted thirty days to the defense in which to prepare its papers. Two weeks more will in all probability be required by the United States District Attorney to make answer, and altogether it is unlikely that the case of Capt. Van Schaick will come before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals before the April term.

"We have so many objections and exceptions on the record," said Mr. Phelps, "that we feel certain of a reversal. Many of these objections were entered against Judge Thomas's charge to the jury.

"In relation to the third count of the indictment on which our client was found guilty, Judge Thomas charged that if in the opinion of the jury the proper maintenance of fire drills on board the Slocum would have tended to make the loss of life smaller, the jury should find Capt. Van Schaick guilty. We hold that Judge Thomas was wrong in so charging, because in doing so he left it open to the jury to guess on a question of fact.

"We showed on the trial that only two minutes and a half elapsed from the time the fire was discovered until the Slocum was grounded. We also introduced evidence to show that one minute after the discovery was made the flames were beyond control. We maintain that it would have required at least one minute to rig up the fire hose and start the pumps, and that for this reason the lack of fire drill could have had no possible bearing on the ultimate result."

Mr. Phelps said that the omission for which such heavy punishment was meted out to Van Schaick had been a matter of ecmmon practice among river captains for years and was still going on.

"One steamboat captain plying on the river and sound," he declared, "said that it would be as much as the job of any skipper of an excursion steamer was worth to insist that the owners offer such wages as would induce a crew to remain with a vessel long enough to make it possible to inaugurate proper fire drills.

"The work on board these steamers is hard, the hours long and irregular, and the pay low in comparison. The result is that the skippers are compelled to pick up their hands alongshore without any inquiry into their efficiency, sobriety, or general character. The result is that the crews they manage to scrape together are often a sorry lot.

"The owners are not anxious to make it worth while for good men to ship on excursion steamers, for in this trade more than elsewhere it is a question of making hay while the sun shines. The boat must be made to render enough revenue to pay for its maintenance and the investment involved in the few weeks the excursion season lasts."

UNION URGES GOULDEN BILL.

It Aims to Prevent Steamboat Disasters by Providing Efficient Crews.

The Central Federated Union instructed Herman Robinson yesterday, as the representative of the American Federation of Labor, to attend a hearing before the Marine and Fisheries Committee of the House of Representatives on Feb. 8, to use its influence to get the Goulden bill considered favorably.

This bill provides for the amendment of Section 4,463 of the Revised Statutes relating to the complement of the crews of vessels. It provides that no steamer carrying passengers shall depart from any port unless she have in her service a full complement of licensed officers and a full and a well-disciplined crew, including watchmen.

It also provides that, excepting steamers navigating rivers exclusively, at least 75 per cent. of the deck crew, exclusive of licensed officers, shall be individually effective, none of them to be less than 19 years of age, and all to have served at least three years at sea or on the great lakes.

Andrew J. Furuseth, President of the International Seamen's Union, said that the bill was intended to prevent such a happening as the Slocum disaster.

LOST ARTICLES

Found by advertising in The New York Times,

The best and cheapest medium for Lost and Found advertising. 10 cents a line.

The New York Times receives Lost and Found advertisements by telephone. Bill sent next day.

Telephone 1000 Bryant

LOST ARTICLES

10c. a line; 8t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Bank book No. 145,079, the New York Savings Bank; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

LOST—At the dinner of the Society of the Genesee, at the Waldorf-Astoria, Saturday evening, a silver matchbox; finder will be rewarded. Address E. M., Box 819 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Sable muff, with five tails; left in the train from Phelam leaving 5:18. Reward if left at Hotel Oxford, 58th St. and Park Av.

LOST—A suitable reward for diamond screw earring lost in 125th St. or on Amsterdam Av. car, between 125th St. and 159th St. Janitor, 521 West 159th St.

LOST—Thursday night, Jan. 25, lady's diamond screw stud pin, with small pearl. Liberal reward on return 6 East 69th St.

LOST—Fox terrier; white, black ears and eyes; liberal reward. 300 West 106th St.

LOST—Late on Thursday afternoon, either in the Palm Room at Delmonico's or in the Metropolitan Opera House, diamond broche with pendant diamond attached. Suitable reward will be paid for the return to M. A. K., Manhattan Hotel.

LOST—Sunday, Jan. 21, on 4th Av. car, entered at 38th St., or in 47th St., between 4th and 6th Avs., circular brooch, size of a nickel, of 13 diamonds. If returned to 70 Park Av. $40 reward.

LOST—Diamond screw earring, night of Jan. 24, at Hippodrome or going from Rochelle Restaurant, 75th St. and Columbus Av., to 143 West 72d St.; satisfactory reward at 143 West 72d St.

LOST—Monday evening, a gold locket and chain, marked "B. F. G.," with two photographs inside. A suitable reward will be paid by Wakeman, 3 West 87th St.

LOST—On Wednesday afternoon, antique enamelled pendant, "St. George and Dragon," 48th St., between Madison and 6th Avs.; reward. 743 Madison Av.

LOST—In parlor of Grand Union Hotel, about 10:45 A. M. Thursday, mink collar, with gold chain. Finder will be suitably rewarded at 34 East 53d St.

LOST—Bank Book No. 55, Hamilton Bank of New York City, special deposit department. Payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Between West 72d St. and 72d St. Subway, a silver gilt belt, gun metal buckle. Reward return 128 West 73d St.

LOST—Chain bracelet, with turquoises, between 70th and 73d St.; reward. 66 West 85th St.

$50 REWARD for the return of a lady's ring; rubies, surrounded by eleven diamonds. Mrs. W. P. St. Germain, 1,934 Lexington Av.

LESS TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

Exports from This Country Fell Off $2,400,000 Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The trade of the United States with Russia, including Asiatic Russia, in the fiscal year 1905, as shown by the records of the Bureau of Statistics, amounted to $28,800,000, of which $11,800,000 represented imports into the United States and $17,000,000 exports to Russia.

These figures are somewhat lower than the figures for the preceding year, when the total trade figures were in excess of $31,300,000, of which $11,900,000 was imports and $19,400,000 exports. The shrinkage is due largely to the war and the unsettled condition of the country.

These figures do not include the entire trade movement between the two countries. Goods shipped from this country and ultimately reaching Russia, and vice versa, are often consigned to ports of intermediate countries and transshipped, particularly raw cotton, the largest item of American exportation to Russia.

It is stated that a "conservative estimate of the total value of the commerce, both direct and indirect, would place the value at not less than $55,000,000 to $60,000,000, of which $45,000,000 to $50,000,000 represent the value of goods shipped to Russia from this country and about $10,000,000 the value of goods shipped from Russia to the United States."

The principal imports into Russia from the United States for the calendar year 1903, the latest year for which complete returns for the entire empire are available, were raw cotton, machinery, chiefly agricultural machinery of the more complex type; iron and steel, copper, and dyes. The principal imports into the United States from Russia are raw materials, principally wool, hides, and skins, other articles being vegetable fibres, mainly flax and hemp; India rubber, furs and furskins, licorice root, hair, and manganese ore.

Of the total imports into Russia over the European frontier in 1904 the share credited to the United States constitutes 10.7 per cent., while of the total imports into this country during the fiscal year 1905 the share credited to Russia is 1.5 per cent.

NEGROES PELTED WITH EGGS.

Gang of Young White Toughs Busy at Subway Station.

Colored men and women who ventured down into the Subway at Sixty-sixth Street last night did so at the peril of a bombardment of old eggs. Gangs of small boys, encouraged by their elders, were out to show race animosity, and they made several colored persons suffer in feelings and raiment. The boys are believed to have come from the district west of Tenth Avenue, where the swarming negro and white populations are constantly at odds. Recently the feeling there has been unusually bitter.

Gangs of boys, from 8 to 12 years old, hung around the two Subway entrances at various times in the evening. They let young negro men alone, but those who were not likely to run fast were made targets. The boys let the negroes get about half way down the stairs and then let their eggs go.

One aged negro who went down into the Subway about 6 o'clock was attacked. An egg hit his wife on the back and spattered all over her coat. Another struck him on the hat. He was nimbler than his gray hair would indicate. He dashed up the steps and chased some small boys he saw racing south along Broadway. The boys dodged in and out, but at Sixty-fourth Street he came up with them. He caught one and was boxing his ears when he found himself suddenly in the midst of a crowd of white men, who began to hustle him about and threatened him with dire punishment if he should do anything more to the boy. He tried to drag the lad to the police station, but the crowd made him let his prisoner go. His wife came up and urged him away, the white men jeering him as he went.

After he had gone the two boys began exhibiting to the men eggs they still had in their pockets, and boasted that those were for other negroes. Other boys came up, and soon a gang of twelve were together in the middle of the street. After waiting a while they marched off toward Tenth Avenue, saying they would be back to the Subway again. The white men encouraged them.

No policemen were about to stop the young roughs.

AFTER SHERIFF MEYERROSE.

District Attorney Questions Release of Women from Queens Jail.

Sheriff Joseph Meyerrose of Queens County may be removed from office if an investigation begun by District Attorney Ira G. Darrin meets with the results which the District Attorney of Queens believes it will. According to Mr. Darrin, the Sheriff violated his oath of office when he discharged from the Queens County Jail in Long Island City three young women who were arrested in a raid on a resort in Borden Avenue.

City Magistrate Smith committed the three women to the Queens County Jail each for a term of sixty days on a charge of vagrancy. The proprietor of the resort was held, and his case is set down for trial to-morrow. The District Attorney hoped to convict him with the testimony of the three women, but he learned the other day that they had been discharged after they had served twenty days. The Sheriff says Magistrate Connorton ordered the women's release. Mr. Darrin says they should not have been released unless the Sheriff received an order from the County or Supreme Court to do so.

Sheriff Meyerrose's lawyer, John M. Cragen, said yesterday:

"If District Attorney Darrin lays his charges before Gov. Higgins, as they say he will, why, the Sheriff will be fully exonerated, and if there is any blame, it will have to be put on Magistrate Connorton."

Sheriff Meyerrose is a Democrat. His friends say that the Republicans and Municipal Ownership men who control most of the offices in Queens are trying to annex the Sheriff's office.

RIIS WINDOW DEDICATED.

Simple Ceremonies in the Church of the Resurrection in Richmond Hill.

The memorial window placed in the Church of the Resurrection in Richmond Hill, L. I., by Jacob A. Riis in memory of his wife was dedicated yesterday morning by the Rev. William P. Evans, assisted by the Rev. Joshua Kimber and the Rev. Charles Camp. Mr. Riis was present, with several members of his family. The rector referred in his sermon to Mrs. Riis, and spoke briefly of her character, which he portrayed as one of rare beauty.

The window depicts the Good Shepherd and is appropriately inscribed.

NEW TESTAMENT HIS UNDOING

It Identifies Prisoner as a Man Wanted for Burglary, Police Say.

Patrolman Roos of the East 104th Street Station arrested a young man as a suspicious character at 2 o'clock yesterday morning at the corner of 101st Street and Second Avenue. At the police station he gave the name of James Parks, and said he lived at 129 East 110th Street.

When he was searched a New Testament was found in his pocket, on the fly leaf of which was written "from the prison chaplain of the Tombs, to Joseph Riley." A person of that name has been sought by the police of this precinct in connection with a burglary at 237 East 102d Street. The prisoner stoutly denied that he is Riley. Roundsman Tulley, who says he knows Riley well, contradicted him.

He was held in $1,000 bail in the Harlem Court on a charge of burglary.

Anti-Liquor Bill in Jersey.

Leading Roman Catholic and Protestant clergymen of New Jersey will meet at Trenton this afternoon to decide on the final form of a bill to be presented to the Legislature for the regulation of the saloon business in that State. The meeting will be attended by four Bishops, including two of the Protestant faith, and by many Catholic priests and Protestant clergymen.

BIG STRIKE THREATENED TO SAVE HOUSESMITHS

Central Federated Union Plans Building Trades War.

WOULD IGNORE AGREEMENT

Unions Will Be Asked to Declare Themselves on Friday—Speakers Favor a Finish Fight.

Within a week an attempt will be made to get the unions now under the arbitration agreement to disregard it and plunge the city in the biggest building fight it has yet seen in order to preserve the Housesmiths' Union from going to pieces. It is admitted by union men that the Housesmiths' Union was wrong when it ordered the strike against Post & McCord and refused arbitration, but it is known that many of the rank and file of the other unions object to working with non-union men and witnessing the wiping out of an entire union.

The question as to what action the unions will take will be decided at a meeting of the general executive board of the Central Federated Union on Friday night, when affiliated unions in the building trades will be asked to declare themselves. If these unions are unwilling to strike on behalf of the Housesmiths or go to any expense required to help them they may be suspended from the central body.

The decision to use the Central Federated Union to try to start another building trades war was reached at a general meeting of the Housesmiths' Union, at Maennerchor Hall, on Saturday night. It was also decided to make an appeal to the unions and to the American Federation of Labor for financial aid.

The matter was brought up before the Central Federated Union yesterday by Delegate Kelly of the Housesmiths' Union. In the meantime, discontented persons had been doing missionary work among the rank and file of the unions which are loyal to the arbitration agreement.

Says Great Struggle Is Coming.

"We are against the greatest combination of capitalists in the country," said Kelly. "The coal strike was not in it with the struggle that is coming. The open shop has been declared all over the country and we are powerless without the aid of the other unions. We have arrayed against us the United States Steel Corporation, the National Manufacturers' Association, controlled by Parry; the Citizens' Industrial Association, controlled by Post, and the Building Trades Employers' Association, controlled by Eidlitz. We are swamped by new men who have been brought from Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities, and it is now for the unions to step in and see that we are not wiped out. We want financial aid first, then assistance of another kind."

A motion to send a circular to the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades asking for financial assistance for the housesmiths was made, but some of the delegates laughed at it.

"Do you think that would help the housesmiths?" asked Delegate Hatch of the Upholsterers' Union. "Financial assistance is good in its way, but the very unions that are helping to kill the housesmiths' organization will be the unions that will be going through the farce of giving financial assistance. The situation is a serious one for the building trades unions. They are tied up with this arbitration agreement, and are in the power of the employers."

It was then suggested by Hatch that all the unions in the building trades, both in the central body and out of it, be summoned to attend a meeting of the Executive Committee of the central body and asked to declare where they stand. If they were not willing, arbitration agreement or no arbitration agreement, to refuse to work with nonunion housesmiths, then they should be expelled from the central body.

The Unions Represented.

The following unions in the building trades are represented in the Central Federated Union: Brotherhood of Carpenters, Elevator Constructors and Millwrights, Journeymen Stone Setters, Tile Layers, Modellers, Mosaic Workers, Marble Workers, Metallic Lathers, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, Roofers and Water Proof Workers, Decorators, Heat and Cold Insulators, Slate and Tile Roofers, Cement Masons, Hoisting Engineers, Housesmiths and Bridgemen's, and the Plumbers and Plasterers'. The bricklayers' unions are not represented in the central body.

Some of the delegates declared in favor of a general strike of all the unions. The central body could not order the strike, but it could expel unions which refused to strike. Delegate Paulitsch of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers made himself unpopular by giving it as his opinion that the unions were helpless, and that sooner or later the open shop would prevail in all the trades. As he went on the dissatisfaction at his remarks increased, and Delegate Holland of the Eccentric Firemen's Union said that Post & McCord could not have a better advocate.

"If the unions had followed the advice of clean labor leaders," said Delegate Delaney of the Granite Cutters, "matters would not have come to this pass, so that it is not all the fault of the employers. They signed the arbitration agreement, and while a union is being destroyed they stick to the old moth-eaten argument that they must keep the agreement. If all the unions strike, even if the employers rip them up the back, the unions will get together as they have never done before as a result, instead of fighting one another." [Applause.]

Several other delegates declared that the arbitration agreement should not count if it was necessary to order a general strike to save the housesmiths' organization.

It was decided to ask President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor to call a session of its Executive Committee in this city without delay to take hold of the building trades situation and to issue a general appeal for aid for the housesmiths in the meantime.

BANKS FIGHT COLBY MOVE.

They Are Trying to Head Off a New Jersey Investigation.

The banks and trust companies of New Jersey will fight the Colby resolution introduced in the State Legislature two weeks ago providing for an investigation of the trust companies, State banks, savings banks, and insurance companies of the State. A secret conference of representatives of banking interests was held in Paterson on Friday and it was decided to retain ex-Gov. John W. Griggs to appear against the resolution.

The New Jersey State Bankers' Association are the prime movers in the attempt to head off an investigation. They have sent out to every financial institution in New Jersey a circular letter requesting the officers of these institutions to use their influence against the resolution.

"It is believed," declares the circular of the Bankers' Association, "that its (the resolution's) introduction would be a mistake and that its adoption might prove a calamity. It directly reflects on every trust company, State bank, and savings bank in New Jersey, and indirectly upon every National bank.

"The recital in the resolution that doubts have arisen as to the conduct and management of the trust companies, State banks and savings banks, and the sufficiency of the supervision and control of said companies and the safeguards provided by law tends to excite in the public mind an unjustifiable distrust of the financial institutions of the State. Its adoption, followed by a drag-net investigation by a legislative committee possibly actuated by political motives, might very well result in wholesale withdrawals of deposits and a general unsettling of financial confidence, with a result

Royal

Baking Powder

is the greatest of modern-time helps to perfect cooking.

BUTLER'S THEFT FOILED BY A SHREWD WAITRESS

He Spurned Her Offer to Get Him a New Place.

THEN SHE LAID HER PLANS

And He Walked Into the Police Trap with a Big Armload of Stolen Silver.

The honesty and quick wit of Maria Herrmann, 22 years old, a waitress, helped by the West Orange police, resulted in the capture soon after midnight yesterday morning of Paul Schroeder, a butler, who had just robbed the house of his employer, Oscar L. Gubelman, in Northfield Avenue, of goods valued at $1,000. The girl is employed by the family of Stephen Van Rensselaer, across the street. Schroeder has been quite attentive to her.

After working hours every evening, when it wasn't too cold—and it hasn't been lately—Marie has strolled out to the fence line, and the handsome Schroeder, twirling his long French mustachios, stood there and poured airy nothings into her ears. Marie used to think the handsome foreign butler was just about the nicest man in the neighborhood.

A few days ago the Gubelman family went to Philadelphia on a visit. They announced that soon after their return they proposed to go to Europe for a long trip, and would discharge all their servants. Schroeder seemed to be very much discouraged at the prospect, and made frequent trips to the wine cellar.

On Saturday evening after she had shined up the silver and put everything to rights, Marie strolled out to the front of the place and leaned on the fence. Almost immediately Schroeder crossed the road and started to talk to her.

"Marie, we have all got to go away next week, and I am going, too; I don't think you will ever hear from me again," said he, explaining that all the servants were going to be discharged.

Marie said she didn't like the prospect.

"I'll tell you what we'll do, Marie," said Schroeder, according to the girl; "there's a lot of silver and valuable stuff in that house. We'll just pack it up and go away together. We'll go to New York and live high."

"Don't do that, Paul," the girl replied. "That wouldn't be right. I know a man who can get you a new position, and it won't be necessary for you to steal."

She didn't persuade Schroeder, and he soon went back to the house. The girl hurried to the employment agency of Alfred Outrupp and told him she wanted to get a place for a butler she knew. Mr. Outrupp said he had no calls for one at present.

"But it is very important; he must have the place to save his name from disgrace," declared the girl desperately.

This aroused Mr. Outrupp's curiosity and by questions he brought out the story. He convinced her that the butler ought to be arrested and on his advice the girl went home to tell the story to Mr. Van Rensselaer. On her way she met Policeman McDonald and told him to have a policeman at the Van Rensselaer house at midnight. Then she told Mr. Van Rensselaer of the occurrence and also of a plan she had thought up to catch Schroeder. Mr. Van Rensselaer approved of her plans and told Police Chief Bamford, who agreed to the plan and sent extra men around.

Then the girl went over the back way to the Gubelman house. Going to the rear door, she called softly:

"Paul, Paul, come out. It is Marie."

Paul came out in a jiffy, and to him the girl outlined her plan. Schroeder was to take all the valuable stuff he could lay hands on, bundle it up and take it into the cellar of the Van Rensselaer house, where she would hide it. Then he was to go back to bed and "discover" the burglary next morning. He was to leave a window open to show how the "burglars" got in. The pair would go away in a day or two, taking the booty with them.

Paul agreed, stole the stuff, and took it to the cellar, where Policeman McDonald arrested him.

Schroeder was dazed. He looked first at the girl and then at McDonald, but seemed not to comprehend it all. At last he said:

"Did you do this, Marie?"

"Yes, I did," the girl replied. "Did you think I would help you to steal when I offered to get you honest work? You were a fool. I am glad you are caught."

Schroeder had stolen several dozen solid silver spoons of all kinds, some solid silver table utensils, ivory-handled silver knives, carving sets, a gold and plate-glass clock, silver picture frames, a fur-lined overcoat, valued at $200, and an enormous quantity of fine Mexican and lace table linen. How the man managed to carry the stuff is more than the police can figure.

The police are trying to find Schroeder's record.

BANK INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

Stevens, the Gas Investigator, May Head the Eight.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—As the impression that the Senate leaders cannot prevent an investigation of the Banking Department gains ground interest increases in the probable make-up of the investigating committee of eight. The Wainwright resolution for an inquiry will be taken up to-morrow night.

That Wainwright of Westchester, Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Banking, would be a member is not doubted. Alfred E. Smith (Second N. Y.) is the ranking Democrat on the Assembly Banks Committee, and that he would represent his party for the Assembly is probable. Smith has become one of the leaders of the Tammany Hall contingent, and his appointment would be satisfactory all around.

For the other three Assembly places Charles of Montgomery, Cowan of Delaware, and Stanley of New York look the best timber, if the membership is restricted to the committee.

All five have enviable records in the Assembly. Charles is a business man, Stanley is engaged in foreign commerce, and Cowan is a banker.

Senator Stevens heads the Senate Banking Committee, and no doubt could head the investigating committee if he desired. He was the head of the Gas Investigating Committee of last session. The other members of Banks are Senators Barnes, Prime, Gardner, Gates, Foley, and Hamilton.

We don't just shout from the house-tops, "Two-shoe Shoe."

We tell you that "Two-shoe Shoe" means comfort for any man with low insteps.

Because the shoe is a real combination of two shoes—the upper of one on the lower part of a larger size.

That means a snug fit over a low instep, and saves the foot from crowding down.

$5.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

Monday, January 29th.

LAST Saturday the Subway Store looked like a Bee Hive all day. Even from distant points up the State, in Connecticut and New Jersey men had come to invest in Trousers.

At 10:30 this morning opens the second week of the great Trousers event.

No matter with what sort of a coat and vest you want to wear; them you will find the Trousers here—and at $2.55.

BROADWAY—CORNER—CHAMBERS

OFFICE FURNISHINGS.

CLEARANCE SALE:

ROLL TOP DESKS,

FLAT TOP DESKS, REVOLVING DESK CHAIRS, DIRECTORS' TABLES, LEATHER COUCHES, HAT TREES AND STANDS; ALSO

CARPETS, RUGS, LINOLEUM.

IN DESIGNS PARTICULARLY SUITABLE FOR OFFICE SERVICE. ALL WILL BE CLOSED OUT

At Prices to Insure Immediate Sale!

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

SIXTH AVE., 13TH and 14TH STS.

Combination Sale

This great sale is to keep us busy during our dull season. It's the Tredwell, Schneider & Thomas and J. H. Miller's stock. Only the finest imported materials of this Fall and Winter and last Spring and Summer. We quote their prices from the original tickets and ours.

Overcoats—	Their price,	$60 to $90; our price,	$25
Suits—	" "	$60 to $80; " "	$20
Fancy Silk Vests—	" "	$18 to $25; " "	$5
Trousers—	" "	$14 to $20; " "	$5

Sale on second floor.

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Broadway & Ninth Street.

Good Garb Going!

This Will Appeal to You

$30 Suitings Former Prices $40—$45—$50

[JUST 57 SUITS LEFT.]

HANSEN & SHACKLETON

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AMUSEMENTS

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42 St. West of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER Present FAY TEMPLETON in Geo. M. Cohan's 45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY Xtra Mts. Lincoln's & Wash'ton's Birthdays.

BROADWAY Thea. B'way & 41 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. WED. & Sat. 2:15 Wed'y Mat. at pop. prices—50-75-$1-$1.50. ELSIE JANIS IN THE VANDERBILT CUP with Barney Oldfield's automobile race effect

LIBERTY THEATRE, 42 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat., 2:15. GEORGE H. BRENNAN presents THE CLANSMAN by THOMAS DIXON, Jr.

NEW YORK Theatre, B'way & 45 St. Evs. 8:15. Prices 25, 50, 75c. & $1. Pop. Mat. Wed. 25, 50, 75c. Reg. Mat. Sat. To-night at 8:15, Klaw & Erlanger present THE ROGERS BROS. IN IRELAND John J. McNally's Latest Mirth Provoker.

Have you seen THE CLANSMAN?

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. $1 Mats. Wed. & Sat. TO-NIGHT THE TUNEFUL COMIC OPERA, MEXICANA With Thomas Q. Seabrooke, Christie MacDonald, Joseph Herbert, and Blanche Deyo.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. $1 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. Souvenirs To-Night FOUNTAIN PENS —Commemorating— 100th Performance of THE EARL AND THE GIRL With EDDIE FOY.

FIELDS 42d St., W. of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 50c, 75c, $1 Louis Mann & Clara Lipman in JULIE BONBON

Have you seen THE CLANSMAN?

HUBER'S 14th St. MUSEUM

FIRST APPEARANCE. 8th Wonder of the World, Josephine Myrtle Corbin, the 4-Legged Woman. Specially engaged at enormous salary. Ladies and children should come afternoons and avoid the crowds at night. 50 Other New & Interesting Features. THEATRE—20 Star Acts—20.

NEW YORK MAT. DAILY Hippodrome THOMPSON & DUNDY, MANAGERS' A Society Circus WITH COURT OF THE GOLDEN FOUNTAINS Evs. at 8. Mats. (25c. to $1, exc. Sats.) at 2.

COLONIAL B'way & 62d Daily Mts. 25 SARAH FRENCH & J. JAABON MILLER & CO., LESLIE & DAILEY, Matthews & Ashley, Carter de Haven & Flora Parker.

ALHAMBRA 7th Av. 126 St. Daily Mats. 25c. MASCOT MOTH, CARLETON MACY & MAUDE HALL, Patty Bros., Nichols Sisters, Howard & Bland, Etc.

14th St. THEA. At 6th Av. Popular Prices Nights, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. No Cheap Claptrap, but a Brilliant Sensation. BEDFORD'S HOPE. THE GREAT AUTO RACE AT 10 NIGHTLY.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St. 25, 50, 75, 1.00. DAILY MATS. 25, 50c. Arthur Prince, Clarice Vance, Clayton White & Marie Stuart, Idalene Cotton & Nick Long, Ned Nye & Girls, etc.

Madison Sq. THEA. 24 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LAST WEEK HENRI de VRIES in "A CASE OF ARSON." N't w'k—"LUCKY MISS DEAN." Seats Thurs.

DON'T MISS LAST TIMES IN NEW YORK PROCTOR'S 58th ST. R. A. ROBERTS

Proctor's Daily Mat. 25c. 5th Av.—Merchant Venice. 25, 50. 23d St.—Star Vaude. 25, 50. 58th St.—Star Vaude. 25, 50. 125th St.—Capt. Swift. 25, 50.

GARRICK THEA. 35th St. 'Phone 351—38. Wm. H. Reynolds.....President. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. THE LITTLE GRAY LADY

MAJESTIC Ev. 8:15. Mt. Wed. & Sat. Jas. J. Corbett Cashel Byron's Profession. WEST END DAVID HIGGINS Mat. Wed. "His Last Dollar" 15 & 25c.

Manhattan Broadway & 33d St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:30. BEFORE AND AFTER

SPECIAL LAST TIMES IN NEW YORK PROCTOR'S 58th ST. R. A. ROBERTS

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evs. 8:15. Only Mat. Sat. 2:15. MAXINE ELLIOTT in HER GREAT MATCH.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St., bet. 7th & 8th Avs. Mat. Daily Melbourne Macdowell & Co., Chinko, & others.

JOE WEBER'S Music Hall. Twiddle-Twaddle Evenings at 8:10. Only Matinee Sat.

FAREWELL APPEARANCE HIPPODROME SENSATION AT PROCTOR'S 23d ST. AGOUST FAMILY

CIRCLE Thea. B'way & 60 St. MATS. DAILY Gay Masqueraders & BURLESQUE. VAUDEVILLE

DON'T MISS LAST TIMES IN NEW YORK PROCTOR'S 58th ST. R. A. ROBERTS

Yorkville. 86 St., nr. Lex. Av. MAT. TO-DAY. WM. J. KELLY "Shenandoah"

SPECIAL LAST TIMES IN NEW YORK PROCTOR'S 58th ST. R. A. ROBERTS

THE GOTHAM EAST 125th St. Mat. Tuesday—Rose Eytell's London Belles.

FAREWELL APPEARANCE HIPPODROME SENSATION AT PROCTOR'S 23d ST. AGOUST FAMILY

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. BARRIE'S PETER PAN

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. ETHEL BARRYMORE in J. M. Barrie's play, ALICE-SIT-BY-THE-FIRE. Also PANTALOON, with Lionel Barrymore Tuesday, 2:15, Russian Players' Matinee, "TSAR FEODOR," by Tolstoi.

Knickerbocker B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only, 2:15. FRITZI SCHEFF in MLLE MODISTE.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Geo. V. Hobart's Musical Satiretta, COMING thro' the RYE

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. ROBERT LORAINE Bernard Shaw's Man and Superman.

SAVOY THEATRE, B'way & 34th St. Ev. 8:15. Matinee Thurs. and Saturday, 2:15. JAMES K. HACKETT | In "THE WALLS MARY MANNERING | OF JERICO."

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:15. THE LION AND THE MOUSE

LYCEUM THEATRE.....SPECIAL TO-DAY AT 3:30. LAST RECITAL. BEATRICE 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50. HERFORD In Her Original Monologues.

DALY'S THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. ELLIS JEFFREYS & her company, inc. Frank Worthing & Guy Standing in Alfred Sutro's Comedy Success, THE FASCINATING MR. VANDERVELDT

"The kind of a play that appeals to people who take their minds with them to the theatre."—Ev. Telegram.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE CLANSMAN?

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. This Evening, at 8—FAUST. Emma Eames, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Caruso, Plancon, Campanari, Begue. Cond., Franko.

Wed. Ev., Jan. 31, at 8. Double Bill—PAGLIACCI, Alten; Caruso, Campanari, Reiss. Parvis. Cond. Vigna. Preceded by HAENSEL UND GRETEL. Abarbanell, Alten, Homer, Weed; Goritz. Cond. Franko.

Thurs. Ev., Feb. 1, at 8—Special Performance. RIGOLETTO. Abott, Jacoby, Bauermeister, Mapleson, Vail; Caruso, Scotti, Journet, Begue, Muhlmann, Dufriche, Paroli. Cond., Vigna.

Fri. Ev., Feb. 2, at 7:30—MEISTERSINGER. Alten, Homer; Knote, Van Rooy, Goritz, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann, Dufriche. Cond., Herts.

Sat. Aft., Feb. 3, at 2—LA BOHEME. Sembrich, Alten; Caruso, Campanari, Journet, Parvis, Rossi, Dufriche. Cond., Vigna.

Sat. Ev., Feb. 3, popular prices, at 8—AIDA. Emma Eames, Edyth Walker; Dippel, Scotti, Plancon, Muhlmann, Paroli, Cond., Vigna.

*WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PL. THEATRE. Every Evg. & Sat. Mat., The Great Laughing Success, 'Der Kilometerfresser' ('The Road-Burner.')

CARNEGIE HALL, Thurs. Aft., Feb. 1, at 3. SONG RECITAL SEMBRICH

Mr. ISIDORE LUCKSTONE at the Piano. Prices: $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50. Boxes, $15, $18. Tickets on sale at Box Office, Carnegie Hall, and at Luckhardt & Belder's, 10 East 17th St.

BELASCO Theatre. Ev. 8. Mat. Sat. 2. Xtra Mat. Next Thurs., Feb. 1. DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST. By DAVID Belasco.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. 457th Time in N. Y. To-night. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. DAVID BELASCO presents' 2d year in N.Y. WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER.

Have You Seen THE CLANSMAN?

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. Last Week of Mrs. Leslie Carter as "Zaza." DAVID BELASCO presents Mrs. LESLIE CARTER in Mr. Belasco's version of "ZAZA"

Note.—Mrs. Carter has consented to give a Wed. Mat. this week. POPULAR PRICES. Last Zaza Mat. Sat. 2—Eve. 8. NEXT WEEK Mrs. Leslie Carter as "Du Barry." Seats on Sale Thursday.

THE CHARITY BALL, For the Nursery and Child's Hospital, WALDORF ASTORIA, Thursday Ev., Feb. 1. Boxes at 33 East 33rd St. Tickets at 16 W. 11th, Fifth Av. Trust Co., 88 Riverside Drive, 116 Fifth Av., 4 E. 7th & 15 W. 54th St.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM In THE SQUAW MAN

GARDEN Theatre. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Popular Price Wed. Mat. Best Seats $1.00. RAYMOND HITCHCOCK in THE GALLOPER By Richard Harding Davis.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-day, 25c. 15, 25, 35, 50 & 75c. Caroline May, The Factory Girl

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 25, 50 & 75c. ERNEST HOGAN in RUFUS RASTUS

MURRAY HILL 42d St. & Lex. Av. Mat. To-day, 25c. 25, 35, 50, 75c. A WIFE'S SECRET

FRENCH COOKS' BALL. Terrace Garden, February 1st. Only French Ball of the Season. Display of Culinary Art by celebrated Chefs. Afternoon and Evening. Fine Music. Supper Unexcelled. Celebrated Soloists. Tickets from Chefs of Leading Hotels.

FAREWELL APPEARANCE HIPPODROME SENSATION AT PROCTOR'S 23d ST. AGOUST FAMILY

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX

BARNUM'S GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; warmer to-day; fair to-morrow; southwest winds.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,538. * * * NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1906.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS Elsewhere.

JEROME WILL DEMAND DEUEL'S DISBARMENT

If He Ceases to be a Lawyer He Must Quit the Bench.

LOEB CAUTIONED DEUEL

Forbade Any Intimation That the President Had Authorized the Use of His Photographs.

It was learned yesterday that Acting District Attorney Nott has spent much time since the jury acquitted Editor Hapgood in going over the records in the criminal libel case and having transcripts made of all the parts of it referring to Justice Deuel.

This evidence will be used by District Attorney Jerome to support a request he will make to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the disbarment of Justice Deuel. Favorable action by the court on this request would, it is stated, imply the removal of the Justice from the bench, as he would be unable to hold a judicial place the moment he lost his standing as a lawyer. No move will be made, however, until after the return of Mr. Jerome from Lakeville next Monday.

Numerous rumors concerning Justice Joseph M. Deuel were set afloat yesterday, one story having it that he had resigned from the Court of Special Sessions. Over the telephone Justice Deuel was asked last night if he had resigned. He denied having done so, but declined to indicate his intentions.

That the members of the bar are convinced that Justice Deuel's speedy retirement is inevitable appears from the fact that there was much talk yesterday about the Mayor's selection of his successor. It was even asserted that the man was already picked out, and that the recent custom of filling vacancies on the Special Sessions bench by promotion of City Magistrates would be followed in this case.

It was reported in the Criminal Courts Building yesterday that Justice Deuel collapsed in the private chambers of the Court of Special Sessions on last Friday, and was removed to his home in a cab. That was the day the verdict was rendered against him in the libel suit he brought against Norman Hapgood, editor of Collier's Weekly.

That he was in the private chambers practically all the day is stated on good authority. Some time between 5 and 6 o'clock he was found by one of the attendants, it is reported, in a state of collapse, his pipe in his hand.

According to this report, the Justice was reluctant to leave the building, and two of his intimate friends were called to take him home. A statement was made yesterday that paralysis of the brain was threatening the Justice.

The preparations for the prosecution of Col. Mann, editor of Town Topics, on the perjury charge brought against him by Robert J. Collier, continued yesterday under the direction of Assistant District Attorney Hart, and with the help of James W. Osborne, counsel for the Colliers. Mr. Osborne and Mr. Collier were closeted with Mr. Hart all the morning yesterday. Acting District Attorney Nott joined them on several occasions.

Among the persons called in by them were four handwriting experts. They were A. E. Osborne of Rochester; Col. Hay of Washington; Cartoonist Tyrrel of Milwaukee, and David N. Carvalho of this city. All four testified in the trial of Roland B. Molineux.

These experts examined the letter from Count Reginald Ward to Moses Ellis Wooster on which appear the letters "O. K., W. D. M." The perjury charge against Col. Mann is based on his testimony that he didn't write the letters in question.

For comparison with those letters the experts received the specimen of Col. Mann's handwriting obtained by Mr. Osborne in the trial. It was said yesterday on good authority that the four handwriting experts were unanimous in their opinion that the letters on the Ward letter were written by Col. Mann. In connection with these proceedings a positive denial was made at the District Attorney's office yesterday that John Doe proceedings against Town Topics and Col. Mann were pending, or that an indictment against the editor would be returned by the present Grand Jury.

LOEB CAUTIONED DEUEL.

Forbade Intimation That Roosevelt Had Supplied Pictures for "Fads."

Considerable additional information was received yesterday in regard to the letter written by Secretary Loeb to Justice Joseph M. Deuel in December, 1903, with which were forwarded the corrected proofs of the article on President Roosevelt for "Fads and Fancies" and four photographs to be used in that work. The letter, it is said on the best authority, warned against the use of the President's presence in the "Fads and Fancies" gallery to boom the work or as a proof of official approval. To this warning Secretary Loeb added the words: "You know why."

At the same time new details were afforded concerning the much-talked-of proofs. The principal correction made on those proofs related to the portion of the story telling of President Roosevelt's life as a ranchman in the West. Two whole lines were found scratched out on the proof sheets. From these had been drawn a line to the margin, where were written about thirty words, meant to be substituted for the "killed" matter.

It was said yesterday by persons who have seen the proofs and who are also familiar with the President's hand that the writing on the proofs bears a close resemblance to Mr. Roosevelt's handwriting. But everybody admitted that notes scrawled down in such a manner must of necessity be deceptive as samples of handwriting and that it would take an expert to decide who penned those corrections.

The letter which has stirred up so much talk, besides drawing a positive disavowal from the White House, to be followed by a conditional admission of its authorship on the part of Secretary Loeb, began "My Dear Judge," and is said to have been dated Dec. 23, 1903. After brief mention of inclosed proofs and four photographs the letter said—in substance, if not in exact words:

"Don't use the photographs in any way to show that the President is authorizing their publication or indorsing the work. You know why."

A careful description of the four photographs followed. The first of these showed Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., playing tennis, and the writer went on to explain that the boy shown in the photograph as serving the ball was young Roosevelt. The second picture showed the President's Summer home at Sagamore Hill, while in the third the President himself appeared outside his home. The letter set forth that this picture was taken on the north side of the Sagamore Hill mansion.

President Roosevelt on his horse, Bleistein, was the subject of the fourth and last picture. Proceeding from the business at hand to more personal matters, Secretary Loeb's letter contained these words, which are explained by the stay of Justice Deuel at Lake George just about that time:

"I have read of your good luck in fishing up where you are. I am a poor fisherman myself."

The letter ended with the regards of the writer to Mrs. Deuel. It was signed, it was said yesterday, by Secretary Loeb and addressed to "Hon. Joseph M. Deuel." Written with a typewriting machine on the official White House paper, the letter covered a page and a half.

This letter is now in the hands of District Attorney Jerome, who took it along to his country home at Lakeville, where he is now enjoying a week of rest. Before he started for Lakeville an attempt was made by Col. Mann, through his counsel, Hoadley, Lauterbach & Johnson, to recover possession of the letter and the proofs. This effort was made, it was said yesterday by one in a position to know, that the documents might be turned over to a morning newspaper anxious to reproduce them in its columns.

A man carrying a letter from Col. Mann went to District Attorney Jerome, it was learned yesterday, and demanded the letters and the proofs. His demand was refused. Col. Mann repeatedly avowed that he was not responsible for dragging the President's name into the case, and that he would never have mentioned him at all had he not been forced to do so by District Attorney Jerome.

Mr. Jerome at first knew of one letter only, THE TIMES's informant explained, and that was the letter written by Secretary Loeb to Col. Mann last November to notify him that the President could not accept the presentation copy of "Fads and Fancies," and that this copy had been sent back to New York. When Mr. Jerome called on Col. Mann to produce this letter the Colonel pulled his whiskers and asked:

"Which one of the letters?"

The District Attorney jumped at the cue by asking:

"Have you more than one?"

"Oh, yes," replied Col. Mann. He was told at once to bring every letter he had. Having promised, he gave Cue No. 2 in about this form:

"And how about the proofs?"

"Bring all you have relating to the President's article," was Mr. Jerome's rejoinder.

HILL HASN'T PAID, IT SEEMS.

Intimates He Hasn't Got His Copy of "Fads and Fancies."

James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad, who has been mentioned as one of the subscribers to Col. Mann's "Fads and Fancies," yesterday admitted that he had put his name down for a copy of this well-advertised work.

"I have only a hazy recollection of the matter," added Mr. Hill, "but I do remember that I subscribed to some such book and gave instructions that it should be delivered to a historical society for its library."

Asked if the book had been delivered, Mr. Hill said:

"I don't know—but if it isn't delivered it won't be paid for."

KILLED GIRL, SHOT HIMSELF.

Crime of Youthful Italian Whose Attentions Were Spurned.

Josephine Gargone, a seventeen-year-old Italian girl, who had been in this country only three months, was shot and killed by Craniello Panovisco, 19 years old, at the corner of Garfield Street and Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, last evening. Panovisco turned the revolver upon himself after he had shot the girl, wounding himself in the jaw.

A policeman who heard the shots arrived in time to see the Italian stagger on the sidewalk with the revolver in his hand and then fall. He also saw the girl running across some vacant lots toward First Street. Before a store at 219 First Street the girl fell dead. Her home was at 217 First Street.

Panovisco was hurried to the Cumberland Hospital under arrest. He was either unable or would not tell why he had shot the girl, but those who know him explained that he had asked the girl to marry him, and that she had refused.

A great crowd of Italians gathered in and about the home of the dead girl after the shooting, gesticulating wildly and making threats.

MORTGAGE TAX REVENUE.

Recording Impost Netted $238,000 for the State in Seven Months.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Taxation of mortgages at the time of recording under the law of 1905 from July 1 to date has netted the State $238,000, according to the reports turned in to the Controller and State Tax Commissioners.

The amount collected was $514,000, which is offset by $38,000 for the cost of collection. Half the balance of $476,000 goes to the localities and half to the State, giving each $238,000. The amount, $514,000, represents the recording tax only. The annual tax is due Oct. 1.

CALIFORNIA TOURS.
The Southern Railway offers two high-class tours via Washington-Sunset Route to and through California and return, leaving Washington Feby 8th and March 8th, including two days New Orleans, one day San Antonio, one day El Paso for Juarez, Old Mexico, principal points in California, Salt Lake, Colorado, covering 26 days, under personal escort. Cost, including expenses, $185, $235, $230, according to tour selected. Offices, 1-371-849-1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

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TRUNK'S FALSE BOTTOM HID FORTUNE IN BONDS

Nearly $150,000 Worth Seized on Red Star Line Pier.

HOLDER REPUDIATES THEM

Isak Heicher, an Austrian Merchant, Says One Greenberg Lent Him the Trunk—Greenberg a Myth?

A big Government seizure was made yesterday when customs officials found, loosely packed between the false and real bottoms of a trunk belonging to Isak Heicher of Marjampol, Austria, Austro-Hungarian Government bonds and street railway and other bonds, which, according to the customs officials, are worth anywhere from $100,000 to $150,000. Following the seizure came the immediate announcement by Heicher that he knew absolutely nothing about the bonds, and that he was as ignorant as were the customs officers as to the identity of the real owner.

Heicher arrived in the second cabin of the Red Star liner Finland, in yesterday afternoon from Antwerp, and, according to the passenger manifest, came to this country to visit his sister, Mrs. Anna Lothrinter, of 42 Leonard Street, Brooklyn. As soon as he was ashore Customs Inspector Swanberg opened his baggage, which consisted of an old valise and one trunk, the latter an old black affair, that so far as its outward appearance went, was worth about $1.50.

Inspector Swanberg made a quick job of it, and was about to paste the customs "O. K." on the trunk, when he noticed that the bottom appeared to be about four inches thick. Making a second examination, he discovered that the trunk had two bottoms.

He called Deputy Collectors Norwood and Raczkiewics to his aid, and then a carpenter was summoned and the false bottom removed. Then the bonds came to light. There were at least 500 of them, some being the imperial Austro-Hungarian 4 per cents, others of Austrian and Hungarian banks and railroads, and corporations. An inspection of them indicated that every one of them was a genuine negotiable security.

Heicher, who stood near by, watching the carpenter rip open the trunk, turned pale, and when the bonds were brought out leaned over and murmured in German: "They are not mine." Then he added that not only were they not his own, but that the trunk, too, was owned by some one other than himself. A man named Moses Greenberg, whom he met in Nuremberg, Germany, he said, had lent him the trunk. Whether or not the bonds belonged to Greenberg, he said, he had not the least idea. Greenberg was almost a stranger to him, Heicher declared, and in their conversations never mentioned having so much money.

"Where is Greenberg?" asked an Inspector.

"He is on the Finland," answered Heicher.

Mr. Raczkiewics quickly glanced over the passenger list, and no one by the name of Greenberg appearing, asked Heicher if Greenberg was in the steerage.

Hunt for Greenberg Fails.

"I think he is," replied the Austrian, whereupon Raczkiewicz and Norwood told him he would have to go through the steerage and pick out his mysterious friend. Heicher went through the ship, but he failed to identify any of the people in the steerage as the man whom he said had given him the black trunk with the false bottom.

As Heicher speaks no English, an interpreter was sent for. Through the interpreter Heicher said that on his way to the United States he stopped over in Nuremberg, and there met Moses Greenberg. Greenberg, he added, was a companionable sort of a fellow, and as he was a stranger in the city, he was glad to make his acquaintance. It was then that he declared that Greenberg was on the Finland.

Greenberg, he continued, told him that he, too, was going to the United States, and he readily assented to a proposition from him to make the journey across the Atlantic in the same liner. He and Greenberg went to Antwerp, he said, and there booked on the Finland. Asked if Greenberg left the ship at Dover, England, he replied that he did not, as he had seen him nearly every day during the voyage.

"How about that trunk?" asked one of the Deputy Collectors.

"It was just this way," answered Heicher. "I had a good many clothes and no trunk, while Greenberg had a trunk and very few clothes. Greenberg took my things, rolled them into a bundle, and told me to put them into his trunk. He said I could use the trunk as my own until I got to the United States, and that after we landed he would call on me and take it again."

Heicher then said that Greenberg told him that the reason he lent him the trunk was because he wanted to oblige a friend. Exactly what he meant by this Heicher was unable to make clear.

All Gilt-Edge Securities.

There were probably 500 to 800 bonds concealed in the false bottom of the trunk. Many of them are torn and weatherworn about the edges, as though they had been stored away for some time. The coupons attached to many of them show that they have been clipped almost up to the present date. Among those examined so far are six Austro-Hungarian Government bonds for 1,000 crowns each, 4 per cent. bonds of the issue of 1900, and some maturing in 1909; one Government bond for 1,000 crowns of the issue of 1902; a railroad bond for 200 kroner, made out in the name of Rozsa Jacobovics, for 200 kroner, to mature in 1923; a bond of the street railroad in Budapest for 400 kroner; a ten-year 4 per cent. Government bond of the issue of 1902 for 500 crowns, and several 200 kroner railroad bonds; several 4 per cent Government bonds of the issue of 1892, 200 kroners each; a number of 600 kroner bonds of a Hungarian railroad; a 400 crown Government 4 per cent. of the issue of 1904; at least a dozen 3,900 kroner Government bonds, and innumerable bank bonds. Many of these latter are apparently issued by a Budapest bank.

The trunk with its contents was sealed and ordered sent to the public stores. Heicher was turned over to the immigration officials pending an investigation of his story. He will be taken to Ellis Island to-day, and coincident with the investigation that will be made there the Austro-Hungarian Consul General at this place, it is understood, will be asked to conduct another.

Trunk Sealed.

At 42 Leonard Street, Brooklyn, Mrs. Lorinther, Heicher's sister, said last night that she was expecting her brother in this country for a few weeks' visit, but denied that she had any information that could lead her to believe that he possessed so much money as was contained in the trunk with the two bottoms.

FAST SERVICE TO MEXICO.
The New York Central Lines have a fast service to Mexico via St. Louis, which shortens the time between New York and the City of Mexico several hours. See New York Central ticket agents for particulars.—Adv.

ROBERTS FOR 1,000,000 MEN.

Field Marshal Again Warns Britain of Her Peril from War.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—With the opening of the new parliamentary regime, Field Marshal Lord Roberts renews his campaign of warning to the country regarding the inadequacy of its defenses.

Addressing the members of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce to-night, he again affirmed that the nation was as absolutely unprepared for war as it was in 1899. He urged the adoption of a million men as the military standard, half of whom would be needed for the defense of India and the other half to fit the nation to maintain a European struggle.

Lord Roberts said he had heard of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance with enthusiasm, but he reminded his audience that national conditions and national necessities were subject to change, and that the alliance only applied to Asia and not to Europe, where the danger was greater.

GIRL SHOOTS HER FATHER.

Tries to Kill Herself—Sequel to Doctor's Divorce, Maybe.

LONG BRANCH, Jan. 29.—Dr. Harry H. Pemberton, one of the best-known physicians along the Jersey coast, was shot to-night by his daughter Charlena. The bullet passed through the back of his head. The injury is said not to be serious, but the doctor is suffering greatly.

Dr. Pemberton and his wife are divorced. They live here within about two blocks of each other. The trial of the doctor's suit for divorce two years ago attracted much attention. The couple had two children, a boy and a girl. They were present at many of the hearings here and at Jersey City, to which place the hearings were removed to accommodate New Yorkers called to testify on both sides.

The son of the couple has been ill at his father's home for some days. He and his sister have been in the habit of visiting their father regularly.

This evening the daughter called to see her brother. The shooting was in the hall. There is no clear account of what took place, and it is said that the shooting was accidental.

The young woman, however, tried to turn the weapon upon herself, but was prevented from doing so by her father. After being disarmed the young woman ran to the home of her mother where she now is.

SCRIMMAGE AT A SMOKER.

Stevens Institute Freshmen and "Preps" Wreck Things.

The Musical Club of Stevens Institute gave a smoker last night in the main hall of the Quartette Club Building, Hoboken. All four classes were present, and also fifty seniors from the Stevens Preparatory School. This will be the freshman class of next year.

The entertainment opened with songs by the Glee Club and by the quartette of the Institute, and things went along smoothly for about an hour. Because of the rivalry between the "Prep" boys and the freshmen, the Preps had a section at the front and the Preps had a section at the rear of the hall. The two classes rallied each other in the early evening, but everything was peaceful until the "Prep" boys brought forth a large cardboard, on which was "Down with Naughty Nine."

The "Prep" boys elevated one of their number on the shoulders of others, and he fastened the card near the ceiling. There was an instant rush by the freshmen. The "Preps" drove them back. The rush was repeated, and there was a scrimmage for about twenty-five minutes; then Policeman Breen was called in by the proprietor of the hall.

Breen went out to call for the reserves, but by the time they arrived everything was quiet and the concert was going on. The seniors, juniors, and sophomores had forced the freshmen back to their places and taken down the offending card.

Fourteen large tables, fifty chairs, and a dozen settees will have to go to the repair shop to-day.

OLD SENATORS WANT OFFICE.

Morgan, Aged 81, and Pettus, Aged 84, Candidates for Re-election.

SELMA, Ala., Jan. 29.—Letters were received in this city to-day from Senators Morgan and Pettus, announcing that they will be candidates for the United States Senate to succeed themselves.

Gen. Pettus is now 84 years old, and when his term expires in March, 1909, he will be 87 years old. He has had a career that would have furnished plenty of excuse for retirement from active life many years ago. He served as a Lieutenant in the Mexican war. He made a journey from Alabama to California on horseback in 1849. He returned in 1855 and was made a Judge. He served through the civil war, fighting in many battles, and finally becoming a Brigadier General. He then went back and practiced law until, at the age of 75, he was elected to the Senate. He is now serving his second term.

Senator Morgan is 81 years old. He also became a Confederate Brigadier General in the civil war. He was elected to the Senate in 1877, and at the end of his present term, in 1907, will have served thirty years.

POLYGAMY BEFORE DIVORCE.

Mgr. Moeller Expresses His Preference—Scores Miss Anna Hall.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29.—"Polygamy is preferable to divorce," declared Archbishop Moeller to-day at the sixth annual meeting of the federation of Catholic societies of Hamilton County:

"Divorce should be abolished," he said. "Polygamy is a lesser evil, as it is a grouping of wives and is hindered by expenses, while divorce is merely driving wives tandem, and the question of expense does not figure."

Mgr. Moeller also said: "Miss Anna Hall's bill which proposes that the incurably sick and hopelessly wounded be put to death by physicians is legalized murder. It is outrageous. It is directly against the commandment, 'Thou shalt not kill,' and is opposed to all the teachings of Christianity."

TAIGNY SAILS FOR NEW YORK.

Three French Cruisers Are Still at Willemstad, Curacao.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, Jan. 29.—M. Taigny, formerly French Charge d'Affaires at Caracas, sailed from here to-day on the Red D Line steamer Zulia for New York.

Three French cruisers and Admiral Bevos de la Peyrere are still here.

Steamship Line Rates. Niagara at all points at greatly reduced rates. Most ships—exclusive service.—Adv.

MISS ROOSEVELT HERE TO SHOP FOR WEDDING

Mr. Longworth with Her—Traffic Policeman Stops Them.

AT THE OPERA LAST NIGHT

The President's Daughter Will Be a Guest of the Robert Goelets Until To-morrow or Thursday.

Smilingly happy, although evidently wishing to avoid public notice, Miss Alice Roosevelt and her fiancé, Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, arrived in New York yesterday from Philadelphia to do some shopping in preparation for their marriage.

Mr. Longworth will return to Washington this afternoon. Miss Roosevelt will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet at 22 East Seventy-second Street until Wednesday night or Thursday morning, when she also will return. Both will go on a shopping tour to-day.

Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth arrived by Pennsylvania Road at 11:51 o'clock yesterday morning. The railroad had ordered a private car, but they declined it. As a compromise the Pennsylvania officials reserved for them the drawing room on the parlor car Alice. They were accompanied to this city by Miss Roosevelt's maid, whose duty it was to take care of "Toodles," a tiny Japanese poodle purchased by Mr. Longworth on the Taft Oriental trip. Mr. Longworth's valet carried his suit case, which, with a woman's traveling bag, was all the baggage carried.

A crowd awaited the arrival of the train. It included many professional and amateur photographers, and as Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth walked along the station platform and out of the gates to the ferry dozens of cameras clicked. Miss Roosevelt wore a gown of brown broadcloth and a velvet turban with a white plume. Mr. Longworth wore a high hat and a frock coat with a dark gray puff tie. As they walked along and the photographers followed Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth looked to the right and left good naturedly, but didn't stop. As the snapshotters increased in number Miss Roosevelt turned to Mr. Longworth and made brief comment. Mr. Longworth smiled and then looked straight ahead.

It had been intended that the ferryboat New Brunswick should be ready for the train passengers when Miss Roosevelt arrived, but it was a few moments late. Mr. Longworth and his fiancée were at the head of the string of passengers from the train as the upper entrance to the ferry was reached, and stood and chatted while waiting for the boat. The photographers were unrelenting in their pursuit, and pushed and jostled each other to get favorable positions. They kept up their attentions on board the ferryboat.

Miss Roosevelt walked with Mr. Longworth to the front of the upper deck, where she stood for a moment leaning over the rail watching a flock of sea gulls hovering about in mid-air. One of the more venturesome photographers walked up to the President's daughter and asked:

"Won't you be kind enough to pose for us, so that we may get a good picture out here in the sunlight."

Miss Roosevelt laughed as she replied: "Oh, well, I suppose I'll just have to do it."

Then she stood in full view, with Mr. Longworth beside her. For more than a minute the cameras were busy. Then Miss Roosevelt turned to walk into the women's cabin.

"Won't you please wait another moment," pleaded one who hadn't been able to get to the front for a snapshot.

"I'm sorry," responded Miss Roosevelt, with a laugh, "but I think you've had enough. Now, don't you?"

The camera man snapped while she spoke, and then, with Mr. Longworth, she entered the cabin and looked out over the North River. When they landed they passed through another crowd at the Twenty-third Street Ferry, which parted as Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth walked briskly to the street.

Just before leaving Philadelphia, Mr. Longworth, on behalf of Miss Roosevelt, had telegraphed to Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, asking her to join them at luncheon immediately on their arrival. Mrs. Vanderbilt accordingly sent an electric cab to the ferry. It was waiting when they got off the boat. As they walked to it Miss Roosevelt was smiled at by waiting men and women, and she smiled back at them. So did Mr. Longworth.

Their cab drove to Twenty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue. The chauffeur started to go up Fifth Avenue at that point, but a Traffic Squad policeman ordered the vehicle to turn back. Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth were not aware of the interference until the chauffeur turned about to Twenty-sixth Street, and then drove into Fifth Avenue. When they were told that a policeman had "held them up" on account of the traffic rules they both laughed.

Driving up Fifth Avenue, Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth alighted at Sherry's. There Miss Roosevelt telephoned to Mrs. Vanderbilt. After the telephone call Miss Roosevelt absentmindedly started to walk away without paying for the privilege.

"Beg your pardon," said the telephone operator, as he ran up in pursuit of them, "You forgot to pay for the call." He didn't recognize Miss Roosevelt or Mr. Longworth.

"Why, of course," replied Miss Roosevelt, laughing aloud. "It's 10 cents, isn't it?" She started to open her purse to pay the attendant, when Mr. Longworth hurried to the rescue.

"Here it is," he said to the operator, hastily digging into his pocket and producing a half dollar. He didn't wait for the change.

Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth walked to the Fifth Avenue Bank, and then to the St. Regis for luncheon. There Mrs. Vanderbilt was awaiting them. Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Miss Roosevelt's aunt, had also arrived, and was one of the party at luncheon.

After the luncheon Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth drove to the Goelet home, where they were lost to public view.

Mr. Longworth said to reporters:

"Miss Roosevelt and I have no formal engagements arranged for us while in New York. To-morrow I shall meet my

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Rockford Sanitarium, Winter—"The Virginian Winter"—adds life & character to the highball.—Adv.

OPERATION ON DR. McCOSH.

Surgeon-Specialist in Appendicitis at Last Has That Disease Himself.

Dr. Andrew J. McCosh of 16 East Fifty-fourth Street, one of the most noted operators for appendicitis among New York's surgeons, had his own appendix removed Friday night in the Presbyterian Hospital.

Dr. McCosh is himself head house surgeon of the Presbyterian Hospital, and was put through the operation that has been his specialty for years, on the same table on which he has conducted scores of operations, in the presence of the nurses and assistants he has trained in a long practice.

It was said last night at the hospital that the surgeon-patient was doing well and was in no danger.

CITY OWNERSHIP IN BERLIN.

Municipality Decides to Buy Out the Street Railway Company.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—At a conference of the Berlin municipal authorities to-day with the municipal officers of eight suburban towns it was resolved to take the initiatory steps to acquire the Berlin Street Railway Company, which has practically the monopoly of the street railroads of Berlin and its suburbs, and to operate roads upon the joint account of the nine municipalities.

The company has a capital of $25,000,000.

STATEHOOD BILL REPORTED.

Senator Patterson Gives Notice of a Minority Report on It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The House Statehood bill was reported favorably to the Senate to-day by Mr. Beveridge, Chairman of the Committee on Territories.

No announcement was made by Mr. Beveridge in reporting the bill. Mr. Patterson gave notice that there would be a minority report.

AUTOIST AND WIFE KILLED.

Try to Cross Tracks in Fog and Train Hits Their Machine.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 29.—Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Dye of Louisville were struck and instantly killed by a passenger train on the Southern Railway this morning at Ruechel station, ten miles from Louisville.

The doctor and his wife were in an automobile, but owing to a heavy fog did not see the train.

SUES HAZERS FOR $10,000.

High School Boys Accused of Causing Death of a Pupil.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 29.—Charles J. Leat, administrator of the estate of Cecil F. Leat, filed suit to-day against Carlton Sherwood and other Hilliard High School boys for $10,000 damages.

He charges that on Nov. 9 the defendants in the High School yard at Hilliard rode young Leat on a rail and threw him to the ground, causing his death.

$1,000,000 HARPER MEMORIAL

University of Chicago Will Erect a Library Building.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—A library to cost at least $1,000,000 as a memorial to Dr. William Rainey Harper is assured.

Members of the Faculty of the University of Chicago, of the Board of Trustees, and alumni held an intermediate session at the board rooms this afternoon, and confirmed the decision of the Trustee Committee to erect a library instead of a chapel to the memory of the builder of the institution.

A MYSTERY OF THE SEA.

Uninjured Brigantine Abandoned—Sails Furled, Flag Union Down.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 29.—Capt. Larsen of the Norwegian steamer King Haakon reports that the brigantine Irene of New York, Capt. Ruggles, is drifting eight miles off Cape. Lookout.

The vessel has been abandoned, with flag flying union down and sails furled. There were no signs of injury.

The Irene sailed from Port Reading, N. J., Jan. 19, for Jacksonville.

YALE NOT DETERIORATING.

President Hadley Says He Could Not Pass Entrance Examination.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 29.—President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale was the guest of honor to-night at the annual dinner of the Yale Alumni Association of Cleveland. He responded to the toast "For God, for Country, and for Yale." Among other things President Hadley said:

"If any one is afraid that Yale will become a rich man's college, we can point out that there are to-day a larger number of students supporting themselves than there ever was before. If any one fears that it will become a place of idleness, let him go and try an examination or two. I feel sure that if I had to enter college to-day it would be by some outside, irregular influence, rather than by my own individual merit."

KILLED ON TRAIN VESTIBULE.

Passenger Clung to Outside and Was Crushed Against a Bridge.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—Ralph Heepner, a decorative painter of Chicago, clung "spread-eagled" to the outside of a vestibuled train to-night from West Philadelphia to the Diamond Street bridge on the Connecting Railroad, where he was crushed to death by a stone abutment.

Mr. and Mrs. Heepner boarded the 9 o'clock Pennsylvania Railroad train for New York at Broad Street Station. When the train stopped at West Philadelphia Heepner got off to talk to a friend. He tried to get aboard just as the vestibule doors were closed.

Heepner sprang upon the lower step of the rear car and held on fast to the guards. He could just get his toes upon the step, the doors blocking most of it. Mrs. Heepner, thinking her husband had reached the train in time, waited for him to join her. The man beat with one hand upon the glass in the door and it fell with a crash, but he failed to attract attention.

Richard Hardy,
Madison Square Garden,
Friday, Feb. 9th, 1906.—Adv.

PENNSYLVANIA ROAD INQUIRY BY HOUSE

President Is Asked If It Violates the Anti-Monopoly Law.

FRIENDS TAKEN BY SURPRISE

Prices on New York Stock Market Tumble and John W. Gates Profits Heavily.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—A resolution designed to disclose the relations existing between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Norfolk and Western, the Baltimore and Ohio and the Chesapeake and Ohio was snapped through the House this morning when the men popularly credited with taking special care of the interests of those corporations were either absent or asleep.

Representative Gillespie of Texas introduced the resolution some time ago as a matter of party policy. He called it up to-day when he thought he recognized the psychological moment, the Republican side of the House being nearly empty and most of the Democrats being in their places. After it had been passed there was a lively struggle on the part of Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania to overthrow it, but on a yea and nay vote he was beaten, several Republicans voting with the Democrats. The resolution reads:

That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to report to the House of Representatives for its information all the facts within the knowledge of the Inter-State Commerce Commission which show, or tend to show, that there exists at this time, or heretofore within the last twelve months has existed, a combination or arrangement between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Company, the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company, the Northern Central Railway Company, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, or any two or more of said railroad companies, in violation of the act passed July 2, 1890, and entitled "An Act to Protect Trade and Commerce Against Unlawful Restraints and Monopolies," or acts amendatory thereof.

Gillespie Long Had Planned Action.

The subject of this resolution was first suggested to Mr. Gillespie by the testimony of Inter-State Commerce Commissioner Clements before the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce at its hearings last year on the Railway Rate bill. Mr. Clements then testified that he believed the railroads named in this resolution to be in combination, and Mr. Gillespie concluded that if that were so it was queer that the Government did not proceed against them on the lines of its procedure against the Northern Securities Company. He then thought of preparing such a resolution as he has now got through, but did not take it up.

Last Fall, however, the Red Rock Fuel Company of West Virginia complained to the Inter-State Commerce Commission that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was discriminating against it, and refusing to haul its cars. The fuel company alleged that the Baltimore and Ohio was owned by the Pennsylvania.

That gave Mr. Gillespie a new start, and he determined to try to act. Soon after the assembling of Congress he introduced a resolution aimed at that point, and after it had been in committee for some time without action he endeavored to call it up in the House, only to have it ruled out as not privileged.

Thereupon he took counsel with a man learned in the rules and thoroughly familiar with the ideas of Speaker Cannon on such matters, and reconstructed the resolution so as to make it privileged. When introduced it was referred to the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce, and there peacefully slumbered until this morning.

Gillespie says he had no purpose in this except the making of good Democratic campaign material. He did not consult with John Sharp Williams, the Democratic leader, and talked with very few of the other members of his party. His contention was that the Republicans should investigate the alleged combination, just as they had prosecuted the Northern Securities case, and as a reason for their inactivity he cited the reports that the reason the Pennsylvania Railroad had come around to withdraw its open opposition to the proposed railway rate legislation was the expectation of thereby avoiding an investigation.

Took Advantage of Confusion.

Soon after the House began business Mr. Stevens of Texas undertook to get through a resolution calling for information from the Inter-State Commerce Commission regarding high freight rates on cattle from Texas.

He was bowled out, however, because his resolution was not directed to the head of a department, as it should be to become privileged under the rules of the House. The Inter-State Commerce Commission is not a department.

Then Gillespie saw his chance. There is always much confusion in the morning hour. No one seemed to be paying much attention on this occasion, and the Democrats present considerably outnumbered the Republicans. So he rose and obtained recognition. He asked unanimous consent to discharge the committee from further consideration of his resolution, and for its immediate consideration and passage by the House.

He explained that the measure was privileged because it was addressed to the President as the logical head of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The Speaker agreed with him.

Still with no one paying attention or taking any interest in the matter, the Speaker asked unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution, and, there being no objection, he then rattled off his formula about "Those being in favor will say yea, those opposed will say nay; the yeas have it, and the resolution is agreed to."

Hardly half a dozen men voted, and there was no opposition. A single objection by Mr. Dalzell or anybody else when the matter was brought up would have been enough to put the resolution over to some other time. If Dalzell had been paying attention he could have stopped the thing at the start. One of his friends explained this evening that he supposed

Payne, floor leader, to stop it, and Payne expected Hepburn, the Chairman of the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce to do it, and each waited for the other until it was too late.

Dalzell Wakes Up Too Late.

When it was too late Dalzell woke up and began to grasp what had been happening. He asked what the resolution was. When it was explained he suggested that it certainly was not privileged. Thereupon there arose a colloquy, in which several members took part. Mr. Dalzell argued that this resolution was exactly similar to the one by Stevens, which had just been ruled out. Representative Olmsted, also of Pennsylvania, expressed a similar opinion, and some of the Democrats came to the help of Gillespie, and pointed out the difference between the two.

The Speaker cut the discussion short by telling Dalzell that the resolution had been agreed to. Dalzell was inclined to doubt that. He thought that what had been done was merely to discharge the committee from further consideration of it. After a little controversy on this point the official record was sent for, and it proved that the Speaker was right.

But Dalzell insisted, arguing that the President was not the head of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and that the practice of making a resolution privileged simply by dragging in the name of the President was bad and should be stopped.

To this the Speaker replied that, in his judgment, the President certainly was the head of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, inasmuch as he is the head of all the Government departments.

Then Dalzell moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution had been passed. And there was where Gillespie came near losing his success. He had forgotten to make that motion himself and have it laid on the table when no one was watching, and now the question was coming up with the whole House interested and awake. He promptly moved to table Dalzell's motion, and the yeas and nays were called for.

By this time the Republican side was beginning to fill up, and Dalzell sent out for his friends. Messengers hurried to committee rooms, and the House took on the animation of a big political battle. Several efforts were made to delay the roll call in order to gain time for absentees to arrive by asking questions as to what it was all about, and by seeking to have the resolution read again.

To all this the Democrats replied with cries for the regular order, and kept the roll call moving. It takes about half an hour to go through the roll of the House, however, and there was time enough for a good deal of work to be done.

Republicans Aid the Democrats.

The Democrats had a lot of copies of the resolution brought in and scattered about among the Republicans to inform those who were just arriving what was up, in the hope that they would gain some votes thereby. But most of the Republicans, not understanding the matter, and seeing Dalzell and the floor leaders of their party in the negative, took their cue from that and voted no.

As the roll call progressed some of the Republicans had time to read the resolution, and concluded that they did not want to be recorded as voting against it, so when the recapitulation came a few of them changed to the affirmative, and the vote finally stood 122 to 95. So the motion to reconsider was tabled, and the passage of the resolution was clinched, as it would require a two-thirds vote to take the measure from the table.

Thirty-seven Republicans voted with the Democrats. They were:

Bennett, (Ky.,)	C. B. Landis,
Bishop,	Frederick Landis,
Brownlow,	Lawrence,
Campbell, (Ohio,)	Mann,
Cooper, (Wis.,)	Miller,
Cooper, (Penn.,)	Mouser,
Cole,	Mudd,
Darrah,	Murphy,
Davis, (Minn.,)	Norris,
Edwards,	Otjen,
Fuller,	Smith, (Ill.,)
Graff,	Smith, (Mich.,)
Grosvenor,	Smyser,
Hamilton,	Southard,
Hepburn,	Reeder,
Hogg,	Tawney,
Holliday,	Taylor, (Ohio,)
Hinshaw,	Welborn.
Kinkaid,	

In the regular course now the resolution will go to the President, who will transmit it to the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The commission, it is known, has a mass of material bearing on the subject. This will be collected and sent to the President, who will then transmit it to the House. There is no way to prevent the House from getting the information except for the President to refuse to heed the resolution, which the President is not likely to do.

Resolution Leaves No Loophole.

It sometimes happens that resolutions of inquiry request the President, "if not incompatible with the public interests," to send such and such papers. At times papers called for by such resolutions have been withheld on the ground thus provided for. But there is no such provision in this resolution and the papers probably will be forthcoming within a short time.

It is said that Dalzell's opposition was not to the matter of the resolution, but to the fact that the name of the President was invoked to give it the privileged character. He is much opposed to that practice. His friends said that there was no real opposition to the resolution and called attention to the fact that it does not call for an investigation, but is merely an inquiry, calling only for papers and information already obtained by the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

The matter came up also in the Senate, where Mr. Tillman read a letter from the Red Rock Fuel Company repeating the complaint to him which had already been made to the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Mr. Tillman explained that in the latter part of November the commission had issued an order commanding the Baltimore and Ohio to cease its discriminations against the fuel company but that the order had been ignored by the railroad.

Mr. Tillman said that the allegation made by the letter that the Baltimore and Ohio is owned by the Pennsylvania should be investigated, and that he might introduce a resolution looking to bringing about such an investigation.

Senator Elkins said that the fuel company could obtain relief in the courts of West Virginia.

There is a good deal of comment which is not all mere amusement to the effect that the no-pass order of the Pennsylvania Company was not without its influence in helping the resolution go through. There was considerable joking about this feature of the matter at the Capitol this afternoon.

STOCKS BREAK VIOLENTLY.

John W. Gates Leads the Bear Raid in Wall Streeet.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday afternoon prices broke with much violence upon the receipt of dispatches from Washington telling of the passage in the House of Representatives of the Gillespie resolution aimed at the Pennsylvania Railroad and its subsidiary companies.

The memory of the Northern Securities struggle, during the progress of which the stock market was often seriously depressed, is fresh in Wall Street's mind, and fear that similar results might follow the Gillespie resolution made the market sensitive to the heavy selling of stocks coming both from frightened speculators and from bearish operators who seized the moment for an attack on the market.

How Stock Prices Fell.

The effects of this news upon prices were found not alone in the Pennsylvania Railroad stocks, these showing losses for the day of 2¼ points or more, but also and to a greater extent in the general market, as the following table of declines shows:

	High.	Low.	De-cline.
Pennsylvania Railroad	145½	143¼	—2¼
Norfolk & Western	92	89½	—2½
Chesapeake & Ohio	61¾	59	—2¾
Baltimore & Ohio	116⅜	114⅜	—2
Union Pacific	137½	133½	—4
St. Paul	188½	184½	—4
Chicago Northwestern	230	228	—2
Canadian Pacific	173⅞	169⅝	—4¼
Reading	143½	139¼	—3¼
Louisville & Nashville	153	150	—3
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	92	87½	—4½
Missouri Pacific	104	101¾	—2¼
United States Steel pf	112⅜	109⅝	—2¾
United States Steel com	44½	42⅛	—2⅜
American Sugar	150⅝	147¼	—3⅛
Amalgamated Copper	113	110	—3

Gates the Chief Figure.

News of the action of the House did not reach Wall Street until well after 2 o'clock, and the market, which had been irregular at times during the day, but which had early in the afternoon risen to figures well above those obtaining on Saturday, which was itself a day of weakness, broke sharply upon the first advices.

While much of the selling represented the closing out of small speculative accounts, this was overshadowed by the bear raid, the leadership in which was credited to John W. Gates.

Mr. Gates just returned from Washington yesterday, and Wall Street, which is always cynical upon occasions of this kind, amused itself in spite of the falling prices in asking whether Mr. Gates during his sojourn of several days in Washington had through some process of divination reached the conclusion that yesterday was the day upon which legislation hostile to the stock market was to be forwarded.

A reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES went to Mr. Gates's office to tell him that Wall Street was speculating over this matter, but Mr. Gates refused to be seen or to satisfy Wall Street's curiosity in this respect.

It was recalled by Wall Street that Mr. Gates is largely interested in business enterprises in the State of Texas, a district of which State is represented by Mr. Gillespie, who introduced the resolution directed against the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's actual relations with the Baltimore and Ohio, the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Norfolk and Western, the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and the Northern Central, so far as these relations have ever been acknowledged publicly, consist in stock holdings of these various properties.

Holdings of the Pennsylvania.

According to the last annual report of the Pennsylvania it held these stocks:

	Total Capital.	Penna's Holdings.
Balt. & Ohio pf	$35,973,800	$21,480,000
Balt. & Ohio com	124,558,000	30,293,300
Ches. & Ohio com	62,799,100	10,130,000
Norfolk & Western com.	64,489,200	20,330,000
Norfolk & Western pf	22,000,000	5,500,000
Phil., Balt. & Wash.	23,493,550	23,486,350
Northern Central	17,193,400	9,401,950

The Pennsylvania holdings of the more important roads, such as the Baltimore and Ohio, Norfolk and Western, and Chesapeake and Ohio are not sufficient to give it physical control of any of these properties.

It has always been understood in Wall Street to be the policy of the Pennsylvania Railroad in this regard not to own the actual control in its own treasury of other lines in which it is interested, but to accomplish the same end through its heavy minority holdings, combined with the holdings of interests friendly to it. Pennsylvania officers and Directors are found in numbers in the Directorates of all the properties named in the Gillespie resolution.

Wall Street has believed that by this system of control the Pennsylvania was in a far different position than was the Northern Securities Company in its control of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Roads, for in that case practically all the stocks of these properties were held, and acknowledged to be so held, by the Securities Company. For this reason there has been little apprehension in Wall Street that any serious trouble could be made for the Pennsylvania.

Edward M. Shepard, counsel in this city for the Pennsylvania, said yesterday that any explanation or announcement regarding the Pennsylvania's attitude toward the Gillespie resolution must come from Philadelpia, where the main offices are located.

OFFICIALS OF ROAD CONFER.

Counsel Says That No Inquiry Is Feared by the Pennsylvania.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—President Cassatt and every other executive officer of the Pennsylvania Railroad declined tonight to discuss Representative Gillespie's resolution. Inquirers were referred to the legal department of the railroad company. In the absence of George V. Massey, general counsel, who is traveling in Europe, Francis I. Gowen, general solicitor of the company, was the only person who ventured even a remark.

"I have not read the resolution, consequently I cannot discuss it," said Mr. Gowen. "I can only say that the officers of the Pennsylvania Company fear no inquiry that can be made. I beg to be excused from saying what legal action will be taken to protect the company in any inquiry into its affairs that can be made."

That the officers of the company are concerned over the sudden action of the House of Representatives was evident from the frequent conferences held during the late afternoon immediately after the passage of the resolution became known in this city.

Mr. Cassatt had gone home when the stock ticker flashed the first news into the general offices of the company in Broad Street Station. Vice President John P. Green and Third Vice President Samuel Rea held a conference in Mr. Green's office, and later Vice President Pugh and Tatnell called upon Mr. Green and held a brief conference.

FIRE IN SAFETY VAULT.

It Destroyed Records and Filled Mills Building with Smoke.

The Mills Building had a fire yesterday that didn't get beyond one of the fireproof vaults in the basement, but it made a thorough wreck of the back records of the firm of C. Schumacher & Co. stored there, and for a time, as the pungent paper smoke poured up the stairways and elevator shafts into the big lobby, gave the tenants of the building a mild scare and filled Broad Street with excitement that made trading difficult in the curb market.

Schumacher & Co. have a case in court at which some old checks and other records were needed in evidence. Two clerks were sent to search through the boxes of old books and papers stored in a vault under the Mills Building. When they knocked off for lunch they closed the big iron door after them and left the keys with the custodian. He went down to try the vault door some time after, and found smoke pouring from the cracks.

The building fire brigade got to work at once, but pretty nearly all the loose paper in the vault was burning before they got the hose going. When the real firemen came they hauled all the smoldering stuff, boxes, books, and papers, into the Mills Building areaway and doused it well. It will take more than a "subpoena duces tecum" to get check stubs or anything else out of the mess the firemen left.

EMPLOYMENT FRAUD CHARGED

Hardship in Florida Laid at New York Agent's Door.

Commissioner Bogart of the Department of Licenses yesterday heard testimony in the charges brought against Francisco Sabbia, who runs an employment agency at 49-51 Prince Street. Sabbia is charged with having given false information to several hundred applicants for work, inducing them to go to Florida to work for the Florida East Coast Railway Company.

It is alleged that he promised $1.75 per day and board, with railway fares both ways. When the laborers got to Florida they were taken to an island a hundred miles from the mainland and were told, according to the charge, that they would get $1.25 a day and would have to pay their own board. Three of the complainants decided to come home. On the boat their ticket for two weeks' work was taken up, and they say they were put ashore at Miami penniless. They walked to Palm Beach, seventy miles away, and say they would have starved but for the negroes.

Sabbia's defense is that he acted throughout in good faith.

FOR the last 64 years the Hardman Piano has been celebrated everywhere. Prices, $370 upwards. Other well-known instruments manufactured or controlled by us are:
Hardman Piano-Player $200
Hardman Autotone Piano $750
(Piano and Player Combined)
Harrington Autotone Piano $350
Harrington Piano $225 upwards
Hensel Piano $215
Moderate Monthly Payments
Hardman, Peck & Co.
Fifth Ave. & 19th St., New York.
524 Eutaw St., Baltimore.

BILL FOR AN INQUIRY INTO STATE JUDICIARY

Resolution Speaks of Recently Revealed Flagrant Doings.

FINANCIAL TIES OF JUDGES

Another Proposed Inquiry Is Into the Franchise Assessments of the State Tax Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Two more investigations were asked for by resolution in the Assembly to-night, Mr. Hoffman of the Tenth District, New York, introducing a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate charges affecting the State judiciary, and Mr. Palmer, the minority leader, offering a resolution for an investigation by a joint committee of assessments made by the State Tax Commission.

Mr. Hoffman is a Republican, and also has the indorsement of the Municipal Ownership League. The preamble of Mr. Hoffman's resolution declares that "the indignation of the people of the State of New York has been aroused as a result of the information divulged at a recent trial in the City of New York regarding the flagrant doings of the members of the judiciary," and further states that "it is commonly known that many members of the judiciary of the State of New York are either directly or indirectly associated with corporations and other like institutions, to the detriment of the rendition of justice."

When Mr. Hoffman was asked whether the resolution was offered on his own initiative he said:

"The resolution is my own idea. I drew it myself. I think the proposed investigation is one that should be made. There are men on the bench who are getting salaries from corporations, and some of them are members of the corporations. These corporations not infrequently have cases before these same Judges, and the interests of the Judges in the case, whether justly or not, cause scandal. I am a lawyer, and I have been in the observatory for some time."

Assemblyman Hoffman's resolution, as originally drawn, was intended to apply only to the Judges of the City of New York, but before introducing it he scratched out the word city and inserted the word "State."

Majority Leader Moreland and other leading Republicans were asked what chance they thought there was for the adoption of Mr. Hoffman's resolution, but none of them would discuss it. The resolution was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Minority Leader Palmer's resolution for an investigation of the State Tax Commission is based upon the charge made by Mayor Adam of Buffalo in his annual message to the Common Council that the commission had assessed the special franchises owned by the great corporations in that city at only $14,000,000, when, according to the Mayor's declaration, $14,000,000 "would not buy some of the single corporations." Mayor Adam asserted that the conduct of the State Tax Commission with respect to the assessment of Buffalo franchises was a fit subject for legislative investigation.

In the Senate to-night Lieut. Gov. Bruce handed down a petition from the Board of Aldermen of New York City, requesting action by the Legislature upon the resolution of the Municipal Ownership League, now pending, calling for an investigation of the conditions surrounding the recent election in the City of New York, and also of the relation between the dominant party in New York City and the traction interests. Assemblyman Campbell offered the same petition in the Assembly.

TO INSPECT CAPITOL AGAIN.

Engineers Asked to Report Further on Defects in Costly Building.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The Legislature will be called upon in a few days to act with reference to the serious defects in the construction of the twenty-four-million-dollar Capitol building, which have caused a part to be boarded up as being too dangerous for the use of the public. It is understood that a bill carrying a small appropriation will be introduced for the purpose of a general investigation of the entire structure.

Gov. Higgins to-day said that William Barclay Parsons and Daniel E. Moran will make a more thorough examination of the structure, probably this week, and present another report.

"Until the engineers report," he added, "the Trustees can make no recommendations to the Legislature. It is regrettable, but it is one of those things which must be met."

An inspection of the fourth floor to-day near the Forest and Game Department showed many fissures and cracks running from the outer edge of the ceiling down the wall for some distance. Some of them are known to be of recent date.

There was difficulty to-night in handling the usual Monday night crowd of visitors. Access to the Assembly could be had only through the rear by one narrow door. As a result, the ladies' gallery, just over the Speaker's desk, held more people than it ever does save for inaugural ceremonies.

GIRL TIED AND ROBBED?

Josephine Kiely Says Young Man with a Revolver Did It.

Annie Kiely, 20 years old, of 313 East Forty-eighth Street, who cares for the savings of her sweetheart, Mathew Bergen, heard groans when she returned to her room yesterday afternoon, and after an investigation called in the police.

Annie's sister Josephine, 16 years old, lay prostrate on the floor of her room, her hands tied behind her back, and a waist thrown over her face. The $20 of Mathew's saving, which had been tucked under Annie's mattress, and $10 that had been hidden in the bottom of her trunk were gone. Josephine, after being untied, said a young man entered the room, pointed a revolver at her, told her he needed cash, and, after tying her up, frightened her into telling where the money was hidden.

Josephine's story is being investigated by the police.

CAUCASUS OFFICIAL SLAIN.

Bomb Kills Gen. Griaznoff—Cossacks Aided Mobs at Gomel.

TIFLIS, Jan. 29.—Gen. Griaznoff, Chief of Staff to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, was killed by a bomb to-day.

The assassin has been arrested.

GOMEL, Russia, Jan. 29.—Much complaint is made regarding the conduct of the Cossacks of the garrison during the recent rioting. It is said that they took the part of the mobs, prevented the firemen from extinguishing the fire, and even drove off the policemen who were protecting the fire hose. The fire was not extinguished until after the arrival of firemen from Mohileff.

MINERS PRESENT DEMANDS.

Want Wage Increase, While Operators Insist on a Decrease.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 29.—When the miners and operators of the Southwestern field met in Masonic Hall to-day the scale committee of the mine workers formally presented their demands, which already had been outlined for the public, and chief of which is a general advance of 12½ per cent. The operators demand a decrease in wages of 15 per cent. The open discussion lasted the greater part of the day.

PRINTERS ARE ENJOINED.

Temporarily Restrained from Interfering with Butterick Co.'s Employes.

A temporary injunction, signed by Justice Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court, was served on President McCormick and Organizer Jackson of Typographical Union No. 6 last night by the Butterick Publishing Company, restraining them from interference in the printing department of the company. The injunction restrains the union's officers from "making any requests, giving any advice, or resorting to any species of persuasion, threats, intimidation, force, or fraud, which operates to overcome the exercise of the free will of any person connected with the plaintiff or its customers as employes or otherwise; from picketing the place of business of this plaintiff, or any of the places of business of customers of this plaintiff."

The injunction is returnable in the Special Term of the Supreme Court on Feb. 6, at 10:30 A. M.

A document accompanying the injunction consists of affidavits of the men employed by the Butterick concern, which tell how they have been approached by the pickets of "Big 6," and also of letters from the customers of the concern alleging that the union has tried to persuade them to discontinue their business relations with the pattern house until the printers' trouble is settled.

President McCormick said last night that the union had not disobeyed the law in its conduct toward the Butterick house.

In one of the documents accompanying the injunction is an allegation that the union has injured the business of the Butterick concern to the extent of about $2,500 a week.

PRINTERS' UNION FINED.

Chicago Judge Also Sends Union President to Jail for Contempt.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—President Edwin R. Wright of Typographical Union No. 16 was to-day fined $100 and sentenced to thirty days in jail for contempt by Judge Holdom of the Supreme Court. Edward Bessette, a member of the union, was fined $50 and sentenced to thirty days in jail. The union itself was fined $1,000.

The charge against the union and its members was violation of an injunction granted some weeks ago by which the members of the union were enjoined from interfering in any manner with the operation of the printing establishments operated by members of the Chicago Typothetae.

"It is not a question whether the injunction is right or wrong," said the Judge. "That will be decided by the upper court, but while it is in force and effect it must be obeyed. If this court cannot be upheld, then government is a fraud and a sham."

An affidavit signed by sixty members of the union, stating that they were opposed to violence in any form in connection with the strike, was filed with the court.

RUSSIAN CONSTITUTION REAL.

Plan Is to Give Legislative Power to Douma, Council, and Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 29.—The project for the making of alterations in the fundamental laws of the empire so as to harmonize them with the manifesto of Oct. 30, which has been under informal discussion for some time by the Council of Ministers, has now been printed, and will be taken up immediately for formal discussion by the Cabinet. In its printed form it is sure to cause a sharp controversy, since it contains a number of ideas to which several members of the Council have already taken exception.

It places legislative power in the hands of the Douma, the Council of the Empire, and the Emperor, no law being valid without the assent of all three. A bill rejected by the Douma, if vetoed by the Emperor, cannot be reintroduced at the same session.

The Emperor may prorogue the Douma at any time, but elections must be held within four months, and the Douma must assemble within six months after its prorogation.

The administrative acts of executive officials are theoretically reviewable by the First Department of the Senate, sitting as a Supreme Court, to determine their constitutionality, but a weak phase of the project is found in several voluminous appendices enumerating exceptions to the judicial power.

The project also provides for the elimination of the word "unlimited" from the definition of the Emperor's power, which so far has been described as "autocratic and unlimited."

MANY SALOON KEEPERS HELD.

Twenty-one Put Under Bonds in One Court for Sunday Law Violations.

The police court records yesterday showed that the police did something on Sunday in efforts to keep the city "dry." Magistrate Whitman had twenty-three Harlem saloon keepers before him charged with violating the excise law. Two of these, J. Gordani and Antonio Cali, both bartenders at 343 East 105th Street, struggled with the police and even drew revolvers on them before they were arrested. They were held in $1,000 bail each for examination. The other prisoners were held in $500 bail each for trial.

In the Essex Market Court two alleged violaters were held for examination and one was discharged. There were ten cases in the Jefferson Market Court, four of which were discharged. Ten more were arraigned in the West Side Court. The evidence in one case brought about a prompt dismissal of the defendant, Philip Donahue, of 2,188 Broadway. Peter Smith, an employe of the Street Cleaning Department, a friend of Donahue, paid him a visit on Sunday, and while there died suddenly. As two detectives of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station rushed into the place they found a man behind the bar and the proprietor was arrested. It was proved that the man was telephoning news of Smith's death to his friends. Eight of the ten men arraigned in this court were held for examination.

CAT A WITCH, HE THOUGHT.

So Negro Killed a Pet and Was Haled to Court.

Special to The New York Times.

YORK, Penn., Jan. 29.—Samuel Johnson, colored, was arraigned here to-day on the charge of cruelty to animals brought by Lucy A. Harris, also colored, whose pet cat he killed. As a justification for his offense Johnson stated that he believed the cat to be a witch.

"Jack the Stabber's" 17th Victim.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 29.—While returning from Grand Avenue into the entrance of the Redemptorist High School to-day Gertha Rude, 13 years old, was apparently accidently bumped up against by a young man, and a few minutes later she found she had been stabbed in the hip. She is the seventeenth girl mysteriously stabbed in the streets within the past two weeks!

BANK INQUIRY HALTS, PLAIN TALK TO SPEAKER

Democrats Amazed at Point Raised by Gurnett.

COULD NOT WITHDRAW IT

Wadsworth Would Not Allow Consideration of Resolution, Though Members Asked for It.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The opponents of the proposed investigation of the State Banking Department were in high glee for one brief hour to-night.

The Committee on Banks, during the early part of the evening session, had reported a concurrent resolution for a joint legislative committee to investigate the department, and it was the general expectation that the measure would go through immediately. But a Democrat, Gurnett, of Schuyler County, raised a point of order that as the resolution carried an appropriation of $10,000 it must be referred to the Ways and Means Committee. His explanation was that last year when he had a little bill of his own it was held up in the committee until no more money was left.

Consternation reigned in the Democratic camp at this defection of one of their number, and when he was finally whipped into line, Speaker Wadsworth held that it was too late for him to withdraw his objection.

Majority Leader Moreland objected to the precedent of discharging the Ways and Means Committee from a resolution.

"Personally, I want to see this resolution considered here to-night," said Mr. Moreland, "but the matter has been referred to the Ways and Means Committee, and I do not believe it proper treatment to that body to have it discharged from consideration of it."

Mr. Moreland's single objection was fatal, and so the resolution remained in committee.

Assemblyman Wainwright arose and told the speaker that he thought he (Wadsworth) was standing on a technical matter; that Gurnett had withdrawn his demand to have the resolution referred, and that therefore the Speaker ought to allow it to be considered by the House. However, the Speaker did not change his mind.

It has been several years since a Speaker in Albany was talked to so plainly as Mr. Wainwright talked to Mr. Wadsworth.

Majority Leader Moreland met the situation by calling a meeting of the Ways and Means Committee right after the session, and at 10:15 o'clock to-night the committee voted to make a favorable report on the resolution at to-morrow morning's session. The vote was 9 to 1, Merritt of St. Lawrence, whose friends formerly were shouting for an investigation of Kilburn, being the only member of the committee to vote against the measure.

It is the expectation of the Republican leaders that the resolution will be adopted by the Assembly to-morrow.

MISS CONVERSE INJURED.

Rear Admiral's Daughter Thrown from a Runaway Horse.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—After clinging to the back of a runaway horse for three miles, Miss Shelby Converse, the daughter of Rear Admiral Converse of the Navy, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, was thrown and seriously injured late this afternoon.

Miss Converse was riding with Lieut. Stephen C. Rowan, United States Navy, along the Cabin John Bridge Road, when her horse took fright, and in her efforts to manage the animal, the curb chain broke. Before her escort could assist her, the horse dashed forward toward the city at a mad pace, and ran for three miles until he turned at Twentieth and M Streets. Here he came into collision with a truck team and all the horses went down in a mass.

Miss Converse was thrown over one of the horses, and falling, was pinned under one of them. She was unconscious when removed to a near-by drug store, but revived when taken to her home. The physicians were unable to-night to tell the extent of her injuries, although it is feared she may be hurt internally.

REID DENIES BIGAMY CHARGE.

Married Miss Delano Against Her Family's Wishes—Now on Trial.

Capt. Albert V. Dean Reid, the riding master who married Miss Sarah Ann Delano of White Plains, whose acquaintance he made while managing the stock farm owned by the Delano family, near that place, is now on trial for bigamy before Judge Cowing, in General Sessions. The allegation of the prosecution is that Reid was married in England to a widow named Alice M. Smalley, who is still living.

Capt. Reid took the stand in his own behalf yesterday and denied absolutely that any marriage between him and Mrs. Smalley had taken place. Mrs. Smalley had previously testified that she had been married to Reid by a Register. Judge Cowing said yesterday that he was inclined to think it had not been proved that that official had a right to perform a marriage ceremony. At present there is no other evidence before the court as to the marriage of Mrs. Smalley to Reid than her own word.

Miss Delano wedded Reid against the will of her family. She was later sent to an asylum for insane. From this she was released on habeas corpus proceedings and was declared sane. She did not rejoin her husband, and it is said that she is again under care of physicians.

COMPLAIN OF ARMORY BOARD.

Grocers Angry Because Their Pure Food Show Is Headed Off.

There will be an investigation of the Armory Board if the Retail Grocers' Union has its way. The trouble is that the Automobile Club of America had the privilege of holding its show in the new Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, while the retail grocers, who had the promise of the use of the armory for a "pure food show," to begin on Feb. 10, cannot get it.

"Wealthy men can get it, but honest grocers cannot," said William Pfluger, President of the Retail Grocers' Union, at its meeting at Vienna Hall, 133 East Fifty-eighth Street, last night.

"We petitioned the Armory Board for the use of the new Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory," said L. J. Callanan last night. "We went ahead and rented space, and had collected considerable money on the rentals when this afternoon we were informed that it was against the law for anybody to use the armory for any purpose outside of military purposes."

Dock Secretary Collins to Go.

Members of Charles F. Murphy's Anawanda Club, the Tammany organization in the Eighteenth Assembly District, were surprised last night by "inside information" that their Secretary, Charles J. Collins, was about to lose his place as secretary to the Dock Department. The job pays $4,500 a year, and Collins is to go as another sacrifice in the anti-Murphy fight the Mayor is making. Collins's successor is expected to be named to-day when the Mayor returns from Princeton.

POMMERY "Sec" AND "Brut"
THE STANDARD FOR CHAMPAGNE QUALITY
The Best Wine
that Money, Care and Experience can Produce.
Francis Drez & Co., Sole Agents U. S., 32 Beaver St., N. Y. City

MISS ROOSEVELT HERE TO SHOP FOR WEDDING

Continued from Page 1.

sister, the Countess Chambrun, who will arrive from Europe. She and I will go to Washington at once, and Miss Roosevelt will follow probably two days later. Miss Roosevelt will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Goelet during her sojourn in the city. She is here to do some shopping. Mrs. Goelet was her chum before her marriage. I will also do some shopping while in town."

When Miss Roosevelt reached the Goelet house she found many invitations awaiting her. More arrived within an hour after her arrival. She said, however, that she wished to remain as quiet as possible while in the city.

Miss Roosevelt was in the Vanderbilt box at the Metropolitan Opera House last night as the guest of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. Entering with Mrs. Vanderbilt at the beginning of the second act of "Faust," she soon attracted much more attention than the singers on the stage.

Miss Roosevelt quickly recognized several friends, to whom she was kept bowing for a few minutes. Miss Roosevelt wore a cream white satin dress.

Just after Miss Roosevelt and Mrs. Vanderbilt had become seated Mr. Longworth entered with Mr. Vanderbilt. While the eyes of the audience were upon the Vanderbilt box Mr. Longworth was quickly recognized, and as he took a seat alongside Mr. Vanderbilt and immediately behind Miss Roosevelt, many in the audience smiled.

There was no applause, but every face in the orchestra was upturned and the boxes and galleries looked on with appreciation and smiles. Miss Roosevelt greeted Mr. Longworth and Mr. Vanderbilt as they entered the box, and Mr. Longworth with a word to Mrs. Vanderbilt, his host, and then to Miss Roosevelt, sat down smilingly.

Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth soon had so many callers at the Vanderbilt box that they had little chance to listen to the opera. Miss Roosevelt, it was noticed, was particularly vivacious as she talked to her friends. Among those who offered congratulations to Mr. Longworth was Col. John Jacob Astor, who remained in conversation for five minutes with Mrs. Vanderbilt and her guests.

When the opera had concluded Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth and their hosts held what amounted to a brief levee. Both Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth were kept busy for ten minutes accepting congratulations. They entered an electric cab and drove to the St. Regis Hotel, where Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt entertained them at supper.

HAVANA, Jan. 29.—The House of Representatives to-day adopted unanimously the Senate bill appropriating $25,000 for a wedding present to Miss Alice Roosevelt.

MURPHY TALKS PEACEFULLY.

He Says Tammany Will Support All of McClellan's City Plans.

Charles F. Murphy was at Tammany Hall yesterday and held conferences with a dozen or more of the district leaders. Mr. Murphy said, without qualification, that the organization would support all of the plans of the McClellan administration.

"Whatever the administration wants, the Tammany organization will support," said Mr. Murphy.

In view of the breach between the Mayor and Murphy on political matters, the latter was asked to state the probable position of the Tammany Aldermen on the question of water supply extension.

"They'll be for it, of course," he replied.

The members of the Aldermanic Finance Committee gave a hearing yesterday on the first move in this plan, which involves an appropriation of $5,640,000 for the Board of Water Supply. Another hearing was held by the same committee on the plan to appropriate $500,000 for a municipal building in Brooklyn.

NEGRO SLEW MISS ALLINSON.

Baltimore Detectives Say That Johnson Confessed Jersey Murder.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 29.—Detectives Humphreys and Pohler announced to-day that Rufus Johnson, colored, had confessed to them that he murdered Miss Florence W. Allinson at her home, at Moorestown, N. J., on Jan. 18. He declared that he had no accomplice.

Johnson said, the detectives declare, that he went to the Allinson barn early in the morning, and that while he was lying in the hay Miss Allinson came to the barn. He choked her into insensibility, and was about to leave her, when she showed signs of returning consciousness. He again attacked her, and after she once more became insensible he cut a strap from a horse blanket and fastened it about her neck.

He says he then went to the house and got Miss Allinson's watch, a brush, a hand mirror, and a small amount of money. He says he afterward returned to the barn, intending to loosen the strap he had placed about his victim's neck, but found her dead. He then took a car to Camden and crossed the ferry to Philadelphia.

THE SUBWAY COMMISSIONS.

Three Bodies Named to Report on Proposed New Routes.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, yesterday appointed three sets of Commissioners, who are to give hearings and report back to the court whether or not the three proposed subway routes approved by the Rapid Transit Commissioners and the Board of Estimate shall be constructed.

Application was made to the court for the appointment of these Commissioners last Friday and was not opposed. The Commissioners appointed for the Third Avenue route are James W. Hawes, William W. Wright, and George C. Norton.

For the proposed Lexington Avenue route the Commissioners named are Alexander Drough, Abraham Hershfield, and Lucien L. Bonheur. For the other route, known as the Seventh and Eighth Avenue route, the Commissioners are Randolph Guggenheimer, Patrick A. Whitney, and R. Burnham Moffatt.

Smallpox Aboard a Liner.

Among the 586 steerage passengers of the Fabre Line steamer Roma arriving from Marseilles and Naples yesterday was Henrie Ilias of Marseilles, ill with smallpox. Through the system of taking daily the temperatures of passengers, recommended by Health Officer Doty, his disease had been recognised and he was isolated. Three hundred and fifty of the passengers were sent to Hoffman Island for observation.

YESTERDAY'S FIRE.

12:45 A. M.—5 East 116th Street; Max Harming; damage, $50.
2 A. M.—928 East 151st Street; Harris Rosenfeldt; damage, $50.
7:25 A. M.—38 West Ninety-ninth Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.
8:40 A. M.—647 Columbus Avenue; Louis Sommer; damage, $100.
8:45 A. M.—1,010 East 180th Street; Nicholas Dube; damage, $20.
12:30 P. M.—[illegible] Broad Street; Schumacher & Co.; damage [illegible].
1:15 P. M.—[illegible] Third Avenue; Eva Bennett; damage [illegible].
3:30 P. M.—[illegible] Street, owner, unknown; damage [illegible].
3:30 P. M.—[illegible] Street; Meyer Friedheim; damage [illegible].
4 P. M.—[illegible]ham Street; owner unknown; damage [illegible].
6:25 P. M.—[illegible] Street; Frank Visco; damage, $10.
6:55 P. M.—[illegible]ue B; owner unknown; damage, $25.
9:45 P. M.—[illegible]on Street; A. Solomon; damage, $10.

Many of the concerns in which we have accomplished the largest economies have begun by saying, "You can do nothing for us—our business is so peculiar."
Library Bureau
Card and Filing Systems,
316 Broadway.

Accurate Glasses
The most exacting tests to which eyeglasses and spectacles made at our stores are submitted, is absolute protection to the wearer against possible inefficiency or inaccuracy. The largest and best equipped optical stores in New York.
E. B. Meyrowitz
OPTICIAN.
104 E. 23d St., near 4th Ave.
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"LION BRAND"
FOR MORE THAN A QUARTER CENTURY THE LEADING
2 FOR 25c
COLLARS
TIME IS THE TEST OF VALUES
INSIST ON "LION BRAND" ALWAYS

Lest You Forget
We Say it Yet—
Uneeda Biscuit

Armour's Defense?
Is it good?
McClure's Magazine.

BELMONT'S CASH IS UP.

Proves Faith in Merger by Heavy Investment—Myers's Opposition.

The opposition to the Interborough-Metropolitan merger championed by Theodore W. Myers has rallied to his side, according to Mr. Myers, about 40,000 shares of Metropolitan Securities stock, which is 13 1-3 per cent. of the company's $80,000,000 issue.

Mr. Myers said yesterday that he was not ready yet to say who were interested with him in fighting the merger. Among the callers at Mr. Myers's office yesterday was W. N. Amory, whose opposition to Metropolitan interests has long been a matter of common knowledge in Wall Street.

At the time of the formation of the Metropolit

Ocean shell pearl buttons.

IT'S NOT often that you can buy genuine ocean shell pearl buttons for so little as 10c per dozen, but in this instance the manufacturer sold us his entire surplus stock at a remarkably close price. They are all perfect goods and in the desirable small sizes. Sale price per dozen..... 10c

Notion Dept., Main Floor.

DELIGHTFUL AND CONVENIENT—OUR EIGHTH FLOOR RESTAURANT.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Sale fancy stamped linens.

NEW designs in stamped linens, such as parasols, waists, hats, chemisettes, corset covers, top collars, belts and numerous other articles for wear, besides pillow tops, etc., stamped for the new Hedebo—Eyelet—Shadow work and Ribbon embroidery. Instructions in any style of work free. Second Floor.

1,000 skeins "Peri Lusta," mercerized embroidery cotton, skein..... 2c
D. M. C. embroidery cotton. Price per doz. skeins..... 12c

The high water mark in furniture selling.

WE PASSED the high water mark in furniture selling yesterday—the mark that denotes the capacity of this great organization upon the fifth floor of this magnificent, big building. No mercantile event in history ever had a more memorable first day. It was the furniture event of the season bar one—the February sale as a whole—and when we make those broad assertions it is with the full realization that we are talking to intelligent people—people who have a critical knowledge of furniture and furniture values.

WE CANNOT say less for that phenomenal first day and do justice to this sale any more than we can say more and do justice to you. In every one of our announcements we give you a positive accurate knowledge of the values you are going to receive before you attend this sale. Come to-day. It is an exposition of furniture you will want to inspect if for no other reason than to come in touch with the latest ideas and newest designs. Deliveries will be made at convenience of purchaser.

Editorial.

IT would be impossible for us to quote the low prices for which Simpson Crawford's are noted, if we relied upon middlemen to place our orders, and exact an intermediary profit. We go direct to the factory—to the fountain-head—where the goods are produced.

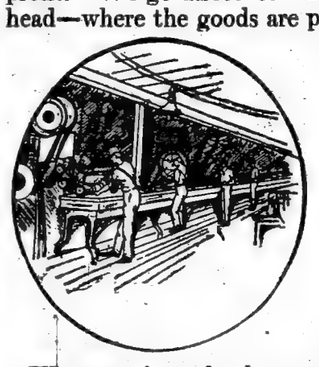

Go with clearly defined ideas of just what we want. Everything has been thought out in advance. Sometimes months before the orders are placed. As soon as the trend of the new styles has assumed positiveness we draw specifications outlining our needs. Then we go to the best manufacturers and secure bids. By placing orders on a very extensive scale, we secure the most liberal price concessions and largest discounts.

We patronize only the most reliable makers—those whose guarantee is a positive assurance of quality excellence.

Finally, by relying on a tremendous aggregate of sales, rather than large profits on individual items, we are able to sell high grade merchandise at prices no higher than are generally asked for goods of ordinary quality, and often much less.

Ready to use embroidered letters.

A NEW innovation for marking household linens. Initials all ready to use. Baste the letters on a piece of linen, and you cannot tell them from hand-work.

The initials come in all sizes, small ones for handkerchiefs, larger ones for napkins, larger yet for towels, etc., and still a larger size for table cloths, etc

A demonstration of this simple article now going on.

Prices 2c to 17c each.

Main Floor, Notion Section.

An early showing of steamer rugs.

A new importation just received from Scotland, embracing an exceptionally fine line of patterns and qualities. Main Floor.

Light weight but thick and warm. Whether you think of going abroad in the Spring or not, you will want one of these luxurious rugs for general use.

Prices are very moderate, ranging from $9 up to 23.50.

1.25 C. B. Corset, 75c

LARGE purchase of C. B.'s, another well-known brand of 1.25 Corsets—made of fine coutil—closely boned—gored cut—medium high bust and long dip hip—flat abdomen—gives a long, tapering waist line; also a few C. B. Corsets in short hip, medium bust, for slender figures—prettily trimmed on top with lace and ribbon. Sizes 18 to 30. Choice, 75c.

$1 Corsets at 59c

ANOTHER good domestic brand of domestic corsets—made of jean—medium high bust and long dip hip—gored cut—flat abdomen—a fine model for slight and medium forms—supporters attached on front and side. Sizes 18 to 30.

$1 J. B. Tape Girdles, 59c

ODDS and ends and also tape girdles made of linen tape—no side steels—some with long back—others with short—suitable for slight and medium forms. Sizes in all 19 to 25. Special at 59c.

J. B. Tape Corsets, 35c

Slightly soiled J. B. Tape Corsets—medium bust and hip—5-hook—no side steels—odd sizes. Regular $1 value. Special at 35c.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Vassar union suits, 1.35

ANOTHER big lot of those popular $2 union suits for women. First shipment went quickly, notwithstanding the warm weather. Now with prospects of some good old zero weather confronting us, the second lot will hardly last as long as the first. Main Floor.

Vassar, as you probably know, is the name which the makers have given to a certain brand of union suits—specially made with reference to its hygienic qualities. One style is all cotton—the other part cotton and part wool. Both treated by a special process, until it possesses a peculiar softness not found in any other underwear made. 1.35

It's splendid underwear for cold weather—sells at $2 regularly. Specially priced for this sale at..... 1.35

Ypsilanti union suits, 1.95

Still enough of these all wool suits for another big day's selling. 3.75, $4 and 5.50 are the regular prices—moderate enough figures for underwear that is made strictly by hand. To-day..... 1.95

Clearing 50c and 65c underwear at 29c.

All the broken lines of women's fleece lined vests have been reduced to a fractional part of the original price—medium weight garments—vests made with shaped bodies and handsomely crocheted neck and fronts. Pants are ankle lengths with French bands—regularly 50c and 65c, choice of the lot..... 29c

Our special $67.50 three-piece parlor suite, like illustration, $55.

MAHOGANY finished, handsomely carved, highly polished frames, claw feet, best upholstering, covered in high quality damask, verona velour or newest design tapestry. Very special value.

5-piece parlor suite. MAHOGANY FINISH.

$52 suite	41.50	$90 suite	72.00
$55 suite	44.00	$115 suite	92.00
$72 suite	57.50	$145 suite	116.00

3-piece parlor suite. MAHOGANY FINISH.

$20.75 suite	14.75	$38.00 suite	30.00
$26.00 suite	19.50	$50.00 suite	35.00
$32.00 suite	25.75	$67.50 suite	55.00

Special Morris Chair
Complete with cushions.
Value $10.50, at $6.50

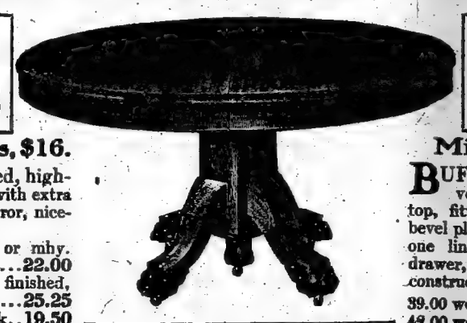

Special Gold Chairs
Artistic reception chairs.
Value $4.50, at $2.75.

$20 dressing tables, $16.

MAHOGANY finished, highly polished, fitted with extra large French bevel plate mirror, nicely shaped legs, at 16.00.

27.50 Dressing Table, g. o. or mhy. finished..... 22.00
37.75 Dressing Table, mhy. finished, at..... 25.25
26.00 Dressing Table, g. oak.. 19.50
19.75 Dressing Table, g. o. or b. e. maple..... 15.50
45.00 Dressing Table, b. e maple, 30.00

$50 sideboard, $35.

SELECTED quartered oak—golden finish—handsome carved top—with extra large French bevel plate mirror—18x44—two small top drawers and one long drawer for linen—all run smoothly—guaranteed construction.

$38 sideboard..... 24.75
50 sideboard..... 33.00
60 sideboard..... 42.50
75 sideboard..... 47.50
92 sideboard..... 70.00
150 sideboard..... 112.50

$44 golden oak buffet, $33

SELECTED quartered oak—rubbed polish finish—artistic and useful, just the piece to complete the moderate size dining room.

28.50 Buffet..... 21.00
36.00 Buffet..... 24.75
48.00 Buffet..... 36.00
72.00 Buffet..... 54.00

$35 china closet, $25.

SELECTED quartered oak—rubbed polish finish with fancy cabinet top—French bevel plate mirror—panel backs of polished oak—four adjustable shelves—guaranteed construction.

$25.00 Closet..... 14.75
29.00 Closet..... 18.50
45.00 Closet..... 38.50
60.50 Closet..... 42.00
75.00 Closet..... 55.00
96.00 Closet..... 64.00

$45 leather chairs, 36.50

Turkish Chairs, covered in genuine leather, very comfortable, at 36.50
53.00 Turkish Chairs, at.. 42.50
60.00 Turkish Chairs, at.. 52.00

$21 dining table, 14.75.

MADE from thoroughly seasoned golden oak—beautiful selected grain—smooth fitting slides—superior rubbed polish finish—42 inches round top—fitted with deep moulded rim—very massive pedestal base—mounted with genuine hand carved feet—6 ft. extension..... 14.75

Golden oak table; 8 foot extension; $30.00 table; square top.. 22.50
Mahogany table; 8 foot extension; $48.00 table; round top... 36.00

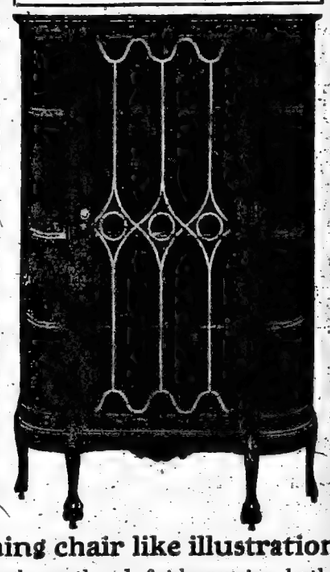

Mission furniture.

BUFFET — weathered oak—very handsome design—44-inch top, fitted with large oval French bevel plate mirror, two small drawers, one lined for silver and one long drawer, nicely carved claw feet, best construction, 50.00, at..... 32.00

39.00 weathered oak buffet.... 26.00
42.00 weathered oak buffet.... 36.00
56.00 weathered oak buffet.... 42.00
28.00 weath. oak china closet, at 22.50
36.00 weath. oak china closet, at 30.00
50.00 weath. oak china closet, at 41.50
30.00 weathered oak extension table, round top, 6-foot extension, at 22.50
33.00 weathered oak extension table, round top, 6-foot extension, at 26.50
25.00 weathered oak extension table, square top, 6-ft. extension, at 16.75
27.00 weathered oak extension table, square top, 8-ft. extension, at 18.00

13.50 cellarette at 9.00.

CELLARETTE or chafing dish cabinet, selected quartered oak, weathered finish, silver trimmings, 28 inches high, 20 inches wide, 14 inches deep, 13.50, at..... 9.00
20.00 cellarette, weathered oak, 15.00
24.00 cellarette, weathered oak, 16.00

$27 library table, $18

Library table and revolving book rack, selected quartered oak, weathered finish, 40 inches round top, 30 inches high, 18.00.

24.00 library tables W. O. at 16.00
16.00 library tables W. O. at 12.00
20.00 library tables, weath. oak or wax oak, 15.00

Miscellaneous bargains.

12.00 Magazine Stand, weathered oak, at..... 8.00
11.00 Table, round top, weathered oak, at..... 8.25
10.00 Table, square top, weathered oak, at..... 7.50
9.00 Table, square top, weathered oak, at..... 6.75
12.00 Lady's Table Desk, weathered oak, at..... 8.00
9.00 Lady's Desk, weathered oak, at..... 6.75
15.50 weathered oak Arm Chair or Rocker, with leather seat and back, at..... 11.75

$5 dining chair like illustration, $3.50.

SOLID oak, weathered finish, genuine leather seat and back, guaranteed construction; very comfortable and durable, 5.00, at..... 3.50
Arm chairs to match, like illustration; special..... 4.95

Fancy rockers and arm chairs.

12.00 golden oak or mahogany arm chair..... 9.50
13.50 mahogany rocker, nicely carved..... 10.75
18.00 golden oak rocker, nicely carved..... 14.50
25.00 mahogany rocker, nicely carved..... 20.00

$36 leather couch, $25.

Covered with genuine leather, closely tufted, 36.00, at..... 25.00
18.50 Leather Couch, at... 15.00
22.00 Leather Couch, at... 17.50
26.00 Leather Couch, at,.. 21.50
35.00 Leather Couch, at.. 27.00
46.00 Leather Couch, at.. 39.00
55.00 Leather Couch, at.. 48.00

$17.50 couch $12.50.

THIS indestructible couch is perfect in construction, durable, fitted with highly tempered steel springs.

$17.50 couch $12.50

FRAMES of thoroughly seasoned selected oak, deep tufting fastened with new patent back buttons — cannot pull out.

100,000 yards 1906 wash goods.

GIVE yourself a treat to-day by looking through our assortments of these new wash fabrics. It's a splendid display, embracing practically every new idea which has received the sanction of Dame Fashion. Main Floor.

There are 100,000 yards on the counters ready for your selection—many designs so popular that the output of the mills is insufficient to supply the demand. Note the prices we are asking. Nowhere in New York can you duplicate many of these items.

12½c Dotted Swiss mull in dainty floral designs, dots, rosebuds and checks—all colors. Chiffon finish silk mull, 28 inches wide, in all shades. Shirting madras, 32 inches wide, in stripe effects. Oxford suitings, 30 inches wide, solid colors. Novelty Voiles, in plain colors—some with raised dots and some with dainty net effect. Rare bargain. At, per yard..... 12½c **12½c**

German linen finished suitings.

15c 32 inches wide, in plain shades of white, light, medium and dark blue, reseda and brown. At a third less than real value. **15c**

Sheer organdies—chiffon finish—beautiful floral designs on white and colored grounds. Silk and cotton crepe de chine. Organdie voiles, fine and sheer, in handsome French floral designs with check effects, all colors; yard..... 18c

French organdies—newest floral designs on white and colored grounds. Irish dimities in rosebuds, floral designs and dots, all shades. Imported Scotch madras—32 inches wide—newest designs. At, per yard..... 25c

Silk finished poplins—28 inches wide—solid colors—all shades. Silk organdies, newest French floral designs on white grounds. At, per yard... 39c

Suesine silk—handsome sheen silk and cotton fabric—solid colors—all shades. Silk madras, newest designs in embroidered effect. Yard..... 39c

Fine lawn waists, 1.75.

IT is no wonder that our shirt waist section is popular with women who dress with discrimination and good taste, for we are always showing something new—something a little handsomer than anything that has gone before.

Take these waists at 1.75—women who were once dependent on the services of a high class modiste will select one of these waists without a moment's hesitation—made of fine lawn and trimmed with lace insertion and tucks—has short trimmed sleeves..... 1.75

Lingerie waists, 3.95.

Made with designed yoke of insertions of lace front and back—also has insertion of embroidery.

Fine white waists, 1.25.

Made with tucks to form yoke effect and embroidery centre—has trimmed collar and cuffs.

Persian lawn waists, 3.25

Made with allover embroidery front and five tucks—has trimmed collar and cuffs, special bargain, 3.25.

Fine batiste waists, 4.95.

Made with effective front of insertions and embroidery sprays.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Women's dress slippers.

THIS is the heyday of those fashionable functions at which slippers are worn, and the exclusive shoe stores are reaping a golden harvest of gain.

$5, $6 and $7 are favorite prices for them to ask for women's dainty slippers, such as the popular Leighton tie.

We offer the exact counterparts at a $3 price—the very newest styles in Leighton ties and patent pumps in the very finest kid—beautiful assortment of shades — white, pink, blue, plain red and black, beaded and plain, greatest variety of styles. Your choice at..... $3

McDougal kitchen cabinets

Place for everything
Everything in its place
Reduces kitchen work by half

This is the kitchen cabinet you see advertised so extensively in high class magazines. We are exclusive selling agents for New York. Basement Salesroom.

Prices $22.50 to $95.00

Experts explain the merits of this revelation of the century in modern housekeeping.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Clearing soiled linens.

LAST days of the great January linen sale, and to effect an immediate clearance, we offer all the odd lots of soiled and crumpled fancy linens at unprecedentedly low prices. Main Floor.

A saving of one-third to a half on all hemstitched German fancy linens that are soiled or mussed—centrepieces, bureau scarfs, tea cloths, etc.—hemstitched with fancy drawn work. **⅓ off.**

50c. values at..... 25c | 75c. values at..... 39c | $1 values at..... 59c | 1.25 values at..... 75c

About 500 hemstitched German damask table cloths

4-4 size, 95c. value..... 69c | 8-4 size, 1.39 value..... $1 | 10-4 size, 1.95 value 1.50 | 12-4 size, 2.45 val. 1.95

Table cloths—Bleached satin damask pattern table cloths—heavy Irish damask, pure linen.

2 yards long, 1.95 value..... 1.50 | 2½ yards long, 2.45 value..... 1.95 | 3 yards long, 2.95 value..... 2.65

Fine white goods—200 pieces of Persian mull, 45 inches wide, soft finish, fine and sheer, 30c. yd; special at 19c

200 pieces of white dotted swiss, pin and medium size dots, usually sold at 25c. yard; special at..... 19c

300 pieces of fine nainsook, soft finish, 12 yard piece, value $2, at.. 1.25

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Clearing a maker's towel stock

MAKER accumulated over 1,500 dozen odd towels, and in order to clean up stock preparatory to starting filling in next Summer's orders made us a considerable concession from regular prices. Main Floor.

It's a timely addition to our great January linen sale, and housewives will find in the collection all the styles and qualities needed for a complete towel supply.

8c. for 10c. hemmed huck towels.
12½c. for 17c. huckaback towels.
12½c. for 17c. Turkish towels.
15c. for 20c. huckaback and Turkish towels.
17c. for 22c. hemmed huck towels.
20c. for 25c. huckaback and Turkish towels.
25c. for 35c. linen h. s. huck towels.
37½c. for 50c. linen h. s. towels.

All kinds of linens marked in keeping with pre-inventory prices throughout the store.

SOUTH AND WEST CLASH OVER CHINA IN SENATE

Boycott of American Goods Brings Out Diverse Views.

TILLMAN SEEKS AN INQUIRY

Dubois, Who Visited China, Declares the Chinese Guilds Seek Only the Admission of Coolies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Two interests rubbed together in the Senate this morning, and from the friction came some sparks more or less illuminative of the relations between the United States and China. Mr. Tillman, some of whose constituents are apprehensive that they will lose the market for their cotton goods in China, called up his resolution directing an investigation as to the causes of the boycott. Immediately Senators from the Western States had visions of the yellow peril.

Mr. Tillman's resolution had several preambles. One of them recited the report that the boycott was instigated by Wu Ting-Fang.

"There are some statements in that resolution that I would not like to assent to," Mr. Teller observed, and Mr. Lodge admonished Mr. Tillman that he was dealing rather recklessly with a very grave and delicate subject.

"I am willing to have it amended to suit the supersensitive ideas of the Senator from Massachusetts," Mr. Tillman remarked, "but I don't think that preamble is so unparliamentary or undiplomatic. It does seem to me that we are getting to be very squeamish when we fear to assert in the preamble of a resolution facts which were stated in the message of the President."

Mr. Dubois of Idaho, who visited China with the Taft party, declared some of the statements in the preamble were not true. The boycott, he said, which was confined to the Canton Province, was prompted by the efforts of the coolies to force this country to lower the bars to them.

"It is not our treatment of the merchants and students that has caused this boycott," he continued. "All the guilds of the Canton Province, which are more powerful than the most powerful of our labor unions, demanded the admission of coolies into this country, and they threatened that if they were not admitted our goods would be boycotted. The representative of the American Tobacco Company last Summer was asked why the Cantonese were so anxious to have coolies come here, and he said that 90 per cent. of the coolies in the United States came from the Canton district, and that they sent back to that district some $25,000,000 a year."

"In my opinion the time will soon come when we shall have to meet the cry of Asia for the Asiatics," Mr. Teller declared. "This boycott does not grow out of any maladministration of the law, but out of the law itself, and I for one do not think we can afford to yield to it."

Mr. Newlands also thought the cause of the boycott more fundamental than that. "We have pursued a policy of unfairness by demanding the open door in China, and at the same time closing the door to them in the Philippines," he asserted.

"It is utterly impossible for us to take a step backward in the matter of admitting Chinese. You could not find ten men in the Senate who would assent to the liberalization of our laws. But it is time for us to consider whether it is wise to exclude their goods from the American people, as we are about to do from the Filipinos. It is time for us to consider if it is wise to protect the trade of 7,000,000, and thereby endanger our trade with 70,000,000 people. We cannot pursue the policy we have embarked on in the Philippines without fear of serious consequences to us."

Mr. Tillman eliminated all but one of the preambles of his resolution, so that it makes no allegations, but merely directs an investigation into the causes of the boycott. In this form it was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

WOULD BAR JAPANESE LABOR.

Congressman McKinlay Would Just Apply Chinese Exclusion Act to It.

Representative Duncan E. McKinlay of California, who is leading the fight of the Pacific Slope to have the provisions of the Chinese Exclusion act extended so as to include the Japanese and Koreans, stopped over in New York yesterday to look into immigration from the East's point of view. He spent the day at Ellis Island as the guest of Commissioner Robert Watchorn, and before he left his host was convinced that the handling of Asiatic and European immigrants constituted two different problems.

"So far as the European, or white races, are concerned," he said, "there is no immigration problem. This country is the better for every white man, strong and willing to work, who seeks shelter here. It is only in dealing with the Asiatic races that the bars should be put up and kept up. There should be no discrimination between the Japanese and the Chinese. They are both cut out of the same cloth—they both come to exploit the country for their own gain, underselling the labor market, living on 20 cents a day, and sending their earnings to their native land every month.

"There are probably 60,000 Japanese already in this country, and they are pouring in at the rate of 1,000 a month. Personally, I do not believe that the extension of the provisions of the Chinese Exclusion act to include the Japanese would offend the Government of that country in the least. When I was in Japan with the Taft party I had an extended talk with Marquis Ito, and he told me that the Japanese Government was anxious to keep its people at home."

Mr. McKinlay delivered an address in Boston on Saturday before the Norfolk Club on "Conditions in the Philippines." He was a member of the Taft party on its famous trip to the East.

His duties put him closely in touch with the sentiment of the Pacific Slope in regard to the admission of Asiatics, and when he was elected to Congress last year the first thing he did was to draft the bill including the Japanese and Koreans in the provisions of the Chinese Exclusion act. This bill was referred to a committee, and had not been heard from since.

FOOD.

EASY

Its Nice to Feel Easy.

Speaking of food, a Kansas City woman says:

"I had always eaten any kind of food I fancied, and suffered no ill-effects till a few years ago, when I began to have trouble with gas in the stomach, to which was added, three years ago, a condition commonly called "heart-burn," but which, of course, is in reality nothing but a bad condition of the stomach, due to the use of improper food.

"The trouble became chronic and affected me seriously in various way. It depressed my spirits and filled my mind with gloomy forebodings, constantly. My mental powers seemed to grow dull and sluggish and my memory became so poor that I had difficulty in recalling even the occurrences of the previous day. The doctor diagnosed my trouble as 'nervous indigestion' and gave me medicine.

"One day I met a friend looking so blooming and wholesome that I asked her 'what will make me look like you?' When she answered that she owed it to Grape-Nuts food I laughed at her. For two long years I kept on eating everything that tempted my appetite and taking medicine between meals, till I became thoroughly disgusted with drugs—they gave me no lasting relief.

"Three months ago I heard from another friend who had been cured of a stomach trouble by the use of Grape-Nuts food. I was desperate enough for anything by this time, and determined to stop the drugs and give the new food a trial. I relished it from the beginning and have learned to like it so well that I can hardly eat without it.

"The result has been marvelous. My digestion has been restored, my stomach trouble, the 'heart-burn,' gloomy forebodings, and melancholia have all disappeared, my brain is clear and active, and I can do as much housework in half a day as I could before in a whole day, and with little or no fatigue. It is such a relief to have steady, quiet nerves once more. I feel like a new woman living on

NO CANAL CONTRACT YET.

Not Enough Data Yet to Arrange Bids, Says Taft.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—It is not time yet, in the opinion of Secretary Taft, to talk of building the Panama Canal by contract. It may be two or three years before the time does come. There has been considerable talk in Congress recently about establishing the contract system on the Isthmus, and bills have been introduced providing that the work shall be done in that way. Secretary Taft to-day explained his view thereanent fully.

At present the Secretary thinks it out of the question for the reason that not sufficient data have been collected to enable contractors to bid intelligently. In fact, it may never be possible to let out part of the work, the Culebra Cut.

Secretary Taft also explained the necessity of purchasing so much equipment for digging, which has excited many questions from those who anticipate that the work will be done by contract. This equipment is of two classes, one that will be consumed by the work, and another that will outlast its employment on the canal. If contractors were required to furnish their own equipment it would greatly increase their risk as well as their expenses, and consequently raise their bids, probably more than it will to have them lease their equipment from the Government; and, as a large part of the work will have to be done by the Government any way, it is calculated that the least expensive method is for the Government to purchase the equipment now.

CAN TAX NATION'S CHECKS.

Federal Supreme Court Decides Suit Under the Exemption Law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—In an opinion by Justice Brown, the Supreme Court of the United States to-day decided in favor of San Francisco the tax case of the Hibernia Savings and Loan Society against that city.

This case involved the right of States to levy taxes upon checks or orders for money given by the National Government to pay its obligations. It was instituted by the savings institution to recover $1,988 paid as taxes on a check given by the Government to pay interest on its bonds.

The assertion was made that these checks were exempt under Section 3,703 of the Revised Statutes, relieving stocks, bonds, &c., of the Government from taxation. The California Supreme Court held that checks given by the Government do not come under this statute, and to-day's decision sustains that view.

WOMAN OF 102 IS DYING.

Mrs. Doremus Until Recently Was Active and in Good Health.

Special to The New York Times.

CALDWELL, N. J., Jan. 29.—Mrs. Sarah Hall Doremus, who is nearly 103 years old, is confined to her bed for the first time in thirty years, a victim of diabetes, and her death is expected within a few hours.

"Aunt Sally," as she is known to the residents of the Parsippany end of the county, has lived there all of her life. Her husband, John Doremus, was more than 80 years old when he died, and her son Abraham, with whom she lives, celebrated his golden wedding anniversary before his mother became a centenarian. When 95 years old "Aunt Sally" walked more than three miles to church every Sunday. On her one hundredth birthday relatives invited her to take an automobile ride, but she refused. She went to Newark behind a pair of horses, however.

PRESIDENT AND $30,000 GONE.

Head of Chicago Concern Accused of Wrecking It.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Sharp, Partridge & Co. of this city to-day filed a bill in the Superior Court asking that a receiver be appointed for the firm of Palmer, Fuller & Co., makers of sash doors and blinds, and for many years one of the largest concerns of its kind in the city.

The statement is made in the bill that John R. Laing, President of Palmer, Fuller & Co., left Chicago Jan. 7 with $30,000 of the funds of that company, wrecking it. Laing is said to have appropriated to his own use funds of the company for some time prior to his disappearance.

Little to be Bridge Deputy.

Bridge Commissioner Stevenson said yesterday that he expected to appoint J. H. Little as his deputy in place of Frank Ulrich, who is to take an office under Borough President Coler. Mr. Little has a large furniture store at Sixth Avenue and Fifteenth Street. He is the Chairman of the Tammany General Committee of the Seventh District. The salary is $4,500.

Hotel Keeper Kills Himself.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Fritz Reuter, a well-known hotel and restaurant keeper at John Marshall Place and Pennsylvania Avenue, committed suicide to-day by shooting. Reuter on several occasions of late had threatened to end his life. He was 46 years of age.

Hunyadi János

Taken on arising (half a glass), frees the Bowels—thoroughly, but gently—relieves Constipation and cleanses the system. The superiority of "HUNYADI JÁNOS" over other Laxative Waters is acknowledged, as it was awarded the Grand

Avec Plaisir

"It is to me an honor, Monsieur, to choose for your Salade the Oil. Here the great

Alphonse Pinard.

Use' in finest hotels at Paris, Madame. Voila, the great label, and **Cresca**, at the top. **Cresca** is use' so that people in big hurry may see quick and know sure the Olive Oil perfect."

Reiss & Brady,

Importers of the World's Delicacies, New York and Bordeaux.

ANOTHER PRESS AGENCY ATTACKED BY SENATOR

Mr. Heyburn Says Forestry Bureau Is Causing Attacks on Him.

DEMANDS AN INVESTIGATION

Forestry Reservations Set Aside in the Interest of Cattlemen, He Declares —Complained to President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Charges that a press agency is maintained at Government expense in the Forestry Bureau were made in the Senate to-day by Mr. Heyburn of Idaho. He declared that attacks on him had their source in this agency.

Under the impetus of the President's great interest in forestry matters much land has been taken into forest preserves, and Senator Heyburn has voiced a protest of people of his State, who declare that mining and agriculture are being interfered with arbitrarily. He has a bill to compensate States for school lands so taken.

Mr. Heyburn, in speaking on that bill to-day, said that he did not want to be understood as attacking the Administration or any one connected with it, but he had been attacked by inspired statements in the press intended to discredit his opposition. He read newspaper clippings bearing upon his controversy with the Administration in support of his statement that there was a systematic attempt to minimize his efforts.

He referred to a report of an interview between himself and the President, saying that it was a "tissue of falsehoods." He said he had shown the article to the President, and Mr. Roosevelt had denounced it.

"Of course," he said, "that kind of an article could have emanated only from some representative of the Forestry Bureau who was present."

He declared there was a "press combination" of three men in the bureau, whose sole duty is to conduct a publicity bureau, "organized for the purpose of blacking my character."

Mr. Tillman suggested that the Idaho Senator had not got "the square deal," and that the President had given more heed to the forester than to the Senator, but Mr. Heyburn declared that he had no complaint to make against the President.

Mr. Bailey remarked that if the President had not removed the men guilty of this attack upon a Senator, then all that had been said of others could be said of the President, but Mr. Heyburn refused to accede to the proposition.

The Idaho Senator declared that forest reservations had been created on grazing lands on which there were no forests, but merely to accommodate cattlemen, and when Mr. Beveridge called attention to the gravity of this charge, Mr. Heyburn repeated it, saying that the reservations were created "in order to facilitate grazing privileges." He did not want any more reserves made until Congress could investigate.

"I differ from my colleague radically, totally," said Mr. Dubois, in reply to Mr. Heyburn. He did not accept the view that the executive officials intend to deceive the public.

TRY TO STOP PRAYER CHAIN.

Catholics Alarmed by Threatening Documents Spread Broadcast.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Catholic clergy are taking quick and decisive action in the suppression of an endless chain of prayer, coupled with threats of assassination and hinted dangers "too dreadful for words," which has been strewn broadcast throughout the United States.

Indignant priests are denouncing the "prayer chain" in an effort to stamp out the movement, which has spread from the East as far as Chicago. Hundreds of thousands of these prayers, it is believed, are already in circulation.

Forged names of Catholic Bishops have given the prayers momentum and authority among the less heedful people. The prayers are identical. The threats are of every variety. Assassination and sudden death are among the least of them. One of the documents now in the hands of the Catholic clergy, after giving a not unusual form of prayer to be used, closes with this paragraph:

"He who recites this prayer and writes it for nine days, once a day, giving a copy each day to some person who will do the same, will receive a great joy at the end of nine days. This prayer was sent by the Bishop of Rome, and a copy was given to a woman who paid no attention to it, and in punishment therefor her son was assassinated on the third day.

"Whosoever receives this must recite it, giving a copy to nine persons for nine days."

LAWYERS' SUSPENSION HOLDS

Watt and Dohan of Philadelphia Bar Cannot Practice Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Leave to file a petition for a writ of mandamus in the case of Lawyers George W. Watt and James M. Dohan was to-day denied by the Supreme Court of the United States.

This case grew out of a petition last June, asking for a rehearing of a case before the Circuit Court of Appeals by the lawyers named, who are members of the Philadelphia bar. In their brief for a rehearing they criticised the action of the court in deciding against their client. The Judges of the circuit Court promptly ordered them to cite cause why they should not be suspended from practicing before the court. Disbarment proceedings were not taken because they had been allowed to practice in the New York courts only as a matter of courtesy.

Chinese Envoys See Mount Vernon.

Stern Brothers

Dressmaking & Tailoring Dep'ts

(On the Third Floor)

Orders will be accepted for a limited period At Special Concessions from Regular Prices.

Tailored Walking Gowns, Advance Models, of Latest Materials, at **$52.00**

Women's Undergarments

Made in Their Own Workrooms

Night Robes, Corset Covers, Chemises, Drawers

of Crystalline, Milanese and China Silks, Nainsook and Cambric.

Complete Trousseaux

IN STOCK OR MADE TO ORDER.

Monograms and Crests Embroidered

West Twenty-third Street

Last Week of January Sale

KINSEY'S

Fifth Avenue Linen Store

Some Big Linen Specials

Towels.

Hemstitched Towels with beautiful damask borders—you'll wait long before getting another chance to buy such splendid Towels. At $6.00, $7.50 and $9.00 a dozen.

And a special lot of pure Irish Linen hemmed huck Towels that were imported to sell at $4.00 a dozen; the price is $3.00.

Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Finely hand hemstitched and the linen is Kinsey Quality. There are only a few pairs of a kind, and the price is so low as to make early choice advisable.

Sheets, $5.00 to $7.50 a pair. Pillow cases, $1.25 to $2.00 a pair.

Table Cloths and Napkins at 1-3 off.

Table Cloths of an exceptionally high grade linen, 2½ yards wide, in 2½, 3 and 4 yard lengths, with extra size Dinner Napkins to match. At ⅓ off they are rare values.

WM. S. KINSEY & CO., 240 5th Ave., just below 28th St.

B. Altman & Co.

Will offer at Special Prices This Day (Tuesday), Dress Fabrics, Silks and Gloves, as follows:

Black French Voile, 43 inches wide, 68c. per yard.

Black Silk Taffetas, 26 inches wide, 60c. per yard.

Mousquetaire Gloves of White Kidskin sixteen button, elbow length, ... $2.00 per pair.

Grande Maison de Blanc

308 FIFTH AVE., Between 31st & 32d Sts.

Est. 1861.

Old Laces for Wedding Gifts

We beg to direct attention to a collection of Rare Laces, containing some very fine pieces of the 14th, 15th and 16th Centuries—many of great historic interest.

Priced from $100.00 to $7,500

50,000 ARMY RESERVE CALLED FOR BY TAFT

Bill Increases the Army in This Way to 100,000 Men.

TO REORGANIZE ARTILLERY

Field and Coast Forces Will Be Separated and the Former Strengthened—Quick Promotion Plan.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29. — Secretary Taft to-day sent to Congress drafts of several important bills designed to increase the efficiency of the army. They were introduced by Representative Hull, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs.

One of these measures provides for a separation of the field from the coast artillery, retaining the corps organization for the latter. The coast artillery is increased by officers and men necessary for the torpedo defenses of the harbors, and an attempt is made by increase of pay to remedy the present impossibility of retaining highly trained men. The field artillery is increased by six batteries, and regimental organization is given to it. The total increase in both arms year terms, and to be carried on the rolls of the Military Secretary's office, to be allowed to live where they please in the United States, but to be subject to call by the President of ten days each year for instruction, and on the outbreak of a foreign war to be called into active service.

Secretary Taft explains that the bill provides means of enabling the President to comply with the act of Feb. 2, 1901, to increase the army to 100,000 men in case of an emergency. The total cost is estimated at about $2,000,000 a year.

"The necessity for a reserve of trained men was shown at the outbreak of the Spanish war," says the Secretary, "when it was found to be impossible to secure men for the regular army who had had previous training, which necessitated regiments going into battle at their peace strength.

The Secretary strongly urges the passage of a bill increasing the pay of noncommissioned officers in accordance with the principles followed in the armies of all the great powers.

One bill provides for a system of retirement by selection with a view to promote advancement. The bill provides that should the average number of vacancies in each grade from all causes, from Colonel down to the First Lieutenant, be less than a certain per cent. of the total number of officers in the grade next below, additional vacancies to bring the total to the required number shall be provided by weeding out the least efficient officers.

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An Instrument of Determined Merit. An Unusual Value for the Price.

YOU CAN BUY NO FINER PIANO than the LOESER PIANO no matter what you pay. You can buy none of the few other Pianos that are as fine for as modest a price.

When we first introduced the LOESER PIANO some time ago, Brooklyn's best known musicianly people were interested. Since then many leaders of musical culture have tried the instruments. And with one accord this LOESER PIANO is pronounced an instrument of the very highest class; a Piano that has no superiors and few equals; a Piano that thoroughly satisfies the most critical musical taste.

We are directly responsible for the manufacture of LOESER PIANOS. They are worthy to bear the Loeser name. They crystallize the highest musical ideals and are the product of the best skill in Piano making which the country affords.

And because all middle profits are eliminated, because also the rapid development of this Piano business, especially with reference to the LOESER PIANO is a matter of personal pride, the prices for these instruments are considerably lower than the prices for any other Pianos in the same grade.

LOESER UPRIGHT PIANOS Are Priced from $400 to $850.
LOESER GRAND PIANOS Are Priced from $600 to $1,200.

Many people will be interested to know of the arrival of a number of these Pianos in

Specially Designed Art Cases,

which represent the best work of the cabinet maker in conjunction with the finest product of Piano construction. These new and beautiful instruments include:

A Louis XV Upright Piano, of walnut, at $650
A Louis XVI Upright Piano, in walnut, at $650.
An Italian Renaissance Upright Piano, in wax finished walnut, at $700.
A Sheraton Upright Piano, in wax finish figured mahogany, at $750.
An Empire Upright Piano, in figured mahogany, with brass ornaments, at $850.
An Adams Upright Piano, of white mahogany, inlaid, at $750.

LOESER PIANOS may be purchased on easy monthly payments, if desired.

Fourth Floor.

A Furniture Business Never Equaled.

Shows PUBLIC APPRECIATION of This Sale

AGAIN YESTERDAY THE FURNITURE FLOORS—third, fourth and fifth—were thronged with eager and enthusiastic people. Last week was the greatest Furniture week in our history. This week starts as if it would break even that record.

And it is the CHARACTER OF THE FURNITURE quite as much as the low prices that put the Loeser Furniture Sales so distinctively in a class alone.

This is in no sense "cheap" Furniture. It is as fine Furniture as you can buy anywhere at any price. It is the best work of the best Furniture craftsmen in the country. It is in artistic effect and in thorough good workmanship above the average of regular stocks of Furniture; much above the average of "sale" stocks of Furniture. And now, while this annual event continues, you may

Save a Fifth to Fully Half

of the customary fair prices for such Furniture here.

There is an immense, full stock. There is Furniture for every living room in the house, and as simple or elaborate as you wish. To-day we give news in this unrivaled offering of

Brass and Iron Bedsteads.

$26 Brass Bedsteads at $14.95.

Brass Bedsteads in Colonial style, full two-inch pillars, with heavy filling rods. Plain but rich and finished as finely as the highest priced Brass Bedsteads we sell; 3 feet, 4 feet and 4 feet 6 inch sizes.

This is without question the best value in Brass Bedsteads we or any store ever offered.

Brass Bedsteads.

$16.75, regularly $21. One inch pillars, continuous bent top tubing, 3 ft., 3 ft. 6 in., 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes.

$19, regularly $26. 1¼ inch pillars, continuous bent top tubing, cross rod and ornamental filling rods; 3 ft., 3 ft. 6 in., 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes.

$19.75, regularly $28. Two inch pillars, Colonial vases, 3 ft., 3 ft. 6 in., 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes.

$23, regularly $32. 1¼ inch pillars, continuous bent top tubing, cross rod and ornamental filling rods, 3 ft., 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes.

$36.75, regularly $50. Two inch pillars and bent top tubing, bow foot, 9 fancy spindles, 9 ornamental filling rods, connecting cross rod; 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes.

$28.75, regularly $40. Two inch pillars and bent top tubing, cross rod, 3 brass spindles, ornamental filling rods; 3 ft., 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes.

$44.50, regularly $60. Two inch pillars and bent top tubing, bow foot, 11 fancy spindles, 11 ornamental filling rods, connecting cross rod; 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes.

$48, regularly $74. Colonial style, with cast brass ornaments, combination of round and square tubing, 4 ft. 6 in. size.

$57, regularly $72. Satin finish two inch pillars, cast brass ornamentation; 4 ft. 6 in. size.

$80, regularly $100. Satin finish, 1½ in. square pillars and top tubing, square tube fillers, cast brass ornamentation; 4 ft. 6 in. size.

$104, regularly $132. Satin finish, two-inch square pillars, ornamental cast brass fillers; 4 ft. 6 in. size.

$30 "Ostermoor" Mattresses at $18.50.

These Mattresses are of extra thickness, extra weight and exceptional softness. They are full double bed size, in two parts, round corners. The coverings are of the highest quality. Those who know the splendid character of Ostermoor Mattresses—for which we are Brooklyn representatives—will be earliest to take advantage of this special offer.

White Enameled Iron Beds.

$1.75, regularly $2.25. 3 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes.

$2.75, regularly $3.50. Scroll design, brass caps and vases; 3 ft., 3 ft. 6 in., 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes.

$4, regularly $5. Plain design, brass mounts and vases; 3 ft., 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes.

$4.50, regularly $5.75. Plain design, brass rod, spindles, mounts and vases; 4 ft. 6 in. size.

$6, regularly $7.75. White gilt decoration, fancy iron connections; 3 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes.

$7, regularly $9. Brass top rod, 5 brass spindles, fancy iron corners; 3 ft., 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes.

$8, regularly $10. White, gilt decoration, fancy iron connections; 3 ft., 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes.

$8.75, regularly $11. Fancy bent top brass rod, brass scroll, 4 brass spindles, mounts and vases; 4 ft. 6 in. size.

$11, regularly $14. White, gilt decoration, fancy design, brass and iron filling; 4 ft. 6 in. size.

Third Floor.

China, Cut Glass, Bric-a-Brac.

The Great Sale Has Stirred All Brooklyn.

THE EVENT FOR WHICH BROOKLYN PEOPLE HAVE BEEN WAITING started yesterday. The crowds here by half-past eight were evidence of the eagerness with which the Sale was watched for. The enthusiasm that filled everybody all day is evidence enough of the remarkable and unusual character of the goods.

KING CHRISTIAN DIES AFTER GIVING AUDIENCE

Aged Ruler Taken Ill at Luncheon and Expires in an Hour.

MANY COURTS IN MOURNING

Sons and Daughters of the King Were Preparing to Visit Copenhagen for His 88th Birthday.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 29.—Christian IX., the aged King of Denmark, dean of the crowned heads of Europe, father of King George of Greece, of Queen Alexandra of England, and of the Dowager Empress of Russia; grandfather of the Czar and King Haakon of Norway, and related by blood or by marriage to most of the European rulers, died with startling suddenness in the Amalienborg Palace this afternoon. The accession of his successor, Prince Frederick, his eldest son, who will be known as Frederick VIII., will be proclaimed to-morrow.

The death of King Christian has plunged half the Courts of Europe into the deepest mourning and has brought a sense of personal loss, as well as of sincere grief, to every one throughout Denmark. It has almost paralyzed the community and has unnerved the business world of the country. Even late to-night men of affairs are only just recovering from the shock and beginning to prepare for the changed conditions. Every flag in the city is at half mast and all the places of amusement are closed.

King Christian appeared to be in his usual health this morning. After taking breakfast, he held a public audience, which it had been his custom to do every Monday morning. The reception to-day was largely attended, and his Majesty conversed freely and affably. When the function was over the King, though appearing slightly fatigued, attended luncheon with memoers of his family, among whom were the Dowager Empress of Russia and the King's brother, Gen. Prince Johann. In the course of the meal his Majesty complained of indisposition, and was assisted to his bedroom by the Dowager Empress and Prince Johann. A Court physician was quickly summoned, but by the time he arrived the King had collapsed. The physician used restoratives, but his efforts were useless, and King Christian expired, almost without uttering a word, in the arms of the Dowager Empress and in the presence of the Court physician and Prince Johann.

Just as the King breathed his last the Crown Prince, who had been summoned, entered the room, and the other members of the royal family arrived shortly afterward.

Telegrams and cablegrams of condolence are pouring in to-night, including messages from all the sovereigns of Europe.

Premier Christensen to-night tendered the resignation of the Cabinet to the new King, who expressed a wish that the present Ministry continue to carry on the affairs of the Government.

The new King, who will ascend the throne in his sixty-second year, bears the weight of his years lightly and is almost as popular with the people of Denmark as was his father. It was Frederick's curious fate to see his younger brother and his own son become monarchs of Greece and Norway, respectively, while he himself was still an heir apparent.

The new Queen, Louisa, is reputed to be the tallest and richest Princess in Europe.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The death of King Christian, called the "Father-in-law of Europe," will place most of the royal houses of Europe in mourning. The King's sons and daughters were preparing for their annual trip to Copenhagen for the purpose of celebrating his eighty-eighth birthday.

The official and other engagements in which the British Court is concerned will be postponed or canceled. It is said that the opening of Parliament cannot take place on Feb. 19, according to the original programme, but Parliament may be opened by a royal commission, as in the later years of Queen Victoria's reign.

A DEMOCRATIC MONARCH.

Christian Beloved by His People—"Father-in-Law of Europe."

On a walk through the streets of Copenhagen one afternoon, King Christian IX. found himself in the middle of a group of excited workingmen. They were disputing as to whether they should strike or stay at work.

"Let's ask the King," one of them shouted when he caught sight of the unattended monarch.

And they asked the King. For half an hour he stood on the sidewalk and tried to persuade the men not to strike. They would not agree with him, but when he walked away it was amid cheers.

This incident is typical of the life and character of Christian IX. He was on the Danish throne for nearly forty-three years, and remained always the most kindly and democratic of monarchs.

Of his six sons and daughters, Christian Frederick is now King of Denmark, Alexandra is Queen of England, Dagmar is the Dowager Empress of Russia, and William is King of Greece, under the name of George I. Princess Thyra married the Duke of Cumberland, and Prince Valdemar married Princess Marie of Orleans. One of King Christian's grandsons is the Czar, another is King of Norway, and another is High Commissioner of Crete.

Born April 8, 1818, son of Duke William of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg, Christian was long only a Prince of an unimportant, poverty-stricken duchy, with no outlook of particular promise. He had been married ten years before he was declared, by international consent, to be the heir to the throne of Denmark. This sudden change in his fortunes came in 1852. His wife, Princess Louise, daughter of Landgrave William of Hesse-Cassel, was cousin of King Frederick VII. of Denmark. It was decreed in the protocol of London in 1852 that her husband should ascend the throne on the death of King Frederick.

The first half of Christian's life was characterized by rigid economy. Absurd stories about his extreme poverty used to be spread abroad—one of them was that he taught drawing to help earn his living. Though these were untrue, it is true that the Prince and his wife looked well to the pennies. They taught their children how to sew and cook and do all sorts of useful things. The Queen of England, to this day, is known as an expert needlewoman.

The end of forced economy came with Christian's succession to the Danish throne on July 31, 1863, but other and far more serious troubles began, in the shape of the Schleswig-Holstein war and the defeat of and loss of territory by Denmark. The humiliation rankled in the hearts of the Danes for a long time, and for it they blamed the King. Slowly, though, Christian's tact, kindliness, simple bearing, and innate democracy won over his people. Since the troubles in the sixties they have lived in profound and prosperous peace. The King interested himself in the agricultural pursuits of his people and ever sought to advance their interests. He took no open part in the squabbles and intrigues which have disturbed Europe in the last thirty-five years. His influence was exerted in the privacy of personal intercourse with his fellow-sovereigns.

The gatherings of royalty at Bernstorff Castle have long been famous. There, in his country home, the "Father-in-law of Europe" would bring together his sons, daughters, grandchildren, sons-in-law, and daughters-in-law. Many a conference of worldwide importance has taken place there, but to outward appearance the gatherings were simply big family parties.

In 1874 the King, then regarded as an inveterate stay-at-home, decided to take a long journey. He went to Iceland to the Millennial Festival. He was the first European monarch to set foot on the island. With his characteristic simplicity he entered the capital, Reykjavik, in plain civilian costume. Then, mounted on an Icelandic pony, he attended a great national gathering on the plain of the Thingvalla.

The daily life of the Danish Court reflected the character of the King. Like him, it was simple and without pretense. Thoroughly unconventional, Christian mingled with his subjects as though he were an ordinary citizen. Whenever he felt inclined to walk he put on his hat without saying a word to anybody and made his way through the streets of the capital. Everybody knew him, and he was kept busy returning salutes, but his walks were so frequent that there was no unseemly curiosity. The citizens took it as a matter of course that their King should go abroad unattended. And it is said that many a royal kinsman visited Copenhagen just to be able to go about without attracting attention.

The very peacefulness of King Christian's reign makes it hard to measure with any exactness the results of his patience and hard work. Happiness and prosperity were what he strove for, and they came to his people. It is hard to find a beggar anywhere in Copenhagen.

King Christian was one of the greatest anti-race-suicide enthusiasts who ever lived. He had no use for bachelors. Everybody over thirty years old he besought to get married. It is related that one bachelor was pressed so hard by King Christian on this point that he fled to the West Indies to keep from being persuaded.

King Christian and Queen Louise celebrated their golden wedding in 1892. Six years later the Queen died. She shared her husband's love for simple living and domesticity. In the royal house of Denmark it was a rule that everybody must go to bed at 11 o'clock and be at breakfast by 8.

President Sends Condolences.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—By direction of the President Secretary Root to-day sent a cablegram to the American Minister at Copenhagen for transmission to the Danish Government expressing the deepest sympathy of this Government on account of the death of King Christian.

MURMUR AGAINST BALFOUR.

Many Conservatives Wish That He Would Stay Out of Parliament.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1906.]

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Conservative Association of the City of London decided to-day to nominate Mr. Balfour for the vacancy about to be made by the resignation of Mr. Gibbs, but the Liberal Association did not agree, as the Conservatives hoped it would, to make Mr. Balfour's election sure.

The Liberals did not vote to abstain from nominating a candidate, but decided on further consideration of the matter. Several Liberals who, it is thought, would be strong candidates, are eager to run against the ex-Premier, and politicians are wondering whether it is within the range of possibilities that some Liberal may defeat him in a city election and capture the seat just won by Mr. Gibbs with over 10,000 majority.

There was one man at the meeting of the Conservative Association who protested that it would be better for the Conservative Party if Mr. Balfour were not again to lead the party. He said Mr. Balfour had never got hold of the democracy of the country and never would do so. He was a great parliamentary tactician and a most popular man in the House, but the democracy were hero worshippers, who wanted a strong, strenuous man. They would not make a hero of Mr. Balfour. The Conservatives might fight election after election, but as long as Mr. Balfour was their leader they would never win.

To these words of protest nobody said "Amen" out loud, but there are many Conservative politicians who privately wish that Mr. Balfour would stay out of Parliament. They have had enough of his leadership, and believe that a continuance of it will make the task of resuscitating the Conservative Party extremely difficult, and perhaps impossible.

These recalcitrants, however, do not all vote in the city, and the prevailing view there is that Mr. Balfour is sure to be elected. To contemplate the possibility of his defeat by a Liberal candidate seems to most people a good deal like dreaming.

MINISTER SAVES HIMSELF.

M. Alberti Wrests a Revolver from a Would-Be Assassin.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 29.—An attempt to shoot the Minister of Justice, M. Alberti, this morning, was frustrated by the Minister, who grappled with his assailant and wrested the revolver from him before it could be discharged.

Boye, the Minister's assailant, who was promptly arrested, was formerly an insurance agent, and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for burglary in spite of his protests that he was innocent. Boye called at the Ministry this morning and drew a revolver immediately after he had been admitted to the presence of Minister.

Forbidden Fruit Cordial is a blend of the juice of Grape Fruit and old Cognac Fine Champagne.

Forbidden Fruit Cordial is on sale at first-class grocers, cafés, and restaurants.

FORBIDDEN FRUIT CORDIAL

Winter—the time of heavy dinners. Forbidden Fruit Cordial lightens the conversation. It makes the dinner's end seem like the beginning, and the going home as delicious as the going out.

BUSTANOBY BROTHERS,
Prop's of the Café des Beaux Arts, New York
Sole Owners.

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St. Louis Public Library	New York Mercantile Library
West Point Military Academy	Over thirty Carnegie Libraries
Chicago Theological Seminary	and some 500 others.

You will find it in the private libraries of

G. W. B. Cortelyou	Edward Everett Hale
Andrew Carnegie	Grover Cleveland
(The late) Gen. Lew Wallace	Dr. Chas. H. May
(The late) President Harper	Rabbi Emil Hersch
Mayor Dunne	Thos. Wentworth Higginson
John F. Dryden	O. H. P. Belmont
Rev. Dr. John P. Peters	and a thousand others of equal

prominence in business or the professions.

Why is it that

the libraries, scholars, business men, lawyers, doctors and clergymen unite in the statement, made in various forms, but with common emphasis, that "The Historians' History is indispensable?" The answer could only be fully given by printing the 5,000 testimonials received from subscribers. Almost every one of these letters brings out a different feature of the History, but the point upon which they lay most emphasis is that The Historians' History of the World is a reference work in narrative form. It is as accessible as an encyclopædia, and as readable as a romance. 5,000 of its 17,000 pages have been specially translated from Russian, French, German, Egyptian, Spanish, Italian, Greek, etc. Original documents, never before printed in English, are given in full. The manners, customs, religions, politics and history of forty-seven nations are told in the words of two thousand of the world's famous historians.

The intense usefulness and fascination of this work cannot be adequately described. The best way to learn about it is to send for specimen pages and specimen illustrations.

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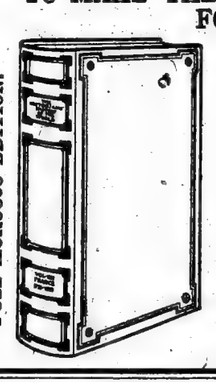

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T VII.

The Outlook,
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Send me several specimens of the 17,000 pages and of the 3,000 illustrations, (some in color,) of The Historians' History of the World.

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GARFIELD'S PROMISES RECOUNTED IN COURT

Packers' Counsel Tells of Assurances of Secrecy.

BOOKS SHOWN IN CONFIDENCE

Commissioner Had Said He Spoke for the President and That Law Protected the Packers.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—All efforts by the attorneys in the packers' case to reach an agreement upon the facts at issue having failed, the case was resumed to-day and the taking of evidence was commenced.

The first witness was Louis C. Krauthoff of New York, formerly general counsel for Armour & Co. He was placed on the stand to narrate his interview with Commissioner of Corporations Garfield at the Chicago Club, April 13, 1905, when the packers allege Mr. Garfield said certain things the import of which was that if he received the information for which he asked, the packers should never be prosecuted criminally.

"Did you advise your clients as to the powers of the Commissioner to compel testimony?" asked John S. Miller, counsel for Armour & Co.

"I did, fully," was the reply.

"Did you advise them to comply with his requirements in case he should call for testimony?"

"That was the principal subject on which I advised them."

The witness then described his meeting with Commissioner Garfield, saying:

"Mr. Garfield said he wished to make a success and not resort to detective methods, and wished to report to the President so that the President could report to Congress. He declared that he spoke for the President and that, of course, he would have the protection necessary under the law creating his department. I told him that my clients were in a very delicate position, that the newspapers were full of matter pertaining to them, and that if the results of this submission to his requirements were to be further newspaper notoriety and litigation, I would, of course, contest the law.

"He said that if I conceded that the law was valid the matter was divided into three classes—that to which the Government was entitled, that which was doubtful, and that to which the Government was not entitled. He then detailed how it would be done; his special agents to go to one house and begin the investigation.

"I asked him whether we were to be protected in case of dishonest special agents. He assured me of this, and said that we were protected by the law, the source of his information being secret. I then asked what use the President of the United States wished to make of the information. He answered with emphasis that of course the President of a great Nation would not allow anything to happen to which any one could take exception.

"I said that as I understood his position he would not use the information to prosecute criminally. He said that was correct."

PHILIPPINE RAILROAD BID.

Syndicate Ready to Build 1,000 Miles of Tracks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Willard Reed Green of New York, representing a syndicate, has filed a bid with the War Department for the construction of the proposed system of railways in the Philippines.

Mr. Green and his associates contend that there has been no competition, and that the matter is still open, although the department has tentatively accepted a portion of one of the bids.

The bid proposes completion of a minimum of 1,000 miles of road in three years, a Government sinking fund to extinguish the bonds, a proportionate interest in the railroads to be given to the Philippines Government, and a variance from the routes specified by the Government to better develop traffic.

BIG DROP IN RUBLE NOTES.

Russian Exchange Also Falls Heavily—Causes of the Decline.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—Russian ruble notes had a sensational drop to-day of 1.15, to 212.75. Russian exchange also fell heavily, sight going down to 212.40, March to 210½, and April to 209½. These are the lowest figures reached since the present movement began.

A number of causes are assigned for the decline. The principal of them is the weakening of the Russian Imperial Bank's gold stock in comparison with its note circulation. A fact further referred to is that the latest issue of Treasury notes was made a direct burden upon the bank's gold reserve at the option of holders.

As a more immediate cause, it is alleged that the number of rich Russian refugees arriving in Germany daily is increasing. Driven out through the reactionary tendencies of the moment, they either bring ruble notes or offer St. Petersburg bills against their balances left in the Russian capital.

It was asserted on the Boerse to-day that foreign markets, particularly London, were making large speculative sales here of long-time Russian bills.

TO SUPERVISE RELIEF WORK.

English Clergyman Will See That Money Is Not Improperly Used.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 29.—An English clergyman has arrived in St. Petersburg charged with the distribution under his personal supervision of the fund raised in England for the relief of the sufferers from the recent excesses.

He will undertake to prevent the money falling into the hands of the revolutionary organizations and being used for the purchase of arms.

A GERMAN GIFT TO LOUBET.

Copy of Emperor William's Tables of the European Fleets.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—Vice Admiral Siegel, the German Naval Attaché here, to-day presented to President Loubet a copy of Emperor William's synoptic tables of the European fleets, with the Emperor's own designs for warships.

Algeciras Envoys Ask for Orders.

ALGECIRAS, Jan. 29.—The delegates to the Moroccan Conference found to-day that they were not prepared to act definitely on Morocco's proposition for a large increase in the import duties without instructions from home, and the subject was postponed. The conference adjourned until Thursday.

Lord and Lady Yarmouth Coming Here

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Earl and Countess of Yarmouth will arrive in New York on the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria on Feb. 3.

Mid-Winter Furniture Sale

Our Semi-Annual Triumph

The consensus of opinion here is that we have fairly outdone ourselves in the magnificent display of

Substantial Furniture of Every Kind

There are two things—strength and comfort—which are everywhere in evidence. Then when you consider the finish, the upholstering, the exquisite designs, and the general style and tone—the wonder grows how we ever manage to sell such rare pieces at a lower instead of a higher price.

There will be an advance—we cannot buy similar goods within twenty per cent. of what we paid for these. In the Spring the price will be nearly a third more. Every piece of this great stock has been radically reduced for this sale.

ALL FURNITURE PURCHASED NOW WILL BE HELD FOR FUTURE DELIVERY UPON REQUEST.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN NEW YORK — 18TH & 19TH STS.

WE GIVE "S. & H." GREEN TRADING STAMPS

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Formal Evening Dress For Men

No custom tailor in the land has created a more exacting standard for evening clothes than ours.

The Tuxedo and Dress Suits we present are possessed of a dignity and that certain smartness which characterize the garments of the high-class to order tailor.

Two of the new models are shown herewith. The Tuxedo Coat with angular lapel and a new full Dress Coat.

Tuxedo Suits, $35 to $46
Tuxedo Coats, $21 to $30
Full Dress Suits, $38 to $48

Three Broadway Stores:
At 13th St., at Canal St., nr. Chambers St.

DID CITY MAGISTRATES HELP THE POOLROOMS?

Tighe's Name Signed to a Letter of Recommendation,

AND BINGHAM NOW HAS IT

Alleged Poolroom Rented on Strength of Tighe Letter—Discovery Made at Police Trial.

In the trial before Commissioner Bingham at Brooklyn Police Headquarters yesterday of Capt. William Shaw, commanding the Adams Street Precinct, for neglect of duty in failing to close up a poolroom in the Franklin Building, it was testified to that the offices occupied by the alleged poolroom men had been rented to them on the strength of a letter purporting to have been written to the agents of the building by City Magistrate James G. Tighe.

This letter was handed over to Commissioner Bingham. The Kings County Grand Jury is investigating the case, and it is expected that Magistrate Tighe will be called as a witness by that body.

The Shaw case was one of five heard by Commissioner Bingham in Brooklyn yesterday. Inspector John Wiegand, Capt. Nicholas Condon of the Fulton Street Station, Capt. Charles Formosa of the Hamilton Avenue Station, and Capt. John Gardiner of the Stagg Street Station, were all before him charged with neglect of duty.

Wiegand, like Shaw, was charged with failing to close the alleged poolroom in the Franklin Building, in Remsen Street. This place was raided recently by men from Inspector Cross's office. Among the things seised was a memorandum book, in which had been written a number of names, supposed to be those of patrons of the place. It is said that the names of two City Magistrates appear in the book, which is in the possession of District Attorney Clarke.

Inspector Cross told how his men raided the place over the Captain's head.

"Why, this place was within a stone's throw of the Borough Hall, wasn't it?" asked the Commissioner.

"Yes," replied the Inspector, "and it each fined five days' pay. Capt. Gardiner, who was charged with failing to report that he had kept a policeman on "plain clothes" duty for two days, was fined two days' pay. Decision in Capt. Condon's case was reserved. The complaint against Capt. Formosa, who was charged with failing to suppress a policy shop, was dismissed.

Magistrate Tighe explained last night that he had given the letter of recommendation in June last. He said that he had done this purely because he had known the man to be interested in real estate. He said that he did not know him to be interested in race horses and gambling.

He said also that the letter only vouched for Mr. McAleer's financial standing, which he had learned from a trustworthy source to be good.

SAYS CUBANS WERE COERCED.

Key West Consul Declares Armed Men Escorted Strikers from City.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Mr. Quesada, the Cuban Minister here, is not entirely satisfied with the report of the Collector of Customs at Key West that the striking Cuban cigarmakers who recently left that place abruptly did so voluntarily.

He has a report from the Cuban Consul at Key West which he exhibited to Secretary Root to-day. It is understood the report says that though the strikers made no open objection to leaving Key West, they were escorted out of the city with a considerable show of armed force.

900 DROPS

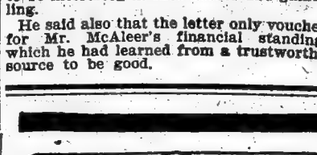

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over

WANT AND NEED.

There's a big difference between what a baby wants and what he needs. Deny him the one, give him the other. Most babies need Scott's Emulsion—it's the right thing for a baby. It contains a lot of strength-building qualities that their food may not contain. After

POLICY HOLDERS MAY SUE FOR MISAPPLIED FUNDS

Cannot Ask Accounting, but Can Compel Recovery.

SUCH ACTIONS BENEFICIAL

Justice Kellogg Says They Tend to Increase, Not Reduce, Assets of Insurance Companies.

In his opinion, rendered at Saratoga, overruling demurrers in the suit which Mary S. Young brought to compel an accounting of the old Board of Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, copies of which were received here yesterday, Justice Kellogg of the Supreme Court holds that any policy holder, while barred from suing an insurance company for an accounting under Section 56 of the insurance law without the authorization of the Attorney General, may nevertheless proceed against Directors or Trustees for the recovery of funds alleged to have been diverted, misapplied, or wasted.

Mary S. Young sued the Equitable's former board both as the holder of one share of stock in the society and as the holder of a policy. She alleged waste and misapplication of funds.

The demurrers interposed set up that suits of this character against individual Directors or Trustees were prohibited. This contention had been made in many previous suits brought by policy holders, but in every instance, according to insurance lawyers, an adjustment of the suit has prevented a determination of the issue.

It is understood that the company will carry the case to the Court of Appeals, but in the meantime many suits by policy holders against Trustees of various companies are considered probable.

Justice Kellogg says in part:

The action brought by the plaintiff is not an action by a policy holder to recover on her policy, but a suit to compel the Directors of an insurance corporation to pay into the corporate treasury the amount of waste of corporate funds created by them. * * *

It will be noticed that the ill-worded statute (Section 56) does not in terms bar the institution of any suits by a policy holder. What is barred is an order, judgment, or decree of a particular kind.

The court then enumerates the decrees, namely: An order for an accounting of a corporation; a decree or order restraining the prosecution of an insurance company's business, and a decree or order interfering with the prosecution of such business. He continues in explanation of his position:

Did the statute meaning mean (to prohibit seeking) an accounting by Directors, then the corporation itself might not pursue a delinquent Director without the approval of the Attorney General. * * * This plaintiff is not really antagonistic to the corporation. She is asking only that the corporation obtain recovery for itself from the defendant Directors and an accounting from them.

Justice Kellogg notes that the suit does not seek to enjoin the Equitable from doing business and that no interference with the business of the society will result from the action. He says:

If any occur here it will be casual and unimportant, for this is a suit to benefit, not to injure an insurance company; to swell, not to diminish its assets. * * * Annoyance and inconvenience to accused Directors may follow, but not of necessity any harassment to the society.

"It seems to me perfectly clear," Justice Kellogg writes, "that in a purely mutual company the whole body of policy holders at any given time, whose policies are not yet mature, have a quasi ownership in all the assets of the corporation, and are like stockholders in an ordinary corporation.

"It may be said," remarks the court in conclusion, "that the conclusions arrived at conflict with public policy. I do not understand that public policy is necessarily law. It is a topic which should generally affect statesmen, not Judges. Here is only a legal question. The plaintiff's corporation has a cause for action that it does not enforce. The plaintiff is a shareholder. As such she has a right to compel its enforcement."

The Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company will meet to-morrow, according to a call which has been issued by President Peabody.

Senator William W. Armstrong, Chairman of the insurance investigating committee, said last night that the committee's report probably would be ready for presentation to the Legislature in ten days or two weeks.

There was talk yesterday that Senator Riordan and ex-Assemblyman McKeown would present a minority report. Mr. McKeown denied this.

TO TAKE UP MUTUAL RESERVE.

District Attorney's Office Will Soon Begin an Active Investigation.

It was learned yesterday that Acting District Attorney Nott and Assistant District Attorney Kresel, to whom has been intrusted the investigation of certain phases of the affairs of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, have completed arrangements for a thorough examination of the books and accounts of that concern.

This work will begin in earnest in a few days.

ENFORCING PURE FOOD LAWS.

State Attorney General Has Eighty Adulteration Cases.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The State Department of Agriculture will increase the scope of inspection of foodstuffs. Heretofore, candies, preserves, syrups, and flavoring extracts only have been held up to tests. Now flour, meats, and breakfast foods are to be analyzed.

Commissioner Wieting said to-day that eighty cases of alleged violation of the pure food laws had just been sent to the Attorney General for prosecution.

WHISTLED IN SUNDAY SCHOOL

Suggestion of a Massachusetts Musical Director Taken Up.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMPELLO, Mass., Jan. 29.—Whistling was introduced into the Sunday school service at the South Congregational Church yesterday. A well-known hymn was chosen, and after the orchestra had played the air every man, woman, and child who could whistled the tune.

The musical director, Charles L. Estey, explained before the whistling began that some might think the method peculiar, but the objectors could not be any more shocked than were the congregations of long ago when they first heard the strains of a pipe organ.

CITY CRIME GROWING; ALIENS ARE BLAMED

1905's Record Shows Fewer Offenses by Citizens.

NEED MORE POLICE COURTS

Magistrate Wahle Also Recommends a Separate Court Police Squad—Board Approves His Plans.

The annual report of Magistrate Wahle, President of the Board of City Magistrates, which the Magistrate read to the board yesterday afternoon in the Judges' Chambers in the West Side Court, apparently shows that crime has been increasing in the last year in this city. During 1905 there were 147,925 prisoners arraigned in the Magistrates' Courts, including the Children's Court. Of this number 114,621 were males. The increase over the arraignments of 1904 was 18,388.

Magistrate Wahle says that the figures for felony arrests, 2,171, showed an abnormal increase in crimes of the more serious order. These crimes include homicide, which showed an increase over 1904 of 219 cases. The majority of the crimes on the increase were committed by aliens, principally Italians, Greeks, and Russians. The Presiding Magistrate said he was glad to note that there was a great decrease in the commission of crimes by citizens.

The report showed that a quarter of the total increase in arraignments was in Harlem, the arraignments in Harlem Court showing an increase of 4,006 over 1904. Essex Market came next with one-fifth of the total increase. Jefferson Market, however, topped the list, as usual, with the total of prisoners arraigned.

Magistrate Wahle made a strong plea for more courts. He said that in the districts covering the east side, from the Battery to Fifty-ninth Street, the Magistrates' Courts were quite inadequate to handle the rush of business. He said that on an average they handled sixty cases a day, and he considered it a reflection upon the administration of the city that such conditions should exist.

Magistrate Wahle said that similar conditions existed on the west side. The Magistrates' business in this section is conducted at Jefferson Market and the West Side Court, with an average of from sixty to eighty arraignments a day. The Harlem Court embraces the east side of the city above Seventy-ninth Street, and, that being so, Magistrate Wahle said it was absolutely necessary that another police court be provided, preferably on the upper west side, to take in all cases from Spuyten Duyvil down to Ninetieth Street.

Magistrate Wahle said that there was a great increase in arraignments and convictions for violations of the liquor tax law and for keeping disorderly houses. In the matter of liquor tax violation the increase of arrests was attributed to the Ambler law, which has since been declared unconstitutional.

Reference was made to the insanitary conditions of several of the courts, especially Essex Market and Jefferson Market, and it was strongly urged that improvements be made.

It was recommended that more stenographers be attached to the courts for the purpose of having the testimony of a witness put on record for the saving of time and the ofsetting of a witness's "forgetfulness" when the case was placed in the hands of the District Attorney. Magistrate Wahle thought the District Attorney's office should have a representative in every court to look after cases that now required the Magistrate himself to prosecute the defendant.

The recent transfer of court officers without the approval or knowledge of Magistrates also came in for attention. Magistrate Wahle said that it was extraordinary that the officers supposed to maintain order in the Magistrates' courts were not subject to the control of the Magistrates themselves, but answered solely to the Commissioner of Police. He thought the Magistrates should have authority over the doings of court squads. He suggested that the Board of Estimate appoint eighty-six court attendants at a salary of $1,400 and seventy-eight at $1,000, the attendants to pass a civil service examination and go the rounds of the courts. This would save the city a large amount and do away with the possibilities of "graft." The Mayor favored this plan, said Magistrate Wahle.

The laws relating to abandonment cases, the issuance of summonses, and the acceptance of bail from professional bondsmen were severely criticised.

Magistrate Wahle was again elected President of the board.

QUESTIONED COURT'S POWER.

Midshipman's Counsel Raised Issue of Jurisdiction.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 29.—The court-martial in session at the Naval Academy resumed the trial of Midshipman George H. McIvin on charges of hazing this morning.

The court adjourned on Saturday, at the request of the Judge Advocate, in order to allow him to examine authorities on the point raised by the plea in bar submitted by Melvin's counsel. The point was of great importance, as if allowed the whole proceedings would have been declared invalid and the sentences of dismissal already imposed on a number of Midshipmen rendered nugatory. It was contended that the court should have been convened by the Secretary of the Navy, under the act of 1885 instead of by the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, under the act of 1874, as amended by the act of 1903. The court to-day overruled the plea.

The board of investigation, which has been in session here about six weeks, and which has secured the information upon which all the charges of hazing have been based, except that of Midshipman Tremmore Coffin, Jr., adjourned to-day. The board has not been dissolved by Admiral Sands, but at any time can resume its sessions should the necessity arise.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—President Roosevelt was urged to-day to exercise Executive clemency in the case of John Paul Miller, the Annapolis Midshipman, who was convicted of hazing. The request was made by Senator McCreary of Kentucky and John W. Miller of Lancaster, Ky., the young Midshipman's father. The President made no promises, but indicated an intention to let the verdict stand.

THAT HONEST GRAFT OF GEO. W. PLUNKITT

City Pays Him $24,050 a Year for Stable Leases.

HE BUYS CHEAP, RENTS HIGH

Woodbury Granted Most of the Leases —D. F. McMahon and E. L. Bushe Are Partners—Inquiry Going On.

There has been a general delving into the records of the stable contracts of the Street Cleaning Department since the Board of Aldermen last week ordered its Street Cleaning Committee to investigate Commissioner Woodbury and his department. It was then charged that the city did not own a single stable for its street cleaning horses and carts, but hired stables for them at high rates.

The delving yesterday revealed the fact that ex-Senator George W. Plunkitt, for a quarter of a century Tammany leader of the Fifteenth District and for even a longer period the "Apostle of Honest Graft," was one of the chief beneficiaries of the stable lease business. The records show that there are fifty-nine such stable leases in Manhattan, and that the aggregate amount of money paid by the city for these stabling privileges exceeds $100,000 a year. Plunkitt himself is the holder of six leasing contracts, and they bring him in $24,050 a year, or about 25 per cent. of the total spent for stables.

It seems that Plunkitt's methods have been to buy land cheap, erect stables at such times as labor could be had cheaply, and then lease to the city. Long-term leases have been favored by Plunkitt in each instance.

The biggest rental which Plunkitt is receiving from the city is $6,000 a year for the stable at 625 to 629 West 130th Street. This property was leased by him to Commissioner Woodbury for the city in 1904 for a ten-year period. The next highest rental he is receiving is $5,000 a year for eight years for the stable at 505 to 509 East 116th Street. This lease was obtained in 1902 and expires in 1910. Next is $4,000 a year which Plunkitt is getting for the stable at 424 and 426 East Forty-eighth Street. This also is a ten-year lease, granted in 1903 by Commissioner Woodbury. In this transaction Plunkitt has two partners, one being Daniel F. McMahon and the other Eugene L. Bushe, both high in Tammany circles.

There is also an annual rental of $4,750 going to Plunkitt for the property at 612 to 616 West Fifty-second Street under a ten-year lease closed in 1901. Another $1,700 goes to Plunkitt for the property next adjoining, at 618 West Fifty-second Street. This lease was for five years, and expires this year. The sixth lease standing in Plunkitt's name is at the rate of $2,600 a year for ten years, and expires in 1910. It is for the stable at 511 to 515 East 116th Street.

All of the other stable leases acquired by the city have been for comparatively smaller amounts. The members of the Committee on Street Cleaning are going over the figures carefully, and will hold a meeting later in the week.

Senator Plunkitt was not pleased last night when told of the manner in which the Aldermanic committee regarded his stable leases with the Street Cleaning Department.

"Say, young feller," he said, "I'll make a present of a house and lot to you if you can put your finger on a single black mark in my career, and I won't have to part with all my real estate, either, by a dinged sight. I've got as good a right to own stables and rent 'em to the city as the owners of the Park Row, Stewart, and Staats-Zeitung Buildings have got to rent the city space in those buildings. I bought those stables with my own money, and I wouldn't sell 'em for $500,000. The income don't make 6 per cent. on the investment.

"How did I get 'em? Well, I was Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner once, and I tell you, I've forgotten more about street cleaning than this feller Woodbury ever knew. I retired from the department when Mayor Grace came in, but while I was there we had only one stable, at Seventeenth Street and East River. It was unhandy, and when I got out I put my own money into stables scattered around the city."

In honor of the
FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY
of the founding of the house of
BROKAW BROTHERS
and of the continuous active service of Mr. Isaac V. Brokaw, the original and present head of the firm, the store will be closed all day, Thursday, February 1st.
ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

A PARK AVENUE DECISION.

Federal Supreme Court Holds Against Railroad in Damage Cases.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Decisions were handed down to-day by the Supreme Court in the cases of Siegel vs. the New York and Harlem, and Krietel, O'Neil, Schols against the same road. The decisions of the New York courts, favorable to the defendant, were reversed, and the cases remanded for further proceedings.

The question involved is the liability of the railroad to damages for injuries to the property of the plaintiffs caused by the elevation of the railroad tracks on Park Avenue.

The decisions were rendered on the authority of the Muhlker case, decided last Spring. In that case the court held, by a vote of 5 to 4, that the New York law authorizing the elevation of the tracks was unconstitutional because it deprived the owners of light, air, and access to property without compensation.

RAILROAD REBATE CHARGES.

Evidence Against the Milwaukee Refrigerator Transit Company.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 29.—That the Milwaukee Refrigerator Transit Company has received a total of $60,520 in commissions since its organization in 1903, besides $229,979 in mileage, and that $100,500 had been paid in dividends during that period, was the main fact brought out by the Government to-day in examination of T. F. Howe, President of the company.

The examination was held in connection with the suit recently instituted by the Government against the transit company, the Pabst Brewing Company, and seven defendant railroad companies for alleged violation of the Elkins Anti-Rebate act.

It developed that by a traffic arrangement with the Erie Railway Company it costs the shippers $84 to send a car of freight from Milwaukee to New York City. Of this total the Milwaukee Refrigerator Transit Company receives in rebates and mileage $23.08.

G. E. GREEN'S PLEA FAILS.

Washington Court Upholds Indictments Charging Postal Conspiracy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Justice Gould in the Criminal Court to-day overruled the pleas in abatement of State Senator George E. Green of New York and W. D. Doremus to the indictments charging them with conspiring in connection with George W. Beavers to defraud the Government in the furnishing of Post Office supplies. Demurrers by Beavers were also overruled.

In passing on the Green and Doremus pleas the court said he would not attempt to segregate competent and incompetent testimony which may have been before the Grand Jury, as there was no evidence that the defendants' Constitutional rights had been so grossly violated as to compel the setting aside of an indictment. It was not shown, he said, that the Grand Jury relied on Green's testimony to bring an indictment against him.

With grateful acknowledgment to its 8,596,705 Policy-holders for their confidence, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company presents the following summary of its condition and affairs for the year ended December 31, 1905, showing it to have been THE BEST YEAR IN THE COMPANY'S HISTORY

RESOURCES

United States, City and R. R. Bonds and Stocks	$79,629,477.18
Bonds and Mortgages	38,062,610.75
Real Estate	17,495,905.30
Cash	4,183,912.16
Demand Loans on Collateral	3,747,285.50
Loans to Policy-Holders	3,703,554.50
Premiums deferred and in course of collection (Net)	3,826,755.63
Accrued Interest, Rents, etc.	1,013,976.27
	$151,663,477.29

ASSETS, $151,663,477.29

HOME OFFICE BUILDING
Largest Office Building in the World, Madison Ave., Fourth Ave., 23d and 24th Sts., New York City

OBLIGATIONS

Reinsurance Fund and Special Reserves	$132,705,296.00
Dividends Apportioned, payable 1906, on Non-participating Industrial Policies	681,942.00
Same on Participating Policies, Intermediate Branch	621,081.00
Same on Participating Policies, Ordinary Dept. (NOTE. Nearly all the Ordinary policies of the Co. are non-participating policies issued at low rates of premium)	26,726.79
Contingent Dividend Fund, Intermediate Branch	299,768.48
All other Liabilities	1,147,084.06
Capital and Surplus	16,181,578.96
	$151,663,477.29

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

(INCORPORATED BY THE STATE OF NEW YORK)

JOHN R. HEGEMAN, President

The Company OF the People, BY the People, FOR the People

A REASONABLE INDICATION OF THE DESERVED POPULARITY

of its plans and of faith in its management may be fairly claimed in the number of Metropolitan policies in force. It is not only greater than that of any other company in America, but greater than that of all the other regular companies combined, less one. It exceeds, in fact, the COMBINED POPULATION of 24 of the States and Territories out of the 52 forming the American Union, viz: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Oregon, Colorado, Arizona, Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Wyoming, Utah, North Dakota, New Mexico, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Hawaii, and as to CITIES, it exceeds the combined population of Greater New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Milwaukee.

SIGNIFICANT FACTS

The Company's policy claims paid in 1905 averaged in number one for each minute and a quarter of each business day of 8 hours, and in amount $105.83 a minute the year through.

The value and timeliness of these payments may be gleaned from the fact that of the claims paid during the year, 4,326 were under policies less than 3 months old, 8,391 were on policies which had run under 6 months and 15,148 were within the first year of insurance.

THE DAILY AVERAGE OF THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS DURING 1905 WAS:

395 per day in Number of Claims Paid.
6,972 per day in Number of Policies Issued.
$1,502,484.00 per day in New Insurance written.
$123,788.29 per day in Payments to Policy-holders and Addition to Reserve.
$77,275.94 per day in Increase of Assets.

Paid Policy-holders in 1905 for Death Claims, Endowments, Paid-up Policies, Dividends, etc., with amount set aside on their behalf as increased reserve—

$37,755,428.59

Paid Policy-holders since the organization of the Company, plus the amount invested and now on hand for their security—

$318,264,084.12

COMPARISONS, ETC.

Income in 1905	$61,531,588.49
Gain over 1904	5,545,831.58
Surplus in 1905	16,181,578.96
Gain over 1904	1,346,358.97
Increase in Assets during 1905	23,569,162.05
Gain in Insurance in force	126,085,438.00
The total number of Policies in force Dec. 31, 1905, was	8,596,705
The total amt. of outstanding insurance Dec. 31, 1905	$1,596,509,769.00
Number of persons in the service of the Company, over	19,000

THE TWO DEPARTMENTS

In the Ordinary Department policies are issued for from $1,000 to $1,000,000 on individual lives, premiums payable annually, semi-annually, or quarterly. In its Industrial Department (which is family insurance) policies are issued on all the insurable members of the household with premiums payable weekly.

The Metropolitan gained in insurance in force on which premiums are still being paid MORE THAN ANY OTHER COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

The Metropolitan wrote more business in the Industrial Department in 1905 than ever before in any one year.

The Metropolitan wrote more business in the Ordinary Department in 1905 than ever before in any one year.

The Metropolitan wrote more business in 1905 than any other Company in the world. And this for the 12th consecutive year.

The Metropolitan has more premium paying business in force in the United States than any other company.

The Metropolitan has in force one-third of all the legal reserve policies in force in the United States. Its Industrial policies in force equal in number all the Industrial policies of all the other companies in the United States.

THE RATIO OF EXPENSE TO PREMIUM INCOME IN 1905 WAS THE LOWEST IN THE COMPANY'S HISTORY.

This Company issues no TONTINE or other forms of deferred dividend policies, in which the amount to be paid to the insured must largely be a matter of ESTIMATE at the inception of the contract, and of DISAPPOINTMENT at its maturity.

Its policies are plain business contracts which tell their whole story on their face; leave nothing to the imagination; borrow nothing from hope; require definite conditions; and make definite promises in dollars and cents.

Is not the fact that, notwithstanding the agitation in life insurance, the Metropolitan wrote more insurance in its Ordinary Department in 1905 than it ever wrote in any preceding year, proof that GUARANTEED BENEFITS for a fixed premium are what people want?

In its Industrial Department policies no obligation to pay dividends is either expressed or implied, the premiums being at stock rates, without the "loading" designed for dividends; nevertheless the Company for years past, as a pure act of grace, has returned a part of its surplus, annually, to the holders of its policies. The total amount so paid, including the amount set aside for 1906, is

OVER FIVE AND A HALF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN CASH

Offices in Greater New York

Charles Sudbrink, Supt., 145th St. & Amsterdam Ave., N.Y.
T. W. Ridgway, Supt., 125th St. & St. Nicholas Ave., N.Y.
Henry Hart, Supt., 5-9 Union Square West, New York.
G. A. Weigel, Supt., 2-6 Westchester Ave., New York.
B. A. Maclaire, Supt., N. E. Cor. 70th St. & B'way, N.Y.
D. G. C. Sinclair, Supt., 11-15 E. 24th St., New York.
C. E. McMurchy, Supt., 1922 Third Ave., New York.
H. J. Bloemecke, Supt., 241 W. 23d St., New York.
P. W. Northcott, Supt., 29 W. 42d St., New York.
Peter Ferester, Supt., 906 Third Ave., New York.
A. J. Edgar, Supt., 2293 Third Ave., New York.
C. A. Shafer, Supt., 395 Broadway, New York.
H. C. Stieglitz, Supt., 2632 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn.
H. T. Head, Supt., Fulton & Clinton Sts., Brooklyn.
S. S. Voshell, Supt., 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.
T. W. Leonard, Supt., 1219 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
James Ansbro, Supt., 1262 Broadway, Brooklyn.
J. Huelsenbeck, Supt., Manhattan & G'point Aves., B'klyn.
G. W. Fash, Supt., Broadway & Bedford Aves., Brooklyn.
Oscar Wentzel, Supt., 51 Jackson Ave., Long Island City.
W. H. Alson, Supt., 374 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.
J. M. Haugh, Supt., 402 Richmond Ter., New Brighton.

"Manufacturer to Smoker" explains but partly the values that I give.

There are two ways of selling cigars—through jobber and retailer, or direct from manufacturer to smoker.

There are two kinds of selling expenses—dealers' profits and advertising.

In selling cigars direct to the consumer the manufacturer cuts out the dealers' profits, but he must substitute advertising for the dealer in order to reach his buyers.

Now, if his advertising expense equals what the dealers' profit would be, nothing is gained for the smoker—that manufacturer cannot give the smoker any better value than the retailer does.

That is where so many "Factory to Fireside" dealers fall down.

And that is where the real secret of my way lies.

I not only save all dealers' profits, but I cut down my advertising expense per hundred cigars sold to almost nothing.

How do I do this?

Simply by selling such good cigars that my customers reorder again and again, so that eventually I usually sell THOUSANDS of cigars as a result of one reply to an advertisement.

Shivers' Panatela Exact Size and Shape

Therefore, when I say that my plan enables me to cut out practically ALL selling expense and sell direct to the smoker at wholesale prices, I mean just that.

Summed up, the whole success of my plan depends upon giving the extraordinary value that I claim to.

I am so ready to prove to you by evidence as by argument, and to that end I make at my own risk this offer:

MY OFFER IS: I will, upon request, send one hundred Shivers' Panatela Cigars on approval to a reader of THE TIMES, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining ninety at my expense if he is not pleased with them; if he is pleased, and keeps them, he agrees to remit the price, $5.00, within ten days.

Enclose business card or give personal references, and state whether mild, medium or strong cigars are wanted.

HERBERT D. SHIVERS,
913 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LAST CALL

To-day and to-morrow see the end of our January Semi-Annual Sale. Don't miss this last chance to buy a suit now, or an overcoat for next winter at a saving of 25 to 40 per cent. Only two days' more life for these prices:

$12.50 & $15 Suits & Overcoats	$9
$15 & $18 Suits & Overcoats	$11
$18 & $20 Suits & Overcoats	$13
$22.50 & $25 Overcoats & Suits	$15
$25 & $28 Suits & Overcoats	$17
$28 & $30 Overcoats & Suits	$19
$35 Suits and Overcoats.....	$21

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers

UNION SQUARE
14th Street, near Broadway.
279 Broadway, near Chambers.
47 Cortlandt St., nr. Greenwich.
125th St., corner Third Ave.

"LOOKFIRST TO THE EYES."

Dr. Gould says: "A description of the morbid symptoms to general disease will not end in cure if they are due to neglected eyestrain."

Eyes examined by Oculists who are Registered Physicians of experience.

Glasses Only if needed—often as low as One Dollar—always at moderate prices.

J. Ehrlich & Sons
Oculists and Opticians.
43 Years' Practice.
223 Sixth Avenue | 1345 Broadway
Below 15th St. | Below 36th St.
350 Sixth Avenue | 217 Broadway
Below 22d St. | Astor House.
25 Broad Street Arcade.

The United States Express Co.

announces that for the convenience of the traveling public it is now issuing trabelers' checks in denominations of $10.00, $20.00, $50.00 and $100.00 each.

These checks are the most widely and readily available and cheapest form of trabelers' credits.

The company also issues letters of credit and other forms of exchange. For particulars apply to any agent of the company.

Superfluous Hair

positively permanently removed. Free trial treatment at office demonstrating latest scientific method. Registered 1905, Washington; NO ELECTRICITY OR POISONS. Mme. MAYME, Face Specialist, 320 Fifth Avenue, 32d St. Tel. 5557 Mad. Sq.

MAN A SECOND RATER, MR. WARD DISCOVERS

Loaned-Rib Story's Exploded, Ethical Culture Women Hear.

IT'S WOMAN THAT COUNTS

Why Keep House When a Butler Can Do It? Asks Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman has been reading a book. It is "Pure Sociology," by Lester F. Ward. It describes a discovery, and Mrs. Gilman told the Woman's Conference of the Society for Ethical Culture about it at the society's rooms, 33 Central Park West, yesterday afternoon, in a talk upon "Young Women Being Trained to Be Self-Supporting." The discovery, Mrs. Gilman said, makes the familiar saying that "woman was God's last, best gift to man" exquisitely absurd.

It appears that Mr. Ward proves that woman was, is, and always will be, the greatest among the life-giving forces; that man was only a very small individual indeed, and that it was man who was lifted to equality by the female, so that Adam and the loaned rib, and "the last, best gift," do not count at all.

"But," continued Mrs. Gilman, after explaining this in detail, "many do not believe it, and you need not if you do not like, though I think that Mr. Ward has proved it conclusively.

"In the animal kingdom there is nothing higher than motherhood," she continued. "In the human race there are many things higher. I am not belittling motherhood. Every normal woman should be a mother, and every woman should be a healthy animal and glory in it, but every human being should be something more. It is only by becoming an active member of human society that a woman can become a civilized human being.

"We have been the domestic servants of man. We have thought that for the proper care of the world one great sex should be the slave of the other. Science has made colossal strides. The work of the household has been gradually taken away from us, and we are still clinging to the same old ideas. A carefully selected butler can take care of a house as well as a housekeeper.

"When I said this in Boston the women thought I wanted them all to give up their homes and become stenographers and shop girls, while I only wanted them to prepare their daughters to work.

"Teachers and physicians say mothers do not take the best care of their children. Ask an average mother where she studied the training of children. Usually she has not studied it at all, or only for a few months. Mothers do not give their children the best health or the best educations because they do not know how."

Mrs. Edward Hewitt did not agree with Mrs. Gilman, and said that she was an old-fashioned woman who believed in the influence of the mother in the home, but that she believed most teachers considered that the greatest misfortune a little boy or girl could have was a mother.

"I find in the schools that the teachers are always telling of the troubles they have with the parents," she said. The members of the society laughed sympathetically at this.

Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer thought that the presence of the mother in the home was needed while her children were young, even though she had a "separate nurse for each one and a specialist to consult about them."

"But," said Mrs. Gilman, "mothering does not mean that she must sit right at it all the time. She could do millinery or dressmaking or painting china for a few hours of the day, as well as wash dishes and scrub floors, and all those holy tasks, for eight or ten hours. It is not a question of motherhood and competition with men, but of motherhood and companionship with men."

DINED PETER DOOLING.

County Clerk's Friends Honor Him—The Mayor and Murphy Absent.

Three hundred friends of County Clerk Peter J. Dooling gathered at Shanley's last night to give him a complimentary dinner. Both political parties were represented in the company, and both divisions of Tammany Hall, although among the conspicuous absentees were Mayor McClellan and Fire Commissioner O'Brien. Charles F. Murphy was also absent, and Secretary Thomas F. Smith of Tammany Hall explained that the leader, while counting Mr. Dooling among his most-trusted friends, never accepted any invitations to public dinners.

The speeches were of a non-political character, and at the close of the evening Victor J. Dowling, on behalf of the company, presented to Mr. Dooling an enormous case of silver.

Supreme Court Justice James A. O'Gorman presided, and the speakers included Presiding Justice Morgan J. O'Brien of the Appellate Division, Senator Thomas F. Grady, Corporation Counsel John J. Delany, the Right Rev. Charles McCready, and President Patrick F. McGowan of the Board of Aldermen. In addition, those at the head table were Senator Patrick F. McCarren, Congressman Timothy D. Sullivan, Sheriff Nicholas J. Hayes, Thomas T. C. Crain, Abraham Gruber, Thomas L. Hamilton, Stephen McPartland, the Rev. Malick Cunnion, Thomas C. O'Sullivan, Benjamin J. Rhoads, the Rev. John D. Roach, Thomas E. Murray, Frank J. Goodwin, R. S. Doull, W. M. K. Olcott, James P. Keating, John J. Murphy, and John T. Oakley.

WRECKED CHINESE LAUNDRY.

Mob Then Chased Proprietors Over the Back Fence.

A crowd of 500 men and boys invaded a Chinese laundry kept by Sam Lee and Ching Foy at 211 East Twenty-sixth Street last night. They broke down the door, smashed the windows, and scattered the laundry packages in the street. Then they chased the Chinaman over the back fence.

The police reserves from the East Twenty-second Street Station were called out, under Roundsman Farrell, and dispersed the mob. They entered the place and found two young women, who said they were Grace Corbett of 207 East Twenty-sixth Street and Agnes Reynolds of West Twenty-eighth Street. The police are trying to find the Chinamen.

Telephone Directory

Most accurate and up-to-date business and social list in New York City.

Spring edition goes to press Friday Feb. 2d.

For new listings or changes in old listings, communicate with Contract Department. Telephone 9010 Cortlandt.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
15 Day Street

TO PLAY RUGBY FOOTBALL.

New Zealanders Will Meet a Local Team on Thursday.

An exhibition of the English Rugby football game will be played at the American League Park on Thursday afternoon between the famous New Zealand team and fifteen players selected from the Metropolitan Association Football League. The contest has been arranged with the object of showing the difference between the English and American Rugby game. The All-New Yorw team will be handicapped by the lack of practice, as most of the players have been playing the Association game in this city. Capt. Gallaher, in agreeing to play, stipulated that in the event of a heavy frost the contest shall be declared off, as he refuses to expose his men to the risk of being injured on frozen ground.

The visitors are desirous of showing the American public the fine points of the Rugby game, and an invitation will be extended to the heads and coaches of the Eastern colleges to be present. The Antipodeans are all amateurs in the strictest sense of the term, and are not permitted to take part in any contest in which professionals compete.

Brooklyn Beats New York Bowling.

The Crescent Athletic and the Invincible Clubs of Brooklyn were the winners last night over the New York Athletic and Caledonian Clubs of New York in the interclub series. The scores follow:

AT CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB.

FIRST GAME.

New York Athletic Club—Breen, 163; Martin, 120; Bell, 186; Toussaint, 137; Klingenhoffer, 176. Total, 787.

Crescent Athletic Club—Worcester, 157; Doyle, 192; Judge, 144; Holmes, 177; Stebbins, 144. Total, 814.

SECOND GAME.

New York Athletic Club—Breen, 160; Martin, 180; Bell, 167; Toussaint, 135; Klingenhoffer, 189. Total, 831.

Crescent Athletic Club—Worcester, 190; Doyle, 153; Judge, 136; Holmes, 155; Stebbins, 149. Total, 783.

THIRD GAME.

New York Athletic Club—Breen, 167; Martin, 155; Bell, 109; Toussaint, 148; Klingenhoffer, 163. Total, 802.

Crescent Athletic Club—Worcester, 193; Doyle, 135; Judge, 167; Holmes, 181; Stebbins, 168. Total, 844.

AT CALEDONIAN CLUB.

FIRST GAME.

Invincible — McElroy, 168; Mullins, 156; Mowen, 199; Leuly, 166; Fisher, 169. Total, 858.

Caledonian—Reid, 157; Hosie, 172; Centoben, 131; McKenzie, 187; Sinclair, 171. Total, 818.

SECOND GAME.

Invincible — McElroy, 150; Mullins, 164; Mowen, 189; Leuly, 173; Fisher, 165. Total, 847.

Caledonian—Reid, 151; Hosie, 148; Centoben, 129; McKenzie, 154; Sinclair, 102. Total, 834.

THIRD GAME.

Invincible — McElroy, 138; Mullins, 165; Mowen, 173; Leuly, 149; Fisher, 164. Total, 789.

Caledonian—Reid, 169; Hosie, 140; Centoben, 173; McKenzie, 178; Sinclair, 160. Total, 822.

Athletes Request Rule Changes.

The Board of Governors of the Metropolitan Amateur Athletic Association at a meeting held last evening in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, in Brooklyn, discussed a variety of topics of interest to their organization looking toward the correction of minor complaints lodged against the methods of conducting games in and about New York and the improvement of the present system in vogue.

A memorial was prepared to be presented to the Registration Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union asking for changes in the manner of registration, and similar details to facilitate the work of the committee and better protect the individual athlete, and a request was prepared to be presented to the management of various athletic meets scheduled for the immediate future, asking representation for the Metropolitan Association on the board of officials at each set of games.

These and similar proposals will be laid before the next quarterly meeting of the association, to be held in the third week of February at the Xavier Athletic Association, for approval.

Foy and Dittman Win in Billiards.

"Eddie" Foy and W. Dittman were the winners in the Class C 14.2 billiard tournament yesterday in Daly's Broadway billiard rooms. In the afternoon Foy met W. de Young, beating the latter by 200 to 162. Foy got an early lead and finished with an average of 2 46-77, his high runs being 17, 12, and 11; de Young averaged 2 8-77, and his best runs were 11 and 8. In the evening Dittman and L. Wormser had the closest game that has been seen thus far in the tournament, Dittman winning by 200 to 198. The former was in the lead from the start, but toward the end Wormser had a streak of fairly high runs, and at one time it looked as though he would overhaul his opponent. Dittman's average was 2 38-81 and his high runs 20, 17, and 15. Wormser averaged 2 38-80 and his best runs 13, 11, and 10. The players to-day will be Foy and Conway in the afternoon, while in the evening Foy and Dittman will meet.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Incorporated to-day:

Lawrence Barnum & Co., New York, (stocks and bonds;) capital, $1,500,000. Directors—Lawrence Barnum, F. V. Walters, and F. D. Pavey, New York.

Audley Clarke Company, Brooklyn, (mason's materials;) capital, $250,000. Directors—Audley Clarke, J. A. Bener, and H. A. Robichon, Brooklyn.

L. Clancy, Sons & Co., Oswego, (dry goods;) capital, $25,000. Directors—Laurence Clancy, J. J. Clancy, and S. D. Clancy, Oswego.

Northern Electric Railway Company, Millbrook, (construct railroads and rolling stock;) capital, $600,000. Directors—E. H. Rippee, Jr., C. C. Ferber, Scranton, Penn., and F. L. Fuller, New York.

Magnolia Realty and Construction Company of Brooklyn; capital, $20,000. Directors—Henry Heller, Frank Roos, and John Hockwart, Brooklyn.

Continental Express Company, New York; capital, $500,000. Directors—Charles Fauhaber, C. H. Minder, and J. G. Gregg, New York.

Century Tiling Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. L. Moyne Danner, Jr., F. H. Cunningham, and D. G. George, New York.

Bond and Stocks Trading Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—J. C. Gamage, E. L. Barkley, and S. M. Cohen, New York.

Dunning Brothers, Incorporated, New York, (printers and engravers;) capital, $25,000. Directors—C. H. Dunning, F. H. Baker, Brooklyn, and J. H. Dunning, Ridgewood, N. J.

Atlanta Contracting Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—W. F. Cunningham, P. J. Kearns, and Honora V. Kearns, New York.

McCall Ferry Supply Company, New York, (contracting;) capital, $10,000. Directors—W. H. Barnum, W. A. Weather, New York, and W. G. Robertson, Brooklyn.

United Chairs Company, New York; capital, $15,000. Directors—F. M. Cowperthwait, A. R. Grinnell, and A. P. Grinnell, New York.

Dieckerhoff Raffloer Company, New York, (contracting;) capital, $1,500. Directors—Rudolf Erbsloh, E. C. Dieckerhoff, and J. M. Klaess, New York.

Webster & Pearce, Incorporated, New York, (mining;) capital, $50,000. Directors—H. B. Webster, M. C. Clark, New York, and W. B. Pearce, Newark, N. J.

Integrity Realty Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—Barnard Hartman, Arthur Hartman, and A. D. Lind, New York.

Oakland Bayside Realty Company, New York; capital, $90,000. Directors—R. A. C. Smith, E. W. Hatch, and J. B. McDonald, New York.

R. I. Hurry & Co., New York, (securities;) capital, $1,000. Directors—R. I. Hurry, E. D. Ruggles, New York, and C. A. Dall, Montclair, N. J.

Hoffman Paper Company, Little Falls; capital, $50,000. Directors—W. H. Hoffman, R. F. Lewis, and W. F. Lansing, Little Falls.

David McCosker, Incorporated, Goshen, (dry goods;) capital, $50,000. Directors—A. R. Latson, W. P. Barker, Brooklyn, and E. L. Tamblyn, Newark, N. J.

Oppenheim, Collins & Co., New York, (ladies' wearing apparel;) capital, $100,000. Directors—C. J. Oppenheim, I. D. Levy, and E. H. Popper, New York.

N. Schneider's Sons Contracting and Construction Company, Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—J. J. Schneider, Theodore Schneider, and Rosanna Schneider, Brooklyn.

Arc Spark Manufacturing Company, New York, (automobile sparking plugs;) capital, $10,000. Directors—K. C. Wideen, Brooklyn; C. A. Pearson, and F. T. H. Bacon, New York.

Auto-Cauter Company, New York, (surgical instruments;) capital, $50,000. Directors—F. St. O. Roy, W. S. Ross, New York, and H. F. Hottermann, Parkville.

New York and Pittsburg Real Estate Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—E. H. Matling, New York; M. L. McLaughlin, and B. G. McLaughlin, Brooklyn.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Sagel Candy Company, Bridgeton; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Louis Sagel, Isaac Sagel, Harry Sagel.

Charles F. Dare & Son, Bridgeton; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Charles F. Dare, C. W. Dare, John H. Dare.

The Metropolitan Amusement Company, Camden; capital, $20,000. Incorporators—Leon T. Carpenter, Robert B. McIntyre, George W. Booth, William S. Casselman, Jr.

The Atlantic City Industrial and Improvement Company; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—George H. Walls, George H. Emory, Edward W. Bailey, A. F. Davidson, Charles D. Lipscomb, Robert H. Poole, John F. Bush.

The Standard Briquet Company, Jersey City; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—E. W. Bingwell, D. W. Kincaid, Kenneth K. McLaren.

CHEAP, EFFECTIVE, PALATABLE.

APENTA

HUNGARIAN NATURAL APERIENT WATER

The Analysis shows that the richness of Apenta Water in natural saline aperients renders it the safest and most remedial laxative and purgative. READ THE LABEL.

A WINEGLASSFUL A DOSE

ALSO

SPARKLING APENTA,

IN SPLITS ONLY,

NATURAL APENTA CARBONATED,

A Refreshing and Pleasant Aperient for Morning Use.

DRINK WHILE EFFERVESCENT.

Sole Exporters: THE APOLLINARIS CO., Ld., London.

PICTURES BY G. S. TRUESDELL.

Fourscore paintings by the late Gaylord Sangster Truesdell hang in the upper galleries of the American Art Association, 6 East Twenty-third Street, and will be sold there on Thursday evening, Feb. 1, at 8 P. M. They comprise all the pictures left in his studio at the time of his death, in 1890.

Amateurs will be surprised at the number of important canvases in the collection besides "The Shepherd's Lunch," reproduced on Sunday in THE TIMES's pictorial supplement. "The Path Through the Gorse" is just such a scene as Troyon loved to paint. A peasant woman is leading her cows over the gorse-covered moor. "A Savoy Pastoral" shows a young woman surrounded by her flock of sheep, with the dog keeping the stray animals in line. A blossoming fruit tree marks the Spring. "Cows on the Bank of the River," a beautiful landscape, with cattle superbly painted, took a second medal at the Salon of 1892, and placed hors concours all subsequent sendings to the Salon from Truesdell's easel, such as "There's the Shepherd," an open door in a stable, with the herdsman letting out the flock.

A painter of cattle and sheep from predilection, this talented native of Illinois painted other scenes. "The Village in Winter" is a very attractive snow and townscape, in which the tones of trees and roofs are pleasantly relieved against the mantle of soft snow. "Night" shows a quarter moon above a low cabin against a soft blue-black laced with clouds. Good figure pieces are also here. "Going to Church" is the more than half-length in profile of a serious-looking countrywoman in black dress and white cap. Others worthy of special notice are "Shepherd Girl," "Fisherman's Daughter," "Girl with Goat," and "Little Shepherdess."

Mr. Truesdell was a graduate of the schools of the Pennsylvania Academy, and after 1878 devoted himself to landscape and cattle painting. Going abroad, he worked for a time with Aimé Morot and Cormon. In 1880 he received a bronze medal at the Exposition Universelle. The catalogue tells of his early years in France—"Denying himself any abiding home, he lived among the peasants, going from place to place for twelve years, all the time painting with the firm and confident stroke of the artist who has laid deep and wide the foundations of his skill. Now and then he exhibited at home, but at the Salon his work was well known."

There is nothing niggled or overelaborated in Truesdell's painting. These are eminently natural and attractive pictures, which express a happy and healthy view of life.

Making Way for New Bellevue.

John H. Parker & Co., contractors for the excavations for the new $8,000,000 Bellevue Hospital, will begin to-day to tear down the consumptive, alcoholic, and erysipelas wards to make room for new wards for consumptive patients. The consumptive patients now at Bellevue will be transferred to the Metropolitan Hospital, on Blackwell's Island.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

O'Neil, M., & Co., Akron, Ohio; O. M. Barbour, furnishing goods; F. B. Goodman, dry goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Taylor, John, Dry Goods Company, Kansas City Mo.; G. M. Forbes, laces and ribbons; A. Hollander, dry goods; 487 Broadway; Hotel Cumberland.

Hagerdorn, J. S., & Co., West Point, Ga.; P. Hagerdorn, notions; A. Hagerdorn, furnishing goods; Hotel Cumberland.

Hagerdorn & Mers, Gadsden, Ala.; A. Hagerdorn, dry goods and notions; Hotel Cumberland.

Dinkelspiel, A., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; A. Dinkelspiel, clothing; 648 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.

Howe & Stetson Company, New Haven, Conn.; L. P. Dutch, cloaks and suits; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Spalding.

Boston Store, Fort Smith, Ark.; G. E. Berson, dress goods, silks, laces, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Wellington.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. M. Marguis, housefurnishing goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Cumberland.

Daniels & Fisher Stores Company, Denver, Col.; Mrs. A. Moore, art goods; 56 Worth Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. G. Nutting, handkerchiefs; 104 Worth Street.

Bergner, P. A., & Co., Peoria, Ill.; B. A. Bergner, notions and millinery; 826 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Brandeis, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; H. W. Brenizer, carpets; 683 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Nochman & Meertilf, Montgomery, Ala.; J. Nochman, cloaks and white goods; 11 East Seventeenth Street; Hotel Belleclaire.

Colvig, W. H., Wheeling, West Va.; notions and millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Boss Dry Goods Company, Atlanta, Ga.; J. B. Joel, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.

Robinson, A. M., Company, Atlanta, Ga.; J. P. Robinson, notions, laces, and furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; L. W. Rosskopff, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; T. L. Tranter, stationery; 31 Union Square; Hotel Imperial.

Tibbs, Hutchings & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. E. Dolan, laces, white goods, hosiery, and waists; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; R. E. Lagrone, silks and dress goods; 458 Broadway.

Glaser & Wahl, St. Louis, Mo.; F. M. Wahl, laces; Hotel Breslin.

"Leader," Seattle, Washington; W. G. Garvey, millinery and ribbons; Park Avenue Hotel.

Wood, S. N., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. H. Roll, clothing; Hotel Algonquin.

McLaughlin Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; W. P. McLaughlin, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Smoot, Coffer & McCulley, Washington, D. C.; Miss M. G. Bullard, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Breslin.

Nugent, B., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss N. Jones, skirts, waists, &c.; 31 Union Square; Hotel Breslin.

Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; A. Souhr, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Mowen-Johnston Dry Goods Company, Fort Smith, Ark.; D. C. Howell, notions and furnishing goods; J. A. Mowen, dry goods; Continental Hotel.

Kaufman & Co., Colorado Springs, Col.; B. S. Kaufman, housefurnishing goods, cloaks, and millinery; Hotel Savoy.

Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. C. Schwab, general buyer; H. M. Samson, general buyer; H. Murose, dress goods; W. Mann, silks; G. H. Forster, domestics; H. J. Mandl, domestics; F. W. Parke, furnishing goods, ladies' underwear, and hosiery; D. H. Davies, pictures; Miss B. Sternberg, fancy goods; Miss E. Livingstone, corsets, muslin underwear, and infants' wear; N. Driscoll, leather goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Newman, J., Chicago, Ill.; cloaks and suits; 43 Lispenard Street.

McCarthy Dry Goods Company, Seattle, Washington; W. D. McCarthy, cloaks and suits; 320 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss C. Hirsch, muslin underwear; Hotel Normandie.

Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; D. C. MacInnes, domestics; 320 Church Street; Hotel Normandie.

Spokane Dry Goods Company, Spokane, Washington; E. E. Gordon, cloaks, suits, and waists; J. L. Paine, hosiery and gloves; 260 West Broadway; Hotel York.

Joslin Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; H. P. Newcomb, house furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel York.

Fordyce, George L., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; E. L. Morgan, domestics, gloves, and trimmings; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Navarre.

White, H. C., Chambersburg, Penn.; dry goods and notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Efroymson & Wolf, Indianapolis, Ind.; L. Wolf, cloaks, laces, millinery, and carpets; F. R. Wolf, notions; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Goldsmith, J., & Son, Trinidad, Col.; M. J. Goldsmith, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Wile Brothers & Weill, Buffalo, N. Y.; M. Wile, woolens; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Kaufman-Strauss Company, Louisville, Ky.; B. Kaufman, dry goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Imperial.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; G. D. Sleigh, jewelry and leather goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. D. Rosenthal, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. A. Lehman, cloaks and suits; Miss E. Doherty, waists; 487 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Rauh Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. L. Rauh, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Wile Brothers & Weill, Buffalo, N. Y.; S. Weill, woolens; H. Wile, woolens; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Desbecker, Weil & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; N. Desbecker, woolens; A. Weill, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Steifel, Strauss & Connor, Rochester, N. Y.; J. D. Steifel, woolens; W. F. Connor, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Bamberger, domestics and dress goods; E. S. Bamberger, fancy goods; Grand Hotel.

Sallenberger, D. D., Chambersburg, Penn.; dry goods and notions; Grand Hotel.

Dreyfuss, J., & Sons, Boston, Mass.; L. Dreyfuss, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Mr. Benson, clothing; Mr. Andrews, clothing; 2 Walker Street.

Pollock & Bernheimer, Mobile, Ala.; E. E. Bernheimer, domestics and dress goods; 75 Leonard Street.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; Miss N. Ryan, linens; Grand Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. S. McCoy, jewelry; 104 Worth Street.

Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; Mr. McDermott, notions; 320 Church Street.

Crews-Beggs Company, Salida, Cal.; Miss McLane, cloaks and suits; 320 Church Street.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. L. Ledger, notions, jewelry, and trimmings; 2 Walker Street.

Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; B. A. Foote, cloaks, suits, and waists; 320 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

Moody, A. L., Fargo, North Dakota; dry goods; L. C. Krogel, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Shillico, J., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Johnson, millinery, laces, infants' wear, and muslin underwear; 346 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.

Bennett, Morgan & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; E. B. Morgan, dry goods; N. A. Moulthrope, fancy goods; Hotel Albert.

Crane, F. L., Scranton, Penn.; hats; Hotel Albert.

Marston, G. W., San Diego, Cal.; G. H. Grandenberg, cloaks and suits; 31 Union Square.

Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Snellenberg, dry goods; 683 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Johnson & Forbes, Pensacola, Fla.; W. J. Forbes, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Mears & Hagen, Scranton, Penn.; F. Hagen, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

Frank, M., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; L. Frank, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Breslin.

Konn, S., Sons, & Co., Washington, D. C.; G. S. Deneale, silks; 487 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Varncador, L. A.; Valdosta, Ga.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Spier & Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; S. S. Spier, dry goods; W. Mayere, furnishing goods; Hotel Normandie.

Hirsch Brothers Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; S. Hirsch, notions and furnishing goods; 529 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

O'Neil & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss K. Buck, laces; Hotel Breslin.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Troy, N. Y.; J. J. Ryan, furnishing goods; Hotel Walcott.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. B. Henrion, hosiery and furnishing goods; 72 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Davison-Paxon-Stokes Company, Atlanta, Ga.; Mr. Wellborn, cloaks, suits, and waists; 458 Broadway.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Hibbard, underwear; 104 Worth Street.

Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. L. Walker, hats; 621 Broadway.

Gibson R. Campbell Company, Denver, Col.; A. P. Gibson, clothes and trimmings; Victoria Hotel.

Hickey & Freeman Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. G. Hickey, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Ombach, M., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; D. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; E. A. Mylord, dry goods; 31 Union Square; Everett House.

Oppenheimer & Jonas, Sunbury, Penn.; A. Oppenheimer, dry goods; Belvedere House.

Long's, Jonas, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; Miss M. Green, millinery; 320 Church Street; Victoria Hotel.

Long's, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Miss A. Vickers, millinery; 320 Church Street; Victoria Hotel.

Hershberg & Gorson, Rochester, N. Y.; I. Hershberg, clothing; J. Knopf, clothing; Hotel Breslin.

Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; H. H. Croft, carpets; 9 Walker Street; Hotel Breslin.

Daniels & Fisher Stores Company, Denver, Col.; Mrs. I. Lehman, fancy goods; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Breslin.

Bernheimer, G., Brothers & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; S. Ewing, furnishing goods; 106 Grand Street.

Ycunker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; A. Findlay, lace curtains and photographic goods; 31 Union Square.

Woodward & Lathrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss D. Collins, ruchings; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; Mrs. A. Myers, cloaks and suits; 335 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Stern, H., Jr., & Brother Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. Stern, furnishing goods; 75 Leonard Street; Hotel Breslin.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

"MORE RESTRAINT OF TRADE."

It is not likely that the President received with feelings of unmixed joy yesterday Mr. GILLESPIE'S resolution requesting him to submit to the House of Representatives any information which the Inter-State Commerce Commission may possess as to the existence of a combination in restraint of trade and in violation of law between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and other lines of the Pennsylvania's Eastern system. Four years ago Mr. ROOSEVELT was eager in the chase after restrainers of trade. In the Northern Securities case he won his spurs with boot, saddle, and bridle thrown in. Since then the industrial monopolies and the regulation of rates rather than the further pursuit of railroad combinations have engaged his energies. Of his own motion he would not have assailed the Pennsylvania Company, and we presume that company was not expecting this assault. But "when night dogs run all sorts of deer are chased," and the woods have for months resounded with the baying of the anti-Trust pack. Mr. GILLESPIE got his resolution through by tactics that may fairly be described as brilliant. He was in his place and alert when the Republican side of the House was absent or drowsy. Before the majority really knew what was going on the resolution had been agreed to, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table. Undoubtedly the resolution gained many supporters through the resentment engendered by the Pennsylvania's action in discontinuing the issuance of passes. Mr. CASSATT was the pioneer in that wholesome movement, and the great "dead-head" trust in Congress would like to see him punished.

Those who expect to see the history of the Northern Securities litigation repeated in the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad will be disappointed. The cases are by no means on all fours, and it is impossible to read the decision of the court dissolving the Northern Securities Company without reaching the conclusion that it would not sustain a similar action against the Pennsylvania "combination," or whatever it may be, even should the Attorney General be persuaded to begin one. Throughout its opinion, written by Justice HARLAN, the court placed the greatest emphasis upon the fact that the Northern Securities Company owned an absolute majority of the capital stock of the Great Northern Railway Company and of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The complete control of those two competing lines had passed into one ownership. "It is indisputable upon this record," says the opinion, that this "holding corporation has become the holder, more properly speaking the custodian, of more than nine-tenths of the stock of the Northern Pacific and of more than three-fourths of the stock of the Great Northern, the stockholders of the companies who delivered their stock receiving upon the agreed basis shares of stock in the holding corporation." The stockholders of the two competing companies "disappeared"; the two lines "have become practically one powerful consolidated corporation by the name of a holding corporation." The decision quotes the opinion of the Circuit Court declaring that the merger had "placed the control of the two roads into the hands of a single person, to wit, the Securities Company, by virtue of its ownership of a large majority of the stock of both companies." A railroad monopoly for that territory had been created. On the other hand, the court declared that the Government had not contended "that Congress may control the mere acquisition or the mere ownership of stock in a State corporation engaged in inter-State commerce." The complete power to restrain trade having been created by means of this holding corporation, the court thought it immaterial whether trade had been actually restrained, or whether unreasonable rates or rules had been put in force. The acquisition through majority ownership of two competing lines of the power to restrain trade, whether that power were exercised or not, was held to be a violation of the act—hence the decree of dissolution.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has not acquired the majority of the stock of the other lines mentioned in Mr. GILLESPIE'S resolution, save in the case of the Philadelphia, Baltimore and [illegible] but an extension or continuation of the Pennsylvania's lines—just as the various short roads between New York and Buffalo which were combined to form the New York Central were a continuation one of the other, and not competitors. The case of the Northern Central, which the Pennsylvania does control, is not very important. It appears, therefore, that the power to restrain trade in the territory served by competing lines like the Baltimore and Ohio and Norfolk and Western has not been acquired by the Pennsylvania Company, since it does not own the controlling majority of their shares. The majority stockholders have not surrendered their power of control. Monopoly in the sense of the Northern Securities case has not been created.

Moreover, Mr. Justice BREWER, who concurred in the majority opinion in the Northern Securities case, dissented from the reasoning, holding that it was unsound and unsafe to say that the question whether unreasonable restraint of trade had been practiced was immaterial, and insisting that the contract itself by which majority control passed to the Securities Company was an unreasonable restraint of trade, and therefore punishable. Justice WHITE, Chief Justice FULLER, Justice PECKHAM, and Justice HOLMES dissented altogether, declaring in the opinion written by Justice WHITE that the light of reason revealed "the unsoundness of the proposition that the power of Congress to regulate commerce extends to controlling the acquisition and ownership of stock in State corporations, railroad or otherwise, because they may be doing an inter-State commerce." It was thus by a majority of one vote that the decision dissolving the Securities Company was rendered, but Justice BREWER, who cast that vote, made it plain that in his opinion unreasonable restraint, either in fact or through the majority control which would make it possible, must be proved in order to establish violation of the law.

Neither the Pennsylvania management nor the business interests of the country, we think, need be overmuch dismayed by this sudden and curious outbreak of the old spirit of 1901. The results of the Northern Securities triumph were not exactly of a sort to inspire terror over Mr. GILLESPIE'S attempt upon the Pennsylvania Company. The Northern Securities Company was dissolved, to be sure, but the actual railroad situation in the Northwest has not in the least been changed. We have the high authority of Mr. PROUTY of the Inter-State Commerce Commission for the assertion that no practical results were accomplished by the decision.

TRUST COMPANY RESERVES.

Assemblyman SANTEE of Steuben County, upon behalf of gentlemen from Oswego, Hornellsville, and Buffalo who called upon the Governor representing the New York State Bankers' Association, has introduced a bill regulating trust company reserves. And Senator STEVENS has introduced another, upon behalf of financial opinion in Attica. Legislation, or at least action with or without legislation, in this direction is so desirable that suggestion must be in the nature of amendment rather than opposition.

The most obvious remark upon the proposal of the gentlemen from the up-State financial centres named is that they show little perception of how differently trust company reserves should be treated in places where there are and are not Clearing Houses. Where there are no Clearing Houses, reserves of the proportion suggested are not oppressive and are wholesome. But where there are Clearing Houses, a requirement of reserves in "lawful money" amounts to a requirement of double reserves. The trust companies, even if they are not members of the Clearing House, must do business through it. They cannot compel their customers to bring and take cash over their counters, for business usage requires the use of checks. The trust companies are therefore compelled to maintain bank deposits to accommodate their active business, which is the only sort of business requiring a reserve in lawful money as distinguished from liquid assets. If the trust companies were compelled to do their business over the counters the chief sufferers would be the banks, who would require drays and porters to handle the money. The absurd idea that business should be done in this manner inevitably suggests the question why the trust companies are not members of the Clearing House. The fact is that if they were members the banks would lose the trust company accounts. Can this be any reason why the banks exclude the trust companies from the Clearing House, meanwhile harrying them regarding their reserves? The reserve movement ought to be dealt with upon its merits, and not as a matter of business rivalry.

Both groups of institutions stand so high in public esteem that neither can afford to offend sentiment either by obduracy regarding reserves or by maintaining an attitude of aloofness which divides New York City's financial interests. The bill's object is better than its details. It would be a happy result if the proposed legislation should result in action of a voluntary sort, which should give us a representative Clearing House, with a settlement of the reserve question as an incident. Discipline and membership in the Clearing House may well go together, but other matters, such as membership, and other projects which bear an appearance of being motived as much by business considerations as by regard for public interest.

THE SCHMITT BALLOT BILL.

The bill for the reform of the ballot law introduced into the Assembly by Mr. SCHMITT, Municipal Ownership member from Brooklyn, is on the whole the best of those that we have examined. It provides for easy and simple independent voting; it gives all his rights to the illiterate voter as required by the Constitution; it arranges for an accurate and fairly prompt count, and it renders more feasible independent nominations.

On the ballot proposed in this bill the names of candidates for each office are grouped together in alphabetical order, with the party emblem for each on the left and the party name on the right, and with adequate spaces for names to be written in. Any person of ordinary sense could be shown in three minutes how to vote such a ballot without appreciable danger of mistake, even though he could not read. There is, however, no provision for voting a straight ticket with a single mark. That is not regarded by most students of the subject as an objection. We think it a very serious one. A very large majority of the voters wish to vote in this way. So long as it is not made difficult for those who wish to vote independently, the men who wish to vote straight with the least possible trouble should be enabled so to do. It is their right. The State ought not to impose needless obstacles in the way of its exercise. And it is obviously better for the convenient and rapid dispatch of the business of voting that provision should be made for the easy doing of what the great body of voters desire to do. This could be arranged by an addition to the proposed ballot of the series of party emblems, with instructions that a cross within the circle under any one of them would be a vote for all the candidates of the party to which the emblem belongs.

Mr. SCHMITT'S bill provides that all election officers shall be selected by competitive examination conducted by the Civil Service Commissions. This is admirable in spirit and motive, though there are doubts as to its feasibility in some respects. The necessity for it would be removed if it were found that the voting machines can accomplish regularly and permanently what they have unquestionably done for considerable periods in some places. There is every reason to take the Schmitt bill as the basis of consideration of the immensely important reform to which it relates.

THE KING OF DENMARK.

It was a notable career that closed with the death of King CHRISTIAN of Denmark, not so much for the importance of the events by which it was directly marked as for the personality of the King, the connections of his family with the reigning families of Europe, and the influence, wholesome and peaceful, which these relations permitted him to exert. Up to the time that he was selected as heir to the throne of Denmark, at the age of 34, he was a poor infantry officer in the Danish Army, eking out a meagre salary by teaching drawing. When he ascended the throne he was 45 and his half dozen children were all born. Then began the series of royal marriages which made one of his daughters the wife of the King of England, another the wife of the Czar of Russia, another the wife of the Duke of Cumberland, while his son became the King of Greece.

These alliances and the fortunate nature of the unions contracted served to compensate the King for the loss of Schleswig-Holstein in the first years of his reign and for the lack of harmony that long existed between the Court party and the people of Denmark. While a firm advocate of the rights of the throne, and somewhat narrowly conservative in his ideas, King CHRISTIAN was personally simple and kindly, and possessed the sincere affection of his people. He was the least pretentious of men, and his efforts were always directed toward the maintenance of peace, so that the modest palace of Amalienborg at Copenhagen was regarded as a sort of neutral ground for the arrangement of family differences. King CHRISTIAN was the representative of the older order among the royal group in Europe, and his rôle is not likely to be assumed by any survivor.

PANAMA CANAL LABOR.

The Panama Canal labor law suits those who passed it, or it would not be on its way to the statute book, but we wonder how it suits those in whose interest it was devised. Americans are to be protected by the eight-hour law, but aliens are not. Negroes, coolies, Spaniards, Italians, or any one except Americans can make any bargain they choose regarding their work and wages, but Americans cannot be compelled to work over eight hours. This is as good as possible, since a law limiting labor to six hours, or exempting Americans from working at all, is clearly impracticable. But we wonder whether Americans will get the jobs, or whether those employing the labor will spend their money where they can get most for it?

If the canal is built by the Government, even the Treasury would feel the burden of this statute if Americans were hired. And if the canal is built by contract, it seems likely that the contractors would spend their money where it would yield best results. It is an interesting dilemma, and it would be a curious result if the law in the interest of labor should operate to throw employment to West Indian darkies, dagoes, and others untaxed. Perhaps an amendment will be offered forbidding employment of those willing to work longer hours or to accept less money than holders of union cards. We are not quite sure that this would be very objectionable if the unions gave a satisfactory engagement under a binding bond that there should be labor enough and no strikes. But if the unions are unable or unwilling to accept any obligations, they ought to see the fitness of their ceasing to attempt to regulate the matter at all.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Justice and Injustice. As more and more consideration is given to the case of Capt. VAN SCHAICK, the greater are its complexities seen to be and the clearer is the realization that accurate judgment of the heavy sentence imposed upon this old man depends upon the point of view, and even more upon the completeness of the view. We have already expressed and sympathized with the feeling that the sentence was, if not injustice, at least incomplete justice, which is about the same thing. Beyond any question, the Captain of the General Slocum was, as he is, a Captain much like not a few officers in his class. Evil intention was absolutely absent from his mind. Custom, that of others as well as of himself, had grown for him into a sort of right; he did and did not do what he thought he was expected to do and not to do, with full knowledge, as he supposed, that dozens were ready to take his place if he did anything else, and he took, as it seemed to him, only the chances that he could safely take. Herein lies the cruelty of his sentence, and the personal aspect of the situation appeals strongly to every sensitive heart and mind, particularly those without a full knowledge of the facts. But it has another side. Besides being an old man with a record which, so far as consequences went until the day of the slaughter came, was good, he is the representative of a class of men upon whom the law, to the knowledge of every one of them, imposes certain definite duties. They all have powers as well as responsibilities, and, if the man whose failure to exercise the powers and fulfill the duties played a part in bringing about the Slocum disaster should not receive the law's penalty—if he were to be let go free because other men who ignore responsibilities are free—where would be the lesson for the other Captains and where the increase of safety for the public? "Scapegoat" Capt. VAN SCHAICK undoubtedly is, in a way, and it takes a theologian of a sort that nowadays has few survivors to see any relation between "scapegoats" and justice, at least in its mundane manifestations, but he is also a man who neglected precautions he should have taken, and he put his own interests, the retention of his place, perhaps his own safety, before the obligations he owed to the public. Others have done and do the same thing, and others were as negligent as, or more negligent than, he was, probably from motives less easily pardonable. The only difference—and it is a great one—is that fate chose to illustrate the consequences of such negligence on a boat commanded by Capt. VAN SCHAICK. It is well to remember that, while there is an element of injustice in incomplete justice, it is not injustice itself—is not as bad as no justice at all. Whatever demand there is for letting this man off more lightly comes from an underlying conviction that full justice is out of reach. It ought not to be—is not, really.

Sanatoria for Consumptives. When people take a lot of trouble to reveal their ignorance of matters with which they are justly chargeable with knowledge they present a spectacle either pathetic or ridiculous—the one if the observer be tender of heart and the other if he be cynical and indurated. Therefore do we hesitate to reveal just what impression is made upon us by the news that delegations of taxpayers from Lynbrook, Rockville Centre, Freeport, and several communities in Nassau County will start for Albany to-day to oppose the passage of a bill to permit Mayor MCCLELLAN to purchase Long Beach for the city and to establish there a sanatorium for consumptives. For a proceeding more indicative of imperfect civilization, of heartless cruelty, of dense stupidity, of complete failure to acquire easily accessible knowledge on an extremely important subject could hardly be imagined. Nobody has any right, and very few—probably not one in these delegations—have a colorable excuse for opposing the Mayor's plan. There is not in it the slightest danger for anybody; on the contrary, the establishment of a tuberculosis hospital in Nassau or any other county is a direct benefit, not only to the patients resorting to it for treatment of the modern and effective kind, but also to the local population, which cannot but acquire, more or less quickly, more or less information of an extremely valuable kind about the prevention and the cure of a disease to which everybody is in some degree exposed. Wherever one of these sanatoria has been built—almost always against the antagonism of the people living near—there has been a marked decrease in the local death rate from tuberculosis, and nowhere have there been any of the annoyances that were expected.

Pickpockets at Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Between 11 and 12 o'clock last Saturday night the pickpockets did a good business on the Broadway cars at Fifty-ninth Street and at 100th Street. They worked in gangs of four or five.

A CITIZEN.

New York, Jan. 29, 1906.

Jerome and the Newspapers.

From The Springfield Republican.

Mr. Jerome's attack on the New York morning newspapers has brought out some hot replies, which are all the bitterer because they supported him in the last campaign almost solidly. It was a poor return of the service, which the newspapers performed with an eye single to the good of the people and the city. Mr. Jerome must have noticed that during the recent insurance inquiry not a scrap of evidence came out that any of the "big three" companies had ever been able to buy up a New York newspaper, although the companies kept their corruption funds constantly trickling through the country. That was a tribute which deserved to be generally observed. The New York newspapers, like everything conducted by human beings, are subject to various influences, but they are above the gross kind of corruption which Mr. Jerome attributed to them.

Tracked by Maize.

From The London Mail.

When two men were charged with stealing a bag of maize from a wharf at Rotherhithe, a constable told the Magistrate at Tower Bridge that there were two holes in the bag through which the grain escaped, and the trail formed by the last in their charge.

MYSTERY OF CUSTOMS LAW.

Must a Man Pay Duty on Cigars That Are Confiscated?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few weeks ago a friend in Cuba sent me twenty cigars through the mail. I received a notice from the Collector of Customs at Tampa to pay various charges, aggregating $1. When the cigars arrived a few days later there were but thirteen of them, and the following typewritten statement:

"Every subsequent importation through the mail by you will be required, besides a fine equal to the duty and revenue tax, to pay an additional fine equal to the appraised value of the merchandise."

I wrote to the Collector, asking an explanation of the confiscation of my seven cigars. He sent me the inclosed answer.

I am perplexed. Is it merely unlawful to "import" a few cigars? The Government doesn't confiscate all over thirteen of the large importers. Or is my trouble due to the fact that I "imported" through the mails, and did not patronize the express or steamship companies? Then, is it legal for the Government to collect duty on property that it confiscates and destroys? I paid duty or fine on twenty cigars and received but thirteen.

This hardly seems fair treatment to a plain citizen.

PERPLEXED.

Newton, N. J., Jan. 25, 1906.

United States Customs Service,
Port of Tampa, Fla., Jan. 23, 1906.

Mr. ——, Newton, N. J.

Sir: Replying to your favor of the 18th inst. in regard to your only receiving thirteen cigars, I have to state that twenty cigars is an illegal package, and thirteen being the legal amount that can be packed in this country, that amount was sent on to you and the balance of seven cigars destroyed as required by the Government. Cigars coming through the mail from a foreign country are dutiable. Respectfully,

M. B. MACFARLAND, Collector.

Reserves of Trust Companies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your instructive article on "Trust Company Reserves," in your issue of the 28th instant suggests the following:

Some three or four of the oldest trust companies in this city were granted special charters from fifty to seventy-five years ago. They were designated as depositories of trust funds, empowered to administer estates, to act as executors and trustees of wills for the benefit of widows and orphans, &c. It is only about twenty-five years since a general law for the formation of trust companies was enacted.

In the earlier days of trust companies no one expected them to take the risks of loaning their money without adequate security or to grant credit to the business community, as has been the custom of banks, some of whom have charters dating back more than one hundred years. The charter of one of the banks of this city was drawn by Alexander Hamilton. For the above-mentioned reasons no cash reserve in their own vaults on the part of trust companies was made compulsory.

To-day certain trust companies have been promoters of schemes of more or less speculative character. They receive deposits subject to sight draft. They buy commerical paper, loan their money through brokers on the Exchanges and in the open market upon the same terms as the banks, and get interest on their balances from the banks who make their clearings. In fact, some trust companies do directly or indirectly a banking business, the issue of circulating notes excepted, upon which small profits are realized by the banks, and all this without specified reserve. The National banks are required to keep on hand 25 per cent. of their deposits.

If the relative position of the banks and trust companies as it respects reserve remains as at present, how long can the banks subject to this unfair competition be expected to earn their dividends?

CHARLES STEWART SMITH.

New York, Jan. 29, 1906.

Tendency Toward Real Democracy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to express my sympathy with you in your dislike for Socialism and for oligarchy. And at the same time, may I say that I agree with Dr. Eliot? For the repeal of legislation granting special privileges; the people's direct nominating power; the performance of public business by responsible officers of the people; the right to manage all purely local business by local public officers; the right to control and discharge public servants by the people themselves; pure elections, wherein the sources of the money received and vouchers of those to whom money is paid by party managers will be made public—these are all surely and rapidly coming, and are as surely steps toward a higher civilization as they are steps toward democracy, in my judgment.

LEWIS STOCKTON.

Buffalo, Jan. 24, 1906.

Take Care of the Old People First.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should like to call the attention of thoughtless people to the necessity of their care for the old, in view of the accident to Mrs. Drummond yesterday morning. If persons having the care of old people in the street and on the cars would take care to always see the old person safely on the car ahead of themselves an accident like the one of yesterday would be avoided. I myself have seen so often a young woman board a car and motion her old mother to follow on. Naturally this excites the old person, and in nine cases out of ten she loses her head in trying to keep up with the daughter.

New York, Jan. 27, 1906. M. C. S.

The Woman Who Voted.

In the recent Parliamentary elections in England a woman in East Marylebone succeeded in voting. Accounts differ as to how she polled her vote. Some say she went disguised as a man; others that she was driven in Lord Robert Cecil's carriage. According to The London Pall Mall Gazette she is a Miss Alwyn Bussey, (really Busse,) a teacher of singing and the daughter of a German who naturalized himself as an Englishman. Miss Bussey will come off the register next time. But it is pleasant to think that a woman can be as cool about "spoofing" the canvassers as the most hardened male voter.

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Queen Margherita of Italy has taken the King's pardon to the three youths who last Autumn attempted to wreck her automobile by piling stones on the highway. The Dowager Queen shook hands with them and expressed the hope that after receiving their liberty they might yet be happy and useful men.

British West Indian papers indicate there is hope of some British troops being retained on the islands. The 500 now in Jamaica are likely to remain on account of the rising discontent among the blacks.

At an old postage stamp sale the other day at Glendining's, London, an exceptionally fine copy of the rare Tuscany 3 lire of 1860 induced bidders to give £35, and another great rarity, the Roumanian 27 par, black on rose of 1856, fetched £24.

Dogs are rendered immune from hydrophobia for about twelve months from the time of inoculation, says Le Matin of Paris, by a serum which has just been discovered.

Hugo Jessen, a prominent member of the Stuttgart Royal Theatre, who has just died in an asylum, was a direct descendant of Martin Luther.

According to Le Journal of Geneva, Swiss watch manufacturers have been notified by their agents in America that the New York Custom House authorities have just issued an order that every watch and watch case imported into America must have the name of the country where it was manufactured clearly stamped in English.

Children in several of the primary schools of Paris are being taught "God Save the King" in English in preparation for the visit of members of the London County Council to the French capital.

FOR POPULAR OWNERSHIP.

Suggestion for a General Subscription to Bid for Subways.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the "community of interest," otherwise known as "monopoly," in the late Ryan-Belmont combination, I believe the formation of a company for the purpose of bidding in the new subways would be as feasible as the war loan was at the beginning of the Spanish-American controversy.

Let some man of high personal integrity, honesty, &c., if any such still exist, form a company and issue shares to the general public, number being limited and par value about $50. I believe many persons would like to start such a company, and enough money could be raised to at least force the Ryan-Belmont combination to carry out the people's will at a reasonable figure, and if not this company could bid for and dig the subways independently.

Therefore, instead of "monopoly" or municipal ownership, we would have a subway for, by, and owned by the people.

New York, Jan. 29, 1906. H. C.

Another View of Euthanasia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Augustus Tomlinson's parody on Euthanasia in Practice is a humorous vaudeville exhibition of things as they are not, and as like what Miss Hall and others are contending for as Donnelly's Richard the Three Times is like Shakespeare's Richard the Third.

The Germans have a saying, "The Prussians don't shoot as quickly as all that," which is equivalent to the English saying about not going off half-cocked. Your editorial the other day, in which you called Miss Hall unpalliant names, as well as such nonsense as Mr. Tomlinson indulges in, in to-day's TIMES, is not marked with matter of fact Prussian assurance, but by the nervous trepidation that fires off half-cocked.

Opinion and practice, social and legal, at the present time is determined that one's life is not one's own, and one's life certainly does not belong to the practitioners of medicine. One's life belongs to society. But is society so very frugal, wise, and just, in the ways it utilizes life in individual cases and in the aggregate? What about lynchings, Slocum horrors, and wars?

Sixty years ago the utilities of electricity were as incomprehensible to the masses as humane euthanasia still is to-day. But the time will come when "the practice of euthanasia" will be rationally tolerated and appreciated as just and wise in hopeless cases of disease and accidents under certain circumstances.

DR. ADOLPH RUPP.

New York, Jan. 29, 1906.

Boston Ideas Still to the Front.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read Mr. Brower's letter in one of your recent issues about side doors on the elevated trains in Boston. I have heard that on the Boston subway the side doors are opened and closed by the same compressed air power that sets the brakes. Perhaps on the elevated roads, too, though Mr. Brower does not say. This must be a great saving in muscle to the guards, and it entails no expense on the company for additional help. In fact, it ought to prove a good investment for the company, for the saving of a few seconds at each stop should amount to something appreciable in the course of a round trip.

Of course, all this does not detract from the force of your suggestion as to separate stairways, &c., for passengers boarding the trains and for passengers leaving them. It has long seemed to me of the first importance that crowds moving in different directions should be kept apart. I would urge even separate platforms, where possible.

H.

Brooklyn, Jan. 29, 1906.

Money Needed for Old Parks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been very glad to read your editorials and the letters sent you against another park at 116th Street in the immediate neighborhood of Riverside and Morningside Parks. Central and Riverside need at this moment a large outlay to put them in order, as do very likely other parks, and the money is not forthcoming. A smaller regular sum is needed to employ a few men to rake and sweep the parkway on upper Broadway, also to care for the grass and to replace the signs restoring that park to the care of the public, who once did very well by it.

We need to spend money on what we have, and I wish there were some way of flashing on those in power a sudden glaring view of the disgracefully abandoned appearance of any part of our city where some natural beauty still tries to keep a place. More especially is this appearance hideous in the neglect of the green piece of Broadway Park from Fifty-ninth Street up. This reflects discredit on the whole city.

L. P.

New York, Jan. 28, 1906.

Religious Issue in British Election.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The root cause of the upheaval in the British elections is noted by your correspondent, L. M. N. Why our wide-awake press has failed to note it when our religious weeklies have been telling of the imprisonment of folk for non-payment of education rates and the selling of articles seized from the homes of recalcitants to pay these rates, passes my comprehension. Still more surprising is the silence of many British papers on this very point. I cannot imagine why some widely read man has not given us at least a column in THE TIMES on this phase of an otherwise unreasonable overturn in politics. Such a column would be of unusual interest. Campbell of the People's Temple was a victim of the law, the League of Passive Resisters numbered thousands; incidents in the enforcement of the detested school law were mediaeval in their picturesque absurdity. Dr. Clifford, the venerable Baptist leader, was a victim.

JOHN H.

Arlington, N. J., Jan. 26, 1906.

Public Sentiment in the Slocum Case.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thank God for such newspapers as THE TIMES, with such ideas of justice as those expounded in the editorial, "The Scapegoat of the Slocum."

The guilty ones who should suffer the penalty for that awful calamity are the owners, to whose greed it might reasonably be attributed, and the criminally negligent public officials, whose connivance constituted them accomplices.

Were it possible to take the testimony of the victims of this disaster the preponderating sentiment would probably be against the really guilty ones, not against the miserable Captain, who, technically guilty though he may be, held his job for livelihood under the same conditions that hundreds of others would have been compelled to do, by the exigencies imposed by his employers.

J. W. EDMONDS.

New York, Jan. 28, 1906.

Conspicuous Only by Absence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My business lies in the densest trucking district of the city, yet in five years I have not seen an agent of the S. P. C. A., nor have I ever seen an agent of this society interfere in a case of cruelty to an animal. Neither have I seen a policeman voluntarily interfere in any such case, although to my mind it is the duty of the police to suppress all cruelty, whether to animal or man, as such cruelty is a breach of peace. On numberless occasions I have interfered with brutal drivers exercising their cruelty before the eyes of nonchalant policemen. The deduction is that the S. P. C. A. is a useless institution.

H. A. G. D.

New York, Jan. 27, 1906.

A South Carolina Suggestion.

From The Charleston News and Courier.

Poultney Bigelow has resigned his place as lecturer in the Boston University Law School. He criticized the management of the Panama Canal enterprise and at once became persona non grata to the authorities of the university. If he had been dropped for such a cause by any Southern institution it would have been cited at once as proof of the great liberality of sentiment in the South. So [illegible] were nearly against his [illegible] the Boston School.

WHO WANTS 25 ELK?

Fine Herd for Adirondacks if Any One Will Pay Transportation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A wealthy friend of the Adirondacks and of the cause of large game propagation has authorized me to offer to any responsible organization or individual, who will liberate them on unfenced forest land in the Adirondacks, and give a pledge that they will be protected after liberation, a herd of twenty-five elk, all wild forest bred and in splendid condition, such organization or individual to assume the expense of transportation and liberation, which would be about $200 or $300.

The best time to ship these elk to the Adirondacks and liberate them is early in May. They will not need any feeding or care after liberation, and will be amply able to shift for themselves in the wild state, as they have always lived wild in the forest. The elk which have been liberated in the Adirondacks during the past five years have done well, and the State Forest, Fish, and Game Commission in its last report places the number of wild elk in the Adirondacks at 200, as against 22 in 1901.

I expect during the next few years to receive additional gifts of elk from public-spirited persons who are interested in the experiment of reintroducing the elk, as well as the moose and beaver, into their former home in the Adirondacks; so that there will always be ample new blood infused into the Adirondack herds to prevent inbreeding. The experience of the past few Winters has shown that the elk withstand deep snow and severe cold even better than the Adirondack deer.

I shall be glad to hear from any friend of the Adirondacks who would feel disposed to bear the expense of transporting these elk to the Adirondacks and of liberating them. Prompt aid is requested, as there are a number of details to be attended to.

HARRY V. RADFORD,
212 East 105th Street.

New York, Jan. 27, 1906.

The Book Agent Nuisance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the many nuisances which a lawyer or other business man who is located in our large down-town office buildings is confronted with so very frequently that the time for remonstrance has arrived, is the unavoidable book agent. The publishers of books, selling on subscription and installments, are very careful to bring into their employ persons of attractive personality of such character that the evidence of the book agent is entirely lacking, who appears in the door of a busy lawyer's office, and almost in every instance is mistaken by the office boy for a new client or person desiring professional interviews.

Ofttimes these representatives are women of attractive personality, who cannot be dealt with in a rude and decisive manner. The most difficulty is encountered with the women because of their persistency.

It is easy to see that to a busy man this interview is most unpleasant and undesirable, because it not only takes him away from the work which occupies his mind, but in nearly every case puts him out of humor.

It is about time that this nuisance should be stopped, and the tenants of the large office buildings should fraternize and at once report the intruder and have that person ejected from the building.

LAWYER.

New York, Jan. 27, 1906.

Value of Non-Meat Foods.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I venture to differ from the opinions expressed in your editorial note of this morning on the reasons for the diminishing consumption of animal food, at the same time hastening to disavow discipleship with what your editor is pleased to term that "silliest of hygienic fads," vegetarianism. While I partake of meat foods when I have the inclination, my diet is composed almost entirely of non-meat products, not as a result of following a fad, but from a lifetime habit, (possibly your editor might term it one of "those other forms of nonsense!") I simply follow this practice because I discover that perfect health and nutriment are the results. I believe that instead, as your writer avers, of the decrease in the consumption of meat being due to "the growing distaste for paying and the growing inability to pay the prices to which the trust has forced all sorts of meat foods," it is due rather to the growing understanding of the elemental scientific fact that higher elements of nutrition (and at lower cost) are found in the food products outside the realm of meat.

COMMON SENSE.

New York, Jan. 27, 1906.

The Washington Dollar Story.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your Washington correspondent's account of the iteration of a familiar joke is no doubt "dolorous" in more than one way. Many names have been connected with it, and among them that of William M. Evarts. Perhaps it was Evarts, (though I am not sure about this,) who told some distinguished gentleman who wondered at the Potomac feat, that Washington really did much better than that, "for he threw a Sovereign [George III.] across the ocean."

Perhaps some of your readers can add the particulars which go with this remark. I have a vague suspicion that he said it playfully, when both were in good humor, to a former British Minister at Washington.

JOEL BENTON.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1906.

Reed on Wheeler.

From The Boston Herald.

Apropos of Gen. Wheeler's remarkable activity and snap with approaching old age, which gave him the air of perpetual youth, the remark of Speaker Reed is recalled when discussing with a group of his colleagues the ravages of death among some of the old members of the House: "Now there's Wheeler, sitting yonder. He's getting old, but the Almighty could never find him in one place long enough to put his finger upon him."

Comparative Mortality.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

There are in Chicago 2,100 street cars and 3,600 automobiles. During 1905 the street cars killed 387 people and the automobiles killed 5. Is it possible that the automobile is not as red as it is painted? But perhaps the Chicago automobiles scared the Chicago street cars.

IN THE SUBWAY.

A man came rushing down the Subway stair,
A hand thrust deep in either trousers pocket;
But, making the descent sans proper care,
The last three steps he shot o'er like a rocket.
His hands flew out to save his periled life,
And then the kindly crowd picked up: A knife.
A bunch of keys, a mussy two-cent stamp,
The tiny globe from an electric lamp,
A shower of nickels, pennies, several dimes,
A small advertisement cut from THE TIMES,
A whisky cork and a tobacco label,
A tiny photo signed "Yours truly, Mabel,"
A memorandum, and a pencil stub,
A billet of admission to a club,
Some toothpicks, theatre checks, a laundry slip,
Some safety matches and a poker chip—
And gave them to their much-bewildered owner,
Who gasped his gratitude to every donor.

They took the train, while he remained behind,
Hunting a corkscrew nobody could find.
Said one among the number, well intentioned,
"[illegible]man's handbag isn't to be measured!"

LOUISE ADAMS LAUGHTON.

VIEWS OF MARK TWAIN ON BEING IN CONGRESS

Delightful, as a Representative, to Slap Uncle Joe's Back.

JOY, TOO, OF SWAPPING LIES

The Smiling Philosopher and the Speaker Try That and Indorse It—The Chill of the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Mark Twain thinks he would like to be a Senator, although there are moments when he would like to be a Representative. For, he says, you can slap the Speaker on the back and call him "Uncle Joe"—that is, some people can do that—but he doesn't know of anybody in the Senate who can slap the Vice President on the back and call him "Uncle Charley." At least Mr. Twain hasn't met any Senator yet who has ever done that. Still, he doesn't know all the Senators yet—he admits that—and there may be some who can do it. Mr. Twain expects if he stays here a few hours longer to know all the Senators. He has made fair progress since he came.

Not that this is Mr. Twain's first visit to Washington. He has been here several times, but never before has he felt that he was a really distinguished person. This time people have noticed him, he says.

On Saturday night he attended the Gridiron dinner and noticed a great many people whose pictures he had seen. He is a little timid, but he easily made some acquaintances there, one of whom was this Mr. Cannon already referred to. Mr. Cannon seemed to like him, and Mr. Twain was pleased at that. They struck up such a friendship that Mr. Twain invited Mr. Cannon to come and have luncheon with him at his hotel on Sunday.

On that day at 1 o'clock Mr. Cannon showed up, not in his famous homespun dress, but in another suit. Mr. Twain told Mr. Cannon he was disappointed, and Mr. Cannon promised to wear the homespun suit the next time he met Mr. Twain. They had a good time, and ate many things, and Mr. Harvey, a friend of Mr. Twain's, who prints the things Mr. Twain writes, was there, too. When Mr. Cannon went away he asked Mr. Twain to come and see him at his office at the foot of Pennsylvania Avenue, and see how he did his work.

So Mr. Twain showed up there this afternoon, but he did not see Mr. Cannon do any work, at least not much. He and Mr. Cannon sat in the Speaker's room and told stories all the time. Mr. Cannon must have got interested in what Mr. Twain had to say, for after a while he put his feet on the top of his table and crossed his thumbs, and that is always a sign that Mr. Cannon is interested. Mr. Twain sat alongside him and talked in a slow drawl. Mr. Cannon talked fully as much as Mr. Twain, and the philosopher enjoyed hearing what he said.

"What did we talk about?" said Mr. Twain afterward. "Well, we just swapped lies."

The Speaker was not the only man Mr. Twain saw. He met a great many Senators and people like that.

"And," said Mr. Twain, "there were a good many flights of imagination in what those people said. But the Speaker and I stuck pretty close to the truth."

He reflected on this for a moment, and then seemed to fear that he had been too hasty. "At least," he amended, "I did. I don't know whether or not the Speaker stretched a point or two."

Mr. Twain was asked how he came to go to the Capitol.

"Well," he said, "I wanted to see my old friend Joe Cannon."

"Is Mr. Cannon an old friend of yours?" he was asked.

"I call him an old friend," explained Mr. Twain, "because I met him for the first time on Saturday night, and a man you meet on a Saturday night is always an old friend. I sat beside him at the Gridiron dinner, and I gradually came to have a good opinion of him. If the dinner had lasted half an hour longer I think we would have been calling each other Joe and Sam."

Samuel is Mr. Twain's family name—the one his family uses.

"But it did not," added Mr. Twain, "and so I have not called him Joe yet. Perhaps I will the next time I come."

Mr. Twain and Mr. Cannon took luncheon together, and Mr. Twain looked the Senate over and saw more people whose pictures he had seen. Then he went back to his hotel and gave a dinner to a few friends. He does not know when he will go back.

NEW LETTER OF WASHINGTON

Written Just Prior to the Farewell Address—Sold for $85.

An autograph letter of George Washington, not mentioned in his writings, as collected by Worthington C. Ford, was sold at auction last evening by the Merwin-Clayton Company at 20 East Twentieth Street. The letter covers two quarto pages. It is dated only a few days before the date of the Farewell Address. The letter is incased in a walnut frame, glazed back and front, standing on a low pedestal, and working on a pivot. As now framed it was in the Houghton Seminary, Clinton, N. Y., for twenty-five years. It was owned by Mrs. A. G. Benedict, by whom it was sold. The letter follows:

Philadelphia, 12th Sept., 1796.

Dear Sir:

By a recurrence to the acts of the last session of Congress you will find one, for disposing of the ungranted lands No. West. of the Ohio, and for appointing a Surveyor General for the purposes therein mentioned; and you may have heard that Mr. De Witt, who was Geographer to the Army at the close of the war, after the decease of Mr. Erskine, and at present Surveyor General of the State of New York, (a man of profound knowledge in Mathematics and sufficiently skilled in astronomy,) was nominated to that office, and has declined the acceptance of it.

If is yet vacant, and you have been mentioned to me as a Gentleman to whom it might be acceptable.

Without taking then a circuitous rout (sic) to ascertain this fact, I shall apply immediately to yourself for information, and will frankly ask, because I am sure you will candidly answer (if the appointment should meet your wishes) whether your knowledge in Mathematics—practical surveying, and so much of astronomy as is useful to a skilfull exercise of the latter, for discovering the Latitudes, Meridian, &c., now are, or easily could be made familiar to you? These questions are propounded because affirmative qualifications are essential.

As the season and circumstances begin now to press for an appointment, and as my continuance here, and the road I shall travel back to Virginia (for the purpose of returning with my family for the Winter) are somewhat uncertain, I request the favor of you to put your answer to this letter under cover to the Secretary of State, who will be directed to open it, and to fill up the blank commission, which I shall deposit in his office with your name, if you are disposed to accept it, or with that of another Gentleman who is held in contemplation, if you do not. You may, if it is not too troublesome, address a duplicate to me at Mount Vernon, to remain in the Post Office at Alexandria until called for.

With great esteem and respect,

I am, Dear Sir,

Your very Hble. Servt.,

GO. WASHINGTON.

The Honble

James Camp.

The letter was sold for $85.

Fourteen lines of a letter in Washington's autograph, as certified by Jared Sparks, referring to his retirement from the army and his desire to pass his remaining years on his farm, sold for $17.

An envelope addressed and franked by Washington, as President, sold for $7.50.

There were also some interesting Lincoln relics sold. A folio letter, Springfield, March 15, 1838, signed Stuart and Lincoln, and entirely in Lincoln's autograph, sold for $116. It is one of the earliest known letters of Lincoln, and was written while he was in the Illinois Legislature, and in partnership with John T. Stuart, with whom he had been associated in the Black Hawk war.

NURSES MUST ROW AND SHOOT

Baron Takaki Tells Exacting Requirements of Japan's Navy.

Baron Kanehiro Takaki of Tokio, Surgeon General of the Japanese Navy, delivered the second of his lectures in the Cartwright series at the Academy of Medicine last night. It was well attended. Many Japanese, both men and women, were present. The concluding lecture of the series will be delivered by the Baron on Friday evening, and will deal with medicine and surgery in its relation to the Japanese Army.

Dr. Takaki devoted himself to naval surgery and nursing last night, with the exception of a short preliminary talk on diet.

"It is as important," said he, "to select proper food for the men as it is powder for guns. The powder always has to be of a definite quantity and quality, and it should be the same with the food."

Dr. Takaki emphasized the importance of having medical directors in both the army and navy rank as high as any officers. Dr. Takaki would have them rank as Admirals and Generals to increase the efficiency of the service.

In Japan the Medical Bureau is one of the five naval departments. The training of the Naval Surgeons embraces the study of naval hygiene, construction of ships, epidemic and endemic diseases of all countries, especially along the coast; several foreign languages, dentistry, photography, medical electricity, disinfection, and methods of examining food. Nurses, in addition to the ordinary courses, are taught to row Japanese and foreign boats, gymnastics, swimming, and how to use a pistol.

Up to Dec. 5, 1905, the total casualties in the Japanese Navy as a result of the war between Russia and Japan were:

Officers killed and wounded	307
Gun room officers killed	93
Petty officers killed	891
Men killed	2,333
Non-combatants	65
Total	3,689

"With a sacrifice of less than 700 men," said the Baron, "we were able to defeat the Baltic fleet. Our victories over China and Russia," he concluded, smiling, "were largely attributed to my services, and on March 3, 1905, I was made a Baron."

Baron Takaki wore the decoration and patted it affectionately when he referred to it.

BUILDING EMPLOYERS ANGRY,

But Don't Think Unions Will Break Agreement to Help Housesmiths.

There was general indignation among the employers at the Building Trades Club yesterday over the proposed attempt to use the Central Federated Union and the American Federation of Labor to force unions under the arbitration agreement to violate it by striking in aid of the Housesmiths. This statement was made on behalf of the Employers' Association:

"It is not true that because the open shop has been established in the housesmiths' trade there is any intention of the employers to establish the open shop in the other trades. They do not believe that the rank and file of the unions will be willing to violate a pledge to observe an agreement in order to support a union which has deliberately broken it.

"The general sentiment is that if the unions violate this agreement, which we believe the rank and file of the unions will not sanction, there will be no more conferences over an arbitration agreement. The employers will simply organize as strongly as possible so as to be ready for anything that may happen. We prefer to believe that they have some sense of honor."

TO CURB WATER WASTE.

Alderman Meyers and Citizens' Union Bureau Want More Meters.

Although the Citizens' Union Bureau of Research is less than a week old its nightly output of "statements" is averaging about eight typewritten pages.

Last night's issue announced that James Cowden Meyers, Republican leader of the Board of Aldermen, would present to the board to-day a resolution for the extension of water meters to the service pipes of apartment hotels, tenements, flat houses, and private dwellings of five or more stories high. The statement quotes from sections of the old Burr-Hering-Freeman Commission's report, and asserts that 15 per cent. of the city's water supply is allowed to run waste, or a daily total of 58,500,000 gallons. This, they figure, is worth about $2,846,930.65 per year for Manhattan, and $3,767,522.70 for all boroughs.

Eighty per cent. of the taps in Manhattan are unmetered, according to the statement, and they pay their water rents on the basis of the number of front feet of the respective properties.

FOR TIM CAMPBELL'S BUST.

$2,000 Raised for a Memorial for the Congressman.

A movement is on foot on the lower east side to raise $10,000 for a bronze bust of the late Representative Timothy J. Campbell, who once inquired of Grover Cleveland: "What's a little thing like the Constitution between friends?" John D. Crimmins, City Clerk Patrick J. Scully, Charles Gotthels, James D. McKinnon, and others have interested themselves in the movement and invite subscriptions.

It is intended that the bust shall be placed in Oriental Park, at Willett and Grand Streets, just off East Broadway. The first contribution was made by the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union in Washington, who gave $100. Other subscriptions have brought the total amount thus far raised to $2,000.

Greene Copper Issue Underwritten.

President Greene of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company says the entire proposed increase issue of stock of the company from 864,000 shares to 1,000,000 shares, of the par value of $10 per share, has been underwritten at $25 per share without any commission or underwriters' fees. The only advantage gained by the underwriters, says Col. Greene, is the privilege of taking the proportion of stock not taken by the stockholders of their pro rata at $25 per share.

The Rogers Brothers Are Back.

The Rogers Brothers began a return engagement in "The Rogers Brothers in Ireland" last evening at the New York Theatre. They were supported by practically the same company seen earlier in the season at the Liberty, Corinne and Bessie De Voie playing their old parts.

New Act at the Hippodrome.

Mlle. Leris, an equestrienne, made her first appearance at the Hippodrome yesterday, and her act seemed to please at both performances. There was no change in "A Society Circus" proper, which went as successfully as ever.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Following "Mr. Hopkinson," the farce by R. C. Carton, which will be seen at the Savoy Theatre on Feb. 12, "Public Opinion," also a farce by Mr. Carton, will be given. Both have recently been seen in London.

Guy Standing made his first appearance last evening as Col. Raynor in "The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt," in which Ellis Jeffreys is playing at Daly's Theatre.

The company now playing "The Lion and the Mouse" at the Lyceum Theatre saw the play "from the front" yesterday morning when the organization formed by Henry B. Harris to present the piece in Chicago at Powers's Theatre next Monday, gave a dress rehearsal.

Joe Weber has sold the German and Austrian rights of "Twiddle-Twaddle" to Franz Gerber of Vienna, while the book of the play, according to the press agent, is to be "novelized" by a Chicago publisher.

NEW MUSICAL SHOW SEEN AT THE LYRIC

"Mexicana's" Best Quality in Scenery and Costumes.

BOOK STUPID; MUSIC DULL

And the Much-Advertised American Beauties Cannot Be Discovered with a Field Glass.

Johnny Rocks	Thomas Q. Seabrooke
Tita	Christie MacDonald
Capt. Carmona	Joseph Herbert
Juan Adrian	Edward Martindell
Senorita Margarita Juares	Caro Roma
Rodrigo Cortines	Edmund Stanley
Senora Mendosa	Maggie Moore
Ines	Blanche Deyo
Manuel	Harry Wallace
Pedro	Almon Knowles
Duena to Margarita	Helene St. John

"Mexicana," the new musical show which was seen for the first time at the Lyric Theatre last night, is neither so bad as the worst of these entertainments nor so good as the best, which, as may be inferred, is just another way of saying that it is indifferent. A good deal of money has apparently been spent upon costumes and scenery, and the result is a series of pictures pleasing to the eye. The much-advertised beauty show, however, failed to materialize, or, if present, was so far inferior to what Broadway has been accustomed to, that it failed to make any impression. In fact, more than one person was heard to inquire whether the fifty-dollar-a-week show girls had been lost while the show was en route to New York. Possibly they will be advertised for later.

The average musical play to-day is in one respect, at least, like the circus. Call it by what name you please, and it is still the same. In this particular case the three acts book by Clara Driscoll and Robert B. Smith, music by Raymond Hubbell, were labeled comic opera. But the fact was again demonstrated that it is easier to write a label than to produce the article it describes.

The chief fault with "Mexicana" at present, even for those who ask nothing more than the ordinary musical comedy provides, is that it is too slow.

Seekers after popular amusement will forgive the absence of a story and they may even go so far as to overlook the absence of real music, but they do demand plenty of variety, ginger, bustle, and life. In respect to these qualities "Mexicana" is largely lacking or so it appeared last night. Something of this fact was no doubt due to Thomas Q. Seabrooke, who, as the chief comedian, was signally lacking in any sort of spontaneous fun, while Joseph Herbert, who is generally regarded as an actor of parts, was equally unhappy in a ridiculous rôle.

Whatever individual charm there is in "Mexicana" centres chiefly about Christie MacDonald, who has never been more winsome, dainty, and alluring. Her first song, "The Weather Vane," was about the only number of the evening worth remembering. Blanche Deyo, as usual, danced herself into favor.

"FAUST" AGAIN AT THE OPERA.

The Fourth Performance Listened To by a Very Large Audience.

The public delight in "Faust" was fully and unmistakably expressed last evening, when Gounod's opera was given at the Metropolitan Opera House for the fourth time this season. There was an enormous audience, as there has been on the previous occasions. The performance was very much such a one as the earlier ones have been. Mme. Eames, Mr. Caruso, Mr. Plançon, and Mr. Campanari took the parts of Marguerite, Faust, Mephistopheles, and Valentin, respectively; all sang in superb voice, and gave of their best to contribute to the brilliancy of the occasion.

Mr. Caruso is making further experiments with his personal appearance as a representative of the hero. Having taken off his beard, he has now changed the color of his costume. The result does not make him a more impressive or romantic figure. He sang in good voice last evening, but it is evident that the music is not that which is best adapted to his style, and it is only in certain passages that he is able to make his finest and most characteristic effects. But that "Faust" with the present season's cast has maintained its old position of popularity in the repertory is undoubted.

AT THE THEATRES YESTERDAY

Ernest Hogan was seen at the American in "Rufus Rastus."

"The Factory Girl" was the melodrama at the New Star.

At the Murray Hill "A Wife's Secret" was presented.

"Bedford's Hope" was seen at the Fourteenth, and was as popular as ever.

"The Gay Masqueraders" were at the Circle.

"The Sign of the Four," a melodrama founded on Conan Doyle's novel, was the attraction at the Metropolis.

David Higgins was seen at the West End in "His Last Dollar."

Maxine Elliott returned to the city at the Harlem Opera House in "Her Great Match."

Hap Ward appeared in his new musical farce "The Grafter" at the Grand Opera House, and seemed to please.

William J. Kelly and his stock company revived "Shenandoah" at the Yorkville yesterday.

"Captain Swift" was presented by the Proctor's 125th Street Theatre stock company, Paul McAllister appearing in the title role.

An elaborate revival of "The Merchant of Venice" was presented at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre. Miss Bingham played Portia and James Young Shylock.

Harry Braham in "Masks and Faces," the cinematograph, the Hungarian Band, and the World in Wax were the attractions at the Eden Musee.

At Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum Josephine Corbin, the "four-legged woman" was the feature. Others were Mandy, Maud Fritz, and de Bar.

"The Mascot Moth" was the head-liner at the Alhambra. On the programme were Carleton Macy and Maude Edna Hall, Howard and Bland, five Romanos, and Patty brothers.

At Hammerstein's Victoria the feature of the bill was Arthur Prince, ventriloquist. Others who appeared were Clayton White and Marie Stuart, Idalene Cotton and Nick Long, and Ned Nye.

Sarah French and J. Jaron Miller presented "Between Two Fires" at the Colonial. Important acts on the bill were given by Bert Leslie and Robert Dailey, Paul Sandor, and Mathews and Ashley.

Mme. Mantelli was first on the programme at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre. Felix and Barry appeared in "The Boy Next Door." Others were Ward and Curran, and George W. Day.

At Keith's Koudini, "the handcuff king," was the star attraction. Others who entertained were Rose Wentworth, Emil Rich and Jane Elton, Taylor Holmes, Rosaire and Doreto, and the Pelots.

Melbourne MacDowell presented the fourth act of "La Tosca" at Hurtig & Seamon's. Sherman and De Forest, McMahon and Chapelle, and Daisy Harcourt were others on the bill.

At Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre R. A. Roberts appeared in "Dick Turpin." The programme also included Curtis and Webb, Five Mowats, Fields and Wooley, and Delmore and Oneida.

The attractions that remain are Maude Adams in "Peter Pan," at the Empire; Blanche Bates in "The Girl of the Golden West," at the Belasco; David Warfield in "The Music Master," at the Bijou; William Faversham in "The Squaw Man," at Wallack's; Ethel Barrymore in "Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire" and Lionel Barrymore in "Pantaloon," at the Criterion; "The Lion and the Mouse," at the Lyceum; "Before and After," at the Manhattan; Ellis Jeffreys in "The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt," at Daly's; "The Little Gray Lady," at the Garrick; Raymond Hitchcock in "The Galloper," at the Garden; "The Clansman," at the Liberty; James K. Hackett and Mary Mannering in "The Walls of Jericho," at the Savoy; Henri de Vries in "A Case of Arson," and "The Brassiey Diamond," at the Madison Square; Robert Loraine in "Man and Superman," at the Hudson; "Cashel Byron's Profession," at the Majestic; Mrs. Carter in "Zaza," at the Academy; Louis Mann and Clara Lipman in "Julie Bon Bon," at the Fields; "Der Kilometerzeuge," at the Irving Place; Fritzi Scheff in "Mlle. Modiste," at the Knickerbocker; Fay Templeton in "45 Minutes from Broadway," at the New Amsterdam; Elsie Janis in "The Vanderbilt Cup," at the Broadway; "Twiddle-Twaddle," at the Joe Weber; "The Earl and the Girl," at the Casino, and "Coming Thro' the Rye," at the Herald Square.

CHARMED A SNAKE AT SEA.

No Munchausen Tale This, Because Capt. Craven Tells It.

This tale has to do with the mishaps of the sailing vessel Indrasahma, Capt. W. E. Craven, who says he is in nowise related to Munchausen. The Indrasahma got into port yesterday from Singapore, the Philippines, Japan, and other Far Eastern points with a cargo of hemp, Oriental curios, and tea. The Captain laid emphasis on the statement that he had only tea aboard.

"We left Singapore about two months ago with our cargo and with a supply of snakes, monkeys, and other tropical beasts, which we intended to dispose of to menageries in America," said the Captain. "Among them were five big snakes, weighing 250 pounds each, and thirty-nine monkeys. When off Singapore the snakes woke up and got out of their cage. One of them sneaked up the foremast to the crow's nest and stayed there for a week. I put Abdul Vin Jangin—not Jaggin, mind ye—upon the job, and told him to watch. He sat down in front of the mast and did a charm song or chant until the mesmerized snake came to and sneaked down again. With a flourish of the tail he gave his four companions the high sign and led them back to their box again.

"While in the Red Sea we had a snowstorm that lasted two days. The thirty-nine monkeys broke loose and climbed to the topmasts. They had a circus time of it for a week until they got hungry. Then they came down, humbly begged my pardon, and got back into their stalls again. It was a weird performance. When we landed to-day the crew deserted. Jaggin—that is, Jangin—is still with me, but I guess the crew is gone for good. No more snakes and monkeys for me. I'm going to swear off—carrying menagerie supplies."

JOKE ON A JOKESMITH.

Burglars Left Note for the Editor of Puck After Robbing House.

Burglars entered the home of Joseph Keppler, editor and proprietor of Puck, at Smith Terrace and Richmond Road, Stapleton, S. I., Monday night. After carrying off $1,000 worth of valuables they left a note saying:

"We appreciate a good joke, but we think the joke's on you."

Included in what was stolen were some oil paintings, rugs, jewelry, and silverware.

WHITNEYS GIVE A DANCE.

They Entertain with a Cotillion for Miss Dorothy Whitney.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney gave a small dance last night at their town house, 2 West Fifty-seventh Street, for Miss Dorothy Whitney, the débutante daughter of the late William C. Whitney.

The Whitney residence is one of the most spacious in New York and has a large ballroom. In this house Mr. Whitney lived when his elder daughter, Miss Pauline Whitney, married Almeric Hugh Paget. Later Mr. Whitney presented it to his son, and he himself took possession of the residence sold after his death to J. Henry Smith. Not long ago the ballroom was newly decorated, and it is now one of the finest in New York. It is in white and gold.

The dance was a late affair, and many of the guests went from the opera to the Whitney home.

Mrs. Whitney and her sister-in-law, Miss Whitney, received the guests in the drawing room. The seated supper was served at small tables in the large dining room.

The floral decorations were simple. After the supper, which was served about midnight, the cotillion followed, led by Worthington Whitehouse, dancing with Miss Whitney. The favor figures included one in which silver match boxes and photograph frames were given. There were also gold embroidered brocade bags and a floral figure in which wreaths of carnations and boutonnieres to match were distributed. In the Red Riding Hood figure scarlet capes were received by the women, and fancy hats were presented to the men.

There was also an Indian figure, in which the men wore feather headdresses and carried tomahawks and the women got miniature birch-bark canoes and other Indian handiwork.

After the cotillion there was a second supper and general dancing.

Some two hundred guests were asked, and about sixty couples took part in the cotillion. The guests, with a few exceptions, were débutantes of this year and last, a few older girls and the young dancing men. A few married people were invited.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day's social programme is rather a long one with many "at homes," card parties, and later come dinners and the first of the Senior Cotillions at Delmonico's.

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Mrs. Charles F. Winthrop will give a large card party this afternoon at Sherry's, preceded by a luncheon. Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Mrs. James A. Burden, and others will give dinners this evening before the Senior Cotillion. The large ballroom and the adjacent suite have been engaged for this dance, the patronesses of which are Mrs. Stephen Olin and Mrs. J. J. Astor.

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The wedding of Arthur E. Whitney of this city and Miss Craig of Colorado Springs will take place on Feb. 7 in that city. It will be a large church wedding.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Chester B. Hayes, who have been living in Paris for some years, have returned to New York and taken the house 255 West Seventy-first Street for the Winter. Mr. Hayes, who is a well-known portrait painter, recently completed a portrait of Mrs. John Shoemaker Shepard, who was Miss Jeanie Rumsey, and this with several others, including one of Judge Rumsey, were shown at the reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Hayes recently.

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Mrs. Freidrich Suse and Miss Suse are "at home" on Thursday until Lent at 745 Madison Avenue.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Morgan Freeman, who are booked to sail to-day on the Moltke, plan an absence of six weeks.

***

There will be another in the series of sonata recitals for the benefit of the Music School Settlement on Wednesday, Feb. 7, at 11 A. M. at 67 Park Avenue, the residence of Mrs. Charles T. Barney. Beethoven's "Kreutzer Sonata" and his sonata in F major will be played by Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes on violin and piano.

***

Dr. Leighton Parks and his daughters, the Misses Parks, will give a reception on Thursday at the rectory adjoining St. Bartholomew's Church.

***

Mrs. Luther Kountze has invitations out for a large dinner on Thursday night for Miss Kountze. The guests are to attend the Nicoll dance.

***

Miss Mignon Critten, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. De Frees Critten of Staten Island, has been visiting Mrs. Thomas Hoffman Sherley at the New Willard in Washington. The engagement of Miss Critten to Swager Sherley was announced first in THE TIMES several months ago, and immediately after the arrival of Secretary Taft's party from the Philippines, of which they had been members. The wedding is to take place in April on Staten Island.

***

Mrs. James E. Martin, widow of James E. Martin, who was killed in an automobile accident on Long Island a few weeks ago, will go South this week for the rest of the Winter.

GEN. JOSEPH WHEELER BURIED IN ARLINGTON

President and Mrs. Roosevelt at Service in the Church.

CROWDS WORE WHITE PINKS

The Flowers Carried in Tribute to the Memory of McKinley, Whose Birthday It Was.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler, United States Army, retired, was buried in Arlington this afternoon on a shaded slope overlooking the Potomac. Bareheaded thousands paid silent tribute as the long procession of mourners made its way out Pennsylvania Avenue. All along the line of march the white carnation marked the memory of William McKinley, whose birthday it was, and on the casket wrapped in the folds of the American flag was a cluster of these flowers.

From 10 o'clock this morning until 2 this afternoon, the body lay in state in St. John's Episcopal Church, and was viewed by a continuous stream of people. President and Mrs. Roosevelt were present at the services, which began at 2 o'clock. The nave of the church was filled with veterans of the civil and Spanish wars, the place of honor to the right of the President in the right transept being given to "Wheeler's Old Cavalry," who came on from the South by special invitation of the family.

The service was brief. The Rev. Dr. Ernest Stires, rector of St. Thomas's Church, New York, read the selections beginning, "I am the Resurrection and the Life." The lesson was read by the Rev. Dr. Randolph H. McKim, rector of the Church of the Epiphany of this city, and the Rev. Dr. Roland Cotton Smith, rector of St. John's, concluded the service. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt remained in the church until the family had left.

At the cemetery when the body had been lowered cavalry fired three volleys over the grave, and taps and reveille were sounded.

In the House of Representatives to-day a bill was under consideration to change the name of a street in the District of Columbia. An amendment by Mr. Sherman of New York to call the thoroughfare Wheeler Street in memory of Gen. Joseph Wheeler was adopted.

INTERNATIONAL LAW SOCIETY.

Organization Perfected at a Meeting with Mr. Root in the Chair.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—At a well-attended meeting of the Executive Council of the American Society of International Law, held in Hubbard Memorial Hall today, the organization of the society was perfected by the election of James B. Scott, Solicitor of the Department of State, as Secretary; Charles Henry Butler Corresponding Secretary, and Chandler P. Anderson Treasurer. Secretary of State Root officiated as President, and the members in attendance included Gen. Horace Porter, John W. Foster, and Oscar S. Straus.

The plan for the publication of The Quarterly of International Law, which will form one of the features of the society's work, and other matters were discussed, and the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

The object of the society, which originated at Lake Mohonk last year, is to foster the study of international law and promote the establishment of international relations on the basis of law and justice.

COLER'S CITY TROLLEY PLAN.

Would Run a Line from Queens Borough to Manhattan.

Borough President Coler yesterday afternoon outlined a plan for a municipal trolley line connecting the Eastern District of Brooklyn and the Borough of Queens with Manhattan. The plan was developed yesterday morning while Mr. Coler rode through the Williamsburg section in an automobile.

Mr. Coler said that he believed it would be a means of relieving one of the most congested parts in the borough, establishing a direct line between Queens and Manhattan. The scheme contemplates the extension of Grand Street from Hooper Street to the plaza of the Williamsburg Bridge, which has been held up by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for some time; the widening of Roebling Street from the plaza to McCarren Park; the widening of Richardson Street from the park to Kingsland Avenue, and through Kingsland Avenue to Maspeth. The road could be opened into one of the most populous sections of Queens County.

AMERICAN DINNER IN BERLIN.

Speeches Indicate Anxiety in Regard to a Trade Treaty.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—The fourth annual banquet of the American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin was held to-day. It was attended by 150 persons, including Charlemagne Tower, the American Ambassador; Prof. Francis Greenwood Peabody of Harvard University, and Dr. Lewald, who was German Commissioner General at the St. Louis Exposition.

All the speeches indicated anxiety regarding a future commercial treaty between the United States and Germany.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The sky is free from clouds to-night everywhere east of the Mississippi River and a measurable amount of rain has not been reported from any part of the country.

Temperatures are above normal in all parts of the country, except in New England and Eastern New York, where there has been a sharp fall in the last twenty-four hours. This is a very unusual occurrence, in view of the fact that a barometric depression of considerable depth and extent is central over Lake Superior.

Fair weather is indicated for Tuesday and Wednesday, except in the Southwest, where rain is probable Wednesday. It will be colder Tuesday in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the upper lake region. Temperatures will fall Wednesday in the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be fresh southwest, increasing to brisk, Tuesday afternoon; on the South Atlantic Coast light and variable, becoming southwest; on the Gulf Coast light and variable, and on Lake Michigan brisk northwest.

Steamers departing Tuesday for European ports will have fresh southwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Fair and warmer. Wednesday fair; fresh, possibly brisk, southwest winds.

New England—Fair and warmer Tuesday. Wednesday fair; fresh, increasing to brisk, southwest winds Tuesday afternoon.

Western New York—Fair Tuesday, warmer in east portion. Wednesday snow or rain and colder; fresh west to northwest winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; fresh west winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
8 A. M.	14	35	4 P. M.	31	35
5 A. M.	18	31	6 P. M.	19	36
9 A. M.	14	29	9 P. M.	18	35
12 M.	19	31	12 P. M.	18	35

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 33; for the corresponding date last year it was 17; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 35; at 8 P. M. it was 35. Maximum temperature, 37 degrees, at 12:10 A. M.; minimum, 28 degrees, at 10 P. M. Humidity, 68 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 86 per cent at 8 P. M.

MAJOR J. H. VAN WYCK DEAD.

Was a Cousin of ex-Mayor Van Wyck, and Had a Gallant War Record.

Major John H. Van Wyck, a cousin of ex-Mayor Van Wyck, died yesterday at his home, 46 West Twenty-first Street, in the seventieth year of his age. He was born at 77 Beekman Street Aug. 20, 1836, and was educated in this city and at the New York Free Academy. He served through the civil war in the Ninth, Eighty-third, and One Hundred and Sixty-second New York Volunteers as private and Captain, and was brevetted Major for gallantry.

Major Van Wyck was one of the fifty "forlon hope" volunteers to make the assault on Port Hudson June 15, 1863. He served under Gens. Sheridan, Grant, Sherman, W. B. Franklin, B. F. Butler, William Emory, and N. P. Banks.

He was Past Commander of Wadsworth Post No. 77 and also A. S. Williams Post No. 294 and a member of the Memorial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was a charter member of the New York Athletic Club, a Collector of Internal Revenue from 1877 to 1888, and later a Commissioner of Appraisement and Assessment. He was also a member of the Sons of the Revolution and the Holland Society.

MRS. WECHSLER DEAD.

Widow of Brooklyn Merchant Stricken in the Street.

Mrs. Barbara Wechsler, the widow of Joseph Wechsler, a pioneer dry goods merchant of Brooklyn and member of the firm of Wechsler and Abraham, now Abraham & Straus, died suddenly last night.

Mrs. Wechsler was returning from a party when at Eighth Avenue and Union Street she was stricken with heart disease. She was carried to the office of Dr. H. Beekman Delatour of 73 Eighth Avenue, where she soon died.

Mrs. Wechsler, who was 61 years old, leaves four sons and a daughter.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. Robert M. Henderson.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Jan. 29.—Gen. Robert M. Henderson died here this afternoon after a stroke of paralysis, aged 79 years. Gen. Henderson was born near Carlisle, March 11, 1827. At the beginning of the civil war he organized a company and saw terrible losses inflicted upon his command. In one battle he seized the colors from their stricken bearer and carried them to victory. He was shot often. On July 4, 1862, he was made a Lieutenant Colonel, and in 1865 breveted Colonel and Brigadier General. Gov. Hartranft, in 1874, appointed Gen. Henderson Law Judge for Dauphin and Lebanon Counties, and he was later made President Judge of that district. He had practiced law for the last fifteen years.

Louis Schoolherr.

Louis Schoolherr, a retired clothing merchant and recently an extensive dealer in real estate, died at his home, 33 East Sixty-fourth Street, on Saturday. He was in his eightieth year. Mr. Schoolherr was born in Bavaria. He came here early in life and entered the clothing business, becoming in time the head of the firm of Schoolherr, Bronheimer & Co., which was at one time the largest clothing house in the city. He retired in 1884. He leaves a widow, four daughters, and one son. Funeral services will be held this morning at his late residence.

Mrs. Julia Howell.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Jan. 29.—Mrs. Julia Howell, widow of Capt. Evan P. Howell and mother of Clark Howell, editor of The Atlanta Constitution, died suddenly to-day at the home of her daughter. Just before her death Mrs. Howell had been told of the enthusiastic reception given to her son to-day at Dublin, Ga., where he spoke in advocacy of his candidacy for the Governorship.

Col. Wells Willard.

Col. Wells Willard, U. S. A., retired, died suddenly at his home in Springfield, Mass. He served with distinction in the civil war, earning two brevets for gallantry in battle. After the war he was commissioned in the Nineteenth Infantry, U. S. A., regulars, and remained in the army until retired on account of age in 1898. He leaves a son, Bryant Willard, a lawyer of this city.

French Cable Pioneer Dead.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—Jules Despacher, one of the first men in this country to take part in the promotion of cable communication between Europe and America, is dead. He was 83 years old.

Obituary Notes.

FRANK BENNET HARRIS, a retired real estate dealer of 145 East Twenty-first Street, died on Saturday of lung trouble. He was 54 years old. The funeral will be held at his late residence to-morrow afternoon.

ALBERT C. HILL, 31 years old, receiving teller of the Shoe and Leather Bank, died at his home, 96 John Street, Belleville, N. J., yesterday, of pneumonia. He was treasurer of the Narcid Boat Club.

MARY E. MERWIN WINGFIELD, widow of John H. Wingfield, died on Sunday at the residence of her son-in-law, Arthur P. Baldwin, 43 Riverside Drive. The funeral will be held to-day at 5 P. M.

MOSES BRENNER died yesterday at Baltimore, aged 68 years. For fifteen years he was secretary of the Hebrew Benevolent Association there, and for twenty years secretary of the Har Sinai congregation.

Mrs. JANE PERRYMAN, known as "Aunt Jane," died on Sunday night of consumption at Tulsa, Indian Territory. She was 70 years old, and was one of the early Presbyterian missionaries, and as Miss Jane Garrison, worked in the Tallahassee Manual Labor Boarding School for Creek Indians.

ELLERY H. WILSON died suddenly at his residence in East Providence, R. I., yesterday. Mr. Wilson was born in New Britain, Conn., in 1848. He served ten years in the Rhode Island General Assembly, and for two years was Speaker of the House. He was also collector of customs for the Port of Providence.

REINHOLD SADLER, for several years Governor of Nevada, died at Eureka, Nev., yesterday, aged 57 years. He was elected Lieutenant Governor with Jons in 1898, and took the Governorship on the death of Mr. Jones. At the following election he was chosen Governor of the State on the Silver ticket.

STEPHEN RUSSELL KIRBY, a retired ship

AUTO RACER CROWNED AFTER MAKING RECORD

Demogoet Drives Darracq Car Two Miles in 58 4-5 Seconds.

MARIOTT A CLOSE SECOND

Intereeting Ceremony on Ormond Beach When Miss Simrall Crowns the French Driver King.

Special to The New York Times.

ORMOND, Fla., Jan. 29.—Victor Demogoet, a driver unheard of four days ago, and who came over as Hemery's assistant, won the title of Speed King here today by making the fastest time in the trials at two miles to establish the two-mile-a-minute record. Driving the 200 horse power Darracq car he covered the distance in 0:58 4-5, traveling at a speed of 122 3-10 miles an hour. Another car, the Stanley steamer, America's greatest speed creation, also attained the two-mile-a-minute speed by covering the distance in 0:59 3-5. The Stanley steamer's high average of 127.66 miles an hour, made last Friday, when the car covered a mile in 0:28 1-5, still remains unbroken.

The two-mile-a-minute contest has been the feature of the tournament and intense interest has been centred in it. This speed has been the goal of racing automobilists and manufacturers for over three years, and its attainment marks an epoch in automobile history. Coming as the final event of the fourth automobile tournament on the Ormond-Daytona Beach, it furnished a fitting climax. It is especially gratifying that America shares almost equally with France in the honor of having achieved the result.

When it was announced that the two-mile-a-minute trials were to be run off a murmur of excitement swept through the crowd of spectators gathered around the Daytona Clubhouse, where the races were started. Many had made the journey here from Northern cities to witness the making of this record.

Fred Mariott, driving the fifty-horse-power Stanley steamer, made the first attempt. He went down the beach two miles and turning around approached the starting line rapidly, but although crossing the line at high speed, it was not sufficient to cause the critics to look for the expectant record. They were right as the watches caught the trial in 63 seconds. Ten minutes later Victor Demogoet, Hemery's mechanician last year, came thundering up to the line in the big 200-horse-power Darracq. As he crossed the line it was noticed that two cylinders were missing and again it was predicted that the time would be over a minute. Demogoet's time was announced as 61 3-5 seconds, and in spite of this splendid record disappointment was universally felt. No other contestants appeared and the crowd settled back to await another attempt by these two drivers. Again the Stanley steamer got off first. Gliding across the line the odd-shaped freak car literally flew down the beach hidden by a cloud of steam. Then the gun went off which announced that the finish line had been crossed and the time was announced as 59 3-5 seconds. The crowds jumped up and cheered the American steamer and Mariott to the echo.

Ten minutes later the thundering exhausts of the big Darracq were heard in the distance. Soon it appeared as a mere speck from beneath the bridge a mile away, and rapidly grew larger. An instant more and it had crossed the line, the motor running perfectly and its powerful exhausts sounding like large guns. Bounding and swaying the car flew over the course. Bang! went the gun announcing that the finish line had been crossed and the same electrical flash which set off the gun stopped the five watches in the timer's stand at 58 4-5 seconds.

When Victor Demogoet returned to the starting line he was received with enthusiastic cheering. Shortly afterward he was crowned the Speed King with imposing ceremony. Asa Paine, President of the Florida East Coast Automobile Association, introduced Miss Mary Simrall, a pretty girl of 14 years, who had been selected by vote to represent the State of Florida. She placed a crown of palm leaves upon the head of the Frenchman and awarded the handsome two-mile-a-minute trophy to the Darracq representative. In crowning Demogoet Miss Simrall said:

"You have won against the greatest and most daring drivers of the world and your fame will spread to all corners of the earth with even greater speed than your beautiful racer. May further honor and fortune attend you. You will take to your home and people a crown won in open contest on the world's fastest and safest automobile course, the Ormond-Daytona Beach."

Several other interesting races were run off during the day. Lancia, the popular Italian, with his 110-horse-power Fiat carried off the leading honors in these ovents, getting three firsts. The fifteen-mile open race brought together Cedrino and Lancia, both driving Fiats, and Hilliard, with the English Napier. Cedrino led by a mile at the seven-mile post, where his car broke down. Lancia then won in 10 minutes flat and Hilliard finished 1 minute 36 3-5 seconds behind him. The ten-mile open event and the 10-mile race for heavyweight cars were run as one event. Lancia finished first, defeating the Stanley steamer driven by Mariott by nearly a mile. Lancia's time was 6:19 3-5, which fails to lower the record of 6:15 made made a year ago by Arthur MacDonald. Lancia also won the 10-mile handicap, starting from scratch. His time was 6:18 2-5, still outside of the record. Summary:

Fifteen-mile open championship.—Won by Lancia, 110 horse power Fiat. Time—10:00; William Hilliard, 60 horse power Napier, second. Time—11:36 3-5. Cedrino, 110 horse power Fiat, started, but failed to finish.

Ten-mile open championship, including the ten-mile race for heavyweight cars.—Won by Lancia, 110 horse power Fiat. Time—6:19 3-15. Fred Mariott, 50 horse power Stanley steamer, second. Time—7:35 3-5. William H. Hilliard, 60 horse power Napier, third.

Ten-mile open handicap.—Won by Lancia, 110 horse power Fiat, scratch. Time—6:18 2-5. William H. Hilliard, 60 horse power Napier, second, (one minute.) Time—8:3 4-5. H. N. Harding, 45 horse power English Daimler, also started.

Thirty-mile race for American cars.—Won by Fred Mariott, 50 horse power Stanley steamer. Time—34:18 2-5. Walter Christie, 110 horse power Christie, second. Time—37:18 2-5. Frank Kulick, 105 horse power Ford, started, but was stalled in deep sand at fifteen miles.

Two-mile time trials to establish the two-mile-a-minute record.—Victor Demogoet, 200 horse power Darracq, first trial. Time—1.01 3-5; second trial, 0:58 4-5. Fred Mariott, 50 horse power Stanley steamer, first trial 1:03; second trial, 0:59 3-5.

One-mile middleweight championship.—Won by Guy Vaughan, 80 horse power Darracq, in a walk-over. Timing apparatus failed to work.

Harvard's Baseball Schedule.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 29.—The Harvard baseball schedule this year will consist of twenty-seven games, the same as last year. Lafayette, University of Maine, Washington and Lee University, and Exeter are added to the schedule, while Syracuse, Columbia, West Point, and Lehigh are omitted. The schedule:

April—4, University of Vermont, at Cambridge; 7, Trinity, (of Connecticut,) at Cambridge; 11, University of Maine, at Cambridge; 14, Trinity, (of North Carolina,) at Richmond, Va.; 18, Washington and Lee, at Richmond, Va.; 21, Annapolis, at Annapolis; 25, Bates, at Cambridge; 28, Dartmouth, at Cambridge.

May—2, Amherst, at Cambridge; 5, Holy Cross, at Worcester; 9, Williams, at Cambridge; 12, Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; 14, Andover, at Andover; 16, Lafayette, at Cambridge; 19, Princeton, at Cambridge; 23, Brown, at Providence; 26, Princeton, at Princeton; 29, Exeter, at Exeter.

June—2, Cornell, at Cambridge; 6, Brown, at Cambridge; 9, Pennsylvania, at Cambridge; 13, Bowdoin, at Cambridge; 15, Holy Cross, at Cambridge; 18, Colby, at Cambridge; 21, Yale, at Cambridge; 26, Yale, at New Haven; 30, Yale, at New York, in case of tie.

GRAVESEND TRACK TO STAY.

Annual Rumor of Sale Promptly Denied by Brooklyn Jockey Club.

The annual report of the sale of the Gravesend track to a real estate syndicate and the transfer of the race meetings of the Brooklyn Jockey Club to Aqueduct at the end of the coming racing season was circulated yesterday and met with its customary denial from Secretary Harry Rehberger of the Brooklyn Jockey Club. "This annual myth rises every year to haunt us," said Secretary Rehberger, "with absolutely no foundation in fact.

"The Gravesend track is of more value to us as a racing plant than any possible price that we could secure for it for real estate or any other purpose. We have received offers at various times for the property, and have consistently stated that we had no intention of selling, and that there was no probability that we ever would sell.

"The only possibility of our selling that I can at all foresee is of our being forced eventually to seek other quarters by the passage of a law by city officials cutting streets through our grounds and condemning them under the right of eminent domain. I do not believe that this will come for years, and until it does we will do business at the old stand.

"Meantime, those who every year have fun with us in circulating baseless rumors may go as far as they like."

In the event of the Brooklyn Jockey Club being compelled to vacate its property at Gravesend it has been suggested that Interstate Park might be selected for the Brooklyn Club's new home. The park is located on the main line of the Long Island Railroad, between Jamaica and Belmont Park. For a long time it was used as a trotting track and for trapshooting and other outdoor sports, but has been vacant for two years. It is conveniently located and would be an ideal spot, situated as it is near to Belmont Park and the Jamaica track.

FEW FAVORITES IN FRONT.

Talent Worsted Again at New Orleans Rival Tracks.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29.—Firalto, ridden out to the last ounce to beat Sanzella, and St. Valentine were the winning favorites at the Fair Grounds to-day. The feature was the defeat of Escutcheon, a well-backed favorite, in the fifth race. Van Ness, ridden by "Jack" Martin, beat the barrier, led all the way, and won easily, Escutcheon being used up in an attempt to recover lost ground and catch up with him. The weather was fine and the track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Master Prim, 110 pounds, (Sewell,) 7 to 2, won; Ancient Witch, 92, (Moreland,) 8 to 1, second; Frank Monteverde, 114, (Bedell,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Jim Collins, Charlie Fisher, Bandillo, Water Pansy, Rosa Williams, Merry Belle, Odd Ella, Arabo, George R. Knight, Il Dottore, and Wizacre also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three and a half furlongs. Firalto, 115 pounds, (Sewell,) 3 to 1, won; Sainzella, 106, (Robbins,) 13 to 5, second; Mintheria, 109, (L. Smith,) 8 to 1, third. Time—0:43 2-5. Jardiniere, Mutable, Duchess of Montebello, Our Own, Dorothy M., Viola C., and Marietta Bush also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Plater, 121 pounds, (Mangus,) 5 to 1, won; The Cure, 113, (Bell,) 5 to 2, second; Bitter Hand, 104, (Anderson,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:14 2-5. Cognomen, Dr. Heard, Grove Center, Finsticker, Optional, Gotowin, and Pancreatis also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. St. Valentine, 115 pounds, (W. Robbins,) 3 to 2, won; Goldsmith, 112, (J. Martin,) 3 to 2, second; Kickshaw, 95, (McGee,) 100 to 1, third. Time—1:41. Peter Paul, Ethics, King Ellsworth, Merry Pioneer, and Cloverland also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Van Ness, 120 pounds, (Martin,) 7 to 5, won; Escutcheon, 109, (Sewell,) 4 to 5, second; Norwood Ohio, 101, (Freeman,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:08 1-5. Footlights Favorite, Mayor Johnson, Voltage, Ammerets, and Indian Star also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Harry Scott, 112 pounds, (Anderson,) 7 to 1, won; Lena J., 100, (Sewell,) 13 to 5, second; Hand Bag, 97, (Noone,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:43. Mahogany, Walter Schiffer, Etty, Chauncey Olcott, Pattonville, Beechwood, Katherine L., Discernment, Miss Leeds, John McBride, Wedding Ring, and Balmer V. also ran.

The short-course steeplechase at City Park to-day was attended with the usual mishaps. Archibald fell off Charawind, the favorite, as he landed at the seventh jump, and Judge Nolan's rider shared the same fate. T. Powers, who rode Lionel, broke a stirrup leather and pulled up. Minnie Adams, which made a show of her company, Berry Hughes, and Careless were the winning favorites. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Evox, 104 pounds, (Oregar,) 15 to 1, won; Galmeda, 104, (R. Lowe,) 50 to 1, second; Nonie Lucille, 102, (Hefferman,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:02. Wickford, Gantlan, Evelyn J., Fanny, Yetsy, Ethel McCaffery, Spendthrift, Helen, Toots, Rama, Prince of Pless, and Vagabond also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Short course steeplechase, handicap. Rip, 168 pounds, (Boyle,) 4 to 1, won; New Amsterdam, 168, (Ford,) 3 to 1, second; Ohio King, 138, (McClain,) 10 to 1, third. Time—3:05 2-5. Trourere, John E. Owens, and Class Leader also ran. Lionel pulled up. Evander, Judge Nolan, and Charawind fell.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Robin Hood, 111 pounds, (C. Morris,) 7 to 1, won; Tichimingo, 90, (Hefferman,) 7 to 1, second; Thesplan, 116, (Nicol,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:14 1-5. Royal Legend, Belle Strome, Don Fonso, Heart of Hyacinth, Dungannon, Freebooter, and Moyar Duncan also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Florizel, 100 pounds, (Perrett,) 3 to 2, won; Foreigner, 100, (W. Allen,) 20 to 1, second; Huzzah, 106, (Morris,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:47. Brushton, Daring, Hymettus, and Little Giant also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Minnie Adams, 107 pounds, (Nicol,) even, won; Gold Mate, 112, (Obert,) 2 to 1, second; Quinn Brady, 112, (J. Jones,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:28 3-5. Belden, Water Dog, Hadur, and Little Mike also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Berry Hughes, 95 pounds, (Perrett,) 5 to 2, won; Judge Traynor, 100, (Romanelli,) 5 to 1, second; Fox Hunting, 92, (Lowe,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:46 1-5. Doeskin, Little Red, Arc Light, La Cache, and Ojibwa also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Careless, 104 pounds, (Smith,) 7 to 5, won; Fonsoluca, 99, (McIntyre,) 4 to 1, second; The Gleam, 100, (Oregar,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:45. Iole, Merry Acrobat, Amberita, and Albula also ran.

Jockey Taral Improving.

Fred Taral, the jockey, who for several years has been reviving his early American triumphs on the race tracks of Austria, has been rather seriously ill at the Hotel Minot, 126th Street and Eighth Avenue. Taral returned to this country several months ago with his wife and fifteen-year-old son to look after his realty holdings in Harlem and Mount Vernon, and intended to sail for Austria on Feb. 14 to prepare for the coming season.

He caught cold last week, and in spite of treatment, got worse. He is under the constant care of a physician, who said yesterday that Taral was much better.

ARMY-NAVY GAME SETTLED.

Annual Football Contest Will Be Played on Franklin Field, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—The Army and Navy football game this year will be played on Franklin Field, University of Pennsylvania's ground for athletic sports, on Dec. 1. This announcement was made after a meeting here today at which were present Capt. Palmer E. Pierce of West Point, Prof. N. M. Ferry of Annapolis, Edgar F. Smith, vice provost of the University of Pennsylvania; C. S. W. Packard, Treasurer of the University of Pennsylvania Athletic Association, and Dr. William White, Chairman of the committee on the Army and Navy game.

The following official statement was given out to-night:

"West Point and Annapolis having asked Pennsylvania for a conference as to the possibility of returning to Franklin Field for the annual Army and Navy football game, representatives of the three institutions met here this afternoon, and as a result of the meeting it is announced that, subject to the ratification by the University of Pennsylvania authorities of certain details, the Army and Navy game will be played on Franklin Field on Dec. 1, 1906. Arrangements satisfactory to all parties have been made, and the cordial relations which have hitherto existed among the three institutions will be continued."

Nunenbacher Not Lost on Valencia.

George Nunenbacher, an old member of the Harlem Rowing Club, who was reported as having been lost on the Valencia, which grounded off Turret Island in the Pacific, was not on the lost vessel, and is now on his way to Seattle. This was the information received by his brother-in-law in this city yesterday. Nunenbacher intended taking passage on the Valencia, and had all his baggage placed on board. Meeting a friend at the last moment he concluded to wait for the next steamer. His baggage, however, was lost.

Amateur Handicap Pool.

Edward Hayes was in good form for pool playing last night in the amateur handicap tournament now in progress at the Broadway Billiard Academy, and left but little room for L. Lewine to make any headway. Hayes scored his allotment of 100, while Lewine had only 61 to his credit. The winner's high run was 30, and two scratches were recorded against him. Lewine's best run was 12, and he had three scratches. To-night's game will bring together Dr. Arnold and Frank Meehan.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP PLAY TO BE CHANGED

Women's Metropolitan Association Will Have New System.

QUALIFYING ROUND REDUCED

Englewood Offers Links for Annual Tournament—Atlantic City Preferred for National Event.

Several changes in the method of conducting the competitions held under the auspices of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association were recommended yesterday at the annual meeting of the association, which was held at the residence of the Secretary, Mrs. Charles Lewis Tiffany, 128 East Thirty-sixth Street. Representatives were present from a dozen clubs, and the proposed changes were very freely discussed. Mrs. E. F. Sanford of the Essex County Country Club, Orange, presided, and her plan of changing the women's local championship tournament, making it three days' play at eighteen holes medal play each day instead of the usual method of a qualifying round with match play rounds following, was the question of prime importance.

Many of the women have thought that too much time is devoted to the metropolitan championship, and Mrs. Sanford's plan was suggested for the purpose of expediting the contest and yet giving a good test of golf for the championship title. The all medal play system, however, met with considerable opposition, and it was finally decided to continue the customary plan, but to reduce the number of qualifying members for the big event from sixteen to eight. Provision was also made to allow a second and a third set of eight to qualify for lesser trophies, and these sets of eight will then play off at match play. This will bring the tournament within four days, a saving of one day.

Mrs. M. D. Paterson on behalf of the Englewood Golf Club offered that club's links for the women's metropolitan tournament next June. No decision was made, the question being referred to the Executive Committee

In view of the fact that the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association has not yet been able to determine the selection of the three courses for the National championships this year the women who were present yesterday felt it would be eminently fitting to express their preference for their National championship links. The Atlantic City course met with practically unanimous favor, and a request that the National event be held there, if it is possible to do so, will be sent to the United States Golf Association Committee.

The old method of scoring in the intercity team competition for the Griscom Cup has caused considerable objection, and the simpler plan was proposed yesterday that hereafter only one point should be allowed for a match. The old plan is the so-called Nassau system, whereby one point is counted for the leader at the first nine holes, one point for the second nine holes, and a point for the match, giving a possible maximum score of three for the winner. Many of the Philadelphia and Boston golfers have expressed their preference for the one-point scoring method. It was unanimously decided that this latter plan be recommended to the women's golf associations of Boston and Philadelphia, and if accepted by them it will go into effect this season.

Mrs. E. F. Sanford was re-elected President for the coming year, and the other officers chosen were: Vice-President—Mrs. M. D. Paterson, Englewood; Treasurer—Miss Georgiana M. Bishop, Brooklawn, Conn.; Secretary—Mrs. Charles Lewis Tiffany, Nassau; additional member of the Executive Committee—Mrs. H. B. Clark, Shinnecock Hills.

Fox Hills Golfers Meet.

The annual meeting of the Fox Hills Golf Club was held last night at Delmonico's. About fifty members were present. President J. J. O'Donohue, Jr., and the Secretary-Treasurer, S. M. Dix, were re-elected. The following Board of Directors, of which the officers are members, was elected: Hugh O'Donohue, J. J. Janin, R. A. Sasseen, Lionel H. Graham, A. McAlsenan, G. W. Lembeck, H. A. Anthony, W. M. Stone, G. Radford Kelso, H. F. Ives, James F. Batterson, Frank Sears, and Edward Talcott.

The various committees made encouraging reports and it was shown that the club interest in tournament play had never been so great as during the past year. Plans of improvements to the clubhouse on Staten Island were discussed, and several changes will probably be made before the opening of the coming season.

Golfers Choose Championship Course.

Percy Jackson was re-elected President of the New Jersey Golf Association yesterday at the annual meeting. The other officers, according to the custom of the organization will be elected by the Executive Committee next month. The Morris County golf links were unanimously selected as the course for the next New Jersey championship tournament. No change was made in the method of conducting the event, which will open with the qualifying medal play round, to be followed by match play. The date of the tournament was left for selection to the Executive Committee. The members have expressed a preference for May instead of June for the contest.

ALL READY FOR BASEBALL.

Secretary Knowles Completes Arrangements for Giants' Southern Trip.

With the return of Secretary Frederick Ripley Martin Knowles from Memphis, Tenn., yesterday, the itinerary of the Spring tour of the world's champions has been completed. The men will be requested to report at Memphis on March 1, where they will stay until March 20. According to Manager McGraw the baseball grounds in Tennessee's capital are the best in the South. The diamond is of turf, and the entire plant is so well drained that if a heavy rain were to fall in the morning it would be in a fit condition to play on in the afternoon. In the event of the grounds not being in condition to be used, a large gymnasium, equipped with all modern apparatus, shower baths, &c., has been engaged for the players. Donlin and Gilbert will leave this week for Hot Springs, Ark., while the other players will go direct from their homes to Memphis. Manager McGraw proposes to put in considerable of the time between now and the 1st of March in skating at the St. Nicholas Rink, an exercise which, he thinks, is ideal for improving the physical condition.

Squadron A In Carbine Match.

For the purpose of showing their proficiency with the carbine the various troops of Squadron A shot a match on the armory range Saturday night, Troop III. winning by a score of 278 to 275 for Troop II., 268 from the Headquarters team, and 255 from Troop I. The scores follow:

TROOP III.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Tot.
Sergt. G. O. Redington	29	30	56
Corporal E. A. Choate	27	27	54
Private P. Le Boutillier	27	24	51
Private C. A. Dana	30	30	60
Capt. H. Barry	28	29	57
Total	138	140	278

TROOP II.

Private W. J. Tingue, Jr.	28	27	55
Corporal W. T. Powers	28	28	56
Private R. C. Lee	26	32	58
Sergt. J. O. Nichols	25	26	51
First Sergt. A. W. Putnam	29	28	53
Total	136	139	275

HEADQUARTERS.

Ord. Sergt. G. P. Herrick	28	27	55
Private L. B. Smith	26	30	56
Vet. Sergt. A. D. Shepard, Jr.	26	25	51
Hosp. Steward H. B. Brittain	29	23	52
Lieut. R. H. Sayre	27	27	54
Total	136	133	269

TROOP I.

Private W. Macnaughton	20	28	48
Private F. W. Wurster	26	25	48
Private Harold Lee	26	28	54
Private G. S. Weston, 2d	24	26	50
Private P. Le Boutillier, 2d	26	29	55
Total	119	136	255

INSURES HARVARD FOOTBALL.

Alumni Says Drastic Penalties Will Satisfy Crimson Authorities.

Prominent Harvard men in this city, who are in touch with the athletic and football situation at Cambridge, appear to be convinced that the changes ordered by the National Football Rules Committee at its meeting on Saturday are sufficiently drastic to satisfy the authorities of the Crimson, and that Harvard will receive permission to proceed with the schedule for next year's games within a short time. The rule changes, they say, are very radical on the score of brutality and rough play, and if they do not prevent such practices they certainly punish them so severely as to make it almost impossible to continue them. Under these conditions neither Harvard nor any other college, they feel, can have reasonable objection.

One prominent football expert in estimating the effect of the present conditions upon the game, said yetserday:

"It will be necessary to increase the number of downs with the number of yards to be gained under these rules. This is an advisable arrangement anyway, as it will remove one very objectionable feature of the old arrangement of five yards in three downs, to wit: that in case of the failure to gain on any one down places a tremendous handicap on a team on the other two downs, which is, I think, undesirable. It would be much better to give three opportunities to recover lost ground even though a greater average distance must be gained on each of the four tries than to retain present conditions.

"Then there is one other suggestion on this line that I would favor. It seems to me fairer to provide that, after failing to gain a given distance in a given number of tries a team should be allowed to kick the ball. It is an awful penalty to lose the ball, which means a loss of thirty-five yards at least for failing to make the required distance, by say, a couple of inches, as often happens. Is it not better in case a team fails to gain the distance to them compel it to kick? That is handicap enough, inasmuch as the other team can be fully prepared for the kick and can handle it to the best advantage.

"For my part I would favor a ten-yard rule with four downs in which to gain the distance, and in event of failure to gain the requirement a compulsory kick. I have hopes that this will be the outcome."

GERMAN CHALLENGE TO U. S.

Kaiserlicher Y. C. Prepared to Send Defi to Eastern Club.

Prof. Busley of Berlin, who, repreoening the Kaiserlicher Yacht Club of Kiel, has been empowered to negotiate on behalf of Germany for the race between American and German boats to be sailed off Marblehead this Summer for a cup to be offered by the Kaiser, has stated to the representative of the Eastern Yacht Club abroad that a formal challenge would be dispatched to Boston this week by the Kaiserlicher Committee, and will be received by the Eastern Yacht Club within a fortnight. He stated ten days ago that the matter would be taken up immediately upon the receipt of the Eastern Yacht Club's official answer to the general proposition for a race. That communication was received abroad last week, and everything is now in shape for the formal proposition.

According to the terms of the agreement between the Eastern and Kaiserlicher Clubs the challenging club has the right to dictate the conditions of the race under which the competing boats shall be built, and the race must be sailed in the waters of the challenged club. In other words the German rules—or, now, the new European rule—in all probability will be utilized and the race sailed in American waters, probably in September.

ORTON PLANS A. A. U. MEET.

First Carnival in Philadelphia Since Atlantic Association Disbanded.

For the first time since the Atlantic Association was compelled to disband by a ruling of the Amateur Athletic Union, an athletic carnival of some proportions has been arranged to be held in the First Regiment Armory, Philadelphia, on Washington's Birthday. The affair has been planned by George Orton, who has charge of the affairs of the Amateur Athletic Union in the Quaker City, and judging by the extent and quality of the programme the best club, college and schoolboy athletes will undoubtedly be among the competitors. In the afternoon the Middle States indoor and interscholastic and Grammar School championships will be decided, while in the evening the programme will consist of championship and special relay races, open handicap track and field events, and a wall-scaling contest.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..7:12|Sun sets..5:15|Moon sets..11:22

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	....11:33		5:30	5:50
Governors Island	....12:02	12:05	6:24	6:43
Hell Gate	....1:55	1:58	7:56	8:15

Arrived—Monday, Jan. 29.

SS Astoria, Glasgow, Jan. 20.
SS Goldsboro, Philadelphia, Jan. 28.
SS Patricia, Hamburg, Jan. 15.
SS Finland, Dover, Jan. 20.
SS Wells City, Swansea, Jan. 12.
SS Athara, Baltimore, Jan. 27.
SS El Sud, Galveston, Jan. 23.
SS Caracas, San Juan, Jan. 24.
SS Ocean, Amsterdam, Jan. 11.
SS Iroquois, Jacksonville, Jan. 25.
SS Evelyn, New Orleans, Jan. 18.
SS Indrasamha, Gibraltar, Jan. 8.
SS Elise Marie, London, Jan. 14.
SS Pannonia, Naples, Jan. 15.
SS Roma, Naples, Jan. 17.
SS Noordam, Rotterdam, Jan. 20.
SS Queen Mary, Cardiff, Jan. 12.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Moltke, Naples		11:00 A.M.
Sloterdyk, Rotterdam		10:00 A.M.
Cevic, Liverpool		
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P.M.
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*Rotterdam, Rotterdam	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Flandria, Haiti	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Maracas, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Curityba, Salvador	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Skuld, Fernambuco	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Harnstead, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Antilla, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Seminole, S. Domingo	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P.M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
United States, Copenh'n.	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brooklyn, Azores	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Yucatan, Campeachy	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bayamo, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Pannonia, Liverpool		11:00 A.M.
El Cid, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Hubert	Barbados	Jan. 14
Venetia	Kingston	Jan. 17
Fricka	Bordeaux	Jan. 17
El Monte	New Orleans	Jan. 24
Sibiria	Kingston	Jan. 24
K. W. de[illegible]ese	Bremen	Jan. 23
Pluton	Bordeaux	Jan. 15
Concho	Galveston	Jan. 24
Clan McLeod	Antwerp	Jan. 15
Morro Castle	Havana	Jan. 27

DUE TO-MORROW.

Teutonic	Liverpool	Jan. 24
Koenigin Luise	Bremen	Jan. 20
Brooklyn City	Swansea	Jan. 10
El Siglo	Galveston	Jan. 25

DUE THURSDAY.

Pretoria	Hamburg	Jan. 20
Nord America	Naples	Jan. 18
La Plata	Kingston	Jan. 27
Plateau	New Orleans	Jan. 23
Fontabelle	St. Thomas	Jan. 26

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Konig Albert, at Genoa, Jan. 28.
SS Furnessia, at Glasgow, Jan. 27.
SS Massachusetts, at Cardiff, Jan. 28.
SS Amerika, at Cherbourg, Jan. 28.
SS Consuelo, at Hull, Jan. 27.
SS Sicilian Prince, Palermo, Jan. 27.
SS Vasconia, at Fayal, Jan. 28.

Sailed.

SS Hermine, from Trieste, Jan. 24.
SS Idaho, from Hull, Jan. 27.
SS Bermudian, from Bermuda, Jan. 29.
SS Zulia, from Curacao, Jan. 29.
SS Tagus, from the Azores, Jan. 29.
SS Armenian, from Liverpool, Jan. 29.

Passed.

SS Lombardia, Genoa, for New York, passed Gibraltar.
SS St. Gothard, New York, for Antwerp, passed Isle of Wight.
SS Kroonland, New York, for Antwerp, passed Scilly.
SS Glenalmond, Batoum, for New York, passed Tarifa.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 2.

"The basis of permanence lies in the quality of merchandise more than in the extent of advertising."—Ad. Sense.

Mount Vernon

whiskey has proven its claim to superior quality. The extensive permanent demand for this brand by discriminating people argues that quality must be the basis of its permanency.

Distillery [Square Bottle] Bottling

In *Square Bottles Only!*

THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO., New York.

MIDWINTER HORSE SALE OPENS AT THE GARDEN

Big Crowd of Trotting Turfmen on Hand for Offering.

SPEEDWAY PERFORMERS SOLD

Baron Oakland and Royal Line Led Big List with $2,000 Each—Total Sales, $28,975.

The first important sale of 1906 for harness horsemen opened at Madison Square Garden yesterday, when the Fasig-Tipton Company offered for auction the first of a batch of consignments of high-bred and speedy light-harness horses. The average prices realized was far in advance of that reached in former midwinter sales. There was an excellent attendance at both the afternoon and evening sessions, and many Speedway followers were on hand to pick up bargains for the coming season. During the sale 100 head realized $28,975, an average of $268. Lively bidding marked the opening, and the good prices were maintained until the close of the day's sale. The fact that many of the horses were purchased by local reinsmen is an indication that interest in Speedway brushes and matinée racing will this year be greater than ever. The sale ranks second only to the "Old Glory" sale in importance to breeders and followers of the light-harness horses from every section of the country. Many celebrated horses were catalogued, including Star Hal, 2:04¾; Joe Pointer, 2:05¼; Fantasy, 2:06; Elastic Pointer, 2:06¾, and many others.

Many of the leading breeding farms in the country are represented in the sale catalogue by consignments of choice youngsters, among them being Parkaway Farm, Goshen, N. Y.; Walnut Hall Farm of Kentucky, Riverside Park Farm, Berlin, Wis., and Oakland Farm, Wellsville, N. Y. The latter furnished the best-priced horses of the day. Baron Oakland, the nine-year-old son of Oakland Baron and Beneah Medium, was sold for $2,000. This price was the highest of the sale, and Royal Line, 2:08, a handsome bay son of Online, shared honors with Baron Oakland. John H. Kelly secured the latter, while D. J. Cuykendall obtained Royal Line after considerable lively bidding. The same purchaser also bought Fantasy, 2:06, for $1,000. The fast son of Chimes and Hamora was one of the bargains of the sale, and one year ago, at the Hamlin dispersal sale at the Garden, sold for $2,000. R. E. Bell of Pittsburg secured a cheap pair of trotters in Billy McGregor and Clara McGregor, both out of Bourbon McGregor, for $850. Laura W., 2:14½, by Alcander and Topsy, went to Horace Davis of Wellsville, N. Y., for $500, and Tom Jordan, a sterling Grand Circuit performer, was sold to W. L. Snow of Hornellsville, N. Y., for $450. The horses which were sold for $300 or more follow:

PROPERTY OF OAKLAND FARM, WELLSVILLE, N. Y.

Baron Oakland, trotter, (2:15,) b. h., 9 years, by Oakland Baron-Beniah Medium; John Kelly, New York City... $2,000
Fantasy, trotter, (2:06,) b. m., 16 years, by Chimes-Homora; D. J. Cuykendall, New York City... 1,000
Royal Line, pacer, (2:08,) b. h., 7 years, by Online-Namo; D. J. Cuykendall, New York City... 2,000
Billy McGregor, trotter, (2:22,) ch. g., 6 years, by Bourbon McGregor-Clara Brown, and Clara McGregor, trotter, ch. f., 4 years, by Bourbon McGregor-Clara Brown; R. E. Bell, Pittsburg, Penn... 850
Laura W., trotter, (2:14½,) ch. m., 11 years, by Alcander-Topsey; Horace Davis, Wellsville, N. Y... 500
Spy, trotter, (2:27,) ch. m., 13 years, by Alcantara-Dectature; Samuel Walton, Falls Mills, Va... 335
Tom Jordan, trotter, b. m., 7 years, by Red Wedge, dam Sue; W. L. Snow, Hornellsville, N. Y... 450

PROPERTY OF OAKHURST FARM, MASS.

Baron Clay, pacer, (2:22¼,) br. g., 4 years, by Baron Wilkes-Lesa; S. B. Turner, Columbus, Ga... 500
Rucassell, pacer, (2:28¾,) ch. f., 4 years, by Rubenstein-Minnie Cassell; A. S. Lawrenson, Scranton, Penn... 360
Prulers, trotter, br. f., 3 years, by Rubenstein-Malapero; C. P. Williams, New York City... ...
Harvester, trotter, (2:40,) b. g., 4 years, by Early Reaper-Corysande; J. O. Calloday, Philadelphia... 300

PROPERTY OF MISCELLANEOUS OWNERS.

Mush, pacer, (2:08¾,) b. g., aged, by Lottery Ticket-daughter of dam of Mush; J. Baxter, Brooklyn, N. Y... $350
Plumline, pacer, (2:12¾,) b. m., 10 years, by Woodine-Plumlers; J. H. Schultz, Fort Chester, N. Y... 400
Sampson, pacer, (2:08¾,) b. g., 11 years, by Tony-Beattie D.; Warren Franc

The Furnished Room Seeker

Wants a room in the best families—in the best neighborhoods.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Furnished Room and Boarders Wanted Columns contain the best announcements for the most select localities.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

11TH, 262 WEST.—Boarding, rooms; all improvements; single, $5; double, $10; back parlor, $12.

12TH, 127 WEST.—Newly furnished front parlor; all comforts; steam heat, hot, cold water.

25TH ST., 30 WEST.—Large, sunny room on 2d floor; board optional.

58TH ST., 135 WEST.—Large and small rooms, bath; parlor dining room; near "L" station, Subway; references.

79TH ST., 151 WEST.—A limited number of table boarders accommodated.

82D ST., 10 WEST.—Large front room, full width house, with dressing room; fully appointed; separate dining tables; free parlor; telephone; references.

82D ST., 37 WEST.—Warm, small, and large rooms, with bath; superior table; parlor dining; telephone; references.

82D. 140 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; refined Southern family; references given and required; telephone.

83TH ST., 235 WEST.—Desirable rooms; quiet, first-class location; American private family; good table; references; telephone; table guests.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Unusually well furnished double room for couple or gentlemen; select home.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Sunny, heated double room; running water; with board; two gentlemen; moderate.

94TH ST., 136 WEST.—Large, small, well heated rooms; running water; excellent board; private house.

129TH ST., 106 WEST.—Gentlemen find excellent home, superior board, refined Jewish surroundings; references; 'phone.

145TH ST., 349 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, single or en suite; light housekeeping if desired; very convenient; excellent table; beautiful location; telephone; reasonable.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 842 St. Nicholas Av.—Large pleasant room; excellent board; home comforts; references.

Waverley Place, 101, Corner Washington Square, The Park.—Attractive, large, connecting rooms on second floor; steam heat; superior table; references.

East Side.

5TH AV., 2,127.—Furnished front room, suitable for two, with board.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Table guests; excellent board.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms and hall rooms, with board; references.

32D ST., 42 EAST, Near Broadway, The Adelfi.—Large rooms; excellent table board.

26TH ST., 137 EAST.—Two large parlors, with piano, heated; also smaller rooms; comfortably furnished.

34TH, 45 EAST.—Large room, with board; private bath; one single room, gentleman; table board; references.

72D, 172 EAST.—Excellent accommodations for two gentlemen; private American family; good table; references.

73D, 12 EAST.—American private family offers second-story suite; excellent table, service; references.

165TH ST., Southeast corner Mott Av.—Large rooms, suitable for two persons, and good board; use parlor and piano; terms $5 to $7.

MADISON AV., 694, 696, (62d.)—Second floor; private bath; large rooms, $18.00, $22.00, (two persons,) with board; also single rooms; telephone.

MADISON AV., 1,997.—Attractive rooms; single, en suite; first-class board optional; references. Owner.

MADISON AV., 155, (The Mohegan.)—Large and small rooms, with board.

REFINED Jewish gentleman can have nicely furnished room, with breakfast, in strictly private house, $6. F., 1,052 Third Av., cigar store.

Brooklyn.

AMITY ST., 187, Heights.—Furnished rooms; neat and attractive; excellent table; table guests; telephone.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—5 Montague Terrace, Overlooking Wall St.—Second floor; elegantly furnished rooms or apartment; neighborhood, table, high-class; 905 Main.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

YOUNG MAN wants board, west side; strictly private Spanish or Cuban family; state terms. L. V., Box 302 Times, Times Square.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

WANTED—Three young men to join us in our furnished apartments; must share cost; will exchange references. B. B., 117 Times Downtown.

West Side.

12TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large furnished room; hot and cold running water, heat; gentlemen; reference.

25TH, 26 WEST.—Very attractive large sunny rooms, couple bachelors; neighborhood select, central; reasonable.

27TH ST., 47 WEST.—Commodious double rooms, with or without private bath; also medium single room; next door to Earlington Hotel.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; single room; running water; telephone; breakfasts; references.

41ST, 122 WEST.—Furnished rooms; modern conveniences; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished throughout; near Broadway; telephone.

41ST, 122 WEST.—Entire parlor floor; newly furnished; suitable physician; telephone.

42D, 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished; bath, heat; private house; $2 upward; gentlemen only; reference.

46TH, 43 WEST.—Parlor floor, doctor or dentist; also well-appointed large and small rooms; just opened; telephone; board optional.

49TH ST., 110 WEST.—Comfortable large room; hot and cold water; heated; $8; private house.

53RD ST., 358 WEST.—Parlor bedroom, nicely furnished, homelike, reasonable; running water; modern conveniences; also single room.

68TH ST., 76 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; southern exposure; gentlemen only.

69TH ST., 139 WEST.—Very desirable large room, twin beds, exclusive house; breakfast; telephone; references.

71ST, 66 WEST.—Good-sized, sunny room; private house; gentlemen; references.

85TH ST., 164 WEST.—Large rooms, en suite or single; dressing rooms; telephone; reference.

86TH ST., 308.—Newly furnished rooms; choice location; telephone; Subway; board convenient.

95TH ST., 77 WEST. (Corner Columbus Av.)—A nice corner front room. Wilkinson.

104TH ST., 232 WEST.—Dentist can secure office, most desirable location, private house, with established physician; mutual expenses, waiting room, attendant, &c.

104TH ST., 79 WEST.—Warm, sunny upper room; private house; telephone; gentleman only.

112TH ST., 251 WEST.—Cozy furnished outside room; bath; conveniences; private apartment; reasonable; Subway. Stahe.

116TH, 249 W.—Well-furnished, extra large, connecting front parlor; modern improvements; housekeeping; independence.

123D ST., 148 WEST.—Handsome, clean, well-heated room; southern exposure; plenty hot water; reasonable.

133D ST., 114 WEST.—Very comfortable furnished rooms in private house; near Subway; gentlemen; references.

148TH, 211 WEST.—Clean room, $2.50; heat, light, bath; near L and Subway. Watson.

SHERIDAN SQUARE, 5, (old number, 193 West 4th.)—Large front room, second floor, for refined married couple, or two gentlemen; furnace heat, running water; German family; references.

East Side.

61ST, 233 EAST.—Third-story front, square, bath adjoining; gentlemen only; references; private family.

62D ST., 128 EAST.—Beautiful front and bedroom; large hall room; steam heated apartment. Kielow.

86TH ST., 58 EAST.—Parlor floor; physician or business; all conveniences; sleeping rooms; private house.

LEXINGTON AV., 73.—Three large rooms, second floor; bath, steam; en suite if desired.

LEXINGTON AV., 445, (Near 45th.)—Parlor floor, also other large rooms; running water; heat.

MADISON AV., 1,004.—Handsome rooms and bath; entire floor; heated, lighted, unfurnished if desired.

MADISON AV., 1,004.—Handsome front room on floor with bath; heated, lighted; $40 monthly.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3.—One block from Wall St. Ferry; elegantly furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen; convenient to New York.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Domestics.

WANTED—Girl for general housework in plain family; good wages to suitable person; reference required. 172 Lexington Av.

WANTED—Girl for chamberwork and waiting. Call at 1,096 Park Av., Thursday, at 11 A. M., with references.

WANTED—Laundress to take bundle wash at home. Call Apartment 11A, The Narragansett, 93d St. and Broadway.

WANTED — Chambermaid and waitress; small family. Call Tuesday between 10 and 12, 1,025 Park Av.

WANTED—Good girl for general housework. Call between 11 and 12 o'clock, 237 West 51st St.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographer in law office; moderate salary. Room 443, 346 Broadway, 9 to 10 or 12 to 1.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED.—A well-known monthly journal wants several young ladies to solicit subscriptions, 50% commission. Address, stating references, W. F., Box 800 Times, Times Sq.

WANTED—Resident teacher in small school; hand sewing and primary; state references and salary. Energy, 1,364 Broadway.

WANTED—Chorus sopranos (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Contralto for Manhattan church; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policies; large commission, renewals; county managers wanted every State. A. B. Cilley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Automobiles.

AUTOMOBILES.—Why are we receiving so many applications for membership in our school from those who have been attending other schools? Because our course for $15 is most thorough and our graduates are sought to fill positions paying from $100 to $150 monthly; license guaranteed. 309 West 41st.

AUTOMOBILES.—Do you wish to learn the automobile business and earn a good salary? If so, write to us for catalogue; we can teach you in a very short time, as we are the only practical school in America. The West Side Auto Transportation School, 309 West 41st St.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—Bookkeeper familiar with advertising accounts; state salary expected. H. W., Box 315 Times, Times Square.

Clerks.

WANTED—Shipping and stock clerk, experienced, for wholesale shirt house. Box 73 Times, Harlem.

Compositors, &c.

COMPOSITORS.
EXPERIENCED JOB COMPOSITORS, STONE HANDS, AND MAKE-UP MEN WANTED; ALSO LINOTYPE OPERATORS; HIGHEST WAGES AND PERMANENT POSITIONS TO COMPETENT MEN WILLING TO WORK NINE HOURS PER DAY IN AN "OPEN SHOP." CALL OR ADDRESS, WITH REFERENCES FROM FORMER EMPLOYERS, LIVINGSTON MIDDLEDITCH CO., 65 DUANE ST.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

WANTED
Electrotype finishers, molders, batterymen, builders-up and assistants in each branch.
Compositors Wanted
Non-Union, $21 per week. Job, stone and make-up; also machine operators at $23 per week. Absolutely permanent positions guaranteed first-class men of good character. Excellent opportunity to obtain a permanent position in one of the oldest, largest and most modern printing houses in New York City.
THE DE VINNE PRESS
12 Lafayette Place
New York City.

WANTED—William Green wants printers at 326 Pearl Street, New York City; wishes to add to his staff a number of experienced compositors, (display, stone, and make-up men,) also experienced monotype operators; these positions will be permanent to efficient workmen of good character; salary will be $21.00 per week; only persons willing to work nine hours in open shop desired; loyalty to employer is expected in return for advantageous working conditions; reply by letter only, giving employer's references and stating experience and qualifications. William Green.

Wanted—Compositors, Stone Hands, and Make-up Men; "Open Shop"; Highest Salary; Permanent Position; Additional Bonus for Faithful Services; New York, Vicinity, and Western Points. Call or Address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for important Methodist Church, Virginia. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 Fifth Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Organist, Episcopalian, $150. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for Ohio church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Church organist for Alabama; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist, country Catholic church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED — Bright, trustworthy Christian American boy to take charge of advertising department and do general office work; must be well educated, neat, and thoroughly trustworthy; references required. F. & C., 462 East 136th St.

WANTED—Young man in newspaper office, as advertising clerk; should be neat and good penman. Address in own handwriting, stating experience and references, F. P., Box 329 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Steel plate engravers, transferrers, and printers, to go to San Francisco, Cal. Apply by letter, stating experience and wages expected, to Room 1,211, 31 Union Square West, N. Y.

WANTED—Chorus tenors (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Bass for city church; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Tenor for Manhattan church; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Tenor for city church; $1,000. Webster Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Boys to learn trade. Apply Brewster & Co., Broadway and 47th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cooks.

COOK and WAITRESS.—Together or separate. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

COOK.—First-class references; wages $30. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus. Tel. 741 Riverside.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker out by the day; $2.25. N. F. S., 2 Hall Place.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—Refined English woman, speaking French fluently, as nursery governess; good seamstress; no objection traveling or country. References, Box 21, 1,364 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—Parisienne lady wishes position as governess with private family, for young girl. Mrs. D'O. Berlin, care Mrs. B. Martin, 371 West 56th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By day; sleep home. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 Riverside.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER or CHAMBERmaid and Waiting.—References. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 Riverside.

HOUSEWORKER, &c.—By general housework or chambermaid and waitress; $18; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

HOUSEWORKER.—Colored; experienced all branches; apartment preferred; sleep in, or out; city references. Lincoln Exchange, 514 West 59th St. Tel. 4786 Columbus.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Superior laundry for ladies' fine waists and lingerie; beautiful work at moderate prices. Domestic Institute, 22 East 30th St. Telephone 5094 Madison.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By American; city or country; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

NURSE.—References; city or country. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 Riverside.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER—Office Assistant—Four years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious; references; $12. Attentive, 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Six years' experience; capable of filling difficult position; best references; $18. Miss Conell, 163 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious; best references; $12, $15. Miss Post, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER—Seven years' experience; trial will prove ability; unquestionable references; $15. T. J. H., 145 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER—bright, ambitious; six months' experience; neat, accurate; references; moderate salary. Helen, 149 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER—Three years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; references; no agencies; $10. Splendid, 148 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER wishes position with reliable firm; "experienced," that's all. I. A. W., Box 127 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—3 years' experience, brokerage, commercial; high school education. Miss Schur, Box 123 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; salary $8; reference. Miss Schneider, 328 40th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER—Desires position part of day; thoroughly experienced. Competent, 426 Lenox Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Several years' experience; also to assist in office work. 2,250 2d Av.

STENOGRAPHER and Typewriter.—Two years' experience; Packard graduate. B Muschel, 78 East 4th St.

Miscellaneous.

A TEACHER OF SCIENTIFIC PHYSICAL exercises would like a few clients; special exercises given to convalescents; indorsement of work by best physicians. G., Box 302 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG WOMAN desires responsible situation with reliable business house; references. Mathes, 73 West 126th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT wishes work evenings and Saturday; audits, statements, trial balances, bookkeeping, investigations, &c.; terms moderate; references. Accountant, 16 Wavenley Place.

ACCOUNTANT.—Long experience; opening, closing, systematizing books; moderate rate. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—English; highest personal references; last situation three years. English, 155 East 96th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Young man, age 28, married, with two children, (girls;) thoroughly competent; under glass or outside; written or personal references as required; at present employed by Mr. Dumont Clarke at Dumont. E. Evans, Dumont, N. J., care of D. Clarke.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER, (23,) six years' practical experience, seeks first-class position; rapid typist; good education; references. Reliable, Box 165 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

I am out of employment through no fault of my own; am experienced salesman, fair office assistant; will accept any position; will some one afford me an interview. N. M., 199 Times, Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Young man; knows typewriting and general office work; experience; A1 references. James, Box 77 Times, Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, good address, ambitious, adaptable for inside or outside employment, desires position in real estate office. R Box 196 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$5,000 wanted by manufacturing company, factory centre of New York City; we will give 100 shares of stock, par value $10,000; will get great profits. Otto, Times, Harlem.

I can sell your patent; booklet mailed free; fifteen years' experience; patent sales exclusively. Call, write, or telphone, William E. Hoyt, patent sales specialist, 280 B'way, New York.

FOR SALE.

ROLL TOP DESKS
OFFICE FURNITURE
in great variety of style and price.
T. G. SELLEW
111 Fulton St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., formerly J. M. Mossman, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS Lowest Prices. All Makes. SELL Any Style. Rebuilt, Guaranteed. The Typewriter Exchange, 1½ Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place, Telephone 3570 Cortlandt.

Gentlemen's clothing to order on $1.00 weekly payments; perfect fit; fine material. Exchange Clothing Co., 239 Broadway, Rooms 3 and 4.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 2986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

New Underwood typewriter, $50; Rotary Neostyle, $20. Nathan's, 20 Fulton. Tel. 3887—John.

EUROPEAN HOTELS.

SAVOY HOTEL, LONDON
See next Sunday's Times for announcement.

STOCK AN UNEXPECTED ASSET

Thought Valueless, It Brings $6,526, and Reopens Bankruptcy Case.

Judge Holt of the United States District Court reopened yesterday the bankruptcy case of William J. Griffiths and appointed Frederick B. Campbell receiver with a bond of $3,000. The reopening of the case was occasioned by the discovery that some shares of telephone stock which were inventoried as of no value are worth more than $6,500.

Mr. Griffiths, who was a rice dealer at 111 Water Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy on April 1, 1904, and received his discharge on May 16, 1904. There were only two creditors, the Guaranty Trust Company, $6,257, and Elizabeth Griffiths, mother of the bankrupt, $5,320. Mr. Campbell was appointed trustee, but no assets came into his possession. It now appears that 113 shares of stock of the New York and Eastern Telegraph and Telephone Company belonging to Mr. Griffiths are held by the Hamilton Trust Company in escrow and Adam Frank, attorney for Mr. Griffiths, has found a purchaser for this stock at $56.75 per share, amounting to $6,526.25. The purchaser is Reon Barnes.

Mr. Campbell is authorized to sell the stock and to pay Mr. Frank half the proceeds as compensation for bringing about the sale. The receiver is also authorized to sell 25 more shares of the stock formerly standing in the name of Abraham Norden and to pay the proceeds to Mr. Norden. It is said that a majority of the stock is now owned by the Coast Line Telephone Company.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

DR. THEODORE D. LYONS.—Dr. Theodore D. Lyons of 145 East 103d Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $943 and no assets. He filed the petition to get rid of a judgment for $943 obtained on Jan. 15, 1906 by Margaret M. Hart, who sued him for damages for the loss of a finger.

MORRIS P. HART.—Morris P. Hart, dentist, of 262 West Twenty-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $5,024 and no available assets. Of the debts $4,016 is for borrowed money in this city, Kansas City, Mo., and Ellsworth, Kan., $928 is for merchandise in Louisville, Ky., and $80 for breach of contract in this city.

EMILIE S. CLARKE.—Emilie S. Clarke, dressmaker of 260 West Eighty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $11,401, contracted in this city and Baltimore, and nominal assets $3,412, consisting of customers' accounts, $5,332; stock, $50, and a wardrobe, $30. She owes $478 to seventeen employes for wages. Her life is insured for $7,000, but the policies have been assigned.

LIBBY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A meeting of creditors of the Libby Manufacturing Company, valves and steam packing, at 147 Varick Street, was held yesterday at the office of Seaman Miller, referee in bankruptcy, at 346 Broadway, and Marshall S. Hagar was elected trustee, with a bond of $12,000. The liabilities are $27,398, and nominal assets $18,905. It is expected that the estate will pay about 33 1-3 cents to the creditors.

GERSTMAN & BANDMAN.—Gerstman & Bandman, manufacturing jewelers at 75 Nassau Street, composed of Louis Gerstman and Albert Bandman, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $77,389 and nominal assets $68,169, consisting of stock $12,675, of which $5,894 is claimed by the Metropolitan and the State Bank; fixtures and safes, $10,676, and accounts $44,818, pledged and unpledged. Among the creditors are the Commission Merchants' Association, $35,849; secured by accounts, $38,383; Metropolitan Bank, Henry A. Frost, Henry M. Schwab, and Verne N. Bovie, $9,334, secured by merchandise valued at $9,484; State Bank, $2,030, secured by merchandise; L. & M. Wallstein, $3,515, partly secured; R. A. Briedenbach, $4,630; Cornell & Andrews, $3,863; Charles L. Power & Co., $2,640; S. Nathan & Co., $2,610, and Sohn & Hyman, $1,994. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Marshall S. Hagar receiver.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Holt in the United States District Court granted discharges yesterday to these bankrupts:

MARY FELLER, builder, 427 East 122d Street, liabilities $257,000.

JOHN GRAHAM, builder, 36 West 182d Street, liabilities $21,782.

ARTHUR S. LEWIS, 24 South Street, formerly of Lewis & Sanford, wholesale provisions, liabilities $36,157.

BENJAMIN ORNE, broker, 129 Lexington Avenue, liabilities, $38,529.

ABRAHAM COHEN, salesman, 29 Carmine Street, formerly clothing dealer, liabilities $2,733.

LAZAR GOLDSMITH, cigarmaker, 48 West 114th Street, liabilities $1,240.

HENRY E. MYERS, manufacturer of women's neckwear, 61 East Eleventh Street, liabilities $6,391.

MYERS & HOFFMAN, skirt manufacturers, 97 Wooster Street, liabilities $6,301.

DAVID SKOLKIN, dry goods, 127 Second Avenue, liabilities $5,864.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AVERY, Frank C.—A. J. Appell, costs	$27
BURKE, John P.—Bachman Brewing Co.	1,170
COGSWELL, E. N.—Security Trust and Life Ins. Co.	220
CLARK, John M.—William Clark	13,000
CRISPIE, Pasquale—A. C. Bedell	160
COSGROVE, Alfred, Lawrence, (not CUTTRELL, F. W.—Pease Piano Co., costs	128
DOYLE, Eugene P., James M., (not DOYING, Ernest—Geo. W. Roberts	577
DODIN, Henry A., Mary M., Alphonse J., and Adolph—Clara B. Dodin and another	237
ELTING, Henry, (not summoned)—H. A. O'Brien	131
SAME—Same	115
EINSTEIN, David I.—Ida and Caroline—Lucy B. Mitchell, costs	1,251
FICKLING, W. Irvine—Florence J. Sullivan	856
FREITHAL, Mary—Henry A. O'Brien	115
GALVIN, M. O'Neill—Florence J. Sullivan	856
GARRISON, Wm. R.—Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York	10,661
HART, Wm. J.—Richard F. Pettigrew	1,124
SAME—Same	1,686
HOLZMAN, Michael—State Bank	586
IRVINE, Alexander—Henry Eggers and another	218
KOCH, Wm. T.—Benjamin W. Hobson	8,652
KAUFMAN, Henry—Wm. T. Hookey	3,109
KAPP, Charles R.—Real Estate Management Co.	80
KRAUS, Albert—State Bank	586
LAURENCE, Charles S.—Frederick G. Potter	278
LEVY, Harry—Frederick W. Bull	46
LUCAS, Charles F.—Henry Kalchheim	1,074
LEWIS, Morris J.—Delaware Valley Creamery Co.	185
MANCHESTER, Geo. B.—Florence J. Sullivan	856
MILLER, Theodore F. H.—Richard I. Brewster	415
MADIGAN, Thomas—J. G. Sauer	120
MANNES, Meyer and Hyman (not summoned)—Isaac Bernstein and others	228
O'BRIEN, John—Thomas D. Scanlon and others	1,384
OSBORN, Clarence J.—Wm. W. Butcher	648
PERRY, Chas. J.—Michael Levenson, costs	108
SOUTHARD, Austin J. and J. Milton—Standard Oil Co. of N. Y.	333
SERKISSIM, Frank P.—Morits L. Ernst and another	93
SHEEHAN, John C.—Thos. D. Stanton and another	1,384
SETON, Chas. A.—Joseph F. Taylor and another	519
SMITH, Grenville A.—John E. Marsh and others, costs	141
TENDLER, Louis—Hyman Wilson	183
TURNER, Wm. B.—Edward McLaughlin	102
PATRICK HIRSCH CO.—Charles E. Van Bibber	3,150
THE ETLING CO.—Henry A. O'Brien	131
SAME—Same	115
THOMPSON-STARRETT CO.—Michael Bingham	8,654
INT. ST. RY. CO.—Mathilde Schierlok	3,170
SPEAR & TIETJEN SUPPLY CO.—American Manufacturing Co	312
CHAS. F. LUCAS CO.—Henry Kalchheim	1,074
A. R. PORTER CO.—Frank Young and another	216

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

BAFF, Barnett—L. Sanders et al., April 4, 1903	$49
BRODIE, William—T. R. McMann, Sept. 26, 1902	574
BLUMENFIELD, Max. Samuel, and Annie—P. Berkovitz, Jan. 20, 1906	530
CIGNETTI, John—People, &c., March 16, 1904, (vacated)	500
FINKEL, Abraham C.—People, &c., May 8, 1903	300
KAHN, George—C. E. Murtagh et al., April 28, 1900	284
SAME—J. Fine, April 10, 1900	573
LEVY, Morris—J. R. Roosevelt et al., Jan. 26, 1906	107
MACCARONE, Giovanni—People, &c., March 16, 1904, (vacated)	500
RITTER, John E.—D. R. Van Nostrand, Jan. 4, 1906	219
ROSENBLUM, Hyman—C. E. Murtagh et al., April 28, 1900	284
SAME—J. Fine, April 10, 1900	573
ROSENBLUM, Hyman—G. S. Drachman, Nov. 15, 1904	629
SEENNAN, George—H. Meltzer, June 8, 1905	214
SCHULT, Louis—J. R. Roosevelt et al., Jan. 26, 1906	107
TEN BROECK, Richard—O. Danforth, Nov. 9, 1905, (vacated)	2,545
INTER. ST. RY. CO.—M. Kelleen, Dec. 23, 1905	598
J. B. & J. M. CORNELL CO.—C. Heffernan, May 27, 1905	227
N. Y. CITY RY. CO.—S. Ferro, Dec. 23, 1905	897
OVERBAUGH CAMP CO.—J. McDermott et al., Dec. 29, 1905	114
SCHWARZSCHILD & SULZBERGER Co.—M. Kiernan, Jan. 10, 1906	389
TWENTIETH CENTURY PUB. CO.—J. D. Wyeth, Jan. 9, 1906	112
THE TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL Co.—A. F. White, Jan. 13, 1906	133

THE UNITED SERVICE.
The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—First Lieut. F. B. Edwards, Fourth Cavalry, will join his proper station in the Philippines.

Capt. F. A. Grant, Quartermaster, will proceed to Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, and take charge of that depot.

Capt. J. Pope, retired, will proceed to Chillicothe, Ill., for the purpose of procuring testimony for a general court-martial at Fort Sheridan.

First Lieut. R. R. Wood, Fourteenth Infantry, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth and report to the commandant of the military prison for duty.

The Navy.

Paymaster Clerk T. J. Hoskinson's appointment as a Paymaster's clerk in the navy for duty on the Panther, League Island, revoked.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Kentucky and Maryland at Culebra; Rocket and Don Juan de Austria at Norfolk; Saturn at San Diego; Mohawk and Severn at Norfolk; Hopkins, Worden, Truxtun, MacDonough, and Stewart at Culebra; Cleveland at Hampton Roads.

Sailed—Brooklyn, Chattanooga, Tacoma, and Galveston from Algiers for Villefranche; Uncas from Key West for Pensacola; Scorpion from Monte Christi for Santo Domingo City; Newport from San Juan for Macoris; Lawrence from Nipe for San Juan; Callao from Cabon for Matanzas; Leyden from Cartis for Cuba.

AUCTION SALES.

Knickerbocker

Art Galleries, 7 West 29th St.

C. E. Smith, Auct'r.

FURS. FURS.
FOR ABSOLUTE SALE
To-day at 2 o'clock,
AND AFTERNOONS FOLLOWING,
A MOST SUPERB STOCK OF
High Class Furs and Fur Garments.
ALL THIS SEASON'S MODELS AND IMPORTATIONS, THE STOCK OF A
Fifth Av. Furrier.
Valuation $30,000.
COMPRISING SEAL, MINK, LYNX, ERMINE, SABLES, BABY LAMB, SQUIRREL, CHINCHILLA, &C., IN NECK PIECES, MUFFS, COATS, ROBES, &C., IN ALL PREVAILING STYLES, SUITABLE FOR MEN'S AND WOMEN'S WEAR.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
J. Hatfield Morton, Auctioneer,
Will Sell This Day, TUESDAY,
At 2 o'clock P. M.,
on the premises of the
CASINO AUCTION ROOMS,
111-115 West 38th St.,
Antique and Modern Furniture, Bric-a-Brac and Collection of About 100 Paintings, by Well-Known Artists,
Consisting, in part, Mahogany and Dutch Bedroom and Library Furniture, Double and Single Brass Beds and Bedding, Mahogany Bureaus, Chiffoniers, etc. Very fine solid mahogany Davenports, Odd and Easy Chairs, Library Furniture, etc.
Sheffield Plate, Bronzes, Marbles, Bric-a-Brac, Chandeliers, Electroliers, Carpets, Rugs, etc.
Collection of About 100 Canvases, by Well-Known Artists,
Every one of which is worthy the attention of connoisseurs and buyers of good works of Art. This collection was got together by Col. ALEX. NEWBURGER, deceased, who was a recognized authority on works of Art, and this collection was a long life study.
PAINTINGS TO BE SOLD THIS EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Sale by order of Samuel Newburger, Esq., Administrator for the Estate of Alex Newburger.
Howe & Hummel, Attorneys.

BANKRUPTCY SALE.
United States District Court,
Southern District of New York.
Charles Shongood,
United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy,
WILL SELL TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30TH, AT 10:30, AT 113 LEONARD ST., COTTON THREAD, BRAIDS, CORDS, GIMPS, SKIRT BINDING, TINSEL CORD, AND OTHER NOTIONS.
By order of EDWARD S. THOMAS, Trustee.
LEO OPPENHEIMER, Attorney for the Trustee, 60 Wall St., New York.

To be sold at public auction by Harry M. Moses, Auctioneer, at Nos. 524-532 West 36th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, January 30th, 1906, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, an automobile now held as security for money loaned to the Fischer Motor Vehicle Company, bankrupt.
Dated New York, January 26, 1906.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 8,608.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of UNITED EDUCATIONAL COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1905, the said United Educational Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of undersigned Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 80 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Jan. 29, 1906. Referee in Bankruptcy.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

WHEAT.—A half cent decline in the wheat market at the opening yesterday was regained later, and at the close was unchanged to ¼c net higher, the July showing most firmness on reports of unseasonably warm weather in the Southwest. For the early break in the market, which carried May in New York down to 89¾c, the foreign news was chiefly responsible. It consisted, besides a decline of ⅝ to ¾d in Liverpool futures, of world's shipments, according to Broomhall, of 10,120,000 bushels, against 8,304,000 bushels the previous week, Russia contributing 2,616,000 bushels, which was more than expected. On top of this was an increase of 1,440,000 bushels in the quantity on passage. The first change in the market came around midday, when the visibly supply increased only 225,000 bushels, where a million increase had been expected earlier in the day. Interior receipts also ran ahead of last year, and were more bearish than otherwise. Reports from the Northw

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

KISSEL, KINNICUTT & Co
BANKERS,
Transact a general banking business.
Allow interest on deposits, subject to check.
Dividends and interest collected without charge.
Investment Securities
Our circular describing special bonds mailed upon request.
MEMBERS of NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
Orders executed on commission.
1 Nassau Street, Cor. of Wall, N. Y. City.

RUDOLPH KLEYBOLTE & Co.
BANKERS
Dealers in High Grade Railway and Municipal Bonds
Act as Fiscal Agents for Corporations and Municipalities
Interest paid on deposit of Moneys awaiting Investment and Checking Accounts
27 PINE ST., NEW YORK
CINCINNATI CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA

G. M. Plympton. T. A. Gardiner. W. L. McKenna.
Plympton, Gardiner & Co
BANKERS.
27 WILLIAM STREET., NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Government, Municipal and Railroad Bonds, Guaranteed Stocks and other Conservative Investment Securities.
List on Request.
232 La Salle St., Chicago. 50 Congress St., Boston.

Investment Bonds
List on Application.
Lawrence Barnum & Co.,
BANKERS,
27 AND 29 PINE STREET,
Philadelphia. NEW YORK. Boston.

BERTRON, STORRS AND GRISCOM
BANKERS,
40 Wall Street, NEW YORK. Land Title Building, PHILADELPHIA.
Investment Securities.

Pfaelzer & Co.
BANKERS. 25 BROAD STREET
BONDS
For Conservative Investment
List Upon Application.

Hodenpyl, Walbridge & Co.
BANKERS
7 WALL STREET
Investment Bonds

N. W. HARRIS & CO.
BANKERS
Pine Street, Corner William
Chicago NEW YORK Boston
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
LIST ON APPLICATION.

CONNECTICUT RAILWAY & L'T'G CO.
Common Stock
1st and Refunding 4½% Bonds, Unstamped
SUTRO BROS. & CO.
BANKERS,
44 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. STOCKS.

Wm. A. Read & Co.
25 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.
BOSTON. CHICAGO BALTIMORE.

California Safe Deposit and Trust Company
SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA
OFFICERS:
DAVID F. WALKER.....President
J. DALZELL BROWN..V. Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
W. J. BARTNETT.....Vice President

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

W. E. R. Smith & Co.
BONDS
New Jersey Securities a Specialty.
20 Broad St. - New York.

The Security Audit Company
128 Broadway, of New York, New York
AUDITS INVESTIGATIONS

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Break; Call Money Rates, 2½@4 Per Cent.

Market Declines on News of Resolution in Congress Directed Against Pennsylvania.

All interest in yesterday's stock market centred, of course, in the news from Washington that there had been passed by the House of Representatives a resolution calling upon President Roosevelt to furnish the House with any information he might have tending to show that the Pennsylvania Railroad and its various allied companies, as these are generally spoken of, were in such a combination as to bring them within the scope of the law providing against any agreement in restraint of trade. The news reached Wall Street shortly after the beginning of the last hour of business, and from that time on to the close prices declined swiftly and steadily, ending the day at their lowest figures, with losses running from 2 to 6 points. The comprehensiveness of this recession is disclosed by the fact that in a list of fifty active stocks there was only one issue, Rock Island common, to close the day with an advance. In the fore part of the day and up to the receipt of the Washington advices, the stock market had been first irregular and then hard, with a rising tendency. The pressure brought to bear upon prices in Saturday's short session was less in evidence, and there were indications of the covering of short contracts along with an influx of fresh buying, which offset such realizing as still obtained. But the earlier movements of prices were a matter of little consequence to Wall Street in view of the break which followed the news of hostile legislation.

Whatever may be the opinion of the inspiration of yesterday's Pennsylvania resolution, its effectiveness on prices was due very largely to the fact that Wall Street's memory is retentive and that the Northern Securities incident with all its attendants results in the stock market is still fresh in mind. The natural desire of speculators to realize on their commitments while taking time to estimate the probable effects of any such legislation as that enacted yesterday was aggravated by the very apparent presence of a bear party, whose extensive operations fell almost too patly with the Gillespie resolution. It is not improbable that the influence of this resolution will be found to have been overestimated. Certainly, if the House of Representatives receives such information as to indicate that with all its care in avoiding physical control of its allied properties the Pennsylvania had laid itself open to correction, there is bound to follow a widespread adjustment of the railroad situation, for the Pennsylvania method is one largely followed the country over. It is open to question, however, if any such consequences will follow.

Outside of this matter, there was very little in the way of news bearing on the financial markets yesterday. Money market conditions were unchanged, while foreign exchange rates declined. Several excellent December earnings statements were returned by various railroad companies, although that of the Reading, showing a decrease of $218,000 in the net earnings of all companies, was an exception. Abroad the markets were somewhat unsettled, that of London owing to uncertainty over the Moroccan conference, while Paris and Berlin reflected the disturbed condition of Russian finances.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

General Colors Co.
Little Miami Railroad.
Maxwell-Briscoe, Incorporated.
Southern New England Telephone Co.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Jacksonville Electric Railway & Light Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Central District Printing Telegraph Co.
Pennsylvania Co.
Pittsburg Oil & Gas Co.
Procter & Gamble Co. on common.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Iron Consumers Buying Into Second Quarter—Prices Maintained.

Advance sales of iron for the second and third quarters of the year, according to trade reports, are improving daily. Foundry iron orders for the second quarter have come out in large numbers, and Bessemer iron orders have also made a large hole in the supply for that period. Structural iron contractors are turning in enormous orders, which ordinarily would not have appeared until well along after the last ice and snow. The conditions in the trade are such that few if any of the foreign inquiries which are beginning to appear in the market are likely to result in booking.

Marine plates have advanced $2 a ton and platemakers are getting many orders.

Contracts have been made for thirty-six new freighters for the lake trade, to be delivered within the year, ranging from 6,500 to 12,000 tons gross tonnage. New steamers for the United States Steel Corporation and the Cambria Steel Company will give the concerns' fleets added capacity of 6,700,000 tons.

The regular quarterly meeting of the United States Steel Corporation will be held to-day at the company's offices, 71 Broadway. It is expected that the regular quarterly statement will be issued. An interesting feature of the statement is the information of stocks on hand, which will give a very fair insight into the condition of the market.

Pipe line interests continue to be important factors in the market, taking about 50,000 tons of basic last week.

New inquiries for foundry, forged and low silicon grades have appeared in the market, and prices are being well maintained at $17.50 for basic and $17.75 for malleable and standard.

ERIE OFFICES TO MOVE.

Company Will Occupy Three Floors of Bowling Green Building.

The Erie Railroad has taken a long lease of about 24,000 square feet of space on the fifth, sixth, and seventh floors of the Bowling Green Building, to which it will remove its offices, probably about May 1.

The change has been made necessary through the sale by the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company of the Coal and Iron Exchange Building, at Cortlandt and Church Streets, where the Erie has had its offices. The new owners of this property, the City Investing Company, intend to erect a big office building covering the Coal and Iron Exchange site and adjoining property.

COPPER MARKET REPORTS.

Copper prices are being well held both here and abroad, according to the large selling agencies. Purchasers are frequently compelled to pay a premium above the quoted price. Refineries for electrolytic, though operating at full capacity, are from thirty to sixty days behind in delivery. Closing quotations on the Metal Exchange for copper and other metals yesterday compared with the previous day were:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Lake	18.00	18.25	18.00	18.25
Electrolytic	18.00	18.25	18.00	18.25
Castings	18.00		18.00	
Spelter	6.20	6.25	6.30	6.40

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money loaned from 4 per cent. to 2½ per cent., closing at 3½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 4 per cent.

Time money, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for sixty days and 4¾ per cent. for ninety days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $173,687,273; balances, $11,198,502. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $41,234.

Sterling exchange was lower. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.8395@$4.84 for sixty days, $4.8725 for demand, and $4.88 for cables. Commercial bills were quoted at $4.83¾@$4.84¼.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.18¼ and 5.15¾; reichsmarks, 94⅛@94 9-16 and 95¼; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40 3-16@40 1-32.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c premium. Chicago—20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c. Cincinnati—10c premium. St. Louis—25c premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Supplies of money were rather scarce in the market to-day owing to the joint-stock banks retaining their balances, though the market was helped somewhat by the maturing of $12,500,000 in Treasury bills, against which $5,000,000 in new bills must be paid for. Discounts were steady. It was hoped the Bank of England would secure most of the recent arrivals of gold from Cape Colony.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was quiet and prices were steady generally. Consols were a shade easier, but closed with a better tone.

Americans opened weak, moved to above parity, became inactive and erratic, and during the last hour rallied and closed steady.

Foreigners were quiet. Russians were firmer at the opening, but weakened later. Japanese were dull on Paris selling the last scrip.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103.

Bar silver steady at 30¾d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 23.27; Lisbon, 5.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—Trading on the Bourse to-day opened firm on news from the Moroccan Conference, but a sharp decline in Russians affected other stocks, causing prices to close weak.

Russian Imperial 4s were quoted at 82.90 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 483.00.

Three per cent. rentes, 90f. 12½c. for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f. 12½c. for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firm upon the news from Algeciras, but weakened later upon the fall in the value of Russian rouble notes.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equivalent.	N. Y. Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	89 15-16	..	..	-1-16
Consols, account	89 15-16	..	..	-1-16
Anaconda	14⅛	27 4½	277	— 2½
Atchison	90	93½	93⅜	— ¼
Can. Pacific	178¼	173⅜	173⅜	....
St. Paul	193	188	187½	+ ½
Erie	50¼	49	49⅛	— ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	84¼	81	82½	— 1⅛
Illinois Central	179	174½	177½	+ ½
Louis. & Nash.	158⅜	152⅜	152½	+ ⅛
N. Y. Central	155½	151⅛	151½	+ ⅛
Pennsylvania	74½	145¼	145¼	....
Reading	75	146⅜	146	+ ⅜
So. Pacific	71⅛	69¼	69½	— ¼
Union Pacific	160	156	155½	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel	45	43⅜	44⅜	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	114⅜	111⅜	112	— ⅜

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	10	0	Esperanza	4	18	0
Tomboy	1	6	3	Dolores	2	1	3
El Oro	1	7	10½	Strat. Ind'p'nce.	0	8	0

NEW JAPANESE LOAN?

Wall Street Hears That High-Rate Bonds May Be Retired.

Wall Street heard through London yesterday that a new Japanese loan might be looked for in the near future, to be used in an extension of Japan's plan of retiring high-rate bonds still outstanding for paper costing the nation less in interest.

When Mr. Takahashi, Japan's special financial representative, was on the eve of his return home a fortnight ago, he issued a statement of his country's refunding plans which told of internal loans to be raised amounting in all to $215,000,000. Of this amount $100,000,000 was to be raised in the Japanese market, which Mr. Takahashi said would not be likely to feel pressure on this account, because of the Government's intention to redeem Exchequer bonds within the year. Of the remainder, $75,000,000 was to be delivered, the bonds themselves, as a bonus to the men who served in the army and navy in the war. The $40,000,000 completing the total of $215,000,000 was to be taken up as gradually issued by the Government's Savings Deposit Bureau. A representative of a banking house closely in touch with the financiers of Japan said yesterday that the rumor of a new loan doubtless referred to some part of the loans referred to in Mr. Takahashi's statement.

In other well-informed quarters, however, it was said that there was good ground for the belief that Japan would look to us or to Europe for further refunding loans in the near future because of the immense amount of Japanese capital now tied up in Government paper which was urgently needed in commerce and manufactures.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—There was no market for New York exchange to-day. Time and call loans, 5½@6 per cent.

Buying of National Biscuit common stock was resumed on the local Exchange to-day in active degree. It has been assumed that the principal incentive back of the recent bull movement has been the sheer will power of a speculative pool of some strength. To-day, however, men who make commitments in the market stated that it was because the company would declare and extra dividend of 1 per cent. for the April disbursement. Inasmuch as the stock sold ex-dividend only Dec. 28, it seems to be a little early for the question to be discussed.

Business in other stocks was well distributed, but in minor degree. Swift's was fairly active around recent levels. Brick was easy and near 60. Box Board shares were only fairly active and the preferred was easy. In the afternoon Biscuit broke from its high record, influenced by the fall on the Eastern Exchange. Other stocks, however, were not greatly affected.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	American Can	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
100	Chicago, B. & M. pf.	7	7	7
62	Chicago Edison	161	161	161
350	Chicago Subway	51¼	51	51¼
30	Chicago Telephone	137½	137½	137½
5	Chicago Title & Trust	115½	115½	115½
25	Chi. & Oak Park L pf.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
180	Diamond Match	146	145¾	146
237	Kansas City Light	59½	59	59½
75	Kansas City Light pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾
10	Metropolitan L pf.	70	70	70
40	Masonic Temple	67	67	67
190	Illinois Brick	60¼	60¼	60¼
1,857	National Biscuit	70⅝	68⅝	68⅝
282	National Biscuit pf.	116¼	116¼	116¼
98	National Carbon	81¾	81¼	81¼
25	Oats pf.	103½	103½	103½
176	Swift & Co. rights	75	75	75
425	Swift & Co.	102⅝	102¼	102¼
361	United Box Board	15¾	15	15
	United Box Board pf.	48	47	47

Sales of bonds were $1,000 of Japan bond 6s (first series) at 103, with trading otherwise dull. Total sales (par value) were $1,000.

U. S. STEEL WON'T GET ORE LANDS, SAYS HILL

Declares They've Been Taken Out of the Market.

NO BIG DEALS ARE PENDING

He's Building a Road Down the Columbia and There's No Room for Harriman There.

James J. Hill came to town yesterday from St. Paul. He denied several reports regarding the various railroad properties in which he is interested, including those that the Great Northern Railroad and the Burlington were interested in any way in a purchase of the Chicago Terminal; or that the Great Northern was about to arrange a sale or lease of its ore properties to the United States Steel Corporation.

Mr. Hill repeated his views regarding the general business situation made in St. Paul last week, in which he declared that this country is like a great big boy who has just come into a great inheritance, and instead of living on his income is dipping deeper and deeper into the principal, spending money in all imaginable ways. This was not the way things should be, he said.

Mr. Hill was asked if he saw at this time any evidences of overproduction, such as became plain in the Spring of 1903, preceding the falling off in business, but he refused to make a definite answer to this question, contenting himself with saying:

"What is the use of talking about that? People do not want to hear about it, even if it is true, and one only gains the reputation of being a pessimist, which I am not."

Mr. Hill said regarding the construction of railroads in the Far Northwest that there was nothing from his point of view to regret if Mr. Harriman did build into Seattle, as reports have foreshadowed, but, he added, regarding the railroad situation along the Columbia River, that he was building a road down the north side of that river and that there was only room for one road there unless a competing road was built overhead along the same route. He professed ignorance of the report that Mr. Harriman was attempting to gain a right of way along the same bank of the river.

Reports that the Burlington had secured control of the Chicago Terminal Transfer property and would use its terminal facilities in Chicago in addition to its own yards, were denied by Mr. Hill, who said that the Burlington did not own a share of Terminal stock and that he himself did not own a share of this stock.

Concerning the prospects of a lease or sale of the Great Northern's extensive ore properties to the Steel Corporation Mr. Hill said that these properties had been taken out of the market some time ago and were not in the market either for sale or for lease and that if any one applied for them they could not be obtained.

100% STOCK DIVIDEND.

St. Joseph Lead Company Will Vote It This Week.

A stock dividend of 100 per cent. will be declared soon by the St. Joseph Lead Company, an independent producer doing business in St. Francis County, Mo. The stockholders will vote at a meeting to be held this week on the proposition to increase the capital stock from $6,000,000 to $20,000,000.

Of the present authorized capital a little less than $5,000,000 is outstanding. The stock dividend will bring the issued stock up to practically $10,000,000. The $10,000,000 of increased capital will be held in the treasury.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CHI., ST. PAUL, MINN & OMAHA—

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Month Dec.	$1,115,642	$1,067,627	$1,055,514
From July 1	6,984,204	6,500,133	6,458,251

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—

3d week Jan.	91,728	77,645	74,475
From Jan. 1	273,750	237,908	223,635

DETROIT & MACKINAC RAILWAY COMPANY reports for December—

	1905.	1904.	Increase.
Gross earnings	99,828	78,419	21,409
Op. exp. & taxes	66,404	54,708	11,696
Net earnings	33,424	23,711	9,713
July 1 to Dec. 31:			
Gross earnings	544,917	488,197	56,720
Op. exp. & taxes	494,214	350,031	74,183
Net earnings	140,703	158,166	*17,463

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, all lines, for month of December—

Gross earnings	4,238,468	3,753,903	484,565
Working exp.	3,003,981	2,788,132	805,849
Net earnings	1,144,487	965,771	178,715

Included in the expenses is one-twelfth of the year's taxes.

For six months, ended Dec. 31:			
Gross earnings	25,850,990	23,752,536	2,107,453
Working exp.	18,001,301	16,374,253	1,627,047
Net earnings	7,858,688	7,378,282	480,406

NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN Railroad Company, including Wilkesbarre & Eastern, for month of December—

Gross earnings	234,385	231,606	2,779
Working exp.	168,966	150,199	16,767
Net earnings	67,418	81,407	*13,988

Included in the expenses is one-twelfth of the year's taxes.

For six months ended Dec. 31:			
Gross earnings	1,415,885	1,306,126	109,758
Working exp.	975,661	835,425	140,236
Net earnings	440,223	470,701	*30,477

*Decrease.

READING COMPANY for December—

	1905.	1904.	Increase.
Railway Company:			
Receipts	3,414,188	3,201,588	212,600
Exp., including renewals, &c.	2,041,187	1,635,454	405,733
Net earnings	1,373,001	1,566,134	*198,133
Coal & Iron Company:			
Receipts	3,424,453	3,681,643	*257,190
Expenses	3,188,644	3,376,850	*237,215
Net earnings	235,809	305,784	*19,975
Reading Company:			
Net income	118,761	115,726	*4,965
Net earnings all companies	1,772,571	1,990,644	*218,073
Fixed charges	868,500	884,016	*15,516
Surplus	904,071	1,106,629	*202,558
From July 1 to Dec. 31:			
Railway Company:			
Receipts	20,822,904	18,171,251	2,651,653
Exp., including renewals	11,038,880	9,490,863	2,448,017
Net earnings	8,884,024	8,680,388	208,636
Coal & Iron Company:			
Receipts	18,102,714	16,887,204	1,215,510
Expenses	16,886,897	15,702,746	1,183,651
Net earnings	1,216,317	1,184,458	31,859
Reading Company:			
Net income	712,906	709,539	3,466
Net earnings all companies	10,813,249	10,574,385	238,864
Fixed charges	5,211,000	5,304,095	*93,095
Surplus	5,602,249	5,270,290	331,959

*Decrease.

ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM for December and six months ended Dec. 31—

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Mileage	7,295	7,275	7,233
Dec., gross	4,542,267	3,940,163	3,881,582
Exp. and taxes	3,057,297	2,828,816	2,691,042
Dec., net	1,484,974	1,111,347	1,190,540
6 mos., gross	27,010,779	23,440,075	24,967,925
Exp. and taxes	13,444,706	15,681,902	17,020,079
6 mos., net	8,566,073	7,758,173	7,947,846

FRISCO SYSTEM for December and six months ended Dec. 31—

Mileage	6,022	5,964	4,980
Dec., gross	3,767,532	3,440,551	3,118,867
Exp. and taxes	2,427,602	2,213,537	2,042,479
Dec., net	1,339,930	1,226,994	1,076,388
6 mos., gross	21,611,409	20,634,981	18,842,355
Exp. and taxes	14,211,519	12,952,484	12,315,104
6 mos., net	7,399,888	7,672,467	6,527,191

Total both systems:

	1905.	1904.	Inc.
Mileage	13,228	13,239	211
Dec., gross	8,329,798	7,380,714	949,070
Exp. and taxes	5,484,899	5,042,404	442,495
Dec., net	2,844,904	2,338,310	506,594
6 mos., gross	48,622,188	44,065,627	4,557,150
Exp. and taxes	32,656,225	28,644,487	4,011,338
6 mos., net	15,965,961	15,420,640	545,321

NEW YORK & QUEENS COUNTY RAILWAY for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

Gross earnings	186,326	156,324	29,702
Oper. expenses	125,500	90,750	35,741
Net earnings	60,826	65,565	*4,961
Other income	2,530	2,994	*464
Total income	63,356	68,559	*5,427
Fixed charges	50,986	50,205	781
Surplus	12,370	18,354	*5,984

*Decrease.

The general balance sheet shows cash on hand $17,230, and a profit and loss surplus of $261,823.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
Alta	.02	.02	L. W. Con.	.07	.07
Alpha Con.	.07	.03	Mexican	1.20	1.20
Andes	.16	.16	Occid. Con.	.02	.02
Belcher	.13	.13	Ophir	6.00	6.00
Best & B.	1.15	1.15	Overman	.14	.15
Bullion	.20	.20	Potosi	.08	.03
Caledonia	.44	.43	Savage	.45	.43
Chal. Con.	.16	.16	Sag Belch.	.03	.03
Challenge	.11	.12	Sierra Nev.	.39	.40
Confidence	.70	.75	Syndicate	.11	.11
C. C. & Va.	1.25	1.25	St. Louis	.03	.03
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.58	.59
Crown P't	.09	.09	Utah Con.	.01	.01
Gould & C.	.17	.17	Yel. Jacket	.09	.09
Hale & N.	.86	.88	Silver bars	63⅝	63¼
Julia	.07	.07	Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Justice	.01	.01	Telegraph	12¼	12⅛
Ky. Con.	.01	.01			

Mexican dollars were unchanged at 51@53.

TONOPAH DISTRICT STOCKS.

	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
Adams	.12	.11	MacNamara	.47	.47
Bull'g N. B.	.20	.20	Mohawk	.40	.43
Bull'g M. Co.	.36	.39	North Star	.53	.53
Cashboy	.25	.21	Ohio Tonopah	.38	.39
Diam. F'd C.	.58	.55	Orig. Bullfrog	.22	.22
Dixie	.08	.07	Red Top	2.00	2.00
Eclipse	.30	.41	Sandstorm	1.45	1.52
Golden Anch.	1.42½	1.35	Montana	2.82½	2.83
Jim Butler	.90	.91	Midway	1.97½	1.82
Jumbo	1.45	1.40	Belmont	2.85	2.85
Jumbo Ext.	.29	.26	Home	.35	.30
Kendall	.80	.78			

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 29.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	10¾	10¾	Lexington	4¼	4½
American	2½	2¾	Little Puck	2¾	2¾
Anchor	2¼	2½	M. Anchor	2¾	4
Anaconda	12	13	M. Gibson	6	8
C. K. & N.	6	8	Nevin	5¾	6
C. C. Cons.	6¾	7	N. Haven	2¾	3½
Dante	6¼	6¾	Old Gold	5½	5¾
Dr. Jackpot	6	6½	Pilgrim	2¾	3
Elkton	45¼	48	Pharmacist	2¾	3
El Paso	84	85	Portland	188	190
Findley	90	93½	Rose Maud	3¾	4¼
Gold Bond	2¾	3¾	Rose Nicol	3¾	4¼
Gold Coin	2	4	Sample	6¾	6¾
Gold Dollar	7	7¾	Un. Gold	11¼	15
Gold. Cycle	70	80	Vindicator	88	90
Sovereign	6¾	7¼	Work	7¾	8¼
Isabella	24¼	24¾	Indep'dence	19	20
Jackpot	5¼	6	Teutonic	3	3¾
Keystone	1½	2¼			

New Issue of $20,000,000 City Bonds.

Controller Metz has advertised for bids for the coming issue of $20,000,000 of 4 per cent. city gold bonds. Bids are to be opened Feb. 15 at the Controller's office. Of the money realized, $17,500,000 is for various municipal improvements, $2,000,000 for the new water supply, and 500,000 for the completion of the New York Public Library.

Metropolitan Life's Year.

The yearly statistics of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for 1905 show that $15,000,000 in claims were paid in the year and that 15,143 policies paid in that time had been in force for only twelve months. The company began the year 1906 with assets of more than $150,000,000, an increase of $20,000,000 over the

Potter, Choate & Prentice
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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
Transact a general banking, and commission business.
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Orders executed in all markets.
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(Nassau and Pine Streets)
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PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—The local stock trading was irregular and the market closed mostly at declines. Reading led and was variable and finally very weak. Ending Saturday at 73⅛, it early went off to 73, rose to 74, and finally closed at 70 bid. United States Steel, also active, closed 1⅛ lower for the common and 2⅜ for the preferred. Pennsylvania Railroad, at which the depressing resolution of the House of Representatives was aimed, sold only 778 shares and went off to 72, with 71⅞ afterward bid and 71⅞ asked, being a decline of only ¾. Lehigh Valley lost 1¼, Cambria Steel 1, United Gas 1.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Locomotive	73½	73½	74½
1,000	Amal. Copper	112⅜	111⅞	111⅞
75	Am. Cement	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Am. Railways	53½	53½	53½
100	Am. Car & Fdy	45½	45½	45½
32	Bell Telephone	63½	63½	63½
1,250	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	91¾	88⅝	89⅝
5,798	Cambria Steel	37⅛	36	36
15	Catawissa 1st pf.	60½	60½	60½
100	C., Mil. & St. P.	188	188	188
25	Consol. Trac. of N. J.	82½	82½	82½
1,150	Elec. Co. of America	12¼	12	12
40	Elec. Co. of Am. rects	12	12	12
1,500	Erie	40½	47⅜	47⅝
108	Fair. Park Trans.	21	20½	20½
1,761	Gen. Asphalt pf.	48	46¼	48
5	Ins. Co. of N. Am.	28½	28¼	28¼
4,320	Keystone Telephone	16½	15½	15½
1,960	Keystone Tel. tr. ctfs.	14	13½	14
50	Lake Sup. Corp.	22	22	22
2,020	Lehigh Valley R. R.	82	80	80½
164	Lehigh Nav. tr. ctfs.	116	116	116
260	Long Island	40	40	40
30	Minehill R.	66	66	66
778	Pennsylvania R. R.	73⅜	72	73
9	Pennsylvania Salt	115	115	115
2,136	Phila. Co.	52⅝	52	52
102	Phila. Co. pf.	52	50½	52
2,859	Phila. Electric	8½	8¼	8¼
6,080	Phila. Rap. Transit	34	32¾	32¾
200	Phila. Traction	101¼	101	101
12,946	Reading	74	70	70 1-16
41	Reading, 1st pf.	47	46¾	46¾
2,506	Reading 2d pf.	50¾	50½	50½
350	Rock Island	25½	25½	25½
1,050	Southern R. R.	42⅝	41⅜	41⅜
150	Tonopah Mining	19	19	19
500	Union Pacific	156½	156½	156½
222	Union Traction	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
2,467	United Gas Imp.	100¼	98½	98½
10,160	U. S. Steel	44⅜	43	43
200	U. S. Steel pf.	113	108¾	108¾
500	Warwick Steel	6¾	6¼	6¼
1	West J. & S. S. R. R.	69½	69½	69½
15	Westmoreland Coal	98	96	96

INVESTMENT BONDS
FOR
JANUARY FUNDS
List of Offerings on Application
Guaranty Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
BOND DEPARTMENT
NASSAU and CEDAR STREETS

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET,
WEDNESDAY, JAN'Y 31ST
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCH

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

One professional commentator describes it as a market in which the sold-out bulls and the bears are temporarily working together.

***

The break that occurred in the last half hour of Saturday's session, perhaps more than any other incident of the week, dulled the edge of bullish enthusiasm, and the market yesterday morning showed very pronouncedly the absence of outside buying. During the forenoon brokers complained that the commission business had all flattened out. This, apparently, was what the bear crowd was aiming at when it raided the market in the late trading on Saturday. The opening yesterday was feverish and unsettled. The market was weak in some spots and strong in others. Reports from the Stock Exchange floor continued to attribute much selling to the Gates contingent, and, although it was not aggressive, it influenced traders to favor the short side of the market. They were for selling stocks on any little advance rather than for buying them on recessions. Toward midday the market became very dull, and remained so until shortly before 2 o'clock, prices falling away gradually, not so much because of any pressure to sell as for want of enthusiastic support.

***

A news paragraph from Washington, printed during the forenoon, said that John W. Gates had been "feeling the pulse of Congress." Here was information. Wall Street knew well enough that Mr. Gates had been in Washington. It was from there that he inaugurated his bear movement last week. On Saturday evening he attended the Gridiron dinner. Yesterday he returned to New York, presumably for the purpose of getting closer to the market. Reports issuing during the day from his office were ferociously bearish. Some persons doubtless will be curious to know if Mr. Gates, in "feeling the pulse of Congress," learned from any of his Texas friends that a resolution calling for an inquiry into the Pennsylvania Railroad combination was likely to be introduced in the House yesterday afternoon.

***

The report from Washington, received shortly before 2 o'clock, that the Gillespie resolution to investigate the Pennsylvania Railroad had been unexpectedly agreed to in the House, precipitated the most violent selling movement that has been seen in the stock market for many weeks. Transactions in the last hour amounted to nearly 700,000 shares, all on declining prices, and when trading ceased the tape was far behind the market. The ticker continued to reel off transactions and prices until 3:10 o'clock. In very many instances the lowest prices of the day were reported on the tape after the market had actually closed. When the trading becomes so overwhelming it is impossible to locate the sources of the buying or selling. All that board members were able to say was that the movement started on the initiative of Western houses, those having affiliations with the Gates crowd leading, and at length became so general that the origin of orders was lost sight of almost entirely. The principal targets were Union Pacific, Amalgamated Copper, Reading, Colorado Fuel, Canadian Pacific, the United States Steel shares, St. Paul, and Pennsylvania, in all of which heavy declines occurred. It will be noticed that Pennsylvania, which logically should have been the weakest of the prominent railroad issues, suffered less than stocks like Union Pacific, St. Paul, or even Steel. Amalgamated Copper showed stronger resistance than any of the others.

***

Manipulation on the bear side was very apparent in some cases. The bear crowd resorted to the well-known trick of placing selling orders ahead of itself and then offering prices down to meet them. Such orders work on the imperative stop-loss principle, and are sometimes very effective if shrewdly placed. Numerous legitimate stop-loss orders, of course, were caught on the way down. These began to come into play as soon as prices broke through the low levels reached in the course of last week's reaction, and each further decline of ½ per cent. multiplied them two-fold. There was no effort, apparently on the part of the leading bull interests to arrest the decline further than to buy stocks steadily on a scale-down without bidding for them. This has happened many times before in the last twelve months. Buying on scale orders is sometimes very deceptive. Brokers are instructed to take stocks as they are offered, without bidding for them, and, although such buying does not arrest a decline abruptly, it generally counts heavily afterward, for it reduces the floating supply of stocks out of which short contracts sooner or later will have to be covered.

***

After the close of trading yesterday the Gates crowd continued to disseminate bearish information, and it is said to have boasted that it would make the market look very sick this forenoon.

***

Wasserman is advising his friends to think well of Reading again. It is all right, he says, and although it may sell lower first, it will, in his opinion, sell a good deal higher.

***

The same brokers who pounded Reading last week performed the like service in Canadian Pacific yesterday.

***

The freedom with which prominent commission houses call attention to the dangers of the present speculative situation is reasonably good insurance against the kind of disaster that sooner or later will overtake a one-sided speculation. Several houses have gone so far as to address special letters to their clients, pointing out the weak spots and advising them to go cautiously if they would follow the bull movement any further, especially in high-priced and narrowly held stocks which have been extravagantly bulled. A break of 25 per cent. in Reading points the moral of such advice. It shows what can happen when a stock is advanced arbitrarily, merely because it is so held that it can be put up, irrespective of values. One house says: "We cannot conscientiously advise the purchase of stocks." This is the expression of a firm that carries perhaps more individual public accounts than any other house in the Street. Another declares openly that it has noticed for some time a kind of selling which would denote a distribution of stocks by insiders, calls attention to the possibility of poor crops owing to the unseasonable weather, and adds: "Our object is to show the desirability of taking profits on high-priced shares at every favorable opportunity. We also suggest that buyers confine their purchases to low-priced railroad shares, as they have had less advance, even proportionately, and are comparatively free of pyramided accounts."

***

It requires some courage on the part of a commission house thus to discourage speculation. The result invariably is a falling off of business. The agreement among brokers who have lately become very conservative toward the market is that the danger lies principally in the high-priced stocks that have been overmuch bulled and are unfortunately concentrated in a few speculative hands. Some think the whole market is dangerous because such stocks menace it. The market is always dangerous. Without risks there could be no profits. It is the part of a speculator to take risks.

***

The market was no weaker yesterday in the hands of the Western bear crowd than it has been before with the Boston crowd raiding it, and the buying was of the same character and origin apparently as that which has repeatedly counteracted the Boston attacks.

***

There is a bitterness in the attitude of the Gates crowd that cannot be understood.

***

The dividend to be declared this week on Chicago Great Western preferred A stock will be at the rate of 5 per cent.

***

"When our banks assume a lofty manner and deplore the want of conservatism among speculators," observed a well-known operator yesterday, "I cannot help thinking that some of them are insincere. I should like to know how the credit is provided with which the speculators finance their performances? They gather up the entire floating supply of a stock, as of Tennessee Coal and Iron, then establish an artificial quotation for it in the market, the higher the better, and borrow money on it at the banks. If the banks and other money lending institutions wanted to stop that sort of thing they could do so readily enough by refusing to lend money on a stock which has been placed in that position. That would be practical conservatism. Clique manipulation has been carried to extremes. It has hurt our market. Unless it stops and unless those who have been responsible for it turn their attention to a new line of stocks our whole market will come down."

***

Before the market started to break in the late afternoon Amalgamated Copper had been one of the strongest active issues in the list. United Copper had a sharp rise on the "curb," from which it might be inferred that the Heinze crowd had gone into that stock with some of the profits extracted from Amalgamated. Anaconda also was very strong during the forenoon. Jacob Field appeared unexpectedly on the bull side of the stock and bought it heavily on its rise above 280. "Coppers" as a group behaved better during the break than other stocks, especially Amalgamated. There was a fairly large selling order in Amalgamated to take effect at 110, and the stock touched 110, but instead of breaking through that price it recovered fractionally, and closed at 110¾.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Monday, Jan. 29, 1906.

Total sales Jan. 29, 1906	1,633,653
From Jan. 1, 1906	35,005,570
Corresponding date last year	19,585,293

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
24⅝	24¼	4,300	Allis-Chalmers Co	25	25⅜	24	24⅜	— ⅛
63	63½	400	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	63½	64	63	64	— ½
110	110¼	192,200	*Amal. Copper Co	111½	113	110	110¼	— ⅞
...	...	2,750	Am. Agri. Chem. Co	33½	33½	32½	32⅝	— ½
44	44½	19,000	Am. Car & Found. Co	45¾	46½	43⅝	44⅛	— 1⅝
102½	103	810	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	103	103½	103	103	— 1
40	40¼	2,600	Am. Cotton Oil	41⅝	41⅝	39¾	39¾	— 1⅝
9⅝	10¼	400	*Am. Grass Twine	10¼	10⅜	10	10	— ⅛
37	40	200	*Am. Hide & Leath. pf	40¼	40½	40¼	40½	+ ⅛
43⅞	44	8,650	*Am. Ice Securities	43	43⅞	42	43⅞	+ ⅞
25½	26	300	*Am. Linseed Co	26	26	26	26	+ ⅛
45½	47	100	*Am. Linseed Co. pf	49	49	49	49	+2
72¾	73	20,900	*Am. Locomo. Co	75	75⅞	73	73	— 1½
117	117⅜	100	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	117½	117½	117½	117½	— ½
27½	28½	100	*Am. Malt. Co. pf	28	28	28	28	+ ½
27	27¼	500	*Am. Malt. Co. pf., ctf	27½	28½	27½	27½	...
164	164½	42,200	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co	169½	169½	164	164	— 5½
126¼	126⅞	1,300	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	127½	127½	126¼	126¾	— 1
14	14½	800	Am. Steel Foundries	14⅞	14⅞	14¼	14¼	...
49	50	500	Am. Steel Founds. pf	50½	51	49½	49½	— 2
147⅞	148	14,700	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	149⅝	150⅜	147¼	147⅜	— 2¼
139	140	100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	139⅝	139⅝	139⅝	139⅝	— ⅛
89	93	100	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	92	92	92	92	+2
103½	103⅞	900	Am. Tobacco Co. pf	106	106½	105½	105⅞	— ⅛
44¼	45	5,150	*Am. Woolen Co	46¾	46¾	44⅝	44⅝	— 1¼
107	108½	200	*Am. Woolen Co. pf	109	109	109	109	...
274	275	70,700	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co	276	282	272	274	— 3
92	92⅛	24,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	93⅛	94	92	92	— 1⅝
103¼	104	800	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	103¾	104¼	103¾	104¼	— ¼
162	163	2,900	Atlantic Coast Line	164½	164½	162½	162½	— 2½
114⅝	114⅞	21,900	Baltimore & Ohio	116¼	116⅜	114⅝	114⅝	— 1⅜
87⅜	88	71,800	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	91⅝	92	87½	87⅜	— 3⅜
56½	59	200	*Butterick Co	57	57½	57	57½	...
69⅝	70¼	200	Canada Southern	...	69½	69½	69½	...
160¼	160⅝	80,600	Canadian Pacific	173¼	173⅜	169	169⅝	— 4½
46	46½	8,200	Central Leather	48½	48½	45⅜	46¼	— 2
106	106½	1,000	Central Leather pf	107¼	107¼	105⅜	105⅜	— 1¼
58½	59	9,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	60⅞	61¼	59	59	— 2¼
22	22½	2,800	Chicago Great West	22½	22⅝	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅛
78½	79½	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf. A	78½	78½	78½	78½	...
36⅜	37	1,500	Chi. Gt. West. pf., 6 B	38½	38⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— 1
184½	185	26,800	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	187½	188½	184½	184½	— 3
190	192	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	190¼	190½	190½	190½	— 5
...	...	800	Chicago & Northw	230	230	228	225	— 5
191	194	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	40	40	40	40	...
107	108	800	C., C., C. & St. L	108¾	108¾	107½	107½	— ⅜
73	74	53,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	80	80¼	73¾	73⅞	— ⅝
105	110	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	112½	112½	112½	112½	+3¾
34½	35	2,400	Colorado & Southern	35⅞	36⅝	34½	34½	— ⅞
70¾	71¼	1,900	Col. & South. 1st pf	71¼	71½	71	71	— ¾
24	24½	22,255	Col. & H. C. & Iron	25	25¼	23½	24	+1⅛
177	178	1,400	Consolidated Gas	179	180	177½	177½	—1½
18¼	18⅜	3,125	Corn Products Co	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18¼	...
57	58	950	Corn Products Co. pf	58⅜	58⅝	57	57	— ¼
218	220	1,000	Delaware & Hudson	220	220½	219⅞	220	— ¼
48⅜	48½	10,000	Denver & Rio Grande	49⅜	50⅞	47⅝	48⅝	— 1
89½	90½	400	Denver & Rio Gr. pf	90½	90¾	90	90	...
97¼	98½	1,600	Detroit United Ry	98	99	97⅞	98	— ⅛
52	52¼	1,500	*Distillers Securities	52⅜	52⅝	52	52	...
19½	20	600	*Dul., S. S. & At	20¼	20¼	19⅜	19⅜	— ¼
41	41½	300	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	42	42	41½	41½	— ⅛
80	84½	100	Electric Storage Bat	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	— ⅛
47⅜	47⅝	25,900	Erie	49	49¼	47⅜	47⅝	— ⅛
81½	82	2,700	Erie 1st pf	82⅝	82⅞	82	82	— ⅛
73⅝	74	600	Erie 2d pf	75	75	74	74	— ⅛
75	80	200	Evans. & T. H	75	75	75	75	...
180	186	200	Fed. Min. & Smelt	180	180	180	180	...
108¾	107¼	2,800	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf	109½	109½	105¾	106⅛	—1⅝
175	176½	1,000	General Electric	177	177	175¼	176	—1¼
313	315	3,900	Great Northern pf	319	320	315	315	—4½
34⅜	37	200	Havana Electric	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
83¼	84½	100	Havana Electric pf	84	84	84	84	+2¾
94	95½	100	Hocking Valley pf	95¼	95¾	95¾	95¾	+ ¼
176	176¾	1,101	Illinois Central	177½	177⅞	176¾	176¾	— ¾
24½	24½	2,200	International Paper	24⅞	24⅞	24¼	24¼	— ⅝
87½	88	200	International Paper pf	87½	87½	87¼	87¼	— ⅝
88	90	5,100	†International Power Co	93	93	82	82	+7
59	60	300	Iowa Central pf	60	60	60	60	— ½
82¼	83	800	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	82⅝	82⅝	82	82¾	— ⅞
30½	31	2,000	Kansas City South	31½	32	31	31	— ¼
60	60½	1,900	Kansas City South. pf	60¾	60¾	60	60½	—1
63½	64½	400	Knick. Ice, Chicago	65¾	66	63¾	63¾	—1¾
38	40	400	Lake Erie & Western	40	40	38	38	—2
76	80	400	Long Island	78	78	77	77	—2½
150¼	150½	7,500	Louisville & Nash	152½	153	150	150½	—2
12	14	200	Manhattan Beach	12	12	12	12	— ¾
160¾	161	1,400	Manhattan Elevated	161½	161½	161	161	—1
69¾	70½	5,000	*Met. Securities	72½	72½	69¾	69¾	—2½
121⅞	122	9,800	*Met. Street Railway	124½	125¼	121½	121⅞	—2½
24⅝	24¾	5,300	Mexican Central	25¼	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—2½
145	147	100	Michigan Central	147	147	147	147	+1¾
80	82	200	Minn. & St. Louis	82	82	82	82	...
36⅝	37	8,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	39	39	36¾	37	—1⅝
69½	71	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	71½	71½	71	71	—1⅞
102	102½	12,200	Missouri Pacific	104	104	101⅜	102	—1¼
68¾	68¾	7,000	*Nat. Biscuit Co	69½	71	68¾	68¾	— ⅝
115	115¾	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	+ ⅛
16½	17	200	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	17	17	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
83	84	6,100	*National Lead Co	89	90	83	83¾	—5½
102½	103½	400	*National Lead Co. pf	104¾	104¾	102¾	102¾	—1⅝
38¾	39	100	Nat. R. R. of M. pf	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	...
155	160	600	*New York Air Brake	159½	159½	155	155	— ½
148½	149	18,000	New York Central	151¾	151¾	148¾	148½	—3
69	70	1,200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	69½	70½	68½	69	— ½
89	90	300	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	89½	89½	88½	88½	+ ½
47	50½	900	New York Dock	49¾	50	49¾	50	+ ½
201½	202½	824	N. Y., N. H. & H	201¾	202	201	202	—2
54⅞	55	11,900	N. Y. Ont. & West	56¾	56⅝	54⅞	54⅝	—1½
89¼	90	15,300	Norfolk & Western	91⅝	92	89¼	89½	—2½
101¼	102	2,100	North American	102½	102¾	101¾	101¾	—1½
204½	204¾	5,900	Northern Pacific	209¾	209¾	204¾	204¾	—2½
3	3½	200	Ontario Mining	3	3	3	3	...
118	119	1,700	Pacific Coast	120⅝	121¼	119	119	—2
105	110	100	Pacific Coast 1st pf	108	108	108	108	+1
43½	43⅝	2,000	Pacific Mail	49¾	49¾	47¾	48¼	— ⅝
148½	148⅝	70,000	Pennsylvania R. R	145¾	145¾	143¾	144	—1½
99¼	99½	8,050	People's Gas, Chicago	99⅝	100¼	99⅝	99⅝	— ⅝
105	106½	115	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	106½	106½	106½	106¼	—2
16½	17	1,200	Pittsburg Coal	16⅝	17	16¼	17	— ⅛
60¼	60⅝	1,950	Pressed Steel Car	61⅞	62¼	60⅝	61½	— ⅝
104¼	104⅝	800	Pressed Steel Car pf	104¼	104¾	104¼	104⅝	— ⅛
59	60	800	*Ry. Steel Spring	61	61	58½	59½	— ½
139⅝	140	141,000	Reading	146	148½	139¼	139¾	—3
101	102	1,500	Reading 2d pf	101½	101½	101	101	— ½
33⅝	34	2,800	*Rep. Iron & Steel	34½	34½	33	33	— ½
104	106	1,100	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	106	106⅞	106	106	— ⅝
24⅝	24⅞	23,554	Rock Island Co	24½	25¼	24¼	24⅝	—2
63½	63⅝	7,100	Rock Island Co. pf	63	65¼	63	63⅝	—2
46¾	46⅞	3,600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	47	48⅞	46¾	46¾	—2
24½	26	3,300	St. Louis Southw	26¾	26¾	24½	24⅝	—2
55	56¼	100	St. Louis Southw. pf	59¾	59¾	55¾	55¾	—2¼
88	89½	2,500	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	90	90	88¾	88¾	—1⅝
68	68¼	38,300	Southern Pacific	69¼	70¼	68	68	—1⅝
118½	118⅝	400	Southern Pacific pf	118¾	118¾	118¼	118¼	—1⅝
40⅝	40⅞	88,100	Southern Ry. ext	41⅝	42⅝	40¾	40⅝	—1⅝
102	102½	300	Southern Ry. pf., ext	102	102½	102½	102½	—1
135	137½	700	Tenn. Coal & Iron	153¾	158⅝	153	153	—4
36¼	36½	8,100	Texas & Pacific	37¼	37⅝	36¼	36¼	—1
76	79	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr	90¼	90¼	89¾	89¾	—1
34¼	35	400	Toledo Rys. & Light	35	35⅞	35	35	—1
118	119	100	Twin City R. T	119¾	119¾	119¼	119¼	—1
14	15	400	*Union Bag & P. Co	14	14½	14	14½	— ⅛
82	88	100	*Union B. & P. Co. pf	82	82	82	85	...
153⅜	153⅞	182,250	Union Pacific	157½	159¾	153⅜	156⅝	—2½
97	97⅜	300	Union Pacific pf	97⅝	97⅞	97⅛	97⅛	—2½
94	98	100	United Rys. Invest	96	96	96	96	—1
92	93	300	United Rys. Inv. pf	92¼	92¾	91¼	91¼	— ⅝
48½	49¼	500	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	50	50	50	50	—1⅛
95	95¾	100	*U. S. Cast Iron P. pf	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¼	— ⅝
13	14½	100	*U. S. Leather	13½	13½	13½	13½	—1
53	53½	6,000	U. S. Rubber	53¾	55¾	52¾	53	—2
111¼	112¾	400	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	112¾	113	112¾	112¾	— ⅛
83½	83¾	300	U. S. Rubber 2d pf	83¾	83¾	83¼	83¾	— ⅛
42¼	42¾	107,850	U. S. Steel	44	44¼	42¼	42⅜	—2
109¾	110	49,210	U. S. Steel pf	111¾	112⅜	109¾	109¾	—2¼
48	49	3,800	Va.-Caro. Chemical	52	53	48	49	—3
54	54½	2,100	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	55¾	55¾	53	53½	— ⅝
14	14½	900	*Vulcan Detinning	14⅝	14⅝	13¼	14⅜	— ⅛
61½	61⅝	1,000	*Vulcan Detinning pf	62	63	62¼	62⅜	— ⅛
24	24½	4,100	Wabash	25¾	25⅞	24	24⅛	— ⅛
45⅝	46	2,100	Wabash pf	47	47	45¾	45¾	— ⅛
41¼	42	3,000	Western Maryland	42	42	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
93¼	93½	700	Western Union Tel	95¾	98¾	92⅝	93⅝	—2
168	169¾	300	Westinghouse E. & M	167	167	167	167	—1
19⅝	20	800	Wheel. & Lake Erie	19½	20	19½	20	—1
44	45	1,050	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	43½	46½	43½	45	—2
27¾	28	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	27½	27½	27½	27½	—1
29¼	29½	500	Wisconsin Central	30¼	30¾	29¼	29¼	—1
38⅜	39	300	Wisconsin Central pf	39¾	39¾	39	39	—1

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100 shares upon.

6.85

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THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Market Shows Strength in Spots.

Manhattan Transit, After Heavy Trading, Goes to 4½—United Copper Up Again.

After a weak opening the curb market gathered some strength in spots as the day progressed, but on the whole trading was slack and prices showed a tendency to recede on signs of liquidation. Manhattan Transit, which sold 10,000 shares, was the feature among the industrials, rising from 3⅞ to 4⅛. The price was pretty well sustained at that figure despite heavy liquidation, but sold down at the close to 4⅛. Interborough-Metropolitan lost half a point on sales of 4,200 shares, and the preferred the same on light selling. The former closed at 52½ and the latter at 97.

United Copper was traded in heavily, and after selling 43,400 shares, closed at 66¼, 3¼ points up. Rumors had been circulated during the day which hinted at a project for listing the stock on the Exchange.

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	Am. Can	10⅞	11⅛	10⅞	11
1,000	Am. Can pf	70½	71	70¼	70⅛
3	Am. Chicle pf	105	105	105	105
800	A. DeF. W. T.	135	140	135	137
450	A. W. Pap. pf.	34⅞	34⅞	34	34
1,200	Bay State Gas	¾	9-32	¼	9-32
170	Beth. St. Corp.	32¼	32½	32	32½
300	B. St. Corp. pf	92⅜	92½	92⅜	92⅜
820	Cent. Pay	6¾	7⅛	6¾	7
450	Cent. Pdy. pf.	27	27¼	27	27¼
100	Con. Refrig.	6¼	6¾	6¼	6½
900	C. P. R. c.w.i.	27½	28⅛	27½	28
1,300	C. P. R. pf.w.i.	86¾	87	86⅝	86¾
200	C. & C. pf.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛
200	Hartmann Coal	73½	73¾	73½	73⅝
500	Houston Oil	12	12	11¾	11¾
700	Hous. Oil pf.	47	48	47	48
200	H. Oil tr. rects.	10	11	10	10¼
200	Int. Met. Mar.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
1,900	Int. M. M. pf.	35⅞	35⅞	34⅜	34⅜
1,510	Int. Salt	48⅞	48⅞	47	47
1,000	Mackay Cos.	62	62½	61¾	61¾
900	Mack. Cos. pf.	74½	74½	74	74
10,000	Man. Transit	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛
600	N. J. T. D.&I.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
100	N. Y. Transp.	7	7	7	7
25	N. Wes. L. Co.	17½	17½	17½	17½
100	P. Mt. T. & P.	52	52	52	52
400	Pope M. 2d pf.	19½	20	19½	20
200	Sea. Lum. Co.	67½	67¾	67½	67¾
226	Standard Oil	695	698	694	694
1,414	We. Elec. rts.	⅝	1	⅝	⅝

RAILROADS.

100	Am. Lt. & Tr.	118	118	118	118
485	A. L. & T. rts, (new)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	Chi. Subway	51½	51¾	50¾	51¾
225	Del. & H. rts.	3¾	4⅛	3¾	4⅛
40	D., T. & I. R. 2d pf.	14	14	14	14
4,200	Int.-Met. w. i.	58	63½	52½	62½
650	In.-Met. pf.w.i.	97½	97½	97	97
2,000	Int. Rap. Tr.	236½	236½	234½	234½
48	No. Sec. stubs.	312½	325	300	312½
640	B.-De Kalb Ave.	9	9¼	8¾	8¾
3,040	Boston Copper	29¾	30	29	29
700	Brit. Col. Cop.	9	9½	8¾	8¾
500	Copper Sec.	30½	30½	29	29
6,000	Dominion Cop.	½	½	15-32	½
25	Douglas Cop.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
3,300	Granby Con.	10	10¼	10	10¼
1,000	Greene Gold.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
3,500	Greene Con. C.	26¾	26¾	26	26
205	Greene G.-Sil.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
400	Guan. Con.	6¾	6½	6¼	6¾
100	Lew. Exp. & M. Co., w. i.	110	110	110	110
2,000	Mitchell Min.	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13⅝
2,700	Nev. Con. Cop.	11⅞	12⅜	11⅜	12¼
6,500	Nev.-U.M.& S.	3⅜	3½	3¼	3½
100	New. M. & S.	7	7	7	7
1,500	Ten. Cop. Co.	45⅜	47	45⅜	46
1,800	Union Cop. Co.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
43,400	United Copper.	63¼	69¼	63¼	66½
30	United Cop. pf.	97	98½	95	95
2,000	Utah Apex	7⅞	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛
1,500	Utah Copper	35	35	33½	33⅝
300	W. Knob Cop.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
50	W. K. Cop. pf.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

BONDS.

$48,000	Am. S. F. 6s.				
	w. i. & int.	90¼	90⅜	90	90
1,000	Cent. F. 6s.	83	83	83	83
20,000	East. S. Co. 6s	89¾	90½	89¾	90½
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BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—Money continued fairly easy. The usual table follows:

Call loans, 4@4½ per cent. Time loans, collateral, 4½@5 per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 4¾ per cent. Clearing House loans, 2½@3 per cent. New York funds at par. Clearings, $18,148,878. Balances, $1,519,078. Sub-Treasury debit, $25,919.

The weekly statement of the associated National banks of Boston follows:

	Jan. 27, '06.	Decrease for Week.	Jan. 28, '05.
Loans	$188,915,000	*$219,000	$190,196,000
Circulation	7,178,000	*3,000	7,527,000
Deposits	147,525,000	5,843,000	140,589,000
Due banks	68,007,000	1,542,000	77,008,000
U. S. deposits	1,399,000	4,000	3,891,000
Reserve agents	28,649,000	1,624,000	30,896,000
Excess clearings	16,020,000	1,170,000	11,939,000
Due from banks	20,053,000	2,625,000	18,896,000
Five per cent. fund	367,000	.....	374,250
Legal tender	6,235,000	322,000	7,038,000
Specie	18,192,000	826,000	19,387,000
Reserve excess	2,781,000	867,143	4,231,571
New York excess	4,823,000	1,348,143	8,757,571

*Increase.

Early prices in the local market were quiet but firm. Bingham and United Copper were the features, and good advances were seen in both. The buying in the former continued throughout the day, and the final price showed a gain of 3¼ points over Saturday's closing. Very little news accompanied the movement in either of these issues. The tone is very good, and opinion appears to be quite general that should the leader, Amalgamated, show early strength, our shares will have another good advance.

Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Am. Bell Tel. 4s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
17,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
6,000	Cent. Vermont 4s	89½	89	89
6,000	C., B. & Q. 4s	101⅝	101¼	101¼
4,000	Ill. Steel 5s, 1913	101	101	101
1,000	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	123	123	123
1,000	West. Tel. 4s	104	103¼	104

RAILROADS.

217	Atchison	93½	93¼	93½
10	Boston Elevated	159	159	159
50	Boston Suburban	20	20	20
18	Boston & Albany	253½	253¼	253¼
25	Boston & Maine	274½	274½	274½
506	Boston & Worcester	32	30½	30½
175	Bos. & Worcester pf.	78½	77	77
4	C. J. R. & S. Y.	181	181	181
35	Fitchburg pf.	143¼	143¼	143¼
15	Mass. Elec.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
305	Mass. Elec. pf.	68⅜	68½	68½
150	N. Y., N. H. & H.	203½	202½	202½
10	Old Colony	206½	206½	206½
803	Union Pacific	157	154½	154½
4	Union Pacific pf.	97¼	97¼	97¼
13	West End	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
3	West End pf.	114	113⅜	114

TELEPHONES.

126	American	140½	140	140
2	Cumberland rights	4.30	4.30	4.30
167	Mexican	3½	3½	3½
3	Mexican pf.	8	8	8
5	Western	13	13	13
73	*Western pf.	92	92	92

MISCELLANEOUS.

535	Am. Ag. Chemical	33½	32½	32½
275	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	100½	98	98½
848	Am. Pneu. Service	17	16¾	16¾
785	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	40	38½	39⅝
1,270	Am. Sugar	150½	148	148
123	Am. Sugar pf.	140¾	139¾	140
906	Am. Wool	46½	45½	45¾
656	Am. Wool pf.	109¾	108	109
50	East Boston Land	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
300	Ga. Ry. & Elec. L.	101	100	101
402	Mass. Gas	50½	50	50
160	Mass. Gas pf.	97	97	97
25	Pullman	246½	244	244
140	Seattle Elec.	74½	74½	74½
15	Seattle Elec. pf.	102	102	102
108	†Swift & Co.	103	102¾	102¾
219	Swift & Co. rights	80	75	75
467	United Fruit	109½	109	109
1,486	United Shoe Machine	32	30	30
882	Un. Shoe Machine pf.	32	31½	31½
5,162	U. S. Steel	44½	42½	42¾
1,810	U. S. Steel pf.	112⅞	109½	110
12	Westinghouse	84½	84½	84½

MINING.

75	Adventure	5½	5½	5½
15,581	Amalgamated	113	110¾	110¾
385	Allouez	43¼	42½	43
425	Atlantic	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜
17,065	Bingham	38½	34	37
677	Boston Cons.	30	29¼	29¼
200	Bonanza	65c	65c	65c
1	Calumet & Hecla	700	700	700
125	Centennial	28	28¼	28¼
200	Cons. Mercur	65c	65c	65c
3,164	Copper Range	83¾	82	82
150	Daly-West	17	16½	17
110	Dominion Iron	28½	28	28
735	Franklin	18¾	18	18
60	Granby	10	10	10
2,985	Greene	26¾	25⅞	25⅞
50	Guanajuato	6½	6½	6½
680	Isle Royale	26½	25	25
95	Mass	10⅞	10¼	10¼
50	Mayflower	2	1	1
1,045	Michigan	15⅝	15	15
230	Mohawk	39½	38½	39
2,085	Nevada	12¾	12	12
1,470	North Butte	87¾	86	86
6,595	Mont. Coal & Coke	6¼	5¾	6
20	Old Colony	1¼	1¼	1¼
650	Old Dominion	39	38⅜	39
672	*Osceola	103	101¾	103
795	Parrott	42	41	41
50	Phoenix	1¼	1¼	1¼
137	Quincy	111	110	110
625	Rhode Island	7¾	7½	7⅝
550	Santa Fe	2 1-16	2	2 1-16
120	Shannon	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Tamarack	107½	107	107
200	Tecumseh	14	13½	13½
100	Tenn. Copper	45¾	45¾	45¾
485	Trinity	9¾	9¼	9¼
100	U. S. Coal & Oil	12½	12⅝	12½
1,475	U. S. Ref. & Smelt.	60½	59⅝	59¾
3,134	U. S. Ref. & Sm. pf.	46	45	45
3,345	U. S. Mining rights	2	1⅞	1⅞
8,115	*United Copper	69	63¾	66
5	United Copper pf.	98	98	98
290	Union C., L. & M.	2½	2½	2½
2,630	Utah	66	64½	64½
80	Winona	7	6¾	6¾
80	Wolverine	132	132	132
100	Wyandotte	1⅝	1½	1½

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 29.—The trading was broad and active to-day. United Railway issues, Northern Central, and Western Maryland being the features. Prices at the opening were all higher for the favorites, but fractional declines and unsteadiness followed in some of the latter. Northern Central advanced from 106 to 107½, but lost 1¼ points. United Railway free incomes touched 72¼ and the pooled incomes 70⅞.

The pooled stock advanced to 18½, but reacted. The movement in these issues is purely speculative. Consolidation Coal near the close jumped 5¼ points. Bond list was generally active and higher, and the close generally strong. Shares, 11,776; bonds, $262,500.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,500	A. C. L. R. R. new 4s, ctfs.	93½	93½	93½
5,000	Carolina Central 4s	97¾	97¾	97¾
12,000	Georgia & Alabama	111¼	111	111¼
12,000	Md. & Penn. Inc.	69½	69½	69½
7,000	Seaboard 4s	91	91	91
6,000	Western Md. 4s	88½	88½	88½
1,000	Wilmington & W. 5s	118½	118½	118½
1,000	Macon Ry. & Lt. 5s	99½	99½	99½
2,000	Norf. Ry. & Lt. 5s	98	97½	98
3,000	United Railways 4s	94¼	94¼	94¼
115,000	United Railways inc.	72¼	71⅝	71⅝
63,000	United Railways ctfs.	70¾	70⅝	70⅝
1,000	Baltimore Brick 5s	86	86	86
5,000	Breweries Inc.	32½	32½	32½
3,000	Con. Coal 1st 4½s	105	105	105
6,000	Con. Gas 4½s	100¾	100¾	100¾
4,000	Cotton Duck 5s	86	86	86
9,000	Md. Telep. 5s, G. M.	88	88	88
1,000	Un. El. Lt. & P. 4½s	97½	97½	97½

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,620	Crucible Steel	17	16¾	16¾
1,110	Crucible Steel pf.	80	77½	77½
50	Fireproofing	8⅝	8½	8½
710	Northern Central	107¾	106	106¼
139	Seaboard Co. common	31	31	31
100	Western Maryland	20¾	20⅝	20⅝
4,217	United Railways	17½	16¾	17⅛
5,700	United Railways ctfs.	18½	17¾	18¼
25	Maryland Nat. Bank	24	24	24
25	Maryland Trust pf.	141	141	141
10	Ala. Coal & Iron pf.	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
275	Con. Cotton Duck	12	12	12
125	Con. Cotton Duck pf.	36½	36	36½
450	Houston Oil	12¼	12	12

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 29.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

STOCKS.

95	Fireproofing pf.	26	25½	25⅝
60	Harbison-Walker Ref.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
935	Lustre	33⅜	32½	32½
2,429	Mfrs. L. & H.	32½	31⅞	31⅞
66	Ohio Fuel	37¼	37	37
1,900	Ohio Tonopah	40c	39c	40c
405	Pitts. Brewing	28	27¾	27¾
5	Pitts. Brewing pf.	49¾	49¾	49¾
450	Pitts. Coal	16⅞	16½	16⅞
175	Pitts. Plate Glass	119	119	119
50	Sewer Pipe	33½	33⅜	33⅜
575	Tonopah Extension	7.45	7.30	7.45
10	Union Pacific	157	157	157
875	United Copper	63¼	63¼	63½
50	U. S. Glass	58¾	58¾	58¾
400	U. S. Steel	44¾	43¾	43¾
16	U. S. Steel pf.	111¾	111	111¾
5	West. Air Brake	152½	152½	152½
277	West. Elec. 2ds	84	83½	83½

BANKS.

20	Colonial Trust	360	360	360
10	Commercial Trust	185	185	185

BONDS.

$6,000	Ind. Brewing 5s	105¾	104¾	104¾
2,000	Pitts. Brewing 6s	113¾	113¾	113¾
1,000	Pitts., McK. & Y. 5s	104½	102¾	104½

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New York Life Insurance Company Sells Elm Street Corner—Deals for Plots in the Dyckman Tract—Buyers for Harlem Apartment Houses.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has sold for the New York Life Insurance Company 30 and 32 Elm Street and 585 and 587 Pearl Street, being the southwest corner, a five-story building, on plot 50 by 75. The buyer, Floyd H. Crane, will remodel and renovate the structure. The property is assessed at $88,000.

New Houses Sold on 117th Street.

Parish, Fisher & Co. have sold for Isidor Friedman the two new six-story apartment houses, on plot 100 by 100.11, on the south side of 117th Street, 100 feet west of Lenox Avenue.

Bernstein & Feinberg have sold for Frederick W. Meyer the three five-story double flats 51 to 55 West 111th Street, 75 by 100.11, and have resold the property, in conjunction with Schreiber & Reinlieb, to a client.

The Portman Realty Company has sold 516 West 125th Street, a six-story triple flat, on lot 27 by 100.11, to J. Harris, as attorney.

Sales of Dyckman Tract Properties.

Collins & Collins and the Equitable Realty Company have sold for the Sterling Realty Company the northwest corner of Sherman Avenue and Isham Street, a plot 100 by 100, to Peter A. Peterson. Mr. Peterson will probably resell the lots with a building loan.

Max Marx has sold, through W. J. Huston & Co., to James McClenahan the plot on the north side of 209th Street, 175 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 40 by 99.11 by 120; also, the plot on the south side of 210th Street, 250 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 150 by 99.11, together with the entire water front on the Harlem River between 209th and 210th Streets.

Bernstein & Feinberg have resold for Beethoven Englander the plot at the southeast corner of 170th Street and Haven Avenue.

Art School on Lexington Avenue.

The property at the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Thirtieth Street is to be made the site of a new six-story building, which will be occupied by an art school. The two houses at the immediate corner, 160 and 162 Lexington Avenue, were sold about two weeks ago, through Broker John Donnelly. It is said that the site may be enlarged, although so far as can be learned none of the adjoining properties has as yet changed hands. None of those identified with the two purchases already mentioned would disclose yesterday the names of those behind the undertaking.

Buyers for East Side Dwellings.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for R. H. Elliott to a client, for occupancy, 66 East Eightieth Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 25 by 102.2.

Montgomery & Seitz have sold for George W. Young the three-story dwelling 163 East Eighty-first Street, 20 by 100. The same firm negotiated the recent sale of the dwelling 214 East Sixtieth Street.

Collins & Collins have sold 109 East Sixty-fifth Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling on lot 20 by 100.

C. Grayson Martin has resold 109 East Sixty-fifth Street, a three-story brownstone-front dwelling on lot 20 by 100.5.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Effingham Maynard 927 Park Avenue, a five-story flat 20 by 100.

Dwelling Sold on West 108th Street.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for the City Real Estate Company 323 West 108th Street, a five-story American basement dwelling, 20 by 100. The new owner will occupy the house.

Mary F. Baldwin has sold 129 West Seventy-seventh Street, a four-story brick dwelling on lot 20 by 108.

Mrs. L. C. Schroeder is the buyer of 51 West Seventy-first Street, C. N. Knight of 115 West Eighty-fifth Street, R. W. Poor of 320 West 101st Street, John S. Huyler of 301 West Seventy-second Street, and a Dr. Harris of 141 Riverside Drive—dwellings recently reported sold.

Purchase on Lenox Avenue.

The firm of Joseph Bierhoff has sold for Anna Habicht 348 and 350 Lenox Avenue, two five-story apartment houses, 50 by 100; also, 186 West 127th Street, a three-story dwelling, for Charles Berrien. The same brokers have resold the Lenox Avenue properties.

Charles Wynne has bought from Ernest Muller the five-story apartment house, with stores, 2,635 Eighth Avenue, adjoining the corner of 142d Street, 25 by 100.

Max Marx has bought from Joseph L. Rosenschein the five-story triple flat 41 West 117th Street, on plot 25 by 100.

Group of Downtown Tenements Sold.

Leon S. Altmayer has sold for George F. Johnson to Simon C. Bernstein and Harry Rosenthal the five tenements on the east side of Second Avenue, between First and Second Streets, known as 26 and 28 Second Avenue. He has also sold for Mr. Johnson to the same buyers the three five-story tenements 13, 15, and 17 East First Street, between the Bowery and Second Avenue. The Second Avenue properties have been in the hands of the Johnson family for about 100 years. The new owners have engaged successfully in the alteration of many uptown flats and tenements and will make extensive changes in the downtown buildings.

Columbus Avenue Corner In Deal.

Huppert & Bernstein have bought the northeast corner of Columbus Avenue and Eighty-second Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 27 by 100.

F. W. Saltzsieder, Jr., has sold for Annie Corneth the five-story brownstone flat 61 West Ninety-ninth Street, on lot 25 by 100.11.

William H. Mehlich has sold for Elias Gussaroff to Mina Efinger the apartment house known as the Juliet, at 545 and 547 West 144th Street, one of a row recently completed.

Lower West Side Buying.

Henry M. Weill has sold for Aaron Coleman the four-story dwelling 120 West Twenty-sixth Street, 22 by 98.9.

Milton E. Oppenheimer has bought 218 West Twenty-ninth Street from Lucy A. McKetrick.

Builder Sells Park Avenue Flats.

Simon Sindeband has sold for Charles I. Weinstein, builder, the two new seven-story tenements covering the block front on the west side of Park Avenue, from 102d to 103d Street.

Grossman & Passon have bought from Horwitz & Lefkowitz, builders, the six-story apartment house, with stores, on the east side of Madison Avenue, 52 feet north of 102d Street, 52 by 110. C. Jaffe was the broker.

Potsdam & Levine have sold for Lippman & Elsman to Louis Lese 333 and 335 East 123d Street, two four-story dwellings, 36 by 100, and 339 and 341 East 123d Street, similar properties, on plot 49.9 by 100.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have sold for George Freeman to a Mr. Kantrowitz the six-story tenement 275 and 277 Pleasant Avenue, on plot 40 by 85.

L. Walter Lissberger has resold 324 East Eighty-fourth Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 102.

Charles E. Durose has sold 236 East Seventy-eighth Street for Henry A. Bock to Louis Aaron.

First Avenue Corner In New Hands.

H. Marahan & Son have bought the northeast corner of Fiftieth Street and First Avenue, 40 by 80, and will erect a six-story apartment house with stores on the plot.

Minnie B. Blumenthal and Julia Kann have bought 350 East Fifty-fourth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100; also 1,508 Park Avenue, a four-story tenement, 27 by 80.

Edgar T. Kingsley has sold, in conjunction with M. E. Solomon, for John Stapel 403 East Twenty-ninth Street, a five-story four-family tenement on lot 25 by 75. Gordon, Levy & Co., the buyers, own 405 and 407 adjoining.

Albert Wise has bought from Mrs. Rosanna Scanton the old Gramercy Hall property at 326 East Twenty-first Street.

Hotel Savoy to be Enlarged.

Plans have been filed for a ten-story annex to the Hotel Savoy, to be built on the lot at 5 East Fifty-eighth Street, by the Bretagne Company, of which S. Buttles is President. The building is to be 25 feet front and 92.3 feet deep, with a façade of brick and limestone to harmonize with the older part of the structure. It will cost $100,000, according to the estimate of Architect C. S. Mott.

C. A. Helfer and John Hill were the brokers in the sale of 22 to 26 West Fifteenth Street, for the Whitehall Realty Company.

Leases in Fifth Avenue Buildings.

Heil & Stern have leased for the estate of E. A. Hoffman 20,000 square feet in the building 122 and 124 Fifth Avenue, to Frankel Brothers, for a term of years at a total rental of $50,000; also for Carrie M. Butler 10,000 square feet in 85 Fifth Avenue to S. W. Heiss & Co., for a term of years at a total rental of $40,000.

The same brokers have effected other leases as follows: For Henry Corn the store and basement at 139 Fifth Avenue; for Joseph J. Asch, 10,000 square feet in 23 to 29 Washington Place; for Weil & Mayer, 10,000 square feet in 588 and 590 Broadway; for Moses Sahlein, 10,000 square feet in 661 Broadway, and for the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, 10,000 square feet in 532 and 534 Broadway.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has leased for a long term of years for the Gerdes Brothers the six-story building 238 and 240 East Fortieth Street, 39 by 100.

Tenements Sold on Eleventh Avenue.

Samuel C. Baum has sold to W. L. Weil & Sons 599 to 609 Eleventh Avenue, southwest corner of Forty-fifth Street, three four-story double tenements with stores on plot 75 by 100.

A. W. Miller & Co. have sold for Emanuel Weiss 416 West Fifty-second Street, a five-story tenement, on plot 26 by 100. The buyer will remodel the building and put in stores.

Huberth & Gabel have sold for the Carey estate the five-story double tenement 203 West Sixty-first Street.

Resale of Second Avenue Corner.

S. Steingut & Co. have resold for Louis Minsky the northeast corner of Second Avenue and Tenth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 105, St. Mark's Corporation leasehold.

The property bought recently by E. Rubin was 632 and 634 East Eleventh Street, not Nos. 634 and 636.

Ignatz Brieger has sold for a Mrs. Bretzfelda the four-story flat, with store, 87 Avenue B, to Mitchell Honingsfeld.

Joseph L. Buttenwieser has bought 32 First Street, a five-story double tenement, with stores, on lot 24.3 by 66 by 36 by 60.8, adjoining the northeast corner of Second Avenue.

Operators Buy Canal Street Corner.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from the Syms estate 67 to 71 Canal Street, northeast corner of Allen Street, three five-story tenements, on plot 50 by 54. The property had been in the Syms family for over eighty years.

The Portman Realty Company has bought 71 Division Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 66.10, from the Rosen estate.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have sold for Kallman Cohen to Benjamin Margolies the four-story tenement 63 Market Street, adjoining the southeast corner of Hamilton Street; also, for a builder, to Giacomo Miglionico, the six-story tenement 181 First Avenue.

I. Sprung has bought from the Rosen estate 34 Pitt Street, five-story front and four-story rear tenements.

J. Dimand & Co. have sold for Haffner & Ash to Steinhardt & Strasbourger the two five-story tenements 653 and 655 Water Street. The same brokers recently sold the similar properties 640 and 642 Water Street.

Simon Sindeband has sold for Runits & Kaplan the six-story tenement 203 Chrystie Street to clients of Gallert & Heller.

Many Bronx Flats Find Buyers.

William E. Nunn has sold to John W. McLaughlin 506 Brook Avenue, a five-story double flat, with store, on plot 25 by 98.

Henry Eggert, Jr., has sold for E. Heineman to Otto A. Fischer 671 East 137th Street, a five-story double flat on lot 25 by 100.

L. Chase has sold for F. Fowler to Roger di Giovanni the four-story flat 1,026 East 165th Street, 20 by 95.

The Powell-Steindler Realty Company has purchased the two five-story double flats, with stores, 547 and 549 East 136th Street.

Maier Brothers have bought the five-story double flat 542 East 134th Street, 25 by 102.

Emanuel M. Steindler has purchased the five-story triple flat, with store, 825 East 144th Street, northwest corner of St. Ann's Avenue. Joel Del Monte was the broker.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have sold for George Purser, trustee, the four-story tenement 715 East 170th Street, near Washington Avenue.

Sale of Union Avenue Property.

J. Clarence Davies has sold for Sadie Seligman the three-story flat 849 Union Avenue, near 160th Street, 20 by 100.

Williamson & Bryan have sold for Charles Smith to Frank B. Walker 664 Bergen Avenue, a four-story flat, on lot 22.8 by 90.7 and irregular.

The Ernst-Cahn Realty Company has sold for a client to Frank B. Walker 601 Prospect Avenue, a four-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.

Isaac A. Benequit and others have sold to John Joseph Krug 1,070 and 1,072 Home Street.

Lawrence Kronenberger, in conjunction with the Bronx Realty Exchange, has sold 1,169 Tinton Avenue, a two-family dwelling; also, a plot at the northwest corner of Clinton Avenue and 179th Street; also, the three-family dwelling 1,060 Jackson Avenue, for a Mr. Schaefer to W. H. Nestrock.

John A. Steinmetz sold for Charles P. Hallock to S. R. Waldron 1,895 Crotona Avenue, 25 by 100; also, for Edward A. Schill to a Mr. Guttmann, 1,031 and 1,033 Tiffany Street, two two-family houses.

Martin S. Cohen has sold for a client two lots on Carter Avenue, between 176th and 177th Streets.

Builders Buy Brooklyn Plot.

Segal, Goldenberg & Cohen have bought a plot, 100 by 100, on Thirteenth Street, 96 feet east of Third Avenue, Brooklyn, and will erect thereon four five-story apartment houses.

Victor E. Wolf and Isidor Rosenberger have sold to Charles H. Strauss 447 and 449 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, two four-story double apartment houses.

Speculative Deals at College Point.

Through the agency of C. H. Smyth, two large parcels in College Point have been bought by W. H. Moffitt of Manhattan for about $40,000. One of these tracts, consisting of eleven acres, is the old Schlesinger property, fronting on Nineteenth Street and Fifth Avenue and opposite the Long Island Railroad station. The other, also eleven acres in area, is known as Sleicher Court, fronting on Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets, near the College Point water tower.

Results at Auction.

The only offerings yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 1,823, w s, 87.8 ft s of 60th St, 28.11x128.11x25x141.6, leasehold, four-story flat with store; foreclosure sale to the plaintiff, Ell J. Reiser..... $2,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

58th St, 5 East, for a temporary brick hotel, 20x92.8; Bretagne & Co. of 767 5th Av, owner; C. T. Mott of 35 West 31st St, architect; cost, $100,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $3,000 omitted.

8th Av, 893, to a five-story brick tenement; M. Weinstein, World Building, owner; E. A. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $5,000.

12th St, 650 East, to a five-story brick tenement; A. Gordon, Levy & Co. of 260 Grand St, owners; E. A. Meyers, architect; cost, $5,000.

Henry St, 166, to a six-story brick tenement; A. Epstein of 33 Canal St, owner; M. Muller of 3 Chambers St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Trinity Place, 46 and 48, to three-story brick lofts; E. S. Floyd estate of 65 Broadway, owner; C. G. Clark of 65 Broadway, architect; cost, $50,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Jan. 29.

ALEXANDER AV, e s, 90 ft n of 135th St, 20x81.6; Joseph W. Davis to John J. Ryan, (mtg $5,000)..... 100

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 50.11 ft n of 118th St, 100x100; Frederick de P. Foster to William Openheim..... 100

ANTHONY AV, e s, 125 ft s of Prospect Av, 75x92.4; Henry Iden and another, executors, to Alfred Lewin..... 5,500

AVENUE A, s e corner of 74th St, 25x77; Max Lipkin to Hyman N. Brody and another, (mtg $29,500)..... 100

AVENUE A, n s, Lot 68, map of new village of Jerome, 25x125; Charles M. Preston, receiver, to Frank Pettinati, (mtg $2,000)..... 1,398

AVENUE D, s w corner of 10th St, 216x irregular, Unionport; Frank Kunzig to Edward A. Schill..... 100

BROOK AV, n w corner of 171st St, 100x89.1; Theodore Heilbron to Frank T. Morrill, (mtg $10,000)..... Nom.

BUCHANAN PLACE, s w corner of Davidson Av, 100x100; Buchanan Place, s e corner of Grand Av, 100x100; John H. Bodine to Leonard Weil and others, (mtg $9,800)..... 100

CENTRE ST, being Lot 8, map of land of John Mapes, 52x125; Basilius Busch to Anna F. Brandi, (mtg $5,000)..... 100

CLAY AV, s e corner of Prospect Place, 25x92.6; Henry Iden and another, executors, to Alfred Lewin..... 3,675

FORD ST, n s, 325 ft w of Webster Av, 45x100; Andrew J. Pahley to Philip W. Rose, (mtg $1,500)..... 100

HOME ST, n s, 25 ft w of Fox St, 25x x72.8; Anna Jorgensen to Christian W. Peterson, (mtg $2,500)..... 100

HOME ST, n s, 25 ft w of Fox St, 25x 72.3; Christian W. Petersen to Catherine Petersen, (mtg $3,100)..... Gift

HUGHES AV, e s, 202.6 ft n of 181st St, 16x100; John W. Rothenberg to Morris Heller, (mtg $4,250)..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, 154, w s, 22.6x irregular; Julia E. Shotland to Kate F. Daly, (mtg $12,000)..... 100

LIND AV, e s, 54.7 ft s of 166th St, 22.8x100.1; Henry S. Clark and another, executors, to John S. Reiner..... 100

LOT 53, map of 107 lots of Hudson Park; Rose Mullin to Mary L. Mullin. Nom.

LOT 400, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Eliza Naumann to Martin E. Naumann..... 100

LOT 401, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Eliza Naumann to Martin E. Naumann..... 100

LOTS 57 and 58, partition map Lott G. Hunt estate; Eliza Naumann to Martin E. Naumann..... 100

LOTS 69 to 81, 194 to 213, and 242 to 245, map of Adee Park; Louis F. W. Wallace to Ernest N. Rousseau, (mtg $41,600)..... 100

OGDEN AV, e s, 170 ft n of 165th St, 25x90; John Monaghan to John J. Lee. 100

PARK AV, 8,880, e s, 25x150; James V. Palladino to Angelo Laurino, (mtg $2,250)..... 100

PEARL ST, 240 and 242, s s, 45x irregular; Burling Slip, 8, s s, 21.2x40.4; Henry Leerburger to Henrietta Frankel, (mtg $36,000)..... 100

TINTON AV, 1,082, e s, 19x60; Mary E. Fairbrother to Catharine Vetter, all liens..... Nom

TINTON AV, 1,082, e s, 19x80; Catharine Vetter to John K. Clark, (mtg $4,000)..... 100

WEBSTER AV, n s, 225 ft w of Scott Av, 75x irregular; Decatur Av, w s, 350 ft s of Scott Av, 54.4x222.8; Benjamin A. Polhemus to Charles Forbach and another..... 100

WEBSTER AV, w s, 49 ft n of 179th St, 25.8x111.1; Nathan Koppelson to S. Mendrycki, (mtg $12,400)..... Nom.

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 5½ ft of n ½ of Lot 141, map No. 1 of Olinville, 25x86; Catherine Cash to Harry Goldberg and another..... 100

2D AV, e s, 75.2 ft s of 92d St, 25x80; Heilner F. Bolsen to Julia Oppenheimer, (mtg $21,000)..... Nom.

2D AV, s e corner of 29th St, 25.9x75; Maria T. Schussler to John P. Schussler, (mtg $5,500)..... Nom.

3D AV, e s, 25 ft s of 5th St, 50x106, Olinville; George W. Springer to George A. Crump and another, (mtg $1,000)... Nom.

4TH AV, 255, e s, 23x90; Daniel B. Freedman to Samuel H. Ordway, (mtg $37,500)..... 100

6TH ST, s s, 100 ft s e of 2d Av, 25x97; Frederick Eiselé to William B. Van Buren, (mtg $18,000)..... 100

17TH ST, 432 West, 25x92; Morris Heller to Ettie Rothenberg, (mtg $15,725). 100

22D ST, 42 East, 20.6x98.9; Arthur D. Crane to Madison Square Mortgage Company, (mtg $33,000)..... 100

22D ST, n s, 275 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 98.9; Morris Eschwege and others to Barnet Friend, (mtg $18,000)..... 100

24TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 25x 98.9; Louis Schulze and another to Casimir Y. Wagner, (mtg $60,000)..... Nom.

25TH ST, n s, 189.9 ft e of 7th Av, 59.4x 98.9; Stephen B. Brague to Realty Holding Company..... Nom.

29TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 98.9; Maria T. Schussler to John P. Schussler, (mtg $5,000)..... Nom.

30TH ST, 435 West, 25x98.9; Ellen Murray to Howard B. Jackson, (mtg $12,000)..... 100

43D ST, 240 West, 16.8x100.4; Clarence E. Anderson to Flatiron Realty Company, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

55TH ST, 317 and 319 East, 37.6x100.5; Marcus L. Osk and others to Simon Siegel and another, (mtg $16,000)..... Nom.

64TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.5; Woodbury G. Langdon and another, trustees, to Moss Realty Company, (mtg $51,000)..... 30,000

69TH ST, 327 and 329 West, 50x100.5; Koppel Friedland to Ida Levy, (mtg $25,000)..... Nom.

70TH ST, 173 and 175 East, 33.4x100.5; Abraham Schwab to Lucy M. Cronin, (mtg $24,000)..... 100

70TH ST, 175 West, 16.8x100.5; Lucy M. Cronin to Benjamin R. Lummis, (mtg $12,000)..... 100

72D ST, 308 East, 20x70; Ralph Samuels and others to Freda Karch, (mtg $7,500)..... 100

81ST ST, 78 East, 20x102.2; Alexander Lambert to John S. Ward, Jr., (mtg $20,000)..... 100

92D ST, s s, 244.3 ft w of Avenue A, 24.6x100.8; Max Weil to William Kestenbaum, (mtg $15,000)..... Nom.

101ST ST, 314 and 316 East, 38.10x 100.11; Clara Heyman to Jacob L. Lissner, (mtg $40,000)..... 100

107TH ST, 230 East, 25x100.11; Michele D'Amello to Felice Graniere, (mtg $8,500)..... 100

118TH ST, 309 West, 25x100.11; Anna M. Browning to Adolphus Ottenberg, all title..... 26,834

129TH ST, 310 West, 25x99.11; Margaret Wolfe to Elizabeth A. Gelbraith, (mtg $19,000)..... 100

135TH ST, s s, 100

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

West Side.

BROADWAY CORNER.
OLD BUILDINGS.
LARGE PLOT.
Between 33d and 50th Sts.,
Also—
large corner, north of 72nd St., ripe for improvement; will make building loan.

F. R. WOOD & CO.,
Corner Broadway and 80th St.

Exceptional Offer. — Fine 13-foot dwelling, West 133d, near 7th; 3-story, basement, $15,000; mortgage $7000. H. Raymond, 2 West 125th St.

Amsterdam Av. corner, 5-story, six stores, 100 ft. on avenue, $92,000; Eighth Av. store property, $42,000; rent $4,500. Bargebuhr, 125 West 116th St.

135d St. West.—5-story triple, open plumbing; rent $3,200; price $30,500; very good location. B. E. Freed, 756 Elton Av.

West 26th, Near 9th—14 rooms, 5 stories; price $29,500; mtg. $24,000; 5 years; rent $3,100. E. Ehrenfeld, 132 Nassau St.

36th, Near 9th.—Modern tenement, 14 rooms, price $29,750, $5,750 cash. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Second mortgages quickly cashed at moderate charges. Weisberger & Kaufman, 7th Av., cor. 117th.

West 87th.—Five-story, four-family, rent $2,400—$30,000. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Penna. section parcel, netting good return, 50x107, cheap; quick action. Room 25, 127 Broadway.

West 26th.—Four-story tenement, $12,750; little. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Eighth Av., vicinity 116th, double flat, large store, $43,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

West 52d—Five-story, fourteen rooms, shafts, toilets, ranges. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Sacrifice.—80-ft. double flat, vicinity 111th, Lenox $38,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Plot Harlem—5th-Lenox, 125x100, $40,000, suitable terms. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Several factory buildings for sale; attractive prices. Chas. E. Durose, 155 West 14th St.

West 26th, wide five-story four-family tenement, $22,000. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

West 17th. — Five-story, 14-room tenement, $24,000. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

West 28th—Five-story tenement, toilets, stores, $19,000. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Beautiful 20-foot private house, 116 West 132d; sale or rent. Owner on premises.

West 28th.—Wide three-story private, estate, $14,000. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

East Side.

J. T. & J. A. FARLEY,
WINDSOR ARCADE,
are offering for sale two new
AMERICAN BASEMENT HOUSES
Nos. 30 & 32 East 52d St.

Inspection invited. Caretaker on premises. Descriptive pamphlets on application.

123d St., near Park Av., 2 minutes from elevated or Subway; two 5-story, steam-heated (from one plant) double flats; 15 large rooms and baths on floor; 35x107 each; open plumbing; porcelain tubs; hardwood trimming; rent $8,400 guaranteed; always rented; price for both houses, $79,500; mortgage $50,000; excellent investment; principals preferred. Herz, 410 West 18th.

BARGAINS.
LEXINGTON AV., 3-4 STORY
DOUBLE FLAT, 10 ROOMS,
BATHS, PLOT 75x95;
PRICE $60,000; TERMS TO SUIT.
ARTHUR G. MUHLKER.
1,511 3D AV., YORKVILLE BANK BLDG.

SPECULATORS and INVESTORS
wake up to opportunities never before offered. I have for sale corners and plots on Lexington Av., side streets between Madison and Third Avs., 23d to 42d St., at unprecedented bargain prices. Fishermen keep away. John Donnelly, 31st St. and Lexington.

A Handsome Three-story Dwelling!
west of Lexington Av., in 80s; butler's pantry, bath extension; estate property; reasonable price.

Duff & Conger, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

BUILDERS AND INVESTORS.
Fine Lexington Av. corner, vicinity of 126th St.; nearly four thousand square feet; price very reasonable; quick sale.
O'NEILL & CADENAS,
1 Madison Av.

BARGAIN.
$6,000.00 cash will buy 5-story triple flat, 14 rooms, all improvements; located in 100ds Sts., near Lexington Av. Apply 3-6 P. M., Room 30, 280 Grand St.

BELOW VALUE.
PLOT OF 8 LOTS ON VALENTINE AV.;
price $16,000; worth $22,000.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Cor. Westchester and Prospect Avs.

Attention! 79th St., Adjoining Madison Av.—Four-story and basement dwelling, for sale or rent; easy terms; choice location; bargain for immediate purchaser. Owner, 160 East 78th St.

Eighties.. Two five-story double, 20-foot wide, 14-room tenements, ranges and boilers; price $40,500; choice investment property. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

For Sale—A plot about 125x200, near Pelham Bay Park, magnificent location for an investment; (no dealers.) Seller, Box 821 Times, Times Square.

East 117th St.—5-story triple and baths; open shafts; price $29,500; mtg. $24,000; rent $3,100. E. Ehrenfeld, 132 Nassau St.

Paying 5-story triple flat, open plumbing, in good condition; rents low; no steam heat; cheap. Brodbeck, 245 East 123th St.

East 114th, desirable brownstone dwelling, $10,250, reasonable. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

East 53d—Five-story double tenement, toilets, ranges, $23,000. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

First Av., vicinity 67th, four-family tenement, $34,500; rent $3,700. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

East 93d—Five-story tenement, open shafts, $28,500. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

East 54th—Five-story, four-family tenement, $23,000. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Below 14th Street.

CLIENT WOULD EXCHANGE
$11,000 6% Second Mortgage
having three years to run, with installments $1,500 a year, on six-story east side business building; would entertain flats or tenements, property in Manhattan or Bronx.

Ernst-Cahn Realty Co.,
Realty Bldg., 149th St. and 3d Av.

CHOICE LOTS FOR SALE
Adjoining Vanderbilt Building
(Corner Beekman and Nassau Sts.)
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Elizabeth St., six-story, new law, 18 rooms, cold water, mortgage $66,000, price $80,000. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Washington Heights.

DYCKMAN TRACT.
Broadway corner, 9 lots; also Dyckman St. plot, 4 lots; asking $100,000; easy terms.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS,
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

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FOR SALE.

WESTCHESTER PARK
on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th St.; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light; water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Evenings.

$350 cash buys corner plot, in a restricted part of Larchmont, with all improvements, 30 minutes from 42d St.; balance easy terms; transportation allowed. Address OWNER, 859 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

Lots near White Plains Av. and 238d St. (not in Yonkers) $500 upward; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

Cottages, lots, in pretty, healthful Pleasantville, one hour from Grand Central. Gregoire, Pleasantville, N. Y.

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At Mount Vernon. — Fine 10-room modern house, ready March 1; steam heat, hardwood floors and trim; high ground; nice neighborhood; 7 minutes from station; $8,500. Anderson Realty Co., Wm. S. Anderson, Pres., Near New Haven Station.

AT MOUNT VERNON.
Attractive new house; $500 cash required. 8 rooms & bath; modern improvements; refined and convenient neighborhood; price $5,500. Anderson Realty Co., Wm. S. Anderson, Pres., Near New Haven Station.

AT MOUNT VERNON.
New corner house; $500 cash required; 8 rooms and bath; modern improvements; refined & convenient neighborhood; price $6,000. Anderson Realty Co., Wm. S. Anderson, Pres., Near New Haven Station.

New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE. Modern shingled cottage, 10 rooms and bath; high ground, restricted neighborhood; convenient to station, trolley, and school; $7,250. Modern 6-family apartment house; rents for $1,000; price $8,500. H. B. Downey, 20 North Av.

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Plot 100x150, block from Broadway, restricted residential neighborhood; $1,400. S. W. Hendrickson, White Plains.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

A. A. A. New Two Family Houses
Convenient to trolley and elevated.
Corner, high ground, 13 rooms, impts.. $8,500
Extra fine, 14 rooms, all improvements. 9,500
Hull Av., 13 rooms, easy terms..... 7,700
Near Mosholu Parkway, 15 rooms..... 8,500
PRIVATE HOUSES
from $6,500 to $28,000.
LOTS.
Many desirable plots convenient to elevated and railroad stations at reasonable prices.

E. J. KEHOE,
2,784 Webster Av., ft. of Bronx Park "L" Station

Trinity Av., Nr. 156th St.
$5,000 cash buys 40x100 new law triple flat, 17 rooms, three baths on each floor; all improvements; price, $46,000.

Also five-story cold water double flat, with stores, on 145th St., near Willis Av.; price $23,000.
Only $4,000 cash required.
Ernst-Cahn Realty Co.,
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BRONX LOT CHEAP.
East side Trinity Av., near 161st St., 25x100; price $5,500; mortgage $4,000, due three years; will sell on payment $500 cash, balance $100 month.
F. R. WOOD & CO.,
corner 80th St. and Broadway.

FINE CORNER ON MORRIS AVE.
BELOW MARKET VALUE.
Small amount of cash required.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
149th St., 3d Av.

Boston Road and 169th St., McKinley Sq., Finest Bronx Section.
New 5-story stone front, 20 family; lot 50x147; equity, $15,000. Investment, Box 320 Times.

For Sale—Ten of the finest three-story two-family houses ever built in the Bronx; Indiana limestone and brick fronts; private staircases; all hardwood trimmed. About completed. Call on premises, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts., or Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 571 Fifth Av., Manhattan.

A splendid investment! Prospect Av., 5-story new law double flat, 50 ft. front; 8 rooms and bath each flat; rents over $4,900 guaranteed; bank mortgage, $25,000 at 4½%; price $37,000; liberal terms. Ribeth, Room 206, McKinley Bldg., Boston Road, Cor. 169th St.

To Close Estate.—Building lots near Westchester Avenue for $525; easy terms; also two-family house for $4,300; only $1,300 required; call any day. George A. Devine, 174th St., Westchester Av., Westchester.

Less than cost of production; $39,000 buys 37-ft. new law flat, adjoining 161st St., 3d Av.; convenient to Subway; actually worth $44,000; will sell for same in the Spring. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Rare Chance.—5-story, 50-foot, new law, 20-family apartment; choicest location in the Bronx; all rented for $6,636; price, $60,000; mortgage, 4½ per cent. E. M. Phelps, 626 East 138th St., near L station.

$5,000 buys 4-story triple corner, near rapid transit; price $29,750.
L. Reiter, Cor. Westchester and Jackson Avs.

Two elegant new law buildings in best section of the Bronx; direct from builders; must sell quick on account of dissolution of partnership. Answer Builder, 20 2d Av.

Corner tenement, 14 rooms, five-story, offered by estate at $42,000; only $10,000 cash necessary. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$4,000 buys 5-story business property, 25x100, 2 stores; price, $22,000; rents $2,300; choice location. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., 135th.

Jerome Av., west side, 176th and 177th Sts., 75 x100. Submit cash offer to Wakefield Park Realty Co., owners, 314 Madison Av.

$4,750 cash buys 4-story double flat, 5 rooms, bath, 2 stores, 3d Av.; rent $2,010; price $20,250. Freed, 756 Elton Av.

For Sale.—A plot 175 ft. front by 195 ft. deep, on Hughes Av., near 180th St. M. Cohen, 734 Broadway.

Eight lots near Pelham Park, $450 each; easy terms. John Staudinger, 342 Hudson St.

$1,500 cash will buy store property on business street. Gerhards, 1,070 East 169th St.

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FOR SALE.

There is no use trying to describe our two-family houses. They are beyond description. You must see them to appreciate the beautiful layout. Every inch of room is accounted for and the material used is the best that can be purchased. Nothing ever built like them.
Eastern Parkway & Kingston Avenue, also Lincoln Road and Rogers Avenue.
Kingston Realty Company
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Write for Booklet.
RALPH LEININGER, Pres.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Postal Card Will Tell You How
350 PER CENT. PROFIT WILL BE REALIZED WITHIN THREE YEARS ON IMPROVED LOTS BOUGHT AT PRESENT ACREAGE PRICES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS AT
ELMHURST HEIGHTS
LESS THAN HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE, MANHATTAN. 5c. BY TROLLEY NOW. NO WAITING
The Ground Is High & Beautiful, the Price Is Low.
Nothing Nearer, Better, Choicer or Cheaper Ever Sold.
SEND POSTAL TO-DAY FOR VIEWS
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The present advantages and future possibilities of
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make it the most desirable high class addition in New York City to invest or secure a home; 16 minutes from 34th St.; 2 trolleys. Every dollar that is being spent by the Penn. R. R., L. I. R. R. and allied corporations will add to the values because it is right in the line of improvements.
Write or call for Map No. 6. Convince yourself.
PARIS & MACDOUGAL,
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THIRTY YEARS SELLING
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INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE.
OWNERS WISHING TO SELL CALL OR WRITE
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FOR SALE.

$4,800—Well-built detached house, 8 rooms and bath, steam heat, all impts.
$5,500—9-room house, all impts.; centrally located; lot 45x220; high ground.
$5,900—Modern house, 9 rooms and bath; hardwood floors and trim, steam heat; five minutes' walk to station.
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$9,000—On fine avenue, lot 75x240; modern 12-room house, hardwood floors; good stable and carriage house; must sell to close an estate.
Do not fail to write for particulars quickly, as arrangements for the year will soon be made. Address C. H. Nevius, opp. Grove st. Sta., East Orange, N. J.

Very desirable houses or building lots for sale by Romeyn & Demarest, Hackensack, N. J.

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Money for 1st Mortgages.
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FOR SALE.

LONG ISLAND.

125 Acres at Oyster Bay.
2½ miles south of Oyster Bay Station, ¼ mile from Syosset Station, great elevation, sweeping cross country views with a distant Sound view; would make one of the finest show places in this section. No. 54-61.

68 Acres at Oceanside,
Near railroad station, good elevation, 2,000 feet frontage on salt water, suitable for immediate subdivision. 54-28.

58 Acres at Baiting Hollow,
having shore frontage of 1,310 feet on Long Island Sound, bluff protected by fine growth of trees, magnificent Sound views, will be greatly benefited by railroad improvement.

58 Acres at Manhasset,
opposite estate of Payne Whitney, great elevation from which sweeping cross country views can be obtained; the most attractive building site in the vicinity. 54-54.

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having magnificent shore front on Long Island Sound, beautiful views of Sound and surrounding country, runs to within 300 feet of Rocky Point Station; the finest investment shore front suitable for either fine estate or subdivision. No. 441.

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Very fine modern house with all improvements, with detached bathing beach; very attractive summer home, at less than one-half value. No. 432.

200 Acres Shore Front.
27 miles out, with magnificent shore frontage on Long Island Sound, a large number of very beautiful building sites having fine views; one of the finest shore fronts remaining in the hands of original owners. No. 288.

Magnificent Home Sites
on the hills between Huntington and Northport.
Plots of 4 acres and up in restricted residence colony; 5 minutes' walk from Greenlawn Station.
Magnificent views of Huntington and Northport Harbors, Long Island Sound and the surrounding country for miles; elevation of 280 feet; the most attractive small home site or investment property on the Island at $1,250 and up per plot.
DEAN ALVORD
277 Broadway, New York City.

$400
IS NOW THE LOWEST PRICE OF ANY LOT IN
Bayside Park
Next Spring there will be an advance of 25 per cent. on the price of every lot that remains to be sold.
Land values are rising very rapidly along the North Shore of the Sound, and by next Spring we will not have many lots left at Bayside Park.
Several more houses
at $5,500 to $8,500. A payment of 10 per cent. of their cost secures ownership—the balance in small monthly installments. Various shore front privileges go with each house.
Get a FREE railroad ticket at our office and go out to see Bayside Park on any pleasant day. Remember, within three years from now electric trains will carry you from Herald Square to Bayside in about ten minutes.
NORTH SHORE REALTY CO.,
202 East 23d St., N. Y.

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LARGE AND SMALL TRACTS.
FLUSHING:
65 ACRES AT $1,500.
MINEOLA:
45 ACRES AT $1,300.
QUEENS:
20 ACRES AT $8,700.
11 ACRES AT $5,750.
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80-82 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
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for an investor or builder at
BAYSIDE, L. I.
24 lots in our hands for a quick turn. Price advances Feby. 1st.
Also a block of 39 lots.
TAYLOR-STORM REALTY CO.
Room 4, 11 East 42d St.
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Near Northport, L. I.
Choice of 7 farms, 30 to 180 acres, at $100 or less per acre.
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Several at $200 to $250 acre.
Very choice. All fine values.
Favor yourself and buy now.
State price and particulars mailed.
List various properties free.
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AT LOCUST VALLEY.
16-room house, 13 acres; garden, lawns, orchards, trout brook, magnificent shade trees, stable and carriage house; house cost more than present price of whole; $20,000. Box 2, Locust Valley, Long Island.

Thirty acres fine timber land, 55 miles from city, one mile from station, bordering on beautiful lake; $45.00 per acre; will take half mortgage. G. S. Mulekner, 320 5th Av.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

117-acre farm for sale cheap in Massachusetts. For particulars address Box 208 Warren, Mass.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED FOR CASH,
Plot west of Ninth Av., Twenty-third to Thirtieth Sts.
Also—
corner, 100x100, south of 59th St., Ninth, Tenth, or Eleventh Av.
FINNEY & MATHEWS,
TIMES BUILDING,
BROADWAY AT 42D STREET.
TELEPHONE 474 BRYANT.

Wanted to buy old factory or building suitable for warehouse; must be cheap; below 116th St., Manhattan. Stanley, Room 508 Times Building.

Owners, we will sell, rent, or manage your property; cash buyers waiting. Send particulars O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 43th St.

Wanted—Two or three adjoining flats or good-paying corner from owners, Manhattan or Bronx. Box 73 Times, Harlem.

Retired merchant wishes to invest $200,000 in New York old or new law tenements. A. Cohn, 115 West 86th St.

Want plot lots on Heights ripe for improvement; send diagram with cash price. Foehrenbach, 35 Nassau.

West side tenement, requiring $6,500 cash over first mortgage. Address Newmark, 852 Columbus Av.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Several good exchanges; will add cash; send us particulars of your property; principals only.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

A seven-story corner elevator apartment, all rented, showing large returns, in good section of Harlem, to exchange for good lots and some cash.
SWARTOUT & CO.,
1,822 Park Av., corner 125th St.

5 lots, Bathgate Av., near station; fine location; want income property. Goldstein, 320 Broadway.

Single flat, east side, $15,000 cash; want double flat or tenement. Goldstein, 320 Broadway.

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New 12-Story Office Building
Fireproof and steel construction.
Tiled halls and toilets on every floor.
Near centre of financial, real estate, insurance, law, drug and wholesale jewelry districts.
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To lease, on very inducing terms, a few fine offices and one entire Floor of about 4,000 square feet.
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Apply to J. A. MYERS, on premises, or your own real estate broker.

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WITH POWER IN THE
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DESIRABLE
LOFTS, STORE & BASEMENT
29 West 15th St.
POSSESSION FEB. 1st
APPLY ACME BUILDING CO.,
32 Union Square,
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

Offices to Rent.
Broadway, Corner 31st Street.
ONLY STRICTLY OFFICE BUILDING, WITH ELEVATOR, ON WEST SIDE;
LARGE CORNER SUITE FOR INSURANCE COMPANY.
JESSE C. BENNETT & CO., Agents,
on premises, 2,259 Broadway.

LOFTS TO RENT
in New Building,
in the new Business Centre,
120-122 West 31st STREET NEAR 6th Av.
Light lofts especially suitable for business or manufacturing purposes.
TUCKER, SPEYERS & CO.,
435 Fifth Av., (39th St.) Tel. 2750—38th.

LOFTS, OFFICES, STUDIOS
28, 30 & 32 West 22d Street
NEW BUILDING, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO. 28 West 22d St.
or your own broker.

FIVE CORNER LOFTS
50x100 EACH,
WASHINGTON & WATTS STS.
STEAM HEAT, ELECTRIC ELEVATOR.
Possession now or May 1st.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

MADISON AVENUE STORE.
Lester Studio Building, Madison Av., 56th-57th Sts.
This store is very desirably situated for any first-class business not already represented in the block.
WM. C. & A. EDW. LESTER,
Van Dyck Studio Building, 8th Av. and 56th St.

Business Property To Lease
137 & 139 EAST 25TH ST.,
running through to 26th St.; large carrying capacity; two elevators; 5,800 square feet each floor; will lease entire building or rent by floors. For full particulars apply to John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Large Store and Lofts For Rent.
FISH BUILDING,
4th Av. and 12th St.; absolutely fireproof; best light, ample elevator service; all modern conveniences; suitable for light manufacturing purposes; ready for occupancy on or before May 1.
William M. Benjamin, 17 William St.

LOFTS TO RENT
in NEW BUILDING,
35-37 West 31st St.
Bet. B'way & Fifth Av.
All modern improvements, 11th floor, with skylight; immediate possession.
TUCKER, SPEYERS & CO.,
435 Fifth Av., (39th St.) Tel. 2750—38th.

Store, Basement & 1st Loft
114, 116, 118 W. 17th St. | to let in new building, 75x92.
All improvements.
H. J. SACHS & CO.
28 West 22d St.

36 and 38 Whitehall St.
LARGE, LIGHT OFFICES.
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. ELEVATOR.
$25 per month.

TO LEASE FOR TERM OF YEARS,
8TH AV. CORNER, 50x100,
BET. 34TH ST. AND 42D ST.
HARRY W. HOPTON, 150 BROADWAY.

Opposite Gansevoort, Washington Markets,
Large and small stores. Janitor, 809 Washinton.

116th, 20 East.—Best store; suitable any business; just newly decorated; steam heat, &c. Janitress.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light, elevator; $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Fourth floor front office to let in handsomest building in city. 4,024 Metropolitan Building.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance, $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Small light loft, power, heat, elevator, excellent light; rent low. Schelna, 115 East 13th.

To Let—Office in Leslie Building, 143 W. 125th; fine business location. Apply janitor.

Bronx.

Handsome stores for rent, opposite Melrose Station, 162d St. and Park Av.; excellent location. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

For rent,
224 West 139th Street,
3-story and basement private dwelling. 10 rooms and bath, handsomely decorated. Rent reasonable.
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th St.

Brooklyn.

Seven-room house, Parkville, overlooking Ocean Parkway; improvements; excellent neighborhood; 917 East 5th St., Brooklyn; $30.00.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
FURNISHED.

Unfurnished and furnished houses for rent; desirable locations; long lease. Durose, 155 West 14th.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.

Wanted—A 2 or 3-Story House.
Between 100th and 125th Sts., between 3d Av. and Broadway. Possession May 1st.
FRANK E. SMITH,
23 East 26th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

ARTHUR HALL,
N. E. Cor. 90th St. & Madison Av.
A NEWLY CONSTRUCTED MODERN FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT HOUSE IN THE VERY CHOICEST RESIDENTIAL PART OF THE CITY.
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
We cannot convey, in type, the grandeur, taste, spaciousness, and conveniences of the apartments. A personal visit and inspection only can supply that.
Apartments consist of 8 and 9 rooms and 2 baths.
SOMETHING DECIDEDLY NEW & NOVEL. A BALLROOM FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF GUESTS.
Rents, $1,200 to $1,800.
Supt. on Premises. Tel. 1752—79.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, Owner.

THE VAN CORTLANDT,
No. 73 East 96th St.
A beautiful new, modern apartment building, containing suites of seven, eight, and nine rooms and two baths; rooms unusually large and all absolutely light; elevator, mail chute, telephones, uniformed hall attendants; rents $1,000 to $1,600. Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or to
Duff & Conger, Madison Avenue, Corner 86th Street.

67 EAST 93D ST.,
Near Madison Av.
Elegant apartments, 7 large, light rooms and tiled bathroom; all improvements, including parquet floor and electricity, in a beautiful house, arranged for 3 tenants.

1—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

116th, 18 East.—Four choice rooms; tiled bath, steam heat, hot water, &c. See janitress.

116th St., 20 East—Four choice rooms, steam heat, bath, hot water, handy. See janitress.

Desirable Flats—55 East 11th, 5 rooms, bath, $25 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Five rooms and bath, hot-water supply, for small family. 696 East 147th St.

West Side.

1,418 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Opera House,
8-ROOM APARTMENTS.
New plumbing, elevator, electric light; decorations to suit.
McVickar, Gaillard Realty Co.,
489 5th Av., below 42d St. Phone 4000—38th.

252 AND 254 WEST 84TH ST.,
Private house block.
Between West End Av. and Broadway.
Six rooms and bath.....$33 to $38
Jesse C. Bennett & Co., 2,259 Broadway.

Bachelor Apartments,
111 West 43d St.
Single room and bath.....$25
Two rooms and bath.....$50
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

LA VENICE, Apartment House,
263 & 265 West 137th St.
Six rooms and bath, $45; all modern improvements; elevator; private street.
John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

141st St., 221, West of 7th Av., The Manitou. —High-class elevator apartment, four and six rooms, baths; electricity, telephone; all-night service, &c.; $32.50 to $45. Superintendent.

For Rent—On Broadway, between 93d and 94th Sts.; six rooms and bath; low rent; all light rooms. Apply to janitor, 250 West 94th St.

143d, 257 West.—Five, six rooms, improvements, $27.00, $32.00. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

152d St., 522 West.—New apartments, 4, 5, 6 rooms; improvements; $20. $35. Janitor.

Modern five-room apartments to let. 484 St. Nicholas Av., corner 134th St.

254-256 West 112th—Four, five rooms, $28-$32. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Bronx.

Handsome apartments; six rooms and bath; all improvements; two-family dwelling; 565 East 162d St.; rent $35. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 Fifth Av.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

BARSTOW
17-19 EAST 27TH STREET.
One or two sunny apartments left; perfect bathing facilities and all modern appliances which make for comfort. We try to make the lot of the transients the envy of home folks by placing every convenience at their disposal and making them comfortable.

A—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WING, CHARLES T.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent.—To Charles Tudor Wing, Lillian Wing Spear, Alice Wing Nicoll, Alice Wing Nicoll, as administratrix, with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits of Mary L. Wing, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES T. WING, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 27th day of February, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as testamentary trustee under the last will and testament of Charles T. Wing, deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County at the County of New York, the 3d day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.
ABNER C. THOMAS, Surrogate.
TURNER, ROLSTON, & HORAN, Attorneys for Accountant, 23 William St., New York, N. Y.

HOLLAND - AMERICA LINE
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via Boulogne
Sailings Wednesdays as per sailing list.
Rotterdam..Jn.31, 10 AM|Ryndam..Feb.28, 8:30 AM
Noordam..Feb. 7, 2 PM|Rotterdam..Mar. 7, 10 AM
Staten'm..Feb.21, 10 AM|Noordam..Mar.14, 7 AM
New twin-screw steamer **New Amsterdam**
17,250 registered tons, 30,400 tons displacement.
From N. Y. Apr. 25, May 30, July 4.
Apply for special pamphlet.
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
Glasgow via Londonderry
Astoria...Feb. 3, noon|Ethiopia..Feb. 17, noon
Columbia..Feb.10, 10 AM|Furnessia..Feb. 24, noon
Cabin $60, 2d Cabin $35. 3d Class $27.50 and up, according to accommodation and steamship.
For terms and information apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line,
Sailing from Pier 64, North River, ft. of 24th St., for Naples and Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

WEST INDIES.
The Quebec Steamship Co.'s Mail Steamer "Pretoria" leaves New York, February 17, 1906, for a
SPECIAL YACHTING CRUISE
30 DAYS $150 AND UP.
Particulars from
Arthur Ahern, Sec'y. A. E. Outerbridge & Co., Quebec, Canada. 39 Broadway, N. Y.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,185 B'way, 649 Madison Av., New York.

THE R. M. S. P. CO.
Cruises West Indies,
Jamaica, Colon, Porto Colombia, Windward and Leeward Islands, Cherbourg and Southampton.
LA PLATA.....Feb. 3|ORINOCO.....Mar. 3
MAGDALENA..Feb. 22|TAGUS.....March 17
Large transatlantic steamships, with magnificent passenger accommodations.
The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
Pier 50, North River.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 22 State St., N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. Walker, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

Clark's Tours to Japan $700.
In Japan for the famous "cherry blossom season." Finest Promenade Deck rooms. Exceptional advantages. F. C. Clark, 26 B'way, New York.

"America's Greatest Railroad."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE OF AMERICA.
MAIN STEM OF THE
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES
Operating more than twelve thousand miles of railway east of Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

This is the Direct Line from New York & Boston to Niagara Falls and to the West, the Northwest and the Southwest by way of the great cataract and Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.
Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 3:30, 3:40, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours, via New York Central and Lake Shore.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:29 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND & TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK EXP.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:20 A. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415 and 1216 Broadway; 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations, New York; 463 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
To be sure of the best accommodations on any of our through trains it is wise to secure them several days in advance.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central

"I'M THE SCAPEGOAT," SAYS CAPT. VAN SCHAICK

Slocum's Commander Out on Bail, Pending an Appeal.

BURNETT DEFENDS SENTENCE

District Attorney Says Mercy to the Captain of the Burned Steamboat Would Have Been Injustice.

Capt. William H. Van Schaick, who was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment as a result of the Gen. Slocum disaster, was bailed out yesterday afternoon. The $10,000 required was put up in cash by Charles H. Ehrenstron.

The aged Captain looked haggard and worn when he appeared at the Federal Building. He had spent a sleepless night in the Tombs, he said.

"I'm a victim of circumstances," he declared. "I don't hold the owners of the Gen. Slocum to blame—they always treated me well—but the United States Government made me the scapegoat.

"It's a desperate thing for a man with as good a record as mine to face a sentence like this. But I'm going to appeal, and I believe I'll win out next time. They convicted me because I didn't have a fire drill. Do you know that most of my crew had been on the boat only nine days, and many of them only five. In the little time I had I did as well with them as I could. But a well-drilled crew could not have stopped that fire."

United States District Attorney Burnett expressed his views as follows:

"Capt. Van Schaick was convicted because it was shown that he disobeyed the law. He admitted that the company gave him what equipment he asked for. He failed to have fire drills. One set of hose was bought in 1891 and never tested, and it went to pieces when the water was turned on.

"Injustice has been done to Judge Thomas in these criticisms. He is one of the most conscientious men on the bench. Mercy to Capt. Van Schaick would have been injustice to the public. When persons enter a train or steamboat they are at the mercy of the men in charge.

"Criminals are punished for the purpose of teaching others not to err. If Capt. Van Schaick had gotten only a year or two what good would it have done? But his sentence of ten years will make every man held accountable do his full duty.

"Lundberg, the Government inspector, had been in service only four months when the disaster occurred. It was the custom to send a man of experience around with the new appointees, but none went with Lundberg. The inspection made was according to practice and custom; he tested the apparatus the way it had always been tested before. It was quite natural that the jury should disagree in the case. Three juries decided that Lundberg should not be punished."

LOST ARTICLES

Found by advertising in The New York Times,

The best and cheapest medium for Lost and Found advertising. 10 cents a line.

The New York Times receives Lost and Found advertisements by telephone. Bill sent next day.

Telephone 1000 Bryant

LOST ARTICLES

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—$100 reward, no questions asked, for the return of a diamond stud, missed on a Nostrand Av. car at Nostrand Av. and Halsey St. Saturday afternoon. Apply Adolph Alexander, 12 John St., New York.

LOST—Reward for return of card case, containing cards, memoranda, and money, lost Sunday, about 9 A. M., between 135th St. and Lenox Av. and West 130th St. ferry. C. W. Cameron, 500 Park Av.

LOST—Friday afternoon, Jan. 26, at Broadway Theatre, at Actors' Home benefit, a small gold and crystal smelling bottle, with diamond fleur-de-lis on top. A very generous reward will be paid for return of same to 14 East 60th St.

LOST—$50 reward for watch, bracelet, bright gold chain, lost Jan. 27, while driving from 5th Av. and 58th St. to East 71st St., thence to 57th St. via 7th Av. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

LOST—Friday night, probably at Metropolitan Opera, round gold brooch, with blue enamel and small diamonds. Liberal reward if returned to Apartment 65, 320 Central Park West.

LOST—$15 reward, no questions asked, paid for grayish black overcoat (silk lined) taken from 168 West 47th St., if returned to Salomon, 65 West 45th St.

LOST—Sunday, Jan. 28, sable muff, with five tails; left in the train from Pelham Bay 5:13. Reward if left at Hotel Oxford, 55th St. and Park Av.

LOST—$10 reward for return gold locket, heart shaped, small diamond centre, engraved E. A. D., lost Friday. Durham, 39 West 94th.

LOST—Black silk bag, Wednesday, 5 or 6 P. M., between 44th and 27th, Madison car. Return to 131 Lexington Av.

LOST—On night of 17th, silver cigarette case, initials "J. O'N." Reward, Room 4,014 Met. Life Building.

LOST—Bank book No. 9,413, Washington Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST—Locket, chain, child's picture, heart shape, 5 diamonds; reward. Frender, 14 Allen St.

LOST—Bank book No. 176,359, Harlem Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST—Bank book No. 20,219, American Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST—Gold Phi Beta Kappa key, bearing name Grant Knauff; reward. 175 9th Av.

LOST—At the dinner of the Society of the Genesee, at the Waldorf-Astoria, Saturday evening, a silver matchbox; finder will be rewarded. Address E. M., Box 312 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Sunday, Jan. 21, on 4th Av. car, entered at 38th St., or in 47th St., between 4th and 6th Avs., circular brooch, size of a nickel, of 13 diamonds. If returned to 70 Park Av. $40 reward.

LOST—Diamond screw earring, night of Jan. 24, at Hippodrome or going from Rochelle Restaurant, 75th St. and Columbus Av., to 143 West 72d St.; satisfactory reward at 142 West 72d St.

LOST—Monday evening, a gold locket and chain, marked "B. F. G.," with two photographs inside. A suitable reward will be paid by Wakeman, 3 West 87th St.

LOST—On Wednesday afternoon, antique enamelled pendant, "St. George and Dragon," 48th St., between Madison and 6th Avs.; reward. 743 Madison Av.

LOST—A suitable reward for diamond screw earring lost in 125th St. or on Amsterdam Av. car, between 125th St. and 159th St. Janitor, 521 West 159th St.

LOST—$10 reward for return gold locket, heart shaped, small diamond centre, engraved E. A. D., lost Friday. Durham, 39 West 94th.

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LOST—A suitable reward for diamond screw earring lost in 125th St. or on Amsterdam Av. car, between 125th St. and 159th St. Janitor, 521 West 159th St.

LOST—In parlor of Grand Union Hotel, about 10:45 A. M. Thursday, mink collar, with gold chain. Finder will be suitably rewarded at 34 East 53d St.

LOST—Bank Book No. 55, Hamilton Bank of New York City, special deposit department. Payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Thursday night, Jan. 25, lady's diamond screw stud pin, with small pearl. Liberal reward on return 6 East 69th St.

LOST—Chain bracelet, with turquoises, between 70th and 72d St.; reward. 66 West 55th St.

LOST—Fox terrier; white, black ears and eyes; liberal reward. 300 West 106th St.

LINED UP FOR LOCAL OPTION.

500 Ministers Meet and Begin Fight—Speakers Aggressive.

The leaders of the Anti-Saloon League spoke aggressively at a meeting held yesterday in the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street, which 500 ministers of all denominations attended. They were supplied with charts showing the Assembly and Senatorial districts of the city and instructed how they might bring to bear upon the members of the Legislature pressure in favor of the Wainwright-Tully Local Option bill.

The meeting was the outcome of the Inter-Church Federation Conference, held at Carnegie Hall in November, at which it was decided that all denominations should unite in work for social reforms. All the organized ministerial associations of the city had adjourned their regular Monday meetings to be present.

William H. Anderson, the recently appointed Associate Superintendent of the league in this State, said the prospects for the progress of the crusade in the northern part of the State were much more hopeful than in Illinois, whence he had come.

Thomas H. Reed said the Wainwright-Tully bill asked merely for the different districts of the great cities the same freedom of local option enjoyed by the country townships, and explained the methods pursued to bring pressure on the Legislature in favor of the bill at the last session.

"We wrote to the ministers of their districts and obtained from them lists of the electors in their congregations," he said. "Then we induced them to write to their representatives and to get others to write. It had its effect. Assemblyman Rogers had opposed the bill, but when it came to the division he was forced to announce that, in deference to the strongly expressed opinion of his constituents, he must ask to be excused from voting. To another member we arranged to have telegrams begin to pour in on the day of the vote one hour before he arose and continue at ten-minute intervals all day. Senator Raines received from our people 10,000 letters last year; he said he did not care, but this year he has consented to a conference."

Canon John P. Peters, rector of St. Michael's Church, spoke of the work of the Committee of Fourteen in fighting the Raines law hotels. He said:

"More than half the hotels in Manhattan are plague spots. The Ambler bill is now before the courts, and we are trying to pass the bill we proposed before. It directs the Building Department to inspect the hotels to see that they comply with the conditions of the Raines law. In this the Brewers' Association is working with us. In Buffalo the brewers wiped out 149 hotels as lacking respectability, and they are going over the list in this city now."

The Rev. Purley A. Baker of Ohio, the National Superintendent of the league, outlined the methods to be followed as agitation and education, legislation, and the enforcement of the law.

"We must make it as safe in public life to do right as to do wrong," he said. "In Ohio we found the Legislature was squeezed between the political machine and the saloon machine, and in just about thirty days the legislators were just like common pulp. But by and by the great ground swell of the public conscience was speaking in the ballot box, and we could point to seventy-six political graves. Politicians never forget those graves.

"One hundred thousand Republicans signed the resolution against the nomination of Gov. Herrick and we wiped his majority out to 3,000 below zero. He ran 90,000 behind his ticket. The churches had acted as a pair of shears to clip off the first name on the Republican ticket."

On the motion of the Rev. Dr. MacArthur resolutions were passed supporting the Wainwright-Tully bill and requesting ministers of all denominations to devote Sunday, March 2, to sermons in favor of local option.

GRAMERCY PARK 'VALUELESS.'

Could Not Be Sold, Under Its Restrictions, Declares Justice Dowling.

John Hone, Stuyvesant Fish, James Henry Lane, James W. Pinchot, and Henry W. Poor, Trustees of Gramercy Park, recently obtained from the Supreme Court a writ of certiorari directing the review of the assessments levied on the Gramercy Park property. Yesterday the Tax Commissioners applied to Justice Dowling for an order to quash this writ of certiorari.

The Gramercy Park Trustees objected to an assessment of $500,000 placed on the property in 1903, and to an assessment of a similar amount for 1904, and to last year's assessment of $750,000. When Samuel B. Ruggles decided in 1831 to devote the property to the formation of a private park or square, he and his wife conveyed the property to a board of five Trustees. The understanding was that the park was to be for the use and benefit of the owners of residents on sixty lots of land surrounding what is now Gramercy Park.

"The property known as Gramercy Park, subject to the restrictions and easements, has no value," declared Justice Dowling in ruling against the Commissioners, "and could not have been sold under ordinary circumstances on the second Monday in January of this year, nor at any other time since Dec. 17, 1831, (the date of the Ruggles transfer,) for any price whatsoever. It seems to me that the relators are clearly the persons aggrieved, within the meaning of the law, and have the legal right to commence these proceedings."

METZ ON NEW SUBWAYS.

Controller Would Give Contracts to Belmont Syndicate.

Controller Metz made his first declaration yesterday on the Subway situation since he took office.

"We ought to have more Subways," he said. "Subways are easy enough to plan and construct in newspaper headlines, but the real Subways that can carry passengers need money and brains to build—real money and real brains and lots of both. A lot of syndicates have been formed—in the newspapers, but only stage money so far has been shown.

"It would be a fine thing if we could have every Subway that has been planned, but I am afraid many of them will never be built. Mr. Belmont has told me that he is ready to bid on the plans adopted by the Rapid Transit Commission, and that his company will build with its own money. This merger of the traction interests may be a bad thing for the city an dthe citizens, but we want Subways, and unless some substantial syndicate with real money comes to the front I am in favor of giving the contracts and franchises to the people who can make good on their promises.

"The city can't build and operate its own Subways, at least not yet, because we haven't the money, and there is no way open just now to get it."

THREE KILLED IN COLLISION.

Express Car with Large Sum of Money Burned in Illinois.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 29.—In a head-on collision between a passenger train and a freight train near Edelstein, on the Santa Fé Road, to-day, three train hands were killed and another was fatally injured.

The express car, with all its contents [illegible] was burned. It is said [illegible] sum of money.

Food is more healthful Risen with Royal Baking Powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE MOVING PLATFORM PLAN

Commissioner Gets Proposal with Subway Extensions.

TO CARRY 60,000 AN HOUR

Five-Cent Fare Would Include Transfer in Manhattan or Brooklyn, According to the Plan.

A proposal to equip the Williamsburg Bridge with a moving-platform railway was laid before Bridge Commissioner Stevenson yesterday by Max E. Schmidt, Chief Engineer and General Manager of the Continuous Transit Securities Company.

By the plan the moving-platform railway would not only cross the bridge, but the system would be extended to subways to reach from the Brooklyn Plaza to the Bushwick Avenue station of the Long Island Railroad, and, on the Manhattan side, across town to the Desbrosses Street Ferry. This would do away with the present bridge terminals.

But for the fact that it would necessitate the closing of the Brooklyn Bridge, which cannot now be done, the proposal would have been made for that structure. It may be put forward when the Williamsburg and Manhattan Bridges are both in operation and one of the tunnel routes is completed.

To Operate Three Platforms.

On the bridge proper the plan is to operate three distinct movable platforms. These will run constantly, and passengers can step aboard without inconvenience. The platforms will handle a crowd as fast as it collects, for each passenger is whisked away as soon as he steps on it.

The platforms run side by side, the first at three miles an hour, the next at six, and the third at nine miles an hour. A passenger could step from the first to the second and then on to the third, and on the last there would be seats.

If the company gets its platforms on the bridge it will then ask the Rapid Transit Commissioners for leave to extend its system. It is proposed, if the whole plan of thus connecting the borough goes through, to make traffic arrangements for one 5-cent fare with surface or subway lines in Manhattan and Brooklyn. The fare for carrying passengers across the bridge proper is to be fixed at two tickets for 5 cents, or 3 cents for a single fare.

The company asserts, however, that if it gets its subway rights it will carry a passenger from the Bushwick station to the Manhattan terminus for 3 cents.

Space for roadway, passenger stations, sub-structure, and tracks are to be granted by the city by the terms of the proposed contract. The franchise is to run for twenty-five years, with a privilege of renewal. In case the company gets a contract for the construction or a lease for the operation of the proposed extensions in the subways, then the contract for the bridge railway shall terminate at the same time.

Compensation to be Agreed On.

A fair compensation, to be agreed on, is to be paid to the city for the privileges, and at the expiration of the franchise the city shall have the right to acquire the property.

"We respectfully submit," says the proposal, "that by means of the proposed equipment with a moving platform railway, the capacity of the bridge will be increased by at least 60,000 seated passengers per hour. Moreover, if the route is extended, as herein suggested, a large number of people of both boroughs will be able to reach their destinations by expending only 3 cents for fares, while those transferring to other lines of travel would pay not exceeding 8 cents—with the probability of having this reduced to 5 cents by a traffic arrangement with existing lines of transportation.

Following are the streets under which it is proposed the route shall run:

In Manhattan: From the Bridge Plaza west on Delancey Street to Ludlow, south on Ludlow to Grand, west on Grand to Varick, crossing Canal Street to Hudson and Desbrosses, on Desbrosses to Greenwich, on Greenwich to Watts, and back to Canal.

In Brooklyn: From the Bridge Plaza east on South Fifth Street to Union Avenue, thence east on Montrose Street to a connection with the Bushwick station of the Long Island Railroad.

Bridge Commissioner Stevenson promised to take the matter up at once with his newly appointed Chief Engineer, C. M. Ingersoll. Mr. Schmidt said that while the moving railway was running in Chicago there was not an accident on it, and that 186,000 passengers were carried in one day under favorable conditions.

HOW THEY BUILD GAS PLANTS.

Charging It Up to Manufacturing Cost Seems to be One Way.

The State Gas Commission took up the New Amsterdam Gas Company again yesterday. General Manager Doane was on the stand all the morning. His testimony concerned the abandonment of the old Equitable Company's plant in Manhattan and its replacement by building additions to the New York and East River plant at Ravenswood. The New Amsterdam was formed by a consolidation of the Equitable and the New York and East River.

Since 1898, when the consolidation was effected, 10 cents per thousand feet has been put aside for depreciation, the fund thus procured to cover the cost of replacing the Manhattan plant, adding to the one at Ravenswood. Yesterday the efforts of the complainants' attorney, William A. De Ford, were directed toward proving that the company was practically building a new plant out of earnings and charging it to the yearly cost of gas.

There was no afternoon session of the commission. The hearing will be resumed this morning.

To Hold Tuberculosis Exhibition.

A tuberculosis exhibition, at which several well-known physicians will deliver addresses, is to be held at the Union Settlement, 235 East 104th Street, from Jan. 30 to Feb. 13. The exhibition will be under the auspices of the Charity Organization Society. There will be shown, by means of photographs, models of tenement house rooms, tents, shacks, and tenement houses, and the manner in which [illegible] may be prevented and cured. [illegible] Tenement House Committee will open the exhibition [illegible] plained.

Mild winters breed no mild measures.

Every Winter sack overcoat in our stock goes into a sale to-day.

Every sack overcoat, plain or belted, medium or full length, in any man's or youth's size.

The coat you choose may have been more than twice the sale price, or it may have been reduced only 20 or 25%.

Either way it will be a bargain.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

Here's the line-up.

Men's winter overcoats.

530 that were $25 to $50. $20.

1450 that were $16 to $22. $12.50.

Young men's winter overcoats; sizes 32, 33, 34, 35 chest.

250 that were $25 to $30. $15.

300 that were $14 to $22. $10.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
opposite	near	opposite
City Hall.	Union Square.	Greeley Square.

Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter

Stocks of the well known tailors Tredwell, Schneider & Thomas and J. H. Miller & Co. The balance of these fine imported materials are on sale second floor. We quote their prices from the original tickets and ours.

Overcoats. Their price $60 to $90. Our price to measure, $25.
Suits. " " $60 to $80. " " " " $20.
Fancy Silk Vests. " " $18 to $25. " " " " $5.
Trousers. " " $14 to $20. " " " " $5.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & Ninth Street.

ST. PATRICK'S SONS IN FREAK PHOTOGRAPH

Head of the Absent Mr. Crimmins Appears on Detective's Body.

MAGIC USED ON GOFF, TOO

Heads of Roosevelt's Body Guards All Cut Out and Those of Prominent Men Inserted.

If some half a dozen Headquarters detectives and Secret Service men ever set eyes on the "Book of Proceedings" of the last annual banquet of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, they will be a most surprised lot of men. The book contains an alleged reproduction of a group photographed of those who attended the dinner. The detectives and Secret men were there as a guard to President Roosevelt, who was the guest of honor. They are sure that a photograph was taken and that they were in it; for did they not group themselves around the Chief Executive and throw out their chests according to custom and tradition?

But not one of the President's guards is in the picture in the book. Instead, the President is represented as being surrounded by a group of more or less venerable and very distinguished gentlemen, some of whom did not even honor the Friendly Sons with their presence at the banquet.

John D. Crimmins was one of those who did not attend the gathering, but in the book he stands at the President's right, a short athletic figure. Mr. Crimmins, in real life, is something over 6 feet in height and is spare. The body and legs in the picture are really those of Detective Sergeant Day, whose face also appears in the original picture, with that of a youth of twenty or thereabouts looking over his shoulder. In the book picture the austere countenance of Recorder John W. Goff is seen just behind Mr. Crimmins's head on Detective Day's body.

In the original photograph two men occupy elevated positions in the background. In the souvenir picture one of them has been made to disappear, while five others have sprung up in his place, one of them presenting the rubicund countenance of John F. Carroll. Venerable beards have taken the place, as if by magic, in three or four instances, of the youthful and clean-shaven chins of the President's guards. In fact, detectives have been quite obliterated by the clever ruse of the photographer.

The detectives will doubtless rub their eyes in amazement when they see the effect, and wonder if, like Rip Van Winkle, they really put in twenty years in slumber while the banquet progressed to its photographic conclusion. Mr. Crimmins and some others will probably rub their eyes, too.

Forty faces and figures are represented in the original, while forty-seven appear in the souvenir photograph.

Just why the tricks of the photographer were employed to put distinguished men in the picture who were not there and [illegible] the detectives and [illegible] plained.

CRAMPS WORK FOR HOSPITALS

Abolition of Express Franks Hampers Hospital Book Society.

Because of the withdrawal of express franks the Hospital Book and Newspaper Society, a branch of the State Charities Aid Association, is in trouble. Its work is the distribution of reading matter among hospitals, asylums, and other such institutions. Heretofore the society has been able to send books and magazines to different parts of the country without cost. Now the regular express charges have to be paid.

Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt is President of the society. She says that this added expense has seriously crippled its work, and that more money is needed. The annual report of the society has just been issued. During the year ended Sept. 30, 1905, the total amount of reading matter distributed was as follows:

Books	5,125
Magazines	34,015
Weekly and illustrated papers	50,940

"The greatest want seems to be in the Southern States," says the report. "Letters come from schools, missions, and individuals in the South, all describing their need of reading matter and the difficulty of getting it. Many of the appeals come from places to which the cost of transportation prevents the sending of matter more than once a year."

The reading matter sent out is collected from the boxes which citizens of New York see in the streets and the halls of buildings. Any donation, however small, is thankfully received by the society. The annual income is only about $1,500.

New York City comes in for first attention in the distribution, then New York State, and last the country at large.

SENATOR TO ROCKEFELLER.

Thought Standard Oil Man Was Education's Board's President.

Secretary Palmer of the Board of Education last week received a letter addressed to "Chairman Rockefeller, Board of Education, New York City." The envelope bore the mark "United States Senate." Mr. Palmer turned it over to President Tifft, who declared it was not intended for him. Then Mr. Palmer sent it to Mr. Rockefeller at Tarrytown, N. Y. Saturday he received a reply from Mr. Rockefeller's secretary, which said that the letter was from a United States Senator, and was for Mr. Rockefeller. Mr. Palmer refused to give out the name of the Senator, who thought that Mr. Rockefeller was the Chairman of the Board of Education.

Several weeks ago President Tifft received a letter from a Frenchman in Paris, which contained a letter addressed to Monsieur Rockefeller, Roi du Petrole, (King of Petroleum.)

Piece of Steak Choked Him to Death.

While dining with his friend, Frederick Hynes, at 335 East Fifth Street, yesterday, George Fisher, 44 years old, of 44 East Fourth Street, a bronze finisher, got a piece of steak stuck in his windpipe and choked to death before an ambulance surgeon could arrive.

Hopper's Successor Begins Work.

Edward S. Murphy, the new Building Superintendent for Manhattan, assumed charge of his department yesterday morning. The retiring Superintendent, Mr. Hopper introduced him to the subordi[illegible] Superintendent Murphy

Tuesday, January 30th.

THIS Trousers sale of ours is not only attracting the men in other professions and trades, but men from the big tailor shops, Custom tailors, salesmen in clothing stores, yes, even clothiers from out of town.

These are the facts that speak louder than words—they prove

WHAT THE VALUES ARE in our "Trousers cut from ends" at $2.55.

BROADWAY—CORNER—CHAMBERS

VINCENT says:

Curtailed Prices on Suits and Overcoats.

This is an old reason, but a good one—I do not want to carry over Winter clothes. So these prices prevail:

Formerly $40.00 Suits and Overcoats	$32.00
Formerly $35.00 Suits and Overcoats	28.00
Formerly $30.00 Suits and Overcoats	24.00
Formerly $28.00 Suits and Overcoats	22.40
Formerly $25.00 Suits and Overcoats	20.00
Formerly $20.00 Suits and Overcoats	16.00
Formerly $18.00 Suits and Overcoats	14.40
Formerly $15.00 Suits and Overcoats	12.00

Broadway 22d Street — Sixth Avenue 12th Street

SIXTH AVE. STORE OPEN UNTIL 10 P. M. SATURDAY.

TRADE E&W MARK

Look for the St. Cloud Shirt February first.

EARL & WILSON.

If You Can't Sleep

perhaps your brain is too active, or overworked, or may be your food does not assimilate as it should. The gentle, healthful and refreshing stimulation of the digestive organs and the restoration of normal appetite which follow the daily use of

BASS' ALE

gently relieve the brain-strain and induce natural slumber. On draught everywhere. Special firkins (10 gals.) for the home table from Bass & Co., 72 Warren St., New York.

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

BASS' BARLEY WINE

at high-class druggists.

ROBT. BEATTY CO., 58 Varick St., N. Y.

CROSS Examining Optician (Optometrist,) Fee $1

20 East 23d Street

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. BARRIE'S PETER PAN

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. ETHEL BARRYMORE in J. M. Barrie's play, ALICE-SIT-BY-THE-FIRE. Also PANTALOON, with Lionel Barrymore. To-day, 2:15, Famous Russian Players, in "TSAR FEODOR," by Tolstoi.

Knickerbocker B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only, 2:15. FRITZI SCHEFF in MLLE MODISTE.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Geo. V. Hobart's Musical Satiretta, COMING thro' the RYE

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. ROBERT LORAINE Bernard Shaw's Man and Superman.

SAVOY THEATRE, B'way & 34th St. Ev. 8:15. Matinees Thurs. and Saturday, 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS. JAMES K. HACKETT and MARY MANNERING in "THE WALLS OF JERICHO." Feb. 12—MR. HOPKINSON.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:15. THE LION AND THE MOUSE A play in 4 acts. Seats to April 1 now ready.

DALY'S THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. ELLIS JEFFREYS & her company, inc. Frank Worthing & Guy Standing in Alfred Sutro's Comedy Success, "As bright as gold and as sweet as roses. The success of the play and the performance is decisive and unequivocal."—William Winter, in The Tribune. THE FASCINATING MR. VANDERVELDT

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42 St. West of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER Present FAY TEMPLETON in Geo. M. Cohan's 45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY. Xtra Mts. Lincoln's & Wash'ton's Birthdays.

BROADWAY Thea. B'way & 41 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. WED. & Sat., 2:15. Wed'y Mat. at pop. prices—50-75-$1-$1.50. ELSIE JANIS IN THE VANDERBILT CUP with Barney Oldfield's automobile race effect

LIBERTY THEATRE, 42 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat., 2:15. GEORGE H. BRENNAN presents THE CLANSMAN by THOMAS DIXON, Jr.

NEW YORK Theatre, B'way & 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Prices 25, 50, 75c. & $1. Pop. Mat. Wed. 25, 50, 75c. Reg. Mat. Sat. THE ROGERS BROS. IN IRELAND John J. McNally's Latest Mirth Provoker.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. Last Week of Mrs. Leslie Carter as "Zaza." DAVID BELASCO presents Mrs. LESLIE CARTER in Mr. Belasco's version of "ZAZA." Note.—Mrs. Carter has consented to give a Wed. Mat. this week. POPULAR PRICES. Last Zaza Mat. Sat. 2—Eve. 8. NEXT WEEK Mrs. Leslie Carter as "Du Barry." Seats on Sale Thursday.

BELASCO Theatre. Ev. 8. Mat. Sat. 1. Xtra Mat. Next Thurs., Feb. 1. DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in By David Belasco. THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. 45th Time in N. Y. To-night. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. DAVID BELASCO presents 4 year in N. Y. WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Wed. Ev., Jan. 31, at 8. Double Bill—PAGLIACCI, Alten; Caruso, Campanari, Reiss, Parvis. Cond. Vigna. Preceded by HAENSEL UND GRETEL, Abarbanell, Alten, Homer, Weed; Goritz, Cond. Franko. Thurs. Ev., Feb. 1, at 8—Special Performance. RIGOLETTO. Abott, Jacoby, Bauermeister, Mapleson, Vail; Caruso, Scotti, Journet, Begue, Muhlmann, Dufriche, Paroli. Cond., Vigna. Fri. Ev., Feb. 2, at 7:30—MEISTERSINGER. Alten, Homer; Knote, Van Rooy, Goritz, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann, Dufriche. Cond., Hertz. Sat. Aft., Feb. 3, at 2—LA BOHEME. Sembrich, Alten; Caruso, Campanari, Journet, Parvis, Rossi, Dufriche. Cond., Vigna. Sat. Ev., Feb. 3, popular prices, at 8—AIDA. Emma Eames, Edyth Walker; Dippel, Scotti, Plancon, Muhlmann, Paroli, Cond., Vigna. *WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PL. THEATRE. Every Evg. & Sat. Mat., The Great Laughing Success, 'Der Kilometerfresser' ("The Road-Burner.")

SAM FRANKO'S SECOND CONCERT OF OLD MUSIC. MENDELSSOHN HALL, Thursday, Feb. 1st, 8:30. In commemoration of the 150th anniversary of Mozart's birth. Mr. Leopold Lichtenberg, SOLOIST. Tickets, Box Office, 50c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, TO-DAY at 3. FIRST AMERICAN SONG RECITAL. SUSAN STRONG (Late of the Metropolitan Opera House.) Prices $1, $1.50. Box Office & Agencies. Direction of Loudon G. Charlton.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. Wed. 25c. 15, 25, 35, 50 & 75c. Caroline May, The Factory Girl

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 25, 50 & 75c. ERNEST HOGAN in RUFUS RASTUS

MURRAY HILL 42d St. & Lex. Av. Mat. Wed. 25c. 25, 35, 50, 75c. A WIFE'S SECRET

THE CHARITY BALL, For the Nursey and Child's Hospital, WALDORF ASTORIA, Thursday Ev., Feb. 1. Boxes at 33 East 50th St. Tickets at 16 W. 11th, Fifth Av. Trust Co., 22 Riverside Drive, 116 Fifth Av., 4 E. 77th & 11 W. 54th St.

14th St. THEA. At 6th Av. Popular Prices Nights, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. No Cheap Claptrap, but a Brilliant Sensation. BEDFORD'S HOPE. THE GREAT AUTO RACE AT 10 NIGHTLY.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St. 25, 50, 75, 1.00. DAILY MATS. 25, 50c. Arthur Prince, Clarice Vance, Clayton White & Marie Stuart, Idalene Cotton & Nick Long, Ned Nye & Girls, etc.

Proctor's 5th Av. Merchant of Venice. 25, 50. 23d St.—Star Vaude. 25, 50. 58th St.—Star Vaude. 25, 50. 125th St.—Capt. Swift. 25, 50. Daily Mat. 25c

Madison Sq. THEA. 24 St. Evs. 8:15. LAST Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. WEEK HENRI de VRIES in "A CASE OF ARSON." N't w'k—"LUCKY MISS DEAN." Seats Thurs.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8:15. Only Mat. Sat. 2:15. MAXINE ELLIOTT in HER GREAT MATCH.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St., bet. 7th & 8th Avs. Mat. Daily. Melbourne Macdowell & Co., Chinko, & others.

GARRICK THEA. 35th St. 'Phone 351—38. Wm. H. Reynolds.....President. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. THE LITTLE GRAY LADY

MAJESTIC Ev. 8:15. Mt. Wed. & Sat. Jas. J. Corbett Cashel Byron's Profession. WEST END DAVID HIGGINS "His Last Dollar" Mat. Wed. 15 & 25c.

Manhattan Broadway & 33d St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:30. BEFORE AND AFTER

ST. NICHOLAS RINK ICE SKATING. 66th St. and Columbus Av. 3 sessions daily, except Mondays. Skates free.

JOE WEBER'S Music Hall. Twiddle-Twaddle Evenings at 8:10. Only Matinee Saturday.

Grand HAP WARD THE GRAFTER. THE GOTHAM EAST 125th St. Mat. To-day—Rose Sydell's London Belles.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX. The Great Japan. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. JANET BEACHAM, Masks & Faces. 23 St. & Lex. Av. MAT. TO-DAY. WM. S. HART in "Shanghaied."

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:15. $1 Mat. To-morrow A SENSATIONAL HIT LAST NIGHT. MEXICANA.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. at 8:15. $1 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 101ST TIME TO-NIGHT. THE EARL AND THE GIRL With EDDIE FOY.

FIELDS 42d St., W. of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 50c, 75c, $1 Louis Mann & Clara Lipman in JULIE BONBON

GARDEN Thea. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Popular Price Mat. Tom'w. Best Seats $1. RAYMOND HITCHCOCK IN THE GALLOPER.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM In THE SQUAW MAN

NEW YORK MAT. DAILY Hippodrome THOMPSON & DUNDY, MANAGERS A Society Circus WITH COURT OF THE GOLDEN FOUNTAINS. Evgs. at 8. Mats. (25c. to $1, exc. Sats.) at 2.

COLONIAL B'way & 62d SARAH FRENCH & J. JAARON MILLER & CO., LESLIE & DAILEY, Matthews & Ashley. Daily Mts. 25 Carter de Haven & Flora Parker.

ALHAMBRA 7th Av. 126th St. MASCOT MOTH, CARLETON MACY & MAUDE HALL, Patty Bros., Nichols Sisters, Howard & Bland & others. Mats. Daily 25c.

FRENCH COOKS' BALL. Terrace Garden, February 1st. Only French Ball of the Season. Display of Culinary Art by celebrated Chefs. Afternoon and Evening.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; colder to-night; fair to-morrow; westerly winds.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,539. * * * NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1906.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. ELSEWHERE TWO CENTS.

ALDERMEN MAY PROBE THE TRACTION MERGER

Coler Springs Resolution Providing for an Inquiry.

SAYS B. R. T. IS INVOLVED

Also Charges That Securities Are Inflated by $108,000,000—Steinway Tunnel Called a "Grab."

An Aldermanic investigation of the Interborough-Metropolitan traction merger was proposed yesterday by Borough President Coler of Brooklyn, who at the regular meeting of the Aldermen presented resolutions providing for such an inquiry by a special committee of that body.

Mr. Coler's plan was to have the President of the board and all five Borough Presidents made ex officio members of the committee of inquiry, but the board promptly squelched that plan, and, on motion of Alderman Wafer, put the Railroad Committee in control of the situation. The matter was referred to the Railroad Committee for a report as to whether or not such an investigation should be held.

Mr. Coler appeared with typewritten copies of his resolution. The Republican Aldermen and the Municipal Ownership League contingent have been gunning for Coler since he broke away from the Municipal Ownership League ranks after being elected on the Hearst ticket and joined forces with Tammany. So when his resolution came along it was pointed out that the President of the board no longer had power to appoint special committees, but that such power belonged to the Committee on Rules, consisting of Aldermen Goodman, Meyers, and McCall.

Mr. Coler objected to having this committee name the investigators and Alderman Wafer promptly moved the substitution of the Railroad Committee as the investigating body. By a vote of 48 to 2 this amendment was adopted and the Railroad Committee will report next week.

The Coler resolutions recited that all of the traction lines of the city were being brought together in one monopoly; that the individuals in control of the different interests in the merger had been engaged in passenger transportation in the city for a long time without appearing to consult the public convenience, and declared that the merger meant an inflation of $108,000,000 in the securities of the companies.

The resolution further stated that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system was being brought into the combination, and recited many charges of bad management against the officials of that company. Appended was a request to the Board of Estimate to appropriate $25,000 for the purposes of the investigation.

Alderman Mulligan took a whack at the traction interests by offering a resolution to probe the Steinway tunnel situation. This resolution denounces the enterprise as a "$10,000,000 grab." It was referred to committee and will come up for action later on.

Alderman Mulligan charges that the New York and Long Island Railroad Company has been "secretly constructing a subway half a mile or more beneath the city streets," and that "it has been repeatedly asserted at the office of August Belmont & Co. that work on the tunnel was being confined to private property."

He also calls attention to the fact that it has been announced by the Mayor and Borough President that all permits for work have been revoked, and asks for the appointment of a committee of three to see what rights the company has, and, if no rights are discovered, to take steps to see what officials have been negligent in permitting the progress of illegal work.

Alderman Mulvaney offered an "anti-car ahead" ordinance, which imposed a hundred-dollar penalty for ousting passengers from cars before they reach the destination indicated by the signs carried. It was referred to committee.

MERGER FIGHT NOT OVER,

But Interborough-Metropolitan Interests Say the Deal Is a Success.

Representatives of the Interborough-Metropolitan interests and Theodore W. Myers, who has started a movement for an investigation into the status of the Metropolitan Securities Company, so far as it is affected by the merger, took issue with each other yesterday. The former asserted that the Myers movement had already collapsed. Mr. Myers retorted that the movement had not yet begun.

The following statement was issued from the office of August Belmont & Co.:

The fact that over 92 per cent. of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Securities Company has paid the third assessment of $25 per share indicates the complete collapse of the opposition to the Interborough-Metropolitan merger plan, Theodore W. Myers, the leader of the opposition, and his associates having announced that the first step in their opposition to the merger would be a refusal to pay the assessment.

It is apparent that Mr. Ryan and his friends, who are favorable to the merger, control a large majority of the stock, thus insuring at the outset the success of the merger so far as the Metropolitan Securities Company is concerned.

Mr. Myers said that a considerable part, probably 50,000 shares, of the 92 per cent. of the Metropolitan Securities stock, upon which the third assessment had been paid, represented stock which he controlled. In view of possible complications, in case payment was not made yesterday, he had advised all his friends to make the payment of $25 a share on Metropolitan Securities stock. This payment, he pointed out, in no way bound those making it to agree to the terms of the merger.

H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Securities Company, in a communication addressed to Mr. Myers, made it clear that the call for an additional $25 a share on Metropolitan Securities

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Court Calendars.—Page 14.
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Weather Report.—Page 11.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the standard everywhere. At best grocers. —Adv.

WANTS BIGGER CANAL STRIP.

Chairman Shonts Thinks Foreign Nations May Seize Big Lakes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30. — Theodore P. Shonts, in continuing his testimony to-day before the Senate Canal Committee, said he did not believe the canal zone was wide enough. It should be made so wide that any other nation could not get close enough to blow the United States out of the canal. It should be large enough so that the lakes to be formed would not extend into country not under control of this Government.

The Markel contract furnished Senators Morgan and Simmons a subject upon which they drove one question after another at the witness to-day. The committee has finished with Mr. Shonts for the present. Poultney Bigelow, the Senators have about decided, is not to be called again. The former Chief Engineer of the canal, John F. Wallace, will be called on Thursday.

Senator Simmons sought to get the admission that the bid of Hudgins & Dumas of New York for feeding canal employes was lower than the Markel bid, and asked Mr. Shonts if the law had not been violated in letting the contract to other than the lowest bidder. Mr. Shonts replied that if the law declared that the lowest bid should be accepted without regard to the time of delivery or quality of goods, then the law had been violated by the commission in a number of instances.

"As a matter of fact," asked Mr. Simmons, "was not this contract cancelled because you received a message from Mr. Stevens saying the contractors would made $1,000,000 a year out of it?"

"Well, I remember receiving such a message," said Mr. Shonts. "I immediately called in Mr. Markel and told him we would have to make some other arrangement. Mr. Stevens said the men could be fed on the isthmus for 30 cents a day. Mr. Markel said that he could feed them for 30 cents if permitted to reduce the food to the quality given the laborers."

Mr. Shonts quoted Engineer Stevens as desirous of having Chinese coolies admitted for canal labor.

Robert Schwerin, manager of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, who requested opportunity to reply to charges by Secretary Taft and Engineer Stevens that his company was responsible for congestion of freight, will be heard at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Gov. Magoon paid his respects at the White House to-day. He declared that he never was in better health.

"The work of sanitation is progressing finely," said the Governor. "For seventy-six days we have had not a single case of yellow fever either in Panama or in the American zone, and only one suspicious case in Colon. The health records show that for a hundred years no period longer than twenty-three days has elapsed without yellow fever, while there were non-immunes on the isthmus."

BAR PRESIDENT'S SISTERS.

Doorkeepers of House Lobby Point Out That Visitors Break Rules.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Two sisters of President Roosevelt—Mrs. William S. Cowles, wife of Capt. Cowles of the navy, and Mrs. Douglas Robinson of New York—went to the Capitol this afternoon with Charles A. Munn and Mr. Alsopp.

Senator Warren of Wyoming started out to show them about. He took them over to the House wing at the west entrance to the lobby. He was starting through the door when one of the doorkeepers endeavored to explain that it was against the rules for persons not entitled to the floor of the House to go inside. Mr. Warren replied merely that he was a Senator, which gave him the right to go on the floor of the House.

The doorkeeper tried to explain that the Senator's guests did not share his privilege, but the Senator did not stay to listen. He took the party to the lobby and left them a moment while he stepped to the door leading into the House Chamber.

Assistant Doorkeeper Kennedy was summoned, not knowing who the visitors were, and said that it was against the rules of the House for them to be there. They replied that they were with Senator Warren. The Senator came up just then and Kennedy explained that the House lobby was not open to the public, as is the Marble Room on the Senate side. Senator Warren saw the point, and, with a hasty explanation, led his guests out.

Then the party went over to the Senate side again, with good-natured comment on the incident. Afterward Senator Warren went back to the doorkeeper who had first tried to stop him and explained that it had been a misunderstanding on his part.

BADLY HURT IN RUNAWAY.

Express Team Dashes Down Third Avenue—Driver May Die.

Peter Murphy, 28 years old, of 653 Mott Avenue, a driver for the American Express Company, was probably mortally injured in a runaway accident at 149th Street and Third Avenue last evening. Murphy's team was hooked to a double wagon loaded with baggage which he had collected during the afternoon in the Bronx. Turning into Third Avenue from Washington Avenue, at 159th Street, the team became frightened at a large automobile and began a furious gallop down Third Avenue.

One policeman was knocked down in an effort to stop them at 156th Street and Third Avenue, and several persons had narrow escapes from being run over, as the streets were crowded. At 149th Street the wagon struck the rear end of a Mount Vernon trolley car, knocking several spokes out of the rear wheel of the wagon and causing a panic among the passengers. The collision caused the team to swerve, and it ran full tilt into an elevated railroad pillar. The pole of the wagon was smashed to splinters, and Murphy was pinned between the seat of the wagon and the iron column.

Citizens held the horses before they could get away, and picked Murphy up. At the Lebanon Hospital it was found that Murphy had three ribs broken, internal injuries, and possibly a fractured skull.

Not Resigning, Says Kilburn.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Superintendent of Banks Frederick D. Kilburn to-night denied a report that he had resigned to take a place with a New York trust company, saying: "There is no foundation for such a report. I don't intend to resign."

Political Note.

Eugene Wood, the industrious promoter of legislation, was telling his friends yesterday that he does not intend to go to Albany this Winter.

12 HOURS TO CHICAGO.
PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.
Leaves New York 3:55 P. M., arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M.; leaves Chicago 3:45 P. M., arrives New York 9:45 A. M. via Pennsylvania Railroad. 912 miles of fast

GREAT RAILROAD FIGHT BEGUN IN THE HOUSE

A Week Likely to be Spent on the Hepburn Rate Bill.

TOWNSEND WARNS HIS PARTY

Must Act Before It Is Too Late, He Says—Adamson Voices Democratic Praise of the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The House to-day began to debate the Hepburn Rate Regulation bill and put in five and a half hours of straightaway talk on it.

Col. Hepburn, Chairman of the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce, called up the bill as soon as the House opened, and suggested that some limit be set on the debate. This brought out a brief discussion, which ended without an agreement as to the time for taking the vote, but it is understood that not more than a week will be given to the measure.

Mr. Townsend, one of the authors of the Esch-Townsend bill of last year, opened the debate with a general explanation of what the Hepburn measure is expected to accomplish.

"This bill intends to place all inter-State commerce within the control of the Inter-State Commerce Commission," he said. "There is no exception. There should be none. Furthermore, it places within the control of the commission all the accessories of inter-State commerce, private cars, switches, terminals, icing charges, and all such devices. The Constitution, which gives to Congress the power to regulate inter-State commerce, also gives it the power to control such devices as these. This bill also aims at that other time-honored device for granting rebates, the midnight rate."

On the subject of the power the bill proposes to give the commission to substitute a rate for one adjudged to be unreasonable, he said:

"I never could understand the argument of those gentlemen who say that the Inter-State Commerce Commission should have the power to order that a rate complained of should be discontinued, but that it ought not to have power to fix a substitute. I never knew how a man could determine what was unreasonable until he first knew what was reasonable. How can one tell what is unjust unless he knows what is just? This bill still leaves with the carriers the initiative, the right to originate rates. I had hoped that it would go further and give the commission power to fix differentials, or preferentials."

Taking up the constitutional power of Congress to pass such a bill, Mr. Townsend cited the Mississippi and Texas decisions of the Supreme Court to uphold his contention.

"No railroad really fears this bill," he continued. "Just rates stimulate traffic and encourage business. But much of the so-called capital invested in railroad stocks and bonds is not represented by any asset. If it becomes necessary to reduce the earning power of some of that vicious capital which represents nothing but graft it will still be the duty of Congress to insist on just and reasonable rates.

"In estimating the amount of capital invested in the railroads of the country a distinguished Senator from Ohio said last Summer that it reached the enormous sum of $16,000,000,000. Recently a Harvard professor, who has given much study to the subject, declared that every railroad in the country could be duplicated to-day for $50,000 a mile, and at this rate the total investment would be only $10,000,000,000. So the Senator demands a profit on $6,000,000,000 which represents nothing."

In explaining the publicity feature of the bill, Mr. Townsend said:

"The bill provides for the widest kind of publication of the doings of the railroads. That will never harm a railroad honestly employed. All others are in imminent danger.

"It is intended to insist on carriers living within the law. If the carriers had ever had a disposition to live within the law, this agitation would never have been heard of. This question will not down, nor will it much longer brook delay. I say to my political associates in this and the other body we cannot afford to put this off any longer. The day of grace may be passed, and the unpardonable sin of trifling with our plain duty may not be condoned even with deathbed repentance."

When Mr. Townsend finished business was suspended for several minutes, during which members crowded up to congratulate him.

Mr. Adamson of Georgia, who controls the time on the Democratic side, spoke next. He cited the Democratic platforms of 1900 and 1904 to show that they had demanded rate legislation and the Republican platforms to show that they gave assurances to the corporations.

Of the result of the election on the last platforms Mr. Adamson said: "Between the millions who stayed away from the polls because Cleveland's crowd procured the nomination of Parker, and the hundreds of thousands who remained at home because Bryan supported the ticket after the nomination, 4,000,000 people made the mistake of failing to vote on election day, thereby failing to ratify our platform declarations and elect our candidate.

"But, if the result was claimed by anybody as a victory against railroad regulation the President-elect, undoubtedly the ablest as well as the most honest and fearless Republican President we ever had, promptly disabused their minds by taking a position perhaps as advanced in favor of our platform declaration on the subject, as our own candidate could have done had he been elected, emphatically and repeatedly demanding substantially the very legislation asked for in our two platforms and emphatically denying the hypocritical declaration that enough had been done.

"We would have been idiots and traitors had we declined his powerful aid," declared Mr. Adamson.

Mr. Richardson of Alabama also spoke. Questions addressed to the various speakers by Mr. Sherley of Kentucky and Mr. Littlefield of Maine, indicated that there is to be some opposition to the bill at least in debate.

SUICIDE AT BOYS' SCHOOL.

Lad Grieved Over the Separation of His Parents.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, Jan. 30.—Frederick D. Blakesley, 16 years old, committed suicide by gas poisoning last night at a private school for boys in Fishkill Landing.

It is said that Blakesley yesterday received a letter from his home, at Waterbury, Conn., stating that there was no possibility of a reconciliation of his parents, who are divorced. Blakesley's father is a merchant. The boy last Summer made a tour of Europe with the Principal of the school. Of late he had been melancholy.

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS.
"N. Y. & Fla. Special," 3:10 P. M., "Fla. & West Indian Limited," 4 P. M., via Pennsylvania R. R. and Atlantic Coast Line. All Pullman. N. Y.-Fla.

JAIL "MAGIC BOOT" SELLERS.

"Prof." Hilgert Says Bishop Potter Was a Customer of His.

"Professor" Matthew H. Hilgert, of 31 West Twenty-sixth Street, who sells "magic mechanico-physiological" boots, advertized to cure all physical ailments, was arrested yesterday by detectives of the County Medical Society. With him was arrested Albert Whitehouse, an osteopath, who was Hilgert's chief assistant. Both were arraigned before Magistrate Pool in Jefferson Market Court on charges of practicing medicine without a certificate, and held in $500 bail each. Each gave bail for the other.

Champe S. Andrews, counsel for the County Medical Society, declares that the men are quacks. It is charged against Hilgert and his assistant that as a result of using the "Hilgert curative footgear" methods children have become so seriously crippled that it is doubtful if they will ever be cured of their ailments.

At the coming hearing the names of Bishop Henry C. Potter, Robert Goelet, H. R. Towne, the key manufacturer; John T. Brush, proprietor of the New York Baseball Club; Charles M. Schwab, James Butler, and Guy G. Major will be introduced. It is asserted that all of them have been approached by "Prof." Hilgert as possible purchasers of his shoes.

Mr. Andrews said last night that the practices of the two defendants were brought to his attention about two months ago when Mrs. Catherine Lubbe told him that her 9-year-old son, who had received treatment in the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, had been taken in hand by "Prof." Hilgert and as a result had grown steadily worse. The boy, Mr. Andrews said, is now at the point of death.

The complainant in the present prosecution is named Lutz. He says he was induced by Hilgert to put his little daughter, a sufferer from disease of the spine, in his care.

The two practitioners have been doing a wholesale business in "magic boots," and are said to have found ready customers even among the well-to-do.

Prof. Hilgert told a reporter: "I am proud of these 'wonder boots.' They are manufactured under my personal supervision. Bishop Potter wears a pair to-day."

NEW FROHMAN PLAY PLANT.

They'll Make Everything There but the Dialogue—To Cost $250,000.

A theatrical manufacturing plant, to be operated by Charles Frohman in connection with his theatrical interests, is to be built at once in Long Island City. Delano & Aldrich, the architects, completed plans for the building yesterday. About a month ago Mr. Frohman bought from Col. H. S. Kearney a plot of land on Borden Avenue, Long Island City, at a cost said to be $30,000.

The building will be a five-story brick structure, and will cost $250,000. On the five floors will be found all the various industries that go to prepare a theatrical production. Costumes will be made and repaired, scenery built and painted, and stage properties of all kinds designed and made under the same roof.

A special feature is a large plant for preparing elaborate electrical and calcium light effects. A department for cleansing costumes is also included.

The top floor will be given up to an exact reproduction of the stage of the Empire Theatre, with space enough to allow views of this stage as if from all points of the theatre itself. One of the chief difficulties of preparing a new production is the problem of rehearsing and setting up new scenery on a stage crowded with the machinery of a play already running. On this storehouse stage the scenery and properties of a new piece can be tried and experimented with. All the final scenic and dress rehearsals will be held there before the production is transferred to the theatre itself. More than 100 dressmakers, carpenters, scene painters, electricians, and stage directors will be employed.

"Aside from the actors themselves," said Alf Hayman, general manager of the Frohman interests, "we shall make everything connected with a new play on our own premises, except the dialogue and the press notices. I am not sure, but we shall have a press agent plant there before long."

The building will be known as the Charles Frohman Theatrical Storehouse, and is expected to be ready for occupancy about Oct. 1. It will be the only building of the kind in this country.

HILL OFF FOR LONG REST.

McCarren and Mayor Adam Want to be Democratic State Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—David B. Hill left to-day for Camden, S. C., upon the advice of his physicians who have told him that a rest of from four to six months is absolutely necessary to restore his health. Mr. Hill's departure has convinced those who were inclined to doubt the sincerity of his declaration of a year ago that he did not intend to concern himself further with the direction of the Democratic organization that he meant what he said.

There is likely to be a good deal of rivalry over the mantle of Mr. Hill. Norman E. Mack is suggesting Mayor Adam of Buffalo as the man best qualified to take Mr. Hill's place. Senator McCarren is also believed to have aspirations to succeed Mr. Hill as State leader. Mr. Hill's own idea was that the best thing for the Democratic leaders to do would be to wait until some new man had demonstrated his capacity for leadership and then rally round him.

Friends of William R. Hearst believe that with Mr. Hill out of the way they will be able to secure a majority of the delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

Mr. Hill spent last evening in town, and went to a theatre. He said, before retiring, that he would remain in the South at any rate until April. He will start for South Carolina this afternoon.

GOV. PATTISON BETTER.

Physician Says He Is Not Now in a Serious Condition.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 30.—Dr. E. J. Wilson, Gov. Pattison's physician, made this statement to-day in regard to the Governor's health:

"Gov. Pattison's condition was satisfactorily improving until Saturday. He went walking that day and had some pain in his back, with slight fever in the evening. Sunday he was up, but was not out of doors. Monday he was free from pain and fever and much better. I advised him not to go out, and Monday night he rested well. He arose Tuesday much refreshed and gaining again. I advised him not to go out on account of the weather. He is not in a serious condition."

DEUEL WILL RESIGN SOME TIME THIS WEEK

Official Usefulness Ended by Notoriety, He Will Say.

BUT WILL DENY WRONGDOING

If He Doesn't Quit, His Disbarment Will Be Demanded—Justice Preparing a Statement.

It was learned yesterday that Justice Joseph M. Deuel, who had Editor Hapgood tried on a charge of libel and lost his case, has decided definitely to resign from the bench before the end of this week.

The reason which Justice Deuel is to give for his resignation, it was said yesterday, is that the constant discussion in the newspapers of his connection with Town Topics—although he holds that connection to be perfectly legal and honorable—has ended his usefulness on the bench. He will deny that he has been guilty of any wrongdoing. It is not impossible that Justice Deuel will quote President Roosevelt in his statement, recalling the declaration of Mr. Roosevelt at the time of the removal of District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner from office.

At that time Gov. Roosevelt said that it did not matter much whether Col. Gardiner was guilty of the charge against him or not, as the discussion of his record had practically rendered him useless as a prosecuting attorney.

Justice Deuel said yesterday that when he had his statement ready he would give it to the public through the press. He wanted it to have the widest possible publication.

Acting District Attorney Nott continued yesterday sifting the evidence given in the Hapgood criminal libel trial in order to get whatever bore on Justice Deuel. He said that he had already gathered enough to form the basis of an application that the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court disbar Justice Deuel should the Justice fail to resign.

Assistant District Attorney Hart spent all day yesterday in preparing for the hearing on the perjury charge against Col. William D'Alton Mann, editor of Town Topics, which is to be held before Justice McAvoy in Special Sessions to-morrow afternoon. Among a dozen witnesses examined by him in the course of the day were several present employes of Town Topics and a Miss Oehler, a former employe.

It is generally understood that the District Attorney's office will not go beyond an attempt to establish a prima facie case enabling Justice McAvoy to hold the prisoner for the Grand Jury. If the case does not come before the February jury in that way, some other means will be found to enable that body to probe the affairs of Town Topics. No John Doe inquiry will be instituted.

No more city advertising will appear in Town Topics, Controller Metz announced yesterday. Hitherto this paper has printed the Controller's advertisements of all bond issues, in addition to its publication of the advertisements usually placed with various weekly and financial papers.

"I have cut the paper off the list absolutely," said Mr. Metz yesterday. "I'm going to cut off a lot more papers, too," he declared.

Mr. Metz mentioned that he had had a narrow escape from being caught on the "Fads and Fancies" subscription list. He said he had a call from a solicitor and had almost to eject the man from his office to get rid of him.

$100,000 BONDS OWNERLESS.

Heicher Still Repudiates Them and Officials Can't Solve Puzzle.

Isak Heicher, the Austro-Hungarian merchant in whose trunk with a false bottom Customs Inspectors found Austrian Government and other bonds variously estimated to be worth anywhere from $100,000 to $150,000, when taken before Commissioner of Immigration Watchorn on Ellis Island yesterday declared again that the bonds were not his and that he did not have the slightest idea who the real owner was. The only thing he seemed to be anxious for everybody to know was that the trunk in which the securities were found was lent to him by one Moses Greenberg, and that this Greenberg had been a fellow-passenger of his on the Red Star liner Finland.

As Heicher persisted in the Greenberg story, the immigration authorities had every immigrant on the island paraded before him in the hope that among them Heicher would recognize the man who had lent him the little black trunk with the two bottoms. He failed to recognize any one as Greenberg, and after it was all over, expressed the opinion that Greenberg must have shaved off his thick black beard on the way over.

A representative of the Austro-Hungarian Consulate in New York called at the island soon after Heicher finished his inspection of the immigrants. He knew of no bonds that were missing of the total value of those found in the trunk. From the description given of the securities he said he was confident that they were worth much more than $100,000.

George de Grivicic, the Austro-Hungarian Vice Consul General at New York, during the day cabled the facts in the case to his home Government at Vienna. He said that he had read a few weeks ago in a Vienna paper of a theft of bonds. Heicher will be detained pending a further investigation of the strange case.

ANXIOUS ABOUT McCALL.

Friends Hear His Recovery Is Very Slow—Doctor Satisfied.

Friends of ex-President John A. McCall of the New York Life Insurance Company expressed concern yesterday for his condition. They said they had heard that he was not recovering from the attack of congestion of the liver as fast as had been expected. One of the physicians attending Mr. McCall said last night that the patient had made much improvement, and with reasonable care his recovery ought to be certain.

The Trustees of the Mutual Life and the Directors of the Equitable Life both hold meetings to-day. It is the regular January meeting of the Equitable's Directors. The Mutual Life meeting is held under postponement from last week.

It was reported yesterday that the question of suits against members of the McCurdy administration of the Mutual Life as recommended by the Truesdale Investigating Committee might come up for determination. Action will probably depend on the receipt of Joseph H. Choate's opinion on the legal points involved. Some versions of Mutual affairs have it that there is an element in the board which wants to wait until Attorney General Mayer has declared himself before the Chicago Conference on Insurance on Thursday before taking any action. Judge Mayer starts for Chicago to-day.

THE SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED
Luxurious train to St. Louis and Chicago via the New York Central Lines. Leaves New York every day at 3:40 P. M. daily.

A $180,000,000 ESTATE.

Pittsburg Tax Officials Say Mr. Lockhart Left That Much Property.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 30.—The Board of Tax Revision has sent back to the Lockhart estate the return made by the executors giving the value of the estate at $10,000,000. The board asserts it has information that $180,000,000 would be the proper figure.

The action caused surprise. When Mr. Lockhart died it was generally believed that he left property worth about $50,000,000. There were some, however, who maintained that it was worth over $150,000,000.

THREE WARSHIPS MISSING?

Russian Admiralty Said to be Without News of Mutinous Vessels.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 30.—Details of the Vladivostok uprising show that the city has been in the hands of the revolted troops and sailors for over six weeks.

There is an unconfirmed report that the Admiralty has no news of the whereabouts of three Vladivostok warships which are said to have mutinied.

ROOSEVELT CARD STOLEN.

Envelope Bearing Invitation to White House Wedding is Rifled.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 30.—William C. Herron, a friend of Nicholas Longworth, has received an envelope from the White House that once contained an invitation to the Longworth-Roosevelt wedding. The envelope had been opened en route and the invitation stolen.

Postmaster Montfort has turned the case over to a Post Office Inspector who has been told to spare neither time nor expense in running down the thief.

W. H. BOSLEY ARRESTED.

Railroad President Gives Bonds on Indictment for Rebating.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 30.—William H. Bosley, President of the Suffolk and Carolina Railroad, was arrested here to-day under an indictment for rebating found by the Federal Grand Jury in the Eastern District of Virginia.

United States Marshal Langhammer merely notified Mr. Bosley that there was a warrant for him and to appear at Commissioner Rogers's office. He did so. No evidence was taken by the Commissioner, the defendant waiving a hearing. He was held for the court in $1,000 bail, which he quickly furnished.

ROOT WILL VISIT RIO.

But Not as a Pan-American Delegate—May Be Needed Here.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Secretary Root will not head the American delegation to the third International American Conference to be held at Rio de Janeiro next July, as was at first supposed. He has decided, however, that he will hold to his promise to visit Rio when the conference is in session.

The Secretary does not believe that it would be prudent for him to absent himself from his own country for the whole period of the conference, and, in addition, he desires to also visit Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and perhaps other important cities of South America before returning to the United States. His trip will be made on a naval vessel.

LIMITED TRAINS IN SMASH.

Three Men Killed in Head-On Collision on Great Northern.

GREAT FALLS, Montana, Jan. 30.—The Great Northern's Oriental Limited, westbound, and its companion train, eastbound, came into collision head-on on a straight track one mile west of Columbia Falls, Montana, late last night. Both engines turned completely over and were piled up in a heap.

Two firemen and one express messenger are dead. None of the passengers was injured. With the exception of the express cars and engines no serious damage was done to the trains.

The Oriental Limited had orders to take the siding at Columbia Falls, but ran by.

OIL FOR TORPEDO BOATS.

Test of Fuel Made at Newport with Good Results.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Jan. 30.—A test was made to-day on the torpedo boat McKee with compressed petroleum briquettes as fuel.

The McKee left the torpedo station at 8 o'clock. The intention was to make a ninety-mile run at sea, but before the harbor was cleared a gasket blew out and the McKee returned to the station for repairs. Another start was made at 11:30.

Capt. Erik Lind, who was in charge of the boat, said: "With the petroleum briquette we made 200 pounds of steam in six minutes, and could have made 250 if it had been desired. Owing to the lateness of the start only sixty-four miles were covered. The best speed made was ten miles in 36 minutes."

The tests otherwise were very satisfactory, the absence of smoke from the funnels being particularly noticeable. This evening what are known as "torch" tests were made to learn whether the petroleum would emit fire from the funnels. The tests will be continued to-morrow.

MAY BE MURDER VICTIM.

Man Found Face Downward with Eyes Gone in a Brooklyn Field.

The body of an unidentified man, supposed to be an Italian, was found face downward yesterday by John Guinau, a contractor of Sheepshead Bay, on a farm near East Seventh Street, between Avenues X and Y. The eyes were gone, and there was a cut on the back of the head. The police believe the man was murdered. The body is that of a man about 32 years old, the hair is black, the face clean shaven. In a brown Fedora hat found near by were the initials "M. P."

A search of the clothing brought to light a letter written in Italian addressed "John Marson, care Joe Canbanlio, 71 White Street, Danbury, Conn.," which is signed "Nick Pelper, 40 Mulberry Street, New York."

A letter head of Frank Mascardelli & Co., contractors, 40 Mulberry Street, was also found in one of the pockets, as was a bill of the John Shields Construction Company, made out to Capaci Episcope. On a slip of paper was written the address 13 Maple Street, Danbury, Conn.

Arion Hall,
Madison Square Garden,
Friday, Feb. 9th, 1906.—Adv.

MISS ROOSEVELT CLIMBS ROPE LADDER TO LINER

Mr. Longworth's Efforts to Dissuade Her Unavailing.

PIER CROWD FOLLOWS THEM

Ticklish Moment Near Prancing Horse and Rebuke to Photographer Other Incidents of a Busy Day.

The second day of Miss Alice Roosevelt's New York shopping expedition, undertaken in preparation for her approaching marriage to Congressman Nicholas Longworth, was too busy to permit any attempt at fulfilling the announced purpose of her presence here. She didn't visit a single shop, and if any additions were made to her trousseau, they were obtained by proxy. The daughter of the President hadn't a moment to herself until well after midnight this morning.

There was a carriage drive, in which she narrowly escaped injury from the hoofs of a frightened horse, which reared beside the vehicle in which she was seated; a flank movement on foot, undertaken to evade a small army of photographers, and enlivened by her personal rebuke of the camera squad which dogged her footsteps; a trip down the bay to the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse with her fiancé to meet her future sister-in-law, the Countess de Chambrun; a luncheon, a dinner, a theatre party, and any number of lesser experiences. The visit to the Kaiser she made notable by climbing up the liner's steep side from the deck of the revenue cutter Manhattan on a swaying rope ladder.

Return to Washington To-day.

Miss Roosevelt's New York visit will come to an end this morning, when, with Congressman Longworth and his sister, the Countess, Miss Roosevelt will return to Washington. No decision had been reached last night as to just what train would be taken, or perhaps it was decided not to announce the train on account of the crowds which gather wherever the couple are scheduled to appear.

Her trip down the bay and the manner of her meeting with the Countess de Chambrun was perhaps most characteristic of Miss Roosevelt. She had at first intended to meet the Countess when the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse docked at Hoboken, but while lunching with Mrs. Ogden Mills at the Mills residence, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street, she concluded to make the trip to Quarantine and board the vessel there.

She telephoned her decision to Congressman Longworth, who was at the Brook Club, and he soon made the necessary arrangements. He communicated by telephone with the Collector of the Port, and the Manhattan was placed at her disposal. The luncheon over, Miss Roosevelt entered the electric landau of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who had been one of the party at the Mills home, and, with Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Mills, was driven to the clubhouse, in Fortieth Street near Fifth Avenue, where Mr. Longworth awaited her.

Here an electric cab was pressed into service, Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Mills returning to the latter's home, while Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth entered the hired vehicle and started for the Barge Office. Before the exchange could be made from the landau to the cab, the report that the President's daughter was in East Fortieth Street was swiftly circulated, and a crowd gathered. When the couple was once in the cab the chauffeur put on full speed and the flock of curious persons was soon left behind.

At the Barge Office, at the Battery, Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth were received by Deputy Collector Williams, who escorted them aboard the Manhattan and introduced them to Col. Lovell H. Jerome, representing the Collector's office, and Capt. Newcomb of the Revenue Service.

Miss Roosevelt and the Congressman had both been recognized when they stepped from the electric cab, and when they boarded the Manhattan there were several thousand persons looking on, who cheered and waved handkerchiefs as the lines were cast off and the craft headed down the bay. It was then after 3 o'clock.

Right of Way on the Ladder.

As soon as the Manhattan was under way Miss Roosevelt went into the pilot house, where she remained until the Kaiser was sighted at Quarantine. The rope ladder, which had been lowered for the Quarantine physician, was swinging loose over the side of the steamship, and the health official was about to board the vessel when the Manhattan drew alongside. The moment he learned that Miss Roosevelt was on the Manhattan the physician drew off, giving her the right of way.

The officers on the steamship were apprised of Miss Roosevelt's coming, and there was much excitement among them. Preparations were at once made to lower the gangway, a task requiring no little time and trouble, but Miss Roosevelt would have none of it.

Standing upon the revenue cutter's deck and making a megaphone of her gloved hands she shouted to the Kaiser's first officer:

"The ladder's all right. Never mind anything else."

The Manhattan nosed alongside the liner, Miss Roosevelt awaiting the moment when she could grasp the ladder's rungs. Congressman Longworth stood beside her, protesting, but not persuading. The instant she was able to reach the ladder she drew herself up and started her climb of some 25 feet. There was no great danger about the undertaking, but it required strength and coolness. Miss Roosevelt climbed up steadily, rung by rung. When she reached the rail and was lifted to the deck she was cheered by the passengers. Congressman Longworth climbed up soon after Miss Roosevelt and introduced her to his sister, who had been informed of their coming.

The two women kissed. The Countess said she was "awfully glad to meet Miss Roosevelt." Then, with the Congressman, they retired to the cabin, where they remained until the Kaiser was being warped into her Hoboken berth. Then the three came on deck.

The attention of the Countess was attracted by the crowd on the pier. There were 2,000 there, many of whom were tooting horns and waving flags. Most of them had gone there to meet friends and relatives, but the gathering presented such a holiday appearance that Mr. Long-

worth's sister got the idea that they were on hand out of idle curiosity.

"Isn't it shameful that such a rabble should be permitted at the landing?" she asked.

"Not at all," Miss Roosevelt smilingly answered. "These people are probably waiting to greet loved ones, and all of them have permits."

Crowd at the Pier.

It was determined while the ship was on her way from Quarantine that Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth would not wait until the Countess had attended to her luggage. When the gangplanks were in place the Countess joined friends with whom she had made the voyage, and her brother and Miss Roosevelt started ashore together. It was well after 6 o'clock, and the pier was but poorly lighted, but this did not prevent the crowd from recognizing Miss Roosevelt, who had Mr. Longworth's arm, and there was an immediate rush in their direction.

"There she is," somebody shouted.

Two big policemen got in front of the couple and cleared a way for them, while others ranged themselves on either side. It was hard work making the elevator, but once there the door was shut in the faces of the crowd following and the couple had a short breathing spell. An electric cab was waiting downstairs. They entered it without delay and headed for the street. As they did so a flashlight photographer dashed to the side of the vehicle and touched off his apparatus. The flash and the noise of the explosion alarmed the horses attached to the carriages lined up about the entrance and considerable excitement resulted.

Flashlights are not common on the streets of Hoboken. There was the hurrying and scurrying of many feet and somebody yelled out something about a bomb. The police made an effort to catch the photographer, but he had disappeared.

On the ferryboat Congressman Longworth said that he and his sister would leave for Washington this morning. Miss Roosevelt will accompany them. His sister, the Countess, took a carriage when the inspection of the baggage was finished and was driven to the Cambridge, where rooms had been reserved for her.

While Miss Roosevelt was coming across on the ferryboat somebody referred to her climb up to the Kaiser's deck as a hazardous feat.

"Oh," she said, "that was nothing. I've often done it before."

When her cab left the ferry it went to the residence of Mrs. Robert Goelet, 22 East Seventy-second Street, where Miss Roosevelt is stopping. Mr. Longworth was taken back to the Brook Club, where he dressed for dinner before joining Miss Roosevelt. At the dinner there were only two other guests besides the President's daughter and Mr. Longworth. Both these guests were friends of the Congressman. After dinner Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth went to the Madison Square Theatre, where Box A had been reserved for them. The play was "A Case of Arson," with Henry de Vries, the Dutch actor, playing all the principal rôles.

Near a Horse's Hoofs.

The interest which is being taken in Miss Roosevelt's visit to New York was demonstrated yesterday morning when a crowd began to assemble in front of the Goelet home. There were several hundred persons standing about at 9 o'clock, and they held their places for two hours until Miss Roosevelt, who had slept rather late, appeared with her hostess and started out for a drive.

They turned down Fifth Avenue, with the crowd following. Between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Streets a flank movement was attempted by the pursued. Mrs. Goelet signaled her coachman, who pulled up so sharply that the horses slid along on their haunches. The footman jumped from his perch and opened the door to receive the instruction of his mistress. The carriage turned and was started back up Fifth Avenue, when, while the Goelet carriage was abreast of a delivery wagon an automobile passed, tooting its horn. The horse attached to the wagon reared, pawing the air with his forefeet. Its hoofs barely missed the window behind which Miss Roosevelt was sitting. She drew back a trifle, but was otherwise unmoved. The danger was over in an instant.

The carriage drew up in front of the Ogden Mills residence, Sixty-ninth and Fifth Avenue, and the footman went inside, remaining for a few minutes. When he came out Mrs. Mills and Miss Roosevelt left the carriage and went into the house. The carriage drove off. In ten minutes 500 persons were in front of the residence, seemingly intent on remaining until Miss Roosevelt reappeared. In perhaps fifteen minutes she came down the steps of a house in Sixty-ninth Street, two doors from the Mills home, accompanied by the two Misses Mills and Mrs. Goelet.

They walked rapidly along Sixty-ninth Street to Madison Avenue, and had covered perhaps half a block before their ruse was discovered, and the persistent crowd, numbering many photographers, started out in pursuit. The snapping of the camera shutters was almost incessant.

Miss Roosevelt's Rebuke.

The Misses Mills shrank from the position in which they found themselves. Mrs. Goelet strove to appear indifferent. Miss Roosevelt was plainly indignant. At last she walked squarely up to one of the most active photographers, who was trying to get a snapshot, and pointing her finger at him, said:

"Please stop. It is most unpleasant to be unable to move about without being followed. You are annoying all of us extremely."

The appeal had immediate effect. The photographer slunk back abashed. The majority of the trailers turned away. Miss Roosevelt, with her friends, kept on her way to the Goelet home. Here they entered and remained for some little time.

About 1 o'clock, with the Misses Mills, Miss Roosevelt reappeared and retraced her steps to the Mills home, where she took luncheon. Soon after luncheon she was joined by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. Then came the trip to the Brook Club, the meeting with Mr. Longworth, and the run down the bay.

TURNIPS FOR MISS ROOSEVELT.

Biggest from Kansas—Big Pumpkins and Best Apples to Come.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The first wedding gifts for Miss Alice Roosevelt have reached the White House, but they are neither jewels nor fine linen. They are homely, wholesome, and dainty turnips, the largest known in the art of farming.

These mammoth affairs, "Colonel Sellers's" fruit, were shipped to Miss Roosevelt by a farmer in Kansas, who says the tillers of the soil shall not be outdone by the jewelers, and that they are working hard to produce the best possible growths this Winter, with which to deck her collar when she becomes Mrs. Longworth.

Word has been sent that huge potatoes are on the way from South Dakota. Pumpkins are also coming from this State, large enough to furnish pies for the family during one whole Winter.

The farmers all through Virginia are saving their choicest and best apples. Albemarle County has for years supplied the royal family of England with the famous Albemarle Pippins. The late Queen Victoria took especial pride in this donation from America, which began before the Declaration of Independence was signed.

IMPORTANT

Used Pianola Sale

Exchanged Pianolas, sold subject to the same guarantee given with absolutely new Pianolas.

$125——$150——$175

These are the lowest prices we have ever named on Pianolas. *At the end of this sale regular prices will be restored.*

Also a few Piano-players of other makes, $60 to $100

Easy monthly payments

The Aeolian Company
AEOLIAN HALL
362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St., N. Y.

HYPNOLOGY SAVED LIFE, SAYS DR. QUACKENBOS

Pneumonia Patient, Desperately Ill, Rallied at Command.

SUGGESTION CURE FOR CRIME

The Entertainment Club Has a Metapsychical Evening and Hears of the Transliminal Self.

Dr. John Duncan Quackenbos, member of the London Society for Psychical Research, Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and member of the American Association for Advancement of Science, announced his latest discovery in hypnology to the Entertainment Club at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. This is it: At the moment of death the quality of suggestibility is at its maximum. Dr. Quackenbos told of a case in which suggestion from himself had saved the life of a choir singer.

"In June last," he said, "I was called to the bedside of a young woman who had passed through a series of infections culminating in pneumonia. Her condition equivalented a death sentence—temperature 107½, pulse 160, respiration 60. The attending physicians had withdrawn from the case as beyond the pale of hope. As I looked at the girl an inspiration came to me. I took her by the hand, learned her first name from the nurse, and said with great incisiveness:

"'Adele! Where are you going? You cannot die! Come back! You have work to do on earth! Come back at once!'

"In answer to the summons, the upturned eyes resumed their natural angle, and became riveted on mine. The voice that had for days uttered only the ravings of delirium now spoke coherently.

"'It is too late,' it murmured.

"'It is not too late!' I rejoined. 'Do not dare to say it is too late. Stay where you are. Assume immediate control of your physical functions, and get well. You are going to recover!'

"All this in an imperative, forceful tone. A change for the better supervened. Gradually the mental mist cleared away, the physical strength returned, and today the young lady is perfectly well, filling an important position in the choir of an uptown church."

Dr. Beatrice Hinkle spoke on "Suggestion in the Prison." She told how by the power of suggestion she and her fellow-workers in California had been able to reclaim thieves, drunkards, and burglars. Rosalie S. Morton told of "a personal experience in Paris." She recounted several wonderful cures by suggestion.

Floyd Wilson spoke on "Limitless Man." He said that in man's soul was locked up all earth's wisdom and that it was in man's ultimate power to give to it expression. Hamlin Garland was to have spoken on "Science Phenomena Explained by Psychic Force Inhering in the Medium," but illness took him South last week.

It was called a "metapsychical evening." Dr. Quackenbos's speech on "The Transliminal Self" was the principal attraction. He defined "suggestions" as follows:

Suggestion is to be regarded as a means whereby the man in need is apprised of the efficiency within him, and when so enlightened is inspired to come to his own aid and work out his own salvation in his own objective life without conscious effort or constraint. I would lay especial emphasis on the fact that he is not constrained by the will of the suggestionist, that he is not the automaton either of God or man. He does what ought to be done of his own free impulse because he is disinclined to do the opposite. God helps those who help themselves, and the surest way to secure divine aid is to use first the resources with which we are so richly endowed. This is the trend of my appeal to the patient in hypnosis, who is caused to apprehend the deep significance of Helena's words in "All's Well":

"Our remedies oft in ourselves do lie,
Which we ascribe to Heaven."

There was a reception before the addresses and a supper afterward.

VICTIM OF ANGRY MOB.

Driver Who Ran Over a Boy Severely Beaten Before Rescue Came.

Charles Jasper of 189 Oakland Avenue, Brooklyn, a driver for the Eclipse Oil Works, narrowly escaped being beaten to death last night by the parents and friends of a little boy whom he had run over and severely injured.

The child was Luigi Krankamer, the three-year-old son of Giuseppi Krankamer of 240 West Sixty-fifth Street, Manhattan. He was playing in the street when he was knocked down by Jasper's wagon. His mother ran out and dragged his unconscious body from under the wheels, but his father jumped on the box and hurled Jasper to the sidewalk. Then the mother left the baby, and both parents attacked the driver. They tore his clothes almost off. The neighbors joined in the fight, and were beating him when Policeman Horan rescued the man and held off the crowd until help came. Three officers finally got the man to the station. Eyewitnesses said he wasn't to blame and he was released.

The injured child was taken to Roosevelt Hospital. It has a broken thigh and internal injuries.

PRESIDENT ALMOST YIELDED.

Might Have Accepted Senate Demand, but Took Moody's Advice.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Within the last few days, Congress and the President have been within an ace of agreement on the rate bill, but the President has returned to his original position, and it is all off.

The Senate will not turn a wheel on the rate question until an agreement has been reached between the conservative leaders and the President. Conferences are proceeding daily; they were going on to-day, but the looked-for agreement was prevented by Attorney General Moody. He thereby won a victory over Secretaries Root and Taft, who were working for the compromise.

The proposition which the Senatorial leaders wore working for, and which the President was ready to approve, was for an amendment of the Hepburn bill, which would specifically state the right of appeal to the courts in any case of injustice in the fixing of rates by the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

This amendment would have curbed the power of the Inter-State Commerce Commission far more than any other proposition likely to be accepted. The Senate leaders declared it to be their irreducible minimum. Mr. Root and Mr. Taft counseled the President to accept it; Mr. Moody held out against it. The President all but agreed to it, and then changed his mind. It does not seem to be an irreducible minimum after all, for the conferences are still going on.

The present Senate programme contemplates the placing of the Merchant Marine bill, the Statehood bill, and the Philippine bill ahead of the Rate bill, in the order named. No progress will be made in disposing of these three until a private agreement has been reached on the terms of the rate measure.

Gen. Grosvenor said to-day that he should offer in the House a provision forbidding railroads to own timber lands or coal lands contiguous to their tracks. About the same time it was announced by a leading Republican Senator that such a provision was to be urged when the bill is taken up there.

"The power of the railroads over private enterprise in the development of coal and timber lands is something tremendous," added Gen. Grosvenor, "where they own such lands themselves. The railroads should be restricted to the business of common carriers, and kept entirely out of the business of mining coal."

JUDAEANS DISCUSS THE JEW.

Talk of an International Conference to Deal with Russian Case.

The governing body of the Judaeans met at the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, last night, to discuss some of the probable effects of recent events in Russia upon Judaism and the Jews in America. The subject particularly considered was the desirability of a national or international Jewish congress.

A dozen speeches were made on this question and most divergent views were expressed. Some strongly urged both a national and international Congress; others opposed both, while still others admitted the desirability of a national conference, but were opposed to an international assembly.

Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, the President of the Judaeans, presided. He introduced the Rev. Dr. Leon Magnes, the young rabbi who is President of the Jewish Defense Association.

"An international congress," said Dr. Magnes, "can direct the emigration of Jews from Russia, and emigration is bound to keep on, whatever the outcome of the present troubles may be. Such a congress would increase the respect of the rest of the world for the Jewish race. It is necessary in the future to have a material centre for Jews. It must be a land, according to the Zionists. A National conference is necessary to elect delegates to the international conference. Let every one over 18 years old contribute $1 each year, and at the same time vote for a delegate from his district to the international congress."

Dr. Fishberg, the next speaker, opposed Dr. Magnes. He said that the idea that the Jews were a nation was an Oriental one.

Dr. W. Freudenthal said there could be no assimilation between Jews and Gentiles, and that all the charitable organizations should be heard from before calling a National conference.

Daniel P. Hays contradicted the last speaker. He said assimilation was a practical condition, and that the worst thing that could happen would be the calling of a Jewish congress.

"There is no Jew," said Mr. Hays, "except the religious Jew."

Prof. Richard G. H. Gotthell of Columbia University accused Mr. Hays of being afraid of the phantom of anti-Semitism.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman of Temple Emanu-El said:

"Assimilation is our only salvation in this country, both socially and politically. Our only right to individualism is in our religion. The only National union I am in favor of is a union of Jewish congregations."

Other meetings will be held at which different phases of the Russo-Jewish question will be discussed.

AFTER WIDENER'S STOCK.

Sheldon Interests Said to be After Philadelphia Transit Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—P. A. B. Widener is said by one of his close friends to have named a price for his holdings of Philadelphia Rapid Transit stock. The figure named is $75 a share. Mr. Widener, it is said, was recently approached by representatives of two interests who opened negotiations for the purchase of his stock.

There is a belief that both offers came from interests back of the Philadelphia and Western Railroad, the line now under construction between Sixty-third and Market Streets and Wayne. It became authoritatively known to-day that George R. Sheldon of New York is one of a small coterie of men owning the entire stock of the Philadelphia and Western. From the same source it was learned that these financial backers have plans completed for a veritable network of suburban electric roads about Philadelphia.

The line under construction will be extended to Parkesburg as soon as the present section is in operation. The same financial interests have obtained the charter for building another electric line from West Philadelphia to Norristown. This road will in time be extended to Allentown.

Mr. Sheldon is associated with E. H. Harriman in electric railways throughout the Western States.

THWING FOR FOOTBALL.

Western Reserve President Against Its Arbitrary Abolition.

The fifth annual dinner of the New York alumni of the Western Reserve University of Cleveland was held last night at the Hotel Astor. President Charles F. Thwing of the university acted as toastmaster. Twenty-five graduates were present. Among those at the dinner were the Rev. Josiah Strong, Prof. George Trumbull Ladd of Yale, the Rev. Dr. Sawyer of Montclair, W. F. Apson, Isaac S. Heller, and Rupert Hughes.

Dr. Sawyer was the first speaker. President Thwing, who came next, took up football at the end of his speech.

"We have heard much and read much about football," he said—"I think too much. The discussions make football apparently the chief industry of college life. I have nothing against the game. We must have sports and games, but I do say that when football becomes professional it should stop.

"Football is a great game, and it ought not to be abolished, but kept up and played by gentlemen. It helps prepare the student for life. I have no patience with a President or professor who in any arbitrary way tries to abolish football."

Others who spoke were Isaac S. Heller, Frederick Dibble, Prof. Ladd, Dr. Strong, and Prof. A. C. McGiffert.

FOUR KILLED IN A WRECK.

Seaboard Trainhands Simply Overlooked a Passenger Train.

RICHMOND, Jan. 30.—Two mail clerks and two trainhands were killed in a wreck on the Seaboard Air Line near Columbia, S. C., this morning. A northbound passenger train ran into an extra freight train. The engines and several cars were demolished.

Alfred W. Townsley, assistant to President Barr of the Seaboard, gave out a statement this afternoon in which he blamed the men on the freight train for the wreck, saying they "overlooked" the passenger train.

CROSSED WIRES FIRE GASES.

Top of Junction Box in Fifth Avenue Blown Off—Traffic Tangle.

Two electric wires happening to come in contact in a junction box at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon caused a spark which set off some escaping gases from pipes in the tunnel below.

The iron top was blown off, a flaring flame shot up to throw passing traffic into a tangle, and the lights in the Union League Club, at Thirty-ninth Street, and in the Knox Building, at Fortieth Street, were temporarily doused.

It required ten minutes for the police to straighten out the tangle of carriages and cabs. Little damage was done.

OPERATION ON DR. FOWLER.

Brooklyn Surgeon Stricken with Appendicitis at Albany Meeting.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Dr. George R. Fowler, a well-known Brooklyn physician and surgeon, underwent an operation for appendicitis at the Albany Hospital last night. Dr. Albert Van Derver performed it, assisted by Dr. Willis G. MacDonald.

Dr. Fowler was in this city attending the annual meeting of the State Medical Society when he was stricken with the illness. He is resting comfortably.

Theft at the Union League.

Jay Barrett, 18 years old, of 492 Tenth Avenue, a former bell boy at the Union League Club, was arrested last night by Detective Sergeants Charlton and Boyle of the Central Office, charged with stealing a valuable scarf pin from a room in the club on Jan. 2. The pin is the property of Paulding Farnham, Secretary of Tiffany & Co.

GIRL SWAM OUT TO SEA AFTER SHOOTING FATHER

Thought Mother Called Her Back, She Says.

TAKEN TO INSANE ASYLUM

Miss Pemberton Warned Brother of Father's Hypnotic Influence—His Hurt Not Serious.

LONG BRANCH, Jan. 30.—Miss Carlena Pemberton, who shot her father, Dr. H. H. Pemberton, last night, was sent to the State Hospital for the Insane at Trenton this afternoon after an examination by Drs. Bennett and Slocum, who signed temporary commitment papers.

Dr. Pemberton has made no charge against his daughter, and has insisted that she be not arrested. He is at his home resting comfortably to-day. The bullet entered his neck below the right ear and came out under the left ear. No permanently ill effects are expected from the wound.

Chief of Police James Layton had a talk with Dr. Pemberton this morning. Later, he said:

"Dr. Pemberton was not inclined to tell much about the shooting, but I have learned enough to establish the fact that Miss Pemberton, after shooting Dr. Pemberton, tried to kill herself, but was prevented from doing so by her father."

It was learned to-day that Miss Pemberton, after the shooting, went down to the beach, which is only a few steps from her home, and after taking off part of her clothing swam out toward sea. She returned to her home barefooted. Part of her clothes, which she left on the beach, are in the possession of Chief Layton. It is thought that she must have been in the water an hour and a half. To her mother the girl said:

"I swam ever so far. I would never have come back any more, but would have gone on swimming, only I saw shapes up in the clouds that beckoned me, so I turned around and swam back. I thought you were calling me home."

Dr. Pemberton said to-day that he had noticed symptoms of mental derangement in his daughter for several months. This mental trouble, the doctor said, was noticeable only at intervals. She seemed to have a hallucination that her brother, Cecil, was under hypnotic influence by her father, and that other members of her family were likely to be.

The girl bought the revolver with which she did the shooting in Newark several days ago. She had apparently been on friendly terms with her father of late. She had dinner with Dr. Pemberton last Sunday and visited his house twice yesterday before the shooting to see her sick brother.

Dr. and Mrs. Pemberton are divorced and Mrs. Pemberton called on the doctor on Sunday and expressed her dissatisfaction at their son's determination to remain under his father's roof.

Two letters were found with Miss Pemberton's clothes on the beach. She had written them to her brother and her mother. The one addressed to her brother warned him against the hypnotic influence of his father.

Miss Pemberton will be held under observation at the hospital for ten days. If it is then thought advisable to detain her longer, application for commitment papers will be made to the courts.

DELAWARE ROW STILL ACTIVE.

Gen. Wilson Attacks President's Selection of Addicks Man for Office.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 30.—The appointment of Henry C. Conrad as Postmaster of Wilmington, was assailed to-night by Gen. James H. Wilson, who declared that the appointment was an "entirely unfit one which cannot be justified by a proper consideration of public service or of good morals in politics. It is a recognition of Addicks and Addicksism. We can never hope to have honest elections in this State so long as public offices are distributed as rewards to those engaged in the purchase of votes."

Mr. Conrad said in reply:

"It is understood that quite as much money was used in the campaign of 1894, conducted by Gen. Wilson as in any previous or subsequent one. He has become a monomaniac on the subject of Addicks. If the General intends to insinuate that I ever bought votes, I deny the insinuation.

"Wilson's attack upon the President is both ungrateful and in lamentably poor taste. The General is enjoying the emoluments of an office which came to him through the President's favor."

TYPOTHETAE REPORT GAINS.

Secretary Says Injunctions Will Be Asked For Whenever Needed.

The Typothetae, which held a special meeting last night at 320 Broadway to hear returns from its members as to filling places of the striking printers, considered whether or not to ask for injunctions to restrain strike pickets from interfering with the new men. The question came up on account of a preliminary injunction, obtained on Monday by the Butterick Publishing Company, restraining officers of Typographical Union No. 6 from interfering with its strike breakers. This company, though not in the Typothetae, is in sympathy with its fight. Secretary H. V. Boyer made the following statement after the meeting:

We had 376 men on strike originally, and the strike against Livingston, Middleditch & Co. last week, when the firm decided for the open shop and nine-hour workday, brings the number of strikers up to 1,009. We have now working 804 men, which is a net gain, in spite of defections and discharges for incompetence, of 93 over last week, and last week showed a net gain of 91 over the preceding week. More men are applying for work than would fill all the composing rooms, but we are selecting only men of good character, who can produce satisfactory reference as to competency. At tonight's meeting every one present reported gains in the number of men employed.

Mr. Boyer said it was true that most of the strikers had found employment in closed jobbing shops or newspaper offices. As to injunctions, he said the Executive Committee and the members of Typothetae were collecting evidence, and would ask for injunctions wherever necessary to protect new men. The Executive Committee will take the matter up in a few days.

GEMS WORTH $3,000 STOLEN.

They Belonged to William S. Furman of the St. Cecilia Apartment House.

William Stephen Furman of the St. Cecilia apartment house, at 39 West Thirty-second Street, went to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station late last night and said that some time on Monday night jewelry worth $3,000 was stolen from his apartments.

He was out of town Monday night, he said, and returned home only last night. He found his wife almost hysterical over the loss of the diamonds, which included eight rings and a diamond brooch. The jewelry was on his wife's dressing table when she retired, and the next morning it had disappeared.

ALDERMEN MAY PROBE THE TRACTION MERGER

Continued from Page 1.

Company stock was altogether independent of the plan for the consolidation of the Metropolitan Securities Company with the Metropolitan Street Railway and Interborough Companies.

Late in the afternoon it was said at the Morton Trust Company, which is receiving the payment on behalf of the Metropolitan Securities Company, that there would be no extension of the time for making the payment.

The interests represented by Mr. Myers object to the exchange of their Metropolitan Securities stock for the common stock of the new holding company on the terms fixed by the plan of consolidation.

The total amount paid into the Morton Trust Company yesterday by the Metropolitan Securities stockholders, representing the call of $25 a share, was $6,851,850. The total amount payable under the call on all the company's stock was $7,500,000. Further payments to be made by mail are expected to increase the amount paid over.

Representatives of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company were inclined yesterday to take the view that the payment made by 92 per cent. of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Securities Company meant that the holders of all this stock had agreed to the terms of the merger. Later they admitted the inaccuracy of this position and accepted as correct the statement that, even after paying the 25 per cent. instalment, the holders of Metropolitan Securities stock were free to accept or reject the offer of exchange made by the Interborough-Metropolitan Company.

COLER'S FIGHT ON B. R. T.

Company Engages Ex-Gov. Black to Oppose Attempt to Take Up Tracks.

The fight between Borough President Coler and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, which has been carried into the Supreme Court, promises to become bitter. Yesterday an adjournment was obtained by the attorneys for the railroad company, who appeared before Justice Kelly in Special Term. There it was announced that the railroad company had retained ex-Supreme Court Justice Edward H. Hatch and ex-Gov. Black to represent it.

Assistant Corporation Counsel James D. Bell, who appeared for the Borough President, was surprised at the request for the adjournment, but it was granted by Justice Kelly, who fixed Feb. 13 for the argument.

The action has grown out of an attempt by the Borough President to tear up disused tracks in various parts of the borough. When Mr. Coler heard that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit had retained outside counsel, he declared that he would retain, if necessary, the best lawyers in the country to argue the case.

CLEVELAND TO DOCTORS.

Ex-President Talks About Publicity for the Medical Trust.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Ex-President Cleveland was the principal orator to-night at the meeting of physicians celebrating the merger of the New York State Medical Association with the Medical Society of the State of New York, as well as the centennial of the latter body. Mr. Cleveland repudiated the ancient fable of the devil adventuring among lawyers and losing his tail, but admitted that it was something of an effort to free himself from apprehension concerning the things that might happen "to the lawyer who to-night has fallen among the doctors."

"We do not like to think of our doctors as veiled prophets or mysterious attendants," he said. "Nor should it be considered strange if thousands among us, influenced by a sentiment just now astonishingly prevalent, should allow themselves to be disturbed by the spectre of a medical trust in mystery, and like all who are trust-affrighted, should cry out for greater publicity between physician and patient."

St. Clair McKelway of the Board of Regents discussed the relations of the State with the different schools of medicine in the effort to provide "a reasonable assurance against quackery."

The following officers were elected: President—Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, New York, (re-elected;) First Vice President—H. R. Ainsworth, Addison; Second Vice President—F. C. Curtiss, Albany; Third Vice President—Allen A. Jones, Buffalo; Secretary—Wisner R. Townsend, New York; Treasurer—Dr. Alexander Lambert, New York.

WOMAN SHOT DOWN.

Husband, Who Left Her a Year Ago, Held Without Bail.

Mrs. Wilhelmina Seitz of 180 Jamaica Avenue, East New York, had a fight for her life shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday morning, when a man, who, she declares, was her husband, Conrad W. Seitz, waylaid her within a few doors of her home and fired three shots at her. Two of the shots went wild, but the third struck the woman two inches above the heart. She was taken to the Bradford Street Hospital in a serious condition.

Seitz, who has not lived with his wife for a year, was arrested in his room in a small hotel at 2,595 Fulton Street, and was held without bail in the Gates Avenue Court. The police say the shooting was the sequel of proceedings brought a year ago by Mrs. Seitz for non-support. They have been married twenty-six years and have six children living.

BILL TO VALIDATE MERGERS.

Smith's Measure Arouses Suspicion—He Denies Aiding Belmont-Ryan Deal.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Senator Smith of Columbia to-day introduced a bill amending the stock corporation law as to mergers. It provides that every domestic or foreign stock corporation which, at the time of the passage of the act, was the lawful owner, either in corporate name or the name of its agent, of all stock of any other stock corporation organized to do business similar or incidental to that of the possessor corporation, shall file within sixty days with the Secretary of State a certificate of such ownership and a verified copy of the resolution of its Board of Directors merging such other corporation.

Senator Smith said that if had been his experience that under the present laws persons damaged by insolvent companies, the stock of which was owned by substantial interests, had no redress. His purpose was to make the holding company liable in damage suits.

There was considerable talk as to the effect the bill would have upon the Belmont-Ryan merger. The general opinion was that it would strengthen the validity of the merger. Mr. Smith insisted, however, that the bill was the same as one he introduced in the Assembly in 1901.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

1:45 A. M.—1,133 First Avenue; Mrs. Peyser; damage, $200.

1:55 A. M.—3 West Thirty-ninth Street; Hezekol Cohen; damage, $1,000.

7:45 A. M.—2,010 Third Avenue; A. Blas; damage, $2,000.

11:10 A. M.—38 Goerck Street; Webster Manufacturing Company; damage, $100.

11:35 A. M.—62 Mott Street, Board of Education; no damage.

1 P. M.—150th Street and Willis Avenue; New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad; no damage.

1:35 P. M.—221 East Seventy-sixth Street; Tessie Sevelenk; no damage.

5:35 P. M.—225 West Forty-ninth Street; Henry Frank; damage trifling.

6:05 P. M.—214 Rivington Street; J. Rathenberg; damage, $15.

6:05 P. M.—24 East 115th Street; Joseph Sesso; damage, $10.

6:20 P. M.—541 West Thirty-fifth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

6:30 P. M.—630 Twelfth Avenue; R. Ogden & Co.; no damage.

7:50 P. M.—303 East 112th Street; M. Posner; damage trifling.

9:45 P. M.—168 Lenox Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

10:15 P. M.—844 First Avenue; J. Sperl; damage, $250.

10:58 P. M.—533 East Eleventh Street; Swartzberg; damage trifling.

Beware of red tape. Beware of business systems that require extra clerks to run them.

Our expert skill in fitting a card or a filing system to your exact requirements is worth fifty times the price of the cards and the cabinets we sell you.

Library Bureau
27 Salesrooms, 7 Factories
316 Broadway.

BOYCOTT BAD LANDLORDS, IS MRS. CRAIGIE'S PLAN

Urges Laws to Insure Living Wages to Working Girls.

SWEATSHOP'S MORAL TAINT

Writer Tells Consumers' League Things Made in Unhappiness Carry Spiritual Infection.

Mrs. Pearl Craigie, introduced as "the better half of John Oliver Hobbes," addressed the members of the Consumers' League of the City of New York at the Manhattan Theatre yesterday afternoon. She told the league members, who packed the house, that, having heard from their President, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, of the work of the league, she would give them a few arguments to use in converting their friends. Introduced as the friend of the working girl, for whom the league's efforts have been employed in the shops, Mrs. Craigie said:

"Since my arrival in New York I have been asked various questions about the working girl. She is usually referred to as though there were two individual species—the working girl and the girl, but for my part I only know one kind, and she is the plain girl. What is the difference between the working class and the leisure class any way? In the days of the feudal system all over civilized Europe every woman, regardless of her rank or fortune, took part in household work, and in Homer we read that the king's daughter went out to wash the linen and seek a husband.

"The patricians of Rome were tradesmen, and labor was not thought badly of until the real aristocrats had perished. The first warnings of the great revolutions of England and France were heard when a certain number of unoccupied people, whose wealth had been accumulated for them by others, began to complain that their dignity suffered unless they wasted their time. I have not come to alarm anybody, but do not be blind to the signs of the times.

"It is not that I ask you to stop buying. On the contrary, whatever makes for the circulation of money and for the right employment of men and women is an excellent thing for the community. By all means, have all the clothes you can afford, such jewels as may be becoming, and entertain your friends, only make sure of the circumstances under which everything you buy was made. Modern science makes us terribly afraid of infection, but have you never thought of the moral infection of things which come from unhappy and dolorous surroundings?

"I heard a very sensitive woman say that when she was in India she was offered a very beautiful rug on particularly advantageous terms.

"'But where was it made?' she asked.

"'In the prisons,' they told her.

"She thought how well that rug would look in her house, but she answered:

"'If I had that rug in my house the misery woven in it would kill me.'

"I have seen women in prisons in England better fed, better clothed, and happier in themselves than women of the highest moral character doing certain kinds of tailoring and leather work in their own lodgings in the great cities.

"Haven't some of you women some dresses you call unlucky? They are very handsome and well made, but you never have quite the same good time wearing them that you do certain others. I believe those garments carry with them some kind of a curse.

"There is no unhappiness in work itself. I speak from experience. From the time I was 16 until I was 23 I got up at 5 o'clock in the morning in order to get in three hours of quiet work before the household was stirring and I used to work often late in the evening. My day still begins at 7 in the morning and I always arrange my evenings that I may be able to waken in the morning in the proper mood for the day's business.

"I have never yet met a man or woman who complained of their work as work. My observation, which I may call a pretty wide one, has taught me that work in itself is the main source of human contentment—I do not say happiness. It is the circumstances which surround labor which make it detestable.

"Rich communities in spasms of charity put up splendid institutions, hospitals, and the like; but I should like to see factories as admirably designed and tenement houses that families can inhabit in cleanliness and decency. We say that the poor families put coal in the bathtub and use the larder for a bedroom. That is amusing, but it is at the same time tragic. We say they are not clean, but how many of us would take a bath if we had to get up at 6 in the morning and drag pails of water up eight flights of stairs?

"Every landlord who draws rent from squalid lodgings, any man who gets profits or dividends directly or indirectly from men and women living under unsanitary conditions, should be boycotted. It should be known how much every woman receives in every big establishment, and whether it is enough to enable her to live honorably and decently. If you take the trouble to get such a law passed, you will not have to worry so much about your private purchases.

"It is not enough to say that so and so gets so much a week. We must go further and ask what they can get for that sum in the City of New York. Can they get for it a well ventilated room, proper food and warm clothing? But we can't get at this by personal questions. It is too much to ask any one to reveal to a stray passerby the private conditions of his life and financial resources. What is intended as a kindness becomes an impertinence. We have no more right to question those earning small amounts than the millionaires.

"I don't know whether you have district visiting in this country, but we have it in England. They asked me once to be a district visitor.

"'Very well,' I said, 'but I shall commence in Grosvenor Square. I shall go to the Duchess So-and-So, and I shall say to her: "Is it true that your husband is intemperate? Is it true that you do not take proper care of your children? Is it true that you have not money enough to meet your expenditures? Now, don't mind my questions. I do not intend to be rude, I am only interested in you."' But I did not go district visiting.

"We cannot work by such personal means, but what we must do is to endeavor to affect National legislation so that it will be illegal for employers to employ any one except on fair and equitable terms. It is not a question of sentiment or of being kind to each other; it ought not to depend on any one society or set of individuals; it is a case for the National conscience."

Mrs. Nathan told of the progress of the league's work in getting shorter hours for employes in the shops, its effort to suppress child labor and the work to be done for improved sanitary conditions. These officers were elected: President—Mrs. Frederick Nathan; First Vice President—Miss Helen Phelps Stokes; Second Vice President—Mrs. Hugh Munroe Dewees; Treasurer—Miss Alice H. Day; Recording Secretary—Miss Effie H. Waddington; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. George K. B. Wade.

Smith & Nably
"Incorporated."

B'way, bet. 56 & 57 Sts

S. & M. Simplex.
Panhard. Renault. Mercedes.
Members Ass'n Licensed Automobile Manuf'ts'rs

If your boy is wasting time in large classes, try small classes for the rest of the year.

BERKELEY SCHOOL—classes kept small, 330 graduates successful in college—combines tutoring with class-work, throughout. Special classes for college examinations in June.

BERKELEY SCHOOL is at 72d Street and West End Avenue, overlooking the Hudson—the best school situation in the city.

Call, telephone, (1415 Columbus,) or write.

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

EPPS'S

An admirable Food of the Finest quality and flavour.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

DO you read the advertisements in THE NEW YORK TIMES? If you don't, you are neglecting one of its most important features. Every day the leading merchants of the city make the announcement of their offerings in these columns. It will take you only a few minutes to scan the advertising columns, and it's more than likely you will find advertised something you have been wanting for some time. You may not have known where to get it. The advertisement will tell you where and give you the price. Reading the advertisements is profitable.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TOURS

PERFECT PLEASURE TRAVEL

CALIFORNIA AND GRAND CANYON OF ARIZONA
March 1 to 31. Special Pullman Train, visiting the world's greatest canyon; the beautiful cities of Southern California, the Pacific Coast, Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs, Denver, &c.
RATE from New York (covering all necessary expenses) $385

FLORIDA Two Weeks of Summer
February 6 and 20 and March 6. Special Pullman trains between New York and Jacksonville. Independent travel in Florida.
RATE from New York $50

WASHINGTON The America's Mecca
February 1 and 22, March 8 and 22, April 9 and 19, and May 17. Three-day trips to the National Capital.
RATE from New York (all necessary expenses) ..... $12 or $14.50
According to hotel selected.

PINEHURST Golf Tournaments
February 16 and March 30. RATE from New York $32
Covering round-trip transportation, Pullman berth, and meals on going trip, and two and three-quarters days' board at Hotel Carolina. Tickets good for eighteen days.

NEW ORLEANS MARDI GRAS
February 23 to March 1. Special Pullman Train to and from New Orleans. Reserved seats

DELIGHTFUL AND CONVENIENT—OUR EIGHTH FLOOR RESTAURANT.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Watch and jewelry repairing.

WE employ a corps of expert jewelry repairers and can guarantee the best grade of workmanship on watches, jewelry, and also engraving to order, at the lowest prices in New York. Have enlarged this department and are able to fill orders promptly.

Gold spring rimless eyeglasses, $1.

MOST high priced glasses give no better satisfaction. Lenses are carefully ground and so accurately that a fit is easy. A graduate optician is here to see that you get the right glasses. Morning is the best time to have your glasses fitted, as the light is better then.

Sale of tapestries.

HAVE your furniture re-upholstered now and take advantage of our great sale of thousands of yards of fine tapestries at half price. Fourth Floor.

We've secured two exceptionally fine lots and will quote special prices for re-upholstering during February.

1.75 French verdure tapestry, 98c.

1.25 Colonial tapestry, 50 inch, 65c.

5.50 Pompadour silk damask, 2.95.

3.50 English wool tapestries, 1.95.

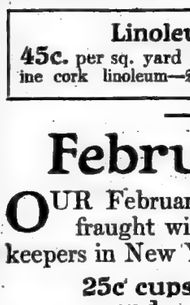

Note—During this sale we will put our workroom force at your disposal at specially low prices, guaranteeing the very best grade of workmanship.

5-piece slip covers, 5.50

These covers are cut from a very fine Belgian damask, and while our supply holds out we will take orders for 5-piece slip covers at 5.50, where not more than 20 yards of single width material is required. For larger suits the prices will be in proportion. Fourth Floor.

This is an early-season inducement, and will be impossible to maintain later. Accurate measurement and perfect fitting slips are guaranteed.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Clearing discontinued carpet patterns.

FROM year to year manufacturers change patterns, and the progressive retailer must change too, if he expects to keep his stocks up to the minute. During inventory we carefully selected all these discontinued patterns in carpets and put reduced prices on them. Fourth Floor.

Axminster and body Brussels carpets—some in full rolls—others in part rolls—patterns that are desirable in every way. Shall be unable to get any more like them, so all we can do is to close them out regardless of loss.

1.45 body Brussels carpets, 1.20—Comes with and without borders, and is one of the best carpets on the market. The saving is 25c., an important reduction when you come to consider that we have been selling this grade of carpets close to cost all the year—has been a leader on which the maker granted a concession. He discontinues them because he cannot afford to make them longer to sell for 1.45. Choice 1.20.

1.65 Axminster carpets, 1.30—Smith's Savonnerie, with and without borders—one of the best. A grade of Axminster that every experienced housewife knows is a bargain at the original price. With a further concession of 35c. on every yard we ought to see a crowd in this section to-day.

1.10 per yard for 1.35 Axminster carpets—with and without borders—a somewhat lighter weave than the more expensive lines, but gives good service.

98c per yard for 1.25 Axminster carpets—without borders. One of the best low-priced carpets made.

Linoleum.

45c. per sq. yard for 65c. genuine cork linoleum—2 yards wide.

Oilcloth.

18c. per sq. yard for 25c. oilcloth, 1, 1½ and 2 yards wide.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

February china sale.

OUR February China sale is here once more—a sale fraught with bargain tidings for economical housekeepers in New York and vicinity. Basement Salesroom.

25c cups and saucers, 15c

One importer has contributed his entire surplus stock of decorated cups and saucers at less than he paid for them at the potteries—beautiful thin quality, with refined, artistic decorations—some with sprays—some lined with gilt—about 50 dozen, embracing Austrian China and English bone China—25c qualities. Choice..... **15c**

75c sugar and cream sets, 50c.

A saving of 25c on teapot, sugar and creamer—a beautiful grade of thin China in a variety of decorations appropriate for serving afternoon tea. 50 dozen of them—not nearly as many as we would like at the price, 50c.

50 dozen odd plates at 20c.

Not a plate that does not sell regularly at $4.80 per dozen—some much more—handsome decorations, floral, spray and border effects—some embellished with gold—tea, dinner and breakfast sizes..... **20c**

75c. decorated solid bowls to close, 50c.

Dinner sets reduced.

Your choice of dinner sets at the reduced prices below is not restricted to a few odd sets, but to a large quantity bought specially for this sale. The price comparisons are strictly reliable. It will be another year before we can offer such a varied collection at so liberal a saving.

$9.50 for $15.00 American Porcelain Dinner Sets
$10.00 for $15.00 English Porcelain Dinner Sets
$15.00 for $20.00 Austrian China Dinner Sets
$20.00 for $30.00 Theo. Haviland China Dinner Sets
$55.00 for $75.00 Theo. Haviland China Dinner Sets

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Ninth semi-annual sale of furniture.

ONLY twice each year can you buy furniture at these prices—February and August. Only one place in New York are these remarkable bargains available—at Simpson Crawford Co.'s. It takes six months of planning, scheming and bickering with manufacturers to get prices down to what is acknowledged to be the minimum in New York. It would not be difficult if we would agree to take the bitter with the sweet, but this we refuse to do. All pieces that are not of the highest standard from construction to finish are rejected. The result of these sales—the appreciation of New York's discriminating home furnishers—is well worth the effort put forth during the entire six months preceding the sale. From the simplest piece of furniture to furnishing the home complete you will save money at this sale. Fifth Floor.

All the other furniture sales are helping this great February event to make big gains over all previous records.

IF YOU WILL investigate the extent of the buying facilities of this organization you will admit we are in position to secure furniture of the highest grade and most artistic and up-to-date in design at lower prices than any other store in New York. We are required to make a certain profit and we do not go beyond that, no matter how extraordinary the bargains are that we secure. We believe our customers are entitled to share in the saving on the most advantageous purchase we make. We leave it to you to compare any value we quote during this February sale with those of other stores and see for yourself that our Ninth Semi-Annual Sale values are the greatest in New York. That's why the other sales are helping ours.

$21 dresser, $15.

OUR special, high grade selected quartered oak, natural birch, imitation mahogany and white maple; piano polished; serpentine top, 22x42, fitted with pattern shaped French bevel plate mirror, 20x24, supported by shapely carved uprights; two long drawers and two small top drawers; lacquered brass trimmings; guaranteed construction, at..... **15.00**

22.00 dresser, all popular woods..... **16.50**
30.00 mahogany dresser **24.50**
32.00 dresser, all popular woods..... **25.00**
38.50 bird's-eye maple dresser..... **28.75**
44.00 mahogany dresser.. **34.50**
65.00 birch dresser..... **43.75**
75.00 mahogany dresser. **50.**
92.50 Tuna mahogany dresser..... **76.00**
36.00 mahogany cheval dresser, **$24**; golden oak, **22.50**

16.50 chiffonier, 13.50

SOLID OAK, natural birch, mahogany finished and white maple, nicely polished; serpentine top, 20x34; fitted with large French bevel plate oval mirror, 14x34; fine, large, dust proof, smooth running drawers, with brass trimmings; guaranteed construction.

12.50 chiffoniers..... **9.75**
15.75 chiffoniers..... **11.25**
18.50 chiffoniers..... **14.00**
45.00 chiffoniers..... **33.75**

Bird's-eye maple or mahogany chiffonier.

27.50 chiffonier..... **19.75**

Birch chiffonier.

36.00 chiffonier.... **24.00**

Mahogany chiffonier.

48.00 chiffonier **36.00**
75.00 chiffonier **50.00**

One hundred genuine $30 Ostermoor mattresses at $18.50.

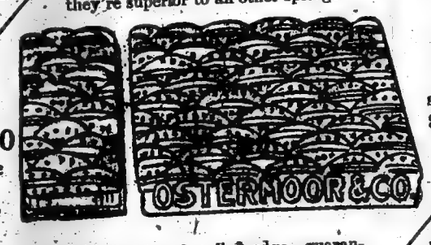

At 18.50 genuine $30 Ostermoor mattress—made in two parts—3 inch border—French rolled edge—guaranteed sanitary—covering high grade—dust proof—satin finish ticking—special while this lot of one hundred lasts..... **18.50**

15.50, X quality mattress—pure hair—full 40 lbs., guaranteed workmanship—the best ticking—special at..... **$10**

21.00, XX quality mattress—pure hair—full 40 lbs., very closely tufted—fancy striped ticking, special at..... **$15**

24.50, XXX quality mattress—pure hair—full 40 lbs., very closely tufted—fancy stripe ticking—special at..... **$18**

32.00, XXXX quality mattress—pure hair—full 45 lbs., very closely tufted—fancy stripe ticking—one or two parts... **$25**

White enameled bedsteads.

Finished with best bark enamel. The latest and newest designs and the best construction.

$3.25 beds..... **$2.25**
4.50 beds..... **3.25**
6.00 beds..... **4.75**
$9.00 beds..... **$7.25**
10.75 beds..... **8.75**
11.75 beds..... **9.50**

Brass beds worth up to $60 at $35.

Feather pillows

A. C. A. Ticking.

1.50 Pillows, 22x28, at. **1.10**
3.00 Pillows, 22x28, at..... **1.45**
3.00 Pillows, 24x28, at..... **2.15**
2.75 Pillows, 20x30, at.. **2.70**

$32.75 for $45 brass beds

One hundred regular $27.50 artistic brass beds at $18.50.

Brass beds worth up to $60 at $35.

At 18.50 regular 27.50 brass bed.

We believe this to be the most phenomenal brass bed bargain in any February sale—handsome new 1906 designs—massive mounts and the new novelty shaped vases—all parts securely fitted and joined—heavy fillings—highest quality French lacquer—guaranteed construction.

32.00 brass beds..... **24.50** 40.00 brass beds..... **29.50**
45.00 brass beds..... **32.75** 53.00 brass beds..... **45.00**

Steel springs.

Made from heavy pipe tubing—double woven steel wire—with springs on the end—best construction.

2.75 springs..... **2.00** 5.00 springs..... **4.00**
4.00 springs..... **3.00** 6.25 springs..... **5.00**

Box springs.

Made of the best materials—by the best workmen. That's why they're superior to all other springs—

15.50 springs, **10.40**
16.25 springs, **$11.75**

At 4.50

Our $6.00 Parlor table

MAHOGANY finish—highly polished—square top, 22x22—fitted with undershelf—French shaped legs.

$7.50 parlor table..... **$5** Golden oak.
$12 parlor table..... **$8** Golden oak or mahogany.
$18 parlor table..... **$12** Golden oak.
$51 library table..... **$34** Golden oak.

5.25 Gold Reception Chair 3.50

9.50 chairs..... **6.75**
19.75 chairs..... **14.50**

Gold leaf—silk damask cover.

22.00 chair..... **15.00**
29.75 chair..... **20.50**
80.00 chair..... **25.00**

At $14.50

Our 18.00 bookcase.

MAHOGANY finish, highly polished, fitted with glass door and four reversible shelves—guaranteed construction.

19.00 golden oak book case—highly polished, with glass door—fitted with 4 reversible polished oak shelves, at.. **15.75**

24.00 mahogany finished piano polished bookcase—nicely carved—fitted with double glass door and 4 reversible shelves, at..... **19.25**

27.00 selected quartered oak bookcase—highly polished—fitted with double glass door and 4 reversible shelves, at.. **21.50**

30.00 golden oak bookcase, **24.00**
32.00 mahogany bookcase, **25.50**
36.00 mahogany bookcase, **28.75**

Fancy rockers & arm chairs

12.00 golden oak or mahogany arm chair..... **9.50**
13.50 mahogany rockers.... **10.75**
18.00 golden oak or mahogany rocker..... **14.50**
25.00 mahogany rocker..... **20.00**

At $1.65

Our 2.50 dining chair

THESE chairs are constructed to last a lifetime—handsome, graceful, highly polished golden oak—with heavy box frames—closely woven cane seats—broad seats and comfortable backs—built for comfort and strength—armchairs to match.

Gold leaf parlor cabinets.

65.00 cabinets..... **40.00**
75.00 cabinets..... **50.00**
90.00 cabinets..... **60.00**
145.00 cabinets..... **95.00**
180.00 cabinets..... **135.00**
250.00 cabinets..... **185.00**
325.00 cabinets..... **210.00**

$17.50 couch, $12.50

SOLID OAK, with piano style leg, high grade, indestructible springs—six rows deep tufting secured with a new patent back button that will not pull out—best guaranteed workmanship—covered in heavy velour—February sale price..... **12.50**

$25 velour couch, **18.75**
$28 verona velour, **20.00**

At $6.50

Our 10.25 Morris chair

GENUINE quartered oak or solid birch—mahogany finished, broad, graceful arms—arranged for perfect comfort—can be adjusted to four different positions—reversible cushions—covered with the best quality velour—stitched edges—all hair filled—complete with cushions, 10.50 value, at..... **6.50**

$100 parlor suite, $69.

FIVE richly upholstered pieces—two massive arm chairs, two chairs without arms.

Mahogany finish—handsome carved frames—piano polished—upholstered seat and back. The coverings are the newest effects in silk damask, heavy tapestry or verona velour, and you have your choice at $69. The springs will never give out—we guarantee them to be indestructible.

5 piece parlor suite.
MAHOGANY FINISH.

$52 suite..... **41.50**
$55 suite..... **44.00**
$72 suite..... **57.50**
$90 suite..... **72.00**
$115 suite..... **92.00**
$145 suite..... **116.00**

3 piece parlor suite.
MAHOGANY FINISH.

$20.75 suite..... **14.75**
$26.00 suite..... **19.50**
$32.00 suite..... **25.75**
$38.00 suite..... **30.00**
$50.00 suite..... **35.00**
$67.50 suite..... **55.00**

$10 box couches, 7.75

MADE from the best materials—indestructible springs, and upholstering of the highest order—covered in plain green denim.

12.00 box couch..... **9.25**
27.00 box couch..... **18.50** (covered in velour).
14.00 box couch..... **11.00**
31.00 box couch..... **24.50** (hair top, denim cover).

Simplicity bed couch.

PERFECT bed by night—a luxurious Davenport by day. Golden oak frame.

60.00 verona velour couch.... **48.50** Mahogany frame.
$72.00 verona velour couch... **56.00**
$82.50 silk verona velour..... **67.00**
$98.75 panne plush couch.... **75.00**

The entire fifth floor of this magnificent building is given over to America's best selected and most reasonably priced exposition of furniture. Standing near the rotunda you will see more furniture than from any other point of view in New York. New designs and ideas are a marked feature.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

After-inventory sale of refrigerators and housefurnishing goods.

YOU can judge the thoroughness with which we keep stocks cleaned up from season to season by the vast quantity of staple housefurnishing goods which we have reduced for clearance since stock taking—goods which are practically the same from season to season.

Basement Salesroom.

Have bought complete new lines, though, and many car loads now on the way. Quick work is necessary, and we are making prices that will keep our popular basement section crowded during the next few days.

Sample refrigerators.

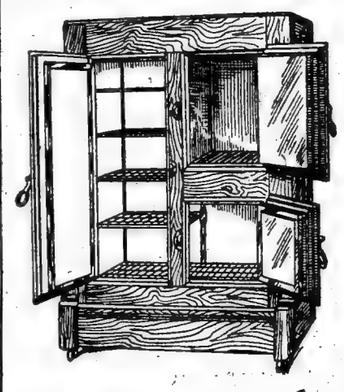

Have a sample assortment of the Ford refrigerators—known as the greatest ice savers made. They're of the newest and most scientific construction—something like a safe. Made of solid oak—highly polished—food chamber is lined with glass opalite, always keeps sweet and clean. Ice chamber is lined with heavy galvanized iron—has sanitary food racks—nickel plated removable waste—all absolutely new and perfect, but being samples we offer them at 20% less than the regular prices $32.50 to $115.

15 other styles in high-grade charcoal packed refrigerators at a saving of 20%.

20% Saving.

Incandescent gas burners and glassware.

235 pieces of fancy glassware in different shapes and colors—will fit any incandescent burner. Values up to 95c. While the quantity lasts, **50c**

Incandescent burner complete, including heavy, easy regulating burner, "Welsbach" genuine mantle, air mixing chimney and ten in. white opal shade. 1.50 val..... **$1**

Separate burners. Value 15c., at..... **12c**

Burner complete, which includes burner, Welsbach mantle and air mixing opal bulb. Value 1.25, at..... **65c**

Burner complete with mantle, fluted shade and chimney. Value 65c., at... **45c**

Reading lamp complete, including portable burner, chimney, mantle, ten-inch opal shade, eye cup and 6 ft. of tubing. Value 1.50, at..... **95c**

Extra mantles. Value 10c., at..... **7c**

Woodenware.

Polished hardwood potato mashers... **19c**
Mixing spoons.... 05c Salad sets.... **20c**
Cereal boxes, nest of five..... **40c**
Bissell's Standard Carpet Sweeper.. **1.49**
Bissell's Grand Rapids Sweeper, nickel trimmed..... **3.00**
3 arm towel racks..... **18c**
10 peg hanging hat and coat rack.... **59c**
Clothes sticks..... **05c**
Wood corner bracket..... **49c**
Zinc wash boards..... **29c**
Rapid washing machine..... **3.50**
Folding clothes dryer, 39 feet space.. **85c**
Clothes wringer, American Wringer Co.'s brand, with 10-inch white rubber rolls..... **1.55**

Nickel bathroom fixtures.

30 inch glass shelf and towel bar combination **6.25**
24 inch glass shelf with nickel brackets, at **1.50**
24 inch glass shelf and towel bar combination, at..... **5.25**
30 inch glass bar with nickel posts, at.... **2.75**
24 inch glass bar with nickel posts, at.... **2.10**
Toothbrush holders..... **45c**
Whisk broom holder..... **40c**
Soap dishes for wall use..... **40c**

Upholstered chair seats, easy to apply. **65c**
Perforated chair seats..... **05c**

Household hardware.

Stove cover lifters, at..... **05c**
Tack hammers, reduced to..... **10c**
Meat saws, at..... **35c**
6 inch meat cleavers..... **25c**
Family glue pots..... **10c**
Screw drivers, at..... **10c**
Family soldering sets..... **10c**
Oyster openers, at..... **18c**
Korker sink cleaners..... **05c**
Galvanized coal shovels..... **05c**
Galvanized stove pokers..... **05c**
Water filters, at..... **10c**
Force cups, at..... **41c**

Comb and brush holders..... **1.15**
Soap dish and tumbler combination..... **1.65**
Standing soap dish..... **65c**
Sponge racks..... **2.10**
Bath brush holder..... **1.50**
Toilet paper holder for rolls of paper..... **40c**
Toilet paper holder for pkg. paper, at **1.05**
18-inch towel bars—extra quality, at..... **65c**
3-arm adjustable towel bar..... **55c**
Robe hooks..... **20c**
7-inch adjustable shaving mirror, at..... **2.75**

4.25 adjustable Sidway table—3.50.

Adjusts for a dozen uses, and strong enough to bear a man's weight. Thousands in use. Has been widely advertised in the leading magazines and periodicals at 4.25.

Leaf rests over the bed in reach of the invalid.
Leaf tilts and holds your book while you read.
Leaf lowers, forming substantial card table.
Leaf adjusts for use in cutting garments, etc.
Leaf forms as good a writing table as you want.
Leaf may be raised and tilted to form a music stand.
Leaf forms angle for perfect rest of invalid.

Folding tables have come and gone, but this one has come to stay, because it is strong and handy for all purposes. When not in use, folds up in small compass..... **3.50**

Blue and white enamel ware—first quality.

Dark blue article, pure white inside, and all at saving prices:

2 qt. teapots, regularly 45c., at..... **33c**
2 qt. coffee pots, regularly 45c., at..... **33c**
1½ qt. coffee pot, regularly 40c., at..... **30c**
4 qt. tea kettle, regularly 65c., at..... **43c**
5 qt. tea kettle, regularly 90c., at..... **60c**
7 qt. tea kettle, regularly $1.10, at..... **70c**
8 qt. rice boiler, regularly 85c., at..... **60c**
10 qt. saucepan and cover, regularly 95c., at. **65c**
8 qt. saucepan and cover, regularly 75c., at..... **50c**
6 qt. saucepot, regularly 60c., at..... **40c**
6 qt. Berlin kettle, regularly 60c., at..... **40c**
8 qt. Berlin kettle, regularly 75c., at..... **50c**
10 qt. preserving kettle, regularly 65c., at **43c**
8 qt. preserving kettle, regularly 58c., at.. **40c**
6 qt. preserving kettle, regularly 50c., at.. **39c**

Miscellaneous housefurnishings.

Oval Japanned serving trays..... **35c**
Japanned cash boxes..... **45c**
Nickel plated tea kettle..... **65c**
China rolling pins..... **19c**
China salt boxes..... **19c**
Scrub brushes—extra quality..... **10c**
Nail brushes..... **5c**
Whisk brooms—fine quality..... **12c**
Clothes pin bags..... **25c**
Dish mops..... **7c**
Mop handles..... **10c**
Heavy floor mops..... **15c**
Asbestos iron holders..... **5c**
Wood fibre water pails..... **27c**
Monitor coffee mills..... **25c**
Russell's carpet sweeper..... **1.49**
Stepladder, per foot..... **12c**
Step ladder chair..... **85c**
S. C. S. silver polish..... **25c**
Magic Puts metal polish..... **8c**
Electro silicon..... **6c**
Cavalier shoe dressing..... **5c**
Peterman's roach food..... **19c**
Oval chopping trays..... **39c**
Pillow sham holders..... **75c**
Plate racks—36 inches long..... **65c**
Shaker flour sifters..... **20c**
Spice scoops..... **12c**
8-Drawer spice cabinet..... **55c**
Heavy tin gravy strainers..... **20c**
25-lb. sugar canisters..... **39c**
3½-lb. sugar canisters..... **12c**

BLEW GENERAL TO BITS WITH HIDDEN BOMB

Terrorist Also Killed Coachman and a Cossack at Tiflis.

BIG MURDER PLOT AT RIGA

Governor General Sollogub and Other High Officials Marked—Attempt to Kill a Sheriff at Vladislavoso.

TIFLIS, Caucasia, Monday, Jan. 29, (via St. Petersburg, Jan. 30).—The murder today of Gen. Griaznoff, Chief of the Staff of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, was most dramatic and audacious.

The assassin evidently had studied the habits of his victim and lay in wait behind a wall of the Alexander Garden, opposite the entrance of the Palace, where a carriage was drawn up to take the General for his daily drive.

The assassin impersonated a painter, carrying the bomb with which he committed the crime concealed in a paint can. He was thus able to pass the sentry posted at the gates of the park and reached his place of ambush without arousing suspicion.

As the General stepped into the carriage the man sprang on the wall, swung the can by a cord, and the bomb, as if thrown from a sling, struck the General on the neck. A flash and terrific explosion followed, and Griaznoff was blown out of the carriage, and, with his coachman, Cossack orderly, and the latter's horse, was instantly killed. A woman who was passing at the time of the explosion was mortally wounded.

The assassin was caught, beaten into insensibility by the infuriated soldiers, and after being loaded into a drosky was carried off to the ancient fortress above the city, where, as Tiflis is under martial law, he will probably be executed at dawn.

The most intense excitement followed the assassination, as terrible punishment is meted out by the troops to bomb-throwers. The population fled in terror before the Cossacks and other troops, who were soon out in force to clear the streets. Shortly before dark a fusillade exchanged between Tartars and Armenians produced a veritable panic, as it was feared that the horrors of the recent war between the races had been renewed. Instantly all the shops were closed and thousands of troops poured into the streets.

The crime undoubtedly was an act of political vengeance decreed by the Terrorists. The identity of the assassin has not been established, but he is a Georgian, and probably was selected by lot at a meeting of Social Revolutionists to kill Gen. Griaznoff as retaliation for the latter's severity in repressing the Revolutionists and arresting the leaders. According to reports, the General was the head of a faction which believed in not showing mercy, and he is charged with setting the native peoples against each other.

He had received repeated letters of warning, and for months past, until today, had never ridden out without his wife.

By Imperial order the Governor General, Staroselski, and the Vice Governor of Kutais, who are alleged to have shown weakness and incompetence, if not actual treason, in dealing with the revolt of the Gurians and Mingrelians, have been dismissed in disgrace from the imperial service. An investigation of their conduct has been ordered with a view to prosecuting them for treason.

RIGA, Livonia, Jan. 30.—The police have discovered a plot to kill Gen. Sollogub, Governor General of the Baltic Provinces, and several high civil and military officials. Many arrests have been made.

VLADISLAVOSO, Russian Poland, Jan. 30.—After an unsuccessful attempt on the life of Sheriff Poproffski, the police today searched a synagogue, in which they found a quantity of arms. A fine of $1,500 has been imposed on the Jewish community.

COSSACKS MASSACRE JEWS.

Also Burn Their Houses—Wholesale Executions of Suspects.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 30.—Gomel is still burning. It is asserted that the outrages resulted from measures taken by the authorities to obtain evidence of revolutionary activity among the Jews.

Cossacks detailed to search the Jewish residences indulged in incendiarism and massacres. The number of victims is still unknown. The Cossacks, maddened by drink and slaughter, attacked even the police, several of whom were killed.

A traveler from Mitau reports wholesale executions by soldiers, suspects arrested in their houses being shot without trial.

Insurgents at Riga surprised the police station, killed the sentries, and released the political prisoners.

Severe agrarian disturbances are reported from the Province of Poltava. The Cossacks shot many peasants.

The Russ publishes a map of Russia showing that almost all the populous sections are under martial law.

JEWISH CONFERENCE MEETS.

No Hope of an Improvement in Status of Russian Jews.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 30.—The General Jewish Conference, called to consider the state of the Jews in Russia, formally opened its sessions here to-day under the Presidency of David Wolffsohn, Chairman of the International Zionist Committee.

M. Mandelstamm of Kieff presented a report on the conditions in Russia from which it was gathered that the Jews had no hopes of an improvement in their status resulting from a revolution or Government reforms. The only solution of the problem, according to the report, would be the foundation of a Jewish Fatherland.

M. Kohan of Kishineff said he thought the eventual emigration of all the Jews from Russia was inevitable. He proposed Egypt or Asia Minor as suitable for a Jewish settlement, and advised that all emigration of Jews to the United States or Great Britain be stopped in consequence of the laws against aliens which are in force in those countries.

NOBLES' DEMANDS ON CZAR.

Want Date of Meeting of National Assembly Fixed at Once.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 30.—Prince Eugene Troubetskoy of Moscow was received in audience by the Emperor to-day. He presented the resolutions adopted by the National Congress of Marshals of the Nobility. The main resolutions are a demand for a strong power, using sensible measures to suppress the revolution and protect the peaceful population from violence, and the immediate announcement by the Emperor of the date of the convocation of the National Assembly, no later than April 28. A strong stand is made against the separatist movement.

A financial measure, dictated by the drain on the savings banks in consequence of the revolutionary agitation and the impossibility of competing with the rates of private banks, is announced. It increases by imperial order the rate of interest of the Government Savings Banks from 3.6 to 4 per cent.

The rates of exchange are soaring steadily. For drafts on America private banks are charging as high as 201 rubles per $100, whereas during the preceding Summer the rate was 197.50 rubles.

GERMANS HOLDING BACK.

No Private Exchange of Views with Frenchmen at Algeciras.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ALGECIRAS, Jan. 30.—The hopes recently entertained that the Germandelegates would soon enter into amicable private conversations with their French colleagues on the fundamental questions of the conference are decidedly on the wane.

It seems probable that no such frank interchange of views will take place and that the attitude and intentions of the Berlin Government will be disclosed gradually by the discussion of the details.

This method of proceeding will naturally prolong the conference, because the two parties chiefly concerned will consider it necessary to scrutinize closely details which may be found to affect seriously the fundamental questions.

The post of Captain of the Port of Tangier is now secretly for sale. The bidding already has reached $5,000. As the pay is practically nil, this large sum can only have been offered on account of the facilities the post offers for the introduction of contraband.

The decisions of the conference on the contraband question have done nothing to put a stop to corruption. The very fact that offers continue to be made for the post in question clearly shows what results the Moorish officials intend the conference shall have.

MALAGA, Spain, Jan. 30.—A dispatch from Melilla, Morocco, announces that insurgent Moors recently attacked the Spanish cruiser Infanta Isabel near the Marchica factory, where the Pretender's troops are erecting fortifications in preparation for an expected attack by the Sultan's forces.

CHEER DENMARK'S KING.

Great Crowds Greet Frederick VIII., Christian's Successor.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Jan. 30.—Frederick VIII. was proclaimed King of Denmark at noon to-day in front of the palace.

The Premier, M. Christensen, appeared on the balcony of the palace and announced to the 50,000 persons assembled the death of King Christian IX. and the accession of his eldest son, saying:

"King Christian the Ninth is dead! Long live King Frederick the Eighth!"

Roars of cheers arose from the crowds while the city's forts thundered a royal salute. The King then appeared on the balcony and addressing the people said:

"Our old King, my dearly beloved father, has closed his eyes. He fell asleep peacefully and calmly, having faithfully discharged his royal duties to the last.

"In taking over the heavy heritage placed on my shoulders I cherish the confident hope, and offer a sincere prayer that the Almighty may grant me strength and happiness to carry on the Government in the spirit of my dearly beloved father, and that I may have the good fortune to reach an understanding with the people and their chosen representatives on all that tends to the good of the people and the happiness of our beloved fatherland.

"Let us join in the cry, 'Long live the Fatherland!'"

Another hurricane of cheers, mingled with the strains of the national anthem, greeted the King's speech.

King Christian will be buried in the Cathedral at Roskilde, twenty miles from Copenhagen, where his wife is interred, and which contains the tombs of the Danish Kings, most of whom, from Harold I., who died in 987, down to Frederick VII., who died in 1863, repose there.

King Haakon of Norway, Queen Alexandra of England, and King George of Greece are expected to arrive in a few days, as well as a number of other Princes and Princesses from the Continental capitals. It is thought that the Czar of Russia will attend the funeral, but this is uncertain. It is announced that Emperor William will be present, coming in a warship, which he will occupy during his stay.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—King Edward arrived in town this afternoon and Queen Alexandra proceeded to Sandringham, where she will remain until she goes to Copenhagen to attend the funeral of her father, King Christian. King Edward has decided to open Parliament in person, but the Queen will not be present and the State pageantry probably will be curtailed.

AMERICANS HAPPY AT OXFORD

Rhodes Scholars Making Good Records at the University.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Right Rev. J. C. Hartzell, Methodist Episcopal Bishop of South Africa, who will shortly sail for America, has been at Oxford for the purpose of meeting the Rhodes scholars from the United States. The Bishop visited the various colleges, met the scholars in their own rooms, and learned something of the feeling among them in regard to their environment and the scholastic outlook.

Bishop Hartzell said he found the general feeling one of satisfaction and hopefulness. The type of men was high and they were received in a good spirit by the other university men. The Americans are making excellent records in scholarships and athletics. H. J. Rose of Quebec recently took both the Craven and Ireland honors in classics, a record unequaled for many years.

AGAINST STANDARD OIL.

Resolution to Investigate It and Forfeit Its Charter in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 30.—In the State Senate to-day Mr. Minturn introduced a resolution declaring that it having appeared from the testimony of witnesses in the case of the State of Missouri against the Standard Oil Company that "the iniquities and evils incident to this greatest of all trusts" are due to the laxity of the New Jersey corporation laws, the State Attorney General be directed to institute proceedings against the company and its subsidiary corporations for the purpose of annulling and forfeiting its charter on the ground of violation of the common law relating to monopolies.

The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee, where it is likely to remain.

Abruzzi to Explore Africa.

TURIN, Italy, Jan. 30.—The Duke of Abruzzi, (Prince Amedeo of Savoy-Aosta,) cousin of King Victor Emmanuel, and who made a voyage in search of the north pole, has almost completed arrangements for a voyage of exploration into the heart of Africa.

The Duke, who will start early in the Spring, has been assured that the British and French Government officials in Africa will assist him in every possible manner.

4 Spoonfuls of Grape-Nuts

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For the cereal part of a Breakfast will add tone and vigor to the mental machinery all day.

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VENUS PENCIL

A black lead pencil that in every grade contains the smoothest and longest lasting lead ever produced

17 Grades—6B to 9H.

Six samples (assorted grades) mailed on receipt of 50c

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL CO.
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NEW YORK.

Ask your dealer for Venus "Drawing."

MURPHY A PUNCHING BAG DECLARES LEWIS NIXON

And Invites Democratic Club Diners to Drink His Health.

WARM CHEERS FOR LEADER

The Czar and His Mannerisms Described for Americans—Anglo-Japanese Alliance Called a Blunder.

Lewis Nixon, the guest of honor at the Democratic Club's monthly dinner last night, told in an interesting way of the life and disturbances in Russia during the several months he was there on business with the Government. He also gave an interesting sidelight on the Czar, Count Witte, and other leading men in the empire. Incidentally the gathering was made the occasion of a tribute to Leader Charles F. Murphy, who was received with loud applause.

There were more than a hundred club members and guests at the dinner which had been arranged to help along the movement to make the organization a National Democratic Club, with a wider scope than that afforded by the purely local field. As a matter of fact, however, the only reference of the evening to National politics came in a letter of regret that was read from John Sharp Williams, the Democratic floor leader in the House of Representatives. Mr. Williams praised the President for "having come to the view of the Democratic Party on the subject of rate legislation." Mr. Williams humorously welcomed the President to the Democratic ranks.

Justice Warren W. Foster nominally acted as toastmaster, but he soon turned the officiating position over to Mr. Nixon. Seated alongside of Mr. Nixon, himself an ex-leader of Tammany Hall, were Charles F. Murphy, the present leader, and John C. Sheehan, another ex-head of the Wigwam. While Mr. Nixon started off with a few references to his visit and long stay in Russia and his intimate acquaintance with officialdom at the time of the empire's sitess, he reserved his main talk until later and called on some others for speeches. Almost his first thing was to propose the health of Mr. Murphy.

"We have a political punching bag here in New York," he said, laughingly, looking at the Tammany leader, "and he seems to be obliged to bear the brunt of all attacks. I am not going to ask him to speak, but I ask you all to rise and drink to the real leader of Tammany Hall—Charles F. Murphy."

There was generous applause, which Mr. Murphy, growing very red in the face, acknowledged by bowing three times. Later on Senator Thomas F. Grady also evoked generous applause by mentioning the name of another leader, Richard Croker. Mr. Grady said he never entered or left the Democratic Club without remembering the great good that Mr. Croker had accomplished for the party organization. Corporation Counsel Delany spoke at some length on the lack of civic pride in New York. He said he used to talk of downtrodden Ireland and of England's alien rule.

"But the State Government at Albany to-day," he declared, "treats New York City to a more alien rule than England ever attempted against Ireland. In our last Constitutional Convention there were two notable New Yorkers, Joseph H. Choate and Elihu Root. Had they been residents of Painted Post and had they treated their constituency as they then and there treated New York, they never could have returned to their homes. Yet they came back here and were honored by their fellow-citizens."

Controller Metz declared himself a hidebound organization man, and promised always to keep organization men on guard when he found them the equal in efficiency and honesty to other men. Ex-Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck attacked the Post Office Department, and said that graft there was as rampant as under the Presidency of Grant.

Mr. Nixon in his address on Russian affairs praised Prince Khilkoff and his work as the Minister in charge of the building of the Trans-Siberian Railway, and he also laid stress on the assertion that the riots and disorders in Russia had not been nearly as serious as the people in this country seemed to think them. The one great cloud on Russia's peace to-day, he said, was the great Manchurian army now the way home.

"When Great Britain and Japan made their alliance," Mr. Nixon said, "I consider that the greatest blunder of the age was made. Russia is a country that never will manufacture anything it can buy; Japan is a country that never will buy anything it can manufacture. Japan is learning to make everything under the sun, and is educating China in the same way. The treaty closed the East to the trade of the white men, and turned the Yellow Sea into a little Japanese lake. And our short-sighted American statesmanship is helping the whole plan along. Then, too, Germany is getting the inside track on the commerce of Russia.

Mr. Nixon described his interview with the Czar at Tsarskoe-Selo. He said he finally was ushered into a large room where the Czar alone awaited him. They talked together for thirty-five minutes in the most unaffected and democratic manner.

"The Czar speaks English with the freedom, idiom, and almost the colloquialism of one of us," he said. "He says 'Uh-huh,' 'surely,' or 'Don't you think so?' with all the mannerisms of an American, and is intensely interested in American development, showing an intimate acquaintance with much of our life. He is slight, of medium height, and is exceedingly blonde. His uniform was simplicity itself, and he displayed not a single medal, in marked contrast to the men in the outer office, who fairly blazed with them.

"As for Count Witte, with whom I had an important audience one day, I found him absolutely alone in a big chamber also, preparing an important state paper. There was not a sound of a typewriter, nor a sight of a clerk or secretary, and Count Witte was there laboriously writing out the paper in longhand."

PERSONS in different circumstances can find in the various Pianos made or controlled by Hardman, Peck & Co. an instrument suited exactly to their tastes and means.

HARDMAN PIANO $370 upwards
Hardman Autotone Piano $750.
(Piano and Player Combined)
Hardman Piano-Player $200.
Harrington Piano $235 upwards
Harrington Autotone Piano $550.
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Fifth Ave. & 19th St., New York.
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In honor of the
FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY
of the founding of the house of
BROKAW BROTHERS
and of the continuous active service of Mr. Isaac V. Brokaw, the original and present head of the firm, the store will be closed all day, Thursday, February 1st.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

Recoup Your Health Losses In Colorado's Bracing Winter

Cold?—That's a mistaken idea.
Colorado's Winters are just about the same as our bracing Fall weather.
And

Colorado

"wonder spots" do not depend upon foliage for their grandeur.
The crisp, fresh air is truly invigorating at this season.
Then look at this

Union Pacific

rate opportunity:

	From Chicago	From St. Louis
Every day to May 31st, Round Trip Winter Tourist Rates	$47.20	$30.20
Feb. 6th and 20th—21-day Round Trip Tickets	27.65	23.90
Feb. 6th and 20th, one way	16.75	16.25

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UNION PACIFIC THE OVERLAND ROUTE

BIGELOW HAS PICTURES OF PANAMA SWAMPS

Canal Critic Shows Them to Geographical Society.

SAYS AMBULANCE IS BUSY

Taft and Magoon Must Have Overlooked Plague Spots, He Declares —Eight Hours in a Morass.

Poultney Bigelow, who recently refused to answer questions asked him by a Senate committee in Washington respecting his magazine article criticising the government of the Panama Canal Zone, talked before the American Geographical Society in Mendelssohn Hall last night about affairs on the Isthmus.

Mr. Bigelow, who had been accused of making detailed observations of the canal and the Isthmus in a stay lasting only a few hours, produced stereopticon pictures to prove what he had asserted in his article. He made no direct reference to the accusations of the Secretary of War or the Senate committee that his charges were unfounded, but sarcastically commented upon scenes which he held to view as proof that conditions in Panama were unsatisfactory. One of his views was that of a scene on the canal as begun by the French engineers.

"Your nose will lead you to it," said Mr. Bigelow. "There is no need of an illustration when you get to the point. You won't have any difficulty in finding it."

Then he showed a city scene in Panama and said that the outskirts were lacking in polo grounds, tennis courts, and the like. Following he produced in contrast a pretty scene showing palms and tropical foliage.

"The man who is calling me a liar," said Mr. Bigelow, "is referring to a place a little further off."

Then Mr. Bigelow produced an uninviting scene beside the canal showing bad sanitary conditions.

"They have a beautiful ambulance in operation here," he remarked, "somewhat like those we see racing up and down the streets of New York each day. It has plenty to do alongside this scene. I think I was in good time to take this picture, for I was there just twenty seconds before the water dried up in the rut you see before you. There is no difficulty in draining the swamps in this part of the country. They dry up without interference. The place is full of pools. Let those who will object do so, but here are the pictures. Look at them yourselves."

Mr. Bigelow then showed a view of a swamp with six-foot vegetation alongside a native house near the canal.

"Sanitation," he said, "is a fancy expression in this case. They don't know what it means here. I guess Magoon and Taft had never been there to see this. I had, and I took a picture of it, as you see. It smells awfully. You can see that much, and I don't have to go into detail in that respect."

Mr. Bigelow didn't talk about "cellars" in Panama, nor did he say anything about lazy white men who bossed negroes in the tropical countries, two points on which Gov. Magoon took issue with him. Mr. Bigelow told his audience that he was a Southerner by birth. Then he made this statement:

"The negroes are very much like other animals and are useful under one master while they may be worthless under another." He then talked at length upon the negro labor question in the tropics, saying the negro in the tropics had to be humored, but that a fair chance hadn't been given to the black man in Panama, who would do well if he had an opportunity.

Mr. Bigelow said that Americans could prosper under all conditions in the tropics.

"Give Panama the best sanitation, give justice between man and man, and let the policy be 'Hands off,' and the American can thrive there as well as any man alive," he declared. Americans, he said, could prosper everywhere. He referred to conditions in Durban, and said that Americans had survived and prospered there when the place was a "pest swamp almost as bad as Colon."

"I spent eight hours in a swamp in Panama," he remarked in conclusion, "and came back to America to be officially told that it was a bottle of cologne. I can't believe it. Can you? They try to kill the mosquittoes with petroleum in the good old Standard Oil way down there, but I tell you that the only way to destroy the mosquitos is by sanitation."

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The widest range of prices and the greatest variety of designs.

WAISTS
$2.50 to $50.00
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$8 to $100.00.

THE HOLLY
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SCHOOL PRINCIPAL'S ANSWER.

Harding Discussed Christ Historically Only—Police at Hearing.

Further testimony was heard last night by District School Board No. 39 in the case of Principal Frank F. Harding of Public School 144 on the charge of attempting to proselytize the children under his charge. The neighborhood of the school is inhabited almost entirely by Jews, and it is alleged among other things that at a Christmas entertainment on Dec. 19 Mr. Harding made objectionable allusions to Christ and his teachings.

Augusta Herbert, a 13-year-old pupil, objected that such matters were not fit for a public school, and should be kept for a Sunday school. The Principal ordered her twice to take her seat, and said she was at liberty to leave the hall if she wished.

In his defense Mr. Harding admitted that he discussed Christ, but maintained that he did so only as he might have discussed any other historic character, quoting His moral teachings incidentally. Testimony in the case was closed and counsel will now prepare briefs for submission to the District Board.

The hearing took place in Public School 84 and was attended by about 600 persons. There were a good many demonstrations, but the police reserves were present and prevented disorder.

SANDERSON'S "MOUNTAIN DEW" SCOTCH

is a pot-still whisky.

¶ It is made in a pot still, a little at a time.

¶ It is distilled from the finest Highland malt dried over aromatic peats.

¶ Then it is aged for at least seven years.

¶ That's why it's *always* the same—always mellow—always pure.

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In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

Store Opens Daily at 8 A. M., Closes at 5:30 P. M.

A Never Equaled Sale of China, Cut Glass, Bric-a-Brac.

FIVE MINUTES SPENT IN A WALK through the Basement China Store to-day will show very plainly the distinction between this and ordinary sales.

For the China and Cut Glass are fine enough to delight the most discriminating taste. The Bric-a-Brac shows immense variety and superb character. It is a sale of the finer wares that Brooklyn women like—and at prices

A Fourth to Half Under the Usual Prices.

To-day let something about the Bric-a-Brac stand for the rest of the sale—for we cannot print all the news at one time.

At the foot of the Revolving Stairway a great showing confronts you. On tables and in cases is probably more and finer Bric-a-Brac than was ever before displayed in any one Store in this vicinity.

On every piece of this Art Ware you can save at least a fourth of usual prices. On many you can save more than half.

AUSTRIAN POTTERY VASES of the same general character as Teplitz Amphora fill another table. The coloring is in Royal Worcester effect and fruit and leaves are worked out of the clay in relief and in natural colorings. There are Vases 10 inches high at 98c., regularly $2. There are 6 inch Vases at 50c., worth 75c. There are dozens of other styles.

A CASE OF LOUWELSA POTTERY is one of the features of the sale. The graceful shapes, dark, rich glaze and suggested floral figurings make this ware wonderfully like the popular Rookwood and one of the finest products of American pottery. The price range is from $1.75 to $17.50—and in every case THE SAVING IS A FULL HALF.

VIENNA VASES AT HALF PRICE. A large collection of fine Vienna Vases in all sizes, from the small cabinet pieces up to the large table or Pedestal Vases.

$1.50, regularly $3	$12.50, regularly $25
$2.75, regularly $5.50	$15, regularly $30
$3.75, regularly $7.50	$20, regularly $40
$4.98, regularly $10	$25, regularly $50
$5.98, regularly $12	$30, regularly $60
$7.50, regularly $15	$37.50, regularly $75
$9.98, regularly $20	$50, regularly $100

ON ONE TABLE THERE ARE VASES of the same general character as Coalport or Crown Derby Ware—so fine in workmanship that with a vase of Coalport in one hand and one of these Vases in the other few people could tell the difference. And each of these Vases is PRICED AT HALF THE USUAL PRICE. For 50c. you can buy a dollar Vase that wonderfully simulates a $15 Coalport Vase. And the prices run up to $3.75—in each case worth double.

IN OTHER CASES ARE MOST EXQUISITE EXAMPLES of Sevres, Dresden, Royal Bonn, Vienna and Capo di Monte wares, Limoges Enamels, Ivory, Enamel and Porcelan Miniatures, Jewel Boxes, Bonbon Boxes, Vienna Bronzes, Carved Ivories, etc.—a superb collection of cabinet pieces, and IN EVERY CASE THE PRICE IS AT LEAST A FOURTH UNDER THE REGULAR.

TEPLITZ NYMPHIA WARE UNDER HALF.

Mostly one or two pieces of a kind. There are Vases, Card Receivers, Statues, Trays, Candlesticks, Ink Stands, Paper Weights and the like. All of the articles have that soft, rich sheen so characteristic of the ware.

The nymphs from which the ware takes its name are clinging or lounging in graceful repose on Vases, Trays and the other pieces.

These are all this season's importation and very desirable, notwithstanding the remakably low prices.

$4.50 pieces, $1.98	$15 pieces, $5.98	
$6.50 pieces, $2.98	$18 pieces, $7.50	
$7.50 pieces, $3.50	$29 pieces, $13.50	
$10 pieces, $4.50	$39 pieces, $15	
$12 pieces, $5.50	$50 pieces, $19	

We have but hinted at the Bric-a-Brac. The Sale is as noteworthy in its vast showing of China, Cut Glass, Marbles, Bronzes, Lamps and other kindred wares. Whatever you need, depend on finding it here and depend on saving a fourth to half of the usual low prices characteristic of this China Store. It is our greatest sale.

Main Floor and Basement.

$4 to $6 Waists at $2.98.

Lace and Silk : On the Main Floor.

OPPORTUNITY FOR WOMEN to secure a handsome silk or lace Waist for afternoon or evening wear and pay about a third to half less than usual.

Another one of the Loeser sales which is sure of prompt appreciation.

There are about five hundred Waists concerned. Beautiful Japanese silk Waists in white and black. Black and colored taffeta silk; also plain and changeable tailor made Waists with deep cuffs and stylish plaid silk Waists. White and cream lace Waists, some lined with silk, others with mull.

Main Floor. None Sent C. O. D.

$1 Colored Crepe de Chine at 69c.

ONE OF THE BEST BARGAINS we have had in the Silk Store—and one that has made a stir, too.

A handsome, soft Crepe de Chine, 24 inches wide and in a variety of the best shades for afternoon and evening gowns as well as white, ivory and black.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

"Innovation" Shoes For Women.

$3:50 : A Special Value

THE WINTER SEASON BRINGS THE SEVEREST TEST of Shoes. Only the Shoe made of high grade material, carefully cut and well finished, will keep its smartness and shape after being exposed to constant wettings.

"Innovation" Shoes are high grade in every respect. They are the equal of many Shoes sold at a five dollar price. They are made especially for the Loeser Store and in every detail come up to the Loeser high standard for footwear.

The lasts are frequently changed to keep the shapes up to date—a feature usually found only in high priced Shoes. They come in every variety of toe and heel, with welted soles, in calfskin, kid or patent leather, at $3.50

Second Floor.

Seasonable Ribbons Under Usual to Pay.

GOOD AS THE VALUES HAVE BEEN in the Ribbon Store lately here is news that will make a stir wherever Ribbons are wanted. They are the staple, desirable sorts in the right qualities and in the right colors:

11c. for 15c. Black Taffeta Ribbon, 3 inches wide. An extra quality, fine lustrous black and splendid for hair bows.

14c. for 19c. Taffeta Ribbons, 4 inches wide. A fine, firm metallique taffeta, in all the seasonable shades and black.

15c. for 19c. Satin Taffeta Ribbons, 4 inches wide. A soft, brilliant quality, in full color assortment.

19c. for 29c. Messaline Ribbons, 5 inches wide. Best quality satin messaline Ribbons, in a complete color assortment, including some of the new Spring millinery shades, as well as black.

24c. for 32c. Satin Taffeta Ribbon, 5¼ inches wide. A soft, brilliant quality, in all colors and black.

29c. for 39c. Falliette Ribbons, 5 inches wide. Fine quality, with a narrow satin edge. It is the prettiest Ribbon for hair bows we know of; all the wanted shades and black.

Main Floor, Road Street.

YOUR EYES

YOUR EYES ARE AS VALUABLE AN ASSET as you have. Think what you would do without them. Yet how much care do they get from you?

Watch the eyes.

If they ache after steady use for some time; if you have headaches that you can't explain—go to a good optician and have your eyes examined.

Especially watch your children's eyes.

School work cannot be satisfactorily done if there is eye strain—and there is among children altogether to much eye strain that can be remedied and isn't remedied

But be sure to go to a *good* optician. We have for years maintained here an Optical Store under a competent and trained optician. We will examine your eyes, if you wish it, in a private room and with the latest and best scientific appliances. If you need treatment by an oculist you will be so informed. We do not undertake to treat the eyes.

But if you can be helped by Glasses we will make them for you—grinding the lenses here in the Store—and the cost will be the fair worth of the Glasses and not more than half what is usually charged for work no better.

Optical work done here is without exception of the highest grade. Oculists' prescriptions will be filled to the full satisfaction of the prescribing physician.

It is the best work that can be done. It costs less than usual for work as thoroughly good.

Save a Fourth on Irish Linen Table Cloths.

TABLE CLOTHS WITH NAPKINS TO MATCH—our own direct importation from Ireland and for that reason not only especially select so far as pattern is concerned, but at least a fourth under the usual prices for equal quality.

Table Cloths.
70x72 inches, $2 each.
70x90 inches, $2.50 each.
70x108 inches, $3 each.
Napkins to match.
20 inch size.....$2 a dozen
24 inch size.....$3 a dozen

Main Floor, Rear.

BANK INQUIRY WAITS ON WORD OF HIGGINS

Senate Committee Has Resolution—Assembly Vote Unanimous.

MALBY WOULD SHELVE IT

Vote on the Floor May Defeat His Purpose—Hint That Reorganizers Want Long Session.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—There was not a single vote cast in the Assembly to-day against the resolution prepared by the Committee on Banks for an investigation of the Banking Department. The Senate Finance Committee, which now has the resolution, met this afternoon, but took no action on it. The next meeting of the committee will be a week from to-day.

Senator Malby, Chairman of the committee, makes no secret of his opposition to the resolution. If the committee should fail to report the matter an attempt will be made to get the Senate to take it up by a motion to discharge the committee. The fate of such a motion, it is believed, will depend on the attitude of Gov. Higgins.

Minority Leader Palmer, in seconding the motion to adopt the resolution, said:

"If any criticism is to be made of this resolution it is that this resolution appoints the Banks Committee of both houses the investigating committee. On important matters like this, I believe it would have been better for the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker to appoint the investigating committee from the full membership of botn houses. However, I have the fullest confidence in the membership of the Senate and Assembly Committees on Banks, and I have no objection to intrusting the investigation to them."

There was no debate on the Senate reference of the matter. When Senator Malby was asked what he thought the action of the Finance Committee would be, he said:

"There is no reason for haste about the matter. The resolution is very important and ought to have the fullest consideration. I do not think it ought to be adopted. I am not like a weathercock, shifted by every breeze that blows. If we undertake this investigation it is likely to keep the Legislature here until the middle of Summer."

There was a suggestion to-night that Higgins's friends were favoring passage of the resolution because they desired to protract the session. If the Legislature were to adjourn early the chances of Gov. Higgins and his reorganizers dominating the next State Convention would be reduced.

Senator Stevens to-day introduced an amendment to the banking laws designed to keep railroad securities which may be taken by savings banks at 4 per cent. If securities at a lower rate are issued by a company purchasing the stock of another company, the purchasing company must pay the difference in interest. The bill also extends the time of default from 1861 to 1878 of bonds of St. Louis, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Pittsburg, and Milwaukee, which savings banks are permitted to hold.

TO STOP FIXING OF JURIES.

Bill Allows Verdict by Ten Jurors—Talk of Damage Suit Frauds.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Assemblyman Bernstein to-day introduced a bill providing that in civil cases the agreement of ten jurors shall be deemed a verdict.

The measure is aimed, Mr. Bernstein says, at the practice of corporations to get at least two "safe" men on juries, principally New York traction concerns.

MRS. POILLON IN SAD PLIGHT.

Has No Dresses for Theatre Wear, and Makes Her Own Clothes.

Mrs. Katherine Poillon, who, it was said, settled her breach of promise suit against William Gould Brokaw for $30,000 after she had brought an action in the Supreme Court for $250,000 damages, was examined yesterday in supplementary proceedings in the City Court to discover if she was able to pay a judgment obtained against her by a Sixth Avenue dry goods firm. In answer to a question put to her by the firm's attorney, she declared that she did not know whether there was any money due her from any source. As to her clothing and wearing apparel, she said she was unable to attend theatres because she did not have any pretty dresses.

"What did you pay for that dress you have on?" asked the lawyer.

Tugging at her sleeves, Mrs. Poillon replied that she had made the dress herself and that the material in it cost 50 cents a yard. She declared that she had no jewelry or other property.

"Has your suit against Mr. Brokaw been settled?" inquired the lawyer.

"That is what I want to find out," replied Mrs. Poillon.

"Is there any money due you in the hands of your attorneys?" was the next question.

"I wish that I knew," replied the woman, smiling. Then, suddenly seeing several reporters, she asked that her examination be adjourned. When this was denied her she answered further questions in a whisper, each time declaring that she did not know what the lawyer wanted to find out or that she herself was trying to find out about it. The lawyer for the creditor firm will question Mrs. Poillon at another hearing to be held later.

UNIONS TIRED OF STRIKE.

Meeting Called to Try to Settle Housesmiths' Trouble.

A new movement for peace in the building trade has been started by eight of the largest unions, headed by the bricklayers, who fear a general upheaval in the building business this year on account of the open-shop declaration of the employers in the housesmiths' trade.

These unions have made an appeal for an extraordinary session of the General Arbitration Board of the employers and the unions to devise a plan of settling the trouble. The appeal was granted, and the meeting will be held to-morrow night.

The unions will concede that the housesmiths were in the wrong in striking against Post & McCord in violation of the arbitration agreement. It is proposed that the housesmiths shall return to work pending arbitration.

The employers said yesterday that as the Housesmiths' Union is at present constituted it would be absolutely useless to recognize it or do business with it. The employers stated that they found the same people in control as controlled the union in the days of Sam Parks.

Col. Charles H. Denison Very Low.

Col. Charles H. Denison, whose illness kept him from the dinner of the City Club at Mount Vernon on Monday night, was said to be very low at his home, 157 West 106d Street, last evening. Col. Denison suffered a stroke of apoplexy at his dinner table a week ago last Sunday. He is a member of the Republican and the Patria Clubs.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

ONE whiskey may seem as good as another to the man of perverted taste.
The John Jameson Whiskey is for those who know the difference—and must have the best.
What class are you in?

LAWMAKERS WELCOME CLEVELAND AT ALBANY

Grady Shakes Hands, Like the Rest, as Spectators Applaud.

CAPITOL TRADITION DENIED

Ex-President and Senator Not on Unfriendly Terms—Old Faces Gone, Mr. Cleveland's Comment.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Grover Cleveland, ex-President of the United States and ex-Governor of New York, visited the Capitol at noon to-day, the guest of a joint session of the Legislature, and made a short address to the assembled company. The joint session was quickly arranged when it became known that Mr. Cleveland was to be in town to address the State Medical Convention to-night. His visit was the occasion of one incident which was taken by those who saw it to be full of significance.

It was when the Senators were filing by Mr. Cleveland to shake his hand at the close of the joint session that all eyes were turned on Thomas Francis Grady of New York City. A tradition handed down in the Capitol, even among the official guides and pages, for years had been that Grady and Cleveland had not spoken since in 1883 Cleveland as Governor, sent to John Kelly, leader of Tammany Hall, the message:

For my personal comfort and satisfaction, I wish you would keep Grady home.

Grady stayed home that session. To-day he came up smiling and grasped the ex-President's hand heartily. There was an outburst of applause from the floor and crowded galleries. Those who stood near, however, heard the exchange:

"I am pleased to see you looking so well, Mr. President."

"And I am glad to see you, Senator."

A few minutes later the two men passed together into the Lieutenant Governor's room and Mr. Cleveland remarked:

"I don't see any occasion for all this hilarity, do you, Senator?" They compared notes and both recalled to friends that, despite traditions, they had met and exchanged political confidences in 1888 and 1893.

Mr. Cleveland is showing the signs of age. His form has shrunk from its old rotundity and his step is not so firm as it was. But his eye is as bright as ever and his voice is clear. Few men, save the late S. Fred Nixon, have been able to make their voices heard so well in the big Assembly Chamber. He said:

"It is upward of twenty years since I was actively in your midst, and it is with pleasant reflections that I look back to those days. I once knew the New York Legislature, but time has wrought many changes, and I now find myself looking into faces almost entirely new.

"Although I now owe allegiance to another State, I am still deeply interested in New York State and the work of its legislative body. I am confident that the legislation which you will enact at this session will not only be beneficial to the State of New York, but will have a salient effect throughout the country. This is all I have to say except that I look forward to a hand-to-hand shake with every member of this body."

After receiving every member of the Legislature Mr. Cleveland called on the Judges of the Court of Appeals, Lieut. Gov. Bruce, and finally on Gov. Higgins.

REID DEFENSE SURPRISED.

Recent Letter to Alleged First Wife Produced in Bigamy Case.

The prosecution sprung a surprise yesterday afternoon in the case of Capt. Albert V. Dean Reid, now on trial for bigamy before Judge Cowing, in General Sessions. Just before counsel began to sum up Assistant District Attorney Smyth produced a letter alleged to have been written by the defendant a few days after his marriage to Miss Sarah Ann Delano of White Plains.

The letter was addressed to "Mrs. Reid," and the writer spoke of the recipient, who, it is alleged, Reid first named as his wife, asking her to be good to the children and warning her not to write.

Both counsel in the case had to go on the stand. Assistant District Attorney Smyth's testimony was demanded by ex-Judge Blake, who drew from the prosecuting attorney an admission that several attempts to obtain a copy of the marriage certificate obtained by the Smalley woman at the time of her alleged marriage to Reid in England had failed, and that efforts to get any record of the marriage had proved equally futile. Mr. Blake repeated a conversation with Mr. Smyth, in which the Assistant District Attorney acknowledged that no record of the marriage of Reid to the Smalley woman was obtainable.

The case will go to the jury this morning.

USED AS A HAIR EXHIBIT.

She Is Now Suing the Culturist for Wrongful Use of Her Picture.

Felicite Skiff Riddle, who sued Bernarr McFadden, the physical culture teacher, and Luther A. White, a photographer, to recover $15,000 for using her picture for advertising purposes, must have a new complaint drawn up. Justice O'Gorman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday sustained the demurrer interposed to the complaint by the defendants, but held that the law under which the suit was brought is constitutional.

Miss Riddle brought suit under the law of 1903 enacted to protect the right of privacy. She said that on Dec. 15, 1904, she went to White's photograph gallery and had herself photographed. Later the picture appeared in an advertisement in a book published by McFadden, entitled "New Hair Culture."

Counsel for the defendants demurred to the complaint, asserting that they were improperly joined as defendants in one suit, and that the plaintiff was not entitled to money damages and to equitable relief in one cause of action. Justice O'Gorman, while holding that the law under which the suit was brought was constitutional, sustained the defendant's demurrer. The court gave the plaintiff the privilege of amending the complaint on the payment of costs.

Germania Life Annual Report.

The Germania Life Insurance Company, in its forty-sixth annual statement, reports assets of $35,711,677 and liabilities, according to the legal standard of the State of New York, of $30,823,487, leaving a surplus guarantee fund of $4,888,190.28. There was a gain in assets of $1,606,894 during the year.

The income from premiums and interest was increased by $274,479.37, reaching the sum of $6,275,861.80. Since its organization the company has paid to its policy holders $59,380,074. For each $1,000 of insurance obligations it holds now $326 of assets.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c. Adv.

Registered Trade Mark — Established Half a Century

Annual Sale French Lingerie

This Underwear is of the most select and dainty character. The collection is larger and more attractive than we have ever before offered at these prices.

Corset Covers, at $2.00 to $6.75.
Chemises, $1.00 to $8.00.
Drawers, $1.25 to $6.75.
Gowns, $1.50 to $12.00.
White Skirts, $2.25 to $21.00.
Bridal Sets, three pieces, $9 to $20.

This Sale, which will continue throughout, also includes Table Cloths, Napkins, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Towels, Blankets and Spreads at reduced prices.

James McCutcheon & Co
"The Linen Store."
14 West 23d Street.

STATE PRINTER TURNS AND ASSAILS ARMSTRONG

Angry Words at Hearing on Insurance Testimony Scandal.

SPECIAL CONTRACT FAVORED

Senate Committee Votes to Report $20,000 Appropriation — Brandow Asked $150 for $10 Books.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—A hot exchange of personalities between Chairman Armstrong of the Insurance Investigating Committee and John N. Drake occurred before the Senate Finance Committee this afternoon at the hearing on Armstrong's bill to appropriate $20,000 for contract printing of 5,000 sets of the testimony. Drake appeared as attorney for the Brandow Company, the State printers. The committee after the hearing voted to report the bill favorably.

Mr. Armstrong told the committee that the official stenographer at the investigation, George Shotwell, had been induced to solicit subscriptions for the Brandow Company on the understanding that he would receive $40 for each subscription for a full set sold at $150. The committee compelled him to send out nine hundred letters to persons whose subscriptions he had solicited recalling his recommendation. One insurance company had ordered seventy sets at $150. The actual cost of printing, Senator Armstrong said, was less than $1 a volume, or $10 a set.

"We have had too long and too bitter an experience with the State Printer to take his word over night," he declared, "and I am glad he is here to hear me say this. He has boasted openly that he made the cost of the building which he now has on Pearl Street out of the State printing contract, and he proposed to make another out of the sale of the testimony taken before the insurance investigating committee. That's what I call piracy."

Mr. Drake declared that Armstrong's statement with regard to delay in printing the testimony was false in nearly every particular.

"The person chiefly responsible for the delay is Senator Armstrong himself," he added.

"We never had any trouble until you came into this matter," said Armstrong.

"That's right, you didn't," said Drake, "but you began to get it as soon as I got into the business because I knew you. I knew what you were. I knew your character, and I propose to safeguard the company against you."

Armstrong's face flushed, but he made no reply. Mr. Brandow promised that the company would print and deliver to the Legislature all the testimony before the end of the present week.

TO MAKE DIRECTORS LIABLE.

Bernstein Bill Would Allow Fleeced Stockholders to Recover.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Bills of interest to New York introduced in the Assembly to-day were by:

CARRIER—Providing that in case of total loss by fire, the full face of the policy shall be paid; providing that after Jan. 1, 1908, all sleighs and "bobs" in any part of the State must be four feet six inches wide, the standard width of wagons. Sleighs now average three feet eight inches.

BERNSTEIN—Making officers and Directors of corporations personally liable for loss or damage sustained by a subscriber or purchaser who relies on statements in the prospectus, also providing that no person shall be named as a Director unless he has actually and in good faith paid the market value for such stock as he holds.

STRIKES AT BASEBALL.

Carrier Offers Bill to Prohibit All Sports on Memorial Day.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—A measure which would strike a serious blow at organized baseball and other public sports in this State was introduced in the Assembly to-day by Mr. Carrier of Chenango. It prohibits baseball and all other public athletic games on Decoration Day.

Double-header ball games are scheduled for many cities on Decoration Day, and the gate receipts on that day form an important factor in the financial success of the several leagues operating in this State.

Telephone Directory

Most accurate and up-to-date business and social list in New York City.

Spring edition goes to press Friday Feb. 2d.

For new listings or changes in old listings, communicate with Contract Department. Telephone 9010 Cortlandt.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
15 Day Street

The Big Store. | The Big Store. | The Big Store. | The Big Store.

Here's The Furniture You Want.

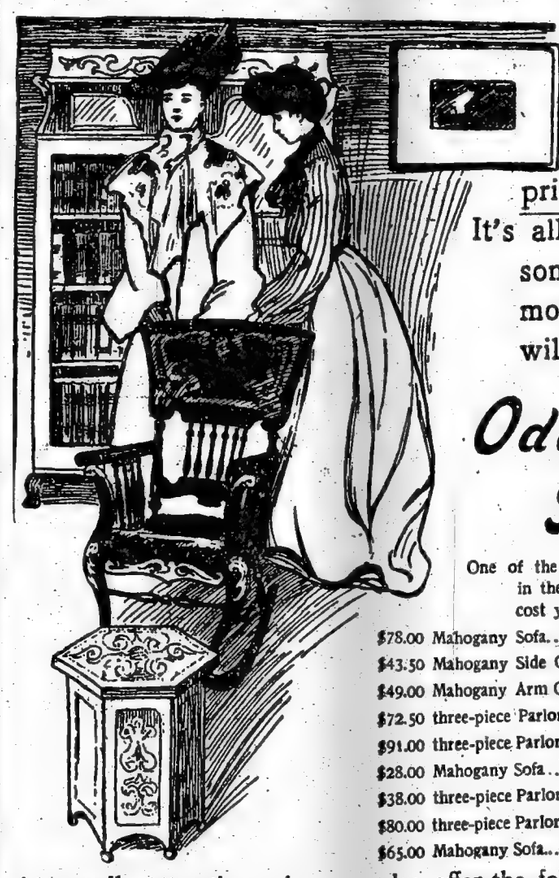

These are low prices—the lowest you will find in town on furniture worth having at all. But don't get a false idea from this cheapness—there isn't a piece in this whole showing that has to make its price apologize for its quality.

It's all honest furniture, reliable, good-looking, well-made, some of it rather costly. But it's all selling for less money now than you could have bought it for last week or will be able to buy it for after this sale is over.

Odd Parlor and Library Pieces---Some at Half.

One of the best offers in the whole sale. It's the chance to fill the empty corner or the bare spot in the parlor or library with a handsome chair or table at half the money the same piece would have cost you last week.

$78.00 Mahogany Sofa	39.00	$69.00 three-piece Parlor Suite	45.00
$43.50 Mahogany Side Chair	21.75	$138.00 two-piece Library Suite	69.00
$49.00 Mahogany Arm Chair	24.50	$300.00 three-piece Library Suite	165.00
$72.50 three-piece Parlor Suite	45.00	$289.00 three-piece Library Suite	200.00
$91.00 three-piece Parlor Suite	40.00	$115.00 Upholstered Sofa	57.50
$28.00 Mahogany Sofa	18.00	$72.50 Upholstered Arm Chair	36.25
$38.00 three-piece Parlor Suite	26.50	$112.00 five-piece Parlor Suite	75.00
$80.00 three-piece Parlor Suite	54.50	$130.00 five-piece Parlor Suite	90.00
$65.00 Mahogany Sofa	40.00		

At equally attractive prices we also offer the following articles of Furniture:—Rockers, Dining Tables, Sideboards, Dressers, Chiffoniers, Hall Racks, Brass and Enameled Bedsteads, and Box Couches.

$10,000 to the Charitable and Benevolent Institutions of Greater New York.

SIEGEL COOPER COMPANY'S CONTEST CLOSES TO-NIGHT, JANUARY 31ST, 1906.

However, as a special accommodation to such customers as have been unable to deposit their sales slips for purchases made up to and including January 31st, the ballot box will be kept open until 6 P. M. February 14th.

Sale slips that do not bear January dating *will not be counted.*

Five prominent New Yorkers, active in charitable circles, have been asked to act as judges.

Prizes will be awarded in the following order:

To the institution or organization receiving the greatest number of votes will be donated	$1,000.00
To the recipient of the next greatest number of votes	500.00
To the recipient of the next greatest number of votes	250.00
To the 20 recipients of the next greatest number of votes each, $100	2,000.00
To the 30 recipients of the next greatest number of votes each, $75	2,250.00
To the 80 recipients of the next greatest number of votes each, $50	4,000.00
Making 133 distributions and a total of	$10,000.00

The list of the successful contestants will be published in the newspapers Sunday, February 18th.

"Red Letter Day" To-day at The Big Store.

Every person presenting a Sperry & Hutchinson Green Trading Stamp Book at the Premium Parlor, Fifth Floor, Annex, to-day will receive 10 "S. & H." GREEN TRADING STAMPS FREE OF CHARGE.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. — NEW YORK.

SHOWS BILLS ARE FAULTY.

Assemblyman Tompkins Picks Holes in Corrupt Practices Measures.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—At the hearing to-day before the Judiciary Committee on the Belmont Publicity bill and the various Corrupt Practices bills, Seth Low, D Cady Herrick, Gherardi Davis, J. Osgood Nichols, Assemblyman Wainwright, and others appeared.

Assemblyman Tompkins, as a member of the Judiciary Committee, pointed out numerous conditions which he believed the measures would fail to reach. The advocates of the bills practically conceded that in those details the bills were faulty.

Mr. Herrick advocated the bills put forward by the Association for the Prevention of Corrupt Practices in Elections. Speaking of the provision which would deprive political parties of the use of their emblem in the election following conviction of such party, as an organization, of the use of money to influence the electorate, he said:

"We wish among other things to have placed upon the candidate for whom it is alleged money was expended the burden of proving and showing that he received a majority of the uncorrupted votes. By these bills no one is harmed, unless the money can be traced."

Assemblyman Tompkins asked what provision there was in the measure which would prevent a member of another party or a factional adversary expending money to help the candidacy of a man and then challenging his election.

Ex-Judge Herrick admitted that this would be possible, but believed such instances would be most unusual.

Seth Low said he realized the bills would not be self-enforcing. He promised that if enacted there would be active work on the part of the association of which he was President to have the law enforced. He was in favor of the prohibition of contributions by corporations.

Gherardi Davis was asked by Assemblyman Tompkins if he (Tompkins) would not be liable if he purchased a dinner for a constituent during a campaign. The answer was that he probably would be if anybody could prove that the dinner was purchased to influence the guest's vote.

J. Osgood Nichols, attorney for Perry Belmont, said that the Belmont bill merely turned on the light. Political corruption could not flourish in the light of publicity.

"COL." COLMEY SEES GARVAN.

And Talks Interestingly on Some Wall Street Frauds.

Indictments against several persons connected with the manufacturing and attempted marketing of 500 one-hunderd-share certificates of the Norfolk and Western Railway will be returned by the Grand Jury to-day, it is expected. Samuel J. Humphries, who turned State's evidence immediately after his arrest as an accomplice in the swindle, spent a lot of time with the Grand Jury yesterday. Among those who will probably be included in the indictments are Charles Augustus Seton, the broker convicted a few days ago of beating the promoters of the Houston and Galveston Railway out of $6,800, and Col. T. P. C. Colmey, alias "Kid" Murray, who is in the Tombs awaiting sentence for selling a worthless railroad bond.

It was reported yesterday that Colmey had made a complete confession to Assistant District Attorney Garvan. This was caused by his appearance yesterday afternoon, handcuffed and guarded by a Deputy Sheriff, in Mr. Garvan's office. At the end of an hour Colmey was returned to the prison.

Mr. Garvan said later that he had obtained much valuable information from Colmey as to Wall Street methods employed in certain fraudulent operations in which the prisoner had been concerned, but that Colmey had insisted that he had not been personally implicated in the Norfolk and Western swindle.

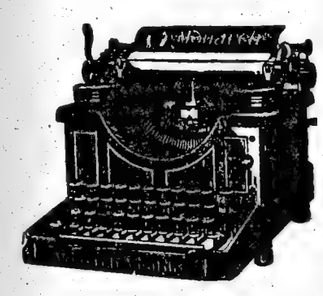

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MONARCH VISIBLE

SHAW REMOVES KITCHING.

New York Examiner of Wool Imports Was Under Charges.

Robert N. Kitching, examiner of wool imports at New York, was removed from office yesterday by Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury. Appraiser Whitehead, Kitching's immediate superior, declined to say what were the grounds for the Secretary's action.

Charges were filed against the examiner several weeks ago. Mr. Kitching had been in the Government service sixteen years. He was regarded as the foremost expert on wool matters connected with the Treasury Department.

POISONED BY CARD SCRATCH.

Card Came from Erysipelas Ward—Attendant May Lose His Arm.

Joseph Herman, 19 years old, an orderly at Bellevue Hospital, had occasion to carry a transfer card from the erysipelas ward to another ward a few days ago. In some manner he scratched one of the fingers of his right hand with the card.

The next day the hand began to swell, and yesterday the physicians decided that Herman had contracted a dangerous form of erysipelas. He may lose his arm. It is believed that the card had in some way become infected with erysipelas germs.

For $5 Gold Certificates.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Representative Fowler introduced a bill to-day empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to accept deposits of gold coin in sums not less than $20 and to issue gold certificates in denominations of not less than $5. The smallest gold certificate now is the twenty-dollar certificate.

1-30th
of the entire Quinine production of the World is consumed every year by the makers of
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WHEN

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A WRONG IMPRESSION

of our furniture prevails among certain individuals who have not seen our products.

Because it is advertised as "handmade," they conclude it is of the Mission or art-craft order.

While "Mission Furniture" is good in its place, it is as far different from Tobey Handmade Furniture as the crude cabins of our Pilgrim fathers were from the palaces of old Britain.

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27, 29 West 31st St.

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Hygienic insoles made of Asbestos, being a non-conductor, keeps heat in and cold out. Three qualities, 20c., 30c., and 50c. per pair. Postpaid on receipt of price and size.
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AGAINST MORTGAGE TAX BUT FOR RECORDING TAX

Despair of Law's Full Repeal Expressed at Hearing.

SPEAKERS CALL IT A BLUNDER

And Denounce the Act Before Republican County Committee as an Injury to the State.

The mortgage tax law was denounced and its repeal demanded at a hearing before a sub-committee of the Republican County Committee yesterday in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The room in which the hearing took place was crowded with representatives of real estate and taxpayers' associations.

The Sub-Committee on Mortgage Tax is composed of Charles H. Strong, chairman; Charles F. Bostwick, William Byrnes, James J. Duffy, Charles A. Berrian, James McComb, and Benjamin Oppenheimer. The addresses to which they listened yesterday will be put in the form of a memorial to the Legislature, and as an argument in favor of pending legislation for the repeal of the mortgage tax bill.

The general opinion expressed was that the passage of the bill was a blunder, and that the tax should either be repealed or a recording tax be substituted that would be a lighter burden. Most of the speakers said they did not believe that a full repeal could be brought about, and that the recording tax measure, in that case, would have their support.

In opening the meeting Mr. Strong called for the expression of opinion from those who favored the mortgage tax law.

"I have heard a few expressions of opinion here and there in favor of the present law," said Mr. Strong. "I have heard, too, that the revenues which it was expected would be derived from the bill had been kept down by influences opposed to it. No one need be afraid to speak for the measure. The committee wants to give dispassionate consideration to the matter. I can't make the invitation any more cordial. Will the champions of the measure make themselves heard?"

No Advocates of the Law.

No one spoke for the measure, and Mr. Strong called on those opposed. There was no lack of responses. Charles E. Sprague, President of the Union Dime Savings Bank, emphatically condemned the tax

"Of course I will not admit that the borrower pays the tax," said he. "That would be a sort of treasonable utterance." There was a general laugh at this. "I represent 87,000 people," Mr. Sprague went on, "and the fact is that the one-half per cent. added to the mortgage rate by this law means just so much on every man's rent. It means that you pay $17 a month for a sixteen-dollar flat. It means that that other dollar might go into the savings banks. I don't even indorse a recording tax. I do not think that the revenue should go to the gentleman in the City Hall or the Court House who does so much stamping and blotting, and I do not think that we should pay our money to Schoharie County. The whole scheme is a fiction and a fraud.

"No amount of talk and argument can make a mortgage personal property. It is an interest in real estate and no specious twisting of the facts can make it anything else. You might as well tax a state of mind as a relation between borrower and lender. I don't think that a law like this is creditable to the party that I have voted with off and on—since I voted for the election of Lincoln. It would be well for the party to admit it. The measure has met with nothing but condemnation all over the State and why it should have been passed at all I do not know."

Mr. Sprague's address was greeted with great applause which was redoubled when Frank Demuth of the West Side Tax Payers Association pointed out the inconsistencies of the act.

Taxes the Borrower Doubly.

"It beats me," he said, "how any one can find justification for a law that makes a man who owns his property outright pay one tax while the fellow next door who must allow half to remain on bond and mortgage must pay just double what the luckier fellow adjoining him pays. I wish that Gov. Higgins was here to see this array of property owners and tax payers. I think it would convince him that the G. O. P. has made a gigantic blunder and had better retire gracefully while it has the chance."

B. Aymar Sands, President of the Allied Real Estate Interests of the State of New York, said that it would be impossible to frame any law that would not put the burden of a mortgage tax on the borrower instead of the lender. He was asked to express his opinion of that part of the law which goes into effect only on July 1 next, and which provides that unless the tax is paid by the following October the mortgage can be sold at auction and the mortgagee's interest wiped out.

This will compel holders of mortgages in interior towns to travel to the county seat and personally record the instrument, and it has been charged that a clique of politicians had been formed to take advantage of this law and buy up mortgages through the ignorance of holders, who know nothing of the provisions of the law. Mr. Sands said that he thought there would be riots throughout the State as soon as the actual workings of the law became apparent.

Repeal the First Thing Needful.

Andrew Colvin, who was one of the framers of the Repeal bill now in the Legislature, said that the first thing was to repeal the mortgage tax law in toto, and that afterward if it was necessary to raise revenue for the State new measures to meet the contingency could be passed. He said that any amendments to the pending legislation would defeat its effect.

De Borden Wilmot, Chairman of the Tax Committee of the West End Association, and representing also the Central Mortgage Exemption Committee of the City of New York, quoted instances of how transactions on bond and mortgage had fallen off since the law went into effect on July 1 last. He said that one title company had done $44,000,000 of business prior to July 1 last for the half year, while from July 1 to Jan. 1 its business had amounted to but $2,000,000. He said that where it was expected that the income to the State from the tax would be about $6,000,000 a year, it had yielded in the past six months but $500,000. Resting his argument entirely upon the way the tax affected the State, Mr. Wilmot said that it was all wrong. Instead of inviting capital, it had driven it away. Mr. Wilmot favored a small recording tax, "the smaller the better," he said.

Among the others who made addresses and favored a recording tax if mortgage exemption was impossible were: Sigmund Hirsch, President of the South Bronx Property Owners' Association; Francis E. Ward, representing the Real Estate Board of Brokers; Francis B. Taylor, representing property interests in Hempstead; Minturn Post Collins of the Dyckman Taxpayers' Association, Olin J. Stevens of the North Side Board of Trade, Lawrence J. Callanan of the Board of Trade and Transportation, William A. Olcott of the Harlem Board of Commerce, Lewis H. Pounds of the Flatbush Taxpayers' Association, William Talcott of the Board of Trade, Lawson Purdy of the New York Tax Reform Association, and Dr. Abraham Korn of the Harlem Property Owners' Association.

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RAILROAD PAPERS FOR HOUSE.

President Forwards Request to Commission—Confidential Data Ready.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—In response to the resolution of the House of Representatives, President Roosevelt to-day called upon the Inter-State Commerce Commission for a report regarding the alleged existence of a combination or arrangement between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Chesapeake and Ohio, and other railroads in violation of the anti-trust law. The resolution as amended in the House provided that the information should be furnished only in case it should not be deemed incompatible with the public interests to do so. The fact that the President sent the resolution to the commission immediately upon its receipt is indicative that he does not so regard it. Chairman Knapp at once called his colleagues into conference and the reply is in course of preparation.

Inquiry at the offices of the Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day disclosed the fact that the only data upon which the commission can base its report outside of matter already of public knowledge, is contained in the reports of the railroads themselves annually supplied to the commission in accordance with the requirement of law. These reports the commission always has regarded as confidential, but it is understood that details of management and ownership of stocks, bonds, &c., are given in them, which throw considerable light on the subject in issue. Although the law requiring the submission of these reports is specific, it prescribes no time for their transmission nor is a penalty affixed for failure to do so. With few exceptions, however, it was ascertained, these reports are annually submitted, and the belief authoritatively was expressed that on their face at least they are a true statement of the railroads.

Representative Gillespie of Texas, who introduced the resolution of investigation, declares that if the commission does not furnish satisfactory information he will offer a resolution for a committee of the House to investigate the commission and ascertain for itself whether there is any information there that the public ought to have.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—Third Vice President Rea and Fourth Vice President Thayer of the Pennsylvania Railroad will go to Washington to-morrow to meet officers of the Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio, the Southern, Atlantic Coast Line, the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac, and the Seaboard Air Line Railways.

At the general offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad it was announced that the visit of the two Vice Presidents to Washington at this time was only coincident with the resolution of inquiry by the House of Representatives, and had no connection with it.

It was explained that the visit was for the purpose of inspecting the extensive freight yards at Alexandria, Va., and to discuss the best methods of operation.

WANTS HAZING TRIAL RECORD.

Senate Also Wants to Know as to Bonaparte's Authority.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—A resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to send to the Senate the records of the courts-martial at Annapolis in the cases of Midshipmen Marzoni and Mayo, and also directing him to inform the Senate as to his authority for the proceedings was adopted by that body to-day.

Hazing at the Naval Academy was also under consideration at a meeting of the House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day. The resolutions for a full investigation by Congress of affairs at Annapolis were discussed.

The members of the committee are almost unanimous in their belief that a full investigation must be conducted before it can be determined whether the officers of the academy, the midshipmen, or the law are responsible for hazing at Annapolis. It is the opinion of several members that the officers have not done their full duty at the academy, and it seems likely that midshipmen and officers will be investigated with equal vigor.

CONSULAR BILL PASSED.

Senate Approves Reform Measure Giving More Executive Authority.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Senate to-day passed the bill providing for the reorganization of the Consular Service, which passed practically without discussion.

The bill provides for the classification of Consular officers in grades; gives the President authority to transfer officers from one station to another; provides an inspection service with five Inspectors, who are to rank as Consuls General; requires that clerks at Consulates shall be Americans; prohibits Consuls from engaging in law business, and requires that all Consular fees shall be accounted for.

MUNICIPAL LEAGUERS CLASH.

German-Americans Barred Out—Fusion Resolution Passed.

The Municipal Ownership League of Greater New York meeting in the Imperial Hotel, at Fulton Street and Red Hook Lane, Brooklyn, last night, decided by resolution to bring about fusion among all the Municipal Ownership bodies. The meeting was not without trouble.

Not only the Municipal Ownership League, but also the German-American Municipal League, of which Beala Tokaji is the President, tried to hold a meeting in the same hall. The Municipal Ownership Leaguers said plainly that the purpose of the German-Americans was to get possession of the meeting if they could and merge the two bodies with the Tokaji faction in control.

The Tokaji crowd failed to get into the hall. They found upon getting to the door a line of policemen who would not admit them. There was a good deal of spirited talk then, but the Tokaji crowd went over to the Temple Bar Building and held their meeting.

The Municipal Ownership League people elected these officers: Chairman—Robert Stewart; Vice Chairmen—Coroner Henry Brewer, Alexander S. Bacon, John F. Moran, and C. J. Hackett; Treasurer—D. J. Madden, and Secretary—Henry Clay Peters. They also resolved to put forth efforts to bring about fusion.

PEDDLERS BEAT FIREMAN.

He Was Arresting a Driver Who Blocked Fire Apparatus.

When Truck 18, which has its house at Attorney and Delancey Streets, was on its way to a small fire in the tenement house at 214 Rivington Street last night it was blocked in Rivington Street by a truck driven by Herman Seifman of 96 Pitt Street. The firemen shouted to him to get out of the way, but the wagon did not move, and the truck was forced to stop. The firemen rushed to the horse and got the wagon out of the way, and Lieut. Buckholdt ordered Fireman Topher to see that Seifman was arrested.

The moment the truck was out of the way a crowd of peddlers took the part of the truckman and gave Topher a beating before Policemen Hurley and Hughes of the Union Market Station came to his rescue. Topher held to his prisoner, however.

Lieut. Buckholdt said last night that interference with the fire apparatus on the way to fires was a regular occurrence. He will make a report to the Fire Commissioner to-day.

FIRE DRILL AVERTS PANIC.

Radiator Burst in a Primary School and Almost Stampeded Children.

A steam radiator burst in one of the classrooms in Primary School No. 108, at 62 Mott Street, yesterday morning, and the escaping steam almost caused a panic. Miss G. Perkins, the teacher, kept her head, and, calling to the children that there was no danger, she gave the orders for the fire drill. Her coolness reassured the children, and they soon fell into line by classes and marched downstairs.

Some one had sent in a fire alarm, and the noise of the engines brought a crowd in a hurry. When they arrived the children were coming out of the school quietly and unharmed. Miss M. S. Sweeney, the Principal of the school, said that all the pupils were out of the building within eight minutes after the first alarm. There was no damage.

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You may come here at the eleventh hour and in very quick time be provided with a correct perfect fitting evening suit; that's more than any custom tailor can promise even if you give him his own time and twice our price.

Full Dress Suits
Special at $25

The grace of line, the distinctive knacks of fashion expressed in our full dress suits place them on the same plane of excellence with the product of the best custom tailors. These at $25 are of imported black whip cord—silk faced.

Our Dress Suits at $30, $35, $40 and $45 are the most luxurious and elegant types of dress suits to be had. Of English whip cords, unfinished worsted, Thibet and French drape, silk lined throughout.

Tuxedo or Dinner Coats.

At $12.50—of black unfinished worsted, straight front model, silk shawl collar.
At $16.50—of imported black whip cord.
At $20, $23 and $25—Luxurious silk lined Tuxedo coats.

Vogel Brothers
42nd St. At 8th Ave.

POSED AS DETECTIVE TO ROB.

Real Sleuths Trap Ward—Say He Is a Harlem Highwayman.

Detectives Graham and Breslin of the West 125th Street Station arrested last night a well-dressed man who gave the name of Edward Ward, on the dual charge of robbery and "impersonating an officer."

On Jan. 24 George Hodges of 127 West Thirty-fourth Street complained to the police that a man had approached him at 124th Street and Seventh Avenue, had exclaimed, "Ah, now I've got you!" and had snapped a pair of handcuffs on his wrists.

Hodges said the stranger declared he was a detective, showed a shield, and pointed a revolver at him. He demanded that he give to him the diamond shirt-stud he wore, his watch and chain, and a ring, insisting that he recognized the articles as those stolen from him. He led him, Hodges said, all the way from 124th to 134th Street, on Seventh Avenue, where, with threats of arrest and imprisonment if he showed his face in Harlem again, the pretended detective allowed him to go.

The detectives found that Robert Lee of 347 West Fifty-seventh Street, knew a man named Ward, who, they thought, might have been Hodges's despoiler. They instructed Lee to tell Ward that at 110th Street and Central Park West a victim might be found.

Breslin, wearing a flaring diamond in his shirt front, stood at that spot last evening about 9 o'clock. Detective Graham hid in a shadow nearby. Ward soon appeared and, the detectives say, tried practically the same tactics of which Hodges had told. He didn't get very far, however, before he lay sprawling on the ground.

Ward gave the Hotel Empire as his address, but he doesn't live there. There have been a number of highway robberies in Harlem lately.

WOMAN'S OLD WORK GONE.

Her Entrance Into Industrial Life Defended.

"Race suicide is not caused by women entering industrial life," Mrs. Rheta C. Daw, Chairman of the Committee of Industrial Conditions of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, told the Society for Political Study at its regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon. "You never hear anything of race suicide or see lack of children among the families of the working classes," she continued. The society members nodded their heads to show that they knew this to be true.

"Men do not support their families now and they never have without the help of the women of the family," Mrs. Daw went on, emphatically. "That is, with the exception of the small minority of the human race, the very rich, the women of whose families toil not neither do they spin. From the earliest history of the world the woman has done industrial work in her own home, spinning, weaving, tailoring, baking, and brewing, putting together the raw materials which the man of the family brought in to her.

"Conditions have changed and now that the employment has been taken from her she is only continuing the same line of work when she goes out into the world to do her share toward supporting the family.

"It is true that some evils have come through it and one of them is the underbidding of the women. But this is not their fault. They have been forced to it by the men, their employers and competitors, both of whom have been hostile to them. When women are welcomed on an equal footing with men this will right itself."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. Borschkies, silks, 458 Broadway; Hotel Earlington; Miss L. Magill, laces and ribbons; Holland House; F. E. Woodward, books; Hotel Albert.

Houston, J. A., Boston, Mass.; J. Bell, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Holmes, D. H., Company, New Orleans, La.; W. J. Gilbert, dry goods; 20 East Twentieth Street; Hotel Wolcott.

Reed, Peebles & Co., Portsmouth, Ohio; E. T. Reed, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.

Rosenstock, A., & Co., Petersburg, Va.; A. Rosenstock, notions; Hotel Breslin.

Desbecker, Black & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. Black, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Robinson, J. W., Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; J. T. McNeely, notions, ribbons, and laces; 111 Fifth Avenue; Hotel Imperial.

Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; L. I. Waldman, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Scott Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; F. G. Splete, silks; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Bode, F., Chicago, Ill.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Kaufman, C., Hammond, Ind.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Scowcraft, J., & Sons Company, Ogden, Utah; J. Scowcraft, notions and furnishing goods; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Cohen, J., & Son, Petersburg, Va.; J. Cohen, clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Tinsley, P. J., Millinery Company, Nashville, Tenn.; M. H. Jelton, millinery; G. F. Craig, ribbons; Hotel Navarre.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; Miss E. Burke, ladies' wear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Drennen & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; H. A. Drennen, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Eisenberg, A., Baltimore, Md.; A. M. Goldsmith, clothing; Hotel York.

Miller, Schwartz & Co., Trenton, N. J.; H. C. Warner, dry goods; C. A. Greenebaum, furnishing goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel York.

Horn & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; P. Horn, dry goods; Union Square Hotel.

Kaufman & Rubin, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. Kaufman, cloaks, suits, and waists; Union Square Hotel.

Ingber, J. M., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. M. Ingber, woolens; Hotel Albert.

Gotthelf & Co., Norwich, Conn.; L. Gotthelf, hats; Hotel Albert.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Kline Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; I. Kline, dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Carter Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; C. R. O'Brien, carpets, cloaks, suits, and muslin underwear; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Stone & Thomas, Wheeling, West Va.; J. A. Parker, silks and gloves; J. Hillman, dry goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

Siegel, H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; P. J. Setronka, boots; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Hotel Albert.

Joiesch, A. Chaskn, Waxahachie, Texas; E. Chaska, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Ullman, Magill & Jordan Woolen Company, St. Louis, Mo.; P. Ullman, woolens; F. Ullman, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Marks, Rothenberg & Co., Meridian, Miss.; J. Marks, dry goods; 108 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

Fitzgerald & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. A. Fitzgerald, dry goods and notions; Hotel Wolcott.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. F. Conough, dry goods; E. P. Lyman, dry goods; Victoria Hotel; F. W. Piersse, carpets; Hotel Breslin.

Curtis, A. Y., Morlin, Texas; fancy goods; Victoria Hotel.

Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; Miss M. E. Hutchison, ladies' wear; 9 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Besten & Langen, Indianapolis, Ind.; E. O. Langen, hats; F. Bochman, caps; Hotel Breslin.

Rubel, J., & Co., Okolona, Miss.; J. Rubel, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Reed Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. T. Reed, millinery; J. A. Heinsinger, millinery; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Boyce, domestics; A. Collins, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Chambers & Morney Dry Goods Company, Anaconda, Mon.; J. R. Chambers, dry goods; Hotel Cumberland.

O'Gorman Company, Providence, R. I.; A. Dunbar, hosiery and knit underwear; 45 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. P. Armitage, domestics; Herald Square Hotel.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; H. Greenebaum, silks and dress goods; M. H. Neumeyer, laces and ribbons; Grand Hotel.

Reeves-Luffman Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; J. C. McKinney, furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Case, Ruggles & Co., Cortland, N. Y.; M. V. Case, dry goods and notions; Grand Hotel.

Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; A. M. Cooper, notions, jewelry, and leather goods; 75 Spring Street.

Goble, William F., & Co., Altoona, Penn.; J. McDougall, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; S. P. Caldwell, cloaks; 454 Broome Street.

Sudbury Manufacturing Company, Boston, Mass.; S. Lisner, piece goods; Hotel Spalding.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; G. H. Coburn, hosiery and underwear; 320 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. T. Henderson, laces and ribbons; W. C. Dambach, dry goods; C. W. Miller, silks; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Castner-Knott Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; A. P. Ray, hosiery, gloves, and furnishing goods; C. B. Tucker, carpets; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Fellman Dry Goods Company, Galveston, Texas; L. Fellman, notions; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Gall & Frank Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. H. Schroeder, hosiery and gloves; Hotel Cumberland.

Silberman & Todes, Baltimore, Md.; S. Todes, dry goods; Hotel Cumberland.

McDougall & Southwick Company, Seattle, Washington; A. Hirsch, dress goods and silks and linings, 874 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.

Donaldson, William & Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss B. Ascheim, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Wellington.

Hennessy Mercantile Company, Butte, Mon.; M. J. Coen, domestics, dress goods, and woolens; 621 Broadway; Hotel Cumberland.

Boston Store, Chicago, Ill.; H. H. Hart, notions and furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Travers-Bird Company, Detroit, Mich.; S. L. Bird, clothing and furnishing goods; Hotel Seville.

Burden, Smith & Co., Detroit, Mich.; S. L. Bird, clothing and furnishing goods; Hotel Seville.

Burden, Smith & Co., Macon, Ga.; F. Polhill, notions and cloaks; 634 Broadway; Continental Hotel.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss I. Buell, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Wellington.

Abraham, A., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. Abraham, dress trimmings; Hotel Spalding.

Daniels & Fisher Stores Company, Denver, Col.; G. H. Chaffey, domestics; A. F. Pohlman, jewelry; M. K. Rodman, hosiery, gloves, and underwear; O. W. Watson, housefurnishing goods; 56 Worth Street.

Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; Miss H. Sellers, trimmings; 75 Spring Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; I. I. Wolf, clothing and cloaks; Hotel Marlborough.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Schloss, piece goods; 753 Broadway; Hotel Cumberland.

Burleson & Burton, Boston, Mass.; W. H. Depper, millinery; Hotel Cumberland; J. J. Curry, housefurnishing goods; Hotel Wolcott.

Hunter, A. & S., Utica, N. Y.; J. Wood, dress goods; 57 White Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. S. McCoy, jewelry; 104 Worth Street.

Ellis, Stone & Co., Greensborough, N. C.; W. H. Stone, notions and furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Kahn, S., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. Kahn, cloaks; Gilsey House.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; P. B. Stearns, cloaks and suits; M. H. McNulty, silks; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

May Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. R. Haynes, laces; 4 Washington Place.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss M. C. Power, laces and embroideries; Victoria Hotel.

O'Gorman Company, Providence, R. I.; J. Shea, silks; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Breslin.

"Combination Store," Rutland, Vt.; A. W. Garton, domestics, hosiery, and gloves; Park Avenue Hotel.

"Emporium," San Francisco, Cal.; C. F. Wiley, ribbons and vellings; 108 Worth Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Rosenthal Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; A. Goodman, notions, laces, and linings; Herald Square Hotel.

Butler, W. S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. N. Jowett, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Grauman-Henchey-Cross Company, Louisville, Ky.; P. E. Henchey, cloaks, suits, and waists; 350 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.

Frankland's, Nashville, Tenn.; W. Frankland, notions and millinery; Hoffman House.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Taylor, dress goods and silks; 454 Broome Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Rosenberg Brothers, Troy, Ala.; J. Rosenberg, clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Dyspepsia
The most remarkable cures are due to
VICHY CELESTINS
(Property of the French Republic)
Take in the morning and at meals.
Your physician will tell you how it acts.
BEWARE OF SIPHONS—THEY DO NOT CONTAIN VICHY.
60 Broadway, N. Y. City.

FLINT QUALITY

CLEARANCE SALE DISCONTINUED PATTERNS 1/3 PRICE REDUCTIONS

We direct your attention to our Clearance Sale of Discontinued Patterns which extends through the first two weeks of February.

A large proportion of Parlor, Bed Room, Library and Dining Room furniture is reduced one third in price.

ALL INCOMPLETE SUITES AND DISCONTINUED PATTERNS IN BOTH SUITES AND INDIVIDUAL PIECES ARE REDUCED ONE-THIRD.

The furniture is arranged for convenient inspection, is all of the highest grade craftsmanship, built "FLINT QUALITY" in all the correct and desirable periods and woods.

GEO C FLINT CO
WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET

FOUNDED 1840

A. RAYMOND & CO.,
MEN'S OUTFITTERS,
FULTON AND NASSAU STS.,

WILL PLACE ON SALE
TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY,
600 SUITS
That Were $16, $18, $20, at
$10.50

Never in our 49 years of retailing have we offered a greater bargain.

The materials, workmanship and up-to-dateness are guaranteed to be in every particular up to the Raymond standard.

Santa Fe
All the Way

Whether you "go Limited" or "go Tourist," be sure you "go Santa Fe" to

Sunny California

The only transcontinental line under one management all the way. Meal service by Fred. Harvey. Visit Grand Canyon of Arizona.

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Madison Square, New York

Interest on balances of both active and dormant accounts at rates justified by the condition of the money market

DOWN-TOWN BRANCH, BROADWAY & LISPENARD STREET, OPENS MARCH 1

Armour's Defense? Is it good? McClure's Magazine.

Rothschild Building, 48 Leonard St., Headquarters for Cuban Ads.

VAIN HUNT IN ST. LOUIS FOR STABBER OF WOMEN

Police Force Centres Its Attention on a Mysterious Criminal.

SCORES TAKEN INTO CUSTODY

Eighteen Victims Reported—Whole City Is Excited and Women Fear to Go Out.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 30.—All members of the St. Louis Police Department, including 50 detectives and 200 special officers, are looking for a man who in one night stabbed fourteen women within a radius of four blocks in the busiest section of the city. The whole community is excited, and women fear to go out on the streets, as other victims have felt the knife since eighteen women having so suffered.

William Desmond, Chief of Detectives, has taken personal charge of the case, and he and his men have worked night and day in an effort to locate the fiend. Several score of suspects have been arrested, examined, and then released.

Three women have been stabbed since the attacks of a week ago last Monday. The entire city is aroused, and citizens are doing all they can to help the police.

It was about 7 o'clock on the night of Jan. 22 that a report reached headquarters that two women had been attacked and stabbed at Eleventh Street and Washington Avenue. Police were hurriedly sent to the scene, but before they arrived five other similar reports had reached Chief Desmond's office. The next day seven more women reported to the police that they had been stabbed the night before.

One of the busiest corners in St. Louis is at Seventh and Olive Streets at 6 o'clock in the evening. In was here that the stabber started his campaign. One woman was stabbed in the hip at this corner. The stabber continued up Olive Street to Eighth, where another woman felt his blade. The third was cut at Ninth and Olive Streets. At Eleventh and Locust Streets two more victims were added, at Eleventh Street and Washington Avenue one more, at Twelfth Street and Washington three women.

At Eleventh and Olive Streets the man crept up behind Miss Maud Hall and dealt her two blows in the back. The thickness of her cloak saved her from serious injury. There were two long cuts in that garment, one near the hips, the other under the right shoulder.

At Twelfth Street and Washington Avenue half a dozen boys saw the man strike down Mrs. Martha Young, 57 years old. The fellow ran away and the boys gave chase and after a pursuit of two blocks captured him. He was taken back to where Mrs. Young was standing. He was trembling violently. He held a knife in his hand, but the boys did not suspect that he had used the weapon on the woman.

Mrs. Young did not know then that she had been stabbed. She thought a rude man had knocked her down in his hurry. She said she would not prosecute. The boys, after holding the fellow twenty minutes while a policeman was sought, let him go at the woman's request.

Mrs. Young walked ten blocks before she discovered that she had been stabbed in the right hip. Then she notified the police.

Two nights later Bonnie Male, a vaudeville actress, was stabbed at Sixth Street and Washington Avenue, within a block of the Columbia Theatre. Last Monday night, a week following the first attacks, Miss Gertrude Lowell and Mrs. Esther Pollock were added to the list of victims.

A week before the date of the fourteen assaults, Miss Adele Flaherty was cut at Tenth Street and Washington Avenue by a man. If this was the same man he has stabbed eighteen women within three weeks in the downtown section of the city. The youngest victim is an eleven-year-old schoolgirl. The eldest is Mrs. Young, 57 years old. Most of them are from 15 to 22 years old.

A good description of the man has been furnished the police. Scores of arrests have been made, but no suspect has been positively identified. Many of them answer the description in essential particulars.

Since the stabbing The Republic has been in receipt of letters, evidently written by an Italian, saying he is the stabber. Threats are made against Chief Desmond, the writer saying in his last letter that he will blow up the home of the chief with dynamite. He says he will not be satisfied until he has stabbed 100 women.

Every prominent corner in St. Louis is now closely guarded by plain-clothes men, detectives, and officers in uniform.

WORKING FOR CARNEGIE GIFT.

Union Alumni Hustling to Match Steel Master's Present of $100,000.

Union College is making strenuous efforts to raise $100,000 before next June in order that Andrew Carnegie's conditional gift of a similar amount may be had by that time and the cornerstone of the new engineering building laid commencement week.

A committee of the Trustees consisting of the Rev. Dr. A. V. V. Raymond, President of the College; George F. Seward, Frank S. Bailey, and Nicholas V. V. Franchot, in an appeal for funds, call attention to the popularity of the engineering course at the college.

The announcement of the Carnegie gift was made at the dinner of the Union College Alumni Association on Dec. 14. It was stated at that time that $20,000 had been raised by the alumni.

"LITTLE TIM" SMASHES REPUBLICAN-HEARST LINE

Tammany Forces Split Board of Aldermen Combination.

A REVOLT AGAINST MEYERS.

M. O. L. Members Think He Assumes Too Much Authority—Color with Tammany on Salary Vote.

"Little Tim" Sullivan succeeded yesterday in disrupting, at least for the present, the Republican-Hearst control of the Board of Aldermen, which has existed since the present board took office, on Jan. 1. The leadership of Alderman James Cowden Meyers was lost for the time, and after the meeting several of the M. O. L. members declared they would no longer support his policies. They said he took too much authority on himself. It was the longest session in years.

The first break from Meyers's leadership came when that Alderman tried to have the board adopt a resolution requesting the Board of Estimate to require all applications for the creation of new positions and grades and the fixing of salaries to be made in conjunction with the submission of departmental estimates for the annual budget.

Alderman Meyers explained that the proposition came from the Committee on Salaries and Offices in order to stop haphazard salary raising as a matter of favoritism. He said the present system was slipshod and invited intrigue and wire-pulling. Alderman Hahn, a Brooklyn Republican, moved to table the Meyers resolution. This break from his following took Meyers by surprise, but he started in at once to whip the Republicans and M. O. L. members into line, only to be still more surprised at the vote, which was 32 to 32 on the motion to table, the motion being thus lost.

Then came a resolution from the Board of Estimate increasing the salary of Secretary Stanton of the Finance Department from $3,000 to $5,000. The Committee on Salaries and Offices reported in favor of $4,000, but "Little Tim" and Borough President Coler took up the cudgels at once for $5,000. Alderman Meyers made another stand to hold his forces together, and took occasion to say that he "feared that for the first time some of his Municipal Ownership colleagues had taken their first dose of Tammany soft soap."

On the roll call Sullivan put through the Stanton resolution at $5,000 by a vote of 40 to 37. Among the Republicans and Municipal Ownership League men who voted with Tammany on the proposition were Aldermen Klein, Hahn, Noonan, Markert, Wright, Lawlor, and Kuck.

Alderman Meyers introduced the resolution of the Citizens' Union charging a waste of city water and declaring for the installment of meters in all hotels, apartment houses, tenements, flathouses, and private dwellings. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Water Supply, Gas and Electricity. A request was received to increase the size of the Committee on Street Cleaning for the purpose of investigating the Department of Street Cleaning.

An appropriation of $225,975 was voted for park purposes in Brooklyn and Queens, and another appropriation was passed for $153,000 to build a bridge over Mosholu Parkway, in the Bronx.

Before adjournment Alderman Peters offered a resolution for the investigation of the letting of the advertising to newspapers. He wanted the Finance Department to look into the charges made by certain newspapers that the Mayor had tried to control their expressed opinions through designating them as publications to carry the city advertising. The resolution was sent to the Finance Committee.

JUSTICES REFUSE TO MOVE.

Declare Rotation Law Unconstitutional —East Side Club Aroused.

The East Side Civic Club met last night at the club rooms, 254 Grand Street, to consider a situation, which, according to President Blumberg of the club, threatens to leave the lower east side without Municipal Courts during February. The meeting of the East Side Civic Club was the result of a letter received from Justice Roesch, who is now sitting in the Fouth District Municipal Court, Second Avenue and First Street, but who, under the rotation law of 1903, moves to another district in February. It said:

Dear Sir: In order that my position, in the event of there being no justice here during February, may not be misunderstood by your organization, so influential in the public affairs of the east side, I beg leave to enclose you the within, which is fully explanatory.

"The enclosures in Justice Roesch's letter," said President Blumenberg last night, "were letters which had passed between Justice Roesch and other members of the Municipal Court branch relative to the rotation of Justices at the end of the present month. Justice Roesch has been sitting in the Fourth District Court, which is one of the largest districts in the city, and where the Justice has to work harder perhaps than in any other municipal courts. It is Justice Lynn's turn to come to that court on Feb. 1 for a month, but Justice Lynn, taking the ground that the rotation law is unconstitutional, refuses to go there. The correspondence received from Justice Roesch by the East Side Civic Club shows that the Justices who have taken the same stand as that taken by Justice Lynn, that the rotation law is unconstitutional, are Justices McLaughlin, Hoyer, Murray, Moore, and Worcester.

"The club will appeal to the Bar Association and take such other action as may be necessary to insure Justice sitting in the east side municipal courts next month."

GARFIELD SAW SECRET BOOKS OF THE PACKERS

Made Morris & Co. Show Them After His Report Was Written.

DAWES TELLS OF PLEDGES

Ex-Controller Says Garfield Declared He Would Not Aid Prosecution of Beef Men.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Testimony that Commissioner Garfield compelled Nelson Morris & Co. to submit their secret profit and loss books to his inspection after he had written his report was offered to-day in the meat packers' immunity plea case. Edward Morris, a member of the firm, made the assertion.

Charles G. Dawes, ex-Controller of the Currency, testified that Mr. Garfield had told the counsel of the packers that information they gave to him would not be used in prosecutions. Samuel McRoberts corroborated him.

Vain efforts were made by counsel for the packers to question Louis C. Krauthoff on the arvice he had given to the packers on the question of immunity after hearing of Mr. Garfield's assurances. District Attorney Morrison repeatedly objected, and the court sustained him. Mr. Miller, for the packers, then had entered on the record the points he desired to prove.

Mr. Dawes, who is now President of the Central Trust Company of this city, was the second witness. He told of introducing Commissioner Garfield to Mr. Krauthoff:

"Commissioner Garfield, whom I have known for years, called at my office and said that he only wanted the information from the packers in order to enable him to make a full and complete report," said Mr. Dawes. "I introduced him to Mr. Krauthoff and Mr. McRoberts, and told them they could rely on what Garfield said, and that they could open their books without fear, as Garfield was absolutely to be trusted and was a gentleman.

"I was present at the Chicago Club and heard their conversation. Mr. Garfield said that the information given to him by the packers would be used by his department, but not by the Department of Justice. Garfield said that he wanted the co-operation of the packers, and that the best way would be for the packers to co-operate with him. That was about the substance of the conversation as I recall it."

On cross-examination the story of Mr. Dawes was strengthened. He declared that Mr. Krauthoff was told by Commissioner Garfield of the Commissioner's intention to make a report to the President, but that the packers need not fear that anything would be done to injure them.

Samuel McRoberts, Treasurer of Armour & Co., the fourth person at the interview in the Chicago Club, corroborated Mr. Krauthoff and Mr. Dawes. He declared that Mr. Garfield had said his department had nothing to do with the Department of Justice, and could not and would not work in conjunction with it. He quoted Mr. Garfield as saying the law was so framed that business men could feel free to give information, and the information to be secured was not for use in prosecutions. This witness was not cross-examined.

Edward Morris declared that he met Mr. Garfield in the Commercial National Bank, James H. Eckels, the President, introducing them.

He said Mr. Garfield told him the investigation was for legislative purposes and that a report would be made to the President.

"I asked him what he wanted of the information," said the witness, "and he said that there would be no prosecution of any sort by means of the information we had furnished."

He next met Mr. Garfield in the office of Morris & Co., and ordered Mr. McFarland, the office manager, to give correct information. He was not permitted to say whether he gave the order voluntarily, as argument must be had on the admissibility of a question on his state of mind.

Mr. Garfield, after completing his report, said Mr. Morris, returned to Chicago with the greater part of it in proofs, and submitted them to him. He read the proofs, and said the report was correct. The Commissioner then he asserted, demanded that the secret profit and loss books of the company be taken to the downtown office of Morris & Co. for his inspection. They were taken there and the Commissioner looked them over.

The statement that the Commissioner had called for the secret books after completing his report, caused a stir in court, but the witness insisted that he was "required" to submit the books.

THE
LONG ARM
By SAMUEL M. GARDENHIRE,
Author of "The Silence of Mrs. Harrold," "Lex Crucis," etc.

LE DROIT CONNERS, as the hero of these adventures, must rank with the great figures in detective fiction. An interesting, reticent young man, with a mystery in his own life, he is far removed from the professional sleuth, and follows his own methods in his impromptu exploits. It would be hard to say whether the detective himself or his thrilling adventures are the more fascinating.

"Cleverly worked out, exciting and readable."—*N. Y. Sun.*

Illustrated. Price 1.50

HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK

National Surety Directors.

At the annual meeting of stockholders of the National Surety Company, held yesterday at 346 Broadway, these Directors were elected: Anthony N. Brady, F. Q. Brown, Frederic Coudert, Jr., George J. Gould, James O. Heald, John M. Holcombe, A. H. Joline, John A. McCall, James McMahon, Emerson McMillin, S. R. Shipley, S. H. Shriver, J. Edward Simmons, Samuel Sloan, Jr., W. H. Taylor, W. M. Tomlins, Jr., and R. T. Wilson. A vote of thanks was given to the administration for its conduct of the company's affairs.

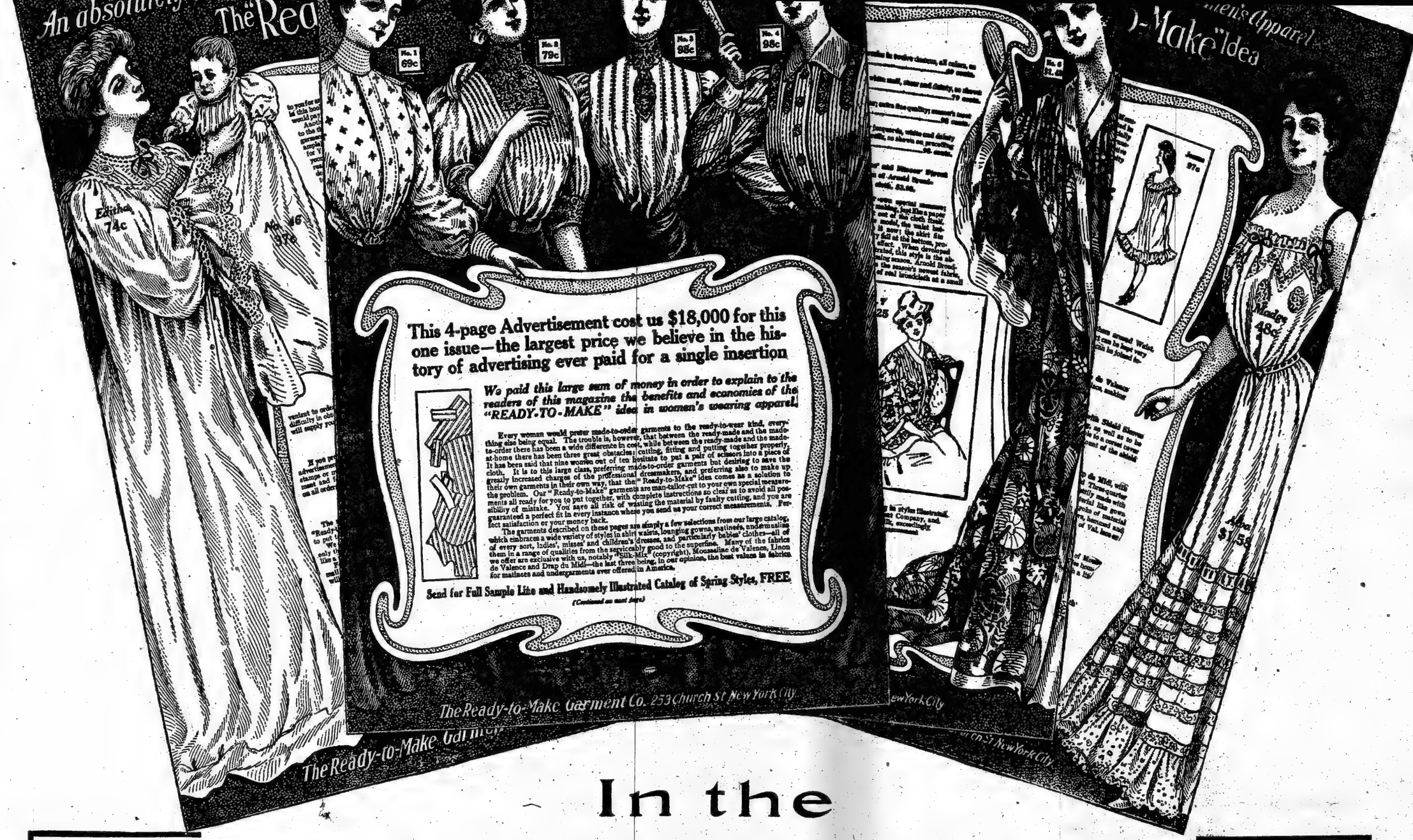

In the
DELINEATOR FOR FEBRUARY

now on all news-stands—appears an advertisement unique in the history of advertising—four pages in colors for which the advertiser paid $18,000 for a single insertion—the highest price on record.

These four pages shown above are considerably reduced in size. This advertiser chose The Delineator among the other magazines because his experience of several years proved its superiority over every other publication as an advertising medium. Five million women readers go to make up the great and growing Delineator family.

Ask your newsdealer for a copy, if only to see the highest cost advertisement ever printed, and then interest yourself in the superbly illustrated fashions of the season: the wealth of home help; the stories and special articles by famous authors, and you, too, will then understand why

THE DELINEATOR

has come to be the most necessary of all the Magazines Published for Women

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Get it for "Her"

Of your newsdealer or any Butterick Agent, or direct from the publishers, The Butterick Publishing Company (Limited), Butterick Building, New York

MOTOR BOAT CARNIVAL OPENS AT PALM BEACH

Champion Dixie Fails to Arrive in Time for First Races.

WILL TRY FOR RECORD TO-DAY

Simplex III. Is the Only New York Boat to Win—Mercedes and Six Shooter Disabled.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 30.—Ideal weather which greeted the yachtsmen in the opening of the motor boat carnival at Lake Worth to-day did not fully compensate them for the failure of E. J. Schroeder's Dixie to arrive in time to compete for laurels. The Dixie did not reach here until after the early events on the programme had been decided, but she will be hurriedly fitted for competition to-morrow. On the unruffled surface of the picturesque lake with neither tide nor wind to bother them the boats that did compete made a fair showing. It is hoped if to-morrow's conditions equal to-day's that Dixie will make a new world's record for a mile, beating the present standard of 2:02, made by W. Gould Brokaw's Challenger.

Three races were contested to-day. Tyler Morse's The Allen, from Boston, won the Class E contest on corrected time; A. D. Proctor Smith's Simplex III., from New York, won in the Class C, and George Gingras's "23," of Rockledge, Fla., won the Class A race. The best time was made by "23," which covered 18 knots in 1 hour and 9 minutes, better than the E boats were able to do over the nine-knot course they covered.

"23" defeated T. B. Collins's Comet of Jacksonville, which finished second, and George C. Chapin's Six Shooter of Lansing, Mich., and New York, and H. L. Bowden's Mercedes of Boston. The latter two had trouble with their engines, and were unable to finish the course.

Simplex III. defeated J. C. King's Topsy of New York, L. T. Pettie's Twentieth Century of Stamford, and C. S. Coggin's Blanche of Rockledge, Fla., which finished in that order, and H. L. Willoughby's The Possum of Newport, which broke down and did not finish.

The boats racing against The Allen were three, James K. Clarke's Carita of Philadelphia, W. C. Perkins's The Dorothy of Jacksonville, and George E. Andrews's The Shadow of Palm Beach, named in the order of their finish. Carita made the best elapsed time.

Summary of the races follows:

CLASS E.

Course, 9 knots.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Corrected Time.
The Allen, Cuyler Morse	1:42:00	1:38:03
The Carita, James K. Clarke	1:00:34	1:44:37
The Dorothy, W. C. Perkins	1:11:48	1:47:46
The Shadow, Geo. E. Andrews	1:20:57	1:55:38

CLASS C.

Course, 13½ knots.

Simplex III., A. D. P. Smith	1:51:31	1:48:52
The Topsy, John C. King	1:53:36	1:50:15
Twentieth Century, L. T. Pettie	1:57:24	1:55:02
The Blanche, C. S. Coggin	1:59:19	1:59:19
The Possum, H. L. Willoughby. Disabled.		

CLASS A.

Course, 18 knots.

"23," George Gingras	1:09:18	1:08:53
The Comet, T. B. Collins	1:26:52	1:21:43
Six Shooter, G. C. Chapin. Disabled.		
Mercedes, H. L. Bowden. Disabled.		

ANOTHER SYSONBY YARN.

Offer of $200,000 for the Colt Ridiculed by James R. Keene.

Those who conjure up turf yarns are prolific if nothing else. The only difficulty with the latest is that it is about six months late. Some six months ago James B. Brady made an offer of $125,000 for the great Sysonby to James R. Keene's representative. Brady was eager to purchase the great son of Melton to remove the most serious obstacle from the path of his good horse, Oiseau, which bade fair to rank at the top of the season's racers, barring only the wonderful Keene stallion, but the representative of Mr. Keene replied to the proffer: "Why should we accept $125,000 for Sysonby when we have been offered $200,000 from England?"

As a matter of fact Sysonby at present is hardly worth $200,000 to Mr. Keene or to any one else as a racing proposition. When a horse has passed his third year and is not liberally engaged the price of $200,000 could scarcely be won back in prize money. When the value of the stallion in the stud is considered it is quite another proposition, and the English horsemen who sought him doubtless had this in mind. But in the stud at Castleton, Sysonby is as valuable to Mr. Keene as to any other, and it is probable that no price within reason could tempt Mr. Keene to part with him.

That Sysonby must have a sentimental value to Mr. Keene is beyond question. When he had still to win his laurels his astute owner claimed for him that he was the best horse that ever stood on iron. Now that he has justified that opinion in the eyes of the turf world it is scarcely likely that Mr. Keene's opinion of him is lessened. If it were, the high value Handicapper Vosburgh puts upon his abilities would bring him quickly back to a realization of it.

Offers of $100,000 by John W. Gates, $125,000 by James B. Brady, and $200,000 by an English syndicate might safely be made for Sysonby. It is probable Mr. Keene would treat them all as he treated this story when it was related to him. When asked if he had seen the statement, he said:

"Why, was that printed? Well, it's the first I have heard of it, and it will probably be the last."

RAILROAD Y. M. C. A. MEN MEET

Thirtieth Anniversary Celebrated with Feasting and Speeches.

The thirtieth anniversary of the foundation of the Railroad Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association was celebrated last night in the auditorium of the Railroad Men's Building, 361 Madison Avenue, with speechmaking, vaudeville by the members, and a supper. The railroad men crowded the building, and many of them could not get into the auditorium.

The immense value of the Young Men's Christian Association and kindred organizations along the lines where railroad men stop was emphasized by all the speakers, who said that it meant sober, clear-headed workingmen in charge of property of great value, and especially the lives of thousands of people. Every speech was applauded. Many new Young Men's Christian Association members were admitted last night to the organization.

Ex-Horseman Vaupel Kills Himself.

Charles G. Vaupel, once well known as a horseman, committed suicide yesterday in his room in a boarding house at 32 Lawrence Street, Brooklyn, by swallowing carbolic acid. He was separated from his wife, and this, together with worry over the settlement of an estate, had made him despondent. His wife and two children live in Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn.

New Zealanders Play in Brooklyn.

The New Zealand football players, whose performances have never been excelled by any

GUIDES OFFER TO FEED ELK.

Mr. Radford Says Transportation Will Cost $200 or $300.

Harry V. Radford, Secretary of the Association for Restoring Moose to the Adirondacks, said last night at his home, 212 East 105th Street, that his letter in yesterday's TIMES, offering to provide a herd of twenty-five elk for liberation in the wilds of New York, through the liberality of a wealthy man, on condition that the cost of shipping the animals, amounting to from $200 to $300, be paid by others, meant exactly what it said.

Mr. Radford said that the only reason his wealthy friend did not pay the cost of transportation himself was that he hoped to arouse public interest in restocking the Adirondacks, and in this way aid in the protection of the animals when they were freed. The would-be donor owns a herd of 300 wild elk, Mr. Radford said, which are on the Atlantic Coast in a great preserve, and will be amply able to take care of themselves when set free in the Adirondacks. Mr. Radford would not tell the name of the owner of the big herd of elk.

Before making public the offer he communicated with guides in the Adirondacks and showed letters from them promising protection for the animals and expressing pleasure at the prospect of increase in the present numbers. In addition to protecting the game, the guides offered to feed them at their own cost until such time as they should get used to their new surroundings.

Mr. Radford said that it would be the preference of those interested in again filling the Adirondacks with animals once native there to let them free on State lands, but it might be that they would be given to individual preserves whose owners were ready to pay for their transportation should they guarantee them protection from hunters.

ROLLS ESCAPE THE RAIDERS.

But Police Catch 150 Men In an Armor-Clad Club.

The sheet-iron lined doors and barred windows of the Emannon Club, in West Fiftieth Street, failed to keep out Capt. Daly of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station and twenty of his plain-clothes men yesterday afternoon when they decided to raid the place. The "club" had been raided twice before. A sledgehammer attack let the police in through the front door. The noise attracted several thousand persons, and in a few minutes Fiftieth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, was jammed.

Passing through the door, the police entered a hall, in which were two doors. One led into a large assembly room, where there were about 200 men hurrying about in an attempt to escape. The other door led into a place which was partitioned off from the assembly room and where bets were received. Some of the crowd reached the roof and escaped. Others got out by the rear of the building, but in attempting to get over the fence were held up at the point of revolvers by policemen who had surrounded the building. After the excitement was over the police had in their custody about 150 men, whose names and addresses were taken.

Capt. Daly had eight John Doe warrants. Three of the men wanted were arrested. They described themselves as Edward Webber, a clerk, of 1,202 Lexington Avenue; Fred Stachelberger, a bartender, of 788 Eighth Avenue, and Henry Friedlander, a clerk, of 1,500 Broadway. The first two are charged with being the proprietors of the place, and Friedlander with running the Klondike table. These three had among them only $75. Capt. Daly believes that two men with big rolls escaped over the roof. All the men in the place were released but Webber, Stachelberger, and Friedlander, who were taken to the police station, along with a large quantity of gambling paraphernalia, Klondike tables, cards, chips, and racing sheets containing bets on the races at New Orleans.

The police say the place was protected by an injunction forbidding interference by the police.

SAY SHE ROBBED SEVERAL.

Brooklyn Police Hear Young Woman Got Her Mail at the Waldorf.

Magistrate O'Reilly, in the Lee Avenue Police Court, Williamsburg, yesterday, held a young and attractive woman, who said she was Miss Annie Holscomb, in $1,000 bail for the Grand Jury on a charge of grand larceny and in $500 bail for trial on each of three charges of petty larceny. Her accusers were Mrs. Margaret Wolf of 177½ Floyd Street, from whom Miss Holscomb is alleged to have stolen $50 and a handbag containing a diamond ring valued at $250; Mrs. Emma Lappman of 26 Maspeth Avenue, who lost $2.60; Mrs. Sarah Baker of 148 Newton Street, who lost a purse with $27 in it, and Mrs. Mary Brown of 270 Stagg Street, who was robbed of a pocketbook containing $17. Mrs. Wolf and Mrs. Lappman are midwives and the others dressmakers.

According to the police, Miss Holscomb has been sought for several months in connection with robberies. A week ago she called on Mrs. Wolf and engaged her to treat a woman who was ill. While Mrs. Wolf was away Miss Holscomb went out; so did Mrs. Wolf's handbag. On the same day she called upon Mrs. Lappman, made a similar engagement, and then left. So did Mrs. Lappman's purse. The police were notified of both robberies, but couldn't find the thief. Last Friday Mrs. Wolf and Mrs. Lappman saw her in the street, caught her, and dragged her to the police station, seven blocks away.

The police say Miss Holscomb for some time has been receiving mail at the Waldorf-Astoria. At the hotel, however, it was said last night that nothing was known of the woman. She had never registered there, it was said, but may have had letters addressed to her at the hotel; if she went there and called for them no record would have been kept of them.

LOVING CUP TO E. C. BENEDICT

He Is Guest of Honor at a Dinner Given by Col. S. P. Colt.

Col. Samuel P. Colt gave a dinner at the Metropolitan Club last night to Commodore E. C. Benedict in honor of the anniversary of his return from his Brazilian expedition a year ago.

Fifty distinguished men had accepted invitations to greet the guest of the evening. They were:

E. C. Benedict, Grover Cleveland, George F. Baker, Jacob H. Schiff, Le Baron B. Colt, William H. Truesdale, Lloyd Griscom, Levi P. Morton, Francis Lynde Stetson, Anthony N. Brady, Costello C. Converse, Nelson W. Aldrich, William M. Ivins, Lester Leland, Francis L. Hine, Elbridge T. Gerry, Edwin Holbrook, G. G. Haven, George H. Robinson, Arthur L. Kelley, James B. Ford, William M. Wood, Charles H. Dale, Charles W. Keep, Nathaniel Myers, Lawrence D. Huntington, Harry E. Converse, Henry L. Hotchkiss, Russell G. Colt, William K. Dupee, Marsden J. Perry, Walter S. Ballou, Ernest Hopkinson, William L. Putnam, Eben H. Paine, Cyrus P. Brown, Samuel Norris, John J. Watson, Jr., Harold J. Gross, Homer E. Sawyer, Le Baron C. Colt, James C. Brady, Richard Arthur, Edward R. Rice, William F. Bass, C. E. Scholes, Andrew H. Brown, L. H. Arnold, Jr., and Samuel P. Colt.

A gold loving cup was presented to Commodore Benedict after the dinner. Commodore Benedict's expedition extended far up the Amazon, and was made in his private yacht. It was productive of a vast deal of interesting information about the country and its people.

Smith Wins Balk-Line Billiards.

L. D. Smith won a creditable victory over Frank A. Boyd in the fourteen-inch balk-line billiard tournament, two shots in balk, at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, last night. Smith had 190 to make to 225 for Boyd, and when Smith had scored his allotted total Boyd was at 175. The winner's average was 2 60-65 and his high runs were 20, 16, and 12. Boyd averaged 2 47-64, with high runs of 19, 14, 11, and 10. The contestants to-night will be L. A. Servatius and L. E. Robinson, each playing 225 points.

INSURANCE. INSURANCE. INSURANCE.

The Germania Life Insurance Co. of New York

ESTABLISHED 1860.

CORNELIUS DOREMUS, President.

ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1905.

INCOME DURING 1905.

Premiums	$4,696,458.32
Interest and rents, etc.	1,579,206.48
Total	$6,275,661.80

DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1905.

Claims by death, matured endowments, annuities, dividends, and surrenders	$3,288,225.90
Expenses, including taxes, fees, commissions, salaries, etc.	1,368,540.18
Excess of income over disbursements, for reserve funds	1,618,895.63
Total	$6,275,661.80

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages on real estate	$19,429,628.00
State, city, and railroad bonds	9,478,825.35
Real estate owned	2,974,710.70
Cash on hand and in banks	486,101.79
Loans on policies	2,298,387.89
Interest and rents due and accrued	406,789.87
Premiums deferred and in course of transmission, net	685,233.66
Total	$35,711,677.28

LIABILITIES.

Reserve fund as per certificate of New York Insurance Department	$30,338,346.00
Reserve fund for extra risks, surrender values, etc.	150,392.33
Death losses reported, awaiting proofs, etc.	265,113.89
Unpaid dividends of 1905 due to policyholders	69,631.78
Guarantee and Dividend Funds	4,888,190.28
Total	$35,711,677.28

Guarantee and Dividend Funds on the Legal Standard of the State of New York....$4,888,190.28

Payments to Policyholders since organization.....$59,530,074.95

Paid-for Insurance in force.....$109,539,263.00

HUBERT CILLIS, Vice-President. MAX A. WESENDONCK, 2d Vice-President. JOHN FÜHRER, Actuary. CARL HEYE, Sec'y.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

THOMAS ACHELIS, HENRY A. CAESAR, HUBERT CILLIS, ALBERT F. D'OENCH, CORNELIUS DOREMUS, EWALD FLEITMANN, CARL GOEPEL, CARL KLOENNE, A. PAGENSTECHER, ALFRED ROELKER, HEINRICH ROSE, HERMANN ROSE, CHAS. A. SCHIEREN, HUGO SCHUMANN, JULIUS A. STURSBERG, CASIMIR TAG, WILLIAM STEWART TOD, F. VON BERNUTH, KARL VON WESENDONK, MAX A. WESENDONCK.

The Legislative Investigating Committee found nothing to condemn in the management of the Germania, and agents wishing to write insurance for a clean, conservative company should apply to the Company's

HOME OFFICE, 20 Nassau St., New York City.

CHURCH LEAGUE BOUTS IN WRESTLING TOURNEY

National Champion Niflot Wins Handily in Preliminary Trial.

CONTESTS IN SIX CLASSES

Lively Sport In St. Mark's Chapel Athletic Rooms—Champion Tisney Won—Finals To-morrow.

Well-contested wrestling bouts were seen last night in the athletic rooms of St. Mark's Chapel, Avenue A and Tenth Street. They were the preliminary competitions in the championships of the Church Athletic League, and representatives from the leading church athletic clubs in the city were entered. There were six classes and all were well filled.

The customary athletic club interest was intensified in two or three cases by the presence of wrestling champions of National reputation. I. Niflot, who appeared in the 135-pound class, representing the St. George Athletic Club, was the most prominent, as he is not only the National Amateur Athletic Union champion in his class, but the world's champion as well. Niflot also holds the Church Athletic League title. He met George Schaefer of the Grace Club, and the two men had a lively tussle. Wild enthusiasm greeted every good hold, and Schaefer showed much cleverness in warding off Niflot's tactics to gain a speedy victory. Niflot finally got a double bar hold on his opponent, and with this and a half Nelson he put Schaefer to the mat in 3:16 2-5.

R. Tisney, the National 158-pound champion, scored a clever victory in that class over W. L. Runge of St. Christopher's Athletic Club, getting the award on a bar hold. Tisney won the Church League 145-pound championship last year. He, too, is a St. George Athletic Club man.

Julius Haubrich of the Grace Club, the 115-pound champion, won his right to defend his title this year by defeating F. Sephton of the St. George Athletic Club. Robert Curry of the St. George Athletic Club, the 105-pound champion, won his bout by defeating his brother, Daniel, in a little over three minutes. Joseph Renkel, the 123-pound champion, was the only Church League title holder who did not compete.

The bouts were run off in quick order. John Metzger was referee, and Evert Jansen Wendell assisted as one of the timers. The winners will meet to-morrow night in the final bouts at the Young People's Association, 342 East Sixty-third Street.

Summary:

105-Pound Class.—First Bout—Charles Lehman, St. George A. C., defeated George Griffith, Grace Club. Time—0:15 4-5. Second Bout—Robert Curry, St. George A. C., defeated Daniel Curry, St. George A. C. Time—3:10 2-5.

115-Pound Class.—First Bout—Julius Haubrich, Grace Club, defeated F. Sephton, St. George, A. C. Time—3:37 2-5. Second Bout—J. Mahoney, St. George A. C., beat William Luts, Grace Club. Time—2:33.

125-Pound Class.—First Bout—J. Barthelmes, St. Bartholomew A. C., defeated W. A. Kaufold, Grace Club. Time—6:00. Second Bout—Frank Dominick, Trinity Club, defeated A. Brown, St. George A. C. Time—7:00. Third Bout—L. Ruggiero, St. Bartholomew A. C., defeated J. Dalmas, Grace Club. Time—4:57.

135-Pound Class, Lightweight.—First Bout—Joseph Miller, Grace Club, defeated Charles Jacoby, Trinity Club. Time—9:00. Second Bout—I. Niflot, St. George Athletic Club, defeated George Schaefer, Grace Club. Time—3:16 2-5. Third Bout—Frederick Dansilo, Trinity Club, defeated William Spilger, St. George Athletic Club. Time—0:35. A. R. Rubin, Grace Club, drew a bye.

145-Pound Class, Welterweight.—First Bout—Fred. Hennings, Grace Club, defeated J. Weil, Young People's Association. Time 0:13. Second Bout—E. Huttner, St. George Athletic Club, defeated William Green, Young People's Association. Time—9:00. Third Bout—A. Mueller, St. George Athletic Club, defeated Herman Klewin, Bethany Athletic Club. Time—0:00.

158-Pound Class, Middleweight.—First Bout—R. Tisney, St. George Athletic Club, defeated W. L. Runge, St. Christopher Athletic Club. Time—3:37. Second Bout—O. Huttner, St. George Athletic Club, defeated H. Loehr, St. George Athletic Club. Time—6:00. Third Bout—W. Traske, St. George Athletic Club, defeated J. Beeman, Trinity Club. Time—6:31 2-5. Fourth Bout—W. Effinger, St. George Athletic Club, defeated J. P. Bennett, Xavier Club. Time—0:46 4-5.

Gen. Roe Still Leads Riflemen.

With Major General Charles F. Roe presiding, the New York State Rifle Association held its annual meeting at the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment on Monday night. Aside from the election of officers the most interesting feature of the event was the report of the Treasurer, which shows the association to be in a healthy financial condition, with a substantial balance on hand and no debts. The election resulted as follows:

President—Major Gen. Charles F. Roe; Vice Presidents—Lieut. Col. J. Hollis Wells, Col. Daniel Appletop, Col. George R. Dyer, Capt. Edwin Gould, and Henry D. Muller; Secretary—Capt. William H. Palmer; Executive Officer—Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston; Members of the Board of Directors to serve three years—J. E. Silliman, Capt. P. J. Maguire, Lieut. Malcolm Baxter, Orderly Sergt. James McNevin, Major D. J. Murphy, Capt. John Ford, and Capt. B. B. McAlpin.

Seventh's Shooters Against Columbia.

A team of five men from Columbia University will meet a team of sharpshooters from St.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Government Must Allow for Sea Water Absorption—Other Decisions.

In a decision by Judge Somerville, the Board of United States General Appraisers sustained yesterday a claim filed by Fraser-Campbell of New York. It appears that the importer entered 126 bales of wool at this port. During the voyage the wool absorbed a quantity of water. The collector made no allowance for the presence of the water in ascertaining the dutiable weight and the importer was thereupon obliged to pay a heavier duty than would have been the case had the weight of the water been discounted. Judge Somerville, in sustaining the protest, remarks that the wool schedule of the tariff act was designed to levy duty on wool, and not on water in the wool.

General Appraiser Howell wrote a decision for the Board sustaining a claim filed by Mills & Gibb and others of New York against the assessment of 60 per cent. ad valorem on braided articles composed of white cotton yarns. The Board holds that the collector erred in returning the goods as "braids," and finds that he should have granted classification at the rate of 45 per cent. under the provision in the tariff law for "cotton tapes."

The Board took favorable action in a suit instituted by Samstag & Hilder Bros. of New York. It was decided that rhinestone buttons made of paste are dutiable at 45 per cent. and not at 50 per cent., as levied by the collector.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

LEO HEILBRUN & BROTHER.—Leo Heilbrun & Brother, manufacturing jewelers at 25 Maiden Lane, are reported offering to compromise with their creditors at 50 cents on the dollar, payable one-third in cash and two-thirds in merchandise, which most of the creditors are said to have accepted. At the office of the firm yesterday, Mr. Heilbrun declined to say anything about the matter. The liabilities are reported to be $21,000. The firm has been in business since May 1, 1902, when it started with $1,000 cash capital.

EXPOSED TREASURE MINING COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Exposed Treasure Mining Company of 26 Liberty Street and near Mojave, Cal., show liabilities of $40,739 and assets of $30,828, consisting of mining property near Mojave, mining claims, stamp mills, machinery, buildings, ranches $30,000, (nominal value $100,000,) horses and wagons $500, office furniture $150, and cash $178. Among the creditors are Benjamin Stern, $28,250; Frank Squier, $2,016; M. J. Goodenough, $12,260, and Z. Taylor Emery, $1,260.

JASSOY COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Jassoy Company, manufacturing jewelers at 12 and 14 John Street, by these creditors: Marchand Frères of Paris, $782; Alois Kohn & Co., $12, and B. S. Sugarman, $10. It was alleged that the company is insolvent and during December and January transferred part of its property, consisting of cash and merchandise, to certain creditors to prefer them. The company is a New York corporation, incorporated on April 5, 1905, with a capital stock of $24,000, and took over the business of William Jassoy & Brother and the plant and shop of another firm in the jewelry trade. A few days ago the company endeavored to compromise with its creditors at 25 cents on the dollar, but all the creditors did not consent. Stern, Singer & Barr, attorneys for the petitioning creditors, said yesterday that the liabilities are $21,000 and assets estimated at $8,000. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed James B. Ludlow receiver of the assets, fixing his bond at $4,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDREWS, Peter J.—Johnson Service Co	$881
ANDREWS, Frederick S.—James M. Bell Co.	666
ALEXANDER, John—Thomas F. Martin and another	39
ATWELL, Amos M.—Wilson F. Brainard	150
BERNSTEIN, John—Thomas F. Martin and another	36
BUSLOFF, John—Thomas F. Martin and another	51
BERRY, Chas. S.—Geo. W. Johnston	534
BROWN, Ella J.—Kompesula Realty Co.	320
BURNETT, Arthur—Thomas J. Carney.	28
BLANCHARD, Julian—Geo. F. Baker, Jr., costs	12
BIZARRI, Giovanni—Angelo Julian, costs	39
CROCKER, Henry—Johnson Service Co.	851
CARNRICK, Gertrude, executrix—Frank P. Kendall	2,257
CROSBY, Jas. B., Jr.—N. Y. Tel. Co.	30
COUGHLIN, Alice, guardian—Philip Haus and another, costs	108
COFFEY, Frank M.—Philip Haus and another, costs	108
CORBETT, Stratford F.—F. A. Davis Co.	45
DI GIOVANNI, Carmelo—Patrick W. Cullinan	600
DANZIGER, Hiram B.—Nathaniel Whitman and others	5,435
EDELMAN, Harry—Max Zucker and others, costs	17
FREDERICK, Chas. H.—Geo. H. Reifsnider et al.	245
FEITU, Pierre—Arthur H. Merritt	28
FLANNERY, Joseph—Joseph Josephson and another	84
FUCHS, Jacob—Simon Banner	84
FAIRBANKS, Cecil R.—Wm. Simpson	111
GALLAGHER, Mamie—Oscar P. Vogeler	534
GOTTLIEB, Frederick J.—Geo. Dalker.	69
GASPARD, Maggie B.—George Pierre, costs	169
SAME—Catherine Pierre and another, costs	105
GEDDES, Wm. F.—Edward J. McCabe and another, costs	32
GREENFIELD, Jacob J.—Joseph H. Lauber, costs	32
GILMORE, John—People, &c.	50
HIRSCHFIELD, Ike—Morris Goldfinger.	491
HELLNER, Louis—Thomas P. Martin and another	116
HOHOFF, Ernest A.—Philip T. Van Evgren	42
ISAACS, Joel L.—Clarence D. Davis	299
JONES, Robert H.—Chas. M. Preston	3,775
JACOBINSKY, Rachel—People, &c.	82
JOHNSON, Chas. F.—Herman Schmirer et al.	44
KENNEDY, H. Milton and Caroline—E.—Chas. M. Preston	452
KRILL, Karl—Adele P. Krill, costs	87
KARST, Alexander V.—Henry L. Jacobs	659
KOHLER, Jacob C.—Max Lowenthau	37
LIBERMAN, Bernard—David Welman	173
LISCOMB, Wm. H.—Lilian G. Farrott	695
LA PREUX, Eugenie—Jos. C. Stouffer	113
MYLONAS, Evageloe—John Alban	59
NEWMAN, Charles—Aimee Sampter and another	64
PICKARD, A. J.—Clifford C. Moore	80
PAPAILION, Basil, (not summoned)—John Alban	59
PETERSON, Grace A. (not summoned) and James H.—N. Y. Tel. Co.	29
ROSENBLUM, George—N. Y. Tel. Co.	78
RENKEN, Charles—Meyer, Denker & Hoerig Co.	41
REUBEN, Robert—Hobart Estate Co.	195
REID, Hal—Julius E. Pheiphs	177
STAHLMAN, William—Francis J. Ryan	42
STERNS, Meyer M.—N. Y. Tel. Co.	84
STEVENS, Irene V.—Same	90
SCHWARTZ, Natsi—Same	74
SNEEDAN, Alexander—Mary Quinlan	47
SUSSMAN, Abrahsm—Joseph Robinovits	177
SCULLY, Mary A., or Monahan—Josephine Watson	60
SMITH, Mattie—People, &c.	50
TORPEY, Joseph—Borden's Condensed Milk Company, costs	124
VOLLMER, Louis—William Simpson	111
WERNER, Samuel—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company	83
WHITTIER, Judith—Amalia Friedmann, costs	27
WOODWARD, Mortimer S.—Alfred Nelson Company	83
ZERBE, Arthur J. (not summoned) and James S.—New York Telephone Co.	81
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—John J. Broderick	650
EPISCOPAL CHURCH HISTORY CO.—New York Telephone Company	133
RAMON HOTEL CO.—Amalia Friedmann, costs	27
JASSOY CO.—C. F. Kastenhuber and ano.	621

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

BOLTEN, George—Alfred Peats Company, Jan. 15, 1906	$74
FINNINGER, Anthony—Kingen Provision Company, Jan. 23, 1905	59
FRAGNER, Isaac—H. Radden, Jan. 17, 1906	14
GOLDBERG, Henry—L. Miller, Oct. 21, 1905	51
HERTZ, Emanuel—Z. Moshkowits, April 1, 1903	71
KINGSLEY, Albert F.—H. A. Lyon, July 11, 1904	257
LEVENSON, Jacob—People, &c., Nov. 21, 1905, (vacated)	100
PITNEY, Charles F.—N. Langler and others, Nov. 28, 1905	60
PLAS, William F.—McGraw Publishing Company, Oct. 26, 1905	423
ROTHENBERGER, Gottlieb—A. Gorman, March 28, 1900	936
SEEFRIED, Philipp — A. Gorman, March 28, 1900	936
WOLF, Joseph—People, &c., Nov. 21, 1905, (vacated)	100
WALDORF REALTY COMPANY—Niagara Woodworking Company, Dec. 13, 1905	321

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

WHEAT.—General improvement in speculative sentiment and in price levels was the feature throughout the day in wheat circles, resulting in a net advance of ⅜c, the list closing near top for the day. The market started out stronger in response to better cables and predictions for a cold wave in the Southwest, where unseasonably high temperatures have lately been thawing out the fields and starting growth in the plant. From this beginning it improved later on the receipts of only 237 cars in the Northwest, which caused an improvement in cash demand, but toward midday had a slight setback under realizing. This was speedily recovered, however, and the afternoon market showed highest prices of the day. Paris closed 10 to 15 points lower, Berlin was ¼ mark off, and Budapest 4 points net lower. Seaboard clearances were no better than the recent average, and the primary movement proved to be about 100,000 bushels larger than last year. The increase of 126,000 bushels in world's stocks, according to Bradstreet's, was contrasted with an increase last year of 1,007,000 bushels, and accordingly exerted a bullish effect on the market around midday. The cash market closed firm, as follows: No. 2 red, 90¾c, elevator, and 92½c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 95¾c, free on board, afloat.

CORN.—Higher prices in the local corn market were attended by an increase of speculative business, resulting chiefly from the advance West, seaboard clearances of 1,070,000 bushels, and rumors that 250,000 bushels had been worked at the seaboard the previous night, although the latter was not fully confirmed here, sales being reported of 3 loads. The Liverpool market, following wheat, was ½d to ¼d net higher. Interior receipts footed up 724,000 bushels, compared with 547,000 bushels the previous year. No. 2 corn in New York at the close was quoted 54c, elevator, and 49½c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 white, 50¼c, and No. 2 yellow, 49¾c, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Mon. Close.
May	90 7-16	90¼	90¾	90
July	89¼	89	89½	88¾
September	87¼	87	87¼	86¾
Corn—				
January	53½	52¼	52¼	53½
May	50⅝	50⅜	50⅞	50¼
July	50⅝	50 9-16	50⅝	50¼
September			50⅞	50½

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Mon. Close.
May	85⅝	85	85¼	84⅜
July	83¼	83¼	83⅞	82⅝
September	82⅝	82 6-16	82⅝	82⅛
Corn—				
May	44⅜	44¼	44⅜	44
July	44⅝	44⅜	44⅝	44¼
September	44⅞	44⅜	44⅞	44⅝
Oats—				
May	31	30¾	30⅞	30⅝
July	29	29¼	29⅜	29⅛
September	28⅛	28⅛	28⅜	28⅛
Lard—				
May	$7.62	$7.57	$7.60	$7.60
July	7.72	7.70	7.72	7.70
Ribs—				
May	7.60	7.52	7.60	7.55
July	7.70	7.65	7.70	7.67
Pork—				
May	14.17	14.07	14.12	14.10
July	14.27	14.15	14.22	14.20

COTTON.—The cotton market continued very nervous and unsettled, but business was not as active as on Monday and prices fluctuated within a narrower range. The close was 3 points lower on near months to 6 points higher. Sales were estimated at 400,000 bales.

Prices broke below 11 cents for March, that position touching 10.99c, and May, 11.14c, or 15@18 points below the opening figures and about 10@11 points under Monday night's close. At the decline the market became much less active. It looked as if the worst of the liquidation was over, and in the absence of pressure of long cotton the market rallied in the late trading on covering of shorts.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday's Close.
January	11.01	10.87	10.94@10.96	10.96
February			10.95@10.97	10.96
March	11.17	10.99	11.09@11.10	11.09
April			11.16@11.18	11.17
May	11.31	11.14	11.24@11.25	11.23
June	11.37	11.27	11.27@11.29	11.28
July	11.37	11.22	11.31@11.33	11.34
August	11.17	11.07	11.12@11.14	11.16
September	10.62	10.58	10.64@10.67	10.58
October	10.55	10.46	10.54@10.56	10.48
November	10.48	10.45	10.48@10.50	....

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30.—Spot cotton—Good demand; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 10,000 bales; re-

SUPREME COURT
OF THE
STATE OF NEW YORK

ENJOINS
Big 6

(New York Typographical Union No. 6),

PRESSMEN'S UNION No. 51 (Adams, Cylinder and Web Press Printers' Association No. 51),

BEN FRANKLIN No. 23 (Ben Franklin Association No. 23),

INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN and ASSISTANTS' UNION OF NORTH AMERICA,

And Their Members and Others on the Application of

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED,

FROM

PICKETING (and interfering with employes), as follows:

1. From making any requests, giving any advice, or resorting to any species of persuasion, threats, intimidation, force, or fraud, which operates to overcome the exercise of the free will of any person connected with the plaintiff or its customers as employes or otherwise; from "picketing" the place of business of this plaintiff at Spring, Macdougal, and Vandam Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, or any of the places of business where this plaintiff or any of the customers of this plaintiff do business in said city or elsewhere, by stationing themselves, or causing others to station themselves upon or along the streets, alleys, or thoroughfares leading to such places of business for the purpose of intercepting the employes of this plaintiff or of other companies' customers of this plaintiff while said employes are going to or returning from such places of business, and by requests, advice, persuasion, intimidation, threats, force or fraud, or defamatory publications which operate to overcome the exercise of the free will of the persons concerned, inducing or procuring said employes to quit the employment of this plaintiff or of companies customers of this plaintiff or by reason of the number and attitude of such pickets intimidating said employes or other persons having business at such places of business; or from resorting to the like means at any other time or place, or under any other circumstances, to induce, procure, or compel such employes, or any of them, to quit their employment;

FROM BOYCOTTING, as follows:

2. From advising or requesting, by any means whereby persons are induced to act or to refrain from acting by fear of the injurious consequences to themselves or their property, whether by oral communications, by letters, by printed circulars, placards, posters, or otherwise, persons who are now purchasers of the publications or patterns of this plaintiff or of companies customers of this

The Most Discriminating Furnished Room Seeker

will find quality in the Furnished Room announcements of

THE NEW YORK TIMES

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

11TH, 262 WEST.—Boarding, rooms; all improvements; single, $5; double, $10; back parlor, $12.

12TH ST., 39 WEST.—Large connecting room, alcove; running water; small room; table board; references.

12TH, 127 WEST.—Newly furnished front parlor; all comforts; steam heat, hot, cold water.

14TH ST., 237 WEST.—Large front and back and single rooms; heated; with excellent board.

19TH ST., 323 WEST.—Large, small rooms; good board; references.

25TH ST., 50 WEST.—Large, sunny room on 2d floor; board optional.

70TH ST., 126 WEST.—Large second floor front room in a refined home, with excellent board.

79TH ST., 151 WEST.—A limited number of table boarders accommodated.

82D ST., 10 WEST.—Large front room, full width house, with dressing room; fully appointed; separate dining tables; free parlor; telephone; references.

82D, 140 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; refined Southern family; references given and required; telephone.

85TH ST., 335 WEST.—Desirable rooms; quiet, first-class location; American private family; good table; references; telephone; table guests.

92D ST., 163 WEST.—Unusually well furnished double room for couple or gentlemen; select home.

129TH ST., 106 WEST.—Gentlemen find excellent home, superior board, refined Jewish surroundings; references; 'phone.

145TH ST., 349 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, single or en suite; light housekeeping if desired; very convenient; excellent table; beautiful location; telephone; reasonable.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 842 St. Nicholas Av.—Large pleasant room; excellent board; home comforts; references.

Waverley Place, 101, Corner Washington Square, The Park.—Attractive, large, connecting rooms on second floor; steam heat; superior table; references.

East Side.

18TH ST., 116 EAST.—Medium size room; steam heat, hot water; excellent board; Subway station.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms and hall rooms, with board; references.

22D ST., 42 EAST. Near Broadway, The Adelfi.—Large rooms; excellent table board.

34TH, 45 EAST.—Large room, with board; private bath; one single room, gentleman; table board; references.

72D, 172 EAST.—Excellent accommodations for two gentlemen; private American family; good table; references.

78D, 12 EAST.—American private family offers second-story suite; excellent table, service; references.

165TH ST., Southeast corner Mott Av.—Large rooms, suitable for two persons, and good board; use parlor and piano; terms $5 to $7.

MADISON AV., 694, 696, (62d.)—Second floor; private bath; large rooms, $18.00, $22.00, (two persons,) with board; also single rooms; telephone.

MADISON AV., 1,997.—Attractive rooms; single, en suite; first-class board optional; references. Owner.

MADISON AV., 155, (The Mohegan.)—Large and small rooms, with board.

Brooklyn.

AMITY ST., 187, Heights.—Furnished rooms; neat and attractive; excellent table; table guests; telephone.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—5 Montague Terrace, Overlooking Wall St.—Second floor; elegantly furnished rooms or apartment; neighborhood, table, high-class; 905 Main.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10a. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

18TH, 26 WEST.—Very attractive large sunny rooms, couple bachelors; neighborhood select, central; reasonable.

27TH ST., 47 WEST.—Commodious double rooms, with or without private bath; also medium single room; next door to Earlington Hotel.

30TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; single room; running water; telephone; breakfasts; references.

42D, 322 WEST. — Nicely furnished; bath, heat; private house; $2 upward; gentlemen only; reference.

46TH, 43 WEST.—Parlor floor, doctor or dentist; also well-appointed large and small rooms; just opened; telephone; board optional.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Comfortably furnished square room; well heated; hot water.

55TH ST., 358 WEST.—Parlor bedroom, nicely furnished, homelike, reasonable; running water; modern conveniences; also single room.

71ST, 66 WEST.—Good-sized, sunny room; private house; gentlemen; references.

73D ST., WEST, one block from elevated and Subway.—Two nicely furnished rooms; electric lights, &c.; reasonable; large closets. R. M., 308 Times, Times Square.

85TH ST., 164 WEST.—Large rooms, en suite or single; dressing rooms; telephone; reference.

86TH ST., 308.—Newly furnished rooms; choice location; telephone; Subway; board convenient.

88TH ST., 75 WEST.—Well-furnished, light, square room; steam heat; bath adjoining. Neville.

92D ST., 200 WEST.—Medium-sized room; bath adjoining; near Subway; reasonable to gentleman of refinement; references. Elton.

104TH ST., 232 WEST.—Dentist can secure office, most desirable location, private house, with established physician; mutual expenses, waiting room, attendant, &c.

104TH ST., 79 WEST.—Warm, sunny upper room; private house; telephone; gentleman only.

116TH, 249 W.—Well-furnished, extra large, connecting front parlor; modern improvements; housekeeping; independence.

123D ST., 143 WEST.—Handsome, clean, well-heated room; southern exposure; plenty hot water; reasonable.

129D ST., 61 EAST.—Nicely furnished, well-heated large or small rooms; private house.

136TH ST., 143 EAST.—Large room; running water; light housekeeping; also hall room.

128TH ST., 45 EAST.—Handsomely furnished room, adjoining bath; running water; private family; couple; $3.50.

138D ST., 50 EAST.—Nicely furnished room for gentleman; reasonable; references; convenient. Olsen.

141ST ST., 725 EAST.—Private house; furnished rooms for one or two gentlemen; hall room.

144TH ST., 600 EAST.—2 light rooms; improvements; board optional; terms moderate; convenient. Dahl.

148TH, 211 WEST.—Clean room, $2.50; heat, light, bath; near L and Subway. Watson.

152D ST. 533 WEST.—Choice single room for gentleman; private house; telephone.

SHERIDAN SQUARE, 5, (old number, 168 West 4th.)—Large front room, second floor, for refined married couple, or two gentlemen; furnace heat, running water; German family; references.

East Side.

61ST, 238 EAST.—Third-story front, square, bath adjoining; gentlemen only; references; private family.

86TH ST., 58 EAST.—Parlor floor; physician or business; all conveniences; sleeping rooms; private house.

124TH ST., 68 EAST.—Elegant connecting rooms; heated; running water; hall room; select private house.

LEXINGTON AV., 73.—Three large rooms, second floor; bath, steam; en suite if desired.

LEXINGTON AV., 445, (Near 45th.)—Parlor floor, also other large rooms; running water; heat.

MADISON AV., 1,006.—Handsome rooms and bath; entire floor; heated, lighted, unfurnished if desired.

MADISON AV., 1,004.—Handsome front room on floor with bath; heated, lighted; $40 monthly.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3.—One block from Wall St. Ferry; elegantly furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen; convenient to New York.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Domestics.

WANTED—Competent girl for general housework; sleep home; must be good cook; family two persons. Maguire, 69 West 85d st.

WANTED—Girl for chamberwork and waiting. Call 2; 1,023 Park Av., Thursday, at 11 A. M., with references.

WANTED—Laundress to take bundle wash at home. Call Apartment 11A, The Narragansett, 43d st. and Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Good girl for general housework. Call between 11 and 12 o'clock, 237 West 51st St.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED.—A well-known monthly journal wants several young ladies to solicit subscriptions, 50% commission. Address, stating references, W. F., Box 300 Times, Times Sq.

WANTED—Chorus sopranos (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Contralto for Manhattan church; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policies; large commission, renewals; county managers wanted every State. A. B. Cilley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Automobiles.

AUTOMOBILES.—Why are we receiving so many applications for membership in our school from those who have been attending other schools? Because our course for $15 is most thorough and our graduates are sought to fill positions paying from $100 to $150 monthly; license guaranteed. 309 West 41st St.

AUTOMOBILES.—Do you wish to learn the automobile business and earn a good salary? If so, write to us for catalogue; we can teach you in a very short time, as we are the only practical school in America. The West Side Auto Transportation School, 309 West 41st St.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—Bookkeeper familiar with advertising accounts; state salary expected. H. W., Box 315 Times, Times Square.

Clerks.

CLERK.—A LARGE CONCERN WANTS A COMPETENT UPHOLSTERY WORK-ROOM CHARGE CLERK; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR SUITABLE PERSON. APPLY, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED, TO S. M., BOX 301 TIMES, TIMES SQUARE.

WANTED—Stock clerks in wholesale house acquainted with laces, trimmings, buttons. Address, stating age, reference, salary expected. Wholesale, Box 195 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Stationer wants order clerk; young man with some experience. Montclair, 170 Times Downtown.

Compositors, &c.

COMPOSITORS.
EXPERIENCED JOB COMPOSITORS, STONE HANDS, AND MAKE-UP MEN WANTED; ALSO LINOTYPE OPERATORS; HIGHEST WAGES AND PERMANENT POSITIONS TO COMPETENT MEN WILLING TO WORK NINE HOURS PER DAY IN AN "OPEN SHOP." CALL OR ADDRESS, WITH REFERENCES FROM FORMER EMPLOYERS, LIVINGSTON MIDDLEDITCH CO., 65 DUANE ST.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

WANTED
Electrotype finishers, molders, batterymen, builders-up and assistants in each branch.
Compositors Wanted
Non-Union, $21 per week. Job, stone and make-up; also machine operators at $23 per week. Absolutely permanent positions guaranteed first-class men of good character. Excellent opportunity to obtain a permanent position in one of the oldest, largest and most modern printing houses in New York City.
THE DE VINNE PRESS
12 Lafayette Place
New York City.

WANTED—William Green wants printers at 326 Pearl Street, New York City; wishes to add to his staff a number of experienced compositors, (display, stone, and make-up men,) also experienced monotype operators; these positions will be permanent to efficient workmen of good character; salary will be $21.00 per week; only persons willing to work nine hours in open shop desired; loyalty to employer is expected in return for advantageous working conditions; reply by letter only, giving employer's references and stating experience and qualifications. William Green.

Wanted—Compositors, Stone Hands, and Make-up Men; "Open Shop"; Highest Salary; Permanent Position; Additional Bonus for Faithful Services; New York, Vicinity, and Western Points. Call or Address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for important Methodist Church, Virginia. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 Fifth Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Organist for Ohio church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist, country Catholic church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

FARMER, FARM HAND, AND BOY, for country place at once; no women or children; permanent position for sober and industrious men; state references. Box 185, Princeton, N. J.

UPHOLSTERY—ASSISTANT STOCK KEEPER WANTED BY A LARGE CONCERN; MUST HAVE HAD SOME EXPERIENCE IN UPHOLSTERY FABRICS. APPLY, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED, TO L. W., BOX 301 TIMES, TIMES SQUARE.

WANTED FOR UNITED STATES ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 2,360 3d Av., 749 6th Av., 2,306 5th Av., New York or 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A National association of strength and influence wishes to engage the services of a man of good address and intelligence to secure members. Address, with references, O. O., Box 825 Times, Times Square.

WANTED — Bright, trustworthy Christian American boy to take charge of advertising department and do general office work; must be well educated, neat, and thoroughly trustworthy; references required. F & C., 462 East 136th St.

WANTED—Young man in newspaper office, as advertising clerk; should be neat and good penman. Address in own handwriting, stating experience and references, F. P., Box 329 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—In a downtown bank, an intelligent young man about 17 years of age who writes and adds well. Progress, Box 195 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Good position in law office is open for bright boy who is 18 years old or over and a good penman. L. X., 170 Times Downtown.

WANTED—American boy to assist in umbrella factory. Apply, with references, before 9. Allison & Lamson, 5 East 17th St.

WANTED—Chorus tenors (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Foreman to take full charge of a first-class saddle factory. Address Foreman, 168 Times Downtown.

WANTED — Tenor for Manhattan church; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Bass for city church; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Experienced boy to run a card board in a Stock Exchange office. P. O. Box 2,969.

WANTED—Tenor for church; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

CRICKETERS MAY UNITE.

Matter to be Decided at Annual Meetings of Local Organizations.

Efforts to amalgamate the cricket interests of Greater New York and vicinity culminated yesterday in a joint conference held at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, at which delegates of the Metropolitan District Cricket League, New York Cricket Association, and the New York Veterans' Association were present, as follows: League—A. J. G. Cook, Staten Island; J. Rodgers, Brooklyn, and Dr. E. C. Huskinson, Kings County; Association—J. McDonald Johnstone, Brooklyn Thistles; E. A. Leach, Union County, and T. C. Cliff, Columbia Oval; Veterans'—Henry Martin, who was in the chair. F. F. Kelly and B. Dundas, Secretaries, respectively, of the League and Association, also attended.

The following resolution was adopted: "That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable for the future of cricket in the metropolitan district that the supreme government of the game in this district shall be vested in one central committee or body, to the authority of which all club and subordinate organizations in this district shall hold allegiance."

The matter will be submitted to the delegates at the annual meeting of the League and Association. The New York Cricket Association meeting will occur next month, and that of the League on the first Tuesday in March. No fusion of these two organizations, however, will take place. Another motion adopted follows: "We recommend that this governing body consist of seven members, three of whom shall be elected by the Metropolitan District Cricket League and three by the New York Cricket Association, the seventh, who is to be Chairman, to be selected by the delegates and taken fro mthe New York Veterans' Cricket Association. The powers of this governing body shall be as follows: To govern cricket in the metropolitan district and to regulate and make arrangements for international, inter-State, and inter-city matches; to select teams for same, and to decide, when requested, all matters in dispute."

TIMBER TOPPERS' "MENU."

Brookline Country Club Maps Out Interesting Card for June.

According to the programme mapped out by the Country Club of Brookline, Mass., the best hurdlers and steeplechasers, ridden by amateurs, will be attracted to the meeting, which will be held at the club's track on June 14, 16, and 18. The principal feature will be the Country Club grand annual steeplechase, of a value of $5,250 and a cup worth $250. The distance will be about two miles and a half, and the winner will receive $3,500 and the cup. The event is open to four-year-olds and upward; entrance $50 each, half forfeit, and $10 only if declared May 25, for entries of March 1, and $150 each, half forfeit, for entries of May 25, when the event will close.

Five races have been scheduled for the first day of the meeting, including one for hacks, for three-year-olds and upward, for four-year-olds and upward, the Duke's Cup, a steeplechase of $2,000, and the Challenge Cup, a steeplechase about two miles and a half. The special feature of the second day will be the St. Botolph, a selling steeplechase, and the Myopia steeplechase, for hunters registered under the rules of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association or the Canadian Hunt Association. Among the attractions for the last day will be the Middlesex Selling Steeplechase, presented by the Middlesex Hunt; the Country Club Grand Annual Steeplechase, and the National Hunt Cup, a steeplechase for hunters over a course about two miles and a half.

Columbia's Swimmers Well Engaged.

Columbia University has made several important entries in the various events of the New York Athletic Club's aquatic carnival to be held on Washington's Birthday, notable among which is the entry of a relay team of four men in the National championship event.

The team is composed of F. C. Brown, H. E. Clark, O. Kress, and C. M. McKinlay.

The individual entries are F. vom Saal in the 150-yard back stroke, O. Kress in the 500-yard breast stroke, and F. L. Weil in the plunge.

A water polo team picked from the above men will be entered as soon as the line-up is finally determined.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line: 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Companions.

COMPANION.—A woman of culture and refinement desires a position as companion to a lady living in this city; will make herself generally useful; highest credentials. Address Z., Box 302 Times, Times Square.

Cooks.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A lady breaking up housekeeping would like to place her cook and laundress. 12 East 64th St.

COOK.—First-class references; wages $30. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus. Tel. 741 Riverside.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS. — By day; sleep home. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 Riverside.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—Experienced public school teacher; advanced and elementary subjects. Successful, 1,360 3d Av.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—Experienced public school teacher; coaches all branches. Excelsior, 1,360 3d Av.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER or CHAMBERmaid and Waiting.—References. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 Riverside.

HOUSEWORKER. — Colored; experienced all branches; apartment preferred; sleep in or out; city references. Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 59th St. Tel. 4586 Columbus.

HOUSEWORK.—General housework; good cook and laundress; small family, apartment; call evenings. J. Chein, 124 West 114th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Superior laundry for ladies' fine waists and lingerie; beautiful work at moderate prices. Domestic Institute, 22 East 30th St. Telephone 5064 Madison.

Nurses.

HOSPITAL NURSE.—Full charge of invalid; permanent position; excellent reference. Miss S., 582 Lenox Av.

NURSE.—References; city or country. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 Riverside.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER wishes position; one year's experience in general office work; good reference. S. A., 1,811 Lexington Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER wishes position with reliable firm; "experienced," that's all. I. A. W., Box 127 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious; best references; $12, $15. Miss Post, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—3 years' experience, brokerage, commercial; high school education. Miss Schur, Box 123 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER wishes to fill a few more hours each day; terms moderate. T. S., 306 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Experienced, desires position; salary $8. B. Robins, 104 McKibbin St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—6 years' experience in public work; best references. Congenial, Box 340 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

A TEACHER OF SCIENTIFIC PHYSICAL exercises would like a few clients; special exercises given to convalescents; indorsement of work by best physicians. G., Box 362 Times, Times Square.

A LADY DESIGNER in high-class millinery wishes a few private customers at their residence; ladies' own materials made up; A1 references. Designer, 153 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—Wide experience in banks, mills, corporations, railroads, partnerships, estates, and trusts; cost systems and fiduciary accounting; terms moderate; day or week. Edmund Willcox, 1 Madison Av., City.

ACCOUNTANT.—Long experience; opening, closing, systematizing books; moderate rate. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Young man, age 28, married, with two children, (girls;) thoroughly competent; under glass or outside; written or personal references as required; at present employed by Mr. Dumont Clarke at Dumont. B. Evans, Dumont, N. J., care of D. Clarke.

GARDENER.—Married; no children; middle aged; sober and trustworthy; experienced in landscape gardening and greenhouses; seeks employment on private place; best of references. Otto Greuter, 1,141 41st St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER, (23,) six years' practical experience, seeks first-class position; rapid typist; good education; references. Reliable. Box 185 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

YOUNG man, 21, wishes position paying $10 or $12 per week. E. McA., 438 East 116th St.

RINGING HORSE SOLD IN MIDWINTER AUCTION

Freckman Bought by C. Oxx Despite Owner's Protest.

STAR HAL SOLD FOR $3,150

Average Price Increases as High Class Strings Go Under the Hammer in Madison Square Garden.

Freckman, the thoroughbred race horse used at the Jamaica Fall meeting as a "ringer," was sold at the Fasig Tipton "400" sale at Madison Square Garden yesterday, Charles Oxx, a Brooklyn turfman, becoming his new owner. The price paid was $1,500. Freckman was entered in a race under the name of Cataract, but the fraud was detected and the horse was not permitted to start. An effort was made to trace the owner, but with no satisfactory results. Before the bidding J. H. McCreary announced that he held a bill of sale on the horse and the courts had decided that he had a legal title to it. Ben A. Chilson of Ukiah, Cal., a former owner of the horse, attended the sale with two attorneys and entered a protest, declaring that the purchaser would buy a law suit with the horse. E. L. Norton and C. Oxx were the only bidders.

Bidding on the trotters and pacers was brisk throughout the sale. During the two sessions one hundred and thirty-five horses were disposed of, for a total of $66,430, an average of $531. The total sale for the two days was $95,730 for two hundred and thirty-five horses. The best prices realized were for Joe Patchen colts, consigned by the Parkway Farm, which averaged $1,000, the best price paid for youngsters in several years. Twenty horses were sold for the Parkway Farm for a total of $15,220. Sara Patch, a daughter of Joe Patchen-Sara Ann, brought the best figure of the consignment, C. B. Carroll of Philadelphia securing her at $3,000.

The first of the star performers went under the hammer yesterday, Star Hal, with a record of 2:04¾, selling for $3,150, the record price of the sale. Although no longer on the circuit, Star Hal gives every promise of being successful in the stud. L. W. Boynton, Vice President of the New York Driving Club, secured a bargain in Dimple, a son of Peru, for $985, and William Wharton, another speedway driver, paid $925 for Orange Girl. The following is a list of the horses sold for over $300:

PROPERTY OF WALNUT HALL FARM, DONERAIL, KY.

Bonview, trotter, (2:16¾,) br. g., 5 years, by The King Red-Boniface; O. A. Stedman, Lafayette, Penn. $450
Belmar, trotter, (2:21,) b. c., 4 years, by Moko-Chestnut Belle; N. McNair, River Louison, N. B. 450
Mochester, trotter, (2:28,) b. c., 3 years, by Moko-Chestnut Belle; F. D. McGregor, Binghamton, N. Y. 925
The Native, trotter, b. c., 2 years, by Moko-Yellow Belle; Charles W. Porter, Louisville, Ky. 2,100
Mohonk, trotter, b. c., 2 years, by Mobel-Berkshire Belle; W. R. Janvier, New York City 425
Maiwa, trotter, br. f., 2 years, by Mobel-Fanny McGregor; Louis Marder, East Newark, N. J. 425
Magner, trotter, b. c., 2 years, by Moko-May Wagner; Ed Benyon, Lexington, Ky. 600
Ivioletta, trotter, b. f., 2 years, by Moko-Annie Tipton; J. Bossert, Brooklyn, N. Y. 385
Desert Maid, trotter, b. f., 2 years, by Moko-Soudan; John Morris, New York City 325
Carolyn E., trotter, (2:14½,) br. m., 5 years, by Allerton-Spanish Sister; J. W. Cornish, New York City 1,250

PROPERTY OF J. A. OWENS, UTICA, N. Y.

Marcella, trotter, (2:43,) b. m., 6 years, by Margrave-Cana; George Case, New York City $750
Celia, pacer, (2:13¾,) gr. m., by Prince Earle-Daisy Brooks; John McGuire, New York City 700

PROPERTY OF FRED BELOIN, NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

May Hathaway, pacer, (2:11¾,) b. m., 7 years, by Anderson Wilkes-Hathaway; C. S. Rice, New York City $1,250
Effie Shannon, pacer, (2:24¼,) br. m., 5 years, by Oratorio-Helen C.; Andrew Crawford, New York City 425

PROPERTY OF J. A. BAILEY, MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

Miss Mark, pacer, (2:10¼,) blk. m., 11 years, by To Order-Millrose; J. McGuire, New York City $350
Crown Prince, trotter, (2:10¼,) ch. g., 9 years, by Decker Prince-Miss Valensin; J. McGuire, New York City 600

PROPERTY OF RIVERSIDE PARK STOCK FARM.

Nedra, trotter, b. f., 2 years, by Baronmore-Crystal Wilkes; Hudson River Stock Farm, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. $700
Nordland, trotter, blk. c., 2 years, by Baronmore-Echo Lass; F. L. Burke, Rowley, Mass. 400
May Naudain, ch. f., 2 years, by Baronmore-Miss Lambert; J. H. Schultz, Port Chester, N. Y. 500
Riverside King, ch. g., 2 years, by Baronmore-Medio; J. A. Schaeffer, Dawson, Penn. 375
Dolly Dollars, br. f., 2 years, by Baronmore-Florence B.; G. W. Webb, Philadelphia, Penn. 370
Mile. Modiste, b. f., 2 years, by Baronmore-Echoralass; J. H. Schultz, Port Chester, N. Y. 300
The Commissioner, br. g., 2 years, by Baronmore-Vanessa; E. J. Tranter, agent, New York City 525
Kathryn Baron, blk. f., 2 years, by Baronmore-Kathleen King; F. L. Burke, Rowley, Mass. 375
Caronia, blk. f., 2 years, by Baronmore-Crystal Medium; L. A. Cohen, New York City 400

PROPERTY OF A. F. WILLIAMS.

Star Hal, pacer, (2:04¾,) b. h., 12 years, by Brown Hal-Stella; Wellsville Driving Park, N. Y. $3,150
Corning, trotter, (2:18¼,) b. g., 5 years, by Ashman and Bath, trotter, (2:18¼,) by Ashman; L. A. Cohen, New York City 450
Degula, pacer, (2:20¾,) b. m., 10 years, by Delmarch-Sea Gull; J. J. Calnan, Lancaster, Penn. 310

PROPERTY OF PARKWAY FARM.

Sara Patch, pacer, (2:19¼,) blk. f., 4 years, by Joe Patchen-Sara Ann; C. B. Carroll, Philadelphia, Penn. $3,000
King Patchen, pacer, blk. c., 3 years, by Joe Patchen-Helen R.; G. C. Dupont, Newark, N. J. 1,900
Star Patchen, pacer, blk. c., 3 years, by Joe Patchen-Sara Ann; J. B. Oakden, Corning, N. Y. 1,225
Black filly, 2 years, by Joe Patchen-Sara Ann; F. L. Clark, Providence, R. I. 525
Peep o' Day, trotter, (1:17¾,) blk. m., 8 years, by Axtell-Break o' Day; J. Schleiman, Brooklyn, N. Y. 875
Alameda, trotter, (2:09¾,) br. m., 12 years, by Altamont, dam by Dick Flaherty; Simon Walsh, Montgomery, N. Y. 550
Black Patchen, pacer, blk. g., 4 years, by Joe Patchen-Break o' Day; James W. Husted, Peekskill, N. Y. 525
Prince Kohl, trotter, (2:23¼,) br. c., 4 years, by Fred Kohl-Ceremony; J. H. Phillips, Gravesend, N. Y. 1,750
Lady Baron, trotter, rn. f., 3 years, by Baron Review-Ceremony; J. H. Schultz, Port Chester, N. Y. 800
Orange Girl, trotter, blk. m., 5 years, by Fred Kohl-Break o' Day; William Wharton, Brooklyn, N. Y. 925
Black filly, trotter, 2 years, by Joe Patchen-Break o'Day; E. M. Grimes, Lyndhurst, N. Y. 800
Helen Kohl, trotter, (2:31,) blk. f., 4 years, by Fred Kohl-Helen Simmons; J. C. Peterson, Jersey City 650
Brown filly, trotter, 2 years, by Joe Patchen-Helen Simmons; T. Terry, Newark, N. J. 500
Kathryn Kohl, trotter, b. f., 3 years, by Fred Kohl-Mattie G.; R. W. Burrell, Bangor, Me. 325
Black filly, pacer, 2 years, by Joe Patchen-Miss Maymo; G. W. Campbell, New York City 650

PROPERTY OF MISCELLANEOUS OWNERS.

Palmer, pacer, (2:14,) b. g., 10 years, by Bourbon Boy, dam Lottie W.; A. S. Vipond, Altoona, Penn. 200
Dermont, trotter, (2:22,) b. g., 7 years, by Colonel Cochrane, dam Marion L.; William Dubois, Philadelphia 500
James Hal, trotter, (2:22,) blk. h., 5 years, by Direct Hal, dam Agnes Flynn; D. Westervelt, Buffalo, N. Y. 1,000
Quick, pacer, (2:19¼,) b. m., 7 years, by Limonero, dam of Quick, by Vasco; C. E. Swan, New York City 450
Willow Wilkes, (2:21¼,) ch. m., 8 years, by Red Elm, dam Nelly; Howard Ryder, Matteawan, N. Y. 375
Samona, pacer, (2:19¼,) b. m., 5 years, by Bingen, dam Montrose; J. H. Campbell, New York City 1,250
Eva Hull, trotter, (2:27,) blk. f., 4 years, by Atterton, dam Fay Glen; J. H. McCullagh, Newport, Penn. 325
Sally Mate, trotter, (2:12¼,) br. m., by San Mateo, dam Nannie M.; J. Walsh, Elmhurst, L.I. 875
Silverspring, trotter, (2:17¾,) gr. g., 8 years, by Alcryon, dam by Hambletonian Mambrino; Joseph Kaiser, New York City 370
Byron Bassett, trotter, (2:22,) b. g., 7 years, by Calmes, dam Decore; J. McGuire, New York City 300
Laundry Boy, pacer, (2:10¾,) b. g., 11 years, by Time Onward, dam Vassie; P. Connelly, Philadelphia 950
Little Lady, trotter, (2:19¾,) b. m., 7 years, by Expedition, dam Miss Lena; J. B. McGowan, Mount Sterling, Ky. 525
Promise, trotter, (2:10,) blk. g., 11 years, by Silver Chimes, dam Boca; A. E. Perren, New York City 1,300
Christophen, trotter, b. c., 2 years, by Mobel, dam Spanish Sister; Dr. G. G. Blank, Allentown, Penn. 400
L'Dimple, trotter, (2:16¼,) ch. m., 8 years, by Peru-Blondie; L. W. Boynton, New York City 985
Riley B., pacer, (2:05¼,) blk. g., 10 years, by Happy Riley-Belle B.; A. H. Barnes, New York City 1,500
Picquith, trotter, (2:15,) blk. m., 5 years, by San Mateo-Lady Bourbon; Charles Tanner, Glenville, Ohio. 800
Winter Shot, trotter, (2:20¼,) 3 years, b. c., by San Mateo-Equipoise; Clem Beachy, Jr., Lexington, Ky. 1,200
The Preacher, trotter, b. c., 2 years, by Liberty Chimes-Beckie Mack; J. Mason, New York City 350
Glendale, trotter, (2:26,) br. g., 6 years, by Ondale-Fannie Black; T. W. Murphy, New York City 2,450
Chestnut, trotter, (2:13¼,) ch. g., 8 years, by Melville-Moselle; C. C. Effler, Albany, N. Y. 1,300
Joe Pointer, pacer, (2:06¼,) b. h., 9 years, by Star Pointer-Laura Belle; E. H. Whitehead, Selkirk, N. Y. 1,125
Bill, trotter, (2:22¼,) b. g., 7 years, by Woodbrino-Minnie P.; James Morris, Philadelphia, Penn. 350
Strathino, pacer, (2:11,) b. g., 6 years, by Moko-Strathnette; J. L. Smith, Huntington, L. I. 415
Jaymore, trotter, (2:19,) roan c., 6 years, by Jay Bird-Black Bess; H. V. Buckson, St. Georges, Del. 410
Dalney, trotter, b. c., 3 years, by Moko-Dictator's Lass; W. R. Janvier, New York City 350
Louis S., trotter, (2:24¼,) b. g., 8 years, by Nowood-Helen B.; B. H. Demarest, New York City 460
Gold Call, pacer, (2:11¼,) ch. g., 10 years, by Goldall-Roll Call; P. Connolly, Philadelphia, Penn. 450
Billy Birch, trotter, (2:07¼,) b. g., 10 years, by St. Clair-Kendall; H. W. Curtis, Waterbury, Conn. 425
Matabel, trotter, ch. f., 6 years, by Fred Kohl-Rosebud; C. Smith, Philadelphia, Penn. 350
Colonel Henry, pacer, (2:12¼,) b. g., 7 years, by Dallas Texas-Mambrinette; W. T. McCan, Newburg, N. Y. 650
Arzilla, pacer, (2:12½,) b. m., 10 years, by Alcyo-Nubar; J. W. Smith, Philadelphia, Penn. 410

FAINTED AT HORSE SALE.

H. L. Smith Swooned Because His Purchase Was a Gelding.

H. L. Smith of Hazleton, Penn., will in future exercise more care in purchasing a light harness horse. He attended the midwinter sale of Fasig-Tipton at Madison Square Garden yesterday for the purpose of securing a good roadster. As the horses were trotted around the ring he looked them over with a critical eye. When a finely gaited chestnut gelding from the Parkway Farm of Goshen, N. Y., was led in front of the auctioneer's box he was satisfied that he had found the animal he wanted. The horse was a two-year-old, and under the expert handling of the Garden driver showed plenty of speed and quality.

The bidding began at $100 and rose by small bids to $260, at which price the horse was knocked down to Smith. He went to the cashier's desk and paid the money, receiving a receipt, which he examined. A look of startled surprise settled on his face, and he turned to one of the attendants asking if a mistake had not been made. He was informed that everything was in order and as represented. The reply staggered him, and he fell over in a faint. A liberal douching with ice water revived him. After he recovered he explained that the fainting fit was due to the fact that he thought he had been bidding on a stallion instead of a gelding, but supposed he would have to make the best of his bargain.

GIRLS RUN AND JUMP.

Athletes of Evening Recreation Centre No. 37 Win Close Match.

The young women of Evening Recreation Centre No. 37 defeated the athletes of Evening Recreation Centre No. 103 in a dual meet last night at Public School No. 103, 119th Street and Madison Avenue, by a score of 33 points to 31. The events were well contested, and the enthusiasm of the friends of the contestants was continuous. Tessie Schwab received most of the applause by making ten points for her side. Summaries:

25-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by Tessie Schwab, No. 103; Blanche Cohn, No. 37, second; Tillie Donnelly, No. 37, third.

25-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by Anna Wilson, No. 103; Florence McCarthy, No. 37, second; Evelyn Arnowitz, No. 103, third.

8-Yard Potato Race, Junior.—Won by Sadie Esserer, No. 37; Grace Eyers, No. 37, second; Madeline Cohen, No. 103, third.

8-Yard Potato Race, Senior.—Won by May Hank, No. 37; Elizabeth Margulies, No. 103, second; Sarah Rosenblatt, No. 103, third.

Relay Race, Junior.—Won by No. 37, with team composed of Blanche

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EIGHTEEN PAGES.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

Now that the English and French elections are over, and the disturbances in Russia are at least temporarily quieted, public discussion turns toward the conference at Algeciras and the mighty interests therein indirectly involved. These interests, whatever they may be directly, or in whatever form they may arise, are of vast importance because, evade the fact as we may, they may affect the peace of Europe. It is in the light of the relations depending on the temper of the conferrees patiently and watchfully pursuing their negotiations and their respective policies in the little Spanish town under the guns of Gibraltar that the urgent warning of Lord ROBERTS to his country of the need of an army of a million men is to be interpreted. If Great Britain needs a million men it is not for the uses to which her army has been put for the last half century. It is not for the defense of her colonies and possessions or for protection of her coasts. It is to enable her to bear her full part in any war that may come, and to stand by the allies she has or may obtain. That is not a reassuring thought, but it is one that has been in the minds of English soldiers and of English statesmen since the Boer war. It is one that lately has shaped the expressions of English journals, has been freely talked of in the press of Germany and of France, and is never for a moment absent from the minds of the courtly gentlemen around the green table in the City Hall of Algeciras.

Three facts stand out more or less distinctly in the present situation. One, and the most significant, is the relative weakness of Russia, her substantial, even if temporary, elimination as a powerful and trustworthy element in that balance of power in Europe that has gradually evolved since the downfall of the Second Empire in France. The second is the great increase in the strength and influence of Germany and the evident and earnest determination of the Government of the Kaiser to claim a full share in the destinies of the world, and, under any and all conditions, never to permit, if it can be helped, what the German Government believes is intended, the "isolation" of Germany. The third is the British-Japanese alliance, coupled with the entente between Great Britain and France. So far as Great Britain is concerned, it would be idle to deny that the position she has attained was desired on account of her suspicion and her apprehension as to the purposes of Germany. Whether her feeling in this respect is well or ill founded, it unquestionably exists not merely vaguely in the minds of the people, but with some distinctness in the minds of the British statesmen of all parties.

On the other hand, a corresponding feeling exists in Germany and is equally diffused. That is to say, the German Emperor and the ruling class in the empire—the latter much more definitely than the former—have plainly indicated their fear that Great Britain desires to check the natural and legitimate aspirations of Germany toward commercial and also toward colonial expansion. There is only too much justification for these sentiments on the one part and on the other. We do not mean by that that Germany has real enmity of Great Britain, or vice versa, or that there is good ground for such enmity, but that each people is in a bad temper, and does undoubtedly provoke the other. The cooler heads on either side are aware that this mutual irritation has gone too far and constitutes a real danger, and they are trying to check it. But how far they can succeed depends on developments which it is not easy to foresee.

One of these is the outcome of the Algeciras conference. As we ventured to point out on the eve of its assembling, the crux of the difficulties in the conference is the degree to which the internal management of Moroccan affairs, especially policing and finance, is to be undertaken by Europe, and the choice of agents for such intervention as shall be determined on. At the outset it was the claim of France that she should be intrusted with such agency and the claim of Germany that the agency should be either international or that of some small Power, such as Belgium or the Netherlands, and it then appeared that the claim of France would be supported by practically all the Powers except Germany. So far this is not the case. The question has not come up directly, but expressions, semi-officially made, indicate that Russia will not actively support France, that Italy and Austria will prefer a compromise, and that the United States will take no stand on the matter at all. If France should fail to get practically what she desires, it would be a check to Great Britain as well as to her. It would also be a stimulus to Germany, and the world might then be called on to witness a test of the real strength of the new British alliance and entente. That is what gives real significance to the words of Lord ROBERTS.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP IN CHICAGO.

After many disappointments, Mayor DUNNE has finally secured from the Chicago City Council the passage of two ordinances which, if ratified by the people at a referendum vote to be had next April, will put the city in the way of making a thorough trial of the virtues of municipal ownership and operation of its street railways. The first of the ordinances provides for the issue of $75,000,000 of street railway certificates under the terms of the Mueller law. The proceeds of these certificates "shall be used by the City of Chicago for the purpose of acquiring, either by purchase, construction, condemnation, or otherwise, street railways, together with the equipment thereof, in and upon the streets upon which street railway tracks are already located." The certificates are to be secured by mortgage upon the property acquired; all surplus, after the payment of interest on the certificates and cost of operation and expenses, is to go into a sinking fund until the certificates are wiped out, except that any surplus above sinking fund requirements may be spent in extensions. The second ordinance provides for a submission to popular vote next April of this question: "Shall the City of Chicago proceed to operate street railways?"

The majority report of the Aldermanic committee in favor of extending the franchise of the present operating companies was rejected by a vote of 36 to 38. The proposition to commit the city to the operation of its street railways must be sustained next April "by three-fifths of those voting thereon." Nothing now stands in the way of the project except a possible adverse vote of the people, a declaration by the Supreme Court that the Mueller law certificates are illegal, the refusal of capitalists to invest in them, or the failure of negotiations with the companies for the purchase of their property. The opponents of municipal ownership are incredulous, however. They do not believe that the ordinances adopted by the Aldermen will be approved by the people at the April election, and the constitutionality of the Mueller law is also in doubt.

The policy of which these ordinances are the outcome is based upon the expectation that the city will derive sufficient profit from the operation of the railways to pay all interest charges, cost, and expenses, and set aside a sinking fund sufficient to retire the $75,000,000 of certificates. Default in the interest would result in a foreclosure of the mortgage, and Chicago's experiment in municipal ownership would come to a sudden end. The result of Mayor DUNNE'S experiment may be another disappointment for him. Chicago is just now puzzling its brains over the problem of how it can raise $375,000 additional revenue in order to provide itself with 500 additional policemen. Its criminal records show that it needs the policemen. If it buys the street railways, its tax rolls will be the poorer by the assessed value of the plants, and it is exceedingly doubtful whether the profits of operation would make up the deficiency.

The Boston City Council voted last year to submit to a referendum the question of establishing a municipal lighting plant. If it should pass the ordinance again the question would be submitted next Fall. But the Corporation Counsel has put out some discouraging figures. The private companies now occupying the field, he says, will demand $37,000,000 for their properties, and $5,500,000 additional as damages for loss of business to plants lying outside the city limits. The total payment demanded will exceed by some $20,000,000 the indebtedness of 2½ per cent. on the city's assessed valuation, which under the law is the limit of its commitment. So Boston, like Chicago, finds the pathway to municipal ownership beset with unsolved problems.

A GOOD CAUSE GONE WRONG.

We congratulate our Republican friends that there is to be no such scandalous scene in the House as that which was presented in the Senate the other day. We hardly know which was the more suggestive—the criticism of the Administration policy by such Republicans as Senators ALDRICH and FORAKER or the support of it by such Democrats as CLAY and others in the name of HEARST. It is true that CLEVELAND could not have been elected without Republican votes, and that the Democrats gave Republicans in return the full worth of their votes in reversal of Republican financial policies. It is also true that ROOSEVELT no more than MCKINLEY could have been elected without Democratic votes, but the mandate was confined to the continuance of the financial policy upon which the Democrats of our sort had been right and the Republicans of every sort had been wrong. This alliance was holy, but it cannot be extended to support either Socialist rainbows or exploded errors of Grangerism. Once before we had an unholy alliance in support of this same sort of railway measure, and time has proved that the measure was worthless, and that the alliance had no strength outside the walls where it was formed. The demonstration will be more prompt and convincing this year, because the case is better understood, and no amendment to cure exposed weaknesses has yet been devised or can be devised.

That the bill is unconstitutional may be called one of its merits, since it allows the promoters of the bill to give an appearance of doing something without causing any real harm. If the bill were constitutional it would remain worthless, because it advances the object proposed not at all. It commands "a reasonable rate" without settling what a reasonable rate is, and in spite of the fact, asserted upon President WILCOX'S authority, that there has yet to be the first case of a judicial decision that any rate complained of is unreasonable. Could there be completer proof of the existing reasonableness of rates, and of the commission's power to regulate rates?

The very first step to make rates more reasonable is to set up a new standard of reasonableness, and this the compromisers shirked. In truth it is an impossible task. There are more rates of interest in the United States than there are States in the Union, and the prevailing rate of interest, or reward for capital, is a basic factor in determining the reasonableness of any price for anything, railway rates as well as anything else. If the combination which devolved the duty which it shirked upon others had undertaken the task itself it would have gone to pieces over settling whether capital was to have 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10 per cent., or any other one return upon its venture. Or, if any rate had been agreed upon, it would have done injustice between Maine and Texas or between New York and California. Any State may settle for itself what is a fair interest rate for itself, but Congress cannot settle with fairness to all what is a fair rate for all. In other words, the reasonableness of railway rates cannot be settled by Federal statute, and unless it is so settled it must be left to the conditions of each case—wherever the decision is lodged—or else the law must be a mere deception, promising what it cannot perform.

The gentlemen who hear the voice of the people clamoring for this deceitful measure must be supernaturally acute of hearing in that ear, just as they must be a little hard of hearing in the ear with which they listen for public opinion regarding tariff reform. No wonder faithful organs wail over "the House's treachery" in proposing such a worthless conclusion to such a portentous campaign of agitation and education, in which the teachers were the taught. It was such a little measure, they said, to authorize the amendment of merely proved unreasonable rates. But it requires two billion rates to make a schedule upon any one commodity between all the railway stations of the United States. And there are twelve schedules, or, say, 24,000,000,000 rates. If the commission were not too strenuously opposed it might settle several rates a year, and the entire existing schedule might be corrected at some time in the geologic future corresponding to the time elapsed since creation. We drop the subject. Only Gen. BINGHAM can do it justice. "Rats!"

FOREIGN AND NATIVE CRIME.

Not long ago those Americans who saw one of the semi-official publications at Washington were shocked at London's crime bill. London now has its turn to view with alarm New York's growing statistics of vice, but we are not very much shocked ourselves. Our equanimity rests upon the same ground as London's regarding itself, for London dissection of the awful totals left little of them. London journals set the figures of increasing crime beside the increasing figures of population, and showed that while the totals were veracious the deductions from them were wrong. The felonies were larger by over a thousand, comparing 1895 with 1904, but the ratio per thousand had fallen from 2.9 to 2.6. London's police and courts cost it over nine million dollars yearly, and are growing more costly, but London's own crime is not responsible for all the debit, for London is a clearing house of British crime. That is even more true of New York, which is the focus of an alien and floating population with which London does not have to contend in like degree.

In mere magnitude and number of crimes New York is a bad second, the felony arrests published yesterday being only 2,171, against London's 18,805 felonies, the number of London's arrests not being available in this connection. But it must be remembered that Magistrate WAHLE'S figures are for old New York, not for all five boroughs. The disproportion appears clearly enough in the comparison of police forces, London's exceeding 17,000, while New York's is about 8,000, of whom only part are attached to the area covered by the City Magistrate's report. Perhaps the worst feature about the figures is the growth of crimes of violence. No increase of population can explain or excuse 219 more cases of homicide in a single year. It is consolatory that the increase is attributed to Italians, Greeks, and Russians, but many will see the figures who will never be aware of the explanation, and the old gibe that there are more violent deaths in the United States than in any other country of civilization, not excepting Turkey, will receive a new lease of life. We can endure foreign inappreciation of the fact that there is, nevertheless, some distinction between security of human life in New York and ruder districts, but it will be painful to read what Chicago will have to say regarding figures showing that the dagger is as deadly in New York as the cable cars are in the city by the lake.

On the other hand it is agreeable to find that the figures are swollen by venial offenses. Four-fifths of the cases are trivial or even merely technical. It is rather a reproach to clumsy lawmaking than to New York morality that our criminal roster is swollen by breaches of a statute which has since been declared unconstitutional. The numerous cases in the Children's Court, 9,418, were sad rather than alarming. Still, after all alleviation, it remains true that an increase of 18,388 arrests is disproportionate to the increase in population, and although most of the crime is foreign, yet too much of it is American. Native Americans are only about one in six, but arrested criminals, even women, are American in larger proportion. We find it hard to be sympathetic toward the Magistrate's plea for more courts. If all London manages with fifteen, Manhattan and the Bronx ought to do very well with eight courts. When New York cannot borrow on the old terms, its servants should work a little harder, even the Magistrates.

TRANSISTHMIAN TRANSIT.

Secretary TAFT made his amende honorable to the Pacific Mail so frankly as to disarm criticism. He was simply misinformed, and therefore it is untrue that competition with Pacific Mail is difficult because of Pacific Mail's banking and business connections. They are simply carriers, not factors or financiers, and there is no impediment of this sort to others competing for transisthmian business.

But there is an impediment of another sort which concerns the Panama Canal administration more closely than the Pacific Mail. Ever since the Government assumed control of the Panama Railway there has been complaint of congestion and poor service. Some sanguine souls thought Government administration of the railway across the Isthmus might be troublesome to the railways competing across the continental route, but the exact opposite has happened. Transit via Panama has practically ceased, and not at all through default of Pacific Mail, according to its manager's account. He says his boats wait for cargoes a fortnight or three weeks, or more than double their necessary or schedule time. Even then the vessels leave partly laden, the freight being unavailable. Mr. TAFT'S denial does not cover this point, and it would be interesting to know the real reason why Government control of this railway results so much worse than management avowedly upon understanding with competitors.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Advice for Captain Van Schaick.

It would be well, perhaps, if Capt. VAN SCHAICK did not talk too much about the excellence of his long record, and well, perhaps, if, instead of protesting against the severity of the sentence imposed upon him, he maintained a modest silence and allowed people to think as much as they can and will about the fact that all of the responsibility for the Slocum disaster was not his. That last, and that alone, is the strong side of his case, and all the other sides of it are almost pathetically weak. The excellence of the Captain's record, judging from the evidence presented at his trial, was to no small extent the result of undeserved good luck, for certainly if he has always neglected the simplest of precautions for guarding the safety of his passengers as thoroughly and as unnecessarily as he neglected them while in command of the General Slocum, the fact that no lives were ever lost before on his boats is a matter rather of congratulation than of credit. Still, the long absence of accidents does convey the implication of competency, and it may be assumed that Capt. VAN SCHAICK is a skilled navigator, even in waters as difficult as those surrounding New York City. But the master of an excursion boat needs to be much more than a navigator, as does, indeed, every commander of a passenger steamer, and the great disaster did not illustrate many other qualities on the part of this particular commander. He explained elaborately his departure from his ship while it was still crowded with helpless women and children, but the fact itself remains, and the ideal Captain never has any such fact to explain. It is very simple to die in such a situation as that, and many a Captain who was far from ideal in some of the relations of life has accepted death as a matter of course in preference to meeting questions as to why he lived and his passengers drowned. The jurymen found what they thought colorable reasons for disagreeing as to the guilt of the probationary Inspector who followed evil and corrupt customs, though the color was faint, it must be confessed, and hardly visible in any other light than that of a jury room. The owners of the boat apparently owe their escape even from trial to the age of the law under which they had to be indicted—a law which made no provisions for dealing with corporations, impersonal as well as soulless. But Capt. VAN SCHAICK did come within the reach of the law as it was, of the law he knew and willfully and habitually violated. Thanks to the weight of his penalty, other Captains who have been doing the same things are likely to be more cautious in the future, and this means more safety for the helpless, trusting public. We are all sorry for Capt. VAN SCHAICK, but all of us, also, are, or ought to be, sorrier that he did not do his duty, are sorriest for the hundreds and hundreds of homes the desolation of which he did not do anything like his best to prevent.

Two Miles in a Minute.

Again it has been demonstrated that men can build automobiles which other men can drive over a smooth, hard sand beach at a rate of a little more than two miles in a single minute. We do not know of any need the world has for such machines or for men able to bring out all their speed possibilities, but we are not going to deny that the achievement is wonderful in its way or to dispute the manufacturers when they say that races of this sort are more than they seem—that they have a direct bearing on the construction of automobiles for ordinary, everyday use, and teach what nothing else will about the existence of weak spots in motors and frames and tires and wheels and about the best means for getting rid of those weaknesses. There is no compulsion upon anybody to ride in a two-mile-a-minute car, but it is an amusement—or business—like any other, including that of the dreadful gathering of the samphire, and, for people with a taste in that direction, it must be extremely tasty. Our wonder, however, is not excited by the machines, but by the driving of them. In comparison with that the engineer of a locomotive at top speed has nothing to do, and his work is merely gentle amusement, ridiculously safe. It is a notable fact, too, that our old friend, steam, is holding its own marvelously well against its young rivals, and manages to go as fast as they do without making anything like as much fuss and noise about it.

VALUE OF FRESH AIR.

Free but Priceless Aid to Health Persistently Overlooked.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Science teaches that few persons, in breathing—necessity of physical development having escaped attention—use more than one-sixth of their lung capacity—which means in such case that only one-sixth of the 175 millions of air cells constituting the lung surface are expanded and nourished.

Continued disuse, as we know, of any organ results in atrophy, which means collapse, disease, or decay. Life without air can be sustained about four minutes and without food for forty days. Humanity clamors for food three or four times a day—with often a "pick-me-up" thrown in and forced feeding to an unwilling, unable stomach is still doing its deadly work. The Black Hole of Calcutta did its fatal work in one night, and its history is in a slow suicidal way repeated in kind, if not in degree, in every crowded, unventilated room.

How mild and pardonable is the Chinese foot abomination compared with our Western cramped waist fashion which endangers the health and active vigor of various organs. Let us not forget that the human body is an exquisite mechanism which we abuse at our peril, believing that a little medication will clear off the balance sheet of our reckless misdemeanors and thus appease nature, whom we have offended.

Would that we had more loud-voiced, race-saving prophets among us who would help raise the degenerate standard of health, and condemn the suicidal practices in full vogue in our daily living. Let them preach to us the gospel of imperatively needed fresh air and simple hygienic living—which shall help solve the evervexed problem of tuberculosis, and other self-imposed maladies.

HYGIENIST.

New York, Jan. 30, 1906.

American Medal Winners in Paris.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a letter from J. A. Truesdell, published in this morning's TIMES, regarding the conferring of medals at the Paris Salon, there is the following statement: "Three American painters—Sargent, 1881; Truesdell, 1892, and Hartwich, 1899—have received medals of the second class. MacMonnies, the sculptor, received this medal in 1892." By referring to the official catalogue of the Paris Salon of 1905, it will be found that these are not the only Americans who have been thus honored. In 1902, Miss Mary Shepard Greene of Brooklyn received a second medal on a picture. In 1903 Mr. Seymour Thomas received a second medal on a portrait, while Mr. Richard Miller and Mr. Louis Barthold received second medals the same year on pictures. Mr. John Sargent and Mr. Seymour Thomas are the only two Americans to have received this medal for portraits.

If the line should be strictly drawn as to nationality, two of the above, Hartwich and Barthold, are Americans merely by the accident of birth, being of foreign parentage and education.

Mr. Truesdell is mistaken in his statement that "none but Frenchmen have received medals of the first class." There is one exception—Mr. Albert Lynch, a South American, who afterward became a French citizen, received a first class medal in 1891.

W. C. RAYMOND.

Hoboken, N. J., Jan. 29, 1906.

Moral Effect of Red Paint.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The hum of traffic buzzed unceasingly in Lower Broadway. Cars, autos, and wagons crawled along and tied themselves into knots, and after much cussing and swearing untied themselves again. Pedestrians dodged and skipped at the several crossings like little lambkins playing on the green when the welkin rings with the shouts of the merry May revelers. Why should you be bothered by this epistle? Wait, there is more to come! Hark! What is that noise far up the thoroughfare? Dang! dang! dang! It is too loud for an ambulance. How the fat coppers rush and holler! How frightened drivers slash their horses into side streets. Dang! dang! dang! There it comes, a brilliant red, dashing madly through the traffic-packed street. It must be the Fire Chief's wagon. No, it is too large for that. How it plunges along, drawn by two fiery steeds! As it whirls past the startled populace they rub their eyes in amazement. No, it is not the whole gol-darn fire brigade consolidated into one vehicle, it is just the cat ambulance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The moral of all this bosh is that a little money spent judiciously in red paint and a loud bell will create a tremendous impression. As Dickens says of Little Tim's sister, she made a wonderful showing with sixpence worth of ribbons.

AMUSED.

New York, Jan. 27, 1906.

The Case of Capt. Van Schaick.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The case of Capt. Van Schaick is indeed pathetic, but how are you going to get away from the principle that a Captain is and must be responsible for conditions aboard his ship? Here was a man commanding a wooden vessel designed to carry a small crew and a great number of excursionists. Surely precautions against fire should never have been absent from his watchfulness. He was convicted for not having fire drill because that was the easiest point for twelve men to agree on, but there was not a single redeeming feature to the case.

It is a question whether negligence should never be punished on the ground that it seldom arises from criminal intentions.

When the trial of the owners comes off there will be room for further comment.

New York, Jan. 30, 1906. BATTERY.

Practical Side of Euthanasia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The practical side of euthanasia is that there is always the possibility of abuse under the most carefully framed laws, and any abuse at all under such a law as that contemplated would be ghastly. Consider that every man holding a medical diploma is a doctor in the eyes of the law; also that real doctors often do not look upon their patients as responsible even when technically of sound mind.

New York, Jan. 30, 1906. E. S. H.

The Answer.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Why should we cast our bread on the waters?" asked the Sabbath school teacher.

"Becos dey'll arrest yousc for t'rowin' scraps in de street," was the knowing response of little Mickey Flynn.

A HALE OLD VEGETARIAN.

Man of 75 Attributes His Good Health to Careful Diet.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I find in one of the editorials in your issue of to-day the following remark: "We have not heard that vegetarianism, that silliest of hygienic fads and fancies, has been making any very great progress of late, and had supposed that other and more exciting forms of nonsense had taken its place." Now, the writer has been a vegetarian for full a quarter of a century, and has now reached the ripe age of 75 in the full possession of all his faculties. He can walk as far and quickly and with as little fatigue as he did when he was only 50, and he considers his brain to be about as clear as it ever was, although he does not put it to as severe a strain as he did when he was younger. Some of the physical ills from which he suffered when he was a young man, such as severe headaches and excessive nervousness, have almost entirely disappeared, and in fact he feels at heart about as young as ever he did in his life!

Now, I attribute this vigorous state of my health very largely to my vegetarian diet and my habit of walking to and from my place of business, instead of riding in the cars. I was born with a delicate physique, but have outlived the term of life of my parents and all the other members of my family. When I was eating animal food like the rest of mankind I was troubled with fits of lassitude, indigestion, rheumatism, and depression of spirits. But gradually, year by year, these ills began to slip away, under the spell of a pure and wholesome diet; so that now they are only an indistinct memory.

Of course, I do not discard milk, or butter, or eggs, which may be considered strictly as animal food, I only draw the line rigidly at the carcasses of slain animals, who have been butchered under the mistaken impression that they were necessary for the proper sustenance of human life. So, Mr. Editor, in spite of your dictum I do not think that "vegetarianism is the silliest of fads and fancies."

T. G.

Brooklyn, Jan. 27, 1906.

FOR A MONUMENT TO BARRY.

No Mark Distinguishes the Grave of the Revolutionary Hero.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If gratitude is an attribute of the American heart, surely it is high time that a memorial monument be erected to Commodore John Barry, "father of the American Navy."

We still hold up to the youth of the land (from whom much is expected in the future) as illuminating examples the immortal heroes whose struggles and sacrifices have made America what she was and is. And is it not a sad and disgraceful commentary on our patriotism that one of the boldest historical figures of the Revolution sleeps in an undistinguished grave?

Why thus forget Barry and deny him the honor and recognition which are his due? There is no name to which American citizenship and lovers of liberty everywhere can look with greater pride than that of the illustrious sailor-soldier, John Barry. Republics cannot afford to be ungrateful. That is why a National monument must be erected to Commodore Barry.

HENRY L. GAVAN.

New York, Jan. 29, 1906.

Reform in the Postal Laws.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me space to state a fact and a conclusion in reply to your editorial in to-day's issue on postal reform?

The fact is that second class matter is monopolizing 67 per cent. of all this Nation's domestic postal service, and pays only 4 per cent. of the total revenue; and that, under such conditions, there can be no progressive development of the system in the interest of the people.

The conclusion is that if letters were made to pay 1 cent, and there was only one other class, which would include everything else now mailable, at from 5 cents to 8 cents per pound, the profit would be so great that every invention of native genius to facilitate the handling and transportation of mail matter might be employed without creating a deficit.

Why should an advertiser be compelled to pay "a legitimate publication" for printing his matter in their columns in order to have it carried by the Government at an admitted loss?

R. W. BAINBRIDGE.

Brooklyn, Jan. 29, 1906.

Willing to Take Small Favors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the Subwayites must jam, (and midcar doors cannot be afforded,) take away the first three seats on either side at each end, open the ends of the car full width and give us a chance. We will fill the car in half the time and make a solid job of it clear to the centre.

New York, Jan. 29, 1906. F. C. C.

Mr. Jerome, Again.

From The Hartford Courant.

Some of the New York morning papers resent, not unnaturally, Mr. Jerome's harsh assertions that they all publish vile scandals daily, that their advertising columns influence and corrupt their news columns, and that their editorial policy is guided by the counting room. Mr. Jerome has been told, in language as plain as his own, that these assertions are untrue and calumnious. The World has advised him, if he thinks he has a case against the morning paper publishers and editors, to go to the Grand Jury, get indictments, and do his level best to put the guilty newspaper men in the penitentiary. That's what a District Attorney is for, it tells him—"to prosecute criminals, not to call them names." THE NEW YORK TIMES lets its wrath burn hotly against Mr. Jerome. It meets every one of his assertions with a flat denial. "There is not a great city in the world whose newspapers are so free as those of New York from the reproach of venality and scandal-mongering," it says. Incidentally it reminds Mr. Jerome that most of the papers did what they could to bring about his re-election to the District Attorneyship last year.

The President and "Statehood."

From The Boston Herald.

It is not easy to understand why President Roosevelt, who talks so glibly about the square deal, and justice, and decency, and all that sort of thing, should have committed himself to the joint Statehood bill that is before Congress and made support of it a test of fidelity to the Administration. The measure is essentially vicious in character. It proposes the joining of communities that should not be joined, and are unlikely to live happily together. Has it ever before been attempted to yoke one Territory with another against the protest of the inhabitants of either? This is now to be accomplished by force if the President has his way. The proposition to allow the two Territories of New Mexico and Arizona to vote independently on the question of uniting was not allowed to come to a vote in the House. It will be pressed in the Senate, and it ought to be adopted there. It is the fair American way, and nothing else is fair. A forced union is an oppression. The President ought not to stand for it, for doing so is a rank inconsistency with his frequent preachments.

Balmy Canada.

From The Toronto Mail and Empire.

Sporting enterprise is not usually backward in Toronto, but it must be a little sluggish this Winter or some one would have promoted a regatta on the bay, or a yacht race. Swimming contests would also have drawn crowds this January. The bay is never rough, the air is balmy, and the sunshine glorious. These water sports would make up for the lack of skating, hockey, and curling, which are usually seasonable in midwinter, but which the vernal weather of the past three months has vetoed.

MR. HAINES AND HIS CRITICS.

Function of the S. P. C. A. Not to Accumulate but to Disburse Funds.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an old-time member of the S. P. C. A., present at yesterday's meeting of the society, and as a humble worker in the reform ranks, accept my thanks for your full and fair account of the proceedings. I note with solicitude Mr. Haines's reported fear of assassination as an outcome "of this senseless agitation," (the words being the gentleman's own,) and his expressed belief that his life is in danger. I beg to assure our President that it is not the present intention of my associates and myself to resort to such drastic measures. As he expresses fear of violence, I may say that the same fear occurred to many members yesterday afternoon, when confronted at "headquarters" with a large force of uniformed society police, who brusquely demanded our names and addresses.

To my mind the whole S. P. C. A. trouble can be boiled down to a few words. I for one would never accuse our President of misappropriation of funds. I believe that financially he is as straight as a string, but I think he entirely mistakes the intent of his office. He pointed with pride yesterday to the fact that the asses of the society had rolled up to more than $800,000 under his administration, which seems to me a matter to be deplored, not praised! The S. P. C. A. is not a trust company, whose object in life is to accumulate assets and make a strong financial showing. The ground of its appeal to public support should be that it is poor; that as fast as it receives money it spends it to alleviate animal suffering. It wants no marble palaces or guards in gaudy uniforms. It needs men who will be out in the streets in all weathers, the worse the better, to prevent cruelty to animals. That is what the society is for; if it stops doing that it had better quit.

Any one who denies many good qualities to Mr. Haines is most unjust, in my opinion, but he is a doctrinaire, an indoor man, a red-tape lover, a fainéant, whereas the face of the President of the S. P. C. A. should be red and rugged from the weather—a danger signal to every biped brute in town, liable to turn up at any point at any time, and deal out mercy and justice. Our President has been intrenched in his position for seventeen years. I submit that recent events prove that public confidence in him is shaken, and that a graceful end to a long term of service would be voluntary abdication.

ROBERT SEDGWICK.

New York, Jan. 26, 1906.

WOMEN IN LIBRARIES.

As a Rule More Efficient and Progressive Than Men.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No doubt the employes of our public libraries are underpaid. I should be sorry, however, if an increase in salaries resulted in replacing women with men. From my own experience, as well as the word of many people using libraries, I believe that the women engaged in library work throughout the country to-day are of a higher grade and are much more intelligent and efficient than the men. I do not, of course, refer to executive positions, though some women occupying such positions are certainly the superiors of most of the men in similar places. (I do not believe, by the way, that any woman would have exercised the ridiculous censorship recently attempted in the New York Public Library.)

Occasionally a man is found such as Mr. Bierstadt, whom Boston was permitted to take, though the management of the New York Library ought to have appreciated that he was worth holding on to at more than double the salary he had been receiving. But such men, in library work, are rare. And, while it is also true that it would be an exceedingly difficult task to replace a woman such as Miss MacMullen of the Columbia University Library, (and I hear from a number of sources that she is by far the most efficient member, of either sex, of any library staff in the city,) I believe there are hundreds of other young women who have shown themselves better fitted for this important class of work than their masculine co-workers.

It is very noticeable that most women in this profession grow and improve, year after year. Most men, on the contrary, get into a rut, very small and narrow, and never pull themselves out of it.

I. P.

New York, Jan. 27, 1906.

Empty Guns Always Most Dangerous.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is an old maxim that describes a gun as dangerous without lock, stock, or barrel. But the kind of person that plays with firearms is not capable of perceiving the significance of this expression nor of realising that an "empty" gun is more dangerous than a loaded one. As it is nearly always the "empty" gun that does the mischief, I suggest the propriety of attaching a more severe penalty to the act of pointing at any one a firearm thought to be empty than the penalty when the weapon is known to be loaded. If one must point a gun at his friend it should always be one known to be loaded. I would suggest ten days for a loaded gun and three months for an empty one.

F. M. LEHMAN.

New York, Jan. 29, 1906.

Setting an Example for Americans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your esteemed and always interesting paper one reads of an incident at Gen. Wheeler's funeral procession. As it passed Washington Square a party of Italians uncovered and crossed—a reverent custom which Americans and most English might well copy.

In my own country many, but not all, men raise their hats as the hearse passes to the resting place. I always remember with gratitude those who uncovered when we took our only daughter to her grave. It is a slight and easy thing to do—a short pause in our busy lives and a gentle tribute to the one who has suffered and has been given sleep after life's fitful flare.

A TRAVELING BRITON.

New York, Jan. 29, 1906.

Thanks for Mailing a Letter.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is with much appreciation of a kindness done me by an unknown person that I take this public way of thanking him for stamping and mailing a letter I dropped in the street on Saturday afternoon, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Streets. As the letter contained some important inclosures I feel I must express my gratitude in the only known way open to me.

M. B. H.

New York, Jan. 29, 1906.

A RUDE AWAKENING.

My lady dreams, in her cushioned pew,
Of lilies and roses fair;
Demure and sweet are her eyes of blue,
Her cheeks are the dainty carnation hue—
My lady, rare.

My lady dreams, in the witching light,
Of isces and bows, divine;
Proud is the pose of her figure slight,
Gracious the curve of her smile so bright—
My lady, fine.

My lady dreams—ah, yes, and wakes
To the truth of her dreams so sweet;
Forgive her, all, for her angry starts—
She dreamed of her hat and its countersunk darts
Her eye doth greet!

LILLIAN W. SHELDON.

WOULD TEACH RELIGION IN SCHOOL-DAY TIME

Conference Suggests Setting Apart Wednesday Afternoons.

COMMUNICANTS GROW FEWER

So Clergymen and Others Agree That More Religious Instruction Is Needed—Will Urge the Plan.

A conference of the ministers and others of all denominations was held yesterday in the United Charities Building, in East Twenty-second Street, on the proposal that came before the Inter-Church Conference in Carnegie Hall, that permission should be granted to enrolled children of the public schools to absent themselves from their classes on Wednesday afternoons, to attend religious instruction in the churches of their family faith.

A committee, with the Rev. George U. Wenner, D. D., of Christ Lutheran Church as Chairman, will be appointed to inquire into the matter, and another conference will be held at an early date. The meeting pledged itself to adopt the scheme outlined, but there were some free criticisms of it, both in detail and principle, and some sharp attacks were made on the efficiency of Sunday schools, the most evident alternative to the plan, by Superintendents and others specially interested in them.

The necessity for a greater amount of religious instruction was upheld by statistics furnished by Rev. Dr. Laidlaw. He said that the percentage of communicants in all the Protestant churches of the city was 8.4 of the population, and was steadily falling at the rate of one-tenth of 1 per cent. per annum. The estimated increase of population in Greater New York was 316 per day; the increase of church membership per annum was 5,600.

The Rev. Dr. Wenner pointed out that neither the public school, the Sunday school, nor the parochial school met all the conditions, and gave an account of what he had accomplished at Grace Lutheran Church. With a deaconness and his sexton, who holds a teacher's certificate, he had arranged six graded classes for his children. Every afternoon at 4 o'clock there is one hour of instruction and every Saturday at 9 o'clock two hours. The older children get two hours' teaching per week, the younger one hour, and if they will not attend they are excommunicated. If the system could be fitted in with the public school work, so that the children should come to him every Wednesday afternoon, the schools, the Rev. Dr. Wenner contended, would not be closed, but those pupils, whose parents desired it, would be allowed to absent themselves without loss in standing.

Other speakers supported him on the ground of the deterioration in the community through growing materialism, but his plan aroused criticism. The Rev. Samuel A. Bishop said that the Chinese envoys now in this country might be pardoned if they doubted if this country was Christian in anything but name, but warned the conference there were points to be considered before they approached the Legislature and exposed themselves to an acrimonious opposition.

"I do not believe," he said, "our Sunday schools are pedagogically sound, and we must reform them before we ask State aid."

H. Waller Brinckerhoff was in favor of local option on this question, but William Jones declared that the afternoon was the proper time to give religious instruction and that they could not blink the fact that the scheme would reduce the efficiency of the classes in the public schools for that afternoon by one-third or one-half.

The Rev. Dr. Pereira Mendes wrote: "I would welcome the setting aside of Wednesday afternoon for religious instruction." He spoke of the necessity of teaching the higher three Rs, "reverence, righteousness, and responsibility," and said: "The public school may well have nothing to do with doctrinal religion, but it has everything to do with morality. * * * Let a few leading ministers of all denominations with a few leading lay educationalists meet to arrange a system of education for the higher three Rs, which I have named, for the public schools and for all schools."

The Sunday schools were defended by other speakers from the charge of inefficiency, and the Chairman, the Rev. Dr. C. Armand Miller, pointed out that at Louisville, Ky., and Cincinnati some such system as they were considering was already in operation. Father McMillan of the Paulist Fathers maintained that the State must obey the will of the parents and grant this privilege, if they demanded it, and the meeting closed with the adoption of the resolutions for the appointment of a committee and another conference.

LEW DOCKSTADER FINED.

Charged with Deceiving Mayor with Substitute Stage Child.

When the case against Manager Frederick Beckman of the New York Theatre, charged with employing a child on the stage without permission of the Mayor, was called in Special Sessions yesterday Supt. Jenkins of the Children's Society told the Justices that the real offender was Lew Dockstader, the minstrel.

Mr. Jenkins alleged that Dockstader had obtained his permit from the Mayor by producing a ten-year-old boy under the name of Walter Walcott, while the real Walter appearing on the stage was a four-year-old negro child. Mr. Jenkins said also that in his application Dockstader represented the child's part as "a speaking part," while in reality it involved the use of the little one in the manner of a shuttlecock, his treatment being so rough that many women wrote to the society to protest against it.

Mr. Dockstader said through his counsel that he had left the child out of the act as soon as it became known to him that the Children's Society had begun proceedings. The minstrel was fined $15, which his counsel paid.

AUSTRALIA GETS W. COLLIER.

Actor to Play "On the Quiet" There—Will Sail April 19.

William Collier and his entire company will sail for Australia April 19 for a three months' tour, according to a statement on good authority yesterday.

The new play, "The Heart and the Sparrow," in which Mr. Collier appeared recently in Boston, will be left behind, and "On the Quiet," which was decidedly successful in England and this country, will be tried on the South Sea Colony. This is said to be the first time that a Charles Frohman company has played in Australia.

Play at Educational Alliance.

The Educational Alliance announces the second evening performance of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's play, "Little Lord Fauntleroy," on Saturday evening, Feb. 3, at 8:15. To give as many people as possible an opportunity to see this play the Alliance authorities have resolved to reduce the price of admission for any seat in the house to 25c. Tickets may be had at the box office of the Alliance any evening except Friday, from 8 to 10.

Churchill's First Play Produced.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 30.—Winston Churchill's first dramatic effort, "The Title Mart," described as an Anglo-American comedy, had its first production at the Providence Opera House before a large audience to-night.

SUSAN STRONG'S RECITAL.

Her First Appearance After Her Return in Mendelssohn Hall.

Miss Susan Strong, an American singer who has recently been applauded in England, gave a song recital yesterday afternoon in Mendelssohn Hall that was attended by an audience of moderate size and friendly disposition. Miss Strong is no stranger to this city. A number of years ago she was a member of the company at the Metropolitan Opera House, and sang some prominent rôles; since then she has sung in the opera at the Covent Garden Theatre in London, and still more recently she has been giving recitals in London. Her return to her native land has been not exactly dignified by the emphasis put upon certain "innovations" she was to make in introducing London methods at her concerts and in its preliminaries. Something about her methods of singing would have been more to the purpose.

Miss Strong has, as she had when she sang here at the opera, a remarkably powerful voice, of much natural beauty; a voice more of the range and quality of a mezzo soprano than of a true soprano. It is a voice that ought to be made to yield fine and satisfying results. But her use of it now, as it was when she sang here before, is marred by numerous faults—by a throaty and often constricted production; by a frequent nasal quality; by technical errors in the attack and emission of tones that disfigure and conceal the natural beauty with which it is naturally endowed. She strenuously seeks for characterization in her performance of the music she sings; for dramatic force, passion, sentiment, tenderness; and all is too often overdone, exaggerated. She chose an attractive programme; airs from operas by Lully and Paisiello; the completion (in a very Schubertian manner) of Beethoven's "Erlkönig" sketch; Schumann's beautiful cycle, "Frauenliebe und Leben"; songs by Liszt, Borodine, Flagny, Quilter, MacDowell, and Korbay. She has ideas as to the interpretation of these, but unfortunately they are ill-controlled and exaggerated ideas, and they were repeatedly in violation of taste and fine musical feeling as they were exhibited yesterday.

Miss Strong, however, was hospitably welcomed and liberally, if rather indiscriminately, applauded by her listeners.

ORLENEFF IN TRAGEDY.

The Russian Players' Present "Tzar Feodor Ivanovitch."

The Russian Players gave their fourth matinée performance at the Criterion Theatre yesterday afternoon, presenting "Tzar Feodor Ivanovitch," a tragedy in five acts by Count Alexis Tolstoi.

The tragedy embraces the period of the reign of the last member of the Rurik dynasty, the sickly and irresolute Czar Feodor. The chief interest centres in the struggle of the reactionary party against the increasing influence of the Czar's First Minister, Godunov, who has managed to obtain a firm hold on the royal mind. Between these two forces the Czar stands, a vacillating monarch, allowing the leaders to use him for their own ends until the struggle is decided in favor of Godunov.

Paul Orleneff appeared as the Czar and Mme. Masimoff as the Czaritza Irina Feodorovna, his wife and sister to Godunov. About $1,000 was realized for the players from the performance.

ARNOLD DALY IN NEW PLAYS.

They Are to Include Dramatizations of W. W. Jacobs and E. A. Poe.

The Shuberts announced yesterday the plans of Arnold Daly, who from now on will be seen in the theatres of the independent managers. Mr. Daly will begin his season at the Garrick Theatre, Chicago, early in April. Besides his répertoire of Bernard Shaw plays, he will present three others—a dramatization of W. W. Jacobs's story, "The Monkey's Paw"; a short play by Gladys Unger, entitled "The Lemonade Boy," and a version of Poe's "The System of Dr. Tarr and Prof. Fetter," presented in Paris under the title of "The System of Dr. Gouron." In the late Autumn Mr. Daly will follow Julia Marlowe and E. H. Sothern at the Lyric Theatre here.

A. M. PALMER SALE BEGINS.

Davies's Memoirs of Garrick Bring $110—Other Rare Items.

The first part of the library of the late Albert M. Palmer was sold at auction yesterday by the Merwin-Clayton Company in East Twentieth Street.

"Memoirs of the Life of David Garrick," by Thomas Davies, two volumes, 8vo, in beautiful binding by Riviere & Son, and containing rare portraits and views, playbills and autograph letters, sold for $110 to Mr. Street.

Other interesting items were:

Will and testament of David Garrick, executed Aug. 25, 1790, $40; F. W. Morris, buyer.

"Public and Private Life of that Celebrated Actress, Miss Bland, Otherwise Mrs. Ford, or Mrs. Jordan," extended to two volumes by the insertion of 130 extra illustrations of portraits of actors, actresses, theatrical scenes, &c., $90.

Roger Ascham's "The Schoolmaster," small 4to, London, 1571, black letter, second edition of this rare book, $26.

Full accounts of the Brooklyn Theatre fire, illustrated with bill, programme, and ticket of admission on the night of the fire, funeral services of the actors Burroughs and Murdoch, funeral of the other victims, &c., $53.

SWIMMING SEASON OPENS.

They're Also Catching January Butterflies and Grasshoppers in Westchester

As a result of the mild Winter in Westchester County all kinds of strange happenings are being reported. At the Larchmont Yacht Club and New York Athletic Club at Travers Island men are going swimming in the Sound. Monday at the Athletic Club, Capt. Hanley of the polo team and three other men swam from the clubhouse float to Glen Island and back, a distance of about 200 yards, in the presence of a large number of members. The swimmers said that the water was fine.

At Larchmont Alfred Wilson and John Ibister accepted a challenge from some yachtsmen, and went swimming in the Sound. At Mamaroneck John Moll, a gardener, caught a full-grown butterfly.

The best story of the season comes from Mount Kisco, where it is reported that grasshoppers half an inch long are so numerous on the estate of Townsend Matthews that the cats about the place had a hearty meal of them. Up at Pocantico Hills, where John D. Rockefeller has a 500-acre estate, pussy willows are already budding.

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The 50 years since they were first introduced have developed nothing better.

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MERIDEN BRITA. CO.

PULPITS ALL OVER LAND TO KEEP CHILDREN'S DAY

Intended to Create Sentiment Against Child Labor.

A MASS MEETING IS PLANNED

Meeting of Clergymen and Rabbis Decides on a Concerted Attack Throughout the Country.

At a meeting of clergymen and rabbis held yesterday in the United Charities Building at the call of the National Child Labor Committee, it was decided to begin a movement for the establishment of a National Children's Day, to be observed annually in all churches and synagogues of the entire country. The aim is to create a National sentiment against the employment of children in factories and ultimately to completely abolish child labor in the United States. Bishop David H. Greer presided.

Originally called for the purpose of having the question of child labor brought before the New York congregations, it was decided to call a mass meeting in Cooper Union to discuss the matter and to present to the highest religious bodies of all denominations the plan for a Children's Day. On this day sermons will be preached in opposition to factory employment of those of tender years.

Bishop Greer was heartily in favor of the plan and said he knew the churches could create a strong sentiment throughout the country, and that the proposal of a Children's Day should be voted on directly by the clergymen of New York and taken to their councils and conferences.

Rabbi Joseph Silverman, who has been studying the question of the employment of children and the evils attendant, said:

"The abolition of child slavery is as important as was the question of the abolition of negro slavery. Leagues to see that children are not worked in the factories must be formed in every city and hamlet of the country, and we must have a National and systematic movement to bring about the necessary reform. It is a question, too, with as much money at stake to the employers as there was money at stake to the owners of negro slaves, and when we agitate against the purses of men mere enthusiasm will amount to little. We must work with system.

"There are reasons why Judges and legislators are lukewarm when the interests of wealthy corporations are at stake. I will not give them, but there are reasons. There are unscrupulous factory owners who fatten on the toil of little children, and there are drunken fathers and mothers who get their drink by making their children slaves."

Rabbi Maurice H. Harris of Temple Israel of Harlem suggested the naming of a Saturday and a Sunday to make up the Children's Day for Christian and Jewish congregations, and this will be the plan to come before the mass meeting, and finally before the governing bodies of the religious denominations. The Rev. Leighton Williams said that there was no doubt that the employment of children was increasing. Samuel McC. Lindsey, Secretary of the committee, said that the practice would cause racial degeneration here as it had done abroad.

On the National Child Labor Committee are Charles W. Eliot, Cardinal Gibbons, Senator Tillman, Hoke Smith, Clark Howell, Grover Cleveland, Felix Adler, Isaac N. Seligman, and other representative statesmen, ministers and professional and business men in every part of the country.

PICTURES BY SWAIN GIFFORD.

Approaching Sale of Works by a Master of American Landscape.

About 100 oils and water colors by the late Robert Swain Gifford will be sold at the American Art Galleries, 6 East Twenty-third Street, on Friday evening, Feb. 2.

Readers of THE TIMES who have followed the exhibitions of the Academy and the Society of Artists with any attention may remember more than one of the seashore landscapes by Swain Gifford, as he was always called to distinguish him from the older landscapist Sanford Gifford. A love of broad, rock-ribbed pastures, leading down to sapphire seas, dotted here and there with cedars or apple trees clipped and tilted by easterly and southerly winds, came to him as the natural result of environment.

Not far from New Bedford lies the charmed Isle of Naushon, with its groves of sturdy oaks and its "pirate's cave." There Gifford was born, and there he grew up as sturdy as the trees and as brown of beard as the Autumn foliage. It was to Cape Cod and its windy pastures that he returned in Summer, first during his stay in Boston, later when he had settled in New York. In gait, in the blaze from his blue eyes, in speech and character he retained something of the seafaring man, perhaps from inheritance; for it is not recorded that like most New Bedford boys, he ran away to sea—even as Edgar Allan Poe and Rudyard Kipling have described. Blunt phrase and unvarnished speech, however, were retained to amuse Gifford's friends; no one could be more courteous than he when he desired, not even that preux chevalier his namesake, Sanford R. Gifford.

A very masculine and richly toned landscape was the result of his thorough draughtsmanship and natural eye for color. Charcoal drawings like No. 21, "Apple Orchard," and No. 19, "Nonquitt Trees," show the certainty of his hand. Water colors like No. 5, "Approaching Storm," prove his ability to handle washes. But in oils his full strength appears. A landscape like No. 96, "Passing Shower, Newport," does not avoid the most careful drawing of reddish-gray outcroppings of rock about little valleys where the wild lilies grow, and offers a fine drama in the clouds. "Moorlands" (No. 94) and "After the Rain" (No. 95) are typical landscapes, which afforded him the elbow room he needed and the beautiful tones of brown that sang the lonely song he loved. The cloudy skies in these and other pictures are in perfect harmony with the landscape proper. A very well composed and characteristic canvas is No. 88, "Shores of Vineyard Sound," with storm-clipped trees fringing a valley and sheep following a beaten path up the opposite slope. Such pictures testify how well Gifford understood and in what a masterly way he could reproduce the poetry of the rugged coast of New England.

A good deal of a traveler, he has left paintings from the Arctic Circle, Alaska, Algeria, Siberia, Denmark, Spain, and Egypt, but one always returns to the New England coast scenes to enjoy the fullest quality of his feeling. He was remarkable in the fact that teaching art did not diminish his own faculty for expression. There are landscapes here which deserve to be placed in public museums as examples of a remarkable American landscapist.

Loving Cup for James A. Wright.

A loving cup was presented yesterday to James A. Wright, retiring manager of the passenger department of the International Mercantile Marine Company, by the officers and employes of the company. The presentation was made by Clement A. Griscom, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the company.

FIRST SENIOR COTILLION.

Elaborate and Novel Figures at Subscription Dance at Delmonico's.

The Senior Cotillion, one of the smartest subscription dances of the season, had its première last night at Delmonico's, over 300 subscribers and their guests attending, and many dinners by patronesses and subscribers prefaced the event. Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Dyer, and Mrs. Clark being among the hostesses.

The patronesses were Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Stephen H. Olin, Mrs. Phillips Allen Clark, Mrs. John E. Cowdin, and Mrs. Samuel Sloane, Jr. J. Borden Harriman and Elisha Dyer, Jr., were the managers, to whom the success of the dance was largely due. They were assisted last night by a floor committee composed of Oliver Harriman, Worthington Whitehouse, John E. Cowdin, Phillips A. Clark, and Stephen H. Olin.

The entire second floor at Delmonico's was engaged for the dance, the seated supper being served in the small ballroom, the cotillion being danced in the large white and gold ballroom after supper. The guests, who began to arrive about 11 o'clock, were received by Mrs. Cowdin, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Dyer, and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman.

Before the supper and while the belated guests were arriving a set of lancers was danced.

The supper was served soon after midnight at small tables, the lights, shades, and decorations being entirely in pale pink. The cotillion had several figures, which were nearly all novel and decidedly picturesque. Griswold A. Thompson led, dancing alone. The first was a basket figure, in which the 120 couples first formed a single line around the room and then, marching, resolved themselves into four basket outlines, changing from the basket design to a simple waltz.

The Japanese figures were especially pretty. In one the girls carried Japanese lanterns of different colors, the lights in the ballroom being darkened, and their partners carried gorgeous Japanese paper umbrellas over their heads as they danced. The other Japanese figure was a garden scene, in which four men and one woman took part, the men taking the part of suitors. The lucky wooer danced slowly with the girl, while one of the discarded suitors followed, waving a large Japanese fan, and the others carried raised over the girl an immense Japanese parasol at least 10 feet across.

One of the pretiest figures was the Venetian garden scene. The lights being turned very low, the dancers moved by the light of electric individual lights carried by the men. There was a weaving figure where the dancers moved under a canopy formed of innumerable chiffon scarfs of various hues, forming a mass of rainbow colors. In the shepherdess figures the girls knelt on one knee, with their crooks held up, and the men, the sheep, filed in and through the open ranks. The men all wore or carried bells on colored ribbons. The King's Guard figure, with its march, was another of the many. The favors for the cotillion included, besides the chiffon scarfs, fans, lanterns, and other things mentioned above, a number of other decorative trifles.

The subscribers to this series of dances include:

Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Astor, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. J. L. Breese, Mrs. F. F. Carey, Mrs. Frank Carley, Mrs. L. L. Delafield, Mrs. H. Coleman Drayton, Mrs. Newbold L. Edgar, Mrs. Langdon Erving, Mrs. Cornelius Fellows, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. Charles Betts Hillhouse, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, the Misses Louisa and Sybil Kane, Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mrs. Charles H. Lee, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. Harry Peters, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Mrs. Eliphalet Nott Potter, Mrs. James Brown Potter, Mrs. John H. Prentice, Mrs. Robert D. Pruyn, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. N. Thayer Robb, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. Robert Sedgwick, Mrs. Marion Story, Mrs. Frederic O. Speddon, Mrs. Richard Trimble, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson. Among the young women who were asked were the Misses Borland, Kane, Fish, Street, Lee, Ruggles, Gerry, Nicoll, Sherman, Chapin, Coster, Crosby, Deacon, Vanderbilt, Owen, Cruger, Kobbe, Daly, Delano, Dodge, Hadden, Hatch, Havemeyer, Jones, Kendall, Kountze, Pomeroy, and Roosevelt.

There was the usual set of young dancing men. The second dance will be on Feb. 26.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Prescott Lawrence is to entertain at Sherry's to-night with a dance for her débutante daughter, Miss Katherine Prescott Lawrence. It will be a dinner dance for about 150 guests. There will be a cotillion.

***

Mrs. Pembroke Jones will entertain at dinner this evening for Miss Sadie Jones, the guests going afterward to the Lawrence dance.

***

Mrs. Charles F. Meert (Miss Adelaide Van Buren) will give an at home this afternoon at 159 East Sixty-third Street. Her daughter and daughter-in-law will assist in receiving.

***

The death of Mrs. Charles A. Whittier, wife of Brig. Gen. Charles A. Whittier, has thrown into mourning her husband and her two daughters, Mrs. Ernest Iselin, who was Miss Pauline Whittier, and the Princess Belosselsky of Russia. Mrs. Whittier died very suddenly at Watkins, N. Y., on Saturday and the body was taken to Boston for burial. Mrs. Whittier was Miss Elizabeth Chadwick of Boston. Her mother Mrs. Chadwick survives her.

***

Mrs. Pembroke Jones gave a dinner of more than twenty covers last evening for her debutante daughter, Miss Sadie Jones, and afterwards Mr. and Mrs. Jones took their guests to the Senior Cotillion at Delmonico's. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Frank Carley, the Misses Maria Moran, Gwendolyn Burden, Evelyn Parsons, Grace Chapin, Edythe Deacon, Natica Rives, Ruth Twombly and Miss Delano; also Bradish Johnson, Frank Hoppin, Worthington Whitehouse, George Baker, Peter G. Gerry, Roderick Kelly, James De W. Cutting, A. V. A. Munn, William Whitehouse, W. Hude Neilson and Dennis Hare.

***

Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt gave an informal dinner of fourteen covers, followed by music, last night at her residence, 11 Lexington Avenue, a few guests coming in afterward for the music. Miss Susan Metcalf sang several selections. Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman were among the guests.

***

The boxes for the Charity Ball are selling very rapidly. A large number of fashionable people have taken tickets and declared their intention of attending, so that the affair promises to net as large a sum of money as ever for the Nursery and Child's Hospital.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Shuberts arranged yesterday for the building of a new theatre in Utica. The house will be constructed immediately so that it may be opened early in October. It will be known as the Shubert Theatre.

The engagement of Ethel Barrymore in "Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire" at the Criterion Theatre has been extended. William Gillette in "Clarice" will follow Miss Barrymore.

Jersey City physicians and surgeons, with their families and friends, will attend next Friday's performance of "Before and After" at the Manhattan Theatre.

David Belasco is to produce the next play by Channing Pollock, author of "The Little Gray Lady." In the Spring the Shuberts will present Mr. Pollock's dramatization of "The Secret Orchard."

Dwight Elmendorf is to deliver two courses of travel lectures at Carnegie Hall on five Sunday evenings, beginning Feb. 25, and on five Monday evenings, beginning Feb. 26, respectively. The subjects of the first course are "Africa," "Egypt," "Sahara," "Morocco," and "Spain," and of the second "Holland," "The Rhine," "Switzerland," and "Italy."

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FAMOUS SCOUT DEAD.

Myron J. Amick, Celebrated Indian Fighter—His Work in the War.

Myron J. Amick died yesterday of pneumonia at his home, 54 East Twenty-ninth Street. Before the civil war he was an Indian fighter and a fellow-scout of "Buffalo Bill," and during the war of the States was one of the most famous of the scouts in the Union Army. He was born in Elgin, Ill., in 1844.

He was known among the pioneers of the West as absolutely without fear and as possessing the greatest skill in Indian fighting.

With the outbreak of the civil war Mr. Amick enlisted in the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry. Because of his reputation as a scout he was assigned to the headquarters of Gen. Logan and Gen. Howard, and was intrusted with many important and difficult missions. He was a member of George Wright Post, G. A. R., of Portland, Oregon. He leaves a widow.

REV. MRS. ANDREWS DEAD.

Known in St. Louis as the "Angel of the Slums."

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 30.—The funeral of the Rev. Mrs. Jennie E. Andrews, a native of Fredonia, N. Y., who died yesterday, aged 48, of consumption, will be held tomorrow from Plymouth Congregational Church, of which she was pastor at the time of her death.

Mrs. Andrews founded the Evangel Mission, Third and Elm Streets, and was one of the noted speakers of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, with which she had been connected over forty years. She was also a worker in the building of churches in different cities in the United States.

For three years she, with her husband, O. E. Andrews, lived in a dingy hotel and devoted her efforts to alleviating the sufferings of the poor. Her sunny disposition and tireless efforts in behalf of others earned for her the sobriquet of "Angel of the Slums."

THE RUNAWAYS WERE SAFE.

Limbs of the Law Were Near the Imperilled Walter and Freddie.

Walter Relling, 13 years old, and his brother Alfred, 9, of 12 Stone Street, quit the apron strings of their mother Monday afternoon because Walter had been soundly trounced for eating a large part of the cake kept in the little restaurant the mother runs at the Stone Street building.

A police alarm for the youngsters was sent out Monday night and the mother, vowing that if they would only come home they could eat cake ad libitum, sat up all night and wept.

Walter and Alfred showed up yesterday morning, sick of the runaway game. They said that they sold papers and got enough money to buy supper and had slept in the tool house of a building in course of construction.

"But weren't you afraid of ghosts?" asked the mother, as she thought of her two dear little boys in such a dark and lonely place in the dead of night.

"Naw," said Walter. "Dere was two cops sleepin' dere wid us."

Marshall L. Bacon Buried.

The funeral of Marshall L. Bacon, auditor of the New York Central lines, was held yesterday afternoon at his late home at Tarrytown. A special train left New York at 1:50 with many prominent railroad officials aboard. Many other well-known persons attended the services, which were conducted by the Rev. John Knox Allen. The burial was in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The barometric depression central in the lake region Monday night is rapidly filling up, and an area of high pressure and colder weather is approaching from the Upper Mississippi Valley.

Fair weather continues in Pacific Coast districts, except along the Washington and Oregon Coasts, where light rain has fallen.

In all other districts fair weather continues, with temperatures above the seasonal average, except in the Dakotas, the upper and middle portions of the Mississippi Valley, and the northern portion of the lake region, where a marked fall in temperature has occurred.

For Wednesday and Thursday fair weather is probable in all parts of the country east of the Rocky Mountains, except along the great lakes, where snow flurries are indicated.

It will be decidedly colder Wednesday in the Ohio Valley, and colder Thursday in New England and the Middle Atlantic States.

Warmer weather is indicated for the Dakotas and the Upper Mississippi Valley.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be fresh south, shifting to west; on the South Atlantic Coast light and variable; on the Gulf Coast light to fresh northwest; on Lake Michigan brisk northwest.

Steamships departing Wednesday for European ports will have fresh south winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York and New England.—Fair Wednesday, colder in the afternoon and at night; Thursday fair and somewhat colder, fresh south, shifting to northwest, winds.

New Jersey and Delaware.—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; colder Thursday; fresh northwest winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania. — Fair Wednesday, colder in north and west portions; Thursday fair, fresh northwest winds.

Western New York.—Snow and much colder Wednesday; Thursday snow flurries; fresh to brisk northwest winds.

Western Pennsylvania.—Fair Wednesday and Thursday, except snow flurries along Lake Erie; much colder; fresh west winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	16	35	4 P. M.	26	48
6 A. M.	18	35	6 P. M.	26	44
9 A. M.	20	39	9 P. M.	22	42
12 M	22	45	12 P. M.	20	42

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 42 degrees; for the corresponding date last year it was 21 degrees; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 30 degrees.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 36 degrees; at 8 P. M. it was 42 degrees. Maximum temperature, 49 degrees at 2:10 P. M.; minimum, 35 degrees at 12:10 A. M. Humidity, 72 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 75 per cent. at 8 P. M.

VOGUE
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PAUL DRESSER DEAD.

He Was the Song Writer Who Wrote "The Blue and the Gray."

Paul Dresser, the song writer, whose "Banks of the Wabash" and "The Blue and the Gray" brought him fame, died yesterday at the home of his sister, in this city. Mr. Dresser was born forty-seven years ago in Terre Haute, Ind.

Mr. Dresser was a voluminous writer of songs, and, unlike many such writers, was successful in making money out of his work. At the same time he spent very liberally. It is said that in the last fifteen years he had made two or three small fortunes. He was the proprietor of one of the largest music publishing establishments in America.

Miss Louise Dresser and her sister have been appearing this week at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre. The former was about to go on the stage for her act, yesterday afternoon, when the news came by telephone that her brother had died. She canceled her engagement at the theatre for the week.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Henry W. Rosenbaum.

Henry W. Rosebaum died yesterday after a short illness at his home, 40 East Twenty-fifth Street, after an operation for appendicitis. He is survived by a widow and by four children—Walter A., Edward H., Violende, and H. W.

Mr. Rosenbaum was born in Munich in 1866. Coming to this country when a young man, he found work as a banking clerk, later being employed by Seligman & Co. He then started a bank in Helena, Mon., but returned to New York after several years, there to open a stock option business between New York and London. He was in that business at the time of his death with two of his sons, their office being at 35 Broad Street.

His widow was Florence Wetzlar, daughter of a Philadelphia importer of West Indian goods. Mr. Rosenbaum belonged to several clubs, including the Racquet and Tennis, the Reform, the Harmonie and the German Liederkranz. The funeral will be held privately and the burial will be in Kensico.

The Rev. Alfred C. Arnold.

The Rev. Alfred C. Arnold, assistant pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, died yesterday at his home, 88 Milton Street, Brooklyn. He was 70 years old, and was born in New London, Conn. He was a son of Alfred Arnold of that city. For sixteen years Mr. Arnold was connected with the New York Bible Society, after which he became assistant pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church. He leaves two sons. Funeral services will be held at his late home Friday afternoon at 2:30.

The Rev. Bernard A. Brady.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, Jan. 30.—The Rev. Bernard A. Brady, Chaplain of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and State Chaplain of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, died at St. Joseph's Hospital to-day of lung trouble. He was born in Ireland forty years ago and educated there. He was ordained in 1890, and before coming to Yonkers was assistant to Dr. Curran at Peekskill, St. Columbus Church, in West Twenty-third Street, and St. Raphael's, in New York City. The funeral will be held Thursday morning.

An Echo of Valley Stream Disaster.

Peter Bertsch, for more than fifty years a resident of Brooklyn, and a veteran of the civil war, died last night at his home, 259 Stuyvesant Avenue, after a lingering illness. The death of one of his daughters in the Valley Stream tally-ho disaster on Long Island, Memorial Day, 1898, and injuries to another daughter which resulted in her death some time afterward, so shocked Mr. Bertsch that he never fully recovered his health.

Obituary Notes.

JOSEPH R. GRAHAM, a former Mayor of Paterson, died there yesterday, aged 64. He was a manufacturer of sash and window blinds, and amassed a fortune before he retired.

The Rev. HENRY S. FEGLEY of New Tripoli, a Trustee of Muhlenberg College, died suddenly at Allentown, Penn., yesterday from an affection of the stomach.

EGBERT G. JOHNSON, 85 years old, died at his home in Hackensack yesterday. On last Thanksgiving Day he and his wife celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage. Mrs. Johnson, who has been an invalid for two years, survives. She is 84 years old.

ELIAS F. WALTERS, a well-known resident of Springfield, N. J., died on Monday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John H. Wiket, of blood poisoning. Mr. Walters was born in Whitehall, and was a shoe dealer. He was nearly 60 years old.

Dr. WILLIAM G. PORTER, one of the best known surgeons of Philadelphia, died yesterday of pneumonia after four days' illness. He was 60 years old. Dr. Porter was a member of the Philadelphia Union League, the County Medical Society, and numerous other medical organizations.

JOHN CARVER PALFRAY, formerly of the regular army and connected with cotton mill interests at Lowell and Manchester, N. H., died on Monday night at his home in Boston. For many years he was agent of the Merrimac Manufacturing Company of Lowell, and later was Treasurer of the Manchester mills.

JAMES C. McGUIRE, formerly well known in the produce business, died at his home, 110 West 142d Street. His funeral was held yesterday. He was born in this city 58 years ago, and was in the wholesale produce business the greater part of his life. A widow, two sons, and three daughters survive him. The interment was in Calvary Cemetery.

JOHN C. KITSON, one of the oldest members of the Produce Exchange, died yesterday at his home, 139 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn. He was born in Ireland eighty years ago and became interested in the produce commission business in this city when a young man. For many years he was connected with the firm of David Dows & Co. Three daughters survive him.

The Rev. WILLIAM H. DONOVAN, who for four years had been Chaplain of the Tombs, died on Monday of heart failure at the home of his father, James J. Donovan, 324 East Twentieth Street. He was 35 years old and was born in this city, being educated at St. Mary's College, Baltimore, and at the Grand Seminary in Montreal. Funeral services will be held at Epiphany Church on Thursday morning.

THOMAS COGGEY, a well-known Democratic politician and a brother of John V. Coggey, the Tammany leader of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District, died on Monday of pneumonia at his home, 225 East Fifty-seventh Street. He was 56 years old. He was a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee of his district, and an Inspector in the Department of Water Supply. The funeral will be held to-morrow morning.

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MARRIED.

LEFFINGWELL—HEWITT.—On Saturday, Jan. 27, 1906, at Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. J. Howard Melish and Rev. Egerton P. Chauncey, Russell Cornell Leffingwell to Lucy Hewitt, daughter of the late Charles B. Hewitt.

DIED.

ACKEN.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 28, William H. Acken, aged 73 years.
Funeral services from his late residence, 20 West 82d St., on Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1906, at 11 A. M.

AMICK.—Jan. 29, 1906, Myron J., husband of Frances E. Amick, age 61.
Services at the funeral chapel, 241 and 243 West 23d St., (Frank E. Campbell Building,) Wednesday morning, 10:30 o'clock.
California and Oregon papers please copy.

ANDERSON.—At Panama, on Saturday, Jan. 27, John Townsend Anderson, native of Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, husband of Alexandra Koesia Anderson.

ANDREWS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 30, Margaret A., widow of the late George H. Andrews.
Funeral services at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Charles Buek, No. 316

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Lower; Call Money Rates, 3½@4 Per Cent.

Market Breaks Again Near Close, Then Rallies — Excellent Steel Report.

The movement of prices in the first four hours of yesterday's trading on the Stock Exchange was governed by the adverse sentiment created by the violent break on Monday. Following the shearing away of point after point from most of the active stocks, brokerage houses were compelled to call upon many of their customers yesterday morning for additional margin to buttress accounts, and, depressed by the spectacle of the ease with which quotations slipped away on Monday, large numbers of commission house clients chose to throw over their stocks rather than to venture fresh money upon what seemed, for the moment at least, the hopeless task of clinging to their stocks until they again showed profits. It was natural that under these conditions the market should move feverishly and without the least appearance of common motive. Where the selling indicated by the exigency described outweiged the buying, brought about either by short covering or on the assumption that the bottom had been reached, the stocks affected drifted toward a lower level. The market was the picture of aimlessness, but the drift of most stocks after the first hour or so of trading was slowly toward improvement, and this movement gained headway as the pressure relaxed. This was the situation in the last hour, when the market was again swept by a wave of selling which carried prices before it in much the same fashion as did the similar onslaught on Monday. During its progress, which was helped by professional operations, there were registered prices representing breaks of 3 points in Union Pacific, 3¾ points in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 10½ points in Colorado Fuel and Iron, 4½ points in Amalgamated Copper, 2 points in St. Paul, and 6½ points in Reading, which headed the downward movement. The flood of selling subsided gradually, and prices for the first time since the decline began on Saturday last displayed actual resilience, apparently under the impulse not only of short covering, but of purchases of stock by those who believed that the great breaks in prices witnessed since the close of last week had gone far to correct the excesses of the speculative situation. It was under the influence of this buying that the market closed. Atchison, Southern Pacific, American Locomotive, St. Paul, the Wabash and Chicago, and Great Western issues, and the Steel stocks, among others, rose so vigorously as to close without loss or with actual gains. The severity of the break in prices has naturally led to the question whether it represents the culmination of a long upward movement or whether it is simply an unusually severe reaction, and is to be followed by a further rise. Opinions may differ as to this matter, but there will be little dissent from the statement that the purging which the market has undergone in the last three days has at least served to place stocks in far stronger hands than before, and has been especially beneficial to the loan account of the banks. As for the impelling cause of Monday's break, the Pennsylvania resolution accepted by the House of Representatives on Monday, little was heard of this yesterday; the dust it raised obscured it completely. It is not improbable that it will remain in this obscurity for some little time.

The strength of the Steel stocks was traceable, of course, to the figures of the Steel Corporation's quarterly report, published after the close of the market, which showed that the corporation earned net in the quarter $35,278,688, a sum only $2,333,000 short of that earned in the best quarter in the corporation's history, that ending June 30, 1902. Similarly, the amount applicable to dividends, $22,721,482, is only $4,000,000 under the amount so left in that same record quarter, and the total earnings for the year, which are thus completed by these figures of the December quarter, running to $119,850,000, compare with $133,308,000, representing the highest mark in the company's annals. But it was more or less well known that the past quarter had been one of exceeding prosperity for the company, and interest centred rather in the outlook for the present quarter, and in fact for the present year, as this might be shown by the report of orders on the company's books. The orders so reported were 7,605,086 tons, an increase of 1,739,000 tons over the previous record tonnage at the end af the September quarter, and greater than the total production of rolled and finished material of the Steel Corporation in either 1903 or 1904.

These are amazing figures, and it is small wonder that they inspire the most thoroughgoing optimism as to the permanence of present conditions in the steel trade.

Outside of additonal reports of earnings for the month of December from railroads in various parts of the country, including that of the Canadian Pacific, showing an increase of $683,000 in net, there was little of interest in yesterday's news developments. The banks again lost to the Sub-Treasury the total of this loss since Friday having amounted to $2,778,000. Foreign exchange rates were unchanged, there being unconfirmed reports in this market of impending shipments of gold. The markets of St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Paris were unsettled, although in the last named city improvement was made late in the day, while in London heaviness characterized the trading.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Cambria Steel Co.
Casein Co. of America preferred.
Columbus Light and Heat Co. common.
Erie Railroad first preferred.
Illinois Central Railroad.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad. (General bonds.)
New England Telephone and Telegraph Co.
Pullman Co.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Electric Co. of America.
Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light on preferred stock.
National Steel and Wire Co. on preferred stock.
Osceola Mining Co.
Third Avenue Railroad.
United Copper Co.
United States Rubber Co. on first and second preferred.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

New York and Boston Dyewood Co.
Sicilian Asphalt Pavement Co.

SPECIAL MEETINGS.

St. Joseph Lead Co.
United Railways Investment Co. San Francisco.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

The exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $10,784,884, compared with $12,286,905 in the preceding week and $11,020,911 in the corresponding week last year. From Jan. 1 the exports aggregate $49,662,891, against $41,210,073 in the corresponding period last year.

$12,000,000
BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY
First Extension Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Payment of principal and interest guaranteed by
BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION

Dated January 2, 1906. Due January 1, 1926.
Interest payable January and July in New York City.

Coupon Bonds, denomination $1,000, with privilege of registration as to principal.

All or any part of the issue redeemable at 105 and accrued interest on any interest day.

$300,000 required to be paid annually, beginning July 1, 1908, into SINKING FUND to redeem bonds.

Principal and interest payable without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Company may be required to retain or deduct therefrom under any present or future law of any taxing authority.

Secured by a first mortgage upon all of the real estate (approximately two hundred and fifty acres) at or near South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, acquired by the Company since August 16, 1901, and upon all present and future improvements thereon and upon all property hereafter acquired by the Company at or near South Bethlehem, appurtenant to or in extension of its plants there, and the improvements thereon, and by a lien upon all the other manufacturing plants and properties of the Company there situated.

Net Earnings

The net earnings of the Company since its organization, a period of six years and seven months, after deducting bond interest and inventory adjustments, have averaged $1,918,313.64 annually, or more than double the interest and sinking fund requirements on the entire authorized issue of bonds without considering the probable increased earnings from the improvements and additions to be made from the proceeds of these bonds. The surplus on November 30, 1905, amounted to $10,935,043.43.

Special circular and copies of mortgage upon application.

We offer $5,000,000 of these bonds, subject to sale and advance in price, at 96½ and accrued interest, at which price they pay about 5.30% per annum.

We recommend these bonds for investment.

Harvey Fisk & Sons,
NEW YORK. BOSTON.

TO PASS 'FRISCO DIVIDEND?

Second Preferred Likely to Get Nothing in View of New Policy.

The Directors of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company are expected to meet early next week to act on the dividend on the company's second preferred stock, which falls due March 1. It was reported yesterday that the dividend would in all probability be passed. Inquiry from officials of the company met with the reply that the question had not yet been determined.

Wall Street would not be surprised by the passing of the dividend on 'Frisco second preferred, inasmuch as such a development would appear to be in line with the policy already adopted by the Directors of the Rock Island system, which, along with the 'Frisco system, is controlled by the Rock Island Company.

At their meeting early this month, the Directors of the Rock Island Railway reduced the dividend to an amount sufficient only to meet the interest on the collateral trust bonds issued against the stock, making no provision whatever for the dividend on the preferred stock of the holding company. This action was taken on the ground that the company's earnings were needed for improvement.

WE MAY SOON EXPORT GOLD.

Inquiries Already Made at Assay Office —$25,000,000 Available.

Tentative inquiry was made yesterday at the Assay Office for gold bars intended for export. There was a report current in the Street that one of the banks had engaged $2,000,000 in bars for shipment to Europe by to-morrow's steamer, but at the Assay Office it was said that the matter had not gone beyond an inquiry as to the amount and fineness of the gold bars held by the Assay Office. In round numbers, the amount available for export in the form of bars is $25,000,000.

The recent firmness of foreign exchange rates here and the recession in sterling exchange at Paris have suggested the possibility of gold exports in the near future. So far, however, the market has gone no nearer to the gold export point than it has on several previous occasions, on each of which at the last moment rates have reacted sufficiently to prevent an outflow of gold. The situation in regard to the possible exports of gold to Europe is, of course, quite distinct from the movement of gold to Mexico and South America. It is generally considered probable that further shipments to Mexico and Argentina will be arranged by New York bankers.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The pamphlet recently issued by J. S. Bache & Co. on "Bonds as a Safety Reserve for Banks" is to be adopted as a text book in the money and banking classes of the University of Missouri.

According to President Greene of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company the entire proposed issue of 136,000 new shares of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company stock, the par value $10 a share, has been underwritten at $25 a share without any commission or underwriters' fees.

The First Mortgage Bondholders' Protective Committee of the Standard Rope and Twine Company gives notice that the second call for 25 per cent. under the reorganization plan is due Feb. 9. This calls for a payment of $65.62½ per $1,000 of old first mortgage bonds. The option is offered of paying the whole subscription at this time, if desired, by remitting the 75 per cent. balance unpaid on subscriptions of old first mortgage bonds.

William W. Harte, for years connected with the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, and for a year Assistant Secretary of the Title Insurance Company of New York, has been elected Director and Treasurer.

Harvey Fisk & Sons of New York and Boston offer to investors $5,000,000 of the first extension mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Bethlehem Steel Company at 96½ and accrued interest.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Rotary Photogravure Company, Passaic; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—James Warbane, Charles Rust, Arthur S. Corbin.

The Quaker City Window Cleaning Company, Camden; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Alfred Ketsal, Margaretta B. Kelly, John E. MacPeak.

The Steinberg & Sterner Cigar Company, Paterson; capital, $5,000. Incorporators—Isaac C. Rosenthal, Fred Fleunbron, Joseph H. Huntoon.

The Atloube Plantation Company, Jersey City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Maurice T. O'Connor, William H. Roberts, J. M. Wheeler.

The D. H. & S. H. Craig Company, Incorporated, Montclair; capital, $75,000. Incorporators—Horatio Craig, John M. Sterner, Alice F. Craig.

$20,000,000 BOND SALE.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Take Big 4 Per Cent. Issue of Pennsylvania Road.

A new issue of $20,000,000 4 per cent. bonds of the Pennsylvania Company, the holding company for the Pennsylvania Railroad's lines west of Pittsburg and Erie, has been purchased entire by Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

The bonds are secured by a deposit of the treasury securities of the company and guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Nominally they are to run twenty-five years, but the company reserves the privilege of redeeming the entire issue after ten years.

The proceeds, it was said at Kuhn, Loeb & Co.'s office yesterday, are to be applied to the company's betterment plans. This method of financing expenditures has been resorted to from time to time since the properties went into the holding company's hands.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Incorporated to-day:

Calumet Construction Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—W. A. Campbell, H. L. Toplitz, H. J. Richardson, New York.

Seaboard Brick Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—G. A. Stever, Brooklyn; H. S. Hooker, F. H. Mills, New York.

The F. P. Morrison Electric and Manufacturing Company, New York, (contracting;) capital, $5,000. Directors—F. P. Morrison, New York; W. H. Morrison, O. J. Morrison, Brooklyn.

The Keery Chemical Company, Hancock; capital, $40,000. Directors—Thomas Keery, G. B. Taylor, Hancock; F. J. Root, Binghamton.

Howard, Holles & Hewson, New York, (brokerage and agency;) capital, $5,000. Directors—R. T. Thorn, K. L. Fleming, Jr., C. B. Gibson, New York.

Schlosser Rule and Level Company, New York, (to manufacture measuring sticks;) capital, $25,000. Directors—Herman Schlosser, Brooklyn; H. B. Higham, Norwalk, Conn.; H. E. S. Chaiyes, New York.

Wholess Maine Engineering Company, New York, (to manufacture boats and machinery;) capital, $100,000. Directors—F. H. Wholess, Newark; H. A. Meis, Brooklyn; G. W. J. Angell, New York.

Washington Heights Wall Paper Company, Brooklyn; capital, $7,500. Directors—G. B. Case, W. J. Brady, V. B. Wolf, Brooklyn.

Constentine Storage Battery Company, New York; capital, $8,000. Directors—E. B. Constentine, Brooklyn; W. H. Smith, J. A. MacEwan, Passaic.

Fulton Trucking Company, New York; capital, $7,500. Directors—C. T. Eldred, W. H. Rogers, W. E. Ashcroft, Brooklyn.

B. M. Well Realty Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—B. M. Well, F. M. Levy, Simon May, New York.

E. E. Van Syfried, Incorporated, New York, (cigars and tobacco;) capital, $15,000. Directors—E. E. Van Syfried, F. J. Kesterman, R. J. Farrington, New York.

Barwin Realty Company, Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—A. S. Hart, A. C. Bothwell, J. F. Griffin, Brooklyn.

Thomas C. Lieb Brass Works, Brooklyn; capital, $4,000. Directors—C. P. Scott, W. B. Tarrell, New York; T. H. Lieb, Brooklyn.

G. A. Suter & Co., New York, (ventilating;) capital, $100,000. Directors—G. A. Suter, F. T. Chapman, J. E. Jeffery, New York.

Wilkesbarre Realty Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—Benjamin Weitzenkorn, Wilkesbarre; Theresa G. Rosenberg, Lena Rosenberg, Rochester.

Arch Realty and Construction Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—F. S. Saittax, C. L. Thiele, H. G. Wolf, New York.

O'Brien Brothers, North Hempstead, (contracting;) capital, $200,000. Directors—Henry O'Brien, T. F. O'Brien, J. J. O'Brien, New York.

New Century Auto Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—W. B. Frank, David Lamb, New York; F. S. Kelly, Jr., Montclair, N. J.

The Hens-Kelly Company, Buffalo, (dry goods;) capital, $600,000. Directors—M. J. Hens, P. J. Kelly, O. C. Henderson, Buffalo.

The Hinode Florist Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Burzo Suzuki, Elizabeth Mills, Philip Recht, New York.

A. R. Elliott, New York, (advertising;) capital, $5,000. Directors—A. R. Elliott, Gertrude M. Elliott, New York; W. E. Helm, White Plains.

Germania Oil Company, New York; capital, $250,000. Directors—J. N. G. Sturman, Jr., O. F. Phelps, New York; C. C. Phelps, Sidney.

A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT STATISTICIAN AND ANALYST IS DESIRED BY A BANKING HOUSE OF THE HIGHEST STANDING. EXCELLENT POSITION IN EVERY RESPECT FOR THE RIGHT MAN. ADDRESS C. A., P. O. BOX 332 NEW YORK.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
Corn Products Company

Office of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company,
146 Broadway,
New York, January 6th, 1906.

In accordance with the annexed plan, the Title Guarantee and Trust Company is prepared to receive your stock on deposit and to issue transferable certificates of deposit therefor, exchangeable for stock of the Corn Products Refining Company on the basis of three shares of your stock, common or preferred, for two shares of the same class of the stock of the Corn Products Refining Company.

Scrip will be issued for fractions of shares, exchangeable for full shares in sums of $100 or multiples thereof.

The right is reserved to declare the plan inoperative, in which event all stock deposited will be returned without cost to depositors, upon surrender of the certificates of deposit issued therefor, suitably endorsed, on or after March 31, 1906.

The time to deposit stock under the plan will expire February 1, 1906, at 3 P. M. The certificates must be accompanied by powers of transfer in blank, the execution of which must be witnessed or guaranteed by some one known to this Company, or acknowledged before a notary public under his official seal.

C. H. KELSEY,
President.

PLAN.

The Corn Products Refining Company will be organized under the laws of New Jersey with a capital of $30,000,000 Preferred and $50,000,000 Common Stock, the same as the Corn Products Company and with the same provisions as to preference.

Mr. E. T. Bedford will take the presidency of the Company and the management of its business, bringing into the Board of Directors those associates who have been actively connected with him in the New York Glucose Company.

When the Plan becomes effective the Corn Products Refining Company will own:

(1) At least a majority of the Capital Stock of the Corn Products Company;

(2) The entire Capital Stock of the New York Glucose Company not already acquired by the Corn Products Company;

(3) The entire Capital Stock of the Warner Sugar Refining Company;

(4) The entire Capital Stock of the St. Louis Syrup and Preserving Company;

and the new Company, with its subsidiary Companies, will have a net working capital of approximately $5,000,000.

All stock set apart for exchange for stock of the Corn Products Company and not used for that purpose will remain in the treasury.

In effect, the Corn Products stockholders will surrender one-third of their holdings for the purpose of acquiring the entire interest in the three companies above named, not already owned by the Corn Products Company.

Those three companies have modern works, and no bonded debt except $2,300,000, while the subsidiary companies of the Corn Products Company have a total bonded debt of $7,293,000.

The three companies, New York Glucose Co., Warner Sugar Refining Company, and St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co., contribute a net working capital of about $2,000,000 toward the joint working capital of $5,000,000.

During the year just ended those three companies did about fifty per cent. of the entire business, domestic and export.

The financial status of all companies to be verified by public accountants, and titles to be examined by counsel.

The undersigned stockholders, among others, have agreed to deposit stock under the foregoing Plan:

C. H. MATTHIESSEN,
NORMAN B. REAM,
WM. W. HEATON,
JOY MORTON,
J. B. GREENHUT.

The engraved certificates of deposit have been admitted to quotation in the Unlisted Department of the New York Stock Exchange.

Morton Trust Company
38 NASSAU STREET.

Capital - - - - - - $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits $7,000,000

Acts as Trustee, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee, Receiver, Registrar and Transfer Agent. Takes charge of Real and Personal Property.

Deposits received subject to cheque, or on certificate. Interest allowed on daily balances.

Travellers' Letters of Credit Issued. Foreign Exchange.

OFFICERS.
LEVI P. MORTON, President.
THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President. JAMES K. CORBIERE, Vice-President.
CHARLES H. ALLEN, Vice-President. H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.
CHARLES A. CONANT, Treasurer.
Counsel, Paul D. Cravath.

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	James B. Duke,	A. D. Juilliard,	Samuel Rea,
Charles H. Allen,	Henry M. Flagler,	Joseph Larocque,	Winthrop Rutherfurd,
George F. Baker,	Daniel Guggenheim,	D. O. Mills,	Thomas F. Ryan,
Edward J. Berwind,	G. G. Haven,	Levi P. Morton,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Paul D. Cravath,	James N. Jarvie,	Richard A. McCurdy,	Valentine P. Snyder,
Frederic Cromwell,	Walter S. Johnston,	W. G. Oakman,	Harry Payne Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON, EDWARD J. BERWIND, JAMES N. JARVIE,
THOMAS F. RYAN, PAUL D. CRAVATH, JACOB H. SCHIFF,
CHARLES H. ALLEN. G. G. HAVEN, HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY.

FIFTH AVENUE TRUST CO.
Fifth Ave. and 43d St., New York.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.00 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.00

OFFICERS
LEVI P. MORTON.....President
WM. D. SLOANE, Vice-President JAMES M. PRATT, Secretary
CECIL D. LANDALE, 2d Vice-Pres. WALTER MEACHAM, Assis. Sec.

Interest Allowed on Deposits Subject to Cheque.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
Located on Ground Floor

ANNOUNCEMENT

Subscriptions are now being received for a limited amount of Preferred stock of one of the oldest and most conservative manufacturing and jobbing concerns of New York City, doing a profitable business for over 40 years—the largest increase occurring during the past 3 years.

Requests for allotments from conservative and reputable investors are invited. Exceptional care will be exercised in distributing the stock.

The utmost freedom to verify the company's statements will be extended to prospective investors. The assets and liabilities statement for 1905, compiled by a reliable Accountant House, is available.

Address all communications to INVESTMENT,
The New York Times, Times Square.

OPPONENTS
OF THE
SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

Secretary Taft advocates that the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. be PENALIZED for non-fulfillment of its Government contracts.

Read his testimony as to the ROTTEN CONDITIONS OF THE PACIFIC MAIL GOVERNMENT FREIGHT SERVICE.

For further details address Attorney, Box 303, Washington, D. C.

6% GUARANTEED
PREFERRED SHARES

New York Realty Owners Co. shares, sold at $100 each in amounts $100 to $10,000, pay 8% semi-annually from date of issue. Business established ten years. Ten thousand checks paid for profits, with increased surplus, show results. Write for Booklet B.

New York Realty Owners Co.,
489 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Jewelers' Association and Board of Trade, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office at No. 170 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term, Part One, at Chambers thereof to be held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 15th day of February, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day or so soon thereafter as counsel can be heard for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "The Jewelers' Board of Trade."—Dated New York, January 24, 1906.

THE JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION & BOARD OF TRADE.
By FREDERICK H. LARTER, President.
HASTINGS & GLEASON, Attorneys for Petitioner, 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.
The City of New York.

Sealed bids or estimates for sand (974) and for cobblestone (975) will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier "A," Battery Place, until 2 o'clock P. M., February 9, 1906. (For particulars see City Record.)

"GOLDFIELD AS I SAW IT"

A book containing valuable information concerning Nevada's great Gold District. Send order to-day, accompanied by 10 cents in stamps to
WILLIAM J. BREWER,
49 Maiden Lane, New York City.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET.
WEDNESDAY, JAN'Y 31ST
at 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

$2,000 Canada Southern Ry. 1st 5s, 1908.
$3,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. (Chic. & Pac. West. Div.) 5s, 1921.
$3,000 Chic., Mil & St. Paul R. R. (Chic., Mo. Riv. Div.) 5s, 1926.
$7,000 Den. & Rio Grande R. R. 1st Con. 4s, 1936.
$3,000 Houston & Texas Cent. R. R. 1st 5s, 1937.
$3,000 Louis., New A. & Chic. R. R. 1st 6s, 1910.
$3,000 Pennsylvania Co. 4½ p. c. Gold Bds., 1921.
$5,000 Philadelphia & Reading Genl. Mtge. 4s, 1997.
$3,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba R. R. 1st Cons. 4½s, 1933.
$4,000 Western Union Tel. Co. 5s, 1938.
$3,000 Balt. & Ohio R. R. Prior Lien 3½s, 1925.
$3,000 St. Paul & Nor. Pacific R. R. 6s, Gold, 1923.
$3,000 Pacific R. R. of Missouri (Extended) 4s, 1938.
$2,000 Brooklyn Elevated R. R. 1st 5s, 1950.
$3,000 Han. & St. Joseph R. R. Con. 6s, 1911.
$1,000 Michigan Central R. R. Cons. 5s, 1931.
$3,000 Albany & Susquehanna R. R. 1st Cons. 7s, 1906.
$8,000 Albany & Susquehanna R. R. 1st Cons. 6s, 1906.
$3,000 Fremont, Elkhorn & Mo. Val. R. R. 6s, 1933.
$5,000 Atch., Topeka & St. Fe R. R. Genl. Mtge. 4s, 1995.
$2,000 Chic., Bur & Quincy R. R. Deb. 5s, 1913.
$3,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. (Neb. Extn.) 4s, 1927.
$5,000 Chic. & Eastern Ill. R. R. Gen. Con. 1st 6s, 1937.
$2,000 Ches. & Ohio R. R. 1st Cons. 5s, 1939.
$5,000 Little Miami R. R. Renewal 5s, 1912.
$3,000 Louisville & Nashville R. R. Coll. 1st 5s, 1931.
$5,000 Province of Quebec 5s, 1908.
$2,000 Wabash R. R. Co. 1st 5s, 1939.
$2,000 Bur., C. R. & Nor. R. R. 1st 5s, 1906.
$3,000 Clev. Col., Cinn. & Ind. R. R. 7s Cons., 1914.
$3,000 Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha R. R. Cons. 6s, 1930.
$4,000 Chi., St. Louis & New Orleans R. R. (Memphis Div.) 4s, 1951.
$2,000 Mo., Kansas & Texas R. R. 1st 4s, 1990.
$3,000 Phila. & Reading R. R. Cons. Mtg. Loan 7s, 1911.
$3,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba R. R. (Montana Extn.) 4s, 1937.
$1,500 Northern Pacific R. R. Gen. Lien Ry. & L. G. 3s, 2047.
10 shs. Dallas Manufg. Co. Huntsville, Ala., com.
$1,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba R. R. 1st Cons. 6s, 1933.
1,000 shs. Eagle Rock Gold Mining & Reduction Co. of Colorado.
$1,000 Balt. & Ohio R. R. Prior Lien 3½ p. c., 1925.
$1,000 United States 3s, loan of 1898.
$1,000 Dallas & Waco Ry. 1st 5s, 1940.
$2,000 B'klyn, Queens Co. & Suburban R. R. 1st Cons. 5s, 1941.
$6,000 Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Co. Extnd. 4½ p. c., 1910.
$2,000 Canada Southern Ry. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c., 1913.
$3,000 Peoria & East. Ry. 1st Con. Mtge. 4s, 1940.
$1,000 Rome, Watertown & Og. R. R. 1st Con. Convt. 5s, 1922.
$3,000 St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. Ry. Gen. Con. & Land Grant 5s, 1931.
$1,000 Ulster & Del. R. R. 1st Con. 5s, 1928.
$1,000 Bur., C. R. & Nor. Ry. 1st 5s, 1906.
$4,000 Assignments of Interest in New York Cab Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1912.
25 shs. American Grocery Co. 2d Pfd.
15 shs. National Park Bank.
$6,850 Notes of Corn & Co., due 1880.
$2,854.17 Notes of Julius Corn, due 1882-1883.
477 shs. Michigan Central R. R. Co.
$3,000 Jersey City 6 p. c. Water Bds., 1909.
8 shs. Old Dominion Land Co.
20 shs. Old Dominion Steamship Co.
100 shs. Canda Realty Co.
2,000 shs. Union Consolidated Oil Co.
222 shs. Union Consolidated Refining Co.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
50 shs. Kingston (N. Y.) Consld. R. R. 4 p. c. Cum. Prefd.
50 2-3 shs. Kingston (N. Y.) Consld. R. R. Com.
400 shs. Chic. & Eastern Illinois R. R. pfd.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
25 shs. City Investing Co.
100 shs. Colorado Coal & Iron Devlp. Co.
10 shs. United States Trust Co.
25 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
25 shs. Lawyers Title Ins. & Trust Co.
50 shs. Title Insurance Co. of N. Y.
25 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
20 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
10 shs. Continental Fire Insurance Co.
100 shs. Battery Park National Bank.
339 shs. Rutland R. R. Co. Prefd.
60 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
90 shs. 4th National Bank.
3 shs. Chemical National Bank.
100 shs. National City Bank.
20 shs. Realty Associates.
50 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
60 shs. Lawyers' Mortgage Co.
50 shs. Northern Insurance Co.
20 shs. Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y.
5 shs. Fifth Avenue Trust Co.
$8,000 Pacific Coast Co. 1st 5s, 1946.
$10,000 Pitts., Cinn., Chic. & St. L. R. R. 4½s, "Series B."
$11,000 Pennsylvania Co. 3½s, 1941.
$10,000 Flint & Pere Marquette Cons. 5s, 1939.
$8,000 Sloss-Sheffield 1st 6s.
$7,000 N. Y. & Putnam R. R. 1st Cons. 4s, 1993.
$4,000 Norfolk & Southern R. R. 1st 5s, 1941.
$7,000 Balt. & Ohio R. R., Pitts. Junc., Mid. Div., 3½s.
$3,000 Illinois Central Western Line 4s, 1951.
$5,000 Clev., Cinn., Chic. & St. L. R. R. (S. & C. Div.) 1940.
$10,000 State Virginia Funded Debt 2-3s, 1991.
50 shs. Westchester & Bronx Mtge. & Title Guar.
$5,000 Richmond County Light & Ry. 4s.
10 shs. Hanover National Bank.
10 shs. Mount Vernon Trust Co.
$3,000 Ches. & Ohio Canal 6 p. c. Bd., (Act. 1844.)
100 shs. Texas & Pacific Coal Co.
8 shs. Gallatin National Bank.
50 shs. German-American Bank.
500 shs. Commercial Acetylene Co.
10 shs. Home Ins. Co.
$3,000 Computing Scale Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
10 shs. New York County Nat'l Bank.
15 shs. Morristown Trust Co.
50 shs. Coney Island & B'klyn R. R.
220 shs. Colorado Coal & Iron Dev. Co. Pfd.
20 shs. United States Exchange Bank.
$100,000 Richmond Mining & Transportation Co. 1st 5s, 1923, Feb'y, 1905, Coups.
10 shs. Bond & Mtge. Guarantee Co.
10 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
$10,000 Buffalo, Lockport & Rochester R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., (Transit Finance Co. Ctfs.)
100 shs. Buffalo, Lockport & Rochester R'way Co. (Transit Finance Co. Ctfs.)
50 shs. Lawyers' Mortgage Co.
25 shs. Metropolitan Trust Co.
1 share Clinton Hall Assn.
50 shs. Mortgage Bond Co.
23 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.

Houston & Texas Central Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.
Notice of Bonds Drawn for Payment

The Houst & Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederic P. Olcott, the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company's Consolidated Mortgage bonds, secured by such Indenture, to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said trust indenture to purchase and retire 210 of such bonds, and, it having been found that such bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provisions of such trust indenture, bonds secured thereby bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.

The distinguishing numbers of the bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:

17	487	1018	1496	2103	2501	3065	3625
53	502	1023	1502	2105	2016	3073	3628
67	525	1093	1506	2106	2021	3075	3633
89	534	1095	1530	2107	2032	3081	3643
103	551	1103	1542	2112	2036	3082	3649
112	573	1143	1503	2122	2049	3083	3658
121	633	1151	1570	2137	2055	3087	3684
128	675	1157	1571	2239	2073	3100	3693
132	676

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO

66 BROADWAY.
5TH AVE. & 34TH STREET.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 148TH ST.

Letters of Credit Issued. Foreign Drafts and Travelers' Checks Sold. Money Cabled or Telegraphed to all parts of the world.

CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st V.-P.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d V.-P.
JULIAN M. GERARD, 3d V.-P.
B. L. ALLEN, 4th V.-P.
FRED'K GORE KING, Sec'y & Treas.
J. McLEAN WALTON, Asst. Sec'y.
HARRIS A. DUNN, Asst. Treasurer.

TRUST DEPARTMENT.
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.
H. M. DE LANOIE, Asst. Trust Officer.
Harlem Branch: W. F. LEWIS, Mgr. Bronx Branch: JOHN BAMBEY, Mgr.

Safe Deposit Vaults at all Offices.

This Company keeps on hand for sale to its depositors first-class real estate mortgages which have been recorded prior to July 1, 1905.

Wm. A. Read & Co.
Bankers
Members of the N. Y. and Boston Stock Exchanges
25 Nassau Street, New York
43 State Street BOSTON — 205 La Salle Stree CHICAGO
Maryland Telephone Building BALTIMORE

Investment Securities

Deposits received and Interest allowed on Balances, subject to Draft at sight. Commission Orders executed in all the principal Markets.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED 1836.
CAPITAL, $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, $7,500,000.

E. B. MORRIS, President.
W. N. ELY, First Vice President.
A. A. JACKSON, Second Vice President.
C. J. RHOADS, 3d Vice Pres. & Treasurer.
EDWARD S. PAGE, Secretary.
GEO. TUCKER BISPHAM, Solicitor.

CAMPBIRD
Yields 13⅓ Per Cent.
on the investment at present price. Send for full descriptive letter. Next regular quarterly dividend first week in February.
CATLIN & POWELL CO.,
35 Wall St., New York.

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BANKERS
New York. Philadelphia.

Corn Products and Subsidiary Issues. New York & Jersey (Tunnel) Bonds and Stock. Hudson Co. Stock. Interborough (Subway) Stock. Con., Ham. & Dayton & Pere Marquette Issues.
J.G.ZACHRY & CO
Telephone 3454 John BONDS. 46 Wall St. New York
Buy and Sell R. R., Traction and Industrial Investment Securities, Bank and Trust Co. Stocks and Make Loans.

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Scully, Painter & Beech,
30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
PEOPLE'S BUILDING, PITTSBURG, PA.
Members Principal Stock Exchanges and Chicago Board of Trade.
Telephone 6468-6469—Broad.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

When a heart-breaking decline in prices is followed by a comparative calm, as between the end of the first hour and the beginning of the last in yesterday's session, insecure followers of the bull side who are still holding on recover their power of respiration and begin to feel hopeful. They have not yet been wiped out. Then almost invariably the market yields suddenly to a fresh attack and begins to explore still lower levels. At this point it looks positively bottomless, and thousands of small speculators go out at what are likely to be the very lowest prices. The break that occurred in the last hour yesterday answered minutely to this description. On such occasions everybody assures everybody else that the worst is happening and that it is time to buy stocks, but nobody does buy stocks; the most fidgety and terrified man in a group of tape watchers adjures his fellows to sit tight and not be stampeded out of stocks; the man who was a roaring bull only day before yesterday wags his head knowingly and tells how it could not be otherwise, and bankers who had seen no cloud on the horizon when prices were 10 points higher look wiser than they are, and say: "Well, it could be seen that the speculation was becoming dangerous in places, and while we were reluctant to speak about it, we think now that," &c. The story never varies. Nobody expected what everybody could have seen to be inevitable.

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The average speculator rarely gets the full benefit of a severe reaction in prices. "I think stocks are a purchase," said the active head of a large wire house yesterday, "and I'm telling our people to buy them, but they are holding off. I can give them no insurance against a further decline of 2 or 3 per cent., for although I see that the stocks are going into strong bags, no man can tell just where a movement of this kind is likely to end, and our people won't buy their stocks back until prices start up again. We have sold on balance 50,000 to 60,000 shares in the last two days, and every man who has sold is afraid that he will wait too long to take them back—that he will miss his market. All the same, they will not repurchase their stocks while the market looks unsettled. When prices have recovered 2 or 3 per cent. all around and the market looks strong, they will fall over each other to get in again."

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"Every little helps," the specialist said, as he took another hundred for himself.

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Yesterday's market was in its main aspects a replica of Monday's. It was called upon in the first hour to absorb a great many stocks, and although prices went a little lower than the level on which they closed on Monday, they recovered moderately as soon as the pressure had abated. Nearly everybody came downtown expecting a bad first hour. The bad hour was at the end and not at the beginning of the session. Transactions in the first hour exceeded 600,000 shares. After that the activity declined and trading around midday was narrow and aimless, just as it was on Monday. From midday until about 2 o'clock prices gradually eased off again, as on Monday, and then the bear crowd made another vigorous attack. The principal targets were Reading, Union Pacific, and Amalgamated Copper. Union Pacific at 153 and Amalgamated Copper at 110 had previously reached what many supposed to be their points of ultimate resistance, but the support in those stocks and in Reading, as in many other places through the active list, was apparently lowered in the last hour to meet this fresh onslaught. Union Pacific touched 151½ and Amalgamated Copper sold as low as 106¾. Reading broke to 134½, where it showed a decline of just 29½ points from the high on Tuesday of last week.

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The principal point of difference between the last hour yesterday and the last hour on Monday was that yesterday there was a good market for stocks on the decline, and bids were forthcoming when they were requested. That was not the case always on Monday. Another point of difference was that, whereas on Monday stocks closed at the bottom, the lowest prices being reported on the tape after 3 o'clock, there was a very sharp recovery yesterday in the last ten minutes of trading. Union Pacific recovered from 151½ to 153, Amalgamated Copper from 106¾ to 109, Reading from 134½ to 136¾, and other stocks proportionately.

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Since this reaction started there has been decline enough in the general market, and particularly in the stocks upon which the speculation had been focused, to vindicate conservative judgment. Those who were calling attention to the points of danger ten days ago may say now that some of the weakest positions have been abandoned and think better of the market on that account. There have been such declines as in Reading 29½ points, in Colorado Fuel 18 points, in Union Pacific 9 points, in St. Paul 9 points, in Canadian Pacific 8 points, and in the general list declines of 3 to 7 per cent.

***

It was announced yesterday that the Gates crowd had relieved the market of the weight of its disapproval. At intervals it appeared to be selling stocks aggressively, but its demonstrations on the bear side were believed to be for the purpose only of getting stocks as cheaply as possible. John W. Gates published an interview in which, among other things, he said: "After a good shake-up stocks will go higher than ever. I am a great believer in Norfolk and Western and Denver and Rio Grande. The man who puts away Union Pacific or Louisville and Nashville at 145 to 150 is putting away real property which will steadily rise in value later. But if the public has not got too much Steel common the man who buys it around 40 will make the biggest dividend by the rise on it during 1906."

The Gates crowd's private advices to its important friends were understood to be even more bullish. This abrupt change of attitude is not at all surprising, nor would it be surprising to see the Gates crowd start now in hot pursuit of the short interest created in the course of its bear raid. The short account in the market is believed to be very large.

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A speculator habitually deals in extremes of argument. He takes a position against the market because it is technically vulnerable, but not content with calling attention to that fact alone, he would libel nature and enjoin the sun from rising, until he has carried his point in the stock market; then, lo! there is nothing really the matter with things in general. The trouble was all in the stock market.

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It will be admitted that the Gates crowd has made a very handsome turn on the short side of the market. People may not admire the tactics that were employed in the work, but the stock market is an open game without a limit.

***

One of the most encouraging features yesterday was the strength of the United States Steel stocks. They yielded but fractionally from the low prices touched on Monday, and ended with net advances for the day. The report for the last quarter of 1905, issued after the close of the market, was perhaps more favorable than the Street has expected, especially in the particular of unfilled orders on hand. There has been some very excellent buying of the United States Steel shares in the last few days. Considering how public speculative interest had converged upon them, they have exhibited remarkable resistance to selling pressure. They were aggressively attacked on Monday, but their market position evidently was stronger than the bear crowd supposed.

***

Union Pacific, traders think, should be the logical leader of a sustained recovery in the general market.

***

It seems a little strange that so much bull talk on Amalgamated Copper should be coming from Heinze sources. Most of the rumors of a "deal" between the Heinze interests and the people at 26 Broadway have been traced back to the Butte enthusiasts. Each day since last Saturday it has been reported that the papers were "all signed and sealed."

***

A movement to investigate the Pennsylvania is no new thing. Somebody is always threatening to have it investigated. Should there be a return of bullish enthusiasm in the stock market the Gillespie resolution agreed to in the House on Monday would doubtless be forgotten, and by the time anything came of it, if anything did, the subject would be voted stale. It is only when speculative capital is made of such a thing as this that people are made uneasy. The speculators who attacked the market on Monday, using the Gillespie resolution as a pretext, could with perfect inconsistency ridicule it later if their interests in the market happened to lie the other way. They might even go so far as to distort the matter into a bull argument on Pennsylvania and its collateral stocks.

Lissner to be Brought Back.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Alfonso Lissner, who was arrested at Queenstown Dec. 14 last charged with absconding with $6,500 belonging to Kind & Landesmann of New York, was to-day committed for extradition, having failed to arrange for the withdrawal of the charge against him.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—Local stocks were weak to-day, the heavy selling of Reading inducing liquidation in other issues, notably Lehigh Valley, Cambria Steel and Philadelphia Rapid Transit. Neither of these shares reflected much rallying power in the late trading, so that final figures were only a shade above the lowest of the day. Bell Telephone was off ½, General Asphalt ¾, the preferred 2, Lake Superior Corporation ½, Lehigh Navigation 1, Pennsylvania Steel preferred ⅛, Philadelphia Company ½, and United Companies of New Jersey 1¾. Reading and United States Steel common were the active features, both being dealt in heavily.

Commission houses bought liberally on the decline, some confidence being inspired by statements to the effect that there was nothing serious to be apprehended from the Pennsylvania Railroad investigation.

Total sales 75,918 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Alliance Insurance	20½	20½	20½
100	American Cement	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
10	Am. Car & Fdy.	44¼	44¼	44¼
25	Bell Telephone	63	63	63
700	Brook. Rapid Transit.	88½	86	86
7,038	Cambria Steel	36	35¼	35½
1,880	Elec. Co. of America.	12¼	11⅞	12
280	Elec. Storage Battery	82	81⅝	82
1,600	Erie	47⅝	47⅜	47¼
232	General Asphalt	12	11½	11½
200	General Asphalt, pf.	47	46	46
3	Ins. Co. of North Am.	28	28	28
1,730	Keystone Telephone	16½	15⅞	16
100	Keystone Tel. tr. ctfs.	14	14	14
225	Lake Superior Corp.	21½	21	21
8,286	Lehigh Valley R. R.	80¼	78⅝	79
142	Lehigh Nav. tr. ctfs.	116	115	115
170	Marsden	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
100	N. Y., O. & Western.	54½	54¼	54½
7,563	Pennsylvania R. R.	71½	71	71⅛
2	Pennsylvania Salt	115	115	115
54	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	109	109	109
602	Philadelphia Co.	51¾	51¼	51⅝
4	Philadelphia Co. pf.	51	51	51
300	Philadelphia Electric.	8⅝	8 8-16	8 3-16
6,350	Philadelphia Rap. Tr.	33	32½	32½
100	Philadelphia Traction.	101¼	101½	101¼
100	Railways Co. General.	7	7	7
15,453	Reading	70 5-16	67¼	67 11-16
579	Reading 2d pf.	50½	50¼	50¼
200	Southern Pacific	68½	68⅛	68⅛
1,800	Southern R. R.	41	40	40⅛
770	Tonopah Mining	19½	19	19
7	Union Traction	63½	63¾	63¾
13	United Cos. of N. J.	269¼	269¼	269¼
2,880	United Gas Imp.	99½	98½	98¾
15,975	U. S. Steel	42⅞	41⅞	42½
460	U. S. Steel pf.	110¼	110	110
161	Warwick Steel	6½	6¼	6½
49	W. Jersey & Sea. R. R.	69½	69½	69½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1906.

Total sales Jan. 30, 1906 1,994,773
From Jan. 1, 1906 37,000,343
Corresponding date last year 20,765,538

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
23½	23½	4,700	Allis-Chalmers Co.	24¼	24½	23¾	23¼	−1⅛
62½	63	500	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	63	63	62⅝	62⅝	−1⅛
109	109¼	204,400	*Amal. Copper Co.	110	111⅝	106½	109	−1½
31	32	800	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	31½	31¾	30⅞	30⅞	−2⅛
..	100	200	Am. Ag. Chem. Co. pf.	100	100	100	100	− ½
27	29¼	500	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	26	26	26	26	−6
83	87	200	*Am. Beet Sug. Co. pf.	85	85	85	85	−1½
43½	43⅝	11,350	Am. Car & Found. Co.	43⅝	44¼	42⅝	43⅞	− ¼
102⅜	103½	700	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	102⅜	103½	102⅜	103½	+ ½
37½	37½	7,550	Am. Cotton Oil.	39⅜	40	37	37	−2⅜
233	245	200	Am. Express	240	240	240	240	−1½
9⅜	10	300	*Am. Grass Twine.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	− ¼
38	38½	400	*Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	38	38⅝	38	38	−2¼
43⅞	44	5,450	*Am. Ice Securities.	44	44⅜	43½	43⅝	− ¼
24	24½	900	*Am. Linseed Co.	24⅜	25¼	24	24	−2
46	47¼	400	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	47	47	46⅝	46⅞	−2¼
74⅜	75	27,400	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	72⅜	74⅝	72	74⅜	+1¾
116½	117¼	300	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	117	117	116½	116½	−1
5½	6¼	100	*Am. Malting Co., tr.	5½	5½	5½	5½	− ½
27½	28	500	*Am. Malt. Co. pf., tr.	27	28	27	28	...
164¼	164½	76,600	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	164	164¾	161½	164⅝	+ ⅜
125⅜	126	1,100	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	125⅜	126	125¼	125½	−1
101⅜	101½	100	*Am. Smelt. pf., B.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅛	101⅛	− ⅛
13½	13⅝	400	Am. Steel Foundries.	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅛
49½	50	1,900	Am. Steel Founds. pf.	49½	50	49½	49⅝	+ ¼
146⅜	146½	26,340	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	147⅝	149	144⅜	146⅜	−1⅛
105½	105⅞	400	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	105½	105⅝	105½	105½	...
43¼	43½	8,575	*Am. Woolen Co.	44	44½	42½	43¼	−1½
106	109	200	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	107⅜	108	107⅜	108	−1
268	268½	66,400	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	273	277	262	269	−5
92⅜	92½	28,800	Atch., Top. & S. F.	91½	92⅝	91½	92⅜	+ ⅜
103¼	103½	300	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	103½	103⅝	103¼	103¼	−1
160¼	160¾	3,500	Atlantic Coast Line.	162⅞	162½	160	160¼	−2¼
114	114¼	32,000	Baltimore & Ohio.	114⅝	114⅞	113¼	114⅛	− ½
97	98¼	200	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	98	98	98	98	−1
86½	86⅝	49,050	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	87½	89	85¼	86¼	−1¼
17	17⅞	300	Brunswick City	18½	18½	18½	18½	−1½
150	157⅝	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	152¼	152¼	152¼	152¼	− ¾
170⅝	170¾	29,100	Canadian Pacific	170¾	171	169⅝	170⅜	+1⅛
45¾	46	10,120	Central Leather	46	46⅞	45½	46	− ¼
105⅜	106⅛	610	Central Leather pf.	106½	106½	106⅛	106¼	+ ⅛
222	227	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	225	225	225	225	−3½
58¼	58¼	24,000	Chesapeake & Ohio.	58	58⅞	57¼	58¼	− ¾
31½	32	100	Chicago & Alton	32	32	32	32	−1⅛
80	80½	300	Chicago & Alton pf.	80	80	80	80	...
21⅜	21⅞	3,900	Chicago Great West.	21⅝	22	21½	21⅞	...
37¼	37⅝	2,500	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	37⅞	38⅛	37	37½	+ ⅜
184¾	184⅞	35,100	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	184⅝	185⅞	183¾	184¾	+ ¼
228	228¼	3,700	Chicago & Northw.	226¼	229	226¼	227½	− ½
190	192	300	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	191	191	191	191	−2
16	17	200	Chi. Term. Trans.	16	16	15½	15½	−1
39	40	700	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	39⅞	39⅞	39	39½	− ⅞
10⅜	11	500	Chicago Union Trac.	10¾	10¾	10¼	10½	− ½
105	106	1,100	C., C., C. & St. L.	106½	106⅞	106	106½	− ⅛
67¾	68	68,900	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	73	75½	65	68	−5½
34⅝	34⅞	4,400	Colorado & Southern.	34⅜	35½	34	34⅜	+ ⅛
70¼	71	400	Col. & South. 1st pf.	70⅝	70⅞	70½	70½	− ⅛
24	24⅝	5,800	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	25	25¼	23¾	24	...
176½	177½	1,100	Consolidated Gas	177½	178	176	176	−1½
18⅜	18¾	4,620	Corn Products Co.	18⅝	18½	18	18¼	...
57	57⅞	300	Corn Products Co. pf.	58	58	58	58	+1
215	218	100	Delaware & Hudson.	218	218	218	218	−2
47	47⅜	20,200	Denver & Rio Grande.	47⅝	48¾	45½	47⅜	− ⅝
88½	..	211	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	89¾	89¾	89	89	−1
10	11	200	Detroit Southern, t. r.	10	10	10	10	−1
97½	98	1,900	Detroit United Ry.	97½	98	97	98	...
51	51¼	2,375	*Distillers Securities.	51¾	51¾	51	51	−1
20	20½	200	*Dul., S. S. & At.	19½	20	19½	20	+⅛
41½	42½	1,500	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	40½	42	40½	40½	−1
47	47⅜	44,400	Erie	47	47¾	46¾	47	− ⅝
81⅜	82	1,800	Erie 1st pf	82	82½	81⅞	82	...
72½	73	2,850	Erie 2d pf.	73½	73¾	73	73	−1
175	180	500	Fed. Min. & Smelt.	175	176	175	175	−5
106½	107	4,000	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	108¾	108	107	106	− ⅛
173	175	2,900	General Electric	175½	176½	172	173	−3
310	311½	5,500	Great Northern pf.	315½	315⅝	310	311	−4
35½	37	400	Havana Electric	35	35½	35	35⅛	+1
80	84	100	Havana Electric pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½	+ ½
93	96	100	Hocking Valley pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	− ⅜
176¾	177½	597	Illinois Central	176½	177¼	176⅛	177¼	+ ½
22⅞	23½	6,400	International Paper.	24⅛	24½	22½	23½	− ⅜
87	87½	800	Internat. Paper pf.	87	87½	87	87⅜	+ ⅛
75	80	945	*Internat. Power Co.	88½	86½	81	81	−1
82⅜	83	815	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	83	83¼	82½	82⅜	...
30¼	30⅝	2,100	Kansas City Southern.	31	31	30	30⅛	− ⅞
60	61	2,800	Kansas City South. pf.	60	60	60	60	− ½
63¼	63⅝	1,200	Knick. Ice, Chicago.	63¼	63½	62¾	63¼	− ½
38	40	300	Lake Erie & West.	38	38	38	38	...
140¼	149⅜	11,600	Louisville & Nash.	149¾	150⅜	148½	149½	−2½
159⅜	161	1,700	Manhattan Elevated.	160¾	160¾	159¾	159⅞	−1⅞
69⅝	69½	5,200	*Met. Securities	70	70⅝	69	69⅞	− ⅜
121¾	122	5,700	*Met. Street Railway.	122	122⅜	120	121¾	− ⅞
24⅜	24½	4,200	Mexican Central	24⅝	24⅞	24¼	24½	− ¼
36¼	36⅜	12,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	37⅜	37½	36⅞	36⅝	− ⅝
70½	70⅝	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	71	71	70½	70⅝	− ¼
101¾	101⅞	11,400	Missouri Pacific	102	102¾	101¾	101⅝	− ⅛
68¼	68⅜	1,900	*National Biscuit Co.	68½	69	68¼	68½	− ⅛
115	115¼	200	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	115½	115½	115½	115½	− ¼
15	16½	500	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	16½	16	16	16	− ⅛
81	82	13,350	*National Lead Co.	84	85	80	82	−1⅞
103¼	104¾	700	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	103	104¾	103	103¾	+1⅛
38⅞	39	300	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	39	39	38½	38½	− ⅝
155	160	1,700	*New York Air Brake.	158	158	154½	156	−2
148⅞	149	15,400	New York Central	149¼	149⅝	147⅝	147⅝	+ ⅜
66¼	67	1,400	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	68	68¼	66½	66⅝	−2⅛
48	50½	550	New York Dock	49	50¼	49	50¼	+ ¼
202	204	200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	202	202	202	202	...
53¾	54	8,800	N. Y., Ont. & West.	54½	54⅝	53	53⅜	−1
90⅜	90⅝	17,600	Norfolk & Western.	89½	90½	89¼	90½	+ ¼
94½	96	100	Norfolk & Western pf.	96	96	96	96	− ¼
101	101½	4,500	North American	102	102	100	101	− ⅝
203	203½	6,800	Northern Pacific	204½	205½	202¼	203½	− ¾
115	118	300	Pacific Coast	118½	118½	117	117	−2
47	47¼	3,400	Pacific Mail	48¼	48½	46⅝	47⅛	−1⅝
142⅝	142⅞	91,410	Pennsylvania R. R.	143	143½	142	142⅝	−1½
98⅞	99	3,525	People's Gas, Chicago.	99⅛	99¼	98	98⅞	− ⅜
16⅜	16¾	100	Pittsburg Coal	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	− ¼
57½	58	300	Pittsburg Coal pf.	56	56	56	56	−5
59⅜	59⅝	5,200	Pressed Steel Car.	60⅜	60¾	59⅝	59⅝	−2¼
104	104¼	1,240	Pressed Steel Car pf.	104	104½	104	104¼	− ⅝
240	246	235	Pullman Company	242	242	242	242	−4½
1⅞	2	100	Quicksilver	2	2	2	2	− ⅛
4	5	100	Quicksilver pf.	4½	4½	4½	4½	−⅜
59	50¼	4,200	*Ry. Steel Spring.	59½	59¾	58¾	59	− ⅛
106	108	100	*R. Steel Spring pf.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	− ¼
136⅝	136⅞	184,100	Reading	140¼	141	134¼	136¾	−3
93	94½	200	Reading 1st pf	93	93	93	93	−2½
100½	101	1,000	Reading 2d pf.	100¾	100¾	100	100½	− ½
32⅜	33	6,700	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	33	33¼	32	32¼	− ¾
104½	105	2,200	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	104⅞	105	104½	104⅝	−1⅝
25¼	25¼	15,000	Rock Island Co.	24⅞	25⅜	24⅜	25⅞	+ ⅜
63⅞	64	2,300	Rock Island Co. pf.	63¼	64½	63	64	+ ¼
46	46½	700	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	46½	46½	45⅝	46⅞	− ⅛
24½	25	1,000	St. Louis Southw.	24	25¼	24	24½	− ⅛
56½	57	400	St. Louis Southw. pf.	56	56½	56	56½	−3¼
..	..	2,100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	86¼	87¼	85¼	87¼	−1
68¼	68⅜	46,100	Southern Pacific	67⅞	68¾	67⅞	68¾	+ ¼
118	118½	200	Southern Pacific pf.	118¼	118¼	118	118	+ ¼
40¾	41	87,500	Southern Ry. ext.	40¾	41⅜	39⅝	40⅞	+ ¼
102	102¼	500	Southern Ry. pf. ext.	102	102	102	102	+ ½
153¼	153	3,300	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	155	156⅜	154	155½	+ ½
35½	35¾	5,600	Texas & Pacific	36¼	36⅝	35½	35⅝	− ¾
79½	80	1,200	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	78½	80	78½	80	+ ¼
135½	137¼	800	Third Avenue	137½	137½	135½	135½	−2½
34	35	400	Toledo Rys. & Light.	34½	34½	34½	34½	− ½
117	118	300	Twin City R. T.	118½	118½	118	118	− ½
81	82	450	*Union B. & P. Co. pf.	81¾	81⅞	81¾	81¾	− ½
152⅞	153	260,110	Union Pacific	153	154½	151½	153	− ¾
92	93	100	United Rys. Investm.	94	94	94	94	−1
48	48¼	1,200	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	49	49	48	48	−2
94½	95½	600	*U. S. Cast Iron P. pf.	95	95⅝	94¾	94¾	−1⅝
88	89	100	U. S. Realty & Im. Co.	88	88	88	88	−1
51¾	52	5,750	U. S. Rubber	52⅝	53	51⅝	52	−1
109	110	610	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	111	111¼	110	110	−2½
81¼	82¼	900	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	83	83	81	81	−2½
42⅞	43	173,300	U. S. Steel	42	43	42	43	+ ⅜
109⅞	110	74,800	U. S. Steel pf.	109½	110⅜	109¼	110	+ ⅝
46¼	46⅜	7,600	Va.-Caro. Chemical	48¼	48⅞	44	46½	−2⅞
114	114½	300	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	115½	115½	114	114	−2
50	52	100	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke.	51	51	51	51	−2⅝
13	13⅜	400	*Vulcan Detinning	13	13	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
62½	63¼	1,100	*Vulcan Detinning pf.	62½	63¼	61⅝	62½	− ⅛
23⅜	24	3,950	Wabash	24¼	24½	23¼	24	...
45½	45½	3,900	Wabash pf.	45½	46	44⅝	45¼	− ¼
40⅜	41	800	Western Maryland.	41¼	41¼	40⅞	40⅞	− ⅝
93¼	93⅝	800	Western Union Tel.	93¼	93¼	93	93	− ⅝
166	168	200	Westinghouse E. & M.	167	167	167	167	...
19	20	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie.	19	19	19	19	−1
44½	45	900	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	44⅞	44⅞	44⅜	44⅝	− ⅜
26¾	27	800	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	27½	27½	26¾	26¾	− ⅝
28¾	29	700	Wisconsin Central.	29½	29½	28	28	− ⅝
58¾	61	700	Wisconsin Central pf.	59	59½	58	58	−1

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

Executor Trustee

Chartered 1822.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
Branch, 475 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

Administrator Guardian

We Own and Offer in Amounts to Suit:

$100,000 Consolidated Railway Co. 4% Deb. Bonds to net 4.05%.
$50,000 Atlantic & Birmingham Railway Co. 1st Mtge. 5% Bonds to net 4.85%.
$100,000 N. Y. & Queens El. Lt. & Power Co. 1st & Con. Mtge. 5% Bonds to net 4.75%.
$50,000 New York and Queens Gas Co. 1st & Gen. Mtge. 5% Bonds to net 4.85%.
$200,000 Dallas Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5% Bonds to net 4.95%.
$75,000 Middlesex & Somerset Traction Co. 1st Mtge. 5% Bonds to net 5%.

O

U. S. STEEL CORPORATION MAKES NEW HIGH RECORD

Unfilled Orders on Books Top All Previous Figures.

YEAR'S EARNINGS $119,000,000

These Exceeded Only in Banner Year of 1902—Marvin Hughitt Director in Marshall Field's Place.

The quarterly statement of the United States Steel Corporation, issued yesterday, showed net earnings for the last quarter of 1905, amounting to $35,278,688. These earnings have been exceeded only once since the formation of the company. The unfilled orders on the company's books on Dec. 31, 1905, exceeded all records, amounting to 7,605,086 tons, compared with the previous record of 5,865,377 tons reported at the close of the previous quarter.

The Directors elected Marvin Hughitt, President of the Chicago and Northwestern Company, to fill the vacancy on the board caused by the death of Marshall Field. The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the company's preferred stock was declared payable Feb. 28. For the purposes of this dividend the transfer books of the company will close Feb. 6 and reopen March 1.

The net earnings for the quarter ended Dec. 31, amounting to $35,278,688, compare with $37,682,058 for the quarter ended June 30, 1902, the banner quarter in the history of the United States Steel Corporation. The excellent showing made for the last quarter of 1905 brings the total earnings of that year up to $119,850,282. These earnings are larger than those of any previous year, with the exception of 1902, when the total earnings of the Steel Corporation amounted to $133,308,000.

The largest month's earnings during the last quarter were those of October, which amounted to $12,400,306. The earnings for November amounted to $11,827,215, and those for December to $11,051,167. The figures for the last month are subject to correction upon the completion of the final audit of the company's accounts for the past year. The balance of earnings for the past quarter after providing for sinking funds on bonds of subsidiary companies and ordinary depreciation and reserve funds, was $29,658,445. The interest for the quarter on United States Steel Corporation bonds and amount required for the sinking fund totaled $6,036,962, leaving a balance of $22,721,482, available for dividends. From this amount, there was deducted $6,304,019 for the quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, and there was appropriated for acquisition of additional property, for construction and discharge of capital obligations $4,000,000, and in addition $5,000,000 was set aside for contemplated appropriations and expenditures. The last item is double the amount appropriated for the same purpose in the previous quarter.

After providing for these appropriations there was left a surplus of $7,416,568 for the quarter. This surplus added to that previously reported brings the total surplus of the corporations to the highest point reached since its organization. This surplus, subject to corrections which may be made in the final report for the year, now amounts to $78,700,000 compared with $77,800,000 reported at the close of 1902.

As showing the unprecedented activity in the steel trade, the most interesting feature of yesterday's statement by the Steel Corporation is the record of the unfilled orders on the company's books. Amounting to 7,605,086 tons, these orders exceeded the previous high water mark by 1,739,000 tons. It is interesting to note that the unfilled orders on Dec. 31 exceeded the United States Steel Corporation's total output of finished steel products in either of the two years, 1903 and 1904. As the present level of prices compares favorably with that of three years ago, the Steel Corporation should derive very large earnings from the orders now on its books.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Many Plants Behind Their Orders and Full Capacity Reached.

The most interesting information bearing on the iron and steel situation which came to hand yesterday was the quarterly statement of the United States Steel Corporation, which besides showing earnings comparing favorably with those of the best quarter in the history of the company, revealed a record-breaking volume of unfilled orders. The trade had been prepared for a report showing very heavy unfilled orders by the knowledge that many of the plants of the leading interest in the trade are many months behind their orders and some a whole year behind. The steel mills of the country have now so much work ahead of them that even with only a moderate supply of fresh orders the plants can be kept running at full capacity for many months to come.

Work has been started on the new sheet steel plant of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company at Vandergrift, Penn. This addition will largely increase the capacity of the company's works at this place.

The new steel mill of the United States Steel Corporation at McKeesport, Penn., has been put in operation. Work on other additions to the Steel Corporation's McKeesport works is progressing rapidly. The total cost of these McKeesport improvements will reach several million dollars.

Following the advance some days ago in sheet steel and plates at Pacific Coast points, the price of structural steel, delivered on the Pacific Coast, it is reported, has been advanced $2 a ton.

COPPER MARKET REPORTS.

The official quotation for copper has been stationary for many days at 18 cents bid. In London the price has fluctuated more or less, but these movements have not been reflected in this market. In the London market yesterday spot copper closed at 5s. a ton higher, and futures 2s. 6d. lower for the day.

The present lull in the copper market, due to the fact that consumers have bought for a long time ahead, is likely, according to trade opinion, to last some time longer. In some quarters resumption of active buying of copper is not expected until the end of February or the beginning of March.

Closing quotations on the Metal Exchange for copper and other metals yesterday compared as follows with those of the previous day:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Lake	18.00	18.25	18.00	18.25
Electrolytic	18.00	18.25	18.00	18.25
Castings	18.00	..	18.00	..
Spelter	6.15	6.25	6.20	6.35
Lead	5.70	5.80	5.70	5.80
Tin	36.20	36.50	36.20	36.50

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 30.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
985	Crucible Steel	16¼	16¼	16⅜
1,025	Crucible Steel pf	78⅜	78¼	78½
170	Fireproofing pf	25¾	25½	25½
150	Indep. Brewing	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
120	Indep. Brewing pf	41	41	41
450	Lustre	32	32	32
465	Mfrs. L. & H.	32¼	31¾	32¼
400	Marsden	3½	3½	3½
64	Ohio Fuel	37¼	37¼	37¼
800	Ohio Tonopah	38	37	38
180	Pittsburg Brewing	27½	27¼	27¼
190	Pitts. Brewing pf	40⅝	40¼	40½
220	Pittsburg Coal pf	58	57½	58
260	Plate Glass	119¼	119¼	119¼
1,060	Sewer Pipe	33¼	32½	32½
1,950	Tonopah Extension	7.45	7.35	7.45
185	United Copper	67¼	67	67
550	U. S. Steel	42⅝	42¼	42¼
90	U. S. Steel pf	110	110	110
50	West. Electric 1sts	90	90	90
535	West. Elec. 2ds	83¾	83	83

BANKS.

20	Colonial Trust	359	359	359
10	German N. B.	275	275	275
70	Second N. B.	260	260	260

BONDS.

$3,000	Indep. Brewing 6s	105½	105½	105½
1,000	Pitts. & Alle. Tel. 5s	82½	82½	82½
8,000	Pitts. Brewing 6s	113	113	113

RIGHTS.

1,387	West. Electric	.30	.25	.30

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 3½@4 per cent., closing at 4 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 3¾ per cent.

Time money, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for sixty days and 4¾ per cent. for ninety days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $475,616,196; balances, $22,041,574. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $560,032.

Sterling exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.8395 for sixty days, $4.8725 for demand, and $4.88 for cables. Commercial bills were quoted at $4.83⅝@$4.84¼.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.18 and 5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 94½ @94 9-16 and 95⅛; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40 3-16@40 1-32.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c premium. Chicago—20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c@50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 8c; telegraphic, 11½c. Cincinnati—par @ 10c premium. St. Louis—15c@25c premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Rates for money were strong in the market to-day for the month-end demand and supplies were not abundant. Discounts were easier.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was quiet and prices were weak, while arranging the consols carryover, but the market closed with a better tone. Consols were steady and home rails were dull.

Americans opened weak on New York selling, rallied to somewhat above parity, became very erratic, improved during the last hour, and closed unsettled at below the best quotations of the day.

Russians were lower and Japanese were steady.

Foreigners generally were firm.

Japanese Imperial 4s of 1904 were quoted at 103.

Bar silver steady at 30 3-16d per ounce. Gold premiums were quoted as follows: Madrid, 23.25; Lisbon, 5.

The bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day amounted to £56,000.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equivalent.	N. Y. Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	90 1-16	..	..	+ ⅛
Consols, account	*90⅝	..	..	..
Anaconda	14	27⅝	27¼	— ⅛
Atchison	94½	91⅝	92	— ⅜
Canadian Pacific	175¼	170⅜	169⅝	+1½
St. Paul	180	184	184½	— ½
Erie	48⅞	47⅝	47⅝	..
Erie 1st pf	83¾	81⅝	82	— ⅜
Illinois Central	176ex.	173½	176¾	+ 1¼
Louis. & Nash	154	150	150¼	— 1½
N. Y. Central	138	140	140½	+ ½
Pennsylvania	73¼	142½	143¼	— ¾
Reading	72¾	140½	139¾	+ ¾
Southern Pacific	70	68⅛	68	+ ⅛
Union Pacific	157½	153½	158⅝	— ⅝
U. S. Steel	43¾	42⅝	42⅞	..
U. S. Steel pf	112⅝	109¾	109⅞	— ⅛

*March.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened weak, Russians declining sharply, owing to pessimistic reports regarding the financial situation in Russia. There was an improvement toward the close.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 82.40 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 484.

Three per cent. rentes, 90f 10c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 12½c for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—All the departments on the Boerse to-day were weaker upon yesterday's New York advices and the further fall in the value of Russian ruble notes.

Canadian Pacific opened 3 and Baltimore and Ohio 1.75 points lower.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 40½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 4½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	10	0	Esperanza	4	10	6
Tomboy	1	6	8	Dolores	2	1	3
El Oro	1	8	0	Stratton's Ind	0	8	6

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
280	Allis-Chalmers	24½	24½	22¾	22¾
46,340	Amal. Copper	110¼	111⅛	107½	109⅛
1,300	Am. Car & Fy.	44	44½	42⅞	43⅝
130	Am. Cotton Oil	39⅝	39⅝	38½	38½
2,700	Am. Locom.	72⅞	74⅝	72¾	74⅝
4,430	Am. Smelting	163⅞	164⅝	161½	163½
3,090	Am. Sugar	147¼	148¾	144¾	146
30	Am. Woolen	44	45	43	45
2,280	A., T. & S. F.	91½	92	91	91½
1,600	Balt. & Ohio	114¾	114¾	113	114
14,330	Brook. Rap. T.	87⅝	88⅝	85¼	86½
530	Can. Pacific	170½	171	169¼	169¾
480	Cent. Leather	46	46¾	45⅝	45⅝
710	Ches. & Ohio	58½	59	57½	58½
950	Chi. Gt. West.	22	22¾	21½	21½
5,000	C., M. & St. P.	184¼	185¾	183	184⅞
25,090	Col. Fuel & I.	75½	76¼	65⅝	68
20	Col. Southern.	34½	34½	34½	34½
30	Col. & H. Coal	24½	25	24½	25
70	Den. & R. G.	47½	48¾	47½	48½
10	D. & R. G. pf.	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88½
40	Dist. Securities	51⅝	51⅝	50⅞	50⅞
5,180	Erie	47⅝	47⅞	46½	47
720	Louis. & Nash.	149⅞	150½	148¼	148¼
600	Met. Street.	122	122½	120½	121⅝
20	Met. Securities	69½	69½	69¼	69¼
250	Mex. Central	24⅝	25	24⅛	24⅛
430	Mo., K. & T.	37½	37½	36¼	36¼
2,470	Mo. Pacific	102	102¼	100¾	101¼
470	Nat. Lead	83¼	84⅝	80¼	82
460	N. Y. Central	148¾	149⅝	147½	148½
1,770	N. Y., O. & W	54½	54⅝	53⅜	53⅝
190	Norf. & West.	89½	90	89½	90
10	Pacific Mail	48¼	48¾	48¼	48¼
5,420	Pennsylvania	142⅝	143	141¾	142⅝
270	People's Gas	99	99	98¼	98¼
250	Pr. Steel Car	60⅞	60⅞	60	60⅛
46,580	Reading	140¼	141¼	134½	136¼
920	Rep. Steel	33	33½	32	32⅝
1,900	Rock Island	24⅞	25¾	24⅞	25
5,230	Southern Pac.	67⅞	68⅝	67⅛	68
11,190	Southern Ry.	40¼	41	39⅝	40⅝
40	Tenn. C. & I.	153½	153½	154	154
320	Texas Pacific	36¼	36½	35	35
44,140	Union Pacific	153	154⅜	151⅝	152⅝
240	U. S. Rubber	53	53¼	52	52
20,240	U. S. Steel	42⅞	43	42	43
11,090	U. S. Steel pf.	109¾	110¼	109¼	109⅞
30	Va.-Car. Chem.	48½	48½	44¾	44¾
350	Wabash	24⅜	24½	23½	23⅝
320	Wabash pf.	45⅝	45⅝	45	45
10	Wis Central	29½	29½	29½	29½

271,410

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—New York exchange was 5c discount. Time and call loans, 4½@5½ per cent. Business on the local Exchange was rather quiet to-day and fairly well distributed over the list. Brick shares were sold in small lots and eased to around 68½. Box Board preferred was sold down to 15⅝. Swift's was easy at 102. Metropolitan Elevated common sold at 27. There was small absorption in Shipbuilding.

Ogden Gas bonds were scarce, and the bid price was around 92, compared with the last previous sale at 90. The cause of the drying up of offerings is the prospect of a settlement of the local gas rate at 85 cents. As it is, Ogden Gas nets 87½c on its output. The cut of 2½c is not supposed to jeopardize the position of the bonds. Buyers figure that their position has been assured for some time to come.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
350	American Can	10⅝	10¼	10⅝
50	American Can pf	70½	70½	70½
20	Am. Radiator pf	136	136	136
300	American Ship	56½	56¼	56¼
25	Chicago Edison	161	161	161
50	Chicago Pneu. Tool	59	59	59
1	Chicago Telephone	137½	137½	137½
56	Diamond Match	146	145¾	145¾
258	Illinois Brick	69	68¼	68¼
44	Kansas City Light	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
225	Metropolitan L.	27	27	27
303	National Biscuit	69	68	68¼
17	Nat. Biscuit pf	116	116	116
25	Northwestern L.	27	27	27
100	Oats pf	103	103	103
160	Swift & Co.	102¼	102	102¼
209	Swift & Co. rights	80	80	80
948	Boxboard	2½	2½	2⅝
948	Boxboard pf	16	15¾	15¾
100	Western Stone	35¼	35¼	35¼

CHICAGO MINING SHARES.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 30.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	10½	11¼	Lexington	4½	4¾
American	2½	2½	Little Puck	2⅝	2¾
Anchor	2½	2½	Moon Anch.	3¾	4
Anaconda	11½	12½	Mollie Gib.	6	8
C., K. & N.	7⅞	8½	Nevin	5	6
C. C. Cons.	6¾	7	New Haven	3¼	4
Dante	6¾	6⅞	Old Gold	5½	6
Dr. Jackpot	5¾	6¼	Pilgrim	2⅜	3
Elkton	46	49½	Pharmacist	4¾	5
El Paso	86½	92	Portland	190	194
Findlay	91¾	98	Rose Maud	3⅞	4¼
Gold Bond	2¾	3½	Rose Nicol	4	4¼
Gold Coin	2	4	Sample	7⅜	7½
Gold Dollar	7	7¾	Un. Gold	12	13
Golden Cycle	75	80	Vindicator	85	87
Sovereign	9⅜	10	Work	7¾	8
Isabella	24½	24¾	Independence	18	20
Jackpot	5½	6	Teutonic	3	3½
Keystone	2	2½			

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1906.

U S 3s, coupon 1908-18 5,000 104
4s, coupon 1925 1,000 130
Imp Jap Govt 6s, sterling loan- 1,000 ..... 100½ 5,000 ..... 100⅝ 1,500 ..... 100½ 1,500 ..... 100¼ 7,500 ..... 100⅝
2d series 5,000 ..... 99⅞ 6,000 ..... 100 500 ..... 100¼
25,000 100
Jap Imp Govt Kuhn Loeb temp ctfs, full paid for 4½ sterling loan 21,000 ..... 94⅝ 60,000 ..... 94⅝ 23,000 ..... 94½ 1,000 ..... 94⅝ 42,000 ..... 94½ 10,000 ..... 94⅝ 7,000 ..... 94½
Jap Imp Govt Kuhn Loeb temp ctfs, full paid for new 4½s, second series 25,000 ..... 91 10,000 ..... 91½ 8,000 ..... 91¾ 9,000 ..... 91 25,000 ..... 91¾ 500 ..... 91⅝ 5,000 ..... 91½ 17,500 ..... 91 31,000 ..... 91½ 1,000 ..... 91¾
Repub of Cuba 5s 5,000 ..... 107 12,000 ..... 107½ 10,000 108
U S of Mexico 4s 5,000 ..... 94½ 4,000 ..... 94½ 500 ..... 94½
U S of Mexico 5s 1,000 ..... 99⅝
Phil Is ld pur 4s 11,000 ..... 109½
Virginia 6s defd Brown Bros & Co certfs 10,000 23
Adams Express 4s 2,000 104
Am Hide L 6s 1,000 ..... 99½ 1,000 100
Am Ice Secur 6s 19,000 92
Am Spirits M 6s 1,000 ..... 102½ 1,000 ..... 102⅝
Am Tobacco 6s 65,000 ..... 116½ 11,000 ..... 116⅝ 10,000 ..... 116¾
Am Tobacco 4s 3,000 ..... 82½ 2,000 ..... 82¾ 6,000 ..... 82½ 2,000 ..... 82⅝ 10,000 ..... 82⅝ 5,000 ..... 82⅝ 10,000 ..... 82⅝
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s 20,000 ..... 104½ 1,000 ..... 104½ 300 ..... 103⅞ 2,000 ..... 104¼ 1,000 ..... 104 conv 4s 30,000 ..... 104⅝ 62,000 ..... 104½ 10,000 ..... 104¾ 15,000 ..... 104½ adjustment 4s 1,000 ..... 96⅛ stamped 5,000 ..... 96⅝
At Coast Line Louis & Nash col 4s 5,000 ..... 95¼ 4,000 ..... 94½ 500 ..... 94½
U S of Mexico 5s 1,000 ..... 99⅝
Phil Is ld pur 4s 11,000 ..... 109½
Virginia 6s defd Brown Bros & Co certfs 10,000 23
Adams Express 4s 2,000 104
Am Hide L 6s 1,000 ..... 99½ 1,000 100
Am Ice Secur 6s 19,000 92
Am Spirits M 6s 1,000 ..... 102½ 1,000 ..... 102⅝
Am Tobacco 6s 65,000 ..... 116½ 11,000 ..... 116⅝ 10,000 ..... 116¾
Am Tobacco 4s 3,000 ..... 82½ 2,000 ..... 82¾ 6,000 ..... 82½ 2,000 ..... 82⅝ 10,000 ..... 82⅝ 5,000 ..... 82⅝ 10,000 ..... 82⅝
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s 20,000 ..... 104½ 1,000 ..... 104½ 300 ..... 103⅞ 2,000 ..... 104¼ 1,000 ..... 104 conv 4s 30,000 ..... 104⅝ 62,000 ..... 104½ 10,000 ..... 104¾ 15,000 ..... 104½ adjustment 4s 1,000 ..... 96⅛ stamped 5,000 ..... 96⅝
At Coast Line Louis & Nash col 4s 5,000 ..... 95¼ 4,000 ..... 94½ 500 ..... 94½
Balt & Ohio gold 4s 12,000 ..... 104½ 500 ..... 104¼ prior lien 3½s 25,000 ..... 94⅜
Brklyn Rap. Transit refg conv 4s 30,000 ..... 98⅝ 3,000 ..... 98½ 20,000 ..... 98⅝ 1,000 ..... 98½ 15,000 ..... 98¼ 2,000 ..... 98⅜ 20,000 ..... 98⅜ 5,000 ..... 98⅜ 5,000 ..... 98⅜ 4,000 ..... 101⅞ C of N J gen 5s 5,000 ..... 131⅝
Cent Pac gtd 4s 2,000 ..... 102¼ 2,000 ..... 102⅜
Ches & O gen 4½s 5,000 ..... 108⅝ 16,000 ..... 108½ 5,000 ..... 108¾ 2,000 ..... 108¼
Chi & Alt 3½s 4,000 ..... 81⅜
Chi, B & Quincy 4s joint bds 1,000 ..... 101½ 7,000 ..... 101⅜ 5,000 ..... 101½ 15,000 ..... 101⅝
C, B & Q deb 5s 2,000 ..... 106⅜
Chi, M & St Paul 5s & P Wn 5s 1,000 ..... 111⅝
C, R I & Pac 4s 1,000 ..... 119¼
C, R I & Pac Ry refunding 4s 3,000 ..... 96⅜ 18,000 ..... 96½
C, R. I & P R R 4s 2,000 ..... 80 34,000 ..... 80¾ 3,000 ..... 80⅝ 30,000 ..... 80½
C, R I & P R R col tr 5s 10,000 91
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s 37,000 ..... 105⅜ 1,000 ..... 105½
Colorado Indstr 1st 5s, Ser A 43,000 ..... 88¾ 35,800 ..... 84 105,000 ..... 84½ 30,000 ..... 84¾ 10,000 ..... 84½ 10,000 ..... 84 46,000 ..... 84½ 10,000 ..... 84¼ 10,000 ..... 84½ 10,000 ..... 84 15,000 ..... 84⅞ 2,000 ..... 84½ 34,000 ..... 84 5,000 ..... 84⅞ 15,000 ..... 83½ 15,000 ..... 83½ 48,000 ..... 83 25,000 ..... 83¼ 5,000 ..... 83⅜ 2,000 ..... 84 10,000 ..... 84 10,000 ..... 83¾ 35,000 84
1st 5s, Ser B 2,000 ..... 80¼ 2,000 ..... 80¾ 10,000 ..... 81¼ 20,000 ..... 81 10,000 ..... 81¼ 1,000 ..... 82 5,000 ..... 82¼ 20,000 ..... 82 10,000 ..... 82¼ 20,000 ..... 81½ 10,000 82
Col Mid 1st 4s 7,000 78
Col & So 1st 4s 2,000 ..... 80½
Conn Ry & Ltg 1st & ref 4½s stamped gtd 3,000 ..... 100⅜
Cons Gas Co conv deb 6s 1,000 ..... 100¼ 3,000 ..... 165 5,000 164
Cons Tob 4s 1,000 ..... 82½
Des Moines & Ft D 1st gtd 4s 2,000 ..... 97½
Det Southern Ohio So Div 4s 10,000 ..... 93½
Det City Gas 5s 3,000 102
Dist Sec Cor 5s 6,000 ..... 85 10,000 ..... 84⅝ 9,000 85
Elg J & E 1st 5s 10,000 ..... 119½
Erie 1st ext 4s 2,000 ..... 107½
Erie 1st Con 4s 1,000 101
Erie Conv 4s 31,000 ..... 107½ 1,000 ..... 107⅜ 49,000 ..... 107½
Erie-Pennsylvania col trust 4s 2,000 ..... 97⅞ 4,000 ..... 97⅝
Green Bay & Wn deb ctfs B 8,000 ..... 21⅝ 4,000 ..... 21½ 4,000 ..... 21 2,000 ..... 21½ 2,000 21
Gulf & Ship I 5s 1,000 102
Havana El Ry 5s 5,000 ..... 95⅝
Hock Val 1st 4½s 2,000 ..... 108⅝
Hou & T C 1st 5s 1,000 111
I D & Wn 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 106⅝
Int & Gt Nor 2d 2,000 ..... 101⅞
Inter Paper 6s 4,000 ..... 110⅜
Iowa Cent ref 4s 6,000 88
Lack Steel 5s 15,000 ..... 108½ 25,000 ..... 108⅝ 22,000 ..... 108¾
L S & M S deb 4s 2,000 ..... 101⅞
Long Isl gen 4s 5,000 ..... 102¼
Long Island ref 4s 6,000 ..... 102½
Met St gen 5s 2,000 ..... 116⅝
Mex Cent Con 4s 8,000 ..... 80½
Mex Cent 1st inc 1,000 ..... 24⅝ 10,000 24
Mex Cen 2d inc 5,000 19
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 2,000 ..... 101⅞
Mo, K & T 2d 4s 25,000 ..... 92¼
M, K & T of T 5s 2,000 ..... 109¼
Mob & Ohio new 6s 3,000 ..... 126½
N Y Cent & H R L S col 3½s 3,000 ..... 92¼
N Y G, E L, H & P pur money 4s 10,000 92
N Y, O & W ref 4s 1,000 ..... 103⅝
Nor & W Con 4s 500 108
Norfolk & Western Pocah C & C 4s 5,000 ..... 94¼ 1,000 ..... 94⅝
divisional 1st 4s 1,000 ..... 93½ 5,000 ..... 93¼
Northern Pacific 4s 1,000 ..... 105½ 2,000 ..... 105⅝ 3,000 ..... 105⅛ 2,000 S ..... 105¾ 1,000 ..... 105⅝ 2,000 ..... 105⅜
Nor Pac gen 3s 21,000 ..... 78⅛
Oreg Sh L 1st 6s 1,000 126
Oreg Sh Line gtd refunding 4s 20,000 ..... 97⅝ 16,000 ..... 97¼
Penn Conv 3½s 1,000 ..... 104½ 1,000 ..... 104¼
1915 10,000 ..... 100⅜ 1,000 ..... 100⅜ 10,000 100
Peo & E inc 4s 1,000 ..... 79⅜ 4,000 ..... 79½
Pitts Sh & L E 1st 5,000 ..... 110½ 10,000 120
Reading gen 4s 8,000 ..... 101⅝
Rome, W & Og 5s 1,000 ..... 116⅜
St L, Ir Mt & So unify & ref 4s 22,000 ..... 93¼ gen 5s 2,000 ..... 117¼
Riv & Gif 4s 11,000 95
St L & San F Ry gen 5s 1,000 ..... 113⅛
St L & San Fr R R refunding 4s 100,000 ..... 86⅜
St L Southwestern 1st 4s 12,000 ..... 99½ 71,000 ..... 99¼ Cons 4s 1,000 ..... 81¼ 5,000 81
San An & A P 4s 1,000 ..... 89⅝
Sav, Fla & Western 1st 6s 12,000 ..... 132⅞
Sou Pac of Arizona 1st 6s of 1900 18,000 ..... 104⅜
South Pacific temp ctfs for 1st ref 4s 26,000 ..... 96⅞ 10,000 ..... 97 10,000 ..... 96⅞ 16,000 97
Southern Pac 4s 2,000 95
Southern Ry 1st 6s 4,000 ..... 118⅝
St L Div 4s 3,000 99
Tenn C, I & R gen 5s 11,000 101
Birm Div 6s 3,000 110
Tenn Div 6s 2,000 ..... 110¼
Tex & P 1st 5s 4,000 123
Underground Elec Rys London, prof sharing 5s 15,000 ..... 98½ 500 98
Un Pac 1st 4s 500 ..... 105⅜ 500 ..... 105½ 500 ..... 105⅜ 1,000 ..... 104⅝
United Railroads of San Fran 4s 1,000 ..... 88¼ 5,000 ..... 88½
U S Redu & R 6s 3,000 101
U S rights 20,000 ..... 97½
U S Steel Corp skg fd 5s 46,000 ..... 98⅞ 5,000 ..... 98¾ 16,000 ..... 98⅞ 10,000 ..... 98⅝ 45,000 98
Buffalo Gas 5s 4,000 80
Brklyn Un Elev 1st 5,000 ..... 113 15,000 ..... 113¼
Canada So 1st 5s 2,000 ..... 101½
Central of Georgia 2d inc 5s 50,000 ..... 85¼
3d inc 5s 5,000 ..... 80 6,000 ..... 80½ 1,000 ..... 80⅜
Cent. Leather 5s 13,000 ..... 101⅞ 1,000 ..... 101¾ 15,000 ..... 101⅞ 1,000 ..... 101¾ 4,000 ..... 101⅞
C of N J gen 5s 5,000 ..... 131⅝
Cent Pac gtd 4s 2,000 ..... 102¼ 2,000 ..... 102⅜
Ches & O gen 4½s 5,000 ..... 108⅝ 16,000 ..... 108½ 5,000 ..... 108¾ 2,000 ..... 108¼
Chi & Alt 3½s 4,000 ..... 81⅜
Chi, B & Quincy 4s joint bds 1,000 ..... 101½ 7,000 ..... 101⅜ 5,000 ..... 101½ 15,000 ..... 101⅝
C, B & Q deb 5s 2,000 ..... 106⅜
Chi, M & St Paul 5s & P Wn 5s 1,000 ..... 111⅝
C, R I & Pac 4s 1,000 ..... 119¼
C, R I & Pac Ry refunding 4s 3,000 ..... 96⅜ 18,000 ..... 96½
C, R. I & P R R 4s 2,000 ..... 80 34,000 ..... 80¾ 3,000 ..... 80⅝ 30,000 ..... 80½
C, R I & P R R col tr 5s 10,000 91
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s 37,000 ..... 105⅜ 1,000 ..... 105½
Colorado Indstr 1st 5s, Ser A 43,000 ..... 88¼ 35,800 ..... 84 105,000 ..... 84½ 30,000 ..... 84¾ 10,000 ..... 84½ 10,000 ..... 84 46,000 ..... 84½ 10,000 ..... 84¼ 10,000 ..... 84½ 10,000 ..... 84 15,000 ..... 84⅞ 2,000 ..... 84½ 34,000 ..... 84 5,000 ..... 84⅞ 15,000 ..... 83½ 15,000 ..... 83½ 48,000 ..... 83 25,000 ..... 83¼ 5,000 ..... 83⅜ 2,000 ..... 84 10,000 ..... 84 10,000 ..... 83¾ 35,000 84
1st 5s, Ser B 2,000 ..... 80¼ 2,000 ..... 80¾ 10,000 ..... 81¼ 20,000 ..... 81 10,000 ..... 81¼ 1,000 ..... 82 5,000 ..... 82¼ 20,000 ..... 82 10,000 ..... 82¼ 20,000 ..... 81½ 10,000 82
Col Mid 1st 4s 7,000 78
Col & So 1st 4s 2,000 ..... 80½
Conn Ry & Ltg 1st & ref 4½s stamped gtd 3,000 ..... 100⅜
Cons Gas Co conv deb 6s 1,000 ..... 100¼ 3,000 ..... 165 5,000 164
Cons Tob 4s 1,000 ..... 82½
Des Moines & Ft D 1st gtd 4s 2,000 ..... 97½
Det Southern Ohio So Div 4s 10,000 ..... 93½
Det City Gas 5s 3,000 102
Elg J & E 1st 5s 10,000 ..... 119½
Erie 1st ext 4s 2,000 ..... 107½
Erie 1st Con 4s 1,000 101
Erie Conv 4s 31,000 ..... 107½ 1,000 ..... 107⅜ 49,000 ..... 107½
Erie-Pennsylvania col trust 4s 2,000 ..... 97⅞ 4,000 ..... 97⅝
Green Bay & Wn deb ctfs B 8,000 ..... 21⅝ 4,000 ..... 21½ 4,000 ..... 21 2,000 ..... 21½ 2,000 21
Gulf & Ship I 5s 1,000 102
Havana El Ry 5s 5,000 ..... 95⅝
Hock Val 1st 4½s 2,000 ..... 108⅝
Hou & T C 1st 5s 1,000 111
I D & Wn 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 106⅝
Int & G

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Cedar Street Buildings Sold by William G. Park—Investment Buyer for New Structure on Twentieth Street—Deal for Peck Slip Corner.

William G. Park has sold for about $225,000 the four four-story buildings 21 to 27 Cedar Street, on plot 65.4 by 60. The properties adjoin the fifteen-story office building known as 68 William Street, at the northeast corner of Cedar and William Streets. Mr. Park has owned the parcels about five years.

New Building Sold on 20th Street.

Samuel Green and Daniel W. Richman have sold through N. A. Berwin & Co. to Solomon Lindenborn, for investment, the nine-story mercantile building nearing completion at 13 and 15 West Twentieth Street, 50 by 92. The price was about $350,000.

Buyers for Downtown Properties.

The Ruland & Whiting Company has sold for W. G. Hoople to Charles Lane 308, 310, and 312 Pearl Street and 4 and 6 Peck Slip, being the southeast corner, four and five story buildings, on plot 60 by 72.

Robert R. Rainey has sold for the Reserve Realty Company the four-story building 60 Cortlandt Street, adjoining the northwest corner of Greenwich Street.

Guy Witthaus has sold 34 Barclay Street, a five-story business building, on lot 25 by 75, between Church Street and West Broadway.

Big Building Operation in Bronx.

L. Levine has sold for Samuel Bayer and Nathan Lubow to Max Kessler and Samuel Solomon the block bounded by College and Findlay Avenues, 165th and 166th Streets, consisting of thirty-five lots. The buyers will improve the property with five-story flats.

Park Avenue Residence Sold.

Post & Reese have sold for I. N. Phelps Stokes 921 Park Avenue, notheast corner of Eightieth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 25 by 100.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Frederick Haberman 715 Madison Avenue, a four-story bachelor apartment house, on lot 25 by 100.

Richard P. Lydon has sold to John F. Mulgrew 136 East Seventy-fourth Street, a three-story dwelling.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Arthur Busselle 110 East Sixty-second Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling, on lot 18.9 by 100.5.

Quick Resale of 47th Street House.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold for the Trustees of Columbia University the lot 53 West Forty-seventh Street to Mrs. Josephine Archer, owner of the dwelling.

Mrs. Archer has resold the property to a client of W. E. & F. B. Taylor, who will occupy it. Fifty-three of the sixty-one lots in this block, offered for sale by Columbia University, have now been bought by the leaseholders.

Helen A. Katz has sold 41 West Eighty-seventh Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.8.

The Lexington Avenue Company has sold 239 West 139th Street, a four-story American basement dwelling, 18.2 by 99.11, one of the King model houses. The buyer, Mrs. Alice Curtis, will occupy it.

Deal for Irving Place Property.

Innes & Center and Frederick S. Woodruff have sold for Mrs. Mary A. Seymour the four-story dwelling 84 Irving Place, 25 by 108.

Operator Buys on Cathedral Parkway.

Samuel Mandel has bought the plot 100 by 100 on the north side of Cathedral Parkway, 150 feet west of Seventh Avenue.

Herman Horwitz has sold the southeast corner of 125th Street and Amsterdam Avenue to Henry Holtz. A. Weinstein was the broker.

Edward M. Lewi has sold to a client for Benjamin Gompers, Agnes Pregnell and A. Doufour 116 to 122 West Ninety-eighth Street four four-story houses.

M. & L. Hess have sold for James D. Askin the five-story flat 110 West 106th Street, 25 by 100.

Chas. S. Kohler has sold for William J. Pettit the five-story double flat 102 West Ninety-fourth Street, on plot 35 by 100.11.

New Owners for Dyckman Plots.

W. D. Morgan has sold for the Atlantic Realty Company four lots on the west side of Post Avenue, 100 feet north of Dyckman Street, 100 by 155.

Paul Halpin has bought from E. Fellman the southeast corner of Seaman Avenue and Emerson Street, a lot 100 by 25.

Harlem Apartments Find Buyers.

William Lemberg & Co. have sold for the Lester Lazinsk Realty Company to Hyman Horwitz the two six-story apartment houses 222 to 226 West 144th Street, on plot 75 by 100.

Pocher & Co. have sold the six-story apartment house on plot 25 by 100 at 34 West 128th Street for John Smith to Mary Heidelbaum.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to Kramer & Rockmore the lot 25 by 99.11 on the south side of 137th Street, 75 feet west of Lenox Avenue.

The Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company has resold the six-story apartment house in course of construction at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 138th Street, one of a row recently bought from the Interborough Building Company.

J. Levy & Co. have sold for Goldsmith Brothers 277 West 143d Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 99.11; also, for Isidore Silvermann, 288 West 142d Street, a four-story flat, on lot 25 by 99.11, to Amelia Breschneck.

Mrs. Sarah Kraemer has bought 436 West 124th Street, a five-story triple flat, on a lot 25 by 100.

Lorenz F. J. Weiher is preparing plans for a six-story elevator apartment house, to be built by Hyman Kantor, on the plot 63 by 100 on the south side of 125th Street, 100 feet west of Broadway, at an estimated cost of $70,000.

Changes in Madison Avenue Building.

Plans have been filed for the remodeling of the four-story dwelling at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street into a bachelor apartment house, with stores on the ground floor and offices on the second floor. The alterations are to be made for Miss Georgine Campbell, as owner, and will cost $8,000, according to the estimate of Architects S. B. Ogden & Co.

Henry Bendel has secured a long-term lease of 520 Fifth Avenue, a five-story building, on lot 25 by 125. He will make extensive alterations and occupy the store floor.

Frederick Southack and Alwyn Ball, Jr., negotiated the lease of three floors in the Bowling Green Building to the Erie Railroad.

Fortieth Street Houses Change Hands.

Samuel Green has sold, through S. B. Goodale & Son, to Aaron Coleman, the two five-story apartment houses, on plot 50 by 100, at 265 and 267 West Fortieth Street, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue.

J. Arthur Mandeville has sold for L. Silverman, 214 West Twenty-eighth Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 16.9 by 98.9.

Charles Rohe has bought from the Fanning estate 524 to 532 West Thirty-seventh Street, old buildings, on plot 100 by 98.9.

Osorio, Klee & Co. have sold for Ellen Murray 435 West Thirty-ninth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 98.9. The same brokers in conjunction with Finney & Mathews have sold 433, adjoining, a similar building, to the same buyer.

West Side Tenement Dealings.

Harry Sugarman has sold for Harry Schwitzer 548 and 550 West Forty-third Street, two five-story tenements, each 25 by 100, to Mrs. Fanny Greene.

H. Blum has sold for Isidore Haber to Samuel Schender the five-story tenement with stores 409 West Fifty-third Street, on lot 25 by 100.

William P. Rooney has sold for Mary Kinzie to Kaskel, Bruder & Hahn 351 West Forty-seventh Street, a five-story flat on lot 21 by 100.5; also for Arthur McConnell to Kaskel, Bruder & Hahn 445 West Fortieth Street, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 98.9.

James J. Etchingham has sold for Clara Busch 224 West Sixty-seventh Street, a five-story tenement with stores on lot 25 by 100.5.

To Build on East 127th Street.

L. Levine has sold for Max Kessler and Samuel Solomon the plot, 40 by 100, on the south side of 127th Street, 180 feet east of Third Avenue, to Perlich & Belker, who will erect a six-story flat.

The Business Men's Realty Company has sold to Julius Berliner and Max Greenberg 56, 58, and 60 East 112th Street, 48 by 100.11; 180, 182, and 184 East 112th Street, 53.6 by 100.11, and 138, 140, and 142 East 112th Street, 53.7 by 100.11. All of these plots will be improved with six-story apartment houses.

Louis Lese has bought from William J. Green 403 East 118th Street, a four-story double flat, with stores, 28 by 50.

Ella A. Taylor has sold 1,184 Lexington Avenue, northwest corner of Eightieth Street, a six-story apartment house, on plot 100 by 30.

The Cuozzo & Gagliano Company has leased for Albert E. Lowe the six-story tenement 122 East 120th Street, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $27,000.

Upper Second Avenue Transactions.

Emanuel Simon has sold for a client of Herzog & Cohen to Max Reiss 1,465 to 1,469 Second Avenue, three five-story double flats, on plot 79.6 by 100.

Max C. Baum has sold 2,284 and 2,288 Second Avenue, and has bought 2,493 Second Avenue, five-story twenty-foot flats, with stores.

Philip Cohen has resold through Wellberg & Schiff the two five-story brownstone apartment houses 108 and 110 East Eighty-ninth Street.

Mark Katzman, as attorney, has bought from S. Lefkowitz the seven-story four-family tenement 230 East Sixty-fourth Street, on lot 25 by 100.

Howard Conkling has sold to Nathan Marcus 1,511 and 1,513 Avenue A, northwest corner of Eightieth Street, two five-story triple flats.

New Owner for First Avenue Corner.

Israel, Lasner & Freidel have sold for Max Borck to Nathan Adelsdorfer the southeast corner of Forty-ninth Street and First Avenue, two five-story flats and a four-story business building, on plot 50 by 100.

Ames & Co. have sold to John L. Martin 229 Lexington Avenue, a three-story brick dwelling, on lot 20 by 80.

Silberberg & Epstein have sold 313 and 315 East Twenty-eighth Street, 40 by 100 near Second Avenue, one of three six-story flats, recently purchased by them.

Lease of the Hotel Grenoble.

Matt J. Ward & Co. have leased the Hotel Grenoble, at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, for a term of years at a rental aggregating $300,000, for John Hull Browning, to William P. Chase, proprietor of the Fort William Henry Hotel, at Lake George. The lessee will take possession to-morrow.

Sales of Orchard Street Tenements.

Solomon Wronker has bought the six-story tenements, 96 Orchard Street and 83 Henry Street.

Isadore M. Levy, as attorney, has sold to Levin & Goldberg 83 Orchard Street, a five-story tenement on lot 24.1 by 100.

The Portman Realty Company has resold to Philip H. Bachrach 168 and 170 Chrystie Street, two five-story tenements on plot 50 by 82. E. D. Aronson was the broker.

F. Vazzana & Co. have sold for Zuccaro Brothers the seven-story tenement, 120 Macdougal Street.

Alhambra Realty Company has sold to Nathan Marcus 140 West Fourth Street, a six-story flat, 32.6 by 100, the buyer giving in exchange the six-story flat at the northeast corner of Eighth Street and Avenue D.

Corner Sold on Prospect Avenue.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold the plot, 91 by 96, at the southwest corner of Prospect Avenue and 165th Street, for Samuel E. Jacobs.

Charles S. Taylor has sold for J. Muxoll to Thomas J. Smith the three-family flat 1,839 Crotona Avenue.

William P. Schmitt has sold for Clara Montague a plot, 88 by 281, running through from Webster to Park Avenue, 90 feet north of 175th Street.

Martin S. Cohen sold for a client to Henry A. Montcalm a two-story detached dwelling, on plot 40 by 100, on South Chestnut Drive, in Bronxwood Park, William's Bridge.

Meyer D. Lundin has sold to Natale Mocco four lots, 100 by 114, on the south side of 227th Street, 205 feet west of Fifth Avenue, William's Bridge.

Third Avenue Deal in the Bronx.

L. Napoleon Levy has sold to James V. Ganley the northwest corner of Third Avenue and 178th Street, a five-story flat, on lot 20 by 100.

Duff & Brown have sold for a client to Henry Hall the plot, 58 by 112, on the east side of Nelson Avenue, 50 feet north of 167th Street.

A. Friedberg has sold for Edward and Helen Hesch to Mrs. Marie Schlacht the three-family flat 1,055 Union Avenue, on lot 18.6 by 170.

Samuel Green has bought from Charles V. Halley and Charles V. Gabriel an interest in the property which they acquired recently from the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, on the Eastern Boulevard, opposite the Country Club. The Westchester Avenue extension, through Waterbury Avenue, as outlined by the city authorities, will pass through this property to the Eastern Boulevard, and will carry the proposed extension of the rapid transit line.

The Geiszler-Haas Realty Company has sold to Katharine Hartnett 1,295 Shakespeare Avenue, and to Pauline B. Frankel 1,300 Shakespeare Avenue; also, for Samuel McCarthy, a plot 50 by 100 on the north side of 132d Street, 600 feet east of Cypress Avenue; also, in conjunction with McQuay & Co., the strip between Whitlock Avenue and the New Haven Railroad, running from 144th to 149th Street; also, in conjunction with Kurz & Uren, to Matthew Henry & Co., twelve lots on 132d and 133d Streets, between Cypress and Willow Avenues, for use as a stoneyard.

Company Buys Brooklyn Lots.

Lawrence & Wolff have sold for various owners to the Five Boroughs Realty Company five lots on the west side of Fourth Avenue, between Douglass and Degraw Streets, Brooklyn; also the half block front on Prospect Park West, at the southwest corner of Second Street.

Morris Agar and Martin Samuels report that they have sold the following Brooklyn properties: 444 Third Avenue, northwest corner of Eighth Street, a four-story single flat; 454 Myrtle Avenue, a four-story fat, with store, and 90 Ryerson Street, a three-story brick dwelling.

F. W. Saltzsieder, Jr., has sold for F. G. Feldhaus and another to Patrick F. Lynch 2,152 Fulton Street and 150 and 152 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn.

High Price for Queens Acreage.

The William Wittingfied farm on Jackson Avenue and the Trains Meadow Road, Corona, L. I., was sold yesterday. The farm contains eighteen and three-quarter acres, and the price, $100,000, or over $5,000 an acre, is said to be one of the highest paid since the present active market in Queens began. The farm is to be cut up into building lots and sold. It is high land, and has been cultivated by market gardeners for many years.

St. John's English Evangelical Church at Richmond Hill has purchased a plot of land at the corner of Jamaica Avenue and Elm Street, and will erect there a handsome edifice. The property cost $15,000.

The tract of about 100 acres known as Rosedale Terrace, situated at Rosedale Station, Borough of Queens, recently sold by William H. Appleton & Co. to the Property Development Company, has been transferred by the Germania Real Estate and Improvement Company to the Property Development Company. There has been a large advance in prices in this neighborhood on account of the increased transit facilities, there being now three separate lines at this point, namely, the Montauk Division of the Long Island Railroad, the third-rail rapid transit, and the Long Island Traction Company's trolley line.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day, Public Auction Sale.

18th St, 350 West, s s, 210 ft e of 9th Av, 25x92, three-story flat; to Charles Roffman $13,500

Brook Av, 553 and 556, near 149th St, 53.11x87.8 and irregular, two four-story double flats, with stores and bakers' ovens; to William J. Gehringer..

Morton St, 20, s e s, 125 ft n e of Bedford St, 25x90, five-story double tenement; to Henry Schulte..... 31,000

Irving Place, 80, s e corner of 17th St, 21x90, three-story dwelling; to George F. Bretz 48,000

South St, 152, 35.9 ft n of Peck Slip, 24.6x76 and irregular, five-story warehouse, with store; to David Vogel..... 20,325

Bear Swamp Road, w s, 50.3 ft s of 3d St, 51.1x182x50x145.6; foreclosure sale, to John W. Rogers..... 12,250

By Bryan L. Kennelly.
Sale to Dissolve Partnership.

Orchard St, 198 and 200, e s, 91 ft s of Houston St, 37.10x100, two five-story brick tenements; to Frank Gens..... 65,900

Orchard St, 163, w s, 49.6 ft s of Stanton St, 26.6x87.6, five-story brick three-family tenement, with store; to Morris Wolburg 45,650

Ludlow St, 177, w s, 150 ft s of Houston St, 25x87.6, five-story brick four-family tenement; to Abraham Glassheim.. 33,000

By Charles A. Berrian.

1st Av, 985, n w corner of 51st St, 21x68, four-story brick tenement, with store; partition sale, to Max Schwarz.. 18,100

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Claremont Av, w s, 425.2 ft s of 127th St, for a six-story brick flat, 62x78; C. Hensle, Mount Vernon, owner; Glasser & Ebert of 70 Manhattan St, architects; cost, $80,000.

122d St, 163 and 165, East, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 43.2x87.11; Rosenblum & Cohen of 124 Bowery, owners; S. Sass of 28 Park Row, architect; cost, $40,000.

38th St, 447 West, for a six-story brick stable, 25x93.9; J. F. Moser of 374 West 35th St, owner; L. J. Gedstone of 110 West 34th St, architect; cost, $15,000.

139th St, n s, 125 ft e of St. Ann's Av, for a six-story brick store and tenement, 50x87; F. Jacobs & Son of 1,373 Flushing Av, Brooklyn, owners; Louis Jacobs of 20 East 88th St, architect; cost, $30,000.

Loring Place, w s, 16.6 ft n of 183d St, for five three-story frame dwellings, 21.4x60 and 21x60; Edwin C. Dusenberry of 149 Broadway, owner; Neville & Bagge of 17 West 125th St, architects; cost, $60,000.

Morris Park Av, n e corner of Amethyst Av, for two three-story frame stores and dwellings, 20x52; Thomas Scott, Amethyst Av, owner and architect; cost, $12,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Ridge St, 54, to a five-story brick tenement; A. J. Dworsky of 239 East 6th St, owner; O. Reissmann of 30 1st St, architect; cost, $6,000.

12th St, 646 and 648 East, to two five-story brick tenements; Gordon & Levy Company of 230 Grand St, owners; E. A. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $10,000.

Madison Av, 922, to four-story brick bachelor apartments, stores, and offices; G. Campbell, premises, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co. of 964 Lexington Av, architects; cost, $8,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Jan. 30.

ALLEN ST, 105, 107, n w s, 50x87.6; Delancey Realty Company to Isaac Saknisk, (mtg $29,200) 100

AVENUE C, n e corner of 2d St, 40x75, interior lot, 54 ft e of Avenue C, at n s of above, runs n e 20x s e 26x s w 20x n w 26; Israel Wien to Solomon Tenenbaum, (mtg $39,500) 100

BANK ST, n s, 149.11 ft w of Greenwich Av, 69.2x irregular; John B. S. Berthold, trustee, to Maurice B. Feugnet, all title..... Nom.

BERGEN AV, 597, w s, 25x100; Caroline A. B. Sims to Henry Kelling, (mtg $12,500) 100

BROOK AV, 500, e s, 25x98; William E. Nunn to John W. McLoughlin, (mtg $18,500) 100

BRONX TERRACE, e s, s ½ of Lot 1,166, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Frank McGarry to Antonio D'Angelo..... 100

CHERRY ST, 362, n s, 26x94.9; Bernard Schemkman to Tillie Helcklin..... 100

CLAY AV, 1,297, w s, 24.9x88.5; Thorn Brothers Company to Moritz Kleinmann, (mtg $4,500) 100

CLINTON ST, 91, w s, 25x100; Holzman Realty Company to Rosie Malkowitz, (mtg $35,500) 100

CROTONA AV, w s, 75 ft n of 187th St, 25x80; George Schrank to Pasquale D'Auria, (mtg $1,500)..... 100

COLUMBIA ST, w s, 100 ft n of Stanton St, 25x100; Hyman Stecher and others to Louis Fleischer and another, (mtg $28,500) 100

INWOOD AV, e s, 575 ft s of Belmont St, —x—; James Russell to Charles G. Dochterman, (mtg $800)..... Nom.

LOT 481, map of Wakefield; Lillian V. Bourke to Helena Rodgers, administratrix ..... Nom.

LOT 182, map of part of Hunt estate; Agnes Decker to Louise P. Honeck and another, (mtg $650) 100

LOTS 38 and 39, map of 339 lots at Riverdale and Mosholu, property of F. P. and H. A. Forster; William H. Moore to Andrew Corbett..... 2,100

MADISON ST, 322, s s, 30.7x72.9; Annie Levy to Victor Rosenzweig, (mtg $34,000) 100

MADISON ST, 324, s s, 31.5x74.5; Annie Levy to Victor Rosenzweig, (mtg 34,000) 100

MONROE ST, 281, n s, 25x95; Jacob Berman to Abraham Levinstein and another, (mtg $39,500)..... 100

MONROE ST, 274, s w corner of Jackson St, 25x89.7; Harris Bernstein to Israel Rothkowitz and another, (mtg $45,000) 100

MORNINGSIDE AV EAST, 35, e s, 25x100; Ada M. Ramos and others to Joseph Mayer, (mtg $21,000)..... Nom.

ORCHARD ST, 135, s s, 25x87.6; Florence Levy to Abraham M. Levy, (mtg $26,000) 100

POST AV, e s, 175 ft n of Academy St, 75x150; Solomon Moses to City Real Estate Company 100

RIVINGTON ST, n w corner of Willett St, 24.10x100; Samuel Davis to Lewis Kresner, (mtg $44,000) 100

RYER AV, w s, 370.1 ft n of Burnside Av, 50x141.7; Hannah Hoffman to Anna F. Hodgins..... 2,500

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s w corner of 186th St, 30.4x113.2; 186th St s s, 186.6 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 75x130; Southern Boulevard, n w corner of 180th St, 101.1x irregular; Henry Kuntz to Sophie Frank, (mtg $20,000) 100

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, n w corner of 151st St, 90.7x85.3; Helen Green to Leopold Ehrmann, (mtg $49,000)..... 100

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, n w corner of 151st St, 90.7x85.3; Leopold Ehrmann to William Oppenheim, (mtg $134,000). 100

WENDOVER AV, 760 to 768, s s, 93x145.1; Isaac Leader and others to Bessie Morris and another, (mtg $70,000).. 100

WILLIS AV, 422, e s, 25x98.4; Leon Frey to Julius Brunigs, (mtg $22,250).. 100

1879 AV, 2,[illegible], 25x94; Samuel Levy to Lissberger & Rosenthal, (mtg $22,000) 100

2D AV, 2,288, e s, 25.3x100; Max C. Baum to David Klein, (mtg $20,000).. 100

2D AV, 198 to 202, e s, 51.6x120; Louis Levin to Henry Rockmore and another, (mtg $44,000)..... 100

3D AV, 1,068, e s, 25 x irregular; Hugo E. Distelhorst and others to Morris Weinstein, (mtg $20,000) 100

7TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x97.6; Solomon Feiner to Hyman Schimkewitz (mtg $23,500 100

8TH ST, n s, 406.9 ft w of 5th Av, 25.2x93.11; Max Weil and another to Emile James, (mtg $20,000)..... Nom.

9TH AV, 2,593 and 2,598, e s, 40x75.4; Abraham Michaels to Moritz Ernst and another, (mtg $37,125) 100

9TH ST, n s, 293 ft w of Avenue D, 40x92.3; Max Silver to Max Mayerson, (mtg $59,750)..... 21,550

10TH AV, n e corner of 52d St, 75.5x100; E. L. Striker to Alexander Cadoo..... Nom.

19TH ST, n s, 352 ft e of 6th Av, 28x irregular; Charles H. Spang and others to Rosalie Spanz, all title..... Nom.

20TH ST, 349 and 351 East, 31.1x32; Joseph V. Fallon to John Fallon, (mtg $8,000) 25,000

26TH ST, 120 West, 21.5x98.9; Gottlieb Rothenburger to Mary J. Lynn, (mtg $7,000) 4,000

26TH ST, 120 West, 21.5x98.9; Mary J. Lynn to Aaron Coleman..... 100

26TH ST, 120 West, 21.5x98.9; Aaron Coleman to Solomon Cohen, (mtg $22,000) 2,500

26TH ST, 504 West, 25x98.9; Adena M. Lain to Rudolph J. Casey..... Nom.

29TH ST, n s, 125.6 ft e of 3d Av, 45x96.8; Joseph F. Darling, referee, to William H. Schmohl, (mtg $49,000).. 14,500

45TH ST, 438 West, 22.6x100.4; Albert Erdman to Thomas Brodmerkel and wife, (mtg $18,500) 100

46TH ST, 244 East, 25x100.5; Frederick Dannemann and others to Philip Schlosser, (mtg $10,000)..... 100

52D ST, 416 West, 26x100.5; Cornelius Daniels to Emanuel Weiss, (mtg $17,000) 100

52D ST, 416 West, 26x100.5; Emanuel Weiss to Christian H. Bunger, (mtg $19,000) 100

53D ST, 355 and 357 West, 54x51.6; Ralph Ross to Herman Joveshof, (mtg $14,500) ..... Nom.

57TH ST, 110 to 114 West, 75x100.5; John L. Elliott to Chelsea Realty Company, (mtg $200,000) 100

62D ST, s s, 150 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; Morris Haber and others to Warren W. Talley, (mtg $20,700)..... 100

62D ST, s s, 150 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; Emanuel Tumpowsky to Charles H. Potter, (mtg $20,000)..... 100

72D ST, 301 West, 115x24; N. D. Lancaster, executor, to John S. Hurler.. 100,000

72D ST, 301 West, 115x24; Mary E. Cruikshank and others to John S. Hurler ..... Nom.

74TH ST, 164 and 166 West, 50x102.2; Louis P. Sefton to Catharine E. Sefton Nom.

74TH ST, 339 and 341 East, 24x72.2; Josephine Lazarus to Robert H. E. Elliott, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

77TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 50x102.2; Giants Realty and Construction Company; 79th St, s s, 194 ft w of Avenue A, 50x102, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,500

79TH ST, n s, 19.2 ft w of Lexington Av, 18.4x102.2; Oscar Whitehead to Henry N. Asiel and others, one-seventh part, (mtg $10,000)..... Nom.

86TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Helen Rosenberg to Dora Isaacson, (mtg $30,000) ..... Nom.

102D ST, n e corner of Park Av, 27x100.13; Henry Male to George Schor, ½ part, (mtg $28,150)..... 100

102D ST, n e corner of Park Av, 27x100.11; George Schor to Hyman Levin and others, (mtg $28,150)..... 100

106TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Rosie Welkowitz to Holzman Realty Company, (mtg $20,000)..... 100

107TH ST, 7 West, 25x100.11; Tillie Rosenthal to Herman Baer, (mtg $24,000) 100

109TH ST, 232 East, 25x100.10; Wilhelm Meyer to Max Magenheim and another, (mtg $34,125) 100

100TH ST, s s, 100.2 ft w of 1st Av, 58.10x100.11; James M. Edney to Francis M. Jencks, all title..... Nom.

110TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 175x100.11; Irving Bachrach and others to Gerson Hyman and another, (mtg $48,000) 100

112TH ST, 314 and 316 East, 40x100.10; Lizzie Silverberg to Lizzie Isaac, (mtg $35,000) 100

114TH ST, 246 East, 21x100.11; Bertha Frankel to Joseph Scher, (mtg $11,200) 100

115TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Manhattan Av, 23x100.11; Doris Dascenzo to Christine Dammann, (mtg $22,000)..... 100

118TH ST, s s, 110 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.10; Abraham L. Jacobs, referee, to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... 18,750

118TH ST s s, 135 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.10; Abraham L. Jacobs, referee, to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... 14,650

119TH ST, 66 East, 27.6x100.11; Jacob Isaac to Lizzie Isaac, (mtg $24,950)..... 100

121ST ST, 129 East, 16.8x100.11; Reinhardt Schneider, executor, to Louis Lese, (mtg $5,500) 100

126TH ST, 241 to 247 East, 80x99.11; Harry Goldman to Jacob Siegel and another, (mtg $34,500) 100

131ST ST, s s, 150 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 25x99.11; Martin Hess to Sadie Hess..... Nom.

132D ST, 12 West, 25x99.11; B. B. Steinbrink to Joseph Glogan, (mtg $24,000) 100

132D ST, 125 West, 16x99.11; Mary S. Gaddis to James C. Byrnes, (mtg $7,500) ..... Nom.

133D ST, n s, 160 ft e of Trinity Av, 20x103.9; Elizabeth Schwarzler to Martha Gierschevski, (mtg $4,500)..... Nom.

135TH ST, 329 East, 27x100; Morris Bernstein to Morris Haber and others, (mtg $19,000) 100

135TH ST, n s, 208.4 ft e of Brook Av, 27x100; Morris Bernstein to Morris Haber and others, (mtg $17,500)..... 100

142D ST, 288, West, 25x99.11; Isidore Silverman to Amalie Braschnick, (mtg $14,000) 100

143D ST, 549 East, 20x100; Annabella D. Van Riper and others to W. H. Blaudine, all title, (mtg 3-5 of $3,000). 100

143D ST, 549 East, 20x100; Edith L. Hall and another to W. H. Blaudine, 2-5 part, all title, (mtg 2-5 part of $3,000) 3,500

145TH ST, 513 West, 33.4x99.11; Charles Wynne to Edward Alexander, (mtg $28,000) 100

146TH ST, 696 East, 25x100; Samuel Levy to Clara W. Zucker..... Nom.

172D ST, s s, 125 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 125x100; Jacob Hirsh to Herbert J. Cochran 100

179TH ST, s s, 125 ft s of St. Nicholas Av, 125x100; Herbert J. Cochran to the Four Realty Company, (mtg $25,000) 100

230TH ST, n s, 180 ft w of White Plains Av, 200x114, Wakefield; Alice G. White to David Davis, (mtg $5,000)... 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ALEXANDER, Edward, to Charles Wynne; 145th St, 513 West, 33.4x99, 3 years 45,000

ANTES, Frank A., to John Jaburg; Alexander Av, w s, 25 ft s of 134th St, 25x100, 2 years..... 2,000

BAER, Herman, to Tillie Rosenthal; 107th St, 7 West, 25x100, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,500

BANDEL, Samuel, to H. Mandelbaum and another; 106th St, n s, 223.11 ft e of Columbus Av, 73x100, demand, 6 per cent..... 50,000

BEDRICK, A., to Samuel Brandmark; West Farms Road, n w s, 25 ft n e of Rodman St, 50x99, installments, 6 per cent 2,000

BRASCHNICK, Amalie, to Isidore Silverman; 142d St, 228 West, 25x99, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 3,500

BRODMERKEL, Thomas, to Bernhelmer & Schwartz; 45th St, 433 West, 22.6x100.4, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,000

BROWN, Samuel, and another to H. N. Kohn and another; 38th St, s s, 270.6 ft e of 10th Av, 29x98, 2 years, rerecorded from Dec. 15, 1905, 6 per cent 7,000

CARROLL, Pierre G., and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Nassau St, 63, 48.2x irregular, demand 60,000

CARZILLO, Domenica, to Simeon C. Bradley and another, trustees; Arthur Av, w s, 283 ft s of Pelham Av, 25x110, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 1,000

CARZILLO, Domenica, to Torregrossa Bradley; Arthur Av, w s, 283 ft s of Pelham Av, 25x110, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 1,500

CASEY, Rudolph J., to Elizabeth W. Burke; 28th St, 504 West, 25x98.9, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 9,500

COCHRAN, Herbert J., to Jacob Hirsh; 179th St, s s, 125 ft e of St. Nicholas Avenue, 1 year 25,000

COLEMAN, Aaron, to Mary J. Lynn; 26th St, 120 West, 21.5x98, 1 year, 6 per cent. 4,000

COLEMAN, Aaron, to Alice Newcomb, executrix; 26th St, s s, 235.8 ft w of 6th Av, 21x98, 5 years..... 12,000

COHEN, Henry B., and another to Myer Cohen and others; 138th St, n s, 300 ft w of Broadway, 50x99.11, demand, 6 per cent 12,000

COHEN, Meyer, and others to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; 74th St, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102, due Feb. 2, 1906, 5½ per cent. 14,000

CORBETT, Andrew S., to William H. Moeller; Lots 38 and 39, map of property of F. P. Forster and another, installments 900

D'AURIA, Pasquale, to George Schraub; Crotona Av, w s, 75 ft n of 187th St, 25x80, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 700

DANMANN, Christine, to William H. Steinkamp; 115th St, n s, 75 ft w of Manhattan Av, 25x100, 3 years, 6 per cent 4,000

DINNATTO, Raffaele, to the Hudson P. Rose Company; Lot 51, map of Siems estate, 5 years, 5½ per cent..... 800

ELLIOT, Robert H. E., to New York Mortgage and Security Company; 74th St, 139 and 141 East, each 17x72, (two mortgages,) 1 year, 6 per cent.... 16,000

FORMAN, Herman, to Sophie M. Goldstein; 122d St, 63 East, 25x100; 3 years, 6 per cent., rerecorded from Dec. 2, 1905 3,500

FOUR REALTY COMPANY to Jacob Hirsh; 179th St, s s, 125 ft e of St. Nicholas Avenue, 125x100, prior mtg $25,000, 1 year..... 10,000

GIERSCHEVSKI, Martha, to Elizabeth Schwarzler; 133d St, n s, 160 ft e of Trinity Av, 20x103, 2 years, 6 per cent 3,000

GOLDSTEIN, Max, to Morris Shidlovsky; Gouverneur St, 42, 24x102, due July 26, 1907, 6 per cent..... 2,000

GROSS, Morris, to Lester H. Ely and another, executors; 23d St, 327 East, 25x98, 5 years..... 25,000

HABER, Morris and others to Morris Bernstein; 135th St, 831, 27x100, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

HABER, Morris and others to Morris Bernstein; 135th St, 829 East, 21x100; 2 years, 6 per cent..... 4,500

HEINCKLIN, Tillie, to the Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; Cherry St, 362, 26x94, due Feb. 7, 1906, 5½ per cent..... 17,000

HEINCKLIN, Tillie, to Bernard Scheinman; Cherry St, 362, 26x94, 6 years, 6 per cent 11,000

HYMAN, Gerson, and another to Irving Bachrach; 110th St, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 150x100, 2 years, 6 per cent.. 21,550

HYMAN, Samuel, to Giants Realty and Construction Company; 79th St, s s, 194 ft w of Avenue A, 50x102, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,500

ISAACSON, Dora, to Helen Rosenberg; 85th St, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102, prior mtg $30,000, due May 15, 1910, 6 per cent..... 2,000

IVORY, Annie M., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Madison Av, 2,106, 20x80, due June 30, 1908..... 7,000

KELING, Henry, to Caroline A. B. Sims; Bergen Av, 597, 25x100, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

KILDUFF, Margaret C., to Kate K. Gallagher; Clinton Av, e s, 250 ft n of 173d St, 100x100, 1 year, 5½ per cent 2,000

KLEINMAN, Morris, to Thornton Brothers Company; Clay Av, 1,297, 24.9x88.5, installments, 6 per cent..... 12,000

KRESNER, Lewis, to Samuel Davis; Rivington St, n w corner of Willett St, 24.10x100, due July 1, 1912, 6 per cent 14,000

LOWE, Charles, and another to David R. Underhill; Cherry St, n s, 59.5 ft e of Pike St, 44x116, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 55,000

MAGENHEIM, Max, and another to W. Steyer; 109th St, 222 East, 25x100, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,375

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to the Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; 115th St, n s, 110 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100, due Feb. 9, 1906, 5½ per cent 2,000

MANHEIM, Hyman, and others to Jacob Weinstein and others; 70th St, n s, 223 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 10,345

MILLER, Abe, and another to Solomon Plaut; 12th St, 541 East, 17x70, 5 years, 5½ per cent..... 18,500

MONTCALM, Henry A., to American Co-operative Savings and Loan Association; Lot 128, map of Bronxwood, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,800

MORRIS, Frances, to M. T. Power; 25th St, s s, 336.7 ft w of 2d Av, 21x98, demand, 6 per cent..... 7,000

M

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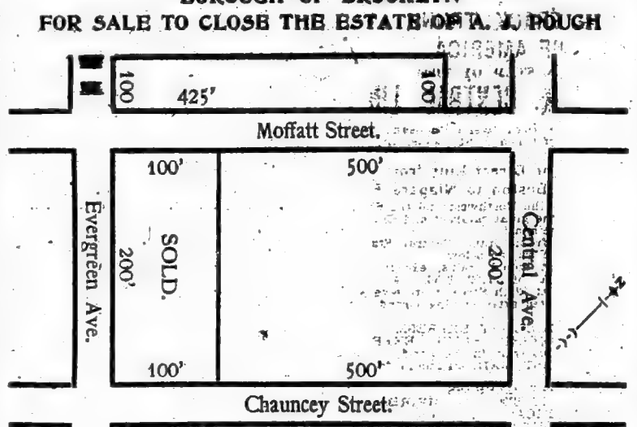

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AMERICAN BASEMENT HOUSES
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Inspection invited. Caretaker on premises. Descriptive pamphlets on application.

123d St., near Park Av., 2 minutes from elevated or Subway; two 5-story, steam-heated (from one plant) double flats; 15 large rooms and baths on floor; 35x107 each; open plumbing, porcelain tubs; hardwood trimming; rent $8,400 guaranteed; always rented; price for both houses, $70,500; mortgage $59,750; excellent investment; principals preferred. Herz, 410 West 18th.

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LEXINGTON AV., 3-4 STORY DOUBLE FLAT, 10 ROOMS, BATHS, PLOT 75x95; PRICE $80,000; TERMS TO SUIT.
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A Handsome Three-story Dwelling!
west of Lexington Av., in 80s; butler's pantry, bath extension; estate property; reasonable price.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

BUILDERS AND INVESTORS.
Fine Lexington Av. corner, vicinity of 125th St.; nearly four thousand square feet; price very reasonable; quick sale.
O'NEILL & CADENAS,
1 Madison Av.

Attention! 79th St., Adjoining Madison Av.—Four-story and basement dwelling, for sale or rent; easy terms; choice location; bargain for immediate purchaser. Owner, 160 East 78th St.

Absolute bargain; $29,750 for high-class 30-foot East 86th St. property; only $4,250 cash required; guaranteeing 20 per cent. net investment. Zuckerman, 198 Broadway.

Madison Av., near 106th.—Five-story double flat and store property; $34,500; guaranteed rents $2,523. Frank W. Stevens, 41 Park Row.

Eighties!! Two five-story double, 20-foot wide, 14-room tenements, ranges and boilers; price $40,500; choice investment property. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

East 117th St.—5-story triple and baths; open shafts; price $29,500; mtg. $24,000; rent $3,100. E. Ehrenfeld, 132 Nassau St.

Two five-story 12-room east side tenements on the avenue; will sell reasonable, on account of ill-health. Merchant, 29 2d Av.

61st St., 255 East.—Three-story dwelling, private block; $19,500; mtg. $6,000. Apply owner, S. Marks, 238 5th Av.

Only $8,000 required for double, no steam; four stores; near Park Av. and 115th St. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

First Av., vicinity 67th, four-family tenement, $34,500; rent $3,700. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

East 26th St.—Extra wide five-story tenement, $23,500. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Irving Place,—4½-story, 24x92; $27,000; mtge. to suit. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Bargain!—95th St., East, 5-story improved doubles, $23,250 each. Well, 255 East 86th.

East 15th, Near Irving Place.—Private dwelling, $15,000. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

East 17th.—Five-story tenements, $17,500 each. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Washington Heights.

DYCKMAN TRACT.
Broadway corner, 9 lots; also Dyckman St. plot, 4 lots; asking $100,000; easy terms.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS,
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

REAL ESTATE.
UNIMPROVED PROPERTY MADE TO PAY.

It is our business to make unimproved property profitable. Cash furnished and loans secured for building construction. If you have good real estate in a desirable location, either city or suburban property, we can furnish the necessary cash and construct a suitable building thereon and place a permanent loan at reasonable rates. All buildings constructed by us are fireproof and superior in every particular. We can save and make money on property now being carried at a loss.

The Consolidated Engineering Company of America,
Hanover Bank Building, 5 Nassau Street, New York.
New York Tel. 1478 Cortlandt.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE.

$4,800—Well-built detached house, 8 rooms and bath, steam heat, all impts.

$5,500—9-room house, all impts.; centrally located; lot 45x220; high ground.

$5,900—Modern house, 9 rooms and bath, hardwood floors and trim, steam heat; five minutes' walk to station.

$4,500—Modern 9-room house, steam heat; fine location, lot 39x125.

$4,500—Modern house, 10 rooms and bath, on fine avenue; lot 57x200; for want of use will sell.

$9,000—On fine avenue, lot 75x240; modern 12-room house, hardwood floors; good stable and carriage house; must sell to close an estate.

Do not fail to write for particulars quickly, as arrangements for the year will soon be made. Address C. H. Nevius, opp. Grove st. Sta., East Orange, N. J.

House, stable, etc., at Seabright..... $40,000
House at West Allenhurst..... $4,500
Building lots at West Allenhurst..... $400
Elvilah M. Smith, 243 Broadway, N. Y.

FLATBUSH BARGAIN.

A fine one-family house, 8 rooms and bath; furnace heat; beautifully decorated; fine sewered street, concrete sidewalks; plot 30x103.6; can be had for the low price $5,200; mortgage $2,300.

ALBERT CORY
1,260 Flatbush Av., cor. Newkirk.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

HARRY LILLY,
326 Lenox Ave., near 126th St.
BRONX ACREAGE!

89 acres and water front, $2,000 per acre.
27 acres and water front, $4,000 per acre.
25 acres and water front, $40,000.
6 ACRES ON BOSTON POST ROAD, near N. Y. & Westchester R. R.; level ground; elegant site; $8,000 per acre.
11 ACRES ON BOSTON ROAD & EAST CHESTER, $5,500 per acre.
Principals only.

Trinity Av., Nr. 156th St.
$5,000 cash buys 40x100 new law triple flat, 17 rooms, three baths on each floor; all improvements; price, $46,000.
Also five-story cold water double flat, with stores, on 145th St., near Willis Av.; price $23,000.
Only $4,000 cash required.
Ernst-Cahn Realty Co.,
Realty Bldg., 149th St. & 3d Av.

BRONX LOT CHEAP.
East side Trinity Av., near 161st St., 25x100; price $5,500; mortgage $4,000, due three years; will sell on payment $500 cash, balance $100 month.
F. R. WOOD & CO.,
corner 80th St. and Broadway.

FINE CORNER ON MORRIS AVE.
BELOW MARKET VALUE.
Small amount of cash required.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
149th St., 3d Av.

Two-family houses, best location, from $5,000 to $8,000; easy terms.
Three-family, with store, good investment, on Union Av.; $11,250.
Four-story double, 5 rooms and bath; strictly cold water; $16,500; $4,000 cash.
BRUNSSEN & WEBER,
3,615 Third Av., near 169th St.

Boston Road and 169th St., McKinley Sq., Finest Bronx Section.
New 5-story stone front, 20 family; lot 50x147; equity, $15,000. Investment, Box 320 Times.

For Sale—Ten of the finest three-story two-family houses ever built in the Bronx; Indiana limestone and brick fronts; private staircases; all hardwood trimmed. About completed. Call on premises, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts., or Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 571 Fifth Av., Manhattan.

TAKE IT AT ONCE.
Five-story modern apartment, plot 50x100, 3d Av., Bronx; all improvements except steam; price $68,000; rents $6,800. CASH $6,000. Principals only. Donato Picinic, 339 Broadway.

A splendid investment! Prospect Av., 5-story new law double flat, 50 ft. front; 8 rooms and bath each flat; rents over $4,900 guaranteed; bank mortgage, $25,000 at 4½%; price $47,000; liberal terms. Ribeth, Room 206, McKinley Bldg., Boston Road, Cor. 169th St.

To Close Estate.—Building lots near Westchester Av. for $325; easy terms; also two-family house for $4,300; only $1,300 required. Call any day. George A. Devine, 174th St., Westchester Av., Westchester.

Less than cost of production; $39,000 buys 37-ft. new law flat, adjoining 161st St., 3d Av.; convenient to Subway; actually worth $44,000; will sell for same in the Spring. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Rare Chance.—5-story, 50-foot, new law, 20-family apartment; choicest location in the Bronx; all rented for $6,636; price, $80,000; mortgage, 4½ per cent. E. M. Phelps, 626 East 188th St., near L station.

BELOW VALUE.
PLOT OF 8 LOTS ON VALENTINE AV.; price $16,000; worth $22,000.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Cor. Westchester and Prospect Avs.

$5,000 buys 4-story triple corner, near rapid transit; price $29,750.
L. Reiter, Cor. Westchester and Jackson Avs.

Two elegant new law buildings in best section of the Bronx; direct from builders; must sell quick on account of dissolution of partnership. Answer, Builder, 29 2d Av.

Corner tenement, 14 rooms, five-story, offered by estate at $42,000; only $10,000 cash necessary. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$4,000 buys 5-story business property, 25x100, 2 stores; price, $22,000; rents $2,300; choice location. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., 135th.

Lots near White Plains Av. and 238d St. (not in Yonkers), $500 upward; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

$4,750 cash buys 4-story double flat, 5 rooms, bath, 2 stores, 3d Av.; rent $2,010; price $20,250. Freed, 756 Elton Av.

For Sale—A plot 175 ft. front by 195 ft. deep, on Hughes Av., near 180th St. M. Cohen, 731 Broadway.

Eight lots near Pelham Park, $450 each; easy terms. John Staudinger, 342 Hudson St.

NEW YORK STATE.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE.
OWNERS WISHING TO SELL, CALL OR WRITE
Phillips & Wells, 95X Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.
Several good investments; will add cash; send us particulars of your property; principals only.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

$300,000 equity above first mortgage in high-class apartment hotel in 40's, near Broadway, for stock farm or income and cash or unimproved. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Exchange: $65,000; gentleman's up-to-date Massachusetts residence for apartment house; can borrow 60% on same. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Owners, send full particulars properties for sale or exchange. McCreedy Co., Columbus & 88th.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.
Wanted—A 2 or 3-Story House.
Between 190th and 125th Sts., between 5th Av. and Broadway. Possession May 1st.
FRANK E. SMITH,
25 East 26th St.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE. | WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE. | WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE.

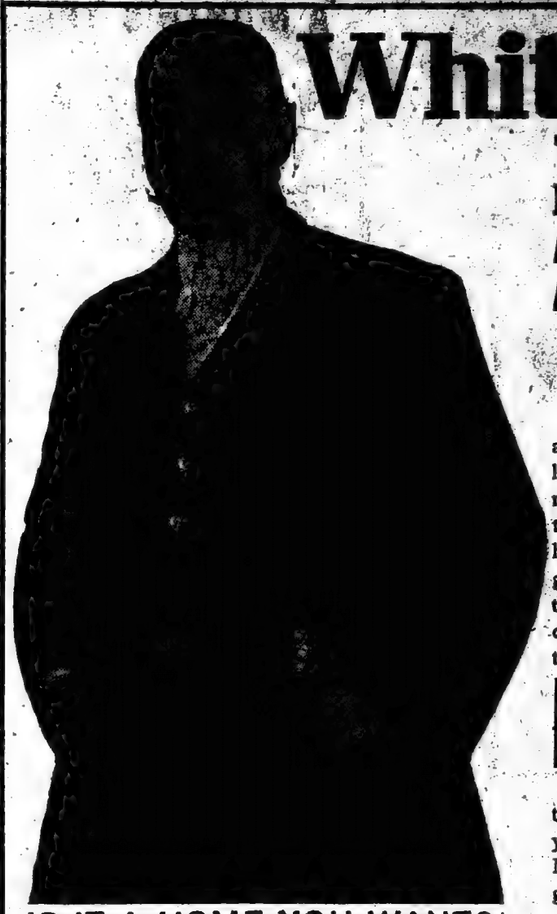

White Plains
THE IDEAL HOME CENTER ABOVE THE BRONX A PROFIT MAKING REAL ESTATE FIELD

Last week I called attention to the superior advantages of WHITE PLAINS as a choice location for investors in Real Estate to make money. I referred to the unusual facilities for the business man of New York to reach his home in this beautiful little city—this future great center of population about the Bronx—to the fact that investors in Real Estate in this charming spot were making a large profit from their investments.

THE FUTURE WILL DISCOUNT THE PAST BUY NOW AND MAKE A LARGE PROFIT

The future promises great results—greater than the past—100% to 200% increase will be yours if you buy NOW and buy RIGHT. Many are taking advantage of the choice bargains I know of. Others can do so this week.

IS IT A HOME YOU WANT?
$16,000 takes a beautiful one;
$15,000 will buy another;
$11,000 still another, and
$9,000 for another,
all in choice locations, especially the first two, and both bargains.

AND HOW IS THIS?
A charming villa on a famous old street, $66,000, with over 300 lots. Home fit for a king; delightful for a banker, man of business, or anybody. Half of the lots can be sold to pay for the whole.

70 acres, mile and a half from Station, $1,500 per acre;
67 " near the above, $1,000 " "
22 " about two miles from Station, for $13,000;
12 " - - - - - - 8,000;
93 " above White Plains, near a station, $30,000;
60 " less than half a mile from station (easy terms), $60,000;
10 " good house and barn, - - $6,500.

Some a little further for $400 each. I would like to have you call at my Company's office and get acquainted with us, and arrange to see some of these good things in White Plains.

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE THE FORTUNE BUILDER FOR THOUSANDS?

Yes, Long Island Real Estate has started hundreds and thousands of investors on the road to wealth, independence and happiness, and LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE will continue to make fortunes for hundreds and thousands more, if—if what? IF YOU BUY RIGHT.

Watch for the great sale of lots we shall soon be ready to offer in JAMAICA. Everybody knows where Jamaica is. Everybody knows that this delightful spot will be the great centre of population just out of Brooklyn. This section of Long Island—this whole district—IS IN NEW YORK CITY. It can't be beat for profit making in Real Estate on Long Island. We are preparing a plan of

"LOCUST TERRACE,"

between two electric car lines, and near the Long Island Railroad Station (Locust Avenue). We will put them on the market soon. That is, we shall sell a part of them; the balance will be retained and houses built on them.

THESE LOTS WILL BE SCHEDULED $350 TO $450 EACH.

But we will sell the first three days (only two lots to a person) at $250 to $350 each. Every lot guaranteed to be high and dry. DON'T FORGET THIS. You might put your application in now and be sure of getting the first—the discount price. Write us about this, OR COME AND SEE US.

TAKE AN INTEREST IN OUR GREAT NEW YORK REAL ESTATE SYNDICATE AND BE SURE OF A PROFIT.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL.

No matter whether you can spare $100, $500, $5,000, $50,000, or whether you can only spare $1.00 per week, or $5.00 or $10.00 per month. You can all get an interest in the profits caused by the great growth of New York under our plan just as well as the millionaire or big companies and syndicates with large capital.

Don't wait another day. Call at the office if you can and let us get acquainted. I extend an invitation to make your headquarters at our office; it will cost you nothing. You will see that our business is "open and above board." You will soon learn that it will not be necessary to know what some one else has to say about us to become satisfied with the IMPORTANT fact that we are honest in all our dealings with our patrons. It won't take you long to find out that references from Banks or "Information Bureaus" are not needed to convince you that if you invest with us you will get a square deal all the time. Under my "Syndicate" plan of investment our interests become mutual—you have access to our books any time. You will soon learn that you are interested with a company where special investigation will never be required. This investigation is open to you at any time—all the time—every day, if you wish it.

Each person investing will get a Bond issued by my Company, stipulating the interest the investor has in the whole deal. This Bond draws 6% accumulative interest and, in addition, its share of the net profits.

The Bond is transferable and can be sold the same as a lot. You can borrow money on the Bond. You can draw out the amount of your investment. In fact it has many advantages over the investment of money in a single lot.

JOIN THIS SYNDICATE AT ONCE, AND TAKE A $100 OR $500 OR $1000 INTEREST.

Each $100 Interest in this Syndicate will COST $90.00 CASH with application, or if Paid Monthly $5.00 PER MONTH.

Only a few more applications will be received for the first allotment—watch this Syndicate investment grow until $1,000,000 to $5,000,000 worth of Real Estate is purchased and ENORMOUS PROFITS are divided with those interested. Send your application to-day.

MAKE APPLICATION AND ALL PAYMENTS TO

We are securing for this syndicate choice properties in Westchester County and Long Island. Agents and owners are requested to submit their best bargains in real estate. We have associated with us men of years' experience in New York real estate who are thoroughly conversant with values.

SPEAR'S REALTY CORPORATION,
Operators, Managers and Agents,
New York City Real Estate,
171 Broadway, New York City.

WESTCHESTER PARK
on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th St.; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Evenings.

White Plains, N. Y.—60 acres of choice land suitable for building purposes; 68 trains daily. Chance for speculator. John McKelvey, No. 412 West 47th St., New York City.

Cottages, lots, in pretty, healthful Pleasantville, one hour from Grand Central. Gregoire, Pleasantville, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.

At Mount Vernon.—Fine 10-room modern house, ready March 1; steam heat, hardwood floors and trim; high ground; nice neighborhood; 7 minutes from station; $8,500. Anderson Realty Co., Wm. S. Anderson, Pres., Near New Haven Station.

AT MOUNT VERNON.
Attractive new house; $600 cash required.
8 rooms & bath; modern improvements; refined and convenient neighborhood; price $5,800. Anderson Realty Co., Wm. S. Anderson, Pres., Near New Haven Station.

AT MOUNT VERNON.
New corner house; $500 cash required; 8 rooms and bath; modern improvements; refined & convenient neighborhood; price $6,000. Anderson Realty Co., Wm. S. Anderson, Pres., Near New Haven Station.

New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE.
Modern shingled cottage, 10 rooms and bath; high ground, restricted neighborhood; convenient to station, trolley, and school; $5,250. Modern 6-family apartment house; rents for $1,000; price $9,500. H. B. Downey, 3 North Av.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE
for houses and lots in Battle Hill Park, White Plains; all improvements in property; restricted; high ground; 10 minutes' walk from station; nothing better; prices reasonable.
WESTCHESTER SYNDICATE,
28 East 42d St., New York.
2 Depot Square, White Plains.

THE SAFEST INVESTMENT
And Least Trouble to the Investor, is a
GUARANTEED MORTGAGE
WESTCHESTER & BRONX
TITLE & MORTGAGE GUARANTY CO.,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Capital and Surplus, $750,000.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

117-acre farm for sale cheap in Massachusetts. For particulars address Box 208 Warren, Mass.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

Roomy detached house; all improvements; hot water heat; perfect condition; Grand Boulevard and Concourse, near 165th St., Bronx. Inquire second house south of 165th St., west side of Concourse. (formerly Mott Av.)

REAL ESTATE WANTED.
Wanted direct from builders, flats, tenements and apartment houses, for clients waiting cash sales. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.
WANTED FOR CASH.
Plot west of Ninth Av., Twenty-third to Thirtieth Sts.
—Also—
corner, 100x100, south of 59th St., Ninth, Tenth, or Eleventh Av.
FINNEY & MATHEWS,
TIMES BUILDING,
BROADWAY AT 42D STREET.
TELEPHONE 476 BRYANT.

Wanted—Flats, tenements, high-class apartment houses, to lease for term of years; will do business at once; cash security and best references. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

$300,000 equity above first mortgage in high-class apartment hotel in 40's, near Broadway, for stock farm or income and cash, or unimproved. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Owners,—We have cash for Amsterdam, Columbus, 8th Av. properties. Send full particulars for quick offer. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Owners and brokers, what can you offer for $5,000 cash, Amsterdam or Columbus, 86th to 94th Sts.? Store, Box 103 Times, Harlem.

Owners, we will sell, rent, or manage your property; cash buyers waiting. Send particulars O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 125th St.

Retired merchant wishes to invest $200,000 in New York old or new law tenements. A. Cohn, 115 West 86th St.

Want plot lots on Heights ripe for improvement; send diagram with cash price. Posh, Jenbach, 35 Nassau.

Wanted—Particulars of desirable properties to offer buyers daily. W. Scott, Flatiron Building.

Owners, send full particulars properties for sale or exchange. McCreedy Co., Columbus & 88th.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A Postal Card Will Tell You How
150 PER CENT. PROFIT WILL BE REALIZED WITHIN THREE YEARS ON IMPROVED LOTS BOUGHT AT PRESENT ACREAGE PRICES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS AT
ELMHURST HEIGHTS
LESS THAN HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE, MANHATTAN. 5c. BY TROLLEY NOW. NO WAITING
The Ground is High & Beautiful, the Price is Low.
Nothing Nearer, Better, Choicer or Cheaper Ever Sold.
SEND POSTAL TO-DAY FOR VIEWS
BANKERS' LAND CORPORATION
886 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The present advantages and future possibilities of
ELMHURST SQUARE
make it the most desirable high class addition in New York City to invest or secure a home; 16 minutes from 34th St.; 2 trolleys. Every dollar that is being spent by the Penn. R. R., L. I. R. R. and allied corporations will add to the values because it is right in the line of improvements.
Write or call for Map No. 6. Convince yourself.
PARIS & MACDOUGAL,
Tel. 4813 Madison. 1123 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

$400
IS NOW THE LOWEST PRICE OF ANY LOT IN
Bayside Park

Next Spring there will be an advance of 25 per cent. on the price of every lot that remains to be sold.

Land values are rising very rapidly along the North Shore of the Sound, and by next Spring we will not have many lots left at Bayside Park.

Several more houses
at $5,500 to $8,500. A payment of 10 per cent. of their cost secures ownership—the balance in small monthly installments. Various shore front privileges go with each house.
Get a FREE railroad ticket at our office and go out to see Bayside Park on any pleasant day. Remember, within three years from now electric trains will carry you from Herald Square to Bayside in about ten minutes.
NORTH SHORE REALTY CO.,
202 East 23d St., N. Y.

ACREAGE
LARGE AND SMALL TRACTS.
FLUSHING:
65 ACRES AT $1,500.
MINEOLA:
45 ACRES AT $1,300.
QUEENS:
20 ACRES AT $3,700.
11 ACRES AT $2,750.
JOHN KENSETT KELLOGG
80-82 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
549 NOSTRAND AV., BROOKLYN.

Edgemere AND Belle Harbor
ROCKAWAY COAST, GREATER NEW YORK.
CHOICEST BUILDING SITES. ATTRACTIVE COTTAGES FOR SALE AND TO LET.
DESIRABLE RESIDENTIAL LOCATIONS EASILY ACCESSIBLE TO AND FROM NEW YORK.
TERMS TO SUIT. PRICES REASONABLE.
WALTER SCHULZE,
1,170 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.

A RARE CHANCE
for an investor or builder at
BAYSIDE, L. I.
24 lots in our hands for a quick turn. Price advances Feby. 1st.
Also a block of 39 lots.
TAYLOR-STORM REALTY CO.
Room 4, 11 East 42d St.
Branch Bayside, L. I.

A FARM SELLING DAILY
Near Northport, L. I.
Choice of 7 farms, 30 to 180 acres, at $100 or less per acre.
8 farms, 14 to 275 acres, at $150 per acre.
Several at $200 to $250 acre.
Very choice. All fine values.
Favor yourself and buy now.
State price and particulars mailed.
List various properties free.
WM. B. CODLING, NORTHPORT, L. I.

AT LOCUST VALLEY.
16-room house, 13 acres; garden, lawns, orchards, trout brook, magnificent shade trees, stable and carriage house; house cost more than present price of whole; $20,000. Box 2, Locust Valley, Long Island.

For Sale.—Elegant country seat of 50 acres; dwelling of 19 rooms, 2 bathrooms, gas, water, carriage houses, barns, pigeon and poultry houses; a great bargain at $25,000. Potter & Price, Patchogue, Long Island.

For Sale—20 acres South Bay water front; high, rolling land, overlooking bay and Atlantic Ocean for miles; $12,000; terms to suit. Come, see it. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

The most desirable building plots, of from 1 to 10 acres, on Great South Bay, are being offered at low prices. Send for maps and particulars. John A. Potter, Patchogue, Long Island.

Poultry farm, two acres; barn, seven-room house; blackberries, raspberries, currants, cherries, &c.; two miles from Hempstead; $1,700. Poultry, Times Downtown.

Good farm near Northport, L. I.; 135 acres; some woodland; good soil; buildings good; excellent investment; $35 acre. Northport, Times Downtown.

If you wish to buy or rent Summer home or farm on Long Island, now is the time to do so. Geo. H. Gregory, Great Neck, L. I.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
MORTGAGE LOANS.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE, 5465-6466 BROAD.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

4.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

Four-room apartment, completely furnished; elevator, steam heat, electric light; beautiful location. 509 West 112th St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.
BARSTOW
17-19 EAST 27TH STREET.
One or two sunny apartments left; perfect bathing facilities and all modern appliances which make for comfort. We try to make the lot of the transients the envy of home folks by placing every convenience at their disposal and making them comfortable.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.
WALSH, JOHN E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN E. WALSH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Hotchkiss & Barber, No. 5 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of November, 1903. MARY A. WALSH, Administratrix. HOTCHKISS & BARBER, Attorneys for Administratrix, 5 Nassau Street, New York City.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

"The S. F. Myers Building has better light and contains more modern and desirable improvements than any other structure of the same dimensions in the city."—Opinion of Real Estate Expert.

S. F. Myers BUILDING
47-49 Maiden Lane,
midway between Nassau and William Sts.

New 12-Story Office Building
Fireproof and steel construction. Tiled halls and toilets on every floor.
Near centre of financial, real estate, insurance, law, drug and wholesale jewelry districts.
This modern fireproof building embraces every improvement for the comfort and convenience of tenants, three speedy hydraulic plunger safety elevators. Fine permanent light on all sides.
To lease, on very inducing terms, a few fine offices and one entire Floor of about 4,000 square feet.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
Apply to J. A. MYERS, on premises, or your own real estate broker.

Offices to Let
In the remodelled Office Building
41 Park Row and 147 Nassau Street
Formerly known as the TIMES BUILDING. 16 stories high; fireproof; entire new equipment of fast running hydraulic elevators. Apply to
E. A. TREDWELL,
Room 720 - - On Premises.

DESIRABLE
LOFTS, STORE & BASEMENT
29 West 15th St.
POSSESSION FEB. 1st
APPLY ACME BUILDING CO.,
32 Union Square,
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

Offices to Rent.
Broadway, Corner 31st Street.
ONLY STRICTLY OFFICE BUILDING, WITH ELEVATOR, ON WEST SIDE; LARGE CORNER SUITE FOR INSURANCE COMPANY.
JESSE C. BENNETT & CO., Agents, on premises, 2,259 Broadway.

LOFTS TO RENT in New Building, in the new Business Centre,
120-122 West 31st STREET NEAR **6th Av.**
Light lofts especially suitable for business or manufacturing purposes.
TUCKER, SPEYERS & CO.,
435 Fifth Av., (39th St.) Tel. 2750—38th.

LOFTS, OFFICES, STUDIOS
28, 30 & 32 West 22d Street
NEW BUILDING, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO. 28 West 22d St.
or your own broker.

FIVE CORNER LOFTS.
50x100 EACH.
WASHINGTON & WATTS STS.
STEAM HEAT, ELECTRIC ELEVATOR.
Possession now or May 1st.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

MADISON AVENUE STORE.
Lester Studio Building, Madison Av., 58th-57th Sts.
This store is very desirably situated for any first-class business not already represented in the block.
WM. C. & A. EDW. LESTER,
Van Dyck Studio Building, 8th Av. and 56th St.

Business Property To Lease
137 & 139 EAST 25TH ST.,
running through to 26th St.; large carrying capacity; two elevators; 5,800 square feet each floor; will lease entire building or rent by floors. For full particulars apply to John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

LOFTS TO RENT in NEW BUILDING, **35-37 West 31st St.** Bet. B'way & Fifth Av.
All modern improvements, 11th floor, with skylight; immediate possession.
TUCKER, SPEYERS & CO.,
435 Fifth Av., (39th St.) Tel. 2750—38th.

Store, Basement & 1st Loft
114, 116, 118 W. 17th St. to let in new building, 75x92.
All improvements.
H. J. SACHS & CO.,
28 West 22d St.

TO LEASE FOR TERM OF YEARS,
8TH AV. CORNER, 50x100,
BET. 34TH ST. AND 42D ST.
HARRY W. HOPTON, 150 BROADWAY.

A five-story brick building to let on lower Pine St.; size 20x40; rent only $1,300; immediate possession. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 335 Broadway.

First Loft.—46 Marion St., now 242 Lafayette St., near Spring; rent $45. Tredwell, 41 Park Row.

116th, 20 East.—Best store; suitable any business; just newly decorated; steam heat, &c. Janitress.

Fourth floor front office to let in handsomest building in city. 4,024 Metropolitan Building.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance, $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 335 Broadway.

Small light loft, power, heat, elevator, excellent light; rent low. Schelna, 115 East 13th.

Would rent space to expert chiropodist in manicure parlor. 146 West 34th St.

West side stores; best locations; lowest prices. Chas. E. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Bronx.
CHANCE—STORES IN BEST PART OF 3D AV., BRONX.
Adapted for any kind of business; entire block of new 6-story buildings; over 150 families. Apply on premises.
3D AV. & 137TH ST.

Handsome stores for rent, opposite Melrose Station, 162d St. and Park Av.; excellent location. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

SUMMONSES.
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ANNIE ROTH, Plaintiff, against SAMUEL ROTH, Defendant.—Summons.—Action for absolute divorce.
To the above-named defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 19, 1903.
ABRAHAM LEICHTER,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Office & Post Office Address, 182 Nassau Street, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.
To the above-named defendant:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Vernon M. Davis, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2[illegible] day of January, 1904, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the City of New York, County of New York, on the [illegible] day of January, 1904. ABRAHAM LEICHTER, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office & Post Office Address, 182 Nassau Street, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

$35.00 to $50.00 WITH
Elevator
AT
PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,
151-59-161-69 West 140th St.
5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
Electric light, telephone, etc.
LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.
Tel. 70 River. L. M. SMITH. 674 Columbus Av.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,
544 W. 147th St.
just east of Broadway.
NEW APARTMENTS,
4, 5 and 6 rooms; all improvements; telephone and hall service; $30 to $44.

1,418 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Opera House,
8-ROOM APARTMENTS.
New plumbing, elevator, electric light; decorations to suit.
McVickar, Gaillard Realty Co.,
429 5th Av., below 42d St. Phone 4009—38th.

120 EAST 34TH ST.
The handsomest 9-room Apartment in the city; elegantly appointed, possessing every desirable feature that appeals to the very select; electricity & fuel furnished; rent $1,500.
CONCESSION TO DESIRABLE TENANT.

252 AND 254 WEST 84TH ST.,
Private house block.
Between West End Av. and Broadway.
Six rooms and bath.....$38 to $38
Jesse C. Bennett & Co., 2,259 Broadway.

Bachelor Apartments,
111 West 43d St.
Single room and bath.....$25
Two rooms and bath.....$50
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

LA VENICE, Apartment House,
263 & 265 West 137th St.
Six rooms and bath, $45; all modern improvements; elevator; private street.
John B. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

151st St., 221, West of 7th Av., The Manitou.—High-class elevator apartment, four and six rooms, baths; electricity, telephone; all-night service, &c.; $32.50 to $45. Superintendent.

For Rent—On Broadway, between 93d and 94th Sts.; six rooms and bath; low rent; all light rooms. Apply to janitor, 250 West 94th St.

153d St., 532 West.—New apartments, 4, 5, 6 rooms; improvements; $20, $35. Janitor.

Modern five-room apartment to let; 484 St. Nicholas Av., cor. 134th St.

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ARTHUR HALL,
N. E. Cor. 96th St. & Madison Av.
A NEWLY CONSTRUCTED MODERN FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT HOUSE IN THE VERY CHOICEST RESIDENTIAL PART OF THE CITY.
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
We cannot convey, in type, the grandeur, taste, spaciousness, and conveniences of the apartments. A personal visit and inspection only can supply that.
Apartments consist of 3 and 9 rooms and 2 baths.
SOMETHING DECIDEDLY NEW & NOVEL. A BALLROOM FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF GUESTS.
Rents, $1,200 to $1,800.
Supt. on Premises. Tel. 1752—79.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, Owner.

THE VAN CORTLANDT,
No. 73 East 96th St.
A beautiful new, modern apartment building, containing suites of seven, eight, and nine rooms and two baths; rooms unusually large and all absolutely light; elevator, mail chute, telephones, uniformed attendants; rents $1,000 to $1,600. Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or to
Duff & Conger, Madison Avenue, Corner 86th Street.

67 EAST 93D ST.,
Near Madison Av.
Elegant apartments, 7 large, light rooms and tiled bathroom; all improvements, including parquet floor and electricity, in a beautiful house, arranged for 3 tenants.

—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

Harlem tenements, near Lexington; 5 stories, 51x100.11; all improvements; to close estate; price $47,000. Chas. E. Durose, 156 West 14th.

116th, 18 East.—Four choice rooms; tiled bath, steam heat, hot water, &c. See janitress.

116th St., 20 East—Four choice rooms, steam heat, bath, hot water, handy. See janitress.

Bronx.

Handsome apartments; six rooms and bath; all improvements; two-family dwelling; 565 East 162d St.; rent $35. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 Fifth Av.

PERSONAL.

FRANK EBERHARDT: IF YOU ARE ALIVE, APPEAR AND RECEIVE A LARGE SUM OF MONEY. SOME ONE CLAIMING TO BE YOU HAS APPLIED TO COURT FOR THIS MONEY. HAROLD SWAIN, ATTORNEY, 160 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

$500 REWARD FOR PROOF OF DETAILED CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH OF FRANK EBERHARDT, (SON OF FRANZ X. EBERHARDT,) FORMERLY RESIDING AT NO. 327 WILLIS AVENUE, BRONX, CITY OF NEW YORK. HAROLD SWAIN, ATTORNEY, 160 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

AUCTION SALES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE GENERAL ASSIGNMENT OF THE ART LOVERS' SOCIETY.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, by Harry M. Moses, auctioneer, on Saturday, February 10th, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 14 Christopher St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, all the assets which were assigned to me for the benefit of creditors, comprising in part over 60,000 pictures and prints, half-tone engravings, plates, card index, roll top desk, chairs, tables, &c., also all the outstanding book accounts now due me as assignee.
GEORGE M. BROWN, Assignee.
CHARLES E. FRANCIS, Attorney for Assignee, 47 Cedar St., Manhattan, New York City.
Dated New York, Jan. 30th, 1906.

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BROKEN IN HEALTH?
Men trained back to vitality, endurance, nerve force, by H. Irving Hancock, famous American authority on physical training for vitality; author of six most widely read books on physical training, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Splendid school, competent staff, medical examiner; wonderful results. Write today for full information. VITALIST SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL TRAINING, Blue Point, Long Island. H. Irving Hancock, Director.

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New York: Madison Square, 1,122 Broadway; Harlem Branch: 318 Lenox Av., cor. 126th St.

CARTER SCHOOL,
East Millstone, N. J.
Second term commences February first. Beautiful home school for girls.

For French, German, Spanish, or Italian get The Language Phone Method. Metropolis Bldg., New York.

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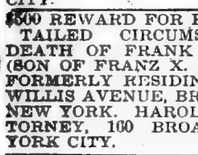

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OFFICE FURNITURE
in great variety of style and price.
T. G. SELLEW
111 Fulton St.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
YORK SAFE & LOCK CO.,
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72 Malden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS Lowest Prices. All Makes.
SELL Any Style. Rebuilt, Guaranteed.
The Typewriter Exchange.
1 1-2 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Telephone 8570 Cortlandt.

Gentlemen's clothing to order on $1.00 weekly payments; perfect fit; fine material. Exchange Clothing Co., 239 Broadway, Rooms 3 and 4.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 242 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 2986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter, Remington, perfect condition; $30. L. E. Kruger, Rutherford, N. J.

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NEW JERSEY.
Atlantic City.

THE HOTELS THAT HAVE HELPED TO MAKE FAMOUS
THE POPULAR ALL-YEAR RESORT
ATLANTIC CITY
NEW JERSEY
By Their High Standard of Metropolitan Excellence are as Follows:

Hotel Traymore
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NEWLIN HAINES,

Galen Hall
Hotel and Sanitarium.
F. L. YOUNG, Manager.

Chalfonte
THE LEEDS COMPANY.

Hotel Rudolf
American and European plans.
H. E. EDER.

Haddon Hall
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

The Wiltshire
S. S. PHOEBUS.

Marlborough House
Open all year. Its new annex, "Blenheim," opens March 1, under name for both of MARLBOROUGH-BLENHEIM.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

Hotel Dennis
Closed for extensive improvements. Opens about Feb. 10.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

Atlantic City, with its mild and equable climate, affords every facility and attraction that appeals to the rest seeker, pleasure lover or sportsman.
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You will find there every feature which goes to make a Winter Resort delightful.
GOOD HOTELS
BEST Winter GOLF in AMERICA
EXCELLENT QUAIL SHOOTING
on private 35000 acre preserve.
Dogs, Guides furnished at reasonable rates.
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on gaited horses, the pick of the South.
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Runs daily from
NEW ORLEANS TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Traverses a Country of Scenic Surprises.
Connects at San Francisco with new Palatial Steamers for
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Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway, New York.

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PEASE PIANOS.
128 West 42d St., Near B'way, N. Y.
You cannot afford to take a chance in buying a piano. There's no experiment in buying a Pease. 74,000 satisfied purchasers in the last 61 years. Manufacturer's prices and three years to pay. Used pianos, many makes, $100 up. Renting, Exchanging. Write for catalog.

SPLENDID VALUES.
Select stock of used uprights, also odd styles.
PATENT DUPLEX SOUNDING BOARD.
MATHUSHEK & SON PIANOS
at very special reduced prices and terms.
Our superb small pianos; rents low rates.
FACTORY direct to buyer means large saving.
B'way & 47th St., N.Y. 607 Broad St., Newark, & 77 Montgomery St., J. C.

OPPORTUNITIES IN USED PIANOS of Well-Known Makes.
STEINWAY, SCHMER, WEBER, KNABE, CHICKERING,
and others too numerous to mention.
Square Pianos, great variety, $15 up.
Easy Payments if Desired.
CHRISTMAN SONS, 35 West 14th St., bet. 5th & 6th Ave.

WISSNER
Pianos Sold at Manufacturers' Prices.
Used uprights taken in part payment.
$90 $100 $125
WAREROOMS, 25 East 14th St., New York. Brooklyn, 538-540 Fulton Street.

$85 Two slightly used Mahogany Uprights, like new. Steinway sacrifice. Weber bargain. Installments, $5.00. Low rents. **$115**
BIDDLE'S, 7 East 14th St.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

$75, $125, $150 in used uprights. Exceptionally superior tone and lasting qualities, combined with reasonable prices on attractive terms, prevail on our entire line of pianos. Jacob Doll & Sons, 92 5th Av., near 14th.

$99 BUY OF MANUFACTURERS. THREE OTHER SPECIALS AT $115, $165, $145. BARGAINS. BIDDLE'S, 4 and 6 W. 125th St. **$135**

Elegant upright piano, latest style; like new; bargain; Steinway; $65. 270 Willis Av., 139th St.

Reliable Connor pianos, easy terms; renting, exchanging; catalogues mailed free. 4 E. 42d St.

Uprights $100-$125; rent $3; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.

Chickering upright, fine tone and condition; big bargain, $165. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

Small upright piano, $40; good for beginner; easy payments. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

PIANOS TO RENT, $3 UPWARD.
WISSNER, 25 EAST 14TH ST.

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Lifetime opportunity for party of good standing, address, and education; must be able from time to time to provide not to exceed $10,000 cash, with the experience gained from extensive foreign travel to join in promoting international enterprise, (no patents, mines, or railroads,) highly commended by many of the leading men of England and America; rare chance to enlarge circle of acquaintances with the very leading men of both countries, and surely make great fortune; principals only. Address in strictest confidence, Eureka, Box 309 Times, Times Square.

$5,000 wanted by manufacturing company, factory centre of New York City; we will give 100 shares of stock, par value $10,000; will set great profits. Otto, Times, Harlem.

I can sell your patent; booklet mailed free; fifteen years' experience; patent sales exclusively. Call, write, or telphone, William E. Hoyt, patent sales specialist, 290 B'way, New York.

BILLIARDS.
Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, Est. 1850. 105 E. 9th St.

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Courteous Attention, Homelike Surroundings, Every Comfort.
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HOTEL TRAYMORE ATLANTIC CITY.
Overlooking the Ocean. Open All the Year.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
CHAS. O. MARQUETTE, Manager. D. S. WHITE, President.

NEW HOTEL PRINCESS (Fireproof.)
Ocean end South Carolina Av. Close to piers. Capacity 400; newest and best. Superior in its table and service. Luxuriously furnished. Private baths, extensive sun parlors, &c. $12.50 up weekly. American and European plans. Booklet. CHAS. B. PRETTYMAN, Owner & Prop'r.

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Open all the year. Write for booklet.
S. S. PHOEBUS.

Why not throw away dull care
And rest a while at the Rudolf, Atlantic City, within a few feet of the ocean.
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Browns-Mills-in-the-Pines,
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2½ hours from N. York. Driest climate in the East. 10 to 15 degrees warmer than New York City. Trains leave New York week days via Pennsylvania R. R., 9:55 A. M.; arrive Browns Mills 12:35.

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LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Thoroughly Modern, quiet, refined, homelike. Terms moderate. Write for illustrated booklet.
The Emerson, 309 2d, Lakewood, N. J.—Elegant neighborhood near lake; sunny, heated rooms; unsurpassed Hungarian cuisine; dietary laws. Mrs. Weiss.

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BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NEW YORK.
Now open for the Winter season and throughout the year.
Doubled in capacity and with new and desirable features. A toboggan slide, of model construction and near hotel, is a new Winter sport property. DAVID B. PLUMER, General Manager.
Pocantico Lodge, open all year.
Briarcliff Lodge, June 1 to Dec. 1.
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Most delightful health and pleasure resort in the sunny South, magnificently situated in park of world-famed Pines. Private baths, electric lights, steam heat, finest Artesian water, ideal climate.
BEST GOLF COURSE IN THE SOUTH.
Tennis, complete livery, splendid roads, excellent hunting on Hotel preserves, deer and fox hounds. Booklet on request. Edwin H. Lee, Manager, or F. W. Wagener & Co., Charleston, S. C.
PALMETTO INN AIKEN, South Carolina. Situated on high ground, two minutes' walk from Post Office. Open fires in living rooms and bedrooms. Address MISS ESTEY.

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I PAY highest prices for furniture, carpets, antiques. JOHNSON, 115 University Place, New York.

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Patents promptly procured; advice free. Send for handbook. Edgar Tate & Co., 245 Broadway.

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For Sale.—Thoroughbred Japanese spaniels and puppies. 69 East 92d St., 3d apartment, west.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARY J. McCLEERY, Bankrupt.—No. 8,485.

To the creditors of Mary J. McCleery of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of October, A. D. 1905, the said Mary J. McCleery was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1906, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon; at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, January 18, 1906.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

Horses to hire, all purposes, day and night. Max F. Greenbaum, 157 E. 25th St.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of ALBERT EBERLEIN, Bankrupt.

By order of the court, the assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of oils, paints, varnishes, sketches, desks, office fixtures, &c., will be offered at private sale to the highest bidder on the 5th of February, 1906, at 2 P. M.

Bids for the assets must be made by sending sealed bids to the undersigned, attorneys for the receiver.

All bids must be accompanied by ten per cent. of the amount bid in certified check or cash, and no bid will be accepted unless it equals seventy-five per cent. of the appraised value of the property.

If there is no bid accepted on the 5th of February, 1906, then the assets will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder under the Rules of this Court by Charles Shongood, Official Auctioneer, on the 8th day of February, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., on the bankrupt's premises.

The assets can be inspected at No. 402 Columbus Avenue, New York City, February 2d and 3d, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Dated New York, Jan. 30, 1906.
ENGEL, ENGEL & OPPENHEIMER,
Attorneys for Receiver, 132 Nassau Street, New York City.
LOUIS B. DE KOVEN, ESQ., Receiver.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In the matter of ABRAHAM H. SMITH, Bankrupt.

Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Thursday, February 1st, 1906, by order of the Court, at 1 o'clock P. M., 15 Waverley Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of lace, silk and lawn waists, finished and unfinished; suits, embroidery, trimmings, etc.; machinery, 100 sewing machines, complete plant for manufacture of ladies' waists and dresses, motors, work tables, safe, typewriter, showcases, and office fixtures.

The said property can be inspected at the said premises on the 29th, 30th, and 31st days of January, 1906, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

ROBERT G. PERRY, Receiver.
60 Wall Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In the matter of IZZELLA W. BROWN, Bankrupt.

Pursuant to an order of the court, property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at public auction at his warerooms, No. 113 Leonard Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 9th day of February, 1906, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The property consists of tables, chairs, rugs, and other articles of household furniture, and must realize not less than seventy-five per cent. of its appraised value.

FERDINAND A. HOYT, JR., Trustee.
IRA B. STEWART, Attorney for Trustee, 346 Broadway, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of Harold A. Deadman, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, January 31, 1906, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 388 Third Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a general stock of groceries, liquors, fixtures, &c., two work horses, two sets of harness, and two covered delivery wagons.

WALTER P. LONG, Receiver.
SAMUEL T. CARTER, Attorney for Receiver, 18 Wall Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of Dan F. Pickering, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, January 31, 1906, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 7 Maiden Lane, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of safe, fixtures, &c., and at 1 P. M., at 118-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, stock, consisting of jewelry, pins, studs, &c.
WILLIAM F. ALLEN,
Receiver.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of H. Huenekes, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, January 31, 1906, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 114 Liberty St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, &c.
LINDSAY RUSSELL, Receiver.
JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Receiver, 346 Broadway, New York.

LEGAL SALES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, RICHmond County.—THE DIME SAVINGS BANK OF BROOKLYN, plaintiff, against NATHANIEL MARSH and Kathryn W. S. Marsh, his wife; David Marsh and Clara W. Marsh, his wife; Mary G. Marsh and Julia T. M. Lord, defendants.

In pursuance of judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date of the 24th day of May, 1905, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County on the 26th day of May, 1905, and an order of the Supreme Court entered in said Clerk's office September 11th, 1905, I, the undersigned Sheriff of Richmond County, do hereby give notice that on the 5th day of February, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front door of the County Court House in Richmond, Richmond County, will expose for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder the following described real estate, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate at Clifton, in the County of Richmond and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the southeasterly corner of New York Avenue and Cliff Street, as laid down on a certain map of lands at Clifton, Staten Island, the property of David A. Hayes, filed in the Richmond County Clerk's office, in Box No. 59, and running thence partly along the southerly line of Cliff Street and partly along the southerly line of Oliver Wetmore's land 1,847 feet to the bay or shore; thence southerly along the bay or shore 220 feet to land of Levi Cook; thence westerly along the northerly line of said Cook's land 1,022 feet to the New York Avenue; thence along New York Avenue 166 feet 9 inches to the place of beginning; comprising lots laid down on said map to 4.100 acres, and Clifton House property, including a right of way of 12 feet in width to the Bay Shore Road to the Clifton Wharf, from the north side of the Clifton House property below the shore wall at the foot of the terraces, being same premises conveyed to Nathaniel Marsh by David A. Hayes and Caroline D., his wife, by deeds dated respectively October 25th, 1859, and November 26th, 1852, and recorded in said County Clerk's office on October 28th, 1852, in Liber 37 of Deeds, Page 608, and January 17th, 1853, in Liber 28 of Deeds, Page 402, the latter of said deeds being in confirmation of the former to correct a misdescription. Together with the land under water, adjacent to said premises, under patent of the State of New York, dated July 14th, 1880, and recorded in Liber 39 of Patents, Page 80.

Dated January 11th, 1906.
CHARLES J. McCORMACK,
Sheriff of Richmond County.
WILLIAM M. DEXMAN, Attorney for the Plaintiffs, 149 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARY J. McCLEERY, Bankrupt.—No. 8,485.

To the creditors of Mary J. McCleery of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of October, A. D. 1905, the said Mary J. McCleery was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1906, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon; at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, January 18, 1906.

A MONTH'S TRIP for **$275** including all expenses.
By the Great Flyer Deutschland
Early in June from New York, to and from ITALY Back in N. Y. March 5.
Including visits to the famous
RIVIERA, GENOA, FLORENCE, ROME, NAPLES, (Vesuvius, Pompeii, etc.)
For further particulars apply
Hamburg American Line
35 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN and CHINA
A comprehensive three-months' Tour to the Far East, visiting principal ports of CHINA and ALL POINTS of interest in JAPAN; leaves San Francisco March 6 by Pacific Mail new twin-screw steamship "Manchuria," (37,000 tons,) touching at Honolulu.
A Tour for Japan only, visiting everything of interest; leaves San Francisco March 22, by S. S. "Korea," occupying about 10 weeks. Inclusive fares, providing travel de luxe throughout, $700 and up.
Send for Illustrated Programme.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 AND 1,185 BROADWAY, 649 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK,
and 125 offices abroad.

50 TOURS TO EUROPE, $175 TO $1,185.

OLD DOMINION LINE
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. Walker, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

Clark's Tours to Japan $700.
In Japan for the famous "cherry blossom season." Finest Promenade Deck rooms. Exceptional advantages. F. C. Clark, 96 B'way, New York.

Winter cruises to West Indies by the Royal Mail steamers.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LUBIN, ISAAC.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to RACHEL COHN, Aaron M. Lewin, (also known as Mordecai Lewin,) Belle Kurtz, Blatke Wolkowics, Nathan Lewin, Henry Lewin, Abraham Lewin, and David Lewin, the heirs and next of kin of ISAAC LUBIN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Simon Wilkin and Edwin Kaufman of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of ISAAC LUBIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at his office in the County of New York on the 29th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the eleventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.
[L. S.] FRANK T. FITZGERALD, Surrogate.

HOLT, MARGARET C.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to the creditors of MARGARET C. HOLT, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, that the undersigned, Charles L. Holt, intends to apply to the Surrogates of New York County for letters of administration upon the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, under Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, limiting the penalty of the bond to be required of him to double the amount of the claims of the creditors against the estate presented to the said Surrogates, pursuant to this notice, or $5,000, whichever may be the larger amount, and that all the creditors of said deceased are hereby directed and required to present their claims in writing, duly verified, to the Surrogates of New York County, at their office in the County Court House, City Hall Park, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said county, on or before the 6th day of March, 1906.

Dated New York, January 26th, 1906.
CHARLES L. HOLT, Petitioner.
MURRAY BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Petitioner, 18-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

EDMONDS, JOHN H.—Surrogate's Court, Oneida County.—In the matter of the estate of JOHN H. EDMONDS, deceased. An intention to apply for letters of administration, with the will annexed, in the above-entitled estate having been shown to this court by the petition of Walter D. Edmonds and another for the issuance to him of such letters; now, therefore, pursuant to an order of this court, duly made, filed, and entered on the 22d day of January, 1906, the consent of all the next of kin of said deceased having been first duly made and filed, notice is hereby given to provide by Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure to all creditors having claims against the estate of John H. Edmonds, late of the City of Utica, in the County of Oneida, and State of New York, deceased, to present their claims to Hon. F. M. Calder, Surrogate of Oneida County, at his office in the City of Utica, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of March, 1906.—Dated January 29th, 1906. PHILIP C. PECK,
Attorney for Petitioners, 31-33 Nassau St., New York City.

GREENLY, GEORGE A.—To the creditors of the estate of GEORGE A. GREENLY, deceased.—Take notice that I intend to apply to one of the Surrogates of the County of New York for the issue of letters of administration of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of George A. Greenly, deceased, who resided in the City and County of New York, and died in the County of New York, and that the amount of my bond be fixed under the provisions of Section 2684 of the Code of Civil Procedure at double the amount of the claims of creditors against the estate of said deceased.

All creditors of said estate are required to present their claims to the Surrogates of New York County, at said Surrogates' office, in the County of New York, on or before the 12th day of February, 1906.

Dated January 8, 1906.
GEORGE CHALMERS GREENLY,
Petitioner.
THEODORE E. TERRELL, Attorney for Petitioner, Office and Post Office address, Philipsburgh Building, 2-8 Hudson St., Yonkers, N. Y.

BOWNE, CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE BOWNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Parsons, Closson & McIlvaine, No. 52 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-third day of May next.—Dated New York, the tenth day of November, 1905. MARY A. MURRAY, WALTER BOWNE, Administrators. PARSONS, CLOSSON & McILVAINE, Attorneys for Administrators, 52 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

CURTIS, BENJAMIN R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN R. CURTIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Moffat & Webb, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1905. MARY G. CURTIS, Administratrix. MOFFAT & WEBB, Attorneys for Administratrix, 63 Wall Street, New York.

NELSON, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD NELSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of John C. Gulick, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of April next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of September, 1905. SARAH E. NELSON, Executrix. JOHN C. GULICK, Attorney for Executrix, 132 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EUGENE M. BEALS, Bankrupt.—No. 8,689.

To the creditors of Eugene M. Beals of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1906, the said Eugene M. Beals was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1906, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, January 26, 1906.

"America's Greatest Railroad."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE OF AMERICA.
MAIN STEM OF THE
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES
Operating more than twelve thousand miles of railway east of Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

This is the Direct Line from New York & Boston to Niagara Falls and to the West, the Northwest and the Southwest by way of the great cataract and Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 3:30, 3:40, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTH WESTERN LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours, via New York Central and Lake Shore.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:29 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND & TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK EXP.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:05 A. M. and 3

MGR. LAVELLE CONDEMNS ENDLESS-CHAIN PRAYER

Somebody's Been Sending It Around, with Threats.

NAMES OF BISHOPS FORGED

Recipients Ordered to Recite Prayer Nine Days and Hand It Along —Jerome Informed.

Mgr. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, has called the attention of District Attorney Jerome to the appeal for an endless-chain prayer which is being circulated through the country in terms that inspire needless fears among the uninformed. The document, as told in yesterday's TIMES, adjures the recipients to pray for nine days, with great promises of reward, and threats of dire consequences if the injunction is not obeyed.

"It may originally have been sent out by some well-meaning but misguided person," said Mgr. Lavelle last evening, "but it is an outcropping of superstition. It was first sent out with a medicine advertisement, I believe, having been translated from the Italian. It was ultimately handed from one person to the other. I got one or two of the screeds and threw them away.

"The letter promises immunity from drowning, and also immunity from arrest and the like, if the injunction in the letter is obeyed. Not only I, but the Catholic clergy throughout the United States, are taking action in the suppression of the false prayer, to which the names of several prominent Bishops have been forged.

"I am anxious for the public to know that a prayer of that character is contrary in every respect to the spirit of the Church, because, among other things, it promises physical impossibilities. So far I have been unable to learn who the author is or the object he has in sending the letters out."

The letter contains an implied threat of assassination, as these closing paragraphs of it will show:

"He who recites this prayer and writes it for nine days, once a day, giving a copy each day to some person who will do the same, will receive a great joy at the end of nine days. This prayer was sent by the Bishop of Rome, and a copy was given to a woman who paid no attention to it, and in punishment thereof her son was assassinated on the third day.

"Whosoever receives this must recite it, giving a copy to nine persons for nine days."

Many of the prayers have been circulated on the west side, and in some homes several members of the same household have received a copy.

TROUBLE OVER EVANS WILL.

Executors Want to Sell New York Realty—Dentist's Relatives Object.

The number of lawyers who appeared yesterday before Justice Amend in the Supreme Court when the Evans estate case came up was taken as indicating that there will be considerable litigation over the will of Dr. Thomas W. Evans before the estate is distributed.

Dr. Evans was the famous American dentist who died in Paris. He left an estate of $6,000,000, of which $1,000,000 is invested in New York realty. The executors are anxious to sell this real estate, but Dr. Evans's next of kin obect, as do the Trustees of the Evans Museum in Philadelphia.

To get a construction placed upon the will an action has been commenced in the Supreme Court here, and because the executors did not serve notice on certain of the persons interested, a motion was made before Justice Amend yesterday to insure the service of these persons. As the executors agreed to serve them, Justice Amend adjourned the matter for a week.

LOST ARTICLES

Found by advertising in The New York Times,

The best and cheapest medium for Lost and Found advertising. 10 cents a line.

The New York Times receives Lost and Found advertisements by telephone. Bill sent next day.

Telephone 1000 Bryant

LOST ARTICLES

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Sunday evening, on or between 23d St. Ferry of C. R. R. of N. J. and 149 East 91st St., one cluster diamond earscrew; liberal reward given. 149 East 91st St.

LOST—Warehouse receipt of Terminal Warehouse Company, No. 29,017, for 73 cases of tobacco, dated Dec. 14, 1905. Finder please return to Box X 220 Times Downtown.

LOST—Tuesday, sapphire and diamond pin on Broadway or 7th Av. downtown car, or on West 82d St. Liberal reward if returned to Room 823, 25 Broad St.

LOST—Jan. 23, lace-covered chamois bag containing 5 rings, scarf pin, and sunburst; $100 reward and no questions. R. J., 302 Times, Times Square.

LOST—At Bronxville or New York, a gold chain bracelet set with fresh water pearls; suitable reward given if returned to 105 East 21st St.

LOST—Sunday evening, Jan. 28, 55th or 75th St., diamond and emerald lizard. Liberal reward if returned to 57 West 55th St.

$500 REWARD for box of jewels lost in West 32d St., opposite the Hotel Imperial. Address K. T., 1,364 Broadway.

LOST—Opera glasses, second balcony Belasco Theatre, Monday evening; reward. Butrick, 878 Driggs Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Bank Book No. 160,150, the New York Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

LOST—Friday afternoon, Jan. 26, at Broadway Theatre, at Actors' Home benefit, a small gold and crystal smelling bottle, with diamond fleur-de-lis on top. A very generous reward will be paid for return of same to 14 East 60th St.

LOST—Friday night, probably at Metropolitan Opera, round gold brooch, with blue enamel and small diamonds. Liberal reward if returned to Apartment 65, 320 Central Park West.

LOST—At the dinner of the Society of the Genesee, at the Waldorf-Astoria, Saturday evening, a silver matchbox; finder will be rewarded. Address E. M., Box 319 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Diamond screw earring, night of Jan. 24, at Hippodrome or going from Rochelle Restaurant, 75th St. and Columbus Av., to 143 West 72d St.; satisfactory reward at 143 West 72d St.

LOST—Monday week a gold locket and chain, marked "B. F. G." with two photographs inside. A suitable reward will be paid by Wakeman, 3 West 87th St.

LOST—On Wednesday afternoon, antique enamelled pendant, "St. George and Dragon," 48th St., between Madison and 6th Avs.; reward. 743 Madison Av.

LOST—In parlor of Grand Union Hotel, about 10:45 A. M. Thursday, mink collar, with gold chain. Finder will be suitably rewarded at 34 East 53d St.

LOST—$15 reward, no questions asked, paid for grayish black overcoat (silk lined) taken from 168 West 47th St., if returned to Salomon, 65 West 45th St.

LOST—Sunday, Jan. 28, sable muff, with five tails; left in the train from Pelham leaving 5:18. Reward if left at Hotel Oxford, 58th St. and Park Av.

LOST—$10 reward for return gold locket, heart shaped, small diamond centre, engraved E. A. D., lost Friday. Durham, 39 West 94th.

LOST—Thursday night, Jan. 25, lady's diamond screw stud pin, with small pearl. Liberal reward on return 6 East 69th St.

LOST—On night of 17th, silver cigarette case, initials "J. O'N." Reward, Room 4,014 Met. Life Building.

LOST—Chain bracelet, with turquoises, between 70th and 72d St.; reward. 66 West 95th St.

LOST—Bank book No. 20,219, American Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return

MAY COST PLUNKITT DEAR.

That Interview About His Stables Starts the Tax Officers Thinking.

George Washington Plunkitt, the "Apostle of Honest Graft," may find himself in collision with the tax officers as a result of an interview he gave out two days ago on the subject of his various stable properties under lease to the Street Cleaning Department.

The six stables, which are bringing the ex-Senator and ex-Tammany district leader $24,050 a year in rentals, he said he would not sell for $500,000. The tax officials saw this statement yesterday and started an investigation of the assessed valuations of the stables.

They found them assessed at a total of $136,500, or a little more than one-quarter of the sum Senator Plunkitt said they were worth. On an assessed valuation of $136,500, the Senator is getting approximately 18 per cent. on his property, where, he said, they were paying him less than 6 per cent.

If his own valuation of the property was right, he is paying the city little more than a quarter of the taxes he ought to be paying.

THIS DOG WAS A PROVIDER.

Stole Milk Bottles, Rolled Them Off, Opened Them, and Drank.

The police of South Orange, N. J., landed a bread and milk thief yesterday who has taxed their resources for a long time. The culprit was a mongrel dog, which has been getting a living by stealing bread, rolls and milk from the door steps of houses in Prospect Street and Summit Avenue.

The animal was caught red-handed deliberately rolling milk bottles from a dcorstep. When the dog got the bottle a short distance away it clawed at the patent pasteboard cap until it broke and spilled the milk on the ground. Then the dog lapped up the fluid. The animal then visited another house and carried off a bag of rolls, returning for a loaf of bread from another porch.

J. B. Elker of Summit Avenue saw all this and telephoned to the police that the thief who had been annoying the good householders of South Orange could be found prowling in the vicinity. Policeman Simpson caught the animal, which was shot several hours later.

Later in the day the dog's lair was discovered in the woods near Summit Avenue, where a barrel containing a lot of bread crust was lying on its side. There was a heap of bread nearby. The dog apparently made its home in the barrel. Several broken milk bottles were lying near.

SCALPED A JURY CHECK.

City Chamberlain's Bookkeeper Suspended for Breaking Rules.

Joseph T. Barry, an assistant bookkeeper in the City Chamberlain's office, was suspended yesterday for breaking the office rules and cashing a jury check. Incidentally, he is accused of grafting by taking $2 of the amount the check called for as the price of the accommodation in cashing it.

Edwin B. Constantine of 69 Beekman Street received a check for $10 fees for jury duty and went to the Chamberlain's office to get it cashed. Barry told him that cashing checks there was against the rule. Constantine then said, according to Barry, that he hadn't time to go to a bank, that his wife was sick in Brooklyn, and he wanted to go to her. Barry says he told Constantine that all the money he had was $8, and Constantine told him that amount would be satisfactory.

Almost before Constantine had left the office, Barry says—and his statement is verified by his chief, C. W. Dickerson and by Deputy Chamberlain Campbell—he realized that he had made a serious blunder and went to Mr. Dickerson and told him what he had done. Mr. Dickerson gave him his personal check for $2 and it was sent over to Mr. Constantine at 69 Beekman Street. Then, at his chief's advice, Barry confessed to Mr. Campbell that he had broken the rules. Barry's superiors will intercede for him. He is working hard, though he is sickly, to be admitted to the bar, and has an excellent record.

Mr. Campbell says he is certain that there is no regular game of scalping jurymen's checks.

As soon as Constantine had got his $8 he went to a newspaper and told what had happened.

BALTIC PROVINCES ASK AID.

Stamford, Conn., Raising Fund to Relieve Massacre Victims.

Moved by the reports of massacres and pillaging that have come from the Baltic provinces on the Russian frontier, the citizens of Stamford, Conn., have appointed a committee to receive contributions for the relief of the sufferers. A New York branch is to be established, but until it is organized donations may be sent to Schuyler Merritt, President of the Stamford National Bank. The fund will be known as the Baltic Province Relief Fund.

Attention has been called to the conditions in Esthonia, the province that seems to have suffered most. Although under Russian rule, the landowners are really Germans, and Russia, engrossed with her larger troubles, has taken no notice of the burning and pillaging of Esthonia by bands of marauders.

Reval is the capital of the province. The town is built upon a huge rock and was originally a fortress. It has three very steep entrances, and to this place of comparative safety the survivors of the massacres have flocked. Hundreds of farms have been desolated, and Reval is overcrowded with penniless and starving people. They were unable to save anything, and when they fled from their homesteads, the surrounding country was in flames.

The call for help says that everywhere there are murder, fire, and starvation. In addition, there is the constant dread that the robber bands will return from their tours of destruction and attack the city.

Baron Edward von Stackelberg, Mr. Ernest von Kugelgen, and Erhard Debrio, a Reval merchant, earnestly declare that the smallest contribution will be gratefully received.

MUSTN'T SAY "SCAB."

Recorder Goff Bars the Word at Housesmith's Trial for Assault.

A jury was assembled yesterday for the trial before Recorder Goff of David Marks, a member of the Housesmiths' Union, who, together with two of his fellow-members, Edward Lynch and John G. McShea, is under indictment for felonious assault on Charles A. Scott, a watchman employed by Post & McCord on the new building at Tenth Avenue and Fourteenth Street.

Many representatives of both sides were present in court yesterday. A stir was caused by the use of the term "scab" by Abraham Levy, who appeared for the defense, while examining talesmen. The Recorder told Mr. Levy he must refrain from the use of the offensive term.

According to Assistant District Attorney Garvan, Scott was attacked by the three men on West Fourteenth Street on the night of Dec. 2 last. One of them tried to cut Scott with a knife and Marks is alleged to have fired three shots at the watchman, missing him. Before he could fire a fourth time, Scott knocked the weapon from his assailant's hand. Marks picked it up, but the police appeared and arrested the three strikers. The revolver was found in the pocket of Marks. If convicted he may be sentenced to ten years in prison.

Dr. John A. Burke Cleared.

In acquitting Dr. John A. Burke of 149 West Forty-eighth Street of the charge of malpractice, Magistrate Whitman, in the Harlem Court, declared yesterday that his arrest on Jan. 8 was an outrage. Dr. Burke is a member of the New York County, State, and National Medical Societies. The Magistrate declared that his standing in the medical profession should have been sufficient to protect him from arrest by "irresponsible policemen."

First Scrub in Thirty-one Years.

Magistrate Pool in Jefferson Market Court ordered the prisoners yesterday to be taken off the bench, which for thirty-one years has been reserved for prisoners only, and instructed that the [illegible] thoroughly scrubbed and [illegible] for policeman [illegible] raign prisoner[illegible]

The luxury of a breakfast is in its

Nice Hot Biscuit

rolls and muffins. Royal Baking Powder makes them light, sweet and delicious.

CHINATOWN'S WARRIORS AGREE TO REAL PEACE

To Judge Foster the Tong Men Go and Promise.

ON FRIDAY THEY WILL SIGN

Revolvers and Knives Abjured, Mock Duck Disowned, Nothing But Peace—Some Dignitaries Help.

The dove of peace has spread its wings over Chinatown. No more will the On Leong Tong men and the Hip Sing Tong men war on one another with long-barreled heavy revolvers and short, shiny knives—at least, they say they won't. Bloodshed is to end. The glory of being mediator belongs to Judge Warren W. Foster of General Sessions.

Fifty Chinamen got together in his office in the Criminal Courts Building late yesterday afternoon and told him how sad they were at the shootings in Mott and Pell Streets. Tears rolled out of the almond eyes of the Hip Sing Tongs as they blessed the joys of peace, sweet peace; the men of the On Leong Tong bemoaned the strife between Chinese brothers in a strange land. Dr. F. F. Tong, sent over by his Imperial Majesty to stop the feuds, was there, so were Kit Fu Shah, Consul to New York; Guy Maine of the Chinese Reform Association, and many another Chinese celebrity.

Judge Foster was selected as mediator after a conference between his Excellency Kit Fu Shah and Dr. Tong. They decided that the war of the tongs had to be stopped. Apparently neither faction had been able to kill the other out and stop it that way, so only arbitration was left. The two dignitaries called on Chinese merchants for advice. Judge Foster's name was proposed, and everybody agreed to it. When the proposal was made to the Judge he was very much surprised, but replied that he would only be too glad to act.

The peace congress assembled yesterday afternoon for its first session. Chinamen with smiles, Chinamen with scowls, short Chinamen and long Chinamen, Hip Sings and On Leongs trooped through the corridors of District Attorney Jerome's fortress in Centre Street and swarmed into the elevators. Much jabbering in an unknown tongue befuddled the elevator men and the court policemen, most of whom hadn't heard of the peace congress and couldn't understand the sudden approach of the Yellow Peril.

Representing the On Leong Tong were Moy Tow, Gin Gum, and the venerated Mayor of Chinatown, Tom Lee. For some curious reason Tom Lee stayed outside the room and sent in lieutenants with commands to his followers. For the Hip Sing Tong appeared Huey Gow, William Lee York, and Louis Quong. The Orientals made such a jam in Judge Foster's quarters that there was hardly room to move around.

The two factions had their lawyers. Thomas P. Dinnean represented the On Leongs and Frederick A. Ware and Ely Rosenberg the Hip Sings. Judge Foster opened the proceedings by asking for a statement of "differences." Mr. Dinnean arose.

"There are not any differences that cannot be settled peaceably," he said, "and we—that is, the On Leong Tong—are willing to make any agreement for peace. The fighting in Chinatown has seriously affected the business interests of that quarter."

Then Mr. Ware got up and spoke in behalf of the Hip Sing Tong.

"There are no differences that cannot be settled peaceably," he said, or words to that effect, "and the Hip Sing Tong wants peace. I'm ready to sign any papers right here and promise that the Hip Sing Tong will keep the agreement."

"How about this carrying of weapons?" asked Judge Foster. "Do you not know that it is against the law to carry pistols and brass knuckles and knives?"

A chorus of Chinese voices sang out against the iniquitous practice of carrying weapons. On every face was written a great horror at the very thought thereof. Promises not to carry weapons were freely made. Then Dr. Tong spoke. He was sent to this country ostensibly to talk about treaties at Washington, but has spent most of his time trying to find a way to end the internal wars among the New York Chinamen.

"I am a disinterested party," declared Dr. Tong. "I am not allied with either the Hip Sing Tong or the On Leong Tong. All I want is that peace shall be restored and that the business interests of the Chinese shall be protected."

After a few more words by Dr. Tong Judge Foster called on his Excellency Kit Fu Shah, the Consul. He expressed a few peaceful opinions through Dr. Tong as interpreter. Then came up the question of signing a protocol immediately. If the signing were left over there might be more shooting and more funerals meanwhile. Mr. Dinnean said he could not sign any paper without full authority from his society, but that he could give the word of the society not to engage in any more fights.

So it was finally agreed that way. Friday is set as the day. Then the accredited representatives will appear again before Judge Foster, and will sign a permanent treaty of peace. Meanwhile a hard-and-fast armistice will exist in Chinatown.

It came out yesterday that the Hip Sings disowned Mock Duck. Their lawyer said so. Mock Duck had played the District Attorney a mean trick, Mr. Rosenberg said, by not keeping his promise to clear out and make no more trouble. Therefore the Hip Sings were done with him.

Before Friday both societies are to have meetings and issue peace proclamations. These proclamations will be spread broadcast in Chinatown, and will warn the citizens against war.

BINGHAM ENDS SOFT BERTHS.

Mounted Police and Bicycle Squad Get More Work.

Police Commissioner Bingham issued an order yesterday which will add between 150 and 200 men to the force doing patrol duty without additional expense. The Commissioner learned on inquiry that the mounted men of the traffic squad were doing but about seven hours a day duty, while the bicycle squad were working only eight hours.

The order puts all of these men on the night detail list, to serve at theatres, the opera, Madison Square Garden, and other places where policemen are needed for a few hours each night. This releases for active patrol duty the regular patrolmen who have been [illegible] bicycle [illegible] ordered to ni[illegible] Commissioner [illegible] his work alon[illegible]

Even in so big a sale as the one we started yesterday, our own experienced men do all the fitting and selling.

To get in outside help would be as foreign to our policy as to get in outside garments.

With from 25% to 60% knocked off the price of every Winter sack overcoat in our stock, our own men had no time yesterday to make any count of what had been sold.

So this morning we can only tell what we started the sale with yesterday, and add that in both medium and full length sacks, in plain and belted coats, there are plenty of choice bargains still and a full assortment of sizes.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

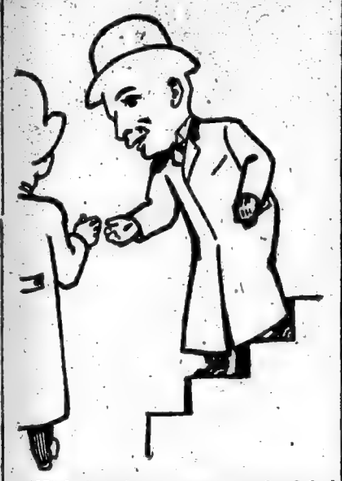

This is what we started with!

Men's overcoats at $20.

136	coats that were		$50
316	"	"	$45
279	"	"	$40
278	"	"	$40
223	"	"	$30
473	"	"	$35
748	"	"	$33
623	"	"	$30
1597	"	"	$28
562	"	"	$25

Men's overcoats at $12.50.

98	coats that were		$22
510	"	"	$20
610	"	"	$18
347	"	"	$16

Youths' overcoats, sizes 32 to 35, at $15.

88	coats that were		$22
58	"	"	$20
44	"	"	$28
135	"	"	$25

Youths' overcoats, sizes 32 to 35, at $10.

88	coats that were		$20
92	"	"	$18
60	"	"	$16
110	"	"	$14

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
opposite	near	opposite
City Hall.	Union Square.	Greeley Square.

ALL RICHMOND WANTS EARLY MORNING CARS

What's the Use of a Ferry-and-Walk Service? It Asks.

SOCIETY'S SUFFERING, TOO

And Editor Burke Is Losing All His Converts to Suburbanity (or Words to That Effect.)

It used to be Brooklyn that did all the kicking about transportation or the lack of it. Staten Island came to the front, however, yesterday when delegates, counsel, representatives, and plain Richmond citizens swarmed to the offices of the State Railroad Commission in the Whitehall Building. They protested against the lack of transit facilities in their borough in the early morning.

The specific objection to existing conditions was that no cars were run to connect with the city's ferryboats between 1:25 and 5 A. M. The city runs its boats every hour, but that does Staten Islanders little good, unless they happen to live near the ferry landing.

John R. Zwicky, who filed the petition for a change, said the patient Islanders had waited twenty years for proper facilities. They had hoped the municipal ferry would solve the difficulty, but, excellent as this proved to be, they found their troubles by no means ended.

"We live in New York, and are taxed accordingly," he said, "so why can't the 75,000 persons on the island get home at any hour of the day or night, the same as people on Long Island or the Bronx?"

He is a Post Office clerk, who quits work at 1 A. M. Sometimes it takes him four hours to get home. Despite this, he has lived on Staten Island for twenty-five years.

Mr. Altman of New Brighton read a letter from Borough President Cromwell, who argued that if the transportation companies would establish an early morning service a great many more persons who have to return home between 1:25 and 5 A. M. would go to live in Staten Island. He also suggested that thousands of the natives would go much oftener to the Manhattan theatres, diners, and social affairs if they knew they could get home.

After several Staten Islanders had told of their troubles in getting home after the railroad rang the curfew, John Burke, an editor, spoke. He said:

"I have gold-bricked not less than twenty-five persons to move down to the island, but all but one have gone back to Manhattan. I want to protest against not only this refusal to operate cars between 1:25 and 5 A. M., but against the miserable service these companies are giving at other hours."

The railroads' lawyers said that the companies could not afford to run early morning cars for few passengers when the lines were already running at a loss. One Richmond man said, however, that the morning service would cost only $5 a morning. Decision on the petition to compel this service was reserved.

AN INTERMMITTENT FERRY.

Trouble Getting to and from Staten Island Early Yesterday.

Many persons bound for Staten Island early yesterday morning and others who had gone down to Staten Island from Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Jersey City to attend a celebration by the Staten Island lodge of Elks waited in the ferry houses at either end of the ferry from one to three hours without seeing a boat. Assistant Supt. Hanlon of the ferry denied last night that any night trip had been skipped, except that at 3:30. He asserted that the boats leaving Manhattan at 12:45, 1:30, and 2:30, with the corresponding trips from St. George, had run. The 3:30 trip, he said, had been cut out to allow for repairs at the St. George slip. The 4:30 boat ran, as usual.

Those who waited in the ferry houses for the boats which Supt. Hanlon says ran, say that the boats, if they did so, ran without taking passengers.

On Monday afternoon, before the rush hour began, one of the boats failed to [illegible] entering the St. George slip. [illegible] so hard into the side of the [illegible] punch a hole in the boarding. [illegible] the passengers, and hurt [illegible] severely. There is a hole in

Kennedy Broadway Hats

4.00 Hats at 2.75.

Smart Styles

of clear nutria. The best fur used in hatting.

You save all middlemen's profits by buying direct from the best factories.

Three Dollar Hats at 1.90.

New swell shapes—college soft Hats and natty Derbys.

Royal Brown Derbys, Fashion's Latest.

WITNESSES MUST ANSWER.

Gas Commission Has a Plan for Dealing with Recalcitrants.

The investigation of the Manhattan gas companies by the State Gas Commission is making progress. There remain to be examined the New Amsterdam, the Northern Union, and the Central Union. All testimony concerning the Mutual, the only independent gas-making company on Manhattan Island, probably will be completed in a few days. The short session yesterday was devoted to the examination of the New Amsterdam's General Manager, George W. Doane.

The Brooklyn companies have made it plain that they are going to contest the inquiry every step of the way. William N. Dykman, attorney for the Brooklyn Union, has appeared once before the Commission; then he questioned its right to pry into the company's affairs.

As one method of bringing recalcitrants to terms witnesses will be asked to swear whether their testimony before the Stevens Committee was true or not. The commission is confident that it can compel witnesses to answer.

PRISONERS' FRIEND IS DEAD.

Mrs. Adamsky Aided Women Arraigned in Yorkville Court.

Mrs. Rebecca Adamsky, sixty-six years of age, wife of Isaac Adamsky, janitor of the Yorkville Court House, died Monday night at the Court House. Mrs. Adamsky was a prominent member of the Women's Relief Corps, having been a nurse in the field during the Civil War, where her acts of sympathy and kindness won for her wide praise.

In her the female prisoners who are arraigned in Yorkville Court will lose a friend. For many years it had been her custom to prepare breakfast for the women who were arrested at night, and to advise and help them in many ways.

The funeral will take place on Thursday morning from the Court House.

THE RIVER HIS ONLY REFUGE.

Ill and Out of Work, Nothing Else Was Left for Roger.

Morris Roger, 40 years old, who lived in a furnished room at 219 East Twenty-sixth Street, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by jumping into the East River off East Twenty-fourth Street. No one saw him jump, but his body was found floating in the river, and upon it was a scrap of paper on which this statement was written:

"I am very sick and have no work and cannot get anything to do for the present. I have no money. The only thing left for me is the East River at the foot of Twenty-fourth Street."

The letter was signed "Morris Roger." A friend identified him and said that he had consumption.

To Reorganize Disciplinary School.

Mayor McClellan has appointed Thomas W. Hynes a member of the Board of Managers of the Brooklyn Disciplinary School. The appointment is taken to mean that the Mayor has decided to have a thorough reorganization of the school. Mr. Hynes was Commissioner of Charities

Wednesday, Jan. 31st.

YESTERDAY our Subway Store resembled the club room of a Fat Men's Association.

The Hope Corner has been making reputation daily with its Suits and Overcoats for men of big proportions.

Such exclamations of surprise and satisfaction as you could hear continually from men tipping the scales at 200 lbs. and above was a great indorsement for the Trousers "cut from ends" at $2.55.

HOPE BROADWAY—CORNER—CHAMBERS

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Ev. 8:20. Mat. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. BARRIE'S PETER PAN

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15
ETHEL BARRYMORE in J. M. Barrie's play, ALICE-SIT-BY-THE-FIRE.
Also FANTALOON, with Lionel Barrymore

Knickerbocker B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only, 2:15.
FRITZI SCHEFF in M'LLE MODISTE.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
Geo. V. Hobart's Musical Satiretta, COMING thro' the RYE

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
ROBERT LORAINE Bernard Shaw's Man and Superman.

SAVOY THEATRE, B'way & 34th St. Ev. 8:15. Matinees Thurs. and Saturday, 2:15.
LAST 2 WEEKS
JAMES K. HACKETT in "THE WALLS OF JERICHO."
MARY MANNERING
Feb. 12—THE ENGLISH MR HOPKINSON

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. & Feb. 12 2:15.
THE LION AND THE MOUSE A play in 4 acts.
SEATS TO APRIL 1 NOW READY.

DALY'S THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
ELLIS JEFFREYS
& her company, inc. Frank Worthing & Guy Standing in Alfred Sutro's Comedy Success,
"It has far more sparkle and charm than most plays of ANY kind."—The Sun.
THE FASCINATING MR. VANDERVELDT

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42 St. West of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15. Mat. To-day, Pop. Prices, 50, 75c. $1, $1.50.
KLAW & ERLANGER Present
FAY TEMPLETON in Geo. M. Cohan's
45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY
Xtra Mts. Lincoln's & Wash'ton's Birthdays.

BROADWAY Thea. B'way & 41 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TO-DAY & Sat., 2:15.
To-day Mat. Pop. Prices, 50-75-$1-$1.50.
ELSIE JANIS IN
THE VANDERBILT CUP
with Barney Oldfield's automobile race effect

LIBERTY THEATRE, 42 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat., 2:15.
GEORGE H. BRENNAN presents THE CLANSMAN
by THOMAS DIXON, Jr.

NEW YORK Theatre, B'way & 45 St. Evs. 8:15. Prices 25, 50, 75c. & $1.
Pop. Mat. To-day 25, 50, 75c. Reg. Mat. Sat.
THE ROGERS BROS. IN IRELAND

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. Last Week of Mrs. Leslie Carter as "Zaza."
DAVID BELASCO presents Mrs. LESLIE CARTER in Mr. Belasco's version of "ZAZA"
Note.—Mrs. Carter has consented to give a matinee to-day.
POPULAR PRICES.
Last Zaza Mat. Sat. 2—Eve. 8.
NEXT WEEK Mrs. Leslie Carter as "Du Barry." Seats on Sale Thursday.

BELASCO Theatre. Ev. 8. Mat. Sat. 2.
DAVID BELASCO presents By David Belasco.
BLANCHE BATES in THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST.
*EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW
IN HONOR OF MRS. LESLIE CARTER.

BIJOU B'way 45th St. Time in & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. N. Y. To-night. Mat. Sat. 2.
DAVID BELASCO presents 24 year in N. Y.
WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER.

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. $1 Mat. T'day
MEXICANA
"Scored a success."—Herald.
"'Mexicana' a success."—Press.
"Dainty and alluring."—Times.
"Appreciated by the audience."—Tribune.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. at 8:15. $1 Mats. To-m'w & Sat. 102 Times
THE EARL AND THE GIRL With EDDIE FOY

FIELDS THEA. 42d St., W. of B'way. Eve. 8:15. Phone 44 Bryant.
MATINEE TO-DAY 50c. 75c. $1.00
LOUIS MANN AND CLARA LIPMAN
JULIE BONBON

MADISON SQ. GARDEN
Monday, Feb. 5.
CHARITY BALL AND DRILL.
KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS
TICKETS (Gentlemen and Ladies) $1.00

JOE WEBER'S Music Hall. Twiddle-Twaddle
Evenings at 8:10. Only Matinee Saturday.

Yorkville 86 St., nr. Lex. Av. WM. A. KELLY
MAT. TO-DAY. "Shenandoah"

Tunnel Worker Killed.

While working in the tunnel to Brooklyn at a point 1,700 feet out from the Battery and early yesterday morning Patsi Turtit, one of the compressed air workers, was mortally injured when a [illegible] slipped from a fellow-workman's [illegible] that struck him in the face, pierc[illegible] [illegible] died within [illegible]

CARNEGIE HALL.
Thursday Afternoon, Feb'y 1, at 3,
Song Recital
MADAME
SEMBRICH
Mr. ISIDORE LUCKSTONE at the Piano.
Programme:
"O, Serpina penserete" (from "La Serva Padrona").....Pergolesi
"I Attempt from Love's Sickness" (from "The Indian Queen").....Purcell
"Patron das Macht der Wind" (from "Streit zwischen Phoebus und Pan").....
"An Chloe".....Mozart
"Neue Liebe, Neues Leben".....Beethoven
"Liebesbotschaft".....Schubert
"Nachtigall".....Brahms
"Lieder der Braut" (I. and II.).....Schumann
"Er ist's".....
Allerseelen".....R. Strauss
"Des Glockenthurmer's Tochterlein".....Liszt
Pastorals.....Hunt
"The Land o' the Leal".....Archer Foote
"The Lark Now Leaves His Watery Nest".....H. W. Parker
"Es blinkt der Thau".....Rubinstein
"Vom Listigen Grasmucklein".....Rasbert
"Ein Traum".....Grieg
"Dian il tsarit" ("Ob Heller Tag").....Tschaikowsky
"Nie placz Dziewce" (Polish Maiden's).....Lachmund
Prices $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50. Boxes $15, $10.
Tickets at Box Office, Carnegie Hall, and at Luckhardt & Belder's, 10 E. 17th St.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
This evening, at 8, Double Bill—PAGLIACCI. Alten; Caruso, Campanari, Reiss, Parvis. Cond., Vigna. Preceded by HAENSEL UND GRETEL. Abarbanell, Alten, Homer, Wells, Gorits. Cond., Franko.
Thurs. Ev., Feb. 1, at 8—Special Performance. RIGOLETTO. Abott, Homer, Bauermeister, Mapleson, Vail; Caruso, Scotti, Journet, Begue, Muhlmann, Dufriche. Cond., Vigna.
Fri. Ev., Feb. 2, at 7:30—MEISTERSINGER. Alten, Homer; Knote, Van Rooy, Goritz, Wolf, Reiss, Muhlmann, Dufriche. Cond. Hertz.
Sat. Aft., Feb. 3, at 2—IL BONDUCA. Gambrich, Alten; Caruso, Campanari, Journet, Parvis, Rossi, Dufriche. Cond., Vigna.
Sat. Ev., Feb. 3, popular prices, at 8—AIDA. Emma Eames, Edyth Walker; Dippel, Scotti, Plancon, Muhlmann, Paroli, Cond., Vigna.
Sun. Ev., Feb. 4, at 8:30, popular prices. GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. Fremstad, Goritz, Blass; 12 ladies of Subscription Opera; GERARDY, 'cellist, (by arrangement with R. E. Johnston.) Entire Met. Op. Co. Cond., Franko.
Mon. Ev., Feb. 5, at 8—IL TROVATORE. Nordica, Homer; Knote, Campanari, Journet. Cond., Franko.
Wed. Ev., Feb. 7, at 8—DON GIOVANNI. Nordica, Jomelli, and Sembrich; Scotti, Dippel, Journet, Muhlmann, Rossi. Cond., Franko.
Thurs. Ev., Feb. 8, at 8, Special Performance —LOHENGRIN. Rappold, Homer; Knote, Goritz, Blass, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.
$1, $1.50, $2.50, $3, $4.
Fri. Ev., Feb. 9, at 7:30—DIE MEISTERSINGER. Alten, Homer; Knote, Van Rooy, Goritz, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.
Sale of seats for next week's performances begins to-morrow, Thurs., at 9 A. M.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PL. THEATRE. Every Eve. & Sat. Mat. The Great Laughing Success, 'Der Kilometerfresser' ('The Road-Hog').

CARNEGIE HALL.
Sunday Afternoon, Feb. 4, at 3. Tuesday Evening, Feb. 6, at 8:15.
THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conductor, Herr FELIX WEINGARTNER
Program: Mendelssohn Overture, "Fingal's Cave"; Liszt, Concerto in E flat for Piano and Orchestra; Wagner, Siegfried Idyl; An Overture to Goethe's Faust; Beethoven, Symphony No. 5 (C minor).
Soloist, Mr. Rudolph Ganz

SAM FRANKO'S SECOND CONCERT OF OLD MUSIC.
MENDELSSOHN HALL. Thursday, Feb. 1st, 8:15.
In commemoration of the 150th anniversary of Mozart's birth.
Mr. Leopold Lichtenberg, SOLOIST.
Tickets, Box Office, 50c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.

SPECIAL CONCERT
KALTENBORN QUARTET.
MRS. ANNA TAYLOR JONES, Contralto.
Thursday, Feb. 1, at 8:15, West Side Y. M. C. A., 57th St. and 8th Av.
Reserved Seats, 25 Cents.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-day 25c. 15, 25, 35, 50 & 75c. Caroline May, The Factory Girl
American 42d St. & 8th Av. Mat. To-day 25c. 25, 50 & 75c. ERNEST HOGAN in RUFUS RASTUS
MURRAY HILL 42d St. & Lex. Av. Mat. To-day 25c. 25, 35, 50, 75c. A WIF

NEW YORK TIMES

FEB. 1 — FEB. 28

1906

UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 1964

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"All the News Th... Fit to Pri...

New York Cit...

...THER.

...to-morrow ...rinds.

VOL. LV ... THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 19... ...ETTE...

NEW DE... DEMO...

Patterson's Vote ... Santo Domingo

MINORITY CAUCUS IS C...

Senator's Speech Eulogizing Roosev... Brings Quick Party Action—Till... man Demands More Facts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—That much-talked-of but mysterious party called the "White House Democrats" came out partially into the open in the Senate today. The event has so stirred the other Democrats that they have determined to hold a caucus for the purpose of developing exactly who the White House Democrats a...

The event which so stirred the party was a speech by Mr. Patterson of Colorado in eulogy of the President and in support of the Moroccan and Santo Dominan policies. Patterson has hitherto been known as a violent anti-Administration Democrat. His defection, coupled with that of Mr. Clarke and some others who it is known can be relied upon to support Mr. Roosevelt's policies, gives just the number of votes needed to ratify the San... treaty.

The ... angry ... White ... In the ... opposi... a part...

Mr. ... to a v... ident, ... states... ferenc... Mr. R... in all ... done ... dices, ... comm...

"I ... ly, "... had s... 1904, ... nestly ... sustai... again... masse...

Mr. ... ident ... to be ... But h... patrio...

"I ... he ad... to pa... read ... ing hi... data, ... been ... his o... dent ... gation ... enter ... staten... two-t... he w... he u... cept ...

"If ... the N... ington ... he ca... attain...

Mr. ... basic ... Alge... natur... Unite... of the ... tende... count... count...

As ... tion ... the s... that ... his ... quo ... only ... that ... goth...

"B... he sa... range... dent ... is rat... a ver...

...ORDER CHARGE

...Said Syrian Paper Him—Shooting the Result ... of a Church Feud.

The religious factions among the Syrians fought in a restaurant in the Syrian quarter last night with fatal results. When the smoke cleared away one man lay dead on the floor and two others were being taken to have their wounds dressed. One of these will probably die. The other is a prisoner in the Hudson Street Hospital, charged with murder. His brother is also locked up in the Leonard Street station on the same charge, two bullet wounds having been found on the body of the victim.

The accused are followers of Bishop Hawa Weeney of the Greek Church, who has been the centre of much controversy and fighting within the last year. The dead man is a brother of Archbishop ... the Roman Catholic Syrian Bish... ...ording to the police, the editor ... Hoda, a Syrian newspaper, was marked for death, and an attack was ... on his office, by the ... responsible for ...hbishop's brother a...

...the trouble near the ...rton Street is only ... It was whispered ...er the shooting that ...son for anybody in ... two weeks.

...ank of 66 Atlantic ... the men the police ...n. They are big, ...ntly such as Ath... on the waterfront had charge of ... Park, Coney Island, ...

...o'clock, according ...

MAXWELL ASKS ERROR.

And 70 Normal College Graduates Have Said Their Testimony Clinches.

City Superintendent Maxwell has been overruled by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the case brought by several graduates against Superintendent Maxwell for refusing to give them licenses to teach without examination. The court, however, has granted a writ of certiorari, which will be argued before the Appellate Division on Feb. 9.

Mr. Maxwell's action in granting these licenses has excited one of the most important controversies that have arisen between the Board of Education in years. It arose several months ago in connection with the investigation of a special committee of fifty appointed to inquire into the present system of conducting examinations.

The investigation developed, principally in resolution, which said: "The passage of the academic examination questions conducted by or under the control of the City Superintendent is not a necessary qualification for holding a ..."

THREE TENEMENTS SET AFIRE.

Hundreds in Danger from Series of Incendiary Fires This Morning.

Three big east side tenements containing between 300 and 400 persons were set afire by incendiaries this morning. Each blaze was extinguished before much damage was done. Chief Shevlin of the Madison Street station had his detectives scouring the precinct in the hope of apprehending the firebugs.

The tenements fired were at 108 Division Street, 116 East Broadway, and 118 East Broadway. In each instance, the police believe, there is evidence to show that the fires were the work of incendiaries. All took place about midnight, and within five minutes of each other.

The firemen had hard work, but managed to get all the flames in short order and subdue them before any of the fires spread.

...drew revolvers and ... John Stefan, later ...ther of Archbishop ...resent in Pittsburg, ... bullet through his ...is chest.

...police say, was fir... ...ter Elias, and acci... ...ter in the neck and ...f above the heart. A ... and while a crowd ...d into the building ...disappeared. George ...Policeman O'Sullivan ...Church Street Sta...

JONES'S ... VALET ...

Called His Confes... Affidavit Del...

NEW EVIDENCE PRO...

Doctors Say Chloroform Didn't K... Rice—Scores of Affidavits for New Trial Argument.

The latest effort to save Albert T. Patrick, convicted of the murder of William Marsh Rice, came to a head yesterday. Just before the closing of the courts the District Attorney's office was served with papers prepared by Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge in support of the motion for a new trial which is to be argued before Recorder Goff in Criminal Session on Feb. 9.

Most important among the seven statements appended to the motion papers was an affidavit made by Patrick's valet, who met Jones after the latter had killed Miss Brooks's cats and pursued the man he saw running from the premises.

Jones told that Wheeler, who is only five feet tall, had a revolver with which he tried to shoot him before he was arrested. The ...davit of McNerny is sup... ...signed by Joseph Jordan.

The statements from ... ...men are backed up by ... ...by a score of prominent ... pathologists in this city, ... all of whom declare the ... of Dr. Loomis on the ... fact that an embalming ... through the arteries and ... lungs and cause consequent ... variance with facts.

The whereabouts of Jo... to the District Attorney's ... last heard of he was in ... went hoping to receive ...

...PROFITS ...yndicates.

...BILLS HELD ...

...of Suits Against Men in ...ual's McCurdy Administration Referred to Choate.

President Paul Morton of the Equitable Life Assurance Society announced yesterday that suit had been started against James H. Hyde for the recovery of a preliminary $72,000, representing Mr. Hyde's profits in syndicates which, it maintains in the action, Mr. Morton also announced that suits were in preparation against various men who had profited by the issues of stock in behalf of the Equitable to some of the so-called subsidiary companies, and that these and other claims of the society growing out of the acts of the old Equitable administration were being pushed as rapidly as possible.

The Equitable Trust Co. held its ...

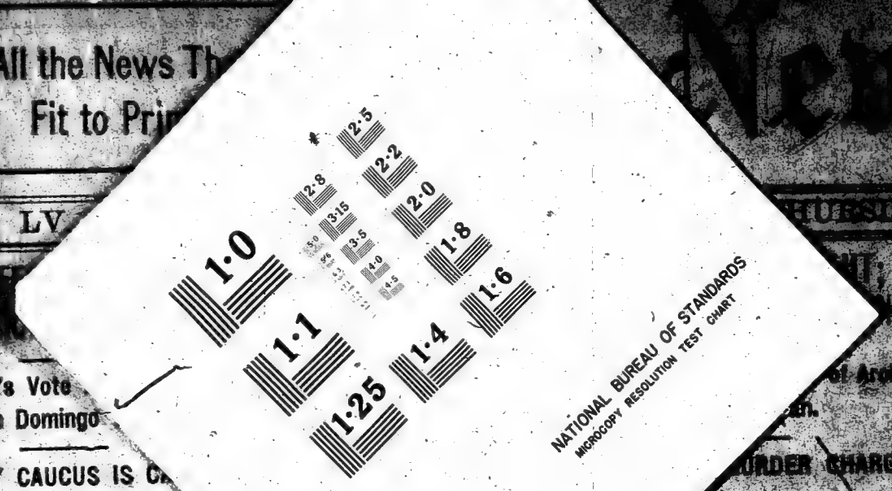

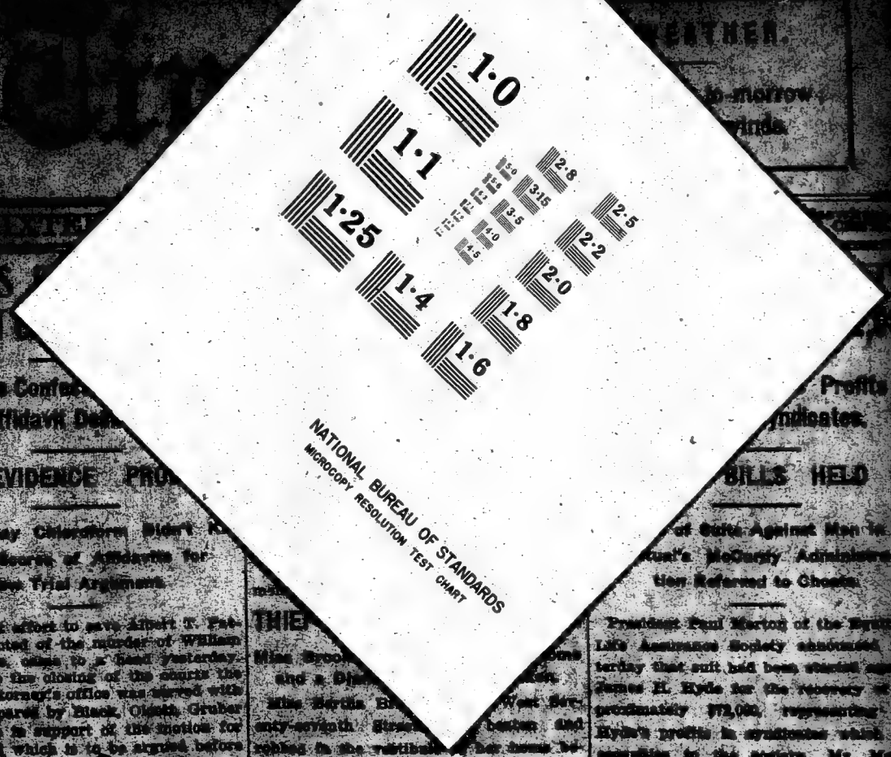

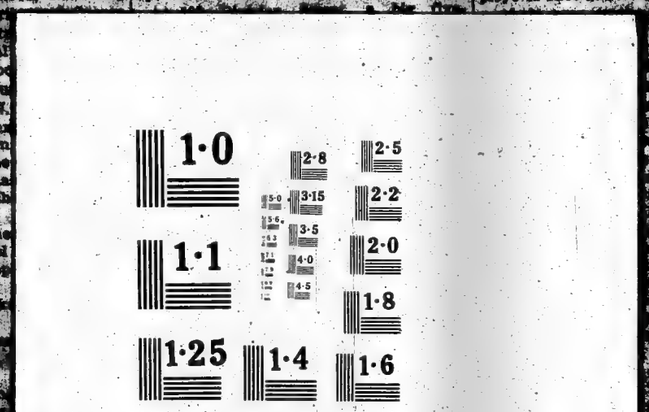

Monroe
not pur
true to
himself and the country.

Evide
e of Democratic distaste for Mr.
Patters
's eulogy was abundant. The
Democr
ic side of the chamber was well
filled w
en he began; before he had finished h
explanatory preface not more
than fo
or five of them were in their
seats.
enator Clarke of Arkansas alone
sat the
peech out from beginning to end-
ing, mo
ing over in front of Senator Pat-
terson
he would lose nothing. When
the spe
h was finished the Democrats
came ou
of the cloakrooms, and directly
afterwa
the statement was made that
a caucu
would be held Saturday to de-
termine
the party's attitude on the Santo
Doming
n treaty.

The r
le of the caucus is that a two-
thirds m
ajority may bind the whole. As
more th
n two-thirds of the Democratic
Senator
are opposed to the treaty a cau-
cus ma
date against it undoubtedly will
be issue
But there is no assurance that
it will
bind those Democratic Senators
who are
understood to have pledged them-
selves
the President.

A De
ocratic Senator quoted the Presi-
dent mo
than a week ago as saying that
he had
five Democrats pledged to the
ratifica
on of the treaty. Senator Pat-
terson
as not included among those then
mention
d. Five Democrats would be su
ficient
the President had his p
united
his support.

It is
spected that the Preside
received
sufficient assurances,
Senate
Committee on Foreign
recomm
nded to-day its cons
the trea
y. That convention
into th
Senate quite a m
the int
tion of having
a vote.
It was sudden
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first overtures for
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asking
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State D
partment which will disclo
even th
form of message which Mo
sent as
ing the intervention of the Uni
States
as transmitted to Minister Daw
son, wh
induced Morales to sign it.

The S
ate Foreign Relations Commit-
tee to-d
also asked Secretary Root, who
was be
re it for two hours, to bring all
the cor
pondence he has on the subject,
and Mr
Root signified his willingness to
do so.

NEW YORK-EMPIRE
Throu
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mall box at the nearest corner. He did this at Judge Irwin's request.

Mrs. Ida H. Abbey, the mother of Stephen, learned of a warrant being issued on Monday night and yesterday morning she went to New York. She returned last night and to-day announced that her son would be here to-day. She says that, while her son wrote some of the "society gossip" in the paper, he is not the author of the other articles. She also says that her son was astounded when he learned of the fuss that had been made in Kingston.

Abbey's father, the late S. Le Grand Abbey, was a prominent. Kingston business man, and his uncle, Henry Abbey, is known as a poet s
ritic. Young Abbey attended Yale
the Yale Class Book the follo
appears:

STEPHEN HENN
Academic. Born
Year's Day, 18
Grand Abbey,
spent at Kin
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stammered a frightened
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in the police station.
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South America
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ing he was in
e the man who
d out his mistake
stood nothing that

Editor of It
last night and
ain arrest
one of the wounded men
d shot him.

Arrow Printing
ANY, Jan. 31.—The
ed the Appropriation bill a
surance Investigation Com
have printed 8,000 copies of
testimony it is now not be

DEUEL CHANGES

Rumored Now That He May Not Resign, but May Fight to Stay.

No statement was issued yesterday by Justice Joseph M. Deuel, and it was impossible to learn whether he had made up his mind to resign from the Special Sessions bench or to stay there. The Justice held a long conference at his home with Edward Lauterbach, who on many occasions had acted as counsel for Col. Mann and Town Topics.

It was rumored late in the afternoon that the Justice had changed his mind, and will fight the attempts to remove him, which are were to follow his failure to withdraw voluntarily.

Nothing new was obtained from Col. William D'Alton Mann, whose hearing on the charge of perjury, made against him by Robert J. Collier, will take place this afternoon before Justice McAvoy, Assistant District Attorney Nott will represent the people to-day. He and Assistant District Attorney Hart continued efforts yesterday in assembling evidence bearing on the case.

Mr. Collier was in the D
ney's office yesterday, but
to say. James W. Osbo
the Colliers, is filed up
important story in C
his absence will n
hearing before Ju

CASTO G

Carnegie

PITTSBURG,

TO GIVE CITY 80-CENT GAS.

Assembly Committee Decides to Report Measure with Slight Changes.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—An eighty-cent gas bill for New York City will be reported to the Assembly probably next week. The Committee on Electricity, Gas and Water Supply after a hearing to-day, decided to amend the Astor measure in minor details and give a final hearing next week.

Ex-Senator John Fox, appearing for the general proposition of cheaper gas, declared that every day the Legislature delayed the people were being cheated. A Queens County representative of the Welsbach Company opposed the bill, declaring that the Welsbach Company was willing to put in the 80-cent gas if the Astor bill was not passed.

The Committee on Ways and Means to-day decided to report favorably the bill to increase the salaries of the Justices of the Supreme Court in this city from $17,500 to $20,000 a year.

to the baggage of the guests which was stored in the basement will amount to several thousand dollars.

ROCKEFELLER SECRET KEPT.

Family and Friends Deny Knowledge of John D.'s Whereabouts.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 31.—Knowledge of the whereabouts of John D. Rockefeller and of the alleged
l illness of Mr. Rockefellar is di
by Cleveland relatives.

Frank Rocke
William G. Rudd, broth
head of the Standa
city. Mr. Rod
ior Rocke
Rudd

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Pittsburg
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Clearing women's gloves at 79c.

CAPE prix seam—Mocha Pique. Odd lots of $1 to 1.50 qualities of the celebrated, much-advertised Meyers' make. Also lot of Spring sample lines, enough for a day, at, pair..... ..... **79c**

DELIGHTFUL AND CONVENIENT—OUR EIGHTH FLOOR RESTAURANT.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Clearing sale of dressing sacques.

DRESSING sacques—made of ripple eiderdown—some have appliqued collars—others are trimmed with shell stitch—odd sizes that sold at 1.25, at **79c**

98c for $2 kimono gowns—Persian designs.

Final price reductions on high grade furs.

THE question of selling furs has long ago ceased to concern worth or former selling prices. Makers in their eager attempts to unload stocks have cut their prices deeper and deeper each succeeding week, those waiting the longest sacrificing the most. Third Floor.

Simpson Crawford's have profited by their necessities, perhaps more than any other store in New York, but the end is in sight. The low price limit has been reached. Prudent shoppers should not delay another day, for these are the greatest fur bargains New York has ever seen.

75 stylish broadcloth coats, made of the finest broadcloth, some with straps—48 inches long—in black and brown—with fine Siberian squirrel linings—large shawl collars of lynx, squirrel or sable squirrel. Made to sell at double. **At $19, $24.50, $32.50, $39 & $48.**

25 nearseal coats. Box front—fitted back—finest close nap skins—collars, revers—trimmed with squirrel, marten or mink, formerly sold up to $65.00, now at..... ..... **$45.00**

$245 Alaska seal coats—24 inches long, with new shawl collar or square collar and lapels of very choice skins..... ..... **$178.00**

Persian lamb coats of the finest Leipsic dyed skins, were $179, now..... **$145**

Persian lamb coat with chinchilla or mink collar and lapels, was $175, now..... **$129**

Persian lamb coat with baum marten collar and revers; value $225, now..... **$169**

Russian pony auto coat, beaver collar and cuffs. **$79**

Natural mink box coat of very finest dark natural skins—30 in. long, reduced from $850..... **590.00**

Persian paw blouse coats; value $50..... **32.00**

Very fine imported model caracul coat reduced from $150 to..... **89.00**

Sabled or gray squirrel coats in a variety of 6 newest beautiful models, richly lined and finished; were sold up to $79, now at..... ..... **$54.00**

Men's fur lined coats of fine broadcloth, lined with dark muskrat skins—fine Persian lamb collars; reduced from $69.50 to..... **$48**

Blended mink.

Ascot ties—satin lined..... **8.50**

Fancy scarfs with head and tails..... **14.50**

Blended mink muffs.

Medium size—well finished..... **8.50**

7 and 8 stripe large pillow muffs..... **12.50**

Very large square muffs—selected skins, at..... **14.50**

Gray squirrel.

8.50 long Ascot ties..... **5.95**

7.50 fancy Ascots, at..... **4.95**

$10 large pillow muffs..... **6.50**

Very finest large pillow muffs..... **12.50**

Black lynx.

Pillow muffs, value $30, at..... **17.50**

Long Ascot ties, value $30, at..... **17.50**

8 yards long—very finest throws—double fur lined; value $59..... **45.00**

Royal ermine.

$32 long pure white Ascots..... **24.50**

$40 large pillow muffs..... **27.50**

70-inch long throw scarfs, real tail fringe—beautifully lined..... **39.50**

Baum marten scarfs.

2 skin baum marten scarfs—with heads and tails..... **19.50**

4 skin fancy scarfs—with heads, tails and paws..... **42.50**

3 skin baum marten fancy scarfs—with heads and tails..... **29.50**

4 skin baum marten pillow muffs with tail..... **32.50**

Very finest dark baum marten pillow muff, with tails and paws... **$59**

Mink scarfs and muffs.

Mink—4 skin scarfs with heads and tails, at, value $39..... **24.50**

Mink—3 skin scarfs—with head and tail, claws; value $30..... **22.50**

Mink—long 4 skin scarf..... **29.50**

3 stripe natural mink muffs—excellent quality..... **19.50**

5 and 6 stripe natural mink muffs—fine quality skins; value $45... **$35**

Natural mink pelerines..... **$45**

Very fine dark mink pillow muffs—6 striped, at..... **$45**

$75 dark mink long pelerines—with finest tails..... **$59**

Final clearing sale of women's velvet and cloth suits and coats.

THE pressing necessity for making room for our extensive lines of new Spring garments compels us to make greater price reductions than ever before on Winter suits and coats. Many of the suits in this sale actually sold for considerably more than double the present price. Third Floor.

Velvet suits less than half price.

Suits of the very highest class workmanship and finest materials, in all the smart color effects which make velvet suits so exceptionally attractive this season—short models, prettily trimmed and lined throughout with white duchess satin—some with ¾ length coats. Special..... .....**32.50**

Velvet suits less than half price.

You'll be more than surprised at the values included in this assortment. A variety of models and nearly all the best colorings of the season—plain or fancy effects—trimmed in various attractive ways—copies of original imported garments. You'll find some of the best styles of the Winter in this collection—less than half price, **22.50**

Up to $50 broadcloth suits, 24.75

Fine quality broadcloth suits—tight fitting—¼ length coats—plainly tailored or fancy braided effects in self colors—same with velvet vests embroidered to match—in wines, green, royal, navy and French blue—also various shades of helio, violet and purple and all black—coats lined throughout with white or pearl gray satin—several skirt models—sold up to $50, at... **$24.75**

Suits in various materials, 18.75

A very large assortment of suits in cheviot, serges, unfinished worsteds, broadcloths and fine mixtures—every style in this lot that has made up the season's fashions—short jackets, medium lengths or long tight fitting coats. As for linings, colorings and trimmings, they are too varied to describe in detail. The fact of their being sold up to $7.50 and over tells the story. While they last..... **18.75**

$65 broadcloth suits, 32.50

Exceptionally fine broadcloth and doeskin suits—extremely high class models in some of the beautiful high colors. Workmanship, linings and trimmings the finest. Sold up to $65..... **32.50**

New models in Spring suits

New Spring models in soft finish cheviots—blouse model with trimmed girdle—coat taffeta lined. Also the new pony coat in blue and black—fine quality serge—nicely trimmed—special price..... **14.75**

English walking suits, 29.75.

The English walking suit—new Spring model—in all the pretty gray effects—invisible stripes and mixtures—flat notch collar—fly front—well tailored with gray silk taffeta lining to match material—also same style suits in blue and black broadcloth—new circular skirts... **29.75**

Coats, value 23.75, at 12.75.

Made of soft Winter cheviot—collarless, with fancy velvet and braid effects—full boxy style—¼ length—lined throughout with soft satin—also high class mixtures.

14.75 kersey coat, 7.50.

¾ length coat in kersey—light or medium shade of tan—two models—plain tight fitting or strap effects—with or without velvet collar—half or fully lined with satin same shade.

34.75 black broadcloth coats, full circular style, braid trimmed, lined throughout, **19.75.**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Soiled and mussed muslin at half.

WE rejected all the odd lots, broken lines and all soiled and mussed muslin undergarments from the stock sheets during inventory. Second Floor.

Most of these garments need laundering, otherwise they're in perfect condition. Prices half what the same goods sold for during the January sale.

12c for drawers of excellent muslin—well made and finished with deep hem and tucks.

19c for corset covers of cambric and nainsook—full effects, with trimmings of lace and embroidered edge.

Lot No. 1 at 50c—Corset covers, chemise, drawers and skirts—made of fine cambric, nainsook and muslin—trimmings of lace, embroideries and tucks.

Lot No. 2 at 59c—Consisting of corset covers and drawers of nainsook and cambric—excellent values—prettily trimmed with lace, embroidery and tucks.

Lot No. 3 at 69c—Consisting of night gowns, drawers, chemise and skirts—splendid materials—trimmed with full ruffles, embroidery and lace and tucks.

Lot No. 4 at $1—Consisting of night gowns, drawers, chemise, corset covers and skirts—handsomely designed with lace embroidery, tucks and ribbon.

Lot No. 5 at 1.25—Consisting of night gowns, drawers, corset covers, chemise and skirts of nainsook and cambric—lace and embroidery, beading, ribbon.

Lot No. 6 at 1.95—Consisting of night gowns, skirts, chemise and corset covers—nainsook—elaborately trimmed with choice lace, embroidery, tucks and ribbon.

Lot No. 7 at 2.95—Consisting of night gowns, skirts, chemise and corset covers—made of nainsook and cambric—beautiful models, with exquisite trimmings.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Trunk clearance.

OVER 100 trunks to be closed out to make room for new Spring lines. Trunks with the lasting qualities that recommend them to travelers. Third Floor.

Lot includes dress trunks, skirt trunks, basket and steamer trunks; also a few trunks specially for men's use. These trunks are made of well-seasoned bass wood, covered with heavy sail canvas—brassed malleable iron corners—clamps and bolts. Some have straps, stitched leather handle, sheet iron bottoms and brass locks. **$15**

All hardware thoroughly riveted and guaranteed to endure the abuse of the baggagemaster. Values to $25. One day.. **$15**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Just opened up---10,000 dozen yards of French and German Val. laces.

THE entire main aisle of our lace section is devoted to a great display of Val. laces. Nowhere else in America can you see such an enormous assemblage—such an immense variety of styles, and nowhere else can you buy these laces at the prices here quoted. Main Floor.

Now that Val. laces have become the reigning fad—the greatest fashion craze ever known in laces—it is only natural to expect Simpson Crawford's to do something unusual, and we do, by offering the very choicest Val. laces made at half the regular prices.

Our great lace organization, foreseeing the trend of Fashion, anticipated the present unprecedented demand for Val. lace by placing orders fully six months ago with the great French and German lace makers.

25c a doz. yds. for 39c Val. laces.

39c a doz. yds. for 55c Val. laces.

55c a doz. yds. for $1 Val. laces.

75c a doz. yds. for 1.25 Val. laces.

All of the newest ideas of the season are represented in this remarkable assortment—many designs that are exclusive with us—widths are the ones in demand—edgings and insertions to match.

Calais and Nottingham wash laces in newest effects—match sets—many widths—newest diamond, round and real lace meshes—bewildering assortment—all half under value.

10c a yd. for laces regularly up to 20c. **15c a yd. for laces regularly up to 25c.** **19c a yd. for laces regularly up to 35c.**

25c a yd. for laces regularly up to 50c. **35c a yd. for laces regularly up to 75c.**

10,000 yards of Underwear Lace—imitation Torchon and Cluny Laces in many widths—edges and insertions—also Normandy Val. and Point de Paris Laces—worth up to 12½c.; all at, per yard..... **5c**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Purchase of 1180 fashionable silk and washable vests at less than half price.

ONE of those remarkable vest bargains which dressy men have been taught to watch and wait for—all the new smart effects, comprising the entire surplus of a maker who limits his output to a few of the first class houses in the East. Second Floor.

1180 vests make up this purchase, any of which in quality and pattern might reasonably sell at $3 and $4 each. The most fastidious dresser will be able to select a vest to his taste from this collection,

$1.35

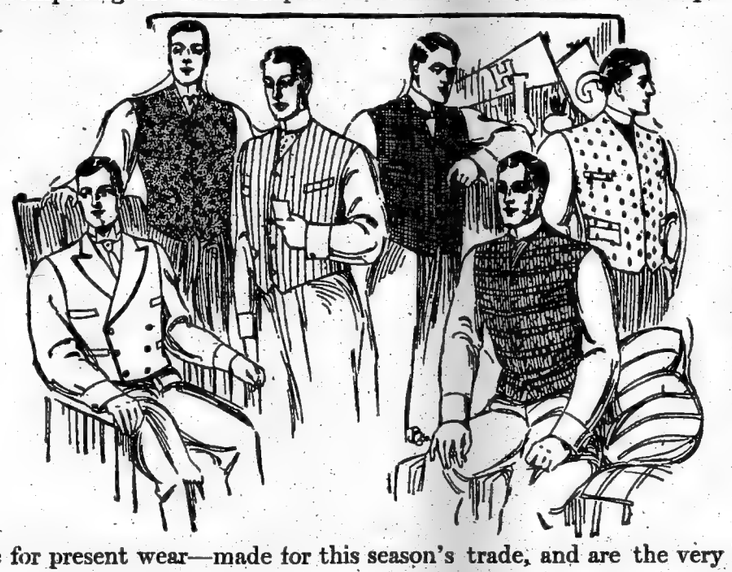

They're made and finished in the best possible manner. Materials are beautiful silk mixtures—shades of brown, slate, olive, etc., and dark and light effects. Most of them are single breasted. Sizes from 33 to 46 chest measure. It's a sale that will attract wide attention. $3, $4 regularly; choice

$1.35

All these vests are for present wear—made for this season's trade, and are the very latest cut and design.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

The new waists.

BY furnishing the materials ourselves and allowing the maker to take his time, we got one of the best waist manufacturers in America to supply us with some

Five thousand lawn waists to sell for..... $1

That we'll venture to say can seldom be equaled for less than nearly double. By furnishing the materials we saw to it that only the sheerest, daintiest lawn and the most beautiful new designs in lace and embroidery were used. That's what they're trimmed with, and they're fashioned with exquisite taste. You'll want a half dozen at the price. Second Floor.

Lingerie waists, 3.95.

Comes in the designed yoke effect—inserted with lace and inserted collar and cuffs.

Fine batiste waists, 5.95.

Made with new yoke front and back—effectively trimmed with embroidery medallions and German Val. insertion.

Fine lawn waists, 1.50.

Made with allover embroidery front and fine plaits—has tucked collar and cuffs.

$12 Allover lace waists, 7.90.

Silk lined—exquisite front made of insertions and lace medallions—has short trimmed sleeves.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Children's dresses at 50c.

AT this low price we offer three excellent new styles in children's dresses—product of a maker who confines himself to juvenile apparel exclusively, and has the happy faculty of giving a touch of style to the most modest garments. Second Floor.

Three good styles—Russian or waist effect—trimmed with embroidery or box plaits and five tucks. Sizes 2, 3, and 4 years, at..... **50c**

Infants' long or short nainsook dresses—tucked yoke and neck and sleeves—trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffles, at..... **29c**

Lawn dresses—with hemstitched tucked yoke and trimmed with inserted and lace edged bertha—sizes 2, 3 and 4 years, at..... **$1**

Children's muslin umbrella drawers—finished with hemstitched ruffle—all sizes, at..... **19c**

Children's drawers—3 good styles—trimmed with hemstitched tucks or embroidery ruffle—all sizes, at..... **25c**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Men's half hose at 19c.

A GRADE of hosiery that is seldom priced below 25c per pair—some are fancy effects—others are plain black with white soles. Full regular made and Hermsdorf dye. Main Floor.

Men appreciate this grade of hose because of the excellent service which they never fail to give. Must close out all the short lines, though, so you can take your choice, at, per pair, **19c**

Fine ribbed cashmere hose.

Suitable for boys or girls—double knee, heel and toe—

1.95 while these shoes last.

THEY will last you as long as any shoes you can buy at $3.50, $4 and $5. That's been proven over and over again by their popularity at those regular prices. But the lot will not last us long at the price—1.95—and the earlier you come the better the bargain. Might just as well have a pair of $5 shoes at 1.95 as a 3.50 value. Second Floor.

Boots, ties and slippers

are included in this wonderful after-inventory selection of smart footwear for smartly dressed women who appreciate a genuine bargain.

Also a lot of $3 shoes at 1.65.

Twice a year we count noses. Some call it stock-taking, some inventory. Whatever the name, it means that the

"Peri-Lusta" mercerized embroidery cotton.

NEEDLEWORKERS are unanimous in their praise of Peri-Lusta, the new embroidery cotton. It looks so much like silk that no one not in the secret will take it for anything but silk—for it represents the greatest triumph of the mercerizing process. Second Floor.

Has the delicate softness, beautiful sheen and lustre of genuine silk. No matter how often you wash it, the lustre survives. White embroidery work was never so popular as this season, and the cheapness of Peri-Lusta is a positive

INQUIRIES MAY BE USED TO PROMOTE RATE BILL

Weapon to Influence Senate in Hands of the Administration.

HARRIMAN WILL COME NEXT

General Attack on Roads Planned—Debate on Rate Bill Continued in House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Representative Gillespie's resolution of inquiry into the alleged Pennsylvania merger, which passed the House on Monday, has suggested to the friends of the Administration the use of a big club with which to hammer the railroad rate regulation bill through the Senate. At the same time it opens to the Democrats a way to get at a lot of railroad information which they have been desirous of obtaining for a long time.

The Democrats declare that there are several other mergers now in operation, and the Gillespie resolution, aimed at the Pennsylvania, is only the starter in a series of inquiries which will now be brought forward in regular order. The next resolution will be aimed at the Harriman lines, with the intention of disclosing the holdings of the Southern Pacific, and what the ramifications of the Harriman system really are.

The Democrats believe that the Republicans cannot afford to oppose any such inquiry and count on getting their resolutions through the House without much trouble.

The minority in the House also plan a general campaign against alleged railroad abuse of public franchises and privileges which will not stop with mere inquiry into mergers and holding companies. Already a lot of work has been done in obtaining information as to the pay the roads get for carrying the mails. For three days the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads has been holding secret hearings, at which testimony has been taken on this subject.

There is a decided disposition manifest in the House, both on the Republican and Democratic sides, to make a substantial reduction in the amount paid to the railroads for this service. The old allegations that the mails are outrageously stuffed during the periods when they are weighed to form a basis for computing the railroad pay, have been renewed. It is not at all unlikely that a proposition to change the basis of payment and to revise the method of arriving at the rates will be made.

In their plans the Democrats are not at all likely to meet with any vehement opposition from the Republican leaders in the House, at least while the rate bill is pending in the Senate. They recognize the character of the club thus brought ready to hand and they expect to see an immediate result in a decided diminishing of railroad pressure on the Senate to defeat or amend the the Hepburn bill. They recall the fact that the attitude of the Pennsylvania Railroad toward rate legislation underwent a sudden change not very long before Congress convened in December, and it has been more than intimated that this change was made in the hope of avoiding an investigation which might have become very unpleasant.

The plain intimation now is that it is to be left to the railroads to choose between two evils. They can continue their fight in the Senate and take the consequences, or they can cease their opposition to the rate bill and see what happens in the House.

There is no question of the ability of the Administration to control the House. The Statehood insurrection had more foundation and attained more strength than probably any other insurgent movement could possibly do, having the united Democratic support. With the Democrats united for railroad investigation, and the House having authority to carry out such investigation on its own part, regardless of Senate wishes, the Administration has only to say the word and the thing is done.

The House put in another five hours or more talk to-day about the Hepburn Railroad Rate bill, and only one voice was raised in opposition, that of Representative James Breck Perkins of the Rochester District of New York. There was no exhibition of interest in the debate, either on the floor of the House or in the galleries. Each man who talked had all the time he wanted, and under a general rule, already provided, he had also leave to extend his remarks in The Record.

Almost every man who spoke got in some reference to the fact that the debate was unlimited, and that the report in favor of the bill had come from the committee with its unanimous approval. These two ideas bobbed up continuously, emphasizing the contrast to the situation last week on the Statehood bill, when debate was rigorously cut short.

"On the measure which everybody wants we talk a week or more," said an ex-insurgent to-day, "but on the bill that nobody wanted we couldn't talk a day."

Mr. Campbell of Arkansas made an attack on the Standard Oil Company, declaring: "But yesterday they issued a decree to the Attorney General and the Governor of Missouri that further prosecution of a suit now pending in the court against them must be stopped or they will destroy the value of millions and millions of property within the State of Kansas and the Indian Territory.

"Ye gods! The power of monopoly stopping the prosecution of suits pending in the courts by threatening the innocent producer!"

Mr. Campbell read a resolution presented to the New Jersey Legislature yesterday directed against the Standard Oil Company and remarked: "It must have been sad this morning down in Florida under the palms, as he was taking his walk and reading the morning papers, as he pointed to old New Jersey, when Mr. Rockefeller said: 'Et tu, Brute,' and to-morrow, as Antony Rogers leans over the prostrate form and picks out the particular slash that was made in him he will say, 'And this was the most unkindest cut of all.'"

THE Harrington Piano, controlled and sold by Hardman, Peck & Co., is the best piano made at the price asked for it—$235 upwards.

$13 First Payment—$7 Monthly thereafter.

Hardman, Peck & Co.,
Fifth Ave. & 19th St., New York.
524 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

RAILROAD MEN GATHER,

But Vice President Rea Denies They Discussed House Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Third Vice President Rea of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company conferred here to-day with a score of officials of the Southern railroads, which will share the new $5,000,000 terminal yards recently built between this city and Alexandria, Va.

Interest attached to the gathering because it was believed that the Gillespie resolution, presented in the House, asking for information concerning the "community of interests" between the Pennsylvania and other roads was the real reason for the gathering.

Mr. Rea at the close of the meeting emphatically denied that the resolution had been discussed. "I know nothing about that matter," he declared. "I came right through from New York, having met gentlemen here to arrange for joint use of the new freight yards, and will leave at once for Philadelphia. The new yards will provide for all transshipments now made at Washington or Alexandria, and will greatly facilitate freight handling between North and South. This was the sole matter discussed by us."

The meeting was held in the general agents' office at the Sixth Street Station. The railroads represented were the Baltimore and Ohio, Southern, Atlantic Coast Line, Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac, and Seaboard Air Line.

RIOTS IN PARIS CHURCHES.

Government Agents Sent to Take Inventories Driven Off.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—Violent scenes occurred in many Paris churches this afternoon when Government Commissioners appeared to take inventories of the church property in accordance with the provisions of the law providing for the separation of Church and State.

At the Church of St. Roch a marriage ceremony had just terminated when the Government officials arrived. The Commissioner proceeded to make an inventory amid hostile shouts from the congregation.

Eventually the Commissioner was ejected and chased along the street. The police arrived later, some fighting followed and several arrests were made. Fifteen policemen were wounded.

At the fashionable Church of St. Francis Xavier, where François Coppée, the poet, and Count Gabriel de la Rochefoucauld were among the manifestants, a police Sergeant was struck on the head with a loaded stick.

The agents of the Government succeeded in taking inventories in only a dozen churches.

Dispatches from the provinces show that in many places similar resistance to the efforts of the Commissioners was made, and it is now thought that it will be necessary to send detachments of troops to protect the Commissioners.

GERMANS KILL A CANADIAN.

Soldiers at Swakopmund Said to Have Slain Dr. Donaldson.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—A dispatch to The Central News from Cape Town, published here to-day, says:

"The Canadians here are enraged at an alleged outrage by German soldiers at Swakopmund, German Southwest Africa, who are said to have shot and killed Dr. Anson Donaldson of Brockville, Canada.

"According to the story Dr. Donaldson was walking peacefully in the streets when a soldier fired at him, and while he was lying wounded on the ground other soldiers riddled his body with bullets."

BROCKVILLE, Ontario, Jan. 31.—Dr. Anson Donaldson was a member of one of the wealthy families here. He was educated at McGill College, Montreal. He went to South Africa at the outbreak of the Boer war and officiated as surgeon in the first contingent. After the war he settled there. He was unmarried and 38 years old.

George Donaldson, a brother of Dr. Donaldson, lives in Syracuse, and a sister, Mrs. Simpson, in Pittsburg.

BRITISH EMIGRATION PLAN.

Lord Rothschild to Send 200 Families to Canada at His Own Expense.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—A scheme has been perfected under which Lord Rothschild, at his own expense, will send 200 families to Canada. Fifty of these families will leave England on Feb. 13. The scheme forms a basis for the solution of the problem of the unemployed of the United Kingdom.

The emigrants will be provided with clothes and food, the cost of their passages, situations on their arrival, and sums of money to guard against emergencies. The total cost for each adult is placed at $50, which must be repaid in installments.

It is expected that when the allotted fund has been repaid two hundred more families will be sent to Canada under the same plan. Agents who have investigated report that there are openings in Canada for ten thousand respectable adults.

CHRISTIAN'S ESTATE SMALL.

King Gave Large Sums for Charity—Body Now Lying in State.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 31.—The body of King Christian was to-day placed in a plain casket lined with swansdown and covered with black silk. It lies to-night in the apartment of the Amalienborg Palace known as the Garden Room, to which it was removed after a memorial service at which most of the members of the royal family were present.

King Christian left only a small fortune, amounting probably to less than $250,000. The King was exceedingly charitable, and gave large sums of money for the relief of the poor and to deserving institutions.

King Frederick has issued a decree of amnesty, releasing many offenders.

TROOPSHIP STRIKES A MINE.

German Liner Returns in a Sinking Condition to Vladivostok.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—Herr Ballin, Director

FOOD.

OVER SEA HABIT.

Difference on this Side the Water.

The persistent effect upon the heart of caffeine in coffee cannot but result in the gravest conditions, in time.

Each attack of the drug (and that means each cup of coffee) weakens the organ a little more, and the end is almost a matter of mathematical demonstration. A lady writes from a Western State:

"I am of German descent, and it was natural that I should learn at a very early age to drink coffee. Until I was 23 years old I drank scarcely anything else at my meals.

"A few years ago I began to be affected by a steadily increasing nervousness, which eventually developed into a distressing heart trouble that made me very weak and miserable. Then, some three years ago, was added asthma in its worst form. My sufferings from these things can be better imagined than described.

"During all this time my husband realized more fully than I did that coffee was injurious to me, and made every effort to make me stop.

"Finally it was decided a few months ago, to quit the use of coffee absolutely, and to adopt Postum Food Coffee as our hot table drink. I had but little idea that it would help me, but consented to try it to please my husband. I prepared it very carefully, exactly according to directions, and was delighted with its delicious flavor and refreshing qualities.

"Just so soon as the poison from the coffee had time to get out of my system the nutritive properties of the Postum began to build me up, and I am now

BEGINNING THIS MORNING

An Important Sale of

Distinctive Overcoats for Men

At $17.50

Formerly $22.50, $25.00, $28.00 and $30.00

Single-breasted Box Models — Long Double-breasted Models

Single and Double-breasted Paddock Models

All that you can ask of a garment in tailoring, fabric and style---all the innovations which mark this season's models, is insured by this: every garment involved is from our regular stock, the product of our own organization of tailormen.

Herald **Saks & Company** Square.

SULZER SEEKS HEARING ON CUSTOM HOUSE DEAL

Wants to Bring Out Facts About National City Bank's Purchase.

EXPECTS TO STOP THE RENT

Says the House Is in No Humor This Session to Countenance Such Arrangements.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Representative Sulzer of New York has requested the Appropriations Committee to give a public hearing in case any proposition comes before it involving the payment of rent to the National City Bank for the old Custom House property in New York City. It is certain that such a proposition will be made and that a big fight will be the result.

The National City Bank will seek to get the Government to pay it $130,600 for rent for the next year, and will also endeavor to get an additional $130,600 for last year's rent. Sulzer had the item struck out of the Sundry Civil bill last year and privately worked among the Senators so as to prevent the Senate from putting it back.

There is little doubt that Sulzer will get the hearing he demands when the question comes up. He intends then to open the whole question and force the friends of the National City Bank to stand up and be counted. He intends to produce before the committee several New Yorkers who will testify against the proposed payment, but his real object is to see what witnesses the other side will produce. A hearing of this kind, he expects, will disclose exactly how the deal came to be made, who was behind it, and who are behind the arrangement now.

The only way to head off this line of discussion will be to prevent Sulzer from getting his hearing, which will be extremely difficult, or to give up the rental. The latter is not regarded as a likely course for the bank to take.

The bank bought the property from the United States, but it left $50,000 of the purchase price unpaid, so that the title is still nominally in the United States and the deed cannot be recorded. Hence the bank pays no taxes on the property it bought, for Government property cannot be taxed.

The bank, however, rented to the United States the property to which it had not taken title, and the Government up to last year paid $130,600 a year for it. The price agreed to be paid for the property was $3,265,000. The contract was made under Secretary Gage, who has since retired from public life, and is now a bank officer in New York. The agreement was made in 1899, and $914,200 rent had been paid before the House stepped in.

Mr. Sulzer said to-day that he did not understand why Attorney General Moody had not directed the bank to pay the $50,000 still due, so that the deed would be recorded and the bank be compelled to pay taxes. He said that by its failure to do this the Government was tacitly acquiescing in a plan to withhold from New York City a large sum.

A speech made by John Sharp Williams against the rent provision last year will be the cue for the opposition this year.

"I do not know of any transaction that has ever taken place between a great Government and a corporation or anybody else," he said, "that has assumed an attitude where it stands stamped upon its very face with so much fraud and dishonor as this."

Mr. Williams then stated the case as follows:

"The United States Government concludes to build a new Custom House in the City of New York. It sells to the City Bank the old Custom House site for the sum of $3,265,000. It makes no title to the land. None has even yet passed. The land stands upon the records of the State of New York as the property of the United States Government. As a consequence the State of New York, the City of New York, the borough, and all the other political units that have the taxing power there are being defrauded of the taxes due them every year, and as a fact in this case the bank does not pay even water rates. So much for that part of the admitted facts.

"What becomes of the purchase money, namely, the $3,265,000? It is not paid by the bank into the United States Treasury. To whom is it paid? It is paid over its own counters to itself, and it lies there under the guise of being a National 'deposit,' drawing no interest to the United States Government, while this Government pays annually for the property, the title to which is in itself, which has never had a dollar of money paid into the Federal Treasury for it, the enormous rental of $130,600, which is 4 per cent. upon the purchase price of the property."

Last year Mr. Sulzer succeeded in striking the item out by the aid of some Republicans, headed by Mr. Burton of Ohio. Asked if he expected the same support this year, he replied:

"I think there is no question about success being easier this year than it was last, for since the item was stricken out last year events have occurred which make the public conscience much more sensitive on the subject of graft. The House is not in a humor to stand for such things now. Last year enough Republicans supported the motion to strike out the item. This year such a motion will get the support of every honest Re-

It's worth "Stopping for"
Schultz's Ginger Ale
Look for this Label.

CARL H. SCHULTZ'S
ARTIFICIAL MINERAL WATER AND
Ginger Ale, Sarsaparilla and Lemon Soda.
430-444 First Ave., New York.
Shipped by Freight or Express to any part of the United States.

TAFT WAS MALICIOUS OR IGNORANT---SCHWERIN

Manager of Pacific Mail Replies Hotly to Criticisms.

FREIGHT HELD BY OFFICIALS

Panama Railroad Administered Without Regard to Commercial Business, He Says—Fears New Railroad.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Secretary Taft was accused of making false statements about Panama affairs through malice or ignorance before the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce to-day. Robert P. Schwerin, general manager of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was his accuser. Mr. Schwerin blamed the Government officials for congestion of commercial freight on the Isthmus, and criticised them severely.

"It may be that they are not making the dirt fly there as rapidly as they want," he said at one time, "but I am not going to let them make the fur of the Pacific Mail fly without giving to the public an understanding of the way business is being done."

When Mr. Schwerin took the stand his attention was called to a statement made by Secretary Taft criticising the service between Panama and San Francisco for its part in contributing to the congestion of freight at Panama.

"Secretary Taft's statement was made either through malice tending to injure an American industry," Mr. Schwerin replied, "or through ignorance of the causes of the difficulties of which he has complained."

"As soon as control of the road passed to the United States," he continued, "the railroad management cut the wages of men working on the docks, which caused a strike, and our labor followed. As a result we are both paying higher wages than we were before for the poorest labor in the world.

"It became the understanding that the United States had bought the railroad to build the canal and cared nothing for the commercial business across the Isthmus. Commercial business was neglected, and it was said by Secretary Taft, Mr. Wallace, Admiral Walker, the former Chairman of the commission, and others connected with the building of the canal that commerce was secondary to the movement of canal material. It was that indifference that brought about the congestion.

Mr. Schwerin charged that the railroad company had further delayed the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's ships by failure to furnish them with coal, as required under a contract, and that when complaint was made to Supt. Hunt of the railroad, he said the fault lay with higher officials. He resorted to every means to improve conditions, even making a protest to the State Department to induce it to appeal to Panama.

The witness complained that the Panama Railroad had arbitrarily reduced rates from New York to ports on the Pacific Coast, where the haul was divided between the Panama Steamship Company and the Pacific Mail. He was informed that the reduction was a concession to the Steel Trust, which had protested to Admiral Walker that the rates were cheaper from Europe to Central America than from New York to the same ports. Secretary Taft, he declared, had authorized a reduction of the rates.

Mr. Schwerin made the statement that the Tehauntepec Railroad across Central America will be completed by June 1, and "that will kill the American commerce which now crosses the Isthmus. It will put the Panama Railway and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Panama Line out of business, as by the new line there would be a reduction in the time from San Francisco to New York from thirty-four to twenty-six days."

Hunyadi János

Natural Laxative Water moves the Bowels, copiously and gives a pleasant, satisfied feeling that nothing else will—no griping—no purging.

A positive, prompt relief from Constipation and Bowel troubles.

Avec Plaisir

"It is to me an honor, Monsieur, to choose for your Salade the Oil. Here the great

Alphonse Pinard.

Use' in finest hotels at Paris, Madame. Voila, the great label, and Cresca, at the top. Cresca is use' so that people in big hurry may see quick and know sure the Olive Oil perfect."

Reiss & Brady,
Importers of the World's Delicacies,
New York and Bordeaux.

THAT LA CHIVIA STOCK CAUSES BROKER TO SUE

He Bought a Big Block and Somehow Couldn't Split It.

OTHERS IN THE SAME FIX

Lots of the Arizona Mining Shares on Hand in Big Lots at Bargain Prices.

Further results of the peculiar manipulation of the stock of the La Chivia Mining Company on the curb, described in THE TIMES on Sunday, came to light yesterday through legal action taken by Herman Cohen, a curb broker of 30 Broad Street, to recover $1,280 from T. C. Buck of 40 New Street. This sum represents the difference between the price at which Cohen bought 1,000 shares of La Chivia from Buck and the amount for which he afterward sold the stock.

Cohen took the La Chivia stock from Buck in certificates of over 100 shares and when he sold it at the market, then $2.78, his delivery was refused because he could not hand over 100-share certificates. Bids for La Chivia on the curb, which have lifted the stock of this million-dollar Arizona corporation above par, practically all come from a broker named Hersfeld, who belongs in the office of Bergstrom & Co. at 98 William Street. He refuses to accept delivery of any stock at the fancy prices he offers that is not in the form of 100-share certificates. Bergstrom & Co. are the registrars of the mining company and Oscar Bergstrom and Henry A. Taylor of that firm are Directors in the company.

A great deal of La Chivia stock has been coming into the market in certificates of from 200 to 1,000 shares each. Wherever this paper has been traced the investigation reveals the same story. Some one has had an opportunity to purchase a block from an insider in hard luck or "ignorant of its real value" at a price "way below the market." When the lucky buyer undertakes to sell at the quoted prices he invariably finds that those who are bidding in the market want 100-share lots only. Ordinarily it is an easy matter to have stock split up, but such is not the case in La Chivia.

The transfer office, inquirers at Bergstrom & Co. are told, is out in Denver, and it is only there that the big certificates can be split up. It takes less than three days to send the paper to Denver, but three months, in some cases, have not sufficed to get it back.

The stock which T. C. Buck sold to Herman Cohen was part of a lot of 3,000 shares which he accepted as security for $1,044. At the market then quoted on the curb the 3,000 shares should have been worth about four and one-half times the cash it secured, but Mr. Buck was not informed when he made his inquiries that the bids on the curb were for 100-share certificates only. Neither did he know that it took a long time to exchange large certificates for small. He is still looking for a way to compel the La Chivia Company officials to give him stock in such form that the broker from Bergstrom's office will buy.

Frederick Loeser & Co

In every detail, the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

Store Opens Daily at 8 A. M., Closes at 5:30 P. M.

FURNITURE.
Full Speed Ahead.
February First Starts the Sale Afresh.

FEBRUARY FIRST IS A CLASSIC DATE with reference to Furniture. For years these great sales began on that date. All over Brooklyn these annual offerings are known as the February Furniture Sales. And from several makers now come shipments calculated to arrive here for the First of February and to bring the Sale to the very zenith of its economy offerings.

There is now here, on the third, fourth and fifth floors, probably the largest and finest showing of Furniture ever displayed in any one Store in the country. We know that it is the best Furniture made. We know that in good style and in the number of individual and distinctive pieces it is far above the average. We know that nowhere else in this vicinity is there anything approaching this display in breadth and variety.

This Furniture is to be bought now at prices ranging

From a Fifth to Full Half Under the Regular.

The saving is to be made if you come now. If you wait until the Sale is over you will pay higher prices. If you wait until later in the Sale, the pieces you would most have preferred may be gone. The chance comes NOW—the occasion for which we have spent months in preparation. And it must be turned to advantage NOW.

Library Furniture : : A Special Feature.

3-Piece Library Suites.

$92, regularly $115. Mahogany finish frames, neatly carved, green Verons velour cover.

$118.50, regularly $148. Plain, rich mahogany frames, green panne plush cover.

$132, regularly $185. Massive mahogany frames, elaborately carved, green Verona velour cover.

$155, regularly $198. Massive mahogany frames, elaborately carved, light tapestry cover.

$180, regularly $250. Massive mahogany frames, elaborately carved, cream tapestry cover.

$285, regularly $390. Massive mahogany frames, elaborately carved, green Verona velour cover.

Bookcases.

GOLDEN OAK.
$11.25, regularly $14.
$14.50, regularly $18.50.
$17.50, regularly $22.
$25.50, regularly $32.

MAHOGANY.
$26.50, regularly $33.
$30.25, regularly $38.
$44, regularly $55.

3-DOOR BOOKCASES.
MAHOGANY.
$33.50, regularly $42.
$47, regularly $59.
$56, regularly $70.
$81.50, regularly $102.
$92, regularly $115.
$148, regularly $185.

Combination Bookcases and Desks.

GOLDEN OAK.
$12.75, regularly $16.
$20.75, regularly $26.
$25.50, regularly $32.
$70, regularly $110.

MAHOGANY.
$21.50, regularly $27.
$49.50, regularly $62.

Morris Chairs.
$4.95, regularly $7.00.
$7.65, regularly $10.00.
$8.85, regularly $11.50.
$9.95, regularly $13.50.
$11.65, regularly $16.50.
Golden oak or mahogany finish frames; complete with hair filled cushions of plain or figured velour or corduroy.

Desk Chairs.

MAHOGANY.
$7.50, regularly $9.50.
$9.50, regularly $12.
$14.25, regularly $18.

GOLDEN OAK.
$2.50, regularly $3.25.
$5, regularly $6.25.
$6.75, regularly $8.50.

Women's Desks.

GOLDEN OAK.
$19, regularly $24.
$24.75, regularly $31.
$37.50, regularly $47.
$60, regularly $75.
$88, regularly $110.

MAHOGANY.
$20, regularly $30.
$29.50, regularly $37.
$37.50, regularly $47.
$56, regularly $70.

Library Tables.

GOLDEN OAK.
$8.75, regularly $11.
$13.50, regularly $17.
$16.75, regularly $21.
$33.50, regularly $42.

MAHOGANY.
$17.50, regularly $22.
$20, regularly $25.
$36.75, regularly $46.
$48, regularly $60.

Turkish Rockers and Chairs
$22, regularly $28. Different patterns, covered in silk or panne plush, plain or Verona velour.
$33, regularly $42. Covered in leather.

$26 Brass Bedsteads at $14.95.

Brass Bedsteads in Colonial style, full two-inch pillars, with heavy filling rods. Plain but rich and finished as finely as the highest priced Brass Bedsteads we sell; 3 feet, 4 feet and 4 feet 6 inch sizes.

This is without question the best value in Brass Bedsteads we or any store ever offered. Third Floor.

Shoes for Special Needs.
Specially Built : : Low Priced.

THE REAL CAUSE of that tired-at-night feeling is more than likely wrong Shoes. More than likely, too, the sufferer knows it but does not feel like paying the big prices asked for made-to-order shoes.

Among the most appreciated features of our Store Service are the SPECIALLY MADE SHOES—smart looking because they are cut on correct lines; but with the needed support or "give" coming in just the right place to make them deliciously comfortable. And PRICES ARE VERY LITTLE IN ADVANCE OF USUAL SHOE PRICES. These three sorts:

Arch Brace Shoes.

In outward appearance quite like ordinary well cut Shoes, but there is a strong brace which supports the arch of the foot, preventing a tendency to flat foot and giving great relief in cases where the trouble has already developed. People with high insteps can wear with perfect comfort the lowest heel walking Shoe made with this special brace. $6.

Wide Ankle Shoes.

No more ignoring of the stout people now, or leaving them to makeshift as they may with let-out buttons or sizes too large. These Shoes are smartly made of fine grained kidskin, with low heels. The only difference is that the ankles are a bit more generous in size than in ordinary Shoes of the same kind. $3.50 and $5.50.

Shoes for Enlarged Joints.

Specially appreciated at this season when rubbers must be constantly worn. The Shoes are made of soft kidskin expressly for those who suffer from bunions. Space for the enlarged joint is made by hollowing out the sole, and the Shoes, while perfectly comfortable, are not at all distorted. $5.50. Second Floor, Rear.

Have the Reupholstering Done During This Special Economy Time.

IT'S A LIFELESS HOME where nothing ever wears out—and it's a thrifty home-mother who has the necessary renovating done when savings are at flood tide.

During this between-season time we make specially low prices on Upholstery work of all sorts, and as for materials, there are hosts of exceptional chances among the many short lengths of Upholstery stuffs which, to make room for new goods, are being closed out now at almost half—often less than half regular prices. Here are hints:

12c. to $2 Drapery Materials, 6c. to 98c. a Yard.
Pretty patterns in fine Muslins, Irish Point Lace, Madras, etc.

98c. to $3 Upholstery Materials, 49c. to $1.98 a Yard.
Short lengths of French Tapestries, English Corduroys, imported Verona Velours, Milan Silk Velours and many others.

Third Floor Front.

White Mercerized Batiste Mull, 15c.

HERE AGAIN—and as welcome as Summer herself will be a little later. Last year we could not keep this dainty, sheer Batiste Mull on the counters. It fairly drifted

ASK ALBANY TO BLOCK TRACTION MERGER DEAL

$400,000,000 Water in the Capital, ex-Senator Ford Declares.

AMORY CHARGES INSOLVENCY

Also Perjury in Metropolitan's Report to State—Calls Jerome's Office "Hot Air Laboratory."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Before the Assembly Ways and Means Committee this afternoon W. N. Amory and ex-Senator John Ford denounced the Ryan-Belmont merger. The hearing was on Assemblyman M. F. Smith's resolution for a legislative investigation of the recent election in New York City, and the relations between the political organizations and the public service corporations, and also on the Foelker resolution, providing merely for an investigation of the circumstances and conditions of the traction merger.

Clarence J. Shearn, attorney for William R. Hearst, made a long address in favor of the Smith resolution, reviewing all the charges of falsification of returns, bribery, and outrages at the polls. Then came Amory.

The District Attorney's office under the administration of Mr. Jerome, he declared, was getting to be recognized generally "as a laboratory of hot air." Had either of Mr. Jerome's opponents succeeded eminent New York financiers would be on the way to Sing Sing, but now big criminals were safe.

"The late Charles T. Yerkes, an expert in steet railways," said Mr. Amory, "declared two years ago that the Metropolitan Street Railway system constituted a trust.

"Belmont is only the come-on; Ryan has induced him to buy a gold brick. For eighteen months Ryan has been working toward this end. I warned the Rapid Transit Commission a year ago that he had no intention of bidding for subways, but was using them as a cat's paw. His whole scheme was to bluff Belmont into buying him off. The merger is the result."

Mr. Amory then declared that the Metropolitan Railway system was bankrupt, and ought to be in the hands of a receiver. He charged that its present condition had been brought about by a looting of the companies, by paying from capital millions in unearned dividends.

Mr. Amory declared that the merger could be prevented, and urged that a fearless committee be appointed to investigate the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. He said:

"I shall mention but one example of false reporting, which never has been publicly referred to. In 1902 the Interurban and Metropolitan Companies reported under oath to the Railroad Commission that the total number of persons killed in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, was 9, and that 76 persons had been injured. The companies further reported that they had expended for damages and legal expenses in damage suits $744,332.78.

"I have in my possession a copy of the record of damages in a report made to the company's general counsel, Paul D. Cravath, for the fiscal years 1902 and 1903. It appears from this record that in 1902 the actual death cases were 109, exactly 100 more than were sworn to, while the total personal accident cases that year numbered 36,797, instead of the 76 sworn to. The total disbursement for settlements, including expenses for both claim and legal departments in 1902 was $1,703,903.14, or more than $1,000,000 in excess of what was sworn to in the report to the State Railroad Commission. I am reliably informed that the Metropolitan railways have pending against them damage claims for personal injuries in excess of $93,000,000.

"I am not here to present evidence of murder, but to charge perjury," he concluded.

"The merger," said ex-Senator Ford, "is a logical sequence of the election. One is master and the other is servant; one pays wage and the other does dirty work.

"The capitalization of the merger is over $500,000,000; the Pennsylvania Railroad system, with 11,000 miles of railroad, is capitalized at $418,000,000; the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, with 3,800 miles, at $455,000,000; the Baltimore and Ohio, with 4,000 miles, at $411,000,000; the New York Central, with 3,500 miles, at $332,000,000, and the merger, with less than 550 miles, 100 miles of which are horse car tracks, is capitalized at $504,000,000."

The actual value of equipment of all the railways which are included in the Interborough-Metropolitan merger he placed at $98,700,000.

"We thus see," he continued, "that more than $400,000,000 of the capitalization of the new holding company is water. But the people of New York will have to pay about $20,000,000 interest on that capital. Something ought to be done to prevent this outrage. The financiers behind this gigantic consolidation, the capitalization of which exceeds that of any great railway system of the country, are squeezing the life's blood of the people. It is for the Legislature to stay their hand."

At the close of the hearing the Ways and Means Committee held a long executive session. Chairman Moreland said later that the committee took no action on either the Smith or Foelker resolution. Probably another hearing will be held next week. The best information is that there is a good chance of a favorable report on the Foelker resolution.

REPORT ON METROPOLITAN.

$25 Call Not Due to Merger, the Investigators Declare.

The Metropolitan Securities Company, through a committee of stockholders, made public yesterday the first formal statement in regard to its finances, which has been given to the public since the organization of the company. The committee, which issued the report after having examined the books of the company, consisted of three prominent Stock Exchange houses—De Haven & Townsend, Strong, Sturgis & Co., and Van Emburgh & Atterbury.

The fact that this committee had been requested by the Metropolitan Securities Company to examine its accounts and present the figures to the stockholders at large was made in a statement issued yesterday by H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Securities Company. At the same time it was announced that a ten days' extension had been allowed by the Directors of the Metropolitan Securities Company for the payment of the $25 a share call on the company's stock.

Mr. Vreeland's Statement.

Mr. Vreeland's statement is:

Over 92 per cent. of the call of $25 per share upon the stock of the Metropolitan Securities Company had been paid into the Morton Trust Company at 11 o'clock this morning, and it is expected that most of the balance will come today. At the suggestion of the Stockholders' Committee, who have, at the request of the company, been investigating its affairs, the few stockholders who have not paid the assessment will be given a ten days' extension of time in which to do so, and a notice to that effect will be published to-day.

Mr. Vreeland added that the Stockholders' Committee, consisting of Messrs. De Haven & Townsend, Strong, Sturgis & Co., and Van Emburgh & Atterbury, whose report to their fellow-shareholders will be issued to-day, were requested to make the investigation, not because of any opposition on the part of stockholders, but because the officers of the company felt that the stockholders were entitled to full information regarding the company, and to the advice of disinterested stockholders, based upon a full investigation of the company's affairs.

Much interest was taken in Wall Street yesterday in the fact that Mr. Vreeland in his official statement referred to the three Stock Exchange houses which made the investigation as "disinterested stockholders." In the recent insurance investigation it was brought out that two members of the firm of Strong, Sturgis & Co. were closely related to men prominent in the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Moreover, this firm, along with the others who made the report, are regarded in Wall Street as being closely associated with Metropolitan Street Railway interests.

Mr. Vreeland's attention was drawn to this, and he was asked if the firms could be regarded as entirely disinterested in such an investigation. Mr. Vreeland replied that the men in the firms were all of eminent standing. He added that so far as the suggestion that they were closely identified with Metropolitan interests went the same suggestion might be made concerning any three Stock Exchange houses that might be named. Mr. Vreeland said he took no stock in the suggestion that other houses might have been chosen who popularly would have been regarded as less closely associated with the controlling interests in the Metropolitan Street Railway and Metropolitan Securities Companies.

Theodore W. Myers, who is heading a movement to get full information in regard to the status of the Metropolitan companies with reference to the merger, said yesterday that the information contained in the report submitted by the company's committee of stockholders was a step in the right direction, but that he and the other stockholders whom he represented did not consider the information sufficiently explicit. The investigation had no reference to Mr. Myers's attitude. As a matter of fact, he said that he would continue his movement for further enlightenment. He also said that to-day probably he would name the persons who would be associated with him in the movement to secure fuller information.

The statement submitted by the committee is in the form of a consolidated statement as of Dec. 31 last of the resources of the Metropolitan Securties Company and the New York City Railway Company and of the application of these resources.

The Metropolitan's Finances.

The statement, which is certified to as correct by a firm of public accountants, is:

Metropolitan Securities Company received from subscriptions to its capital stock	$15,014,775.00
Add profit on securities purchased, including appreciation in market values of securities still owned; Third Avenue stock, which was taken over from the Metropolitan Street Railway Company at $125 per share, being figured at $140 per share	2,092,399.46
Total	$17,107,174.46

These resources have been, or are to be, appropriated as follows:

Operating deficit paid and accrued after deducting income from securities owned	$5,497,585.25
Estimated amount of special franchise tax since date of lease of Metropolitan Street Railway	2,350,000.00
Construction, franchises, and property, including all outstanding capital stock of several corporations owning franchises in Manhattan and Bronx, other investments, engineering and other expenses in connection with proposed subways, organization expenses, &c.	4,530,498.44
Advanced to leased and controlled companies for construction purposes	1,845,263.03
Materials and supplies and other working assets	829,215.45
Balance invested in current assets	2,054,612.29
Total	$17,107,174.46

The above balance of $2,054,612.29 is arrived at as follows:

Securities owned, appraised at present market values, Third Avenue stock being taken at $140 per share	$13,035,086.00
Cash, notes, and accounts receivable, and other current assets	1,108,702.63
Total	$14,144,688.63
Less:	
Notes payable	$4,250,000.00
Interest, rentals, and taxes accrued, but not due, and estimated amount of special franchise tax, since date of lease of Metropolitan Street Railway, and accounts payable	6,467,056.34
Balance due Metropolitan Street Railway Company on account of $23,000,000 payable under lease	1,373,000.00
Total	$12,090,056.34
Net current assets as above	2,054,612.29

The committee's circular to the Metropolitan Securities stockholders says the committee believes that it presents the information which stockholders require for their guidance. This statement, however, the committee prefaces by saying:

The relations between the Metropolitan Securities Company, the New York City Railway Company and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, are so complicated that it is very difficult to gain a clear idea of the financial situation of the Securities Company through an examination of the balance sheets of the three companies.

The statement sets forth that more than one-half of the amount paid into the Treasury of the Metropolitan Securities Company by the stockholders has been expended to make good the deficiencies in the earnings of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. The committee refers to the deficit of the New York City Railway Company for the year ended Dec. 31 last, which is stated at $2,959,000, and says that this furnishes some indication of the probable deficit for the current year.

Call Not Due to Merger.

In reference to the unexpended assets of the Metropolitan Securities Company the committee says:

It will be observed that the unexpended assets of the Metropolitan Securities Company consist largely of investments in, and advances to, subsidiary companies embraced within the Metropolitan System, or owning franchises having some connection with that system. While these assets may be important for the protection of the Metropolitan System, they cannot be regarded as salable or available for current purposes. It is therefore apparent that the third call of $25 per share recently made would have been necessary for current requirements quite without regard to the "merger" plan.

The general conclusion reached by the committee is that the stockholders of the Metropolitan Securities Company will do well to deposit their stock under the plan of consolidation. In support of this position, the committee refers to the fact that the Metropolitan Securities Company's stock, upon which $25 is now being paid, is subject to a further assessment of $25, while the common stock of the new holding company will be subject to no assessment. Moreover, the committee points out that the new common stock is entitled to the future profit of the subway, surface, and elevated lines in Manhattan and the Bronx, after providing for the interest on the bonds and preferred stock of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company. Summing up, the committee says:

The new common stock will accordingly get the benefit of the enormous growth in the passenger traffic in New York City, whether that growth be upon the elevated and Subway lines or upon the surface lines. The operating officers believe that the operation of the properties together will result in very large increase in profits beyond what would be possible if the properties were to continue to be operated separately.

The extension of the time for the payment of the call of $25 a share on Metropolitan Securities stock fixes Feb. 10 as the last day on which further payments under the call can be made, and provides that on such payments interest at the rate of 5 per cent. will be charged from Jan. 30.

MANY CONSUMPTIVES HELPED.

State Hospital in Adirondacks Shows Encouraging Figures—105 Patients Discharged.

The trustees of the New York State Hospital for Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the Adirondacks have issued their completed statistics for the first year, which is as follows: There were admitted 207 patients, more than half of whom were incipients. There were no deaths. Of the 105 patients discharged, fifty-two were apparently recovered. Twenty-six arrested cases are reported. Sixteen improved, while eleven left without any improvement. The treatment consists mainly of outdoor air, wholesome food and rest. Patients have three full meals and two or three luncheons a day, and 90 of the 105 gained an average of 10.57 pounds each. This is certainly most encouraging and shows that incipient consumptives at least can be cured. There is another treatment perhaps almost as good. Stay home, use cold baths in the morning, get as much outdoor exercise as possible, a generous diet and the continuous use of Scott's Emulsion will doubtless check the progress of the disease and may permanently cure. At any rate it is easy to try it.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

Forbidden Fruit Cordial is a blend of the juice of Grape Fruit and old Cognac Fine Champagne.

Forbidden Fruit Cordial is on sale at first-class grocers, cafés, and restaurants.

FORBIDDEN FRUIT CORDIAL

Forbidden Fruit Cordial is the epigram of a good dinner. It is the promise of good things at the beginning, and the consummation of pleasure at the end, with the sweet memory of the occasion made a permanent satisfaction.

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You will not find them in national histories, or in special works of reference. Many of these rare historical documents have never been reprinted in English. For the most part, those that have been are to be found only in libraries of specialists.

The Historians' History is full of just such picturesque narratives. It is sometimes necessary to qualify them with later and more impartial views; but it is the belief of the editors that the versions of great events given by eye-witnesses or contemporaries should, as far as possible, be the basis of any world-narrative which aims to reproduce the spirit of each particular nation or period. The following are a few of the

Accounts by Eye-witnesses

Josephus on the destruction of Jerusalem.
Polybius on Hannibal crossing the Alps.
Appian on the destruction of Carthage.
Einhard on his friend and patron, Charlemagne.
Beaumonair on the intolerable life of the early French peasants.
Pliny on the destruction of Pompeii.
Thucydides on the plague of Athens.
De Foe on the plague of London.
Boccaccio on the plague of Florence.
Ibn Bassan on his contemporary, the Cid.
Napier on Moore's Spanish retreat.
Azurara, of Portugal, on the attack of the fortress of Cueta.
Jules Quicherat's account of the trial of Joan of Arc.
Martin Luther's account of Tetzel.
The anonymous "Citizen of Bern" on the siege of that city.
Froissart on the battle of Crecy.
Columbus' own account of the discovery of America.
Verazano on his own voyage of discovery in 1524.
Capt. John Smith on the landing at Jamestown.
Cortez on the conquest of Mexico.

T. VIII.

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Particular attention is directed to Colored Calf Pumps in Coral, Orchid, Oyster Grey and Frog Green.

West Twenty-third Street

FOR WHITE WING PENSIONS.

Hartman Introduces the Bill—Measures Aimed at Maxwell.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Bills of interest to New York introduced in the Assembly to-day were:

TOMPKINS—Giving the Board of Education of New York City power to appoint District Superintendents without the recommendation of the Board of Superintendents. Taking from Supt. Maxwell supervision over examinations and lodging it with the Board of Examiners. This bill is a part of the programme of Prof. Tompkins to limit the power of Mr. Maxwell, whom he termed last session the originator of "Fads and Fancies."

YOUNG—Providing for a Bureau of Municipal Statistics in the Department of Finance of New York City.

COLNE—Making a misdemeanor the asking of more than the box office price for theatre tickets. A maximum fine of $500 is provided and a maximum imprisonment of one year.

BURNS—Allowing sales of meat or uncooked foods before 10 o'clock Sunday mornings to be made only by the owners of such establishments. This bill is designed to give retail clerks all of Sunday to themselves.

MORELAND—Appropriating $100,000 for the tabulation of the returns of the State census of 1905.

STANLEY—Exempting all mortgages from taxation by present methods and imposing at the time of recording a stamp tax of 50 cents per $100; providing a stamp tax of 50 cents per $100 on all securities in lieu of all other taxes. This is the old Bostwick optional tax plan.

NOLAN—To prohibit contracting firms from operating company stores if doing work for the State or a municipal corporation; prohibiting companies from housing employés, unless such buildings shall be in conformity with the building laws of the State, the minimum air space for each man being 350 cubic feet.

AGNEW—Authorizing the Trustees of Bellevue and allied hospitals to contract with the Bellevue Training School for Nurses in order that a sufficient number may be available for service in the New York City hospitals.

COX—Providing that liens may be taken out on animals for shoeing.

ALLEN (of Broome)—Increasing the salaries of the Deputy Commissioners of Labor from $2,500 to $3,000; providing that upon any complaint of an officer of the State Labor Department to a Magistrate the Magistrate shall facilitate the case in every way; also giving the Labor Department the right to elect that in preliminary examinations testimony may be taken by deposition.

HARTMAN—Increasing salaries of drivers, sweepers, and hostlers of the Street Cleaning Department of New York from $720 to $800 annually and allowing extra compensation for all extra work in excess of forty-eight hours a week; creating a pension fund from 2 per cent. of the monthly salaries of drivers, sweepers, and hostlers of the Street Cleaning Department of New York City, plus moneys received from the sale of condemned horses and departmental property, for the benefit of such employes who have served ten consecutive years.

KRULEWITCH—Making it a misdemeanor after Sept. 1, 1906, to misrepresent any article of clothing, jewelry, or, in fact, any article of merchandise by either advertisement or through salesmen; to compel all companies operating ferries on the North or East River to equip such boats with toilet rooms.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c. —Adv.

MAYOR POWERLESS—DELANY.

Cannot Act Unless Merger Leads to Violation of Contract.

Mayor McClellan consulted with the Corporation Counsel yesterday as to his power in regard to an investigation of the Interborough-Metropolitan merger or anything connected with it.

Mr. Delany advised the Mayor that he had no authority whatever in the present situation, unless the merger brought about a violation of some contract or franchise agreement on the part of any one of the companies.

STATE HEALTH RECORD GOOD.

Pneumonia Caused More Deaths Than Consumption Last Year.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The Department of Health's annual bulletin shows 137,059 deaths reported last year. In addition the returns of 175 were delayed. This made a death rate of 17.4 per thousand population, or about the average of the last five years, against 18.2 in 1904. There was a daily average of 376 deaths, against 380 in 1904 and 350 in 1903.

Pneumonia was the chief cause, being the diagnosis in 14,157 cases, against 13,531 in 1904, and 9,000 in 1903. Consumption caused 10 per cent. of the deaths, 175 per 100,000. The mortality from cerebro-spinal meningitis was 2,566, against 1,700 in 1904, and the average in former years, 550. Scarlet fever, after four years of high mortality, has suddenly decreased by half. Diphtheria has the smallest mortality of any year on record. The infant mortality was 27.5 per cent. of the total. There were 24,000 deaths of those more than 70 years old. Bright's disease caused 8,870 deaths. One-third the deaths in rural districts were of aged persons.

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Why We Should Study Abroad.....
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MOVED TO END THE SESSION.

Minority's Protest Against the Assembly's Inaction.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—A resolution for adjournment sine die, offered by Mr. Tompkins, following an attack by Minority Leader Palmer on the Assembly's policy of inaction, took the majority by surprise to-day. Speaker Wadsworth jumped into the breach, declaring that the resolution was not privileged, as the minority leader asserted. It was sent back to Tompkins's desk without reading amid furious protests from the Democrats.

GUARD RAIL BILL CHANGED.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The Bernstein bill providing for erection of guard railings at Times Square, Wall Street, Grand Central, Fulton Street, and other Subway stations, was reported to-day by the Assembly Railroad Committee with an amendment.

The amendment allows the operating company to petition the State Railroad Commission for removal of railings if they prove more harmful than advantageous.

Closed after To-morrow.

The Telephone Directory for the spring months goes to press to-morrow, Friday.

All changes or additions in telephone listings must be received before 5 P. M. at one of our Contract Offices, if desired for the spring issue.

New York Telephone Co.

Contract Offices:	Telephone No.
15 Dey Street	9010 Cortlandt
115 West 38th St.	9040 38th
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616 East 150th St.	9020 Melrose

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Metal Bedsteads, Couches and Mattresses

In This Triumphant Mid-Winter Furniture Sale.

There are no items in our entire Furniture Sale list that will appeal to more people than will these.

Of course the prices are low—this is a sale occasion when the exceptional price is the rule of the store. But we can put as much emphasis on the *goodness* of these pieces as on their cheapness.

The mattresses are of our own workmanship, and that is just as good as mattress workmanship can possibly be. The couches and the bedsteads are all of the better sorts that outlast the ordinary lifetime. We hate the ramshackle frauds that so often masquerade as "bargains" as badly as ever did woman who was deceived by them.

Brass Bedsteads, $14.50

BRASS BEDSTEADS, as illustrated, 2-inch posts, strong laterals, and very best construction; heavy doorknob vases; very best lacquer; sizes 4.6, 4.0 and 3.0; special 14.50

Brass Bedsteads.

$35.00 BRASS BEDSTEADS, 2-inch continuous posts, heavy laterals, supported at the ends with heavy T-ball connections—sizes 4.6, 4.0, 3.0; very best lacquered finish; special. 25.00

$50.00 BRASS BEDSTEADS, 2-inch continuous posts, new style bow foot, solid T-ball connections—can be had in lacquered or satin finish; sizes 4.6, 4.0, 3.3; special 38.00

$40.00 BRASS BEDSTEADS, 2-inch continuous posts, our special design, and sold nowhere else in New York; heavy laterals, brass spindles between top rails; can be had in regular lacquered finish or the artistic satin finish; sizes 4.6, 4.0, 3.3; special..... 30.00

Enamelled Bedsteads $5.00

ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS, as illustrated; 1¼-inch continuous posts, heavy construction; strong laterals in head and foot; sizes 4.6, 4.0, 3.0; regular price $7; special..... 5.00

Enamelled Bedsteads.

4 designs—made specially for our third Winter sale.

$8.00 Enamelled Bedsteads..... 6.00
$8.50 Enamelled Bedsteads..... 6.50
$10.00 Enamelled Bedsteads..... 7.50
$12.00 Enamelled Bedsteads..... 9.00

The variety of sizes is complete and prices are comparatively low.

Mattresses.

Gray drawings, extra fine quality, full weight, 40 lbs., made to your order, and covered with the best quality A. C. A. or fancy ticking; made in one or two parts, 4.6 size; regularly $24.00; special. 20.00

Best Felt Mattress, made of finest pure white bleached felt, the most sanitary and comfortable mattress made; covered with fine Oxford ticking. Regular full size, 4.6; regularly $15.00; special..... 12.00

Special Felt Mattress, made of a good quality elastic felt, clean and sanitary in every respect; covered with fancy stripe ticking. Regular size, 4.6; regularly $10.00; special 8.00

Number Four, mixed black hair, made to your order; covered with A. C. A. or fancy ticking; made in one or two parts; full size, 4.6; 40 lbs.; regularly $12.00; special 10.00

Short hair Mattress made to your order; covered with A. C. A. ticking only; 4.6, 40 lbs.; 1 piece; regularly $8.50; special 7.00

Other sizes in proportion.

Combination Mattresses.

No. 1 Combination Mattress, filled with pure South African fibre, with cotton on top and bottom, also sides and ends; the best combination mattress made; full size, 4.6; regularly $6.75; special... 5.25

Excelsior cotton top and bottom; full size, 4.6; regularly $5.75; special..... 4.25

Wire Springs.

$6.50 Wire Springs..... 5.00
$6.50 Wire Springs..... 4.50
$4.90 Wire Springs..... 3.75
$5.00 Wire Springs..... 4.00
$4.50 Wire Springs..... 3.50
$3.75 Wire Springs..... 3.00
$2.85 Wire Springs..... 2.50
$2.75 Wire Springs..... 2.25

(Siegel Cooper Store, 5th Floor.)

More Than 5,000 Framed Pictures

At Prices That Wouldn't Buy Their Frames Alone.

This is a clearance sale, but you must not get the idea from that that the pictures offered are those that have to have their prices cut to move them.

Most of them have no worse fault than that they have been pretty enough to attract a great deal of attention—and the handling that goes with it. They are not noticeably soiled, but they are not as spick-and-span fresh as our goods must be to deserve full prices.

Plenty of choice—pastels, etchings, photographs, artotypes, framed in gilt, oak, black and green and fancy veneers.

Look at the price reductions!

Lot 1—2,000 Photographs, mounted on wooden fancy blocks; pictures of most popular subjects; some are hand-colored; former prices up to 25c.; now.... 5c

Lot 2—1,000 Fancy Photographs, on artistic, fancy oak mounts; some in circular frames; former prices up to 35c.; reduced to 10c

Lot 3—500 Colored Pictures, in 1½-inch gilt frames; good assortment of landscapes; regular 25c. goods; reduced to 13c

Lot 4—Large variety of Black and White Pictures, in gilt frames; also some colored Prints, in 1½-inch gilt frames; former prices up to 30c.; reduced to 18c

Lot 5—A large assortment of Pictures, both colored and black and white, in fancy frames; formerly priced at 50c., 75c., and $1; reduced to..... 25c

Lot 6—Colored Pictures, large assortment; many styles of frames in gilt and oak; popular subjects; former prices $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50; reduced to. 50c

Lot 7—A very large lot of miscellaneous subjects, offering splendid choosing for any room or location; former prices $1.75, $2.00 and $2.50; reduced to.. $1

Lot 8—Pastels, Etchings, Photo-colors, Carbons and Photographs; various styles of frames; large choice of subjects; regular $3, $3.50 to $5.00 pictures at 2.00

Lot 9—A lot of Pastels, Etchings and Artotypes; hand-colored pictures, &c., framed in the latest shapes and styles in gilt and oak; values from $5.00 to $8.00 ..... 3.00

Lot 10—Fruit Picture Pastels, Etchings, Photogravures, Carbons; hand-colored Artotypes; frames of gilt, oak and black; also newest shapes of veneer frames; prices were from $9.00 to $12.00; reduced to 5.00

Lot 11—Water Colors, Etchings, Photogravures, colored and plain; some rare prints; in handsomely designed frames; some are hand-colored subjects; prices were from $12.50 to $19.00; reduced to 10.00

Lot 12—A fine lot of very high-class handsomely framed Pictures, in a variety of desirable subjects; prices were up to $23.00 each; reduced to 15.00

A Special Lot of Gold Frames, sizes, 8x10, 10x12, 11x14; some oval shape. Frames valued up to $1.50 at..... 50c
Frames valued up to $3.00 at..... $1.00
Frames valued up to $5.00 at..... $2.00

(Siegel Cooper Store, 3d Floor, Centre, 18th St.)

An Enjoyable Piano Recital.

In the Music Rooms, this afternoon at 3 o'clock, will be given a piano recital by Mr. Ferdinand Himmelreich, assisted by Miss Evelyn Brown, Contralto, and by Mr. Evelyn J. Renz at the Simplex.

All lovers of good music are invited to attend. There is no charge, and no cards of admission are required.

1. Rigoletto (Paraphrase de Concert) Verdi-Liszt
Mr. Himmelreich.
2. Contralto Solo, Beloved, It Is Morn Alyward
Miss Brown.
3. William Tell Overture (two pianos) Rossini
Messrs. Himmelreich and Renz.
4. (a) Revolutionary Etude.....Chopin
(b) Waltz in E Minor.....Chopin
5. Pierrot Amoureux, The Simplex..Hackh
Mr. Renz.
6. Les Sylphs (two pianos).....Bachmann
Messrs. Himmelreich and Renz.
7. Contralto Solo, Jean.....Burleigh
Miss Brown.
8. March Militaire (two pianos) Schubert Tausig
Messrs. Himmelreich and Renz.

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We Say it Yet—
Uneeda Biscuit

Armour's Defense?
Is it good?
McClure's Magazine.

SHOPPING to most people is a wearisome task. Here's one way of lightening the labor: Consult the advertisements that appear in the NEW YORK TIMES daily. The leading stores of the city make their announcements in THE TIMES. In these advertisements goods are described, prices are given—in fact, all the necessary details are submitted. All you have to do is to go through the advertisements, and find what you want. It will pay every man and woman, in time and labor saved alone, to read the advertisements in THE TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SPEEDWAY HORSES SOLD AT MIDWINTER AUCTION

Star Pugh, Baron de Shay, and Others Bring Good Prices.

E. J. LA PLACE ADDS TO STABLE

Big Crowd in Garden Watch Lively Bidding—Total Sales for Three Days $142,565.

Good prices were maintained at the Fasig-Tipton midwinter "Four Hundred" auction sale at Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon and evening. Much interest was centred in disposal of the stable of Andrew Phillips, which contained three of the best Speedway cracks of last season. Don Riley, with a record of 2:07, went to Ernest J. La Place for $725, which was considered rather above his value. Baron de Shay, 2:08¾, produced some lively bidding, several Speedway drivers being anxious to possess him. He had a fine record at Empire City track last Summer, and won many races. Mr. La Place was fortunate to secure him for $900. Hilgar, which beat Ida Highwood and Kingmond in Speedway brushes, was bought by George Gibbs of Brooklyn for $935. Star Pugh, another Empire City track performer, which came within one heat of winning the championship cup last year, was a bargain at $610, A. J. Furbush of Brighton, Mass., becoming his new owner.

Elastic Pointer, 2:06¼, own brother to Star Pointer, 1:59¼, was sold for $1,010 to D. H. Mast of West Milton, Ohio. A few years ago he sold for $10,000. Medium Wood, 2:13¾, a son of the famous Norwood, was sold for the ridiculously low figure of $170, and Easter Bells, another good performer, went begging for $285, at which figure Tom Sharkey, the ex-pugilist, secured him. The high record for the day was $2,600, for Cornelia Bel, 2:10, which was purchased for breeding purposes by the Hudson River Stock Farms of Poughkeepsie. Norrie, 2:09¼, will be seen on the Speedway this Spring, J. J. Shaw paying $2,500 for him. Tudor Chimes, which had cost $6,000, was disposed of for $300. Yesterday's sales realized $46,835 for 118 horses, an average of $594. The total amount for the three days is $142,565 for 353 horses, which is a record for the midwinter sale. The horses which sold for $300 or more follow:

PROPERTY OF L. C. MANLEY, FORESTVILLE, N. Y.

Clayton, trotter, (2:15,) br. g., 8 years, by Richmond, dam by Patron; Joseph Martin, Boston, Mass.	$485
James R., trotter, (2:13¾,); J. G. Moore, New York City	325
Flash, trotter, ch. g., 6 years, by Alcamedia, dam Queen; I. B. Potter, New York City	300

PROPERTY OF C. S. RANNELLS, PISGAH, ILL.

Cornelia Bel, trotter, (2:10,) b. m., 11 years, by Onward, dam Bel Onward; Hudson River Stock Farms, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	$2,600
Woodford Bel, (2:28½,) blk. m., 12 years, by Allerton, dam Bel Onward; S. Walton, Falls Mills, Va.	325
Belle Morton, trotter, b. m., 10 years, by Counsellor, dam Bel Onward; A. J. Furbush, New York City	1,200
Veronique, trotter, b. f., 3 years, by Cresceus, dam Cornelia Bel; C. D. Williams, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1,225
Black filly, 3 years, by Cresceus, dam Woodford Bel; S. Walton, Falls Mills, Va.	700
Rythmic Bel, trotter, (2:44,) blk. c., 2 years, by Rythmic, dam Cornelia Bel; C. A. Thompson, Yonkers, N. Y.	1,000
Brown colt, 2 years, by Redtell, dam Easter Bells, (Easter Bel;) W. C. Daly, New York City	500

PROPERTY OF FOREST CITY FARM.

Norrie, trotter, (2:09¼,) b. g., 10 years, by Brown Wilkes, dam Marilla; Joseph J. Shaw, New York City	$2,500
Baretto, pacer, (2:11¼,) b. g., 6 years, by Patron, dam Robina; W. M. Jermyn, New York City	700
Hydrastine, trotter, (2:20½,) ch. m., by Pilotoga, dam Molly; C. F. Scheffer-decker, Albany, N. Y.	500

PROPERTY OF ESTATE OF W. H. FEARING.

The Bravo, trotter, (2:20,) br. h., 5 years, by Kavader-Brava; W. H. Fearing, Jobstown, N. J.	$425
Rice Lake, trotter, gr. f., 4 years, by Magic Flute-Rice Bird; Theodore Freyinghausen, New York City	360
Mace, pacer, (2:13¾,) b. g., 12 years, by Hinder Wilkes, dam by Rooker; J. W. Giles, Newburg, N. Y.	425

PROPERTY OF McFARLAND STOCK FARM.

Lottie Patchen, pacer, (2:21¼,) ch. m., 6 years, by Bourbon Patchen, dam by Judge Craven; William Leonard, Chester, N. Y.	$420
Dobbel, trotter, (2:19¾,) b. g., 8 years, by Wildnut-Helena; J. J. Simmons, Philadelphia, Penn.	360

PROPERTY OF ANDREW PHILLIPS, NEW YORK.

Don Riley, pacer, (2:07,) b. g., 11 years, by Caneland Wilkes-Lulu R.; Ernest J. La Place, New York City	$725
Hilgar, trotter, (2:13¾,) b. g., 6 years, by Wiggins-Ellen Tucker; George Gibbs, Brooklyn, N. Y.	935
Baron de Shay, trotter, (2:08¾,) b. g., 9 years, by Oakland Baron-Orissa; Ernest J. La Place, New York City	900

PROPERTY OF MISCELLANEOUS OWNERS.

Lady St. Croix, pacer, (2:20¼,) ch. m., 8 years, by St. Croix, dam Zulah; F. P. Merrill, Cambridge, Mass.	$310
The Dutchman, trotter, (2:16,) b. g., 11 years, by Winks, dam Lady Pepper; Robert H. Graham, New York City	450
Huro, trotter, ch. g., 4 years, by Lord Eldon, dam Unexpected; L. Frederick Ward, Bernardsville, N. J.	460
Unexpected L., trotter, b. m., by Mambrino King, dam Sarah Meade; J. H. Shultz, Port Chester, N. Y.	400
Hilarious, trotter, 3 years, by Acworthy, dam My Trinklet; J. H. Shultz, Port Chester, N. Y.	850
Henry N., pacer, (2:13½,) b. g., 9 years, by Phalmore, dam Anna C.; Mart Ketcham, Newark, N. J.	810
Arbitrage, trotter, ch. h., by Alcantraz, dam Suffragist; E. Green, Salem, N. J.	850
Elastic Pointer, pacer, (2:06¾,) b. h., 11 years, by Brown Hal, dam Sweepstakes; D. H. Mast, West Milton, Ohio.	1,010
Maud F., trotter, (2:15,) br. m., 5 years, by Miniver, dam Arial; A. H. Balliett, Allentown, Penn.	835
Kate Anderson, pacer, (2:14¼,) blk. m., 6 years, by Commodore Wilkes-Lillie Chief; John H. Phillips, Gravesend, N. Y.	1,000
Eagle Pilot, trotter, (2:13,) b. g., 12 years, by Pilot Medium-daughter of Greenbacks; P. Mortace, New Haven, Conn.	435
Lina Prue, trotter, (2:18¼,) b. m., 10 years, by Grand Baron-Alida Corbett; James Simmons, Philadelphia, Penn.	325
Fair Nancy, pacer, (2:24¾,) 11 years, by Robert McGregor-P. J. Kernan, New York City.	3..
Wallace H., pacer, b. g., 7 years, by Colonel Osgood-Kitty Almont; F. L. Burke & Son, New York City	425
Skyland Girl, pacer, (2:12¾,) b. m., 18 years, by Simmons-Mamie Woods; J. P. Martin, Brooklyn, N. Y.	310
The Imperial, trotter, (2:29½,) b. h., 7 years, by Imerind-Frank Folsom; W. C. Daly, New York City	375
Hattie, trotter, (2:20,) blk. m., 6 years, by Firmin-daughter of Black Harry Wilkes; J. Kaiser, New York City	325
Ondiara, trotter, (2:20,) b. h., 6 years, by Chimes-Edwina; G. D. Burnette, Gouverneur, N. Y.	485
Linda Bel, trotter, (2:18¼,) br. m., 8 years, by Lynne Bel-Rosa J.; Isaac Hully, Newark, N. J.	360
Billy Dineen, pacer, (2:18¾,) b. g., 6 years, by Marsh Murdock-Nancy Nipper; Max Karpf, Peekskill, N. Y.	975
Little Rena, trotter, (2:14½,) gr. m., 9 years, by Smith's Pilot-Irene; Joseph Hoffman, New York City	335
Planet, pacer, (2:04¾,) b. h., 15 years, by Bonnie McGregor-Marquette; James R. Magowan, Mount Sterling, Ky.	710
Star Pugh, pacer, (2:09¾,) ch. g., 10 years, by Tom Pugh-Maggie Casey; A. J. Furbush, Brighton, Mass.	560
Direct L., pacer, (2:08¼,) br. g., 11 years, by Direct-Rose; George Wood, New York City	610
Red Line, trotter, (2:20,) b. g., 10 years, by Woodline-Parthenia; Isaac Hully, Newark, N. J.	375
Tudor Chimes, trotter, (2:13,) b. g., 13 years, by Chimes-Lavender; James Coyle, Jersey City, N. J.	375
	300

Hoppe Accepts Slosson's Challenge.

Willie Hoppe, who has just returned to this country after winning the world's billiard championship at 18.1 balk line in Paris, accepted the challenge yesterday made by Slosson shortly after Hoppe sailed for America. By the terms of the challenge Hoppe has the choice of fixing the date for the match at any time within sixty days. It is said that Hoppe will avail himself of the full limit, thus bringing the match about the end of March. The match will be at 500 points, 18.1 balk line, to be played in one night.

SETON INDICTED AGAIN.

He and Colmey Officially Accused of Bogus Stock Fraud.

Indictments for forgery were returned by the Grand Jury yesterday against Charles Augustus Seton and "Col." T. C. P. Colmey, alias "Kid" Murray, both of whom are now in the Tombs awaiting sentences for wholly different offenses, of which they were convicted last week.

The new indictments hold them jointly responsible for the production and marketing of bogus stock certificates of the Norfolk and Western Railway. The chief complainant against them is Andrew D. Meloy of Brooklyn, who says he bought a 100-share certificate from them for $8,000.

REID GUILTY OF BIGAMY.

Married Miss Smalley in England and Miss Delano Here.

"Capt." Albert V. Dean Reid was found guilty of bigamy in General Sessions yesterday. The jury held that the defendant was married at Manchester, England, to Alice Ann Smalley, and that the marriage had not been legally dissolved when, in 1904, Reid married Miss Sarah Ann Delano of White Plains.

Judge Cowing remanded Reid to the Tombs until next week for sentence.

MR. UNTERMYER'S COLLIES.

Two Famous English Importations Entered for Westminster Show.

Samuel Untermyer has just added to his kennel of high-class collies two new bitches of unusual merit that have arrived here from England. Mr. Untermyer purchased the collies from Mr. Ainscough, one of the best-known dog fanciers in Great Britain, and among foreign critics they have been termed the finest collie bitches in the world. Mr. Untermyer has entered them in the coming show of the Westminster Kennel Club, which will open in Madison Square Garden on Feb. 12. Champion Parbold Prunella is the better known of the two. This collie is now two and a half years old, but won her championship in England while a puppy, and in many of the largest dog shows abroad has beaten the best collies shown in her classes. Parbold Prunella won championships at Darlington, Edinburgh, and Glasgow. She has a notable pedigree, being by Champion Enfield Model, out of Parbold Pepperette.

The second collie is a nine-month-old puppy of Champion Parbold Prunella, and has never yet been shown, but has been judged by experts abroad as one of the finest collies ever bred. The puppy's sire is Champion Squire of Tytton, hitherto unbeaten in his classes, and Mr. Untermyer has named the dog Greystone Enchantress, the puppy's former name having been Parbold Pearl. Both of these dogs arrived here a few days ago on the White Star steamer Canada. It was ascertained yesterday that the puppy cost twice the sum that was paid for the older champion collie, the price for the two being not far from $5,000. The new collies are at Mr. Untermyer's kennels at Yonkers, where they will remain until the Madison Square Garden show opens.

RECORD ENTRY FOR DOGS.

More Than 3,000 to be Exhibited at Westminster K. C. Show.

The entries for the annual bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club in the Madison Square Garden, Feb. 12 to 15, closed with a total of 3,013 and 1,951 individual dogs. In no other kennel club show in the world have so many dogs been entered. The largest exhibition in Europe is that of the Kennel Club, held in London at the Crystal Palace, and the Jubilee show last October had more dogs than ever before, there being 1,789.

The entry list for the Westminster Club is more than 300 larger than last year, and the greatest increase is in the Boston terrier classes, 100 more having been entered. The number of Pomeranians is doubled, and there are big increases in the classes for English setters and sporting spaniels. Other breeds showing substantial increases are deerhounds, pointers, collies, Dalmatians, French bulldogs, Welsh terriers, and toy spaniels. The full list of entries follow:

	Ent.	Dgs.		Ent.	Dgs.
Bloodhounds	30	16	Boston Terriers	277	217
Mastiffs	3	3	Toy Bost. Ter.	13	12
St. Bernards	55	40	Basset Hounds	11	6
Great Danes	75	48	Beagles	103	64
Newfoundlands	5	5	Dachshunds	48	31
Deerhounds	15	9	Fox Ter. (sm.)	67	35
Rus. Wolfh'ds	76	40	Fox. Ter. (wire)	63	37
Greyhounds	27	15	Irish Terriers	129	72
Foxh'ds. (Eng.)	17	12	Scottish Ter.	76	41
Foxh'ds. (Am.)	5	8	Rosen'th Ter.	5	5
Pointers	118	84	Welsh Terriers	84	19
Eng. Setters	141	96	Black and Tan	6	4
Irish Setters	32	22	Dandie Dinm't	6	6
Gordon Setters	22	15	Skye Terriers	1	1
Cries. Bay dogs	2	2	Whippets	19	16
Irish Spaniels	10	7	Schipperkes	7	7
Clumber Span.	11	6	Pomeranians	68	43
Field Spaniels	35	21	Eng. Toy Span.	55	43
Cocker Spaniels	236	156	Jap. Spaniels	43	29
Collies, (rough)	195	116	Pugs	11	8
Collies, (sm'th)	13	7	Toy Poodles	3	3
Eng. Sh'p Dogs	52	23	Yorkshire Ter.	16	15
Chow Chows	39	17	Maltese Ter.	8	6
Dalmatians	78	48	Toy Terriers	8	8
Poodles	47	33	Griffons Brus.	7	5
Bulldogs	192	127	Chihuahuas	6	6
French Bulls.	123	80	Popillions	4	4
Bull Terriers	161	90	Miscellaneous	8	8
Airedales	97	53			

RACE BAD FOR THE "RING."

Besterling, Driven Hard at End, Finishes First at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 31.—Whorler, Southern Cross, and First Premium were the winning favorites at the Fair Grounds to-day. The first two were much the best of their company, but the last faced a difficult task and won by a narrow margin. Besterling's race in the sixth was a bad one for the "ring." Some money was placed at 30 to 1 and a number of books offered 15 to 1, the horse closing at 12 to 1. He showed marked improvement, though driven at the end. Whorler was sold to-day to E. M. May for $800. The weather was clear and the track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Whorler, 114 pounds, (L. Smith,) 8 to 5, won; Nine, 107, (Johannsen,) 25 to 1, second; Red Raven, 111, (Freeman,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:14 3-5. Electric Spark, Many Thanks, Norwood Ohio, Henry Bert, Mint Leaf, Arabo, Ancient Witch, Vagary, and Verandah also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three and a half furlongs. Dry Dollar, 118 pounds, (W. Robbins,) 4 to 1, won; Zick Abrams, 118, (D. Henry,) 8 to 5, second; Big Store, 111, (W. Hayes,) 10 to 1, third. Time—0:42 4-5. Quagga, Blacklock, Dr. J. F. Aitken, W. A. Gorman, and Oreco also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Canyon, 110 pounds, (Bell,) 7 to 2, won; Whippoorwill, 105, (Perrine,) 4 to 1, second; Latheron, 109, (J. Martin,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:47. MacBeth, Bonnie Prince Charlie, and Il Dottore also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs, handicap. Southern Cross, 107 pounds, (L. Smith,) 9 to 5, won; Columbia Girl, 103, (Sewell,) 4 to 1, second; Invincible, 108, (W. Robbins,) 13 to 5, third. Time—1:00 3-5. Pitty, Broomhandle, Elastic, Cigar Lighter, and Arch Oldham also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. First Premium, 106 pounds, (Sewell,) 9 to 10, won; Third Alarm, 118, (L. Smith,) 5 to 1, second; Holloway, 106, (H. McDonald,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:14 3-5. Hocus Pocus, Delmore, Ladsarlon, Virginia Beach, T. B. Zero, Oberon, and The Glad Corsair also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and twenty yards. Besterling, 97 pounds, (Moreland,) 12 to 1, won; Reidmore, 98, (L. Smith,) 9 to 5, second; Carnival, 107, (J. Foley,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:45 2-6. Bravery, Sincerity Belle, Brilliant, Dapple Gold, Schoolmate, John Randolph, Light Opera, Enverite, Semper Vivax, and Cloverland also ran.

CITY PARK.

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Lythelist, 107 pounds, (Obert,) 7 to 1, won; The Only Way, 109, (Nicol,) 6 to 5, second; Bill Carter, 112, (Mahoney,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:28 1-5. Ever Near, Jacob, Father D., James H. Reed, Jovial, Captain Johnson, Gold Monk, Sharon Springs, Fred Mader, Green Acre, Florence May, and Blackball also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Short course, steeplechase. Picktime, 140 pounds, (R. Ryan,) 5 to 1, won; Oliver Mac, 148, (J. Ford,) 10 to 1, second; Creolin, 150, (Dupee,) 7 to 1, third. Time—3:05 3-5. Python and Lights Out also ran; Charawind and Ben Battle fell.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; handicap. Alma Dufour, 118 pounds, (D. Hall,) 9 to 10, won; Auditor, 100, (Perrett,) 11 to 5, second; Harry Stephens, 105, (J. Hennessy,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:47. Huzzah, Sailor Boy, and Shawana also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Merlingo, 94 pounds, (R. Powers,) 12 to 1, won; Hadur, 99, (McGlasson,) 5 to 1, second; Skyward, 91, (Heffernan,) 13 to 1, third. Time—1:21 3-5. Eerfest Partham, Goddoletta, Merces, Little James, Favorita, Doctor Dan, Immortelle, Monochord, Miladi Love, and Estelle also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Keynote 116 pounds, (Hall,) 3 to 2, won; Big Bow, 111, (Dealy,) 5 to 1, second; Leader, 119, (Jones,) 60 to 1, third. Time—1:55 1-5. Brushton, Grossgrain, Fonsoluca, and Moreido also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Orient, 90 pounds, (Heffernan,) 14 to 5, won; Isle, 102, (Farrow,) 30 to 1, second; Ora Viva, 102, (Lee,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:46. Great Eastern, A Convict, Trojan, Conundrum, Malediction, Eon Mot, and Nannan also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Floral King, 110 pounds, (Nicol,) even, won; John Carroll, 107, (D. Hall,) even, second; St. Joseph, 91, (Schoen;) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:06 3-5. Lucy Young, Quinn Brady, Uledi, Henry Hendricks, and Meredith also ran.

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SYSONBY'S WEIGHT SAME IN ALL BIG HANDICAPS

Champion Colt Is Required to Carry 131 Pounds.

NEXT TO HIM IS HERMIS

Weights for Brooklyn and Suburban Announced Yesterday—Artful to Shoulder 123 Pounds.

Announcement was made yesterday of the weights for the Brooklyn Handicap of the Brooklyn Jockey Club and the Suburban Handicap of the Coney Island Jockey Club. With the Brighton weights already announced this practically completes the labors of Handicapper W. S. Vosburgh for the big Spring handicaps.

Sysonby, James R. Keene's English-bred but American-born colt, naturally has the place of honor, with the heavy impost of 131 pounds. This is the same weight he is required to take up in the Brighton. There is a slight change, however, for Hermis, who is second on the list, is asked to take up 127 pounds in each of these fixtures, while in the Brighton he is in a pound lighter. Ort Wells, Oiseau, Stalwart, and Artful are all asked to take up a pound over the Brighton weight. This is practically the order right through the list, with the exception of Dr. Leggo. This colt is asked to take up 118 pounds as against the 111 at which he is let into the Brighton. This, however, is easily explained when it is remembered that since the publication of the weights for the Brighton he won the rich Burns Handicap at Oakland, Cal.

In the Suburban, Harry Payne Whitney's great colt Burgomaster heads the list of three-year-olds, with 105 pounds as his impost. For the Brighton he is asked to carry two pounds more. Ormondale, winner of the Futurity, is not entered in either the Brooklyn or the Suburban, but is in receipt of two pounds from Burgomaster in the Brighton.

Though among the top weights there is a slight narrowing of the distance between Sysonby and the others, he is still asked more than any colt his age has been required to do in Spring handicaps. There is doubt whether he will be sent to the post. Hermis has recently been going along in harness in kind fashion, and such exercise may make it possible to have him ready for the Brooklyn. He is enjoying the very best of health, and should he train on soundly when the real work of preparation commences he may yet be the one to be reckoned with at post time.

The weights in the three handicaps follow:

Name.	Brighton.	Brooklyn.	Suburban.
Sysonby	131	131	131
Hermis	126	127	127
Ort Wells	124	..	125
Oiseau	124	125	125
Stalwart	124	125	125
Artful	122	123	123
Proper	..	122	122
Delhi	121	..	..
Agile	121	..	122
Hamburg Belle	120	..	..
Wild Mint	119	..	..
The Picket	119	120	120
Roseben	..	119	119
Cairngorm	118	119	119
Tanya	117	118	118
Rapid Water	116	117	117
Waterlight	115	116	116
Tradition	115	116	116
Flels	115	115	115
Alwin	114	..	..
First Mason	114	..	114
Lord of the Vale	114	115	115
Colonial Girl	..	..	113
Lady Savoy	113	..	..
Bad News	112	..	..
Dr. Leggo	111	118	..
Blandy	111	112	112
Ram's Horn	110	111	111
Graziallo	..	110	109
Ormonde's Right	110	110	110
Bedouin	..	..	110
Knight Errant	109	109	109
John Smulski	108	..	..
Ivan the Terrible	..	..	109
Go Between	108	108	108
Glorifier	108	109	109
Oxford	107	107	107
Adbell	107	108	..
Brancas	107	..	..
Dolly Spanker	107	..	..
Phil Finch	107	108	..
Burgomaster	107	..	105
Dandelion	106	107	107
Claude	..	107	..
Merry Lark	106	107	107
Von Tromp	106	107	107
Red Knight	..	107	..
King's Trophy	106	..	..
Santa Catalina	106	106	106
Tokalon	106	107	107
Pulsus	105	106	106
Ormondale	105	..	..
Kiamesha	105	..	106
Monsieur Beaucaire	..	..	105
Hot Shot	103	105	105
Jacquin	..	103	103
First Water	..	..	102
Kuroki	101	100	100
Garnish	..	103	..
Security	100	99	99
Goldsmith	100	100	100
Oliver Cromwell	..	98	98
King Henry	100	..	..
Jocund	..	..	100
Perverse	100	..	..
Bohemian	99	98	98
Timber	99	..	97
Whimsical	98	97	..
Master of Craft	..	97	97
Tiptoe	97	96	96
Astronomer	97	96	96
Confederate	..	95	..
Disobedient	96	..	..
Albula	..	..	95
Cedarstrome	95	95	95
Nifo	95	..	..
Kehalian	95	..	97
Miss Crawford	95	..	..
Flip Flap	94	..	..
Battleaxe	..	..	93
Holscher	94	93	93
Sprakers	..	93	..
Oak Duke	93	..	..
Mildales	93	..	..
St. Joseph	..	93	..
Bull's Eye	92	..	..
Nathan Hale	..	..	92
Aucassin	90	90	90
Proposer	..	90	90
Roman Gold	90	..	..
Inquisitor	90	..	..
Rose of Gold	90	..	..
Hermitage	..	90	..
Snow King	..	88	..

SPORT ON TAN BARK.

Two Riders Thrown in Exhibition at Durland's Riding Academy.

The usual music ride at Durland's Riding Academy, West Sixty-sixth Street near Central Park West, was enlivened last night by two interesting equestrian sports that aroused general excitement among the spectators. Three of the expert academy riders—Marshall Clapp, John O'Brien, and John Kinney—met for the prize in the jeu-de-barre contest, and after some clever manoeuvring Clapp won.

A spirited half-mile running race followed, in which the same contestants took part, with the addition of John Shine. In circling the tan bark at high speed O'Brien and Kinney were both thrown from their horses, but they remounted immediately, and the accidents simply added to the excitement of the race. Clapp and Shine had a tight race for first honors, but at the last lap Clapp made a lively finish and won by half a length.

Indian Harbor's One-Deign Yachts.

Eight members of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club have ordered boats in the new one-design catboat class, which the club projects and purposes racing next season on the Sound in the races of all the leading yacht clubs. The boats are designed by Morgan Barney and are to be built by J. B. Montelis. They are not freaks in any sense, though expected to be speedy. They measure 21 feet over all, 16 feet on the water line, 7 feet beam, and 1 foot 8 inches draught, while carrying a sail area of only 340 square feet.

A. Gardiner Cooper, George F. Gilmore, and Charles W. Allen, who compose the committee to arrange for the class, will each build a boat. The others who have placed orders for boats are W. S. Gilmore, G. D. Cooper, W. H. Treusdale, John Paret, and ex-Commodore Wills.

HOW THE TROUBLE BEGAN

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DESERT ELSBERG ON TRANSIT.

Citizens' Union Leaders Have Bill with More Lenient Terms.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Advocates of legislation amendatory of the Rapid Transit law have had a falling out. The Citizens' Union, no longer sponsor of the Elsberg bill, has one of its own, drawn up by George L. Rives, attorney for the Rapid Transit Commission, and Frederic W. Hinrichs. The Union seems to have gone over to the Rapid Transit Commission.

The product of the joint endeavor is not at all satisfactory to Elsberg. A red-hot fight is in prospect. The bill is to be introduced in the Assembly next week by Mr. Prentice.

A conference held on the bill in New York City recently broke up in a row. Ex-Senator Ford, John Ds Witt Warner, James S. Lehmaier, and William M. Ivins declined to approve the Rives-Hinrichs measure. Mr. Ford believes that, in view of the agitation over the merger the Elsberg bill could have been passed this year.

The Elsberg bill provided that contracts for construction and operation of new subways should be separated, although the letting of both contracts at the same time to the same person was permitted. The Rives-Hinrichs bill leaves it to the discretion of the Rapid Transit Commission whether contracts for construction and operation shall be separated.

The Elsberg bill provided a limitation of contract to twenty years with one renewal in case the contractor equips the line, or to ten years with one renewal in case the city equips the line. The Rives-Hinrichs bill provides that a contract for operation "shall end on or before the 27th of October in the year 1954." Renewals can be made for twenty years.

The Elsberg bill provided for pipe galleries. The Rives-Hinrichs bill does not.

MUST MODIFY RULE CHANGES.

John C. Bell Says an Anomalous Condition Has Been Created in Football.

John C. Bell of the National Intercollegiate Rules Committee, in speaking of the rules enacted at the last meeting of the committee, acknowledges that the committee has unintentionally created an anomalous condition that will compel it to modify its action. He says forward passes must be extended or the defense further weakened specifically if ground gaining is to be possible even to the extent of making five yards in three downs, let alone ten yards as now provided.

"In my opinion," says Mr. Bell, "the situation confronting the National Intercollegiate Rules Committee imperatively demands the modification of one of the four changes enacted at its last meeting affecting the technical game to retain the character of the game. If you balance the elimination of 'tackles' and 'guards' back plays, and the elimination of hurdling against forward passes as permitted you will conclude that the attack has been materially weakened. If you analyze the measure designed to weaken the defense, you will find that it does not appreciably weaken it. It will be more difficult under the proposed rules to gain five yards in three downs than under the present rules. Bearing in mind that a ten-yard advance is now required, it is obvious that if the open game is to be brought about the defense must either be further weakened or greater latitude be given to the forward pass than is proposed. Which suggestion shall be followed is a question which the Rules Committee must answer at its next meeting.

"As to the measures which will correct the conditions, there are but two, in my opinion. One of these requires three men behind the line of scrimmage on defense to stand at least five yards behind the line. Obviously this would weaken the defense by compelling the line to be shortened and thus facilitate end running and dashes outside of tackle. Another suggestion was to permit any man behind the line of scrimmage to pass the ball ahead of the line not more than ten yards, which would have the same effect in that it would compel some of the defensive players to withdraw ten yards to prevent such forward passes, which might be frequently tried. Such a scattering of the back field will be sure to open up the play and introduce spectacular passing."

CLOSE RACES AT PALM BEACH.

Mercedes Makes Fine Showing in Motor Boat Contests.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Jan. 31.—The second day's motor boat races, held here to-day, resulted in another victory for Tyler Morse's Alion in the Class C race over a 10.35-mile course, and in a victory for H. L. Bowden's Mercedes in the Class A contest over 15.52 miles. In a second contest for the Class C boats with the larger craft on a handicap scale James K. Clarke's Carita reversed the order and defeated Alion by 11 seconds.

The contests in point of interesting finishes far outclassed those of yesterday. In the Class C contests seconds separated the first and second and third and fourth racers, but Mira, the third boat, was disqualified for not rounding the proper stake boat. In the general handicap class the first five boats crossed the line almost together.

The Dixie again failed to appear, much to the general disappointment. She was mislaid in transit at Jacksonville, but is expected to be on hand to-morrow. Should she fail to be in shape to-morrow she may go Friday, as the carnival will be prolonged another day to provide for the reracing of the last event of yesterday, which was decl

YALE LOSES AT HOCKEY AFTER EXTRA PERIOD

New Zealand Football Team Watches the Sport.

SKATERS OVERRUN THE ICE

Harmon Scores the Winning Goal for Hockey Club of New York After Hard Play.

An extra period was needed last night in the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, West Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, to determine the winner in the exhibition game between the Hockey Club of New York and the Yale University team. The New Yorkers finally won, the deciding goal being scored by Harmon, who took the puck on a neat pass from Bryan after the latter had carried it cleverly for nearly the entire length of the rink. The score was 5 to 4. As soon as it was made the spectators, many of whom had been getting nervous on account of the decision to play off the tie in an exhibition match, swarmed upon the ice. Yale, however, insisted that the full extra period be played, and the spectators who came to skate were debarred from the ice until the gong sounded for time.

In the boxes over the main entrance were the members of the New Zealand football team, who arrived here this week. At the close of the first half the band played the English national hymn, and every New Zealander promptly rose to his feet and stood until the band concluded.

Yale brought down her full team, but two substitutes were in the Hockey Club's line-up, Harmon and Speilman taking the places of Hornfeck and Kennedy, respectively. Yale did not show much vim in the first half, and not until the New Yorkers scored two goals did the collegians show any efficiency in the game. Bryan made the first score from a difficult side shot, and Russell got the second on a pass from McKenzie, who carried the puck for more than half the length of the rink. Russell also made a fine carry, and would have scored but for the quick work of the Yale goal keeper. Behr then shot the first goal for Yale from a long carry, and the half ended with the Hockey Club one goal ahead.

Better team work characterized the second half. Stanley made Yale's second goal soon after play began from a scrimmage. A minute later he made another long carry, but Ellison shot the puck away as it stopped within six inches of the net. Russell, Phillips, and Harmon than gave several good exhibitions of carrying the puck, Harmon scoring two goals, one from a scrimmage and another on a pass from Phillips. Yale rallied and Cornell and Roland, the former in a scrimmage and the latter on a pass from Behr, got goals, tying the score.

It was decided to play off the tie, and both sides began with a rush. Harmon was retired to the side lines for rough work, the first man to be disciplined. Just after he returned to the ice he scored, taking the puck from Bryan, who made a fine carry from the extreme end of the rink. The line-up and score:

Hockey Club, 5.	Position.	Yale, 4.
Ellison	Goal	Lang
McKenzie	Point	Dilworth, Roland
Phillips	Cover point	Flinn
Russell	Forward	Marcus
Harmon	Forward	Behr
Bryan	Forward	Stanley
Speilman	Forward	Alling, Cornell

Goals—Harmon, 3; Bryan, 1; Russell, 1; Behr, 1; Stanley, 1; Cornell, 1; Roland, 1. Referee—Dr. Wright, Marlborough Hockey Club, Toronto. Goal Umpires—Dr. Gallie, Hockey Club of New York, and Dr. Goodrich, New York Athletic Club.

SQUASH AT HARVARD CLUB.

Notable Tournament Starts with Sixty-four Players Competing.

With an entry of sixty-four players, the Harvard Club began yesterday one of the most notable squash tournaments it has ever held. The lists include all the leading players in the club and some whose names are well known throughout the country. Thirteen matches were decided yesterday, resulting in no upsets, save in the retirement of Malcolm Whitman, who by reason of the fact that he was unable to be present was compelled to default to E. S. Harrison.

There were several close contests, requiring three sets to decide. The best of these was the match between C. D. Draper and R. H. Grimes, which went to deuce in the first set, Draper winning, 17—14, and resulted in a victory for Grimes in the second set, 6—15, and in a 15—12 victory for Draper in the deciding set.

E. R. Coffin beat L. Ross in three sets, 11—15, 15—9, and 15—11; H. S. Parker beat George J. Dwyer, 15—9, 8—15, and 15—2, and H. C. Southwick beat D. F. Downs, 15—10, 5—15, and 15—8. Among the notables playing, Holcombe Ward was the most conspicuous, defeating F. M. Weld easily. Summary of the play and matches arranged:

First Round—W. A. Burden beat J. W. Stedman, 15—6, 15—1; C. D. Draper beat R. H. Grimes, 17—14, 6—15, 15—12; E. R. Coffin beat L. Ross, 11—15, 15—9, 15—11; E. S. Harrison beat Malcolm D. Whitman by default; R. Dunn beat L. P. Marvin by default; H. S. Parker beat George J. Dwyer, 15—9, 9—15, 15—2; Holcombe Ward beat F. M. Weld, 15—1, 15—6; F. Davis, Jr., beat C. Edgell by default; M. G. Gonterman beat H. S. Riker by default; J. H. Hunt beat J. Corbin, 15—6, 15—12; G. S. Franklin beat B. S. Prentice by default; W. P. Eaton beat R. R. Hollister by default; H. C. Southwick beat D. F. Downs, 15—10, 5—15, 15—8; A. F. Gotthold beat A. Corbin.

To Play—R. Pulitzer and H. L. R. Edgar; W. A. Hadden and S. F. Mills; F. H. Kinnicourt and A. G. Roth; W. M. Chadburne and H. Bittings; J. H. Smith, Jr., and H. S. Satterlee; R. D. Pruyn and F. O. Bird; J. C. Barrows, Jr., and F. Rogers; H. H. Berry and C. P. Flint; H. C. Hinckley and M. E. T. Brown; A. F. Lockett and J. R. Whitney, Jr.; D. Scott and A. H. Schefer; E. H. Pool and D. G. Harris; N. W. Tilton and H. Fletcher; A. W. Swann and E. D. Leonard; O. W. Winston and A. Stillman, Jr.; J. W. Prentiss and A. Derby; S. Whitney and R. Sanger, and T. B. Souther and A. Devens, Jr.

Invincible Club Bowlers Won.

The Invincible Club of Brooklyn last night defeated the Harlem Republican Club in the interclub championship tournament in three straight games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Invincible Club—McElroy, 201; Mullins, 138; Mowen, 177; Leuly, 235; Fisher, 202. Total, 973.

Harlem Republican Club—Westfield, 157; Howland, 169; Rose, 155; Thompson, 136; Safford, 204. Total, 812.

SECOND GAME.

Invincible Club—McElroy, 199; Mullins, 128; Mowen, 187; Leuly, 174; Fisher, 204. Total, 892.

Harlem Republican Club—Westfield, 183; Howland, 149; Rose, 182; Thompson, 140; Safford, 173. Total, 818.

THIRD GAME.

Invincible Club—McElroy, 138; Mullins, 165; Mowen, 172; Leuly, 168; Fisher, 158. Total, 801.

Harlem Republican Club—Westfield, 180; Howland, 147; Rose, 145; Thompson, 170; Safford, 153. Total, 795.

Servatius First in Billiard Match.

L. A. Servatius won the interborough amateur billiard handicap tournament match at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, last evening, defeating L. F. Robinson by a score of 225 to 193. Both men were to play 225 points. But Servatius took the lead at the start, and, except for one or two innings, held it by a small margin throughout. He averaged 2 69-78 to Robinson's 2 37-78, and scored 19 three times in the best innings, while Robinson's best runs were 19, 13, and 10. The match was played at fourteen-inch balkline, two shots in. In to-night's game Charles E. White will play 275 points to Frederick L. Gray's 195.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Maguiness Coal and Briquette Company, Jersey City; capital, $1,500,000. Incorporators—Michael F. Maguiness, Richard Curry, Charles B. Hetzell.

Franklin-Lincoln Securities Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—George S. Brown, W. C. Arnett, and Oscar B. Thomas.

The Golden Ranch Sugar and Lumber Company, Jersey City; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—H. O. Coughlan, Louis B. Dailey, and B. Stafford Mantz.

The Thiel Construction Company, Union; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—August Thiel, William Thiel, and Mathias Thiel.

The Atlantic Plantation Company, Jersey City; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—M. H. O'Connell, M. H. Roberts, and J. M. Wheeler.

The Forward Realty Company, Jersey City; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Arthur L. Houston, Henry W. Tappen, and W. S. Baker.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..7:11|Sun sets..5:17|Moon sets..12:19

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:55	12:58	7:05	7:12
Governors Island	1:35	1:36	8:15	8:20
Hell Gate	3:28	3:29	9:47	9:52

Arrived—Wednesday, Jan. 31.

SS Koenigin Luise, Bremen, Jan. 21.
SS Georgia, Naples, Jan. 14.
SS Paloma, Havana, Jan. 26.
SS Europe, London, Jan. 19.
SS Canada, Liverpool, Jan. 20.
SS Princess Anne, Norfolk, Jan. 30.
SS Arabistan, Port Said, Dec. 5.
SS El Siglo, Galveston, Jan. 25.
SS Concho, Galveston, Jan. 24.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, Jan. 22.
SS Bluefields, Baltimore, Jan. 29.
SS Lansing, Sabine Pass.
SS Northman, Port Arthur, Texas, Jan. 9.
SS Tjomo, Progreso, Jan. 19.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, Jan. 29.
SS Nord America, Genoa, Jan. 16.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
*La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
United States, Copenh'n.	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brooklyn, Azores	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Yucatan, Campeachy	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ilayamo, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Pannonia, Liverpool	———	11:00 A.M.
El Cid, Galveston	———	3:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti.	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Finance, Colon	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Niagara, Bahamas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Charleston	———	3:00 P.M.
San Marcos, Mobile	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

*Campania, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
*St. Louis, Southampton	8:30 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
*Finland, Antwerp	8:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
*Astoria, Glasgow	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Prinz Adalbert, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Koenigin Luise, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Patricia, Hamburg	———	12:00 M.
Europe, London	———	———
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Caracas, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
El Sud, Galveston	———	3:00 P.M.
El Norte, New Orleans	———	3:00 P.M.
Huron, Charleston	———	3:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston	———	3:00 P.M.
Monroe, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Hubert	Barbados	Jan. 14
Venetia	Kingston	Jan. 17
Fricka	Bordeaux	Jan. 17
Pluton	Bordeaux	Jan. 15
Clan McLeod	Antwerp	Jan. 15
Teutonic	Liverpool	Jan. 24
Brooklyn City	Swansea	Jan. 16
Pretoria	Hamburg	Jan. 20
La Plata	Kingston	Jan. 27
Pretorian	New Orleans	Jan. 25
Fontabelle	St. Thomas	Jan. 26

DUE TO-MORROW.

Lampasas	Galveston	Jan. 27
El Alba	Galveston	Jan. 27
Esperanza	Havana	Jan. 30
Maraval	Grenada	Jan. 25
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Jan. 24

DUE SATURDAY.

St. Louis	Southampton	Jan. 27
Perugia	Naples	Jan. 19
Bordeaux	Havre	Jan. 21
Colorado	Hull	Jan. 20
Minneapolis	London	Jan. 25

DUE SUNDAY.

Columbia	Glasgow	Jan. 27
Rhein	Bremen	Jan. 23
L. Luckenbach	New Orleans	Jan. 30

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Majestic, at Queenstown, Jan. 31.
SS Prinzessin Vic. Luise, at Havana, Jan. 30.
SS Prinz Oskar, at Naples, Jan. 30.
SS Indramayo, at Hiogo, Jan. 31.
SS St. George, at Hiogo, Jan. 31.

Sailed.

SS Caronia, from Naples, Jan. 30.
SS Germania, from Genoa, Jan. 29.
SS Huelva, from Huelva, Jan. 26.
SS Everton Grange, from Shields, Jan. 30.
SS Baltic, from Liverpool, Jan. 31.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Incorporated to-day:

H. W. Schmidt Oyster Company, Brooklyn; capital, $50,000. Directors—H. W. Schmidt, Jr., Canarsie; Andrew Rodel and Andrew Smith, Bridgeport, Conn.

William E. Eldred, New York, (contracting;) capital, $25,000. Directors—P. W. Eldred, Conrad Bach, and G. W. Eldred, New York.

Charles P. Wills, Incorporated, Cold Spring Harbor, Suffolk County, (builders;) capital, $50,000. Directors—C. P. Wills, G. J. Wills, and W. Gardner, New York.

W. J. Machine Company, Great River, (machinery;) capital, $25,000. Directors—G. R. Ward, E. R. Nevill, New York, and F. H. Wright, Brooklyn.

Electric Rubber Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—D. D. Martin, Brooklyn; J. W. Garbidge, New York, and F. E. Evans, Flatbush, L. I.

The Garrick Theatre Company, Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—W. H. Reynolds, P. B. Purdy, Brooklyn, and S. M. Gomperts, New York.

Sanitary Cooler and Water Supply Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—B. B. Shears, S. S. Shears, and L. C. Odington, New York.

J. L. Regel Realty Company, New York; capital, $6,000. Directors—J. L. Regel, A. L. Gutman, and N. G. Hocht, New York.

United States Award and Assessment Company, New York, (real estate;) capital, $100,000. Directors—E. P. Stoll, Henry Warrick, Brooklyn, and George Miller, Queens Borough, New York.

Traders' Commercial Company, New York, (commission business;) capital, $500,000. Directors—J. L. Phillips, Alfred Bostwick, and Maurice Levy, New York.

Regent Laundry Company, Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—W. W. Moore, Abraham Levy, Brooklyn, and Edward Wright, Nutley, N. J.

The Brady-Grossman Company, New York, (theatrical;) capital, $60,000. Directors—W. A. Brady, H. C. Kahn, New York; E. B. Grossman and C. H. Yeager.

Gillies Coffee Company, New York; capital, $30,000. Directors—E. J. Gillies, Florence A. Gillies, and James H. Schmelzel, New York.

Kimball Flour Company, Troy; capital, $50,000. Directors—G. B. Thompson, T. W. Arndt, and J. E. Kimball, Troy.

Terrace City Manufacturing Company, Yonkers, (machinery;) capital, $10,000. Directors—J. E. Shoemaker, C. H. Frank, and W. R. Chapell, Yonkers.

A. T. Noonan, Brooklyn, (department store;) capital, $200,000. Directors—Cecelia Mann, Rose R. Mann, and E. J. Mann, Brooklyn.

Rolea & Klein, New York, (cutlery;) capital, $500. Directors—C. H. Rolea, F. W. Klein, and H. G. Bosselman, Brooklyn.

Western Transit Company, North Tonawanda, (operate freight and passenger vessels;) capital, $600,000. Directors—Charles Weston, J. J. H. Brown, and H. L. Brown, Buffalo.

Martin Ship Cleaner Company, New York; capital, $300,000. Directors—William Martin, Watertown; V. G. Pfluke and F. H. Follett, Utica.

Edward Smith Packing Company, Buffalo; capital, $100,000. Directors—Edward Smith, E. J. Smith, and Frank Smith, Buffalo.

La Marche-Wilson Company, New York, (food products;) capital, $5,000. Directors—J. V. La Marche, Lakewood, N. J.; W. D. Merritt and M. J. La Marche, New York.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—First Lieut. A. N. Picket, Fifteenth Cavalry, is detailed as Recorder of an examining board at Fort Ethan Allen, vice First Lieut. W. W. Whitside, Fifteenth Cavalry, relieved.

First Lieut. W. W. Whitside, Fifteenth Cavalry, will report to Major W. E. Wilder, Fifteenth Cavalry, President of the examining board at Fort Ethan Allen, for examination for promotion.

First Lieut. G. McCaskey, Fifteenth Infantry, aide de camp, will report to Col. G. L. Brown, Twenty-sixth Infantry, President of the examining board at Fort Sam Houston, for examination for promotion.

Lieut. Col. A. Murray, artillery, will proceed to places hereinafter designated to confer with the Commandants of the naval defense districts and the Inspectors of the lighthouse districts covering the places named for the purpose of preparing projects for submarine mine defense: Penobscot River, Fort Knox, Kenebec River, Fort Popham, Portland, Me.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, New Bedford, Narragansett Bay, Eastern entrance to Long Island Sound, New London, eastern entrance to New York, Fort Schuyler, southern entrance to New York, Sandy Hook, Fort Wadsworth, defenses of Delaware Bay, Fort Du Pont, defenses of Baltimore, Fort Howard, defenses of Hampton Roads, Fort Monroe, entrance to Chesapeake Bay, Cape Henry, defenses of Potomac, Fort Washington, defenses of Cape Fear River, Fort Caswell, Charleston Harbor, Fort Moultrie, Port Royal Sound, Fort Fremont, Savannah River, Fort Schreven, Key West, Fort Taylor, Tampa Bay, Fort Dade, Pensacola, Fort Pickens, Mobile, Fort Morgan, Mississippi River, Fort St. Philipp, Galveston Harbor, Fort San Jacinto, San Diego Harbor, Fort Rosecrans, San Francisco Harbor, Columbia River, Puget Sound, Deception Pass, Agate Passage, and Port Orchard.

First Lieut. W. Harvey, Sixteenth Infantry, is relieved and detailed as Captain Thirteenth Company Philippine Scouts, vice First Lieut. J. C. Minus, Twentieth Infantry, relieved.

The Navy.

Lieut. J. P. J. Ryan is ordered to the Raleigh as senior engineer officer.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Uncas, at Pensacola; Porter, Du Pont, Nicholson, Rodgers, Blakeley, and O'Brien, at Port Royal.

Sailed—Scorpion, from Santo Domingo City, for San Juan; Lebanon, from Boston, for Lambert Point.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

JACOB GELLER.—Jacob Geller, a salesman at 140 St. Ann's Avenue, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,458 and no assets. He was until recently a dealer in men's furnishing goods at the above address.

I. COOPERSMITH.—Schedules in bankruptcy of I. Coopersmith & Son, manufacturers of furs at 34 East Ninth Street, show liabilities of $5,575 and no assets. Among the creditors are L. Freedman, $850; Cohen & Walzer, $700, Leopold Gassner, $483, and Stockman & Bobrow, $461.

JACOB C. JENTZER.—Jacob C. Jentzer, an undertaker's clerk, residing at 612 West Fifty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,700 and no assets. The largest creditors are the Henry Elias Brewing Company, $1,350, and Henry J. Jentzer, $1,200. Jentzer was formerly a liquor dealer at 769 Tenth Avenue.

JULIUS HAMMER.—Julius Hammer, a physician of 1,488 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $16,304 and nominal assets, $1,000. Among the creditors are Aaron Bloch, $4,563; Annie Lifschitz, $2,950, and David Lutz, $1,900. He was formerly a druggist and had stores at 51 Bank Street, 163 East Broadway, and 306 Rivington Street.

MARGUERITE HURAULT.—Marguerite Hurault, dressmaker and modiste at 286 Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $13,549 and nominal assets of $2,703. Among the creditors are Morand, Redmond & Co., $2,995; James Hallée, $1,251; C. A. Auffwordt & Co., $852; Sterling Realty Company, $1,750; T. Artand, $705; Bradford & Journal, $677. Mme. Hurault has been in business fifteen years, and formerly had a large and profitable trade.

JOHN E. COTTER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of John E. Cotter, who had a department store at 3,225 and 3,227 Third Avenue, Bronx, show liabilities of $22,245 and assets of $7,500, consisting of stock, $7,000, and fixtures, $500. There are over 200 creditors, among them being Peter Daly, $4,000; Twenty-third Ward Bank, $2,200; Theodore J. Charbot, $2,900; George W. Travis, $850; Brown & Durrall Company, $592; Berg Brothers, $631, and International Shirt and Collar Company, $419.

SULLIVAN & DUNN.—William Allen, referee in bankruptcy, has reported against the composition of 20 cents on the dollar proposed by Sullivan & Dunn, wholesale dealers in hats at 39 and 41 East Twelfth Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on June 26 with liabilities of $61,752, and nominal assets $44,750. The compositors was opposed by the Hat Trade Association and some other creditors as too small, and the referee is of the opinion that the estate will pay 10 cents on the dollar more than the proposed offer. Judge Holt of the United States District Court yesterday confirmed the report of Referee Allen.

Out of Town.

BOSTON.—Petitions in bankruptcy were filed yesterday as follows:

Joseph N. T. Golden of Lawrence, dealer in military goods; liabilities, $6,931; assets, $1,200.

Elisa M. Hubbard of Sunderland, farmer; liabilities, $2,753; no assets.

Gustave Block of Worcester, merchant; liabilities, $4,819; assets, $6,178.

Judgments.

These judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AUBEL, Henry and George—Fice Mork.	$68
ALLEN, J. A.—P. W. Cullinan, costs	241
ALDRICH, John F.—James S. Curry	926
ARONSOHN, Leon—Robert Hill	99
BLAKE, H. F.—F. P. Harnisch and ano.	20
BURUCHIAN, H. G.—A. H. Kaufman	99
BERNHARD, Joe—Adolph Karp	110
BOUGHER, Amos L.—Fay Sholes Co.	43
BAILEY, Warren and Howard—James Emslie, costs	579
BRUGUIERE, E. A.—Mrs. Osborn Co.	1,071
BUTLER, Walter C., (not summoned,) and Sydney B.—Matchless Cigar Lighter Manufacturing Co.	40
BLONDELL, E.—Gillin Printing Co.	414
COMAN, John—Charles Zacharaas	84
CUDNEY, Jay D.—C. B. White	136
CAMPBELL, John A.—J. Emslie	379
CROCICH, Thomas W.—Same	579
CHRISTIE, J. P.—Mutual Milk and Cream Co.	48
COHEN, Louis—Attleboro Mfg. Co.	547
DALY, S. A.—J. S. Piza, costs	379
DE BIRMINGHAM, F. H.—N. Y. Telephone Co.	63
DAVIDSON, Arthur M.—Same	52
DRAKE, Rodman R.—C. Hamilton	188
DILKES, T. P.—Automobile Exchange and Storage Co.	14
FIELDER, George L.—Locust Farms Co.	74
FISCHER, Albert—W. T. Georgean Co.	139
FERGUSON, Frederick W.—Western Union Telegraph Co.	143
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The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when judgment was filed.

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FEDERAL COURTS.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

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Calendars for Thursday, Feb. 1.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

117—Hoboken Ferry Co-Tug Berwind	127—Warford-Tug Levy
111—In re Adler	129—In re Weinreb
122—U. S.-Johnson	130—U. S-Hoe
123—U. S-Curnen	131—Metzger-U. S
124—Same-Steam Tug Three Brothers	132—Davidson-Scr M. E. Bourke
	133—Import Co-U. S

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Thursday, Feb. 1.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Mills	10—In re Drug Trade Club
2—Am Woolen Co-Hopper	11—Perelli-N Y Ry
8—Hirsch-Jones	12—O'Neil-same
4—Gross-Weinstock	13—Coogan-same
5—McGovern-Man Ry	14—Same-same
6—Messinger-Messinger	15—Miller-same
7—Rector-Glass Co	16—Castronouva-same
8—Rothschild-Hopper	17—Rosen-same
9—In re Lierman	18—Mensing-same
20—In re Laudadio	10—Roth-Mautner
21—Dudgeon-McGann	41—Clark-Doelger
22—Sakallaridis-Sakallaridis	42—Dorr-Esders
23—In re Reeves	43—Violett-Harbach
24—Well-N Y Ry	44—In re Fordham Heights Bridge
25—Sholes-Seamans	45—Merc Nat Bank-Sire
26—Ryker-Miller	46—Benkert-Stren
27—Hanover Nat Bank-Am Sav Bank, &c, Co	47—Clrey & Co-20th Century Press
28—Baker-Haffner	48—Diab-Shibely
29—Donnell-Church	49—Austin-Silverman
30—Beecher-Nat Cloak, &c, Co	50—Weidler-Bourke
31—Schmalholz-Schmalholz	51—Kane-Kane
32—Newcomb-Newcomb	52—Caughlin-Brennan
33—Smith-Brew Co	53—Cohen-Ins Office
34—Central Co-Butler	54—In re Simon
5—Felsenheld-Schonzeit	55—Dalon-N Y Ry
36—Am Farmers' Co-D P & Co	56—Worms-same
37—Moesch-Moesch	57—Bowman-same
38—Popper-Foster	58—Same-same
39—McManus-McManus	59—Phelps-Reid
40—In re Slattery	60—Whitehall Realty Co-Jacobs
	61—Doris-Child
	62—Same-same
	63—People, &c-Spohl
	64—Dustan-Straus
	65—Werner-Hers
	66—Edwards-Sammis

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on—1236—Broadway Trust Co.-Hart. No day calendar.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Annie Myers	Caroline A. Tompkins
Joseph Buhler	Wm. B. Neftel
Wilhelmine Wiener	At 2:30 P M
Gustav Buehler	John A Barry
Margaret Nightengale	Ellen F Bretherton

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial

The New York Times.

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IS JAPAN FRIENDLY?

From many sources have come reports that the Chinese boycott against American goods was organized, set in motion, stimulated, and raised to effective proportions by Japanese intrigue and by the appeals and exhortations of Chinese newspapers managed by Japanese resident in China. This charge is set forth with considerable detail by Mr. THOMAS F. MILLARD in an article published in Scribner's Magazine for February. Mr. MILLARD is himself plainly convinced that Japanese intrigue has been largely instrumental in provoking the boycott, and his article, unless his charges are disproved, will leave that impression upon the minds of Americans who read it.

The boycott is commercial. It was not begun as an act of retaliation for our exclusion of the Chinese from this country. That is plainly Mr. MILLARD'S belief, and it is shared, we observe, by the Peking correspondent of The Washington Star, who points out that the movement originated in Shanghai, whence no laborers come to this country. Chinese officials and Chinese merchants' guilds disclaim responsibility for or sympathy with it. This explains doubtless why Secretary TAFT came to the conclusion that the movement would not prove serious.

This is only negative evidence. One piece of positive evidence supplied by Mr. MILLARD is the fact that there are many newspapers in China published in the Chinese language, but under Japanese charters. These newspapers are established in the treaty ports, and are therefore subject, not to Chinese law, but to that of Japan. The most conspicuous of these is The Eastern Times, published in Shanghai and edited by a Japanese who came to China for that purpose. Mr. MILLARD says that "there is scarcely any reason to doubt that its policy is directed from Tokio, or rather, as has been openly asserted in Shanghai, from the Japanese Consulate." This may be only Mr. MILLARD'S surmise. The Eastern Times has been zealous and active in the boycott agitation, and other vernacular newspapers issued under Japanese management have been prompt to follow its example. When the Shanghai guilds announced that the boycott had been suspended, pending action upon the exclusion law by the American Congress, The Eastern Times renewed the agitation and its hostility to American interests was so flagrant that Mr. ROGERS, the American Consul General, called the attention of the Japanese Consul General to its course. This official disclaimed personal responsibility, and expressed regret at the tone of the newspaper, "intimating his intention to interpose an official check." Mr. MILLARD adds that this Consul General was a few days afterward recalled to Japan, and upon the arrival of his successor The Eastern Times became still more violent and offensive. It was in the columns of this newspaper that July 20 was fixed as the date on which the boycott was to go into effect. Public meetings were organized, and posters and placards calling attention to the date were everywhere distributed; and, in fact, the boycott did begin on July 20.

Mr. MILLARD sees many evidences of the working of Japanese influences in China. The reorganized Chinese Army is under the instruction of Japanese officers. Japanese in the guise of Buddhist priests are scattered throughout the empire in places inaccessible to other foreigners. He hears that as many as 50,000 Japanese are now in China, although he says that the number is probably "a mere guess." That class of Chinese known as "Japanese students," from the fact that they have pursued studies in Japan, are notably active in the boycott propaganda. It will be remembered that the insistence of the Chinese Government upon our sale of the Hangkow Railway concession was at the time attributed to Japanese pressure.

If the conditions referred to and in part described by Mr. MILLARD actually exist, if it be true that Japanese agents are at work in China with the connivance of Tokio to procure the exclusion of American goods from Chinese markets, any one can see that a case has arisen for inquiry by the State Department at Washington. Japan is near to the Chinese market, and her principal line of steamships to Chinese ports is heavily subsidized. In her manufactures cost of production is very low, owing to cheap labor. She is in a position to be a formidable competitor of Western nations in Chinese markets strictly on her industrial merits, and without resort to such forbidden practices as the boycott. We hope, and it is to be expected, that the Tokio Government will be able to disclaim any responsibility for the anti-American demonstrations in China, which, as Mr. MILLARD points out, are directed against the goods of other Western nations, and must in the end affect Japan's ally England hardly less seriously than ourselves. The United States has the right, we think, to inquire in Tokio whether Mr. MILLARD'S charges and other allegations of like import from different sources are true.

FOR THE PROMOTION OF JUSTICE.

The bill pending in the Assembly to make two districts of the present Second Judicial District and to increase the number of Justices may be called quite correctly a bill for the promotion of justice.

The present district was organized more than half a century since. It consists of the counties on Long Island and on Staten Island and of the five river counties above New York, namely, Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Orange, and Rockland. The population of these five counties is now nearly half a million, and is a good deal more than twice as large as at the time of the formation of the district. They cover some 2,600 square miles of territory. They include half a dozen cities and some fifty villages. The valuation of their taxable property is over $300,000,000, or about one-sixth of that of the entire State outside New York and Buffalo. At the present time there are but two Justices of the Supreme Court in these five counties, and one of these, Justice HIRSCHBERG, is Chief Justice of the Appellate Division, and is shut off from judicial work in the counties.

The bill proposes to set apart the five river counties as a new judicial district, the Ninth, and to provide four Justices, to be chosen therefrom. Beyond all reasonable doubt they are greatly needed. The present arrangement amounts to a delay of justice, which is in effect a denial of justice; moreover, it is a principle of the State Constitution that the people of a judicial district shall elect their own Justices of the Supreme Court. That is a right which the people of the five river counties hardly exercise, because the voters of the lower end of the district are so much more numerous that they naturally dominate in the nominating conventions. Since the up-river population is large enough, occupies sufficient territory, has sufficient wealth, and does enough business to warrant the erection of a new district for them, it ought to be done. Moreover, it is obvious that the area of a judicial district should be contiguous and continuous, and that common interests should be attended to by really local representatives on the bench. A judicial district straddling across the old City of New York, from Montauk Point to Poughkeepsie, is and long has been an absurdity. With the details of the bill referred to we are not concerned, but its general purpose is unquestionably sound.

THE VENEZUELAN PORCUPINE.

Italy, which also has claims against Venezuela—what country has not?—has proposed to France another method of settling the pending disputes. Nothing could be simpler. The Powers are willing to co-operate with the United States to organize a permanent court of arbitration for the settlement of all questions between Venezuela and Europe. 'Tis sweetly reasonable. But who will bring Venezuela into court, and who will execute the court's award? Arbitration is voluntary submission to an impartial award, and, so far as we have remarked, Venezuela is not in submissive mood. It might be as easy to collect the claims as to enforce arbitration, and even if justice is enforced it is not arbitration. Mr. CASTRO is everything he ought not to be, and deserves all the punishment coming to Venezuela for his misdeeds, but he has taught the United States that claims which may have good talking points are worthless when compromised by aiding and abetting treason and traitors. France's case is of the same sort, and it might appear that Italy's has weak points of its own. We are cordially in favor of arbitration with Venezuela's assent, but arbitration regarding Venezuela's affairs by arrangement between the United States and Europe is not practicable, nor is it arbitration. It is a point gained, however, that it is fairly well established that Venezuela should be dealt with jointly. An embargo by France alone, for example, would redound to the advantage of Germany, and would throw Venezuela into the arms of the United States, to our great disgust. A boycott seems as feasible as anything, but it should be something like unanimous.

CLASS WAR.

We must commend Mr. JACK LONDON for the perfect frankness with which he tells his audiences what Socialism is, and what it aims to accomplish. He does not dissemble. He is not mealy-mouthed. He does not croak Socialism in timid disguises. He does not profess to regard it as a mere return to the principle of the golden rule, or as a reform altogether beneficent that will harm nobody and make all the world happier. Mr. JACK LONDON'S Socialism is bloody war—the war of one class in society against other classes. He says so. It is a destructive Socialism. He glories in it.

It was reported that the faculty at Yale were somewhat apprehensive lest Mr. LONDON'S views should be a little too radical for the New Haven atmosphere. The faculty's apprehensions were not without ground, for in his address to some three thousand Yale men at Woolsey Hall last week Mr. LONDON made these observations:

When I write to a Socialist, I start the letter with the phrase, "Dear Comrade," and I close the letter with the phrase, "Yours for the revolution." That is the practice among 400,000 Socialists in the United States. There are throughout the civilized world 7,000,000 Socialists, organized in a great international movement. Their purposes are the destruction of bourgeois society, the doing away with the ownership of capital, and with patriotism; in brief, the overthrow of existing society. We will be content with nothing less than all power, with the possession of the whole world. We Socialists will wrest the power from the present rulers. By war, if necessary. Stop us if you can!

The grip of Socialism is tightening on the world. The blood-red banner will soon be waving wildly in all winds. This is not a vague uprising. The propaganda is based on intelligence and on economic necessity. The workers as a class are fighting the capitalists as a class.

The capitalists are in the minority. We are in the majority. All capitalists are bad and all workingmen are good. If people object to our programme because of the Constitution, then to hell with the Constitution. Yes, to hell with the Constitution. President ROOSEVELT is frightened by our revolution. He says that class war is the greatest danger to the country. Class war is our watchword.

That is what Socialism means. It is to the accomplishment of these things that Socialism tends. Consciously or unconsciously, pretty much all Socialists want to see Mr. JACK LONDON'S reforms achieved, and to see them achieved in Mr. JACK LONDON'S way. They all aim at a redistribution of wealth—the taking things away from those who have in order to bestow them upon those who have not, quite regardless of their desert, or of any of the principles of justice as those principles have been formulated and established by human society. Very few Socialists, however, have Mr. JACK LONDON'S courage. Again we say, he must be commended for his courage and for his honesty. Society can judge Socialism better and reach sounder conclusions upon its merits when it has a correct understanding of the nature of Socialism and the intentions of Socialists.

RATE REFORM'S CRABLIKE PROGRESS.

What is the use of debating the Railway Rate bill a week or—a minute? Everybody knows that the House has ceased to be a deliberative body, and that the majority has been arranged. Why not call the roll; just as happened last year? To be sure, the House stultified itself last year, and distinctly added to the Senate's prestige as the body to which the Nation must look for laws which are not absurd, but that is not any reason why the House should not act again according to its own precedent. It has made a good start toward this destination in the debate so far as it has proceeded. Mr. TOWNSEND apparently has not yet learned what happened to his bill last year. A year's tuition has left him in the same state of misinformation or uninformation as he then manifested. To do him no injustice it is best to quote his own words:

I never could understand the argument of those gentlemen who say that the Inter-State Commerce Commission should have the power to order that a rate complained of should be discontinued, but that it ought not to have power to fix a substitute. I never knew how a man could determine what was unreasonable until he first knew what was reasonable. How can one tell what is unjust unless he knows what is just?

It is apparently hopeless to instruct Mr. TOWNSEND, but to those who have not his excuse for knowing better it may be worth while to reiterate that it is contrary to the theory of our institutions that a man should be Judge and jury in his own case, or that any one department of Government should enact, interpret, and administer laws. That is essentially lynch law. Mr. TOWNSEND seems unaware that he is proposing that the Inter-State Commerce Commission should arraign a railway for unreasonable acts, should proceed as a jury to find the railway guilty, should declare sentence as a Judge, and should administer execution as a Sheriff. When that is right there is no reason for division of our Government into legislative, judicial, and executive departments, and there is no reason why any Judge should be checked in his procedure. A District Attorney must have a Grand Jury's indorsement before he can prosecute any defendant, man or corporation. A Judge cannot of his own motion find any defendant guilty, but must have the verdict of a petty jury. And, after all these checks, lest there should be a failure of justice, appeals lie from one court to another. But Mr. TOWNSEND cannot understand why all these functions cannot be joined in one body, and its sentence be executed without stay. We refer him to the Supreme Court. Our criticisms are not original. They might have been availed of a year ago when this same question was pending. And they will remain effective after Mr. TOWNSEND again sees his measure passed unanimously. That will be no argument, and will not advance the business one step. (In fact, doing so last year proved a step backward. Doing so this year will advance it two steps backward.

A movement has been started from what would be considered a somewhat unlikely source, the Post Office of the Town of Everett, Washington, to secure better pay for the clerks in Post Offices. According to Mr. JAMES M. VERNON, the Postmaster, these clerks receive only $600 the first year, and can have no advance except as the result of an express appropriation by Congress. He says that he has men in his office working their third year at that salary. Three years ago an act was passed authorizing an annual increase of $100, but the Law Department decided that it applied only to the year covered by the appropriation. Clearly this is not a condition that serves the interest of the public. The salary of $600 is at best a pretty small one, even for a beginner, and a man who is worth retaining at all would earn much more than that after a single year of training. A permanent provision for a graded advance, based on a satisfactory record of efficiency and character, with a proper maximum, would be the simplest common business arrangement. Mr. VERNON has interested the Chamber of Commerce of Everett in the matter, and that body is organizing a movement to enlist the co-operation of like bodies throughout the country. It deserves careful attention.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Courtesy in Demand.

Some of Miss ROOSEVELT'S experiences since her arrival in the city this week suggest both the urgency and the necessity for doing something to protect not only her rights, but those of everybody else, as against the manifestations of ruthless, brutal discourtesy, especially on the part of photographers. There is already a law that does a little in this direction, but nobody except the people who in some way or other want to make money out of their own portraits seems to know exactly what it is, and even they have a lot of trouble in defending their interests. In the parks and on a few of the beaches, too, some defenses against the camera are in existence, but otherwise the photographers apparently recognize no limitations upon their enterprise, and their breaches of common decency, to say nothing of common courtesy, are coming, or, rather, have come, to be well-nigh unendurable. The problem, it must be confessed, is an extremely difficult one. Any attempt to forbid and punish anybody who took a photograph of anybody else without obtaining formal and explicit permission would be as absurd as it would be impracticable. Many pictures so taken, in streets, at public ceremonies, or while traveling through strange places and scenes, are entirely innocent in all except cases so rare that it is not worth while to take them into account, and the misuse of such pictures is almost impossible. Man or woman, as a part of what can properly be called the scenery, has few rights of privacy and none that are enforceable, but the individual protrait, the small group, is quite another thing, and the resentment which the taking of these so often excites is justified on a hundred good grounds. Yet, even here, the evil lies chiefly in the abuse of a privilege which discretion and courtesy would reduce to innocence at best and to nothing more than slight annoyance at worst. We do not know that we have any definite suggestions to offer to the lawmakers. Statutory restrictions could hardly be close enough without being too close—could hardly control the wicked without suppressing the harmless pleasures of the virtuous. The remedy is probably to be found only in an elevation of the public standards of taste, in a new and clearer appreciation of what should and shouldn't, as well as of what may and may not, be done without causing just offense and comprehensible suffering. Politeness and consideration cannot be created by law any more than they can be enforced by law, and all hope for real relief must rest on general education in the amenities of civilized life.

Resignation or Removal?

It is announced on what seems to be authority that Justice JOSEPH M. DEUEL has determined, before the week is out, to resign the position in which, if we can judge public sentiment, it is a very general impression that he has remained too long by several years. The announcement, like most other things, has several aspects, according to the point of view from which it is studied. Such is the public weariness with investigations of one sort or another that there is likely to be something of genuine relief that we are not to have one of them in the case of this too variously active and able Justice. We all have, too, so much respect for the honor and dignity of the bench that we are glad not to have them called into minute question by an open and official inquiry into acts on their very face incompatible with judicial ideals. It would only add to the pain of the situation if Justice DEUEL should try to prove, as he is said still to maintain, that his course as an editor was beyond reasonable criticism. Certainly he would convince nobody of anything except, just possibly, that he had kept within the lines of the law he knows so well, and nobody regards it as of the slightest importance whether he did or not. Hence the news of the contemplated resignation will be received with some pleasure. On the other hand, there is in many quarters a feeling that Justice DEUEL should not be allowed to resign—that he cannot properly be allowed to retire into obscurity with the air of a martyr and with nothing, so far as the court records show, to indicate that he stepped down from the bench voluntarily, as many another Judge has done whose days of usefulness had terminated in a different way. The public is not in a mood to accept even oblique criticism from Justice DEUEL, it does not desire to be charged by him with a misapprehension of the facts in his case, and it does not admit that it has made any false or foolish accusations against him. There is some desire, therefore, that his judicial career should end with the reasons for the ending clearly stated, after proceedings in accordance with the law for the removal of Judges whose ideas of propriety pass the permitted limits of eccentricity. That Justice DEUEL will be wise to resign, and to do it quickly, is beyond doubt. But should it be allowed?

Trying to Save the Middies.

Sudden interest in the Annapolis hazing trials has developed in the Senate, and that body has demanded of the Secretary of the Navy not only the records of two of the courts-martial, but also information as to the authority for holding them. The Naval Committee of the House, too, is discussing the wisdom of an inquiry into the whole matter of hazing at the Academy—an inquiry which would put on the defensive the officers who permitted the practice as well as the midshipmen who indulged in it. All this, of course, is merely a manifestation of the general feeling that the recent sentences of dismissal have been, if not exactly too severe, at least too numerous, and resulting in a most lamentable waste of material that is valuable as well as expensive. Nobody denies that hazing, as distinguished from the inevitable prankishness and barbarism of youth, should be abolished; but nobody is very sure that it ever will be—in any except its undoubtedly evil phases, that is—and everybody is quite sure that for what has been going on in the Naval Academy the entire responsibility does not rest on the boys. The situation is in some respects analogous to that created by the conviction of Capt. VAN SCHAICK and presents the same difficulties, due to the infliction of a justice, real, but too narrowly restricted.

SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Representative Webber of Ohio is a Prohibitionist of the good old stock. He can give offhand exact figures showing the ravages of the demon rum in any place for any period. But he has never made his prohibitionist belief a matter of politics, and represents a heavy Republican district in the Buckeye State. The approaching wedding of his colleague, Mr. Longworth, and Miss Roosevelt, had occupied the attention of the Ohio delegation in the House with some anxiety for several days. The question has been what should the delegation do in the matter of wedding presents. Some of the younger members of the delegation, like Cole and Thomas and Taylor, have been doing a little prospecting on their own account, and decided that a punch bowl would be the proper thing. Webber protested, and thought he had killed the injuitious scheme. This morning a meeting of the delegation was held at the Capitol, every man being present except Webber. The suggestion of Taylor, Cole, and Thomas was adopted by unanimous vote, and they were appointed a committee to select the finest punch bowl that can be had. Then the meeting adjourned. A short time afterward Webber came to the Capitol and found out what had been done, and for a time there was wandering about the corridors of the National Capitol the saddest, maddest, most grieved and disappointed Prohibitionist that ever came from the great State of Ohio.

Martin of South Dakota was pounding away at a great rate in the House today elucidating the manifold reasons why the Hepburn Rate bill should receive the support of everybody in sight. In the course of time he came to the inspiring subject of the "square deal," and for a few minutes held forth with burning eloquence on the emergent necessity of giving as well as receiving such treatment. Mr. Martin has a good voice, and at times he was able to make it heard above the clatter of conversation that filled the House, even as far as the press gallery, to which there finally came this moving remark:

"The square deal is like Shakespeare's mercy, which droppeth like the gentle rain and falleth on the just and the unjust alike."

The Fight Against Railway Monopoly.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Gillespie resolution to investigate the Pennsylvania Railroad as an illegal trust, following closely upon the withdrawal of free passes by the Pennsylvania and other great railroad systems, marks the beginning of a great fight on railroad monopoly that must eventually result in Government ownership and operation of railroads. Three years ago Congressman Robert Baker stirred up the country to the importance of the free pass evil by refusing to accept a free pass bribe from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Baker was then ridiculed even in so-called respectable circles, but, notwithstanding the ridicule, he started a movement which is now sweeping the country, calling the attention of the people to the evils of railroad monopoly and consequent bribery and legislative corruption.

It is significant that not one Republican Representative from Baker's home town—Brooklyn—voted for the Gillespie resolution.

FRANCIS TUTTLE.

New York, Jan. 30, 1906.

Cruelty of the Fashionable Harness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I make a suggestion in your valuable paper that Mr. Haines (if he could leave his throne in the Society Building) or one of his officers should walk in Fifth Avenue any afternoon and look over the carriage horses as they stand before the shops he might there, if never before, see the misery and cruelty practiced on these horses of the so-called "smart set?" And what redress does one get who interferes, even if a member of the society? Only sworn at by the coachman for your efforts and never an officer at hand to help you. I often wonder how many women know or care how their horses are harnessed. Would it not be well to suggest to them to see about these barbarous checks and bits before starting for their outing? The drawn back mouths and the tossing heads would tell of their misery.

A LOVER OF ANIMALS.

New London, Conn., Jan. 30, 1906.

Mystery of Customs Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your "Perplexed" New Jersey correspondent who had to pay duty on confiscated cigars deserved everything that came to him. If a man is unpatriotic enough to prefer Cuban cigars to domestic he ought to have every obstacle placed in his way by a wise and paternal Government.

Besides it is possible to get genuine Havana cigars made by hand in New York City from tobacco which is supposed never to have paid duty for one-tenth the price of those which are supposed to be imported in the regular way.

Brooklyn, Jan. 30, 1906. PATRIOT.

Capt. Van Schaick's Punishment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding the case of Capt. Van Schaick it might well be said that if he is a "scapegoat" at all he is the scapegoat not so much of humanity as of Providence, since Providence brought evil consequence on his neglect, where it brings no evil consequence to the neglect of thousands of others.

The law only follows the general scheme of nature in punishing not those who are guilty, but those who are found guilty.

CHARLES FLEISCHMAN.

Brooklyn, Jan. 30, 1906.

Glad He Mailed the Letter.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter signed "M. B. H." printed in your issue of present date has come under my notice. I am gratified to know that the small favor was appreciated to the extent of the courteous acknowledgment. T. McL.

New York, Jan. 31, 1906.

Reasons for Removal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the words of the lamented Gen. Joseph Wheeler, "I rise for a moment just to say a word." It is this: Away with the Judges that play a "Deuel" role. SIMPLICIMUS.

New York, Jan. 30, 1906.

Elopes with Heap Big Chief.

From The Denver Republican.

The Indians of the Crow Agency are much wrought up over the sensational elopement of Ben Long Ear and Mrs. Crooked Arm, the handsome young wife of Subchief Crooked Arm. Ben Long Ear is the son of Chief Big Medicine. The elopers are graduates of Carlisle, where they first met and learned to love each other. Before their departure Mrs. Crooked Arm took over $300 in money that had been saved by her husband. Long Ear leaves a heartbroken young wife. The United States authorities are looking for the runaways.

Most Uncharitable.

From The Houston Post.

Mr. Shorts admits that he is getting a railroad salary of $12,000 a year in addition to his $30,000 a year Government job, but says he does nothing to earn his railroad salary. A sort of railroad tip, as it were, to a gentleman engaged in building a canal that is expected to compete with the railroad.

BARRY NOT FORGOTTEN.

His Grave Well Marked and a Monument Erected in Fairmount Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of this date Mr. Henry L. Gavan pleads for a memorial monument to Commodore John Barry, to be erected by the American Nation.

Every American who knows of the gallant and unselfish services of Capt. Barry should echo the plea. Barry was the first Captain appointed in the Revolutionary Navy by authority of the Continental Congress; he never received salary during that service, being content with his share of the prize money; he made more captures than any other commander, and when his ship was destroyed and Congress was too poor to supply him with another sailed a tiny vessel flying the colors of Pennsylvania, and made a successful record in her command. He served as aide-de-camp to Washington when the weather prevented naval employment. He fought the first sea fight under the authority of Congress and the last in the Revolution.

He was the first Captain appointed, bearing commission No. 1, under our present form of government, before any Department of the Navy existed. He commanded the first vessel of our new navy, the United States. His successes in the brief Franco-American troubles practically led to the formation of the Navy Department. He served well and faithfully. When he died he gave freedom to his slaves and an annuity to the poor school of his parish.

But he does not sleep "in an undistinguished grave." His remains are buried in the churchyard of St. Mary's Catholic Church, South Fourth and Locust Streets, Philadelphia. The epitaph on his tomb was composed by Dr. Benjamin Rush, the patriot-physician of the Revolution. His tomb is visited yearly by various American, Catholic, and historical societies. A monument of him, presented by the National Total Abstinence Union of America, in 1876, stands in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. His portrait, presented by the Hibernian Society, hangs in Independence Hall in that city. Congress passed a bill to erect a statue of Barry in Washington, but the appropriation was not provided. Representative M. E. Driscoll of this State was interested in securing the passage of the bill, and the matter will doubtless be brought forward again in the present session of Congress.

An aid to securing consideration of the subject would be the presentation of the matter to the Representative of every interested reader through a letter requesting favorable consideration by the Representative, a course which, I trust, your intelligent readers will pursue.

JOHN G. COYLE.

New York, Jan. 31, 1906.

For the "Tim" Campbell Memorial.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A notice in THE TIMES to-day saying that a fund was being raised for a bust of the late "Tim" Campbell brings a flood of memories to the writer, who was born and brought up in the Thirteenth Ward. The changes in that neighborhood have crowded one upon the other till one can no longer recognize the district as the one which Campbell, in the days of his power as a leader, ruled so long. In retrospection, the writer is reminded of the words of an old song: "I gather them in; I gather them in." A visit to the neighborhood to-day suggests the same words—but with what a different meaning!

Timothy J. Campbell was a unique character, but he was more than that. He was a man of unusual individuality, strong independence, a representative Democrat, and one who worked for the interests of his constituents. The east side—where they make real men—should have this memorial of one who did much for his district.

Let the old residents of the district paraphrase a famous remark of his and say: "What is a little thing like a contribution between friends?" DICK DEADEYE.

New York, Jan. 30, 1906.

Two Societies with the Same Name.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There appears in to-day's TIMES an article entitled "To Disbar A. A. Joseph." In order to avoid misunderstanding in the minds of the public let me say that I am the counsel and head of the law department of the Merchants' Protective Association, a mutual, co-operative organization, established in 1897. The Merchants' Protective Association of the City of New York, of which you write in this morning's issue, was incorporated in 1902. A short time ago this corporation sought to forbid us to do business under our name as above set forth, but we insisted that it was they who are infringing our trade name. Confusion might be created in the minds of the public unless this explanation is given publicity.

EMANUEL I. S. HART,
Counsel Merchants' Protective Association.

New York, Jan. 29, 1906.

Somewhat Cynical.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A word regarding the extermination of a certain class of incurables. Men do not hesitate to bring disease and misery into the world through the medium of children, but they do hesitate to put disease and misery out of the world by means of a painless anaesthetic. Why? The answer is the same in both cases. Because they are moral cowards. Because they have not the courage of their convictions. It is the same sentiment which keeps the minister in his pulpit after he has learned that a God was not necessary in the construction of the universe. Miss Anna Hall will probably be hanged by the mob, but her courage will form one of the factors which will lead to ultimate civilization.

LURANA W. SHELDON.

New York, Jan. 30, 1906.

An Emperor and Press Cuttings.

From The London Telegraph.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—Emperor Jacques Lebaudy of the Sahara has been summoned before the Civil Tribunal of Paris for payment of a sum of 257 francs for press cuttings supplied to him. The Emperor, who had already paid nearly £52 for cuttings from newspapers relative to his doings, objected to the bill of 257 francs, and stated that he had never ordered any clippings whatever, although the plaintiff company received money for them. The court decided in the Emperor's favor.

Advice to Tennessee.

From The Boston Herald.

Senator Carmack of Tennessee is having a lively fight for re-election, but he seems to be keeping his end up on the stump. One of the complaints against him is that he does not get enough patronage for his constituents. In answer to this complaint Carmack replies:

"If that is what you want in a Senator, you should not elect either myself or Gov. Taylor. You should elect Representative Brownlow, the Republican member from the First District." Obviously Carmack will never do for a White House Democrat.

Ten Times "Yes."

From The Boston Globe.

Here are the final cablegrams in an international romance: "Buenos Ayres. Ada Craufurd: Will you marry me now? Answer at once. Eugene Tulian." "New York. Eugene Tulian: Yes. Ada Craufurd." Of course you remember the story of the other girl who got a proposal by telegraph. She asked the clerk how many words she could send for a quarter. He said ten, and her answer was: "Yes, yes, yes, yes, yes, yes, yes, yes, yes, yes!"

His Limit.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Gen. Castro—And how far eet ees zat zose French guns carry ze shell?

The Aide—Not ever five miles.

Gen. Castro—Aha! Zen I weel defy-a zem exactlee seex miles from zee coast.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Some of the Beneficial Results Accomplished in Manchester.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to the recent attack by "Fair Play" on the results of municipal ownership in Glasgow. Permit me to take Manchester, England, to prove municipal ownership is far better for the community than private ownership, and in doing so must give the credit of my figures to Frederick Upham Adams and the Manchester City News.

Gas—Furnished to householders at 60 cents per 1,000 cubic feet; power, 48 cents. Heaters and gas ranges are supplied free. Since its municipalization gas has paid into the city treasury over $16,000,000 of profits to help reduce taxes. The laborers who used to get $4.50 per week now get $6.50, with a decrease of two hours per day labor.

Electricity—At first it cost 11.68 cents per unit, but now is supplied at 5.86 cents per unit, and as an aside has paid $200,000 to the relief of rates within the past three years.

Water—There is little to be said under this head except it is the best and cheapest in the world.

Tramways—These have only been municipalized four years, and in that time wages have been advanced from $4.25 to $5, (at this wage the motorman or conductor is infinitely better housed than the New York men,) hours have been reduced from sixteen to twelve, and all badges, &c., are now bought by the city authorities instead of the employe. Under this head "Fair Play," comparing Glasgow and Brooklyn, says of the latter, "it gives a third more of mileage for each one cent fare paid." Now this is entirely misleading. Where in the United States can you ride on a car for one cent? Nowhere! In New York if you want to go one, ten, or a hundred blocks you pay your nickel, in Manchester you pay one cent for every twenty blocks and so on every twenty blocks. The result has been an enormous increase in the receipts of the tramways and a corresponding decrease in the rates.

Baths—A large number of New Yorkers may count themselves of the unwashed, for there is not one bath to every five persons living here. In Manchester anybody can take a bath for 2 cents and a swim (Summer or Winter) for one cent. Where is New York at?

Your correspondent further says, "to obtain her result England invested nearly $150,000,000; New York State invested not one cent." This is an altogether misleading statement, because for all municipal undertakings in England the money is borrowed in open market precisely as if it were a private undertaking. For example, where on the face of the earth is there such a gigantic undertaking (millions upon millions of dollars having been subscribed by citizens who knew they would never reap one cent of benefit) as the Manchester ship canal? To-day it stands as an asset of municipal ownership.

Finally, there is not a city in England where any municipal reproductive plant has been established that has not reduced its taxes. ARTHUR GLYNN.

New York, Jan. 30, 1906.

A Defense of the Book Agent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me to intrude upon the valuable time of your "Lawyer" correspondent long enough to ask him a few questions suggested by his letter in to-day's issue on "The Book Agent Nuisance?" Does he believe that publishing subscription books is a discreditable business? Does he believe that publishers such as the Scribners, Harpers, Funk & Wagnalls Company, Dodd, Mead & Co., and others, who publish subscription books ought not to employ men of intelligence and refinement to sell their books, but that they ought to hire tramps to represent them? Your correspondent calls attention to the fact that attractive women are sometimes employed, and he complains at this, for the reason, as he states it, that they "cannot be dealt with in a rude and decisive manner." Are we to infer that he believes gentlemen book agents ought to be dealt with in a rude manner? Does he believe that the man approached should act the boor to the one who solicits his custom? Does your correspondent hold that his is the only legitimate and commendable profession, or does he simply maintain that the book agent profession is not a legitimate one? Has he forgotten, or did he ever know, that Napoleon Bonaparte, George Washington, Mark Twain, Longfellow, Jay Gould, Daniel Webster, and scores of others of the greatest men in the world's history were at one time or another in their careers book agents, and earned their living by approaching busy people and soliciting their orders?

Your correspondent says "it is about time this nuisance should be stopped." By what right does he call it a nuisance, and how does he propose to stop it? Evidently he does not believe in the good old rule of "live and let live." He wants to get all the good he can out of life in his own way, but he does not want to allow other men to do the same, and by taking the position he does he proclaims himself a much worse nuisance than the thing about which he complains.

EUGENE TEWING.

New York, Jan. 30, 1906.

Princess Ena's Conversion.

From Le Figaro of Paris.

ROME, Jan. 19.—Princess Ena of Battenberg, fiancée of Alfonso XIII. of Spain, has written an autograph letter to the Pope announcing her intention to become a Catholic. She asks for the Apostolic blessing on her coming wedding. The letter also contains an expression of the Princess's desire to visit Rome after her conversion before her marriage.

His Diet.

From The Charleston News and Courier.

Now they say Senator La Follette is a vegetarian. We had been of the impression that he was a fire eater.

A GRIEVANCE.

De cullud ladies of ouh chu'ch
Dey's done got up a ban'
An' calls deyse'f de Sisters of
De Good Samaritan.

Dey aim an' objec' is to ten'
De sick, an' all whut choose
Kin jine de ban' by payin' dem
A dime a mont' fo' dues.

An' den, ef you gits stricken down,
Dey guarantees to pay
A half a dollah eve'y week—
At leas' dat's what dey say.

I jined an' got my unifo'm—
Hit's pu'ple calico;
We wears 'em when de ban' tu'ns out
At fun'nals, don't you know.

But ain't nobody died at all
Sence I has jined de ban',
Dough some has sho' been mighty sick—
Hit's hard to un'erstan'.

Now dere's Sis Taylor—sence she jined,
About a mont' ago,
She's been right ailin', off an' on,
An' don't feel wel' no mo'.

An' dere's ol' Mammy Sarah, too,
What jined long atter me;
She's got de mis'ry in her chist—
Er course she draws her fee!

I's done belonged fo' mos' a yeah
An' paid my money, too,
Suppo'tin' all 'er dem whut's sick,
Des lak I'm tellin' you.

But I ain't neber been sick yet,
An' I's made up my mine
Dat I's too healthy fo' dis ban',
So I shell des disjine.

ELOISE LEE SHERMAN.

MISSING HEIRS WERE BROWNE'S SPECIALTY

He Found Them, but Nobody Else Ever Saw Them.

HE'S IN THE TOMBS NOW

Notary Public Says Browne Swore to Affidavits as W. R. Hubert — Eberhardt Case the Latest.

Advertisements appearing yesterday in THE TIMES and other morning papers requested Frank Eberhardt to appear and receive a large sum of money, and stated that some one pretending to be Eberhardt had applied in court for the payment of that sum to himself. A second advertisement offered a reward of $500 to any one who could give detailed information of Frank Eberhardt's death to Harold Swain, an attorney of 160 Broadway.

Frank Eberhardt was the son of the late Franz X. Eberhardt, a tinsmith of 327 Willis Avenue, and was named by him joint heir, with his three sisters, to all his property. Franz X. Eberhardt died in 1901, but no necessity arose for proving the death of his son until Max and Lewis S. Marx bought a piece of property at 162 William Street from the joint heirs. To protect Frank Eberhardt the Marx brothers bought out the rights of the sisters in his fourth of the property and paid over about $8,000 to the City Chamberlain for him.

Recently they desired to close up the matter and instructed Mr. Swain to apply to the court for the return of this money deposited with the city, on the ground that Eberhardt was dead. H. Huffmann Browne, a lawyer, then appeared on the scene. He alleged that he represented the missing heir, and in support of this statement produced two affidavits, one purporting to be signed by Frank Eberhardt and laying claim to the property, the other by "R. Cowell," declaring he had known Eberhardt for thirty years. Senator Donnelly was appointed referee in the matter and held two or three hearings, at none of which did Frank Eberhardt appear.

The case dragged on, and James A. Donigan, a notary public before whom the affidavits were supposed to have been executed, testified that he could not remember Eberhardt or Cowell, and could not identify his own signature. The stamp used was certainly, he said, not his own. H. Huffmann Browne then wrote to the referee that his client had been compelled to return to Colorado and the matter was at a standstill. About a month ago Mr. Swain tried to find Browne, and discovered that he was in the Tombs. He was brought up before the referee on Jan. 22 on a writ of habeas corpus, but refused to answer any questions with regard to the Eberhard matter on the ground that his answers might tend to degrade or incriminate him.

Huffmann Browne got into the Tombs on account of two charges of forgery in the first degree, on each of which he is held in $5,000 bail. The first case arose out of a contract he made with B. W. Leventan, an architect of 20 West Thirty-first Street, to sell him certain property in the Bronx, of which he posed as owner. Leventan was suspicious and went to the District Attorney's office. By advice of Assistant District Attorney Hart he asked Browne to produce the deeds. Browne, it is alleged, then explained that, though the property stood in the name of William R. Hubert in the deed of record, he had in his possession an unrecorded deed of transfer from Hubert to himself.

A few days later he produced two deeds of transfer, one from Hubert to himself and the other from Hubert to Leventan. These were handed over to the District Attorney's office, and immediately afterward Ella F. Braman, a notary public of 120 Broadway, declared that Browne had sworn to both of these documents in her office, saying he was William R. Hubert. A warrant for the arrest of Browne was issued, but for a time he could not be found.

Assistant District Attorney Hart said yesterday that this property was at the corner of Munroe Avenue and 174th Street, the Bronx, and formed part of a large tract of land in which Browne has been dealing ever since about 1899. His own name appears, Mr. Hart said, in many of the deeds as making the transfer or as a witness.

The other case caused Browne's arrest. It bears a resemblance to the Eberhardt matter. In 1902 Jane Elizabeth Baker died and left a sum of money to a George Wilson. Wilson had dropped out of view in 1875, and was last heard of in Illinois, and so the money was paid over to the City Chamberlain. At the beginning of last year Antoinette B. Wilson, another heir, began proceedings to force Wilson to appear in order to get the money. Browne then took a hand and represented himself as the attorney for Wilson. He produced an affidavit purporting to be by Wilson, and witnessed by the same notary public, James A. Donigan, mentioned in the Eberhardt matter.

Wilson was seen by no one but Browne, but an order of the Supreme Court to the City Chamberlain ordering the payment of the money to Browne was signed by Justice Bischoff. This, together with an indemnity bond given by Wilson to the City Chamberlain and signed with the names of William R. Hubert and Albert F. House, was sent to the City Chamberlain by Browne. The genuineness of these documents excepting Justice Bischoff's order, was disputed. Donigan testified, as in the Eberhardt matter, that he could not recognize his signature, though he would not swear it was not his own, and Justice O'Gorman vacated the order of Justice Bischoff for the payment of the money.

A warrant was issued against Browne on June 30 last on the charge of presenting a fraudulent paper in an action pending in the Supreme Court, and he was arrested Dec. 16.

The Eberhardt case bears a marked similarity to the Wilson case. Frank Eberhardt was 34 years old in 1889, and seems to have been of irregular habits. In August of that year he borrowed 75 cents from his father to spend in a day's outing at Fort Lee. He did not return, but as he had gone away before for weeks at a time his father refused to allow his mother or sisters to make any inquiries about him. Two months afterward a body was found in the North River answering more or less to the description of Frank. His sisters wanted to go and see whether it was or was not their brother. His father refused and even threatened them with disinheritance if they gave way to what he held to be a weakness.

Years went on; one sister married and went to Australia. The other two married and the father died. Still there was no word of the missing Frank, and it is only now when strangers want to close up a real estate deal that any one professes to have seen him.

PLUCKY TRAINED NURSE.

Assaulted by Two Highwaymen, She Captures One Herself.

Mrs. Esther Burt, a trained nurse, was the victim of assault and attempted highway robbery at 3 o'clock yesterday morning at the corner of Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue. Her assailants were two powerful men, but so bravely did the woman resist that she captured one of her assailants herself, while her cries for assistance resulted in the capture of the other man at the point of a pistol.

This is the second vicious assault that has been made on women nurses in less than a month. In both cases the women were attacked while out on professional work in the early morning hours.

The prisoners gave their names and addresses as Michael Dougherty of 298 Avenue A and Peter Munroe of 44 East Twentieth Street, when arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning. Dougherty and Munroe were held for trial in $200 bail each.

Banquet of Catholic Alumni.

The twelfth annual banquet of the Alumni Association of the Catholic University of America will be held at the Hotel Ten Eyck, Albany, on Feb. 19. Secretary Bonaparte will deliver the principal address and Gov. Higgins, Dr. Andrew S. Draper, State Secretary John F. O'Brien, and Mayor Gaus of Albany will attend. Among the speakers will be Mgr. Dennis O'Connell, rector of the Catholic University, United States Labor Commissioner Charles P. Neill, and Assistant District Attorney Francis P. Garvan.

GREAT EAST SIDE WEDDING.

Bride Kissed 718 Times—An Engagement Announced.

Solomon Levin, who manufactures wax images at 49-51 Walton Street, Brooklyn, married Miss Mollie Mogilewsky, daughter of Rubin Mogilewsky, an east side banker, yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Kaminetz-Podalsk Synagogue at 50 Attorney Street. It was the finest wedding the east side has seen in a long time, and the east side turned out to do the occasion honor.

Not only was the wedding duly celebrated, but also the engagement of Benjamin Mogilewsky, son of the banker, to Miss Rebecca Thomas of 26 Avenue B.

All yesterday the bride was receiving presents. They came in from all parts of the city and from outside the city to the Mogilewsky home, at 891 Grand Street. Banker Mogilewsky himself said that they couldn't be worth a cent less than $2,000. The transatlantic and coastwise steamship companies sent presents, and Father Mogilewsky answered by having printed on the banquet menu in red the name of a line in front of each article on the manifest of eatables. Thus was the cocktail "A la Dominion," and the last thing to eat "A la Anchor."

Romantic friends of the couple told without fear of contradiction that the two met for the first time last May in an east side theatre, when Miss Mogilewsky was one of ten girls who sold $10,000 worth of tickets to swell the fund for Russian massacre sufferers. She did help in that work, and Rubin Mogilewsky was one of the committee that handled the money; but he said yesterday afternoon with a huge wink that the love-at-first-sight story was "a bluff," and that he didn't know exactly how the couple had met and loved.

"He is a very busy man," said Father Mogilewsky, proudly. "He has hardly got time to marry. But he'll be here, I guess, all right."

At 4 o'clock the Attorney Street Synagogue was crammed full of people. Maurice Arnoff, its rabbi and cantor, and Dr. Adolf Spiegel, of the Temple El Chaim, in Ninety-second Street, stood waiting under the new canopy of the brand-new little synagogue. The string band in the balcony had been tuning up for thirty minutes. A baby was crying. A devout old orthodox woman was standing reading a prayer from her large book.

Then the carriages began to arrive. It was only a step around to the Mogilewsky home, but the streets were choked with Mogilewsky carriages. Six policemen convoyed them. Stepping to a lively tune, the couple and the attendants walked in. The voice of Dr. Spiegel rose sonorously in the English, German, and Hebrew service. There was antiphonal singing from the canopy and the balcony, the bride and two or three attendants walked around the groom in a circle, the wine was poured and passed, and then a bearded attendant stepped crashingly on a nut. He seemed to miss it with his foot the first time, whereupon the audience groaned. But he finished it the second time. Ultimately Dr. Spiegel pronounced Solomon Levin and Mollie Mogilewsky man and wife according to the State and church law.

The bride and bridegroom waited under the new canopy. The audience surged forward. She was kissed 718 times, and he got his share, too. After that the carriages rolled away from the little synagogue for half an hour to Clinton Hall, at 151 to 153 Clinton Street, where a grand banquet and dance was given. Covers were laid for 400. A canvas covering running from the hall door to the street had attracted attention; hundreds who were not guests stood in the street raptly watching the carriages unload. When the bride alighted everybody craned forward, whispering:

"Look at her ring."

The banquet was to be a "champagne dinner," according to prophecies of friends. It did flow freely.

Among the guests at the wedding ceremoney and at the banquet were all the prominent Jews and politicians on the east side. Several couples came over from Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, and Jersey.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day's social calendar is a busy one. This afternoon there is the wedding of Henry Perry and Miss Lounsbery at St. Thomas's, and in the evening there are several theatre parties, innumerable dinners, a public ball, a private dance, the meeting of the Thursday Evening Club at the residence of Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, and also the benefit performance at the Metropolitan Opera House.

***

This evening's dinners include one to be given by Mrs. Norrie Sellar for her débutante half-sisters, the Misses Sherman; another by Mrs. Luther Kountze for Miss Annie Kountze; a third by Mrs. George A. Dixon for Miss Sallie Dixon, another by Mrs. Robert Endicott for Miss Gladys Endicott, and Mrs. Henry F. Redmond's.

***

Mme. Fabbricotti is to give a theatre party to-night for Miss Carmen Martinez, a débutante of the season. The guests are to be young people.

***

The annual Charity Ball will be danced to-night in the large ballroom and Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria. The cotillion will be led by Alexander M. Hadden, and there will be a large attendance of naval and army people. Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. M. C. D. Borden, J. B. Haggin, H. H. Flagler, John Claflin, August Belmont, Henry Lansing Wardwell, Miss Charlotte Stillman, and other well-known people have taken boxes. A number of dinners will precede the ball.

***

Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll's small cotillion this evening for her débutante daughter will include the débutantes of the season.

***

The benefit performance of "Rigoletto" this evening at the Opera House will be a really brilliant affair, as the boxes have all been sold and only a few seats are left. Mr. Scotti, Mr. Caruso, Mr. Journet, Miss Bessie Abott, Miss Bauermeister, and Mrs. Jacoby will sing. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Miss Leary, Frederick G. Bourne, and the Countess Massiglia are among many well-known people who have taken parterre boxes. The Italian Government has consented to grant $60,000 to the Italian Benevolent Institute toward a fund for the erection of a new hospital. The proceeds of to-night's performance will go to the maintenance of its present quarters.

***

Mrs. Pembroke Jones gave a dinner last night for Miss Sadie Jones, and afterward the guests went to the dance at Sherry's for Miss Lawrence.

***

Mrs. Charles F. Meert gave a small tea yesterday at her residence, 159 East Sixty-third Street. She was assisted in receiving by Miss Louise Meert, Mrs. Frederic W. Meert, and Mme. Burls of Belgium, who is spending the Winter with Mrs. Meert. Among those who attended were Mrs. Echeveria, Mrs. Frederick Garretson, Mrs. Joseph Du Vivier, Mrs. Frederick Suse, Miss Suse, Mrs. E. L. Keyes, and Miss Nannie Brown.

***

Mrs. Alice Preble Tucker De Haas will be "at home" this afternoon from 2 to 6 o'clock at 45 West Eleventh Street, when she will show her recent marines, landscapes, and miniatures.

Wedding of Reginald Ronalds.

Special to The New York Times.

ERIE, Penn., Jan. 31.—Miss Thora Strong, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Strong of Erie, and Reginald Ronalds of New York will be wedded in St. Paul's Cathedral, Erie, Feb. 24. The ceremony will be performed by Bishop Franklin Spencer Spalding of Utah, who was formerly rector of St. Paul's. Miss Strong is a granddaughter of the late William L. Scott. Mr. Ronalds is a son of the late Peter Ronalds.

Family Tickets on Long Island R. R.

The Long Island Railroad Company announced yesterday that it would issue ten, twenty, and fifty trip family tickets to all stations and between all stations locally at reduced rates. The commutation rates will not be changed. These family trip tickets are for the benefit of those who for some reason or other do not care to invest in commutation tickets.

Loving Cup for E. A. Whitfield.

Edwin A. Whitfield, for the last twenty-six years connected with the house of Tiffany & Co., has retired to devote more time to personal interests requiring his attention. As a token of their esteem his associates have presented to him a sterling silver loving cup.

MISS ROOSEVELT GOES BACK TO WASHINGTON

Visits Several Millinery Establishments Before Departing.

CAMERAS KEEP A-CLICKING

And Even at the Train a Crowd Sees Miss Roosevelt, Mr. Longworth, and His Sister.

Miss Alice Roosevelt returned to Washington yesterday, taking the 12:55 P. M. train from this city. She was accompanied by Congressman Nicholas Longworth and the latter's sister, the Countess de Chambrun. They occupied seats in the parlor car Infanta. As the train pulled out the President's daughter and her fiancé stood on the rear platform waving goodbye and smiling on a little group of friends and well-wishers who had gone to the station to see them off.

The last hours of Miss Roosevelt in this city were crowded with as much activity and excitement as was the rest of the two days she spent here completing the arrangements for her trousseau. Congressman Longworth arrived at 10 o'clock yesterday morning at the residence of Mrs. Robert W. Goelet at 22 East Seventy-second Street, where Miss Roosevelt has been entertained during her stay in this city. A few minutes later he appeared with Miss Roosevelt and entered an electric hansom that was waiting at the door. The first stop was made at 60 West Fifty-eighth Street, where Dr. W. G. Lyle sprayed Miss Roosevelt's throat for an old trouble that has reappeared since she came to this city.

After a ten minutes' call at the home of E. H. Harriman, 1 East Fifty-fifth Street, Miss Roosevelt visited several Fifth Avenue millinery establishments. Her electric hansom was followed by a string of cabs containing newspaper photographers. As Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth entered a millinery shop at Fifty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue all the vehicles following in the wake drew up at the curb and the photographers began to fire away with their cameras. This attracted a crowd, the avenue soon became blocked, and traffic came to a standstill until Roundsman Thompson of the mounted squad with the assistance of half a dozen hastily summoned policemen stepped in, cleared the crowd away, and established police lines on either side of the entrance to the store.

After a stop at the Hotel Cambridge, where they met the Countess de Chambrun, the couple started for the Twenty-third Street ferry. On the way there Miss Roosevelt stepped into the home of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Trinity's aged rector, at 27 West Twenty-sixth Street. She remained there for only a couple of minutes.

On the ferryboat Miss Roosevelt, Congressman Longworth, and the Countess good-naturedly lined up and allowed themselves to be snapshotted. Miss Roosevelt told the reporters that she would not again leave Washington until after the marriage.

"But there is one secret you will not learn," she said laughingly to the reporters just as the train pulled out, "and that is where we are going immediately after we are married."

Cuba's Gift to Come from Paris.

HAVANA, Jan. 31.—President Palma to-day announced that Dr. Ferrer, the Cuban Minister at Paris, would select the wedding present to be given Miss Alice Roosevelt, the funds for which were unanimously granted yesterday by both houses of Congress, and forward it to Mr. Quesada, the Cuban Minister at Washington, for presentation. It is improbable that Mr. Quesada will take advantage of the immunity accorded a Minister in the matter of the payment of duty.

ROMEO, THE IMMORTAL.

Poison, Bullets, and Hired Assassins Can't Kill This Harlem Dog.

Hamilton W. Fish, an insurance agent of 35 West 126th Street, told the police of the East 126th Street Station last night a story about a dog called Romeo. When he had finished his narration the Sergeant blinked a moment and then remarked:

"Bless the luck! It's not up to us. See the S. P. C. A."

Romeo is a fox terrier that sticks. He was originally owned by the janitress, Mrs. McGrath. She also had a cat. The dog hated the cat. One day last week, while Mrs. McGrath was fondling the cat, Romeo snapped at the animal, also inflicting a bite on Mrs. McGrath's arm. The cat died suddenly. Mrs. McGrath sent for the S. P. C. A. The society's wagon came and took Romeo away.

In the middle of the night Mr. Fish, on the third floor, awoke and said to his wife:

"There's that fiend again."

Romeo had escaped either from the S. P. C. A. wagon or the dog pen. He skulked around all day and howled all next night. Mrs. McGrath put strychnine in his food. It swallowed it and disappeared. He came back at night and howled again. One of the tenants softly opened a window and, taking careful aim, fired with a revolver. A wail rent the night air, and then there was silence.

But next morning Romeo was again sitting at the basement door, waiting for his morning meal. Mrs. McGrath packed her belongings and sent notice to the agent that she had gone for good. As she went she said to the tenants:

"If that dog don't leave, I will."

She now lives on Manhattan Heights, while the tenants at her former address continue to pass restless nights. Mr. Fish hired boy assassins to deal with Romeo. The boys took the money and the dog. They declare they tied a brick to Romeo's neck and threw him into the river at the foot of West 131st Street, and that only bubbles marked his resting place. Nevertheless, Romeo was in the back yard at 10 o'clock the same night. Yesterday the tenants hired four dog assassins with reputations. These took Romeo over to the Fort Lee woods. When they came back for their money they said it was all over.

At 10 o'clock last night Romeo was at his post, howling, while haggard scouts were on the roof looking for the second coming of the S. P. C. A. wagon.

A Misunderstood Profession

The reporters—read Hartley Davis's thrilling fact-story "Reporters of Today" in Everybody's for February.

Feeney—of the Boston Herald—after three months of incessant labor, procured the pardon of two men who had been in prison thirteen years for a murder they never committed.

He then quietly withdrew from the matter and left the credit for somebody else.

This is magnificent; but not unusual among these brave, generous, indefatigable, and heroic workers.

Everybody's Magazine

15 cents a copy $1.50 a year

A VACANCY IN STATION H.

Death Caused the Transfer That the Old Laborer Wanted.

Michael Brophy, an old man, employed as a laborer at Station H of the Post Office, Forty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue, walked into the office of Postmaster Willcox's private secretary, Mr. Murphy, at the Federal Building, one day last week.

"If it's not askin' too much, Mr. Secretary, would ye mind tranferrin' me boy Jamsie back to Station H again, Sir?" said he. "You know, Sir, he went down to the General Office of his own askin', but he's but a mite of a lad, Sir, and so hard is the work, Sir, that it's little meat he has left on his benes, Sir. Would ye send him back agin so that his old father might look after him like?"

The Postmaster's private secretary promised to speak to Mr. Willcox about the matter at once and have the son transferred back to Station H the first moment a vacancy for a laborer occurred in that station.

"And do you think there'll be a vacancy soon, Sir?" asked the old man.

"Oh, yes, of course; there will be a vacancy up there in a few days, and I'll promise that your boy Jamsie shall fill it."

Perfectly satisfied the old man went on with his work. Tuesday morning he was telling one of the men in the station that his boy Jamsie was soon to come back, "just as soon as there's a vacancy," he explained. Then he bent over a pile of mail sacks and sat down for a few minutes to smoke. He lighted his pipe and took a few puffs. Then his head fell forward on his breast. One of the men ran to him and found the old man dead.

"There's a vacancy for a laborer in Station H," called out one of the clerks in the auditor's department of the Post Office a few hours later.

"Transfer James Brophy there from the laborers' list in the General Post Office, on the orders of the Postmaster," responded the transfer clerk, consulting a list. But the clerk who made the transfer and the one who ordered it did not know how the vacancy had been created.

ROOSEVELT FOR MAYOR.

Jacob Riis Booms Him for Next New York Executive.

(From Yesterday's Evening Mail.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Coming from the White House to-day, after a visit to President Roosevelt, Jacob Riis, looking forward to 1909, nominated the President for Mayor of New York. He said:

"I would like to see the President run for Mayor of New York when he completes his term in the White House.

"He ran once, back in the eighties, you know, and was beaten. That was the only office that he was ever beaten for. Now, wouldn't it be splendid for him to go back there and take a hand in things?

"There are a great many evils over in New York that are waiting to be corrected. He is the only man that can clean up things there as they should be cleaned up.

"If he should run for Mayor and be elected—and he'd be elected if he should run, make no mistake about that—wouldn't it be a splendid illustration of our democracy, the President of the United States becoming the Mayor of New York?"

PLANS FOR OPERA TOUR.

Company Will Go to San Francisco—Performances in Eight Cities.

Announcement was made yesterday of the plans for the transcontinental tour of the Metropolitan Opera Company at the close of its New York season.

A company of 300, including the artists, the chorus, the ballet, the orchestra, and stage hands will leave New York on special trains on Sunday, March 18, for Baltimore, where the first of four performances will be given next evening. Four operas will be given in Washington. Pittsburg, for the first time in its history, will have a full week, and Chicago another, St. Louis will have four performances, and Kansas City two.

Then the company will make a jump of 2,000 miles to San Francisco, where on April 16 it will open a two weeks' engagement. Two final performances will be given in Los Angeles.

Scenery and properties for these operas will be taken by the company: "The Queen of Sheba," "Il Nozze di Figaro," "Carmen," "Lohengrin," "La Bohème," "Di Walküre," "Haensel und Gretel," "Tannhäuser," "Siegfried," "Don Pasquale," "Faust," "Martha," "Tosca," "Il Paglincci," and "Lucia di Lammermoor."

'Cellist Ill, Concert Postponed.

Alwin Schroeder, 'cellist of the Kneisel String Quartet, is ill, and notice was sent late yesterday afternoon to the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences that he would be unable to play in the Kneisel concert this evening. The concert was postponed indefinitely.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Henry W. Savage will sail on Saturday for Europe to get new singers for his English grand opera company. It is his intention to present this organization in an English production of Wagner's trilogy.

Sarah Bernhardt has bought an American play entitled "Judith." The author is "E. B. de Marney," said to be the pen name of a New York physician.

Walter N. Lawrence has purchased from Rupert Hughes "The Triangle," a comedy, and will shortly produce it in this city.

George Edwardes has bought the English rights of "Before and After," the farce now playing at the Manhattan Theatre. A company of English players will be organized to present the piece in London.

In May Charles E. Blaney will present at one of the local theatres (probably the American) a different melodrama each night for two consecutive weeks. The attractions will all be Mr. Blaney's melodramas.

"The Little Gray Lady" will move up to the Majestic Theatre from the Garrick on Feb. 12, beginning its run there with a matinee.

The annual dinner of the Theatrical Managers' Association will be held next Wednesday evening at the Hotel Astor. The guests of honor will be Rear Admiral Coghlan, Lieut. Gov. Bruce, D Cady Herrick, and Col. George M. Harvey.

Funeral services for the late Paul Dresser, the song writer, who died on Tuesday, will be held at the Church of St. Francis Xavier to-morrow at 10 A. M.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—While not as warm as January, 1890, the present month ranks as the warmest January in the last fifteen years and as one of the four very warm Januarys in the last thirty-five years.

The greatest excess in the temperature occurred from the Northern and Middle Rocky Mountain regions eastward to the Atlantic.

The special features of the month were a marked warm spell from the 19th to the 23d, which was followed by a cold wave in the upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. The latter, however, was greatly weakened before it reached Atlantic Coast districts, and the month closed without any severe weather east of the Mississippi.

In the last twenty-four hours the weather has been fair, with moderate temperatures. In the Northwest and over the east slope of the Rocky Mountains temperatures have risen sharply.

Winds along the New England Coast will be fresh southwest; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh west to southwest; on the South Atlantic Coast, light and variable; on the Gulf Coast, light and variable, and on Lake Michigan, brisk southwest to west.

Steamers departing Thursday for European ports will have fresh southwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Thursday and Friday, except snow in north portion; fresh west winds.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Fair Thursday and Friday; fresh west winds.

New England—Fair and somewhat colder Thursday; Friday fair, except snow in extreme north portion; fresh southwest winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Fair and warmer Thursday; Friday fair; fresh southwest to west winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	16	44	4 P. M.	23	45
6 A. M.	15	42	6 P. M.	21	44
9 A. M.	19	40	9 P. M.	20	41
12 M.	22	41	12 P. M.	18	40

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 43; for the corresponding date last year it was 20; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 32.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 40; at 8 P. M. it was 42; maximum temperature, 47 degrees at 4:50 P. M.; minimum, 39 degrees at 9:45 A. M.; humidity, 96 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 85 per cent. at 8 P. M.

DOUBLE your delight divide your TROUBLE

THE
Atlantic Monthly
FOR FEBRUARY

Published February 1st.

Exploration. By Professor H. S. STALER. An informing and picturesque history of the results of exploration, and a discussion of their scientific value.

The United States Senate. By WILLIAM EVERETT. A searching study of the present status and effectiveness of our principal legislative body.

The Statesmanship of Turgot. By ANDREW D. WHITE. The first of two historical papers on the great French statesman and economist.

Elkana: the Latest Windfall. Recently discovered letters of Charles Lamb, now printed for the first time, and edited by William C. Hazlitt.

Industrial Securities as Investments. By CHARLES A. CONANT. The first paper in the series on "Sane Finance;" by the treasurer of the Morton Trust Co.

Short stories by MAARTEN MAARTENS, LATTA GRISWOLD, and HENRY A. BEERS, a review of the Art Books of the year by ROYAL CORTISSOZ, and other articles of interest.

SPECIAL OFFERS A Trial Subscription *for three months sent to new subscribers on receipt of fifty cents.* **Three Issues,** *October, November, and December, 1905, will be sent free to new subscribers for 1906 on receipt of $4.00. 35 cents a copy, $4.00 a year. Illustrated Prospectus for 1906 sent free upon application.*

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Little, Brown & Co., Publishers, Boston. At All Booksellers.

Trust Company Reserves: An Inquiry

By GEORGE W. YOUNG.

FEBRUARY

North American Review

On Sale To-day.

MORETTI IS DEAD.

Restaurant Man Made and Lost a Fortune Here—Died Poor.

Word came yesterday from Vincenza, Italy, of the death of Stefano Moretti, who for many years ran restaurants in this city. Moretti, who was 78 years of age, returned to Italy several years ago, as he said, to avoid "spending the rest of his days on Blackwell's Island. At one time he was wealthy.

Moretti more than forty years ago opened an Italian restaurant in Fourteenth Street, near Third Avenue. He soon became well known, and he had among his patrons Adelina Patti, Parepa Rosa, Adelaide Neilson, Jenny Lind, and Henry Ward Beecher. King Edward, when, as Prince of Wales, he visited this country, dined at Moretti's. After closing his Fourteenth Street place Moretti moved successively to West Twenty-first, West Twenty-fourth, and West Thirty-fourth Streets. The Raines law hotel license increased rents and the rising demands for luxurious appointments in first-class restaurants finally forced him to the wall.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Egbert B. Johnson.

Egbert B. Johnson, who was graduated from the Albany Normal College with its first class in 1846, died of pneumonia at the home of his daughter, Mrs. W. H. Westervelt, in Hackensack, N. J., on Tuesday. He is survived by his widow and six children. Mr. Johnson was 85 years old. He was born in 1821 near Poughkeepsie, and his father served in the war of 1812. Mr. Johnson held a Custom House appointment in New York City under the Lincoln Administration, and was a warm personal friend of James G. Blaine. He married his wife sixty years ago. The funeral will be held to-day.

Peter Spies.

Peter Spies, one of the oldest Hungarian wine importers in this city, died on Monday at his residence, 990 East 156th Street, after a week's illness. He was born in Kasti, Bavaria, and came to this country in 1853. He leaves a widow. The funeral will be held to-morrow at the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, Pitt and Stanton Streets. The interment will be in Calvary.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. BERTHA DEISTERBERG, 68 years old, of East 178th Street and Morris Park Avenue, the Bronx, died suddenly in Newark yesterday while visiting her son, George O. Deisterberg.

Mrs. JANE E. RAYMORE WILDER, wife of the late J. Warren Wilder, former President of the Butterick Company, died yesterday morning at her apartments in the San Remo. She was 69 years old. Three daughters and a son, George Wilder, the present President of the Butterick Company, survive her.

GEORGE W. LITHGOW, an old resident of the Eighth Ward, died on Tuesday at his home, 41 King Street. He had been for thirty-one years a member of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of this city, and for twelve years was on its Library Committee.

Mrs. CAROLINE S. LYNES died on Tuesday at her home, 39 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, from shock and burns sustained earlier in the evening while she was lighting the gas. Mrs. Lynes, who was 70 years old, was the widow of Stephen C. Lynes of Manhattan. She leaves two daughters.

STEPHEN R. PEENE died yesterday at his residence, 140 Linden Street, Yonkers. He was seventy-six years old. He came from England in his youth. For half a century he was connected with the Ben Franklin Transportation Company. Five children, three daughters and two sons, survive him.

Mrs. HARRIET BANKS VAN NAME, a sister-in-law of Murat Halstead, died yesterday at Mr. Halstead's home in Cincinnati, Ohio. Mrs. Van Name was more than 70 years old. While on a visit to New York some time ago she fell, sustaining injuries from which she never recovered. She leaves two sons and a daughter.

CHARLES P. KNOELLER died at his home, 120 Harrison Avenue, Jersey City, on Tuesday, of heart disease. He was 75 years old, and was known as "the village wheelwright." For more than half a century he kept a blacksmith shop and wagon factory in the old Bergen district. He leaves two sons and two daughters.

Mrs. THEODORA PRIETH, widow of Benedict Prieth, and owner of the New Jersey Freie Zeitung, died on Tuesday at her home, 758 High Street, Newark. She was 65 years old. For twenty years she personally conducted The Freie Zeitung. The paper was established by her husband more than forty years ago. Two sons and three daughters survive her.

Mrs. CATHERINE G. BRETT, owner of much real estate in Harlem and other parts of New York, died at her home, 257 West Ninety-ninth Street, on Tuesday. She was the widow of James T. Brett, a stock broker. She leaves a daughter. The funeral will take place this morning at 10:30 o'clock from the Church of the Holy Name, Ninety-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

VOGUE VOGUE
Fashion Published Thursdays 10 cts. on newsstands $4.00 a Year. 11 E. 24th St., N. Y.

QUESTIONS OF THE HOUR

Expert Discussions of Important Matters and Measures

PEOPLE ARE TALKING

About and Thinking About will occupy much space this week in

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.

A FAVORED CLASS.

Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, author of "Democracy and Empire," contributes an article in review of

"THE MENACE OF PRIVILEGE."

By HENRY GEORGE, Jr.

Mr. Edward Cary will review an interesting new book by Thomas Carl Spelling on

"BOSSISM AND MONOPOLY."

MABEL OSGOOD WRIGHT,

Author of "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife" and "The People of the Whirlpool," will have an article on

MAETERLINCK AND BURROUGHS.

Reviewing new books on nature by the Belgian poet and the American naturalist and contrasting their points of view.

NEW NOVELS.

The fiction of 1906 promises to equal in quantity and quality that of last year. There will be a number of reviews of the latest stories.

Books as News.

MARRIED.

COOK—FELLOWS.—On Jan. 30, at 5 P. M., at the Church of the Transfiguration, by the Rev. C. Houghton, Dr. Finley R. Cook of 126 East 84th St. to Miss Florence Harkness Fellows of New Rochelle, N. Y.

CORBIN—REINHART.—On Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1906, at Grace Church, Plainfield, N. J., Mary Anderson Reinhart, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Reinhart of Plainfield, to Matthew Maury Corbin of Virginia.

KEPPEL—BROWN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 31, at Flushing, L. I., by the Rev. H. D. Waller, Helen Tracy, daughter of the late Francis Gordon Brown and of Julia Tracy Brown, to Frederick Paul Keppel.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—At his residence, 86 Milton St., Brooklyn, Rev. Albert C. Arnold in his 70th year.
Funeral Friday, Feb. 2, 1906, at 2:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BRETT.—On Tuesday, 30th inst., at her late residence, 257 West 99th St., Catherine Garrick Brett, widow of James T. Brett.
Funeral services at Church of Holy Name, 96th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Thursday, Feb. 1, at 10:30 A. M.

BRUNNER.—Entered into rest at St. Louis, Mo., after a lingering illness, on Wednesday, Jan. 31, at 2:45 P. M., Joseph Brunner, beloved husband of Julia A. Brunner, (nee Gross,) aged 70 years 8 mos.
Funeral Friday, Feb. 2, from family residence, 5,741 Page Boulevard, at 2 P. M. Services at the house. Interment private. Member of Beacon Lodge No. 8, A. F. A. M. and Knights of Honor.

EWING.—Suddenly on Jan. 31, at her Philadelphia residence, Mrs. Maskell C. Ewing, widow of Capt. Ewing, U. S. A., in her 87th year.

HUBBELL.—At Augusta, Ga., on Sunday, Jan. 28, Ella Howlett, wife of Harry M. Hubbell.
Funeral services at St. George's Church, Flushing, on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 3, at 4 o'clock. Train leaves East 34th St. at 3:30 P. M.

JOHNSON.—On Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1906, at the residence of his son, Wilmot Johnson, No. 24 Ladbroke Road, London W., England, Francis Lewis, in the 84th year of his age.

JOHNSON.—At Hackensack, N. J., Jan. 30, 1906, of pneumonia, Egbert B. Johnson, age 85 years.
Funeral services from his residence, 36 Sussex St., Hackensack, Thursday, Feb. 1, at 6:30 P. M. Interment Oak Hill, Nyack, N. Y.

LYNES.—Suddenly on Jan. 30, Caroline S., widow of Stephen C. Lynes.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of her son-in-law, George A. Stanton, 128 Remsen St., Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 2, at 8 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

LITHGOW.—Jan. 30, 1906, George W. Lithgow.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 41 King St., Thursday evening, Feb. 1, at 8 o'clock.

LOINES.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 30, Anna R. Loines.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 127 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Feb. 1, 11 o'clock.

McALLISTER.—At Brooklandville, Md., Jan. 30, 1906, William Hector, son of the late Rev. William and Esther Hollis McAllister.
Funeral services on Thursday, Feb. 1. Interment at Greenwood.

ODELL.—At Charlottesville, Va., Jan. 24, 1906, Helen P. Odell, beloved daughter of Ferdinand W. and Helen P. Odell.
Albany papers please copy.

PARKER.—At Washington, Jan. 31, Amelia, wife

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

John Munroe & Co.
30 Pine St., New York.
4 Post Office Sq., Boston.
LETTERS OF CREDIT
in Sterling, Francs and Dollars
For Travel in this and Foreign Countries.
Commercial Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers.
Munroe & Co.,
7 Rue Scribe, Paris.

RUDOLPH KLEYBOLTE & CO.
BANKERS
Dealers in High Grade Railway and Municipal Bonds
Act as Fiscal Agents for Corporations and Municipalities
Interest paid on deposit of Moneys awaiting Investment and Checking Accounts
27 PINE ST., NEW YORK
CINCINNATI CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA

Henry Clews & Co.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, AND 17 BROAD ST.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for Investment or on Margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Government and other High-Grade bonds bought and sold.
Letters of Credit
Issued available the world over.

Investment Bonds
List on Application.
Lawrence Barnum & Co.,
BANKERS,
27 AND 29 PINE STREET,
Philadelphia. NEW YORK. Boston.

BERTRON, STORRS AND GRISCOM
BANKERS,
40 Wall Street, NEW YORK. Land Title Building, PHILADELPHIA.
Investment Securities.

Banking and Brokerage House OF
Clarence C. Burke & Co.
Members N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange,
10 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE { 7884 / 7885 } CORTLANDT.
Branch Office, 101 and 103 East 125th St.
S. S. De PEW, Mgr. Tel. 165—Harlem.

Hodenpyl, Walbridge & Co.
BANKERS
7 WALL STREET
Investment Bonds

CONNECTICUT R'WAY & L'T'G CO.
Common Stock.
1st and Refunding 4½% Bonds, Unstamped.
SUTRO BROS. & CO.,
BANKERS,
44 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.
Members of New York Stock Exchange.

CARPENTER, BAGGOT & CO.,
17-21 WILLIAM ST., GROUND FLOOR.
Members { N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE, N. Y. COFFEE EXCHANGE.
Stocks and bonds bought for investment or carried on margin. Branch office 350 B'way. Boston Office, 10 Post Office Sq.

Wm. A. Read & Co.
25 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.
BOSTON. CHICAGO BALTIMORE.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York,
AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. STOCKS.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.
BANKERS,
Members New York Stock Exchange. *27 William St., New York.*
WE INVITE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Potter, Choate & Prentice
Bankers
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
Investment Securities
Hanover Bank Building, N. Y.

Pfaelzer & Co.
BANKERS
25 Broad Street.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

W. E. R. Smith & Co.
BONDS
New Jersey Securities a Specialty.
40 Broad St. - New York.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Rise—Call Money Rates 3½@4 Per Cent.

Heavy London Buying and Much Short Covering—Close Buoyant.

Yesterday's stock market witnessed a sharp recovery in prices following the declines of the preceding days. The recovery began with the opening of the session and was assisted in the forepart of the day by the execution of unusually heavy buying orders, estimated at from 60,000 to 70,000 shares for the London account, a large part of the purchases consisting of the United States Steel issues, which naturally assumed the leadership of the market. The direct cause of this buying of the Steel shares was due in large part, of course, to the splendid showing made by the corporation in its quarterly report of Tuesday, and to the promise contained in this report of a continuation of activity, while contemplation of these facts was unquestionably the cause of a betterment in general sentiment here. Of assistance to the upward movement also was the continued covering of short contracts, as prices rose, and also the fresh buying, which severe breaks in prices always attract. From the high range of prices reached at the opening there were from time to time recessions, but the trend of the trading was consistently toward improvement, and in the last half hour urgent buying, largely from those speculators who had been operating for the fall, served to push prices up vigorously and to give a tone of the utmost buoyancy to the entire list. Conspicuous in this late rise were the copper shares, including Amalgamated and Anaconda on the Stock Exchange, and the shares of the United Copper Company in the outside market. The advance of 6 points or more by all these issues brought forth again reports that the long standing litigation between the Amalgamated and United interests had finally come to a settlement, but there was forthcoming no official statement to confirm this report. The copper shares, owing to these reports, revealed the greatest gains on the day's movement, but advances were, nevertheless, general throughout the list, running from 1½ to 3 points or more and including such gains in the standard railroad section as 2½ points by Union Pacific, 2 points by St. Paul, 2 points by New York Central, and 1 point by Pennsylvania, which, with the stocks of its allied companies, seemed to have passed entirely out from under the shadow of the Gillespie resolution. Chicago Great Western issues were favorably influenced by the restoration of the full 5 per cent. rate through the declaration of a 2½ per cent. semi-annual dividend on the preferred "A" stock. In the industrial list Colorado Fuel and Iron rose 6¾ points, United States Steel common 2½, and United States Steel preferred 1⅞ points.

Outside of the reports bearing on the copper situation, actual news of the day included additional favorable railroad statements, that of the Southern Railway for December showing an increase of $141,000 in net earnings, together with dispatches from Albany, which seemed to make improbable an investigation of the Banking Department, and from Indianapolis reporting President Mitchell of the mine workers' organization as saying that there must be an increase in the wages of miners if there is to be any agreement between the operators and the union. The market paid scant attention to this last piece of news. Foreign exchange rates were unchanged and no announcements were made of gold engagements for to-day's boat. The London market improved under the leadership of American issues; prices at Berlin were influenced in like manner, while in Paris also the market was firm, although the Imperial Bank of Russia continues to lose gold.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Graphophone Company preferred stock.
Boston Elevated Railroad.
Greene Consolidated Copper Company.
Lit Brothers, Philadelphia.
New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railway first and second preferred stocks.
Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad.
Quincy Mining Company.
Twin City Rapid Transit Company common stock.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Caramel Co. on common and preferred.
American Glue Co. on preferred.
American Light and Traction Co. on preferred.
Amoskeag Manufacturing Co.
Astor National Bank.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway on preferred.
Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad.
Automatic Electric Co.
Bald Eagle Valley Railroad.
Bethlehem Steel Co. on preferred.
Boott Mills.
Bowery Bank.
Butte Electric Railway and Power Co. on preferred.
Cambridge Electric Light Co.
Canada Southern Railway.
Central Railroad of New Jersey.
Chicago Edison Co.
Columbus Railway on preferred.
Consolidated Car Heating Co.
Consolidation Coal Co.
Corn Exchange Bank.
Detroit United Railway.
Dominion Coal Co. on preferred.
Edison Electric Ill. Co. of Boston.
Electric Bond and Share Co. on preferred.
Fairmount Coal Co., Maryland.
Fall River Gas Works.
Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
Finance Co. of Pennsylvania on second preferred.
Fleischmann Realty Co.
German-American Bank.
Grand Rapids Railway on preferred.
Great Northern Railway on preferred.
Green Bay and Western Railroad on stock and debenture A.
Hamilton Trust Co., (Brooklyn).
H. B. Claflin Co. on firs and second preferred.
Houston Electric Co. on preferred.
Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad.
International Nickel Co. on preferred.
International Steam Pump Co. on preferred.
Jacksonville (Fla.) Electric Co.
Keystone Watch Case Co.
Kings County Trust Co.
Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
Lord & Taylor Co. on common.
Lyman Mills.
Michigan State Telephone.
Minneapolis General Electric Co. on preferred.
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Telephone Co.
Nassau Trust Co., (Brooklyn).
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Ry.
New Century Zinc and Lead Mining Co.
New England Cotton Yarn Co. on preferred.
New York National Exchange Bank.
Northern Pacific Railway.
Ohio Traction Co.
Pacific Bank.
Pacific Coast Co. on all classes of stock.
Passaic and Delaware Railroad.
Philadelphia Co. of Pittsburg on common.
Pittsburg Dry Goods Co.
Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad.
Pocahontas Collieries Co.
Reading Co. on common.
Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Co. on common and preferred.
Third Avenue Railroad.
Torrington Co. on common, class A.
Twenty-third Ward Bank.
Washington (D. C.) Gas Light Co.
West Penn Railways.
Western Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Great Western Dividend Declared.

The Directors of the Chicago Great Western yesterday declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the company's preferred A stock for the half year ended Dec. 31. This is the first dividend to be paid on the issue since February, 1904. The 2½ per cent. for the half year is the full amount to which the stock is entitled. The amount of this stock outstanding is $11,836,900 out of a total authorized issue of $15,000,000.

$11,784,000
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
First and Refunding Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds

Dated April 1, 1904. Due April 1, 1934.
Interest payable semi-annually April 1st and October 1st in New York.
Principal and interest payable in United States Gold Coin.

Redeemable at the option of the Company at 105 and accrued interest on or prior to April 1, 1911, on sixty days' previous notice.

Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, with privilege of registration.
Registered Bonds may be re-exchanged for Coupon Bonds.
Central Trust Company of New York and David R. Francis, Trustees.

The Bonds are a direct obligation of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, which was formed in the year 1880, from which time it has uninterruptedly paid dividends on its capital stock, and since 1889 not less than 5 per cent. per annum.

The First and Refunding Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds are secured by a first lien (either directly or through pledge of the entire issue of First Mortgage Bonds) on terminal properties in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and St. Louis, new equipment and shops at Moline, Ill., and on railway lines aggregating 1,150 miles, including the line from St. Louis to Kansas City, and are also secured by a lien (subject to existing mortgages) on all the lines of the Railway Company, aggregating 5,691 miles, exclusive of leased lines and trackage.

The total amount of Bonds authorized under the mortgage is limited to $163,000,000, and the amount issued (including the above $11,784,000 Bonds) is $55,592,000 Bonds, of which $11,250,000 Bonds are deposited as collateral for the Company's $7,500,000 Three-Year 4½% Notes.

The above $11,784,000 First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds have been issued for the following purposes:

$2,500,000 for improvements and equipment.

$1,000,000 against an equal amount of Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company General Mortgage 4% Bonds, issued for improvements and deposited as security under the First and Refunding Mortgage.

$290,000 for retiring an equal amount of Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf Equipment Trust Certificates due February 1, 1906, and April 1, 1906.

$1,494,000 for retiring an equal amount of Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company Serial Gold 4s (Choctaw Collateral,) due May 1, 1906.

$6,500,000 against an equal amount of Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Consolidated Mortgage 5s which are to be issued to retire the same amount of Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern First 5s, due June 1, 1906, and are to be deposited as security under the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company First and Refunding Mortgage.

THE TOTAL GROSS INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905, OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, AS OFFICIALLY REPORTED, WAS $14,519,471
AND THE TAXES, INTEREST ON BONDS AND RENTALS AMOUNTED TO 9,786,362
LEAVING A SURPLUS OF..... $4,733,109

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED DEC. 31st, 1905, THE COMPANY REPORTS GROSS EARNINGS OF $27,010,779, AN INCREASE OF $3,570,703, AND, AFTER DEDUCTING OPERATING EXPENSES AND TAXES, A NET INCOME OF $8,566,073, AN INCREASE OF $817,000 OVER THE SIX MONTHS ENDED DEC. 31st, 1904.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF THE ABOVE BONDS HAVING BEEN SOLD, WE OFFER THE BALANCE FOR PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION AT 95¼% AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

THE SUBSCRIPTION WILL BE OPENED AT THE OFFICES OF THE UNDERSIGNED AT 10:00 A. M. ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1906, AND WILL BE CLOSED AT 3:00 P. M. OR EARLIER ON THE SAME DAY, THE RIGHT BEING RESERVED TO REJECT ANY APPLICATION, AND TO AWARD A SMALLER AMOUNT THAN APPLIED FOR.

Payment for the Bonds allotted is to be made in New York funds on or before February 9th, 1906.

Of the First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, $32,558,000 are already listed on the Stock Exchanges of New York, London, Frankfort, and Berlin, and application will be made to list the above Bonds on the same Exchanges, as well as in Amsterdam.

THESE BONDS ARE A LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR TRUSTEES AND SAVINGS BANKS IN NEW YORK STATE.

Copies of the Mortgage securing the above Bonds and copies of a letter in reference thereto from B. F. Winchell, Esq., President of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, addressed to the undersigned, may be obtained at our office.

SPEYER & CO.
New York, Feb. 1st, 1906. 24-26 Pine Street.

Thomas L. Manson & Co.,
Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges.
71 Broadway, N. Y.
TEL. 1887-90 CORTLANDT.
Branch Offices: 83 Fulton St. / 26 West 43d St. / 318 Lenox Ave. / Corner of 126th St.
Dealers in Investment Securities,
Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.
SHORT TIME SECURITIES.
Private Wires to Boston, Philadelphia, New Haven, and Hartford.

Leon S. Freeman S. Harold Freeman
FREEMAN & CO.,
Investment Securities,
34 Pine Street, New York.
Telephone 5080 John.

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDNG.
Captial, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,500,000
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

California Safe Deposit and Trust Company
SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA
OFFICERS:
DAVID F. WALKER.....President
J. DALZELL BROWN..V. Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
W. J. BARTNETT.....Vice President

The Security Audit Company
128 Broadway, of New York, New York.
AUDITS INVESTIGATIONS APPRAISALS.

To the Holders of Temporary Certificates issued by the undersigned for the Bonds of the
IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
4½% STERLING LOAN
(First Series),
DUE FEBRUARY 15, 1925.

Notice is hereby given that the bonds of the above loan will be ready for delivery at the office of the undersigned, on and after FEBRUARY 5th, 1906, upon presentation and surrender of Temporary Certificates representing the same. Not more than 100 schedules will be received on any one day. Holders transmitting Temporary Certificates will please indicate whether they wish the bonds sent by registered mail or by express at their expense and risk.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.
52 William Street.
New York, February 1st, 1906.

6% GUARANTEED PREFERRED SHARES
New York Realty Owners Co. shares, sold at $100 each in amounts $100 to $10,000; pay 3% semi-annually from date of issue. Business established ten years. Ten thousand checks paid for profits, with increased surplus, show results. Write for Booklet B.
New York Realty Owners Co.,
489 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

REDEMPTION OF CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879.

The following numbered bonds of the above issue, both Six and Five Per Cents, have been drawn for the Sinking Fund of 1905, in conformity with the mortgage, and will be redeemed by THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, at No. 20 William Street, New York, at 105 and accrued interest to February 1st, 1906, upon surrender of the bonds; interest will cease to accrue on and after that date. Registered bonds require to be assigned on delivery.

Registered bonds in denominations of $5,000 and $10,000, drawn in part for redemption by numbers representing $1,000 each, must be surrendered and new registered bonds bearing interest from October 1, 1905, will be given for the undrawn portion thereof:

6% COUPON BONDS, $1,000 EACH.
Nos. 303, 408, 696, 1576, 1772, 1779, 1981, 2002, 2120, 2278, 3332, 3406, 3557, 3602, 3796, 3873, 4126, 4153.

6% (E) REGISTERED BONDS, $1,000 EACH.
Nos. 0216, 1176, 1335, 1551, 1848, 1861, 1884, 2120, 2202, 2369, 2376, 2462, 2571.

6% (D) REGISTERED BONDS, $5,000 EACH, DRAWN IN PART.
Each number drawn representing $1,000.
Nos. 0245, 0250, 0259, 0280, 0296, 0309, 0309, 0330, 0341, 0370, 0412, 0422, 0423, 0449.

6% (C) REGISTERED BONDS, $10,000 EACH, DRAWN IN PART.
Each number drawn representing $1,000.
Nos. 0491, 0495, 0498, 0523, 0570, 0613, 0701, 0715, 0716, 0882, 0889, 0903, 0971, 0972, 0976, 01086, 01088, 01089, 01090, 01091, 01004, 01102, 01100.

5% COUPON BONDS, $1,000 EACH.
Nos. 0004, 0004, 0004, 0105, 0319, 0566, 1327, 1610, 2166, 2520, 2922, 3050, 3354, 3522, 3874, 3973, 4045, 4233, 4366, 4383, 4032, 4066, 5010, 5531, 5761, 5771, 5906, 5947.

5% (E) REGISTERED BONDS, $1,000 EACH.
Nos. 0038, 0393, 0563, 0872, 1321, 1338, 1340, 1407, 1427, 1504, 1700, 1887, 1905, 2070, 2330, 2375, 2523.

5% (D) REGISTERED BONDS, $5,000 EACH, DRAWN IN PART.
Each number drawn representing $1,000.
Nos. 0218, 0231, 0255, 0266, 0306, 0358.

5% (C) REGISTERED BONDS, $10,000 EACH, DRAWN IN PART.
Each number drawn representing $1,000.
Nos. 0575, 0739, 01050, 01108, 01127, 01128, 01191, 01199, 01210, 01231, 01304, 01311, 01316, 01319, 01320, 01357.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
By S. D. HOWE,
Treasurer.

Metropolitan Securities Company
32 LIBERTY STREET.
EXTENSION of TIME FOR PAYMENT of THIRD INSTALMENT of $25 PER SHARE.
New York, January 31, 1906.

At the request of Stockholders, the time for the payment of the third instalment of twenty-five dollars ($25) per share upon the partly paid capital stock of this Company has been extended until the close of business on Saturday, February 10, 1906.

Payment of said instalment (TOGETHER WITH INTEREST THEREON AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM FROM JANUARY 30, 1906,) must be made at the office of the Morton Trust Company, No. 38 Nassau Street, New York City, on or before said date, by check or draft on New York to the order of the Metropolitan Securities Company. At the time of such payment the certificates for partly paid stock must be presented, in order that a memorandum of the payment may be stamped thereon.

The stock transfer books for the transfer of unstamped certificates will remain closed. Books have been opened for the transfer of certificates on which the additional payment of twenty-five dollars ($25) per share has been noted.

By order of the Board of Directors.
METROPOLITAN SECURITIES COMPANY,
By E. W. SAYRE, Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES,
The City of New York.

Sealed bids or estimates for sand (974) and for cobblestone (975) will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier "A," Battery Place, until 2 o'clock P. M., February 9, 1906. (For particulars see City Record.)

$12,000,000
BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY
First Extension Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Payment of principal and interest guaranteed by BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION

Dated January 2, 1906. Due January 1, 1926.
Interest payable January and July in New York City.

Coupon Bonds, denomination $1 000, with privilege of registration as to principal.

All or any part of the issue redeemable at 105 and accrued interest on any interest day.

$300,000 required to be paid annually, beginning July 1, 1908, into SINKING FUND to redeem bonds.

Principal and interest payable without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Company may be required to retain or deduct therefrom under any present or future law of any taxing authority.

Secured by a first mortgage upon all of the real estate (approximately two hundred and fifty acres) at or near South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, acquired by the Company since August 16, 1901, and upon all present and future improvements thereon and upon all property hereafter acquired by the Company at or near South Bethlehem, appurtenant to or in extension of its plants there, and the improvements thereon, and by a lien upon all the other manufacturing plants and properties of the Company there situated.

Net Earnings

The net earnings of the Company since its organization, a period of six years and seven months, after deducting bond interest and inventory adjustments, have averaged $1,918,313.64 annually, or more than double the interest and sinking fund requirements on the entire authorized issue of bonds without considering the probable increased earnings from the improvements and additions to be made from the proceeds of these bonds. The surplus on November 30, 1905, amounted to $10,935,043.43.

Application will be made to list these bonds upon the New York Stock Exchange.

Special circular and copies of mortgage upon application.

We offer $5,000,000 of these bonds, subject to sale and advance in price, at 96½ and accrued interest, at which price they pay about 5.30% per annum.

We recommend these bonds for investment.

Harvey Fisk & Sons,
NEW YORK. BOSTON.

NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY.
HOME OFFICE, 346 Broadway.
FIDELITY BONDS. SURETY BONDS. BURGLARY INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS OF DECEMBER 30, 1905.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash in banks and offices.....	$672,184.43	Premium reserve required by law).....	$641,038.42
Bonds and stocks	1,158,556.25	Contingent reserve (a voluntary safety fund created by the company).,	200,000.00
Outstanding premiums written or renewed subsequent to Oct. 1st, 1905, not including 1906 business.....	162,883.94	Reserve for losses in process of adjustment (less reinsurance)	198,628.13
All other assets.....	223,089.26		$1,039,666.55
		All other liabilities.....	236,886.92
		Net surplus	440,160.41
		Capital stock.....	500,000.00
	$2,216,713.88		$2,216,713.88

WILLIAM D. JOYCE, President.
WILLIAM J. GRIFFIN, Vice President.
BALLARD McCALL, Second Vice President.
SAMUEL H. SHRIVER, Secretary.
DAVID W. ARMSTRONG, JR., Asst. Secretary.
GILBERT CONGDON, Asst. Secretary.
CITY OFFICE, 62 LIBERTY STREET.

Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - $9,500,000

TRUST AND BANKING DEPARTMENT, 59 LIBERTY ST. } MANHATTAN
TITLE DEPARTMENT .....37 LIBERTY ST. }
BROOKLYN OFFICES, 188 MONTAGUE STREET.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS subject to check or on certificate, allowing interest thereon.
LENDS ON APPROVED STOCKS, Corporation Bonds and on Mortgages as Collateral.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee or Receiver, Transfer Agent or Registrar of Stocks of Corporations. Takes charge of Personal securities.

OFFICERS:
EDWIN W. COGGESHALL, President and General Manager.
DAVID B. OGDEN, JOHN T. LOCKMAN, LOUIS V. BRIGHT, HENRY MORGENTHAU, } Vice-Presidents.
THORWALD STALLKNECHT, Treasurer.
HERBERT E. JACKSON, Comptroller.
WALTER N. VAIL, Secretary.
LEWIS H. LOSEE, Asst. Genl. Manager.
ARCHIBALD FORBES, Asst. Treasurer.
GEORGE A. FLEURY, FREDERICK D. REED, } Asst. Secretaries.

New Jersey Junction Railroad Company.

January 24th, 1906.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and Mr. Harris C. Fahnestock, as Trustees named in the Mortgage or Deed of Trust dated the 30th day of June, 1886, and received in the office of the Register of the County of Hudson, New Jersey, on the 25th day of August, 1880, and recorded in Book 188 of Mortgages for said County on Page 289, given by the New Jersey Junction Railroad Company to J. Pierpont Morgan and Harris C. Fahnestock, Trustees, having resigned as such Trustees, and having given due notice of such resignation, such resignation has been accepted this day; and that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New Jersey Junction Railroad Company, held this day, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York has been appointed Trustee of said Mortgage or Deed of Trust dated the 30th day of June, 1886, as successor of the said J. Pierpont Morgan and Harris C. Fahnestock, and to fill the vacancy caused by said resignation.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE 1ST MORTGAGE 5% 20-YEAR GOLD BONDS OF THE SPRINGFIELD COAL MINING COMPANY

The undersigned Trustees under the mortgage above referred to desire, under authority of said mortgage, to expend the sum of nineteen thousand and twenty dollars and forty cents ($19,020.40) in the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided such purchase can, in their opinion, be now made advantageously.

Offers of said bonds may be sent to the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, 66 Broadway, on or before February 26th, 1906.

FREDERICK L. ELDRIDGE, WILLIAM B. RANDALL, } Trustees.
New York, January 24th, 1906.

Mississippi River Bridge Company

Owners of bonds of the above company are hereby notified that The United States Trust Company of New York, Trustee, has designated by lot bonds numbered 35, 44, 72, 77, 90, 154, 174, 179, 234, 239, 276, 386, 411, 511, 566, 580, 596, and 636, to be redeemed as required by the mortgage on account of Sinking Fund payment due April 2, 1906, said bonds to be redeemed on that date at the office of The Chicago & Alton Railway Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Interest on the bonds designated above will cease April 1, 1906.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

Office of the Department of Parks, Arsenal Building, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock P. M., on

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1906,
Borough of Manhattan.

No. 1. For furnishing all the labor and materials required for the erection and completion of an addition to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, to be situated in Central Park, on the west side of Fifth Avenue.

No. 2. For all the labor and materials required for the completion of the plumbing and drainage and other work for an addition to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, located in Central Park.

For full particulars see City Record.

MOSES HERRMAN,
President;
GEORGE M. WALGROVE,
MICHAEL J. KENNEDY,
Commissioners of Parks.

New York, January 26 1906.

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF Parks, Arsenal Building, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock P. M. on

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1906,
Borough of the Bronx,

for furnishing all the labor and materials for the erection and completion of a boathouse in the New York Zoological Park, in Bronx Park, in the City of New York.

For full particulars see City Record.

MOSES HERRMAN,
President;
GEORGE M. WALGROVE,
MICHAEL J. KENNEDY,
Commissioners of Parks.

Dated January 29, 1906.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New York, February 1, 1906.

Mr. J. A. Hickey is this day admitted to partnership in our firm.

CHARLES HEAD & CO.
74 State St., Boston.
17 Broad St., New York.

New York, 1st February, 1906.

We beg to announce that Mr. Franklin Q. Brown has this day been admitted to partnership in our firm.

REDMOND & CO.

New York, Feb'y 1, 1906.

Mr. EBEN STEVENS retires from our firm this day.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

Office of Chairman of the Board.
49 WALL STREET.
NEW YORK CITY, January 18, 1906.

To the Stockholders of the
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company

The Annual Reports of the Company have made the Stockholders aware of the past conditions in the Company's financial organization, which have necessitated heretofore the application of surplus net earnings to additional improvements, betterments, and rolling stock. In the last report it was stated as follows:

"Notes amounting to $4,591,536 are now outstanding on this (equipment) account, and must be paid from the revenues of the property unless capital can be provided by some new form of security." * * * "Should the improving credit of the corporation enable in the future the placing of a debenture or preference stock wherewith to meet the maturing equipment notes, then the consideration of the question of distributing a part of the annual revenues might be opportune."

The improved credit of the Company, which has resulted from the policy heretofore pursued, has now enabled the management to secure on favorable terms the capital required for the payment of its equipment obligations, and the rehabilitation of the older part of the railway which has been so long deferred. In general terms, this contemplates the retirement of the outstanding equipment notes and bonds, reformation of alignment, reduction of grades, and providing for otherwise speedily putting the property in condition for more economical operation.

The Directors have therefore determined to create $20,000,000 General Mortgage Four and One-half Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds to mature 1936, and to be secured by a General Mortgage of the lines of railroad, equipment, franchises, and property of the Company owned at the date of the execution of the General Mortgage, or thereafter acquired by the use of the General Mortgage bonds or their proceeds. Of these bonds, it is contemplated that $10,000,000 are to be immediately issued, the remainder to be reserved for future issue under proper restrictions.

In the event of the approval of this action by the Stockholders at the special meeting which has been called to be held on March 3, 1906, Preferred and Common Stockholders of record at the close of business on February 2, 1906, will have the privilege of subscribing for the $10,000,000 new General Mortgage Four and One-half Per Cent. Bonds to the extent of thirteen per cent. of their holdings of stock, at the price of eighty-seven and one-half (87½) per cent. and accrued interest, payable in three installments as follows, per $1,000 bond:

$300 on March 12, 1906;
$300 " May 12, 1906;
$275 " September 12, 1906;

interest to be adjusted at the time of payment of the last installment.

Subscribers desiring to pay in full may do so on any installment date under discount at 4½ per cent. per annum.

The General Mortgage Bonds will be issued in denominations of $1,000 each. Stockholders who are entitled to subscribe to a fraction of a Bond and have paid the first installment in respect of such fraction, may, until April 1, 1906, consolidate fractions into even amounts of $1,000. After April 1st, 1906, such fractions can no longer be consolidated, but the Company will refund on and after that date to the holders of such fractional certificates the amount paid in respect thereof without interest. The Company itself will not buy or sell fractions.

Proper subscription receipts will be issued at the time of payment of the first installment of the subscription.

Subscriptions must be made on forms furnished for that purpose by the Company.

Such rights of subscription will terminate at the close of business on MARCH 12, 1906, before which time subscriptions must be lodged with the Company at its office in New York. The entire subscription has been underwritten by Messrs. Speyer & Co.

For the purpose of the special meeting, and of ascertaining the names of stockholders who shall be entitled to subscribe to the issue of bonds, the stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on Friday, February 2, 1906, and remain closed until the opening of business on Monday, March 5, 1906.

The Directors of the Company deem it proper to congratulate the Stockholders upon the improved condition of the Company, which is now able to command the capital essential adequately to fit the Company for the discharge of its duties to the public and to its owners.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HENRY C. ROUSE,
Chairman of the Board.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned, being desirous of continuing the use of the partnership name of STRONG & CADWALADER do certify as follows:

First—That the said firm or partnership has business relations with foreign countries, and has transacted business in this State for not less than three years.

Second—That the name of the firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is Strong & Cadwalader, and the county in which its principal place of business is to be located is the County of New York.

Third—That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the practice of the law.

Fourth—That the names of all the partners interested therein, all of whom are of full age, and their respective places of residence are as follows:

John L. Cadwalader, residing in the City and County of New York.
George W. Wickersham, residing in the City and County of New York.
Henry W. Taft, residing in the City and County of New York.
George F. Butterworth, residing in the City and County of New York.
Edward E. Sprague, residing at Flushing, in the County of Queens, State of New York.
Noel Gale, residing in the City and County of New York.
Hugh A. Bayne, residing at Bronxville, in the County of Westchester, State of New York.

In witness whereof the said parties have duly signed the foregoing this ninth day of January, 1906.

JOHN L. CADWALADER.
GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM.
HENRY W. TAFT.
GEORGE F. BUTTERWORTH.
EDWARD E. SPRAGUE.
NOEL GALE.
HUGH A. BAYNE.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this ninth day of January, 1906, before me personally appeared John L. Cadwalader, George W. Wickersham, Henry W. Taft, George F. Butterworth, Edward E. Sprague, Noel Gale, and Hugh A. Bayne, each to me known and known to me to be one of the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and each of whom acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

A. W. ANDREWS,
[Seal] Notary Public, (421),
N. Y. Co.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the MOSHOLU PARKWAY REALTY COMPANY a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 16th day of January, 1906, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 57 of the Stock Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this sixteenth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and six.

FRANK D. COLE,
[Seal.] Deputy Secretary of State.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the ABINGDON WAREHOUSING COMPANY will be held at the office of Messrs. Goeller, Shaffer & Eisler, No. 207 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of February, 1906, at five o'clock P. M., for the purposes of voting upon a proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved pursuant to Section 57 of the Stock Corporation Law.—Dated N. Y., January 15th, 1906. JOHN P. RYAN, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETing of the stockholders of the W. E. Hays Company will be held at the office of Samuel Lewis, Attorney at Law, at No. 271 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of February, 1906, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved. JAMES R. COE, Secretary.

Dated January 10th, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of P. CENTEMERI & CO. has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the business is now conducted by the CORPORATION OF P. CENTEMERI & CO.

FREDERICK B. MARSH.
STANFORD MARSH.
JONATHAN W. BELL.
Estate of
JOHN ALBRO LITTLE.

The firm of SOL POST & CO., consisting of SOL POST and ISRAEL D. SHLACHETZKI of No. 4 Washington Place, city, was this day dissolved. N. Y., January 18th, 1906. AARONSTAMM & CHOROSH, Attorneys at Law, 66-68 Park Row, New York City.

BIG BANKS WON'T PUSH TRUST CO. RESERVES BILL

Clearing House Not to be Represented at Albany Hearing,

BUT THEY WILL SUPPORT IT

Trust Companies Oppose the Bill Entire, and Say Banks Have No Right to Dictate.

The New York State Trust Company Association and Bankers' Association are actively preparing for the hearing on the Trust Company Reserve bill, which is to be held at Albany on Tuesday next. The New York Clearing House Association, it was learned yesterday from a member of the Clearing House Committee, will not as a body be represented at the hearing, nor, so far as can be learned, will any member of the Clearing House Committee appear at the hearing to speak in favor of its passage. This, however, does not mean that the Clearing House in a general way does not approve the proposed law. The active work of supporting the bill, however, is being left to the New York State Bankers' Association, at whose suggestion the present bill was introduced. William A. Nash, President of the Corn Exchange Bank, will appear in favor of the bill.

The Executive Committee of the Trust Company Association will hold a meeting to-day to arrange for an adequate representation of the trust companies at the hearing. The Trust Company Association, it was definitely stated yesterday by officers of that association, will not go to Albany to argue for a change in the terms of the bill, but will oppose the whole proposition. This attitude on the part of the trust companies, as represented by the Trust Company Association, it may be said, is largely the result of the failure of the New York State Bankers' Association to meet the Trust Company Association for the purpose of discussing the reserve question in advance of the introduction of a bill in the Legislature. The great majority of the New York City trust companies, it has been unofficially stated by the representatives, would have assented to a bill fixing a reserve consisting of 5 per cent. in cash and 10 per cent. on deposit with other institutions. The present bill so far as New York City trust companies are concerned, fixes a 15 per cent. reserve, half in cash and half on deposit.

Prominent representatives of the trust companies repeated yesterday that the matter was not one in which the banks could assume to dictate, that the banks had made a mistake in not meeting the trust companies in conference, and that the banks would find that they could not successfully dictate to the trust companies.

George W. Young, until recently President of the New York Trust Company Association, in an article published in the February number of the North American Review, sets forth the position of the trust companies in the matter of cash reserves. Mr. Young broadly intimates that the New York Clearing House assumed dictatorial powers in their efforts to get the trust companies to maintain cash reserves. Referring to the Clearing House, he says that the natural course of affairs in such an institution is toward control by some central dominating group, and he adds that it is a matter of public concern that there should be great care in the manner in which this power is exercised or extended.

Arguing against the establishment of a cash reserve, Mr. Young claims that it would unnecessarily tie up a very large amount of additional cash. He says that the record of the trust companies in New York State shows clearly that, so far from being a danger to the financial community, they have been so conducted that since the passage of the Trust Company act no depositor in a trust company has ever lost a cent. Many depositors in State banks, on the other hand, he says, have lost heavily.

He suggests that the banks have been unnecessarily aggressive in their movement to force the trust companies to carry reserves. The banks themselves, he says, could very readily bring about larger cash reserves in the trust companies if they would discontinue the practice of paying interest on trust company deposits, a matter which the banks themselves control.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks on which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	103	103⅜	Ill. C. l. L.	103½	...
2s, c., 1930	102⅞	103⅜	Int. S. P., 32		34¼
3s, r., 1918	102¼	103¼	I. S. P. pf. 80		85
3s, c., 1918	103¼	104	Iowa Cent., 32		33
4s, reg.	102¼	...	Joh. & Chi., 100		...
4s, r., 1907	103	103⅜	K. & D. M., 14		17
4s, c., 1907	103	104	K. & D. M. pf.		...
4s, r., 1925	129¾	130¼	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	45	50
4s, c., 1925	130½	131½	K. C., pf. 77		80
D. C. 3-65s	116	...	Kan. Gas		105
Philip'ne 4s	109	110½	Lacl. G. pf.	106	110
			L. E. & W. 39		40
Adams Exp.	240	260	L. E. & W. pf.	93	96
Alb. & Sus.	240	...	L. & W. C.	45	...
Alle. & W.	145	...	Man. Beach.	10½	12
A. A. C. pf.	96	100	Manh. Con. pf.	100	...
A. B. S. pf.	85	87	Mich. Cent.	140	147
A. C. & F. pf.	103	106	M. & St. L.	80	82
Am. Coal	170	195	M. & St. L. pf.	99	100½
Am. D. Tel.	37	42	M. St. P. & S. M.	170	178
Am. G. T.	9¾	10	N. H. & H.	170	174½
Am. H. & L.	9	9¼	N. C. & St. L.	143	148
Am. Loc. pf.	116½	117	N. Cent. C.	139	140
Am. M. Co. pfs.	5½	6	Nat. En. pf.	86	90
Am. M. Co. pf. ctfs.	27½	28½	N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	21	22
Am. Sm. pf.	101¾	101¾	N. Cent. C.	39	40
Am. Snuff.	235	240	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	118	122
Am. Sm. pf.	105	109	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	89	90
A. S. R. pf.	139	140	N. Y., C. & St. L. pf.	106	108
A. T. & C.	87	93	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	170	180
A. T. & T.	137	140	N. Y. & N. H.	152	158
Ann Arbor.	32	37	N. Y. & N. J.	155	157
Ann A. pf.	72	80	N. Y. & Tel.	94½	96
A. M. 1st pf.	107	110	N. Y. & W.	34½	36
B. & O. pf.	97	98½	N. Y. & W. pf.	103	106
B. & L. E. pf.	106	108	P. C. 1st pf.	103	108
B. Un. G.	175	180	P. C. 2d pf.	119	120½
B., R. & P.	152	158	Peo. & East.	40	46
B., R. & P. pf.	155	180	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	106	108½
B. & S. pf.	83	86½	P., Ft. W. & C.	131	...
C., R. R. of N. J.	225	228	P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	178	...
C. & S. A. Tel.	135	138	Pullman Co., ex div.	240	246
C., B. & Q.	200	...	Quicksilver.	1½	2
C. & E. I. pf.	132	140	Q'ksil'r pf.	4	5
C., I. & L. pf.	70	90	R. R. S. Ill. C. stk. cts.	97	97⅝
C., M. & St. P. pf.	190	193	R. S. S. pf.	100	108
C. & N. W. pf.	245	257	Rdg. 2d pf.	100½	101
C., St. P., M. & Om.	190	194	Rens. & Sar.	208	...
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	198	202	R., W. & O.	134	...
C. T. & T.	16	17	Rutland pf.	55	65
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	117	118	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	66	...
C., L. & W.	85	95	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	178	188
C., L. & W. pf.	110	120	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	133	137
Cleve. & P.	182	...	St. S. S. & I. pf.	106	125
C. & P. sp.	105	...	So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	99	100
C. F. & I. pf.	102	110	Texas Cent.	50	...
Consol., C.	85	110	Tex. C. pf.	90	...
Det. So. cts.	10	11	Third Av.	136	138
Det. So. pf. ctfs.	34	37	U., P. & W.	17	20½
East. Kod.	173½	...	U. S. L. & W.	36¾	37¾
East. K. pf.	116	...	U. S. L. & W. pf.	133	143
Elec. S. B.	82	84½	U. S. R. & P.	81	82
E. & T. H.	75	80	U. S. R. & P. pf.	91	91½
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	95	U. S. Leath.	12½	14¼
F. M. & S.	177	180	U. S. L. pf.	115	119
Ft. W. & D. City	73	...	U. S. R. & Ref.	27	30
Gen. Ch. Co.	80	85	U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	60½	70
G. C. Co. pf.	105	106½	Vand. R. R.	85	100
G. & S. T.	120	...	W.-F. Exp.	235	248
H. B. Claflin.	110	125	Westinghouse 1st pf.	170	195
Hav. E. Ry.	35¾	39	Westinghouse 2d pf.	80¾	84
H. E. R. pf.	80¾	84	W. & L. E.	114½	118¾
Hock. Val.	114	118¾	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	94	95½
Hock. V. pf.	94	95½	Homestake.	80¾	82

Great Western Dividend.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 31.—At a meeting of the Chicago Great Western Directors here to-day a dividend of 2½ per cent. was declared on the preferred "A" stock. The books will close March 10. The dividend is payable April 1. The transfer books will reopen April 2.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The speculative temperament is mercurial to an extreme degree. Superficial sentiment was alomst completely reversed yesterday by the rapid recovery in prices. Persons who were proclaiming at 3 P. M. on Tuesday that the bull market had culminated were fully persuaded after the close of trading yesterday that the campaign had been resumed on a stronger basis of operations. Good feeling was everywhere restored. The tendency of speculators to rush from one extreme of opinion to another, especially when prices are high, and, for that reason, subject to wide variations, is what makes a strong market look stronger and a weak market weaker than it is in either case.

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Yesterday's market, from the point of view of a bullish trader, was beautifully handled. The recovery began in London. It was reported before the opening here that the uptown contingent of professional traders had bought 40,000 shares on the other side. Stocks opened at advances of 1 to 2½ per cent. over Tuesday's closing prices, with even greater recoveries in a few instances. Stocks were supplied in sufficient volume to check any further advance, and prices began presently to ease off. If the attack upon the short interest had been carried to an end in the first hour the inference would have been that the principal object was to establish a higher range of prices on which to resume the selling movement. Other tactics were employed. During the greater part of the day traders were kept in an uncertain mood waiting for a lead. They were prepared either to get on top of the market again if fresh selling appeared or to cover their shorts if initiative developed in the other direction. After the first hour the market was permitted to drift aimlessly back and forth, small rallies alternating with brief spasms of weakness. In the last hour the bull interests assumed the aggressive. The demonstration began in Amalgamated Copper and gradually broadened. In the final ten minutes the whole market became extremely buoyant, and at the close the short interest was in full retreat.

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Some of the shrewdest traders were confirmed yesterday in the opinion that the raiding party had delivered its final attack on Tuesday afternoon. The recovery yesterday, especially in the last hour, was a little too rapid, some thought, but there is supposed still to be a large short interest. Operators who believe they have the right "feeling" of the market say the advance could be resumed under no better leadership than that of United States Steel, Union Pacific, and Amalgamated Copper, to which they would add also a number of low-priced railroad issues having popular speculative traditions. Inquiry among brokers leads them to suppose that the commission-house element would respond to sustained initiative in these stocks.

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One of the strongest arguments made against the theory of a culmination of the advance is that there has not yet been a thorough distribution of stocks. If the testimony of brokers on this point were not conclusive, that of the heads of the principal money lending institutions ought to be. They see the loans and know perfectly well where the stocks are. Brokers are not loaded up with them. The commission house public seems to be much more wary than formerly; perhaps it is more skillfully advised. A fortnight or more ago brokers began to call attention openly to the weaknesses of the speculative situation, advising their clients at the same time to take their profits and wait. Many of them did. They are now in a position to re-enter the market. Several very prominent commission houses, having been out of sympathy with the market for several weeks, owing to the extravagant character of the manipulation in a few stocks, as in Reading, are now advising their clients to take on stocks. There has been decline enough, they believe, to eliminate many of the dangers previously pointed out, and their clients are in a position to profit by their conservatism.

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Speculation leads men to keep strange company.

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The declaration yesterday of a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. on Chicago Great Western preferred A stock, this being at the full rate of 5 per cent., to which that security is entitled, improves the market position of the preferred B stock, which from this time forward will reflect the development of the property. It is next in line for dividends. Those who know the property say that the B stock is now relatively cheaper than the common.

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Insiders predict that the increase of net earnings for 1906 in the operation of the Wheeling and Lake Erie will alone take care of the interest on both the first and second mortgage bonds of the Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal without counting the earnings of the Terminal Company itself. The control of Wheeling and Lake Erie, it may be necessary to explain, is lodged under the Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal mortgage.

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It was the high-priced stocks, of course, that suffered most in the recent break, as is always the case, but relatively also they declined more violently than the low-priced stocks. This was pointed out yesterday in proof of the wisdom of encouraging speculation in the lower-priced stocks from this time on. Holders of the low-priced rails have had very little uneasiness in the last ten days.

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Metropolitan Securities stock was quoted yesterday at $75 paid, instead of $50 paid as heretofore. It made no difference in the quotation, which may require some explanation for the benefit of lay readers. When the stock was quoted at 72, with only $50 paid in, the unpaid $50 was deducted, so that the net cost to the purchaser was $22 a share on a quotation of 72. Yesterday the stock was quoted at 72, with $75 paid in. There remains now only $25 unpaid, and when this is deducted the purchaser at a quotation of 72 pays $47 a share net for the stock. A quotation of 72, in other words, means that the stock is selling at a discount of $28 a share from what has actually been paid in. A quotation of 72 for Metropolitan Securities stock puts a valuation of about 50¼ on the new common stock for which it is to be exchanged in the traction merger. For 100 shares of Metropolitan Securities at a quotation of 72 you pay $4,700, and in exchange for this you get 93½ shares of new common stock. Thus, through buying Metropolitan Securities stock first at 72 you acquire 93½ shares of new common stock for $4,700, which is about $50.25 a share for the new stock. The new common stock, traded in on the curb in the form of "when issued" contracts, sold yesterday as high as 54¾. It seems strange that there is no arbitraging. The range of Metropolitan Securities stock was from 70½ to 72¼.

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Amalgamated Copper was very persistently bought yesterday from the opening of the market, and brokers reporting on it from the floor declared that the absorption was such as would likely be followed by a violent advance. The bulk of this buying was done below 112. In the last hour the stock began to advance rapidly, and sold as high as 115⅛ before the closing. At its highest point it showed a recovery of 9 points from the low on Tuesday. The point at which the last upward movement stopped was 115½. There has since come off the price of the stock a dividend of 1½ per cent., counting which, as traders are wont to do, yesterday's quotation of 115⅛ was the equivalent of 117, the highest price so far touched throughout this bull campaign in "coppers."

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The fresh initiative on the bull side of "coppers," especially Amalgamated and United Copper, appears to come principally from Heinze sources. So also do most of the deal rumors. It was specifically rumored and as specifically denied yesterday that a prominent National bank had undertaken to finance a merger of the copper interests of Messrs. Heinze and Rogers. In the irreducible rumors of a deal between Heinze and the 26 Broadway people there is some truth and much fiction—about one part of truth, perhaps, to each two parts of fiction.

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The buying of Union Pacific on a scale-down in the last four or five days has been of a very excellent character. It is the same kind of buying that has been seen on lower levels. Brokers say that it is certainly the best buying they have seen anywhere in the whole market. There is, indeed, a remarkable unanimity of opinion on this point. If one is convinced that Union Pacific is going to sell much higher, as so many people are, then there is no need to worry about the rest of the market. The influence of Union Pacific is such that the market will go with it.

Trade Balance in Russia's Favor.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 31.—The customs statistics covering Russian imports and exports for 1905 show a balance of trade in favor of Russia of $232,464,500, or, excluding the Siberian frontier, of $234,840,000, the largest in the last five years. The exports for 1904 exceeded the imports by $175,641,000, and in 1903 by $159,755,000. The large balance is chiefly due to the decrease in the imports, which amounted to $291,044,000, last year, as against $327,344,500 in 1904 and $340,835,000 in 1903.

'FRISCO ROAD BOND ISSUE.

Hallgarten & Co., Take $3,300,000 of Refunding Securities.

The St. Louis and San Francisco Company announced yesterday the issue of $3,300,000 4 per cent. refunding bonds. The bonds have been sold to Hallgarten & Co. Of the entire amount $2,300,000 will be used to retire $2,050,800 second mortgage bonds, Series A, B, and C, which will mature Nov. 1 next. The remaining $1,000,000 represents the amount of this issue available this year for improvements under the terms of the mortgage.

The present refunding operation provides only for the bonds which mature within the next thirteen years, so that for this number of years to come there will be no need of any further refunding. The bonds are sold at this time, although the bulk of the proceeds will not be needed until November, in order to profit by the present favorable market for bonds.

The railroad company will draw interest on the money until the funds are needed to pay off the bonds which mature next Fall.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 31.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
860	Crucible Steel	16⅝	16¼	16½
950	Crucible Steel pf.	79⅞	78¾	79¾
170	Fireproofing	8⅝	8½	8⅝
430	Fireproofing pf.	25¾	25½	25¾
940	Ind. Brewing	14	13¾	14
659	Ind. Brewing pf.	41½	41	41½
50	Lustre Mining	31½	31½	31½
76	Mfrs. L. & H.	32⅝	32½	32½
275	Marsden	3½	3½	3¼
5	Ohio Fuel	37¼	37¼	37¼
15,070	Ohio Tonopah	40c	39c	40c
3,814	Pitts. Brewing	29	28	28¾
125	Pitts. Brewing pf.	49¼	48½	49½
298	Pitts. Coal pf.	58	58	58
4	Pitts. Plate Glass	119	119	119
80	River Coal pf.	23½	23	23
70	Sewer Pipe	32½	32⅝	32½
1,175	Tonopah Extension	8	7½	8
1,170	United Copper	73	67½	73
100	U. S. Glass	58½	58½	58½
100	U. S. Steel	44¼	44¼	44¼
45	U. S. Steel pf.	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
200	West. Air Brake	152½	152½	152½
317	Electric 2ds	84	83½	84
	BANKS.			
10	Colonial Trust	360	360	360
	BONDS.			
$27,000	Ind. Brewing 6s	105¼	105¼	105¼
10,000	Pitts. & Ally. Tel. 5s	82½	82½	82½
	RIGHTS.			
6,002	West. Electric	42c	30c	30c

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1906.

Total sales Jan. 31, 1906 1,531,165
From Jan. 1, 1906 38,647,868
Corresponding date last year 20,765,538

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
24⅛	24½	2,600	Allis-Chalmers Co.	24	24¼	24	24	+ ⅜
63¼	63½	300	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	63½	63½	63	63	+ ⅝
115⅜	115½	294,850	*Amal. Copper Co.	110½	115¾	110½	115⅝	+6⅜
32	32½	1,100	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	32⅝	32⅝	32	32	+1½
29½	30	1,800	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	27	30	26½	29½	+3½
45⅛	45¼	8,400	Am. Car & F. Co.	45¼	45½	44⅞	45¼	+1⅜
38¾	39	4,200	Am. Cotton Oil	38	39	38	38⅝	+1⅝
240	246	310	American Express	245	245	245	245	+5
38¼	39	1,000	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	38½	39¼	38	38¼	+ ¼
45⅛	45¼	6,200	Am. Ice Securities	44½	45¼	44¼	45¼	+1⅜
25¼	25½	2,170	*Am. Linseed Co.	24¼	26	24¼	25⅜	+1⅜
47½	49½	500	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	47½	48	47½	48	+1¼
75⅞	76	17,700	*Am. Locomo. Co.	76½	76¾	74⅞	75¾	+1⅛
166¼	166⅜	39,900	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	165½	166¾	163¾	166¼	+1⅞
126⅛	126¼	1,300	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	126¼	126⅝	126	126	+ ⅛
13¾	14	500	Am. Steel Foundries	13¾	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
50	51	700	Am. Steel Founds. pf.	50	50¾	50	50¾	+1
148¼	148⅝	11,865	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	148	148¼	146⅝	148¼	+1⅞
106½	106⅝	1,100	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	105¾	107	105¾	107	+1½
45⅜	45½	4,100	*Am. Woolen Co.	44	45⅝	44	45½	+2¼
109¾	110¼	3,800	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	109	110	109	110	+2
282½	283	67,400	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	273	288	270	283	+14
93½	93⅝	16,400	Atch., Top. & S. F.	93¼	93½	92½	93½	+1½
103½	104	300	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	103⅞	104	103⅞	104	+ ⅝
161¾	162	1,200	Atlantic Coast Line	161½	162¼	161½	162	+1¾
115⅜	115½	21,500	Baltimore & Ohio	115¼	115¾	115¼	115½	+1⅜
88⅛	88⅜	22,700	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	87⅝	88⅝	87½	88⅝	+1⅞
17½	18	200	Brunswick City	17½	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
56½	59¼	300	*Butterick Co.	58	58	57	57½	...
68⅜	69¼	100	Canada Southern	69	69	69	69	— ½
172⅜	172½	18,900	Canadian Pacific	172	172½	171½	172½	+1⅝
47⅜	47½	3,690	Central Leather	47⅜	47⅝	46⅝	47⅜	+1½
107	107⅜	1,200	Central Leather pf.	106⅜	107½	106⅜	107½	+1¼
60¼	60⅜	12,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	59⅞	60¼	59⅛	60¼	+2
32	32½	200	Chicago & Alton	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
75	80	400	Chicago & Alton pf.	80	80	80	80	...
22⅜	22⅜	9,600	Chicago Great West.	22¼	22⅝	21⅞	22⅜	+ ⅜
79¾	80	500	Chi. Gt. West. pf. A.	79½	80	79½	80	+1½
38½	38⅝	3,100	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B.	37⅞	38⅝	37⅞	38⅝	+1⅝
86½	86½	100	Chi. Gt. West. deb.	86	86	86	86	+ ⅛
186⅜	186⅜	18,500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	186	186⅜	183½	186⅜	+2
233	233½	1,600	Chicago & Northw.	233	234½	231	233	+5¼
39¾	40½	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	40	40	40	40	+ ⅛
11	11¼	2,900	Chicago Union Trac.	11	11½	10¾	11½	+ ⅛
40	41	500	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	39½	40½	39½	40½	+ ⅛
107¼	107⅝	400	C., C., C. & St. L.	107	107¾	107	107⅝	+1¼
74½	74¾	62,525	Colorado Fuel & Iron	70	74⅞	70	74¾	+6¾
35¼	35⅜	3,300	Colorado & Southern	35	36	35	35⅜	+1
70⅜	71	100	Col. & South. 1st pf.	71½	71¾	71¾	71¾	+ ⅜
53½	54½	200	Col. & South. 2d pf.	54½	54½	54	54	— ⅛
26	26½	10,300	Col. & H. C. & Iron	25⅜	26½		26	+2
180	180¼	3,700	Consolidated Gas	177⅝	180½	177⅝	180⅜	+4½
19¼	19¼	15,810	Corn Products Co.	18½	19½	18½	19	+ ⅜
57¼	57⅞	2,230	Corn Products Co. pf.	57⅞	58¼	57¼	57⅞	+ ⅝
		100	*Corn Prod. Co., t. r.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
218	219	800	Delaware & Hudson	217¾	218	217¾	218	...
465	475	50	Del., Lack. & West.	460	460	460	460	...
50¼	50½	15,000	Denver & Rio Grande	48¾	50⅝	48¾	50⅛	+2⅝
90½	91	400	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	89½	90	89½	90	+1
23	24	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	23	23	23	23	— ½
100⅞	101	7,750	Detroit United Ry.	99	100⅞	99	100⅞	+2⅞
52⅜	52½	3,600	*Distillers Securities	51⅜	52⅝	51⅜	52⅝	+1⅞
19¾	20¼	900	*Dul. S. S. & At.	20⅜	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	+1⅝
40½	42	900	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	42	42¼	41⅜	41⅝	+1⅝
48⅜	48½	16,900	Erie	47⅜	48½	47⅝	48⅜	+1⅝
80¼	80½	700	Erie 1st pf., ex d.	80	80⅝	80	80¼	+ ¼
74	74¼	200	Erie 2d pf.	74	74	74	74	+1
108⅜	109	1,300	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	109	109	107½	108⅞	+2⅞
175½	176	1,200	General Electric	174½	175½	174½	175½	+2½
317	317¼	4,911	Great Northern pf.	319	319	317	317¾	+6½
174½	174¾	360	Illinois Central, x'd.	174½	175	174	174½	+1⅞
23½	24	700	International Paper.	23½	23½	23½	23½	...
87¼	87⅝	300	Internat. Paper pf.	87⅛	87⅜	87¼	87¼	— ⅛
86	88	700	*Internat. Power Co.	86	86	82	86	+5
61	62	500	Iowa Central pf.	60	61¼	60	61¼	+1¼
56	57	200	Kanawha & Michigan	57	57	57	57	+1
83	83½	400	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	83½	83½	83	83	+ ⅛
31	31⅜	300	Kansas City South.	30¼	31	30¼	31	+ ⅛
60⅜	61	500	Kansas City South. pf.	61½	61½	60¾	61	+1
63	65¼	800	Knick. Ice, Chicago	63¼	65¼	63¼	65¼	+1⅞
76	79	400	Long Island	76	76	76	76	—1
151⅜	152¼	6,100	Louisville & Nash.	151	152	150⅝	152	+2⅛
...	...	300	Manhattan Elevated.	160	160⅝	160	160⅝	+ ⅝
72¼	72⅝	7,400	*Met. Securities	70½	72¼	70½	72¼	+3⅛
122½	123	5,100	*Met. Street Railway	122¾	123⅞	122	122⅝	+1
24⅜	25	1,700	Mexican Central	25	25	24½	25	+¼
154⅜	155	1,000	M., St. P. & S. M.	155	155	152	154	+5½
37¾	38	9,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	37⅝	38	37	37⅝	+1⅜
71¾	72	1,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	71	71¾	71	71¾	+1⅝
102⅝	102⅝	3,800	Missouri Pacific	102¾	102⅞	102¼	102⅝	+1⅝
69⅞	69⅞	2,900	*National Biscuit Co.	69¾	70½	69⅜	69⅞	+1⅝
116	118	1,100	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	115¼	117	115¼	117	+1⅞
16	17	100	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	16½	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
84½	84¾	5,300	*National Lead Co.	85½	85½	83	84½	+2½
104¾	105	230	*National Lead Co. pf.	104¾	104⅞	104¾	104⅞	+1⅞
39¾	39½	700	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	39¾	39¾	39	39¾	+ ⅛
159¾	161	2,000	*New York Air Brake	157¼	159⅞	157¼	159⅝	+3¾
151	151	9,075	New York Central	149½	150⅞	149	150⅞	+2
67	68½	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	68¾	68¾	68¼	68½	+1⅜
49	51	400	New York Dock	49½	50½	49½	50¼	+ ¼
82	85	200	New York Dock pf.	83	83	83	83	+1
202	203½	225	N. Y., N. H. & H.	202	202	202	202	...
55¼	55¼	12,950	N. Y., Ont. & West.	54⅞	55¼	54⅝	55¼	+1½
93	93¼	27,500	Norfolk & Western	91⅝	93	91⅝	93	+2⅞
102¼	102½	1,200	North American	102¼	102½	102¼	102½	+1¾
203¼	205¾	5,300	Northern Pacific	205	206⅞	204½	205⅝	+2½
3	3½	200	Ontario Mining	2⅞	3¼	2⅞	3¼	+ ¼
120	120½	3,300	Pacific Coast	120	121½	120	120	+3
47½	48¼	300	Pacific Mail	48	48	47⅞	48	+ ⅝
143¾	143⅞	23,133	Pennsylvania R. R.	143¼	143⅞	143⅛	143⅝	+1
99⅜	99¾	1,000	People's Gas, Chicago	99¾	100	99¾	99¾	+ ⅞
82	85	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	83½	83½	83½	83½	—1½
16¾	17	800	Pittsburg Coal.	16½	16⅞	16½	16⅝	...
		100	Pittsburg Coal pf.	58	58	58	58	+2
62⅜	62½	6,100	Pressed Steel Car.	62	62¼	61¾	62½	+3½
104	104½	500	Pressed Steel Car pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½	...
60⅜	60⅝	800	*Ry. Steel Spring	60	60⅝	59⅞	60⅛	+1⅝
141	141½	102,160	Reading	140⅜	141½	138¾	141½	+4⅝
93¼	94½	100	Reading 1st pf	93	93	93	93	...
34⅝	34¾	12,550	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	34¼	35⅛	34¼	34⅝	+2⅝
106¼	107	900	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	106¼	107	106¼	107	+ ⅝
26	26¼	16,000	Rock Island Co.	2 6	26⅛	25⅝	26¼	+1
65⅜	65½	2,900	Rock Island Co. pf.	65	65¼	64¾	65¼	+1½
47	47½	600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	47	47½	47	47¼	+1⅜
25¼	25½	600	St. Louis Southw.	25¼	25½	25	25	+1
60	60	200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	60	60	57½	57¼	+1¼

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Sensational Trading in Heinze Copper Stocks.

United Copper and Copper Securities Make Big Gains—Manhattan Transit Continues Active.

Sensational operations in United Copper yesterday sent the stock up for a gain of 7⅞ over Tuesday's close. Along with the rise bull rumors were circulated of a settlement of the Heinze suits against Amalgamated by which the Treasury of the United Copper Company would profit to the extent of $20,000,000. During the day 67,500 shares were traded in and the price rose steadily to the close. The day's high price, 73¼, is the record for this stock. In December two sales were made at 75, but they were made under circumstances precluding their taking place as an index of the market. Copper Securities, another Heinze stock, reflected the activity of United, gaining 6 points on sales of 33,000. The whole mining list, in fact, was strong yesterday.

Manhattan Transit again moved upward yesterday, closing at 4⅝ after sales of 15,000.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	American Can.	10½	10⅝	10¼	10⅜
900	Am. Can pf.	70	71	70	70¾
20	Am. Writ. P.	5	5	5	5
112	Am. W. pf. pf.	*33½	34	33½	34
200	Bay. St. Gas.	5-16	5-16	5-16	5-16
500	Cent. Foundry.	6¾	6¾	6½	6½
600	Cent. Fdry. pf.	25½	26¼	25½	26¼
4,600	Corn Prod. R. com., w. i.	28	29¼	28	29
1,700	Corn Prod. R. pf., w. i.	86¾	87¼	86¾	87¼
800	Cont. Coal & Coke pf.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
400	Harm. Coal.	73⅝	73⅝	73½	73¾
100	Houston Oil.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
600	Houst. Oil pf.	47	47½	47	47½
200	Int. M. M. pf.	35	35	35	35
1,200	Int. Salt.	47¼	47⅝	47	47
25	Kings Co. El. L. & P. rts.	42	42	42	42
173	xLord & T. pf.	114	115½	114	115½
40	xLord & T. pf.	103¼	103¾	103¼	103¼
1,000	Mackay Cos.	61½	61⅞	61¼	61⅜
500	Mackay C. pf.	74¼	74¼	74	74
15,000	Manhat. Tran.	4	4⅝	4	4⅝
800	N. J. T. D. & Improve.	44⅜	44⅞	44⅜	44⅞
400	Seab. Lum. Co.	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
42	Standard Oil.	692	695	692	692
700	West. Elec. rts.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛

RAILROADS.

25	Am. Lt. & Tr.	115	115	115	115
8,500	Am. Lt. & Tr. rights, new	1	1	1	1
2,000	Chi. Subway	51	51⅝	*50¾	51
2,700	Int.-Met., w. i.	54	54⅞	53⅝	54
500	Interbor. R. T.	233½	233½	233	233
7	No. Sec. stubs.	312½	325	312½	325

MINING STOCKS.

200	Bam.-De Lam.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
4,000	Boston Copper.	28½	29⅝	28¼	29⅜
1,200	Brit. Col. Cop.	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
33,000	Cop. Securities.	29	35	29	35
3,500	Don. Copper.	15-32	15-32	15-32	15-32
400	Douglas Cop.	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝
7,000	Granby Con.	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
25	Greene Gold.	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
5,500	Greene Cn. Cop	26¼	27⅝	26¼	27¼
400	Greene Gold-S.	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
1,800	Guanajuato Co	6	6¼	6	6¼
7,000	Mex. Gold Ex.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
4,000	Mitchell Min.	13¼	14	13⅜	13⅞
100	Mont. & Bost.	7-16	7-16	7-16	7-16
4,500	Nev. Con. Cop.	12¼	12⅜	12	12⅜
2,000	Nev.-U.M.& S.	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3¼
50	Newh. M. & S.	7	7	7	7
200	Palmer Mt. T. & Power.	50	50	50	50
800	Tintic Mining.	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9⅜
800	Penn. Cop. Co.	46¼	46¾	45¼	46
100	Tonopah Ext.	7½	7½	7½	7½
100	Tonopah Min.	19	19	19	19
400	Union Cop. Co.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
67,500	United Copper.	66½	73¼	66⅜	73
1,000	Utah Apex.	7½	8	7⅝	7⅞
8,500	Utah Copper.	32⅜	34½	32⅜	34
500	West. Gold M.	37½	37⅝	37½	37¼
400	White Kb. Cop.	5-16	⅜	⅜	⅜

BONDS.

$2,000	Am. W. P. 5s.	88	88	88	88
17,000	Cen. Fy. 6s, flat	82½	82½	82¼	82½
125,000	Inter.-Met. col. 4½s, w. i.	94½	94½	93⅞	94
2,200	Jap. Gov. 4s of 1905 and Int., w. i.	87	87⅛	87	87⅛
25,000	M., K. & T. new 4½s and int., f. p.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
3,700	N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. 3½s and int.	117½	117½	117½	117½
50,000	N. Y. Wat. & Bos. Ry. ctf. of int.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼

*Odd lots. †Buyer 30. xDividend. ‡Sells cents per share.

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Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Tuesday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Jan. 31. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 30. Bid.	Asked.
American Can	10½	10¾	10½	10⅝
American Can pf.	70½	71	69¾	70¼
American Chicle	170	175	170	175
American Chicle pf.	102	105	102	105
Am. De F. Wire. Tel.	*130	140	150	160
Am. Light & Traction.	112	114	117	117
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	99	101	101	103
Am. Tobacco	490	495	490	495
Am. Steel Foundry 6s, w. i., and interest	90	91	90	90½
Am. Writing Paper	4⅞	5½	4⅞	5½
Am. Writing Paper pf.	33½	35	33	34½
Am. Writing Paper 5s.	87½	88	87⅜	88½
Bamberger-De Lamar.	8¾	8¾	8½	9
Bethlehem Steel	32½	33½	31	32½
Bethlehem Steel pf.	92½	93½	92	93½
Boston Copper	29⅝	29¾	27⅞	28
British Col. Copper	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8½
Central Foundry	6½	6¾	6½	7
Central Foundry pf.	25½	26½	24	25½
Central Foundry 6s.	82½	82½	82¼	82¾
Chicago Subway	50½	51	50	50⅝
Cont. Coal & Coke	9⅞	10	10	10⅜
Corn Prod. ref. com., w. i.	29	29½	27⅞	28
Corn Prod. ref. pf., w. i.	87¼	87½	86¾	87
Copper Securities	35	35¼	27	29
Dominion Copper	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Douglas Copper	6⅜	6⅝	6½	6⅝
Granby Consolidated	10¼	10¼	9⅞	10
Greene Con. Copper	25⅞	26	23⅝	24
Greene Con. Gold	3⅝	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞
Greene Gold-Silver	5⅜	6	5⅜	6
Guanajuato Con.	6¼	6¼	5⅝	6¼
Guggenheim Explorat'n.	305	315	285	305
Hartmann Coal	75	73½	73½	75
Havana Tobacco	27	30	28	30
Havana Tobacco pf.	37	40	38	40
Houston Oil	11½	11¾	11½	11¾
Houston Oil pf.	47	47½	47	48
Interborough	233½	234	233½	234¼
Inter. Mer. Marine.	12½	13½	12½	13½
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	35	35¼	34	34½
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s.	83	84	83	84⅜
Interborough-Met. w. i.	54	54¼	53	53¾
Inter.-Met. pf., w. i.	95	97½	96½	99
Inter.-Met. 4½s, w. i.	93¾	94	93¾	94
International Salt	47	47½	46	46½
International Salt 5s.	73½	74¼	73	74
Jap. Govt. 4s of 1905 and interest, w. i.	87⅛	87⅜	86¾	87⅛
Lackawanna Steel			80	81½
Lord & Taylor.	114	116	..	..
Lord & Taylor pf.	102	104	..	..
Mackay Companies	61½	62	59½	60
Mackay Companies pf.	73¾	74½	73	74
Manhattan Transit	4⅜	4½	3⅞	4
Mexican Gold Explor'n.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
Mitchell Mining	13½	13½	12½	12¾
M., K. & T. new 4½s				
and int. full paid.	91	91½	90¼	91½
N. J. Term. D. & Imp.	44¾	45	44½	44¾
New Orleans Railways.	39	40	39	40
New Orleans Rys. pf.	84	85	84	85
Nevada Con. Copper	12½	12½	11¾	11⅞
Nev.-Utah M. & S.	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3¼
N. Y., N. H. & H. 3½s and interest	117	118	117	118
N. Y. W. & B. ctf. int.	92	92¾	92¼	92½
Northern Sec. stubs.	325	337½	300	312½
Otis Elevator	59	60	59	60
Palmer Mt. Tun. & P.	52	54	53	55
Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	19½	20½	19½	20½
Seaboard Lumber Co.	65⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
Standard Milling	13	15	13	15
Standard Milling pf.	39	41	40	41
Standard Milling 5s.	80¼	80¾	80¼	80¾
Standard Oil	692	695	690	693
Tennessee Copper	46	46½	45	47
Tintic Mining	9	9½	8½	8⅝
Union Copper	1¾	⅛	1¾	1⅞
Union Typewriter	98	100	98	100
Un. Typewriter 1st pf.	125	128	125	128
Un. Typewriter 2d pf.	121	124	121	124
United Copper	72¾	73⅜	65	65½
Utah Apex	7⅞	8	7½	7⅝
Utah Copper	34	34¼	32½	33
Western Gold Mining.	37½	37⅝	..	..
West. Elec. rights	⅝	⅝	⅛	1
White Knob Copper	⅜	½	⅜	½

*Sells cents per share.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 3-16d per ounce and in New York at 65½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 600 shares of Alice sold at 3.85@4.00, 1,500 Atlanta at .17@.18, 1,000 Brunswick at .50, 400 Caledonia at .48, 700 Chollar at .13@.14, 1,000 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.55, 2,000 Indiana Tonopah at .03½, 500 Isabella at .26, 800 Jim Butler at .93, 1,500 May Queen at .28, 1,300 Original Bull Frog at .24@.26, 1,000 Pharmacist at .05½, 200 Portland at 1.85, and 600 Savage at .52.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 3½@4 per cent., closing at 4 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 4 per cent.

Time money, 4½@4¾ per cent. for sixty days and 4¾ per cent. for ninety days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¼@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $473,710,105; balances, $15,918,600. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $452,874.

Sterling exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.8390 for sixty days, $4.8725 for demand, and $4.8790 for cables. Commercial bills were quoted at $4.83⅞@$4.84¼.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.17⅝@5.18 and 5.15⅜; reichsmarks, 94½@94 9-16 and 95⅛; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c premium. Chicago—10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 8c; telegraphic, 11½c. Cincinnati—Par @ 10c premium. St. Louis—15c@25c premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Money was in increased month-end demand in the markct to-day. It is expected that rates will be easier after to-morrow. Discounts were fairly steady.

The Secretary of State for India has purchased $4,000,000 in gold, due in London Feb. 27, under the arrangements in connection with the paper currency reserve.

Prices on the Stock Exchange generally were firmer and trading was slightly more active, influenced by Americans. Consols improved. Home rails were supported.

Americans opened irregular, recovered buoyantly on New York buying orders to well above parity, became in strong demand, and closed slightly below the best quotations of the day. Union Pacific and United States Steel were the features.

Foreigners were firm but somewhat irregular.

Japanese Imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103.

Bar silver steady at 30 3-16d per ounce. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 23.32; Lisbon, 5.

Bullion amounting to £147,000 was taken into the Bank of England and £60,000 was withdrawn to-day for shipment to South America.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equivalent.	N. Y. Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	90⅛	..	..	+1-16
Consols, account	90 7-16	..	..	+1-16
Anaconda	14	27⅜	26⅞	+ 3⅛
Atchison	95½	93	92⅝	+ ⅜
Can. Pacific	176⅜	172¼	170⅝	+ 1⅝
St. Paul	190½	185¼	184⅝	+ ⅝
Erie	40¼	48	47	+ 1
Erie 1st pf.	84¼	82½	82	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	178ex.	173½	177½	— ⅛
Louis. & Nash.	153½	151½	149½	+ 2
N. Y. Central	153½	140½	148⅞	+ ⅜
Pennsylvania	73¾	142½	142¾	— ⅛
Reading	71⅝	139½	136⅝	+ 2⅜
Southern Pacific	70⅝	68¾	68¼	+ ⅝
Union Pacific	158½	154½	153	+ 1½
U. S. Steel	45⅝	44¼	43	+ 1¼
U. S. Steel pf.	114¾	111½	110	+ 1¼

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—On the Bourse to-day prices were firm throughout. Trading was light.

Russian Imperial 4s were quoted at 82.30 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 485.00.

Three per cent. rentes, 90 francs 27½ centimes for the account.

Exchange on London, 25 francs 13½ centimes for checks.

***

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were very firm upon yesterday's New York advices and yesterday's report of the United States Steel Corporation.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 40½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird	1 10 6	Esperanza	4 11 9
Tomboy	1 7 9	Dolores	2 1 3
El Oro	1 7 9	Stratton's Ind.	0 8 6

Produce Exchange Seats Down $25.

The seats of two deceased members of the Produce Exchange were sold at auction yesterday, bringing $250 apiece, which is about $25 below the price last paid for a membership, some time in December. The membership of the Exchange is limited to 3,400, but does not exceed 2,500 at present.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Allis-Chalmers.	24¼	24½	24¼	24¼
88,360	Amal. Copper.	110	115⅝	110	115⅛
1,550	Am. Car & F.	45	45¼	44¾	45
40	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	94	94	93¾	93¾
1,750	Am. Locomo.	76¾	76¾	74⅝	76⅛
2,400	Am. Smelting.	165½	166½	163½	163¾
2,210	Am. Sugar.	148	148½	147	148½
20	Am. Woolen.	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
1,190	At., T. & S. F.	92⅝	93½	92⅝	93⅛
650	Balt. & Ohio.	115¾	116⅜	115	115⅜
4,220	Brooklyn R. T.	87¾	88¼	87¾	87⅝
260	Can. Pacific.	171⅞	172½	171⅝	172
140	Cent. Leather.	47¼	47½	46⅝	47⅛
650	Ches. & Ohio.	59¼	60	59¼	59⅜
930	Chi. Gt. West.	21⅞	22¾	21⅞	22⅜
3,700	C., M. & St. P.	185½	186¼	185¼	185¼
21,940	C., Mil. & St. P.	173¾	175¾	170½	175¼
20	Corn Products.	18½	19⅜	18¼	19⅜
10	Col. & Hock.	26	26	26	26
90	Den. & R. G.	49	50	49	50
20	Dist. Securities	51⅜	51½	51⅜	51½
6,050	Erie	47⅞	48¾	47⅝	48⅝
350	Louis. & Nash.	150⅝	151¼	150⅜	151¼
110	Met. Street.	122	122	122	122
90	Mex. Central.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
140	Mo., K. & T.	37½	37½	36⅞	37⅛
1,230	Mo. Pacific.	102¼	102¾	102¼	102½
280	Nat. Lead.	84½	84¾	83⅞	84¾
410	N. Y. Central.	150	150½	149¼	150½
900	N. Y., O. & W.	55	55¼	54¼	55
350	Norf. & West.	91⅜	92¼	91⅜	92¼
1,460	Pennsylvania.	143⅞	143⅞	143¼	143⅝
120	People's Gas.	100½	100¾	99⅞	100
370	Pres. Steel Car	61¾	62	61	61⅜
23,560	Reading.	139¾	141⅝	139	141½
930	Rep. Steel.	34½	35	34¼	34¾
10	Rep. Steel pf.	106½	106½	106½	106½
1,670	Rock Island.	25½	26	25½	25⅞
3,890	Southern Pac.	69	69⅜	68¾	69⅜
7,010	Southern Ry.	41¾	42	41¾	41¾
20	Tenn. Coal I.	155	155	155	155
110	Texas Pacific.	36½	36½	35⅞	36¾
25,030	Union Pacific.	154⅜	155½	153⅞	155½
190	U. S. Rubber.	53½	53½	53	53½
15,210	U. S. Steel.	44¼	44⅞	44	44⅞
5,030	U. S. Steel pf.	111¾	112¼	111¾	112¼
90	Va.-C. Chem.	47½	49	47½	49
320	Wabash.	24¼	24¾	24¼	24¾
30	Wabash pf.	46⅜	46¼	46⅛	46⅜

225,900

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$142,324,258
Gold coin and bullion	79,688,537
Gold certificates	30,030,930
Silver coin and bullion	13,056,549
Silver certificates	8,577,630
United States notes	9,252,525
Treasury notes of 1890	23,773
National banknotes	18,598,457
Total receipts this month	50,790,096
Total receipts this year	347,648,845
Total expenditures this month	46,945,000
Total expenditures this year	351,046,835

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$539,252,869
Silver dollars	467,926,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,086,000
Total	$1,015,264,869
General fund	169,884,219
Deposits in National banks	64,840,211
In Philippine treasury	5,148,603
Awaiting reimbursement	60,545
Current liabilities	27,618,321

TALK OF COPPER PEACE.

Stocks Up on Heinze Tales of a Deal Between Heinze and Amalgamated.

Sharp advances in Amalgamated Copper and United Copper, as well as in Copper Securities, another Heinze property, were made the basis yesterday of a renewal of the reports that an agreement had been reached between the Amalgamated Copper Company and the Heinze interests in the litigation that has been going on between them for several years. In quarters likely to be well informed in regard to the affairs of the Amalgamated Copper Company the report of an agreement was discredited. On the other hand, a lawyer associated with prominent copper interests said that, while no agreement had been reached, negotiations had been carried on with such a purpose in view.

Amalgamated Copper, which was heavily traded in, rose from 110½ to 115½, and closed with a net gain of 6⅜ points over the previous day's close. On the Curb United Copper rose from about 64 to 73¼. Copper Securities rose from 27 to 35. The report that the settlement of the litigation between the United Copper Company and the Amalgamated Copper Company had been reached came apparently from persons associated with United Copper interests. Brokers representing these interests were bidding yesterday for calls on 5,000 shares of United Copper at 80 good for to-day.

The attitude of the Amalgamated Copper, as explained by people who are believed to be familiar with the affairs of that company, is to let the litigation between themselves and the United Copper Company rest, and to go ahead with the development of their business without further struggles in the courts.

This was reported some time ago to be the position assumed by the Amalgamated Copper Company, and the fact that the litigation in Montana has shown a lull for some time seems to bear out the accuracy of the report.

NO LET-UP IN STEEL BOOM.

Iron Trade Review Notes Heavy Demands from All Sections.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 31.—Structural iron and steel demands, according to the Iron Trade Review, promise no let-up this Spring, notwithstanding the immense amount of building accomplished ahead of the season during these open Winter months. The Review says:

The projects now in the hands of the Chicago architects and contractors call for fully 75,000 tons of structural material, not including the very extensive plans of the United States Steel Corporation for the new works at Telleston, Ind.; new buildings in New York City, demand 10,000 tons of steel; on the Pacific Coast 25,000 tons will be required in the near future, while Pittsburg, Cleveland, and other cities have extensive plans for improvements.

Although the buying of pig iron in the East is not quite as active, the market is strong; in the Central West there is an increasing tendency on the part of buyers to defer placing orders because of their belief that lower prices will prevail, and while a few weeks ago it was easy to sell for the second half delivery, that is not now the case. Southern No. 2 foundry is more freely offered at $14, Birmingham, although some producers are quoting $14.50. The Chicago market is quiet, and signs of weakness have disappeared in the Central West, where there has been more weakness than elsewhere. No fear is expressed on the part of the sellers that this condition will continue.

TRANSACTIONS IN JANUARY.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange during the month of January were only once exceeded, and that in the phenomenal market of the Spring of 1901, the sales of the month of April of that year amounting to 41,088,807 shares, while those of last month aggregated 38,547,868 shares. On no full day during January did the dealings fall below a million shares, and on three days they reached close to the two-million share mark. Including the latter, there were fourteen days on which the total was above 1,500,000 shares. The average daily total, excluding Saturdays, was 1,750,000 shares, and the hourly average, including Saturdays, 326,000 shares. The largest total occurred on the 30th—1,994,773 shares, and the smallest, on the 16th, 1,280,141. The heaviest dealings for the Saturday half session was 1,048,231 shares, on the 6th, and the smallest, 709,682 shares, on the 27th. Last month's dealings of 38,547,868 shares compare with preceding months as follows: 31,408,900 shares in December, 26,884,067 in November, 17,742,534 in October, 16,002,702 in September, 20,253,170 in August, 12,018,538 in July, 12,536,767 in June, 20,538,324 in May, 20,372,100 in April, 29,063,355 in March, and 25,384,908 in February of last year.

The following is a comparison of the total dealings in stocks for January of this year and the same month in previous years:

STOCKS. (SHARES.)

1906	38,547,868	1897	3,370,052
1905	20,705,538	1896	4,406,022
1904	12,235,741	1895	3,237,077
1903	16,096,389	1894	4,385,084
1902	14,763,291	1893	10,557,341
1901	30,207,007	1892	9,838,220
1900	9,884,400	1891	5,495,739
1899	24,143,610	1890	6,372,075
1898	9,216,094		

While the dealings in railroad and miscellaneous bonds were very large, they compared rather unfavorably with those of January, 1905, and were also exceeded in the corresponding month in 1899. Otherwise they were considerably above the average of other recent years, and greatly in excess of the years earlier than 1898. The sales of railroad and miscellaneous bonds amounted to a par value of $91,088,000, of State bonds to $287,000, and of Government bonds to $13,351,000, making the total in all classes of bonds dealt in during the month $105,326,000, comparing with $72,610,000 in December, $78,793,500 in November, $74,015,720 in October, $68,881,000 in September, $88,127,000 in August, $54,346,000 in July, $80,851,000 in June, $70,124,150 in May, $75,121,800 in April, $104,204,200 in March, and $112,922,050 in February of last year.

Bond dealings for January compare as follows with the same month in previous years:

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

1906	$105,326,600	1897	$40,261,370
1905	138,589,000	1896	39,415,200
1904	70,926,000	1895	29,208,909
1903	66,830,500	1894	29,128,700
1902	94,030,500	1893	43,991,500
1901	94,851,450	1892	69,616,300
1900	47,782,600	1891	43,129,800
1899	144,784,100	1890	45,033,200
1898	93,909,100		

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—New York exchange was 10c. discount. Time and call loans, 4¾@5½ per cent.

Activity developed in the common shares of the Kansas City Railway and Light Company on the local Exchange to-day in fair degree and worked to carry prices from 59½ up a point before noon. The company has been making good reports recently, but inside favor in the market for the stock is the chief cause for the advance. The preferred stock was quiet.

Swift's stock turned active, but the range was narrow around recent prices. Elsewhere business lacked and price changes were few.

In the afternoon Biscuit common became active and ran up from 69 to 70¼. Subway was firm. Brick got up to 69 again.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
250	American Can.	10½	10½	10½
100	American Can pf.	71	71	71
26	American Shipbldg.	56½	56	56
50	American Shipbldg. pf.	105¼	105¼	105¼
15	Chicago B. & M. pf.	7	7	7
550	Chicago Subway.	51½	51	51
25	Chicago Telephone.	138	138	138
5	Chicago Title & Trust.	116½	116½	116½
97	Diamond Match.	146	145¾	146
2,013	Kansas City Light.	61	59½	61
100	Kansas City Light pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾
120	Illinois Brick.	69	68½	69
876	National Biscuit.	70¾	69	70¼
131	National Biscuit pf.	116	116	116
125	National Carbon.	81	81	81
15	Northwestern Elevated	26½	26½	26½
4	Masonic Temple.	47½	47½	47½
60	Quaker Oats pf.	103½	103½	103½
1,456	Swift & Co.	103	102¼	102¼
976	Swift & Co. rights.	85	75	81
200	Boxboard.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Boxboard pf.	15¾	15½	15⅝

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1906.

U. S. 4s, cpn. 1925 1,000 ..... 131⅝

Imp. Jap. Gov. 6s, sterl. loan
1,000 ..... 100½
500 ..... 100⅜
26,000 ..... 100⅜
2d series
500 100
500 ..... 99⅝
1,000 ..... 99⅞
5,000 100

Jap. Imp. Gov., Kuhn, Loeb & Co. temp ctfs. full paid for 4½ sterl. loan
36,000 ..... 94⅜
15,000 ..... 94⅜
500 ..... 94½
1,000 ..... 95⅜
29,000 ..... 94½
32,000 ..... 94⅝
500 ..... 94½
5,000 ..... 94⅜
2,500 ..... 94⅜
10,000 ..... 94½

Jap. Imp. Gov., Kuhn, Loeb & Co. temp ctfs. full paid for new 4½s, 2d ser.
8,000 ..... 91½
7,000 ..... 91⅛
1,000 ..... 91½
6,000 ..... 91½
20,000 ..... 91¼
1,000 ..... 91⅛
2,000 ..... 91¼
5,000 ..... 91½
1,000 ..... 91⅜
6,000 ..... 91¼
17,500 ..... 91¼

Jap. Imp. Gov., Kuhn, Loeb & Co. temp ctfs. for 4s. sterling loan
3,000 88
4,000 ..... 87½

U. S. of Mexico 4s
17,000 ..... 94½

Adams Exp. 4s
500 104
3,000 ..... 104½
1,000 ..... 104½
6,000 ..... 104½

Am. H. & L. 6s
3,000 100
9,000 ..... 100⅝

Am. Ice Secur. 6s
1,000 92
3,000 ..... 91¼
9,000 ..... 91½
10,000 ..... 91⅝

Am. Spirits M. 6s
3,000 ..... 102½

Am. Tobacco 4s
11,000 ..... 116⅜

Am. Tobacco 4s
10,000 ..... 82⅞
3,000 83
20,000 ..... 82⅞
2,000 83
2,000 ..... 82⅞
1,000 83
15,000 ..... 82⅞

Ann. Arbor 1st 4s
3,000 ..... 98½

At., T. & S. F. gen. 4s
1,000 ..... 104⅛
500 104
10,000 ..... 104⅛
5,000 ..... 104⅜
10,000 ..... 104⅛
14,000 ..... 104⅜
3,000 ..... 104⅛
28,000 ..... 104⅛
28,000 ..... 104⅛
conv. 4s
10,000 ..... 104⅞
15,000 ..... 104⅝
adjustment 4s
500 ..... 96½
1,000 ..... 90¾
stamped
1,000 ..... 96¾

Atl. Coast Line 4s
1,000 ..... 102⅛

Atl. Coast L. Louisv. & Nash. col. 4s
10,000 ..... 95¼

Balt. & O. gold 4s
1,000 ..... 104⅜
6,000 ..... 104½
6,000 ..... 104⅜

B. R. T. ref. conv. 4s
17,000 ..... 98½
13,000 ..... 98⅝
5,000 ..... 98⅝

Bur., C. R. & Nor. 1st
15,000 ..... 100¾
15,000 101

C. of Ga. Ry. cons. 5s
1,000 ..

The Furnished Room and Boarders Wanted

COLUMNS OF

THE NEW YORK TIMES

contain the best of offerings in the most select neighborhoods

THE NEW YORK TIMES

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

12TH ST., 39 WEST.—Large connecting room, alcove; running water; small room; table board; references.

12TH, 127 WEST.—Newly furnished front parlor; all comforts; steam heat, hot, cold water.

14TH ST., 227 WEST.—Large front and back and single rooms; heated; with excellent board.

19TH ST., 323 WEST.—Large, small rooms; good board; references.

25TH ST., 50 WEST.—Large, sunny room on 2d floor; board optional.

19TH ST., 151 WEST.—A limited number of table boarders accommodated.

82D ST., 10 WEST.—Large front room, full width house, with dressing room; fully appointed; separate dining tables; free parlor; telephone; references.

82D, 140 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; refined Southern family; references given and required; telephone.

85TH ST., 335 WEST.—Desirable rooms; quiet, first-class location; American private family; good table; references; telephone; table guests.

93D ST., 153 WEST.—Unusually well furnished double room for couple or gentlemen; select home.

123TH ST., 106 WEST.—Gentlemen find excellent home, superior board, refined Jewish surroundings; references; 'phone.

145TH ST., 349 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, single or en suite; light housekeeping if desired; very convenient; excellent table; beautiful location; telephone; reasonable.

Wanted, two boarders (gentlemen preferred) in handsome modern house on west side; first-class appointments; exclusive. Box 311 Times, Times Square.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 842 St. Nicholas Av.—Large pleasant room; excellent board; home comforts; references.

East Side.

18TH ST., 116 EAST.—Medium size room; steam heat, hot water; excellent board; subway station.

22D ST., 30 EAST.—Desirable large rooms and hall rooms, with board; references.

22D ST., 42 EAST, Near Broadway, The Adelfi.—Large rooms; excellent table board.

34TH, 45 EAST.—Large room, with board; private bath; one single room, gentleman; table board; references.

72D, 172 EAST.—Excellent accommodations for two gentlemen; private American family; good table; references.

73D, 12 EAST.—American private family offers second-story suite; excellent table, service; references.

165TH ST., Southeast corner Mott Av.—Large rooms, suitable for two persons, and good board; use parlor and piano; terms $5 to $7.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696 (61st.)—Complete second floor; desirable double and single rooms; superior board; rates moderate, accommodations considered; telephones.

MADISON AV., 1,997.—Attractive rooms; single, en suite; first-class board optional; references. Owner.

Brooklyn.

AMITY ST., 187, Heights.—Furnished rooms; neat and attractive; excellent table; table guests; telephone.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—5 Montague Terrace, Overlooking Wall St.—Second floor; elegantly furnished rooms or apartment; neighborhood, table, high-class; 905 Main.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

GENTLEMAN and two-year-old baby, in private family only; full particulars. S., Box 301 Times, Times Square.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Desirable rooms with board; central location. 39 Washington Av., New Rochelle.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

28TH, 26 WEST.—Very attractive large sunny rooms, couple bachelors; neighborhood select, central; reasonable.

27TH ST., 47 WEST.—Commodious double rooms, with or without private bath; also medium single room; next door to Earlington Hotel.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; single room; running water; telephone; breakfasts; references.

42D ST., 231 WEST.—Two large, sunny front rooms; conveniences; together, separate. Bell No. 4.

46TH, 43 WEST.—Parlor floor, doctor or dentist; also well-appointed large and small rooms; just opened; telephone; board optional.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Comfortably furnished square room; well heated; hot water.

58TH ST., 353 WEST.—Parlor bedroom, nicely furnished, homelike, reasonable; running water; modern conveniences; also single room. Hamilton.

69TH ST., 139 WEST.—Very desirable large room, twin beds, exclusive house; breakfast; telephone; references.

71ST, 66 WEST.—Good-sized, sunny room; private house; gentlemen; references.

73D ST., WEST, one block from elevated and Subway.—Two nicely furnished rooms; electric lights, &c.; reasonable; large closets. R. M., 303 Times, Times Square.

85TH ST., 164 WEST.—Large rooms, en suite or single; dressing rooms; telephone; reference.

86TH ST., 308.—Newly furnished rooms; choice location; telephone; Subway; board convenient.

104TH ST., 232 WEST.—Dentist can secure office, most desirable location, private house, with established physician; mutual expenses, waiting room, attendant, &c.

104TH ST., 79 WEST.—Warm, sunny upper room; private house; telephone; gentleman only.

123D ST., 143 WEST.—Handsome, clean, well-heated room; southern exposure; plenty hot water; reasonable.

126TH ST., 269 WEST.—Single furnished light room; steam heated; gas; bath; large closets. Maxson.

148TH, 211 WEST.—Clean room, $2.50; heat, light, bath; near L and Subway. Watson.

152D ST. 533 WEST.—Choice single room for gentleman; private house; telephone.

East Side.

55TH ST., 138 EAST.—Comfortably furnished front and back parlor, together or separate.

116T, 238 EAST.—Third-story front, square, bath adjoining; gentlemen only; references; private family.

128D ST., 61 EAST.—Nicely furnished, well-heated large or small rooms; private house.

124TH ST., 68 EAST.—Elegant connecting rooms; heated; running water; hall room; select private house.

126TH ST., 77 EAST.—Front and back parlor, handsomely furnished; private family. Herbert.

120TH ST., 143 EAST.—Large room; running water; light housekeeping; also hall room.

133D ST., 50 EAST.—Nicely furnished room for gentleman; reasonable; references; convenient. Olsen.

141ST ST., 725 EAST.—Private house; furnished rooms for one or two gentlemen; hall room.

144TH ST., 680 EAST.—2 light rooms; improvements; board optional; terms moderate; convenient. Dahl.

LEXINGTON AV., 445, (Near 45th.)—Parlor floor, also other large rooms; running water; heat.

MADISON AV., 1,004.—Handsome rooms and bath; entire floor; heated, lighted, unfurnished if desired.

MADISON AV., 1,004.—Handsome front room on floor with bath; heated, lighted; $40 monthly.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3.—One block from Wall St. Ferry; elegantly furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen; convenient to New York.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Clerks.

WANTED—Competent and experienced clerk and stenographer in patent law office. Address, stating salary, T. X., Box 324 Times, Times Square.

Domestics.

WANTED—Nurse to care for two children, 2 and 5 years old; must have best references as to competency. Address F, C., 170 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Girl for chamberwork and waiting. Call at 1,025 Park Av., Thursday, at 11 A. M., with references.

WANTED—Laundress to take bundle wash at home. Call Apartment 11A, The Narragansett, 93d St. and Broadway.

WANTED—Good girl for general housework. Call between 11 and 12 o'clock, 237 West 81st St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Dressmakers.

WANTED—A middle-aged, cheerful woman as maid to an invalid lady. Apply, with personal references, 66 Madison Av., The Barnett, between 12 and 3 o'clock.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED.—A well-known monthly journal wants several young ladies to solicit subscriptions, 50% commission. Address, stating references, W. F., Box 300 Times, Times Sq.

WANTED—Chorus sopranos (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Contralto for Manhattan church; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policies; large commission, renewals; county managers wanted every State. A. B. Cilley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Automobiles.

AUTOMOBILES.—Now is your chance to enter the automobile business as chauffeur, earning $100 to $150 monthly; call and see our big school, the largest in the city; we have been asked by owners to supply them with competent chauffeurs. Auto Transportation School, 309 W. 41st.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—Bookkeeper familiar with advertising accounts; state salary expected. H. W., Box 315 Times, Times Square.

Compositors, &c.

COMPOSITORS.

EXPERIENCED JOB COMPOSITORS, STONE HANDS, AND MAKE-UP MEN WANTED; ALSO LINOTYPE OPERATORS; HIGHEST WAGES AND PERMANENT POSITIONS TO COMPETENT MEN WILLING TO WORK NINE HOURS PER DAY IN AN "OPEN SHOP." CALL OR ADDRESS, WITH REFERENCES FROM FORMER EMPLOYERS, LIVINGSTON MIDDLEDITCH CO., 65 DUANE ST.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

WANTED

Electrotype finishers, molders, battery-men, builders-up and assistants in each branch.

Compositors Wanted

Non-Union, $21 per week. Job, stone and make-up; also machine operators at $23 per week. Absolutely permanent positions guaranteed first-class men of good character. Excellent opportunity to obtain a permanent position in one of the oldest, largest and most modern printing houses in New York City.

THE DE VINNE PRESS
12 Lafayette Place
New York City.

WANTED—William Green wants printers at 326 Pearl Street, New York City; wishes to add to his staff a number of experienced compositors, (display, stone, and make-up men,) also experienced monotype operators; these positions will be permanent to efficient workmen of good character; salary will be $21.00 per week; only persons willing to work nine hours in open shop desired; loyalty to employer is expected in return for advantageous working conditions; reply by letter only, giving employer's references and stating experience and qualifications. William Green.

Wanted—Compositors, Stone Hands, and Make-up Men; "Open Shop"; Highest Salary; Permanent Position; Additional Bonus for Faithful Services; New York, Vicinity, and Western Points. Call or Address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for important Methodist Church, Virginia. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 Fifth Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Organist for Ohio church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist, country Catholic church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Salesmen.

WANTED—Real estate salesman; give particulars, salary, and commission. Address A., Box 172 Times Downtown.

Stenographers.

WANTED—By a wholesale liquor house, a capable stenographer with some experience in general office work. Apply with references to Importer, 123 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Stenographer (law;) male; experienced; $18 per week to start; good opportunity. Address N. Y. Co., 324 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—An experienced male stenographer. Apply 48 Warren St.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars, Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

FARMER, FARM HAND, AND BOY for country place at once; no women or children; permanent position for sober and industrious men; state references. Box 135, Princeton, N. J.

WANTED—Night watchman in an office building, vicinity Union Square; one who understands janitor work and steam heating plant; must have first-class references; American preferred; give full particulars. Address Watchman, Box 332 Times, Times Square.

WANTED — Bright, trustworthy Christian American boy to take charge of advertising department and do general office work; must be well educated, neat, and thoroughly trustworthy; references required. F. & C., 462 East 136th St.

WANTED—A National association of strength and influence wishes to engage the services of a man of good address and intelligence to secure members. Address, with references, "O.," Box 325 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Young man in newspaper office, as advertising clerk; should be neat and good penman. Address in own handwriting, stating experience and references, F. P., Box 329 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Steel plate engravers, transferrers, and printers, to go to San Francisco, Cal. Apply by letter, stating experience and wages expected, to Room 1,211, 31 Union Square West, N. Y.

WANTED—College graduate, technical knowledge of estimating for roofing and cornice company; salary $12 to $15. Call to-day, The Ingram Corporation, Metropolitan Insurance Building.

WANTED—In a downtown bank, an intelligent young man about 17 years of age who writes and adds well. Progress, Box 195 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Chorus tenors (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Foreman to take full charge of a first-class saddle factory. Address Foreman, 168 Times Downtown.

WANTED — Tenor for Manhattan church; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Bass for city church: $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Tenor for church; $900. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cooks.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By girl; good reference from present employer; call Thursday and Friday. Present Employer, 142 East 18th.

COOK.—First-class references; wages $30. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus. Tel. 741 Riverside.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS. —By day; sleep home. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 Riverside.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER or CHAMBERmaid and Waiting.—References. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 Riverside.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Housework.

HOUSEWORKER. — Colored; experienced all branches; apartment preferred; sleep in or out; city references. Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 59th St. Tel. 4786 Columbus.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Superior laundry for ladies' fine waists and lingerie; beautiful work at moderate prices. Domestic Institute, 22 East 30th St. Telephone 5094 Madison.

Nurses.

HOSPITAL NURSE.—Full charge of invalid; permanent position; excellent reference. Miss S., 532 Lenox Av.

NURSE.—References; city or country. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 Riverside.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—A German lady, stenographer for English and German, desires position; experienced in commercial lines; good knowledge of French; references; agencies ignored. A. K., 352 West 14th St., City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years of commercial and law experience;" employed at present; can furnish O. K. references; desires position with reliable firm; $8. Miss D., Box 140 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—English woman; thoroughly competent in every respect; experienced London and New York; salary $18. A., 258 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

STENOGRAPHER, and TYPEWRITER.—Two years' experience; rapid, accurate; high school graduate; references; $10. Willing, 82 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, office assistant; five years' experience; references; $12. Mabel Reynolds, 63 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious; best references; $12, $15. Miss Post, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—3 years' experience, brokerage, commercial; high school education. Miss Schur, Box 123 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight years' experience; rapid, accurate, reliable; best references; $15. Desirable, 182 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Two years' experience; Packard graduate. B. Muschel, 78 East 44th St.

Miscellaneous.

A TEACHER OF SCIENTIFIC PHYSICAL exercises would like a few clients; special exercises given to convalescents; indorsement of work by best physicians. G., Box 302 Times, Times Square.

A refined, educated young lady, with best references, desires position as lady's secretary and companion. Address Box 302 Times, Times Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—Long experience; opening, closing, systematizing books; moderate rate. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER. — Short experience; prompt with trial balances, quick in additions; fine penman; desires work immediately; $8. Miss S., Box 171 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thorough; double entry; experienced; reliable; strictly temperate; desires change; salary moderate; highest references. H., 302 Times, Times Square.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Young man, age 28, married, with two children, (girls;) thoroughly competent; under glass or outside; written or personal references as required; at present employed by Mr. Dumont Clarke at Dumont, N. J., care of D. Clarke.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

COLLECTOR, STOCK CLERK.—Young man 21 wishes position as collector, stock clerk, or at something with selling line. Louis A. Sarrow, 1,439 Madison Av.

LINOTYPE MACHINIST-OPERATOR (Union) wants "sit" where ability to "deliver the goods" gets the money. John McKim, 124 West 41st St.

YOUNG MAN with firm of heating contractors; six years' experience in steam heating business; references supplied. A., Box 303 Times, Times Square.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$5,000 wanted by manufacturing company, factory centre of New York City; we will give 100 shares of stock, par value $10,000; will get great profits. Otto, Times, Harlem.

I can sell your patent; booklet mailed free; fifteen years' experience; patent sales exclusively. Call, write, or telphone, William E. Hoyt, patent sales specialist, 290 B'way, New York.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

At bargains—Brewster miniature brougham, Rogers pneumatic wagon, Bally rubber-tired runabout, Bally speed sleigh; elegant harness. 232 West 40th St.

Horses to hire, all purposes, day and night. Max F. Greenbaum, 157 E. 25th St.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

I PAY highest prices for furniture, carpets, antiques. JOHNSON, 115 University Place, New York.

PATENTS.

Patents promptly procured; advice free. Send for handbook. Edgar Tate & Co., 245 Broadway.

DOGS AND BIRDS.

For Sale.—Thoroughbred Japanese spaniels and puppies. 69 East 92d St., 3d apartment, west.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

I, James A. Bowie, will not pay any debts that my wife contracts in future.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MORRIS J. BIENENSTOCK and DAVID N. TREIGER, individually and trading under the firm name of M. J. BIENENSTOCK & CO., Bankrupts.—No. 8,525.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Morris J. Bienenstock and David N. Treiger, individually and trading under the firm name of M. J. Bienenstock & Co. of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1906, the said Morris J. Bienenstock and David N. Treiger, individually and trading under the firm name of M. J. Bienenstock & Co., were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John Townsend, Referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1906, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. JOHN J. TOWNSEND,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 31st, 1906.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 8,397.—In the matter of GEORGE J. REESSING, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George J. Reessing, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 18th, 1906, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 12th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 31st, 1906.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of FRANK B. WALKER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. —No. 8,735.

To the creditors of Frank B. Walker of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1906, the said Frank B. Walker was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1906, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 29th, 1906.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT.—Plaintiff Desires Trial in the County of New York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as Substituted Trustee, under the Last Will and Testament and Codicil thereto of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased, Plaintiff, against PHILIP D. JACOBS, Harriet M. Jacobs, Ethel Lizzie Jacobs, David Ernest Jacobs, now known as Ernest James; Daisy Hilda Jacobs, Winifred May Jacobs, Cyril Henry Jacobs, Maurice Newton Nathan, now known as Maurice Nathan Newton, and Henry Nathan, now known as Henry Nathan Newton, individually and as the English executors and trustees, so called, under the last will and testament of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased; Barron Dennett Holroyd, as Trustee in Bankruptcy of David H. Jacobs; Shirley W. Woolmer, Richard Andrew Fawssett; Rachel Levy, Mildred Jane Jacobs, individually and as sole executrix under the last will and testament of May Jacobs, deceased: Ruby Flora Jacobs, Edward P. Nerwich, Henry Charles Creighton Nerwich, Cecil Louis Nerwich, Reginald Stanley Nerwich, Edith Bertha Nerwich, Mabel Ella Nerwich, Basil Althaus, Teresa Annie Althaus, Gladys Louise Althaus, Dorothy Phyllis Althaus, Vivian Ashley Lyons, Percy Ellis Lyons, Adeline Schloesser, individually and as executrix under the last will and testament of Henrietta Jacobs, deceased; Edward Schloesser, husband of Adeline Schloesser; Joseph Sidney Merton, Florence Maud Merton, Arthur Sidney Merton, Harold Maurice Merton, Lizzie Constance Nathan, (now known as Lizzie Constance Newton;) Reginald Henry Newton, Archibald Angel Newton, Clarence Bethune Newton, Edith Constance Newton, Violet Maude Newton, Angelo D. Jacobs, Leah Jacobs, Elizabeth Hilda Barron, Lawrence Henry Jacobs, now known as Lawrence Hanray; Harry Braham Janson; Clara Platnauer, Edward Platnauer, (the name "Edward" being fictitious, the true first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff,) husband of Clara Platnauer; Nora Janson, David Henry Janson, Grace Janson, Byron Janson, Mary A. Jacobs, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the true first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff,) individually and as executrix under the last will and testament of David Henry Jacobs, deceased; Matthew Henry Hale, as executor of the last will and testament of said David Henry Jacobs, deceased; Ethel Margaret Lafone Ashburner, as executrix of the last will and testament of Henrietta Jacobs, deceased; The People of the State of New York, the unknown heirs at law and next of kin of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased, and all unknown persons having any interest in or lien upon the interests of the unknown heirs at law and next of kin of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased, in and to the property now held by the plaintiff; and all persons who may be the heirs at law, next of kin, devisees, legatees, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of the persons claiming through any of the above; the unknown heirs at law, next of kin, legal representatives, devisees, legatees, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of any and all of the deceased legatees under the last will and testament and the codicil thereto of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased, and unknown persons having any interest in or lien upon the interests of the deceased legatees and devisees under the last will and testament of Angel H. Jacobs deceased, in and to the property in the hands of the plaintiff; and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of or persons claiming through any of the above; the unknown heirs at law, next of kin, legal representatives, devisees, legatees, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of David H. Jacobs, deceased; May Jacobs, deceased; Henrietta Jacobs, deceased; Angelo M. Jacobs, deceased; Jane E. Nerwich, deceased; Leah Jacobs, deceased; Frederick D. Jacobs, deceased, and Lizzie E. Jacobs, deceased, and unknown persons having any interest in or lien upon the interests of said last-mentioned persons in and to the property in the hands of the plaintiff, and all persons who may be the heirs at law, next of kin, devisees, legatees, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of the persons claiming through any of the above; the unknown heirs at law, next of kin, legal representatives, devisees, legatees, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of any and all of the deceased legatees under the last will and testament and the codicil thereto of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased, and unknown persons having any interest in or lien upon the interests of the deceased legatees and devisees under the last will and testament of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased, in and to the property in the hands of the plaintiff; and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of or persons claiming through any of the above; the unknown heirs at law, next of kin, legal representatives, devisees, legatees, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of David H. Jacobs, deceased; May Jacobs, deceased; Henrietta Jacobs, deceased; Angelo M. Jacobs, deceased; Jane E. Nerwich, deceased; Leah Jacobs, deceased; Frederick D. Jacobs, deceased, and Lizzie E. Jacobs, deceased, and unknown persons having any interest in or lien upon the interests of said last-mentioned persons in and to the property in the hands of the plaintiff, and all persons who may be the heirs at law, next of kin, devisees, legatees, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of the persons claiming through any of the above; the unknown wives, widows, and husbands of all the above-mentioned unknown parties; all unknown persons having or claiming to have any dower, right of dower, or curtesy in the real property described in the complaint in this action; and all unknown persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, lien, claim, or demand of any kind, whether in law or in equity, in or upon the personal property in the hands of the plaintiff as trustee and the real property described in the complaint herein, or any part thereof; also each and every other person not specifically named or designated as a defendant who has in any way, manner, or form any right, interest, or claim in or to any of the properties or effects which were of Angel H. Jacobs, now deceased, or in or to the proceeds or avails thereof, whether vested or contingent, direct or remote, and whether in an individual or representative capacity; all of the persons above described who are mentioned after the defendant The People of the State of New York, being persons who are unknown to the plaintiff and their names being unknown to the plaintiff; all of the parties hereinabove described as unknown being all persons answering said several descriptions who are not specifically named above, Defendants. Summons

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated September 12th, 1905.

TURNER, ROLSTON & HORAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

To the defendants Philip D. Jacobs, Harriet M. Jacobs, David Ernest Jacobs, now known as Ernest James; Daisy Hilda Jacobs, Winifred May Jacobs, Cyril Henry Jacobs, Maurice Newton Nathan, now known as Maurice Nathan Newton, and Henry Nathan, now known as Henry Nathan Newton, individually and as the English executors and trustees, so called, under the last will and testament of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased; Barron Dennett Holroyd, as Trustee in Bankruptcy of David H. Jacobs; Shirley W. Woolmer, Richard Andrew Fawssett, Rachel Levy, Mildred Jane Jacobs, individually and as sole executrix under the last will and testament of May Jacobs, deceased; Ruby Flora Jacobs, Edward P. Nerwich, Henry Charles Creighton Nerwich, Cecil Louis Nerwich, Reginald Stanley Nerwich, Edith Bertha Nerwich, Mabel Ella Nerwich, Basil Althaus, Teresa Annie Althaus, Gladys Louise Althaus, Dorothy Phyllis Althaus, Vivian Ashley Lyons, Percy Ellis Lyons, Adeline Schloesser, individually and as executrix under the last will and testament of Henrietta Jacobs, deceased; Edward Schloesser, husband of Adeline Schloesser; Joseph Sidney Merton, Florence Maud Merton, Arthur Sidney Merton, Harold Maurice Merton, Lizzie Constance Nathan, (now known as Lizzie Constance Newton;) Reginald Henry Newton, Archibald Angel Newton, Clarence Bethune Newton, Edith Constance Newton, Violet Maude Newton, Angelo D. Jacobs, Leah Jacobs, Elizabeth Hilda Barron, Lawrence Henry Jacobs, now known as Lawrence Hanray; Harry Braham Jacobs, now known as Harry Braham Janson; Clara Platnauer, Edward Platnauer, (the name "Edward" being fictitious, the true first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff,) husband of Clara Platnauer; Nora Janson, David Henry Janson, Grace Janson, Byron Janson, Mary A. Jacobs, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the true first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff,) individually and as executrix under the last will and testament of David Henry Jacobs, deceased; Matthew Henry Hale, as executor of the last will and testament of said David Henry Jacobs, deceased; Ethel Margaret Lafone Ashburner, as executrix of the last will and testament of Henrietta Jacobs, deceased; the unknown heirs at law and next of kin of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased, and all unknown persons having any interest in or lien upon the interests of the unknown heirs at law and next of kin of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased, in and to the property now held by the plaintiff; and all persons who may be the heirs at law, next of kin, devisees, legatees, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of any and all of the deceased legatees under the last will and testament and the codicil thereto of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased, and unknown persons having any interest in or lien upon the interests of the deceased legatees and devisees under the last will and testament of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased, in and to the property in the hands of the plaintiff; and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of or persons claiming through any of the above; the unknown heirs at law, next of kin, legal representatives, devisees, legatees, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of David H. Jacobs, deceased; May Jacobs, deceased; Henrietta Jacobs, deceased; Angelo M. Jacobs, deceased; Jane E. Nerwich, deceased; Leah Jacobs, deceased; Frederick D. Jacobs, deceased, and Lizzie E. Jacobs, deceased, and unknown persons having any interest in or lien upon the interests of said last-mentioned persons in and to the property in the hands of the plaintiff, and all persons who may be the heirs at law, next of kin, devisees, legatees, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of the persons claiming through any of the above; the unknown wives, widows, and husbands of all the above-mentioned unknown parties; all unknown persons having or claiming to have any dower, right of dower, or curtesy in the real property described in the complaint in this action; and all unknown persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, lien, claim, or demand of any kind, whether in law or in equity, in or upon the personal property in the hands of the plaintiff as trustee and the real property described in the complaint herein, or any part thereof; also each and every other person not specifically named or designated as a defendant who has in any way, manner, or form any right, interest, or claim in or to any of the properties or effects which were of Angel H. Jacobs, now deceased, or in or to the proceeds or avails thereof, whether vested or contingent, direct or remote, and whether in an individual or representative capacity; all of the persons above described who are mentioned after the defendant The People of the State of New York, being persons who are unknown to the plaintiff and their names being unknown to the plaintiff; all of the parties hereinabove described as unknown being all persons answering said several descriptions who are not specifically named above.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 30th day of December, 1905, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

Dated New York, January 3d, 1906.

TURNER, ROLSTON & HORAN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The Pictorial Supplement accompanying the Sunday edition of The New York Times consists of eight pages printed in color and black on fine paper, filled with pictures of men and women in the public eye and scenes and incidents of importance events.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Wm. Taylor & Son, Props.

Hotel Martinique

Broadway, 32d and 33d Streets.

THE Hotel Martinique, Broadway, 32d and 33d Streets, (ladies' entrance 56 West 33d Street), serves the shopping district at the North—as Taylor's Hotel St. Denis, famous for its quiet, prompt service and splendid cooking, serves the district at the South.

Wherever you may be shopping a Taylor's is within five minutes' walk.

Hotel St. Denis

Wm. Taylor & Son, Props. Broadway, Cor. 11th Street.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of A. MARQUIS & CO., Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that Peter Alexander, the Trustee herein, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at No. 113 Leonard Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Charles Shongood, United States Official Auctioneer, on the 14th day of February, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., certain property of the bankrupts' estate herein, as follows:

All the right, title, and interest of the bankrupt Abraham Marquis in and to a one-twenty-fifth interest in fifty-one (51) acres and eight hundred and eighty-six thousandths of an acre of land, more or less, situate in the Township of Southampton, in the County of Bucks, and State of Pennsylvania, which property is described as follows:

All that certain tract or piece of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Township of Southampton, in the County of Bucks, and State of Pennsylvania.

Beginning at a spike in the middle of the Bensalem Township Line Road, thence along the middle of the said road south forty-four degrees, thirty minutes west four hundred and eight and two-tenths feet to a point in the line of ground of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, Bound Brook Division; thence along the said ground south seventy-four degrees, fifty-nine minutes west seventeen hundred and forty-two and fifteen-hundredths feet to a point in the northerly line of the same; thence north forty-four degrees, thirty-four minutes east one hundred and seventy-three and seven-tenths feet to a point; thence north forty-three degrees, twenty-five minutes west eighty-three and seventy-five-hundredths feet to a stone; thence north forty-four degrees, forty-four minutes east thirty-eight and sixty-eight hundredths feet to a point; thence north forty-five degrees, fifty-one minutes west five hundred and three and seventy-five hundredths feet to a point; thence north seventy-nine degrees west fifty-seven and seventy-five hundredths feet to a point; thence north sixteen degrees, twenty-six minutes west thirty-four and sixty-five hundredths feet to a point; thence north forty-four degrees, two minutes east eight hundred and forty-six and one-tenth feet to a point; thence south forty-six degrees, three minutes east one hundred and ninety and four-tenths feet to a point; thence north forty-four degrees twenty-two minutes east eight hundred and twenty-nine and five hundredths feet to a stone; thence north forty-four degrees, fifteen minutes east six hundred and ninety-eight and one-tenth feet to a point in the middle of the Street Road; thence along the middle of the said road south forty-seven degrees, two minutes east three hundred and ninety-five and two-tenths feet to a point; thence south forty-three degrees, forty-three minutes west seven hundred and five-tenths feet to a point, and thence south forty-six degrees, thirty-seven minutes east nine hundred and sixty-four and twenty-five hundredths feet to the place of beginning, containing fifty-one acres and eight hundred and eighty-six thousandths of an acre of land, more or less.

The said premises were conveyed to the said Abraham Marquis by Morris M. Newman, Assignee, etc., by deed dated the 24th day of June, 1895.

All sales for less than 75 per cent. of the appraised value will be subject to the approval of the Court.

Dated New York, January 27, 1906.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

PETER ALEXANDER, Trustee.
MYERS & GOLDSMITH, Attys. for Trustee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of JOHN H. SMITH, Bankrupt.—Pursuant to an order of this Court, dated January 30th, 1906, the undersigned Receiver of the estate of the

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Operators Sell New Buildings on West Thirty-first Street —Thirty-fourth Street Buildings Leased—Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Tucker, Speyers & Co. have sold for Potter & Brother 120 and 122 West Thirty-first Street, a new seven-story building, on plot 40 by 123.

Other Sales Near P. R. R. Terminal.

J. Arthur Mandeville has sold for Coscaros Brothers 148 West Twenty-eighth Street, four-story front and rear tenements, on plot 20.8 by 98.9.

Ames & Co. have sold for Thomas Blumenthal to Isaac D. Thomas 251 West Twenty-seventh Street, a three-story brick building, on lot 15.8 by 98.9.

Myers & Aronson and Edward Baer have bought through Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. 216 West Thirtieth Street, a four-story building, on lot 23.6 by 98.9; also, through S. B. Goodale & Son, 231 West Thirtieth Street, a four-story building, on lot 21.6 by 98.9.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold for Justice James A. O'Gorman 51 West Thirty-sixth Street, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling, on lot 20 by 98.9.

West Thirty-fourth Street Leases.

E. W. Burt & Co. of Boston, shoe manufacturers, have leased for a long term, through M. & L. Hess, the store and basement in the new twelve-story building at 29 West Thirty-fourth Street.

Robert Smith, owner of 13 West Thirty-fourth Street, has leased the adjoining property, No. 15, from Ernest G. Stedman for sixty-three years, and will erect an eleven-story building on the entire plot, 50 by 123. Mr. Stedman's house adjoins the new building of Revillon Frères, and is the last private dwelling on the block.

Mr. Smith has also taken a twenty-one years' lease of 40 West Thirty-fourth Street, a six-story building, and has sublet the property to Frank Brothers, shoe dealers.

Mrs. Julia S. Newman has leased her property 15 West Thirty-first Street, a four-story dwelling, on plot 25 by 98.9, for a term of sixty-three years.

Deal for 57th Street Dwellings.

Tucker, Speyers & Co. have sold for Philip Van Volkenburg and Emma V. B. Rapallo to Daniel B. Freedman the two four-story brownstone dwellings 111 and 113 East Fifty-seventh Street, each 20 by 100.5, and have resold No. 113 for Mr. Freedman to Henry D. Morrison for occupancy.

Lena Morris has sold 161 East Seventy-fourth Street, a four-story English basement house, on lot 20 by 102.2.

Residence for Cornelius Fellowes.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold 4 East Eighty-first Street, a four-story dwelling with extension, 20.5 by 102.2, for Mrs. Mary Hershfield to Cornelius Fellowes; also, 127 East Sixtieth Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, 20 by 100.3, for Arthur W. Saunders.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold for Sarah W. P. Williams 4 West Fifty-first Street, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling, on lot 25 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold.

West Side Houses Change Hands.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for the City Real Estate Company the new five-story limestone and brick American basement dwelling 319 West 108th Street, 18 by 55 by 100.11.

Jacob Scheer is the buyer of the five-story American basement dwelling 323 West 108th Street.

Upper Broadway Improvement.

The Realty Company of America has sold to the Central Realty Company the plot at the northeast corner of 101st Street and Broadway, with frontages of 126.10 feet on Broadway and 100 feet on the street. The Central Realty Company will build a ten-story apartment house on the site.

Max Marx has bought from Marie Schmidt 869 Amsterdam Avenue, a two-story store building, 13.4 by 90.

Irving Blau has sold for Joseph Solomon 52 and 54 West Ninety-eighth Street, two five-story double flats 50 by 100.

Builder Buys on 110th Street.

A. F. Holly has sold to a builder the plot of eight lots running through from 110th to 111th Street, 350 feet west of Seventh Avenue.

John R. Davidson has sold for Henry Beck the six-story triple flat 161 West 103d Street, on plot 37.6 by 100.11.

V. Victorson has sold for M. Misch to J. Dieter the five-story apartment house 103 West 118th Street, 25 by 100.

Kanawha Apartment House Sold.

Sol Brill has bought from Myers & Aronson the six-story elevator apartment house, known as the Kanawha, at 203 and 205 West 111th Street, on plot 50 by 100.

Isaac Hattenbach has sold for I. Osserman to Mrs. C. Damman 355 West 115th Street, a five-story double flat on lot 25 by 100.

The estate of I. & S. Bernheimer is the buyer of the four-story building 151 and 153 West 125th Street, sold recently by Hellner & Wolf, through Shaw & Co.

Morris Freundlich sold to Holdstein & Walker 528 West 125th Street, a six-story triple flat, 27 by 10; also, to C. H. Stunz the southeast corner of 133d Street and Amsterdam Avenue, five-story double flat, 25 by 75.

Henry H. Otten has sold for Ernst B. Muller to Charles Wynne 2,055 Eighth Avenue, a five-story triple flat, 25 by 100.

Jacob Herb has bought the three-story dwelling 2,305 Seventh Avenue, between 135th and 136th Streets.

Apartments Sold on the Heights.

John D. Karst & Co. have sold for Donald Toucey to Henry Korn, F. Colcord, and D. & H. Lippman the seven-story apartment house known as Windsor Court, at the southeast corner of 141st Street and Hamilton Place.

The Crystal Realty and Construction Company has sold to John Kafka the two six-story buildings in course of construction on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, forty feet south of 136th Street, on plot 80 by 100. These are two of five buildings being erected by the sellers.

Elias Gussaroff has sold 545 and 547 West 144th Street, a five-story apartment house, 40 by 88 by 100, one of row of five recently completed.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. have sold for Frank Selzam and Edward Wackerhaggen to the A B C Realty Company the five-story triple flat 545 West 133d Street, on lot 25 by 99.11. Herzog & Cohen represented the buyer.

Sale of Leonard Street Building.

The White Realty Company has resold 31 Leonard Street, a seven-story warehouse, on lot 24.2 by 91.3, leasehold.

Samuel Goldsteck was the broker in the sale of 21 to 27 Cedar Street, for William G. Park.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the five-story building 271 Pearl Street for William S. Livingston to the William Wilkens Company; also, the three buildings 9 to 11 Hague Street and 104 to 108 Cliff Street to the Richardson & Campbell Company; also, for Morris Goldstein the buildings 227 and 229 Water Street, corner of Beekman Street, for a term of ten years.

Resale of Dyckman Tract Corner.

Paul Halpin has resold the lot 100 by 25, at the southeast corner of Seaman Avenue and Emerson Street, to Frank A. Kenny Boland, who owns adjoining property and now controls a plot fronting 100 feet on each thoroughfare.

Adolph Hollander has closed a contract for the excavation of his property covering the entire block bounded by Broadway and Wadsworth Avenue, 181st Street and 182d Street.

Upper Second Avenue Purchases.

A. M. Baumann has sold for the estate of Rebecca Phillips the five-story tenement with stores 1,390 Second Avenue, 32 by 100.

Abraham Cahn has sold 2,365 Second Avenue, a three-story single flat with store on lot 20 by 53.11, leasehold.

Van Dernoot & Kiely, attorneys, report the sale of No. 1,756 Second Avenue, a five-story flat, 25 by 80, by Helmer F. Boelsen to Julia Oppenheimer.

George Brettell & Son have sold, in conjunction with L. Price, for Richards & Levy the five-story triple flat 122 East 127th Street, 25 by 100.

Operators Buy Fifth Avenue Flat.

Philip A. Payton, Jr., has sold for Weil & Mayer the five-story flat with stores 2,232 Fifth Avenue.

Samuel C. Baum has bought 61 and 63 East 133d Street, two five-story brick double flats, on plot 54 by 100.

Julius H. Reiter has sold for Jacob Siris 24 East 109th Street, a five-story tenement, 31 by 100.11.

S. Kadin has leased 65 East 102d Street, a six-story apartment house, with stores, for a term of three years at an annual rental of $5,200.

New Owners for First Avenue Parcels.

Moritz G. Morgenthau has sold for Philip Kuhl and others to Lippman & Eisman 541, 543, 545, and 547 First Avenue, four four-story tenements, with stores, on plot 82 by 100.

David Trautman and A. Feiersteve sold, in conjunction with S. Stefor Edward Quitner, 220 and 222 East Thirty-sixth Street.

The Enterprise Realty Company has sold for E. Chanvin 347 East Sixty-second Street, a three-story dwelling, to J. Buzzuffi.

West Side Tenements Find Buyers.

Pocher & Co. have sold the five-story four-family tenement 407 West Fifty-sixth Street for Mary E. Mulvihill.

James J. Etchingham has resold, in conjunction with Jacob J. Tabolt, for Philip Liberman to Harry N. Kohn, 413 West Forty-first Street, a five-story tenement, with stores, on lot 25 by 98.9.

A. B. Mosher & Co. have sold for A. Klepper to J. Tietjen the five-story tenement 447 West Sixteenth Street, 30 by 100.

Downtown Tenement Dealings.

McGreal & Lewis have sold to a client the five-story tenement 285 Bleecker Street, 25 by 75, for Mrs. C. Puels.

Mark Katzmen, as attorney for N. Randall, has bought from the Rexton Realty Company the seven-story four-family tenement 129 Perry Street, on lot 25 by 98.2.

David Trautmann and A. Feiersteln have leased for Glucklich & Laighold 93 and 95 Cannon Street, for a term of three years at an aggregate rental of $16,875.

David L. Blumberg, in conjunction with the Eagle Realty Company, has sold for a client the property 309 Henry Street.

Cohen & Albert have sold for William H. Schmphl to Abraham Golden the two six-story tenements at 183 to 187 Avenue C, each 88.7 by 85.

Mrs. Rose A. Block and David D. Doniger are the buyers of the northeast corner of Avenue C and Eighth Street, a six-story tenement 70.5 by 63, sold by Greenblatt & Rohman.

Estate Sells on Valentine Avenue.

J. Clarence Davies has sold for the Thurman estate the plot, 100 by 200, running through from Valentine to Ryer Avenue, 210 feet north of 183d Street.

Abraham H. Solotaroff, as attorney, has bought from A. Strauss for Jacob Schoenberg the six-story double flat 839 East 133d Street, 25 by 100. Smith & Tabaschnick were the brokers.

William Hausstein has sold for John H. Bargon to H. Hommel the four-story single flat 5 St. John's Avenue.

Kurz & Uren have sold for Wilhelmina Ehrmann to Frank B. Walker the southeast corner of Courtlandt Avenue and 158th Street, a four-story double flat with stores, on lot 24 by 94.

Buyers for William's Bridge Lots.

M. Katzman and I. Gotthelf have bought from L. Jacobs a plot, 75 by 114, on the north side of 217th Street, between Fourth and Fifth Avenues, William's Bridge, and have sold it to William Rosen, who has resold it to I. Davis, through J. Bernstein as broker.

J. Bernstein has also sold for D. Davis to Charles C. Dean and another the plot of eight lots on the west side of 230th Street, 180 feet west of White Plains Avenue, 200 by 114.

The Wakefield Park Realty Company has sold to Peter Emunds Lot 275, and to Antoine Berot Lots 19 and 20, at Wakefield Park.

Speculators Buy at Jamaica.

The southwest corner of Fulton and Canal Streets, Jamaica, has been resold by the Richmond Hill Investment Company for $28,500. The company bought the property about two weeks ago for $25,000.

The George Brons property on the opposite side of Fulton Street, 75 feet west of Grand Street, has been resold by H. S. Sims, who bought it early last month.

Mrs. Margaret Miller has sold a tract of forty-one acres at Valley Stream, near Corona Avenue, and adjoining the Royal Land Company's holdings.

Ninety-five acres at Whitestone, north of Murray Hill and east of Whitestone Avenue, have been sold by Richard H. Handley of Smithtown to the Interborough Realty Company.

J. E. Ries is at the head of the syndicate which bought the old Wittingfeld farm of 18¾ acres at North Corona.

The Celtic Avenue Realty Company has bought from Evart S. Fink seventy-five lots in the lower section of Long Island City, on Locust and Grove Streets, north of Hunter's Point Avenue.

Phoebe M. Van Siclen has sold a plot of 9½ acres in Woodhaven, fronting 506 feet on Liberty Avenue and 747 feet on Wyckoff Avenue.

Henry Warneke has bought the old Geary estate of 170 acres at Hicksville, L. I., fronting on the Woodbury Road. The price was about $300 an acre.

The Webster Realty Company is the buyer of the Briell property in Long Island City, recently reported sold.

Deals for Brooklyn Properties.

Julius H. Reiter has bought and resold 90 Meeker Avenue, a four-story building, 25 by 100.

Polizzi & Co. have sold for J. D. Conduct the brick dwelling 354 Prospect Place, on lot 16.10 by 131.

Large Tract Sold at Bound Brook.

Maguire & Co., formerly Robinson, Maguire & Co., have sold to a client a tract of 164 acres at Bound Brook, N. J.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By James L. Wells.

Jackson Av, 857, w s, 134.3 ft n of Clifton St, 19.9x75, two-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Julius Brunings $5,262

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

College Av, w s, 140 ft n of 169th St, for three two-story frame dwellings, 16.8x57; F. E. Sheppard, Webster Av, and 175th St, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 2,019 Jerome Av, architect; cost, $9,000.

Morris Park, s w corner of Unionport Road, for a one-story frame store and dwelling, 85.6x88; Fred Reiper of 2,021 Boston Road, owner; Bernhard Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $3,000.

Belmont Av, n w s, 95.8 ft n of 181st St, for seven two-story frame dwellings, 17.10x58; Herman Aaron of 157 Broadway, owner; Bernhard Ebeling, architect; cost, $31,500.

235th St, n s, 100 ft w of Byron St, for three two-story frame dwellings, 21x60; Wanner Brothers of 800 East 147th St, owner; J. Melville Lawrence, 239th St, near White Plains Road, architect; cost, $18,000.

Webster Av, w s, 98 ft n of 197th St, for a two-story frame store and loft, 50.1x100; Quick & Tiedman of 649 East 198th St, owner; Franz Wolfgang of 787 East 177th St, architect; cost, $10,000.

2d Av, w s, 100 ft n of 213th St, for ten two-story dwellings, 20x42; Carmine & Cipolla of 1106 6th St, William's Bridge, owners; L. Howard, Carter Av and 176th St, architect; cost, $45,000.

Fulton Av, e s, 30 ft s of Becker Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x50; William Cooke of 133 East 115th St, owner; William Heapy of 149 Beech St, Yonkers, architect; cost, $4,500.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

45th St, 549 to 555 West, to four five-story brick tenements; Z. Bendheim of 1,194 Park Av, owner; N. Lauger of 81 East 115th St, architect; cost, $8,000.

Avenue A, 83, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; L. Rosenthal, premises, owner; M. Zipkes of 147 4th Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Jan. 31.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,407, e s, 25x100; Henry Rushmeyer to August Wessels, (mtg $25,000) 100

AVENUE A, n w corner of 15th St, 103.3 x94; Avenue A, s w corner of 15th St, 206.6x94; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Louis Josephthal, (mtg $104,000) 100

AVENUE B, w s, 43.2 ft n of 11th St, 20x90.6; Isidor Damraner to Isaac Roth, (mtg $12,000) 100

AVENUE A, 186 and 188, e s, 51.9x97.3; Isaac Roth to Isidor Damraner, (mtg $44,000) 100

AVENUE C, 205, w s, 25x70; Julius Lurie and others to Samuel Rosenthal and another, (mtg $12,500) 100

BAYARD ST, 49, s s, 25x84; Max Mandel to Max Welinsky, (mtg $29,000) ... 100

BRIGGS AV, n s, 98 ft w of 198th St, 25.4x107.4; Minnie B. Cox to Louisa E. Weber, (mtg $2,000) 100

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 75 ft n of 107th St, 25.11x111; Emma Haslup to Alexander Thaln ..... Nom.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 106th St, 25.11x100; Jacob A. Rauth and others to Lena Adler, (mtg $56,000) 100

DIVISION ST, 52 and 54, n s, 28x irregular; Abraham Rosenstein to Simon Machiz, (mtg $22,000) 100

LENOX AV, 588 and 590, e s, 49.11x 110; Moses Hochster to Julius Siegel and another, (mtg $35,000) 100

LOT 565, map of Gleason property; Joseph J. Gleason to Frances Trapp ..... Nom.

LOT 624, map of Laconia Park; Realty and Commercial Company to Francesco Giaforme 625

LOTS 533 and 534, map of Gleason property; Joseph J. Gleason to John Winton Nom.

LOTS 19 to 33, Map 330, estate of John O'Shaughnessy; Bethoven Englander to Dora Greenberg ..... Nom.

LOTS 54 to 57, amended map of Cammann estate, at Fordham Heights; John C. Rodgers to James J. McCabe 100

LUDLOW ST, 76, e s, 19.1x75; Harris Scheinzeit to Morris Wekelblatt, (mtg $15,000) 100

MADISON AV, n e corner of 112th St, 25.5x75; Clara Strauss to Jacob Rapaport and another, (mtg $20,000) 100

MADISON AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 114th St, 25x100; Henry C. Fedden to Lena Levy ..... Nom.

MADISON AV, 1,703 and 1,705, e s, 100.11x25.6; Abraham Scheinberg and others to Nathan Lemlein, (mtg $55,250) 100

MORRIS AV, 2,016, e s, 25x100; Frederick C. Albrecht to Samuel Phillipson, (mtg $5,500) 100

MORRIS AV, 477, w s, 25.4x80.3; Clara A. Icker to Herman W. Dunker, (mtg $15,000) ..... Nom.

PALISADE AV, s w corner of River Av, —x—; Frank Godey to John M. High, (mtg $12,000) ..... Nom.

PALISADE AV, s w corner of River Av, —x—; Charlotte G. Wyeth to John M. High, (mtg $12,000) 100

PLEASANT AV, s w corner of 123d St, 25.11x100; Harris Taschman and others to Louis Lipman and another, (mtg $18,800) 100

PLEASANT AV, n w corner of 123d St, 100.11x87.11; City of New York to Herman M. Solomon, all title 3,000

PLEASANT AV, n w corner of 123d St, 100.11x87.11; Isaac C. Ogden, Jr., to Herman M. Solomon ..... Nom.

PEARL ST, 474, n s, 27x100; William J. A. McKim, referee, to Charles R. Farnsworth 81,000

PERRY AV, s w corner of Holt Place, 75x80; Louis Eickwort to Fairmount Realty Company, (mtg $2,000) ..... Nom.

PROSPECT AV, e s, 265 ft s of Samuel St, 16.6x150; John Wachtmann to John Pechacek, all title 100

SHAKESPEARE AV, e s, 189.9 ft n of 170th St, 20x114; The Genzler-Haas Realty Company to Pauline B. Frankel, (mtg $4,000) 100

ST. ANN'S AV, s e corner of 147th St, 25x99.4; Ray Bleier to Isaac Silberberg, (mtg $30,000) ..... Nom.

STANTON ST, s w corner of Attorney St, —x—; Henry Kamsler and others to Margaret Jaeger, (mtg $99,000) 100

SUFFOLK ST, 142, e s, 25x100; Morris Goldstein to Bernard Shlanowsky, (mtg $30,000) 100

UNION AV, s w corner of Dawson St, 25x100; Julius Kornfeld to Anna Weber, (mtg $22,500) 100

WASHINGTON AV, 1,400 to 1,466, e s, 73.2x156.11; Catharine Hagmayer to Mary A. Sevestie ..... Nom.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 260.6 ft s of 178th St, 25.6x100.8; Ernest Weinzmann to William H. Schott, (mtg $20,000) 100

WEBSTER AV, e s, 122.1 ft n of 171st St, 16.8x102.11; Annie Levinstein to William Kircher, (mtg $5,000) 100

WEST FARMS ROAD, s e s, at n e s of Freeman St, 318.7x—; Morris Bernstein and others to Moses Kellman, (mtg $31,500) 100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, n ¾ of Lot 141, map of Olinville, 25x86; Abraham Goldberg and others to Catharine Cash 100

WILLETT ST, 5, w s, 27.9x100; Charles Geiger and others to Jacob Cutle and another, (mtg $35,000) 100

WILLIS AV, e s, 100 ft n of 144th St, 50x1.4; John Cullen to Leon Frey ..... Nom.

WILLIS AV, e s, 125 ft n of 144th St, 25x1.4; Leon Frey to Julius Brunings .. 100

2D AV, 850 and 852, e s, 50x100; Henry Wegand to John C. Eidt and another. 100

2D AV, 2,120, e s, 25.2x75; Carmela Leone to G. Guglielmetti and another, (mtg $12,000) 100

2D AV, s e corner of 12th St, 41.3x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Louis Haims, (mtg $80,000) 100

2D AV, e s, 76.2 ft n of 91st St, 25x80; Richard Krother to George Ehret, (mtg $15,500) 500

3D AV, e s, part of Lot 149, sub-division No. 1, map of Morrisania; New York Life Insurance and Trust Company to Isaac Sakolski 103,000

3D AV, n w corner of 178th St, 29x100; L. N. Levy to James V. Ganly, (mtg $23,000) ..... Nom.

3D AV, 3,816, e s, 25x170; Lina Kahn to Mayer Neuburger, (mtg $20,000) 100

5TH ST, n s, 114.9 ft w of Avenue C, 39.7x97; Abraham Samuels to Wolf Goldschein, (mtg $55,000) 100

8TH AV, 2,566, e s, 24.11x88; Harris Bernstein and another to Louis Stahl, (mtg $38,000) 100

9TH AV, n e corner of 40th St, 25.1x72; John M. Schmidt to William Sommer, (mtg $20,000) 100

10TH AV, 661, w s, 25.1x100; Jacob Hirsch to Emil Wagner, (mtg $20,000) 100

19TH AV, n e s, being Lots 16, 17, and 18, Block 17, map of Section B, Edenwald; Max Weiss to Jacob Gordon 100

19TH ST, s s, 90 ft e of 9th Av, 20x99.8; John Addison to W. C. Goodale, (mtg $10,500) 100

24TH ST, s s, 219.7 ft w of 2d Av, 24.4x 98.9; Hyman Sonn and another to August W. Rabe, (mtg $13,000) 100

25TH ST, s s, 338.7 ft w of 2d Av, 20x 98.9; Mary F. Power to Frances Morris, (mtg $7,000) 100

26TH ST, 322 West, 18.2x98.8; G. R. Green to L. E. Chase, (mtg $11,500) .. 100

27TH ST, 251 West, 15.8x98.8; Theresa Blumenthal to Isaac D. Thomas, (mtg $6,000) 100

28TH ST, 113 West, 21.5x98.9; Abby A. Potter, executor, to Jenny K. Stafford 832 St, n s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 25x 98.9; Mary W. Scheper to May E. Bannon, (mtg $20,000) 100

38TH ST, 332 East, 25x98.2; Adolph Roth to Louis Oppenheim and others, (mtg $26,500) 100

39TH ST, n s, 604 ft w of 5th Av, 22x 98.9; Walram S. Browne to Helene Pagenstrecher ..... Nom.

50TH ST, 516 West, 25x100.10; Morris Kahn to Martha L. Feig, (mtg $18,000) ..... Nom.

52D ST, 519 West, 25x100.5; William G. Gehringer and others to Louis Lublin, (mtg $18,000) ..... Nom.

53D ST, 355 and 357 West, 54x51.6; Herman Joveshof to W. Sunderer, (mtg $14,000) 100

59TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 100.5; Emanuel Green to Morris Weiss, (mtg $16,000) 100

60TH ST, 127 West, 25x100.5; Franklin Schwab to Margaret F. Downey, (mtg $14,000) 100

69TH ST, 352 East, 16.8x77.4; Morris Klinkowstein to Pancrozio Grassi and another, (mtg $5,000) 100

77TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; Isaac Guggenheim and others, executors, to Samuel M. Goldsmith 26,000

81ST ST, 410 East, 25x102.2; Joseph Halpern to Julius Post, ½ part, all title, (mtg $17,000) 100

82D ST, s s, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; William Liesenbein to Jacob Rosenheim 100

84TH ST, s s, 173 ft w of Avenue B, 25x102; Ludwig Fischer to Franz X. Leute, (mtg $16,000) 100

84TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Mary E. Field, (mtg $27,825) 100

85TH ST, s s, 131.6 ft w of Avenue B, 16.6x100.2; John W. Murray to Lina Guinan, all liens 25

89TH ST, 107 and 109 East, 51x100.8; Sarah Bennett to Harry Shwitzer, (mtg $29,000) 100

90TH ST, 114 East, 27.4x100.8; Leonora Blumenthal to Aaron Schoenfeld, (mtg $20,000) 100

91ST ST, 344 East, 25x100.8; Herman Geodfriend and others to Isidore M. Preran and another, (mtg $24,000) 100

95TH ST, 225 East, 25x100.8; Nathan Loewenstein and others to George A. Hofmann, (mtg $14,000) 100

96TH ST, 153 and 155 East, 44x100.11; Henry Diedel to John H. Bodine, (mtg $40,000) 100

96TH ST, 153 and 155 East, 44x100.11; John H. Bodine to Pincus Lowenfeld and another ..... Nom.

99TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 122.6x irregular; Lawyers' Realty Company to Isaac Polstein 100

100TH ST, n s, 220 ft e of 2d Av, 80x 100.11; Abraham Lazinsk and others to Sigmund Morgenstern, (mtg $72,000) .. 100

100TH ST, 67 West, 25x100.11; David Galewski and others to Sigmund Galewski, (mtg $25,500) 100

100TH ST, 69 West, 25x100.11; David Galewski and others to Sigmund Galewski, (mtg $7,750) 100

100TH ST, 233 East, 25x100.8; Samuel Katz to Henry Heller, (mtg $10,000) ... 100

101ST ST, 320 West, 17x100.11; Annie Davis to Ida M. Poor, (mtg $21,000) ... 100

103D ST, 231 to 235 East, 75x100.11; Joseph Fuchs to Barbara Tischler, ½ part, (mtg $46,300) 100

103D ST, 103 and 105 West, 50x irregular; Della Mendoza to Theresa Abelson, (mtg $33,500) 100

103D ST, 103 and 105 West, 50x irregular; Theresa Abelson to New Amsterdam Realty Company, ½ part, (mtg $43,000) 100

103D ST, 103 and 105 West, 50x irregular; Theresa Abelson to Harris Mandelbaum and another, ½ part, (mtg $43,000) 100

111TH ST, 10 West, 19x100.11; Catherine F. McCarney to Annie M. Ivory, (mtg $9,000) 100

111TH ST, 177 East, 25x100.11; Samson Rosenfeld to Lena Michel, (mtg $8,000) 100

113TH ST, 502 to 506 West, 103.4x100.11; Ferguson-Miller Construction Company to Lillian E. Selby, (mtg $150,000) 100

114TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of 2d Av, 20x 100.11; Rhinelander Real Estate Company to Vincenzo Manzione 13,300

114TH ST, n s, 87.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 44.9x irregular; Abraham M. Nachbar to Ida Forman and another, (mtg $53,250) 100

115TH ST, 232 and 234 East, 35x100.11; Leopold Lefkowitz to Lena Taxler and another, (mtg $24,500) 100

119TH ST, 272 West, 20x100.11; Carrie Scherz to Mary E. A. Brodhead, (mtg $15,000) 1,000

120TH ST, 327 East, 26x100.10; William J. A. McKim, referee, to Joseph Schrier 24,500

121ST ST, 313 West, 25x100.11; Henry N. Morris to Esther Morris, (mtg $17,000) 100

123D ST, 422 East, 26x100.11; Barnet Resvosky and others to Theron S. Johnson and another, (mtg $12,000) 100

126TH ST, 151 East, 25x99.11; Sarah E. Loucks to Conrad Schlosser 100

131ST ST, n s, 825 ft e of 12th Av, 25x 99.11; Sigmund Wechsler to Michael Nerny 100

132D ST, 47 West, 16.8x99.11; Helen B. Overton to Archer V. Pancoast, trustee ..... Nom.

132D ST, 47 West, 16.8x99.11; Archer V. Pancoast, trustee, to Joseph Roberts.. 8,000

132D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x99.11; Aaron M. Janpole and others to Hyman Manheim and another, (mtg $32,800) ..... Nom.

138D ST, s s, 416.8 ft w of 7th Av, 33.4x 99.11; Louise A. Callahan and another to Emma M. Furney, (mtg $27,500) 100

138TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Lincoln Av, 25x100; Madison Paper Stock Company to Henry D. Bahr, (mtg $8,500) 100

139TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Meyer Sachs, (mtg $8,000) 100

139TH ST, 121 West, 26x99.11; Samuel L. Kahn to Lena Etts, (mtg $20,000) .. Nom.

148TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x106; Frank Decaro to Maurice Muller, (mtg $8,250) 100

156TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 275x 99.11; Joshua Silverstein to Moses Kinzler, (mtg $118,800) 100

230TH ST, n s, 135 ft w of Katonah Av, 50x100; Theodor Brickenstein to Louis Eickwort 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ABELSON, Theresa, to Delia Mendoza; 103d St, n s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 78x irregular, due July 31, 1907, 6 per cent. 7,000

ABELSON, Theresa, to Delia Mendoza; 103d St, 105 West, 78x irregular, due July 31, 1907, 6 per cent. 2,500

ADAM, George, to Nathan Lowenstein and another; 95th St, 225 East, 25x100, 2 years, 6 per cent. 3,000

BAHR, Henry D., to Thomas Sullivan and another; 137th St, s s, 100 ft e of Lincoln Av, 25x100, installments 3,000

BANNON, May E., to County Holding Company; 33d St, 141 West, 25x98, 2 years, 5½ per cent. 70,000

BODINE, John H., to Henry Diedel; 96th St, 155 East, 26x100, 5 years, 5½ per cent. 6,000

BODINE, John H., to Henry Diedel; 153 East 96th St, 18x100, 5 years, 5½ per cent. 4,000

BOROWSKY, Samuel, and another to M. Dworetzky; 3d Av, n e s, 39.5 ft n e of Wendover Av, 100x irregular, demand, 6 per cent. 15,000

CARMAN, Charles M., individually and as guardian, to Anna Linde; 4th St, e s, 19.6 ft — of Bank St, 20x75; 127th St, n s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 90.11x irregular, prior mtg $7,000, demand, 6 per cent., gold 8,500

COHEN, Barnet, and another to the State Bank; Amsterdam Av, e s, 50.7 ft n of 107th St, 50x100, secures note, 6 per cent. 10,000

CROSIER, Perley S., to Alexander Thompson; 9th St, n s, 105 ft w of White Plains Av, 25x100, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,500

CUTLER, Jacob, and another to Solomon Brewer; Willett St, w s, 100.8 ft n of Grand St, 27.1x100, 5 years, 6 per cent. 8,000

CUTLER, Jacob, and another to Charles Geiger and another; Willett St, w s, 100.8 ft n of Grand St, 27.1x100, due Aug. 1, 1906, 6 per cent. 2,000

DAMRAUER, Isidor, to Isaac Roth; Avenue A, 186 and 188, 51x67, installments, 6 per cent. 15,000

DIVVER, Catherine, and others to August Funck; Avenue C, s e corner of 12th St, 58x102, Unionport, 3 years, 6 per cent. 200

DOWNEY, Margaret F., to William Liberman; 90th St, n s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 60x100, due June 1, 1906, 6 per cent. 8,500

DUNKER, Herman W., to Eliza Peck and another; Morris Av, 477, 25x80, 1 year, 6 per cent. 30,000

EICKWORT, Louis, to Theodore Brickenstein; 236th St, n s, 135 ft w of Katonah Av, 50x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 1,500

EIDT, John C., and another to Henry Weyand; 2d Av, 850, 25x100, 5 years, 6½ per cent. 18,000

EIDT, John C., and another to Henry Weyand; 2d Av, 852, 25x100, 5 years, 6½ per cent. 22,000

ERTS, Lena, to Samuel L. Kahn; 138th St, 121 West, 26x99, 3 years, 6 per cent. 4,500

FARUOLO, Charles R., to American Mortgage Company; Pearl St, 474, 27x 110, due June 30, 1907, 5½ per cent. .. 22,000

FARUOLO, Charles R., to American Mortgage Company; Pearl St, 474, 27x 110, due June 30, 1907, 6 per cent. .. 3,000

FEDERMAN, Rudolph, and another to S. Grossman; Avenue C, 205, 25x70, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,000

FEIG, Martha L., to Morris Kahn; 50th St, s s, 250 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100, installments, 6 per cent. 3,000

FLAGG, Minnie E., to J. E. Butterworth; 195th St, n s, 102.4 ft e of Marion Av, 40x65, due April 29, 1906, 6 per cent. 2,500

FORMAN, Ida, and another to Abraham M. Machlar; 114th St, n s, 87.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 100x irregular, due July 29, 1908, 6 per cent. 1,750

FRANK, SOPHIE, to Henry Kuntz; Southern Boulevard, s w corner of 186th St, 80x113; Southern Boulevard, n w corner of 180th St, 25x117; Southern Boulevard, w s, 25.3 ft n of 184th St, 50x irregular, due July 26, 1907, 6 per cent. 5,000

FRANKEL, Pauline B., to Gelszler Haas Realty Company; Shakespeare Av, e s, 139.9 ft s of 170th St, 20x114, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,000

GALEWSKI, Sigmund, to David Galewski; 100th St, 67 and 69 West, 2 lots, 25x100, (2 mtgs, $3,500,) due July 29, 1907, 6 per cent. 7,000

GINSBERG, Max, to Henry Kuntz; Washington Av, e s, 162 ft s of Mott St, 54x120, 1 year 1,500

GOLDBERG, Abraham, and another to Catherine Cash; Old Boston Road, w s, 50 ft n of White Plains Road, 25x 86, due Aug. 4, 1907 1,400

GOLDSCHEIM, Wolf, to Abraham Samuels; 5th St, n s, 114.11 ft w of Avenue C, 39.7x97, due Aug. 1, 1908, 6 per cent. 4,000

GORDON, Jacob, to Solomon L. Baron and another; 19th Av, n e s, 100 ft w of Fox St, 99x82, 8 years, 6 per cent. 900

GORDON, Jacob, to Solomon L. Baron and another; 19th Av, n e s, 100 ft w of Fox St, 99x82, 1 year, 6 per cent. 600

HAIMS, Louis, to P. Lowenfeld and another; 2d Av, s e corner of 12th St, 41x100, installments, 6 per cent. 26,750

HAMMER, Rose, to Henry Kuntz; Washington Av, e s, 162 ft n of Fitch St, 46x109.1, 2 years, 6 per cent. 2,500

HELLER, Henry, to Samuel Katz; 100th St, 238 East, 25x100, installments, prior mtg $10,000, 6 per cent. 4,000

HUMBENTEL, Robert, to Bowery Savings Bank; 144th St, s s, 525 ft e of Willis Av, 25x106, due June 30, 1910 .. 1,000

JAEGER, Margaret, to H. Kamsler and another; 183 to 187 Stanton St, 56.3x irregular, 5 years, 6 per cent. 11,750

KAUFMAN, Abraham, to Zacharia H. Oppenheimer and another; 117th St, 275, 25x100, 5 years, 5½ per cent. .. 20,000

KELLMAN, Moses, to Morris Bernstein and others; Freeman St, n e s, at s e s of West Farms Road, 318.2x irregular, demand 10,000

KINZLER, Moses, to Joshua Silverstein; 156th St, n s, 200 ft e of

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

West Side.

BARGAIN—COLD WATER
tenement, 5 story, 25 ft., 4 families, 14 rooms; rentals $1,200, price $38,000; investigate.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

BARGAINS.
5 story Flat, west side, Harlem.....$23,500
5 Houses, Lenox and 7th, cheap..... 60,000
8th Av., 5 story Stores, Tenements... 29,000
Large Tenement, 33d and 9th only..... 20,000
389 East 184th, near Jerome Av..... 8,750
M. H. RAUBITSCHEK, 136 West 116th St.

Sacrifice.—30-ft. double flat, vicinity 111th, Lenox $38,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

East Side.

J. T. & J. A. FARLEY,
WINDSOR ARCADE,
are offering for sale two new
AMERICAN BASEMENT HOUSES
Nos. 30 & 32 East 52d St.
Inspection invited. Caretaker on premises. Descriptive pamphlets on application.

Under $100,000.
New English basement house, 22 feet wide, elevator; every improvement; in the Fifties, near Madison Av.
J. P. WHITON-STUART,
576 Fifth Avenue.

BARGAINS.
LEXINGTON AV., 3-4 STORY DOUBLE FLAT, 10 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, PLOT 75x95; PRICE $69,000; TERMS TO SUIT.
ARTHUR G. MUHLKER,
1,511 3D AV., YORKVILLE BANK BLDG.

SPECULATORS and INVESTORS
wake up to opportunities never before offered. I have for sale corners and plots on Lexington Av., side streets between Madison and Third Avs., 23d to 42d St., at unprecedented bargain prices. Fishermen keep away. John Donnelly, 51st St. and Lexington.

123d St. Near Park Av.—Two minutes from elevated or Subway; two 3-story steam-heated (from one plant) double flats; 15 large rooms and baths on floor; 35x107 each; open plumbing, porcelain tubs, hardwood trimming; rent, $8,400 guaranteed; always rented; price for both houses, $79,500; mortgage, $59,750; excellent investments; principals preferred. Herz, 410 W. 18th.

A Handsome Three-story Dwelling!
west of Lexington Av., in 80s; butler's pantry, bath extension; estate property; reasonable price.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

BUILDERS AND INVESTORS.
Fine Lexington Av. corner, vicinity of 125th St.; nearly four thousand square feet; price very reasonable; quick sale.
O'NEILL & CADENAS,
1 Madison Av.

Absolute bargain; $29,750 for high-class 80-foot East 96th St. property; only $4,250 cash required; guaranteeing 20-per cent. net investment. Zuckerman, 108 Broadway.

138 East 87th, between Lexington and Park; private dwelling; price $12,000; small cash. Particulars Adolph Kronengold, 165 Broadway. Telephone, 6007 Cortlandt.

Madison Av., near 106th.—Five-story double flat and store property; $34,500; guaranteed rents $3,528. Frank W. Stevens, 41 Park Row.

Eighties!! Two five-story double, 30-foot wide, 14-room tenements, ranges and boilers; price $40,500; choice investment property. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

61st, 255 East.—8-story dwelling, private block, $10,500; mortgage $6,000. Apply owner, S. Marks, 238 5th Av. Telephone 802 Madison.

Two five-story 12-room east side tenements on this avenue; will sell reasonable, on account of ill-health. Merchant, 29 2d Av.

Special Bargain!—East 98th St., two choice triples, $62,500; rental, $6,800. Kahn, 105 Broadway.

First Av., vicinity 67th, four-family tenement, $34,500; rent $3,700. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Washington Heights.

DYCKMAN TRACT.
Broadway corner, 9 lots; also Dyckman St. plot, 4 lots; asking $100,000; easy terms.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

Speculation.—Washington Heights, double, $23,500; $6,000 cash; 15 per cent. sure profit. Attorney, Box 170 Times Downtown.

Below 14th Street.

CHOICE LOTS FOR SALE
Adjoining Vanderbilt Building
(Corner Beekman and Nassau Sts.)
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Mercer, Near Broome.—Five-story, safes built on every floor; well protected; all leased; mortgage $38,000, 4½, Mutual Life; price $45,000. Adolph Kronengold, 165 Broadway. Telephone, 6007 Cortlandt.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

BRONX LOT CHEAP.
East side Trinity Av., near 161st St., 25x100; price $5,500; mortgage $4,000, due three years; will sell on payment $500 cash, balance $100 month.
F. R. WOOD & CO.,
corner 50th St. and Broadway.

FINE CORNER ON MORRIS AVE.
BELOW MARKET VALUE.
Small amount of cash required.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
149th St., 3d Av.

Two-family houses, best location, from $5,000 to $8,000; easy terms.
Three-family, with store, good investment, on Union Av.; $11,250.
Four-story double, 5 rooms and bath; strictly cold water; $16,500; $4,000 cash.
BRUNSSEN & WEBER,
3,615 Third Av., near 169th St.

11 ACRES ON BOSTON ROAD,
very close to station of
N. Y., Westchester & Boston R. R.
Fine level land, large frontage, dwelling, on trolley line; price $5,000 per acre.
PHILIP A. SMYTH, 141 Broadway.

Boston Road and 169th St.,
McKinley Sq., Finest Bronx Section.
New 5-story stone front, 20 family; lot 50x147; equity, $15,000. Investment, Box 320 Times.

For Sale.—Ten of the finest three-story two-family houses ever built in the Bronx; Indiana limestone and brick fronts; private staircases; all hardwood trimmed. About completed. Call on premises, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts., or Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

A splendid investment! Prospect Av., 5-story new law double flat, 50 ft. front; 8 rooms and bath each flat; rents over $4,000 guaranteed; bank mortgage, $25,000 at 4½%; price $47,000; liberal terms. Ribolt, Room 206, McKinley Bldg., Boston Road, Cor. 169th St.

870-872 East 139th St.; will sacrifice on account of health; two new law houses, 3½x38x100; four families on a floor; bank mortgage $25,000, 3 years to run; second mortgage to suit. What is offered? Owner, 825 East 155th St.

To Close Estate.—Building lots near Westchester Av. for $825; easy terms; also two-family house for $4,300; only $1,300 required. Call any day. George A. Devine, 174th St., Westchester Av., Westchester.

Less than cost of production; $39,000 buys 37-ft. new law flat, adjoining 161st St., 3d Av.; convenient to Subway; actually worth $44,000; will sell for same in the Spring. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Rare Chance.—5-story, 50-foot, new law, 20-family apartment; choicest location in the Bronx; all rented for $6,636; price, $60,000; mortgage, 4½ per cent. E. M. Phelps, 626 East 138th St., near Lincoln station.

BELOW VALUE.
PLOT OF 8 LOTS ON VALENTINE AV.; price $16,000; worth $22,000.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Cor. Westchester and Prospect Avs.

$5,000 buys 4-story triple corner, near rapid transit; price $29,750.
L. Reiter, Cor. Westchester and Jackson Avs.

664 Bergen Av., three-family single flat, 22x85, five rooms and bath, $8,500; 658 Bergen Av., three-family single flat, 18x100, $7,500; easy terms. F. Walker, 55 Liberty St.

Two elegant new law buildings in best section of the Bronx; direct from builders; must sell quick on account of dissolution of partnership. Answer Builder, 29 2d Av.

$5,000 cash buys 5-story single flat; large store, suitable for retail wine, liquor, druggist, &c.; facing 3d Av.; $18,000. Teasdale Realty Co., 966 Boston Road, near 163.

Corner tenement, 14 rooms, five-story, offered by estate at $42,000; only $10,000 cash necessary. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$4,500 buys brick private house south of 149th St. on line of trolley; good opportunity for speculation. Clark, 3,164 3d Av.

$4,000 buys 5-story business property, 25x100, 2 stores; price, $22,000; rents $2,300; choice location. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., 135th.

Lots near White Plains Av. and 233d St. (not in Yonkers) $500 upward; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

Eight lots near Pelham Park, $450 each; easy terms. John Staudinger, 343 Hudson St.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

REAL ESTATE
VERSUS
SAVINGS BANKS

The money you put in the savings bank draws 3½ or 4 per cent., and is based on Real Estate security. Money invested in Queens Borough Real Estate during the past year has made 100 per cent. A greater per cent. than this may be expected in the coming year. Why not put your money in Queens Borough Real Estate and make this profit?

Write at once for Booklet No. 6, which will tell you how this can be done by investing at

ELMHURST
SQUARE
(16 minutes from 34th St.)

The best Real Estate proposition in New York for investment or residence. Lots and plots now at less than acreage values.

The $150,000,000 being spent on improvements will quadruple its value.

Paris & McDougall,
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A Postal Card Will Tell You How
350 PER CENT. PROFIT WILL BE REALIZED WITHIN THREE YEARS ON IMPROVED LOTS BOUGHT AT PRESENT ACREAGE PRICES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS AT

ELMHURST HEIGHTS
LESS THAN HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE, MANHATTAN. 5c. BY TROLLEY NOW. NO WAITING
The Ground IS High & Beautiful, the Price Is Low.
Nothing Nearer, Better, Choicer or Cheaper Ever Sold.
SEND POSTAL TO-DAY FOR VIEWS
BANKERS' LAND CORPORATION
886 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bargain.—Seven-room cottage, new, every improvement; good location; $3,200, $500 cash. Hamilton, Corona.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

Have you seen our two-family houses? If not, then you have missed a rare treat. Just cut this advertisement out and use it as a pass to the best exhibition of the homes in Brooklyn. Over fifty sold last year.
Eastern Parkway & Kingston Avenue, also Lincoln Road and Rogers Avenue.
Kingston Realty Company
Main Office, 44 Court Street.
Write for Booklet.
RALPH LEININGER, Pres.

CLOSING ESTATES IN FLATBUSH.
124 choice lots between Linden and Woodruff Av., $500 each, adjoining improved property. Also fine detached villa, 11 large rooms, all improvements, fine section; 16 lots on Winthrop St.; one block of Nostrand Av., $650 each; 2 on 31st St., 3 on New York Av.; all at half their real value; cash or very easy payments. Edwards, 848 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

WESTCHESTER PARK
on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th St.; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Evenings.

White Plains, N. Y.—60 acres of choice land suitable for building purposes; 68 trains daily. Chance for speculator. John McKelvey, No. 412 West 47th St., New York City.

Cottages, lots, in pretty, healthful Pleasantville, one hour from Grand Central. Gregoire, Pleasantville, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.

ARTISTIC NEW HOUSE.
Restricted, improved street; country view; large living room; 8 rooms and bath; price $6,000. Anderson Realty Co., Wm. S. Anderson, Pres., near New Haven station, Mount Vernon.

Summit Av., Chester Hill.—Attractively arranged, substantially built house; six open fireplaces; grounds 135x230, fronting two avenues; extended views; price $35,000. Anderson Realty Co., Wm. S. Anderson, Pres., near New Haven station, Mount Vernon.

NEW HOUSE, CHESTER HILL.
11 rooms; quartered oak trim; steam heat; lot 50x100; 8 minutes' walk; price $11,500. Anderson Realty Co., Wm. S. Anderson, Pres. Near New Haven station, Mount Vernon.

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NEW ROCHELLE. Modern shingled cottage, 10 rooms and bath; high ground, restricted neighborhood; convenient to station, trolley, and school; $7,250. Modern 6-family apartment house; rents for $1,000; price $8,500. H. B. Downey, 20 North Av.

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SEND FOR CATALOGUE
for houses and lots in Battle Hill Park, White Plains; all improvements in property; restricted; high ground; 10 minutes' walk from station; nothing better; prices reasonable.
WESTCHESTER SYNDICATE,
28 East 42d St., New York.
2 Depot Square, White Plains.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE.
OWNERS WISHING TO SELL CALL OR WRITE
Phillips & Wells, 95K Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

Lake St., near Kensico Av., 50x125, $1,100; Kensico Av., near Railroad Av., 50x125, $650. S. W. Hendrickson, White Plains.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE.

Very desirable houses or building lots for sale by Romeyn & Demarest, Hackensack, N. J.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GENTLEMAN'S
ELEGANT HOMESTEAD.
75 acres, situated near old historical windmill
OPPOSITE NEWPORT, R. I.,
in most refined neighborhood; a great bargain; $60,000 to quick buyer.
CHAS. W. FUESS,
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117-acre farm for sale cheap in Massachusetts. For particulars address Box 208 Warren, Mass.

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COUNTRY PROPERTY.
If you wish to Sell or Buy, Rent or Lease, first write for a copy of THE OUTLOOK and its List of Trustworthy Real Estate Agents. State fully what you desire in the real estate line—a Country House, a Farm or Ranch, Seashore or City property—and we will try to serve you. To get the information places you under no obligation. Address
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Large and Small Amounts.
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149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
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TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

Brooklyn.

Seven-room house, Parkville, overlooking Ocean Parkway; improvements; excellent neighborhood; 917 East 5th St., Brooklyn; $30.00.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
FURNISHED.

Houses, unfurnished and furnished; desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

$400
IS NOW THE LOWEST PRICE OF ANY LOT IN
Bayside Park

Next Spring there will be an advance of 25 per cent. on the price of every lot that remains to be sold.

Land values are rising very rapidly along the North Shore of the Sound, and by next Spring we will not have many lots left at Bayside Park.

Several more houses
at $5,500 to $8,500. A payment of 10 per cent. of their cost secures ownership—the balance in small monthly installments. Various share front privileges go with each house.
Get a FREE railroad ticket at our office and go out to see Bayside Park on any pleasant day.
Remember, within three years from now electric trains will carry you from Herald Square to Bayside in about ten minutes.
NORTH SHORE REALTY CO.,
202 East 23d St., N. Y.

ACREAGE
LARGE AND SMALL TRACTS.
FLUSHING:
65 ACRES AT $1,500.
MINEOLA:
45 ACRES AT $1,300.
QUEENS:
20 ACRES AT $3,700.
11 ACRES AT $2,750.
JOHN KENSETT KELLOGG
80-82 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
549 NOSTRAND AV., BROOKLYN.

A RARE CHANCE
for an investor or builder at
BAYSIDE, L. I.
24 lots in our hands for a quick turn. Price advances Feby. 1st.
Also a block of 39 lots.
TAYLOR-STORM REALTY CO.
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Branch Bayside, L. I.

A FARM SELLING DAILY
Near Northport, L. I.
Choice of 7 farms, 30 to 180 acres, at $100 or less per acre.
8 farms, 14 to 275 acres, at $150 per acre.
Several at $200 to $250 acre.
Very choice. All fine values.
Favor yourself and buy now.
State price and particulars mailed.
List various properties free.
WM. B. CODLING, NORTHPORT, L. I.

The finest acreage bargain in Jamaica, the hub of Long Island. Write for subdivision, with sewer, water, light, macadamized street, most commanding view bay and ocean, as full of merit as an egg is of meat. At trolley, 5 cents fare, New York. See us quick; price advancing. Strayer Investment Co., 277 Broadway, New York.

AT LOCUST VALLEY.
16-room house, 13 acres; garden, lawns, orchards, trout brook, magnificent shade trees, stable and carriage house; house cost more than present price of whole; $20,000. Box 2, Locust Valley, Long Island.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A COUNTRY HOME, A SMALL FARM, OR A WATER-FRONT, AND A SQUARE DEAL? WRITE VALENTINE & REEVE, BROOKHAVEN, L. I.

For Sale.—Farms and cottages of all kinds, cheap; write or see me; I can suit you; try it. W. S. Hawkins, Brook Haven, L. I.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED FOR CASH.
Plot west of Ninth Av., Twenty-third to Thirtieth Sts.
—Also—
corner, 100x100, south of 59th St., Ninth, Tenth, or Eleventh Av.
FINNEY & MATHEWS,
TIMES BUILDING,
BROADWAY AT 42D STREET.
TELEPHONE 474 BRYANT.

Owners, we will sell, rent, or manage your property; cash buyers waiting. Send particulars O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St.

$5,000 cash to invest for a client in good-paying tenement; owners send full particulars. Frank W. Stevens, 41 Park Row.

Owners. Have purchasers for low-priced flats and tenements; submit details. Address Meyers, Room 1,116, 21 Park Row.

Have buyers wanting single or double cold water flats in Harlem. Owners send particulars to H. A. Raymond, 2 West 125th.

Retired merchant wishes to invest $200,000 in New York old or new law tenements. A. Cohn, 115 West 86th St.

Special attention given to care of buildings; minimum expense, maximum results. Thomas H. Ellison, 409 B'way.

Want plot lots on Heights ripe for improvement; send diagram with cash price. Foehrenbach, 35 Nassau.

Owners.—We sell, rent, and manage property; send your lists. O. Sturges & Co., 458 Lexington Av., city.

Wanted—Particulars of desirable properties to offer bona fide buyers. W. Scott, Flatiron Building.

Flats wanted, three or four apartments on a floor. Havilah M. Smith, 248 Broadway.

Cold-water tenement, Manhattan, buy or lease. Wm. J. Rauch, 132 Nassau St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Several good exchanges; will add cash; send us particulars of your property; principals only.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

FURNISHED apartments; five rooms; southern exposure; newly furnished; illness cause of renting. X., Box 343 Times, Times Square.

Four-room apartment, completely furnished; elevator, steam heat, electric light; beautiful location. 509 West 112th St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

BARSTOW
17-19 EAST 27TH STREET.
One or two sunny apartments left; perfect bathing facilities and all modern appliances which make for comfort. We try to make the lot of the transients the envy of home folks by placing every conveniance at their disposal and making them comfortable.

A—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES

"The S. F. Myers Building has better light and contains more modern and desirable improvements than any other structure of the same dimensions in the city."—Opinion of Real Estate Expert.

S. F. Myers BUILDING
47-49 Maiden Lane,
midway between Nassau and William Sts.

New 12-Story Office Building
Fireproof and steel construction. Tiled halls and toilets on every floor.
Near centre of financial, real estate, insurance, law, drug and wholesale jewelry districts.
This modern fireproof building embraces every improvement for the comfort and convenience of tenants, three speedy hydraulic plunger safety elevators. Fine permanent light on all sides.
To lease, on very inducing terms, a few fine offices and one entire Floor of about 4,000 square feet.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
Apply to J. A. MYERS, on premises, or your own real estate broker.

Columbia Building.
No. 29 Broadway.
Nos. 2, 4 & 6 Morris Street.
A large suite of offices overlooking bay and river; every modern convenience.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

LOFTS TO RENT in New Building, in the new Business Centre,
120-122 West 31st STREET **6th Av.** NEAR
Light lofts especially suitable for business or manufacturing purposes.
TUCKER, SPEYERS & CO.,
435 Fifth Av., (39th St.) Tel. 2750—38th.

S. W. COR. 5TH AVE. & 18TH ST.
1st Loft. Size 60 x 115. Fireproof Bldg.
Finest salesroom floor on the avenue. Immediate possession. No manufacturing.
L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co., 640 BROADWAY, N. Y.

LOFTS, OFFICES, STUDIOS
28, 30 & 32 West 22d Street
NEW BUILDING, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO. 28 West 22d St.
or your own broker.

MADISON AVENUE STORE.
Lester Studio Building, Madison Av., 58th-57th Sts.
This store is very desirably situated for any first-class business not already represented in the block.
WM. C. & A. EDW. LESTER,
Van Dyck Studio Building, 8th Av. and 56th St.

Business Property To Lease
137 & 139 EAST 25TH ST.,
running through to 26th St.; large carrying capacity; two elevators; 5,800 square feet each floor; will lease entire building or rent by floors. For full particulars apply to John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

LOFTS TO RENT in NEW BUILDING, **35-37 West 31st St.**
Bet. B'way & Fifth Av.
All modern improvements, 11th floor, with skylight; immediate possession.
TUCKER, SPEYERS & CO.,
435 Fifth Av., (39th St.) Tel. 2750—38th.

Store, Basement & 1st Loft
114, 116, 118 W. 17th St. to let in new building, 75x92.
All improvements.
H. J. SACHS & CO.
28 West 22d St.

TO LEASE FOR TERM OF YEARS, 8TH AV. CORNER, 50x100, BET. 34TH ST. AND 42D ST.
HARRY W. HOPTON, 150 BROADWAY.

Opposite Gansevoort, Washington Markets,
Largeland small stores. Janitor, 809 Washington.

Broadway store, with two large show windows; suitable for any business; will divide; rent moderate. Sachs & Co., 1,268 Amsterdam Av.

Factory lofts, including power; best locations; manufacturing tenants wanted. Charles Durose, 155 West 14th St.

116th, 20 East.—Best store; suitable any business; just newly decorated; steam heat, &c. Janitress.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light, elevator; $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance, $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Small light loft, power, heat, elevator, excellent light; rent low. Schelna, 116 East 13th.

To Let—Office in Leslie Building, 148 W. 125th; fine business location. Apply janitor.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.

Wanted—A 2 or 3-Story House.
Between 100th and 125th Sts., between 3d Av. and Broadway. Possession May 1st.
FRANK E. SMITH,
23 East 20th St.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—Trial Desired in the County of New York.—MAX SPIEGEL, plaintiff, against MARIO SALVINI and THE NEW YORK ART EXPOSITION COMPANY, defendants.—Summons:
To the above-named defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated December 24th, 1905.
LEON LASKI,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, 19-21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
TO MARIO SALVINI, one of the above-named defendants, Florence, Italy:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to the order of Hon. Henry A. Gildersleeve, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 31st day of January, 1906, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1906.
Dated January 31st, 1906.
LEON LASKI,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, 19-21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York, New York County.—HARRY E. SAWIN, Plaintiff, against SYDNEY E. MILLS, Defendant.—Summons.
To the above-named defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Trial desired in New York County.
Dated New York, November 28th, 1905.
BATTLE & MARSHALL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.
To the above-named defendant:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the county of New York, made and dated the 27th day of December, 1905, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of December, 1905.
Dated New York, N. Y., December 27, 1905.
BATTLE & MARSHALL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

ARTHUR HALL,
N. E. Cor. 96th St. & Madison Av.
A NEWLY CONSTRUCTED MODERN FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT HOUSE IN THE VERY CHOICEST RESIDENTIAL PART OF THE CITY.
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
We cannot convey, in type, the grandeur, taste, spaciousness, and conveniences of the apartments. A personal visit and inspection only can supply that.
Apartments consist of 8 and 9 rooms and 2 baths.
SOMETHING DECIDEDLY NEW & NOVEL. A BALLROOM FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF GUESTS.
Rents, $1,200 to $1,800.
Supt. on Premises. Tel. 1752—79.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, Owner.

67 EAST 93D ST.,
Near Madison Av.
Elegant apartments, 7 large, light rooms and tiled bathroom; all improvements, including parquet floor and electricity, in a beautiful house, arranged for 3 tenants.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

116th, 18 East.—Four choice rooms; tiled bath, steam heat, hot water, &c. See janitress.

116th St., 20 East—Four choice rooms, steam heat, bath, hot water, handy. See janitress.

Desirable Flats—55 East 11th, 5 rooms, bath, $25 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West Side.

CARLISLE DWELLINGS.
Southeast Corner
WEST END AVE. & 82D ST.
Most Modern Apartment House IN NEW YORK.
An Apartment of 11 Rooms and 3 Bathrooms For Rent.
POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.

315 West 94th St.
ELEGANT SUITE of 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

252 AND 254 WEST 84TH ST.,
Private house block.
Between West End Av. and Broadway.
Six rooms and bath.....$33 to $38
Jesse C. Bennett & Co., 2,259 Broadway.

Newport Court, 111 to 117 West 140th.—High class elevator apartment; every modern improvement; six rooms and bath; $40; special concessions to desirable tenants; very convenient location. Natkins & Co., Agents, on premises.

Bachelor Apartments.
111 West 43d St.
Single room and bath.....$25
Two rooms and bath.....$50
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

LA VENICE, Apartment House,
263 & 265 West 137th St.
Six rooms and bath, $45; all modern improvements; elevator; private street.
John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

141st St., 221, West of 7th Av., The Manitou.—High-class elevator apartment, four and six rooms, baths; electricity, telephone; all-night service, &c.; $32.50 to $45. Superintendent.

1,749 Amsterdam.—Very desirable; four light rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water; two blocks from 145th Subway station; $20.00, $21.00.

For Rent—On Broadway, between 93d and 94th Sts.; six rooms and bath; low rent; all light rooms. Apply to janitor, 250 West 94th St.

152d St., 522 West.—New apartments, 4, 5, 6 rooms; improvements; $20, $35. Janitor.

CUNARD LINE
From Piers 51-52, North River.
To LIVERPOOL, via QUEENSTOWN.
Pannonia..Feb. 1, 11 AM Lucania..Feb. 17, noon
Campania..Feb. 3, noon Umbria..Feb. 24, 3 PM
Carmania..Feb. 10, 3 PM Campania..Mar. 3, 10 AM
GIBRALTAR—GENOA—NAPLES—ADRIATIC
CARONIA—Fastest and Most Luxurious of Leviathans—Feb. 27th.
Supplements New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers
CARPATHIA...Mar. 6, noon; Apr. 24; June 12
SLAVONIA.....Apr. 3, noon; May 22; July 10
PANNONIA....Apr. 10, 4 P.M.; May 29; July 17
Apply for illustrated booklets, describing the interesting trip through the Mediterranean and Adriatic to Trieste and Fiume and to new Winter resorts.
Vernon H. Brown, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

WEST INDIES.

The Quebec Steamship Co.'s Mail Steamer "Pretoria" leaves New York, February 17, 1906, for a
SPECIAL YACHTING CRUISE.
30 DAYS $150 AND UP.
Particulars from
Arthur Ahern, Sec'y. Quebec, Canada. A. E. Outerbridge & Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,185 B'way, 649 Madison Av., New York.

THE R. M. S. P. CO.
Cruises West Indies, Jamaica, Colon, Porto Colombia, Windward and Leeward Islands, Cherbourg and Southampton.
LA PLATA.....Feb. 3 ORINOCO.....Mar. 3
MAGDALENA..Feb. 22 TAGUS.....March 17
Large transatlantic steamships, with magnificent passenger accommodations.
The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
Pier 50, North River.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 22 State St., N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. Walker, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

Wanted—A 2 or 3-Story House.
Between 100th and 125th Sts., between 3d Av. and Broadway. Possession May 1st.
FRANK E. SMITH,
23 East 20th St.

Clark's Tours to Japan $700.
In Japan for the famous "cherry blossom season." Finest Promenade Deck rooms. Exceptional advantages. F. C. Clark, 96 B'way, New York.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. TOURS & TICKETS
25 UNION SQUARE N.Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line, Sailing from Pier 64, North River, ft. of 34th St., for Naples and Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

VREELAND ADVERTISING COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Henry A. Gildersleeve, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the County of New York, dated January 19th, 1906, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the VREELAND ADVERTISING COMPANY, a corporation lately doing business in the City and County of New York, to present their claims against said corporation, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said corporation, for the benefit of its creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Shepard & Houghton, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 12th day of April, 1906.
Dated January 24th, 1906.
GEORGE E. McCONNELL, Assignee.
SHEPARD & HOUGHTON, Attorneys for Assignee, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT "THE Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New York," a domestic corporation having its principal business office in the City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term thereof, Part I., to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "Seamen's Church Institute of New York."
Dated New York, December 28th, 1905.
THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY FOR SEAMEN IN THE CITY AND PORT OF NEW YORK,
By DAVID H. GREER,
Vice President.
CARTER, LEDYARD & MILBURN, Attorneys for Petitioner, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 8,576.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM DASSLER, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that William Dassler, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 29th, 1906, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Tuesday, February 13th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 29th, 1906.

"America's Greatest Railroad."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE OF AMERICA.
MAIN STEM OF THE
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Operating more than twelve thousand miles of railway east of Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

This is the Direct Line from New York & Boston to Niagara Falls and to the West, the Northwest and the Southwest by way of the great cataract and Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 3:30, 3:40, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours, via New York Central and Lake Shore.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:20 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND & TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK EXP.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams

ROGERS NEEDN'T ANSWER JUST YET, COURT HOLDS

Must Await Decision of Missouri Supreme Court.

HADLEY'S MOTION DENIED

But Without Prejudice to Its Renewal After Missouri Court Has Disposed of Similar Case.

Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, handed down a decision yesterday upon the application of Herbert S. Hadley, Attorney General of Missouri, to compel H. H. Rogers, Vice President of the Standard Oil Company, to answer certain questions propounded to him before Special Commissioner Sanborn in the suit instituted by Missouri to prevent the Standard Oil Company and subsidiary concerns from doing business within the borders of that State.

There is no finality about the decision, however. Justice Gildersleeve simply postpones determination of the materiality of the questions which Mr. Rogers would avoid answering until after the Supreme Court of Missouri passes upon the right of the State to enforce answers to similar questions asked at the hearing of the suits against the Standard Oil Company in that Commonwealth. Here is the decision of Justice Gildersleeve in full:

"Quo warranto proceedings are now pending in the State of Missouri entitled 'State of Missouri, ex information of Herbert S. Hadley, informant, vs. The Standard Oil Company, the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, and Republic Oil Company, corporations, respondents.'

"The Waters-Pierce Oil Company is a corporation of the State of Missouri, and the other two corporations above named have license to do business in that State. The object of the proceedings is the forfeiture of the charter of the local company, and the licenses of the two foreign companies. It is claimed that these companies have entered into an agreement that is a violation of the anti-trust law of Missouri.

"The particular offenses that it is charged constituted the said violation are (a) an agreement to divide the territory in which they are to sell oil in Missouri; (b) an agreement to fix and maintain the prices of oil in Missouri.

"A subpoena having been issued by this court on the petition of the relator, Herbert S. Hadley, requiring among others, Henry H. Rogers to attend and submit to examination as a witness before the Commissioner designated to take testimony in this State, and the said Rogers having, pursuant to said subpoena, duly attended before said Commissioner, and having refused to answer certain questions propounded to him, application is now made to this court for a direction that he answer said questions. The principal questions, to which the witness refuses to answer, relate to the ownership of the stock of the respondent corporations.

"It is urged by the respondents, and the learned counsel for the witness, that the question of stock ownership should not, as a matter of comity, be inquired into here, for the reason that there is now pending the same question in the Supreme Court of Missouri. I have before me a record of the examination of certain witnesses in the said quo warranto proceedings before a special commissioner duly appointed to take testimony by a court of original jurisdiction in the State of Missouri.

"This record shows a certification by said Commissioner to said court of similar questions put to a witness named Adams, who declined to answer; together with the reasons for his refusal, and asking for a direction by the court whether or not the reasons given are sufficient.

"It appears that the witness Adams based his refusal to answer, not alone upon the grounds now urged by the witness Rogers, but also upon additional grounds. I do not think it can be said with certainty that the learned Special Commissioner did not overrule the grounds now pressed by the witness Rogers, and rest his apparent doubt as to Adams's rights in the situation, upon his claim of personal privilege.

"However that may be, it is perfectly clear that there is a contention before me as to the sufficiency of the certification of the Special Commissioner to present the question of the materiality of testimony concerning stock ownership.

"I am satisfied, from an examination of the record and the briefs now before that learned court, that it will consider the sufficiency of the certification to raise the question of the materiality of testimony bearing upon stock ownership by the respondents. It will be the duty of the Missouri court to construe the certification and determine its legal effect. It may or may not pass upon the materiality of the testimony in question.

"Under the circumstances I am of opinion that due regard for the court of original jurisdiction demands that this court should await the decision of the Supreme Court of Missouri, and not, at this time, consider the propriety of compelling the witness Rogers to answer any question relating to stock ownership in the respondent companies.

"For these reasons the motion is denied, with leave to renew upon the same papers, or upon the same papers and other papers, as advised and without prejudice. No costs."

Henry Wollman, New York counsel for the State of Missouri, said of Justice Gildersleeve's opinion:

"Justice Gildersleeve's opinion, as I understand it, is in effect that if the Supreme Court of Missouri, in the case of Adams, another witness, now pending before it, decides that similar questions to those asked of Mr. Rogers are material, the court here will order Mr. Rogers to answer. I may say, in view of Justice Gildersleeve's statement at the end of the oral argument before him, that he considered the questions material. The same view will doubtless be taken if the Supreme Court of Missouri does not; in the Adams case, pass upon the question of materiality."

The hearing before Special Commissioner Hadley, which was to have been resumed last Tuesday but which was postponed until Feb. 13, will hardly be continued until after the decision by the Supreme Court of Missouri as to the questions asked Mr. Adams.

There are several other witnesses under subpoena at the Standard Oil headquarters at 26 Broadway who will be examined when the New York hearing is resumed. They include William G. Rockefeller, son of William Rockefeller and nephew of John D. Rockefeller, and John D. Archbold.

Special to The New York Times.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 31.—Attorney General Hadley, when asked today what his course of action would be in view of Justice Gildersleeve's decision, said: "Judge Anthony, to whom this case was referred by the Supreme Court of Missouri, has decided that questions similar to those asked Mr. Rogers were material, and Justice Gildersleeve, at the conclusion of the arguments before him, also decided that the questions asked Mr. Rogers were proper and material. His decision to-day indicates that he is still of the same opinion.

"If the Supreme Court of Missouri decides that this question has not been certified to it by Judge Anthony, or, if it decides that the position taken by Judge Anthony and Justice Gildersleeve, in reference to the materiality of these questions, is correct, then, under the decision of Justice Gildersleeve to-day it will be necessary for Mr. Rogers to answer the questions asked him."

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An article's lost when an advertisement in THE NEW YORK TIMES hasn't recovered it for you.

Cost for Lost and Found advertisements is 10 cents per line (7 words) with special three and seven time rates.

Telephone your advertisement,

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The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

LOST ARTICLES

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Muff, dark marten, and gold-trimmed hair combs, lost vicinity 122d, Amsterdam Av., and Morningside Park, Sunday morning; valued as gifts; return and be rewarded. Mrs. Durgin, 500 West 122d St.

LOST—Sunday night, between 80th and 72d Sts., Madison and 4th Avs., or at Freundscraft Club, a diamond and pearl studded dagger pin. Liberal reward for return of same to 5 East 80th St.

LOST—Thursday night, Jan. 25, lady's diamond screw stud pin with small pearl. Liberal reward and no questions asked for same or pawn ticket at 6 East 69th St.

LOST—Gold brooch pin (daisy), diamond in centre, on Friday, Jan. 26, between 81st and Broadway and 103d and West End Av.; $10 reward. Wilson, 251 West 81st St.

LOST—Friday, Jan. 26, gold fob with cornelian setting; open as locket; portrait quaint young woman, lock of hair; reward. 50 Pine St., Room 505.

LOST—Old English sheep dog, nine months old, light gray woolly coat, bob tail; height about 2 feet. Liberal reward for return to 18 West 37th St.

LOST—Jan. 9th, Subway, satchel, containing law book. Will finder please return book? he may keep satchel. Fromm, Room 1,001, 299 Broadway.

LOST—Lady's small flat watch, Martin's restaurant; finder liberally rewarded; no questions asked. Return to Madame Barrett, 569 7th Av.

LOST—Bank book No. 158,356, Harlem Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST—Friday afternoon, Jan. 26, at Broadway Theatre, at Actors' Home benefit, a small gold and crystal smelling bottle, with diamond fleur-de-lis on top. A very generous reward will be paid for return of same to 14 East 60th St.

LOST—Friday night, probably at Metropolitan Opera, round gold brooch, with blue enamel and small diamonds. Liberal reward if returned to Apartment 65, 320 Central Park West.

LOST—Diamond screw earring, night of Jan. 24, at Hippodrome or going from Rochelle Restaurant, 75th St. and Columbus Av., to 143 West 72d St.; satisfactory reward at 143 West 72d St.

LOST—Sunday evening, on or between 23d St. Ferry of C. R. R. of N. J. and 149 East 91st St., one cluster diamond earscrew; liberal reward given. 149 East 91st St.

LOST—On Wednesday afternoon, antique enamelled pendant, "St. George and Dragon," 48th St., between Madison and 6th Avs.; reward. 743 Madison Av.

LOST—Tuesday, sapphire and diamond pin on Broadway or 7th Av. downtown car, or on West 82d St. Liberal reward if returned to Room 823, 25 Broad St.

LOST—In parlor of Grand Union Hotel, about 10:45 A. M. Thursday, mink collar, with gold chain. Finder will be suitably rewarded at 34 East 53d St.

LOST—$15 reward, no questions asked, paid for grayish black overcoat (silk lined) taken from 168 West 47th St., if returned to Salomon, 65 West 45th St.

LOST—Jan. 23, lace-covered chamois bag containing 5 rings, scarf pin, and sunburst; $100 reward and no questions. R. J., 302 Times, Times Square.

LOST—$10 reward for return gold locket, heart shaped, small diamond centre, engraved E. A. D., lost Friday. Durham, 39 West 94th.

LOST—At Bronxville or New York, a gold chain bracelet set with fresh water pearls; suitable reward given if returned to 105 East 21st St.

LOST—Thursday night, Jan. 25, lady's diamond screw stud pin, with small pearl. Liberal reward on return 6 East 69th St.

LOST—Sunday evening, Jan. 28, 55th or 75th St., diamond and emerald lizard. Liberal reward if returned to 57 West 55th St.

LOST—On night of 17th, silver cigarette case, initials "J. O'N." Reward, Room 4,014 Met. Life Building.

LOST—Bank book No. 20,219, American Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

COAL COMBINE, SAYS MAYOR.

Bids for City Supplies Higher Than Market—Inquiry Ordered.

Believing he has discovered a combination of the coal dealers of the city to engage in a "hold up," Mayor McClellan instructed his Commissioners of Accounts yesterday to make a complete investigation. In the meantime the Armory Board will take no action on bids which were received on Monday for its Winter supply of coal. The lowest bid received this year was 98 cents per ton more than the board paid for its supply the Winter before.

Already the Board of Education and the Fire Department have rejected bids to supply them with coal, the prices being approximately $1 per ton higher than the city paid last year. This caused considerable discussion in official circles, but the climax came when it was found that the Armory Board figures were $6.44 for Brooklyn and $6.34 for Manhattan and the Bronx. Gen. McLeer told the Mayor that these figures were excessive, as the open market price was but $6.25, and that he himself had supplied his own home the week before at that rate.

"This looks as though there were a combine to hold up the city," said the Mayor yesterday. "I cannot see why there should be any such advance this year.

"I'M NO BOSS," SAYS MEYERS.

Alderman Will Give Up Chairmanship If He Isn't Supported.

Alderman Meyers yesterday announced that he intended to call a caucus of his followers before the next meeting of the board. His declaration came as an aftermath of the board meeting Tuesday, when Alderman "Little Tim" Sullivan temporarily got control of the board from the majority leader.

"When I talked a few days ago about a policy of economy and retrenchment," said Mr. Meyers, "I said I realized the programme would be unpopular. If I cannot have the support of my colleagues of the majority I want to hand the leadership to some one else. I have been characterized as a boss, but I never have felt like one. I never wanted to be one, and I never have acted like one. I did not want to be the majority leader in the first place, but I took up the work because there seemed to be a sincere desire to improve conditions in that body."

HARD HEAD SAVED $210.

Thug's Blow Failed to Disable a Second Avenue Coal Dealer.

Vincenzo Tomanelli, a coal dealer of 1,496 Second Avenue, showed last night that he had a head of Harveyized steel capacity for resistance. When two men entered his cellar office and storeroom and asked for a half bushel of coal he had with him $210 and a trusting disposition. He leaned into the bin, and one of the men gave him a terrific crack on the skull. But instead of toppling into the bin Tomanelli straightened up with a howl of anger, waved his arms, and started for his two customers, who turned and fled.

Tomanelli, with a rapidly rising bump on his head, did not stop until he and Policeman Van Twistern had run down a young man who gave his name and address as John J. May of 676 Tenth Avenue. May said that he was running to catch the man ahead of him, but Tomanelli said that he was one of the two men who tried to rob him. May was locked up in the East Sixty-seventh Street Station on a charge of felonious assault.

ROYAL

is greatest of all the baking powders in purity, strength, healthfulness

MAGIC CURE-ALL SHOES AT ONLY $5,000 A PAIR

Bishop, Social Leader, Steel Magnate, Among Purchasers.

QUACKERY, SAYS PROSECUTOR

But "Prof." Hilgert's "Institute" Is a Beautiful Place, and His Testimonials Are Impressive.

According to "Prof." Matthew H. Hilgert, the "magic-mechanico-physiological boots" in connection with the manufacture of which, as told in yesterday's TIMES, he and his assistant, Dr. Albert Whitehouse, are under $500 bail each for examination next Tuesday, can cure many diseases that are not even remotely connected with the feet. Besides having physiological properties, the "magic boots" seem also to have psychological influences. Any one wearing them, Hilgert says, will be cured of nervous prostration, for instance.

Those who can be found who have tried the treatment positively declare that, far from curing ills, the "magic boots" just hurt when put on. Furthermore, it was learned yesterday that the shoes cost from $1,000 to $5,000 a pair. Many well-known persons have bought; others declared they have been sold.

Champe S. Andrews, counsel for the County Medical Society, which is prosecuting Dr. Hilgert and his assistant, said yesterday:

"It is a really wonderful piece of quackery. I have a clear case against Hilgert. I have many witnesses who have paid amazing prices for magic boots, but I have enough evidence without their testimony. There is Archibald P. Black of 523 Sixth Avenue, for instance. His magic boots cost him $1,100. Guy G. Major paid $1,300 for a pair of them. I hear that a Bishop, a social leader, and a steel magnate, not to mention others, also paid high prices for magic boots; but they don't enter into my case. I know, however, that H. R. Towne, the key manufacturer, and John T. Brush of the New York Baseball Club had dealings with Hilgert."

As a matter of fact, "Prof." Hilgert, in one of his circulars, reproduces a testimonial supposed to have been signed by Mr. Brush. Another testimonial to the efficacy of "magic boots," is supposed to have been written by E. L. Hale of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. The testimonial, under a letter head of the Equitable, is reproduced in one of Prof. Hilgert's booklets. Other testimonials are printed over the names of Mrs. James Butler of 119 West Sixty-ninth Street, J. S. Duss, the bandmaster, and George Griswold, managing director of the Tuxedo Park Association. All of these letters speak of the wonders worked by the wearing of the magic shoes.

Prof. Hilgert's establishment, or "institute," as he himself calls it, is a handsome new structure in Twenty-sixth Street, just west of Broadway. The hall is elaborately furnished with heavy rugs and drapery. A liveried colored boy opens the door for the seekers after magic boots. An assistant appears like a genius, and says that the doctor is very busy with a lady and gentleman from Chicago, or some place at the ends of the world. The seeker after magic boots takes his or her place in the long seated line of well-dressed men and women awaiting the appearance of the magician.

According to "Prof." Hilgert's own published statements as to what happens after that, the seeker after magic boots is ushered into the private consulting room.

"Nearly all diseases," says Prof. Hilgert, "even more remotely situated in the body, come from the lack of care in treating the feet. Foot form should be adjusted to lightly touch the nerve centres of the foot. I will now look at your feet."

The patient then removes his (or her) shoes and stockings and is asked to walk up and down the consulting room barefooted, while the professor studies the poise of the body, the lumps and bumps and malformations (if any) of the feet. Such lumps and bumps and malformations (if any) the professor, who says he always conducts such examinations himself, marks with a soft crayon pencil.

Next a plaster cast is taken of each foot, and magic boots are made to fit exactly. How he injects the magic is not for the layman to know. It is presumed to be something "deadly to hear and deadly to tell," Champe S. Andrews says drugs are put in the soles. Whatever the magic is it comes high on the bill. Prof. Hilgert himself gives this hint in one of his literary efforts:

"I have invented a process of so charging the boots that the circulation of the blood is aided."

Hilgert, who admits that he is descended from a long line of persons who devoted themselves to the lifelong study of orthopedy, says this of the results that will accrue from the wearing of "magic-mechanico-physiological boots":

There will come a peculiar renewal of vitality and the return of energy which makes effort a pleasure and adds zest to each experience. A light comes into the eye and lines leave the face, which mirrors the buoyancy of the mind and body that the wearer feels.

The diseases which Prof. Hilgert says he can cure with his "magic boots" are locomotor ataxia, paralysis, hip joint disease, sciatica, rheumatism, gout, neuritis, neuralgia, tic douloureux, not to mention nervous prostration.

ONE FELL; MAY BE 2 DEATHS.

Woman Who Saw Mrs. Weinberg Drop May Die of Shock.

Mrs. Sarah Weinberg, wife of Wilhelm Weinberg, a salesman, fell from the fire-escape in the rear of her apartment on the fifth floor of 64 East Eighty-seventh Street yesterday and received internal injuries which may prove fatal.

Mrs. Carl Haubert, sitting in a window below, saw the body drop and strike the ground, and so shocked was she that she fainted. She has been unconscious since 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and last night two physicians worked vainly to restore her. She may die.

Mrs. Weinberg, it is believed, had a fainting spell while standing on the fire-escape, and fell. She was taken immediately to the Presbyterian Hospital. Her injuries are internal principally.

Mrs. Haubert is the wife of the Superintendent of the building. Before sinking into unconsciousness she uttered one scream which alarmed her husband, who found and brought in Mrs. Weinberg and then telephoned to the hospital for an ambulance.

Do you realize how many bargains it means when at one fell swoop we mark down an entire overcoat stock anywhere from 20 to 60%?

It's a matter of thousands of coats, and though in the last two days we've sold thousands, sizes are still good, and values still better.

All our men's sack overcoats are now either $20 or $12.50.

All our young men's overcoats, sizes 32 to 35, are now either $15 or $10.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

Naturally it's pretty hard now to pick up a silk lined-coat in just your size, but in the enthusiasm for hunting out silk linings, many of the finer overcoats with worsted body lining and silk shoulders have been overlooked and are waiting as rewards for late comers.

There isn't a sack overcoat in our stock, medium or full length, plain or belted back, men's or youths', on which the present price doesn't show a saving sufficent to pay good interest on the investment for more years than any coat will last.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
opposite	near	opposite
City Hall.	Union Square.	Greeley Square.

Gigantic Sacrifice.

This Winter and last Spring and Summer stocks from the well known tailors—Tredwell, Schneider & Thomas, 61 Chambers Street, Stewart Bldg, and J. H. Miller & Co., 816 Broadway. They are the finest imported woolens, exclusive styles. We quote prices from the original tickets and ours:

Overcoats.	Their price $60 to $90.	Our price to order,		$25.
Suits.	" " $60 to $80.	" " " "		$20.
Fancy Silk Vests.	" " $18 to $25.	" " " "		$5.
Trousers.	" " $14 to $20.	" " " "		$5.

Sale on Second Floor.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & Ninth Street.

BET $50,000 AND LOST.

Music Importer Says Fake "Wire Tappers" Got His Money.

John Felix, a music importer, of 28 East Thirty-first Street, appeared in General Sessions yesterday as complainant against Christopher Tracy, who is accused of being a member of a gang of fake "wire tappers" that got $50,000 out of Felix. Assistant District Attorney Train said that Felix was taken to a room in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and there permitted to overhear how $50,000 bets by James R. Keene, William C. Whitney, and other men of equal prominence were placed in a certain poolroom.

"Did Col. Mann put up money on any horse that day?" inquired James W. Osborne, who appears as chief counsel for Tracy.

"No; he was not betting on sure things that day," rejoined Mr. Train, and everybody laughed.

Mr. Train went on to tell how Felix was called up on the telephone by Tracy, according to agreement, and advised to put his money on Old Stone, which had just crossed the wire. Tracy, pretending to be manager of the racing department of the Western Union, was holding back the news from the poolroom just long enough to give Felix a chance, said Mr. Train. The complainant pulled out five $10,000 bills and handed them to the cashier of the supposed poolroom.

Another man, Mr. Train said, called out the next moment that "Old Stone" had won, and Felix was happy. A second more and a new announcement followed, to the effect that the report of "Old Stone's" victory was a mistake, that horse having come in second. The case will go on to-day.

CHEMIST KILLS HIMSELF.

C. H. Yocum Takes Cyanide of Potassium—Once Worked with Molineux.

Charles H. Yocum, a chemist of Newark, N. J., who was formerly employed in Hermann's color works in that city with Roland B. Molineux, committed suicide in the laboratory of the Yocum-Eachus Company at 825 Academy Street, Newark, early yesterday morning by taking cyanide of potassium. He was about 40 years old, and lived with his young wife, to whom he had been married less than a year, at 541 Bergen Street, Brooklyn. He left three notes, one of which read as follows:

I am up against it. Telephone Jack that I have taken cyanide of potassium.

Since he left the employ of the Yocum-Eachus Company Yocum had spent considerable time at the race track, and last Summer made a book there.

AUTO AFIRE IN BROADWAY.

Henry A. Ward's Machine Suffers $2,000 Damage in a Quick Blaze.

A 90 horse power touring automobile, owned by Henry A. Ward of 310 West Eighteenth Street, flared up at Seventy-sixth Street and Broadway last night, and was badly damaged. Mr. Ward had just taken the machine from a garage, and was lighting the lamps when the auto caught fire through the proximity of some oil-soaked waste.

The fire was extinguished by two firemen from the engine house near the corner, but not before the machine had been damaged to the extent of $2,000. It was said that the insurance on the machine, which was valued at $7,000, had lapsed only a few days ago.

CIVIL JUDGES TO ROTATE.

Decide, with One Exception to Follow Disputed System in February.

After a conference in the East Side Civic Club, at 254 Grand Street, last night, it was announced that all the Civil Judges had agreed to sit in February, in accordance with the rotation system, with one exception. The exception is Judge Moore, who will stay where he is in the Third District. He declines to follow the rotation system.

TRADE E. & W. MARK

"St. Cloud."

A shirt of to-day.

EARL & WILSON.

GAS FIGURES DIFFERED.

Commission Tries to Get New Amsterdam Discrepancies Straightened Out.

The Gas Commission had George W. Doane, General Manager of the New Amsterdam Gas Company on the stand nearly all of yesterday, trying to make him explain the discrepancy between values as reported to the State Tax Commissioners and values as carried on the books of the company. The total capital stock and funded debt of the New Amsterdam amounts to about $40,000,000. The "franchises and property" were put down on the books at some $37,000,000. Yet the "property and plant," according to the tax report, is not worth but $8,196,000. That does not include franchise rights and "good-will." The New Amsterdam values "good-will" at about $15,000,000.

Mr. Doane yesterday brought a statement in which he gave each separate part of the property a value. Mr. De Ford strenuously objected to this. Mr. Doane was not qualified as an appraiser, he insisted, and had no right to estimate the values himself. The commission sustained the objection.

"Then this statement to the Tax Commissioners was not a true statement of what it purported to be?" asked Judge Shedden.

"Under conditions—" began the witness.

"Answer the question with 'Yes' or 'No.' Was it or wasn't it?"

"It was," replied Mr. Doane.

Mr. Doane supplied a computation of the cost of gas based on figures for the year ended Oct. 31, 1905. This is it:

	Cents Per 1,000 Ft.
Cost of manufacture and distribution	51.59
Replacements actually made	4.32
Increase in cost made necessary by additional enrichment caused by law requiring higher candle power	2.37
Depreciation aside from what was actually spent on replacements	5.08
	63.06
Fixed charges	35.85
Total	99.81

The New Amsterdam testimony came to an end yesterday. To-day the Northern Union and the Central Union, small subsidiaries of the Consolidated, will be taken up. Next will come the Mutual, an independent company.

ARCHITECTS GATHER HERE.

Delegates from Many Cities Begin Three Days' Convention.

The first convention of the representative architects of America to be held in this city convened yesterday morning in the rooms of the Architectural League of New York, in the Academy of Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. Architects from all over the country were present. The visitors were welcomed by R. H. Hunt, President of the New York League. D. Everett Ward was elected Chairman. After the opening addresses the delegates went to Staten Island for luncheon, and spent the afternoon in an automobile tour of the city.

What promises to be a discussion of great interest to architects and those interested in architectural art is promised at the meeting to-day, when "Civic Improvement from the Artistic Point of View" will be discussed by some of the best known architects in the country.

Delegates are here from Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Detroit, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Brooklyn, Toledo, Toronto, and Cincinnati. The Entertainment Committee is made up of representatives of the Architectural League of New York, the National Sculpture Society, and the National Society of Mural Painters.

An interesting feature of the convention is the presence of the entire senior class in architecture of the University of Illinois. More than a dozen young men have been made members of the convention by invitation. The meetings continue to-day and to-morrow.

Thursday, February 1.

THE end of the Trousers event is in sight—To-day, To-morrow and Saturday are the last days.

A feature of to-day's "line-up" is the addition of 332 pairs of MEDIUM WEIGHT Trousers in fine Worsteds and Nobby Cheviots for fat and extra large men.

Plenty of HEAVY WEIGHTS to choose from, of course. Price the same—

$2.55

BROADWAY CORNER CHAMBERS

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT ST.

Men's Furnishings.

A Few Between Season Bargains.

1.00 Silk Suspenders, 69c.

1.00 Domet Flannel Pajamas, 69c.

1.50 Kid Gloves, at 98c.

1.50 Heavy Oxford Shirts - - - - 85c.

1.25 Stiff Bosom Madras - - - - 85c.

A Neckwear Novelty.

Rich Four-in-hands, 49c.

Of Changeable Silks Three Inches Wide.

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

BASS' BARLEY WINE

at high-class druggists.

ROBT. BEATTY CO., 58 Varick St., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, at 8—Special Performance, RIGOLETTO. Scott, Jacoby, Bauermeister, Mapleson, Vail; Caruso, Scotti, Journet, Begue, Muhlmann, Dufriche, Cond., Vigna.

Fri. Ev., Feb. 2, at 7:30—MEISTERSINGER. Alten, Homer; Knote, Van Rooy, Goritz, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann, Dufriche, Cond., Hertz.

Sat. Aft., Feb. 3, at 2—LA BOHEME. Sembrich, Alten; Caruso, Campanari, Journet, Parvis, Rossi, Dufriche, Cond., Vigna.

Sat. Ev., Feb. 3, popular prices, at 8—AIDA. Emma Eames, Edyth Walker; Dippel, Scotti, Plancon, Muhlmann, Paroli, Cond., Vigna.

Sun. Ev., Feb. 4, at 8:30, popular prices—GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. Fremstad; Goritz, Blass; the lady pupils of the School of Opera; GERARDY, 'cellist, (by arrangement with R. E. Johnston.) Entire Met. Op. Orch. Cond., Franko.

Mon. Ev., Feb. 5, at 8—IL TROVATORE. Nordica, Homer; Knote, Campanari, Journet. Cond., Franko.

Wed. Ev., Feb. 7, at 8—DON GIOVANNI. Nordica, Jomelli, and Sembrich; Scotti, Dippel, Journet, Muhlmann, Rossi. Cond., Franko.

Thurs. Ev., Feb. 8, at 8, Special Performance—LOHENGRIN. Rappold, Homer; Knote, Goritz, Blass, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.

Prices—$1, $1.50, $2.50, $3, $4.

Fri. Ev., Feb. 9, at 8—MARTA. Sembrich, Walker; Caruso, Plancon, Rossi, Dufriche. Cond., Vigna.

Sale of seats for next week's performances begins this (Thurs.) morning at 9 o'clock.

WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PL. THEATRE. Every Evg. & Sat. Mat., The Great Laughing Success, 'Der Kilometerfresser' ('The Road-Burner.')

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8:15. Only Mat. Sat. 2:15. Maxine Elliott in "Her Great Match." Next Week Lew Dockstader & His Great Minstrels on Sale.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St., bet. 7th & 8th Avs. Mat. Daily. Nina Morris & Co., Chinko, Duffin, Redcay Troupe.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM In THE SQUAW MAN. Matinee Lincoln's Birthday, Feb'y 12th.

Madison Sq. THEA. 24 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LAST WEEK HENRI de VRIES In "A CASE OF ARSON." N't w'k—"Lucky Miss Dean." Seats To-day.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St. 25, 50, 75, 1.00. DAILY MATS. 25, 50c. Arthur Prince, Clarice Vance, Clayton White & Marie Stuart, Idalene Cotton & Nick Long, Ned Nye & Girls, etc.

Proctor's Daily Mat. 25c. 5th Av. Merchant of Venice. 25, 50. 23d St.—Star Vaude. 25, 50. 58th St.—Star Vaude. 25, 50. 125th St.—Capt. Swift. 25, 50.

GARRICK 35 St. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. THE LITTLE GRAY LADY ALAN DALE SAYS: Is the Nicest Girl in Town.

Manhattan BEFORE AND AFTER Broadway & 33d St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:30.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK 66th St. and Columbus Av. Hockey Game To-night. St. Nicholas vs. N. Y. A. C. Perfect Ice. 3 sessions daily, except Mondays.

14th St. Thea. At 6th Av. Pop. prices. Great Auto Race at 10. BEDFORD'S HOPE

JOE WEBER'S Music Hall. Twiddle-Twaddle. Evenings at 8:10. Only Matinee Saturday.

THE GOTHAM EAST 125th St. Mat. To-day—Rose Sydell's London Belles.

GRAND—HAP WARD THE GRAFTER. N't w'k—Blanche Walsh—The Woman in the Case

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. The Great Japs. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. HARRY BRAHAM, Masks & Faces.

MAJESTIC Ev. 8:15. Mt. Wed. & Sat. J. J. Corbett. Cashel Byron's Profession. West End. David Higgins. "His Last Dollar." N't w'k. Al. H. Wilson, "The German Gipsy." Sun. Mat. & Night, Shepard's Moving Pictures

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42 St. West of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER Present FAY TEMPLETON in Geo. M. Cohan's 45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY. Xtra Mts. Lincoln's & Wash'ton's Birthdays.

BROADWAY Thea. B'way & 41 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. WED. & Sat., 2:15. ELSIE JANIS IN THE VANDERBILT CUP with Barney Oldfield's automobile race effect

LIBERTY THEATRE, 42 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat., 2:15. GEORGE H. BRENNAN presents THE CLANSMAN by THOMAS DIXON, Jr. EXTRA MAT. LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY

NEW YORK Theatre, B'way & 45 St. Evs. 8:15. Prices 25, 50, 75c. & $1. Pop. Mat. Wed., 25, 50, 75. Reg. Mat. Sat. THE ROGERS BROS. IN IRELAND. Xtra Mts. Lincoln & Wash'ton's Birthdays

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. Last Week of Mrs. Leslie Carter as "Zaza." DAVID BELASCO presents Mrs. LESLIE CARTER in Mr. Belasco's version of "ZAZA." POPULAR PRICES. Last Zaza Mat. Sat. 2—Eve. 8. NEXT WEEK Mrs. Leslie Carter as "Du Barry." Seats on Sale Thursday.

BELASCO Theatre. Evs. 8. Mat. Sat. 2. DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in By David Belasco. THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST. *** EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY IN HONOR OF MRS. LESLIE CARTER.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. DAVID BELASCO presents 2d year in N. Y. WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER.

DALY'S THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. ELLIS JEFFREYS & her company, inc. Frank Worthing & Guy Standing in Alfred Sutro's Comedy Success. "Miss Jeffreys has a thoroughly congenial role, and she played it most effectively, winning hearty applause." —THE HERALD. THE FASCINATING MR. VANDERVELDT

CARNEGIE HALL, This Afternoon at 3. Song Recital. MADAME SEMBRICH. Mr. ISIDORE LUCKSTONE at the Piano. Prices: $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50. Boxes $15, $12. Tickets on sale at Box Office, Carnegie Hall, and at Luckhardt & Belder's, 10 East 17th St.

Arion Masquerade Ball. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9th, 1906. UNSURPASSED DECORATIONS. GRAND PARADE AUTOMOBILE FLOATS. BALLET OF THE FOUR SEASONS. METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE BALLET. Tickets and Boxes for sale now at Arion Hall, 59th St. and Park Av., and all principal hotels and theatre ticket agencies.

SPECIAL CONCERT. KALTENBORN QUARTET. MRS. ANNA TAYLOR JONES, Contralto. Thursday, Feb. 1, at 8:15, West Side Y. M. C. A., 57th St. and 8th Av. Reserved Seats, 25 Cents.

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. $1 Mat. Sat. "Scored a success."—Herald. MEXICANA

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. at 8:15. $1 Mats. To-day & Sat. 104 Times. THE EARL AND THE GIRL With EDDIE FOY

FIELDS 42d St., W. of B'way. Wed. & Sat. Mats. 50c. 75c. $1. Louis Mann & Clara Lipman in JULIE BONBON

SAM FRANKO'S SECOND CONCERT OF OLD MUSIC. MENDELSSOHN HALL. TO-NIGHT AT 8:30. In commemoration of the 150th anniversary of Mozart's birth. Mr. Leopold Lichtenberg, SOLOIST. Tickets, Box Office, 50c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. Saturday. Caroline May, The Factory Girl. N't w'k, Moretobe Fitted Than Scorned

American 42d St. & 6th Av. Mat. Saturday. Ernest Hogan, Rufus Eastes. Next Week, Buster Brown. Ted Marks' Concerts, Sun. Mat. & Night, 25c, 35c.

MURRAY HILL 42d St. & Lex. Av. Mat. Saturday. A WIFE'S SECRET. Next Week, Gay New York.

BOSTON SYMPHONY QUARTET. MENDELSSOHN HALL, Tues., Feb. 6, at 8:15. Susan Metcalfe assisting artist. Tickets at Luckhardt & Belder's, 10 E. 17th St., and at Mendelssohn Hall. $1.50 and $1.

THE CHARITY BALL, For the Nursey and Child's Hospital, WALDORF ASTORIA, Thursday Ev., Feb. 1. Boxes at 33 East 30th St. Tickets at 16 W. 11th, Fifth Av. Trust Co., 23 Riverside Drive, 116 Fifth Av., 4 E. 77th & 11 W. 54th St.

COLONIAL B'way & 62d. Sarah French & Co., Leslie & Dailey, Carter de Haven and Flora Parker, Matthews and Ashley, Paul Sandor & others. Daily Mts. 25

ALHAMBRA 7th Av. 126th St. MASCOT MOTH, CARLETON MACY & MAUDE HALL, Patty Bros., Nichols Sisters, Howard & Bland & others. Mats. Daily 25c.

NEW YORK MAT. DAILY Hippodrome. THOMPSON & DUNDY, MANAGERS. A SOCIETY CIRCUS. WITH COURT OF THE GOLDEN FOUNTAINS. Evgs. at 8. Mats. (25c. to $1, exc. S

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cold wave; high northwest wind to-day and to-morrow.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,541. * * * NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1906.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

BARRICADES STORMED IN A PARIS CHURCH

Over 100 People Wounded—Hundreds of Arrests Made.

CLERICALS' EFFORTS IN VAIN

Building Cleared and an Inventory Taken—Premier Rouvier Obtains a Vote of Confidence.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—Everywhere in France the actual putting into operation of the clause of the Church and State Separation act, which provides for the making of inventories of the property of the churches, has aroused a storm of protest. In several provincial parishes Catholics have gathered in the churches and have made such strong resistance that the Government Commissioners have been unable to enter the edifices.

In Paris to-day violent scenes occurred in several churches, notably those of St. Roch and St. Clothilde. An inventory of the property of the Church of St. Roch has not yet been made, owing to the opposition of the congregation, but the defenders of the Church of St. Clothilde succumbed before the energetic assault of an armed force, which acted on the avowed intention of the Government to use every means at its disposal to compel obedience to the law.

In the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon Premier Rouvier's reply to an interpellation on the subject by a Socialist Deputy, M. Allard, was made amid great uproar. The Government, however, obtained a vote of confidence, by 384 votes against 166, after the Premier had assured the Chamber that the Government was desirous of using tact and moderation in carrying out the law, but that it was fully determined to perform its duty no matter what the cost.

While the Ministry was being interpellated in the Chamber scenes of extreme violence were occurring at the Church of St. Clothilde, near the Chamber of Deputies.

The church had been filled since early morning, the congregation including many prominent members of the nobility, Senators, and Deputies. Before the Government Commissioner appeared a police official who attempted to induce the clergy to permit an inventory to be taken received severe maltreatment, while outside the policemen and mounted Municipal Guards were compelled to adopt the sternest measures in order to disperse the turbulent crowd. There were repeated charges and fifty arrests. Among those taken into custody were two priests.

The crowd eventually became so violent in the Rue de Grenelle that the police drew their swords, which, however, they did not use. Many persons, including some policemen, were injured in the fighting.

The Prefect of Police, M. Lepine, personally superintended the measures for the maintenance of order, but despite the fact that he repeatedly counseled calmness he was unable to restore quiet. Eventually two fire-engines were ordered to take up a position near the church so as to be able, if necessary, to drench the crowd, which obstinately refused to move, the women showing the greatest determination, opening umbrellas for their protection, and in the meanwhile chanting psalms.

M. Lepine ordered the Municipal Guards and police to enter the church. Under a shower of broken chairs the officers broke down the railings in front of the entrance, while the crowd rained heavy blows upon them. Then the firemen burst in the doors, and the police and Municipal Guards entered the building. One of the chief officers was severely wounded.

Inside the church the congregation had erected barricades, which had to be taken by assault, while men and women fainted. One barricade was thirty feet high.

The energetic measures taken by the police had the effect of almost completely clearing the church, except at the altar, where a few of the congregation and some young priests stood defiantly brandishing sticks. These were allowed to remain.

The ejection of the remainder of the crowd resulted in the wounding of many persons on both sides, including fifty policemen and guards and a still greater number of the militant Catholics. One hundred and fifty members of the congregation were arrested.

In the struggle some of the guards had their rifles snatched from them, and they fought with their hands against the people, some of whom were armed with swordsticks.

After the people had been driven out Prefect Lepine, in order to prevent further interruption of the work of taking an inventory, placed a triple rank of guards armed with rifles around the choir. The Commissioner was thus enabled to proceed with his work, which he had about completed to-night.

All the windows of the church were broken and every chair was smashed. Among the wreckage scattered over the floor to-night are numerous umbrellas and hats.

The Prefect of the Department of the Seine has issued an order to the clergy instructing them to give up the keys of their churches, and adding that in case of refusal the Commissioners are instructed to call on the armed forces for assistance.

A dispatch from Dijon says there were fresh disturbances to-day in front of the Church of St. Michel. The square was cleared only after the free use of fire hose and the efforts of mounted gendarmes. Many arrests were made.

ITALIAN CABINET TO QUIT.

Defeated in the Chamber—Is Accused of Clericalism.

ROME, Friday, Feb. 2.—There was a long and violent debate in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday over the Government's programme. The members of the Opposition accused the Ministry of having strong clerical leanings.

Notwithstanding the interposition of ex-Premier Giolitti on behalf of the Government a vote of confidence was lost by 221 votes against 188.

The Cabinet will resign to-day. The Italia says that Signor Sonnino, the leader of the Centre in the Chamber of Deputies, will be charged with the formation of a new Ministry.

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AFTER STANDARD OIL.

Federal Agents Begin on Pennsylvania's Books in Rebate Hunt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—There is excellent authority for the statement that the Standard Oil Company is being subjected to a new and sweeping inquiry under the direction of the Bureau of Corporations of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Records of all the leading railroads which have shared oil shipments are to be searched in the hope of securing evidence concerning alleged rebates from bills of lading in the files of the railroads. The charge has been frequently made that under cover of "blind" bills of lading rebating has been carried on on a huge scale. The bureau, according to reports which seem well substantiated, proposes to go to headquarters for information. The Pennsylvania Railroad files already have been inspected by representatives of the bureau, and this is only a beginning.

Officials of the Bureau of Corporations are silent on the subject, refusing to confirm or deny the reports, on the ground that such inquiries, if conducted at all, are confidential, are ultimately submitted to the President, and can only be made public at the instance of the Executive.

Commissioner Garfield is in the West. None of the officials remaining in Washington is willing to be quoted, but the general nature of their statements tended to confirm the statement that an inquiry, such as indicated, was under way. One, whose name cannot be given, went far enough to say that while he could not make a definite statement, it was more than probable that the bureau would not overlook such an excellent means of obtaining evidence to aid in its efforts to end rebating.

The bureau has full power to initiate prosecution in case the inquiry yields adequate evidence against Standard Oil.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—An officer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-day confirmed the report that representatives of the Government have been making an exhaustive examination of the railroad company's records for evidence tending to prove that the Standard Oil Company had received concessions in rates on its immense shipments. The investigation was begun four weeks ago.

What success has been attained is not known, for the expert accountants have been making their reports in confidence to Commissioner Garfield. The railroad officer who confirmed the report of the investigation asserted, however, that his company had no reason to fear any examination of its books that the Government might make. He said every assistance has been given the experts in their work, and that the investigators had frequently expressed their satisfaction concerning the work accomplished.

REJECT OPERATORS' OFFER.

Miners Then Discuss the Raising of a $6,500,000 Strike Fund.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 1.—The rejection of the counter-proposal of the coal operators of the Central Competitive District by an almost unanimous vote of the National convention of the United Mine Workers and the adoption of a resolution offered by Secretary Ryan of Illinois, placing the miners on record as a unit in refusing to sign an agreement for any district until an agreement is signed for all districts under the jurisdiction of the United Mine Workers, to-day created a situation which, in the opinion of the officers of the miners' organization, will result in a disruption of the joint agreement and possibly a great strike of organized labor throughout the country.

Immediately after the rejection of the operators' proposal the miners' convention set about to discuss means for accumulating a strike fund of $6,500,000 in addition to a like amount now on deposit in international, district, and sub-district treasuries of the miners' organization. The matter was referred to the international executive board, with power to act.

"Only by the operators meeting the demand of their employes for an advance in wages can the question be reopened," according to the resolution carried to-day.

HE PAID FOR REBATE SUIT.

Union Refrigerator Company Manager Instigated Test Case.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 1.—Emanuel L. Phillip, President and general manager of the Union Refrigerator Company of Wisconsin, testified in the rebate hearing before Special Examiner Kurtz to-day that it was he who paid most of the compensation received by Charles Quarles, special counsel for the Government in the recent prosecution of the Milwaukee Refrigerator Transit Company and eight other defendants, for violation of the Elkins act. He suggested to Attorney General Moody testing the Elkins act to ascertain the legality of refrigerator lines accepting commissions from railroad companies. Mr. Moody said he had no money to pay extra counsel.

Phillip said that by its contract the Pabst Brewing Company was bound to use the Milwaukee Refrigerator Transit Company exclusively and had given the transit company the right to route shipments. This company, he said, collected the rebates of 10 to 12½ per cent. and enabled the Pabst Company to say it did not get rebates.

GRAVEDIGGERS ON STRIKE.

Cincinnati Funerals Are Held Up by Labor Movement.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 1.—A strike is on among Cincinnati grave diggers, and as a result undertakers are having great difficulty in fulfilling their engagements. The first result of the strike was in evidence at St. Joseph's Cemetery yesterday. Two funeral processions arrived at the cemetery, but no graves had been dug. The funeral was delayed for hours. Similar incidents occurred to-day.

Wire Gun Makes a New Record.

Eight additional rounds in the Government test were fired out of the six-inch Brown wire gun at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds yesterday, making a new world's record as to velocity for that calibre, length of gun, weight of projectile, and powder charge. Each of the last six rounds were fired with a 100-pound projectile and seventy-four pounds of smokeless powder, giving a velocity of 3,455 feet per second, along with normal pressures of about 45,130 pounds to the square inch.

THE TRAIN OF THE CENTURY is the Twentieth Century Limited, the 18-hour train between New York and Chicago by the New York Central Lines. Leave New York 3:30 P. M., arrive Chicago 9:30 next morning—a night's ride.—Adv.

WON'T QUIT, DEUEL SAYS; NEVER THOUGHT OF IT

In the Briefest of Statements, Justice Challenges Attack.

COL. MANN GETS A DELAY

Comments by His Paper on Its Own Scandal—Slurs on Presidential Wedding—Slap at Loeb.

Justice Joseph M. Deuel, whose criminal libel suit against Norman Hapgood, editor of Collier's Weekly, resulted in Mr. Hapgood's acquittal by a jury last week, will not resign from the Special Sessions bench.

Having spent nearly a week at home and consulted frequently with friends and advisers, including Edward Lauterbach, the counsel for Town Topics, Justice Deuel issued the following brief statement at his home last night:

"I shall not resign. At no time have I contemplated doing so."

The statement came as a surprise, as it had been generally understood that the Justice was at work on a long document, meant to set forth in minute detail his side of the case.

When the hearing on the charge of perjury made by Robert J. Collier against Col. William d'Alton Mann, editor of Town Topics and publisher of "Fads and Fancies," was to begin yesterday before Justice McAvoy, sitting as a Magistrate in Special Sessions, ex-Borough President Martin J. Littleton appeared as chief counsel for the defendant. A suggestion by Assistant District Attorney Hart, who, together with Assistant District Attorney Garvan, is in charge of the prosecution, that the evidence given in the Hapgood criminal libel trial in regard to the disputed letters—"O. K., W. D. M."—on the note from Count Reginald Ward to Moses Ellis Wooster be admitted as evidence in this trial was met by Mr. Littleton with a flat refusal, and a declaration that he needed delay because he had not yet had time to familiarize himself with the case. Mr. Littleton also referred to the handwriting experts who are to be witnesses in the trial.

"You seem to know more about what I intend to do and what witnesses I shall call than I do myself," Mr. Hart broke in, a little warmly.

"I have read all about it in the papers," rejoined the opposing counsel, suavely.

Justice McAvoy ended the threatened conflict by saying that it would hardly be fair to Mr. Littleton, as senior counsel, to deny the requested delay, although the granting of it would inconvenience both the court and the District Attorney's office. Next Monday afternoon was finally agreed on as the date for the hearing.

Col. Mann, whose white beard was strikingly offset by a red necktie, listened to the proceedings without saying a word. After a short talk with his counsel, in which the two assistant counsel, Mr. Wray and Mr. Craig, joined, he left as he had come, in his automobile. Among the witnesses for the prosecution present were Mr. Collier, Moses Ellis Wooster, and the four handwriting experts, David N. Carvalho of this city, A. E. Osborne of Rochester, Col. Hay of Washington, and John W. Tyrrell of Milwaukee. The audience was small, and it included only one woman.

Town Topics sent out its weekly number yesterday. Being the first issue of that publication since the Hapgood trial and the arrest of its editor on a charge of perjury, the public was curious to see what Col. Mann's publication would have to say, and copies were soon difficult to obtain.

Seven pages and a half of references to social and political matters did not contain a single passage of the kind that has made the pages of Town Topics notorious. There was, however, a passage criticising the invitations to Miss Roosevelt's wedding.

The only editorial mention of the Hapgood trial is found in this paragraph:

Judge Tierney of the Bronx Municipal Court has discontinued the use of the Bible in swearing witnesses, declaring that the sacred book is desecrated by too many perjuries. Judge Fitzgerald should have followed his example in examining some of the witnesses for the defense in the hapgood, hapbad libel suit.

The controversy caused by President Roosevelt's presence in the social gallery of "Fads and Fancies" is echoed in these lines:

Loeb's memory is too short and his tongue too long for a secretary to the President, especially as he seems to have infected the President with the same fatal faults.

MR. ROCKEFELLER TOURING?

Country Neighbors Think He Is in an Automobile.

A resident of Tarrytown said positively yesterday that he saw John D. Rockefeller on Wednesday walking over his estate with two men. Supt. C. P. Hemenway declared last night that Mr. Rockefeller was 400 miles away. The housekeeper at the Rockefeller country home also said positively that Mr. Rockefeller was not there.

The general opinion in the neighborhood is that Mr. Rockefeller is touring somewhere in his automobile, and that he left Boxwood early yesterday. It is believed at Tarrytown that Mr. Rockefeller arrived in his automobile a week ago yesterday, as his car was seen at Ardsley with the curtains drawn.

PUSHING RAILROAD WAR.

Maryland's Hot Campaign Against Baltimore and Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 1.—As one result of the war begun by the Maryland Legislature against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a resolution will be introduced in the Senate providing for the appointment of three attorneys with power to take action against the railroad on behalf of the State. The board will prosecute the claim of the State against the company with reference to 5,500 shares of stock in the Washington Branch.

This move is to be followed by a joint resolution framed by State Senator Gorman directing enforcement of the law compelling the Baltimore and Ohio to pay in taxes 2 per cent. on its gross receipts in lieu of one-half of 1 per cent., as now, the contention being that under a decision of the Court of Appeals the company is amenable to the law imposing a higher tax.

A commission will subsequently be appointed to determine whether the railroad company can be compelled to pay back taxes.

President Seth of the Senate proposes that the railroad company be investigated through the House, sitting as a grand inquest.

Bonaparte Has a Sore Throat.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Secretary Bonaparte is detained at his home in Baltimore to-day suffering from an attack of tonsilitis.

FIRE ROUTS STUDENTS.

Early Morning Blaze in the University Court Causes Panic.

Fire was discovered at 2 o'clock this morning in University Court, 417-9 West 118th Street, one of the large apartment houses occupied almost entirely by the students and teachers of Columbia and Barnard College.

The janitor, George Ironside, was aroused first and sent his son John to ring in an alarm. He then rushed upstairs and ran along the corridors banging at the doors and calling the tenants. By this time the whole building was full of smoke and there was a great deal of alarm, as men and women opened their doors and came streaming into the passages, clad only in their nightclothes and such garments as they could find.

Ironside kept his head and ran the elevator up and down steadily until he had brought all who were in the building to the ground floor safely.

The fire alarm had caused a good deal of excitement in the neighborhood and students from other dormitories hurried to render what assistance they could. They brought blankets with them, and wrapping the women in them conducted them to places of safety.

The fire started in the pantry and spread to the dining room of Mrs. Francis Carr. The damage is estimated at $1,500.

WE SEIZE A GERMAN SHIP.

Training Vessel Elizabeth Accused of Wholesale Smuggling.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Feb. 1.—The German training ship Grossherzogin Elizabeth, which has been in port for a week, was seized this afternoon by United States Customs Inspectors on the charge of landing smuggled goods.

The Federal authorities have been watching the ship, and it is asserted that at least 400 cases of wines and liquors have been smuggled in and sold to saloons in this city.

A laundry wagon loaded with nearly 300 bottles of wine had just left the ship when an Inspector seized it, confiscated the liquor, and entered charges against the vessel. It is declared that wines have been sold in such quantities as to make it evident that the officers knew what was going on.

The case is the more embarrassing because the officers of the Elizabeth, which is under the auspices of the German Government, have been the guests of the Customs officials during their stay in port.

PERJURY IN HOUSE CONTEST.

Committee, Appalled by Tall Swearing, to Investigate for Itself.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Power was conferred by the House to-day on Committee on Elections No. 2 to investigate the election of a Representative in the Twelfth Missouri District. The seat is occupied by Ernest E. Wood, a Democrat, and is being contested by H. M. Coudrey, a Republican.

A book of 1,400 pages of printed testimony was placed before the committee, but these ex-parte affidavits are so utterly conflicting in their character that it is impossible to sift out the truth. Whatever any person concerned or interested in any way said or swore to, somebody else came forward to swear that it was false.

Two stenographers who took the testimony affirm that under instructions from a certain person they changed portions of the testimony. Other stenographers swear that the contestee offered money to them to make false affidavits to the effect that the testimony as taken down by them had been changed. On the other hand there are affidavits that the stenographers offered to make affidavits on behalf of the contestee, but demanded money for so doing.

There is some testimony tending to show that the contestee brought suit against certain persons for the purpose of coercing them and getting them to make affidavits, and one woman says to use her own language: "He frightened me to death," after which she made an affidavit.

There is also the testimony of one stenographer that under instructions he changed in various respects answers from "No" to "Yes" in material parts of the testimony.

CANAL COMMISSION SPLIT.

One Member Now in Favor of a Sea-Level Waterway.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Isthmian Canal Commission, with full membership present, began to-day to put in formal shape the report which it is to make to Secretary Taft, transmitting the majority and minority reports of the Board of Consulting Engineers and recommending a type of canal.

To-day the time was devoted to making changes of a verbal nature that do not materially affect the original draft, which there was reason to believe at the conclusion of the meeting last week all the members of the commission, with one possible exception, were agreed upon. It developed to-day, however, that one member of the commission is in favor of a sea-level canal, and it is indicated that he may submit some minority views.

The type of canal recommended in the draft of the report as it now stands calls for an eighty-five-foot level.

MINISTER SORSBY ACCUSED.

Charged with Engaging in Financial Plots in Ecuador.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Representative Gilbert (Ky.) introduced a resolution to-day requesting the Secretary of State to transmit to the House all information he may have concerning charges made against William S. Sorsby, United States Minister to Bolivia, and formerly accredited to Ecuador as Minister. Information as to the reason for his transfer is also sought.

It is stated in the resolution that Mr. Sorsby is charged with having conspired to wreck an American mining company in Ecuador, and with having conspired with British capitalists to advance their interests by taking part in the boundary dispute between Bolivia and adjoining countries. His transfer from Ecuador to Bolivia is also said to have been effected by financial interests.

Portsmouth Apartment House Blaze.

A fire which started in the woodshed in the cellar did $5,000 damage to the Portsmouth apartment house, at 42 and 44 West Ninth Street last night. The elevator boy, Thomas Cunningham, made nearly a dozen trips in his car, carrying down the tenants, who were never in danger save from smoke.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LTD. QUICKEST Florida train. Electric lighted. All Pullmans. Lvs. New York daily, 12:25 noon. The shortest route to Pinehurst, Camden, Tampa, and Florida. Office, 1,184 Broadway.—Adv.

PETITIONS MAY MAKE CITY DRY IN SPOTS

Leaders in Legislature Give in to Anti-Saloon Plan.

DISTRICTS SELF-CONSTITUTED

No License for Two Years on Request of Majority of Voters—Courts Have Review Power.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—Senator Tully and Assemblyman Wainwright to-day introduced a bill, by the terms of which places for trafficking in liquors could be abolished by petition. It confers local option by excise districts, to be carved out by the petitioners themselves.

The standing of the introducers insures respectful consideration for the measure. Nothing, save perhaps the insurance legislation, gives promise of such a fight as this proposal. The measure represents the compromise between the Anti-Saloon League on one side and Senator John Raines on the other, with Senators Tully and Lewis and Assemblymen Wainwright and Whitney of Oswego as intermediaries.

The Anti-Saloon League interests, which have demonstrated great strength in Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois, set forth that the plan of petition is cheaper than an election. Also is it true that persons will sign a petition to abolish traffic in liquor who would not go to the polls and vote to abolish it.

The bill provides in general terms that whenever a majority of the qualified electors of any residence district shall sign and file with the Judge of the County Court, or, in the City of New York, with any Judge of the City Court, a petition remonstrating against the sale of liquor in an yor all of the follows forms, the sale of liquor in that form shall prohibited as in the case of a negative vote on the same proposition or propositions under the existing law in towns:

Form 1. The sale of liquor to be drunk on the premises where sold.
Form 2. The sale of liquor not to be drunk on the premises.
Form 3. The sale of liquor by a pharmacist on a physician's prescription.
Form 4. The sale of liquor by hotel keepers only.

The district blocked out in the petition must not contain (a) any block or area bounded by three or more connecting streets in which 50 per cent. of the foot frontage is used for business purposes; (b) any property abutting on a street between cross streets when 75 per cent. of the property so abutting is used for business purposes; (c) more than 5,000 voters; (d) less than 100 voters, in a town, or 800 in a city. Opportunity is to be given for hearing before the Judge with whom the petition is filed and an appeal to the Appellate Division, Supreme Court.

After two years, but not before, a petition favoring the sale of liquor may be filed in the same district.

JAPAN WATCHES ALLY'S ARMY.

Minister Terauchi Says the British Force Requires Improvement.

TOKIO, Feb. 1.—An elucidation of the interpellation addressed to the Minister of War, Gen. Terauchi, at a meeting of the Budget Committee of the Diet yesterday, shows that M. Oishi, leader of the Progressive Party, questioned the War Minister as to the extent of the expansion of the Japanese Army which would be necessitated by an enforcement of the provisions of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

In so doing M. Oishi remarked that the British Army was not undergoing a development equal to that of the British Navy, and he asked if the British Army did not require improvement in order to avoid a one-sided responsibility.

Gen. Terauchi replied in the affirmative, evidently mindful, it is explained, of the provisions of Article VII. of the agreement between Great Britain and Japan, which was signed last Aug. 12.

Article VII. of the Anglo-Japanese treaty is as follows:

The conditions under which armed assistance shall be afforded by either power to the other in the circumstances mentioned in the present agreement and the means by which such assistance shall be made available will be arranged by the naval and military authorities of the contracting parties, who will from time to time consult one another fully and freely on all questions of mutual interests.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 2.—The explanation of Gen. Terauchi's reply to M. Oishi is accepted by the majority of the London morning papers as satisfactory. The editorials, however, do not conceal the feeling of impatience that the question should be raised in such a novel manner and in a way offensive to British amour propre.

An important outcome of the incident appears to be the realization by the British public that the Anglo-Japanese treaty involves some responsibilities which hitherto have been unnoticed.

Much satisfaction is expressed over the announcement just made that four officers of the British Army and three from the Indian Army will proceed to Japan annually, for study, remaining there for two years.

LOCKHART'S DAUGHTER SUES.

Asks Accounting from Executors—Estate Larger Than She Thought.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 1.—Attorneys for Mrs. Sarah Eleanor Flower, wife of Dr. W. S. Flower and daughter of the late Charles Lockhart, will demand an accounting from the executors of her father's estate to determine the amount of property left. Mrs. Flower, because she married the Pittsburg dentist, was cut off with a life interest in a $300,000 trust fund.

To-day the attorneys learned that the will provided that an appraisement of the estate should be made by the executors and not filed, but kept open for examination to any persons properly interested in the estate.

According to one of the attorneys, Mrs. Flower compromised her case against the executors for $475,000, given to her absolutely, and a life interest in a trust fund of $1,300,000 on the statement of J. E. McKelvey, attorney for the executors, that the estate was not worth more than $15,000,000. The appraisement so far shows $100,000,000, of which only $8,000,000 is in real estate.

No Longer a Hippodrome Squad.

Police Commissioner Bingham announced yesterday the abolition of the Hippodrome squad. It consisted of one Sergeant, one Roundsman, and seven patrolmen. In future men for the Hippodrome and the theatres will be assigned from Headquarters. The greater part of this duty will be done by the mounted and bicycle squad men.

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS. "N. Y. & Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M.; "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:35 A. M., via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line, 1,183 B'way, N. Y.—Adv.

MASTERPIECES, NOT RUBBISH.

Twenty Neglected Turners Found to be Worth $1,250,000.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 2.—The Daily Telegraph says:

"Twenty hitherto unexhibited masterpieces in oil by Turner will be exposed to public view in the National Gallery next week. They are the so-called 'unfinished' pictures among the collection which Turner left to the nation and which have been condemned ever since to obscurity.

"Owing to the energy of Sir Charles Holroyd (the keeper of the National Gallery of British Art) they will now see the light. It will be found that instead of being unfinished pictures they were Turner's last works in the gospel of atmospheric beauty. They are astonishingly well preserved and are valued at $1,250,000."

MRS. COREY COMES HERE.

Believed in Pittsburg Reconciliation with Husband Will Follow.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 1.—Mrs. W. E. Corey, wife of the President of the Steel Corporation, left to-day the home of her husband's father, A. A. Corey, in North Braddock, and went to New York, taking a large amount of baggage with her.

Mrs. A. A. Corey has been seriously ill with pneumonia, and the younger Mrs. Corey scarcely left her mother-in-law's bedside. It is known that President Corey has been greatly touched by this evidence of his wife's devotion, and it is considered here that Mrs. Corey's trip to New York means probable reconciliation with her husband.

LEE'S SWORD RECOVERED.

Found, Badly Damaged, in Ruins of Joseph Bryan's Home.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 1.—The sword of Gen. Robert E. Lee has been recovered from the ruins of Laburnam, the home of Joseph Bryan of this city, which recently was burned. The sword was the one used by Lee when a Captain of United States Engineers in the war with Mexico.

Mr. Bryan will send the relic to an armorer with instructions to restore it as nearly as possible to its original condition. The blade was badly crusted and the hilt and scabbard were ruined.

LONGWORTH MAY DESERT COX

It Is Believed He Is Preparing to Abandon the Cincinnati Boss.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 1.—Congressman Nicholas Longworth, according to the belief of his political friends in Cincinnati, is preparng to abandon George B. Cox, the "boss" of Cincinnati, under whose auspices Mr. Longworth ran for Congress. In the past few months there has been considerable speculation concerning Mr. Longworth's attitude toward Mr. Cox. Secretary Taft's Akron speech scoring Cox added to the speculation.

Friends of Mr. Longworth are mentioning him as successor to Gov. Pattison.

$500,000 FIRE IN PANAMA.

A Large Block Destroyed—Americans Said to be Missing.

PANAMA, Feb. 1.—Shortly after 2 o'clock this morning fire started in a four-story wooden house, known as the Concordia, in the Carrera district. At 2:30 A. M. an adjoining three-story building was ablaze.

The firemen for some time were unable successfully to fight the flames because of the lack of water, and a large block of houses between Constitucion, Dolego, and Caldas Streets was destroyed. At 4:30 A. M. the fire was under control. The loss is estimated at $500,000, with very little insurance.

Many women and children living in the tenements were rescued by the volunteer firemen. No lives are known to have been lost, but some Americans who roomed in the Concordia Building are reported to be missing.

LADY GREY BADLY HURT.

Wife of the English Foreign Secretary Thrown from a Trap.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Lady Grey, wife of Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, was thrown from a trap while driving near Ellingham, Northumberland, this afternoon and suffered concussion of the brain. She is now unconscious.

Lady Grey was Miss Dorothy Widdrington, daughter of S. F. Widdrington of Newton Hall, Northumberland.

CALLS COOK A HERO, TOO.

Carnegie Fund Agent Tells of His Making Coffee on Casto's Boat.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 1.—In the investigation of the rescue of the Cherokee's passengers and crew by Capt. Mark Casto and the crew of the Alberta, it was brought out that Lewis J. Johnson, the cook of the Alberta, never quit making coffee, though the waves rolled mountains high around him. Special Agent George A. Campsey of the Carnegie Hero Fund says:

"Johnson was a quiet hero. He didn't say much, but when trouble came he made coffee all the time and kept heart in the crew, as well as put life into the rescued when they came to him. Give him a medal and the money, too."

Root to Press the Asphalt Claim.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Secretary Root has completed his reading of the report of Judge Calhoun, the special Commissioner who was sent to Venezuela to investigate the claims of the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company against Venezuela, and other claims of Americans against that country. The Secretary will instruct Mr. Russell, the American Minister at Caracas, to renew his efforts to obtain a satisfactory settlement of the asphalt claim.

16 Executed; 15 of Them Jews.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

WARSAW, Feb. 1.—Five persons were executed yesterday in the Citadel, bringing the number shot in the past fortnight up to sixteen. Of these, fifteen were Jews.

Secretary Taft in Town.

Secretary Taft was in town last night at the Hotel Manhattan. He is making a short visit on personal business, and will return to Washington to-night.

Pure food laws are good. Burnett's Vanilla is pure food. Take no substitute.—Adv.

MIZNER LAUGHS OVER YERKES WEDDING DENIAL

Visits His Bride and Promises She Will Talk To-day.

SHE IS STILL INVISIBLE

But Even Chicago Believes Her Married Again, Despite Denials Which Don't Directly Deny.

Wilson Mizner, the young San Franciscan who says that on Tuesday night he married Mrs. Charles T. Yerkes, widow of a month only, in her house at 864 Fifth Avenue, returned to the Hotel Astor at midnight last night after several hours' absence and said genially to the reporters:

"I have just paid a visit to Mrs. Mizner at her home, 864 Fifth Avenue. We had a long talk and canvassed the situation thoroughly. I tried to persuade her to see you newspaper men at least once and settle the whole business. She wouldn't do it to-night, but she may give out a statement to-morrow. I expect her to, anyway.

"No, I don't attempt to explain now how all the denial stories got started any more than I did at first. It is probable that she wanted to have as much publicity as possible, and so denied it to certain persons. But all I can say is"—and he laughed again—"that we are married by bell, book, and candle. It will all come clear in a day or so. It will be straightened out fully within a very short time."

Mr. Mizner remained at the hotel for the rest of the night. Telephone calls to the Yerkes house for him, while he might have been there, had meantime brought answers that not only was he not there, but that he was not known. The last statement was manifestly untrue, as Mr. Mizner has been a frequent caller, who was well known to the servants.

The Rev. Andrew Gillies, pastor of St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, in West Seventy-sixth Street, is quite certain that he did go to the Yerkes residence early on Tuesday night, and that he did marry there Mr. Mizner and Mrs. Yerkes in the presence of Joseph L. Eastland and Emilie Brugiere, friends of Mizner. Nevertheless more or less authentic reports coming out of the Fifth Avenue house yesterday were to the effect that the widow denied that she had married anybody since her husband's death. And whether Mr. Mizner is married to the wealthy widow has not been absolutely established. The marriage certificate has not yet been filed.

A TIMES reporter saw Mr. Mizner yesterday afternoon in his apartments at the Hotel Astor.

"Married?" echoed Mr. Mizner when the question was asked. "Certainly. I was married to Mrs. Yerkes on Tuesday night. I was married by bell, book, and candle, and you can say so. I have just been talking to Mrs. Mizner over the 'phone. I shall go up there to-night.

"I went to Philadelphia on Wednesday on very important business. I returned that night, but I was not feeling very well and so I stayed in bed all to-day. You can see for yourself that the bed has not been made up. But I shall go up to the Yerkes house to-night."

Mr. Mizner said he had not yet formulated plans concerning the future residence of himself and wife. That would be determined later. He admitted that he had not then seen his wife since leaving her on Tuesday night.

He talked freely at this time about his marriage. He went on Tuesday afternoon, he said, to the home of the Rev. Andrew Gillies, who lives next door to the Methodist Church at 120 West Seventy-sixth Street, and arranged to have him perform the ceremony. Mr. Gillies was on hand about 7:30 o'clock. So was Mizner and his two witnesses, Messrs. Bruguiere and Eastland, his friends, whom he had hurriedly summoned from the Hotel Seymour. The bride was dressed in black and wore a picture hat, and the wedding took place in the drawing room.

Afterward they all had some refreshments at the Yerkes house. Then he went to the Seymour to have some sandwiches with his friends; his wife went out to call on a friend; he took her home later from the friend's house, and then returned to his hotel. He had been prevented by business and a slight illness from seeing her again.

Mr. Mizner said he had been referred to Mr. Gillies by Waller, Mrs. Yerkes's private secretary.

The Rev. Mr. Gillies repeated yesterday what he had said the day before.

"Yes, I married them," he declared. "There can be no doubt about it. I was there shortly after 7 o'clock, the ceremony was performed about 8 o'clock. I do not care to say any more about the matter, and I should not have made so decisive a statement if it had not been that Mr. Mizner himself had referred questioners to me."

The witnesses to the marriage, who had already added their confirmation, could not be seen yesterday. Friends of the couple said it was not strange that they should marry; that they had known one another about a year; that it was plain that they were attached to each other, and that Mr. Mizner had often been at the Fifth Avenue house since the death of Mr. Yerkes. His frequent presence at the house since Mr. Yerkes died has been, in fact, well known.

No denials of the marriage by the widow herself have come directly from her. She consistently refuses either to see or talk with reporters. She will not answer the telephone. Dispatches coming from relatives and friends in Chicago said that Mrs. Yerkes had telegraphed the denials there, and the sensational belief was expressed in the dispatches that she was the victim of a plot.

Dr. Edwin Sternberger of 43 East Sixtieth Street, who has attended Mrs. Yerkes now and then, was called to her home yesterday for a few minutes. She was slightly nervous, he said, when he came away after a short stay. He told the reporters that she denied the marriage.

A telegram which Charles E. Yerkes, son of the late Charles T. Yerkes, received in Chicago from his stepmother, in reply to an inquiry, said:

Telegram received. Story is simply ridiculous.—Mrs. C. T. Yerkes.

"We are sure now that this game of publicity is being played in New York, by some people who are conspiring to a certain end," was Mr. Yerkes's comment

on this. Asked what the motive could be, he replied:

"I cannot discuss motives."

Friends of Mr. Mizner suggested yesterday that the telegram to Chicago was most likely a little subterfuge to which the bride resorted to conceal the marriage for a while, not knowing then that Mr. Mizner had himself confirmed the report of the wedding. They pointed out that the telegram did not say that the published stories were untrue, but that as printed they were, in her opinion, "ridiculous." Having said that, Mr. Mizner's friends argued, she did not now want to face reporters and say it was all true enough.

Reports that Mrs. Mizner, or Yerkes, was prostrated by the newspaper reports, or that she had been ailing in the last week, were pronounced absurd by those who are close to her. Dr. J. E. Janvrin of 191 Madison Avenue, who for sixteen years has been her physician, paid formal visits to the Fifth Avenue house after the death of her husband on account of the widow's nervous state following the funeral. He has not been there in almost a week, and when he was there last she was in the best of health.

It came out yesterday that Mrs. Yerkes had been planning for several weeks to have a consultation of two or three close friends and her husband's executors for the purpose of going ahead with the building of the hospital provided for by the will of her husband.

She was expecting the arrival in New York about Feb. 1 of L. C. Owsley, formerly Mr. Yerkes's financial agent, who has much to do with the execution of the will. There are some forms which must be gone through, according to the Illinois courts, before the widow can go ahead in the expenditure of the money intended for the hospital by Mr. Yerkes.

To satisfy the Illinois courts and be ready to start the hospital work, Mr. Owsley was to come to this city and confer with several others interested in the hospital. It was said yesterday on good authority that her marriage will bring to nothing all plans to get the hospital fund immediately loosened by the Illinois courts. Her friends who are interested in the immediate building of the hospital say that she appeared to be very much in earnest about it, and they are now greatly disappointed.

CHICAGO BEGINS TO BELIEVE.

Charles E. Yerkes Was Doubtful About the Marriage at First.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—The story of the marriage of Mrs. Charles T. Yerkes to Wilson Mizner in New York on Tuesday startled the friends of the Yerkes family in Chicago to-day. From the start the family connections denounced the tale as "false," a "hoax," and a "plot," while at the same time taking extraordinary measures to learn the facts underlying the publicity given the affair by Mizner and his brother.

This evening some of the most intimate friends of the family admitted that the strongest evidence so far produced tended to establish the truth of the story of the marriage, though speculation there was much as to the circumstances under which it took place.

"I thought the whole thing was a hoax or a bald fake until I came to the interview with the minister who is alleged to have performed the ceremony," said Clarence Knight to-night. "That interview looks like the goods. It's hard to get around the preacher's description of the ceremony he performed and the fact that he has the certificate and will file it.

"What makes the matter difficult is the fact that in New York it is not necessary to have a license to marry. Any minister can marry a couple, and all the form required is that he shall file the certificate within ten days.

"You can rest assured, though, that if Mrs. Yerkes is married again her nervous condition may account for the whole affair. She has been ill since her husband's death."

Mr. Knight added that the marriage did not affect the estate, and there was no need of legal action on his part.

Charles E. Yerkes, son of the late Charles T. Yerkes, spent an uncomfortable day assuring reporters that the story was false and trying to find out whether it was or not. Mr. Knight, who was C. T. Yerkes's attorney, telegraphed a business assistant in New York to investigate the story and report. But no report came.

Louis S. Owsley, former Secretary to Mr. Yerkes, telegraphed F. K. Waler, Secretary to Mrs. Yerkes, asking whether the story is true. No answer being obtained to the message another was dispatched. But last evening Mr. Owsley stated that he had heard not a word of reply.

"There is absolutely no truth in the report," said Mr. Yerkes at his office in the afternoon. "The telegram I received from Mrs. Yerkes stated that the story is ridiculous, and that settles it. What the publicity means I do not assume to say. At least I shall not discuss it in the newspapers."

Despite Mr. Yerkes's professed disbelief in the story, he inquired for the latest news from Mr. Knight in the evening.

"I have heard nothing from New York to-day," said Mr. Knight later. "If there is anything in it at all, I believe there is some kind of a plot behind it."

Would Mrs. Yerkes's remarriage have any bearing on the disposition of the estate or her share under the will?" the attorney was asked.

"Absolutely none," replied Mr. Knight. "None of the provisions of the will is contingent on her remarriage. Such a contingency was not contemplated."

"Are you going to New York?"

"Ah, that's a leading question," said Mr. Knight. "I may go in a day or two. But it will not be in connection with this story. I have been trying for three weeks or more to get my business in such shape here that I can spend three or four days in New York on business connected with the estate."

MISS ROBSON IN NEW PLAY.

Fitch's "The Girl Who Has Everything" Well Received in Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 1.—Miss Eleanor Robson appeared at the Opera House tonight in her new comedy drama by Clyde Fitch, "The Girl Who Has Everything." The audience was large and friendly, and Miss Robson and Mr. Fitch were called before the curtain for speeches at the end of the third act.

The play is a drama of smart New York life, and deals with the efforts of a man to rob his children and the fight of his sister-in-law, played by Miss Robson, to frustrate him.

TOGO COMING TO AMERICA.

To Visit This Country in April, with Two Armored Cruisers.

TOKIO, Feb. 1.—It is announced upon reliable authority that Admiral Togo will visit America in April with two armored cruisers.

Platt in Town; Too Tired to Talk.

Senator Platt reached the city last night from Washington. He went to the Hotel Gotham and sent word from his room to all callers that he was too tired to see them or to talk.

IMPORTANT

Used Pianola Sale

Exchanged Pianolas, sold subject to the same guarantee given with absolutely new Pianolas.

$125——$150——$175

These are the lowest prices we have ever named on Pianolas. *At the end of this sale regular prices will be restored.*

Also a few Piano-players of other makes, $60 to $100

Easy monthly payments

The Aeolian Company
AEOLIAN HALL
362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St., N. Y.

NEW INSURANCE LAWS PLANNED BY GOVERNORS

Convention Suggested by Roosevelt Discusses Action.

MAYER DECLARES POLICY

Westerners Favor Annual Settlements with Policy Holders—Underwriters Get Seats at the Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Delegates representing the National Life Underwriters' Association gained admission to the joint convention of Governors, Insurance Commissioners, and Attorneys General, which assembled here to-day under call of Thomas E. Drake, Insurance Commissioner of the District of Columbia, at the instigation of President Roosevelt. The convention organized at the Palmer House by electing Gov. John P. Johnson of Minnesota Chairman.

The credentials committee to-night decided that each State represented by its Governor or other officially accredited delegate should be entitled to one vote. The underwriters' delegates are to have a voice in the discussion, but no vote. There was unconcealed surprise at the opening session, when Charles W. Scovel, President of the Underwriters' Association, appeared and demanded seats for himself and five delegates. Gov. Johnson avoided debate by appointing a committee on credentials.

"This convention is the creature of public demand," said Gov. Johnson, in taking the chair. "The recent insurance scandals which have shocked public decency have made this meeting necessary. When we have concluded our investigation and come to a definite plan of action we shall know that there will be no danger of the public being outraged in the future as it has been in the past."

Attorney General Julius M. Mayer, in addressing the meeting, said:

"It will not be long before the Armstrong report will be ready for submission to the Legislature of the State of New York, and it seems to me that the other States of the Union may earnestly consider the wisdom of refraining from action until they have had an opportunity to know and consider the recommendation of this committee.

"After the Frick and Hendricks reports were published, it seemed to me that it was my duty to bring an action against the Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Since the beginning of this action the tesimony before the Armstrong Committee has disclosed various acts of officials of other companies which, likewise, require redress and remedy.

"I realize that it might be picturesque and pleasing to some for the Attorney General to bring a lawsuit daily in the name of the people, but what we all desire is results, and such a course is not the most expeditious way to that end.

"What I am anxious to emphasize is that the present officers and Directors of insurance companies must realize that the public look to them for appropriate action in relation to the restoration of funds and for such changes in personnel or metnods of management as it may be practicable to bring about.

"If, however, any of the present Directors or officers of life insurance companies fail to appreciate the temper of the people, and fail to do their duty, then you may be assured that the State will institute any and all proceedings which it has the authority to bring, and which may be necessary for the purpose of restoring funds wrongfully expended.

"Perhaps the most important lesson of permanent value which this situation has developed will be the holding to stricter responsibility of any person who undertakes as a Director or Trustee the solemn obligation of looking after other people's money. Not so many men will be in so many Directorates, but those who undertake these burdens will more keenly realize their obligations."

Insurance Commissioner R. E. Folk of Tennesssee offered a resolution, providing that it be the sense of the convention that on all deferred dividend contracts now existing there shall be an annual accounting to each policy holder, and that further issue of deferred dividend contracts be prohibited.

Insurance Commissioners Z. M. Host of Wisconsin and M. Wolf of California spoke in favor of the resolution.

Vice President R. W. Weeks of the New York Life Insurance Company defended the deferred dividend system as "a reward for persistence."

Gov. Cummins said:

"As far as I am concerned, and so far as my influence will go, I shall not only attempt to secure enactments in our General Assembly that will insure annual distribution, but will secure standard and uniform forms of insurance. I do not believe that there should be more than ten forms of contract permitted. An ideal form would permit no dividend. Companies should not take from policy holders one penny more than is necessary to carry out the contract."

The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization recommended that a committee of fifteen be appointed to formulate a bill or bills, with a view to establishment of uniform statutory regulation of legal reserve life insurance in the several States. This committee of fifteen is to report at an adjourned meeting.

All matters for action by the convention were referred to a Committee on Resolutions as follows: Gov. A. B. Cummins of Iowa, R. E. Folk of Tennessee, J. V. Barry of Michigan, M. Hardison of Massachusetts, and Z. M. Host of Wisconsin.

EQUITABLE BOARD CHARGES.

Hold-Over Directors Accused—$1,250,000 Saved for the Society.

Despite the pledge of secrecy imposed upon all the Equitable Directors who attended Wednesday's meeting, in regard to the contents of the supplemental report made by President Morton's accountants, it became known yesterday that among the disclosures hitherto unpublished are accusations against certain members of the present board who were in office during the former administration. It was this primarily which moved the Directors on Wednesday to withhold the report from publication pending decision of the course which the society is to pursue. President Morton admitted after the meeting that there were certain things in the accountants' report which would be made the basis for suits.

More about what happened in that meeting is also becoming known. Mr. Morton said yesterday that the question whether the reports would be read in full or given to the Directors to read at their leisure was submitted to the board and that the latter course was chosen because the document contained some 200 printed pages. Men who attended the meeting declared yesterday that the first course proposed was to have the report received by the board without its contents being made known to the members, and that the board, after some little debate, declined to agree to this. It was then the scheme of having each member sign a receipt and a pledge not to give away its contents was devised and accepted on the ground that it was contrary to the interests of the society to have material made public which was later to be made the basis of legal action.

Mr. Morton said yesterday that he still believed in a maximum of publicity about the affairs of the Equitable, as far as this was not detrimental to the interests of the society.

"Every large institution," he added, "even a newspaper has its trade secrets which it does not care to divulge to its creditors."

Mr. Morton also mentioned yesterday that one of the things that the Committee on Pensions in the Equitable's board is considering is a plan introduced in the society several years ago, whereby every person entering its employ was examined for life insurance and received a policy for $1,000. The premiums on this insurance, Mr. Morton explained, were paid by carrying the employes' wages on the books at a figure enough larger than the amount agreed on to cover the cost of the insurance. The question is now being considered whether this is in effect free insurance and thus a discrimination against other policy holders of the society. There are about 900 employes under the arrangement, and accordingly about $900,000 insurance is thus carried.

Mr. Morton also said yesterday that the saving now in sight for 1906 would add at least $1,250,000 to the income of the society. He explained that, in addition to the $800,000 annual saving in sight when he reported to the policy holders last Fall, the bank balances had been cut from an average of $36,000,000 to about $11,000,000, and the $25,000,000 difference invested so as to yield at least 4 per cent., as against the 2 per cent. that the various banks and trust companies were giving. An item of $500,000 a year was realized here, Mr. Morton said, and in addition $50,000 is coming to the society through the fact that the interest allowed on the $11,000,000 now carried in banks and trust companies now nets the society 2½ per cent. instead of 2 as formerly. Other savings made up the other $200,000 going into the grand total.

BRITISH POLICY HOLDERS ACT.

Demand Representation in the Mutual —Threaten an Inquiry.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A meeting of the holders of policies in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, representing policies amounting to $2,545,000, was held to-day in the office of Lord Northcliffe, (formerly Sir Alfred Harmsworth.) Resolutions were passed, copies of which will be forwarded to New York, demanding the representation of the British policy holders in the home board of the company, and that the company deposit in Great Britain securities equal to the value of its liabilities in this country.

The meeting pledged itself to have the matter raised in Parliament if a satisfactory reply was not received. Members of both houses were present, and accepted the responsibility of bringing up the question.

The representative of a firm of London accountants, who is now in New York examining the securities of the company, has cabled for the assistance of an actuary.

CHOATE SPEAKS IN OTTAWA.

Says It Is Agreed That the Twentieth Century Is Canada's.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Feb. 1.—Joseph H. Choate was the guest of the Canadian Club at a banquet here this evening. Among those present were Earl Grey, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and R. L. Borden, Leader of the Opposition.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in proposing the toast "Our Guest," spoke of the brilliant services which Mr. Choate had rendered as Ambassador in London. In the course of his service there all bickerings between Canada and the United States ceased and good friendship now prevailed.

Mr. Choate said that the twentieth century was Canada's. All were agreed upon that point. While the rivalry between the two countries would go on, the bond of friendship was cemented to such a degree as to cause each to rejoice in the other's progress.

Mr. Choate spoke of what Cecil Rhodes had done for the British Empire and the United States, and said he hoped some American millionaire, either north or south of the boundary line, would follow Mr. Rhodes's example, so that Britishers would be brought to American universities.

LEFT A SUICIDE NOTE.

"E. E. L." of New York May Have Ended Life in Cincinnati.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 1.—A hat found on the Suspension Bridge here tonight contained a note which read as follows:

Please notify Mary P. Loomis, 423 East Eleventh Street, Parkersburg, West Va., and A. H. Cosden, General Manager of the William B. Ilker & Sons Co., Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, New York City. Say that the cancer was too much for me. If found here, sufficient money is on person to pay for burial.

E. E. L.

Telegraphic inquiry at Parkersburg brought the reply that "E. E. L." were the initials of Dr. E. E. Loomis of New York, who has relatives in Parkersburg.

The note written by "E. E. L." was on a letterhead of the Burnett House. The bridge police declare that none of them heard any unusual sound, but one policeman was accosted by a man early in the evening, who asserted he had heard a cry, followed by a splash. The story was not credited at the time.

Services for Father Brady.

Services over the body of the Rev. Bernard A. Brady, Chaplin of the Sixty-ninth Regiment during the Spanish war and State Chaplain of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, were held in St. Joseph's Church at Yonkers yesterday. Among those who took part were Dean Lings, Father Fitzsimmons, Father Spellman, and Mgr. Lavelle. The sermon was preached by Archbishop Farley. The church was filled, and the street for four blocks was lined with those who could not get into the church.

CITY BREVITIES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has detailed Joseph A. Reed of Boston to fill temporarily the post of wool examiner at this port in succession to Robert N. Kitching, who was removed from office on Tuesday.

An attachment was issued yesterday against George G. Fuessel's Sons Company, manufacturer of window shades at 46 Union Square, for $1,705 in favor of May E. Thomas, on an assigned claim of the Stewart Hartshorn Company for shade rollers sold to the company.

Fire, starting in the cloakroom, damaged Public School No. 48, at Amsterdam Avenue and West 129th Street, to the extent of $500 early last night.

Controller Metz has promoted Patrick H. Quinn to be chief auditor of accounts in the Finance Department, to succeed William McKinny, whose resignation dates from to-day. His salary is $5,000. Mr. Quinn is a McCarren Democrat.

The annual dinner of the Williams alumni will be given to-night at Delmonico's. Dr. Hamilton W. Mable, President of the association, will be toastmaster, and speeches will be made by John Haskell Hewitt, Dr. John H. Finley, William Goodell Frost, and James H. Canfield.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

12:15 A. M.—160 East Broadway; Harry Goldberg; damage trifling.

12:20 A. M.—132 East Broadway; L. A. Appelo; damage trifling.

12:20 A. M.—103 Division Street; Abranam Marks; damage trifling.

1:15 A. M.—36 East Broadway; C. Clonger; damage, $50.

6:10 A. M.—426 Greenwich Street; John Small; damage unknown.

1:50 P. M.—14 Chrystie Street; John Wesley; damage, $10.

2:25 P. M.—248 West Twenty-fifth Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

3:25 P. M.—156 West Forty-fifth Street; owner unknown; damage, $300.

4:30 P. M.—42-44 West Ninth Street; Furness Bshere; damage, (estimated,) $5,000.

5:35 P. M.—308 East Eighth Street; S. Nordhein; damage trifling.

6:10 P. M.—81 Bleecker Street; P. Altman; damage, $500.

6:15 P. M.—2 Commerce Street; Alonzo Allen; damage trifling.

6:30 P. M.—120th Street and Amsterdam Avenue; Board of Education; damage $20.

7:15 P. M.—147 Water Street; S. Kalla Brothers; damage, $500.

8:35 P. M.—30 Front Street; Martin Meyer & Co.; damage, $1,000.

8:46 P. M.—Bradhurst Avenue and 140th Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

9:50 P. M.—227 Pearl Street; Taft Brothers; damage $1,000.

10 P. M.—104 Allen Street; O. Shepiro; damage, $1,800.

SYRIAN GARROTED, NOT SHOT, AUTOPSIES SHOW

Wounds of Slender Stiletto in Stefan's Body Also.

AUTHORITIES ARE AT SEA

Witnesses Tell Conflicting Stories, All of Them Seemingly Untrue—Three Held Without Bail.

John Stefan, brother of Monsignor Stefan, head of the Syrian branch of the Roman Catholic Church in New York, who was murdered in the little restaurant at 81 Washington Street Wednesday night, was not shot. He was stabbed twice, but the knife wounds did not cause his death.

An autopsy held yesterday by Dr. Otto H. Schultz, Coroner's Physician, established the fact that he had been garroted, and that death was due to strangulation. The finding of Dr. Schultz was later verified by a second autopsy, attended by ex-Coroner's Physician Hamilton Williams, as medical representative of the Stefan family.

First Assistant District Attorney Garvan, with Deputy District Attorneys Murphy and Cardozo, was busy all day yesterday and until late last night examining witnesses of Stefan's killing and Syrians who are familiar with the feuds which have smoldered in the colony for years past.

They heard Dr. Schultz's report as to the cause of Stefan's death, and attended the second autopsy, later visiting the wounded Syrians, who are under guard susepected of having been concerned in the killing. A score of detectives were also hard at work on the case.

When Mr. Garvan went home he knew no more about the tragedy and its causes than he did yesterday morning. He was completely mystified by the conflicting stories which had been poured into his ears. His assistants and the detectives were equally perplexed.

There was but one theory which seemed tenable when investigation was suspended for the night—that the killing of Stefan was the outcome of bitter feeling between the members of the Greek Catholic Church, of which Bishop Hawaweeny is the head, and the Roman Catholic Church, presided over by Bishop Stefan.

John Stefan, the murdered man, was a comparative stranger in New York. He lived in St. John's, N. F., and only reached the city a week ago on a visit to his brother. The most plausible explanation of his murder is that it was the outcome of enmity entertained by certain Syrians against his brother. The manner of his death negatived the idea that he could have been accidentally killed in a battle.

When Coroners' Physician Schultz undertook his first autopsy yesterday afternoon he began the examination of the dead man's body fully expecting to find a bullet wound. Every witness examined by the police had declared that Stefan had been shot down, and the same story had reached the Office of the District Attorney. There was no sign of a bullet wound.

Dr. Schultz discovered bruises on the neck and two narrow wounds in the back of the body, one just under the right shoulder and the other in the small of the back. These wounds were hardly noticeable. The trained eye of the physician, however, told him that they were stabs from a keen stiletto.

Bishop Stefan was in Pittsburg when his brother was killed. He started at once for New York. When he reached the city the first autopsy had already been concluded, and the body of his brother was in the Morgue. Thither he went with a bodyguard of twenty-five Syrians, members of his church. Services were said over the body in the Morgue Chapel, and at their conclusion the Bishop sought Mr. Garvan and asked for a second autopsy.

This lasted almost two hours. It left not the slightest doubt that Stefan had been strangled to death. Mr. Garvan was present from first to last. At its conclusion he visited the ward in Bellevue where the wounded men are under guard and interrogated them. He could get no information from them.

There were many Syrians grouped about the entrance to the Morgue while the second autopsy was under way, all of them members of the Bishop's flock. When the autopsy was over they asked for police protection to their homes. Nearly all of them lived in Brooklyn. Their request was granted.

Coroner Shrady, who has charge of the case, received a visit yesterday afternoon from a well-known Syrian merchant, who lives in Brooklyn, but whose business is in New York City, who made the following statement after asking that his identity be not made public.

"On Jan. 3, I was coming out of the Fifty-fourth Street court and saw Nicolo Dibs and George Keurey having an altercation. A few minutes later Dibs caught hold of one of the lapels of Keurey's coat. Friends stepped between them and prevented a fight. When Dibs had gone a few feet away Keurey shouted: 'I want to step on the beard of your Bishop.' He meant Hawaweeny, the Orthodox Greek Bishop, living in Brooklyn. That's the trouble grew out of that."

This story was on a par with others told the authorities. Not a single witness was found whose statement tallied with the physical facts in the case. All of them insisted that Stefan had been shot to death.

In the Tombs Court yesterday morning, the ten Syrians arrested in connection with the killing were arraigned before Magistrate Walsh, who held two of them without bail, and remanded the other eight in the custody of the Coroner. The two held without bail are David Modowar of Garden Place, Brooklyn, and Nahum Mokarzel of 137 Pacific Street, Brooklyn.

In the Coroner's Court, George Zrik was committed to the Tombs without bail, on the charge of having killed John Stefan, by Coroner Shrady. George Kenrey, as a possible defendant, was released on $1,500 bail. Kilio Gaogone was held in $1,500 bail, Rashiell Ansel in $500, Kalili Calgorz, in $500, and Nakes Sacid and his two children, Sophia and Louis, in $100 bail each.

GAS KILLED CHORUS GIRL.

"Mayor of Tokio" Singer Dead in a Philadelphia Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1. — Florence Meigs, 17 years of age, a chorus girl in the Richard Carle Company, playing at the Walnut Street Theatre, was found dead in her room at Zeisses's Hotel, Walnut Street, at noon to-day. The gas jet was turned on full, and the windows closed. Miss Meigs's home was in Richmond Hill, L. I.

Mrs. Millie Meigs of Jamaica Avenue, Richmond Hill, mother of the girl, received last night a telegram from the manager of "The Mayor of Tokio" company announcing the death of her daughter. Mrs. Meigs said she was sure it must have been an accident. Her daughter had never had a love affair, was in no financial difficulties, and had no motive for suicide.

The Dove and the Buzzard

Timidity and rapacity are equal, but extreme, faults. In buying life insurance be neither weak nor greedy. Not the most, but the best for the least cost. Tap on our door with a postal.

The Washington Life Insurance Co.
John Cutler, President

Economy of floor space is sometimes an important consideration.

Our system of vertical filing has saved many a concern from the necessity of moving into larger offices.

Library Bureau
Capital $2,500,000.
316 Broadway.

OUR CURRENCY SYSTEM IS WHOLLY CONDEMNED

Needs Thorough Reform, Says Chamber of Commerce.

SEC'Y SHAW'S PLAN WON'T DO

The Great Trouble Is Currency's Inelasticity—Schiff Calls System Clumsy and a "Hodge-Podge."

The Chamber of Commerce Committee on Finance and Currency reported at yesterday's meeting on the resolution presented by Jacob H. Schiff in January recommending consideration of Secretary Shaw's plan for a more elastic currency.

Mr. Schiff, in introducing his resolution at the January meeting, made a speech predicting the greatest panic the country has ever seen unless something was done to reform our currency system.

The committee's report condemns Secretary Shaw's plan and says that our money circulation is now as large, if not larger, than the country needs, the excess tending to inflate values.

"The great trouble," says the report, "is that this large amount of currency, especially of bank issues, is inelastic, and no means have been adopted, through prompt redemption, by which this immense volume can be issued and redeemed and issued again, in accordance with the demands of trade and commerce. Facility of issue and frequent and enforced redemption of bank notes can alone secure the element of elasticity so much needed which responds readily to all changes in trade conditions and at the same time prevents inflation of values. Under the currency laws of this country no such provision properly exists, and even the redemption of National bank notes is limited to a total of $3,000,000 a month, thus tying up to a large extent the only source of redemption we have and forcing upon the Nation at all times a volume of currency which is not allowed by natural means to rise and fall in amount according to the laws of supply and demand."

The committee recommends that the banks be permitted to issue and return their currency at will. In this way it hopes the necessary elasticity would be given to the great mass of the bank issues "now clogged for lack of movement." Another recommendation looking to the same end is that the Secretary of the Treasury be empowered to deposit customs and internal revenue receipts in the National banks, properly secured, at a low rate of interest to the Government, not less than 2 per cent., which would result in the return of these funds to the Treasury when the supply of money was such that the banks could no longer profitably hold the funds. Secretary Shaw's idea for an emergency currency limited to 50 per cent. of the National banks' bond-secured issued, in the committee's opinion, would, under the existing currency laws, prove a hazardous experiment.

"It would be impossible for the Controller's office," says the report, "to guard such issues with the constant temptation to enlarge the circulation to meet local emergencies, and speculative demands sure to follow such a privilege."

Mr. Schiff got up after the reading of the report to call for more effective action than the regular routine. "If we adopt it," he said, "that is the end of it. We must do something further. But for our unsatisfactory monetary system we would long ago have gained the international leadership, commercially and financially, which we are still wanting. Our merchants who buy goods in China, Japan, South America, and elsewhere must still settle their transactions in London, Paris, or Germany just as the very money we loaned to Japan recently had to be remitted to London, even when needed to pay for goods purchased by the Japanese Government in the United States during the conduct of the late war.

"We shall never be able to free ourselves from the financial uncertainty which more or less ever surrounds us, nor to permanently occupy a position as international financial factors of importance so long as we do not dispense with the clumsy currency system, which has come down to us, in part, from the civil war, and which, instead of having since become improved, has been permitted to grow from bad to worse, until it now presents a 'hodge-podge' of circulating mediums, destructive of the best interests of a great commercial and industrial nation. Not that we have too small a volume of currency, as the report of the committee very correctly points out. Just the reverse; if anything, we suffer from too great a superabundance of circulating mediums—a currency redundant, inelastic, and unresponsive to the legitimate requirements of commerce and trade. Nothing but gold, or notes based upon gold, and banknotes issued in accordance with scientific economic principles, to serve as the vehicles of commerce and trade, have any legitamate justification to circulate as money.

"The recommendation made in the report of the committee, that to assure more elasticity to the circulating medium, banks should be permitted to surrender their circulation at will, is not likely to greatly aid in a solution of the problem before us. Such surrender would not be determined by the conditions of commerce and trade, nor even of the money market, but rather by the price of Government bonds, and the convenience and advantage of the banks, just as the increase in National bank circulation is to a great extent determined by similar considerations.

"Unfortunately, the Treasury must play a leading part in the regulating of the money supply. To minimize this undesirable situation, the recommendation of the committee, that all Government funds—except the gold reserve and a reasonable working balance—should be deposited in the National banks, and that a reasonable rate of interest, not less than 2 per cent., be exacted by the Government upon its deposits, deserves every consideration. On the other hand, extraordinary conditions will arise when even our large volume of currency becomes temporarily insufficient and a situation is created which, when aggravated by distrust and loss of confidence, brings forth disaster. Even with our undesirable fiscal system, it should be possible to devise methods by which extreme convulsions and suffering, such as we have periodically experienced, can become at least in part alleviated, and against a recurrence of which we should seek to protect ourselves, instead of being satisfied, in these times of prosperity, with the thought of 'after us, the deluge.' We cannot finally settle this all-important question, but we can lead the way, and I believe the country expects us to do so."

Mr. Schiff then moved that a committee be appointed to consider the whole subject of currency reform and report its conclusions to the President of the United States and to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Committee on Taxation submitted a report condemning the existing mortgage tax, and suggesting as a compromise a recording tax of one-half of 1 per cent.

J. Pierpont Morgan was elected to the Vice Presidency vacated by the death of Marshall Field.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

Extreme Price Reductions on Fine Overcoats for Men

Every Overcoat included in this sale was designed for this winter. You'll find all right up to the mark in style, fabric and tailoring. That's something every sale doesn't offer.

Men's Overcoats at $9.75

Formerly sold as high as $25.

In fancy plaid Tourists, extremely long, with fine worsted or plain linings. Also medium and full length models of Oxford Overcoatings.

Men's Overcoats at $15

Formerly sold as high as $25.

A few Paddocks. But the majority are in Chesterfield and long great coat styles of rich Oxford and plain black Overcoatings.

Three Broadway Stores:
At 13th St., at Canal St., nr. Chambers St.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

MAY BE A U. P. INQUIRY.

Wall Street Hears That Road's Holdings Are to be Investigated.

Interest was taken in Wall Street yesterday in the news from Washington that following up the movement for information in regard to the Pennsylvania Railroad's holdings of other railroad stocks, the House may start a similar inquiry concerning the holdings of the Union Pacific Railroad. The position of the Union Pacific in reference to Southern Pacific and other controlled lines in the Union Pacific system is regarded in Wall Street as in many respects parallel to that of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The holdings of Union Pacific in the Southern Pacific Company and other lines which have been brought under Union Pacific control are shown in the following table:

	Total Issue.	Union Pacific's Holdings.
Chi. & Alton Ry. pf.	$19,544,000	10,343,100
Ore. R. R. & Nav. com.	24,000,000	23,979,700
Ore. R. R. & Nav. pf.	11,000,000	10,989,766
Oregon Short Line R. R.	27,460,100	27,460,100
Southern Pacific com.	197,849,258	90,000,000
Southern Pacific pf.	39,569,840	18,000,000

In addition to these holdings by the Union Pacific Railroad corporation itself, interests identified with the company hold a very large amount of Atchison stock. These holdings are estimated at 400,000 shares, or $40,000,000 par value out of a total of $216,000,000 common and preferred stock outstanding.

The Union Pacific holdings of Chicago and Alton, coupled with the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific's holdings of the same stock, give the Rock Island and the Union Pacific jointly control of the Chicago and Alton.

MACK IN THE TENDERLOIN.

Sergt. McGloin Takes No Chances with the Third Deputy.

The West Thirtieth Street Police Station was visited by Third Deputy Commissioner James F. Mack last night. Mr. Mack made his appearance at 8:30 o'clock and remained for more than an hour. It was as quiet as a church when the station door swung open at 8:30 o'clock and the Deputy Commissioner sauntered up to the desk, where Sergt. William McGloin was making entries in his blotter, and John Anthony, the doorman, was playing with the cat.

"Good evening," was Mr. Mack's greeting to Sergt. McGloin.

"Good evening," responded McGloin; "what can I do for you?"

Gen. Bingham's deputy, without replying, started to walk through the gate leading to the desk. McGloin wasn't taking any chances with strangers. Sergt. Benner, who was on house duty and who went through one experience with a bogus Commissioner, cast a significant glance at his colleague.

"Get on the job, there, Mac," he whispered to the doorman, "and see that you don't draw a blank."

Before Mack had a chance to step behind the rail, McGloin had advanced and barred his progress.

"I'm Deputy Commissioner Mack," the Commissioner said, smiling, and preparing to enter.

"I beg your pardon," replied McGloin, but I will have to see your credentials."

"Certainly," said Mack, throwing open his coat and flashing his gold shield. That settled it. McGloin beamed smiles on the Third Deputy, shook his hand warmly, and welcomed him to a seat behind the desk.

During his stay a number of prisoners were brought in and Mr. Mack watched the procedure closely. Before he left he inspected the cells and then had a talk with the newspaper reporters.

THAT WALDO ERROR FORGIVEN

Sergt. Benner Only Chided for Being Fooled by a Bogus First Deputy.

Sergt. John M. Benner, who extended the courtesies of the Tenderloin Station to a smooth young man who represented himself to be First Deputy Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo on the night of Jan. 24, was put on trial yesterday at Police Headquarters for allowing himself to be fooled.

Sixty-three men were before the Commissioner for technical infractions of police rules. One of the first cases was Benner's. He told how the young man had strolled in, how he seemed to know just about as much about police business as a Deputy Commissioner would know who had been appointed only one day, and admitted that he had been "fooled." Commissioner Waldo walked in while Benner was talking. He took a seat beside Mr. Mack, sitting through the trial with a broad grin on his face as Benner gave the reasons why he thought the impostor was Waldo.

"Don't you see, Sergeant," said Commissioner Mack, finally, "that you missed a splendid opportunity to distinguish yourself? The man who impersonated Deputy Commissioner Waldo committed a felony right under your nose and you didn't detect it. He could have had a year in the penitentiary if you had detected him. It is a bad state of affairs in a station when such a thing can be done under the nose of a Sergeant. I think, however, that you have received a good deal of punishment already in the realization of the opportunity you lost to distinguish yourself. I dismiss the case with a reprimand."

The lecture about what he might have done if he hadn't done what he did seemed to make Sergt. Benner feel better. Commissioner Mack was lenient in most of the other cases.

Fugitive Clerk Arrested.

Eugene D. Stanley, who was indicted in this city on a charge of grand larceny, was arrested last night in Chicago. Stanley was a clerk in the employ of Archer & Co., automobile dealers of 245 West Fortieth Street. According to the police, he stole $4,000. He was arrested and indicted by the Grand Jury, but jumped his bail and got away.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING BIDS LOWER; NO GAS TENDERS

Companies Say Pressure Requirements Are Impossible.

STILL GET 75 CENTS 1,000 FT.

Chief Engineer Lacombe Says City Will Save $150,000 a Year by Cheaper Current.

Bids for lighting streets and public buildings were opened yesterday by the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity. The bids for electric lighting were materially lower than last year, and range from $100 a year per arc lamp, which is the maximum fixed by the new law recommended by the Stevens Committee last Spring, down to $80 per lamp, if the number of lamps in the city is increased.

None of the gas companies, except the New Amsterdam and the Standard, which are compelled to bid under their charters, put in bids for furnishing gas, although they did on the maintenance of the mantle lamps without the gas. This means that the city will have to pay the gas companies the 75 cents per thousand cubic feet provided under the Stevens law. Experts in the department figured roughly last night that the mantle lamps in Manhattan under this arrangement would cost the city at the rate of $22.30 per year as against $24.75 last year.

Both the Consolidated and the Brooklyn Union Gas Companies declared the reason they had not bid was because it was impossible to obey the pressure specifications of the contract, and also those of the Stevens Committee law. The specifications of the city were that the pressure at the burner should not fall less than 1½ inches. The Stevens law requires that the pressure at the station shall not exceed 2½ inches. Attorneys for the companies declared that they could not meet a 1½-inch pressure at distant burners without exceeding the 2½-inch pressure at the stations, and thereby incurring a penalty of $1,000 for each violation. Therefore they refused to bid.

Bids Much Higher Last Year.

Material reductions are shown in the electric lighting over the last rates bid by the companies. Then their prices ranged from $134 to $140 per 2,000 candle-power arc light, and $180 for twin 1,200 candle power lights, such as are along Fifth and Madison Avenues. Under the new bids of the New York and Brooklyn Edison Companies $100 per lamp is bid in each borough for any number of lamps up to 5,000. If 7,500 are installed a $95 rate is made, $90 rate for 10,000, an $85 rate for 12,500, and an $80 rate for 15,000 lamps. At present there are nearly 5,000 arc lamps in Manhattan and the Bronx, and about the same number in Brooklyn.

For the twin lamps the companies bid $130 now, while for the incandescent lights in public buildings they bid 7½ cents per kilowatt hour, whereas 10 cents is the legal maximum. Six cents per kilowatt hour is bid for power, the legal maximum being 10 cents also.

After the bids were opened H. M. Edwards, auditor of the New York Edison Company, issued a statement in which he said that the figures presented by his company were in expectation of largely increased business in lighting the streets, parks, and public buildings. The bids all were for the eleven months from Feb. 1 to Dec. 31 of the current year.

"At the present time there are something less than 5,000 lights in Manhattan and the Bronx," said Mr. Edwards, "as compared with 10,297 in Philadelphia, with a population of only 1,023,000, and with 3,000 lamps in the metropolitan district of Boston, with a population of 200,000."

A Saving of $150,000 Annually.

Chief Engineer Lacombe of the department expressed himself as much pleased with the bid for electricity. He said it was the best the city had ever received, and would mean a saving in the street lighting of nearly $150,000 a year. The gas situation, he said, would straighten itself out. It will be two or three days before the figures can be tabulated and examined by Commissioner Ellison and Corporation Counsel Delany. Until then none of the officials will tal

Remnant sale of trimming braids.

SHORT lengths and odd pieces, consisting of plain and fancy colors—all remnant lengths—2 to 8 yards—regularly 5c. to 39c. a yard off the piece. At, per yard.....3c., 5c., & 10c.

Real pearl shirt waist buttons—small sizes; price per dozen 10c., 3 dozen for.....25c

Odd lot of red, pink and yellow hose supporters. Regularly sold at 25c. Per pair.....15c

Notion Dept., Main Floor.

DELIGHTFUL AND CONVENIENT—OUR EIGHTH FLOOR RESTAURANT.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Corsets at less than half price.

A WELL known brand of domestic corsets—good jean—medium high bust—long dip hip—flat abdomen—closely boned with rust proof wire—gored cut—trimmed on top with lace and heavy web supporters on front and side. Regularly sold at $2, at less than half.....98c

$2 R. & G. corset—made of fine batiste—closely boned—short hip—medium bust, long waist—21 to 30 (except 28)...98c

After-inventory price reductions will make this a memorable Bargain Friday for economical shoppers.

Suits and overcoats to close, $10.

WE'RE selling out all our men's suits and overcoats without considering the cost or former selling prices—some are at a saving of a third—some a half, and some more than half—many are the celebrated Kuppenheimer men's clothing, with all the characteristic features that distinguish custom tailor work. Second Floor.

Assortment includes several hundred stylish suits—worsteds—single and double breasted, also fancy cheviots. Overcoats in regular and tourist effects—all sizes, and though these suits and overcoats sold at $20 and $15, you choose without reserve to-day at **$10.** **$10**

One thousand men's $3 and $4 vests at 1.35.

Every one of these vests will add another customer to our clothing department—all the newest styles in the latest colors—all sizes.

Unprecedented values—boys' suits at $3.

It's the final clearing sale—an event that always occurs right after stock taking. We've been selling these suits right along at $5, $6 and $7.50, and you know the high standard of our clothing—built especially to stand hard usage and maintain their shape.

Norfolk Knicker trousers	7 to 16,
Norfolk plain pants	7 to 16,
Double breasted with belt	7 to 16,
3-piece suits	12 to 16,
Sailor suits	5 to 10,
Russian suits	2½ to 8,

$3

☞ Sale includes long overcoats in black, oxford and blue. Tourist overcoats in fancy mixtures, sizes 7 to 15 years. Beautiful Russian coats, sizes 2½ to 8 years—every color, every style, every size. Sale starts to-day at 8:30.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Bargain Friday sale of laces.

ONE of those rarely occurring sales, that includes only the latest styles in the daintiest laces, omitting everything you don't want, and offering at a genuine Bargain Friday saving the laces fashion requires. Main Floor.

5c for laces that are usually 7c and 8c.
10c for laces that are usually 15c.
19c for laces that are usually 25c and 50c.

Ten thousand yards of wash laces at the above prices—every desirable kind—Nottingham and Calais—French and German Vals, Point de Paris, Torchon, Cluny, medium and matched sets—hundreds of odd widths.

10,000 yards of soiled embroideries.

INCLUDING a vast quantity of sample strips and remnants, marked for this great Friday event at half and less than half original prices. Nainsook, cambric and Swisses in bandings, insertions, edgings, galloons, baby embroideries, skirt embroideries, corset cover embroideries, dress embroideries, embroideries for waists and hats. Main Floor.

4c a yard embroideries; were 8c.	**8c** a yard embroideries; were 15c.	**12½c** a yard embroideries; were 25c.	**19c** a yard embroideries; were up to 39c.	**29c** a yard embroideries; were 79c.

Infants' wear.

DOESN'T cost much to dress baby up in style at these prices. Second Floor.

Infants' long or short nainsook dresses—tucked yoke and neck and sleeves trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffles, at.....29c

Three good styles in children's dresses—Russian or waist effect—trimmed with embroidery or box plaits and fine tucks. Sizes 2, 3 and 4 years, at.....50c

Lawn dresses—with hemstitched tucked yoke and trimmed with inserted and lace edged bertha—sizes 2, 3 and 4 years, at.....$1

Children's muslin umbrella drawers—finished with hemstitched ruffle—all sizes—at.....19c

Children's drawers—3 good styles—hemstitched tucks or embroidery ruffle...25c

Children's muslin gowns—yoke trimmed with embroidery insertion and tucks—all sizes, at.....39c

After-inventory picture sale.

PICTURE sales are common, but here's a picture bargain that's extraordinary.

There's a great variety of subjects, all neatly framed and matted—some have matched metal corners. Choice **25c**

Have sold them by the thousands at 50c., but never before as low as 25c. You may find some slightly marred, but not to hurt seriously.

6.50 Etchings $5.

Matted hardwood frames—outside measurement 28x34 inches—only 5 subjects to select from. This picture unframed is worth 6.50. Price...$5

Framed pictures.

General assortment—no two alike. Sold regularly to 6.50. **3.75**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Friday bargains in women's suits.

THIS is the first Bargain Friday after inventory, and to make an extra effort to increase sales, we offer broadcloth suits in the very finest styles of the season at half price. It's no uncommon thing for us to close the balance of our stocks at the season's end at half regular prices, but it is decidedly uncommon to offer such a wide variety of garments as are included in this clearing sale. Third Floor.

$50 broadcloth suits to close, 24.75.

$24.75 In high colors—fine quality—¾ length coats—plainly tailored or fancy braided effects—lined with light colored satins, soft finish—various skirt styles.

Cheviot suits, 14.75

New Spring models in soft finish cheviots—blouse or pony jackets—daintily trimmed. Price...14.75

37.50 suits, 18.75

Odds and ends in discontinued models and broken sizes in cheviots, serges, broadcloth and mixtures—many styles to select from.

$45 velvet suits, 22.50

The remainder of our high class velvet suits, in all colors and in several models. Were $45. Reduced to half.

14.75 kersey coats, 7.50

Light weight—two shades of tan—tight fitting or strap seams—velvet or notched collar—half or full lined.

Broadcloth coats, 19.75

Nearly full length—very dressy—full circular model—lined throughout with soft gray satin—suitable for very dressy wear.

New skirts at 5.95

A beautiful new line of skirts—one special model in black panama and cheviot—also fine English mixtures—several models.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

1,500 yards of cream mohair at, per yard, 48c

MOTHERS who are beginning to plan confirmation dresses for their daughters will avail themselves of this sale. Fashion has decreed a reign of popularity this season for cream mohairs, and these are the regular 59c. quality. Main Floor.

48c

They come in plain and jacquard effects with beautiful high silk lustre—the ideal fabric for skirts and waists and children's dresses. We mark them for Friday at 48c—saving 11c on every yard.

48c

Cream French serge—pure wool—per yard, 59c.

A large assortment of beautiful, soft, clinging French serges—bought before the demand for these now generally popular fabrics had forced an advance of prices. There's not a thread of cotton in these goods—fine texture, strong, durable quality.....59c

Dainty 1906 wash goods

SPECIAL bargain—silk mull, 28 inches wide, chiffon finish, in white, cream, light blue, pink, lavender, nile, gray, tan, cardinal, yellow and black. Grade generally sold at 19c. Special at.....12½c

Fine sheer organdies.

White grounds, with those beautiful colored floral designs—also dark grounds with dainty pink and lavender roses. Regularly 29c, at.....18c

Cotton check taffetas.

27 inches wide, in black and white, light blue and white, navy and white, green and white, pink and white, red and white. Value 25c, at.....19c

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

New York's greatest

February furniture sale.

WE'RE selling hundreds of those genuine $30 Ostermoor mattresses at $18.50—selling so many that the lot we intended disposing of at this price will soon be gone. Don't you think you ought to select yours to-day while you're sure of one of these remarkable values? Fifth Floor.

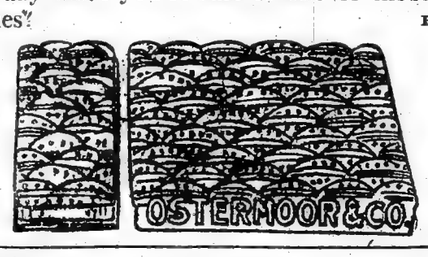

$30 Ostermoor mattress at $18.50.

THIS is the genuine Ostermoor, and of course the number is limited at the price. No commodity in the world is better known nor gives more lasting satisfaction than the Ostermoor, and you cannot make your selection too quickly.

This mattress is made in two parts—5-inch border—French rolled edges—guaranteed sanitary—covering high grade—dust proof—satin-finish ticking—special at.. **$18.50**

$27.50 brass bed, $18.50

A HANDSOME 1906 design, with heavy 1½ inch posts—massive mounts, and the new novelty shaped vases—all parts carefully fitted and joined—cannot work loose—heavy fillings—highest quality French lacquer—guaranteed construction. **18.50**

BRASS BEDS—Six different styles to choose from—our February specials—worth from $45 up to $55, at..... **35.00**

58.00 brass bed	44.75
65.00 brass bed	52.00
90.00 brass bed	65.00
32.00 brass bed	24.50
40.00 brass bed	29.50

$100 five-piece parlor suite, $69.

5-piece parlor suite. MAHOGANY FINISH.

$52 Suite	41.50
$55 Suite	44.00
$72 Suite	57.50
$90 Suite	72.00
$115 Suite	92.00
$145 Suite	116.00

3-piece parlor suite. MAHOGANY FINISH.

$20.75 Suite	14.75
$26.00 Suite	19.50
$32.00 Suite	25.75
$38.00 Suite	30.00
$50.00 Suite	35.00
$67.50 Suite	55.00

Fancy rockers and arm chairs.

12.00 golden oak or mahogany arm chair	9.50
13.50 mahogany rocker, nicely carved	10.75
18.00 golden oak rocker, nicely carved	14.50
25.00 mahogany rocker, nicely carved	20.00

$36 leather couch, $25.

Covered with genuine leather, closely tufted, 36.00, at.....25.00

18.50 leather couch, at	15.00	35.00 leather couch, at	27.00
22.00 leather couch, at	17.50	46.00 leather couch, at	39.00
26.00 leather couch, at	21.50	55.00 leather couch, at	48.00

After-inventory clearing sale of knit underwear.

Sweeping reductions in prices on thousands of knit under-garments. Prudent shoppers will have a range of styles and qualities seldom heard of in a clearing sale. Main Floor.

Those fully provided for this year should look ahead to next, for a case of clear cash savings like this is worth taking advantage of.

Women's knit underwear, 25c.

Medium and heavy weight maco cotton rib—very elastic. The vests are high neck and long sleeves. Drawers are French bands, ankle length. This is a very comfortable, durable and most desirable garment for present use. Regularly sold at 50c.; special at..... **25c**

$1 to 1.50 union suits, 50c.

200 union suits—medium and light weights—slightly soiled. Some of this well known make, Ann Arbor brand, made by the Ypsilanti Underwear Co., and several other brands—all medium and small sizes only. They are high neck and long sleeves. High neck and short—low neck, no sleeves. No mail orders filled.

$1.75 black and natural all wool Ypsilanti tights—medium weight..... 1.10

Vassar union suits at 1.15.

Vassar is the name which the makers have given to a certain brand of union suits specially made with reference to its hygienic qualities. One style is all cotton—the other part cotton and part wool. Both treated by a special process, until it possesses a peculiar softness not found in any other underwear made. It's splendid underwear for cold weather—sells at $2 regularly. Specially priced for this sale **1.15**

Ypsilanti union suits, 1.50.

Still enough of these all wool suits for another big day's selling. 3.75, 4.00, and 5.50 are the regular prices—moderate enough figures for underwear that is made strictly by hand. To-day.... **1.50**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sale of sheets, bedspreads, white goods

2000 hemmed pillow cases, 45x36 inches; value 12½c., at 7½c.
1500 hemmed sheets for cots or single beds; value 35c., at 25c.
1000 pieces fine nainsook, yard wide, 12-yd. piece; value $1.95, at 1.25

Hemmed sheets.

39c. for hemmed sheets, 1½x2½ yards; value 45c.
50c. for hemmed sheets, 2x2½ yards; value 59c.
55c. for hemmed sheets, 2¼x2½ yards; value 68c.
12½c. for hemstitched pillow cases; value 18c.

Bedspreads.

89c. for hemmed crochet bedspreads, full size.
1.25 for hemmed crochet bedspreads, full size, Marseilles patterns; value 1.50.
2.75 for Marseilles bedspreads, new designs, hemmed and full size; value 3.25.

White goods.

500 pieces white India linen, 30 inches wide; value 12½c. yard, at **8c.** Main Floor.
250 pieces white lawn, 40 inches wide; value 15c. yard, at **10c.**
250 pieces white dotted Swiss, pin and medium size dots; value 29c., at **19c.**
200 pieces Persian mull, 45 inches wide, sheer fine quality; value 30c. yard, at **19c.**
150 pieces mercerized novelty white goods and waistings; yard, 48c. and **35c.**
200 pieces Irish linen suiting, 36 inches wide; light blue, Yale, pink, lavender, green; yard, **35c.**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Celebrated trade mark shoes, 1.95.

HERE'S a grade of shoes that has made the manufacturer known from ocean to ocean—a grade that sells regularly in high class shoe stores at $3 and 3.50. Has no superior at those figures. Manufacturer wishing to close out this year's stocks has turned his surplus over to us at less than the leather and workmanship cost. Second Floor.

$1.95

For Bargain Friday, therefore, we are able to offer the greatest shoe bargains in New York. These shoes are not seconds, remember, but all perfect in every particular, and enjoy the same guarantee as when they sold for $3 and 3.50. The only exception to a full guarantee are the patent leathers—these, of course, are not subject to guarantee.

$1.95

For genuine shoe comfort, you'll find nothing to surpass these famous shoes.

Muslin underwear

ALL garments soiled, mussed or crumpled from handling, or whose daintiness has been at all impaired, are being disposed of at less than cost. Second Floor.

25c. cambric corset covers, to close at 19c
25c. cambric drawers, to close at 15c
$1 cambric night gowns, to close at 69c
1.25 nainsook corset covers, to close at 95c

50c. for drawers, corset covers, chemises, short underskirts and walking skirts of mainsook and cambric; excellent values; with trimmings of lace, embroidery and tucks.

25c. for drawers and corset covers of fine cambric and nainsook.

1.25 for night gowns, drawers, chemises, corset covers and walking skirts—exquisite creations in nainsook and cambric—with lace and embroidery, beading and ribbon.

1.50 for cambric and nainsook night gowns, drawers and chemises.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

New lawn waists, $1.

NOTHING like them anywhere else at the price, and big as the purchase is, it won't last more than a day or two at $1. The Bargain Friday crowd will make short work of them. Second Floor.

$1 Made of sheer lawn and beautifully trimmed with rows of lace insertion and tucks. Special while they last $1.

Lawn waists, 1.50.

Made with pointed yoke and trimmed with rows of lace and embroidery insertion—have trimmed collar and cuffs.

Lingerie waists, 3.95.

Have designed yoke front and back—made of lace insertions, embroidery design below yoke.

Lawn waists, 1.95.—Made with the entire front of alternate rows of embroidery insertions.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sale kitchen utensils.

HAVE an overstock of heating stoves left on hand because Winter has failed to materialize.

Cylinder gas heaters produce plenty of heat at a small consumption of gas—have heavy sheet iron dome with cast iron base and top, and brass star burner. Were 1.25, to-day..... **75c**

1.35 cylinder gas heater, nickel trimmed	1.10
1.75 4-tube high gas radiator	1.35
2.25 6-tube gas radiator—finished in aluminum	1.85

Cutlery section.

5c for paring knives.
23c for self-pulling corkscrews.
10c for kitchen forks.
10c for kitchen knives.
1.50 for 2-piece carving set.
18c for nickel plated nut cracks.
17c for set of 12 skewers.
25c for cleavers.
40c for meat saws.

3.00 open fireplace gas heaters	2.10
4.00 Waterman oil heater—nickel trimmed—brass front—all the late improvements	3.25

Miscellaneous.

85c for strong step ladder chairs.
12c foot-long step ladders with pail rest.
10c for tack hammers, screwdrivers.
10c for family glue pots.
10c for family soldering set.
10c for thirty-six-in. folding rule.
45c for automatic scissors grinder.
1.50 for ash can trucks.
98c for ceiling duster—lambs' wool.
3.85 for postal scale.

CHINESE ENVOYS HERE IN ALL THEIR SPLENDOR

Their 486 Pieces of Baggage Choke Up Hotel's Hallway.

PAY A VISIT TO WALL STREET

And Hear Chinese Exclusion Approved —To-day They Begin a Round of Dinners and Receptions.

His Imperial Chinese Majesty's Special Mission, which has traveled to this country to investigate social and economic conditions and, incidentally, to find out the quality of our hospitality, came to this city early yesterday morning. Within half an hour after the party's arrival, the imperial dragon of China, a formidable-looking black beast on a white background, and the Stars and Stripes were floating out over the balcony of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where the Viceroys and their suite of fifty-three secretaries and attendants and students have engaged fifty-five rooms for the next fortnight.

The special commission has come across the country from San Francisco, picking up a lot of useful information, and eating at many banquets on the way. The party came to New York from Washington. Here they will put the finishing touches on the knowledge they have already acquired, and the voluminous report which will be made to the Chinese Emperor and his august mother will have been begun by the time that the party sails for Plymouth on the Bluecher on Feb. 15.

An imperial Chinese commission is a serious affair, and there is less junketing than might be imagined. Certainly there is no rest for the band of knowledge seekers. Between investigations, luncheons, dinners, and getting into the swing of things Occidental, his Imperial Majesty's commission is having a busy time, and will continue to have one until the vessels bearing it from these shores gets to sea.

For all their activities the fifty-three in the retinue had not yet become accustomed to getting up on railroad schedule when they arrived on the borders of New York yesterday morning. The Viceroys Tai Hung Cho and Tuan Fang; their secretaries, Woo Kuang Kien and Kao K. A. Sze; Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng, the Chinese Minister; Wung Ping Chung, the interpreter, and a few of the suite had made their toilets and were ready to embark on the ferryboat when the Pennsylvania train rolled into Jersey City. Most of the others, however, were sleepy, and the porters had a hard time to make them understand that they must get up. At last one of the cars was shunted to a side track and allowed to remain there until the elaborate toilets of some of the members had been made. As a result some of the suite were drifting into the Fifth Avenue Hotel all afternoon.

A Reception at the Ferry.

New York's reception to the party began at the Twenty-third Street Ferry. The big men of Chinatown had been waiting there since sunrise. The members of the Chinese Reform Association could be distinguished by their close-cropped hair and blue uniforms. The merchants, dressed in Oriental style, with long queues and costumes of every conceivable color, stood ranged opposite the more sombrely dressed reformers, while a lot of gaily dressed Chinese youngsters played about their elders much as the New York lad would have done under similar circumstances.

After all the other passengers had landed the members of the commission walked out through a lane composed of reformers on one side and merchants on the other. The Viceroys came first, smiling broadly and shaking their own hands in token of salutation. The first man was a stout, black-robed man with a full beard parted in three sections, and he seemed to be greatly pleased at the reception by his countrymen. He was Viceroy Tuan Fang. When he is at home he is lord over a trifle more than 70,000,000 souls as Governor of Fu-Klau and Cheng-Kiang Provinces. Tai Hung Chi walked beside him. He is Assistant Secretary of the Imperial Treasury of the Chinese Empire and President of the Board of Revenue. He is the real head of the commission.

The commission was welcomed by Consul General Shah and Vice Consul Wing; by President Singleton of the Reform Association, and by Kwia L. Panz of the Oriental Club. After the party reached the Fifth Avenue Hotel James B. Reynolds, representing Gov. Higgins, joined the welcoming party, and later Charles Denby and ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster arrived.

Cabs packed the square when the imperial party drove up to the hotel. It did not take long to get the party registered and assigned to rooms. This was looked after by Mr. Wun. When the Orientals descend to punning they call this gentleman "The Only Wun." He carries the imperial purse, and that is why.

The commission made an imposing array. One of the Viceroys wore purple and the other black, and both wore the jade button of their ranks on top of their skull caps. Then came a line of Commissioners clad in purple, in sky blue, in brown, in dark blue, and in European garb. One of the secretaries said that it would take all the time that the imperial party remained here to explain what all the different garbs meant and what ranks they betokened and all the rest of it. No one asked him to undertake the test.

486 Pieces of Baggage.

It was when the baggage of the commission appeared in front of the hotel that the employes of the place let out a succession of gasps that rolled forth to the Worth Monument. The trunks and bags came in vans and drays and plain wagons and trucks, until it looked like eviction day in a row of tenements. Fearing that he might get into trouble with the traffic squad, the big porter of the hotel ordered his men to rake the baggage into the wide hall of the Fifth Avenue. When it had all been deposited there it filled every inch of the space from the door clear back to the Amen Corner, and guests had to go in and out of the Twenty-third Street entrance. The baggage was piled so high that the clerks could not see the front door. Then a count was made, and it was found that there were in all 486 pieces of baggage for the fifty-three guests.

Every piece bore a label in Chinese and English reading, "H. I. C. M.'s Special Mission." About 300 trunks were marked "not wanted," and these were taken down to the hotel's store rooms in the course of the day. At 10 o'clock last night the attendants were scurrying about the Fifth Avenue Hotel corridors trying to get the last of the other 186 up to the various rooms.

There were some queer things in that baggage. One bundle, done up in a coarse rope net and marked "not wanted," contained a wash basin and pitcher. Tuan Fang's own son got a lot of fun out of that one. He is a fourteen-year-old, and goes to school here.

"They used to bring stranger things than that," said Detective McDonald of the Chinese Consulate, who talks Chinese and knows the Oriental pretty well. He and Funston and Fogarty of the Central Office are looking after the visitors. "When the Chinese Princes first came here," said McDonald, "they had no confidence in what could be provided for them here, and even brought their own food."

It is evident that the visitors had not entirely got over that idea yet. Among the luggage was a lot of cooking utensils and three enormous bags of rice. They were stored away because the visitors will be satisfied for a few weeks with the Fifth Avenue Hotel menu.

There is a very nice distinction between the two heads of the Imperial Commission, even if both of them are envoys. It was noticeable at all the functions yesterday, and even when the Viceroys did a little thing like walking upstairs, that Tai Hung Chi ranked ahead of Tuan Fang. It was explained that Mr. Fang's Province was far away from the capital, while Mr. Chi was at the Imperial Court in Peking, so the latter ranked first. It would be just about the same as if the Governor of New York and the Governor of Kansas went to Peking, it was explained. The Emperor would receive the New York man first.

Not long after the party arrived Gen. Grant and his staff, in full uniform, arrived at the hotel, and a reception was held in the public parlor. A suggestion that the visitors would like to see the fortifications around New York was not very warmly received, and the matter was not pressed. Gen. Grant, when his voice could be heard above the din of clicking camera shutters, told the Viceroys, through the interpreter, that he would be glad to see them at Governors Island. He said he was glad to meet the representatives of the people who had so honored his father. Before the envoys leave the city they will visit Gen. Grant's tomb and see the tree that Li-Hung-Chang planted there.

The Viceroys were not at all scared by the camera squad. According to Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Fang is a camera expert himself, and gets a lot of fun out of his pictures at home. After Gen. Grant's visit Mr. Wun, the busy secretary, talked to the reporters.

"Our object is non-political," he said, "so far as the relations of the two countries are concerned, but we are to study all your institutions—political, social, educational, and financial. Then we shall make a report—a large report, and take it back to the Emperor. China is going to adopt some of your institutions. We have learned that we need them. We shall choose the best of all.

"The Dowager Empress has given particular orders that we are to study the education of women here—the girls' schools. You can understand what that means. The effect of the new knowledge upon China will be tremendous," he added with much feeling. "It will be very important indeed." Then he ran off to bring order out of the luggage chaos.

A Visit to Wall Street.

Just before noon, some of the party, in half a dozen electric automobiles, drove down to the Stock Exchange. Wall Street and Broad Street were at once in a flutter, and the curb moved over to the Exchange to give the gayly dressed Commissioners a welcome. E. H. Harriman was one of the party of financiers who escorted the party through the Exchange. They first went to the Governors' room, where they met the officers, and later they were much interested in the turbulent scene on the floor, which they viewed from the galleries, and which did not abate a jot while the guests were present. They then viewed the vaults in the basement, were duly impressed with the millions in stocks and bonds stored there, and then they drove over to the Chamber of Commerce, where they were guests of President Jesup at luncheon. They also sat through a great part of the regular monthly meeting.

Strangely enough, the party was compelled to listen to a discussion on a resolution introduced by Gustav H. Schwab of the Foreign Committee regulating the admission of Chinese into this country. There was some objection to the introduction of the matter at that time, it being contended that it was inopportune, but in spite of the seeming incongruity the matter was pressed. Thus, the Chamber in the presence of its guests adopted a resolution urging the passage of House Bill 12,973, prohibiting the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States. The resolution was part of the regular business that had been set down before the Chamber was aware that it was to have the Chinese visitors.

After an introduction on the part of Mr. Jesup, Tai Hung Chi made an address in Chinese which was afterward interpreted.

He said it gave him great pleasure to meet the merchants of the commercial centre of the United States, probably of the world, and said he hoped that the commerce of the United States and China would be closer every day. He said the commission would not fail to report on the kind reception that had been tendered, and hoped that his country would profit by the knowledge that the commission would gain here.

The Chinese Minister said that the commission had been deeply impressed with what they had seen so far, and he was sure that much good would be accomplished by the mission. Ex-Secretary Foster also made a brief address, and then luncheon was served. After that the party visited the offices of the Singer Manufacturing Company.

No Lack of Amusement.

Last night the Viceroys and many of the members of the mission rested at the hotel, but several could not withstand the blandishments of the Hippodrome's press agent and went over there to see the performance. Earlier in the day while the trunks were still littering up the corridor of the hotel, a lot of other ubiquitous press agents called to present the claims of the various attractions and enable the viceregal visitors to find out what was interesting and new in the drama. They did not get up stairs.

This morning at 11 o'clock the Commissioners and Viceroys will receive a delegation of merchants, at 2 o'clock they will return Gen. Grant's visit, and in the evening will attend the banquet given in the Waldorf-Astoria by the Boards of the Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist, Reformed, Congregational, and Lutheran Foreign Missions. Ex-Secretary Foster will preside, and covers will be laid for 700 in the big ballroom and in the Astor Gallery.

The speakers will be the presiding officer, the Rev. Dr. Arthur Judson Brown, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, who is to speak as the representative of the several boards and tell of the mission work in China; Morris K. Jesup, who is to talk generally of commerce, and President Butler of Columbia University, who is to say "A Word for Education." Brief speeches will be made by Bishop Coadjutor Greer, the Rev. Dr Manclus H. Hutton, President of the Reformed Church Board of Foreign Missions, and the Rev. Dr. Frank D. Gamewell, a former Methodist missionary to China and now a professor in Peking University. Prof. Gamewell planned, the defense of Peking in the Boxer uprising of 1900, and by his efforts the lives of many missionaries were saved.

The movement out of which grew this banquet had its inception in the feeling that the Viceroys would go back to China with an incomplete series of impressions if nothing were done to show them the Christian and ethical forces which underlie many American institutions and which are responsible for the many American missionaries.

The rest of the programme for the stay is:

On Saturday, visits to the Girls' School, the Charity Organization Society and pawnshop, a luncheon of the Asiatic Society, and a visit to the American Tobacco Company's factory; on Sunday, an automobile ride around New York and visits to Grant's Tomb and the Metropolitan Museum; on Monday, a visit to the Standard Oil Works and a dinner at the Metropolitan Club in the evening; on Feb. 6, a trip to West Point, and on the following day to Philadelphia, returning here in the evening. The party will then visit Wells College, in Elmira; Cornell University, and Niagara Falls, and then go to Boston for three days, returning here on the 13th. They sail for home two days later.

WE GIVE WAY AT ALGECIRAS.

Proposed Modification of the Taxation Project Is Withdrawn.

ALGECIRAS, Feb. 1.—The Moroccan Conference adopted to-day without modification the draft of the taxation project. The Moorish delegates raised several objections and will refer the proposals to the Sultan.

The plan reported by the Committee on Taxation gives the foreign Consuls the right to retain a certain percentage of the taxes on foreigners in order to cover the expenses of collection. Ambassador White, head of the American delegation, remarked that there appeared to be some inconsistency in foreign officials collecting money for the Sultan, and then retining a portion of what they collected. He made the point also that such retention might be construed as an infringement of the Sultan's sovereignty. He suggested that the retention of a portion of the tax by the Consuls should not be a permanent feature of the system.

M. Revoil, for France, and Count Cassini, for Russia, supported the American view. The Spanish delegates manifested strong dissent, and Sir Arthur Nicolson, head of the British mission, finally suggested that since Spain objected it might be desirable not to press the proposed modification. Mr. White immediately assented.

Heicher Freed; Bonds Unclaimed.

Isak Heicher, who has been detained at Ellis Island since Tuesday because more than $100,000 in Austrian bonds were found in his trunk, was allowed to land yesterday. He still declares he knows nothing about the bonds. He has promised the Austro-Hungarian Consulate to do all in his power to find the owner.

BUYS LA CHIVIA CHEAP, BUT CAN'T SELL AGAIN

Philadelphia Investor Also Finds the Stock Peculiar.

SUIT THREATENS A BROKER

He Took Certificates as Security and Now Is in a Tangle—Bergstrom & Co. Registrars.

Wall Street is beginning to take notice of the strange gyrations of La Chivia Mining Company stock and the scarcity of 100-share certificates of that security when they seem to be most in demand.

Up to the present time operators in Wall Street have not been quite clear as to whether gold, silver, copper, iron, or ready money is being mined at La Chivia, but there is perfect unanimity about one thing—that possession of the stock, as a rule, has brought a crop of trouble. The stock has been easy—too easy—to buy in certificates of more than 100 shares, and difficult to sell. But more is likely to come out shortly, if the suit of Herman Cohen, a curb broker of 30 Broad Street, to recover $1,280 from T. C. Buck, a member of the New York Stock Exchange with an office at 40 New Street, is ever brought to trial.

The registrar of the stock is the firm of Oscar Bergstrom & Co., bankers, at 68 William Street. A feature of the recent activity in the shares is the vehemence with which Oscar Bergstrom, senior member of the concern, repudiates all connection with any one who ever operated in La Chivia Mining Company stock, though some of these have offices adjoining the private room of Mr. Bergstrom and within the door that bears the sign of "Oscar Bergstrom & Co., Bankers."

One of the men referred to in this connection, Henry A. Taylor, was fined in Grand Rapids, Mich., a short time ago. Another neighbor, Alexander J. Halter, who by the clerks in the office of Bergstrom & Co. is referred to as a person of authority there, was forced out of the Philadelphia Consolidated Exchange last Spring on charges of fraudulent practices. Taylor is a fellow-Director of Oscar Bergstrom in the La Chivia Mining Company, according to the prospectus of the concern.

Bought 1,000 Shares of La Chivia.

One of the most interesting stories in connection with La Chivia mining stock activity comes from Philadelphia. Martin Conboy, a member of the law firm of Griggs, Baldwin & Pierce of 27 Pine Street, has a client in that city who a few weeks ago told him how he had been induced to buy 1,000 shares of La Chivia stock.

According to Mr. Conboy, his client answered an advertisement in a Philadelphia newspaper, which held out the prospect of doubling his money in five days to any person with $1,500 to invest. Mr. Conboy's client had money lying idle, and answered the advertisement. Next day a man came on from New York to see him.

This man, according to Mr. Conboy, told his client that he knew a woman, then at the Continental Hotel in Philadelphia, who had 1,000 shares of La Chivia stock and did not know the value of it. He said he thought the stock could be had for $1 a share from her. The curb quotation of the stock at that time was $2.58 a share, so the Philadelphian thought he would be able to realize a handsome profit. The next morning the New York man called and told the capitalist that the woman with the stock had left Philadelphia for Atlantic City, but that he could see her there next morning.

The Philadelphian and the New York man went to Atlantic City. On the piazza of a hotel they found a young and very prepossessing woman, who was introduced as Miss Frances Hertzel of the Hotel Wolcott, New York. The young woman seemed very much at home—on the piazza—and the Philadelphia capitalist thought she occupied a suite in the hotel.

The young woman told the Philadelphia capitalist that she had received the 1,000 shares from a friend, and that she had learned within a few hours that the stock was valuable, and for that reason she was loath to part with it. After luncheon, however, she consented to get rid of the stock at the rate of $1.55 per share. The Philadelphian jumped at the bargain, and all three returned to Philadelphia. The capitalist made inquiries, and learned from the Mining Exchange in that city with which Alexander J. Halter at one time was intimately identified that the stock was "as good as gold." A telegram from the head office of the La Chivia concern in Denver told the same story, only a little more so.

Wanted Only 100-Share Lots.

In New York the Philadelphian tried to sell his stock at prevailing market rates on the curb. He was told there by the only brokers that ever buy La Chivia stock that that would be all right, provided the stock was in one-hundred share certificates instead of one thousand. Following the advice of the New York man who had induced him to buy the stock from Miss Hertzel and later 1,000 shares from himself at $1 a share, the Philadelphian went to the office of Bergstrom & Co. to have the certificate exchanged into marketable units, but then learned that he must send the certificates to the main office of the mining company in Denver.

Mr. Conboy's client sent the shares to a friend in Denver. The friend wrote back that J. J. Yeckel, the President, had gone to New York, and that nothing could be done until he returned.

The absence from the main office of the President with the seals and records of the company has proved a serious inconvenience to other owners of La Chivia Mining stock. One such concern is T. J. Buck & Co., whom Herman Cohen, the curb broker, now threatens to sue. Mr. Buck said yesterday that, while he was not worrying over the threatened suit, he had consulted lawyers in Denver regarding means to compel the La Chivia officials to exchange his three 1,000-share certificates of its stock into such units as would be acceptable to Herman Cohen.

It was learned yesterday that the 3,000 shares which were put up with Buck as security for $1,044 had been issued to Frederick Spearing, who has a desk in the office of Alexander J. Halter. On the back of the certificates appeared a power of attorney by which Sidney Sturtevant, a financial writer, had been authorized to use the stock. The signature of the power of attorney, according to Mr. Buck, was witnessed by Herman Cohen, the curb broker who has threatened suit.

Sturtevant was introduced to Buck & Co. through George F. Fache as a prospective customer, and he put up the shares as security for margin on prospective stock deals. Mr. Buck, after he had learned that the stock sold on the curb above $2 a share, accepted the security, and Sturtevant and his friend who ran through their margin rapidly, then authorized Buck to sell the stock. On offering it on the curb, Mr. Buck found in Cohen a willing buyer, but Mr. Buck had not been informed that the curb bids were made for 100-share certificates only.

The sale was made to Cohen on fifteen days' delivery. Cohen demanded to have his stock delivered to him in 100-share certificates, and when Buck told him that in making the purchase he had been well aware that the certificates were for 1,000 shares each, Cohen said he would buy the stock at the prevailing market rate of $3 a share and sue him for the balance.

Mr. Cohen, according to Mr. Buck, told him that he had sold the stock to a man named E. E. Richards, whom Mr. Buck knows. Yesterday he told a TIMES reporter that he had acted for a Baltimore banker, whose name he refused to divulge.

"The transaction was as straight as a string," said Mr. Cohen to a TIMES reporter yesterday. "I have a clear case and mean to press it. The stock of the mining company is good. Only a few days ago the curb representative of one of the biggest Wall Street houses sold a 100-share certificate for $2.75 a share to Julius Hershfeld, who is a partner in the pool."

Julius Hershfeld has an office within the space allotted to Bergström & Co., but Oscar Bergström, the senior member of the firm, declares he is only a tenant.

In the meantime, among a few on the curb, some of whom occupy offices near those of Bergström & Co., or are in close touch with the members of the "pool," there seems to be no dearth of 100-share certificates, and under the brisk trading among this coterie the quotations have soared while the outsiders with the same stock in larger certificates have been unable to sell or to get their certificates exchanged for smaller ones.

Mr. Bergström said yesterday that neither he nor any one representing him had ever sold a share of La Chivia stock. He said the Philadelphian might well have been the victim of a swindler, and that when he heard of the matter he had become very indignant and offered to aid him in prosecuting those who had induced him to buy the stock in case they had used the name of his firm in doing so.

VLADIVOSTOK REBELS WON.

Cossacks Were Removed and There Is Now a Tacit Armed Truce.

VLADIVOSTOK, Tuesday, Jan. 30.—The funeral of the thirty-two mutineers who were killed by machine guns on Jan. 23 near the Commandant's house was held in state yesterday. The interments were made with full military honors.

Two immense processions, in which there were thousands of soldiers, sailors, and civilians, carrying red flags and singing revolutionary songs, and which were headed by the regimental bands, escorted the bodies to the cemetery. The coffins were covered with wreaths bearing such inscriptions as "To the Eternal Memory of the Martyrs and to the Eternal Shame of their Assassins."

The funeral of Col. Uremnoff, one of the three officers killed by the mutineers on Jan. 23, was held to-day. The condition of the commandant, Gen. Selivanoff, who was wounded, is improving.

A great popular petition for the pardon of all the mutineers returning voluntarily to their allegiance has been signed. It is indorsed by the members of the city administration. It will be forwarded by Gen. Mistchenko to the Emperor.

In addition to the thirty-two killed in the demonstration of Jan. 23, 400 were wounded. The machine guns were operated by officers. Fighting in the town continued during the following two days between the Cossacks and the revolutionists and mutineers. The Cossacks were unable to hold their own.

Gen. Mode, who has succeeded to the command, agreed on Jan. 26 to withdraw the Cossacks and release the prisoners.

On Jan. 27 the soldiers issued the following proclamation:

"Comrades and citizens: The city is now guarded by our volunteers, instead of by the Cossacks, who have been removed. Let the fighting cease and order prevail."

The city then calmed down.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 1.—The dispatch to The Associated Press from Vladivostok dated Jan. 30 is the first telegram to reveal the actual conditions there.

Instead of the mutiny being crushed, the restoration of order was due to a tacit armed truce, conditioned on the removal of the Cossacks from the city. Trouble is apt to flare out again unless the Emperor favorably answers the petition by deputies.

HOUSE WON'T TELL

What Patrick Confessed, If He Did Confess—Valet Jones Missing.

It was learned yesterday that Assistant District Attorney Garvan has engaged Coroners' Physician Otto H. Schulze, who is also Professor of Pathology at Bellevue, to look after the medical side of the issues raised by the motion for a new trial for Lawyer Albert T. Patrick, who was convicted of the murder of William Marsh Rice. Dr. Schulze and Mr. Garvan spent hours together yesterday going over the affidavits by prominent physicians and pathologists forming part of the motion papers submitted by ex-Judge Olcott.

The District Attorney's office is also looking into the record of Corp. Alexander B. Stanberry, now in the Philippines, who at one time was employed by Mr. Rice, and who now figures prominently among the Texas witnesses whose aid has been invoked by counsel for Patrick to help him to a new trial. It was said yesterday that Stanberry had some trouble with Mr. Rice while in his service.

When Lawyer Frederick House was asked yesterday why the papers prepared by Patrick's counsel did not include a denial from him of the confession said to have been made to him by Patrick, Mr. House replied that he had nothing to say about the matter. If called on to testify, he said, he would fall back on Section 835 of the Code of Civil Procedure, which says:

"An attorney or counselor at law shall not be allowed to disclose a communication made by his client to him or his advice given thereon in the course of professional employment."

Referring to the next section of the code, which provides that this professional privilege may be waived, Mr. House said that he would not waive any right.

"I have no desire whatever to have my professional conduct investigated by the Appellate Division," he said.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Feb. 1.—Detectives engaged for more than a month searching for Charles Jones, former valet to the late William M. Rice, for whose murder Albert T. Patrick stands convicted, have given up the search. Relatives of Jones admit that he has not been heard from for more than two months. He had threatened on several occasions that he would leave the country because he was hounded by detectives and newspaper reporters, but it is feared now that he is dead.

Since his return from New York he has shunned all former acquaintances, and his relatives declare he never even referred to the Rice tragedy, and under no circumstances would be discuss Patrick or his case.

1,500 SLAIN AT IRKUTSK.

Cossacks Said to Have Thrown Mutineers' Corpses in Lake Baikal.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 1.—Advices received by the steamer Empress of China say that discontent among Russian prisoners in Japan resulted in attempts to fire the stores and depots, which housed 12,000 prisoners, the malcontents trying to fire the buildings repeatedly, making as many as four attempts in one day.

The revolutionary outbreak at Vladivostok was well planned, the intention being to commence disturbances at many places in Siberia.

There was a battle between the garrison at Irkutsk and Cossacks, in which over 1,500 were killed. It is stated that Cossacks threw over 1,300 dead into Lake Baikal through holes in the ice.

Man Slain Not Dr. Donaldson.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The dispatch from Cape Town saying that the Canadians there were enraged over the killing by German soldiers at Swakopmund of Dr. Anson Donaldson of Brockville, Canada, appears to have been based on a case of mistaken identity. Dr. Donaldson sailed from Liverpool yesterday for the West Coast of Africa on board the Elder Dempster Company's steamer Sapele, on which vessel he is serving as surgeon.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Always Remember the Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

LAMBERT
Reduction Sale
... of ...
MEN'S SUITS
wherein we announce telling reductions all through. Prices tell the story of great economies.
$15 Suits 9.75
$20 Suits 13.50
$25 Suits } 16.75
$30 Suits }
$35 Suits }
$40 Suits } 22.50
$45 Suits }
Both single and double breasted sack suits—stylish in cut and fabrics. Not the ordinary "ready-made," but strictly hand-tailored "ready-to-wear" clothes that have every essential quality of the best custom tailors' garments. : : :
"Ask the man who wears them"
Salesrooms: 39-41 Cortlandt Street
Between 6th & 9th Av. "L" Stations.
LAMBERT

$22, $20, $18, & $17 Suits and Overcoats
Reduced to $13.75

The altogether important thing about this sale is that the garments concerned are of the better class of ready for wear clothes, and you may choose from them at a price as low as most stores ask for an infinitely lower grade.

The garments affected are fashioned in the new models of all the modish materials.
WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

Frederick Loeser & Co.
In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.
Store Open's Daily at 8 A. M., Closes at 5:30 P. M.

The Ground Hog.
ACCORDING TO TRADITION he will be out to-day to look for his shadow. If he can find it, he will go to sleep again for six weeks more of Winter. If he doesn't find it, we shall have an early Spring.
Either way the Store is splendidly ready to serve you.
Winter wear is going now for the smallest prices we have ever known—and there are still wide assortments for choice.
Summer fabrics and wear things are pouring in faster and faster, and already there are important displays in many lines. Again and again we hear that not in all New York are there showings of the new Dress Cottons and the new Summer Frocks and Tailored Suits to equal what is ready here.
February has great things in store. Watch the news every day and come as often as you can.

20c Cotton Etamine Suiting 10c
THE WAY THEY WENT OUT Monday was evidence of what Brooklyn women thought of them—and we sent to the manufacturer at once for all he could send to us. They are the best Dress Cottons we have had for such a price in many months.
Woven of a strong and durable yarn, finished like linen and in a fine assortment of suiting effects for knockabout dresses and for children's school wear. Navy blue, black, gray and linen color grounds with excellent printings. None C. O. D. ..... 10c. a yard
Second Floor, Elm Place.

White and Colored Dress Linens.
A CURSORY GLANCE at the advance styles for next Summer proves the tremendous vogue that linen is to have, and no wonder, for no fabric ever woven was so light, so cool, so fresh and dainty, so smart after laundering, as linen.
We foresaw it and gave tremendous orders months ago. Now the Linens are pouring in, from France, from Germany, from Scotland, from Ireland—all the pretty new shades and thousands and thousands of yards of snowy, satiny white. Flax prices went up *after* our orders went in; that accounts for Loeser moderate Linen prices this season.
Single width, 25c., 39c., 49c. and 59c. a yard.
Double width, 65c., 75c. and 89c. a yard.
Second Floor.

VALENTINES!
SENTIMENT UP TO DATE in this year's dainty missives. Dan Cupid delivered every one by hand. He's gone back for more; but this first lot are the prettiest and the most artistic Valentines we ever had to show.
Each carries the tender message in its own special way. Some are lovely enough even for HER; some are comic; some—just the faintest bit—good natured "knockers." A penny will buy some of them; but of course all prices up to $2.98
VALENTINE POST CARDS. Uncle Sam will be busier than ever this year, for these convenient message bearers are so specially dainty and appropriate that everybody will want to send at least a dozen.
Time, now, to be thinking of the farthest away friends.
Main Floor.

Great Sale of Books.
Publishers' Surplus Stocks : : Over 20,000 Volumes.
THE GREATEST BOOK SALE WE EVER HELD, or that Brooklyn has ever known, will start here to-day. Over 20,000 volumes are concerned—a collection embracing essays, poetry, fiction, some Children's Books—and a wide range of literature and
Priced from 5c. on the Dollar Upward.
They are surplus stocks gathered from the foremost publishers in the country and brought here in the Loeser Store because through the Loeser Store can the publishers be assured of promptest distribution.
Brooklyn has no other Book Store such as this. Broad, full stocks are maintained at all times. You are pretty certain to find the Book you want WHEN you want it. You are very certain to pay the lowest price for it.
We print a partial list of the Books in the Sale; but it can only give a notion of the great variety and great values. It is a chance no book-lover can afford to miss. It is a chance that may never be duplicated—that certainly cannot be duplicated for a year to come.

At 5c.,
Regularly 35c. Net to $1.25 Net
BENSON (ARTHUR CHRISTOPHER). Lord Vyet, and Other Poems. 16mo. $1.25 net.
COUTTS, (FRANCIS). The Revelation of St. Love the Divine: a Poem. Boards. Sq. 32mo. $1 net.
The Alhambra, and Other Poems. 12mo. $1.25 net.
DALMON (C. W.) Song Favours. Sq. 16mo. $1.25 net.
HERBERT (ALICE). Between the Lights: Poems. 16mo. $1 net.
MATTHEW (FRANK). A Child in the Temple: a Novel. 12mo. $1.
STREET (G. S.) Some Notes of a Struggling Genius. Wrappers. Sq. 16mo. 35c. net.
TRAILL (H. D.) The Barbarous Britishers: a Tip-top Novel. With Cover Design and Title Page by Aubrey Beardsley. Wrappers. 12mo. 50c.
TRENCH (HERBERT). Deidre Wed, and Other Poems. 12mo. $1.25 net.

At 10c.,
Regularly 50c. Net to $1.50 Net
BARING (MAURICE). The Black Prince: a play; and Other Poems. 12mo. $1.25.
BROWNING (ELIZABETH BARRETT). Casa Guidi Windows. With an Introduction by A. Mary F. Robinson (Mme. Duclaux), and a Photogravure Frontispiece. 16mo. 75c. net.
CHAPMAN (FREDERIC). Proverbs Improved. In 24 full-page colored pictures by Grace May, with verses written round them by Frederic Chapman. Picture boards. Imp. 16mo. 75c.
CLIFFORD (MRS. W. K.) A Long Duel: a Serious Comedy in Four Acts. 12mo. $1.25 net.
UTTS (FRANCIS). The Mystery of Godliness: a Poem. Printed in two colors. 16mo. $1 net.
EGERTON (GEORGE). Fantasias. 12mo. $1 net.
GARNETT (RICHARD). Queen Victoria, and Other Poems. 12mo. $1.25 net.
WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, PEDAGOGUE AND POACHER; a Drama. 12mo. $1.25 net.
GARSTIN, (NORMAN.) Suitors of Aprille: a Fairy Story. Illustrated by Charles Robinson. 12mo. $1.50.
GLEIG (CHARLES). When All Men Starve; a Story showing how England hazarded her naval supremacy and the horrors which followed the interruption of her food supply. 12mo. $1.25.
GRAHAME (KENNETH). The Headswoman. New Edition. Cloth. 16mo. 50c. net.
GREEN (KATHERINE HAYDN). Twelve Allegories. With Frontispiece and decorative Title-page. 12mo. $1.25 net.

At 25c.,
Regularly $1.50.
LANDER (HARRY). Weighed in the Balance: a Novel. 12mo. $1.50.
LE GALLIENNE (RICHARD). The Romance of Zion Chapel. 12mo. $1.50.
MARRIOTT (CHARLES). Love with Honor: a Novel. Decorative Cover. 12mo. $1.50.
MATHEW (FRANK). The Wood of the Brambles: a Novel. 12mo. $1.50.
Defender of the Faith: a Romance. With three Portraits after Holbein. 12mo. $1.50.
MAUD (CONSTANCE ELIZABETH). Heroines of Poetry. With 10 full-page Illustrations. Title-page and Cover-design by Henry Ospovat. 12mo. $1.50 net.

At 15c.,
Regularly 75c. Net to $1.50 Net
BASHFORD (H. H.). Tommy Wide-awake. 16mo. $1 net.
BOURNE (GEORGE). A Year's Exile: a Novel. 12mo. $1.25.
BUCHAN (JOHN). Grey Weather. 12mo. $1.50.
FIRTH (GEORGE). The Adventures of a Martyr's Bible: a Novel. 12mo. $1.50.
GARNET (RICHARD). The Twilight of the Gods. A new and Revised Edition, containing many additional Stories. 12mo. $1.50 net.
GILBERT (H. M.). Of Necessity. 12mo. $1.25.
GLEIG (CHARLES). The Edge of Honesty: Four Stories. 12mo. $1.50.
GWYNN (STEPHEN). The Repentance of a Private Secretary: a Novel. 12mo. $1.25.
IDDESLEIGH (RT. HON. THE EARL OF). Charms: a Novel. 12mo. $1.50.
JACKSON (WILFRID S.) Nine Points of Law: a Novel. 12mo. $1.50.
LE GALLIENNE (RICHARD). Young Lives: a Romance. 12mo. $1.50.
MARSH (RICHARD). A Second Coming: a novel. 12mo. 75c.

At 35c.,
Regularly $1.50, Net and $2.50 Net.
ARNOLD (MATTHEW). Poems by Matthew Arnold. With an Introduction by A. C. Benson. Illustrated by Henry Ospovat. 12mo. $2.50 net.
LE GALLIENNE (RICHARD). Robert Louis Stevenson: an Elegy, and Other Poems, mainly Personal. Boards. 12mo. $1.50 net.
POLLARD (EVELYN H.). The Birds of My Parish. With 6 full-page Illustrations. 12mo. $1.50 net.

At 50c.,
Regularly $1.50 Net and $4 Net
HAMILTON (ANGUS). Korea. Map and Illustrations. 12mo. $1.50 net.
MOCKLER-FERRYMAN (Lieutenant Colonel A. F.) British Nigeria. A Geographical and historical description of the British possessions adjacent to the Niger River, West Africa. Map and Illustrations. 8vo. $4.00 net.

At 75c.,
Regularly $3 Net and $3.50 Net
MYERS (A. WALLIS). Lawn Tennis. Profusely illustrated. 8vo. $3.00 net.
VIZETELLY (ERNEST ALFRED). Emile Zola: Novelist and Reformer. An Account of his Life, Work, and Influence. With numerous Illustrations, Portrait, ets. 8vo. $3.50 net.

At $1.25,
Regularly $3.75 Net and $4 Net
BROWNE (EDWARD G.). A Literary History of Persia from the Earliest Times Until Firdawsi. 8vo. $4.
FRAZER (R. W.). A Literary History of India. 8vo. $4.
GOWER (LORD RONALD SUTHERLAND). Records and Reminiscenses, with Portraits and Illustrations. 8vo. $4.
HUTCHINSON (HORACE G.), Editor Cricket. 8vo. $3.75 net.
Shooting. 2 vols. 8vo. $7.50 net. At $2.50.
Fishing. 2 Vols. 8vo. $7.50 net. At $2.50.
The above in "Country Life Library of Sport." Profusely illustrated.
MILLAR (J. H.). A Literary History of Scotland. 8vo. $4.00.
Main Floor, Rear. None Sent C. O. D.

This is the powder that's "*Best for the teeth*"

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

"To-night at 8."

American Art Galleries

Madison Square South, New York.

To-Night at 8. To-Night at 8.

At Unrestricted Public Sale, by Order of Executrix,

Representative Works by the late

R. Swain Gifford, N. A.

"There are Landscapes here which deserve to be placed in Public Museums as examples of a remarkable American Landscapist."—TIMES.

"Gifford's paintings are surely to be highly prized. They have held for years the favor of Art Collectors."

—AMERICAN.

The sale will be conducted by THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers.

6 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

TEA

DRINK TEA- AND YOUR SYSTEM WILL GRADUALLY BE POISONED BY TANNIC ACID-

COFFEE

DRINK COFFEE- AND YOU WILL BECOME A NERVOUS WRECK-

COCOA

DRINK COCOA FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH AND SUPPER

AND YOU WILL ENJOY PERFECT HEALTH- COCOA IS A BUILDER OF STRENGTH & VITALITY.

OF COURSE IT'S Kuyler's YOU WANT.

IT IS THE PUREST & BEST. ALL GROCERS.

French Marble Mantels

French and Italian Andirons Fire-Screens Etc

Wm H. JACKSON COMPANY

Union Sq. North 29 E 17th ST.

Eade's Gout Pills

Instantly Relieve and Rapidly Cure Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, and all Pains in the Head, Face and Limbs.

E. Fougera & Co., Sole Agents, N. Y. All Druggists.

Armour's Defense? Is it good? McClure's Magazine.

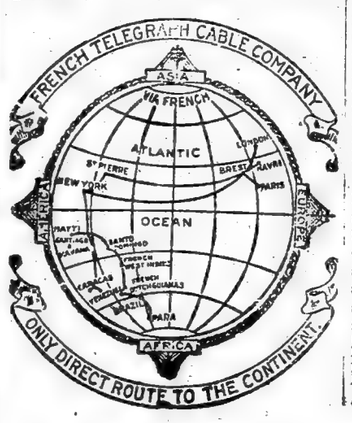

SEEK MINORITY AID TO STOP BANK INQUIRY

Republicans Willing to Kill Anti-Merger and Recount Bills.

GRADY REFUSES THE BAIT

Stories About Dealings in Charters Over Kilburn's Head Told to Account for Senate's Anxiety.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—It has been suggested that an offer to kill the resolution to investigate the Ryan-Belmont merger in New York and to put to sleep the Raines bill for recount of the Mayoralty election votes might be made to the Democrats if some of them could be induced to vote against a banking investigation.

Just now it does not look as though the Democrats would take this bait. They are thinking how much more they might get here next year if the Republican Senators and the Republican Party should take the responsibility for killing the bank investigation. Then, too, some Tammany Senators do not feel like going out of their way to help out Mayor McClellan. Minority Leader Grady said this afternoon that he knew of no serious opposition on his side to the banking investigation.

It developed to-night that some Republican leaders who are opposing the banking investigation are willing to sacrifice Supt. Kilburn in the hope of satisfying the public. These leaders thought that the sentiment for an investigation was directed at Kilburn rather than the department. That may have been true in the beginning. Certain individuals who do not like Kilburn helped to start the agitation, but it has ceased to be a one-man matter. If Kilburn were to resign now, as some leaders think he should, the demand for investigation would not cease.

The same persons who set things in motion to have Kilburn resign circulated the story that he was going to resign. Mr. Kilburn has very promptly denied any such intention. Ugly stories are floating of proposed banks and trust companies that did not get charters and of other concerns that did get them. There is talk of how Kilburn himself played a very small part in running the Banking Department where big matters were concerned; that statesmen and politicians other than himself had a lot to do with running the department. Some of these vaguely hinted stories are repeated to explain the strenuous efforts to choke off the proposed investigation.

Gov. Higgins yesterday took the pains to deny that Senator Raines or any other Senator represented his administration. To-day Senator Raines, who for weeks has been regarded as one of the strongest forces against the proposed investigation, said:

"I have never said I was opposed to the investigation of Mr. Kilburn. I may be for it. I cannot tell until after we have had a hearing. This hearing will be given next week."

AMENDS HIS MERGER BILL.

Senator Smith's Action, After Seeing Lou Payn, Excites Comment.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—Senator Sanford W. Smith to-day offered an amendment to his merger bill, regarding liability for judgments, to provide that nothing in the bill shall apply to any merger heretofore completed or attempted.

Senator Smith has denied that he had the Belmont-Ryan merger in mind when he introduced the bill, but the amendment and the fact that Lou F. Payn was here yesterday in consultation with Smith has strengthened the impression among many that the bill is framed so as to prevent the traction merger from being legally attacked.

ANSWERS FORD ON TRANSIT.

Citizens' Union Representative Says It Still Supports Elsberg Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—Travis H. Whitney, Assistant Secretary of the Citizens' Union and its representative in Albany, said to-day:

"The Citizens' Union drafted and has consistently advocated the rapid transit amendments introduced in 1903, 1904, and 1905 by Senator Elsberg. No action has been taken this year which would indicate that it has changed from its support of last year's Elsberg bill.

"Some of our people have felt that certain sections of the bill are not as well and accurately drawn as they might be, and a tentative substitute draft of those sections has been made. This is what ex-Senator Ford refers to as 'a new bill.' The entire matter is to be considered at a special meeting of the City Committee of the Citizens' Union next Monday night."

Cherokee Safe in the Delaware.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—The Clyde Line steamer Cherokee is safely at a in the Delaware to-night, after being ly three weeks on Brigantine Shoals, near Atlantic City. She was floated early this morning and towed here by tugs. To-day she will be dry docked for repairs.

Will Oppose Trust Companies Bill.

The Executive Committee of the New York State Trust Company Association decided yesterday to be represented at the joint hearing next Tuesday at Albany on the Trust Company Reserves bill. The committee will oppose the bill as unjust and inequitable. John E. Borne, President of the Trust Company Association, and George W. Young will present the argument on behalf of the association.

FOOD.

IN MATCHTOWN.

Fortunately No Faith Was Required, For She Had None.

"I had no faith whatever, but on the advice of a hale, hearty old gentleman who spoke from experience, I began to use Grape-Nuts about 2 years ago," writes an Ohio woman, living in Barberton, who says she is 40, is known to be fair, and admits that she is growing plump on the new diet.

"I shall not try to tell you how I suffered for years from a deranged stomach that rejected almost all sorts of food, and assimilated what little was forced upon it only at the cost of great distress and pain. I was treated by many different doctors, and they gave me many different medicines, and I even spent seven years in exile from my home, thinking change of scene might do me good. You may judge of the gravity of my condition when I tell you I was sometimes compelled to use morphine for weeks at a time.

"For two years I have eaten Grape-Nuts food at least twice a day, and I can now say that I have perfect health. I have taken no medicine in that time—Grape-Nuts has done it all. I can eat absolutely anything I wish, without stomach distress. I am a business woman, and can walk my 2 or 3 miles a day, and feel better for doing so. I have to use brains in my work, and it is remarkable how quick, alert, and tireless my mental powers have become." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

COMBINING the Hardman Piano and Piano-Player has produced the Hardman Autotone Piano. This is the best instrument of its kind in the world—$750.

This company also controls:
Harrington Autotone Piano $550
Harrington Piano $235 upwards
Hensel Piano $215
Moderate Monthly Payments.
Hardman, Peck & Co.,
Fifth Ave. & 19th St., New York.
524 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

LET UNPOLLUTED HUDSON SUPPLY CITY'S WATER

State Commission Suggests That Solution of the Problem.

TIME FOR STATE TO ACT

Communities Should Be Obliged to Dispose of Sewage in Another Way Than by Spoiling Running Water.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—The probable necessity of New York City having recourse ultimately to the Hudson River for its supply of water is made the text, by the State Water Supply Commission in its first annual report to the Legislature, of a discussion of the importance of the State protecting all its rivers from pollution.

The Commission reports that it has been occupied chiefly in considering the needs of New York City for an increased water supply. The application of that municipality for permission to establish a water system in the Catskill region at an expenditure of more than $160,000,000, which involves the taking of miles of watershed and wiping out the habitation of several communities, the Commission declares to be a problem never equaled in importance by any heretofore proposed in this country. This matter is still under consideration.

"From the statement of eminent engineers," says the report, "it seems altogether probable that New York City must eventually utilize the waters of the Hudson River, either from its source in the Adirondacks, or, more economically, perhaps, at a point above Poughkeepsie. It seems proper, therefore, at this time to call special attention to the movement for the purification and protection of streams and rivers, which has been carried out with such success in Europe, and which must ultimately put an end to the plan of making scavengers of running waters. Similar efforts have been made in some States, and should be earnestly continued in New York. It may take years to accomplish this work, but if it could be earnestly prosecuted now, and especially directed to the purification of the largest waterway in the State, the Hudson River, it would be easier twenty years hence for New York City to obtain an additional supply of water from that great river.

"The questions of pure water supplies and the proper disposal of sewage, are very intimately connected and may be considered of equal importance. Without question the proper solution of sewage disposal would be that each community be required to care for its own waste products, so that these do not become a menace to the health of that or any other community. The final disposition of sewage belongs properly to the community where it originates, and the successful solution of the problem of sewage disposal will depend primarily on the recognition of this principle."

The commission found the greatest indifference to disposal of household sewage. "It will be difficult to correct this condition," says the commission, "until the full danger of such omission is impressed upon individuals as well as on municipalities. We desire to bring to the attention of all the people of this State the importance of protecting from pollution every well, water course and stream, as well as providing for the disposition in a sanitary manner of all sewage. Considering sewage disposal under this broader definition the question is changed at once from a local one, affecting a single household or a single town, to a public question affecting the welfare of the State. It cannot be foreseen at this time upon what theory a State system for the disposition of sewage could be made practicable. The broad questions might be considered by the commission in the light that each community should be obliged to dispose of its sewage under a comprehensive plan, with due regard to the exigencies of each case."

Complete statistics of 420 water works have been collected, as well as detailed information concerning the water supply of all the cities of the State. For example, it is found that the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx have 242,000 bath tubs, 3,180,000 wash tubs, sinks and basins, 2,465,000 faucets, 45,000 meters, and 416,000 hydrants.

The report of Myron S. Falk, consulting engineer, is included. He suggests a novel plan of insuring pure water. He proposes that the State issue certificates of purity for water supplies precisely as is done in the case of milk by local Boards of Health. He also recommends the immediate repeal of all legislation excluding one municipality from obtaining water rights in another country. If this were done he points out that New York City would obtain its extra supply of water in Dutchess and Suffolk Counties without having to bear the enormous expenditure of over $160,000,000 to obtain it in the Catskill Mountains.

MAKES A NEW COMMISSION.

Bill Creates Board to Build a Prison Replacing Sing Sing.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—Bills of interest to New York introduced to-day were:

CUNNINGHAM—Making indeterminate all sentences to Elmira Reformatory, and providing that a prisoner shall not be held there longer than five years; providing for a new State prison to replace Sing Sing, and for a commission to build it; the compensation for the commission to be $7,500.

WHITNEY of Saratoga—Providing that city Water Boards shall make inspections at request of the State Commissioner of Health, and that private owners shall be compensated for damages arising from changes in water systems made to promote health.

WAINWRIGHT—Making burglary with explosive punishable by imprisonment for not less than twenty-five nor more than forty years.

FITZGERALD—Prohibiting the issuing or giving away of tickets and coupons with cigars and tobacco.

MALBY—Appropriating $3,000 for rebuilding the sewer on Swinburne Island.

L'HOMMEDIEU—Compelling petitioners for cancelation of a liquor tax certificate to file a bond to prosecute the action.

THREE KILLED BY A CAVE-IN.

Blast Loosened Masses of Earth at a New Erie Tunnel.

OTISVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 1.—Three men were killed and three others were injured to-day by a cave-in at the Erie tunnel which is being bored through Guymard's Hill, near this place. The men were caught under masses of earth which had been loosened by the explosion of a blast. The men killed were all Italians.

WE ARE CONDUCTING

An Important Sale of

Distinctive Overcoats for Men

At $17.50

Formerly $22.50, $25.00, $28.00, $30.00

We would not count the mere price reductions a matter of vital moment if it were not for this: every garment involved is from our regular stock, designed for this season's service and the product of our own organization of tailormen.

Single-Breasted Box Models.
Single and Double Breasted Paddock Models.
Long Double-Breasted Models.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

TOMPKINS BILL LESSENS SUPT. MAXWELL'S POWER

A Hard Fight to Prevent Its Passage Is Expected.

MR. STERN EXPLAINS ITS AIM

It Is Chiefly to Eliminate the Superintendent from the Board of Examiners, He Says.

It is expected that City Superintendent Maxwell will try hard to defeat the bill introduced on Wednesday by Assemblyman Leslie Tompkins of Manhattan, which seeks to curtail the powers of the City Superintendent by eliminating him from the Board of Examiners. Dr. Maxwell, it is said, will be helped in his fight by ex-Mayor Low and President Butler of Columbia University.

Abraham Stern, the member of the Board of Education who drafted the bill, said yesterday that it sought principally to accomplish three things, viz., to vest in the Board of Education the power of nominating the members of the Board of Examiners, which is now exercised by the City Superintendent; to vest in the Board of Education the power of prescribing the subjects in which applicants for teachers' licenses are to be examined, which the Board of Examiners now exercises; to vest in the Board of Superintendents the power of renewing the temporary licenses held by teachers, which is now exercised by the City Superintendent. The bill seeks to accomplish these changes by amending Section 1,080 of the charter.

Mr. Stern said that at present the members of the Board of Examiners are nominated by the City Superintendent, who serves as the Chairman of that body. He declared that it is contrary to civil service law for an officer of a board to nominate his assistants. The result, he said, is that the City Superintendent controls the Board of Examiners.

The necessity for telling applicants in what subjects they are to be examined, Mr. Stern thinks, is obvious. The Board of Examiners say they do this now, but Mr. Stern thinks the Board of Education should tell specifically the subjects in which applicants are to be tested.

A teacher when first appointed to the system receives a temporary license, which is good for one year and which may be renewed every year thereafter for three years. The power of renewing the license is at present vested in the City Superintendent, Mr. Stern says. His bill gives this power to the Board of Superintendents, which has nine members.

Assemblyman Tompkins also introduced a bill which provides for the nominating of District Superintendents by the Board of Education, and not by the Board of Superintendents as heretofore.

GUERNSEY BUILDING SOLD.

Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Gets the Broadway Structure.

The Guernsey Building at 160 to 164 Broadway, between Liberty Street and Maiden Lane, has been sold by the Marquand estate to the Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company. Included in the deal is the building at 6 Maiden Lane, which also belonged to the Marquand estate, and which connects at the rear with the Guernsey Building. The two parcels form an "L" around the Broadway-Maiden Lane Building. John N. Golding was the broker in the transaction.

Officers of the Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company said yesterday afternoon that they had no announcement to make as to what use will be made of the property, but it is assumed that a new building will be erected on the site for the company's occupancy. On the Broadway block, just to the north, the new structure of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company is nearing completion. Existing leases in the Guernsey Building do not expire until May 1, 1907, so that any new building operation on the site is likely to be deferred until after that date.

No authoritative announcement of the price paid for the Marquand holdings has been made. The figure is said to have been $1,175,000. It is known that an unsuccessful bid of $1,100,000 for the property was made about ten days ago.

The Guernsey Building is a six-story brick and stone structure, put up about thirty years ago. It has a frontage of 58.11 feet on Broadway, the lot being about 116 feet deep.

The building in Maiden Lane is five stories high and stands on a lot 21 by 90 feet. The area of the entire plot sold is more than 8,000 square feet.

BODY PACKED IN TRUNK.

Discharged Marine Murdered at Norfolk—His $300 Stolen.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 1.—The body of Walter P. Dolsen, aged 26 years, discharged from the United States Marine Corps, here last Saturday after an honorable service of five years, was to-day found in a trunk. Dolsen was murdered in a lodging house here and the police are looking for Charles F. Taylor, with whom Dolsen roomed at the house.

Robbery is supposed to have been the motive for the crime, as Dolsen had $300 when he left the Marine Barracks and all of his money has disappeared. Dolsen was from Bremerton, Washington.

THUGS MISSED JEWEL BAG.

Mrs. Brooks Faces One of the Men Who Attacked Her.

Mrs. Bertha Brooks of the Wahnita Apartments at 105 West Seventy-seventh Street, with both her eyes badly blackened, her nose swollen, and in a pitiable condition because of bruises on her body, appeared yesterday morning in the West Side Court before Magistrate Finn, as a witness against a man accused of attacking and robbing her Wednesday evening. The prisoner gave the name of Walter Wilson. The police say he has many aliases and that he was only recently discharged from prison for a hold-up. The prisoner was held in $2,500 for examination.

Mrs. Brooks was in an exhausted condition at her home yesterday, and under the care of her physician. Telling of the attack on her, Mrs. Brooks said:

"It was shortly before 10 o'clock last night when I got off a Columbus Avenue car. It was but three houses to the vestibule of the apartment house. Two young men who had been staring at me got off at the same time, but I was not afraid, because I was so near home. While I was ringing for admittance they followed me into the vestibule. One caught me from behind by the throat, while the other struck me repeatedly in the face. He tore off a diamond brooch from my neck.

"I managed to free myself for a second and screamed. Then he knocked me down and kicked me. The brooch he got was worth $500. Tied about my neck was a chamois bag with diamonds worth $2,500 in it. The men seemed to know it was there and were tearing open my shirt waist when a policeman and other men came running to my assistance. That is all I know about it, except that the man in court this morning was the one who had me by the throat and from whom I freed myself."

Policeman Sprague ran to the assistance of the woman when he heard her scream. The thieves ran and separated at the corner. One turned down Columbus Avenue. Sprague caught him near Seventy-sixth Street, knocking his pistol out of his hand.

The other man, closely pursued by several men, suddenly turned on them at Central Park West and fired. This stopped them, and he leaped over the Park wall and escaped in the underbrush.

PROCLAIMS LINCOLN DAY.

Gov. Guild Comments on Reconstruction in Call for Observance.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—A formal proclamation for the observance of Feb. 12 as Lincoln Day, for the first time in Massachusetts, was issued to-day by Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr. The proclamation says:

"The hour of Lincoln's birth is unknown. I suggest that at 22 minutes past 7 in the morning, the hour of his death, the tolling of a bell remind us that at that hour the United States lost the brave, patient soul that would have carried us in safety and honor through reconstruction as it carried us in safety and honor through war.

"Let the children hear the words spoken at Gettysburg and the emancipation proclamation.

"Let such churches as may be flung open that those who wish may go there, and may all men on Lincoln Day, wherever noon overtakes them, pause and give thanks for one passing moment to God, who, having sent us the founder of our liberties, sent us again in our hour of need a savior of the Nation."

DETECTIVE KEPT HIS PIN.

Three Pickpockets on a Car Worked on the Wrong Man.

An attempt to snatch the diamond scarf pin reposing in the tie of Detective William Boyle of the West Forty-seventh Street Station caused a free fight, the pulling of revolvers, and the arrest of three men charged with being pickpockets on a Ninth Avenue surface car at Forty-seventh Street last night. Boyle declares the three men are old hands at the pickpocket game. They are John Norton, Jacob Smith, and George Howard.

Boyle was on his way home to dinner. The car was jammed and as he squeezed on the rear platform he felt a tug at his scarf pin. He was quick to prevent the man from getting the jewel, and while fending off his arm, he saw the hands of two other men near him busily and nimbly at work on the watch and chain of a fat German passenger. Boyle realized in a moment that the three men were working together. He grabbed the diamond snatcher with one hand and pulled out his revolver with the other, pointing it at the other two men and telling them not to budge.

There was a scramble right away. Detectives Quinn at Fitzpatrick were passing when they beheld the confusion on the car. They plunged into the fray, and Fitzpatrick was crushed to the platform and stamped unintentionally, but with great vigor by the excited, penned-in mob.

The three detectives landed their three men at last. Just as they did so the fat passenger, who had come within an ace of losing his watch and chain, and had suffered many punches, fell over the back rail and hit the earth with a bang. He then scrambled to his feet and ran Harlemwards.

Stowaway Hid in Perilous Place.

Rafelo Annunciető, a stowaway on the Italian liner Nord Amerika, in yesterday from Naples, had a narrow escape from death while the vessel was in Quarantine. Rafelo, with two other Italians stowed away at Naples. He hid in the anchor chain locker. When the chain was paying out at Quarantine yells came from the locker. Rafelo was found pinned down in such a way by the chain that had a foot more been paid out he would have been crushed.

The Big Store. | The Big Store.

This Furniture Was Not Made for This Sale.

ONE of the commonest claims made in the present clamor of Furniture Sale advertisements is that the pieces offered were "especially made for this sale."

We have looked over some of the stocks so advertised and found no trouble in believing the statement. The pieces had the "made-to-sell-cheap" *look* stamped all over them.

There is none of that sort of Furniture here. These pieces are all *standard quality*—made to sell for, and fully worth, prices from ten to fifty per cent. more than the figures now marked on them.

They are *not* pieces made to *sell* cheap, but regular, standard goods *sold* cheap. There's a big difference—not alone in the way they wear through the years, but in the way they look at the very beginning.

A $160 Parlor Set for $105.

The frames are in Mahogany finish—the true, rich, glossy finish that lasts as well as it looks. Hand-carved—the graceful, effective design is faintly indicated in the illustration. The upholstery is simply the best possible; the covering is panne plush. Our own price on these sets last week was $160. Sale price..... $105

Odd Parlor Chairs.

Wide choice; frames are made of birch, finished in mahogany; seats are well upholstered and covered with variety of coverings. Regular price $7.00; special.....5.00

Comfortable Arm Chairs.

Design as shown; frames mahogany finished, large size and very comfortable; tufted backs, finely upholstered and covered with leatherette. Regular price $16.00; special.....12.50

Rockers to match arm chairs, same style and finish. Regular price $18; special 14.00

Bookcases.

Mahogany Finished Bookcases, single door, highly polished, four adjustable slides, 30 inches wide, 54 inches high, regularly $12.50; special.....9.75

Sideboards.

Made of fine quartered oak, golden color, and highly polished; carved top, curved uprights and claw-feet; one lined drawer for silver; large French plate mirror; regular price $35.00; special.....28.00

Parlor Sets.

$69 Sets for.....$55.00
$54 Sets for..... 49.00
$69 Sets for..... 58.50
$78 Sets for..... 67.50
$72 Sets for..... 64.00
$76 Sets for..... 68.00

Parlor Tables.

$5.50 Parlor Tables.....$4.00
$7.50 Parlor Tables..... 6.00
$9.00 Parlor Tables..... 7.00
$10.50 Parlor Tables..... 8.50
$14.50 Parlor Tables.....12.00
$17.50 Parlor Tables.....15.00
$20.00 Parlor Tables.....17.00

WE GIVE "S. & H." GREEN TRADING STAMPS.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. NEXT NEAR THE FOUNTAIN 18TH TO 19TH STS. NEW YORK.

VOGUE

First in Fashion

OUT TO-DAY

PARTIAL CONTENTS OF VOGUE FEB. 1st, 1906.

DAINTY MODELS FOR MUSLIN AND SILK.
A DOUBLE PAGE OF ORIGINAL DESIGNS IN THE EMPIRE-PRINCESS MODE.
WHAT SHE WEARS—Redingote Costume—Empire trimming suggestion—Trimmed skirts for Spring.
SEEN IN THE SHOPS—A charmingly graceful cape for Southern wear, price $45.—New sweaters—Scarfs—Ready-to-wear riding habits—Prices and illustrations.
FICTION—Bellew's Big Case—a bright short story by F. Irving Fletcher.
THE WELL-DRESSED MAN—Plaited top coats—novel sleeve links—Waistcoats—Ties, etc. Illustrated.
SOCIETY—MUSIC—ART. THE SALE AND EXCHANGE—a new department.

VOGUE is published weekly. Subscription price $4.00 a year. Send 10c. for sample copy. We will enter your name for 10 weeks' subscription for $1.00, which includes two special issues that sell for 25c a copy. When you know how VOGUE differs from other women's papers you will not do without it. Liberal commission to canvassers.

Address VOGUE, 11 E. 24th St., New York.

BUFFALO SUBWAY COMPANY.

Incorporated at Albany with a Capital of $1,000,000.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—The Buffalo Subway Railroad Company of Buffalo was incorporated here to-day with a capital of $1,000,000 to operate a street railroad, wholly or partly under ground, by electricity in Buffalo.

The road is to extend from a point on Carolina Street, southwest of the lands of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, thence easterly beyond the easterly city line to a point about 2,000 feet beyond the lands of the Terminal Railway of Buffalo in the town of Cheektowaga. A branch will run from the main line at William Street and Fillmore Avenue to the intersection of Curtiss and Lovejoy Streets.

The Directors are Albert W. Bonynge and Theodore B. Chancellor of Hoboken, N. J.; Frederick B. Bard, Henderson Peck, Roscoe P. Peck, Edward McInnes, and Harry M. Spencer of New York City, and Frank S. McGraw and William B. Cutler of Buffalo.

AFTER THE WATER WASTERS.

Ellison Asks Police Help—Proceeds Against a Brewery.

Water Commissioner Ellison has written to Police Commissioner Bingham, asking him to help stop the waste of water in all the boroughs. Mr. Ellison reminds Gen. Bingham that a rule instructs patrolmen to report all cases of broken or leaking hydrants, and asks Gen. Bingham to have the rule enforced.

Mr. Ellison has asked the Board of Estimate for more Inspectors. He has now in operation in the city nearly 50,000 water meters, and only forty-six Inspectors to see how they work.

As an instance of the necessity of close and frequent inspection, the Commissioner says one of his men found the washing room of Ringler's Brewery, in East Ninety-first Street, using an unmetered inch and a half pipe. The department has put in a meter, and the Corporation Counsel has been asked to file a lien against the property of the concern for the value of the water estimated to have been used from the pipe in the last six years.

Fine Telephone Gain

3231 New Telephones

were gained under contracts secured during January, 1906, in Manhattan and The Bronx—1012 telephones more than were gained in the same territory during January, 1905—an increase of nearly 50%.

Over 188,000 Telephones

are in service and under contract in these two Boroughs.

These figures bear evidence to the public appreciation and approval of our efficient service and reasonable rates.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

15 DEY STREET

PARDON FOR MIDDY ASKED BY BONAPARTE

Wants Miller, Dismissed for "Auto" Prank, Reinstated.

HEADS OFF CONGRESS'S PLAN

Not Likely That Punishment of Cadets Who Were Not Cruel Will Stand.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Secretary Bonaparte, through the Department of Justice, has recommended to the President that Midshipman Miller of Kentucky, sentenced to dismissal from the Naval Academy for hazing, be pardoned. This makes it certain that a flood of applications on behalf of the other accused midshipmen will be made to the Navy Department, the White House, and Congress.

In cases far more flagrant than most of those for which these boys have been punished it has always been difficult to uphold the punishment inflicted. Congress has reversed such sentences, even when the boys were convicted of real hazing, and it would be next to impossible to carry out a sentence of this kind in the case of a boy guilty of such offenses as Miller's. To a Congress which has looked with a lenient eye on offenses verging close to cruelty, there will certainly not appear anything very heinous about the ingenuity of a midshipman who directs his juniors to play that they are automobiles and go chug-chugging around the yard for a specified time.

Mr. Bonaparte's recommendation, therefore, merely forestalls action by Congress which otherwise would almost surely be taken. Representative Lacy of Iowa has always constituted himself the especial champion of cadets convicted of hazing, and has had a strong and enthusiastic support.

It is complained at the Navy Department that Congress's interference in such cases is destructive of discipline, and this was the strongest argument advanced against Lacy in former Congresses. In view of the damage to discipline involved by letting the cadets appeal successfully from their superiors to Congress, it is said by officers that it would be well for the department to recognize the inevitable in cases like Miller's, where such action by Congress is certain, and to do the reinstating itself.

It does not seem probable that very many of the dismissed cadets will have to remain out of the service very long, at least as far as those are concerned who merely displayed the frivolous ingenuity of Miller and did not actually inflict pain on their juniors.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 1.—The court-martial which has been engaged in trying midshipmen on charges of hazing for over four weeks at the Naval Academy adjourned to-day with the consent of the reviewing authority, Admiral James Sands, to meet on Feb. 13 next. The purpose of the adjournment at this time is to avoid interference with the examinations, which began yesterday.

TO ENJOIN STRIKE PICKETS.

Typothetae Charge Interference—Boston Strike a Failure.

It was announced at the offices of the Typothetae yesterday that the Executive Committee is collecting evidence on which to base applications for injunctions restraining the strike pickets of Typographical Union No. 6 from interfering with the new men. It is charged that there was a good deal of interference with the new men by the pickets.

The Typothetae issued a statement last evening which says in part:

The Typothetae of Boston has reported the result of the strike which began to-day in Boston. It shows the spreading of the "open shop" principle, and that the success of the movement in New York has an important influence in restraining the compositors in Boston from obeying orders to leave their work.

In New York the men are coming in more rapidly than ever before. With our forty open shops we feel that the open shop has come to stay.

The electrotyping situation is also most gratifying, with fourteen open shops gradually filling up with "free" men.

James A. Rogers of the Rogers Printing Company, at 85 John Street, and a member of the Typothetae, was put under bonds by Magistrate Walsh, in the Tombs Court yesterday, to keep the peace for a month. Abraham L. Feldman, a union printer, charged Rogers with assault.

Rogers said that when he was leaving his office on Tuesday night he found Feldman picketing the place. He ordered the man to leave, and on his refusal struck him. In a moment pickets came running up from all sides, Rogers said, and he feared he would be assaulted, but no one struck him. The Magistrate said he thought the defendant, by his own admission, was the aggressor.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—The long-expected strike of book and job printers declared by Typographical Union No. 13 for an eight-hour day did not assume large proportions to-day. Out of the 600 union book and job printers in this city, less than one-fourth were idle. It is explained by the union that one-half of the 600 journeymen had no occasion to strike as they are already working under union conditions. The union officials say that some of their members remained at work to-day in order to give their employers a final chance to accede to the demands without a contest. These men, the union claims, will go out to-morrow.

Five of the seven book and job printing shops were closed. These were The Foreign Language Press, Eastern Press, Bliss & Co., Libby Show Print, and Sampson & Murdock. A score or more other concerns were less seriously affected. Officials of the Typothetae declare the strike a failure.

SANDERSON'S
"MOUNTAIN DEW"
SCOTCH

is a pot-still whisky.

¶ It is made in a pot still, a little at a time.

¶ It is distilled from the finest Highland malt dried over aromatic peats.

¶ Then it is aged for at least seven years.

¶ That's why it's *always* the same—always mellow—always pure.

CALLS FOR COTTON ESTIMATE.

House Decides the Figures Should Be Made Public.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The House this morning discussed the collection of cotton reports by the Census Bureau. The resolution of Representative Sims of Tennessee was under consideration. This resolution requests the Director of the Census to make public at once his compilation of the estimates of cotton yet to be ginned received with the reports of ginners at the last call for amounts of cotton already ginned.

Mr. Crumpacker, Chairman of the Census Committee, reported the resolution favorably. He explained that when the cards were sent to the ginners asking them to report the cotton actually ginned up to Jan. 16, they were also asked to report their estimates of the cotton yet to be ginned. This inquiry was in anticipation of the regular report to be made on March 1, and was conducted with the idea of saving expense. But there had sprung up a great clamor to have the information given out now, and it should be done. The Census Director was heartily sorry he had collected the information and would never do it again out of the regular procedure.

Representative Adams of Pennsylvania opposed the resolution on the ground that it was simply another effort to get out information for the benefit of the speculators.

"I am sick and tired of this continual effort to force out half information," said Representative Payne, the floor leader of the Republicans. "Such things as this always work to unduly advance or depress prices and are unfair to both the producers and the consumers."

Mr. Burleson of Texas, who represents a cotton growing district, said it never was intended that the Census Bureau should gather information in which any element of estimation entered.

"Every man interested in the market is guessing at what that estimate will show," said Mr. Ellerbe of South Carolina.

In the general interest of everybody, for the sake of producers, the sellers, and the customers, as well as for the sake the consumers, as well as for the sake ought to be given out."

Under this argument the opposition died out and the resolution was agreed to practically without dissent.

OLD SOLDIER NOT EXCLUDED.

President and House Take Up the Case of John J. Bowes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1. — President Roosevelt took prompt action on the telegram of Thomas L. Hayes, Department Commander of the Legion of Spanish War Veterans, and John H. Dunn, formerly Captain of the Twenty-eighth United States Volunteers of Boston, regarding the case of John J. Bowes, the former United States soldier who, it is alleged, has not been allowed to land at Boston, where he arrived from Ireland on the 19th inst.

The papers were sent to the Department of Commerce and Labor late yesterday afternoon, and Secretary Metcalf at once replied that the man has not been prevented from landing, but that action on his case simply had been deferred pending the outcome of the efforts being made to place Bowes in a National soldiers' home. Gen. Martin T. McMahon, President of the Board of Managers of National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, now has the case in hand, and Bowes in the meantime has been made comfortable at the immigrant station at Boston.

President Roosevelt wired in reply to the telegram the substance of Secretary Metcalf's report.

Representative Crumpacker introduced a resolution to-day requesting the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor to furnish the House with full information concerning the Bowes case.

PHILIPPINE EXPORTS GROW.

Decrease in Imports Due to the Good Rice Crop in the Islands.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The annual report of the Philippine Commission for 1904-5 and the separate reports to the commission of the Governor General of the islands and of the heads of the four executive departments have been published by the War Department.

The Govenor General says that peace and order have prevailed, except in Cavite, Batangas, and Samar, where organized bands of ladrones have terrorized the people.

The exports have increased by $2,129,738, while the decrease in the imports of $2,342,203 was entirely due to a falling off in the importations of rice, the principal article of diet of the people. Last year's crop was good, and it is expected that there will be still less need to import rice next year.

The sugar and cigar industries are languishing. The repeal of the Dingley duties on these commodities is urged and reasons are given why the American manufacturer need not fear competition. The total output of cigars in the Philippine Islands for the fiscal year 1904-5 was only 2 per cent. of the number consumed in the United States.

The islands never produced more than 300,000 tons of sugar in a year, and the amount exported last year was only 125,000 short tons. It is therefore maintained that a reduction of the duties would not hurt the American manufacturer at all and would give the Philippine producer a paying price.

A NEW QUARANTINE BILL.

Committee Agrees on a Measure Confined to Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Members of the Special Committee selected at a caucus of Southern Senators and Representatives agreed to-day on a National Quarantine bill, which will be submitted to a general meeting to-morrow night of delegations from the States specially interested in National legislation to banish yellow fever.

The bill incorporates many of the provisions of the measure introduced in the Senate by Mr. Mallory, but instead of protecting against "contagious and infectious diseases," as the Mallory bill does, the committee's measure limits the quarantine measures to yellow fever.

Provision is made in the committee's bill for the co-operation of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service with State authorities in establishing and maintaining interstate quarantine. This point, however, was touched lightly by the committee, as there is a great difference of opinion among interested members of both Houses as to how far the Federal authorities may legally regulate State affairs.

Whipping Post Bill Reported.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Another of the measures recommended by the President was reported to the House from committee to-day. Representative Adams of Pennsylvania succeeded in getting his "whipping post" bill on the calendar. It applies only to the District of Columbia, and provides the lash as the punishment for wife beaters. An attempt in the last session to introduce the measure was unsuccessful, the District of Columbia Committee failing to report it. The committee to-day decided to submit the bill "without recommendation."

Senator Heyburn Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Senator Heyburn of Idaho is ill at his apartments here with an attack of appendicitis. He is suffering considerably, although it is said he is not in any danger, and an operation will not be necessary.

Unloads the Liver, Opens the Bowels, Relieves the Kidneys.

APENTA

The Safest and Most Reliable
HOUSEHOLD APERIENT WATER
A WINEGLASSFUL A DOSE
ALSO
SPARKLING APENTA,
IN SPLITS ONLY,
NATURAL APENTA CARBONATED,
A Refreshing and Pleasant Aperient for Morning Use.
DRINK WHILE EFFERVESCENT.
Sole Exporters: THE APOLLINARIS CO., Ld., London.

NEW CHIEF OF STAFF WILL BE GEN. BELL

President Starts Policy of Choosing Younger Men for the Post.

CASE OF RAPID PROMOTION

Was Only First Lieutenant When Spanish War Started—Made Record in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The long-discussed question of the selection of a successor to Lieut. Gen. John C. Bates as Chief of Staff, upon his retirement in April, was settled to-day by the announcement at the War Department that Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell will be the man. The settlement was hastened by the announcement of Gen. Corbin that he did not care to assume the office for the short time that he has yet to serve before his retirement.

When that announcement was made it was supposed very generally that Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur would be made Chief of Staff upon Gen. Bates's relinquishment of the office. But it soon became apparent that there was some decided objection to the appointment of MacArthur, and immediately friends of several of the younger officers began to canvass their chances for obtaining the place.

It was declared in explanation of the reluctance to appoint MacArthur that there had been much friction between him and Secretary Taft in Manila when Taft was at the head of the Civil Commission and MacArthur was Commander in Chief of the military forces there. Those in position to know, however, say that no personal feeling whatever resulted, and that Taft and MacArthur have been on the best of terms since.

WOOD NOT CONSIDERED.

For some time it has been a question with the President whether to take the head of the army for the post or to put in it a younger man. After careful consideration he determined in favor of the younger man. It can be stated on the very best authority that Gen. Wood has never been under consideration for appointment at this time. The President's estimate of Gen. Wood's ability is well known. That estimate is also shared by some of the members of the Cabinet, who believe him to be one of the best fitted officers, if not the best, for the post, but it was not regarded at any time as possible to appoint him.

There was not a little consideration of the selection of Gen. Crozier, now Chief of Ordnance. His regular rank is Captain, but as Chief of Ordnance he has the rank of Brigadier. His service has been entirely in the Ordnance Corps since his promotion to a First Lieutenancy, twenty-five years ago, and his lack of experience in the command of troops told against him.

The selection of Bell means that it has been definitely determined to stop the practice of making the head of the army Chief of Staff simply because he is head of the army. It is recognized that if the office of Chief of Staff is to amount to anything, and if its incumbent is to perform any such service as is usualy expected of a Chief of Staff, he must hold it for a definite period. Hereafter the men detailed to that post will be chosen from among the younger officers, who will serve out the full detail of three years and have opportunity to carry out a line of policy and work.

Frank Bell, as the army knows him, is probably the most conspicuous of the younger men who made good in the Philippines during the short campaign against the Spanish and the longer insurrection of the Filipinos. When the war with Spain broke out, Bell, a West Pointer, was a First Lieutenant of cavalry, with twenty years of service to his credit. He was about the oldest First Lieutenant in the army, and except for extraordinary promotion the most he could hope for at the opening of the Spanish war was retirement as a Major.

He was promoted to the rank of Major of Engineers in the volunteers and assigned to Gen. Merritt's division for service in the Philippines. He went out in the second expedition of troops in July, 1898, and almost immediately was made Chief of Intelligence. In that capacity, after the fall of Manila, he conducted most of the negotiations with Aguinaldo and other Filipinos for Gen. Otis, who had succeeded Gen. Merritt.

"All you need to go anywhere in the islands," he said, after a few months of fighting, "is a handful of men who will keep a-shoutin' and revolvers that will keep a-shooting."

Transferred to MacArthur's command, he became scout master. He picked out about twenty men and they covered the entire country in front of MacArthur's lines. He had been wounded in the first day's fighting around Manila, when the insurrection began, but he did not let that bother or interrupt him, and was in the field again in a week or less.

In the Summer of 1899, the Lieutenant Colonelcy of a volunteer regiment was offered him, but he declined it. Soon afterward he obtained permission to organize a regiment from among the time-expired volunteers who were then due to return to the United States. He got the men who would keep shouting and shooting, and presently began to demonstrate the correctness of his theory that that was all that was needed to go an, where in the islands.

HOW HE CAPTURED BAMBAN.

In the general forward movement of the Fall of '99, he operated on the left of McArthur's line, and the usual thing was for him to report at night that he had captured the town he had been sent to reconnoitre. His performance at Bamban was characteristic. The Filipinos held a line of trenches on the hills covering the river. It was a nasty position to take by frontal attack. Bell took eighteen men of his regiment, including nine or ten officers, and made a detour, taking the trenches fairly in rear. Yelling as hard as they could, the nineteen Americans swarmed up on the trenches, and the Filipinos fled.

He was made a Brigadier of Volunteers and put in command of a northern district, with headquarters at Dagupan. There he began the policy of garrisoning every town of any size or importance in his district, with the result that it was one of the first districts selected for the installation of civil government. After he had been made a Brigadier of Regulars he was in command in the Province of Batangas. There he put into execution the policy of reconcentration camps which earned him very bitter denunciation from Senators and others at home. One of those Senators was discussing his action the other day.

"It was the most devilish and the most admirable that I ever heard of," said the Senator. "I abominate the things he did, but I have always been compelled to admire the way he did them. He made the laws, and he executed them, as well as executing persons who did not obey his laws. He told the people where they must live, and he fixed the price of what they had to eat. It put an end to insurrection, of course. It would put an end to anything."

He served five years in the Philippines, and came home a Brigadier General of regulars, to take command of the infantry and cavalry school at Fort Leavenworth.

WOULD OPEN BALLOT BOXES.

Aldermanic Committee on Privileges and Elections Asks Permission.

Another move to open some of the ballot boxes of the last election was made yesterday, when the Aldermanic Committee on Privileges and Elections, by a vote of five to three, asked the Supreme Court to permit the opening of the boxes in the Thirtieth Aldermanic District. This is to enable the committee to determine the contest brought by Hubert Slattery, defeated Hearst candidate, against Alderman John T. McCall, Tammany. The committee held that it would be absolutely necessary to inspect the ballots in order to decide the case. Corporation Counsel Delany has given an opinion that the committee has no right to open the boxes.

W. L. Rathbone, representing Clarence J. Shearn's office, asked the committee to make this request of the Supreme Court so he could go before Justice Blanchard, who already had the matter before him in another form.

FAILURES SHOW AN INCREASE.

Last Month's Liabilities Also Exceed Those of January, 1905.

More failures and larger liabilities than the record for this month a year ago are announced in Bradstreet's reports of failures for the month of January, 1906.

There were 1,218 failures reported, involving liabilities of $15,360,188, an increase of about 1 per cent over last year and of 8 per cent. over January 1904. Liabilities show an increase of 38 per cent. over January of last year, and a decrease of 10 per cent. from January 1904. The liabilities, excepting those of 1904, are the largest reported since 1897.

This year the number would seem to have been enlarged by the mildness of the winter affecting some lines of retail trade. There are to be noted a larger number of failures of fairly large commercial and manufacturing concerns, and liabilities also have been swelled by suspensions of a large private banking house and of a grain commission firm in the central west. It is worth noting that New England and the South report fewer failures and smaller liabilities than in January a year ago, but that all the other groups show increases in both directions.

A REALTY BROKER'S LICENSE.

Murphy Proposes to Bond Them and Drive Out Frauds.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—Murphy of Kings introduced in the Assembly to-day a bill to compel real estate brokers in first and second class cities to file with the Mayors of their cities a bond for $5,000 each, and take out a license. The fee is $250 in New York and Buffalo and $175 in Rochester, Syracuse, Troy, and Albany. Brokers cannot collect commissions unless licensed.

Murphy says he has the support of reputable brokers. Fraud has been practiced by real estate men who have their offices in their hats, he says, and it is aimed to drive out such.

Less Than A Cent a Mile

Poor people can travel for that in Germany with not much comfort but with far more safety than travelers enjoy in America.

The government owns the railroads and runs them honestly. The moderate profit (5 or 6 per cent) goes to reduce taxes.

Learn something from your magazine. Read Russell's brilliant fact-story "Soldiers of the Common Good." It is in Everybody's for February.

Everybody's Magazine

15 cents a copy $1.50 a year

We printed 1,208,000 copies of the February number of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

The day after publication orders were received from the wholesale news companies that could not be filled.

Every copy has been sold, and we cannot print more.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SENATE DEMOCRATS ARE DEMORALIZED

Dismay, Anger, and Bewilderment Follow Patterson's Speech.

NO HOPE OF BEATING TREATY

Caucus Called for To-morrow—Belief That "White House Faction" Will Bolt and Take the Consequences.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The outbreak of feeling among the Senate Democrats caused by Mr. Patterson's eulogy of the President yesterday grew worse instead of subsiding to-day. Mr. Patterson's speech has had the effect of demoralizing the party in the Senate—not because of anything in the speech itself, but because of what it indicates.

The Democrats know not whom to trust. Everybody is suspicious of his neighbor, and bitter ill-feeling is rife. Some of the Senators who do not join in the bickering and recrimination are utterly and profoundly disgusted over the situation and have lost heart. To-day Democratic Senators have been gathering in little groups of two and three and bitterly criticising the attitude of other Senators. Dismay, anger, and bewilderment are the prevalent sensations on the minority side.

A caucus has been called for Saturday. This decision was reached in the cloakroom yesterday while Patterson was making his disrupting speech. But the Democrats do not look forward to the caucus with any hopefulness. There is no doubt that the necessary two-thirds vote will be secured, which will make every man who votes for the Santo Domingo treaty a party outcast. The rules of the caucus provide that a Senator who bolts after a two-thirds majority has been secured shall not be admitted to the party councils in future.

But no doubt is entertained that the White House Democrats will declare themselves, bolt the caucus, and take the consequences. The result will not be beneficial to the party, but it will serve the purpose of smoking everybody out and showing the Democrats exactly where each Senator stands, who can be counted upon and who can not. Senators Morgan and Clay to-day both denied stories that they intended to vote for the treaty, but it was learned that Senator McEnery is one of those who will.

What contributes more than anything else to the demoralization consequent on Patterson's speech is the awakening to the fact that the President has got about everything he wants out of the minority and that they have gained nothing. They expected Republican support against the ratification of the Santo Domingo treaty. They have now discovered this to be a vain hope.

"You find plenty of Republicans to attack the treaty," said one of the leading Democratic Senators to-day, "and to denounce it as unfit to be made, but the most careful search has not revealed a single Republican who will say that he will vote against it."

The Democrats admit to-day that all hope of beating the treaty is gone. They expect a solid Republican vote for it and more than enough Democrats to give the necessary number. They are practically all pledged to support the President's policy on the Railroad Rate bill, and there is no compensation anywhere in sight.

The Tillman resolution calling on the President for copies of the message which passed between the State Department and the United States Minister in Santo Domingo during the year 1904 was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, at the suggestion of Senator Spooner, who remarked that the committee itself called for all the papers bearing on the matter.

VALENCIA INQUIRY ORDERED.

Searching Investigation of the Conduct of Officers and Crews.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Secretary Metcalf of the Department of Commerce and Labor has ordered a searching investigation of the Valencia wreck off Vancouver and the conduct of the officers and crews of that steamship and the steamers Topeka and Queen, which went to the assistance of the disabled vessel.

When the report called for is received here it will immediately be turned over to a special commission.

Browning, King & Co.
ORIGINATORS AND SOLE MAKERS OF HALF SIZES IN CLOTHING

Storm Coats $15

All of our Storm Coats, in whatever materials—belted-back or otherwise—of the usual values of $20 and $30, are now reduced to

$15.00

We've not so many but that the first-comers will have an advantage in the selection.

Cooper Square and Brooklyn stores open Saturday evening till ten.

"*It is in taking advantage of his opportunities,*" *said Beau Brummell,* "*that a wise man proves his wisdom.*"

Broadway at 32d Street — B&K TRADE MARK — Cooper Square at 5th Street
Fulton Street at DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn

Winter in Colorado Is Like Our Fall

You know how good you feel in our bracing Fall weather. That's the kind of weather they have all winter in

Colorado

It is truly invigorating to "do" Colorado's Wonder Spots at this season.

And this Winter is a Rate opportunity.

These are by way of the most attractive route, too,—the

Union Pacific

Note the rates:

	From Chicago	From St. Louis
Every day to May 31st, Round Trip Winter Tourist Rates	$47.20	$39.20
Feb. 6th and 20th—21-day Round Trip Tickets	27.65	23.90
Feb. 6th and 20th, one way	18.75	16.25

UNION PACIFIC — THE OVERLAND ROUTE

INQUIRE OF
R. TENBROECK, G. E. A.,
287 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

AFTER NATIONAL CITY BANK.

Sulzer to Ask About the $50,000 Due on Custom House Purchase.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Representative Sulzer said to-day that he was drawing a resolution, which he would introduce in the House to-morrow, calling upon the Attorney General for information as to what steps, if any, he had taken to compel the National City Bank of New York to pay over the $50,0000 remaining due on the purchase price of the old Custom House property.

Such a resolution, being addressed to the head of an executive department, would be privileged, and could not be pigeonholed. It would have to be brought before the House.

Chance for Employers' Liability Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Employers' Liability bill, whose vicissitudes during the past four years have excited some protest and commisseration in the Senate, is to go back to the Committee on Inter-State Commerce, several members of that body having promised informally that there shall be a report on it in the not very distant future.

$17,000,000 Butter Refining Company.

A meeting of the American Butter Refining Company, a New Jersey corporation, capitalized at $17,000,000, has been called for Feb. 7 to vote on the proposed changing of the company's name to the American Farm Products Company. Control of properties having an annual butter output of 2,000,000 pounds has been acquired by the company, which owns a patented process for preparing butter.

New Governor of the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of Gen. James F. Smith as Governor General of the Philippines in succession to Henry Clay Ide, resigned. The appointment will take effect on June 1.

O. G. Murray Laid Up by an Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 1.—Oscar G. Murray, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is confined to his apartments at the Stafford Hotel as the result of slipping on a polished floor several days ago. A small bone of the ankle was broken, and the doctors say it may be several weeks before Mr. Murray has the free use of his foot.

RATE LEGISLATION CALLED SOCIALISTIC

Advance Toward Government Ownership, Sibley Declares.

HOUSE DEBATES THE BILL

Haflin in Supporting It Assails Aristocracy of the Dollar, the Trusts, and the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The discussion of the Railroad Rate bill was taken up by the House to-day and prosecuted with vigor. So many speakers have come to the front on this measure that it has been decided to meet at 11 o'clock hereafter until the debate is ended. The feature of the debate to-day was a speech by Mr. Sibley of Pennsylvania, who charged that the legislation was socialistic in its nature.

Characterizing the new policy being inaugurated as "political rate making and business by lawsuit," Mr. Sibley said it had received the high official indorsement of Bryan and Hearst, as a distinct advance toward Government ownership. Why should the Government not also fix the price of bread, he asked; re-enact the creed of Jack Cade, who declared "there shall be in England seven half-penny loaves sold for a penny, the three-hoop pot shall have ten hoops, and I will make it felony to drink small beer."

In Washington, he said, we were not without striking example of a Government engaged in manufacturing and business, nor were we unfamiliar with the abuses which seem to be inseparable therefrom. In the Government Printing Office the prices averaged from two to three times higher than the same work done by individuals, firms, or corporations. At our navy yards the cost of building vessels had been greatly increased, and the product was of a greatly inferior character compared with that of contract work.

"It would seem that we had at present in the Panama Canal an object lesson of sufficient magnitude to afford cause for deliberation. Already 70 per cent. of the estimated cost of the Nicaragua Canal had been spent, and so far as he had been able to glean from conversation with members it was the settled belief that the canal must be built by private contract.

Reverting to the rate question he declared that the proposed legislation was the apple of discord thrown among the sister States.

He gave notice that he should offer an amendment to the bill increasing the compensation of the President of the commission to $25,000 and of the Commissioners to $15,000 a year. "Make the pay sufficiently large that the commission may command a talent higher than that of the politician and that it may rival in dignity and compensation the Supreme bench, because exceeding it so far in power," he said, adding that if it were proper for him to do so he would suggest Mr. Hepburn as being best qualified for the post of Chairman of the commission.

Mr. Knapp of New York took the ground that the present legislation was no new departure. It was rather remedial, correcting the legislative efforts of twenty years ago. He believed the direct power to fix rates conferred by Section 4 of the bill and the authority given in Section 7 to inquire into the financial condition and business methods of roads afforded the needed remedy.

Support to the bill was pledged by Mr. Shackleford, (Mo.,) who united with Mr. Lamar (Fla.) last session in a report on the Hearst bill. However, Mr. Shackleford will at the proper time move to include in the bill control of express companies and jurisdiction to regulate the long and short haul.

Mr. Shackleford prefaced his speech with a political review of the question, in which he recounted three defeats for the Democratic Party as a result of the contributions against it by "the McCalls, McCurdys, Hydes, and others of their class." He justified his support of the Hearst bill as being his duty to his constituents, and denied positively that in doing so he had violated a party caucus.

"I want to say just one more thing on that point," he continued, "which will be positively my last appearance on the subject. It is this—whoever in the future makes such a statement utters a willful, deliberate, premeditated falsehood, uttered with malice aforethought. I want this characterization to stand in the record to meet this charge."

Mr. Haflin of Alabama favored the bill in a speech in which he said:

"In this age of materialism our disgusting aristocracy of the dollar, with their get-rich-quick schemes, are at war with the best interests of the republic. Individual effort is smitten with the rod of monopoly, while class legislation is rampant in the republic. Private fortunes are springing up in the wake of the robber tariff. Trusts and combines flourish as never before in the history of the country; while graft, the latest offspring of present conditions, is holding high carnival in the Nation."

FAMINE VICTIMS' APPEAL.

Starving People of Yeletz, Russia, Ask That We Buy Their Laces.

In this season of famine in Russia, the peasant women of the Yeletz district of the Government of Orel, are sending out through their agent, a woman appointed by the Government, an appeal to American women to buy their laces, a staple product of the country. It is pointed out that the proceeds are devoted to the needy. Here is their appeal:

"The vast and rich country of Russia, where until now all private initiative was suppressed, is periodically afflicted by the calamity of insufficient harvests, bringing misery to the bulk of the population, which consists of small agriculturists, or peasants. This population, overburdened with heavy taxation and suffering from extreme disorganization, lives from year to year in a condition of unstable economic equilibrium; a bad harvest suffices to unsettle everything, and millions of good and able men become paupers. An insufficient harvest, or, to speak more exactly, a famine, has visited this year the Yeletz District of the Government of Orel.

The wives and daughters of peasants, from the tender age of 6 or 7, devote their time free from field work to the making of lace. This industry spreads over the greater part of the Yeletz District—i. e., fifty villages engaging 6,000 to 7,000 women. In years of good harvests these women spend the money received for lace chiefly on dressing their families and themselves and on other necessaries of life, but in years of famine they give all they earn to buy bread, fuel, &c.

This year is a year of famine, all the supplies of bread and fuel are long ago exhausted, and in our treeless Yeletz district, when there is no bread there is no fuel, as the peasants heat their stoves with straw. It is pitiful to see the poor, hungry children who do not dare to ask for bread because there is none to be had.

Knowing that the American Nation has always shown sympathy with human sufferings, I appeal to the American women, who would help their sisters, the Russian peasant women by purchasing their original and cheap products, to address themselves with orders for lace to Miss Sophia Klepikof, Yeletz, Government of Orel, Russia. I have been appointed by the Department of Workhouses to attend to the sales of lace in this district in order to help the starving population.

We have large quantities of real linen lace (coarse and fine of original Russian and other designs) and we badly need orders.

When sending orders, kindly state what purpose they are intended for, whether for trimming underwear or for dresses, curtains, pillow cases, &c. SOPHIA KLEPIKOF.

Yeletz, Jan. 6, 1906.

A certificate attesting the truth of the statements in the appeal is appended, signed by Alexander Mourashkintz, State Councilor and Commissioner of the Workhouse Board.

SWIFT'S MEMORY FAILS.

Witness at Packers' Trial Forgets About Garfield's Queries.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Edward F. Swift, of Swift & Co., spent several hours on the witness stand at the trial of the packers' conspiracy cases in the Federal Court to-day. For most of the time District Attorney Morrison was engaged in getting a list of the things the witness did not know, or could not remember, about the packing business and the Garfield report thereon.

Among the things that Mr. Swift did not know, according to his replies under cross-examination, were: Whether he refused information to Commissioner Garfield at the inquiry; whether the Garfield report showed anything about the slaughtering of hogs or sheep; whether he was interested in the Kentwood Company, what the Kentwood Company was; whether Swift & Co. turned over all its fats, tallow, and oleo oil to the Kentwood Company.

The witness did not remember whether he was asked about the arbitrary value of fat and hides. He could not remember whether he had refused to tell about his holdings in other companies. He was not sure whether he refused to disclose to Mr. Garfield the names of members of the Swift family holding stock in Swift & Co. He "would not say, I did, or did not," give any information about his holdings in the National Packing Company, about holdings in the Oppenheimer Company, or any information about dressed beef. According to the indictment, the subsidiary Kentwood Company, Oppenheimer Company, and Aetna Trading Company were the means by which the packers fixed prices on by-products.

Asked if he furnished the information about the National Packing Company, Mr. Swift replied: "I am not an officer of the National Packing Company. It can take care of itself."

"You are a stockholder in the National, are you not?"

Attorney Hynes, for Mr. Swift, objected, but the court directed the witness to answer.

"Yes, I was," the witness said.

"You are now, and were then a Director, weren't you?"

"Same objection," counsel interposed, the court overruling it.

"Yes, I am," replied Mr. Swift.

Mr. Swift admitted that he had requested the Commissioner to eliminate from the report reference to the marriage of Mr. Swift's sister to a member of the firm of Nelson Morris & Co., and the resulting transfer of stock.

"Did Garfield's men interview your employes at your office as well as look into your books?" asked the District Attorney.

"I understand so—yes, they do—I understand they did—they did—yes, I think—I know they did—yes, I think, I understand—yes," replied the witness, bringing out the last word with an emphasis that caused Judge Humphrey and all the attorneys to laugh heartily.

"Now, Mr. Swift, honor bright, did not Mr. Garfield submit the proofs of his reports to you to see if you were satisfied?"

Mr. Hynes objected, and the District Attorney declared that he would show that the packers were ready and anxious to have the Garfield report, as shown to them in typewritten copy, go to the publishers. Mr. Swift then answered that he was not satisfied with the report.

FIGHT FOR THE OPEN SHOP.

Housesmiths Not Recognized, but Peace Committee Is Named.

A special meeting of the General Arbitration Board of the Building Trades Employers' Association and the unions was held last night in the Building Trades Club to devise means to settle, if possible, the local strike of housesmiths. The meeting was called at the request of a number of unions under the arbitration agreement.

The labor men brought forward proposals for the recognition of the Housesmiths' Union, but the employers rejected them. Finally a joint committee of five representatives from the unions and five employers was appointed to try to arrange some basis of settlement. The committee will report a week from next Tuesday.

The National open-shop declaration in the structural iron trade, recently made by the National Erectors' Association, was, in the opinion of its officers, not explicit enough, and it was decided last night to issue the declaration in a new form. The officers say that the new declaration is necessary, because there was a widespread but mistaken feeling among the workingmen that the declaration applied to New York and vicinity only. It applies to the whole country. The new declaration says that hereafter the "open-shop" plan will be followed. Existing agreements shall, however, be carried out until their expiration. Union men will not be discriminated against, but to every man will be accorded the right to work. The employers say they must have full discretion to designate the men they consider competent to perform the work, and must determine the conditions under which the work shall be performed. Existing hours and wages will be maintained. Many of the largest concerns in the country have subscribed to this agreement.

GRAVEYARD PLOT ALLEGED.

Three Men Accused of Trying to Defraud a Fraternal Order.

WATERBURY, Conn., Feb. 1.—Three men were arrested to-day on the charge of attempting to defraud a fraternal organization, the Woodmen of the World. The accused men are Martin Brophy, foreman for the Waterbury Buckle Company; Louis Strouse, a notary public, and Patrick J. McKiernan, a designer at the Waterbury Buckle plant. In the City Court the three men were released on bonds of $2,000 each.

It is alleged that Brophy, Strouse, and McKiernan conspired to defraud the Woodmen in connection with the issuance of a policy to Frank Reynolds, who was made a member of the order last October and died in November. According to the complaint in the case, Reynolds was in poor health, but obtained a policy of $2,000. Brophy is the Clerk of the John T. Yates Camp of the Woodmen, and it is his duty to pass on the certificates of all applicants. McKiernan was made the beneficiary on Reynolds's policy, and it is alleged that he was in a conspiracy to divide the proceeds after Reynolds's death.

B. Wood Jewell of Omaha, Neb., the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Sovereign Camp, came here to make an investigation. He said to-day he believed he had unearthed a big "graveyard" conspiracy to defraud the order. Mr. Jewell said that Reynolds was a consumptive when he applied for admission. After he died the doctor found that the real Reynolds was nothing like the man whom he had examined for a policy.

Uric Acid!
DRINK
VICHY
CELESTINS
In the morning and at meals.
Prevents Formation OF Uric Acid
Ask your physician.
Genuine never sold in siphons.
220 Broadway, N. Y. City.

NEGROES HAVE AN INNING AT THE COOPER UNION

Constitutional League Protests Against Their Disfranchisement.

HISSES FOR SOUTHERN NAMES

Resolutions Adopted Ask for a Reduction of Congressional Representation from the South.

Hoots and hisses greeted the mention of United States Senator Tillman, Gov. Vardaman of Mississippi, Thomas Dixon, Jr., and F. Hopkinson Smith at the mass meeting held by the Constitution League in Cooper Union last night. Called to protest against disfranchisement of the negro in the South the meeting resolved itself into a general deunciation of conditions south of Mason and Dixon's line.

At least four-fifths of the crowd of 3,000 were negroes. They shouted with glee when Thomas Dixon, Jr., was called "that apostate priest of God, breathing out hatred and slaughter against his fellow-men." As the denunciation of Mr. Dixon waxed fiercer the applause increased.

"Now comes Thomas Dixon, Jr.," said Prof. Kelley Miller of Howard University, Washington, "that frenzied apostle of an evil propaganda, who would deprive the negro of his rights by holding up the grotesque and repugnant side of his life with hideous portrayal. This shameless apostate priest of God, with undisguised daring, is doing the work of the devil. With satanic glee he stirs the fire of race wrath and inflames the evil passions of men.

"This man has the blasphemous effrontery to claim to be on intimate terms with the plan and purposes of Providence as an accredited instrument of His will. In olden times, when God communicated with men from mountain top and burning bush, He selected as His mouthpiece men of reverent and devout spirit. Any conceivable intimacy between Thomas Dixon and Divine Providence would reverse all of our preconceived notions of the Divine attributes." [Mingled cheers, hisses, and laughter.]

Most bitter of all the speakers was Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, a negress from Washington. Over and over again the Chairman, John E. Milholland, tried to get her to stop and give the other side a chance, but she refused to do it. Becoming more violent in her denunciation of the South, she insisted on having her "say" out. She appealed to the audience for more time and was loudly sustained.

"It is the duty of the North," she said in frenzied tones, "to turn the people of the South from their narrow, mean, and petty prejudices and breathe into their hearts broad Christian charity. When one section of the country reverts to barbaric, antediluvian practices, shall we let the rash and wicked brother toboggan to his ruin?

"But the silence of the North of late years deserves only one name—it is criminal. I have come to the conclusion that the North is suffering from fatty generation of the brain. [Laughter and applause.] I have seen the decay of noble sentiment and the decadence of chivalry in the North. Northern neutrality on the subject of negro disfranchisement in the South is treason—treason to the Government as a whole, treason to the principles upon which the Government was founded."

In his speech Prof. Kelley Miller palliated the evils of reconstruction by comparing them to what he considered greater evils.

"Whatever may have been the shortcomings of reconstruction government," he said, "due as they were to the unsettled conditions of the times, they changed the South from an oligarchy to a democracy and gave to it the free public schools—the most enlightened and far-reaching measure of statesmanship that has ever blessed that section. They enacted no laws in restraint of human liberty, or in violation of the spirit of American institutions. The Constitutions which they established to supplant the barbarous black laws have never been altered except for the worse.

"They tell us that the negro should not be intrusted with the full privilege of American citizenship because he does not appreciate the importance of that prerogative. And yet, experience shows that the black man has advocated with voice and vote the wisest men and measures that have been brought before the American people.

"He has stodd steadfast and unwavering by the great chieftain of a great party. His vote has sustained those great policies that have made this country the greatest Nation on the face of the earth. It comes with poor grace from Southern statesmen to vociferate about the negro's political incapacity; for while the black man was upholding the best American ideals and traditions the whites were advocating local and National heresies which, if they had been carried into effect, would have seriously embarrassed if not permanently impaired our National prestige and grandeur."

Prof. E. B. Du Bois of Atlanta University spoke on "The Negro American and the Ballot." He said that the letter of the law in the Southern States, its interpretation, and the manner of its administration tended to drag the worker down.

"The black man is openly and continually discriminated against," he said, "through the discretionary power of white juries, the methods of foreclosing liens and mortgages, the preservation of order, and the assessment of property. Under such circumstances how can any one expect the Southern black laborer to earn his living?"

The indignation meeting did not break up till morning. A set of resolutions for the reduction of representation from the South in Congress was passed.

TO UNIFY HOSPITAL SYSTEM.

Mayor Asks Fifteen Citizens to Aid in Devising a Plan.

Responding to a general demand from hospital trustees and charity workers, Mayor McClellan has invited fifteen well-known men to act with the Commissioner of Charities, the Commissioner of Health, the Tenement House Commissioner, and the President of the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals as a committee to devise a plan of organization of the public hospital system.

Ex-Controller Edward M. Grout has been requested to act as Chairman. The others invited include William R. Stewart, Robert W. De Forest, Thomas M. Mulry, George F. Canfield, Nathan Bijur, Eugene A. Philbin, Clement March, William G. Willcox, Gaylord S. White, Charles H. Chetwood, Howard Townsend, Martin Erdmann, Charles V. Forfies, and Dr. Floyd M. Crandall.

In his letter of invitation the Mayor says:

The City of New York through its several departments is about to expend large sums of money for the extension of its hospital service. The question of proper treatment of its consumptive patients has been widely agitated, with the result that at present both the Department of Health and that of Public Charities contemplate establishing hospitals for consumptives at great cost to the city, while the Trustees of the Bellevue and Allied Hospitals also propose to care for this class of sufferers. In view of these extensive plans for the future, I consider it most important that the present system should be investigated and improved to the end that a general scheme of administration may be adopted which will insure to the city a thoroughly practical and satisfactory method of developing its whole hospital service.

DINNER TO FRAUD FIGHTERS.

Business Men Honor Lawyers Who Prosecute Bogus Bankrupts.

As a tribute to their efforts in securing the conviction of four offenders against the United States bankruptcy laws a dinner was tendered to Emanuel J. Myers and Samuel J. Goldsmith of the law firm of Myers & Goldsmith at Delmonico's last night. The prosecutions were notable among cases of the kind, inasmuch as the convictions secured were the first in the country since 1898, and credit men have been widely interested in the developments. Forty credit representatives of large mercantile and commission houses attended the dinner, which was arranged by Edmund Wright of Vietor & Achelis and E. H. Williams of H. A. Caesar & Co.

The guests, besides Messrs. Myers and Goldsmith, were Judge Holt of the United States Circuit Court and Judge Foster of General Sessions. Judge Holt presided at the trial of the cases, and in his remarks at the dinner paid a tribute to the persistence with which the prosecutions had been pushed. He said, further, that he considered that the important need of the bankruptcy courts at the present time was to secure the conviction of persons who had concealed property in bankruptcy cases in fraud of creditors and of those who had committed perjury in subsequent proceedings. The two offenses, he said, were parts of the same general undertaking and were altogether too common, as indeed they had been ever since the existing bankruptcy law was passed and before its enactment.

"I want," declared Judge Holt, "to get the Sing Sing idea associated indissolubly with violations of the Bankruptcy act, because I am anxious to have the act administered in such a way that it will be of practical use."

Judge Foster said that there was a feeling too common among men who had to do with the administration of justice in the criminal courts that offenses against the business law, as distinguished from those against the moral law, ought to be dealt with in the civil courts.

"It requires far less art," he continued, "to knock a man down and steal his watch than it does to steal from him by deceit and concealment and by false representations."

Justice Foster was of the opinion also that existing laws covering such matters as the wire-tapping and green-goods games ought to be revised, as the higher courts had held in some cases that the perpetrators of such swindles could not be convicted when the man whose money was taken was attempting to do an illegal act.

100 MILES AN HOUR BY BOAT.

The Hope of an Inventor Who Runs His Craft on a Cable of Water.

An entirely new principle for the propulsion of vessels has been invented by Herbert A. Rider and will be on exhibition at the Sportsmen's Show. According to its inventor, it is applicable to ships of any size, and will bring within the bounds of possibility such extraordinary speeds as 100 or 150 miles an hour.

About half way between the water line and the keel of the boat a pipe is run fore and aft, open at both ends. In a cylinder connected with it by an elbow, curving aft, gas from vaporized kerosene oil will be exploded, as gasoline is in the ordinary automobile. The fore-and-aft pipe will be full of water, and, as water is inelastic all aft of the elbow will be forced out with tremendous force.

Were it not for the pipe running forward, a bubble of great size under the stern would be the only result. But the forward pipe will be emptied of water also, a vacuum will be created, and water will rush in to fill it. In this way the vessel will be forced through the water, as though it were hauled along a cable stretched from shore to shore.

In one cylinder 3,000 explosions a minute can be made by means of an ordinary induction coil. This would be trying on the machinery, so a number of cylinders, to be operated alternately, can be fitted to one pipe. An ingenious attachment regulates the number of explosions and maintains the proper pressure of the air on the oil in the tank at the same time.

As many pipes as desired may be fitted to a vessel, and by reversing the elbows connecting the cylinders with the pipe the force may be expended in sending the boat astern instead of ahead. An inch and a half pipe will serve an 18-foot boat, and it is hoped at the Sportsmen's Show to exhibit a launch with three cylinders and a four-inch pipe, capable of developing thirty miles an hour with thirty-five horse power.

Mr. Rider has a working model at 15 East Sixteenth Street. Patents have been applied for by ex-Alderman Jacob C. Wund.

BROKAW FIRM CELEBRATES.

Fiftieth Birthday of the House Observed and Founder Honored.

The fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the firm of Brokaw Brothers, the clothiers, occurred yesterday. Isaac V. Brokaw, the present head of the house, established the business on Feb. 1, 1856, on the same site that it has occupied ever since, the corner of Astor Place and Fourth Avenue. To celebrate the occasion the store was closed for the day and the employes had a holiday.

On Wednesday, a loving cup was presented to Mr. Brokaw from all those in his service, the speech being made by Frank A. Brittingham, the oldest employe.

Last night forty of Mr. Brokaw's old friends entertained him at dinner at Sherry's. J. Seaver Page was toast master, and speeches were made by Judge Rufus B. Cowing, Carl Fischer-Hansen, the Rev. A. E. Kittredge, and Frank Presbrey. Among those present were Henry D. Brewster, John R. Thorp, John H. Armstrong, members of the firm of Brokaw Brothers; Charles T. Cook, Le Roy Brewster, Howard C. Brokaw, and George T. Brokaw.

HAVE YOU SEEN EL DIABLO?

The Criminal Has a Naked Forehead and Is Strong in Corpulence.

Inspector McLaughlin is having put into English for the benefit of the sleuths of this city and elsewhere in the United States a description of a man wanted by the Belgian Government. He is accused of being a terrible and unusual criminal who has escaped with bonds worth 10,000 francs. This Belgian is described as:

"Somewhat short in stature, strong in corpulence, dark chestnut hair, forehead naked, pale brown eyes, aquelin nose, ordinary mouth, oval chin, mustaches small, brown, not abundant."

It is further announced that he goes by the name of Douxfils, Durant, Dupuis, and El Diablo. The picture inclosed carries out the further description that the man's hair comes "close together in the middle of the forehead." The "nakedness" of the frontal part of the man's head goes back past his ears. There is a wart under his right eye; also he is compelled to use eyeglasses.

"Request is made to make active inquiries," the circular continues, "in order to cause his arrestation. The robber seems to have sold many of the robbed funds. When discovered in a foreign country extradition should be requested by diplomatic channel."

The Inspector has notified the authorities at Panama that the strange man may be found there.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"
Silver Service
Serviceable Silver
The identifying mark on silver of the highest grade is the stamp
"1847 ROGERS BROS."
If your knives, forks, spoons, etc., have this mark, you have selected the best.
In buying Coffee Sets, Water Pitchers, etc., ask for the goods of
MERIDEN BRITA CO.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR
An Outfitting Store
Exclusively for the Young.
This store offers distinct advantages to parents not found in any other establishment. Nowhere else are the needs of children so fully met. Here you will always find the widest assortment of
Hats, Shoes, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Suits, Dresses, Overcoats
and every other requisite for the complete outfitting of children from infancy to 18 years of age. Serviceable, stylish and appropriate articles for all purposes and occasions are here gathered for your convenience
Under the Same Roof.
60-62 West 23d Street.

WHOLESOME FUN FOR OLD AND YOUNG

THE ROOSEVELT BEARS AT SCHOOL
TEDDY—B and TEDDY—G teach boys figures and geography and history. They give a lot of questions which are stickers. "The teacher sat on a corner stool and let the two bears run the school." Everything happened that day, but all is well which ends well, and the children went home happy. This is the best chapter yet of the Bears Story. Order the Sunday NEW YORK TIMES to-day. Tell your newsdealer to keep a copy for you or have the paper delivered regularly at your home.
THE SUNDAY NEW YORK TIMES

ICE FAMINE THREATENS UNLESS COLD SETS IN

Twenty Days' Hard Frost Needed to Make a Crop.

NONE HARVESTED ON HUDSON

New York Needs 4,000,000 Tons a Year and Artificial Plants Can Supply Only 700,000.

Unless there is cold weather and plenty of it within the next six weeks New York will enter upon the coming Summer face to face with an ice famine. The amount of ice consumed in the city each year aggregates 4,000,000 tons. Running at their utmost capacity, the artificial ice plants can supply but 700,000 tons. Of this output the American Ice Company controls 90 per cent.

Under normal conditions there is stored each Winter in the houses of the ice companies along the Hudson River about 3,000,000 tons, every pound of which is needed. This time a year ago 2,000,000 tons had been harvested. To-day there is stored in the whole State but 200,000 tons, and the stock in Maine and at other sources of supply is inadequate.

The wholesale price of ice in January, 1905, averaged $1.25 a ton. Ice is selling on the docks to-day at $2 a ton, and consumers are paying on an average of 30 cents a hundred pounds for the product.

By far the greater part of the New York supply of ice comes each year from the Hudson River district. Along the banks of the river are hundreds of great icehouses. Under ordinary weather conditions the upper Hudson is closed to the river boats and well frozen over early in December. This year the stream is navigable from New York Bay to its narrowest point in Albany County, and not a pound of ice has been cut from one end of the river to the other.

At the offices of the American Ice Company it was said yesterday afternoon that the situation was grave. The officers of the corporation were engaged in discussing the proper frame to buy for a twig of pussy willow in full bud when THE TIMES reporter called. The twig bore a card on which was written, "Plucked at Swan Island, Me., on Jan. 31, 1906." The plucking was done by the Maine Superintendent of the company, and the twig will be carefully preserved as a reminder of the conditions with which the ice business is confronted this year.

The thickest ice which formed on the Hudson this Winter was but seven inches through. It does not pay to harvest ice less than ten inches thick. The only thing that can save the day is a hard frost lasting at least twenty days. On a pinch, the American Ice Company can put 10,000 men at work. With this force, it is possible to harvest 200,000 tons of ice a day. Alternate freezes and thaws, however, would not suffice. Only a continued freeze, lasting long enough to permit twenty full days' work, would serve to avert the threatened famine.

Another element which enters into the situation is the fact that the warm weather this Winter has made the consumption of ice in the city much greater than usual. This has cut down the supply to a very low point. The demand is now being filled chiefly by the artificial ice plants.

The ice company's piers along the East River are comparatively deserted. Many men have been thrown out of employment, although the American Ice Company still has a part of its force at work.

It is sixteen years since the Hudson River ice crop went short. In the Winter of 1889-90 there was an early and quite insufficient crop, and the river did not freeze again. It required considerable effort to get enough ice the following Summer, but, fortunately, Maine came to the front with a large supply, and, while prices were higher than usual, there was no real suffering. This year Maine has hardly cut enough ice to supply her own demands, so no relief, unless conditions change, is to be expected from that quarter.

The impending shortage of ice has not been without its advantages to some workers. In many of the smaller resorts about New York, particularly along the Jersey coast, ice plants which are usually closed down in Winter are now operating night and day, and the ice houses are being filled at a rapid rate. At Long Branch, for instance, the plants are turning out seventy-five tons every twenty-four hours. Daily ice trains to New York City are among the possibilities for next Summer.

CITY COAL BIDS A GAMBLE?

Spokesman for Coal Dealers Says So—No Squeeze Intended.

J. Samuel Smoot, Commissioner of the Coal Merchants' Association, issued a statement yesterday, taking issue with the statement made the day before by Mayor McClellan, when that official declared the coal dealers of the city had entered into combination to hold up the city.

"The coal trade of New York never has been able to seize any individual by the throat, much less the City Government," he said. "The prices of $6.34 quoted for Manhattan and $6.44 for Brooklyn were pure gambles, and would not be indulged in by conservative dealers. During the last coal strike prices soared to $12, $15, and even $20 a ton. It is easy to see, should such conditions be witnessed again at any strike, in what a position a man would find himself if he bid to furnish city departments at $6.34 and $6.44.

"The operators refuse to stand behind the dealers, and why should a dealer be called upon to take chances of his possible ruin by entering into a contract with the departments, in view of the very much feared conditions which may exist? To bear out this statement the departments have only to refer to the present contracts now in effect with the Board of Education and other departments, which terminate on April 1."

BIG FEES TO DURHAM'S MAN.

Pennsylvania Insurance Actuary Says He Paid $141,223 to Erb.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 1.—The legislative inquiry into the financial methods employed by the Insurance Department of Pennsylvania was begun to-day, and the session continued late to-night. Much sensational testimony was elicited.

The chief witnesses in the sessions of to-day and to-night were Samuel W. McCulloch, who has been Deputy Insurance Commissioner for many years, and Robert H. Forster, Actuary, who has also held that position for a long time. The law of the State allows the Insurance Commissioner to retain the fees, and the testimony of the witnesses shows that in recent years these fees have grown enormously.

David Martin of Philadelphia is the present Commissioner of Insurance. He on July 1 last succeeded Israel W. Durham, the leader of the Republican Party in Philadelphia until the upheaval of the Republican organization early last year as a result of Mayor Weaver's fight.

Mr. McCulloch testified that during the term of Commissioner Durham he (McCulloch) had paid to J. Clayton Erb of Philadelphia, R. M. J. Reed, Ed J. Davis, and Israel G. Stone at fixed periods each year certain amounts, although these men had no official connection with the department. That was done by instructions of Mr. Durham. Mr. Erb was understood to be the private secretary of Mr. Durham.

Mr. Forster said his own fees ranged from $3,000 to $4,000 a year, the remainder being turned over to the Insurance Commissioner. The money for Commissioner Durham was by instruction handed over to Erb. During Commissioner Durham's term, from 1899 to July, 1905, Durham received $5,000 and Erb $141,223.

TRANSPORT'S FIRE KILLS 3.

The Meade, Undamaged, to Sail Tomorrow with 1,000 Troops.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—Three lives were lost and fifty-eight persons were injured in a fire which was discovered early to-day in the hold of the United States transport Meade, lying at the Folsom Street dock. The transport was to have sailed for Manila to-day with more than 1,000 soldiers and a cargo of 3,000 tons of army supplies.

Two firemen were drowned in the hold, where they had gone to fight the flames. They were Capt. Charles Dakin of Engine No. 4, and Thomas Hennesy, a hoseman of his company. The third fatality was that of Third Officer G. Wallace, who died after going down a second time into the second hold, which was filled with stifling smoke from the slow burning cargo. Wallace's home was in Sydney, Australia.

The fire was confined to a space about 6 feet square in one of the forward holds. The vessel was practically undamaged and will sail on Saturday. The loss is about $25 on some officers' baggage.

The cause of the fire is unknown, although many theories have been advanced. Major Devol, chief of the transport service here, is making a thorough investigation. A rumor that it might have been the result of a plot to blow up the Meade has found no confirmation. Dock Capt. Dun says he thinks some officers may have packed matches in their trunks, and these were ignited in loading.

Eighty thousand dollars in gold, being carried to Manila, was recovered from the ship and guarded by soldiers.

Immediately after the alarm of fire was given Capt. Wilson, Third Officer Wallace, and Fourth Officer Dahl descended to the first hold, where they found the cargo on the starboard side burning under a slow fire, which had been going for hours. They had scarcely got to the second deck when the Captain fell limp. Wallace and Dahl picked him up and carried him to his cabin, and again descended to fight the fire. Firemen later dragged both to the deck unconscious, and Wallace soon died.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Supt. Devol in dispatches to Gen. Humphrey says the fire area apparently was small and confined to the starboard side forward of the hatch. He has recommended that another master for the vessel be named.

BROOKLYN BAR DIVIDED.

Two Tickets at the Association's Annual Meeting To-day.

For the first time in the history of the Brooklyn Bar Association there will be two tickets in the field at the annual meeting this afternoon.

Those who advocate the election of the "regular" ticket, headed by Frank Harvey Field, say that the opposition is moved by political motives. William J. Carr, one of the opposition candidates for membership in the Board of Governors, said last night, however, that for fifteen years not an officer of the association had been chosen by either the Democratic or the Republican Party as a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court. He said:

"The fact that I am interested in the election of Alexander G. McDonald to the Presidency of the association should answer those who declare that there is anything political in the fight. Mr. McDonald is a Republican and I am a Democrat."

Assistant Corporation Counsel James D. Bell is now the President, but having served three terms is not a candidate to succeed himself. Following precedent Frank Harvey Field, now the First Vice President, would be elected to the place. Mr. Field said yesterday:

"Certain elements are trying to get possession of the association, and they are trying to retire myself, ex-Borough President Swanstrom, and a majority of the present board from any participation in the active management of the association."

The opposition candidates for members of the board are William B. Hurd, Jr., Moses J. Harris, Albert E. Lamb, Rufus L. Scott, James P. Judge, David F. Manning, and William J. Carr.

MAXWELL HAS FADS, HE SAYS.

Believes in Bible Reading, Arithmetic, Cooking, and Sewing.

The 242d meeting and banquet of the Baptist Social Union was held at the Hotel Manhattan last night. President Frank Harvey Field introduced City Supt. William Maxwell of the public schools, who had as a toast "Modern Education."

"Every child in the city," Supt. Maxwell said, "must be admitted to the schools. It is a hard proposition to seat all the children, but in the city to-day there is a seat for every child. During the Van Wyck administration the public schools did not receive much money, but in the Low and McClellan administrations everything has been extremely liberal."

The Superintendent was interrupted with the remark, "How about Fads and Frills?"

"Perhaps I have some fads and frills," he said. "I believe that the Bible should be read in the schools. Also I believe arithmetic should be taught instead of higher mathematics, which is puzzling to the children. Also cooking and sewing should be taught."

HEIRESS IS IN PRISON.

Jane Moran, Said to Have Inherited $25,000, in Auburn.

According to the story told to Sergt. Ennis in the East Fifty-first Street Police Station last night there is a fortune awaiting Mrs. Jane Moran, or Mrs. Jane Mortant Telling, who is serving the remainder of a two-year sentence in Auburn Prison for burglary. A man told Ennis that an estate just divided in England gave to the woman as her share $25,000. After learning that the woman is in Auburn Prison, the man went away without telling his name.

Jane Moran, or Telling, was convicted, with the man who said he was her husband, J. Newport Telling, of having stolen about $5,000 worth of jewelry from the Bible Teachers' Training School, at Forty-ninth Street and Lexington Avenue. They were convicted and sentenced on April 7, 1905, by Judge Newburger. Telling went to Sing Sing for two years and the woman for a similar period to Auburn. Telling, who was an Englishman, was at one time coachman for George Gould. The woman was a maid in the training school.

The unknown man who inquired about the woman last night told Sergt. Ennis that Jane Moran is not the wife of Telling, but of an English Army officer who was killed in the Boer War.

TURNS ON PROF. RUSSELL.

Mrs. Kenyon-Warner Makes Charges Against Her Former Counsel.

Setting up a counter-claim in which she alleges that Prof. Isaac Franklin Russell of the New York University Law School connived with her husband to keep her in an insane asylum, Mrs. Ellen E. Kenyon-Warner, a writer of children's textbooks, appeared before Justice Walsh, in the Second District Municipal Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, to defend an action brought by the professor to recover a $300 counsel fee.

Mrs. Warner's husband is dead. He committed suicide about a year ago, shortly after his wife secured her release from the Middletown Homeopathic Hospital, Middletown, N. Y. She charges that he had her committed to the hospital in order to secure her property and money, and declares that Prof. Russell, whom she retained to secure her release from the asylum, aided her husband. She asks that $500 damages, the limit of the court's power, be awarded to her on the ground that her reputation as an author was impaired.

Prof. Russell declined to discuss the case yesterday. The suit was set down for trial Feb. 28.

NEW YORK A. C. BEATEN IN FAST HOCKEY GAME

St. Nicholas Wins in Extra Period, 4 Goals to 3.

DECIDING GOAL BY K. GORDON

Winners' Aggressiveness Forces "Mercury First" Players to Take Defensive at St. Nicholas Rink.

Kenneth Gordon, scoring the deciding goal in the extra period, closed one of the most exciting hockey games seen in the St. Nicholas Skating Rink this season, and gave the St. Nicholas hockey team the victory by 4 goals to 3 over the New York Athletic Club players, and the two teams are now tied. As the latter leads in the championship series of the Amateur Hockey League, peculiar interest was centred in the result, and the Mercury Foot representatives had a large delegation present, fully expectant of victory.

The game was fast throughout, and with a few exceptions a clean, well-played contest. The first period was quite prolific in scoring, each side making three goals. Nothing was done in the second period, and after the extra period had been in progress about two minutes, K. Gordon got the winning score from a quick side shot.

Castleman, on a fine pass from Dillabaugh, then made the first point for the New Yorks, and when a moment later Dillabaugh scored the second goal from a difficult angle shot the game was tied and a mighty cheer went up from the athletic club delegations in the gallery. A series of hard plays followed, culminating in a star goal by Louther, who carried the puck the entire length of the rink, skillfully dodging his New York opponents, and then scored from a quick side shot. With the St. Nicholas team one goal ahead the New York forwards played with all the force of which they were capable. Some rough play was seen, and Castleman and K. Gordon were both relegated to the side lines for two minutes each for checking. Just before the call of time Locke secured the third goal for the New York team on a pass from Castleman, and the first period ended in a tie with three goals each.

The second half was fully as spirited as the preceding one, the puck moving rapidly from one end of the rink to the other. Neither side, however, was able to score. There was more rough work in this half than in the first. Coolican and Dillabaugh both got severe falls and time had to be taken out. Dillabaugh was forced to retire, his place being taken by MacArthur.

The line-up:

New York A. C., 3. Position.	St. Nicholas, 4.
Williams .....Goal.....	Heyward
White .....Point.....	Carruthers
Fenwick .....Cover point.....	P. Gordon
Castleman .....Forward.....	Wagstaff
Locke .....Forward.....	K. Gordon
Dillabaugh .....Forward.....	Souther
Conlican .....Forward.....	Hardy

Goals—K. Jordan, 2; Wagstaff, 1; Souther, 1; Dillabaugh, 1; Locke, 1; Castleman, 1. Referees—Dr. McKenzie and William Russell, Hockey Club of New York. Goal umpires—Frank Ellison and M. St. Davies, Hockey Club of New York. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

CHEFS DISPLAY THEIR ART.

Statues and Flowers in Sugar and Lard Exhibited—Brilliant Ball.

The fortieth annual ball of the Société Culinaire Philanthropique held last night in Terrace Garden brought together a lively company of French men and women, who danced with spirit. There was scarcely a woman in the hall who did not wear a Parisian gown, and not a man who did not leave in the hat room a tall black hat with the straight brimmed crown that coming into fashion in New York.

At the exhibition in the afternoon there was shown an example of what the Frenchman can do in making centrepieces for banquets. Every one of the best known New York restaurants employing French chefs was represented. No prizes were offered for fear that ill-feeling be caused. Imitation flowers in sugar and statues in lard adorned the tables. One of the exhibits was of cliffs made of sugar surrounding a lake in which there were real gold fishes. There was a huge lamp made of sugar. There were designs of ladies' bonnets in variegated colors of sugar, and among the other attractive exhibits a salmon coated in sugar and made to appear like a boat with lobsters for rowers.

Many of the exhibits were molded in lard, over which powdered glass had been sprinkled that they might better attract attention. There were two splendid carvings of a sea horse and an eagle, each cut out of a three-hundred-pound cake of ice. They were works of art until they began to melt and change into all sorts of shapes.

DREAMS CALL HER TO FRANCE.

Woman Heard Dead Father, Whose Money Is Missing, Calling Her.

Because every night for several weeks she has dreamed that her father, who is dead, was begging her to return to him, Marguerite Falise, a Pittsburg dressmaker, sailed for Havre on the French liner La Touraine yesterday morning.

Mlle. Calise until a year ago lived in St. Omar with her father. He died several months ago. Since his death, Mlle. Calise says that he has appeared in her dreams nearly every night. At last she decided to return to France and see if there was anything in the visions. Her father used to keep his money in a wooden box, and as he always had this box with him in the dreams Mlle. Calise thinks that the box, which has been missing since his death, may turn up. It is supposed to contain everything that M. Calise had saved.

FELL DEAD ON MOVING TRAIN.

Mrs. Fordman Had Little Grandchild Beside Her When Stricken.

Mrs. Mary Fordman, 60 years old, of 2,303 Hughes Avenue, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday in a south-bound Third Avenue elevated train as it approached the 129th Street station. Mrs. Fordman was accompanied by her granddaughter, Freda Weiler, 9 years old. The child saw her fall forward in her seat and alarmed the guard with her cries.

A signal from the train brought a policeman from the East 126th Street Station. A surgeon from the Harlem Hospital pronounced Mrs. Fordman dead. The body, accompanied by the little girl, was taken to the police station until Freda's mother and father were notified, and the body was removed to their home.

STATE PRINTER DOWNED.

The Assembly Passes Armstrong's Insurance Testimony Printing Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—The Assembly to-day unanimously passed the Armstrong bill, allowing $20,000 for the printing by special contract of 5,000 copies of the testimony before the Insurance Investigating Committee. Minority leader Palmer protested at the "innovation," but was induced to waive opposition.

The Saxe-Stanley bill, to tax personal property of non-resident tax dodgers was put over to Monday night.

Thirty Years in Jail for Murder.

Frank Lane, convicted of murder in the second degree for the killing of James Seme on Feb. 23, was sentenced to thirty years in the State prison yesterday by Chief Justice Gummere in the Court of Oyer and Terminer at Newark, N. J.

RAPS COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

President Thwing Says Intellectual Fires Burn Low.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—President Thwing of the Western Reserve University delivered an address on football and other college sports here to-night which surprised his hearers.

"I believe," he said, "that Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, and other large universities now furnish and maintain, with the assistance of a paying public, large and thorough professional schools of athletics.

"Under such a condition, intellectual fires burn low on the altars of scholarship and thoughtfulness."

ST. GEORGE WRESTLERS WIN.

They Capture Five of the Six Church League Championships.

The St. George Athletic Club carried off five of the six wrestling competitions last night in the final contests to determine the champions for the year of the Church Athletic League. The bouts were held in the gymnasium of the Young People's Association, 342 East Sixty-third Street, near First Avenue. I. Niflot, the National and world's champion at 135 pounds, and the holder of that title in the Church League, defended his title successfully, but his opponent, A. S. Rubin of the Grace Club, gave him the hardest tussle he has had for a long time. The bout lasted nearly fifteen minutes, when Niflot won by a lock and face hold.

In the 158-Pound Class Robert Tisney, the holder of the title at that weight and the Amateur Athletic Union champion, retired to give his clubmate a chance to win, and the bout was won by O. Huttner. Summary:

105-Pound Class, Bantam Weight.—Final bout and championship—Won by Robert Curry, St. George A. C., who beat Charles Lehman, St. George A. C., in 3:50 4-5. Daniel Curry, St. George A. C., won third prize by defeating George Griffith, Grace Club, in 3:04 4-5.

115-Pound Class, Feather Weight.—Final bout and championship—Won by J. Mahoney, St. George A. C., who defeated Julius Haubrich, Grace Club, in 3:52 1-5; F. Sephton, St. George A. C., won third prize by defeating William Lutz, Grace Club, in 4:34 2-5.

125-Pound Class, Special Weight.—Final bout and championship—Won by L. Ruggiero, St. Bartholomew A. C., who defeated J. Bartholemes, St. Bartholomew A. C., in 15:00; Frank Dominick, Trinity Club, won third prize, having been defeated by Ruggiero in the semi-final bout.

135-Pound Class, Lightweight.—Final bout and championship—Won by I. Niflot, St. George Athletic Club, who defeated A. S. Rubin, Grace Club, in 14:38 1-5. Joseph Miller, Grace Club, won third prize by defeating Frederick Danzilo, Trinity Club, in 3:33 4-5.

145-Pound Class, Welterweight.—Final bout and championship—Won by E. Huttner, St. George Athletic Club, who defeated Fred Hennings, Grace Club, in 1:02 4-5. A. Mueller, St. George Athletic Club, won third prize, having been defeated in the semi-final round by Huttner.

158-Pound Class, Middleweight.—Final bout and championship—Won by O. Huttner, St. George Athletic Club, who defeated W. Traske, St. George Athletic Club, in 0:31 4-5. W. Ettinger, St. George Athletic Club, won third prize.

LOW-POWERED BOATS WIN.

High Raters Have No Chances in the Palm Beach Races.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 1.—The third day of the motor boat carnival here was again marked by close finishes and good contests. Again the lower-powered boats, aided by their liberal handicaps, were able to walk away with first honors in every event. There has been much criticism of the handicapping. Of course the regatta officials could do nothing to relieve the condition, as the Power Boat Association scale had to be applied according to the race conditions.

The races contested to-day were three. In the four-and-a-half-mile contest Lieut. H. L. Willoughby's Twentieth Century was the winner, beating W. F. Hoffstetter's Mera by 20 seconds. Tyler Morse's Allon, the winner of the first and second day races, was third.

In the ten-mile race F. B. Collins's Comet was the winner, beating George E. Andrews's Shadow by less than a minute. A. D. Proctor Smith had hard luck with his Simplex III. and was disqualified again, while B. M. Sperry's Dorothy suffered similarly.

The high-powered boats as a rule were withdrawn from the fifteen-mile race that ended the day's programme. Nine boats were sent away. F. M. Rice's little Coo was declared the winner, beating Tyler Morse's Allon by 1 minute and 12 seconds.

Much disappointment was expressed at the continued failure of the Dixie to appear. It is not now believed she will compete at all. To-morrow ends the racing. The summary of to-day's races follows:

FIRST RACE—TEN MILES.

Boat and Owner.	Time. H.M.S.
Comet, F. B. Collins	1:00:49
Shadow, George E. Andrews	1:07:44
Mera, W. F. Hoffstetter	1:07:58
Possum, H. L. Willoughby	1:08:13
*Simplex, A. D. Proctor Smith	1:09:35
Twenty Three, George Gingras	1:09:41
*Dorothy, B. M. Sperry	1:10:13
Coo, F. M. Rice	1:10:30
Mercedes, H. L. Bowden	1:11:50
Meteor	1:18:27
Bruiser	1:20:17
†Twentieth Century, H. L. Willoughby	
†Allon, Tyler Morse	
†Blanche, C. S. Coggin	

*Disqualified. †Did not finish.

SECOND RACE—FOUR AND ONE-HALF MILES.

Boat and Owner.	Time. M. S.
Twentieth Century, H. L. Willoughby	21:12
Mera, W. F. Hoffstetter	21:32
Allon, Tyler Morse	22:11
Comet, F. B. Collins	22:20
Limit, Grant Ferris	22:38
Possum, H. L. Willoughby	23:00

THIRD RACE—FIFTEEN MILES, OPEN.

Boat and Owner.	Time. H.M.S.
Coo, F. M. Rice	1:40:55
Allon, Tyler Morse	1:42:07
Possum, H. L. Willoughby	1:42:16
Twenty Three, George Gingras	1:42:17
Mera, W. F. Hoffstetter	1:42:52
Comet, F. B. Collins	1:43:21
Shadow, George E. Andrews	1:44:04
Blanche, C. S. Coggins	1:44:23
Meteor	1:47:00

VOTE TO SUSPEND FOOTBALL.

Chicago Faculties Declare for Abandoning Game for Two Years.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 1.—Western football, tottering from the savage blows dealt at the recent conference at the Chicago Beach Hotel, received another hard jolt to-day by the Faculty of the University of Chicago. Professors of the midway institution voted unanimously for the abolition of the game for a period of two years, provided that the other conference colleges consent.

More radical than the sensational resolutions of the recent conference was the action of the united Faculties of the local university. The resolutions, it was held, were not severe enough to purge the game of the many evils, disgraceful, pugilistic, and generally degrading tendencies and influences. Only the suppression of the game can remedy the troubles and tangles. The conclusions reached by the Chicago Faculty, after more than two hours of deliberation, were as follows:

"The United Faculties of Arts, Literature, Science, and the United Faculty of the Junior Colleges of the University of Chicago express to the intercollegiate conference their preference for the suspension of intercollegiate football for two years; but this agreement failing, they accept the recommendations presented to them by the conference."

Two more suggestions were made—one an interpretation of Section 5 of the conference resolutions which dealt with the training table and the training quarters, and the other a recommendation, which deals with Section 12, in regard to the closing of the season, providing the season end on the Saturday before Thanksgiving, and providing that no training table or training quarters be maintained.

H. S. Davis to be Operated On.

Henry Shackelford Davis, former Assistant District Attorney, is seriously ill in the New York Hospital, and a severe operation will be performed on him to-day. Mr. Davis has had two operations in two years for the removal of a bony growth from his brain.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

Fine Sorrel Mare,

weight near 1,200, five years old, white face, left hind leg white nearly to knee, with slight wire scratch.

I raised her and want to see her; reasonable amount for information

for the right one. D Box 302 Times, Times Sq.

At bargains—Brewster miniature brougham, Rogers pneumatic wagon, Daily rubber-tired runabout, Daily speed sleigh; elegant harness. 232 West 40th St.

Horses to hire, all purposes, day and night. Max F. Greenbaum, 107 E. 25th St.

NEW ZEALANDERS WON RUGBY FOOTBALL GAME

All-New York Team Defeated by Score of 46 to 13.

COLLEGE MEN WATCH MATCH

Visitors Outclassed Opponents and Let Up in Their Playing in Second Half—An Interesting Contest.

New Zealand's famous Rugby football team yesterday outclassed and easily defeated fifteen players selected from All-New York, by the score of 46 to 13. The game was played at Washington Park, Brooklyn, but not more than 500 enthusiasts watched the game, which was arranged solely to illustrate the difference in the playing rules of English and American Rugby. A number of college men were on hand to see the fun and study the New Zealand plays, with an idea to appropriating them to American methods when the great "open game" becomes an accomplished fact. "Bill" Edwards of Princeton and several of his college mates were on the side lines, while Fred Knowles chaperoned a party of Yale and Princeton graduates.

The game was an interesting one to study, and differs materially from the American college game. Fifteen players comprise the English team instead of eleven as in this country. No one is allowed to interfere with any player except the one running with the ball. He may be tackled as in the American game. The ball is passed about among the players in much the same way as in our game of basketball. The game is really a combination of American basketball and football. When the ball is finally downed play is immediately resumed in "scrum" or scrimmage. Instead of the opposing teams lining up shoulder to shoulder and the centre passing the ball to quarterback, only the two halfbacks face each other.

The absence of any kind of defensive armor is a distinctive feature of the New Zealander's appearance. Considering the lack of practice the local team made an excellent showing. Up to yesterday's game the biggest score made against the antipodeans in the thirty-two games played by them was 8. It cannot be said that the visitors were at their best, as, after running up 28 points to 0 in the first half, they let up in their playing, which enabled the locals to run up the 13 points. Yesterday's game may result in a movement to substitute the English Rugby. There were a number of bloody noses and cut lips, but no serious accident occurred. Line-up:

New Zealand, 46. Position.	All New York, 13.
Booth .....Full back.....	Devalle
Thompson ....Three-quarter back.....	Abbott
Deans .....Three-quarter back.....	Mynott
Wallace .....Three-quarter back..	McGreggor
Hunter .....Three-quarter back.....	Duncan
Stead .....Three-quarter back.....	Harvey
Roberts.....Half back	Patmore
Gallagher.....Half back .....Grieve	
Taylor .....Forward.....	Cutty
Mackerell .....Forward.....	Bell
Corbett .....Forward.....	Johnstone
Cunningham .....Forward	Tattersall
Nicholson .....Forward.....	Minnis
McDonald .....Forward.....	Newton
Glasgow .....Forward.....	Casey

Referee—G. H. Dixon, New Zealand. Linesmen—M. Lennox, New York; J. O'Sullivan, New Zealand. Time of game—forty-five minute halves.

CLOSE SQUASH GAMES.

Deuce Sets the Order in Harvard Club's Tournament.

Eight matches remain to be played in the squash tournament in progress at the Harvard Club to complete the first round. Only five matches were completed on yesterday's schedule, though five others were decided by default. The most interesting competition of the day was that between R. D. Pruyn and F. O. Byrd, which the former won, but not until he was forced to extend himself to the limit in the deciding set. Pruyn won the first, 15-6, but in the second Byrd found himself, and after a pretty hard-fought contest ended a winner by a score of 15-12. In the deciding set deuce was called, and it took thirty-one games to get a verdict, Pruyn finally winning 18-13.

A. G. Rotch and F. H. Kinnicutt also required three sets for a decision of their match. Rotch won the first, 15-12, lost the second, 6-15, and took the third, 15-8. H. L. R. Edgar won his place not only in the second, but in the third round as well, by the default of R. Pulitzer. Summary:

First Round—H. L. R. Edgar beat R. Pulitzer by default; W. A. Hadden and S. F. Mills defaulted; A. G. Rotch beat F. H. Kinnicutt, 15—12, 6—15, 15—8; W. D. Chadburne beat H. Bittings by default; H. S. Satterlee beat J. H. Smith, Jr., by default; C. P. Flint beat H. H. Berry, 15—6, 15—5; M. E. T. Brown beat H. C. Hinckley by default; W. P. Eaton beat R. R. Hollister by default; H. C. Southwick beat D. F. Downs, 15—10, 7—15, 15—8; A. F. Lockett beat J. R. Whiting, Jr., 15—6, 15—7.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

The Federation of American Motocyclists intends to proceed with vigor against all members and others who may compete in motorcycle contests who do so against the strict rules of amateur sport. Chairman Roland Douglass is revising the racing rules of the organization, and they will be vigorously enforced hereafter. It is proposed to reduce the registration fee of competitors to 50 cents.

A lecture on the Far East, with incidents of the late Russian-Japanese war will be given at the Automobile Club of America next Tuesday night. One or two short talks on automobile topics may also be made. Several of the club officers, including Secretary S. M. Butler, are absent in Florida, and will not be back for several days.

A public hearing on the Frelinghuysen Automobile bill, recently introduced into the New Jersey Legislature, will be given next Wednesday at Trenton. Delegations will be present from most of the leading automobile clubs in New Jersey, and strong efforts will be made to have several of the objectionable features of the bill changed.

Hemery, the French racing automobilist who won the Vanderbilt Cup last October, and was suspended at Ormond last week for not obeying the orders of the racing officials, sailed for home yesterday on the French steamer, La Touraine. The three mechanicians, including Demogeot, the winner of the two-mile-a-minute race, will go to Cuba with the 200 horse-power Darracq car for the 100-mile Cuban road race.

An economy and endurance run will be held this coming Spring by the Automobile Club of America. A committee of seven will be appointed at an early date to arrange plans for the contest and select the route. It will probably last the greater part of a week.

The Stoddard-Dayton car, driven by J. E. Bristol in the Ormond races last week, made an unusually good showing for an ordinary stock car. Although guaranteed to make but forty-five miles an hour, the car showed the high average of fifty-three and one-half miles an hour.

The Cadillac Company has recently shipped a carload of ten horse power Cadillacs to Moscow, Russia, where they are becoming especially noted for serviceability on rough roads. Russian roads are of the worst possible description, and it is claimed these cars fill the road requirements better than any automobile yet tried there.

Vogel Brothers
Evening Clothes for Men

It's a very satisfactory thing to know that you can come here and slip into an evening suit at a very moderate cost and be conscious that it's fashioned as smartly as a to-order garment that cost double.

Tuxedo or Dinner Coats

Special at $12.50

The illustration alongside is an exact copy of our new Tuxedo coat. It is characterized by shapely shoulders, a graceful shawl collar, straight front with slightly rounded edge, closing with one button. The fabric is of a fine black unfinished worsted. Special at $12.50.

Imported black whipcord Tuxedo coats, silk shawl collar, $16.50.

Luxurious silk-lined Tuxedo coats at $20, $23 and $25.

Full Dress Suits

At $25, Full Dress Suits, silk faced, of imported black whipcord.

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AUTOMOBILES.

St. Louis Cars
"RIGS THAT RUN"

Unexcelled for simplicity, ease of control, quiet running, power and speed.

New York Motor Car Company
141 West 38th Street
32-36 H. P., $2,500. New York Tel., 5658 38th St.

TERMS FOR LIPTON CUP RACE.

Conditions of Long Ocean Contest to Bermuda Fixed by Sir Thomas.

The conditions of the contest for the cup offered by Sir Thomas Lipton for a small boat race from New York to Bermuda, over a 650-mile course, finishing at the harbor of Hamilton, have been announced by the Brooklyn Yacht Club, which has been designated by the Irish baronet to conduct the event. It will be started from the Brooklyn Yacht Clubhouse, on Gravesend Bay, on Saturday, May 26, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and is expected to finish within six or seven days at Hamilton. The Royal Bermuda Yacht Club has been requested by Sir Thomas to arrange for the timing of the boats at the finish line.

Entries have been called for until noon on April 26, a month before the start, and three owners have handed their names to J. E. De Mund, George E. Reiners, and Arthur T. Wells, having the race in charge. These are Frank Maier's yawl Tamerlane of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, winner of last year's race for the Brooklyn Cup; R. D. Floyd's yawl Lila of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, and George F. Robinson's sloop Gauntlet, winner of the New York Athletic Club race to Block Island last year. Several other new boats now building are suggested, including a 42-foot yawl for M. W. Torrey; and two 40-foot sloops for Frank McCullough and W. Belling, all well-known Gravesend Bay yachtsmen, and a new boat for Commodore C. F. Tillinghast of the Rhode Island Yacht Club, owner of Little Rhody, the first Lipton Cup winner, besides W. S. Sullivan's Mopsa and a Philadelphia yacht.

The race is open to bona fide cruising sail craft, representing any recognized yacht club, of any rig, but not exceeding fifty-foot length overall, having full decks, water-tight cockpit, and of substantial construction and rig. Any boat built specifically for racing is barred or any boat having metal fins, bulk keels, or balanced rudders.

YACHT RACING RULES READY.

Sub-Committee of Atlantic Coast Conference Has Completed Its Revision.

A meeting of the Atlantic Coast Conference of Yacht Clubs will be held at the New York Yacht Club about Feb. 15 to act on the new racing rules to be adopted as the uniform code of all American yacht clubs in future. The changes have been many to establish absolute uniformity, and have occupied the sub-committee of the conference for over two months in the work of codification and classification. The main points of difference have been passed on by the general conference, and the committee report has been circulated to the various delegates for revision before final adoption and approval by the different clubs.

The changes include: The reclassification of schooners under 55-foot rating to form three classes, 55 foot, 48 foot, and under 40 feet; the removal of the restriction requiring all boats built subsequent to Jan. 1, 1905, to rate at the top of their respective classes, irrespective of their actual measurement, and applying it hereafter only to boats of under 40-foot rating. In the larger classes each new boat will take its actual rating. The recommendation that hereafter each boat must sail in her class and may not advance to the class above, but in event of the non-acceptance of this change, that if a boat does advance she shall rate at the minimum of the class above and not as was the case heretofore with most clubs at the mean of the class above. That on squadron runs fleets shall be divided into two classes, over and under forty feet, so that very small boats may not race against very large ones. This will obviate the necessity for any change in the time allowance scale until more accurate data is at hand.

There are numerous other rulings on technical points that may arise respecting rights of way, fouls, and similar questions, but those recited above are the principal ones affecting the conduct of the sport.

The Atlantic Coast Conference will have to adopt the recommendations of the sub-committee and the different clubs approve them before they will be operative.

YALE'S REFORMS CONSIDERED

Committee Submits Recommendations to Remedy Athletic Evils.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 1.—The special Yale Athletic Committee which was appointed three months ago to recommend reforms for alleged abuses in college sports made a tentative report to the university council to-night. President Hadley presided at the conference. After it was over he said that there was nothing to communicate with reference to it. The committee will consider the subject further and report it at a future meeting of the council. The committee consists of Prof. T. S. Woolsey of the Law School, Prof. Charlton M. Lewis of the Academical Department, and Prof. Louis V. Pirrson of the Sheffield Scientific School.

According to current report to-night the committee recommended that training tables be abandoned, that full publicity be given to accounts of all athletic sports, that the number of coaches be limited, that athletes from other colleges be refused membership on Yale teams, and that extravagance in every phase of athletic administration be curtailed.

Jockey Maher's English Patron Dead.

Sir James Miller, the English turfman and a Steward of the English Jockey Club, died recently and his death may result in a change of the plans of Danny Maher, the American jockey who earned such a wide reputation abroad. Maher rode for Sir James during the past three seasons and was under contract for the coming year. He said yesterday that he expected to hear from England within a short time, but until he did he would not know just what effect the death of his employer would have on his future plans. Lord Derby, for whom Maher rode R

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

12TH ST., 39 WEST.—Large connecting room, alcove; running water; small room; table board; references.

12TH, 127 WEST.—Newly furnished front parlor; all comforts; steam heat, hot, cold water.

14TH ST., 237 WEST.—Large front and back and single rooms; heated; with excellent board.

19TH ST., 323 WEST.—Large, small rooms; good board; references.

25TH ST., 50 WEST.—Large, sunny room on 2d floor; board optional.

32D ST., 10 WEST.—Large front room, full width house, with dressing room; fully appointed; separate dining tables; free parlor; telephone; references.

33D ST., 125 WEST.—Large, small rooms, suite; excellent home cooking; table board; private house.

35TH ST., 335 WEST.—Desirable rooms; quiet, first-class location; American private family; good table; references; telephone; table guests.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Unusually well furnished double room for couple or gentlemen; select home.

129TH ST., 108 WEST.—Gentlemen find excellent home, superior board, refined Jewish surroundings; references; 'phone.

145TH ST., 349 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, single or en suite; light housekeeping if desired; very convenient; excellent table; beautiful location; telephone; reasonable.

Wanted, two boarders (gentlemen preferred) in handsome modern house on west side; first-class appointments; exclusive. Box 311 Times, Times Square.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 842 St. Nicholas Av.—Large pleasant room; excellent board; home comforts; references.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 121, Washington Square. —Large front, sunny room, heated; excellent board; moderate.

East Side.

18TH ST., 116 EAST.—Medium size room; steam heat, hot water; excellent board; Subway station.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms and hall rooms, with board; references.

22D ST., 42 EAST, Near Broadway, The Adelfi.—Large rooms; excellent table board.

34TH, 45 EAST.—Large room, with board; private bath; one single room, gentleman; table board; references.

73D, 12 EAST.—American private family offers second-story suite; excellent table, service; references.

165TH ST., Southeast corner Mott Av.—Large rooms, suitable for two persons, and good board; use parlor and piano; terms $5 to $7.

LEXINGTON AV., 401.—Large and small rooms, with board; transients accommodated.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696 (61st.)—Complete second floor; desirable double and single rooms; superior board; rates moderate, accommodations considered; telephones.

Brooklyn.

AMITY ST., 137, Heights.—Furnished rooms; neat and attractive; excellent table; table guests; telephone.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—5 Montague Terrace, Overlooking Wall St.—Second floor; elegantly furnished rooms or apartment; neighborhood, table, high-class; 905 Main.

GOLD ST., 459, Near Fulton.—First-class board in good home; well-kept house; front room, connecting rooms, and hall room.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Desirable rooms with board; central location. 39 Washington Av., New Rochelle.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

25TH, 26 WEST.—Very attractive large sunny rooms, couple bachelors; neighborhood select, central; reasonable.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; single room; running water; telephone; breakfasts; references.

40TH ST., 218 WEST.—Large furnished rooms, with modern improvements; private house.

46TH, 43 WEST.—Parlor floor, doctor or dentist; also well-appointed large and small rooms; just opened; telephone; board optional.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Comfortably furnished square room; well heated; hot water.

71ST, 66 WEST.—Good-sized, sunny room; private house; gentlemen; references.

73D ST., WEST, one block from elevated and Subway.—Two nicely furnished rooms; electric lights, &c.; reasonable; large closets. R. M., 803 Times, Times Square.

80TH ST., 128 WEST.—New, elegantly furnished room; private residence; to select gentlemen with references.

84TH ST., 253 WEST.—One large and one small furnished room; gentlemen only; private house.

85TH ST., 164 WEST.—Large rooms, en suite or single; dressing rooms; telephone; reference.

86TH ST., 308.—Newly furnished rooms; choice location; telephone; Subway; board convenient.

93D ST., 153 WEST.—Physician's office; fine location; every convenience; good attendance.

104TH ST., 232 WEST.—Dentist can secure office, most desirable location, private house, with established physician; mutual expenses, waiting room, attendant, &c.

104TH ST., 79 WEST.—Warm, sunny upper room; private house; telephone; gentleman only.

123D ST., 143 WEST.—Handsome, clean, well-heated room; southern exposure; plenty hot water; reasonable.

126TH ST., 260 WEST.—Single furnished light room; steam heated; gas; bath; large closets. Maxson.

155D ST. 533 WEST.—Choice single room for gentleman; private house; telephone.

East Side.

55TH ST., 138 EAST.—Comfortably furnished front and back parlor, together or separate.

62D ST., 121 EAST.—Large room, newly furnished; conveniences, quiet private house; also large sunny room to share with gentlemen.

61ST, 238 EAST.—Third-story front, square, bath adjoining; gentlemen only; references; private family.

123D ST., 61 EAST.—Nicely furnished, well-heated large or small rooms; private house.

124TH ST., 68 EAST.—Elegant connecting rooms; heated; running water; hall room; select private house.

126TH ST., 77 EAST.—Front and back parlor, handsomely furnished; private family. Herbert.

126TH ST., 148 EAST.—Large room; running water; light housekeeping; also hall room.

133D ST., 50 EAST.—Nicely furnished room for gentleman; reasonable; references; convenient. Olsen.

141ST ST., 225 EAST.—Private house; furnished rooms for one or two gentlemen; hall room.

144TH ST., 660 EAST.—2 light rooms; improvements; board optional; terms moderate; convenient. Dahl.

MADISON AV., 1,004.—Handsome rooms and bath; entire floor; heated, lighted, unfurnished if desired.

MADISON AV., 1,004.—Handsome front room on floor with bath; heated, lighted; $40 monthly.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3.—One block from Wall St. Ferry; elegantly furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen; convenient to New York.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Domestics.

WANTED—Nurse to care for two children, 2 and 5 years old; must have best references as to competency. Address F. C., 170 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Girl for chamberwork and waiting. Call at 1,025 Park Av., Thursday, at 11 A. M., with references.

WANTED—Laundress to take bundle wash at home. Call Apartment 11A, The Narragansett, 93d St. and Broadway.

Singers.

WANTED—Chorus sopranos (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Contralto for Manhattan church; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED.—A well-known monthly journal wants several young ladies to solicit subscriptions, 50% commission. Address, stating references, W. F., Box 309 Times, Times Sq.

WANTED.—Competent female compositors; steady work; good pay. Opportunity, Box 303 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policies; large commission, renewals; county managers wanted every State. A. B. Cilley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Automobiles.

AUTOMOBILES.—Now is your chance to enter the automobile business as chauffeur, earning $100 to $150 monthly; call and see our big school, the largest in the city; we have been asked by owners to supply them with competent chauffeurs. Auto Transportation School, 300 W. 41st.

Compositors, &c.

WANTED—Job printer; opportunity for good all-round man; nine hours, $21 per week. The South Publishing Press, 195 Fulton St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Compositors, Etc.

COMPOSITORS.
EXPERIENCED JOB COMPOSITORS, STONE HANDS, AND MAKE-UP MEN WANTED; ALSO LINOTYPE OPERATORS; HIGHEST WAGES AND PERMANENT POSITIONS TO COMPETENT MEN WILLING TO WORK NINE HOURS PER DAY IN AN "OPEN SHOP." CALL OR ADDRESS, WITH REFERENCES FROM FORMER EMPLOYERS, LIVINGSTON MIDDLEDITCH CO., 65 DUANE ST.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference farmer employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

WANTED
Electrotype finishers, molders, battery-men, builders-up and assistants in each branch.

Compositors Wanted
Non-Union, $21 per week. Job, stone and make-up; also machine operators at $23 per week. Absolutely permanent positions guaranteed first-class men of good character. Excellent opportunity to obtain a permanent position in one of the oldest, largest and most modern printing houses in New York City.

THE DE VINNE PRESS
12 Lafayette Place
New York City.

WANTED—William Green wants printers at 326 Pearl Street, New York City; wishes to add to his staff a number of experienced compositors, (display, stone, and make-up men,) also experienced monotype operators; these positions will be permanent to efficient workmen of good character; salary will be $21.00 per week; only persons willing to work nine hours in open shop desired. Loyalty to employer is expected in return for advantageous working conditions; reply by letter only, giving employer's references and stating experience and qualifications. William Green.

Wanted—Compositors, Stone Hands, and Make-up Men; "Open Shop"; Highest Salary; Permanent Position; Additional Bonus for Faithful Services; New York, Vicinity, and Western Points. Call or Address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for important Methodist Church, Virginia. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 Fifth Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Organist for Ohio church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist, country Catholic church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Singers.

WANTED—Chorus tenors (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Tenor for Manhattan church; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Bass for city church; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Tenor for church; $900. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Young man as stenographer and typewriter, to make himself generally useful about the office. Apply, with references, 4-6 Platt St.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars, Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

BRIGHT ERRAND BOYS WANTED.
R. L. Cochran Company, 892 Broadway.

FARMER, FARM HAND, AND BOY for country place at once; no women or children; permanent position for sober and industrious men; state references. Box 135, Princeton, N. J.

WANTED FOR UNITED STATES ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 2,360 3d Av., 749 6th Av., 2,306 8th Av., New York or 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED — Thoroughly competent paper ruler on Hickok quadruple L machine; right man can get $25.00 per week and steady employment; none but expert need apply; give reference and experience; open shop, non-union man preferred. The Baughman Stationery Co., Richmond, Va.

WANTED — Bright, trustworthy Christian American boy to take charge of advertising department and do general office work; must be well educated, neat, and thoroughly trustworthy; references required. F. & C., 462 East 136th St.

WANTED—A National association of strength and influence wishes to engage the services of a man of good address and intelligence to secure members. Address, with references, "O.," Box 325 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Young man in newspaper office, as advertising clerk; neat and good penman. Address in own handwriting, stating experience and references, F. P., Box 329 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Protestant typewriter, reader, as secretary; wages $9 per week. Write references and full particulars to 18 West 75th.

WANTED—Foreman to take full charge of a first-class saddle factory. Address Foreman, 168 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Office boy in newspaper office; reference required. E. B., Box 150 Times, Times Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class references; wages $30. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus. Tel. 741 Riverside.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS. — By day; sleep home. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 Riverside.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER or CHAMBERmaid and Waiting.—References. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 Riverside.

HOUSEWORKER.—Colored; experienced all branches; apartment preferred; sleep in or out; city references. Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 50th St. Tel. 4786 Columbus.

HOUSEWORK.—By young woman as general houseworker, cook and laundress; willing, obliging; reference. Kenfick, 748 6th Av.

Nurses.

HOSPITAL NURSE.—Full charge of invalid; permanent position; excellent reference. Miss S., 582 Lenox Av.

NURSE.—References; city or country. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 Riverside.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Two years' experience; rapid, accurate; high school graduate; references; $10. Willing, 82 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, office assistant; five years' experience; references; $12. Mabel Reynolds, 63 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious; best references; $12, $15. Miss Post, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—3 years' experience, brokerage, commercial; high school education. Miss Schur, Box 123 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight years' experience; rapid, accurate, reliable; best references; $15. Desirable, 182 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Six years' experience; highest credentials; sterling qualities. Mrs. Mason, 140 West 36th St.

Miscellaneous.

A refined, educated young lady, with best references, desires position as lady's secretary and companion. Address Box 303 Times, Times Square.

LADY DESIRES HOME for services in light housekeeping or as useful companion; references exchanged. F. G., Times, Harlem.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER.—30; opening, closing, systematizing books; moderate rate. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

ATHLETIC BODIES AGREE TO ADJUST DIFFERENCES

Joyce and Castleman Case to be Settled Out of Court.

TO BE TRIED BY COMMISSION

Both Men Will Compete in Games of Irish-American Athletic Club Under Protest.

The differences between the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union and the Irish-American Athletic Club, which had the appearance of developing into a serious athletic far have been amicably settled, with no advantage to either party in the controversy. The instigators of the trouble, John J. Joyce and Frank R. Castleman, both of the Irish-American Athletic Club, will be tried by a commission appointed by James E. Sullivan, President of the Metropolitan Association, and which will be composed of Gustavus T. Kirby of the Intercollegiate Association, Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick of the Public School Athletic League, and Patrick J. Walsh of the Metropolitan Athletic Association.

Joyce and Castleman were suspended on charges preferred against them by the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association, the former for not appearing in games in this city when properly entered, but going to Boston and competing there, while Castleman was punished for playing Summer baseball. The Irish-American Athletic Club took the matter into the courts and got a temporary injunction against the Metropolitan Association, restraining it from refusing the entries of the two men. The injunction was made permanent last week. Subsequently conferences between the officials of the association and club were held, with the result that the case against the the two athletes will be decided on its merits.

The agreement entered into between the Metropolitan Association and the Irish-American Athletic Club is as follows:

First—The said John J. Joyce and the said Frank R. Castleman agree to submit to a hearing of the charges made against them by the Registration Committee of the said Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union on or about the 8th day of July, 1905, before three Athletic Commissioners to be appointed by the President of the said Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, and to appear in person before said Commissioners, and the said Irish-American Athletic Club agrees to furnish to said commissioners to be appointed all information within its knowledge and control bearing upon the cases of the said Joyce and the said Castleman, and the said Joyce and Castleman, and the said Irish-American Athletic Club, and the said James E. Sullivan, as well as the said Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union agree to abide by the decision of the said Commissioners and the Registration Committee of the said Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, subject only to the appeals provided for in the Constitution of the said Amateur Athletic Union.

Second—The said Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union and the said James E. Sullivan as President thereof agree that three Athletic Commissioners shall be appointed forthwith to investigate and try the said Joyce and the said Castleman.

Third—It is mutually agreed between all the parties to said action that the said action be discontinued without costs to either party as against the other, and that the injunctions granted herein be vacated, and the undertakin given herein be discharged, and that an order to that effect may be entered by either party without further notice.

METROPOLITAN ASSOCIATION A. A. U.
JAMES E. SULLIVAN, President.
DANIEL F. COHALAN,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Irish-American A. C.
P. J. CONWAY, President.

In accordance with the agreement, an order was entered yesterday discontinuing the action and vacating the injunction. Furthermore, in order that the proceedings against Joyce and Castleman shall not interfere with the success of the games of the Irish-American Athletic Club to-morrow night, the Registration Committee has consented to allow both men to compete under protest, and sent the following letter to D. F. Calahan, representing the Irish-American Club:

Dear Sir: As representing Messrs. Joyce and Castleman and the Irish-American Athletic Club, I beg to advise you that our committee hereby consents that said Joyce and Castleman be permitted to compete, under protest, at the games of said club on Feb. 3, 1906, their suspension being lifted solely for said games and to be restored and operative immediately thereafter and to continue until the disposition of the charges against them. Yours truly,

JOHN P. BOYLE,
JOHN STEIL,
Registration Committee Metropolitan Association, A. A. U.

FAVORITES FARE BADLY.

Only One at Fair Grounds Lands—Nicol Rode Three Winners.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 1.—St. Valentine in the fourth race at the Fair Grounds to-day saved the favorites from a shut-out. The favorites as a rule were unequal to the tasks assigned them, and, tiring before the end of the contests, suffered defeat. Weather clear, track fast. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Rhinock, 113 pounds, (Perrine,) 15 to 1, won; Water Lake, 104, (Noone,) 50 to 1, second; Buxom, 106, (Wolff,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Discernment, King's Gem, Scopus, Pattonville, Winifreda, Lubeck, Dennis Sullivan, Ethelred, Verbosity, Wedding Ring, and Globe Runner also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three furlongs. Bob's Pet, 104 pounds, (Sewell,) 5 to 1, won; Jardiniere, 104, (J. Johnson,) 5 to 1, second; Susannah, 107, (Bell,) 5 to 1, third. Time—0:36 1-5. Little Wanda, Creole Girl, Glad Pirate, George K., Bitter Miss, Buster Jones, Launfal, Ruth Mc, and Pink Princess also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. The Ram, 100 pounds, (Perrine,) 15 to 1, won; Water Wing, 114, (J. Martin,) 11 to 20, second; Stoner Hill, 110, (Sewell,) 16 to 1, third. Time—1:07 4-5. Muffins, High Chance, Am Fortas, and J. Mack also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile, handicap. St. Valentine, 114 pounds, (W. Robbins,) 7 to 10, won; Kickshaw, 90, (Perkins,) 10 to 1, second; R. F. Williams, 96, (H. F. McGee,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:41. Rather Royal, Tribes Hill, Dr. Spruill, and Bell the Cat also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a half. Los Angeleno, 109 pounds, (I. Jones,) 9 to 2, won; Captain Bob, 114, (J. Martin,) 8 to 5, second; Merry Pioneer, 108, (Sewell,) 8 to 1, third. Time—2:36 2-5. Louis Kraft, Roderick, Lee King, Hickory Corners, and Murmur also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Consuelo II., 101 pounds, (W. Hayes,) 11 to 5, won; Charlie Thompson, 108, (Freeman,) 13 to 20, second; Bitter Brown, 90, (Perkins,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:42. Lady Free, Knight, Imboden, Northwind, Sea Voyage, and Bishop Weed also ran.

Rossmond and Coruscate were the winning favorites at City Park to-day. Rossmond's race was won easily, but Coruscate was driven hard to stall off Harry Stephens. Karama and Red Ruler outclassed their fields and both scored easily. Nicol rode three winners. Weather fine; track fast. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Half mile. Karama, 108 pounds, (Obert,) 11 to 5, won; Belle of the Bay, 108, (Nichol,) 7 to 10, second; Spion, 108, (D. Hall,) 25 to 1, third. Time—0:47 4-5. Our Empress also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and a half. Rossmond, 115 pounds, (D. Austin,) 5 to 2, won; Helgerson, 106, (B. Smith,) 4 to 1, second; Hymettus, 110, (J. Hennessy,) 4 to 1, third. Time—2:37. Harpoon, Safety Light, Yachting Girl, James H. Reed, Topo Chico, Del Carina, and Lady Vivian also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs, handicap. Airship, 111 pounds, (Nicol,) 8 to 1, won; Monacodor, 100½, (Romanelli,) 8 to 1, second; Tichimingo, 98, (Heffernan,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:07 1-5. Ida Davis, Astarita, Lythia, Lady Esther, and Chief Hayes also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. Red Ruler, 109 pounds, (Nicol,) 5 to 2, won; Foreigner, 106, (W. Allen,) 6 to 5, second; Berry Hughes, 100, (Berrett,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:48 1-5. Small Talk, Electic, Arc Light, Ernest Parham, and Judge Traynor also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Girard, 94 pounds, (Hennessy,) 10 to 1, won; Margaret Angela, 92, (Oregar,) 4 to 1, second; J. Ed Grillo, 109, (Boland,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:22. Spendthrift, Helen Loch Goil, Lieber Gore, Nevermore, Eli Rey, Mattie H., Grantor, Dundall, Maj. Carpenter, Bricktop, Heart of Hyacinth, and Toots also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Merry Acrobat, 112 pounds, (Nicol,) 7 to 1, won; Bazil, 101, (Obert,) 2 to 1, second; Adesso, 112, (F. Perrett,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:21. Jack Adams, Henry Ach, Grace, Tapiola, and Woodshade also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Mile and a half. Coriscate, 97 pounds, (W. McIntyre,) 2 to 1, won; Harry Stephens, 100, (C. Morris,) 4 to 1, second; Drexel, 107, (D. Hall,) 7 to 1, third. Time—2:34 4-5. Attila and Padre also ran.

'FOUR HUNDRED' SALE CLOSED

In Four Days 482 Horses Were Disposed Of for $167,260.

The "Four Hundred" midwinter horse auction closed last night at Madison Square Garden, when 129 light harness horses were sold for $25,020. The average was the lowest of the four days' sale, and many horses with records below 2:30 were sold for less than $300. A number of local and out-of-town horsemen were on hand looking for bargains, and several were fortunate in picking up fairly good horses for low sums. The sale throughout has been well attended, and the prices realized were in advance of the previous midwinter sales. During the four days 482 horses were disposed of for a total of $167,260, an average of $347.25. The feature of the sale was the general average price of the horses. With the absence of any real high-class trotters or pacers the prices have ruled unusually high. A number of fast Speedway and local matinee performers have been sold, but this has been more than offset by the purchases of local horsemen, and the indications point to a big revival of amateur driving, both on the Speedway and at Empire City track. The horses sold for $300 or more follow:

PROPERTY OF W. T. STRYNE, TROY, N. Y.

Harry R., pacer, (2:24,) b. g., 9 years, by Wilkes Boy-daughter of Norval, and Colonel, pacer, (2:14,) b. g., 8 years, by Ellersile Wilkes-Aileen; J. J. Fitzgerald, Parkville, L. I. $650
Florence, trotter, (2:19,) b. m., 5 years, by George St. Clair-Aithine; J. J. McDermott, New York City. 600
Elder Boy, pacer, (2:14,) b. g., 6 years, by Box Elder-Myrtile; P. S. Oakley, Troy, N. Y. 350

PROPERTY OF MISCELLANEOUS OWNERS.

Tim, trotter, b. g., 9 years, and Teddy, trotter, b. g., 8 years; L. W. Grover, Princeton, N. J. $385
Precella, trotter, b. m., 9 years, and Pedro, b. g., trotter, 9 years; Charles Mellin, New York City. 415
Miss Daisy, trotter, b. m., 8 years, by Skylight-Miss Weston; B. F. Carman, New York City. 325
Barnard, pacer, (2:12¾,) b. g., 8 years, by Muchado-Lady Simmons; P. Connolly, Philadelphia, Penn. 385
The Defiant, br. g., 7 years, by Dare-Devil-The Brown Pearl; J. K. Arnold, Brooklyn, N. Y. 425
Mary, trotter, (2:23,) br. m., 8 years, and Rose, trotter, (2:16,) b. m.; Joseph Kaiser, New York City. 425
Mike W., trotter, (2:14½,) ch. g., 11 years, by Elyria-Polly Wag; W. Katz, New York City. 675
Kentucky Frank, trotter, (2:14½,) roan g., 12 years, by Eagle Bird-Trattress; A. B. Van Houten, Mineola, L. I. 800
Zorelda, pacer, (2:17¾,) b. m., 9 years, bu Nuthurst-Besse Wilkes; Joseph Coyle, New York City. 370
Griff, pacer, (2:16½,) b. g., 8 years, by Grift Scott-Molly; George Campbell, New York City. 635
Bella B., trotter, (2:22,) b. m., 7 years, by Idol Gift-Lady McKinney; J. J. Cain, Bayonne, N. J. 320
Sam, trotter, b. g., 8 years, and Dan, trotter, b. g., 10 years J. J. McCain, New York City 325
Lady Elm, trotter, ch. g., by Red Elm-Daisy, by Clansman; J. Coyle, Jersey City, N. J. 380

SUMMARY:

	No. of Horses.	Total.	Average.
First day	110	$28,075	$263.00
Second day	125	66,430	531.00
Third day	118	46,835	394.00
Fourth day	129	25,020	193.00
Total	482	$167,260	$347.25

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

HANNAH SCHWEITZER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Hannah Schweitzer, wholesale dealer in poultry and game at Washington Market, show liabilities of $6,595 and assets of $288 in outstanding accounts.

NASSAU CAMERA EXCHANGE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Schlesinger, dealer in photo supplies under the style of the Nassau Camera Exchange at 80 Nassau Street, by these creditors: Voitlaender & Son Optical Company, $227; G. Gennert, $198, and C. P. Goerz, $115. It was alleged that he is insolvent and has transferred part of his property to certain creditors to prefer them. He bought the business on May 1, 1905.

UNION ENGINEERING CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Union Engineering Company of 95 Liberty Street by these creditors: John Simmons Company, $456, and the H. B. Smith Company of Westfield, Mass., $399. It was alleged that the company is insolvent and has transferred part of its property to creditors to prefer them. The company has been in business about five years. The liabilities are reported to be about $10,000, and assets $4,000.

I. WILNER & SON.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Isaac and Abraham Wilner, composing the firm of I. Wilner & Son, manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 830 Broadway, by these creditors: Samuel Kubie, $103; John Menke & Co., $324, and Frank Siegel, $350. It was alleged that on Jan. 31 they admitted in writing their inability to pay their debts and willingness to be adjudged bankrupts. They were burned out last Sunday, sustaining practically a total loss, as they had no insurance. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Thomas G. Barry receiver. About the only assets are outstanding accounts of $2,000. The liabilities are about $6,000.

ALFRED ADAMS.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Alfred Adams, manufacturer of cabinet work at 38 Gold Street, show liabilities of $5,643, and assets of $8,505, consisting of cash, $1; accounts, $504, and notes, $8,000, of Charles Kusler, given for the purchase of Mr. Adams's business and secured by a chatel mortgage. Mr. Adams has filed an answer to the petition filed against him on Jan. 19, denying the acts of bankruptcy mentioned, or that he is insolvent. Morris Kamber, attorney for the petitioning creditors, said yesterday that at a meeting of creditors held at his office an agreement was made by which Mr. Adams pays creditors 100 cents on the dollar, 50 cents cash, and 50 cents in two notes, Mr. Kamber to be trustee to hold a chatel mortgage until the notes are paid.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALLEN, Fannie—N. Y. Telephone Co.	$30
ALBERS, Edward—Geo. M. Edebohls.	323
BAKER, Pitt J.—John J. Hayden	631
BROWER, Harry—Joseph Gold	117
BLOCK, Isidore—N. Y. Telephone Co.	23
BRAUSS, Rudolf—Frederick Stern	18,076
BURR, Tunis B.—Nelly Anderson	2,779
BIRRIAN, F.—Piermont Paper Co.	212
BERNSTEIN, Henry J.—C. Greenbaum	144
BUTLER, Wilson W.—E. R. Dinsmore	139
CHILTON, F. S.—E. H. Bartley	210
COOPER, Joseph M.—J. M. Epstein	77
COHEN, G.—J. E. Bates and another	470
CORBETT, J. J.—U. S. Fidelity and Guarantee Co.	112
D'ALBA, Antonio—N. Y. Telephone Co.	33
DELLERMANN, M.—P. C. Schnitzler	757
DORNIN, Wm. C.—Julia Lord	2,725
ELIAS, M. Angelo—Heinrich Stern	31
FOX, E. E.—J. M. Eppstein	77
GOLDSTEIN, M.—N. Y. Telephone Co.	23
GENEY, H. A.—Same	33
GUMAELIUS, C.—M. Rosenfeld et al.	121
GREEN, G.—H. Druck	29
GOLDBERG, H.—City of New York	262
GECKS, F. A.—A. C. Soper and another	810
GLEASON, J. J.—M. J. Mack, costs	25
GAVIGAN, J. C.—H. F. Twombly	118
HUNECKE, Matilda—N. Y. Teleph. Co.	27
HEMPLER, A. G.—A. C. Soper and ano.	810
HODGES, W. L.—G. H. King	117
KATLOWITZ, M.—C. Kirchner, Jr., and another	264
KALLMAN, L.—Empire Card and Paper Co.	74
LEVY, J.—N. Y. Telephone Co.	82
LEMMON, L., (not summoned)—Same	82
LINK, A.—Same	27
LIZKOWITZ, P.—C. Kirchner and ano.	264
LEBLANG, L.—J. C. Wilmerding et al.	84
MEYER, Max, (not summoned)—American Surety Co. of N. Y.	100
MARTIN, M.—M. Rockwell, costs	40
MURRAY, John M.—E. A. Schultz	128
PHILLIPS, James J., Wm. J., and Claudius C.—Wm. A. Camp	1,159
PHILIPPEAN, Wm. C. M.—American Surety Co. of N. Y.	100
POWER, E. Harrison—"Paquin," Ltd.	1,850
PELHAM, Thomas W.—Buffalo Abstract and Title Co.	241
PATEN, John H.—Wm. Gleichmann	772
RYAN, Charles and Annie—J. Loewel	24
RGSEWIG, Mack S.—J. M. Eppstein	17
ROBEIN, H.—S. Simon and another	73
RUBINSTEIN, Oscar—Meyer Barber	30
RUBIN, Hyman—Ludwig Rosenzweig	61
SILVER, Max—Isidor Rosenkranz	119
SICKELS, Wm. E. and David B.—Second National Bank of Oswego, N. Y.	227
SAUER, Lawrence J.—Ellen Canavan	40
WILLMAN, Oscar P.—E. H. Bartley	210
WILHELM, George—Same	210
WERMORE, Geo. A.—L. Ervin	66
WILKINSON, James—City of N. Y.	262
YOUNG, Wm. G.—John Lindsay	225
THOMAS REESE, JR., CO.—Chas. G. Cornell, Jr., and another	262
RAPP IRON WORKS—Thomas Watson	73
V. J. HEDDEN & SONS CO.—J. Noon.	7,566

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

BIMBERG, Charles and Meyer R.—W. T. Lathem, Nov. 27, 1905, (canceled)	$750
BANOGARE, Vincent—J. J. Durfield, April 13, 1904	26
BANOGARE, Vincent—J. J. Durfield, Nov. 27, 1905	4,000
HEUER, Louis—S. Shapiro, Jan. 19, 1906	45
JETTER, George J.—W. G. Ringler, Jan. 19, 1906	1,475
KROTEL, Paul—J. Du N. Roberts, May 16, 1905	247
McCORMICK, John—A. A. Shea, Jan. 23, 1906, (vacated)	290
McFARLAND, Thomas J.—D. McLaren, Nov. 2, 1905	57
MOED, Harris—M. Chaiken, Jan. 22, 1906	217
RAINKOWITZ, Benjamin—M. Chaiken, Jan. 22, 1906	217
RYAN, Matthew A. Patrick J., and Nicholas W.—H. Jelliff and others, Jan. 20, 1890	228
RANKIN, Elizabeth H.—L. Rheinish, May 9, 1898	83
RENSHAW, William J.—City of New York, March 3, 1899	107
RENSHAW, William J.—City of New York, May 23, 1899	64
STONE, Samuel H.—A. Plant and others, Feb. 18, 1905	128
SHERMAN, Harry—S. Shapiro, Jan. 19, 1906	45
TURK, Robert L.—S. N. Lee, Oct. 3, 1905	135
WHITE, James T. and George D.—The Yost Machine Company, May 1, 1897	100

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

"Emporium, The," San Francisco, Cal.; W. Edwards, children's wear; 108 Worth Street; Grand Union Hotel.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; A. R. Katz, neckwear; Hotel Netherland; S. Seliger, notions; Hotel Cumberland.

Jackson Company, Rome, N. Y.; J. Kelly, carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Barney, H. S., Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; V. Siegler, cloaks and suits; 75 Spring Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Joslin Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; F. Long, millinery; 214 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Powers Mercantile Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; E. Ranken, woolens; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; F. A. Sittlah, cloaks and suits; 16 East Eighteenth Street; Hotel Spalding.

Peers & Owens Company, Richmond, Va.; E. P. Owens, cloaks; Hotel York.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. A. Rochot, notions; 57 White Street.

"Arcade," Springfield, Mass.; C. J. Kasper, carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Weill, R., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; A. Rouillier, notions and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Netherland.

Stronach, A. B., Company, Raleigh, N. C.; A. B. Stronach, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Spring Dry Goods Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; J. G. Long, suits; 214 Church Street; Hotel Woodward.

Frear, William H., & Co., Tro

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EIGHTEEN PAGES.

WHO IS BEING FOOLED?

In a Washington dispatch to our neighbor The Evening Post we get what appears to be the White House view of the situation of the Hepburn bill for the regulation of railroad rates. The President, it seems, is convinced that his struggle with the rebellious Senate is about to end in a complete triumph for himself and for the rate-making policy. The Post correspondent reports that to those who have urged upon him some compromise course Mr. ROOSEVELT has presented the matter in this light:

First—That the pending Hepburn bill embodied his ideas of what legislation should be enacted.

Second—That the people of the country believed with him that the passage of such a measure was necessary, and would not result in hurt to investors in securities or to the general business of the country.

Third—That if this Congress does not pass this bill, or one of the same tenor, without essential amendment, he will call an extra session immediately after the present session adjourns.

Fourth—That he will, if necessary, put all other public business aside to get enacted into law the rate bill he thinks the country demands.

Fifth—That he is perfectly willing to go to the country on the issue, and have his prestige and that of the Administration stand or fall by the result of any popular expression of opinion.

The calling of an extra session would be justified if a public emergency had to be met; the adjournment of Congress without passing the appropriation bills providing for the expenses of the Government would create such an emergency. The Hepburn bill happens to be a measure not demanded for the public safety, or even for the public convenience. It is demanded by the President. It is his personal hobby. He has set his heart upon it, and to secure its passage the statement is made that he will if necessary put all other public business aside.

If Mr. ROOSEVELT actually made that threat to any of his Senatorial visitors they must have listened to him with amazement. Public business of weight and moment is pending; it must yield, we are told, to the Hepburn bill, which there are first-rate reasons for believing is not of great weight and moment. It has been intimated that the President would consent to the amendment of the Statehood bill and to the abandonment or alteration of the Philippines tariff bill in order to get the Hepburn bill through. The Statehood bill is not vital. The laying aside of the Philippines Tariff bill or the amending of it in such a way as to provide that the duties on Philippine tobacco and sugar shall be 50 per cent. instead of 25 per cent. of the Dingley rates, would be an abandonment of principle, a failure to do our "plain duty" toward the people of the islands. That would be a pretty heavy price to pay for the Hepburn bill.

There is another matter of public business which is of so much greater moment than the Hepburn bill that an attempt to estimate the relative importance of the two measures almost impels one to the use of extravagant language. We refer to our tariff relations with Germany. The new German tariff regulations will go into effect on the first of March. They will very seriously affect our export trade to Germany unless meanwhile we reach some reciprocity agreement. Our trade relations with Germany are several million times more important than any objects which would be accomplished by the passage of the Hepburn bill. Yet the President has apparently given no thought at all to the matter. It does not interest him. The time and energy he has devoted to the perfectly worthless Hepburn bill would have put us on a safe commercial footing with Germany.

We called the Hepburn bill worthless because it is our conviction that it will prove to be a mere barren futility. It is our information that the railroad lawyers are not advising their corporations that it is dangerous. If the language used by the Supreme Court in many decisions is to be construed as having its natural weight and meaning, the bill is unconstitutional, in that it vests an administrative agent of the legislative department with judicial functions. The measure seems to be as futile and impracticable as it is uncalled for. Somebody is being fooled. Have the authors of the bill fooled the President? Or is it the people who are to be fooled when they receive from the hands of the Administration this empty measure of relief from an abuse that, as the statistics of the Inter-State Commerce Commission show, practically does not exist? The argument that the Hepburn bill "would not result in hurt to investors in securities or other general business of the country" is really a confession that the bill would be altogether impotent, for a real rate-fixing bill such as the President has demanded would most certainly affect the interests of investors and of business men.

For Congress to pass the bill knowing it to be worthless would be an ignoble trick. The Senate ought to defeat it on principle. The Constitutional lawyers in that body know that it is unsound, undesirable, vicious. Upon the issue raised by defeating a measure open to such serious objections the Senators can well afford "to go to the country" if the President desires to try conclusions with them before the tribunal of the people.

THE NEW CONSERVATIVE LEADER.

One must either be himself an Englishman, or have more knowledge of the curious complications of British social and political conditions than most foreigners are "charged with," to appreciate the full significance of the "bitter cry," the bitter and Macedonian cry, which goes up from the British Conservative press and was wafted across to us yesterday morning for the Right Hon. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN to "come over and help" the Conservative Party in its sore strait.

It is necessary to remember, in order to appreciate the force of this appeal, that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has never been a favorite of the Conservative Party of Great Britain, which includes the satisfied and established classes of Britons. It was by no means the original ambition of the representative of the Dissenters of "Brummagem," as it is still scornfully called in "Conservative" circles, to lead the Conservative Party. That he has cherished an ambition, lo, these many years, to be Prime Minister of Great Britain is not only probable, but evident. That is an ambition which it is open to any Englishman in public life to cherish. But manifestly Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's ambition he did not expect to attain as leader of the Conservative Party. He expected to attain it as leader of the Liberal Party, to which by natural affinity he belongs. He was rather too eager for it, it may well appear, desiring even to supplant Mr. GLADSTONE in the Liberal leadership before Mr. GLADSTONE'S shoes were fairly vacant, "or e'er those shoes were old," and snatching, as it may seem to many, the chance of caviling at Mr. GLADSTONE'S well-meant and comprehensive scheme of home rule for Ireland. Truly, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN was the representative of "the Dissidence of Dissent," upon the ground that the Liberal Party was unalterably opposed to any measure which appropriated public money in direct or indirect aid of the Pope of Rome. It was Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S championship of that very questionable proposition which made him leader of the "Liberal Unionists."

In the capacity of chief of the Liberal Unionists, and unnatural allies of the Conservative Party, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has had his own rebuffs. He was "unequally yoked together" with profound unbelievers in him and his constituency. It was a crisis of antagonism not merely political but social. There are not many representatives of the particular section of the "middle class" which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN particularly represents who could have survived Lord SALISBURY'S description of him, given, we believe, at a public dinner, and while Mr. CHAMBERLAIN was his colleague in the Ministry, as the "fool friend" who looks over your hand and tells your opponent what cards you hold.

That the Conservative Party of England has to turn to this hated and despised representative of all the elements of British society it hates and fears, in order to save itself from its otherwise plainly impending doom, is a stroke of the irony of fate from which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, if he alone, is in a position to derive whatever satisfaction there may be in the situation. Possibly that British Duke survives who heard the first speech which DISRAELI, as the Earl of BEACONSFIELD, in his new character as a "Savior of Society" in general and of the Conservative Party in particular, delivered in the House of Lords, and who, by way of commentary upon it, remarked, "What a droll blackguard it is." Mr. CHAMBERLAIN as a Peer would be even queerer than was Mr. DISRAELI in that capacity. But as leader of the Conservative Party it appears that he has simply "served up to it," and that there is no more to be said. The final attainment of his ambition, over a "faineant" like Mr. BALFOUR, is simply the tribute due to a man who steadfastly minds his own business and knows his own mind. It is immensely to the credit of the British Nation, and even of the Conservative Party thereof, that when they see such a man, they recognize him.

COAL STRIKE PROSPECTS.

Apparently nothing could be more positive than the dead-lock in the central competitive coal district, and unfavorable inferences are being drawn regarding the prospect of a disagreement in the Eastern anthracite fields. Mr. MITCHELL said: "There must be an increase in wages or there will be no agreement." And for the operators Mr. ROBBINS of Pittsburg said: "I stand positively and determinedly against any advance whatever. There is nothing to warrant it." The telegrams add that a great strike is imminent. The miners' minimum is the restoration of the 5.55 per cent. reduction of two years ago. The operators declare they cannot stand an advance of a single mill in wages.

Doubtless both positions are taken in good faith, and yet it is unnecessary and premature to assume a disagreement. Certainly there will be no disagreement at this stage of the dispute, which is merely following a typical and normal course. It is according to precedent for the miners to make demands which the operators positively reject, and for the operators to make counter proposals which the miners reject. The proceedings of the Scale Committee rival an executive session of the Senate for privacy. Not a note is allowed to be taken. Every trick of the trade is frankly discussed on both sides.

It will be cause for regret if prophecies of disagreement are fulfilled, for it will be a step backward in a most interesting and promising labor experiment. Both sides in this business have learned to respect each other, and mutually to observe respective rights and duties. Under this inter-State joint convention wages have been both raised and reduced, in the latter case by a vote of the men themselves. It is the agreement thus ratified which is up for revision under conditions which will create sympathy for the miners so long as they pursue the course of recent years.

Previous to the general suspension of soft-coal mining in eight States in 1897, strikes and unrest, cutthroat competition in both labor and coal, misery and disorder, were the rule. Since the institution of this experiment the conditions of the industry have much improved. And not merely the conditions of the industry. The essential question underlying this contest over the price of labor is whether the standard of living is to be that of Irish, German, English, and Welsh miners, or of Polish, Russian, Hungarian, Austrian, and Italian. By methods which require praise this inter-State joint conference, aided by industrial revival, has checked the excessive competition in labor caused by unlimited immigration, which reduced the wage below the minimum necessary for the lowest standard of life in the United States. At a period of great prosperity the question arises whether the reduction of 1904 shall be continued. Until it is forfeited, public sympathy will be with the miners.

IS IT A FAREWELL TO MEYERS?

The Aldermen, it seems, prefer the leadership of "Little Tim" and Tammany to that of the young Princetonian who rashly initiated his leadership of the majority by declaring for economy. He, at least, saw some connection between 4 per cent. bonds for New York and extravagance beyond the dreams of prodigality. "You've got to retrench," he said the other day. "Extravagance does not go here. Stop salary raising. Stop the big schemes, except the subways. Economize for two years until the city can borrow upon the old terms." And he trimmed down Tammany's honest graft. Nobody said anything except that Mr. MEYERS would be a very important man in the City Government if he made good.

The test came at this week's meeting of the Aldermen. Everybody was for retrenchment in the abstract and against it in practice. Borough President COLER is in favor of economy, but he voted in favor of larger salaries. Controller METZ is in favor of economy, except in the case of his secretary. The test came on the question whether a $3,000 salary should be increased by $1,000 or by $2,000. On such a question Leader MEYERS, if he is to remain leader, should have been able to rally his full support of 79 votes, but he was defeated 40 to 37. "Little Tim's" policy of handing out the sugar to the boys received triumphant indorsement.

Now we have another communiqué from Leader MEYERS. He no longer aspires to be leader. He prefers to be a free lance. He will call a caucus before the Aldermen meet again, and bid a long farewell to all his greatness. In a sense, it is no concern of ours. That an increase of salaries ought not to exceed one-third is moderation itself, and ought to rally all the reformers. This interests us a great deal more than whether or not Controller COLER must "see BRENNER." We neither know nor care whether BRENNER or MEYERS is the boss, but we are sorry to see extravagance carry the day against economy just when the city is borrowing $20,000,000.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

From Japan, But Not Japanese.

Rarely, indeed, does so puzzling a piece of news come to us through the regular channels of information as is the report from Tokio that a party leader in the Diet has solemnly interpellated the Minister of War as to when he was going to suggest to the British Government the need of reforming its army organization and thereby making the alliance between the two nations as strong on the Occidental as on the Oriental side. The Minister, it is stated, with no less solemnity replied that this would be done at some future date. Everybody knows that the Japanese do not lack for humorists, but here is a joke of a size almost too colossal for acceptance as the production of a people who think more of quality in art than they do of extent and are noted for a peculiar delicacy of courtesy. Things of much the same kind have been done often enough in our own Congress and State Legislatures, but it is well known that jests from those sources do not really count, while the Japanese Diet is—well, it is different, and everybody expects it to be a little careful about what it does and says. We half suspect that if this joke about army reorganization were carefully inspected one would find somewhere on it, engraved or printed in very minute letters, the words, "Made in Germany." The Germans would and could have made it—there's no doubt about that—but we haven't a bit of information on which to base a statement that they did. Be that as it may, the fact remains that the joke is excellent, of its kind, and we wait with impatience to hear of the general and hilarious amusement it will produce in London. Lord ROBERTS, we are sure, will enjoy it immensely, but the pleasure may be a little less for those stanch upholders of aristocratic privilege who have so resented the suggestions for increasing the efficiency of the army—by putting the stanch upholders out of it—which he has been making ever since the Boer war revealed to troublesome people like himself a somewhat urgent need of doing something. If the stanch upholders really desire to add to the gayety of nations they will gravely inform the impertinent Japanese that even if suspicions do exist among the disaffected that not quite everything is exactly right in the British Army, the British Navy is itself enough to justify Japan in thinking the alliance well worth while as it is. That would enable some cynical wretch to ask for proof that the same causes had not produced in the navy the same effects that have been observed in the army, and then we would have a scene of excitement that would be most interesting to watch—from a distance.

Manners in the Metropolis.

On Wednesday we printed a letter in which a lady thanked an unknown benefactor for a favor, small in itself, but very prettily courteous, and, as it happened, of some importance to the beneficiary. She had, it seems, dropped in the street a sealed and addressed, but unstamped, letter containing papers of value, and the person who found it had taken the kindly pains to stamp and mail it. That was a real favor—one that cost too little, either of time or money, to rank it among great deeds, and yet one that not everybody would do, since there was no apparent chance of getting any expressed gratitude for it. The chance did exist, however, in the shape of a newspaper, and the gratitude was expressed in gentle phrases worthy of the gentle act. And it was seen, too, by the performer of the act, for he wrote to us a letter, which we very gladly printed yesterday, saying that he had read the thanks of the lady, whose convenience he had been fortunate enough to serve, and expressing, in his turn, appreciation for her appreciation. The whole incident is in every way pleasant and admirable. It not only illustrates one of the innumerable uses of a newspaper, and its limitless powers in the way of getting and conveying information, but it serves as commentary on the frequent criticism of "New York manners." Of course, the pretty courtesy might have been shown anywhere, since New York has no monopoly of kindness or politeness, but it was shown here and we are pleased that we had the opportunity to bring it just far enough into the light.

More Light Where Much Needed.

As in the case of the "Force of Life" swindle, so in that of the "magic boots" we are particularly rejoiced, not by the termination of a silly, obvious fraud or in the bringing somewhere near to the grasp of justice the direct exploiters of it, but by the fact that an illuminating light has been thrown upon the relation between quackery and people who want to be considered intelligent and respectable. In the first instance these people were revealed, vastly to their confusion, as the backers of and profiters by a scheme for robbing the public of its money by means of misrepresentations and pretensions as outrageously impudent as even the realm of quackery ever produced; in the second they appear in the even more humiliating and almost as disgraceful rôle of amazingly credulous dupes, giving up large sums of money for a thing that had "humbug" written large all over it—a thing that should not have deceived for a single moment anybody above the status of a "black fellow" in the Australian bush. The County Medical Society is doing excellent work in hounding down the assorted charlatans who are carrying on the trades of murder and theft in the shadow of the noblest of professions, and it is doing even better work in taking care that everybody in anyway connected with these crimes gets a full share of publicity when the exposures are made. There would be no quacks if there were no believers in quacks, and belief in quackery should not be a thing safe to confess by any except the densely ignorant and the grossly superstitious.

SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Mr. Sibley of Pennsylvania was making a speech in the House to-day about the Rate bill when Ollie James of Kentucky broke in with a fierce interruption. Mr. James is the baldest man in the House, excepting Mr. Sibley, and Mr. Sibley is the baldest man in the House except Mr. James. On sunny days persons who sit behind them have to wear blinders. Mr. James kept plaguing Mr. Sibley until both became excited. The verbal duel waxed hotter and hotter, until Sibley, striding into the aisle and shaking his finger at James, cried furiously:

"Sir, you cannot shake your gory locks at me!"

Mr. James saw at once that this was true. He stuttered and sat down.

Some of the gloomy and infuriated Democratic Senators who were gathered in the cloakrooms discussing Senator Patterson's speech were believing their minds by using unparliamentary language about that gentleman's change of front.

"But what can you expect of Patterson?" asked one of them at last. "A Colorado man tells me that they were taking a police census in Denver once, and that the censustaker arrived at Patterson's house in his absence. The colored servant answered the questions. The census man asked about Patterson's age, nationality, and so on, and finally asked what his politics was. The colored man for the first time stammered and hesitated:

"'Fo' de Lawd, boss,' he finally said, 'I kain't answer dat question. He ain't been home since breakfast.'"

The Show Savage of Commerce.

From The Chicago Evening Post.

The thousands of admirers of old Congo, the "wild man of Borneo," will be grieved to learn that he is tired of his job and has expressed the desire to be carried back to the dear old home in Louisiana. After all it is only a question of time when the fierce children of the forest weary of civilization and turn longingly to the haunts of their childhood. We recall a day at the Columbian Exposition where, in the presence of the writer, a ferocious Zulu turned to a gentleman in the surrounding party of curious onlookers and besought his aid in procuring his discharge from service. And when the gentleman in astonishment asked why he had been selected for this duty, the ruthless savage, still brandishing his assegai, reminded him in a half whisper that he "used to go to school with him in Galesburg." Such incidents teach that however you may educate savages, they will, at the first opportunity, return to their primeval state.

IN HONOR OF HUDSON.

Plans Suggested for Tercentenary Permanent Exhibition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If we are going to have a permanent exhibition in commemoration of the tercentenary of Hudson we should select the most central and easily accessible site.

Why not suggest that the city purchase the land north of Thirty-fourth Street and south of Forty-second Street, and west of Tenth Avenue to the pierhead line, cover it with a building some 2,000 feet square, with a great central tower or dome, corner towers, and intermediate domes, either in Moorish or other style of architecture?

There could be in the centre an immense amphitheatre capable of seating 50,000 people. Along the entire river front there could be a stone quay or embankment, at which all steamers could land. In the basement could be a union station for all subway lines and tunnels from New Jersey, and on the ground floor a great concourse on the Tenth Avenue front for the various lines of surface cars.

It would be central to all hotels and easily reached from the Pennsylvania Railroad Station and the new Grand Central Station. It would also greatly enhance the value of property on the lower west side. WHARTON DICKINSON.

New York, Feb. 1, 1906.

A National Leader.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Peace hath her victories
No less renowned than war."

Gen. Joseph Wheeler was a great and natural leader, and his achievements were of no less renown in peace than in war. Distinguished as a soldier and as a commander of dashing intrepidity, yet with cool and decisive judgment, he won even greater laurels in civil life. For his work as a statesman is worthy of the highest commendation—not alone on account of its intrinsic merits, but because of its influence in the unification of a divided country. As a member of Congress he exerted a distinct and potent revitalizing influence in the restoration of peace, order, and security; and his work as a citizen—calm, forceful, just, patriotic—was no less effective. And when the war with Spain broke out his prompt offer of military service served to align the whole South in the cause of Cuba.

It was not so much the progress of events as the character and virtues of the Southern men which effected the complete restoration of the Union and the extinction of civil strife. The broad and conservative action, the exalted patriotism and sense of duty displayed by a class of men of whom Gen. Wheeler was an acknowledged leader, served to coalesce the divided elements of the North and the South.

Gen. Wheeler was a member of a brilliant coterie of Southern men who have come to New York or its vicinity to engage in various lines of work or to enjoy well-earned repose. These men have exerted in metropolitan life a distinct and ennobling influence—an exalted sense of duty, justice, and honor—the cardinal principles of the old yet still vital Southern chivalry. GEORGE ALLEN BENHAM.

Cortland, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1906.

Dr. Gibbs on Euthanasia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a letter in to-day's TIMES, signed by a physician, I notice the following sentence:

"But the time will come when the practice of euthanasia will be rationally tolerated and appreciated as just and wise in hopeless cases of disease and accident under certain circumstances."

I would like to ask the doctor under what circumstances he would consider it just and wise to administer a death-dealing potion or procedure.

Any physician or surgeon of wide experience will, I think, agree with me that it is almost impossible to decide positively whether almost any injury will necessarily cause death. I could mention a large number of cases of injury which have come under my observation where it would have been thought folly to expect recovery, but from which, nevertheless, the persons injured did fully recover.

Therefore I would ask, who is to decide that the patient cannot live? Certainly a surgeon who has seen many extraordinary cases of recovery would hesitate. The duty of the physician or surgeon is to endeavor to prolong life, not to shorten it, and, therefore, I think that it will be a very long time before the conscientious physician or surgeon will be willing to consider it just, wise, or right to do anything to shorten life even in the most apparently hopeless case.

S. E. GIBBS, M. D.

New York, Jan. 30, 1906.

"And the Princess Trembled."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No more beautiful message was ever cabled from the Old World to the New than that last week regarding the courtship of King Alfonso XIII. and the Princess Ena of Battenberg.

The young King had been permitted to visit the Princess in the presence of her mother, the Princess Henry of Battenberg, and the moment had come when he had confessed his love and had asked for her hand in marriage. Then it was that the mother of the Princess gave her permission for the youthful King to kiss the hand of the Princess. He knelt before the beautiful Ena, took her hand in his, and put it to his lips in all reverence. The cable adds: "And the Princess trembled."

We thank the cable for that little bit of information, which shows after all that all of the old-fashioned ways are not yet done away with and that even a Princess may tremble when the Prince kisses her hand.

STERLING CUMMINS.

New York, Jan. 31, 1906.

S. P. C. A. Members Discredited?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While we hope that some good will grow out of this Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals agitation we must deplore the harm that has already been done to a good cause.

With the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals at our backs, we active members have been confident in the consciousness of support by a powerful organization. The membership card or badge has almost invariably commanded instant recognition of a controlling authority. As representatives of a discredited society we are now likely to meet with consideration of a different sort from the misusers of animals. J. W. EDMONDS.

New York, Jan. 31, 1906.

Statement Correct; Name Wrong.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your paper of the 21st instant appeared a report from the Colombian Consul about the fiscal situation of his country, and the reporter by mistake gave my name as Consul. To-day one Mr. Enrique Perez graciously, as he does not represent Colombia in any capacity, rectified the Consul's assertion. Maybe Mr. Perez believes he is the only one in possession of the truth, but I can tell you that I receive letters and newspapers from Colombia every week, and the assertion made by the Consul is correct. ARTURO DE BRIGARD.

Newmarket, N. J., Jan. 30, 1906.

A Man of Many Masks.

From The Boston Herald.

Up to date Joseph Chamberlain has been cartooned as a pirate, a carrot, a missionary, a Salvation Army officer, a juggler, William Pitt, a coster, Napoleon, a ballet girl, a terrier, a candlestick, a Chinaman, Mr. Mantalini, Mr. Turveytop, Betsy Prig, a nigger minstrel, a Pierrot, a Bishop, a red Indian, a Roman Emperor, a Turkish Pasha, a snake, a swordfish, a King, a snow man, a trapeze artist, a dead baby, a champion walker, a mad hatter, Br'er Fox, a settee, a blind beggar, and a prize-fighter. And he still lives!

Lord Roberts's Million.

From The Montreal Gazette.

Lord Roberts thinks that the effective force of Great Britain's army should be increased to a million men. To act on this idea would mean practically that one soldier would have to be supplied for every eight families in the United Kingdom. That is a heavier order than the new Radical Government is likely to fill. Nations at times think they live for other things besides armies.

STATE AREA A QUESTION.

Why Four Territories as Two States Should Be Barred from Union.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the admission of new States into the Union, two things should be considered—first, population, and, second, area. We should bear in mind that the area is fixed, while the population is not, and the former is almost, if not fully, as important an element as the latter.

It is therefore very strange that in the discussion of the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one State and of New Mexico and Arizona as another very little, if any, consideration has been given to their areas. The average area of each of the States of our Union is almost exactly 60,000 square miles, and of those west of the Mississippi River 100,000 square miles. There are only five States each of which has an area of more than 100,000 square miles. These are:

	Square Miles.
Colorado	103,925
Nevada	110,700
Montana	146,080
California	158,360
Texas	265,780

When Texas was admitted to the Union our forefathers were wise enough to understand that its area was too great for a single State in the future, and therefore provided that it might be divided into five States thereafter. Indian Territory has an area of 31,400 square miles and Oklahoma 39,030. The total area of the two is 70,430 square miles, which is reasonable and just. The area of New Mexico is 122,580 square miles, and that of Arizona is 113,020, the total being 235,600 square miles.

Is not this statement sufficient of itself to show how ill-considered and improper the consolidation of these two last-named Territories into one State would be? Here is an area almost as large as that of Texas. If, when the latter was admitted into the Union, provision was made for its subsequent division into five States, why, in admitting New Mexico and Arizona as one State, is no provision made for its future division into two?

New Mexico alone is more than three times as large as Oklahoma and almost four times as large as Indian Territory. New Mexico and Arizona taken together are more than three times as large as Oklahoma and Indian Territory taken together. New Mexico alone is almost as large as the six New England States taken together, with New York and New Jersey thrown in. New Mexico and Arizona taken together are as large as all the New England States, with New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia added thereto, and more than 10,000 square miles besides.

Compare the area of this new State, 235,600 square miles, with these:

	Square Miles.
Rhode Island	1,250
Delaware	2,050
Connecticut	4,990
New Jersey	7,815
Massachusetts	8,315
New Hampshire	9,305
Vermont	9,565
Total	43,290

The proposed State is more than five times as large as all of these seven States put together. It is 188 times as large as Rhode Island, 115 times as large as Delaware, 47 times as large as Connecticut, 30 times as large as New Jersey, 28 times as large as Massachusetts, 25 times as large as either New Hampshire or Vermont, and almost 5 times as large as New York.

As to population, New Mexico has 325,000 inhabitants; Arizona, 175,000. These figures compare with those of some of the States of the Union as follows:

Nevada	65,000
Wyoming	101,846
Delaware	188,000
Idaho	250,000
Montana	265,000
Utah	300,000

Is it not absurd, in the light of all these facts, to say that Arizona and New Mexico are not fitted to enter the Union as separate States? At all events, even if Arizona should be told to bide her time and remain a while as a Territory, should not New Mexico be permitted to come in by herself? JOSEPH S. WOOD.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1906.

Would Cut City Salaries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to call the attention of Mayor McClellan to the fact that the most popular act of his administration would be to reduce the salaries of the overpaid policemen and the average office holder. If the police pay were reduced to $1,000—no more—for eight hours' work, the force could be increased considerably, and we taxpayers would not feel it. This is the only solution of the police question—more men at $1,000 instead of as at present, a few at $1,400. All officeholders outside of professional men should be reduced. The pay the average office holder gets is ridiculously large, considering his hours. He actually works about one-half the hours of mercantile employes.

The police and office-holding element of the city are organized to force the city to pension them and to increase salaries.

J. H. LEON LAUER.

New York, Jan. 31, 1906.

For a Van Schaick Petition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Cannot a petition to the Executive Department be begun toward effecting the relief of Capt. Van Schaick from a punishment so undeserved and so one-sided? It would not be for Capt. Van Schaick alone, but for our municipal pride.

One fears again that this case will continue to be, as it has so far been, a counterpart of the Park Avenue tunnel trial in procrastination and unjustly distributed retribution.

If nothing but a public petition will help, may we not have one? JUSTICE.

New York, Jan. 30, 1906.

Good Things He Missed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noticed a letter from "T. G.," Brooklyn, extolling a vegetarian diet as exempting him from about all the ills to which flesh is heir. I have reached the same age as himself—75 years—and can congratulate myself on almost perfect health. My doctor's bills for the last twenty-five years have not averaged more than $1 a year.

"T. G." attributes his remarkably good health to a vegetarian diet. I think he has missed a lot of good things to eat in those twenty-five years. J. H. S.

New York, Jan. 31, 1906.

As to "Magic Boots."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Jan. 31 is an account of the arrest of one Hilgert for selling what your article describes as "magic boots," and of an alleged osteopath, one Albert Whitehouse, who was said to be connected with him. Whitehouse is not a graduate of any recognized or regular school of osteopathy.

I am authorized, on behalf of the New York Osteopathic Society, to make this denial.

CHARLES HAZZARD.

New York, Jan. 31, 1906.

The Higher Patriotism.

From The Columbus Dispatch.

Gen. Frederick D. Grant's proposition that the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Robert E. Lee, Jan. 19, 1907, be celebrated as a National memorial day is notable for two things. It links again the names of two great commanders, foes in war but friends in peace, and it emphasizes the fact that Americans of to-day are looking to the past only for inspiration for a higher patriotism.

NO CHANGE WANTED.

Lawyer Argues for the Present Status in the Second Judicial District.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An editorial in this morning's TIMES upon the question of the propriety of establishing a new judicial district appears to the writer to be based upon a misconception of both the premises and the results to be reasonably anticipated.

1. In the first place, there exists no greater delay in the administration of justice in the "river counties" than exists in the other counties now embraced in the Second District. Nor is there any discrimination against those counties in either the designation of terms or the assignment of Justices.

2. You overlook the fact that Mr. Justice Dickey was elected from Orange County, and the further fact that until quite recently Justices Dykman and Barnard performed a large measure of judicial work after their enforced retirement by reason of the age limitation. The fact is that for the greater portion of the last ten years the "river counties" have had five Justices.

3. You also overlook the fact that the creation of a new judicial district does not change the judicial department, which will remain the same, whether the present district be divided into two districts, as proposed, or left in one district, as at the present time.

4. You also overlook the fact that the assignments of Justices and designations of terms of court are made for the department by the Justices of the Appellate Division. So that a new district does not necessarily result in increased terms, for the simple reason that its Judges may be assigned to another district than their own.

5. You overlook the fact that the scarcely concealed object of the scheme is a political one and that its reasonably anticipated results will not be such as will promote either the character, the dignity, or the efficiency of the bench.

It is idle to be blind to certain matters of history, which may well be considered in connection with this matter. You will recall that the initial mover in the matter of the Constitutional amendment which makes this a present question has a substantial record as an office holder, and an equally consistent record as a persistent seeker for nominations to the office of Justice of the Supreme Court. You may not be as familiar as are his brethren of the Westchester bar with the fact that his political record is one of unquestioning obedience to the dictates of the Republican organization, and that that organization makes no pretense of concealing its desire to assume to direct Judges in the performance of their judicial duties. You may not be aware that he (together with certain others whose names are also now mentioned as probable candidates favored by that organization) hastened from the busy trial term to attend the meeting of the State Bar Association in order to vote to save Hooker. It has been openly charged in newspapers published in Westchester County that this was done in response to the orders of the Republican organization, and that charge has not been denied with equal publicity.

These things certainly are sufficient to justify at least suspicion as to the real intent of this proposed division. But if we dismiss that suspicion there remain abundant good grounds for just and reasonable opposition to this scheme.

It is perfectly apparent that the proposed sub-division would result in one district normally Republican by a more than safe majority, and a district normally Democratic by an equally substantial majority. The result of such a situation is immediately apparent. It will and can only be that the Republican organization in the new district will absolutely control and dictate nominations, (nominations being practically equivalent to election,) and in what will remain of the present district the Democratic organization will have equally autocratic sway. In the one case it will result in the selection of Judges by Ben Odell, Bob Hunter, and Bill Ward, and in the other by Pat McCarren. It is, to the writer at least, difficult to perceive the advantage to be gained from such innovation. It is his belief that the present condition is far preferable. The history of the second district is most interesting. Its people have had voice in the choice of their Judges. Notable illustrations are Justices Gaynor and Keogh, the people in each instance rejecting nominations deemed unfit, although quite in line with "organization" standards. Another is Justice Burr, whose overwhelming majority was in no small measure due to dissatisfaction with the qualities of his opponent, a typical exponent of organization methods. The net present result of this habit of independence is six Republican (Smith, Dickey, Maddox, Garretson, Burr, and Hirschberg) and six Democratic Judges, (Gaynor, Bartlett, Keogh, Jenks, Marean, and Kelly.) The present situation is one which compels good nominations. For the people now have it in their power, and realize the fact that they have the power to defeat unfit candidates. Why should that position of security to the people be exchanged for one of less doubtful security?

WESTCHESTER.

White Plains, Feb. 1, 1906.

The New Grave at Arlington.

From The Baltimore Sun.

The honors shown to the memory of Gen. Wheeler in the services connected with his interment cannot but touch the hearts of his admirers. A veteran of two wars, he represented the new era of reconciliation as well as the past of sectional difference and combat. In both eras he was strenuous and acted his part with distinction, winning the applause of all. When the President of the United States, the Lieutenant General of the Army of the United States, with numerous members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, and other officials of the Federal service, shared in the same funeral services with the remnant of Wheeler's Confederate Cavalry, it was plain that the civil war was at last over in men's thoughts and feelings as well as in history. The incident warms the heart of the patriot who rejoices in a reunited country.

Preliminary.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"Bill," said the Western editor to his assistant, "I think you'd better prepare an obituary notice of Col. Tuttle."

"What!" demanded Bill. "Why, he ain't dead. Look, that's him comin' along the street now."

"Yes," replied the editor coolly, feeling for his hip pocket, "he's coming to see me."

TWO MILES A MINUTE.

Two miles a minute!
The pheasant's not in it,
The swift is a poky old thing;
The pigeon and swallow
Are beaten all hollow,
The duck seems asleep on the wing.

Two miles a minute!
The snipe and the linnet
Are quite stationary and slow;
The ibex and eagle
May think themselves regal,
But not when it comes to the go.

Two miles a minute!
Why did they begin it?
I'd much rather potter along.
Confound all the hurry,
The worry and flurry,
That kill all the romance and song!

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

RECEPTION TO CONGRESS AT THE WHITE HOUSE

President and Mrs. Roosevelt Give Season's Largest Function.

MISS ROOSEVELT A CENTRE

She and Mr. Longworth Surrounded by a Crowd—More Than 2,000 Guests Attend.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The third state reception was held at the White House to-night, the President and Mrs. Roosevelt receiving the members of Congress and their families. The attendance was much larger than for several seasons past.

At 9:10, when a large number of guests were in the Red Room waiting to be received, the buglers sounded, and the line, headed by Major MacCawley, U. S. M. C., and Lieut. Commander Key, U. S. N., came down the broad stairs leading into the corridor. Following them were Capt. D. T. Moore, Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. A.; Lieut. U. S. Grant, third; Lieut. P. H. Sheridan, Lieut. Chauncey Shackeford, and Ensign Adolphus Andrus.

While the invitations to this reception were very generally accepted, and the attendance from both houses of Congress was large, the receiving line was greatly curtailed by illness and mourning, only three of the Cabinet hostesses taking their places with Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Fairbanks in line with the President, who was particularly happy in his manner of greeting all comers.

Speaker Cannon, who was the first of the line, was greeted with an especially hearty handshake, and all during the evening the President greeted the line cordially, even stopping friends for a word or two. Mrs. Roosevelt bowed graciously to the visitors. She was gowned in her favorite blue, with rather fewer than her customary number of jewels. This gown was the one worn by Mrs. Roosevelt at the inaugural ball, and is most becoming.

Mrs. Fairbanks stood next to Mrs. Roosevelt. She wore a spangled chiffon dress over pale yellow satin, with a fichu of cream lace. Mrs. Shaw, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, wore a gown of white net, with a suggestion of black among the spangles, over white satin. Mrs. Cortelyou, wife of the Postmaster General, was next in line. She was dressed in white satin and lace. Mrs. Metcalf, wife of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, who completed the line, also wore a becoming dress of white satin.

Miss Alice Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth spent most of the reception time in the Blue Room, surrounded by a constantly changing circle of friends. Miss Roosevelt wore a chiffon gown over palest blue satin, the skirt garlanded with small chiffon flowers in the pastel shades, and small designs of very finely latticed black velvet ribbon. There was a line of black on the front of the bodice, and the sleeves were trimmed with blue and a suggestion of black.

The guests in the Blue Room formed continually into little groups, with Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth always for a centre of attraction, and as the reception progressed, and the number became very large, Miss Roosevelt was kept almost as busily bowing and smiling as was her father.

Vice President Fairbanks, leaving his post behind Mrs. Fairbanks in the line early, went into the East Room and sought out his many friends for a handshake.

Neither of the New York Senators was present, Senator Depew's health having been more or less impaired all during this session, and Senator Platt being out of the city. Senator Penrose and Senator Knox were among those present.

The Marine Band, under the direction of Lieut. Santelman, rendered a continuous programme. More than two thousand people were present, the doorkeepers reporting that this was the largest reception of the year. There is only one more, the Army and Navy, on Feb. 14, the last function at the White House until Miss Roosevelt's wedding on Feb. 17.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This evening will bring the cotillion that Mrs. Henry Meyer Johnson is to give at Sherry's for her daughter Miss Grace Ruggles. The large ballroom floor has been taken for the affair.

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The next meeting of the Thursday Evening Club will be on Feb. 22, at Mrs. Frederick Whitridge's residence.

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Mrs. H. Mason Raborg will give a cotillion at Delmonico's on Feb. 12 for her daughter, Miss Frances Livingston, a debutante of the season. Alexander M. Hadden will lead. The guests will be chiefly debutantes.

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Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., have no idea of going abroad this Spring, but when their wedding trip is over will live with August Belmont until their own home, adjoining his, is completed.

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Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones and Miss Sadie Jones will remain in town until late in the season, when they will plan a visit to their Southern plantation in North Carolina.

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Mrs. Cadwalader Jones entertained the Thursday Evening Club last evening at her home, with a little French play entitled "La Soirée du Seize," by Paul Bilhaod. It was a sparkling bit of dialogue filled with wit and repartee between two guests, a man and a woman, at an evening party, Mrs. F. McNeil Bacon taking the part of the first, and Ernest Perrin, a graduate of the French Conservatoire and a pupil of Delaunay, the other. Several years ago, when Mrs. Jones entertained the club, a clever little play by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Edith Wharton, was rendered, and proved such a hit that another play was selected for last evening.

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Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll gave a small cotillion last night at their residence, 19 East Fiftieth Street, for their débutante daughter, Miss Elsie Nicoll, the girl guests being débutantes only. Five dinners given by Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mrs. Robert Endicott, Mrs. Charles Coster, Mrs. William Dixon, and Mrs. Farr, preceded the dance. Mrs. Nicoll, in white satin, and Miss Nicoll, in white liberty satin and tulle, received their guests in the salon. This room and the large back parlor had their walls draped with greens, from the archway between the room hung loose clusters of orchids, and American Beauty roses in vases were used.

The cotillion was started about 10:30, being led by Phoenix Ingraham dancing with Miss Nicoll. There was a polo favor with mallets for the girls and balls for the men, a paper figure with opera coats for the girls and Louis Seize hats for the men, and a leather figure in which embossed leather writing sets and telephone books were given. About midnight a seated supper was served. Among the guests were the Misses Georgiana Farr, Gladys Vanderbilt, Dorothy Whitney, Emily Coster, Emily Welles, Gladys Endicott, Annie Kountze, Agnes Landon, Gladys Pell and Sallie Dixon; also the Messrs. Robert Russell, Franklin Plummer, Sumner Gerard, Leland Gallatin, Percy Pyne, Henry Hooker, Pendleton Rogers and Moncure Robinson. There were about one hundred guests in all.

3,000 AT THE CHARITY BALL.

Army and Navy Lend Their Presence to the Function.

The Charity Ball held last night in the Waldorf-Astoria was as brilliant a social occasion as any of its predecessors, although there was an entire absence of decorations. The ball began shortly after 10 o'clock with a grand parade led by the officers of the society, the President, Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan, and the Vice Presidents, Mrs. William M. Kingsland, Mrs. F. N. Goddard, and Mrs. Benjamin Knowler.

Following these officers were Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, with the members of his staff and their wives, and Admiral Coghlan and his staff. Then there was the medical staff of the Nursery and Child's Hospital. Following the doctors were the patrons of the ball, including:

Commissioner and Mrs. Bingham, Gen. Horace Porter, A. Palmer Brooks, Gen. and Mrs. Stewart L. Woodford, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner W. Brown, Mrs. Charles Walsh, Col. and Mrs. John C. Calhoun, William Rhinelander Stewart, Frank Brookfield, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Brown, Major Albert S. Cummins, Dr. and Miss Darlington, Maitland Bishop, Col. W. H. Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Ward, James W. Beekman, Juan M. Cebellos, Dr. John H. Claiborne, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. C. H. Benjamin, Mrs. Vernon C. Brown, Mrs. William M. Cromwell, S. H. Wilcox, William J. Curtis, F. R. Coudert, Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. E. C. Converse, Mrs. Arthur Cappell, Mrs. H. L. Eno.

Assistant Naval Constructor W. B. Ferguson, Alvan W. Perry, Mrs. Robert C. M. Gillespie, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Irving Griffin, Amos F. Eno, F. de P. Foster, Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Laurence J. Mead, Charles P. Blaney, Major Wilson, Mr. Pelzer, J. M. Crank, Mrs. William Armstrong, John S. Saye, J. Turner Atterbury, Capt. Karl Rohrer, J. D. Kilpatrick, Mrs. William Barbour, Mrs. Daniel Bacon, Lieut. Col. Arthur Murray, Charles H. Woodruff, Capt. J. N. Hemphill, Frederick L. Durland, Henry S. Reynolds, Mrs. Henry Bischoff, Mrs. Pierce Bailey, Lieut. L. L. Smith, P. C. Hewitt, Mrs. J. H. Hammond, Miss Winifred Holt, Mrs. Walter B. James, Mrs. William M. Leeds, Mrs. David M. Milton, Mrs. John G. Milburn, Mrs. Donald McLane, Mrs. W. Barclay Parsons, James Laidlaw, Felix Ingraham, James T. Woodward, Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. Charles O. Worthington, Paymaster W. B. Izard, Mrs. Morris Ulman, Major Creighton Webb, Mrs. Robert Nicoll, Col. and Mrs. Herbert Satterlee, Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Admiral and Mrs. Stockton, Mrs. Barney Fellows, Miss M. V. B. Vanderpoel, Loring T. Hildreth, Mrs. William Floyd, Miss Hays, Miss Caroline Patterson, Dr. A. M. Thomas, August Belmont, George Hyde-Clarke, A. Fillmore Hyde, Mrs. H. Lansing Wardwell, Mrs. Gerardus Wynkoop, Mrs. White, Mrs. Donald McLean, and Mrs. Sinclair.

Following the patrons were officers with their ladies from Governors Island, Fort Wadsworth, Fort Totten, Fort Schuyler, Fort Slocum, and from the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The boxholders were:

Mrs. H. F. Dimock, Mrs E. J. Berwind, Mrs. E. Moore, Henry Parish, J. B. Francis Herreshoff, Mrs. F. N. Goddard, Mrs. C. F. MacLean, Mrs. J. B. Haggin, M. C. D. Borden, H. H. Flagler, Mrs. Zabriskie, Mrs. J. Hays Hammond, Mrs. Henry C. Eno, Miss C. P. Stillman, Mrs. J. Sheldon, Mrs. Jefferson Coddington, Mrs. George H. Macy, Mrs. Vernon Brown, Mrs. Albert Bierstadt, Mrs. J. A. Stursberg, George C. Boldt, Mrs. W. W. Heaton, Mrs. D. Hunter McAlpine, Jr., Mrs. J. J. Goodwin, Mrs. William Moir, C. M. Jacobs, Mrs. C. B. Wood, R. Olyphant, W. P. Buxter, Mrs. John Claflin, T. H. Watkins, and Brig. Gen. Grant.

At a late hour there were three separate ballrooms adjoining, with three bands playing the same programmes at the same time. There were the dancers in the grand ballroom, those in the Astor Gallery and the Myrtle and East Rooms. At the height of the ball 3,000 persons were dancing.

TALE OF A GOOD LITTLE BOY.

Adolph Saved the Liniment and Let the Horse Go Home Alone.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., Feb. 1.—Fourteen-year-old Adolph Miller of New Providence saw his duty and did it yesterday, and when it was all over, though weak and wounded, sick and sore, he still was able to say, with pride: "Well, I saved the liniment anyhow." This was after quite an adventure, in the course of which he was jolted from the back of a runaway horse and badly shaken up.

The boy's father, a teamster, lives about a mile from the business centre of New Providence. Yesterday Mr. Miller, Sr., wanted a bottle of liniment and instructed his son and heir to go to town and get it from the main department store of the village.

"May I ride one of the horses?" asked the lad.

"Why, there's no saddle, sonny," said the father.

"That's all right; I'll ride bareback," responded little Adolph, and to this the father at last consented, telling him above all things not to break the bottle of liniment. Adolph, like all other good little boys, always does what his father and mother tell him. He made a solemn promise to his father and himself that he would not break that bottle. Then off he went, yielding not to temptation of any sort, but just doing his errand.

When about half way back home Adolph saw coming toward him a pony cart drawn by a cunning little pony, and driven by another little boy just about his own age. This other little boy was not such a little gentleman by instinct as our Adolph, and just as he passed Adolph and Old Dolly the thought came to him that it would be lots of fun to see the old horse drop her dignity, pick up her heels, and skedaddle. So he snapped his whip with the little red tassel on the end and shouted, Giddap, old pug! Boo-o-o-o!"

It scared Old Dolly out of a year's growth and away she sped, faster than she had ever gone before, galloping full speed toward home, regardless of how little Adolph felt. Little Adoph bounced up and down until he was sore and tired and disgusted with bareback riding. He clung to the reins and Dolly's mane with one hand for a while, but at last he saw that to save the bottle he must cling to it with both hands. He then used both his hands on the bottle. He went off backward and sat down forcibly. Dolly went on home. Adolph limped and crawled there. Then he said to his father:

"See, father, I have brought the bottle of liniment to you, safe and sound as I promised. Am I not a good boy?"

"You have done well, my boy. Now take the bottle to the house and tell your mother to apply it where it will do the most good," said the proud father.

"Thank you, father," said little Adolph.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

PERRY—LOUNSBERY.

The marriage of Miss Edith Lounsbery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard P. Lounsbery and a granddaughter of James B. Haggin, to Henry P. Perry, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Perry, took place yesterday afternoon at St. Thomas's Church, the Rev. Dr. Stires officiating.

The bride wore a white satin gown trimmed with point lace. The bridesmaids were the Misses Janet Fish, Eugenia Rand, Edith Deacon, Harriet Daly, Laura Swan, and Rosamond Street. Pierre Lorillard Ronalds was Mr. Perry's best man, and the ushers were Herbert E. Litchfield, Gouverneur Phelps, Richard Lounsbery, Arthur Burden, J. Cooper Lord, Louis L. Haggin, Arthur Iselin, and Ben A. H. Lounsbery.

A reception at the Lounsbery residence followed.

WATERS—MORRISON.

Miss Katherine Wilson Morrison and Rossiter Lester Waters were married on Wednesday afternoon at the residence of the aunt of the bride, Mrs. Daniel Wilson Morrison, 59 East Seventy-eighth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry R. Freeman of Troy, assisted by the Rev. Henry Anstice of this city. Miss Mae Morrison, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Miss Dorothy Morrison, Miss Marion Washburn, and Miss Edith Brown were bridesmaids. Spencer Waters, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were William Wallace, Percy Hatch, Jr., and Frank Daniel, Jr. A reception was held after the ceremony.

"MEASURE OF A MAN" TAKEN BY STUDENTS

Empire Seniors in Cora Maynard's Play of American Life.

FINE IDEA CRUDELY HANDLED

Work Contains Material That Might Be Worked Over into a Popular Success—The Acting.

From first to last "The Measure of a Man," played at the Empire yesterday by senior students of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, shows the hand of a novice. It is a pity, too, for Cora Maynard has chosen an excellent theme. The central idea is not always badly handled, and there are indications that the preparation of the play involved thought and information. Two or three of the scenes, even in the hands of amateurs, created tense interest. The effect of the play as a whole, however, is minimized by Miss Maynard's evident lack of knowledge as to how to make her figures move naturally and easily. People come and go without any other reason seemingly than that their presence or absence from the scene is necessary for a continuance of the action. The dialogue of the play is excellent, but there is far too much of it.

Arnold King is a young man who has come into possession of the rights to an invention which will enable him to make steel at a saving of 50 per cent. on its cost. He has organized a company to manufacture the product, but needs additional capital, only obtainable through the co-operation of Christopher Guthrie, a multi-millionaire. King is energetic and ambitious, but cares for power chiefly for its own sake. Guthrie is solely interested in the project through a desire to increase his tremendous wealth—he is already worth a hundred millions. But he fails to accede readily to the young man's propositions. Now, it develops that Guthrie's second wife, and Ruth, his daughter by a first marriage, are both in love with King. The wife offers to persuade her husband to enter the company if King will devote himself to her, and he yields to the extent of encouraging her belief that she has awakened in him a reciprocal feeling of affection. Ultimately, of course, Ruth discovers the young man's weakness, and there is a temporary estrangement. In the meantime the company has been started, but Guthrie is not satisfied to share the profits with a number of others. He determines to force out all the other stockholders by means of a scheme, the object of which is to show the plant running at a loss, which will so depreciate the stock that it may all be bought in at a nominal figure. To achieve this purpose, however, he requires King's co-operation. The young man at first refuses to enter into collusion to wreck the company, but brought face to face with the alternative of accepting the proposition or of losing Ruth, allows himself to be persuaded. Eventually he calls a meeting of the Directors, confesses his guilt, is assured that he will not be prosecuted, and the curtain falls with a promise of belated happiness for him and the woman he loves.

Up to the moment of his final temptation King is projected as a man of extreme integrity of character, where financial matters are concerned, but it is not apparent that the same honesty characterizes his dealing with women. His measure has really been taken at the first interview with Mrs. Guthrie, and his subsequent fall from grace, therefore, seems the less surprising. Miss Maynard errs also in the introduction of two secondary characters—a fat boy and a hoydenish girl—whose proper place is farce or vaudeville. The two scenes in which the Directors are shown discussing their business affairs are admirably written, and the passage in which the lovers are finally brought together, although somewhat too long, has the merit of sincerity. A clever dramatist might be able to take the play and polish it into something superior to nine out of ten of the plays New York sees every season.

The acting was for the most part what one would have expected—that is, it was not acting at all, but rather the exhibition of crude talent, or no talent at all, displaying the conventional mechanics learned in the classroom. An exception must be made in the case of Florence Huntington, whose playing of Ruth was marked by naturalness, simplicity, and a considerable degree of personal charm. Edward G. Langman did perhaps as well as could be expected with the part of Arnold King, and Hevyln Dirck Benson showed some aptitude for eccentric characterization, which was, however, misplaced, in the rôle of the millionaire. A course in English pronunciation could be employed with advantage by several members of the cast, such atrocities as mammar for mamma; lawer, for law, and ben for been being unpardonable even in novices.

Class for Crippled Children.

The managers of the class for crippled children, under the supervision of the Children's Aid Society, are doing a work of beneficence which, it is felt, should enlist the sympathy and support of persons who are able to contribute to the expense of the work. The school hitherto maintained in Thirty-fifth Street has been united with the Avenue B school. The district covered by the class extends from Fifty-ninth Street to Stanton Street on the east side; two omnibuses serve for conveying the children between the schools and their homes.

It is the aim of the managers to bring the children under their care up to the public school standard, and as soon as possible they are transferred to the proper public school grade. Relief work is done in providing braces and other minor surgical appliances and in instructing mothers how to carry out doctors' orders, and in distributing food and coal to families in great need; also in providing outings for the little cripples. There are eighty-two children in attendance upon the classes. The work is entirely dependent upon voluntary contributions, and the management is now in need of further funds. Clothing and donations of like nature may be sent to the Class for Crippled Children, 537 East Sixteenth Street. Money contributions should be sent to Miss Mary R. Cross, 6 North Washington Square.

Webb Academy's Class Dinner.

Twenty-six members of the graduating class of 1906 of Webb Academy of Fordham, with their girl friends, attended the class dinner last night, held in Reisenweber's restaurant, Eighth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. Joseph V. Ryan, President of the class, was toastmaster. Other speakers were Carl H. Nordell of Stamford, Conn.; Guy S. Littlefield of Passaic, N. J.; James R. McCaldin, G. Bruce Hargan, and Frank E. Bagger of Brooklyn; Arthur B. Haley of Syracuse, and Charles S. Durfee of Davenport, Iowa.

Dinner to John G. Jenkins.

John G. Jenkins, President of the First National Bank of Brooklyn, was the guest of honor last evening at a dinner in the Assembly, in Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, given in celebration of the fifty-first anniversary of his entering the employ of the bank. There were present all the employes of the First National Bank, the Williamsburg Trust Company, the Jenkins Trust Company, and other institutions with which Mr. Jenkins is identified.

Danish King's Funeral in Two Weeks.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 1.—It is now said that the funeral of King Christian will take place Feb. 14 or Feb. 15. All the rooms in the hotels have already been reserved for innumerable representatives of foreign States, tourists, and relatives.

TRUESDELL PICTURE SALE.

Paris Dealer Buys Many—Artist's Friends Bewail Low Prices.

Many beautiful pictures were sold at very low prices last evening at the disposal of the G. S. Truesdell paintings at the American Art Galleries. Mr. Truesdell, while an American artist, born in Illinois, studied and painted chiefly on the other side.

His works were exhibited in the salons abroad, and though there had been exhibitions of them in Philadelphia, neither the pictures nor the artist were well known in this country. There was neither a large or representative gathering of people at the sale last night. All these things, combined with the fact that a number of the best canvases were too large for the average buyer, made the prices run low.

The eighty-one canvases taken as they were found in the artist's studio at the time of his death brought $17,942.50. The highest price of the evening was $900, given by Albert Smith for "Cows on the Bank of the River," or "Vaches au Bord de la Riviere," as it was called in the French papers, where it was favorably criticised after its exhibition in the Champs Elysées Salon in Paris, where it was awarded a medal of the second class, in 1892.

Mr. Smith, who was one of the largest buyers at the sale, is a representative of Goupil & Co., Paris, and the fact that he will take back so many of Mr. Truesdell's pictures with him shows the feeling toward the artist's work abroad. Notwithstanding the acknowledged merit of "Cows on the Bank of the River," it climbed to its comparatively high price slowly, working up $500 and $600 by tens.

So did "Through the Woods," which was applauded when it reached $1,000, at which it was sold. There was an interesting incident in the sale in connection with another of the pictures bringing the higher prices. This was "Changing Pastures," a canvas fifty-two inches high by seventy-seven inches long. It was a pastoral scene, a young woman passing through a light woodland with her sheep.

On the right the foliage showed green, and on the left were soft Autumnal shades. This picture started at $500, the highest starting price, and went to a Mr. Truesdell for $900. While the bids were hovering around $500 an elderly, white-haired man sitting in the front row of seats, and whom no one seemed to know, stood up and said with feeling to the auctioneer:

"Mr. Kirby, I should like to say something right here. I was a friend of Mr. Truesdell, and I know that pictures was a favorite of his; he loved it as he did his life, and he would never have thought of seeing it sold for $500."

"I never saw a finer for $10,000," said another man in the audience enthusiastically.

"There is a picture by Mr. Truesdell in the Corcoran Art Galleries in Washington painted on similar lines for which they have refused $6,000," said Mr. Kirby.

"Yes," said some one else in the audience, "and every day they sell photographs of that picture for $2 apiece." There seemed to be a general feeling of regret at the low prices.

Another large canvas, "A Savoy Pastoral," 65 by 89 inches, called for other remarks from the white-haired friend of the late artist.

"Mr. Truesdell," he said, "told me the history of that picture, and took out the map and showed me the spot represented, between Geneva and Chamounix. There was a little inn near, and the girl with the sheep was the daughter of the woman who kept it."

"I know the very place," said the second man interested in Mr. Truesdell's pictures. But the canvas was too large to be popular with the average purchaser, and it went to a buyer named Toplitz for $475. It was said to have been valued at $3,000.

There was much variety in the pictures last evening. With the many sheep and cattle pictures were a few marines, a beautiful flower piece, "Gladioli," and a number of figure pieces. The prices went as low as $27.50 for canvases 9 by 10 and 14 inches, and the first high price was $200 for a small canvas, an excellent study of two horses plowing, which went for $200 to E. H. Wells.

Another wonderfully fine plowing scene, a canvas 26 by 45 inches, brought $410; a beautiful marine, "The Headland," which was received with applause, brought $200; "The Gladioli," $200, and "Coming from the Dunes," $370. E. T. Cockcroft paid $410 for "Dawn," and Albert Smith $675 for "Wandering Homeward." "There's the Shepherd," exhibited at the Salon in 1893, went to Andrew C. Zabriskie for $575. "The Shepherd's Lunch," exhibited in 1892, was bid in by Mr. Truesdell for $500. This was a large 71 by 94 inch canvas.

STOCKBRIDGE COLOR NOTES.

An artist whom one associates with stained glass windows and the decoration of interiors has opened an exhibition of twoscore paintings and water colors at the Montross Gallery, 372 Fifth Avenue, where they may be seen during the coming week. Mr. Frederic Crowninshield spends his Summers in Stockbridge, Mass., and it is there, in the immediate neighborhood of his villa, that the pictures have been made. They are color notes, sketches, and more finished landscapes, forming a calendar of the Summer from May to November.

The pleasant thing about these pictures and memoranda is the personal note. They are not made for the public, but for the painter. They lack incident and probably will not appeal to many people, though an artist will realize well enough that the painter enjoyed making them.

"First Reds, September-October," has the shock of surprise that maples give when they suddenly turn from greenest to most ruddy leaf along boughs which seem to differ in no wise from others untouched by color. The trimmed hedges are pleasantly solid in mass below the lighter tops of trees. "Maple and Spruce, Mid-October" and "Full Flame, Late October," show how the painter has followed up and rung the changes on the leaves, watching, as it were, from his doorstep. Pictures wide in sweep are "Harrowed Field and Monument Hill," "Looking Toward Barrington," and "Monument Hill from the Meadows." While so closely devoted to the valley, in part of which Stockbridge village stands, Mr. Crowninshield has neglected the gentle river Housatonic, which takes so many loops and pretty meanders through the meadows under clumps of willow trees. He has been more attentive to the foliage and the flowers—note "Larkspur, Mid-July," "Poppies and Oak, Early August," "A Field of Gold, Late September"—than to the quiet reaches of the little river. So there is work cut out for him next Summer.

Mr. Crowninshield has a happy touch in water colors, as well as oils. He calls the collection "Outdoor Sketches in Stockbridge, from May 19 to Nov. 8, 1905."

"GRANDFATHER'S CHAIR" SOLD

First Editions of Emerson, Holmes, and Bryant Also at Auction.

First editions of William Cullen Bryant, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and Oliver Wendell Holmes were sold at auction by the Merwin-Clayton Company yesterday. Among the rarities sold were:

"A sermon delivered at the ordination of Hersey Bradford Goodwin as colleague pastor with Ezra Ripley, D. D.," by James Kendall, D. D., 8vo, original wrappers, uncut, Concord, 1830, the first writing of Emerson to appear in a book, the "Right Hand of Fellowship" being in this very rare pamphlet, $100.

"The Gentle Boy: A Thrice-told Tale," by Nathaniel Hawthorne, first edition, Boston, 1839, $50.

"Grandfather's Chair," by Hawthorne, 32mo, original cloth, paper label on front cover, Boston, 1841, $51.

"The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," large paper copy, Boston, 1859, presentation copy from Oliver Wendell Holmes, $40.

"The Embargo; or, Sketches of the Times," by William C. Bryant, 12mo, original paper covers, second edition, Boston, 1809, $51.

MME. SEMBRICH'S SONG RECITAL

A Great Audience Hears Her in Carnegie Hall.

PROGRAMME OF RARE MERIT

Is Included Old Songs, Classical German Lieder, and Modern Songs.

For the second time this season Mme. Marcella Sembrich delighted a great audience in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon in a song recital. Her song recitals are recognized by the fastidious lovers of singing as occasions of rare distinction. Her programmes are chosen with subtle skill to represent different periods and styles in the history of song; they are put together with the effect of "composition," as an artist composes a picture. And they are sung with consummate art and style, with the most delicate perceptions of the finest values in Lieder singing and with the power of characterization, of seizing the true significance, the kernel of a song, and showing it forth. And to this are added beauty and perfect quality and smoothness of voice and the highest refinements in all technical matters.

All these things Mme. Sembrich's admirers expect to find in her song singing, and they found them yesterday. She was in good voice, and in full control of her resources. Her programme contained much that she had sung here before; but most of the songs that were on it were of individual and exceptional beauty. It was divided into three parts, containing respectively old airs and songs, from Pergolesi and Purcell to Mozart and Beethoven; classical German Lieder from Schubert to Strauss and Brahms; and modern songs from Bizet and Rubinstein to contemporaneous Americans, Parker and Foote; with a song of Tschaikowsky's in Russian and one of Lubomirski's in Polish. Mozart's charming "An Chloe" she sang for the first time, and with an exquisite sentiment and significant characterization—how touching was her expression upon the words "Ermattet, aber selig neben dir!" After the delicious humor of Bach's mischievous song "Patron, das macht der Wind," came the reposeful legato of "Les Petits Oiseaux" as a delightful contrast. The song is by the old Frenchman, Rigel, as adapted by Weckerlin, and Mme. Sembrich reproduced its broad and sustained style with the fullest beauty.

The group of German songs was skillfully arranged. In Brahms's wonderful song, "Die Nachtigall," she reached a remarkable pitch of exaltation, which deeply stirred the audience, so that a repetition of it was demanded, and it was continued in the two "Songs of the Bride," by Schumann, all too little known to public singers, which Mme. Sembrich sang with a profoundly moving depth of feeling. In the modern group Mr. Foote's tender setting of the Scottish words "The Land o' the Leal" and the formal gayety of Prof. Parker's eighteenth century tune were worthy of their place. There was brilliant humor in her singing of Taubert's song "Vom Listigen Grasmicklein." She was liberal in her additions to an already long programme, and sang after the first group Mozart's "Das Veilchen"; after the second, Schumann's "Der Nussbaum"; after the third she sang Strauss's "Serenade," and then Chopin's "Maiden's Wish" in Polish, playing her own accompaniment. Mr. Luckstone played all the others with much taste and skill.

A MOZART CONCERT.

Sam Franko's Anniversary Programme —An Amusing Musical Joke.

Mr. Sam Franko appropriately dedicated the second of his concerts of old music to a celebration of Mozart's one hundred and fiftieth birthday. The concert was given in Mendelssohn Hall last evening, and the programme was entirely made up of Mozart's works. There was, first, the Fantaisie in F minor, for strings and organ, that Mr. Franko played last season—a composition of rather exceptional dignity and power, when it is considered that it was originally intended for the works of a musical clock. It was rescued from that humble condition by Alois Schmitt, who made the transcription that was played last evening; but Mozart himself had already rescued it by a transcription for four hands on the pianoforte, the original manuscript of which, by the way, is in New York in the possession of Dr. Christian A. Herter.

There was also the Symphonie Concertante in E flat for violin and viola, played by Mr. Lichtenberg and Mr. Franko, which was heard from them two seasons ago; and there was a Divertimento in B flat for strings and two horns, a piece unknown to the New York stage. In all this music, it must be confessed, there is a good deal of sameness, a good deal of repetition of phrase, formula, and cadence, that were more or less the common property of the eighteenth century. None of these things are among the greater work of the master; and he wrote much that has the elegant eighteenth century facility, yet in them all there are, in greater or less frequency, the authentic signs of genius. There is much that is graceful, charming, and striking in the "concerted symphony," and in the Divertimento the adagio is most fresh and charming. The symphony was well played by Mr. Lichtenberg and Mr. Franko; and Mr. Schmitt conducted.

The more engrossing novelty of the programme was the "Peasant's Symphony," an amusing parody that has been known to students of Mozart's works, but that is unfamiliar through actual performance. It satirizes the country musician and the amateur composer in a vein ingenious if unkind criticism. It is written—or was played last night—by the two violins, viola, 'cello, double bass, and two horns. Grotesquely feeble music it is, intentionally, with an absurd use of the patterns and conventional melodic formulas of the time. There are wrong notes for the players, confusion of passages, apparent discords, wrong entrances; and there are exaggerations of the bad style of amateurs in phrasing and expression. It is all skillfully carried out, and it was played last evening with an abundant understanding of the spirit in which it was written. The joke was fully explained in the programme annotations; but the music for the most part spoke eloquently for itself and it was much enjoyed.

AN OVATION FOR PINERO.

London Audience Receives His New Play Enthusiastically.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Arthur Wing Pinero's new play, "His House in Order," was produced here to-night, with George Alexander and Irene Vanbrugh in the principal rôles. The audience was extremely enthusiastic and repeatedly recalled the principals. Mr. Pinero was called before the curtain and received an ovation.

The play deals with the problems confronting the second wife of a man who reveres the memory of his first wife.

Pembroke Jones Buys at Newport.

De Blois & Eldridge have sold for the Trustees of the T. A. Havemeyer estate the property known as Friedham, in Bellevue Avenue, Newport, to Pembroke Jones. The place is at present under lease to Col. John J. Astor, who has occupied it for several years. Mr. and Mrs. Jones will occupy the Baroness Seilliere's place, in Bellevue Avenue, next season.

NEW TOMBS CHAPLAIN DEAD.

Major Gardner Stricken Just as He Was to Begin His Work.

When about to enter upon his work as a chaplain in the Tombs Prison Major Frederick Gardner, who was well known as a mission worker, died suddenly yesterday of heart disease at his home, 96 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn.

Major Gardner was born 57 years ago in England, and had been engaged in mission work here since he was 25 years old. He was at one time Secretary to Ballington Booth. Most of Major Gardner's work was in the slums of the city and among the prisoners in the jails. Last Summer he took an active part in the tent services at Coney Island. He was appointed a Tombs chaplain recently and was to have begun his work yesterday. His wife survives him.

Obituary Notes.

State Senator HARVEY L. GARRETT of Virginia died at a Richmond hospital after a brief illness yesterday. He was a native of Southern Ohio, from which section he moved to Covington about 1890.

The Rev. Dr. OSCAR F. PARKER of New York City died of pneumonia in Comstock Hospital, Saratoga, Wednesday night. He was a retired clergyman, 86 years old, and was a native of Hartford, Conn.

B. W. ANDRES, President of the Grocers and Importers' Exchange of Philadelphia, and a prominent business man in that city, died suddenly yesterday of apoplexy at his home in Woodbury, N. J. He was 60 years old.

Mrs. HARRIET R. DELAVERGNE, widow of Stephen Delavergne, a former New York merchant, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Herman Eichhorn, in Bloomfield, N. J., yesterday, of old age. She was 74 years old and is survived by a daughter.

The Rev. Dr. JOSEPH G. MONTFORT, for many years editor of The Herald and Presbyter, the organ of the Presbyterian Church, and prominent as a preacher and educator, died yesterday at his home in Cincinnati, aged 86 years. He was born in Warren County, Ohio.

The Rev. GEORGE D. BALLENTINE, 79 years old, who died at the Nugent Home for Baptist Ministers in Philadelphia on Sunday last, and whose funeral took place Wednesday morning, was a son of the late Rev. George Ballentine, the temperance advocate, who was associated with Neal Dow and the Rev. Dr. Thomas Shayler in the temperance movement which resulted in the enactment of the prohibition law in Maine.

Mrs. AMELIA C. FORMAN died on Wednesday at her home, 116 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn. She was born at Mattituck, L. I., seventy-one years ago. Mrs. Forman was one of the organizers of the Brooklyn Woman's Club, Brooklyn Training School for Nurses, and the Women's Legal Aid Society. She was also a member of the Business Women's Union and the State Charities Aaid Association.

THOMAS EDMUND HAYES of Bloomfield, N. J., clerk of the Essex County Roads Committee of the Board of Freeholders, died at his home in Bloomfield yesterday of pneumonia. He was 76 years old and a son of the late Simon Riggs Hayes, one of the earlier settlers of Bloomfield. He was Postmaster under Harrison from 1889 to 1893, and was President of the Second Ward Republican Club at the time of his death. He is survived by his daughter, Mrs. Mary H. Perry.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—A pronounced high area has followed the northern disturbance of Wednesday and Thursday, and as a consequence there has been a complete reversal of temperature conditions over the lake region and the central valleys, where it is now from 10 to 32 degrees colder than on Wednesday, with temperatures ranging from 5 to 26 degrees below the seasonal average.

High pressure also continues in the South and the extreme West, with but little temperature changes. In the Northeast the pressure is low, with considerably higher temperature in New England.

There was no precipitation of consequence except in the lake region and the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys, where there were snows.

Much lower temperatures may be expected during the next two days in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, reaching to zero or lower in the northern portion of New England and New York.

It will be colder Friday in the Ohio Valley and lower lake region, followed by rising temperature Saturday.

It will also be colder Friday in the South Atlantic States. It will be warmer Friday in the Northwest and warmer Saturday in the Upper Mississippi Valley and upper lake region.

Snow flurries will continue along the windward shores of the Great Lakes, and there will be local rains Friday in Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, extending Friday night or Saturday into the East Gulf States.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be brisk to high west to northwest; on the South Atlantic Coast fresh northwest to north; on the East Gulf Coast light to fresh north; on the West Gulf Coast light to fresh northeast; on Lake Michigan north to northeast, slowly diminishing.

Steamers departing Friday for European ports will have brisk to high west to northwest winds, fair, much colder weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, fair, much colder Friday, cold wave, brisk to high northwest winds; Saturday fair and cold.

New Jersey and Delaware, fair, much colder Friday; Saturday fair and cold; brisk to high northwest winds, diminishing Friday night.

New England, fair, much colder Friday, cold wave by night; Saturday fair and cold, brisk to high west to northwest winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, fair, much colder Friday; Saturday fair and cold, fresh to brisk northwest to north winds.

Western New York, snow Friday, except fair in southeast portion, colder; Sunday fair, except snow near the lakes, not so cold in west portion, brisk to high northwest to north winds, diminishing Friday night.

Western Pennsylvania, fair Friday and Saturday, except snow near L

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Kuhn, Loeb & Co. to Buy Big Sandy Bonds.

The issue of $4,000,000 first mortgage 4 per cent. guaranteed bonds of the Big Sandy Railway Company, part of the Chesapeake and Ohio system, has been sold to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Out of the proceeds the notes of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, maturing on April 4, will be redeemed.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Firm; Call Money Rates, 3¾@5 Per Cent.

Sharp Advances in Great Northern and Steel Common — Foreign Bank Reports.

Prices in yesterday's stock market moved irregularly through much of the day, but as was the case on Wednesday the tendency was toward fimness, and in the late afternoon, under the leadership of Union Pacific, the Steel shares and Great Northern and Northern Pacific, this strength became much more positive and general, enduring through the profit-taking movement under way when the market closed. Interest in the market movement of the day centred largely in the rise of the so-called Hill stocks and the Steel shares. In explanation of the advance of 12⅜ points in Great Northern and of 1¼ points in United States Steel common there was again offered the oft-repeated report of a lease of the Great Northern's ore properties to the Steel Corporation, it being stated with some definiteness that an agreemnt had been reached between these interests regarding both the royalty to be paid and the transportation payments which the Great Northern was to receive for carrying the mined ore to the head of Lake Superior. Again, however, there was no confirmation of this report when the business day ended. In spite of a repetition of the reports regarding a coming copper merger which should include the Amalgamated and Heinze properties, the copper stocks were irregular at all times and closed with losses. Reports of the merger of these properties failed absolutely of confirmation in official quarters, although it is not denied that some sort of a transaction between the Heinze and certain copper interests other than the Amalgamated are a possibility. Standing out with the Hill shares in the trading was another high-priced issue, Chicago and Northwestern, as well as St. Paul, and in the industrial list Colorado Fuel and Iron and National Lead. Reading rose rather sharply on what appeared to be urgent covering of outstanding short contracts, while the advance in Union Pacific seemed largely sympathetic with that in Great Northern and Northern Pacific.

The news of the day comprised advices from Washington that the present fancy for looking into various railroad combinations might extend to the Union Pacific situation, although Union Pacific stock reflected little anxiety over this matter on the part of its holders. The firmness in foreign exchange rates led to a continuation of the discussion of shipments of gold, it being likely that these, if made at all, will be to South America, since the Bank of France at the moment is not in position to take gold owing to the position of its note circulation. Call money rose to 5 per cent. during the day and a better demand for time money was reported, these movements being due undoubtedly to the prospects for a much less favorable bank return on Saturday. The Sub-Treasury had a credit of $3,611,000 at the Clearing House yesterday, largely on account of Central Pacific note payments, which, with the $3,613,000 lost by the banks to the Sub-Treasury since last Friday, promises a decrease in cash holdings unless the direct movement has been especially favorable. Prices in the cotton market declined well below the low prices made on Wednesday, the movement seeming due, largely, to the growing optimism as to the size of last year's crop. Abroad, the London market was barely steady, although the Bank of England, through a gain of $1,602,000 in gold and a reduction of $11,640,000 in loans, brought its proportion of reserve to liabilities up to 42.52 per cent. against 40.90 last week. At Berlin and at Paris, where the French Bank reported an increase of $21,000,000 in loans and a decrease of $1,110,000 in gold, prices were firm.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Pneumatic Service Co.
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad.
Norfolk & Western Railroad preferred stock.
Pressed Steel Car Co. preferred stock.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Magnetic Control Co.

OUR IMPORTS DOUBLED.

Seven Years' Increase Distributed Through All Classes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The imports into the United States have doubled in value in seven years, according to a bulletin of the Department of Commerce and Labor. In the calendar year 1905 the imports aggregated $1,179,000,000, as against $635,000,000 in 1898. The figures of 1898 included merchandise from Porto Rico and Hawaii, now customs districts of the United States.

The increase in importations is distributed through all classes. Foodstuffs increased $84,000,000, a gain of 45 per cent.; manufactures, $81,000,000, 77 per cent.; luxuries, $76,000,000, 90 per cent., and manufacturers' materials, $303,000,000, 117 per cent. If Hawaii and Porto Rico were included the increase in foodstuffs would be about $134,000,000, 70 per cent.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Total is $991,524,646, a Decrease of $3,345,072 in January.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounts to $991,524,646, a decrease for the month of $3,345,072. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest bearing debt, $895,159,180; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,170,825; debt bearing no interest, $389,070,673. Total, $1,285,400,678. This does not include $1,915,264,869 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, offset by an equal amount of cash on hand held for redemption. The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows:

Gold reserve, $150,000,000; trust funds, $1,615,264,869; general fund, $169,953,761; in National bank depositories, $61,343,643; in Philippine Treasury, $5,148,603. Total, $1,404,710,877. Against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $1,110,825,735, leaving a balance on hand of $293,885,982. Deducting the $150,000,000 gold reserve, the available cash balance is $143,885,082.

COPPER TRADE REPORTS.

The Washoe smelter of the Amalgamated Copper Company, it was reported from Butte yesterday, will treat the concentrating ores produced by the Clark mines until the Clark concentrator, which was recently destroyed by fire, can be rebuilt. The Clark company will be able to take care of its smelting ores at its own smelter, which was not injured. It is believed that it will take four months to rebuild the concentrator.

The visible supply of copper in the European markets is reported at 9,170 tons, a decrease of 3,900 tons from the visible supply a month ago.

Closing quotations for copper and other metals on the Metal Exchange yesterday compared as follows with those of the previous day:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lake	18.00	18.25	18.00	18.25
Electrolytic	18.00	18.25	18.00	18.25
Castings	....	18.00	....	18.00
Spelter	6.15	6.25	6.15	6.25
Lead	5.70	5.80	5.70	5.80
Tin	36.45	36.80	36.50	36.75

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MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 3¾@5 per cent., closing at 4½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 4 per cent.

Time money, 4½@4¾ per cent. for sixty days and 4¾ per cent. for ninety days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $485,640,107; balances, $18,121,638. The Sub-Treasury credit balance was $3,611,-980.

Sterling exchange was easier. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.8390 for sixty days, $4.8720 for demand, and $4.8785 for cables. Commercial bills were quoted at $4.83¾@$4.84⅛.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.18⅛ and 5.15⅞; reichsmarks, 94½@94 9-16 and 95 3-32; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40 3-16 plus 1-32.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c premium. Chicago—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 8c; telegraphic, 11½c. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—15@20c premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Money was in good demand in the market to-day for consols' pay day. Discounts hardened, owing to the Bank of England having arranged to borrow a considerable amount.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was generally quiet. Consols improved on steady support.

Americans opened firm and moved up with moderate support. Reading, Union Pacific, and United States Steel were the features. Prices weakened during the last hour in response to New York advices and closed flat at the lowest quotations of the day. There were some recoveries on the curb.

Foreigners were firm on Paris support. Russians were harder, and Japanese were buoyant on the denials that a new loan is to be issued.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103⅜.

Bar silver steady at 30½d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 23.12; Lisbon, 5.

Bullion amounting to £213,000 was taken into the Bank of England to-day and £16,000 was withdrawn; £6,000 for shipment to South America and £10,000 to Gibraltar.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equivalent.	N. Y. Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	90¼	..	..	+ ⅛
Consols, account	90 9-16	..	..	+ ⅛
Anaconda	14¼	279¾	283	— 3¼
Atchison	96	93½	93½	..
Can. Pacific	176⅞	172⅜	172½	— ⅜
St. Paul	191	186	186⅜	— ⅝
Erie	49	47¾	48⅜	— ⅝
Erie 1st pf	82¼	80½	80¼	— ⅛
Illinois Central	179ex	174½	174½	..
Louis. & Nash.	155¾	151¾	152	— ¼
N. Y. Central	154½	150½	150⅝	— ⅝
Pennsylvania	73½	143	143¾	— ¾
Reading	72¾	141	141½	— ⅜
South. Pacific	70⅝	68¾	69¼	— ⅝
Union Pacific	159	155	155½	— ½
U. S. Steel	45⅞	44¾	44⅞	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf	115	112	112¼	— ¼

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird	1 11 6	Esperanza	4 17 6
Tomboy	1 10 0	Dolores	2 1 3
El Oro	1 7 9	Stratton's Ind.	0 8 3

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was inactive, but prices were firm on encouraging foreign advices. Russians were offered toward the close.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 83 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 488.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 22½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 14c for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—On the Boerse to-day prices in all departments were firm.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£124,000
Circulation increased	198,000
Bullion increased	320,589
Other securities decreased	2,348,000
Other deposits decreased	1,945,000
Public deposits increased	210,000
Notes reserve increased	32,000
Government securities increased	500,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 42.52 per cent., as compared with 40.90 per cent. last week.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England remained unchanged to-day at 4 per cent.

The rate of discount of the Bank of Bengal was raised to-day from 8 to 9 per cent.

The rate of discount of the Bank of Bombay was raised from 8 to 9 per cent. to-day.

BANK OF FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation, increased	10,400,000
Treasury deposits, decreased	15,025,000
General deposits increased	13,625,000
Gold in hand, decreased	5,550,000
Silver in hand, decreased	2,950,000
Bills discounted, increased	105,875,000
Advances, increased	7,525,000

ALMOST PAYING OUR WAY.

Government's Deficiency Likely to be Wiped Out by Next Month.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The monthly statement of the Government's receipts and expenditures shows that the deficiency has been reduced to less than $3,400,000. One year ago to-day it was more than $28,500,000. The prospect is that the deficiency will be wiped out within the next thirty days. Daily receipts more than equal the expenditures.

In January the customs receipts alone amounted to $26,889,012, an excess over January, 1905, of $4,500,000. Expenditures last month were about $2,750,000 less than for January, 1905, principally on account of reduced interest payments.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30½d per ounce and in New York at 65½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50½c.

On the Stock Exchange, 100 shares of Iron Silver sold at 5.00, and 100 Standard at 5.00.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 300 shares of Alice sold at 3.80@4.00, 1,000 Atlanta at .18@.19, 1,000 Brunswick at .54, 5,000 Comstock bond at .10, 2,300 Indiana Tonopah at .03½, 1,000 Jim Butler at .02, 500 May Queen at .30, 500 Mollie Gibson at .09, 300 Ophir at 6.12½, 1,000 Original Bull Frog at .20@.30, 1,500 Pharmacist at .05½@.05, 300 Savage at .50, 1,000 Silver Pick at .18, and 100 Tonopah Nevada at 18.62½.

LEEDS OUT OF ROCK ISLAND.

He Resigns from All Boards Connected with the System.

W. B. Leeds resigned yesterday from the Board of Directors of all of the Rock Island companies, retiring at the same time from membership in the several committees with which he was connected, including the Finance Committee of the Rock Island Company. Mr. Leeds is now entirely out of the Rock Island Company and the railroads which it controls in the consolidation of which he was one of the prime movers, along with D. G. Reed and the Moore Brothers.

Mr. Leed's retirement from the board of the Rock Island Company was foreshadowed by the announcement made at the close of last year that he had disposed of practically all his holdings of the preferred stock of the Rock Island Company which had been taken over by B. F. Yoakum and James Campbell of St. Louis. The vacancies caused by Mr. Leeds's retirement were not filled at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Directors. It was said officially that a decision had not yet been reached in regard to Mr. Leeds's successor. I tis believed, however, that Mr. Campbell, who purchased a large part of Mr. Leeds's stock in the Rock Island Company will be chosen for the vacant positions.

John J. Mitchell of Chicago was elected a Director of the Rock Island Company and of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Marshall Field.

MOHAWK VALLEY CONTROLS IT

Takes Over the Rochester Railway and Light Company.

Formal control of the Rochester Railway and Light Company was transferred yesterday to the Mohawk Valley Company, the holding company for the New York Central Railroad's traction interests. Sixty per cent. of the capital stock of the Mohawk Valley Company is controlled by the New York Central Railroad and the remaining 40 per cent. is in the hands of the Andrews-Vanderbilt syndicate, which has been instrumental in obtaining for the New York Central the traction companies desired to round out the Central's plan for an electric traction line across the central part of New York State.

This system of electric lines is intended to care for the local traffic along the main line of the New York Central. In order to connect the various lines acquired by the New York Central plans have been perfected for the electrification of parts of the West Shore Railroad. When this work is completed the New York Central will have a continuous electric line from Albany to Buffalo.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

A National bank call has been issued by the Controller of the Currency for the close of business Jan. 29.

The plan to merge the Corn Products Company, the New York Glucose Company, the Warner Sugar Refining Company, and the St. Louis Syrup and Preserving Company has been declared operative.

The Trust Company of America has been made Trustee under a mortgage of $20,000,000 upon the property of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company.

A story current recently that the stocks and bonds of the Central Foundry Company would be entered for admission to the Stock Exchange list is authoritatively denied.

As announced at the December meeting of the Directors of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago, the quarterly dividend declared yesterday was 1¼ per cent., a reduction of ¼. The cut is the result of the reduction in the price of gas in Chicago.

The adjustment 4 per cent. bonds of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, due 1995, are offered by Potter, Choate & Prentice and the Guarantee Trust Company at 96 and interest.

TO HOLDERS OF
Corn Products Company Stock
AND OF
Title Guarantee & Trust Co. Certificates of Deposit
ISSUED FOR SAME:

More than two-thirds of both Preferred and Common stock of Corn Products Company having been deposited under the plan submitted to the stockholders with our circular letter, dated January 6th, 1906, the plan has been declared operative.

At the request of several stockholders who could not deposit their stock by February 1st, the time for depositing Corn Products Company stock on the terms specified in the plan is extended for a short period, the right being reserved, however, to terminate this privilege at any time, without further notice.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY,
DEPOSITORY.
By ARTHUR TERRY, Treasurer.
146 Broadway, New York, February 1st, 1906.

6% GUARANTEED PREFERRED SHARES
New York Realty Owners Co. shares, sold at $100 each in amounts $100 to $10,000, pay 3% semi-annually from date of issue. Business established ten years. Ten thousand checks paid for profits, with increased surplus, show results. Write for Booklet B.
New York Realty Owners Co.,
489 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

Dividends.

New York, Jan. 24, 1906.

UNITED STATES CAST IRON PIPE & FOUNDRY COMPANY
Preferred Stock Dividend, No. 21.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the preferred stock, payable March 1st, 1906, out of the net earnings, was declared January 9th, to Stockholders of record February 8th, 1906. Transfer books close at 3:00 P. M. February 8th, and reopen at 10:00 A. M. March 1st.

B. F. HAUGHTON, Secretary & Treasurer.

New York, Jan. 24, 1906.

UNITED STATES CAST IRON PIPE & FOUNDRY COMPANY.
Common Stock Dividend No. 2.

A dividend of 1% on the Common Stock, payable March 1st, 1906, out of the net profits of the second quarter of the present fiscal year, was declared January 9th, to Stockholders of record, February 8th, 1906. Transfer books close at 3:00 P. M., Feb. 8th, and reopen at 10:00 A. M., March 1st.

B. F. HAUGHTON, Secretary & Treasurer.

THE UNITED STATES LEATHER COMPANY.

For the purpose of the Annual Meeting of Stockholders, the transfer books for the Preferred and the Common stock of this Company will be closed February 7th, 1906, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened March 1st, 1906.

JOSIAH T. TUBBY, Secretary.

New York, Jan. 29, 1906.

CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY.

For the purposes of the Annual Meeting of Stockholders, the transfer books for the Preferred and the Common stock of this Company will be closed February 7th, 1906, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopened March 1st, 1906.

H. W. HILL, Secretary.

New York, Jan. 29, 1906.

To the Holders of Stock of

Interborough Rapid Transit Company (Voting Trust Certificates),
Metropolitan Street Railway Company,
Metropolitan Securities Company:

The Interborough-Metropolitan Company has been organized under the laws of the State of New York, and is to authorize the following issues of securities:

$55,000,000 Five Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock,

$100,000,000 Common Stock,

$70,000,000 Four and a Half Per Cent. Collateral Trust Gold Bonds.

The **Preferred Stock** is to be entitled to preferential dividends from April 1, 1906, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October, and is to be preferred also as to capital. The certificate of incorporation of the Company provides that the preferred stock shall have no voting power except as in said certificate provided and in case of default in the payment of dividends thereon and so long as such default shall continue, but that the preferred stock cannot be increased without the consent of the holders of two-thirds in amount of the preferred stock at the time outstanding, and that no stock having prior rights can be created.

All the **Common Stock** will, on its issue, be deposited under a voting trust agreement for a term of years subject to termination in the discretion of the Voting Trustees, under which Messrs. August Belmont, Walter G. Oakman, Thomas F. Ryan, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Peter A. B. Widener are to be the Voting Trustees.

The **Collateral Trust Bonds** are to be secured, under a trust agreement with Windsor Trust Company as Trustee, by the pledge and deposit of all shares of the capital stock of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company (or voting trust certificates therefor) which may be acquired by the Company, and are to be issued only against such deposit and pledge at the rate of $1,000 in bonds for each five shares of stock deposited and pledged. They are to mature April 1, 1956, to bear interest at the rate of four and one-half per cent. per annum from April 1, 1906, payable semi-annually on the first days of April and October, both principal and interest to be payable in the City of New York, in gold coin of the United States, of or equal to the present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction for any tax which the Company may be required to pay thereon or retain therefrom under any present or future law of the United States, or any state, county or municipality therein. They are to be coupon bonds for $1,000 each, with the privilege of registration as to principal, and also registered bonds; the coupon bonds and registered bonds may be made interchangeable under regulations to be prescribed by the trust agreement.

The undersigned Committee has been formed to effect, on behalf of holders of stock of the above-named companies depositing their stock as hereinafter provided, the sale of their stock for securities of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company; and has entered into an agreement, dated January 26, 1906, with August Belmont & Co., a counterpart of which is lodged with Morton Trust Company, the depositary hereinafter named. By the agreement (which contemplates the issue by the Interborough-Metropolitan Company of its entire capital stock, except amounts at the rates stated below in respect of stock of the above-mentioned companies not acquired by it) August Belmont & Co. will receive $8,700,000 common stock, the residue of the issued common stock of the Company not deliverable to depositors thereunder, and have undertaken to pay into the treasury of the Company $2,250,000 in cash and also to pay all expenses in connection with the organization of the Company and the contemplated acquisition by it of shares of the stock of the above-named companies, including all incorporation fees, transfer taxes, Trust Company charges, and compensation to the Committee and to counsel. August Belmont & Co. are also to subscribe for $3,000,000 of the preferred stock of the Company and pay therefor par in cash.

Holders of stock of the above-named companies may, subject to the conditions hereof, and of said agreement, sell their stock for securities of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company upon the following terms:

For each share of stock of **Interborough Rapid Transit Company** (Voting Trust Certificates),
Collateral Trust Bonds..... $200
Common Stock (Trust Certificates)..... $99

For each share of stock of **Metropolitan Street Railway Company,**
Preferred Stock..... $100
Common Stock (Trust Certificates)..... $55

For each share of stock of **Metropolitan Securities Company** (with $75 per share paid),
Common Stock (Trust Certificates)..... $93.50

Scrip will be issued for fractional amounts of bonds and preferred stock and common stock (trust certificates) but such scrip will not carry interest or dividends.

Holders of stock of said companies, who desire to sell their stock on these terms, must, on or before **March 1, 1906,** or such later date as the Committee may in its discretion from time to time fix, deposit their certificates of stock with proper instruments of transfer in blank duly executed, with **Morton Trust Comp ny, 38 Nassau Street, New York,** under said agreement, to which, by such deposit, their rights become subject and by which they become bound. **Certificates for stock of Metropolitan Securities Company must show payment of the third instalment of $25 per share thereon.**

For all stock deposited, Morton Trust Company will deliver proper deposit receipts, entitling the holder to the delivery of securities as above stated, if the sale shall be carried into effect, or otherwise to the return of stock of the character and to the amount represented by such receipt.

If the deposited certificates are transferred of record on or prior to April 16, 1906, any dividend payable on or prior to said April 16, 1906, in respect of the certificates so transferred or for payment of which the transfer books may be closed on or prior to that date, will be payable to the holders of the deposit receipts representing the deposited certificates in respect of which such dividend may be collected.

Dated, New York, January 26, 1906.

EDWARD J. BERWIND, Chairman,
JOHN D. CRIMMINS,
ANDREW FREEDMAN,
THOMAS P. FOWLER,
GARDINER M. LANE,
CORNELIUS VANDERBILT,
Committee.

$1,250,000
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY
ADJUSTMENT 4% GOLD BONDS

Due July 1st, 1995. Interest May and November.
Authorized, $51,728,000. Outstanding, $51,346,000.

These Bonds are Secured by a Mortgage Upon Practically the Entire Property of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway, at the Rate of $6,659 per Mile, Subject to the Gen'l Mtge. 4s at the Rate of $17,680 per Mile. They are Followed by $21,199,000 Debenture 4s, and by an Authorized Issue of $50,000,000 Convertible 4s of which $32,420,000 are Outstanding. In Addition They are Followed by $114,178,780 5% Preferred Stock and by $101,955,500 4% Common Stock.

Price 96 and Interest to yield 4.18%.

We advance three considerations in offering these bonds:

FIRST: That the bond is a thoroughly representative bond, listed on the New York Stock Exchange and commands a wide market.

SECOND: That the rate per mile, including the General Mortgage 4s, is less than **$25,000,** which makes a favorable comparison with Union Pacific 4s at about **$48,000** per mile, and Central Pacific 4s at **$52,000** per mile; **and that the equity** represented by the market value of the bonds and stocks which are junior to the Adjustment 4s, is about **$267,000,000 or $33,500 per mile.**

THIRD: That the net income for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, amounted to $21,353,856, while the entire interest charges amounted to only $9,611,510. **If interest upon all prior obligations is deducted,** the balance available for interest on the Adjustment 4s was $15,941,106, **OR NEARLY 8 TIMES THE AMOUNT REQUIRED.** For the first five months of the current fiscal year the net earnings have **INCREASED MORE THAN 20%** over the corresponding period last year, and the surplus available for interest upon the Adjustment 4s has correspondingly increased.

For the reasons indicated above we recommend these bonds for investment.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY
of New York
28 Nassau St.
33 Lombard St., London.

POTTER, CHOATE & PRENTICE,
BANKERS
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
Telephone 4775 Cortlandt.
Hanover Bank Building,
New York.

SUBWAY REALTY COMPANY.

To the Stockholders of the
SUBWAY REALTY COMPANY:

Interborough Rapid Transit Company has offered to purchase the entire capital stock (or voting trust certificates therefor) of Subway Realty Company, and to pay for the same an amount equal to the total installments paid on said stock, with interest upon said respective installments from the date of payment thereof to the date of delivery to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum, this offer being conditioned upon not less than 75 per cent. of said stock being delivered to Interborough Rapid Transit Company on or before March 1st, 1906.

Stockholders desiring to avail of this offer are requested to deposit their certificates accompanied by transfers in blank, duly executed and stamped, with Messrs. August Belmont & Co., No. 23 Nassau Street, on or before February 15th, 1906, with authority to deliver the same to Interborough Rapid Transit Company upon payment for account of the depositors, respectively, of the amount due on the basis and at the date above specified.

JOHN F. BUCK, Secretary.

New York, January 22d, 1906.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Please take notice that the firm of SELIGMAN & JACOBSON, who have heretofore conducted business under the name and style of SAVOY SHIRT CO., has dissolved on this date, and that ROBERT SELIGMAN will continue said business under said firm name of SAVOY SHIRT CO., and that all liabilities of said firm have been assumed by ROBERT SELIGMAN.—New York, Feb. 1, 1906.

ROBERT SELIGMAN.
NATHAN JACOBSON.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of P. CENTEMERI & CO. has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the business is now conducted by the CORPORATION OF P. CENTEMERI & CO.

FREDERICK B. MARSH.
STANFORD MARSH.
JONATHAN W. BELL.
Estate of
JOHN ALDRO LITTLE.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF Parks, Arsenal Building, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock P. M. on

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1906,
Borough of the Bronx,

for furnishing all the labor and materials for the erection and completion of a boathouse in the New York Zoological Park, in Bronx Park, in the City of New York.

For full particulars see City Record.

MOSES HERRMAN,
President;
GEORGE M. WALGROVE,
MICHAEL J. KENNEDY,
Commissioners of Parks.

Dated January 29, 1906.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name or style of KOSVEN & FINE, and doing business at 130 East Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

HENRY FINE, SAMUEL KOSVEN.

Dated New York, February 1st, 1906.

New York, 1st February, 1906.

We beg to announce that Mr. Franklin Q. Brown has this day been admitted to partnership in our firm. REDMOND & CO.

New York, Feb'y 1, 1906.

Mr. EBEN STEVENS retires from our firm this day. HOLLISTER & BABCOCK.

PROPOSALS.

Office of the Department of Parks, Arsenal Building, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock P. M., on

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1906,
Borough of Manhattan.

No. 1. For furnishing all the labor and materials required for the erection and completion of an addition to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, to be situated in Central Park, on the west side of Fifth Avenue.

No. 2. For all the labor and materials required for the completion of the plumbing and drainage and other work for an addition to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, located in Central Park.

For full particulars see City Record.

MOSES HERRMAN,
President;
GEORGE M. WALGROVE,
MICHAEL J. KENNEDY,
Commissioners of Parks.

New York, January 29, 1906.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

It has been a month and a half since Mr. Harriman said: "Not yet."

***

The friends of James R. Keene could almost believe that he has been rejuvenated. Two years ago the younger element of Wall Street was wont to refer to him as a man who had finally ceased to be a factor in the stock market. He was somewhat broken in health, his spirits were low, and even some of his intimate acquaintances feared that his speculative career was closing. This was at the beginning of the year 1904. The preceding year had been one of extreme adversity for those who had overstayed the bull market which culminated in 1902. Mr. Keene was one of them. He was in the midst of his Southern Pacific campaign when the bull speculation collapsed in September, 1902, and his operations in that stock terminated, perhaps not disastrously, but most unfortunately. In the following year (1903) the house of his son-in-law, Talbot J. Taylor, in which he was interested, failed. This untoward incident elicited from Mr. Keene the famous remark that he was "annoyed, but not embarrassed." It was true that he was not embarrassed, but nevertheless he lost heavily in the failure. The series of misfortunes beginning late in 1902 and continuing until late in 1903 was enough to depress the spirits of any man, and along with his reverses in the stock market Mr. Keene suffered in health. The year 1904 found him leaning heavily upon a cane. He reached his office irregularly and reached it at all more by force of habit, apparently, than for business. Then his fortunes and his health began to mend together. He took a position on the bull side of the market shortly after the Northern Securities decision in March, 1904, entering upon one of the most successful campaigns in his whole career. When Steel common was selling around 10 he predicted that it would sell at 25 within eighteen months, and many people thought he had become visionary. It went beyond 25 in a much shorter time than ...teen months. He followed the market up until after the Presidential election and then stood aside. He was all cleaned up on the long side when the bad break came in December, 1904. After that he took hold again, and so far as may be known he has been a consistent bull ever since.

***

To an intimate acquaintance Mr. Keene said recently: "I have got my old nerve back." He has been a more active factor in the market in the last twelve or eighteen months than Wall Street has generally supposed, working both for himself and important principals. He looks twenty years younger than he did two years ago. He may be seen almost any morning entering Wall Street with the jaunty, mincing stride of former days, color good, eyes clear, and manner—well, the same old manner. Some friends attribute his rejuvenation as much to Sysonby as to his successes in the stock market. Sysonby is a great horse—the greatest undoubtedly that Mr. Keene ever owned. Thanks to Sysonby, the last two seasons have been the best of Mr. Keene's long career on the racing track, and only those who know how he loves his horses can understand what Sysonby's triumphs have meant to him.

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After a very violent reaction in prices such as culminated on Tuesday, there is normally a sharp recovery, and then for several days the market is likely to be subject to sharp vacillations, fugitive spasms of weakness, alternating with abrupt manifestations of strength, these movements tending for a while to confuse the speculative mind. For two days the market has been answering to this description. It made a strong opening yesterday, and then broke sharply. Prices ran off 1 and 2 per cent. abruptly all around. This movement was followed by a gradual recovery, the market gaining strength steadily after midday, as on Wednesday, and becoming very buoyant in the last hour. The highest prices for most stocks were made in the last twenty minutes of trading.

***

The spasm of weakness referred to as having occurred in the forenoon was accompanied by several rumors calculated to unsettle the market. One rumor was that a resolution calling for an investigation of the Union Pacific, similar to that aimed at the Pennsylvania, would be introduced in the House at Washington during the day. This report was the pretext for an unprofitable drive at Union Pacific. While this rumor was in circulation Mr. Lawson indulged his passion for utterance on the subject of "coppers," telling what he and others would do in the event of a settlement between Heinze and Rogers. It was a demonstration organized apparently by speculators who had over-stayed the bear side of the market.

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The leadership of Union Pacific and United States Steel in yesterday's market became very effective in the last hour. Critical observers were of opinion on Wednesday that those stocks could be turned most desirably to the bull side, and the response that the market made to their leadership was entirely satisfactory. Amalgamated Copper, another stock to whose movements it was supposed that the market would respond, occupied a prominent position and reached the new high point of 116¾, but reacted sharply in the later trading, while the general list was advancing, and closed at 114½, showing a net decline of ⅞ per cent. Amalgated is a stock of many contradictions. It is more likely than not to advance in a weak market and decline in a strong one. The trading in it yesterday was enormous, making the net decline seem rather significant.

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It is evident that the Heinze crowd has gone into Amalgamated again. Ten days ago it was supposed to have taken its profits in the stock, and there is no doubt that it did liquidate a big line, but it has been buying again on a pretty extensive scale. Its initiative appears to be divided between Amalgamated and United. The Heinze crowd's accounts are scattered all over the Street.

***

The promised bull campaign in Mexican Central has been rather slow in getting under way, but the stock has been very well supported in the last ten days, and in the late trading yesterday there developed some aggressive buying, which seemed to indicate that the bull crowd had taken hold with fresh purpose. It is a low-priced stock, in which there is a wide popular interest. Its friends say that plans have been made to create a more active speculation in it. Such a movement would be supported partly by the increased earnings and partly by the improvement in the financial affairs of Mexico.

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Very little attention was given to the hardening of call interest rates. The statements which brokers will send out for the month of February are likely to show heavier interest charges in many cases than have been expected by clients. Brokers who stocked up with time money in the first ten days of the month fared worse than those who depended more upon call money.

Union Pacific and the Hill stocks continue to move in sympathy.

***

The recovery from Tuesday's low level of prices has been sufficient to invite a great deal of profit taking by those who bought stocks anywhere near the culmination of the Western raid. It has been sufficient also in many cases to bring back upon the market stocks which were bought on a scale-down to support prices. On the other hand, it is not supposed that the short interest has been eliminated. The policy of those who have had control of the market since Tuesday has evidently been to reduce the short interest gradually, which is preferable to the more spectacular policy of running it all to cover at one time.

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The semi-annual guessing contes... the date of the Union Pacific d... meeting is now on.

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The uncertainty which invariably precedes a Union Pacific dividend, not only as to the rate of dividend to be declared, which in the nature of things must occasionally be in dispute, but also as to the date of the meeting, is sometimes very exasperating to a speculative follower of the stock. Nearly all important corporations whose securities are active on the Stock Exchange hold their dividend meetings at stated times, or, at least, announce the date of such meetings several weeks in advance. Even the Amalgamated Copper Company, whose affairs are popularly supposed to be conducted in a highly arbitrary manner, holds its dividend meetings at stated intervals, which one may get from the calendar. With Union Pacific, however, each dividend meeting is an occasion unto itself. No two meetings are held on corresponding dates. During the last two or three weeks everybody interested in the stock has been trying to find out when the next dividend meeting would be held, and nobody has found out. An air of such secrecy is maintained that it has been possible for speculators to circulate rumors on the Stock Exchange that the Directors had met and declared the dividend, and each rumor of this kind has caused the making of inquiries at official sources. After such a rumor had been in circulation on the Stock Exchange for several hours, a news agency the other day printed a paragraph saying that it could deny on "unimpeachable authority" that a date for the meeting had been set.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Pigiron Production Last Year Nearly 23,000,000 Tons.

The official figures of the production of pig iron in the United States in 1905, compiled by the American Iron and Steel Association, announced from Philadelphia yesterday, places the total production of pig iron for the year at 22,992,380 gross tons, compared with 16,497,033 tons in 1904. The production in 1903, which exceeded all previous records, amounted to 18,009,252 tons. The increase in last year's production over that in 1903 was 4,983,128 tons.

The Republic Iron and Steel Company, which had been holding its output of bar iron at $40 a ton, has reduced the price to $37. The former price was above the market, and the Republic Iron and Steel Company had sold very little bar iron in recent months. The Republic Iron and Steel Company is one of the largest producers of bar iron in the country. When it was first formed the company was very largely an iron rather than a steel producer, but the output of the company has gradually been shifted more and more from iron to steel.

J. W. McQueen, Vice President of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company, is quoted from Birmingham, Ala., as saying: "The present situation is all that the furnace operators could reasonably ask for. Our plants are all running at full tilt, our files are filled with orders which will carry us far into the season. We have been relieved of the car famine, and prices are gratifying with little chance of a recession from the present level."

New iron furnaces which are expected to be put into blast by May 1 will increase the annual capacity for pig iron production by an amount estimated in excess of 900,000 tons. It is believed in some quarters that the output of pig iron during the current year will amount to 26,000,000 tons. Were this estimate to be realized it would mean that the average monthly production this year would exceed the rate of production during the closing months of 1905, when all previous records were broken.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Thursday, Feb. 1, 1906.

Total sales Feb. 1, 1906..... 1,670,081
From Jan. 1, 1906..... 40,217,949
Corresponding date last year..... 22,784,745

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
24	24½	1,000	Allis-Chalmers Co.....	24⅝	24⅝	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
63	64	400	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf..	64⅛	64½	63⅞	63⅞	+ ⅛
114¼	114¾	292,425	*Amal. Copper Co.....	116	116¾	114¼	114½	— ⅞
32¾	33	1,900	Am. Agri. Chem. Co...	32½	33⅞	32½	33⅛	+1⅛
27	29	200	*Am. Beet Sug. Co....	30	30	29	29	— 1
45	45¼	5,300	Am. Car & F. Co.....	45½	45½	44¾	45⅛	— ⅛
102½	103¾	300	Am. Car & F. Co. pf..	103½	103½	103	103	— ½
39	39¼	700	Am. Cotton Oil	39	39⅛	38¾	39	+ ⅜
245	250	363	Am. Express	249	249	249	249	+4
9	9¼	300	Am. Hide & Leather..	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
39	39½	400	Am. Hide & Leath. pf..	38⅝	39½	38	39½	+1¼
45¼	45⅝	5,050	*Am. Ice Securities....	45¼	45⅝	45¼	45⅝	+ ⅛
26⅛	26½	1,000	*Am. Linseed Co.....	25½	26½	25½	26¼	+ ⅛
48¼	49⅛	100	*Am. Linseed Co. pf...	48	48	48	48	...
75⅛	75½	17,450	*Am. Locomo. Co.....	75	75⅝	74	75⅛	— ⅝
116½	117½	415	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf..	117	117	116½	117	+ ½
27	28	100	*Am. Malt. Co. pf.....	27	27	27	27	...
27	28	200	*Am. Mal. Co. pf., t.r..	27	27	27	27	—1
167¾	168	65,100	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co..	166	169	164⅞	167¾	+1½
127⅜	127⅞	2,800	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf...	126½	128	126½	128	+2
13¾	14	200	Am. Steel Foundries..	14	14	13¾	13¾	...
50	50½	1,500	Am. Steel Founds. pf..	51	51	50	50	— ⅝
147⅞	148	5,200	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co...	148¼	148¾	147½	148	— ¼
139	140	400	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf..	139½	139½	139	139	— ⅝
91	93	200	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	93	93	93	93	+1
106¼	106¾	400	Am. Tobacco Co. pf....	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¼	— ⅝
45⅜	45⅝	2,600	*Am. Woolen Co.....	46	46¼	45¼	45½	...
109¾	110¼	300	*Am. Woolen Co. pf....	110	110	109¾	110	...
278	279	50,000	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co....	280	282	276½	278½	—4½
93⅜	93⅞	12,400	Atch., Top. & S. F.....	93⅝	93⅞	93	93⅜	+ ¼
103⅜	104	500	Atch., Top. & S. F.pf..	104½	104½	103¼	103½	— ½
163½	164	500	Atlantic Coast Line....	162¾	163½	162¾	163½	+1½
116¼	116⅝	17,500	Baltimore & Ohio.....	115⅝	116¼	115¼	116¼	+ ⅝
98	98½	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf...	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	+ ⅛
88	88¼	24,330	Brooklyn Rapid Tran..	88⅛	88⅞	86¾	88¼	— ½
16½	17½	200	Brunswick City	17½	17½	17½	17½	...
59½	59½	100	*Butterick Co	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	+ ¼
68½	68½	200	Canada Southern	68¾	68¾	68¼	68½	— ⅛
173½	173⅝	17,300	Canadian Pacific	172¾	173⅝	171¾	173¼	+ ⅝
47¼	47½	4,223	Central Leather	47½	47⅝	47	47¼	— ⅛
107	107½	1,600	Central Leather pf....	107½	107½	106⅜	107	— ⅛
59⅝	60	6,700	Chesapeake & Ohio....	60⅜	60⅜	59½	60	+ ¼
32	33	100	Chicago & Alton	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
22½	22⅝	10,910	Chicago Great West....	22⅜	23	22⅜	22½	— ⅛
79¼	80	900	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A..	80	80	79½	79½	— ⅛
38⅞	38¾	4,500	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B..	38⅝	39¼	38½	38¾	+ ⅛
187⅞	188	34,495	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul...	186⅜	188½	186½	187⅞	+1⅜
234	236	5,200	Chicago & Northw.....	233	236	231	235½	+2⅝
193	194	500	Chi., St. P., M. & Om...	193	194	193	193½	+2½
16¼	16½	200	Chi. Term. Trans.....	16½	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅝
41	41½	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf..	40	41	40	41	+1
12¾	12⅞	12,500	Chicago Union Trac....	11¼	12¾	11¼	12⅝	+1¼
41½	42	800	Chi. Union Trac. pf....	40	41⅝	40	41¼	+1
116	118	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf..	117	117	117	117	—1
92	95	200	Cleve., Lor. & W.....	90	92	90	92	+2
76⅞	77	65,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	75½	78¾	73⅞	77	+2¼
102	110	200	Col. Fuel & Iron pf....	110	110	110	110	—2½
35¾	35⅝	5,100	Colorado & Southern...	35½	35⅝	35	35½	— ¼
70¾	71	800	Col. & South. 1st pf...	71	71¼	71	71	— ⅛
25	25½	12,100	Col. & H. C. & Iron...	26⅜	26⅜	25	25	—1
19	19¼	10,705	Corn Products Co.....	19	19⅝	19	19	...
57½	58¼	8,750	Corn Products Co. pf...	58	58	57⅝	57⅝	— ¼
19	19¼	200	*Corn Products Co. t.r..	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	...
218	219	900	Delaware & Hudson....	219¼	219½	219	219	+1
50¼	50½	13,900	Denver & Rio Grande..	50¾	51	49⅜	50⅜	+ ¼
90	91	100	Denver & Rio Gr. pf...	90½	90½	90½	90½	+ ½
100¼	100½	2,900	Detroit United Ry.....	101	101	100⅜	100⅜	+ ½
52¾	53	3,600	*Distillers Securities....	52⅞	53	52½	53	+ ⅛
20	20¼	200	*Dul., S. S. & At.....	20⅜	20⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅝
48¼	48⅝	15,300	Erie	48⅝	48⅞	47¾	48⅛	— ⅛
80	80¼	400	Erie 1st pf	80	80¼	80	80¼	...
74	74½	100	Erie 2d pf.....	74	74	74	74	...
179	180	100	Fed. Min. & Smelt.....	180	180	180	180	+5
108¼	108⅞	2,300	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf..	108½	109	108	109	+ ⅛
106½	107	100	General Chemical pf...	106½	106½	106¼	106½	+ ½
176	177	825	General Electric	176¾	176¾	176½	176½	+1
329½	331	18,750	Great Northern pf.....	321	331	318½	330	+12¾
35	37	1,000	Havana Electric	36	37	36	37	+1½
93	95½	100	Hocking Valley pf.....	94	94	94	94	— ½
174	174½	300	Illinois Central	174	174⅝	174	174⅝	+ ⅛
24½	24¾	7,550	International Paper ..	24¼	24⅞	24¼	24½	+1
87⅞	88	1,200	Internat. Paper pf....	87½	88	87½	88	+ ⅝
36	37	400	Internat. Steam Pump..	33¼	34⅜	33¼	34¼	+2¾
32	33	100	Iowa Central	33½	33½	33½	33½	+ ¼
83¼	83⅞	100	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf..	83½	83½	83½	83½	+ ⅛
31⅛	31¼	1,400	Kansas City South.....	31	31⅛	30⅞	31	...
60⅜	61	300	Kansas City South. pf..	61⅜	61⅜	61	61	...
65½	65⅝	710	Knick. Ice, Chicago....	65	65⅝	65	65½	+ ⅜
152	152½	2,900	Louisville & Nash.....	152	152⅝	151¼	152	...
160	161	400	Manhattan Elevated....	160¼	160¾	160	160½	+ ⅛
71⅜	71⅝	5,000	*Met. Securities	72	72	70	71½	— ½
121½	122	2,925	*Met. Street Railway..	122½	122½	120⅞	121¼	—1⅛
24⅞	25	12,100	Mexican Central	24⅞	25¼	24⅝	25	...
158	159½	1,300	M., St. P. & S. S. M...	155½	158⅝	155	158½	+4½
37⅛	37¼	4,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	37⅞	37⅞	37	37¼	— ½
71	71½	300	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	71½	71½	71½	71½	...
102½	102⅝	12,500	Missouri Pacific	103	103¼	100½	102½	— ¼
145	148	400	Nash., Chat. & St. L..	145	145	145	145	—2
69⅜	69⅞	4,900	*Nat. Biscuit Co.....	70½	70⅝	70	70	+ ⅛
117	118	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf....	117	117	117	117	...
16	17	400	Nat. Enam. & Stamp..	16⅞	16⅞	16½	16¾	+ ¼
86	90	100	Nat. En. & Stam. pf...	88	88	88	88	...
88¼	88⅝	11,800	*National Lead Co....	88⅜	90¼	86⅝	88½	+4
104½	105	200	*National Lead Co. pf..	105	105	104¾	104⅝	— ⅛
38⅞	38¾	700	Nat. R. R. of M. pf....	39	39	38¾	38¾	— ⅝
161	162	1,400	*New York Air Brake..	150⅞	161¼	159⅞	161	+11¼
151⅜	151½	14,625	New York Central	151	151⅜	150	151¼	+ ⅝
68½	69	600	N. Y., Chi. & St. L....	69	69⅝	67½	68⅝	+ ⅝
82½	83	100	N.Y.,C.&St.L.2d pf.,xd.	82	82	82	82	—4½
49	51	50	New York Dock.....	50	50	50	50	...
202	203	200	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	202	202	202	202	...
54⅝	54⅝	4,000	N. Y., Ont. & West....	53⅝	53⅝	54¼	54⅝	+ ⅝
92¼	92¼	14,000	Norfolk & Western....	93¼	93½	92¼	93½	— ½
102	102½	800	North American	102½	102¾	102	102	— ½
208⅜	209	16,200	Northern Pacific	206	210	205½	209	+8¼
119¾	120⅛	1,200	Pacific Coast	120¼	120½	120	120½	+ ½
117	120	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf....	119	119	119	119	—1
47½	48	300	Pacific Mail	47¼	47⅜	47⅛	47⅜	— ¼
144	144½	84,700	Pennsylvania R. R....	144	144¼	143½	144	+ ¼
99¼	100	900	People's Gas, Chicago..	100	100	99¼	99⅜	— ⅛
16⅞	16¾	700	Pittsburg Coal	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
57	60	200	Pittsburg Coal pf.....	59	59	59	59	+1
62¼	62⅜	2,900	Pressed Steel Car.....	62⅜	62⅞	62⅛	62½	...
104⅜	104⅝	1,850	Pressed Steel Car pf..	104½	105	104	104⅛	+ ⅝
96	97¼	100	R. R. Sec., Ill. C. st.c.	97	97	97	97	...
61	61¼	3,100	*Ry. Steel Spring	61	61⅛	61	61	+ ¼
106¼	107	200	*Ry. Steel Spring pf..	107	107	107	107	+ ¼
143⅝	143½	166,100	Reading	141½	144⅝	140	143⅝	+2¼
93	94	300	Reading 1st pf	94	94	94	94	+1
101	101½	500	Reading 2d pf.....	101	101	101	101	+ ⅛
34⅝	35	6,800	*Rep. Iron & Steel....	34⅝	35⅛	34⅝	35	+ ⅝
107½	108	1,900	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf..	107	107⅝	107	107⅝	+ ⅝
26⅜	26⅞	19,300	Rock Island Co.....	26⅝	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	+ ⅝
65⅜	65½	8,800	Rock Island Co. pf....	65⅜	65⅝	65¼	65½	+ ⅛
48	48¼	2,600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	47¾	48	47¾	48	+ ⅛
25⅛	25¼	400	St. Louis Southw.....	25½	25½	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
57	57¾	300	St. Louis Southw. pf..	58	58	58	58	+ ⅛
88	88¾	1,200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co...	88⅛	88½	88⅛	88½	...
69¼	69⅜	23,000	Southern Pacific	69⅜	69⅝	68¼	69⅜	...
118	118½	200	Southern Pacific pf....	118	118⅞	118	118⅛	— ⅛
42¼	42⅜	39,900	Southern Ry. ext.....	42	42½	41¼	42⅜	+ ⅛
102	102½	50	Southern Ry. pf., ext..	102½	102½	102½	102½	...
154⅜	157	1,300	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	155	157½	155	157	+2
36½	36⅜	2,900	Texas & Pacific	37⅝	37¼	36½	36¼	— ¼
80	80½	900	Texas Pac. Land Tr....	80	80½	8...	80½	+ ¼
136	138	400	Third Avenue	137	137	136	137	+1½
38¼	37½	800	Toledo, St. L. & West.	37½	38	37½	38	—1¼
157⅞	158	229,800	Union Pacific	155	158	15...	157⅞	+2⅝
86	86¼	100	Uni. Rys. of St. L. pf..	86½	86½	86½	86½	+ ⅝
95	97	100	United Rys. Invest....	95	95	95	95	+1
92	92½	800	United Rys. Inv. pf....	91⅞	92	91½	92	+ ⅜
50	50½	1,100	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe..	50⅞	50⅞	49¾	50	— ⅞
95½	96¾	800	*U. S. Cast Iron P. pf..	96	96¼	96	96	+ ⅞
89⅜	90½	200	U. S. Real. & Im. Co..	90	90¼	90	90½	+ ½
53½	54	2,600	U. S. Rubber	54	54⅜	53⅜	54	...
110	111	1,000	U. S. Rubber 1st pf...	111¼	111¾	109¾	110	—1
81	82	600	U. S. Rubber 2d pf...	82½	82½	82	82	— ¾
46	46¼	158,500	U. S. Steel	45	46¼	44⅜	46⅛	+1⅞
112⅞	113	35,100	U. S. Steel pf.....	112¼	113	111⅞	113	+ ⅝
50½	51	1,400	Va.-Caro. Chemical....	50⅝	50⅜	50	50½	+ ⅛
54⅜	55	900	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke.	54	54½	53	54½	+1½
13⅜	13⅞	700	*Vulcan Detinning	13⅞	13⅞	12⅞	13⅜	...
64¼	64⅝	1,055	*Vulcan Detinning pf..	64	64⅝	63¾	64⅜	+ ⅝
24	24⅛	7,200	Wabash	24⅞	25	24	24	— ⅝
45¼	45½	2,600	Wabash pf	45⅞	46	44⅞	45¼	— ⅜
240	247	80	Wells-Fargo Express....	245	245	240	240	...
41⅜	42	2,800	Western Maryland	41	41½	41	41½	+ ½
167	168	295	Westinghouse E. & M..	169⅞	169⅞	167¼	167¼	—2½
20¼	20⅜	1,900	Wheel. & Lake Erie....	20½	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅜
28⅝	28⅞	100	Wisconsin Central	29	29	28	29	...
59	59¾	400	Wisconsin Central pf...	59	59	58¾	58⅝	— ⅛

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

$12,000,000
BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY
First Extension Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Payment of principal and interest guaranteed by
BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION

Dated January 2, 1906. Due January 1, 1926.
Interest payable January and July in New York City.

Coupon Bonds, denomination $1,000, with privilege of registration as to principal.

All or any part of the issue redeemable at 105 and accrued interest on any interest day.

$300,000 required to be paid annually, beginning July 1, 1908, into SINKING FUND to redeem bonds.

Principal and interest payable without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Company may be required to retain or deduct therefrom under any present or future law of any taxing authority.

Secured by a first mortgage upon all of the real estate (approximately two hundred and fifty acres) at or near South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, acquired by the Company since August 16, 1901, and upon all present and future improvements thereon and upon all property hereafter acquired by the Company at or near South Bethlehem, appurtenant to or in extension of its plants there, and the improvements thereon, and by a lien upon all the other manufacturing plants and properties of the Company there situated.

Net Earnings

The net earnings of the Company since its organization, a period of six years and seven months, after deducting bond interest and inventory adjustments, have averaged $1,918,313.64 annually, or more than double the interest and sinking fund requirements on the entire authorized issue of bonds without considering the probable increased earnings from the improvements and additions to be made from the proceeds of these bonds. The surplus on November 30, 1905, amounted to $10,935,043.43.

Application will be made to list these bonds upon the New York Stock Exchange.

Special circular and copies of mortgage upon application.

We offer $5,000,000 of these bonds, subject to sale and advance in price, at 96½ and accrued interest, at which price they pay about 5.30% per annum.

We recommend these bonds for investment.

Harvey Fisk & Sons,

NEW YORK. BOSTON.

INVESTMENTS

$250,000
BUFFALO, ROCH. & PITTS. RY. CO.
First Gen. Mtg. 5% Gold Bonds.
Due 1937.

$100,000
N. Y. CENT. & HUDSON R. R. R. CO.
Refunding Mtg. 3½% Gold Bonds.
Due 1997.

$100,000
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RY. CO.
5% Debentures. Due 1909.

$100,000
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RY. CO.
Rich. & Alleg. First 4s. Due 1989.

$200,000
MISSOURI PACIFIC RY. CO.
Con. Mtg. 6% Gold Bonds. Due 1920.

$100,000
ULSTER & DELAWARE R. R. CO.
Ref. Mtg. 4% Gold Bonds. Due 1952.

$50,000
NORFOLK & WESTERN RY. CO.
New River Div. 1st Mtg. 6s. Due 1932.

$50,000
LEHIGH VALLEY COAL CO.
1st Mtg. 5% Guar. Gold Bonds.
Due 1933.

$100,000
CONSOLIDATED GAS CO. OF N. Y.
N. Y. & Westchester Gen. Gold 4s.
Due 2004.

$100,000
CHICAGO & EAST. ILLINOIS R. R. CO.
Ref. and Imp. Mtg. 4% Gold Bonds.
Due 1955.

$50,000
CHICAGO, MILW. & ST. PAUL RY. CO.
Chicago & Pac. Western Div. 1st 5s.
Due 1921.

$50,000
CHIC., ST. LOUIS & N. O. R. R. CO.
Con. Mtg. 3½% Gold Bonds. Due 1951.

$50,000
CHOCTAW & MEMPHIS R. R. CO.
1st Mtg. 5% Gold Bonds. Due 1949.

$100,000
DULUTH & IRON RANGE R. R. CO.
1st Mtg. 5% Gold Bonds. Due 1937.

$50,000
FT. WORTH & RIO GRANDE RY. CO.
1st Mtg. 4% Gold Bonds. Due 1928.

$100,000
OREGON R. R. & NAV. CO.
Con. Mtg. 4% Gold Bonds. Due 1946.

$50,000
MINNEAPOLIS WESTERN RY. CO.
1st Mtg. 5% Guar. Gold Bonds.
Due 1911.

$50,000
PINE CREEK RAILWAY CO.
1st Mtg. 6% Bonds Guar.
Due 1932.

GUARANTEED STOCKS

1,500 shares
CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R. CO.
7% Penn. R.R. Guar.

500 shares
ATLANTA & CHAR. AIR LINE RY. CO.
7% So. Railway Guar.

2,000 shares
NASHVILLE & DECATUR R. R. CO.
7½% Louisv. & Nash. Guar.

500 shares
PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHIC. RY. CO.
7% Penn. R. R. Guar.

500 shares
ROME, WATERTOWN & OG. R. R. CO.
5% N. Y. Cent. Guar.

We offer the above Securities in amounts to suit purchasers.
Prices and detailed information furnished upon application

Redmond & Co.
BANKERS

Philadelphia, 507 Chestnut St. 41 Wall St., New York

New Bank in Hopkinsville, Ky.

Special to The New York Times.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Feb. 1.—The Commercial and Savings Bank opened its doors for business this morning. It is the fifth banking institution in this city. It is owned by local capitalists and has a capital stock of $50,000.

New Louisville Trust Company.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 1.—The organization of the Commercial Trust Company was completed this afternoon and the company will soon be incorporated with a capital stock of $500,000. S. P. Jones elected President.

$11,784,000
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
First and Refunding Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds

Dated April 1, 1904. Due April 1, 1934.
Interest payable semi-annually April 1st and October 1st in New York.
Principal and interest payable in United States Gold Coin.

Red

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Heinze Coppers Continue to Go Up.

United Copper Sells Nearly 75,000 and Touches 77½—Other Coppers Active.

The Heinze Copper stocks continued to lead the curb market yesterday. United Copper was traded in to the extent of nearly 75,000 shares, completely dominating the interest of the market. Copper Securities was a close second in the trading, selling 32,000 shares. United opened the market at 75, two points over Wednesday's close, and rose rapidly on heavy trading to 77½, the high price of the day. Then a decline, equally rapid, set in, and 74½ was reached before the end of the down swing was touched. The price climbed again slowly and steadily to the close, when fractions over 76 obtained up to the very last sale, which was for 75. Copper Securities gained 1¼ points on the day's trading. All of the copper shares, with one or two exceptions, reflected the gains in the Heinze stocks. The Industrials received little attention.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Am. Can	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10½
2,000	Am. Can pf	71⅜	71¼	70⅞	71
200	Am. D. F. W.	1.15	1.15	1.10	1.10
500	Beth. S. Cor.	*32¼	32½	32¼	32½
600	Cent. Foundry.	6½	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝
675	Cent. Foun. pf.	*24½	*25½	24	*25
6,000	Corn Pro. Ref. com., w. i.	29½	29½	29	29
3,000	Corn Pro. Ref. pf., w. i.	88	88	87½	87½
300	Con. C.&C. pf.	97⅝	97½	97½	97½
300	Hartmann Coal	73½	73½	73¼	73½
900	Houston Oil	11¾	12	11¾	12
400	Hous. Oil pf.	47½	48	47½	48
400	Int. M. M. pf.	35	35¼	35	35¼
1,500	Int. Salt	47¾	48	47¾	47⅞
22	Lord & Taylor	115½	115½	115½	116½
24	Lord & Tay. pf.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
500	Mackay Cos.	61⅝	62	61½	61¾
110	Mackay Cos. pf	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼
6,000	Manhat. Tran.	4½	4¾	4⅝	4½
700	N. J. T. Dock & Imp.	44¾	44⅞	44¼	44⅞
122	Otis Elev. pf.	106¼	*106	106	
500	Pope Mf. 2d pf	19	19	19	19
300	Seab. Lum. Co.	67½	67¾	67½	67¾
74	Standard Oil	695	695	695	695
1	Union S. & S.	75	75	75	75

RAILROADS.

500	Am. L. & T. rights, new	½	½	½	⅛
300	Chicago Sub.	51	51	51	51
200	Del. & Hud. rts	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
2,600	Int.-Met., w. i. 5s	54⅝	54⅝	53½	54
600	Int. Rap. Tr.	234½	235	233½	234
900	Mo. & Kan. Ry.	81	84	84	84
20	No. Sec. stubs.	337½	350	325	350

MINING STOCKS.

2,200	Boston Cop.	30	30	29	29⅜
3,000	Brit. Col. Cop.	8⅞	10¼	8⅞	9½
400	Collombia G. P.	5	5½	5	5½
32,000	Copper Sec.	38	*39¾	36¾	39¼
500	Dolores, Ltd.	10	10	10	10
3,000	Dom. Copper.	15-32	15-32	7-16	½
425	Douglas Cop.	6½	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
1,000	Granby Con.	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¾
665	Greene Gold.	*3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾
6,500	Greene Con. C.	27⅜	27⅝	27¼	27⅝
500	Greene C.C.rts.	26	26	26	26
500	Greene G.-S.	6	6¼	5⅝	6⅛
1,500	Guana. Con.	6¼	6¼	6	6⅛
100	Lewishon Exp. & M. Co. w.i.	111¾	111¾	111¼	111¼
2,000	Mex. Gold Ex.	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,500	Mitchell Min.	13⅜	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞
1,000	Mines Sec.	5-32	5-32	5-32	5-32
8,700	Nev. Con. Cop.	12⅜	12½	12¼	12⅜
1,500	N.-U. M. & S.	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3¼
100	Palmer Mt. T. & Power	51	51	51	51
800	Tintic Mining.	9¼	9¼	9	9
450	Tenn. Cop. Co.	46½	47¼	*46	47¼
160	Union C. Co.	1 15-16	1 15-16	1¾	1¾
12,500	United Cop.	75	77½	74½	75
500	United Cop. pf.	98	98	95	96
200	Utah Apex	8	8	8	8
3,000	Utah Copper	34	34¼	33¾	34
533	West. Gold M.	37⅝	38¼	37⅝	38¼
2,700	White Knob C.	¼	5-16	¼	5-16

BONDS.

$48,000	Am. S. F. 6s, w. i. & int.	90½	90¾	90¼	90⅝
8,000	Am. W. P. 5s.	88	88	87½	88
3,000	Cen. F. 6s flat	82½	82½	82½	82½
2,000	Hav. Tob. 5s.	75	75	75	75
75,000	Inter.-Met. col. 4½s w. i.	94½	94⅝	94	94
10,000	Inter. Salt 5s.	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼

*Odd lots. ‡Sells cents per share.

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Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Wednesday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Feb. 1. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 31 Bid.	Asked.
American Can	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝
American Can pf	70½	71	70½	71
American Chicle pf	170	175	170	175
American Chicle	102	106	102	106
Am. De F. Wire Tel.			130	140
Am. Light & Trac.	108	110	112	117
Am. L. & Trac. pf.	99	101	99	101
Am. Tobacco	490	495	490	495
Am. Steel Foundry 6s, w. i. and int.	90	91	90	91
Am. Writing Paper	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5⅛
Am. Writ. Paper pf.	33⅜	35	33⅜	35
Am. Writ. Pa. 5s	87⅞	88¼	87⅞	88¼
Bamberger-De Lamar.	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¾
Bethlehem Steel	32	32½	32½	33½
Bethlehem Steel pf	92	93½	92½	93½
Boston Copper	29¼	29⅝	29⅝	29¾
British Col. Copper	9½	9⅝	8⅝	8¾
Central Foundry	6	6⅜	5¾	6⅛
Central Foundry pf.	24½	26	25½	26¼
Central Foundry 6s	82¼	82¾	82¼	82½
Chicago Subway	50⅜	51½	50⅜	51
Cont. Coal & Coke	10	10¼	9⅞	10
Corn Prod. ref.com., w.i.	29	29½	29	29¼
Corn Prod. ref. pf., w.i.	87½	88	87¼	87⅝
Copper Securities	32	32½	30	31½
Dominion Copper	½	⅝	½	⅝
Douglas Copper	6½	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝
Dela. & Hud. rights	3½	4		
Granby Consolidated			10½	10¾
Greene Con. Copper	27¼	27½	25¾	26
Greene Con. Cop. rights	25	25		
Greene Con. Gold	3⅝	3¾	3⅜	3⅝
Greene Gold-Silver	5⅞	6	5⅝	6
Guanajuato Con.	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6¼
Guggenheim Explorat'n.	305	315	285	305
Hartmann Coal	73½	73⅝	73½	73¾
Havana Tobacco	27	30	27	30
Havana Tobacco pf.	37	40	37	40
Houston Oil	12	12¼	11½	11¾
Houston Oil pf	47½	48	47	47½
Interborough	233½	234	233½	234
Inter. Mer. Marine	13	13¼	12¾	13⅛
Int. Mer. Marine pf	35	35¾	35	35½
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	83	83¾	83	83¾
Interborough-Met., w. i.	53½	55¼	54	54½
Inter.-Met. pf., w. i.	96	97½	95	97½
Inter.-Met. 4½s, w. i.	93	94¼	93¾	94
International Salt	47⅜	48	47	47¾
International Salt 5s	73¾	74½	73½	74¼
Jap. Govt. 4s of 1905 and interest, w. i.	87½	87¾	87¼	87⅝
Lord & Taylor	114	116	114	116
Lord & Taylor pf.	102	104	102	104
Mackay Companies	61½	62	61¼	62
Mackay Companies pf.	74	74½	73⅝	74¼
Manhattan Transit	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4½
Mexican Gold Explor'n.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
Mitchell Mining	12½	13	13⅛	13½
M., K. & T. new 4½s and int., full paid	91	91½	91	91½
N. J. Term. D. & Imp.	44¾	45	44¾	45
New Orleans Railways.	39	40	39	40
New Orleans Rys. pf.	84	84½	84	85
Nevada Con. Copper	12¾	12½	12¼	12½
Nev.-Utah M. & S.	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3¼
N. Y. N. H. & H. 4½s and interest	117	118	117	118
N. Y. W. & B. ctfs. of interest	92	92¾	92	92¾
Northern Sec. stubs	325	350	325	327½
Otis Elevator	59	60	59	60
Otis Elevator pf.	165	167		
Palmer Mt. Tun. & P.	52	55	52	54
Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	18½	19½	19½	20½
Seaboard Lumber Co.	67⅜	67⅞	67⅜	67⅞
Standard Milling	13	15	13	15
Standard Milling pf.	39	41	40	41
Standard Milling 5s	80¼	80⅜	80¼	80⅜
Standard Oil	692	697	692	696
Tennessee Copper	44½	47½	46	46¼
Tintic Mining	9	9⅜	9	9¼
Union Copper	1¾	2	1¾	2
Union Typewriter	98	100	98	100
Un. Typewriter 1st pf.	125	128	125	128
Un. Typewriter 2d pf.	121	123	121	123
United Copper	73	75½	72⅜	72¾
United Copper pf.	94	95		
Utah Apex	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
Utah Copper	33⅝	34	34	34½
Western Gold Mining	37⅝	38	37¼	37½
West. Elec. rights	⅝	½	¾	⅝
White Knob Copper	⅝	½	⅝	½

*Sells cents per share.

BUYS DETROIT CITY GAS CO.

The American Light and Traction Company Its New Owner.

It was announced yesterday that the property for the purchase of which the American Light and Traction Company has authorized an issue of $5,500,000 new stock is the Detroit City Gas Company.

The Detroit Company is capitalized at $5,000,000 and pays 6 per cent. The bulk of the stock has been taken over by the American Light and Traction Company at approximately 102½. In 1905 the Detroit City Gas Company's earnings were about $500,000. This is the third company acquired by the American Light and Traction Company within a month.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, Feb. 1, 1906.

Imp Jap Gov 6s, sterling loan
3,000 100¼
2,000 100
9,000 100⅝
1,000 100⅛
3,000 100⅜
2d series
3,000 100
14,000 99⅞
500 99⅝
10,000 99⅞
11,000-c 100
1,000 100
Jap Imp Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs full paid for 4½ sterl loan
25,000 94⅞
82,000 94⅞
1,000 95
5,000 94⅞
1,000 95
Jap Imp Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs full paid for new 4½s, 2d ser
10,000 91½
500 91½
5,000 91⅝
50,000 91⅝
U S of Mexico 5s
5,000 99⅞
Repub of Cuba 5s
1,000 107
Adams Express 4s
500 104
1,000 104½
Am Hide & L 6s
1,000 100
Am Ice Secur 6s
17,000 92
4,000 92½
Am Tobacco 6s
5,000 116⅜
Am Tobacco 4s
10,000-x 81
9,000 80⅝
59,000 81
4,000 80⅝
At, T & S F gen 4s
500 104½
50,000 104¾
7,000 104⅜
3,000 104⅞
conv 4s
10,000 104⅞
adjustment 4s
3,000 90½
5,000 90⅝
stamped
15,000 90½
Bastn Okla 4s
1,000 99½
Atl Coast Line 4s
12,000 102
At Coast L, Louisv & Nash col 4s
16,000 95⅜
Balt & O gold 4s
1,000 104⅝
P, J & M 3½s
1,000 91⅝
P, L E & W V 4s
5,000 90⅜
6,000 90½
B R Tr ref conv 4s
5,000 95⅜
10,000 98½
15,000 98⅜
10,000 98½
4,000 98⅜
gold 5s
5,000 108½
Bklyn Ferry 5s
3,000 40½
2,000 47⅛
Bklyn Un Co & Sub con gtd 5s
3,000 102½
Bklyn Un Elev 1st
1,000-x 110½
Bur, C R & N 1st
6,000 101
Canada So 1st 5s
10,000 101⅜
1,000 101⅛
1,000 101⅝
Cen of Ga Ry con 5s
5,000 114⅛
2d inc 5s
48,000 85½
3d inc 5s
5,000 80⅜
12,000 81
Cent Leather 5s
45,000 101⅜
C of N J gen 5s
1,000 131½
3,000 131⅜
Cent Pac gtd 4s
1,000-x 100½
2,000 100¾
3,000 100½
Ches & O con 5s
1,000 119¼
1,000 119⅜
Ches & O gen 4½s
2,000 108½
Chi Alt R R 3s
6,000 82½
5,000 82
Chi & Alt 3½s
2,000 81½
10,000 81⅜
3,000 82
Chi, Bur & Quincy 4s joint bds
8,000 101½
2,000 101⅜
3,000 100½
Ches & O con 5s
1,000 119¼
1,000 119⅜
Ches & O gen 4½s
2,000 108½
Chi Alt R R 3s
6,000 82½
5,000 82
Chi & Alt 3½s
2,000 81½
10,000 81⅜
3,000 82
Chi, Bur & Quincy 4s joint bds
8,000 101½
2,000 101⅜
3,000 100½
Ches & O con 5s
1,000 119¼
1,000 119⅜
Ches & O gen 4½s
2,000 108½
Chi Alt R R 3s
6,000 82½
5,000 82
Chi & Alt 3½s
2,000 81½
10,000 81⅜
3,000 82
Chi, R I & P R R col tr 5s
1,000 91¼
15,000 91½
C, St P M & O 6s
1,000 185
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s
5,000 105⅜
Colorado Industrial 1st 5s, Ser A
10,000-x 88¼
25,000 83
5,000 83¼
15,000 83⅜
83,000 83
10,000 82⅞
48,000 82⅝
2,000 82⅜
11,000 83
100,000-3 83
10,000 83⅜
63,000 83½
25,000 83⅝
20,000 83⅜
57,000 83⅞
12,000 83⅜
2,000 83⅞
13,000 84
10,000 83⅜
20,000 83⅞
10,000 83
1st 5s, Ser B
30,000-x 79⅜
30,000 80½
Col Mid 1st 4s
1,000 77⅜
4,000 78
Col & S 1st 4s
13,000-x 94¼
2,000 94⅝
8,000 94⅜
Det City Gas 5s
4,000 103½
Dist Sec Cor 5s
1,000 85
1,000 85¼
3,000-c 85⅜
3,000 85½
10,000 86
15,000 85⅜
11,000 85⅞
10,000 86
5,000 86⅞
Dul & Iron R 1st
2,000 118¼
Erie 1st fund 7s
1,000 133
Erie 1st gen 4s
1,000 92⅝
1,000 92⅜
Erie 1st conv 4s
1,000 101⅞
25,000 101⅜
Erie conv 4s
10,000 107⅞
Erie, Penn col tr 4s
7,000-x 95⅜
Ft W & R G 1st
4,000 90
Green Bay & Wn deb ctf B
5,000 21
Ind, Ill & Iowa 4s
2,000 99½
Kanaw & M 1st
5,000 98⅞
K C, Ft S & M 4s
1,000 87⅝
Kans City & P 1st
3,000 96
Kans City So 3s
2,000 74¼
Lacka Steel 5s
2,000 108¼
1,000 108½
L S & M So 3½s
6,000 100⅜
L S & M S deb 4s
4,000 101½
Lo & N unified 4s
16,000 103⅜
10,000 104
Mah Coal R R 5s
5,000 122½
Met Elev 1st 6s
1,000 103
Mex Cent con 4s
1,000 80⅜
15,000 80½
5,000 80½
Minn & St L, Pac ext 6s
1,000 120
Mo, K & East 1st 5s
10,000 115¾
Mo, K & East 1st 4s
4,000-c 102
2,000 101¾
M, K & Tex ext 5s
5,000 107½
Mo, K & T 1st & ref 4s
1,000 88
Missouri Pac 4s
5,000 94½
Nash, Chat & St L 1st 7s
10,000 119¼
Natl R R of Mex 1st con 4s
10,000 87
N Y & Hud R gen 3½s
21,000 99
deb 4s, 1934
10,000 101⅝
5,000-3 101⅜
L S col 3½s
1,000-x 90⅜
N Y, C & St L 4s
1,000 105½
N Y Dock Co 4s
4,000-x 93¾
500 98
2,000 95½
500 95¼
N Y G, E L, H & P pur money 4s
3,000-x 90
N Y, O & W ref 4s
3,000 103⅝
Nor & So 1st 5s
1,000 108
Norf & W con 4s
5,000 102¼
Northn Pac 4s
11,000 103½
500 105
Nor Pac gen 3s
3,000-x 77⅛
Ore R & N con 4s
1,000 101⅝
5,000 101¾
5,000 101⅝
Ore Sh L gtd ref 4s
2,000 97½
6,000 97⅞
1st con 5s
2,000 118¼
Penn conv 3½s
10,000 104½
1915
2,000 100⅛
Peo & East inc 4s
25,000 79⅝
Reading gen 4s
9,000 102
3,000 101⅞
2,000 101⅝
1,000 101⅞
Rdg Jer Cen col 4s
9,000 101
St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s
3,000-3 117½
2,000 117½
River & Gulf 4s
2,000 95
unify & ref 4s
1,000 93⅝
St L & San F R R refundg 4s
11,000 87⅝
5,000 87⅞
10,000 87½
23,000 87⅝
5,000 87¾
St L Shwn con 4s
20,000 81⅜
5,000 81⅞
15,000 82
30,000 81½
St Paul, Min & M, Mont Cent 6s
2,000 138
Mont Cent 5s
5,000 119¼
San An & Ar P 4s
10,000 89½
10,000 90
Sea A L Ry gold 4s
10,000 91
So Pac temp ctfs for 1st refundg 4s
10,000 97
7,000 97½
Southn Pac 4s
8,000 95
Southn Ry 1st 5s
1,000 118⅜
Texn Coal, Ir & R gen 5s
1,000 101½
Tex & Pacific 1st 5s
25,000 123
2,000 123¼
5,000 123
Third Av con 4s
7,000 94⅝
Third Av 1st 5s
2,000 118½
Tol, St L & W 4s
3,000 84½
Union Pac 1st 4s
5,000 105
Un Pac conv 4s
5,000 155⅝
20,000 157
U S Leather 6s
10,000 109
U S R & Imp 5s
10,000 97⅝
U S Steel Corpor sktg fund 5s
81,000 99½
55,000 99⅝
3,000 99⅝
3,000 99⅝
20,000 99⅝
51,000 99⅝
12,000 99⅛
122,000 99⅝
15,000 99⅝
50,000 99⅝
registered
500 99½
500 99⅜
Vandalia con 4s
10,000-x 103
35,000 102⅞
Va Ir, C & C 5s
10,000 94⅞
5,000 95
Wabash 1st 5s
2,000 116¼
2,000 116⅛
Wabash 2d 5s
1,000-x 106½
Wab, Pitts Ter 1st
1,000 89⅜
10,000 89⅝
82,000 90
2,000 90¼
5,000 90½
Wab, Pitts Ter 2d
11,000 40
Wn Mary l cnv 4s
10,000 75
25,000 75½
10,000 75¼
20,000 75¾
10,000 75⅝
5,000 75⅞
40,000 76
Westn Maryl 4s
3,000 88⅝
5,000 88½
West Shore 4s
1,000 108
West Un fund & real est 4½s
5,000 105
W & L E 1st con 4s
2,000 93
Wis Cent gen 4s
2,000 94
4,000 93½

Net changes of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

ADVANCED.

Am Ice Secur 6s 1½ | Ft W & R G 1st 1
Erie fundg 7s 3 | Union Pac conv 2⅞

DECLINED.

Brook Ferry 5s 2¼ | Norf & So 1st 1
Total sales Feb. 1, 1906 $3,017,000
From Jan. 1, 1906 108,343,600
Corresponding date last year 151,448,800

THE MARKET & FULTON NAT'L BANK OF N. Y.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$8,054,930.44
Due from banks and bankers	559,000.00
Clearing House exchanges	886,409.81
Cash	1,963,288.73
Total	$11,463,628.98

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	1,385,904.97
Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits	9,028,324.01
Total	$11,463,628.98

OFFICERS.

H. Gilbert, President.
R. A. Parker, Vice President.
T. J. Stevens, Cashier.
J. H. Carr, Asst. Cashier.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 1,290.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CITIZENS CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business January 29, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$15,723,347.20
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		334.12
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,585,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		340,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		54,750.00
Bonds, securities, &c.		638,925.00
Furniture and fixtures		25,000.00
Other real estate owned		500,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	$2,177,650.79	
Due from State banks and bankers	210,767.00	
Checks and other cash items	801,907.95	
Exchanges for Clearing House	2,373,686.66	
Notes of other National banks	32,000.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	2,974.49	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	4,622,723.50	
Legal-tender notes	216,360.00	
		10,488,076.39
Asset Central Natl. Bk. in liquidation		218,547.56
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		79,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		67,930.54
Total		$29,671,160.81

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,550,000.00
Surplus fund		510,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		168,592.53
National banknotes outstanding		1,520,097.50
Due to other National banks	$6,187,396.19	
Due to State banks and bankers	1,118,732.93	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,165,812.46	
Dividends unpaid	3,970.50	
Individual deposits subject to check	15,464,101.06	
Demand certificates of deposit	111,409.48	
Certified checks	421,518.05	
Cashier's checks outstanding	8,183.88	
United States deposits	257,874.80	
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	102,501.43	
		24,821,570.78
Bonds borrowed		100,000.00
Total		$29,671,160.81

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, HENRY DIMSE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. HENRY DIMSE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of February, 1906.

WILLIAM V. A. POE, Notary Public, New York County.

Correct—Attest:
RALPH L. CUTTER,
MARCELL KAHLE,
HENRY SAMPSON,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

NEW YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK

at the close of business Jan. 29, 1906, as rendered to the Controller of the Currency:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$7,970,658.83
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		699.10
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		641,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		42,000.00
Premium on U. S. bonds		24,700.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		78,543.78
Furniture and fixtures		30,300.00
Due from National banks		354,620.58
Due from State banks and bankers		282,240.08
Checks and other cash items		49,315.04
Exchanges for Clearing House		937,667.43
Notes of other National banks		37,405.00
Nickels and cents		289.23
Specie		1,370,654.70
Legal-tender notes		492,070.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		32,050.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5% fund)		15,000.00
Total		$12,309,813.77

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		750,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		162,397.58
Reserve for taxes		846.84
Dividends unpaid		72.00
National bank notes outstanding		624,195.00
Due to other National banks	$3,585,213.96	
Due to State banks and bankers	493,580.52	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	541,937.31	
Individual deposits subject to check	4,846,825.05	
Demand certificates of deposit	72,296.31	
Certified checks	112,854.10	
Cashier's checks	84,615.15	
U. S. deposits	35,000.00	
		9,772,302.40
*Total		$12,809,813.77

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, LEWIS E. PIERSON, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

LEWIS E. PIERSON, President.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of February, 1906.

B. B. KORNDORFER, Notary Public, Kings County. Certificate filed in New York County.

Correct—Attest:
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr.,
LEE KOHNS,
DANIEL W. WHITMORE,
} Directors.

[No. 1,370.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business January 29, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$11,723,738.60
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.		1,454,320.04
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		905,257.24
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		1,292,062.84
Due from State banks and bankers		185,329.96
Checks and other cash items		54,317.53
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,957,971.80
Notes of other National banks		10,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		2,090.90
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie	$4,703,236.05	
Legal-tender notes	1,287,600.00	
		6,080,236.05
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		20,000.00
Total		$28,825,025.06

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		413,149.52
Due to other National banks		7,031,197.37
Due to State banks and bankers		880,771.86
Due to trust companies and savings banks		4,037,508.60
Dividends unpaid		1,337.00
Individual deposits subject to check		7,578,261.08
Demand certificates of deposit		27,825.10
Certified checks		703,945.25
Cashier's checks outstanding		561,909.13
Total		$28,825,025.06

State of New York, County of New York, ss:

I, SAMUEL S. CAMPBELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. S. S. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of February, 1906. O. E. PAYNTER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
CHAS. D. DICKEY,
DONALD MACKAY,
R. M. GALLAWAY,
} Directors.

[No. 1,105.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business January 29th, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,191,648.20
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,309.47
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.		24,975.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		150,000.00
Other real estate owned		4,475.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		79,578.11
Due from State banks and bankers		8,525.08
Checks and other cash items		41,428.04
Exchanges for Clearing House		134,163.29
Notes of other National banks		1,095.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,941.22
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$343,967.50	
Legal-tender notes	80,000.00	
		423,967.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		2,500.00
Total		$2,110,606.81

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$250,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	68,071.70
National banknotes outstanding	50,000.00
Dividends unpaid	545.50
Individual deposits subject to check	1,674,247.70
Demand certificates of deposit	171.95
Certified checks	17,569.96
Total	$2,110,606.81

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of February, 1906.

RUFUS W. FROST, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
VINCENT LOESER,
FREDERIC T. HUME,
CHARLES BANKS,
} Directors.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 1,250.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business January 29th, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$17,818,359.82
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,408.70
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		550,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.		980,227.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		1,538,880.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		963,529.60
Due from State banks and bankers		206,522.29
Checks and other cash items		406,462.33
Exchanges for Clearing House		17,164,363.12
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		387.43
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,943,657.00	
Legal-tender notes	1,500,000.00	
		4,443,657.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas. (5% of circulation)		27,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		100,000.00
Total		$44,198,747.38

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund		3,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		415,508.93
National banknotes outstanding		536,100.00
Due to other National banks	$5,214,120.69	
Due to State banks and bankers	1,092,619.46	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	3,402,047.05	
Dividends unpaid	5,072.75	
Individual deposits subject to check	12,410,380.87	
Demand certificates of deposit	177,278.47	
Certified checks	13,153,883.19	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,191,735.97	
		37,247,138.45
Total		$44,198,747.38

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, FRANK O. ROE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. FRANK O. ROE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of February, 1906.

C. E. LANGDON, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
THOS. H. HUBBARD,
T. P. FOWLER,
P. A. ROCKEFELLER,
} Directors.

[No. 1,357.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business January 29, 1906:

RESOURCES.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Thursday, Feb. 1, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
90	Allis-Chalmers. pf	24⅞	24⅞	24¼	24½
87,380	Amal. Copper	116⅝	116⅞	114¼	114⅞
470	Am. Car & F.	45¼	45⅞	44⅝	45½
950	Am. Locomo.	74⅞	75⅝	74¼	75¼
8,350	Am. Smelting	165⅞	169	165¾	167¾
630	Am. Sugar	148	148⅝	147¾	148¼
420	At., T. & S. F.	93⅝	93⅝	93	93⅝
1,050	Balt. & Ohio	115½	116¼	115¼	116¼
6,850	Brooklyn R. T.	88¼	88⅝	86¾	88¼
270	Can. Pacific	172¾	173	171½	173
110	Cent. Leather.	47½	47½	46¾	47⅝
70	Ches. & Ohio.	60	60	59⅝	59⅞
810	Chi. Gt. West.	22¾	23	22¼	22⅝
8,200	C., M. & St. P.	188¾	189⅝	186⅝	188
25,780	Col. Fuel & I.	75¾	78⅜	74⅞	77
40	Col. & H. Coal.	26½	26⅝	26	26
40	Corn Products.	19⅜	19⅜	18½	19
10	Dist. Securities	53	53	53	53
2,400	Erie	48½	48½	47⅝	48⅛
60	Louis. & Nash.	152¼	152¼	151½	152¼
420	Met. Street	121⅜	121⅜	120⅜	121⅜
40	Mexican Cent.	24⅞	25⅜	24⅞	25⅜
340	Mo., K. & T.	37⅞	37⅞	37¼	37½
1,730	Mo. Pacific	103	103	101½	102⅜
790	Nat. Lead	88	90¼	87	88⅝
810	N. Y. Central	151⅜	151⅜	150	151
180	N. Y., O. & W.	55	55	54⅜	54⅜
80	Norf. & West.	93½	93½	92½	92⅝
50	Pacific Mail	47½	47½	47½	47⅝
3,210	Pennsylvania	144¼	144¼	143¾	144
40	People's Gas.	99⅜	99⅜	99⅛	99¼
170	Pressed S. Car	62⅜	63½	62¾	62¾
84,420	Reading	141½	144⅝	140¼	143½
310	Rep. Steel	34⅞	35¼	34¾	35¼
2,880	Rock Island.	26¾	26¾	26⅛	26½
3,780	Southern Pac.	69⅜	69⅝	68¼	69¼
3,920	Southern Ry.	41⅞	42½	41⅜	42⅜
90	Texas Pac.	37	37	36½	36½
35,120	Union Pac.	155⅝	158	154⅝	158
830	U. S. Rubber.	54⅜	54½	54	54¼
33,380	U. S. Steel	45	46⅛	44⅜	46
7,740	U. S. Steel pf.	112¼	113½	111⅞	113¼
250	Wabash	25	25	24½	24½
40	Wabash pf.	45¾	45¾	45⅝	45⅝
296,220					

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—The local money market continues very dull.

Call loans, 4@4½ per cent. Time loans, collateral, 4½@5 per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent. Clearing House loans, 3 per cent. New York funds, 10c discount at par. Clearings, $30,760,655. Balances, $1,958,367. Sub-Treasury debit, $70,304.

There was quite an accumulation of orders overnight in the copper shares, and opening prices were active and higher, with United Copper and Bingham the features. United Copper sold at its record price, but reacted sharply, while Bingham made a new price, and remained steady around 40 until near the close, when a fractional recession was made. Other shares were not neglected, but maintained a firm undertone all day. In the afternoon there was profit taking, and fractional recessions were seen, but a good strong tone was manifest until the close.

Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$500	Atch. adj. 4s, stamped	96	96	96
2,000	Am. Bell. Tel. 4s	99½	99¾	99¾
8,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	94½	94½	94½
6,000	Ill. Steel 5s, 1913	101½	101½	101½
2,000	New Eng. Cotton Y.5s	99	99	99
1,000	Mexican Central 4s	80	80	80

RAILROADS.

$65	Atchison	93½	93	93¼
150	Boston Suburban	20	20	20
25	Boston & Maine	175	175	175
50	Boston & Wor. pf	77½	77½	77½
3	C. J. R. & S.	127	127	127
27	Fitchburg pf.	145	145	145
150	Mass. Electric	18½	18½	18½
55	Mass. Electric pf.	68½	68½	68½
30	N. Y., N. H. & H.	202½	202	202½
7	Old Colony	208	208	208
50	Pere Marquette pf.	50	50	50
620	Union Pacific	157½	156¾	157½
49	West End	90½	90	90¼
6	West End pf.	114	114	114

TELEPHONES.

377	American	139	139	138½
15	†Cumberland	117	117	117
2	*New England	137½	137½	137½
100	Mexican pf.	8	8	8
61	Western	13	13	13
5	*Western pf.	93	93	93

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,275	Am. Agri. Chem.	33¼	32½	33¼
50	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	99½	99¾	99½
1,562½	Am. Pneu. Service	16⅜	16	16
190	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	39	38¾	39
410	American Sugar Ref.	148½	147¾	148¼
110	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	139⅞	139½	139⅝
470	American Wool	46	45	45
432	American Wool pf.	110	109	110
15	*Edison	248	247	247
5	General Electric	176	176	176
100	Ga. Ry. & Elec. Light.	100	100	100
2,160	Mass. Gas	51⅛	50¾	51
279	Mass. Gas pf.	87	86⅞	86⅞
1	Reece	10	10	10
100	Rubber	54½	54½	54½
65	Seattle Electric pf.	102	102	102
175	†Swift & Co.	102⅞	102½	102⅝
2,725	Swift & Co. rights	99c	75c	90c
198	United Fruit	108¾	108¼	108¾
6,294	United Shoe Machine	86⅞	85	86½
215	Un. Shoe Machine pf.	32	31½	32
11,385	U. S. Steel	46¼	44½	45⅜
1,277	U. S. Steel pf.	113⅜	112	113

MINING.

160	Adventure	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
22,328	*Amalgamated	116⅝	114⅜	114⅜
1,103	Allouez	43½	42½	43
100	American Zinc	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
150	Arcadian	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞
580	Atlantic	25⅞	25⅜	25⅝
9,795	Bingham	40⅜	39½	39½
838	Boston Consolidated	23⅜	22⅝	22⅝
7	Calumet & Hecla	705	705	705
180	Centennial	28½	28½	28½
1,125	Cons. Mercur	65	64	65
1,503	Copper Range	84	83¼	83½
95	Daly-West	17¼	17	17¼
50	Dominion Iron	29¾	29¾	29¾
100	Dominion Coal	79½	79½	79½
3,305	Franklin	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜
950	Granby	10¼	10	10¼
1,025	Greene	27½	27¼	27⅜
100	Guanajuato	6	6	6
675	Isle Royale	26½	26	26
700	Mass.	10½	10¼	10½
50	Mayflower	1	1	1
415	Michigan	15⅛	15	15⅛
25	Mohawk	59	58¾	58¾
2,070	Nevada	12⅝	12¼	12½
4,190	North Butte	88¾	87¾	87¾
410	Montana Coal & Coke	5½	5¼	5¼
120	Old Colony	1½	1¼	1½
605	Old Dominion	38⅞	38¼	38¼
100	Osceola	102½	101	102½
1,360	Parrot	43¾	41¾	42¼
15	*Quincy	104½	104	104
305	Rhode Island	7⅛	7	7⅛
120	Santa Fe	2	2	2
435	Shannon	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
100	Tecumseh	14	14	14
530	Trinity	10	9⅞	10
1,695	U. S. Coal & Oil	13	12⅝	13
1,490	U. S. S. & Ref.	61	58⅛	60
1,423	U. S. S. & Ref. pf.	45	44½	44⅝
2,095	U. S. Mining rights	1⅞	1⅜	1¾
9,275	United Copper	77	73	75¼
4,215	Utah	65⅞	63¾	65⅝
125	Victoria	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
10	Washington	90c	90c	90c
10	Winona	6¾	6¼	6⅜
20	Wolverine	133	131	133

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—The local market was active to-day, but it was the arbitrage issues which made it so, dealings in United States Steel common in particular being very heavy. Reading and Amalgamated Copper were also freely traded in. There was good buying of Cambria Steel, United Gas Improvement, and Lehigh Valley, but it had little effect upon the price.

Some large buying orders were in the market for Philadelphia Rapid Transit and 33¼ was repeatedly offered for the stock, but very little came out. Marsden was under pressure and Keystone Telephone was easier on failure of the Commonwealth Electric Company to reach an agreement with the Mayor regarding the use of the telephone company's conduits. Philadelphia Electric issues were off on the reduction in the price of electric lighting, which the management voluntarily announced to-day.

Total sales, 68,088 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4,000	Amal. Copper	116⅝	115⅜	116⅝
25	American Cement	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
25	American C. & F.	45½	45½	45¼
25	American Ice	45½	45½	45⅛
600	Brook. Rap. Tr.	87½	87	87½
50	Cambria Iron	50¼	50¼	50¼
6,627	Cambria Steel	36⅝	36⅜	36¼
7	Central R. R. of N. J.	224½	224½	224½
200	Col. Fuel & Iron	74⅜	74⅛	74⅜
100	Con. Trac., N. J.	82½	82½	82½
398	Elec. Co. of Am.	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞
17	Elec. Co. of Am. rcts.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
950	Erie	48¼	48	48¼
100	Highlander M. & M.	2	2	2
94	Ins. Co. of N. Am.	28	28	28
1,781	Keystone Tel.	17	16½	16½
1,820	Keystone Tel. pf.	15⅞	14¾	15⅝
250	Lake Superior Corp.	22	21⅞	21⅞
2,067	Lehigh Valley R. R.	81	80	81
100	Lehigh Navigation	115	115	115
506	Lehigh Nav. t. c.	114½	114	114¼
4,639	Marsden	3 2	15-16	2 15-16
145	Penn. R. R.	72	71⅞	71 15-16
5	Penn. Steel pf.	109	109	109
1,951	Phila. Co.	52¾	52	52⅜
12	Phila. Co. pf.	51	51	51
2,830	Phila. Elec.	8⅝	8	8 1-16
305	Phila. Rap. Tr.	33¼	33	33⅛
50	Phila. Traction	101⅜	101	101
30	Railways Co. Gen.	7 1-16	7 1-16	7 1-16
9,900	Reading	72¾	70⅜	71⅞
12	Reading 1st pf.	47½	47	47
200	Southern R. R. pf.	102⅝	102⅝	102⅜
700	Southern R. R.	42⅜	42	42⅛
285	Sunq. Steel	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
265	Tonopah Mining	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
590	Union Pacific	157⅜	157⅛	157⅜
1	Union Traction	65⅞	63⅜	63⅝
24	United Cos. of N. J.	269¼	269¼	269¼
5,465	United Gas Imp.	100¼	99¼	99⅝
20,727	U. S. Steel	46	44½	45⅞
300	U. S. Steel pf.	113	112⅝	113
50	Warwick Steel	6½	6¼	6¼

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	103⅜	103⅝
2s, c., 1930	102⅞	103⅜
3s, r., 1918	102¾	103⅛
3s, c., 1918		
ex int.	102⅛	103¼
4s, 1925, sm.	102¾	
4s, r., 1907	103	103⅜
4s, c., 1907	103	104
4s, r., 1925	129¼	130¾
4s, c., 1925, ex int.	129¼	130¼
Philippine 4s	109	110¼
Adams Exp.	240	260
Am. Sub.	240	..
Am. & W.	143	..
A. A. C. pf.	90	100
A. B. S. pf.	85	87
Am. Coal	170	195
A. C. O. pf.	92¼	94½
Am. D. Tel.	37	48
Am. G. T.	9¾	10
Am. M. Co. ctfs.	5¼	6
Am. Sm. pf., B.	101¾	101¼
Am. Snuff.	250	275
Am. Sn. pf.	105	109
Am. T. & T.	139	140
Ann Arbor	32	37
Ann A. pf.	78	80
A. M. 1st pf.	107	110
A. A. L. pf.	100	..
B. Un. Gas.	170	180
B., R. & P.	150	152
B., R. & P. pf.		
pf.	155	180
B. & S. pf.	82	86½
C. R. R. of N. J.	225	228
C. & S. A. Tel.	135	138
C. & A. pf.	75	80
C., B. & Q.	200	..
C. & E. I. pf.	132	140
C. G. W. d.	86¼	86⅛
C., L. & L. pf.	70	90
C., M. & St. P. pf.	190	195
C. & N. W. pf.	240	247
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	193	202
C., C., C. & St. L.	104	107
C., L. & W. pf.	110	120
Cleve. & P.	132	..
C. & P. sp.	103	..
C. S. 2d pf.	53	54
Consol. C.	85	110
D., L. & W.	405	475
D. M. & Ft. D.	22½	24
Det. So. cts.	10	11
Det. So. pf. ctfs.	33	38
D., S. S. & A. pf.	41	42
East. Kod.	170½	..
Elec. S. B.	80	85
E. & T. H.	75	80
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	95
F. W. & D. City	73½	..
Gen. Ch.	80	85
G. & S. T.	120	..
H. R. Chaffin	110	125
H. E. R. pf.	80½	84
Hock. Val.	113⅛	118½
Homestake	80¾	82¼
Ill. C. R.	103½	..
Int. Power.	82	85
I. S. P. pf.	80	85
Iowa C. pf.	60½	61½
Jol. & Chi.	180	..

Mexican dollars unchanged at .51@.53.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 1.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	10⅝	11½	Keystone	2	2½
American	2¼	2½	Lexington	4	4½
Anchor	2⅛	2¼	Little Puck	4¼	4½
Anaconda	12	12¼	M. Anchor	3⅜	4
Banner	4½	4⅝	M. Gibson	6	8
C. K. & N.	9	11	Nevin	5	5⅜
C. C. Cons.	6¾	7	N. Haven	3	3½
Dante	6½	6⅝	Old Gold	6½	6¾
Dr. Jackpot	6½	7	Pilgrim	2⅝	3
Elkton	46	46½	Pharmacist	4⅝	5
El Paso	97½	98¼	Portland	185	187
Findley	93⅝	94	Rose Maud	3¾	4¼
Gold Bond	2⅞	3½	Rose Nicol	4¼	4⅝
Gold Coin	2	4	Sample	9⅛	9⅝
Gold Dollar	7⅜	7½	Un. Gold	12½	14
Gold Cycle	80	84	Vindicator	90	100
Sovereign	10½	10¾	Work	7¾	8½
Isabella	24½	24⅝	Indep'dence	18	20
Jackpot	6	6½	Teutonic	3	3½

TONOPAH DISTRICT STOCKS, (CLOSE.)

	Thurs.	Wed.		Thurs.	Wed.
Adams	.10	.11	Home	.35	.36
Bull'g N. B.	.20	.20	Kendall	.80	.75
Bull'g M. C.	.38	.35	MacNamara	.47	.45
Canhboy	.23	.23	North Star	.51	.53
Diam. Fd. C.	.61	.62	Ohio Tonopah	.43	.49
Dixie	.06	.07	Orig. Bullf'g	.29	.27
Eclipse	.40	.41	Redtop	2.00	1.97
Golden Anch.	1.40	1.35	Sandstorm	1.45	1.35
Jim Butler	.80	.87	Montana	2.70	2.72
Jumbo	1.42½	1.40	Midway	1.90	1.97
Jumbo Ext.	.29	.27	Belmont	2.87½	2.90

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 1.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
940	Crucible Steel	16⅛	16½	16⅝
825	Crucible Steel pf.	79⅞	79	79½
460	Fireproofing	9	8¾	9
1,180	Fireproofing pf.	27	25¾	27
250	Indep. Brewing	14½	14	14¼
250	Indep. Brewing pf.	42	41¾	42
470	Mfrs. L. & H.	33	32½	33
110	Marsden	3¼	3	3
178	Ohio Fuel	37¼	37⅛	37¼
23,475	Ohio Tonopah	.42	.40	.41
2,340	Pitts. Brewing	20½	28⅞	28⅞
175	Pitts. Brewing pf.	40½	40½	40½
403	Pitts. Coal pf.	58¼	58	58
4	Pitts. Plate Glass	122	122	122
5	River Coal pf.	23	23	23
2,400	Tonopah Extension	8.25	8.00	8.25
85	Union Switch	85	85	85
1,375	United Copper	77	74⅝	76½
100	U. S. Glass	50¼	50¼	50½
15	U. S. Steel	44¼	44⅜	44⅜
350	West. Air Brake	156	152½	156
25	West. Elec. 2d	84½	84½	84½

BANKS.

29	Colonial Trust	375	365	375
20	Commonwealth Trust	185	185	185

BONDS.

$10,000	Indep. Brewing 6s	105½	105½	105½

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 1.—In strength and activity Cotton Duck issues were again the feature of the trading to-day, the Consolidated common advancing from 13 to 14, thus gaining 2 points in two days. The preferred scored a half-point rise. Alabama Coal and Iron preferred dropped 2 points.

The bulk of the trading in the bond list was larger than stocks. United Railways free incomes advanced ½ on steady buying. United Railways 4s were ¼ higher; Norfolk Railway and Light 5s increased its gain of ½, to 100; Seaboard 4s lost ¼. Around the close weakness developed in some of the less active securities. Florida and Southern 4s ran off ⅜.

Sales: Bonds, $217,500; stocks, 5,384.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,500	Baltimore 5s, 1916	114	114	114
1,000	Carolina Central 4s	97½	97½	97½
18,000	Fla. Southern 4s	98¾	98½	98½
3,000	Ga. South. & Fla. 5s	114	114	114
1,000	Ga., Car. & North. 5s	111¾	111¾	111¾
10,000	Nort. & Car. 1st 5s	119¼	119¼	119¼
27,000	Ga. & Ala. 5s	111¾	111	111
5,000	Seaboard 4s	91¾	91	91¼
1,000	Balt., Sp. Pt. & C. 4½s	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝
1,000	Charles. Con. El. 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼
37,000	Nort. Ry. & Light 5s	100	100	100
8,000	United Rys. 4s	94¼	94¼	94½
4,000	United Rys. incomes	72¼	71½	72¼
15,000	United Rys. ctfs	70¾	70¾	70¾
9,000	Va. El. Ry. & Dev. 5s	99	99	99
2,000	Balt. Brick 5s	86	86	86
2,000	Con. Gas 6s	107	107	107
7,000	Cotton Duck 5s	88¼	88¼	88¼
1,000	Breweries 4s	62½	62¼	62½
10,000	Breweries incomes	32½	32½	32½

STOCKS.

10	Seaboard Air Line	33	33	33
200	Western Maryland	20⅝	20½	20½
1,000	United Railways	17½	17	17½
1,785	United Railways ctfs.	18¾	18½	18⅝
25	Mechanics' Bank	26	26	26
43	Union Bank	120	120	120
202	Ala. Coal & Iron pf.	97	95	97
1,567	Con. Cotton Duck	14	13	14
552	Con. Cotton Duck pf.	37½	37	37½

To List New Rubber Issue.

The United States Rubber Company has made application for the listing on the New York Stock Exchange of $5,000,000 additional of first preferred stock. The entire new issue has been purchased by the First National Bank representing a syndicate, at 110 a share. The proceeds are to furnish additional working capital.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Red Bank Hotel Company, Red Bank; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Henry Q. Van Tine, Margaret Van Tine, and Frederick Buckley.

The W. L. Robertson Company, (assaying and refining,) Newark; capital, $5,000. Incorporators—William Robertson, Charles Jeffreys, and Edwin P. Jeffreys.

The Crown Novelty Company, Newark; capital, $5,000. Incorporators—Paul Schmitter, Frederick Bils, and Max Hopper.

The Daly Hat Company, Newark; capital, $15,000. Incorporators—Bernard Daly, George T. Hyde, and Margaret Daly.

The Argentine Wool and Sheepskin Company, Newark; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Benjamin W. Jones, A. Preston Jones, and Frank H. Sharts.

The Crowell Publishing Company, Jersey City; capital, $1,750,000. Incorporators—Giles Whiting, Charles A. Corliss, and Benjamin Strong, Jr.

The Realty Corporation, East Orange; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Winthrop Scarrett, James R. Mapleson, and Charles L. Beck.

The Golden Ranch Sugar and Lumber Company, Jersey City; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—A. O. Boughton, Thomas F. Barrett, and A. Swarz.

The Franklin-Lincoln Securities Company, Jersey City; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—George S. Brown, Wylie C. Arnett, and Oscar B. Thomas.

The Morristown Garage Company, Morristown; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Thomas B. Reid, John A. Wise, and Alexander Reid.

The Walter Auto Car Company, (to manufacture automobiles,) Trenton; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Col. A. R. Kuser, William Walter, R. V. Lindabury, John L. Kuser, R. V. Kuser, Fred Kuser, Gen. C. E. Murray, F. W. Roebling, Washington A. Roebling, 2d, A. C. Reeves, Mahlon R. Margerum, Elseley & King, Herman Unger, and C. W. Stengle.

The Demarest Brothers Company, (real estate;) capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Jacob J. Demarest, Abraham Demarest, and Edwin Du Rie.

H. Julius Smith Electric Fuse Company, Jersey City; dissolved.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—Incorporated to-day:

Hudson River Amusement Company, Albany; (Amusement Parks and Theatricel;) capital, $65,000. Directors—Arthur Boulding, J. J. O'Leary, and C. G. McGreevy, Buffalo.

Half Moon Realty Company, Mechanicsville; capital, $25,000. Directors—C. R. Sheffer, E. H. Strang, and G. H. Whitney, Mechanicsville.

D. Holland Iron Company, New York; capital, $3,000. Directors—Samuel Rosenstock, Morris Berlin, and J. M. Halper, New York.

Knothe Brother, New York, (manufacturers suspenders and belts;) capital, $100,000. Directors—A. E. Sawyer, Richmond Hill; Lottie A. Reid, Brooklyn, and F. F. Knothe, Ridgewood, N. J.

The Weisberg-Mark Company, New York, (manufacturer window sash;) capital, $21,000. Directors—Isaac Baer, Brooklyn; Meyer Weisberg, and Isaac Mark, New York.

Phil Brown Company, New York, (clothing;) capital, $50,000. Directors—Philip Brown, Louis Goodman, and Nathan Brown, New York.

Chemical Light, Heat and Power Company, New York; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—Alexander McKim, Thomas McWatters, Swisdale, Penn., and C. L. Straub, New York.

Orient Spray Company, New York, (chemicals;) capital, $20,000. Directors—F. B. Morse, S. P. Sturges, and L. L. Fawcett, New York.

American Exchange Realty Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—Isaac Liberman, Charles Liberman, and Jacob Wener, New York.

Smith-Cresser Process Company, New York, (paints;) capital, $50,000. Directors—W. R. Smith, C. S. Cresser, Brooklyn, and S. R. Olmsted, New York.

Crossman Company, New York, (manufacturer jewelry;) capital, $30,000. Directors—C. S. Crossman, W. B. Peck, and J. F. Mosby, New York.

Hudson & Co., Mellitruck, (fruits and vegetables;) capital, $125,000. Directors—W. H. Hudson, W. M. Hudson, and J. B. Hudson, Mellituck.

J. P. Devine Company, Buffalo, (machinery;) capital, $100,000. Directors—J. P. Devine, W. M. Strohn, and W. P. Kamps, Buffalo.

Sweet Cator Selling Company, New York, (medicines;) capital, $1,500. Directors—D. L. Rice, J. S. Wallenstein, and D. B. Levy, New York.

Monolithic Construction Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—H. A. Sturn, New York; Marius Guericolas, Paris, France, and E. D. Miney, Mount Vernon.

Lands Company of Depew, New York; capital, $850,000. Directors—F. W. Whiteridge, H. B. Anderson, and R. H. M. Ferguson, New York.

The Shepperd-Burnham Company, New York, (printers;) capital, $20,000. Directors—F. Shepperd, Flatbush; G. W. Burnham, Yonkers, and W. R. Keese, Richmond Hill.

M. Ochfeldt, New York, (medicinal appliances;) capital, $10,000. Directors—C. A. O. Rosell, A. S. Farra, and L. G. Cower, New York.

Bartlett Brick Company, Newburg; capital, $200,000. Directors—F. W. Bartlett, Mary H. Bartlett, and W. H. Hilton, Newburg.

Goldsborough & Co., New York, (manufacturer cotton cloth;) capital, $10,000. Directors—M. T. Goldsborough, Jr., H. S. Trippe, and M. A. Coyle, New York.

Smiths Parisian Cloak and Suit Company, Schenectady; capital, $25,000. Directors—Henry Smith, Saul Smith, New York, and Morris Winderman, Brooklyn.

Times Engineering Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—F. B. Benedict, Newfoundland, N. J.; H. D. Potter, and W. D. Sporborg, New York.

The Hudson River Dock and Dredging Company, Syracuse; capital, $25,000. Directors—A. C. Driscoll, Helen T. Driscoll, Syracuse, and S. E. Thurston, Alder Creek.

The New York Manufacturing and Supply Company, New York, (awnings;) capital, $5,000. Directors—E. J. Kunkley, Minnie Kunkley, and C. G. Weiss, New York.

Leon Hirsch, New York, (manufacturer watches;) capital, $20,000. Directors—Leon Hirsch, F. F. Hirsch, and Emile S. Hirsch, New York.

Greene Realty Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Simon Nochtegall, S. A. Levy, New York, and Isaac Graf, Brooklyn.

Quiller, New York, (millinery;) capital, $15,000. Directors—Adeline T. Langdon, Kate V. Langdon, and Mollie L. Langdon, New York.

The Buffalo Subway Railroad Company, Buffalo, (to construct an underground street electric road eight miles long in Erie County;) capital, $1,000,000. Directors—Frank S. McGraw, Buffalo; A. W. Bonynge, Hoboken, N. J.; Edward McInnes, New York, and H. M. Spencer, Bensonhurst.

The St. Joseph's Lead Company of New York City filed a certificate of increase of capital from $6,000,000 to $20,000,000.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—New York exchange was at par. Time and call loans, 4¾@5½ per cent.

Business on the local Exchange to-day was at fairly steady prices. Can preferred sold at 71, Biscuit at 70, Kansas City Light around 61, and Swift's around 102½. Boxboard preferred was firm. The annual statement of the American Strawboard Company was to have been issued to-day, and was expected to give a line on the real earning power back of Boxboard. Because no quorum was present at the annual meeting the report was not approved and will not be issued for a week. The list:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
370	American Can	10⅝	10½	10⅝
150	American Can pf.	71	71	71
200	American Shipbuilding	56⅝	56½	56⅝
50	A. Booth	39	39	39
500	Chi. Union Traction	12	11¾	12
27	Chicago Telephone	138	137½	138
80	Chi. & Oak Park Elev.	7	7	7
100	Chi. & Oak Park E. pf.	27	27	27
5	Diamond Match	146¼	146¼	146¼
100	Illinois Brick	69	69	69
740	Kansas City Light	61½	61	61½
1,124	Kansas City Light pf.	90¾	89¾	90¾
200	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	69½	69¾	69¾
330	National Biscuit	70½	70	70
150	National Biscuit pf.	116½	116½	116½
10	National Carbon pf.	119	119	119
100	Quaker Oats	147½	145	147½
1,350	Swift & Co.	102⅝	102¼	102¼
547	Swift & Co. rights	90½	85	90
400	Box Board	2⅝

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Block Front at Broadway and Manhattan Street Sold—Deal for Corner on Columbus Avenue—Wide Range of Minor Transactions.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for William McGowan to the Realty Operating Company the block front on the east side of Broadway, between Manhattan and Lawrence Streets.

Sale of Columbus Avenue Corner.

James J. Etchingham and Thomas & Eckerson have sold for the estate of C. W. C. Wuerz the northeast corner of Columbus Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street, five five-story flats, with stores, known as 201 to 209 Columbus Avenue, and 67 West Sixty-ninth Street, on plot 100 by 70.

The purchase of the Guernsey Building at 160 Broadway by the Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company is referred to in more detail in another column.

Builder Buys on 99th Street.

Irving Judas has sold the plot, 125 by 100.11, on the north side of Ninety-ninth Street, 150 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, to Samuel Friedelson; also, the plot, 100 by 75, on the west side of Lenox Avenue, 50 feet north of 181st Street, to Yogg & Juditsky. Both plots will be improved with six-story apartment houses.

George Rosenfeld is the buyer of the seven-story elevator apartment house, known as the Ridgewood, at the northeast corner of Broadway and 107th Street, sold recently by the Washington Life Insurance Company. Braisted, Goodman & Hershfield were the brokers.

M. Edgar Fitz-Gibbon has sold for F. M. Sheffmeyer to Schwartz & Kaufman 928 and 930 Amsterdam Avenue, two five-story single flats, with stores, on plot 41 by 100.

Lichtenberg Brothers have bought from the Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company the six-story apartment house, 40 by 100, in course of construction at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 124th Street.

Case Involving Sale of a Contract.

A recent decision by Justice Delehanty, in the case of Hann against Brettler, should be of interest to real estate operators. The question involved was whether an executory contract for the sale of real estate can be sold or surrendered by parol.

The plaintiff had agreed to purchase certain property from the defendant, from whom he had received a written contract, and to whom he had paid a substantial deposit on account. Subsequently and prior to the date fixed for the passing of title, the plaintiff claimed that the defendant had offered to return the deposit of $800, together with a profit if he, the plaintiff, would sell the contract back to the defendant. The plaintiff claimed that he had accepted this offer and had verbally surrendered the contract.

The defendant, through his attorneys, Sternberg & Jackson, denied this and set up as a defense that the Statute of Frauds required the sale of the contract to be in writing, on the ground that the plaintiff's interest therein was real estate.

The jury found for the plaintiff on the facts, but the court set aside the verdict and dismissed the complaint.

Lease of Colonial Club Property.

Dennis & Preston announce that they have leased the old Colonial Club property, on the southwest corner of Seventy-second Street and Broadway, to the Harsen Company for a long term of years. The building will be extensively remodeled with stores on the ground floor and offices above. The corner store will be occupied by the Lincoln Trust Company.

The firm of Shoninger Brothers report that they have sublet the third loft in the new building being erected for them at the southeast corner of Twentieth Street and Broadway, 96 by 125, to Albert Double & Co., importers of laces, at $10,000 a year for a term of five years. M. & L. Hess were the brokers.

West Side Houses Change Hands.

The Ruland & Whiting Company has sold for Mrs. Frederick A. Baldwin the four-story dwelling 129 West Seventy-seventh Street, to George M. Olcott.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Isabella M. Avery the three-and-one-half-story limestone dwelling 222 West Seventy-ninth Street, 18 by 55 by 102.2.

Augustus Field is the buyer of 66 East Eightieth Street, sold recently by R. H. E. Elliott. T. F. McLane is the buyer of 47 East Eightieth Street.

Operator Buys in Dyckman Tract.

Paul Halpin has bought from the Hill estate the plot, 50 by 150, on the east side of Broadway, 234 feet north of Nagle Avenue, and the plot, 100 by 200, on the east side of Nagle Avenue, 100 feet south of Ellwood Street.

Max Marx has sold to Charles Hyman the plot, 50 by 100, on the west side of Academy Street, 100 feet north of Post Avenue.

Dwellings Sold on the Heights.

Duff & Brown have sold for Emily F. Lang 614 West 148th Street, a three-story dwelling, 15 by 50 by 100; also, for Emma F. Merrill, the similar adjoining house, No. 616.

Dubois & Taylor have sold for the Cosmopolitan Realty Company the new three-story dwelling, on the south side of 148th Street, 75 feet west of Broadway, on lot 16.6 by 99.11.

Harlem Deals on Fifth Avenue.

I. Hoffman has sold to Salo Cohn, through E. Hoffman and S. Gans, the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and 118th Street, a five-story apartment house, with stores, on plot 26 by 100.

The Garden Realty Company of New York has purchased 2,195 Fifth Avenue, a five-story double flat, 25 by 75.

William Lemberg & Co., in conjunction with H. Feinberg, have resold for Hyman Horwitz to Mashel, Korovsky & Starr 222 to 226 West 144th Street, two six-story apartment houses, on plot 75 by 100.

Sigmund Weahsler, owner of 151 and 153 West 125th Street, denies the report that the property has been sold to the Bernheimer estate.

L. Walter Lissberger has purchased the five-story single flat, 23 by 100, at 173 St. Nicholas Avenue.

To Build on West 60th Street.

Benjamin J. Sforza has sold for Lowenfeld & Prager to a client, for improvement, the plot, 50 by 100, on the south side of Sixtieth Street, 350 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

A. W. Miller & Co. have resold for George Latour 538 West Forty-seventh Street, a five-story tenement, with stores, on lot 25 by 100.5; also, for Hyman Silverstein, 542 West Forty-seventh Street, a six-story triple flat, with stores, on lot 25 by 100.5.

L. Schwarz's Son has sold for a client the five-story double flat, with stores, 445 West Twenty-sixth Street, 55 by 98.9, to Harris & Trimble.

J. Arthur Mandeville has resold for Rosalie Rosenberg 218 West Twenty-eighth Street, a four-story dwelling, 16.8 by 98.9.

L. Walter Lissberger has bought the five-story triple flat 114 East Eighty-eighth Street, 25.6 by 102.2.

East Forty-fourth Street Purchase.

John Peters & Co. have sold to Abraham Dworsky and N. Kirsch 203 to 207 East Forty-fourth Street, three four-story buildings, on plot 62.6 by 100.5.

James Kyle & Sons have sold for Mrs. Marie Kidwell the six-story apartment house 235 East Fortieth Street, 25 by 100.

The Newport Realty Company has sold 159 East Fifty-third Street, a five-story flat, with stores, on lot 27.6 by 100.5.

F. Morris & Co. have sold to Aubry Brothers 218 East Twenty-fifth Street, a four-story loft building, on lot 20.4 by 98.9.

Louis Rothbad has sold to Edward Prentice 156 and 158 First Avenue, two six-story tenements, on plot 45 by 100.

Avenue C Houses Change Hands.

L. Berkowitz has sold to L. Salzberg the five-story front and rear tenements, on lot 26.6 by 100, at 29 Avenue C. Gerstenfeld & Bernstein were the brokers.

Isadore M. Levy, as attorney, has sold to Morris Feder 15 Suffolk Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.

Goldberg & Co. has sold 39 Henry Street, a five-story tenement, with stores, 23 by 100, to A. Sleesinger.

Jacob Finkelstein has leased for Samuel Jacobs the building 35 Market Street, for a term of years; also, to Wallach Brothers, the basement, store, and first loft at 113 Canal Street.

Louis Weinstein is the buyer of the five-story tenement 254 Henry Street, adjoining the northeast corner of Montgomery Street, recently sold by the Spektorsky estate through Lowenstein, Papae & Co.

Other Downtown Tenement Sales.

L. Levine has sold for Ida Weiss to Solomon Antokoletz the six-story tenement 58 Monroe Street.

Charles I. Minkoff and H. Hammer have sold the property 30 Scammel Street, 27 by 95, for Rosa Sobolsky to A. Skridlow.

Jacob Ackermann has sold for Benjamin Ferkin to Joseph Aron and Amelia Ackermann 656 Water Street, four-story front and rear tenements, on lot 27.9 by 86.6.

William Hennessy has sold for Louis Levinson to Margaret Jaeger 161 Attorney Street, southwest corner of Broome Street, a six-story tenement, on lot 20 by 50.

Builders Buy Lots in Bronx.

Barry & McLaughlin have sold to a client, for improvement, the block front on the east side of Grant Avenue, between 165th and 166th Streets; also, six lots at the southeast corner of Simpson and Freeman Streets, for a client to H. Ratner, who will improve the plot with six-story apartment houses, with stores.

Joseph Lauber, who recently purchased the northwest corner of Wales Avenue and 152d Street, has resold the property to a Mr. Montague.

Jacob Schoenberg has bought from A. Strauss the five-story double flat 839 East 133d Street, 25 by 100.

Buyers for 118th Street Tenements.

L. Berman has sold for Mannheim, Weinstein & Hoffberg to Feltenstein, Siegel & Levine the three six-story tenements at 516 to 526 East 118th Street, on plot 125 by 100.

Charles S. Fine and George Pullman have sold for Brody & Cohen the five-story flat 11 East 115th Street 35 by 100.11; also for Paul Gross the five-story flat 320 East 128th Street. The buyer of the latter parcel has sold it to L. Kovner who has resold it to a Mr. Levine.

Abraham Gordon and H. Bloom have sold for Gordon, Levy & Co. to the Business Men's Realty Company the two dwellings 112 and 114 East 114th Street, on plot 37.6 by 100.

Jacob Finkelstein, in conjunction with Folsom Brothers, has sold for Minkin & Rebofsky the property 422 East 123d Street. Mr. Finkelstein has also sold to Minkin & Rebofsky 41 and 43 West 145th Street, two six-story apartment houses, each 37.6 by 100.

S. Kadin has leased 62 and 64 East 103d Street, two six-story apartment houses with stores at an annual rental of $10,400.

Operators Sell 131st Street Lots.

Grossman & Passon have sold the plot 85 by 100, on the north side of 131st Street, 160 feet west of Lexington Avenue.

Morris Cukor has bought for a client the six-story apartment house 55 East 106th Street, 25 by 100.11.

Joseph Bernstein has sold for Nathan Lefkowitz to Mrs. E. Levy 71 East 118th Street, a five-story triple flat on lot 25 by 100; also, for Kemelhor & Levy to the North End Realty Company the six-story apartment house with stores 158 and 160 East 119th Street, 38.5 by 100.

Jacob Finkelstein has sold for Peck & Scoboloff the six-story apartment house at 215 and 217 East 121st Street, on plot 37.6 by 100.

Louis Ostroff has sold for a Mr. Robinson to the Eastern Crown Realty Company the three-story dwelling 450 East Eighty-first Street, 17 by 102.2. The buyers own adjoining property and now control a plot 68 by 102.2.

Mrs. W. Cnave has purchased from O. Boyden the dwelling, on Crotona Park North, about 200 feet west of Crotona Avenue.

Charles V. Halley has sold a dwelling and plot, on Crotona Park North, between Clinton and Crotona Avenues, to James J. Crowe.

Big Tract Sold in Long Island City.

The McKnight Realty Company has negotiated a sale of the Kouwenhoven property, in Long Island City, consisting of over 900 city lots, between Flushing, Steinway, Rapelje, and Winthrop Avenues, for about $750,000. This property has been held in the Kouwenhoven family for more than 150 years, and has remained intact while surrounding blocks have been built up. It lies within five minutes' ride by trolley from the Ninety-second Street Ferry and within ten minutes of the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, and will be within five minutes of the terminals of the new tunnels and Blackwell's Island Bridge. The New York Connecting Railroad will pass through the property. Near by is the land recently purchased by John D. Crimmins, upon which he will build 240 houses.

Operator Buys Tract at Canarsie.

B. Englander has bought a tract of seventy-two acres in Canarsie, including the Lott, McGee, McCreery, Berry, and Redfern Farms, and bounded by Varken's Hook Road, East Eightieth Street, Avenue S, and Church Lane. The price is reported to have been $250,000. K. Altman was the broker. The tract will cut up into about 1,200 lots.

The Newport Realty Company has bought from Mrs. M. Gormley a tract of five acres at Canarsie, fronting on Rockaway Avenue and Avenue E.

High Price for Jamaica Corner.

Charles Twombly and David L. Van Nostrand have bought the John R. Everitt property, at the corner of Fulton and Union Hall Streets, Jamaica, for $36,000.

Twenty-six lots at Jackson Avenue and Grand Street, Corona, have been sold by Andrew Straus to T. W. Rutherford of Brooklyn, for $13,000.

A syndicate has contracted to buy the Von Auw property, at College Point, just back of the Donnelly amusement park. The deal covers seven acres of upland and about fifteen acres of land under water.

The Brooklyn Orphan Asylum has bought the Healy Farm of fifty acres at Inwood, L. I., and will erect there an orphanage and school buildings. The price paid for the property was about $50,000.

The property of Mrs. E. B. Knight at Inwood, consisting of twenty-three acres, has been sold to Charles A. Schilling of Rockaway for $1,000 an acre.

Hewitt Purchase at Ringwood, N. J.

The Ruland & Whiting Company has sold for the Wheeler estate to Mrs. Hewitt a tract of 900 acres at Erskine, N. J., adjoining the Hewitt estate at Ringwood.

No Business at Auction.

There were no offerings scheduled yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Amsterdam Av, e s, 700 ft n of 190th St, for a frame tobogan slide, 300x271; J. Thom of 7 Washington Terrace, owner and architect; cost, $10,000.

19th St, 139 and 141 West, for an eight-story brick flat and store, 40.11x50; F. A. Kursheedt of 356 West Broadway, owner; Davis, McGrath & Shepard of 1 Madison Av, architects; cost, $50,000.

Amsterdam Av, w s, 831 ft n of 190th St, for a one-story frame shed, 64x120; T. Paton of 1 Broadway, owner; J. M. Schenck of 602 West 184th St, architect; cost, $2,500.

Cruger St, e s, 305 ft s of 187th St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x45; Carl Olander of 4 East 74th St, owner; Carl Johnson of 8 East 42d St, architect; cost, $4,800.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

29th St, 405 East, to a five-story brick tenement; Gordon, Levy & Co. of 230 Grand St, owners; E. A. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $9,000.

114th St, 72 East, to a five-story brick tenement; J. & S. Lempit of 93 Greene St, owners; Sommerfeld & Steckler of 19 Union Square, architects; cost, $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Feb. 1.

MACKEY, Rose A., to William S. Patten; 33d St, s e, 367 ft w of 9th Av, 98.9x irregular, 2 years..... 55,000

LAWRENCE, Gustavus, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; 11th St, s s, 19.5 ft e of Waverley Place, 38.10x54, due Feb. 9, 1906..... 15,000

SPRING, Amasa, to Simon Harmann; 16th St, 425 West, 24x92, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 4,750

HERRLICH, August, to William Lang; 134th St, n s, 75 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

LIBERMAN, Philip, to Morits E. Knorr; 41st St, 413 West, 25x98, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 3,000

SANDERS, Arthur H., to L. Meyers and another; Brook Av, 469, 25x70, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

HORAN, Henry F., to George E. Dutcher; Jackson Av, 707, 18x74, 6 years, 5½ per cent..... 5,000

HORAN, Henry F., to George E. Dutcher; Jackson Av, 707, 18x74, prior mtg $5,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,500

THOLKE, John G., to Fritz Reuter Altenheim; 10th Av, n e corner of 18th St, 25x75, 3 yrs per bond..... 10,000

COHEN, Fannie, to Park Mortgage Company; 682 Eagle Av, 20x115, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 750

TIETJEN, John H., to M. B. Whitaker; 241 West 66th St, 25x100, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,500

KINDERMANN, Julius, and others to Albert Taubert; 158th St, w corner of Wales Av, 50x irregular, 3 years..... 10,000

PATCH, Joseph N., to Charles A. Hitchcock, trustee; 1,032 East 164th St, 22x73, due June 30, 1908, 5½ per cent.... 7,000

PATCH, Joseph N., to John Goodwin and another, trustees; 164th St, s s, 83 ft w of Stebbins Av, 2 lots, 19x73, (2 mtgs, each $6,500,) due June 30, 1909, 5½ per cent..... 13,000

FISCHER, Otto A., to Frank Heinemann; 671 East 137th St, 25x100, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 9,000

HAMBURGER, Ray M., to Harry Shwitzer; 156th St, n s, 20 ft w of Union Av, 20x100, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,500

BLACK, Maurice, to Pauline Shannon; 51st St, s s, 463.8 ft w of 8th Av, 20.6x100.5, due Aug. 1, 1906, 6 per cent.... 4,000

FREED, Bessie, and another to Mary D. Quinn; 183d St, 535 West, 25x99.11, 3 years..... 5,800

BRIEGEL, Emil, to Charles A. Benkiser; 169th St, s w s, 65.7 ft n w of Home St, 28x irregular, prior mtg $45,000, 3 years..... 1,500

SCHALKENSTEIN, Ida, to Carrie Grossman; 119th St, s s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

SCHMITT, Crescentia, to F. Knoechel; 159th St, n e s, at s e s of Valentine Av, 100x25, — demand..... 4,000

STRETCH, Thomas, to George F. Rendle; plot begins 295 ft w of White Plains Road and 500 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100, 3 years, 6 per cent.. 2,900

KASSEL, Abraham, to A. Halprin and others; 1st Av, w s, 75.3 ft n of 1st St, 75x irregular, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 18,500

REILLY, Bridget, and another to Elias Mur; 98th St, 142 West, 25x100, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 800

BRAUN, Julius, to Frederick Hothan; 77th St, n s, 230 ft w of 2d Av, 25x102, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,500

WISSMAN, Emma, to Rachel Jacoby; 2d Av, s e corner of 90th St, 25x75, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 13,000

HECHT, Joseph, to Elizabeth Keller; 349 3d Av, 24x100, 5 years..... 20,000

ALEXANDER Julius, and another to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; 67 Forsyth St, 26x100, due Feb. 10, 1906, 5½ per cent..... 26,500

MACHIZ, Ida, to Samson Lewkowitz; 172 Suffolk St, 25x100, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 7,500

MARAN, Harris, and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 111th St, s s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 100x71, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 19,000

KRAMER, Leon H., and another to Jacob Mattern; 440 West 58th St, 25x100, installments, 6 per cent..... 1,500

MEZEY, Camilla, to Robert P. Dunscomsey; Lot 320, map of Van Nest Park, 1 year, 5½ per cent..... 750

OGLE, Elizabeth W., to Carrie Feldenheimer; Madison Av, 2,038, 16x75, 5 years, 5½ per cent..... 10,000

MARTIN, John, to Samuel Snow; 15th St, 433 East, 25x108, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 9,250

PETERSON, Clara E., to B. Pollack; 142d St, n s, 150 ft e of College Av, 16x100, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 8,625

CARSE, Henry B., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 30th St, n s, 321.3 ft e of 4th Av, 54x irregular, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 24,000

SEXTON, Caroline E., to Columbia Downing; 74th St, 164 and 166 West, 50x102, installments, 6 per cent..... 8,000

ROSENBAUM, Max W., to Joseph Somerman; 144th St, 160 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

KELLER, George, to Hamilton Bank; Prospect Av, e s, 289 ft s of 165th St, 76x152, secure indebtedness, — per cent. 16,000

DALY, William A., to M. D. Levine; 67th St, 214 West, 25x100, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 8,000

LESE, Louis, to Edward C. Kelly and another, executors; 121st St, 138 East, 16.8x100.11, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

HARRISS, Valeria L., and another to Elizabeth N. Outerbridge; Riverside Drive, 141, 20x100, installments, 6 per cent..... 20,000

TAXIER, Rosie, to Leo Lefkowitz; 115th St, 232 and 234 East, 2 lots, 17x100, 2 mtgs $2,625, 2 prior mtgs $12,250, installments, 6 per cent..... 5,250

DELKOWSKY, Theresa, and another to M. Weisberger; 98th St, n s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100, 3 years, 6 per cent. 4,750

GOETZ, Max, to Julius Oppenheimer and others, executors; 120th St, 125 East, 24x100, 5 years..... 17,500

LAVITOLA, Francesco, to T. Loewy; 2d Av, 2,184, 19x100, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

GOLDEN, Abraham, to William Schmohl; Avenue C, w s, 90.4 ft n of 118th St, 88.7x88, installments, 6 per cent..... 24,500

HAGEDORE, Alvina, to Annie Maguire; 8d Av, w s, 175.11 ft s of 100th St, 25.11x100, 5 years..... 35,000

ROGINSKY, Pincus, to Emily M. Schumacher; 125th St, n s, 297.8 ft w of 5th Av, 112x99, due Aug. 1, 1906, 6 per cent..... 35,000

ERTS, Lena, to Abraham Arndt; 140th St, n s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99, 3 years..... 7,000

WALTON CONSTRUCTION COMPANY to William T. Walton; Wadsworth Av, n e corner of 179th St, 125x100, demand..... 125,000

LOEB, Jakob, to Ernst Winterhoff; Madison Av, 809, 26x90, due June 30, 1909, 6 per cent..... 5,000

CARUSO, Elisa, to Cresenzia Cavagnaro, guardian; 15th St, 515 East, 1 year.... 10,000

CARUSO, Elisa, to Cresenzia Cavagnaro, guardian; 15th St, 515 East, 1 year, 5½ per cent..... 8,000

CARUSO, Elisa, to Maria A. Degeni; 15th St, 515 East, prior mtg $13,000, due Aug. 1, 1906, 6 per cent..... 2,000

BRUNS, Henry, to Franklin Savings Bank; 11th Av, 780, 25x100, as per bond..... 12,000

GREENFELD, Samuel, to William Abrahams; 3d St, 351, 20x90, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,125

SCHWARTZ, Philip, and another to Mendel Gotterman; 250 East 51st St, 20x100, installments, 6 per cent..... 1,500

ZIPSER, Amelia, to Max Borck; 8th St, n s, 75 ft w of Avenue C, 39x94, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 9,500

TURNEY, Catherine, to Seymour Realty Company; 20th Av, n e corner of 8d St, 205x114, 3 years, 5½ per cent.. 9,000

TURNEY, Catherine, to Seymour Realty Company; 19th Av, n e corner of 8d St, 205x114, 3 years, 5½ per cent... 12,500

TURNEY, Catherine, to Seymour Realty Company; 20th Av, n s, Lot 1,021, map of Wakefield, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 1,000

WIEGAND, Henry, to Ernestine Jacobowsky; 370 West 127th St, 25x99, 1 year..... 2,000

DIAMOND, Elias, and another to Louis Biegeleisen; 752 East 6th St, 76x irregular, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

GOLDMAN, Herman, and another to Park Mortgage Company; 52 Allen St, 25x87, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 6,000

PISTONE, Frederick, to Simeon M. Barber; 2,280 1st Av, 20x74, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,800

PASCUCCI, Giovanni, and another to Saverio Persico; 111th St, 210 East, 25x100, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,500

JACKSON AV REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Garden Realty Company; Bathgate Av, s w corner of 184th St, 35x94, due Aug. 1, 1906, 6 per cent.... 4,000

PICK, Rudolph W., to Kate V. Davis and another; Lexington Av, s e corner of 119th St, 83x100, due Aug. 1, 1908, 6 per cent..... 7,000

GOETZ, Max, to H. Sonn and another, executors; 120th St, 123 East, 25x100, 5 years..... 17,500

PUNCH, Morris, to Charles Geiger and others; 3d St, n s, 80 ft e of 2d Av, 48 x irregular, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 12,000

LEVIN, Dora, and another to Amelia Rubinsky; Orchard St, 33, 24x100, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,200

LARKIN, Arthur G., to Janet L. Mowickar; 18th St, n s, 170 ft e of 7th Av, 22x80, 3 years..... 20,000

WEBERMAN, Moses, to Isaac Perlmutter; 100th St, 164 East, 25x100, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

PETERSON, Peter A., to Brokers' Investing Company; 71st St, 53 West, 18x102, due Aug. 9, 1906..... 10,000

LEVIN, Samuel, and another to Simon Uhlfelder and another; 5th Av, s w corner of 138th St, 99x120, due June 30, 1906, 6 per cent..... 5,000

KEDENBERG, Herman, to Gesine Wittpenn and others, executrix; 117th St, n s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100, 5 years. 18,000

OTTENSOESER, Fannie, to K. Schaefer; 134th St, 119 West, 25x99, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

WEIL, Adele, to F. Kempner; 62d St, n s, 143 West, 25x100, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

KOPPERL, Joseph and others, to E. L. Rosenbaum; 95th St, 174 West, 18x100, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

NEWMAN, Rudolph, to B. Mayer; 134th St, 318 West, 25x99, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

HATTEMER, Sophia, to Adam Reeg and others; 43d St, 515 West, 25x100, 5 years, 5½ per cent..... 1,000

BAYER, Abraham, to Margaret T. Johnston; Lewis St, n w s, lot 1, map in 323 c p 34, 19.7x75, 2 years, 6 per cent. 1,250

HAYWOOD, Daniel H., to Richard H. Witherington; 149th St, 511 West, 17x90, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 1,400

OHMEIS, Frederick, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Union Av, s e corner of 160th St, 93x41, due June 30, 1911..... 38,000

RILEY, Thomas F., to Henry R. Knopf; Perry Av, e s, 200 ft s of 209th St, 50x100, due July, 1906, 5½ per cent. 2,000

HAGER, Jacob, and another to John Lake and another; Forest Av, w s, 126 ft n of Home St, 20x97, 3 years..... 6,000

RAGOWSKI, Julius, to Charles Wynne; Bradhurst Av, 84, 24x75, 1 year, — per cent..... 1,000

STONE, Morris M., and another, to Hyman Howitz; 113th St, 115 to 119 East, 42x100, due Sept. 30, 1906 6 per cent. 2,000

FLEISCHAUER, Jacob, and another, to Metropolis Securities Company; 7th Av, n w corner of 112th St, 25x100 3 years, 6 per cent..... 10,000

VAN VOLKENBURGH, Philip, to City Real Estate Company; 31st St, 120 to 122, 40x123, demand, — per cent. 130,000

WILSON, Hannah, to James F. Hunt; 117th St, 804 East, 20x100, due March 31, 1906, — per cent..... 275

HAGER, Jacob, and another, to J. Blochhaus; Forest Av, w s, 126 ft n of Home St, 20x97, due July 1, 1907, 6 per cent..... 1,000

HORWITZ, Hyman, to M. Weinstein; 113th St, 78.8 ft e of Park Av, 3 lots, 42x100 each, 3 mtgs, each $14,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 42,000

KAUFMAN, Leopold, to American Mortgage Company; Monroe St, n s, 119.6 ft e of Scammel St, 2 lots, 24x90, 2 mtgs $26,000, due June 30, 1907..... 52,000

ROSENTHAL, Abraham, to Louis L. Goldstein and another; Rutgers Place, 4, 26x89, due Aug. 1, 1911..... 8,500

RINN, Patrick, to Sarah A. Hardy; Jackson Av, s s, 225 ft e of Garfield St, 25x100, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

NICHOLS, George, to E. H. Benedict; 5th Av, 557, 25x100, prior mtg $120,000, due May 1, 1908..... 120,000

COHEN, David, to American Mortgage Company; Houston St, n s, Lot 1, map of estate of John Boscawen, due June 30, 1907, 5½ per cent..... 15,000

WALLACH, Hayman, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 9th St, 738 East, 25x95, as per bond..... 13,000

JACKSON, Isidore, and another to Emma Plant; 82d St, 219 East, 25x102, 1 year. 10,000

HEINZ, Albertine, to Michl Haberlack; 1st Av, w s, 25.8 ft s of 89th St, 25x77, 3 years..... 5,000

MILLER, Adolf, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; 86th St, s s, 375 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102, due Feb. 10, 1906, 5½ per cent..... 14,000

MILLER, Adolf, to Joseph Urban; 85th St, s s, 375 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

PULLMAN, Max M., to Jennie Lipfeld; 85th St, s s, 93.6 ft w of 2d Av, 19x49, due Dec. 31, 1908..... 7,000

COLLINS, Mary R., to John J. Scott; Webster Av, w s, 103.8 ft s of 198th St, 25x124, 3 years..... 7,500

STONE, Morris M., and another to Hyman Horwitz; 113th St, n s, 86 ft e of Park Av, 2 lots, 42x100, 2 mtgs, $2,000 each, due Sept. 30, 1906, 6 per cent.... 4,000

ALMIN REALTY COMPANY to West Side Construction Company; 122d St, s s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x99, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 18,000

SCHILLER, Sarah, to Benjamin Grossman; 143d St, s s, 125 ft w of 7th Av, 50x99.7, 4 years, — per cent..... 8,000

SOLOMON, Gustav, and another to Leopold Barth; Willis Av, 407, 25x84, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,500

MEULHAUS, Mary, to Robert Rose; Marion Av, 2,661, 25x163, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 800

JAWITZ, Louis, to Joseph Koch; Wendover Av, 691, 37x83, installments, 6 per cent..... 1,500

LAVITOLA, Francesco, to Henry Elias Brewing Company; 2d Av, 2,184, 19x100, demand..... 5,171

KEDENBURG, Herman, to Gugheimo Giorgio; 117th St, 327 East, 25x100, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

120TH ST, 76 West, 20x100.11; James Corlew to Frank Hillman, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

111TH ST, 210 East, 25x100.11; Saverio Pérsico to G. Pasecucci and another, (mtg $11,000)..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,677, e s, 25x77; John Hemmel, executor, to Francis Biegen, (mtg $13,000)..... 25,000

100TH ST, 157 West, 25x100.11; Barnet Bleom to Louis Dilloff and another, (mtg $24,250)..... 100

7TH AV, 2,830, w s, 28.11x100; Bertha Goldstein to Eugenia Wolf, (mtg $30,250)..... 100

98TH ST, 142 West, 25x100.11; Elias Mur to Caesar Asseita, 1-3 part, (mtg $26,800)..... 100

111TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 100 x71.10; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Harris Maran and another, (mtg $31,000)..... 100

58TH ST, 440 West, 25x100.5; Jacob Mattern to Leon H. Kramer and another, (mtg $17,000)..... 100

144TH ST, 160 West, 37.6x99.11; Joseph Simerman to Max W. Rosenbaum and another, (mtg $37,000)..... 100

MORNINGSIDE AV EAST, s e corner of 117th St, 27.7x100; Martin Brauer to Nathan Stern, (mtg $31,000)..... 100

6TH ST, n s, 89 ft w of Avenue D, 22x irregular; Louis Biegeleisen to Elias Diamond and another, (mtg $16,000)... 100

LOT 820, map of Van Nest Park; Robert P. Dempsey to Camilla E. Mezey, (mtg $750)..... Nom.

49TH ST, 511 East, 17.6x100.5; John Prager to Esther Surlit, (mtg $6,000).. 100

77TH ST, n s, 230 ft w of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Frederick Hothan to Julius Braun, (mtg $11,500)..... 100

LOTS 117 and 118, map of 126 lots; map of Clason Point; H. P. Rose Company to Romaaldo Tancredi..... Nom.

184TH ST, s s, 62 ft w of Stebbins Av, 83x73.6; Joseph N. Patch to William J. Dalton, (mtg $27,000)..... 100

141ST ST, 673 East, 38.6x100; Lawrence C. Lommel to Bennett Bernstein, (mtg $20,000)..... Nom.

80TH ST, n s, 321.3 ft e of 4th Av, 23.9x irregular; M. Waldenberger to Henry R. Carse..... 88,500

29TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 98.9; Ann I. Stover and others to Gustav Lippman, (mtg $6,000)..... 100

8D AV, 249, s e c, 24.8x100; Elizabeth Keller to Joseph Hecht..... 100

67TH ST, 224 West, 25x100.5; Wilhelmine Rautenbach to Clara Busch, (mtg $12,500)..... 100

156TH ST, 991 East, 20x100; Harry Shwitzer to Ray M. Hamburger, (mtg $8,000)..... 100

LOT 58, map of Bonxwood Park, 50x94.10; Colista M. Day to Simeon M. Barber, (mtg $2,850)..... Nom.

MADISON AV, 1,461, e s, 25x75; Sigmund Levy to Blanche V. Joseph, (mtg $24,000)..... Gift.

119TH ST, 276 West, 25x100.11; Isaac Syrop and others to Ida Schalkenstein, (mtg $20,000)..... 100

FORSYTH ST, 67, w s, 26.5x100.3; Leopold Schmeidler and others to Julius Alexander and another, (mtg $41,150).. Nom.

PIER AV, e s, 50 ft n of Emily St, 108x 103.4; William J. King and others to De Witt Land and Improvement Company..... 2,750

ORCHARD ST, e s, 100 ft s of Hester St, 25x87.6; Morris Solomon to Max W. Solomon, ½ part, (mtg $30,000)..... 100

HENRY ST, 214, e s, 23.7x100; Frieda Goldfarb to Bernard Gordon, (mtg $32,000)..... 100

ALLEN ST, 49, w s, 25x87.6; Solomon D. Multz to Ida Goldman, (mtg $20,000)..... 100

RIVINGTON ST, 319, s s, 22.9x64; Jacob Abraham to Annie Pasternack, (mtg $10,000)..... 100

AVENUE C, 183 and 187, w s, 77.3x33; Abraham Golden to Annie Golden, ½ part, (mtg $109,000)..... 100

2D ST, n s, 149.2 ft e of 1st Av, 44.1x 100; Abraham Silverson to Abraham Kornbluth, (mtg $79,000)..... 100

4TH AV, e s, 98.9 ft s of 27th St, 49.4x irregular; John L. Martin to Putman Holding Company, (mtg $205,000)... 100

8D AV, w s, 175.11 ft s of 100th St, 25.11x100; Annie Maguire to Alvina Hagedorn..... 100

157TH ST, 671 East, 25x100; Frank Heinemann to Otto A. Fischer, (mtg $10,000)..... 100

LEWIS ST, n w corner of 5th St, —x—; Abraham Lasel to Abraham Halprin and others, (mtg $47,000)..... 100

1ST AV, w s, 75.3 ft n of 1st St, 86.8x irregular; Abraham Halprin and others to Abraham Kassel, (mtg $80,000)..... 100

EAGLE AV, 682, e s, 20x115; Joseph Fettretch and others to Fannie Cohen and another, (mtg $6,250)..... Nom.

JACKSON AV REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Garden Realty Company; Bathgate Av, s w corner of 184th St, 35x94, due Aug. 1, 1906, 6 per cent.... 4,000

PICK, Rudolph W., to Kate V. Davis and another; Lexington Av, s e corner of 119th St, 83x100, due Aug. 1, 1908, 6 per cent..... 7,000

GOETZ, Max, to H. Sonn and another, executors; 120th St, 123 East, 25x100, 5 years..... 17,500

PUNCH, Morris, to Charles Geiger and others; 3d St, n s, 80 ft e of 2d Av, 48 x irregular, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 12,000

LEVIN, Dora, and another to Amelia Rubinsky; Orchard St, 33, 24x100, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,200

LARKIN, Arthur G., to Janet L. Mowickar; 18th St, n s, 170 ft e of 7th Av, 22x80, 3 years..... 20,000

WEBERMAN, Moses, to Isaac Perlmutter; 100th St, 164 East, 25x100, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

PETERSON, Peter A., to Brokers

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

A CORNER PLOT,
100x100.
WASHINGTON AVE.
ONLY $5,000 CASH.

Excavated and ready for improvement; two blocks from "L" station; quick action necessary. Address Sacrifice, Box 306 Times, Times Square.

$2,000 buys two-family houses on lot, 25x100; price $9,500; good bargain; must act quickly.

Several three-family houses near Subway; can be bought $2,000 cash; price $8,500; rental $804. Good-size lot, all improvements.

One family, 7 rooms, all improvements; rental $540; guaranteed fine condition; one block from Subway; can be bought for $1,500 cash; price $5,300.
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BRONX LOT CHEAP.
East side Trinity Av., near 161st St., 25x100; price $5,500; mortgage $4,000, due three years; will sell on payment $500 cash, balance $100 month.
F. R. WOOD & CO.,
corner 80th St. and Broadway.

Two-family houses, best location, from $5,000 to $8,000; easy terms.
Three-family, with store, good investment, on Union Av.; $11,250.
Four-story double, 5 rooms and bath; strictly cold water; $16,500; $4,000 cash.
BRUNSSEN & WEBER,
3,615 Third Av., near 169th St.

11 ACRES ON BOSTON ROAD,
very close to station of
N. Y., Westchester & Boston R. R.
Fine level land, large frontage, dwelling, on trolley line; price $5,000 per acre.
PHILIP A. SMYTH, 141 Broadway.

Boston Road and 169th St., McKinley Sq., Finest Bronx Section.
New 5-story stone front, 20 family; lot 50x147; equity, $15,000. Investment, Box 320 Times.

For Sale.—Ten of the finest three-story two-family houses ever built in the Bronx; Indiana limestone and brick fronts; private staircases; all hardwood trimmed. About completed. Call on premises, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts., or Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 371 5th Av., Manhattan.

A splendid investment: Prospect Av., 5-story new law double flat, 50 ft. front; 8 rooms and bath each flat; rents over $4,900 guaranteed; bank mortgage $25,000 at 4½%; price $47,000; liberal terms. Ribeth, Room 206, McKinley Bldg., Boston Road, Cor. 169th St.

870-872 East 139th St.; will sacrifice on account of health; two new law houses, 37½x85x100; four families on a floor; bank mortgage $25,000, 3 years to run; second mortgage to suit. What is offered? Owner, 825 East 165th St.

UNIONPORT LOTS AND PLOTS
Choice location; reasonable prices.
GOODMAN REALTY CO.,
910 Westchester Av., foot Jackson Av. Station.

To Close Estate.—Building lots near Westchester Av. for $525; easy terms; also two-family house for $4,300; only $1,300 required. Call any day. George A. Devine, 174th St., Westchester Av., Westchester.

Less than cost of production; $39,000 buys 37-ft. new law flat, adjoining 161st St., 3d Av.; convenient to Subway; actually worth $44,000; will sell for same in the Spring. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Rare Chance.—5-story, 50-foot, new law, 20-family apartment; choicest location in the Bronx; all rented for $6,630; price, $60,000; mortgage, 4½ per cent. E. M. Phelps, 626 East 138th St., near L station.

$5,000 buys 4-story triple corner, near rapid transit; price $23,750.
L. Reiter, Cor. Westchester and Jackson Avs.

Private dwelling, plot 42x105; 10 rooms, bath, laundry; near L, trolley, Melrose Station, Harlem Railroad; school; must sell to close estate. Executor, Box 141 Times Downtown.

664 Bergen Av., three-family single flat, 22x85, five rooms and bath, $8,500; 658 Bergen Av., three-family single flat, 18x100, $7,500; easy terms. F. Walker, 55 Liberty St.

$5,000 cash buys 5-story single flat; large store, suitable for retail wine, liquor druggist, &c.; facing 3d Av.; $18,000. Teasdale Realty Co., 966 Boston Road, near 163.

Corner tenement, 14 rooms, five-story, offered by estate at $42,000; only $10,000 cash necessary. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Bargain.—$12,000 cash buys elegant new six-story apartment, 5 families on floor; good location; letters only. J. G., 2,960 3d Av.

$4,500 buys brick private house south of 149th St. on line of trolley; good opportunity for speculation. Clark, 3,164 3d Av.

$4,000 buys 5-story business property, 25x100, 2 stores; price, $22,000; rents, $2,300; choice location. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., 135th.

Lots near White Plains Av. and 233d St. (not in Yonkers) $500 upward; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

University Heights, Fordham Heights.—Houses and lots. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Eight lots near Pelham Park, $450 each; easy terms. John Staudinger, 342 Hudson St.

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FOR SALE.

SPECULATORS.
154 LOTS IN FLATBUSH
Close to Nostrand Avenue, in one parcel.
RIPE FOR DEVELOPMENT.
WILL SELL CHEAP. ACT QUICK
A. R. Newcombe, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Have you seen our two-family houses? If not, then you have missed a rare treat. Just cut this advertisement out and use it as a pass to the best exhibition of the homes in Brooklyn. Over fifty sold last year.
Eastern Parkway & Kingston Avenue, also Lincoln Road and Rogers Avenue.
Kingston Realty Company
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Write for Booklet.
RALPH LEININGER, Pres.

CLOSING ESTATES IN FLATBUSH.
124 choice lots between Linden and Woodruff Avs., $500 each, adjoining improved property. Also fine detached villa, 11 large rooms, all improvements, fine section; 16 lots on Winthrop St., one block of Nostrand Av., $650 each; 2 on 31st St., 3 on New York Av.; all at half their real value; cash or very easy payments. Edwards, 848 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

A. C. FLATBUSH BARGAIN.
A fine one-family house, 8 rooms and bath; furnace heat; beautifully decorated; fine sewered street, concrete sidewalks; plot 30x102.6; can be had for the low price $5,200; mortgage $2,300.
ALBERT CORY
1,260 Flatbush Av., cor. Newkirk.

For Sale or Exchange—A first-class private house in Brooklyn; three-story, basement, bay windows, and extension; on the Park slope; a few feet from Prospect Park; best location. Address A Box 174 Times Downtown.

RICHMOND.
FOR SALE.

Large brick house and 12 lots, $10,000. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

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THIRTY YEARS SELLING
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE.
OWNERS WISHING TO SELL CALL OR WRITE
Phillips & Wells, 95K Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

Plot, 100x150, block from Broadway, restricted residential neighborhood, $1,400. S. W. Hendrickson, White Plains.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GENTLEMAN'S
ELEGANT HOMESTEAD.
75 acres, situated near old historical windmill
OPPOSITE NEWPORT, R. I.,
in most refined neighborhood; a great bargain; $60,000 to quick buyer.
CHAS. W. FUESS,
640 Madison Av.

117-acre farm for sale cheap in Massachusetts. For particulars address Box 208 Warren, Mass.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE.

Midland Park.—9 rooms, improvements; barn; desirable; shaded; 3 acres; $6,500. Ackerman, 271 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Several good exchanges; will add cash; send us particulars of your property; principals only.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
200 BROADWAY.

Wanted—To exchange 2 extra choice building lots in Waterbury, Conn., for plot of land or small farm on west bank of Hudson River, or for property in Springfield, Mass. Address Box 258 Waterbury, Conn.

$10,000 worth of unincumbered lots in Cottage City, Mass., that we are authorized to exchange for city or Brooklyn equities. R. Wilmarth Appleton Co., 250 Fifth Av.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

REAL ESTATE
VERSUS
SAVINGS BANKS

The money you put in the savings bank draws 3½ or 4 per cent., and is based on Real Estate security. Money invested in Queens Borough Real Estate during the past year has made 100 per cent. A greater per cent. than this may be expected in the coming year. Why not put your money in Queens Borough Real Estate and make this profit?

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ELMHURST
SQUARE
(16 minutes from 34th St.)

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The $150,000,000 being spent on improvements will quadruple its value.

Paris & McDougall,
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A Postal Card Will Tell You How
350 PER CENT. PROFIT WILL BE REALIZED WITHIN THREE YEARS ON IMPROVED LOTS BOUGHT AT PRESENT ACREAGE PRICES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS AT
ELMHURST HEIGHTS
LESS THAN HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE, MANHATTAN. 5c. BY TROLLEY NOW. NO WAITING
The Ground Is High & Beautiful, the Price Is Low.
Nothing Nearer, Better, Choicer or Cheaper Ever Sold.
SEND POSTAL TO-DAY FOR VIEWS
BANKERS' LAND CORPORATION
886 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bargain.—Seven-room cottage, new, every improvement; good location; $3,200, $500 cash. Hamilton, Corona.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

WESTCHESTER PARK
on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th St.; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Evenings.

LARCHMONT PROPERTIES.
T. J. S. FLINT, 7 East 42d St.

Mount Vernon.

ARTISTIC NEW HOUSE.
Restricted, improved street; country view; large living room; 8 rooms and bath; price $6,000. Anderson Realty Co., Wm. S. Anderson, Pres., near New Haven station, Mount Vernon.

Summit Av., Chester Hill.—Attractively arranged, substantially built house; six open fireplaces; grounds, 135x230, fronting two avenues; extended views; price $35,000. Anderson Realty Co., Wm. S. Anderson, Pres., near New Haven station, Mount Vernon.

NEW HOUSE, CHESTER HILL.
11 rooms; quartered oak trim; steam heat; lot 50x100; 8 minutes' walk; price $11,500. Anderson Realty Co., Wm. S. Anderson, Pres. Near New Haven station, Mount Vernon.

New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE.
Modern shingled cottage, 10 rooms and bath; high ground, restricted neighborhood; convenient to station, trolley, and school; $7,250. Modern 6-family apartment house; rents for $1,000; price $8,500. H. B. Downey, 20 North Av.

White Plains.

White Plains, N. Y.—60 acres of choice land suitable for building purposes; 68 trains daily. Chance for speculator. John McKelvey, No. 412 West 47th St., New York City.

At White Plains, Kensico Av., one block south of Railroad Av., a corner, 100x125, $1,600. Bronx Realty Co., 1,039 Fox St.

Yonkers.

Yonkers.—Rent, Sale, or Exchange. George A. Flagg, 203 Broadway, city.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED FOR CASH.
Plot west of Ninth Av., Twenty-third to Thirtieth Sts.
—Also—
corner, 100x100, south of 59th St., Ninth, Tenth or Eleventh Av.
FINNEY & MATHEWS,
TIMES BUILDING,
BROADWAY AT 42D STREET.
TELEPHONE 474 BRYANT.

WANTED
Private houses, flats, and apartments to rent and sell. Parties waiting now.
E. J. KEHOE,
137 WEST 125TH STREET.

WANTED
NEW AND OLD TENEMENTS IN
ITALIAN SECTIONS.
J. R. VACCARELLI,
348 EAST 114TH ST.

Have client who will purchase 50-foot 5 or 6 story loft building, east or west side, 23d to 59th St.
A. MEYER & CO., 320 Broadway.

Owners, we will sell, rent, or manage your property; cash buyers waiting. Send particulars O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St.

$5,000 cash to invest for a client in good-paying tenement; owners send full particulars. Frank W. Stevens, 41 Park Row.

Owners.—Have purchasers for low-priced flats and tenements; submit details. Address Meyers, Room 1,116, 21 Park Row.

Special attention given to care of buildings; minimum expense, maximum results. Thomas H. Ellson, 409 B'way.

Want plot lots on Heights ripe for improvement; send diagram with cash price. Foehrenbach, 35 Nassau.

Wanted—Particulars of desirable properties to offer bona fide buyers. W. Scott, Flatiron Building.

Wish to lease cold-water tenement; only bargains considered. T. J. S. Flint, 7 East 42d St.

Cold-water tenement, Manhattan, buy or lease. Wm. J. Rauch, 132 Nassau St.

Owners!—Real estate wanted; city and country. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Bronx.

HUNT'S POINT.
Wanted—From 20 to 40 lots, with water front at Hunt's Point. Send diagram and cash price to Philip A. Smyth, 141 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
FURNISHED.

Houses, unfurnished and furnished; desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

Four-room apartment, completely furnished; elevator, steam heat, electric light; beautiful location. 509 West 112th St.

Furnished apartments; five rooms; southern exposure; newly furnished; illness cause of renting. K., Box 343 Times, Times Square.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

BARSTOW
17-19 EAST 27TH STREET.
One or two sunny apartments left; perfect bathing facilities and all modern appliances which make for comfort. We try to make the lot of the transients the envy of home folks by placing every convenience at their disposal and making them comfortable.

A—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15.. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE.

Richmond Hill—House and large plot for sale. Archibald Foss, 39 East 42d St.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

$400
IS NOW THE LOWEST PRICE OF ANY LOT IN
Bayside Park

Next Spring there will be an advance of 25 per cent. on the price of every lot that remains to be sold.

Land values are rising very rapidly along the North Shore of the Sound, and by next Spring we will not have many lots left at Bayside Park.

Several more houses
at $5,500 to $8,500. A payment of 10 per cent. of their cost secures ownership—the balance in small monthly installments. Various shore front privileges go with each house.
Get a FREE railroad ticket at our office and go out to see Bayside Park on any pleasant day. Remember, within three years from now electric trains will carry you from Herald Square to Bayside in about ten minutes.
NORTH SHORE REALTY CO.,
202 East 23d St., N. Y.

ACREAGE
LARGE AND SMALL TRACTS.
FLUSHING:
65 ACRES AT $1,500.
MINEOLA:
45 ACRES AT $1,300.
QUEENS:
20 ACRES AT $3,700.
11 ACRES AT $2,750.
JOHN KENSETT KELLOGG
80-82 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
549 NOSTRAND AV., BROOKLYN.

A RARE CHANCE
for an investor or builder at
BAYSIDE, L. I.
24 lots in our hands for a quick turn.
Also a block of 30 lots.
TAYLOR-STORM REALTY CO
Room 4, 11 East 42d St.
Branch Bayside, L. I.

A FARM SELLING DAILY.
Near Northport, L. I.
Choice of 7 farms, 30 to 150 acres, at $100 or less per acre.
8 farms, 14 to 275 acres, at $150 per acre.
Several at $200 to $250 acre.
Very choice. All fine values.
Favor yourself and buy now.
State price and particulars mailed.
List various properties free.
WM. B. CODLING, NORTHPORT, L. I.

The finest acreage bargain in Jamaica, the hub of Long Island. Ripe for subdivision, with sewer, water, light, macadamized street, most commanding view bay and ocean, as full of merit as an egg is of meat. At trolley, 5 cents fare, New York. See us quick; price advancing. Strayer Investment Co., 277 Broadway, New York.

AT LOCUST VALLEY.
16-room house, 13 acres; garden, lawns, orchards, trout brook, magnificent shade trees, stable and carriage house; house cost more than present price of whole; $20,000. Box 2, Locust Valley, Long Island.

For Sale—Four acres, 10-room house; every improvement; beautiful grove, near Great South Bay; $6,500; terms to suit. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

TO LET.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application.
J. METCALFE THOMAS
10 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.

Wanted—A 2 or 3-Story House.
Between 100th and 125th Sts., between 3d Av. and Broadway. Possession May 1st.
FRANK E. SMITH,
23 East 20th St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in and for the County of New York, on the 4th day of January, 1906. Present, Hon. James Fitzgerald, Justice.—In the matter of the application of the CHELSEA JUTE MILLS for authority to change its name to CHELSEA FIBRE MILLS.

Upon reading and filing the petition of the Chelsea Jute Mills, a domestic corporation having its principal place of business in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, duly verified by Charles M. Pratt on the 14th day of November, 1905, wherein said petition prays for an order authorizing it to assume another corporate name, to wit, the name Chelsea Fibre Mills, and upon filing the certificate of the Secretary of State annexed thereto, certifying that the name which such corporation proposes to assume is not the name of any other domestic corporation, or a name which he deems so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive, and upon filing due proof by affidavits showing that notice of the presentation of said petition has been duly published for six weeks in The New York Times and The New York Law Journal, two daily newspapers in said County of New York, in which county such corporation has its principal place of business, and the Court being satisfied by said petition and by the affidavits and certificate presented therewith that the petition is true and that there is no reasonable objection to the change of name proposed, and that the petition has been duly authorized, and that notice of the presentation of the petition required by law has been given, now, on motion of Carter, Ledyard & Milburn, attorneys for said petitioner, and no one opposing, it is

Ordered that the said petition be, and the same hereby is, granted, and that the petitioner herein, Chelsea Jute Mills, be, and it hereby is, authorized to assume another corporate name, to wit, the name Chelsea Fibre Mills, on and after the 6th day of February, 1906; and it is

Further ordered and directed that this order be entered and the papers on which it is granted be filed within ten days from the date hereof in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, the county in which the certificate of incorporation is filed, and that a certified copy of this order, within ten days after the entry thereof, be filed in the office of the Secretary of State; and further that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in The New York Times, a newspaper published in the County of New York, beginning within ten days after the entry hereof.

Enter: J. F.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Weed Distilling & Manufacturing Company, a domestic corporation having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the County of New York, in Special Term, Part 1, thereof, to be held at the Court House thereof in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 16th day of February, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing the said corporation to change its corporate name to read the name Standard Turpentine Company, according to the statute in such case made and provided.

Dated New York City, January 2d, 1906.
WEED DISTILLING & MANFG. CO.,
By ANGUS McKENZIE, Pt.
WETHERHORN & LINK, Attorneys for Petitioner. Office and Post Office Address, 150 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES

"The S. F. Myers Building has better light and contains more modern and desirable improvements than any other structure of the same dimensions in the city."—Opinion of Real Estate Expert.

S. F. Myers
BUILDING
47-49 Maiden Lane,
midway between Nassau and William Sts.

New 12-Story Office Building
Fireproof and steel construction. Tiled halls and toilets on every floor.
Near centre of financial, real estate, insurance, law, drug and wholesale jewelry districts.

This modern fireproof building embraces every improvement for the comfort and convenience of tenants, three speedy hydraulic plunger safety elevators. Fine permanent light on all sides.

To lease, on very inducing terms, a few fine offices and one entire Floor of about 4,000 square feet.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
Apply to J. A. MYERS, on premises, or your own real estate broker.

Offices to Let
In the remodelled Office Building
41 Park Row and 147 Nassau Street
Formerly known as the TIMES BUILDING. 15 stories high; fireproof; entire new equipment of fast running hydraulic elevators. Apply to
E. A. TREDWELL
Room 720 - - On Premises.

Store, Basement & 1st Loft
114, 116, 118 W. 17th St. to let in new building, 75x92. All improvements.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 West 22d St.

LOFTS, OFFICES, STUDIOS
28, 30 & 32 West 22d Street
NEW BUILDING, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO. 28 West 22d St. or your own broker.

MADISON AVENUE STORE.
Lester Studio Building, Madison Av., 56th-57th Sts.
This store is very desirably situated for any first-class business not already represented in the block.
WM. C. & A. EDW. LESTER,
Van Dyck Studio Building, 8th Av. and 58th St.

Business Property To Lease
137 & 139 EAST 25TH ST.,
running through to 26th St.; large carrying capacity; two elevators; 5,800 square feet each floor; will lease entire building or rent by floors. For full particulars apply to John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance, $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Small light loft, power, heat, elevator, excellent light; rent low. Scheina, 115 East 13th.

Would rent space to expert chiropodist in manicure parlor. 146 West 34th St.

Brooklyn.
Light lofts to let; heat, power; low rent. Apply at premises, 133 Floyd St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

ARTHUR HALL,
N. E. Cor. 96th St. & Madison Av.
A NEWLY CONSTRUCTED MODERN FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT HOUSE IN THE VERY CHOICEST RESIDENTIAL PART OF THE CITY.
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
We cannot convey, in type, the grandeur, taste, spaciousness, and conveniences of the apartments. A personal visit and inspection only can supply that.
Apartments consist of 8 and 9 rooms and 2 baths.
SOMETHING DECIDEDLY NEW & NOVEL. A BALLROOM FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF GUESTS.
Rents, $1,200 to $1,800.
Supt. on Premises. Tel. 1752—79.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, Owner.

67 EAST 93D ST.,
Near Madison Av.
Elegant apartments, 7 large, light rooms and tiled bathroom; all improvements, including parquet floor and electricity, in a beautiful house, arranged for 3 tenants.

120 EAST 34TH ST.
The handsomest 9-room Apartment in the city; elegantly appointed, possessing every desirable feature that appeals to the very select; electricity & fuel furnished; rent $1,500.
CONCESSION TO DESIRABLE TENANT.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

110TH ST., 18 EAST.—Four large rooms, steam heat, tiled bath, cars handy. See janitress.

110th St., 20 East—Four light rooms, steam heat, baths; very handy cars, &c. Janitress.

West Side.

$35.00 to $50.00
WITH
Elevator
AT
PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,
151-59-161-69 West 140th St.
5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
Electric light, telephone, etc.
LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.
L. M. SMITH.
Tel. 79 River. 674 Columbus Av.

252 AND 254 WEST 84TH ST.,
Private house block.
Between West End Av. and Broadway.
Six rooms and bath.....$33 to $38
Jesse C. Bennett & Co., 2,259 Broadway.

Bachelor Apartments,
111 West 43d St.
Single room and bath.....$25
Two rooms and bath.....$50
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

LA VENICE, Apartment House,
263 & 265 West 137th St.
Six rooms and bath, $45; all modern improvements; elevator; private street.
John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

141st St., 221, West of 7th Av., The Manitou.—High-class elevator apartment, four and six rooms, baths; electricity, telephone; all-night service, &c.; $32.50 to $45. Superintendent.

1,749 Amsterdam.—Very desirable; four light rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water; two blocks from 145th Subway station; $20.00, $21.00.

For Rent—On Broadway, between 93d and 94th Sts.; six rooms and bath; low rent; all light rooms. Apply to janitor, 250 West 94th St.

152d St., 522 West.—New apartments, 4, 5, 6 rooms; improvements; $20, $35. Janitor.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

RYE, N. Y., AND VICINITY.
For rent, FURNISHED HOUSES.
ACREAGE and COUNTRY PLACES for Sale.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
9 Pine St. and 532 5th Av., Cor. 44th St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 7,852.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES R. VAN TASCHER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Charles R. Van Tascher of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1905, the said Charles R. Van Tascher was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office No. 68 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 31st, 1906.

EXCURSIONS.

WASHINGTON
TRIPS FOR LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.
Three-day trip to WASHINGTON by Royal Blue Line, leaves Feb. 10. Inclusive Fares $12 and $14.50, according to Hotel.
Old Point Comfort and Washington, by Old Dominion Line, 4-day trip, leaves Feb. 9. Inclusive Far $26.
The Public Buildings in Washington will be open on Monday, Feb. 12.
Tickets and particulars from
THOS. COOK & SON
261 & 1,185 BROADWAY, 649 MADISON AV., NEW YORK.

A MONTH'S TRIP
for
$280 including all expenses.
By the Great Flyer Deutschland
Feby 6, from New York, to and from ITALY Back in N. Y. March 5.
Including visits to the famous
RIVIERA, GENOA, FLORENCE, ROME, NAPLES, (Vesuvius, Pompeii, etc.)
For further particulars apply
Hamburg American Line
35 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. Walker, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

CLARK'S TOURS TO JAPAN $700.
In Japan for the famous "cherry blossom season." Finest Promenade Deck rooms. Exceptional advantages. F. C. Clark, 96 B'way, N. Y.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. TOURS & TICKETS 25 UNION SQUARE N.Y.

Winter cruises to West Indies by the Royal Mail steamers.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MASON, SOPHIE C.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary A. Turner, Alice S. T. Barlow, Grace T. Arms, Elisha Turner, Luther G. Turner, Clotilde S. Mason, Anna B. Van Nostrand, John S. Mason, and Frederick E. Mason, the heirs and next of kin of SOPHIE C. MASON, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, May H. Esler of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing bearing date the 4th day of February, 1903, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sophie C. Mason, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 2d day of March, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 3d day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.
[L. S.] ABNER C. THOMAS, Surrogate.

BARNETT, JANE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE E. BIRMINGHAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Fletcher, McCutchen & Brown, No. 76 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 16th day of July next. Dated New York, the 8th day of January, 1906. MICHAEL A. BIRMINGHAM, Administrator. JOSEPH F. McCLOY, Attorney for Administrator, 38 Park Row, New York.

BARRETT, MARIE M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIE M. BARRETT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Fletcher, McCutchen & Brown, No. 76 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of September, 1905. ALFRED LOCKWOOD BROWN, CHARLES BARRETT, Executors. FLETCHER, McCUTCHEN & BROWN, Attorneys for Executors, 76 William Street, New York City.

BIRMINGHAM, JANE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE E. BIRMINGHAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 202, No. 38 Park Row, in The City of New York, on or before the 16th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of January, 1906. MICHAEL A. BIRMINGHAM, Administrator. JOSEPH F. McCLOY, Attorney for Administrator, 38 Park Row, New York.

BLESSING, BERNARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Bernard Blessing, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Messrs. Kurzman & Frankenheimer, No. 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 12th day of March, 1906.

Dated New York, September 8th, 1905.
CATHERINE T. BLESSING, Administratrix.
KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Administratrix, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ESELGROTH, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA ESELGROTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Fred. V. Mayforth, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of March, 1906. Dated New York, the 29th day of August, 1905. THEODORE HAAS, Executor. FRED. V. MAYFORTH, Attorney for Executor, 99 Nassau, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

LINCOLN, JANE K.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE K. LINCOLN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Warner, Wells & Korb, No. 60 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on or before the 7th day of May next.—Dated New York City, 26th day of October, 1905. CALVIN TOMKINS, Administrator. (C. T. A.) WARNER, WELLS & KORB, Attorneys for Administrator, (C. T. A.) 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

OECHS, ANTHONY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANTHONY OECHS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John B. Pannes, No. 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of January, 1906. CARL RATHEMACHER, Executor. JOHN B. PANNES, Attorney for Executor, 154 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

WISE, MORRIS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MORRIS S. WISE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wise & Lichtenstein, No. 40 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of March next.—Dated New York, the first day of September, 1905. ADELINE WISE, Executrix. WISE & LICHTENSTEIN, Attorneys for Executrix, 40 Exchange Place, N. Y. City.

"America's Greatest Railroad."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE OF AMERICA.
MAIN STEM OF THE
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES
Operating more than twelve thousand miles of railway east of Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

This is the Direct Line from New York & Boston to Niagara Falls and to the West, the Northwest and the Southwest by way of the great cataract and Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 3:30, 5:40, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours, via New York Central and Lake Shore.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:29 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND & TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK EXP.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415 and 1216 Broadway; 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St.; Grand Central and 125th St. Stations, New York; 463 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Broo

TRANSIT BOARD GIVES IN TO THE PENNSYLVANIA

Withdraws $2,250,000 Clause for Connecting Road Franchise.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE ASKED

Committee Thinks Pennsylvania Ought to Pay Something—Metz Champions the Road.

After a protracted session of the Rapid Transit Commission's Committee on Plans and Contracts yesterday it was announced that the committee had decided to accede to the request of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and withdraw demands for the $2,250,000 compensation direct for the proposed New York Connecting Railroad franchise through Brooklyn and Queens Boroughs. Attorneys for the Pennsylvania interests were requested to reopen negotiations for the franchise.

This action was taken because of the ultimatum issued by President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Road, who wrote to the commission two weeks ago, stating that the interests he represented would decline to go ahead with the enterprise if this additional tax were imposed and if the city in any way attempted to regulate inter-State commerce rates on this strip of line. More than a week ago the committee decided to eliminate the rate regulation clause as proposed by Harry P. Nichols, Chief of the Board of Estimate's Bureau of Franchises, and yesterday it decided to give way on the direct compensation clause. Mr. Cassatt had held that this tax for the privilege of running over its own right of way, in addition to the land tax and the franchise tax which the company would be compelled to pay, was entirely unjust.

Mr. Nichols's report, which the committee had upheld for two weeks, called on the railroad to pay the city a cash sum of $250,000 immediately on securing the franchise. Further payments of $50,000 a year for the first ten years of the franchise were demanded, with $100,000 a year for the remaining fifteen years. Several of the members of the committee were in favor of standing by these terms, and for a fortnight the committee was deadlocked. Then, after two hours' discussion yesterday in executive session, during which time Mr. Cassatt's letter was read again, it was decided that it would be better for the city to have the road built and the outlying sections of Queens and Brooklyn built up, even without this compensation to the city, than to stand by the compensation clause and face the utter refusal of the Pennsylvania interests to go ahead with their improvements.

Two of the Commissioners felt that the rates were too high, and they suggested that some sort of an agreement could be reached with the Pennsylvania Railroad people if negotiations were reopened. Accordingly President Orr will communicate with Vice President Rea of the Pennsylvania, and will ask him to meet the committee next week and go over the situation.

The members of the committee said last night that they thought the Pennsylvania people ought to be willing to pay the city something for the privilege of doing business through the city, but they were willing to discuss the entire matter further with Mr. Rea.

Controller Metz's influences were thrown decidedly in favor of offering the road more liberal terms on the ground that the construction of the line would raise the value of city property all along the right of way, and therefore would enrich the city through increased assessments in the section benefited.

DO IT NOW.

DON'T WAIT until the man who has found what you have lost has forgotten all about it. Insert an advertisement in THE NEW YORK TIMES, and let its thousands of readers aid you in finding it.

Telephone 1000 Bryant.

Bill will be sent later.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

LOST ARTICLES

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Wednesday, on steamship Apache, lady's open-faced gold watch, monogram on back, M. M. O.; $10.00 reward; no questions asked; at 57 Rose St., New York.

$50 REWARD for baroque pearl pendant, set with small diamonds, lost Feb. 1st, between Tiffany's, 5th Av. and 37th St., and 34th St. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

$5 REWARD—Lost, Monday, Jan. 29, lady's handbag, containing money, New Rochelle trip tickets, eyeglasses. Apply Principal of School, 140 West 20th St.

LOST—Saturday afternoon, a sapphire pin, surrounded by diamonds; reward offered. Return to box office, W. C. Pickard, 1,317 Boston Road.

LOST—Ermine scarf pin, near 55th St. and 7th Av.; liberal reward. Return Wellington Hotel, Room 54.

LOST—Lady's cuff link, small diamond, between Bloomingdale's and Hotel Ashton; reward at hotel.

LOST—Friday afternoon, Jan. 26, at Broadway Theatre, at Actors' Home benefit, a small gold and crystal smelling bottle, with diamond fleur-de-lis on top. A very generous reward will be paid for return of same to 14 East 60th St.

LOST—Muff, dark marten, and gold-trimmed hair combs, lost vicinity 122d, Amsterdam Av., and Morningside Park, Sunday morning; valued as gifts; return and be rewarded. Mrs. Durgin, 500 West 122d St.

LOST—Sunday night, between 80th and 72d Sts., Madison and 4th Avs., or at Freundscraft Club, a diamond and pearl studded dagger pin. Liberal reward for return of same to 6 East 80th St.

LOST—Friday night, probably at Metropolitan Opera, round gold brooch, with blue enamel and small diamonds. Liberal reward if returned to Apartment 65, 320 Central Park West.

LOST—Diamond screw earring, night of Jan. 24, at Hippodrome or going from Rochelle Restaurant, 75th St. and Columbus Av., to 143 West 72d St.; satisfactory reward at 143 West 72d St.

LOST—Thursday night, Jan. 25, lady's diamond screw stud pin with small pearl. Liberal reward and no questions asked for same or pawn ticket at 6 East 69th St.

LOST—Gold brooch pin (daisy), diamond in centre, on Friday, Jan. 26, between 81st and Broadway and 103d and West End Av.; $10 reward. Wilson, 251 West 81st St.

LOST—Sunday evening, on or between 23d St. Ferry of C. R. R. of N. J. and 149 East 91st St., one cluster diamond earscrew; liberal reward given. 149 East 91st St.

LOST—Tuesday, sapphire and diamond pin on Broadway or 7th Av. downtown car, or on West 82d St. Liberal reward if returned to Room 823, 25 Broad St.

LOST—In parlor of Grand Union Hotel, about 10:45 A. M. Thursday, mink collar, with gold chain. Finder will be suitably rewarded at 34 East 53d St.

LOST—Friday, Jan. 26, gold fob with cornelian setting; open as locket; portrait quaint young woman, lock of hair; reward. 50 Pine St., Room 505.

LOST—Jan. 23, lace-covered chamois bag containing 5 rings, scarf pin, and sunburst; $100 reward and no questions. R. J., 302 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Lady's small flat watch, Martin's restaurant; finder liberally rewarded; no questions asked. Return to Madame Barrett, 859 7th Av.

LOST—At Bronxville or New York, a gold chain bracelet set with fresh water pearls; suitable reward given if returned to 105 East 21st St.

LOST—Thursday night, Jan. 25, lady's diamond screw stud pin, with small pearl. Liberal reward on return 6 East 69th St.

LOST—Sunday evening, Jan. 28, 55th or 75th St., diamond and emerald lizard. Liberal reward if returned to 57 West 55th St.

"MODEL BOY" STAGE MAD.

Tracy Buddington, Bank Clerk, and $600 Disappeared—Caught.

Tracy Buddington, a seventeen-year-old junior clerk in the Astor National Bank, in West Thirty-fourth Street, was arrested yesterday at the Hotel Jefferson, St. Louis, Mo., where he attracted attention by spending money freely. Buddington lived with his parents here. He had always been looked upon as a model boy, a favorite among his companions, the officials of the bank where he was employed, and the members of the Washington Square Methodist Church, which he attended.

Eight days ago Buddington was sent out to make collections from other banks. He collected $600, but did not return to the bank. Police Headquarters was notified that the messenger must have been kidnapped. He was described as being undersized, bright-eyed, and well clad. No trace of him could be found, and the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, which was on his bond for $5,000, was notified.

Detectives employed by the Guaranty Company learned from the other clerks in the bank that Buddington had talked of nothing but the stage for two months. It was his one absorbing topic. His fellow-clerks called him "Sir Henry Irving." The detectives traced him to St. Louis. When arrested he had $50. The employes of the St. Louis Hotel had taken him for the son of a New York millionaire, because of his generous tips for the slightest service.

The Rev. Dr. Strobridge, pastor of the Washington Square Methodist Church, said yesterday that young Buddington had been a model boy. At the bank he was regarded as unusually bright for his age, and was very quiet and orderly. He was always on time at his desk and had been selected as the next of the juniors for promotion. "He went stage mad," one of the bank officials said, "and has ruined his career and broken the hearts of his parents."

A PLEA FOR THE AESTHETIC.

Prof. Wells Tells Architects' Convention It Is Being Neglected.

Newton A. Wells, Professor of Architectural Decoration in the University of Illinois, read yesterday to the convention of the Architectural League of America, in the Fine Arts Building, a report drawn from tabulated statistics, secured by a committee of architects, showing that Harvard University's requirements for the student in architecture were the best suited for obtaining excellence in the profession.

Prof. Wells said that the opinion of the architects, as the result of the study of these curriculum conditions, was that more attention should be given to the aesthetic side of architecture than is now given in American colleges.

The members of the convention inspected these buildings yesterday, the same being selected as worthy of the consideration of the delegates: De Witt Clinton High School, the Paulist Fathers' Church, the Mendelssohn Glee Club, the Atelier Building, the Washington Arch, the University Club, the Tiffany and Clark residences, the Hotel Manhattan, and the Waldorf-Astoria.

The convention will end to-morrow night with a dinner in the Vanderbilt Gallery.

At the evening session Hugh M. G. Garden made some striking comments on American architecture. "Architecture," he said, "expresses the reflex of the minds of a people. In the architectural world there is at present a fight between Democratic ideals and the feudalism of the dollar. America is suffering from the latter. People are turning their backs upon the principles of humanity. Not character, but brains, are taught in our school to such an extent that our free schools have become a hothouse which may eventually destroy the Republic."

The majority of buildings erected in America to-day, he declared, are shams, architecturally, and only a sad minority are safe, sound, and simple.

REGULARS OFF TO MANILA.

They Carry $19,000 Gold and a Few "Original" Packages—Cheers and Music.

For the first time in three years, United States Army transports sailed from New York yesterday with troops on board for service in the Philippines. The transports were the Kilpatrick and McClellan, having on board the officers and men of the First Infantry. Col. W. T. Dugan is in command of the regiment, which is expected to reach Manila early in April.

Early yesterday morning a paymaster visited the transports and paid the men $10,000 in gold, the payment being made to enable them to get such necessaries as they may need while on the voyage. Immediately after payment the men were given shore leave. When they got back many of them had packages, not a few of which were of the kind known in the South as "original."

The McClellan got away at 2:30 P. M. and was followed half an hour later by the bigger Kilpatrick. Pier 13 in the East River was crowded with relatives and friends of the departing soldiers, and the sailing of the big transports was the occasion for a big demonstration. The bands on the ships and the Governors Island band, which was on a Government tug, alternated in playing popular tunes. The McClellan has on board 225 non-commissioned officers and privates and fifty officers, and the Kilpatrick carries 625 non-commissioned officers and privates and sixty officers. Many of the officers are accompanied by their families.

WED FATHER'S CHAUFFEUR.

The Daughter of Thomas R. Ball Now Mrs. Fehring of Orange.

Miss Grace Ball, daughter of Thomas R. Ball of 48 West Seventy-second Street, a wealthy manufacturer, has become the wife of John Fehring, a chauffeur, formerly in the employ of her father. The wedding is said to have taken place in the home of a minister in this city on Christmas Day. An estrangement between Mrs. Fehring and her parents and two brothers followed its announcement to them a week after the wedding. She left home and is living with her husband in East Orange, where her husband is employed.

The chauffeur was employed by Mr. Ball when the family was living at their country estate, near Southampton, L. I. The father, noticing the attentions paid by Fehring to his daughter, discharged him. The daughter then decided to cast her lot with Fehring.

The parents are spending the Winter in California. The brothers decline to have anything to say about the marriage, but it is understood that Mrs. Fehring declined to leave her husband to accompany her parents on the California trip.

Emmons Clark Left Only $93,290.

When Col. Emmons Clark of the Seventh Regiment died, it was generally believed that he had left an estate of more than half a million dollars. The appraisal filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Office shows that his gross personal estate only amounts to $93,290, consisting mainly of gilt-edged securities. The net estate after deductions for expenses of administration amounts to $90,165.34.

Jobs for Three Lucky Tammanyites.

County Clerk Peter J. Dooling accepted yesterday the resignations of three Republicans and appointed in their places these lucky Tammanyites: John J. Dietz of 150 East Ninety-seventh Street, equity clerk; William F. Schroeder of 1,055 Second Avenue, chief docket clerk; Thomas F. Baldwin of 847 Second Avenue, assistant cashier.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.

AMALGAMATED MAY GET UNITED COPPER CO. SOON

Through Syndicate Headed by Guggenheim and Cole.

WALL ST. LOOKS FOR PEACE

Some Reports Say Papers Ending War Are Already on File in Montana —A Few Skeptics.

United Copper stock made a further sharp advance yesterday, selling in the early trading as high as 78, a gain of about 5 points over the previous day's close. Amalgamated Copper was very active, but after advancing a point or more dropped back and closed with a fractional net loss. Notwithstanding the conflicting movements in the two stocks, Wall Street gave much attention to the rumors regarding the proximity of a settlement of the litigation between the two companies.

Official confirmation of any agreement between the Heinze interests and the Amalgamated Copper Company were lacking, but in some quarters circumstantial stories were told of plans which had been completed for the definite settlement of all the litigation between the two companies if not for the merger of the United Copper in the Amalgamated.

The most definite reports connected the name of Daniel Guggenheim with the efforts to bring about peace between the two companies. Mr. Guggenheim, through his secretary, refused to say anything in regard to these reports, confining himself to saying, "I have no statement to make."

In certain quarters likely to be well informed, it is said that what has actually taken place was the purchase of a controlling interest in the United Copper Company by men who are disposed to act harmoniously with the Amalgamated Copper Company. It was said that a syndicate, including Daniel Guggenheim and T. E. Cole, the latter President of the North Butte Mining Company and a Director in the Calumet and Arizona Mining Company, some time ago acquired a controlling interest in the United Copper Company, and were prepared to treat with the Amalgamated Copper Company for a settlement of the litigation between the two companies.

H. H. Rogers, it was said, had expressed himself as willing to end the litigation so far as the Amalgamated Copper Company was concerned, if he had to deal with Mr. Guggenheim and his associates, although he was not inclined to enter into negotiations directly with the Heinzes. According to some reports, the settlement of the litigation had gone so far that papers had been filed within the last few days in Montana, which amounted practically to a discontinuance of the numerous suits involving the Amalgamated Copper and the United Copper Companies.

Wall Street was inclined to accept as well founded the report that some kind of an agreement had been reached which would lead to peace in the Montana copper district. In some quarters it was said that an official announcement of such an agreement may be expected at any moment. Representatives of Amalgamated Copper interests expressed it as their opinion that a settlement of the litigation would become a relatively easy matter were control of the United Copper Company to pass from the Heinzes to the Guggenheims and their associates, but whether control of the United Copper Company had actually passed or not could not be learned in these quarters. Nor could any more definite information on the subject be had at the office of the United Copper Company. Bankers who are believed to be more or less closely connected with the United Copper Company said that the situation was such that an announcement of the settlement of the litigation might be made to-day or postponed indefinitely.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 1.—The reports emanating from New York, Boston, and other financial centres that the copper war is near an end are given credence in Montana. The basis for this belief is found principally in the fact that while there are pending in the lower courts recovery suits to the amount of nearly $40,000,000, and the value of the property involved amounts to quite $200,000,000, yet for nearly a year no move has been made to prosecute one of the numerous suits. Because of the litigation between F. Augustus Heinze and the Amalgamated Coper Company the Supreme Court calendar dropped two years behind, but to-day there is not a single suit pending between the parties in the higher court.

In none of the official organs of the parties do there appear denials of the reports of a settlement. The name of Senator W. A. Clark is also connected with the reported settlement, it being stated that as part of the deal he is to be returned to the Senate next year, while Heinze is to become General Manager of the Amalgamated properties.

SUICIDE STOLE 7,500 CENTS.

Then He Put Peanuts in Slot Machines to Conceal His Thefts.

William Hawkins, 25 years old, of 56 East Shell Road, Corona, L. I., an electrician and manager of the Penny Arcade at 1,259 Broadway, committed suicide yesterday afternoon in the apartments of Charles Patterson, 98 East Fourth Street, Corona, by swallowing two ounces of carbolic acid. Mr. Hirshfield, owner of the arcade, told the police that Hawkins had robbed him of $75, all in pennies.

Hawkins lived with Patterson's mother in Corona. He and Patterson were chums. When he arrived at Patterson's rooms he sent Patterson out with a note to a man in the arcade whom he called "Billy." The note said, in substance, that their conversation of last Wednesday had turned out "all right." When Patterson returned Hawkins was dead on the floor. He left a note to his mother which reads:

Dear Mother: Forgive me for killing myself, as I am sick of life. Wine, women, and song have driven me to this.

There was also a letter to Mrs. Patterson. It apologized for having killed himself in her home. A letter to his sister, Mrs. Dwyer, was not opened by the police.

Hirshfield, when notified of the death of Hawkins, told Patrolman Brooks that he had just discovered that Hawkins had stolen $75 in pennies from him. This he explained was easy for him to do, as he had keys giving him access to all the slot machines in the arcade. When Hirshfield went to the coinbags in which the pennies are kept after being removed from the machines he found the bags filled with bags of salted peanuts, which are used in some of the machines, instead of the money.

Not Sympathy Alone in This Verdict.

Supreme Court Justice McLean refused yesterday to set aside a verdict obtained by John P. Dooley against the Interurban Street Railway Company for the death of Dooley's seven-year-old son John, who was run over and killed by an Eighth Avenue car on Dec. 10, 1903. Counsel for the company contended that the verdict was due to the jury's sympathy for the boy's family. Justice McLean said "sympathy alone hardly accounted for the verdict."

Last Day--Saturday, Feb. 3d

TO-MORROW is the final day of the "Trousers Cut from Ends" at $2.55. The last cuttings from the tailor shops (some very choice fabrics), comprising 1,108 pairs, will be added this afternoon to those on sale. When the store closes on Saturday evening—the sale closes.

Our next Sale of Trousers Cut-from-Ends—August, 1906.

"Hope" never stands still. Now it's "February Investments" on Winter Suits, Overcoats, Furnishings. The goods are ready. By 3 o'clock this afternoon some of the windows will be dressed. Whoever misses investigating these investments will do himself a substantial injustice from the money standpoint.

HOPE
AT BROADWAY - CORNER - CHAMBERS ST

Once Every Six Months!

Men's Business Suits

Regularly up to $20, Choice

$12.50

CONCERNED are single or double breasted Sack Suits, values up to $20 and at all of Smith, Gray and Co's stores. The following at New York Store only: One hundred Walking Suits in English Mixtures and Scotch Tweeds, values up to $25. Also one hundred separate Black Cutaway Frock Coats and Vests, regularly up to $25, and one hundred Men's Tuxedo Coats and Vests, values up to $25—choice for Friday and Saturday $12.50.

NOTE: Every variation of the tape-line is touched in our schedule of sizes. No matter what your size, be it short, stout or tall, we can fit you.

Smith, Gray & Co.

THREE STORES:
BROADWAY AT 31ST ST., NEW YORK.
FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV., BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV., B'KLYN.

Good Garb Going!

This Will Appeal to You

$30 Suitings Former Prices $40—$45—$50

[Just 23 Suits Left.]

HANSEN & SHACKLETON

TAILORS

Fifth Avenue and 42d Street (5 Doors West) New York

ONLY MUTUAL GAS CO. LEFT.

Commission Has Examined All Others In Manhattan—Brooklyn Next Week.

The Northern Union, the Central Union, and the Standard Gas Companies, all of them subsidiary to the Consolidated, were examined before the Gas Commission yesterday. George W. Doane represented the first two, and Benjamin Whiteley the third. Of the Manhattan gas-making companies only the Mutual now remains to be examined. It is independent, but the price of its gas does not suit the complainants any better than does that of the Consolidated.

The Brooklyn Union will be taken up next week. Then the commission will hold its sessions in Brooklyn. To-day the Commissioners go to Albany, and to-morrow to Auburn. Hearings will be held at both places. Yesterday's session was given over to figures, which seemed to bore Commissioners, counsel and witnesses alike.

Linen Needed at Lepers' Home.

The Bethesda Leper Home in South America is in great need of old linen and bandages for its leper patients. Those who have any to spare are asked to send them, prepaid, either to Bethesda Home Society, 511 Linwood Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., or to its forwarding agent, 1-3 Ann Street, New York.

WIRE TAPPING TRIAL STOPS.

Tale of How Felix Lost His $50,000 Awaits Sick Juror's Recovery.

The sudden illness of one of the jurors, Marcus J. Weaver of 206 West Twenty-third Street, compelled an adjournment of the trial yesterday of Christopher J. Tracy, who, with two others, is accused of swindling John Felix, a musical importer of 28 East Thirty-first Street, out of $50,000 by means of a wire-tapping scheme.

After Judge Foster had adjourned the trial until this morning, James W. Osborne moved that his client, who had been locked up over night, be admitted to bail. This was granted after Assistant District Attorney Train had argued against it.

The courtroom was filled with telegraph instruments and paraphernalia generally associated with the running of a pool-room. Some of these were found by the police in the room which the alleged conspirators are said to have fixed up as a poolroom for the special benefit of Felix, and where, it is charged, he was induced to hand over five ten-thousand-dollar bills to them. Others came from the room on West Twenty-second Street, where Felix was introduced to Tracy, and where the alleged "manager of the Western Union" pretended to be conducting a school for wireless telegraphy.

Felix will resume his story on the witness stand this morning if the health of Juror Weaver permits.

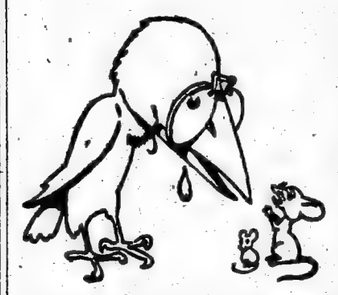

Among the men's medium and full length coats reduced to $20, there are still several hundred which show savings of $8, $10 and $12.

Among the plainer but just as substantial overcoats reduced to $12.50 the saving is proportionate.

Perhaps the greatest assortment though is to be found among the belted coats of rough cheviots at $20.

In young men's sizes, 32 to 35 chest, these travelling coats are down to $15.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

Kennedy
42 CORTLANDT ST.

4.00 Hats at 2.75

Smart Styles

of clear nutria. The best fur used in hatting.

You save all middlemen's profits by buying direct from the best factories.

Three Dollar Hats at 1.90.

New swell shapes—college soft Hats and natty Derbys.

Royal Brown Derbys, Fashion's Latest.

VINCENT says

Curtailed Prices on Suits and Overcoats.

This is an old reason, but a good one—I do not want to carry over Winter clothes. So these prices prevail:

Formerly				
$40.00	Suits and Overcoats,			$32.00
35.00	"	"	"	28.00
30.00	"	"	"	24.00
28.00	"	"	"	22.40
25.00	"	"	"	20.00
20.00	"	"	"	16.00
18.00	"	"	"	14.40
15.00	"	"	"	12.00

Broadway 22d Street — Sixth Avenue 12th Street

Sixth Ave. Store Open Until 10 P. M. Saturday.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. Saturday. Caroline May, The Factory Girl. N'tWk, Moretobe Pitied Than Scorned

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Mat. Saturday. Ernest Hogan, Rufus Rastus. Next Week, Buster Brown. Ted Marks' Concerts, Sun. Mat. & Night, 25c. 35c.

MURRAY HILL 42d St. & Lex. Av. Mat. Saturday. A WIFE'S SECRET. Next Week, Gay New York.

MAJESTIC Ev. 8:15. Mt. Wd. & Sat. Jas. J. Corbett Cashel Byron's Profession. West End. David Higgins, "His Last Dollar." N't w'k, Al. H. Wilson, "The German Gipsy." Sun. Mat. & Night, Shepard's Moving Pictures

Madison Sq. THEA. 24 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LAST 3 TIMES
HENRI de VRIES in "A CASK OF ARSON."
Next w'k—"Lucky Miss Dean." Seats Ready.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St. 25, 50, 75, 1.00. DAILY MATS. 25, 50c. Arthur Prince, Clarice Vance, Clayton White & Marie Stuart, Idalene Cotton & Nick Long, Ned Nye & Girls, etc.

PROCTOR'S 5th Av. Merchant of Venice. 25, 50. 23d St.—Star Vaude. 25, 50. 58th St.—Star Vaude. 25, 50. 125th St.—Capt. Swift. 35, 50. Daily Mat. 25c

Manhattan BEFORE AND AFTER Broadway & 33d St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:30.

JOE WEBER'S Music Hall. Twiddle-Twaddle. Evenings at 8:10. Only Matinee Saturday.

GRAND—HAP WARD THE GRAFTER. N't w'k—Blanche Walsh—The Woman in the Case

THE GOTHAM EAST 125th St. Mat. To-day—Rose Sydell's London Belles.

HENKEL IS MARSHAL AGAIN.

All Sorts of Flowers When He Is Sworn In for a Third Term.

Surrounded by masses of flowers and a throng of friends, United States Marshal Henkel took the oath of office for his third term, yesterday morning, in his private office in the Federal Building. The oath was administered by United States District Court Judge Holt.

The Marshal's twenty-four deputies, including "Bat" Masterson of Western fame, took their oaths at the same time. After taking the oath Marshal Henkel and his deputies received the congratulations of their friends.

Many More Using Telephones.

The number of the New York Telephone Company's telephones in service in Manhattan and the Bronx was increased last month by 3,231. This is 1,012 more than the gain in the same month last year, or nearly 50 per cent. More than 150,000 telephones are now in use in the two boroughs.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. BARRIE'S PETER PAN

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
ETHEL in J. M. Barrie's play.
BARRYMORE ALICE-SIT-BY-THE-FIRE.
Also PANTALOON with Lionel Barrymore.
Tuesday Aftern'n | Benefit Performance | Famous Russian Players | The Tsar' Feodor.

Knickerbocker B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only, 2:15.
FRITZI SCHEFF in M'LLE MODISTE.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
Geo. V. Hobart's Musical Satiretta, COMING thro' the RYE

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
ROBERT LORAINE Bernard Shaw's Man and Superman.

SAVOY THEATRE, B'way & 34th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Saturday, 2:15.
LAST 2 WEEKS
JAMES K. HACKETT | MARY MANNERING | in "THE WALLS OF JERICHO."
Feb. 12—"MR. HOPKINSON."

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. & Feb. 12 2:15.
THE LION AND THE MOUSE A play in 4 acts.
SEATS TO APRIL 1 NOW READY.

DALY'S THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
ELLIS JEFFREYS
& her company, inc. Frank Worthing & Guy Standing in Alfred Sutro's Comedy Success,
"The politest of polite comedy, very agreeably thought out, very well put together, and very charmingly expressed." —The Times.
THE FASCINATING MR. VANDERVELDT

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42 St. West of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
KLAW & ERLANGER Present
FAY TEMPLETON in Geo. M. Cohan's
45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY
Xtra Mts. Lincoln's & Wash'ton's Birthdays.

BROADWAY Thea. B'way & 41 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. WED. & Sat., 2:15.
ELSIE JANIS IN THE VANDERBILT CUP
with Barney Oldfield's automobile race effect

LIBERTY THEATRE, 42 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat., 2:15.
GEORGE H. BRENNAN presents THE CLANSMAN
by THOMAS DIXON, Jr.
EXTRA MAT. LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY

NEW YORK Theatre, B'way & 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Prices 25, 50, 75c. & $1.
Pop. Mat. Wed., 25, 50, 75. Reg. Mat. Sat.
THE ROGERS BROS. IN IRELAND
Xtra Mts. Lincoln & Wash'ton's Birthdays

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
This evening, at 7:30—MEISTERSINGER. Alten, Homer; Knote, Van Rooy, Goritz, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann, Dufriche, Cond., Hertz.
Sat. Aft., Feb. 3, at 2—LA BOHEME. Sembrich, Alten; Caruso, Campanari, Journet, Parvis, Rossi, Dufriche, Cond., Vigna.
Sat. Ev., Feb. 3, popular prices, at 8—AIDA. Emma Eames, Edyth Walker; Dippel, Scotti, Plancon, Muhlmann, Paroli, Cond., Vigna.
Sun. Ev., Feb. 4, at 8:30, popular prices—GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. Fremstad; Goritz, Blass; the lady pupils of the School of Opera; GERARDY, cellist, (by arrangement with R. E. Johnston.) Entire Met. Opera Orchestra. Cond., Franko.
Mon. Ev., Feb. 5, at 8—IL TROVATORE. Nordica, Homer; Knote, Campanari, Journet. Cond., Franko.
Wed. Ev., Feb. 7, at 8—DON GIOVANNI. Nordica, Jomelli, and Sembrich; Scotti, Dippel, Journet, Muhlmann, Rossi. Cond., Franko.
Thurs. Ev., Feb. 8, at 8, Special Performance—LOHENGRIN. Rappold, Homer; Knote, Goritz, Blass, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.
Prices—$1, $1.50, $2.50, $3, $4.
Fri. Ev., Feb. 9, at 8—MARTA. Sembrich, Walker; Caruso, Plancon, Rossi. Cond., Vigna.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PL. THEATRE. Every Evg. & Sat. Mat. The Great Laughing Success, 'Der Kilometerfresser' ('The Road-Burner.')

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. Last Week of Mrs. Leslie Carter as "Zaza." DAVID BELASCO presents Mrs. LESLIE CARTER in Mr. Belasco's version of "ZAZA"
POPULAR PRICES.
Last Zaza Mat. Sat. 2—Eve. 8.
NEXT WEEK Mrs. Leslie Carter as "Du Barry." Seats on Sale.

BELASCO Theatre. Ev. 8. Mat. Sat. 2. DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in By David Belasco. THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST.

BIJOU B'way | 41st Time in | Evs. 8:15. & 30th | N. Y. To-night. | Mat. Sat. 2.
DAVID BELASCO presents 2d year in N. Y. WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Sunday Afternoon, Feb. 4, at 3. | Tuesday Evening, Feb. 6, at 8:15.
THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conductor, Herr FELIX WEINGARTNER
Program: Mendelssohn Overture, "Fingal's Cave"; Liszt, Concerto in E flat for Piano and Orchestra; Wagner, Siegfried Idyl; An Overture to Goethe's Faust; Beethoven, Symphony No. 5 (C minor.)
Soloist, Mr. Rudolph Ganz

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. $1 Mat. Tw
THE COMIC OPERA SUCCESS,
MEXICANA

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. at 8:15. $1 Mat. To-morrow. 105 Times
THE EARL AND THE GIRL With EDDIE FOY

FIELDS 42d St., W. of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 50c. 75c. $1
Louis Mann and Clara Lipman in JULIE BONBON

ARION MASQUERADE BALL
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9th, 1906.
UNSURPASSED DECORATIONS.
GRAND PARADE AUTOMOBILE FLOATS.
BALLET OF THE FOUR SEASONS.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE BALLET.
Tickets and Boxes for sale now at Arion Hall, 59th St. and Park Av., and all principal hotels and theatre ticket agencies.

THE CHARITY BALL,
For the Nursery and Child's Hospital,
WALDORF ASTORIA.
Thursday Ev., Feb. 1. Boxes at 33 East 59th St. Tickets at 16 W. 11th, Fifth Av. Trust Co., 24 Riverside Drive, 116 Fifth Av., 4 E. 77th & 11 W. 54th St.

NEW YORK Hippodrome MAT. DAILY
THOMPSON & DUNDY, MANAGERS
A SOCIETY CIRCUS
WITH COURT OF THE GOLDEN FOUNTAINS
Evgs. at 8. Mats. (25c. to $1, exc. Sats.) at 2.

COLONIAL B'way & 62d Sarah French & Co., Leslie & Dailey, Carter de Haven and Flora Parker, Matthews and Ashley, Paul Sandor & others. Daily Mts. 25

ALHAMBRA 7th Av. 126 St. MASCOT MOTH, CARLETON MACY & MAUDE HALL, Patty Bros., Nichols Sisters, Howard & Bland & others. Mats. Daily 25c.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evs. 8:15. Only Mat. Sat. 2:15. Maxine Elliott in "Her Great Match." Next Week Lew Dockstader & His Great Seats Minstrels on Sale.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St., Let. 7th & 8th Avs. Mat. Daily
Nina Morris & Co., Chinko, Duffin-Redcay Troupe.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM In THE SQUAW MAN
Matinee Lincoln's Birthday, Feb'y 12th.

GARDEN Thea. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-morrow, 2:30.
Laughing crowds fill the theatre nightly.
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK In the rapid-fire farce, THE GALLOPER.

GARRICK 35 St. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
ALAN DALE SAYS:
THE LITTLE GRAY LADY Is the Nicest Girl in Town.

14th ST. THEA. Great Auto Race at 10. At 6th Av. Pop. prices. BEDFORD'S HOPE

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. The Great Japs. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. HARRY BRAHAM, Masks & Faces.

YORKVILLE 86 St. nr. Lex. Av. WM. J. KEL[illegible] MAT. TO-DAY.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cold wave to-day; warmer to-morrow; variable winds.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,542. * * * * NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1906.—16 Pages and Section Devoted to Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

MRS. MIZNER ADMITS SHE IS MRS. MIZNER

Bridegroom Takes the Reporters In to Hear Her Say So.

HE IS IN THE YERKES HOUSE

Goes There with His Baggage, Receives Several Visitors, and Shows Them the Mansion's Pictures.

The widow of Charles T. Yerkes, the traction magnate, who died about a month ago in the Waldorf-Astoria, made formal announcement at noon yesterday that she really had married again on Tuesday evening in her home at 864 Fifth Avenue, and that the bridegroom was Wilson Mizner of San Francisco, as he, his two witnesses, and the officiating minister have been saying right along in answer to semi-authentic denials coming from the Yerkes house.

The announcement came just when matters had reached a critical stage. With young Mr. Mizner's breakfast yesterday morning came word from the management of the Hotel Astor, where he was staying, that it would be agreeable if Mr. Mizner obtained other quarters, as the hotel was getting undesirable notoriety out of the marriage story.

On hearing that, as Mr. Mizner expressed it, he "went right home." He had intended to go home yesterday, anyway, he said.

Calling an electric hansom he had it piled with suit cases and set out for the Yerkes house at 864 Fifth Avenue. A little procession of cabs followed his hansom, and Mr. Mizner saw the reporters, whom he calls his friends, alighting when he did at the Fifth Avenue number. He grinned genially and waved his hand at them. He gave notice that they might expect something within a few minutes.

Presently he appeared to beckon the reporters in. The cherubic-faced butler ground his teeth as he swung back the huge metal doors, but young Mr. Mizner appeared to be in a wonderfully good humor, although he had never seemed to be worried by the alleged repudiation of his marriage that came out of the Fifth Avenue House by way of Chicago.

"Boys," he said, as he led them into an elaborately furnished little Japanese room to the right of the main hallway, "boys, I am afraid that Mrs. Yerkes—er—Mrs. Mizner—will not make any long formal statement about our marriage, but now that it has come out through a leak, in spite of all that she or I could do, why, she wants to settle any doubts about the matter and stop further contradictory talking. You see, we hoped to keep it secret for a while, but some one in whom we had trusted the secret let it out.

"Now, Mrs. Mizner hasn't been entirely well for a couple of days, so that she is not dressed for receiving. But she will talk to you from the balcony overlooking this court."

The bridegroom then led the reporters out into the glass-inclosed court and made a little cuckoo call. Mrs. Mizner appeared on the little balcony dressed in a lavender kimono. She didn't look ill; in fact, she appeared to be very well and very happy. Having excused herself for not being more fitly dressed for a reception, she called down:

"Well, now, what must I say?"

"Help us straighten out this misunderstanding."

"Misunderstanding?" repeated Mrs. Mizner. "Why, yes, that's the best word. No, I don't see any need for a formal statement. I was married, just as Mizner has told you—that's all there is to it. And happily married, too."

She smiled more broadly than ever at this, and, excusing herself, disappeared.

Mrs. Mizner made her first talk on the balcony to reporters for the afternoon newspapers. Later, at the request of her husband, she made practically the same statement to others who appeared at the Fifth Avenue house to ask about the marriage. She said that she had hoped to keep the matter a secret a while, and that when some one asked her about it she denied it, believing that her denial would instantly settle the question, not knowing that it simply added more fuel to the fire.

Speaking through her husband, she said that she was sorry she had made the denial, seeing that it had no chance of accomplishing what she had desired.

When Mr. Mizner went to the Yerkes home yesterday morning he at once assumed the mastership of the Fifth Avenue house. The servants who for two days had been saying very briefly that they knew of no such person as Mr. Mizner breathed out a "Yes, Sir" every time he raised his hand yesterday. He was talking to one reporter yesterday afternoon in the Japanese room when the butler announced that there were others at the front door.

"Show 'em in," said he.

"Oh, but there is a perfect crowd of them," objected the butler.

"Show 'em in," roared Mr. Mizner. They were shown in.

Mr. Mizner took a great deal of pleasure viewing the rich picture galleries in the Yerkes house, and stopped to point out the masterpieces he thought best. Standing with the reporters before a huge oil painting showing a group of pages playing at dice, he said, laughingly, referring to the title:

"We'd say 'newsboys shootin' crap,' wouldn't we?"

Speaking laughingly of the final confirmation of his marriage, he stuck his hands deep in his coat of mixed brown, saying:

"Well, it's all over, boys, except the cheering."

With regard to a dispatch from Denver saying that Miss Edith Carter of a well-known Denver family of that name was about to bring breach-of-promise proceedings against him, Mr. Mizner answered seriously:

"There is not a word of truth in the story. I will give $20,000 for a signed and substantiated statement from any woman that I ever broke a promise to marry her. I don't know who started this story. It was evidently started to hurt me. If I can find out who did put the malicious falsehood in motion I'll bring suit against him for damages immediately. The story doesn't hurt me; it may hurt Miss Carter, with whom I am acquainted and whom I know to be a fine girl."

Mr. Mizner was asked yesterday afternoon what his wife's plans concerning the Yerkes hospital were.

"Oh, I don't know," he said. "Whatever plans there were concerning the hospital will be carried out in time. The matter will remain in statu quo."

"Are you expecting an early visit from Louis S. Owsley and Clarence E. Knight of Chicago?"

"No, I know of no intended visit soon. They may have occasion to come here on some business or other. I don't know," said Mr. Mizner.

Mr. Owsley was formerly financial agent and secretary to Mr. Yerkes. Clarence E. Knight was his attorney, and is now interested in the execution of his will.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived--Steamship Esperanza, Havana Jan. 30.

Reported by wireless: Steamship Carmania, incoming, was in communication by wireless with the Marconi station at Siasconset, Mass., at 1 A. M. to-day, when 250 miles east of Nantucket. Due at her dock about 8:30 A. M. to-morrow.

LOYAL DEMOCRATS BITTER.

Threaten to Banish Senators Who Ignore the Domingo Caucus.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—If a purpose announced to-day is persisted in to-morrow those Democrats who defy the caucus mandate on the Santo Domingan treaty will be banished from the party as traitors.

One of the most influential Senators on the Democratic side said to-day that he would move the infliction of the severest penalty known for political treason upon those who hold pledges given at the White House to be more binding than obligations to their party. The penalty is that those who defy the caucus bar themselves from participating in another one, and that they must seek committee assignments as Republicans or Independents. It is equivalent to excommunication, made as formally as it is possible for a caucus to do it.

Senator McEnery of Louisiana will not enter the caucus at all. He is out openly for the treaty, does not care who knows it, and is defiant of the party whip. Patterson of Colorado has been invited to attend the caucus, and will do so, but he will vote for the treaty, whatever the caucus may do. Clarke of Arkansas is also standing fast by the President. He is the President's guest to-night at the White House, with a select few of the most distinguished of the White House circle. After these three names nothing definite can be asserted.

It was remarked to-day by the Senator who will move the expulsion of the recalcitrants that the President talked much of non-partisanship, but that it was always the Democrats whom he called upon for a sacrifice. The President was in the habit, he said, of patting Democratic Senators on the back and assuring them that he himself was something of an Andrew Jackson Democrat, but that if his next caller happened to be a Republican he would become eloquent in trying to impress him with a sense of his party fealty.

CHAMBERLAIN'S ULTIMATUM.

Meets Balfour and Is Said to Have Threatened to Form a New Party.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 3.—What is likely to prove a historic meeting took place last night, when ex-Premier Balfour dined with Joseph Chamberlain in order to discuss the leadership difficulty, or, as it is euphemistically called, "the future of the Unionist Party."

The event was surrounded with great secrecy, although it appears that both men had prepared for it by discussions with the leading men of both sections of the party. Even the place where the dinner took place is not announced.

Judging from the Chamberlainite newspapers, which alone are privileged to make mention of the momentous interview, there is little hope that an agreement will be reached, and it is thought that the most likely outcome will be for both Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour to give way and hand over the leadership to Walter Hume Long, ex-Chief Secretary for Ireland, who would endeavor to bring about unity in the party.

Apparently Mr. Chamberlain, while steadily declining to take the leadership of the disunited party, practically delivered an ultimatum to the effect that unless Mr. Balfour was prepared not only to accept Mr. Chamberlain's scheme, but to make it his militant policy, he would withdraw his followers and form a separate Tariff Reform Party.

According to information from the same source as the foregoing, the tariff is the chief stumbling block in Mr. Balfour's path, and the third alternative is the choice of a new and unfettered leader.

Mr. Chamberlain, Mrs. Chamberlain, and their son Austen will leave London to-day for Torquay, where they will remain for a week.

GRASSHOPPER ENGINE 3,004.

A Freak Locomotive Out to Astonish Pennsylvania Railroaders.

Trainmen on incoming Pennsylvania trains yesterday afternoon passed this word: "The grasshopper is pulling the yellow bird.'

It was not, as some passengers took it, a story of unseasonable weather conditions. It meant that Locomotive No. 3,004, one of the queerest-looking machines that ever pounded rails, had gone into regular service at the head of the chrome-colored "Fast Flying Virginian" express of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

No public announcement had been made of the completion of the engine at the company's Juniata shops, but the employes had been waiting to see it with eager interest, so when the Virginian reached the Jersey City terminus everybody but the passengers flocked over to look. No. 3,004 is as big as the biggest. She has just a rudimentary cowcatcher, and all the mechanism, the eccentrics, and reversing links, usually concealed, are outside of the drivers. The rocking of her great levers, like the limbs of a giant insect, gave rise to the nickname.

The arrangement gives more space for boiler room and heating surface, a problem in the latter-day development of trains both heavy and fast.

"She was built to surprise some folks," said the engineer who had been on 3,004. "I never saw a big engine start so quickly—three or four exhausts and she's going a mile a minute. She'll surprise them all right when she's worn smooth, but eighteen hours to Chicago is pretty good going as it is."

Another Earthquake in Guayaquil.

GUAYAQUIL, Feb. 2.—Another slight earthquake shock occurred to-day at noon.

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PUNCTUALITY
Characterizes the Southern's Palm Limited. Luxury, speed, and safety make the Southern Railway the favorite route to St. Augustine, Aiken, Augusta, Ormond, Palm Beach, and Miami. New York Offices, 271 & 1,185 B'way.—Adv.

PARIS CATHOLICS FIGHT POLICE WITH PEPPER

Fifty Badly Wounded in Storming of St. Pierre's Church.

FIREMEN FLOOD BUILDING

Doors Battered Down and Police Then Enter, Using Chairs as Shields —Defenders Arrested.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—As a net result of to-day's rioting, though the inventory was taken in but one church, that of St. Pierre-du-Gros-Caillou, over fifty persons were seriously injured and many others were slightly hurt. The latter included a number of police and firemen who were almost blinded with cayenne pepper. Fifty arrests were made.

The Rue St. Dominique, in which the Church of St. Pierre-du-Gros-Caillou is situated, had the appearance of a street in a besieged city this afternoon, in consequence of the rigorous measures which the authorities had adopted in order to deal with clerical disturbances and a threatened counter-demonstration by Socialists against the militant Catholics.

All the shops in the neighborhood of the edifice were closed, cordons of armed Municipal Guards on foot were stationed at intervals along the street, and a squadron of mounted Municipal Guards with drawn swords patrolled the thoroughfare and kept the crowds moving.

When the Prefect of Police, Louis Lepine, arrived the bells were tolled and the people inside the church, numbering about 3,000, began singing psalms, while outside the rowdy element shouted revolutionary songs.

M. Lepine thrice summoned the congregation to open the inside gates, which the people refused to do, and then firemen were ordered to force an entrance, using their hatchets. As they mounted ladders in order to break in the windows of the Chapel of the Virgin, an annex of the church, revolver shots rang out and the firemen retired.

Later a fire engine arrived on the scene, and, amid a shower of missiles, the firemen scrambled up to the roof with a hose, the water was turned on, and the interior of the building was soon flooded. In the meantime the doors had been battered down, but the Municipal Guards found barricades inside and met with fierce resistance.

The storming of the building was greatly protracted owing to the use by the defenders of red pepper. After repeated efforts the policemen and firemen succeeded in entering the church by employing chairs as shields. The first two who got through the doors were knocked unconscious. Others emerged covered with blood, with their clothes torn, and soaked to the skin.

Finally the authorities obtained the mastery and the demonstrators were captured one by one and led to the nearest station house.

In the meanwhile the unruly crowds outside had broken through the cordons of Municipal Guards and attempted to reach the church and engage in the fight with its defenders, but the mounted Guards dashed through them in time.

The Municipal Guards repeatedly charged, and the pro-Clerical rioters shouted "Assassins!" as arrested demonstrators emerged from the church and were taken away under escort.

Eventually the Guards cleared the rioters away from the vicinity of the church.

Prefect Lepine and other high officials and the newspapers of all shades of opinion deprecate the violent incidents. It is said that the clergy have done their best by advice to their congregations to remain calm, but without avail, the militant Catholics being firmly resolved to resist what they term the spoliation of the many Paris churches, containing many millions of francs' worth of jewelry, military medals, and decorations, given by devotees as thank offerings.

It is charged that the blame for the conflicts attaches to the Minister of the Interior because of his order that the inventories of the churches should be made before the regulations under the Separation law are definitely drawn up. This leaves the Catholics uncertain regarding the eventual fate of church property, and their doubts on this subject have brought about their resistance to the order and its results.

The authorities are determined, however, that the law shall take its course, and the disorders are to be suppressed with the utmost vigor.

Twenty-two hundred inventories have already been made throughout France, many without incident. Paris contains sixty-nine Roman Catholic churches, of which but half have been visited by the officials. The proceedings will continue to-morrow, and in order to prevent a renewal of the disturbances the authorities have kept secret the hour at which the Commissioners will visit the churches.

Count de la Rochefoucauld, who was arrested yesterday in connection with the church riots, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment by the Correctional Tribunal, without the benefit of the First Offenders' act.

MRS. COREY TO SEEK DIVORCE.

Has Gone to Nevada to Resume Her Residence There.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 2.—When Mrs. Laura tion, left her father-in-law's home in Cook Corey, wife of President W. Ellis Corey of the United States Steel Corporation, Braddock last evening it was for the West and not for New York, as had been reported. She was accompanied by Miss Ada Corey, her husband's sister, and their destination was Reno, Nevada, where Mrs. Corey will resume her residence until the time when she will be eligible to file papers for divorce.

It is announced here by a member of the Corey family that all negotiations tending toward a reconciliation between Mrs. Corey and her husband are off, that she has decided to force the divorce through at any cost. At no time since she left Nevada to come to Pittsburg before the holidays did Mrs. Corey give up her residence in Nevada. It was learned to-day that she maintained a household there and kept two servants in it.

RENO, Nevada, Feb. 2.—Mrs. W. E. Corey has purchased a home here and will live in Reno permanently, it was said to-day.

18 HOURS TO CHICAGO.
PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL
Leaves New York 3:55 P. M., arrives Chicago 3:55 A. M.; leaves Chicago 3:45 P. M., arrives New York 9:45 A. M. via Pennsylvania Railroad. 912 miles of rock ballast.—Adv.

Drink Bedford Sparkling Water when traveling on "Penn. Special."—Adv.

DYNAMITE DREDGE ABLAZE.

Two Explosions in the Harlem, but No One Hurt—Watchman's Bravery.

The United States Government dredge Hudson, which has been dredging and blasting in the Harlem River Channel, took fire at 1:20 o'clock this morning as she lay at anchor almost directly under the Central Bridge, at 155th Street.

There was dynamite aboard her. The police knowing this established fire lines at both ends of Central Bridge and stopped traffic on the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street Viaduct.

The precautions were justified almost immediately by a heavy explosion on the Hudson, which shot timbers and burning planks high over the bridge. A second explosion followed in a few moments.

The firemen ran lines of hose out on Central Bridge and played on the fire from above, while several tugs got streams started from as close as they dared.

The fire was discovered by Patrick McCann, the watchman in charge. He began to throw the sticks of dynamite overboard by the armful. Before he could finish the job the flames got too close and he ran ashore by way of the bridge abutment and gave the alarm.

Shortly after the second explosion of dynamite the boiler blew up and left very little of the hull for the firemen on the bridge and the tugs and the fireboat to put out. At 2:15 o'clock what was left of the dredge was slowly sinking in midchannel. No one was hurt.

The lighter was anchored directly in the rear of the Manhattan Casino, and last night several hundred men and women were crowded into the place at the ball given by the Convent Field Club of Washington Heights. When the explosion occurred there was almost a panic. Policemen explained to the crowd that they were not in any danger, but warned every one from the river front.

MOSCOW PRISONERS STARVED

Three and a Half Cents a Day Allowed to Each for Food.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cables. Copyright, 1906.

MOSCOW, Feb. 2.—The prisons here now hold four times as many prisoners as they were designed to accommodate. A great many of the prisoners are boys of from thirteen to fifteen years.

The authorities allow for each prisoner 7 kopecks (3½ cents) a day for food, which is tantamount to starvation.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 2.—Letters from Gomel appearing in the newspapers declare unanimously that the anti-Jewish outrages in that town were perpetrated with the open connivance of the authorities. The Cossacks and dragoons set the example of arson and plunder, which the local hooligans promptly followed.

Numerous instances are cited of soldiers blackmailing unfortunate Jews who were seeking to save the remnants of their movable property. Troopers went to houses searching for Democrats, and the residents were in many cases able to get rid of their visitors by the payment of a few rubles.

The Commander in Chief at Vilna has instructed the troops engaged in the suppression of the disorders not to belittle the dignity of the army, but to act energetically without fear of the consequences.

POWERS' EQUILIBRIUM UPSET.

Proceedings at Algeciras Show Weakness of Russia and Austria.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—What is the matter with the Algeciras Conference, and why have its proceedings become different from the work of previous international conferences?

The answer may be found in the fact that at no time during the last three years has the upset in the balance of power in Europe made itself more keenly felt than now. Two of the great powers are too much disturbed by domestic tribulations to play anything like the part that has hitherto been theirs in international affairs, and unfortunately, the general security of the Continent has suffered by the change.

Russia and Austria-Hungary, ever since the journey of Emperor Francis Joseph to St. Petersburg in 1897, had not only forcibly maintained peace in Southeastern Europe, but had kept the restless diplomacy of Germany well in check. The telegrams from Algeciras bear silent testimony to the temporary effacement of Austria-Hungary and Russia, and the news from the Balkan Peninsula also betrays the waning prestige of the Austro-Hungarian rapprochement.

It is to be hoped that the disturbance of the equilibrium of Europe will not last long. There are indications that Germany is resolved to make as much hay as she can while the sun shines.

UNLUCKY FAKE SNOW MAN.

For the Second Time in a Week He Is Badly Burned.

For the second time in a week the cotton-batting snowman of a masquerade ball has ended his merrymaking, badly burned, in a hospital ward. George Stimson of 99 Bay Thirty-fourth Street, Bath Beach, went to the mask ball of the Bay Ridge Athletic Club at Prospect Hall last night, wound from head to foot in rolls of loose cotton to represent a snowman.

Prizes were offered for the most novel costume, and Stimson drew first. He was in the act of receiving his prize, a shaving set, from the hands of the President when some one threw a match or a cigarette butt from one of the boxes. In a second the cotton was afire all over Stimson's body. He dropped to the floor and several men tried to put out the flames with their coats, but the loose cotton blazed like tow till it had burned itself out.

Stimson was horribly burned. He was taken to the Seney Hospital, where it was said his condition was critical.

Only a few days ago exactly the same thing happened at a ball in Manhattan.

NEW YORK-MEMPHIS SLEEPER.
Through sleeping car via Seaboard Air Line Ry. through Atlanta and Birmingham. Leaves New York daily, 12:25 noon. Office, 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

BANK INQUIRY ASSURED; KILBURN MEN ROUTED

Senate to Call on Higgins for His Facts About Charges.

CASSIDY WILL OPPOSE IT

Fear of a Panic His Plea—Reorganizers' Camp in Confusion Over the Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—There will be an investigation of the State Banking Department. The opposition has been routed.

As a preliminary to capitulation a resolution will be offered in the Senate on Monday night calling on Gov. Higgins to furnish the Senate with all information in his possession bearing upon the alleged improper conduct of Supt. Kilburn in the administration of his department; also a statement of the reasons which decided the Governor against instituting an investigation on his own responsibility. It is expected that Gov. Higgins will comply with the Senate's request for information in time to permit the Finance Committee to have it at the meeting on Tuesday. The Assembly resolution providing for an investigation comes up then.

The Assembly resolution will be reported for consideration with the understanding that the report shall in no way prejudice the attitude of any member of the committee. Chairman Malby has been against the proposed investigation ever since it was seriously urged.

In the fight against Assemblyman Merritt of St. Lawrence for Speaker, Malby was angry with Kilburn for the support he gave to Wadsworth, and intimated that Kilburn's attitude was influenced by gratitude which he felt toward Gov. Higgins for protection against those who were seeking to have him removed. As soon as it became evident that the reorganizers of the Assembly were not disposed to shield Kilburn, Malby and Merritt changed front. Kilburn comes from their section of the State.

Senator Raines, the majority leader, has been with Malby in opposing the bank inquiry. Malby, it is understood, will contend that it would be a discourtesy for the Legislature to go behind the Governor's finding.

But both Raines and Malby understand that, even if they made their best fight, they could not defeat the resolution. Their opposition, therefore, is not likely to be strenuous.

Senator Cassidy was busy with Supt. Kilburn in the Bank Department to-day, getting material for a speech against the inevitable investigation. Kilburn told the Senator how many institutions were under his supervision, how much money they had on deposit, and the like.

Cassidy in his speech probably will play up the panic idea—that a general investigation into the banking situation may mean runs on banks, with incalculable loss to the depositors of the State. He will contend that if there is any investigation it should be confined to certain banks, to be specified in the resolution ordering the investigation.

The situation with respect to the proposed investigation demonstrates the lack of cohesiveness among the forces now in control of the Republican organization. Gov. Higgins all along has made light of the charges. He saw nothing in them to warrant Kilburn's removal or even to call for censure. Next to Supt. Hendricks Kilburn probably is closer to the Governor than any member of the administration.

Kilburn supported Wadsworth earnestly, yet neither Speaker Wadsworth, Majority Leader Moreland, nor any of the reorganizers in the Assembly showed the slightest disposition to shield Kilburn from the inquiry. It was only when the resolution came to the Senate that an effort was made to smother it, and, strangely enough, led by Malby, who bears Kilburn a grudge and whose relations with Gov. Higgins are so strained that he has ceased to visit the executive chamber.

SUBWAY TO CONEY ISLAND.

Meeting of Bath Beach Property Owners Hears B. R. T. Will Build One.

According to an announcement made last night at a meeting of the Bensonhurst, Bath Beach, Borough Park, and Coney Island Subway Association, by President Frederick A. Hutson, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company wishes to bid for a subway to run almost as straight as the crow flies from Fortieth Street and Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, to Coney Island.

President Hutson said he had the news straight from the rapid transit company, and that the route had been decided upon last Thursday.

The new tunnel, Mr. Hutson said, would start from the line of the proposed Fort Hamilton Subway, at Fortieth Street and Fourth Avenue, run under Fortieth Street to Tenth Avenue, thence to New Utrecht Avenue, along New Utrecht Avenue to Eighty-sixth Street, thence to Stillwell Avenue, along Stillwell Avenue to Surf Avenue, and along Surf Avenue to a terminal in Coney Island.

The meeting directed the Secretary to address a letter of thanks to the offficials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

$8,950 FOR FOUR BOOKS.

Set of Shakespeare Folios Sold in Boston—New Yorker the Buyer.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—The biggest price paid for books in Boston in many a year was given for a set of the first four folios of Shakespeare, the property of Henry J. Denny, sold at auction this morning at the rooms of C. F. Libbie & Co.

The price paid was $8,950, and the buyer was F. W. Morris of New York, a commission agent who bought the books on an order. For whom he bought them he refused to say.

The bidding started at $1,000, and by $500 leaps, with several eager bidders, soon jumped to $2,500. From that price up there were but two bidders, Mr. Morris and C. E. Lauriat, a Washington book dealer. Mr. Lauriat's last bid was $8,900.

The four folios are bound in red levant morocco, and are in good condition.

Several other books brought high prices at the sale.

Lord Kitchener's Brother Here.

Col. C. Kitchener, a brother of Lord Kitchener, Commander in Chief of the British Army in India, arrived here yesterday on the Royal Mail liner La Plata. Col. Kitchener has been stationed in Jamaica and is on his way to New Zealand.

FAST SERVICE TO MEXICO.
The New York Central Lines have a fast service to Mexico via St. Louis, which shortens the time between New York and the City of Mexico several hours. See New York Central ticket agents for particulars.—Adv.

STATUS OF SEIZED SHIP.

Elizabeth, Accused of Smuggling, Not a German Government Vessel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—A painful impression has been caused here by the news from Galveston that the training ship Grossherzogin Elizabeth has been seized on the charge of landing smuggled wines.

The Elizabeth is not a Government vessel, but sails under the auspices of the German Schoolship Society. The boys on her are being trained to become officers of German mercantile lines.

The vessel is the property of the North German Lloyd Company.

TO ACCEPT CUBA'S GIFT.

The Present to Miss Alice Roosevelt Will Not Be Declined.

HAVANA, Feb. 2.—The Mayor of Santiago to-day telegraphed the suggestion that the plantation of which San Juan Hill is a part be purchased for Miss Alice Roosevelt's wedding present, but the matter has already been turned over to the Minister at Paris, who is to buy a present.

Secretary of State O'Farrill has received an assurance from Washington that President Roosevelt will not decline Cuba's gift for his daughter.

McCALL IN THE PINE WOODS.

Walking, Driving, and Gaining Strength Every Day at Lakewood.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 2.—John A. McCall, who has been taking the rest cure at the Laurel House for a fortnight, has gained in strength so that he is able to take long walks through the pine woods. He is able to sleep well, and the walks and drives in the pine air have improved his appetite.

THIEVES GET A RICH HAUL.

Steal Jewels and Silver Worth $3,500 from Mrs. Hoffman's House.

The house at 212 West 137th Street, occupied by the widow of the late Simon Hoffman, who died several months ago, was robbed of jewelry and silverware valued at $3,500 between Wednesday afternoon and noon yesterday. The house was vacant, Mrs. Hoffman, who is an invalid, having gone to Lakewood on Wednesday with her son, Emmanuel.

MUSEUM KEEPS STOLEN IDOL.

Mexican Finds His Property, but Presents It to Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 2.—Several years ago an ancient Mexican idol was stolen from the private museum of Señor Dehesa, Governor of Vera Cruz, and sold to the Carnegie Museum.

Recently a man who had visited the Carnegie Museum inspected the museum of Gov. Dehesa. The Governor lamented the loss of an idol which had been stolen, and showed a photograph of it. The visitor recognized the Pittsburg treasure.

Correspondence was opened with Director Holland. When the identity of the idol was established Mr. Holland offered to return it to its rightful owner, but Señor Dehesa at once presented it to the museum.

MAY CLAIM YERKES DOWER.

The New Mrs. Mizner Can Get a Larger Share of Traction Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—There may be another surprise in connection with the Yerkes-Mizner wedding. It is said here that the widow of the traction man may yet claim her widow's dower in the estate. If she does, and the court sustains her, it may upset the hospital and other public gifts of the late Charles T. Yerkes.

Under the will Mrs. Yerkes got $200,000, an interest in the estate, and the use of the house during her lifetime. If she succeeds in the dower claim she will get $5,000,000, a much larger sum than that allotted to her under the will.

Lawyers here said to-day that there is nothing to prevent her from establishing her legal claim to one-third of her late husband's estate.

HIT BY GUGGENHEIM AUTO.

Woman Run Down in Columbus Circle, but Not Badly Hurt.

As Miss Julia Wertheimer of 1,261 Madison Avenue stepped off a Broadway car at Columbus Circle on her way to the Majestic Theatre last night, she was struck by an automobile which was following the car. The machine belonged to Daniel Guggenheim of 12 West Fifty-fourth Street, but the chauffeur, William Harrison, was alone in it at the time. He stopped instantly, but not before one wheel had passed over Miss Wertheimer's body. She was picked up unconscious and was carried into the Madrid apartment house near by. She soon revived, and was found to be merely badly bruised.

On the invitation of the chauffeur, Harrison, the whole party went to the Wertheimer home in the automobile. There was no arrest.

BUILDERS ORDERED OUT.

All the Unions Told to Quit Wherever the Housesmiths Have.

At a meeting of the representatives of all the building trades unions in the City of New York, held in Beethoven Hall, in Fifth Street, near Third Avenue, last night, it was unanimously decided to order the various unions in the building trades to go on strike in sympathy with the Housesmiths' Union. The conference was held under the auspices of the Central Federated Union, and it was announced that the failure of any union concerned to support the housesmiths would mean the expulsion of that particular union from the Central Federated Union. This resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That on and after Feb. 15, 1906, no member of the union will be allowed to work on any building or job where union men have been locked out, or are on strike, or have been replaced.

Commenting on this resolution, Secretary Ernest Bohm of the Central Federation said: "This means that no union men will work with non-union men who have taken the places of the Housesmiths' Union."

Secretary Bohm said a copy of the resolution would be sent to the unions this morning, and that they will be requested to send a prompt reply.

Arion Ball
Friday, Feb. 9th.
See amusement columns.—Adv.

COMPROMISE RATE BILL LIKELY TO BE PASSED

President Denies That He Has Issued Any Ultimatum.

INDICATES HIS MIND IS OPEN

Moody the Only Cabinet Irreconcilable —Leaders Insist on a Strictly Republican Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Conferences between the President and the leading Republican Senators on the subject of a compromise railroad bill are still going on at the rate of two or three a day, and, despite the apparently inspired stories about the President's issuance of "ultimatums," the impression is very strong that a basis for an amicable agreement is likely to be reached. The proposition is for a bill that all Republicans can support, one which will not need Democratic votes.

The Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce to-day startled everybody by deciding to take up the various rate bills pending before it on Feb. 9 and to begin voting on them on Feb. 16. In the meantime the House will pass the Hepburn bill and place it among the measures to be considered by the committee.

Immediately following this decision there were some more White House conferences. In addition to conferring with the leading Republican Senators on both sides of the rate question, the President has been consulting with those Cabinet officers who have been advising him in the matter from the first. Secretaries Taft and Root are urging him to compromise, while Attorney General Moody is the only Cabinet officer who is irreconcilable. Senator Knox, who next to these three Cabinet officers is the President's closest adviser on railroad rate affairs, also counsels compromise.

The leading supporters of the President's policy are no less thoroughly imbued than his chief opponents with the belief that compromise is in the air. Mr. Dolliver, Mr. Roosevelt's chief supporter, is declaring that whatever the President may do he, Dolliver, will go only so far. Clapp and a few others are expected to take a similar attitude. Intimations came from sources close to Senator Foraker that he was no longer in an uncompromising mood, and would probably be found supporting the bill. He is the unquestioned chief of the adversaries of radical legislation.

The whole proposition now being contended for is that the bill passed must be a strictly Republican measure, passed by a practically unanimous Republican vote, and that it must be a bill which the Democrats can support or oppose as they see fit. In no case must the aid of Democrats be necessary to the passage of the bill.

A Senator who is one of the President's close advisers was summoned to the White House to-day and consulted on the subject. The President asked him if the Hepburn bill as it stands could pass the Senate.

"Yes," he replied, "but it would have to be done by Democratic votes. That would split your party wide open. The breech would not be healed during your term of office. Do you want to be responsible for that?"

The President replied promptly and emphatically that he did not.

The Senator then remarked that two-thirds of the Republicans now in the Senate would certainly be there till March 4, 1909, when Mr. Roosevelt's term of office ends, and that they are the men with whom the President must transact a vast amount of public business before that time comes.

Everything the President said was conciliatory both to this Senator and to the others. He denied to them all that he had issued any ultimatum; and gave every indication that his mind was open.

The only point at issue is the question how far the courts shall have power to review the decisions of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Some days ago the President finally rejected a proposition which would have made every rate-fixing act subject to immediate review and have divested the commission of all real power on the subject. The haggling now is over the nature of the amendment. Senators desire to get as near to the rejected proposition as they can.

ASSAILS RATE-MAKING POWER.

McCall Styles It Political — Russell Raps the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Representatives McCall of Massachusetts and Russell of Texas kept the House interested to-day with speeches on the Hepburn rate bill in which Mr. Russell referred to the President, by implication, as a "quitter."

Mr. McCall, who assailed the rate making provisions of the bill, remarked that the agitation grew out of "the Presidential non sequitur," in his message of December, 1904. Bryan had hailed rate-making as a decisive step toward Government ownership. He looked upon it as his own child, and as he was starting around the world he "with paternal solicitude commended the bantling to the tender care of the President." The Democratic Party followed their leader. As for Republicans, they were expected to follow the President, logic or no logic, and "get in line."

He did not think a commission could be found to meet the ideals of the President. The first canal commissioners received magnificent salaries, yet were unceremoniously dropped a year after the President had appointed them. The present canal commission, "even with the aid of a ten-thousand-dollar press agent, does not seem to command the admiring approval of the country."

The present effort Mr. McCall called "political ratemaking," and added:

"At the rate we are now going, it will not be long before we regulate everything and everybody from Washington. You cannot govern the whole universe from a single point and have a shred of liberty survive."

Mr. Russell is a member of the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce, and, of course, supported the bill. But there are some features, which, as a Democrat, he would like to see changed, and he did not hesitate to criticise.

"Whatever else may be said of the railways, they are fighters, and they are not quitters," he said. "You may whip them the first five days of the week, but they will

fight you just as gamely on Saturday. But did we not have in the President a fighter, and not a quitter? Would not the President have charged up San Juan Hill just as gallantly as we thought he would if he had been there? [Laughter.] Is the President a quitter! Let the sequel answer.

"The International Railway Congress met in Washington in May, I think, of last year. At that time the President was making a tour of the West. And while that congress was here they flouted a challenge to the President, which was quickly accepted by him in a speech he made at Denver before the Chamber of Commerce. The President on the 8th day of May, I think, spoke before that body to the toast, 'The Nation.' With high courage he faced his foes with this defiant challenge:

"'I want to say a word as to a Governmental policy in which I feel this country ought to take a great interest, and which is itself a part of the general policy to which I think our Government must go. I propose a policy of extending the powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and of giving them particularly the power to fix rates and to have the rates that they fix go into effect practically at once.'

"So the battle went on, and the people rallied to the President and loved him for the enemies he had made.

"But just prior to this session of Congress there began to be rumors that the President was too good a party man to disrupt his party on the rate question; that he was a Republican first and patriot afterward, and it began to be reported that somebody had surrendered and that there was a white flag floating over the White House. At last the President's message on the rate question came to Congress. Here is what he said:

"'In my judgment the most important provision which such law should contain is that conferring on some competent administrative body the power to decide, upon the case being brought before it, whether a given rate prescribed by a railroad is reasonable and just if it is found to be unreasonable and unjust, then, after full investigation of the complaint, to prescribe the limit of rate beyond which it shall not be lawful to go—the maximum reasonable rate, as it is commonly called—this decision to go into effect within a reasonable time and to obtain from thence onward, subject to reveiw by the courts.'

"Oh, what a fall was there, my countrymen! To prescribe a maximum reasonable rate, says the President in his message. With that written into the law does anybody doubt that the railways would always prescribe the highest reasonable rate? To fix a maximum reasonable rate is, in my judgment, to fix the dividing line between reasonableness and extortion."

HOPKINSON SMITH SURPRISED.

Can't See Why Negroes Hissed Him—Wrote Only Good of Them.

The hissing of his name at the meeting of the Constitutional League in Cooper Union on Thursday night brought forth a warm retort from F. Hopkinson Smith last night. Most of those at the meeting were negroes, and the audience hissed when the author's name was mentioned with those of Senator Tillman of South Carolina, Gov. Vardaman of Mississippi, and Thomas Dixon, Jr., of North Carolina.

"I can't see why the negroes should have hissed me," said Mr. Smith to a TIMES reporter last night. "As far as I am concerned, I have written nothing but the best of the negro into my stories, just as has Tom Page. We have both left out the bad. New Yorkers should think of the negroes who are at work to-day eighty feet under the surface of the East River, and should think of them as needing a kind and helpful word. They don't need agitation, they need kindness and mercy.

"The negroes were compelled to steal to live for a while, and they have given us many criminals of their color. Now we must help them to do better and be better people, must extend to them helpful hands, and we can do that.

"What is the use of Booker Washington teaching them to lay bricks and do carpenter work? They always did these things before the war, and they know how to do them. I fear that we will have to find some other means of dealing with the fieldhand negro to-day, some bond servant scheme to keep him at work and to keep him content and well cared for."

Mr. Smith stroked his mustache and pondered before he tackled the negro problem as a problem.

"Such works as 'The Clansman,' he said, "and 'The Leopard's Spots' are doing as much harm to the races as did 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' They have all been written at the wrong time. The Dixon effort, or play, puts into the minds of many people every night the germ of a crime for which the negro is mobbed or lynched. The crime is a creation of the author's brain.

"The negro is never insolent to a Southerner, the Southern white man. There never was any trouble between them. We must hold out a kindly hand to the negro. North or South, and help him. That my name was hissed was a surprise to me."

Mr. Smith gladly changed the subject to chat of his Southern tales.

"I'm at work on several short stories of the South," he said.

"Any long story?" he was asked.

"Colonel Carter of Cartersville" pulled at his gray mustache and looked guilty as he replied: "I ought to be at work on one."

WEST INDIES CUT OFF.

No Cable Communication Beyond Jamaica—Cause Unknown.

It was announced yesterday that cable communication with the West Indies was cut off beyond Jamaica.

The cause of the interruption is not known. There are three lines to West Indian points beyond Jamaica, two of them extending from Jamaica to Porto Rico and the other from Puerto Plata (Santo Domingo) to St. Thomas, Danish West Indies. The Puerto Plata-St. Thomas line and one of the Jamaica-Porto Rico wires have been out of order for some time, so that when the second Jamaica-Porto Rico circuit became unworkable there was no means of communication beyond.

The points cut off are Porto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, and Trinidad.

GRAFT FOR FEDERAL JUDGES.

Prentice Bill Would Have City Pay Them Extra Compensation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—What appears to be but a form of "dress suit graft" turned up to-day in the Assembly, when Prentice of New York introduced a bill providing that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City shall set apart certain amounts of city money as extra compensation for Judges of the United States Circuit and District Courts "who hold court and reside within New York City." Judges of the Supreme Court only recently got legislation through allowing them to be appointed referees after they had become too old to render fit service as Judges.

Attorneys who were asked about the bill did not profess to understand it. There is some doubt whether the United States Judges could legally accept the money from the city.

Shoppers See Poolroom Raid.

While the shopping crowd was thick yesterday afternoon Inspector Hogan, Capt. Hodgins of the Mercer Street Police Station and seven men raided a poolroom in Fourteenth Street just east of Fifth Avenue. Fifty men were caught in a room up stairs. Five were held. Such a crowd stopped to watch the raid that the police had hard time making room for the cars and other vehicles to pass.

NEW INSURANCE REPORT ON NEW YORK LIFE COMING

Insurance Officers of Five States Have Prepared One.

IT DEMANDS MORE CHANGES

A Preliminary Finding by Accountants Unsatisfactory to the Commissioners—Paris Inquiry, Too.

As a forerunner to the report of the Armstrong Investigating Committee, the Insurance Commissioners of five States other than New York have drafted a report from their investigatfon of the New York Life Insurance Company, which will be made public in the near future. The report, as it now stands, is understood to contain reflections on the past management of the New York Life's affairs, and to demand radical changes as a condition of the company's continuing to do business in the States they represent.

These States are Kentucky, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Nebraska, and Minnesota. Their Commissioners came to New York while the Armstrong Committee was sitting, and visited ex-President McCall while he was still at the head of the New York Life. Tennessee, Kentucky, and Minnesota were the first to take up the matter, and after several conferences a force of accountants was set at work. The other two States subsequently joined in After some months of examining, a report was submitted to the five Commissioners. It is understood to have been rather favorable to the McCall administration.

Commissioner Host of Wisconsin, who has been among the most active of the Western Insurance Commissioners since the present agitation has been on, and Commissioner Pierce of Nebraska objected strongly to the character of the report and declared that they would dissent publicly if it were put out as the joint findings of the Commissioners, and would then undertake an investigation of their own. This brought about a recasting of the report, the result of which is the set of findings that are now drafted.

It is understood in insurance circles that the findings strongly condemn various officials and demand that the reorganization of the New York Life shall not stop with the retirement of President McCall, but include some of the present executive officers. The resignation of George W. Perkins as a Director is said to be included among the demands of the Westerners.

Commissioners Went to Paris.

The investigation just closed cost the New York Life about $35,000, and a part of this expense went to defray the cost of a trip of two of the Commissioners to Paris to examine the accounts of the company in that office. The Paris trip was planned back in the days of John A. McCall, the examining Commissioners having decided that their work would not be complete without it.

A sub-committee of two was appointed to cross the ocean. President McCall thought that three weeks ought to be enough to go through the Paris office, and the Commissioners and he agreed upon a compensation of $30 a day each, with traveling expenses and a general expense allowance of $5 a day. With this understanding they sailed, and when they had landed went about their work. In the meantime Mr. McCall resigned, and the work that needed to be done in the Paris office of the New York Life became more and more complicated.

So the three weeks lengthened, and the two Commissioners have not yet returned to this country.

MUTUAL LIFE'S STATEMENT.

Assets, Premium Income, and Surplus Show Growth in 1905.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company made public its annual statement yesterday, with a consolidated balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1905, and the income account for the year ended that day. Some interesting comparisons are afforded with the figures for the correspon[illegible]iate of 1904. The total assets of the [illegible]ual are reported, as of Dec. 31 last, as $471,681,165.01, an increase of $29,882,814.75 over the assets on Dec. 31, 1904. In the year preceding the assets increased $39,156,709.50, according to the statement issued by ex-President McCurdy to the policy holders for 1904.

No statement of the amount of insurance in force at the end of 1905 is given out at this time. The premium income is stated as $62,978,215.57, an increase of $46,118.47 over 1904. In 1904 the premium income increased $2,781,077.44 over 1903. Other income was $22,086,777.31, an increase of $4,015,889.84, which gave a net increase of income of $4,062,008.31. The increase of the surplus, or "contingent guarantee fund," as it is known in the Mutual, was $3,959,788.47 for 1905.

The Mutual reports bonds held on Dec. 31, 1905, amounting to $192,932,780.11 par value and $191,417,589.30 market value. On Dec. 31, 1904, the company reported bonds having a market value of $169,939,792.86 and a par value of $160,006,572.41.

The value of real estate held by the company on Dec. 31, 1905, is given as $31,014,858.51, as against $34,701,700.61 on Dec. 31, 1904. The appraisers who are working with the examining accountants have not yet finished their work on the company's real estate. Among the disbursements for the year appears an item of $5,000,000 for "adjustment of real estate valuations June 30." This adjustment, it was testified before the Armstrong Committee, has been made annually in varying amounts, the plan being to cover certain losses in other operations by writing down the value of the company's real estate.

The Mutual reports payments to policy holders of $35,643,185.47 in 1905, an increase of $916,637.15 over the payments for 1904, which, in turn, increased $1,098,763.38 over those for 1903. Other disbursements, exclusive of the item of real estate adjustments referred to, were $15,329,781, as against $16,656,183 in 1904. The company reports cash in banks and trust companies amounting to $9,270,513.08 on Dec. 31 last, as against $17,973,159.59 on Dec. 31, 1904.

INSURANCE REFORMS URGED.

Convention Opposes Deferred Dividends—Voice for Policy Holders.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Delegates to the National Insurance Convention adopted resolutions to-day as a result of their deliberations. Six States voted against the resolutions and twenty-three voted in the affirmative. The State of New York did not vote, its delegates declaring that they did not care to express an opinion on a matter recommending legislative action until after the presentation of the report of the Armstrong Committee to the New York Legislature.

The futre policy of the States and Territories represented in the convention was committed to a committee of fifteen members, with power to enlarge its membership. This committee is to prepare a report, which will be submitted at a meeting to be held at the same time as the next meeting of the National Insurance Commissioners, probably in September, at Washington, D. C. The members of the committee are:

H. R. Prewitt, Kentucky; R. E. Folk, Tennessee; T. E. Drake, District of Columbia; W. D. Vandiver, Missouri; E. M. Wolf, California; A. J. Vorys, Ohio; B. F. Crouse, Maryland; T. D. O'Brien, Minnesota; Z. M. Host, Wisconsin; B. F. Carroll, Iowa; J. L. Pierce, Nebraska; E. T. Young, Minnesota; J. M. Mayer, New York; George H. Adams, New Hampshire; J. E. Bird, Michigan.

Govs. Beckham of Kentucky, Johnson of Minnesota, Davidson of Wisconsin, Elrod of South Dakota, Searles of North Dakota, and Cummins of Iowa were made advisory members of the committee.

In the resolutions adopted the system of life insurance commonly known as the deferred dividend plan was condemned as unjust in operation. An annual accounting of the surplus funds in the hands of insurance companies was indorsed and he convention declared for a plan for the government of mutual insurance companies whereby each policy holder shall have a more direct voice in the management of the affairs of the company. A standard form of insurance policy, to the exclusion of all other forms, to be adopted by State Legislatures was declared advisable.

The States voting against the adoption of the report were Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, South Dakota, and North Dakota. The States and Territories voting for the adoption of the resolutions were California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming, and Hawaii.

HOTEL FOR WOMEN WORKERS.

Planned by "Clubwomen" for the Poorer of Their Sisters.

At the ninth convention and annual luncheon of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, held yesterday in the Hotel Astor, the enthusiasm of the 500 women assembled centred in a project to build a hotel for women in the neighborhood of Chrystie Street. Mrs. Clarence Burns, who advocated the plan, said that the city contains 225,000 women wage earners, exclusive of the professions. Of these 22,000 are saleswomen, and 3,000 work at boxmaking at $3 a week.

Details have not been fully arranged. Among the women interested in the plan are Mrs. Robert Erskine Ely, Miss Carrie Wald, and Miss Frances Kellor. The Federation appointed a special committee for investigation and co-operation regarding the project.

In lieu of a speech Mrs. Dora Lyon, Honorary President, read a few beatitudes for clubwomen, of which these are specimens:

"Blessed are the meek, for they shall be sat upon and given the glad hand and plenty of work. They shall be appointed upon all committees and be thanked by the President once a year.

"Blessed are they that mourn, for they will finds lots of people with troubles of their own to swell the chorus of the unappreciated."

SIX SEWER INDICTMENTS.

Charges of Defrauding the City in Brooklyn Piece of Work.

As a result of the investigation by the Kings County Grand Jury into frauds committed in the construction of the sewer in Eighty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, six men were indicted yesterday. The indictments charge conspiracy.

James L. Carey, the contractor; John J. Kaltenmeyer, an Inspector in the Sewer Department, and George Martin, the engineer, appeared before Judge Aspinall and pleaded not guilty. They were admitted to bail in the sum of $1,500 each. John J. Kaltenmeyer, another Inspector, and two foremen employed by the contractor are to be arraigned on Monday.

District Attorney Clarke gave out a statement after the arraignments yesterday, in which he said that the men indicted were charged with fraud in the construction of the Eighty-seventh Street sewer. The contract called for a concrete cradle with plank foundation under the sewer pipes, and for cementing the sewer pipe joints. Nothing of this kind was done, Mr. Clarke said.

SEAT A REPUBLICAN.

Aldermanic Committee, by Party Vote, Put S. H. Jones on the Board.

By a strictly party vote, as between Tammany on one side and the Republican-Hearst men on the other, the Aldermanic Committee on Privileges and Elections decided last night that Samuel H. Jones, Republican, is entitled to the seat from the Twenty-second Aldermanic District. Charles Hahn, Democrat, is the sitting member from the district, and on the face of the returns he was elected by twelve votes. Under the rulings of the committee Jones wins by one vote.

This report of the committee will be made to the board at next Tuesday's session. At the proceedings yesterday Charles H. Champion, attorney for Jones, said that one of the ballots had been tampered with while in the custody of the County Clerk or some other official since Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court had had the matter before him. The ballot, however, was at last admitted as a valid Democratic vote.

MORTGAGE TAX INCOME.

$514,459.52 in Six Months—Board's Plea Against Repeal.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—The State Tax Commission to-day issued the following statement, which would appear to be an argument by the administration against repeal of the mortgage tax law.

"The total amount collected under the Mortgage Tax law for six months was $514,459.52. The aggregate expense allowed, $36,034.85—a trifle less than 8 per cent., for cost of collecting.

"Many, hoping the law would be repealed, have made mortgages payable on demand, or one day after date, thus being permitted to record their mortgages without payment of any tax at the time of recording. This gives an incorrect idea of what the law would produce under normal conditions."

$531 FOR A LOWELL ODE.

One of an Edition of Fifty Copies Brings Record Price.

A record price for a very rare James Russell Lowell item was paid at a sale of the Merwin-Clayton Company in East Twentieth Street yesterday.

The item was the "Ode Recited at the Commemoration of the Living and Dead Soldiers at Harvard University, July 21, 1865." This, in royal octavo size, board covers and paper label on front cover, was privately printed at Cambridge, only fifty copies being issued, for Lowell's own use.

This was No. 29, and is a presentation copy from Lowell, with autograph inscription on the first flyleaf, "To Miss Sophia J. Townsend, with the Author's best regards, 3d Sept., 1865."

After very spirited bidding it was knocked down for $531. The Arnold copy sold for $220, and two other copies sold respectively for $410 and $400.

CHINA'S EMPRESS MAY FLEE TO A LEGATION

Entire Country at a White Heat of Political Discussion.

VICEROY YUAN THREATENED

Extraordinary Precautions to Protect Him—No Open Hostility to Foreigners in the North.

PEKING, Feb. 2.—The Dowager Empress's supporters freely discuss the possibility that she may be driven by revolution to seek shelter within the walls of the foreign legations.

Discontent with the Government is outspoken among young and progressive Chinese as an outgrowth of opposition to foreign encroachment. This element is too impatient to give the Empress's attempts at reforms the trial of time, but demands that the Government accomplish immediately all that it took Japan a third of a century to achieve.

The present régime rests on insecure foundations. The death of Viceroy Yuan-Shi-Kai would remove the strongest prop to the throne. Local newspapers and tea house gossip describe his army as infested with anti-dynastic secret societies. Yuan is frequently threatened with assassination and extraordinary precautions are taken to protect him. He is strongly guarded day and night.

An ever-present menace to order is the spectre of death overtaking the Dowager Empress and thereby leaving the Emperor, who fails to command the confidence of the people, and is without an heir, surrounded by ambitious, intriguing officials with a restless, discontented populace behind them.

The foreign newspapers published at Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tien-Tsin continue to dwell with apprehension upon anti-foreign trouble, but Peking gives no sign of hostile feeling toward foreigners. The Court has every inducement to preserve friendliness with the legations.

The Dowager Empress received the diplomatic body to-day. She displayed her customary cordiality. The relations between the Court and the legations are in no way changed. The open agitation against foreigners is confined to Central and Southern China, and it is anticipated that troubles, if they occur, will be limited to those sections, as "Boxerism" was limited to the North. Those whose predictions would carry the greatest weight, however, are most reluctant to express an opinion.

Undoubtedly all China is at a white heat of political discussion. Such intense feeling as prevails among the inhabitants has seldom been seen before and makes any result possible. A local outbreak may precipitate general hostilities. No organized movement against foreigners is to be discovered except the American boycott; but the national spirit is growing stronger, and the peculiar status of foreigners in China affords many points of friction.

Significance is found in a recent otherwise unimportant event which occurred in Tien-Tsin on the occasion of the birthday of Emperor William.

While Viceroy Yuan-Shi-Kai was passing through the British settlement on his way to make a formal visit to the German officials, one of his outriders was struck by a Chinese policeman who was enforcing the rule of the road to keep to the left. A scuffle ensued. The Viceroy afterward demanded the surrender of the policeman for punishment.

After a meeting of the municipal authorities, the British Consul General, and representatives of Yuan-Shi-Kai, a full apology was drafted and the policeman was dismissed and handed over to the Chinese officials, who promised leniency. The Viceroy's magistrate, however, immediately sentenced the offender to receive 1,000 strokes with the bamboo, which punishment is frequently fatal, and three months' penal servitude.

Foreign opinion here insists that the Viceroy's demand for the surrender of the man and the extremity of the punishment ordered were both deliberately intended to impress foreigners with a sense of the Chinese authority. British officials are bitterly denounced by foreign residents for surrendering the policeman, who was a British employe.

CZAR WARNS THE PEASANTS.

Tells a Kursk Deputation the Right of Property Is Sacred.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 2.—In view of the profound conviction prevailing among the Marshals of the Nobility, members of the Zemstvos, and others in touch with the peasants that the Spring will witness a renewal of agrarian disorders on a more deplorable scale than ever before, the Emperor has addressed a mandate to the peasantry setting forth that the rights of property are sacred.

The Emperor's words were delivered personally to a deputation from Kursk Govment, and will be sent broadcast throughout the empire. The Emperor addressed the Kursk peasants as "My brothers." He said:

"I am most glad to see you. You must know very well that every right of property is sacred to the State. The owner has the same right to his land as you peasants have to yours. Communicate this to your fellows in the villages.

"In my solicitude for you, I do not forget the peasants, whose needs are dear to me, and I will look after them perpetually, as did my late father. The National Assembly will soon assemble and in co-operation with me discuss the best measures for your relief. Have confidence in me. I will assist you. But I repeat, remember always that the right of property is holy and inviolable."

A commission of the Ministry of Finance have almost finished the discussion of the project for a progressive income tax, which will be one of the principal financial measures submitted to the National Assembly. The tax will touch all incomes of $600 and over, and will even be imposed on the incomes of the Church and religious associations, from lands, and to some extent on the properties of the Grand Dukes.

GERMAN BANKER THREATENED.

Russian Revolutionists Send Sentence of Death to Mendelssohn.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—Replying to an inquiry to-day regarding the report that he had been condemned to death by the Russian revolutionists for furnishing financial assistance to the Government of Russia, Herr Mendelssohn, head of the banking house of Mendelssohn & Co., said:

"I have received many threatening letters from the Russian revolutionists since the revolutionary movement began. The latest was a sentence of death, with a coffin and a skull and crossbones pictured on the communication. This was six weeks ago, but I have not been molested, though Berlin is full of Russians.

"I do not attach any importance to the threats. They only amuse me."

Japanese Surgeon General's Last Talk.

Baron Kanehiro Takaki of Tokio, Surgeon General of the Japanese Navy, delivered the third and last of his lectures in the Cartwright series at the Academy of Medicine, in West Forty-third Street, last night. The Baron talked entertainingly to a crowded audience about the safeguards thrown about the physical well being of the Japanese sailors and soldiers in the war. He was frequently applauded.

Killed Herself in Children's Sight.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Feb. 2.—In the presence of her four young children, Mrs. Ellis Bird, living at Keeler's Corners, near Pemberton, killed herself to-day with her husband's shotgun. She pressed the trigger with a small candy cane. Mrs. Bird was a victim of melancholia.

SALE of USED PIANOLAS

Regular prices will be restored at the end of this sale

Lot I—$125 $15 do : $7 a month

Lot II—$150 $15 down; $7 a month

Lot III—$175 $20 down; $8 a month

Also Piano-players of other makes, $60 to $100

Very moderate monthly payments

NOTE—Every Pianola is sold subject to the same guarantee given by the manufacturers with absolutely new Pianolas.

The Aeolian Company, AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St., New York

Mount Vernon

whiskey requires no "reason-why" argument.

It's square!

"Here are the goods; look at them," sa d Daniel Webster. And with this and the sample won the case against a scientific "reason-why" argument of an hour's length.—Ad. Sense.

Distillery [Square Bottle] Bottling in *Square Bottles Only!*

THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO., New York.

SULZER STARTS FIGHT ON NATIONAL CITY BANK

His Resolution Calls for Light on Custom House Property Deal.

BANK ISSUES A STATEMENT

Declares Bargain Was Made with No Intention of Evading Taxes in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Representativo Sulzer to-day began his promised fight against the National City Bank of New York in the matter of its failure to pay taxes on the old Custom House property. He introduced the following resolution, which, being addressed to a Cabinet officer, becomes privileged and cannot be pigeonholed:

Resolved, That the Attorney General be, and he hereby is, respectfully requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to inform the House of Representatives at his earliest convenience the date when the Government executed the deed for the Custom House property situated in Wall Street, New York City, to the National City Bank; where the said deed is at the present time, and in whose custody it has been ever since it was executed; and why the deed has never been recorded in the County of New York; and such other facts in connection with the sale of the said Custom House property to the said National City Bank as may be in his possession.

Mr. Sulzer gave out a statement regarding his resolution, in which he said:

"I think this resolution will be complied with by the Attorney General. This entire Custom House transaction is one of the most scandalous pages in the history of this Government. All the facts in connection with this fraudulent business should be carefully investigated by Congress, and I believe if it were investigated by Congress sufficient fraud would be shown to vitiate the whole business."

Mr. Sulzer then recites the well-known facts of the case—the payment by the bank of $3,215,000 to the Government, leaving $50,000 of the purchase price unpaid, the payment by the G. ernment of $130,600 a year rental, and the non-passage of title by the Government he adds:

"Apparently the reason why the $50,000 was held back was so that the deed would not actually pass from the Government to the bank, and hence it would not have to be recorded in the County of New York showing that the title had passed from the Government to the bank, thus making the bank liable for taxes to the City of New York. The Government pays no taxes on its property, but the bank would have to pay taxes on this property, and for eight years the National City Bank has cheated the City of New York out of the taxes on this piece of property. It is fraudulent and scandalous, and the Government should do something in the matter.

"Everybody knows that the Standard Oil Trust owns the National City Bank, and everybody knows that when Mr. Gage went out of the Treasury Department he became the President of one of the Standard Oil trust companies in New York City at a salary of $50,000 a year, and Mr. Vanderlip, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Lyman J. Gage, is the Vice President of the National City Bank at a salary of something like $25,000 a year. What a spectacle! What a scandal! What a shame!

"This is one of the slickest pieces of Governmental piracy in the history of this country, and no power except the power of the system could get away with this loot and swag."

NATIONAL CITY BANK DEFENSE.

Statement Declares That Congress Fully Authorized Terms of Sale.

The National City Bank, which denies the right of Controller Metz to collect from it back taxes for seven years on the old Custom House, issued a statement yesterday setting forth its side of the case. The statement says:

"The entire matter of the purchase of the Custom House building by the National City Bank was covered fully in a document laid on the desk of every Congressman in January, 1900. Every possible phase of the transaction was set forth at that time.

"There is an entire misconception of the facts in the minds of the people, who have been led to believe that there has been an attempt on the part of the National City Bank to evade the payment of taxes.

"The terms under which the Custom House property was sold were outlined in detail by the resolution of Congress instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the property.

"There was no personal arrangement made. The then Secretary of the Treasury, Gage, and the bank management at the time of the transaction, when the bank decided on the sale were as set forth in the resolution of Congress, to pay all but $50,000 of the purchase price.

"The question of taxation did not enter into the matter. The law permitted then taxes levied against real estate owned by a bank to be deducted from the tax on the bank's capital. About two and one-half years afterward the Legislature of the State of New York changed that law, but that fact of course does not concern the United States. Mr. Sulzer has before him every detail of the matter in the document which was presented six years ago."

Shot, but Won't Tell Who Did It.

A man who was so weak from loss of blood that he nearly fell across the doorstep, stumbled into Gouverneur Hospital last night, and told Dr. Hammil that he had been shot in three places. He gave his name as William Quinn, a janitor, of 36 West South Street, Brooklyn. He had revolver wounds in his right breast, arm and thigh. The man flatly refused to tell who shot him, saying that he was afraid of the consequences.

Hale's of Honey Horehound & Tar

Cures Coughs and Colds. Pleasant to take. Sold by all druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

Smith & Mabley

"Incorporated."

B'way, bet. 56 & 57 Sts

S. & M. Simplex.

Panhard. Renault. Mercedes.

Members Ass'n Licensed Automobile Manuf'tu'rs

If You Are Hard of Hearing

YOU SHOULD USE THE

Aurophone

A Scientific Instrument

by means of which you can hear perfectly without effort.

It is fitted to the ear as glasses to the eye.

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

The Mears Ear Phone Co.,

Manufacturers of Devices for the Deaf,

1 West 34th St., New York.

Branches in all prominent cities.

ADELE'S TRIP TO ELYSIUM AND WHAT SHE SAW THERE

As Told Through the Doctor Who Fetched Her Back.

COURT HEARING ON THE WAY

An Interesting Narrative with Incidental Notes on the Value of Hypnotism to Choir Singing.

Somewhere in this city there lives a lady—young and beautiful, of course—who has had an experience few can parallel. She has not actually set foot on the Elysian Fields, but she has been very near them, indeed, and remembers well the sights she saw and the feelings that possessed her. Her first name is Adele. She refuses further to disclose her identity. She is the patient, whose miraculous recall to this world Dr. John Duncan Quackenbos related to the Entertainment Club recently.

Yesterday "Adele" consented, through the doctor, to tell her side of the story. Here it is:

"I had been suffering from pneumonia and erysipelas for six weeks, and four doctors had pronounced my case hopeless. One night in my delirium I cried aloud: 'Dr. Quackenbos! Dr. Quackenbos! Where are you?' My friends thought this a little queer, as I had never met the doctor, though of course I had often heard of his marvelous cures.

"You know, of course, how the doctor later saved me from impending death, holding my hand and calling, 'Adele! Come back and do the work that is here for you to do.' Well, I came back, and am now doing the work. [Adele sings in an uptown church.] Before I became conscious I traveled in strange places. You might like to know what they were like.

"First, I went through a number of fields or lots, deserted except for myriads of souls. Here I could hardly make my way because the souls kept bumping into me all the time and tried to prevent my finding the person I was after—I mean Dr. Quackenbos. Not finding the doctor in the lot, I ascended to the stars, stopping at a sort of court house on the way. Seven judges were holding the court, and to my joy the doctor was one of them. He was seated on a great perch, or divan, and would not come down to speak to me. He merely held up a slate with a list of my sins on it.

"Discouraged at this reception, I wandered out on the plazza of the Court House, and thence proceeded to the stars. On my way I glanced down frequently at the earth. It appeared a long distance off, yet I could still see it. This surprised me a good deal, as all the time I had a feeling of proximity to heaven. I continued to observe my surroundings carefully, however, and noticed that the stars did not look so well up there as they do down here. They resembled great balls of fire, and one of them seemed much larger than the others. I kept my eye on that one, and pretty soon it shot at me and hit me square in the forehead.

"Though I distinctly recognized the doctor down below in the courtroom, I have an idea that he left the bench and was transformed into the very star that hit me. I think he was the star, because the minute it hit me I woke up and there he was, holding my hand and calling me by name.

"I am sure the doctor saved my life, and now I go to him every week before I sing in church. He puts me in a hypnotic state, suggests that my vocal talents are greater than I think they are, and as a result I sing 50 per cent. better the next day."

$125,000 CLEVELAND FIRE.

Rich & Co.'s Knit Goods Factory and Twenty-one Dwellings Destroyed.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 2.—Fire starting from an undetermined cause on the sixth floor of the knit goods factory of N. J. Rich & Co., at Payne Avenue and Seventeenth Street, this afternoon destroyed that building, with an estimated loss of $75,000, and spread to and destroyed twenty-one dwellings adjoining the Rich factory in Payne Avenue and on both sides of Seventeenth Street.

Two hundred girls were in the factory, and many had to leave the building without their street garments.

The total loss is estimated at about $125,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

2 A. M.—409 West 118th Street; Mrs. Frances Carr; damage, $3,500.

2:50 A. M.—29 First Street; Joseph Lippman; damage, $100.

3:48 A. M.—36 Ridge Street; owner unknown; damage, $300.

4:45 A. M.—51 East 102d Street; William Goldman; damage, $500.

7:50 A. M.—2,463 Broadway; F. T. Salzman; damage, $100.

10:10 A. M.—417 East 116th Street; Estelle Jackson; damage trifling.

10:40 A. M.—417 Brook Avenue; wagon of New Jersey Oil Company; damage, $5.

10:45 A. M.—2,487 First Avenue; Abraham Goldberg; damage trifling.

11:45 A. M.—Webster Avenue, between 181st and 182d Streets; owner unknown; damage, $5.

1:50 A. M.—326 Broadway; Tefft-Weller Co.; damage, $50.

12:20 A. M.—184 West Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

7:20 P. M.—314 East Twelfth Street; P. Tete; damage trifling.

8 P. M.—2,038 First Avenue; Frank Millocci; damage trifling.

8:40 P. M.—103 West Twenty-eighth Street; Wheelmen's Club; damage, $50.

9:05 P. M.—128 East 112th Street; Louisa Alcarn; damage slight.

9:05 P. M.—84 Essex Street; Morris Katlase; damage, $5.

9:10 P. M.—2,204 Second Avenue; Bernard Benjamin; damage, $500.

9:10 P. M.—88 Lenox Avenue; Des Jung; damage trifling.

Dry Cleaning

BEAUTIFIES—Makes the once beautiful gown beautiful again and doesn't hurt the most beautiful colorings.

Barrett, Nephews & Co.

Est'd 1819 Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment

Four Offices in Columbus Ave.

304, near 74th St. | Goods returned
388, corner 76th St. | in a few days
556, corner 87th St. | if required.
912, near 104th St. |

24 other stores in New York. See telephone book for addresses.

A. J. Crawford Co.

253 and 255 Fifth Avenue,

ANNEX OF "The Little Shop."

25 to 33⅓% Reduction Sale,

Fine Old English Silver Articles, Porcelains, Bronzes, &c., Beginning To-Day.

Thermometers,

All styles and combinations, **twenty-five cents** upward.

Hygrometers,

to register the HUMIDITY in the house. Prices begin at **$1.00.**

All standard accurate weather instruments.

E. B. Meyrowitz

OPTICIAN.

104 E. 23d St., near 4th Ave.
125 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Ave.
650 Madison Ave., cor. 60th St.
3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

BRIDE SEEKS HER HUSBAND.

Harry M. Ellsworth of Brooklyn Disappeared in Mexico City.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 2.—No trace can be discovered of Harry M. Ellsworth of Brooklyn, formerly Auditor of the Pan-American Construction Company in Mexico, who left his bride, went to the City of Mexico, engaged quarters at the San Carlos Hotel, and then disappeared.

Shortly after his marriage last Fall to Miss Ruth Headen, whose father was formerly American Consul at Puebla, Mexico, and later was with the Tehuantepec National Railroad, they went to Tonalo, Chiapas, to live.

In November they decided to make a trip to the United States, and on the 18th of that month Ellsworth went to Mexico City to make purchases. A telegram from him after his arrival in Mexico City said he would be detained. Failing to hear from him again, Mrs. Ellsworth went to Mexico City, but no one could give any clue as to his whereabouts, so she journeyed to Brooklyn, where Ellsworth's parents are said to live at 106 Garfield Place, and set machinery in motion which has resulted in a search being instituted through the State Department.

HELD FOR BROOKLYN WRECK.

Engineer and Trackman of B. R. T. Charged with Criminal Negligence.

As a result of an investigation by Coroner Kennedy to fix the blame for the train wreck on the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, at Fulton and Chestnut Streets, on Jan. 19, when one man was killed, Justin O. Reynolds, a civil engineer, and Thomas F. Henry, a foreman of trackmen, both employed by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, were arrested yesterday, charged with criminal negligence.

They were taken before the Coronor, who released them in $2,500 bail each.

The Coroner's jury held that the accident had been due to negligence on the defendants' part. The wreck occurred at the junction of the Cypress Hills and Rockaway Beach divisions of the road. The switch leading to the latter line, which is used only in Summer, is kept locked in Winter.

It was testified before the Coroner that a train was to be run over the Rockaway line to experiment with the new third rail system and orders were given to open the switch. It was alleged that Reynolds telephoned to Henry to remove the spikes holding the switch and that Henry in turn sent Kenneth Baxter, a trackman, to do the work. A passenger train came along before the special train and jumped the track at the unlocked switch, one car toppling over into the street.

COD LIVER OIL.

It almost makes you sick to think of it, but it isn't nearly as bad as it used to be. The improved method of refining it makes it much easier to take, and when made into Scott's Emulsion almost every one can take it. Most children like it and all children that are not robust are benefited by it. When the doctor says "Take cod liver oil," he generally means Scott's Emulsion; ask him if he doesn't. They know it is more easily digested and better than the plain oil.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

Editorial.

WE smile at the prattle of the parrot, and think it is a very smart bird because it can repeat random words that fall from our lips, yet the smartest parrot never becomes anything but a mimic. It never originates a new idea—never formulates a phrase it has not heard some human being utter.

The speech of the parrot is thick and unnatural, and parrot work of any kind is an awkward attempt to do what some one else has done.

Some stores resemble the parrot.

Progressive stores originate sales, parrot stores copy them. The Simpson Crawford Co. plans special sales for far in the future, spends months selecting merchandise in the best markets. When ready for the sale there is sure to be something worth coming for. People put dependence in our advertising, for we make no parrot announcements.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

DELIGHTFUL AND CONVENIENT—OUR EIGHTH FLOOR RESTAURANT.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Men's watches at 3.95.

THE man who buys one of these watches shows it to his friends—good evidence that they give satisfaction. They keep time just as well as many of the high priced watches. Main Floor.

They haven't the appearance of a cheap watch, and no man need hesitate on that score. Made with extra thin gun metal case—clear open face dial and fine Swiss movement.....3.95 **$3.95**

Gold filled watches, $5.85.

Very thin model—open face, plain polished, gold filled case guaranteed for 20 years—with full 7 jeweled nickel plated American movement. Would be considered excellent value at double, at.....$5.85

Waltham watches, $7.95.

Sold every day by exclusive dealers at fully double. New thin model—open face, gold filled case, guaranteed for 20 years, with full 7 jeweled nickel plated Waltham movement.....$7.95

Arkabo razors at 89c.—Barbers think well enough of these razors to buy them—take an edge easily and keep it—secured a quantity at about one-third the usual price—that's why they're 89c.

Razor strops—"Our special"—solid horse hide—heavy double canvas back and leather handle.....50c

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Ruchings at 15c a yard

THOUSANDS of yards of the new ruchings, now in the height of their popularity for neckdressing, at a price considerably lower than usually asked for the same quality. Main Floor.

Chiffon, lace, net, widow and crepeline ruchings in white, pink or blue—splendid quality—special to-day, at, per yard..15c **15c**

Women's collars at 25c.

Special display of women's collars in embroidered batiste, embroidered etamine and lace—new and exclusive patterns—special at..... 25c

98c chiffon cloth veils at 59c.

They come in 1½ yard length—fine quality in white, black, pink, blue, cardinal, green, lavender and all the new shades of the season. Regularly 98c, at 59c

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Linen handkerchiefs.

OUR prestige with the handkerchief makers of Belfast, Ireland, accounts for these extraordinary bargains. Had to take the makers' entire surplus—5,000 dozen in all—and we welcome such opportunities.

More we can get the better, when such values as these are to be had—two lots to select from at less than manufacturing cost.

Lot 1—Embraces a large assortment of men's and women's handkerchiefs of pure Irish linen, about half the usual price..... **7½c**

Lot 2—Men's and women's Irish linen handkerchiefs—sheer and medium linen; also regular weights—various widths of hemstitching, regularly 19c., at.. **12½c**

Men's imported cape gloves, 79c.

OUTSEAM sewn, in the newest English tan shades. Makers' surplus—left after filling orders for regular $1 and $1.50 qualities. The supply is limited, but while they last you choose at, per pair.....79c

Sample lots of women's $1 to $1.50 gloves, pair, 79c

Misses' velvet suits at 19.75

WE little thought when we first placed these splendid suits on sale that we would sell any of them for less than half price, and we wouldn't, had not their very popularity led us to re-order again and again until near the end of the season. Third Floor.

Suits in this lot actually sold as high as 42.50.

$19.75 Made of good durable velvet in Eton or box coat and tight fitting model—daintily trimmed—lined with white satin—best color effects of the season. Reduced, for quick clearance, to 19.75

Misses' 50.00 suits, 24.75

Misses' broadcloth and cheviot suits—long coats—various models and colors—to close, 24.75.

Misses' broadcloth suits, 23.75.

New Spring suits—pony jacket style—very smart model—of fine broadcloth—in all the beautiful pastelle colorings, including the fancy novelty checks—coats taffeta lined. 14, 16 and 18 years.

Misses' & Junior 21.50 cheviot suits, $10.

In plain cheviots or fancy mixtures—excellent models—well tailored.

Misses' covert cloth coats, 14.75.

Spring weight covert cloth coats—full boxy style—very exceptional garment, at 14.75.

Misses' 12.75 rain coats, 9.75.

Full length—deep side plaited model—collarless—well finished—patch pockets—fly front—belted—come in tan, oxford and olive.

Girls' 12.75 chinchilla & cheviot coats, 8.95.

Girls' chinchilla and winter weight cheviot coats—fancy effects or regulation models—some flannel lined with silk emblems—all colors. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

Girls' 14.75 coats, 7.95.

Girls' full length coats in high class Scotch mixtures—or fancy tweeds—beautiful material—very suitable for early wear. Value never less than 14.75—to close, 7.95.

Misses' separate skirts 5.95

New Spring model—in fine quality light weight Panama or new mixtures—circular styles—special at 5.95.

Girls' 7.50 top coats, 3.50.

Girls' top coats—⅔ length—in mannish mixtures—lined throughout—notch collar, hand embroidered emblem on sleeves. 6 to 14 years.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

St. Elmo 45c. for the first time.

THIS wonderfully popular book of Augusta Evans' has never before been sold at so low a price. The 1.50 copyright editions were exhausted over and over again. Selling records have increased each year. We now offer you this and scores of other popular copyright books at 45c—a price so low that we deem it necessary to engage an extra force of salespeople.

Handsome bindings, well printed—many of them equal to the regular $1.50 edition—titles such as **45c**

St. Elmo,	by Augusta Evans
The Man on the Box,	by Harold MacGrath
The Bishop's Carriage,	by Miriam Michelson
The Prodigal Son,	by Hall Caine
The Czar's Spy,	by William Le Quex
The Christian,	by Hall Caine

Artie, George Ade
Fables in Slang, George Ade
Confessions of a Wife, Mary Adams
Thyra Varrick, Amelia Barr
The Little Minister, J. M. Barrie (Fine Illustrated Edition.)
Checkers, Henry M. Blossom, Jr.
Tito, Wm. Henry Carson
The Bath Comedy, Agnes and Egerton Castle
Young April, Agnes and Egerton Castle
The Master Christian, Marie Corelli
Cecilia, F. Marion Crawford
Saracinesca, F. Marion Crawford
Mr. Isaacs, F. Marion Crawford
Cinderella, S. R. Crockett
Adventures of Sherlock Holmes, A. Conan Doyle
The Hound of the Baskervilles, A. Conan Doyle
Soldiers of Fortune, Richard Harding Davis
Mr. Dooley in Peace and War, F. P. Dunne

Mr. Dooley in the Hearts of His Countrymen, F. P. Dunne
The Hoosier Schoolmaster, Edward Eggleston
The Honorable Peter Stirling, Paul Leicester Ford
Janice Meredith, Paul Leicester Ford
The Filigree Ball, Anna Katherine Green
The Lady Paramount, Henry Harland
The Prisoner of Zenda, Anthony Hope
Rupert of Hentzau, Anthony Hope
Tristram of Blent, Anthony Hope
Raffles, E. W. Hornung
The Amateur Cracksman, E. W. Hornung
*The Law of the Land, Emerson Hough
The Mississippi Bubble, Emerson Hough
*Black Friday, Frederick S. Isham
Wolfville, Alfred Henry Lewis
Three Men on Wheels, Jerome K. Jerome

A Daughter of the Sioux, Capt. Charles King
An Apache Princess, Capt. Charles King
Wolfville Days, Alfred Henry Lewis
The Call of the Wild, Jack London
When Knighthood Was in Flower, Charles Major
Dorothy Vernon of Hadden Hall, Charles Major
A Dash for a Throne, A. W. Marchmont
The Price of Freedom, A. W. Marchmont
Brewster's Millions, George B. McCutcheon
Castle Craneycrow, George B. McCutcheon
Graustark, George B. McCutcheon
The Sherrods, George B. McCutcheon
If I Were King, Justin Huntly McCarthy
The Sowers, Henry Seton Merriman
The Motor Pirate, S. Sidney Paternoster

*The Cost, David Graham Phillips
Blennerhasset, Charles Felton Pidgin
Quincy Adams Sawyer, Charles Felton Pidgin
The Climax, Charles Felton Pidgin
The Right of Way, Gilbert Parker
Gordon Keith, Thomas Nelson Page
Hearts Courageous, Hallie Erminie Rives
Alice of Old Vincennes, Maurice Thompson
The Gentleman from Indiana, Booth Tarkington
Monsieur Beaucaire, Booth Tarkington
Resurrection, Count Leo Tolstoy
The King of Diamonds, Louis Tracy
The Pillar of Light, Louis Tracy
Truth, Emile Zola

SPECIAL.

Letters of a Self-Made Merchant to His Son, George Horace Lorimer

17c There's a list of cloth bound books below at 17c. each or six for one dollar that contains many of the best books ever written—the world's best fiction. They're all strictly new, just came from the publishers. Never before have they been offered at such a low price. **6 for $1**

These books at 17c. or 6 for $1.00 are absolutely new. One of the leading publishers just finished taking inventory. He had a lot of them—some ten or twelve thousand—so offered them to us at a very low price.

These books represent a carefully selected list of choice titles by the best known authors—printed on good quality white paper, splendid type, bound in strong linen cloth, three color ink stamping, gold titles.

Ardath, Marie Corelli
Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table, Oliver Wendell Holmes
Black Beauty, Anna Sewell
Black Rock, Ralph Connor
The Bondman, Hall Caine
The Bride's Fate, Southworth
Changed Brides, Southworth
Child's History of England, Dickens
David Copperfield, Dickens
Donovan, Edna Lyall
Don Quixote, Cervantes
Duke's Secret, Charlotte M. Braeme

Emerson's Essays,
English Orphans, Mary J. Holmes
Evelyn's Folly, C. M. Braeme
Family Pride, Mary J. Holmes
First Violin, Jessie Fothergill
Her Heart's Desire, Charles Garvice
Her Ransom, Charles Garvice
Hidden Hand, Southworth
Hilda, or the False Vow, Braeme
History of a Crime, Victor Hugo
Inez, a Tale of the Alamo, Evans

Jane Eyre, Charlotte Bronte
Lady Audley's Secret, Braddon
Lamplighter, M. S. Cummins
Last Days of Pompeii, Bulwer
Little Minister, J. M. Barrie
Lorna Doone, R. D. Blackmore
The Marble Faun, Hawthorne
The Minister's Wooing, Mrs. Stowe
Pilgrim's Progress, John Bunyan
Professor at the Breakfast Table, Oliver Wendell Holmes
Queechy, Elizabeth Wetherell

Stepping Heavenward, Prentiss
Tempest and Sunshine, Holmes
Thaddeus of Warsaw, Jane Porter
Thelma, Marie Corelli
Thrown on the World, Braeme
Tom Brown at Oxford, Hughes
Tom Brown's School Days, Hughes
Uncle Tom's Cabin, Mrs. Stowe
Under Two Flags, Ouida
Vanity Fair, W. M. Thackeray
Wee Macgreegor, S. J. Bell
White Company, The, Conan Doyle

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.
G. & C. Merriam Co.'s Edition, the acknowledged Standard Dictionary of the English speaking world. An appendix of new words brings this edition down to date, bound in full tan sheep indexed. **2.25**

New International Atlas of the World.
Cram's Newest Maps, 200 pages of brand new maps. 350 pages descriptive and historical matter, revised to date. This same book has been sold for $7.50 and upwards by subscription. Our price **2.25**

Wall Map of the World and United States.
A reversible wall map, size 47 x 62 inches, showing the world on one side and the United States on the other. Printed on heavy map material and mounted on rollers ready to hang up **95c**

Pictorial History of the United States.
By Henry D. Northrop, brought down to date. Two large octavo volumes ½ Morocco. Per Profusely illustrated Set, Eggleston's History of the U. S. Published at $2.50. Special **1.25** **88c**

Valentines

We've provided a large assortment of Valentines and Hearts for good St. Valentine's Day. It will pay you to look them over now before the hurry begins, for it is going to be a great year for valentines. There was never such a number of designs nor such artistic creations. Ranging from 2c. to 1.50

Valentine Books, with ribbon stamped "To My Valentine," **Evangeline.** Illustrated by Christy..2.25

Lovers—Mother Goose. Illustrated by Clay.....2.25

The Matrimonial Primer at.....90c

An Old Sweetheart of Mine. James Whitcomb Riley. With Illustrations by Christy.....1.45

Misses' and children's shoes 79c

OUR 1.50 and $2 shoes, but they have sold so fast that we have only broken lots, and as we have just received several thousand pairs of new Spring shoes, it is absolutely necessary that we clear out this lot of 1,300 pairs. Choice..... 79c

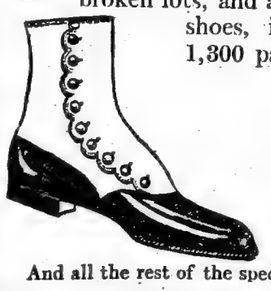

Sizes 6 to 2. Good Fall and Winter styles, but with the close of the season they'll be discontinued, so we must close them out now.

We don't wait till after the cold, slushy weather of March, when these good, warm, durable shoes are needed more than any other time. Second Floor.

WE also offer to-day all our better grade shoes at a great reduction for immediate clearing.

$3 shoes at **1.95**; 2.50 shoes at **1.65**; $2 shoes at **1.35**

And all the rest of the special purchase women's 3.50 shoes reduced for quick selling to-day at **1.95**

Choice of all the men's suits and overcoats in the house, $14.

WE ARE rapidly clearing out our entire stock of Winter suits and overcoats at prices that are moving them as fast as the coldest weather could. To-day we reach the highest grade men's clothing we carry, including the celebrated Kuppenheimer suits and overcoats. Second Floor.

Suits and overcoats that have sold readily at $22.50 to $35 throughout the season—style, cut, fit, quality and workmanship that maintain the highest made-to-measure standard at one-third to one-half less than merchant tailors charge. All are offered to-day without reserve at..... **$14**

They are suits and overcoats you will again want to wear next Fall and Winter, so you will practically realize a season and a half's service out of them at about half price.

Any of our men's suits $14 { Fancy cheviot, Fancy worsted, Black or blue, Scotch tweeds. } **$14** Any of our men's Overcoats $14 { Kersey coats, Elysian coats, Vicuna coats, Fancy mixtures. }

SPECIALTY OF THE SALE—SEVENTY-FIVE TUXEDO SUITS AT $14.

Our $40 suits and overcoats equal the best made-to-measure clothing of the highest priced tailor. A number are included at $14 for early purchasers.

$10 TAKE YOUR CHOICE OF SUITS FORMERLY SELLING AT $15, $18 AND $20, WHILE THEY LAST **$10**

Fancy worsted suits.
Fancy cheviot suits.
Single-breasted suits.
Double-breasted suits.

Nearly half are the celebrated Kuppenheimer suits—a name that stamps them as superior values at the regular price. They are suits your judgment would prompt you to buy if you were to see them. We'll have about 600 ready for your inspection to-day.

Biggest bargains of the season for boys.

STYLES that are good any time. In fact, they are now the most popular models worn by smartly dressed boys. But they'll last another entire season after this, and we want to impress it upon you that any model you select at to-day's extraordinary clearing price will be strictly all right in a year from now.

SUITS AT HALF THE EARLY SEASON PRICE

Norfolk suits, Knicker trousers, sizes 7 to 16
Norfolk suits with plain pants, sizes 7 to 16
Double breasted suits with belt, sizes 7 to 16.
Three-piece suits for larger boys, sizes 12 to 16
Sailor suits for the little fellows, sizes 5 to 10
Russian suits, dressy and durable, sizes 2½ to 8 } **$3**

OVERCOATS AT HALF THE EARLY SEASON PRICE,

Long coats, black, Oxford and blue, sizes 7 to 16
Tourist coats in fancy mixtures, sizes 7 to 16
Russian overcoats—very special, sizes 2½ to 10 } **$3**

In a word, suits and overcoats that sold early in the season at $5, $6 and $7.50—take your choice while they last at $3.

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SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

The men's shirt sale of the year.

THAT great sale of men's negligee shirts for which we have been preparing for months past ready now. A sale that will add further proof to the fact we have so often demonstrated—that Simpson Crawford's is a men's store as well as a store for women. Main Floor.

It's the greatest display of new Spring styles in New York.

We've divided them into four lots at 59c., 75c., 79c. and $1. We want men who are particular as to style and quality to investigate these assortments—want the men who think because the haberdasher asks fancy prices his products must be worth the difference, to lay aside their prejudices against low prices long enough to see what kind of shirts these are.

Lot 1—CONSISTS OF 100 DOZEN MADRAS SHIRTS—mostly plain blues and tans—also cheviots in fashionable colors—figures and stripes **59c**—detached cuffs—an excellent shirt for business wear—the exclusive stores ask $1 for the same quality. Our price, 59c.

Lot 2—WHITE MADRAS NELIGEE SHIRTS—with detached or attached cuffs, just as you like best. As white madras is coming into high favor, most men will want several from this assortment—all cut in generous measurements, assuring comfort to the wearer—all have plain bosoms. Price, 75c. **75c**

Lot 3—MEN'S PLAITED BOSOM SHIRTS, 79c. Here is one of the best values ever placed on sale in New York. Material is a fine white cambric, with handsome plaited bosoms **79c**—every shirt hand laundered—no better fitting shirt made. Are to be very stylish this year—about half the haberdasher's price—79c.

We bought the materials for these shirts in large quantities direct from the factory—stipulated every particular as to styles and measurements, and saw that they were made up with as much exactness as shirts of exclusive haberdashers.

Our standard one-dollar semi-negligee shirts.

Men are welcoming the new semi-negligee shirt. Makers are so pressed for orders that they will be unable to catch up with the demand for months to come. Meantime we are supplied with a complete assortment, made up for us early enough in the season to secure a great saving in price—made with attached or detached cuffs—coat model—in all the correct shapes—made of stylish, sensible materials—perfect fit guaranteed. No $1 shirts in New York equal to these—$1.

February clearing sale of men's neckwear.

Men's four-in-hands, 25c.

We place on sale to-day all of our men's neckwear at reduced prices to clear up for our Spring stock. Special lot in neat patterns of stripes and figures, at 25c.

Men's four-in-hands, 35c.

They're all beautifully made in refined effects—such as appeal to men of taste in matters of dress—in a variety which no haberdasher can equal, at 35c.; or 3 for $1.

The Time to drink Evans' Ale is all the time. Begin Now.

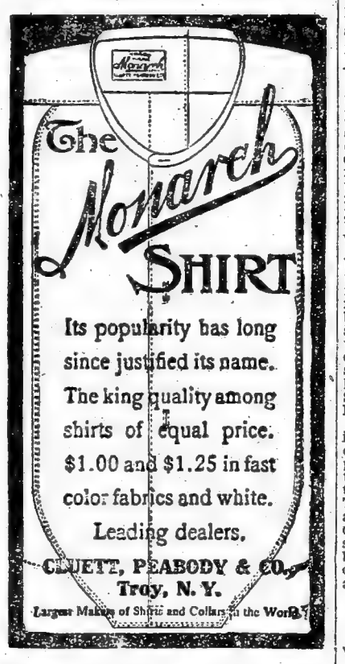

Its popularity has long since justified its name. The king quality among shirts of equal price. $1.00 and $1.25 in fast color fabrics and white. Leading dealers.

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., Troy, N. Y.

Largest Makers of Shirts and Collars in the World.

Eyestrain is the real CAUSE of sick headache and most nervous disorders. WITHOUT CHARGE you may consult one of our Oculists:

A. W. BREWSTER, M. D.
(11 years Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital.)
EDW. JOHNSON, M. D.
(Many years in private practice.)
MARCUM KENYON, M. D.
(8 years Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital.)
MARTIN LINDEROTH, M. D.
(Late of Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital.)

These Oculists are Registered Physicians of experience. They give you precisely the same examination as if you paid the usual fee of five or ten dollars.

Glasses Only If Needed—often as low as One Dollar—always at moderate prices.

J. Ehrlich & Sons
Oculists and Opticians.
43 Years' Practice.
223 Sixth Avenue | 345 Broadway
Below 15th St. | Below 36th St.
350 Sixth Avenue | 217 Broadway
Below 22d St. | Astor House.
25 Broad Street Arcade.

You pay as much for the "just as good" (imitation) as for a

"Cravenette"

The dealer makes a trifle more profit on the imitation. You don't get the rain-protection that you expect.

Protect yourself by insisting that the dealers show you this trade-mark stamped on inside of garment.

REG'D Cravenette TRADE MARK.

Stores that offer fabrics or garments as "CRAVENETTES" that do not bear the above trade-mark, are trying to deceive you and infringing on our trade-mark. Write for interesting booklet—FREE.

B. PRIESTLEY & CO.
Manufacturers of Black Dress Goods, Mohairs, Woolens, Cravenette Cloths, Etc.
71-73 GRAND ST., NEW YORK.

High School, with classes of fifty, or BERKELEY SCHOOL, with groups kept small? Four years to college or three years? These are questions with boys now graduating from Grammar Schools.

Tutoring combined with class work. 330 graduates successful in college. Terms moderate.

Special classes limited. Applications for February should be made at once.

BERKELEY SCHOOL is at 72d Street and West End Avenue, overlooking the Hudson—the best school situation in the city.

Call, telephone, (1415 Columbus,) or write.

Antique Bellows
in Carved Oak and Repousse Brass
Fire Sets and Andirons
in Brass, Steel, and Black Iron Sparkguards, Fenders, Coal Scuttles, and Vases, Wood Holders, Hearth Brushes, etc.

LEWIS & CONGER
130 & 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st St., New York.

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTION.

SELTERS
MANUFACTURED FROM DISTILLED WATER BY
CARL H. SCHULTZ.
430-444 3d AVE. CORNER 28th ST. NEW YORK.
LOOK FOR THE LABEL.

Lest You Forget
We Say it Yet—
Uneeda Biscuit

RAMAPO RENEWS FIGHT IN ULSTER COUNTY BILL

Aim to Deprive City of Condemnation Power for Water Rights.

TRYING TO CUT OFF SUPPLY

Cunningham Measure Follows Fowler Plan to Saddle New York with Kingston's Expenses.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—Ramapo interests once more are hard at work to defeat New York City's plan for additional water supply. That is the general construction placed on a bill introduced to-day by Assemblyman Cunningham of Ulster.

The bill provides that, notwithstanding the provisions of any general or special law, "a municipal or other corporation shall not have power to acquire by condemnation for the purpose of increasing or improving the water supply of any such municipal corporation not situated within the County of Ulster or for supplying the inhabitants of any such municipal corporation not situated within such county with water, lands, easements, streams of water or water rights within said county."

A week ago Assemblyman Fowler of Ulster introduced a bill which provided that the City of Kingston should pay for its supply taken from the New York mains only such price as should be fixed by the State Water Commission. At the same time he introduced a bill which would saddle on New York City the cost of practically reconstructing the sewage system of Kingston. The Fowler bills have been introduced in the Senate by Senator Cordts, and it is understood that he will also father the Cunningham bill.

The belief of the New York members is that the present opposition, to some extent at least, has its inspiration in the purpose of the Ramapo interests to put the city where it can obtain relief only through negotiations with that company. The obstructive tactics in the Legislature are similar to the tactics in the Board of Aldermen. Edward Lauterbach, counsel for the Ramapo Company, was in Albany last week and other representatives of the company have been here within a few days.

FOR CITY RAILROAD BOARD.

Young's Bill Transfers State Powers to a Local Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—Assemblyman Young of New York introduced to-day a bill creating a New York City Railroad Commission, and transferring to it all the powers with reference to New York City railroads now possessed by the State Commission. But whatever authority the Rapid Transit Commission has is kept inviolate.

The bill calls for the appointment by the Mayor of three Commissioners for six-year terms. One Commissioner must have had experience in railroading. Failure on the part of the railroads to carry out the board's orders may result in an action by the Attorney General or the Corporation Counsel. The board must investigate accidents and make an annual report to the Legislature.

TO AMEND GOOD ROADS LAW.

Cowan Measure Levies Three-fourths the Cost on State.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—Among the bills introduced in the Assembly to-day were:

HUBBS—Exempting from the prohibition against traffic in liquor within half a mile of any penal institution, industrial school, &c., a place which on March 23, 1896, was occupied lawfully as a hotel.

COWAN—Amending the highway law providing that three-fourths of the expense of construction of public highways instead of one-half shall be paid by the State and one-fourth by the county.

WELLS—Empowering the State Armory Commission instead of the Governor to permit the use of armories for purposes other than military.

LA FETRA—Allowing auctioneers to take out liens for storage charges on merchandise.

LA CHIVIA.

Disclosures About the Mining Stock Pain Some Persons.

More disclaimers of any connection with recent transactions in La Chivia Mining Company stock came yesterday from some of the financiers whose names have been mentioned in connection with the peculiar activity in that security.

Alexander J. Halter, who shares offices with Bergstrom & Co., registrars of the mining stock, at 68 William Street, told a TIMES reporter yesterday that neither he nor any one connected with him had ever bought or sold a single share of La Chivia mining stock.

"I never sold a share of La Chivia stock," said Halter. "I am a real estate dealer, trading in high-class real estate."

Mr. Halter did not deny that James Spears, President of the St. Lawrence County Bank, in Canton, N. Y., had been persuaded to invest $48,000 in Gold Temple Cripple Creek Mining Company stock. It is said that Spears lost a good deal by the transaction.

"That story has whiskers," said Halter. "It's old as the Creation."

"It is said that Mr. Spears has your receipt for 40,000 shares of the stock, which you were to send to the main office in Denver to have transferred on the books of the company. Do you remember anything about that?"

"Didn't I tell you that this story was too old to bother me about? I have forgotten all about it."

The conversation took place in the anteroom of Bergstrom & Co.'s office. Halter has an office adjoining that of Mr. Bergstrom, as has also Julius Hershfield, who has been doing business in La Chivia stock on the curb in 100-share certificates.

Oscar B. Bergstrom, senior member of the banking firm, said yesterday that he was very much distressed about the transactions in the stock of the company brought to light recently and the apparent difficulty in getting 1,000-share certificates split up in the 100-share denomination, which seems to be the only kind marketable. When told about the reported determination of H. L. McNair to take his name off the prospectus, he said:

"When Mr. McNair was in my office four months ago he was very enthusiastic about the mine and its development. I understand, however, that since then there has been a row between Mr. McNair and his friends and Mr. Yeckel, our President, and that Mr. McNair is selling stock which was allotted to him.

"It certainly seems strange that persons having bought these larger certificates should get stuck merely because they cannot get the certificates transferred. But what can we do about it? We are only the registrars. I would be willing to contribute generously for the prosecution of anybody who could be shown to have perpetrated a swindle in La Chivia stock or engaged in any dubious transaction on or off the curb that can be reached by the law. It is going to hurt our property and those connected with it even in the remotest way."

Mr. Bergstrom showed the registration book. Since November among all the stock registered there are only six 100-share certificates. All that time trading in certificates of that particular denomination has been brisk on the curb. Mr. Bergstrom said that if there was a movement on foot on the curb to boost the stock by fictitious sales, he considered it morally wrong and financially unsound.

ELKINS BILL NOT VIOLATED.

Commission Has No Damaging Evidence of Railroad Relations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission will send to the President to-morrow what information it has concerning the relations existing between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Norfolk and Western, the Chesapeake and Ohio, and the Northern Central, as called for by the resolution introduced in the House by Representative Gillespie of Texas.

Officials of the commission refuse to discuss the nature of the information, since whatever is made public must come from the White House. It is learned, however, that the commission has depended entirely on its files for what statements are made, and that these fail to show violation of the Elkins bill. The statement is freely made that the House resolution, which promised much, will prove a flash in the pan.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Whiskey

FAMOUS for the good cheer it brings to all occasions. Does precisely what you take whiskey for—just in the way you want it.

W. A. Taylor & Co., 29 Broadway, N. Y.

PRESIDENT FINLEY FINDS HE'S GOT A NEW DEGREE

Williams Alumni Present It On an Invitation.

WHAT FOOTBALL REALLY IS

A Game College Professors Play in Winter—Prof. Hewitt on Virtues as Related to Riches.

When President John H. Finley of the College of the City of New York, who is not a clergyman, was introduced last night at Delmonico's to speak to the Williams Alumni Association at its annual dinner, he took out of his pocket the letter of invitation and read this superscription:

"John H. Finley, Ph. D., L.L. D., D.D."

"On the strength of this," said President Finley, "I will greet you as fellow-alumni. I notice that I have had an honorary degree conferred upon me, though I do not know when, why, and how you did it. I have been a farmer, an editor, and I have spent three years in the lobbies of a Legislature, but I do not know in which of these pursuits I distinguished myself enough to merit that honor. But I am very much obliged all the same."

There were about two hundred members of the alumni association and their friends present at the dinner which was held in celebration of the twentieth anniversary of that organization. Hamilton W. Mabie, its President, was toastmaster.

John H. Hewitt, senior Professor in Greek at Williams College, was the first speaker. He said the present tendencies of higher education in this country and England had not been attended by the best results, and that scholars both here and on the other side were awakening to the fact, and pleading for a return to the humanistic studies. He quoted Prof. Wendell of Harvard as authority for the statement that under the extension of the elective courses in our institutions of higher learning and the secondary schools as well the students were becoming "flabbier and flabbier" in mind.

William Goodell Frost, President of Berea College, which was founded to give an education to the poor whites living in the Appalachian Mountain country, spoke next. Prof. Frost described the quaint colonial civilization that still prevails in "that vast mountain empire where eight States meet."

President Finley was the last speaker. He said he had come because he had been told that there was a "demand growing into a roar" for his attendance. "I accepted because I thought the roar might keep on growing and the demand cease," he added.

"Some ten years ago," President Finley said, "Andrew Carnegie defined a college as a 'monastery mitigated by football'—the college of my friend President Butler is unmitigated. Were Mr. Carnegie to define a college to-day he would have to do it in somewhat this fashion:

"'A college is an eleemosynary institution of productive but underpaid Faculties devised to train youth for the highest achievements of Triumphant Democracy, and also to prevent rich men from dying in disgrace.'"

There was a roar when President Finley redefined football in this manner:

"Football—a college game—is a contest engaged in by students on a gridiron in Autumn and by professors sitting about a table in Winter. It is played under the rules laid down by the President of the United States for the direction of the peace envoys at Portsmouth."

REJECTED CASTRO'S EXCUSE.

Diplomats Insisted That the Treatment of Taigny Was Illegal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Secretary Root to-day made public the correspondence between the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps at Caracas protesting on behalf of the corps against the treatment of M. Taigny, the French Chargé d'Affaires, and the reply of the Venezuelan Minister for Foreign Affairs, together with a note from M. Taigny formally protesting against the proceedings of which he was a victim.

The note from M. Taigny, dated on board the steamer Martinique Jan. 15, was addressed to the Doyen and his colleagues and registered a "very strong and formal protest against the proceedings" on the part of the Venezuelan Government at La Guayra on Jan. 14.

Upon the receipt of this note the Doyen, Senhor De Oliveria Lima, the Brazilian Minister, after a conference with the members of the Diplomatic Corps, at their request addressed a note to the Venezuelan Minister for Foreign Affairs, reciting the grievances recorded in M. Taigny's note and asking of the Minister the details of the incident and the reasons for the measure taken against the French Chargé in order that the diplomats might "refer the matter to their Governments and explain to them the motives for this action, which, in accordance with what has been told them, seems strange to said foreign representatives."

To this Señor Ybarra, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, replied in part:

I am instructed to say to your Excellency in order that you may likewise inform the honorable Diplomatic Corps that the Government regrets to find itself obliged to excuse itself from answering the question asked of it, as M. Taigny on the date on which he forcibly went aboard the French steamer anchored in the port of La Guayra had no diplomatic character, * * * so that the affair is one of mere internal police.

Relative to the instructions which the State Department has decided to send to Minister Russell at Caracas, it may be stated that the Minister is to be directed again to lay the claims of the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company before the Venezuelan oGvernment, but that in doing so he will not support certain of the company's contentions and claims which were strongly urged by Minister Bowen by direction of the State Department more than a year ago.

May Operate on Senator.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The condition of Senator Heyburn of Idaho, who is ill with an attack of appendicitis, was unchanged to-day. He is still suffering greatly, and an operation may yet have to be performed.

Coffee
hinders digestion.
POSTUM
FOOD COFFEE
will repair the damage and keep you well.
Prove by 10 days' trial.

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS. | ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

American Art Galleries
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.

On Free View Days 9 to 6 and Evenings 8 to 10, (Sunday excepted.)

The Valuable Collection
OF
Old and Modern Masters,
Formed by the late
IRVING M. SCOTT,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Builder of the famous Oregon and other War Ships
To Be Sold at Unrestricted Public Sale
AT MENDELSSOHN HALL
On Friday Evening, February 9th, at 8:30 o'Clock.
Also
THE ART OF OLD JAPAN
COLLECTION OF THE JAPANESE CONNOISSEUR
BUNKIO MATSUKI
EXTRAORDINARY SPECIMENS OF ANCIENT ARMOR
BY THE FAMOUS MYOCHINS
ANCIENT CHINESE PALACE SCREENS
WOOD CARVINGS FROM OLD PALACES AND TEMPLES OF JAPAN
Very Fine Old Chinese Cloisonné Enamels
Bronze Garden Ornaments and Fountains
Lacquers, Pottery and Other Art Objects
AND
AN IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF
Antique Color Prints
Which Has Been Critically Examined and Favorably Passed Upon by the Acknowledged Expert Professor ERNEST F. FENOLLASA
At Unrestricted Public Sale on the Evening of Thursday next, Feb. 8th, at 8:15 O'Clock, and on the Afternoons of Friday and Saturday next, Feb. 9th and 10th, at 2:30 O'Clock
At the American Art Galleries
The Sales Will Be Conducted by Thomas E. Kirby of
THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS,
6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South.

This Winter Trip Will Put You on Edge

Those Southern Winter-Trips are pleasant, but they don't tone you up—they're too lazy—and the change is too sudden. You feel pulled down when you get back.

Not so if you choose

Colorado

Cold? That's a mistaken idea. Colorado Winters are just about like our bracing Fall weather.

And Colorado's wonderful Scenery is not dependent upon foliage for its grandeur.

Then there are rate opportunities this winter. And rare good service via the

Union Pacific

Here are the rates:

	From Chicago	From St. Louis
Every day to May 31st, Round Trip Winter Tourist Rates	$47.20	$39.20
Feb. 6th and 20th—21-day Round Trip Tickets	27.65	23.90
Feb. 6th and 20th, one way	18.75	16.25

INQUIRE OF
R. TENBROECK, G. E. A.,
287 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

UNION PACIFIC THE OVERLAND ROUTE

THE OPPENHEIMER TREATMENT FOR ALCOHOLISM.

NO SUFFERING. NO INJECTION. NO DETENTION FROM BUSINESS. NO BAD AFTER EFFECTS.

ALCOHOLIC CRAVING OVERCOME IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

ADMINISTERED BY YOUR OWN PHYSICIAN.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET, OF LONDON, ENGLAND,

Writes:

"I have carefully watched the cases which during these past few months passed under his care, and I am quite prepared to state that Dr. Oppenheimer has accomplished what he undertook to carry out. I frankly own that at first I was sceptical as to what the result would be. I had seen so many failures, and had hitherto little faith in such remedies, but from the first Dr. Oppenheimer maintained that what he would undertake to do was to kill the urgent desire and craving which a patient might have for stimulants, and that he would restore him to health."

OPPENHEIMER INSTITUTE,
DOWNTOWN OFFICE: 170 Broadway. 159 W. 34th St., N. Y. C. BROOKLYN OFFICE: 44 Court St.
7 Name..... Address.....

Frederick Loeser & Co.
In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.
Store Opens Daily at 8 A. M., Closes at 5:30 P. M.

Paintings. A Word to Men.

THE FISCAL YEAR in many businesses ends with January. Most business men know now whether it has been a profitable year to them or not. And if it has been a profitable one, there are few better ways to mark its success than by hanging a new and good Oil Painting on the walls of your home.

There has been steadily increasing recognition in the past few years of our endeavor to provide in Brooklyn one thoroughly good Picture Store. Brooklyn men particularly have given cordial recognition to the fact that they could buy here Paintings of more than ordinary artistic merit and for considerably less than the prices in the exclusive Picture stores across the river.

At the recent sale of Pictures by Richards, the marine painter, we bought a number of the canvases, and in a few days they were quickly snapped up by Brooklyn people who were glad of the opportunity to buy them at a slight advance over the sale price. To-day there are in our Art Gallery a number of fine examples by the artists represented in the Bishop and Kemp collections. There is a particularly interesting collection of the work of leading American painters.

Many Brooklyn men have formed the habit of dropping into the Art Galleries on Saturday afternoons for a little while, not necessarily to buy, but to enjoy whatever is new. And the chance comes frequently to buy Paintings that especially suit each individual taste, for prices that make them very safe investments.

Reductions Bring Good Luck To Men Who Need Clothes

OUT OF OUR OWN STOCK—every Suit and Overcoat made especially for us, and squarely up to the Loeser Standard of style and fit and workmanship.

At the former prices these Clothes were special values. At the new prices they are noteworthy bargains—the best we ever had and a great deal better than would be possible if the Winter had been as cold this year as it was last year. To-day:

Sixty $25 to $30 Suits Reduced to $20.50.
Seventy-eight $20 to $25 Suits Reduced to $14.75.
Fifty-two $18 to $20 Suits Reduced to $12.50.

Also a Great Offering of Overcoats.

Some sixty-one splendid Overcoats made of some of the season's best coatings. Styles include surtouts, paddocks, Chesterfields and great coats.

Prices were $20 to $28 : : Now Reduced to $14.75.
Main Floor Elm Place.

Girls' Reefers at $4.98 Were Up to $7.50.

A FEW SMART REEFERS in 4 to 16 year sizes are marked at a quick clearance price. Cheviots and mannish mixtures well made throughout. Box back with strap and double-breasted. Some have notched collars and others button to neck. Some flannel lined and others lined with mercerized sateen.

Girls' New White Dresses.

Broadest showing we ever had thus early—and decidedly the daintiest and most graceful styles. The one piece Frocks start at $1.98—and are the best values we have had at the prices.

The white two-piece Frocks for older girls start at $7.98 for a remarkably dainty little dress.

Made of white lawn with circular yoke of fine cluster tucking. Star shaped bertha with insertion and lace edging. Full sleeves with deep cuffs. Skirt is a five gore model finished with flounce with insertion and lace edging. White lawn drop skirt edged with lace. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years, $7.98
Second Floor, Front.

Out Go---At Reduced Prices---All Winter Clothes for Boys

AT THE START OF THE SEASON Loeser prices for boys' Clothes were the lowest for which Clothes of equal quality were anywhere sold. We have the testimony of hundreds of Brooklyn mothers to that fact.

These Suits and Overcoats are not a bit less worthy now than they were at the season's beginning—but we must have them out of the way to leave place for the Spring and Summer Clothes. It is a Store principle that the goods of each season must go with that season. So—

Suits and Coats That Were Up to $6.50 Are $3.98.
Suits and Coats That Were Up to $8 Are $4.98.
Suits and Coats That Were Up to $10 Are $5.98.
Main Floor, Elm Place.

49c. to 75c. Lace Stocks, 25c.

FROM PLAUEN—and here just in time for to-day. They have been delayed in the Custom House, but the first were so specially dainty that it seemed a pity to let them wait over even till Monday. So they'll be fairly scrambled from the boxes to the tables for to-day—six thousand of as pretty Stocks as ever sold for 49c. and 75c., at 25c. each
Main Floor.

German Kid Gloves, 69c.

THOUSANDS of pairs made each season expressly for the Loeser Store—that is the only reason we can sell these dainty Gloves for less than a dollar. Two clasps, in tans, modes, browns, black and white, at.....69c. a pair
Main Floor.

Men's Day Again in the February Furniture Sale.

MEN APPRECIATE WHAT IT IS to have $10 do the work of $15 or $75 to do the work of $100. This February Furniture Sale is full of such possibilities.

Men appreciate the chance too, that to-day brings to many of them, to come here to the Store; to see the immense VARIETY of Furniture from which choice may be made; to appreciate by actual examination that it is the BEST Furniture that can be bought, to realize that in this Sale there are definite and positive

Savings of a Fifth to Half.

It is MEN'S DAY in the Furniture Sale to-day.
Third, Fourth and Fifth Floors.

The Great Book Sale Continues.

IT IS THE GREATEST BOOK SALE WE EVER HELD—not only because the prices are lowest and the number of Books immense; but also because the Books are fine and desirable. It is in reality a publishers' clearance of surplus lots—and done through this Store because the Loeser Book Store has the greatest distributing power in this vicinity.

Essays, poetry, fiction—practically all fields of literature are covered and the prices range from 5c. on the dollar upward.
Main Floor, Rear.

RACING AUTO CRIPPLED CITY'S FIRE ALARMS

Smashed a Test Post on Central Park West.

LARGE AREA WAS CUT OFF

The Break Was Discovered When Engines Did Not Arrive at University Court Blaze.

For several hours yesterday morning Manhattan Borough north of Fifty-ninth Street and west of Lenox Avenue was cut off from communication by the alarm system with Fire Headquarters. The difficulty which John Ironside, son of the janitor of the University Court, at 417 and 419 West 118th Street, had in getting an alarm in to headquarters about 2 A. M. called attention to the break. He tried two boxes in vain and then used the telephone after a long delay. On the discovery that the system was out of order a test was made, and it was found that 114 fire-alarm boxes, 9 companies on gong and combination circuits, and 13 companies on telephone circuits were cut off.

Operator Snyder, Foreman Mullen, and Linemen Mereches and Pullen hurried out of Fire Headquarters to hunt the break. They found that Fire Alarm Box No. 582 and the test post at Sixty-sixth Street and Central Park West had been knocked over and were lying in the street.

The policeman whose post includes Sixty-sixth Street and Central Park West told Operator Snyder that an automobile going at a high rate of speed had passed him going south soon after 1 o'clock. He said that he had heard a crash a few minutes later, but that before he could reach Sixty-sixth Street the automobile was gone. The test post, however, lay in the street.

The policeman evidently reported the matter promptly at the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, for when the operators from Fire Headquarters were making their investigations the report was already there. At the police station it was said that the accident had been reported to the gas company in the belief that the post knocked down was a gas-lamp post.

The men at Fire Headquarters as well as the police were wondering yesterday what became of the automobile. Either the iron of the post was badly rusted, they think, or the automobile must be a wreck. Detectives are trying to find out whose machine it is.

GRAFT IN POLICE CLOTHES.

Bingham Will Investigate Charges in Anonymous Letter.

"We, the uniformed patrolmen of New York City, are about to make a determined effort to have the Equipment Department done away with. We are tired of paying twice as much for material as we would if we could go out and buy where we felt inclined. I write you to give you a chance to look this up before we make our stand. There is big graft at the Equipment Department at Headquarters. I inclose you prices which we are asked to pay, and prices we could get the cloth anywhere else. This game was broken in the Fire Department, and we will break it in the Police Department. We hope you will help us. If not, we will fight all the more."

This letter yas received by Police Commissioner Bingham yesterday. It was signed only "J. P. M., Third Inspection District." The rules of the Department prohibit patrolmen from making complaints direct to the Commissioner. Gen. Bingham declared, nevertheless, that he would order an investigation of the charges at once.

Several samples of cloth and a list of prices accompanied the letter. A comparison between the prices charged the men by the Equipment Department and those said to prevail in the open market indicated that the men are made to pay nearly twice as much as the goods ought to cost them.

The Equipment Department is in the basement of Police Headquarters. James Moore, a civilian employe, has been in charge of it for years. The work is done by contract. The contract for the furnishing of the cloth has gone for years to a mill in New Jersey, which is said to stand in close relationship to some of the men higher up in Tammany.

Mr. Moore said yesterday he would welcome the investigation.

BAD MEMORY OF MRS. POILLON

It Is Especially Defective in Regard to Her Suit Against W. Gould Brokaw.

Mrs. Katherine Poillon, who, it was said, settled her breach of promise suit against William Gould Brokaw for something like $30,000 on the eve of its trial, was questioned yesterday in supplementary proceedings brought in the City Court by a department store that failed to collect a $800 judgment obtained against her.

When counsel for the department store asked Mrs. Poillon on what basis she had settled the suit against Brokaw she avoided answering. One of her answers was: "My memory is not quite clear at present upon that subject." When the lawyer insisted on having her answer, "Yes" or "No," she exclaimed:

"Now you are not going to hurry me. I am going to take all the time I want. My memory is exceedingly poor to-day on that subject."

The lawyer appealed to Justice Seabury, and the Justice told Mrs. Poillon she must answer the question properly.

"Now," said the lawyer, resuming the examination, "did you receive a settlement in the Brokaw case?"

"Why," replied Mrs. Poillon, "what do you mean by that? Directly from him?"

"Directly or indirectly?" said the lawyer.

"I am trying to think," replied Mrs. Poillon.

"Didn't you receive anything?"

"I am thinking, still thinking."

"When was the case settled?"

"My relations with the Brokaw family," said Mrs. Poillon, "were ended the latter part of May. I mean the Brokaw family so far as it relates to Mr. William Gould Brokaw, no one else."

In this way the examination dragged along until the lawyer became discouraged. Then he went before Justice Seabury again and had the case adjourned.

DINE JUSTICE BARTLETT.

He and Mrs. Bartlett Entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Bamberger.

A dinner was given for Justice Willard Bartlett and Mrs. Bartlett by Mr. and Mrs. Ira Leo Bamberger at Delmonico's last night, in honor of the Justice's elevation to the Court of Appeals. The tables were in the form of a dumb-bell, with a border of red lights and a Goddess of Justice in red flowers at each end. Justice Bartlett and the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court sat at the middle table.

Among those present were Justice and Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien, Justice and Mrs. Adelbert P. Rich, Justice and Mrs. William J. Gaynor, Justice and Mrs. Almet F. Jenks, Justice and Mrs. David Leventritt, Justice and Mrs. Wilmot M. Smith, Justice and Mrs. Samuel T. Maddox, Justice and Mrs. Martin J. Keogh, Justice and Mrs. Frederick E. Crane, Justice and Mrs. Edward W. Hatch, and Justice and Mrs. Joseph E. Burr.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c. —Adv.

Men's Norfolk & New Brunswick Underwear
$1.50
The very best numbers of these finest of goods; pure worsteds, some with pure silk hair stripes, in colors; also pure natural wools and whites; best hand finished; values up to $3.75.

ADAMS DRY GOODS CO.
6TH AVE. 21ST TO 22D STS. NEW YORK

Men's Norfolk & New Brunswick Underwear
$1.00
Heavyweight natural wool; also colors and white; medium weight natural wools, white and colors ¼ to pure wool; value up to $2.50.

Men's Finest $25 Silk Lined Tuxedo Suits at $15

Three hundred Suits—and every man who does not possess one will wish to participate in this sale—for they are the equal of any custom made Tuxedos in every particular, beautifully lined and finished. Sorry we haven't more of them—for they'll create a great stir to-day.

Made of fine Black Cloth; lined and faced with silk; cut in the very newest models, almost square in front, with large lapels, &c.; in fact, the most fashionable Suits it is possible to buy.

Ready This Morning—on the 3d Floor.

In the New Furnishings Store for Men—To-Day!
Fancy Custom Made $1.50 Shirts at 1.00

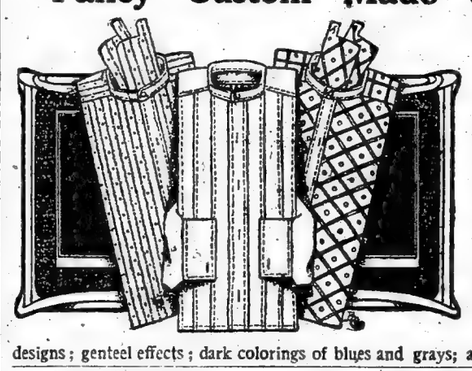

Just 155 dozen. All strictly high grade and never intended to be sold at a bargain price. Made to order for one of New York's exclusive Furnishers. The concern, operating several stores, places orders early—for entire season's delivery. They were intended for delivery January 1st, but were delayed in the work; so in a quick disposal for cash we got them at a third saving. Result—spick-span new $1.50 Shirts at $1.

Made of very fine firm quality woven Madras Cloths; new designs; genteel effects; dark colorings of blues and grays; also white with black or blue; stiff bosoms; all hand laundered; open back and front; extension opening in bosom; cuffs attached or detached; guaranteed perfect fitting; complete assortment of sizes from 14 to 17 in.

Other Splendid Shirts—at a Big Cut in Prices.

79c. for $1.00 Shirts.
All new madras and percale $1.00 Shirts, negligee in black and white, also stiff bosom, attached and detached cuffs, all $1.00 grades, at 79c.

39c. for 59c. Shirts.
Negligee Shirts, detached and no cuffs; white, white and black, and mercerized printed fronts, detached cuffs, value 59c., at 39c.

Soiled Shirts 50c.—A lot of high priced Shirts, stiff and negligee, broken sizes, 14, 16½, 17, 17½ and 18 inch only; worth $1.00 to $3.00; if your size is here, a bargain at 50c. (No mail orders.)

25c for Imported Sox; worth 35c and 50c.
This sale comprises Two Hundred dozens of all new Chemnitz made Half Hose, some of which have not been in this country two weeks. They comprise Black, Tan, Gray, Olive, Navy, Claret and Brown grounds, with neat designs in silk hand-embroidered figures on insteps; thirty different styles—giving you a practically unlimited choice of 35c. and 50c. Sox at 25c. Very sheer and medium weight Lisle; all fast color. A great bargain, since more than half of the lot are worth 50c. a pair.

The New Third Floor Shoe Store Presents Another Great Lot of

World Famous Douglas Shoes
Also Some Regal Shoes

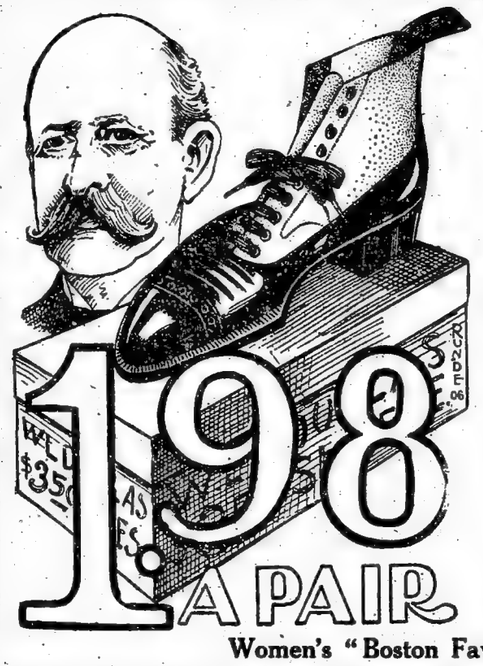

When men can buy W. L. Douglas Shoes for $1.98 a pair—and be assured of the quality—no wonder we can hardly make room for the crowds here each Saturday. We thought we had solved the problem when we moved the Shoe Store to Third Floor—but last Saturday (with almost double the room) we were more congested than ever.

Wonderful values, these Douglas Shoes—despite the fact that they are termed "factory damaged"—which means nothing except to the particular maker.

GREAT ASSORTMENT OF STYLES AND LEATHERS FOR TO-DAY, WITH EVERY SIZE REPRESENTED IN ALMOST ALL STYLES.

Only certain styles and sizes of the Regal Shoes, however; 200 pairs from which backstraps have been clipped off—but you'll recognize the Regal quality at a glance.

Our finest Douglas Shoes for men, in both dull and patent leathers, are priced $2.59 a pair.

Our boys' Douglas Shoes for both school and dress wear are priced $1.69 a pair, all sizes.

Women's "Boston Favorite" Shoes at $2.25.
Positively worth $3 pair. Made by one of the best factories in Boston. Four styles. Finished to equal bench-made shoes The best values we have ever had in Women's footwear. Every size and width.

MORGAN OFFERS $10,000 FOR A BRITISH COLLIE

Hopes to Beat Untermyer at the Coming Dog Show.

FANCIERS IN A HOT CONTEST

Mr. Morgan Sends to England for Squire of Tytton—Untermyer Imports a $5,000 Champion.

J. Pierpont Morgan and Samuel Untermyer are slated for a contest even more spirited than usual between collies they are preparing to exhibit in this year's dog show, which opens a week from Monday night in Madison Square Garden. Intense rivalry has existed between the two fanciers ever since Mr. Untermyer, some three years ago, challenged the supremacy of the Morgan kenels in the collie classes, which for a dozen seasons past had been recognized by all American exhibitors.

To strengthen his bench Mr. Morgan, it was learned yesterday, has sent a commission to his English representative to pay any price up to $10,000 for the English champion dog Squire of Tytton, with which he hopes to win in the open class for dogs. Meanttime Mr. Untermyer, as told in THE TIMES on Thursday, has bought for an aggregate price of $5,000 a no less famed bitch, Prunella, and her six-months-old pup, which he has named Greystone Enchantress.

It will be very much of a famil yparty when the Morgan and Untermyer benches reach the Garden, for the Squire of Tytton is the father of Greystone Enchantress. The requirements of the classes will of course relieve him of the unfatherly necessity of contesting against members of its immediately family.

This is not the first year in which Mr. Morgan has brought dogs here at fancy prices to save his bench show laurels. Last season he brought the renowned Southport Sculptor. For this dog the British owners received a large price. The entry was received only a few days before the show began. Mr. Morgan is believed among dog fanciers to have something like $100,00 invested in his kennels, and Mr. Untermyer, who shares his interest in collies only with orchids, is supposed to have two-thirds of that sum represented by the long-haired favorites.

Just now Mr. Untermyer has the laurels as a breeder of collies on this side of the water, his Bredalbane and Forbella being champions in their respective classes. The present Winter has not been a fortunate one for American breeders in competition with their British brethren, for collies, once the glamour of pedigree is eliminated by bench show judges, go pretty largely by the quality of their coats, and old-fashioned Winter weather is what collies need that their coats may be of requisite weight and silkiness.

At all events it is expected that Mr. Morgan and Mr. Untermyer will have the collie classes pretty much to themselves, barring an individual success of some outsider, for the financier has fourteen dogs and bitches entered out of a total of seventy or eighty in his kennels, while the lawyer has an even dozen listed out of the fifty collies in his kennels. Most of the Untermyer collies were bred at Greystone, Mr. Untermyer's country place near Yonkers.

Boxing Test Trial Next Monday.

The trial of the five men arrested in the raid on the Colma Athletic Club on Jan. 23 has been set for next Monday before Justice McAvoy in Special Sessions. Assistant District Attorney Krotel will prosecute. The trial will decide whether the so-called "boxing clubs" all over the city can go on with their "exhibitions" or not.

Captured Two Auto Scorchers.

After a chase of several blocks Mounted Policeman England captured two automobile drivers who were racing in Central Park West near Sixtieth Street yesterday morning. In the West Side Court they were held in $100 bail for trial. The men were Alfred Poole of 201 West Thirty-eighth Street, who was with "Joe" Tracy when the latter's car finished third in the Vanderbilt Cup race; and William F. Bates of 485 Eighth Avenue.

WOE TO 5TH AV. SPEEDERS.

No Clemency for Them, Says Justice Zeller, and Fines One $50.

It was auto day in Special Sessions yesterday. Several chauffeurs were arraigned. Three of them were fined sums ranging from $15 to $50. Harry Wilson, a young man who admitted driving twenty miles an hour in Fifth Avenue, near Thirty-fourth Street, at 11 o'clock in the morning, was rebuked by Justice Zeller, who, when the defendant's counsel pleaded for a reduction of the $50 fine, retorted:

"No clemency for one who is speeding on Fifth Avenue."

LEMAIRE
PARIS

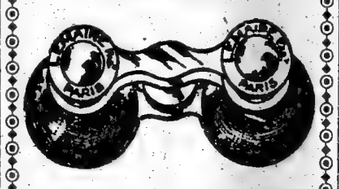

Opera and Field Glasses
The Best in the World
Used in the United States Army and Navy
Beware of worthless imitations
For sale by all responsible dealers.
U. S. Agency, P. O. Box 1067 N. Y. City.

The Siegel Cooper Company.

Fur Lined Coats At Prices Which Make Us Sorry for The Furriers.

As a general thing we delight in printing bargains, and the bigger the bargain the better we like it. But occasionally a limit is reached beyond which further price-cutting is an act that calls for the attention of a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Manufacturers.

The prevailing prices on all fur goods are almost pathetic—the more so as there is present evidence that we shall have cold weather and plenty of it. It comes too late to help the furriers, but there is no reason why you should not accept all the good which their warm ill-winds have blown you.

We do not think you are likely to see fur prices like these again in years, and in the interest of the general commercial prosperity, we hope they will never be seen again. Meanwhile, profit by them:

Men's Marmot-lined Overcoats, made to sell at $125.....$75
(Choice of Persian or Sealskin Collars)

Men's Marmot-lined Overcoats, made to sell for $75.....$55
(Sumptuous coats, with Persian collars and cuffs)

Men's Nutria-lined Overcoats, made to sell at $55.....$40
(Large variety of fur collars and cuffs)

Women's black, white, red, champagne, old rose, plum and light blue broadcloth coats, clear Squirrel lining, meant to sell at $52.50..... 24.75

50-inch Coats of fine black broadcloth, lined with baby squirrel and finished with large shawl collar of natural or sabled Squirrel; original price $54.75.. 39.50

Women's all Near-seal Coats, made to sell at $36.50..... 24.25

Women's Persian Lamb Coats, made to sell at $79.50..... $53

The values placed on the above garments are based on the prices for which we ourselves sold similar garments earlier in the season. Our prices were considerably under the prevailing figures at that time. We would be well within the limits of truth if we stated that our present prices were half and less than half the original prices of similar garments elsewhere.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER Co.
SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN NEW YORK 18TH & 19TH STS.

WE GIVE "S. & H." GREEN TRADING STAMPS.

Siegel Cooper Co *The Big Store*

100,000 Clear Havana Cigars

At Less Than Factory Prices

It was a lucky chance that brought these cigars to us. They are well-known *Standard* brands of all clear Havana goods, and you can buy them for little more than the cost of the tobacco that is in them. All Cuban hand made. They are made just long enough to be in the exact condition for smoking.

THE BEST CHANCE FOR FASTIDIOUS SMOKERS OFFERED IN YEARS

BRAND AND SIZE.	Box of	Regular Price.	Sale Price.
San Marco—Made at Tampa, Fla. High Grade Clear Havana in the following desirable sizes:			
Stubs	50	$4.25	$3.25
Regalia Nobleza	50	4.75	3.75
Deliciosas Finas	50	5.00	3.85
Regalia Imperiales	50	5.25	4.00
Favoritas	50	6.00	4.75
El Estivo—N. Y. make. Superior Quality Havana Cigars in the following sizes:			
Magnets	50	3.50	2.50
Sublimes	50	4.00	3.25
Columbias	50	4.50	3.50
Diplomaticos	50	5.50	4.25
Perfectos Finos	25	3.50	2.50
Van Dyck—Made at Tampa and Key West, Fla., in the following choice sizes:			
Senors	50	3.50	2.50
Reina Victorias	50	5.00	3.75
Granadas	100	10.00	7.50
La Evidencia—Made at Tampa, Fla. Superior Quality Clear Havana Cigar:			
Perfectos Chicos	50	6.00	4.50

MAIL ORDERS SOICITED.

We Give "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER
The Big Store A City in Itself
SIEGEL COOPER Co.
SIXTH AVE. 18th & 19th STS.
Meet Me at the Fountain.
NEW YORK.

A REGULAR PULSE

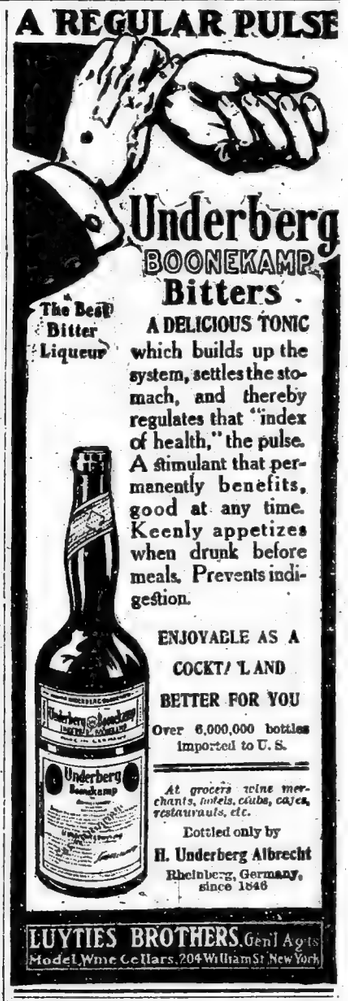

Underberg BOONEKAMP Bitters.
The Best Bitter Liqueur
A DELICIOUS TONIC which builds up the system, settles the stomach, and thereby regulates that "index of health," the pulse. A stimulant that permanently benefits, good at any time. Keenly appetizes when drunk before meals. Prevents indigestion.
ENJOYABLE AS A COCKTAIL AND BETTER FOR YOU
Over 6,000,000 bottles imported to U. S.
At grocers, wine merchants, hotels, clubs, cafes, restaurants, etc.
Bottled only by
H. Underberg Albrecht
Rheinberg, Germany, since 1846
LUYTIES BROTHERS, Gen'l Agts
Model Wine Cellars, 204 William St. New York

"LION BRAND"
FOR MORE THAN A QUARTER CENTURY THE LEADING
2 FOR 25c
COLLARS
TIME IS THE TEST OF VALUES
INSIST ON "LION BRAND" ALWAYS

GIFFORD PICTURES SELL LOW.

The Entire Sale of Ninety-eight Brings In Less Than $22,000.

The sale of the R. Swain Gifford pictures at the American Art Galleries last evening was quiet and uneventful, with a general average of low prices, though the artist was well known and a National Academician. Only three canvases went above the $1,000 mark. "Shores of Vineyard Sound," a representative seacoast study, was bought by Russell Grinnell for $1,275. "Near the Ocean," a view of land and sea, rough hillside, sunlit marsh, and sandy beach, was bought by W. T. Evans, the collector, for $1,100, and "After the Rain," a charming scene of river and marshy lands, masses of clouds, massed trees, and rising near the centre of the scene a storm-beaten tree surmounting an inconspicuous little hut, went to Louis Etlinger for $1,025. The entire sale of ninety-eight pictures brought $21,820.

"An Alaska Hut" brought the lowest price among the oils, $45. The eighteen water colors in the collection ranged in price from $25 to $135. The handful of excellent charcoal sketches brought from $35 to $110.

The last picture painted by Mr. Gifford, on which the paints were hardly dry at the time of his death, was "Salt Vats, Ricketson's Point." It is a characteristic study of sandy road, sunshine, shadow, and luminous masses of vapor in the sky. It was bid in for $150 by Mrs. Katherine G. Gere.

A comfortably large gathering filled the gallery in which the pictures were sold. Among them were several artists and well-known persons, including Carroll Beckwith, Thomas Moran, M. and Mrs. C. C. Cooper, A. Augustus Healy, President of the Brooklyn Institute, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Damrosch, and Henry Wolf. The higher-priced pictures ranged as follows:

The Crest of the Hill, to Miss E. C. Jones	$315
The Coast of Maine, to A. M. White, Jr.	300
Autumn Woods, to A. Augustus Healy	310
Summer Time, to Louis Katz	670
Ice Bay, Alaska, to Miss E. C. Jones	330
Quissett Moors, to W. T. Evans	770
The Tupelo Trees, to C. H. Dodge	430
Lowlands, (largest outdoor study ever made by Mr. Gifford, 22 inches by 40,) to Dr. J. C. Ferguson	210
Near the Ocean, to W. T. Evans	1,100
Near the Swamp, to Louis Katz	820
Tupelos, to George Nichols	400
Shores of Vineyard Sound, to Russell Grinnell	1,275
The Rockbound Coast, to Miss Jones	250
Evening, to Louis Etlinger	650
Constantine, to H. D. G. Roelph	340
Fort Clarence, Alaska, to Heisick	300
Salt Works, Dartmouth, to H. J. White	295
Moorlands, to Mrs. Vanderpool	775
After the Rain, to Louis Etlinger	1,025
The Passing Shower, Newport, to H. Godwin	435
A New England Farm, to Harry Mayer	475
The Coast of New England, to Carl De Silver	775

RECEIVER FOR A SCHOOL.

Mrs. Morgan's Creditors File Bankruptcy Petition Against Her.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Mrs. Lucy P. Morgan, who runs a private boarding and day school at 13 West Eighty-sixth Street. Incidentally Miss Mary Grace Quackenbos, who made her début in the Bankruptcy Court yesterday when she filed the petition, represents the following creditors and claims against the school: Eva R. Murphy, $265 for salary; Helen Fowler Cross, $37 for literary work; the Churchman Publishing Company, $55 for advertising, and the American Ice Company, $145 for ice.

The petition alleges that Mrs. Morgan has removed much of her personal property from the school to the detriment of the creditors. Judge Holt appointed Elbert B. Hamlin receiver, with authority to conduct the school twenty days and to continue after that time on the written consent of a majority of the creditors.

Miss Murphy filed an affidavit stating that one of the two daughters of Mrs. Morgan, who have helped her run the school, told the affiant that their mother had gone away on Jan. 10, and that the liabilities of the school were $35,000.

DENIES RAILWAY INJUNCTION.

Point Against Bondholders in Fight Over Forty-second Street Line.

Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court yesterday, handed down a decision denying two applications made by the Union Trust Company of New York, one to a receiver for the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company, and another for an injunction restraining the Third Avenue Railroad Company, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and the New York City Railway Company from interfering in the management of the Forty-second Street line.

The trust company brought action on the ground that the Forty-second Street Railway Company had paid no interest on its issue of income bonds, which was mortgaged to the trust company. The action was brought to compel the lessors of the Forty-second Street line to give up the lease of the line so that the original bond holders might reap the benefits of the business done on the Forty-second Street line. It was alleged that no interest had been paid on the income bonds because there was an agreement which practically froze out the bondholders at the time the Third Avenue Company leased the Forty-second Street line, as after that there were no surplus earnings. In his decision Justice Gildersleeve says:

"A prima facie case is not made out. * * * I can find no sufficient ground for the granting of a temporary injunction."

The fight which is being made by the bondholders has been carried to the Court of Appeals, and the question of compelling the defendants to render an accounting of the earnings of the Forty-second Street line will be determined some day by a jury.

550,000 MINERS MAY STRIKE ON APRIL 1

Mitchell to Advise with District Heads This Morning.

DELEGATES REBUKE DOLAN

Pittsburg Leader Voted with Operators to Retain Old Scale—Joint Conference Suddenly Ended.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 2.—Facing the probability of a strike of 550,000 coal miners on April 1, unless the present dead-lock is broken by some unforeseen step; the National Convention of the United Mine Workers of America adjourned this afternoon, after the dissolution of the joint conference of operators and miners of the Central and Southwestern Districts. No wage scale was agreed on. President Mitchell has called a meeting of the National Executive Board, the body upon which rests decision as to further steps, for 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

There have been intimations, but no assertions, that the President of the United States and the National Civic Federation may be asked to set in motion negotiations looking to a rehabilitation of the joint agreement, or at least a discussion of some possible means of bringing the operators and the miners together for further negotiations.

"To the delegates here assembled and to the members of the organization at home I want to say that they had better provide for a little defense fund of their own. Those who have not laid by anything had better do so now in order that they may be self-sustaining for a reasonable length of time," was Mitchell's parting instruction to the convention.

Delegate Campbell asked if the resolution adopted yesterday meant that, in the event that any district could not reach an agreement with its employers, a general strike would ensue. Mitchell replied:

"The resolution adopted yesterday is capable of no two interpretations, and at the proper time all such questions will be answered."

Amid cheers and the singing of "America" the convention broke up.

The delegates of the Pittsburg district in caucus this afternoon repudiated the action of their President, Dolan, who voted with the operators this morning for continuation of the old scale.

The break up of the joint conference came this morning on the motion of F. L. Robbins, spokesman for the operators, that the present wage scale be continued. Comparing conditions now with the time when the inter-State and joint conference movement went into effect he said:

"You have higher wages and shorter hours. Without argument and in the face of all fairness, you yesterday met and repudiated a fair proposition. Yesterday coal sold in Chicago at $1 a ton, carrying an eighty-cent freight rate, because the railroads were demanding the cars.

"We do not propose to have miners of other States, with conditions entirely different from ours, dictate as to the settlement of affairs in our district. Your proposition adopted yesterday is absurd.

Mitchell replied: "We have shown by their own circulars that coal is selling at the mines at from 35 to 50 cents a ton higher than it was selling seven months ago. The country is in the highest degree of prosperity. Mr. Robbins will remember that two years ago, when we accepted a lower wage scale, he promised that the reduction would be restored at the next conference.

Under the rules a unanimous vote was necessary. The operators of Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania voted for the motion, and the Illinois operators declined to vote. The miners of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois voted against it, while Dolan voted Pennsylvania for the proposition. There was an uproar among the miners, and his right to so vote was challenged. The chair sustained him. Mr. Robbins immediately moved to adjourn the conference.

Mr. Robbins, after the adjournment, explained his statement that coal had sold at $1 a ton as follows:

"In the cold snap a month ago many smaller producers shipped to Chicago jobbers. This coal, on account of the open Winter, has not found a market, and has been standing in the cars. The railroads, charging demurrage, insisted upon having their cars. On this account this coal was dumped on the market."

Mitchell said to-night:

"It is true that never in the history of this country has a strike of such far-reaching effect been threatened. It means a National suspension of coal mining if the strike comes on at the expiration of our mining contracts, on March 31. It includes the anthracite districts. I do not know whether this action will have any effect on the meeting of the anthracite miners and operators on Feb. 15, but it is the plan now to meet the anthracite operators at that time."

According to the miners' National officers, they expect the strike, if called, to bring out about 100,000 non-union miners in West Virginia and Pennsylvania with 450,000 union miners.

Mitchell estimated that four persons were dependent on each miner, and that a National strike would affect nearly 3,000,000 persons dependent on mining for bread.

The miners have nearly $3,000,000 on hand, and with assessments from now to April 1, could be in possession of something like $6,000,000.

QUITS NEW YORK PRESBYTERY

Westminster Church Withdraws and Will Put Up New Building.

The congregation of the Westminster Church, in West Twenty-third Street, has voted unanimously to secede from the New York Presbytery. This decision did not come as a surprise to those who have been following the affairs of the church during the last year. For some time the pastor, the Rev. John Lloyd Lee, and the majority of the congregation, have wanted to tear down the present church building and parsonage and erect a new church together with a dormitory and stores.

The Presbytery at first agreed to this plan, but later withdrew its permission. On learning that the majority intended to act independently of the Presbytery the minority of the congregation, about 125 members, left the church and joined the old First Presbyterian Church last November. Mr. Lee thus states the situation:

"We have merely severed our connection with the Presbytery because it seemed for the best interests of this church for us to do so. No change in faith is contemplated. It is solely in order to carry out our plans for the remodeling of the church building. This will cost about $225,000, and its defrayment has been provided for. The Presbytery now holds a mortgage on the church for $25,000, which will be paid immediately."

3 BURNED IN BLAZE OF TAR.

Workmen of Standard Gas Light Company Painfully Injured.

Through the unexpected lighting of a lot of tar in the boiler room of the Standard Gaslight Company at 115th Street and the Harlem River, last night, two men and a boy were severely burned, and it will be several weeks before any of them will be able to leave the hospital. The persons injured are Maurice Lynch, day foreman; Hugh Warren, night foreman, and the six-year-old son of Lynch.

Lynch was about ready to quit work, when he found that one of the feed pipes had become clogged. Lynch tried to fix the pipe, and in some way the tar flowed through to the furnace fire and burst into flames. The blaze set fire to the clothes of both men and the boy. Other workmen went to their assistance and soon extinguished the flames.

DEUEL CASE AWAITS JEROME.

Material for Use in Disbarment Move to be Ready Monday.

Acting District Attorney Nott could not be persuaded yesterday to say anything about the decision of Justice Joseph M. Deuel not to resign, except that papers based on a search of the evidence in the Hapgood libel case would be ready for submission to District Attorney Jerome when he returns to the city next Monday.

It is well understood that these papers will be used in an effort to obtain the disbarment of Justice Deuel by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

Justice Deuel was not heard from yesterday, and Col. Mann was silent.

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Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Restores the Color to Carpets.
Cleans Plate and Jewelry. Softens Hard Water.
So Vivifying after Motoring and other Sports.

USED BY ALL THE ROYALTIES OF EUROPE

SCRUBB & CO., Ltd., NEW YORK and LONDON.

MERCEDES WINS RACE FOR THE DEWAR TROPHY

Fails by a Minute to Equal Motor Boat Record.

SPECIAL RACE ENDS REGATTA

Slow Time and Few Entries Characterize Closing Contests—Special and Consolation Events Close.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 2.—The contest for the Challenge Cup offered by Sir Thomas Dewar was the feature of the closing day of the motor boat carnival on Lake Worth to-day. The trophy went to H. L. Bowden's Boston flier Mercedes, but the time was a big disappointment. It was expected that the winner of the cup would make a new world's record for power boats of the explosive type, but the mark set by W. Gould Brokaw's Challenger last year stands untouched, 2 minutes and 1 second for the mile stretch. Mercedes did not approach anywhere near it, nor was she expected to as it was conceded if the record were to be broken it must be by E. J. Schroeder's Dixie, built on the same lines as the Challenger and different from her only in that she developed about 180 horse power instead of 160, through the new device fitted on her engines.

The failure of the Dixie to arrive here through the mistake of the express company in carrying her has been a great disappointment. It seems incredible that such a consignment could be mislaid and lost in transit, but that is the only explanation offered by the railroads.

The Dewar Cup race was decided in two heats. Mercedes won both, finishing nearly a minute ahead of her competitors in each instance. In the first heat there were four starters—George Gingras's 23, Lieut. H. L. Willoughby's Possum, and H. C. Thompson's Limit. They finished in that order, Mercedes covering the mile in 3 minutes 6 seconds. In the second heat Limit was withdrawn and the other three went over the course with the same result as before, except that Mercedes failed to equal her time, taking 3 minutes 10 2-5 seconds in transit. The race was tame in the extreme, as every one realized the superiority of the Boston racer over the other craft entered and acknowledged that even she had no chance to make a new mark.

A special race was also contested by the three high-speed craft in the race, George Gingras claiming that his boat had a better chance over a ten-mile stretch than over the shorter distance, and H. L. Bowden consenting to try her out against his champion. Certainly 23 did have a better chance, but she was unequal to the task of beating Mercedes, finishing 10.35 miles just 26 seconds behind her rival. H. L. Willoughby's Possum was nearly six minutes behind the 23.

The summary of the races follows:

CLASS C.

Distance, 10.35 miles.

Name and Owner.	Time.
Shadow, George E. Andrews	1:03:14
Mera, W. F. Huffsteter	1:52:44
Allon, Tyler Morse	Did not finish

ONE-MILE DASH—DEWAR CUP.

First Heat.

Mercedes, H. L. Bowden	3:06:00
"23," George Gingrass	3:36 4-5
Limit, H. C. Thompson	4:14 4-5
Possum, H. L. Willoughby	3:55 4-5

Second Heat.

Mercedes, H. L. Bowden	3:10 2-5
"23," George Gingrass	3:35 4-5
Possum, H. L. Willoughby	4:02 4-5

Limit was withdrawn.

CONSOLATION RACE.

Distance, 5.175 miles.

Blanch, C. S. Coggin	33:43
Meteor, George Du Barry	33:51
Mera, W. F. Huffsteter	37:04

SPECIAL CLASS.

Distance, 10.35 miles.

Mercedes, H. L. Bowden	32:18
"23," George Gingrass	32:44
Possum, H. L. Willoughby	38:35

Limit and Simplex III. did not start.

Coo, winner of the fifteen-mile event yesterday, was disqualified because there was only one man in the boat during the race, and the trophy awarded to Allon, which finished second.

Recreation Centres in Dual Meet.

The track team of the High School of Commerce Recreation Centre easily defeated the representatives of Evening Recreation Centre No. 172 in a dual athletic meet last evening at the High School of Commerce, Sixty-fifth Street and Broadway. No. 172 secured only 11 points, one first and two seconds. The remaining 43 points were taken by the Commerce Centre. Summary:

40-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by Munson, Commerce; Farrel, R. C. No. 172, second; Hughes, Commerce, third.

40-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by Goldstein, Commerce; Smith, Commerce, second; Rankin, Commerce, third.

High Jump, Junior.—Won by Munson, Commerce, with a jump of 4 feet 9 inches; Hughes, Commerce, second; Finkelstein, Commerce, third.

High Jump, Senior.—Won by McGovern, R. C. No. 172, with a jump of 5 feet 2 inches; J. Libby, Commerce, second; Skinner, Commerce, third.

880-Yard Run, Senior.—Won by Skinner, Commerce; Ross, R. C. No. 172, second; Kirkwood, Commerce, third.

880-Yard Run, Junior.—Won by McGloin, Commerce; Hughes, Commerce, second; Golde, Commerce, third.

NEW LIEN ON SCHWAB HOUSE.

Architect Wants $180,000 from Contractor Who, He Says, Delayed Work.

A mechanic's lien for $30,000 was filed against Charles M. Schwab's residence on Riverside Drive yesterday by Maurice Hebert of 168 Jamaica Avenue, Flushing. Mr. Hebert is an architect, and the lien was filed with the County Clerk as part of the proceedings in an attempt to recover $180,000 from William Baumgarten & Co., contractors. The further proceedings on the part of the architect consisted of the beginning of a suit for $150,000 against the contractors.

The $30,000 is alleged to be due for the work of designing, superintending, and directing the construction, decoration, and furnishing of the building erected in the block bounded by West End Avenue, Riverside Drive, Seventy-third, and Seventy-fourth Streets. Mr. Hebert says that the claim for the additional $150,000 is not of a nature that can be included in a mechanic's lien.

The claim is not directed in any way gainst Mr. Schwab. Mr. Hebert alleges that work on the house was delayed over two years by the tactics of the contractors. He says that Baumgarten & Co. refused to do all the work included in their contract, and that he was obliged to get it done and pay for it out of his own pocket.

BELMONT ON THE MERGER.

Says It Will Bring Effective and Economical Rapid Transit.

President Alexander E. Orr of the Rapid Transit Commission has received a letter from August Belmont of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company declaring he would not have consented to the merger had he not been convinced that its effect would be to materially advance rapid transit subway building.

Mr. Belmont's letter, which says the city will get as liberal terms from the merged interests as were talked of before the merger, is as follows:

Jan. 29th, 1906.

My Dear Mr. Orr: I have not heretofore felt that I ought to address you on the subject of the so-called "merger" of the traction interests in Manhattan and the Bronx, because it was not until last Saturday that the terms of the merger plan were formally announced to the stockholders of the companies concerned.

It is now my duty, as President of the corporation which is operating, as lessee, the city's Subway property under your charge, to inform you that no corporate act has been taken, or will be taken, which will in any way change the Interborough Company's relations to your board or to the city. It is needless, I hope, for me to assure you that the Interborough Company will continue its loyal support of the plans of your board for the improvement and extension of the local rapid transit facilities.

Inasmuch as the new organization has not yet been completed, it would be premature to attempt at this time any detailed statement of the policy to be pursued by the Interborough-Metropolitan Company. There are, however, some things which may properly be said at this time, and which it is due you and your associates that I should say.

For myself, I desire to assure you that I would not have consented to the proposed merger had I not been convinced, not only that it would not retard the development of your plans for rapid transit in New York, but, in my judgment, would materially aid them. I believe that the operation of all the transit facilities in Manhattan and the Bronx under one general control will result in a very substantial enlargement of the traveling facilities in the two boroughs, and will make it possible to provide New York with the most complete, economical, and effective urban transportation system in the world.

I know enough of the views of my associates to be able to say that we recognize that the interests of the people of New York demand that important extensions of the rapid transit lines of the city should be made as promptly as possible, and that it is your duty to see to it that these extensions are furnished. It is my belief that you will find the Directors and officers of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company not only willing to fully co-operate with you to this end, but able to furnish much more efficient co-operation than could have been provided by any of the local transit interests as they existed prior to the "merger."

Holding myself always at your disposal, I remain, yours very truly,

AUGUST BELMONT, President.

Hon. Alexander E. Orr.

Mr. Belmont's letter will come up for consideration at the next meeting of the board.

RACES LACKED CLASS.

Only Three Favorites of Thirteen Events Landed at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—There was little class to the Fair Grounds card to-day, and both Jerry Lynch and Legatee won rather on the poor quality of the material opposed to them than on their merits. Holloway was the only winning favorite.

Salvisa, in the second race, was all but left at the post. King Ellsworth pulled up bleeding at a critical moment in his race. Weather fine; track fast. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Doctor Coffey, 111 pounds, (Robbins,) 11 to 5, won; Proteus, 102, (W. Hayes,) 40 to 1, second; Usury, 101, (L. Smith,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:07 1-5. Amador, Sweet Favor, Ala Russell, Swell Girl, Pinsticker, Bill Carroll, San Antone, Duessa, and May Gorman also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three and a half furlongs. King Leopold, 110 pounds, (Crimmins,) 60 to 1, won; Helen Lucas, 111, (O'Neill,) 10 to 1, second; Salvisa, 105, (W. Hayes,) 3 to 1, third. Time—0:42 4-5. Mamie K., Miss Hynes, L. A. S., Blacklock, Pepper and Salt, Bitter See, Rudy, Sainzilla, Runsum, and W. A. Gorman also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and an eighth. Jerry Lynch, 110 pounds, (Hayes,) 7 to 2, won; Athena, 110, (Crimmins,) 30 to 1, second; Kenton, 106, (Jones,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:56. Light Opera, Arabo, Lemon Girl, Gleeman, Gay Lizette, Bernie Creamer, Doctor Hart, and Handbag also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs, handicap. Broom Handle, 103 pounds, (McLaughlin,) 9 to 2, won; Lady Vashti, 106, Sewell, even, second; Escutcheon, 105, (J. Martin,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:19 4-5. Cigar Lighter and Shunpike also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Holloway, 101 pounds, (McDonald,) 11 to 5, won; Nine, 111, (J. Martin,) 9 to 2, second; Kittie Platt, 106, (Reynolds,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:42. Rainland, Bitter Hand, King Ellsworth, Harry Scott, and Stockwood also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Legatee, 105 pounds, (Diggins,) 9 to 2, won; Prince Salm Salm, 107, (Bedell,) 9 to 2, second; Saul, 113, (Mountain,) 16 to 1, third. Time—1:56 1-5. John Randolph, Jim Collins, Benora, Maggie Doran, Erne, Mr. Wixson, Semper Vivax, Soldier of Fortune, and Ethel's Pride also ran.

CITY PARK.

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. April Shower, 112 pounds, (Koerner,) 12 to 1, won; Gilfain, 117, (Daly,) 7 to 1, second; Immortelle, 107, (Tillman,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:28 3-5. Federal, Leader, Clique, Oddolette, Sweet Kittie Bellairs, Limerick Girl, Azelina, Alcantara, Royal Legend, Miladi Love, and Saranola also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three and one-half furlongs. Colloquy, 105 pounds, (Obert,) 4 to 1, won; Lens, 110, (J. Jones,) 4 to 1, second; Blue Dale, 110, (Nicol,) even, third. Time—0:41 3-5. Prophetess, Arthur Rosenfield, King Brush, Miss Jewell, Larry D., Tom Morgan, Black Flag, and Belsay also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Short course steeplechase. Flying Bainchild, 123 pounds, (Dupee,) 3 to 1, won; Judge Nolan, 146, (E. Miller,) 5 to 2, second; Trourere, 135, (Gilmore,) 15 to 1, third. Time—3:08 2-5. Ohio King, Redman, Blue Grass Girl, Conclave, and Tripoli also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs, handicap. Quinn Brady, 114 pounds, (D. Austin,) 11 to 2, won; Don Fonso, 105, (B. Smith,) 9 to 1, second; Minnie Adams, 119, (Nicol,) 2 to 5, third. Time—1:07 3-5. Begonia, Nutwood, and Meadow Breeze also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile. Florizel, 102 pounds, (Ferrett,) 9 to 5, won; Baron Esher, 100, (Nicol,) 6 to 5, second; Freebooter, 101, (McIntyre,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:40 3-5. Careless also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Hadur, 80 pounds, (Harrigan,) 10 to 1, won; Big Bow, 106, (Dealy,) 9 to 2, second; Tarp, 89, (Hefternan,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:48 3-5. Marlin, Brushton, Rian, and Belden also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Braden, 109 pounds, (D. Austin,) 2 to 1, won; Felix Mozzes, 112, (Romanelli,) 15 to 1, second; Auroceiver, 110, (Oregar,) even, third. Time—1:14 2-5. Weberfields and Netty Bumppo also ran.

Two Victories for Xaviers.

In an uninteresting game last night on the Xavier Club court, 205 West Fourteenth Street, the Xavier Athletic Association basket ball team defeated the St. George Athletic Association five in the first game for the Church Athletic League championship by a score of 31 to 11. In a preliminary game for the junior championship the Xaviers defeated the St. George second by 36 to 21. Before the games a telegram was received by Manager Poggi from Chairman Boyle of the Amateur Athletic Union Registration Committee, reinstating the Xavier five pending investigation of charges.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York

CHARLES A. PEABODY, PRESIDENT

ASSETS, December 31, 1905

Investments in Government, Railroad and other Bonds (Par Value $192,932,780.11), Market Value		$191,417,569 30
Investments in Railroad, Banking Institution and other Stocks (Par Value $31,710,600.00), Market Value		73,884,298 08
Bonds and Mortgages—3930 First Liens		109,771,163 16
Loans secured by Bonds and Stocks (Market Value of Collateral $23,360,889.30)		18,195,000 00
Loans to Policy-holders on Company's Policies		28,198,278 84
Real Estate Owned by the Company (net book value):		
Office Buildings	$29,390,488 92	
Other Properties	1,624,369 59	31,014,858 51
Cash: Deposited in Banks and Trust Companies—At Interest	$8,945,983 91	
Deposited in Banks and Trust Companies—Not at Interest	298,759 07	
On Hand at the Company's Home Office	25,770 10	9,270,513 08
Premiums Due and Uncollected and Deferred Premiums	$7,469,605 84	
Less Loading	1,942,097 52	5,527,508 32
Rents and Interest Accrued		3,581,976 61
Making the Total Assets		$470,861,165 90

LIABILITIES, December 31, 1905

1—Amount required by law as a Reserve Fund for paying all the Company's Insurance Risks, as certified by the New York Insurance Department, and all other legal liabilities	Dec. 31, 1905 $392,593,559 10
2—Contingent Guarantee Fund, out of which future dividends on policies now in force will be payable as they become due by the terms of the policies	75,417,606 80
3—Fund for immediate Dividends to be paid on policies in the year 1906	2,850,000 00
Making the Total Liabilities	$470,861,165 90

INCOME for year 1905

1—Received for Premiums	$62,978,215 57
2—Received for Interest and from other sources	22,086,777 31
Total Receipts	$85,064,992 88

DISBURSEMENTS for year 1905

1—Paid to Policy-holders	$35,643,185 47
2—Paid on all other accounts	15,329,781 80
3—Adjustment of Real Estate Valuations, June 30	5,000,000 00
Total Disbursements	$55,972,967 27

INTERIM REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

AT PRESENT ENGAGED ON AN INVESTIGATION OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY

W. H. TRUESDALE, Esq., *Chairman*
of the Committee of the Board of Trustees of THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Sir,

Under appointment by your Committee we are now engaged on an investigation of the affairs and an audit of the books and accounts of your Company for the two years ended December 31, 1905.

In pursuance of our duties we have, at this date, examined the following Assets, viz.:

Investments in Government, Railroad and Other Bonds

We have counted and have examined Bonds and certificates representing Bonds, owned and held by the Company, having a par value of $183,352,600.00, and have verified by acknowledgments of State and Foreign Governments that they held on deposit Bonds having a par value of $9,580,180.11. The total par value amounts to $192,932,780.11, and we have verified the market value thereof as $191,417,569.30.

Investments in Railroad, Banking Institution and Other Stocks

We have examined Certificates of Stocks owned and held by the Company having a par value of $30,235,600.00, and have verified by acknowledgments of State and Foreign Governments that they held on deposit Certificates of Stocks having a par value of $1,475,000.00. The total par value amounts to $31,710,600.00, and we have verified the market value thereof as $73,884,298.08.

Loans Secured by Mortgages on Real Estate

We have examined the Bonds and Mortgages held by the Company as security for its Loans on Real Estate and have verified that such Loans amount to $109,771,163.16 (3930 first liens). The titles are now being inspected and the properties are being valued by appraisers appointed by your Committee.

Loans Secured by Bonds and Stocks Held as Collateral

We have examined the Notes representing these Loans and the Bonds and Stocks held by the Company as collateral security therefor, and have verified the amount of such loans as $18,195,000. The market value of the collateral security was found to be more than 20 per cent in excess of the amount of each loan.

Loans Secured by Company's Policies

We have examined at the Head Office 48,734 Loan Agreements and assigned policies held as security, representing Loans to the amount of $26,999,011.99, and we have examined in London 1,685 Loan Agreements and assigned policies held as security, representing Loans to the amount of $873,912.06, thereby verifying Loans to the amount of $27,872,924.05, secured by the Company's policies. The Policy Loan Agreements held at the Branch Offices of the Company in South Africa and Australia, where we are at present examining them, are stated by the Company as amounting to $325,354.79. The total of all these Loans amounts to $28,198,278.84.

Cash

We have verified the Cash on Deposit, by certificates obtained from the Banks and Trust Companies in which such deposits were held, amounting in the aggregate to $9,244,742.98, and we counted the Cash on hand in the Head Office at the close of December, 1905, amounting to $25,770.10, making the total amount of Cash verified $9,270,513.08.

Premiums Due and Uncollected, and Deferred Premiums

We have examined the records of the Company as to policies in force at the close of December, 1905, and have verified the gross amount of Premiums Due and Uncollected as $4,596,209.53, and the gross amount of the Deferred Premiums as $2,873,396.31, making a gross total of $7,469,605.84.

WE HEREBY CERTIFY that the books of the Company agree with the Assets herein specified as having been verified. Real Estate owned by the Company in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, New York, and in Boston and Philadelphia, has been valued by your Committee's appraisers, Messrs. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co., at the sum of $24,595,000.00, which, less a purchase-money incumbrance of $275,000.00, is $1,648,999.33 in excess of the Company's net book value. The other Real Estate owned by the Company is now being valued by your appraisers.

New York, January 31, 1906.

HASKINS & SELLS,
Certified Public Accountants.

DELOITTE, PLENDER, GRIFFITHS & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

Columbia's Basket Ball Trainer.

Columbia's basket ball team has signed "Mike" Martin, trainer of the New York American League baseball team, as coach for the remainder of the season. Martin succeeds "Josh" Crooks, who trained the Columbia football team for several seasons past and who has recently been signed to coach the track team.

Martin will take the Morningside collegians in hand next Monday and get them into shape for the game with Pennsylvania next Friday, which will practically decide the championship of the Intercollegiate League.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Blumberg Brothers, Seguin, Texas; H. Blumberg, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Haskell & Tripp, New Bedford, Mass.; G. H. Tripp, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Clarke & Co., Peoria, Ill.; S. M. Clarke, silks; J. Middleton, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss M. E. McCarthy, millinery; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Wolcott.
Kohn, Furchgott & Co., Jacksonville, Fla.; W. F. Wachman, dry goods; 108 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Hoim & Nathan, San Francisco, Cal.; H. Nathan, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Rice, I., Sons, Rochester, N. Y.; M. Rice, clothing; Victoria Hotel.
Seligman Brothers, Santa Fe, New Mexico; A. Seligman, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.
Meier & Frank Company, Portland, Ore.; Miss Herbert, millinery; Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Holland House.
Dreyfus, S., Marshall, Texas; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
McCarthy Dry Goods Company, Seattle, Washington; G. W. Aiken, notions, laces, and ribbons; 320 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.
Rich, M., & Brothers Company, Atlanta, Ga.; J. B. Fallaize, domestics and linens; 415 Broadway; Hotel York.
Mills, Ellis, Pottstown, Penn.; W. E. Mills, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies' and infants' wear; Herald Square Hotel.
Goldsmith, S. L., Portland, Oregon; clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Cohn, M., Portland, Oregon; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Rosenthal, J., Beaumont, Texas; dry goods and notions; Herald Square Hotel.
Brenneman Brothers & Co., Lancaster, Penn.; J. Shoub, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Kline, Epplhimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; J. S. Tobias, upholstering goods; 817 Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, Salt Lake City, Utah; A. H. Woodruff, domestics; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Robitshek, Frank & Heller, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. Robitshek, shirts; 38 Thomas Street; Hotel Earlington.
Higer, L., & Co., Port Huron, Mich.; Miss F. Norris, cloaks; Hotel Normandie.
Olds, Wortman & King, Portland, Ore.; F. M. Homburger, millinery; 438 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.
Murphy & Co., Stillwater, Minn.; W. Murphy, notions and cloaks; Hotel Imperial.
Phillipson, J., Chicago, Ill.; R. Cleary, cloaks, suits and waists; 395 Broadway; Belvedere House.
Miller-Ganz Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. H. Gayhart, millinery; F. W. Ganz, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Pursell Company, Toledo, Ohio; L. W. Barrow, laces and trimmings; Astor House.
Benner, Beggs & Garvin, Grand Forks, N. D.; W. S. Beggs, notions and carpets; N. G. Benner, cloaks and suits; Hotel Cumberland.
Robinson, A. M., Company, Atlanta, Ga.; J. D. Robinson, trimmings, notions, and laces; Hotel Webster.
Joslin Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; Miss N. T. Murphy, cloaks and suits; 214 Church Street.
McCreery & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; B. McHenry, millinery; 214 Church Street.
Lamson Brothers Company, Toledo, Ohio; H. J. Kaufman, furnishing goods; H. A. Buckingham, hosiery, gloves, and underwear; F. G. Gould, notions; 320 Church Street.
Auerbach, F., & Brother, Salt Lake City, Utah; M. J. Friedman, silks and dress goods; 7 Mercer Street; Hotel Wellington.
"Leader," Seattle, Washington; Miss M. E. Randle, millinery; Hotel Navarre.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. G. Wallace, dress trimmings; 104 Worth Street.
Levy Brothers, Houston, Texas; J. Levy, furnishing goods and millinery; Gilsey House.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; C. W. Morrison, cloaks, suits, and waists; 2 Walker Street.
Kohn Brothers, Oakland, Cal.; A. Yehl, cloaks, suits, and waists; 377 Broadway; Hotel Flanders.
Patterson, J. R. M., Gainesville, Texas; dry goods, and clothing; Hotel Alabama.
Jonas, H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss Miller, cloaks and suits; 4 Washington Place; Hotel York.
Elliott, W. S., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; A. J. Steiner, boys' clothing; 817 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.
Curtis & Co., Hillsborough, Texas; J. C. Gaither, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Kling Brothers, New Iberia, La.; F. Kling, dry goods and clothing; Hotel York.
Deuser & Goldberg, Fort Arthur, Texas; A. Goldberg, dry goods; 119 Spring Street.
Blumberg Brothers, Seguin, Texas; H. E. Blumberg, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Fischer Brothers & Baker, Gonzales, Texas; L. H. Fischer, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Stripling, W. C., Fort Worth, Texas; C. E. Coleman, dry goods and clothing; Hotel St. Denis.
Gilbert, L. G., Fort Worth, Texas; dry goods and clothing; Hotel Albert.
Rose Dry Goods Company, Will's Point, Texas; A. Keller, dry goods and clothing; Hotel Belvedere.

QUESTIONS

BY TEDDY—B

1. If half of six is an eighth of three, how much will the third of a quarter be?
2. If a camel can go without water a week, how long could he go if he owned a creek?
3. If a woman can sew a seam a day, how many needles in a stack of hay?
4. Name a farm in every State, and open the latch of the Golden Gate.
5. If your mother's uncle and your father's niece buy apples and cakes at a cent apiece, and eat the apples and sell the cake at two cents each, how much do they make?

The Roosevelt Bears

AT DISTRICT SCHOOL

TO-MORROW

The Sunday New York Times

Church Services To-morrow

BAPTIST.

At Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, 6-8 West 46th St., Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor. Public Worship with preaching by the Pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. BIBLE SCHOOL, 9:45 A. M. YOUNG WOMEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S CLASSES.

Amity Baptist Church, 312 West 54th St., Rev. Leighton Williams, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Unseen Universe"; 8 P. M., "The Religion of Jesus."

Baptist Church, Epiphany, Madison Av., 64th. —Madison C. Peters, 11, "Objections Refuted Concerning the Recognition of Friends in Heaven"; 8, "The Demoralizing Habits of the Privileged Classes a Menace to Republic"; People's Meeting, 3:30, "The Negro Problem"; Prof. Kelly Miller, of Howard University and Mrs. Mary Church Terrell of Washington, opening speakers; open parliament.

Calvary Church, West 57th St.—Dr. MacArthur, 11 A. M.; Rev. William Spurgeon of Cardiff, England, 8 P. M.

Central Baptist Church, 42d St., West of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Lord's Body"; 7:45 P. M., Musical Service, Sullivan's Oratorio "The Prodigal Son"; Pastor's lecture, "The Mission of Arthur Sullivan."

Madison Avenue Baptist Church, MADISON AVENUE, CORNER 31ST ST. KERR BOYCE TUPPER, D.D., LL.D., Minister. 9:30 A. M.—Sunday School; Madison Ave. League Bible Class. 11 A. M.—Worship and Preaching. Sermon Theme: "A Suggestive, Christian Paradox." 8 P. M.—Worship and Preaching. Sermon Theme: "Like Seed, Like Harvest." MUSICAL SERVICE AT 7:45 P. M. A CORDIAL WELCOME TO ALL.

Memorial Baptist, Washington Square South. —Edward Judson, Pastor, preaches, 10:45, "The Church Universal," first in series on the Church; 7:30, "The Syrophoenician Woman"; Evening Prayer daily from 7:30 to 8; Church Prayer Meeting Friday night.

Mount Morris Baptist Church, Fifth Av., above 126th St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Acting Pastor. Public worship at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

West 33d Street Baptist Church, Rev. E. S. Holloway, Pastor.—Services 10:45, "Christ's Great Question"; 7:45, "From Darkness to Light." Welcome.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Central Park West and 68th St. Christian Science Services Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School 11 A. M. Wed. Eve. meeting at 8. Central Christian Science Reading Room, 23 W. 23d. Harlem Branch, 123 W. 125th. Open daily, except Sunday, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and 56th St., Rev. C. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. Public worship 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. Jefferson will preach at both services. 5 P. M.—Dr. Thomson's Bible Class.

Manhattan Congregation, Broadway and 76th St., Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor, 11 A. M.; Vesper Service, 4 P. M.; J. Henry McKinley, Musical Director. Seats free. Everybody welcome.

Pilgrim Congregational Church, Corner Madison Av. and 121st St., Rev. Frederick Lynch, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

Society for Ethical Culture, Carnegie Hall, 57th St., 7th Av., Prof. Nathaniel Schmidt will lecture next Sunday, Feb. 4th, at 11 A. M.; subject, "The Ethical Significance of Zionism."

JEWISH.

At Temple Beth-El, 5th Av. and 76th St., Sunday, 11 A. M., Dr. Schulman on "The Third Commandment: Sincerity and Cant."

LUTHERAN.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, Central Park West and 65th St., Rev. C. Armand Miller, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Advent, Broadway and 93d, G. F. Krotel, D. D.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

Evangelical Lutheran Church, (St. James's), Madison Av. and 73d St.; Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Services, 11 and 8; Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Centenary M. E. Church, 106th St. and Washington Av., Rev. B. C. Warren, D. D., Pastor.—10:30, Holy Communion; 7:45, "The Prodigal Son."

Eighteenth Street Methodist, Near 8th Av.—11 A. M., Holy Communion; 8 P. M., the Pastor, Rev. Richard E. Bell, will preach.

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, West 104th St., Near Columbus Av., Rev. T. H. Baragwanath, Pastor.—11 A. M., Holy Communion; 8 P. M., "Gambling with Life's Last Chance."

Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Corner 60th St.,

Rev. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Preaching by the Pastor, followed by service of Holy Communion. Subject of sermon, "The Friendship of Jesus." 8 P. M.—Preaching by the Pastor. Subject, "The Place of Power."

Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av.—14th St., Rev. ROBERT B. GNELL, D. D., Pastor. PASTOR PREACHES 10:45 AND 7:45. Attractive services every night. All seats free. TEMPLE CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

People's Church, 61st St., Near 3d Av., Rev. Frank A. Scofield, Pastor.—Services 11 and 8.

Prof. M. B. Chapman will preach 8 P. M. **Jane Street Church,** (near 8th Av.) Rev. C. W. McPherson, Pastor. Communion and reception of members, 11 A. M.

St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av., Rev. ANDREW GILLIES. 11 A. M.—"Methodism, Yesterday and To-morrow." 8 P. M.—"God's Message of Joy."

St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and 126th Street, Allan MacRossie, Pastor. Morning worship at 11. Evening worship, 7:45.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Av. and 86th St., Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"WHERE CHRIST IS NOT POPULAR." 8 P. M.—"ARTIFICIAL RELIGION." Wednesday, 8 P. M., Discussion of Social Problems.

NEW CHURCH.

Church of the New Jerusalem, 35th St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.—Sunday School, 10 A. M.; Holy Communion at 10:15 A. M.; Service at 11 A. M., with Sermon by the Pastor.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector. 11 A. M.—Matins and Celebration. 7:40 P. M.—Recital. 8 P. M.—Evensong.

Christ Church, Broadway and 71st St., Rev. G. A. Strong, Rector. SPECIAL MUSICAL SERVICE 4 P. M. Festival Anthems and other important compositions by Sir George C. Martin. Other services 8 and 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9; Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45; Evensong, 4 P. M.

Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M.—Morning Service, Sermon, (Rector.) 4 P.M.—Selections from Mendelssohn's Elijah. Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith will preach. 8 P. M. Evening Service, Sermon, (Rector.)

Church of The Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue, above Forty-fifth Street, Rev. the PARKER MORGAN, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon; Preacher, Rev. Herbert Shipman; 8 P. M., Evening Prayer; Preacher, the Rector.

Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., Rev. W. M. Grosvenor, D. D., Rector. 8 and 10 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion; 4 P. M., Evensong and Address.

Church of the Transfiguration, 1 E. 29th.—Communions, 7, 8, 9; Sermon and Concone's Mass, 10:30; CHORAL EVENSONG, 4; CHORAL LITANY and SERMON to Men, 8 P. M.

Church of Zion and St. Timothy, 334 West 57th St. Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L. Holy Communion.....8 A. M. Morning Prayer; Holy Communion; Preacher, the Rector.....11 A. M. Children's Service.....3 P. M. Choral Litany; Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton, 8 P. M.

Eglise du Saint Esprit, 45 East 27E Rue.—Services religieux le dimanche a 10½h. du matin et 8h. du soir. Rev. A. Wittmeyer, recteur.

Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, Montague St., four sqs. from Brklyn Bridge.—8:30, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Rev. J. H. Mellish preaches at 11.

St. John's Chapel, Trinity Parish, Varick St., Below Canal, Rev. Philip A. H. Brown, Vicar.—Sunday services, 7:30, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

St. Bartholomew's Church. Services: 8:30, 11 A. M., and 4 P. M. The Rector will preach at the morning service and the Rev. Frank Woods Baker in the afternoon. Anthem, "O Gladsome Light," Sullivan.

St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, Rev. W. S. Rainsford, D. D., Rector. The Rev. Hugh Birckhead, Minister in charge, will preach on Sunday morning next, February 4th, at 11 o'clock.

St. James's Church, Madison Av. and 71st St. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 10 A. M.—Morning Prayer. 11 A. M.—Holy Communion and Sermon by Bishop Courtney. 8 P. M.—Evening Service and Sermon by Rev. J. Cairns.

St. Mark's, 2d Av. and 10th St., Rev. Dr. L. W. Batten, Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M.; Litany, Sermon, and Holy Communion, 11 A. M.; Evening Service (all seats free) 8 P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Adams Chapel, Union Theological Seminary, 700 Park Av., Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock, the fifth sermon in the course on "The Christian Doctrine of Faith"; Preacher, Professor George H. Palmer, Litt. D., LL. D., of Harvard University; subject, "Faith and Ethics." All are welcome.

At West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Av., corner 105th St., Rev. A. Edwin Keigwin, Pastor, services at 11 and 8.

Brick Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: { Rev. William R. Richards, D. D. / Rev. Shepherd Knapp. At 11, and VESPER SERVICE at 4, Dr. Richards will preach. Mr. Knapp at CHORAL SERVICE at 8, SEATS FREE, First of "Services by American Composers." Bible School and Classes, 9:45 A. M. MEN'S CLASS taught by Dr. FAGNANI, Wednesday Service, 8 P. M. Friday, 5 P. M.

Central Presbyterian Church, West 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Joseph Taylor Britan, Assistant.—Dr. Smith preaches at 11 A. M., Rev. Joseph Taylor Britan at 8 P. M.; Holy Communion, 4:30 P. M.; Sunday School at 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Sunday evening at 7 o'clock; devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and 55th Street, Rev. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D., Minister. Rev. Geo. H. Trull, Assistant. Public worship on Feb. 4 at 11 A. M. & 4:30 P. M. Dr. Stevenson will preach at both services. Bible School meets at 9:30 A. M. Wednesday Evening Prayer Meeting at 8:15. Strangers are cordially invited.

Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Corner 22d St.—Rev. Walter Duncan Buchanan, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Preparatory service Wednesday next, 8 P. M.

Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Av. and 91st St., Rev. PLEASANT HUNTER, D. D., Pastor. Services 11 A. M. (Communion) and 8 P. M.

Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Northeast corner 73d St.—Public worship 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; the Pastor, the Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, will preach.

Madison Square Presbyterian Church, Madison Av., Corner of 24th St. Sabbath Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The Pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach in the morning, and the Assistant Minister, Rev. George R. Montgomery, in the evening. Communion Service, 4 P. M. Bible School in Chapel, with Classes for Adults, 10 A. M.

New York Presbyterian Church, 7th Av. and 125th St., Rev. Dr. D. J. McMillan, Pastor. Services 11, 8; Christian Endeavor, 7. Cordial welcome.

Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Broadway and 73d St. REV. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Minister. Rev. Allen W. McCurdy, Assistant Minister. Services 11 and 8. Preaching by Dr. Mackenzie. Preparatory service Friday evening at 8.

Scotch Presbyterian Church, 96th St. and Central Park West, Rev. David G. Wylie, D. D., Pastor; Rev. John E. Triplett, Assistant.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

The Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue, Eleventh to Twelfth Street. Rev. HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"The Reproach of Christ." 4:30 P. M.—"The Heroes of Old."

University Place Presbyterian Church, Corner of 10th St., Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Ralph K. Hickok, Assistant.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; at the morning service the Pastor will preach; in the evening service the Assistant will preach; in the afternoon of to-morrow the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed at 4 o'clock; Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

West Presbyterian Church, 42d, Bet. 5th and 6th Avs.—Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Westminster Presbyterian, 23d St., Near 7th Av., Rev. John Lloyd Lee, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Song Service.

REFORMED CHURCH.

Collegiate Church, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Collegiate (Marble) Church, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"A Wonderful Night." Evening—"The Christian Rule of 'The Square Deal.'" Sacrament of the Lord's Supper administered at close of the morning sermon.

Collegiate Church, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"Things We Lose Because of Our Prejudices." Evening—"How to Build the Stately Mansion of a Soul."

Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach 11 A. M., Rev. Herman C. Weber 8 P. M.

Madison Avenue Reformed Church, Cor. 57th. —The Pastor, Dr. Kittridge, will preach at 11, followed by the Lord's Supper; Dr. Forbush, Junior Pastor, at 8; subject appropriate to anniversary Christian Endeavor.

South Church, Madison Av. and 38th St., Rev. THOMAS REED BRIDGES, D. D., MINISTER. 9:45—CHILDREN'S SERVICE. 11—MORNING SERVICE. 4—AFTERNOON SERVICE.

34th Street Reformed Church, West of 8th Av., Rev. Robert W. Courtney, Pastor.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

REFORMED CATHOLIC.

Services in Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St., afternoon, 3:30, preaching by Rev. Henry Kenning and James A. O'Connor; Catholics invited.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Theosophical Society, N. Y. Branch. Free public lecture by C. Jinarajadasa, B. A., "Heaven and Hell of Fact and Fancy," Sunday, 8:15 P. M., Assembly Hall, United Charities Bldg., 4th Av. and 22d St.

Theosophical Society, 244 Lenox Av., public lectures.

UNITARIAN.

All Souls'. (Unitarian,) 4th Av., 20th St.—Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Pastor, will preach on "Vital Relationships," sequel to "The Simple Truth"; Services 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

At Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, corner 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, Pastor, will preach at 11; subject, "The Idolatry of Christ"; Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.

Church of the Messiah, (Unitarian,) 34th St., Cor. Park Av.—Services 11 A. M.; Dr. Savage will preach, Fourth Sermon in Series on "Things Worth Living For"; subject, "The Blessedness of Work"; Sunday School, 10 o'clock, in Chapel, entrance on Park Av.

UNIVERSALIST.

Church of Divine Paternity, Central Park West and 76th St., Rev. Frank Oliver Hall, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "Prepare to Meet Thy God"; 8 P. M., Choir will sing Farmer's popular "Mass in B Flat," with words from the Psalms.

OTHER SERVICES.

A UNIQUE SERVICE. Sacred Song and Scripture Response by Children of the **Five Points House of Industry,** 155 Worth Street. HEAR THEM SING AT 3:30 P. M. Organist—S. N. Penfield. Mus. Doc. Superintendent—Wm. R. Garbutt.

Gospel Tabernacle Church, 44th St. and 8th Av. Services 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.; preaching at the morning service Rev. A. B. SIMPSON; the evening service, Rev. F. E. MARSH; subject, "FOUR MEN IN A DILEMMA"; Song Service, conducted by the Rev. H. KENNING, 7:30 P. M. A hearty welcome to all.

Mr. R. Fulton Cutting and Mr. Geo. L. Record, the New Jersey Reformer, at Men's Mass Meeting, Majestic Theatre, Broadway and 59th St., Sunday, 3:30, auspices West Side Y. M. C. A.

The Old Jerry McAuley Mission, 316 Water St., Under Brooklyn Bridge.—Meetings every night and Sunday afternoon at 3. Everybody welcome, especially drunkards. S. H. Hadley, Superintendent.

Vedanta.—Swami Abhedananda, 63 West 71st, Sundays, 11 A. M., "God in Man."

FOOTBALL UNFIT GAME SAYS PRESIDENT ELIOT

Severely Scores Sport in His Annual Report to Overseers.

HE ADVISES ITS SUSPENSION

Characterizes Contests as Brutal, and Says Colleges Must Purge Themselves of Sport's Immoralities.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 2.—The American game of football as now played is wholly unfit for colleges and schools, according to President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University. This opinion is expressed in his annual report to the Board of Overseers of the university, which was made public to-day. He declares that as a spectacle for persons who know the game, football is more brutalizing than prizefighting, cockfighting, or bullfighting, and for the contestants he believes the rules governing football to be far less humane than the rules which govern the prize ring. He adds that it is childish to suppose that the athletic authorities who have permitted football to become a brutal, cheating, demoralizing game, can be trusted to reform it.

The report declares that the game has reached a point where it sets up a wrong kind of a hero; that there is no such thing as generosity between combatants any more than in war, and that all the evils of football have descended into the secondary schools, where they are working great moral mischief.

"Regarded as a combat between highly trained men," says the report, "the prize ring has great advantages over the football field; for the rules of the prize ring are more humane than those of football, and they can be, and often are, strictly enforced. The fight in a prize ring between two men facing each other is perfecaly visible, so that there are no secret abominations as in football. Yet prizefighting is illegal.

Continuing, the report declares that football causes an unreasonable number of serious injuries and deaths; that the public has been kept ignorant concerning the number and gravity of these injuries; that many of the serious injuries are of such nature that in all probability they never can be perfectly repaired; that violations of rules of the game by coaches, trainers, and players are highly profitable, and are constantly perpetrated by all parties; and that acts of brutality are constantly committed, partly as a result of the passions naturally aroused in fighting, but often on well-grounded calculation of profit toward victory.

"It is clearly the duty of the colleges which have permitted these monstrous evils to grow up and become intense," the report continues, "to purge themselves of such immoralities, and to do what they can to help the secondary schools to purge themselves also. Intercollegiate and interscholastic football ought to be prohibited until a reasonable game has been formulated and thoroughly exemplified in the practice of individual institutions."

A slight but steady decrease in the average age of freshmen entering the university during the past five yars, is noted in the report. The last year's average age was a little less than eighteen years and ten months.

"It is a favorable sign," the report says, "that the number of persons who enter the freshman class between nineteen and twenty-three years of age is diminishing. For many years past it has been the opinion of the Faculty that the normal candidate for the A. B. or S. B. degree should enter the college or the Scientific School at eighteen. The perversions of athletic sports in schools and colleges have tended to hold boys back from the university until they have attained their full size and weight. A common impression in the minds of parents that a freshman of nineteen or twenty has a better social chance at the university than a freshman of seventeen or eighteen, and is, on the whole, safer, both physically and morally, contributes to the unwise postponement of entrance on college life."

The report says that a popular belief that students in a small college have greater advantage of contact with older teachers than falls to the lot of students in a large college is incorrect.

"The assistant professors and instructors in the Harvard Faculty," the report says, "are, in regard to age and experience, just such men as receive forthwith the title of professor in the smaller colleges, and they are paid higher salaries than full professors in many American colleges. There is no foundation in fact for the notion that students in small colleges come under the influence of more experienced and learned teachers than do students in large colleges."

Regarding the students who earn the degree of Bachelor of Arts in three years, the report says it has been indisputably shown that the three-year men have obtained much higher rank in their studies than that obtained by the four-year men, and that they actually tend to raise rather than lower the standard of college work.

CUP OFFERED 30-FOOTERS.

Rig of the One-Design Boats Will Be Changed for Next Season.

John B. O'Donohue of the Atlantic Yacht Club, who has sold his Herreshoff thirty-footer Tabasco and is building a new boat in her class from the board of Henry M. Gielow, is confident that the new boat can beat the old "30," and to test the question has tendered to the Crescent Athletic Club, which is to embark in yachting for the first time this year, a cup which the club is empowered to offer for a race, or series of races, as it shall elect, for yachts in the twenty-seven-foot rating class. This will include the new O'Donohue boat and her sister craft building for F. J. Evans and E. F. Luckenbach, the Lizana, owned by D. S. Wylie, and all of the Herreshoff one-design boats. The idea is to attract the New York thirties to the lower Bay and have them try out against the new one-design boats.

The owners of the New York thirties have agreed to change the rig of the class somewhat to increase their rating up to the twenty-seven-foot limit and to increase their speed by the larger sail plan. The bowsprit of each boat will be lengthened two feet, enlarging the forward triangle some thirty square feet.

Negotiations are pending for three or four of the boats which are announced for sale within the New York Yacht Club, and several of them may change hands before the beginning of the next racing year. It is expected that all of the seventeen boats in the class, with the exception of the Phryne, possibly, will be in commission again. Henry L. Maxwell will not race Phryne, but will give his entire time and attention to the Yankee, which he will sail continuously, while his father handles the new ninety-foot schooner which Herreshoff is building for him.

Riverside Yacht Club's Election.

The annual meeting of the Riverside Yacht Club was held at the Hotel Astor last evening, when the officers for the ensuing year were chosen, reports of retiring officials received, and the present status of the club reviewed. From both a financial and racing standpoint the year was unusually successful and the outlook for the club's future bright.

Commodore Alfred R. Starr was re-elected to his old office and George J. Bascom again named as his Vice Commodore. Rear Commodore Robert T. Hand, however, retired and John M. Williams was elected to succeed him. John G. Porter was again chosen Secretary, but Treasurer G. T. Higgins was succeeded by Charles T. Pierce. T. E. Ferris was again named as measurer.

Three Trustees were elected, one to the unexpired term ending February, 1907, and two for the full term of three years. R. Aral was chosen for the short term and George A. Horsey and Henry E. Jones for the long terms. Rev. George C. Houghton and Rev. Charles W. Boylston were elected Chaplains of the club.

The elective committees were:

Regatta Committee—Charles T. Pierce, T. E. Ferris, and George T. Harris.

Membership Committee—George E. Marks, William J. B. Mills, and F. Beltz, Jr.

Entertainment Committee—F. Beltz, Jr., George T. Higgins, and T. A. Liebler.

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Two Former Flagships of the New York Y. C. Are Sold.

RACING BOATS IN DEMAND

Schooners Emerald, Estelle, Kiwassa, and Wayward Purchased, Also Sloops Neola, Effort, and Tabasco.

There have been a number of prominent yachts change hands among well-known yachtsmen in connection with building and other plans. Seven steamers have been sold, including ex-Commodore Frederick G. Bourne's Delaware, now Diana, and ex-Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard's Rambler. Adam W. S. Cochrane is the purchaser of the Diana, the former flagship of the New York Yacht Club until badly burned in the Hoboken fire. He is a prominent member of the New York Yacht Club. The boat is at present in the South under charter to Henry H. Rogers, Jr., who is cruising the Caribbean in her. The Rambler carried Commodore Ledyard's flag and will now fly the private signal of Pliny Fisk, who is also enrolled in the New York Yacht Club.

Oscar Scherer has sold his 22-ton Mojawk to Harry Walliston. George W. Titcomb has sold his Outing to Carlton C. M. Hunt, Raymond S. Porter his Phebe to Harry Thorn, and Abraham Abraham his 88-ton Wana to J. W. Baker. The other notable sale is that of the 238-ton Susquehanna, purchased by Carolyn Foster Stickney from the estate of Joseph Stickney.

In the bustle of building new racing schooners for J. Rogers Maxwell, C. Howard Clark, Alfred Douglass, L. J. Callanan, Henry A. Morse, and E. Walter Clark, the sale of several notable yachts has been overlooked by racing men in rearranging their tables for next season. Five schooners have changed hands—namely, W. E. Iselin's Emerald, purchased by F. Lewis Clark; Col. David M. Austen's Wayward, now owned by Grafton Duval Dorsey; L. J. Callanan's Estelle, which he used to race, and H. A. Rusch's Kiwassa, which he chartered and raced last year, now owned by Adrian C. Beckert and Louis Meyer jointly, and by Carlton W. Nason, and A. J. Morgan's Hoosier, purchased by H. G. Squires.

Col. Austen has purchased two sloops and will go in for smaller boat racing. He has bought the 50-foot Ondawa and the 38-foot Nomad, the former from H. J. Roberts and the latter from Willis Lee Sawyer. A. C. Bellows of the Bensonhurst Yacht Club has sold his flagship Bonnie Kate to W. B. Goddard, Jr., and J. B. O'Donohue has sold his Herreshoff 30-footer Tabasco to W. Barklie Henry. The purchase of the Irondequoit, the Canada Cup defender, by H. Mason Raborg and the Lida Louise from Henry G. Tobey by John W. Bird are other notable sales.

F. M. Smith has sold the crack racer Effort to George W. Darr, who will race her, while Mr. Smith devotes his time to the new 60-footer Effort, which he is building. The reappearance of the Effort will mean that two of the old racers will be again seen on the Sound, since J. Beree King has bought George M. Pynchon's Neola, and his son, E. W. King, will race her.

Other sloops transferred include the Sayonara, bought by Frederick D. Lalord from Edward S. Reiss; the Ventura, by Charles P. Morrison from Edward S. Reiss; the Banshee, by John W. Newbury and Theodore W. Dunham from Parke G. Sedley; the Dot, by Isiah F. Cunningham from A. B. Cunningham; the Rowena, by John Hansen from Nelis Toelberg, and the Zingara, from Richard Parkhurst by A. L. Lackman.

WARD WINS IN SQUASH.

W. A. M. Burden Also Advances to Third Round with Tennis Champion.

The squash tournament at the Harvard Club progressed yesterday into the second round. Four matches were decided after the sixty-four contestants had completed the first round. W. A. M. Burden, the former football Captain, scored an easy victory over C. D. Draper, while Holcombe Ward was an equally handy winner over F. Davis, Jr. The other two second round wins were scored by H. L. R. Edgar and N. W. Tilton, who advanced to the third round by reason of the double default of the pairs bracketed with them.

There were numerous three-set matches in the first round play, the most notable when A. Stillman, 2d, beat O. W. Winston, and E. G. Harris beat E. H. Pool. R. Derby played and lost a deuce set with J. W. Prentiss in their match, but was easily beaten in the second set. The summary of the play follows:

First Round—W. A. M. Burden beat J. W. Stedman, 15–6, 15–1; C. D. Draper beat R. H. Grimes, 17–14, 6–15, 15–12; E. R. Coffin beat L. Ross, 11–15, 15–9, 15–11; E. O. Harrison beat Malcolm Whitman by default; L. P. Marvin beat R. Dunn, 15–12, 15–3; H. S. Parker beat George J. Dwyer by default; Holcombe Ward beat F. M. Weld, 15–1, 15–6; F. Davis, Jr., beat C. Edgell by default; M. E. Gonterman beat H. S. Riker by default; J. H. Hunt beat J. Corbin, 15–6, 15–12; G. O. Franklin beat B. S. Prentice by default; R. F. Gotthold beat J. Corbin, 15–4, 15–1; N. L. R. Edgar beat R. Pulitzer by default; W. A. Hadden and F. S. Mills defaulted; A. C. Roth beat F. H. Kinncutt, 15–12, 6–15, 15–8; W. D. Chadburne beat H. Bittings by default; H. Sutcliffe beat J. H. Smith, Jr., by default; R. D. Pruyn beat F. O. Bird, 15–6, 12–15, 18–13; J. C. Barron, Jr., beat F. Rogers by default; J. B. Flint beat H. H. Berry, 15–6, 15–5; M. E. T. Brown beat H. C. Hinckley by default; W. P. Eaton beat R. R. Hollister by default; H. C. Southwick beat S. F. Downs, 15–10, 5–15, 15–8; A. F. Lockett beat J. R. Whiting, Jr., 15–6, 15–7; D. Scott beat A. H. Schafer, 15–12, 15–6; E. C. Harris beat E. H. Pool, 10–15, 15–7, 15–11; N. W. Tilton beat H. Fletcher, 15–7, 15–4; A. W. Swann and E. D. Leonard defaulted; A. Stillman, 2d, beat O. W. Winston, 15–7, 12–15, 15–11; J. W. Prentiss beat R. Derby, 17–14, 15–6; R. Sanger beat S. Whitney, 15–2, 15–8; A. L. Devens, Jr., beat T. B. Souther by default.

Second Round—W. A. M. Burden beat C. D. Draper, 15–6, 15–3; Holcombe Ward beat F. Davis, Jr., 15–8, 15–4; H. L. R. Edgar beat W. A. Haddon or S. F. Mills by default; N. W. Tilton beat A. W. Swann or E. S. Leonard by default.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Major F. W. Sibley, Second Cavalry, and Capt. J. R. Taylor, Fourteenth Infantry, are detailed as members of the board of officers at the Army Medical Museum, Washington, for service therewith only during the examination of such officers as may have been reported by the board as physically disqualified for promotion.

The Navy.

Lieuts. R. W. Vincent and W. S. Whitted are detached from the Lancaster, League Island, and ordered to the Asiatic Station.

Lieut. B. G. Barthalow is ordered to the Lancaster, League Island.

Paymaster H. L. Robins is detached from the Navy Department, Washington, and his resignation is accepted, to take effect Feb. 1.

Commissioned—Rear Admiral A. L. Walker from Jan. 7, 1906; Lieut. Commanders W. D. MacDougall and G. W. Williams from July 1, 1905; Lieut. Commander C. D. Stearns from Dec. 27, 1905; Lieut. Commander E. T. Pollock from Dec. 15, 1905; Lieut. Commanders M. E. Reed, J. H. Rowen, and H. H. Caldwell from Jan. 1, 1906.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Supply at San Francisco.

WEEKLY FAILURE REPORT.

Bradstreet's reports 228 failures in the United States during the week, against 276 for the previous week, and 239, 216, 208, and 247 for the corresponding weeks of 1905 to 1902. The Middle States had 54, New England 34, Southern 42, Western 60, Northwestern 17, Pacific 19, and Territories 2. Canada had 24, against 33 for the preceding week. About 92 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 6 per cent. from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

BENEDICT FOOD COMPANY.—Schedules in the assignment of the Benedict Food Company, manufacturer of peanut butter at 155 West Street, show liabilities $6,882, nominal assets $5,453, and actual assets $408.

UNION ENGINEERING COMPANY.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Thomas Proctor receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of the Union Engineering Company of 95 Liberty Street, with a bond of $2,000. It was stated that the assets are $4,150, consisting of cash in bank $900, accounts $2,500, and stock, tools, &c., $750.

JACOB T. VAN WYCK.—Jacob T. Van Wyck, cotton goods broker at 346 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $9,466, contracted between 1895 and 1897, and assets $3 cash and commissions on January sales, amount unknown. He has only four creditors, Elbert A. Brinckerhoff, Englewood, N. Jr., $5,000 on a note; Woodward, Baldwin & Co., $3,100 judgment; Morey & Co., Boston, $986 judgment, and Marie B. Van Wyck, Fishkill, $980, money lent. Mr. Van Wyck has been in this line since 1885.

BERNSTEIN & CO.—Bernstein & Co., (corporation,) stock brokers of 350 Broadway, against whom a creditor's petition in bankruptcy was filed on Jan. 19, have been adjudicated bankrupt, and the case has been referred to Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, at 120 Broadway, to take further proceedings. It is said that the liabilities are $26,675 to 92 creditors, and the nominal assets are about $12,500, consisting of stock $10,000, par value; office furniture $1,500, and customers' accounts $1,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AYRES, Sidney—Lucien Tuffs	$77
ALTIERI, Angelo—Joseph Margoles	81
BATES, Chauncey A.—Simon T. Stern	174
BEEKMAN, John C.—N. Y. Tel. Co	123
BILLINGS, Joseph M.—Same	134
BARON, Samuel—Same	29
BAUER, Harry J. and John M.—Same	84
BIRDSEYE, Charles E.—Joseph Oussani	141
BELL, Howard W.—Monadnock Paper Mills	392
BROZEN, Isaac—A. M. Eisenberg Co	1,646
BRINA, Ignatius—Alfred C. Dodge	29
BRO

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OUR INELASTIC CURRENCY.

The report of the Chamber of Commerce upon Mr. SCHIFF'S currency reform proposal will challenge attention by its demonstration that the currency is steadily increasing to the point of redundancy, and yet is inelastic. How can anything be inelastic which is steadily stretching? That question is easily answered by another, How can anything be elastic which does not shrink, as matter of fact, and which is forbidden by law to shrink as matter of policy?

We need a currency which shall have the quality of contracting as well as expanding, in order that we shall have enough in times of activity, and not have a surplus in times of dullness. The committee well remarks that redemption at will is the best test of redundancy and the best mode of reducing redundancy. But the committee fails to add that our paper money is seldom redeemed in the true sense of payment in real money and retirement. Greenbacks flow into and out of the Treasury interminably. Banknotes are redeemable in other promises to pay money, or in silver, which is itself half fiat. And the declared policy of equality between all our eight sorts of currency does not rest upon explicit law.

It is all very well to have variety in soups and religions, but one sort of money is enough, and the committee did well to cast its influence against a ninth sort. It also did well to approve the liberty of retiring as well as of issuing banknotes, and of giving the Treasury liberty in banking its funds. As a report of progress the suggestions are commendable, but more is necessary, and it is agreeable to know that the subject is to be proceeded with more strenuously.

A report over the names of RHOADES, NASH, KING, FAHNESTOCK, and WOODWARD is weighty in New York, but it is to be feared that, as coming from New York, it will be received with faint praise from those elsewhere who regard the Chamber of Commerce as only less bad than Wall Street itself. This is not a local nor even a National matter, and, although it is incomparably more important than any other topic demanding attention, it is also least likely to receive the attention it deserves. It is a vote scatterer rather than a vote getter, and is supported only by the fit few who appreciate it. There is no popular sentiment behind it, there is a divided Congressional opinion regarding it, and no wires are being pulled in its behalf from the White House. It needs organized support from the entire country, and it can be had only in the way Mr. SCHIFF proposed. San Francisco, which faces the Orient, should be represented upon a committee covering the entire country. Chicago must of course be included, and the other central reserve city, St. Louis, cannot be omitted. There should be members from the South, and also from the North Pacific. And there are names familiar through connection with this topic rather than with any locality. This is emphatically a case where there is strength in numbers, and the committee should err rather upon the side of strength than upon the side of exclusiveness. By judicious selection a body of commanding influence can be gathered, and yet one which shall be capable of agreement upon this most contentious matter. If it shall agree, and its counsel shall pass unheeded, it will be a demonstration that financial health and sanity can only be had at the cost of discipline and suffering such as it is painful even to recall, and worse to anticipate.

If this appreciation of the Chamber's work is adequate—as it is designed to be—a word of criticism may be pardoned. Why should the committee content itself with the very minimum of recommendation? Why should it leave the nerve and grasp of the subject to be shown by Mr. SCHIFF? Why should it have nothing to say in condemnation of the bad banking which might be remedied even if the faults of the system are beyond remedy? Redundancy of the currency is no excuse or explanation of swollen bank loans, whose volume is within bankers' control. The Lord helps those who help themselves, and there is work for the bankers to do independently of the work Congress should do.

THE IMPENDING TARIFF WAR.

We wish that we could believe with the special correspondent of The Chicago Tribune that the modifications of the regulations as to dutiable value of imports from Germany which have been agreed on in Cabinet meeting will avert a tariff war with the empire.

Had the change determined on been the one proposed by Secretary ROOT, it would have been of considerable importance. He suggested at the instance of the German Ambassador that the appraised value should be the export price instead of the domestic market price. This was opposed by the Secretary of the Treasury on the ground that it would make a deduction of something like 25 per cent. in the duties, which is undoubtedly correct, since export prices are notoriously quite independent of home market prices. The President is reported to have sided with the Treasury rather than with the State Department. The change agreed on was simply that the Consul in fixing prices shall inform himself of those at the place of production instead of at the place of export, and that he shall seek information of trade organizations. It is not easy to see how this can make any substantial difference in the amount of duty to be paid.

If we escape a tariff war with Germany, it will be on account of other causes than such negligible changes in Consular regulations. Our chief hope in this direction lies with the steadily advancing prices of food products, especially of meat, in the German markets. That element in the situation necessarily weighs a good deal with the German Government. But it is not a new development. It must have been foreseen when the adoption of high rates was determined on. An enhancement in the price of food was indeed one of the chief objects of the new policy which was dictated by the landholders, and was the price of their support of the Government's general plans. Certain steps have been taken to meet the situation in the way of German investment in cattle raising in South America, especially in Brazil and Argentina, and this may turn out to be formidable for our own interests. Meanwhile all that Congress can think of to do in the circumstances is to threaten Germany with an advance of 25 per cent. on the enormous Dingley duties. The claim is made that this is what other countries have done before coming to terms with Germany. But the other countries did not have anything like the Dingley duties to start from.

HOW TO GET BALLOT REFORM.

There is one thing that the advocates of ballot reform would do well to fix clearly and firmly in their minds, and that is the stubborn determination of the ordinary politicians of both parties to fight the reform openly and secretly, by fair means or other, at all times and in every shape, and the only possible way of overcoming this united and implacable opposition is by union among the advocates of the reform. The opposition to a ballot that will permit decent independent voting is not shared by all whom we ordinarily call politicians. There are men of experience and influence in party politics in each party who are wise and patriotic enough to desire such a ballot. But the great body of those interested in politics as a business fear such a ballot because it lessens their own advantages, cuts down the power of the machinery they control, and increases the power of honest public sentiment with which they do not know how to deal.

The first response this class in the Legislature will make to a suggestion or ballot reform is: "The reformers must agree among themselves." They know that that is not an easy thing to accomplish, and they are ready to do all they can to prevent it; until it is accomplished they need only to await developments and watch for weak spots in the plans of the reformers. This is especially true of the Republicans at the present time, for they are very anxious to hold the next election, when a Governor is to be chosen, under the actual law which they understand and can "work." They will not budge an inch in the direction of legislation unless they are forced by public opinion, and public opinion will have no appreciable force unless it is concentrated on a simple and definite measure. Such concentration involves necessarily a compromise among the friends of different schemes. We should say that no plan would command united and effective support that did not embrace the use of the party emblem and a provision for voting a straight ticket with a single mark. Both of these may be secured while leaving absolute certainty and ease in independent voting, which is all that is really necessary. And they can be secured in connection with all proper and effective provisions for accuracy, dispatch, and completeness of the count. Here, then, in our judgment, lies the basis of an agreement for ballot reform at the present session. We are not sure that any measure can be passed, but this can, if any can.

DUNNE.

"Lord Mayor" DUNNE of Chicago has written to the Glasgow Corporation an argument for private ownership of what the Scotchmen, as well as the Chicago Council, persist in regarding in the light of a public utility. The Mayor advances in his letter the perverse claim that during April of last year he, personally, borrowed of Glasgow its tramway manager, Mr. JAMES DALRYMPLE, for the purpose of conferring with him in Chicago on the municipal ownership prospects of his Mayoralty. Mayor DUNNE patriotically promised to pay and did pay the expenses of the visiting Scotch expert. For that reason the disappointing report rendered by Mr. DALRYMPLE, which was suppressed upon perusal, is the Mayor's personal property. The Chicago City Council and the Glasgow Corporation have besought Mr. DALRYMPLE for his views of the municipal ownership situation in the Western city, and all three have in vain intimated their wish that Mayor DUNNE make public the report. Glasgow is not yet persuaded that she lent for a period of thirty days to a private individual, without compensation, the services of her skilled tramway manager. In a letter to the Mayor of Chicago, Mr. A. W. MYLES, for the Tramways Committee of the Corporation, quotes the famous cabled response to his Macedonian cry of April, 1905:

To the Lord Mayor of Chicago:

The Corporation of Glasgow unanimously and cordially agrees to the request of your municipality. Tramway manager unable to leave before the 10th of May. Letters follow. LORD PROVOST.

There was an international, nay, an intermunicipal intent of accommodation and courtesy expressed. Assuredly the honored Mayor-elect spoke for his city. But no. That Judge DUNNE was Mayor-elect, and still a private citizen, equips and bolsters his argument. In the private station he worded his application to the Lord Provost of Glasgow. The report is withheld because EDWARD F. DUNNE finds that "Mr. DALRYMPLE discussed therein certain subjects or phases of subjects about which I had not sought from him any suggestions."

Waiving all nice, puerile questions and distinctions of etiquette, we are glad that Mayor DUNNE explains his position thus frankly. Mr. MYLES in his letter declared that when the Glasgow authorities granted permission to Mr. DALRYMPLE to visit Chicago and report upon its tramways, "they clearly understood that the request came from you, not as an individual, but as the Mayor of the city." It is not the policy of the Glasgow Corporation to lend out the services of its skilled municipal managers to private interests and individuals. That, manifestly, is the presumptive policy of the most prominent exponent of municipal ownership in the United States.

HOW TO DO THINGS.

We are inclined to believe a veracious contemporary's account of a merry war at Washington, it is all so coherent and characteristic of the various parties. The smiles with which the Wisconsin Senators came away from the White House concealed inward bitterness. It seems Mr. SPOONER wanted his new colleague to continue the arrangement regarding the Wisconsin patronage which had existed between himself and former Senator QUARLES. But Mr. LA FOLLETTE, for reasons not generally known, neither consented nor suggested any other arrangement, but proposed that the offices should be divided by lot. And Mr. ROOSEVELT agreed with Mr. LA FOLLETTE. In the sequel yesterday Mr. SPOONER objected to the appointment of the President's friend to be Consul at St. John's, and Mr. LA FOLLETTE objected to the appointment of a critical Madison (Wis.) editor to be Consul at Hongkong. And objections are fatal under Senatorial courtesy.

Why should not other matters be settled in this way? It "does things," and, anyway, it is all a lottery what shall come out of Congress's grab bag. All pretense of settling matters upon their merits has disappeared. There are White House Democrats and tariff-revising Republicans, and nobody knows how the combinations will line up. And there are offices to be dispensed where they will do most good, although not necessarily where they will do the country most good.

There is not a shred of hope for currency legislation, nor for tariff amelioration, not even for that scanty measure which would avert a commercial war with Germany. The Philippines bill has struck something hard, and the best hope of the Railway Rate bill is that the President will surrender enough of his demands to get something to which he can point as his. Thus we are to have neither Republican nor Democratic legislation, but a log-rolling. Instead of casting lots for the Wisconsin offices alone the plan which the President approves might as well be extended to settle the destiny of the bills which will emerge from the scrimmage. It is just like Senator SPOONER to prefer some more rational way, but he demonstrates a sad lack of appreciation of the situation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Wicked, but Not Very Wicked.

Even the Draconic BONAPARTE—the Secretary, not the General—finds it impossible to carry his respect for discipline to the point of expelling a boy from the Naval Academy for committing the crime of making another boy give a more or less accurate imitation of an automobile. It was "hazing" beyond any question, and a part of the undoubtedly evil system under which the midshipmen have established a government of the lower by the upper class men, but it was also just a youthful monkeyshine, much too funny to be the basis of an act of authority that would ruin a young man's career and deprive the country of a valuable servant, upon the training of whom a lot of time and money have already been spent. According to the reports from Washington, the Secretary has suggested to the President the wisdom of "pardoning" the boy who was convicted of making the other boy go chug-chugging about the yard, not because he thinks the conviction absurd, but because he feels sure that if leniency is not exercised by the President Congress will be sure to interfere and probably revoke all or most of the severe sentences recently imposed for similar transgressions. Our regard for Secretary BONAPARTE makes us hope that this report is not exactly true—hope that he, too, feels that this new sort of automobile exhibition was not entirely or extremely vicious, and that perhaps the boy who invented it is not a monster of iniquity or even a "hopeless proposition." Of course, his heart bleeds, as does that of anybody at all sensitive, at the thought of the agonies of humiliation and rage suffered by the poor boy who had to do the chug-chugging under the lash of derisive jeers from the young savages who watched the dreadful sport, but would not the cardiac hemorrhage be much more profuse if he considered what the feelings of that unhappy youth would be if he were deprived of the sweet satisfaction to be derived from ordering another boy to do the same thing, or something analogous, a year or two later? Whatever the Secretary's motive may be, his suggestion is an excellent one, and he could not employ a few hours of his time better than in thinking up reasons for giving similar advice in regard to the other midshipmen who have recently passed under the harrow. They have had some bad weeks and a much-needed scare; they are more than willing to promise to be good, and the pardons might as well—might much better—be made numerous enough to go round.

Euthanasia and Civilization.

Dr. S. E. GIBBS, in the letter we printed yesterday, presented one of the considerations that should have prevented several other correspondents of ours, in and out of the medical profession, from deluding themselves into the belief that there is occasional need of slaughtering people whom other people happen to suppose to be hopelessly sick or injured. Dr. GIBBS's point was that only in rare and exceptional cases does this supposition reach any close approach to certainty, and that any such attempt to allot "euthanasia" would inevitably result in the killing of persons who, if allowed to endure their agonies a little longer, would have been saved by the often astonishing power of recuperation and repair. Of course this is so. Everybody has at least one acquaintance who at some time or other has been "given up" by the doctors, and as a rule none is more willing than the doctor to admit that he cannot in any instance assert with complete confidence the impossibility of recovery until long after kind nature has rendered any artificial bestowal of "euthanasia" a matter of indifference—to the patient. Careful and accurate observation would reveal, we think, that the periodic raising of this equally absurd and outrageous question is due, not to an exceptionally tender regard for the victims of accident and disease, but to a morbid sensitiveness at the sight of what is or seems to be uselessly prolonged suffering. A too suspicious critic of the euthanasiasts might charge them, or some of them, with a selfish disinclination for taking the trouble and enduring the annoyances which the sight and care of a certain class of patients impose upon friends or relatives. It is unnecessary, however, to entertain a suspicion that goes so far. Those who would advocate legal murder from motives as base as that are doubtless even more rare than cases of illness or injury where the hastening of death might be justified by perfect knowledge. The Halls and the Nortons and the Rupps apparently do not remember that the doctrine they preach is the common practice of savages in all parts of the world, and that its gradual abandonment has always been a mark of advancing civilization. They place themselves in direct antagonism with a tendency that is unquestionably upward, and they are the most reckless of reasoners from the particular to the general.

Rescued the Wreck, Too.

There is significance in the fact that the Clyde steamer Cherokee has been floated from her resting place on Brigantine Shoals and safely towed into the calm waters of the Delaware. In other words, her passengers and crew were heroically rescued from—the annoyances and delays incidental to remaining on board until the storm that followed her grounding subsided. Of course, this does not prove that the rescue was not heroic, but it does at least hint that perhaps just a little too much has been made of it, and that perhaps those specialists in the judgment of heroes, the members of the Carnegie Commission, might have acquired a little more information if they had looked for it in the proper quarters before they began the distribution of their largess. We hear that there is a good deal of quiet resentment among the regular life-saving crews that took part in the affair at the general failure to credit them with all the courage and efficiency they showed. They, too, have a mild hankering for recognition of duty well done, even if the duty be "all in the day's work," and it is a pity that they did not get it. To the rewarding of Capt. Casto nobody makes any objections, but it is a fact that in the circles where such things are best understood there is a disposition to smile gently at the thrilling stories about the wreck of the Cherokee and another to refer to the life savers about as often as landsmen exclaim over the sailors on the convenient and ably handled schooner.

Cruelty to the Horse.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter written by "A Lover of Animals," and published in to-day's TIMES, touches upon what is without doubt the greatest and most prevalent form of cruelty to animals existing at present—namely, the bit which forces the animal to keep the head in an unnatural position for hours by a painful combination of a bit and power multiplying pulley pressing against the sensitive roof of the mouth. Evidences of great suffering may be plainly seen in the frothing mouth, the tossing head and extended fore feet of many fashionable carriage horses.

HORSE LOVER.

New York, Feb. 1, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I agree with "A Lover of Animals" in regard to fashionable harness. I would suggest that if these ladies would think more of their horses than they do, and if they wanted their heads up, to use a side check line which looks well and still does not bother the horse.

New York, Feb. 1, 1906. H. S.

For Prevention of Disease.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I fully agree with "Hygienist" that we should "preach the Gospel of imperatively needed fresh air and simple hygienic living—which shall help solve the ever-vexed problem of tuberculosis, and other self-imposed maladies."

Why does not the State or the city pay some doctors to go among the people to teach them how to live, how not to get sick? We should have competent men (not such as can be bribed) to inspect all public buildings when filled with people, to examine air and means of ventilation. HERMANN ROTH.

New York, Feb. 1, 1906.

SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—While Judge Russell of Texas was delivering a brilliant speech on railway rate regulation this afternoon he was interrupted by a member who wanted to know if he did not think that the railroads had been a great benefit to the people.

"Of course I do," responded Judge Russell. "But that isn't all. The people have benefited the railroads. Some time after the battle of Ticonderoga Ethan Allen was in church one morning, and the preacher made a powerful prayer in which he told the Lord all about that great victory and particularly how all the people gave thanks to Him for it. When the prayer was over Ethan Allen stood up and said:

"'Look here, parson, the next time you get to telling the Lord about that fight don't forget to say that Ethan Allen was there.'"

Moy Kee, the Chinese Mayor of Indianapolis, and Pang Gawk Muen, the Vice Mayor, came to Washington to see the Imperial Commissioners from their native land and be properly polite. Pang owes his place to the fact that he was so polite to Prince Pu Lun on the occasion of the Prince's visit to America in 1904. The Commissioners having left the capital Moy and Pang decided to stay here a while and look around.

This afternoon they came up to the Capitol to pay their respects to Vice President Fairbanks. They went to his room, and on the way happened to meet the Rev. Dr. Hale, Chaplain of the Senate, who immediately concluded, from the brilliance and elegance of their dress, that they were high dignitaries from the Chinese Legation. Dr. Hale promptly set about seeing that they were conducted with due ceremony to the diplomatic gallery. But on the way it was discovered that their diplomatic experience was confined to the adjudication of differences between rival Tongs of Indianapolis, and there was a quick shift to a gallery that did not have the word "diplomatic" painted on the glass doors.

An express messenger delivered to Speaker Cannon to-day another evidence of the desire of his numerous friends that he shall be properly outfitted in purely native dress. It was a huge black wool hat, with a brim half a foot broad and a yard around, and the regulation pot-shaped crown. It came from Mr. Hemphill, the editor of the Charleston, S. C., News and Courier. "Uncle Joe" now has a suit of homespun, a pair of galluses, a pair of knitted wool socks, and this hat.

"But I don't know about wearing this hat," he said. "You see it's black wool, and I never heard that that sort of sheep had much of a reputation."

A handsomely printed pamphlet made its appearance in the House to-day. Whence it came nobody pretended to know, but it created more gossip and consternation than anything which has been circulated on either side of the Chamber since the opening of the session. The title of the pamphlet is "The Faithful 43." It is printed in patriotic colors, and on handsome paper. On the inside the words "Roll of Honor" appear, and listed in the roll of honor are the forty-three insurgents.

The insurgents are inclined to believe that their enemies, the limelight leaders of the organization, have paid for the printing of the circular. Anyhow, it will serve the purpose of preventing any of the weak-kneed among the new brethren from joining any more insurgent movements.

Ex-Gov. Samuel J. Crawford of Kansas was a visitor at the Capitol to-day. Gov. Crawford is one of the three living war Governors, and is the youngest of them. Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island is 75 and Gov. Holcomb of Vermont is 93. Gov. Crawford is 72, and was elected Governor of Kansas while serving as Colonel in the field of the Second Kansas Regiment.

Mr. Bodawitz, a merchant of Ardmore, Indian Territory, came to Washington to file charges against an applicant for a Federal office. He succeeded in defeating his man. While calling at the White House, Secretary Loeb asked him if he would not like to see the President. Mr. Bodawitz looked at his watch and replied:

"It is now 12 o'clock, and I have an appointment over at the Arlington in three minutes."

"Couldn't you drop around in the morning?" asked Secretary Loeb, when he had caught his breath.

"No," replied Mr. Bodawitz, "I am going down to Mount Vernon in the morning and will take the 3 o'clock train for the West."

Mr. Bodawitz just simply did not have any curiosity to see the President, and no reason to believe that the President wanted to see him. But he was altogether unique in that.

Proposes a "Court Circular."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It must strike all observers that the relentless pursuit and persecution of the President's daughter by a mob of supposed republicans is an unmistakable exposition of a fact which should be faced by our Government—that the "plain people" of this country desire and crave a royal family and a nobility with all the strength of their beings, though they are advertised throughout the length and breadth of the world as despising them.

A Presidential family is at best a poor makeshift to satisfy the primitive yearnings which come out whenever the people have the least excuse to gratify them. In default of the proper thing the "plain people" persistently mob the young lady, who is a temporary substitute for a real Crown Princess. Any Duke or Earl who has the misguided temerity to be married in a New York church is treated in the same manner. The visit of Prince Henry is another illustration of the case in point.

Why not give our country men and women what they want, and let them read a decently edited weekly Court circular instead of Town Topics? F. C.

New York, Feb. 1, 1906.

"The Best of a Bad Bargain."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly give space to this little plea? I am anxious to reach some of the deaf lip readers of this city—not deaf-mutes, but people who have become deaf later in life, and cannot understand signs.

My affliction came just as my school days were ending, and as I learned to read the lips almost immediately, I have always identified myself with the hearing world.

Realizing that the constant force which drives all deaf people to seclusion is gaining the upper hand on me, I am anxious to know others situated as I am, and who are anxious to make the best of a bad bargain.

Instead of moping alone and bemoaning our fate let's get together and learn how to be happy! ALICE E. WARREN.

New York, Feb. 1, 1906.

To Benefit Railroad Interests.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on the Hepburn bill this morning states the case admirably. This is only one of the many evidences of Roosevelt's superficiality in real statesmanship, that he should stake so heavily on a measure like this as calculated to do any genuine good.

There is one way, however, that it can do very genuine harm as a weapon for coercion of the railroad interests to furnish political support and contributions, with the inevitable corollary that the railroads would protect themselves ultimately by reinforcing their influence in politics so as to control their regulators. E. J. S.

New York, Feb. 2, 1906.

ALL OPPOSE MORTGAGE TAX.

A Protest Meeting Here Gets Messages from Other Cities.

Five hundred property owners, brokers, and investors crowded the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, yesterday afternoon, at the meeting held under the auspices of the Allied Real Estate Interests of the State of New York, to protest against the mortgage tax. Henry W. Sprague of Buffalo, one of the Vice Presidents of the organization, presided.

After saying that there was strong sentiment against the mortgage tax in Buffalo, Mr. Sprague read a letter from Mayor Adam of that city denouncing the law and expressing a belief that the Legislature would vote for its repeal. A letter from Bishop Colton of Buffalo was also read, in which he said:

"Everywhere through this diocese, which covers a sixth part of the State, I find dissatisfaction of pastors and people with this tax, and the wish and hope expressed for its repeal."

Ex-Tenement House Commissioner Robert W. De Forest, the next speaker, called attention to the inevitable hardship which would be worked by the mortgage tax upon the owners of heavily mortgaged tenement properties, and also upon tenement dwellers.

"The mortgage tax," said Mr. De Forest, "is a tax on the home, and on the home of the poorer classes. It adds just so much more to their living expenses.

"I know that the normal condition of tenement ownership in New York City is a mortgage tenure, and the ability of tenement owners to acquire and hold their property is directly affected by the mortgage rate."

Watson T. Dunmore of Utica, ex-Justices William N. Cohen and Ernest Hall, and Robert E. Dowling, President of the City Investing Company, also spoke, pointing out the unjust features of the mortgage tax.

Resolutions were adopted stating that the practical workings of the mortgage tax law had more than justified every objection urged against it prior to its passage, and recommending the enactment of a law imposing a recording tax of one-half of 1 per cent., which, it is estimated, would yield an annual revenue of $5,000,000.

Cuba's Gift to Miss Roosevelt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Congress of Cuba having shown us a good (?) example by appropriating $25,000 for a wedding present for Miss Roosevelt, let us hope that the Congress of the United States will opportunely appropriate a sum commensurate with our resources to present a wedding gift to Princess Ena, thus performing an act of gracious courtesy to two friendly nations, Great Britain and Spain. O. L.

New York, Feb. 1, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The newspapers announce that the Cuban Congress is appropriating $25,000 for a wedding gift to Miss Roosevelt.

No doubt this is intended as a courtesy to the family of Mr. Roosevelt in his private capacity; for to make any such gift to the President's family in recognition of anything he may have done in his official capacity should be utterly out of the question.

Why do not the gentlemen of the Cuban Congress defray the expenses of their personal courtesies out of their own pockets? That would be more fitting than to lay the burden on the shoulders of "Cuba Libre," already sadly overloaded, if we are to judge by the fact that there are outstanding a number of bonds, issued in 1889, which bear on their face the legend that "the honor of Free Cuba is pledged to their redemption." L. C.

New York, Feb. 1, 1906.

Title Versus Nobility.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should like to express my approval of the choice made by the daughter of our Chief Executive. All true Americans should rejoice that she has chosen an American gentleman for her husband. There was a time when I trembled and was afraid; it was when the newspapers planned a European trip for the President's daughter shortly before the postponed coronation of King Edward. I feared our all-round American was about to expose a weak spot in the fabric of his character; feared the trip was arranged not only that she might see a crown placed on the head of another, but that she might win a coronet for her own young head. The trip was not taken, and I rejoiced that our all-round American was not touched with the disease of our title-mad millionaires.

The excuse for entertaining the thought was that many honored Americans had proved themselves to be guilty of this weakness. When families that the American people have delighted to honor seek titled foreigners for their daughters it seems a confession of a secret faith that other systems of government are better than our own. We want to think our own is best. I feel sad when I read that some managing mamma, grandmamma, or aunt is hawking about in foreign lands one of our maids for the inspection of titled fortune hunters; and sadder when I read the unqualified praise, even in our own country, heaped upon the mamma, grandmamma, or aunt if she succeeds in wedding a title and its debts to the maid and her millions.

AN OHIO WOMAN.

Sidney, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1906.

Japan's Feeling Toward Us.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading your editorial in regard to the Chinese boycott being inspired by Japan prompts me to say that all the evidence points to an unfriendly state of feeling on the part of the Japanese toward us. But why? The answer is plain. Mr. Roosevelt's meddling between Japan and Russia is the cause. He played a part in bringing the war about. Japan was a tool of England and Mr. Roosevelt. The Japanese people see that they were duped, and direct their resentment against us. Let us mind our own business, would be a good rule for our statesmen. D.

New York, Feb. 1, 1906.

A Statement Revised.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of last Sunday you mentioned in a Pittsburg item about the condition of the iron and steel markets that Spang, Chalfant & Co., (Incorporated,) whose sales agents we are, had recently sublet a large contract for pipe to the National Tube Company.

This statement is erroneous. Will you kindly make a correction?

CORNELL & UNDERHILL.

New York, Feb. 1, 1906.

Added Commendations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Mr. Jack London * * * must be commended for his courage and for his honesty." (Editorial in this morning's TIMES.)

Why not commend his cleverness as a press agent? C. H. BAKER.

Brooklyn, Feb. 1, 1906.

TRIUMPH.

I'm feeling like H. Hark,
That famed Shakespearean lark
Who figures in the poem
At Heaven's portal—know him?
And if on getting reasons you are bent
You shall be gratified—I've paid my rent.

No more, with muttered prayer,
I scuttle up the stair
And wrapt in caution then
Come scuttling down again
Afraid to meet, on every landing place,
Oh, lady of the house, your frigid face.

Ha! see your boarder now—
He walks with fearless brow,
He calmly contemplates
You, minion of the Fates!
Ay, smirk at him and of the weather speak!
He'll meet your eye from now until—next week.

THOMAS R. YBARRA.

THE ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE.

Exhibition of Mural Paintings, Cartoons, Designs, and Sculptures.

The annual of the Architectural League fills to overflowing all the galleries of the Fine Arts, on West Fifty-seventh Street, and takes advantage of any stray wall space in the entrance hall. The exhibition is more than ever before the show of the mural painters, whose canvases occupy all the centres of the larger walls.

From the entrance one may espy beyond middle and Vanderbilt galleries Mr. Blashfield's design for part of the vault in the apse of St. Saviour's Church, Philadelphia. Faces, halos, wings, and draperies of saints and angels are modeled up in low relief like the figures in pictures by Gentile da Fabriano and other early Italians or the ikons in modern Russia. With gilding liberally disposed, this sculpturesque handling gives great carrying power. Yesterday this tall picture-sketch engarlanded formed the background for the toastmaster and those doomed to speak, who sit always by his side.

Very festive will these galleries look to-night in their floral decorations and encircling wreaths. Mr. Vanderbilt has on the west wall a big ceiling for the National Park Bank by W. Albert Herter, in which Progress, a nude winged genius with red wings, carries the torch of science and the arts through loose clouds of the same low, ruddy hue; while Peace and Prosperity, alliterative dames, gaze raptly after him from the darker clouds where they manage their voluminous draperies with skillful hands. Over the entrance hangs a big but very dark composition in oils by Mr. R. T. Willis, for the armory of the Naval Battalion in Brooklyn, showing the escape of the Constitution from a British fleet, and near it a number of sketches for this and other mural work with subjects drawn from the annals of the navy. Other walls have the Capitol at St. Paul, Minn., designed by Mr. Cass Gilbert, represented as it looks when seen from different directions, and as it would look if neatly bisected one way and then another. Here is the ground plan of a landscape architect, Mr. Leavitt, for the rearrangement and extension of the University of Georgia at Athens, due to the generosity of Mr. George Foster Peabody and others, who have bought a great tract of land and supplied money for new buildings. A hill in this tract will be covered with buildings not unsuggestive of the Acropolis at old Athens.

The South Gallery has one big lunette, "The Twilight of the Gods," by Mr. R. V. V. Sewell, at one end, and another mural design for a library, by Mr. Lichtenauer, at the other. A big Madonna and Child, by Mr. John La Farge, painted in a very solid sculptural style, is also prominent. Mr. Ernest Weingand proposes for a stained-glass window a magisterial composition in charcoal called "Poetry," the poet in the middle tier, seated by a fountain, a Muse with lyre below, and then a Cupid above the poet, are figures of the imagination in the clouds. But even the big murals and cartoons are too many to consider now.

The gold and silver medals in a competition on a given subject, "Small Chapel to St. Peter," have been awarded to Mr. George A. Licht of New York and Mr. Colister Morton Craig of York, Penn. Nine designs were entered in this competition.

The President's prize for design for a mural, a bronze medal, was won by a design from Mr. Hugo Ballin, whose mural painting "Summer" is also shown.

Twenty-one entries were made for the Henry O. Avery prize for sculpture, which is taken by Mr. A. C. Skodik of New York.

In the West Gallery are photographs of the various buildings at Johnson City, Tenn., designed by Mr. J. H. Friedlander for the Home for Disabled Volunteers and the plans and elevation for ambulance station and power house in the new Harlem Hospital. Messrs. Howells & Stokes show the front of the new Stock Exchange in Baltimore, while Mr. H. V. B. Magonigle offers four designs explaining and picturing the memorial to McKinley at Canton.

Sculpture is unusually abundant and of good quality. Mr. Louis St. Lanne has a fountain sketched in clay with animated figures of sea lions sporting with children and barking at a threatening adult. "In Minor Strain" is a nude made in very low relief by M. Paul Mocquet. Mr. N. A. MacNeil exhibits his Peace Group for the McKinley Memorial at Columbus, and Mr. Henry Linder a number of charming figurines, busts, and heads of angels. Mr. E. W. Deming sends a little "Bear and Turtle" and a part frieze, "The Moose's Courtship." Mr. Karl Bitter has his panel to commemorate Mrs. Rebecca Foster, the "Tombs' Angel," and a design in competition for the Steuben Monument. Mr. C. J. Barnhorn of Cincinnati has a rollicking "Boy and Dolphin" design for a fountain, an old idea in a fresh combination. Mr. Gutzon Borglum shows a clay study for Saint Clement for the Protestant Cathedral, and Miss Evelyn Longman a large memorial for a tomb with an angel laying a hand on the head of a sorrowing woman.

Objects of the arts and crafts are not so abundant as usual, but one may note a piano top in oak which shows the grain, decorated with scenes from Robin Hood, painted for the Steinways by A. E. Blackmore; screens and other leather work by C. H. Yandell, and bronze gates and doors from the John Williams Foundry.

The illustrated catalogue, which is always an elaborate bit of bookmaking, is this time a stunning quarto in red and gold covers, with no end of half-tones. The exhibition will close Feb. 24.

Architectural League Convention Ends

The Convention of the Architectural League of America ended last night with a dinner in the Vanderbilt Gallery in the Fine Arts Building. John De Witt Warner, Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, E. H. Blashfield, Karl Bitter, F. Hopkinson Smith, and others addressed the 250 architects, sculptors, and painters seated at the tables. The walls were covered with the work of architects and painters.

President Richard Howland Hunt of the New York League was the toastmaster, and behind him was a Blashfield sketch for a church mural painting. The banqueters continually gathered around his chair to study the work. The large painting of Albert Herter for the ceiling of the National Park Bank Building shared the interest of the guests, and even while the speeches were going on many of the artists and architects were examining the exhibits.

President Hunt announced the winners of the annual prizes in architectural competitions, the winners being George A. Licht of New York, gold medal, and Colister Morton Craig of York, Penn., the silver medal in the first competition; Hugo Ballin of New York the bronze medal in the competition for the President's prize, and Antonin C. Skodik of New York winner of the Henry O. Avery Prize.

President Hunt announced that Mr. Avery would make his prize perpetual. George B. Post made the address of welcome, and was followed by Ernest J. Russell, President of the Architectural League of America.

The discussion of the civic improvement in art and architecture was opened by Frank Miles Day of Philadelphia. His theme was the treatment of the rivers of cities and the value of the artistic treatment of them. Sir Purdon Clark told of the work in this direction which had been accomplished in London. F. Hopkinson Smith spoke satirically, inviting the visitor to this city to behold the architecture as displayed in the high buildings. He called them waffles stood on end, their windows being the port holes of commerce. Mr. Blashfield declared that the solidarity of the purposes of architect, painter, and sculptor meant the greatest beauty of a city.

MISSION BOARDS HOSTS TO THE CHINESE ENVOYS

"No East, No West," Dr. Butler Quotes at Dinner.

HE AND JESUP APOLOGIZE

Regret Insults to Visitors from China —Her Minister Says the Country Is Awaking.

In welcome to the Imperial High Commissioners from China, Tuan Fang and Tai Hung-chi, 700 men and women gathered at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. The feast was given under the auspices of the missionary boards of all the Protestant churches, assisted by distinguished men who have at heart peaceful relations between the United States and China. At the guest table sat the two High Commissioners, with President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, Morris K. Jesup, President of the Chamber of Commerce; Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, Rear Admiral Coghlan, Cornelius N. Bliss, Lieut. Gov. M. Linn Bruce, Robert C. Ogden, ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, Bishop-Coadjutor Greer, Seth Low, and the Chinese Minister, Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng.

The guests sat at seventy-five round tables, many of which had to be shunted around into the Astor Gallery out of sight of the raised dais at the head of the grand ballroom. Even then there was hardly elbow room. The boxes were filled by men and women who had not been able to obtain seats downstairs.

Aside from giving welcome to the Commissioners from his Imperial Chinese Minister, the object of the dinner was to impress on Tai Hung-chi and Tuan Fang the good work that American missionaries have done and are still doing in China, and to urge that good treatment and encouragement be accorded to them by the Chinese Government.

Though outranked at home by Tai Hung-chi, Tuan Fang was really the hero of the occasion last night. He made a ten-minute speech in Chinese and was loudly applauded, even if nobody but the Chinamen did understand a single word of it. Albert Sze, a young Cornell graduate, sat beside his Excellency Tuan, and after the speech read it in English to the diners. Sze also kept his lips close to his Excellency's ear while all the others were speaking, interpreting the words as they were spoken.

Not a muscle in Tai Hung-chi's face moved. Whether the talk was serious or funny, it was all the same with him. Silent and apparently suffering from a desire to sink into a lumber, he presented a queer contrast to Tuan Fang, who laughed uproariously at just the right moments. Tai's only interest, as far as anybody could see, was in a long, fat cigar, which he puffed as if in the puffing of it lay all that was important in this life.

Never before at the Waldorf-Astoria has such a large banquet without drinks been served. Except for a few stray cups of coffee, there was nothing stronger than mineral water. Smoking, though, was not barred.

On the guest table hung a white silk flag bearing three or four Chinese characters. These characters, it was explained by the men and women who had been to China to those who hadn't, meant: "May you be the highest officer in your province." That is the most courteous speech you can make to a Chinaman at home, it is said. Banks of red tulips, lighted up by concealed electric lights, decorated the table. Yellow is the Imperial color, red the mandarin's. Neither of the titled visitors is of imperial rank.

Robert C. Ogden, Chairman of the committee in the feast of welcome, opened the meeting. He announced that he had received a letter of regret from President Roosevelt and one from Secretary of State Elihu Root, and then introduced John W. Foster, who acted as toastmaster. After formal words of welcome Gen. Foster turned toward Lieut. Gov. Bruce.

"First in order," he said, "is a welcome from the State of New York. We know that modesty is a characteristic of our public men—especially of those from New York. But in spite of his modesty, I wish to remind Lieut. Gov. Bruce that, while the Governor of New York is Governor over 8,000,000 people, one of the men whom we meet to welcome to-night is Governor over more than 55,000,000."

"If I were a real Governor," returned Mr. Bruce when he arose, "I might be impressed with the force of Gen. Foster's remarks, "but I'm only a Lieutenant Governor. But even if I was a real Governor I would not feel ashamed in the presence of the distinguished visitor who rules over 55,000,000 people, because I remember that a man who was once Governor of New York, now rules over 80,000,000." [Applause.]

When Lieut. Gov. Bruce finished Tuan Fang clapped his hands delightedly, just as if he had understood every word of it. Next came the address on behalf of the missionary boards, delivered by the Rev. Arthur Judson Brown, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Missions. About the first sentence he spoke was in praise of the Chinese dress in comparison with what he wore himself. Tuan Fang was highly pleased when Sze interpreted this. When Dr. Brown had finished his Excellency Tuan Fang spoke.

He began by saying that he and his associates had been deeply impressed with our material resources and energy.

"We are pleased to note, however," he added, "that in the midst of this wonderful material expansion you have not lost sight of the moral upbuilding of the country. We are therefore glad to meet here this evening representative Americans who are engaged in this beneficent labor.

"It is a great pleasure to us to learn from you, Dr. Brown, as the spokesman of the American Missionary Boards, the assurance that the missionaries you send to China have no desire to interfere with our national customs, nor to 'denationalize any Chinese Christian,' have no political object—that they go to China 'solely as a private citizen with no official status whatever.'

"Furthermore, we understand you that 'it is a part of the fundamental policy of the mission boards to respect the laws of the country,' and it is the policy of the boards to discourage the interference of missionaries in law courts when their convert is an interested party in the suit. May I ask you to go a step further by changing the word 'discourage' to 'forbid'?

"I thank you again for your open-hearted hospitality of this evening, and also thank you for your kind attention."

President Butler said in part:

"The visit of these distinguished guests is made at a fortunate moment. The American people have discarded, let us hope, forever, the policies based upon the fortunate teaching that while they should do all in their power to promote their own liberty and happiness and prosperity, yet they must refrain from taking any share in the work of the world beyond their own shores and borders. National selfishness and isolation are not much more inspiring than individual selfishness and lack of human sympathy.

"We find ourselves welcoming with cordiality and gladness these Ambassadors of peace and good-will from China. Our welcome may well begin by offering them, and through them to their nation across the broad waters of the Pacific, an apology for the petty and mischievous indignities that we have offered to their scholars, their merchants, and their men of light and leading who have wished to seek our shores as travelers and guests. We are growing wiser and kinder now, and the best sentiment of the American people demands that these barbarities of ours come to an end.

There is neither East nor West,
Border, breed, nor birth,
When two strong men stand face to face,
Tho they come from the ends of the earth.

In his address Morris K. Jesup brought out the interesting fact that there had been in the Chamber of Commerce since 1868 a tablet sent to the Chamber by the Marquis Szeng, Viceroy of Nanking, which contained an inscription that had never been deciphered until the arrival here of the Imperial Commission. One of the members of the commission translated the inscription on Thursday. Mr. Jesup said that the tablet had been sent to the Chamber as a recognition on the part of China of the $60,000 which had been raised by the Chamber for the relief of the sufferers from the famine in China in 1868.

"The tablet was brought out of a closet several days ago," said Mr. Jesup, "and when one of the members of the commission translated the inscription thereon it read:

"'There may be a difference in races.

"'There exists a universal brotherhood.'

"For twelve years," went on Mr. Jesup, after the applause had subsided, "we have forgotten and cast aside the brotherhood that China has extended to us. What a pitiful sight we must present to these distinguished visitors. We have broken faith, we are dishonored. We have bowed down to the idol of greed and the dominion of labor. It is for us now to demand that Congress carry out the will of the people, that it do what is right and true. Let us show these visitors that it is our desire to carry out the principles enunciated by our President, that a square deal be given to every one, and that we make an honest arrangement based on brotherhood with our Chinese brethren, an agreement that will be to our glory and that will be lasting."

The Rev. Manclus H. Hutton, President of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America, brought out a round of applause when, after adverting to the position of China and her potentialities for good, he said: "The yellow peril? Not at all. I could conceive it rather to be the yellow safety of the world."

The Rev. Frank D. Gamewell, Professor in the Peking University, was introduced as one of the heroes of the Boxer uprising and the siege of the legations at Peking, and he indorsed the words that Mr. Foster said of the loyalty of the native Christians at that time. Mr. Gamewell was the only American who made an address in Chinese, and when he began that part of his discourse the envoys took lively notice. At the end of the speech they applauded vociferously.

It was nearly midnight when the Chinese Minister, Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng, rose to make the last address of the evening.

"Every true friend of China," he said, "has been anxious to see her rouse herself from her sleep of centuries and join in the march of progress. She has been asleep so long that no one believes she is awakening, but the day is approaching, if indeed it is not already at hand.

"The signs of unrest in her people show that China is dissatisfied, and her arousing is the result of intelligent enlightenment. All large bodies move slowly, but when they move they gather momentum rapidly. So it is with China, and when she does begin to move in earnest as she will before long, nothing can stop her in her forward march of progress. It is a tremendous gratification to my country to note the way in which this great country, always her friend, has met her ambitions and desires to join in the forward movement, and our thanks are due to you for your kind welcome to the mission of the Emperor."

ENVOYS RIDE IN THE SUBWAY.

Also on the Elevated, and Are Entertained at Governors Island.

Astir early yesterday morning, the Chinese High Commissioners, Tai Hung-chi and Tuan Fang, sent hither by his Imperial Majesty of China to select good customs for transplanting in the Orient, were kept busy from dawn till dusk viewing the wonders of Gotham. They entertained a hundred local merchants from Chinatown, saw how Americans make chewing tobacco, visited Gen. Grant on Governors Island, and rode in the Subway from August Belmont's private car without hanging straps.

Tai Hung-chi, who is Assistant Secretary of the Imperial Treasury in Peking, and Tuan Fang, who rules over the provinces of Fo-Kien and Che-Kiang, were always interested, but never astonished. With the air of an expert who knew all about it, but wanted to ask just one more question, Tai Hung-chi examined the third rail, the block signal apparatus, and the motor-box equipment in the Subway.

The Special Commissioners, with Minister Chentung Liang-Cheng and a dozen secretaries and attachés, went down to South Ferry on the Sixth Avenue Elevated in the afternoon. A special car was provided, and Supt. Hedley of the Interborough was there as the answerer of questions. If the titled visitors noticed the leather straps that helped Harlemites and Bronxites home they said nothing about them. But coming back on Mr. Belmont's private car in the Subway one of the party nudged a Secret Service man.

"No straps," he commented, pointing up.

"No," explained the American through a Chinaman who could understand English; "there's no need for straps here. This is a private car, don't you see; a private car."

The Chinaman politely said he did, and perhaps he really did.

Hardly had Tai Hung-chi, Tuan Fang, Chentung Liang-Cheng, and the fifty secretaries and attachés finished their breakfast yesterday when the Chinatown delegation filled the main corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Besides the merchants there were many members of the Chinese Reform Association. The association wants certain reforms in China and operates at a safe distance of some 12,000 miles away from Peking. J. H. Singleton, who is President of the organization, presented a handsomely bound petition to the high Commissioners yesterday. Tai Hung-chi and Tuan Fang promised to carry it back to China with them.

After receiving other visitors the envoys went to the offices of the American Tobacco Company at 111 Fifth Avenue and learned how the business was carried on. From there the procession of carriages and cabs went to the company's plant in West Twenty-second Street. The Chinamen expressed much admiration for the speed with which the American workers turned the tobacco leaf into chewing tobacco.

"It is very wonderful—very wonderful," commented the Governor of Fo-Kien. "In our country we smoke tobacco, but do not eat it as some inhabitants of this country. It is very wonderful."

The party had luncheon at the Fifth Avenue, and then went to Governors Island, taking a special car on the elevated.

"Do you ever have any accidents?" Tai Hung-chi's interpreter asked, innocently, as the car swung around the West Third Street curve.

"Well, sometimes, of course," replied Supt. Hedley.

"How do accidents happen?"

"A motorman gets careless, for instance, and bumps his train into the one before—or something like that."

When the Chinamen, led by Mr. Reynolds, representing Gov. Higgins, reached the bottom of the elevated station steps at South Ferry a dozen United States Army officers, in glittering gold lace, were lined up to meet them. It was Gen. Grant's staff, in charge of Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, Chief of Staff of the Department of the East. Despite the nip of the breeze that came across the harbor, the Commissioners took time to shake hands in American style before they took the boat. Gen. Grant met them at the Governors Island landing. The Eighth Regiment battalion was standing at present arms along the walk from the ferry to the officers' club. As the last visitor passed each man came to rest. It was a long walk, and, with the thermometer flirting down to the zero point, his Imperial Majesty's Commissioners were glad to get inside and rub their hands before the radiators.

The officers and their wives and daughters were there to receive the guests. Mrs. Grant was hostess, and she was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Smith, and Mrs. Heistand. The band played Chinese music out of compliment to Tai Hung-chi and Tuan Fang.

Mr. Belmont's special car met the Commissioners when they returned to South Ferry and carried them, on the express track, to the Grand Central Station. There they got out, took the waiting carriages, and returned to their headquarters at the Fifth Avenue.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This evening there will be another meeting of the Saturday Evening Dancing Class, but there is little else on the social programme with the exception of a few dinners, at homes, and the omnipresent card party.

***

Charles H. Sherrill, whose marriage with Miss Gibbs will be quietly celebrated on Thursday next at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Edward N. Gibbs, will give his bachelor dinner on Tuesday evening at the University Club. Mr. Sherrill's best man will be Gifford Pinchot, and his ushers are to be Col. Norman Dike, Tecumseh Sherman, Robert Lee Luce, Col. Selden Marvin, Major Alfred R. Whitney, and Thomas F. Bayard, son of the late Thomas F. Bayard. Col. Marvin and Major Whitney are associates of Mr. Sherrill on the Governor's staff. Miss Gibbs will have no attendants. The Rev. Dr. Terry of Garrisons-on-Hudson will officiate, and the wedding will be a small and quiet affair.

***

Mrs. Robert Olyphant will give a theatre party on Friday evening next for her débutante daughter, Miss Sophie Vernon Olyphant. A supper at the Olyphant residence will follow.

***

Mrs. James Harper Poor will give a small dance on Friday evening next at her residence for her daughter, Miss Evelyn Poor.

***

Mrs. Charles W. Cooper of Gramercy Park gave a dinner and vaudeville last evening at her residence. The guests for the dinner numbered twenty, and were the young friends of Miss Julia Cooper. Other guests to the number of 150 came in later for the vaudeville, there being singing, recitations, Mexican dances in costume, magicians, and other novel and amusing features. After the vaudeville there was general dancing.

"DIE MEISTERSINGER" AT THE OPERA

First Performance of Wagner's Comedy This Season.

LAST SEASON'S CAST AGAIN

An Admirable Representation of the Spirit and Life of the Work.

Eva	Miss Alten
Magdalene	Mme. Homer
Walther von Stolzing	Mr. Knote
Hans Sachs	Mr. Van Rooy
Beckmesser	Mr. Goritz
Pogner	Mr. Blass
Kothner	Mr. Muhlmann
David	Mr. Reiss
Vogelgesang	Mr. Bayer
Zorn	Mr. Koch
Mozer	Mr. Quesnel
Ortel	Mr. Bogdan
Nachtigall	Mr. Franke
Eisslinger	Mr. Ballard
Foltz	Mr. Freitag
Schwartz	Mr. Echols
Ein Nachtwaechter	Mr. Dufriche

Conductor, Mr. Alfred Hertz.

"Die Meistersinger," which was produced a year ago in a new garb and a new spirit at the Metropolitan Opera House, was performed there last evening for the first time this season. There was a large audience that enjoyed the performance much, for it was an excellent one, full of poetry and romance, of gayety and boisterous Teutonic good spirits, and the atmosphere of mediaeval burgess life. It was, in fact, a performance very much such as the performances of last season, and that means that it was one of unusual excellence. The same people filled the more important rôles as appeared then. Mr. Knote, Mr. Van Rooy, Mr. Goritz, Mr. Blass, Mr. Reiss, Miss Alton, who alternated last season with Mme. Ackte as Eva, and Mme. Louise appeared in the characters with which they were identified last season.

Of these, at least the men scarcely have their peers at present in these parts. Mr. Knote was in admirable voice last evening, and sang not only with fine freshness and sonority of tone, but also with splendid amplitude and breadth of phrasing. Sir Walther von Stolzing was the first character in which Mr. Knote appeared before the New York public, and it still remains perhaps the very best of his impersonations in the lyric power and the fire of his singing, and his entire understanding of the character, although nature has not fitted him to present the romantic grace of appearance that belongs to it.

Mr. Goritz exacted the tribute of almost unqualified admiration last season for his impersonation of Beckmesser, which is one of the completest embodiments of that character that is known to the lyric stage to-day. It strikes exactly the right note; it is full of humorous touches under a serious and strenuous guise; it is a skilfully composed character study in which action, facial expression, and distinctness of enunciation are united to raise it to its greatest expressiveness.

Of Mr. Van Rooy's Hans Sachs there is little new to be said; it is a noble and beautiful picture full of humor and of poetical insight. Mr. Reiss's David is beyond most others. Miss Alten as Eva is still somewhat overweighted and lacking in some of the finer qualities both in voice and action, but she has improved her impersonation, and has evidently brought intelligence and sincerity to it. Mme. Homer makes an excellent study of Magdalena.

The ensemble effects of last season's performances were among their best features. The ensemble is not quite so good in some points now, yet the training of the chorus was one of the excellent features of last evening's performance; they present a plausible showing of the lite and vivacity which are an indispensable element of an adequate presentation of "Die Meistersinger." There is still much that might be done with the rioting scene at the end of the second act to give it its proper effect, though no doubt it is much improved over the old stereotyped way.

Mr. Hertz conducted a performance of the score that was instinct with animation; he takes many of the tempos rapidly, of course, in order to contribute to the effect of life; some of them seem hurried. There were some passages in which the effects were exaggerated into roughness, but there was much that was of splendid effectiveness, of rich and beautiful sonority, of delicacy and color.

A COMETLIKE INTRUDER.

Red-Headed Man's Dive Into a Strange Bed a Bit Startling.

Mrs. Annie Langer of 181 Clinton Street was in her bedroom late on Thursday night rocking her nine-months-old baby boy to sleep. The door opened and a man walked in. The man was red-headed. He had red whiskers which surrounded his face so that it resembled an island set in a ruddy sea. Man for man, he outwhiskered the Colonel.

Looking neither to the right nor the left, with gravity altogether preternatural and a rigidity of bearing which would have done credit to a Police Commissioner, he began to shed his clothes. Off came his hat, then his coat, then his waistcoat. Wonderstruck, Mrs. Langer was powerless to do more than watch the proceedings. Disencumbered of this much of his wearing apparel, the stranger looked straight at the bed, which stood in a corner of the room, as if calculating the distance he would have to cover.

Silent still, he made a short run, and, leaping high in air, dived right upon the bed. There was a crash of slats. Then, framed in white, the red head stuck up from the wreck. The spectacle brought back the power of action to Mrs. Langer. Rushing to the window, she threw it open.

"Murder! Police! Help!" she yelled.

Her screams were so shrill and insistent that the whole block was awake in a jiffy. Police hurried to the house. When they reached the Langer flat the red-headed stranger, the seal of silence still on his lips, was still framed in the remnants of the bed and its tumbled clothing. He did not utter a word, even when the police dragged him to the middle of the room and demanded an explanation.

"It's too much red-eye in a red-headed man," one of the policemen finally declared, and the high diver was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Yesterday morning in the Essex Market Court he said he was Louis Weisenfold, a peddler. He pleaded guilty to invading Mrs. Langer's home, explaining that he had taken a "drop too much" and felt sleepy. When he pushed open the Langer door the bed appealed to him. He was fined $10, and sent to jail in default of payment.

THE AMENERS GATHERING.

Political Birds of All Feathers to be Together at the Dinner.

One of the strangest conglomerations of politicians that ever sat down to dinner in one banquet hall will be assembled tonight at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for the annual feast of the brethren of the Amen Corner. Senator Thomas C. Platt returned from Washington yesterday for the affair. He will touch elbows with Chairman Benjamin B. Odell. Charles F. Murphy and Patrick H. McCarren will engage in a love feast with such side lights as Timothy L. Woodruff, William M. Ivins, Perry Belmont, August Belmont, Frank S. Black, and George W. Dunn grouped around to make a complete picture. In addition, about everybody who is anybody in the political, financial, legal, and newspaper worlds will be present.

The dinner will be held at 6:30 o'clock in the big dining room of the hotel. The number of diners has been restricted exactly to 335 although the requests for tickets was more than three times that number. The entertainment programme is the most elaborate that has ever been attempted at the annual affairs of the Corner.

VICHY CELESTINS

DEATH OF LORD MASHAM.

Made an Immense Fortune from His Inventions—Born in 1815.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Lord Masham, (Samuel Cunliffe-Lister,) the patentee of many inventions, including a compressed-air brake for railroads and a wool-combing machine, died this morning at Swinton Abbey, Masham, Yorkshire.

Lord Masham's career was a remarkable one. He died one of the richest men in England after triumphing over obstacles which would have daunted ninety-nine out of a hundred inventors, and which more than once threatened him with complete ruin.

He was born in 1815, and when he was 23 years old he and his brother started a small business at Manningham, Yorkshire, as worsted spinners and manufacturers. Samuel Cunliffe-Lister was of an inventive turn of mind, and was continually experimenting with new ideas. Before long he had taken out several patents, some of which proved quite profitable.

He continued to experiment with other inventions, and he lost more than one fortune before he perfected his famous wool-combing machine. It was not until the sixties that he succeeded, but when the patent was obtained and the machines were set going the profits were enormous, the product of the machine being worth thirty or forty times the cost of the raw material worked up. For many years the profits from the business amounted to over $1,000,000 annually.

It is said that at one time Lord Masham spent $5,000 a day in experiments with his inventions.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Edward P. Hatch.

Elizabeth C. Height, wife of Edward P. Hatch, of the firm of Lord & Taylor, died yesterday morning at her home, 1,033 Fifth Avenue, after an illness of eighteen months. Although not a member of any charitable organization, Mrs. Hatch was an active worker for the city's poor and needy.

She was born in Monmouth County, N. J., the daughter of Robert C. and Mary Riddell Height. Her father was English and was of considerable prominence, a street in London bearing his name. Prior to 1721 a part of the family emigrated to New Jersey, and acquired a large tract of land in Mercer County, adjoining the William Penn holdings, and in the same year Heightstown was founded. John and Mary Height erecting the first log cabin. Britton Height, a brother of Mrs. Height, was an officer in the First New Jersey Cavalry during the war of the rebellion.

Mrs. Hatch was not alone the daughter of a fine old family; she was a woman of great personal force of character, combining an unusual degree of executive ability with remarkable tact. She leaves a husband and seven children, six daughters and a son.

Albert Remick.

Albert Remick, a stockholder and salesman of Tiffany & Co., died at his home, 23 Fifth Avenue, yesterday morning. He was born at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1834, and was formerly in business in Baltimore. After the close of the civil war he came to New York and entered the employ of Tiffany. For the last thirty years he had charge of their watch department, where his thoroughness in all business matters and untiring attention to details won him many close friendships among Tiffany & Co.'s customers.

Mr. Remick was a member of the Union League Club and of the First Presbyterian Church at Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street. His funeral services will be held there on Monday morning at 9:30 P. M. He leaves a widow.

Obituary Notes.

MOSES CHRIST, a former Coroner of Middletown, N. Y., died yesterday of heart disease. He was 66 years old.

COL. ALEX M. HIGGINSON, commander of the Seventy-first Virginia Regiment of Infantry Volunteers, died suddenly on Thursday at Norfolk, Va.

WILLIAM BARNITZ, a banker in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, died at Carlisle on Thursday night. He was 89 years old. He was born in York County and was in various kinds of manufacturing for fifty years.

FATHER HOLDEN, whose services in quelling an outbreak of convicts while stationed at Bermuda caused the British Government to grant him a pension for life, died at Kentville, N. S., on Thursday night. He was 76 years old.

Horatio Fletcher, a carriage manufacturer well known here and in the South, died at the residence of his son, Assemblyman George M. Fletcher, on Centre Island yesterday of injuries received in a fall two days ago.

THOMAS MINSHALL, Postmaster at La Crescent, Minn., forty consecutive years, from 1859 to 1899, died yesterday at the age of 82 years. At the St. Louis and the Chicago Expositions he received honor as the oldest Postmaster in the country.

RUFUS H. DARBY, an employing printer, was found dead at his country home, near Washington, yesterday. For man years he was prominent in Masonic circles, and was also identified with the Royal Arch Chapter, the Knights Templar, and the Mystic Shrine. He was fifty-four years old.

EDWARD RAWSON NICHOLS of the firm of Nichols & Gray, grain merchants, died yesterday of heart disease at his residence, 150 Riverside Drive. He was 48 years old. A daughter survives him. The funeral will be held at the house to-morrow evening. The burial will be in Greenwood.

PATRICK ADAM ROBERTSON, for many years the active head of The American Press Information Bureau of this city and the Philadelphia Bureau of Press Clippings, died on Wednesday at the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital after a brief illness. Three sons and two daughters survive him. He was born in Scotland 68 years ago.

EDWARD F. GILPIN, who was for twenty-five years an employe of the Market and Fulton National Bank, Manhattan, died yesterday at his home, 1,300 Dean Street, Brooklyn, of apoplexy. He was a native of this city, and was 62 years old. Mr. Gilpin was a member of the Brooklyn Union League Club and of the Royal Arcanum. He was unmarried.

THOMAS MARTIN MOORE, the oldest lawyer in Passaic County, N. J., dropped dead at his desk in Passaic last night. He was born in Newton in 1844. His grandfather was Judge of the Sussex County Court of Common Pleas for twenty-five years. Mr. Moore went to Passaic in 1871. He was a member of the first City Council and was attorney for many large estates.

JAMES E. JENKINS, who died at his home, 110 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, on Thursday, was for many years in business in Manhattan as a freight broker. He was born in Hudson, N. Y., in 1827, and entered the employ of Grinnell, Minturn & Co., in this city, in 1850. Later he organized the firm of Munn & Jenkins, retiring from active business in 1896. He leaves a son, Louis L. Jenkins of Westport Point, Mass.

FREDERICK HUGHSON died on Thursday after a long illness at his home in Fishkill in his eighty-sixth year, leaving a widow and one daughter. He was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., and was graduated from Columbia College in 1839, was admitted to the New York Bar in 1844, became a Trustee of the New York Savings Bank in 1864 and counsel in 1867, and was made Treasurer in 1883 and President in 1893. He held this position till his advancing years caused his retirement.

DANCE FOR MISS RUGGLES.

Her Mother Gives a Large and Enjoyable Affair at Sherry's.

One of the jolliest dances of the Winter was that given by Mrs. Henry Meyer Johnson last night at Sherry's for her daughter, Miss Grace Ruggles, a débutante of last year.

The entire large ballroom floor was engaged and decorated with palms and ferns. The walls were hung with garlands of Southern smilax and Louis Seize baskets filled with pink roses were suspended in each panel of the wall from garlands of green, and the supper tables in the adjoining suite were also decorated with cut flowers.

The guests began arriving a little before 11, and were received at the entrance to the ballroom by Mrs. Johnson in mauve velvet trimmed with gold lace, and wearing pearls, and Miss Ruggles in bronze-colored net covered with bronze paillettes and with a bow knot of the paillettes 'n her coiffure.

The seated supper at small tables was served at midnight, and the cotillion began a little after 1 o'clock, led by Stowe Phelps, dancing with Miss Ruggles.

The favors were extremely effective. There were shepherds' crooks for the girls and the new Cairo hats for their partners; poppies on wands, with boutonnières to match, hollyhocks, and other flowers. In the Japanese figure the girls received fans and the men ash receivers. There were also picture frames, brocade pincushions, and other things.

The guests asked included almost all the young people who are known in society.

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DOWN WENT THE GROUNDHOG.

And Down Went the Mercury After Him, Almost as Swiftly.

The groundhog stuck his nose out at sunrise yesterday, saw his shadow, and disappeared. "Back to the warm sandbed," he muttered as he vanished for another six weeks' snooze.

As if to emphasize the fact that the groundhog never fails to hit the mark—a fact which one famous observer declared he had personally verified on more than a thousand occasions—Winter hit New York just as soon as the groundhog went inside. The mercury dropped with a clatter that was particularly scaring in view of the recent summery weather, and the wind rushed in until it blew forty-eight miles an hour.

The temperature had fallen to 0 degrees above zero before midnight last night, making yesterday the coldest day of the Winter by 4 degrees. The average temperature for the day was 21 degrees above; last year, on Feb. 2, it was 17 degrees, while the average for the last twenty-five years was 26 degrees.

In the daylight hours yesterday the lowest temperature recorded by the Weather Bureau's official thermometer was 15 degrees above zero. But it seemed bitterly cold in contrast with the balmy Springlike weather that has prevailed with but two brief intermissions since early last Autumn. Forecaster Emery said that this is the likeliest looking cold wave he has seen this Winter, but he has only two on his list to choose from.

Although it wasn't cold enough yesterday to bother warmly clad persons very much, there was plenty of real suffering in the tenement house districts and along the Bowery and Park Row, where homeless men pass the nights wandering from one place to another. The tenement dwellers always have a scant enough supply of coal, and in mild weather never more than enough to cook their food. There was, in consequence, a general scurrying for fuel on their part as soon as day broke.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor reported last night that, notwithstanding the recent warm weather, the association had had to spend 15 per cent. more this Winter than it had in the corresponding period last year. The association appeals for $50,000. Money may be sent to Robert Shaw Minturn, at 105 East Twenty-second Street.

The cold wave was carried here with a gale that had its origin in Northwestern Canada. It swept over the Dakotas and brought a temperature generally below zero from Wisconsin east to New York. It was 2 degrees below zero yesterday morning at Buffalo, Rochester, and Oswego. It was still lower in Canada.

Cold weather reports were received from all over the State. The Adirondack region yielded up the most chilly accounts. These are some of the reports:

Lake Placid, 12 degrees below; Saranac, 17 below; Bloomingdale, 19 below; Upper Chateaugay Lake, 20 below; Paul Smith's, 18 below; Dannemora, 18 below; Malone, 24 below; Meacham, 29 below; Loon Lake, 28 below; Lake Titus, 26 below, and Mountain view, 25 below.

Forecaster Emery said that nowhere in the State was there more than an inch and a half of ice—enough for skating, but of no use for commercial purposes. In the Penobscot and Kennebec Rivers in Maine the ice varies from 9 to 14 inches in thickness.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Weather Bureau reports show that a cold wave to-night covers the entire country east of the Mississippi River, except the south portion of the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, with extremely low temperatures in many places, the general range being from 10 to 24 degrees below the seasonal average. The cold wave came from the extreme Northwest. The mercury has fallen considerably, as far south as Savannah, where the record so far is 42 degrees, with possibility of freezing by morning.

In Northern New York unofficial records show as low as 20 degrees below zero at various points. The Weather Bureau's reports show that the temperature to-day was 30 degrees below zero at Rockliffe, Ontario; 24 below at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; 10 below at Duluth; Des Moines, and Keokuk, and 16 degrees below at Moorhead, Minn.

Winds along the New England Coast will be fresh to northwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to fresh northwest to north, probably becoming east Sunday; South Atlantic Coast, light to fresh west to northwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to fresh northwest to north, probably becoming east Sunday; South Atlantic Coast, light to fresh north to northeast; West Gulf Coast, fresh east to south; Lake Michigan, variable, becoming southeast and brisk.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have fresh northwest winds, with fair, cold weather, to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair, continued cold Saturday, though not quite so cold in west portion; Sunday, fair, warmer, fresh northwest winds, becoming variable.

New Jersey and Delaware—Fair, continued cold Saturday; Sunday, fair, warmer, light to fresh northwest winds, becoming variable Sunday.

New England—Fair, continued cold Saturday; Sunday, fair, warmer, fresh northwest winds, becoming variable.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	21	29	4 P. M.	16	17
6 A. M.	22	19	6 P. M.	14	14
9 A. M.	19	15	9 P. M.	12	10
12 M.	17	10	12 P. M.	10	9

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 21; for the corresponding date last year it was 17; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 26. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 16; at 8 P. M. it was 12; maximum temperature, 33 degrees at 12:02 A. M.; minimum, 9 degrees at 9:40 P. M. Humidity, 66 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 46 per cent. at 8 P. M.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

W. A. Brady has obtained from Rupert Hughes the rights for a new American play entitled "The Richest Girl in the World," in which Grace George will be seen as the heroine.

Daniel Frohman has obtained the American rights to A. W. Pinero's new play, "His House in Order," produced in London on Thursday night, and will present it at the Lyceum Theatre next Winter.

W. H. Thompson in "The Bishop," and not Henry Miller in "The Indiscretion of Truth," will reopen the Princess Theatre on Feb. 12. Mr. Miller will make his first appearance in the latter play in Washington.

Aubrey Boucicault, who is suffering from nervous exhaustion, will retire from "The Vanderbilt Cup" after to-night's performance. His part will be played in future by Harry Fairleigh. At the end of next week Charles Dickson will leave the cast and his place will be taken by Philip Ryley.

Senator Reynolds has purchased the rights to "What the Butler Saw," which has had a long run at the Savoy in London, and will present it at the Garrick Theatre later in the season. Next week Charles Richman comes to the Garrick in a comedy by David Gray, called "Gallops."

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Bridge Tournament for Charity.

A bridge and heart tournament under the direction of Mrs. William Gaston Sargent will be given at the residence of Mrs. Henry H. Rogers, 3 East Seventy-eighth Street, next Wednesday afternoon, for the benefit of the Messiah Home for Children.

Theodore Spiering Plays in Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—Theodore Spiering, the Chicago violinist, gave a successful concert here tonight with the support of the Philharmonic Orchestra.

DIED.

CALMAN.—David, beloved son of Emma and the late Emil Calman, aged 48 years, suddenly, at Yokohama, on Feb. 1.

CARRYL.—On Friday, Feb. 2, at Nutley, N. J., N. Frederick Carryl.
Funeral from Grace Church, Nutley, on Sunday, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M., on arrival of Erie train leaving West 23d St. at 1:40 P. M. Interment at Troy, N. Y.

GILPIN.—Suddenly, on Friday, Feb. 2, 1906, Edward Franklin Gilpin, in his 44th year.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 1,300 Dean St., Brooklyn, Sunday evening, Feb. 4, at 8 o'clock.

HATCH.—On Friday, Feb. 2, 1906, at her residence, Elizabeth C. Hatch, wife of Edward P. Hatch.
Funeral private.

HUGHSON.—At the residence of James Dearing, Fishkill, N. Y., on Feb. 1, Frederick Hughson, beloved husband of Annie Platt Ganse, in the 86th year of his age.
Funeral private.

JARDINE.—At her residence, Olyphant Park, Morristown, N. J., Feb. 1, 1906, Mary L. Noxon, widow of David Jardine.
Funeral private. Interment in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y.

JENKINS.—James Edward Jenkins, on Thursday, Feb. 1, in the 79th year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, 110 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 3, at 4 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Please omit flowers.

NICHOLS.—At his home, 150 Riverside Drive, New York, on Friday morning, Feb. 2, Edward Rawson, son of Emily A. and the late Frederic Nichols.
Funeral services at his late residence Sunday evening, Feb. 4, at 8 o'clock. Interment at the convenience of the family.

NIVEN.—Suddenly, at Hackensack, N. J.,

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128 Broadway, of New York, New York.
AUDITS INVESTIGATIONS APPRAISALS.

Statistics of Metal Consumption.

The metal statistics compiled by the Metall Gesellschaft and Metallurgische Gesellschaft, A. G., of Frankfort, Germany, are available for 1904-05, the twelfth year of publication. The pamphlet contains comparative statistics of all the metals and estimates of the world's consumption of copper, lead, spelter, and tin.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Rates, 3½@4½ Per Cent.

Copper and Hill Stocks Rise, Uncertainty Elsewhere—Banks Lose Cash.

The features of yesterday's stock market were the heavy trading and sharp advances in the Hill stocks and in the copper shares. Elsewhere prices moved irregularly, the trading displaying some of the characteristics so notable in the liquidation which marked the markets of the first three weeks or more of the present year. The close found most of the active stocks, save those in the two groups mentioned, a trifle below the range of prices established at the end of the session on Thursday. In the Hill group, Great Northern preferred rose 6½ points in all, and Northern Pacific 6 points, on transactions which must be considered large, in view of the fact that great holdings of these shares are practically out of the market. Union Pacific was influenced to some extent by the rise in the Hill stocks, since in its treasury are still to be found substantial amounts of these two issues. Explanatory of the advance in Great Northern and Northern Pacific nothing new was offered, it being accepted as a fact by Wall Street that a lease of the Great Northern's ore properties to the United States Steel Corporation is either consummated or so nearly concluded that for speculative purposes at least the matter may be considered closed. The rise in the copper shares again brought forth reports of pending mergers and of a settlement of the long-drawn-out litigation, but as heretofore these reports were entirely lacking in official confirmation. Tennessee Coal and Iron gained 5 points on the announcement of the terms upon which stockholders might subscribe to the new shares recently authorized.

The trading in general was influenced to some extent by consideration of the rate agitation in Congress and by the published estimates of the currency movements of the week, which indicate a loss of from $5,000,000 to $6,250,000. The reported movements of currency indicate a gain by the banks on transactions direct with the interior, showing that money is still flowing this way, but this gain was wiped out and a loss sustained as a result of the gain which the Sub-Treasury has made on its operations with the banks. To the Sub-Treasury the banks have lost since Friday of last week practically $10,000,000, but it should be noted that the items making up this loss, consisting of the payment of the $2,750,000 note by the Central Pacific on account of its indebtedness to the Government, and also of heavy drafts on the local banks for payments into the 5 per cent. redemption fund, are matters which will be entirely inoperative next week or whose influence will be decidedly curtailed. A good or bad bank statement to-day will largely turn on the contraction which the liquidation of the week has brought about in the loan account, and on the part which the gain in cash unreflected in last week's bank statement will play in the present return. The cotton market moved up and down with some feverishness as a result of the publication of the Census Bureau's report to the House of Representatives on the amount of cotton yet to be ginned. The bureau placed this at 250,844 bales, which, added to the amount ginned up to Jan. 16, would give a total crop of 10,248,955 bales. Speaker Cannon's reported comment on these figures, that their submission smacked of speculation, will probably be echoed by the conservative element of the cotton trade.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $4,098,593, as against $3,582,056 for the previous week and $2,843,222 for the corresponding week last year. The value of the amount marketed was $4,164,305, as against $3,740,433 for the previous week and $2,963,129 for the corresponding week last year.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.
General Chemical Co.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1905.	1904.	1903.
CENTRAL NEW ENGLAND for the quarter ended Dec. 31—			
Gross	$516,744	$279,611	$176,135
Net	153,242	37,722	21,963
Other income	12,107	16,450	1,553
Surp. over chgs.	111,681	5,074	*15,613
*Deficit.			
DENVER & RIO GRANDE for December—			
Gross	1,634,353	1,447,718	1,237,888
Expenses	967,405	866,612	726,703
Net	666,953	581,106	511,183
Other income	7,986	9,019	8,584
Total income	674,844	590,125	519,767
Charges	351,836	346,449	332,923
Balance	322,007	243,676	186,842
Renew. fund	10,000	10,000	10,000
Surplus	318,008	233,676	176,842
6 mos. gross	10,169,862	8,982,118	8,988,077
Expenses	6,034,902	5,199,985	5,444,129
6 mos. net	4,134,960	3,782,133	3,543,957
Other income	106,075	71,479	79,228
Total income	4,241,035	3,853,910	3,623,185
Charges	2,094,039	2,076,874	1,993,732
Balance	2,146,346	1,777,036	1,624,453
Renew. fund	60,000	60,000	60,000
6 mos. surplus	2,086,346	1,717,036	1,564,453
Dividends	1,137,818	1,110,000	1,110,000
Surplus	948,528	607,036	454,453
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS for December—			
Gross earnings	895,981	856,414	853,219
Expenses	658,954	649,763	631,194
Net earnings	237,027	206,651	222,025
Chgs. and taxes	149,590	150,502	149,582
Surplus	87,437	56,149	72,443
Gross, 6 months	5,262,565	5,183,606	5,011,110
Expenses	4,213,014	3,748,304	3,650,490
Net, 6 months	1,049,541	1,435,302	1,360,629
Chgs. and taxes	897,617	903,014	898,289
Surplus, 6 mos.	351,424	532,288	462,340
NORFOLK & WESTERN for December—			
Gross earnings	2,274,241	1,992,604	1,826,154
Expenses	1,338,419	1,244,044	1,440,217
Net earnings	935,822	748,560	685,937
Charges	349,540	315,397	267,890
Surplus	586,282	433,163	418,047
Gross, 6 months	13,886,877	11,784,200	11,383,331
Net, 6 months	5,584,327	4,772,172	4,668,886
Charges	2,025,548	1,810,380	1,589,018
Surplus, 6 mos.	3,558,779	2,961,792	3,079,868
PENNSYLVANIA (lines directly operated)—			
Gross, December	11,577,204	9,513,204	8,643,704
Expenses	7,893,307	7,002,507	6,516,607
Net, December	3,683,897	2,510,697	2,127,097
Gross, 12 mos	125,760,212	110,080,012	114,511,212
Expenses	87,899,450	76,312,050	79,282,150
Net, 12 months	38,860,762	33,717,962	35,229,062
Lines west of Pittsburg & Erie (directly operated):			
	December Increase.	12 Mos. Increase.	
Gross earnings	1,013,100	8,021,200	
Expenses	294,800	5,881,700	
Net earnings	718,300	2,139,500	
Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington:	1905.	1904.	1903.
Gross, December	1,301,203	1,102,203	1,126,203
Expenses	920,853	868,933	872,953
Net, December	380,350	233,250	253,250
Gross, 12 mos	14,754,149	13,603,649	13,649,949
Expenses	10,002,828	9,789,828	9,618,928
Net, 12 months	4,151,321	3,813,821	4,031,021
Northern Central:			
Gross, December	958,540	825,540	824,240
Expenses	710,642	700,242	682,942
Net, December	233,898	125,298	141,298
Gross, 12 mos	10,645,548	10,288,148	10,310,048
Expenses	8,470,311	7,829,011	7,973,611
Net, 12 months	2,175,237	2,459,137	2,336,437
West Jersey & Seashore:			
Gross, December	291,774	244,674	243,974
Expenses	298,563	286,563	277,963
Net, December	*6,789	*21,989	*33,989
Gross, 12 mos	4,675,658	4,307,458	4,290,358
Expenses	3,388,442	3,258,242	3,314,742
Net, 12 months	1,287,216	1,049,216	945,616
*Deficit.			
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for December—			
Gross	53,093	44,179	40,795
Net	25,767	24,932	17,407
Surp. over chgs.	8,024	7,089	*426
12 mos. gross	296,545	246,365	242,846
12 mos. net	128,075	122,937	105,515
Other income	3,566	3,025	3,217
Surp. over chgs.	23,217	16,939	*342
*Deficit.			
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for December—			
Gross	828,682	874,577	771,412
Expenses	586,593	586,789	495,011
Net	292,089	287,788	276,401
6 mos. gross	4,554,747	4,753,030	3,296,066
Expenses	3,240,678	3,086,523	2,200,024
6 mos. net	1,354,069	1,666,507	1,096,042
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for December—			
Gross	461,795	356,543	348,879
Expenses	318,606	297,170	248,950
Net	143,189	59,373	101,829
6 mos. gross	2,900,293	2,322,048	2,356,847
Expenses	2,070,332	1,320,877	1,688,562
6 mos. net	829,961	1,001,171	668,285

QUIT TENNESSEE COAL BOARD.

Witherbee and Schoonmaker Resign—George A. Kessler a Director.

The resignation of F. S. Witherbee as a Director and Vice President of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company was accepted yesterday by the Directors. S. L. Schoonmaker, it was also announced, resigned from the board some time ago. These resignations increased to four the vecancies on the Board of Directors. One of these was filled by the election of George A. Kessler, the other three positions remaining unfilled.

The Directors of the company at yesterday's meeting voted to offer to the stockholders the right to subscribe to new common stock to the extent of 15 per cent. of their holdings. This will require the issuance of $3,417,204 stock, the balance of the recently authorized $10,000,000 increase in stock remaining in the treasury. The present issue of stock is to go to the stockholders at par. Payment is to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, the first to be made at the time of subscription and the others on July 16 and Oct. 16 this year and on Feb. 1, 1907.

The proceeds of the new stock will be used to increase the capacity of the company's plants and to provide for other improvements.

GRAIN EXPORTS ENORMOUS.

Shipments from Atlantic Ports Show Great Gain Over Former Years.

The record-breaking crops of 1905 are reflected in enormous shipments of grain from the Atlantic ports. Statistics show that the shipments of corn from July 1 to date have more than doubled the figures of 1904-05 and 1903-04, and are more than three times greater than the corn exports of 1902-03.

The exports for the week just ended are 8,289,359 bushels, against 5,302,503 bushels for the corresponding week last year. The same weeks in 1903-04 and 1902-03, respectively, were 1,411,186 bushels and 2,400,316 bushels. From July 1, 1905, to date the total exports of corn have been 68,428,049 bushels, against 33,143,665 bushels the year before. In 1902-03 the figures for the same period were 22,736,129 bushels.

ST. PAUL'S CONTRACTS LET.

Work on Pacific Coast Extension Will Take About Three Years.

The contract for the construction of the western portion of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul's Pacific Coast extension has been let to H. C. Henry, according to dispatches received from Seattle yesterday.

This contract covers the section of the line from Puget Sound to the eastern boundary of the State of Washington. The contract for the eastern end of the extension from the present terminus of the St. Paul in South Dakota for a considerable distance westward was awarded some time ago to McIntosh Brothers of Milwaukee.

The St. Paul's extension, not counting branches, will have a total length of about 1,500 miles. It will take about three years to construct the road.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 3½@4½ per cent., closing at 3½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 4 per cent.

Time money, 4½@4¾ per cent. for sixty days and 4¾ per cent. for ninety days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¼@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $515,497,775; balances, $20,303,019. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $988,510.

Sterling exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.8385 for sixty days, $4.8725 for demand, and $4.8785 for cables. Commercial bills were quoted at $4.83¼@$4.84¼.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.18¼ and 5.16; reichsmarks, 94⅛ less 1-16 and 95 3-32@95⅛; guilders, 40 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c discount. Chicago—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 8c; telegraphic, 11½c. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—15@20c premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Money was in restricted supply in the market to-day, the release of large sums with the month-turn being offset by the amount due to the Bank of England. Discounts were firm.

Trading on the Stock Exchange generally was quiet and tolerably cheerful. Gilt-edged securities were supported. Consols opened steady, but closed easier. Home rails were flat on the disappointing Midland dividend.

Americans opened firm and quiet. Union Pacific was strong on dividend anticipations. The changes generally were fractional. Prices eased during the last hour, notwithstanding the strength of Wall Street, rallied, and closed firm.

Foreigners were firm on Paris buying, notably Russians.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103⅛.

Far silver steady at 30⅝d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 23.02; Lisbon, 5.

Money, 4 per cent. Discount rates: Short bills, 3⅝@3 15-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅞ per cent.

Bullion amounting to £161,000 was taken into the Bank of England to-day, and £10,000 was withdrawn for shipment to South America.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	90 3-16	..	..	—1-16
Consols, account	90⅛	..	..	—1-16
Anaconda	14⅝	27⅜	27⅜	+ 1⅛
Atchison	96⅛	93⅝	93⅝	....
Can. Pac.	178⅝	178⅝	178⅝	— ⅜
St. Paul	192½	187½	187⅝	— ⅝
Erie	49¼	48	48⅛	— ⅛
Erie 1st pf	84	81⅞	80¾	+ 1⅝
Ill. Central	178½	174	174⅝	— ⅜
Louis. & Nash.	156	152	152	....
N. Y. Central	155⅞	151¼	151¼	....
Pennsylvania	74	144¾	144	+ ¼
Reading	73¼	142⅜	143⅝	— ⅛
So. Pacific	71⅞	69⅛	69⅝	— ⅛
Un. Pacific	161⅜	157⅝	157⅝	— 1⅝
U. S. Steel	46⅞	45⅜	46⅛	— ⅝
U. S. Steel pf	115⅝	112⅝	113	— ⅝

BANK OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

Cash in hand decreased 24,300,000 marks.
Treasury notes increased 520,000 marks.
Other securities increased 6,280,000 marks.
Notes in circulation increased 22,500,000 marks.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was inactive, but the tendency generally was good. Russians were very firm.

Russian Imperial 4s were quoted at 83.40 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 488.

The private rate of discount was 2 9-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f. 22½c. for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f. 14½c. for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were irregular and the general tendency was to be weaker.

Canadian Pacific was higher.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 3⅛ per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	11	3	Esperanza	4	14	0
Tomboy	1	7	6	Dolores	2	0	0
El Oro	1	7	6	Stratton's Indep.	8	8	

ORE LANDS RUMOR RENEWED.

Great Northern Property Said to Belong to United States Steel Co.

The decided strength of the stock of the Great Northern Railway in the past few days has revived the report that the road's ore lands are to be leased in some form to the United States Steel Corporation. James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern, is absent from the city, and at the offices of the company the other officers refused yesterday to discuss the report. The story circulated in Wall Street has assumed several forms.

The particular rumor which gained the widest circulation yesterday was that the Great Northern's ore lands were to be turned over to a holding company capitalized at $120,000,000, which in turn would lease the ore lands to the United States Steel Corporation. The stock of this company it was said would be turned over as a sort of stock dividend to the holders of the $150,000,000 preferred stock of the Great Northern Railway. Another version of the story was that the holding company's stock would be taken over by the Steel Corporation and paid for in cash, the cash in turn being distributed to the Great Northern stockholders.

Report had it that before starting for the South Mr. Hill had practically sealed the transaction. It has all along been admitted by Directors of the United States Steel Corporation that a lease of the Great Northern's ore lands to the United States Steel Corporation was the most logical disposition that could be made of these lands.

In connection with the reports that an agreement had been reached within the last few days, it was said that Mr. Hill on behalf of the Great Northern had been holding out for a charge of 90 cents a ton for the transportation of the iron ores from the Great Northern's ore lands to the head of the great lakes, while the representatives of the Steel Corporation were not inclined to fix a higher rate than 80 cents a ton. According to report, the difference between the two rates was compromised at 85 cents.

Mr. Hill, on several occasions, the last time being as late as the early part of this week, denied that a sale of the Great Northern ore lands had been effected.

Stock Exchange Listings.

The Stock Exchange has received applications to list the following:

Reading Company—An additional $2,098,000 of general second mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of 1997.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company—An additional $11,784,000 first and refunding mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of 1934.

The following bonds have been listed on the Exchange:

Imperial Japanese Government 4½ per cent. coupon-bearing bonds, £30,000,000.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company 4 per cent. first mortgage refunding guaranteed sinking fund bonds, $75,000,000.

Dividends.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer,
New York, Jan. 27th, 1906.
A dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN & OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies) at this office on and after February 15, 1906, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on January 31, 1906.
EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer, 52 Wall Street.
New York, January 27th, 1906.
A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock and of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Tuesday, February 20th, 1906, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, February 6th, 1906.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

AMERICAN GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY.
CONSECUTIVE QUARTERLY PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 43.
The regular quarterly dividend (No. 43) of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. on the preferred capital stock of the American Graphophone Co. will be paid February 15, 1906, to stockholders of record February 1.
By order of the Directors.
EDWARD D. EASTON, President.

UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION.
Quarterly Dividend No. 19, of 1¾% on the preferred stock, payable Feb. 28, 1906, was declared Jan. 30 to stockholders of record Feb. 6. Transfer books close at 3 P. M. Feb. 6, and reopen at 10 A. M. March 1.
RICHARD TRIMBLE, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS COMPANY,
131-133 East 23d St.,
New York, February 1st, 1906.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 131-133 East Twenty-third Street, New York City, on Thursday, March 1st, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
The Transfer Books will close on Monday, February 5th, 1906, and reopen Friday, March 2d, 1906.
By order of the Board of Directors.
MALCOLM M. GRAHAM, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF BONDS issued under Consolidated First and Collateral Trust Mortgage of this Company to Title Guaranty & Trust Co. of Scranton, Penn., Trustee, dated Sept. 1, 1903, will be held at the office of this Company in the Land Title Bldg., Phila., Pa., on Wednesday, February 21, 1906, at 2 P. M., to vote for or against a proposal to request said Trustee to release from the lien of above-mentioned mortgage property not to exceed $75,000.00 in value, the proceeds of said sale to be expended on other property covered by said mortgage.
PENNSYLVANIA COAL & COKE COMPANY.
By A. G. EDWARDS, Secretary.

EMPIRE STEEL & IRON COMPANY.
Annual Stockholders' Meeting.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Empire Steel & Iron Company will be held at the office of the Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, February 28th, 1906, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The transfer books will be closed in accordance with the by-laws at 3 o'clock P. M. February 7th, 1906, and will reopen on Thursday, March 1st, 1906.
JAMES S. STILLMAN, Secretary.
Catasauqua, Pa., February 1st, 1906.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary or proper will be held at the principal offices of the Company, 81-85 Beach Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, February thirteenth, 1906, between the hours of twelve M. and one P. M. The stock transfer books will be closed ten days prior to date of the election. E. E. PALEN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF Parks, Arsenal Building, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.
SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock P. M. on
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1906,
Borough of the Bronx,
for furnishing all the labor and materials for the erection and completion of a boathouse in the New York Zoological Park, in Bronx Park, in the City of New York.
For full particulars see City Record.
MOSES HERRMAN, President;
GEORGE M. WALGROVE,
MICHAEL J. KENNEDY,
Commissioners of Parks.
Dated January 29, 1906.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST Certificate No. 2,213 for 100 shares Central Leather Common in name of Wasserman Bros. All parties are cautioned against negotiating same. Transfer has been stopped. If found, kindly notify HERZFELD & STERN, 40 Exchange Place.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

A. ANZELEWITZ & CO.—Morris Malawista, heretofore Director and Treasurer, and Arnold B. Ehrlich, Director and Secretary, of A. ANZELEWITZ & CO., have disposed of their stock and severed their connection with and ceased to be officers of the corporation.—Dated February 2d, 1906.
ABRAHAM ANZELEWITZ, President.
JOSEPH A. ANZELEWITZ, Vice President.
ALEXANDER A. ANZELEWITZ, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE FIRM OF KOSVEN & FINE WAS ON the first inst. dissolved, Mr. H. Fine retiring. The undersigned, a former member of that firm, has assumed all the obligations thereof and will continue the business at the same address.
SAMUEL KOSVEN.

$11,784,000

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

First and Refunding Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds

Dated April 1, 1904. Due April 1, 1934.
Interest payable semi-annually April 1st and October 1st in New York.
Principal and interest payable in United States Gold Coin.

Redeemable at the option of the Company at 105 and accrued interest on or prior to April 1, 1911, on sixty days' previous notice.

Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, with privilege of registration.
Registered Bonds may be re-exchanged for Coupon Bonds.
Central Trust Company of New York and David R. Francis, Trustees.

The Bonds are a direct obligation of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, which was formed in the year 1880, from which time it has uninterruptedly paid dividends on its capital stock, and since 1899 at not less than 5 per cent. per annum.

The First and Refunding Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds are secured by a first lien (either directly or through pledge of the entire issue of First Mortgage Bonds) on terminal properties in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and St. Louis, new equipment and shops at Moline, Ill., and on railway lines aggregating 1,150 miles, including the line from St. Louis to Kansas City, and are also secured by a lien (subject to existing mortgages) on all the lines of the Railway Company, aggregating 5,691 miles, exclusive of leased lines and trackage.

The total amount of Bonds authorized under the mortgage is limited to $163,000,000, and the amount issued (including the above $11,784,000 Bonds) is $55,592,000 Bonds, (of which $11,250,000 Bonds are deposited as collateral for the Company's $7,500,000 Three-Year 4½% Notes.)

The above $11,784,000 First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds have been issued for the following purposes:

$2,500,000 for improvements and equipment.

$1,000,000 against an equal amount of Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company General Mortgage 4% Bonds issued for improvements and deposited as security under the First and Refunding Mortgage.

$290,000 for retiring an equal amount of Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf Equipment Trust Certificates due February 1, 1906, and April 1, 1906.

$1,494,000 for retiring an equal amount of Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company Serial Gold 4s (Choctaw Collateral,) due May 1, 1906.

$6,500,000 against an equal amount of Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Consolidated Mortgage 5s which are to be issued to retire the same amount of Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern First 5s, due June 1, 1906, and are to be deposited as security under the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company First and Refunding Mortgage.

THE NET RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905, OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, AS OFFICIALLY REPORTED, WERE.....$14,519,471
AND THE TAXES, INTEREST ON BONDS AND RENTALS AMOUNTED TO 9,786,362
LEAVING A SURPLUS OF..... $4,733,109

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED DEC. 31st, 1905, THE COMPANY REPORTS GROSS EARNINGS OF $27,010,779, AN INCREASE OF $3,570,703, AND, AFTER DEDUCTING OPERATING EXPENSES AND TAXES, A NET INCOME OF $8,566,073, AN INCREASE OF $817,900 OVER THE SIX MONTHS ENDED DEC. 31st, 1904.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF THE ABOVE BONDS HAVING BEEN SOLD, WE OFFER THE BALANCE FOR PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION AT 95½% AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

THE SUBSCRIPTION WILL BE OPENED AT THE OFFICES OF THE UNDERSIGNED AT 10:00 A. M. ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1906, AND WILL BE CLOSED AT 3:00 P. M. OR EARLIER ON THE SAME DAY, THE RIGHT BEING RESERVED TO REJECT ANY APPLICATION, AND TO AWARD A SMALLER AMOUNT THAN APPLIED FOR.

Payment for the Bonds allotted is to be made in New York funds on or before February 9th, 1906.

Of the First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, $32,558,000 are already listed on the Stock Exchanges of New York, London, Frankfort, and Berlin, and application will be made to list the above Bonds on the same Exchanges, as well as in Amsterdam.

THESE BONDS ARE A LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR TRUSTEES AND SAVINGS BANKS IN NEW YORK STATE.

Copies of the Mortgage securing the above Bonds and copies of a letter in reference thereto from B. F. Winchell, Esq., President of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, addressed to the undersigned, may be obtained at our office.

SPEYER & CO.
New York, Feb. 1st, 1906. 24-26 Pine Street.

International Traction 4s
OF
BUFFALO
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
DANN & ROBINSON
(Members New York Stock Exchange.)
111 Broadway, NEW YORK. 1000 Ellicott Square, BUFFALO.
EXCLUSIVE PRIVATE WIRES.

Metropolitan Securities Company
32 LIBERTY STREET.

EXTENSION of TIME FOR PAYMENT of THIRD INSTALLMENT of $25 PER SHARE.

New York, January 31, 1906.

At the request of Stockholders, the time for the payment of the third installment of twenty-five dollars ($25) per share upon the partly paid capital stock of this Company has been extended until the close of business on Saturday, February 10, 1906.

Payment of said installment (TOGETHER WITH INTEREST THEREON AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM FROM JANUARY 30, 1906,) must be made at the office of the Morton Trust Company, No. 38 Nassau Street, New York City, on or before said date, by check or draft on New York to the order of the Metropolitan Securities Company. At the time of such payment the certificates for partly paid stock must be presented, in order that a memorandum of the payment may be stamped thereon.

The stock transfer books for the transfer of unstamped certificates will remain closed. Books have been opened for the transfer of certificates on which the additional payment of twenty-five dollars ($25) per share has been noted.

By order of the Board of Directors.
METROPOLITAN SECURITIES COMPANY.
By E. W. SAYRE, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of M. M. BERNSTEIN & CO. has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, JACOB H. SILVERSTEIN retiring. MOSES M. BERNSTEIN assumes all liabilities of the said firm of M. M. BERNSTEIN & CO. and will continue the business under the firm name of M. M. BERNSTEIN & CO.
Dated New York, Feb. 1st, 1906.
MOSES M. BERNSTEIN.
JACOB H. SILVERSTEIN.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of P. CENTEMERI & CO. has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the business is now conducted by the CORPORATION OF P. CENTEMERI & CO.
FREDERICK B. MARSH.
STANFORD MARSH.
JONATHAN W. BELL.
Estate of JOHN ALBRO LITTLE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT HENRY FRANK and AMALIE FRANK, doing business under the firm name of HENRY FRANK & CO., 1,530 Avenue A, Borough of Manhattan, have dissolved copartnership. The business will be continued by HENRY FRANK, who assumes all liabilities and by whom all claims are to be presented. HENRY FRANK.
Feb. 2, 1906. AMALIE FRANK.

CO-PARTNERSHIP OF STEEL, GOLDWASSER & Co., 27 Union Square; has dissolved by mutual consent, and business will continue as hitherto under firm name of Steel & Geminer.
New York, 1st February, 1906.

We beg to announce that Mr. Franklin Q. Brown has this day been admitted to partnership in our firm. REDMOND & CO.
New York, Feb'y 1, 1906.

Mr. ERSIN STEVENS retires from our firm this day. HOLLISTER & BABCOCK.

PROPOSALS.

Office of the Department of Parks, Arsenal Building, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.
SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock P. M., on
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1906,
Borough of Manhattan.
No. 1. For furnishing all the labor and materials required for the erection and completion of an addition to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, to be situated in Central Park, on the west side of Fifth Avenue.
No. 2. For all the labor and materials required for the completion of the plumbing and drainage and other work for an addition to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, located in Central Park.
For full particulars see City Record.
MOSES HERRMAN, President;
GEORGE M. WALGROVE,
MICHAEL J. KENNEDY,
Commissioners of Parks.
New York, January 26, 1906.

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CORrection, No. 148

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The Moore crowd is now three.

Amalgamated Copper and Union Pacific together contributed nearly one-half of the total transactions in yesterday's session of the stock market.

The extraordinary nature of the transactions in Amalgamated Copper at the opening threw the whole market into confusion, and throughout the remainder of the session that stock's movements were a source of general uneasiness. Starting at an advance of 1 per cent. over Thursday's final quotation, Amalgamated Copper advanced ½ per cent. more to the level of 116, where, for the space of half an hour, the trading was so heavy as to overshadow everything else in the market. Two brokers took at least 100,000 shares of the stock within a range of ½ per cent. They were Ira Kip, Jr., whose office is with Flower & Co., and J. M. Amory of J. M. Amory & Son. Theirs were the largest single orders executed in the stock, but after they had ceased buying the trading continued on an enormous scale. At the end of the first hour one-third of the total transactions reported on the tape up to that time had been in this one stock. The heaviest trading was at 115⅜, 115⅞, and 116. It looked as if the capital stock was waiting to be sold above 116, but when brokers on the floor were asked to inquire if there was any large amount of stock overhanging the market, they reported back, saying that there were then less than 5,000 shares for sale above 116. Subsequently the stock ran off to 114⅜, but recovered in the afternoon and closed above 116. Some of the largest orders both ways in the stock passed through several hands before they appeared in the market. The chances are that the brokers who executed them could only guess as to their origin. The buying which was done through the office of Flower & Co., for example, may have represented simply the execution of orders received from remote sources. Houses handling Mr. Heinze's business might give manipulative orders to houses supposed to have affiliations with 26 Broadway, or vice versa.

***

Good buying or selling is rarely done in an open and ostentatious manner. When a house that is supposed to be on the inside of a certain stock, or to be affiliated closely with the insiders, is put forward to trade in it heavily, the chances are that its activity is more or less superficial. The real business lies deeper, and is lost sight of in the excitement.

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The buying of Amalgamated Copper yesterday was much more ostentatious than the selling. Brokers reported from the floor that the selling was scattered and difficult to trace. The buying, on the other hand, especially in the first hour, was of a highly concentrated character. The theory most widely accepted before the close of the day was that a large interest in the stock had been transferred in the open market. One might ask why such a transfer should not be made privately, thereby saving the commissions. It can only be said that large accounts are sometimes transferred through the open market for reasons best known to the principals. The buying of as much as 100,000 shares in half an hour by two brokers within a range of one-half of 1 per cent. would have been impossible unless equally large selling orders had been placed on the other side of the market, either by agreement with the buyers or in opposition to their operations. After having reacted to 114⅜, the stock advanced again in the afternoon to a level slightly higher than that on which the enormous trading of the first hour had taken place, and from this it would be inferred that the buyers knew what they were doing. If they had been filled up with more stock than they wanted around 116 in the forenoon they would probably not have carried the price above 116 again, as they did.

***

Amalgamated Copper's movements so bewildered the market that traders curtailed their operations in other stocks. The general market became unsettled. The strength of Union Pacific was doubtless all that prevented it from breaking sharply in consequence of the distrust with which the operations in Amalgamated were regarded. Mystery is all right so long as it appeals favorably to the speculative imagination, but the mystery surrounding Amalgamated Copper's market position seemed yesterday to touch the imagination on its misgiving side, and led to uneasy selling of other stocks. Union Pacific turned abruptly heavy in the forenoon and fell back to 156½; later it became very active and crossed 158, to the great encouragement of the general market.

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The Heinze crowd has been a little too anxious, some persons think, to create the impression that a merger of its interests with those of the Amalgamated Copper Company has been settled. Those ubiquitous men who are known as personal friends of the "Heinze lawyers," and who are encountered hourly in Wall Street during the day, and frequently in the uptown hotels by night—these men have been saying for two weeks that the papers were signed and delivered, and their assertions are still unconfirmed. Others of the Heinze following have been equally assertive. Brokers handling the Heinze accounts have had it in strictest confidence repeatedly in the last three or four weeks that the papers had been signed, (the hour and place specified in each confidence,) and nothing of the kind has yet transpired. Well-informed people believe that a merger is possible, not to say probable, but this persistent assertion of its accomplishment, coming always from Heinze sources, gives rise naturally to some suspicion. No business day in the last four weeks has closed in Wall Street without some mysterious word of an impending announcement from the Amalgamated Copper interests. And all of this time has been only a profound silence on their part. Unless something really tangible develops soon confidence in these repeated rumors of a merger will decline, and Amalgamated Copper stock will doubtless continue to make the market uneasy.

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Mr. Kessler's elevation to a place in the Directorate of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company was celebrated yesterday by a bullish demonstration in three stocks —Tennessee Coal and Iron, Sloss-Sheffield, and Republic Iron and Steel.

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There is a big arbitrage business in Amalgamated Copper between the three markets. There has always been a good market for the stock in Boston. That in London is comparatively new.

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Referring to the active buying of United States Steel shares on Thursday, a conservative banking house says: "The heavy buying of Steel common was generally attributed to a prominent banking house, which is said to be in favor of the resumption of dividends on the common stock in the near future. It is, however, well understood that the banking house in question does not control the dividend policy of the United States Steel Corporation, and that the Standard Oil interests, which practically command a majority of the board, are averse to any dividends on the common stock until a surplus has been accumulated by the company, which would take care of dividends on the preferred stock for two years ahead." The spectacle of Steel common selling around 45 without dividends remarkably illustrates the fact that it is easier to bull a stock on the prospect of dividends than to bull it on its yield as a dividend-paying security. If Steel common were paying 3 per cent., it would yield about 6¾ per cent. on its present quotation, and the preferred stock at its present quotation yields more than 6 per cent.

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It is reported that a new smelting combination is being formed in Utah in opposition to the American Smelting Company. Its capitalization, it is said, will be $50,000,000. D. G. Reid and William E. Corey have been mentioned among other capitalists interested in the undertaking. There has already been a tilt, it is said, between the American Smelting interests and the promoters of the new concern. The American Smelting interests are said to have attempted to buy up the properties which were to make up the new company, only to find that the new-comers had been sharp enough to get options on them. The great premiums at which all smelting securities are now selling serve to advertise the profits of the business and invite competition. It is a field in which competition is easily started.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$144,431,917
Gold coin and bullion	78,420,264
Gold certificates	82,121,620
Silver coin and bullion	13,973,454
Silver certificates	7,948,048
United States notes	9,328,890
Treasury notes of 1890	35,070
National banknotes	18,723,907
Total receipts this month	6,508,710
Total receipts this year	354,157,555
Total expenditures this month	4,579,000
Total expenditures this year	355,601,570

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$540,158,869
Silver dollars	467,138,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,086,000
Total	$1,015,377,869
General fund	170,885,922
Deposits in National banks	64,960,757
In Philippine Treasury	5,004,625
Awaiting reimbursement	177,350
Current liabilities	96,596,738

LEAD MERGER'S PROGRESS.

Final Details, It Is Said, Will Soon Be Announced.

The final details of the merger of the United Lead Company and the National Lead Company, a consolidation which has been talked of for more than a year, and which was practically accomplished in December, are about complete, according to an official of one of the companies, and it is expected that formal announcement of the merger will soon be made. Before the December meeting of the Directors of the National Lead Company it was announced that the Guggenheims, who control the United Lead Company, had enough stock in the former concern to dominate its affairs. At that time it was said that as a result of their preponderance in National Lead affairs the United Lead Company would be purchased on the basis of one share of stock in the new company for every three shares of United Lead stock.

It is said that President Cole of the National Lead Company will be head of the new concern.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—New York exchange was at par. Time and call loans, 4⅜@5½ per cent.

Prospect of eighty-five-cent gas rates in Chicago will not operate against the Ogden Gas Company, especially in view of its position with the People's Company, has worked effectually to dry up offerings of Ogden Gas bonds below 95. To-day there were sales of the bonds at 95. Kansas City Light was in kind hands again to-day, being advanced on fair activity to around 62. The preferred went at 90.

Other local business was scattered, and was done at only slightly changed prices.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
75	American Can	10½	10½	10½
250	American Can pf	71	71	71
70	American Shipbuilding	57	56½	57
200	Chicago U. Trac	12½	12½	12½
182	Chi. B. & M. pf	7	6¾	6¾
140	Chicago Edison	161½	161	161
20	Chi. & Oak Park L	7	7	7
30	Chi. Title & Trust	116	116	116
100	Diamond Match	145½	145½	145½
240	Illinois Brick	68½	68½	68½
1,500	Kansas City Light	62	61½	61¾
50	Kansas City L. pf	90	90	90
250	Met. L. pf	70¼	69½	69½
5	North Chicago	75	75	75
50	National Carbon	81½	81½	81½
110	National Biscuit	70¼	70	70
50	National Biscuit pf	117	117	117
573	Swift & Co.	102¼	102½	102½
535	Swift & Co. rights	90c	85c	90c
60	South Side L.	95½	95½	90½
110	Streets	20	20	29
300	United Box Board	2¾	2¾	2¾
110	United Box Board pf	15¾	15¾	15¾

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday, Feb. 2, 1906.

Total sales Feb. 2, 1906	1,427,979
From Jan. 1, 1906	41,645,028
Corresponding date last year	24,209,121

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
24⅜	24½	1,600	Allis-Chalmers Co	24⅜	25	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
116	116¼	376,400	*Amal. Copper Co	115¾	116⅝	114⅞	116⅛	+1⅝
32½	33	930	Am. Agri. Chem. Co	33⅜	33⅞	32½	32½	- ⅝
98	100	10	Am. Ag. Chem. Co. pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	...
86	87	100	*Am. Beet Sug. Co. pf	87	87	87	87	+2
45¼	45¼	8,200	Am. Car & F. Co	45¾	45⅞	45¼	45¼	+ ⅛
103⅞	103¾	1,000	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	103½	104	103½	103½	+ ½
88⅝	89	1,300	Am. Cotton Oil	89¼	89½	88⅝	88⅝	- ⅜
9⅞	10⅛	700	*Am. Grass Twine	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	...
8¾	9¼	200	Am. Hide & Leath	9	9	9	9	- ⅛
38½	39½	200	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	39	39	39	39	- ⅛
45⅜	45⅝	3,200	*Am. Ice Securities	45¾	45⅞	45¼	45⅝	- ⅛
25½	26	100	*Am. Linseed Co	26	26	26	26	- ⅛
74½	74¾	2,400	*Am. Locomo. Co	75⅝	75⅝	74¼	74½	- ⅝
117	117½	187	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	117	117	117	117	...
27½	28½	500	*Am. Malt. Co. pf., t.r.	28	28	28	28	+1
166½	166⅝	12,800	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co	167¾	168	166¼	166⅝	-1⅛
127⅜	128	1,700	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	127¾	128⅝	127¼	127⅝	- ⅛
13¼	13½	400	Am. Steel Foundries	13½	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	- ⅛
49½	50	1,700	Am. Steel Founds. pf	50	50	49¾	49¾	- ⅛
147¼	147½	6,000	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	147¾	148¼	146⅝	147¼	- ⅜
139	140	100	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co	139	139	139	139	-2
106	106½	810	Am. Tobacco Co. pf	106¼	106¾	106	106	- ⅛
44⅜	45	1,600	*Am. Woolen Co	45	45	44¾	44¾	- ¾
103¾	110¼	401	*Am. Woolen Co. pf	110¼	110¼	110	110	...
278	279¾	26,140	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co	279	280	276½	279¾	+1¼
92⅝	92¾	18,600	Atch., Top. & S. F	93⅞	93⅞	92¼	92¾	-1
161½	162½	100	Atlantic Coast Line	162	162	162	162	-1½
115½	115⅝	8,100	Baltimore & Ohio	116⅛	116¼	115¼	115¼	- ⅝
87⅝	88	9,960	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	88	88⅝	87½	88	- ⅛
18½	19	400	Brunswick City	17½	19	17½	19	+1½
82	86½	58	Buff. & Susquehan. pf	86	86	85	85	...
174⅜	174½	33,900	Canadian Pacific	173½	175	173½	174⅝	- ⅜
46½	46⅞	1,800	Central Leather	47¼	47¼	46½	46⅝	- ⅝
107	107½	1,400	Central Leather pf	107½	107⅝	107	107⅝	+ ⅝
60	60¼	5,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	60¼	60¼	59⅝	60	- ½
22¼	22½	3,800	Chicago Great West	22⅝	22⅝	21⅞	22	- ⅛
78½	79	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	79½	79½	79	79¼	- ⅛
38	38¼	1,400	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	38¾	38¾	37⅞	38¼	- ⅛
187	187¼	19,500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	187¾	188¼	186½	187	-1⅞
233	234	650	Chicago & Northw	233	234	232⅝	234	-1⅞
16	17	300	Chi. Term. Trans	16	16⅝	16	16¾	+ ⅝
40	41½	300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	40⅝	40⅝	40	40	-1
12¼	12¾	11,300	Chicago Union Trac	12⅝	12⅞	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
42⅞	43	4,000	Chi. Union Trac. pf	42¾	43¼	42¾	43	+1⅛
106⅞	107	200	C., C., C. & St. L	106⅞	106⅞	106¼	106⅞	- ⅛
75	75½	36,800	Colorado Fuel & Iron	76⅜	77⅛	74½	75	-2
35¼	35⅝	3,400	Colorado & Southern	35½	35½	35	35¼	...
71	71½	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	+ ¼
24½	24⅝	2,700	Col. & H. C. & Iron	25	25¼	24	24½	- ⅛
178½	180	100	Consolidated Gas	180	180	180	180	+ ½
19	19¼	2,210	Corn Products Co	19⅛	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
19	19⅛	400	*Corn Products, t. r.	19¼	19¼	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
		400	*Corn Prod. pf., t. r.	58	58	58	58	...
216¾	217⅞	800	Delaware & Hudson	218	218	218	218	-1
474	475	100	Del., Lack. & West	474¾	474¾	474¾	474¾	+2¼
49¼	49⅝	8,900	Denver & Rio Grande	49¾	49¾	48¾	49⅜	-1
89	90½	300	Denver & Rio Gr. pf	90	90	90	90	- ½
101⅛	101⅞	3,100	Detroit United Ry	100½	101⅝	100½	101⅝	+ ⅝
52½	52⅞	7,395	*Distillers Securities	53	54	53	53⅝	+ ⅛
20⅜	21	600	*Dul., S. S. & At	20½	21	20½	20⅝	+1
42½	43	1,700	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	41⅜	43¼	41⅜	43	+1¼
47⅝	47¾	18,600	Erie	47⅞	48	47½	47⅝	- ⅛
79⅝	80	410	Erie 1st pf	80½	80½	80	80	- ⅛
74	75	100	Erie 2d pf	74	74	74	74	...
180	188	500	Fed. Min. & Smelt	180	184	180	184	+4
108¾	109	700	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf	108	108⅝	107⅞	108⅝	- ⅝
176	177	900	General Electric	176½	176⅞	176	176	- ⅝
336½	337	17,200	Great Northern pf	333	337	330	336½	+6½
174	174¾	325	Illinois Central	174	174	174	174	- ⅝
103¼		10	Ill. Cent. leased line	104½	104½	104½	104½	...
24⅝	24½	2,200	International Paper	24½	24⅞	24	24⅝	- ⅛
87½	88	1,290	Internat. Paper pf	88	88	87¾	87¾	- ¼
85	86	400	*Internat. Power Co	84¾	85	84¾	85	-1
35½	37	600	Inter. Steam Pump	37½	37½	36	36½	+1⅜
32½	33	300	Iowa Central	32½	32⅝	32½	32⅝	- ⅝
59½	60½	50	Iowa Central pf	60½	60⅝	60½	60½	...
31⅝	31½	2,600	Kansas City South	31½	31⅝	30¾	31½	+ ⅛
62	62½	1,700	Kansas City South. pf	61	62	60¾	62	+1
65½	66	400	Knick. Ice, Chicago	65⅜	65½	65⅜	65½	...
77½	79½	100	Knick. Ice, Chi. pf	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	-1⅜
151½	151½	1,600	Louisville & Nash	152	152	151	151	-1
160	160½	800	Manhattan Elevated	160½	160¼	160¼	160¼	- ¼
70¾	71	1,700	*Met. Securities	71½	71⅝	70¾	70¾	- ⅝
121⅜	121½	3,400	*Met. Street Railway	121½	122¼	121	121	- ¼
25⅜	25⅝	8,500	Mexican Central	25	25½	25	25¼	- ⅛
158	159	800	M., St. P. & S. S. M	158¾	158⅝	157½	158	- ¼
176	178	100	M., St. P. & S. S.M.pf	177	177	177	177	- ¾
37¼	37⅝	14,200	M., Kan. & Texas	37¼	37⅝	37	37	- ¼
71½	71½	400	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	71	71½	71	71¼	...
102½	102¾	3,300	Missouri Pacific	103	103⅜	102¾	103⅜	- ⅛
69½	70	500	*Nat. Biscuit Co	70	70¼	69½	69¾	- ⅝
117½	118	200	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	+ ¼
87½	88	5,600	*National Lead Co	89¼	89⅝	87¾	87¾	- ⅝
104	104½	700	*National Lead Co. pf	104¾	104¾	104½	104½	- ¼
38¼	39½	700	Nat. R. R. of M. pf	38¾	38¾	38¼	38¾	- ⅛
160	162	1,200	*New York Air Brake	160	160⅝	160	160⅝	- ⅝
150⅞	151	7,900	New York Central	151	151¼	150	151	- ⅛
49	50	225	New York Dock	50	50	50	50	- ⅛
201	202	238	N. Y., N. H. & H	202	202	202	202	...
54¼	54⅝	3,000	N. Y., Ont. & West	54¾	54⅝	54	54⅝	- ⅛
91¼	91½	15,200	Norfolk & Western	92	92¼	91	91½	-1¼
101⅝	102	400	North American	102½	102½	102	102	...
214⅜	215	58,600	Northern Pacific	209¾	215	209¾	215	+6
120¼	121	3,500	Pacific Coast	120¾	120¾	118¼	120⅞	+ ⅝
110	121	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf	117	117	117	117	-2
48	48¼	400	Pacific Mail	48	48¼	48	48¼	+ ⅛
143¼	143⅝	22,900	Pennsylvania R. R	144	144½	143¼	143½	+ ⅜
98	98½	3,900	People's Gas Chicago	99¼	99¼	97⅝	98	-1⅛
16¼	16¾	100	Pittsburg Coal	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	...
62	62½	1,000	Pressed Steel Car	62⅞	62⅞	62¼	62⅝	- ⅛
102½	103½	200	Pres. Steel Car pf., x d	103¼	103¼	102⅜	102⅜	- ⅝
244	248	300	Pullman Company	244	245	243	245	+3
61	61¼	1,900	*Ry. Steel Spring	61	61	60⅞	61	-1⅝
141⅝	141⅞	49,900	Reading	143½	143½	141	141⅝	...
93¼	93½	100	Reading 1st pf	94	94	94	94	...
101	101¼	300	Reading 2d pf	101	101	101	101	...
36⅜	36½	13,000	*Rep. Iron & Steel	36	36⅞	33½	36⅜	+1⅝
107⅜	108	4,900	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	108	108	107½	108	+1
27⅜	27½	41,880	Rock Island Co	27	28	27	27⅝	+1
65¾	66¾	9,525	Rock Island Co. pf	65⅞	67	65⅞	66⅞	+1
70	73	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	70	70	70	70	+3
48¾	49	3,800	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	48¾	49	48	49	+1
25	25½	1,200	St. Louis Southw	23¾	25¼	23¾	25	...
57	57½	300	St. Louis Southw. pf	57⅜	57⅝	57¼	57½	- ⅛
91½	91¾	8,200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	88⅜	93¾	88⅜	91½	+ ⅛
69⅜	69½	9,700	Southern Pacific	69¼	69⅝	68⅞	69⅜	...
118½	118⅞	100	Southern Pacific pf	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	- ⅛
41⅜	41¾	15,700	Southern Ry. ext	42	42	41¾	41¾	- ⅛
102	102½	100	Southern Ry. pf., ext	102¼	102½	102¼	102¼	+ ¼
162½	162¾	4,100	Tenn. Coal & Iron	163¾	165	163¾	162	+5
36¼	36⅜	830	Texas & Pacific	36⅞	36⅞	36½	36½	...
79¾	80⅝	1,000	Texas Pac. Land. Tr	80½	80⅞	80½	80⅞	+ ⅛
34½	35½	200	Toledo Rys. & Light	35	35	34⅝	34⅝	- ¼
57½	58	300	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	58	58¼	58	58¼	...
117⅜	117½	550	Twin City R. T	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	- ⅛
13⅜	14½	100	*Union Bag & P. Co	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	- ⅛
81¼	82½	200	*Union B. & P. Co. pf	82	82	82	82	- ⅛
157⅞	158	257,800	Union Pacific	157⅝	158⅝	156½	158	+ ⅛
97½	97¾	200	Union Pacific pf	97¼	97½	97¼	97½	- ⅛
97½	98	300	United Rys. Invest	97	98	97	98	+3
93	93½	750	United Rys. Inv. pf	92	93½	92	93½	+1½
50	50½	1,000	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	50⅝	50½	50	50	...
96	96½	1,100	*U. S. Cast Iron P. pf	96	96¼	95⅞	96¼	- ⅛
89½	90	100	U. S. Real. & Im. Co	91	91	91	91	- ½
53⅜	54	600	U. S. Rubber	54	54½	53⅝	53⅝	- ½
111	112	470	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	111	111½	111	111½	+ ½
82	83	400	U. S. Rubber 2d pf	82	82	82	82	- ⅛
45⅜	45⅝	115,800	U. S. Steel	46	46½	45¼	45⅝	- ⅛
112⅝	113	33,600	U. S. Steel pf	113	113	112⅜	112⅞	- ⅛
49⅜	50		Va.-Caro. Chemical	50⅜	50⅜	49½	50	- ⅛
114½	115		Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	115	115	115	115	...
54	54½		Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	55	55½	54	54	- ¼
13	14		*Vulcan Detinning	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
63½	64½		*Vulcan Detinning pf	64¾	64⅞	64⅜	64⅝	+ ⅛
24⅜	24⅞	1,000	Wabash	24½	24⅝	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
45¼	45½		Wabash pf	45½	45⅝	44⅞	45⅛	+ ⅛
41	41½		Western Maryland	41⅝	41⅝	41¼	41½	- ⅛
166	170		Westinghouse E. & M	166½	166½	166½	166	-1¼
28	28¼		Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	28	28½	28	28½	+1⅛
29¼	29½		Wisconsin Central	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, Feb. 2, 1906.

Imp Jap Gov 6s, sterling loan			
2,000	100⅜		
1,000	100⅜		
2d series			
8,000	100		
1,000	100⅜		
500	100⅜		
10,000	100		
1,000	100½		
10,000	100½		
1,000	100		
Imp Jap Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs full paid for 4½ sterl loan			
15,000	95		
3,000	94⅞		
500	95½		
75,000	94⅞		
2,000	95		
7,000	94⅞		
2,000	95		
5,000	95¼		
2,000	94⅞		
5,000	94⅝		
1,000	95		
10,000	94⅞		
500	95¼		
500	95		
5,000	94⅞		
2,000	94⅞		
4,000	95		
6,000	94⅞		
19,000	95		
Imp Jap Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs full paid for new 4½s, 2d ser			
10,000	91⅝		
24,000	91½		
10,000	91½		
100,000	91½		
5,000	91⅝		
500	91¼		
20,000	91⅜		
U S of Mexico 4s			
5,000	94⅝		
Repub of Cuba 5s			
1,000	107⅜		
Adams Express 4s			
2,000	104		
1,000	104⅛		
Am Hide & L 6s			
15,000	100		
Am Ice Secur 6s			
20,000	92¼		
1,000	92½		
8,000	92		
Am Tobacco 6s			
17,000	116⅜		
12,000	116⅝		
8,000	116½		
Am Tobacco 4s			
85,000	81		
5,000	81¼		
At, T & S F gen 4s			
10,000	104¼		
10,000	104½		
conv 4s			
15,000	105		
3,000	104¾		
30,000	105¼		
18,000	104⅝		
25,000	104⅝		
54,000	104⅜		
adjustment 4s			
2,000	96½		
500	97		
stamped			
1,000	96⅛		
4,000	96⅜		
Eastn Okla 4s			
10,000	99		
Atl Coast Line 4s			
1,000	102¼		
9,000	102		
Balt & O gold 4s			
5,000	104¼		
Sthw div 3½s			
4,000	92		
B R T refg conv 4s			
5,000	98⅝		
1,000	98¼		
9,000	98⅝		
15,000	98⅜		
12,000	98¼		
10,000	98⅛		
Bklyn Ferry 5s			
1,000	48		
Bklyn Un Elev 1st			
8,000	110⅛		
3,000	110		
Can of Ga 8d inc 5s			
10,000	80½		
2,000	80⅜		
Cent Leather 5s			
26,000	101⅜		
5,000	101⅞		
C of N J gen 5s			
5,000	132		
Cent Pac gtd 4s			
4,000	100¼		
13,000	100⅛		
C & Ati R R 8s			
2,000	82¼		
Chi & Ati 3½s			
1,000	82		
C & O, Gr Brier 4s			
1,000	99⅜		
Chi, Bur & Quincy joint 4s			
100,000	101⅝		
1,000	101¼		
27,000	101⅝		
Chi & Erie 1st 5s			
20,000	122		
Chi, M & St Paul, H & D div 7s			
12,000	111⅞		
Chi & Nthw deb 5s 1909			
5,000	104⅝		
Chi, R I & Pac Ry refunds 4s			
45,000	96⅜		
10,000	96½		
6,000	96⅝		
44,000	96¼		
12,000	96⅜		
C, R I & P R R 4s			
7,000	80⅝		
10,000	80⅞		
45,000	81		
10,000	80⅞		
26,000	81		
25,000	81¼		
20,000	81½		
41,000	81¼		
Chi, R I & P R R col tr 5s			
4,000	91⅝		
10,000	91⅝		
5,000	92		
10,000	92¼		
5,000	92½		
2,000	93		
1,000	92¼		
Chi Ter Tran 4s, coupon off

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Interest Still Centred in Coppers.

Excitement in Heinze Stocks Falling Off—United Drops ¾—Bethlehem Steel Active.

Copper stocks continued yesterday to monopolize most of the attention of the curb market, though the trading lost some of its impetus. Sales of the Heinze stocks were far below the total of Thursday, and in the case of United the price was correspondingly weaker. Opening 2 points up, at 77, the price dropped rapidly to a fraction above 75. Realizing sales furnished apparently the bulk of the market, and under the press of such orders the figure dropped around noon to 73⅛. There was a slow recovery, another fall, and, finally, at the close, a gain which left the price at 76¼. Copper Securities, on sales of 8,000 shares, rose from 39 to 40. United Copper preferred rose 3½ points on light trading, to 102. Bethlehem Steel was the feature among the industrials. The common gained 2⅞ points, on sales of 6,100 shares, closing at 35¾. The preferred rose 1 point, to 94½.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
600	American Can.	10⅛	10½	10¼	10½
900	Amer. Can pf.	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼
1,300	A. D. F. W. T.	1.13	1.20	1.10	1.10
100	Am. Tobacco.	495	495	495	495
100	Am. W. F.	5	5	5	5
4,500	Bay State G.	5-16	11-32	5-16	11-32
6,100	Beth. S. C.	35	35⅞	33	35⅞
1,150	Beth. S. C. pf.	93½	94½	93½	94½
400	Central F.	6⅛	6⅛	6	6
200	Central F. pf.	24⅜	24¾	24⅜	24¾
1,500	C. P. R. c.w.i.	29¼	29¼	29	29
600	C. P. R. pf.w.i.	87⅜	88	87½	87⅝
200	C. C. & C. pf.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
300	Hart. Coal.	73¼	73¾	73¼	73⅜
500	Houston Oil.	11⅝	12	11⅝	12
200	Hous. Oil pf.	48½	48½	48½	48½
200	Int. Mr. M.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
100	Int. M. M. pf.	35	35	35	35
600	Int. Salt	47¾	47¾	47½	47¾
600	Mackay Cos.	*61⅜	61¾	60½	60½
1,050	Mack. Cos. pf.	*74½	75	74⅜	74⅜
2,500	Man. Transit.	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜
800	N. J. T. D. & I.	44⅞	45⅛	44⅞	45⅛
100	N. W. L. Co.	18	18	18	18
300	Sea. L. Co.	67½	68	67½	68
400	Stand. M. pf.	39	41	39	41
1,020	West. El. rts.	½	½	¾	¼

RAILROADS.

	Am. L. & T.	..	..	..	115
100	Am. L. & T. pf.	99	99	99	99
700	A. L. & T. rts. n.	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
1,800	Chi. Subway.	50¾	51½	50¾	51½
2,000	Int.-Met. w. i.	54	54⅜	53⅞	53⅝
250	Int.-M. pf., w.i.	96	96	*95¾	95¾
600	Int. R. T.	233	234	233	233½
500	N. O. Ry. pf.	84	84½	84	84½
25	N. Sec. stubs.	337½	350	337½	350

MINING STOCKS.

30	Bam. Del.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
2,500	Boston Cop.	20¼	20⅜	20¼	20¼
1,200	B. C. Coppr.	9⅜	9¾	9½	9⅝
700	Col. Copper.	2⅛	2⅛	2	2
200	Col. Gold P.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
3,000	Copper Sec.	39	40½	38	40
3,500	Dom. Copper.	⅛	⅛	7-16	7-16
350	Doug. Copper.	6⅛	6½	6⅜	6½
3,590	Granby Con.	10¼	10⅜	10	10
1,100	Greene Gold.	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	3⅝
6,000	Gr. Con. Cop.	27½	28¼	27¼	28¼
4,800	G. Con. C. rts.	30	40	30	40
500	Gr. Gold-Sil.	6	6½	6	6
1,200	Guan. Con.	6⅛	6⅛	6	6
2,000	Mex. G. Exp.	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
9,000	Mitchell Min.	12⅞	14	12¾	13¾
1,000	Mines Securi.	¼	¼	¼	¼
3,000	Nev. Con. C.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12⅜
3,900	Rev. U.M.& S.	3¼	3½	3¼	3⅜
100	P. M. T. & P.	*51	51	51	51
800	Ton. Ext.	8¼	8½	8⅜	8⅜
400	Tenn. Cop. Co.	47½	47¾	46¾	46⅝
150	Union Cop. Co.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
50,100	United Cop.	77	77	73½	76¼
1,000	United C. pf.	98½	102	98½	102
700	Utah Apex.	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7⅜
133	Utah Copper.	*34¾	34¾	33	33
650	West. G. Min.	38⅜	39	38⅜	39
800	White K. Cop.	¾	¾	¼	¼
1,100	W. K. C. pf.	1¾	1¾	1½	1½

BONDS.

$23,000	Am. Steel F. 4s, w.i. & int.	90⅜	91	90½	90¼
12,000	Am. W. P. 5s.	88¼	88¼	88	88
60,000	I.-M.c.4½s, w.i.	94¼	94¼	93⅞	93⅞
50,000	Int. Salt 5s.	74¼	74¾	74	74
20,000	Int. M. M. 4½s	83½	83¾	83¼	83¾
21,000	N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. 3½s & interest.	117¾	117¾	117⅝	117⅝

†Sells cents per share. /Odd lots.

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Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Thursday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Feb. 2. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 1. Bid.	Asked.
American Can.	10⅜	10¾	10½	10¾
American Can pf.	71¼	71½	70½	71
American Chicle.	170	175	170	175
American Chicle pf.	102	106	102	106
Am. De F. Wire Tel.	*110	123	..	..
Am. Light & Trac.	108	110	108	110
Am. L. & Trac. pf.	98	101	99	101
Am. Tobacco.	490	495	490	495
Am. Steel Foundry 6s, w. i., and interest.	90¼	90¾	90	91
Am. Writing Paper.	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5⅛
Am. Writ. Paper pf.	33½	35	32½	35
Am. Writ. Pa. 5s.	87⅛	88¼	87⅝	88¼
Bamberger-De Lamar.	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¾
Bethlehem Steel.	35⅛	36	32	32½
Bethlehem Steel pf.	94	95	92	93
Boston Copper.	28⅝	29¼	29¼	29⅝
British Col. Copper.	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝
Central Foundry.	5⅞	6	6	6⅛
Central Foundry pf.	24½	25	24¼	24⅞
Central Foundry 6s.	82½	85¾	82½	83¾
Chicago Subway.	50⅞	51¼	50¾	51¼
Cont. Coal & Coke.	10⅜	10½	10	10⅜
Corn Prod. ref.com.w.i.	28⅝	29	29	29¼
Corn Prod. ref. pf., w.i.	87¼	88	87½	88
Copper Securities.	40	41	39	39½
Dominion Copper.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Douglas Copper.	6⅜	6⅝	6¼	6½
Dela. & Hud. rights.	3½	4	1½	4
Granby Consolidated.	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜
Greene Con. Copper.	28¼	28¾	27¾	27½
Greene Con. Cop. rights.	*38	42	25	28
Greene Con. Gold.	3½	3¾	3⅜	3¾
Greene Gold-Silver.	6¼	6¾	6¼	6⅝
Guanajuato Con.	6	6⅜	6⅛	6¼
Hartmann Coal.	*73¼	74	73	73¾
Havana Tobacco.	30	37	27	30
Havana Tobacco pf.	37	40	37	40
Houston Oil.	12	12¼	12	12¼
Houston Oil pf.	48	49	47½	48
Interborough.	233½	234	233½	234
Inter. Mer. Marine.	12½	13	13	13¼
Int. Mer. Marine pf.	34½	35	35	35¼
Int. Mer. Marine 4½s.	82½	85¾	83	85¾
Interborough-Met., w. i.	53¾	54	53½	53¾
Inter-Met. pf. w.i.	95½	96	96	97½
Inter.-Met. 4½s, w. i.	93⅝	94	94	94½
International Salt.	47	47¾	47¾	48
International Salt 5s.	73¾	74¼	73¾	73½
Jap. Govt. 4s of 1905 and interest, w. i.	87½	87⅞	87⅛	87⅜
Lord & Taylor.	114	116	114	116
Lord & Taylor pf.	102	104	102	104
Mackay Companies.	60½	61	61½	62
Mackay Companies pf.	74¼	74⅝	74	74⅜
Manhattan Transit.	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4⅝
Mexican Gold Explor'n.	1⅝	1½	1¼	1⅞
Mitchell Mining.	13½	13¾	12½	13
M., K. & T. new 4½s and int., full paid.	91	91½	91	91½
N. J. Term. D. & Imp.	44¾	45	44¾	45
New Orleans Railways.	38	39	39	40
New Orleans Rys. pf.	84½	84½	84	84¼
Nevada Con. Copper.	12⅜	12½	12¾	12⅝
Nev.-Utah M. & S.	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
N. Y., N. H. & H. 3½s and interest.	117½	117¾	117	118
N. Y. W. & B. ctfs. of interest.	92	92¾	92	92¾
Northern Sec. stubs.	337½	350	325	350
Reimer Mt. Tun. & P.	53	54½	52	55
Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	18	19½	18½	19½
Seaboard Lumber Co.	68	68½	67⅜	67⅞
Standard Milling.	13	15	13	15
Standard Milling pf.	40	41	40	41
Standard Milling 5s.	80¼	80⅜	80¼	80¾
Standard Oil.	690	695	692	697
Tennessee Copper.	46½	47½	46½	47½
Tintic Mining.	9	9⅜	9	9⅜
Union Copper.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Union Typewriter.	98	100	98	100
Un. Typewriter 1st pf.	127	128	125	128
Un. Typewriter 2d pf.	121	123	121	123
United Copper.	76	76¼	75	75½
United Copper pf.	102	104	94	95
Utah Apex.	7⅜	7⅝	7¼	7¾
Utah Copper.	33	34	33⅜	34
Western Gold Mining.	38¼	39	37⅞	38
West. Elec. rights.	¼	⅜	⅛	½

*Sells cents per share.

DELAWARE INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 2.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Capital City Improvement Company of Washington, (to improve residence and business sites;) capital, $100,000.

Hamilton Park Company of Wilmington, (to improve dwellings, buildings, and grounds;) capital, $100,000.

Sussex Printing and Publishing Company of Georgetown, (to engage in printing and publishing;) capital, $15,000.

La Luz Consolidated Mining Company of Reno, Nev., (to engage in a general mining business;) capital, $300,000.

Brandywine Gas and Electric Company of Wilmington, (to transmit gas and electric current;) capital, $100,000.

Wilmington Bill Posting and Distributing Company of Wilmington, (to engage in general advertising;) capital, $20,000.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 733.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business January 29, 1906.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$114,900,388.02
Overdrafts		220.57
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		12,881,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,325,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		1,037,285.91
Bonds, securities, &c.		8,722,046.43
Banking house and lot		3,520,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		7,459,501.42
Due from State banks and bankers		771,565.95
Checks and other cash items		1,151,827.08
Exchanges for Clearing House		65,052,261.82
Notes of other National banks		431,600.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,196.99
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$29,133,193.00	
Legal-tender notes	6,083,240.00	35,216,433.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		644,050.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, (other than 5% redemption fund)		328,741.69
Total		$254,023,210.88

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$25,000,000.00
Surplus fund	10,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	2,540,242.80
National banknotes outstanding	12,414,200.00
Due to other National banks	$31,952,917.82
Due to State banks and bankers	56,356,307.90
Dividends unpaid	6,724.50
Individual deposits subject to check	51,979,424.82
Demand certificates of deposit	3,513,163.91
Accepted checks	51,943,123.59
Cashier's checks outstanding	7,012,803.08
United States deposits	1,053,160.94
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	251,132.52
	204,068,768.08
Total	$254,023,210.88

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, WILLIAM C. DUVALL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

Correct—Attest:
PAUL MORTON,
WOODBURY LANGDON,
JACOB H. SCHIFF. } Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of February, 1906. A. J. OXENHAM, Notary Public.

[No. 4,581.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business January 29th, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$11,459,815.80
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		14.08
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,150,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		240,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		57,500.00
Do. Philippine Islands, certificate of indebtedness		5,400.00
Bonds, securities, etc.		295,155.00
Real estate owned		1,242,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		2,650,135.63
Due from State banks and bankers		215,858.62
Checks and other cash items		45,061.48
Exchanges for Clearing House		9,273,696.23
Notes of other National banks		78,040.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		418.97
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,142,159.02	
Legal-tender notes	1,023,330.00—	4,168,489.62
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		57,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% of redemption fund		43,500.00
Total		$30,982,985.43

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	931,188.81
National banknotes outstanding	1,094,700.00
Due to other National banks	7,249,330.71
Due to State banks and bankers	1,196,740.90
Due to trust companies and savings banks	3,306,214.32
Dividends unpaid	916.00
Individual deposits subject to check	5,348,711.39
Demand certificates of deposit	162,008.84
Certified checks	7,010,004.74
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,443,171.72
United States deposits	240,000.00
Total	$30,982,985.43

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, EDWARD B. WIRE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD B. WIRE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of February, 1906. A. H. GRAHAM, Notary Public, N. Y. Co., No. 75.

Correct—Attest:
C. W. MORSE,
J. H. FLAGLER,
ALFRED H. CURTIS, } Directors.

CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

Estimates of the net results of the week's movement of currency varied yesterday from a loss of about $4,600,000 to a loss of more than $6,400,000. The loss to the Sub-Treasury this week is one of the heaviest reported in a long time. The small gain from the interior was the result both of an increase in the outward shipments and a decrease in the receipts.

Discussing the currency movement, The Wall Street Journal says in its issue of to-day:

The reported movements of currency this week indicate a loss in cash held by the banks of $6,426,400. They received from the interior $7,553,900 and sent to the interior $5,332,300, including $2,825,000 National banknotes sent to Washington for redemption. The gain from the interior was $2,221,600.

The receipts of new gold were $1,328,300, namely, $784,300 on New York Assay Office checks, $489,000 on San Francisco Mint checks and telegraphic transfers, and $55,000 on Seattle Assay Office checks.

Ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $21,222,700. Payments by banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., were $31,199,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $9,976,300. Total gain—from the interior, $2,-331,600, and new gold, $1,328,300—was $3,659,-900. Deducting this from the loss on Sub-Treasury operations, the net loss was $6,426,400.

Receipts of currency from the interior fell off more than $3,000,000 from last week, and were about $5,000,000 less than in the corresponding week of last year. Shipments to the interior were only a little larger than in the preceding week. This decrease in receipts is an indication that money is in demand at the interior and that only surplus reserves are now being sent to New York.

The large loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper of nearly $10,000,000 was due to the semi-annual payment to the Government by the Central Pacific Railroad of $2,750,000 on account of its indebtedness for Government aid in the construction of the road, also to very large drafts on New York banks for payments into the 5 per cent. redemption fund for themselves and correspondents. Disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were very light. Pension payments were only $701,000, comparing with $1,874,000 in the preceding week. There was also a large increase in customs collections, which were $4,631,600, comparing with $3,779,300 in the preceding week.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 2.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
241	Consolidated Gas pf.	30	30	30
1,350	Crucible Steel.	17	16⅝	17
225	Crucible Steel pf.	75½	75½	75¾
427	Fireproof.	9¼	9¼	9¼
2,255	Fireproof pf.	28¼	28	28½
100	Har. Walker Ref.	13	13	13
38	Independent Brew.	14⅛	14	14⅛
42	Indep. Brew. pf.	41⅞	41⅜	41⅝
483	Mfrs. L. & H.	33½	33	33
50	Marsden.	3	3	3
55	Ohio Fuel.	37¼	37¼	37¼
39,900	Ohio Tonopah.	47	43	46
100	Philadelphia Co.	52¾	52¼	52⅜
405	Pittsburg Brewing.	28¾	28⅜	28⅝
30	Pitts. Brewing pf.	49¼	49¼	49½
41	Pittsburg Coal pf.	98	98	98
400	Pitts. Plate Glass.	121	120	121
25	River Coal pf.	24¼	24¼	24¼
440	Sewer Pipe.	33⅜	33¼	33⅜
560	Tonopah Ext.	8.45	8.30	8.40
780	Nat. Copper.	75¼	73⅜	75⅛
400	U. S. Steel.	46¼	46¼	46¼
70	West. Air Brake.	156	154½	156
60	West. Elec. 2d.	84	83½	83½

BANKS.

8	Allegheny Nat. Bank.	119½	119½	119½
10	Colonial Trust.	377	377	377

BONDS.

$10,000	Indep. Brew. 6s.	105¼	105¼	105¼

WORLD'S SUPPLY OF COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 2.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton, issued to-day, shows the total visible to be 5,435,270 bales, against 5,363,208 bales last week and 4,411,199 bales last year. Of this the total American cotton is 3,895,270 bales, against 3,905,208 bales last week and 3,516,199 bales last year, and of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, &c., 1,530,000 bales, against 1,458,000 bales last week and 895,000 bales last year.

Of the world's visible supply there is now afloat and held in Great Britain and Continental Europe 2,766,000 bales, against 2,351,000 bales last year; in Egypt, 199,000 bales, against 198,000 bales last year, 235,000 bales the year before last; in India, 846,000 bales, against 838,000 bales last year, and in the United States, 1,614,000 bales, against 1,425,000 bales last year.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 1,394.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, January 29, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$21,198,042.53
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		44,161.46
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		5,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		None
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		None
U. S. bonds on hand		None
Premiums on U. S. bonds		None
Bonds, securities, &c.		3,176,447.37
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		1,270,000.00
Other real estate owned		129,102.67
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		3,079,816.43
Due from State banks and bankers		388,204.24
Due from approved reserve agents		None
Checks and other cash items		113,001.61
Exchanges for Clearing House		9,775,739.85
Notes of other National banks		None
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		None
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie	$3,387,612.06	
Legal-tender notes	1,622,300.00	5,009,912.06
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		250,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		202,000.00
Total		$50,537,408.27

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund	2,250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	2,252,526.80
National banknotes outstanding	4,800,997.50
State banknotes outstanding	None
Due to other National banks	7,463,519.75
Due to State banks and bankers	2,115,443.16
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,063,826.50
Due to approved reserve agents	None
Dividends unpaid	5,614.50
Individual deposits subject to check	20,689,738.99
Demand certificates of deposit	102,335.97
Time certificates of deposit	None
Certified checks	4,045,214.57
Cashier's checks outstanding	735,969.26
United States deposits	None
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	None
Bonds borrowed	None
Reserved for taxes	3,261.18
Notes and bills rediscounted	None
Bills payable, including certificates of deposit for money borrowed	None
Liabilities other than those above stated	None
Total	$50,537,408.27

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, E. BURNS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. BURNS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of February, 1906. ELBERT A. BENNETT, Notary Public, Kings County. Certificate filed in New York County.

Correct—Attest:
L. C. WEIR,
JNO. T. TERRY,
DUMONT CLARKE, } Directors.

[No. 2,370.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business January 29, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$36,982,013.46
Overdrafts, secured		73.66
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		927,850.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		410,000.00
Stocks and bonds		10,576,715.90
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	$3,049,422.20	
Due from State banks and bankers	323,965.80	
Checks and other cash items	93,522.41	
Exchanges for Clearing House	12,435,542.19	
Notes of other National banks	45,500.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	1,019.73	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	12,802,223.10	
Legal-tender notes	1,522,310.00	30,363,305.43
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		46,392.50
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		119,000.00
Total		$79,425,350.95

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	5,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	284,887.19
National banknotes outstanding	927,850.00
Reserved for taxes	55,000.00
Due to other National banks	$24,641,150.22
Due to State banks and bankers	8,517,744.00
Due to trust companies and savings banks	18,343,924.67
Individual deposits subject to check	13,130,481.84
Demand certificates of deposit	260,904.82
Certified checks	2,084,134.65
Cashier's checks outstanding	4,131,423.56
	71,709,768.76
United States deposits	410,000.00
Bonds borrowed	37,850.00
Total	$79,425,350.95

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, E. J. STALKER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. STALKER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of February, 1906. W. E. PURDY, Notary Public, Kings County, No. 30. Certificate filed in New York County, N. Y.

Correct—Attest:
A. B. HEPBURN,
A. H. WIGGIN,
JOHN I. WATERBURY, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York at the close of business January 29th, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$18,398,049.31
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,017.25
United States bonds to secure circulation		2,265,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		110,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		200,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		83,700.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		709,988.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		580,500.00
Other real estate owned		1,078,850.97
Due from National banks		1,282,134.60
Due from State banks and bankers		603,852.32
Checks and other cash items	$103,920.94	
Exchanges for Clearing House	2,258,064.42	
Specie	2,843,328.75	
Legal-tender notes	1,350,000.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	113,250.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5% redemption fund	120,600.70	6,791,164.81
Total		$32,105,257.26

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund	3,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,386,656.09
National banknotes outstanding	2,231,400.00
Dividends unpaid	3,013.50
Due to other National banks	$5,581,676.04
Due to State banks and bankers	1,896,138.13
Due to trust companies and savings banks	2,090,738.09
Individual deposits subject to check	11,794,602.65
Demand certificates of deposit	35,133.87
Certified checks	457,656.70
Cashier's checks outstanding	238,241.23
U. S. deposits	310,600.00
	22,404,187.67
U. S. bond account	80,000.00
Total	$32,103,257.26

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, JAMES V. LOTT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JAMES V. LOTT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of February, 1906.

PHILIP H. MOORE, Notary Public, Kings County. Certificate filed in New York County.

Correct—Attest:
A. G. PAINE,
W. F. CARLTON,
F. B. SCHENCK, } Directors.

THE ASTOR NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK.

ASSETS.

Loans and investments	$2,764,623.37
Due from banks	146,335.35
Exchanges for Clearing House	144,722.43
Cash	840,080.65
	$4,895,761.80

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$350,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	651,112.08
Circulation	350,000.00
Deposits	3,544,649.72
	$4,895,761.80

OFFICERS.

GEORGE F. BAKER, President.
ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, Vice President.
GEORGE W. PANCOAST, Cashier.
BARKLEY WYCKOFF, Assistant Cashier.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 29.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business January 29th, 1906.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$31,903,417.64
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		73.81
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		8,920,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		605,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		102,500.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		30,703.49
Bonds, securities, &c.		52,262,252.75
Banking house		1,600,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	$1,025,589.12	
Due from State banks and bankers	253,033.19	
Checks and other cash items	202,568.54	
Exchanges for Clearing House	12,065,771.87	
Notes of other National banks	11,849.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	146.51	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$17,609,467.70	
Legal-tender notes	1,905,000.00	33,093,425.93
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		445,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		29,976.46
Total		$128,093,490.08

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$10,000,000.00
Surplus fund	15,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	2,350,968.76
National banknotes outstanding	8,650,497.50
Due to other National banks	$29,213,259.96
Due to State banks and bankers	2,282,335.51
Due to trust companies and savings banks	17,046,916.09
Dividends unpaid	2,850.00
Individual deposits subject to check	34,377,657.35
Demand certificates of deposit	1,117,426.37
Certified checks	3,909,616.76
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,026,838.87
United States deposits	605,000.00
	90,581,900.91
Bonds borrowed	2,339,075.00
Reserved for taxes	21,047.01
Total	$128,093,490.08

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, C. D. BACKUS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. D. BACKUS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of February, 1906. THOMAS S. WILLIAMS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
GEO. F. BAKER,
FRANCIS L

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

12TH ST., 30 WEST.—Large connecting room, alcove; running water; small room; table board; references.

12TH, 127 WEST.—Newly furnished front parlor; all comforts; steam heat, hot, cold water.

14TH ST., 237 WEST.—Large front and back and single rooms; heated; with excellent board.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; house and table strictly first class.

70TH ST., 126 WEST.—Large front room, second floor; two other rooms, for gentlemen; excellent table.

82D ST., 10 WEST.—Large front room, full width house, with dressing room; fully appointed; separate dining tables; free parlor; telephone; references.

83D ST., 125 WEST.—Large, small rooms, suite; excellent home cooking; table board; private house.

85TH ST., 335 WEST.—Desirable rooms; quiet, first-class location; American private family; good table; references; telephone; table guests.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Unusually well furnished double room for couple or gentlemen; select home.

127TH ST., 210 West—Parlor, all conveniences; Suitable for professional man; also choice rooms for gentlemen; references.

129TH ST., 106 WEST.—Gentlemen find excellent home, superior board, refined Jewish surroundings; references; 'phone.

142D ST., 512 WEST.—Particularly pleasant rooms, with excellent board, near Subway station.

145TH ST., 349 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, single or en suite; light housekeeping if desired; very convenient; excellent table; beautiful location; telephone; reasonable.

Wanted, two boarders (gentlemen preferred) in handsome modern house on west side; first-class appointments; exclusive. Box 311 Times, Times Square.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 842 St. Nicholas Av.—Large pleasant room; excellent board; home comforts; references.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 121, Washington Square.—Large front, sunny room, heated; excellent board; moderate.

WEST SIDE, ABOVE 70TH ST.—Sunny room, board, for two ladies, $14. Quietness, 492 Columbus.

East Side.

18TH ST., 116 EAST.—Medium size room; steam heat, hot water; excellent board; Subway station.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms and hall rooms, with board; references.

22D ST., 42 EAST, Near Broadway, The Adelfi.—Large rooms; excellent table board.

24TH STREET, 120 EAST.—Small and double rooms; excellent table; table board; terms moderate.

34TH, 45 EAST.—Large room, with board; private bath; one single room, gentleman; table board; references.

72D ST, 172 EAST.—Excellent accommodations for two gentlemen; private American family; good table; references.

73D, 12 EAST.—American private family offers second-story suite; excellent table, service; references.

117TH ST., 155 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water; for gentlemen only; conveniences; reasonable.

165TH ST., Southeast corner Mott Av.—Large rooms, suitable for two persons, and good board; use parlor and piano; terms $5 to $7.

LEXINGTON AV., 401.—Large and small rooms, with board; transients accommodated.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696 (61st.)—Complete second floor; desirable double and single rooms; superior board; rates moderate, accommodations considered; telephones.

Brooklyn.

AMITY ST., 187, Heights.—Furnished rooms; neat and attractive; excellent table; table guests; telephone.

GOLD ST., 459, Near Fulton.—First-class board in good home; well-kept house; front room, connecting rooms, and hall room.

COUNTRY BOARD.

East Orange, N. J.—Gentlemen desiring select home in quiet neighborhood, six to eight minutes from station; comfortable rooms and excellent table; terms, from $3.00. Apply No. 297 No. Grove St.

Desirable rooms with board; central location. 39 Washington Av., New Rochelle.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

25TH, 26 WEST.—Very attractive large sunny rooms, couple bachelors; neighborhood select, central; reasonable.

39TH ST., 48 WEST.—Gentlemen only; single room; running water; telephone; breakfasts; references.

40TH ST., 218 WEST.—Large furnished rooms, with modern improvements; private house.

46TH, 43 WEST.—Parlor floor, doctor or dentist; also well-appointed large and small rooms; just opened; telephone; board optional.

46TH ST., 232 WEST.—Two elegantly furnished rooms, singly or en suite, near Broadway; steam heat, baths, and all conveniences; moderate. Cleary.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Comfortably furnished square room; well heated; hot water.

71ST, 66 WEST.—Good-sized, sunny room; private house; gentlemen; references.

73D ST., WEST, one block from elevated and Subway.—Two nicely furnished rooms; electric lights, &c.; reasonable; large closets. R. M., 803 Times, Times Square.

80TH ST., 128 WEST.—New, elegantly furnished room; private residence; to select gentlemen with references.

81ST ST., 201 WEST.—Exclusive bachelor suite. Story.

84TH ST., 253 WEST.—One large and one small furnished room; gentlemen only; private house.

85TH ST., 164 WEST.—Large rooms, en suite or single; dressing rooms; telephone; reference.

86TH ST., 308.—Newly furnished rooms; choice location; telephone; Subway; board convenient.

93D ST., 165 WEST.—Pleasant, desirable room, suitable for two; all improvements; telephone; references; moderate.

98D ST., 153 WEST.—Physician's office; fine location; every convenience; good attendance.

104TH ST., 79 WEST.—Warm, sunny upper room; private house; telephone; gentleman only.

123D ST., 143 WEST.—Handsome, clean, well-heated room; southern exposure; plenty hot water; reasonable.

126TH ST., 260 WEST.—Single furnished light room; steam heated; gas; bath; large closets. Maxson.

155D ST. 533 WEST.—Choice single room for gentleman; private house; telephone.

East Side.

55TH ST., 138 EAST.—Comfortably furnished front and back parlor, together or separate.

61ST, 328 EAST.—Third-story front, square, bath adjoining; gentlemen only; references; private family.

80TH ST., 161 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room to let for one gentleman only; hot and cold water and bath. J. H. Muller.

83D ST., 128 EAST.—Beautiful front and bedroom, also hall room; modern apartment; gentlemen. Kielow.

115TH, 128 EAST, (one flight.)—Sunny, heated room; independent entrance; bath convenient. Boyland.

125TH ST., 77 EAST.—Front and back parlor, handsomely furnished; private family. Herbert.

141ST ST., 725 EAST.—Private house; furnished rooms for one or two gentlemen; hall room.

144TH ST., 600 EAST.—2 light rooms; improvements; board optional; terms moderate; convenient. Dahl.

MADISON AV., 1,004.—Handsome rooms and bath; entire floor; heated, lighted, unfurnished if desired.

MADISON AV., 1,004.—Handsome front room on floor with bath; heated, lighted; $40 monthly.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3.—One block from Wall St. Ferry; elegantly furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen; convenient to New York.

WARREN ST., Corner Court.—Parlor or bedroom; neatly furnished; bath; couple or gentleman. Knudsen.

WARREN ST., 255, Near Court.—Light, airy, furnished room to let; all accommodations.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Domestics.

WANTED—Girl for chamberwork and waiting. Call at 1,025 Park Av., Thursday, at 11 A. M., with references.

WANTED—Laundress to take bundle wash at home. Call Apartment 11A, The Narragansett, 95th St. and Broadway.

Singers.

WANTED—Chorus sopranos (salaried) for important city church; Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Contralto for Manhattan church; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED.—A well-known monthly journal wants several young ladies to solicit subscriptions, 50% commission. Address, stating references, W. F., Box 300 Times, Times Sq.

WANTED — Competent female compositors; steady work; good pay. Opportunity, Box 303 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Girl in office for addressing and circular work. Address O. E., 331 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policies; large commission, renewals; county managers wanted every State. A. B. Cilley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Automobiles.

AUTOMOBILES.—Now is your chance to enter the automobile business as chauffeur, earning $100 to $150 monthly; call and see our big school, the largest in the city; we have been asked by owners to supply them with competent chauffeurs. Auto Transportation School, 309 W. 41st.

Compositors, Etc.

COMPOSITORS.
EXPERIENCED JOB COMPOSITORS, STONE HANDS, AND MAKE-UP MEN WANTED; ALSO LINOTYPE OPERATORS; HIGHEST WAGES AND PERMANENT POSITIONS TO COMPETENT MEN WILLING TO WORK NINE HOURS PER DAY IN AN "OPEN SHOP." CALL OR ADDRESS, WITH REFERENCES FROM FORMER EMPLOYERS, LIVINGSTON MIDDLEDITCH CO., 65 DUANE ST.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

WANTED
Electrotype finishers, molders, batterymen, builders-up and assistants in each branch.

Compositors Wanted
Non-Union, $21 per week. Job, stone and make-up; also machine operators at $23 per week. Absolutely permanent positions guaranteed first-class men of good character. Excellent opportunity to obtain a permanent position in one of the oldest, largest and most modern printing houses in New York City.

THE DE VINNE PRESS
12 Lafayette Place
New York City.

WANTED—William Green wants printers at 326 Pearl Street, New York City; wishes to add to his staff a number of experienced compositors, (display, stone, and make-up men,) also experienced monotype operators; these positions will be permanent to efficient workmen of good character; salary will be $21.00 per week; only persons willing to work nine hours in open shop desired; loyalty to employer is expected in return for advantageous working conditions; reply by letter only, giving employer's references and stating experience and qualifications. William Green.

Wanted—Compositors, Stone Hands, and Make-up Men; "Open Shop"; Highest Salary; Permanent Position; Additional Bonus for Faithful Services; New York, Vicinity, and Western Points. Call or Address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

WANTED—Compositors; experienced job compositor and stone hands; also two-third compositors; open shop; nine-hour day; permanent positions guaranteed to efficient workmen of good character; highest wages; references necessary. Stettiner Bros., 52 Dunne St.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for important Methodist Church, Virginia. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 Fifth Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Organist for Ohio church. $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist, country Catholic church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Singers.

WANTED—Tenor for vested choir. Apply today at noon, St. Bartholomew's Chapel, 209 East 42d St. P. D. De Coster, Choirmaster.

WANTED—Chorus tenors (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED — Tenor for Mannattan church; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Bass for city church; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Tenor for church; $900. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

FARMER, FARM HAND, AND BOY for country place at once; no women or children; permanent position for sober and industrious men; state references. Box 135, Princeton, N. J.

WANTED — Thoroughly competent paper ruler on Hickok quadruple L machine; right man can get $25.00 per week and steady employment; none but expert need apply; give reference and experience; open shop, non-union man preferred. The Baughman Stationery Co., Richmond, Va.

WANTED—Retired banker desires the services of a private secretary; must be expert stenographer and typewriter, understand German and French thoroughly, and be well recommended. Address, stating age, experience, and references, X. Y. Z., Box 302 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—A well-connected young man in the sales department of a newly organized real estate office; to one who is willing to hustle a good opportunity is offered. Apply personally to Henry M. Fitch & Co., 404 Amsterdam Av.

WANTED—BOXING, FENCING, AND WRESTLING INSTRUCTOR; STATE QUALIFICATIONS. HERRMANN'S GYMNASIUM, KEITH BLDG., PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

WANTED—A National association of strength and influence wishes to engage the services of a man of good address and intelligence to secure members. Address, with references, "O.," Box 325 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Janitor to take charge of a large apartment house; must be married, sober, polite, and a practical all-around man. Apply personally to Henry M. Fitch & Co., 404 Amsterdam Av.

WANTED—Young man in newspaper office, as advertising clerk; neat and good penman. Address in own handwriting, stating experience and references, F. P., Box 320 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Protestant typewriter, reader, as secretary; wages $9 per week. Write references and full particulars to 18 West 75th.

WANTED—Foreman to take full charge of a first-class saddle factory. Address Foreman, 168 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Office boy in newspaper office; reference required. E. B., Box 150 Times, Times Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line

Companions.

COMPANION.—A woman of culture and refinement desires a position as companion to a lady living in this city; will make herself generally useful; highest credentials. Address Z., Box 302 Times, Times Square.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class references; wages $50. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus. Tel. 741 Riverside.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS. — By day; sleep home. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 Riverside.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER or CHAMBERmaid and Waiting.—References. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 Riverside.

HOUSEWORKER. — Colored; experienced all branches; apartment preferred; sleep in or out; city references. Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 59th St. Tel. 4786 Columbus.

Nurses.

NURSE.—References; city or country. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 Riverside.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Two years' experience; rapid, accurate; high school graduate; references; $10. Willing, 32 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, office assistant; five years' experience; references; $12. Mabel Reynolds, 63 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious; best references; $12, $15. Miss Post, 219 West 115th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—3 years' experience, brokerage, commercial; high school education. Miss Schur, Box 123 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Year's experience contracting law; moderate salary. Anna Andria, Box 175 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight years' experience; rapid, accurate, reliable; best references; $15. Desirable, 182 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

A refined, educated young lady, with best references, desires position as lady's secretary and companion. Address Box 302 Times, Times Square.

LADY DESIRES HOME for services in light housekeeping or as useful companion; references exchanged. F. G., Times, Harlem.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT wishes work evenings and Saturday; audits, statements, trial balances, bookkeeping, investigations, &c.; terms moderate; references. Accountant, 16 Waverley Place.

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER.—30; opening, closing, systematizing books; moderate rate. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Young man, age 28, married, with two children, (girls;) thoroughly competent; under glass or outside; written or personal references as required; at present employed by Mr. Dumont Clarke at Dumont. E. Evans, Dumont, N. J., care of D. Clarke.

Salesmen.

A YOUNG MAN of executive ability, with thorough experience in manufacturing stationery and commanding good trade, desires to represent downtown printer or stationer. J. H., Box 174 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

PLUMBER'S HELPER desires steady position; new work preferred. 640 Lenox Av.

TWO YOUNG MEN, working way through college, would like positions evenings and Saturdays at anything. H. Kumins, 1,869 2d Av.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) single, having several years' experience in newspaper office as advertising clerk and solicitor, desires position; highest references furnished. R. M., 220 East 58th St.

YOUNG MAN with firm of heating contractors; six years' experience in steam heating business; references supplied. A., Box 308 Times, Times Square.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Lifetime opportunity for party of good standing, address, and education; must be able from time to time to provide not to exceed $10,000 cash, with the experience gained from extensive foreign travel, to join in promoting international enterprise, (no patents, mines, or railroads,) highly commended by many of the leading men of England and America; rare chance to enlarge circle of acquaintances with the very leading men of both countries, and surely make great fortune; principals only. Address in strictest confidence, Eureka, Box 309 Times, Times Square.)

Civil engineer or business man with capital of $5,000 to $10,000 wanted in engineering company as active partner; established business with good prospects, agreeable position. S. W. H., P. O. Box 206 Madison Sq., New York.

A partner with $2,500 cash to invest in Babbitt metal business; good working interest given for active participation. Fullest investigation invited. Answer D. A., Box 303 Times, Times Square.

I can sell your patent; booklet mailed free; fifteen years' experience; patent sales exclusively. Call, write, or telephone, William E. Hoyt, patent sales specialist, 290 B'way, New York.

Motorcycle.—$3,000 buys interest in new motorcycle, which in quality, weight, speed, control, and price defies competition. A Box 133 Times Downtown.

Wanted—A partner in wholesale business, established 10 years; must be experienced salesman of clothing. 35 2d Av. Store. K.

Furnished room house for sale; always full; party leaving the city. S., 801 Times, Times Square.

MACHINERY.

For Sale.—60 h. p. steam engine, condensing; also 22 h. p. Fairbanks-Morse gas engine and air compressor; to make room for larger plant. Carr & Ball Stone Works, 111 Passaic Av., Harrison, N. J.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

I PAY highest prices for furniture, carpets, antiques. JOHNSON, 115 University Place, New York.

PATENTS.

Patents promptly procured; advice free. Send for handbook. Edgar Tate & Co., 245 Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

Horses to hire, all purposes, day and night. Max F. Greenbaum, 157 E. 25th St.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

WHEAT—From a position of decided weakness early in the day the wheat market turned very firm in the last hour, recovered all its loss, and at the close was unchanged from the previous night, after having at one time touched the lowest point of the year. The Liverpool decline amounted to ⅝@¾d, in addition to which Paris was partly 10 points lower and Berlin ½ mark below the previous night. The market closed at about the best point of the day. No. 2 red, in New York, closed 89⅞c, elevator, and 91⅞c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 94⅞c, free on board, afloat.

CORN—Regardless of early declines in wheat, the corn market maintained a firm undertone all day, and at the close was a fraction higher than the previous night at Chicago, while showing no change here. A leading feature of the day was the big export movement for the week, according to Bradstreet's, although it was not backed up by any fresh business on foreign account beyond a couple of loads reported near the close. The day's clearances proved to be 985,000 bushels, and interior receipts were a little under the previous year, while offerings were said to be still light. Liverpool market came ¼d higher, but Argentine shipments were 120,000 bushels over the previous week. Commission houses bought in Chicago, preventing any decline throughout the day. The local cash market was steady, closing as follows: No. 2 corn, 52c, elevator, and 49¼c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 white, 49¾c, and No. 2 yellow, 49½c, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
Wheat—				
May	89⅞	89 7-16	89⅞	89⅞
July	88⅞	88 7-16	88⅞	88⅞
September	86⅞	86½	86⅞	86⅞
Corn—				
May	..	..	50½	50½
July	..	..	50½	50½
September	..	..	50¾	50¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
Wheat—				
May	84½	84	84½	84⅝
July	83½	83	83½	83½
September	82⅝	81⅞	82¼	82⅜
Corn—				
May	44½	44⅜	44½	44⅝
July	44⅝	44⅜	44½	44⅝
September	45	44⅞	45	44⅞
Oats—				
May	30⅝	30⅜	30½	30½
July	29¾	29⅝	29⅞	29⅝
September	28⅝	28½	28¾	28⅝
Lard—				
May	$7.70	$7.65	$7.70	$7.62
July	7.82	7.75	7.80	7.72
Ribs—				
May	7.80	7.70	7.77	7.65
July	7.90	7.80	7.87	7.75
Pork—				
May	14.35	14.17	14.35	14.10
July	14.47	14.30	14.45	14.20

COTTON.—The cotton market was very active and unsettled, the feature being the report of the Census Bureau estimating the amount of cotton remaining unginned on Jan. 16. The immediate effect of this report was a sharp advance in prices, which was partly lost in the later trading, with the close at a net advance of 7@10 points. Sales were estimated at 600,000 bales.

The market opened steady at an advance of 10@13 points. The report when issued proved very bullish on its face, indicating that only 250,884 bales remained to be ginned on Jan. 16, and was followed by an advance from 10.80 to 11.04 for March. Leading operators continued selling on the bulge, local authorities advanced various arguments calculated to discredit the census figures, and the market during the later trading was very nervous and irregular. The close was steady. The census report, taken at its face value, would point to a crop of about 10,250,000 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thursday's Close.
February	10.84	10.84	10.80@10.82	10.72
March	11.04	10.80	10.93@10.94	10.80
April	..	..	11.00@11.03	10.93
May	11.22	10.99	11.10@11.11	11.03
June	11.23	11.23	11.14@11.16	11.06
July	11.31	11.10	11.19@11.20	11.11
August	11.08	11.03	11.05@11.06	10.95
September	10.60	10.55	10.57@10.58	10.50
October	10.50	10.39	10.44@10.45	10.37
November	..	..	10.44@10.46	10.30

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2.—Spot cotton, good demand; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,500; American, 10,000; receipts, 12,000; American, 9,000; middling uplands, 5.99d. Futures opened irregular, 14 points higher on near positions and 10 points higher on distant positions; closed easy at a net advance of 8@9 points; February-March, 5.82; March-April, 5.82; May-June, 5.82; June-July, 5.97; August-September, 5.71; September-October, 5.52; October-November, 5.25; November-December, 5.25; December-January, 5.25; January-February, 5.25; February demand; March-April demand; May-June demand; June-July demand; August-September demand; September-October demand; October-November demand; November-December demand; December-January demand; January-February demand.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..7:09|Sun sets..5:19|Moon sets...2:12

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:34	2:44	8:56	8:52
Governors Island	3:17	3:29	10:05	10:01
Hell Gate	..	..	11:37	11:33

Arrived—Friday, Feb. 2.

SS Pretoria, Hamburg, Jan. 20.
SS La Plata, Kingston, Jan. 28.
SS Helios, Rotterdam, Jan. 18.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, Jan. 31.
SS Excelsior, Port Talbot, Jan. 29.
SS El Alba, Galveston, Jan. 27.
SS C. F. Mayer, Baltimore, Jan. 31.
SS Jefferson, Norfolk, Feb. 1.
SS Flora, Santo Domingo, Jan. 24.
SS Goldsboro, Philadelphia, Feb. 1.
SS Tuscarora, Calcutta, —
SS Lampasas, Galveston, Jan. 27.
SS La Campine, Antwerp, Jan. 16.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, Jan. 31.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
*Campania, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
*St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
*Finland, Antwerp	8:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
*Asteria, Glasgow	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Prinz Adalbert, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Koenigin Luise, Naples	9:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Patricia, Hamburg	——	12:00 M.
Europe, London	——	——
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Caracas, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	6:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
El Norte, New Orleans	——	3:00 P.M.
Huron, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Monroe, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

La Plata, Kingston	5:30 A.M.	8:00 A.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Jamestown, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
Tennyson, Rio Janeiro	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Grangense, Barbados	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

K. W. der G., Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
*Deutschland, Naples	12:00 M.	2:30 P.M.
Tjomo, Yucatan	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Fricka	Bordeaux	Jan. 17
Pluton	Bordeaux	Jan. 15
Clan McLeod	Antwerp	Jan. 15
Esperanza	Havana	Jan. 30
Maraval	Grenada	Jan. 25
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Jan. 24
St. Louis	Southampton	Jan. 27
Perugia	Naples	Jan. 19
Bordeaux	Havre	Jan. 21
Colorado	Hull	Jan. 20
Minneapolis	London	Jan. 25
Coamo	San Juan	Jan. 30
Colon	Colon	Jan. 28
Matanzas	Cienfuegos	Jan. 26
Montevideo	Havana	Jan. 30

DUE TO-MORROW.

Carmania	Liverpool	Jan. 27
Columbia	Glasgow	Jan. 27
Rhein	Bremen	Jan. 23
L. Luckenbach	New Orleans	Jan. 30
La Gascogne	Havre	Jan. 27
Orizaba	Nassau	Jan. 31
P. V. Luise	Havana	Jan. 31
Tintoretto	Barbados	Jan. 27

DUE MONDAY.

Bluecher	Hamburg	Jan. 27
Vaderland	Antwerp	Jan. 27
Zulia	Curacao	Jan. 29
El Dorado	New Orleans	Jan. 31
El Mar	Galveston	Jan. 30

DUE TUESDAY.

St. Andrew	Antwerp	Jan. 24
San Jacinto	Galveston	Jan. 31

Reported by Wireless.

SS St. Louis, incoming, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Siasconset, Mass., at 6 P. M. yesterday, when 150 miles east of Nantucket. Due in New York about 3 P. M. to-day.

SS Colon, incoming, was reported by De Forest wireless 365 miles south of Sandy Hook at 2 P. M. yesterday.

SS City of Columbia, incoming, was reported by De Forest wireless at 6 P. M. yesterday, when off Atlantic City. Due in New York about 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Columbia, incoming, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station on Sable Island, Nova Scotia, at 7 P. M. yesterday, when 140 miles southeast of that point. Due in New York about 7 P. M. to-morrow.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS La Bretagne, at Havre, Feb. 2.
SS Algeria, at Naples, Feb. 1.
SS Thespis, at Liverpool, Feb. 2.
SS Hellig Olav, at Copenhagen, Jan. 30.
SS Francesca, at Trieste, Jan. 30.
SS Mashona, at Cape Town, Feb. 1.
SS Tagus, at Southampton, Feb. 2.

Sailed.

SS Hamburg, from Naples, Feb. 1.
SS Erny, from Patras, Jan. 26.
SS Kirkfield, from Clyde, Feb. 1.

Passed.

SS Caronia, Naples, for New York, passed Cape Spartel.
SS British King, New York, for Antwerp, passed Prawle Point.
SS Brasile, New York, for Naples, passed Sagres.
SS Batavia, New York, for Hamburg, passed the Lizard.
SS Prins Willem I., New York, for the West Indies, passed Ushant.

For Late Shipping News See Page 1.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—Incorporated to-day:

Mack Brothers Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, (motors and machinery;) capital, $300,000. Directors—Otto Mears, Denver, Col.; O. F. Mack and W. C. Mack, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Crystal Sweet Company, New York, (manufacturer sugar substitutes;) capital, $125,000. Directors—E. L. Barney, F. C. Nye, and Dr. C. A. Hageman, New York.

United States Electric Protection and Construction Company, New York; capital, $30,000. Directors—G. M. Treiber, Brooklyn; R. C. Bennett, Sheepshead Bay, and F. C. Bruckner, New York.

Ceramite Manufacturing Company, (manufacture glass;) capital, $200,000. Directors—St. John Alexander, Orange, N. J.; W. B. Vanse and Wickliffe Gray, New York.

Empire Incorporating Company, New York, (affording facilities for organization of corporations;) capital, $2,000. Directors—W. B. Vanse, W. F. Baxter, New York, and G. L. W. Vanse, Brooklyn.

Harrison & Co., New York, (artificial flowers;) capital, $5,000. Directors—Deborah Harrison, N. Harrison, and Philip Harrison, New York.

Executors Realty Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—G. W. Plitt, College Point; W. G. Horner and W. E. Tipple, Brooklyn.

E. M. Sargeant Company, New York, (chemicals;) capital, $25,000. Directors—W. R. Sergeant, Edgar Sergeant, New York, and J. V. Bouvier, Jr., Nutley, N. J.

Spl. Real Estate Company, Mineola, Nassau County; capital, $2,100. Directors—E. T. Payne, Halstead Scudder, Glen Head, and H. M. W. Eastman, Roslyn.

Gillie Engine and Machine Company, Tonawanda, Erie County; capital, $75,000. Directors—J. H. Rumbold, J. B. Gillie, North Tonawanda, and F. F. Smith, Tonawanda.

James Macnaughton Company, Buffalo, (manufacture motors and engines;) capital, $100,000. Directors—James Macnaughton, C. S. Chamberlain, and M. D. Ashford, Buffalo.

Hodge - Twining Company, Binghamton, (bakery;) capital, $25,000. Directors—L. H. Hodge, Burr Twining, and G. B. Stone, Binghamton.

New England Construction Company, New York, (real estate;) capital, $20,000. Directors—Joseph Wine, J. T. Wiener, and Samuel Hoffner, New York.

Read Realty Company, Brooklyn; capital, $100,000. Directors—H. F. Read, C. A. Clayton, and C. V. Driggs, Brooklyn.

Sherwood, Gilbert & Co., New York, (contracting;) capital, $20,000. Directors—A. H. Sherwood, J. G. Gregg, New York, and G. S. Van Wickle, New Rochelle.

Hygeia Ice Company, Ithaca; capital, $50,000. Directors—G. F. Berna, Ithaca; H. C. Kudlich and Edward Regenhard, New York.

The Trimount Rotary Power Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—C. L. Eidlitz, W. C. Schickel, and F. L. Union, New York.

Art Brass Company, New York; capital, $3,000. Directors—A. F. Riegger, F. H. Samuels, and W. M. Cronyn, New York.

Sinclair Realty Company, New York; capital, $500,000. Directors—James Butler, W. J. Fanning, New York, and J. J. Ryan, Philadelphia.

Albert D. Jeffrey Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—A. D. Jeffrey, H. E. Vineing, and Reuben Peckham, New York.

MacCordy Manufacturing Company, Amsterdam, (machinery;) capital, $20,000. Directors—S. P. MacCordy, Polk Mitchell, and J. W. Ferguson, Amsterdam.

Union Realty Selling Corporation, New York; capital, $3,000. Directors—J. J. Pittman, E. Wilks, and M. L. Gregson, New York.

The General Photographing Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. F. McCarthy, F. O. Etzsold, Brooklyn, and J. M. Nickolaus, Jr., New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Nolan Commission Company, (stocks and bonds,) Newark; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—John E. Helm, Joseph K. Franks, and Hugh Boepple, Jr.

Drake & Co., (patent solicitors,) Newark; capital, $2,500. Incorporators—Evaleen A. Peil, Ethelwyn A. Peil, and William H. Camfield.

The Whirler Air-Light Company, Newark. Incorporators—Adam J. Hofmann, Ira Mowery, and James Moss.

The National Brake Shoe Company, Jersey City; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—H. O Coughlan, Thomas F. Barrett, and John R. Turner.

The Aetna Packing and Supply Company, Jersey City; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—H. O. Coughlan, B. Stafford Mants, and John R. Turner.

The Elkwood Park Steeplechase and Pony Racing Association, Jersey City; capital, $5,000. Incorporators—Thomas P. Lane, Harry Gorham, Jr., and Richard C. Patterson.

The Broadway Realty Company, Union; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—John S. Eastwood, V. Sawyer Eastwood, and Sylvester J. Eastwood.

The Jersey Dairy Company, Jersey City; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Ida Smith, Jacob Hurwitz, Albert Stein, Louis Smith, and Morris J. Stein.

The W. J. Smythe Drug Company, Long Branch; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—William J. Smythe, Jr., Leroy L. Patterson, and M. J. Cobb.

The Woodbine Children's Clothing Company, Woodbine; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Joseph Robinowitz, Joseph Schoenman, and Jacob Salsbury.

The Granite Block Manufacturing and Construction Company, Elizabeth; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Charles E. Lockwood, Frank M. Bacon, and Roscoe H. Sanborn.

The Hyman Isnac's Sons Company, (coal and iron ore,) Elizabeth; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Cecilia Julius, Jacob Joseph, and Abraham Isaac.

The Hitchings Company, (greenhouse materials,) Elizabeth; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—Charles Armitage, William

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

McAdoo Tunnel Interests Get Seven More Lots in Tunnel Terminal Site—Madison Avenue Dwellings Sold—Deals for Downtown Parcels.

Two more of the owners within the limits of the proposed terminal of the McAdoo tunnel, at Broadway, Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, have sold their holdings to the tunnel company's representatives.

The properties involved in these deals are those owned by Daniel E. Seybel and W. A. Robinson. Mr. Seybel has sold 125 to 129 West Thirty-second Street, three buildings on a plot 75 feet front and extending 113.9 feet in depth on the westerly side and 134.5 feet on the easterly side.

Mr. Robinson's holdings included the single lot, 25 by 98.9, at 115 West Thirty-second Street, and 131 and 133 West Thirty-second Street, together with the abutting parcel at 122 West Thirty-third Street.

With the exception of the Manhattan Theatre on the Broadway front of the block, owned by the Shepard estate, and E. A. Morrison's property at the southwest corner of Broadway and Thirty-third Street, and just south of the Manhattan Theatre, the tunnel company has now succeeded in buying up the entire area needed for its terminal. Condemnation proceedings were begun about two months ago against all of the properties involved, but in view of the recent course of events, it seems altogether probable that the proceedings will never be carried forward.

Large Plots Sold in Harlem.

M. Ruben & Co., in conjunction with David Jaffe and R. Bergman, have sold for the Roosevelt Realty and Construction Company to Uhlfelder & Weinberg the block front on the west side of Macomb's Dam Road, between 153d and 154th Streets, a plot of about eleven and a half lots, fronting 228 feet on Macomb's Dam Road, 185 feet on 153d Street, and 195 feet on 154th Street.

Uhlfelder & Weinberg have sold, for improvement, the plot of twelve lots running through from 150th to 151st Street, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 150 by 200.

Buyers for Madison Avenue Houses.

John N. Golding has sold for the estate of John S. Martin the dwelling 260 Madison Avenue, 27 by 100, to George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank, who owns the property adjoining on the south.

Mr. Golding has also sold for the Fifth Avenue Trust Company, as trustee, the dwelling 678 Madison Avenue, to John M. Ceballos, who owns adjoining property; also, for Julia D. Martin, the dwelling 71 East Fifty-second Street, between Madison and Park Avenues, to a Dr. Baruch.

George Nicholas is the buyer of 51 West Thirty-sixth Street, sold recently by Justice James A. O'Gorman.

Water Street Building Changes Hands.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has sold for Julius and Bernard Lichtenstein 161 and 163 Water Street, northeast corner of Fletcher Street, a plot 35.4 by 50.6, with a five-story loft building erected a few years ago by the sellers.

John N. Golding has sold for William Brennan the property 92 Pine Street, extending through to 28 De Peyster Street, 22 by 54, to Eugene Harding.

Edward J. Hogan, who for several years has been manager of the Fifth Avenue office of John N. Golding, has been admitted to an interest in the business. Mr. Hogan has been in the real estate business for nearly twenty years, beginning as a boy with Seton & Wissmann. He entered Mr. Golding's employ about ten years ago.

Purchase on Columbus Avenue.

L. M. Smith has sold for W. H. Valentine to Isidore Hicks 727 Columbus Avenue, a five-story double flat, with stores, on lot 25.2 by 90.7 by irregular, between Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth Streets.

M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co. have sold for a client the elevator apartment house 207 and 209 West Eighty-fifth Street, 45 by 102.2. The purchaser is a Miss Reippert.

J. Lawrence Friedmann has bought 169 West 102d Street, a five-story double flat, on a lot 25 by 100.

Steinman & Fine have sold the following five-story tenements: 275 and 277 West 117th Street, 406 East 121st Street, 414 and 416 East 119th Street, and 24 West 118th Street.

Max Marx has resold to a client of Millard Veit 41 West 117th Street, a five-story triple flat, 25 by 100.

Resale of Eighth Avenue Flats.

Goodwin & Goodwin, in conjunction with Barry & Co., have resold for Samuel Wacht to Dr. J. A. Elias the five-story, four-family flats, with stores, 2,794 and 2,796 Eighth Avenue, on plot 50 by 80. Barry & Co. will remove about Feb. 15 to their new offices 2,778 Eighth Avenue.

George Brettell & Son have sold for a client to M. R. Ripin 208 West 122d Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 16 by 100.11.

Porter & Co. have sold for Charles Flaum the six-story elevator apartment house 246 and 248 West 129th Street, on plot 50 by 99.11, to George V. Morton.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have bought 515 West 124th Street, a new six-story elevator apartment house, known as the Bellehaven, on plot 53 by 100.11.

Corner Sold on the Heights.

E. Osborne Smith & Co. have sold for a client the northeast corner of 180th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, 75 by 100.

Deal for West 31st Street Parcels.

Florence Cahen has sold to Richard & Levy, represented by Cracauer & Munter, as attorneys, 450, 452, and 454 West Thirty-first Street, four-story buildings, on plot 50 by 108.

J. Arthur Mandeville has resold for Bettina Rosenberg 218 West Twenty-eighth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 16.8 by 98.9.

Max Marx has bought from Bernard H. Foss the five-story tenement, with stores, 452 Ninth Avenue, 25 feet north of Thirty-fifth Street, 24.8 by 99.11

John J. Boylan has sold for William Ellis 429 West Fifty-first Street, a four-story single flat on lot 18 by 100.

The Toch Realty Company has sold the five-story tenement 109 West Fifty-third Street.

Pollak & Deutsch and Saul J. Sachar have bought from Peter A. Welch the five-story tenement with stores at 543 West Fifty-ninth Street, on plot 25 by 100.5.

West Seventeenth Street Lease.

M. & L. Hess have leased for Lewis L. Delafield, for a term of twenty-one years, the property 24 West Seventeenth Street to Leonard Hyams, dealer in feathers, who will either make extensive improvements or erect a new building on the site.

Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the entire second floor of the Rhinelander Building at Rose and Duane Streets to the Hurst Electrotype Company; also, six lofts in 18 and 20 Cliff Street for Nelson G. Carman to the Gotham Can Company; also lofts in 281 and 283 Water Street, for Evans, Almirall & Co. to Sherman & Co.

Upper Third Avenue Sales.

Joseph L. Buttenweiser has sold to Samuel W. Loeb 1,420 Third Avenue, a five-story four-family flat, 25 by 100.

Weissman & Tepper have resold the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street, a five-story tenement, 25.8 by 100.

M. Frank and Emanuel Simon have sold for A. Dabkin to Ernest Scheer 1,758 Third Avenue, a five-story tenement, on lot 25.6 by 100.

Philip and Harry Bachrach have bought 127 East 110th Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100.11.

Morris Kahn & Son have sold for the Hudson Realty Company to Harry Warschauer 48 and 50 East Ninety-eighth Street, five-story triple flats, each 25 by 100.

Estate Sells East 80th Street Lots.

S. A. Israel of Joel Marks & Co. has bought for a client from the Andrews estate a plot, 300 by 102, on the south side of Seventy-seventh Street, 98 feet east of Avenue A. The buyer will excavate the plot.

M. Arbesfeld has sold for Frederick Michler to Liebhoff & Hirschfeld the five-story double flat 533 East Eighty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.

S. Steingut & Co. have sold for M. Kirmer to M. Franklin the two five-story tenements 218 and 220 East Eightieth Street, each 25 by 102.2.

Sameth & Co. have sold for a Mr. Romm the five-story tenement 486 East Seventy-fourth Street, 25 by 102.2, and have resold the property to an investor.

Isaac Goldberg has sold 511 and 513 East Seventieth Street, two five-story tenements, on plot 50 by 100.

To Build on 123d Street.

Louis Lese has resold 333 and 335 East 123d Street, two three-story dwellings, on plot 36 by 100.11; also, 339 and 341 East 123d Street, two three-story dwellings, on plot 49.9 by 100.11. The buyers, Rothmore & Gliche, will improve the property.

Jacob Finkelstein has sold for Peck & Scoboloff to Max Mandel the new six-story apartment house, on plot 50 by 100, at 213 and 215 East 121st Street.

Miss Gertrude Hershfield has sold to Grosner & Kallman 59 East 106th Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.

Builder Buys on 66th Street.

M. Frank has sold for Samuel Wacht three three-story dwellings 348 to 352 East Sixty-sixth Street, on a plot 50 by 100.5, to a builder, who will erect a six-story tenement.

Joseph L. Buttenwieser has bought 344, 346, and 348 East Sixty-fifth Street, five-story four-family apartment houses, each 27 by 100.

Meyer Isear has sold for Irving Kempner 238 East Forty-sixth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11, to Gussie Englander.

Leon S. Altmayer, in conjunction with William B. Hogan, has sold for Henry Erdman to Joseph Krose the four-story tenement, with store, 341 First Avenue, on lot 23 by ∞ adjoining the southwest corner of Twentieth Street.

The Fitzpatrick estate has sold 363 and 365 Third Avenue, two five-story tenements, on plot 49.6 by 100.

Corner Sold on Stanton Street.

J. Salomon has sold the northwest corner of Allen and Stanton Streets, 45 by 65, for M. Levy to Lippmann & Gold.

Emanuel I. Silberstein, as attorney, has bought for Israel & Abraham Gottlieb 535 East Thirteenth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 103.8; also the five-story double tenement 321 East 107th Street, 50 by 76. For the same clients he has sold 133 and 135 East 109th Street, 37.6 by 100.

L. Fine has sold for a Dr. Wolper the six-story tenement 67 Ludlow Street, on lot 26 by 87.

Solomon Wronker has bought from Annie Langer 144 Ludlow Street, front and rear buildings, on lot 25 by 80.

Cohen & Gold have sold for Charles and Louis Levy 82 and 84 Monroe Street, two six-story tenements, 55 by 101, to Freedman & Harris.

Julius Feinberg has sold to Harry Brown, through Jacob Rubenstein, the five-story tenement 45 East First Street.

Jacob Finkelstein has sold for Samuel Jacobs the six-story tenement 231 Thompson Street, 25 by 75.

Samuel Fine has sold to Joseph Schiff the six-story tenement 236 West Eleventh Street, on lot 25 by 104.

Simon Wang reports that he was interested as broker in the recent sale of 29 Avenue C.

Day's Dealings in the Bronx.

B. Hochbaum has sold, through Philip Kronenberger, a plot, 47 by 100, on Cambreling Avenue, 120 feet north of 188th Street; also, through M. Sugarman, 984 Jackson Avenue, a five-story double flat, 25 by 75; also, through Wiederman, Majud & Co., a plot, 50 by 100, on Cambreling Avenue, 200 feet south of 187th Street; also, the five-story triple flat 3,782 Third Avenue, 25 by 100.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have bought from W. B. Hogan the lot, 25 by 100, on the west side of Maple Avenue, 150 feet north of Jerome Street.

L. J. Phillips & Co. negotiated the sale of the northwest corner of Wales Avenue and 152d Street, to a Mr. Montague.

Edward Polak has sold for Joseph Schneider the plot, 112.6 by 193, on the north side of Sheil Street, 161 feet west of Fifth Avenue, William's Bridge; also, for the Fremont Realty Company, the plot, 100 by 114, on the north side of 229th Street, 105 feet east of Second Avenue; also, for the Fremont Realty Company, the plot, 50 by 114, on the south side of 230th Street, 105 feet east of Second Avenue; also, for M. Lundin, the plot, 100 by 114, on the south side of 227th Street, 205 feet west of Fifth Avenue; also, for A. Hamlek, the plot, 100 by 64, on the south side of 235d Street, 180 feet east of White Plains Avenue; also, for Joseph Schneider, the plot, 25 by 115 on the south side of 228th Street, 375 feet west of Fifth Avenue; also, for A. Sicsell, 2,110 Crotona Avenue, a three-family house.

P. R. R. Buying In New Territory.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company showed its hand in a new way in Long Island City yesterday. For over a year the company's agents have been busy buying up all the land between the tracks of the Long Island Railroad and Jackson Avenue, from Long Island City to Woodside. Yesterday the company bought a large plot on the opposite side of Jackson Avenue, near the intersection of Steinway Avenue, and is negotiating for several adjoining plots. These purchases have caused considerable speculation among real estate men, for nothing has so far developed in the company's plans to show that it has any use for land on that side of the avenue. It is reported that the Pennsylvania interests have been quietly acquiring all the available land along Jackson Avenue opposite their present holdings, with a view to controlling both sides of that thoroughfare.

Buying In Flushing and Whitestone.

The North Shore Realty Company has bought from Jennings Brothers the tract of about eighty acres near Whitestone Landing formerly occupied by the Whitestone Forge Works. The price is said to have been $225,000. The property has a shore frontage of 1,700 feet.

A tract of six acres at the southeast corner of Broadway and Murray Street, Flushing, has been sold by Joseph Dykes, ex-County Treasurer of Queens to a syndicate of Manhattan operators.

Operator Buys Long Island Farms.

W. Clarence Martin of this city has bought, through Jeremiah Robbins, the properties formerly known as the Charles Ketcham farm, the Charles N. Peed property, and the Travis and Fleet farms to the east, making in all about 350 acres, extending from the Long Island Railroad nearly to Great South Bay. This is the largest recent transaction in Suffolk County, and has resulted in placing under single ownership several of the most attractive properties between Amityville and Babylon.

No Business at Auction.

There were no offerings scheduled yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

52d St, 44 East, for a five-story brick dwelling, 18x62.6; E. H. Wise of 507 Madison Av, owner; A. H. Taylor of 6 East 42d St, architect; cost, $30,000.

Cathedral Parkway, s s, 100 ft w of Manhattan Av, for a six-story brick flat, 75x59.11; M. Hirshfield of 1,454 Amsterdam Av, owner; Thain & Thain of 4 East 42d St, architects; cost, $75,000.

8th Av, s w corner of 111th St, for two six-story brick flats and stores, 39x93.2; B. Englander of 170 Broadway, owner; S. Sass of 23 Park Row, architect; cost, $105,000.

9th St, n s, 481 ft e of Avenue D, for a one-story brick office, shop, and stable, 150x184.6, and a three-story brick mill, 40.4x65; American Ice Company of 28th St and Broadway, owner; A. W. Pierce of 1,127 Flatbush Av, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $22,000.

132d St, n s, 343.7 ft w of Lenox Av, for a six-story brick flat and stores, 56.5x86.11; I. Block of 295 Pearl St, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 24 East 23d St, architects; cost, $65,000.

Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 174th St, for two five-story brick flats and stores, 44.8x88; S. & J. Hoffman of 2,115 6th Av, owners; J. Hauser of 360 West 125th St, architect; cost, $110,000.

West End Av, e s, 50 ft n of 63d St, for two one-story brick sheds, 22.6x100; J. Mack of 1,947 Broadway, owner; Beebe & Rossbach of 1,947 Broadway, architect; cost, $4,000.

227th St, n s, 655 ft e of [illegible] Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x36; Mary McQuade of 756 East 229th St, owner; James X. Cahill of 759 East 230th St, architect; cost, $3,000.

West Farms Road, s s, 75 ft w of Clason Av, for a three-story frame store and dwelling, 26x55; James Anderson of 407 Beacon St, owner; P. H. McDonough of 69 St. Lawrence Av, architect; cost, $6,500.

Madison St, w s, 950 ft n of Morris Park Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x50; Betty Peterson of 21 Amethyst St, owner; Ehrich Peterson of 21 Amethyst St, architect; cost, $4,500.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

3d Av, s e corner of 121st St, to four four-story brick stores; E. Callan of 2,217 3d Av, owner; P. H. Ohm of 42 East 23d St, architect; cost, $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Feb. 2, 1906.

143D ST, 204 and 206 West; Sarah Schiller to Nathan Breiler, (mtg $58,000,) 1-4 part ..... Nom.

BROOK AV, 545, w s, 24.11x121.11; Frederick Schmitt to Thomas E. Messmer and another, (mtg $10,500)..... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,801, s e corner of 112th St, 19.11x73; W. Farmer to Leon Weil, (mtg $18,000)..... Nom.

111TH ST, n s, 155 ft w of Park Av, 125 x100.11; Business Men's Realty Company to Abraham Rothstein and another, (mtg $51,500)..... 100

113TH ST, 18 East, 25x100.11; Aaron J. Marcus to Johanna Ostheim, (mtg $20,000)..... 100

UNION AV, 573, w s, 21x80; Alexander Schmidt to Marie Schmidt, (mtg $6,000)..... 100

UNION AV, n w corner of Denman Place, 20.0x106; Emma Kenck to Marcus Nathan..... 100

GRACE AV, e s, Lot 91, map of St. Raymond Park, 25x100; Joseph Plante to D. Plante, ½ part..... 2,500

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n w corner of Elizabeth St, 40x91; James D. Brown to Mary L. Walker..... 100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD FROM 11TH to 12th Av, 22x105, Wakefield; North End Realty Company to Henry C. Raynor anu another..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, 729, e s, 17.9x85; Hedwig Anspacher to Abraham Schwab, (mtg $12,000)..... 100

LOTS 6, 9, 18, 19, and 20, map of 98 lots at South Mount Vernon; Francis B. Chedsey and others, executors, to Richard R. Masten..... 6,500

176TH ST, s w s, 225 ft s e of Prospect Av, 25x100; 176th St, s s, 215 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x100; Emily K. Cavo to Josephine J. Brennan..... Nom.

COLLEGE AV, s e s, n e s of 162d St, 75x100; Henry Feuerstein and others to Supreme Realty Company, (mtg $75,000)..... 100

176TH ST, 1,045 East, 50x100; Frederick M. Mellert to John Miller, (mtg $7,500) 100

108TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 75x100.11; A. P. Morison to Matilda May, (mtg $105,000)..... 100

LAFONTAINE AV, s w corner of 178th St, 25x100; Richard J. Lyons to William J. Van Pelt..... Nom.

SIMPSON ST, e s, 201.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 210x —; Regina Weledinger and another to Supreme Realty Company, (mtg $42,000)..... 100

SIMPSON ST, e s, 201.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 210x —; Supreme Realty Company to Vincent Realty and Construction Company, (mtg $42,000)..... 100

FORSYTH ST, 89, w s, 24.5x100; Moses Rosenkrantz to Irving Bachrach and others..... 100

62D ST, 220 West, 25x100.5; David Tuder and others to Joseph Levine and another, (mtg $14,700)..... 100

67TH ST, 216 West, 25x100.5; Morris Schachter and others to Charles E. Williams and another, (mtg $14,100). 100

58TH ST, 438 West, 25x100.5; Martha Zimmermann to Jacob Stumpf, (mtg $18,500)..... 100

51ST ST, 420 West, 17x100.5; William Ellis to Catherine McGowan..... 100

52D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 100.5; Frederick H. Ehlen to Jacob Weimer, (mtg $10,000)..... Omitted

120TH ST, 349 to 353 East, 49.4x irregular; Louis Lese to Abraham Nevins and another, (mtg $13,000)... 100

120TH ST, n s, 84 ft w of 1st Av, 49.4x irregular; Abraham Nevins and others to Morris Friedman and another, (mtg $21,000)..... 100

32D ST, s s, 220 ft w of 4th Av, 40x 98.9; George T. Lippincott to Edward B. McClellan..... 100

28TH ST, 222 and 224 West, 49x98.9; George W. McAdam to John H. Cotterton, (mtg $27,000)..... 100

67TH AV, w s, 59.2 ft n of 26th St, 39.7x 60; John C. Tredwell to Eugene C. Potter, (mtg $100,000)..... 100

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 25.8 ft n of 83d St, 25.6x100; Herman Sturcke to Josephine Lederer, (mtg $24,000)..... 100

106TH ST, n s, 190 ft e of 3d Av, 19.6x 100.11; Edward Murray to M. Provisier, (mtg $11,000)..... Nom.

126TH ST, 320 East, 25x99.11; Paul Gross to Wolf Levin and another, (mtg $13,000)..... 100

127TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Ida Marks and another to Morris Koenigsterger, (mtg $10,500)... 20,000

119TH ST, 278 West, 25x100.11; Netty Cohn to Rebecca Gilbert, (mtg $21,750) 100

BROOK AV, 560, e s, 25x100; Louis Jampol to Luder Hanken, (mtg $17,-500)..... 100

81ST ST, 423 East, 25x102.2; Yorkville Bohemian Association to Louis Heinsfurter, (mtg $20,000)..... 100

WILLETT ST, 91, w s, 80.6x100.8; Thomas Rothmann to Solomon Renter and others..... 100

2D AV, 774, e s, 24.7x70; Julius Harris to David Harris, ½ part, (mtg $12,-000)..... 100

2D AV, e s, 70.6 ft s of 72d St, 31.8x irregular; Isidor Blumenkrohn and others to Sadie Eppinger, (mtg $28,-000)..... 100

11TH ST, 534 and 536 East, 40x94.8; Sam Kirshenbaum to Aaron Kaufman and others, (mtg $57,700)..... 100

66TH ST, 425 West, 25x100.5; Jane L. Gallon to John M. Tienken and another, (mtg $14,000)..... 100

82D ST, 420 East, 25x102.3; Paul Wolffsohn to Magdalena Holfelder, (mtg $13,500)..... 100

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 124th St, 100.11x100; Fannie Bernheimer and others, executors, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 100,000

6TH AV, n w s, 78.9 ft n e of 25th St, 20x60; Julius J. Frank and others, executors, to John C. Tredwell..... 65,000

BROADWAY, w s, 84.9 ft n w of 67th St, 28.1x105.2; 67th St, n s, 131.8 ft w of Broadway, 25x75.5; City Investing Company to Edward Edgar, (mtg $38,000)..... 100

MONROE ST, 97, n s, 26x100; Solomon Frankel and others to Solomon Marks and others, (mtg $40,000)..... 100

6TH AV, n w s, 59.2 ft n e of 25th St, 19.7x60; Charles A. Schrag to John C. Tredwell, (mtg $40,000)..... 100

FULTON ST, 196, s s, 25.3x78.7; Bemecke & Co. to Ross A. Mackey.. Nom.

5TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 50x97; Julius B. Fox to Max Jacobs and others, (mtg $54,000)..... 100

FORSYTH ST, 176, e s, 25x100; Joseph Rabinowitz to Louis Goldstein and another, (mtg $33,500)..... 100

100TH ST, 158 West, 25x100.11; Jacob Levy and others to Mina S. Karl, (mtg $25,000)..... Nom.

8TH AV, 2,549, w s, 24.11x85; Simon Stein to Martin Dienst, (mtg $18,000).. 100

BOSTON ROAD, s e s, 62.7 ft s of Broadway, —x—; Kate C. Clark to Thomas B. Clark..... 100

LOTS 14, 15, and 16, Block B, map of Dore upon property at Westchester; Mary I. Ehrgott to James Elgar 2d, (mtg $2,500)..... Nom.

18TH ST, 342 West, 25x92; Jacob Sleyer to Catharine T. Baum, (mtg $26,500).. 100

43D ST., 445 West, 25x100.5; Catherine Florschutz to Gerd Buscher, (mtg $12,000)..... 100

8TH AV, 557, w s, 24.8x100; Alfred N. Cohen to Joseph Goodman and another, (mtg $60,000)..... 100

96TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of West End Av, 75x irregular; Chelsea Realty Company to Alonzo B. Kight, (mtg $35,000)..... 100

149TH ST, 551 and 553 West, 50x99.11; George R. Cannon to Emma L. Honigman, (mtg $45,000)..... 100

PROSPECT AV, w s, 100 ft s of Boston Road, 98.7x irregular; George Keller to Ray Bernstein, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

PROSPECT AV, w s, 100 ft s of Boston Road, 98.7x irregular; Ray Bernstein to Louis Bernstein, (mtg $19,000)..... 100

70TH ST, 320 to 326 East, 100x100.4; Virginia Danziger and another, executors, to Hyman Kallmann and another..... 68,750

CHERRY ST, 346, 49.8x97.1; David Appel to Samuel Levy and another, (mtg $104,000)..... Nom.

73D ST, 434 East, 25x102.2; Meta S. Gelb to Rachel Moses, (mtg $13,500).. 100

73D ST, 434 East, 25x102.2; Rachel Moses to Isaac S. Heller, (mtg $17,500). 100

10TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 1.2x irregular; Frank M. Franklin to Samuel Rauch and another, (mtg $18,-900)..... 100

2D AV, 2,495 and 2,497, w s, 40.11x75; Barnet Rebofsky and others to Morris Weiss, (mtg $28,500)..... 100

182D ST, 48 East, 33.4x99.11; Simon Clug and others to Clara Loeb, (mtg $27,000)..... 100

10TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 94.10; Mendel Singer to Louis D. Waxberg and another, (mtg $35,500)..... 100

AVENUE A, 1,578 and 1,580, e s, 51.8x 74; Henry Frank to Amalie Frank, ½ part, all title, (mtg $42,000)..... 100

87TH ST, 207 and 209 East, 45x100.8; Aaron Goodman to Harry A. Fricke and another, (mtg $44,000)..... 100

102D ST, 90 East, 20x100.11; David May to Moritz L. Adler, (mtg $23,000)..... Nom.

166TH ST, 766 East, 22.8x100; Julius Brunings to Bernard Frank, (mtg $2,400)..... 100

153D ST, 625 East, 37.3x100; John Smith to Moritz L. Ernst and another, (mtg $38,000)..... 100

MARION AV, 2,785, e s, 26.3x81.9; William C. Bergen to Henry S. Brown. 100

80TH ST, 207 East, 25x102.2; Barnett Blumenstein to Herman Spielvogel, (mtg $26,750)..... 100

39TH ST, 322 East, 25x98.9; Louise Kaufold to Moses Feinberg and another, (mtg $10,000)..... Nom.

PARK AV, s w corner of 112th St, 75.11 x26.3; Jacob T. Hildebrant to Nathan Fastenberg and another, (mtg $24,-000)..... Omitted

46TH ST, 542 to 546 West, 75x100; Thomas J. MacFarlane and others to Moritz Kraisler and others, (mtg $45,-000)..... 100

42D ST, s s, 291.8 ft w of 1st Av, 33.4x irregular; Harris Gettinger to Nathan Cantor and another, (mtg $65,000).... 100

WILLETT ST, 89, w s, 20.5x100.3; Thomas Rothmann to Solomon Remer and others..... 100

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 124th St, 100.11x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Samuel Pekelner and another, (mtg $90,000)..... 100

JONES ST, 8 to 12, s s, 75x100; Joshua M. Sprague to Graylock Realty Company..... Nom.

13TH ST, 241 East, 22.6x103.3; Philip Federman to Jacob Shevell, (mtg $37,-000)..... 100

BROADWAY, n w s, 84.9 ft n of 67th St, 28.1x105.2; 67th St, 120 West, 25x75.5; Edward Edgar to Lillie L. Toplitz, (mtg $80,000)..... 100

LOTS 184 and 185, map 24th Ward, William's Bridge Station; A. Shatzkin & Sons to Fedele Pacione, (mtg $850)..... 100

79TH ST, n s, 336 ft e of 10th Av, 14x102.2; Caryl Frohman and others to Margaret Frohman..... Nom.

28TH ST, s s, 196.10 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x98.9; George W. Luyster to Noble Coolclough, (mtg $8,500)..... 13,000

28TH ST, s s, 196.10 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x98.9; Noble Coolclough to J. W. S. Dey, (mtg $8,500)..... 13,000

28TH ST, 229 West, 24.10x98.9; E. L. Davis to Herman L. Flain and another, (mtg $23,000)..... 100

31ST ST, s s, 220 ft e of 9th Av, 20x 98.9; Caleb A. Hines to the Hudson Realty Company, (mtg $10,000)..... 100

106TH ST, 59 East, 25x100.11; Gertrude Hershfield to Samuel Grosner and another, (mtg $17,000)..... 100

LOTS 81 to 84, map of 123 lots, Willis estate; H. P. Rose Company to Rosa Winter..... Nom.

86TH ST, 426 East, 25x102.2; Simon Hersberg to Adolph Lefkowitz and another, (mtg $13,000)..... 100

1ST AV, s e corner of 104th St, 100.11x 69; James Reilly to Max Seligman and another, (mtg $36,355)..... 100

EAST END AV, 48, w s, 25.6x98; Barnet Zucker to Gottlieb Keuesleber, (mtg $15,800)..... 100

2D AV, 1,893, w s, 24.8x96.8; Herman Hoffman to Louis Safir, (mtg $22,-000)..... 100

57TH ST, n s, 90 ft e of Park Av, 40x 100.5; Philip Van Volkenburgh and another to Daniel B. Freedman and another..... 100

94TH ST, 447 East, 18.9x102.2; Mary C. Ridder to Albert Weiss, (mtg $1,-000)..... 100

28TH ST, 309 and 311 East, 40.5x98.9; Samuel Kadin to Oscar Aronovitz, (mtg $52,918)..... 100

7TH AV, 1,971 to 1,977, e s, 73x100; Samuel Cohen and others to Harry L. Toplitz, (mtg $86,000)..... 100

8TH AV, 2,794 and 2,796, e s, 50x80; Meyer Levy and others to Samuel Wacht, (mtg $53,500)..... 100

104TH ST, 255 West, 18x100.11; David Christie to George R. Cannon, (mtg $17,500)..... 100

BROOK AV, 340, e s, 25x100; Cornelius Walke, trustee, to Herman Ehlers..... 16,000

LOTS 575 to 580, map of Section C, Vyse estate; Max Cohen and others to Harris Ratner, (mtg $20,600)..... 100

ST. ANN'S AV, 738, e s, 25x90; Julia A. D. Keil to Ester Rosner, (mtg $15,000). 100

2D AV, e s, 70.6 ft s of 72d St, 31.8x irregular; Frederick Phillips, executor, to Isidor Blumenkrohn and another... 40,000

RAILROAD AV, e s, 40 ft n of 169th St, 50x100; Joseph Schaeffler to Katherine Herring..... 100

7TH AV, s e corner of 129th St, 99.11x 75; David Levy and others to Leo S. Greenbaum and others, (mtg $1,000,000) 100

7TH AV, e s, 74.11 ft n of 132d St, 25x 75; Eugenia Wolf to Frederick Levy, (mtg $26,000)..... 100

31ST ST, n s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Emanuel Raunheim to Benjamin Goldberg, (mtg $16,000)..... 100

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,456, w e, 25x100; Abraham J. Leventhal to Henry Zimmerman and others, (mtg $24,750)..... 100

132D ST, 45 to 49 West, 50x99.11; Joseph Roberts to Morris Levy, (mtg $18,000). 100

107TH ST, s s, 158.4 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.11; Abraham Nevins and others to Jacob Weinstein, ½ part, (mtg $7,000)..... 100

144TH ST, 793 East, 25x100; Elkan Kahn to Lawrence J. Fagan..... 100

TREMONT AV, s s, 210 ft e of Arthur Av, 50x300; Irving S. Fogg and another, executors, to James Walter... 26,000

RAILROAD AV, e s, 40 ft n of 169th St, 50x100; Jonas Herring to Joseph Schaeffler..... 100

INWOOD AV, e s, 129.11 ft n of Gerard Av, 50x246.5; Israel Lebowitz and others to Harry Loplitz, (mtg $11,000)... 100

COURTLANDT AV, 616, 22x50; James Russell to Henry Reich and another, executors..... 9,000

166TH ST, 687 East, 25x100; Jacob Pernard to Elsie Mundt, (mtg $7,400)..... 100

86TH ST, 223 East, 25x100.8; Benjamin M. Gruenstein to Charles B. Meyers and another..... 100

76TH ST, 232 East, 25x102.2; Karl M. Wallach to Charles Pittman, (mtg $37,000)..... 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

HEMICKE, August, to John H. Borgstede; St. Ann's Av, 127, 24x100, prior mtg $15,500, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,500

HEMICKE, August, to John H. Borgstede; St. Ann's Av, 125, 24x100, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

FEINBERG, Moses, and another to Louise Kanfold; 39th St, 322 East, 25x98, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,700

SELIGMAN, Max, and another to Catharine Reilly; 1st Av, 2,014 and 2,016, 2 lots, 25x69, 2 mtgs $5,500, due Oct. 1, 1900, 6 per cent..... 11,000

SELIGMAN, Max, and another to Catharine Reilly; 1st Av, 2,018, 25x69, due Oct. 1, 1909, 6 per cent..... 9,000

SELIGMAN, Max, and another to Catharine Reilly; 1st Av, s s, 75.11 ft s of 104th St, 25x69, due Oct. 1, 1909, 6 per cent..... 7,645

HASKEL, Paul, to Jacob I. Wiener; 49th St, n s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 10,000

McCLELLAN, Edward B., to George T. Lippincott; 32d St, s s, 220 ft w of 4th Av, 40x98, 5 years, 6 per cent.... 45,000

LEVIN, Wolf, and another to P. Gross; 126th St, 320 East, 25x99, 2 years.... 8,000

TREDWELL, John C., to Julius J. Frank and others, executors; 6th Av, n w s, 78.9 ft n e of 25th St, 20x60, 2 years, 5½ per cent..... 50,000

LUDINS, David G., to Robert Friedman; 102d St, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 75x 100, 3 months, 6 per cent..... 7,125

BERNSTEIN, Ray, to George Keller; Prospect Av, w s, 100 ft s of Boston Road, 98.2x irregular, due Aug. 1, 1907, 6 per cent..... 4,000

SPIELVOGEL, Herman, to B. Blumenstein; 80th St, 207, 25x102, due Aug. 1, 1907, 6 per cent..... 1,550

BLUMENKROHN, Isidor, and another to Frederick Phillips, executor; 2d Av, e s, 70.6 ft s of 72d St, 00x irregular, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 7,500

WEIL, Leon, to W. Farmer; Lexington Av, 1,801, 19x75; 2 years, 6 per cent.. 2,000

SAMUELS, Edward I., and another to H. Friedman and another; 148th St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 255x99, demand, 6 per cent..... 20,000

FASTENBERG, Nathan, and another to Jacob T. Hildebrand; Park Av, 1,548, 75x26, demand, 6 per cent..... 4,500

KALLMAN, Hyman, and another to W. Danziger and another, executor; 70th St, 320 to 326 East, 4 lots, 25x100, 4 mtgs, $15,000, 5 years, 5½ per cent... 60,000

FRANKLIN, Frank M., to M. J. Kramer and another; 80th St, 218 and 220 East, 2 lots, 25x102, 2 mtgs, $2,500, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

JACOBS, Max, and others to Jacob Klingenstein; 5th St, 318 and 315 East, 2 lots, 25x97, 2 mtgs, $3,750, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 7,500

MASLEN, Richard R., to Francis R. Chedsey and another, executors; Lots 18 to 20, map of South Mount Vernon, 3 years..... 2,000

MASLEN, Richard R., to Francis R. Chedsey and another, executors; Lots 6 and 9, map of South Mount Vernon, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 1,600

CANTOR, Nathan, and another to H. Gettinger; 2d St, s s, 291.8 ft w of 1st Av, 61.9x irregular, due May 1, 1913, 6 per cent..... 23,500

NATHAN, Marcus, to Emma Lueck; Union Av, n w corner of Dunman, 20.9x106, 2 years..... 6,500

DIENST, Martin, to Simon Stein; 8th Av, 2,549, 24x85, 4 years, 6 per cent. 3,500

SAFIR, Louis, to Leo Schafran; 2d Av, 1,893, 24x96, due Aug. 1, 1906, 6 per cent..... 600

SCHWAB, Abraham, to H. Anspacher; Lexington Av, 729, 17x95, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 10,000

KUHLTHAU, Christian, to Gustav M. Piermont; Amsterdam Av, w s, 50.7 ft n of 107th St, 50x100, 2 years..... 5,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Fannie Bernheimer and others, executors; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 124th St, 100x100, 2 years, 5½ per cent., gold..... 90,000

GOLDSTEIN, Louis, and another to James Rabinowitz; Forsythe St, 176, 25x100, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

MOSES, Rachel, to Meta S. Gelb; 73d St, 434, 25x102, 2 years, 6 per

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

$4,500 CASH

above 1st mtge. buys Bronx corner triple flat, with stores, close to 3d Av. L station.

YORKVILLE AVE. FLAT, cold-water, 4-story single, with store; price $18,000; 1st mtge. $12,000 at 5%, 3 years.

$6,500 CASH. Bronx bargain, corner triple, 3 stores; no leases; price $30,000; close rapid transit station.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 786 Prospect Av., near Westchester Av.

$2,000 buys two-family houses on lot, 25x106; price $9,500; good bargain; must act quickly.

Several three-family houses near Subway; can be bought $2,000 cash; price $8,500; rental $804. Good-size lot, all improvements.

One family, 7 rooms, all improvements; rental $540; guaranteed fine condition; one block from Subway; can be bought for $1,500 cash; price $5,300.
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BRONX LOT CHEAP.
East side Trinity Av., near 161st St., 25x100; price $5,500; mortgage $4,000, due 3 three years; will sell on payment $500 cash, balance $100 month.
F. R. WOOD & CO., corner 80th St. and Broadway.

Two-family houses, best location, from $5,000 to $8,000; easy terms.

Three-family, with store, good investment, on Union Av.; $11,250.

Four-story double, 5 rooms and bath; strictly cold water; $16,500; $4,000 cash.

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A MOST DESIRABLE PLOT.
Jennings, S. E. Cor. of Bryant St. 125x100, large, modern dwelling, close to Subway Station, will be sold cheap.
RULE & BACH, McKINLEY BLDG., Boston Road and 169th St.

Boston Road and 169th St., McKinley Sq., Finest Bronx Section.

New 5-story stone front, 20 family; lot 50x147; equity, $15,000. Investment, Box 320 Times.

For Sale.—Ten of the finest three-story two-family houses ever built in the Bronx; Indiana limestone and brick fronts; private staircases; all hardwood trimmed. About completed. Call on premises, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts., or Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

870-872 East 139th St.; will sacrifice on account of health; two new law houses, 37½x88x100; four families on a floor; bank mortgage $25,000, 3 years to run; second mortgage to suit. What is offered? Owner, 825 East 165th St.

UNIONPORT LOTS AND PLOTS
Choice location; reasonable prices.
GOODMAN REALTY CO.,
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Rare Chance.—5-story, 50-foot, new law, 20-family apartment; choicest location in the Bronx; all rented for $6,636; price, $60,000; mortgage, 4½ per cent. E. M. Phelps, 626 East 138th St., near L station.

$5,000 buys 4-story triple corner, near rapid transit; price $29,750.
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Three-family frame, 18 rooms and baths, near Subway station; price $8,500; easy terms.
J. Clarence Davies, Cor. Westchester and Prospect Avs.

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$5,000 cash buys 5-story single flat; large store, suitable for retail wine, liquor, druggist, &c.; facing 3d Av.; $18,000. Teasdale Realty Co., 968 Boston Road, near 163.

$4,500 buys brick private house south of 149th St. on line of trolley; good opportunity for speculation. Clark, 3,164 3d Av.

$4,000 buys 5-story business property, 25x100, 2 stores; price, $22,000; rents $2,300; choice location. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., 135th.

Lots near White Plains Av. and 238d St. (not in Yonkers) $500 upward; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

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SPECULATORS.
154 LOTS IN FLATBUSH
Close to Nostrand Avenue, in one parcel.
RIPE FOR DEVELOPMENT.
WILL SELL CHEAP. ACT QUICK
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Write for Booklet.
RALPH LENINGER, Pres.

CLOSING ESTATES IN FLATBUSH.
124 choice lots between Linden and Woodruff Av., $500 each, adjoining improved property. Also fine detached villa, 11 large rooms, all improvements, fine section; 16 lots on Winthrop St., one block of Nostrand Av., $650 each; 2 on 31st St., 3 on New York Av.; all at half their real value; cash or very easy payments. Edwards, 848 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH BARGAIN
for one-family house, 8 rooms and bath; furnace heat; beautifully decorated; fine sewered street, concrete sidewalks; plot 30x102.6; can be had for the low price $5,200; mortgage $2,300.
ALBERT CORY
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FOR SALE.

Large brick house and 12 lots, $10,000. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

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By direction of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Crawford, K. T., Florence, Italy, "Villa Palmieri," a remarkably choice historical freehold residential estate of world-wide fame, occupied on two occasions by H. M. the late Queen Victoria, most beautifully placed in its own delightful grounds, and commanding magnificent panoramic views over the City of Florence and surrounding country, together with the private chapel, the villetta, containing fully-equipped laundry with living rooms; stabling for six horses; agent's picturesque villa residence; two other residences divided into four tenements, three farms, valuable enclosure of land, several farm cottages, extending in all to about 76 acres, together with all the valuable furniture, pictures, and equipments of the villa, for sale by auction, at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, London, E. C., England, on Tuesday, May 1st, 1906, at 2 o'clock, (unless an acceptable offer be previously made privately.) Illustrated particulars, with plans, can be obtained of Messrs. Peace & Ellis, Solicitors, 18 King Street, Wigan, England, and of Messrs. TROLLOPE, 14 Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W., London, England.

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East Orange, up-to-date, 11-room house; lot 50x190; open plumbing, parquet floors, hardwood trim, high location, fine street; price reasonable. Ed. Lasell, 203 Broadway.

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GENTLEMAN'S
ELEGANT HOMESTEAD,
75 acres, situated near old historical windmill
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Restricted, improved street; country view; large living room; 8 rooms and bath; price $6,000. Anderson Realty Co., Wm. S. Anderson, Pres., near New Haven station, Mount Vernon.

Summit Av., Chester Hill.—Attractively arranged, substantially built house; six open fireplaces; grounds 135x250, fronting two avenues; extended views; price $35,000. Anderson Realty Co., Wm. S. Anderson, Pres., near New Haven station, Mount Vernon.

NEW HOUSE, CHESTER HILL.
11 rooms; quartered oak trim; steam heat; lot 50x100; 8 minutes' walk; price $11,500. Anderson Realty Co., Wm. S. Anderson, Pres. Near New Haven station, Mount Vernon.

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REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED FOR CASH.
Plot west of Ninth Av., Twenty-third to Thirtieth Sts.
Also—
corner, 100x100, south of 59th St., Ninth, Tenth, or Eleventh Av.
FINNEY & MATHEWS,
TIMES BUILDING,
BROADWAY AT 42D STREET.
TELEPHONE 474 BRYANT.

WANTED
Private houses, flats, and apartments to rent and sell. Parties waiting now.
E. J. KEHOE,
137 WEST 125TH STREET.

WANTED
NEW AND OLD TENEMENTS IN ITALIAN SECTIONS.
J. R. VACCARELLI,
348 EAST 114TH ST.

Owners, we will sell, rent, or manage your property; cash buyers waiting. Send particulars O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St.

Cyrille Carreau, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, 796 6th Av., (46th,) wants all kinds of properties to rent, sell, manage, insure.

Special attention given to care of buildings; minimum expense, maximum results. Thomas H. Ellison, 409 B'way.

Wanted—Particulars of desirable properties to offer bona fide buyers. W. Scott, Flatiron Building.

Cold-water tenement, Manhattan, buy or lease. Wm. J. Rauch, 132 Nassau St.

Owners!—Real estate wanted; city and country. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Bronx.

HUNT'S POINT.
Wanted—From 20 to 40 lots, with water front at Hunt's Point. Send diagram and cash price to Philip A. Smyth, 141 Broadway.

Brooklyn.

Lots or acreage wanted in Bay Ridge and vicinity; owners preferred, but good propositions from brokers will be considered. H. M. Lewis, 56 Cedar St., N. Y. 'Phone 4960 John.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Several good exchanges; will add cash; send us particulars of your property; principals only.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

Wanted—To exchange 2 extra choice building lots in Waterbury, Conn., for plot of land or small farm on west bank of Hudson River, or for property in Springfield, Mass. Address Box 258 Waterbury, Conn.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.

Wanted—A 2 or 3-Story House.
Between 100th and 125th Sts., between 3d Av. and Broadway. Possession May 1st.
FRANK E. SMITH,
23 East 20th St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

BARSTOW
17-19 EAST 27TH STREET.
One or two sunny apartments left; perfect bathing facilities and all modern appliances which make for comfort. We try to make the lot of the transients the envy of home folks by placing every convenience at their disposal and making them comfortable.

A—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE.

"The S. F. Myers Building has better light and contains more modern and desirable improvements than any other structure of the same dimensions in the city."—Opinion of Real Estate Expert.

S. F. Myers BUILDING
47-49 Maiden Lane,
midway between Nassau and William Sts.

New 12-Story Office Building
Fireproof and steel construction.
Tiled halls and toilets on every floor.
Near centre of financial, real estate, insurance, law, drug and wholesale jewelry districts.
This modern fireproof building embraces every improvement for the comfort and convenience of tenants, three speedy hydraulic plunger safety elevators. Fine permanent light on all sides.
To lease, on very inducing terms, a few fine offices and one entire Floor of about 4,000 square feet.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
Apply to J. A. MYERS, on premises, or your own real estate broker.

Richmond Hill—House and large plot for sale. Archibald Foss, 39 East 42d St.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

$400
IS NOW THE LOWEST PRICE OF ANY LOT IN
Bayside Park

Next Spring there will be an advance of 25 per cent. on the price of every lot that remains to be sold.

Land values are rising very rapidly along the North Shore of the Sound, and by next Spring we will not have many lots left at Bayside Park.

Several more houses
at $5,500 to $8,500. A payment of 10 per cent. of their cost secures ownership—the balance in small monthly installments. Various shore front privileges go with each house.
Get a FREE railroad ticket at our office and go out to see Bayside Park on any pleasant day. Remember, within three years from now electric trains will carry you from Herald Square to Bayside in about ten minutes.
NORTH SHORE REALTY CO.,
202 East 23d St., N. Y.

ACREAGE
LARGE AND SMALL TRACTS.
FLUSHING:
65 ACRES AT $1,500.
MINEOLA:
45 ACRES AT $1,300.
QUEENS:
20 ACRES AT $3,700.
11 ACRES AT $2,750.
JOHN KENSETT KELLOGG
80-82 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
549 NOSTRAND AV., BROOKLYN.

A RARE CHANCE
for an investor or builder at
BAYSIDE, L. I.
24 lots in our hands for a quick turn.
Also a block of 89 lots.
TAYLOR-STORM REALTY CO.
Room 4, 11 East 42d St.
Branch Bayside, L. I.

A FARM SELLING DAILY
Near Northport, L. I.
Choice of 7 farms, 30 to 180 acres, at $100 or less per acre.
8 farms, 14 to 275 acres, at $150 per acre.
Several at $200 to $250 acre.
Very choice. All fine values.
Favor yourself and buy now.
State price and particulars mailed.
List various properties free.
WM. B. CODLING, NORTHPORT, L. I.

Choice, restricted location, 45 minutes out, South Shore, near station and bay, superior built cottage, up-to-date, eight rooms, bath, and attic; best open plumbing, large porcelain tubs, marble basin, stone washtubs, large verandas, porte-cochere, artistic decorations, large reception hall, with open fireplace; concrete cellar; perfect heating system, plot 100x117; price $4,200, $500 down, remainder as rental. Carrollton Realty Co., World Bldg.; Brooklyn Office, 62 4th Av., J. M. Bennett, Manager.

Choice lots, extra large size, 25x125, adjoining Rockville Centre, only 20 miles from New York; electric lighting, gas lighting, trolley direct to New York, three minutes of railroad station. These lots will be worth seven times present price when tunnel is finished. Terms $5 down and $2 monthly. Titles guaranteed by Title Guarantee and Trust Co. Carrollton Realty Company, World Bldg., city; Brooklyn Office, 62 4th Av., J. M. Bennett, Manager.

AT LOCUST VALLEY.
16-room house, 13 acres; garden, lawns, orchards, trout brook, magnificent shade trees, stable and carriage house; house cost more than present price of whole; $20,000. Box 2, Locust Valley, Long Island.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

ARTHUR HALL,
N. E. Cor. 96th St. & Madison Av.
A NEWLY CONSTRUCTED MODERN FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT HOUSE IN THE VERY CHOICEST RESIDENTIAL PART OF THE CITY.
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
We cannot convey, in type, the grandeur, taste, spaciousness, and conveniences of the apartments. A personal visit and inspection only can supply that.
Apartments consist of 8 and 9 rooms and 2 baths.
SOMETHING DECIDEDLY NEW & NOVEL. A BALLROOM FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF GUESTS.
Rents, $1,200 to $1,800.
Supt. on Premises. Tel. 1752—79.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, Owner.

67 EAST 93D ST.,
Near Madison Av.
Elegant apartments, 7 large, light rooms and tiled bathroom; all improvements, including parquet floor and electricity, in a beautiful house, arranged for 3 tenants.

1486 Lexington Av., cor. 96th St., $30 up.
Select, sunny corner, six large rooms; tiled baths, private halls, steam heat, hot water.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

Desirable Flats—55 East 11th, 5 rooms, bath, $25 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West Side.

315 West 94th St.
ELEGANT SUITE
of
6 ROOMS AND BATH.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

252 AND 254 WEST 84TH ST.,
Private house block.
Between West End Av. and Broadway.
Six rooms and bath.....$33 to $38
Jesse C. Bennett & Co., 2,259 Broadway.

Bachelor Apartments, 111 West 43d St.
Single room and bath.....$25
Two rooms and bath.....$50
Ashforth & Co., 61 West 42d St.

LA VENICE, Apartment House, 263 & 265 West 137th St.
Six rooms and bath, $45; all modern improvements; elevator; private street.
John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

141st St., 221, West of 7th Av., The Manitou. —High-class elevator apartment, four and six rooms, baths; electricity, telephone; all-night service, &c.; $32.50 to $45. Superintendent.

1,749 Amsterdam.—Very desirable; four light rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water; two blocks from 145th Subway station; $20.00, $21.00.

For Rent—On Broadway, between 93d and 94th Sts.; six rooms and bath; low rent; all light rooms. Apply to janitor, 250 West 94th St.

152d St., 522 West.—New apartments, 4, 5, 6 rooms; improvements; $20, $35. Janitor.

Bronx.

Elegant floor in two-family house, finest neighborhood, near Subway station. 1,045 E. 176th.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

RYE, N. Y., AND VICINITY.
For rent, FURNISHED HOUSES, ACREAGE and COUNTRY PLACES for Sale.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
9 Pine St. and 532 5th Av., Cor. 44th St.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES

"The S. F. Myers Building has better light and contains more modern and desirable improvements than any other structure of the same dimensions in the city."—Opinion of Real Estate Expert.

S. F. Myers BUILDING
47-49 Maiden Lane,
midway between Nassau and William Sts.

New 12-Story Office Building
Fireproof and steel construction.
Tiled halls and toilets on every floor.
Near centre of financial, real estate, insurance, law, drug and wholesale jewelry districts.
This modern fireproof building embraces every improvement for the comfort and convenience of tenants, three speedy hydraulic plunger safety elevators. Fine permanent light on all sides.
To lease, on very inducing terms, a few fine offices and one entire Floor of about 4,000 square feet.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
Apply to J. A. MYERS, on premises, or your own real estate broker.

Store, Basement & 1st Loft
114, 116, 118 W. 17th St. | to let in new building, 75x92. All improvements.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 West 22d St.

LOFTS, OFFICES, STUDIOS
28, 30 & 32 West 22d Street
NEW BUILDING; OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO. 28 West 22d St.
or your own broker.

LOFTS TO RENT in New Building, in the new Business Centre, 120-122 West 31st STREET NEAR 6th Av.
Light lofts especially suitable for business or manufacturing purposes.
TUCKER, SPEYERS & CO.,
435 Fifth Av., (39th St.) Tel. 2750—38th.

LOFTS TO RENT in NEW BUILDING, 35-37 West 31st St.
Bet. B'way & Fifth Av.
All modern improvements, 11th floor, with skylight; immediate possession.
TUCKER, SPEYERS & CO.,
435 Fifth Av., (39th St.) Tel. 2750—38th.

MADISON AVENUE STORE.
Lester Studio Building, Madison Av., 56th-57th Sts.
This store is very desirably situated for any first-class business not already represented in the block.
WM. C. & A. EDW. LESTER,
Van Dyck Studio Building, 8th Av. and 56th St.

Business Property To Lease
137 & 139 EAST 25TH ST.,
running through to 26th St.; large carrying capacity; two elevators; 5,800 square feet each floor; will lease entire building or rent by floors. For full particulars apply to John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light, elevator; $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance, $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Small light loft, power, heat, elevator, excellent light; rent low. Scheina, 115 East 13th.

To Let—Office in Leslie Building, 143 W. 125th; fine business location. Apply janitor.

Brooklyn.

Light lofts to let; heat, power; low rent. Apply at premises, 133 Floyd St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

92D ST., 102 West—Whole or part (seven rooms and bath,) hot water supply; possession immediately; unexceptional neighborhood; Americans; references exchanged. Holden.

L.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

Furnished apartments; five rooms; southern exposure; newly furnished; illness cause of renting. X., Box 343 Times, Times Square.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

Roomy detached house; all improvements; hot water heat; perfect condition; Grand Boulevard and Concourse, near 165th St., Bronx. Inquire second house, south of 165th St., west side of Concourse, (formerly Mott Av.)

Brooklyn.

Seven-room house, Parkville, overlooking Ocean Parkway; improvements; excellent neighborhood; 917 East 5th St., Brooklyn; $30.00.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOSEPH J. MURPHY and JEREMIAH J. MORAN, Bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of stock of dry goods now in premises Nos. 2,917 and 2,919 Third Avenue, Borough of Bronx, City of New York, and all of the right, title, and interest of the said bankrupts in and to the fixtures in said place, and whatever right, title, and interest the said bankrupts have in and to a certain lease of said premises, will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at the said premises on the 8th day of February, 1906, at eleven o'clock A. M. The property must bring 75 per cent. of the appraised value. The said property will be open for inspection at the aforesaid place on the 5th, 6th, and 7th days of February, 1906, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. The receiver will not be responsible for quality or condition of the merchandise. The stock is in a good condition and consists mainly of staple goods.
Dated New York, January 29th, 1906.
CHARLES H. BROAS, Receiver.

JOSEPH J. MYERS, Attorney for Receiver, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
Take Subway or "L" to 149th Street and Third Avenue.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of FERDINAND WASSERBEGER, Bankrupt.
By order of this Court the assets of Ferdinand Wasserberger, bankrupt, will be sold to the highest bidder as follows:
Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned receiver at the office of his attorneys until the 8th day of February, 1906, at 4 P. M., at which time said bids will be opened.
Bids must be accompanied by certified check or cash for ten per cent. of the amount of the bid.
The stock consists of leaf tobacco, filler, binders, cigar boxes, safe, desk, &c.
The stock can be inspected on February 6th and 7th, 1906, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., at the North Side Storage Warehouse, at 149th Street and Bergen Avenue, Borough of Bronx, N. Y. C.
In the event of no bid being accepted, then the property will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Official Auctioneer, at said place on February 10th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M.
ALBERT W. PUTNAM, Receiver.
ENGEL, ENGEL & OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Receiver, 132 Nassau Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of S. BURNETT, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, February 9, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 224 Greenwich St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of showcases, wallcases, cash desk, shelving, safe, &c., and at 1 P. M. at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, a very fine stock of ladies', misses', men's, and boys' shoes, rubbers, rubber boots, slippers, &c.
LAURENCE B. DRIGGS, Receiver.
C. R. & C. U. CARRUTH, Attorneys for Receiver, 27 William St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DEUTSCH & WALDMAN, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, February 9, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of finished and unfinished fur, scarfs and muffs, skins, linings, trimmings, &c., fur machines, safe, fixtures, &c.
WALTER B. WALKER, Receiver.
JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Receiver, 346 Broadway, New York.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

EXCURSIONS.

IDEAL TRIP
THROUGH
MEXICO
BY
PRIVATE TRAIN
DINING, LIBRARY, AND OBSERVATION CARS. All the quaint places visited A week in City of Mexico. Interpreters furnished.

MIDWINTER TOURS
CALIFORNIA
Florida. West Indies. Hawaii, Europe.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
Railway and Steamship tickets by all lines.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
Authorized Ticket Agents.
Tel. 6960 Gramercy.
New York: 25 Union Square.
Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, etc.

WEST INDIES.
The Quebec Steamship Co.'s Mail Steamer "Pretoria," leaves New York, February 17, 1906, for a
SPECIAL YACHTING CRUISE,
30 DAYS $150 AND UP.
Particulars from
Arthur Ahern, Sec'y. Quebec, Canada. A. E. Outerbridge & Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,185 B'way, 849 Madison Av., New York.

THE R. M. S. P. CO.
Cruises West Indies, Jamaica, Colon, Porto Colombia, Windward and Leeward Islands, Cherbourg and Southampton.
LA PLATA.....Feb. 3 ORINOCO.....Mar. 3
MAGDALENA..Feb. 22 TAGUS.....March 17
Large transatlantic steamships, with magnificent passenger accommodations.
The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
Pier 50, North River.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 22 State St., N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. Walker, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

CLARK'S TOURS TO JAPAN $700.
In Japan for the famous "cherry blossom season." Finest Promenade Deck rooms. Exceptional advantages. F. C. Clark, 96 B'way, N. Y.

Passenger steamers between New York and New Orleans by Southern Pacific leave every Wednesday at noon. Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 8,643.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN E. COTTER, individually and doing business as COTTER DEPARTMENT STORE, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of John E. Cotter, individually and doing business as Cotter Department Store, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1906, the said John E. Cotter, individually and doing business as Cotter Department Store, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee in bankruptcy, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, New York City, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1906, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.
February 3d, 1906.

NO. 8,685.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of H. HUENNEKES COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of H. Huennekes Company of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1906, the said H. Huennekes Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1906, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.
February 1st, 1906.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—ABRAHAM LAGER, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Abraham Lager, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 31st, 1906, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Tuesday, February 13th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 2d, 1906.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—MAX FRANK, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Max Frank, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 31st, 1906, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Tuesday, February 13th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 2d, 1906.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HANSEN, HERMAN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Elise Christiansen, Hans Hansen, Mena Olsen, John Hansen, Elias Helland, Evelyn Helland, The United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., and to all persons interested in the estate of HERMAN HANSEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 16th day of February, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Enger Hansen, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 22d day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.
JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
JOHN C. ROBINSON, Attorney for Administratrix, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BAKER, CLARA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA A. BAKER, late of the County of New York, City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Conway & Williams, No. 15 William Street, in the City of New York on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated New York, the 16th day of January, 1906. LILLIAN A. VAUX, EUSTACE CONWAY, Executors. CONWAY & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 15 William Street, New York City.

CREEDEN, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY CREEDEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John J. Hynes, his attorney, No. 181 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of August next.—Dated New York, the third day of February, 1906. DENNIS CREEDEN, Administrator. JOHN J. HYNES, Attorney for Administrator, 181 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

"America's Greatest Railroad."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE OF AMERICA.
MAIN STEM OF THE
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Operating more than twelve thousand miles of railway east of Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

This is the Direct Line from New York & Boston to Niagara Falls and to the West, the Northwest and the Southwest by way of the great cataract and Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d

THE TONGS TO GIVE UP GAMBLING AND SHOOTING

No Revolvers Even to be Carried, No Blackmail Levied.

TREATY TERMS ALL ADOPTED

Will Be Solemnly Signed on Tuesday—Each Chinese Society to Put Up $1,000 Bond.

The millennium is scheduled to arrive in Chinatown next Tuesday afternoon. At that time representatives of the two warring societies, which so long have joined their efforts to make life in the Celestial quarter uncertain and picturesque, will meet for the third time in the presence of Judge Warren W. Foster and, it is promised, attach their signatures to a formal treaty of peace, the terms of which were agreed on yesterday.

The credit for having led the world this long step nearer to the Golden Age belongs to Judge Foster, the Chinese Consul, Dr. F. F. Tong, a special representative of the Chinese Department for Treaty Revision, and to the lawyers who have represented the two tongs in the negotiations—Alderman Frederick A. Ware and E. Rosenberg for the Hip Sing Tong, and Thomas Dinnean for the On Leong Tong.

Messrs. Ware and Rosenberg drafted the peace articles, which are:

First—That no Chinaman shall carry a revolver or other deadly weapon on his person or in the public thoroughfares under any circumstances unless having lawful authority so to do.

Second—That no tribute or tax shall be levied by either society or any member therof, either directly or indirectly, upon any business man or upon any Chinaman, on any pretext whatever, other than the ordinary dues which are paid by members of these organizations.

Third—That other than the regular dues mentioned no member of either of the above societies shall pay any sum of money or other valuable gratuity to either of the above societies or their representatives, or to any other society for any concession or privilege, favor, or business opportunity, either directly or indirectly.

Fourth—That the members of the On Leong Tong and Hip Sing Tong pledge themselves not to purchase any revolver or dangerous weapon, nor to accept the same as a gift, and to exert themselves to induce all Chinamen not members of their societies to do likewise, unless having lawful authority so to do.

Fifth—That neither party will interfere at all with the property of the other.

Sixth—That one representative of each society be officially designated by their society, and in conjunction with the Chinese Consul, to investigate any infractions of the above regulations and from time to time recommend such rules as will tend to improve the condition of the Chinese in Greater New York, and such committee shall be empowered to punish by fine any member of either of the above societies who shall be guilty of misconduct or any acts which will be prejudicial to the peace or business interests of the Chinese.

Seventh—That the committee as heretofore constituted shall have regular stated meetings at least once in each month.

Eighth—That the officers and members of the On Leong Tong and the Hip Sing Tong agree not to engage in gambling in any form, and further pledge themselves to discourage and suppress gambling among the Chinese as far as in their power lies.

Ninth—That the officers and members of the On Leong Tong and Hip Sing Tong, or their regularly accredited representatives, together with the representatives of the Chinese Government, meet and solemnly obligate themselves to do all in their power to promote peace and prosperity among the Chinese, and to aid each other in every way to compel all Chinamen to work together for the same end.

Tenth—That each society shall file its bond in the penal sum of $1,000 for the faithful performance of all the obligations hereof.

The articles will be signed by Young Goon Sing, Lee Gong Yee, and Ho Pooh, three well-known Chinatown merchants, for the On Leong Tong, and for the Hip Sing Tong by Chum Pun Sing, Hufe Gow, and Yep Shung, President, Secretary, and Treasurer, respectively, of that organization.

The agreement was reached in the chambers of Judge Foster in the Criminal Courts Building yesterday afternoon.

The suggestion that both sides file a bond came from Dr. Dinnean, and caused a stir on the other side, but it was quickly accepted as soon as Dr. Dinnean suggested that it might embarrass the Hip Sings to get it.

LOST ARTICLES

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Certificate No. 2213 for 100 shares Central Leather Common in name of Wasserman Bros.; all parties are cautioned against negotiating same; transfer has been stopped. If found, kindly notify Herzfeld & Stern, 40 Exchange Place.

LOST—On Friday, Feb. 2, at Metropolitan Opera House, between Box 34 and 39th St. entrance, mother of pearl opera glasses in blue silk bag. Reward if returned to 129 East 70th St.

LOST — Noon, yesterday, dragon stickpin, small Tiffany setting, on Broadway, between Maiden Lane and Beaver St. Matthews, 174 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOST—Wednesday night, between 42d and 34th Sts., 8th Av., gold locket. Finder will receive a handsome reward by returning it to Thomas Knoud, 320 West 15th St.

LOST—Feb. 2, a pocketbook, containing a diamond ring and $30.00 in cash; a reward of $80.00 will be given; no questions asked. L. Gersch, 252 West 42d St.

LOST—Between 9th and 20th Sts., on Broadway, Thursday, lady's gold watch, monogram C. A. R. on back; reward. D. A., Box 333 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Tuesday afternoon, large brooch, dark blue stone, inlaid with brilliants, gold setting; finder rewarded. Harriet Ford, 200 West 106th St.

LOST—A pansy brooch, in dark blue enamel, with diamond edges. Liberal reward if returned to office of the Patterson, 58 West 47th St.

LOST—Sunday morning, collie nine months old; answers to the name of Hans; reward. 102 East 62d St.

LOST—Young English bull terrier, pure white; Cross collar; reward. Notify Shepherd, 127 5th Av.

LOST—Friday afternoon, Jan. 26, at Broadway Theatre, at Actors' Home benefit, a small gold and crystal smelling bottle, with diamond fleur-de-lis on top. A very generous reward will be paid for return of same to 14 East 60th St.

LOST—Muff, dark marten, and gold-trimmed hair combs, lost vicinity 122d, Amsterdam Av., and Morningside Park, Sunday morning; valued as gifts; return and be rewarded. Mrs. Durgin, 500 West 122d St.

LOST—Sunday night, between 80th and 72d Sts., Madison and 4th Avs., or at Freundscraft Club, a diamond and pearl studded dagger pin. Liberal reward for return of same to 5 East 80th St.

LOST—Friday night, probably at Metropolitan Opera, round gold brooch, with blue enamel and small diamonds. Liberal reward if returned to Apartment 65, 320 Central Park West.

LOST—Thursday night, Jan. 25, lady's diamond screw stud pin with small pearl. Liberal reward and no questions asked for same or pawn ticket at 6 East 69th St.

LOST—Gold brooch pin (daisy), diamond in centre, on Friday, Jan. 26, between 81st and Broadway and 103d and West End Av.; $10 reward. Wilson, 251 West 81st St.

LOST—Sunday evening, on or between 23d St. Ferry of C. R. R. of N. J. and 149 East 91st St., one cluster diamond earscrew; liberal reward given. 149 East 91st St.

LOST—Friday, Jan. 26, gold fob with cornelian setting; open as locket; portrait quaint young woman, lock of hair; reward. 60 Pine St., Room 505.

LOST—Lady's small flat watch, Martin's restaurant; finder liberally rewarded; no questions asked. Return to Madame Barrett, 859 7th Av.

LOST—Thursday night, Jan. 25, lady's diamond screw stud pin, with small pearl. Liberal reward on return 6 East 69th St.

LOST—Sunday evening, Jan. 28, 55th or 75th St., diamond and emerald lizard. Liberal reward if returned to 57 West 55th St.

LOST—Ermine scarf pin, near 55th St. and 7th Av.; liberal reward. Return Wellington Hotel, Room 54.

LOST—Lady's cuff link, small diamond, between Bloomingdale's and Hotel Ashton; reward at hotel.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Makes the food more Wholesome and Delicious.

MAYOR AND CONTROLLER DIFFER ABOUT A SALARY

Mr. McClellan Says Metz Imputed Bad Faith to Him.

CASH FOR BRIDGE TERMINAL

Board of Estimate Votes $750,000 for Subway Terminal at Manhattan End of Williamsburg Bridge.

For the first time since the new city administration took office, the Board of Estimate yesterday was brought face to face with a purely political matter. It was the proposal of the Mayor to fix at $7,500 the salary of Joseph Haag as Secretary to the Board.

At present Mr. Haag, who is a Commissioner of Accounts, at $5,000 a year, is performing the duties of Secretary without compensation. The last administration put him there to prevent Deputy Controller McCooey from performing the duties of Secretary, as he had been doing. Then Mayor McClellan suggested making the place salaried at $7,500. Controller Metz, resenting the action against his deputy before he had even taken office, opposed this. Early this week Mr. Metz and the Mayor had a talk. Afterward from sources close to the Mayor came word that Metz had been won over. This, it developed at yesterday's meeting, was not correct.

When the Mayor called the resolution up yesterday the Controller asked that it lie over for a week, saying that he had understood the agreement was that it was not to be pressed for action at this time.

"From whom did you get such an understanding?" asked the Mayor.

"From you," retorted Mr. Metz.

"Well, I have no recollection of anything of the sort," declared the Mayor, "but as there is an imputation of bad faith I will consent to having the matter go over a week."

The board so ordered, and then passed the $750,000 appropriation for the construction of a subway terminal station at the Manhattan end of the Williamsburg Bridge and also ordered the acquisition of property at the foot of Whitehall Street for the municipal ferry to South Brooklyn. The acquisition of terminal property at the Brooklyn end was left to a committee.

An appropriation of $189,980 was ordered for the acquiring of title to property for the approaches to the Fordham Heights Bridge in The Bronx. The Health Department got $10,000 to continue its medical commission for the investigation of respiratory diseases, and Dr. Darlington also got $15,000 for the maintenance of a tuberculosis clinic in Manhattan. He got $35,000 to provide against diphtheria and $10,000 to provide additional nurseries, as well as $5,000 to continue the investigation of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Controller Metz presented his plan for the construction of a big office building on the site of the old Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, in Cooper Square. The report, as outlined a week ago, shows that for $2,000,000 the city could put up a ten-story building and save $80,000 now paid in annual rentals. The Health Department, Tenement House Department, Bureau of Buildings, Correction Department, Municipal Civil Service Commission, the Assessors, Commissioner of Licenses, Board of Elections, and Board of Examining Plumbers would be housed there. The city now pays $77,115 for their quarters. The Controller asked an appropriation of $25,000 for the employment of an architect to prepare plans, but objection was made to voting at yesterday's meeting. The matter will hold over for two weeks.

An extension of time was given to the John R. Sheehan Company, contractors for metallic and wood furnishing on the Hall of Records. The company holding it could not complete its contract on time because, through the city's fault, there was delay in beginning work. President Ahearn said he did not think the Hall of Records would be ready before September or October.

CITY DOG REPLEVINED,

And Commissioner Herman Is Going to Make Trouble Over Jerry.

Park Commissioner Herman was much put out yesterday afternoon over the act of a City Marshal in replevining a Boston terrier belonging to the city. He instructed Secretary Willis Holly of the Park Board to communicate with Corporation Cousel Delany and find out if the Marshal had not exceeded his authority.

The dog is called Jerry, and is well known to those who frequent the Central Park menagerie for his friendship for the performing elephant Hattie, with whom he makes his home. Jerry was given to the Park Department by Head Keeper Snyder last April, and is valued at $150.

Last November Jerry was stolen from the menagerie, and two weeks ago Mr. Snyder's daughter discovered him in the possession of Albert Bergman, who lies at Madison Avenue and East 112th Street. Two days later Snyder had Bergman summoned to the Harlem Court, where Magistrate Crane decided that he would have to surrender Jerry. This Bergman did under protest.

City Marshal Gerrity appeared at the menagerie yesterday with a writ of replevin granted to Bergman. The writ called for Jerry, and the dog was taken away.

Commissioner Herman was away at the time. When he returned he was highly indignant, and promises to make things unpleasant for the City Marshal. The writ is returnable on Feb. 9 at the Ninth District Civil Court.

ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE FIRE

A $500 Blaze in Its Temporary Quarters Easily Extinguished.

Fire was discovered in the janitors' quarters of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research at 127 East Fiftieth Street late yesterday afternoon. The fire was discovered by a scrubwoman, who ran across the street to the house of Engine Company No. 8 and notified the firemen. The blaze was extinguished in about twenty minutes. The damage was $500.

The Rockefeller Institute is at present temporarily housed in the south end of the Mothers and Children's Hospital, at Lexington Avenue and Fiftieth Street. The new home of the Institute, now in process of construction, is on the block between A and Sixty-sixth Street.

BROKAW BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

OUR SALE OF WINTER OVERCOATS At 25% Reduction IS STILL IN PROGRESS.

THIS sale includes our entire stock of winter weights in Sack, Paletot, Surtout, Paddock and Ulster styles. Cut and fabrics are of the latest style. All sizes for Men, Young Men and Boys, including stout sizes up to 56 inches chest.

Subway Station at Our Door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

LOW BIDS MAY HEAD OFF CITY LIGHTING PLANT

Edison Companies Make Big Reductions in Estimates.

CITY VICTORY, SAYS ELLISON

Engineer Lacombe Thinks the End of the Municipal Fight for Lower Prices Is in Sight.

Plans for the establishment of a municipal electric-lighting plant are likely to be abandoned as a result of the reduction shown in the bids for electric lighting of the streets, submitted to the city on Thursday by the New York and Brooklyn Edison Companies. Commissioner Ellison of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity said yesterday that the figures submitted were within $15.93 a lamp of the estimate which T. Cary Hutchinson, Chairman of the commission which prepared plans and estimates for the city, figured as rock-bottom rates with a city plant. Mr. Hutchinson, moreover, cautioned the city it would have to show every bit as great economy of management as would characterize the workings of a private enterprise. This, it is admitted, would be difficult of achievement.

"I am delighted with the low figures submitted by the Edison companies," said Commissioner Ellison, "for it means a great victory to the city after a three years' fight to get fair terms for the lighting of the streets, parks, and public buildings.

"Under the figures of the Edison bids, the city would get a rate of $80 a lamp, if it increases its installation to 15,000 arc lamps in Manhattan and The Bronx. Such an installation would be necessary if the city were to abandon all street gas lamps and use only electricity, as was planned under the Hutchinson report. Mr. Hutchinson figured that, with 15,000 lamps, the city could get its electricity at $64.07 per lamp of its own plant. In making such an estimate, however, Mr. Hutchinson emphasized the fact that the city, to get the benefit of such a rate, would have to use the utmost economy of management, which would be impossible under political control. Then, too, the city would have to recognize the eight-hour law and it could not operate its plant nearly as cheaply as could private enterprise."

Engineer Lacombe, who is in charge of the Lighting Bureau of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, submitted to Commissioner Ellison yesterday an analysis of the figures submitted by the companies. He reported that the electric figures in general were materially below the maximum fixed under the Stevens Committee laws passed by the last Legislature.

In regard to the gas bids, he reports:

"In gas lighting, while the companies did not bid on the supply of gas, owing to the impossibility of the companies being able to fill the specifications required to operate the mantle lamps and yet keep under the limit of pressure at which they would be fined, at the same time the bid for the maintenance of gas mantle lamps is very important.

"The Consolidated Gas Company in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx bids at the rate of $12 a year for the supply and complete maintenance of a mantle gas lamp of 60 candle power. To this price we must add the cost of gas at the legal rate, 75 cents per thousand cubic feet. This cost is $10.86 per year. In other words, under this bid on the maintenance of gas lamps, with the law regulating the price of gas, the cost of a mantle gas lamp becomes $22.86, this being nearly 10 per cent. below the price of the last contract. As we have 23,000 or more of these lamps in Manhattan and the Bronx alone the saving to the city amounts to over $46,000 on this one item.

"We obtain a price for mantle lamps in Brooklyn of $24.28 per lamp per year. The previous bid prices for mantle lamps in Brooklyn have been $31, $30.75, and $30.58.

"It would appear from the face of the bids as if the beginning of the end of the city's fight for lower prices is in sight."

At the Board of Estimate meeting yesterday the proposition to issue $100,000 corporate stock for the municipal electric lighting plants was referred to the Controller and the President of the Borough of Brooklyn. The engineer had reported that work of the commission was practically completed, and that it would require the sum asked.

Overcoat and $260 Gone.

Edward Parker, a young man who hails from Jackson, Tenn., and says that he is connected with a publishing house there, went to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station last night with his face bruised and without an overcoat.

He told the desk Sergeant that he had just been beaten and robbed of $260 and his coat by three men in his room in West Forty-third Street.

Inman Must Pay Tax.

Hugh Martin Inman, who inherited the bulk of the estate of his father, John H. Inman, must now pay the personal tax on $800,000 levied against him. Justice O'Gorman in the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday to the effect that Inman is a resident of New York County, and not of Queens County, as he contended.

Taft Back in Washington.

Secretary of War William H. Taft returned to Washington yesterday morning after his flying visit to this city. He came to attend a dinner given by his brother, Henry W. Taft, and Mrs. Taft is their home, 36 West Forty-eighth Street, to John L. Cadwalader, President of the New York Bar Association.

To-day---Important Sale of Men's Box Overcoats,
Values up to $28.00,
$15.00

THE collection embraces Melton and Kersey in Black and Oxford Mixtures. Cut and trimmed from the same fashionable patterns as the finest coats we make; in the latest overcoat stuffs, special to-day $15.00.

Men's Tourist Overcoats,
Values up to $35.00,
$18.50

Values up to $35!—ought to enlist your attention. Beautiful coats, all—and decidedly becoming to tall chaps.

Men's Sack Suits.

Once every six months we clean up our suit stock. Concerned are single or double-breasted Sack Suits, values up to $20, and at all of Smith, Gray & Co.'s shops, special to-day..... $12.50

Smith, Gray & Co.
THREE STORES
BROADWAY AT 31ST ST., NEW YORK.
FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV., BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV., B'KLYN.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

Feb. 3d.

No. 849 Broadway—Union Square. Publishing centre; artistic centre; retail district above, wholesale district below. Subway express station. All kinds of trade for this one of the seven busy Young's Hat Stores, located "all over town."

Derbies and Soft Hats, $3.00 and $4.00.
Silk Hats, $5.00 and $6.00.

199 Broadway, near Dey St.
605 Broadway, near Houston.
849 Broadway, near 14th St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St.
1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

A Golden Opportunity

To secure the very best imported materials. Suits to order $20. Finest English Trouserings $5. Fancy Silk Waistcoats $5. Overcoats $25. They are the combined stocks of the high-class tailors, J. H. Miller & Co., and Tredwell, Schneider & Thomas. This Fall and Winter's, including last Spring and Summer Styles. Sale on Second Floor.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway and Ninth Street.

PROF. PRINCE BADLY BEATEN IN A FIGHT

Garage Manager Says Columbia Educator Attacked Him.

QUARRELED OVER PAYMENT

Prof. Prince Had One Eye Closed and His Face Scarred—The Auto Man Not Hurt.

John D. Prince, who is Professor of Somitic Languages and Philosophy in Columbia University and a member of the New Jersey Legislature, and who is said to be one of the wealthiest college professors in this country, was in the West Side Court yesterday with one eye almost closed and one side of his face scarred as the result of a fight with E. C. Griffith, manager of the Auto Arcade, at Forty-ninth Street and Broadway.

Prof. Prince appears to be twice the weight and size of Griffith, and he explains his injuries by declaring that he was first struck from behind with a bottle filled with some fluid, and was then knocked down and beaten.

Prof. Prince was driven to his New York house, 15 Lexington Avenue, in an automobile immediately after the trouble Thursday night. He got in communication with the District Attorney's office yesterday morning, and two of Mr. Jerome's assistants took up the case. Detectives Quinn, Boyle, and Fitzgerald of the West Forty-seventh Street Station were put on the case and arrested Griffith.

There was neither scratch nor scar on Griffith when he and Prof. Prince appeared in court. The educator still wore his blood-stained clothes. Griffith pleaded not guilty and was held in $1,000 for his appearance Monday for examination. He gave bail and declared that he would swear out a warrant against Prof. Prince and sue him for defamation of character.

"I spoke to him roughly," said Prof. Prince, "because he would not let me remove my automobile from the garage until my bill of about $500 was paid. He impugned my credit, which angered me. As I left the place I was struck from behind with a bottle, the glass smashing and scattering. Then I was again struck."

"Prof. Prince became wild with rage," said Manager Griffith yesterday. "He is a fine man when he does not lose his temper, but when he is enraged he is terrible. He wanted his chauffeur to pay his bill, but I had reason to believe that the chauffeur was trying to get a commission from us, and we do not give commissions. The chauffeur said when he first came to inquire about the care of the car that he would have to be 'seen' first, but we would not give him any commission.

"When I insisted on Prof. Prince settling the bill himself, he left the garage, but later returned with the money, which I turned over to the bookkeeper. Then he became wild with rage and tore up and down the garage, calling it a third-rate kennel and calling me names.

"I was near the door, and he was just behind me. He pulled his glasses from his nose and swung for my head. He is a much larger man than I am. I ducked, and as I ducked I let him have a blow with my fist just as hard as I could give it to him. It was a case of protecting myself, and I will have him charged with assault.

"The men at my garage all saw the affair and will testify to it that Prof. Prince assaulted me. After we separated he tried to get at me again, and I went away from him. Seeing him bleeding, I asked one of the men to take him to my physician across the street. He would not go there, but got into the automobile awaiting him outside and drove to his home."

No testimony was taken in the case yesterday.

Prof. Prince has been in Columbia's Faculty for two years. He is an author known among scholars, and before he became a member of the Columbia Faculty was Dean of the Graduate School of New York University. He has always taken a lively interest in politics, and, with Passaic as his home residence, he ran for the New Jersey Legislature and was elected.

The injuries received by the professor will probably keep him away from his classes for a number of days.

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS
BASS' BARLEY WINE
at high-class druggists.
ROBT. BEATTY CO., 58 Varick St., N. Y.

MOVE ON OR BE ARRESTED.

Campaign Against Sidewalk Obstruction Near Real Estate Salesroom.

Samuel C. Baum, a real estate broker, living at 204 West 118th Street, was arrested while standing in front of the Real Estate Salesroom, at 14 Vesey Street, yesterday afternoon, and was arraigned in the Tombs Court by Policeman Dexter of the Church Street Station on the charge of obstructing the sidewalk.

Many brokers and real estate speculators congregate in front of the Vesey Street salesroom at noon on days when auctions are being held within, and remain for some time after the selling is over. Peter F. Meyer, manager of the Real Estate Salesroom, complained of this condition of affairs to the police.

In court Baum told Magistrate Walsh that he had only stopped for a moment to talk to a friend. He was allowed to go after giving a $500 bond to keep the peace.

Joseph W. Whittier, whose place of business is next door to the salesroom, told Magistrate Walsh that unless the sidewalk gatherings could be broken up he would have to move.

Reception to Commissioner Hebberd.

A reception was given yesterday by the New York Visiting Committee of the State Charities Aid Association to Robert W. Hebberd, Commissioner of Public Charities, at the residence of the Misses Brice, 608 Fifth Avenue. The reception took place between 4 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

Saturday, Feb. 3, 1906.

THE "Trousers Cut from Ends" make their

FINAL EXIT.

When the doors close this evening they close upon one of the most important "Sales of Trousers" seen in New York for many a day.

No one will be disappointed.

Gaps will be filled *even* if losses are necessary.

To-day opens "February Investments" in Winter Suits, Overcoats, Furnishings. Radical cut of 20%, 30%, 40%, 50% and 60% below par are the features in conjunction with merchandise of quality.

HOPE
BROADWAY—CORNER—CHAMBERS

One overcoat sale doesn't make a Spring any more than one swallow makes a Summer.

The chances are that if you get in on this mark-down of overcoats you'll have plenty of chance to wear it while you spend the dollars you save on the price.

Every regular, extra long and belted overcoat in our stock is considerably reduced.

$12.50 and $20 are the only prices now.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.
258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st

TRADE E. & W. MARK

"St. Cloud."
A shirt of to-day.

EARL & WILSON.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. This Afternoon, at 2—LA BOHEME. Sembrich, Alten; Caruso, Carpenter, Journet, Parvis, Rossi, Dufriche. Cond., Vigna. This Evening, popular prices, at 8—AIDA. Emma Eames, Edyth Walker; Dippel, Scotti, Plancon, Muhlmann, Paroli, Cond., Vigna. Sun. Ev., Feb. 4, at 8:30, popular prices—GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. Fremstad; Gorits, Blass; the lady pupils of the School of Opera; GERARDY, cellist, (by arrangement with R. E. Johnston.) Entire Met. Opera Orchestra. Cond., Franko. Mon. Ev., Feb. 5, at 8—IL TROVATORE. Nordica, Homer; Knote, Campanari, Journet. Cond., Franko. Wed. Ev., Feb. 7, at 8—DON GIOVANNI. Nordica, Jomelli, and Sembrich; Scotti, Dippel, Journet, Muhlmann, Rossi. Cond., Franko. Thurs. Ev., Feb. 8, at 8, Special Performance —LOHENGRIN. Rappold, Homer; Knote, Gorits, Blass, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz. Prices—$1, $1.50, $2.50, $3, $4. Fri. Ev., Feb. 9, at 8—MARTA. Sembrich, Walker; Caruso, Plancon, Rossi. Cond., Vigna. WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PL. THEATRE. To-day Mat. & Ev'g., The Great Laughing Success, 'Der Kilometerfresser' ('The Road-Burner.')

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. Last Week of Mrs. Leslie Carter as "ZAZA." DAVID BELASCO presents Mrs. LESLIE CARTER in Mr. Belasco's version of "ZAZA" POPULAR PRICES. Last Zaza Mat. To-day, 2. Eve. 8. NEXT WEEK Mrs. Leslie Carter as "Du Barry." Seats on Sale.

BELASCO Theatre. Ev. 8. Mat. To-day 2. DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in By David Belasco. THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST.

BIJOU B'way 463d Time in N. Y. To-night. Evs. 8:15. Mt. Tdy 2. DAVID BELASCO presents 2d year in N. Y. THE WARFIELD in MUSIC MASTER.

ARION MASQUERADE BALL
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9th, 1906.
UNSURPASSED DECORATIONS.
GRAND PARADE AUTOMOBILE FLOATS.
BALLET OF THE FOUR SEASONS.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE BALLET.
Tickets and Boxes for sale now at Arion Hall, 59th St. and Park Av., and all principal hotels and theatre ticket agencies.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-day. Caroline May, The Factory Girl. N't'Wk, More to be Pitied Than Scorned

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Mat. To-day. Ernest Hogan, Rufus Rastus. Next Week, Buster Brown. Ted Marks' Concerts, Sun. Mat. & Night, 25c, 35c.

MURRAY HILL 42d St. & Lex. Av. Mat. To-day. A WIFE'S SECRET. Next Week, Gay New York.

NEW YORK MAT. DAILY Hippodrome THOMPSON & DUNDY, MANAGERS A Society Circus WITH COURT OF THE GOLDEN FOUNTAINS Evgs. at 8. Mats. (25c. to $1. exc. Sats.) at 2.

COLONIAL B'way & 62d Sarah Fronch & Co., Leslie & Dailey, Carter de Haven and Flora Parker, Matthews and Daily Mts. 25 Ashley, Paul Sandor & others.

ALHAMBRA 7th Av. 126 St. MASCOT MOTH, CARLETON MACY & MAUDE HALL, Patty Bros., Nichols Sisters, Mats. Daily 25c. Howard & Bland & others.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM In THE SQUAW MAN Matinee Lincoln's Birthday, Feb'y 12th.

GARDEN Thea. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-day 2:30. A sparkling sequence of wit and satire. RAYMOND HITCHCOCK In the rapid-fire farce, THE GALLOPER.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evs. 8:15. Only Mat. To-day 2:15. Maxine Elliott in "Her Great Match." Next Week Lew Dockstader & His Great Minstrels on Sale.

Madison Sq. THEA. 24 St. Evs. 8:15. Last 2 Weeks. Last Matinee To-day 2:15. Peer Gynt in HENRI de VRIES in "A LAME OF ARSON." Next Mon.—"Lucky Miss Dean." Seats Ready.

MAJESTIC Ev. 8:15. Last Mt. Tdy. Jas. J. Corbett Cashel Byron's Profession. West End. David Higgins, "His Last Dollar." N't w'k, Al. H. Wilson, "The German Gipsy."

Manhattan Broadway & 33d St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:30. BEFORE AND AFTER

PROCTOR'S Daily Mat. 25c. 5th Av. Merchant of Venice. 25, 50. 23d St.—Star Vaude. 25, 50. 58th St.—Star Vaude. 25, 50. 125th St.—Capt. Swift. 25, 50.

14th ST. THEA. 25 & 50c. Mat. To-day. BEDFORD'S HOPE At 8th Av. Pop. prices. Sunday Mat. & Night, Shepard's Moving Picture.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK 66th St. and Columbus Av. Hockey Game To-night, Columbia vs. Brown. Perfect Ice. 3 sessions daily, except Mondays.

GARRICK 35 St. Ev. 8:30. Mat. Tdy & Wed. ALAN DALE SAYS: THE LITTLE GRAY LADY Is the Nicest Girl in Town.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. The Great Japs. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. HARRY BRAHAM, Masks & Faces.

THE GOTHAM EAST 125th St. Mat. Tdy—Rose Sydell's London Belles.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St. 25, 50, 75, 1.00. DAILY MATS. 25, 50c. Arthur Prince, Clarice Vance & others.

JOE WEBER'S Music Hall. Twiddle-Twaddle Evenings at 8:10. Only Matinee To-day.

GRAND Mat. To-day. HAP WARD The Woman in the Case. Lex. Av. TO-DAY. WM. J. KELLY

MADISON SQ. GARDEN
Monday, Feb. 5.
CHARITY BALL AND DRILL.
KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS
TICKETS (Gentleman and Ladies) $1.00

Centenarian Joins Methodist Church.

A woman 102 years old, her daughter, granddaughter, and great-granddaughter have been received into membership in the Simpson Methodist Church, on Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, simultaneously. The centenarian is Mrs. Drusilla Morrell of 466 Adelphi Street.

FEB 1906

The New York Times

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATUEDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1906. 16 PAGES.

KEATS'S "LAMIA."

Found on Shelley's Drowned Body and Cast Into His Funeral Flames.

O BOOK of flame, go thou into the flame,
Where burns a heart of flame and of desire.
Where spirit speaks with spirit, tongued of fire;
Out of the water-floods thee shall he claim;
A deathless name unto a deathless name,
Given by Him who writes upon the brow—
And have ye each read each, O poets, now,
Differing in glory, but of glow germain?
How many a lyric hour of upper sky
Shall ye go hand in hand whose graves to-day
Are covered embers by the Appian Way?
Familiar unto such as ye, Heaven's speech,
In meters such as yours might angels cry
About the throne ye sought not but now reach.

ISABELLA HOWE FISKE.

Wellesley Farms, Mass., February, 1906.

"BOSSISM AND MONOPOLY."

By EDWARD CARY.

THERE has been a little inevitable delay in noticing the very interesting book on "Bossism and Monopoly," by Mr. Thomas Carl Spelling, (Appleton,) which is unfortunate to this extent because the author, unaware of the vast number of the books on the reviewers' tables, was led to imagine that timidity on our part would be the only plausible explanation of omission to review his work promptly. When this suggestion was transmitted to the present reviewer his curiosity was, naturally, excited, and he went as patiently over the book to discover what was expected to scare him as the husbandman's sons in the fable searched the soil for their father's treasure. And the results were not wholly different. He did not find anything as to which it seemed to him that it would be dangerous to him personally or to the journal with which he has the honor to be connected to express the frankest opinion. On the other hand, he did find a rather unusually accurate lot of information as to certain phases of the railway question and some quite original views of the present situation. He was puzzled and is still puzzled as to the basis for Mr. Spelling's amiable suggestion of possible motives, but he is much obliged to that gentleman for calling attention in this queer fashion to a book which might easily have received little attention otherwise, a book quite well worth reading, but not at all easy reading.

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AS may be suspected from the droll incident referred to, Mr. Spelling's personal equation interferes with the general operation of a clever mind on a complicated question. It tends to make him exaggerate beyond all reason the importance of opinions apparently because they are his. It warps his perspective, makes him see some little things very big, tempts him to belittle other things of real importance, and in this way deprives his book of the influence it might properly exert were it presented in a more sensible and less confusing manner. In the contemplation of the facts he ha gathered and the ideas he has conceived regarding them he seems to feel like Keats's famous

watcher of the skies,
When a new planet swims into his ken,

'hough the object of his gazing is not really a planet, and is by no means wholly new.

The best thing we find in Mr. Spelling's book is the analysis of the actual powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission in particular, and of the Federal Government generally as to the subject matter of those powers. This is minute and careful and remarkably clear. It shows a wide knowledge of the intricate elements that make up the law as it stands, and a practical and lawyer-like grasp of the situation. The analysis is intended to be substantially destructive, and is a part of the author's argument in favor of what he regards as the sole just and feasible solution of the problem of transportation, the absolute ownership and sole operation of inter-State railways by the Federal Government, but quite apart from the use Mr. Spelling makes of it, this portion of his volume is extremely helpful to any one who wishes to get a clear idea of the much-agitated question of rate regulation.

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OF course the author cannot ignore the risks involved in so wide an extension of the powers and functions of the Federal Government. He recognizes that, as political bossism is now the main reliance of the monopolists whom he denounces, so it would naturally be the reliance of those who should seek to control the Government operation of transportation lines. But he believes that in the device of primary nominations and in the popular election of the Senators of the United States there would be a sufficient safeguard against the politicians. He is also convinced that with the granting of immense powers to the officers and legislators of the United States men fitted to exercise these powers honestly and efficiently would seek the public service, and, by the device referred to would attain it. These are propositions that certainly admit of argument. It has been found in experience that the concentration of power and responsibility in public officials—as, for instance, from the start, in the President, and as, later, in the Mayor of our great city—does tend to bring stronger men into office and to raise the standard applied by the voters. It is true that this has been a slow development, that the tendency has not been uniform or continuous, and that the good results may be attributed to the slow and gradual advance of intelligence and virtue in the electorate. But if Mr. Spelling thinks that the tremendous change he proposes not only will be entirely safe, but will be immediately and everlastingly beneficial, no one can absolutely gainsay him. But it is permissible to think him too optimistic, and that decidedly is our opinion.

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A SIDE light which is not unamusing in its revelations is thrown on Mr. Spelling's estimate of political forces and the possibilities of the millennium at his price by a little collocation of names which occurs early in his volume. "The people," he says, "should welcome the advent at this juncture of all such intelligent, persistent advocates of reform as President Roosevelt, Bryan, La Follette, Hearst, Dunne, and Folk." Later he expresses some doubts as to the staying power of Mr. Roosevelt, and this leaves the rest of the group as fair samples of the class of statesmen who are safely to grapple with a task such as our history has hardly seen undertaken. Frankly, the samples are not convincing. They are not even very encouraging.

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A FAVORED CLASS.

Henry George, Jr.'s, Noteworthy Book on "The Menace of Privilege in This Republic."*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS, LL. D.,
Author of "Democracy and Empire."

FROM the close of the war of 1812 until the beginning of the War of the Rebellion the people of the Northern Commonwealths of the United States presented to the world an example of genuinely republican society and polity. The vast economic opportunities of the continent were not yet fully known, and the richest of them were unappropriated. Life was simple, but earnest. All men worked, not under the goad of necessity, or the spur of a maddening struggle for distinction and power, but because opportunity and the certainty that thrift, industry, and enterprise would have their reward created a cheerful ambition and enthusiasm. Although the suffrage was not quite universal, inasmuch as two or three States still maintained a property qualification, political equality was on the whole more nearly realized than it had been anywhere in the world before. Local self-government showed a vitality that was felt by many thoughtful minds to be inimical to National feeling. Centralizing tendencies were feared and discouraged, so far as the relations of the Commonwealths to the Federal Government were concerned, and they had not even appeared in State administration. There were no great fortunes and there was but little poverty. On the whole, America, so far at least as the Northern States were concerned, was in truth a land of both freedom and equality, and was self-consciously proud of the fact. Freedom, equality, and republicanism, approximately realized, were, above all, cherished as ideals. Only slavery in the South, and the relatively great wealth and aristocratic feeling of the powerful slave-owning planters, visibly threatened the republican system. These constituted the one great menace of privilege to the republican society of those days.

Yet, as we look back upon conditions that existed in the America of an earlier time, we discover there forces that seemed quite as likely to create an oligarchical, or even a monarchical, as a republican society. In the Colonial period a large part of the appropriated land was held in large estates as the property of titled owners; in New York, in Pennsylvania, in Maryland, and in Virginia, everywhere, in fact, except in New England and in the back country of the South. Throughout a large part of Colonial America society was rather sharply divided into aristocratic and democratic classes, and it is worth remembering that the Revolutionary War had a social as well as a National and an international political significance. For, in truth, it was the triumph of the democratic over the aristocratic element that forced the Colonies into a war of separation. The aristocratic or Tory Party had no wish to part from England; certainly it had no wish to set up a new political experiment based on the principles of the Declaration of Independence. The success of the revolutionary movement completed the discomfiture of the privileged class, the greater part of which withdrew or was driven from the country to Canada, to England, and to the West Indies.

The menace of privilege, thus for a time diminished, was not, however, destroyed. It reappeared in the days of Constitution making, and in a rather dangerous form withal, inasmuch as that brilliant political genius, Alexander Hamilton, who, more than any other one man, forced the Constitutional issue upon the people, and brought about the permanent union of the States, was an avowed champion of aristocratic principles, and was publicly charged with preference for a monarchical system. The Eastern States, rapidly recovering from the impoverishment of the Revolutionary days, were rapidly losing the democratic spirit which, at an earlier time, had distinguished them from the Middle and Southern Colonies. Their great merchants were becoming rich in the West Indian and the Eastern trade, with the consequence that the Federalist Party stood as unequivocally for economic privilege and class distinctions as the Tory Party had done before the Revolutionary War. It was the democratic pioneer population west of the Alleghanies that now stood for the ideals of equality, and it was that population which forced its principles, including its in-

*THE MENACE OF PRIVILEGE. By Henry George, Jr. A Study of the Dangers to the Republic from the Existence of a Favored Class. Pp. xii.-421. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

domitable belief in nationalism, to a decisive issue in the War of 1812.

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IT appears, then, that already in American history the American spirit of democratic republicanism, which De Tocqueville eulogized and Kipling has sung, has three times encountered the menace of privilege, and three times emerged from the encounter victorious and triumphant. It expelled the Tories and put an end forever to those hereditary privileges of aristocracy that invaded the Western Continent in Colonial days. It overwhelmed the commercial aristocracy of New England, organized in the Federalist group, and in the clash of the civil war it overthrew and annihilated the slave-owning plantation oligarchy of the South. These reflections may give us heart as we turn the pages of Mr. George's unsparing disclosure of the extent and power of the plutocratic privilege that threatens our democratic social system and republican polity to-day.

Admitting that we have no accurate statistics of the distribution of wealth in the United States at present, it is probable that a diminishing minority of the individuals making up our population of 85,000,000 to 90,000,000 owns a major part of American wealth. The United States Census Office estimates the aggregate wealth of the country in 1900 at $90,000,000,000. Of this total, the value of farms and of farm equipment, still owned for the most part by individuals, amounts to something more than $18,000,000,000, while the wealth owned by corporations exceeds the agricultural wealth by more than $5,000,000,000. Mr. Justice Grosscup, in a recent magazine article that has attracted some attention, estimates that, leaving city real estate out of consideration, more than half of American wealth is now the property of corporations, and that more than half of the American people are directly dependent upon corporations for a livelihood. Mr. John Moody, in his "Truth About the Trusts," says that 440 or more trust corporations have a total capitalization of more than $20,000,000,000, and that these trusts are controlled by a comparatively few persons. The World's Work in 1903 pointed out that twenty-four men on the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation directly or indirectly represented one-twelfth of the estimated total wealth of the country. As early as 1889 the late Thomas G. Shearman estimated that less than 250,000 persons practically owned the United States of America, and he predicted that within thirty years this country would be substantially owned by less than 50,000 persons. Without attaching too much importance to any one of these estimates, we may concede that there is to-day in this country a concentration of wealth and a degree of plutocratic power that, all in all, has not before been equaled in human history, and this in itself is a rather startling showing for a "land of equality."

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IT is Mr. George's contention that this concentration represents privilege.

It has been created by privilege, and it threatens to create more privilege. By privilege Mr. George means what the lawyer, speaking technically, understands by the term, a special legal right, not enjoyed by all men equally, but conferred upon individuals, or upon a class. In a word, Mr. George maintains that the enormous fortunes, and the power that goes with them, which menace our democratic ideals, have been created by unequal, and therefore unjust, laws, and that, by controlling Legislatures and courts, the pulpit, the press, and the universities, they are daily making our laws and administration more and more unequal, and thereby converting our Nation into a political state that is republican only in traditions and in name. Among the privileges upon which he particularly dwells are those created in and by the protective tariff, franchises granted to corporations, laws permitting the monopolization of land and the natural resources of the earth, and laws creating those corporate personalities which, with their enjoyment of limited liability and their practically immortal life, have also practically all of the rights and liabilities of natural persons, except the liability to go to jail.

In developing his thesis, Mr. George has given us a book of first-rate interest and importance. It is written forcefully and brilliantly, and, merely as good reading, it will take a high place in the literature of economic and political discussion. As a picture of present-day conditions it is a remarkable piece of description and analysis. Taking up successively the topics, Privilege: Its Extent and Nature, Princes of Privilege, Resistance to Privilege, Weapons of Privilege, Privilege the Corruptor of Politics, Influence on Public Opinion, Present and Past, and The Remedy, he deals ably and fearlessly with the most vital questions that can to-day interest the American citizen. I know of no other work presenting so vivid and unsparing a picture of American life as it may be seen to-day as do Mr. George's chapters on how our princes live, on their amusements and dissipations, and on the physical, mental, and moral deterioration of the masses. In like manner, in his discussion of resistance to privilege, I find a singularly clear and broad-minded criticism of the policy of the labor organizations, and of the dangers to individual liberty that are involved in the methods of trades unionism. Again, no American voter who has the honor of his country at heart can read without being deeply stirred the chapters on the use of the courts by privilege, and on the corruption of National, State, and municipal politics through the unscrupulous use of money. Even more dangerous than open corruption, because more subtle, is the influence that wealth is exerting over public opinion through its control of the press, the university, and the pulpit. Without indorsing all of the statements that Mr. George makes under these heads, I can unhesitatingly commend them to the very serious consideration of all sober-minded men.

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IN his discussion of the remedy Mr. George, of course, stands by those principles which his father so ably advocated in "Progress and Poverty," and in other writings. But the son, I think, looks at the problem somewhat more broadly than the father did, and he sees the necessity of action reaching beyond the transfer of land values to the public, and the abolition of a protective tariff. Besides these reforms we must have the abolition of special Government grants to favored individuals or classes, and of grants under general laws, and of immunities in the courts. Mr. George, in a word, is neither a Socialist nor an Anarchist, but a true Jeffersonian Republican, thoroughly believing in the rightfulness of both private property and public property, and, above all, in individual enterprise. It is his firm belief that if we restore to the public that which rightfully belongs to it, and make our laws equal in fact, as they are in theory, we shall be under no necessity of resorting to radical Socialistic experiments to deliver this Nation from "the menace of privilege."

FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS.
Columbia University, N. Y., February, 1906.

LAND OF MUMMIES.

TO understand Egypt, to describe in a single volume its past glories but in ruins, its present full of energy and work, its future of hope and promise, is humanly impossible. "A New Egypt" has not been written for my Egyptian friends, for those who know thoroughly this lovely land. Herein will be found only impressions, such as may strike the traveler as he makes his way from Alexandria to Fashoda, with here and there some remarks on matters political, financial, and religious, which I have been able to obtain from good sources. * * * And to-day an easy task would await me if, instead of twenty chapters, I could write twenty volumes. On each subject, on each page, the feat is always with me that I may not have written enough to give a clear idea of Egypt to those who know it not, and yet I fear also to overstep the limits I have set myself in this small book.

This, from the introduction to his book, "A New Egypt," gives some idea of its scope and the aim of its author, A. B. De Guerville. The volume, which is published by E. P. Dutton & Co. in America and in London by William Heinemann, contains 183 half-tone illustrations on full pages and in the text, principally from photographs by the author and others. They include a number of reproductions of photographs taken by David Gardiner of this city, some of whose work M. De Guerville intends to use in a later volume on "Egypt Intime." For the most part the illustrations in the present work are portraits of well-known natives, types, and scenes, as well as pictures of English and French personages connected with Egypt's recent history.

The author imparts his information about Cairo, Alexandria, the pleasures of these cities, the family of the Khedive, education and religion of Egypt, Khartoum, &c., the manners and customs of the people, their mode of living, their opinions of foreigners, &c., through interviews with prominent, interesting, and curious people whom he has met in his travels.

THE FEDERALISTS.

Their System of Government the Subject of the Second Volume of "The American Nation."*

THE history of the Administrations of Washington and John Adams is the subject of this volume of the American Nation Series. The author aims to describe the formation of the Government under the Constitution, the foreign relations of the Republic, and the beginnings of party system and party government.

The foremost place in founding the new Government must be given to Hamilton, whose portrait fittingly forms the frontispiece of the volume. The Hamiltonian programme for establishing our credit is outlined in Chapter II. But even in financial matters Prof. Bassett's estimate of Hamilton is not one of blind adulation. He admits that he was extravagant and lacking in thrift. The futility of the famous "sinking fund" is shown. It is impossible to justify or excuse many of Hamilton's political moves—his influence on the elections of 1796 and 1800 and his efforts to thwart President Adams—and Prof. Bassett makes no attempt to do so. If Hamilton played the leading part in the formation of the Federal Party, he also played a conspicuous part in its downfall, and we find him saying in 1800: "For my individual part, my mind is made up. I will never more be responsible for him [Adams] by my direct support, even though the consequences should be the election of Jefferson."

Prof. Bassett does not hold a brief for the Federal Party.

The downfall of Federalism came because the party had outlived its usefulness. Its function of giving strength to the Union in the early days of "the experiment" had been performed. * * * It has solved the problem of the effective organization of a new Government; but other questions were now at hand concerning internal affairs. * * * The Federalists recoiled at the prejudice and violence of the masses, declaring that incompetence could not be trusted. * * * They fell into factions and dreamed mad dreams of expansion till at last they gave the masterly leader of men who opposed them an opportunity to organize a majority of the people against their supremacy.

The "masterly leader of men" is, of course, Thomas Jefferson, who, next to Hamilton and Washington, is the leading figure of these years. The undisputed founder and leader of the Republican Party is not held responsible for all the acts of his hot-headed followers. His reputation is not made to suffer for Genet's undignified course of action while representing France in the United States. Prof. Bassett quotes Jefferson as writing to Madison, "Never in my opinion was so calamitous an appointment made as that of the present Minister of France here." It has generally proved impossible for an historian to praise Hamilton without condemning Jefferson. The present author has achieved this honorable distinction.

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THE resignation of Randolph as Attorney General in 1795 is taken as the point of time when Washington abandoned non-partisanship in his Cabinet. His ideal was found to be incompatible with representative government. This "federalizing" of the Executive, together with the unpopularity of the Jay Treaty, strengthened the Republican opposition. The country was divided into two hostile camps. Veneration for the President disappeared when Washington left the office in 1797. John Adams was a party President and was attacked with all the virulence an opposition usually knows how to bring to bear.

Of Adams, Prof. Bassett says: "No President of the United States ever desired a prosperous and peaceful Administration more than John Adams, and none ever fell further short of his wishes." Once only was he popular, when after the XYZ affair he threw down the gauntlet to France. While he did a wise and patriotic thing in renewing diplomatic relations with that country and avoiding war, his popularity left him as suddenly as it had come. "He did not wreck his party, but he contributed toward its destruction."

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THE famous Alien and Sedition acts, which did as much as anything else to discredit Federalism, are described as "measures out of place in any government which had well-organized parties and universal suffrage." They failed in their object and were the last attempts in the United States to regulate expression of opinion about public officials. They led to the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions, and to a vigorous war of words which gave the Republicans an issue free from foreign entanglements. The State rights theories of the resolutions and the centralization of the alien and sedition laws were issues which all could understand. The election of 1800 turned largely upon them.

*THE AMERICAN NATION. A History. Vol. XI. The Federalist System. 1789-1801. By John Spencer Bassett, Ph. D., Professor of History Trinity College. With maps. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.

STORIES OF SCRAGGS.

MR. SCRAGGS. Introduced by Red Saunders. By Henry Wallace Phillips. 12mo. Pp. 186. New York: The Grafton Press.

AS mild a mannered man as ever scuttled the truth is not unlikely to be the verdict in the case of Mr. Ezekiel George Washington Scraggs, the central figure of this new book by the author of "Red Saunders." Mr. Scraggs—for the benefit of those who have not already made his acquaintance—is a man with a secret sorrow which, it may be suspected, can only be assuaged by the weird manipulation of the English language. He is not given to out-and-out slang, but his similes are simply appalling. The best description of Mr. E. G. W. Scraggs and his secret sorrow is given by himself:

I have been a Mormon; none of your tinkerin' little Mormonettes. I was ambitious; hence E. G. W. Scraggs as you now behold him. In most countries a man's standing is regulated by the number of wives he ain't got; in Utah it's just the reverse—and a fair test, too, when you come to think of it. I wanted to be the hull Mormon Kingdom, so I married right and left. Every time I added to the available supply of Mrs. Scraggs I went up a step in the Government. * * * See me now. This is the result of mixin' women and politics. If I should tell you all the kinds of particular and general devilment (to run 'em alphabetically, as I did to keep track of 'em) that Ann Eliza Scraggs and Bridget Scraggs * * * and so on up to zed, raised with me, it would go through any little germs of joy you may have in your constitution like Sittin' Bull's gang of dog-soldiers through an old ladies' sewing bee. * * * Trouble! I'm bald as a cake of ice; my nerves is ruined. If the wind makes a noise in the grass like the swish of skirts, I'm a mile up the track before I get my wits back, sweating coldly and profusely, like a water cooler.

In spite of his experiences, Mr. Ezekiel George Washington Scraggs is twice besought in this short volume with his besetting sin. In the first story, which is told by "Red Saunders," E. G. W. Scraggs tries to bring about a marriage by proxy. He arranges things with the wrong lady, who, however, is perfectly willing to give herself away. So filled with remorse is the Mormon backslider that he adds her to stock of Mrs. Scraggs (collectively speaking).

There are seven stories in the book, and it would be hard to decide which is the funniest. The tales are not nearly as funny as the man who tells them, and his way of telling them. Where he gets drunk and alights "accidentally" at a prohibition, vegetarian, Presbyterian town; plays minister and preaches his views on cauliflower food as opposed to the hind leg of the ox washed down with Peg-Leg's Best, he is uproariously funny in his mournful seriousness. The best story however, is that called "The Mournful Number," where he picks up his thirteenth wife. In this tale he escapes from Mormon cares and goes to spend Christmas with a friend in the wilderness. They have not a drop to drink until an old green bottle is unearthed in a cellar, covered with grime. It contains crème de menthe. They have never tasted it before, but try experiments by the tumblerful. Scraggs, telling of the experience, says:

"That stuff smelt of peppermint, fearful. It was a young ladies' beveridge if ever I hit one. We sot opposite each other, filled a tumbler apiece, says, 'Here's how,' and waited. We waited for some time.

"'Ezekiel, do you notice anything?' says William.

"'Seems to me I do, William—nothin' vi'lent, nor musical, nor humorous—but a kind of tranquil, preliminary, what-you-might-call-indication of something to follow.'"

The end of it was they became so exuberant with a "green-paint jag" that they blew up the powder mill for a joke. Out of it was blown a woman, not very handsome and rather given to describing people "in sections." Ezekiel George Washington Scraggs made amends by offering her one-fourteenth of his heart, which was accepted. From such a character one may treasure an opinion on women. Here it is:

Any woman will love any man that bothers her enough. A man's idee of romance is to do what he wants to, or to be comfortable; a woman's idee of romance is to feel that she's obliged to do what she really wants to do, under such circumstances as will allow her to call it a great sacksrifice, or to be made uncomfortable, which is her real notion of comfort. You have only to look at a woman's housekeepin' to realise the restfulness she finds in keepin' things disturbed all the time.

Ezekiel George Washington Scraggs had looked upon the housekeeping of enough Mrs. Scraggses, individually and collectively, to be able to speak with the voice of experience, if not the voice of wisdom.

The International Studio.

The February number of this art magazine contains two or three descriptions of art exhibitions, including Arthur Hoeber's article on the exhibit of the National Academy of Design and Maude L. G. Oliver's paper on the exhibition in Chicago of the Society of Western Artists. There are articles on the etchings of Sir John Charles Robinson, the paintings of Ettore Tito, and the pen drawings of Fred Richardson. The color inserts include reproductions of paintings by Mary Van der Veer, W. Lee Hankey, Fuger, Sir Peter Lely, and Ludovisi.

GERMAN LITERATURE.

Brandes's Final Volume on the Literary History of the XIX. Century.*

THE sixth and final volume of George Brandes's study of literature in the nineteenth century, "Main Currents of Nineteenth Century Literature," bears the title "Young Germany." Its 400 pages are taken up wholly with the study of the literature of Germany from 1815 to 1848, a Sturm und Drang period, if ever there was one. Searching and deep is Brandes's study of the time, almost microscopic; but it is always interesting, always bringing to light new matter, always looking at its object from new points of view, and holding up familiar things in new lights. Miss Morison, who has translated the last three volumes of the series, is responsible for much of the interest of the book; her translation is easy and fluent, to a very large extent throwing down the bars between a foreign writer and an English reader, and much of the book's interest is due to her.

The book opens with a description of the political background at the end of the Napoleonic movement. The Germans had been made free by Napoleon; the Prussians had a Constitution, and between 1815 and 1819 Constitutions had been given to various other German States. But the reaction which followed the downfall of Napoleon soon wiped out these fundamental laws. The object of the powers was to eradicate every trace of the Napoleonic administration. The peasants, who had been liberated, were returned to serfdom and vassalage, the principle of equality before the law was set at naught. From this condition of affairs arose the Young German movement in literature, the expression in words of the feelings of a people which once had been free, but now found itself again in slavery. Brandes gives an idea of what the restored tyranny was.

All German newspapers printed in England, France, or Holland were forbidden. At all the universities trusted agents of the Government were appointed to watch over the disposition of the students and the lectures of the professors. All gymnastic and secret societies were put down. The so-called old German dress and the black, red, and gold colors were forbidden. The police especially distinguished themselves in the carrying out of these last prohibitions; they hunted coats, caps, tassels, ribbons, and pipe bowls, and any man caught wearing a straw hat, a red waistcoat, and a black coat was imprisoned on a charge of high treason. A youthful political offender in Bavaria was sentenced to fortress imprisonment on an indictment of which one of the gravest clauses was that something resembling a German Prince's robe had been found in his room.

The cultivated classes sought a kind of compensation for their exclusion from politics in a frantically exaggerated interest in the theatre. Never had the adoration of a prima donna or a ballet dancer been carried to such an extreme. When Börne came to Berlin in 1828 the public mind was so engrossed with the famous singer, Henriette Sontag, that no one remembered anything about Börne, except that he had written an article on her.

Out of all the writers produced by the Young Germany movement, only a few are still read, even in the Fatherland. Only two of the philosophers, says Brandes, Feuerbach and Schopenhauer, are still read, the former very little, the latter much; of the poets, only Heine is read out of Germany. "In Germany he is looked on and judged as the stinging-nettle in the garden of literature; he stings the historians' fingers, and they curse him." The literary group under discussion, continues the author, includes no creative minds of the highest, and only one of very high rank, namely Heine. It bequeathed to posterity little that was tangibly great. It denied, it emancipated, it cleared up, it let in fresh air. It is strong through its doubt, its hatred of thralldom, its individualism.

For this reason, Brandes's study of the literature of the time deals almost wholly with little-known men. Ludwig Börne is studied in four chapters, Heine in six, and with Goethe in one chapter, Immermann, Menzel, Gutzkow, Laube, Mundt, Rahel, Bettina, Charlotte Stieglitz, either appear in single chapters or share them together, as do Ruckert, Puckler, Freiligrath—neutral writers, Brandes calls them, as he summons them from oblivion to be studied.

It is a volume of small people; yet they were important in their time, and as Brandes says, their present low status is not their fault. "The explanation is simple; the younger generation of the Germany of to-day, which has the unification of the empire behind it—that unification which to the men of 1830 was a fantastic hope—and which has seen Germany put forth its united strength in prompt, universally successful action, takes little interest in the old dreamy speculations as to how that unification was to be brought about, and is bored by these old writers' everlasting ridicule of German sleepiness and inactivity, German pedantry and theorizing, now that results have shown how practical and how resolute the flouted Germany could be when an opportunity was offered to her."

But in spite of the comparative lack of present interest in the writers of the period studied, they hold a historic position of consequence; their works, little as they are esteemed now, had a great influence on the German struggle for liberty. It is to Dr. Brandes's credit that he has made his study of them more than merely thorough; he has made it interesting. There is a happy medium between the historical writing of, say, Froude and that of S. R. Gardiner. Froude subordinated facts to a pleasant style; his so-called histories are as readable as novels. Gardiner presented all the facts he could collect on any one subject, yet his histories are as unreadable as the Rosetta stone to a primary school pupil. Brandes and his translator have taken the middle path, and the book, the series, in fact, of which it is the end, attracts the reader and at the same time presents to him a real literary history of a wonderful period of political history.

*MAIN CURRENTS IN NINETEENTH CENTURY LITERATURE. By George Brandes. In six volumes. Vol. VI., Young Germany. Pp. vi.-411. 8vo. Cloth. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.25.

GLEANINGS FROM OLD REPORTS.

PRYINGS AMONG PRIVATE PAPERS. Chiefly of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries. By the author of "A Life of Sir Kenelm Digby." One volume. Pp. x.-214. 8vo. Cloth. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.

THE author of this book says that while engaged in biographical work he had to look through many volumes of the Reports of the Royal Historical Commission. "In every instance he had to limit his researches to special subjects, but the temptation to turn aside and read the odds and ends of gossip that casually met his eye was almost too strong to be resisted. As a bribe to keep himself strictly to the subjects in hand he promised himself on some future occasion to look through the same volumes, reading the odds and ends only; in short, to look lazily for the unimportant." The book before us is the result of this bribe. As it must be assumed that the compiler is satisfied with the volume, we cannot say that his work has been wasted. Yet there is almost nothing new in the book; the sayings and doings recorded have all been recorded before in a different manner. Pepys's diary contains practically everything that our misdirected compiler has collected. Like Jaques in "As You Like It," he begins with the cradle and ends with the grave, and as a beginning quotes from letters of various noblemen to show that the godfather of a baby was expected to remember the nurses. Pepys has told us that many times; there was nothing to be gained in digging the information from the Royal Commission's reports—except, perhaps, the use of peers' names. So with most of the marriages touched on here; the marital arrangements of some of the Montagus occupy several pages, but they are no more interesting than those of the Ladies Poll and Jem Montagu told of by the diarist.

Under the head of Courts the compiler has found something interesting. For instance, Miss Johnstone's description of the coronation of George IV.

Began to dress and breakfasted at 2:30 on mutton chops. By 5 we were in the Abbey, and the procession did not move till 10. [Between 7 and 8 P .M. there was an interval for refreshment before the banquet, and Miss Johnstone got a glass of champagne, the first thing that had passed her lips since early morning. The banquet was announced by three noblemen on horseback, who backed their horses from the royal presence.] Lord Howard was in a great fright, pulled the horse [Astley's] by the curb so tight that in revenge he gave sundry very pretty plunges, the noble lord swearing like a trooper. The doors were again shut and the dinner went on, but all the spoons were forgotten, and as the King ate only soup he did not like the delay. [The dinner, including the entry of the three nobles and that of the champagne, lasted only thirty minutes.] The High Stewart Lord Anglesea fancied his duty done when the dinner was on the table, and did not return; so a herald was sent to say the King could not dine until he came and took the covers off, when Lord Anglesea was in great distress, not being allowed to ride except in announcing dinner, and as he said, 'unable to walk with his riding leg on.' So he had to be supported, but got along very well, tho much more lame than usual. [Lord Anglesea had lost a leg at Waterloo.]

The rest of the book is almost barren, only here and there a story of some slight interest.

The Jeffersonian System.

Volume XII. of the Harpers' "American Nation," of which Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard is editor in chief, is due on Feb. 8. The title is "The Jeffersonian System," and the author is Edward Channing, Ph. D., Professor of History also at Harvard. The period covered is that from 1801 to 1811, when Jefferson was dominant, and the author shows "how it was possible for the Nation to expand in territory and spirit, and for the Federal Government to gain consequence and authority, while at the same time the Government was growing more democratic." An account of the conditions, the circumstances, and the results of the Louisiana purchase is necessarily involved, with a discussion of the placing of the responsibility for that piece of diplomacy. Other matters of importance are the exploration of the West, the impeachment of Justice Chase, the conspiracy of Burr, and the insurrection (to use a current term) of John Randolph.

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MAURICE MAETERLINCK AND JOHN BURROUGHS.

A Study of Some Temperamental Differences in the Interpretations of Nature by the Belgian and American Authors.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

MABEL OSGOOD WRIGHT.

Author of "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife," "The People of the Whirlpool," &c.

NOT long ago Maeterlinck, by verbal magic, transported us within the hive where was spread before us not only the vision of the work-a-day life of the bee, but of that other something that is fundamentally philosophy. Then he shared with us the subtleties of dog friendship, and now he offers us with the charming dignity all his own a fragrant nosegay of "Old Fashioned Flowers," and in telling us why he loves them also interprets their meaning. Supposing the tabulation of natural law to be an exact and inelastic science, even though the law is itself highly progressive, is not the interpretation of this law in itself a greater science? And it is as such an interpreter, a translator, neither the materialist weighed down by the inertia of wingless knowledge nor yet a dreamer of strange dreams, that Maeterlinck is master.

In the countries the nearest to his ken the rehabilitation, the coming back to their own of those old-time flowers of history, art, and literature, the Flora historica, as Henry Phillips called them in his quaint and delightful volume, may have been slower than with us. Here the great movement of the last quarter century in establishing and confirming human ancestry has also turned the thoughts in all other ways toward the things of earlier days, often to our great benefit and chastening. In this respect no greater improvement has ensued than in our gardens. Aside from the function of the reproduction of the plant upon which it is borne, or as bits of decorative fragrance, what are flowers for and what place do they fill? Listen to the interpreter; to him each component part and adornment of nature is fitted for the development of some faculty of man, the last, the final effort.

"How grave, austere, almost sad, would be the education of our eye without the softness which the flowers give. Suppose for a moment, that our globe knew them not; a great region, the most enchanted in the joys of our psychology, would be destroyed, or rather would not be discovered. * * * That is why I love above all the simplest, the commonest, the oldest, the most antiquated; those which have a long human past behind them, a large array of kind and consoling actions; those which have lived with us for hundreds of years, and which form part of ourselves, since they reflect something of their grace and their joy of life in the soul of our ancestors."

Thus does he unfold afresh his conviction of the kinship of all lower nature with man and its inseparability and straightway relates the driving out of the blossoms dear to the monks and nuns of old, who wove them into the borders of the missals they illuminated, fastening upon two usurpers that he declares to be their chief foes.

They have two pitiless enemies in particular. The first of these is the incumbering and prolific Begonia tuberosa ("the climate does not suit it here, and it requires nursing; our equivalent would be the coleus") that swarms in the beds like a tribe of turbulent fighting cocks, with innumerous combs. It is pretty but insolent, and a little artificial, and whatever the silence and meditation of the hour, under the sun and under the moon, * * * it sounds its clarion cry and celebrates its victory, monotonous, shrill, and scentless. The other is the double geranium, not quite so indiscreet, but indefatigable also and extraordinarily courageous. * * * These two—with the help of a few more cunning strangers and of the plants with colored leaves that close up those turgid mosaics which at present debase the beautiful lines of most of our lawns—these two have gradually ousted their native sisters from the spots which these had so long brightened with their familiar smiles. They no longer have the right to receive the guest with artless little cries of welcome at the gilded gates of the mansion.

***

NEXT he challenges by a name and attribute the flowers growing in the garden of the old sage who taught him to love the bees. The golden-rayed annual sunflower he likens to the monstrance held aloft by the priest over the heads of lesser folks at prayer. The larkspur wears for him a peasant's blouse—the peonies, having drunk too much of the sun, bend forward to meet the coming apoplexy. The round-faced dahlia (the pompon or quilled variety) he calls chub faced, and a little stupid, a thing carved of soap, lard, or wax, fit ornament for a village holiday. While wallflowers and their kin deserve the praise for bravery, having all the attributes of gentlemen in name and deed, though but a step removed from the roadside.

For flaunting color and eccentric shape he shows some antipathy; the brilliant nasturtium to him "screams like a parakeet climbing up the bars of its cage." Presently comes to him the realisation that after all these old-fashioned flowers as garden inhabitants are not old, as time is counted by epochs. The rose, of course, can be traced back as far as the Aryan race has literature or tradition; the lily raises a sceptre, ancient and august, incrusted with the gold of ages, while the mallow, entitled Rosé of Sharon, was its waiting maid in Solomon's garden.

When we study their history and investigate their pedigrees, we learn with surprise that most of them, down to the simplest and commonest, are new beings, freedmen, exiles, new-comers, visitors, foreigners.

According to Maeterlinck's chronology scarce half a dozen plants now under cultivation were known to gardens before the sixteenth century, but in this reckoning a few question marks may be interspersed, for he gives the pansy's date of appearance as 1613. Now, this flower was mentioned in Gerarde's Herbal in 1587. Spenser calls it "the pretty paunce," and it figures as the flower called Love in Idleness in "The Midsummer Night's Dream," all of which proves it to have been well known in the sixteenth century.

What flowers, then, blossomed in the gardens of our fathers? * * * Before the sixteenth century these gardens were almost bare; and later Versailles itself, the splendid Versailles, could have shown us only what is shown to-day by the poorest village.

One of Maeterlinck's strongest appeals is through his belief that if man is dependent upon nature and in great measure fettered by its laws, so is nature dependent for its highest development upon man, and that nowhere is his influence more felt than in the flower kingdom; that until man learned to look around him, to enjoy the life of nature and realize his poverty, so long was flower development delayed.

Then came the Renascence, the great voyages, the discovery and invasion of sunlight. All the flowers of the world, the successful efforts, the deep inmost beauties, the joyful thoughts and wishes of the planet, rose up to us, borne on a shaft of light that, in spite of its heavenly wonder, issued from our own earth. Man ventured forth from the cloister, the crypt, the town of brick and stone, the gloomy stronghold in which he had slept. He went down into the garden, which became peopled with azure, purple and perfumes, opened his eyes, astounded like a child escaping from the dreams of night, and the forest, the plain, the sea, and the mountains, and, lastly, the birds and the flowers, that speak in the name of all a more human language which he already understood, greeted his awakening.

Lastly, he dwells upon the significance of the obedience of certain flowers to the will of man in the magnetic processes of hybridization and speculates on the final result—suggests that in time the mind of man may overstep the limits of a natural law that we have too easily accepted as final, so that one day through one of these "flowers impregnated through and through with the thought and will of man" "the vegetable world will reveal one of the words that we are awaiting, and that it will be through this flower [he chooses the chrysanthemum, the flower of Confucius,] * * * that we shall learn the first secret of existence, even as in another kingdom it is probably through the dog, the almost thinking guardian of our homes, that we shall discover the mystery of animal life."

***

IF the latest examples of this effect of the will of man upon plant and flower hybridization and development is not understood or is unknown to anyone, then let that person read of the New Creations in Plant Life, evolved by Luther Burbank in his vast gardens at Santa Rosa, Cal., and told by his enthusiastic biographer, W. S. Harwood. In fact, wide apart as the topics at first seem the Belgian's little book about old-fashioned flowers is the best possible introduction to a biography of one of the chiefest of plant breeders, who, if he has not been the originator of all the marvels ascribed to him, has in his turn, like Edison the Wizard of electricity, gathered them together and made them practical, so that in the eye of the general public he stands their sponsor.

In its telling the book leads to enthusiasm, something always necessary for the proper assimilation of a new topic. As to whether the results of this plant-breeding for color, size, hardiness, perfume, the strange inversions that combine a tomato and potato in such a way as to produce the pomato, an aerial potato hanging from a tomato vine—will prove of permanent value or simply mix types to the point of sterility, time alone will decide; suffice it to say that Mr. Harwood with a certain dash and journalistic swing has wrought an important topic from where it might have long remained enshrouded by scientific language, and presented it to the people at large in such a way that it at once becomes a reality.

***

IN a book of less than 300 pages does Burroughs, our veteran guide to the fields and the ofttimes distributor of Winter Sunshine, give us his version of the Ways of Nature. For this we should thank him and read on in reappetful silence, did he not from the first chapter sound a loud challenge and proclaim his as the only way, a method for which little tolerance is had nowadays, either in science, religion, or ethics. The preface is a frank confession of the motive that underlies the twenty-two essays that make up the book. Read a few sentences:

Heretofore I have made the most of every gleam of intelligence of bird or four-footed beast that came under my observation, often I fancy making too much of it, and giving the wild creatures credit for more "sense" than they really possessed. The nature lover is always tempted to do this very thing; his tendency is to humanize the wild life about him, and to read his own traits and moods into whatever he looks upon.

I have never consciously done this myself, at least to the extent of willfully misleading my reader. But some of our later nature writers have been guilty of this fault, and have so grossly exaggerated and misrepresented the every-day wild life of our fields and woods that their example has caused a strong reaction to take place in my own mind, and has led me to set about examining the whole subject of animal life and instinct in a way I have never done before.

Thus with predetermined intention of finding the class of evidence to prove his latter-day attitude does the author set forth. But does he do it? Not in any way. Personally, I have no sympathy with the fables composed by the chief offender of the School of the Long Bow, while one of his most serious offenses seems to me to be his lack of logic, but in this respect the present volume proves Burroughs equally lacking. The conclusion to be drawn therefore is that the plane of truth is on the side of neither, but to be found half way between the statements of the exaggerator and the denier!

***

THE pity of the whole discussion is that it should have driven this writer, the most beloved and tenderly associated with the American outdoor literature, into dogmatic argument. It is a discord, a jar amid inspired and mellow harmony, even if the notes that form it are according to the cut-and-dried rules of thoroughbass.

Now for the proving of the author's case that animals (save man) never show anything in the shape of thought or intelligence that may not be covered by the word instinct.

I confess I have not yet been fully able to persuade myself that the lower animals ever show anything more than a faint gleam of what we call thought and reflection—the power to evolve ideas from sense impressions—except feebly in the case of the dog, the apes, and possibly the elephant. Nearly all the animals' behavior that the credulous public looks upon as the outcome of reason is simply the result of adaptiveness and plasticity of instinct.

I should much like any exact psychologist to give me a positive difference between thought and reason as it exists in the uncivilised races of man and "plastic instinct."

Perhaps the best way to avoid the accusation of excessive or unjust criticism of the presentation of Burroughs's most advanced ideas will be by the listing of a few quotations:

Birds and animals probably think without knowing that they think—that is, they have not self-consciousness.

(P. 3.) Self-consciousness, then, is a necessary attribute of thought.

Fear, love, and hunger were the agents that developed the wits of the lower animals, as they were of course the prime factors in developing the intelligence of man. But man has gone on, while the animals have stopped at these fundamental wants, the need of safety, of offspring, of food.

Granting this to be so, why may not special circumstances, or the developing influence of man himself, continue or cause a like development, basic conditions being the same?

My neighbor met in the woods a blacksnake that had just swallowed a red squirrel. * * * If our romance makes the snake fascinate the squirrel, I shall object, because I don't believe that snakes have this power. (Page 16.)

(Page 8.) There is probably nothing in human experience at this age of the world that is like the helpless terror that seizes the rabbits, as it does other of our lesser wild creatures, when pursued by any of the weasel tribe. They seem instantly to be under some fatal spell which binds their feet and destroys their will power.

If the weasel has this power, why not the snake, with his added sinuosity of body and tongue vibration, that exercises its spell even over the human eye, and passes thence to the brain? I know that snakes have this power, for not one but many times have I stepped between and found the bird or frog in a semi-paralytic state, from which it took fully a minute to recover.

After having in many ways asserted the fixity of nature's laws regarding animal instinct, comes this:

(P. 24.) Emerson said that he was an endless experimenter, with no past at his back. This is just what nature is. She experiments endlessly, seeking new ways, new modes, new forms, and is ever intent upon breaking away from the past. In this way, as Darwin showed, she attains to new species. She is blind, she gropes her way, she trusts to luck; all her successes are chance hits.

This is new a priest for the theory of natural selection, for the evenly planned evolution of the ages. Have a care, Mr. Burroughs. Darwin being dead, yet some man of a newer birth may arise, who, not having reverenced you in his youth, will riddle your ponderous dogma without mercy. This about animal language:

They do not accumulate a store of knowledge any more than they do a store of riches. A store of knowledge is impossible without language. * * * As the language of animals is little more than various cries expressive of pleasure or pain, or fear or suspicion, they do not think in any proper sense, because they have no terms in which to think—no language.

***

HOW can it possibly be stated that these animals have not a language perfectly understandable among those of like family? Is a deaf-mute a mindless idiot because conventional verbal expression is denied him?

Burroughs believes in the imitative powers of animals. "Dogs reared with cats have been known to acquire the cat habit of licking the paws and then washing the ears and face." Does he not know that this is in a lesser degree equally a dog trait? My beagle hounds have for several generations washed in this way, and their only knowledge of cats is in being misled by them when on the trail. But our author does not know his dog, that is really and finally (as does Maeterlinck;) if he did this utterance against the possibility of thought, in at least the higher animals, would never have been written.

That Theodore Roosevelt differs with Burroughs in this question of animal thought and the teaching to some extent of the young by the parent, he confesses even though he strives to argue it away and quotes the now celebrated letter, whose first sentence is, "I have not the slightest doubt that there is a large amount of unconscious teaching by woodfolk of their offspring," and ending with a personally observed case of dog-thought.

It is impossible at this time to roll up quotation against quotation throughout the 280 pages. Burroughs evidently proves his case to his own convincing, if not to a legion of his hearty friends and admirers. What is the difficulty with this one-time natural philosopher? Has the cloak of dogged materialism, donned as a protection against the changeful temperature of too many emotions, proved too heavy—or is it the coming of the inelastic period of blood vessel and brain that Osler has been condemned for proclaiming in too distinct language? No, it is perhaps only a mistake in judgment. In a letter of Oliver Wendell Holmes, written on his seventieth birthday to a friend who suggests his undertaking some new work of serious magnitude, he said: "This seems to be a period of reverie and not of utterance."

This is the keynote—Burroughs should also have chosen reverie; let us therefore forget "The Ways of Nature" and go joyfully backward in his company to "Fresh Fields and Pastures New."

M. O. W.

Fairfield, Conn., February, 1906.

*OLD-FASHIONED FLOWERS AND OTHER OUT-OF-DOORS STUDIES. By Maurice Maeterlinck. Illustrated by Charles E. Falls. Pp. 105. 16mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1905. $1.20.

NEW CREATIONS IN PLANT LIFE. An Authoritative Account of the Life and Work of Luther Burbank. By W. S. Harwood. Illustrated. Pp. xiv.-388. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1905. $1.75.

WAYS OF NATURE. By John Burroughs. Portrait. Pp. viii.-280. 16mo. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1905. $1.10.

PISTOJA.

A "FEW pages of collated facts," which "may serve the traveler as an 'open sesame' to some of the rare attractions of Pistoja," have been compiled by Anna R. Sheldon in the little English guide to a celebrated Tuscan city. ("Pistoja," 16mo, limp leather, pp. 110, New York: Brentano's.) The book is made up of "facts" culled from various sources, and presents detailed descriptions of the principal attractions of the place—"one of the most interesting little cities in Tuscany, because of its charming situation, its long and varied history, its people—a hardy, vivacious, and well-favored race; as the birthplace of many illustrious men, patriots, jurists, and churchmen, scholars, poets, and artists, and, finally, because of its valuable monuments of art."

But, in spite of all this, very little has been written of Pistoja, its shepherds, or its mountain folk. Its principal "sights" include the old Tuscan-Romanesque Church of San Giovanni Fuorcivitas, erected outside the city walls about 1100; the twelfth century Cathedral of San Jacopo, the Palazzo Pretorio, a Gothic building of the fourteenth century; the monastic church of San Francesco al Prato, which has frescoes by pupils of Giotto; the Church of the Madonna del' Umilta, erected early in the sixteenth century by Ventura Vitoni, a pupil of Bramante, &c. Pictures of many of these buildings and different parts of them are given in the little book, which, by the way, is issued in convenient pocket size, bound in limp red leather, with a silk book mark and a plan of Pistoja.

Saleeby's Book.

The Harpers will publish on Feb. 8 "Evolution the Master Key," the postponed book by C. W. Saleeby, a descriptive note of which has already been published in these columns.

1906

THE UNITED STATES.

M. Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu's Opinions and Deductions Drawn from a Careful Study of Some of Our Statistics.*

M. LEROY-BEAULIEU has come to our country and has written about it as an economist. Published originally in French, his work was designed to explain American conditions to Frenchmen. His work, in the French edition, was reviewed in these columns on its first appearance. He writes less as a critic than as an expositor. Indeed, he indulges in very little criticism, and none of a hostile nature. His object has been to give "an inventory of the economic resources of the United States at the beginning of the twentieth century." When he expresses opinions and arrives at conclusions he does so, of course, with authority, for M. Beaulieu is one of the world's great economists.

The book is based mainly on the census of 1900. No one can make the census read exactly like a novel, and there is much here that will appeal only to serious students. Statistics are always dry, and the author frequently resorts to them. But the reader who consults this book in earnest will not be disappointed.

First, as to natural resources, upon which every nation's progress largely depends and upon which its civilization is based. The United States is the most favored of all nations.

> Its immense and level plains lend themselves admirably to cultivation on a large scale and to the economical establishment of railroads, conjoining with a superb network of navigable waterways to expedite transportation of the products of the soil and of the subsoil. Products of a semi-tropical character, as well as the products of the temperate zone may here be cultivated. Here, too, and in immense quantities, is the mineral wealth so essential to present-day civilization. * * * Of all countries offering themselves to the colonization of old Europe the United States is assuredly the most richly endowed by nature.

M. Beaulieu is somewhat less optimistic about the other great factor in civilization—man. The old American element, he tells us, meaning the descendants of those who were here in 1800, maintains its numerical superiority, in spite of the heavy immigration of late years. As a large per centage of the immigration has been from the British Isles, and therefore readily assimilable, it offers no serious problem. He realizes the importance and the possibly harmful consequence of the recent immigration from backward countries. But the population is so numerous that immigration, he believes, cannot very seriously modify it. Should these heterogeneous elements seriously affect native characteristics, however, their "influence can hardly be other than harmful." The American people as a whole, he says, "are still largely imbued with the spirit of the early Puritan colonists," and up to date have "been able to inspire the new-comers with their traditions and ideals." Of our race problems, that of the negro is by far the most important.

> The Americans are being punished for the crime of slavery by being compelled to drag, like a ball and chain, the dead weight of an inferior people, and of a people that will remain inferior, if not forever, certainly for centuries.

He also points out the very serious dangers to be apprehended from the tendencies of the negroes to segregate in black belts, where they are likely to revert to barbarism. The negro is handicapping the future of the United States.

The larger part of the book is devoted to agriculture and industry. The part on "Rural America" includes careful studies of the production of cereals, live stock, cotton, and other products of less importance. Cereals, hay, and cotton represent three-quarters of our annual crop value, and occupy over 90 per cent. of the total area under crops, about twice the area of all France. M. Beaulieu takes a cheerful view of the lot of our agriculturists. Two-thirds of our farms are, or were, in 1900, operated by owners. The tendency to increasing operation by share and cash tenants is, however, noticeable in the South, but he does not believe that this really betokens a condition unfavorable in a democracy.

Half the book is devoted to American industry. Though agriculture affords occupation to more people, and constitutes two-thirds of the exports, it employs less capital and yields an output of less value. The industrial primacy of the United States, M. Beaulieu tells us, dates from about 1885. He quotes from the Report on the Census the five conditions to which we ascribe our industrial success—agricultural resources, mineral resources, transportation facilities, freedom of trade between States and Territories, freedom from inherited and overconservative ideas. He says:

> The view thus expressed is in my opinion far more correct than that entertained by many Europeans who would attribute the manufacturing development of the New World to such temporary and secondary phenomena as the "trusts" and the tariff. Whatever may be thought theoretically of protection and free trade, it is unwise to cite the United States as an example of the great benefits to be derived from the former policy.

M. Beaulieu, for reasons which he skillfully sets forth, does not believe in the trusts. His opinion of them is summed up in a single paragraph. He asks what will happen to them in a period of depression:

> There is scarcely room for doubting that the trusts will then collapse with a resounding crash. Europe * * * has allowed herself to be unduly alarmed by these excrescences on the too full-blooded industrial body. In the development of American industry they do not in reality play the rôle attributed to them; they have never played it, and I do not think that they will play it in a near future. With few exceptions, such as the Standard Oil Company, which enjoys a quasi-natural monopoly, they are ephemeral organisms, resting on an enormous abuse of paper, whose ability to weather adversity is feeble and whose influence is much more seeming than real.

The last chapter on industry is concerned with the reward of labor. Wages paid in the United States are the highest, in the world, for American labor is the most productive in the world. Statistics give us no data for establishing a wage average other than by dividing gross wages by the number of employes, which fails to distinguish between skilled and unskilled labor. Estimating wages in this crude way, there was a slight decrease from 1890 to 1900, but this is no cause, M. Beaulieu believes, for uneasiness.

*THE UNITED STATES IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. By Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu. Authorized translation by H. Addington Bruce. Pp. xxvi.-396. New York: The Funk & Wagnalls Company. $2.

TRADES UNIONISM.

THE COAL MINE WORKERS. A Study in Labor Organization. By Frank Julian Warne, Ph. D. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.

THIS timely treatise upon the anatomy of a trade union is worth attention. The union is about the world's strongest, comprising nearly 300,000 members, and having disbursed in strike benefits within four years $3,468,209. Moreover, the commodity affected by the activities of this union is of universal consumption, and the prospect of a strike is among the factors of value in the stock market at the present time. This is the narrower view of the subject, which is larger than its size. In its broader aspect the topic of which this little treatise presents one facet embraces the philosophy of our social organization. Blood was shed plentifully in numerous strikes in the coal industry, and the general community thought that the only subjects involved were what the strikers should receive for their wage, and what consumers of coal must pay for that necessity of life. The real question was whether the standard of living should be depreciated for that section of America, and if for that section then ultimately for others. The modern invasion of the Huns, Goths, and barbarians overflowed the coal regions, and the dispute essentially was whether the cheapening of labor should proceed indefinitely. But assimilation did its perfect work, the agent this time being the trade union.

There was nothing of the Miss Nancy about the methods of the trades unions. Their entertainment committees convinced the new-comers that it was to their advantage to sell their labor dear. The alternative was that the wage standard should be set by Slavs, Lithuanians, Poles, Italians, and others too numerous to mention. Most of them had neither social, political, industrial, or other burdens to pay from their earnings. They had no families to raise, nor poll or property tax to pay, nor church or union contributions. To compete with them was to enter into that cut-throat competition which is now under censure in the community. Railway wars are not any longer thought beneficial because rates are temporarily lower. Standard Oil's methods of competition are denounced, and cotton producers combine to raise the price of their product. This trade union increased the price of labor by means both good and bad, but it is difficult to read the book and dissent from the view that good prevailed, and that its work is not yet done. The author's attitude is sympathetic, but not partisan, and he has made a distinct contribution to the knowledge of the controversy which once convulsed the Nation, and which may yet do so again in the near future, or at furthest at the next season of falling prices.

"Mark Twain, Humorous Editor."

"Men and Things" is the title of the first volume of a series—constituting a sort of encyclopaedia of humor—which the Harpers are publishing, with Mark Twain as titular compiler. Much of Mr. Clemens's own work is included, and the series is a development of a single volume published as long ago as 1888. "Men and Things" is to be published some time after the middle of the month.

The Song Smith.

"Randvar the Song Smith" is the title of the new story by Ottilie A. Liljencrants which, as has been noted in THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW before, deals with the Norsemen in America. The Harpers announce the book for publication on Feb. 5.

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Three Notable Novels

THE PROFESSOR'S LEGACY, Mrs. Alfred Sidgwick's romance of German university and English country life, is receiving prompt recognition from high authorities. THE TIMES REVIEW says: "The tale is a good one, told with much humor and much excellent character study * * * very readable." THE SUN, LONDON ACADEMY, BOOKMAN, LIFE, CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD, etc., join in the chorus of praise.

THE DIVINE FIRE, Miss Sinclair's remarkable romance of a London poet, has been favorably compared with the work of Thackeray, George Eliot, and Meredith. Miss Moss wrote in the ATLANTIC, "In all our new fiction I have found nothing to compare with it."

THE PRINCESS PASSES is the automobile romance by the popular Williamsons, concerning which the conservative EVENING POST says: "A pair of lovers whose outlook on life and love is so broad that to share it for an hour or two is to be glad that one lives." And the NATION, CRITIC, DIAL, OUTLOOK, etc., also praise this novel highly. There were but three books in 1905 that appeared six times in the BOOKMAN'S monthly list of best sellers, and it was one of them.

Henry Holt and Company 29 W. 23d St., New York.

Timely Books On Russia.
THE TRUTH ABOUT THE TSAR.
RUSSIA AS IT REALLY IS.
By Carl Joubert.
AT ALL BOOKSELLERS.
J. B. LIPPINCOTT CO., Philadelphia.

KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN'S
ROSE O' THE RIVER
By the author of "Rebecca."

A KING'S COUSIN.

The Later History of La Grande Mademoiselle as Arranged by Arvede Barine.*

ANNE MARIE LOUISE D'ORLEANS, Duchesse de Montpensier, and first cousin of Louis XIV., was certainly not the least remarkable woman of a court and period in which her sex cut rather a conspicuous figure. The more so because she quite lacked that levity of morals which we are accustomed to associate with St. Simon's heroines. The present volume is a history of the later years of this Princess, better known as "La Grande Mademoiselle," and takes up the thread of her adventures at the moment of the collapse of the Fronde. Her earlier life is set forth in a former volume by the same author called "The Youth of La Grande Mademoiselle."

This author, Arvède Barine, by the way, is not serving up a rehash of St. Simon. On the contrary, the avowed purpose is to exhibit a phase of Louis XIV. and consequently of French life—which St. Simon (who came to Court when that monarch was almost old) has missed. In other words, to show Louis not as a completed brocade demigod, but in his crude state—or rather series of states. The materials for this additional picture are obtained chiefly from the memoirs of Louis XIV. himself, (first completely edited in 1860,) and those of la Grande Mademoiselle, rendered especially valuable, because, in the words of the author, she is "capable of neither reserve nor dissimulation." The resulting narrative is, to say the very least, vastly entertaining.

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MOST readers will remember that "La Grande Mademoiselle" was not only the King's cousin, but in her own right the richest woman in France. Most readers will remember that she had in her youth innumerable offers of princely hands—Charles II. of England, then a fugitive, with hardly a coat to his back, was one of her suitors—but she scorned all lovers. She was resolved to be Queen of France, and to that end to marry Louis. This high ambition was dashed by, Cardinal Mazarin. The Fronde, that protest of the French nobility against centralization, was crushed, and after leading victorious armies by the side of the Prince of Condé, the Grande Mademoiselle found herself an exile in her dilapidated house of Saint-Fargeau. There the present volume takes up the story—in the early days of November, 1652. At first, Mademoiselle is a prey to terrors of arrest—presently she repairs the château, imports hounds and hunters from England, entertains company, and begins to take interest in literature—hitherto despised by her almost as much as the tender passion. Romantic love, according to our high-minded Princess, was quite beneath the dignity of persons of her rank. And she remained of that opinion till she was past forty, though she permitted a deal of discussion of love among her company at St. Fargeau, where the romances of Gomberville, La Calprenède, and Mlle. de Scudéry were a great resource.

It is interesting to observe that Mademoiselle, delighting frankly in these high-flown tales with their exotic names, held, nevertheless, that if the authors had imagined "accomplished French cavaliers or Princes" instead of "worthy Scythians and generous Parthians" the results would have been at least as satisfactory. Mademoiselle wrote tales herself, but she was not to settle down in the secondary realm of literature. There was the Prince of Condé, now a Spanish General, still making war upon Mazarin, and Mademoiselle's soldiers were with him; there was Mademoiselle's precious father, Gaston of Orleans, also in disgrace, but using all his considerable parental powers to annoy her into giving him large sums out of her fortune. Mme. Barine gives a lively picture of the relations between father and daughter and expatiates upon the interest which the Princess about this time began to take in her accounts—so that she soon became a notable business woman.

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IN August, 1657, Mademoiselle returned to Court, of course, by due arrangement with the Cardinal. With a great fanfare of trumpets, she burst upon the royal entourage (then upon campaign) at Sedan, later a more famous city, and was presently filled with vain imaginings of a marriage with her young cousin, Philip, Duke of Anjou, the King's brother. For if love did not appeal to her, a high alliance did. The two were seen much together that Winter by the Parisians, who used in those days to consider it their right to enter any great man's house where an entertainment was in progress.

The public remarked that the little Monsieur appeared not very gay with his tall cousin, and troubled himself but little to entertain her. When they entered a salon together, Monsieur, (aged 17,) short and full, attired in the costume of a huntsman, his garments sewed from head to foot with precious stones; Mademoiselle, a little masculine of figure and manner, and negligent in her dress—they were a singular couple. Those who did not know them opened their eyes wide.

However, nothing came of it. Anjou in due time married Henrietta of England.

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THE story goes on to relate how young Louis was bent upon marrying Marie Mancini, niece of Mazarin, and how Anne of Austria and the Cardinal himself distrained him, and so proceeds to a picturesque account of the elaborate formalities of the Spanish marriage—especially the embarrassment of Mazarin because Mademoiselle had secured a Duke to carry her train, while for her two younger sisters the minister could only procure a Marquis and a Count—and these not over willing.

Mme. Barine now applies herself to the period just following the death of Mazarin and pictures the consternation of the Queen mother and of the Court and the delight of the populace when it was learned that Louis was resolved to be his own minister. Mademoiselle was now (in 1662) 35 years of age, and began to "perceive by diverse signs that she was no longer young." Dancing, for instance, when unreasonably prolonged, fatigued her. Already she had caused to be conveyed to Charles Stuart (now a King with a real crown) certain "insinuations" that she was prepared to accept him as a husband—but the merry monarch would not hear of it. Also there was question of another Charles, Prince of Lorraine, but that young man (aged 18) preferred Marguerite d'Orleans, younger sister of Mademoiselle, and would have married her, perhaps, if (according to a certain gossip) "old Mademoiselle" had not "talked and cackled so much that she foiled everything."

Louis XIV. a little later tried to force his cousin into a marriage with the King of Portugal, who was a "monster," a paralytic, and a madman. She wouldn't have that and was sent again into exile. Still later (when she was forty) there was question of Anjou again, Henrietta being dead, but by that time the proud Princess had fallen in love with that "most insolent little man seen during the century," the Gascon cadet, Antonin Nonpar de Caumont, Marquis de Puyguilhem, better known as Comte de Lauzun. The romance of the old maid Princess and the Gascon adventurer is one of the most remarkable in all the annals of Courts—but it is too long to dwell upon here. Mme. Barine has not failed to bring out both the comic and the tragic elements of the story—the abandonment of the Princess, the coyness of the Gascon, the part taken in the matter by King and nobles and King's lady favorites, the long imprisonment of Lauzun, and the final fiasco. Mademoiselle died in 1693; Lauzun lived to be 90.

*LOUIS XIV. AND LA GRANDE MADEMOISELLE. (1652-1693.) By Arvede Barine, author of "The Youth of La Grande Mademoiselle." Authorized English version. 8vo. Pp. 384. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.

WALPOLE INDEXED.

THE LETTERS OF HORACE WALPOLE, FOURTH EARL OF ORFORD. Chronologically Arranged and Edited, with Notes and Indices, by Mrs. Paget Toynbee. Sixteen volumes. Portraits. Volume XVI. Pp. lx.-374. 8vo. Cloth. Oxford: The Clarendon Press. Subscription. (New York: Henry Frowde.)

THE sixteenth and last volume of Mrs. Paget Toynbee's edition of the letters of Horace Walpole is devoted wholly to various indices and tables elucidating the work. The tables are genealogical, showing the ramifications of some of the great families mentioned in the letters, and their connection with Walpole, when any existed. The indices begin with a list of correspondents, with the letters to them arranged in order of date; an index of persons named, one of places named, and a third of subjects mentioned in the letters.

Almost everybody who was anybody in politics and society in England or on the Continent is mentioned in the letters, which, it will be remembered, extend over a period of sixty-five years. The value of this index of persons will be appreciated readily. Only to a less degree is the index of subjects valuable, and that of places. The entire volume, therefore, is more than an index to Walpole's letters; it is in effect an index to the social history of Europe and Great Britain during two-thirds of the eighteenth century.

The publication of the final volume has been the cause of a quarrel between Mrs. Paget Toynbee and her husband on one side and the delegates of the Clarendon Press, the publishers, on the other. In time doubtless some future Isaac D'Israeli will discuss it at length, but now it is possible merely to quote from Mrs. Toynbee's preface, to the effect that a change of residence prevented her from compiling the indices herself; that the delegates insisted that the last volume be issued at the date announced, and that she turned over to them the copy for the printer which she had ready—the manuscript of the index to persons to Page 230 of the ninth volume, and of the indices of places and subjects for the first two volumes. "As the index is now printed, however, my plan has been changed, and various alterations have been made in the portions completed by myself. Consequently I must not be held responsible for any error which the index may contain." On the other hand, the publishers say that the index has been completed by the sub-editor of the Index to the Dictionary of National Biography, by a librarian of the Bodleian Library, and by the Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, and adds: "The delegates regret that the amalgamation of the new matter with that furnished by Mrs. Toynbee, and the compression of the three indexes within the limits of the volume, have necessitated alterations of her work." It may be added that the public has not suffered by the changes made, so far as we can judge. The quarrel seems of little importance really, though it has terminated plans for future work by Mr. and Mrs. Toynbee under the auspices of the Clarendon Press.

BURMA AND ITS BEAUTIES.

BURMA PAINTED AND DESCRIBED. By R. Talbot Kelly. Illustrated. One volume. Pp. xvi.-264. 8vo. Cloth. New York: The Macmillan Company. $6.

ANOTHER volume in the series of illustrated handbooks of the British Empire has appeared, "Burma Painted and Described," by R. Talbot Kelly. Mr. Kelly is one of the few artists who can write—it is not quite so true to say one of the few writers who can draw—and the result of his work is creditable to his artistic and literary abilities. There are no such descrepancies between text and picture as have recently been pointed out in our columns. Perhaps the text has been altered to fit the picture—it almost always is the author who yields to the artist, when yielding is needed—but at all events the book, text and picture, agrees with itself in commendable style.

Mr. Kelly writes modestly; he admits that the greatest difficulty he met was "that of rightly appraising a strange country and a strange people." He had other troubles—illness, ignorance of the language—but he hopes that his book, "imperfect as it is, may succeed in conveying some truthful impression of the beauty of the country, some little insight into the happy picturesqueness of its people, and may excite in some readers the desire to see and study the country for themselves." The book justifies the first two of these modest wishes, and should justify the third; its story is well told, its pictures illustrate the text, and are beautiful in themselves. The volume is a worthy member of a very attractive series.

Owing to Kipling, perhaps most desultory readers will turn first to the chapter on Mandalay. "Never were preconceived ideas so completely shattered as were my own with regard to Mandalay! I had expected to find a handsome city of Oriental character, instead of which it proved to be as mean as its river approach." So begins the chapter. But the city is only fifty years old, the Burmese habit, Mr. Kelly explains, of removing their capitals to new sites tending to prevent the building of anything more permanent than a wooden house. There are beautiful temples and pagodas, however, and some of these Mr. Kelly, in his character of artist, depicts successfully. One of his paintings shows the "lofty and elegant pyathat," called by the Burmans "the centre of the universe"—a beautiful view of the pagoda-like structure rising beyond a lawn from what might be an American apple orchard.

Landing at Rangoon, Mr. Kelly traveled some 3,500 miles by train, steamer, elephant, horse, and everywhere he painted. The most attractive of the nearly four-score pictures in the book we think is a view of the Man-pwe Falls, on the Myitnye River. In describing these falls Mr. Kelly notes:

> I found great difficulty in getting enough color on my sheet. Either the intensity of light or some quality of the atmosphere seemed to impoverish the pigment used, and what at the time of application appeared full and juicy and of sufficient depth of tone, too often seemed to vanish as it dried, necessitating partial repainting.

On the subject of dacoity, or theft, for which Burma used to be infamous, Mr. Kelly notes that it has practically been suppressed. And they he tells this story:

> At Pyinmana several men armed with long poles lined up alongside the railway and waited for the train from Mandalay. As it passed all shouted, the consequence being that every one in the train put his head out to see what was the matter, whereupon the thieves quickly hooked off all the silk turbans with their 'fishing rods'! Shrieks of laughter from the thieves greeted the speechless indignation of the sufferers, who, with many a scratched face, were carried helplessly away in the disappearing train.

Red Edition of Macaulay.

A new edition of Macaulay's "Miscellaneous Works," just published by the Harpers, presents Lady Trevelyan's arrangement of her brother's literary remains in five volumes, bound substantially and cheerfully in buckram of a good red color, with gilt tops and untrimmed edges.

From Dutton's February List

The Africander Land.
By ARCHIBALD R. COLQUHOUN,
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Maps, etc. 8vo, $5.00 net.
An impartial picture of the political, social and economic state of South Africa to-day. An important book in view of the possible crisis in South African affairs.

New Egypt.
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8vo, 183 illustrations, $5.00 net.
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A Study of Folk Tales and Primitive Thought.
By J. A. MACCULLOUGH.
8vo, $3.50 net.

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1906

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

A SHORT HISTORY OF GERMANY. By Ernest F. Henderson. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. Two volumes in one. $2.50.

A HISTORY OF THE INQUISITION OF SPAIN. By Henry Charles Lea. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. In four volumes; Vol. I. $2.50.

POLITICAL HISTORY OF EUROPE from 1815 to 1848. By B. H. Carroll, Waco, Texas. Baylor University Press. (Pamphlet.) $2.

NEW EGYPT. By A. B. D. Guerville. 8vo. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.00, net.

A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES AND ITS PEOPLE. From the Earliest Records to the Present Time. By Elroy McKendree Avery. In fifteen volumes. Vol. II. octavo. Cleveland: The Burrows Brothers Company.

THE LIFE OF QUEEN HENRIETTA MARIA. By I. A. Taylor. Illustrated. Two volumes. Second edition. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $7.50 net.

HANS HOLBEIN, THE YOUNGER. A Critical Monograph. By Ford Madox Hueffer. 16mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 75c. net.

DESCARTES, HIS LIFE AND TIMES. By Elizabeth S. Haldane. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4.50 net.

THE PROPHET OF THE POOR. The Life Story of Gen. Booth. By Thomas F. G. Coates. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net.

Essays and General Literature.

STUDIES IN POETRY AND CRITICISM. By John Churton Collins. 8vo. London: George Bell & Sons. $2.50.

THE INTERNATIONAL POSITION OF JAPAN AS A GREAT POWER. By Seiji G. Hishida. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE MEMOIRS OF CHARLES H. CRAMP. By Augustus C. Buell. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50 net.

THE MIRACLES OF OUR LADY SAINT MARY. Brought out of Divers Tongues and set forth in English. By Evelyn Underhill. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.00 net.

DAYS OF THE PAST. A Medley of Memoirs. By Alexander Innes Shand. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.00 net.

New Editions.

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LONGMANS ENGLISH CLASSICS SERIES. Edited by George Rice Carpenter. Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," "King Henry V.," Palgrave's "The Golden Treasury," Spenser's "Selections from the Faerie Queene." 4 vols. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 40c. per vol.

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GREAT GRANDMA'S LOOKING GLASS. By Blanche Nevin. New York: Robert Grier Cooke. Pamphlet.

THE LATER WORK OF TITIAN. Newnes Art Library. 8vo. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.

THE PRERAPHAELITE BROTHERHOOD. Newnes Art Library. 8vo. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.

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POEMS OF LOVE AND NATURE. By Leonard A. Rickett. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.20 net.

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THE RELIGION OF NUMA and Other Essays on the Religion of Ancient Rome. By Jesse Benedict-Carter. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

THE CENTRAL TIAN-SHAN MOUNTAINS. 1902-1903. By Dr. Gottfried Merzbacher. Published under the authority of the Royal Geographical Society. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50 net.

THE GREAT PLATEAU. Being an Account of Exploration in Central Tibet, 1903, and of the Gartok Expedition, 1904-1905. By Capt. C. G. Rawling. Illustrations. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.

Fiction.

THE ARNCLIFFE PUZZLE. By Gordon Holmes. 12mo. New York: Edward J. Clode.

THE ANGEL OF PAIN. By E. F. Benson. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $1.50.

FROM OUT OF THE WEST. By Henrietta Hinckley. 12mo. Boston: Mayhew Publishing Company.

SARAH BERNHARDT BROWN and What She Did in a Country Town. A Dramatic Novel. By Charles Felton Pidgin. 12mo. Boston: The J. K. Waters Company.

THE CLEANSING OF THE "LORDS." By Harold Hintle. 12mo. New York: John Lane Company.

THE VISION AT THE SAVOY. By Winifred Graham. 12mo. New York: F. H. Revell Company. $1.50.

DALMAR, DAUGHTER OF THE MILL. By Charles M. Gunn. Illustrated. 12mo. Denver, Col.: The Reed Publishing Company.

Educational.

ORIGINAL EXERCISES IN PLANE AND SOLID GEOMETRY. By Levi L. Conant. 12mo. New York: American Book Company.

WORD STUDIES. Advanced Book by Edwin S. Sheppe. 12mo. B. F. Johnson Publishing Company.

Miscellaneous.

THE NEGRO. His Origin, History, and Destiny. Containing a Reply to "The Negro a Beast." By H. P. Eastman. 8vo. Boston: Eastern Publishing Company.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND TELEPHONY. By Prof. Domenico Mazzotto. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: Whittaker & Co. $2.

METAMORPHOSE: Involving Regeneration of Individual and Race, and also the Solution of the Great Problem of Poverty. By Orlando K. Fitzsimmons. 8vo. Chicago: Progress Publishing Company. $2.

CATALOGUE OF YALE UNIVERSITY. 1905-06. 8vo. New Haven: The Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Company.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES DURING THE YEAR 1904. 8vo. Washington: Government Printing Office.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITY OF MASSACHUSETTS. January, 1906. 8vo. Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Company.

EFFICIENCY AND RELIEF. A Programme of Social Work. By Edward T. Devine. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents net.

FIGURE SKATING. By H. R. Yglesias. 16mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 50 cents.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEELING FOR NATURE. In the Middle Ages and Modern Times. By Alfred Biese. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2 net.

AGE OF THE EARTH: And Other Geological Studies. By W. J. Sollas. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3 net.

THE WHY AND WHEREFORE OF BRIDGE. By G. T. Atchison and A. J. G. Lindsell. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 80 cents net.

MANUAL TRAINING.

THE ECONOMICS OF MANUAL TRAINING. A Study of the Cost of Equipping and Maintaining Handwork in the Elementary and Secondary Schools. By Louis Rouillion. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: The Derry-Collard Company.

THAT manual training has "come to stay" is apparent from the publication of a small volume on the "economics" of the subject—"a study of the cost of equipping and maintaining handwork in the elementary and secondary schools," by Mr. Louis Rouillion of the Teachers College. The book is the result of its author's own difficulty in obtaining information on cost of installation and of maintenance, and though, of course, it does not claim to apply accurately to the whole country, it gives the figures of expense in various centres, and affords "a line" on the cost of a plant which will give any person an idea of the appropriation needed to start a manual training school.

In his introduction, Prof. Rouillion notes a rather curious fact, that though handwork made an early appearance in the kindergarten, it arrived in the public schools "through the cabin windows" of the high school rather than "through the hawse-hole" of the primary grades. From this point it has "worked gradually downward in the grades, bearing generally strong evidences of the original influences."

Mr. Rouillion devotes some space to the development of the manual training idea, and then takes up the different subjects at present comprehended under the title of manual training: Clay modeling, construction in paper and cardboard, weaving, basket making, sewing, bent iron work, knife work, bench work in wood, and under each he gives the cost of the material and that of maintenance. In many cases, too, he gives the cost per pupil of the subject in different cities.

The cost of school buildings is also considered in the volume, in which are pictures and plans of many of the best schools in the country. The figures are detailed, and the information given is fully explicit. In short, if any school board wishes to start or is considering the possibility of starting a manual training school, its committee need not go blindly into the matter or travel around looking at existing schools, but by simply studying this volume of Mr. Rouillion, approach the subject with the knowledge of an expert at its disposal, and deal with it accordingly.

SHELLEY IN ITALY.

THE poems and letters of the ill-fated Percy Bysshe Shelley, which have to do with his sojourn in Italy from 1818 to 1822, have been collected into a volume, "With Shelley in Italy," by Mrs. Anna Benneson McMahan, and appear uniform with this editor's "Florence in the Poetry of the Brownings," (12mo, cloth, gilt top. Pp. 300. Illustrated. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.40 net.)

It was in Italy that Shelley wrote "The Passage of the Apennines," "Stanzas Written in Dejection, near Naples," "Prometheus Unbound," "The Cenci," "The Indian Serenade," "To a Skylark," "Ode to Liberty," "Ode to Naples," the numerous verses "To Jane," the long poem "Epipsychidion," which was addressed to an Italian girl, Emilia Viviani, who was imprisoned in a convent, &c. The "lyrical cry" in Shelley's verse, as Mrs. McMahan writes, appeals especially to the Italian nature; but, she continues:

Not alone in his poems is Italy celebrated by Shelley; his letters are full of descriptions of places and people and things which one would not willingly miss to-day, which are, indeed, all the more valuable to-day because of the changes wrought in the passage of nearly 100 years. Shelley's judgment in some matters was partial, in some entirely wrong; his weakness as an art critic is apparent at times even to the amateur. But all such allowances being made, it cannot be otherwise than inspiring to walk hand in hand with Shelley, seeing Italy with his eyes and hearing the message it spoke to his sympathetic heart and poetic spirit.

The volume has been divided into four periods—the years 1818, 1819, 1820 and 1821, and 1822. To each the editor has written an introduction telling where the Shelleys lived during that particular period, what Shelley accomplished in verse writing, and other items of interest. Over sixty half-tones embellish the volume; they are from photographs of the places the poet visited or describes in his poems and letters. Among them are views of the coast at Viareggio, off which the poet was drowned, and where his funeral pyre was made Aug. 16, 1822.

AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION.

SOME years ago an educator had an idea; instead of requiring his pupils to write about Balbus and Caius, who always "muros aedificabant," he had them translate into Latin stories of Padius, who built the stairs in his new house very steep, because he said he found that for one time he went up them he came down half a dozen times. That idea made even Latin prose composition interesting to the composers. Then another wise man made similar use of the idea; in his English grammar he used selections from the "Ingoldsby Legends" as matter to be parsed—for instance this:

All day long, by the side of the pool,
A tall man sat on a three-legged stool,
Kicking his heels on the dewy sod,
And putting in order his reel and his rod.

These two educators may not have made a royal road to learning, but they macadamized the existing road, as it were.

Now comes a copybook publisher, Mr. B. D. Berry of Chicago, to push the good idea still further. His new series of books, by which the young idea is to be taught to write, is in seven parts, of which four are issued. Part I. has as headlines comic poems by Carolyn Wells, and there are illustrations on each page by such artists of childhood as Fanny Y. Cory, Ethel Betts, Will Vawter, and B. Klivert Cory—colored illustrations, too. Think of having copies that mean something, instead of processions of straight lines or of O's and M's and N's.

And the second part of the series has Mother Goose headlines, and pictures between whiles; the third has selections from "Hiawatha," all about animals and birds, and the fourth, more from "Hiawatha" about flowers! This is all wrong, isn't it? Think of making lessons interesting, let alone amusing! It's enough to make the oldsters wish they were youngsters again and didn't know how to write; and as to the youngsters—well, may they learn to write easily and much more plainly than most persons nowadays write.

"Drum Taps in Dixie."

The D. S. Miller Company of Watertown, N. Y., is bringing out a volume by Delavan S. Miller, entitled "Drum Taps in Dixie." This contains the "memories" of a drummer boy in the civil war—the author relating his own experiences. Stories are related of every-day life, life in camp, on the march, &c. The first edition is already exhausted. The author receives daily appreciative letters from friends, comrades, and even utter strangers who were in the war.

Badger's List.

The Boston publisher, Richard G. Badger, plumes himself on his wise selections of "first-book" authors whose works have proved successful. His list includes Albert E. Lyons's "Mr. Bill," Amy Cameron Fariss's "The Sig of St. Desmond," and Olin L. Lyman's "The Trail of the Grand Seigneur." This last writer has just brought out through Mr. Badger a new book, entitled "Micky."

BOOKS AT AUCTION

THE

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MONDAY, Feb. 5th,
BOOKS and ENGRAVINGS.

Works on Art, Costumes, Civil War, Medical and other miscellaneous Works; also a Collection of Portraits and Engravings.

TUESDAY, Feb. 6th,
AFTERNOON and EVENING,
RARE BOOKS.

From the Library of the late PROF. CHARLES SHOLT of Columbia College, to which have been added some RARE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL WORKS from a Public Library, and other works.

This collection embraces rare, early printed books, Elzevirs, Aldines, old bindings, etc., among which may be specified the rare first edition of Æschylus, 1518; Aurbach's Summa, printed by Zeiner at Augsburg, 1469; Melancthon's Copy of Terentius, with his autograph and numerous annotations; Milton's Paradise Lost, 1669, and Milton's Eikonoklastes, first edition; early editions of the Bible and New Testament; Greek and Latin Classics, old Plays, etc.

The Bibliographical Collection consists of 123 titles, many rare. Among these are Barnard's Catalogue Bibliothecae Regiae; Brunet's Manuel du Librarie; Hain's Repertorium Bibliographicum with Copinger's Supplement; Procter's Index to Early Printed Books in the British Museum; Sabin's Dictionary of Books Relating to America (large paper copy), etc.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7th.
AFTERNOON and EVENING,
The Library of the late
Dr. Edwin Hamilton Davis,
OF NEW YORK,
CONSISTING OF

Bradford Imprints; Works on Archæology, Ethnology and Indians; Free Masonry; Local Histories; New York State and City; Pamphlets; First Editions of Hawthorne and Longfellow (including the rare "Le Ministre de Wakefield," 1831); Johnson's "History of the Pyrates," First Edition; etc., etc.

THURSDAY, Feb. 8th.
Autograph Letters and Documents,
COMPRISING

The Papers of a distinguished American Engraver; a very large and fine Collection in one extra-illustrated volume of the Franco-German War and Third French Republic; the Gratz-Brown-Reynolds Duel Correspondence; a Lock of Hair of Henry Clay; many French, German and British Kings; the Old Correspondence of the St. Andrews Society of New York; a Manuscript of Charles Reade; Letters or Documents of Sarah Bernhardt, Aaron Burr, Cornwallis, Disraeli, Warren Hastings, Samuel Pepys, Richelieu, the Popes, Charles II., Cowper, Gibbon, Hugo, H. B. Stowe, Mark Twain, John Howard Payne, Edward Fitzgerald, Philip Livingstone, Roger Sherman, GEORGE WASHINGTON, Thomas Jefferson, Garfield, McKinley, Lincolniana and Slavery Papers, etc., etc.

FRIDAY, Feb. 9th,
The Library of the late
ALFRED H. WRIGHT
OF NEW YORK.

Including Dramatic Works, Playbills, Programmes, etc.; Portraits and Engravings; Sporting and Natural History; Americana, Bibliography, Standard Literature, etc., etc.

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(From New York Globe, Jan. 27.)

A MASTERLY STORY.

In this day of much mediocrity in fiction it is like the sudden lifting of the fog and a burst of beautiful sunshine to read a new story by Henry Sienkiewics, the great Polish novelist. His latest story, translated by Jeremiah Curtin to the increasing gratitude of English readers, is "On the Field of Glory," (Little, Brown & Co.) The scenes are laid in Poland, and, although the period is that of the famous King John Sobieski and the second siege of Vienna by the Turks in 1683, the story is not so much of war and siege as of love. Only in the closing pages is the blare of trumpets heard, when amid the waving of banners and the prayers of priests and the singing of many voices, the King and his faithful Poles move in stately procession out of Cracow to go forth to crush the enemy "On the Field of Glory"—a fitting and effective ending for so brilliant a romance.

It is in unfolding the love romance that the poetic quality of the author rises supreme, with the result of many pages of rare and beautiful prose.

Romantic, dramatic, poetic, and intensely human by turn, "On the Field of Glory" is a masterly work by a masterly writer.

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS
LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 3, 1906.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE recurrence of the Byron scandal of the late sixties is, it seems, neither an edifying nor an important literary incident. Yet it demands some sort of comment. To ignore a fact is not to suppress it. So far as the Earl of Lovelace, the poet's grandson, is concerned, it must be said that he has performed his ungentlemanly and deplorable task in as gentlemanly and decent a manner as possible, granting that it needed to be done. Lord Lovelace is the son of Byron's daughter—Ada, fair daughter of my house and heart, and he believed it his duty to the memory of his grandmother to say again in point what Mrs. H. B. Stowe once said in denunciation of the moral character of the great poet. Lord Lovelace calls his book "Astarte" and he had it privately printed by the Chiswick Press in London, selling only three copies to reserve the author's rights under the English copyright law. These copies were sold for a high price, and one of them seems to have found its way to this country. But the author's design, obviously, was not to spread his cruel accusations broadcast. They are in print, in a reasonably permanent form; and the author's overpowering sense of duty seems to be satisfied. Mr. Clement Shorter, who has seen the book, calls it "the wildest indiscretion which our literature has seen for many a day." We cannot believe, however, that it owes its existence solely to "some irritation on the part of Lord Lovelace against the house of Murray"—Lord Byron's publishers, the firm which has lately given to the world a definitive edition of Byron's letters and poems, edited by Ernest Hartley Coleridge and Rowland Prothero. We understand that Lord Lovelace's book proves nothing at all. Its publication, however, will serve, inevitably, to revive the discussion of the old scandal.

THE new "Catholic Encyclopedia," to be published by the Robert Appleton Company, is rapidly taking shape, and seems likely to fulfill all the glowing promises of the prospectus. The publishers have issued a handsome pamphlet, containing a statement of all the plans of the work, portraits of the editors and leading contributors, and an alphabetical list of the contributors, which contains the names of nearly all the contemporary authorities on Catholic history, theology, apologetics, and homiletics, art and literature the world over. The pamphlet contains also sample pages of the Encyclopedia, with parts of articles on important topics, showing in some measure its range of information, its temper, and its literary quality. There is every indication that the work in question will be as broad in spirit as the circumstances permit; that it will view the development of the Catholic Church in the light of modern history and knowledge, and will form, as a whole, a valuable and trustworthy and, in its field, a unique work of reference, not alone for Catholics, but for all seekers after the truth. Specimens of the pictures, many of them color prints of admirable quality, the maps and diagrams, show that the Encyclopedia will equal the best of its kind in this respect. The editorial board of the Encyclopedia comprises the Rev. Dr. Charles G. Herbermann, editor-in-chief; the Rev. Dr. Condé B. Pallen, managing editor; the Rev. Drs. Edward A. Pace and Thomas J. Shahan, and John J. Wynne, S. J.

A REVIEWER in the Academy of London speaks of Mr. Clinton Scollard's "brittle pomp." The phrase seems new, and doubtless it will please other reviewers of a facetious turn of mind. Neither Mr. Scollard nor Mr. Lloyd Mifflin satisfies this irate, phrase-making reviewer. Mr. Scollard's rhythms, he admits, are raised above mediocrity "by their almost unvaried pomp." "Pomp" that raises rhythms above mediocrity, in an hour when most poetry is "minor," and much of it surely mediocre, seems a desirable quality, even if it is a trifle brittle. But Mr. Scollard's fluent phrases, we learn, show only that he "has never learnt the value of words." Nor has he, in the idea of this British reviewer, any powers of observation. He never saw the dawn or a June flower. Of Mr. Mifflin's sonnets this critic says they "reveal nothing except that the writer has been in the habit of reading poetry." Some of the rest of us formed the habit of reading poetry early in life and yet have never been able to turn out a respectable sonnet. We fancy Mr. Mifflin's sonnets are often a trifle better than respectable. But, after all, Mr. Scollard and Mr. Mifflin have nothing to complain of; their poetry has been read by their latest English reviewer, and criticised no more harshly than the poetry of the best has been criticised by the same sort of bumptious reviewers in the past. We congratulate them both. And isn't "brittle pomp" good?

DOUBTLESS it is true that to most persons nowadays, to most Americans surely, Warren Hastings is known chiefly as the subject of one of Macaulay's best essays. Everbody has read that essay, but who remembers, or has ever heard, that Macaulay's estimate of the character of the great pro-Consul has been vigorously disputed. Of course, many Englishmen still believe, as Burke and Sheridan believed, that Hastings was politically corrupt, if not cruel, but recent historians have labored with some success to prove the contrary. One of the present-day admirers and glorifiers of Hastings is Miss Gregg, who writes under the pen-name of Sydney C. Grier. Her book called "The Great Pro-Consul," published in 1904, embodied an enthusiastic appreciation of his character, and now she has edited a collection of "The Letters of Warren Hastings to His Wife," with an introduction and annotations. Hastings was a model husband, and the romance of his life was so charming, his devotion so constant and tender, that it seems impossible to regard him as a monster in human form.

BY an error last week we called Mrs. Edith Wharton's story in the February Scribner's the first she has published since the appearance of "The House of Mirth" in book form. A two-part story by Mrs. Wharton, called "The Introducers," was published in the December and January numbers of Ainslee's Magazine.

LOUIS BECKE has long been esteemed as a writer of uncommon gifts, but his stories have all (or nearly all) related to the life, so strange to most of us, of the South Seas and their islands. There has been poetic feeling in plenty, vivid description of nature, sympathetic study of human character in its wilder and cruder manifestations in Mr. Becke's books. He has portrayed the transported and transformed convict of the Australian sheep ranges, the Bushmen, the seafarer, the Maori, with splendid effect. But to most of us the antipodes are always too remote for descriptions of their life to touch us as deeply as pictures of accessible character and scenes. Wherefore the announcement in our cable dispatch this week that Mr. Becke has in press for early publication a volume of "Sketches in Normandy" is gratifying. Many of us know Normandy fairly well, and a fresh interpretation of its scenery and people by a writer so graphic and unconventional as Becke should make delightful reading. Mr. Becke is a native of New South Wales, but when he is at home nowadays his address is Eastbourne, England, and he puts up in London at the National Liberal Club.

THERE is not very much of importance in Mr. William Carew Hazlitt's article in The Atlantic Monthly entitled, "Eliana: The Latest Windfall," which may not be found in Mr. E. V. Lucas's new "Life of Charles Lamb," which we reviewed some weeks ago. Mr. Hazlitt has collected, since his last Elian volume was published in 1900, more than fifty hitherto unpublished letters of Lamb, but Mr. Lucas had the advice and assistance of Mr. Hazlitt in the selection of material for his book, and acknowledges his indebtedness in his preface. Of course, Lucas's "Life" contains only such passages from letters as are necessary to fill out the story of Lamb's career, and there are letters in this article which did not appear in Mr. Lucas's edition of Lamb's correspondence. The picture of Mary Lamb mounting a stile, drawn by Hood, which Mr. Hazlitt describes, is reproduced in the new "Life." One of the new revelations of Mr. Hazlitt, however, is the fact that John Lamb was a persistent but disappointed playwright. He does not dwell on this surprising fact in the present article, but the fact alone is interesting. A strange character, full of contradictions, was this John Lamb, described by Crabb Robinson as a noisy, offensive person, certainly a selfish, unsympathetic one in some of his dealings with Charles; intensely "practical" and close-handed, yet a writer of verse, a pleasing figure in his guise of James Elia in the "Essays," and now revealed as an aspiring, rejected playwright.

WE spoke some time ago of the change in the ownership of the famous Gentleman's Magazine of London, which has always maintained a high standard of literary excellence. It was feared that this standard might be lowered by the new management, but the appointment of Mr. A. H. Bullen to the post of editor indicates the contrary. Mr. Bullen is a man of letters and a student of Elizabethan literature who is also in touch with the everyday world. He is alive to the needs of the hour, doubtless, but he is no sensationalist. As publisher, editor, and writer, he has always commanded respect. The Gentleman's Magazine had fallen into a rut of polite but unprofitable obscurity. Mr. Bullen may be expected to bring it out into the light. The new owner of the magazine is Lord Northcliffe, (Alfred Harmsworth,) proprietor of The Daily Mail and other English newspapers and magazines.

TO The Youth's Companion of Boston ex-President Cleveland contributes an article on "The Country Lawyer in National Affairs." Eighteen of our Presidents have been country lawyers, and twenty-six of our Vice Presidents. Mr. Cleveland points out that fifty-three members of the Senate in the last Congress were lawyers, and that only sixteen of these came from large cities. Of 257 lawyers who were members of the House of Representatives in the last Congress only 62 were residents of large cities. Clearly the country lawyer still dominates in our National affairs, in spite of Wall Street and the plutocrats. Mr. Cleveland naturally believes in him, in his "self-reliance and home-spun industry," in his "ideas of frugality and economy," in his patriotism. He is certainly an interesting and vital figure in our National history, and Mr. Cleveland's article is an intimate revelation of his qualities.

LA SALLE IN AMERICA.

WITH the appearance of the two volumes of accounts of "The Journeys of La Salle and His Companions, 1668-1687, as Related by Himself and His Followers," (16mo. Cloth. Illustrated. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $2 net,) the heroic period of Spanish and French exploration in North America is closed. The volumes are in the Trailmakers' Series, which is edited by Prof. John Bach McMaster. The series is particularly valuable to the home student to whom the great historical archives are, for the most part, inaccessible. It allows him to study from original sources the personal accounts of the makers of history, from which the popular historian draws his material, if not his inspiration.

The two volumes before us tell in detail the story of La Salle's wanderings and show the origin of the French claim to the Mississippi Valley. The journeys, writes Prof. Isaac Joslin Cox of the University of Cincinnati in his introduction to Volume I., group themselves into two main divisions—La Salle's Mississippi explorations (1669-1683) and his Texas journeys, from 1684 until his death, in 1687. During the first period he built the first sailing vessel on Lake Erie, erected Fort Miami on the St. Joseph and Fort Crevecœur on the Illinois, explored the Mississippi to its mouth after one of his party, Hennepin, had explored its upper course to the Falls of St. Anthony, and erected Fort St. Louis as a stronghold against the Iroquois Indians. Late in 1683 he returned to France for further help, and then came back for his last disastrous voyage.

The story of the journeys of La Salle is told by Henri de Tonty, his lieutenant; his missionary colleagues, Fathers Membré, Louis Hennepin, and Douay; his early biographer, Father Christian le Clercq; Henri Joutel, and his brother, Jean Cavelier. The accounts have been arranged as follows: Volume I. contains miscellaneous documents relating to the Mississippi and Texas expeditions; Volume II. is devoted to Joutel's narrative of the wanderings in Texas. The list of writers includes all those who from personal knowledge have written at length concerning La Salle, while the documents reprinted comprise nearly all the original material about him that is available in English. The notes are few. Two appendices have been added to the second volume. One contains legal documents relating to La Salle; and the other two bibliographies. A map of "La Louisiana," adapted from that of Guillaume Délisle's of 1718, has been inserted as a frontispiece to Volume II.; Volume I.'s frontispiece is a picture of La Salle, reproduced in half tone from a portrait in Gravier's "Découvertes de la Salle."

Valuable Reference Books.

Two of the most valuable books of reference the world over reach us from the publishers, J. Whitaker & Sons, Limited, London. The first is Whitaker's Almanack for 1906, the second Whitaker's Peerage. The peerage is unnecessary to many persons, but the almanack is, even to an American, about the most useful book published. It is printed on better paper and with better type than any American almanac of like size; it covers the world about as completely as our almanacs cover the baseball records. You will find more about American politics than any American almanac prints—but you won't find page after page of figures showing how the election in Wayback went in 1902 and 1904, and what the figures for Lonelyville were at the last four Presidential elections. You will also find much about the politics of Russia and Argentina, China and South Africa; and you will find much else, important and—but there's nothing unimportant in the book; there's no room for it.

And if you do need a peerage of Great Britain, Whitaker's is the best. It has in it almost as much as Burke's. It tells you more of the peerage historically than its larger and older rival, and what the degrees of the peerage mean, and why the King is crowned, and what all the ceremony means; you would have to hunt through a dozen books to find what Whitaker's Peerage tells you in as many pages.

A Couple of Lane Juveniles.

Two books for children are being brought out by the John Lane Company at The Bodley Head. They are: "Liliput Revels," by W. B. Rands, edited by R. Brimley Johnson, and "A Year of Songs for a Baby in a Garden," by W. G. Robertson. The first book is made up of two poems and several little plays, illustrated by Griselda Wedderburn. Mr. Robertson's volume contains children's songs of the four seasons of the year, and is illustrated in black and white by himself. He will be recalled as the author of "A Masque of May Morning," for which he made colored woodcuts, and the folio of "Old English Songs and Dances," selected and arranged by him and embellished by forty-six pictures in color.

1906

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN IN LONDON.

The Religious Aspects of Evolution—A Book by Dr. Leyds—Literary London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1906.]

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Two books on the religious aspects of evolution will be published by Messrs. Methuen & Co. in March. One of them, by Prof. Storr of Cambridge, will be entitle "Development and the Divine Purpose"; the other, by Dr. F. B. Jevons, is entitled "Religion in Evolution."

***

WE have heard little or nothing lately of Dr. William Johannes Leyds. A scholar, a mathematician of wide repute, an amateur in music and the fine arts, he is chiefly remembered as the right-hand man of Oom Paul during the Boer war. Dr. Leyds has written a "History of the First Annexation of the Transvaal," which Fisher Unwin will publish.

***

MR. UNWIN also promises a book called "Art and the Artist," by Max Nordau. It contains a comprehensive view of the development of modern art.

***

MESSRS. HURST & BLACKETT will issue this Spring an elaborately illustrated work on "The First Century of English Porcelain," by W. Moore Binns, late art director of the Royal Porcelain Works at Worcester.

THE METHUENS will publish soon "The Makers of Japan," by J. Morris. The author describes the rise of Japan by means of a series of biographies of her great men in the last forty years.

***

WERNER LAURIE'S Spring list includes "The Story of Mistress Nell Gwynne," retold in an illustrated volume by Cranstoun Metcalfe; "Literary London: An Illustrated Guide to the Literary Landmarks of the Metropolis," by Elsie M. Lang; "Sketches in Normandy," by Louis Becke, and "Cathedrals and Churches of the Rhine and North Germany."

***

WILLIAM HEINEMANN will publish here immediately Prof. George E. Woodberry's book on Swinburne, which has been so well received in America.

***

THE DUCKWORTHS announce "Poems," by J. Sturge Moore, and two illustrated volumes on "The Museums and Ruins of Rome," by Walter Ambeing and W. D. Holtzinger.

***

JOHN LANE has just published a book of breezy essays by Mrs. Annie Eichberg Lane, containing the author's impressions of various social matters in England and America. W.

THREE STIRRING TALES OF MYSTERY

The Poisoned Peer in "The Arncliffe Puzzle"—A New Tale of Old France—Karl Grier's Queer Gifts.

WHEN the ingenious Gordon Holmes set out to write "The Arncliffe Puzzle," (Edward J. Clode,) he was plainly imbued with the spirit proper to what is called a "lark." He surrendered himself without serious intent or morose moral reflection to that spirit, and let a cheerful and vigorous imagination do the rest. The reader who in turn surrenders himself to the book will find it good company upon an otherwise vacant evening. It has a breezy way with it, a dash, a contagious irresponsibility, an engaging lack of sterling merit, as of one of those idle fellows who play the game of life with perpetually youthful enthusiasm, and returning indifferently from around the block or the far corners of the earth, have always lively adventures to relate. The story begins with an encounter in a leafy covert beside a trout stream between a man who has done things (in tropical Africa and elsewhere) and a woman both young and beautiful, and it presently introduces the mysterious poisoning of the rich British peer who owns the covert and dominates the countryside. The girl is the peer's secretary, and turns out also to be his residuary legatee. The author corrals an old lawyer, a horsy estate agent, an imposing British matron, a Scotland Yard man, a poaching gypsy; an unexpected nephew from America, and a professional coquette, and adding these to the man and the girl already introduced, conducts his team with a spirit and skill which must be the admiration of all beholders, through the mazes of the mystery—now turning sharp curves on one wheel, now spinning merrily along pleasant loverlike avenues, and now reining up on the verge of a precipice, but never letting anything really unpleasant really happen.

He has an eye for character, too—and a certain satiric turn, along with an easy gift of words. Witness this: The American nephew has just spoken of an old gentleman who "got soaked on the cabeza." "When talking of deeds of violence," remarks the author sweetly, "he had a way of introducing, here and there, a word of Spanish, which is, after all, the natural language of assassination." "Bradshaw," he adds, (such is the American's name,) "had spent his early years amid that delightful society which infests the Valley of the Rio Grande."

Otherwhere the same Bradshaw, having climbed a tree for purposes of amateur espionage, is shot at from a neighboring window by a stern old female party, housekeeper to the late lord his uncle. "I have read reams about the British matron," he remarks as he picks himself up from the ground to which he has dropped in a most precipitate manner from his leafy perch, "I have read reams about the British matron, and if this is an average specimen, I don't wonder that she is highly respected in bulk."

Obviously this is not the place to furnish premature and impertinent details of the plot. Most people will prefer to go to the book for these. Few who do go to the book, we imagine, can fail to snatch from its perusal a reasonable period of wholesome forgetfulness of the utter emptiness and persistent yawnfulness of actual existence in a drab world like ours.

"WRITTEN IN BLOOD."

NATURALLY "No. 101" (G. P. Putnam's Sons) must be one of two things—a story about a convict or a story about an international spy. As a matter of fact Wymond Carey, the author of this volume, having selected the number, has chosen the latter use for it. His spy lives in the time of Louis XV. of France and betrays the inmost secrets of that monarch to the British. Nobody knows who "101" is—whether man or woman. Whoever has found out by any chance has perished within twenty-four hours. The mysterious personage signs all papers with two crossed daggers, the digits of the fatal number distributed triangularly about the hilts and blades. The digits, too, are always written in blood—unmistakable red blood—never ink of the same color. Early in the book you meet a beautiful and pleasure loving lady, a British Captain of Foot, and a French Captain of Light Horse. The last turns out to be the hero. The place is London.

Afterward, in France, you meet a peasant girl called poetically Yvonne of the Spotless Ankes, a serious and very rich young Marquise, a fortune-telling lady, (plainly labeled dangerous, but delightful,) and Antoinette d'Etiolles, not yet Marquise de Pompadour and King's favorite, but extraordinarily enticing. Our French Captain of Light Horse (Vicomte de Nérac of the King's own guards) is more or less beloved by all these women, and more or less loves them all. Throughout the book they keep the young man flying back and forth upon blindfold errands till at the three-quarter post in his race through the 400 pages the reader begins to lose his enthusiasm a bit. Naturally Mme. de Pompadour gets most service out of our Vicomte, naturally his particular business is to lay "No. 101" by the heels, naturally "No. 101" is under his nose all the time, naturally every effort is made to conceal that circumstance from him, if not from the reader.

Of course our Vicomte is a brave man; he fights at Fontenoy and engages in duels, he frustrates treasons, he holds a key to the private passageway into Pompadour's suite in the palace of Versailles, he takes part in interesting and romantic conversations with the several sirens in whose web he is enmeshed. Also there is a picturesque and impudent stripling about the Court who is Nérac's rival—a most unaccountable young man and infinitely French—after Watteau.

As a tale of mystery, philandering sword play, revenge, this one lacks coherency, but it has enough romantic interest and picturesque detail to carry the not too exigent reader quite pleasantly and excitingly along. Taken by and large it is a good deal better (merely as an excuse for passing superfluous time away) than most of its kind.

TELEGNOMY.

IN the face of the wonders of the telephone and wireless telegraphy, not to speak of those other tremendous secrets about the life principle upon the brink of whose solution we at last seem really to stand, it would be rank stupidity to say that the marvelous powers of seeing and hearing with which Mr. Louis Tracy endows his hero, Karl Grier, in his remarkably interesting novel of that name (E. J. Clode) belong only in the realms of a fantastic and overvivid imagination. Newness does not argue madness by any manner of means, and if "telegnomy"—knowing afar—should in the dim and distant future come within the capacity of man's mind, even though not in just the way described by "Karl Grier," it would not be the first time that human imagination has outrun human performances only as a herald outruns the company whose approach he foretells. There really appears to be no intrinsic reason why seeing at a vast distance should be any more impossible of accomplishment than the hearing, which has already been attained.

At any rate, a sound conviction of the reality of wireless telegraphic messages has naturally predisposed the present generation to listen more kindly to seemingly improbable theories than our forefathers did, and to take an especially keen delight when those theories represent the striving of the theorizer to give to the uninitiated some inkling of the wonders of knowledge that the future may hold. The "fourth dimension" is an eternally fascinating matter upon which to exercise one's imagination, and Mr. Tracy's "sixth sense" is an equally alluring possibility to think about.

In fact, the chief attraction about the strange experiences through which Mr. Tracy so convincingly carries Karl Grier in his story is this very quality of suggestiveness and stimulation of the reader's imagination. It may be all a fairy story, but so many fairy stories have been made to come true, thanks to good human brainwork, that any one of a speculative turn of mind can but enjoy Mr. Tracy's mental revel among the weird things that may be almost as much as if he were really privileged to take a peep into the future. With eyes like a telescope and ears like a telephone, Karl Grier was very much like a living installation of wireless telegraphy, but so naturally and sanely has the author arrayed the astounding details of his hero's story and so rationally has he carried on the chain of incidents which marked the growth and fading of his mysterious faculty that the whole thing seems as credible as a page out of history and of intense interest, if only as an exercise of the reasoning powers. We have perhaps given the impression that Mr. Tracy's story is without sentimental interest, but it is far from containing any such anomaly as a hero without a heroine, and, in truth, is rather too conventionally happy in its ending to please those who will enjoy it chiefly for quite other qualities than its love story

A book of great distinction and a real success.

The Wheel of Life

By ELLEN GLASGOW Author of "The Deliverance," etc.

The New York Evening Post says: ". . . the best work of an author, all of whose books have compelled attention . . . There can be little doubt that it will be one of the most important works of the year."

Pittsburg Gazette: "The maturest and profoundest work Miss Glasgow has yet done."

The New York Times: "We have in 'The Wheel of Life' characters that live, romance vibrant with passions—all that goes to make up the human drama . . . Its author has gone down into the deep places, and the distinction, the lift, that is all its own is that in the last analysis it is the Apotheosis of Goodness."

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & COMPANY, 133 East 16th Street, New York City

The Story of A Good Man

FROM READERS.

About the Authorship of that Famous Jingle, "Casey at The Bat."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

MY attention has been called to a communication relating to the authorship of "Casey at the Bat" in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of Jan. 27. The writer refers to the fact that the poem is credited to Ernest L. Thayer in my collection, "The Mocking Bards," and to Joseph Quinlan Murphy in Frederic Lawrence Knowles's "Treasury of Humorous Poetry." Another claimant to authorship of "Casey" is Will Valentine, said to have been employed for a time on a Western newspaper. There is no doubt, however, that Thayer is the author of the poem.

Shortly after his graduation from Harvard in 1885 Thayer went to California, and later joined the staff of The San Francisco Examiner as "funny man." "Casey" was first printed in that paper on Sunday, June 3, 1888. Thayer's first humorous work was done for The Harvard Lampoon, of which he was editor in chief while in the university. Mr. Thayer frequently has been referred to as "the late 'Phinny' Thayer," but he is far from being a "dead one," either literally or metaphorically. Of late years he has spent most of his time abroad.

While preparing the material for my book I was astonished at the discovery that some of the favorite poems drifting around in the newspapers were each claimed by as many as three or four persons. The clever parody of Jack Spratt, entitled "The Breakfast Food Family," written by Bert Leston Taylor for The Chicago Tribune, has been claimed by half a dozen individuals. I wrote to Mr. Taylor, asking him if he was the author of the poem, and in reply he said he thought he was, but that so many persons here and in England claimed to have written it that he had begun to doubt whether he really was the author. Only the other day The New York Evening Post, in an article on breakfast foods, quoted from Mr. Taylor's poem and credited the verses to "Mr. Nesbit." I am sure Wilbur D. Nesbit, the well-known humorist, has not laid claim to the poem, and doubtless the fact that he and Mr. Taylor worked on The Chicago Tribune at the same time has led to a confusion of names.

Strickland W. Gillilan, author of "Finnigin to Flannigan," told me that the verses had been stolen and mutilated so often that he almost felt like giving up the task of trying to father them.

A few months ago I saw a verse of six lines in one of the leading magazines credited to a well-known writer. On referring to one of my scrapbooks I found the verse, verbatim, which I had pasted in the book nine years ago. As the magazine in question publishes nothing but original matter, it looked like a clear case of theft.

Possibly these literary thefts account in some measure for the unwillingness of editors to publish meritorious work of unknown writers. RALPH A. LYON.

Baltimore, Feb. 1, 1906.

The Irish and Genius.

I.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I crave your indulgence once more in order to dispel a few illusions and other things from the mind of Mr. Burke O'Keefe on the subject of "Irish and Genius." In his letter published Jan. 21, he refers to my communication as signed by "a gentleman who styles himself Mr. Longacre." This would seem to indicate that he regards me as a sort of myth. Well, if he ever sees me, he will think I am the most corporeal myth ever visualized by the fancy of a dreamer. Perhaps it is difficult for a Celt to realize that a man with such a Dutch name as Longacre could possibly have any interest in the Irish.

Furthermore, in the same vein, he refers to "a Mr. Clancy" as the donor of the Washington bronze in question. "A Mr. Clancy"! Really, that's too bad. Must a man carry a gun from one end of the civil war to the other; must he brave the dangers of a score of bloody battles; must he come back to New York homeless, friendless, and dollarless; must he win his way to commercial and financial recognition, and must he vie with millionaire philanthropists as a patron of art, only to have a compatriot ask in substance, "Who's Clancy, anyway?" Go to Dun's and Bradstreet's, thou uninformed! Back to the telephone book, O Keefe!

Then this gentleman wants to know if Mr. Clancy made the bronze himself, or if it was "made in Germany." Neither. It was made by Mr. James Edward Kelly, right here in the Borough of Manhattan. (I regret I am compelled to mention Mr. Kelly, as he is modest about his work, being ever desirous to put forward his generous patron.)

Now Mr. O'Keefe deprecates the apparent trend of the patronage of art toward a confirmation of the old saw, "The Irishman has no respect for any man whose name he can pronounce." Surely both Mr. Clancy and Mr. O'Keefe can pronounce Kelly with all its (his) native richness. As to respecting Mr. Kelly, Mr. Clancy must, or he would not patronize him, and Mr. O'Keefe will when he knows him.

Here, then, is a work of art on a subject of English descent, made by an Irishman and presented by another Irishman to a Yankee institution. This may be the only case of its kind in existence, yet it proves the exception to the rule, which even Mr. O'Keefe seems to doubt.

Once more, the gentleman wants to know just where the bronze is. If Mr. O'Keefe will visit the splendid $600,000 clubhouse of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York City, he will find this beautiful panel in the reception room. He may then step around the corner and see the innocent cause of this discussion—a prosperous, dignified, benevolent Irish gentleman, Mr. John J. Clancy.

W. F. LONGACRE.

New York, Feb. 1, 1906.

II.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Will you kindly permit me to say that I totally concur with the idea promulgated by your correspondent, Mr. Burke O'Keefe, in regard to the Irish and genius.

A few years ago there was in Ireland a firm whose manufacture of stained glass was comparable to that manufactured in any other country. About the time I speak of a handsome edifice dedicated to the services of the Catholic Church was erected with the pounds, shillings, and pence of the Irish people. The order for the windows was given—just like, alas, too many of my people's fashion—to a foreign firm, the home article being completely ignored. Your correspondent's—Miss O'Shea's—statement that Miss Leary and Mr. John D. Crimmins are art patrons was not only sufficient to make the judicious grieve, but to bring a smile to the countenances of those who know the difference between a hawk and a hand saw. Art, and a knowledge of it, that is inspired or directed by every wind blown from "the White House on Madison Avenue" I have a rather poor opinion of. RUDOLPH FITZ-PATRICK.

New York, Jan. 30, 1906.

Boy Life in Books.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Jan. 13 you printed a letter in praise of certain books which seemed to your correspondent oases in the desert of the noontide of a man's life wherefrom he can look back at the roseate skies of his early morning hours. That so many others feel the same need of refreshment, and are turning to the same green pastures and still waters, is perhaps one of the most hopeful signs of the time. To be even a guidepost to such travelers is a privilege.

The list of your correspondents might readily be greatly enlarged, but my purpose is to call attention to only three books of the class of which he speaks. "The Story of a Bad Boy," by Mr. Aldrich, has long passed into the post-graduate class, and beside it, in ever-delightful sunlight, stands "A Boy's Town," in which Mr. Howells is at his best. Nowhere else is so often seen the tender, wistful smile which comes now and then into his wise, kind eyes, and nowhere else is his insight into men and nature more keenly felt.

A more recent book of the "backward look" is "Farmington," by Clarence Darrow, which I read with great pleasure when it first appeared, and which seems even more delightful on a second reading. A book which improves after such a test possesses no small distinction nowadays. In "Farmington," however, one is taken back to the country neighborhood one remembers; one sees the men and women who make life there, and are themselves products of their surroundings. All the quiet, simple, forceful thoughts and deeds which mean character, all the affairs of youth, all of the joys and hopes and fears and failures and growth of youth, are to be found in these restful pages, which mean going home to many a country-bred heart. SARA ANDREWS SHAFER.

La Porte, Ind., Jan. 30, 1906.

Early Bibles.

I.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your issue of Jan. 20 there appears a communication under the caption "Early German Bibles," in which I find almost as many mistakes as sentences. The "competent librarian in London" who is cited is evidently out of his sphere. Kindly allow me the space for a few brief corrections.

1. Walther, "Die deutsche Bibeluebersetzung des Mittelalters," 1889, enumerates eighteen editions of German Bibles between 1466 and 1521, fourteen in High and four in Low German.

2. To say that "Luther did not give his followers the whole of the New Testament. I believe he rejected Hebrews and omitted the Apocalypse as a farrago of nonsense," is a farrago of nonsense. Luther omitted neither Hebrews nor Apocalypse.

3. Luther did not give "his followers" the whole or any part of the New Testament; his translation was for the German people.

4. Luther evidently knew and used the works of his predecessors, for he repeats some of their mistranslations.

5. Even if the earlier German translations were not publications for the people and were folios, this is no reason why a university professor should not know of and use them.

6. Luther's New Testament (1522) and entire Bible (1534) were issued not as quartos, but folios.

7. It is time that the ridiculous error that Luther "rejected" the Epistle of James be finally given up. What Luther did say was that, compared with Paul, James reads like an epistle of straw; which it does. Luther's opinions can be best learned by reading Luther's works, not works on Luther. See especially his prefaces to the books of Holy Scripture.

8. Compare J. M. Bobb in Hastings's "Dictionary of the Bible," extra volume, Pages 411 ff., and especially Nestle, in Herzog's "Real-Encyklopaedie," third edition, Volume III., Pages 61 ff., where full bibliography is given. A number of the early German Bibles can be seen in the library of the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Mount Airy, Philadelphia.

ALBERT T. W. STEINHAEUSER.

Allentown, Penn., Feb. 1, 1906.

II.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Max Muller says (Chap. III., 21:) "In 1378 we find the first complete version of the Bible in German by Matthias of Beheim. Several are mentioned after this." Parts of the Bible had been previously translated into the vernacular, but such translations were condemned by the prelates assembled at the Synod of Frier in 1231. "With Luther the literary language of Germany became the New High German."

I have a copy of the New Testament in German, printed in Zurich in 1537—a stout little 16mo, in oak boards, covered with stamped pigskin, with clasps, signatures, (A)—BBv, in eights; leaves I—CCCLXXIII.; register, &c., signatures CC—CCv. It contains the same books as the Oxford edition of the English authorized version, and in the same order, except that James and Jude follow 3 John, preceding Revelation. W. N.

Paterson, N. J., Jan. 30, 1906.

"Ignorant Authors."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

What a number of ignorant authors we have nowadays, especially in evidence in the cheaper magazines, although not confined to them; ignorant of manners and customs, of niceties, of all sorts and—sometimes, it would seem—of any sort of general information. In the current McClure's is a tale wherein a family owning an opera box support a noble establishment of two servants (!)—a cook and a "second girl." Might one inform the author, too, of "The Lady Across the Aisle," in the same magazine, that whether Dr. Parkhurst is right in affirming that no gentleman swears, or whether he is wrong, one is safe in asserting that no lady ever did wink at a man—especially a strange man? And also that persons who can winter at Palm Beach usually have a nurse for their little children and don't leave them to wander about the country under the superintendence of some male relative. In "The Heart of Eric," (a Sunday school narrative in the same issue) a Swede sailor speaks without a trace of foreign accent; strange, if true! But, then, in this month's Century a poet makes Prospero rhyme with vine! No, the ignorance is in the cheaper magazines, but it is by no means left there.

MARY D. BASCOM.

New York, Feb. 2, 1906.

Errors in the Great Larousse.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The Nouveau Larousse Illustré, in seven volumes, is a combined dictionary and encyclopaedia such as cannot be found in the English language. In this remarkable French work, recently completed, all kinds of proper nouns—geographical, personal, mythical, &c.—names of famous paintings, statues, books, plays, and phrases from foreign languages, are incorporated in their alphabetical place, making a grand "mix-up." The Anglo-Saxon mind looks with dismay on such a jumble, but in actual practice one does not find the arrangement such a bad thing after all, while the abundance and excellence of the illustrations, maps, and plates give this wonderful reference work a real fascination.

I have found the great Larousse uniformly accurate and trustworthy in matters concerning France and the French language. But it contains some very surprising blunders in regard to other countries. The population of most minor American cities is given according to the census of two or three decades ago, and there seems no excuse for such misstatements as the following:

"Blaine, James G.—Ran three times for the Presidency and was defeated each time.

Lincoln, Abraham—Was shot by J. Wilkes in Richmond.

Poe, Edgar A.—Was born and died in Baltimore. (In the article on Boston it is stated that Poe was born there, which is true.)

Wells, Herbert G.—Was born in 1828. (Probably a typographical error.)

The article on Jersey City credits that place with a bridge to New York.

New York, Feb. 1, 1906. F. W. M.

Ben Blair.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

With some hesitation I confess that I am to an alarming extent a victim of the chronic fiction habit, and, what is worse, I base my selection more or less on the clarion notes of the modern publishers' advertisements. You can imagine where this takes me in the course of the season, but occasionally I feel the necessity of voicing a mild protest.

I have been confronted frequently in the newspapers of late by the aggressive countenance of a young man described as "Ben Blair." The frequency of his appearance and the statements in the advertisements that "30,000 copies have been sold," led me to purchase this story of the plains. Extracts from reviews on the wrapper assure the reader that this is the Western novel, "where the breeze of the prairies blows through the pages," and "nothing so vigorous has been offered in years." I have no doubt that this is true. I have never been West myself, yet I must admit that there was something very stirring about the first half of this book.

But as a mild-mannered New Yorker of middle age, I should like to ask others of a similar disposition who have read this story how they felt when this "young Lochinvar" came to New York. It seems to me that the author goes clear off the track in his effort to present Blair as a contrast to the "degenerate civilization" of our city, although in the pursuit of his lady love the cowboy hero adopts a barbaric style, which makes this degenerate civilization quite preferable by contrast. If I had been the young woman's father, and our tempestuous young friend had attempted to carry my daughter off in the rude and noisy way that Blair does, I think my first instinct would be to send for the patrol wagon. Two or three days of reflection in the Tombs would be very salutary in modifying the violence of our hero. Nevertheless, the book seems to justify its popularity as long as he stays out of New York. I should like to have the author, whoever he may be, spend a few hours contemplating the peaceful quiet of Gramercy Park on a Spring day with the idea of modifying his views.

OLIVER COLEMAN.

New York, Jan. 23, 1906.

"Gelta."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

"Gelta," by Nadage Doree, seems to me a remarkable book. Only a writer intensely in love with humanity could have written it. The reader is in a bewilderment of expectation as to how the plot will develop. One sees a number of minor pictures, and it is not until he has read the whole story that he will be able to see in retrospect a picture that in its harmonious setting stands out finished, perfect, beautiful. The mission of Israel is eloquently portrayed. The nations rise and pass away, but Israel remains. Without a country, scattered, yet with a nationality strong, enduring. Suffering, persecuted, still possessed of a vitality that is the wonder of the ages. All the world should sympathize with this people's wrongs, should regard the race as belonging peculiarly to the mysteries of a Divine Providence, to be respected and honored. But Israel is too generous to attempt to redress his wrongs. The whole Christian world should be his protector. The Russian Government should be called to account by the other nations, who should act on behalf of an outraged humanity. No one can read "Gelta" and be unmoved. WILLIAM T. BROWNE.

New York, Feb. 2, 1906.

Theories of English Verse.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Can you or your readers explain to me why it is that Sidney Lanier's theory of English verse is not fully accepted; why his method of scansion is not taken as a standard?

Is there a radical defect in his theory or is the old classic method fondly clung to, merely because of its associations?

It seems to me this accepted classic standard is so vague at best, so full of exceptions as to need at least revision and reformation.

For instance, in your issue of Jan. 20, Dr. Rolfe explains: "Any unaccented syllable, occurring in an even place immediately before or after an even syllable which is properly accented, is reckoned as accented, for the purpose of the verse." This reads to me like bolstering up a theory at a point where it fails to afford a working proposition. I make no pretense of knowledge on the subject, but merely ask, if I am wrong, to be put in the way of the facts. BERKSHIRE.

New York, Feb. 1, 1906.

"The Jewish Spectre."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Read "The Jewish Spectre." It certainly opens the door into the past. The book is written in such a pleasant way that no one need feel antagonistic, even if his superstitions are shattered. The writer has brought out very convincing arguments. It certainly suggests the idea and makes a full statement that "human beings" are "the thing." Throw superstition to the winds and raise the standard of life. Again I say, read the book.

Cashiers, N. C., Jan. 29, 1906. SENN.

Anne, Countess of Winchilsea.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Mr. Montgomery Schuyler, in his review of the two Wordsworth books in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of Jan. 20, mentions Anne, Countess of Winchilsea, and says: "The modern reader of sensibility may well be obliged to Wordsworth and to the present publisher of this curious old album of 1619 for an opportunity to make the acquaintance of this neglected poet. * * * It would really be a considerable literary service to republish, or rather to publish, the album, if it contained nothing but her verse." May I suggest that the modern reader, after he has made the acquaintance of Lady Anne in the album in question, can increase it by reading "The Poems of Anne, Countess of Winchilsea," edited with introduction and notes by Miss Myra Reynolds of the University of Chicago, and published in Chicago in 1902? W. J. B. MOSES.

Alexandria, Minn., Jan. 31, 1906.

Phrenology—and Other Things.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In vain is the net cast in the sight of the (old) bird. Notwithstanding Dr. E. C. Beall's cajoleries, I must decline to be drawn into a controversy in the columns of a literary journal on the claims of phrenology to be considered a science. I will be content to remain in "academic" ignorance as to the arguments against its very obvious claims to be a pseudo-science.

For the rest, I shall continue to satisfy my thirst for knowledge from the duly plastered wells of the Academe, or even from the village pump of common sense.

FROM READERS.

(Continued.)

Dr. Beall invites me to slake my thirst in the running stream that courses through the wild forest of Fadderie. I know those streams. They look inviting and taste refreshing, but I am told by medical men that they are a prolific source of malarial and even typhoid fever. And do not fevers give rise to hallucinations?

JOSEPH JACOBS.

New York, Feb. 2, 1906.

Mohammed.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

It is astonishing how the prejudices of an uninquiring and uncritical age will survive to influence the judgment of people even in an enlightened age, in which criticism is established as a recognized art, and diligent research and careful analysis and the weighing of deed and circumstance are regarded as the necessary preliminaries for the formation of an opinion upon any historical personage or episode. Habit, with the majority of people, is much stronger than reason and cold fact, and inherited prejudices more powerful than logic and enlightenment. These reflections occurred to me (as indeed they must occur to almost every reader of the book) while reading Prof. Margoliouth's book on "Mohammed and the Rise of Islam," reviewed in one of your late issues, in which the learned professor repeats the time-worn assertion, conceived in the narrow spirit of the Dark Ages, that Mohammed, the being who was instrumental in the abolishing of idolatry from the midst of almost one-third of the human race and the introduction among them, instead, of the pure monotheistic theology, was nothing more than a mountebank, to be compared with the "modern Spiritualist and medium," and sundry other phrases to the like effect. It is perfectly true that the celebrated historian and critic Gibbon, long before our present author's attempt, has expressed himself in very uncomplimentary terms about the founder of the Islam, but then Gibbon lived in an age in which criticism thoroughgoing and sincere as at the present day was as yet unknown, and the vast storehouses of manuscripts and data of which the scholar of the present day can so easily avail himself were mostly inaccessible and unheard of. Besides, it is a well-known fact that Gibbon, in spite of all his great intellectual attainments, was very far from being impartial in his verdicts upon the heroes of history and their deeds, but permitted his own sympathies to color his judgment, and accordingly we behold the dissipated Marc Anthony transformed into a virtual saint, the faithless Pompey as a spotless and virtuous ruler, and the coarse and tyrannical Dalmatian ex-slave Diocletian is surrounded by the halo which is reserved for the brow of the wise and beneficent monarch!

But the modern writer of history should be above making such rather sweeping and unreasonable assertions that "we are justified in supposing that the second (his own apostleship) was the dogma to which he attached the greatest importance." It is a well-known law in human nature, borne out by past experience, that the quack and the mountebank, the one who wishes to acquire renown or riches by simulating virtues or qualities which he does not possess, will make use of the shortest road leading to the attainment of his desires. He will appeal to the deep-seated and firmly established superstitions of his people and intended victims, realizing that by these means only can he exercise any influence and sway over the minds of his followers, but no being would ever resort to the teaching of a new, strange, heretical, and dangerous truth, and be prepared even to suffer, if only for a time, untold misery and persecution, and even face death itself from the zealous practitioners of the old instilled faith if he be not moved by a higher spirit, a deeply felt recognition of a sublime neglected truth and philosophical conviction which animates his being and forces him, often in spite of his own free will and desire, to become its apostle and to go about preaching it to his fellow-men, regardless of the fate which is awaiting him!

The author also speaks of the nature of Mohammed's "revelation" and its "human manufacture," and says that "Mohammed shows all the ordinary characteristics of the fraudulent medium," as "he would fall into a violent state of agitation, his face would turn livid," &c., all of which do not prove the "characteristic of the fraudulent medium," but simply are a form of absorption, inner contemplation, and abstraction from exterior disturbing thoughts which may interfere with the consideration of the question or problem presented to him. For it depends upon what the learned professor's view of inspiration is; if he clings to the ancient and now discarded interpretation of it as a direct voice of God clearly audible to the ear of his favored prophet, then all these performances which the author recounts are the unmistakable evidences of fraud. But if he accepts the broader and more palatable interpretation of an "inner voice," (inspiration,) which speaks within the wise and heaven-endowed man, and which makes it possible for him to counsel his followers rightly as to the course to pursue and the conduct to follow, then the wrapping himself in his blanket, closing his eyes, &c., is nothing more than a means and preparation for the collecting of his stray thoughts and the meditation upon questions submitted for his decision and counsel. In short, if Mohammed is not to be compared with the only few really great divine prophets of the race, he must admittedly be allowed to occupy a niche as a lesser light and guide of humanity, and while it is no doubt true that there is left in him the "darkness of his wild Arab soul," with all its shortcomings, &c., inherent weaknesses, and idiosyncrasies, its voluptuousness, faithlessness on occasion, anger, passion, &c., we must on the whole consider him as a person who was animated by a great ideal, and his faults can only detract, but not obliterate, his achievements. We must also remember that he himself never made any claim to "divinity," but merely to prophecy and apostleship, which is not incompatible with our credibility and his accomplishments. If he is not to be classed with Moses, Buddha, and Jesus—the greatest teachers of the human race—he should neither be placed in the same category of a Joseph Smith and the other impostors in the name of newly invented religions.

HAROLD BERMAN.

Jersey City, N. J., Jan. 31, 1906.

Illustrators.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

"Is it not enough that artists and illustrators paint and draw pretty pictures, without requiring them to draw truthful ones?" This is the absurd doubt raised by "B." in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS Jan 6. After instancing several lapses of illustrators, he expresses a thought which, if carried to its logical conclusion as a proposition, would justify the reproduction of, say, Velasquez's "The Tapestry Weavers" as an illustration for a magazine article on a modern cloth mill.

It is not the illustrator's right to use his own free will in putting on canvas or paper a scene from a book or story, and in his work accuracy is as necessary as it is to a good theatrical performance. If he thinks he is above mere illustration of the text, he should confine himself to higher forms of art.

L.

San Francisco, Jan. 20, 1906.

WASHINGTON PORTRAITS

THE extent to which artistic catalogues may be pushed is well illustrated by a volume containing information as to the recent sale of the collection of portraits of Washington belonging to Chief Justice James T. Mitchell of Pennsylvania. (Catalogue 944. Philadelphia: Stan. V. Henkels.) Many of the rarest engravings are reproduced in fac simile and with such a faithful adherence to the originals that the publisher of the catalogue, Stan. V. Henkels, (who compiled it and conducted the sale of the pictures described in it,) has deemed it proper to destroy the marketable value of the pictures, which might be cut from the catalogue, by marring the features of the subject, i. e., a heavy line in red ink drawn across the middle of the face of each portrait.

The catalogue embraces the first portion of the collection of engraved portraits of Washington gathered by Justice Mitchell. Half of it comprises all the portraits described by the late William S. Baker in his work on the engravings of Washington; the other half contains descriptions of very rare and "unique" portraits which Baker would undoubtedly have included in his work had he been given the opportunities for further research. The present volume contains descriptions of 1,150 separate portraits of Gen. Washington, the majority, the editor points out, being of "great rarity and artistic merit." The number includes a description of an original cabinet portrait in oil by William Birch (a reproduction of which, in its original colors, appears on the cover of the present catalogue,) and an original model after "Sharpless by Titian Peale, the son of Charles Willson Peale.

The second portion of the collection will be described in a catalogue in preparation now by Mr. Henkels. It will embrace a large number of colored and plain lithographs, a "unique" collection of the various issues of paper money bearing the portrait of Washington, many of them the work of Doolittle and other early American engravers, together with proofs of the various issues of revenue and postage stamps, banknote vignettes, and a number of contemporary portraits of Washington engraved on wood, in which last collection is included one attributed to Paul Revere.

Trust Companies.

THE MODERN TRUST COMPANY: Its Functions and Organization. By F. B. Kirkbridge and J. E. Sterrett. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

This is a book of practice rather than theory. It is written from behind the counter, and for those who are only acquainted with what a trust company expects of its customers it possesses a sort of "behind-the-scenes" interest. This is merely incidental, however. The book's design is to describe the most modern and best practice in organizing and conducting trust company business. Full forms are given, and they are explained in text, which is both ample and lucid. But although it is primarily a book for trust company officials, and has the incidental interest for a wider public as already mentioned, it also has a distinct usefulness for everybody charged with the care of his own or other people's property.

For example, the best manner of caring for securities and real estate is set out in a manner equally useful to owners and trustees other than trust companies. Even in its widest usefulness, however, the book appeals to those interested more in science and theory than in duties of clerks and tellers and Presidents. It is a sign of the times that authors acknowledge their indebtedness for "valuable help rendered" by an unmarried woman. Not so many years ago that would have been an impossibility, but we have women for bank Presidents nowadays.

THE NEGRO.

ETHIOPIA IN EXILE: Jamaica Revisited. By B. Pullen-Burry. One volume. Pp. 288. 8vo. Cloth. New York: The A. Wessels Company. $1.50.

IT is the latter portion of this volume which justifies the title; the first part is a description of Jamaica as it is, with only such reference to the negro as the conditions of the island made necessary. It is not until the author begins to study deliberately the condition of the Jamaican negro and especially that of the American negro that Ethiopia becomes more than a misnomer for the volume.

We can commend Miss Pullen-Burry's book; it is an excellent account of Jamaica, it is a fair study of the chief problem before us Americans. She studied the question in books and papers, spending several weeks in Washington reading in the Library of Congress; she quotes from magazines and papers published by colored people that probably not one in a thousand Americans ever heard of; she went through the South, visited at Tuskegee, saw the condition of the negro, compared it with that of the British negro. The black man in republican America is vastly worse off than in monarchical Britain, she says; and no American has a right to gainsay her. The Jamaican negro is out of work because, owing to changed conditions, there is no work in Jamaica for him to do; the American negro is deliberately prevented from working by the whites, both North and South; they won't have him.

Miss Pullen-Burry is naturally shocked at our illogical rule that a single drop of negro blood made the person in whose veins it flowed a negro. Again and again she speaks of this rule with horror, as condemning to the grade of outcast a person who might be in color, education, and refinement on an equality with the most Anglo-Saxon of the whites. She met at Tuskegee various colored subjects of King Edward.

Some of them came and introduced themselves to me on the ground of our common imperialism. This was interesting, especially when they amused me by telling how they proudly asserted their nationality when shown to a back seat on account of their color. So far as I gathered, they were on that account allowed the same privileges as British subjects generally.

What is the author's solution of the problem? She thinks the Government, since it took on itself to rectify the social condition of the negro, is logically bound to concern itself about his moral condition and that the civilization of "some of the degenerate white people of the Southern States might well be undertaken in the cause of humanity and justice," and in ending her book she says:

The fact remains that the negro has himself set about solving the problem! What, in the face of this phenomenon is going to be the attitude of the American people toward the alien in their midst? * * * The negro can be converted into a useful member of the community, or he can be left to become irredeemably criminal. The United States is probably the richest country in the universe. Has she no dollars to spend in reclaiming the unfortunates within her boundaries? The ex-slave has shown her the way to build up a contented, industrious peasantry. Will she not profit by the lesson?

It is evident that though Miss Pullen-Burry has studied the matter, she has not yet arrived at the solution of the negro problem in the only country where it exists.

Co-operation.

The new edition of "The History of Co-operation: Its Literature and Advocates," by George Jacob Holyoake, author of "Bygones Worth Remembering," &c., contains a new section devoted entirely to co-operation to-day, thus giving a history of the remarkable movement from 1844 to 1904. The author died recently, after having seen the new edition through the press. He was the only one living of the social missionaries appointed in 1841 to explain Robert Owen's "System." He has written in his new preface, which is very brief:

Other histories on this subject will be written, but whatever their merits may be they cannot be written by any one caring more for co-operation than myself or who has been concerned in its career from the days of the Rochdale Pioneers, or been personally conversant with the incidents and persons who made the movement. I have known the motives of those who have withstood it, and for seventy years have vindicated it against its adversaries. The story of this movement is that of an eye witness.

The aim of the volume is "to indicate the policy warranted by co-operative principle." While dealing with co-operation in general, it contains a special analysis of the system as it has been developed in Great Britain. It has been divided into three periods—the "pioneer" period, from 1812 to 1844; the period of construction, 1845 to 1878, and then down to 1904. E. P. Dutton & Co. are to issue the book here.

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The Federalist System

This volume (Vol. eleven), of the American Nation, by Professor John Spencer Bassett, is the first of the series to deal with the new-born nation as a whole and the great problems and trying foreign relations it immediately had to face. The period covered is from 1789 to 1801, and Washington, Hamilton and Jefferson are the leading figures.

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BOSTON NOTES.

A Book on Lichens; a Batch of New Novels to Appear Now and in the Spring.

LICHENS have waited long for their handbook to be prepared for the unprofessional lover of nature, but they are now to have their turn in a work entitled "Common and Conspicuous Lichens of New England," written by Mr. Reginald Heber Howe, Jr., and Marion Appleton Howe, and to be issued in parts by Messrs. W. B. Clarke & Co. It will be illustrated with line drawings and half-tone pictures, and, in spite of its title, will really be a sufficient guide for all the Atlantic States, and as the few existing books on lichens are both cumbrous and costly, it is expected that it will be acceptable to many who are something more than amateurs.

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Messrs. Herbert B. Turner added another novel to their Spring announcements in "The Stigma," by Miss Emily Selkirk, a picture of life in a small Southern town of the present day. The author's chief purpose is to show that in such a place everything—politics, society, friendship—revolves about the repulsion between the white and black races, and that merit is powerless against it. Mr. Chesnutt has shown this feeling as exerting a paralyzing influence over both races; Miss Selkirk has aimed rather at exhibiting it in a state of actual exertion. The chief personages are white, and the author makes no attempt to settle the black man's position in the scale of being.

***

A leisurely progress through the old Roman Empire from Britain to Arabia is a journey for any scholar to enjoy, but Prof. Philip Van Ness Myers, who has but lately made such a journey, investigating here and verifying there, and taking photographs everywhere for the revision of his historical works, must have found it especially agreeable if he have even proper vanity, for his books had preceded him in unexpected places. His "Outlines of Ancient History" has been translated into Greek, and is used in the Turkish schools, and at Constantinople, Beirut, and Smyrna his works are the accepted standard. The works of Prof. Myers are published by Messrs. Ginn & Co., and another of their books, Montgomery's English History, has lately carried their imprint into Ledbergh, one of the oldest of English secondary schools, antedating Rugby and Harrow, and having as Principal the Rev. C. Lowry, who belonged to the Headmasters' Conference of 1905. A third of their authors, Prof. E. W. Hoffgut, Dean of Cornell University College of Law, has been chosen to serve on the commission intended to bring about uniformity in State laws.

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Margaret Norse's "The Spirit of the Times" will be the first of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s works of fiction to appear this year, coming in a fortnight; the next will be as unlike it as possible, being a volume of fourteen short stories, by Mr. Andy Adams, whose cowboys seem even more active in these episodes than in sustained narrative. At the same time will come Mr. Charles F. Holder's "The Log of a Sea Angler," an account of his voyage with his father, Prof. J. B. Holder, late Curator of the American Museum of Natural History, and Prof. Agassiz. Accounts of the author's adventures with big game fishes in other waters are added, and the author's experiences will be found even more exciting than those recorded in his magazine work. Later, in March, will come "A Little Sister of Destiny," by Mr. Gelett Burgess, a story of a New York girl, apparently a kinswoman of Vivette, his first heroine. This girl, weary of the life made for her by her environment, becomes an active force and plays fairy godmother for many pairs of lovers to her own contentment and theirs.

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Mr. W. J. Hopkins's "The Clammer" will be delayed until April that its last three stories may have time to appear in The Atlantic. It will be issued at the same time as "Between Two Masters," by Mr. Gamaliel Bradford, Jr., a story of the twentieth century struggle between God and mammon. Unless something unforeseen occurs, Mr. Arthur Granville Bradley's "In the March and Borderland of Wales" will appear Feb. 17. Mr. Bradley is the son of the late Dean Bradley, and is a Cambridge University man, whose time during his thirteen years of authorship has been almost equally divided between the production of historical works, American, Canadian, and English, and books like the one about to appear. He is joint author of the History of Marlborough College, of which he is a graduate, and he has written a life of Wolfe.

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Second printings of Mr. Allen French's dog stories, entitled "The Reform of Shaun," and of "With Spurs of Gold," by Miss Frances A. Greene and Miss Belly M. Kirk, are announced by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., but they have had to reprint nearly all their Autumn list, and to follow the first edition of "On the Field of Glory" with a second before the first was fairly published.

***

Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. are preparing a group of translations from French classics to appear in simple but elegant library style, with illustrations and author's portrait in photogravure, and biographical and critical introductions from competent hands. "Manon Lescaut," "Mademoiselle de Maupin," "Madame Bovary," "Bohemians of the Latin Quarter," "The Lady with the Camellias," "Sapho," "Germinie Lacerteux," "Raphael," "A Love Episode," otherwise Zola's "Une Page d'Amour," and "A Love Crime," by M. Bourget are the chosen works.

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The ninth printing of "Hope Loring," by Miss Lilian Bell, is announced, while the author is revising her "Carolina Lee," which is to appear St. Valentine's Day. She is also completing the dramatization of her "Patricia," and as she writes a weekly syndicate letter and a weekly essay it is rather amazing to hear that she is also preparing an Autumn book, "Afternoon Tea with the Jardines." Possibly she has found a means of silencing the talkative Bee with her introductory "Now I know you're busy," but she has a baby daughter, and the wee folk are even less considerate than Bee.

***

Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. are also preparing "The Count at Harvard/ Being an Account of the Adventures of a Young Gentleman of Fashion at Harvard University," by Rupert Sargent Holland; "The Cruise of the Conqueror," a continuation of "The Adventures of the Motor Pirate," by Mr. G. Sydney Paternoster; "The Golden Arrow," by Mr. T. Jenkins Hains, and "Stand Pat," stories of a poker game and its devotees, by Mr. David A. Curtis. Six drawings by Mr. Henry Roth will illustrate these stories, which have a certain degree of unity, as the same characters appear in all of them.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Feb. 3, 1906.

A MAGAZINE INDEX.

READERS' GUIDE TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE. (Cumulated.) A Consolidation of the Cumulative Index to a Selected List of Periodicals and the Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature. Volume I., 1900-1904. Edited by Anna Lorraine Guthrie, formerly Reference Librarian at the University of Minnesota. One volume. Pp. xii.-1,640. 4to. Half leather. Minneapolis: The H. W. Wilson Company. $16.

WHEN a new book apears, challenging the position of a volume with twenty-five years of reputation behind it, it is impossible to speak well of the new without apparently attacking the old. So we must do in commending the claimant for the honors well and worthily held for nearly thirty years by the volumes known as "Poole's Index to Periodical Literature." Pioneers of periodical indexing were these volumes of "Poole," and as such they cannot be praised too highly. They were compiled by many busy persons, as they found chance; they appeared sometimes promptly, occasionally behind time; their field was limited intentionally. They were invaluable books in a library. They set the example; but it has been bettered by the five-year volume, "The Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature," which parallels Poole's latest volume.

The new book is a subject index of the contents of sixty-five magazines during the last five years and of two magazines from their first issue, rather more than five years ago. But it is also a title index and an author index—a veritable dictionary catalogue of everything in those magazines. Poole, indexing about the same number, is chiefly a title index, its subject index being relatively unimportant; and it has no author index at all. Further, it does not index poetry. For instance, the new book has forty entries under "Balloons"; Poole's abridgment has seven. We find that to the magazines indexed by both, the "Readers' Guide" has seventeen references, compared with Poole's seven. The author index of the new publication is not even suggested in Poole; it is impossible, in the older publication, to find what articles any author has had published. But in the "Readers' Guide," looking up Mrs. Freeman, for example, we find at once the names of all her magazine articles from 1900 to 1904, inclusive. They were forty-seven in number.

Poetry, which is ignored by Poole except as a subject treated of, is carefully recorded by the new index. And another point: Each entry of poem or other article gives not only the volume and page of the magazine, but also the date. To most persons it is little help to know that a desired article is in "Volume XLII., Page 81." It is immensely a help to know that it appeared in November, 1891.

We have always used Poole, and were prepared to swear by it. But the new volume absolutely discounts the older as book of reference. This enthusiasm for the "Readers' Guide" may be merely that of the convert; but even a convert's enthusiasm may be justified. We have no doubt that other index users will agree with us heartily.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

IN OLD BELLAIRE. By Mary Dillon. With Illustrations by C. M. Relyea. Pp. 368. 12mo. Cloth. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

IF posterity does not have a sympathetic understanding of the "viewpoint" of both sections in the civil conflict of 1861 it will not be the fault of the novel writers of this generation. They are sufficiently remote from the passions of that bitter time to recognize the valor and the loyalty of both North and South, and they are not too far removed to have heard from living lips the stories of heroism and of self-sacrifice on both sides, of which the half will never be told.

If these novels err in their pictures of those four stern years and of the period immediately following, it is in endowing those who were themselves a part of that history with the clearer vision and calmer feelings of our later days, and in their particular fondness for what may be termed the intersectional romance—something much rarer in reality than upon the pages of fiction.

Mrs. Dillon's new novel treats of the war time with the admirable poise and impartial spirit we have learned to expect, but the clash of arms by no means dominates the book, for the war cloud does not burst until two-thirds of its pages have been finished.

Old Bellaire, to which we are introduced in the early sixties, is a college and barracks town in Southern Pennsylvania. It is fairly overflowing with pretty girls and gallant youths, and it is full of charming customs and festivities. A sunny picture of happy young life is given in the opening chapter, the maidens in dainty Summer array holding impromptu receptions on their stoops, around which clustered handsome officers and students en route for their mail—all natural, innocent, light hearted. The forthputting, pursuing girl too familiar to modern fiction and fact had no place in Old Bellaire.

Mrs. Dillon presents no problems, gives no close analysis of character, bewilders her readers with no intricacies of plot. She has told an unpretentious tale of a simple but genuine aristocracy too sure of itself to be afraid of yielding to kindly impulses, or to pause to consider whether it followed the pattern of any other. We quite agree with Mrs. Dillon that few places and few societies "can compare with Bellaire or Bellairians in the sixties." The story is one which stirs within us the impulse to echo Mr. Hopkinson Smith's "Let us go back!" We owe the author as much gratitude as her prim little Yankee Eunice for being made free of such a circle. Whether the gay young student from South Carolina would have fallen in love with the rather colorless and demurely quaint bit of womanhood we are inclined to doubt, but it is thankless to meet with skepticism such a tender little idyl. Of course Rex joins his State when the guns of Sumter thunder through the land, and of course the Puritan maiden is stanch in her National loyalty, and of course with both it is

"I could not love thee, dear, so much,
Loved I not honor more,"

and of course, and of course—but Mrs. Dillon shall tell the rest in her own delightful fashion.

There are genial glimpses of Gen. Robert E. Lee in the book—ante-bellum, as well as war-time glimpses. Indeed, he is "Uncle Robert" to some of the characters. Gettysburg is touched, not detailed. (Physical pain is a great conqueror, by the bye, and it may be doubted whether desperately wounded soldiers are thinking much of knots of ribbon once worn by sweethearts.) The college president and his wife are people whom it is a joy to know. The heroine rather refuses to live up to her rôle, being, despite her sterling qualities, both limited and obstinate—and who can love a heroine who eternally tats (if that be the verb of "tatting")?

There are a few anachronisms in the speech of the characters. Did negroes of that day say "youse" for "you"? The illustrations manage to make their subjects very attractive, despite the hideous, mid-Victorian costumes, but we are dubious about those well-creased trousers of any college President forty-five years ago.

It has been altogether pleasant to make the acquaintance of "Old Bellaire," not the less because it ends as happily as a tale may end, wherein a maid is endowed with two noble-hearted lovers. Young readers will take to their hearts such a fresh, wholesome story of young life and love, while those old enough to remember the days which tried men's souls will scarcely close the book without feeling for their pocket handkerchiefs, their eyeglasses suspiciously dim.

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Under the editorship of W. D. Howells and H. M. Alden the Harpers are about to publish a series of novelettes. The avowed purpose is to put in more permanent form a number of shorter stories by American writers which in the judgment of the editors are endowed with qualities above the average magazine level—such stories, in other words, as they think ought to "last." Each volume will have a character of its own, and all the stories in it will illustrate a certain theme. The title of the first volume of the series will be "Their Husbands' Wives."

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THE YOUNGER PITT.

Mr. Whibley's New Life of the Great Statesman, Published on the Centenary of His Death.*

By Arrangement with The London Times.

THE centenary of Pitt's death has supplied Mr. Whibley with a motive for rewriting his life, and his monograph, like so much of his work, is at once ingeniously clever and exceedingly irritating to any reader who does not happen to share all his opinions on all the subjects which he discusses. We readily forgive some special pleaders—Macaulay, because his pictures seem alive; Mr. John Morley, because his reflections are on the higher plane of statesmanship. Mr. Whibley's methods, however, savor rather of the Old Bailey. He browbeats his witnesses and engages in a long series of altercations with his opponents, defending Pitt against the Whigs very much in the temper in which the late Dr. Kenealy defended the Tichborne claimant against Lord Brampton. He is always angry with somebody or something; here the especial objects of his enmity are Fox and the French Revolution. Fox is for him a traitor—the pro-Boer of his period, who ought to have been brought to trial for his treason; the French Revolution is a crime against humanity; Burke only begins to be statesmanlike when, utterly misapprehending the significance of that great upheaval, he declares that the age of chivalry has departed. He is particularly indignant with Macaulay for having put a different interpretation from himself upon the admitted facts of the case, and he disputes with Macaulay almost as if he were interrupting him at a public meeting.

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IT is not necessary here to try to make out as strong a case for Fox as Mr. Whibley tries to make out for Pitt. He was quite as inconsistent as his rival without having the same right to plead the overruling force of circumstances. He had not Pitt's superiority to party and his bargain with North was a party manoeuvre of the basest sort. He did not always fight fairly, and he was too prone to embarrass the Government when it should have been supported, if only because it was the only Government possible at the time. But he was no traitor. His impulses were generous; he understood, far better than Burke, what the French Revolution really meant; and, though the policy which he would have liked to see adopted toward it may have been rendered impossible by the general European apprehension of peril to dynastic interests, it is absurd to denounce him as a miscreant for advocating it while he could. The apologists of the war declare, alternately, that Europe attacked France as a just reply to the revolutionary excesses, and that France attacked Europe because the Revolutionists, excited by their excesses, thought they could best secure their status by engaging in aggressive foreign war.

There is no doubt a stage in the history of the Revolution at which both these statements are true, but at its earlier stages neither of them is true. The savagery of the Revolution was provoked, in the first instance, by the fear that its work was about to be undone by forcible foreign intervention. The existence of the army of Coblentz seemed at once an insult and a danger. The enemies within were intriguing with the enemies without, and the September massacres were the reply. At a later date many of those who voted for the execution of the King did so reluctantly, because they believed that Europe would not accept the republic so long as he was alive. Pitt's instruction to Lord Gower to leave Paris, but first to "express what was felt on the subject of the French King's personal situation," was probably one of the many contributory causes that resulted in what Mr. Whibley calls "the murder."

Mr. Whibley, however, does not wait as Pitt did for the graver excesses before covering the revolutionists with contumely. He is just as bitter against them at the stage at which Necker—that most respectable of politicians—was at once their man and the first Minister of the French Crown. He quotes Fox's famous exclamation on the fall of the Bastille: "How much the greatest event it is that ever happened in the world! And how much the best!" And he gives us his own view that the taking of the Bastille was "the worst piece of hypocrisy known to history," and that it "instantly discovered the true and false friends of liberty." Except as indirect evidence that Mr. Whibley has read the latest literature about the internal economy of the Bastille, and knows that its prisoners were generally treated as persons of consideration, this outburst is a piece of rhetorical nonsense. Who were the true friends of liberty who abandoned the revolutionary cause as soon as the Bastille had been stormed? Necker did not desert it, as we have seen, nor did Mme. de Staël or M. de Narbonne or Lafayette or Mirabeau. And why that word "hypocrisy"? Hypocrisy is a cold-blooded vice, and, whatever else may be said against the assailants of the Bastille, no one can accuse them of having acted in cold blood. Tennyson was more exact—and even he was not quite exact—when he spoke of "red fool-fury."

The assailants of the Bastille had not studied the books about it which Mr. Whibley has studied, for they were not yet written. The Bastille was for them a symbol of abuses which they proposed to end. The destruction of it was a symbolical act, and is still so regarded and celebrated in France on the 14th day of July in every year. It emphatically was not, as Mr. Whibley says, "a touchstone of politics" in the sense that it justified Burke's frenzied declamations. Those declamations, however, gave a good deal of color to the French belief that England was the "foyer d'une contre-revolution," and so helped to make the war which Fox would have liked to avoid inevitable.

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THE popular view of Pitt, derived from Macaulay, is that he was great in peace, but in his conduct of war—the word is Macaulay's—a "driveler." In spite of the fact that his proposal for the formation of a sinking fund was, in some of its details, rather like a proposal for keeping a dog alive by feeding it on its own tail, the first half of the proposition cannot be seriously disputed. Mr. Whibley vigorously disputes the second half, but there, of course, he is on much more debatable ground. Macaulay's contention is that, if Pitt had been a War Minister of genius, "he could have created one of the finest armies in the world, and would soon have discovered and brought forward Generals worthy to command such an army." In this statement Mr. Whibley can only see Whig prejudice scaling the loftiest heights of folly. "Great as Pitt was," he protests, "he was yet condemned to use such instruments as lay to his hand. He could not create half a dozen Generals out of nothingness; he could not call out of the void a spectral army of 400,000 men and bid it scour the Continent." But this is exactly what both Jefferson Davis and Abraham Lincoln did in the American civil war; and in their cases time was urgent and the hosts had to be improvised.

Pitt, on the contrary, had plenty of time in which to organize. He was at war with France, save for the interval of the peace of Amiens, for about twelve years; and at the end of that time he had done so little toward the creation of an army and the discovery of Generals to lead it that, when he heard of Austerlitz, he said that the map of Europe, altered by that stricken field, would "not be wanted for ten years." That is the gravamen of the charge against him. His policy of sweeping the sea and hiring others to sweep the land was, as it happened, ultimately successful; but he himself, even after Trafalgar, did not perceive that it must be so; and it very possibly would not have been so if Napoleon had not aroused the hatred of the whole of Europe by his oppressions and exactions.

***

THE truth, in fact, remains pretty much as Macaulay stated it. Pitt was neither a great War Minister nor a great Foreign Minister. He could neither organize victory, like Carnot, nor conduct a negotiation with the skill of Talleyrand. In diplomacy he could be allured by the unessential, as in his reply to Napoleon's "very civil," though not perhaps very sincere, overtures for peace in 1799. Grenville, in a dispatch for which Pitt must be held responsible, suggested as security for the First Consul's good faith "the restoration of that line of Princes which for so many years maintained the French nation in prosperity at home and in consideration and respect abroad." This seven years after the declaration of the republic. The arrogant manners of the time may partly explain, but cannot at all excuse, the fatuity of the proceeding.

Pitt's greatness, none the less, brightly outshines his failures. As England saved Europe less by her exertions than by her example, so Pitt may be said to have saved England less by his competence than by his character. It would have been better, if it had been possible, to avoid the storm with Fox than to weather it with Pitt; but when the storm had to be weathered (competence a part) Pitt was almost an ideal pilot. In the darkest hours he was never discouraged or disconcerted. With discontent in the country, dissension in the Cabinet, and mutiny in the fleet, he kept his nerve and did not lose his sleep. If he framed no far-reaching military schemes, at least he always knew what was the next thing to be done. Baffled in one direction, he soon struck out in another and prevented others from despairing because he would not himself despair. Keeping order at home, he made his name a terror abroad, not because of any particular British feat of arms, but because it was known that, so long as he was at the helm, Britain would never, as the result of a mere reverse, be hustled, like Austria, into an inglorious capitulation. The encomium which Mr. Whibley passes on him on these grounds is not—for it could not be—too high. The pity is the greater that he sometimes praises Pitt on wrong grounds, and can hardly praise him at all without simultaneously reviling other men who also loved their country, though they were politically at variance with its Prime Minister.

*WILLIAM PITT. By Charles Whibley. London: Blackwood.

CHRONICLE OF SMALL BEER.

FLOOD, FELL, AND FOREST. By Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart. Illustrations. Two volumes. Vol. I., Pp. xi.-288. Vol. II., Pp. vii.-286. 8vo. London: Edward Arnold.

FOR almost fifty years Sir Henry Pottinger has been spending his shooting and fishing seasons in Norway. He went there first in 1857, and was there as recently as last August; he has seen the country in the days before railways, and since they were introduced; has hunted and fished in many places, and has seen the constant advance of "the ubiquitous British tourist," who now adds terror to the horror he long ago inspired by in many cases becoming a "shooting tourist." Sir Henry feels toward him a natural hate.

But there is little in Sir Henry's two volumes to make them worth printing. His experiences were mostly flat and tasteless, though probably he recalls them with pleasure. Every one can kill a big salmon or a trout, every one can chase and some can kill finely antlered deer—the writer has hunted caribou often, but never has seen one, as a fact—but it is not one hunter in a thousand who can tell of his success or failure so that others with like tales to tell will be interested. Sir Henry is not that one man.

On Page 60 of his second volume occurs this sentence: "This is a likely place for a chance at a duck." This phrase is typical of the entire work; it might as well run, "This is a likely place for a duck," when three words out of the eleven would be saved. So with the book; at least three-elevenths of the volumes are quite unnecessary. He chronicles small beer with the exactness of a schoolgirl writing up the first four or five pages of her newly started diary. Once in a while he tells a mildly good story; but his contributions to literature are closely imitated from Dame Quickly's or Dogberry's style of story telling.

Here is what appears to be Sir Henry's best story: "One bright morning, when I happened to be awake rather early"—but never mind that, to the tale. He attended a Norwegian wedding, and was asked by the bride to drink. She offered him potato brandy, and, for the honor of England, Sir Henry emptied the beaker, (after a page of wonderment about novel heroes being able to "spill the contents of their glasses unobserved";) then he danced with her; then he started home. His friend paddled the canoe, Sir Henry sitting carefully in the bow.

As we reached the landing place, a gravel ed recess scooped out of the turf bank, I rose, and, holding on by the painter, placed my left foot on the side of the boat, intending, when within reasonable distance, to spring lightly to land. To be more explicit, I meant to take a long stride due north, but as I made the effort my rebellious right leg elected to stride nor'west-and-by-west, so that, instead of alighting on dry land, I plunged into tolerably deep water and went head under. On emerging I was greeted by my friend's loud and somewhat unfeeling laughter, but of that I reeked nothing. The sudden plunge had neutralized the poison!

The book is interesting as typically British. Sir Henry is easily pleased, and it must be that his friends are like him. They will enjoy his milk and water stories of animals he did not get, of fish he failed to kill, and will laugh over the story we have abbreviated above. But we hardly think that even professionally inclined outdoor people will find much amusement in these books.

Popular Science Monthly.

The Popular Science Monthly for February contains the following articles: "The Passing of China's Ancient System of Literary Examinations," by Prof. Charles Keyser Edmunds; "The Lapses of Speech," by Prof. Joseph Jastrow; "What Is Slang?" by Prof. Edwin W. Bowen; "Recent Advances in Meteorology and Meteorological Service in Japan," by Dr. S. Tetsu Tamura; "With the British Association in South Africa," by Prof. Ernest W. Brown; "Some Recent Tendencies in Mathematical Instruction," by Prof. G. A. Miller; "The Wealth of the Commonwealth, Its Consumption and Conservation," by Dr. A. C. Lane; "The Honor System in American Colleges," by Prof. W. Le Conte Stevens; "The Work of the Department of Agriculture Under Prof. Wilson," and "The New Orleans Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science."

Art of Keeping Well.

A volume dealing with common sense hygiene for adults and children, by Cordelia A. Greene, M. D., will be issued this month by Dodd, Mead & Co., with the title "The Art of Keeping Well." The book will deal independently with such themes as "The Control of Mind Over Matter," "Hypnotic Influence," "The Kingdom of Home," &c. The biographical part of the volume is by Miss Elizabeth Gordon, who deals also extensively and intimately with Dr. Greene's character and philosophy.

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QUERIES.

TO secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large, and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must always be prepared to await their turn.

K. R. B., Brooklyn.—1. Where can "The City of Dreadful Night," by James Thomson, be found? 2. Was "The Story of Mary MacLane, by Herself," (published 1902,) really written by a young woman of that name, living in Butte, Mont., at the age of 19, as stated in the book? Has she published any other books? Where is she living now?

1. It is published by McClurg of Chicago at 75 cents; you can get it at any general bookstore. 2. We do not know. A young woman using that name was employed by a newspaper in this city. A book called "Annabel Lee" was published and ascribed to her. We have no idea where she is now.

K. A. B., Rye, N. Y.—Can you give me the name of a story, of which this is the only description I can give: The tale is of a bad King being transformed into the hunchback and dwarfed King's jester, and in that guise realizing what a wicked sovereign he is, the old Forester's daughter takes pity on the dwarf and saves and shields him from the taunts and humiliations of the Court, and by her beautiful and pure nature he learns what a good King's reign should be. At the end of the story he is changed back to the King again.

This is somewhat of the story of Longfellow's "King Robert of Sicily," in his "Tales of a Wayside Inn," but is more like the plot in Justin H. McCarthy's play "The Proud Prince."

WILLIAM M., Yonkers, N. Y.—Will you kindly inform me who was the author of these lines:

"A man may rise on the stepping-stones of his dead self to higher things."

This is a misquotation from the first stanza of Tennyson's "In Memoriam," wherein the third and fourth lines run: "That men may rise on stepping stones Of their dead selves to higher things."

E. C. SLATER, Army Building, New York.—Perhaps the inclosed lines are those asked for by "G. R. P.," Middletown, N. Y. I found them in a newspaper, and the name of the author was not given:

"Do not keep the alabaster boxes of your love and tenderness sealed up until your friends are dead. Fill their lives with sweetness. Speak approving, cheering words while their ears can hear them, and while their hearts can be thrilled and made happier by them; the kind things you mean to say when they are gone, say before they go. The flowers you mean to send for their coffins, send to brighten and sweeten their homes before they leave them. If my friends have alabaster boxes laid away, full of fragrant perfumes, of sympathy and affection, which they intend to break over my dead body, I would rather they would bring them out in my weary and troubled hours, and open them, that I may be refreshed and cheered by them while I need them. I would rather have a plain coffin without a flower, a funeral without a eulogy, than a life without a sweetness of love and sympathy. Let us learn to anoint our friends beforehand for their burial. Post mortem kindness does not cheer the troubled spirit. Flowers on the coffin cast no fragrance backward over life's weary way."

Mrs. Preston of Canaan, Conn., says that she has a version described as by Warren P. Lovett, without information as to who Mr. Lovett is or where the saying originated. John Talman, St. Paul, Minn., says that R. G. Ingersoll is the author; the matter sounds as if it were of his coinage.

C. L. WARNER, Salisbury, Conn.—The line, "Great, wide, beautiful, wonderful world," about which a correspondent inquired on Jan. 20, is the first of a poem, "The Wonderful World," attributed to W. B. Rands. He was—or is—probably an English writer, but I have not been able to find any information about his life or other writings.

William Brighty Rands, called "the Laureate of the Nursery," (1823-1882,) is best known in this country as the author of "Lilliput Levee." He wrote hymns, was a Dissenting preacher, and under various pseudonyms, a writer of fairy stories and of historical studies. His three Lilliput books have been republished within a few years. It was in Lilliput lectures that his "Beautiful World" appeared first. Rands wrote over the names Henry Holbeach and Matthew Browne.

S. B. DOUGHTY, Englewood, N. J.—Will you kindly tell me where I can find some good articles on Thomas Hardy, and whether there are any complete books on him?

These are recent magazine articles on Thomas Hardy: Ernest S. Bates, "The Optimism of Thomas Hardy," in The International Journal of Ethics, 1905; May Kendall, "Pessimism and Thomas Hardy," (London) Quarterly Review, 1899; Edmund Gosse, "The Historic Place of Mr. Meredith and Mr. Hardy," International Monthly, 1901; Stephen Gwynn, "Mr. Thomas Hardy," Literature, 1901; Joseph Aynard, "Thomas Hardy," Révue de Paris, 1903. Mr. L. Johnson in 1894 wrote a book entitled "The Art of Thomas Hardy," which is entirely devoted to a study of the Wessex author.

JULIUS GOTTLIEB—Please inform me as to the correctness of a passage in Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing." It is in Act II., near the end of Scene 2, where Borachio and Don John are talking. Borachio says: "Hear me call Margaret Hero; hear Margaret term me Claddio." In some editions of Shakespeare it reads: "Margaret term me Borachio," which I claim is correct, though in most copies which I have seen the reading is, "Hear Margaret term me Claudio," which I think is apparently a misprint—that is, the name Claudio for Borachio. Will you please give me your opinion as to which is correct?

We find no edition that has Borachio in the place you indicate—all editions we have consulted have Claudio. But as the whole point of the trick lies in making Claudio believe that Hero is false to him and in love with Borachio, it seems that the line should read as you suggest, and as your edition makes it read: "Hear me call Margaret Hero, hear Margaret term me Borachio." In the Globe edition the editors, Clark and Wright, mark this line as corrupt. Other editors—W. J. Rolfe, for example—think Claudio is correct, adopting a suggestion that Borachio was to pass for Claudio in order that the real Claudio might think that Hero had arranged to call her lover by his name to divert suspicion!

G. DUNLOP, Standard Office, Kilmarnock, Scotland—Would you favor me with information regarding a poem entitled "Sometime, Somewhere," and commencing with the words "Unanswered yet," &c.; the name of the author, and where the poem was first published? I would also be greatly obliged should any of your readers, through you, supply me with a complete and accurate copy of the verses.

The poem, often ascribed to Robert Browning, was written by Ophelia G. Browning. The only place where it may be found, so far as we can learn, is in "Sunday School Selections," published by the Penn Publishing Company of Philadelphia. The author is not named in any book of living or dead celebrities; we know absolutely nothing about her or the poems.

F. E. ARTHUR, New Britain, Conn.—Can you give me the name of a reliable book on the art of making a newspaper, or a treatise on writing special articles for newspapers?

Some ten years ago the Appletons published a volume by Charles A. Dana, entitled "The Art of Newspaper Making." More recent books are "Making a Country Newspaper," (Dominion Company, Chicago, $1;) "The Reporter's Manual," (J. P. Gairt, Albany, $1;) Hemstreet's "Reporting for Newspapers," (The A. Wessels Company, New York, 75 cents;) "What a Reporter Must Be," (E. Hitchcock, Cleveland, 25 cents;) Julian Ralph's "Making of a Journalist," (Harper's, $1.25,) and "Practical Journalism," (Appleton, $1.25.)

R. W., Ouchy, Switzerland—Can you inform me whether any Life, or Biographical Sketch, of Prosper Merimee exists in English? I have a dim recollection of an English publication, but can remember neither the title nor the author's name.

There is a life or biographical sketch of Merimée in every current encyclopedia in English; there are translations of his "Letters to an Unknown," "Letters to Another Unknown," "Letters to Parizzi," and in his "Studies in European Literature" Walter Pater has a sketch of Merimée, which possibly is what you have in mind.

P. B., Spring Hill, Tenn.—Please quote in full the passage from John Burroughs's poem in which the line, "My own shall come to me," is repeated; and tell me what the poem is.

This line is the fourth and last of the first stanza of Burroughs's poem "Waiting":

Serene, I fold my hands and wait,
Nor care for wind or tide or sea;
I rave no more 'gainst time or fate,
For lo! my own shall come to me.

The idea is repeated in the poem, but these words are not.

T. C., Bedford Park—Has Alfred de Musset's comedy "Un Caprice" ever been translated into English?

It was translated and acted at the Lyceum, in London, in 1854, by Charles James Mathews, under the title of "A Charming Widow," and some time later another version was prepared with the name "A Good Little Wife," but never played. In 1892 Justin H. McCarthy made a version called "A Caprice."

D. C. PRESTON, Lakewood, N. J.—Can you quote the Poet Cotton's short poem or verse on "Marriage," in which he speaks of it as a holy alliance? I have seen it somewhere, but I cannot now locate it, and am greatly interested to find same.

We do not think this can be Cotton's poem; he seems never to have said a good word of marriage, but to have sneered at it in what would now be deemed a cheap way.

J. OSBORNE TUNT—Where can the following books be obtained? "Dolores: A Tale of Disappointment and Distress," by Benjamin Robinson, published by E. J. Hale & Sons, New York, 1838; "Amadeus; or, A Night with the Spirit," by Karl Valmann, published by Charles Scribner, New York, 1853.

Both books are out of print; you may pick them up by chance.

H. T. M., New York—Answering "West Ninety-second Street," Mrs. Rose Terry Cooke wrote the poem ending with these lines: "Beyond the mountain summits of great pain, lieth thine Italy."

Mr. W. W. Wilcox of Tarrytown will find in one of James Whitcomb Riley's collections the poem he seeks—"Say 'Hello' and 'How d' ye do.'"

Another correspondent ascribes the second poem to Sam Walter Foss. The question is still open.

P. B., Utica, N. Y.—What are the names and who are the publishers of the two latest books (in English) on the art or science of dialing? I want books such as were formerly used as textbooks dealing with the construction of dials rather than those descriptive of existing ones. Can you also give me a list of books dealing with sun dials in a general way?

Gatty, Eden and Llod. "The Book of Sundials," the Macmillan Company, $10; H. S. Spackman's "How to Build Sundials, W. T. Comstock, New York, $1.50; Mrs. Alice Morse Earle's "Sundials and Roses of Yesterday," Macmillan, $2.50.

F. N.—G. A. Warburton asked a few weeks ago if any one could locate a poem beginning "Shall the mole from his night underground," &c. The quotation is from "For I know that my Redeemer liveth," by S. Solis Cohen, M. D. The poem was published in The Century, April, 1887.

H. J. STORRS, New York—E. D., Brooklyn, desires the answer to an old enigma, "A headless man had a letter to write," &c. This so-called unguessed or unguessable riddle, it is claimed, came from Cambridge. It appears in a book entitled "Puzzles and Oddities," gathered by Mary A. A. Dawson of Addison, N. Y., and published in New York in 1876. She suggests as the solution that the letter to be written was O, equivalent to a cipher, to naught or nothing. If correct, then the headless man had "nothing to write"; "nothing" was read by the blind man; the dumb repeated, and the deaf heard "nothing." It certainly seems plausible.

H. F., Washington—Referring to appeal of R. I. C. in issue of Jan. 20: There used to be on the walls of my parental home for many years, thirty-five at least, an old-fashioned "motto," worked in fancy worsted on perforated canvas, that reads as follows:

"Gottlicher Hausesegen.
Wo Glaube, da Liebe;
Wo Liebe, da Friede;
Wo Friede, da Segen;
Wo Segen, da Gott;
Wo Gott, keine Noth."

This may be of some help to R. I. C., as showing that the lines in question are likely German in the original, and of not recent date.

SIMON FINKELSTONE, Glendale, Arizona.—On Dec. 9 W. Perkins, Lawrence, Mass., inquired for the name of the writer of the poem, "Lay of the Madman." The American Star Speaker gives Isaac Hinton Brown as the writer. If Mr. Perkins has not as yet received a copy of the poem I will gladly send him one.

Appeals to Readers.

E. L. M., San Francisco.—Kindly give the author of the following stanza:

"The poem hangs on a berry bush
When comes the poet's eye,
And the whole street is a masquerade
When Shakespeare passes by."

J. McW., Chattanooga, Tenn.—In Mr. Kitton's collection of the verses of Charles Dickens he refers to "Miss Charlotte Young's pretty ballad, 'Little Nell,' of which Dickens became very fond, and which his daughter had been in the habit of singing to him constantly since her childhood." Can you inform me where this ballad can be found? There appears no mention of it in Forster's very complete Life of Dickens.

W. H. H., New Haven.—What is the name and who is the author of the poem beginning thus?—

"Last night as I sat by my window,
While the West was all agleam."

E. D.—Can you tell me where I may find the whole of a poem called "In the Night," by, I think, Rosalind Bell? It begins:

"Lying awake last night, in the wee hours, I heard
The muffled nestling of a bird;
And a low semi-chirp as if in dreams
(By midnight breezes, or the moon's soft beams,)
Its little music-loving soul was stirred
To ecstasies of song.
And the insects chirred their lazy lays
Soft as speech of streams."

E. N. R., Brooklyn—Can you furnish me the words of a poem I used to hear my father sing fifty years ago, entitled "The Californian's Dying Child"? The first stanza went thus:

"Father, these California skies
You said were bright and bland—
But where to-night my pillow lies,
Is this the golden land?"

One similar to it is, I think, by I. B. Woodbury, entitled "Take Me Home to Die":

"This land is very bright, mother,
The flowers are very fair;
There's magic in the orange growth
And fragrance in the air."

E. S. G.—Norwich, Conn.—Who is the author of a poem of eighteen lines, entitled "My Library," beginning:

"Illustrious guests enliven my retreat,
Wits, poets, sages, here I daily greet."

* * * * * * *

and closing with:

"While these immortal guests around me stand,
This hermit's cell becomes a fairy land."

HOWARD R. ARNOLD, Pasadena, Cal.—Can you tell me the origin of these verses:

"He was the soul of goodness;
And all our praises of him are like streams,
Drawn from a spring, that still rise full and leave
The past remaining greatest."

GEORGE W. CONNER.—Can you tell me the name and author of the poem which refers to the cowboy's dying horse? The body of the poem is all of the animal itself.

H. L. C., Methuen, Mass.—Can you help me find a poem beginning

"From yonder stately minaret
Beside the steel-blue Neva set"—

Last line of each verse "God save the Czar."

New Century Novels.

Readers and admirers of "The Dull Miss Archinard," "The Rescue," "The Confounding of Camelia," and "Paths of Judgment" will be pleased to learn that a new novel by the author, Miss Sedgwick, will be published this month by the Century Company. It has been entitled "The Shadow of Life." At about the same time the Century Company will also issue a new novel by Bertha Runkle, whose "Helmet of Navarre" will be recalled as a pronounced success. This will be called, as has already been announced, "The Truth About Tolna," and deals with the lighter side of New York life.

More of Pam.

The title of Bettina von Hutten's new novel dealing with further adventures of Pam will be called "What Happened to Pam." Its publication will not occur until April, when it will be presented with some original illustratons that are being made by B. Martin Justice, who will be recalled as the illustrator of "Pam." It may be added that the publishers of these books, Dodd, Mead & Co., have set the date of the publication of McCutcheon's new novel, "Cowardice Court," for March. And furthermore it may also be added that these publishers have for many years had their imprint on the books of Hesba Stretton, concerning which there have been recent inquiries.

Postponed.

Doubleday, Page & Co. announce two postponements this week—James Watson's "Dog Book" until May 10 and "How to Buy Life Insurance," by "Q. P.," until Feb. 23. The latter will give a thorough exposition of a policy treated exclusively as merchandise.

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"Ground Arms!"

("Die Waffen Nieder!")

A ROMANCE OF EUROPEAN WAR.

BY THE

BARONESS VON SUTTNER

THE wide publicity given the Baroness von Suttner's "Die Waffen Nieder!" which won the Nobel Peace Prize for 1905 ($40,000), has made it necessary to bring out a re-issue of this admirable translation.

The Baroness has been for many years the leading peace worker among the women of continental Europe, and has organized several large and influential peace societies among the members of her sex, and is herself president of one of the largest, with headquarters at Vienna.

But the Baroness von Suttner's most notable contribution to the peace cause is this book, which has been not unaptly called the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" of the peace propaganda. It is, like Mrs. Stowe's famous book, a work of fiction, in which the horrors and barbarities of modern warfare are brought out in a striking way, and is supposed to have exerted the greatest influence in bringing about The Hague Tribunal. "Ground Arms!" has had an enormous circulation in Europe.

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INSTRUCTION.
Shakespeare.—Afternoon and evening classes are commencing; new plays; also a Lenten class will be formed. D. A., Box 330 Times, Times Square.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Brief Notiecs of Some February and March Books.

THE John Lane Company is preparing to publish at the Bodley Head a volume edited by Tracy and Lucy Robinson, entitled "Selections from the Poetry of John Payne." Payne is probably best known as a translator. He turned the poems of Hafiz into English. His version of the fragments left by François Villon is well known. He was among the first in England to accept with enthusiasm the new element in music introduced by Richard Wagner, for whom he had the greatest admiration. Payne's creative work includes a wide range of verse forms in English, French, and Italian. It has been praised by such men as Horne, Tennyson, Browning, Rossetti, and Swinburne.

The fact that the McClurgs of Chicago are about to bring out a translation of the Baroness von Suttner's "Die Waffen Nieder," with the title "Ground Arms," should recall the fact that an authorized translation of this great sermon for peace has been published for several years by Longmans, Green & Co., as "Lay Down Your Arms." The recent award of the Nobel Peace Prize to the authoress, in recognition of the influence her book has had in the discussions leading to the establishment of The Hague Tribunal, has created a wide demand for the book in all languages. The Longmans' version is the work of Mr. Holmes.

Winifred Graham's "The Vision at the Savoy" is out from the Revells. The late Sir Walter Besant's ideal of a People's Palace, which he propounded in "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," did finally find expression in the great building in East London. Miss Graham's idea is the contrasted idea of the "neglected rich," and it will be interesting to see if it ever assumes concrete form.

"Dixie After the War," by Myrta Lockett Avary, which will be issued by Doubleday, Page & Co. some time in April, will take the shape of an addition to the books of memoirs already issued by this house—"A Belle of the Fifties," "A Southern Girl in '61," &c. The new book will deal with the Southern situation after the war from an intimate and altogether personal way. It is the period of reconstruction, with all its grotesque absurdities, corruption, tragedy, pathos, and humor of military dictatorship; the period of disorganized plantations, Loyal Leagues, Freedmen's Bureaus, Ku Klux, Red Shirts, &c., portrayed and visualized almost in the form of a series of biographical sketches strung together by a thread of actual autobiography.

The Revells are preparing an edition of Dr. Sell's series on Bible study for the Salvation Army, which is about to embark a course of training in the subject for some of its younger officers. The movement will start in England, but the books will be sent over from this country.

The Macmillan Company will presently issue a "Life of John Wesley," by Prof. C. T. Winchester of Wesleyan University. The volume will be handy for the student as well as the general reader. Special attention has been paid by the author to Wesley's personal relations, his tastes, habits, and studies, his attitude toward the social and political conditions of his time, &c. The illustrations will consist of portraits.

The Franklin Printing and Engraving Company of Toledo, Ohio, is sending out a volume dealing with newsboy life in this country, entitled "Boyville," by John Gunckel, President of the National Newsboys' Association of America. The proceeds from the sale of the volume are to go into the fund of the association, to be used for the clubs which Mr. Gunckel is organizing throughout the United States.

From McClure, Phillips & Co. comes the report that Stewart Edward White, author of "Arizona Nights," now running in McClure's Magazine, is engaged on a novel of South Sea life in collaboration with Samuel Hopkins Adams. Mr. White, who is at a sanitarium for his health, is said to be rapidly recovering.

Apropos of the recent publication by the Revells of "The Apostle Peter," described as "one of the finest examples of modern Bible study," it may be interesting to hear that the author, W. H. Griffith Thomas, B. D., has been appointed Principal of Wycliffe Hall, Oxford, England, an adjunct of the university to provide for a year's training for young men contemplating the ministry. Mr. Thomas is known here as a lecturer. He has also to his credit a volume on "Methods in Bible Study" which bears the Revell imprint.

L. C. Page & Co. announce, apropos of the manner in which Arthur Griffith's detective story, "The Passenger from Calais," has been received, that detective and sea tales seem to be in popular demand just now. They are sending out new editions of Clark Russell's "The Captain's Wife" and "The Mate of the Good Ship York" and Morley Roberts's "The Promotion of the Admiral." "The Passenger from Calais," it is added, is in its second printing, although published only last week.

Next week will see three rather important books come from the Appletons—Maxwell Gray's "The Great Refusal," George Moore's long-delayed realistic romance of an Irish priest's soul, "The Lake," and finally a book by Mrs. Craigie's father, John Morgan Richards, entitled "With John Bull and Jonathan," in which will be found some interesting reminiscences of the childhood of John Oliver Hobbes.

"English Metal Work" is a book of considerable interest to designers and architects which is being put to press by the John Lane Company for early publication. It is a series of drawings by William Twopeny, selected from a valuable but little known collection in the British Museum. They are made from the point of view of an enthusiastic antiquarian with knowledge and discrimination. The plates comprise drawings of lead work, such as pipe heads, &c., cast iron work and wrought iron work, such as fire dogs, grilles, vanes, hinge straps, knockers, locks, chests, door handles, key escutcheons, &c.

CAMBRIDGE IN THE FEN-LAND.

THE STORY OF CAMBRIDGE. By Charles W. Stubbs, D. D., Dean of Ely. Illustrated by Herbert Railton. Maps and plans. One volume. Pp. xx.-346. Small octavo, cloth. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

OF the two "university towns" of England, Oxford is by far the more famous. It is nearer to London, and on the highways of tourist travel; it is an interesting town, its colleges are beautiful; Cecil Rhodes was an Oxford man, and his "scholars" go to Oxford University. But Cambridge is also a beautiful place, with beautiful colleges, and its graduates are as famous the world over as those of its rival. It deserves as much fame as does Oxford. It is a sort of making-up for its unmerited disesteem, then, that Cambridge is the first to have its history told, its monuments described, in the excellent series of "Mediæval Towns"—a sort of "makin' up for Flodden," as a Scotsman described the success of Home's tragedy of "Douglas," with its Norval on the Grampian Hills.

Dean Stubbs of Ely is the author of the book, "The Story of Cambridge." He is a Cambridge man himself, and dean of the great cathedral in the Fens, a few miles from the university town in the Fens; he is the historian of his church, and knows his Cambridge as it is said a churchman should know his prayers. His book, therefore, is exact; what it does not contain, in the way of history, is probably not worth putting in print, except for the historian. Cambridge University, he says, was not founded by Anaximander, a disciple of Thales, or even by Alcuin of York; it grew, just as Topsy grew, and just as the town itself grew. The earliest of the colleges is Peterhouse, founded in 1281; the town itself, of course, is much older. In fact, centuries before it became a university town Grantebrigge was the chief distributing centre of the commerce and trade of eastern England and the seat of the largest fair in Europe. It was not until the retreating waters of the sea left Grantebrigge high and dry that it gained a new life and fame as the seat of the university.

Dean Stubbs leads us through the realms of fable, with warnings not to be misled by the attractiveness of myth and fancy, and then tells us of each college—its history, its buildings, its customs, its treasures. Emmanuel College and Magdalene are the best known to Americans; the first, because John Harvard was a graduate; the second, because it contains Samuel Pepys's collection of books and the journal of that ablest of gossips. The learned Dean gives lists of the portraits owned by each of the older colleges; the newer foundations, Downing, (founded by the first Harvard graduate, and opened in 1807,) Selwyn, Ridley, Girton, he practically ignores—they have no history. But the older colleges, the town itself, and its surroundings, he describes with loving detail. It is not wholly interesting detail—his style is not attractive; but everything he knows about town and university is placed at your service, you may help yourself.

Mr. Herbert Railton contributes a number of beautiful drawings to the book, which bear in almost illegible art writing the names of places in Cambridge. They probably are as much like their originals as Bierstadt's picture of the Yosemite was like nature. Mr. Railton is too fond of covering everything with foliage; for example, an enormous cedar appears to grow out of the entrance to St. John's College; one wonders how the Gate of Honor at Caius College can support the weight of vines that Mr. Railton confers on it. According to the artist, the quadrangle of King's College is but little smaller than the Court of Honor at the St. Louis Fair. Mr. Railton's drawings may be accurate, but we don't believe they are. They are very pretty, though.

"Success."

Among the offerings in the current Success are "Fighting the Telephone Trust," by Paul Latzke; "Misuse of Wealth," Cleveland Moffett; "The Humanizing of Van Ingen," Lloyd Osbourne; "Henry Irving's Fight for Fame," Bram Stoker, and "The Test," Martha McCulloch-Williams.

Vincent Brown's Novel.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are about to issue here "The Sacred Cup," a novel by Vincent Brown, which has already appeared in London under the title "A Magdalen's Husband." The story tells of a refined and good woman who learns that her fiancé is unfaithful to her. The situation is said to be handled carefully but frankly.

Avery's History.

Avery's "History of the United States" (the Burrows Publishing Company, Cleveland, Ohio,) has now reached its second volume, which deals with "The Colonies: 1600-1660." Volumes III. and IV. will follow at a near interval. The scheme of the work has now been changed from twelve to fifteen volumes, concerning which full particulars may be had from the publishers.

"Wild Justice."

Lloyd Osbourne's "Wild Justice" is scheduled for publication by the Appletons on Feb. 16. It is a collection of tales from the South Sea islands, where the girls are all beautiful and life is indolent.

Messrs. DODD, MEAD & COMPANY announce the publication of

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Afternoon, Feb. 7 and 8.
Books from a well-known New Jersey Collection, Autograph Letters, Bookplates and a collection of portraits for extra-illustrating.

Sales begin at 3 & 7:30 P. M.
TELEPHONE 3150 MADISON.

PAGES IN WAITING.

GEN." WILLIAM BOOTH, founder of the Salvation Army, forms the subject of a volume by Thomas F. G. Coates, author of "Lord Rosebery: His Life," and biographies of Sir George White, Marie Corelli, Hector MacDonald, &c. It is about to be brought out by E. P. Dutton & Co. under the title, "The Prophet of the Poor: The Life Story of General Booth." The career of this "man and Christian" is related enthusiastically from authoritative sources, including the "General" himself, his family, and intimate friends, and from records, &c.

The "Father" of the Salvation Army.

The opening chapter, entitled "The Man the Churches Missed," is a sort of appreciation of the work of Booth and his aims. The chapters following tell of his career from his birth onward to the present day. Accounts are given of his expulsion by the Wesleyans, his meeting with Catherine Mumford, the "mother" of the Salvation Army; his ordination as a minister, his travels and trials as an evangelist, his conception of the Salvation Army, and the work of this organization all over the world. The final chapter contains the "General's" review of his own life, given to the company assembled last October to witness the bestowal upon him of "the greatest honor London can confer upon an Englishman"—"the freedom of the city." In his prefatory note to the book, in which he discusses "The Salvation Army, Present and Future," Mr. Coates writes of "General" Booth:

* * * For more than half a century this modern messenger of the Master Christ has toiled, and, though entitled to rest, his courageous and indomitable spirit still cries out for more work among the world's poor, those he loves best. For the world's good this servant of humanity is maintained in health and strength to lead and guide and inspire by his example the ranks of the wonderful army of social reformers which he organized and continues to direct. Scorned and scoffed at for many years, he has lived to see his critics silenced by a world-wide recognition of the work so well done. Sovereigns and statesmen have delighted to do him honor. * * * Long may this truly great man continue his personal guidance of his remarkable army!

A frontispiece portrait of William Booth has been inserted in the book.

***

Military Geography of the Balkan States.

The first volume of a series of military geographies is about to appear in this country through the Macmillan Company. It is "A Military Geography of the Balkan Peninsula," by Prof. L. W. Lyde and Lieut. Col. A. F. Mockler-Ferryman, both authors of military volumes and geographies. The series, although intended for military students, it is explained in the preface, will not deal exhaustively with the different subjects, while it will also be of use to the general reader. As for the present book:

The choice of the particular area for the first volume was dictated by the fact that it is not only part of the (politically) most important continent, but also the part in which complications are, unfortunately, always present, and most likely to cause active trouble. * * * All that we are attempting to do in this series is to classify and analyze the geography of past and probable theatres of war and to present the result to the student in such form as will enable him to obtain a fair starting point for further study.

First discussed is the Balkan Peninsula as a whole, followed by separate chapters on Bulgaria, Roumania, Servia, Montenegro, Turkey, and Greece; the three final chapters deal with earlier and later modern campaigns, closing with a historical and political sketch of the Balkans. In appendices are given lists of useful words in the languages of the Balkan countries, tables of their armed strength; their weights, measures, and money, and a bibliography. Descriptions are given of railways, transports, fortresses, sea power, climate, water, inhabitants, roads, &c., of each country. There are a number of colored maps.

***

Railroad Tales by Cy Warman.

Something of the movement and color of Cy Warman's stories of the steel roads and the machines that fly over them is due to practical experience, the graphic reproduction of which is the author's best claim to being an author. Everything to which Mr. Warman applies his pen he seems to vitalize—whether the result be a volume of poems, "Frontier Stories," or "The Story of the Railroad" itself, or the tragic and comic episodes connected therewith. And incidentally it is always pleasant to remember that this biographer of the locomotive is the author of that once popular song, "Sweet Marie," first sung to his wife when she was known as Miss Myrtle Marie J. nes.

Mr. Warman's new book is out this week with the title "The Last Spike, and Other Railroad Stories," and the imprint of Charles Scribner's Sons. The stories are seventeen in number, and represent almost as large a variety of motives—ghost stories, love stories, tales of adventure, of faithfulness to trust, and of gallant feats of courage—touching on the work and life of trainmen and of trains, of engineers, conductors, brakemen, passengers, and the people who live along the route of the great steel highways of civilization.

***

Franklin at the Bar of the House of Commons.

With the fourth volume in Albert H. Smyth's edition of "The Life and Writings of Benjamin Franklin," shortly to come from the Macmillan press, we have the first glimpses of Franklin the diplomat, as he appeared in England as the agent of the Colonies—a field where he gained that valuable experience which was to bring him diplomatic victories fifteen years later at the Court of Louis XVI. In general terms Vol. IV. contains Franklin's correspondence in England, (1765-72,) ten articles by Franklin from English journals and from The Pennsylvania Chronicle, relating to the Stamp act, and never republished, and Franklin's report of Pitt's speech on the Stamp act.

It is to be hoped that the editor gives full importance to Franklin's examination before the House of Commons in 1765 on the expediency of repealing the Stamp act. Of this examination Edmund Burke wrote that it reminded him of a master being examined by a parcel of schoolboys, and George Whitfield commented as follows: "Dr. Franklin has gained immortal honor by his behavior at the bar of the House. The answer was always found equal to the questioner. He stood unappalled, gave pleasure to his friends, and did honor to his country."

It is a fact not generally known, or, if known, unemphasized, that Franklin in his address which followed the interrogations, outlined, even as Burke has not done, the great future of the British Empire if developed along the line of Expansion and Imperialism. In fact, Franklin's definition of the last word is in exact accord with what it has come to mean to the British Government to-day—the transformation of the Crown Colony into the practically autonomous Dominion or Commonwealth, to be followed by an Imperial Federation.

***

An Art Collector of Sixty Years Ago.

"The Letters of Richard Ford, 1797-1858," have been collected and edited by Rowland E. Prothero, M. V. D., author of "The Life of Dean Stanley," "The Psalms in Human Life," &c., and the volume is to be published by E. P. Dutton & Co.

Richard Ford was "widely known in the world of art, letters, and society," of sixty years ago in England. He may be recalled as the author of the "Handbook for Spain." His editor describes him thus:

A connoisseur of engravings, an admirable judge of painting, the interpreter to this country [England] of the genius of Velasquez, he had no rival as an amateur artist. * * * One of the first critics who appreciated the beauties of the ceramic products of Italy, he formed a fine collection of Gubbio and Majolica ware, and the works of Giorgio and the Delia Robbias. * * * His taste was no less varied than sound, and few art treasures in clay, metal, and marble were beyond his ken. Nor was his knowledge of the mysteries of cookery less profound, and Amontillado sherry and Montanches hams were introduced by him into this country. Well and widely read, gifted with a wonderful memory and a keen sense of humor, possessed of an extraordinary faculty for happy, unexpected turns of expression, full of curious anecdotes and adventures, he was a delightful talker. Entirely without the jealousy of the professed wit, he was an equally admirable listener. No man was a more welcome guest in society, none had more friends or fewer enemies.

Ford traveled in France and Italy besides Spain. The letters printed in the present volume are almost entirely selected from those which he wrote to Henry Unwin Addington, who in 1830, was Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Great Britain at the Court of Madrid. The illustrations, portraits, and views are in half-tone and photogravure.

***

Preparing for the Flight Abroad.

A small volume, which will embody a guide book and a work of reference, on the countries of Europe, has been prepared by Helene Adeline Guerber, author of "Stories of the Wagner Operas," "Empresses of France," &c. It is entitled "How to Prepare for Europe," and will be published by Dodd, Mead & Co.

"How to Prepare for Europe" has been written for the tried traveler as well as for the person going abroad for the first time. Information is given upon all subjects of interest to the tourist—art, history, customs, &c., included. Besides this, the author provides hints for the physical care of the traveler, and the preparations to be made for the voyage across the ocean, and while en tour.

While each topic is treated of briefly, reference is made to larger works on the subject in the English language, which give fuller information. Nevertheless, the volume will prove of value and interest, the author having embodied in it chapters on the history of each country in Europe; on travel, full of suggestions of "sights"; on painting, sculpture, architecture, music, &c. Lists have been included of Popes, rulers, and historical events, alphabetical lists of painters, architects, musicians, and others, with their dates and principal works; money tables, maps, and, finally, a short vocabulary in six languages, in which will be found many necessary words that have heretofore been omitted from the guide books.

Besides those mentioned above, Miss Guerber, who is a teacher, has written a number of other books and edited many French and German text books. She has to her credit volumes on the Greeks, Romans, English, "The Chosen People," &c.; a French reader, "Contes et Légendes"; a German reader, "Märchen und Erzählungen," and others.

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8vo, Cloth, 400 Pages. $2.00, net

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK

Pictorial Section. Part 1.

The New York Times

Sunday, February 4. 1906.

MRS. DAYRELL CRACKANTHORPE, (née Sickles) and Children.

THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH, (née Vanderbilt.)
(A new photo by Lafayette.)

(Photo by Aimé Dupont.)

MRS. OLIVER G. JENNINGS.

MRS. WILLIAM WALLACE WALKER.
(Photo by Curtis Bell.)

(Photo by Aimé Dupont.)

MISS EVELYN WALSH.

The New York Times
Sunday, February 4, 1906

MISS ROOSEVELT AND MR. LONGWORTH—CAUGHT BY THE CAMERA ON THE PENNSYLVANIA FERRYBOAT.

(Photo Copyright, 1906, by Brown Bros., N. Y.)

MISS ROOSEVELT PATIENTLY SUBMITS TO ANOTHER SNAPSHOT.

(Photo Copyright 1906, by Brown Bros., N. Y.)

MISS ROOSEVELT LENDS A HAND.

ON THE TRIP UP THE RIVER.

Miss Alice Roosevelt and Her Fiancé Nicholas Longworth Visit New York.

(Photos Copyright 1906, by Brown Bros., N. Y.)

M. FALLIERES, FRANCE'S NEW CHIEF EXECUTIVE
Presiding Over the Senate.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE MAHARAJAH OF GWALIOR
After Bagging a Tiger.

SIDA-MOHAMMED, EL MOCKRO
Moroccan Delegate to the Algeciras Conference.

CONFERENCE OF THE POWERS AT ALGECIRAS
The Maria Christina Hotel, Where the Delegates Meet.

T. G. HORRIDGE
The Man Who Defeated Balfour in Manchester.

WHAT A SHELL DID TO A HOUSE IN MOSCOW.

Lady Warwick Addressing a Laborite Meeting in London

HINDU TAILORS ENGAGED UPON WORK FOR THE PRINCESS OF WALES

CECELIA LOFTUS AS PETER PAN
Duke of York Theatre, London.

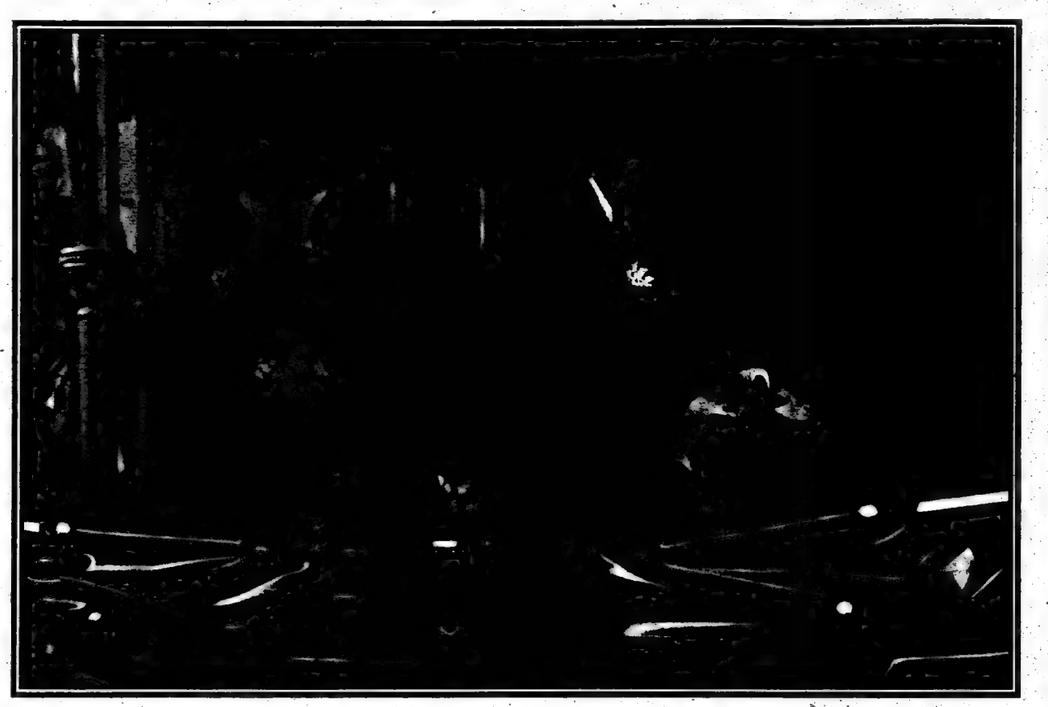

MR. AND MRS. CHAMBERLAIN (Formerly Miss Endicott of Boston) AT HIGHBURY ON POLLING DAY

MR. BALFOUR LEAVING HIS COMMITTEE ROOM—THIS WAS BEFORE THE BALLOTS WERE COUNTED.

WILL THORNE THE LABORITE, WHOM LADY WARWICK'S ELOQUENCE HELPED ELECT.

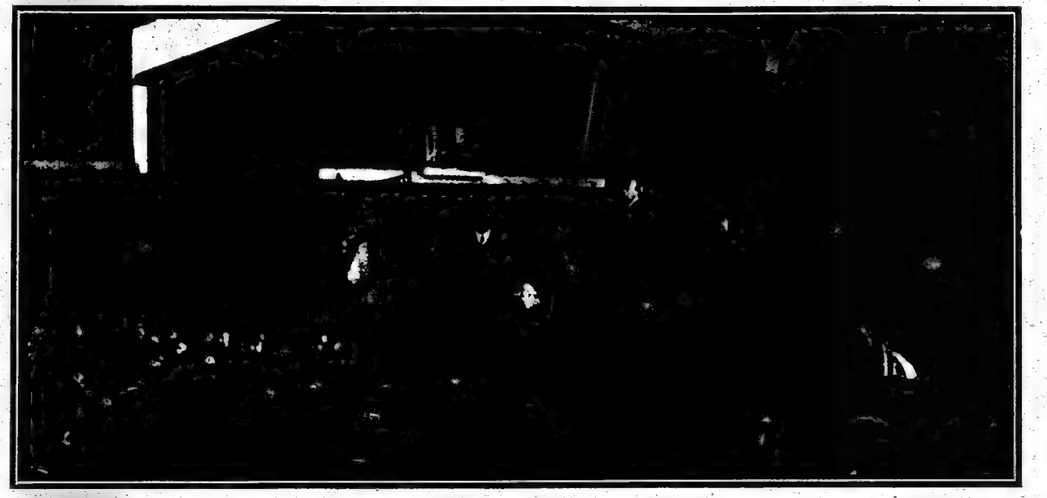

JOHN BURNS THE LABORITE MEMBER OF THE CABINET, "ON THE STUMP."

POLLING ROOM AT HAGGERSTON, NORTH LONDON.

VOTING IN THE WHITECHAPEL DISTRICT, LONDON.

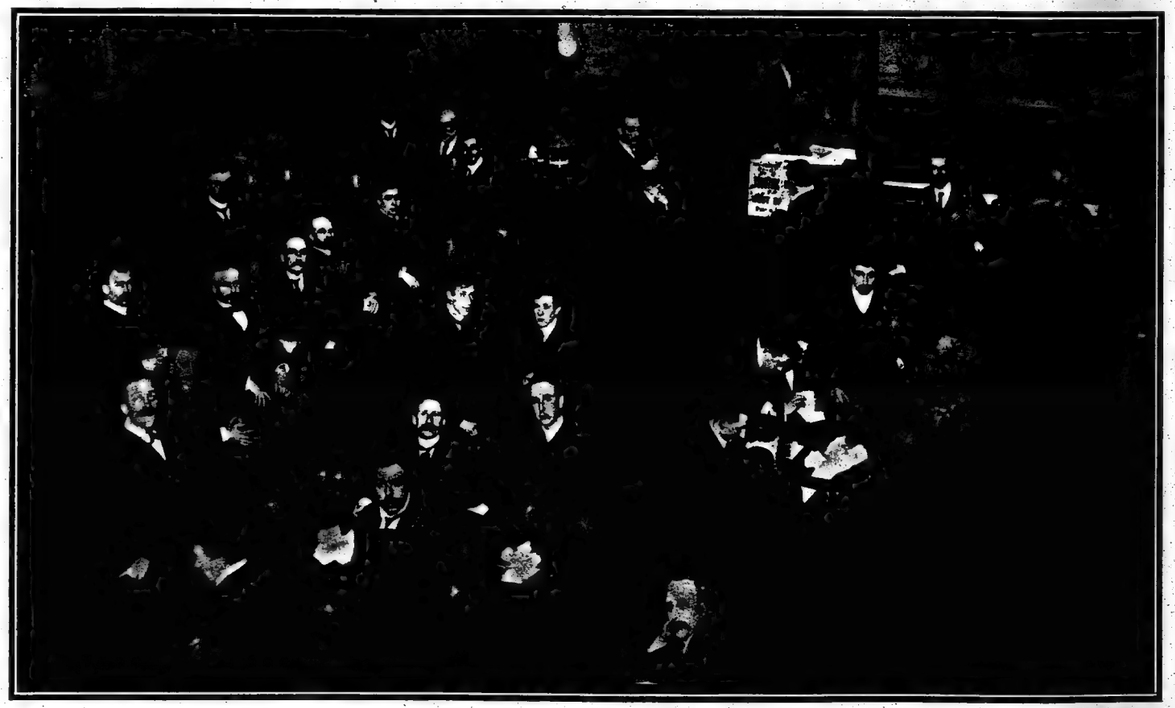

COUNTING THE BALLOTS AT WALWORTH TOWN HALL.

YOUTHFUL CAMPAIGNERS LINED UP.

Snapshots of Incidents in the Recent English Elections.

(Photos Copyrighted, Illustrations Bureau.)

MADAME DU BARRY.
By Francois Hubert Drouais (1727-1775).

DUCHESS DE CHATEAUROUX.
By Jean Marc Nattier (1685-1766).

Portraits of Two Famous Favorites of Louis XV.—Now on Exhibition in New York

(At the Ehrich Galleries).

CHRISTIE MACDONALD,
in "Mexicana."

(Photo by Otto Sarony Co.)

JULIA DEAN,
in "The Little Grey Lady."

(Photo by Sommer.)

"SAY 'A-A-A-AH'!"
An Amusing Scene in the Doctor's Office Between Fritz Williams and Jean Newcombe in "Before and After."

(Photo by Hellen.)

ELEANORA DUSE.
Latest Photograph of the Great Italian Actress in "Francesca."

LADY CLARICE SAYS "YES"
A Sentimental Episode Between Ellis Jeffreys and Claude King in "The Fascinating Mrs. Vandervelt."

(Photo by Hall.)

FUNERAL OF GENERAL JOSEPH WHEELER.
Procession Moving Down Fifth Avenue After Services at St. Thomas's.

(From Stereograph. Copyright, 1906, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.)

GENERAL JOSEPH WHEELER WITH COLONEL LEONARD WOOD AND LIEUT. COL. ROOSEVELT AT TAMPA.—Behind General Wheeler, Major Dunn, Lieut. Col. Brodie and Chaplain Brown.

(From Stereograph, Copyright, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.)

GENERAL WHEELER'S CAVALRY HORSE.
Presented to Him by the G. A. R.—It Headed the Funeral Procession With Empty Saddle.

(From Stereograph, Copyright, 1906, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.)

NOON HOUR AT A DOWNTOWN BUSINESS WOMAN'S LUNCH CLUB.

(Photo by Brown Bros., N. Y.)

OPENING OF THE HUDSON BRANCH CARNEGIE LIBRARY.
President of the Board of Aldermen McGowan and George L. Rives on the Platform.

(Photo by The Press Photo Co.)

STUDENTS' MASQUERADE AT THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

(Photo by Scott Studio.)

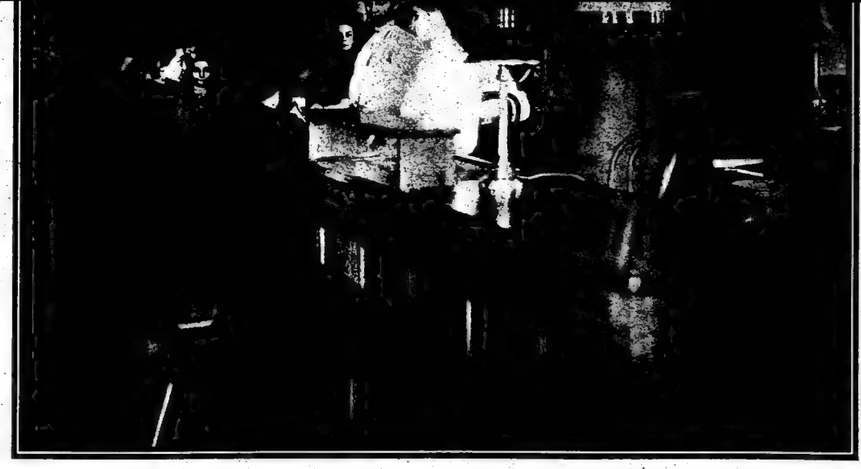

First Applicants for Books at the Hudson Branch, C. L.

(Photo by The Press Photo Co.)

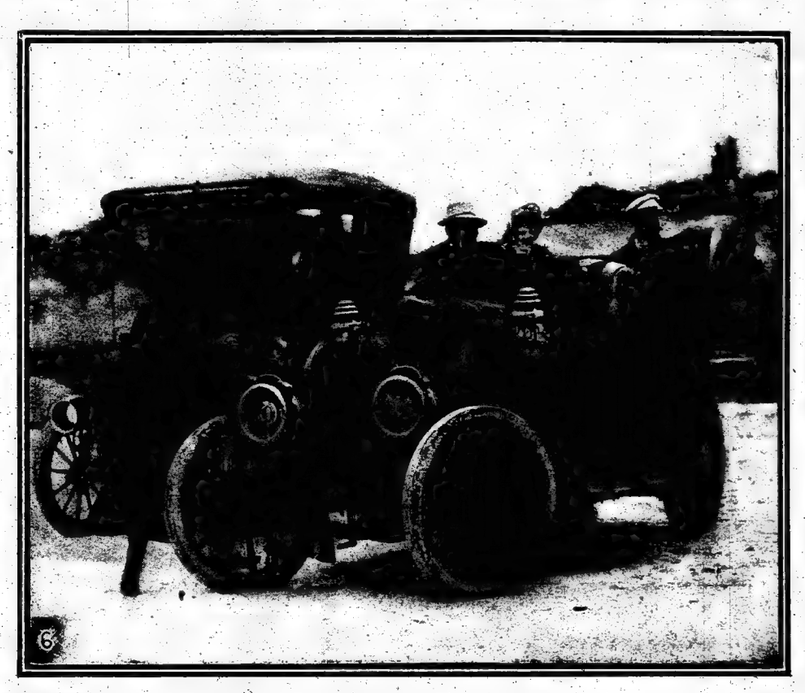

The Auto Tournament at Ormond, Fla.

(1) Spectators Lunching on the Beach. (2) Stanley Congratulating Fred Marriott, Who Had Driven His Steamer a Mile in 28 1-5 Seconds. (3) James L. Breese (with the goggles) and Party Watching a Race. (4) W. Gould Brokaw in His Much Talked About Eskimo Coat. (5) Clifford Earp, Winner of the 100 Mile Championship. (6) Charles G. Gates and Party Watching the Sport.

(Photos by Penfield.)

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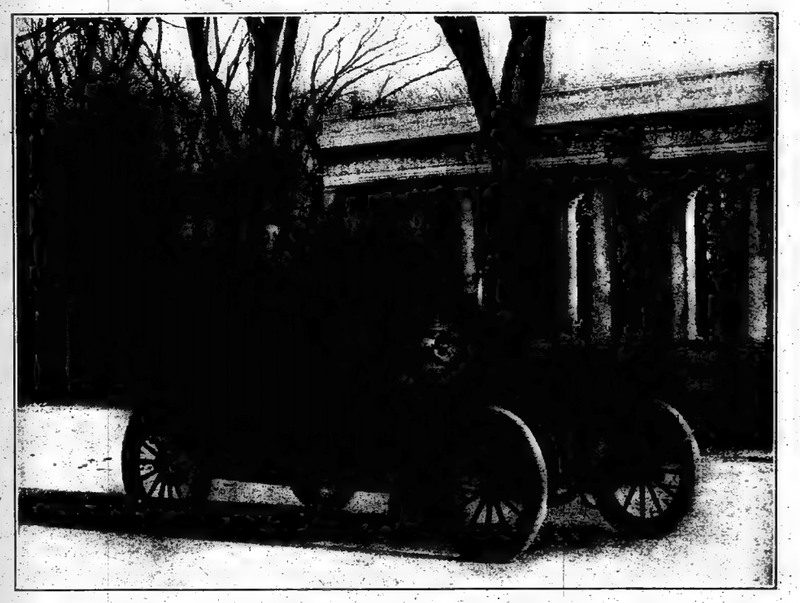

EXPERT COMMENT ON THE EXHIBIT OF WHITES AT THE NEW YORK SHOW.

"No use to declare anything bad or good about these great car builders. They stand everywhere high above critics, and I simply will say that I should like to own one of their splendid 18 H. P. touring cars at $2,800."

"The generator, with its eleven helical coils of tubing, is certainly the smallest and most perfect apparatus of that kind known up to now, and the fact of obtaining 'all speed' with a single lever is not the least point that has recently converted hundreds of sportsmen to steam automobiling."—George Dupuy, of 'L'Auto, Paris, in New York American.

"The engine, the generator, and the transmission mechanism are identical with those in the 1905 model, these features having been brought to a high state of perfection."—New York Herald.

"The old reliable White steamer, now entering its sixth year of service, is shown in eight distinct types. While the makers of gasoline machines are many and their notions of automobile construction quite as diverse, the White people, unaided, have developed a steam car which is considered by its friends to be the nearest approach to automobile perfection. Its noiselessness, wonderful control, and unique construction that make it safe and speedy, put the White in a class by itself."—New York Globe.

WHITE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

THE ROOSEVELT BEARS

(Copyright, 1905, by Seymour Eaton. All rights reserved)

By PAUL PIPER

V. THE BEARS AT A DISTRICT SCHOOL

The district school was a mile away;
The bears were free and thought that they
Would go to school for at least a day
They had learned to farm and knew the way
To sow the grain and cut the hay,
Or to catch a bull or drive an ox,
Or to get chopped up in a cutting box.
They would go to school to work and play,
To read and write and cipher, too,
And get good marks as schoolboys do;
And talk out loud and laugh and see
If the teacher would whip or let them be.

They'd rested well in the mow of hay;
They'd finished breakfast at break of day;
They'd brushed their clothes and shined their shoes,
And smoked a pipe and read the news,
And were ready now for a day of fun
Which would beat the farm or the broncho run.
They cut long gads, a good sized bunch;
The farmer's wife packed a basket lunch
And gave them books and slates and pads
And started them off like country lads.
The farmer stood at the garden gate,
And said, "Good-bye; if you lads are late
The teacher will keep you in at night
And give you a thousand words to write."
"Don't you worry," said TEDDY—B,
"We'll be on time, my chum and me;
A little learning is a dangerous thing;
We'll get it all, and then we'll fling

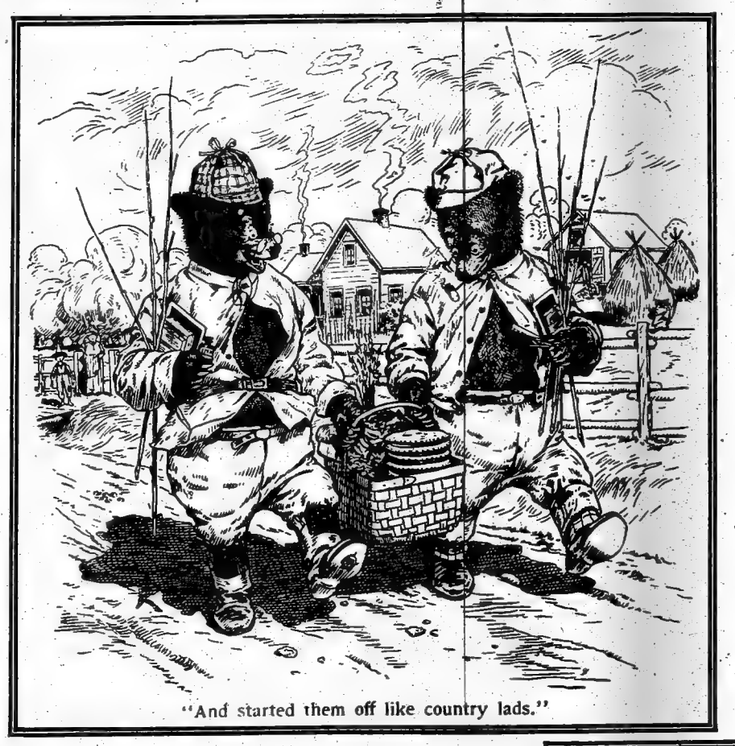
"And started them off like country lads."

It here and there as East we go
To let folks see how much we know."

'Twas the month of June; the day was fine;
The children gathered prompt at nine.
TEDDY—B sat down on the teacher's chair,
Took off his hat and brushed his hair,
And banged the desk and said that he
Would run that school that day and see
That letters danced and figures flew,
And that boys were good and their lessons knew.
He'd make things hard and play-hours few,
And keep those in who dared to do
Their lessons wrong or writing bad;
He'd scold them well and use the gad.
He had heard it said in countries wild
That to spare the rod was to spoil the child.
TEDDY—G stood just inside the door
To check the lates and keep the score;
While the teacher sat on a corner stool
And let the two bears run the school.

The first class called were little tots,
With picture cards, and squares and dots
To count and add; and color blocks
To pile in heaps; and little clocks
To mark the time; but TEDDY—B
Said the book I teach is A B C
And he asked them each in turn to say
The alphabet from Z to A,
And little words like o-x, ox;
And a-n, an; and f-o-x, fox.
When these they knew, he let them go
To the fields outside for an hour or so

The next class called was number two.
They stood in line their work to do
And started in on problems new.
If half of six is an eighth of three
How much will a third of a quarter be?
If a man and a boy can lift a ton
How big is the man and how old the son?
If a camel can go without water a week
How long could he go if he owned a creek?
If a woman can sew a seam a day
How many needles in a stack of hay?
If your mother's uncle and your father's niece
Buy apples and cakes at a cent apiece
And eat the apples and sell the cake
At two cents each, how much do they make?
If you add a hundred and subtract a score
From a thousand dozen and fifty more,
And divide what's left by half of three,
How much will remain for you and me?
If a boy can lift ten pounds alone
How many pounds in three loads of stone,
A barrel of potatoes and a ton of brick?
These few problems were run off quick,
And every boy found a place to stick.
When TEDDY—B saw the class was beat,
He howled and pranced and stamped his feet
The slates he smashed and chalk did eat,
And asked each boy to take his seat,
And said that the teaching was very bad,
If it didn't improve he would use the gad.
He gave them each to do that night
A hundred million words to write.

The class in history was called up front
And asked to open their books and hunt
For King Alfred's cakes and Cæsar's ghost,
And the place where battles were fought the most,
And Cromwell's hat and the cloth of gold,
And the place where Penn the Indians sold,
And Boston tea and Faneuil Hall,
And a lot of things not there at all.
The teacher said to TEDDY—B:
"They're not yet through the book, you see,
If you'll give them battles and dates to do,
Like Marathon and Waterloo,
And fourteen hundred and ninety-two,
They'll get good marks, a hundred plus;
Don't be so hard; don't make a fuss."
But TEDDY—B said, "Never mind
"We'll examine the classes, and if we find
The teaching bad, we'll cut your pay
To thirty-seven cents a day.
The history class was told to stay
For an hour that night to read and spell
And learn to say their lessons well.

A class in geography was next brought forth;
They were asked the distance from south to north,
And told to bound the moon and sky,
And name the capital of by-and-by,
And tell the distance from sun to star,
And measure the poles and tell how far
From West to East in a Pullman car,
And to draw the bottom of Great Salt Lake,
And tell how long a boat would take
To sail in waters of every sort
And stop at every ocean port.
They were asked to name Chicago streets,
And railroad lines and ocean fleets;
And to name a farm in every State,
And to open the latch of the Golden Gate;
And to make a list of the hills of Rome,
And name the peoples who lived at home;
And show on the map the weather line
When the nights are wet and the days are fine;
And tell at once the other name
For the land of nod and the peaks of fame,
And if capes are worn now just the same.
The Missouri boys said, "I want to know.

They made boys laugh and the teacher frown,
And turn the schoolroom upside down.

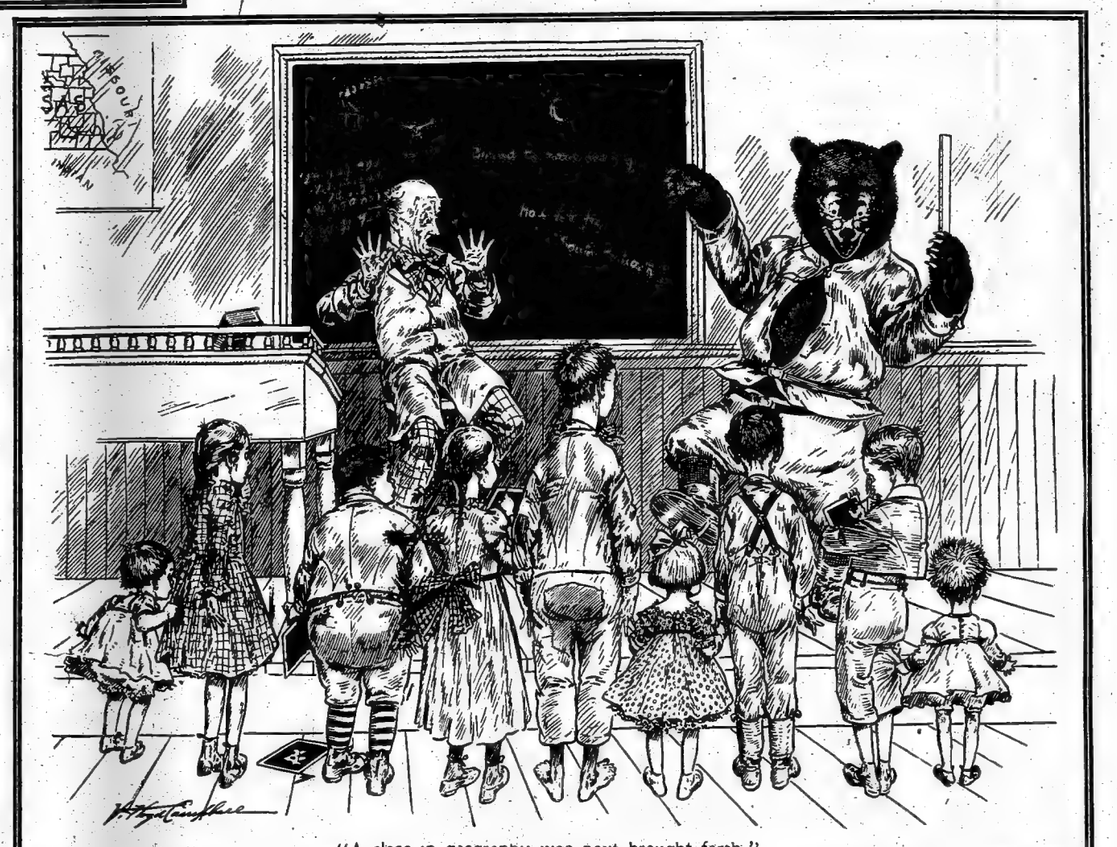
"A class in geography was next brought forth."

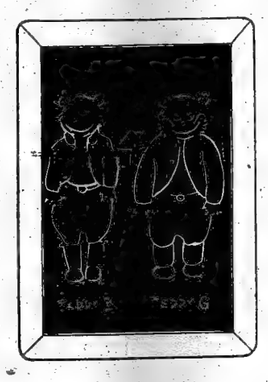

But they couldn't make the questions go.
They were ordered quickly off the floor
And were told to read their books once more.
TEDDY—B said he supposed it true
That the children answered all they knew;
He knew these things when but a child:
He guessed he'd make the whippings mild,
If work was bad and they failed to pass
It was the teacher's fault, and not the class.

The tricks they played that day were great,
The black bear teacher and gray bear mate,
They tossed the globe from hand to hand
And lifted a boy and made him stand
On top of their heads while they marched around
And thumped their slates to music sound.
They climbed the rope that rang the bell,
And opened a store and tried to sell
The children's lunch and books and caps
And pens and ink and chalk and maps.

The bears were glad the day was o'er,
They told the boys to work no more,
The world was made, they said, for play,
And boys and girls were just as gay,
Where schools were closed and teachers' pay
Was used for candy every day.
They asked the children not to cry,
As they doffed their hats and said good-bye.

(CONTINUED NEXT SUNDAY.)

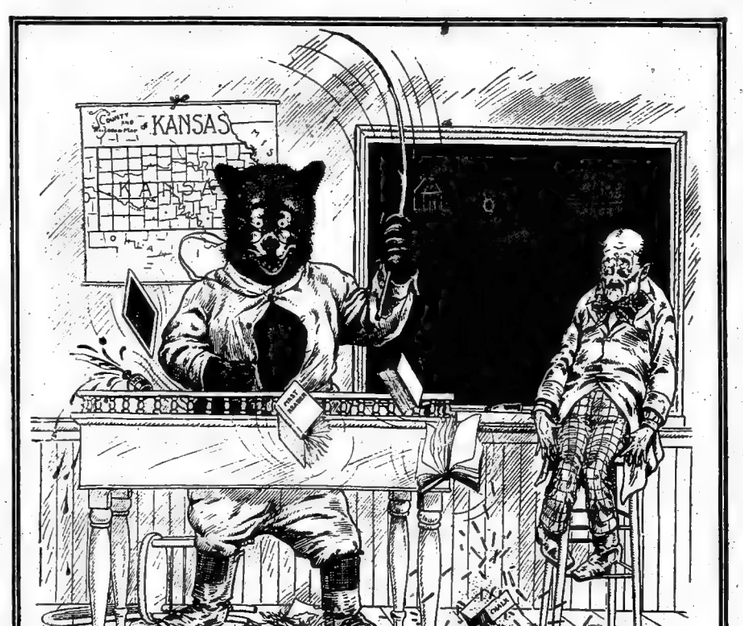

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THE WEATHER.
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VOL. LV....NO. 17,543. * * * NEW YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1906.—48 Pages, in Six Parts, including Pictorial Section. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

DEMOCRATIC SENATORS BOUND AGAINST TREATY

Caucus Takes Party Stand Against Santo Domingo Policy.

THREE KNOWN DISSENTERS

McEnery Stays Away, Patterson Walks Out, Clarke Votes Against Resolution—Treaty Probably Beaten.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The caucus of the Democratic Senators accomplished the purpose for which it was called, and to-night there is joy in the Democratic camp. Two resolutions were pushed through making it the duty of every Democrat to vote against the ratification of the Santo Domingo treaty. The smoking-out process was a pronounced success. Every Senator who had not committed himself too far in the White House direction made haste to give in his adhesion to the party policy.

The very Democratic Senators who were most cast down yesterday were jubilantly asserting to-night that the treaty is beaten. It will take five Democratic votes to ratify it, and only three can be discovered. They are those of Patterson of Colorado, McEnery of Louisiana, and Clarke of Arkansas.

All three were hopelessly committed in advance, but even Clarke is wabbling now, and leading Democrats expect to see him vote with his party when the pinch comes. It is believed by them that Clarke cannot stand the kind of advertising he is getting. His speech in the caucus to-day was that of a man in an unhappy frame of mind. Having voted in the caucus, he may feel bound by its action.

With only Clarke voting no, the Democrats adopted a resolution declaring that "the Senate ought not to advise and consent to the treaty now pending between the United States and the Republic of Santo Domingo." Patterson meanwhile had bolted.

Then, with only four negative votes out of the twenty-four that were cast, the Senators added to the resolution a second provision, saying:

"Resolved again that if two-thirds of this caucus shall vote in favor of the foregoing resolution, it shall be the duty of every Democratic Senator to vote against the ratification of said treaty."

The negative votes were cast by Clarke of Arkansas, Foster of Louisiana, Daniel of Virginia, and Mallory of Florida.

What meaning this additional resolution has is left for individual interpretation. The accepted construction is that it is a notice to those who shall vote for the Santo Domingan treaty that they will not, in future, be welcome in a Democratic caucus. It is not a threat of expulsion, but an intimation that those who feel themselves unable to abide by the decision of the caucus ought not again to claim a voice or vote when the question of determining the party's course may be up for consideration.

There were nine absentees, but they were either out of the city or ill. Some of them, such as Senator Stone of Missouri, Senator Gearin of Oregon, Senator Carmack of Tennessee, and Senator Clark of Montana, telegraphed that they desired to be considered as present and as voting for a resolution declaring the party's opposition to the treaty. Senator McEnery stayed away, telling everybody nothing could induce him to vote against the treaty.

There were some sharp mix-ups, notably one between Bailey and Clarke, and another between Culberson and Patterson. The Colorado Senator, however, came out of the affair with vastly improved prestige. He addressed himself to the imputations of his Democracy and the insinuations that he had been bribed by patronage or was angling for re-election. He said he would attend the next Democratic National Convention; that he had never asked the President for an office, and that he had announced in Denver a year ago that he would not be a candidate for the Senate again.

He declared that he was a Democrat in Colorado and in Washington, and that he could not be read out of the party. He distinctly recognized the party's right to bind its members to a course of action, however, and intimated that if the caucus should decide that the party must oppose the treaty he would accept the consequences without complaint.

He took occasion to say that never before had action on a treaty been made a question of party consideration, whereupon Senator Culberson asked him if he had ever known a treaty which departed so far not only from the tenets of the party but from the traditions of the country, and one which had been negotiated in such an extraordinary way. After this speech Patterson left the caucus.

Senator Clarke said that while he had been inclined to vote for the treaty, he was not so committed that he could not vote against it if reasons were presented why he should. He spoke with some bitterness of what he called "the attempt" to read him out of the party. He declared that it was impossible for him to be anything but a Democrat, and that to call him in any sense a Republican he regarded as an affront.

Senator Daniel of Virginia, whom gossip has classed as a White House Senator on this proposition, spoke earnestly in favor of the first resolution, which expressed the opposition of the party to the Santo Domingan treaty, but he was opposed to any action which even threatened a punishment of those who voted for the convention.

Senator Tillman was gloriously happy. After the caucus his face was a full moon. Asked if the treaty was beaten, he bumped a chair with his fist and said:

CASTELLANES MAY SEPARATE.

Countess, Formerly Anna Gould, Said to Have Brought Action.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Paris correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says that he has confirmed from reliable sources the story that the Countess Boni de Castellane (who was Miss Anna Gould of New York) is seeking a judicial separation from her husband.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Although diligent inquiry has been made in many quarters in regard to a report to the effect that the Countess Boni de Castellane has separated from her husband, no confirmation has been obtained.

The Chief Registrar of the Law Courts states that the authorities have not received any notice of the intention of the Countess to sue for separation or divorce.

Many rumors have been in circulation, however.

The engagement of Count Paul Ernest Boniface de Castellane and Miss Anna Gould was announced at Sir Roderick Cameron's house, on Staten Island, on Feb. 6, 1895. It was made to the guests assembled there by the Count himself and Miss Gould. The wedding was celebrated on March 4 of the same year by the late Archbishop Corrigan. It was a ceremony of great magnificence, and in honor of the event Miss Helen Gould, the bride's sister, gave a dinner to 1,000 poor children.

Since their marriage the couple have been heard from often. The fortune of the Countess amounted to about $18,000,000, and a large part of it was employed in building a splendid home in Paris, filled with all the art treasures Count Boni could buy without regard to price. Before long reports reached here that an income of $600,000 a year was proving too small for the Count, and that he was rapidly running into debt. Five years after the marriage the Goulds heard that the Count was financially involved and had been sued. He sold the ancestral Castellane mansion, the Chateau du Marais, but this only paid a small part of his debts. With claims amounting to more than $4,000,000 it was arranged that the debt was to be paid in yearly installments, with interest of 4 per cent.

The Count always denied emphatically that he was pressed by creditors, but in 1900 it was announced from Paris that his wife's fortune had been placed by the French courts under the trusteeship of her brother, George J. Gould. It was stated at the time that this measure was taken at the request of the Gould family, who were alarmed at the extravagances of the Castellanes.

At the time of her marriage Miss Gould was 22 years old. The Count made his bow to American society shortly before his engagement. After the announcement he is said to have assured his friends that he was to obtain $2,000,000 from his wife on the day of the marriage.

The Castellanes have three children—George, Boni, and Jay.

SCHLEY IN A RUNAWAY.

Admiral and His Wife Escape Injury in Smash-Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Admiral and Mrs. Winfield Scott Schley narrowly escaped death last night in a runaway on Connecticut Avenue when their brougham was partly wrecked in collision with a delivery wagon, and one of the horses so badly injured that it had to be shot.

The Admiral and his wife were badly shaken up, but neither was thrown from the vehicle. The collision is all that saved them, as the frenzied horses would certainly have overturned the brougham in another half block. It was careening as the delivery wagon was struck.

The driver lost control of his reins and was thrown from his box when the crash occurred.

Connecticut Avenue, one of the most fashionable boulevards, was crowded and great excitement followed the trail of the runaway.

The Admiral was seen in a half-standing position just before the collision and he appeared as if he were about to lift his wife and jump for safety.

Samuel Boyd, a negro driver for J. D. Robertson, owner of the vehicle, was on the box. He declared that an automobile came up behind and frightened the animals with its horn. He says the horse on the left hand side reared into the air and crowded the other animal into the sidewalk, and both bolted. Boyd sawed on the lines as the horses ran, but was unable to guide them by the delivery wagon, which was standing in front of a store.

Mrs. Schley was extremely collected when she stepped from the broken carriage with the assistance of her husband. It was only a short distance to their home and they walked. They declared they had not been injured.

Admiral and Mrs. Schley had been making afternoon calls and were on their way home.

C. C. BROWNE CAUGHT.

Customs Appraiser Who Jumped His Bail Arrested in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Feb. 3.—Charles C. Browne, the Customs Examiner of New York who was convicted of defrauding the United States Government out of a large sum of money in connivance with a firm of silk importers, and who fled in January when his appeal was decided against him, was arrested here to-day.

Browne was an Examiner in the Custom House, and in May, 1903, he was indicted on a charge of conspiring to defraud the Government in the Rosenthal silk cases. It was charged that he had passed under weight large imports of Japanese silks for the firm of Rosenthal & Co. He was tried, and after being convicted was sentenced to serve a term of two years in

PRIEST AND BOY DROWN AFTER RESCUING MANY

Father Simon and College Lad Saved Score of Skaters.

STUDENTS BREAK THIN ICE

Professor and Youth Who Aided Him Are Finally Lost with Two Others in Illinois River.

Special to The New York Times.

PERU, Ill., Feb. 3.—Father Francis Gilbert Simon, a professor in St. Bede College, and William Reuter, a Chicago boy who was one of his students, gave their lives to-day in an attempt to avert a fatal termination to a students' skating party.

Their sacrifice was in vain. Although between them they saved nearly a score of boys from death when the ice upon which they were skating gave way, two others were swept down the Illinois River and drowned. It was in a last desperate effort to rescue one of these that Fatehr Simon lost his life.

It is the custom at St. Bede's College for students to go for a walk Saturday afternoon under the care of some of the professors. This afternoon more than twenty boys started out with Father Simon. The priest, who was a recent addition to the teaching staff of the college, was one of the youngest and most popular professors. As it was believed the ice in the Illinois River was strong, the priest allowed the boys to take their skates.

The priest did not skate. It was almost time to return to college, when it was sugested that a group of the skaters pose out on the ice for a photograph.

More than twenty of the boys grouped, and the photographer was waiting for them to become settled for a picture, when the ice opened under their feet.

In an instant the boys were struggling in ten feet of water. The ice was thinner than they had thought, and broke into fragments as the struggling boys grasped it.

Father Simon was a short distance away when the ice broke. As quickly as he could he reached the hole, throwing off cassock and coat as he ran. Then, ordering the other boys to keep away from the cracked ice, he plunged into the river.

One by one he carried five of the boys to the edge of the ice and held them there until the others pulled them to safety.

In all there were twenty boys in the water. Reuter, who was a senior, was one of them, but he could swim. It would have been an easy matter for him to have dragged himself on to the strong ice, but the priest called him to help those who could not swim. Reuter obeyed. Two of the boys who were saved owe their lives to him. When young Reuter had rescued the second boy his strength was exhausted, but he tried to swim out again for another, one of the two who were drowned. The effort was too great, however, and Reuter, together with the boy he would have saved, sank.

Meanwhile the priest was in the water dragging the boys to the edge of the ice and calling instructions to those who were pulling them to safety. When he had rescued all but one of the boys then above water Father Simon clung for a moment to the ice. His strength was gone, and his pupils begged him to save himself. But the priest struck out again. At the last he failed. Numbed and exhausted, he was forced to give up, and with a last glance toward the boy for whom he gave up his life he sank.

By this time other priests had arrived, and while Father Simon and the boy disappeared, the other priests with crosses raised high in the air, read the services for the dying.

Around them with bared heads stood the boys who had been attracted to the scene. The bodies of those who were drowned were recovered to-night, and were taken to the college. The bodies of the students were later removed to an undertaking establishment in Peru and telegrams sent to the parents apprising them of the fate of their sons.

Frank Cristie, one of the boys who lost his life, was a son of Assistant Chief Cristie of the St. Louis Fire Department. Father Simon went to St. Bede's College six months ago from St. Valentine's College, Pennsylvania.

SKATED ON THIN ICE.

Boy Drowned and Brother Who Tried to Save Him Will Die.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 3.—While skating on the Passaic River this afternoon "Nick" Oorbeck, 8 years old, son of Abe Oorbeck of Dundee Lake, broke through the ice. His brother, Benjamin, 10 years old, went to his assistance and both boys made a heroic struggle for life. Companions of the boys ran for assistance and an unknown man succeeded in getting both boys to the shore.

They were both in a drowning condition when taken from the water. An ambulance was called and they were taken to the general hospital, where "Nick" died shortly after his arrival. Benjamin is in a precarious condition and will probably die.

SCORE FELL INTO RIVER.

Gangplank Broke When Crowd Rushed to Board a German Cruiser.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3.—Just after a temporary gangplank had been constructed from the wharf at the Julia Street landing to the deckside of the German cruiser Bremen this afternoon, a large

GOING TO BE COLDER.

The Weather Man Says a Dakota Blizzard Is Headed This Way.

Early toilers confronted a mercury at 6 degrees, the minimum for the day, when they started for work at 6 o'clock yesterday morning; they came home at 6 o'clock at night in the comparative comfort of 21 degrees. The thermometer kept on rising, and at midnight it was one degree higher, the maximum of the day, with apparently a promise of still warmer weather.

But just before this the Government displayed cold wave warnings generally between the Alleghanies and the Rockies. It is announced that, barring interference from the unknown meteorological forces over sea, this section of the country will have another taste of real Winter weather by to-morrow.

Possibly snow may fall to-night to give it a more seasonable aspect.

CANFIELD TO QUIT GAMBLING.

For the Sake of His Children He Is Selling Out.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 3.—Richard A. Canfield denied emphatically to-night the story that he has any interest in any gambling place in Cuba.

"The denial of any purpose on my part to have a gambling place in Cuba," said Mr. Canfield, "cannot be made too strong. For the sake of my children, I am withdrawing from all such enterprises as rapidly as possible, and, with the exception of my estate at Saratoga, I have severed my connection with all activities of that sort.

"I am unable to understand how every little while some story or other crops out that I am interested in a gambling place in Cuba. I have never been in Cuba but once, and that was a year ago last October. At that time I stopped over in Havana two or three days, but I am not now, never have been, and never intend to be interested in promoting any gambling place there.

"I now spend practically every Summer in this city with my family and as much of the rest of the time as I find possible."

SAVED A CREW AT SEA.

Eight Men Taken from the Brig Irene Reach Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—The ocean tug Storm King, which arrived here to-day, had on board Capt. Ruggles and crew of seven men of the New York brig Irene, which was wrecked in a northeast gale off Cape Lookout on Jan. 28. The crew were rescued by the schooner Henry B. Fiske, from which they were transferred to the Storm King in Vineyard Sound yesterday afternoon.

The gale broke so suddenly over the Irene that there was no time to take in sail, and much of the canvas was carried away, together with her foretopmast and part of the rigging. For a week the vessel was beaten about and she began to leak. When it seemed certain that she could remain above water only a short time the Henry B. Fiske sighted her distress signals. Volunteers manned a small boat from the Fiske, and after a hazardous trip to the sinking vessel took off Capt. Ruggles and his crew.

The Irene was built at Setauket, N. Y., in 1876. She was owned by Yates & Porterfield of New York City. She was sighted abandoned on Jan. 29 about eight miles off Cape Lookout by Capt. Larsen of the Norwegian steamer King Haakon.

QUELL PANIC IN CHURCH.

Timbers Cracking, Preachers March Audience Out to Safety.

Special to The New York Times.

RARITAN, N. J., Feb. 3.—The floor supports of the Third Reformed Church gave way last night, just as the audience which had attended the farewell of a series of revival services was crowding its way out. There was a crush about the doors, where many stopped to shake hands, and the floor sank under the weight.

Cracking timbers gave a warning of the impending collapse. A wild scramble had begun, when the Rev. Dr. Hart of Somerville jumped to the platform and advised the crowd nearest the doors to separate, moving away from the doors or back into the church as speedily as possible. His calm checked the panic.

Then the Rev. Dr. W. H. Morgan of Newark a moment later marched down the aisle and told the audience to follow him, leading them out in an orderly way. When the floor had been cleared it was found that the supporting beams had all given way.

RAILROAD AUTO CAR TESTED.

Fifty Miles an Hour Made in Run to Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, Feb. 3.—The new gasoline electric car for railroads was tested here this afternoon before prominent officers of the Delaware and Hudson and New York Central Railroad Companies and the General Electric and American Locomotive Companies.

The car ran to Saratoga and back with the greatest ease, making a maximum speed of about fifty miles an hour with little noise. The railroad engineers on board said that steam power for short lines will soon be a thing of the past.

In mechanism the new car is like an automobile and trolley car combined. The propelling force comes primarily from a gasoline engine, but electricity actually turns the wheels. Underneath the cars are motors like those on Subway cars, supplied with current from the gasoline engine.

Outside the car looks like the regular passenger coach with baggage apartment.

NATIONAL THEATRE SITE IS BOUGHT FOR $750,000

Bounded by Broadway, Central Park West, 62d and 63d.

30 BOXHOLDERS AT $100,000

New Enterprise Will Foster American Drama as Well as Comic Opera —Ready in 1908.

The site for the Conried National Theatre, which will also be used as an opera house, was acquired yesterday. It is bounded by Broadway and Central Park West, and takes up the whole block between Sixty-second and Sixty-third Streets. The title was formally transferred yesterday by the Unity Realty Corporation to Charles T. Barney, acting as a representative. The price paid was $750,000.

Mr. Barney would not discuss the purchase last night. He said he had not been downtown yesterday, and, as he was continually buying real estate, he could not say whether or not this particular deal had been put through.

Mr. Conried will be at the head of the new enterprise, and the theatre will be called the National Theatre. The plays to be presented are to be the highest standard of art and to represent the best of all nations. The American drama will receive encouragement and comic operas will be presented twice a week.

In the theatre there are to be thirty boxes arranged in the shape of a horseshoe. The owner of each box is to pay $100,000 for it, and they are to be the property of the buyers in perpetuity. The holders of these boxes are to be selected by a committee, which is to endeavor to choose people of undoubted social standing.

Besides its entertainment feature those who have made possible the theatre believe that it should be largely educational. At a greatly reduced price, 25 cents for each performance, 600 seats are to be reserved for students. A committee chosen from the professors of the leading universities will decide what plays are suitable for them to witness.

Plays of modern times are to be passed on by a committee on fashions and manners, and special effort is to be made to have costumes and accessories represent exactly the period of the play.

The stock company for the theatrical performances is to use English entirely. Several of the best Greek tragedies are to be presented, and these as well as other plays in foreign languages will be translated and presented in English.

It is the idea of the originators of the National Theatre to eliminate the speculator or by popular subscription. The theatre is to be completed in time for the season of 1908, when there are to be thirty weeks of plays and operas.

Ten separate productions will be given. The highest price for a seat at one of these performances is to be $20, and the lowest $2.50. It is hoped that in the 1909 season it will be possible to increase the number of plays.

Shortly after the Conried enterprise became first known, the National Art Theatre Society invited the promoters to unite with them in the movement.

AUTO KILLS A WOMAN.

Chauffeur Put on Speed and Escaped Up Broadway.

A well-dressed woman, about 40 years old, was struck by an automobile at Broadway and Twenty-first Street early last evening and died in Bellevue Hospital two hours later. From the moment she was struck she never regained consciousness, and there is no clue to her identity.

The woman started across Broadway, and in dodging a trolley car landed in front of a big auto, running at good speed, which hurled her to the curb. The auto contained only a chauffeur, who at once put on speed and disappeared up Broadway before he could be caught.

The woman weighed 175 pounds, had black hair, and was dressed in dark clothes. An employe of the American Express Company's office, into which she was taken after the accident, called up Night Supt. McHale of Bellevue last night and told him that when the woman was brought into his office she had on a sealskin coat and wore considerable jewelry. She was carrying a cooked chicken and a sirloin steak wrapped up in brown paper. The employes of the express company locked up the coat and the jewelry in the safe.

PUGILIST AT MRS. GARDNER'S.

Battling Nelson Inspects Her Venetian Palace in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—Battling Nelson, the pugilist who has been in town this week, thought he'd "do" the city completely before his departure, so this afternoon he boldly traveled out to the Venetian palace of Mrs. Jack Gardner on the Fenway, that holy of holies, wherein are storied a million dollars' worth of art treasures of all ages and all climes.

When the Swede sent up his card the reply was an expression of regret that she could not receive him, but it was accompanied by an invitation to inspect the house, so for two hours he was conducted through the art galleries, the music room, and the other apartments, and when he left appreciatively told his "aide" it was the biggest thing he ever saw.

TO BUILD NEW SKYSCRAPER.

VESUVIUS IN ERUPTION.

Spouting Fire from a Fissure 400 Meters in Length.

NAPLES, Feb. 3.—Mount Vesuvius is in eruption from a fissure 400 meters in length on the right side of the mountain.

It is a magnificent sight.

OSTEOPATHY FOR PATTISON.

Governor Treated with the Consent of His Physician.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 3.—Gov. Pattison, with the consent of his physician, is taking osteopathic treatment from a doctor of that cult here.

The Governor's family reports that he is improving.

$1,000,000 WHEAT FIRE.

East St. Louis Elevator, 200 Horses, and 200 Wagons Burned.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—The Union Elevator, containing 1,000,000 bushels of wheat, was destroyed by fire to-night, entailing a loss of more than $1,000,000.

The fire spread to the stables of the St. Louis Transfer Company, and 200 horses and 200 wagons were burned, as well as the stables.

TURBINES FOR BATTLESHIP.

May Be Installed on the South Carolina or Michigan.

WSHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Board of Construction of the navy has about decided to recommend the installation of turbine machinery on board either the South Carolina or the Michigan, the two battleships now being designed.

It is probable that bidders will be invited to offer their own designs for such machinery.

TO FREE MME. HUMBERT.

Swindler's Health Has Suffered in Her French Prison.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—The Figaro this morning says that Mme. Therese Humbert, the swindler, will be released from prison to-day and that Romain Daurignac has left for Rennes, accompanied by a nurse, to bring her to Paris.

The paper adds that the state of Mme. Humbert's health has become much worse recently.

PRESIDENT'S CLASS DINNER.

Eight Old Harvard Associates Dine at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The President to-night gave an informal dinner in honor of eight of his former classmates at Harvard.

The guests, all members of the class of 1880, were Robert Bacon, Assistant Secretary of State; Robert Winsor, Richard Saltonstall, William Hooper, and Minot Wells of Boston, Richard Trimble and William Blodgett of New York, and Andrew D. Miller of Concord, N. H.

COREY'S MOTHER GOING WEST

Will Join the Steel Trust President's Wife at Reno.

Special to The New York Times.

BRADDOCK, Penn., Feb. 3.—A. A. Corey, the aged father of W. Ellis Corey, head of the Steel Trust, said to-day that his wife had arranged to go West to join his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Laura Corey, who is gaining a residence at Reno, Nev.

"Laura didn't want to go back West at all without mother," said the elder Corey. "She made mother promise to go out and live with her this Winter and all Spring, and mother is going next week. That will give Laura pretty near all the family. She has Ada with her now, and mother's going, and that leaves only me. Well, yes, er—there's Ellis. I came pretty near forgetting about him."

ARREST INSURANCE MEN.

Officers of Western Company Accused of Making False Reports.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 3.—Hiram Tyree, President of the Continental Life Insurance Company, returned from San Francisco to-day and submitted to arrest on a charge that he had made to the Secretary of State false reports of the company's business. He was released under $5,000 bonds. Cameron C. Wylie, Secretary of the company, was also arrested to-day.

The Secretary of State to-day took charge of the offices and books of the company. It has written about $6,000,000 of insurance in Utah, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and California. Some of the most influential men of Utah are stockholders and Directors in the company.

THREAT TO LYNCH DIXON.

Author of "The Clansman" Applies for a Pistol Permit.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., author of "The Clansman," appealed to Capt. Dennis Ward of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station for protection last night, after he had received an anonymous letter. In this the writer declared the Rev. Mr. Dixon would be lynched by the negroes of this city if he didn't close the production of "The Clansman," now playing at the Liberty Theatre.

Mr. Dixon showed the letter. It was quite well written, and was signed "The Negro Ku Klux Gang." Dr. Dixon declared that nevertheless he would go to church to-day and reply to Prof. Kelley Miller, but he would go armed.

Capt. Ward advised him to go to Police Headquarters and get a permit before carrying a revolver.

BY WIRELESS UNDERGROUND.

Wilkesbarre Priest Will Try to Communicate with Europe.

BRIDEGROOM MIZNER ON MAN'S OPPORTUNITIES

Alaska's the Real Spot for a Hustling Youth, He Says.

BUT NEW YORK HAS A FEW

Self-Told Story of a Crowded Life in Wild Places and Narrow Escapes Therein.

Wilson Mizner, the hustling young Californian, who has become the bridegroom of Mrs. Charles T. Yerkes, the richest widow out of the West, told a TIMES reporter last night what he thought of the opportunities offered to a young man by New York and Klondike. Mr. Mizner has had adventures in both sections and might be expected to know.

"Well, considering everything," said he after gravely thinking over the problem, "taking it all in all, the opportunities for a bright, bustling, buttin'-in young man are bigger and richer in the Northwestern gold fields than in New York. The competition there, you know, is not one thousandth part what it is here."

Mr. Mizner puffed away at a brown-paper cigarette—he scorns white paper cigarettes and cigars—toyed with a silver goblet. Then he added:

"But the opportunities here are big—stupendously big; the light at the top of the long staircase is a brilliant light. And if you can't get up to it, why then it makes the blood run fast to try like the devil to get up to it. Mining, gold mining is my hobby and my business, and I shall stick to it till I hold the preacher's hand at the last; for that, too, has a brilliant light at the top of a long staircase.

"Wasn't it Scot that made one of his characters say that he would rather be a racing little old mountain stream one day than a sluggish lot of ditch water crawling across a swamp for the rest of his life? That quotation may be a little phony, but them's my sentiments."

Story of a Crowded Life.

Mr. Mizner sat at a fine old table in the beautiful Yerkes house at 864 Fifth Avenue. After a while he talked about the many things that have been crowded into his twenty-nine years of life. He rang a bell for his valet, sent him out with an injunction to find a store somewhere and buy him some plain smoking tobacco. Then he continued:

"Yes. I was born in Benicia, Cal., in 1876. The schoolmarms began their task of training my ideas to shoot in the public schools there. When I was about twelve years old my father was appointed Minister to the five Central American Republics. I lived in Guatemala, a city in the country of that name. There I was put out in Spanish boarding schools. I had to learn Spanish, and now I speak that language as well as my own. That isn't saying a whole heap, is it?

"Well, I came back in 1892 and entered Santa Clara College, in San Francisco, taking more civil engineering than anything else."

"Did you graduate from there?" he was asked.

"My heavens, no," said Mr. Mizner; "never knew anybody to graduate from Santa Clara." And his laugh reverberated throughout the wide halls of the Fifth Avenue house.

"Over the Slopes for Mine," He Says.

"Coming out of that college, I went down into the North Star Mine in Grass Valley, Cal., and got some mining knowledge out of the earth, 2,000 feet down. That started me in for mining. And I'm going to stick to that like a sick kitten to a warm bottle, for I love it.

"Speaking of California, that's the real garden spot of the world. The fruit industry, big as it is now there, is going to be something marvelous when the railroads and the men who boss them are forced to do what's right. Chinamen are picking over the old gold mines, and even the heathen Chinee is making money, though if you ask him he will tell you he isn't digging two bits' worth. The gold of California has just been scratched; it hasn't been exhausted. It's the place to live; you have the table set when the tide goes out, with clams and oysters and things. They'll never pry me loose from my love of the West. It's 'over the slopes' for mine."

Starving in the Klondike.

Mr. Mizner paused. Then he went on: "Well, then, after batting around in the Northwestern States for a little while playing with mines, I heard the gold news from Alaska which made everybody in two countries nutty, especially along the coast. In '98 I started with a crowd for the Klondike. That was before Dawson was ever heard of.

"By the way, it was up there that I came closest to death by starvation. I went out prospecting with an Indian. We got sorter lost somewhere between Dawson and salt water. It was two months before we got back to even a semi-civilization in an eating way. At first we had a little rice and tea and boiled salmon. Then we had only boiled salmon without salt; and say, boiled fish three times a day is a beautiful foretaste of the place where the Good Book says they pour lead quick when you open your mouth. So help me, Moses, I weighed 218 pounds with nothing much on when I went out of Dawson. When I got back I weighed 168 pounds, and 18 pounds of that wasn't me."

He told about the lawlessness of the

out after us; we thought we were done for.

"You see," he explained in detail, "the south wind kept blowing us north. Our only hope was that a north wind would spring up in some mysterious way and break up the ice, so that we could sail back south. It looked like a north wind would never help us. We didn't know how long our provisions would last. The north wind did come finally.

Overboard in the Arctic.

"I told you just now when I was close to death by starvation. Now I'll tell you when I was closest to the pit by freezing."

Mr. Mizner cleared his throat and gravely fixed the reporter with his eye, after the manner of the Ancient Mariner.

"The Portland had drifted 200 miles north of Point Barrow. There were only sixty on board, including the crew. But I enjoyed myself; there was fun for me. It was in the shape of Dr. Blankenschrift, a Spiritualist. I—"

"Do you believe in Spiritualism?" he was asked trustfully.

"Blazes, no," said Mr. Mizner, "but the doctor did. I made him believe I did. The others got to guying him one day about me not believing in either it or hypnotism. He came to me and told me I ought to make some demonstration to show the crew and passengers that I had faith in him.

"Well, Doc suggested that I put myself in a hypnotic state so I couldn't feel pain, and then jump off in a little clear pool of water at the stern of the ship. I fixed it up with the crew. Then I groaned in my bunk until I had got into the state, whereupon I rushed out and jumped overboard with nothing on but a pair of overalls and a jumper.

"I was red as a boiled lobster when they pulled me out. Say, that's the record—plunging overboard almost naked 200 miles north of Point Barrow, although I didn't think I was making a record; I just wanted to make the Doc think he was vindicated. He did think so."

In a Shooting Scrape.

Mr. Mizner gazed steadily at the reporter. Then he took up his past again.

"I was in Nome in the years of 1899 and 1900, and again in 1902," he said. "It was a devil of a place up there. There wasn't any law, though there is some now. Every man held to what he could by main strength. In the one street of Nome at that time I saw many a time a crowd of houses on wheels. Their owners waited until some fellow had left his claim for an hour. Then they would wheel the house on the claim and hold it with pistols. Another way they had of stealing a claim was to put a woman on it, for nobody could shoot a woman, don't you see?

"I was closer to death than at any other time in my life one night in a blind alley of Nome. A drunken man, name of Bruce Kinricht, had shot a boy in a saloon. I helped the lad to a doctor's office. When the doc told him he was about to go over the divide, the boy gripped my hand and tried to hand me a picture of his mother he wanted sent back home."

Mr. Mizner's voice shook here, but he went on:

"Yes, he handed me a tintype of his mother. Kinricht had followed me. He was mad at me for seeming to take up for the lad. So he went over to shoot up my shanty. I started home. He got me in a blind alley. He emptied a six-shooter at me, and I had to run up to him to get out. He didn't hit me, and I squared it with my fists; I had left my gun at my shack."

Alaska to Make a Man.

Mr. Mizner told more about Nome. He was deputized by the United States Marshal to help preserve law and order, he said, as were all of the other law-abiding citizens. He went back to California in 1902. Since that time he has been drifting about in America, sometimes in the North, again in the West, and again in South America. He has strong views on the undesirability of South and Central America as a living place.

"Bugs, bugs, bugs, and sweat!" he summarized those places. "It knocks a man out to live there. He isn't fit for anything. I want the cold, clear country, where it is nine months Winter and three months early Fall. That makes a man of a fellow."

He grew so enthusiastic over the Far North as a living place that he had to walk around a little. He went into the Yerkes picture gallery and stood before the painting he thinks is far and away the best in the entire collection. It is so small that to study it thoroughly it has to be looked at through a magnifying glass. It is by Balthasar Denner, and is simply the head of an aged dead woman.

TEXAS FEVER'S RAVAGES.

Atlantic-Pacific Quarantine Line Holds 15,500,000 Cattle.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—A statement issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Agricultural Department says that a "publication will soon be issued by the United States Department of Agriculture on the subject of Texas fever, a disease which has been a very serious obstacle to the development and prosperity of the cattle industry of this country, especially in the South."

It is stated that the infected territory has been carefully studied, and a quarantine line established which extends across the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and takes in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina, and Florida, the Indian Territory, all of Georgia except a few northern counties, the southern half of California, the southern half of Oklahoma, the eastern half of Texas, the southern half of Tennessee, a few counties in Southeastern Kentucky, the eastern three-fourths of North Carolina, and the southeastern part of Virginia.

Continuing the statement says:

"It is estimated that there are in the quarantined area 4,500,000 cattle east of the Mississippi and 11,000,000 west of that river, to which a reduction of $1.50 per head will give the enormous shrinkage in value of $23,250,000, directly chargeable to the cattle tick. The above figures do not include the expense to the Federal, State, and local Governments for enforcing the quarantine regulations. Approximately 387,500 animals die each year of Texas fever at an estimated loss of $5,812,500 per annum.

"A citizen of Texas has gone to India to import a herd of about 100 head of India cattle known to be immune from the fever producing tick. The Department of Agriculture has sent a veterinarian to India to inspect the cattle to be sure they are free from other disease.

STOCKHOLDERS LOSE ALL.

Experts Say Tennent Co.'s $617,446 Assets Were Fictitious.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—The detailed report of the affairs of the Tennent Shoe Company, prepared by expert accountants acting under instructions of a committee of Directors in the concern, and made public to-day, shows that in addition to the losses of the creditors, the preferred stockholders, numbering forty persons, will lose their entire investment, about $300,000. Creditors are informed that the actual discrepancy as shown by the books amounts to $1,133,910.

The report also shows that the company had carried on its books fictitious assets amounting to $617,446. The accountants report that for two years the company had paid dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. on the common and 7 per cent. on the preferred stock when no surplus existed.

Burned by Exploding Stove Polish.

BELLEVILLE, N. J., Feb. 3.—Mrs. John B. Rucker of Bridge Street was alone in her house this morning and was using a patent polish to clean her stove. The liquid exploded and spattered over her dress. In an instant she was ablaze. Her cries were heard by Joseph Manning, a neighbor. He put out the fire, but she was seriously burned. His hands and arms were also burned.

Insurance Collector a Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 3.—Smith Mount, aged 35, an insurance company collector, committed suicide last night in the Mansion House at Keyport by drinking laudanum. The cause of his suicide is a mystery, as his accounts were correct. Mount lived in Red Bank. He leaves a widow.

LOANS in Brooklyn. in New York.
PRIVATE OFFICES FOR LADIES.
LEGAL RATES AND LONGEST TIME.
ACME SECURITY CO., INC.,
289 4th Av., Room 51, near 23d St., N. Y.
The oldest and most reliable place to borrow money quickly and confidentially on household furniture and pianos without removal, allowing easy weekly or monthly payments; loans on horses, carriages, trucks, incomes from rents and real estate.

HOUSE WILL CONTINUE ITS DEBATE ON RATES

Esch the Chief Speaker on the Hepburn Bill Yesterday.

CITES THE CANADIAN ROADS

Texan Predicts Revival of Bryanism—Missourian Thinks Rogers Will Be Disciplined.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3. — Various phases of the railroad rate question were thrashed over in the House to-day in the course of nine speeches which occupied six and a half hours. This concludes the fifth day of the discussion, but the end is not yet. Many members on both sides of the House desire to record their views, and general debate will be allowed to continue.

Mr. Clayton, Democrat, of Alabama, maintained that the Elkins law preventing rebates could not be enforced without an espionage which was un-American, and that the present bill would make it possible to obtain information without resort to the spy system, because the books of railroad corporations would be open to the agents of the commission.

"Whether it be communism, anarchy, or not, the time will come when the people will rise up and follow William J. Bryan to victory," said Mr. Henry, Democrat, of Texas.

He regretted the President's change of attitude on the question. "I believe in his honesty and sincerity," he said, "but wish he had adhered to his original intention to give power to establish a reasonable rate and left the question of the maximum rate out of consideration."

Mr. Esch, Republican, of Wisconsin, said there were five ages in railroading in America—the age of construction, the age of competition, the age of combinations, the age of Government control, "and there is the fifth, the age of Government ownership, from which may God save us."

An interesting analysis of business of the four great express companies was made by Mr. Esch, who maintained the bill gave the commission authority over this instrumentality of transportation. The express companies, he said, carried freight, and charged three or four times higher rates than freight. Through their contracts they get from 40 to 60 per cent. more for the transportation of express freight than when it is sent as freight.

The four companies are capitalized for $60,000,000, maintain 40,000 agencies, have 50,000 employes, carried last year 100,000,000 parcels, and transmitted 7,000,000 money orders, aggregating $30,000,000.

The Canadian system of railroad control, which has been in operation for a year, was discussed by Mr. Esch. Not only were rates regulated, he said, but all other incidents of transportation, such as the construction of roads and the speed of trains. Yet the Canadian roads had done more business and built more lines of roads than usual during the first year of strict Government control.

Mr. Crumpacker, Republican, of Indiana, said economic forces have made most of the rates now in existence, and that railroads have generally been influenced in their rate making by the conditions they faced as the result of competition. In his opinion the only localities which would be benefited by the proposed bill were those which had only a single railway, and did not profit by competition.

Mr. Hogg, Republican, of Colorado, questioned the right to delegate both legislative and judicial authority to a commission. He advocated the creation of a special court to determine the judicial functions and the clothing of the commission with authority to make the future rate.

Mr. Floyd, Democrat, of Missouri, declared it was the McCalls, McCurdys, Rockefellers, and Morgans who were the seeds of anarchy and Socialism in this country. He predicted that H. H. Rogers might for a time defy the courts of Missouri, but an outraged people would not long submit to that practice.

HORSE WRECKS AMBULANCE.

Bit Broke and the Horse Bolted—Surgeon and Driver Jumped.

A Gouverneur Hospital ambulance was wrecked and the horse injured in a runaway soon after 8 o'clock last night. No one was injured, there being no patient in the ambulance and the doctor and the driver jumping in safety before the ambulance horse hit an express wagon, owned and driven by Alexander Tastrow, of 752 East Sixth Street.

The ambulance was driven by George Vogt and was in charge of Dr. Lohmiler. In response to a call the vehicle conveyed August Josentina from his home at 135 Pitt Street to Bellevue Hospital. On the way back to the hospital, on Avenue D, the bit broke and the horse bolted.

At Eleventh Street Dr. Lohmiler jumped and landed safely. Vogt stuck to his seat until the horse neared Eighth Street. Seeing that a collision with the express wagon was inevitable, he jumped also. Horse and ambulance crashed into the express wagon.

The collision tore the top off the ambulance, smashed one side into kindling wood and seriously injured the horse. The express wagon was injured but slightly.

BURGLAR SCARE IN 64TH ST.

Police Search the Roofs, but Can't Find Any Thieves.

Policeman Carmody was on his way to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station last evening, when an excited maid rushed up to him and told him that there were two burglars on the roof of 114 West Sixty-fourth Street, the home of Mrs. T. Ash. Carmody ran to the house and on the way met Policeman Neiland. They went to the apartment house, at No. 101, and got to the roof. They searched the housetops all the way to Amsterdam Avenue, but could find no burglars.

By tramping on the roofs they made so much noise that the neighborhood became excited. Some one sent word to Police Headquarters that burglars were making a raid on the block. The West Sixty-eighth Street Station was notified, and another policeman appeared. It was some time after the search was over before quiet was restored.

TO DIVERT CONEMAUGH RIVER.

Part of Pennsylvania Railroad's Projected Improvements.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 3.—The Pennsylvania Railroad will shortly award contracts for additional improvements on the Pittsburg Division, which will involve the changing in the course of the Conemaugh River for some distance, the rebuilding of the main line tracks for a distance of sixteen miles, and the elimination of curves and grades in the mountain regions.

The estimated cost of the work is approximately $5,000,000, and it is part of the general plans for improvements outlined and approved at the meeting of the Directors in Philadelphia about a month ago.

AWARD OF $15,000 TO BOY.

Corporation Twice Upsets Verdict and Juries Increase the Amount.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Feb. 3.—Damages of $15,000 against the International Paper Company of Niagara Falls have been awarded to Joseph Foster, who lost a leg while working in the factory of the paper company. This is the third trial.

The first trial was held in Orange County, and Foster was awarded $9,000. This judgment was reversed by the Appellate Division. The second trial was held in Niagara County, and Foster got an award of $11,000. This was appealed successfully and the case was sent back to this county for trial.

MINERS' STRIKE FUND LEVY.

National Officers Want $2,500,000 at Least.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 3.—The National Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America met behind closed doors this morning and remained in session until evening. A special levy of $1 a week on each member of the organization to create a strike fund was discussed informally, and no action was taken.

There is an intimation that pressure has been exerted on some of the board members to cut the proposed assessment in two. There is little likelihood that this will be done. Secretary W. B. Wilson is especially determined that the funds thus raised shall be at least $2,500,000, and the other National officers and a majority of the board members are of his opinion that this sum will not be found too large if a strike is declared on April 1.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 3.—President Patrick Dolan, head of the Pittsburg district of the United Mine Workers, reached home to-day and explained why he voted yesterday for the men to accept the proposition of the operators.

"I did what was best for the men. What I know to be best for them," said Dolan warmly. "I don't care what the other fellows say or what they may try to do. I know what I was doing and in time they will see that I was right. I never allow sentiment to carry me away. I was thinking all the time and acted for the best interests of the mine workers."

The vote of Dolan may cost him his place as President of the Pittsburg district. To-night a meeting has been called by his opponents, who declare he is a traitor to the cause and should be ousted.

DON'T BURN CHURCH; BUY IT.

A Colored Pastor's Reply to Threats at Huntington, L. I.

Threats made against Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church of Huntington, L. I., by certain persons of that place have drawn from the Rev. Albert Long, its pastor, a statement. After alluding to a meeting of the Trustees, held in the church last Monday evening, he says:

"The Trustees considered with great care the exact terms upon which they are willing to part with our present church property. If there is any committee who would like to purchase it a meeting can be arranged.

"We know that is the best step for those to take who do not want the colored church and its parsonage where they now are. Neither of them need be burned down, nor is it necessary for any night force to be used in order to move the present 'nigger' preacher. Simply put your hands into your pockets and give the 'niggers' their price for it, and the jig is over. I expect to hear from some one whom this concerns within the next five days."

The Rev. Mr. Long says repeated threats of the burning of the church and the turning out of the pastor had been made.

Bethel Church stands upon a knoll on Park Avenue. Adjoining is property owned by St. John's Episcopal Church. This property is for sale, but when it was put on the market it was found that, because of the proximity of the colored church, a good price could not be obtained. Reports that the colored congregation would be forced to move then began to be heard.

GRAND JURY SCORES UNIONS.

Wants the Missouri Statutes Revised So as to Deal with Strikes.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—The December Grand Jury in its final report says:

"Our attention has been called to a grave and significant condition in the building trades in this city and into which we have made a partial investigation. It has established beyond question that these vast interests, upon which the growth of our city depends, are suffering from lawless, arbitrary, and foolish acts of labor unions. It is almost universally true that a mechanic cannot get work without membership in a labor union and that a contractor cannot continue in business except he employs union men to the exclusion of all others.

"Strikes are called in one trade because of violations of alleged union rules by another, because of the presence of but one man on a job who is not affiliated with a union, because of the use of material deemed 'unfair' by organized labor, and even because of discord between opposing unions.

"We earnestly recommend that to meet these offenses immediate steps be taken to revise the statutes covering intimidation, extortion, conspiracy, and restraint of trade, and, further, that a law be enacted requiring bodies of organized labor to incorporate."

SULLIVAN IN ALBANY.

Intimates He Will Be a Senator Next Year—Disciplines an Assemblyman.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Legislative veterans were pleased this week when Congressman Timothy D. Sullivan appeared for a brief period at the Hotel Ten Eyck and allowed it be generally understood that he would surely return to the Senate next year.

There are those who believe the "good old times" will return with Sullivan. The nearest approach to them in the recent session was when the eighty-cent gas bill was defeated.

What brought him here is a mystery. He administered some discipline, if he did nothing else. He had a talk with an Assemblyman, which, after becoming highly animated, ended with these words from him:

"Go away from me! I don't want to have anything to do with you. You've lied to me long enough!"

SEVEN CARS IN A DITCH.

Rock Island Train Is Wrecked—Special Cars Stay on Track.

Special to The New York Times.

DURAN, N. M., Feb. 3.—Fifteen persons were injured in the wreck of an eastbound Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific passenger train to-day. Louis Cohen of El Paso and Mrs. F. L. Munda of Anchor, N. M., may die.

The wreck was caused by the derailment of the locomotive tender. The baggage, express, and mail cars, a day coach, a tourist, and two sleeping cars rolled down an embankment.

Two private cars carrying members of the Chicago Commercial Association did not leave the track, probably because the train had been running slowly.

LOCOMOTIVE TURNS TURTLE.

Engineer Killed in Derailing Accident to an Erie Freight.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, Feb. 3.—William Captain, engineer of a slow freight bound for Chicago on the Erie Railroad, was killed by his locomotive being overturned and crushing him at Henderson's cut, a mile north of Midvale, on the Greenwood Lake branch, this afternoon.

The locomotive was backing around a curve when the tender jumped the track. The locomotive pitched down a ten-foot embankment on the side opposite from where the tender lay. The fireman escaped by jumping. Traffic over the line was blocked until late to-night.

$10,000 Fire at Yonkers.

Fire in the McCann building at Yonkers yesterday caused $10,000 damage. Woolworth's 5 and 10 cent store sustained a loss of about $2,500. While Edward Fitzgerald, a fireman, was chopping away the flooring the axe slipped and struck his left foot, severing an artery. Frozen hydrants and rapid freezing of the water caused trouble.

INTELLIGENT KICKERS IVINS'S IDEAL, HE SAYS

Tells Technology Club Their Party Is a Coming One.

MR. LOGAN IS FOR PARTISANS

Says He Carries Out the Principle in His Domestic Affairs and Everything Else.

The Technology Club, composed of alumni of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in New York, held their annual dinner at the Arts Club last night and listened to a symposium on government, in which Walter S. Logan upheld the side of partisanship and William M. Ivins stood out for the "intelligent kicker in politics," digressing now and then to knock a few feathers out of Mr. Logan and Tammany. Bird S. Coler was down for a talk on municipal ownership, but he failed to appear.

Calvin Tomkins of the Arts Club made a plea for municipal improvements on a scale that would consider the Greater New York of the next generation.

Mr. Logan confessed to partisanship in everything he did, from his domestic affairs to politics. There has never been anything accomplished and never will be except by parties, was his argument, and he searched history from Hampden and Cromwell to Roosevelt to prove it.

"Even the recent Citizens' Union," said Mr. Logan, "owed what little success it had to its partisanship. My friend Ivins here, who started to run for Mayor a few months ago, may not have known what he was when he started, but owed the few votes he got to his discovery that he was a party candidate. Parties are necessities of free government, it doesn't matter whether in city, State, or nation. It's the same question all along the line, whether you're dealing with the Panama Canal, the Erie Canal, or the subway, the parties must solve the problems. The individuals can never do it.

"Parties are not always ideal, of course, but corrupt influences don't come from within. There's nothing more nonpartisan than railroads or beef or insurance. They bribe Democrats and Republicans with equal impartiality, but for all that the men who stand in the parties will average better than the men outside. The remedy is not the abolition of parties, but their improvement.

"Safeguard the primaries as carefully as the ballot and punish fraud before election as severely as after. The problem of New York is not on the east side or the west side slums, but in Fifth Avenue and Murray Hill, where the pure-minded forget to vote.

"Tammany Hall may be far from ideal, and in the old days Ivins and I both fought against it, but Tammany has taken the hardest citizens into politics and lifted them some. Mr. Ivins's new organization has gathered together the best citizens in the community and not lifted them half so much.

"The man we have seated in the Mayor's chair is a partisan and the son of a partisan, and does not affect to conduct any but a partisan government, yet he is giving New York a government, not as good as it might be, perhaps, or as it will be, but, for all that, the best government any city of its size has ever had. He has accomplished more than Mayor Low, with all his nobleness of character, could have accomplished in half a century."

Then Mr. Ivins got up to plead for the intelligent kicker. He, too, was a partisan, he admitted; he couldn't deny that before his old fellow-partisan in Cleveland days, but his partisanship was not hidebound.

"I'm a partisan of intelligence and ideals," said Mr. Ivins, "not a partisan of greed and graft. The idea of my old friend Logan having to go back 300 years to find a halo for Tammany Hall! If he was only fighting with me now as in the old days, he wouldn't have to search history for justification; he'd find it in the present.

"I didn't come here prepared to trace with Mr. Logan the genealogy of Tammany back to the Puritans nor to excuse George Washington because he wasn't the first Sachem. It isn't what the parties have done, it's what they are doing. It isn't who made them, but whether a man can continue his allegiance when his party becomes impersonated in a Charles Francis Murphy."

The dining room was hung with an exhibit of the works of a painter of animals. Right behind Mr. Logan's chair was a hungry-looking tiger skulking through the jungle. Across the room hung a lion standing out in the open. Mr. Ivins had a happy thought.

"Look behind here, gentlemen," he said. "Here is Mr. Logan's ideal. See the underbrush, see the snarling, creeping beast, not seeking whom he may devour, but whom he may strike down from behind. How is that for a portrait of Mr. Logan's ideal? Now, see that splendid old lion across the room? He's out in the open, ready to meet all comers. Thank the Lord I'm not the tiger's man!

"I had to take a party, gentlemen," continued Mr. Sims, "and I am a Republican, not specifically, but—well, sufficiently. I don't vote with my party's traditions. I vote for my ideals and intelligence. If my party doesn't satisfy it and the other party does, I vote with the other. If everybody were classed with one party or the other permanently, we would not have government, but continual party war for the division of plunder. It is the great body of thinking men, the intelligent kickers, who save us from this condition. Knowing what they want they refuse to follow party lines, and determine the results with intelligence, and will, and conscience. This is the check the parties need, the check of the men who tackle the problems of the day, and say what party can best solve them.

"If to-day the Republican Party sees fit to follow its old course and continues the disinheritance of the people, and the Democratic Party likewise continues likewise, then there is bound to spring up a third party that will gather to itself all the thinking men of the Nation, men who don't follow banners, but thoughts.

"These men will be partisans, but partisans of purpose, not of party, and they will win."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

1:20 A. M.—Harlem River, near Central Bridge; United States Government; damage unknown.

1:55 A. M.—117th Street and East River; owner unknown; damage, $50.

2:35 A. M.—50 Spring Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

5:55 A. M.—328 and 330 West Seventy-ninth Street; Charles E. Miller; damage, $1,000.

8:20 A. M.—263 Water Street; Evans & Atnlraim; damage, $50.

8:30 A. M.—121 East Fifteenth Street; Mrs. Schacht; damage, $25.

8:35 A. M.—35 Lenox Avenue; Mrs. J. Corcoran; damage, $1,000.

9:05 A. M.—Bleecker and Mulberry Streets; William Higbee; damage, $30.

9:30 A. M.—73 West Eleventh Street; Mary Fenner; damage trifling.

9:30 A. M.—279 West 117th Street; Ogden & Clarkson; damage slight.

10 A. M.—Fulton Avenue and 242d Street; Edward Frank; damage, $200.

2:40 P. M.—749 Ninth Avenue; Joseph Trenicle; damage, $20.

3:40 P. M.—120 East 110th Street; Henry Tagansky; damage, $300.

4 P. M.—282 Avenue C; Department Street Cleaning; no damage.

4:05 P. M.—180-194 Lewis Street; Webb estate; damage, $65,000.

4:45 P. M.—252 West Twenty-first Street; owner unknown; damage, $20.

5 P. M.—3,464 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

5:15 P. M.—59 West Thirty-seventh Street; Mrs. First; damage, $100.

5:40 P. M.—602 East 148th Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

6:45 P. M.—2,168 Fifth Avenue; Max Janoff; damage, $500.

7:20 P. M.—473 East 148th Street; Morris Kavensky; damage, $50.

8:37 P. M.—237 Mercer Street; Spirer & Shirenkingen; damage, $6,000.

8:50 P. M.—238 East Seventy-ninth Street; Louis Becker; no damage.

9:10 P. M.—1,317-1,329 Broadway; R. H. Macy; damage, $100.

9:30 P. M.—9 Gramercy Park; Miss Lee; damage, $10.

10:30 [illegible] Avenue; New [illegible] $100.

11:25 [illegible] Street; Fred. Jr. [illegible]

A SEISMIC DISASTER FEARED.

Many Points in the West Indies Are Still Isolated.

The interruption of cable communication with many points in the West Indies continued yesterday, and the cable companies were still unable to explain the cause of the trouble. The French Cable Company announced that an opportunity to communicate with Porto Rico would be provided to-day, when a vessel would leave Curaçao for Ponce. A vessel will leave Curaçao for Maracaibo to-morrow.

The break in cable communication coming at the same time as the news of serious seismic disturbances in Guayaquil and rumors in Panama of a disastrous earthquake at Buenaventura, Colombia, is regarded as alarming. The latest telegram from Guayaquil was received on Friday, and stated that another earthquake shock, the fourth in a week, had been experienced that day.

Previous to the news of the eruption of Mount Pelée of four years ago, which destroyed the town of St. Pierre, Martinique, and caused the loss of 30,000 lives, there were breaks in cable communication similar to those now reported. The West Indian cables are not the only lines now affected. It was stated yesterday that the cable from Brazil to French Guiana was broken, and that other lines along the east and west coasts of South America were interrupted.

The islands cut off from cable communication with the rest of the world include St. Thomas, Santa Cruz, Antigua, St. Kitts, Montserrat, Nevis, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Martinique, Grenada, Tobago, and Trinidad. Had there been any disaster in Porto Rico it would probably have been reported by wireless telegraphy.

WANTS TO SUE EQUITABLE.

Lincoln National Bank Asks an Accounting on a $50,000 Policy.

There was a lively five minutes in the argument before Attorney General Mayer at his office in the Lord's Court Building yesterday on the application which the Lincoln National Bank has made for permission to sue the Equitable Life Assurance Society for an accounting under a policy that the bank holds by assignment. The participants were ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, for the bank; Allan McCullough, for the Equitable Society, and the Attorney General.

Mr. McCullough had objected that the accounting the Lincoln Bank wanted would cost at least $100,000, and that this money would come out of the pockets of the policy holders. Judge Dittenhoefer was on his feet in a minute.

"The Equitable Society," he declared, "with the salaries of officers running into the hundreds of thousands of dollars—what does it care for the poor policy holders?

"The insurance companies got this obnoxious section (Section 56) into the insurance law so as to prevent the poor policy holders from suing without the consent of the Attorney General. Permission is not required for the bringing of a suit against any corporation save an insurance company. This should not be so."

The policy on which the Lincoln National asks permission to sue is one for $50,000, which was assigned to the bank by John Graham. It became paid up on Oct. 23 last, and the bank got $28,323 on it instead of $33,900, which was to be the value at maturity, as estimated, the bank holds, by the company when it was issued. The bank wants to sue for an accounting and for the difference between the estimate and the actual result, inasmuch as the policy provisions stipulated that Graham should have at the policy's maturity $16,647 out of the reserve that had been accumulated, and $17,252 out of surplus.

Mr. McCullough filed a memorandum opposing the petition, saying among other things that the rates of interest on all kinds of investments have gone down in recent years so that insurance companies could not to-day earn as high returns as formerly.

Attorney General Mayer gave the attorneys until Feb. 22 to file their briefs.

POLICEMAN SHOOTS ROBBER.

He Caught an East Side Gang Looting a Tailor's Shop.

Patrolman Perkins had his suspicions aroused early yesterday morning by five men loitering in East Sixteenth Street. He watched them, and, attracted by a crash of glass, ran up in time to catch one coming out of the back door of the tailor shop of Louis Brown, 200 East Sixteenth Street, with his arms full of goods.

A struggle took place, and Perkins shot his man in the back. He still continued to fight, and it took three other policemen to overcome him and his three companions. The fifth escaped.

The man who was shot said he was Edward Murray, an ironworker of 547 East Sixty-second Street. He is in Bellevue Hospital, and will recover. His companions said they were Ernest Sarm of 208 West Twenty-first Street, Henry Anderson of 229 East Eighty-fourth Street, and Charles Ericsen of 328 East Twenty-sixth Street. They were arraigned in Yorkville Court on the charge of being suspicious persons. The case was adjourned until Tuesday, bail being fixed at $1,500.

EAST SIDE LUMBER BLAZE.

Planing Mill Fire Causes Three Alarms—Jewish Bread Rescued.

Fire wrecked a four-story building at Lewis and Fifth Streets yesterday afternoon. It started on the fourth floor, occupied by the Bayer-Catton Company, door and sash manufacturers, shortly before 4 o'clock and swept the building. Twenty men at work got out safely.

Three alarms were turned in on account of the dangerous surroundings. Behind the factory was the yard of Nesmith & Constantine, stocked with mahogany and other lumber. Though the wood was actually touching the burning house, the firemen managed to save it. On the third floor of the building were piles of Jewish unleavened bread, belonging to Horowitz & Margaretten, bakers. The firemen rushed through the smoke and hurled the bread from the window to prevent it catching fire. The damage by the blaze was estimated at $65,000. The factory belonged to the Webb Academy and Home for Shipbuilders. Capt. Webb, in the days before the east side was built up, had a yard there and in Greenpoint, Brooklyn.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOURS.
SEASON 1906.

Feb. 22d	Account the Mardi Gras, New Orleans, all expenses included.	$75.00
May	Account Meeting Mystic Shrine, Los Angeles, California.	Rate to be Announced.
"	Account Federation of Women's Clubs, St. Paul, Minn.	"
"	Account National Hotel Men's Association, Portland, Ore.	"
"	Account Decoration Day, to Niagara Falls, St. Lawrence River and Canadian points.	"
July	Account Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Denver, Colo.	"
"	Account National Educational Association, San Francisco, Calif.	"
"	Account Independence Day, Niagara Falls, St. Lawrence River, and Canadian points.	"
August	Account Grand Army of the Republic, St. Paul, Minn.	"
September	Account Baptists' Union, Los Angeles, Cal.	"
"	Account Labor Day, Niagara Falls, St. Lawrence River and Canadian points.	"
October	Knights of Pythias, New Orleans, La.	"

Personally conducted tours covering all expenses will be arranged for the above meetings, covering Colorado Springs, Pike's Peak, Cripple Creek, Grand Canyon, Redlands, Riverside, Los Angeles, San Diego, Santa Barbara, San Francisco, Salt Lake, Yellowstone Park, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, Canadian Rockies, Great Lakes, Southern cities, and famous battlefields. Delegates and members of the above-named organizations are requested to correspond regarding specially conducted tours.

Private car parties consisting of six to ten persons arranged for to principal tourist points in the United States, Mexico, and Canada.

For information address Milton C. Roach, Assistant General Passenger Agent, New York Central Lines, 1216 Broadway, New York.

C. F. DALY, Passenger Traffic Manager, New York.

PHILANTHROPIC THIEF LOSES TENDERLOIN RACE

Buying a Diamond "to Raffle for a Sick Friend" When He Fled.

JEWELER'S CLERK A RUNNER

Automobile, a Few Policemen, and a Crowd Help Arrest—Accomplices Get Part of Booty.

A well-dressed young man entered the jewelry store of Mrs. Agnes Hawkins, 725 Eighth Avenue, last evening and, walking up to the clerk, John F. Hill, said he wanted to look at diamond rings.

"I don't want it for myself," he said, "but I am going to have a ring raffled off for the benefit of a sick friend."

Hill produced a tray and the man took out two rings, which he kept in the palm of his hand, still picking out others. He cast furtive glances about, and, when he thought the right moment had come, grabbed three other rings and dashed out of the store.

Hill was after him in a jiffy. The thief, running south on Eighth Avenue, turned the corner at Forty-fifth Street, and went toward Ninth Avenue. Hill kept yelling "Stop thief!" as he followed. A man in an automobile who caught a glimpse of the chase at the start joined in the pursuit, blowing his horn.

Hill proved a better runner than the thief. He caught him at the corner of Ninth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. There, however, as though they had sprung out of the ground, came two men to the assistance of the fugitive, who knocked Hill down and compelled him to relinquish his hold.

Again the chase was started down Ninth Avenue, Hill scrambling to his feet and the man in the automobile tooting his horn. At Forty-third Street Policeman Sisanti of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station fell in and Detectives Boyle and Fitzpatrick added themselves to the pack of hounds. One of the detectives fired his revolver in the air, but it didn't stop the man who was hastening to raffle the rings for his sick friend.

By the time Forty-third Stret and Tenth Avenue was reached a crowd of several hundred breathless citizens was with the pursuers, not knowing what all the fuss was about. There Sisanti caught up with the fugitive philanthropist and knocked him down. The rest was easy.

At the police station the prisoner first gave the name of Harry Bollman of Hartford, Conn., but changed it later to David Bernstein. He still had two rings in the palm of his hand. Another was shaken out of one of his coat sleeves. The rings are worth $258, and those missing were valued at $250. It is supposed that he passed the two missing rings to the men who came to his relief. The detectives believe that they have an old offender.

A BOOM FOR ARMSTRONG.

Head of Insurance Inquiry May Run for a State Office.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Monroe Republicans are talking of Senator Armstrong for a place on the Republican State ticket this Autumn. Some of them profess to understand that such is his ambition, and certainly nobody has appeared to controvert it.

Though heavily Republican year after year, Monroe has had only one candidate on the Republican State ticket since 1891, when William A. Sutherland was nominated for Attorney General. He was William E. Werner, candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals in 1902.

It has been declared more than once among people who ought to know that Armstrong, as Chairman of the Insurance Investigating Committee, made himself agreeable to the Federal Administration by not having Cornelius N. Bliss or George B. Cortelyou called to testify.

Domingan ex-Minister Here.

Among the passengers who arrived last night from San Juan, Porto Rico, on the steamer Coamo was Juan F. Sanchez, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs at Santo Domingo.

MOODY AT PACKERS' TRIAL.

Attorney General Finds Secret Service Chief on Same Errand.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Attorney General William H. Moody and John E. Wilkie, Chief of the Secret Service, arrived in Chicago to-day. They came separately, and each expressed surprise when informed that the other was in town. Both admitted, however, that they came to attend the packers' trial, and both said that they would be in court Monday morning when the case opens. Mr. Moody said:

"I came to look into the beef case. I am satisfied with the matter as far as it has gone, but have no comments to make regarding the outlook. The case is of vital importance to the Government, and I am going to have a long conference with District Attorney Morrison."

The Attorney General and Mr. Morrison had an extended conversation regarding the progress of the trial, and will meet again before the case opens on Monday.

WOMAN SAW $8,000 ROBBERY.

Thieves Got Truckload of Silk While She Looked On.

A woman, whose name and address the police refuse to make public, reported to the Tenderloin Station yesterday that about 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning she had seen a truck drawn by two horses, and with three men in it, back up to the front of the business building at 42 West Fifteenth Street, and that a number of bales of goods were loaded on the wagon and carted away. The woman is said to live a few doors away.

The police secured all the information possible from the woman, because earlier in the day they had been notified by the silk firm of Schnurer & Adler, which occupies the third floor of the building, that during the night before the place had been broken into, and that bolts of silk, valued at about $8,000, had been stolen. The woman could give only a meagre description of the wagon and the men she saw driving it.

BURNED TO WATER'S EDGE.

Valuable Instruments Lost in the Government Dredge Hudson.

The United States Government dredge Hudson burned to the water's edge early yesterday morning, and is a complete wreck on the Bronx shore of the Harlem River near 155th Street. The dynamite on the scow had been sent by the Geodetic Survey to widen the channel of the Harlem River and the Ship Canal after a host of complaints had reached Washington. How the fire started is a mystery.

The principal loss is in the destruction of the valuable draughting instruments, sounding appliances, and surveying tools and the almost invaluable charts and surveys of the Harlem River channel. The scow itself was fully insured. The crew escaped.

CALLED BOGUS EYE DOCTOR.

By Slight of Hand Pretended to Remove Bones, Police Say.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Feb. 3.—Edward Haase, an alleged swindler, wanted by the police of Taunton, Mass.; Hartford, Conn.; Providence, R. I., and other New England towns, is under arrest here. Haase, who is also known as Miller and Martin, is said to have posed as an eye doctor and to have visited aged and feeble persons in various neighborhoods, asserting that he had been sent by relatives to treat them.

It is alleged that Haase by sleight of hand pretended to remove bones and worms from his patients' eyes, for which alleged services he received pay.

He was arrested here to-day on a charge of larceny from Mrs. Jane Davis, an aged cripple in Northfield, on Jan. 4. He pleaded not guilty, and was released on bail, but was later rearrested, charged with two similar offenses at Taunton, Mass., where

PLATT AND ODELL SHAKE AT AMEN CORNER DINNER

Meet on the One Night When Hatchets Are Buried.

ODELL TALKS OF BOSS BAITING

Says the Ameners Must Hate a Lot of People—Something on the Bosses' Side.

In honor of themselves, the Brethren of the Amen Corner gave their sixth annual feast last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Every Amen dinner for the last five years had been given to honor some public man who had forged his way to the front, but this year, to appreciate the words of William A. Brady, the forging has all been rearward, so that the Corner held that it was compelled to give the dinner to itself.

But there was the same old spirit, the "roasts" without regard to favor and the parodies in prose and verse. United States Senator Thomas Collier Platt and ex-Gov. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., were there, sitting face to face within ten feet of one another, and with their tomahawks—well, at least, not visible. Charles F. Murphy sat at the same table with Senator Platt, viewed with equanimity the image of himself upon the improvised screen, and heard the "roasts" that were handed out with prodigal hands.

In the Amen Corner all enmities are buried and the foes of the day before are the friends of to-night. It is the one night in all the year when the men who have been fighting each other relentlessly can shake hands and smile without a suspicion of compromise or surrender.

Just as they were entering the big dining room on the second floor, Senator Platt and ex-Gov. Odell ran into one another. The ex-Governor stretched out his hand and smiled.

"How are you, Senator?" he asked genially.

"Very well, thank you; how are you?" replied the boss, who has seen twenty-three policital deaths, in the same now-we-have-met-again tone of voice.

Ex-Gov. Odell made the speech of the evening and this is what he said:

"I would sooner attend a dinner of the Amen Corner than send a letter. As I had to listen to-night, I am sure you will all remember a story of our late friend Fred Gibbs. As you know, Fred was nothing if not a practical joker. Upon one of his visits to the Far West, in strolling about the streets he discovered it was St. Valentine's Day, and he entered a stationery store to look over the valentines.

"There was a woman engaged in the same occupation. Fred looked over fifteen or so, while the woman selected one. She looked at him in astonishment. Then she said:

"'You must hate a whole lot of people!'

"Now, I don't know whether you hate anybody or not, but you certainly have roasted a good many. I was going to talk to you to-night about bosses, but I don't know much about bosses. I am not a boss myself, but I got a job that everybody else is running away from. Just now boss baiting is popular and there is no boss of high or low degree that anybody is bound to respect. Boss baiting, like reforming, is a business that is usually engaged in by those who have made a failure of every other enterprise in life.

"There is always so much good in the worst of us that some of our greatest bosses have gone down into history as our greatest statesmen. He is a mighty poor student who doesn't heed the signs of the times. Those of us who have been chastened by defeat look upon this as a sign of the great responsibilities before us. If we are to preserve popular respect it is a time for the elimination of small bosss, and there is a danger that they will incur the distrust of the people.

"A strong man, nevertheless, will surmount every obstacle. Both of our great parties are guilty of the desire for victory, and it leads us often to neglect the desires of the people. I don't claim that I am holier than thou, but I do venture this statement in the hope that I may remove the beam from other eyes than mine.

"We bosses are generally credited with having other qualities than that of judging our own shortcomings. We ought to be able to get down to the human side of life and be able to judge the true voice of the people. There is no excuse for failure to judge that voice properly. A failure to do that would be bossism of the rankest kind.

"Let us hope that in the future the people will be bosses and that we are not to submit to those who are despotic bosses and who will be more arrogant and despotic than ever.

"This is a time when little ones will find their true level and when true worth finds its occupation in uplifting mankind. Let us look forward to a time when graft and grafters shall be no more."

Brady as Svengali Odell.

Despite the fact that the Corner had to give the dinner to itself this year, there had to be a hero. Last night he was William A. Brady. He wore the laurels by unanimous consent. His first "stunt" was that of a "barker," pointing out the attractions of "The Big Show," among which attractions were Platt, Odell, Murphy, and "Pat" McCarren, all described in glowing but by no means eulogistic terms. Mr. Brady's imitation of Svengali Odell hypnotizing Trilby Higgins elicited thunderous approval.

After that, when Mr. Brady was called upon to act as counsel to the Amen Corner in a supplementary insurance investigation, everybody cheered lustily and yelled: "Hurrah for Brady!" Then the theatrical manager shed his coat and went at the witness with a tooth-and-nail ferocity which drew many more shouts of approval from the diners.

At the head table with Arthur Greaves, President of the Brethren of the Amen Corner, sat Louis Seibold, Frank V. Bennett, Charles T. White, T. O. McGill, George Edward Graham, John W. McDonald, William Leury, Thomas F. Smith, Justin McGrath, and Ernest K. Coulter.

Senator Platt was at the head of table C, with Robert C. Morris and George W. Dunn beside him. Charles F. Murphy was only a few seats away. Others at the same table were Bird S. Coler, Perry Belmont, Randolph Guggenheimer, James A. O'Gorman, Victor J. Dowling, Herman Ridder, William M. Ivins, Abraham Bruber, and Lispenard Stewart.

Ex-Gov. Odell sat at Table D with Attorney General Julius M. Mayer on his left and William Halpin, ex-President of the Republican County Committee, and Assemblyman Edwin A. Merritt across the table. Lieut. Gov. M. Linn Bruce and Patrick McGowan, President of the Board of Aldermen, sat beside one another at Table E, with the Right Rev. M. J. Lavelle and Corporation Counsel Delany facing them. J. Sloat Fassett, about whom ex-Gov. Odell made some red-hot remarks not long ago, was a few seats down the table. Controller Herman A. Metz was at Table B.

"Pat" McCarren came in when the dinner was half over, thereby escaping a warm "roast" which William A. Brady was prepared to give him. This tardiness on the part of the Brooklyn politician was commented on by the Ameners, who good-naturedly jeered him for not "taking his medicine."

Life Insurance Roasts.

Life insurance companies were the marks of nine-tenths of the jests. As though not content with the punishment which has already overtaken the insurance concerns, the wits of the Amen Corner heaped it on thicker and thicker. Nobody was spared.

The menu was a policy made out to one Easy Mark by the Nylic-Mute-Inequitable Insurance Company of the Amen Corner. Many closely printed pages were required to tell Easy Mark, as gently as possible, that he would be allowed to contribute freely every year, but must not expect anything in return. The policy was signed by James A. Snyder, President; John Takeall, Secretary; and Hamilton Burnham, for the Company. It began:

The Nylic-Mute-Inequitable Insurance Company hereby PROMISES and AGREES to take at its Head Office in the City of New York from the policy holder or annuitant * * * an annuity of all his property, real, personal, or mixed, or in lieu thereof the hopes and expectations of said Easy Mark in life, or, after his death, his reputation, said annuity to be taken in equal diurnal installments of all said annuitant may possess on the morning of each and every day during his natural life, commencing on the third day of February, one thousand nine hundred and six, if the said last-mentioned person is then living, and terminating with the last gasp of breath preceding the issuance of certificate of death by the attending physician, in case said policy holder can have afforded medical aid after payment of the premiums.

Fun with Nylic.

Some of the "Guarantees" of the Nylic-Mute-Inequitable are as follows:

All officers will provide themselves with a "letter from father," which shall be deemed sole and ample protection for the policy holder that his premium will be used for the benefit of the officers.

Until the penalty for perjury in the Penal Code be softened the annual statement of the President to the Insurance Department will be affirmed rather than made under oath.

The company guarantees the insured against any rights under its policy except that of receiving demands for premiums.

Easy Mark has to answer many questions before he is allowed to take out a policy in the Nylic-Mute-Inequitable. These are a few of them:

Has the applicant ever suffered from loss of memory when under oath?

Does the applicant believe in the Statute of Limitations?

Does the applicant ever wear violets?

Does the applicant understand fully the difference between larceny and "syndicate operations"?

Has the applicant sufficient self-control to testify about the "House of Mirth" without a laugh?

Has the applicant ever engaged in such philanthropic work that he has acquired a comfortable bank account for a rainy day?

Has the applicant ever read Al Adams on policy holding?

A Few Definitions.

In order that the policy holder may not be in doubt as to the meaning of terms used, a vocabulary of "terms definitive and interpretative" is appended. A few of the definitions follow:

Salaries—Amount paid to officers of a corporation that their entire time may be devoted to keeping wages down to a minimum. A gratuity. An honorarium.

Equitable—A term indicating similarity of treatment or conduct toward various persons of a certain class. The term has only a historical significance.

Oath—An oral statement made by a person in standing position with the fingers of one hand on the Bible and the fingers of the other, or left hand, carefully crossed.

Relative—A person attached to an officer of an insurance company by blood, contract, or desire.

Beneficiary—The person who pays the money.

Books—The written record of what the officers are willing to admit they have done.

The diners ate and drank these things:

Canape of Anchovy.
Blue Point Oysters.
Clear Green Turtle. Cream of Lettuce.
Celery. Radishes. Olives.
Salted Nuts.
Boiled Kennebec Salmon, Hollandaise Sauce,
Cucumbers. Potatoes Parisienne.
Filet of Beef, pique. Fresh Mushrooms.
Bermuda Potatoes.
Stuffed Tomatoes.
Terrapin a la Maryland.
Santa Cruz Punch.
Roast Squab on Toast.
Lettuce Salad.
Frozen Nesselrode Pudding.
Cakes. Bonbons. Fruits.
Coffee.
N. J. & S.
Haut Sauterne, '88.
Moet & Chandon
White Seal,
1900.
Apollinaris.
White Rock.
Liqueurs.

At dinners of the Amen Corner food is not followed by fun—they go together. Between every course some surprise was sprung. An unveiling came after the oysters last night. When 1,800 Blue Points had disappeared down 300 throats President Greaves arose and rapped the Amen Corner bell for silence. Then he said:

"Brethren: We of the Amen Corner, always on the alert to do honor to a popular benefactor, believe that our Committee on Unrecognized Great Men, have this year dragged from the obscurity in which his own modesty envelops him a man who is entitled to a niche in the Temple of Fame. Our hero, finding himself cornered and about to be crushed by the Power of Accumulated Wealth, of which he had reason to consider himself the particular pet, set up such a howl that the lid was blown off from the Frenzied Finance pot, and a state of affairs was revealed to the people that it was shocking to contemplate, but mighty wholesome to know about.

"If the great public benefactor I speak of had kept quiet, everybody else would have kept quiet, and there would have been graft instead of grief to-night in the house of many a sordid plutocrat. We could not bring our hero here to you—he is too shy—but one of our great sculptors has made for us a most lifelike statue of him which I will now unveil."

The curtain behind the President was pulled down, and there stood none other than a counterfeit James H. Hyde.

Were it not that Mr. Hyde was now in Europe it would have been hard to believe that the living "statue" was an imitation. Cheers and laughter greeted Mr. Hyde (W. H. Ferris.) He stood for a full two minutes; then the spot light was turned off and he vanished.

Higgins and McClellan Absent.

Gov. Higgins had been invited to the dinner, but he was not there. Neither was Mayor McClellan. Here is the letter that Gov. Higgins will find himself credited with when he reads the papers this morning:

The Brethren of the Amen Corner:

Gentlemen: Under the provisions of the constitution which Pound will explain in an official statement I do not think I have any legal authority to attend the Amen Corner dinner. Hence I send my regrets.

It looks to me as if the dinner would assume the general character of a fishing excursion, which, under the provisions of the constitution, is also unauthorized. Besides, Kilburn and Hendricks are all right, anyway. I know this because they are both good friends of mine, and Pound will explain that under the constitution that lets them out.

President Roosevelt, I may add, does not know that I am sending this note of regret. Congressman Cocks will explain what the President would do if the President were Governor of the State and were confronted with this question. This will come later in a statement prepared in the White House and postmarked at Old Westbury, L. I. Cocks is honest and it will not be necessary to interview him about details. Look out that Odell doesn't get wise to this scheme.

Aldridge tells me Odell can stay in Europe and still pass Railroad Commission bills by wireless telegraphy through the Legislature. I doubt if he has any constitutional right to interfere with the Governor's duties in this way. I'll have Pound cover this in his statement. Tell Odell I'll give his job to Loeb if he isn't careful.

If Cal. McKnight is there don't let him know what Pound is going to do. It gives me a shiver when I know that Cal is getting busy, and besides, he interferes with the law-making power of the Chief Executive. Franchot tells me that he is a very dangerous young man. I could have elected Wadsworth unanimously if it had not been for Cal.

This note of regret is final unless I hear of something that causes me to change my mind. If I do Pound will explain the constitutional end of it. Besides, Kilburn and Hendricks are all right, anyway. Yours very truly,

FRANK W. HIGGINS.

Message from Bingham.

While the soup was being eaten the Ameners were interrupted by the sound of the tramp, tramp, tramp, of a military man. Looking up they saw a New York policeman with a gun over his shoulder, his eyes straight in front, marching toward the President. The man of war looked neither to right nor left. When he reached the head table he came to present arms and announced:

"A message from Gen. Bingham, Sir."

The message was from the "War Department, 300 Mulberry Street." This is what it said:

Comrades of the Amen Corner:

Would be with you to-night were it not that I have sworn by the nine gods of [illegible] to lead the Simple Life until my boys [illegible]ue succeed in making everybody else [illegible]his sin-ridden city do the same. Peace [illegible]unto you, if you are good; but if you are not, then, damme—look out for Rhinelander Waldo.

BINGHAM, General Commanding.

William A. Brady was getting fidgety 'way down at the foot of Table D. He hadn't had his chance yet, but now it had come—after the fish. Continually interrupted by laughter, the theatrical manager spoke as follows:

"I suppose you have all seen 'Trilby.' Those who have will remember Svengali and his hypnotic power over poor Trilby. One wonders if hypnotism is not used in public life these days. If I could for a moment turn myself into an up-to-date Svengali I would be prompted by recent occurrences to quote the lines of that famous play, changing them a bit to fit the situations:

"'Ah, it is you, O my Higgins! You would leave your Svengali! I mean your Odell. Sh! ma petite, be not so hasty; you would go with Teddy and Tommy, and Timothy, but not so fast, my Higgins! Look out of the window. Do you see that tall, ugly building? Inside it are long marble slabs—it is the morgue. O my Higgins! be careful that you do not occupy one of those slabs, and the people will come and look in the plate-glass windows, and will say: "Oh, what a fool was Higgins! He would not listen to Odell and he lost him." Sh! Be quiet, my Higgins.'

"May I hypnotize you all for a moment and carry you from this scene effectively out to the grounds occupied by the big show?

"Walk right this way, gentlemen! You get your tickets on the little red wagon. Don't take any counterfeit money, George. The big show! The big show! The greatest show on earth! Four rings going at one time. Don't push—don't shove. Give that lady a glass of red lemonade.

"This, ladies and gentlemen, is the celebrated Amen Corner crowd. They give a dinner every year to some man who has lately come to the front in public life. No man of that kind could be found this year, nobody came to the front, and those who were in the front were sent to the rear by some gentlemen who came down here from the Albany Legislature. So the Amens have to give the dinner to themselves. Still, they found a few survivors from the Armstrong-Hughes wreck, and have placed them on exhibition this evening.

The Unkillable Platt.

"Close to the toastmaster you will observe a man who has been killed publicly just twenty-three times, Senator Thomas C. Platt. He never knows when he is dead. He has stood at the graves of scores of men who had attended his political obsequies, and he will perform the same service for many more. To the left sits the ex-Governor, B. B. Odell. Some people think that it is his turn to perform the corpse stunt in a party funeral à la Platt, but he does not like the rôle, and is putting up a vigorous kick to show that he is still alive.

"The short, stout gentleman, who has just been talking to Mr. Odell so earnestly, is ex-Gov. Black. He is the statesman who has thrown away any number of United States Senatorships which he couldn't get. He has just been telling Mr. Odell why he could not possibly have accepted the Senatorship a year ago, and thanking Mr. Odell for his earnest effort in his behalf. That other short, stout gentleman, who looks like a twin brother of Gov. Black, is Senator Patrick H. McCarren. That is the scholar's pallor on his massive brow. Since Nov. 7 he has been trying to figure out what happened in Brooklyn on that date.

"To the left is Charles F. Murphy, who is also engaged just now in abstruse studies. He wants to know what it profits a man to gain a city election if he loses every office in sight.

"Further down are three of the entries for the State Championship, Woodruff, Fassett, and Dunn. Woodruff has been in training at country fairs for several years. Fassett wound up lame in the International cup race of 1901, but he has since rested and is pronounced fit for the race of his life to-day. Dunn is not a sprinter, but he can be relied upon to reach the stand if he gets plenty of time and is not interfered with.

"Malby and Merritt, the twins of St. Lawrence, ladies and gentlemen. They had all their feathers pulled out in the Speakership fight. But, as Mr. Malby said, 'Well, we had a deuce of a time of it, anyway.'

"William M. Ivins—yes, the man who ran for Mayor on the—on some ticket—last Fall. He has been informed that it was the Republican ticket, but he has never been able to believe, from the election returns, that this information is correct.

Those Vacant Chairs.

"You will observe some vacant chairs. In two of these Gov. Higgins and Mayor McClellan were to sit. Prior engagements, made in a hurry after they received invitations to this dinner, keep them away. It is a wise man who knows when to make prior engagements.

"Don't fail to see the fellow who handles $500,000,000 of our dough—Controller Herman A. Metz. He stands pat on McCarren and is lying low for Coler. And we have on exhibition Perry Belmont—the pride of the Belmont bunch. He has spent so much money in his Congressional campaign that he is now in favor of a law that will compel all of us to make public what we give up to Murphy and McCarren."

Next came the prize attraction of the evening, the "insurance investigation," with "Charles E. Hughes" (Thomas F. Smith) as witness and William A. Brady as examining counsel. Mr. Brady got the audience on his side at once by peeling off his coat and advancing toward the witness with threatening gestures. Every time "Mr. Hughes" went to answer, the Amen Corner's inquisitor shouted at him:

"Remember, you are under oath!" or "You are the witness in this case, not the lawyer—remember that!"

An Insurance Inquiry.

The Sergeant at Arms advanced toward the President of the Corner and presented Great I Am's Secretary, (Mr. McGrath.) The Secretary expressed a wish to read a message from his master, and was so permitted by the President. The letter was as follows:

Under the authority vested in me by virtue of the relations which the leading officials of the State and the Chairman of the Republican State Committee have with me, I hereby constitute the Amen Corner a committee for the purpose of completing the insurance investigation, the not yet period of grace which I allowed having now expired. E. H. HARRIMAN,
Great I Am.

The inquiry proceeded in this manner:

Mr. Brady—Mr. Hughes, did you become an inquisitor because you have a mean disposition or have you a mean disposition because you are an inquisitor?

The witness—That is a very proper question, Mr. Brady, and I am glad you asked it. Permit me to hand you a letter from Grandfather which I think will serve as a complete answer to your inquiry. (Mr. Brady takes the letter.) I hope you will return the letter to me, Mr. Brady, after you have had a copy made for the Amen Corner. It is my most treasured possession.

Mr. Brady (reads): "My Dear Grandson: When you grow up I am confident that you will be either a lawyer or a detective. You can ask more embarrassing questions than any kid I ever knew. Your mother tells me that even when the cheese is fresh you can tell it is in the closet as soon as you enter the house. She tells me that in the hunt for Easter eggs you invariably find more than any other boy. I am glad you have so much curiosity and talent for discovery. The spirit of investigation is a great thing. Some day you ought to acquire information which will be valuable. Your affectionate Grandfather."

Mr. Brady—How did it happen that you never received a retainer from any of the big insurance companies?

The Witness—I was a policy holder.

Mr. Brady—Now, Mr. Hughes, the purpose of this inquiry being to complete the work of the Armstrong Committee, I will ask you why you did not subpoena Cornelius N. Bliss to tell what he knew about the contributions made by insurance companies to the Republican National campaign fund of 1904?

When Ignorance Is Bliss.

The Witness—The advisability of calling Mr. Bliss, Mr. Brady, was a matter to which the committee gave serious consideration, but after due deliberation the majority of the committee decided that where ignorance was Bliss it would be folly to learn too much.

Mr. Brady—Were the contributions made to the Republican National Committee taken from the yellow dog fund?

The Witness—No, Mr. Brady, the yellow dog fund was applied to strictly Democratic purposes; the contributions to the Republican National Committee came from the purple pup fund.

Mr. Brady—Mr. Hughes, I will ask you if you consider Thomas F. Ryan a philanthropist?

The Witness—Mr. Ryan has done for a good many persons of late.

Mr. Brady—Do you think McCurdy was justified in calling himself a missionary?

The Witness—I certainly do; he and his family had a great many conversions to their credit.

Mr. Brady—Can you tell us where the "House of Mirth" in Albany was situated?

The Witness—It was the third house from the House of Lords one way, and the third house from the House of Commons the other way. You could not miss it going or coming if you were on insurance business.

Mr. Brady—I will now excuse the witness and call upon those present to sing the insurance doxology, "And the Smoke Goes Up the Chimney Just the Same."

With the Santa Cruz punch came the sound of shouts from the main hall. Waiters were seen waving their napkins and running toward some unexpected visitor. Cries of "The President!" were heard in the distance. With the orchestra playing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," "President Theodore Roosevelt" (Henry C. Lee) entered amid an uproar. The make-up was splendid—it was Theodore Roosevelt from toes to teeth. Shaking hands with everybody as he passed and bowing right and left, the President advanced to the centre of the head table. He said:

"Fellow-worshippers in the Amen Corner: To all the compliments, high honors, and praises you have heaped upon me I say in your own language, 'Amen!'

"As Chief Executive of Everything, with Congress on my hands—a mere detail—and being personally responsible for all the departments and States, I am de-lighted to stand here to-night on this neutral zone. I am happy to receive the homage of so many Governors, ex-Governors, and maybe next Governors. Also to recognize a number of our rantankerous friends from up the river. We have represented here all walks of political and Equitable life. I see about me reformers, as well as those who, I hope, are going to be reformed. Among the many little tasks I have on hand—"

"How about the Panama Canal?" shouted one of the diners.

The Big Stick and the Canal.

"Oh, I've arranged for that. Be patient and don't believe everything you read in the newspapers—unless authorized by me, or by Loeb. You see, the big stick isn't the most convenient thing to dig a canal with.

"I feel that I am not now addressing the United States Senile—I mean Senate. No! No; if the Senate were really senile it wouldn't show so much fight.

"Gentlemen, I would not be frivolous, like Henry Rogers and Mark Twain. I am not here to pour Standard Oil on the troubled waters. At the same time I shall endeavor not to talk Platt-itudes, nor to preach like a minister addressing his congregation in De-pew.

"Now, gentlemen, I want to pay a tribute to our glorious American womanhood, and—"

Without the door a female voice was heard.

"I will come in!" the intruder shouted. "I must see the President!"

The speaker, at this second interruption, looked annoyed.

"It was only a delegate from the Woman's National Union," explained a Corner officer. "She thought she could see the President. We called the police and had her ejected."

"Let's see—what was I talking about?" continued the speaker. "Never mind. I only want to say that the regular constitutional duties of the President are not half enough to keep me busy. So I fill in the time with a thousand and one little affairs, such as the extermination of big game, busting the trusts, preventing race suicide, writing magazine articles, umpiring football games, putting the curb bit on Congressional committees, and selecting Chairmen for the various State Republican Committees.

"By the way, I understand there is some hubbub about my activity in selecting the Chairman of the Republican State Committee of this, my native, State. Really, I can't see why this should call for any comment. Why, it's only what I do in all the States—my invariable custom, I assure you.

"Let me assure you in closing that I aim to place my agents here as I did my soldiers in battle at San Juan. And I say to you all, as I did to my gallant Rough Riders when we were driving out the Spaniards:

"'Be sure that I am right, then you can go ahead.'"

Requiem for the Bosses.

The quartet of the Corner sang a melody entitled "The Graveyard of the Bosses." With the song, pictures of Platt, Odell, and Depew, with graveyard surroundings, were thrown on the screen. The song went this way:

In a graveyard made for bosses
Sat a motley weeping crew,
There was Platt, Odell, and Murphy,
Pat McCarren and "Peach" Depew.
They were gazing on the pictures of Teddy and Little Mac,
While Odell cut off a cudgel
To give Frank Higgins a crack.
Spoken: (And this is what they sang:)

CHORUS.

Everybody roasts the bosses,
We give up the game to you,
McClellan, Jerome, and Parkhurst,
Who are all so pure and true—
Jerome to run Town Topics,
Parkhurst police work to do,
Hearst to rule the whole universe,
No graft for me or you.

They grabbed their little spades with unction—
And dug some nice deep graves,
Then sat around and chuckled:
"These holes are for the braves.
There's one each for Frank and Teddy,
For Mac, Root, Cortelyou,
We'll put this bunch in the deepest holes
And erect tombstones, too."

CHORUS.

Give our regards to Roosevelt,
Tell Higgins he'd best beware;
Tell Kilburn, Hendricks, Aldridge
They'll go where they wear short hair;
Tell McClellan, O'Brien, and Bingham
The tall timber for them will do,
Or we'll meet them in the boneyard
And fill a new grave or two.

BLIND BILLY BURNED OUT.

Homeless Man He Befriended Tipped the Oil Stove Over.

"Blind Billy," whose full name nobody knows, was burned out yesterday morning. For many years he kept a little newsstand at the intersection of Mulberry and Elm Streets. Years ago "Blind Billy" and his sister were features of Barnum's Circus. The sister was "The Wonderful Fat Woman, Weighing 687 Founds," and Billy was a clown.

In his six by six stand Billy and a small oil stove were entertaining one Tom Ryan, who, being homeless himself, liked Billy and the oil stove particularly well on cold days. Ryan fell asleep between 9 and 10 o'clock, and on awakening he kicked the oil stove over. There was a spattering of oil and an explosion, and Ryan ran out leaving "Blind Billy." The blind man found his way out. The fire destroyed his stand completely.

Its side was inscribed: "Blind Billy Keeps This Stand, and This Stand Helps to Keep Blind Billy." Billy's first inquiry after the fire was about his companion.

MENTAL HEALER CONVICTED.

Mrs. Helen M. Post Again Sentenced to Imprisonment.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 3.—Mrs. Helen M. Post, "mental healer," after a trial of twelve days, was found guilty of using the mails for a fraudulent purpose, in the United States court here to-day. She was sentenced to pay $500 fine and serve thirty days in jail.

Mrs. Post, who is 75 years old, was head of the Mental Science Institute, at Sea Breeze, Fla. Her patients resided in every State in the Union. She asserted that she cured all ills by the so-called "absent treatment."

She was convicted about two years ago and sentenced to imprisonment for one year and one day. She appealed, and the decision was reversed. Notice of appeal has been given again and the defendant released on $2,000 bail.

MAY SUCCEED HENDRICKS.

James McKeen Talked Of as Superintendent of Insurance.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—There is considerable talk in Albany of James McKeen being the successor of Francis Hendricks as Superintendent of Insurance. Candidates for the three-year place, which carries with it a salary of $7,000 a year and an allowance of $1,700 "for expenses," are looming up on the horizon daily. As regards the expense item, the law says, "So much or as much thereof as may be necessary," and the records show that every office holder believes the entire sum "necessary."

It is understood to be the desire of Mr. Hendricks to retire from public office, and he has informed his friends that he will not be a candidate for reappointment.

Mr. McKeen, one of the prominent members of the Kings County Bar, was associate counsel to the Armstrong Investigating Committee, and has knowledge of insurance affairs as well as of the Insurance Department.

Hoch Pleads for Life to the People.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Johann Hoch, confessed bigamist and convicted murderer, who is sentenced to be hanged on Feb. 23, made a long statement to-day to the people of Illinois, declaring himself an innocent man. Hoch asserts that his wife, Emilie Fischer-Hoch, now admits that several important portions of the testimony given by her during the trial were false, and because of this Hoch appeals to the people to prevent his execution.

TALKS OF A MARRIAGE BRIBE.

Alonzo Whiteman Says Sister Paid Man to Wed Their Mother.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 3.—Alleging the payment of $1,000 to James Lindsey as an inducement to marry her mother, thereby securing thousands of dollars' worth of property under the provisions of her father's will, is the charge in the deposition of Alonzo J. Whiteman, now serving a sentence in Auburn, N. Y., prison for forgery, against his sister, Mrs. A. J. Gibbs, in the suit to be tried in the Federal Court in this city Feb. 14, to set aside a deed alleged to be fraudulent. George F. Perkins, who held a judgment of $15,000 against Whiteman, is plaintiff in the suit, and Clara J. Gibbs, Alfred L. Gibbs, and the Cloquet Lumber Company are defendants, with the Detroit Trust Company intervenor.

The suit involves the title to 4,000 acres of valuable land in St. Louis County. Reuben Whiteman, father of Alonzo and Clara Whiteman, at the time of his death at Dansville, N. Y., in 1888, owned a paper mill worth $250,000, real estate and personal property in New York, and the 4,000 acres of land in this county. By the terms of his will Whiteman left his wealth to this son and daughter, with a life estate to his wife. If she married, however, it was provided that it went to the son and daughter, Alonzo and Clara.

It is alleged that the sister induced James Lindsey to marry her mother, and thereby obtained possession of the bulk of the fortune for herself and Alonzo.

BEATS WIFE; KILLS HIMSELF.

Noon, Escaped Madman, Jumps In Swamp After Attacking Her.

FREEPORT, L. I., Feb. 3.—Samuel Noon, who escaped from a sanitarium at Amityville about a week ago, and has since been living at his home here with his wife, attacked her with an axe to-day. He struck her on the head, but did not seriously injure her. He then ran a mile to the swamps, where he jumped into a creek and was drowned. The body was recovered.

Noon on Dec. 23 jumped from a second-story window of his home and fled. He was found next day with some relatives and sent to the sanitarium.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

Convenient for tourists.

PREPARED BY

J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

H. O'Neill & Co.

Important Sale of
WOOL DRESS GOODS
Monday, February 5th.

We place on sale Monday morning a very extensive purchase of high-grade Mohair Suitings and Panama Cloths, in mixtures, checks and plaids.

Regular Value $1.00 and $1.25 Per Yard.

69c — Over 40 pieces in the lot, making one of the finest collections and an offering of the best values that we have ever advertised. NOTE.—All this season's stylish weaves offered at, per yard..... — 69c

We also direct attention to the very complete lines of spring dress goods now on exhibition. You will find here the finest and most stylish high-grade Fabrics that can be procured abroad, as well as every weave of note that the home market can produce. This showing will present to you one vast assortment of up-to-date high-grade merchandise.

In WHITE and CREAM DRESS MATERIALS we procured the correct weaves last September and shall offer now the popular style fabrics at the old prices, notwithstanding the many recent advances in wool—Serges, Cheviots, Panama Cloth, Veilings and Silk and Wool weaves.

Special in Black Dress Goods

100 pieces BLACK PANAMA CLOTH and FRENCH VEILING; at, per yard..... 69c

Silk Department.

Two Special Values in Black Dress Taffeta.

75c. quality BLACK DRESS TAFFETA—guaranteed to wear; special, per yard..... 49c

$1.00 quality PURE DYE DRESS TAFFETA—also for Automobile Coats; special, per yard..... 69c

3,700 Yards Colored Satin Liberty.

In evening shades; also white, ivory, cream and black; all pure silk. Regular value 65c per yard, at..... 39c

We are showing a complete line of the latest colorings in RAJAH SILKS and IMPORTED SHANTUNG in natural color; also domestic DRESS PONGEES in all the popular shades.

Unusual Values in
WHITE GOODS

3,250 Yards

WHITE INDIA LINON, 32 inches wide, value 25c and 30c per yard, at..... 14c and 17c

2,500 Yards

SATIN STRIPE AND JACQUARD FIGURED MADRAS, at, per yard..... 22c

Bed Comfortables

Fancy figured Silkoline tops, large size, tufted, white laminated cotton filling. Value $2.50 each, at..... $1.88

An Important Sale in
Lace Department
Beginning Monday, February 5th.

Several Large Lots of New and Desirable Laces, Allovers, Insertions, Galloons, etc., and Lace and Spangled Robes, (semi-made) All Marked Much Below Regular Prices

On Special Bargain Counters.
50,000 Yards

Black, White, Cream and Colored Laces, Edgings, Galloons and Insertions, in silk, cotton and hand-made wool effects,

At 5c., 10c., 15c., 25c., 50c. Per Yard.

Original Prices Were 25c. to $1.50.

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St. N. Y.

BEST & CO.
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Proper Shoes for Children.

The accurate fitting of children's feet is a specialized part of this business.

As all our shoes are specially made for us, we know how well they are built, the choice materials employed, and the unusual care taken with the style and finish. We can, therefore, give parents a guarantee of fit, comfort and service that means so much.

We offer a very complete assortment of children's shoes in many grades and leathers.

School Shoes, Street Shoes, House Shoes,
Dress Shoes, Dancing Pumps, Slippers,
Wet Weather Boots, Arctics, Rubbers.

Special Purpose Shoes
to correct bow-legs, weak ankles and "flat-foot."

50-62 West 23d Street.

ALGECIRAS CONFERENCE WILL NOT LEAD TO WAR

Emphatic Declaration Made by the German Government.

EFFORTS TO GET HARMONY

Neutrals Suggesting Various Compromises on the Police Question, the Main Point in Dispute.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—The attitude of the French press toward Germany on the Moroccan question has induced the German Government to declare emphatically that the failure of the Algeciras Conference would not lead to war with France.

ALGECIRAS, Feb. 3.—The Conference on Morccean Reforms has now been freed of most of the minor questions before it and finds itself fast approaching the graver issue which heretofore caused the serious strain in the relations between France and Germany. This issue hinges on who shall control the police of Morocco.

The delegates to the conference have shown increasing anxiety at the approach of this issue, knowing the intense feeling it has aroused between France and Germany, and the representatives of the disinterested powers are redoubling their efforts to secure an accord before the question reaches the open conference. Various compromise plans are being discussed.

The Ambassadors say to-night they are hopeful that a middle ground will be found that will be acceptable to both countries; but they admit the extreme difficulty of finding such a ground, owing to the firmness both France and Germany thus far have shown against making concessions which each country feels will involve the fate of Morocco.

The Ambassadors strongly oppose the disclosure of the various tentative plans for a compromise, saying that publicity tends to excite the opposition of one side or the other and to wreck the best efforts of diplomacy. However, some of the compromise projects are on the following general lines:

The first is to leave the police to the Sultan of Morocco, thus avoiding Germany's objection to French control and that of France to international control. This compromise is distasteful to France, but the neutral delegates are seeking to reconcile French opposition to it by pointing out that the Sultan would have to rely upon France to officer, instruct, and discipline the police.

Another compromise vaguely put forward is to give Spain or some other of the powers a share with France in the organization of the police. Still another compromise, apparently having the approval of Germany, is to institute an international police for a limited and experimental period, and if the experiment fails France will then be in a position to assume the organization of the police. France, however, shows no disposition to accept the plan for an international police system, even for an experimental period.

It is expected that the discussion of the question of a State bank may aid in a solution of the troubles, for if Germany is willing to give France a strong hand over Morocco's finances, France may yield the control of the police for the present, leaving the future to decide which power must provide the force to control Morocco.

The conference held a two hours' session to-day, resulting in the definite rejection of the plan proposed by the Moors for the reform of the Moroccan tariff and the determination to frame a customs system more in accord with the views of the foreign powers. This determination was due to the excessive rates which the Moors sought to impose on foreign commodities entering Morocco.

However, the delegates favored a moderate increase in the present duties and appointed a committee to prepare a project. It is expected that this will result in increasing the Moorish tariff rates to 12½ per cent. ad valorem in place of the present rate of 10 per cent.

BIND AND ROB MISSIONARIES.

Chinese Loot the Residence of Dr. Beattie, an American.

HONGKONG, Feb. 3.—The residence of the Rev. Dr. Andrew Beattie, an American Presbyterian missionary at Fati, in the district of Canton, was looted to-day by an armed band of Chinese.

The missionaries were bound, and their clothes, watches, and silver, valued at $1,000, were taken by the robbers.

Dr. Beattie is in charge of five of the day schools of the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church of America at Fati.

Coming to Prove Field Codicil.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3.—Among the passengers on the Cunard liner Lucania, which sailed to-day for New York, are Second Secretary Craig Wadsworth of the American Embassy in London and the Rev. Samuel Kirshbaum, one of the clergymen of St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, who are on their way to Chicago to prove the execution of a codicil to the will of Marshall Field, presumably making provision for his wife. Dr. Kirshbaum and Mr. Wadsworth witnessed the signing of the codicil.

Lady Strathcona Gives $52,500.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Lady Strathcona and Mount Royal, wife of the Canadian High Commissioner, has donated $52,500 to Queen Alexandra's fund for the assistance of the unemployed. In accordance with a stipulation of the donor $47,500 of the amount will be expended in providing for the emigration to Canada of deserving workingmen and their families.

"77"

Dr. Humphreys' Seventy-Seven breaks up Grip and

COLDS

When the "Initiative" Cold is cared for, no serious results follow; the timely use of "Seventy-seven" breaks up a Cold at the start.

Neglected, hard, stubborn Colds, Grip, Influenza, Catarrh, Coughs and Sore Throat are cured by the continued use of "Seventy-seven."

"77" works wonders in any ailment arising from Colds.

At Druggists, 25 cents, or mailed.
Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

NO MERCY FOR THE LETTS.

Two Boys Shot Because Their Father Killed an Officer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—Dispatches from St. Petersburg tell of the iron severity with which the Baltic provinces are being "pacified."

A great number of revolutionists have been shot in the last two weeks, fifty-three being executed at Vilna alone. Some victims fell on their knees and implored the Governor to pardon them, but in vain.

Among those shot at Vilna were two boys, aged 15 and 16 years respectively. They were executed because their father killed an officer from ambush.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 3.—Vanity proved the undoing of scores of Lettish revolutionary leaders desirous of immortalizing their connection with the armed insurrectionary militia.

The leaders were photographed in groups, wearing their uniforms, and these pictures subsequently fell into the hands of the authorities, who thus easily traced the originals and tried them by court-martial.

GERMANS FEAR TARIFF WAR.

New Duties Go Into Effect March 1—America's Status Still Unknown.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—As the time for the enforcement of the new German tariff (March 1) approaches all German commercial circles are showing the liveliest interest in forecasting the status of the United States under the new law.

Exporters selling in the American market have grave apprehensions of commercial warfare, which everybody on this side is anxious to avoid. Nevertheless, even these circles recognize the impossibility of the German Government granting to the United States by treaty a scale of duties without equivalent advantages. They also say that mere alleviations of the evils complained of in the American customs administration can by no means be regarded as a satisfactory equivalent.

Persons who have been sounding members of the Bundesrath find the same view prevalent. It is also reported that the Bundesrath would prefer a tariff war rather than seek a temporary palliative in a provisional arrangement, because the members think it highly improbable that the American Senate will be more ready six months hence to make real concessions than it is to-day.

The Foreign Office is non-committal on the subject of Germany's line of action toward the United States, declining to say whether the maximum duties will or will not be applied on March 1 on American goods.

GEN. TERAUCHI MISQUOTED.

Text of His Remarks Cabled to the Japanese Embassy in London.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Japanese Embassy, which cabled to the Government at Tokio on the subject of the Oishi-Terauchi incident, has received the official version of the War Minister's answer to M. Oishi, as follows:

"The speech which Lieut. Gen. Terauchi, Minister of War, recently made in the House of Representatives was, according to the official verbatim report, substantially to the following effect:

"'I am aware of the article in the alliance agreement pointed out by M. Oishi, stipulating that the naval and military authorities of the two powers shall frankly and sincerely consult one another on the conditions and means for armed assistance to be rendered. The Government, therefore, will have to act upon this stipulation hereafter, but they have not yet entered into any discussion on the subject.'"

TOKIO, Feb. 3.—M. Oishi, who on Jan. 31 interpellated War Minister Terauchi on the subject of the strengthening of the British Army under Article VII. of the Anglo-Japanese Convention, is somewhat surprised at the British comments on his question.

He authorizes the statement that he had not the slightest intention of giving offense. His only motive in raising the question was a sincere desire to "help our noble ally in effecting a most difficult but indispensable reform." He thought that external stimulus often facilitated the accomplishment of a difficult task.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTORS MUST AID THE LAW

Metcalf Rescinds a Ruling of One of His Predecessors.

INTERFERED WITH JUSTICE

Inspectors Are to Assist United States District Attorneys to the Best of Their Ability.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Secretary Metcalf of the Department of Commerce and Labor has issued instructions to the supervising inspectors of the Steamboat Inspection Service requiring them in the future to assist to the best of their ability, within reasonable limits, the United States District Attorneys in the enforcement of the steamboat inspection laws. In a statement given out at the department to-day in connection with the issuance of the letter of instructions, it is said:

"It has appeared in several cases of recent date involving violation of the steamboat inspection laws that a certain letter of instructions, issued by the Acting Secretary of the Treasury of Oct. 26, 1881, established a ruling which seriously interfered with the administration of justice in such cases. The substance of this ruling was that local inspectors of steamboats should not in any way assist United States District Attorneys in preparing for the trial of cases of violation of the steamboat laws.

"The circumstances which gave rise to this particular letter are not now known, but the evils that attended the enforcement of this ruling have become serious, and the Secretary has rescinded said ruling by letter of instructions."

Secretary Metcalf in his letter to the Supervising Inspectors says:

"Your attention is called to letter of the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, dated Oct. 26, 1881, on Page 289 of the 'Steamboat Inspectors Manual,' edition of 1889, with especial regard to the following paragraph of said letter:

"'If, from the nature of the testimony, the Inspectors are satisfied that an officer has committed an infraction of law involving a fine, the papers should be transmitted to the United States Attorney, unaccompanied by any testimony, opinion, or finding of the local Inspectors, or any information beyond the fact that the charge is for violation of some section or sections of law which shall be specified; it is for the court to decide, at the trial of the case whether the violation is sufficiently clear to warrant a fine being imposed.'

"The prohibition contained in the words 'unaccompanied by any testimony, opinion, or finding of the local Inspectors, or any information beyond the fact that the charge is for violation of some section or sections of law, which shall be specified,' is hereby rescinded.

"The effect of said paragraph has been to prohibit the transmission by the local Inspectors of any testimony, opinion, or finding of said Inspectors, or of any information beyond the fact that the charge is for violation of law in cases of misconduct of licensed officers, involving a fine. In short, the officers of the service have thereby been wholly forbidden to help the officers of the Department of Justice in enforcing the law.

"No such condition of affairs can be permitted to continue. Whatever may have been the circumstances under which the said letter was issued, the harmful effects of the principle established thereby have become too obvious to admit of dispute, and the ruling in said letter has been frequently used to obstruct the proper course of justice and to prevent the salutary punishment of licensed officers under the penal provisions applicable to them."

Russian Contract for Americans.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 3.—Another section of the contract for the electrification of the street car system of St. Petersburg was awarded to-day to the American Westinghouse Company. It involves the expenditure of $1,675,000. The power will be generated at Imatra Falls, Finland, and will be transmitted 120 miles.

George Bernard Shaw Not Ill.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—It was ascertained to-day that the report that George Bernard Shaw, the dramatist, is very ill is incorrect. Mr. Shaw is enjoying his usual health.

MORE RIOTING IN FRANCE.

Paris Quiet Yesterday, but Fighting Occurred in the Provinces.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—The making of inventories of Church property under the provisions of the Church and State separation law took place in three churches here this afternoon, but passed off without violence. Clergymen made formal protests.

A number of the prisoners taken into custody for assaulting the police in the disturbances earlier in the week were tried to-day and were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Several clergymen will be proceeded against later on charges of resisting the law.

Members of the Chamber of Deputies will meet shortly to consider how to end the delicate situation.

Telegrams from the provinces show that the spirit of resistance is still active. Street fighting occurred to-day between Catholics and anti-Catholics at Agen and Pau. At Olivet, three miles south of Orleans, the Commissioner making the inventory was driven off by a mob of 300 persons. Later he returned with gendarmes, a company of infantry, and a battery of artillery, and after the breaking in of the doors of the church and the sawing away of a barricade the manifestants were expelled from the edifice.

At Dijon the Commissioner was forced to knock out a panel of the massive door of the Church of Notre Dame in order to gain entrance. He found inside only the parish priest, who read a protest against the inventory being made.

King Edward May Go to Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 3.—Queen Alexandra arrived here this evening. She was met at the station by King Frederick and members of the royal family. It is probable that the funeral of King Christian will be postponed until Feb. 21 owing to the desire of some foreign royal personages who cannot arrive here earlier to attend it. It is rumored that King Edward is among these.

Balloon Trying to Cross Channel.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—An Aero Club balloon left London this afternoon for France and later was sighted from the Eastbourne pier, moving seaward. Eastbourne is sixty-six miles southeast of London.

$50,000 FOR DUMMIES ON CHICAGO JURY LIST

J. A. Linn, Court Clerk, Arrested Under 25 Indictments.

OTHER GRAFTING IS CHARGED

Accused Man Alleged to Have Tried to Keep a Witness from the Grand Jury.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Twenty-five indictments were returned to-day against John A. Linn, Clerk of the Circuit Court and for eight years Clerk of the Superior Court. The charges are embezzlement, larceny, and forgery. A short time after they were returned Linn, in company with his counsel, called at the office of State's Attorney Healy and gave bonds for $25,000.

In addition to the charges of financial irregularity, Linn is accused in one indictment of conspiring to keep from the Grand Jury a witness whose evidence was important in his case. He is also charged with the retention of the records of his office and refusal to turn them over to his successor.

Of the indictments relating to financial transactions, one charges that Linn, while Clerk of the Superior Court of Cook County, put "dummies" upon the payroll of jurors, and in this way defrauded the county out of $50,000. The specific statement is made in another that various sums of money, aggregating $5,000, disappeared from the cash drawers of the Clerk's office.

The other bills cover charges of larceny in connection with stuffed payrolls. Instances are mentioned where Linn is said to have indorsed city warrants to pay for entering the city in cases and then pocketed the money.

Sir Edward Grey's Wife Dying.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Lady Grey, wife of Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, who was thrown from a trap on Feb. 1 while driving near Ellingham, Northumberland, suffering concussion of the brain, is dying. She has not regained consciousness.

TURKEY DEFIES US AGAIN.

Court of Cassation Confirms the Death Sentence on Vartanian.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 3.—The Court of Cassation has confirmed the sentence of death imposed on Ghirkis Vartanian, who claims American citizenship.

Vartanian was condemned to death by the Criminal Court at Stamboul last September for the murder of Apik Undjian, a prominent Armenian.

This is the third time that the Porte has defied the United States in the Vartanian case. Soon after the man was arrested the American Legation insisted that it had the right, first, to find out whether his claim to citizenship was justified, and, if this were the case, to have a Consular official present at the trial. Turkey, however, ignored the American contention, and Vartanian was sentenced to death.

Strong representations were then made to the Sultan, with the result that a new trial of Vartanian was ordered. He was again sentenced to death, and preparations were being made to execute him when, on Oct. 30, the American Legation informed the Porte that if the sentence were carried out the consequences would be serious.

The Porte informed the American Legation that the execution of the sentence had been postponed pending the settlement of the question of law involved in the American contention. So far as is known, this question has not been settled, but Vartanian has again been sentenced to die.

Fleischmann Plant Burned.

PEEKSKILL, Feb. 3.—The large vinegar plant of the Fleischmann Manufacturing Company, at Charles Point, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss is placed at $200,000. The distillery and yeast plant were saved. The whole covered several acres.

If You Are Hard of Hearing

YOU SHOULD USE THE

Aurophone

A Scientific Instrument

by means of which you can hear perfectly without effort.

It is fitted to the ear as glasses to the eye.

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

The Mears Ear Phone Co.,

Manufacturers of Devices for the Deaf,
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Branches in all prominent cities.

CLUB COCKTAILS

are the only kind you can depend on. They're exquisitely flavored, smooth, subtle, and aged to please the most critical taste.

Seven kinds—Manhattan, Martini, Vermouth, Whiskey, Holland Gin, Tom Gin, York.
G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO., Sole Proprietors,
Hartford. New York. London.

Lest You Forget We Say it Yet—

Uneeda Biscuit

B. Altman & Co.

STORE WILL BE CLOSED DAILY AT FIVE P. M.

DRESS MATERIALS

FOR PRESENT AND SPRING WEAR IN STYLES SUITABLE FOR WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S GARMENTS; AND SHEER FABRICS FOR SOUTHERN CLIMATES, OR FOR THE SUMMER SEASON.

Hand-made French Silks, Taffetas and Louisines for shirt waist suits, and Chefoo Silks for motoring garments; Fancy Suitings in serge or taffetas finish; Silk Voiles in stripes, plaids and broche designs; Silk Mohairs; Embroidered Sheer Fabrics in pastel shades; Embroidered Linens, including exclusive styles.

LACE ROBES

IMPORTED LACE ROBES (UNMADE), IN SELECTED DESIGNS, MANY OF WHICH ARE EXCLUSIVE TO B. ALTMAN & CO., COMPRISING STYLES SUITABLE FOR THE MAKING OF EVENING TOILETTES, RECEPTION AND AFTERNOON GOWNS, DRESSES FOR AT-HOME AND MORNING WEAR.

French Crochet Lace, Valenciennes and Irish combinations, Brussels Lierre, Hand-embroidered Lingerie effects in white and colors.
Unmade Blouses of hand-embroidered linon and batiste.

On Monday, February 5th,

Unmade Robes of Crêpe de Chine, combined with hand-made lace, regular prices ranging from $37.50 to 55.00, at
White, $28.50 and $35.00 Black, $40.00

BLOUSES FOR WOMEN.

A NUMBER OF RECENT MODELS IN WOMEN'S WAISTS OF WASHABLE FABRICS, CONSISTING OF STYLES ADAPTED TO TAILOR DRESS, AFTERNOON AND INFORMAL EVENING WEAR.

Lingerie Blouses of lawn, linon and mull, combined with Valenciennes, Cluny and Irish lace and various embroideries, including models with full length and elbow sleeves.

Waists of madras and linon, for outing and traveling.

B. Altman & Co. ARE PREPARED TO TAKE ORDERS FOR THE MAKING OF

FINE LACE DRAPERIES,

consisting of Lace Window and Sash Curtains, Lace Panels and Vestibule Curtains, Bed Spreads, and Lace Covers for chiffoniers, bureaus and tables.

ESTIMATES WILL BE FURNISHED FOR THE COMPLETE OR PARTIAL FITTING OF PRIVATE RESIDENCES, APARTMENTS, HOTELS, ETC.

FOR SUMMER USE. Interior furnishings at moderate prices, for Country Homes, Hotels and Cottages are offered, including Long and Sash Curtains, Vestibule Curtains, Light-weight Portieres, Couch and Table Covers. Lounging Cushions and Screens.

ORIENTAL RUGS. A LARGE VARIETY OF SIZES IN SELECT DESIGNS AND COLORINGS.

DOMESTIC RUGS OF THE BEST MAKES IN DESIRABLE SIZES.

Fifth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

Le Boutillier Brothers

Sale of Silks.

20-inch JASPER LOUISINES, in stripes, with white Jacquard pin dots—

79c Value $1.00

19-inch CHECKED TAFFETAS, in Navy and White, Black and White, Brown and White, etc.—

59c Value 75c.

24-inch CREPE DE CHINE, in all the newest shades, including Black—

55c Value 75c.

20-inch FIGURED INDIA SILKS, of standard makes, in exclusive designs, controlled by us. Unexcelled for Summer wear, and fully guaranteed—

39c

Le Boutillier Brothers
West Twenty-third Street.

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS. ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS. ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS. ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

American Art Galleries

Madison Square South, New York.

Free View Day and Evening, 9 to 6 and 8 to 10, (Sunday Excepted,) Monday.

The Valuable Collection

OF

Old and Modern Masters,

Formed by the late

IRVING M. SCOTT,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Builder of the famous Oregon and other War Ships

Mr. Scott's Collection includes REMBRANDT'S "Portrait of Himself." HOLBEIN'S "Portrait of a Young Man." VAN DYKE'S "Portrait of a Man." JAN VAN der MEER'S "Lace Maker." DE HOOGH'S "Ein Boterham." TERBURG'S "The Estaminet." MURILLO'S Study for "The Marriage of St. Catharine." VAN der VELDE'S "Cattle." ART VAN der NEER'S "Moonlight." RUYSDAEL'S "Landscape." TENIER'S "First Aid." ROMNEY'S "Portrait of Miss Robinson." CONSTABLE'S "Portrait of Himself." HOGARTH'S "Portrait of a Female." COROT'S "L'Hermite." GEROME'S "Rug Vender." HENNER'S "Magdalene Praying." GEORGE De FOREST BRUSH'S Notable Work "The Indian and The Lily." FROMENTIN'S "The Simoon." Sir JOHN EVERETT MILLAIS'S "Ducklings," and other works of high artistic quality.

To Be Sold at Unrestricted Public Sale
By order of the Executors and Heirs

AT MENDELSSOHN HALL

On Friday Evening, February 9th, at 8:30 o'Clock.

THE ART OF OLD JAPAN

COLLECTION OF THE JAPANESE CONNOISSEUR

BUNKIO MATSUKI

Who, During a Recent Visit to His Native Land, Succeeded in Obtaining From Old Daimyo Families, and Other Sources, Many Objects of a Rare Artistic Character, Comprising in Part

EXTRAORDINARY SPECIMENS OF ANCIENT ARMOR BY THE FAMOUS MYOCHINS

ANCIENT CHINESE PALACE SCREENS
WOOD CARVINGS FROM OLD PALACES AND TEMPLES OF JAPAN

Very Fine Old Chinese Cloisonne Enamels

Bronze Garden Ornaments and Fountains
Lacquers, Pottery and Other Art Objects

AND

AN IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF

Antique Color Prints

Which Has Been Critically Examined and Favorably Passed Upon by the Acknowledged Expert Professor ERNEST F. FENOLLOSA

To be Sold at Unrestricted Public Sale on the Evening of Thursday next, Feb. 8th, at 8:15 o'Clock, and on the Afternoons of Friday and Saturday next, Feb. 9th and 10th, at 2:30 o'Clock

At the American Art Galleries

The Sales Will be Conducted by Mr. Thomas E. Kirby, of

THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS, 6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South.

SON OF INDIAN WOMAN TO GO TO WEST POINT

President Appoints as Cadet a Half-Breed Pottawottamie.

MADE A PLEA FOR HIMSELF

Sons of Army Officers Get the Preference in the Other Appointments at Large.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The President to-day appointed Paul Knapp, a half-breed Pottawottamie Indian, a cadet at West Point. Knapp lives at Benton Harbor, Mich., where he has been working as a carpenter and cabinetmaker since he was graduated from Haskell Institute, the Government School in Kansas. His mother is a granddaugher of the famous Pottawottamie, Chief Simon Pokegon, and his father, a white man, was a soldier in the Civil War.

Knapp seems to have got the coveted appointment by his own exertions. He wrote to Indian Commissioner Leupp frankly saying he desired to get a military education, and narrating the main facts of his life. He said that as a cadet at Haskell he had received the commendation of his teachers and he believed that he would do his duty if he had the chance to enter the United States Army.

Mr. Leupp wrote to his employers. They replied, recommending him in strong terms.

The Commissioner took the matter to the President and urged him to recognize an Indian who showed an ambition to make the best of himself. The President said at once that this was precisely what he desired to do and decided to make the appointement.

Knapp is five feet eignt inches in height, weighs 169 pounds, and by his proficiency in football may escape the hazing that would otherwise naturally befall him. He is nineteen years old.

The President made these designations for the appointments of cadets at large at the Academy for 1907:

PRINCIPALS—George Leroy Brown, Jr., son of Col. George Leroy Brown, Twenty-sixth Infantry; Paul Knapp; Charles Blair McGrath, son of the late Capt. Hugh J. McGrath, Fourth Cavalry; James Irwin Muir, son of Capt. Charles H. Muir, General Staff; Adrian Kenneth Polhemus, son of Major A. S. Polhemus, Medical Department, retired, and grandson of the late Gen. G. H. Weeks; Thomas Clarkson Thompson, Jr., son of Mr. T. C. Thompson, Chattanooga, Tenn.; James M. W. Neary, son of Sergt. John Neary, Ordnance Department, retired; Curtis Hoppin Nance, son of Capt. John T. Nance, Ninth Cavalry.

ALTERNATES—Wilfried Mason Blunt, son of Capt. J. Y. Mason Blunt, U. S. A., retired, and great-grandson of Francis Scott Key; Charles L. Byrne, son of Col. Charles B. Byrne, Medical Department; Jamie Bell Cress, son of Capt. George O. Cress, Fourth Cavalry; Ogilvie French, son of Capt. William E. P. French, retired; Lawrence Babbitt Weeks, son of the late Lieut. Edwin B. Weeks, Fifth Infantry, and grandson of Brigadier General Samuel Ovenshine, U. S. A., retired, also grandson of the late Gen. George H. Weeks; Eugene Crittenden, son of Major J. J. Crittenden, Twenty-second Infantry; Richard Yeatman, son of Lieut. Col. Richard T. Yeatman, Twenty-seventh Infantry; Bethel Wood Simpson, son of Capt. W. L. Simpson, Quartermaster's Department; Cyril Fuller, son of Capt. A. M. Fuller, Ninth Cavalry.

Such vacancies as may be created by the failure of principal candidates to meet the requirements for admission will be filled by the qualified alternates in the order of their standing, as determined by the entrance examination.

SCORES COMMANDER YOUNG.

Secretary Bonaparte Says He Ought to Have Set a Good Example.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Although he was not sentenced to a "public reprimand," there was to-day made public the reprimand addressed by Secretary Bonaparte to Commander Lucien Young, who was in command of the Bennington when there was an explosion of that vessel's boilers last Summer. Commander Young was tried by court-martial and convicted of remissness of duty in that he failed to sign the smooth steam log of the Bennington.

After quoting that portion of the navy regulations outlining the duties of a commanding officer, the Secretary says:

"These duties include the obligations of a good example to all subject to his authority; these responsibilities include a share of the blame incurred by any among the latter who may be led to think lightly of their own duties because they seem to think lightly of his.

"In your case, Sir, there was the greater reason why you should have been careful to comply in letter and spirit with every provision of the regulations, because your brilliant services in the past and your merited reputation for seamanship and gallantry would surely render failure on your part to do all that an officer should do the more subversive of true principles of discipline among younger members of your profession.

"A bad example on the part of one of your previous record is exceptionally injurious to the vital interests of the service, and it is therefore cause of profound regret to the department that remissness in official duty on your part should have thus been judicially established."

GRANT TO BE MAJOR GENERAL.

Possible Shifts to Enable Promotion of Bell to Same Grade.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The President has selected Brig. Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, commanding the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governors Island, N. Y., to be promoted to the grade of Major General to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Major Gen. Sumner on Tuesday.

Major Gen. Greeley will command the army Southwestern division, with headquarters at Oklahoma City, as his first line duty. He will hold that post, however, for only a few months, or until Major Gen. Corbin relinquishes command of the Northern division, with headquarters at St. Louis, when he will be transferred to that city.

A movement is afoot to have Major Gen. Wade, now in command of the Eastern division, with headquarters at New York, made Lieutenant General upon the retirement, in April, of Lieut. Gen. Bates. In that case Gen. Wade would hold the office only a day or two and would retire in favor of Gen. Corbin. In this way a vacancy in the list of Major Generals would be found which would be filled by the promotion of Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, who, as Chief of Staff, it is felt at the department, should hold that rank.

REPORTS FOR A LOCK CANAL.

Commission Is Almost Unanimous —Taft to Express His Views.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The report of the Isthmian Canal Commission, recording its decision in favor of an eighty-five-foot level lock canal, was submitted to Secretary Taft to-day.

The report is accompanied by the report of the Board of Consulting Engineers, the majority of whom declared for a sea-level canal. It will now be for Secretary Taft to express his own views upon the great project in an indorsement when transmitting the papers to the President.

It appears that Rear Admiral Endicott, the naval member of the commission, was the only one who differed from the majority and favored a sea-level canal as recommended by the majority of the Board of Consulting Engineers.

MANY FEDERAL BLIND TIGERS.

Thousands of Licenses Issued in Violation of State Laws.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Internal Revenue Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Ways and Means held a hearing to-day on the various bills introduced to prevent the Government from issuing licenses to sell liquor in districts which have prohibition laws and to require internal revenue officers to testify in prosecutions for violations of State liquor laws.

Representative Bowie (Ala.) presented figures taken from internal revenue records which show that in eight States 11,370 Government licenses have been issued in sections where the selling of liquor is prohibited by State laws. Most of these licenses, Mr. Bowie said, represented "blind tigers."

In Maine, which issues no State license, there are 740 Federal licenses. In Michigan, according to Mr. Bowie's figures, 3,306 persons are licensed by the Federal authorities to sell liquor in violation of State laws.

REPORT ON ALLEGED MERGER.

Commerce Commission Provides Information on Pennsylvania R. R.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The reply of the Inter-State Commerce Commission to the House resolution calling on the President for information regarding an alleged merger of the Pennsylvania Railroad and other companies was placed in the hands of the President to-day.

No intimation is given as to its nature or as to when the President will transmit it to the House.

SHANGHAIED, HE SAYS.

Aboard La Campine, and Left Penniless at Voyage's End—A Denial.

Chester Ainsworth of Pensacola, Fla., a member of the crew of the Dutch oil tank steamship La Campine, in yesterday from Antwerp, as soon as the vessel anchored off Quarantine, dropped a big envelope on the deck of the revenue cutter that came alongside. In this letter Chester declared that he had been shanghaied, and that the first thing he remembered about La Campine was one morning, when he awoke to find himself a member of her crew.

Ainsworth wrote that he was formerly a machinist on the Ward liner Morro Castle. Dec. 20 last, he says, he had some drinks in a saloon in Brooklyn. When he came to he was in the forecastle of La Campine. Capt. Ortgiez, he says, when he told his story, put him to work in the engine room, and he had no alternative but to go to Antwerp. He was given an old, worn-out suit of clothes, while, as for bedding, he had none at all. When La Campine reached Antwerp he was put ashore penniless, he says. He told his story to the American Consul General.

The Captain of La Campine denied Ainsworth's story and said that he had signed for the voyage when sober, and undoubtedly knew what he was doing. The Consul General asked him to bring the man home rather than leave him in Antwerp, where he would probably have become a public charge, and he did so. "Sailors," explained the skipper, "often sign articles when in a half-drunken condition and regret it afterward. The regret generally results in a wholesale shanghai charge against some one connected with the vessel."

CATCH YOUR FISH INDOORS.

Anglers at Coney Now Turn Their Backs on the Cold, Cold Sea.

Indoor fishing is Coney Island's latest diversion. It was started last night in the swimming pool of Steeplechase Park. Proprietor George C. Tilyou had seen the shivering fishermen go and come on his pier and had a great idea. He bought 1,000 cod from two Fulton Market smacks and turned them loose in the pool last Tuesday. They ranged in weight from two pounds to a great-granddaddy of all the cod at thirty-two pounds.

Only two died before the time the doors were opened to the public at 50 cents a head last night. The only rules of the game were that poles should be used, and no person should have more than one hook in the water at once.

Soft clams and herring were the bait, and the fish were ravenously hungry. The first catch, a six-pounder, went to Charles Mount of 210 Schenck Street, Brooklyn. Many women took part in the sport.

Another smack will bring 600 more cod to the pool to-day, and if the interest continues, the proprietor says he will continue the scheme until swimming time and change the variety of fish as the season advances.

VETERANS WAVE RED SHIRT.

Grand Army Speaker Deplores Honors Paid to the Late Gen. Wheeler.

Some comment was caused among Grand Army men in Brooklyn yesterday by bitter anti-Southern speeches which were made at a dinner in the Willoughby Mansion on Friday night at the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of Winchester Post. Mayor McClellan was scored for speaking recently to an assemblage of Confederate veterans under a battle-scarred Confederate flag, and the honors paid the late Gen. Joseph Wheeler here were also deplored.

Past Commander Charles W. Cowlan of the post was the speaker who deplored the honors paid Gen. Wheeler.

"I do not believe," said he, "in glorifying treason, nor in honoring those who proved false to their country and their flag."

Another speaker said he thought it was out of place for Mayor McClellan, the son of a distinguished Union General, to stand under an old rebel flag and address Confederate veterans. There was more talk of this kind, and it was applauded by the diners.

SHAH IS BADLY FRIGHTENED.

Summons Advisers from Europe—Revolutionary Movement Grows.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 3.—According to private advices received here, the picturesque revolutionary movement in Persia is assuming a more acute character.

The Shah, in great alarm, recently summoned home his most trusted advisers in Europe, in order to consult with them as to the best methods for meeting the crisis. A "constitution" has not yet been realized, even on paper. The Church Party, which includes the all-powerful Mullahs, is pressing its advantage to the utmost.

The developments are being watched with interest in diplomatic circles here, as Persia is one of the pawns in the larger game of international politics.

The Persian Minister at St. Petersburg has departed for Teheran.

Move to Repeal Stock Tax Law.

Members of the committee named by the Republican County Executive Committee to consider advising the repeal of the stock transfer law held a meeting yesterday in the office of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge and decided to report in favor of the repeal. John G. Milburn argued for the Stock Exchange members in favor of wiping the statute off the books.

Fell Dead Buying a Theatre Ticket.

Charles A. Crosby, 57 years old, of 20 Monticello Avenue, Jersey City, fell dead in the lobby of the Bon Ton Theatre in that city while purchasing a ticket for the matinée yesterday. The body was identified by his son. Mr. Crosby was an insurance agent. He had been a sufferer from heart disease.

STEUBEN'S SONS DINE; WIT AND WISDOM FLOW

Job Hedges Tells of Yarns He Spins in the Back County Store.

ABOUT "DOING" NEW YORKERS

John J. Delany Says If You Get Away with the Goods Here New York Applauds.

There was an interchange of wit and wisdom at the tenth annual dinner of the Steuben County Society at Delmonico's last night, the Hon. John J. Delany representing the city and the Hon. Job E. Hedges on behalf of the country, both offering advice to young men seeking their fortunes in this city.

The Hon. Job E. Hedges, the first speaker, mingled his remarks with some comments on the sons of Steuben County in comparison with the sons of Livingston County, of which he is a resident, and both in comparison with the sons of New York City.

"When men from Steuben County come to New York," he said, "their folks give them a godspeed and hope they'll make money. The sons of Livingston County come to New York to develop character, exercise a moral and a spiritual influence.

"When the son of Steuben County gets back home, the first question is, 'How much did you make?' When the son of Livingston County gets back he is asked to lead in prayer.

"But, seriously, I would rather be absolvent and live in this city than a rich man and live in the country. Better than that, however, I would go back, rich or poor, for the joy of leaning over the counter of Hank's grocery store and telling the folks about all the things I did in this big city and all the people I did, with the sublime consciousness that nobody could contradict me.

"In the country, however, I have noticed that we boys get in trouble together. Here in New York we get in trouble individually. In the country when we die all our friends come to the funeral; here they perhaps notice that you're dead by a newspaper paragraph, and you're lucky at that. And in the country you meet men who are hard to lick at poker.

"The test of success in New York," the Hon. Job Hedges went on, becoming suddenly grave, "is a man's ability to keep his nerve between the time of going broke and getting a job. Remember in that connection that a man brought up on beefsteak can swallow entrees without noticing it, while the man brought up on entrees collapses when he comes to beefsteak."

The Hon. John J. Delany said:

"New York City is fair to every man; let every man be fair to New York. The city does not ask you who you are or where you come from, but what you are. If you get away with the goods New York will take off its hat and try to find out how you did it, so as to copy you.

"There is a lot of talk of the young countryman wandering from the tenets of the farm training, but I have observed that the sobering sense comes after a bit with the knowledge that the best in the country is the best in the city, as it is the best all the world over.

"There is a strange hostility between the city and the country folks, but it is wrong. Without the country this city would be a howling wilderness. Without the city the country would be raising crops to feed itself. Our destinies are too much interwoven for hostility."

Other speakers were Martin J. Littleton, the Hon. Henry B. Ketchum, and Samuel B. Balcom. The toastmaster was Edward Hassett, the retiring President, who is succeeded by T. Albeus Adams.

SKATERS GO THROUGH ICE.

Six, Including 200-Pound Policeman, Get Ducking in Crotona Park.

The young people of the Bronx, who were enjoying the belated skating which the present cold snap made possible, had their sport rudely cut short on the artificial lake in Crotona Park, 177th Street, and Tremont Avenue, by the breaking in of the ice late yesterday afternoon. After six persons, including a 200-pound policeman, had been immersed, the skating was stopped by the police.

The lake is five and a half feet deep at its deepest point, and covers about an acre. Yesterday ice formed, but it was full of air holes and weak spots. Yet an army of boys, girls, young men and young women, and a few elders crowded on to the lake. The fun had hardly begun when Arthur Dubb, fifteen years of age, of Burnside and Ryer Avenues, broke through and went down up to his chin. His comrades tossed him one end of a muffler and pulled him out. He went home in an ambulance.

Patrolman Frank J. Anders of the Tremont Station, a 200-pound heavyweight, was standing in the centre of the lake and warning skaters where danger lurked, when suddenly the ice gave way and down he went. He tried to clamber out, but the ice would not bear his weight. John Foley, Louis Nickel, Edward Messenger, and John Donovan, all of the Bronx, went to his assistance, but instead of rescuing him, they also fell in. Anders had to break the ice all the way in front of him and wade ashore. The four would-be rescuers got out safely.

Anders reported the condition of the ice to Sergt. McKeown, who had the lake at once cleared of skaters.

REORGANIZE NOW—FASSETT.

Party Needs Reforming Right Away and Completely, He Says.

Congressman J. Sloat Fassett, who is a candidate to succeed Benjamin B. Odell as Chairman of the Republican State Committee, called at State Headquarters, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, yesterday. Chairman Odell was not on hand, and when he arrived later Congressman Fassett had gone. Both, apparently, were pleased at having looked for one another without success.

In the afternoon Congressman Fassett declared himself for the complete and immediate reorganization of the party.

"I think we ought to get the party in the best possible condition at once," he declared, "and not wait until after the State Convention. I think a meeting of the State Committee should be called shortly. I have no preferences for the Chairmanship, and have so much to look after at Washington that I am not anxious for the place."

When asked about the stand taken by President Roosevelt in the New York situation, Mr. Fassett said he believed it the President's right and duty to interfere wherever he could improve conditions.

WALKING DELEGATE MISSING.

Story Disappeared on Friday Night—His Son Fears Foul Play.

A general alarm was sent out by the police last night for Henry W. Story, walking delegate of the Harlem Branch of the Carpenters' Union. The alarm was sent out at the request of Story's son, Willard, who said that his father started for a meeting of the union in East Eightieth Street, Friday night, and had not been seen since.

Story, according to his son, had several hundred dollars with him and wore a diamond scarf pin and a gold watch and chain. The young man thinks his father may have met with foul play.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.

Koch's Uptown Prices Make Downtown Shopping an Extravagance.

Great Sale Kitchen Utensils.

☞ No C. O. D. or Mail Orders During This Sale. ☜

MONDAY, Tuesday and Wednesday offering—three days of big savings that ought to crowd the Basement every hour during the sale. Unparalleled economies throughout. Every handy help for the kitchen abundantly represented, and at prices that should engage the immediate attention of discerning shoppers. Extra salespersons.

Agate Nickel Steel Ware.

The world's standard Enamel Ware; perfect in every detail; agate covers with all covered ware. Prices one-third below regular.

TEA POTS Pints,	3,	4,	6,
At	39c	45c	49c
COFFEE POTS Pints,	4,	6,	8,
	45c	49c	59c
TEA KETTLES Inch,	6,	7,	8,
	67c	75c	89c
BERLIN SAUCEPANS Quarts,	3,	4,	6, 8,
	39c	49c	59c 69c
CONVEX SAUCE POTS Quarts,	4,	6,	8, 10,
	49c	59c	69c 89c
Quarts,	12,	16,	20,
	1.25	1.49	1.69

HAM BOILERS	16x6½, 98c
BERLIN KETTLES Quarts,	6, 8, 12,
	59c 69c 1.25
DOUBLE RICE BOILERS Quarts,	1, 2, 3, 4,
	59c 79c 98c 1.25
LIPPED SAUCEPANS Quarts,	1½, 2, 3, 4, 5,
	15c 19c 25c 29c 33c
DISH PANS Qts.,	10, 14, 17,
	49c 59c 69c
ROASTING PANS (Square) Inches,	11. 12, 13,
	39c 47c 55c
ROASTING PANS (Oblong) Inches,	13, 14, 15,
	39c 47c 55c

Jacob Vollrath's Blue Enamelled Ware.

("The Ware of Quality." Seamless Turquoise Blue.)

TEA POTS Pints,	3	4	6	
	69c	79c	89c	
COFFEE POTS Pints,	3	4	6	
	69c	79c	89c	
TEA KETTLES Inch,	6		7	
	1.10		1.29	
DOUBLE CEREAL BOILERS Quarts,	1	2	3	
	74c	94c	1.24	
CONVEX SAUCEPOTS Quarts,	2	4	5	7 8
	44c	59c	74c	89c 1.10

BERLIN SAUCEPANS Quarts,	3	4	6	8	10
	44c	59c	74c	89c	1.10
LIPPED SAUCEPANS Quarts,					1
					15c
Qts.,	1½	2	2½	3	4 5
	19c	23c	27c	31c	35c 39c
DISHPANS Quarts,			14		17
			79c		89c
SOAP DISHES					21c

All White Imported Swedish Enamelled Ware.

The best White Enamelled Ware obtainable.

STEWPANS C't'metre	14	16			
	19c	22c			
	18	20	22	24	
	25c	29c	39c	49c	
LIPPED SAUCEPANS C't'metre	14	16	18	20	22
	15c	19c	25c	29c	35c
BERLIN SAUCEPANS C't'metre	16	18	20	22	24
	33c	39c	49c	59c	69c
CONVEX SAUCE POTS C't'metre	16	18	20	22	
	33c	39c	49c	59c	
FRY PANS C't'metre	20		22		24
	19c		25c		29c
PUDDING PANS C't'metre	20		22		24
	18c		20c		24c

MILK PANS C't'metre	20		22		
	19c		21c		
	24	26	28	30	32 34 36
	25c	27c	29c	31c	35c 39c 45c
LIPPED PRESERVE KETTLES C't'metre		20		22	24
		24c		28c	34c
COLANDERS C't'metre		14		16	18
		15c		19c	21c
FUNNELS C't'metre		12		14	
		15c		17c	
TUMBLERS C't'metre		7	8	9	
		7c	9c	11c	
WASH BASINS C't'metre		26	28		
		15c	19c		
LADLES, SKIMMERS, SPOONS,					
10c.					

Kreamer's Best Handmade XXXX Tin Ware.

WASH BOILERS (oval) Nos.	7	8		9
	1.10	1.35		1.69
BREAD BOXES, Nos.	0	1		2
	35c	39c		49c
CAKE BOXES, roll top				98c.
EXTRA HEAVY QUAKER DUST PANS				10c.
KEROSENE OIL CANS, quart,				4
				25c
POT STRAINERS				39c.
GRATERS, Sheet	¼	½		
	4c	7c		
BOX GRATERS				4c.
LIPPED MEASURE, quart,				1
				12c
MEASURING CUPS				7c.
FLOUR DREDGERS				8c.
APPLE CORERS				5c.
TWIN MATCH SAFES				7c.
BISCUIT SHEET-Russia Iron,				23c
and				29c.
SPICE CABINETS, 8 drawers, decorated				79c.
UMBRELLA STANDS, decorated,				29c.

GAS STOVE TEA KETTLES, nickel plated				19c
CAKE TURNERS, nickel plated,				15c.
DISH PANS, extra heavy, quarts,	10	14		17
	19c	25c		29c
DOUCHE PANS				45c.
TEA AND COFFEE CANNISTERS, pounds,		1		2
		15c		19c
FRUIT PRESSES				18c.
SINK STRAINERS				9c.
WIRE HANDLE TEA AND COFFEE STRAINERS, 3c, 4c and 5c.				
DOVER EGG BEATERS				5c.
ROTARY FLOUR SIFTERS				10c.
KITCHEN FORKS				8c.
SHEET IRON FRY PANS, 4c and 9c				
GALVANIZED IRON WARE; Standard Grade:				
ASH CANS, Nos.	3	7	(wood	170 (iron
	98c	1.25	staves)	1.49 ribs)
GARBAGE CANS AND COVER				25c.
WATER PAILS, Qts,	10	12		14
	10c	15c		19c

Household Economies—See Demonstration.

UNIVERSAL FOOD CHOPPERS Nos.	0	1	2	3
	75c	98c	1.25	1.49
UNIVERSAL BREAD MIXERS Nos.			1	2
			2.00	2.50
UNIVERSAL CAKE MIXERS				1.75
UNIVERSAL COFFEE PERCOLATORS Cups,			6	9
			3.50	4.00
McBRIDE'S SHAKEWELL METAL POLISH, 2 cans for				25c

STERLING STEEL CARPET SWEEPERS; nickel plated; working parts protected from dust; reliable 2.98

WILSON BREAD TOASTER AND IRON HEATER 25c

VICTOR BREAD SLICER 35c

20 MULE TEAM BORAX; ½ lb. pkge., 5c; 1 lb. pkge. 10c

OLD DUTCH CLEANSER 10c

ALUMINUM COOKING UTENSILS are light in weight; do not rust or scorch food; always bright and practically indestructible.

125th St. West Between Lenox and Seventh Avenues.

3-PLATOON SYSTEM MAY GO.

Bingham Has Alterations in View—The Mendicant Squad Abolished.

Police Commissioner Bingham announced yesterday morning that he had abolished the "Mendicant Squad," and transferred two Roundsmen of the Traffic Squad to patrol duty, and admitted that he was giving serious consideration to a plan to alter greatly the three-platoon system.

The rumor has been persistent ever since Gen. Bingham was appointed Police Commissioner that he would spring a surprise by abolishing the three-platoon system. Many complaints have been received at Headquarters concerning the way the police have been doing their duty, and some of the higher officers think this system responsible for the trouble.

The seven patrolmen of the "Mendicant Squad" have been ordered back to patrol duty, and two of the Traffic Squad, Roundsmen John Dehan and Alfred J. Reid, were transferred to Newtown on the ground that they were no longer needed in their present capacity.

Commissioner Bingham said that the Traffic Squad was doing good work, but intimated that he contemplated further changes in it.

NEW DEPARTMENT STORE.

Rothenberg & Co. Pay $900,000 for a Williamsburg Establishment.

Rothenberg & Co. of 34 West Fourteenth Street have purchased the business of H. W. Schreiber & Co., at Broadway, Grove Street, and Central Place, Williamsburg, for something like $900,000. This includes the plot upon which the present building stands. The land measures 175 feet fronting on Broadway, by 250 feet.

The department store which Selig Rosenbaum and Leo A. Price (Rothenberg & Co.) intend to erect on the plot shortly will be run under the name of Price & Rosenbaum. Mr. Price will manage the business. The Williamsburg store will be closed on Monday and Tuesday next for stock taking, in anticipation of a sale on Wednesday.

MILK CANS DO NOT INFRINGE.

Decision Against Iron-Clad Manufacturing Co. Ends Long Litigation.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed on Friday the decision of Judge George W. Ray in the consolidated cases of the Iron Clad Manufacturing Company against the Orange County Milk Association and Diarymen's Manufacturing Company. This ends a long litigation relative to the construction of double neck milk cans made by the Dairymen's Manufacturing Company, and determines that these cans are not an infringement of the Iron Clad patent to Henry B. Haigh. The complainant corporation is owned by Mrs. Seaman, (Nellie Bly.)

The decision of the appeal not only terminates the suits in which it was rendered, but is controlling in thirty-eight others, in which the same questions are involved. The appeal was argued by ex-Gov. Frank S. Black for the complainant and William H. Kenyon and Henry D. Williams for the defendants. Costs were awarded to the defendants. An effort was made last Summer, when the milk season was at its height, to prevent the use of nearly 150,000 cans made by the Dairymen's Manufacturing Company.

$9,966 TEACHERS' PAY LOST.

Messenger Carrying Checks to Long Island City Disappears, Too.

Teachers in six public schools at Long Island City have been embarrassed since the first of the month because checks from the City Paymaster have not arrived. Thomas Whalen, a messenger, is missing with the checks amounting to $9,966.80.

Whalen was sent out last Thursday by the messenger company which has been delivering the city's pay checks since 1902. Nothing has been heard from him or the checks since that time. Payment has been stopped by the Corn Exchange Bank, on which the checks were drawn.

The theory of the detectives is that Whalen lost the bundle of checks on his way to Long Island City and was afraid to return to the office. The teachers will receive duplicate checks not later than next Tuesday.

Siegel Cooper Co. | The Big Store

16-Button Gloves, $2.00.

There isn't a woman in New York who watches the styles (and what New York woman doesn't?) who will not instantly recognize the importance and unusualness of this announcement.

The prevalence of short sleeves in women's dress has created a demand for long gloves stronger than anything the glove trade has known in years. And this demand has come at a time when the makers of automobile garments have all but swept the market clean of the soft kidskin of which the gloves are made.

The gloves we offer are 16-button White Glace Mousquetaires—undoubtedly the glove above all others that a woman would choose. We measure our button lengths from wrist to end of arm—these are gloves from 22 to 25 inches long. We would have no trouble whatever in getting at least a dollar a pair more for them if we priced by DEMAND instead of by COST.

But we can and therefore we will sell them at $2.00 a pair.

Also 10,500 pairs of 2-clasp Glace Gloves, in white, tan, mode, brown, beaver and black, with Paris point embroidery. All sizes, in all colors. New goods—fresh from France..... 75c

High Grade Furs

At Prices We Never Expected to See.

	Original Price.	This Sale.
Heart Shape Pillow Muffs of Black Lynx to match scarfs	22.50	14.75
Chinchilla Throw Scarfs or Military Neck Stoles	27.50	19.75
Large Chinchilla Pillow Muffs, made from 8 full skins	64.75	52.50
Persian Lamb Throw Scarfs, lined with brocade satin	14.75	9.75
Squirrel Lined Coats, in black, white and pastel shades, collarless effect	49.50	37.50
Black Broadcloth Coats, squirrel lined, black lynx collar	59.50	42.50
Nearseal Coats, with collar, revers and cuffs of natural or sable squirrel	36.50	24.25
Nearseal Blouse Coats of selected, perfectly matched skins	44.75	29.75
Persian Lamb Coats, in 22 inch style, of prime, full skins	79.50	53.00

(Siegel Cooper Store, 2d Floor, Centre, 18th St.)

WE GIVE "S. & H." GREEN TRADING STAMPS.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. NEW YORK 18TH & 19TH STS.

Vantine's Oriental Lamps Are Unique.

Vantine's The Unusual Store

Have You Used Geisha Flowers Toilet Water?

Advance Showing of

Spring and Summer Silks that are different.

We invite inspection to a first showing of silks that will not be found elsewhere this season.

Vantine Designs—Vantine Weaves.
Original—Exclusive—Fashionable.
Come and see them.
Silk Section—Second Floor.

Yonehara Silk—A new fabric, Silk and Spun Silk, 26 inches wide; light grounds; in two and three color combinations.

Radiance Silk—Made of a soft and lustrous material, a very pretty weave; 44 inches wide; in plain and fancy effects—light and dark colors.

Habutai Silks—Lynos printing, a large variety of exclusive designs in many qualities, including Dots, Stripes, Checks, Irregular and Unusual Designs.

Shanghai Silks—Lyons printing, a large assortment to choose from; Large, Small, and Medium Figures—light and dark grounds.

Vantine's is one of the sights in New York

A. A. Vantine & Co.
Broadway, between 18th and 19th Streets.
Also 272-274 Boylston Street, Boston.

A Laxative and Refreshing Fruit Lozenge most agreeable to take
FOR
CONSTIPATION
Haemorrhoids, Bile, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Gastric and Intestinal Troubles.
TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON,
PARIS, 33, RUE DES ARCHIVES.
Sold by all chemists.

ILLINOIS MEN LAUD GAGE.

Ex-Secretary the Guest of Honor at the Society's Dinner.

Lyman J. Gage, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, was the guest of honor at the third annual dinner of the Illinois Society last night at the Waldorf-Astoria. Melville E. Stone presided, and about 200 members of the society and their guests attended.

Mr. Stone, in proposing the health of the guest, pronounced him the greatest of living Illinois men, and lauded his achievements in the Cabinet of President McKinley. A letter from President Roosevelt was read praising Mr. Gage for what he had done as a member of his Cabinet. The speakers, besides Mr. Gage, were United States Senator Hopkins, Controller of the Currency Ridgely, Gen. Fred D. Grant, J. B. Forgan, and James M. Beck.

Matchbox Stops Bullet; Life Saved.

Thomas Taylor of Weehawken owes his life to a little nickel matchbox that he carries in the left pocket of his waistcoat. Late Friday night Taylor went into a Weehawken saloon and in the course of the evening was fired at by a drunken Italian. The ball hit the matchbox, which was directly over Taylor's heart. The bullet passed through the matchbox and lodged between the clothing and the skin.

If Puzzled TRY Grape-Nuts
For breakfast, lunch or dinner.
And read "The Road to Wellville" in the pkg.

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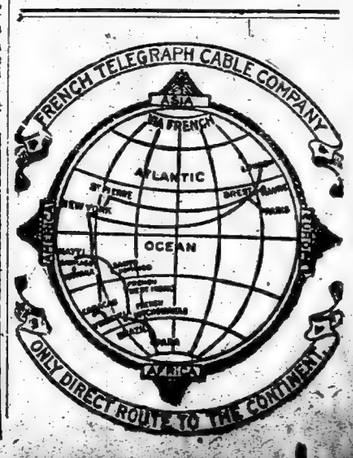

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THE RELIGIOUS TROUBLES IN FRANCE.

The opening article of the French "Law on the Separation of the Churches and the State," enacted on the 7th of December, declares: "The republic insures liberty of conscience. It guarantees the free exercise of all forms of worship, subject only to the restrictions hereinafter decreed in the interest of public order." It is a puzzling and disquieting fact that the first proceedings of the Government under this law have resulted in rioting, in the forcible entrance of officials into church edifices, in the erection of barricades within these edifices, and in the flooding of the churches by water from the firemen's hose in order to clear out the crowds there assembled to prevent the officials from performing their functions. On the face of these facts it does not appear to the distant observer that the liberty of conscience assured by the law or the freedom of worship guaranteed is of the sort to which we are accustomed in our own land.

But if the action of the Government authorities seems harsh and arbitrary and tactless, it must be remembered that it was incited by opposition which was far from being either unselfish or Christian in its spirit and in its purpose. There is little doubt that the disturbances which have taken place have in considerable part a purely political origin. That is to say, they have been encouraged and indirectly fomented by leaders of the anti-Republican Party, and probably to some extent by the priests of the Roman Church, with the intention to render the majority unpopular and to promote the overthrow of the Ministerial Party. Undoubtedly there are multitudes among those who have taken part in the disturbances who are sincerely outraged by the conduct and the policy of the Government, who regard the action of the authorities as sacrilegious and intended to destroy all religion in France. But on the other hand, the law which is being carried out is the work of a large majority of a Legislature chosen by popular suffrage and led by men who have only too much reason to think that the organized Catholic Church seeks the overthrow not merely of the Republican Party, but of the Republic. These opposing considerations must be kept in mind if any reasonable view of the situation is to be attained.

The trouble came about in connection with the application of the first articles of the second chapter of the law. The general purpose of the law is to withdraw from all religious societies the aid of the State, to take from them the Government property they now enjoy, and to turn it over in part to the Treasury, in part to organizations formed under the provisions of the law. The initial step in this process is to ascertain officially the nature and amount of the property affected by the law. It is provided in the third article of the law that "upon the promulgation of the law the agents of the Department of Domains shall proceed to make an inventory, descriptive and assessed, of the real and personal property of the establishments [affected by the law] and of that of the State Departments, and Communes which is enjoyed by these establishments." This inventory is to be made in negotiation with the legal representatives of the establishments according to official regulations. Now it is asserted on the one hand and denied on the other that the Government officials employed in making this inventory have undertaken to handle certain objects, some of them of no pecuniary value, such as relics, which the faithful regard as consecrated, and not to be touched by unauthorized hands without pollution. If this accusation is correct there was certainly a grave error of judgment on the part of the Government agents. We cannot readily believe that such action was deliberately ordered or permitted.

On the other hand it must be remembered that the letter of the law requires an inventory, and that it would open the way to a good deal of evasion if the representatives of the religious establishments were allowed to say just what shall or shall not be submitted to the direct examination of the officials. It is evidently a case for good-will and care on both sides, and apparently there has been a lack of these on both sides. So far as can be judged by previous experience, the popular feeling which it was expected would be aroused by these disturbances will not seriously affect the strength of the Government. Whatever we may think of the ultimate influence of the Republican policy on the temper and character of the French people, it cannot be denied that that policy has received more and more of popular support as it has steadily advanced in the anti-clerical direction.

RAILWAY RATE "DETAILS."

We hear now that the President has not delivered any ultimatum upon the railway question. He is open minded and judicial in his attitude toward whatever Congress may send him, and it is certain that something will be sent him. Indeed, nothing remains but a mere question of detail, for example, whether or not the Inter-State Commerce Commission can decree a rate, without examination of its validity by the courts.

Time was when this was regarded as of the essence, and we still so regard it. It has not seemed to us a light matter that anything properly subject to judicial cognizance should be removed from it. Especially we never regarded it as either desirable or feasible that the courts should be ousted of their jurisdiction upon this matter. Assuming its possibility, there are two practical objections. If Congress can name the price of anything, and can delegate its power to do what it can do itself, it follows that its lawful action is not subject to review. The courts do and must support whatever Congress, or its delegated agent, does within its lawful power. If, therefore, the Commission can be empowered to fix a rate, the courts would inquire whether the rate was lawful, not whether it was reasonable, and it is easily within supposition that the Commission might declare an unreasonable rate, which nevertheless should be lawful. For instance, the Commission has ruled that the railways were not justified in charging a rate enabling them both to earn a return upon capital and improve their properties. Betterments should be charged to capital account, and surplus earnings should be devoted to reducing rates. It would be a misfortune if any such policy should be fastened upon the railways in their formative stage.

And, secondly, if any such thing is to be done, it is objectionable to have it done by such a body. If the representatives of the people should enact it, or should enact that no railway should declare dividends above a certain limit, it could only be done after full debate and revision by the Senate and the courts. To have such matters decreed, without possibility of check or balance, by an appointive body which has avowed peculiar "theories of social progress" and manifested an intention to act upon them, is not a detail in our esteem. If judicial review be retained, small evil will result. It is agreeable to know that the President has delivered no ultimatum upon this point. The next best thing would be to hear that he had accepted the Senate's ultimatum on this head in order to save the rest of the bill. For there are sections in it, apart from the ratemaking clause, which have value.

THE NEW CHIEF OF STAFF.

"The old order changeth, yielding place to new." The old order of the United States Army that the senior officer in it should be its commander, under the Constitutional Commander in Chief, is about to be violently changed. It is recognized at Washington that the command of the army is not a compliment, but a responsibility. It is not personal "indemnity for the past," but National "security for the future" of which we are now in quest.

It ought at once and gratefully to be acknowledged by all Americans that this change has been made possible by the enlightenment and patriotism of Gen. CORBIN. But for those qualities on the part of that officer the Chief of Staff would be, as the ranking Major General or Lieutenant General has heretofore been, the successor by seniority and survival to that important post. Gen. BATES, in accordance with that tradition, succeeds Gen. CHAFFEE. In the traditionary way Gen. MACARTHUR, we believe, would have succeeded Gen. BATES, and Gen. CORBIN Gen. MACARTHUR. But Gen. CORBIN, by his own soldierly and patriotic act, took himself out of the competition, holding that the ranking officer of the army, by the fact of his seniority on the eve of his retirement, was not necessarily or probably the fittest man to be Chief of the Staff. Gen. CORBIN'S voluntary withdrawal from the competition greatly simplifies the problem and opens the door for selection for the most important position in relation to the National defense.

The place of Chief of Staff, if it is really to be held, not merely to be "held down," requires the full mental and even physical vigor of the prime of life, requires also enthusiasm and initiative. When Gen. CORBIN'S patriotic action opened the door to the selection of the fittest man for the place, regardless of seniority, it is no wonder that choice should have wavered, as we are told it did, between Gen. CROZIER and Gen. BELL. Secretary ROOT'S "jumping" of the former over some scores of his seniors was much resented—by those seniors—when it was made. But we think everybody but the most implacable of the seniors is reconciled to it now.

It would be to "consider too curiously" to inquire into the reasons that have determined the preference for Gen. BELL over Gen. CROZIER for this particular function. It is enough to know that Gen. BELL is a brilliant, forcible, enthusiastic soldier, at the top of his capacities, mental and physical, who has vindicated his ability both in actual and in mimic warfare. And it is worthy of note that he is the ranking West Pointer in the service. In other words, the generation of veterans of the civil war now passes off the active list of the army, to be succeeded by professional soldiers of a newer experience.

FOR THE TRAFFIC SQUAD.

The Merchants' Association have taken prompt action, which is proper as far as it goes, in regard to the threatened reduction or abolition of the traffic squad by the Commissioner of Police. They have addressed to the Commissioner an urgent letter in which they set forth the admirable and valuable work done by the squad and asking that, instead of curtailing, he extend its operations.

One point which is made in the letter of the Association is of special importance coming from a source so well informed. It is that under former conditions "the movement of merchandise upon trucks was so seriously impeded as to cause enormous loss of time and heavy expense to the mercantile class. The improvement," they add, "that has resulted since the present methods were employed has been very great. The orderly division of traffic at the street intersections has done away with the former long-continued blockades and has permitted its orderly and speedy movement." The Association urge on the Commissioner to extend the employment of the squad to nine points not now covered, all below Canal Street except one, Fourth Avenue from Eighth to Fourteenth Street.

Of course the Association are not at all indifferent to the immense advantage conferred by the use of the traffic squad in the matter of convenience and safety for foot passengers. This advantage would amply compensate the city for the cost of the squad. But in the matter of cost and return, the economy of time and money in the prompt movement of merchandise as attested by the Merchants' Association is conclusive. We have intimated that the letter of the Association does not go quite far enough. It is based on the view that recent court decisions are adverse to the Commissioner's powers. If these decisions are confirmed, we should have new legislation. We doubt not that this would heartily be sustained by the Association.

THE CONTUMACY OF JUDGE DEUEL.

Commenting the other day upon the painful predicament in which Judge DEUEL of the Court of Special Sessions was left by the adverse verdict of a jury in the suit for libel which he had brought, we expressed the opinion that he was not a rhinoceros. It seems we did him too much honor. Not being a pachyderm, or a creature furnished with a carapace in place of an epidermis, any person in Judge DEUEL'S place would necessarily and at once have resigned the judicial office in which his usefulness had been so emphatically nullified.

But Judge DEUEL has authoritatively given out that he has no intention of resigning, and that the thickness of his cuticle will enable him to continue the mockery of justice involved in his continuing to occupy the judicial bench and to draw a judicial salary, in addition to the other salaries which it is on evidence that he has been drawing, in express violation of the statutes in such cases made and provided.

That being the case, and since it seems that he will not get out, it is a matter of public importance and of public urgency that he should be put out. His getting off the bench would have left the District Attorney and the decent lawyers of New York at liberty to ignore the fact that the offenses he had committed entitled him not merely to impeachment as a Judge, but to disbarment as a lawyer. But his contumacy will render it necessary to proceed against him and to put in operation against him the full rigor of the law. It seems possible that this extreme rigor may not stop at removal from the bench, may not even stop at disbarment. In that case, the discredited magistrate will have nobody but himself to blame.

A NIAGARA TREATY.

It is not likely that the State of New York will adopt the recommendation of President ROOSEVELT to confer upon the United States the ownership of its park reservation at Niagara. This would, of course, simplify the problem of effective joint action with the Canadian Government toward preserving Niagara Falls from the spoilers planted on both sides of the river. Nor, we may safely say, will the present Legislature view with favor Gov. HIGGINS'S suggestion further to limit the amount of water to be taken from the American side, and to repeal all dormant charters from the statute books, although the Governor may certainly be counted on to veto any bill that may be jammed through granting the electric companies more power. Meanwhile the Merchants' Association of New York, in conjunction with the American Civic Association, has been agitating the question of Federal protection of Niagara Falls by a treaty stipulation with Canada.

Concurring opinions have been obtained by the Merchants' Association from former Attorney Generals GRIGGS and KNOX, and from Attorney General MOODY, which leave no doubt that under our present Federal boundary law action to preserve the Falls may very properly originate with the President. Gov. GRIGGS points out that the jurisdiction of the State is subordinate to the power of the National Government in two respects:

1. With respect to navigation, as to which the laws of Congress are supreme.

2. As to the subject of boundary between this Nation and Canada, in respect to which the United States and Great Britain have the right, by treaty stipulation, to impose such conditions and regulations upon the use of the river and its waters as they deem mutually proper.

Gov. GRIGGS further holds that:

A treaty duly negotiated between these two Powers and ratified by the Senate of the United States would be the supreme law of the land, and if in such treaty it were provided that no such use of the waters as is contemplated should be hereafter made, and this regulation were enforced by act of Congress, the treaty and the legislation would be valid, the rights of the State of New York and all private riparian owners to the contrary notwithstanding.

Attorney General MOODY has counseled the President that international consideration and agreement on this point were desirable and necessary, and that he is "fully authorized to invite concert of action with the British Government as representing the Dominion of Canada." Senator KNOX'S opinion coincides with that of the Attorney General.

The power plants do not threaten the navigability of the river. On the American side the companies are authorized to divert into their chutes from the crest of the cataract a maximum total of 48,400 cubic feet of water a second, whence, having lent its force to the generation of electricity, it is poured into the Rapids below. At present about 20,000 cubic feet a second are actually used. Franchises held on the Canadian side in the Queen Victoria National Falls Park allow a total of 33,000 cubic feet a second, and further developments have been planned which will require the use of 70,000 cubic feet a second for power purposes. Above and below the Falls the river remains navigable as before. The proposed treaty with Canada must therefore be aimed directly at the progressive spoliation of the Falls by the power companies, on the ground that Niagara is a boundary river on the frontier of a foreign country upon which the United States has paramount jurisdiction in matters of the general welfare and of high public concern.

Congress will probably enact the legislation necessary to this end. It is reported that nearly every member of that body has heard from constituents requesting that action be taken to protect Niagara. Senator PLATT has introduced a joint resolution setting aside $20,000 for the expenses of a Commission of four members to be appointed by the President, who are to meet similar Commissioners from Great Britain to investigate and report on the matter, employing the necessary surveyors and clerks. The International Waterways Commission will probably investigate independently and report upon all questions of fact involved in the proposal. Such investigation would, of course, insure intelligent and proper regard for the separate rights vested by New York in its State Park Reservation; only the destructive use for commercial purposes of the great waterfall may justly be restricted by an international arrangement.

"MIXED MARRIAGES."

Another unhappy ending of another international marriage in which European "blood" was regarded and taken as an equivalent for American money ought not to surprise or to shock anybody. This is not the most conspicuous failure among such marriages. But it is a grievous failure, and the chief consolation the unhappy victim has should be the consciousness that her fate is a warning to her sisters.

Such marriages are "un-American" in another sense than that of being international. International marriages may be entirely happy and satisfactory. Everybody knows instances of such. But a marriage which is "arranged" between a male foreigner and a female American, as the basis of an "alliance," the "quid" being carefully set off against the "quo," and in which personal inclination plays a small part, such a marriage seems almost foredoomed to failure. One titled foreigner who married an American girl had the bad taste, according to American notions of bad taste, to avow in advance that the marriage had been "arranged" between his friends and hers. Excepting in a small, sophisticated, and alienized section of American society, such an avowal would have cost him his bride. As a rule American girls do not make marriages of ambition. When they do they must take the consequences. And evidence multiplies that the consequences are not likely to be satisfactory.

The French in Venezuela.

From Le Journal des Debats of Paris.

In reality this adventure will always be to our disadvantage. Our financial interests in Venezuela, which were of real importance less than ten years ago—the number of our countrymen established there in 1898 was 2,545, and altogether our credit formally recognized by treaty amounted to $11,200,000—diminish each year owing to the persistent hostility of the Government. Our trade decreases progressively to the great advantage of the United States, which sees its own trade increase proportionally. The present conflict will naturally only make the situation worse. And yet France, having been affronted, must be content with nothing less than seeing that amends are made to her.

Which?

From The Charlotte Observer.

This is the whole case: Either Mr. Jerome subsidized the New York newspapers last Fall or lies upon them now; and if he told the truth last Friday he must prosecute them now for criminal practices.

SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Secretary Taft boiled into the Presidential presence today, dragging with him two persons from Cincinnati.

"Mr. President," he began, "these gentlemen want me to go to Cincinnati and make a speech. I have been trying to show them how impossible it is, but they won't believe me. Now, I want you to explain to them that it is out of the question for me to leave Washington."

"Taft," said the President, "you can go on one condition."

"What is that?" asked the Secretary, looking somewhat stunned, while the Cincinnatians began to look prematurely happy.

"That you get George B. Cox to introduce you," replied the President.

The Cincinnatians sent a telegram home saying that the President had positively refused to let Taft go.

"The late Associate Justice Gray of the Supreme Court was very eccentric," said an official of the Department of Justice to-day. "Among his prejudices was a deep and lasting aversion for a typewriter. That machine did not come into general use until Justice Gray was an old man, and he never became reconciled to it. It made him furious if a lawyer filed with him a motion or other court paper typewritten. He invariably returned it with a brusque request that the matter to be submitted be written in long hand. He had a stenographer at his disposal, but never utilized his services, as he wrote all his letters as well as his opinions. He notified the Clerk of the Supreme Court not to send him any typewritten paper, no matter how important it might be. He never neglected an opportunity to denounce typewriters. The result of his hatred for these machines was that he did three times as much work as the other Justices."

Representative Joseph H. Gaines of West Virginia is not related by blood, temperament, or politics to Representative John Wesley Gaines of Tennessee, described by the poet as that "monumental pile of brains." Nor has the West Virginian developed that flow of speech which impels the silver-red Tennesseean to butt into the remarks of every man who attempts to speak, no matter what the subject. Joe has yet to make his first speech, and John never makes fewer than twenty-five a day. The West Virginian is tall enough to take command rank in the Capitol police.

"There used to be a man at the coat-room in the Metropolitan Club," he said to-day, "who always insisted on helping me on with my coat. We called him Bismarck. He was a little chap who only came about up to my waist, and it was awkward business for him to handle the coat for me without getting on a chair. But I stood it rather than hurt his feelings, and he seemed to take a special interest in me for that reason. One night I sat late in the club, reading, and when I got up to go everybody else had left. Bismarck brought my coat, and we struggled through the usual circus performance. Then as soon as he got his breath he said:

"'You know, Mr. Gaines, I take a great deal of interest in what goes on up there at the Capitol, and I see you always have something to say to them.'"

William Randolph Hearst returned to Congress to-day after a month or more of sojourn in the pleasant places of California. He came with a rush. He dashed through the swinging doors of the House entrance with an impetuosity that sent them both flying back out of his way, and rushed down the corridor like Barrie's man, who was "in such a hurry that wherever it was he was going he was sure to be there very soon." Into the coatroom sped Mr. Hearst with the same display of energy, ripped off his coat, and started for his seat. Three or four running steps down the aisle took him to his place, and with the air of a man who by desperate effort and strenuous haste had arrived just in time to cast the deciding vote for the bill that saves the Nation he dropped into his seat and turned to listen to the debate on railway rate regulation.

Congo Reform Appeal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I call the attention of your readers to the fact that the Congo Reform Association (Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.,) would like all signatures for its petition to Congress within ten days?

"We, the people of the United States," pledged ourselves at the Berlin Conference to see order maintained in the Congo Free State. Leopold of Belgium has broken all his promises there made, and under his rule the "Free" State is in a condition of slavery, the horrors of which are unnamable. Are we to break faith with these people because they are helpless? "King Leopold's Soliloquy," (25 cents,) by Mark Twain, and other information and signature blanks can be had from the association. Mark Twain, Lyman Abbott, Henry Van Dyke, Booker T. Washington, and John Wanamaker are among the officers of the association, and every one should help its work with his signature or a letter to his Senator or Representative who has in him a spark of National pride or Christian chivalry.

E. P. WHEELER.

New York, Jan. 31, 1906.

The Shakespearean Festival.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The publication of the clipping below from an English paper may be of interest to prospective pilgrims to Shakespeare's birthplace: "Mr. F. R. Benson's programme for the three weeks' festival at Stratford-on-Avon, commencing on April 23, is made up of the following plays: 'Much Ado About Nothing,' 'The Taming of the Shrew,' 'Julius Caesar,' 'Hamlet,' 'Macbeth,' 'As You Like It,' 'The Rivals,' 'Richard the Second,' 'Henry the Fourth,' (Part 2,) 'Henry the Fifth,' 'Henry the Sixth,' (Parts 1, 2, and 3,) 'Richard the Third,' 'The Merchant of Venice,' 'She Stoops to Conquer,' 'King Lear,' 'Richelieu,' and 'A Midsummer Night's Dream.'"

A BRITISHER.

Brooklyn, Feb. 1, 1906.

Before a Third Track.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the news column of your valuable paper this morning I saw an item to the effect that the Interborough Rapid Transit Company is asking permission to build and use a third track on the Third Avenue elevated structure in order to relieve congestion.

This result might be brought about if the Interborough Company would try the running of express trains all day on the West Farms division, instead of the 145th Street and Lenox Avenue division, and also make their West Farms trains of seven or eight cars instead of five, as they have them now.

N. J.

Bronx, Jan. 25, 1906.

Hopping from World to World.

From The Kansas City Times.

Few children reach the age of 8 years without having worked out a cosmology of their own and their own system of metaphysics. A group of youngsters of that mature age were going home from school the other day when one began to instruct the others what to do in case of a certain crisis. "When the end of the world comes do you know what you want to do?" asked the manikin. "Well, you want to give a little jump like this. The world will slip out from under you, and you'll light on the one a-followin' it and be all right." Then the youngsters began practicing the sort of jump that was necessary to give them immortality.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

A Much-Needed Bureau Dropped in Last Revision of Charter.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I find in your columns on Jan. 26 some account of a bureau of investigation to be conducted by the Citizens' Union. The Bureau of Municipal Statistics, instituted by the charter of consolidation, was intended to answer a similar purpose.

For many years, while the undersigned was connected with the Department of Health, we were continually pestered by inquiries from citizens and from non-residents about matters that pertained to other departments, the excuse being given that the inquiries had previously been made of the proper officials, but no information was to be procured from them. We ourselves had great difficulty in obtaining needed information from many of the departments, which published no annual reports and apparently kept no proper account of their operations.

It was expected that the Bureau of Municipal Statistics would remedy all this by providing a central office where the latest information could always be had about any branch of the City Government, and whose chief would be able by systematizing his work to put his finger upon the leaks and wastes both of money and time, to aid in unifying the disjecta membra of the Municipal Government, and to act as a harmonizing influence by the collection, compilation, and comparison of the various reports, which would all be made out under the direction of and in accordance with the purposes of a single mind. Statistics sometimes give clues that seem wonderful to the uninitiated, and such a bureau would not only be a bureau of information, but a watch dog and a constant menace to the evil-doers among the city officials. In the hands of an experienced man, with the power to compel reports upon blanks of his own designing, and at any time, there would be small chance for a rascal to cover his tracks so that they could not be traced.

Whether he was really ignorant of the nature and functions of the Bureau of Municipal Statistics, or whether he was shrewd enough to fear its probe, the fact is that Mayor Van Wyck lost no opportunity to throw discredit upon it and thwart the purposes of its chief, managing to gain the sympathy of the public and the press in his crusade, so that when the charter was revised in 1901 this bureau was abolished. It was hardly to be expected that the necessity for such a bureau would be vindicated so soon as it has been by the formation of this new bureau of the Citizens' Union. It was a costly day for the City of New York when the Bureau of Municipal Statistics was abolished, and the time will surely come when it will be re-established.

ROGER S. TRACY.

Winsted, Conn., Jan. 29, 1906.

To No. 1,126.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regardless of "Sophisticated's" skeptical remarks in your issue of Jan. 24, as a commuter to Essex Fells I would say, the following fits "Car 1,128" on the Greenwood Lake train, Caldwell Branch, 5:17 P. M. from Jersey City; 7:56 A. M. from Essex Fells:

There's a fine bit of stock on the Erie a-roll,
To glad the commuter, his body and soul;
The tinting o'er head is a delicate green,
And tracings of gold as a border are seen.
The brass-rodded racks all his parcels will hold,
And the woodwork's the color of burnished old gold;
The lighting's a feature deserving all praise,
While the heating reminds one of warm Summer days.
The crimson plush seats give a glow to the car,
The sanitary conditions are without a mar;
The rests for the feet were adjusted with care,
The shades at the windows will adjust anywhere;
The windows are wide and are easily raised
By a simple device that ought to be praised;
The seats have no arms and the aisle it is broad,
The glass ventilators with the tinting accord.
The coupling steel platform is the best that is made,
The car moves with ease either up or down grade;
"Eleven twenty-six" is a joy to the soul
And a fine bit of stock on the Erie a-roll.

M. WINCHESTER ADAMS.

New York, Jan. 24, 1906.

Wants Coal Combination Investigated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is about time that the American Congress investigates the railway monopoly controlling Eastern traffic. The people of New York City and vicinity are paying at least $25,000,000 per annum tribute to this combination in coal charges. It costs the railroads and coal companies about $3.50 per ton to land the coal in New York. A reasonable and fair charge would be $4.50 per ton, and this would be possible were it not prevented by illegal combinations of the coal-carrying roads and mine owners. Instead of securing this coal at $4.50, the people are compelled to pay $2 per ton excess, or about $25,000,000 per annum on the coal used for family purposes alone. The railway and mine combination not only controls the rates on coal, but it dominates, to a great extent, the finances of the East, making it practically impossible for an independent company to build tidewater coal lines and operate mines in competition with the existing regime.

ONE OF THE SUFFERERS.

New York, Jan. 30, 1906.

The Age of an Actress.

From The London Telegraph.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—Mlle. Dudlay, former leading lady in classic tragedy at the Comédie Française and full member of the company—that is to say, drawing a full share of profits, since 1883—is in difficulties with the managing committee of her fellow-actors, from which the actresses are excluded. The quarrel is a delicate one, as it turns on the question of the lady's age. Three years ago she received a letter from the committee saying that the latter had unanimously agreed to retain her services "on condition that she should confine herself in future to playing tragic mothers and queens." She has done so whenever she has had the chance since then, but the committee gave her as few chances as possible, and now wants her to retire altogether. The lady's grievance is that she has been purposely left without parts, having in one year drawn her member's share of £1,400 for exactly one-quarter of an hour's work in the entire twelve months—namely, the recital of the "Marseillaise" at the July 14 National Fete free matinée. The committee now alleges this very argument in favor of her retiring. "I am too old, am I?" exclaims the lady; "why, I know twenty actresses in Paris who play jeunes premieres, and are five, ten, fifteen, twenty years older than I. I played tragic mothers when Sarah Bernhardt was still acting vestal virgins"—and the biographers say that Mlle. Dudlay was born as late as 1858.

Those Naive Parisians.

From The London Chronicle.

An amusing little bit of human nature has just been brought to light in a Paris paper. The "Métro," that shallow substitute for our Tube that many visitors to Paris envy, has not adopted our compulsory way of disposing of the passengers' tickets as soon as issued; but, until recently, supplied a small receptacle in an out-of-the-way corner of every station for their reception. As a natural result of this system, only one ticket in ten was deposited in the box; the rest fluttered about at will like a giant variety of confetti. The authorities noted this, and changed the small inaccessible box for a large one in a prominent position. And the result? Instead of one in ten, one in a hundred tickets found its way into the new box; and the Métro stations are more like a boulevard after a carnival than ever.

SOCIALISM.

Its Object to Prevent, Not Assist, the Dividing Up of Things.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Space restrictions prohibit a thorough criticism of the correspondence by Mr. John R. Metzger in the issue of the 25th inst. I would first inform the gentleman that there are no "ultra" Socialists, the advocates of Socialism being designated as plain Socialists; also that there are no degrees, so to speak, of Socialism, despite the efforts from interested sources to give such an impression; furthermore the Socialists' "path" is not merely narrow and winding, leading nowhere or back to where it started from." The best proof of it being well defined and uncompromising was instanced during the last campaign, their refusal to support Mr. Hearst in his programme to get the support of the conservatives and the radicals, and their conviction that he could not reconcile two irreconcilable interests, capital and labor.

Your correspondent resurrects the moth-eaten "dividing-up" idea, in his reference to the "distribution of all things obtainable and attainable." Socialists would well merit condemnation and ridicule if they advocated such foolishness. "Dividing-up" is what they seek to prevent, and permit thereby, development of individuality.

In conclusion I will say that the day for ridiculing Socialism has happily passed, that it has become a serious question and must be met in the near future, that its writers have been among the master minds of their time and conceded such by their most bitter opponents; also that many of the most able thinkers and writers in this country to-day are privately or publicly advocates of this philosophy.

WILLIAM MACKENZIE.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1906.

More About Euthanasia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Gibbs seems to think that euthanasia remains to be settled by the medical practitioner alone. That is the patient's business, backed by public opinion. All that the medical practitioner can claim a right to in the premises is the judgment of an expert concerning the question:

"Is any particular case of extreme suffering due to incurable disease, or accidental mangling, recoverable, so that life will be physically endurable?"

Time and again I have witnessed, and participated in, operations the results of which were regrettable because they only made intense suffering worse; but sometimes, too, these life-saving operations, successful as such, abbreviated life and made "the end" easy, that is, ushered in euthanasia. Of course, surgeons would not operate if they were sure beyond a doubt that any particular operation undertaken would turn out without benefit to the patient. The patient is always given the benefit of the doubt.

All of us who have practiced medicine for more than a quarter of a century have met with cases we despaired of, and yet such cases recovered; but in most instances, where we have determined on a fatal prognosis our prophecies have come true—true as to the suffering that was to come, true as to an inevitable painful, or painless end. Our means of prognosticating the course of diseases is not so uncertain as to make the question of euthanasia an unreasonable one.

In so far as euthanasia is concerned the question is not so much who can or can not live, as what are the chances of living without the misery of senseless (in a religious and moral sense) and excruciating pain. The question of euthanasia is not a question of medical diagnostics and prognostics only; religion, morals, and social and utilitarian questions enter into the problem as well as personal or individual wishes and rights.

DR. ADOLPH RUPP.

New York, Feb. 2, 1906.

Country Doctors May Strike.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

VIENNA, Jan. 20.—Tired of working for the miserly payment which the State allows them, the Austrian country doctors are preparing to strike. No longer, they say, will they vaccinate the poor for twopence a head, when veterinary surgeons get four times that sum for inoculating cattle against disease. Neither will they go on examining tramps and vagrants at a rate which pays a qualified doctor less for overhauling a roving vagabond than the barber gets for cutting the hair of the same individual. Unless the Government promptly increases the whole scale of payment for public medical attendance the country practitioners declare that they will cease work except in cases of extreme peril.

New Southern Enterprises.

From The Hartford Courant.

The Tradesman prints a tabulated statement of new industrial enterprises in the South, including Indian Territory and Oklahoma. In 1905 over 6,000 of these new enterprises were reported, showing an advance of nearly 11 per cent. over the preceding year. Texas, which has exhibited many signs of being awake to industrial opportunity, leads the list with 901 new concerns. Tennessee is second, with 601; Oklahoma reports 575 and North Carolina 545. Many lines of manufacture are represented, woodworking plants being most numerous.

THE CALL OF THE EAST.

I dine upon the date
From slender Eastern palm;
The cocoanut
I purchase, but
Therein I find no balm;
I try the mangoes sweet,
I drink of Ceylon's tea
From china cup,
And eat my lamb
All seasoned up
With chutney jam,
But what is that to me?
Behold my constant plea:

Oh, take me where they grow, grow, grow!

Where luscious little co—co—co—
—Coanuts upon the tree
Slowly sway above the sea,
Oh, take me where they grow, grow, grow!

They bring me bird-nest soup,
Of nuts I eat my fill,
And Mocha's drink
As black as ink
They set before me—still
I merely sit and sigh,
As mournful as can be,
Though curried rice
Upon my plate
And very nice
Chop suey wait
My knife and fork and me,
Yet I repeat my plea:

Oh, take me where they grow, grow, grow!

To dim and distant O—O—O—
—Riental lands afar,
Where the fragrant spices are—
Oh, take me where they grow, grow, grow!

They sing me dreamy bits
Of Eastern poesy,
(The which they cram
From O. Khayyam,
The "man behind the tree,")
They bring Bokharan rugs
And garments loose and free,
But all the more
My heart does melt
In yearning for
The glamour belt,
The realm of mystery,
And louder rings my plea:

Oh, take me where they grow, grow, grow!

Those lazy, dreamy O—O—O—
Omar Khayyams—those boughs—
Those Jugs of Wine and Thous—
Oh, take me where they grow, grow, grow!

THOMAS B. YBARRA.

ROOSEVELT COAT OF ARMS ON THE WEDDING DRESS

Here Is an Authentic Description of a Famous Gown.

NO ORIENTAL GOODS USED

Miss Roosevelt's Bridal Attire Is of White Satin, Made Princess—Her Trousseau.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Printed below is an authentic description of Miss Alice Roosevelt's wedding dress and of the major part of her trousseau, about which so many descriptions, all more or less inaccurate, have been published, usually with illustrations made to suit the text.

For some reason best known to the President, but not quite understood by friends of the family—especially the feminine friends—extraordinary measures have been taken by Mr. Roosevelt to prevent publicity being given to any details of the trousseau. These precautions are puzzling, because in the only cases that can be used as parallels—the weddings of feminine members of the families of the heads of other nations, whether these families be royal or those of citizen Presidents—public interest is regarded not only as a matter of course, but as entirely legitimate.

But while a censorship of the most positive kind was placed upon the manufacturer of the material of part of Miss Roosevelt's wedding dress and upon the dressmaker, whoever she—or he—may be, the edict could not very well be enforced against the friends of the family who were let into the secret.

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First, as to the wedding dress, concerning which many romantic stories have been woven. Not a particle of Oriental material enters into its composition. Miss Roosevelt has been greatly amused at the guessing to which it has given rise, and laughed when a friend begged her to clear up the mystery.

Concerning the famous court train of brocade, the facts are understood to be: It was desired to preserve some of the material of the wedding gown of Miss Roosevelt, as daughter of the President of the United States, for an heirloom. Therefore Miss Roosevelt purchased a quantity of plain white duchesse satin, and this was turned over to a silk mill in Paterson, N. J., with instructions to embroider upon it the main features of the family coat of arms, of which this is a reproduction:

The Roosevelt Coat of Arms.

The dress is of the same duchesse satin, and the style is the fashionable princess. The bodice is simply draped, and discloses a pretty yoke of point de Venise lace, V shaped back and front. The lace was furnished by Miss Roosevelt. The sleeves are of satin, very short, and also trimmed with lace. The court train, which is of the regulation length—four yards—is attached to the shoulders.

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The going-away dress is of almond-colored cloth, with a yoke of lace ornamented with motifs of passementerie of the same hue as the dress. The habit, close fitting with large pleats, rests upon a front of Irish point lace, then opens on a vest trimmed with embroidered galon and pompadour. The skirt is bell-shaped, with a high corselet. The bottom is incrusted with Irish lace.

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A dinner dress of white linon elaborately covered with embroidery of white silk is a novel and beautiful feature of the trousseau. It is short, disclosing the ankles, and décolletée, with a supple pervanche transparency, the bodice simulating a bolero. There are three flounces of valenciennes on the skirt, and tiny flounces of the same lace form the sleeves. A ceinture of wide hortensia ribbon completes the costume.

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There is a visiting costume so fetching that the very few feminine friends of the bride-to-be who have been favored with a peep at it describe it ecstatically as a "dream" or an "event." This is a Directoire dress of fuchsia-colored cloth of a vague princesse effect, the chief beauty of which lies in its lines. There is an arrangement of little capes and revers of prune velvet embroidered in silver. The effect of the entire dress is heightened by the indispensable cravatte, which is of cream-colored chiffon trimmed with point de Venise.

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Miss Roosevelt has a deshabille of lemon-tinted mervellleux and chiffon entirely covered with entredeux of valenciennes, and décolletée, V-shaped, front and back. Over it reposes a cloak of superb Alençon, held on each shoulder by a butterfly of real pearls—a wedding gift. The sleeves are short and very full and are trimmed with the same entredeux of valenciennes interlaced with bows of pompadour ribbon, which impart the prettiest effect.

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Another tea gown is of pink mervellleux and pompadour liberty gauze, flecked with silver ribbons on the skirt. A high ceinture, corselet style, rises to meet a guimpe of Malines so fine as to be almost imperceptible, and descends to a point at the waist. The sleeves are of gauze, very short, and trimmed with wee silver roses. An ample Watteau cloak of lace embroidered with larger silver flowers is held at the waist by an Oriental belt of gold studded with emeralds and rubies.

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There are three ball dresses. One, a toilette of pink chiffon and mousseline de soie, is incrusted with medallions of pink silk and point appliqué hand-painted with pompadour motifs and encircled with an entredeux of valenciennes. With it goes a ceinture of sky-blue silk.

In direct contrast is a princess gown of black tulle entirely spangled with gold pailiettes and inset with garlands of roses of Malines lace also spangled with gold. The skirt is trimmed with a flounce of Malines lace on a transparency of sunburst pleated golden gauze. The sleeves and loops at the breast are of black chiffon velvet embroidered in gold.

The third dress, also princess style, is of blue tulle embroidered with paillettes and large motifs of silver. It rests upon a fourreau of silver cloth that has a large ruche at the hem. The sleeves are of English point embellished with silver motifs.

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Miss Roosevelt's predilection for the blouse is well known, some of her most popular portraits showing her attired in this easy and becoming garment, which came into worldwide favor under the name of the Garibaldi at the time when the Italian patriot was leading his red-shirted regiments against the Austrians. For many years garibaldis were worn in every country, and in one form or another have been more or less in fashion among young girls, especially those who engage in outdoor exercise. Miss Roosevelt wears them with an air that is all her own, and a number of them have been included in her wedding outfit.

One is of merveilleux of a peculiar hydrangea hue, neither blue nor mauve nor pink, but of an exceedingly pale soft tone. In its folds are cascades of tiny ruffled valenciennes lace, a bridal gift, it is understood, from a member of the family.

Another blouse is of white Liberty satin, trimed with wide perpendicular bands of Alençon lace, that extend over the shoulders, and with prairie-green point d'esprit tulle. The very full sleeves, daintily caught up at the elbows, are trimmed with little pleats of the tulle.

One other is of greengage taffeta zinzolin, forming a bolero that arches on a belt of the same color. A wealth of tiny tucks and a foam of lace constitute the ornamentation.

AN IRONMASTER'S PICTURES.

Sale of Paintings Belonging to Irving M. Scott of San Francisco.

Paintings belonging to the estate of the late shipbuilder and art collector Irving M. Scott of San Francisco were opened to public view yesterday at the American Art Galleries, 6 East Twenty-third Street, where they will be visible day and evening until Friday night, when a sale will be had in Mendelssohn Hall.

Mr. Scott was best known as the builder of the United States ironclads Oregon and Wisconsin, the monitor Monterey, and other ships of the navy. But he was also interested in art and literature. He was a Vice President of the National Arts Club, representing California; President of the Art Association in San Francisco from 1876 to 1881, and a Regent of the University of California, to mention only some of the educational, artistic, and literary societies which claimed him as officer or member.

The fifty-seven canvases to be sold on Friday show that he bought widely and generally well. Local landscape artists like William Keith, Narjot, J. G. Denny, Thomas Hill, C. D. Robinson, and Virgil Williams, New York painters of genre like Seymour J. Guy, E. Wood Perry, and J. G. Brown, the old painter of arctic scenery, Bradford, and recent German painters like Bethke, Otto Piltz, Roegge, and Roekler are represented. Modern Frenchmen are here also, Roybet with a richly brushed and animated group of men called "The Drinking Song," Sanchez Perrier with a good landscape, Emile Normand with a view on the Seine, J. J. Henner with a kneeling "Magdalen at Prayer," Fromantin with a group of Arabs in a desert storm, Gustave Doré with a fine landscape at sunset, and Corot with a large unfinished landscape like a Harpignies called "The Hermit." There is a fair "On the Scheldt" by Clays, an early mediaeval interior with two figures by Edelfeldt called "Courting Scene," a characteristic historical bit by Eugène Isabey (1869) of Louis XIII. as a boy issuing from church, a sketchy Munkacsy, church entrance with Hungarian woman at the holy water fount; an Edouard Richter, "Song of the Hareem," and an unfinished but interesting Zamacois with brilliantly painted figures called "The Rainy Day."

Some of the old masters will draw more attention than any of the above. "The Lacemaker," by Jan van der Meer, is an exquisite little profile seated figure, a woman at work. The little moonlight by Aart van der Neer and the larger wooded landscape by Jakob Ruysdael are fine paintings, and so is the small group by Teniers called "First Aid." It belongs to one of the series of the Five Senses often painted by Hollanders and represents the sense of touch by the boor with agonized face who is pulling the plaster from his wounded hand. There is a portrait of a young man attributed to Rembrandt. A beautifully painted woman drinking near a table, on which a sleeping smoker has laid his head for a nap, formerly in the Demidoff and Pourtales collection, may well be by Gerard ter Borch. There is a portrait of a young man in the style of Hans Holbein and attributed to him, and a rather dark interior with two women and a dog which is credited to Pieter de Hooghe and comes from the Van der Veen collection. An excellent cattle piece is the landscape by Adriaan van der Velde. The collection is very unequal in quality, but contains some remarkably good pieces.

COLOR SCHEMES BY METCALF.

A dozen bouquets of color by Mr. Willard L. Metcalf have plenty of room to themselves in one of the Fishel-Adler-Schwartz galleries, Fifth Avenue, near Thirty-first Street; they represent last year's work in the country. "Nocturne" has the night sky with the belt of Orion, a comet and a big planet reflected in a lake. "Kalmia" is a finely felt picture of the wood laurel in blossom, shining against an inlet. "The Swamp Maple" is a feast of charming colors which culminate in the scarlet Autumn leafage of a tree to the right, and "Flying Shadows," a study of clouds, low horizon edged with wedges of dark woods, and the rain cloud advancing over lush meadows from the left. In the "Swollen Brook" the smoky sky is reflected in solid lilac water, and the slender trees about the stone fences are turning pale yellow and reddish with the opening buds. Mr. Metcalf's enjoyment of nature is seen by the way he has painted a pond full of water lilies. His mastery of the "vibratory" method of brush work is shown in a landscape with single spreading oak called "The First Green," where the branches can be easily followed through the tender foliage. "New Moon," "Apple and Lilac Blossoms," "Pear Blossoms," "Silver Poplars," and "Johnnycake Hill," testify to his fresh and individual touch in landscape and flowers. The little exhibition is a genuine treat.

Flowers by Gladys Thayer.

Water color studies by Miss Gladys Thayer, daughter of the painter Abbott H. Thayer, cover one wall of the Macbeth Gallery, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street. Especially happy is Miss Thayer in suggesting the crisp thin petals of white popples; but all her work has talent and shows that she understands the necessity of a light touch for such fragile things. A girl's portrait and an impressive shore and ocean view from the Coast of England by Mr. Thayer for which accompany these flower pieces testify that his hand has not lost its cunning.

BIGGEST BUCK KILLED.

Shot Out of Season at Oakdale, L. I.—Wounded, He Escaped the Hunter.

A wounded buck, the largest deer shot on Long Island, made its way to the Ashton estate at Oakdale, adjoining William K. Vanderbilt's Idle Hour, and died yesterday. The deer was shot somewhere in the Oakdale woods by a pothunter, out of season. The bullet entered the side. The buck attempted to jump the iron paling, 10 feet high, that surrounds Idle Hour, but was too badly wounded to take it.

Several persons saw the deer run along by the fence hunting for an opening. At the end of the Vanderbilt estate the buck sprang over an old-fashioned fence and made his way into the woods, where he was found dying. The spread of antlers was 5 feet 7 inches.

RUNAWAY TEAM DASHES THROUGH THEATRE CROWD

Bucks Into Car and Plunges Along Six Blocks of Broadway.

STOPPED AT HOTEL DOORWAY

One Policeman's Collarbone Broken and Four Others Hurt in Attempts to Stop the Horses.

A runaway which Sergt. McCullough of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station described as "one of the kind that you see about once in ten years," startled crowded Broadway just after 8 o'clock last night. Before the horses were stopped one policeman had a broken collar bone, several others were painfully hurt, a Broadway car was run into by the horses, and the more vicious of the runaway animals was cut and bruised about the head and neck.

It was about twenty minutes after eight o'clock when the two bay horses shot into Broadway from Thirty-seventh Street, coming from the direction of Sixth Avenue. They were not attached to any vehicle, but the pieces of harness on their backs indicated that they were carriage animals of the first class. Sergt. McCullough, who was a passenger on the car that was run into, saw the runaway team tearing through Thirty-seventh Street. The car had stopped on the northern side of the street, and did not have time to get under half headway before the animals were upon it.

With a noise that could be heard as far as Forty-second Street, the frenzied animals crashed headlong into the car. For a moment the passengers thought it must have been thrown from the tracks. The excitement quieted when they saw that not even a pane of glass was broken.

The force of the collision threw both horses to the ground, and bystanders quickly caught hold of their bridles. One of the animals, however, tossed the men aside and in a moment was snorting and plunging up Broadway. As he neared Thirty-eighth Street Mounted Policeman Irving of the traffic squad, Roundsman Woods, and Policemen Anderson, Cutter, and Smith darted and grabbed the horse all at the same time. One caught his mane, another his neck, and the two others clung to the bit. For half a block the animal dragged the policemen along, while persons on the sidewalks scurried into doorways.

In front of the Empire Theatre the horse made one last attempt to free himself. Rising on his hind legs, sniffing and snorting, the runaway flung his captors aside. Irving was thrown heavily against one of the iron posts in front of the theatre.

The sidewalk crowds, the cabs and automobiles scattered as the powerful horse resumed his dash up Broadway into Times Square, where the theatre-goers were passing. At Forty-third Street Sergt. McCarthy and Policemen England, Beaufrere, and Seton caught him. He was still vicious, but the fight further down had sapped his strength, and the struggle was soon over. England, however, got a kick that will keep him limping some time.

The horse was brought to a standstill on the sidewalk, right at the entrance to the Hotel Cadillac. Then he refused to budge, and for nearly fifteen minutes the policemen had the toughest kind of a job trying to get him to do what they had been trying to stop a short time before. After a long, tedious pull the offending animal was got into a stable on West Forty-sixth Street. He had a cut nearly six inches long under his ear and his mouth was lacerated.

An ambulance surgeon found that Irving's shoulder blade was fractured and that he had many contusions on the right side; Smith had a bruised face, and Cutter and Anderson were badly shaken up. Irving was taken to the New York Hospital.

Where the horses came from the police did not learn last night. It was said they were attached to a coupe that was carrying a party to the Herald Square Theatre and hit an elevated pillar just before reaching the theatre. The party could not be found at the theatre.

HORSE CAUSED TWO MISHAPS.

Ran Away with Carriage, Then Fell on Its Rider.

There was a runaway out of the ordinary on the new Williamsburg Bridge last night, when one of a pair of horses attached to a carriage in which ex-Assemblyman John Douglass of Brooklyn was being driven to the Murray Hill Hotel, became unmanageable. The animal became unruly just before the Manhattan end of the bridge was reached, and dragged Policeman Dessell more than a hundred feet before he was brought to a stop by Policemen Strayton and Eschenber of the Bridge Squad.

Mr. Douglass refused to go any further in the carriage unless another and better behaved horse was substituted for the fractious one, and accordingly the driver telephoned to J. M. Hawkins of 574 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, the owner of the team, and Henry Ward, another driver, was sent over with a new horse.

When the new horse was hitched to the carriage Ward mounted the troublesome beast and started back to Brooklyn. Before he had gone ten paces he was thrown. He then started to lead the horse, and was half way across the bridge when he decided to make a second attempt to ride. This time the animal reared, and losing his balance fell backward on Ward.

This time Ward was taken to the Eastern District Hospital.

PARADE ENDS IN A RIOT.

Fishmongers Mob Two Negroes Who Unintentionally Break the Line.

About 150 Italian fishmongers, members of a fish dealers' organization, wound up a two days' celebration last night with a parade that ended in a fight.

The trouble was at the corner of Mott and Spring Streets, and Samuel Taylor and John Lee, two colored men, who reached that corner in a wagon at the same time as the paraders, were both sent to St. Vincent's Hospital to be treated for stab wounds. Five Italians were arrested, charged with assault.

The wagon, in which were Taylor and Lee, was jammed into a group of paraders by a Spring Street car. The fishmongers swarmed up on the truck and dragged off the two negroes. In a minute they were in the centre of a mob which beat, kicked, and stabbed them. The two men fought their way to their stable, but were followed by the paraders. A dozen policemen had to use their clubs vigorously to drive away the assailants.

CORNFIELD MURDER ARREST.

Italian Locked Up on Suspicion in Pelletieri Case.

Another arrest was made in the Pelletieri murder case late yesterday afternoon. Pelletieri was the Italian who was found murdered in a cornfield at Gravesend with many stab wounds in his body.

Detective Sergeant Vachric of Brooklyn arrested Joseph Campanelli, an Italian, of Danbury, Conn., on suspicion. The police so far have been unable to fix the crime upon any one. Campanelli was locked up on a technical charge of vagrancy.

FIFTY HURT IN A MINE.

Gas Explosion in a Salt Company's Plant Near Cuylerville, N. Y.

GENESEO, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Fifty men were burned, many of them seriously, in an explosion at the Sterling Salt Company's mine near Cuylerville to-night. The explosion was caused by an accumulation of gas in the sandhouse near the surface. The men were coming up the shaft at the close of work when the gas was ignited by a lamp. Manager Knox is one of the badly injured.

Gas had been struck many times in sinking the shaft, and several small explosions had occurred within the past few months, but none of them was serious until to-day's. Besides the miners, a number of carpenters had been employed on the timber work, and the gang quitting work to-night was larger than usual. The explosion was heard for some distance, and many persons, including the families of the miners, rushed to the scene.

It was first feared that the miners had been entombed, but rescue parties which were immediately organized found that the damage to the mine had not been great, and they had no difficulty in getting the men to the surface. All the fifty men were burned, many seriously, and some perhaps fatally.

NEWSY SAVES LIVES AT FIRE.

Smart Work Gets St. Nicholas Inn Inmates Out Safely—Landmark Gone.

St. Nicholas Inn, one of the landmarks of Harlem, and once a famous roadhouse, at 110th Street and Lenox Avenue, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

That several guests escaped with their lives was due to the bravery and quick work of a newsboy, Frank Raffield. The inn was a two-story frame structure, built in the early sixties, and was once the headquarters of dozens of famous road drivers and amateur reinsmen, such as the late Commodore Vanderbilt, David Bonner, and Gabe Case, who raced their trotters and pacers on Seventh Avenue before the Speedway was built.

The fire started in a fruit stand adjoining the rear entrance of the inn, and was discovered by Raffield, who keeps a paper stand at the entrance to the Subway. His first thought was of the Italian, Pedro, who keeps the stand and sleeps there. Before he could reach the place there was a loud explosion, and a can of kerosene oil exploded. The boy rushed into the burning stand, and dragged the Italian out more dead than alive, and beat out the fire on his burning clothing. Then he rushed into the old building and up to the second floor to arouse the inmates, who were still asleep.

There was a rush for the stairs, but they were afire. Raffield jumped from one of the rear windows to a shed, and procuring a ladder, placed it against the side of the house, and helped Mrs. M. Corcoran, the proprietor, and Mrs. Kate Kelly and her daughter to the street in safety. Several others, including the bartender, William Jones, jumped from the side windows to a low veranda.

FIRST ICE-CLAD LINER IN.

The St. Louis Arrives in Armor of White—Had a Pleasant Trip.

With ice-incrusted superstructure glittering in the sunlight, the American liner St. Louis got in from Southampton yesterday afternoon. To her belongs the honor of being the first of the transatlantic Winter fleet to round the Hook with a complete set of icy decorations, and the result was that as she passed up the bay, on the way to her pier, everybody who had been forewarned of her coming gathered at the Battery wall to gaze on the beautiful sight.

The voyage of the St. Louis, with the exception of the extreme cold of the latter part of the voyage, was a pleasant one, and was marked by no unusual incidents. Some of those who came over in her were Frank Curzon's London company that is to present "Mr. Hopkinson" at the Savoy Theatre next week; Capt. T. Donald Tod, skipper of George Gould's yacht; Señor Don Alfonso Sancho, and Dr. J. L. Walker.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Henry Meyer Johnson will give a small tea on Saturday for her niece, Miss Forsyth of New Orleans, who is her guest.

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Miss Corinne Violett, who made her début this Winter, is going to Philadelphia to-morrow to spend a week with her aunt, Mrs. Charles Whelen.

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Miss Grace Ruggles, who had a dance given for her on Friday night at Sherry's, will go to New Orleans on Feb. 14 with her cousin, Miss Forsyth, and will remain over for Mardi Gras.

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A lecture for the benefit of the Women's Association of German Teachers is to be delivered at the residence of Miss F. Ogden Jones, 44 Park Avenue, at 4 o'clock on Feb. 13 by Frau Amalie von Ende. Her subject will be "Das neue deutsche Drama." Tickets, at $2 each, may be purchased from Miss Albertine Kase, 151 West Seventy-ninth Street.

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The Church Club of New York will have its annual dinner on Feb. 15 at Delmonico's. There will be about 150 present.

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The Fordham Promenade is scheduled for Feb. 20 at Delmonico's.

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The Junior Promenade of the New York Homeopathic Medical College will take place at the Hotel Astor on Tuesday, Feb. 13. The informal reception will be followed by dancing at 9 o'clock, and supper will be served at midnight.

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Mrs. Alexander Brown of Baltimore has sent out invitations for a "baby party" on Feb. 21, and Mrs. Howard Munnikhuysen has cards out for a "ghost party" on Feb. 24. These women are well known to New Yorkers, and several guests will go from here to Baltimore for these affairs.

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Mrs. John Munroe of Paris, who has been spending the Winter here, gave a luncheon at Sherry's on Friday in one of the private rooms. Mrs. Munroe, who was Mrs. Julia Gould Hunt when she married Mr. Munroe, is still in mourning for her late husband.

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A musicale for the benefit of the Hospital for Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Patients will take place at Sherry's on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 15, at 3:30, under the direction of Victor Harris. There is a deficit of nearly $3,000, and this entertainment is to be given to help wipe it out. Tickets may be procured from Miss Doane, 18 West Thirty-fourth Street. The list of patronesses includes the names of Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Astor, Mrs. W. A. Street, Mrs. John B. Trevor, Mrs. Robert Winthrop, Mrs. R. H. Derby, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mrs. Richard Morris Hunt, and many others of prominence.

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The Peter Pan party and games of bridge whist played yesterday afternoon at the Waldorf for the benefit of St. Cecilia Guild netted a good sum of money for the work of the society. Mrs. Kenneth Murchison, Miss Ethel Quackenbush, and others organized the entertainment.

Engagements.

The engagement is announced of Miss Juliet Stanton Adée, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Adee, (Miss Adelaide Palmer Stanton,) to Dr. Raynham Townshend, son of Mrs. Charles H. Townshend of New Haven, Conn. The residence of the Adees is at Westchester, in the Country Club grounds. Miss Adee, who made her début about two years ago, is well known in society. Miss Ellen L. Adee is her sister. Dr. Townshend is a Yale graduate. No date has been set for the wedding.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Emma Landrine, daughter of Elizabeth T. Holt and the late Henry T. Holt, to John Oliver Burnett of Brooklyn.

WOODROW WILSON URGES RESPECT FOR MINORITY

Calls Rigid Sticking to Precedent a Fault in Government.

DOLLARS NOT LANDMARKS

Princeton President Speaks on the Duty of College Men—Guest at Lotos Club Dinner.

President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University was the guest of honor last night at the Lotos Club. The banquet rooms of the Lotos Club were well filled when the President of the club, Frank R. Lawrence, rapped his gavel and said:

"There are those who attract unwittingly and irresistibly. There are men whom we admire not because they have accumulated great fortunes, but because they have thought great thoughts. It is in honor of one of these that we assemble to-night."

The Princeton graduates led off with "locomotive" cheers, in which the other diners quickly joined. President Wilson said:

"It is the duty of the university to spread out the map of life and to show the journey. The man who is lost is still there, even in a wilderness. The only method is to steer for fixed points.

"Dollars are not landmarks. They come and they go. The thing for the university is to devote itself to teaching the lines of safety. We are as big as the things we have conquered. Our compass is the experience of knowledge.

"A foreign writer has said that our President is a man of ordinary opinion and extraordinary ability. These are the requisites of our successful men.

"There are two remarkable things about our race. First and foremost is the extraordinary force in this country. The majority apparently have overwhelming compulsion. The university men entertain their own opinions. There are those of us who talk as if the anti-imperialists were not entitled to a hearing, but we forget that all questions are entitled to that.

"The second is that of an accomplished fact. When one has done a thing or once a thing has been decided and you try to do differently, you are told that it is no use trying to reverse the thing. If you were convinced that even the decision of the Supreme Court was unreasonable, would you say anything? No mistakes can be corrected, if you believe in accomplished facts.

"It is the duty of every man to read the past history of this country to have opinions of matters that have been decided and correct any mistakes that have been made. It is no small duty that lies before us. What do we intend to do? Must we not have some general scheme of life? Must we not always have the spirit of desiring the best—the truth? We are in the middle of the stage of the world's affairs, and it will be awkward for us if we do not know the part we are to play."

Other speakers were President A. V. V. Raymond of Union College, Dr. John H. Fuller of the College of the City of New York, John S. Wise, George H. Daniels, and Chancellor MacCracken of New York University.

"PRINCE OF INDIA" STAGED.

First Production by Klaw & Erlanger in Chicago To-morrow Night.

Klaw & Erlanger's elaborate production of "The Prince of India," founded on Lew Wallace's story of that name, will have its first presentation to-morrow evening at the Colonial Theatre, Chicago. In scenery, properties, costumes, and effects the managers promise to surpass any of their previous efforts.

The piece is arranged in a prologue and five acts, requiring thirteen scenes. The cast includes J. E. Dodson, William Farnum, Gerald Lawrence, William Beach, Sarah Truax, and Julie Herne.

STROLLERS' GERMAN NIGHT.

Fischer, Conried, and Some Consuls General the Guests of Honor.

Under a canopy of American and German flags, with the American eagle and the names of Beethoven and Wagner conspicuously displayed, The Strollers had a German operatic night at the Madison Avenue clubhouse last evening. In the club theatre, which is known from its decorations as the "hall of posters," President Robert E. Sands and Sponsor Jan Ladislav Strus-Struszkiewicz received some 200 members and guests.

The guests of honor were K. Buenz, the German Consul General; Heinrich Conried, Emil Fischer, probably the best-known Hans Sachs of "Die Meistersinger"; Count Raybaudi Massiglia, the Italian Consul General, and S. Uchida, the Japanese Consul.

Choruses of the Arion Society and the Liederkranz sang German national songs. Other guests who entertained the club informally with student songs and instrumental German music were Emil Fischer, Arthur Rubenstein, pianist; Nahan Franko, violinist; Sigismond Stojowski, pianist, and David Bispham. Victor Herbert played the 'cello. A continuous German supper was served.

Last night marked the Strollers' third annual operatic evening. Two years ago the programme was Italian. Last year the club gave a Polish evening in honor of Mme. Sembrich.

LUDWIG FULDA COMING HERE.

German Playwright Will See His Pieces Played in This Country.

Ludwig Fulda, the German playwright, sailed yesterday from Bremen for New York to see the production of several of his plays in this country. On his arrival he will first attend the opening performances of "Die Maskarade" in Philadelphia. Later, during his visit, three or four of his pieces are to be given at the Irving Place Theatre in this city.

Herr Fulda is known to German theatregoers everywhere as a writer of popular plays, both in prose and in verse. Many of his pieces have been adapted into English and French, notably "The Talisman," which Beerbohm Tree produced in London as "Once Upon a Time"; "The Lost Paradise," and "The Twin Sisters," in which Margaret Anglin appeared some seasons ago.

Besides translating various plays of Molière into German, Herr Fulda has recently done "Cyrano de Bergerac" into German verse. Herr Fulda is hardly more than forty years old, and lives in Berlin.

"La Boheme" at the Opera.

"La Bohème" was sung for the second time at the subscription performances in the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon. Puccini's opera, which has evidently taken a firm hold on the affections of New York lovers, was again sung by the cast which won the work its local popularity. Mme. Sembrich repeated her familiar and beautiful performance of Mimi and Signor Caruso again found in Rudolfo a splendid medium for the display of his best qualities. He is most at home in this music of the modern Italian school. MM. Campanari, Journet, and Miss Alten completed the cast. The audience packed the theatre.

There was an unusual number of stars in the popular performance, and a second large audience gathered in the evening to hear "Aida," which was sung by Mmes. Eames and Walker and MM. Dippel, Plancon, and Scotti. The representation was admirable in all particulars.

H. B. Irving to Play in America.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—H. B. Irving, son of the late Sir Henry Irving, to-day signed a contract with the Shuberts to appear in America in "Lights Out."

CONTESTS G. R. FINCH'S WILL.

Brother Says Testator Was Not Competent—Lawyer Got Land.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Proceedings to test the legality of a will made two hours before the death of the testator were begun here to-day when J. T. Finch, a brother of George R. Finch, filed a caveat to the will of the latter, which was offered for probate this afternoon.

George R. Finch, who was a paper manufacturer and lumberman, died last month, leaving an estate valued at more than $500,000. The will provides that the trustees shall pay to the widow $25,000 a year and allow her the use of the home so long as she remains unmarried. In the event of her remarriage or death, it is provided that the estate, outside of certain specific bequests, shall be divided between a sister of the testator, Mrs. T. H. Foulds, and George N. Ostrander, an Albany lawyer who drew up the will. In addition to this legacy Mr. Ostrander is to receive title to tracts of forest lands in the Adirondacks. An attorney representing Mr. Ostrander filed to-day a statement that Ostrander had sold his interest as residuary legatee to Mrs. Foulds.

J. T. Finch, the contestant, was associated with his brother in business, and the two men were said to be on the closest terms.

Mr. Finch says his brother was not in possession of his faculties at the time of making his will.

Changes in Dunwoodie Seminary.

Important changes are likely to be made next week at the opening of this year's course in the seminary at Dunwoodie owing to the resignation of the Rev. Father Brenaue, who has returned to Montreal. It is likely that the Rev. J. F. Brady, D. D., M. D., will be appointed President of the Faculty by Archbishop Farley. Mgr. Brady does not belong to the Sulpician order, which always has been connected with the seminary, but is a secular of the Diocese of New York, assigned to the seminary by the late Archbishop Corrigan.

MRS. LUCY P. MORGAN DEAD.

Principal of a Well-Known School Which Her Teachers Still Maintain.

Mrs. Lucy P. Morgan, for ten years Principal of the Morgan School, at 13 West Eighty-sixth Street, died yesterday morning of an incurable disease of which she had long been ill. Her illness made it necessary to close the school on Jan. 15 last, but on the following day the school was reorganized by the eleven women teachers as the Morgan School Association.

Two of the teachers connected with the school said last night that a petition in bankruptcy, filed on Tuesday, the day before Mrs. Morgan's death, was directed against her and not against the school, as at present organized.

Mrs. Morgan leaves three daughters and one son. She had been a widow ten years.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Thomas M. Moore.

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 3.—Thomas M. Moore, legal adviser of the Public Service Corporation in Passaic and one of the oldest members of the Passaic County bar, fell dead in a store here last night. Death was due to cerebral hemorrhage. He was born in Newton, N. J., in 1845. In 1872 he entered the law office of Thomas N. McCarter, father of the present Attorney General. He was a leading authority on corporation law and a Director of the Passaic National Bank and of the Passaic Trust and Safe Deposit Company. He leaves a widow, two sons, and a daughter.

Obituary Notes.

SAMUEL HAGGERTY, a real estate dealer in the Bronx, died of apoplexy in his office at 2,290 Southern Boulevard last night.

The Rev. Dr. TIMOTHY GRENVILLE DARLING, Professor of Christian Theology in Auburn Theological Seminary, died Thursday evening at the City Hospital in Auburn, N. Y., after an operation for appendicitis.

JOHN W. COLLINS, Captain of Engineers in the Revenue Cutter Service and assistant engineer in the United States Navy during the civil war, died at Amityville, N. Y., Friday night. Capt. Collins had been in ill health for over a year.

Mrs. EMELINE BOURNE, wife of Theodore Bourne, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. Romaine Pierson, Glen Ridge, N. J., Friday night. She was 80 years old. Mrs. Bourne is survived by three children, Mrs. A. Romaine Pierson, Charles Bourne, and Frederick Bourne.

NATHAN FREDERICK CARRYL, a master printer of this city, died at his home in Passaic Avenue, Nutley, last night of pneumonia at the age of 51. He had been ill but six days. Mr. Carryl had lived in Nutley about thirty-five years. He leaves a widow and two children.

Dr. EDWARD S. DALRYMPLE, a leading physician practising in Sussex County, N. J., was found dead in bed at his home in Branchville Borough yesterday. He was 43 years old, and leaves a widow, one son, and two brothers. Death is supposed to have been due to heart trouble.

STEPHEN DECATUR GEDNEY, 74 years old, who for many years manufactured wheels and wagon fittings in this city, died yesterday at his home in East Orange. He retired six years ago. He leaves a daughter.

Mrs. LOUISA ZIMMERMANN died at her home, 117 Park Place, Brooklyn, on Friday. She was born in Germany sixty-eight years ago, and was the widow of William Zimmermann, who was for many years in business as an importer in Broadway, Manhattan. Two sons and two daughters survive her. She was a member of the Memorial Presbyterian Church.

MICHAEL WARREN, one of the oldest pilots on the Hudson River, who had been in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's ferry service for over forty years, died on Thursday at his home, 166 Seventh Street, Jersey City. He was 62 years old, and leaves two sons and two daughters.

Mrs. CORNELIA LANSDALE EWING, who died at 1,345 Pine Street, Philadelphia, last Wednesday, was the widow of Maskell C. Ewing and granddaughter of Gen. Stephen Moylan, who served on Gen. Washington's staff. Her father was William Moylan Lansdale of Havre de Grace, Md. The Ewing family have occupied their country place, Woodstock, Delaware County, since 1742. Mrs. Ewing leaves two sons, J. Hunter Ewing, a banker, and Maskell Ewing, insurance, and two daughters, Mrs. Albert H. Gallatin of New York and Miss Cornelia L. Ewing.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Northwest disturbance has moved rapidly southeastward to the west upper lake region, after sending an arm of depression southward into Eastern Colorado and Western Kansas.

An extensive high pressure area, accompanied by another cold wave, closely follows the disturbances, and in the Dakotas and Minnesota snow and high winds, combined with the low temperature, have caused conditions to assume the proportions of a blizzard.

The cold wave will spread south and east during Sunday, and most likely by Monday night will extend into New England and the Middle Atlantic States. It will also be colder Monday throughout the South, excepting probably Southern Florida. It will not be quite so cold Monday in the Northwest.

Temperatures meanwhile have risen decidedly from the Mississippi Valley eastward, except in the Atlantic States, and are also somewhat higher in the Southwest.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be southerly, becoming brisk to high by Sunday night, and shifting to west Monday; on the South Atlantic Coast, fresh to brisk east to southeast, shifting Sunday night to southwest and west; on the East Gulf Coast, fresh to brisk southeast to south; on the West Gulf Coast, fresh south, shifting to north and becoming brisk by Monday morning.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Sunday, followed by rain or snow; Monday, clearing and much colder, increasing south winds, becoming northwest by Monday.

Western New York—Rain or snow and warmer Sunday; Monday, snow and much colder with a cold wave, high southwest to northwest winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain or snow and warmer Sunday; Monday, snow and much colder with a cold wave, brisk to high southwest to northwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	7	7	4 P. M.	19	18
6 A. M.	7	6	6 P. M.	18	21
9 A. M.	8	8	9 P. M.	13	22
12 M.	14	12	12 P. M.	11	22

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 14; for the corresponding date last year it was 12; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 31.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 8; at 8 P. M. it was 22. Maximum temperature, 22 degrees, at 4:10 P. M.; minimum, 6 degrees, at 6 A. M. [illegible] 79 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Drink
NEW YORK BOTTLING CO.'S
[LUDIN-RAYNER-BOLEN & BYRNE.]
HIGH GRADE
GINGER ALE and OTHER
CARBONATED
THIRST QUENCHERS
EQUAL TO IMPORTED. 40 Years' Test.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

At Temple Beth-El, 5th Av. and 76th St., Sunday, 11 A. M., Dr. Schulman on "The Third Commandment: Sincerity and Cant

SAY JUDICIAL DISTRICT BILLS ARE POLITICAL

Lawyers Fight Approval by Westchester Bar Association.

MEETING GOES AGAINST THEM

State Bar Association Declared Its Belief That Measures Are Partisan—Hopes to Defeat Them.

There is a lively controversy in progress in the Westchester Bar Association. It started at a meeting that was held in the White Plains Court House yesterday afternoon to take action on the proposed law dividing the Second Judicial District so that the five river counties shall constitute a district in themselves and Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond and the remaining Long Island counties another. The meeting wound up by indorsing by about a two-thirds vote the bill, but the losing party went out, charging that it was in effect a snap political gathering engineered so that those Westchester lawyers who believe that they see in the division of the district a political move should not be able to have their say about it.

The lawyers were called together "informally" by the Westchester Bar Association, and nearly a hundred of them attended. Assemblyman J. Mayhew Wainwright, who introduced the bill in the lower house, presided, and he was flanked by Senator Francis M. Carpenter, who proposed it in the upper branch at Albany.

Things hadn't progressed very far when J. W. Middlebrook, a Republican of independent tendencies, moved to postpone consideration of the bill on the ground that a good many Westchester lawyers had not received notices of the meeting and that copies of the bill were in possession only of those who were prepared to advocate it. In this he was joined by Assemblyman W. R. Oglesby, a Democrat; Gen. Henry C. Henderson, and John Brennan, a Democratic Yonkers lawyer.

The Secretary of the meeting, I. Sumner Burnstine, informed the protestants that notices had been mailed to every attorney in Westchester County on Wednesday last, but Mr. Middlebrook declared that he hadn't received his, and some others put in the same complaint. Assemblyman Wainwright put the motion to postpone consideration of the bill and it was lost.

A Political Motive Charged.

Then things began to happen. According to the account which Mr. Middlebrook gave at the Union League Club last night, the minority proceeded to charge that the meeting was organized as a political gathering, and that the effect and intent of the bill setting aside the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, Rockland, Dutchess, and Orange into a judicial district by themselves was to deliver the judicial nominations and elections of the district over to the Republican machine, leaving meantime the Democratic organization of Brooklyn, Queens, Richmond, Nassau, and Suffolk more than an even chance in normal years of controlling the situation in their bailiwick.

D. Wiley Travis and others complained to the meeting that they were tired of traveling all the way from Westchester to Brooklyn to argue cases, and Mr. Travis, on the basis of sixty years of such experience—he is the oldest member of the Westchester bar—said that he hoped to be able to save the coming generation from such a fate.

Eventually Mr. Middlebrook moved to amend the resolution so as to approve the proposed increase in the number of Supreme Court Justices, but to condemn the proposition to divide the district. This was lost, and the original resolution carried.

The Westchester protestants have on their side in the efforts they are making to prevent the division of the Second District, the special committee of the State Bar Association appointed to consider that matter. The Bar Association sommittee also objects to the proposed increase in the number of Supreme Court Judges throughout the State. The committee does not hesitate to charge that political motives inspired the Second District scheme, and its report which the State Association adopted at a recent meeting without dissent, will be made the basis of efforts to prevent the Legislature from passing the Wainwright and Carpenter bills.

Increase Needed in Some Districts.

The Bar Association's committee recommends that the number of Supreme Court Justices be increased only in the First, Second, and Eighth Districts.

The Chairman of the Bar Association's committee was Frank Harvey Field of Brooklyn, representing the Second District. Louis Marshall was the committee member from the First District. Of the proposal to divide the Second District, the report says:

"Your committee are strongly opposed to any division of the Second District. We have been unable to find any reason for a division of this district except one arising from purely political considerations. At the present time, of the twelve Justices in this district, six are Republicans and six are Democrats. The district is very evenly balanced politically. A few years ago in one of the elections candidates from both parties were elected. This is a highly satisfactory condition. It compels the nomination of strong men by the political parties, and the present incumbents of judicial office in this district are men of high attainments and of unexcelled character.

Two Plans for Division.

"There have been two divisions suggested for this district. One would group the Hudson River counties into a new district, with the counties on Long Island and Staten Island as the Second District. The other division would place the five river counties, together with Suffolk and Nassau Counties, into one district with Queens, Richmond, and Kings Counties in the Second District. The latter proposition is a 'gerrymander' so outrageous that it cannot be seriously contemplated. Either of these divisions, however, would disturb the present desirable balance. It would create in one district a considerable majority for one of the political parties and a strong majority in the other district for the other of the parties. This would work a distinct injury to the administration of justice.

"We believe that this is the first time in the history of the State that a bold attempt has been made to introduce political considerations of this character into the election of the judiciary. We recommend that this association use every influence at its command with the Legislature and the Governor to prevent any division of the Second Judicial District."

Increase in Number Opposed Also.

In general the same line of argument is applied to the proposal for a general increase in Justices under the constitutional amendment providing that in the First and Second Districts the number of Justices may be increased not to exceed one Justice for every 80,000 population, and elsewhere throughout the State one Justice for every 60,000 population. The amendment authorizes a total increase of Justices from 74 to 114. The Bar Association's committee calls attention to the fact that in the First and Second Districts, which are the most populous in the State but receive the smallest allowance of Justices under the amendment, there is the greatest amount of litigation per given unit of population on account of the diversified business and other interests. The committee notes also that outside of the First, Second, and Eighth Districts no complaint has been heard that the present number of Justices was inadequate.

In this same connection the committee pays some attention to an argument that has been advanced by some of the advocates of a general increase, that aliens be excluded in figuring the population for the apportionment of Justices. It is remarked in the report that the last State census indicates 2,300,000 population for the First Judicial District, out of which 578,000 are aliens, and that on the basis of one Justice for every 80,000 population, the First District, in which the court calendars are more crowded than anywhere else in the State, would be entitled to no additional Justices. Members of the committee expressed an idea yesterday that the purpose of this suggestion was altogether too obvious to need even passing comment in the report.

Recommends Some Additions.

Declaring itself in general opposed to any unnecessary addition to the judicial force of the State, the Bar Association's committee recommends that four additional Justices be elected in the First District, two in 1906 and two in 1907; that ten additional Justices be elected in the Second District, four in 1906, three in 1907, and three in 1908, and that one additional Justice be elected in the Eighth District, made up of Erie County, which includes the City of Buffalo.

The committee also recommends that a plan be considered by the Bar Association for a "reasonable increase" in the salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court outside of the First and Second Districts. This table gives in summary the facts on which the committee bases its recommendations:

STATE CENSUS OF 1905.

Judicial Districts.	Pop.	Present Judges	Can be Inc. to	Add'l Inc. Unauthorized	P.C. Authorized
First Dist.....	2,350,007	22	29	7	32
Second Dist....	2,202,995	12	29	17	142
Third Dist.....	514,881	6	8	2	33
Fourth Dist....	527,264	6	9	3	50
Fifth Dist.....	548,850	7	9	2	29
Sixth Dist.....	401,035	6	7	1	17
Seventh Dist...	568,983	7	9	2	29
Eighth Dist....	863,333	10	14	4	40
Tot. for State.	8,067,348	76	114	38	382

CONTRADICTS A WITNESS.

McCulloch's Flat Denial in Pennsylvania Insurance Inquiry.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 3.—The most important information brought out at to-day's inquiry by the Legislative committee into the affairs of the Pennsylvania Insurance Department was that there was no check on the expenditures of this department of the State Government.

R. M. J. Reed and Charles B. Grey of Philadelphia, who were carried on the pay rolls of the Insurance Department under the Durham administration and performed no service, according to Deputy Commissioner McCulloch, were among the chief witnesses to-day. Both said they rendered service to the State, although they admitted never having done work at the department.

Reed's statement that he was paid for the examination of beneficial societies was contradicted by McCulloch, who declared the department had no supervision whatever over such organizations.

Grey said he was Durham's personal messenger, and that a great deal of his work consisted in delivering messages and letters and answering questions of persons who called at the former Commissioner's office in Philadelphia. He was dropped from the pay roll after he was appointed a Court tipstaff, which position he now holds.

QUAY'S AID HER LEGACY.

Penrose at Late Senator's Request Gets Postmistress Reappointed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania called at the White House this morning and asked the President to reappoint Mrs. Lizzie Baldwin Postmaster at Canton, Miss. The last time Senator Penrose saw the late Senator Quay he asked him, among other things, to see that Mrs. Baldwin was retained as Postmaster at Canton. The then Junior Senator consented, and it was in accordance with this that he to-day paid his visit to the White House.

Mrs. Baldwin is opposed for reappointment by J. G. McBride, an influential farmer, living near Canton. He is strongly indorsed by the Republican referees in Mississippi, but it is understood that Mrs. Baldwin will be reappointed, Senator Penrose's statement and a letter from Representative John Sharp Williams of Mississippi convincing the President that the incumbent should be retained.

There is an interesting story connected with Mrs. Baldwin's appointment to the office. Before the war, when Quay was a young man and a struggling school teacher in Madison County, Miss., of which Canton is the county seat, he was taken dangerously ill. Mrs. Baldwin's mother saw that he received every attention, supplied all the money that was necessary, and when he had been nursed through his illness had him brought to her house and taken care of. After the war, when Mrs. Baldwin's family was reduced from affluence almost to indigence, when a Postmaster was to be appointed at Canton, Mr. Quay remembered his old friend and wrote down to know if it would not help some of them to have the office. Upon his recommendation the office was given to Mrs. Baldwin, and she has held it since this time.

DUBLIN WELCOMES ABERDEEN

New Lord Lieutenant's State Entry Into the Irish Capital.

DUBLIN, Feb. 3.—The Earl of Aberdeen, the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, succeeding the Earl of Dudley, made his state entry into the Irish capital this afternoon, almost exactly twenty years after he entered Dublin to begin his first term as Lord Lieutenant.

The streets were thronged with holiday makers, and there was a profuse display of bunting. The state procession was of the usual character. It was led by heralds, who were followed by the Lord Lieutenant on horseback, escorted by Lieut. Gen. Lord Grenfell, Commander of the Forces in Ireland, and the Headquarters Staff. The Countess of Aberdeen and the members of the Lord Lieutenant's Household followed in open carriages.

The entire route to the castle was lined by troops. Bands posted at various points enlivened the proceedings. The Earl and Countess met with a hearty reception from the sightseers, the Countess, who is keenly interested in the Irish Industries Association, being a particular favorite with the people.

GREENE-GAYNOR TRIAL.

Endeavor to Show That Carter Advertised Insufficiently.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 3.—The table of contracts for river and harbor work granted from the Savannah office of the Engineering Department showing the time that each contract was advertised was admitted as evidence to-day upon resumption of the Greene and Gaynor case in the Federal Court here.

Army regulations were quoted to show that advertisements for contracts should run for thirty days, as a general rule. Mr. Edwin declared it showed that Capt. Carter made it his general rule to have his advertisements run for about fifteen days, his purpose being to shut out competition. Mr. Osborne, for the defense, however, asked that the jury be shown the certificates of advertisements as submitted by Carter to the Chief of Engineers, showing the time each advertisement ran and showing he made no attempt at concealment.

HUSBAND SHOT AT NEGRO.

Fired as Sheriff Fled with Prisoner from Lynching Mob.

POPLAR BLUFF, Mo., Feb. 3.—In spite of the avowed intention of a mob to wreak summary vengeance as soon as "Bud" Jackson, a negro, had been identified as the assailant of Mrs. Daniel Norman, Sheriff Hogg late this afternoon succeeded in removing Jackson from the jail and started for Hendrickson before harm could be done to the prisoner.

Daniel Norman, husband of the woman, enraged at the action of the Sheriff in removing the prisoner from Poplar Bluff, fired a shot at Jackson as the Sheriff was leaving the jail with his prisoner. The bullet went wild and Norman was restrained from further violence. Jackson was identified by [illegible]

THREE CANDIDATES HOPE TO SUCCEED MR. TIFFT.

Mr. Winthrop's Chances Said to be the Best.

PRECEDENT MAY BEAT REST

Choice of a New President of Board of Education Comes Up in February.

The contest for the Presidency of the Board of Education will be decided at a special meeting to-morrow. President Tifft has announced that he will not be a candidate for re-election, and has thus opened the field to a score or more candidates. The contest promises to be sharp.

"I am not a candidate for re-election," said President Tifft, when interviewed by a TIMES reporter yesterday. "I have devoted myself and my time to my work absolutely. I have done so without regret. Now I must devote myself to my profession and to my family."

The three most important candidates for the Presidency are Commissioners Egerton Winthrop of Manhattan, John Greene of Brooklyn, and Alrick H. Man of Queens. All have been prominently identified with educational work. Mr. Winthrop, who is a brother-in-law of Mayor McClellan, is viewed as the most likely candidate. It has been said that President McGowan of the Board of Aldermen, a former member of the Board of Education, is exerting his influence in Mr. Winthrop's behalf.

Mr. Winthrop was appointed to the Board of Education Dec. 5, 1904, to fill out an unexpired term. He was reappointed on Jan. 1, 1905, for five years. He first came into prominence through his connection with a special committee of five, which was appointed Feb. 6, 1905, to look into the statement that 70,000 school children were unfed. He was Chairman of that committee. He submitted on April 26, 1905, an exhaustive report, which showed that conditions had been greatly exaggerated.

The chances of Commissioners Greene and Man are regarded as next to those of Mr. Winthrop. There is a precedent in the Board of Education, however, which rules that the President must be selected from among the Manhattan Commissioners. This precedent may defeat Mr. Greene, who comes from Brooklyn, and Mr. Man, who comes from Queens. Many are willing to admit, however, that precedents may be disregarded at this election.

Mr. Greene is the editor-in-chief of Bradstreet's, a member of the bar, and was at one time a professor at Columbia University. He was appointed to the Brooklyn Board of Education in 1896 by Mayor Van Wyck. He served until July 1, 1901. He was appointed to the present board in February, 1902, by Mayor Low. He was a candidate for the Vice Presidency last February, but was defeated by John Kelly by eight votes. Last February he was Chairman of the Committee on Studies and Textbooks. When Mr. Tifft was made President he did not reappoint Mr. Greene to this committee.

Mr. Man was appointed to the Board of Education in 1902. His father before him was a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education, on which he served from 1873 to 1875. Mr. Man has lately come into prominence as Chairman of the special committee that has been investigating the system of conducting examinations.

WEAVER TO BE HEARD.

But House Committee Not Likely to Grant Request for Gillette.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Representative Morrell, acting to-day on a request from Mayor Weaver of Philadelphia, got a hearing for the Mayor before the House Committee on Military Affairs with reference to the proposed assignment of Major Gillette for special work in Philadelphia. Chairman Hull of the committee consented that the hearing take place next Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

It is expected that a representative of the army department will attend to make objection. Unless Mayor Weaver can present a remarkably strong case the committee will decide adversely to him. Scarcity of engineer officers and the great amount of work to be done by them are reasons urged in opposition to Philadelphia's request.

The last favorable report on such a matter, made a year ago in the case of Col. Symons, was wrung from the committee only by the personal intervention of President Roosevelt. At that time it was understood that no other request would be granted.

STATE CAPITOL REPAIRS.

Architect Heins Recommends Immediate Expenditure of $3,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Gov. Higgins, Lieut. Gov. Bruce, and Speaker Wadsworth, as Trustees of Public Buildings, have received from State Architect Heins a recommendation for the immediate expenditure of $3,000 to shore up the ceilings and supports in the well of the Assembly staircase, which have been declared by architectural experts to be in a dangerous condition.

It is expected that the State authorities by these repairs will be enabled to open the Assembly elevator and the corridors of the staircase well on each floor, which are now boarded up. This new arrangement will permit the use of all the room now shut off, and will open the main Assembly entrance, which has been closed for a week. The stairway will still be shut off pending a thorough examination by William Barclay Parsons and Daniel Moran of New York.

It is planned to put in temporary wooden supports near the pillars to relieve the latter of the pressure and hold up the floors in case the stairway should fail.

The next step will be to make an inspection of the foundation by digging a trench through to the bottom to determine the nature of its construction, its extent, and the question whether it is firm enough to bear the weight above.

McREYNOLDS FRAUD CHARGE.

Chicago Bank Says 500,000 Bushels of Grain Were Unlawfully Sold.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—A bill was filed today in the Circuit Court by the Corn Exchange National Bank of this city, asking for the appointment of a receiver for the McReynolds Elevator Company, which recently failed, and alleging that officers of the company fraudulently sold more than 500,000 bushels of grain held in the company's elevator, in South Chicago.

It is demanded in the bill that McReynolds and his business associates make reply, and that the court intervene to protect the rights of the bank and all other creditors of the company, which is alleged to be "hopelessly insolvent."

Fatal Fight in Brooklyn Saloon.

Joseph Peters of 419 Atlantic Avenue, was killed in a saloon at 76 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, last night by Louis Saunders, who lived in a room above the place. The men began quarreling soon after they met. Saunders, drawing a knife, stabbed Peters in the head. Saunders had not been captured early this [illegible]

PLAN TO END "PULLS."

Board of Estimate Seeks an Equitable Plan of Salary Increases.

So many requests have been made of the Board of Estimate by heads of departments for salary increases for their subordinates, and also for the creation of new places, that Mayor McClellan and President McGowan of the board have decided to back up Alderman James Cowden Meyers in his stand for economies in administration. The Mayor, however, does not want the policy to apply to the creation of the new office of Secretary to the Board of Estimate at $7,500 salary. This position has been filled heretofore by the Deputy Controller, without additional compensation.

Controller Metz and President McGowan have been made a special committee of the Board of Estimate to determine if they cannot devise a plan by which deserving employes may be advanced at regular intervals and the board be relieved of the onus of increasing or refusing to increase salaries.

Mr. McGowan said yesterday that he thought he had arrived at a conclusion that will do justice to all concerned. His plan is to make a regular grade for all civil service employes, each species of work to have its minimum and maximum rate of pay. Advancement between those rates is to be made automatic, subject only to the veto of the head of the department interested. Such a rule, he says, would save embarrassment to department heads and bureau chiefs and lead many employes to rely more on their own official character and less on the "pull" of their political sponsors.

WILL NOT BE CONSUL.

Mr. Mercury Married Daughter of ex-President of Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Chester H. Mercury, recently appointed American Consul at Managua, will not fill that post. Mr. Mercury married a Nicaraguan, the daughter of an ex-President, who is still alive and in politics. It was feared that Mr. Mercury might therefore become involved in Nicaragua's domestic affairs, and while an official protest was not made against his appointment, it was intimated that another selection would be well received by the Nicaraguan Government.

Mr. Mercury is from Boston, Massachusetts, but for many years has lived in Nicaragua.

GERMANS GET MOORS' TRADE.

English Commerce with Morocco Decreases—French Stationary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Consul General Ozmun of Stuttgart furnishes the following table, showing the commerce of Morocco with the principal European nations for the years 1903 and 1904:

	Imports. 1903.	Imports. 1904.
Countries.		
England	$6,512,025	$6,231,600
France	3,163,564	3,250,478
Germany	537,603	735,903
Belgium	600,359	557,499
Austria	584,622	307,135
Italy	52,341	216,987
Spain	240,074	102,000
All other countries	73,625	58,677
	Exports.	
Countries.	1903.	1904.
England	$2,920,233	$2,305,549
France	1,220,153	975,745
Germany	1,307,829	1,692,103
Belgium	1,949	5,011
Italy	127,668	176,573
Spain	1,206,356	708,011
Egypt	258,002	345,422
Portugal	100,107	322,290
United States	134,183	231,904
All other countries	16,055	22,034

Newark Contractor's Home Burned.

Fire in Newark, N. J., last night partly wrecked the residence of P. Sanford Ross, a wealthy contractor, at Johnson Avenue and Alpine Street. Bric-a-brac and valuable paintings worth several thousand dollars were destroyed. The fire was caused by an overheated stove in the basement.

Accept the Opportunity

By taking advantage of the purchasing power of your ready money.

Two Full Months Yet for Winter Clothing.

25% to 33⅓%

can be saved by taking advantage of the greatest sale of high class fabrics ever organized.

Thousands of dollars' worth of the very finest

British Woolens

Must Be Sold at Once

to close out entire range of seasonable fabrics to make room for shipments to arrive for the opening of our

New Broadway Branch

1161-1163-1165, Cor. 27th St.

Burnham, Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only

119 & 121 Nassau Street

COTTON REPORT COMPLAINTS.

National Ginners' President Says Discrepancy Cost $10,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—President J. A. Taylor of the National Ginners' Association in a signed statement to-night asserted that he had "found out that intentionally, I believe, the Jan. 16 report of the Census Bureau included from one to seven days' more ginning than should have been included, and this report will cost the South $10,000,000."

"The discrepancy," he added, "was caused by the way the instructions were given to the Government agents asking them to get from ginners the amount of cotton ginned to date and the amount they expected to gin. The ginners believed that the cotton already ginned and yet to be ginned were to be added for a total report, and in many instances gave the agents the number of bales ginned to, say, on the 17th or 23d of the month. There was also a loss of $7,000,000 in our trade balance with foreign countries as a result of the report."

He quoted Mr. North as saying a leak from his office had never been discovered and said he thought Mr. North "was mistaken."

TO FIRE ON FRENCH SHIPS.

Castro Orders Attack on War Vessels Entering Venezuelan Waters.

WILLEMSTAD, Curaçao, Feb. 3.—Passengers of the Red "D" Line steamer Philadelphia, from New York, Jan. 20, and La Guayra, Venezuela, which arrived here to-day from the latter port, report that President Castro is making every possible war preparation.

They say that orders have been issued to fire on the first French war vessel sighted cruising in Venezuelan waters.

Castro, it is asserted, regards the whole French movement as a "bluff" and says he "will not be bluffed" and will retaliate by prohibiting the importation of French goods into Venezuela.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

DRY GOODS—CARPETS—UPHOLSTERY

Lyons Novelty and Plain Colored Silks,
SHEER DRESS FABRICS, NEW WASH MATERIALS
SPRING COATS AND SUITS, ROBES AND WAISTS (UNMADE.)
HIGH GRADE FURS.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5TH.

High Grade Furs

Half Usual Prices.

Balance of this season's stock will be offered at Half Price and in many instances less, several hundred selected pieces, consisting of MUFFS, SCARFS, STOLES, FOUR-IN-HANDS, COLLARETTES, FUR COATS, FUR-LINED COATS, &c., of this season's most fashionable furs in the better grades, many have only recently been made up.

Neck-Pieces

MINK,	formerly $20.00 to $240.00	9.00 to	100.00
PERSIAN,	" $25.00 " $85.00	13.00 "	40.00
SQUIRREL,	" $10.00 " $75.00	5.00 "	33.00
CARACUL,	" $20.00 " $30.00	10.00 "	15.00
SKUNK,	" $30.00 " $60.00	15.00 "	30.00

ALSO IN BLACK LYNX, ERMINE, MARTEN, SABLE, BLUE LYNX AND FOX, MANY WITH MUFFS TO MATCH.

Fur Coats

BLACK PONY, BROWN PONY,	formerly $150.00 to $165.00	68.00 to	75.00
CARACUL,	" $165.00 " $225.00	68.00 "	110.00
PERSIAN,	" $265.00		135.00
SIBERIAN AND SABLE SQUIRREL,	" $150.00 " $200.00	70.00 "	100.00

Fur-Lined Coats

BROADCLOTH,	formerly $75.00 to $200.00	25.00 to	80.00
MATELASSE,	" $130.00 " $225.00	60.00 "	100.00
SICILIAN,	" $165.00		65.00
VELOURS,	" $165.00 " $200.00	75.00 "	90.00

Men's Fur Coats and Fur-Lined Coats

Formerly $125.00 to $375.00 ..... 60.00 to 138.00

Hoods, Robes, etc.

Broadway & 19th Street

Stern Brothers

Are Now Showing Advance Importations of

Spring Dress Goods

Consisting of Mixed Effects in Cheviots, Tweeds and White Serges for Tailor Gowns, Light Weight Sheer Fabrics, Silk & Wool and All Wool Materials in Plain Stripes and Check Designs in Exclusive Colorings.

Also To-morrow

An Important Offering of 7000 Yds.
44 inch Imported Silk and Wool Crepe
in street and evening shades, including cream & white, at **59c**
Regular Price $1.50 Yd.

Infants' Outfitting

Distinctive Styles and Exclusive Novelties

SHORT AND LONG DRESSES, COATS, SHAWLS, WRAPPERS, SACQUES, KIMONOS, CAPS, VEILS, BIBS, BOOTEES, AFGHANS, PILLOW CASES, BASKETS, BASSINETTES. WEIGHING SCALES, CARRIAGE SETS AND PRESENTATION PILLOW HOLDERS.

Outfits, ranging from $25.00 to 500.00

Hand-made Dresses at Special Prices, To-morrow,
Sizes 6 months to 2 yrs., $1.75, 2.25, 2.75

To-morrow, Exceptional Sale of

Black Taffeta Silks

4600 Yds. 36 inches wide, at **78c**
Regular Price $1.10 Yd.

also

3500 Yds. Printed Foulards,
Navy Blue and White, Black and White, Neat Figures and Polka Dots, at **55c**
Value 75c to $1.00 Yd.

Misses' & Girls' Apparel

New Spring Models.

Misses' Suits, Eton Model, of Panama cloth in all the new Spring shades, 14 & 16 yrs., at $19.75

Girls' Three-Quarter Coats, blue and red Cheviots, also tan covert cloths, nicely tailored, 4 to 14 yrs., at 6.95

Girls' Wash Dresses, colored and fancy ginghams, white linen, pique and lawn, 4 to 14 yrs., at $1.98, 2.95

Girls' Shirt Waist Guimpes, of white lawn, clusters of tucks and insertions, 4 to 14 yrs., at 59c

Special Values in Linen, Cotton and

Silk Mixed Materials

3500 Yds. { Veilings and Mulls in a large variety of checks and Dresden Floral Designs, at **14c**

11700 Yds. { Embroidered Silk Dot Chiffon Finish Mulls and 36 inch Union Linen, summer weight, all colors, at **16c**

4300 Yds. { White Pure Linen, 36 in. wide and French Union Linen, 48 in. wide, special finish, for waists and suits, at **29c**

Wash Suits for Boys

Annual February Advance Sale.

Russian and Sailor Suits, of duck, drills, linens & chambrays, Usual Price $2.50 to 3.75, $1.95

of Fine Imported Fabrics, New Models, in Sailor, Eton and Cadet Collar Styles, Usual Price $3.50 to 4.50, 2.45

Boys' Washable Blouses and Shirts

Laundered Blouses with or without collar, Usually 95c to $1.25, 58c

Youths' Negligee and Dress Shirts, " 95c to $1.45, 75c

Boys' Madras Pajamas, " 95c to $1.45, 69c

Drapery Fabrics & Curtains

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Colored Madras, 45 in., Formerly 75c to $1.00 Yd. at 50c

Mercerized Madras, 70 in., " $2.15 & 2.50 Yd. " $1.45

Lace and Muslin Curtains

in 1, 2 and 3 Pair Lots

33⅓ % Below Former Prices.

Oriental Rugs - Decided Reductions

Unusually Choice Colors and Designs

Ghoeravan Carpets { 9x12ft., $124.00 Formerly $195.00; 9ft. 5x13ft., 142.00 " 235.00; 10ft. 7x13ft. 6, 177.00 " 275.00

OTHER SIZES AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.

35 Afghan Carpets, $73.50
Extra quality and soft colors, average size 7ft. 3 x 10ft.
Regular Value $85.00 to 125.00

West Twenty-third Street

SHEPPARD'S FAST MILE AT IRISH A. C. GAMES

In Relay Race Runs Distance in 4:22 4-5.

JOYCE DISAPPOINTS FRIENDS

Drops Out Early in Contest—Castlemen Beaten Over Hurdles in Madison Square Garden.

Athletes of local repute in addition to some of the best college runners from Yale, Cornell, Columbia, and Pennsylvania, took part in the big indoor meet last night in Madison Square Garden, held under the auspices of the Irish-American Athletic Club. The presence of John J. Joyce and Frank Castleman on the track was one of the interesting features of the evening. Joyce received an ovation from the galleries as he came out late in the evening for the ten-mile run. It was plain to see that his enforced period of athletic rest had left him in no condition to defend his title. He started off gamely, but was forced to drop out after going one and one-half miles. W. G Frank, the runner-up last year, won handily in 56:57 4-5.

Castleman also was a disappointment so far as winning went, for he only got third in the 300-yard hurdle, starting from scratch. Charles Bacon, Jr., who had 10 yards, won.

Young Melvin Sheppard, the schoolboy of Philadelphia, was easily the athletic star of the night. Running in the last mile of the four-mile relay he won the race in such magnificent style he was cheered to the echo, and again when the crowd learned he had made the mile in 4:22 4-5, three seconds better than his own Amateur Athletic Union championship time. The Irish team also clipped over twenty seconds from the time made three years ago by Cornell, setting a mark at 17:58.

John J. Flanagan added another new mark, according to the announcer, by throwing the twenty-eight-pound weight 34 feet 4½ inches.

A splendid lot of runners appeared for the four-mile relay race. The Irish-Americans presented J. P. Sullivan, J. V. Bonhag, H. W. Cohen, and M. E. Sheppard. Opposing them were two Pastime runners, P. Soutar and W. E. Grady, and two Xavier men, Bart Freeman and Edward P. Carr. The race was started by Sullivan and Grady, the Irish-Americans giving a handicap of 150 yards to each of their opponents.

At the half mile Sullivan caught Grady, and for three laps the men kept on nearly even terms. Grady made a desperate spurt on the ninth lap. When he finished he stopped, thinking he had finished the mile. Sullivan, running on, passed him, and, before Grady discovered his error, had gained fifty yards. Sullivan's time was 4:30.

Bonhag and Freeman took up the second mile, and the former won handily by about 200 yards in the time of 4:30 2-5. Cohn and Carr, who came next, made an exciting run of the relay. Carr cut down the lead at the finish to eighty yards. Cohn's time was 4:34 3-5. Sheppard and Soutar closed the race, finishing seventy yards apart.

Next in interest in the relay events was the one-mile intercollegate, which brought out the teams of Yale, Cornell, and the University of Pennsylvania. It was a hollow victory for the New Haven runners in 3:31 4-5. The intercity one-mile relay was won handily by the Brooklyn team, Harry Hillman finishing the race for the winning team and leading by thirty yards. The summary:

60-Yard Dash, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by E. E. Buhler, Xavier A. A., (15 feet.) Time—0:06 3-5. Second Heat—Won by W. F. Knox, Yale, (10 feet.) Time—0:06 3-5. Third Heat—Won by V. Andrews, Pastime A. C., (14 feet.) Time—0:06 3-5. Fourth Heat—Won by P. J. Healy, Yale, (12 feet.) Time—0:06 2-5. Fifth Heat—Won by A. J. Knoder, Company B, Thirteenth Regiment, (16 feet.) Time—0:06 2-5. Sixth Heat—Won by J. J. Danaher, Xavier A. A., (8 feet.) Time—0:06 2-5. Seventh Heat—Won by C. M. Leahy, Irish-American A. C., (14 feet.) Time—0:06 3-5. Eighth Heat—Won by R. Koch, Xavier A. A., (15 feet.) Time—0:06 3-5. Ninth Heat—Won by George E. Hall, Irish-American A. C., (14 feet.) Time—0:06 2-5. Tenth Heat—Won by H. E. Gennett, Irish-American A. C., (18 feet. Time—0:06 2-5. Eleventh Heat—Won by Robert Eller, Irish-American A. C., (14 feet.) Time—0:06 1-5. Twelfth Heat—Won by James J. Eller, Irish-American A. C., (14 feet.) Time—0:06 3-5. Thirteenth Heat—Won by A. Ciniotti, St. Bartholomew's A. C., (9 feet.) Time—0:06 3-5.

Final Heat—Won by W. Andrews, Pastime A. C., (14 feet.) J. J. Eller, Irish-American A. C., (12 feet.) second; H. E. Gennett, Irish American A. C., (16 feet.) third. Time—0:06 2-5.

Midget Relay, two laps, each boy running half a lap.—First Heat—Won by Public School No. 77, Manhattan, E. Dempsey, W. Hawlovetz, C. McIntyre, V. Nafiz; Public School No. 0, Manhattan, James Mahon, Richard Unger, Joseph Meier, Joseph Zweig, second. Time—0:47.

Second Heat—Won by Public School No. 40, Manhattan, H. Marshall, J. Beisler, W. Craig, E. Deuroche; Public School No. 24, second. Time—0:45 3-5.

Final Heat—Won by Public School No. 40; Public School No. 77 second. Time—0:45 1-5.

Four-mile Relay, Handicap.—Won by Irish-American A. C., J. P. Sullivan, G. V. Bonhag, H. W. Cohn, M. W. Sheppard, (scratch;) W. E. Grady, Pastime A. C., Bert Freeman, Xavier A. C., Edward P. Carr, Xavier A. C., P. Sautar, Jr., Pastime A. C., each man 150 yards' handicap, second. Time—17:58, supplanting the old figures of 18:24, held by Cornell.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by E. J. Salley, Pastime A. C., (48 yards;) F. Trube, Pastime A. C., (60 yards,) second; Joseph Bromilow, Irish-American A. C., (20 yards,) third. Time—2:19 3-5.

One-Mile Intercollegiate.—Won by Yale, (J. M. Cates, R. Burch, W. Coholan, and E. Parsons;) Cornell, (C. M. French, E. J. Herr, J. C. Carpenter, and H. M. Rogers,) second; University of Pennsylvania, (Haydock, Shaw, Tolsom, and Whitham,) third. Time—3:31 4-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by E. Wittholm, Young Men's League, (19 yards;) A. McCutcheon, Irish-American A. C., (16 yards,) second; Charles B. Toole, New York A. C., (19 yards,) third. Time—0:34.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by E. L. Simpson, Cornell, (70 yards;) Winfield Bailey, Mohawk A. C., (90 yards,) second; H. P. Odell, unattached, (65 yards,) third. Time—4:28 4-5.

One-Mile Relay, Handicap, Young Men's Christian Association and Church Athletic League.—Won by Xavier Athletic Association, P. J. Murray, F. J. Kear, R. Koch, and W. Greene, (25 yards;) West Side Y. M. C. A., A. T. Bailey, A. L. Hetzer, A. E. Ward, and G. M. Cossenas, (20 yards,) second; St. Bartholemew A. C., W. Ciniotti, F. Wemeken, W. Horner, and O. Telschow, (scratch,) third. Time—3:35 3-5.

One-Mile Intercity Relay, Scratch.—Won by Brooklyn, L. Robertson, Irish-American S. C.; Northbridge, Irish-American; H. A. Sedley, New York A. C.; Harry Hillman, New York A. C. New York, J. M. Devere, Pastime A. C.; W. Bailey, Y. M. C. A.; H. Christoffers and Paul Pilgrim, New York A. C., second. Philadelphia, H. Sunneville, Wissahickon Cricket; J. Sullivan, Georgetown; R. Minshall, Central High School; J. V. Mulligan, Georgetown, fourth. Time—3:34 4-5.

800-Yard Hurdle, Handicap.—Won by Charles Bacon, Jr., Irish-American A. C., (10 yards;) John J. McLaughlin, Xavier A. A., (8 yards,) second; Frank Castleman, Irish-American A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—0:38 4-5.

600 Yards, Novice.—Won by W. Crothers, University of Pennsylvania; C. Payne, Columbia, second; M. Moore, St. Ann's, third. Time—1:22 3-5.

Pole Vault.—Won by W. R. Dray, Yale, 11 feet actual; S. T. Meissner, Cornell, and C. S. Campbell, Yale, tied at 10 feet 6 inches for second. In vault to decide the tie Meissner cleared 11 feet and Campbell cleared 10 feet 9 inches.

Putting 28-Pound Weight.—Won by J. J. Foley, New West Side A. C., (4 feet,) 31 feet 8 inches actual put; C. J. Sheridan, Irish-American A. C., (1 foot,) 33 feet 10 inches actual, second; John J. Flanagan, Irish-American A. C., (scratch,) 34 feet 4½ inches, beating his old mark by 3½ inches.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight From a Stand.—Won by J. Hines, Star A. C., (4 feet,) 31 feet 2 inches; John J. Flanagan, Irish-American A. C., (scratch,) 30 feet 6 inches, second; P. N. Payne, Mott Haven A. C., (4 feet,) 29 feet 7 inches, third.

Ten-Mile Run, Scratch.—Won by W. G. Frank, Irish-American A. C.; W. Catesteen, Mohawk A. C., second; John J. Hayes, St. Bartholomew's A. C., third. Time—56:57 4-5. Time by miles—First, (Frank,) 5:03; second, (Frank,) 10:27; third, (Frank,) 16:00; fourth, (Frank,) 21:30; fifth, (Frank,) 27:12 3-5; sixth, (Frank,) 32:41 1-5; seventh, (Frank,) 38:35 1-5; eighth, (Frank,) 44:46; ninth, (Frank,) 51:50; tenth, (Frank,) 56:57 4-5.

ATLANTIC Y. C. OFFICERS.

Frank Tilford to Succeed Vice Commodore Fred S. Underwood.

The nominations for the official positions in the Atlantic Yacht Club were announced yesterday by Secretary Edward M. H. Roehr. They have been anticipated with keen interest on account of the speculation as to the successor to be named for Frederick D. Underwood as Vice Commodore. Frank Tilford, owner of the steam yacht Norman, has been chosen to the place, and his selection will unquestionably meet with general favor. Commodore Daniel G. Reid is renominated, and Rear Commodore Edwin B. Havens, as well as Secretary Roehr and Treasurer Bartow S. Weeks, but there are several important changes in the committee lists. The selection is as follows:

Commodore—Daniel G. Reid of the steam yacht Rheclair; Vice Commodore—Frank Tilford of the steam yacht Norman; Rear Commodore—Edwin B. Havens of the schooner Quickstep; Secretary—Edward H. M. Roehr of the sloop yacht Era; Treasurer—Bartow S. Weeks; Measurer—Henry M. Gielow; Trustees (to serve three years)—Ernest E. Malcolm and Calvin Tomkins; Regatta Committee—Theodore D. Wells, Fred. Vilmar, and Horace E. Boucher; Membership Committee—G. D. Provost, C. J. Havens, and W. L. Pettibone; Library Committee—Alfred H. Post and W. A. Barstow; Entertainment Committee—John L. Golden, Henry Smith, and Joseph S. House; Nominating Committee—J. D. Probst, F. J. Havens, E. F. Luckenbach, Thomas H. Troy, Erastus T. Tefft, and R. W. Bartram.

Brooklyn Boys Play Basket Ball.

The Brooklyn Boys' High School and the Stuyvesant High School basket ball teams were the winners in the Public School Athletic League tournament at Pratt gymnasium yesterday. The Boys' High defeated Flushing High by 28 to 10. Crosby did the best work for the winners, scoring 15 points. The Stuyvesant High School five easily defeated Erasmus Hall by 41 to 20. Johnson and Shandling of Stuyvesant played the best game, and scored 24 points between them. Line-up:

FIRST GAME.

Boys' High, 28.	Position.	Flushing H., 10.
Crosby	Right forward	Cox
O'Connell	Left forward	Tonjes
Morehead	Centre	Judge
Ritchie	Left guard	Pittman
Swallow	Right guard	McElroy

Goals from field—Crosby, (5,) Ritchie, (2,) Swallow, (1,) Judge, (2,) Pittman, (1,) Tonjes. (1.) Goals from foul—Judge, (2,) Crosby, (5.) One point awarded to Boys' High. Referee—Mr. Lochmuller.

SECOND GAME.

Erasmus, 20.	Position.	Stuyvesant, 41.
Carlin	Right forward	Johnson
Hutchings	Left forward	Cavallaro
Hobart	Centre	Repko
Mankin	Left guard	Shandling
O'Shaughnessey	Right guard	Grandbee

Goals from field—Carlin, (6,) Hutchings, (3,) Hobart, (1,) Johnson, (7,) Cavallaro, (3,) Repko, (2,) Shandling, (4,) Grandbee, (3.) Goals from fouls—Johnson, (2,) Cavallaro, (1.)

Regimental Team Wins Game.

The Sagamore basket ball team was defeated last evening at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory by the Company M regimental team. The score was 12 to 7. The game was remarkably clean and fast, but the following of the ball was so close that scoring was extremely difficult. The teams lined up:

Sagamore.	Position.	13th Regt. Co. M.
Switzer	Guard	Grady
Shaw, (Brust)	Guard	Johnson
Von der Leith	Centre	Pelton
Malthauer	Forward	Barron
Goerke	Forward	Herman

Goals scored—By Switzer, (2,) Von der Leith, Johnson, (3,) Pelton, (3.) Goal from foul—Switzer. Referee—Mr. McGarron.

Fordham "Preps" Basket Ball Victors.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 3.—Fordham "Prep." of New York won a stubbornly contested game of basket ball from King's School to-day, the score being 34 to 21. Capt. Fitzpatrick for Fordham dropped nine baskets, and many of them were of the sensational order. Siskind also shot well, and Curley at guard covered so effectively that the opposing King's forward secured but one basket, while he himself scored two. The line-up:

Fordham, 34.	Position.	King's School, 21.
Fitzpatrick	Right forward	Doty
Siskind	Left forward	Barto
Curry	Centre	Rogers
McKenna	Right guard	Creel
Curley	Left guard	Smith

Goals from field—Fitzpatrick, 9; Doty, 7; Curry, 3; Siskind, 2; Curley, 2; Smith, 2; McKenna, Barto. Goal from foul—Doty, 1. Referee—Mr. Balmer of Stamford. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

De La Salle's Five First.

The lively basket ball team of De La Salle Institute defeated the De Witt Clinton High School in De La Salle's gymnasium last night by a score of 24 to 20. The line-up:

De La Salle, 24.	Position.	De Witt, 20.
Meenan	Right forward	Moran
Grady	Left forward	Chys
De Thorpe	Centre	Felber
McGuire	Left guard	Daly
Hodgelon	Right guard	Hersch

Goals from field, De La Salle—Thorps, 4; Hodgelon, 3; Meenan, 3. Goals from fouls, De La Salle—Thorpe, 4.

Manhattan College Five Wins.

In a fast and interesting basketball game last night on the St. Peter's Lyceum court, 158 West Twenty-ninth Street, the Manhattan College team defeated the fast Lehigh University five by a score of 43 to 34. The offensive playing of Hanrahan and Amezega was the feature of the game. The line-up:

Manhattan, 43.	Position.	Lehigh, 34.
Amezega	Right forward	Anderson
Mahoney	Left forward	Trapthman
Hanrahan	Centre	Pierce
O'Donnell	Right guard	Davis
Miller	Left guard	Travis

Goals from fouls—Hanrahan, 3; Pierce, 10. Goals from field—Hanrahan, 9; Amezega, 8; Mahoney, 2; O'Donnell, 1; Trapthman, 3; Pierce, 8; Davis, 1. Substitute—Booth for Anderson. Referee—Robert Thompson. Time of game—twenty-minute halves.

New Rochelle's Annual Meeting.

The meeting of the New Rochelle Yacht Club held at the Arena, 39 West Thirty-first Street, last evening, elected officers for the ensuing year and made various changes in the by-laws and constitution of the club. The annual dues and fees of the club were increased to meet increasing expenses incident to larger activities, and the Regatta Committee was reduced from five to three members to facilitate its working. The ticket elected included all of last year's flag officers, as follows:

Commodore—F. H. Waldorf; Vice Commodore—E. M. Gill; Rear Commodore—Frank Maier; Secretary—R. L. Forbes; Treasurer—D. Edmond Dealy; Measurer—R. N. Bavier; Trustees (for three years)—W. H. Wilde, T. W. Brigg, and F. W. Isenbarth; Regatta Committee—G. P. Granbery, J. D. Sparkman, L. D. Huntington, Jr.; Law Committee—J. F. Lambden and E. R. Newell.

The annual dinner followed the election.

St. Paul's School Baseball Schedule.

St. Paul's School of Garden City will be well represented in baseball this year, and a busy season has just been arranged by Manager Louis Klopsch, Jr., for the team. The schedule embraces twenty games, beginning on April 7 and closing on June 9. Among the important engagements are those with Wesleyan University first team, Princeton, Yale, and Pennsylvania freshmen. The schedule follows:

April 7, Pratt Institute; 11, "Poly Prep"; 12, Boys' High School; 14, De Witt Clinton; 18, Erasmus Hall; 20, Manual Training High School; 21, Columbia freshmen; 27, Wesleyan University; 28, Garden City semi-professional; May 2, Princeton freshmen; and 5, Yale scrub, all at Garden City; 9, Pomfret School, at Pomfret Centre; 12, Columbia scrub; 19, Pennsylvania freshmen; 23, Yale freshmen; 26, Taft School, and 30, Alumni, all at Garden City; June 2, Riverview Military Academy, at Poughkeepsie; 6, 1906 champions Long Island I. A. League, and 9, Hotchkiss, at Garden City.

Schoolboys in Skating Races.

H. Edgar of Adelphi Academy and O. Pomeroy of Public School No. 65 were winners in the interscholastic handicap races at the Clermont Avenue Rink yesterday. Edgar captured the half-mile handicap from the sixty-yard mark, defeating A. Peverelly, Jr., by a yard. O. Pomeroy finished second in the quarter-mile dash, but as A. Peverelly, Jr., who finished first, was disqualified for pushing, first place was awarded to Pomeroy. Summaries:

Half-mile Handicap.—Won by H. Edgar, Adelphi Academy, (60 yards;) A. Peverelly, Jr., Public School No. 11, (80 yards,) second; Herman Froeb, "Poly Prep," (scratch,) third. Time—1:38 2-5.

Quarter-mile Novice.—Won by F. Arquimban, Horace Mann School; H. Balfe, Public School No. 44, second; Charles Crofts, Public School No. 11, third. Time—0:36 2-5.

Quarter-mile Handicap.—Won by O. Pomeroy, Public School No. 65, (60 yards;) Alfred Nollman, Public School No. 60, (scratch,) second; W. Souther, Public School No. 102, (80 yards,) third. Time—0:50 4-5.

BINGHAM LEADS SHOOT FOR CRESCENT HONORS

Brooklyn Clubmen Begin Match for the Championship.

EIGHT START IN THE RACE

First "Leg" on the February Cup Taken by Hendrickson—Many Other Competitions.

The first competition of a series of four for the trap shooting championship of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn was decided yesterday at the Bay Ridge traps, and of the eight contestants, Henry M. Brigham led with a score of 109 out of a possible 125. Under the conditions, each man is to shoot at 500 targets, 125 on the first and last Saturdays in this month, and the same number on the first and last Saturdays in March. J. S. S. Remsen won the honors last year,, but he will not participate in the present competition.

Besides the championship affair, a number of other interesting contests were decided. The first trap for the February Cup brought out nineteen starters, the largest field of the day. Two big handicap men, A. E. Hendrickson and Dr. S. P. Hopkins, carried off the honors, each with a clean score of twenty-five, H. M. Brigham broke the most targets, but being at scratch, the best he could do was to finish third. G. G. Stephenson led for the stake trophy, and in the team shoot the same marksman, with F. T. Bedford, Jr., as a partner, finished first after a shoot-off. A number of trophy shoots at fifteen targets were shot, and the prizes were well distributed. Summary:

CHAMPIONSHIP SHOOT—125 TARGETS.

					Total.
H. M. Brigham	21	24	21	24	19—109
H. Kryn	17	21	21	24	20—103
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	18	19	23	21	19—100
C. E. T. Foster	17	20	22	22	18— 99
F. B. Stephenson	20	21	18	22	18— 99
H. B. Vanderveer	18	21	19	19	17— 94
A. G. Southworth	16	13	18	17	22— 86
G. R. Meeker	14	16	12	12	18— 72

FEBRUARY CUP—25 TARGETS.

	H.	T.		H.	T.
A. E. Hendrickson	4	25	J. N. Teeter	3	21
S. P. Hopkins	4	25	Dr. F. C. Raynor	4	20
H. M. Brigham	0	23	F. T. Bedford, Jr.	1	20
E. H. Lott	2	23	J. J. Adams	2	19
G. G. Stephenson	2	23	F. B. Stephenson	0	18
H. Kryn	1	22	L. C. Hopkins	3	16
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	1	22	C. T. Browne	1	15
A. G. Southworth	0	22	C. A. Lockwood	2	14
J. H. Ernst	4	22	W. W. Marshall	4	13
H. B. Vanderveer	3	21			
H. M. Brigham	0	24	A. G. Southworth	0	20
L. C. Hopkins	3	23	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	1	19
J. H. Ernst	4	23	C. E. T. Foster	1	18
H. Kryn	1	22	F. B. Stephenson	0	18
C. A. Lockwood	2	22	G. R. Meeker	4	18
W. W. Marshall	4	21	A. E. Hendrickson	4	16
H. B. Vanderveer	3	21	C. T. Browne	6	15
G. G. Stephenson	2	21	W. W. Marshall	4	16
L. C. Hopkins	3	20	A. E. Hendrickson	4	15
F. B. Stephenson	0	20	J. H. Henry	4	16
H. M. Brigham	0	19	A. G. Southworth	0	14
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	1	19	F. T. Bedford, Jr.	1	14
H. Kryn	1	18	J. N. Teeter	2	14
S. P. Hopkins	4	18	J. J. Adams	2	14
H. B. Vanderveer	3	17	C. A. Lockwood	2	12
Dr. F. C. Raynor	4	16			
G. G. Stephenson	2	25	E. H. Lott	2	20
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	1	22	H. B. Vanderveer	3	20
Team total		47	Team total		40
F. B. Stephenson	0	24	C. A. Lockwood	2	22
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	1	23	A. E. Hendrickson	4	17
Team total		47	Team total		39
H. M. Brigham	0	24	J. J. Adams	2	14
H. Kryn	1	21	Dr. F. C. Raynor	4	14
Team total		45	Team total		28

Shoot-off—G. G. Stephenson and F. T. Bedford, Jr., 44; F. B. Stephenson and O. C. Grinnell, Jr., 40.

TROPHY SHOOTS—15 TARGETS.

L. C. Hopkins	2	14	H. Kryn	0	9
J. N. Teeter	1	13	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	0	9
A. E. Hendrickson	2	13	H. M. Brigham	0	8
F. B. Stephenson	0	13	C. E. T. Foster	0	7
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	1	10	C. T. Hickling	1	7
H. Kryn	1	9	W. W. Marshall	2	7
C. A. Lockwood	1	9	A. G. Southworth	0	5
C. T. Hickling	4	9			

	T.		T.
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	13	C. E. T. Foster	9
H. M. Brigham	12	J. N. Teeter	9
G. G. Stephenson	11	J. J. Adams	8
F. B. Stephenson	11	L. C. Hopkins	8
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	10	C. T. Hickling	7
H. Kryn	9	W. W. Marshall	7
C. A. Lockwood	9	J. H. Ernst	6
A. E. Hendrickson	9	J. S. Losee	5

	H.	T.		H.	T.
C. T. Hickling	4	15	S. P. Hopkins	2	12
H. M. Brigham	0	14	C. A. Lockwood	1	11
W. W. Marshall	2	12	Dr. F. C. Raynor	1	10
L. C. Hopkins	2	12	F. T. Bedford, Jr.	0	10
A. E. Hendrickson	2	12	J. J. Adams	1	9
J. N. Teeter	1	12	J. S. Losee	2	7
J. N. Teeter	1	13	L. C. Hopkins	2	10
J. S. Losee	2	13	C. T. Browne	4	8
C. A. Lockwood	1	11	A. E. Hendrickson	2	7
J. J. Adams	1	10			

Shoot-off—Teeter, 10; Losee, 8.

L. C. Hopkins	2	14	C. A. Lockwood 1 9
J. N. Teeter	1	10	J. S. Losee 2 8
A. E. Hendrickson	2	10	

AT TRAVERS ISLAND TRAPS.

Robinson Leads for February Cup—May Shoot Boston A. A.

In spite of the cold weather the members of the New York Athletic Club had a good afternoon's sport at the Travers Island traps yesterday. P. R. Robinson, with a handicap of 7, carried off the honors by winning a "leg" on the February Cup, and also capturing the scratch shoot, Frederick Vilmar and Gus Greiff had an exciting fiqish in a twenty-five-bird contest, Vilmar winning the shoot-off by 25 to 24.

The improvement shown by the "Mercury Foot" shooters of late has encouraged them so much that they are negotiating for a home-and-home match between teams of five with the Boston Athletic Association. It is proposed that each man shall have 100 birds on their grounds, the total number of breaks to count. The first contest will be at Travers Island in March. Summary:

FEBRUARY CUP—25 TARGETS.

	H.	T.		H.	T.
P. R. Robinson	7	25	J. Jones	4	21
Dr. Graham	5	24	G. Greiff	0	20
H. Smyth	3	23	M. Charley	7	17
K. M. Thomson	7	23	Dr. Hamlen	7	15
Dr. De Wolfe	3	22	C. W. Kuchler	7	12
F. Vilmar	5	21			

SCRATCH SHOOT—25 TARGETS.

	T.		T.
P. R. Robinson	18	C. W. Kuchler	15
G. Greiff	17	F. Vilmar	13
H. Smyth	17	K. M. Thomson	12
Dr. Graham	17	M. Charley	7
J. Jones	16	Dr. Hamlen	5
Dr. De Wolfe	16		

	H.	T.		H.	T.
F. Vilmar	5	21	Dr. Hamlen	7	18
G. Greiff	0	20	C. W. Kuchler	7	18
Dr. De Wolfe	3	20	K. M. Thomson	7	17
J. Jones	4	19	W. Charley	7	17
H. Smyth	3	19	P. R. Robinson	7	16
Dr. Graham	5	19			

TROPHY SHOOT—25 TARGETS.

F. Vilmar	5	23	K. M. Thomson	7	19
G. Greiff	0	23	P. R. Robinson	7	19
Dr. De Wolfe	3	22	H. Smyth	3	19
C. W. Kuchler	7	21	Dr. Hamlen	7	18
Dr. Graham	5	21	M. Charley	7	17
J. Jones	4	20			

Shoot-off—F. Vilmar, 25; Gus Greiff, 24.

G. Greiff	0	23	C. W. Kuchler	7	20
Dr. De Wolfe	3	22	M. Charley	7	19
F. Vilmar	5	21	H. Smyth	3	19
Dr. Hamlen	7	21	J. Jones	4	17
P. R. Robinson	7	21	Dr. Graham	3	15
K. M. Thomson	7	20			

N. Y. A. C.'s Block Island Race.

Harry A. Jackson, Jr., of the New York Athletic Club has announced that the third annual cruising contest for special clubs from Whortleberry Island to Block Island, a distance of 101 miles, will be held on June 23, starting in the early morning. Eleven boats are expected to start, including most of last year's competitors and a number of others prominent in cruising races.

Harry A. Jackson will enter his Alyce, R. W. Rathbone his Saladin, and H. De Forrest Baldwin his Pennekesse from the New York Athletic Club. Commodore Alphonse H. Alker will enter Alera, and J. W. Alker his Alert from the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club. C. W. Mallory's Hanley will represent the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, and R. D. Floyd's Lila the Newark Bay, while four new Rochelle boats are expected to start.

These are the Tamerlane, owned by Rear Commodore Frank Maier, winner of the Brooklyn Cup in last year's ocean race; the Gauntlet, winner of the last Block Island race, now owned by George F. Robinson; W. Durant's Rita, and C. A. Marsland's Io.

JIU-JITSU AS IN JAPAN.

E. H. Harriman's Troupe of Six Clever Wrestlers and Swordsmen.

Through the courtesy of E. H. Harriman, the six Japanese jiu-jitsu wrestlers and broadswordsmen will give an exhibition of their skill in the Columbia University gymnasium next Wednesday night. Mr. Harriman during his late visit to Japan was so much interested in the art of jiu-jitsu as practiced by the most experienced members of that science that he brought to America a troupe of six of the most skillful Japanese performers. Since their arrival in this city they have given several club entertainments, and those who are acquainted with the methods of Japanese wrestling and swordsmanship claim that Mr. Harriman's protégés give the finest object lesson of the Japanese system of physical culture ever seen in this country.

One of the men is said to hold the third rank in his native country in jiu-jitsu. There are six grades of excellence, and those who reach the third grade have attained a degree of excellence that is exceeded by very few. With the exception of one lad of about 13 years of age, the others are young men from 20 to 30 years old. They are all skillful acrobats, and the rapidity with which they handle the short swords makes the customary fencing seen by our amateur foilsmen appear very tame.

Besides giving exhibitions of their skill, the Japs are going to be educated here, and in the near future will probably enter one of our colleges, as soon as their command of the English language becomes sufficiently perfect to read the college text books and understand the lectures. A week ago three of these Japanese wrestlers gave an exhibition at the Boys' Club, Avenue A and Tenth Street. The boys of the neighborhood were enthusiastic over the skill of the young foreigners, and the exhibition was one of the best that has been held in the clubrooms this season.

Borghesi's Ascot Handicap at 25 to 1.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 3.—The Ascot Handicap, at a mile and a quarter, one of the best races on the Winter programme, was run at Ascot to-day. Doctor Leggo, the winner of the Burns Handicap at San Francisco, was thought to have the best chance and, together with Eugenia Burch, Banker, and Wire In, was heavily played. The winner turned up in the good handicapper Borghesi, which at odds as good as 25 to 1, led from wire to wire and won easily by three lengths, with Marshal Ney second and Banker third. The handicap had a gross value of $3,530. Except in the big race and the sprint race, favorites were successful, four of them leading their fields at the finish. Weather fine; track fast.

Hockey Game Won by Brooklyn High.

The Boys' High School hockey seven defeated the Brooklyn Latin School team by the score of 2 goals to 0 at the Clermont Avenue Rink last night. Harmon played the best game for the Boys' High and scored both goals. The line-up:

Boys' High, 2.	Position.	Latin School, 0.
Alexander	Goal	Kalbfleisch
Fiter	Point	Taylor
Dryer	Cover point	Bretz
Baker	Forward	Brinsmade
Simmons	Forward	Tilney
Corey	Forward	Vanderhoff
Harmon	Forward	Crittenden

Goals—Harmon, 2. Referee—C. A. Stewart.

St. Lawrence Curlers Keep Medal.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Feb. 3.—The St. Lawrence Curling Club retains the Gordon Medal for another year, having defeated Utica to-day by decisive score of 24 to 15, while New York won its round by defeating Thistles by score of 18 to 11. The ice was in splendid condition and competition was keen. The rinks were: St. Lawrence—James Fenwick, Harry Drysdale, O. W. G. Dettmers, David Guthrie, skip. Utica—John D. Baxter, H. J. Johnson, H. S. Riding, A. S. Brinkleh6ff, skip. New York—Forrest Macnee, R. Boyd, J. Leslie, T. Nicholson, skip. Thistles—W. D. Aird, Col. Cameron, the Rev. Dr. Barclay, W. J. Cleghorn, skip.

Bowns Defeated Johnson at Pool.

W. Bowns defeated C. Johnson last night in the handicap amateur pool tournament at the Broadway Billiard Academy by the score of 400 to 72. Both players were handicapped at 100 points, and Bowns went out in front from the start, winning somewhat easily. His best run was 20, with one scratch. Johnson's highest run was 14 and two scratches.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Water Color Paints Are Not Toys—Other Tariff Decisions.

In a decision by T. S. Sharretts, the Board of United States General Appraisers sustained yesterday a claim filed by John Wanamaker regarding the rate of duty applicable to water color paints imported in wooden boxes. The Collector took the view that the merchandise came within the provision in the tariff law for "toys." The board finds that the goods are dutiable as "artists' colors" at the rate of 30 per cent.

Other importers' claims sustained were filed by the Franklin Sugar Refining Company, Philadelphia; Carroll & De Romer and Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago; the Yamato, Los Angeles, Cal.; Wright, Kay & Co., Detroit; Wilfred Schade & Co., St. Louis, and C. D. Bunker & Co., San Francisco.

The board overruled claims submitted by Joseph Hecht & Sons, the Mark Cross Company, and others, New York; George H. Geisler, San Francisco; the Northern Commercial Company, Juneau, Alaska; Chicago Sample Co., Chicago; A. B. Lambert, Mrs. J. W. Morton, and B. Gratz, St. Louis; O. G. Hempstead & Son, the Franklin Sugar Refining Company, and Philip John Kolb, Philadelphia, and F. W. Myers & Co., Burlington, Vt.

Protests partially sustained were filed by Hunkel, Neale & Forbes and B. Ulman & Co., New York; Stewart & Holmes Drug Company, Port Townsend, Washington; A. Forster & Co., Philadelphia; Nordlinger & Mamluck and H. Nordlinger's Sons, Providence.

BOSTON ELEVATED ORDER.

General Electric Company to Provide New Equipment.

SCHENECTADY, Feb. 3.—For some time the Boston Elevated officials and engineers have been in consultaiton with the representatives of different manufacturing companies considering a very material increase in the present rolling stock. The outcome of these negotiations is a contract with the General Electric Company for all the new electrical equipment.

Forty-five new car equipments are to have the Sprague-General Electric multiple unit control. In addition, the present elevated cars are to be provided with similar control systems to take the place of the older type of control, and 153 Sprague-General Electric Type M controllers have been bought for this purpose.

Another device with which the Boston Elevated Company is about to equip its system is the electrically operated circuit breaker. This automatic switch, in addition to opening in the ordinary manner under an overload, can be set or tripped from a button from a motorman's cab. More than 175 of these new circuit breakers have been purchased from the General Electric Company.

The equipment for the East Boston Tunnel will also be increased. For this purpose fifty 150-horse power car equipments have been ordered from the General Electric Company. These, like the elevated equipment, will be controlled by the Sprague-General Electric Type M apparatus.

Thief Gets Two Mail Pouches.

Two mail pouches were stolen late on Friday night in front of the Post Office, opposite the bridge plaza in Willi

COLUMBIA AND BROWN GAVE HOCKEY FARCE

The Score Was Close, but the Play Was Miserable.

MANY PENALTIES INFLICTED

Spectators Guyed the Players—Frequent Violations of the Rules by Slugging and Tripping.

In one of the poorest played games in the Intercollegiate Hockey League championship, at St. Nicholas Rink, last night, Columbia defeated Brown by 2 goals to 1. The contest, which was needlessly rough, was marked by many penalties for tripping and slugging, in which each team participated equally. There was an entire absence of team work, and in their desire to excel in individual playing, the men repeatedly lost their heads and precipitated trouble. The attendance was far below that of other intercollegiate games this season, and many of the spectators spent the evening poking fun at the players and guying them unmercifully for their poor work.

The spectators "rooted" for the Brown team, and when the latter scored the first goal they cheered incessantly and encouraged the visitors in every way. Brown led at the end of the first half by 1 goal to 0, but in the second half the Morningside lads were seen to better advantage and ran up two goals, while the visitors were unable to shoot the puck into their opponents' net.

The first half began with rough work, which continued throughout the game. Brown ran the puck down the ice, and at once began an invasion of their opponent's goal, which was repelled, and Jackson and Knight, in a passing game, carried the puck to the opposite end of the rink, where Columbia had two comparatively easy chances to shoot goals, but lost through poor team work. Armstrong was caught tripping one of the Columbia players, and was benched for one minute. Payne, who was doing the most efficient work for Brown, made a try for a goal. Easton stopped the puck, but before it could be driven out of danger Paine renewed the attack and shot it past the Columbia goal keeper into the net. Adams followed with another run, but missed his shot by a narrow margin. Several warm mix-ups followed, without penalty, but when Adams made a deliberate swing for Willis's face he was put out of the game for two minutes. The Providence players pressed hard, but were unable to score again before the whistle blew.

Columbia started off in the second half in a whirlwind fashion, rushing the puck to the Brown goal, only to lose it. Brady and Knight carried the puck down the centre of the rink, when the latter scored. A scrimmage in front of Columbia's goal followed, in which six players were piled on top of one another. Adams was sent off the ice for tripping. Knight secured the puck in the centre of the rink and passed it to Jackson, who tallied for Columbia. Paine struck Harrington, and was penalized for the offense, and Willis retaliated by tripping a Brown player. Both men were benched for one minute. The whistle blew when the puck was in front of the Columbia goal and another score for Brown appeared imminent. Line-up:

Columbia, 2.	Position.	Brown, 1.
Easton	Goal	Hill
Harrington	Point	Sammis
Willis	Cover point	Chase
Armstrong	Forward	Paine
Brady	Forward	Sweet
Knight	Forward	Lane
Jackson	Forward	Adams

Goals—Adams, Knight, Jackson. Referee—A. White, New York Athletic Club. Time of game—Two forty-minute halves.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Caledonians and New York Thistles Play a Tie Game.

The New York Thistles and Caledonians yesterday played one of the most interesting association football games ever witnessed in this city. The Thistles are in the lead for the championship of the Metropolitan Association Football League, while the Caledonians are the present champions. The teams played two full halves, each side scoring one goal. The Thistles' score was the outcome of a penalty kick allowed to them through Neill handling the ball. Rennie scored on an easy shot. In the second half Bruce, inside left for the champions, received the ball on a pass from the centre, and shot a pretty goal from a difficult angle. There was some exceptionally hard playing near the close of the game, and Miller made several good saves for the Caledonians. Line-up:

Caledonians, 1.	Position.	N. Y. Thistles, 1.
Miller	Goal	Burgess
Neill	Right back	Grant
Mackie	Left back	Rennie
Reid	Right half back	Shanks
Taylor	Centre half back	Hutchison
Gordon	Left half back	Farquhar
Tait	Outside right	Craig
Faull	Inside right	Wiley
Shanks	Centre forward	Dudgeon
Bruce	Inside left	McNeill
Stark	Outside left	Colville

Referee—A. Montgomery, West Hudson. F. C. Linsmen—W. Ryfe, Caledonians, and J. Baist, New York Thistles. Goals—Bruce for Caledonians and Rennie for New York Thistles. Time of game—Thirty-five-minute halves.

The West Hudson team defeated the Paterson Rangers at Cosmopolitan Park by the narrow margin of 2 goals to 1. The victory places West Hudson in the lead for the championship. Dunn for Paterson scored the first goal, but Miller quickly equalized and in the second half added another goal. Line-up:

West Hudson, 2.	Position.	Paterson R., 1.
Hayes	Goal	Garside
McMann	Right back	Murray
Kettles	Left back	Blythe
Young	Right half back	Fay
Neill	Centre half back	Finnigan
Bennett	Left half back	Garrity
W. Kettles	Outside right	T. Ritchie
Knowles	Inside right	W. Ritchie
Gorman	Centre forward	Dunn
Greenhalgh	Inside left	G. Fay
Miller	Outside left	Zonner

Referee—Mr. Johnston, Hollywood Inn F. C. Linesmen—Mr. McClung for West Hudsons and Mr. Garrity for Paterson Rangers. Goals—Miller, 2, for West Hudsons; Dunn for Paterson Rangers. Time of game—Thirty-five-minute halves.

In a championship game on the Prospect Park Parade Grounds the Favorites of Linoleumville, S. I., surprised the Brooklyn Thistles by defeating them by a score of 3 to 0. The Staten Islanders played a good game, their combination work being exceptionally effective. J. Minto tallied twice for the Favorites and T. Crabbe secured the third goal. Line-up:

B. Thistles, 0.	Position.	Favorites, 3.
Metcalf	Goal	Decker
Caldicott	Right back	J. Glenn
Rydberg	Left back	R. Minto
Sherwood	Right half back	A. Minto
Grieve	Centre half back	F. Cook
Thomson	Left half back	J. Simmons
Halliday	Outside right	W. Minto
Stuart	Inside right	J. Minto
McNeill	Centre forward	T. Crabb
Jack Neilson	Inside left	W. Simmons
Jim Neilson	Outside right	A. Glenn

Referee—R. Forrester, Favorite A. C. Linesmen—J. Hart and S. Cox. Goals—J. Minto, (2,) T. Crabb, for Favorites. Time of game—Thirty-five-minute halves.

The Staten Island football team scored a hollow victory over the Brooklyn Football Club by the one-sided score of 7 to 0. Humble played a brilliant game, scoring 4 of the 7 goals, while Sparks was responsible for 2. Line-up:

Brooklyn, 0.	Position.	Staten Island, 7.
Sword	Goal	Van der Zee
Johnson	Right back	Cook
Andrews	Left back	Mundt
Hannah	Right half back	Bousfield
Dunlop	Centre half back	Smith
Dagrouchy	Left half back	Arnott
Gray	Outside right	Whitelaw
Stiles	Inside right	Sparks
Williams	Centre forward	Van Laar
Gillett	Inside left	Humble
Johnson	Outside left	Killick

Referee—J. H. Tattersall, Brooklyn F. C. Linesmen—S. S. Christie for Brooklyn and A. H. Palmer for Staten Island. Goals—Humble, (4,) Sparks, (2,) Whitelaw. Time of game—Thirty-five-minute halves.

NEW YORK FENCERS BEATEN.

Washington Club Again Wins the Count Cassini Trophy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Washington Fencing Club defeated the New York Athletic Club this afternoon by winning six out of the nine bouts in the second annual tournament for the cup offered by Count Cassini, the former Russian Ambassador. The crowd that filled the spacious hall of the local club on H Street was rewarded by an exceptionally fine exhibition of fencing, as all the bouts were closely contested and the quality of fencing was unusually good.

The honors of the tournament went to Scott D. Breckenridge of the winning club, who took all three of his bouts. H. S. Breckenridge and S. A. Micheloni, the other two members of the Washington team, each won two. For the visitors, Goodhue twice defeated his rival, while Hammond won one. The summary:

S. D. Breckenridge, Washington, beat Hammond, New York; H. S. Breckenridge, Washington, beat McCullagh, New York; Goodhue, New York, beat Micheloni, Washington, Hammond, New York, beat H. S. Breckenridge, Washington; Micheloni, Washington, beat McCullagh, New York; S. D. Breckenridge, Washington, beat Goodhue, New York; Micheloni, Washington, beat Hammond, New York, S. D. Breckenridge, Washington, beat McCullagh, New York, and Goodhue, New York, beat H. S. Breckenridge, Washington.

The Haitian Minister, Mr. Legere, acted as maitre de combat, with Dr. Paul W. Evans as timer and Ballard Morris and A. C. Cunningham as judges.

Last year was the first time that the cup was offered, and as the Washington team won in the initial competition, it will be necessary to win but once more before the trophy will become the permanent property of the local club. The Washington team was unanimous in giving a large share of the credit for the victory to Prof. Darrieulat, who has been maitre d'armes to the club for a number of years.

WEST POINT FENCERS WIN.

Pennsylvania's Team Beaten by the Score of 7 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, Feb. 3.—In a dual match here to-day the cadets began their fencing season by defeating the University of Pennsylvania team by a score of 7 to 2. The bouts were all closely contested, and some were won by a narrow margin. Williford showed his old-time form, and won all his bouts handily. Fleisher fenced in an aggressive manner, keeping his opponent on the jump. The army team was composed of Cadets Williford, Dickinson, and Humphreys; University of Pennsylvania of, Messrs. Fleisher, Wendle, and Scott.

Summary:

First Round.—Williford defeated Scott, Fleisher defeated Humphreys, and Dickinson defeated Wendle.

Second Round.—Williford defeated Fleisher, Humphreys defeated Wendle, and Scott defeated Dickinson.

Third Round.—Williford defeated Wendle, Humphreys defeated Scott, and Dickinson defeated Fleisher.

The judges were Mr. Allaire of the Turn Verein; Mr. Kernochan and Mr. Mitchell of the Fencers' Club.

MAIN RACES TO OUTSIDERS.

30 to 1 Shot Won the Orleans Handicap—Bertmont's Premier.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3.—The Orleans Handicap, at six furlongs and worth $1,375 to the winner, was the feature of the City Park card to-day and fell to a rank outsider, Husted, against which the ring laid 30 to 1 for a time. Several hundred dollars were bet at these odds, and the price then dropped to 20 to 1, the closing. Floral King was always a decided favorite, closing at 9 to 5. There was a jam at the start, in which the favorite was crowded back, and throughout the race he yas cut off and interfered with. The Stewards held D. Hall responsible and fined him $100 and set him down for six weeks for rough riding.

Safety Light and Robin Hood were the winning favorites. Weather clear; track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Two miles and a quarter. Safety Light, 102 pounds, (Obert,) 7 to 5, won; Hymettus, 106, (Hennessy,) 13 to 5, second; Mildred L., 100, (Perrett,) 25 to 1, third. Time—3:59. Del Carina, Little Wally, Rankin, and Ernest Parham also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and an eighth. The Gleam, 97 pounds, (Griffith,) 7 to 2, won; Fonsoluca, 92, (Koerner,) 3 to 1, second; Gravina, 103, (Nicol,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:54 1-5. Elliott, Keynote, Little Giant, and Malediction also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Short course steeplechase. Gould, 132 pounds, (Pemberton,) 15 to 1, won; Picktime, 155, (Ryan,) 7 to 2, second; Charawind, 147, (Archibald,) 18 to 5, third. Time—3:07 1-5. New Amsterdam, John E. Owens, Class Leader, and Onyx II. also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Orleans Handicap; six furlongs. Husted, 90 pounds, (Heffernan,) 20 to 1, won; Auditor, 103, (Wishard,) 4 to 1, second; Jack Dolan, 112, (Nicol,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:13 3-5. Lucy Young, Floral King, Felix Mozzes, St. Joseph, John Carroll, Jack Adams, and Don Fenso also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; handicap. Orly II., 131 pounds, (Troxler,) 16 to 5, won; Sailor Boy, 93, (Schoen,) 60 to 1, second; Envoy, 110, (Nicol,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:48. Gold Mate, Berry Hughes, and Huzzah also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Robin Hood, 123 pounds, (Nicol,) 4 to 5, won; Quinn Brady, 104, (Austin,) 11 to 5, second; Pat Bulger, 131, (Wishard,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:01. Miss Jordan, Frances Dillon, Gold Bearer, Number Eleven, and Handmash also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Bertha E., 105 pounds, (J. Hennessy,) 8 to 1, won; Roseboro, 107, (Obert,) 9 to 2, second; Principia, 100, (Griffith,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:08 3-5. Wogglebug, Margaret Angela, Telepathy, Heart of Hyacinth, Kara, Frenchies First, America II., Evox, Monita, Set Smile, and Minnehaha also ran. Red Ruby fell at the start.

Black Mate's sensational race on his last appearance made him a heavy favorite in the Premier Stakes at the Fair Grounds to-day, and though he had the good excuse of early interference, he could never have caught Bertmont, the winner, against which the ring laid 5 to 1 for a time. De Oro was a strong second choice. The race was worth $1,985 to the winner.

The Cure, which was run up to $1,105 after his race and bought in; Hollowmas, and Bravery were the winning favorites.

Colonel White, which won the second race, established a new record for the track. Royal Pearl ran into the fence on the first turn and fell. Both horse and rider were severely bruised. Weather fine; track fast. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. The Cure, 106 pounds, (Bell,) 11 to 5, won; Elastic, 110, (O'Neill,) 4 to 1, second; Hannibal Bey, 100, (W. Hayes,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:13 2-5. Fay Adelaide, Whorler, Lady Henrietta, Avoid, Many Thanks, and Celebration also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Colonel White, 112 pounds, (J. McIntyre,) 6 to 1, won; Plater, 112, (Mangus,) 4 to 1, second; Southern Cross, 102, (L. Smith,) 7 to 10, third. Time—1:05 4-5. Mayor Johnson, The Ram, Peter Paul, and Lucullus also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; handicap. Monaco Maid, 93 pounds, (W. McGee,) 6 to 1, won; St. Valentine, 116, (W. Robbins,) 11 to 20, second; Don't Ask Me, 99, (J. McIntyre,) 18 to 5, third. Time—1:47 2-5. Macbeth and Schoolmate also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Premier Stakes, for two-year-old colts; half mile. Bertmont, 115 pounds, (L. Smith,) 9 to 2, won; Zick Adams, 109, (Bell,) 20 to 1, second; Jack Hardy, 103, W. McGee, 40 to 1, third. Time—0:48 3-5. Black Mate, Big Store, Dr. J. F. Aitkin, Diebold, and De Oro also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile. Hollowmas, 110 pounds, (J. Martin,) 6 to 5, won; Macy, Jr., 100, (Anderson,) 8 to 1, second; Ruth W., 95, (J. Johnson,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:42 2-5. Lancastrian and Bitter Brown also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Bonnie Prince Charlie, 108 pounds, (Bedell,) 10 to 1, won; Sincerity Belle, 98, (Cherry,) 15 to 1, second; Nones, 113, (J. Martin,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:49. Decoration, The Regent, Lena J., Edward Hale, Fred Hornbeck, and Colonist also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Bravery, 101 pounds, (Sewell,) 3 to 2, won; Brilliant, 105, (W. McGee,) 9 to 1, second; Dapple Gold, 110, (J. Martin,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:49. Athena, Carnival, Latheron, Barkelmore, Water Lake, Frank Rice, Pattonville, and St. John also ran. Royal Pearl fell.

Yacht Transfers Announced.

The sale is announced by McConnell & Cook of the speed launch Water Lily, owned by Frank Seaman of this city, to a prominent yachtsman of Stamford, Conn.; of the fifty-foot launch of H. J. Showell of Harrison, N. J., to F. A. Egan of the Atlantic Yacht Club; of the fifty-foot auxiliary yawl Huida, owned by B. F. Conway, to R. H. Swartwout of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club.

The seventy-five-foot twin screw cruising houseboat Saranac, completed for a member of the Atlantic Club, has been named and will shortly leave on an extended cruise to the South. The houseboat Idler, recently completed at Milton Point for George Inness, Jr., the well-known artist, has arrived at Tarpon Springs, Fla.

ENGLISH RUGBY FAST; PLENTY OF EXCITEMENT

Lacks the Tactical and Strategic Features of American Game.

TWO STYLES ARE DISTINCT

Britishers Favor the Open Play—Good Opportunities for Rough Work—Game Makes a Hit.

Rugby football as played by the New Zealand team is a pretty and exciting spectacle, and worthy of adoption by American colleges and universities. With the present agitation against the college game as played in this country it is deserving of more than passing consideration. While there are certain wide differences between the two styles of playing, the cardinal principles are so similar that it would not be an extraordinary departure for our colleges to adopt English Rugby with certain modifications. It is an ideal sport for the general intercollegiate body, for those who are not strong enough, or heavy enough, or possibly swift enough for the American sport, and it would act as a splendid training school for its rougher and more exciting fellow pastime.

English fashions and customs remain unchanged for years. The Rugby football game as played on the other side has not undergone any innovations, at least during the past two decades. But there are many points which the Britishers can adopt with interest from the New Zealanders. The record of the Antipodeans in England, where they won thirty out of thirty-one games played during their tour, shows that they play the Rugby game even more brilliantly than the Mother Country herself. The game played by the New Zealand team is a marvel of simplicity. The team is composed of fifteen player, against eleven used in the American college game. Seven men constitute the forward line, which represents the American rush line. The two opposing lines lock heads and shoulders together and push each other from one side to the other. The ball is then thrown in between them. Each wedge-shaped mass at once pushes ahead and tries to "heel" the ball out behind it.

As soon as the ball pops out through the tangle of players one of the half-backs seizes the sphere and throws it a distance of from ten to twenty yards to one of the three quarter-backs, of whom there are five. Each of the three quarter-backs must be a swift runner and dodger, and as soon as he gets to the ball he starts full tilt for the enemy's goal line. When an opposing player tackles the runner, the latter passes the ball to one of his comrades, who forges ahead until he is compelled to resort to the same play. This is continued until a man is downed, or until "off-side" play, which is passing the ball forward or interfering with some runner, who has not the ball in his possession. The scrimmage, or as the English call it, "scrum," follows and the play continued as in the start.

When the ball is finally carried over the goal line it counts as a try, or touchdown, and is worth 3 points. If a goal is kicked from the touchdown 2 more points are added. A field goal counts for 4 points. One of the most startling differences in the English and American game is the fact that there is no interference in the former sport. No man can run ahead of the man with the ball and interfere with or upset would-be tacklers. The man with the ball is theoretically supposed to be always ahead of all the rest of the team. Sometimes the runner dodges a tackler, but as a general rule he allows himself to be tackled and then passes the ball to another. The idea of the tacklers is to get the ball, and not the man, and the minute the runner releases the ball they race after the new possessor.

One of the most interesting differences between the two games is that neither side can be sure of keeping the ball in its possession for any considerable length of time. In the American game one side can keep the ball until it forges its way over for a touchdown, provided it makes the necessary 5 yards in 4 downs, for the American line-up is so arranged that one man, the centre rush, passes the ball back to his side. In the English game, however, it is impossible to tell from what side of the "scrum" the ball will emerge, for one time one side will heel out the sphere and the next time the other side will do the same thing. So it often happens that one team will advance the ball by clever passing and running to within a few feet of their opponents' goal line, only to have the ball pushed out among their opponents' half backs when the "scrum" begins to push and heel.

There is an entire absence of signals in the English game—no five-yard line, no definite, mapped-out plays. It is a fast, ever-dodging, ever-shifting game, pretty to watch and exciting, but lacking in the strategic and tactical features which make its American rival so attractive to the followers of football on this side of the water.

One feature which adds to the attractiveness of the game is the way the ball shoots it along the ground in the hope that the ball is rarely dead. When a man is downed, instead of holding the ball, as in the American style of playing, he shoots along the ground in the hope that one of his own side will get it and carry it further goalward. When a man is cornered by tacklers and none of his own side is within passing distance, he punts, and his whole team is on-side, and any one of them may get the ball. At punting the Antipodeans did not compare favorably with our college cracks, but at drop kicking few, if any, Americans can compare with them.

The English Rugby game really permits of much rougher work than that of the American colleges, but the players do not take advantage of the possibilities for rough play. It is spectacular, interesting, and exciting; capable of working up the spectators to a high state of enthusiasm, but it is not American college football, and it is hardly possible it will ever supplant it, regardless of the fact that it might be advisable at this stage of the game.

Yawl Ailsa Is Not Sold.

Henry S. Redmond of the New York Yacht Club has not heard of the sale of his crack yawl Ailsa, which is laid up abroad at the Southampton yard of Summers & Payne, awaiting the arrival of Mr. Redmond on the other side next Summer, when he expects to race her again in the European regattas. Nor has he authorized her sale.

Capt. Lewis Hill, announced as her purchaser, has bought the well-known English racer Ailsa, the first-class Fairlie-Glasgow cutter, which is quite a different boat from the Fife-designed yawl, built by Inglis at Glasgow.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert," 215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1613 Main.

This advertisement appears Sunday only.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

Stylish pair of matched cobs; handsome, attractive, young, round, reliable family and runabout horses; also sound Kentucky-bred saddle cob, has all gaits; also fast trotter, 2:15¼, and children's pony; elegant Brewster brougham, victoria, family surrey, Lenox trap, ladies' phaeton, governess cart, Stivers runabout, coupe rockaway, all rubber-tired; single and double harness, whips, blankets, liveries, matting, fixtures, rugs, imported riding habit; English saddles, robes, &c.; no cash offer refused. Private stable, 05 Madison Av., near 27th St.

At bargains—Brewster miniature brougham, Rogers pneumatic wagon, Baily rubber-tired runabout, Baily speed sleigh; elegant harness. 232 West 40th St.

WANTS AUTOISTS TO ACT.

President Morris Adopts Novel Plan to Insure Economy Run Success.

President Dave Hennen Morris of the Automobile Club of America has adopted a novel plan to insure the highest degree of success for the proposed economy and endurance run which the Governors of the club have decided to hold in the Spring. In sending out notices to the members, Mr. Morris has requested those who would be willing to serve upon the committee to formulate conditions as well as those who will consent to act as observers on the different cars to send their names to the governors as early as possible. This plan of asking for volunteer workers has been done for the purpose of ascertaining how many members are personally interested in the test and are willing to take some share in contributing to its success.

Mr. Morris stated yesterday that two handsome cups will be awarded. The Governors will meet at an early date to determine the best time for the run and appoint the working committees so that the conditions may be issued within a short time. The success of the economy runs held last season revealed so many lessons in the expediency of the automobile for all-around service as to make this method of motor tests more popular for practical purposes than the purely racing contests in which speed alone is the chief factor.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

Charles S. Tate, manager of the Douglas Andrews Company, will leave this morning in a Bliss car on an endurance run from this city to Chicago. Two mechanicians will accompany Mr. Tate, and he expects to reach Chicago next Wednesday. The Bliss car is one of the new machines put on the market this season. It is made in a Brooklyn factory.

An interesting item of automobile news from the Pacific Coast tells of a boon to the automobile industry that emphasizes a new hope for users of motor vehicles. It may seem unimportant to many persons that the freight rates on automobile parts have been reduced by 50 per cent. west of the Mississippi. To ship wheels, engines, gears, or other parts from the factory to any agent or owner in the Far West has always cost twice the first-class rates, or $6 a hundred pounds from Chicago to San Francisco. Hereafter they will be carried at simply first-class rates, or only $3 a hundred. The reduction was made at the Western classification meeting of the various railroads just concluded at Los Angeles, Cal., at which the industry was represented by J. S. Marvin, manager of the Traffic Department of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers.

With the prospect of the Selden suit being settled this year, and there being no cause for a division of the industry into two shows next January, the New York contingent are wondering what will be done. There is no building in the metropolis big enough for one show. Some of the local dealers are agitating the erection of a new building that may be equal to the demand.

Benjamin Briscoe and J. D. Maxwell of the Maxwell-Briscoe Company have left for Chicago to superintend the exhibit of Maxwell cars to be made at the Chicago show during the coming week. The exhibition there will be made by the Maxwell-Briscoe-Chase Company, the Chicago agents of the Tarrytown manufacturers.

Oliver Light, a Cadillac salesman, has just returned to New York from a three months' tour through the mountains of Pennsylvania and over the muddy, sandy roads in Michigan and Canada. He traveled over 12,000 miles over roads many of which were so muddy and rough that it was necessary to travel on slow speed at six or eight miles an hour. Mr. Light reports many interesting experiences. The car which he used was a $950 Cadillac.

The Amateur Athletic Union and the National Cycling Association have become allied with the Federation of American Motorcyclists and henceforth will lend their support toward assisting the younger organization in keeping motorcycling free from the evils that beset all sports. They agree to respect each other's rules and to recognize and enforce all suspensions and other penalties.

Considerable interest has been shown since the automobile exhibits in this city in the six-cylinder Franklin car, which was one of the novelties in the Madison Square Garden show. The motors of the car are air-cooled on the same principle as prevails in the smaller powered Franklin cars. A gear-driven fan is placed in front of the motor and a suction fly wheel is in the rear. The wheel base of the six-cylinder car is 114 inches, and, with its full quota of passengers, weighs 2,400 pounds. The motors are able to develop a speed of fifty miles an hour. It is rated at 30 horse power.

The new four-cylinder Oldsmobile demonstrating car is in use every day, one of its favorite trips being up Riverside Drive and then climbing the difficult Cobblestone Hill, back of Grant's Tomb. Although carrying four to five passengers, the car has never failed to mount the hill successfully at high speed, an achievement that has been noted with general interest by many automobile experts.

M. G. Bernin, who was quite active in automobile racing over a year ago, when he was W. Gould Brokaw's chauffeur, will leave for Cuba this week, and will drive a Renault racing car in the Cuban road races, which begin at the end of the week.

The endurance run that was held last week from Los Angeles to San Diego, Cal., was won by Charles A. Hawkins, who drove a White steam car carrying five passengers and 150 pounds of baggage. The journey was 190 miles, and he used 17 gallons of gasoline, while his nearest opponent needed 21 gallons of gasoline. The winner received the John D. Spreckels Cup. Mr. Hawkins made a perfect score of 1,000 points. Four other White steam cars were in the contest, and all received first-class certificates.

A new 50 horse power double phaeton Panhard car was shipped to Cuba yesterday for John Jacob Astor for use during the Cuban road races, which will be witnessed by Mr. Astor. The new Panhard has a double extension cape hood and is upholstered with red morocco. Mr. Astor intends to make several auto tours in Cuba with the car.

According to a report from Santa Fé, New Mexico, the Post Office Department has just given the contract for carrying the mail to the longest automobile mail line in the world, from Torrence, the terminus of the Santa Fe Central Railway, to Roswell, Chaves County, New Mexico, over 100 miles, across a practically unsettled land.

Hereafter the delivery of newspapers by the Hotel and Railroad News Company of Boston will be done with automobiles. Two cars, which take the place of four horses and two wagons, are now in use, and the company will build and operate fifty more. The cars are the outcome of long experiments at the company's Roxbury shops. The engine is a four-cylinder vertical, developing 40 horse power and capable of doing 35 miles an hour.

Drake First In Pool Tournament.

F. N. Drake won the last handicap pool tournament of the Amateur Billiard Club from among twenty-one entries, beating W. H. Towne in the final round by 35 to 11. Dr. Currie was third and J. B. Blair fourth. Summary:

Preliminary Round.—Robert Barry, 30, defeated F. A. Wyckoff, 22, by 30 to 22; A. R. Walter, 13, defeated M. P. Briggs by 13 to 12; W. H. Towne, 18, defeated R. A. Hemingway, 7, by 18 to 1; Dr. Borden, 30, defeated Dr. Wright, 13, by 30 to 6; H. W. Swift, 24, defeated J. Ballin, 20, by 24 to 19.

First Round.—Robert Barry defeated E. R. Walter 30 to 13; W. H. Towne defeated Dr. Borden 18 to 19; Dr. Currie, 12, defeated H. W. Swift 12 to 22; G. T. Williams, 10, defeated W. A. Mertens, 20, by 10 to 7; F. N. Drake defeated C. Munroz, 28, by 35 to 13; George Miner, 30, defeated D. J. McGuines, 11, by 20 to 10; Edward Steers, 16, defeated C. F. Heller, 19, by 16 to 15; J. B. Blair, 48, defeated W. H. Flinn, 32, by 48 to 16.

Second Round.—W. H. Towne defeated R. Barry, 18 to 20; Dr. Currie defeated G. T. Williams 12 to 15; F. N. Drake defeated C. Munroz 35 to 12; J. B. Blair defeated E. Steers 43 to 13.

Semi-final Round.—W. H. Towne defeated Dr. Currie 18 to 10; F. N. Drake defeated J. B. Blair 35 to 37.

Final Round.—F. N. Drake defeated W. H. Towne 35 to 11.

TO IMPROVE BATTING GRIFFITH OFFERS PLAN

Foul Balls Into Stands Should Not Be a Strike.

ARE NOT INTENTIONAL HITS

Manager of Greater New York Club Favors Foul Strike, but Rule Can Be Modified.

When the joint rules committees of the National and American Leagues meet here next week, Clark Griffith, manager of the Greater New York Club, and one of the three appointees of President Johnson on the American League's committee, will introduce a plan which he confidently believes will result in the improvement of batting. Manager Griffith contends there should be a way to bring out a better exhibition of batting, but not through the elimination of the foul-strike rule. He favors that rule, but is of the opinion it could be modified. What Griffith suggests is this:

"Any batted ball that drops on the fly out of bounds, into or over any stand or fence on foul ground shall be declared a foul and not a strike."

In stating his reasons why he thinks this change in the rules would be effective Griffith says that no batsman, no matter how clever he is in fouling a ball along the first an dthird base lines, can at will place a ball in or over the stands. All such balls, therefore, in Griffith's judgment should not be charged against the batsman by calling a strike in his first two efforts, as is now done under the foul-strike rule.

"I hardly think it is proper," Griffith further says, "that a batsman should suffer when he is not doing an intentional act, and I am certain he is not doing that when a ball from his bat goes in or over a stand or fence. By my scheme there will be less intentional fouling, and an inducement offered to hit the ball out."

Manager Griffith may also suggest at the coming meeting that three balls instead of four shall give a base to the batsman. He does not favor the idea of placing the pitcher midway between second base and the home plate, or about 62½ feet from the plate, because it would eventually be the same old story—the pitcher would get the better of the batsman. Griffith says he has given considerable deliberation to his scheme, and he believes that if it is fairly considered at the coming meeting it will be adopted.

FOR BASEBALL PROTECTION.

Proposed Organization to Govern Amateur and Semi-Professional Clubs.

A number of prominent men interested in amateur and semi-professional baseball in Greater New York have called a meeting to be held at the Xavier Athletic Club, 205 West Fourteenth Street, on Feb. 13, to organize in the interest of the game. It is proposed to provide rules for the protection of both managers and players, and for the purpose of promoting the game in general, the association to be a permanent one, with jurisdiction over all amateur and semi-professional baseball matters. Any regularly organized baseball club will be eligible for membership, both amateur and semi-professional, junior and senior. Officers will be elected, besides which a Board of Directors will be appointed to consider all disputes and complaints.

A hall will be engaged where future meetings can be held every Monday evening, commencing the first Monday in March and ending with the last Monday in September. At these weekly meetings games can be arranged, players and umpires secured, complaints lodged, and means devised for improving and increasing playing facilities in this section of the country.

The membership of the association will not be limited to New York clubs. Any regularly organized club will be eligible for membership and entitled to vote on all questions. All clubs desiring to take part in the association are invited to attend the meeting at the Xavier Athletic Club on Feb. 13 and become members.

COLUMBIA'S BASEBALL PLANS.

Coach Lauder Will Institute a New System of Training.

"Billy" Lauder, formerly third-baseman of the New York National League team, will again coach the Columbia University baseball team during the coming season. Lauder intends instituting a different system of coaching than he has used in previous years. Hitherto the new candidates were tried out at batting and fielding in the cage in the gymnasium and after a month's work were dropped if found unpromising. The men who managed to stick out on the squad and the regular 'Varsity players then got together in the cage until the weather permitted practice outdoors.

This season it is the purpose of the coach, with the assistance of several of Columbia's graduate players, to keep the new men at work during the entire time, giving them the rudiments of the game until Spring practice begins. All candidates will then get to work on the diamond and remain out until the 'Varsity team is chosen.

A few of the old men will be lost this year, the most serious loss being the absence of "Bill" Tyler, who made good as pitcher for four seasons, but who was graduated from college last Spring. With "Tom" Rose, who is reported to be something of a star; W. Fisher, formerly of the University of North Carolina team; Lee of Cornell, Kruger, and Tilt as candidates, Lauder expresses little doubt that he will have as good an aggregation of pitchers as he has had before.

With the possibility of baseball supplanting football as the college sport, Manager B. W. Tilt has arranged for six intercollegiate games at home, instead of only two, as has been the custom. The schedule, it is hoped by the manager, will be complete within a few days.

West Point's Hockey Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 3.—The cadet hockey team defeated the Poly Prep. of Brooklyn to-day by 2 goals to 1. The first period was nearly finished before a point was made, Cadet Bartlett shooting a pretty goal from a scrimmage, and a moment later added another from a difficult angle. The play was fast throughout, and neither side could retain the puck any length of time. In team work the cadets were superior to the Brooklyn boys, who finally near the end of the game scored a goal. Sumner, the cadet goal keeper, played a star game, and diverted many tries of the visitors.

AUTOMOBILES.

LOZIER MOTOR CARS

FOR 1906

35 H. P. — 40 H. P. — 60 H. P.

LOZIER

THREE CARS READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

1—35 H. P. Landaulet.....$5,500
1—35 H. P. Quinby Touring Body, with Victoria Top..... 4,750
1—35 H. P. Regular Touring Body 4,500

Orders for 40 H. P. and 60 H. P. Cars now booking for February and later deliveries.

LOZIER MOTOR BOATS

from 20 to 26 feet, at 325.00 to 800.00

AND MARINE MOTORS

from 3 H. P. to 55 H. P.

SAMPLES ON EXHIBITION. THE LOZIER MOTOR COMPANY, 55TH ST. & BROADWAY.

SWIMMING YEAR IN ENGLAND.

Memorable Because of Many New Records Made at Various Distances.

William C. J. Kelly, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Public Schools Athletic League, in his latest news letter from London says that 1905 was a memorable year for swimming in England, particularly by reason of the increase in clubs that took up the sport. The visits of B. B. Kieran, C. M. Daniels of the New York Athletic Club, Zoltan de Halmay, Walter Brack, and George Read added an impetus to the sport, as did also the attempts to swim the Channel.

In the north of England, where handicapping was done by committees, much dissatisfaction arose, but one man will do the work henceforth and obviate all this.

"Greatest of all the swimmers that ever lived," says Kelly, "was B. B. Kieran, the Australian lad who died on Dec. 22, for, being only 19 years old, he had equaled or excelled every record from 200 yards to a mile. Had he lived there is no doubt he would have established records not to be touched for years to come, as he had never been pressed. His death is a loss not only to Australia and England, but to the sport generally.

"Billington being professionalized by the A. S. A. caused much comment. He was not convicted of taking money, but he swam with pros, although he claimed he did it unknowingly. The A. S. A. though different. He is a great loss to amateur swimming, for Australia is thought to have two swimmers, a sprinter and a middle distance man, that will annex two championships; in fact England has no first-class men at the present time.

"The records suffered during the past year at the hands of Kieran and Zoltan de Halmay. We had thought here that the performances of Cavill and Lane of Australia, and Billington, Jarvis, and Forsyth, when they were at their best, would create records that could not be touched. First of all comes de Halmay with his record of 0:59 flat for the hundred, and then Kieran in 500 and 880 yards, making a new English and world's record mark of 6:07 1-5 for the former and an English record of 11:26 for the latter, the former records held by Billington and Cavill being 6:25 2-5 and 11:50 2-5 respectively. Billington also took a hand in placing new English records on the slate, beating the best previous figures of J. A. Jarvis of 14:10 for 1,000 yards by 0:35 1-3 (13:34 4-5) and his own figures of 24:56 2-5 for the mile by 0:13 4-5 (24:42 3-5.)

"Despite his wonderful prowess Kieran succumbed twice to Billington, the first race being the mile championship, at which time he was not acclimatized. The next was the long distance championship, where Jarvis, after seven successive wins, was compelled to take third

NEW RACING BOATS PROMISE FINE SPORT

Keen Interest in Details of the Craft That Are Building.

EFFORT WILL BE SPEEDY

Twenty-seven and Twenty-two-Footers Have Hard Task to Defeat Last Season's Leaders.

Information regarding the new racing boats building in the various classes for this season reveals interesting conditions that promise to produce some of the best racing that has been seen in the vicinity of New York for some time, and to afford a basis of comparison between types that should be valuable in its effect upon the question of rating and time allowance and similar details affecting the conduct of the sport. It is generally regretted that the projected class of sixty-footers proposed by a coterie of New York Yacht Club members fell through, as it was desirable to secure data concerning the working of the present rule in the larger classes.

For this purpose the single projected new racer Effort, designed by Gielow and building for F. M. Smith, will have to serve. To this end it is hoped that Effort will have frequent opportunity to compete against Weetamoe and Neola in the next larger class, though it must be admitted probability does not favor it. It seems likely that Effort will repeat the history of the Doris, the Herreshoff forty-eight-footer, by beating boat for boat the yachts rated in the class above her, and that for this reason she will have no races during the year except such as the New York Yacht Club cruise and similar squadron runs offer. Even these will furnish a sort of basis on which to compare the types.

The conditions surrounding Effort, Weetamoe, and Neola are very similar to those obtaining in the case of Doris, Shark, Humma, and Irolita. Shark and Humma were fast racers in their class, and designed under the old water line and sail area rule to get the most speed possible out of them. Under the new rule their lack of displacement handicaps them severely and allows the Doris, with her full body, to rate far below them in spite of the fact that her dimensions with respect to sail area and over-all length are practically identical with theirs. Boat for boat, Doris, although entitled to a liberal handicap, goes out and beats the larger raters fairly handily, and furnishes convincing evidence of the value of the rule.

Measuring identically the same on deck, with the same sail spread almost to the square inch, her snub ends give her a quarterbeam length of nearly 12 feet greater than Humma or Shark. Her big displacement rates her nearly seven feet below the two, while her length and sail area drive her faster. But Doris affords nearly twice the cabin accommodations of either Shark or Humma, thus combining utility and seaworthiness with speed to a degree that must appeal to any sensible mind.

While the quarter-beam length, beam, draught, and sail area of the new Effort have not been announced, it is known that she will measure some six feet longer than either Weetamoe or Neola on the quarter-beam, and will spread about the same sail, but her larger displacement will bring her down to a rating easily 6 feet below the old racers. Probably boat for boat she will be five minutes faster than either of the old boats, and yet they will have to allow her time.

The sailspread and consequently the rating of the new boat is undetermined even by her designer. The reason for this is the uncertainty regarding the racing rules. A suggestion has been made to prohibit in future a boat in one class without competitors to move up to the class above taking the minimum or mean of the class as is the case now under different rules. If this is passed the effort will be made to rate in the 68-foot class by bringing her up to 67.10, inasmuch as the new code of rules provides that a new boat of over 40-foot length need not now be rated at the top of her class irrespective of her measurement, as was the case previously. If, however, it is still allowable to advance a class when without competitors, the Effort will rate 56.9 and will qualify as a 57-footer.

Even more interesting is the condition in the smaller classes where new boats are being built. The new 27-footers which Gielow is building will furnish splendid racing against the Herreshoff 30-footer Tabasco, to say nothing of D. S. Wylie's old boat Lizana. The new Gielow boats are building for E. F. Luckenbach, owner of the Bobtail; F. J. Havens, owner of the Quest, and J. B. O'Donohue, formerly owner of the Tabasco. They will measure 30 feet on the waterline like Tabasco in order to qualify under the New York Yacht Club rule, but will rate as she does just under 27 feet. They will have practically the same quarter beam length as the Herreshoff thirties and a trifle larger sailspread. This difference, however, will be equalized by the projected change in the rig of the thirties, which proposes increasing the length of their bowsprits about a foot and correspondingly increasing their sail area sufficiently to bring their rating up just to the limit of the 27-foot class.

If Gielow can develop a boat of the same dimensions that will outsail the Herreshoff class he will turn out a mighty valuable craft and one that will be distinctly in demand.

A somewhat similar condition will obtain in the 22-foot class. Here Clinton H. Crane has designed two racers to compete with the new boats built last year and proved to be so satisfactory. To beat W. H. Child's More Trouble, George H. Church's Saetta, and Hendon Chubb's Cockatoo II., now owned by Max Grunder, is no mean task, as these boats were built under the new rule and were conceded to be mighty able boats, with speed and to spare when in competition with anything in their class. Yet Hendon Chubb and W. A. Barstow, for whom the new boats are building, are confident Crane can do the trick.

Details of the new craft are lacking, but some facts concerning them are known. They measure, as do the old boats, 25 feet on the waterline, and will carry about 750 square feet of sail. Their quarter-beam length and displacement must be about the same, as they will rate right up to the limit of the class. An idea of what sort of a problem faced the designer is afforded by a comparison of the dimensions of the three leaders of last year.

More Trouble and Saetta raced twenty-six times. Once neither finished in the light airs. Sixteen times of the twenty-five, when a verdict was recorded, Saetta finished ahead of More Trouble. The actual victories scored by these boats on these occasions were nine for Saetta and eight for More Trouble, while on the other occasions some other boat on time allowance or actual sailing won. Saetta also made the better showing on seconds and thirds.

Harvard Club's Squash Tournament.

Nine matches were decided in the second round of the Harvard Club squash tournament yesterday, leaving seven to play to complete the round. W. A. M. Burden, L. P. Marvin, Holcombe Ward, E. S. Harrison, J. H. Hunt, H. L. R. Edgar, A. H. Lockett, N. W. Tilton, and A. Stillman 2d advanced to the third round. Only one match was at all close, H. C. Southwick forcing A. H. Lockett to a deuce set to win. Play will continue all the week. The summary:

Second Round.—W. A. M. Burden beat C. D. Draper 15—6, 15—3; E. S. Harrison beat R. R. Coffin by default; L. P. Marvin beat H. S. Parker 15—5, 15—13; Holcombe Ward beat F. Davis, Jr., 15—8, 15—4; J. H. Hunt beat M. B. Gonterman by default; A. F. Gotthold and G. S. Franklin to play; H. L. R. Edgar beat W. A. Hadden or S. F. Mills by default; W. D. Chadburne and A. G. Rotch to play; R. D. Pruyn and H. S. Satterlee to play; C. P. Flint and J. C. Barron, Jr., to play; W. P. Eaton and M. E. T. Brown to play; A. H. Lockett beat H. C. Southwick 15—12, 17—14; D. G. Harris and D. Scott to play; N. W. Tilton beat A. W. Swann or E. D. Leonard by default; A. Stillman 2d beat O. W. Winston 15—8, 15—7; A. L. Devens, Jr., and R. Sanger to play.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Feb. 5.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy.

Discharges.

8055—Peter Cane
8626—Rabinowitz & Wilensky
8239—Cornelius Carman
7238—Geo E Bradshaw
8381—M & M H Meyers
8331—Mary Golb
8569—Abraham Wilner
8224—Benj Lewkowitz

Cases under objection

8067—Wm Norris
7617—Samuel Deutsch
8428—Hy Hirschfeld
7728—Rashkis & Sons
7989—Louis H Wenzel
8179—Jos Mullen

Adjourned cases

8311—Abraham Futeral
7612—McIntosh & Simmendinger
8392—Owen P McDonald
8389—W J & P Bagot
6410—Morris Robinson

Involuntary cases

8571—Ain Resort Co
7904—Milton Caskel
8068—Jos Hurwitz

Motions

In re Samuel Cohen
In re Siefert & Rosner
In re Campbell & Clement
In re Adolph W Bevers
In re Rose T Shanley
In re David Ellowich
In re Louis L Todd
In re Harold A Deadman
In re F D Lamble & Co
In re Chas Greenspan
In re Plasmon Co
In re Ephraim Greenspan
In re John H Smith
In re Louis Routenberg
In re Saml Fuerstenberg
In re Glick & Rechtman
In re Int Mahogany Co
In re Leon Wechsler
In re Stockman & Bobrow
In re Bornstein, Wiener & Roth
In re O'Rourke, Creamer & Noble
In re Demorest Pattern Co
In re Saml Burnett
In re Sayles Co
In re Muncie Pulp Co
In re C L Pettis & Co
In re Nat Discaphone Co
In re Baxter & Co
In re Levi Abrams & Co
In re Jassoy Co
In re Maurice Heller

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Feb. 5.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court—Scott, Giegerich, and Greenbaum, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar for February Term called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Bennet-Greenwalt
2—Levy-Fleischman
3—Oak-Oak
4—Dalton-N Y Ry
5—Prager-Van Benschoten
6—Hay-Hay
7—Watson-Watson
8—Muller-City of Phil
9—Skitt-No Am Tr Co
10—Ponticelli-N Y Ry
11—Riebel-Dunham
12—Kearney-N Y Ry
13—Edgar-same
14—Reynolds-Sousa
15—Olshei-Dooling
16—Gilsey-City N Y
17—In re Demarest
18—Wagemans-Naughton
19—Fletcher-Rosenberger
20—McLaughlin-same
21—In re Flannery
22—Thonet-Wilkinson
24—Wanner-same
25—Adams-Bristol
26—In re Sierck
27—Man Life Ins Co-Johnson
28—Gt Nor Const Co-Hyde
29—Harper-Delany
30—Am Ice Co-City of N Y
31—Katz-Freeman
32—Herman-Herman
33—Gardiner-Sanders
34—Schmelzle-Schmelzle
35—Riemann-Riemann
36—Bird-Bird
37—People, &c.-Bingham
38—Piper-Seymour
39—B'way Sav Inst-Culgin
40—Diab-Shibley
41—Morgan-Kelly
42—Gorman-Maxwell
43—Floersheim-Mus Courier Co
44—Barrett-Sheehan
45—Charles-McCague

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

Demurrers.

1058—Schell-Carpenter
1059—Clark - Builders' Heating Co
1060—N Y Finance Co-Honan
1061—Fogarty-O'Reilly
1062—Dorr-Newman
1063—Same-same
1064—Schleider-Dexter
1065—Fay-Folsom
1066—Cook-Rutherford Realty Co
1067—Bastable-Carroll
1068—Leggett-Campbell
1069—Bhumgara Co-Maneck
1070—Soracco-City of N Y
1071—Feldmann-Braitsch
1072—Kaufmann-Jones
1073—Loewenstein-Loewenstein
1074—Same-same
1075—Empire Trust Co-Magee
1076—Turner-Lugar
1077—T. F. Gaynor Co-Finn
1078—F. Elberfeld Co-Druggists' Circular
1079—Same-Allison
1080—Dunham-Hastings Pavement Co
1081—Lewis-Weir
1082—Watt-Campbell
1083—Jensen-Jensen
1084—Addy-Hutchinson Acoustic Co
1085—Goldsborough-same
958—Mantner-Chaitin
909—Adams-City of N Y
967—Dommerich-Block
1013—Krawitsky-Roosevelt
1022—Hoyt-Ball
1086—Rosenthal-Henschel

Preferred causes.

4172—Furlong-Wallace
4162—Amos-Fleischmann Con Co
4086—Fleischmann Con Co-Martin

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 3303.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Clinch, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Kenefick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Attorney General Mayer, Deputy Attorney Generals O'Brien and Blau, and Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Vandiver for the People.

1—William Brown
2—Pasquale Fringo
3—John Cleary, James Moore
4—Jas. A. Mulligan
5—Frank Senior
6—Thomas Sullivan
7—Daniel Fox

Pleadings.

1—Matthew Conlon
2—Isaac Solomon
John J. Lynd
3—Launie W. Reynolds

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

4854—Levy-Levy
6035—Allen-Munro
6016—Cross-Walker
5840—Rogow-Lumbardo
5065—Jones-Brinsmade
5306—Schmitt-Fitzpatrick
5791—McQueeney-McQueeney
6001—Blaunen-Davis
4807—Lewis-Findel
6022—Horschick-Tolner Ben Ass'n
5891—Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co-Granger
5935—Rogow-Mahan
5604—Western Elec Co-Wick
6042—Black-Milliken
5849—Weil-Roth
5240—Koller-Strauss
3375—Same-same
5621—Bernheimer-Armory
5870—B'way Bldg Co-Yaqui Copper Co
5790—Lewis-Ha Neimer

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar —No. 1.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the Bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., and V. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. In no event shall a cause on the day calendar be passed from day to day, on account of the engagement of counsel, for more than three days. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

1439—Harvey-Int St Ry
1293—Kearns-Int St Ry
1294—Same-same
2302—Kenney-Cent R R of N J
1442—Tuite-Int St Ry
1447—Buckley-same
1452—Acker-same
2761—Goldberg-Int R T Co
1464—Rubin-Met St Ry
1469—O'Connell-3d Av R R
1470—Gross-Dry D, &c., R R
1479—Kramer-Int St Ry
1480—Snelling-Met St R
1486—Goode-same
1495—Ellman-Int St Ry
1496—Saffer-same
1498—Dingelman-N Y C Ry
1499—Same-same
1501—Pick-Cent Cross-town R R
1506—Taylor-42d St, &c, Ry
1508—Shepard-same
1509—Klass-same
1435—Hasse-Int St Ry
1510—Garrity - Central Crosstown R R
1511—Revolinski-Int St Ry
1513—Same-same
1514—Same-same
1515—Same-same
1516—Same-same
1517—Same-same
1518—Same-same
1519—Same-same
1520—Same-same
1521—Same-same
1522—Same-same
1523—Same-same
1524—Same-same
1525—Same-same
1526—Same-same
1527—Same-same
1528—Same-same
1529—Same-same
1530—Same-same
1531—Same-same
1532—Same-same
1533—Same-same
1534—Same-same
1535—Same-same
1536—Same-same
1537—Same-same
1538—Same-same
1539—Same-same
1540—Same-same
1541—Same-same
1542—Same-same
1543—Same-same
1544—Same-same
1545—Same-same
1546—Same-same
1547—Same-same
1548—Same-same
1549—Same-same
1550—Same-same
1551—Same-same
1552—Same-same
1553—Same-same
1554—Same-same
1555—Same-same
1556—Same-same
1557—Same-same

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1614.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Foote, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Howard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar —No. 2.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the Bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Part VII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. In no event shall a cause on the day calendar be passed from day to day, on account of the engagement of counsel, for more than three days. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

1150—Zuckerman-Goodman
1212—Weston-Wirth
988—Fromont-City of N Y
969—Terry-City of N Y
970—Gerard-City of N Y
1156—Krivacs-Hearn
480—Bliss-Condon
481—Barnes-Condon
978—Duston-Strauss
3472—Croce-Buckley
1010—Servo-Echentelle
904—Starer-Tower
839—McFadden-Thompson-Starrett Co
1067—Quinn-Un Eng & Con Co
1100—Connolly-Hall & Grant Const Co
1106—McDonough-Irons

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1357.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar —No. 3.—To becalled in Trial Term, Part X., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the Bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts X., XI., XII., and XIII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. In no event shall a cause on the day calendar be passed from day to day, on account of the engagement of counsel, for more than three days. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

2402—Reilly-Keen
2563—Helms-Levine
2225—Devlin-City of N Y
2228—Walker-City of N Y
2335—Hannel-O'Brien
2342—Harris-O'Brien
1946—Graeffe-Tener
1120—Minuth-Marfe
2340—Barron-Hellner
329—Pohalski-Levy
330—Barth-Levy
2255—Colnon-Archer
924—Rothschild-Goldsmith
2854—Oatman-Watrous
2374—Met Exp Co-Fitzgibbon Paper Co
2391—Cooksey-Ayre
2206—Argyro-Butler Silk Mills
2224—Devlin-City of N Y
2303—Medina Gas & Elec Light Co-Buff L & T Co
2410—Daly-City of N Y
1496—Baird-City of NY

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 3269.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Wills for probate.

At 10:30 A M
Belle C Williams
Herman Osswald
Catherine Goley
Perry D Hunt
Fred'k C H Vom Saal
Annie T O'Keefe
John G Lauz
Theodore Willick
Annie L Sherwood
David Kissber
James Lynch
Mary B Harrison
Patrick Harte
Sophie Frey
At 2 P M
Sarah C Bailey
Elise Schmitt

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Contested wills.

2130—Elise M Bruce
2174—Arthur J-Moore
2175—Anna Dolan
2176—Alice Hamilton
2177—David Goldsticker
2178—Richard Coughlin or Conklin
2179—Katharina Gross
2180—Mary M Coulter
2181—Annie E Clarkson
2182—Andrew Devlin
2183—Margaret E V Robertson
2184—Jacob Susse
2185—Geo Peter Roemer
2186—Jacob Baumann
2187—Eva Prince
2188—Joanna McCauley

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1693—Lyons-Int Ry
1811—Rosenberg-same
1812—Russo-Donellan
1817—Monahan-Wessels
1821—Gluck-Boneranz
1823—Klaber-Zimmerman
1850—Eissing-Met Ry
1775—Sitgreaves-Coleman
1701—Trachey-Int Ry
1702—Massey-same
816—Morgan-same
1684—Kreiser-Busse
1692—Fox-Cummings
1834—Amtignani-Fest Biscuit Co
1838—O'Connor-Met Ex Co
1851—Muhlmeyer-Koehler
1683—Ragnone-Int Ry
4994—Clifford-Universal Storage, &c Co
774—Bauchelle - Rothschild
1803—Steen-Int St Ry
1752—Bannon-same
1753—Day-same
1764—Keating-same
1735—Gaffney-Un Ry
1785—Oppenheimer-Int Ry
1786—Connell-Butterfield
1782—Romaine-Int Ry
1803—Geiczes-Am Ice Co
6530½—Stearns-Oberle
1855—Lexow-Met Ry
1856—Hyland-John H Woodbury, &c, Inst
1857—Sullivan-Int Ry
1859—Willhausen-same
1875—Peyalsky-Romeo
1809—Pollatrich-Int Ry
1845—Miller-Schnitzer
1880—Conlin-Langerman
1881—Rizzo-Int Ry
1882—Delpizzo-Beckmann
1868—Brigleo-Mensching
1884—Newman-Friedlander
1885—Sachs-Young
1886—Yard-Int Ry

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Green, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1728—Pearlman-Baker
1516—Jospe-Int Ry
1527—Vastidda-same
957—Finke-same
6552½—Drake-Baker
1521—Seitz-Met Ry
1518—Fitten-Int Ry
1723—Friedman-Hochbaum
1163—Horman-Met Ry
670—Dreyfoos-Jones
1714—Scott-Barnes
1716—Braun-Oshinsky
1292—Plaut-McArdle
1001—Lauferty-Lobel
1661—Hardman-Int Ry
1712—Blewitt-Met Ry
1670—Ashe-Outing P Co
1709—Kirby-N Y & Tex S S Co
1887—Hart-Int Ry
1888—Gorman-same
1889—Leavey-same
1590—Auerbach-Wolf
1891—Daly-Int Ry
1892—Collins-Clark
1895—Kaufman-Int Ry
1894—Left-Am Pastry Mfg Co
1895—Green-Buse
1896—Kerner-Andrew Homan Co
1897—Same-same
1898—Nolan-Hackett H B C Co
1301—Singer-Sperber
566—Scaring-Union Ry
845—Schonwetter-Int Ry

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

Short causes.

6529—Cahn-Kraus
5633—Bramson-Poz
6538—Blumgard-Short
6365—Rosenkranz-Jacobowitz
5603—Pettigrew-Hart
5604—Same-same
6536—Sobel-Plonsky
6037½—Cog-Hawke
6538—Kramer-Light
6539—Selector-N Y Life Co
1624—Simpson-Hefter
6165—Kirby-Schwenk
6180—Schwartz-Ind Order F S J
4977—Lichtenstein-Ziegfeld
5325—Reichardt-Plaut
6391—Weisman-Berkmann
6392—Roth-Thaw
6539½—Walsh-Herz

EUROPEAN HOTELS.

SAVOY HOTEL
LONDON.

OVERLOOKING THE RIVER AND EMBANKMENT GARDENS.

Never has the Press of England shown greater unanimity than in its praise of the additions and improvements to the Savoy Hotel, London, upon which have been spent upwards of one million pounds sterling.

The new building is characterized by extreme luxuriousness. *The Times.*

The magnificent buildings of the Savoy make a truly noble show. *Daily Telegraph.*

The building is palatial—the greatest possible comfort combined with luxury.—*Morning Post.*

One of the most sumptuous and costly interiors in London. *Daily Graphic.*

A remarkable addition to the architecture of the Strand.—*Standard.*

All is peace and refinement.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The last word in hotel luxury and magnificence.—*Westminster Gazette.*

One of the most luxurious and one of the most comfortable hotels in the world.—*Referee.*

The most striking innovation in building which London has seen of recent years.—*World.*

A scale of luxury hitherto unattempted in any hotel in London. *New York Tribune.*

More beautiful than ever.—*Morning Leader.*

A delight to the eye—no lavishness seems to have been grudged. *Sportsman.*

One of the handsomest of London edifices.—*Globe.*

Elegance and artistic character are everywhere. Nothing has been omitted that could conduce to the comfort and content of the visitor. *Ladies' Field.*

The most beautiful hotel in Europe.—*Outlook.*

An ideal home for twentieth century London—*Queen.*

The great pile of buildings included in this latest addition to the architectural sites of London forms a combination of luxury and beauty which cannot be surpassed in the wide world. The New Savoy is a vast palace of a thousand splendours, of a thousand surprising and delightful innovations. Nothing that could contribute to the comfort, the smoothness, and the joy of life is wanting which the inventive genius of America and Europe could supply, or that the taste and skill of the world's schools of art in all its branches could furnish. The place is, in its way, a very triumph of genius. Its match is not to be found in London, nor in Paris, nor, indeed, in any capital of this little planet. To do it justice in a necessarily brief article is impossible. Having rambled through its glorious salons and galleries, and ante-chambers, up and down marble staircases of noble breadth, beneath panelled ceilings, adorned in relief with exquisite golden tracery, one feels that all this royal magnificence, this opulent beauty, might well inspire a volume which should be bound in white satin and gold.—*Western Mail.*

0406—Lupowich-Deitschman
5603—Macrery-Stillman
6606—Ry Adv Co-Sofranski
6648—Crannell-Wightman
6411—Brennan-Viadera
6362—Jenkins-Peckham
6240—N Y Bank Note Co-Am De Forest, &c, Co
6631—Weld-De Lancey
6690—Hyatt-Keane
6499—Jelliard-Werner
6586—Lewald-Bluestein
6633—Von Boskerck-Cheifitz
5442—Cohen-Schwartz
6577—Zibelli - Sagamore Realty Co
6653—Bragin-Pollack
6410—Kellogg, &c., Co-Trood Realty Co
6258—Otis-Am Surety Co
5420—Halperin-Cross
6229—Shatinoff-Katz
5804—Zelmiro-Piccirelli
6481—Modern Stories P Co-Sumida
6238—Fleck-Friedman
6549—Pelham Operating Co-Kroeger
6437—Consol Beef Co-Ershowsky
6634—Harris-Lerner
6633—Ry Adv Co-Sofranski
5742—Cohn-Lacker Equity and non-jury cases.
547—Talsky-Rieser
543—Guggoltz-Sabilla
522—Danson-Garafola
507—Lachsmisky-Silverman
548—Bill-Reynolds
530—Miller-Isler
531—Graeve - Metropolis Const Co
552—Konigsberg-Mandelsohn

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1000—Halstomo-M. F. Wintergren Co
1150—Byrne-Int St Ry
1010—Siegel-same
276—Diskin-Kramer
1001—Vanderwatering-Wilder
1032—Innovation Trunk Co-Int St Ry
1738—Weinberg-same
1790—White-Carter
1802—Brown-Brill
1250—Greenberg-Int Ry
1003—Flaccus-P. C. Pierce Co
1252—Vestner-N Y Mail, &c, Co
1824—Lester-Int Ry
1831—Levine-same
1833—Same-same
1832—Rosin-White
858—McFadden-Columbian F P Co
6418½—Armstrong-Heide
1844—Mayer-Katz
1843—Baum-Int Ry
1702—Lewis-Tabor
1703—Fid & Cas Co-Clausen
1830—Munro-Kellogg
1840—Steinhardt - West Side Const Co
1134—Ablowitz-Levine
1558—Platt-Met St Ry
1737—Witt-Int St Ry
6536½—Rothman-Kosower
1733—Conrad-Behr
6232—Schachmowitz-European Amuse Co

Highest number reached on regular call, 1898.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Smyth and Howe for the People.

Motion calendar.

1—Jennie Kovalski
2—Robert J. Shadbolt
3—Emil Henschel.

Trial calendar.

1—Jacob Davis
2—Walter Jones, Victor Herbert
3—Peter Dyson
4—Edward Dalton, John P. Lindstrom, Jr
5—Michael O'Loughlin
6—Louis Cohen
7—Stephen Moore
8—Carlton Shepard
9—James Milmore, Thomas Mahon
10—Louis Budge
11—Chu Sing
12—Edward Johnson, Dudley Snow
13—Morris Sterza
14—Michael Kennedy
15—Morris Schreyer
16—John Reidy
17—William Tucker
18—Harry Yanawyes
19—Herbert Jacobi
20—John Meeghan
21—Annie Sexton
22—Morris Jacobs
23—Charles Brown

Pleadings.

1—William Winston
2—John Cudahy
3—Charles Augustus Seton, Charles A. Murray, alias E. L. Moore, alias Col. T. C. P. Colney
4—Frederick Von Gordon Seefeld
5—Wiley Williams
6—James H. McGlensey
7—John Reilly
8—Patsy Case, Tony Pacciarelli
9—Gabriel Nuzatio
10—Charles Columbus
11—Keva Mouchek, Fred Smith, Michael Brady, Harry Silverman, Charles Hamilton
12—John O'Connor, Frederick Strade, John Greve, Max Weinberg
13—Louis Sawitzky
14—James Dooley
15—Michael Call
16—Louis Berger
17—Jung Yoke
18—Wm. J. Powers, Charles Pearce, Peter Brown, James Hall
19—Joseph Rockauer
20—Harry Cohen, Rudolph Gantner

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys O'Connor and Marshall for the People.

1—Benjamin Gradinger
2—Joseph Harris George Kiff
3—Charles Morgan
4—Patrick J. Cooney, Wm. McCormack
5—Frank Gennaro
6—John Corotti
7—Sam Berkowitz, Giovanni Runificati
8—William J. Brown
9—Harry Schweikert
10—William Honan
11—George Astarita, Joseph McDonald, Charles Serge

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Train and Appleton for the People.

1—William O'Brien
2—Joseph Gorman, William Kline
3—Antonio Vignali, Pietro Catalano, Joseph Fazio, Arcangelo Di Vanzenzo
4—James H. Williams
5—Charles Harmon
6—Giovanni Di Biasi, Caremelo Muscollino
7—Joe Volny
8—Charles Smith
9—Julia C. Cole
10—Charles Guito
John Hirsch
11—Albert Edw'd Johnson, Sidney Ettinger

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Garvan and McGuire for the People.

1—Henry Weber
2—Antonio Montello
3—Frank Spencer
4—Fred Smith
5—Louis Bloom
6—Henry Breiter
7—James Delaney
8—William Frey
9—John Hines

Receivers Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Seabury, J.—Holmes V. E. Dennis, Jr., et al. vs. William Tapp—Harry M. Stevenson, William R. Bell et al. vs. Joseph Greenstein et al.—William C. Relyea.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Lasala vs. Emerson—Louis Adler.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Hofheimer vs. Jefferson Fire and Marine Insurance Company—A. M. Leslie. Cohen vs. Schlossberg—Herman Ascher.

SUPREME COURT — Amend, J. — Wilson vs. Swan Electric Manufacturing Company—Edmund D. Hennessy.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II., Kelly, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.; Part IV., Howard, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

8049—Lally-N Y C & H R R R
2692, 2693—Seward-City of N Y et al
8161—Cooly-Dessar
2578—Seabrook-L I R R
3000—Fuller-King
2866—Gillen-Scranton
3106—Moroney-C N Y
2911—Rhatigan-same
6739—Taylor-Knipe
8819—Freeland-B H RR
2388—Johnson-Elchoff
5235—Proctor-Shepard
597—O'Connor-Coffin
2835—Manheim and 5 cases-City of N Y
2960—Boock-Hurley
2720—Brown-Lewinson
8454—Buckley-Elstroch
1521—Burgliari-Durst
2810—Glazer-Herman Lumber Co
2769—Fitzgerald-Edison Electric Co
2447—Bendleston & Wyckoff
2561—Betz and 9 cases-City of N Y
2158—Jeffreys-Helms
2631—Lawson-Lawson
2342, 2542—Henny-Bancroft
2900, 2901—Kolb-Gibb et al
8170—Lawson-Wittenberg
8492—Conman-People's Trust Co
8464—Campbell-Moseley
2815—Blixt-B H R R
5691—Jablin-Home Construction Co
3547—Cohen-Cohen
4890—Fitzgerald-N Y C R R
6462—Gorman-Supreme Council C B L
8228—Haberman-Kaufman
4412—Mayer-Courtland et al
3000—Antonucci-Mardueriey Bischoff

The following cases, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

7169—Federal Brewery-Fladen
5160—Clark-Trost at al
8410—Cropsey-Moore et al
8584—Schepperle-B H R R
7589—Altman-Rainer
8749—Mallon-McGarry
8249—Jennings-Almquist
8290—Redhead-People's Trust Co
6850—Thomas-Vassar
2962—Ronan-B H R R
8111—Sweeney-Liebman's Sons' Brew
7019—Federal Brewery-Lilienthal
3125—Duffy-Walker
2745—Gilgolly-B H R R and City of N Y
2055—Durkos-Chelsea Jute Mills
8390—Kleinbohi-Hoffman House
2651—Wheeler-B Union Pub Co
2963—Same-Press P Co
9144—Lewis-Lewis
1138—Anderson-L I RR
1140—Simonson-same
1950—Johnson-B, Q Co & Sub R R
1052—Smith-Stevens
2133, 2368—Sussman-C of N Y
1572—Murphy-Standard Oil Co
1577—Fitzpatrick-same
5680—Smith-Stork et al
1278—Neeland-Man RR
2951—Joslin-B H R R
8357—Medford Fancy G Co-Pac Hardw Co
6544—Burnos-Am S Co

Highest number reached on regular call, 3138.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Smith, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

2946—Bihoffer-City of N Y
2947—Flanagan-Flanagan
2948—Kranz-Lewis
2949—Blat-Huber
2950—Anderson-Empire State Surety Co
2951—Mayer-Mer Tr Co
2952—Schochner-Bloomgarden
2953—Mehler-Reinler
2954—Vogel-Reynolds
2955—Enequist-Halliday, trustee
2956—Same-Halliday Sons, Lim, &c
2957—White-Codding
2958—Hornlein-Horlein
2959—Jonssen-N Y Evg Post

G. H. MUNROE ARRESTED IN WARNER MILLER SUIT

Ex-Senator Lost $25,000 in Montreal and Boston Co.

SAYS BROKERS DECEIVED HIM

He Has Been to British Columbia Since and Inspected Properties Which Company Did Not Own.

George H. Munroe, who was in the haberdashery business in Montreal before coming to New York to deal in stocks in Wall Street, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Terry on an order signed by Justice Gildersleeve in the Supreme Court. The arrest was made in an action which ex-Senator Warner Miller has brought against the brokerage firm of Munroe & Munroe for $25,000 he lost in stock of the Montreal and Boston Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, and which, Mr. Miller says, was obtained from him by fraud and deceit. Mr. Munroe furnished $15,000 bail and was released as the Sheriff was preparing to take him to Ludlow Street Jail.

Senator Miller's suit is an echo of the Montreal and Boston Mining scandal, which followed the petition in bankruptcy filed against Munroe & Munroe when that firm was unable to pay for Montreal and Boston stock purchased in wash sales in December, 1904. It was alleged at the time that the money used in these manipulations was borrowed from the National City Bank.

In his complaint, which is drawn up by Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, Warner Miller declares that Munroe & Munroe represented to him that the Montreal and Boston Company owned a smelter and valuable mining claims and properties in British Columbia, and that it had $150,000 in its treasury. Both George H. Munroe and his brother, Alexander A. Munroe, Mr. Miller alleges, had devised a scheme, which they afterward carried into effect, by which they bought and sold large quantities of this mining stock in the market, thus unduly inflating and raising the price, or, in other words, manipulating wash sales for the purpose of boosting the market.

The sage of Herkimer County says he was easily deceived. He became acquainted with the Munroes in the Fall of 1904. George Munroe, he says, suggested that he should accompany a party to Boundary Falls, in British Columbia, to examine and inspect the smelter and mining properties. Ex-Senator Miller says that when he got there the party was met by Alexander A. Munroe, who exhibited the smelter and also pointed out properties which Munroe referred to as the Brooklyn, the Stemwinder, the Rawhide, the Idaho, the Sunset, the Crown Silver, and the C. O. D.

Ex-Senator Miller says he received a prospectus later and read in it that $6,500,000 of stock had been issued for the purpose of acquiring the various properties owned by the company to furnish $150,000 cash for the company's treasury.

"On Dec. 6, 1904," continues the Senator, "I had an interview with George H. Munroe, when he offered to sell to me 10,000 shares of stock at $2.50 a share, and told me the company owned these properties, and had the $150,000 in its treasury. On these statements I agreed to purchase the 10,000 shares of stock at this price, and a few days afterward received and paid for them."

The company suspended payment on Dec. 7, 1904, Mr. Miller declares, and soon afterward went into bankruptcy. Then the stock fell to less than a dollar a share. Within the last few months, he says, he made an examination of the mining properties and learned, he says, that if, as had been represented to him, the company had owned them he would not have been a loser.

Finally Mr. Miller alleges that Munroe is not a citizen of the United States, and has been absent at various times from this country, so to make sure that he would be on hand when the suit is brought to trial he applied for the order on which Munroe was arrested and compelled to furnish bail.

Telephone 1000 Bryant
upon discovering
that you have
LOST ANYTHING
and your advertisement
will meet the eyes of
the finder in the morning—*because*
THE
NEW YORK TIMES
is a preferred medium for
this class of advertising.
BILL WILL BE SENT LATER

LOST ARTICLES

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 *words to line.*

LOST — Metropolitan Opera House, Friday evening, Feb. 2, opera glass bag, containing lady's watch and chain and sum of money. Liberal reward if returned Buckingham Hotel office.

$100 REWARD for pearl necklace, consisting of two strands of about 206 pearls, with diamond clasp, lost Feb. 2, Broadway Theatre. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

$5 REWARD—Lost, Monday, Jan. 29, lady's handbag, containing money, New Rochelle trip tickets, eyeglasses. Apply Principal of School, 140 West 20th St.

LOST—In Wanamaker's, Saturday afternoon, pocketbook, containing watch, money, &c.; reward. Apply office, Hotel Orleans, 100 West 80th St.

LOST—Alaska sable round muff, old, lining much worn, Saturday matinee, Metropolitan Opera House. Finder please return Simons, 91 West 103d St.

LOST—Friday afternoon, Jan. 26, at Broadway Theatre, at Actors' Home benefit, a small gold and crystal smelling bottle, with diamond fleur-de-lis on top. A very generous reward will be paid for return of same to 14 East 60th St.

LOST—Friday night, probably at Metropolitan Opera, round gold brooch, with blue enamel and small diamonds. Liberal reward if returned to Apartment 65, 320 Central Park West.

LOST—On Friday, Feb. 2, at Metropolitan Opera House, between Box 34 and 39th St. entrance, mother of pearl opera glasses in blue silk bag. Reward if returned to 129 East 70th St.

LOST—Gold brooch pin (daisy), diamond in centre, on Friday, Jan. 26, between 81st and Broadway and 103d and West End Av.; $10 reward. Wilson, 251 West 81st St.

LOST—Sunday evening, on or between 23d St. Ferry of C. R. R. of N. J. and 149 East 91st St., one cluster diamond earscrew; liberal reward given. 149 East 91st St.

LOST—Lady's small flat watch, Martin's restaurant; finder liberally rewarded; no questions asked. Return to Madame Barrett, 659 7th Av.

LOST—A pansy brooch, in dark blue enamel, with diamond edges. Liberal reward if returned to office of the Patterson, 58 West 47th St.

LOST—Thursday night, Jan. 25, lady's diamond screw stud pin, with small pearl. Liberal reward on return 6 East 69th St.

LOST—Sunday evening, Jan. 28, 55th or 75th St., diamond and emerald lizard. Liberal reward if returned to 57 West 55th St.

LOST—Ermine scarf pin, near 55th St. and 7th Av.; liberal reward. Return Wellington Hotel, Room 54.

LOST—Lady's cuff link, small diamond, between Bloomingdale's and Hotel Ashton; reward at hotel.

LOST—Young English bull terrier, pure white; Cross collar; reward. Notify Shepherd, 127 8th Av.

TOLD OF GEMS TO GIVE AWAY

And Cheated the Landlady — Maybe He's an Expert Burglar.

Mrs. J. Deutsh of 229 West Forty-third Street is out with a warning against a new variety of boarding house swindle. The swindler, she thinks, incidentally is probably wanted by the police for graver crimes.

In response to an advertisement for a lodger, a nicely dressed man appeared at her home early last week and was accepted after he had shown letters indicating that he was about to enter the employ of a firm of silversmiths as an engraver. He said he was William Sandler and had just come from his home in the South. He had a small grip containing some toilet articles, but no trunk. That he said had been shipped to an express company and would reach town in a day or two.

Sandler made himself right at home, and with the consent of Mr. Deutsh, who has a woman's tailoring place at 1 West Thirty-eighth Street, became a boarder as well as a lodger. In a day or two he persuaded Mr. Deutsh to give him $10 as an admission to a benefit society. The man gave Mr. Deutsh a receipt to which Mr. Deutsh does not attach any great importance.

On Tuesday, when she had had her new boarder a week, Mrs. Deutsh lent him $4.75. Then he started to go to work, as he said, for the first time at the silversmith's. He had a check which he said his employer would cash. He had just received a telegram, he declared, saying that his trunk had arrived. He expressed great joy at this for more reasons than one, but Mrs. Deutsh never saw her boarder again.

The landlady was curious about that trunk. Sandler had told her little niece, Frances, that he had a beautiful necklace in his trunk, and that after he had taken the diamonds from it he would give it to her. One of the diamonds, he declared, weighed from 12 to 15 karats, and must be cut up. After Sandler went out on Tuesday Mrs. Deutsh read in a German local paper that the Pinkertons were looking for a man who had stolen a necklace valued at $50,000 and containing a fifteen-karat diamond.

Mrs. Deutsh thinks the man is a crack burglar. He is six feet tall, rather stout, has a smooth face, is slightly bald, and is apparently about 36 years old.

BUILDING EMPLOYERS CONFER

Think the Unions Won't Break the Arbitration Agreement.

Informal conferences of employers were held all day yesterday at the Building Trades Club to discuss the action of the meeting of representatives of unions on Friday night calling on the unions under the arbitration agreement to strike on Feb. 15 if in the meantime the Housesmiths' Union is not recognized. A statement to the following effect was made on behalf of the employers' Strike Committee:

"We do not think the interference of the Central Federated Union will be much of a factor in the case. It does not contain all the building trades unions, and cannot order strikes. If the unions decide, as they probably will, to stand by the arbitration agreement and the Central Federated Union suspends them, they will be out of the Central Federation, but their members will not be out of work.

"The meeting on Friday night was a meeting of delegates, not of unions, and from what we have seen of the delegates here we believe that the unions will stand by the arbitration agreement. All the representatives of the unions we have seen admit that the housesmiths were in the wrong in striking."

Before the action taken at the meeting on Friday night can be made effective it must be voted on affirmatively by the unions. James Hatch of the Upholsterers' Union, who presided at the meeting on Friday night, said that copies of the resolutions passed at the meeting had been sent to the unions and would be acted on between now and Feb. 15.

"A general sympathetic strike would be the last resort," he said, "but it will take place unless the closed shop is restored in the housesmiths' trade."

WILL DEMAND MORE WAGES.

Rockmen and Excavators Wish Also to Exclude Non-Union Men.

Demands will be made this week on behalf of 25,000 rockmen and excavators belonging to the Rockmen and Excavators' Union for a new wage scale and recognition of the union, to be enforced on May 1. Agreements embodying the demands will be submitted for signature to the employers. The rockmen demand 30 cents an hour and time and a half for overtime. The excavators demand 22 cents an hour and 33 cents an hour overtime. Eight hours is to constitute a day's work on public work and nine hours to be a day's work on private work. None but members of the union must be employed.

The rockmen and excavators struck last year for recognition of the union and were partly successful. They say that by May 1 not a hundred rockmen or excavators in New York will be outside the union.

MURDERED SYRIAN BURIED.

Police Accompany Procession to Cemetery and Guard the Church.

John Stefan, the Syrian who was murdered on Wednesday night in Washington Street, was buried yesterday in Calvary Cemetery. Bishop Kirala Stefan, a brother of the dead man, officiated. The funeral took place from 295 Hicks Street, Brooklyn. The services were held in the Chapel of St. Joseph Maronite, at 81½ Washington Street.

Sergt. Londrigan of the Church Street Station and thirty patrolmen were at the church, and policemen accompanied the carriages to the cemetery. There were eighty carriages in the procession. Several thousand persons gathered in and about the church.

Nearly 500 Syrians packed the Tombs Court yesterday in expectation of an examination of two Syrians accused of being concerned in Stefan's murder. The examination was put over until Feb. 16. Fearing a renewal of hostilities, every Syrian in court was searched for weapons. None was found.

RARE STAMPS FIND BUYERS.

Unused Domestic and Foreign Examples Sold at Good Prices.

An unused, unsevered vertical pair of the New York Postmaster five-cent stamps of 1845, the upper stamp with double line at bottom and good margins all around; brought $25 at a sale of United States and foreign postage stamps at 116 Nassau Street, yesterday.

A Carter's Dispatch local stamp, dark blue, on buff paper, wide margins, used, sold for $47.50. An unused three kreutzer Baden stamp, perforated 13½, brought $24. An unused Mecklenburg Schwerin, 4-4 schillings, of 1864, sold for $45. An unused 6 pence, Barbados, of 1874, perforated 12½, brought $28.

EASIER TO GET TO BROOKLYN.

Trolley Service Over the Bridge Increased by Ten Per Cent.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit cars are now running over Brooklyn Bridge at the rate of 305 an hour, as against 285 formerly, according to a report which Bridge Commissioner Stevenson has received from Chief Engineer Martin. The report shows that there has been an increase of 10 per cent. in the service on the bridge.

This change is due to the Inspectors who have been placed by the company at each loop, in conformity with an agreement made some days ago with the Commissioner. Mr. Kingsley also reports that, because Inspectors have been placed along the roadway of the bridge, the running time of cars across the structure has been reduced from eighteen to twelve minutes.

VANDERLIP DEFENDS CUSTOM HOUSE DEAL

Says National City Bank Evaded No Tax Payments.

REPLIES TO METZ'S CHARGES

Declares the Bank Was Forbidden by Law to Take Title to the Old Site.

Vice President Frank A. Vanderlip of the National City Bank has submitted to Controller Metz a statement of his bank's position in regard to the purchase of the old Custom House in Wall Street. The statement was prepared and submitted because of the stand which the Controller took in regard to the non-payment of taxes on the building.

The Controller announced then that the bank had not taken title to the property at the time of the purchase in 1899, in order that it might evade taxation to the city, and that the bank since that period has regularly been collecting rentals from the United States Government for the use of the building until the new Custom House is ready for occupancy.

Mr. Vanderlip protested against this view of the situation. He was told by the Controller to put his reply in writing. This he has done. Controller Metz has written to Secretary Shaw at Washington asking if there is any deed of sale in the Department, and if any such paper has passed covering the property. The Controller says that if such a paper has passed he thinks the city can collect taxes from the bank.

Mr. Vanderlip declares that the National City Bank obtained purchase rights to the property on March 2, 1899, in competition with other bidders after the sale had been advertised in eleven daily papers. He says the bank's bid was $200,000 higher than any other bid made. Under the terms of the agreement, he says, the bidder was to pay over $750,000 in cash and was to get from the Government four per cent. interest on the amount paid up to such time as possession was given. On such part of the purchase money as was not paid until possession the purchaser was to pay the Government four per cent. during the interim. The bank paid $3,215,000, on which it gets four per cent., and left only $50,000 unpaid, on which amount it pays four per cent. to the Government.

It is held by Mr. Vanderlip that the bank evaded no taxes under the tax laws as they existed at the time the purchase was made, as the amount paid for the property, if title had been taken and the bank taxed on realty, would have had to be deducted from the capital, surplus and undivided profits subject to taxation. Under conditions as they existed this money was taxed in that class, he says.

In 1901 a new law was enacted which changed this situation, but that was two years after the deal was made, Mr. Vanderlip points out. He also declares that under the National Banking act the bank could not have taken title outright, as banks are expressly forbidden to own real estate except that actually occupied for banking house purposes.

He also says that all criticisms against the deal have been unjustified by facts. He adds that the bank wanted to get possession on Jan. 1, 1902, but could not do so. He says also that he is satisfied that Controller Metz will agree with the stand taken by the bank when he knows all the facts in the case.

MRS. CRAIGIE LEAVES US.

She and Mrs. Potter Palmer Sail on Campania—Other Voyagers.

Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago and Mrs. Craigie (John Oliver Hobbes) sailed for Liverpool on the Cunarder Campania yesterday morning. Mrs. Craigie's name did not appear on the passenger list, an omission that she explained was due to the fact that she only decided to sail at the last minute. She added that she expected to return to the United States in two years.

Mrs. Palmer said that she would be gone until May, and that she would spend most of her time in England. Accompanying Mrs. Palmer was George Bingham of Chicago, who is an expert whist player and who on the way across, it was said, will try and make Mrs. Palmer proficient at the game.

Others who sailed on the Campania were Lady Donegal, Edward Blake, G. Wyndham Newton, and Mr. and Mrs. Euston Salaman. Mr. and Mrs. Emile Bruguiere, who witnessed the Mizner-Yerkes wedding, were booked to sail on the Campania, but changed their minds several hours before the sailing hour.

INSPECT B. R. T. LINES.

Brooklyn League Members Are Escorted by Company Officials.

A party of members of the Brooklyn League, escorted by officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, made a tour of inspection over the company's lines yesterday.

President Winter of the company informed the League members that the company had expended about $20,000,000 for improvements since he took office, in July, 1902, and that other work costing $12,000,000 was now under way. Of the sum expended, he said, $8,653,000 had gone for car equipment. The other improvements included new elevated shops and stations, elevating and depressing tracks, new Williamsburg power station, car storage depots, and track construction.

CUSTOMS BROKERS FEAST.

They've Nothing Good to Say of a Bill to License Them.

The annual dinner of the Customs Brokers' Association of the Port of New York was held last night at Mouquin's restaurant, in Ann Street. Covers were laid for 100. The dinner, although the annual event of the association, commemorated also the brokers' attachment to the old Custom House, which will be vacated when the new building is ready for occupancy.

President Chauncey C. Ryder presided, and spoke on the bill for the licensing of brokers. All the customs brokers in the city are bitterly opposed to it. The principal speakers were John T. Rafferty, who has been mentioned as the next Naval Officer of the Port of New York, and Findlay Sackett.

LUTHERANS TO CELEBRATE.

Service To-day Will Mark Dr. Remensnyder's 25th Year as Pastor Here.

Special services to-day in the Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. James, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street, will commemorate the completion of the twenty-fifth year of the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder. His church was organized in 1827, and is now the oldest Lutheran church in the city.

When Dr. Remensnyder came to this country, in 1881, there were in this country only forty Lutheran churches, with a membership of 14,000. Now there are 102 congregations, with an enrollment of 50,000. Dr. Remensnyder has done much to assist this growth. He is a prolific writer on religious matters.

Slocum's Hulk Again for Sale.

The barge Maryland is offered for sale at Philadelphia in an advertisement which appears in the current issue of a marine publication. She was formerly the excursion steamboat General Slocum.

MOSQUITOS? WELL—

Jersey Health Board Called Into Action to Rescue Lodgers.

That the Jersey mosquito is a hardy bird, as ready for business in midwinter as in midsummer, was brought to the knowledge of the Jersey City Health Board in last week's warm spell. The proprietor of a cheap lodging house on Newark Avenue startled the department by announcing that the mosquitoes were eating up his lodgers. A detail was hurried to the house and had no sooner entered the place than they began to fan the air and swat their faces. Buzzing nippers swarmed around them. Under the floor boards in the basement the Health Board's men found a stagnant pool alive with wrigglers. The pool was bailed out.

A ring at the telephone aroused President Young after midnight two or three nights ago. He was informed that the night watchman at the Title Guarantee and Trust Building had been found wounded at the foot of the bank cellar steps. He hurried the police to the spot. They learned from the watchman that he had fallen there.

"And what called you down there?" he was asked.

"I was going down to smoke out the mosquitos that are pestering my life out," he answered.

THE WEEK'S FREE LECTURES.

Sunday.

LIBERTY, the True and the False, by the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, under the auspices of the People's Institute, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

Monday.

ART, Assisi and the Giottesques, by Arthur W. Dow, Professor of Fine Arts, Teachers College, Room 309 Havemeyer, Columbia University, 4 P. M.; doors closed promptly at beginning of lecture.

HAWAII, by Dr. Carlton Lee, at the League for Political Education, 23 West Forty-fourth Street, 8:30 P. M.

CONCERT of the People's Symphony Club, under the auspices of the People's Institute, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

BANKING, final course lecture on "Money and Banking," by Dr. Walter E. Clark of the College of the City of New York at Public School No. 5, 141st Street and Edgecombe Avenue, 8 P. M.

ENGRAVING, ETCHING, AND WOOD-CUTTING, illustrated by plates in process of completion, by Miss Francesco Del Mar, at Public School No. 86, Ninety-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue, 8 P. M.

WEALTH, Uses of, by Dr. James Walter Crook, Professor of Economics at Amherst College, at the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, 8 P. M.

PLANETS: THE GREAT ONES, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, by Dr. S. Alfred Mitchell of Columbia University, at St. Peter's Hall, Twentieth Street and Eighth Avenue, 8 P. M.

Tuesday.

EGYPT: Life, Religion, Art, and Symbolism, by Prof. Walter Scott Perry, Director of Fine Arts of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, at the Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West, 8 P. M.

OPERAS by French and Italian Composers, by Mrs. Marie Mattfeld, at Institute Hall, 218 East 106th Street, 8 P. M.

SWITZERLAND, How it is Governed, by William Fairley, at Judson Memorial Hall, Washington Square South, 8 P. M.

WIRELESS Telephone and Telegraph Systems, by Theodore I. Jones, at West Side Neighborhood House, 501 West Fiftieth Street, 8 P. M.

MADRID, the Evolution of Freedom, by Prof. Jerome H. Raymond, under the auspices of the People's Institute, at Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

TRANSCASPIA AND TURKISTAN, last in course of lectures on the Literature and Antiquities of India and Persia, by A. V. Williams Jackson, in Room 305 Schermerhorn, Columbia University, 4 P. M.; doors closed promptly at beginning of lecture.

Wednesday.

FUTURE OF THE NATIONS in the Far East, by Dr. William E. Griffis, at High School of Commerce, Sixty-sixth Street, west of Broadway.

BUSINESS Ability and Reverence in the Formation of the American Ideals, Peter Cooper and Dwight L. Moody, by Prof. Guy Carleton Lee of Johns Hopkins University, at Public School No. 165, 108th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, 8 P. M.

PARIS: Liberalism and Nationalism, by Prof. Jerome H. Raymond of the University of Chicago, at the Board of Education, Park Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street.

STEEL, The Making of, by Prof. Bradley Stoughton of Columbia University, at Cooper Union, Eighth Street and Third Avenue, 8 P. M.

CALHOUN, John C., the Champion of Slavery, by Dr. J. P. Gordy of New York University, at the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue, 8 P. M.

HOME LIFE, Three Poets of, (Stevenson, Riley, and Field,) by Mrs. Helen B. Schoonoven, at Young Men's Institute, 222 Bowery, 8 P. M.

BALLADS, English, American, and Scotch, by Miss Kay M. Spencer, illustrated by songs, at Public School No. 171, 103d Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, 8 P. M.

ROMANTICISM, the Nature of, first lecture in course on the "Problem of Romanticism," by Daniel Gregory Mason, at Auditorium of Earl Hall, Columbia University, 4 P. M.; doors closed promptly at 4:10.

COLLEGE ENTRANCE BOARD, the work of in its General Relations, by Prof. Thomas S. Fiske, at Teachers College, Columbia University, 4 P. M.

Thursday.

IMMIGRATION, Some Serious Questions Connected with, by Henry George, Jr., and Robert Hunter, under the auspices of the People's Institute, Club A, 318 East Fifteenth Street, 8:30 P. M.

L'ATALA de Chateaubriand, by Prof. Casimir Fabregou, 305 Schermerhorn, Columbia University, 4 P. M.; doors closed promptly at 4:10.

ORGAN RECITAL at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, 104th Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, 8:15 P. M., by Miss Kate Stella Burr, assisted by Mrs. Mary Hissem De Moss; no collection.

ACCIDENTS, What to do in Simple Ones, by Dr. Isabella Deleney Barbour, at Public School No. 44, Hubert and Collister Streets, 8 P. M.

ENGLAND, Democracy in Action in, by John Martin, at Public School No. 51, on West Forty-fourth Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, 8 P. M.

CATHEDRALS, French and English, by Eugene Schoen, at Public School No. 170, 111th Street and Fifth Avenue, 8 P. M.

GREAT CITIES, The Architecture of—London, by Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin of Columbia University, at St. Luke's Hall, Hudson and Grove Streets, 8 P. M.

Friday.

BROADWAY, Old and New, from New York to Albany, by Stephen Jenkins, at Public School No. 30, 224 East Eighty-eighth Street, 8 P. M.

JAPAN, Manners and Customs in, by Prof. William Noyes, at Public School No. 157, St. Nicholas Avenue and 127th Street, 8 P. M.

ITALY, The Unity of, by J. Travis Mills of London, England, at the West Side Auditorium, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, 8 P. M.

THE FLOWER'S BEST FRIEND, by Prof. Samuel C. Schmucker of the Westchester State Normal School of Pennsylvania, at Y. M. B. A. Hall, 311 East Broadway, 8 P. M.

BUSINESS ABILITY and Reverence—Peter Cooper and Dwight L. Moody, by Prof. Guy Carleton Lee, under the auspices of the People's Institute, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

FREE EDUCATION, Social Aspects of, by Dr. James H. Canfield, Librarian Columbia University, at the New York School of Philanthropy, Assembly Hall United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, 4 P. M.

Saturday.

THE MOON: Its Appearance, Motions, Scenery, and Physical Condition, by Prof. Robert W. Prentiss of Rutgers College, at the Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West, 8 P. M.

THE ELECTRIC CURRENT: Its Inductive Effects, by Prof. Ernest R. von Nardroff, at St. Bartholomew's Lyceum Hall, 205 East Forty-second Street, 8 P. M.

CURRENT ELECTRICITY, Batteries, Electro-Motive Force, Resistance of Wires, Ohm's Law, by Prof. Charles L. Harrington, Central Museum of Brooklyn Institute, Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

A Filipino Almost Starved.

A man who, according to the doctors in Roosevelt Hospital, was almost starved to death, was found lying alongside the New York Central Railroad tracks in Eleventh Avenue, near Sixty-sixth Street, early yesterday morning. The man was unable to tell his name, but did manage to say that he was a Filipino. The police gathered that he had been in a freight car several days.

CHINESE ENVOYS TEST SUBWAY AND ELEVATED

Tai Hung-Chi at Lever of Sixth Avenue Train.

SEE COLUMBIA AND BARNARD

They Also Visit Teachers College—High Commission Urges an International Understanding.

High Commissioners Tai Hung-chi and Tuan Fang and a group of secretaries and students, including also James B. Reynolds, the representative of Gov. Higgins, saw a good deal more of New York City yesterday. Undaunted by the long programme of the day before, including the banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria, the Chinese visitors were astir before 10 o'clock at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and an hour later were on the go again. They move by schedule every day, and the first item on the list for yesterday was a visit to Columbia University, Barnard College, and Teachers College. Teachers College the two Commissioners desired specially to see, because the Chinese Empire has lately expended considerable money in erecting schools for the education of Chinese women, and this is regarded as a great step toward the newer conditions for which the country is striving.

On the trip up to Morningside Heights, which was made in a special car of a Sixth Avenue train provided by Supt. Hedley, the High Commissioners had a good look at the elevated road. On this trip Commissioner Tai Hung-chi entered the motor-box, and was allowed for a moment to place his hand on the controlling lever, so that he might boast when he got home that he had run a Sixth Avenue elevated train. The two Commissioners, as well as some of the students, shivered a little when they came to the curve at 110th Street, uttering exclamations as they pointed to the street below which, when interpreted, were understood to be:

"Awful high! Awful high!"

On an elevation near Columbia University the High Commissioners got their first glimpse of Gen. Grant's tomb. They seemed greatly impressed by the sight of it and repeated over and over again the name:

"Gen. Grant! Gen. Grant!"

The Chinese visitors were received in Library Hall at Columbia by President Nicholas Murray Butler, Frederick Hirth, Professor of Chinese, and his assistant, R. J. H. Kline. The entire party were shown about the various halls at Columbia, and thorough explanations made to them through the interpretation of the Chinese students. Under the escort of President Butler the visitors then went to Teachers' College, where they were received by Prof. Samuel T. Dutton and the Secretary of the College. Here the visitors met Seth Low and Morris K. Jesup. Tea was served to the visitors in the cooking department presided over by Miss Helen Day.

The visitors next went to Barnard College, where they were received by Miss Laura D. Gill, the Dean. After being shown about the various halls of that institution, the visitors were driven to the entrance of the Subway at 116th Street, where they entered August Belmont's private car Mineola and rode down town. The Commissioners put a great many questions to Mr. Reynolds about switches, lights, &c. They showed such interest in the Subway store at Astor Place that a few minutes' halt was made there to give them a good look at it. At Worth Street the party left the train, going to the Merchants' Club for luncheon.

At the club, which is on the top floor of the New York Life Building, the visitors were entertained by the American Asiatic Association. The luncheon was a rather elaborate affair, lasting three hours. A speech of welcome there was made by Silas D. Webb, President of the American Asiatic Association and also President of the Chinese and Japan Trading Company of New York.

Commissioner Tai Hung-chi read his speech in Chinese, which, as interpreted, declared that the mission of the commission was non-political. The Commissioners said that every nation had its problems to solve and that China was no exception, and that his nation, as well as he, had believed that America was one of the nations which could aid her most. Since the commission had come to America it had seen many wonders, but had been most profoundly impressed with the goodwill of the Americans.

"It is our desire," continued the Commissioner, "to remove any cause of friction, if any such friction exists. There is bound to be friction between two countries at some time. Let us see each other more and know each other better, and let us be courageous to speak our minds and do what is right, and instead of trying to do each other the most harm, let us rival one another in the endeavor to see who can do the other the most good." [Applause.]

Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng, the Chinese Minister, also spoke, paying a high tribute to John W. Foster for his efforts in securing legislation favorable to China in this country.

The Commissioners were much startled by the swift elevators which conveyed them to the seventeenth floor of the building, and it is a question whether or not they enjoyed this feature of their trip.

After luncheon the visitors were taken to the Equitable Building to see President Paul Morton, whom one of the Commissioners knows, and in the evening the Commissioners enjoyed the performance at the Hippodrome.

At the Hippodrome the High Commissioners, their secretaries, and accompanying students, numbering forty-five persons in all, occupied six boxes. These boxes were decorated with Chinese and American flags. The Commissioners expressed themselves as startled at the magnitude of the theatre and the gorgeousness of the spectacle.

Members of the party were greatly taken with the ballet, which they pronounced through an interpreter to be magnificent and wonderful. They expressed great admiration for the personnel of the ballet, and praised the good looks and skill in dancing of the young women.

Secret Service Agent J. O. Buzinski explained the performance to the Chinamen, who seemed very much interested in the golden rod carried by the ballet girls in one of their dances. When the Secret Service men explained that it grew all over this country, and had many supporters as an emblem for a National flower, they seemed still more surprised, as they had believed it was exclusively a Chinese flower.

The Commissioners will go by automobile this morning to Grant's Tomb. From there they will go to St. Patrick's Cathedral and later to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. In the evening a private entertainment will be provided for them at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CELEBRATION OVER RUSH.

The 39th District Feeling Jolly Over His Luck in Placing Friends.

Followers of Thomas E. Rush, the Tammany leader of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, will hold their annual entertainment on Wednesday evening in the Lexington Avenue Opera House, Fifty-eighth Street, near Third Avenue, under the auspices of the Osceola Club, the Tammany organization of the district. There is to be a vaudeville entertainment at 8 o'clock, and dancing at 10:30 o'clock.

Mr. Rush's followers are putting additional ginger into their jollification this year because three of them have been appointed to high offices in the new city administration. Moses Herman, who was made President of the Park Board by Mayor McClellan, lives in the district and is an Osceola member. So is Charles A. Putzel, a new Tax Commissioner. Edward S. Murphy, another Rush follower, who is Treasurer of the Osceola Club, has been made Superintendent of Buildings by President Ahearn.

All these appointments were made on the recommendation of Mr. Rush, who used to be Mayor McClellan's law partner. So naturally the district feels like celebrating.

Have Them Made to Order.

From the very best imported materials. The stocks of the well-known, high-class merchant tailors, J. H. Miller & Co., of 816 Broadway, and Tredwell, Schneider & Thomas, 62-64 Chambers St., Stewart Bldg. We offer this Fall and Winter stock, including last Spring and Summer styles. Suit to order $20. Trousers $5. Silk Vestings $5. Overcoats $25.
Sale on second floor.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & Ninth Street.

DIRECT NOMINATIONS OPPOSED AT ALBANY

Up-State Republicans Do Not Want to Increase Expenses.

PLAN TO STOP CORRUPTION

Voters' Demands for Money Have Proved Too Great Even for the Corrupters.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—There is little likelihood of the passage of any bill providing for direct nominations. The sentiment of the up-State Republicans appears to be decidedly opposed to such legislation. They think President Parsons of the Republican County Committee of New York County showed bad judgment in having the problem put up to the Legislature.

It is possible for the New York County Republicans to have direct nominations by merely changing the regulations of the County Committee. It would have been much easier for them to justify such a change if the Legislature had not been approached than it will be if the Legislature rejects the bills. This phase of the subject, the Republican leaders believe, ought to have been considered in New York.

The up-State politicians say direct nominations would involve each candidate for the Legislature bearing the expense of two campaigns. The men who would expend money for such nominations, they declare, would expect to realize more than their salaary from their service.

The up-State politicians know that in the campaign next Fall there is not likely to be nearly as much money distributed by the Republican State Committee as in former years. The sentiment against campaign contributions by corporations is certain to lessen contributions. With their allowance in danger of being heavily cut, legislators are in no mood to increase their expenses. Many of them will have a harder fight to get back this year than Republican nominees have had in their districts in former years, and they will need all the money they can command to fight the Democrats.

Republican leaders realize, however, that some sort of legislation against corrupt practices at elections will have to be passed to satisfy the sentiment for reform. They are willing to enact laws designed to lessen the demands on party organizations and candidates by election grafters. Undoubtedly it has been the practice of the political organization of purchasing votes that has led to the present debauched state of the electorate, but even the organization leaders now confess that the demand for money at elections is getting beyond their means to satisfy.

The Association to Prevent Corrupt Practices at Elections has given out a letter received from one of the best known men in Chenango County, who says:

"I have seen the canvass of a town in Chenango County where more than 40 per cent. of the voters were marked as purchasable, and the canvasser knew his ground so well that he had written out in the column for remarks just what was necessary to get the vote. The necessary varied from 'pint of whisky' 'pair of felt boots,' &c., to $1, $2, or $5.

'On the streets of Norwich, on Election Day, votes are bought and sold almost as openly as the farmer hawks his vegetables. I know that men of property receive money for their votes. We have a considerable number of men, particularly farmers, who expect to be paid for voting, and if there is 'nothing doing' they will go home without voting. I have in mind a man who left farm property valued at $40,000 when he died who habitually sold his vote."

The writer went on to say that the situation had become so bad that the political workers on both sides had become disgusted with conditions and were themselves willing to see reform instituted.

The conditions which the correspondent portrays in Chenango are known to exist in other counties to just as great an extent.

WANT KILBURN TO RESIGN.

Foes of Bank Investigation Thus Hope to Appease the Public.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Opponents of an investigation of the State Banking Department would be pleased beyond measure to have Supt. Kilburn resign. By taking himself out of the position he has held under Govs. Morton, Black, Roosevelt, Odell, and Higgins, they believe an investigation by the Legislature can be averted providing Gov. Higgins appoints some broad, strong man in whom the people would have absolute confidence.

Kilburn, as Superintendent of Banks, has drawn from the State Treasury approximately $85,000, and Republicans do not hesitate to say that any debt the Republican Party owed him has been cashed in long ago.

It is general knowledge in Northern New York that when Senator Malby was working to elect Assemblyman Merritt of St. Lawrence to the Speaker's chair, Kilburn was so incensed that he began to plot to defeat Malby for renomination as Senator this Autumn, by combining the Franklin delegates with such opponents of Malby as he might find in St. Lawrence.

Legislators in Albany are somewhat apprehensive of the effects of an investigation, but as their constituents are thoroughly worked up these lawmakers are bound to support the idea.

Alderman Minsky to Build Tenements.

Alderman Louis Minsky has bought the site of the Fayerweather & Ladew leather factory, which was destroyed by fire several years ago, at the southwest corner of Houston and Allen Streets. The deal involves a total of eleven lots. The price was upward of $300,000. The factory building will be razed and tenements built.

Sentences for Bankruptcy Frauds.

Three men convicted of conspiracy in concealing assets from their bankruptcy trustees were sentenced yesterday by Judge Holt, in the United States District Court. Simon L. Simpson and Richard Cohen must serve two years at hard labor and pay $1,000 fine; Isidor G. Mann was sentenced to serve nine months in the Kings County Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $1,000. Ten days were allowed for appeal.

HORNER'S FURNITURE
The Standard in Quality and Style

IMPORTANT TO FURNITURE BUYERS

THE many alluring announcements of so-called "February Bargain Sales of Furniture" lead us to remind the prudent public that we stand ready to serve them, as always, not with goods manufactured or bought at haphazard for "Special Sale" purposes, but with Furniture that is reliable, trustworthy and high class in the fullest sense—goods which have made our house famed as headquarters for the very best productions of the Furniture art, and price-marked at lowest cost at which such grades can be sold.

Another feature of our stock which adds still further to its supremacy, as in the past, is its veritable wealth of choice in designs, woods and finishes in all lines, whether for the Drawing Room, Parlor, Bedroom, Dining Room, Library or Hall.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
West 23d St.—61-63-65.

NEW YORK'S COMMUTERS SWELL JERSEY CENSUS

Counties Nearest to This City Show Great Growth.

A GREATER JERSEY CITY PLAN

Under It Ten Towns Across the Hud

Part Three
First Magazine Section

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1906.

Part Three
First Magazine Section

FORMER JUDGE ROGER A. PRYOR
—DISCUSSES—
SOME QUESTIONS OF THE HOUR

JUDGE PRYOR IN HIS LIBRARY
PHOTO BY PACH BROS.

MRS. ROGER A. PRYOR

MRS. ROGER A. PRYOR AS A BRIDE, 1848.
FROM A MINIATURE

FORMER JUDGE ROGER A. PRYOR
PHOTO BY PACH BROS.

MR. ROGER A. PRYOR AT THE TIME OF HIS MARRIAGE, 1848.
FROM A MINIATURE

One of the Sons of the South to Accept the Results of the Civil War---The Future of the Democratic Party---Nothing but Providence Will Remove Us from the Philippines---His Beautiful Tribute to Lincoln---The Negro Problem in the South.

IN the year immediately preceding the civil war Roger A. Pryor was one of the most brilliant young orators of the South, perhaps the one who held out the brightest promise of distinction in the public career on which he was just entering. He was a member of the Congress of 1858-9, appointed from John Randolph's old district (his near kinsman, by the way,) to fill an unexpired term. When that was over he was duly elected to the same post, but found no Congress to go to. It had melted away before the fire blast of the war, which sent its burning couriers some moderate distance ahead of it, giving token of what was to follow. Mr. Pryor was immediately elected to the Confederate Congress, which met at Montgomery, but in the rush of things in that tempestuous time it seemed but a few turnings of the world before he was in the saddle at the head of troops and doing his full share of the fighting. He was in more than half a score of battles, not counting the skirmishes; he soon won the shoulder-straps of a Brigadier General, which, owing to some differences with Jefferson Davis, the head of the Confederacy, he put off and enlisted as a private in one of Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry regiments, as officer and private fighting with equal gallantry, and coming out of the war with the mint stamp on him of one of its heroes. He had filled a crowded page of history before the work in life by which he will be best remembered was begun.

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Some early articles in a Virginia newspaper drew to him the attention of the editors of The Washington Union, then the organ of Franklin Pierce's Administration, just begun, and he was invited to join its staff. He wrote brilliantly in its columns, took the liberty of changing its policy on his own motion, swinging it round to favor Russia in the Crimean war when it had been on the side of the allies, and though he thought it expedient to resign his post the esteem and admiration of his associates were in no way diminished. Caleb Cushing wrote to him congratulating him on the stand he had taken, and pronouncing his argument unanswered and unanswerable. President Pierce appointed him Minister to Greece, where our diplomatic affairs had become perplexed and entangled under previous incumbents, and he carried out his commission with high success and distinction.

When he came back he bought a share in the venerable old Richmond Enquirer, the most influential journal of the South, becoming for a term its chief editor, with the junior Ritchie, son of Father Ritchie, of high journalistic memory in the old days, as his associate. His work, before coming to New York to take up his residence forty years ago, had thus taken in a wide range of activities. He had been journalist, Congressman, popular orator, diplomatist, and soldier, and made his mark in all these services. To the present generation, which can hardly remember when Gen. Pryor has not ranked high among the distinguished citizens of New York, it seems as if he belonged to the metropolis altogether, but Virginia has no idea of relinquishing her own claims upon him. He goes back in ancestry to the most historic families of that proud old Commonwealth, and scions of the race are not wanting to carry on there where it was cradled the name and its traditions.

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When I was requested to invite from the General an expression of his views upon current events and men it occurred to me that, the Presidential campaign not being far off, it would be a good notion to ask his judgment of the issues likely to rule in that contest and the men likely to lead the movement.

I found him in his pleasant library overlooking the sunset side of Central Park, surrounded with many books, the appropriate environment of the most literary of lawyers, and he was not unwilling to respond to my interrogations. I asked him what, in his judgment, would be the leading issues of the coming campaign, and what watchwords the Democracy would hang out on its battle flags.

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He replied that, in his opinion, the radical forces of the Democracy would in this campaign be to the fore. In the last election the party felt that it had been betrayed in the house of its friends, and made to stand for principles which it really opposed and abhorred. This time the attack in general would be upon monopoly and the money power. For its subordinate questions it would be useless at this time to forecast them. Of the men likely to be in the lead in this movement, he spoke of Bryan, and said that while his great abilities were now fully recognized as well by his opponents as by his friends, he showed no disposition to take up the burden of another campaign. He has had two runs and two defeats; politically bad luck has walked with him, keeping even step ever since he stood prominently forth before the country. He was the apostle of unfortunate dogmas now dried up and blown away, hardly any memory of them remaining. But his credit as a man of extraordinary intellectual powers, rising into indisputable genius and ranking with the great race of American statesmen, is not to be gainsaid. According to the present outlook, he may be counted out of the race, and no other candidate at present seems to loom up so conspicuously as to assume the color of a probability.

Considering the great and unexpected vote cast for Mr. Hearst in the last municipal election it would not be in the least surprising if he appeared in the convention with a following as surprising to the party and the country as that which cast its votes for him in the last Mayoralty contest, in which a good many people think that he was honestly elected. The prospects now are that he will receive the next nomination for Governor, and if that great place should fall to him there is no predicting how far his future fortunes may carry him. He is a young man of great ability, with an overwhelming capacity for work and remarkable concentration of purpose. His history is not all written yet by any means. At the last, however, in these Presidential Conventions, it is the dark horse which comes to the front, and all surmises in that direction must in the nature of things be but mere guesswork.

I asked him if the Democratic Party were likely to favor a change in the law providing for the election of Senators by popular vote. He said that the copious inflow of millionaires into that body, leaving the means by which they obtained their elevation to be conjectured, had caused a profound feeling of popular discontent, and some change in the mode of their selection was much to be desired. Virginia already has an ordinance referring Senatorial nominations to the primaries, and that has so far been an efficient barrier, shutting out any rich aspirant who might seek to buy his way in. It is likely that the Democratic Party as a body may favor some change in the present mode of choosing Senators, but public opinion on the subject is of varying pressure. Sometimes it is indifferent altogether, and the question may not figure prominently as a feature of party policy.

I asked him for an expression of his opinion concerning the leading figures of his party at Washington, and how the standard of their qualifications for the leadership of a party so consistently led to defeat might be graded.

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John Sharp Williams, he said, was a leader of unquestioned ability; taken altogether, without his equal on the Democratic side in either house. Mr. Bailey was a man of eminent natural powers, but was handicapped by certain faults of temper, which he seemed to recognize himself, and in point of education and breadth of culture was not to be named with Mr. Williams. They were the most conspicuous figures which the party had to show. There was no lack of clever men in it, with a good chance that some of them will come to the front hereafter, but except the veterans too old to bear the brunt of battle their epaulets are yet to win. With the exception of the two terms of Cleveland the party has been out of power for a full generation, and the educational force and inspiration of success which might have nurtured a lot of first-class champions have been wanting to it.

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The proposal to institute an insurance bureau at Washington making the regulation of all the companies of the country a Government function having recently been widely discussed, I asked the General his opinion upon it. He said that by a decision of the Supreme Court many years ago it had been adjudged that the Government had no Constitutional right to such supervision. The decision in that case had since then been the law on the subject, and while it was in the power of the Supreme Court to reverse its own decision, that action was extremely rare. The only way in which the proposed insurance arrangement could be effected would be by an amendment to the Constitution. Men at the head of the insurance of the country would very likely find it easier to run things in their own way through manipulating a central bureau in Washington, rather than by having the legislative enactments of forty-four different States to battle with. The recent examination of the companies here showed the complete adequacy of State authority over them, though its agents had been so lax and remiss in their examination of the companies until the late exposures were made. The law of New York, he said, governing insurance was a model of stringency and efficiency; it only needed to be honestly administered.

I asked the General about conditions at the South, industrial, educational, and social. He said that the race problem there was not yet settled; that it appeared to be a continuing question, that each generation would have to meet and strive with in its own way. The negroes there were already in a great measure disfranchised, and they didn't seem to mind it overmuch; they were also getting themselves educated, and they showed a great eagerness for this, but it frequently happened that [illegible] was rather a drawback [illegible] making them unwilling to engage in work which they had very cheerfully performed before. They were a full third of all the inhabitants of the South; they were necessarily there to stay, although there was a constant outflow from their ranks to labor markets elsewhere. The need of the South for labor was very great; they tried to meet it by numerous expedients, and would welcome the immigration of Italians, Portuguese, or even Japanese, if there were anything helpful in these directions. As it is the situation is at times quite discouraging. When the negro has a few dollars in his pocket, no matter how urgent the need of his work is, to gather in the crops and so on, he prefers to go away to the nearest village and amuse himself till all his money is gone. With all these drawbacks, however, the industrial progress of the South has been amazing, and it has only just begun. Nor must it be supposed that all the blacks are thus worthless. A good many of them are still faithful and conscientious, do their work well, lay up money against a rainy day, and are useful and steady members of society.

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I asked the General what he thought about our Eastern possessions in the Philippines and our new appearance in the world as a great Oriental power. He said that when Dewey was ordered to Manila his instructions only extended to the command to destroy the Spanish fleet. If after he had done that he had sailed away, leaving the islands where they were to work out their salvation in their own way, possibly it might have been better for us and them; but we were there, Providence and the turning wheel of events had lodged us there, and there we must stay till some equally providential interposition provides for our dispossession. The islands are going on in education, showing qualities of discipline and self-help quite remarkable, and they will no doubt lend valuable aid in the solution of their own most perplexed and difficult problem. It is manifest that we are to have a good deal to do with the East commercially, no doubt for all time to come, and we cannot shirk our responsibilities in that quarter any more than we can elsewhere. In the fullness of time it might come about that the neutralization of the islands and placing them under the protection of a concert of the powers, like the present status of Switzerland and Belgium, would be a wholesome and advantageous disposition of them. But that is very likely a good way off yet. We have the islands, and we are under a moral obligation to keep them for the present, at least. Meantime they will cost us a good deal more than they will bring us, but of that we have no fair right to complain. It is our share of the "white man's burden," and we ought to bear it without repining. I notice that they are pushing the building of railroads in the islands and carrying on other important industrial work, and this is likely to lead to a development of wealth there which its old Spanish possessors could never have dreamed of.

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I asked him for his opinion respecting our treatment of the Chinese leading to the recent reprisals there taking the form of boycotting our goods in their markets, and he said that our treatment of the country in this respect admitted of no excuse. Their resentment as well as bitter sentiments which had been inspired were perfectly natural, and were to have been expected. It was Minister Wu, late Ambassador at Washington, who gave his countrymen the tip as to how to counter on the enemies who had so insulted them. He pointed out to them that if they stopped buying American goods they would soon bring the country to terms and requite the injuries which they had suffered. Minister Wu, he said, was one of the ablest diplomats that any country had ever sent forth, and his influence in Chinese affairs and policy was by no means exhausted. We couldn't, of course, now or at any future time, admit Chinese labor in competition with our own, but such harsh discrimination against all immigrants from that country as we have imposed was an insult to it.

(Continued on Following Page.)

A Monarch Loved but Not Admired

Remarkable Rise of King Christian IX. of Denmark--- He Often Held the Peace of Europe in His Hands.

FEW people would care to deny that the civilized world has suffered a great loss through the death of old King Christian of Denmark. And yet observers have been frequently prompted by the history of his remarkable reign to assert that the best man for a throne was he who was most lacking in brilliancy of any kind whatever. Loved though he was, inside and outside his own country, and in spite of the general respect inspired by his uprightness and kindness, he was never admired.

Fate seemed to have cut him out for an Alderman. In a moment of impish humor it made a King of the man, threw him into the whirlwind of events, and then gradually led him on to a point where the peace of all Europe seemed to rest in his hands. The spectacle was interesting, but it can hardly be said to have strengthened the cause of royalty.

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On the other hand, it has often been maintained that the real lesson of King Christian's life and work is that mere probity and disinterestedness count for more than anything else in persons who hold exalted places. It was those qualities that led King Christian through one difficulty after another, when a more gifted man would have failed disastrously—those qualities and the fact of his having married a woman who had all that he lacked. The nimble wit and fine diplomatic ability and audacious courage of Queen Louise were able to achieve the wonderful task of making the poor royal house of a third-class country the head and centre of all European royalty just because they had to work through the dull and cautious mind of her husband. Their case reversed nature—she represented the masculine and progressive element, while he stood for feminine conservatism. It was not for nothing that such a man as Bismarck spoke of Denmark's Queen as "the most dangerous woman in Europe." Time and again she frustrated his best-laid plans by her subtle influence and quiet scheming.

FREDERICK VIII.
THE NEW KING.

CHRISTIAN IX.
THE LATE KING OF DENMARK.

QUEEN LOUISE
WIFE OF FREDERICK VIII.

When they married Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sondeburg-Gluecksburg was a subaltern in the Danish Army with no more hope of becoming a reigning monarch than the average American reader has—the fourth son of a "dozen-Prince," as the Germans say. They lived in quarters that would have seemed unbearably poor to a large portion of the citizens of New York. And their poverty was merely accentuated by their princely rank. Even after the selection of Prince Christian as heir to the Danish throne and their removal to the little palace of Bernstorff, they would have seemed objects of pity to many a dweller along Fifth Avenue. They had one carriage into which at times father and mother and all the six merry children used to crowd. But they bore their poverty with the same good humor as they took their fortune later.

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The year 1863 seems to have marked the change in their fates. In that year King Christian's second son became King of Greece two months before the ascension of his father to the Danish throne and almost simultaneously with the marriage of Princess Alexandra to the heir of England's crown. At that time the thunder of war was already grumbling over Northern Europe. Prussia, once foiled in its designs on the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, was more determined than ever to have its way. Bismarck's iron hand was slowly but firmly closing its grip. The Danes, still proud of their victories in 1848, were eager for war. And for the first and last time in his career King Christian yielded to public clamor.

The war would have come anyhow, but now he seemed the aggressor. When it had ended in complete defeat the people forgot its own share in the disaster and remembered only what the King had done. There was not a more unpopular monarch in Europe at that time. It was the time when King Christian came nearer to greatness than at any other time. During the trying years that followed his people learned gradually to understand that whatever his faults or shortcomings might be his one thought was the welfare of his country.

And Queen Louise continued her quiet, steady planning. One after another of her children made marriages that would have become the proudest Princes of the Continent. Once, while one of the customary royal gatherings was in session at the little Danish Court, it was figured out that the family included eighteen members who occupied or would occupy thrones. That number has since increased. It is likely to continue increasing, for the aged King left behind him six children, thirty-two grandchildren, and thirty-one great grandchildren.

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His eldest son, the present King, has had to wait for his crown longer even than King Edward had to wait. During those forty years that saw him in the always delicate position of a Crown Prince he managed to use every opportunity offered him to be of use to his country without ever exceeding the narrow limits of his allotted power. The Danish people, while revering the father, have long been looking forward with eagerness to the succession of the son, believing that with him may come new and fresher winds and a general revival of national activity. They believe that King Frederick adds some positive virtues to the negative ones that enabled his father to steer his way through a thousand vicissitudes until he won the grudging love of a people that could not help criticising him even when they loved him more.

CHARLES LOCKHART: A MODEST, ALMOST UNKNOWN MAN OF $200,000,000

WHILE Charles Lockhart lived he was known to be among Pittsburg's men of oil means; when he died it was found that he was probably among the wealthiest men of the Smoky City; but when the Allegheny County Board of Tax Revision looked over the estate it was discovered, to the surprise of all who had known the dead man, that the value of his estate hovered around $200,000,000.

After the death of the oil man, on Jan. 26, 1905, there were so many estimates made of the fortune he left, varying from $15,000,000 to $120,000,000, that general opinion fixed on $75,000,000 as being a safe estimate.

The affair which stimulated and sustained interest in the Lockhart fortune was the disinheritance by the millionaire shortly before his death of his youngest daughter, Eleanor, because she eloped with the family dentist, Dr. W. S. Flower, after strategically placing the old man in a carriage with rugs and en route to a prayer meeting.

Mrs. Flower was cut off with $300,000. She contested the will. Her two brothers and a sister offered to make a settlement, which was arranged after a year of dispute. It is understood that this settlement was $475,000 cash and $1,300,000 to be placed in trust for Mrs. Flower.

As the settlement was made on the assumption that the estate was worth not more than $40,000,000, the discovery that the real valuation is five times that amount has resulted in the prompt demand by Mrs. Flower's attorneys for an accounting and a readjustment on the new basis.

That is the story of the now famous will case as far as it has progressed to date. But the story which has not been and probably never will be told fully is how Charles Lockhart managed to rise from kilt and barefoot in Scotland to such wealth. Many knew him, but few had any idea that he was more than ordinarily wealthy; most of his acquaintances looked upon him as a "canny Scot" who had "a wheen mair sillar in his pooch than ye'd eemagine!" True, he was connected with the Standard Oil Company, and that surely meant wealth, but even the Standard Oil kings have been astonished at the news of the $200,000,000 estate.

Samuel C. T. Dodd, who up to the time of Charles Lockhart's death was counsel for the Standard Oil Company, said:

"I knew that Mr. Lockhart was a very rich man. I knew he owned large stock in the Standard Oil Company. But I had not the faintest idea that he was as rich as the dispatches now state he was.

"I suspect that he must have made his money during his oil operations at the beginning of the oil era. I remember away back before the war that he was the head of the Columbia Oil Company, which had wells between Oil City and Titusville. He made a lot of money, too, out of "salt wells," which he acquired cheaply at a time when petroleum was hardly counted.

"Later he became founder and head of a number of oil companies. His large connection with them I have learned only since his death. I did not know, for instance, that he was founder and held controlling interest in the Phillips, Frew & Co. corporation.

"Mr. Lockhart was just that kind of man, I judge, although it would be difficult to judge for certain what kind of man he was. As I knew him he was a typical Scot, broad-mouthed, shaggy, ruddy—for all the world like a prosperous farmer. He minded his own business most strictly, and, as you now know, never let other people know what his business was.

"Some people have said that he was as mean as he was secretive. I don't think that is true. Mr. Lockhart's reserve and canniness were perfectly in line with the rest of his character. I think that he had worked so hard to make his money that he looked upon the spending of a dollar as a serious step, the consequences of which should be well foreseen. The $200,000,000 are the foreseen consequences, I take it.

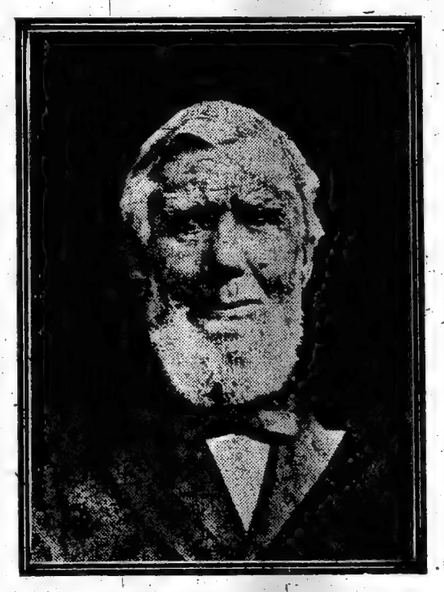

CHARLES LOCKHART.

"As to his connection with the Standard Oil Company," said Mr. Dodd in reply to a question, "I can only say that he became a large stockholder through selling out his Pittsburg refineries to the Standard Company. I have since then had business dealings with him, and have always found the man and his transactions pleasing, thorough, and interesting."

As a matter of fact Mr. Lockhart was one of the "Big Four" who founded the Standard Oil Company—John D. Rockefeller, Henry M. Flagler, William G. Warden, and Charles Lockhart.

Mr. Julius Chambers, who knew Mr. Lockhart and many of his business associations well, provides some interesting facts about the modest man of millions.

"He was born at Cairns Head, near Whitford, Wigtownshire, Scotland, in 1818," says Mr. Chambers. "He never had much education. His family brought the boy directly to Pittsburg when he was 18 years old, where he became a clerk for James McCully, a general commission merchant, who dealt in river supplies and every imaginable article of trade from a needle to an anchor. Lockhart remained with McCully nearly twenty years, at the end of which time he was a partner. In 1852 Lockhart made his first venture in 'ground oil.' The announcement by an old farmer, named Isaac Huff, that in a salt well which he had sunk oil had been found—oil that would burn in lamps—was so incredible that Lockhart went to the Huff farm to prospect.

"That visit to the Huff farm ought to be recorded as the most important event in the financial history of the world. Its results were momentous. It led to the creation of the Standard Oil Trust, the most gigantic aggregation of capital that mankind is likely to know.

"Lockhart found oil that would burn, and he acquired a large interest in the 'salt well' for a small sum. When he returned from Westmoreland County, in April, 1853, he at once began the erection of an oil refinery. After Col. Drake's discovery, in 1859, on Oil Creek, Lockhart went actively into the field as a purchaser of oil lands."

Only since his death have the facts as to Lockhart's actual interest in many companies been discovered. It was not known for many years that it was Lockhart who introduced oil to Europe. In his usual silent way he fitted himself with samples of coal oil and crude petroleum, sailed for Europe without a word to his closest friends, and at once gained the European merchants' recognition of the financial possibilities of earth's own illuminating oil.

When the Standard Oil Company was organized, in 1874, Lockhart, with his usual quick wit, caught the best end of the stick. He was perhaps the first to be engulfed with his refineries in the trust. But he got what he wanted, and, as Mr. Dodd says, remained up to the time of his death one of the largest stockholders.

Charles Lockhart did not have all his eggs in one basket, however. He held large interests in mines, banks, railroads, real estate, and probably a score of other things that none but his executors will ever know anything about. It would not be surprising if the fortune of Charles Lockhart should receive an even higher estimate three months hence. It has become a quarterly event, anyhow, and it seems certain that if during the recent rise his executors sold the Reading stock which Mr. Lockhart is said to have owned several millions have been added to the estate.

It is interesting to note that Charles Lockhart of Pittsburg was born in Scotland less than fifty miles from the town where Andrew Carnegie first saw the light.

Engineers of Suez Canal Favor Sea Level at Panama

SUEZ, Jan. 11.

THE engineers and pilots who work on this canal are unanimously in favor of a sea-level canal for Panama. Many of them worked there years ago under M. de Lesseps and know the country well. They claim that it would pay better in the long run and make a great saving in time and working expenses. In speaking on the subject to a TIMES representative yesterday one of the engineers at Ismalia said:

"I am sure that the sea-level canal is the best for Panama. Naturally it would cost more to construct than a lock canal, but after the first outlay there would be no further cost. Culebra would be the most expensive part of the canal, but there are no real difficulties in the way, and the work should be completed within ten years.

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"Owing to the difference between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans they would need a big lock on the Panama side, but after that it should all be plain sailing. On the lock system it would be necessary to construct enormous basins that would hold six or seven ships at a time. Then there would be a danger of the steamers coming into collision with the sides of the locks, and concrete is very hard. My experience is that big steamers are difficult to handle in that way, and there is a good deal of unnecessary delay. Under normal conditions if a sea-level canal were constructed through the Isthmus of Panama vessels should go through in less than ten hours. With locks it would mean at least eighteen or twenty hours.

"When the Suez Canal was opened it was 45 feet wide, 20 feet deep, and wound its way like a serpent across the desert from Port Said to Suez. To-day it is 80 feet wide, 27 feet deep, and practically straight. All these years the most powerful dredges in the world have been continuously employed in throwing out the enormous quantities of sand which is silting all the time. If these machines were to stop working for any long period the canal would fill up at certain points. This has straightened the course through the continual absorption of the various corners into the canal and their excavation by the dredges, which carry the sand back over 100 feet from the canal.

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"The canal at Panama," said the engineer, "should be constructed with less difficulty, apart from the cutting through the rock at Culebra, than the canal here, where there were so many quicksands to be contended with. Hundreds of men lost their lives through these treacherous sands. The River Chagres may give the engineers some trouble, but nothing serious. We do not think that it will make much difference to the Suez, because there is no intermediate trade at Panama or Colon. Steamers going through the Suez to Australia and Japan carry passengers and mails for India and Egypt. The direct trade to Australia and New Zealand alone would never pay, except for the big meat-carrying steamers, and they all go by way of the Cape of Good Hope and return by Cape Horn, to save canal dues.

"The total receipts for the Suez Canal for 1905 were 113,179,385f., dues paid for 4,119 steamers. The number of ships has decreased slightly, but the tonnage has increased considerably. The companies pay 10f. for each passenger going through the canal and so much per ton for the steamer. The large steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company pay about $10,000 dues each time they pass through. Some of the N. D. L. German steamers pay as much as $20,000. This includes pilot's fees and all charges. These vessels are all measured when they are constructed by surveyors of the Suez Canal Company, as it is different to the ordinary measurement of vessels.

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"Stations are placed along the banks of the canal every three miles, and steamers have to tie up there to allow other vessels to pass when signaled to do so by the officer in charge of the station. Mail steamers carry a blue flag with "P" in the centre, and have the right of way over cargo ships. Steamers are allowed to go at a speed of six miles an hour, except in the bitter lakes, where they can go at full speed. No vessel can go through the canal drawing more than 27 feet of water. All big vessels use an extra rudder to go through the canal, and carry a big searchlight in the bows at night.

"Had M. de Lesseps been a younger man he would have built the Panama Canal and ships would have been going through it to-day. It will mean the opening up of a new trade on the west coast and cause cities to be built. From my experience in the tropics I think the opening of the canal would improve the climate there.

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"We are told here," said the engineer, "that the big American railroads are spending money to prevent the Panama Canal being built, as it will take away their carrying trade to the Pacific Coast. In France the Government sits down on the railway companies and makes them do what they are told. I hope that the canal will be dug, in spite of all opposition, because it will benefit the world at large and increase the commerce of all nations."

The administration of the Suez Canal is almost entirely French, who run things on economic lines and treat the business seriously. The salaries are all on a modest scale. The admirable way in which the work has been carried on is the reason that the British Government, which owns the majority of the shares, has not insisted on putting in Englishmen. The canal is an important business concern, and there is no room for idlers who wear monocles, talk with an Oxford accent, and lounge about in riding suits accompanied by bull terriers and whanger canes. There are one or two English pilots on the canal. The French and Italian engineers on the dredges are sober, intelligent, and industrious. Sometimes the canal is put to big expense through being blocked by a steamer going ashore, like the one recently which had to be blown up with dynamite. The great explosion caused a hole in the bank, and dredges and men are still at work night and day in removing portions of the steamer from the bed of the canal and repairing the mischief.

FORMER JUDGE ROGER A. PRYOR

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

and its people which they could not be expected to put up with.

In the brilliant and memorable social group which Washington presented before the war, the General's young wife was one of the most brilliant and beautiful figures. Her picture in that period adorns a volume published last year by Macmillan, entitled "Reminiscences of Peace and War," a work which deserves to be read and remembered while any memory of the great conflict remains. On her and her family its blows fell with almost unparalleled severity, but fortitude was given to all of them to meet and bear and triumph over the extremest pressure of its calamities. The beautiful young countenance there shown, upon which time then had but cast its rosiest breath of benediction, was worthy to have been commemorated by Tennyson in his "Dream of Fair Women," and for her book in its graphic power, and its presentation of one of the stormiest episodes not only of our own National history, but of any history, one would seek far to find its rival.

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Gen. Pryor had his full share in bringing on the war, and as a member of Gen. Beauregard's staff at Charleston came near to firing the first gun of that tremendous conflict at beleaguered Sumter. But his last speech in Congress was a passionate plea that the war might be averted and another way be found of settling the differences between the North and the South. When it was over he was the earliest and most earnest apostle of reconciliation. In 1867, with the echoes of the war hardly died down and the South still unreconciled to the "subjugation which the overthrow of its armies implied," he published a letter having in view "the reclamation of his former comrades to fidelity to the fortunes of the reunited country," which was one of the most eloquent and patriotic expressions arising out of that troubled and anxious and still angry and vindictive time. But it brought him at the outset only obloquy and curses from his own people at the South, and it was a generation before they had fully come round to embrace the sentiments which it proclaimed. In a speech by Senator Daniel delivered here about a year ago he took note that the convictions expressed by Gen. Pryor in 1867 had now become the ruling sentiments of the South. In this letter he said that "the lesson of the six years preceding should have impressed on the mind of the Nation that civil war was the sum and consummation of all human woe and that he could never contemplate the all-embracing ruin in which we are involved, the sad eclipse of our liberties, and the sinister aspect of the future without inwardly resolving to dedicate all I possess of ability for the public service to the task of averting another such catastrophe, and to that of cultivating a spirit of forbearance and good feeling among all classes and all sections of the country."

That the General "obeys the thought at eve obeyed at prime" is signified by the following letter which he has just addressed to the veterans of Lafayette Camp, in response to an invitation to attend the coming Lincoln dinner of the society:

"I regret that I am unable to accept the invitation with which you honor me to attend the celebration of Lincoln's Birthday.

"Under the guidance of an overruling Providence we who upheld the cause of the Southern Confederacy co-operated in the accomplishment of the results of the civil war, namely, the abolition of slavery and the consolidation of the Union.

"Having accepted these results without reserve or qualification, I should rejoice to unite with the veterans of Lafayette Camp in commemorating an event so propitious to freedom and humanity as was the birth of Abraham Lincoln. Apart, however, from political considerations my admiration for his genius and virtues prompts me to render grateful homage to the memory of this illustrious man."

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As the General is now close on the edge of fourscore it may well be that this letter will remain the final expression from him, having, though privately, addressed what may be considered a public character. His fellow-citizens of a reunited country and the Nation at large will construe it as addressed to them as well as to the veterans of Lafayette Camp. It will abide in public memory as an eloquent and patriotic valediction, its tribute worthy of giver and receiver, and standing as a renewed token of how the political whirligig, with time, brings in his revenges, turning them to blessings and benedictions on the road.

T. C. EVANS.

The Chesapeake Tongsman

OF all the men who derive a livelihood from the waters of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries there is no hardier specimen than the colored tongsman. From the first day of the oyster season until its close in the late Spring he grapples in the mud with his tongs and brings up the succulent bivalves and drops them in the yawning hold of his skipjack or bugeye, as the craft may be. The tongsman is an early riser in the oyster months. Long before the sun peeps over the cold, gray waters of the bay he is out on the oyster beds working the slippery tongs, while his clothing and boots are frozen on him. The chilling wind cuts his cheeks, and the floating ice crunches against the sides of his craft, but he only stamps and sings a peculiar chantlike hymn and works swifter than ever. When the big bay packets glide by, with their anchors and rails coated with ice, the tongsman stops long enough from his labors to wave his hat at the passengers peering through the windows of the well-heated saloon. They take a long look at his bare hands and the ice glistening on his coat and boots and shiver.

"He'll freeze to death out in an open boat such weather as this," is the comment. But the colored tongsman does not freeze. Long Winters on the bay since he was tall enough to handle the tongs have made him almost immune to the cold.

"Cold?" he echoes when you question him. "Oh, no, Ah isn't cold. Why, dis heah am Spring weddeh 'longside ob some Ah'b tonged in. Why, Ah'b tonged oystahs out heah in de bay when dey froze togeddeh soon es you lifted dem frum de watah. Oh, no, dis ain't cold."

And the hardy tongsman laughs when you point at the ice on his person. It is in the oyster season that we hear so much about "shanghaing" on the Chesapeake Bay. This is an unlawful system of luring men from Northern cities down to Baltimore and then shipping them down the bay to work on the dredge boats. Once aboard these boats the victims are at the mercy of the brutal Captains, who force them to work the dredges until they are too weak from lack of proper food to stand up, and then they are dumped on some barren shore or island, penniless and often frostbitten.

But the colored tongsman experiences none of these hardships. He is his own master. He owns his skipjack or bugeye, and when the hold is filled with the fruits of his tongings he sails up to the "buy boat" or one of the oyster wharves and exchanges the cargo of bivalves for cash. Then he goes ashore and buys his bacon and a bag of flour and returns to his little craft and cooks his meals on the tiny stove on deck. Supper over, he retires to his little cabin and sleeps until the first streak of gray appears on the eastern skies, and then he hoists sail and glides out to the oyster beds to begin another day's tonging.

The girl with pretty ankles never gets the bottom of her dress muddy.

It is just as well to bear in mind that the man in the front pew may be obliged to take a back seat in the hereafter.

Flattery is the coin with which the impecunious pay their way.

Romantic Mystery of the Pacific May Yet Be Solved

What Became of the U. S. S. Levant Which Sailed from Honolulu in 1860?

---James D. Hague Urging the Government to Make Another Survey.

WHEN Edward Everett Hale wrote his famous story of "The Man Without a Country," forty-three years ago, he placed his hero, Philip Nolan, on board the United States ship Levant, whose last recorded voyage was made three years before. In the story Nolan is said to have died on the Levant during this voyage in a latitude and longitude that, Mr. Hale declares, as he originally wrote it, would indicate a peak in the Andes as the closing scene of the unfortunate man's career. Mr. Hale states that he chose to place the Levant in this impossible locality for the simple reason that he was writing a work of fiction and did not wish to have his facts too much within the realm of probability. By a strange coincidence, however, due presumably either to the unwonted care or the inadvertence of some proof reader, the latitude and longitude given in the published book were not those chosen by Mr. Hale, and did not place the ship among the Andes, but, instead, in the midst of a great uncharted waste in the Pacific Ocean, in the very region whither the Levant of real history might have sailed on that last fatal voyage from Honolulu to Panama in the Summer of 1860. It is an instance where fiction unintentionally corroborates a probable fact, and points to the solution of a mystery that to this day remains unsolved.

Now the question arises, what actually became of the Levant. Where was it lost? Did it go to the bottom of the sea, and, of its crew, are there no survivors awaiting a rescue on some Crusoe's island in the uncharted regions of the Pacific? These are questions that have recently attracted the serious attention of navigators and scientists who are familiar with the startling possibilities of the Pacific, until the American Government has itself become interested in the problem presented, and, for the benefit of future navigation as well as for the final solution of the mysterious disappearance of the Levant, has undertaken to explore the vast tract of waters east of the Hawaiian Islands and west of the Mexican coast, whose unknown and mysterious depths have been and still are a menace to commerce, at the same time that they have furnished a setting to many a romantic tale of the sea antedating Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner," who here lived out his awful penance, and culminating in Hale's strange story of the days of the civil war.

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This region for nearly a century has attracted the attention not only of this Government, but of the British Admiralty as well, several expeditions having traversed the field seeking reported islands. It is now about two years ago that the Navy Department determined to have this field surveyed, and as a first step shortly after sent the Tacoma to make the preliminary reconnaissance. This initial expedition, however, neither proved nor disproved the existence of an island or islands in the unknown region, since only a comparatively small portion of the latter, about a third of the whole, was traversed at that time, an area of 30,000 square miles, equaling the area covered by the State of Maine, remaining still unexplored. It is this tract that is now claiming the attention of the Government, whose purpose it is, probably in the near future, to continue there the search for islands and reefs that was begun by the Tacoma.

The reasons for the belief in the existence of an uncharted island in the Pacific east of the Hawaiian Islands are to be found in the statements made by the early navigators, whalemen, and others who have sailed through this region during the last four centuries and who corroborate each other in their reported sightings of land where no land has yet been found by explorers. Reports of this character are numerous, and in a number of cases contain circumstantial accounts of land observed by the passing vessel. The last observation of this kind was made a few years ago by Capt. Lawless, master of the Australia, a mail steamer running between San Francisco and Tahiti, whose report of shoal water discovered by him in the "doubtful region" elicited an amazing story from Capt. John De Greaves, which was told in the papers at the time, purporting to give an account of his (De Greaves's) visit to an island in this unknown region of the Pacific at a date prior to the sailing of the Levant from Honolulu in 1860.

But in all these stories the connection of the loss of the Levant, with this possible island lying in her path in her last fatal voyage to Panama, was not noted until the attention of James D. Hague of 18 Wall Street was called to it some years ago, simultaneously with the reported findings of De Greaves and Lawless. It was then Mr. Hague took the subject up and brought it to the attention of the President, who referred the matter to the naval authorities at Washington, who displayed an active interest in the subject to the extent of sending the Tacoma, accompanied by Mr. Hague, on the preliminary trip through the unknown region.

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Mr. Hague is a mining engineer and mine owner, a well-known writer on scientific and literary subjects, a familiar figure in numerous clubs in this city, and a noted geologist and engineer whose extensive researches among the islands of the Pacific give him an authoritative position in the interesting question that the Government has determined to solve. Moreover, Mr. Hague was on board the Levant just before she sailed from Honolulu in 1860, and three months afterward, while a passenger on the Silver Star, was himself wrecked on a small island of the Pacific south of Hawaii, in somewhat the same manner that he supposes the Levant may have been wrecked at approximately the same time in another part of the same sea. He explains that these coral islands, rising abruptly from a great depth out of the sea, afford no anchorage to vessels, while their low-lying surfaces are not easily distinguishable to mariners unfamiliar with their exact whereabouts. Hence the destruction of a ship on one of these islands at night in a perfectly calm sea and without injury to any of the crew is not a remarkable occurrence in the experience of navigators of the Pacific Ocean. Mr. Hague's own experience of shipwreck illustrates these conditions. The Silver Star, a guano ship, approaching the moorings at Jarvis Island in broad daylight, slightly overran her distance and was wrecked upon the coral reef in perfectly smooth water, without endangering life. A few days later, during a period of high surf, the ship was thrown upon a reef, broken in two parts, splitting along her keel, one-half coming up on the beach, while the other was carried off to sea.

In regard to the possible loss of the United States ship Levant in this manner and the survival of its crew on some undiscovered island in the mid-Pacific, together with his own connection with this fascinating problem of history, Mr. Hague makes the following statement for THE TIMES:

"The questionable existence of a mid-ocean island, reef or shoal, habitable or uninhabitable, in what I call the 'Doubtful Island Region,' in the midst of what is, perhaps—if there be no island there—the largest landless ocean area on the surface of the globe, lying between the Hawaiian Islands and the American coast, is a matter of very great interest from various points of view, whether it be considered only as a more or less dangerous menace to navigation, of doubtful existence and uncharted position, or regarded as a remotely isolated speck of land, perhaps useful as a cable and calling or coaling station, peradventure valuable for its guano deposits, and possibly, if habitable, the last abiding place of long-since shipwrecked mariners and castaways, some of whose survivors may still be watching for a sail.

"I have long been more or less interested in this question from all these points of view; but what appeals to me most strongly and touches my imagination with an irresistible fascination is the everlasting and impenetrable mystery that surrounds the fate of the Levant and its possible connection with this undiscovered island.

"I first came to know the Levant at Honolulu in 1860, where I happened to spend the Summer months of that year. At that time I had been engaged for many months cruising and exploring in the equatorial region of the Pacific Ocean, examining and seeking for guano deposits on coral islands.

"I well remember the day of the Levant's arrival there, a certain Sunday in June, when, walking with two friends on the neighboring hills, looking toward Diamond Head, we saw the marine signals set to indicate the approach of a ship, which presently came into sight and soon after anchored in the harbor. She proved to be the United States sloop-of-war Levant, coming from Panama, on some errand of investigation concerning the United States Marine Hospital. She lay in port about six weeks, during which her presence there was an important social event. I made some pleasant acquaintances among the officers and visited the ship on several occasions. I saw her sail away Aug. 1, 1860, destined for Panama, after touching at Lahaina, and, later, at Hilo, on Hawaii, whence she took her final departure Sept. 18, and has never been heard from since.

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"A few weeks later, Nov. 1, 1860, I sailed in the good ship Silver Star from Honolulu to Jarvis Island, just south of the equator, where I was wrecked Nov. 10. In August, 1861, I was again in Honolulu, where I heard much talk of the mysterious disappearance of the Levant, and, especially concerning the recently reported finding on the Hawaiian shore of a stranded spar and other wreckage which had then been identified as one of her masts and part of her lower yard. This mast was 73 feet long, whole from heel to top, not broken off as it might have been if the ship had been dismasted in a storm at sea, but complete, showing in detail the framing at the heel or step, indicating that the ship from which it came had not foundered and had not been dismasted at sea, but must have been broken to pieces on a reef, and that the unbroken mast must thereafter have been detached and drifted away with the wreckage of the lower yard that was found at the same place on the south shore of Hawaii.

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"When I read, a few years later and soon after its first appearance, Mr. Hale's famous story of 'The Man Without a Country,' I duly noted the fact that Philip Nolan was reported to have died on board of the Levant on May 11, 1863, less than three years after her visit at Honolulu, on which occasion I must have seen the cabin or stateroom in which, in the author's imagination, the Man Without a Country ended his romantic career. I also observed that by Danforth's letter the Levant was last heard from in latitude 2 degrees 11 minutes south and longitude 131 degrees west, a position she might naturally have reached in sailing from Hawaii to Panama, if she had taken the southern route, as she probably would have done if her voyage had been made at that season of the year when the prevailing winds in that region would favor her desired sailing courses.

"It was therefore with much surprise that I read in a newspaper, about eight years ago, that Dr. Hale, in discussing some incidental features of his celebrated story, had said that he had caused the Levant to be finally heard from on top of the Andes Mountains.

"This new version, so widely different from the familiar story, led me into some correspondence on the subject with Dr. Hale, in the course of which, about the end of April, 1902, I wrote:

"'Is it certain that the Levant is at the bottom of the sea? In the vast expanse of ocean between Hawaii and Panama, may there be no still uncharted island on which she may have run in the night?'

"That question, strangely enough, was answered only a few days later in a New York paper of Sunday, May 4, in which, by some rare good fortune, I found a truly sensational story, relating with many incidental details the discovery of an uncharted island in the North Pacific Ocean right in the track of a vessel then sailing from Hawaii to Panama, only one year, or a little more, prior to the voyage of the Levant, which had sailed in 1860 from practically the same point of departure and for the same destination.

"I suppose I am the only man alive to whom that story would have immediately suggested the possibility that the Levant, thus following the preceding vessel, might naturally have reached the same point on her way, as one arrow might follow another, shot from the same bow and aimed at the same target, and, if arriving at the island in the darkness of night, she might inevitably have been wrecked there.

"This newspaper story to which I have referred purported to be the narrative of Capt. John De Greaves, then living at Honolulu, who claimed to have discovered and landed upon such an uncharted island, and to have found deposits of guano thereon, while on a voyage from the port of Honolulu, Hawaii, to Panama, or some other port on the American coast. According to the printed report, this voyage was made in 1859, in a vessel called the General Woolford, of which De Greaves was said to be Chief Mate. He told the press reporter who interviewed him that he could not now locate the island with certainty, but thought it was about a thousand miles east of Hawaii, at about 17 degrees of north latitude and somewhere near the longitude of 136 degrees west. He made his narrative very interesting with incidental details, some of which, notably a yarn about Lola Montez as a passenger on the General Woolford, were shown on careful inquiry and search of records to be partly invented or wholly adapted from another story.

"There was no such vessel as the General Woolford; but the Custom House records at San Francisco do establish the fact that the General Wool, of which vessel De Greaves certainly was, at some time, the certified Chief Mate, did arrive at San Francisco July 12, 1856, thirty-one days from Honolulu, reporting details of her voyage not inconsistent with De Greaves's statement that she had sailed from Honolulu destined for Panama, but had changed her course for San Francisco after leaving the alleged newly discovered island. There is, therefore, some good reason for regarding the stated facts of essential importance in De Greaves's story as worthy of consideration, and, so far as it goes, it indicates the real existence of the 'uncharted island' suggested in my query, upon which the Levant may have run in the night.

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"I subsequently procured from De Greaves, by means of a messenger sent for the purpose, a statement, in his own writing, as to his visit to the island that he claimed to have discovered. This was more than two years after the somewhat fabulous account published in the newspaper to which I have referred. When he wrote this statement (June 28, 1904) De Greaves was a leper, living in the leper settlement at Kalaupapa, Molokai, Hawaiian Islands—a circumstance which may be taken as increasing the credibility of the narrative by eliminating any self-interested motive that might otherwise have been held to inspire it. Not until now have I made any part of this letter of the unfortunate man public. Referring to the voyage of the General Wool, De Greaves writes:

"'I left Melbourne in the bark General Wool, Capt. Fuller, bound for San Francisco, Panama, or Callao, west coast of America. General cargo, flour, &c., for sale, not consigned to any firm that I remember. I was chief officer of said vessel. We had on board as passenger a lady actress with suite. With orders to go to either port the passengers wished, as per special agreement. The actress called herself Lola Montez. I was always of opinion that her name was "Kate Hayes," and doubted her alias as Lola; however, she was a jolly shipmate. This was in the fifties, I cannot remember the year or date. On our passage we called at Honolulu and remained some time. Eventually starting for Panama, on our course we ran foul of an uncharted island, quite a small affair, five to six miles long, more or less, and perhaps two or more miles across, with a slightly elevated hummock at each end. A small salt water lagoon in centre. In fine weather and smooth sea the island could be seen four to five miles distant from the deck of a large vessel. We were nearly on it before observing it. The island is barren, excepting salt marsh scrub; the hummocks were not very high. You know sailors, as a rule, are the greatest fools living as calculators of the height, length, or breadth of an island when they run foul of one. I am no exception. After leaving the island we altered course for San Francisco.'

"It is interesting to note that De Greaves was moved to spin his yarn to the press reporter after learning that Capt. Lawless, master of the Australia, had reported to the Hydrographic Office his observation of a shoal somewhere in the region of De Greaves's alleged island. This observation was made in March, 1902, and was duly considered by the Navy Department in deciding to send a vessel to the 'Doubtful Island Region' for further search and exploration. The vessel chosen for this purpose was the Tacoma. Although no sign of shoal water was found by the latter at the place indicated by Capt. Lawless, he still believes that what he saw and reported was, in fact, a shoal, but probably located a few miles out of his reckoning. He did not stop his ship to sound, but estimated the depth of water on the shoal to be thirty to forty feet, or say, five to seven fathoms.

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"It is a strange coincidence that just now, at this time of renewed attention and inquiry, there should come from that remote and rarely visited region in the Pacific a new report of an old observation of a bank, or shoal, on which, by actual sounding, a depth of six to seven fathoms of water was really found. This confirmation of Capt. Lawless's report is contained in a letter, just received by me, from Prof. George Davidson, at San Francisco, an eminent authority on oceanography, who writes:

"'Yesterday (Jan. 9, 1906) I was browsing among old navigators, and in Burney, Vol. I., Pages 228 and 229, I came on the following, in the voyage of Villalobos: "Dec. 3 (1542) they discovered banks on which they had only six or seven fathoms." The pilot's statement: "And we sailed beyond Roca Partida about 200 leagues, when we had soundings in seven fathoms, being then in 13 degrees or 14 degrees north latitude, and no land in sight; but we believed ourselves to be near the Island San Bartholomeo." That's a "dead-reckoning" guess pointing to your mythical islands or to a shoal that may have less water than reported.'

"This observation antedates Capt. Lawless's by 360 years, but it is somewhat more reliable than his because of the actual soundings that were taken at the time, which have the same important significance as if made yesterday. Such a shoal is evidence of an elevated sea bottom, and is an indication of a shoal region, in which there may be coral reefs near enough to the surface to menace navigation, and where there might be islands, possibly habitable, and, in that case, now inhabited by the survivors of shipwreck. In fact, during the 360 years of elapsed time a coral island may have been formed on this very shoal. Such an island, developing conditions favorable to the support of life, like scores of tropical islands elsewhere, might have become habitable long ago.

"The region from which this report apparently comes (200 leagues from Roca Partida, shown on the charts) is perhaps 10 or 15 degrees east and 4 or 5 degrees south of the assigned position of Lawless's shoal; but it is within the great, generally landless, ocean area of which we have but comparatively little information and hardly any knowledge concerning the elevations and depressions of the sea bottom.

"I still hope to see this field thoroughly explored in the interest of navigation, for the purpose of showing with certainty that no such dangers can be found there, or to locate correctly on our charts any islands, reefs, or shoals, if such exist. This alone is a service well worth all its cost, and while obtaining these results, we should have at all times before us the chance of discovering whatever may be found there of possible value of any sort."

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There is another shred of circumstantial evidence indicating the existence of an island in this neighborhood. About seventeen years ago the James Campbell was abandoned 800 miles from the coast to windward and 2,300 miles from Hawaii to leeward. Two boats left the ship, steering for Hilo, Hawaii. The larger and better boat, well adapted to sailing, contained the Captain with his wife and girl baby and several sailors; the second boat carried five or six sailors. The Captain's boat made sail, and at first towed the other boat, but after two or three days parted company, leaving her behind. After twenty-three days the second boat's crew reached Hilo, expecting to find the Captain's boat already there. The weather had been favorable and the sea smooth, and nothing had occurred to account for the failure of the Captain's boat to arrive. It has never been heard from. Possibly the little boat was wrecked or landed on the same mysterious island where imagination, guided by a plausible sequence of facts, pictures the crew of the Levant awaiting the sail that will rescue them from their long exile. If fate did lead the Captain of the James Campbell and his family to this lost island it is not difficult to imagine further the delighted wonder with which these now grizzled veterans of the American Navy must have greeted these recruits to their little island republic!

In the plans that are now being made for the further exploration of this unknown sea and the solution of all these strange enigmas that have surrounded it, it is proposed to traverse the field of possible discovery with a steamer of the type of the Albatross, in twenty parallel lines, running ten or fifteen miles apart, each line extending 150 miles from north to south, thus embracing the area of 30,000 square miles in the Doubtful Island Region that has not yet been explored. Such a systematic and thorough exploration will take from three to five weeks to accomplish, but it will be conclusive and will surely pierce to the heart of this age-long mystery of the Pacific, and divest it of the dangers that now threaten navigation.

How the U. S. S. Levant might have run on a reef in the Unknown Sea, Pacific Ocean. Sketch is typical of abrupt appearance of these coral reefs in deep sea.

JAMES D. HAGUE.

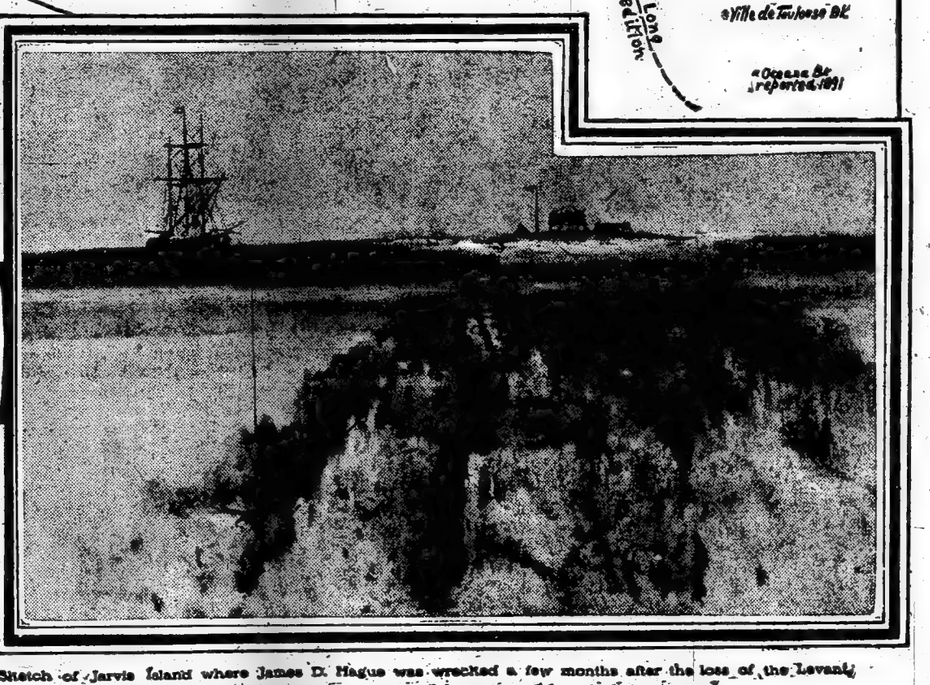

Sketch of Jarvis Island where James D. Hague was wrecked a few months after the loss of the Levant, showing difficulty in finding anchorage off this typical island of the Pacific.

MUSINGS OF A GENTLE CYNIC

It is better to turn pale than to kick the bucket.

The door of adversity always has the latchstring out.

Many a man has a promising future before him all his life.

In climbing the ladder of fame even the prizefighter must begin at the first round.

Good deeds do not always act as boomerangs.

The décolleté gown is all right so far as it goes.

It may be more blessed to give than to receive, but it isn't so popular.

It's all right to take a fellow of our size, but most of us don't realize how small we are.

The shorn lamb can seldom raise the wind.

Wrinkles are the fretwork of humanity.

Even prayer may be selfish. No man prays for rain when his roof leaks.

The novelty has generally worn off the things we covet by the time we get them.

Lady Warwick the "Socialist Countess" as a Campaigner

Pen Picture of the Interesting Englishwoman of Position and Wealth Who "Took the Stump" for the Laborite Candidates.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

IT will now be our pleasure," said the Chairman of the meeting, "to listen to an address by the Countess of Warwick."

The Countess sprang to her feet and smilingly faced the fifteen hundred or more workingmen who had packed themselves into the little hall at Canning Town, which was built to hold about eight hundred persons.

"Comrades and friends," she began, as soon as her audience had ceased its cheering, and then she had to wait another two minutes for more cheering. Her greeting had touched the hearts of those to whom she had addressed it.

"A great meeting like this," the Countess went on, "fills me with fear; for I am only a woman, and this is a man's meeting which needs men to talk to it."

But she had no need to fear that meeting. It was all hers. It had assembled to meet her. There were very, very few in that hall who had not heard with deep gratitude of her electioneering in behalf of Will Thorne, the Labor candidate for Parliament in the West Ham Southern district, of which Canning Town is a part. For several days she had been going about the district addressing meetings, in halls and in the open air, and now she had come to her last public meeting, and the Canning Town workingmen were there to listen to her and to thank her with their cheers for what she had done for their cause.

When the meeting started it promised for a moment to be a noisy, boisterous affair; but it did not long show that disposition.

"Look here, men," shouted Will Thorne, the Parliamentary candidate, interrupting the Chairman, "we ain't going to have any foolishness in this meeting. If anybody tries to make any trouble here to-night, you know what to do with him."

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A great roar of approval was the answer and another roar went up when the Chairman remarked: "I think the proper way to conduct this meeting is to put every man in charge of every other man, and then if anybody makes a disturbance, chuck him out on the instant."

But it was not fear of being "chucked out" that insured to the Countess of Warwick the respectful hearing that was to be hers. Those rough workingmen—dock laborers, boilermakers, shipwrights, and navvies—looked upon the Countess as their friend, as one of their own political sort. Yes, she was their comrade and friend; they couldn't quite understand it; but that it was a fact they were convinced.

She told them in the course of her address she was of a different order from themselves, made it impressively plain to them there was a wide gulf between them and her in every material respect.

"I am a lone figure here," said she, "and I wouldn't be here if I was not in full sympathy with you in all your political hopes and desires—if I did not believe in the very bottom of my heart in the political principles you believe in and your candidate believes in."

May be that cold-blooded persons who were viewing that meeting as observers and not as partisans failed to accept as convincing this declaration and other similar declarations with which the Countess's address abounded. To some of this sort the thought must have been constantly recurring that the Countess was not half so sincere in her devotion to those workingmen as they believed her to be and as she herself believed herself to be.

"W'at's 'er game?" one of the cold-blooded ones whispered to me. Plainly he could not understand how there could be anything in common between that richly attired and bejeweled representative of the nobility and aristocracy and the folk she was addressing as "comrades and friends."

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But it is an ungracious task to question the Countess's sincerity, just as it would be ungracious to wonder if her complexion is all her own and if her blonde hair knows what it is to be in a dye pot, and if she wears her veil, while she is addressing public meetings, to hide from the sharp-eyed ones she confronts that she is elaborately made up.

Women, more or less jealous perhaps of the Countess's good looks, are doubtless responsible for the prevalence of the suspicion that she is not really the beautiful creature she seems to be, but is relying to some extent upon artificial means to keep up the reputation she enjoyed in her younger days. The London newspapers must bear the responsibility for the prevalence of the suspicion that the Countess's Socialism is mere make-believe, or else a bit of faddism which she mistakes for real conviction.

Before the Countess spoke the Parliamentary candidate had a half hour with the meeting. He is the rankest of Socialists, who hates capitalists, despises the aristocracy, calls the House of Commons a den of thieves, and believes in doing everything prescribed in the most advanced Socialistic propaganda.

Up gets the Countess with a general "Amen" to all this man's utterances. Touching with her forefinger the bit of red ribbon pinned to the bust of her beautiful tailor-made green gown, she tenderly regards her audience for a moment and then tells it she is as good a Socialist as its Parliamentary candidate.

"I was invited here," she says, "by Will Thorne. Need I tell you he would not have invited me here if he had felt he could not take my hand in perfect trust and comradery?"

Strange comradery for the Countess of Warwick! Marvelous transformation that exhibits a woman, who for years basked in the sunshine of royalty, now beaming with pride at the thought that she is adjudged fit to receive the handshake of fellowship from a boilermaker Socialist, whose boast is he takes the dust of no Socialist living in England!

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Then the Countess goes on to tell how for twelve days she has been traveling about in the industrial centres of England supporting the candidates of the Labor Party.

"I've not seen my children and grandchild for twelve long days, but, comrades, I'm going home to-night to see them. My motor car will take me to them, and I shall look upon them in their beds and say a prayer over their sleeping forms. I shall pray that they, reared in all respects as children should be reared, may not fail to take interest in the children of the poor who live in the slums, denied proper air and proper nourishment.

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"We are all getting on in life; we have but a short time to live. Let us before we die make the conditions brighter for our children. Remember your responsibility, and sow the seeds of freedom for your children."

An Independent Labor Party in the House of Commons was the means on which the working people must rely to wrest justice from unwilling Governments, she said.

"What a delightful programme it is the new Government has laid out for itself!" exclaimed the Countess. "Full of fine promises to the workingman! And what is it worth? Nothing at all. To trust it is to run after disappointment and continued discontent. You will never secure your rights until you have a strong, independent body of workingmen representing you in Parliament. England can be made free, but not by shouting and the waving of union jacks—rather by giving hard, earnest support to the labor movement, which is the greatest movement ever known in England.

"It is the children who have brought me into this movement heart and soul, the children who are insufficiently fed and clad, the children who go to their schools with nothing in their stomachs. Help for them is not coming from the wealthy and aristocratic people of England, nor from the Liberal nor Tory politicians, but from the trades unions which have been working while the politicians have been fighting and quibbling over the religious questions and other like questions.

"You can't expect anything from either Liberals or Tories, can you, now?" and the Countess, clasping her hands behind her back, gracefully bent forward to get her answer.

"No, damn 'em!" a man in the front row shouted, and his shout reached the Countess's ears in spite of the roar that filled the hall.

"Quite right!" said the Countess, giving the man in the front row a smile that will live in his mind for many years—for the Countess has a very sweet, a very fetching smile.

"I rode down in a carriage this morning with the wife of an eminent Liberal politician," the Countess went on. "'I wish,' said this woman to me, 'that when you get time you would explain to me why a well-educated Englishman, well trained in affairs, is not a better representative in Parliament of the English laboring man than one of their own kind.'

"'Because,' I answered, 'the workingman knows what the workingman wants and what legislation is needed to bring comfort and happiness and decent conditions of living to his family.' Was I right in my answer, comrades?"

"Aye!" they shouted, and the Countess looked very happy.

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It would be carrying flattery to an absurd length to speak of the Countess as an oratorical woman, to compare her favorably with such a woman orator as Mrs. Henry Fawcett. In her talk to the Canning Town people she wasn't eloquent nor fluent, and I am told she never is one or the other, no matter where she speaks nor what her topic may be. Indeed, her reputation as a speaker in places where women of her rank are apt to be heard is not at all in her favor. "She talked a lot of tiresome humdrum and gush," a woman said to me yesterday, referring to an address the Countess delivered at a club dinner not long ago.

But somehow her style seemed admirably adapted to the work she had to do at that labor meeting. Her "Comrades and friends," spoken in her soft, sweetly toned voice, was far more impressive than the "Comrades and friends" of the fat, short-haired, slovenly dressed woman who followed her and talked like a professional woman of the platform.

Somehow, too, the halting, jerky way in which the Countess moved through her address seemed to take with her auditors. Maybe they regarded it as evidence of the sincerity of her remark that she had taken the field for labor because she couldn't help herself, her feelings of sympathy ran so strong toward the toilers of her country

"I am not an orator," she remarked, "but I can't keep silent," and so, possibly, the harder her words came, the surer the workingmen felt of her.

Anyhow, there is no gainsaying the fact that no political meeting ever enjoyed a political address more than those people at Canning Town enjoyed what the Countess of Warwick said to them. Undoubtedly she would make a lamentable failure if she should undertake to discuss the great issues of the day before an audience of highly intelligent citizens; but as a worker for the Independent Labor Party she is extremely effective.

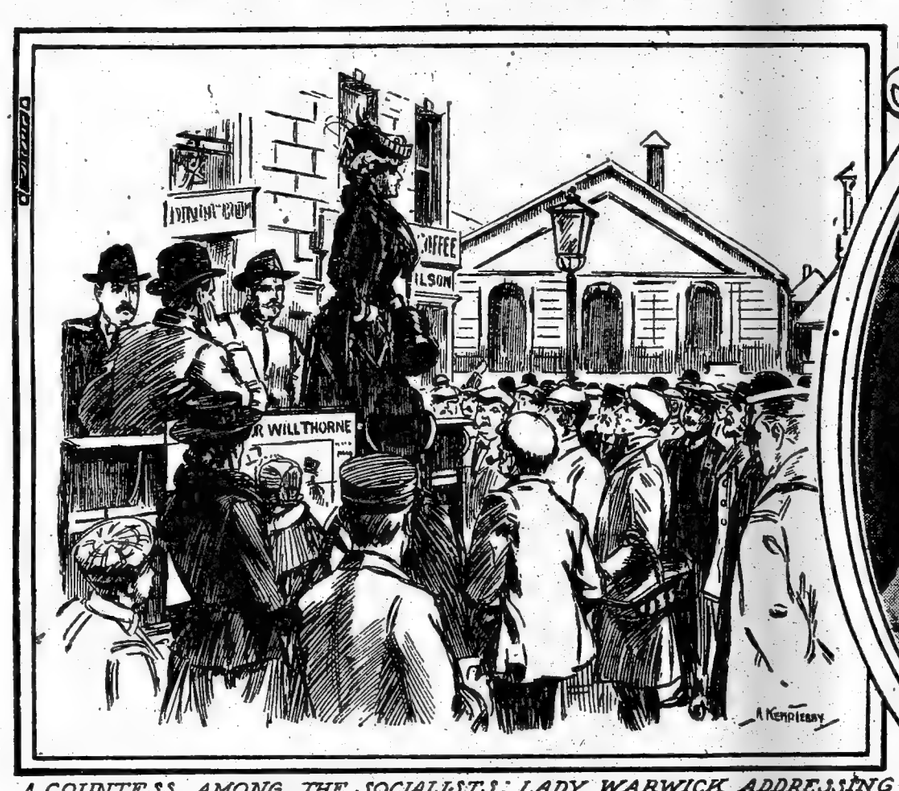

A COUNTESS AMONG THE SOCIALISTS: LADY WARWICK ADDRESSING THE SUPPORTERS OF MR. WILL THORNE AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE

LADY WARWICK

"AN ENGLISHWOMAN IN NEW YORK:" FREE CALENDARS AND OTHER THINGS

EVER since Jan. 1 I have been searching New York shops for a 1906 calendar. To be sure New York is full of calendars, but I wanted a particular kind—the kind which I always have bought at the beginning of each new year in London, and for which I have always gladly paid my shilling—and speaking of shillings, I am going to to be exact and explain that a shilling is 24 cents. You New Yorkers always are saying that a shilling equals a quarter of a dollar, or 25 cents. I just want to mention this because if you are doing business in a good many hundred or thousand shillings you would be very foolish to give a Britisher twenty-five of your cents for one of his shillings!

But to go back to the calendar. I went from shop to shop and asked for a business calendar and was shown various kinds.

They showed me little cupids dancing all over the coming year, and I said:

"I do not want cupids!"

"Bring on the Longfellow calendars," shouted the shopman.

"Tell me not in mournful numbers
Life is but an empty dream,"

quoth the calendar, going on to tell of Priscilla's coquettish

"Why don't you speak for yourself, John?"

"These things are beautiful," I said, turning to the patient shopman, "but my generous American friends and acquaintances have given me dozens of just such dainties. What I want is a plain business calendar to hang over my desk. I don't want any quotations on it, but just the name of the day and the date, and space for the writing of my engagements."

"Commercial department!" he shouted, and then a pretty girl escorted me to a place where they sold pencils, pens, paper, and envelopes of all sizes at such cheap rates as made me wonder how they dared to charge us so much in London; all sorts of convenient desk appendages, brass clippers, stamp boxes, and memorandum calendars with one day on each leaf, with plenty of space to write, and price 5 cents.

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I explained that the sort of calendar I wanted had on each week a leaf of days, beginning with Sunday, ending with Saturday, and with some space for writing memoranda under each date. They did not keep them; never saw any on sale.

I visited every likely shop of every sort in Sixth Avenue, Broadway, Twenty-third Street, and then I went to the "city" part of New York, or, as you call it, "downtown," where you have the funny little streets that in a way remind me somewhat of old London. I grew eloquent and hoarse in describing that calendar, and oh, the carfare I spent! Only yesterday I got it, and it was procured in this wise:

"It seems strange to me," I said to the tired man who had turned his stock upside down in my behalf, "that though you have in this city everything else I ever attempted to buy, and so often more convenient and cheaper than I could get the same thing in London, you haven't this calendar. I should think every business man would have one in his office. Surely the business men don't have cupids dancing over their desks, and surely they don't have time to take in a quotation from Longfellow, Bryant, Whittier, or Swinburne every time they look for the date! Now, this is the sort of calendar I want," and having some gift for drawing I proceeded with pencil and paper to depict a page of the coveted thing.

The shopman's face beamed. "Madam," he said, we don't sell those calendars—we give them away!"

"But you ought not to!" I protested. "They cost a shilling in London."

"In the stores we don't give them, for we never have them on hand, but if you will go across to that building, in the insurance office they will give you a dozen."

It did seem to me the most embarrassing thing to do, not to say "cheeky," to go calendar begging when I would so gladly buy, but I took the lift in the tall building which carried me to an office, explained that I had been sent, and had thrust upon me half a dozen calendars precisely like my shilling London ones—only a bit more convenient, with a beautifully engraved and colored injunction on the back: "Insure Your Chattels—Don't Burn Up! The Blankety Blank Insurance Company Is the Safest!"

The young woman at the desk also gave me three leather-bound diaries, twenty-five blotters, two lead pencils, a penwiper, and a rubber eraser. It all made a good-sized parcel, so she tied it with a string and fastened a wooden handle on to carry it by.

It seemed to me when I left that building that if any of my belongings ever got burned it would not be for want of forewarning, for on every one of these most acceptable gifts was labeled "Don't Burn Up!"

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The next day I went to that office and got all the possessions I have on this side insured. I explained to the genial manager that I really couldn't accept all those presents without some return, and he, while admitting that everybody should have her shoes and opera wraps insured, and that the Blankety Blank Company was without doubt the very best and most reliable concern for insuring, assured me that people were welcome to such benefits as calendars, blotters, diaries, pencils, and erasers whether they got insured or not.

One of these days I shall fall to criticising you and telling you of your faults—for your own good—but just now I am finding so many things to admire, that I will continue here to admire the blessings you shower upon me.

Whoever in London ever heard of being able to drop into any hotel one might be passing, walk into a drawing room, write a letter, and address it on the hotel stationery? Which reminds me of the anger of a nice little American friend I used to know in London, who attempted to do this.

"I was walking along Piccadilly one afternoon," she said, "when I suddenly remembered a note I had forgotten to write, and I was glad to find I was just in front of a nice hotel when I remembered it. I went in at the door and passed the hall man, who asked me what I wanted. I said I wanted the drawing room, and he called another man in livery, who showed me all the way. He held out a silver tray to me, and said: 'Whom do you wish to see, Madam?' and I said I didn't want to see anybody; I just wanted to write a note, and would he show me where the writing desk was, and did it have paper and envelopes on it?

"'Oh, you reside here, Madam?' he said. 'Pardon me—a new guest, perhaps? I did not recognize you.'

"'I don't reside here,' I said. 'I wish to write a note.'

"'Don't reside here, Madam, and are not calling on any guest here, Madam!' he exclaimed in tones of thunder. 'Then why should you write a note, and to whom, may I ask?'

"This was too much," went on the little American woman as she told me the story. "I called him an impudent creature, and said I wasn't accustomed to telling servants why I wrote notes and to whom, and actually he said, 'I'll have to ask you to leave, Madam, or I shall call assistance!' I left the miserable place, because I thought the man was dangerous, and actually I found out that they didn't allow people to go in and write notes."

Now, when the American woman told me this story I was astonished, and I could not forbear saying, "But, my dear, why should you go into a hotel and sit down and write letters? I never heard of such a thing!"

"Why, I was tired, anyway, and I wanted to sit down and rest, and I wanted to send that note right away! But, there now, we won't talk any more about it. However, it isn't pleasant to be shooed out of a place as if they thought you were a suspicious character and wanted to steal their andirons."

"They undoubtedly did think that," I said; but her eyes showed fire, and we never mentioned the subject again.

I never quite understood my little friend or her terrible anger until I came to New York and found that here one walks into hotels and writes letters with pen and ink and paper belonging to the hotel proprietor; that one may sit on a Marie Antoinette chair or loll on a gold and brocade couch in a superb public drawing room without being a guest or the friend of a guest at the hotel; that also one may do all these things in magnificently appointed "ladies' parlors" in all your large shops; that one may get a headache or a heartache while out shopping and be put to bed in the "sick room" by a trained nurse; that one may check one's parcel, even though the parcel be a baby, and have such things cared for and returned safe and sound without any charge for the trouble.

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I say I didn't know these things. Also I did not know that when you went to a restaurant and ordered some meat, they gave you the bread and butter and potatoes for nothing. Fancy giving away bread and butter and potatoes! Which reminds me of another American friend in London who wanted ketchup for his meat, and asking the restaurant waiter to bring it, found himself charged with "one bottle of ketchup."

"What do I want with a bottle of ketchup?" roared the American.

"But you hordered it, Sir!" protested the waiter.

"I ordered ketchup to put on the meat!"

"Yes, Sir, that's what I said, Sir," agreed the frightened waiter.

These days I laugh over the ketchup story told with such gusto by the American man. It used to seem so strange to me that a man so generous that he thought nothing of spending three guineas for orchids or roses to send to his women acquaintances; who seldom called on me and my aunt without a box of those American sweets that are becoming so popular in London; who, if he heard one speak of not having seen a play, would send one matinée tickets for it the next day, should make such a fuss about the price of a small bottle of ketchup. Now I have ceased to wonder. I merely laugh until I have to hold my sides. I don't pretend to having a sense of humor, for, being not only English, but an Englishwoman, I know you Americans wouldn't believe me if I said I had; but when I thoroughly understood why that American in London objected to paying for a bottle of ketchup, I actually burst out laughing at a restaurant table, and the waitress who was serving me seemed to think I was laughing at her. I had ordered a chop in a restaurant one day soon after I arrived in New York last Summer, and when the waitress brought the chop she brought a dish of pickles.

"I did not order the pickles," I said kindly.

"But perhaps you'll like them?" she said interrogatively.

"Perhaps so," I answered, for I noticed they seemed to be a new kind of pickles, and I had a desire to try all the new American dishes that came in my way.

I ate the pickles, but they were not on the bill. "You have not charged for the pickles," I said to the waitress.

"Why, we don't charge for pickles, never!" she exclaimed with wide open eyes.

"And ketchup," I said, a sudden illumination coming upon me, "do you charge for ketchup?"

"Why, no, Ma'am, of course not! How could we charge for ketchup?"

"Nor horseradish, nor Worcestershire sauce?" I pursued unrelentingly.

"Of course not, Ma'am, how could we?" and here the girl began to snap.

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And then I laughed, and later I wrote to the American man in London that I had only just come to a full understanding of his objection to paying for that bottle of ketchup. I have no doubt he thought the understanding had come by freight.

I bought a dress length the other day, and after it was sent home I suddenly decided I did not want it. It was intended for a Winter gown, and I have been finding chiffons and mulls more suitable than broadcloth for your New York Winters.

"Take it back!" said a New York woman to whom I confided my dilemma.

"But they wouldn't take it back, surely?" I questioned.

"Why not?" she asked. "That's what stores are for, partly, to take back what you buy when you don't want it."

"You mean they will exchange it? That would be very kind in them. Then I could get a white mull pattern instead."

"Don't get the mull yet—wait till March, when they'll have their nicest things."

"But I must get something back, surely!" I said.

"Certainly!" she laughed. "Get your money back!"

And the shopkeeper gave me my money back—yes, he actually most solicitously inquired whether I would have an exchange or a credit slip or the money! It took about ten minutes to arrange it, and to my amazement nobody seemed to mind in the least. But it got on my conscience, and the next day I went to that shop and got a set of furs. I really couldn't allow a shopkeeper to lose money in that way. In London I never heard of such a proceeding. Possibly they would take back a gown ordered and paid for by Queen Alexandra or the Princess of Wales, but I cannot fancy them returning the money even then. They would inquire what her Majesty or her Royal Highness would be graciously pleased to accept in exchange.

Whenever I am in a large shop with my hands full of small bundles a nice person accosts me with, "Shall I show you the way to the Accommodation Desk?" and I have learned now to accept without surprise, though always with effusive thanks, the services of the small girl who does all the parcels into one beautiful package and then gives it to me with a wooden handle, and as I proceed through the grocery department I always "Take one!" of whatever I see labeled with that enticing legend. In this way I have got a corkscrew, which, though it gives me the information that there is only one pure grade of whisky made in America, yet fulfills its purpose as well as a sixpenny London one; soaps of all kinds, perfumes, hair tonics, tooth brushes which keep my teeth just as dainty as they would if they did not warn me that all tooth pastes but a particular brand will make my mouth an empty cavern long before old age shall have done its worst for me; and of many, many other things I always "take one."

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I have learned that in any hotel or large shop a wash-up and a brush-up always awaits me, free, and that after having bathed my face in a marble basin I may dry it upon a perfectly fresh damask towel, laundered at somebody else's expense. Which reminds me of one of the most pathetic sights I have seen here. A marble wash-hand basin stood quite near a window in one of the shop lavatories. Over the basin hung four freshly ironed towels of the finest quality, and there were two new cakes of soap. The curtains to the window were of most beautifully embroidered net, and on them was pinned this pathetically appealing label:

"Please Do Not Use the Curtains for Towels."

I met an American man the other day who was telling me of some hard-up times in his early career. He happened to mention that he so disliked the taste of beer, and then said:

"If it hadn't been for beer, however, a few years ago, I should have starved to death."

"Did you have to live on beer?" I asked sympathetically.

"No, I merely bought a five-cent glass of beer for the sake of the free lunch that was thrown in, and a good free lunch it was, too!"

So even in the public houses they give you free lunches, and in the department stores—free, free, so many things are free!

But, oh, why is it that so oftentimes I call of an afternoon on the most charming of American women and they offer me not a cup of tea? Only when I am regularly invited to a "party" is my inner woman thus refreshed when I go a-calling here. Now, don't say you always give tea, Oh, gentle woman reader of THE SUNDAY TIMES! I don't happen to know you in your own particular person. I say that it is not the usual custom here, as in England, to have tea and thin bread and butter served for 5 o'clock, whether there are callers or not. It is one of our nicest customs in England, and while we are engaged in adopting so many of your delightful customs, why do you not, as a Nation, adopt this one of ours?

MARY MORTIMER MAXWELL.

Age gets more respect for its gray hairs than for its baldness.

Some weddings remind one of a match that strikes only on the box.

The trouble about forgetting an injury is that we keep forgetting we have forgotten it.

It is cheerful to note that there are a few defaulters who have never been Sunday school Superintendents.

If You Want to be a King Here's Your Chance

Confessions of an ex-Ruler---Kingdoms May Be Had at a Bargain if You Like the Business---Profitable, too, if You Understand the Game.

IT is really unfair in these days, when so many American women are becoming Duchesses, Countesses, and Ladies of the Manor House or the Moated Grange, that some one has not enlightened the man of the United States how he can become a King—aye, even an Emperor—and own a kingdom where he is medicine, religion, treasury, Court of Appeals, Chancery, Prime Minister, Foreign Office, Director of Public Works, and Workers—Pooh Bah, in short.

I write as one who knows thereof. I have been a King. I have visited my brother Kings, sat with them, and, in some instances, helped them to bed. I was in a fair way to becoming an Emperor, but was deposed because I got mixed in my dates. An eclipse of the moon didn't come at the time when I promised to knock a chunk out of Luna with an incantation. I have always been ashamed of myself for this, because I ought to know that the false teeth game and the eclipse will no longer go with one's beloved subjects. If you want to be a King, remember that originality is the life of empire.

The newspapers the other day printed a paragraph in which it was stated that the British Government had an island for sale. It was either in the Bahamas or the South Seas, I forget which. It doesn't really matter, however, for the British Government has scores of islands that can be bought for a mere reference assuring that one is a responsible person and able to come to time with the installments.

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A kingdom can be bought on the installment plan. All you have to do is to fix in your mind just what kind of kingdom you would like to have, and, if there is the making of a half decent King in you, it's yours. For instance, suppose your kingdom is one of the little palm-starred, reef-set islands of the Bahamas and contains 100 acres, "more or less, wood and ruinate," you make application to the Crown Government, and, if your application is approved, you pay down one-fifth of the purchase price, which is $5 an acre, and pay the rest in annual installments of $40 for nine years more. Then you are a King by letters patent, and although divine rights are not mentioned in the contract, you have them just the same, with no newspapers to tear them to pieces.

During the ten years, however, you are as much a King as you will be when you have letters patent, so long as you come to scratch with your $40 a year. There are perhaps a hundred or two original inhabitants on the island. (You will always find somebody. I found an American on one island. The King job being filled, I came away.) As a rule, your beloved subjects come in varying shades, thinly clad, with a profound trust in man, a knowledge of Methodist hymns and a language all their own. (You can own a language, too, and call it after yourself.) The Government contract does not say that the original inhabitants are thrown in with the five-hundred-dollar kingdom, but, as they are there, with no chance or desire to go away, you have the right to "tax" them for living in your kingdom.

The preliminary steps being gone through and you a King, it is time to get down to the business of ruling. Those who thus early in the story have decided to be Kings must closely follow instructions and benefit by the experiences which are recorded here. They are the experiences of the deposed monarch who writes, and those of his brother Kings, many of whom still reign and prosper. There is King John G. down at Fortune Island; there used to be a Mrs. Queen Watling at San Salvador, and there are scores of other rulers in the Bahamas and the South Sea groups.

The first thing to be done is to build your palace. True, it will not be a gorgeous one, with fluted arches and enchanting lines. (You can't expect everything for $500.) but an imported bungalow with a galvanized iron roof, or even a bamboo wattled house roofed with palm fronds, is something to dream about if you have the right spirit. Some Kings live up a tree to escape malaria. Outside the door you can sit o' nights with a pipe and watch the fireflies dancing through the palms that are restlessly rubbing the moon and listen to the wash of the sea and the voices of your beloved subjects in the native village, raised in a Methodist hymn or a semi-barbaric chant.

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Unless, like Peter the Great, you like work, there is no need for you to build your own palace. It is better to let the natives do it; they respect you more if you hate work, and—it isn't good King politics, anyway. On your arrival you should call the natives together and explain to them as best you can that you are IT, and that you want a palace built right away. Don't say you're the new "King"; reflect on that delightful word, but never use it in speech. "Busha" means the same thing and brings better results. The native idea of a Busha is a man who wears long leather boots, buys his hat by the yard, and swears horribly.

Of course you must have a little money to get things started. I would advise none to start in the King business with less than $50. Your palace will cost you at least $10 of that. But the main capital the King needs is ingenuity; an originality of thought and expression; modest accomplishments with the flutina, the penny whistle, or the Jew's harp; for state occasions an extensive knowledge of big words of which it is not necessary to know the meaning; some acquaintance with Scriptural quotations, and—this is important!—a knack for making chemical and electrical demonstrations.

Read that last requirement carefully. It has saved many a King his throne when political revolution was trembling on the verge. I once knew a King who quelled an angry mob of beloved subjects by merely changing the color of an alkali with two drops of vinegar. The beloved subjects didn't fall on their knees, or flee, but decided there and then that they were wrong. Who would pit his wisdom against a wizard who could make things change from blue to bright red with a drop of "plain water"?

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I knew another King—he was a big King; ruled 300 beloved subjects and 4,000 acres—who saved himself from the cutlass edge by declaring that he could make brown paper bite. He performed the simple and well known trick of placing a piece of brown paper on a dry tray mounted on four tumblers. Then with a clothes brush he scrubbed the brown paper, placed it on the tray, and told the leader of the disloyal subjects to put his nose to the edge. The little, stinging, electric spark brought tears to the chief's eyes. There was never another revolution in that kingdom.

It would be a wise thing for one going into the King business to study and practice these things, and take along a few test tubes, a galvanic battery, some acids, &c. The making of a little hydrogen gas with zinc filings and sulphuric acid and applying a match to the vapor, will do more to establish one's divine rights than all the letters patent in the offices of the Crown Government.

Before going any further it is necessary, in order

"HIS MAJESTY"

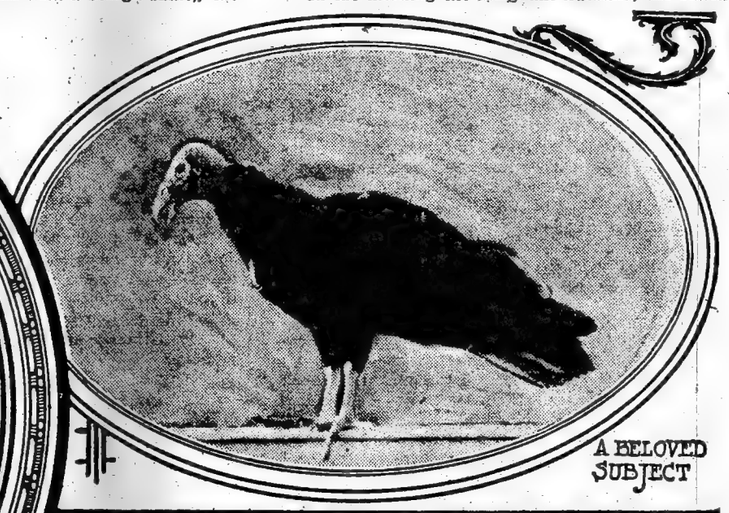

A BELOVED SUBJECT

"BRINGING SMALL MARKS OF LOYALTY"

to convince the reader that this is not a joke, to come to the profitable side of the King business. At first, as I said, you should have a little money. You may not need it, but the occasional exhibition of it on state occasions is influential, even in an island Senate. Most of your commerce can be done by a kind word, a thoughtful suggestion, a quotation, or the gift of an old newspaper. Here is what a King friend of mine used to do:

He had a lot of cocoanuts on his island, and the coir fibre brought good prices. The trees bore nuts all the year round, and these, with the fibre, he shipped to New York by every available schooner that could be induced to stand by and do a little business.

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When the King wanted to reap his crop of cocoanuts, he would call a beloved subject, and, after reciting a string of momentous words and asking the beloved subject if he didn't think that was a mighty funny story, he would say:

"Of course it is. You're quick to see things. Now that thickhead, 'Rastus, couldn't see a joke if you stuck a pin in him. Which reminds me, he is ruining all the cocoanuts by tearing away young buds with old nuts. You know that means you lose all the young nuts that he pulls down. Isn't that so?"

"Yes, Busha. Him is suttinly very stupid!"

"Right! You're sharp. Now, I was just thinking of getting a real clever man from over the seas to pull the cocoanuts, but what's the use when a bright boy like you might do as well? Say," pulling out a dollar watch, "it's 12 o'clock now. I bet you this watch you couldn't pull 800 cocoanuts before sundown."

"If I do it, Busha, you give dat t'ing?" the beloved subject would inquire, his eyes bulging.

"I'll give it to you for nothing."

Then off would go the beloved subject to pull cocoanuts. He would get his mother and father—four generations of the family, in fact—to help him win that watch. Eight hundred cocoanuts are quite a number when you consider that it is necessary to climb sixty or seventy feet to get five or six grown ones, and in the end there may not be over 500 fit to be pulled. Small wonder that the beloved subject loses; but he is a good sport and is ready for any new game that comes along. Even if he wins, the King has the satisfaction of knowing that he had the labor of thirty or forty persons and a crop of cocoanuts for a 69-cent watch, for, of course, he bought a stock of them wholesale.

Another move of this same King was to call all his beloved subjects together and announce that, out of his love for them, he had decided to make each male adult a conditional gift for four years of an acre of fine land. [Wild cheers.] All the beloved subjects had to do in return was to plant in straight rows between their own yams and cocos and cassava, certain cocoa beans which he would supply himself for nothing. [Roars of gratitude.] After that for four long years the beloved subjects could have that land all to themselves, the King relying on them, of course, to send him "occasionally" some yams and cocos, or a sucking pig, as marks of their loyalty and gratitude.

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The King, however, (and here his royal brow would become stern,) would see to it that industry was rigidly observed, that every man kept the land well weeded and did not allow the cocoa beans to die. Those who proved slothful would be fined a bag of yams each week for six months with the additional penalty of being required to replace those cocoa plants.

Beyond that, however, (and here his Majesty's brow would light up again with a benign smile,) the broad acres would be theirs for four long years at the end of which time, of course, they would revert with the cocoa trees in bearing to his Majesty.

For four years the King received numerous gifts of yams and other products, with sucking pigs, which he industriously turned into another department of thriving commerce. The yams, &c., he shipped to Nassau. At the end of four years his beloved subjects were just as they had been before the King's generosity. But the broad acres groaned with chocolate pods.

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There is no reason why the amateur King should not reach this state of affluence in time and be in a position where, although the electrical experiments and the chemical wonders have ceased to be marveled at, he can afford to pay 25 cents a day for labor, which is the regular rate of wages per day in such civilized colonies as Bermuda, Nassau, and Jamaica, and when he has brought his kingdom to a cash basis there is really no reason why he should not have a currency. If the British mint does not get wind of it, he can have his own august head stamped on every coin, too.

Though all this may sound very pleasant and lightly humorous, in an island kingdom like this, as in the palaces of anointed Kings, "uneasy lies the head" very often. It must not be forgotten that the King is Court of Appeals in all the little squabbles for which the natives of the Bahamas in particular are notorious. They have a grievance; the night in the native village is rendered hideous with their denunciations of one another; but they seldom come to blows. In the early morning they appear at the door of the King's palace, or at the foot of his tree, and patiently tarry while he awakes, drinks a rum punch, and appears in all the royal glory of rumpled hair and pajamas. Then the Court of Appeals is declared open.

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But here again the King may turn a stroke of business to his own coffers while meting out stern, cold justice to his beloved people. I remember a King of one of the Windward Islands who set a company in roars of laughter with his description of one of these appeals for royal justice, and how it was dispensed.

There had been a long-winded session throughout the night in the native village. Ezekiel David had run away with Zitilla, wife of Naaman Thomas, (they get such names from the Methodist preacher who visits them now and then.) The elopers were soon discovered, owing to the fact that the island was only 2,760 yards long and 800 yards broad.

In the morning the indignant husband, the sullen lover and the shrieking, jabbering wife appeared before the King.

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"It's like dis, Busha!" began the plaintiff.

"Yo' shut you' naygur mouth!" shrieked the woman. "Lis'en to me, Busha. I—"

"Don't say a word," spoke up the lover. "Don't say a word; den dis ole fool mek monkey of heself before de Busha. Don't—"

The next minute they were all three at it, tooth and nail, eyes and lungs—tearing, clawing, shrieking and swearing—while the King sat in his pajamas with a rolled tobacco leaf in one hand and a brew of rum, lime, and raw sugar in the other, marks of his royal state.

For fifteen minutes they argued, then the woman ran away, shrieking and tearing her hair. It sounds tragic, but if the woman had been told in that moment that the pigs were in the yam-patch, she would immediately have forgotten her sorrow. The two men were left before the King, raking up each other's past in this manner:

"You're a t'lef!"

"You're a pauper!"

"You t'lef Daniel Isaac's pig las' month."

"God hear me swear—him lie!" with a wild appeal to the morning sky. "Oh, Lord, hear me! Dis man him once steal me cashew dat de win' blew into him provision groun'."

"Whut's dis I hear? Busha, make dis man speak upon him oath."

Then a side issue was raised and fought out between themselves, while the first day breeze rustled through the cocoanuts and voices down the village cried, "Pi-i-ig! Pi-i-ig! Pi-i-ig!" mingling with the snorting of joyous hogs. The King smiled and sipped his rum punch.

By and by the plaintiff and defendant were out of breath and stood with their noses almost touching, glaring harmlessly into one another's eyes.

"Cho!" said the plaintiff contemptuously.

"Who you callin' cho?" screamed the defendant.

Just as they were about to start off again, the woman came back to tell her husband to behave himself 'like a "gemman" and come home. But now the King had his say. When he opened his mouth no dog barked.

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To the lover he spake this judgment:

"You haven't got a right to take away another man's wife. It was obstreperous behavior, antiseptic to the last degree, not to mention philomenous. I order you to keep away hereafter, as inreferredtobeforesaid and I fine you to husk cocoanuts for a week and to cut down the bush on the south side of the island where I mean to make an experiment with pineapples.

"You," to the husband, "are a pretty poor specimen not to be able to keep your wife in the bonds of conjugal bliss, that joy which desseminates domesticity wherever the afflatus lights. I command you to toil for her and give unto her two bags of yams every week, and, as evidence of good faith, I shall requisition her to bring the yellow yams to me that I may see for myself that you are treating her with due deferentiality. You understand me?"

"Oh, yes, Busha!" all three cried quickly.

"Woman, as for you! Tom Green, which keeps a jag-hall in Chestnut Street over the seas, used to say unto me that the antipathos of life was due to the assiduous conglomeration of frequential libations. That being so, and in order to keep you and your husband under my eye for a bit, you will come here every morning and plant corn and bananas all around the house."

Marveling at such wisdom the trio went back to the village to tell all their friends that they had never seen any Busha like this Busha since the days of Busha Solomon.

It must not be forgotten either that the King has also to be doctor and parson in marriage, sickness, and death. Many a night he is compelled to get out of bed and attend a sick man, woman, or child. He is compelled to do it or lose prestige. Many a faith cure he can work, so guileless are the people and so much respecting of a giant intellect. In case of marriage or death he reads a few paragraphs backward from a French novel, or, if he is tender-hearted, he mumbles off as much as he can remember of the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, fragments of Collects and snatches of hymns, all rolled in one lengthy delivery. The natives crowd around him reverently. The men say, "T'ank God for such a man"; the women make queer curtsies; the children bring him more presents. For some reason the King goes home swearing like a teamster and gets as drunk as Nero. Then will follow days of solemn vows and a scanning of the horizon for a sail. By the time a schooner arrives, however, the mood has passed, and his Majesty is at it again, laying up treasures on earth.

Some may say it is a shame to treat "poor savages" like that. It must be said, however, that it makes not the slightest difference to those happy children of the sand and the sunshine. They kill time, anyway. They are blissfully unconscious of the value of anything, except sleep and food, and of these there is abundance. If they had enough intellect to realize that they had a choice between their present condition and advancement to higher religion, higher thought, more intense joy, and more intense sorrow they would probably send the oldest inhabitant to the King to say:

"Busha, we don't want nuthin'. Book-larnin' wouldn' make dem yam grow faster; we don't want any mo' clo'es, for dem would itch when sun hot; we don't—Busha, I beggin' you to lemme you' gun. Chicken hawk over Simon's hen house. You see him?"

On behalf of the King let this be said: He gives up the life to which his tutored instinct yearns; he makes an exile of himself, although the long days of despondency have not been dwelt upon in this story. Who can blame him if he exacts the stake for which he plays? And it is better that he should get that treasure which is given without loss to the givers than that civilization should creep in with the humiliating color line, which is unknown in the little kingdoms of the Bahamas, and that sudden learning which has sent tribe after tribe of the children of primeval Nature to degeneracy.

In return for years of solitude the King gets his treasure; but what else? If he be of a romantic turn of mind he may glory in the ever-changing face of Nature, his Nature; he may watch the sun come up over the lagoon to light the palms on his island—his sun, his lagoon, his palms, his kingdom—he may watch his fireflies at night mocking his moon To his dreams there may be no end. But the end, I have observed, is one of three things, drink, poetry, or the old white lights and napery. There is a saying about a camel—

Well—who wants to be a King?

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

THE GENESIS OF A GREAT MODERN HOTEL

THERE are wheels within wheels involved in the construction of a great modern hotel of which the public, when it begins to patronize the place, has not the slightest conception. Primarily a new hotel comes only after a long period of mental travail on the part of the two or more who have gathered together to build it. A paying hotel property is a first-class real estate investment, and in fact such holding may be funded with a facility equal to that with which money may be borrowed or exchanged on gilt-edged bonds.

A poor-paying hotel, on the contrary, is a white elephant of the most colossal sort, and the owners stand to lose nothing short of a million dollars, and, likely as not, twice that sum. It will thus be grasped that at the outset a good site for the hotel must be selected; a good hotel in a strategically poor neighborhood is worse, far worse, than a bad hotel in a good neighborhood, so far as receipts are concerned. Having selected the right site, it follows imperatively, if the best results are desired, that just the right sort of a structure must be erected, and that above even this the right sort of a man must be selected to conduct it—a man whose mental equipment includes a vast fund of resource, energy, perseverance, and indomitable self-confidence.

The projectors of the hotel begin their search for this sort of a man even before the plans of the building are completed. What they want, in a phrase, is a man who can be depended on to fill the public's desires just a shade better than any other hotel keeper is doing. And this is no easy thing to ask; but it is asked, nevertheless, and in no uncertain terms. Personal initiative is demanded, and a brain filled with brand-new ideas—a man, in short, who can do things and have things and be things that no other boniface does or has or is.

Such a man being found, and duly qualified as lessee, he is immediately taken into the confidence of the projectors of the enterprise and appealed to for ideas, which they as inexperienced hotel conductors cannot be expected to have. Very often the lessee may suggest radical alterations in the plans of the building, and as a rule these alterations are accepted and carried out forthwith as suggested. Very frequently such changes have involved the extra expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

A year or two ago, for instance, when the framework of the new Hotel Knickerbocker at Times Square was about finished, when the interior fittings were riveted in place, and the plans for all the floor spaces from top to bottom had been partially carried to completion, the neighborhood in which the Knickerbocker was building suddenly changed. The Times Building reared its towering stories, important business interests lodged therein, and all about the influence of the great new skyscraper were apparent. In other words, the district changed for the better to a far greater extent than had been believed.

The managers of the William Astor estate recognized this fact as soon as it became apparent, and looking ahead read the signs of the times with accuracy and accumen.

"Here," they said, "is a condition that must be met. When we tore down the old St. Cloud and decided to erect the Knickerbocker we did so because we saw that the neighborhood warranted it. There was a call for a new hotel right there, and we are building it. But in view of recent developments in this district, are we building it right?"

They might well ask this question, for certainly conditions at Forty-second Street and Broadway had changed since the frames of the structure began to rise. So much so, indeed, that it took little study to determine that the plans for the hostelry as they stood were inadequate, or would in time prove inadequate to meet the situation. Ergo, the plans must be revised and the interior of the new structure racked apart and rearranged.

Arguing thus, the lessee of the new hotel, Mr. James B. Regan, was called into conference, and all he had to say was "I told you so," which was true enough. No delay was permitted in remodeling the caravansary to the prospective needs of the district, and as a consequence when it opens to the public on Oct. 1 of the present year, it will make its bid for business in the full confidence of its owners and lessee that artistically, pleasantly, and usefully it will fit the district as though it were indigenous to the soil.

The changes and improvements in this hotel since work was begun upon its construction have involved an expenditure of exactly $1,200,000 over and above the cost of the building as originally contemplated. It follows that contractors engaged upon a hotel of this sort are not unenviably situated.

It has been remodeled several times to a greater or less degree. Not the least important emendations have been the installation of a servants' suite on the top floor, including parlors, sewing room, lounging rooms, sitting rooms, dining rooms, in fact, everything that will make the hotel help feel at home, with the consequent inculcation of pride and interest in the place, as well as changes in the culinary and guest apartments.

It is the duty of the lesssee of a new hotel to be about the building at some time or other every day in the course of construction. Who knows that some new idea, something that will increase the value of the hotel, and that will consequently increase its paying properties may not occur to him? At the same time he must give his attention, among other things, to the furnishing of the hotel, just as adequately, just as minutely, as though he were furnishing a house of his own.

A hotel is furnished from cellar to attic—on paper—long before the floors are laid. There are plans for every bit of space, and in these plans are marked everything that will be in the hotel when it is finished. The plans of the parlors—here you see a lounge, here and there chairs, rugs, carpets, paintings, tables; the prevailing note of interior decoration is jotted down; the furniture, Louis Seize, Byzantine; the color and make of the floor coverings—all minutely noted. In the kitchen, the ranges, closets, pan racks, everything is drawn in the plans, each in its appointed place, so that if you have the proper sort of imagination you may see by perusing the blue prints just how the hotel when completed will appear.

Not only this—such things keep the lessee busy enough in all conscience—but he has still more to occupy him. The staff of employes must be selected, from the managers and clerks and head waiters and detectives, to the chef (not the least important personage, by any means,) and scullery hands. There is nothing simple about this, as every housekeeper who has faced the servant problem knows. Two maids are sufficient to worry the average housewife to the verge of distraction. How about 700 servants? To pick 700 servants of the proper sort demands no mean ability in the way of discernment, knowledge of character, and expert ideas regarding the right kind of persons in the right places. And, in addition to this, a lessee must make no mistake in alloting his booth spaces to the persons best calculated to bring the best results. Ticket offices for railroads, theatre booth, news stands, candy stands, and the like, all have their places in the modern hotel, and the lessee must select from the hundreds of applicants for these booths and stands the persons whom he considers best able to conduct them properly and in general accordance with the character of the hotel.

Such calls as these upon the time and patience and ability of the modern lessee are only the most important of the many things to which he is obliged to attend. They keep him at his desk eight hours every day, week in and week out, and away from his desk one is most likely to find him, either inside the new structure, where the clang of the ironworkers' hammers resound, or at the offices of the owners of the building conferring, planning, devising, suggesting, arguing, all in crisp, short, businesslike sentences; for people who plunge in new hotels usually have a multiplicity of diverse enterprises and interests to occupy their minds.

All this, remember, while the hotel is a year or more from completion. Mr. Regan of the Knickerbocker was found in his offices in the Astor Court the other day arguing over the telephone with a refractory contractor, feeling with his left hand a supply of napery submitted for approval, while in chairs about his desk sat a furnishing contractor preparing to argue in favor of a Corot as against a Winslow Homer marine for the morning room, and a slick-looking applicant for the position of head bartender. The reporter had come to ask questions, but in the face of the lessee's beseeching countenance he took pity and withdrew.

"That difference in price means something when you consider that we have contracted with you for $600,000 worth of interior decorating already." These were the last words the reporter heard.

Where Dishonor Lies.

Reggie (insinuatingly)—Tell me, Muriel, do you consider that it's dishonorable in a chap to steal a kiss from a girl?

Muriel—Yes, if he is caught doing it by a third party.

"Westward the Course of Empire"

A Survey of Three Thousand Miles of Triumphant Democracy as Seen by a Passenger on the Los Angeles Limited.

By MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.

"THE side lights of a car in motion," according to Rufus Choate, whose the phrase is, hardly afford a safe basis for generalization. And yet the observer who is fresh from surveying three thousand miles of Triumphant Democracy cannot help compiling his observations into some sort of general conclusions. The mere necessity of arranging them in order compels him to so much of generalization. He cannot help asking himself, "What does all this mean?" After painful pondering, it seems to this voyager and observer that the most convenient summary of all these impressions is the French summing up of the principles which the French thought out before us, although we applied it in practice before them. "Uncle Sam," according to the eloquent speech of Gen. Patrick Collins at one of the Democratic conventions which nominated Grover Cleveland, is "the child of Revolution nurtured on Philosophy." There was no thought of French philosophy in the minds of the great majority of the Continental Congress in Philadelphia. Like Edie Ochiltree in Scott's novel, they were "nae liberty-men," and like him they stood upon "the prerogative" of British subjects. His colleagues of his committee allowed the bookish young Jefferson to underpin their Declaration of Independence with what philosophic support he might have derived from his reading, regarding his glittering generalities as padding, and being themselves intent only upon asserting their "prerogatives" as British yeomen or British squires. That they were founding a new nation upon the principles of the "Contrat Social" would have been an abhorrent proposition to such of them as had ever heard of Rousseau. The motto into which French lucidity condensed republican aspirations would assuredly have been rejected by them. And yet one is forced to revert to the French epigram, and to say that the triumph of American democracy is a triumph of "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity."

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Liberty.

LIBERTY is plainly enough the prime factor in this great success. What Mr. G. W. Steevens said of the aspect of New York may be said, with equal accuracy, of the aspect of the whole continent: "It is the outward expression of the freest, fiercest individualism." Therein, if therein alone, it commends itself to the Briton from whom, surely, we derive the freedom and the ferocity of our individualism. Refractory and reactionary Britons there be who would object to it on that ground. The late Thomas Carlyle might, and logically must, have objected to the Nebraska farmer tilling his soil and planting his trees, as to the Nevada miner prospecting on his individual account, on the ground that he was "an anarchical object," there being nobody to "boss" him or to throw stones or snap black snakes at him while he broke the stubborn glebe. The only settlement which could properly have commended itself to the sage was the Mormon migration. That was ordered and hierarchical enough to please him. In sooth, the Mormon migration was a great success. It is more than questionable whether the valley of the Great Salt Lake would have been, even now, turned into the land flowing with milk and honey that it is, but for the business foresight and provident energy of the Mormon leader who marshaled and directed the migration, not merely nor mainly from the valley of the Mississippi, which had already become untenable for the followers of Joseph Smith, but from all those parts of Europe in which converts to Mormonism and colonists for the Great Salt Lake were to be gathered. Oak and triple brass were about the hearts of those pilgrims. It is arguable that the subordination and obedience arising from religious faith were essential to the settlement of Utah, when it was a thousand miles removed from the nearest outpost of civilization.

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But at any rate Utah was the only exception. Everywhere else, "The Winning of the West" has been accomplished by the free and fierce individualism which is, as we say, the Anglo-Saxon birthright, and in the triumphs of which our British brother can take part, since, "excipiendis exceptis," they are his triumphs also. The civilization of the West, I repeat, would have been a great blow to Carlyle and his specialty of "government" and anti-Anarchism. But even his rock-ribbed prejudices in favor of coercion and supervision would have been, must have been, unsettled if he had had the opportunity of taking this transcontinental trip which we have been taking, and of seeing "what hath Man wrought" when man is simply emancipated and turned loose to follow his own sense of his own interest. He would have been forced to admit, on the prairies of Nebraska, that "der big brass-hat pizness does not make der trees grow." "Laissez faire" is a French phrase but a British belief. "Every Man in His Humor" is as British in phrasing as in sentiment. That simply to unlock the human energies is the way to make them most productive is a creed virtually confined to the English-speaking peoples. The triumphs of its practical application over the width of the American continent they can all equally share. What, they may with equal confidence inquire, what would the very ideal of a benevolent despot have made of it by the unfettered and individual action of the members of our great democracy?

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Equality.

IT IS at this next stage of the application of the French version of the motto of the American democracy that the two branches of the English-speaking race ramify and part company. The most appreciative and sympathetic observer of the progress of "Liberty," in the sense of unhampered individualism, is doubtless, after the American himself, the Englishman, or the English-speaking man of colonial or "dependent" affiliations. But, when one comes to attribute political and social successes to the working of the principle of equality, to the extent of the abolition of all artificial distinctions among mankind, the Englishman, especially the "well born" and "well bred" Englishman, is almost the worst possible judge of the result. His very birth and breeding retain him on the other side. A Frenchman is a far better as being a far more open-minded judge. And in this sense it is particularly a pity that our national culture should be so exclusively British, and that, up to a time within the lifetime of men not yet old, we should have so meekly submitted to the application of British social standards to our own so totally different conditions. "Liberty," in the sense of individualism, the Briton understands as well as we do. I am not prepared to maintain that he does not understand it even better. But Equality and Fraternity, the other two corollaries of the democratic idea, he does not understand at all, and disbelieves in them with a conviction exceeding even his incomprehension. And yet, this great success of ours is as much a trophy of Equality and Fraternity as of Liberty. The things are really inextricable and indistinguishable.

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I remember talking with a "bright" Englishman in Paris, in 1900, an Englishman who has since distinguished himself in literary work, and by the most just title, and casually observing that I liked the French people because they were patriotic, because they realized their motto, and because Liberty, Equality, Fraternity were to them something more than mere words. I had no notion of provoking antagonism or controversy. But my Englishman took me up short, and told me a story, by way of disproving my allegation of the French allegiance to equality, importing that some French actress, let us say, had been received by an English Duke, whom some French "Duc" had markedly declined to receive. This as an instance that British "society" was really more democratic than French. The fact so clearly was that a British Duke could do with impunity whatever he choose to do, and that the French Duc could not, that for the moment it paralyzed my powers of repartee. A hundred years hence, or less, the British peer may be deprived of his legislative powers. But, even so, one foresees that his tremendous and baleful social influence is likely to remain what it is now. It is imbedded, with the aid of the catechism, in the British Constitution. The French "aristocracy" is of no more practical avail than the American "Four Hundred." It is an institution which imposes only upon the willing, and has no relation to the general life of the nation. That any intelligent man—and my friend was highly intelligent—should compare this melancholy survival, disestablished for a hundred years—since surely Louis Napoleon's pinchbeck titles do not count—not only legally and politically, but also socially, with the British aristocracy, that huge blight and handicap of the British Empire in the modern international competition, this was, in sooth, a revelation.

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It was, and one may say it had to be, an Englishman who took up his parable against the democratic idea, as embodied in the French formula. It is a full generation ago since Fitz James Stephen, afterward Mr. Justice Stephen, entered his protest against the way the world was going, in a book expressly entitled "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," all three, even the first, being thus marked for animadversion. Even "Liberty" which a Briton is born to appreciate, came in, at least Liberty in John Stuart Mill's appreciation of the term, as perhaps it had to. A very able and vigorous "kick" the book was, as all its readers know, even though it be far more evident now than it was then that it was a kick against the pricks, an expression of discontent with the way the world was inevitably going. It was not more emphatic than explicit. Its object, according to its author, was "to examine the doctrines which are rather hinted at than expressed by the phrase." And his thesis was that "when used collectively, the words do not typify, however vaguely, any state of society which a reasonable man ought to regard with enthusiasm or self-devotion." Poor, able, pugnacious, provincial, British James Fitz James! His life should have been prolonged till he could have beheld this day and taken this transcontinental trip with us.

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It does, in truth, require a miracle of imaginative sympathy to enable a well-placed Englishman to understand what is doing on this continent. Sir James Fitz James probably did not pride himself upon his open-mindedness, and he had never visited this country. Matthew Arnold did, and had. Moreover, before he came he had combated, as one of the results, perhaps, of his sympathetic study of the great French nation, the British notion of a permanent and fixed inequality as one of the constituent elements of a great state. Answering the contention of one Sir William Molesworth, apparently adopted by Mr. Gladstone, that, with the English people at large, "the love of aristocracy," in other words, the love of inequality, was "a religion," he took a text, "Choose Equality" from Menander, and menandered about it, in his delightful way, through a lecture "delivered at the Royal Institution" to insinuate that Mr. Gladstone and Sir William Molesworth, in planting themselves upon the Catechism of the Church of England, and insisting that "the love of aristocracy," which is to say the love of inequality was with the great mass of the English people "a religion," were not altogether secure of "the approval of time and of the world." It was Mr. Gladstone, by the way, who, before some parliamentary committee, when he was Prime Minister of England, being asked whether he was not an intimate friend of some Duke, say, of Newcastle, necessarily his intellectual and political inferior, made humble answer: "His Grace and myself are as intimate as the differences in our stations will allow," a catechismal reply involving a mental attitude absolutely inconceivable to an American. Matthew Arnold not only, with Menander, "chose equality," but indicated a distinct apprehension that equality was a good thing, would be a good thing even for the England with which he invariably and perhaps necessarily dealt as an aggregation of "classes," which is to say of castes. He showed more than an artistic appreciation of Wordsworth's line

Of Joy in widest commonalty spread.

He showed human exultation in the thought. And yet, when came to visit the favored land in which Joy is in fact in widest commonalty spread, he found that he did not like it, and he frankly avowed that his dislike was founded precisely upon its lack of "distinction" and its want of suitable and special provision for the class of "gentlemen." Therein he showed himself less appreciative of the American idea, and to that extent less of a philosopher than a British tourist of the preceding generation, Anthony Trollope, to wit, who, being Britannically revolted by the airs of equality taken by his Bostonian hackman, was yet candid enough to own that the hackman might be a better citizen precisely for being, from the Britannic point of view, a worse hackman. It is at least worth noting that Mr. Arnold did not reprint the paper in which his complaint appeared. One hopes the omission may have been due to a perception that his complaint was that nobody was abased that he might be exalted, and that he was ashamed to complain that the comfort of the units was sacrificed to the happiness of the millions, and that he recalled the injunction of his poetical master

Never to blend our pleasure or our pride
With sorrow of the meanest thing that feels.

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Such instances go to show the negligibility, from the American point of view, of British criticisms of American "institutions," especially of the American institution of equality. The British tourist simply cannot help missing in America the conveniences, the diminution of social friction by social lubrication, which he enjoys at home. One may question, indeed, whether he has a right as a human being to enjoy what he does enjoy as a member of the British "upper classes." It is a quarter of a century since I was nauseated by the obsequiousness and servility of the guide who forced himself, very civilly, upon me at Oxford, thumbing once more a hat brim already overthumbed, an educated man, a man of my race and speech, even though alcoholically degraded from his rightful place among men, and whiningly quarreled with the amount of my gratuity, and made me do his blushing for him and for the dignity of human nature. I am afraid that the well-placed Briton would not have shared my blushes. But it is easy to understand that the well-placed Briton does not enjoy going about in America. "Money," says Mr. Kipling, "cannot buy service in America." No, thank God! Not that kind.

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And yet it is at this point, at the increase or diminution of social friction in connection with personal service, that the American system shows to the least advantage in comparison with the European system. We need not make too much of Mr. Arnold's avowal that he was made more comfortable in traveling on the other side than on this side in order to admit that "they order these matters better" abroad. In fact, every American who has been in Europe knows it. Who is to do the work, especially what we call the "menial" work, which is supposed to degrade the performer, and which is compensated by "tips," the tip being by hypothesis a "quantum meruit," fixed by the beneficiary, for personal service for which no fixed charge exists? What becomes of "equality" between the tipper and the tippee? It is all very well for Count Tolstoy, in his character as Christian Socialist under Russian conditions, to maintain that everybody ought to do for himself those offices which are recognized as "menial," which is to say, degrading. The rest of us have something more pressing to do than to carry out our social theories to this point of rigor. Very well, too, for Mr. Hopkinson Smith, on the eve of his departure for Europe to assume the character of Tippoo Sahib, and boldly to proclaim that he "loves to tip" and that the tip blesses equally him that gives and him or her who takes. But neither of these solutions quite reaches the American problem.

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A solution was once reached, in San Francisco, about a generation ago, as was recorded by an ingenious and ingenuous British tourist of that time. "Me man," he represents himself as accosting a roustabout on the wharf, "what will it cost me to have this portmanteau carried to the hotel?" "Will it take two to carry it?" "Indeed, no." "Then carry it yourself." It must have been a particularly magnanimous British tourist who records this homage to the spirit of equality. It is no wonder that the commoner sort of British tourist repines to find that service cannot be had for money. Arnold himself, in whom, according to Mr. Watson,

Something of worldling mingled still
With bard and sage,

might have been excused for lacking the ready British obsequiousness excitable by threepence. At the gates of the New Jerusalem itself he might have resented, in his character of British tourist-visitor of the upper middle class, the non-appearance of a British sub-angel of the lower middle class, doing his catechismal duty in that state of eternity to which it had pleased Providence to call him, with the front brim of his modest aureole already dingy with much thumbing, waiting to bear a hand with the luggage. What, in fact, would Heaven be to a British visitor of the select upper class without at the very least, a "private sitting room"? It remains true that you do not compensate your equal by means of tips, and that tipping is a derogation of democracy. One American white man does not receive gratuities from another American white man. To this effect that lovely tale of Maurice Kingsley's about the Caucasian conductor of the Pullman car, somewhat sophisticated and corrupted out of his birthright by the messes of pottage his passengers had been "lowering his moral tone" withal, and who had been particularly polite to a lady traveling with her two children all the way from Omaha to Ogden. This in the old days, when cars were changed at Ogden, at which point he debarked the party and the packages on the platform, explained to the lady where and when her train might be expected, and then stood with supine and expectant palm. "Instead of which" the better American ungloved her own and extended it with, "I don't know what we should have done, Sir, but for all your kindness." Whereto he, at once abashed and exalted, "By ——, Madam, you do me proud."

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Ef I don't make his meanin' clear, perhaps in some respex I can,
I know that "every man" don't mean a nigger or a Mexican.

In fact, our practical notions of equality include only the white Caucasian, native to this soil, or thoroughly naturalized upon it. It takes a very tender civic conscience indeed to undergo compunctions about tipping a European waiter in a restaurant for fear of undermining his self-respect, and you are quite sure that your forbearance in that respect and on that ground will not be appreciated. And then, which is much more to the purpose in traveling, there is the whole Afro-American race. I wonder if any evangelist has gone about to persuade the Afro-American in general that he is lowering the dignity of his manhood and his citizenship by taking tips, and I also wonder, or rather I do not, what would become of that evangelist! How lucky that one's comfort in traveling is for the most part confided to that estimable race, with the consciousness on both sides that at the journey's end "there are certain piacles." As to the Pullman porter, his ethnic genius for catching his sleep in snatches keeps him without a rival in that field. You may grumble at the high degree of heat, at night particularly, in which he luxuriates and you suffer, although I am authoritatively informed that this is not his fault, and that it is on account of the Pulmanic belief, how reached I know not, that 75 Fahrenheit is a normal sleeping temperature that you find it maintained. At any rate, there is something highly comforting in an obliging "boy," whether as porter or as waiter, if your social conscience be not morbidly tender about the quid pro quo. My esteemed friend, if he will allow me to call him so, Mr. Ernest V. Smith, who so ably and genially presides over the smoker of the "Wolverine" between New York and Chicago, informs me that there is an "American Association of Railway Employes," of which he has the honor to be President, confined to porters, waiters, and cooks, in other words to employes of color, of which the object is to protect the road's passengers by vouching for the trustworthiness of its members, and which, moreover, offer to the Afro-American employes the same desirable advantages that are offered to the Caucasian employes by the "railroad branches" of the Young Men's Christian Association. More power to the elbow of the American Association of Railway Employes.

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It remains true that much friction arises, and some impugnment of the doctrine of equality, when you are served "menially" by a man of your own race and blood. There was a bellboy at the Hotel Angelus, in Los Angeles, to whom I confided a pair of unmentionables for necessary repairs, forgetting that there was a pocketbook in one of the pockets thereof. He went away gaily brandishing the article of raiment in question, only to return in two minutes and slap the pocketbook down before me with the remark, "Now, I hope that will teach you not to be so careless another time." I did not resent his attitude, however odd it was for a tippee in expectation to take to a tipper in expectation. But I did resent the Caucasian crew of the dining car on the Southern Pacific next day, who indicated their equal Americanism by taking superior airs, airs mounting to the height of insolence, and did what they could to mar the pleasure of the trip. Under such condition a tip becomes a "hold-up." To recur to Goethe: "When a man shows himself 'grob' to show that he is my equal, he does not show himself my equal; he only shows himself 'grob.'" All the same it is a question what we are going to do for "service" compatibly with the American principle of equality, when the supply of Africa and Asia and unnaturalized Europe gives out. But the question cannot yet be called pressing.

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Fraternity.

THE third member of the trinity of the French epigram is as essential as either of the other two.

If the trinity were not indivisible one might almost say that it was the most essential. "The unity of the community" is the excellent jingling motto of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles. Nobody who knows the amazing things that have been done in the way of marketing and proclaiming their products throughout the world by the fruit growers of Southern California, whose chief organ we may perhaps take this Chamber of Commerce to be, will be disposed to dispute that it has vindicated the motto. But the motto is extensible even to a "continental" signification. The "unity of the community," the "solidarity" of the United States, is one of the first and one of the last impressions you derive from a transcontinental trip. Take, to begin with, the essential matter of language. Evidently you cannot, anywhere else on the planet, go three thousand miles straight on end from home and find everybody, not merely intelligible, but in no sense strange, in his speech. It is true that on the Pacific Coast "Betcherlife", takes the place of the corresponding affirmative answer to a casual inquiry, "Sure," and with no more consciousness of jocosity on the one slope than on the other. Apart from this locution the New Yorker does not meet anybody who does not talk not only his language but his dialect. Prof. Freeman was not what you may call a wide-minded world-citizen. His cheerful view of our own future was sufficiently disclosed in the book he published, or at least announced, at the crisis of our civil war: "A History of Federal Government from the Formation of the Achaian League to the Disruption of the United States." But all the same, when he had actually visited these shores, or perhaps only this shore, he had the candor to profess, about "American English," that whereas he had never heard an American in America speaking English which he did not understand, he had heard many Englishmen in England speaking English which he did not understand. I on my part profess that there were only two of my casual interlocutors on this transcontinental trip who spoke a dialect in any way strange to me. One was a railroad man from whose lips dropped the unmistakable, languorous, and delightful intonation of tide-water Virginia; the other a newspaper man, speaking a variant of the same, and, upon question, avowing himself a Kentuckian.

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Whence is it that we derive our other most pronounced National trait, our undiscourageable optimism? Is it the product of our "institutions," or is it merely in the air of our continent? A comparison of ourselves with our northern and Canadian neighbors might help to determine that question. But the optimism is nevertheless a great fact. Emerson says, "We judge a man's wisdom by his hope." If we likewise judge a nation's wisdom, assuredly we are the wisest of nations. For there is no American, in all this transcontinental range, who has not "his eye fixed on the future" and with a firm belief. Some pages back I was honestly envying Stevenson's skill as a landscape painter in words. But I should not choose him to celebrate my country. He has frankly told why:

To-morrow for the States: for me
England and yesterday.

What truly is to happen when the Land without a Future confronts the Land without a Past? "Survives Imagination to the change superior"? If she survives, she is transmuted. "Imagination," in our West, is simply "the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things unseen"; and a better name for her would be the Scriptural name of "Faith." In this sense the American people are the most believing people in the world. The natural product of imagination in Europe, with its storied past, may very probably be the historical romance. The natural product of imagination in our America, with its empty past and its crowded future, may be an honest "prospectus," if you can imagine such a thing.

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I have already quoted that "native proverb" which I owe to Mr. Kipling: "I met a hundred men on the road to Delhi, and they were all my brothers." Allow me to quote it again, for the sake of emphasizing a slight but possibly significant exception to the rule of American fraternity. In those delightful "London Films" of Mr. Howells, which the judicious and fortunate among us have all been reading, he deprecates the desire of certain among his countrymen in England of being taken nationally rather than personally, for the exquisite concluding reason, "I do not like all the Americans myself." We have all met in Europe this kind of American who insists upon being taken nationally, but have met him, I suppose, no more nor oftener than we had to. But the Easterner in the Middle West finds himself, in spite of himself, taken sectionally rather than personally. I by no means mean that every Middle Westerner he meets takes him in that way. I only mean that everybody he meets who takes him in that way is a Middle Westerner. It may never have occurred to a New Yorker, so long as he stayed at home, to frame any excuse for being a New Yorker, there were so many to keep him company in that calamitous state. But in the Middle West he finds that the tag to his introduction, "of New York," operates as a scarlet provocative. He is, in effect, informed that he is a semi-foreigner, and that it is impossible he should understand what he has always imagined to be his own country. As a joke this is possible good, though it scarcely occurs to your Middle Western friend that after a few days of continual intercourse it may be capable of palling. But it is more than a joke. It is often a fixed idea. It is in many cases the same mental attitude that we all took, as I have said, about British criticism when we were all younger and rawer nationally, and which, in the retrospect, we can all now see and acknowledge to have denoted provincialism. If Mr. Kipling's "An [N. B., not "The"] American" exists anywhere any longer it must be in the Middle West.

Blatant, he bids the world bow down,
Or cringing begs a crumb of praise.

"A crumb of praise" not for himself individually nor for his country, but for his "section." My experience this trip began at dinner in Chicago, outward bound, when a young gentleman, challenged by the suffix "of New York," kindly gave me an elementary lecture across the table on the basis and meaning of American institutions. The Coaster, I repeat, or the Intramontane, is quite free from this provinciality. He takes you personally, or he takes you nationally, as his countryman. But your existence does not make each particular hair of him to stand an end. If you do not like his things you are, again, kindly welcome to lump them. It was of course not a Coaster, it was necessarily a Middle Westerner, who asked me, in the handsome rooms of the Jonathan Club in Los Angeles, a club, as so many more are coming to be, which is the tenant of a floor in a skyscraper: "Well, now, how does this compare with clubs in New York?" What can you say to a sectionalist like that? You are tempted to reply, in the words of Private Ortheris, "'Strewth A'mighty! I'm a man."

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I am afraid that it is our esteemed Four Hundred that have brought about this thing. The Middle Westerner who comes to New York and sees, say, white men in livery and dock-tailed horses, is apparently disposed to hold every New Yorker he meets responsible for every one of those "un-American" additions or privations. It does not matter that you may disapprove of them as decidedly as he, holding, with the good Washington Irving, that the first man who mutilated a horse in this manner had "a vulgar soul" or that a badge of private servitude is improper to an American citizen. The Middle Westerner whom these things have caused to gnash the teeth of patriotism and foam at the mouth of "nativismus" continues, it seems, to hold you personally responsible for them. Rationally this is highly absurd. Why should any American, unless he happens to be a born snob, disquiet himself because those "frivoles," who may have more money than brains, and who may even have possibly more than their exact share of the "superflux" of American prosperity, should choose to spend their money in absurd and fantastic ways. Let the Middle Westerner read "The House of Mirth," which, by the way, was the precise volume, acquired at Oakland, at which I had only the chance of an hour or two on the Nevada Desert to read, and no other opportunity until I was east of Buffalo. That very powerful modern instance of the wise saw of Ecclesiastes, implicated in the title, that "The heart of fools is in the house of mirth," and of that other wise saw of the good Dr. Watts that

Satan finds some mischief still
For idle hands to do,

should surely excite rather the pity than the envy of the Westerner, Middle or Far, as well as of the Easterner who has occasion to be thankful that his own hands have been kept from that dangerous idleness.

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In truth the sentiment of the West toward the East in general, and toward New York in particular, should be one of deep sympathy. For of the immense attractiveness of this country as an asylum for "the oppressed of all countries and the martyrs of every creed" poor old New York is paying the expense. She is the vicarious sacrifice for the aggrandizement of the West. The enterprising, the adventurous, the responsible, the hopeful, of the great immigration push on to the West, to the parts where

She of the open heart and open door
Has room about her hearth for all mankind.

The inert, the helpless, the unserviceable among the immigrants, fall by the wayside, drop at the landing place, become a burden and problem for the great port which sifts automatically this huge influx, swelling, to be sure, its own tables of population, but swelling also its bill of charities for dependents and aggravating its rate of mortality. The considerate Westerner may say of the Sacrificial City:

Yes, we arraign her; but she
The weary Titan, with deaf
Ears, and labor-dimmed eyes,
Regarding neither to right
Nor left, goes passively by,
Staggering on to her goal;
Bearing, on shoulders immense,
Atlantean, the load,
Well-nigh not to be borne,
Of the too vast orb of her fate.

And this the considerate and patriotic Westerner may say, even while the considerate and patriotic New Yorker, as a good American, recognizing that the local loss is the National gain, may be "saying or singing," according to his voice and tunefulness:

And not by Eastern windows only,
When daylight comes, comes in the light,
In front, the sun climbs slow, how slowly—
But Westward, look, the land is bright.

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Triumphant Democracy.

WE STAND the latest, and, if we fail, probably the last experiment of self-government by the People." These were the words of the excellent Mr. Justice Story of the Supreme Court of the United States, "Story on the Constitution," "Story on the Conflict of Laws," Story of the second generation of Americans, of the generation of Webster and Clay, of the immediate successors of the founders of our Republic and our Empire, of the men who builded so immensely better than they knew. How queerly old-fashioned the doubtful and hesitating words now sound. And yet they were uttered in the course of a Fourth of July oration, delivered, I suppose, about the year 1830, not only within the lifetime, but within the recollection, of many Americans now living. Mr. John Bigelow, for an illustrious example, might have heard that Fourth of July speech. A great deal of water has run under the bridge since then. We are not in the habit any more of making those timorous references to our "experiment." Those bold blasphemers who, in Judge Story's time, were insisting that man-made privileges and exclusions were God-made, that the tenures of thrones were part of the general order of Nature, that the occupants of those thrones held them by "Divine Right" and were entitled to describe as "Holy" the alliances they contracted among themselves. Where are they now? The "experiment" is not only a success. It is the only success. The very shadow of its splendor, a splendor hardly visible in 1830, in 1906

Disastrous twilight sheds
On half the nations, and with fear of change
Perplexes monarchs.

It is not only quite certain that "government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth." It is as inevitable that all government less broadly based and firmly rooted shall so perish. That clear truth enables and encourages an American of mature age to sing his "Nunc Dimittis."

Last Link in the Splendid System of Bronx Driveways

Completion of This Bridge Will Give New York Drivers and Automobilists Such a Series of Boulevards as Is Surpassed by No City in the World.

SPANNING the tracks of the Harlem Division of the New York Central Railroad at the Botanical Garden, in the northern end of Bronx Park, is a new bridge to which the finishing touches are being given. It is a very small structure, but its rôle is one of very considerable importance. It is the last link in the chain of drives that connects the magnificent park system in the Borough of the Bronx.

In a few weeks, when Spring "unlocks the flowers to paint the laughing soil," carriage and automobiles will be able to drive from the Hudson River across to the Sound over an uninterrupted series of broad, smooth roads, through scenery which man and nature have combined to make unsurpassable.

Starting at Spuyten Duyvil, lovers of the exhilarating exercise of driving will be able to speed along the Spuyten Duyvil Parkway to Van Cortlandt Park, through that beautiful playground of the people, along the Mosholu Parkway and over the new bridge—at which it now stops short—into Bronx Park, southward along its western side and Boston Parkway to Crotona Park, back along the Boston Parkway to Bronx Park, follow its drives east and north to the Pelham Bay Parkway, and on into the park of that name.

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The early enjoyment of this inestimable privilege New Yorkers will owe chiefly to Dr. Nathaniel Lord Britton, Director of the New York Botanical Garden. Dr. Britton, besides being one of the best-known authorities in botanical science, is a practical civil engineer, having been graduated from the Columbia School of Mines, and the garden from the turning of the first sod in it has developed under his personal supervision. He is an indefatigable worker, and manages somehow to find time from his scientific researches to write textbooks and innumerable papers on botany, edit the Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, make flying business trips abroad, and push the work on the general plan of the garden with an energy that would not be exceeded by an ordinary man having nothing else to do. The building of the new bridges and roads has been and is being carried on under his immediate direction, with material from the garden itself, so that the cost to the institution of these improvements is merely nominal and the rapidity with which the grounds have been developed is at once comprehensible.

Dr. Britton may be seen every day, in rain or sunshine, going among the workmen, establishing the gradings himself, and superintending the construction of the masonry work. Then suddenly he will be missed, and a visit to the museum building will discover him perhaps in his office in conference with city officials or visitors having important business to transact, or else disposing of the hundred and one details of administration which daily come up for his attention. If not in his office, the chances are that he will be in his study, engaged in his scientific labors, in which event he naturally is "out" to everybody; but as likely as not he will ere very long turn up in the great greenhouses to learn from the gardeners what is toward.

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The New York Botanical Garden, despite the fact that it has not yet been possible to carry out all the plans that will make it one of the most elaborate scientific institutions in the world, is a rarely beautiful spot and a source of unending delight to the visitor. Ten years ago open fields, swamps, and woodlands occupied its site. The erection of the magnificent crystal palace that the conservatory is, and of the noble museum building—to which eventually two wings will be added—was begun in 1896. Three years later the first roads and paths were laid out from the plans made by John R. Brinley in consultation with engineers of the Park Department.

The ground they had to work over was ideal for the purposes of a botanical garden. Natural hills and valleys, with the Bronx River meandering among them, afforded unlimited scope to the clever scenery architects, and they took the fullest advantage of it. Broad drives, shady paths, wide sweeps of lawn, with patches of forest and rolling ground suitable for the cultivation of mosses, lichens, shrubs, and flowers that have their defined educational mission as well as that of enhancing the beauty of the landscape, form an admirable setting for the most beautiful glass house ever devised on such an imposing scale.

Entering the garden by the new bridge over the railroad, vehicles will be able to turn either to the right or left and proceed over carefully built Telford-Macadam roadways which cross three bridges that have been completed during the past two years. These bridges of masonry were designed with a view to ornamentation as well as utility, and take their perfect place in the general scheme of aesthetic harmony.

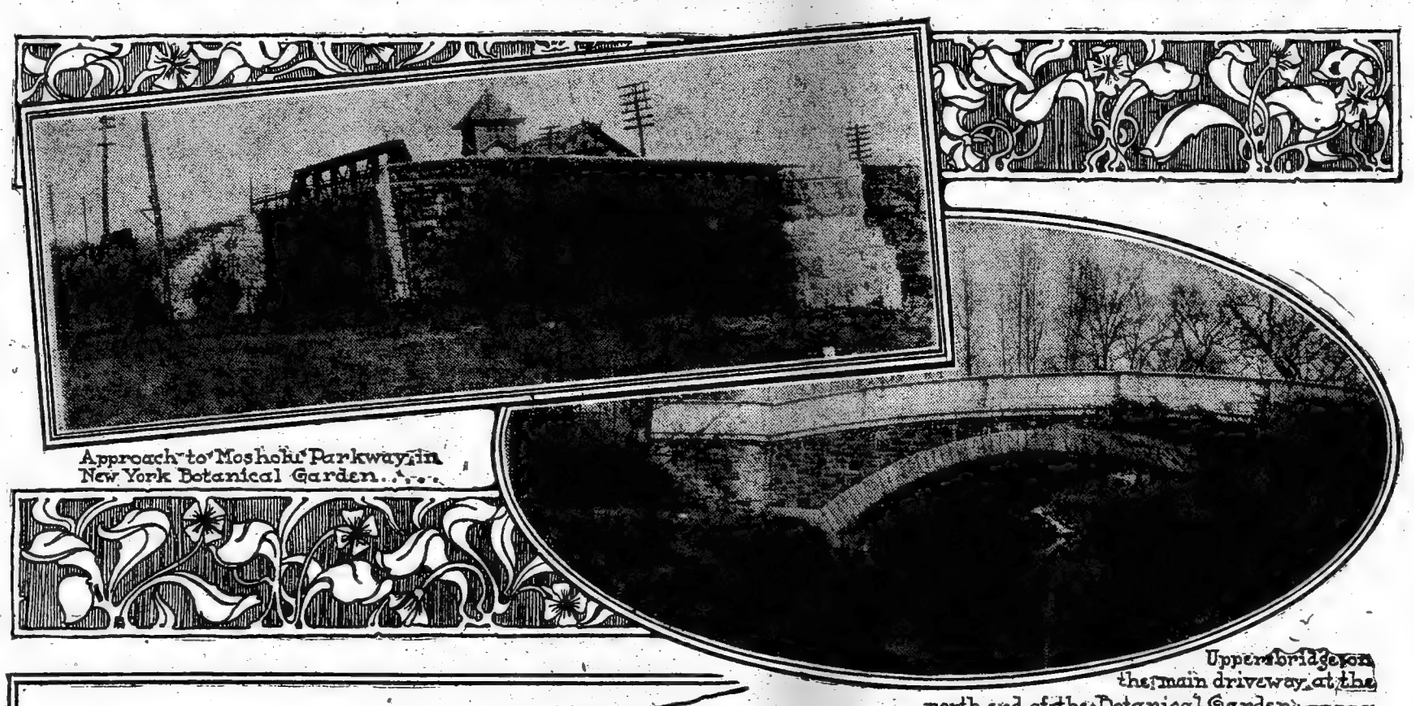

Approach to Mosholu Parkway in New York Botanical Garden.

Upper bridge on the main driveway at the north end of the Botanical Garden.

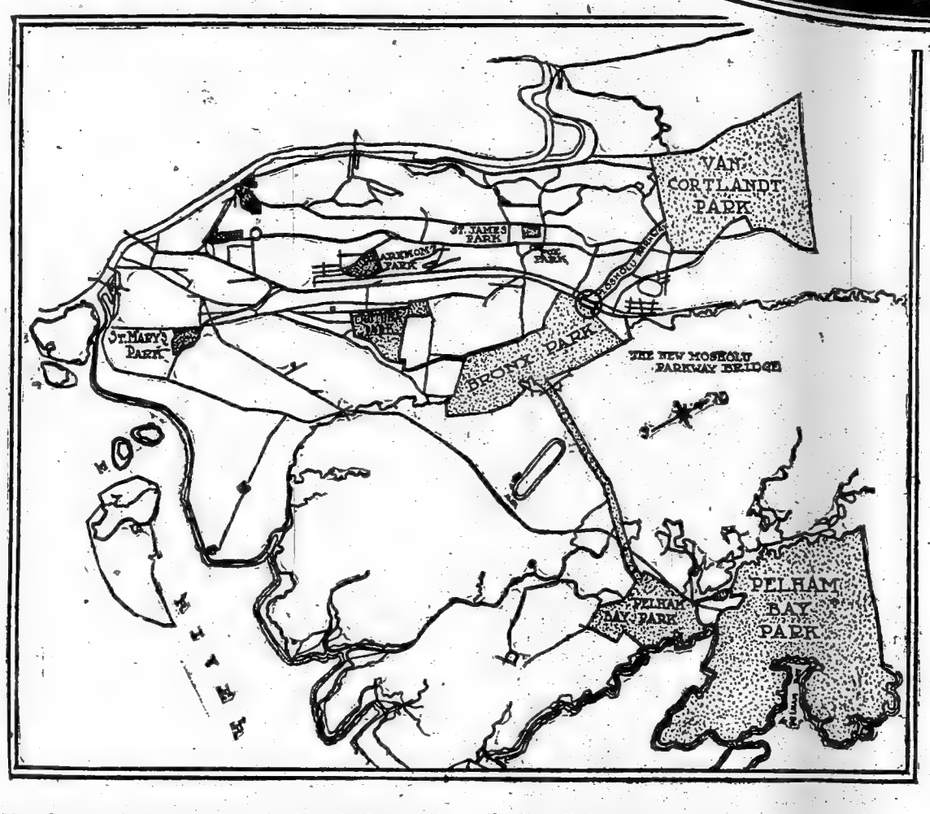

One of these, just terminated, carries the main central driveway over the valley of the lakes just northeast of the museum building, and is known as Lake Bridge. The largest of the bridges crosses the valley of the Bronx River a few hundred feet north of the old wooden structure known for generations as the "Blue Bridge." It has five stone arches, the centre one occupied by the river at normal flow, two lateral arches provided for the emergency of freshets, and two small ones near the ends of the bridge which will be threaded by footpaths. This is known as the Long Bridge, its length being about 300 feet. The work of laying the driveway over it is actually in progress.

The third of these bridges is a single arch spanning the river at the northern end of the garden, near the Newell Avenue entrance at William's Bridge.

Two footbridges over the river are in contemplation, and the plans for one of them already have been drawn.

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Completion of the Lake Bridge has made it possible to establish the water levels of the three lakes which occupy the natural valley to the northeast of the museum building, and which originally was a swamp. The dams necessary to establish the levels are being constructed this Winter and the lakes filled. Valves have been provided by means of which it will be possible to draw the water off. The building of paths around the valley necessitates lowering the water from time to time, but the general outline of the lakes will be established by early Summer.

The largest of the lakes is nearest to the railroad. It is an open expanse of purely scenic importance. The second lake, the level of which is a foot lower, will be devoted to beautiful aquatic plants, while in the third lake, which nestles in the woodland, and the level of which drops yet another foot, aquatic plants that flourish in the shade will find an abiding place.

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The system of paths already built is being rapidly extended, thanks to the extraordinary mildness of the Winter hitherto, which has enabled the work to be carried on without interruption. The material used in these improvements, with the exception of the broken traprock which forms the surface of the roads, has been supplied from the garden in excavations made necessary by grading operations. All the top soil used in making the finished surfaces was dug out when the completed driveways and paths were put in. The stone for their foundations and the blocks used in constructing the bridges and the Mosholu Bridge approach was quarried in the grounds, most of it coming from excavations in the rear of the museum. These facts give some idea of the economy effected under Dr. Britton's practical administration.

The finished surface having been so largely increased, it will be possible to do a large amount of additional planting this year, and the work will be taken up energetically both in the Spring and the Fall. The ordinary climatic conditions of our part of the world—the fierce gales and heavy thunderstorms—are not conducive to the grandiose display of flowers out of doors that may be enjoyed in some of the botanical grounds of Europe, but extensive and beautiful flower beds, nevertheless, will be laid out.

The New York Botanical Garden differs from Kew near London and the similar institutions across the Atlantic in that it has the advantage of being essentially a park with rolling ground, and in parks masses of colors have to be carefully guarded. But there are plenty of spots in it available for the flower display, and sites have been selected where the color masses will not be obtrusive in the general landscape.

Another range of greenhouses in a part of the grounds away from the crystal palace will be erected in due course. The present great structure was designed for large tropical plants and was not calculated for any considerable floral display. It is well filled with plants of all descriptions. The new greenhouses will not be so imposing architecturally, but they will be better adapted to the cultivation of low plants.

Additional public comfort stations are to be put up at various points, and several artistic shelters where visitors caught in a sudden rainfall will be able to take refuge.

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An important question also under consideration by the Board of Managers is that of inclosing the garden by a wall or fence or a combination of both. The combination which was adopted in the case of the London parks is favored by Dr. Britton.

Hitherto depredations in the grounds have been relatively few, but within the past few years the city has been growing up around them in a manner not expected by any dweller in the Bronx. The trend of New York's population is ever northward, and no borough outside of Manhattan is developing with anything like the rapidity of the Bronx. As the homeseekers settle closer in and the available spaces are filled with houses, protection of the garden by inclosing it and augmenting the force of guards become increasingly imperative.

An encouraging circumstance in connection with the priceless boon to New Yorkers that the Botanical Garden affords is that the authorities have from the outset had the benefit of most cordial co-operation not alone on the part of the Park Department, in consultation with which all improvements are undertaken, but from all the city officials with whom they have had to do.

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As to what changes or improvements are to be carried out in the Bronx parks under the immediate supervision of the Park Department, George M. Walgrove, the new Commissioner, has not yet decided, though he promises to give the matter his early and earnest attention.

Moses Herrman, however, the new Commissioner for the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, has started with a well-defined programme that he purposes to carry out and extend as the indispensable funds become available.

Contracts are now in force covering the construction and improvement of St. Nicholas Park, between 135th and 141st Streets, St. Nicholas Avenue, and St. Nicholas Terrace. It is the intention of the department to complete the construction of the park to its southerly boundary, 130th Street. It is also contemplated to establish playgrounds on the four blocks bounded by 136th and 138th Streets, St. Nicholas Terrace, and Amsterdam Avenue. These playgrounds are to be equipped in the form of a gymnasium, and with modern equipment. In connection with the park proper, entrances or bays are to be constructed, with steps and landings connecting the park with the avenue known as St. Nicholas Terrace. They are to be treated in conformity with the general character and style of the college buildings.

Another important improvement is the contemplated reconstruction of Riverside Drive, known as the "loop," north of the Claremont Hotel. The viaduct plaza, at 127th Street, on its westerly side stands considerably above the grade of the drive. It is the intention to reconstruct the drive, improve the drainage and slopes, and thereby complete a much-needed improvement. The Riverside Drive retaining walls are to receive attention, both as to reconstructing the settled portions and the drainage of the drives at the points mentioned.

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The laying out and parking of the unfinished portion of Manhattan Square east of the American Museum of Natural History, between Seventy-seventh and Seventy-ninth Streets, is to be undertaken. The work at this point is the building of a traffic road to the museum proper, the construction of walks, drainage, and the shaping of the park territory.

It is planned to construct or lay a proper water supply for the Harlem River Driveway. The source of supply is at present carried through two wrought iron pipes over the rocks, and is entirely inadequate to supply the demand. The new system will include sprinkling hydrants and hydrants for drinking purposes.

The installation of a new water supply system for Central Park will be considered at a very early date. The existing supply and irrigation system has outlived its usefulness and is continually in need of repair. A large amount of money will be required to place the entire system in good condition, but it is a work that Commissioner Herrman says should be undertaken at once. It is his further intention to restore certain defective parts of the drainage system of Central Park, to improve the lawn, to spread new mold for resurfacing the drives, and to further extend the construction of asphalt gutters to take the place of the unsightly rubble-stone constructions. The proposition of cleaning the park lakes, concreting the bottoms, and introducing flushing systems, where possible, is also under consideration.

Among other plans are the laying out of the lands known as Colonial Park, and the improvement of John Jay Park, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-eighth Streets, fronting on the East River.

A METAPSYCHICAL SALON: LATEST PHASE OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

HOW often do we hear during the social season in New York about the need of a salon—that is, from the women?

It is a mysterious and but half comprehensible idea yet, almost as much so as it was to a printer I knew, who, although employed on a society weekly, insisted upon spelling it always with two o's.

Intellectuality, informally inflicted, is perhaps as yet the formidable instinct of the American "salon," and this in a country of men and women whose sense of humor outwits the world.

However, wherever fifty people ceremoniously gathered meet socially there is to be found the germ of the "salon." French of name, it is French by nature, living best upon impromptu virtues, even though in exquisite décolleté gowns.

The rich have their struggles, too, and never were they more desperately perplexing than they are today, for now is the intellectual dawn of the American woman.

Out in Peoria it is budding in the Shaw literary societies, in the Ibsen nature clubs, in the Apollo musical clubs; in Boston it is as it ever was, intellect before beauty, with a tendency toward the picturesque in the militia; in New York the "salon" idea is going to emancipate it from certain Dutch vulgarities of appetite and fashion.

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In New York woman has learned to wear colors that match well, to read up to her talk, to think after she is gowned for the evening.

She has entirely mastered the subtle blending of her material illusions—her external graces are as deftly and unconsciously borne as the wise tortoise, whose priceless shell is also a refuge.

In this delicate adjustment of nature's mechanism the American woman has unconsciously absorbed the "salon" idea, something that is entirely a woman's business, no matter how she may lionize the show men of her evenings.

There are many "salons" in New York, unsuspectingly thriving in spite of all.

Many of them on Fifth Avenue, preferably on Sunday afternoons and evenings. The better the day the better the deed, no doubt, but one can be intellectual on other days also; almost any day of the week can be made classical and even sociable if skillfully conducted.

Since Mrs. Craigie told the New York woman of fashion that in Europe no woman had an ambition to be merely a society woman, the salon form of sociable has interested many rich women here, and incidentally promises to many men whose intellects have not rusted from neglect glorious opportunities to invade the frivolous feminine mind.

It is also probable that this invasion will come as a lasting surprise to many men who have failed to allow for the superior cleverness of the fashionable New York woman.

As a basis of demonstration no better example of the American "salon" in New York could be offered than an evening I spent with "The Entertainment Club," whose President, Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock, is establishing a vogue entirely in harmony with the European "salon."

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The "club" element, however, is scarcely a favorable feature, and the sooner women recognize its disquieting influences upon the social calm the better.

Women must survive because of their individuality, otherwise where shall the world look for its oasis of indescribable charm in the desert waste of disorganized people marching sullenly under fixed ideas in battalion formation?

Let us have hostesses, women whose instincts and circumstances can harness by attraction golden hours to golden thoughts, women who can reign by virtue of a magic in them to rule, by graces of suggestion and the force of irreproachable character.

Then the American "salon" can take rank with those brilliant gatherings of a less brilliant age, the salons of Mme. de Staël.

In the quality and ceremony of its conduct the "Entertainment Club" is very representative of the idea it conveys, even though the "Metapsychical (not Metaphysical) Evening" had its disinterested lapses that happened and could scarcely have been foreseen.

As a brochure of what constitutes a "salon" idea I give the programme. Here again, perhaps, the ideal "salon" will discover a disadvantage, but everything must have a beginning.

This was the programme of the evening:

THE ENTERTAINMENT CLUB.
Fifteenth Reception,
Tuesday, January Thirtieth,
THE WALDORF-ASTORIA

Reception at half after eight o'clock. Club members and guests are requested to take their seats promptly at nine o'clock. First row reserved for guests of honor.

A METAPSYCHICAL EVENING.

This programme has been entirely prepared by the presiding officer,
John Duncan Quackenbos, A. M., M. D.,
whose subjects will be:

1. Transliminal Power.
2. Man Limitless.—Floyd Wilson.
3. Séance Phenomenon Explained by Psychic Force inhering in the medium.—Hamlin Garland.
4. Suggestion in the Prison.—Dr. Beatrice Hinkle.
5. Hypnotic Suggestion in the Induction of Surgical Anesthesia.—Dr. Robert M. Taft.
6. European Suggestionists.—Dr. Joshua Barton.
7. A Personal Experience in Paris.—Dr. Rosalie Slaughter Morton.
8. Clairvoyant Power—Mr. D. H. Sill of Detroit.
9. Psychic Practice in Tokio.—Dr. Yamaguchi.

After the "Subscription Supper," which follows the Séance Questions may be asked and informal impromptu talks given.

Address all communications in regard to this subject, or to the Club, to President of the Entertainment Club, 334 Fifth Avenue.

Full dress de rigueur.
Hats absolutely debarred.

Mrs. Hitchcock received the members of the "club" as they arrived, and all excepting one or two wholly uncivilized men were in evening dress.

In the long room, technically a "salon" in itself, the chairs were arranged so as to accommodate little groups of congenial spirits, much as people meet in any large room of a house during a conversazione.

Even the "row of chairs for guests of honor" compromised on a line that stood "at ease."

As the guests gradually seated themselves in cozy coteries, or in distant tete-a-tete corners, one could see that here was a decidedly "smart" audience.

Women who were radiant symbols of anything but psychic force, men who were intent upon scholarly outwardness because of the evening's intellectual purpose. Perhaps three or four hundred ladies and gentlemen, conventionally appareled, of whom no one would suspect a leaning toward metapsychical phenomena, with the exception, perhaps, of here and there a man with long hair, or a woman with artificial flowers.

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A general view of the assembly was a seeming contradiction to the charges of frivolity usually made against Americans of fashion, but in spite of their ceremony of politeness there was the menace of wit in the most seriously beautiful woman, in the most solemnly dignified old man. And yet it was an audience eager to be intellectual if too much was not expected of them—that is, if the speakers of the evening could inform them entertainingly, could soften the dull thud of a weighty thought as it fell upon their ears. I contend that this is an obligation few men are equal to. The being who always takes himself seriously upon slight provocation is man. A woman can always mask her deficiencies, a man never does successfully, at least in her presence.

That is why the "salon" idea is essentially a woman's art, of which man only guesses half of its mysteries.

It so happened that a baritone from Paris who had disagreed with Herr Conried, though not at all a metapsychical exhibit, and therefore not on the programme, opened it with Tosti's "Prayer." His appeal to the ever-sensuous interest was thoroughly enjoyed, and he was compelled to repeat it, because, though he searched with profound bows for another bit of music in the depths of his shirt bosom, there was nothing else but Tosti's "Prayer."

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He was given a seat in the row reserved for "guests of honor," and will never forget the sacrifice as long as he lives, because a metapsychical (not metaphysical) experience is quite out of the line of grand opera.

At a reading desk, where a cooling glass of water was the only visible nourishment of body, Dr. John Duncan Quackenbos launched forth into an explanation of "Transliminal Power." One of the most important distinctions between intellectual ideas and intellectual results is in their sympathetic appreciation by those who receive them.

Mrs. Hitchcock's "salon" is fine material to work on, but not quite in the way it was done.

No one can dispute the earnestness or the good taste of Dr. Quackenbos, whose paper about the borderland of psychic magic was an exposition of good English and of scholarly accuracy.

Briefly he told us, however, what most of us knew, that the scientist is but a child beside the shores of a limitless, fathomless sea of mystery, that the soul of a man is the eternal part of him, and that at the moment of death he may obey a command to come back to life. The doctor told of a young woman named Adele, who, when dying of pneumonia, obeyed his summons to return to life, and who was now "employed in a church choir uptown." Unquestionably this happened, but the fact that Adele had returned to a specific yet unimportant occupation after a marvelous and startling transition destroyed the dramatic climax, for your "salon" idea demands, above all things, a definite artistic skill in the presentation of its entertainment.

Some of the things Dr. Quackenbos explained in proof of the growth of "transliminal power," although more or less familiar to those practitioners who consider the body and soul as inextinguishable apart from each other, were interesting for their promise of future revelations. And much more important to the destiny of those subtler qualities of the "salon" phase was the manner of distinction and the finesse of the doctor's presentation.

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His was by far the least affected of the intellectual efforts, but it overreached the subtle purpose of entertainment that should be a surviving element of the "salon" idea.

No American audience can listen to anything over three minutes patiently without humor.

Mr. Floyd Wilson spoke about "Man Limitless," which as a subject was wholly incomprehensible to the women present, who knew better.

"There was a time when we sent missionaries to India to convert the heathen; now these same 'heathen' are coming here to convert us, for the Yogis of India are teaching us a new doctrine of spirit," he said, "for the time has past when we believe that man has a soul—he has not a soul—man is a soul."

This was politely applauded, excepting by one or two Junoesque women to whom "man" was not so limitless as all that.

Mr. Hamlin Garland did not appear, neither did Dr. Yamaguchi, who was to explain "Psychic Practice in Tokio."

However, long before this the audience had begun to creep away into quiet outlying corridors; only the "guests of honor" were denied this privilege, and yet perfect freedom of will and inclination is something that no "salon" should neglect.

It remained for woman to soothe the self-importance of man into oblivious memory, for when Dr. Rosalie Slaughter Morton of Washington stepped upon the platform and spoke briefly, without egoism or preamble, upon some "Personal Experiences in Paris" of a psychic nature, she lifted the impending gloom of technical boredom with her charming presence, her soft accent, and her complete self-effacement.

And this was as it should be.

For the "salon" is a woman's secret that no man will ever know.

Some Impressions of the Passing Show by Hy Mayer

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N. J. "LEMME GIVE YOU A HAND."

AND THE WATCHDOG SLEPT.

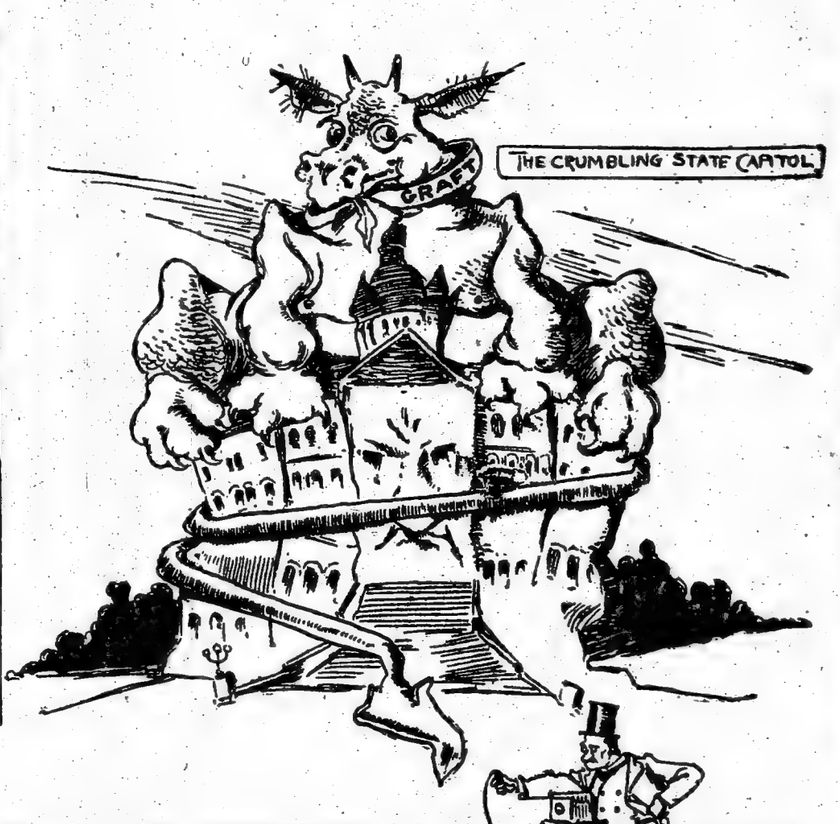

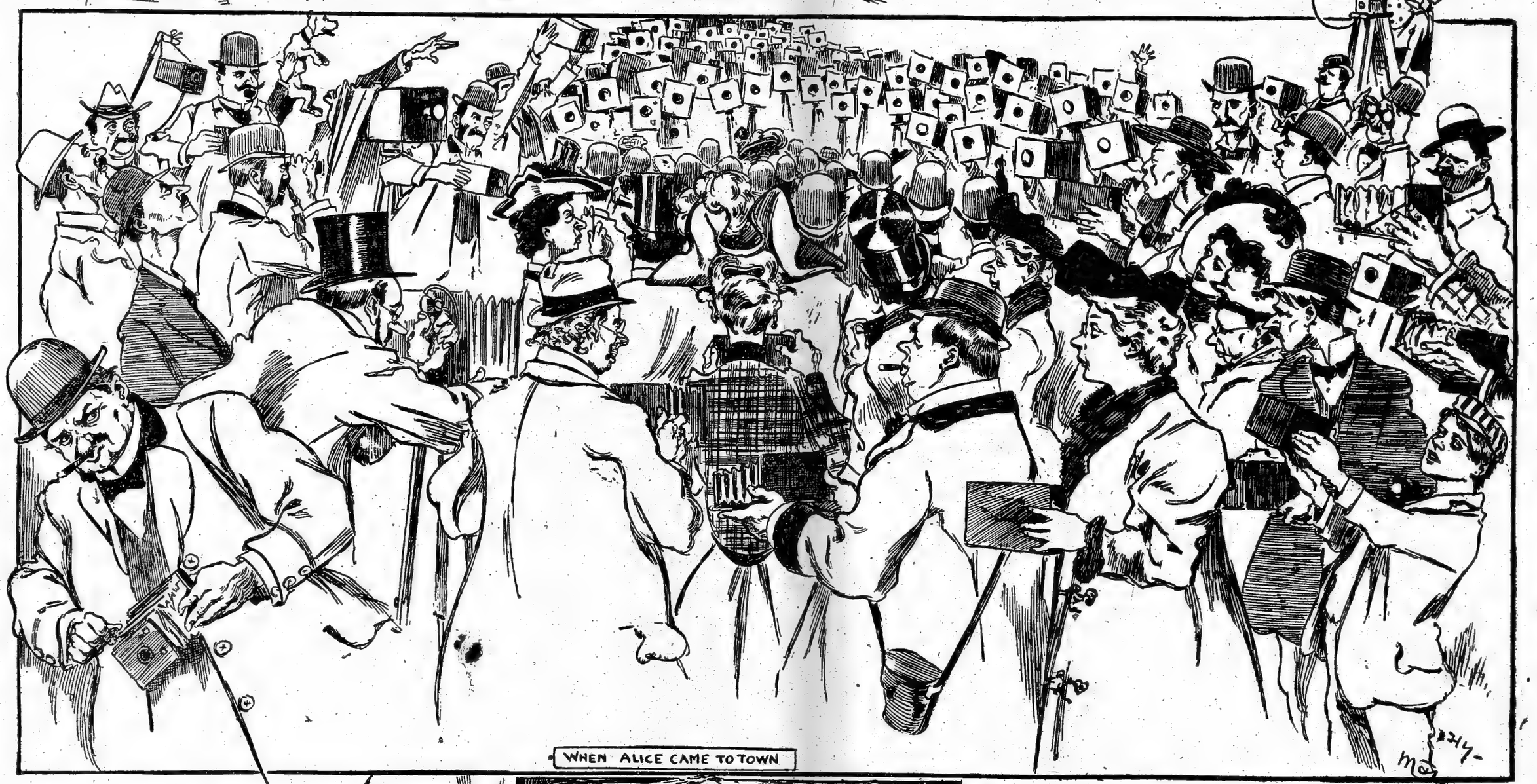

WHEN ALICE CAME TO TOWN

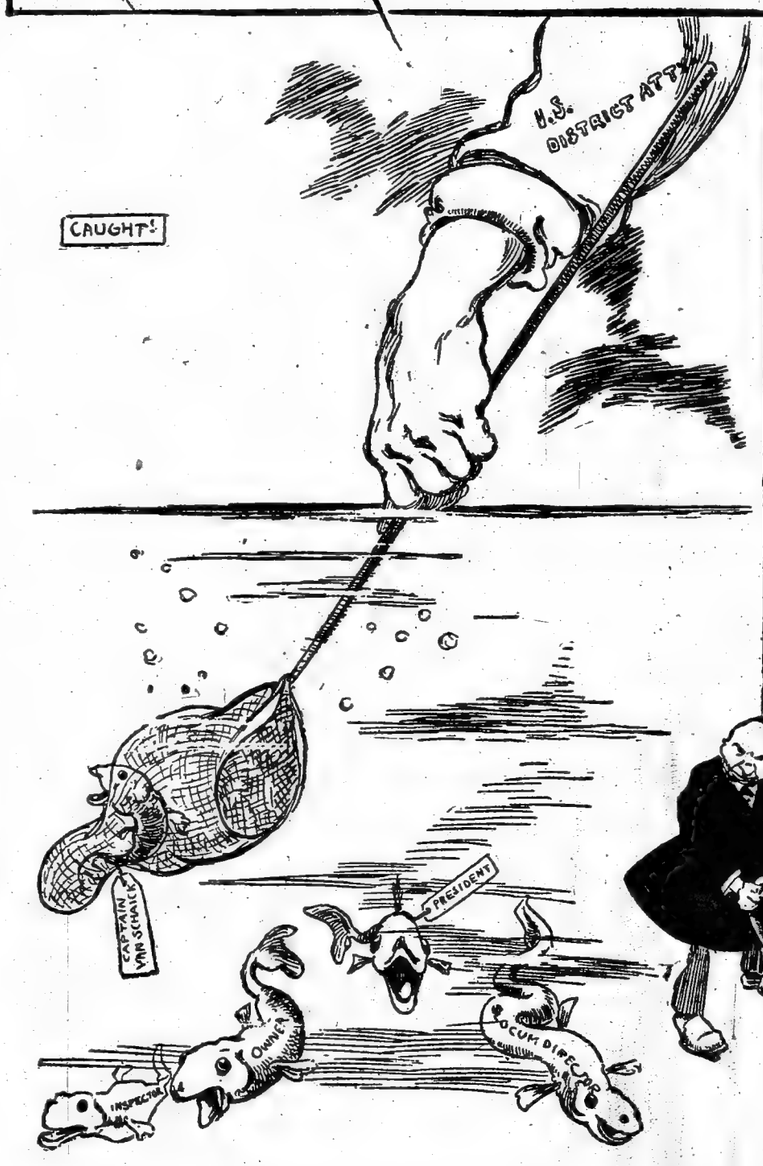

CAUGHT!

BINGHAM ON THE LID.

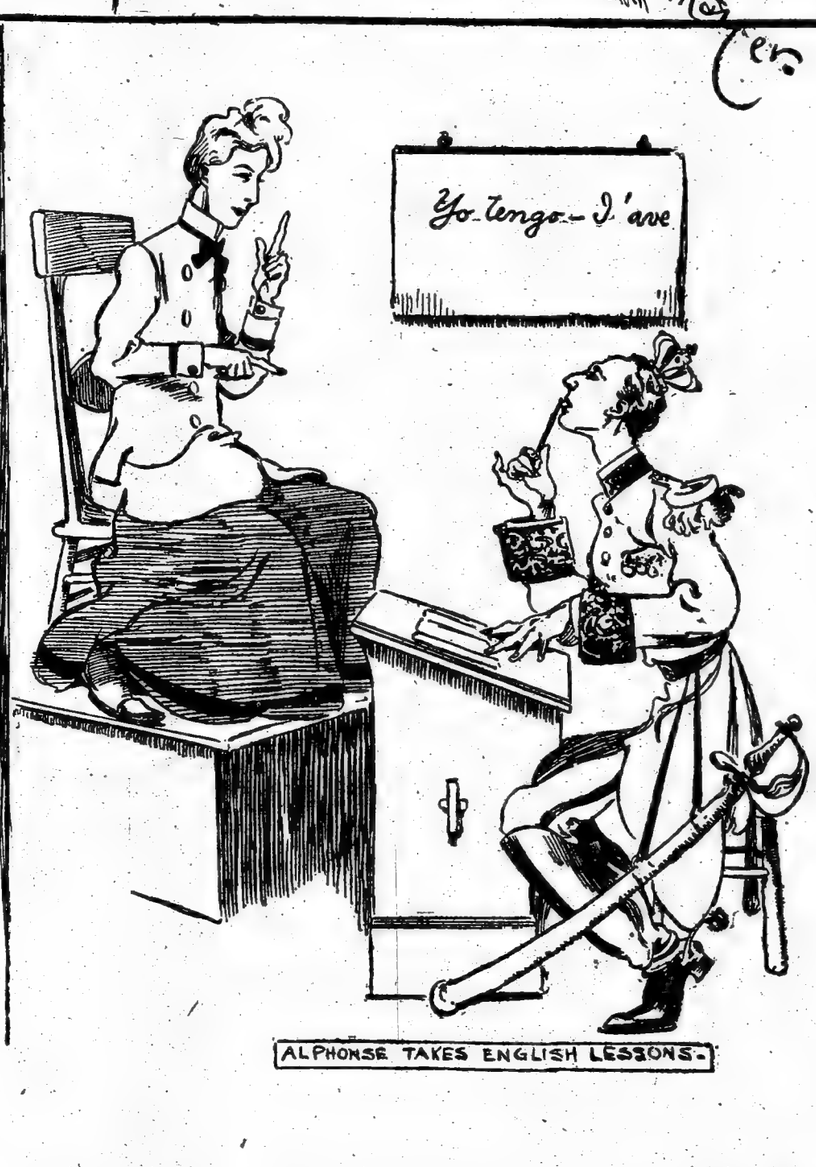

ALPHONSE TAKES ENGLISH LESSONS.

Part Four
Second Magazine Section

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1906.

Music---Drama---Art
Society---Fashions

MUSIC AND MUSIC MAKERS

EDYTH WALKER as NANCY in "MARTA"

PHOTO COPYRIGHT BY BURR McINTOSH

VITALITY OF "DON GIOVANNI"

Great Public Interest Still Manifested in Mozart's Masterpiece.

ONE of the striking facts of the present operatic season has been the great public interest that was manifested in the revival of Mozart's masterpiece, "Don Giovanni," at a celebration of his birthday. "Don Giovanni" is now 119 years old; but the vitality and beauty of its music have preserved it far beyond the span of life destined to most works of the lyric drama. It has been observed that the opera, as the most artificial and conventional of the larger form of music, is for that reason the most dangerously exposed to the tooth of time that ravages in music more ruthlessly than in any other art. "Immortality" can less confidently be predicted for an opera than for any other musical work; and yet "Don Giovanni" can, through its record, lay a better claim to immortality at present than anything else in music. Whatever record may be made hereafter, "Don Giovanni" at present holds one that is unassailable.

Yet it cannot be said that the opera survives in equal vigor as a whole. There is much in the form and substance of Mozart's masterpiece that works against its unconditional acceptance by those who to-day go to the opera to behold a dramatic performance. Its libretto is a patchwork, stolen by Da Ponte from an earlier treatment of the same subject, with little dramatic continuity, truth, or cogency. It is listened to perforce by audiences of the present day, accustomed to modern ideas, as scarcely more than a succession of detached dramatic episodes, cut up and interrupted by frequent changes of scene and lowering of the curtain. The impression of continuity that it can give is due only to the skill and precision of touch with which Mozart has characterized the dramatic moments and the rapidity with which they are made to follow each other. The dramatic perplexities increase in number toward the end of the opera, and the finale, as Mozart and Da Ponte devised it, has been a stumbling block to managers and the public alike for so long that not even the oldest inhabitant can boast of ever having seen it on the stage. The difficulty for many modern music lovers—those who have taken the trouble to look into the score and see what is there—is that it seems to come as an anti-climax. It seems completely to contravene the spirit of what has gone before—the comic terror of Leporello under the dining table as he watches his master carried off by a lot of little red devils in a sulphurous cloud of fire from below; and then the return of all the other characters and their moral remarks on the well-deserved fate of the hero, and their final chorus with its fugato.

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Mr. George Bernard Shaw, who was once a music critic, has taken a hand in this matter, and in denouncing the excision of the finale as an inexcusable mutilation. Two years ago he was moved to write of it, and brought up the similar fate of Meyerbeer's "Les Huguenots," "always outrageously mutilated," and now performed without the last act. He added: "What is performed of any opera at the opera house is only that part of it which survives from the composer's struggle with the public, always ten years behind the composer, and the impresario, always twenty years behind the public." And as to the final scene itself he discourses thus characteristically:

No doubt the finale to "Don Giovanni" is "an anti-climax." To the many people who do not even wait for the statue scene, that is an anti-climax, too. And the third part of "The Messiah" is an anti-climax after the "Hallelujah" chorus. And Bach's "St. Matthew's Passion" should end with the thunder and lightning chorus. For all who sit out the mutilated last scene of "Don Giovanni," simply because they want to see the ghost, not only should the finale be cut, but the preliminary pages also; in fact, a surprisingly compact selection from the opera would satisfy them better than what they get at present. But for those to whom an impresario pretends to appeal when he announces "Don Giovanni" without cuts, and takes it out of the hands of the third-rate conductors [Mr. Shaw, of course, is talking about conductors in London, not in New York!] by whom this great work has been outraged and insulted for so many years past at Covent Garden, the finale is not only indispensable in its integrity, but contains in its last ecstatic fugato one of the most delightful and intensely characteristic of all Mozart's personal outbursts.

Others have maintained that the anti-climax complained of is due to a misconception of what has gone before, the "bias of grand opera and its ponderous paraphernalia" that is given it. For it is recalled that "Don Giovanni" is described on its title page as an "opera buffa." The schemings of the "galantuomo," who is a Lothario, not a deep-dyed villain, are not to be taken too seriously; the resultant woes of the two ladies, who are not so woeful in the bottom of their hearts, are not to be sung with all the severity of such an opera as "Fidelio"; the terrors are fantastic, not real; the Commendatore is not a masculine Nemesis; the culmination is not the climax of a Greek tragedy approaching with the awful inevitableness of Fate, but a picturesque and convenient disposition of things for a close. In short, it is argued, the spirit should be not of tragedy, but of comedy; the touch should be light. The little red devils are in keeping with this conception, but grotesque if the rest is taken too seriously.

There is no doubt much in this contention, and there is much in the music, as well as in the situations, to support it. But it is also evident that Mozart more than once rose far above the ideas of Da Ponte to provide a light-hearted opera in the manner of the time, just as he parted company with Schikaneder's notions of a Christmas pantomime entertainment in "The Magic Flute." His imagination conceived the scene with the statue in the banqueting hall as a tragic development, and his climax and Da Ponte's are two very different things. The incongruity remains, and is still to be grappled with.

The plan adopted this season at the Metropolitan Opera House is no more satisfactory than others that have been suggested. As Don Giovanni is held in the iron grasp of the statue, there is a kind of transformation scene. The statue disappears; a "Walküre" steam cloud rises, behind which the hero descends on a trap to the infernal regions. The palace collapses, closely patterning after Klingsor's castle in its methods. As its walls go down, they give a view beyond of the churchyard and the statue of the Commendatore replaced upon its pedestal, as it was when Don Giovanni gave his fatal invitation. The curtain falls on a scene that is equally strange to the ideas of Mozart and of Da Ponte.

RICHARD ALDRICH.

PHOTO BY BURR McINTOSH

SEMBRICH as MARTA

AT THE OPERA.

The most important feature of the week will be the revival, after an interval of seven years, of Flotow's "Marta."

To-morrow evening the attraction will be "Il Trovatore," sung as before.

"Don Giovanni" will be again performed on Wednesday evening with the cast by which it was interpreted on Saturday afternoon last.

Thursday evening the management announce a special performance of "Lohengrin," at special prices, with a cast including Mme. Rappold as Elsa, Mme. Homer as Ortrud, Mr. Knote as Lohengrin, Mr. Goritz as Telramund, Mr. Blass as Heinrich der Vogler, and Mr. Muehlmann as the Herald. The conductor will be Mr. Alfred Hertz.

On Friday evening there will be a revival of Flotow's "Marta." New scenery and costumes will be seen in the revival. Mme. Sembrich will once more be heard in the rôle of Lady Enrichetta, and Miss Edyth Walker will, for the first time in this country, appear as Nancy. Mr. Caruso will take the part of Lionello. Another important feature will be the Plunkett of Mr. Plançon. Mr. Rossi will be Sir Tristan and Mr. Dufriche will impersonate the Sheriff. The orchestra will be directed by Mr. Vigna.

"Die Meistersinger" will be repeated at the matinée on Saturday with the cast by which it was interpreted last week. The week will end with a popular Saturday evening performance of "Faust," in which Miss Bessie Abott will, for the first time, sing the rôle of Marguerite. Mr. Dippel will appear in the character of Faust and Mr. Journet as Méphistopheles. Mr. Scotti will interpret Valentin.

THE OPERA ON THE ROAD.

All arrangements have been virtually completed for the second transcontinental tour of the Metropolitan Opera House Company.

Immediately after the conclusion of the season in New York the company will start by special trains for Baltimore, where the tour will begin on Monday evening, March 19, with a performance of "Marta." Altogether four performances will be given in Baltimore. Thence the company will proceed to Washington, where it will give four performances, opening with "Die Königin von Saba." The next city visited will be Pittsburg, where for the first time an entire week will be spent. Chicago will follow. There, again, the company will appear for an entire week, repeating the programme already presented in Pittsburg. Continuing westward, the artists will branch off to St. Louis, where four performances are announced, proceed to Kansas City, where they will appear twice, and then, without pausing, go to San Francisco, where on Easter Monday, April 16, they will open a two weeks' engagement. The last city which will be visited is Los Angeles, where two performances will be given.

Nearly three hundred artists (including the chorus, ballet and orchestra) will travel from New York to California. Special trains will be retained for the journey, and during the tour eight cities will enjoy grand opera.

During the tour the following fifteen operas and music-dramas will be performed: "Die Königin von Saba," "Carmen," "Le Nozze di Figaro," "Lohengrin," "La Bohème," "Die Walküre," "Hänsel und Gretel," "Don Pasquale," "Faust," "Marta," "Tannhäuser," "Tosca," "Siegfried," "Pagliacci," and "Lucia."

BOSTON SYMPHONY QUARTET.

The second of the three concerts which the Boston Symphony Quartet is giving in Mendelssohn Hall this Winter will take place on next Tuesday evening, Feb. 6, at 8:15 o'clock. Two quartets will be played, Tanelew's in B flat minor and Schumann's in A major. Miss Susan Metcalfe will sing a group of six songs. The programme is as follows:

Quartet in B flat minor. Op. 4.....S. Tanelew
Songs.
Aria, "Serse".....Handel
"Das Veilchen".....Mozart
"Der Neugierige".....Schubert
"Ungeduld".....Schubert
"Die Malmacht".....Brahms
"Liebliche Wangen".....Brahms
Quartet in A major, Op. 41, No. 3..Schumann

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The sixth pair of concerts by the Philharmonic Society will be given on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening in Carnegie Hall. They will be directed by Dr. Ernst Kunwald of Frankfort, Germany, who will appear in New York for the first time. The soloist will be Mme. Kirkby Lunn, the English contralto. The programme will be as follows:

Symphony No. 3, "Eroica".....Beethoven
Aria, "Rienzi".....Wagner
Mme. Kirkby Lunn.
"Till Eulenspiegel".....Richard Strauss
Songs: Traum durch die Dammerung.. } Strauss
Der Freund..... }
Caecilie..... }
Mme. Kirkby Lunn.
Overture, "Carnaval Romain".....Berlioz

Dr. Kunwald will himself accompany Mme. Kirkby Lunn in the songs.

MR. WEINGARTNER'S CONCERTS.

Felix Weingartner, the great German conductor, now a guest of the New York Symphony Orchestra, will conduct his second pair of concerts with that orchestra this afternoon and next Tuesday evening in Carnegie Hall. The orchestra returned last Wednesday from a Western trip of two weeks. Mr. Weingartner's programme for this week's concert will be as follows: The soloist will be Rudolf Ganz, pianist, who will then make his first appearance in this city.

Overture, "Fingal's Cave".....Mendelssohn
Concerto for piano, E flat.....Liszt
Mr. Rudolf Ganz.
Siegfried Idyl.....Wagner
A "Faust" Overture.....Wagner
Symphony No. 5, C minor.....Beethoven

Mr. Weingartner's last appearances will be made at two extra concerts by the New York Symphony Orchestra on Sunday, Feb. 11, and Tuesday, Feb. 13. At these concerts he will play Brahms's Second Symphony in D and a new scherzo by Josef Suk, the composer, member of the Bohemian String Quartet and a son-in-law of Dvorak.

PHOTO BY GESSFORD

DR. ERNST KUNWALD
Conductor of the next Philharmonic Concerts on Feb. 9 & 10

PHOTO BY HALL

MME. KIRKBY LUNN
Soloist at the Philharmonic Society's next Concert

HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA PLANS.

Performances to be Given at Theatre Prices—An Invitation to Subscribe to the Boxes.

Mr. Oscar Hammerstein has sent out a prospectus of his plan for "grand opera at regular theatre prices" that he announced some time ago. He invites subscriptions for the season of 1906-07 at his now nearly completed Manhattan Opera House, in West Thirty-fourth Street, opposite the new Pennsylvania station. He says:

"I am not planning 'cheap opera' at 'cheap prices.' I want to present opera in Italian by masters of any nationality, but principally those of Italy, on a scale of grandeur and excellence, vocally, musically, and scenically, befitting a public which stands foremost in the world in its musical tastes and education, and in its liberal support of everything that is ennobling."

He is not, he says, guided by any mercenary motives. At the best, profits from such an undertaking are problematical, and it would be utterly impossible if it were not aided by subscriptions for the private boxes.

The stage of the new house, according to Mr. Hammerstein, will be the largest in the city, having a depth of 85 feet and a width of 125 feet; "productions requiring the stage presence of 1,000 can be made." The house will seat 4,000, divided thus: Orchestra, 1,200 at $2; first balcony, 600 at $1.50; second balcony, 1,000 at $1; third balcony, 1,200 at 75 and 50 cents. A circle of boxes stretches below the first balcony, each holding six persons. This, says the circular, is a departure from old-time construction and location; while insuring absolute privacy, the dividing partitions "are such as to obtain perfect sight to every portion of the stage by every one of the six occupants." This also "allows the unconfined position so desirable at grand opera performances." There are, besides, four tiers of proscenium boxes.

Mr. Hammerstein is not now soliciting subscriptions for seats, but is doing so for boxes. As to this he speaks as follows:

"The project, as outlined, can only become a reality if the boxes, numbering about fifty, are subscribed for for the first season of twenty weeks, beginning the second or third week in October next. There will be three subscription nights and one subscribers' Saturday matinée.

"Subscribers are at liberty to divide their subscriptions with others.

"By becoming a holder to a box for a season (and may, I hope, for many more) a subscriber constitutes himself a factor and promoter to an enterprise that not alone will mark an epoch in the annals of musical and operatic history of this city and country, but also becomes an honored participant in the laying of a foundation to another stepping stone in the furtherance of musical education of the masses.

"Subscribers are not required to accompany their subscriptions with a check, and only when all of the preliminaries to the opening of the opera season are completed payment may be made. As to prices and other particulars, information can be had at my office, (Victoria Theatre Building,) or, if invited, I will respond personally or send an authorized representative."

Mr. Hammerstein is aware that any attempt to present opera—"Grand Opera"—in any way inferior to the established high standard is doomed to failure. He is convinced that he can create an ensemble of "supreme efficiency" without any recourse to the star system. He will have a chorus of 100 Americans, taught in Italian and general stage business by the most competent teachers and conductors. Its rehearsals will begin many months in advance. Here, he thinks, is an opportunity for the thousands of scholars in the public schools and for those of unfinished musical education.

His orchestra will number sixty-five, taken from the front ranks of musicians of this country, to be directed by conductors of European reputation. "Hundreds of thousands of dollars will be spent on scenery and costumes."

MUSICAL NOTES.

Arrrangements have been made for the Kneisel Quartet to give a recital for the benefit of the students of the Institute of Musical Art in the recital hall of the Institute on Feb. 6.

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Efforts to arrange a Cuban tour for Mme. Calvé have fallen through, and the prima donna will return to France immediately after her concert in New York on April 22. The terms she wanted were too high for the Cuban managers who wished to promote the tour.

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Ernest Schelling, the pianist, who was heard here several times last season, has sailed for Europe with Mrs. Schelling. He will return next May, after spending some time in Sicily for rest and recovery from neuritis, that prevented his playing in public this season. He expects in November to begin a concert tour of this country.

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The Russian Symphony Orchestra, under Modest Altschuler's leadership, will play an interesting programme at its concerts of Saturday evening, Feb. 24, and Sunday afternoon, Feb. 25, at Carnegie Hall. It will comprise Borodin's overture to his opera, "Prince Igor"; Rubinstein's humoresque character sketch, "Don Quixote," and Konyus's "Childhood" suite. Borodin's overture is unfamiliar here; Rubinstein's "Don Quixote" was played by Anton Seidl at Chickering Hall. The Konyus "Childhood" suite will be new here, except two of the nine short sketches composing it, "Lullaby" and "Playing Horse," which were performed in the first and second seasons of the Russian Symphony Orchestra.

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At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York Symphony Orchestra Fund it was decided to permanently increase the strings by ten additional members, making the actual strength of the orchestra 97, on the basis of 18 first violins, 18 second violins, 14 violas, 12 'cellos, and 10 basses. Both Mr. Weingartner and Mr. Damrosch will have this enlarged orchestra for the remaining concerts of this season.

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The Symphony Club, which gave its first concert last evening at Sherry's, is under the direction of David Mannes. It is holding rehearsals every week, and intends to give another concert before May. The programme last evening comprised Glück's overture to "Iphigenia in Aulis," Schubert's B minor symphony; Grieg's "Der Frühling," for string orchestra, and Wagner's "Meistersinger" prolude. Among the works to be played at the second concert are Mozart's "Jupiter" symphony, Bach's E major concerto for violin, and the Dream Music from Humperdinck's "Hänsel und Gretel." Miss Callender is President of the club, Mrs. Trenor L. Park Vice President, Miss Frances H. Ives Treasurer, and Mrs. Elisha M. Fulton, Jr., Secretary.

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The Russian Symphony Orchestra for its recent tour had to accept the aid of the Philharmonic Society because of a peculiar conflict with the New York Symphony Orchestra. Ten players are members of both organizations, and when Mr. Damrosch took his organization out the ten men went with him. The Russian organization found it must fill its ranks and there was a blue outlook for a time for the Safonoff and Lhevinne tour until it was found that some of the Philharmonic players would fill the gap. Mr. Altschuler and M. Safonoff had little difficulty in fitting them in, and so the situation was saved.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

The second concert of the Kaltenborn Quartet will be given in Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday evening, Feb. 8, with Miss Grace Wethern of Boston, pianist, as the assisting artist. The programme will comprise: Mozart, quartet in E flat major; Arensky, trio in F minor, Op. 73, (new, first time in New York;) Bazzini, quartet in D minor, Op. 75.

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The next concert of the People's Symphony Auxiliary Club, which will take place at Cooper Union on Monday, will be devoted to the Romantic period. The Kaltenborn Quartet, assisted by Miss Augusta Cottlow, pianist, and Dr. Carl E. Dufft, bass, will perform the following programme: Piano solo, Miss Augusta Cottlow; vocal solo, Schubert, Dr. Carl E. Dufft; string quartet, Op. 125, No. 1, E flat, Schubert; vocal solo, Schumann, Dr. Carl E. Dufft; quintet, Op. 44, for strings and piano, Schumann.

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The fourth symphony concert for young people, under the direction of Frank Damrosch, will be given in Carnegie Hall on Saturday next at 2:30 o'clock. Mr. Charles Gilibert will be the soloist. The following is the programme: Symphony No. 1 in C minor, Brahms; songs, "La Messe de Minuit," (Fontenailles,) "Les Enfants," (Massenet, and "La Vierge à la Crèche," (Perilhou,) by Mr. Gilibert; overture, "Melusine," Mendelssohn; songs, air from "Le Roi d'Ys," (Lalo,) and "Verduronette," (Wekerlin,) by Mr. Gilibert, and waltz, "Morgenblätter," Johann Strauss.

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The soloists at to-night's popular concert at the Metropolitan Opera House will be Miss Olive Fremstad, Otto Goritz, Robert Blass, and Mr. Gérardy, the violoncellist. Miss Fremstad will sing the romanza, "Connais-tu le pays," from "Mignon." Mr. Blass will contribute Caspar's aria from "Freischütz," and Mr. Goritz will give Werner's "Farewell," from "Der Trompeter von Säkkingen." The compositions chosen by Mr. Gérardy are Max Bruch's "Kol Nidrei" and three short numbers, the "Tre Giorni" of Pergolese, a serenade by Victor Herbert, and Davidoff's "Am Springbrunnen." A feature of the concert will be the singing of Schubert's "Staendchen" by Miss Minges and a chorus of sixteen female pupils of the School of Opera. The orchestral programme will include the overtures to "Rienzi" and Massenet's "Le Roi de Lahore," the "Hochzeitsklänge" waltz of Strauss, and Liszt's Rhapsodie No. 1. Mr. Nahan Franko will conduct.

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Miss Maria Von Unschuld, an Austrian pianist, will make her first appearance in New York on Tuesday afternoon at Mendelssohn Hall. She studied in Vienna at the conservatory and under Stavenhagen and Leschetzky, and has played in the South and West. She will play Beethoven's sonata, Op. 31, in D minor; pieces by Scarlatti, Chopin, Heller, Weber, Brahms, Poldini, Glück, Paganini, and Liszt's thirteenth rhapsodie.

To Remove a Tight Ring.

If you happen to get a ring on your finger that fits so tight you cannot remove it, says The Journal of Medicine and Science, a very easy way to get it off is as follows: Take a piece of cord and, push one end of it under the ring. Then beginning just beyond the ring, wind the cord tightly round and round the finger clear up to the finger's tip. Now take hold of the end of the cord that was slipped under the ring and unwind the cord. As the cord unwinds the ring will be carried along with it and removed without any difficulty.

A MONTH'S MUSICAL CALENDAR

Feb. 4—N. Y. Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 5—People's Symphony Auxiliary, Cooper Union.
Feb. 6—Boston Symphony Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall.
Feb. 6—N. Y. Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 6—Marie Von Unschuld, piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall.
Feb. 8—Kaltenborn Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall.
Feb. 9—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 10—Young People's Symphony, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 10—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 10—Mme. Friedlander, song recital, Mendelssohn Hall.
Feb. 11—N. Y. Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 13—N. Y. Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 13—Mendelssohn Trio, Hotel Majestic.
Feb. 14—Mme. Eames, song recital, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 15—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 17—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 17—People's Symphony, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 18—Vienna Quartet, chamber concert, Carnegie Lyceum.
Feb. 19—New Music Society, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 20—Heinrich Gebhard, piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall.
Feb. 20—Oratorio Society, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 21—Abraham Nelson, piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall.
Feb. 22—Mme. Calvé, song recital, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 22—Women's String Orchestra, Mendelssohn Hall.
Feb. 22—Volpe Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 23—Margulies Trio, Mendelssohn Hall.
Feb. 24—Young People's Symphony, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 24—Russian Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 25—Russian Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 26—Heinrich Gebhard, piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall.
Feb. 27—Musurgia, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 27—Kneisel Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall.
March 2—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall.
March 3—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall.
March 4—N. Y. Symphony Society, Carnegie Hall.
March 6—Olive Mead Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall.
March 6—New York Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
March 8—Sam Franko Concert of Old Music, Mendelssohn Hall.
March 8—Musical Art Society, Carnegie Hall.
March 8—Marum Quartet, Cooper Union.
March 10—New Music Society, Carnegie Hall.

Concerts, Recitals and Church Choir News

Campanari on Opera Ethics

Sees No Reason for Getting Into Trouble with His Colleagues—To Become an American Citizen.

THAT an artist can have a successful career in opera without having troubles with fellows is the contention of Mr. Campanari, who has decided that New York is to be his home and that he will be an American citizen.

Mr. Campanari knows that there are hatreds in opera, because one singer is preferred where another thinks he or she should be. He knows that the life of a director of opera is made miserable oftentimes by the troubles that his songsters and songstresses make. If it is not a dispute over a rôle that is to be given out it may be a dispute over a dressing room to the left that is assigned to one prima donna when she thinks that the dressing room to the right carries more dignity with it. Or perhaps a distinguished tenor finds that his name, by error, has not been printed first or last—the position of honor on the list—and feels that he has not been treated properly. All these things make trouble within the Opera House. Outside there are a hundred other avenues. It is so easy for a singer to say something to a friend about some other singer's ways and for the friend to spread the remark broadcast and so create feelings that often last for years.

But Mr. Campanari declares that he has no patience with such things.

"What is the use?" he said one day, when asked his opinion of a fellow artist. "Why criticise? Is there not enough to do without getting into disputes with some one else? I know that there are some who go about and make criticisms of their fellows, but what is the use? I do not care to do it myself. I am willing that the others shall do their work and I shall do mine. I do not envy them if they succeed. I look after my own interests, and that is all. I do not harbor feelings against any one else. I do not go about saying that this person cannot sing or that person can sing better.

"I do not make trouble at the opera, either. I seldom speak to any while I am there, except to greet them. I go in and do what I am supposed to do and then I go away. I seldom see the director. All the time I was with Mr. Grau I seldom entered his office. He would hardly know I was there, except that I would say 'Good evening' to him. I did not go to him with complaints, for I found it was not necessary to make many."

Mr. Campanari thought a moment.

"There are some who are always blaming the critics," he said. "There are others who try to know the critics, as they think they can get better treatment that way. What is the use of that? I have never found reason to blame the critics. I have never heard it was of any use to try to influence them by being a friend to them. I know some of them, but I do not cultivate their acquaintance. I would say to them that it is for me to sing and for them to say how I sing, and while that is so it is best that we should not know each other as friends, so that there can be no reason to feel that there is anything to keep a critic from saying what he believes.

"But some day I would like to know the critics. That will be when I am through with my work and can take my rest. Then I shall want to have my good friends about, and I shall hope some of them are the critics.

"Now all I care for is my home. I read, I play the piano, I walk out. I have some friends. When the time comes that I can give up my work and sing and play only for those I have about me, then I shall have more and give more time to them."

It is told of Mr. Campanari that when he came to his first disagreement with Mr. Conried over the terms on which he should continue with the Metropolitan Company he refused to worry. Mr. Dippel and some others were talking to him about it and declaring that he would come to the terms with the director.

"I will bet fifty dollars that I shall not be with the Metropolitan Opera next year," he said.

Mr. Dippel took him up on the bet, and Mr. Dippel lost because Campanari would not budge from the figure he set as the terms for his singing. He simply went out and took up concert work and made enough out of it to buy himself a house in New York. Mr. Dippel sent him the $50 in pennies, and then said that another year would find Mr. Campanari unable to resist the blandishments of the opera.

"I will bet you fifty more," said Campanari.

Mr. Campanari had to pay this time, for Mr. Conried found that he was in need of a baritone to fill the place made vacant by the failure of Mr. Bell-Resky.

"But I got my terms," said Mr. Campanari when he paid over the money.

NO BENEFIT FOR BARNABEE.

He Would Not Permit Friends to Carry Out Their Plans.

Many persons whose services in the musical and theatrical world have been less deserving of recognition than Henry Clay Barnabee have taken benefits from admiring professional friends. Mr. Barnabee might have had one, but he would not. That is the story that is being told by some of his friends now.

Mr. Barnabee at one time was a wealthy man, having made much money out of the successes of the Bostonians and saved it. But the money gathered from the stage can be spent on the stage as quickly as gathered, and in the recent years of the career of that musical organization Mr. Barnabee put in thousands of dollars in an effort to save it from disbandment, with the result that when the final disaster came he had little left of his former profits.

Some time ago some musical persons in New York and others interested in the career of the Bostonians conferred about the matter and agreed that they would give a benefit in the shape of a final performance of "Robin Hood" with as many of the members of the original cast as could be gathered. Everybody approached was anxious to help in such an event, and Reginald De Koven volunteered to lead the orchestra and help out in other ways.

Everything went smoothly until the proposal was laid before Mr. Barnabee. Eugene Cowles, who had taken the lead in making the arrangements, was the one who was delegated to place the matter before his former associate.

"Barney," he said, "you've got a lot of friends. They want to show they are your friends. Now we've arranged for a little testimonial."

That was as far as he got.

"No, Sir," said Mr. Barnabee. "Not for me. I can earn my living and I'm going to. That's all there is about it. I'm glad I've got friends and I value them, but I'm not going to call upon them yet."

So all the plans for the benefit were abandoned and a reunion of the surviving members of the original cast of the Bostonians, which would have attracted much interest, was made impossible.

FRANK GRUBER IN OPERA.

Stepson of New York Lawyer Makes His Debut in Italy.

Frank Gruber, a New Yorker, recently made his début in opera at Vercelli, Italy, in the rôle of Alfredo in "La Traviata." He is a stepson of Abraham Gruber, the lawyer, who has aided him to carry on his studies. He is thirty years old. He studied in New York for six years and has been abroad for four years, under Signor Guarino. It is a curious fact that the baritone in the Vercelli performance was Mr. Fagnani, an American, and the soprano Miss Dilli, also an American.

His stepfather has received some of the criticisms printed in Vercelli, Milan and Florence, which are favorable.

DR. KUNWALD WAS A LAWYER.

He Determined, However, That His Parents Had Not Chosen Wisely.

Behind the rise in music of Dr. Kunwald, who has come to America to conduct the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, is an interesting story.

It was not the intention of Dr. Kunwald's parents that he should have a musical career. In his youth he studied music, but when it was seen that he had a preference for it his parents said they wished him to become a lawyer. He had no liking for the law, but yielded to parental authority. He went to the university at Bonn and got his degree, and then entered upon practice before the Vienna courts.

He soon found that after all his heart was in music, the study of which he had kept up as an amateur. He determined that his parents had made an error in their choice of a career for him and determined to begin all over.

He studied at the Conservatory at Leipsic, taking a place as chorus master at the Opera House to support himself. Soon he was engaged in other German cities, and finally he became a conductor at Halle.

Curiously he got his first real chance in Spain. He was chosen in 1901 to introduce the music dramas of Wagner in Madrid, and made such success that the next season he returned to conduct symphony concerts there and in Barcelona. The Dowager Queen took great interest in him and decorated him. In the season of 1902 he became conductor of the Municipal Opera House in Frankfort, and is now first conductor of the new Royal Opera House in Berlin.

"THE PIPE OF DESIRE."

Frederick S. Converse's New Symbolical Opera Produced in Boston.

There was much interest in Boston last Wednesday in the first production of a new opera by Frederick S. Converse. "The Pipe of Desire." The book is by George E. Barton, and is romantically symbolical, dealing with sylphs and undines and gnomes and salamanders in their relation to Iolan, a mortal. According to Mr. Philip Hale in The Boston Herald, the libretto lacks action and human interest, and symbolism, no matter how beautifully it may be expressed, does not take the place of these all-important factors. The human interest and the dramatic life of the opera are wholly in the music of Mr. Converse.

Mr. Converse is one of the most talented of the younger American composers. He is an assistant professor of music at Harvard, and has composed a number of things that have been publicly performed and applauded. His string quartet was played here last year by Mr. Kneisel, and orchestral compositions by him have been performed by the Boston and Chicago Orchestras. The "Pipe of Desire" is his first opera. Says Mr. Hale: "He has shown that he has instinct for the stage; that he has dramatic and scenic imagination. For his music is much more than symphonic; it broadens, enlarges, italicizes the text; it gives character to the inherently characterless. * * * The moods are sustained not merely adroitly, but by the ability of the composer to express sincerely what he himself felt, and to express his emotions in musical speech that goes to the heart."

IN THE ORGAN LOFT.

Brahms's "Song of Destiny" and Mendelssohn's "Ninety-fifth Psalm," sung by a hundred men and boys, will be the special features of the annual musical festival of Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, to be given at the church on Thursday evening of this week at 8 o'clock. It will be under the direction of Mr. Frank Wright, organist and choirmaster of the church and choirmaster of Grace and St. John's Churches. Grace Church choir will be assisted by the choirs of St. Stephen's and St. John's, and there will be an orchestra of thirty-two instruments.

The programme will include: Prelude, "Adagio," from concerto for organ and orchestra, by Enrico Bossi, the Italian composer, for the organ; Processional Hymns 294 and 401; magnificat in A, by Martin; hymn, "The Son of God Goes Forth to War," for choir, congregation, and orchestra. The offertorium will be "Final Alla Schumann," by Guilmant, for organ and orchestra; recessional, Hymn 404; postlude, "Fantasie Triomphale," by Dubois, for organ and orchestra. Soloists: Master Ralph Helwarth, soprano; Lloyd Rand, tenor; Walter Drill, bass. Organist, C. F. Mason, organist and choirmaster of St. Stephen's Church.

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At the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, the musical service will be at 4 P. M. and the choir will render selections from Mendelssohn's "Elijah," with the following soloists: Miss Fannie Rice, soprano; Mr. John Young, tenor; Miss Margaret Keyes, contralto, and Mr. Grant Odell, bass. Mr. Charles Heinroth is the organist.

+ + +

At the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Sixtieth Street, Victor Harris, organist, the organ preludes and postlude in the morning will be "Melodia," Marchetti, and "Postlude in E," Best, and at the evening service the prelude "Evening Song," Schumann and postlude, "March," Tours. The offertory will be "Now Heaven in Fullest Glory Shone," from "The Creation," and the quartet will sing "I Will Lay Me Down in Peace," Gadsby.

+ + +

The new chorus for the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Prof. H. E. Parkhurst, is getting in fine form and will make its first appearance in the church on Feb. 25. This will give practice for a wider repertoire when the congregation moves into the new church building across the street.

Rumors of choir changes are already to be heard, and one Brooklyn church, which is to make an entire change in its quartet, it is said, is the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, which is to have four new voices.

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W. R. Hedden, organist and choir director of the Parish of the Incarnation, has a photograph of Wassily Safonoff as a souvenir of the celebrated Russian conductor's visit to the church recently. There he listened to music played by Mr. Hedden at his request, and extemporized on the organ himself. The organist of the Church of the Incarnation is especially interested in Russian music, uses it frequently in the church programmes, and has heard some of the best Russian church music in its native land.

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Gwilym Miles, the well-known baritone, has been re-engaged to take his old place in the choir of the Church of the Divine Paternity. He will begin at the regular season on May 1.

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This afternoon the choir of the Church of the Incarnation (Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street) is to repeat by request Sullivan's "O Gladsome Light," which was sung at the public service of the Guild of Organists in the church on January 17.

THE OPERA HOUSE BIBLE.

Mme. Eames Finds It Interesting While Awaiting Her Cue.

While Mme. Eames was waiting to go on in "Faust" at the Metropolitan last Monday night she was standing in the wings with the property Bible in her hands, and having nothing else to do she began idly to look it over.

She immediately became interested, for she found that this litttle book has a story behind it. On the fly leaf was an inscription showing that it had been presented to some one in 1869. She made inquiries afterward, but could find no one who knew whence the book had come or who owned it. It had been used for many years in the Opera House, and was simply one of the properties, it was said.

Mme. Eames, while waiting, also happened to open the book. She lighted by chance upon Chapter 12 of I. Corinthians, and read three chapters.

"It was such a curious thing," said Mme. Eames, speaking of it. "I had been thinking of the power of intuition during the day, and here by chance I found something that exactly fitted my thoughts. Speaking in tongues, the Apostle said, was a great spiritual gift, but greater than that is the gift of prophecy or intuition. It was curiously a message for me to fit my mood."

MR. BERNSTEIN AS A PIANIST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to protest against the unwarranted "roasting" of Mr. Eugene Bernstein, who played the piano score in the Tschaikowsky Piano Trio at last night's concert of the Marum Quartet at Cooper Institute; I never heard of the artist before, but his playing was a revelation to me, an ensemble player of fifteen years' experience; I have listened to some of the greatest pianists read this score, but none could equal Mr. Bernstein in musical intelligence, balance, and ensemble routine. I thought it was unfair and absolutely unwarranted to review his playing as your critic did; I feel certain that your reviewer wasn't even present at the concert. LOUIS M. TEICHMAN.

New York, Jan. 19, 1906.

A CONDUCTORS' CIRCUIT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I suggest a solution of the present difficulty in the matter of conductors for our orchestras? It appears to be the desire of both players and audiences to secure a constant change in the leadership. If this is the case, let Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Chicago (the order of the list is geographical) form a circuit similar to that in use at Keith's theatres, engage five conductors of greater or lesser worth and novelty, and circulate them. If five concerts are given, making ten performances with the public rehearsals, each conductor would appear once only in a season. Much expense might be saved by this plan, and possibly the circulation of the conductors would bring new life to the various organizations.

CONTRA FAGOTTO.

New York, Jan. 27, 1906.

THE PEOPLE'S ORCHESTRA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a constant attendant upon the People's Symphony Concerts, and a warm admirer of Mr. Arens and his leadership, I must utter a word of protest against the comments of your musical critic in this morning's TIMES.

He implies that the playing of the orchestra has been of an inferior kind on, at least, many occasions, and has for that reason failed to fulfill the educational purpose of the concerts.

It has been my privilege to attend these concerts ever since Mr. Arens inaugurated them, and the music, as interpreted by him and his orchestra, has afforded me such keen enjoyment that I warmly resent your critic's tone.

The work of this orchestra is so fine at all times, and Mr. Arens's leading so intelligent and painstaking, that such words of disparagement are most unfair and unjust, both in their reflection upon that work and in the impression made upon the minds of the general public.

In this instance, at least, believe me, the poorer classes have the advantage over the richer in the opportunity they have of hearing such music in such a way as is afforded them by the People's Symphony Orchestra under the leadership of Mr. Arens. K. C. H.

New York, Jan. 27, 1906.

CROTCHETS.

Marteau will play seventy-five concerts in America in three months and a half. He will be heard in this city with the Damrosch Orchestra, the Philharmonic Society, the Boston Symphony Society, and at the Metropolitan Opera House on two Sunday evenings, and will also give a recital with the Damrosch Orchestra assisting, and will be heard twice in a joint recital with Gerardy at Carnegie Hall.

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Raoul Pugno, after having given twenty-three concerts without going west of Detroit, has finally started on his Western tour. He will work back to New York and then go to San Francisco.

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Herbert Witherspoon has returned from his tour, which began on Nov. 13. It was one of the longest ever taken by an American singer who had not first gained a Continental reputation. He gave nineteen concerts, and touched Keokuk on the west and Galveston on the south.

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Mme. Kirkby-Lunn will go as far west as Minneapolis on her concert tour, and will then go up into Canada and sing as far as Halifax, where she will take ship for home. It is not improbable that she will be with the Metropolitan forces next season.

IN THE STUDIOS.

Mrs. Rudolph Ballin (Mme. Eugenie Pappenheim) held her first afternoon musicale of the season last Sunday at her studio in the Evelyn, 101 West Seventy-eighth Street. Among those who contributed to the programme were Frieda Stender, Frieda Windolph, Albert Quesnel, Henry Engel, and little Maidie Sprunck, the child violinist.

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The pupils of Mme. von Klenner provided an "evening of song" on Tuesday last in the Chapter Room of Carnegie Hall. The performers were Agnes L. Breen, Mrs. Myles Standish, Mme. Delhaze-Wickes, and the von Klenner Quartet, composed of Lillie May Walker, Hélène Stuart Wade, Martha Noble, and Edna May Banker.

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Herwigh von Ende, who is giving a series of concerts devoted to new and rarely heard works, was compelled to postpone his second concert from Jan. 31 to Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 28.

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The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Mozart's birthday was celebrated by the Newark Chapter of the Musical Culture Club with a musicale in Louis Arthur Russell's studio in Carnegie Hall. A programme of Mozart's compositions was given by Eléanor Hendrickson, Bertha Depew, Mrs. Orrie K. Taylor, Gertrude Savage, Norma Whitfield, Madge Fee, and Mrs. Jessie Marshall.

+ + +

Mrs. Emma Thursby's Friday afternoon reception at her studio, 34 Gramercy Park, was in honor of Miss Susan Strong. Musical entertainment was furnished by Mr. Smith, Miss Strong's accompanist; George Leon Moore, and three of Miss Thursby's pupils, Miss Rieba Cornett, Miss Martha Wittkowski, and Mrs. Martha Henry Timothy.

+ + +

S. C. Bennett is to give an illustrated lecture and song recital at Aeolian Hall on Thursday afternoon. He will be assisted by his pupil, Mrs. Walter T. Hubbard, and Miss Edith Morgan, accompanist.

FOR THE CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

THE great bazaar for the benefit of the Catholic Summer School of America will open to-morrow evening at the Waldorf-Astoria. It will continue during the afternoons and evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday. The preparations have been most thorough and complete, and there is every indication that the efforts of those who have been working will be crowned with success. The bazaar will be held in the large ballroom, and the added decorations will lend considerable to the ordinary beauty of this magnificent hall.

There will be five main tables, known as follows: The Brooklyn Table, the Summer Schoool Table, the New York Table, the Champlain Club Table, and the Camp Table. In addition each table will have under its care attractive booths, to wit: A flower booth, a doll's booth, at which there will be displayed for sale and shares upward of forty beautiful specimens of doll craft; an author's booth, a journalists' booth, and actresses' booth. The three latter booths will be in charge of the leading Catholic authors, journalists and actresses in and around New York. The works of the different authors will be on exhibition and for sale, and each copy sold will have the autograph of the author. Autograph photographs will be on exhibition and for sale. The flower booth, in charge of the Champlain Club, will be "manned" by a bevy of beautiful young ladies.

The bazaar will be opened by the Mayor and his Grace the Archbishop, who will be accompanied by most of the prominent clergymen and public officials of the city.

On Tuesday evening it is expected that a number of the prominent State officials will atttend.

The Summer School, which is to be the beneficiary of this bazaar, is a corporation incorporated by the Regents of the University of the State of New York. Started thirteen years ago without any capital, it is slowly but surely growing to a great educational factor in Summer School work. With a patronage of only a handful in the beginning, it had during the Summer of 1905 an attendance which numbered in the thousands. It is, of course, patronized mainly by Catholics, where visitors of all denominations have been received at its beautiful home at Lake Champlain and have been observers of the magnificent work it is doing.

A FANCY OF HOME.

THROBS the gray cat with a contented purr,
The crackle of the hearthfire resting near,
And drowsily and lazily the fur
Makes smooth upon one quite refractory ear;
Chirps the canary in its gilded cage
Whereon the gray cat turns a watchful eye,
And She sits near and turns a favored page,
Since on its edge her velvet fingers lie.

Click the bright needles in Grandmother's hand
To turn with skill a stocking's artful heel,
The while She reads. What subtle artist planned
This sweet home picture! See the red sparks steal
Like truant children, waywardly inclined
Far from the heart of home! The dusk is gray
And She with graceful effort draws the blind
To coax the firelight to a merrier play.

Now lies the book upon Her lap. And She
To patient Grandma lends a willing ear,
The while the white-haired lady, ramblingly,
Relates some reminiscence of a year
When she was young and fair. So now she lays
Her knitting down and smooths a lock of hair
All silvered by the alchemy of Days,
And tucks it back beneath the white cap there.

Clatter the tea things through the dusk afar,
Where the trim maid the snowy napery
Smooths with deft hands and from the cookie jar
And sundry recesses finds joys for tea.
The restless kettle, singing o'er the fire,
Lends yet a drowsier comfort in its tune,
While dying sunlight gilds a distant spire
With splendid homage to the peeping moon.

Now all the glasses glimmer on the cloth,
The plates are laid, the saucy teapot steams,
Piled high the custard with its fleecy froth
And yellow butter in the lamplight gleams
So soon to lose itself between the sides
Of fluffy rolls, as light as thistledown,
And the white splendor of the chicken hides
Beneath the garment of its bread crumbs brown.

Now rings upon the dusky air a call
To laggard children, summoned from their play,
And down the walk those waited footsteps fall
That mark homecoming from another day.
He comes, for whom before the world She waits
To make complete the picture; and the cry
He hears is like the glad wild bird's that mates
To bring its fullest song to melody.

So now they kiss and reverently pass in,
Twin worshippers before the sacred shrine
Of love and home; and joyously begin
The evening meal made zestful with the wine
Of many a harmless quip and stingless jest
That pass like arrows, velvet-tipped, in air,
To strike but wound not; and the hour is blest
With many a chant unsung and wordless prayer.

And now the children clamber on his knees
To say good-night. He strokes their curling heads
And mistily in some far room he sees
The glimmer of white gowns and snowy beds,
Wherein She tucks them with Her loving care
And stoops to kiss them with the tender grace
Of Motherhood and breathe a silent prayer
That in its glory hallows all the place.

Stay, War, and bid your bloody columns look!
Come, Fame, and let your clamoring hordes be still!
And Verse and Art and Music—close the book
To drink the sweets of love at love's own rill.
And dusty strife and hungry greed, come cease
The struggles on those grim ways where ye roam,
For here is Life and Love and Joy and Peace,
And God abides wherever hearts make Home!

J. W. FOLEY.

"JUDAS MACCABAEUS."

"Judas Maccabaeus," which the Oratorio Society will sing at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday evening, Feb. 20, under Frank Damrosch's direction, is one of the several choral compositions written by Handel to celebrate political events. On April 16, 1746, the Duke of Cumberland won the Battle of Culloden in Scotland against the Pretender, and for his return to London the Prince of Wales commissioned Handel to compose an oratorio. Judas Maccabaeus, deliverer of the Israelites from Syrian invaders and oppressors, was chosen as its hero, and the text was written by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Morell, who took the plot and incidents from the first book of the Maccabees and Book XII. of Josephus's "Antiquities of the Jews." Handel's score was the work of but thirty-two days, from July 9 to Aug. 11, 1746, but the first performance did not take place until April 1, 1747, at Covent Garden. Handel conducted "Judas Maccabaeus" no less than thirty-eight times in the remaining twelve years of his life.

Though directly evoked by a political happening, "Judas Maccabaeus" from the first held public esteem on its merits. This has seldom been the case with choral music made for special occasions; but there are other exceptions. Handel himself wrote a te deum to celebrate the peace of Utrecht in 1713, and his more famous "Dettingen Te Deum" was in honor of the victory at Dettingen, in Bavaria, in June, 1743, of King George II. and Lord Stair over the French Army. Handel was at this time "Composer of Musick to the Chapel Royal" in London.

How Many?

Bill—Say, how many homes does a rich man have?

Tom—Three. A city one when he votes, one in the country when he swears off taxes, and a far Western one when he sues for a divorce.

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Mon. Ev., Feb. 5, 8—IL TROVATORE. Nordica, Homer; Knote, Campanari, Journet. Con., Franko.
Wed. Ev., Feb. 7, at 8—DON GIOVANNI. Nordica, Jomelli, and Sembrich; Scotti, Dippel, Journet, Muhlmann, Rossi. Cond., Franko.
Thurs. Ev., Feb. 8, at 8, Special Performance—LOHENGRIN. Rappold, Homer; Knote, Goritz, Blass, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.
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Fri. Ev., Feb. 9, at 8—MARTA. Sembrich, Walker; Caruso, Plancon, Rossi. Cond., Vigna.
Sat. Aft., Feb. 10, at 1:30—MEISTERSINGER. Alten, Homer; Knote, Van Rooy, Goritz, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. Ev., Feb. 10, pop. prices, at 8—FAUST. Jomelli, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Dippel, Journet, Scotti, Begue. Cond., Franko.
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THE STAGE AND ITS PLAYERS

LAWSON, PHOTO

HELEN GRANTLY
in "Lucky Miss Dean" at the Madison Square

HALL, PHOTO

HELEN LACKAYE, NANNETTE COMSTOCK and MAY BUCKLEY
in "The Galloper" at the Garden

MASTER GABRIEL
"Buster Brown"
at the American

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MRS. LESLIE CARTER
in "Du Barry"
Academy of Music

One American Playwright's Serious Effort

A Consideration of the Claims Made for "The Little Gray Lady."

CHANNING POLLOCK'S "The Little Gray Lady" invites attention chiefly by reason of the fact that it is the first serious effort at original work on the part of a young American dramatist who through hard and persistent effort has earned a right to a hearing, and who, if all signs do not fail, may yet accomplish something distinctly meritorious. To those of us who had the misfortune to be called upon to pass judgment upon his first play, "A Duel in Hearts," it represents a very considerable progress. The play in question was not a very serious effort, being obviously intended to appeal to that class of auditors which likes its drama in large chunks and is willing to take it raw, but there was nothing in it to indicate aptitude for even the more ordinary forms of theatrical manipulation, and of genuine dramatic quality it possessed not a trace. A melodrama of melodramas most commonplace, it could not be compared in effectiveness with many others of its class. When, however, Mr. Pollock set his hand to the work of dragging a play from "The Pit" some surface indications of cleverness were developed. Here, too, the result was melodrama—rather flamboyant melodrama at that—but with a nicety in construction and an ability at character and scenic contrasts. The play failed to reflect in even a minor degree the tremendously vital phases of Mr. Norris's powerful tale, but in some respects, notably in the handling of the love interest, Mr. Pollock showed a growing capacity in dramatic expression.

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"The Little Gray Lady," like the dramatization of "The Pit," reveals its author as a clean, capable technician.

Briefly, Mr. Pollock is to be commended for selecting a theme involving a debatable question of real life. Briefly, likewise, he is to be chiefly scored for having departed from the argument involved in his proposition in order to satisfy the demands for an entertaining stage play, when a more consistent regard for the purpose of his theme might have resulted in something so much the more worth doing and considering. In saying this there is no desire to minimize in the least what the new playwright has accomplished. He has in this work indicated very conclusively that he is a man of observation, whose knowledge of dramatic contrasts is considerable; he has displayed a very decided ability in the writing of terse, natural, and interesting dialogue; he has given unmistakable evidence of a capacity for visualizing in his plays real flesh and blood creatures as contrasted with the puppets that so frequently masquerade as men and women upon the stage. It does not follow, to be sure, that in the selection of his characters he has gone far from the beaten tracks of convention. The people who figure in "The Little Gray Lady," though they are plausible, are all well-known figures in the theatre. The secret service man in the Treasury Department, though not commonly exploited, is in this case simply the familiar self-sacrificing lover, and the heroine, for whose sake he forgets his duty to the Government which employs him, has no characteristics that have not been worn threadbare; the utterly selfish youth, forgetful of all duty and honor in the moment of his infatuation, the heartless young woman through whose influence he is lured from the path of rectitude, the pair of youthful lovers, providing the secondary love interest, and the vulgarian landlady, of blessed comic relief—all these we have had in one form or another since time was. But on this score we have no occasion to quarrel with Mr. Pollock's play. He has set out to tell the story of a commonplace lot of people, and his theme justifies exactly the selection of characters he has made. He may well argue that the playwright—unless like Mr. Barrie he wishes to deal with the fantastical—must seek his inspiration in the life about him. That life, as we have all observed, is full of repetitions. Characters, incidents and experiences repeat themselves over and over again. What happens to Mary and John to-day is pretty likely to happen to Darby and Joan to-morrow. And the stage, reflecting the great world, must of necessity employ itself with symbols of the common experience.

So far so good. We are not justified in demanding new characters in a play dealing with the commonplaces of existence. But Mr. Pollock does not seek to be merely photographic. He starts with a thesis. In his own words Perriton Carlyle is a good man who did one bad thing, and not a bad man who occasionally did a good thing. He argues—and this is presumably the argument upon which the structure of his play is founded—that men may pass to superior achievements over the stepping stones of their own failures. He is confident—and rightfully so—that one mistake does not make the criminal, and that a slip may be the means of future development toward positive character in one who might have otherwise continued to be perpetually negative, or something worse.

Here, then, we have at once the strength and the weakness of Mr. Pollock's claims to consideration as the writer of a play of serious purpose; and the strength is in conception, the weakness in execution. With the exception of Charles Klein's "The Lion and the Mouse" there has hardly been a play produced this season which in point of purpose seemed more admirable than this. But like many other facts obvious enough in mere mental generalizations the development of the one projected in Mr. Pollock's thesis along the lines of acted drama required absolute fidelity to purpose on the point of the dramatist and the very keenest sort of skill in character projection and analysis.

Mr. Pollock's radical mistake was in the point of attack. His play might properly be described as having a beginning and middle, but no end. To have achieved the purpose outlined in the prospectus he should have made his end the beginning. Which is not so paradoxical a statement as it may seem. As a matter of fact, this is exactly what a German or Norwegian dramatist would have done—this is exactly what would have made the German or Norwegian drama upon the same subject a convincing and powerful study, whereas the American playwright's effort will merely qualify as an agreeable play for the theatre. Mr. Pollock tells us his conclusions upon the subject. But in his drama he fails to develop the successive steps that have led to that conclusion in the particular instance which engages him.

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Regarding the play as a social study—as Mr. Pollock evidently intends it to be regarded—one is at once face to face with its defect. We are asked to believe that Perriton Carlyle, having escaped from the dangers that threatened him, will at once reform and live happily ever after with the woman whose loyalty has been manifest throughout. This Mr. Pollock asserts. But upon what does he base such a belief other than the mere generalization. What indications are there in his play that such will be the outcome? Have we not a right to demand that the playwright shall inform us, by means of his characters (their inherent natures and their expressed actions,) as to the mental development justifying the arrival at such a conclusion? Carlyle has been faithless not only to the trust imposed upon him by his acceptance of a Government position, but also to the one self-imposed through his selection of Anna Gray as the woman to whom he will devote his life.

If there is a redeeming feature in this young man's make-up it has failed to reveal itself to us in two successive sessions at the Garrick Theatre. The stage manager who warned Mr. Pollock that for stage purposes a man could not be a hero and a villain at the same time may have based his protest upon the common practical experience, but the reason for this experience lies in something deeper than mere theatrical expediency. The time involved in the representation of a stage play does not, to be sure, allow for detailed analysis of the manifold qualities in any one human character, and in general the stage figure must crystallize some definite characteristic, but the great dramatist need never fear to show both sides of the shield. Indeed, it is only when he is able to do so that his figures take on the largeness of life. In this case the difficulty is not so much due to the fact that Carlyle has a bad streak, but that to all intents and purposes he has nothing else. And an audience is justified in demanding some tangible support for its sympathies.

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The sympathy which we cannot feel for his hero also fails to be manifest where "The Little Gray Lady" is concerned. We are unable to share Anna Gray's concern in the fate of Perriton Carlyle simply because from all we have seen of him he does not justify any such concern on her part or our own. Good women have frequently devoted their lives to the reclaiming of men who have made mistakes. But the iteration of that fact does not make a drama. And the play which Mr. Pollock has written involves just such iteration.

A fine drama might have been built upon the thesis which Mr. Pollock's original thought involved. But that drama, as we have said, would have had its beginning at exactly the point where his play leaves off. Then develops the very real and significant conflict—between the good and bad in human nature, between the germ of evil already active, and the capacity for good hitherto entirely dormant—a conflict infinitely more massive and heroic in its proportions than anything that has actually engaged Mr. Pollock in the writing of his play.

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In the play as it now stands a minor point of ethics might also be debated. It involves the betrayal of a trust on the part of Samuel Meade, the secret service man, who fails to inform his chief of the crime which he has discovered. Presumably we are to infer that Mr. Meade continues to neglect his duty to the Government, for though he is "a man made weak by loving" he is, also, ostensibly not a man made "strong by being loved."

In the acting of this play Dorothy Donnelly is chiefly to be commended for the disclosure of an ability at variation of effort much less common in women players than in men. In the various parts which she has played in New York since her very commendable exhibition as Madame Alvarez in "Soldiers of Fortune," she has made steady progress. There was nothing in that part to suggest such capacity as her Candida developed, there was nothing in any of her successive rôles to indicate that her metier was eccentric comedy such as so successively engages her now. That she has succeeded admirably in these varying rôles indicates very clearly that she is capable of that very rare quality—character differentiation. Our actresses so generally play themselves, and themselves only, that such an achievement as Miss Donnelly's justifies more than the mere word of adjectival praise. Julie Dean, an actress blessed with more than a common share of temperament, brings to the rôle of The Little Gray Lady her own abundant quantity of sympathy to make up for the lack of it on the part of those of us who fail to share her interest in the intended hero of the piece. But she is not at her best in explosive emotionalism. The real hero, Samuel Meade, is splendidly played by William Humphrey. An actor of more sincere method than John W. Albaugh, Jr., might have glossed over the disagreeable qualities of Perriton Carlyle to a sufficient extent to have deceived us for a time as to the man's actual worthlessness. Worse diction than Mr. Albaugh's is seldom heard in a theatre where good diction is by no means so common as might be desired.

This is the last week of "The Little Gray Lady" at the Garick, the play being transferred to the Majestic a week from to-morrow. Ethel Barrymore in "Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire" and Lionel Barrymore in "Pantaloon" continue for the present at the Criterion. Ellis Jeffrey in "The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt" remains at Daly's, as does Raymond Hitchcock in "The Galloper" at the Garden. Louis Mann and Clara Lipman are still at the Fields in "Julie Bon Bon." On Saturday night Robert Loraine closes his engagement at the Hudson in "Man and Superman," as do James K. Hackett and Mary Mannering at the Savoy in "The Walls of Jericho." "Before and After" has two weeks more at the Manhattan.

HALL PHOTO

AL. H. WILSON
"The German Gypsy"
West End

THIS WEEK'S OFFERINGS

"LUCKY MISS DEAN,"
A comedy by Sidney Bowkett, at the Madison Square Theatre, to-morrow evening.

"DU BARRY."
Mrs. Leslie Carter at the Academy of Music, to-morrow evening.

"LEONTINEN'S EHEMAENNER,"
(Leontine's Husbands,) a comedy from the French of Alfred Capus, at the Irving Place Theatre, Thursday evening.

TO-MORROW evening, at the Madison Square Theatre, "Lucky Miss Dean," a comedy by Sidney Bowkett, will have its first New York presentation. The play is in three acts, and is said to be an example of the touch-and-go comedy, with rapid movement and pointed dialogue.

"Lucky Miss Dean" tells of the troubles of Frederick Ware, an artist, whose financial circumstances are not unknown to youthful brethren of the brush. He has secretly been married to Miss Dean, and it is quite necessary to do something if the household is to continue on any footing at all. Into the newspapers creeps a paragraph that Miss Dean's portrait by Mr. Ware has been so admired by a wealthy South American that he has left her a fortune.

The expedient serves eventually to bring a customer for the picture, but it also serves to bring two mercenary cousins as suitors to the feet of "lucky Miss Dean." The burden of deceiving the suitors falls upon the shoulders of Ware, and it is here that he displays an audacity in invention which, in spite of very narrow escapes, answers its purpose in carrying the deception through.

William Courtleigh will play the rôle of Ware and Helen Grantly will be Miss Dean. Others in the cast are Mrs. Goldfinch, Ferdinand Gottschalk, and Paul Everton.

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"Der Kilometerfresser" ("The Road Burner"), the farce of Curt Kraatz, will be played for the last three times, at the Irving Place Theatre, to-morrow, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

On Thursday evening next, "Der Kilometerfresser" will have to make way for a German adaptation of a French comedy in three acts, by Alfred Capus, entitled in the original "Les Maris de Leontine" ("Leontine's Husbands"), and in the German, "Leontinen's Ehemaunner," which will be repeated on Friday and Saturday evenings and at the Saturday matinée. It will give an opportunity for the joint appearances, as stars, of Marie Reisenhofer, who holds a leading place on the Berlin stage, and Rudolph Christians, who is already a favorite here.

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Mrs. Leslie Carter appears in "Du Barry," to-morrow evening, at the Academy of Music and will continue in that rôle for two weeks. For the last week of Mrs. Carter's engagement at the Academy no announcement has been made.

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

The plays that remain indefinitely are Maude Adams in "Peter Pan" at the Empire, David Warfield in "The Music Master" at the Bijou, Blanche Bates in "The Girl of the Golden West" at the Belasco, William Faversham in "The Squaw Man" at Wallack's, "The Clansman" at the Liberty, and "The Lion and the Mouse" at the Lyceum.

AT OTHER THEATRES.

Al. Wilson will appear in "The German Gypsy" at the West End this week.

"More to be Pitied Than Scorned" is the announcement for the New Star.

Blanche Walsh will be seen this week at the Grand Opera House in "The Woman in the Case."

"Bedford's Hope" continues to be the popular attraction at the Fourteenth Street.

At the Harlem Opera House Lew Dockstader's Minstrels will be the week's offering.

Master Gabriel comes to the American to-morrow night in "Buster Brown."

"A Fair Exchange" will be revived this week at Proctor's 125th Street Theatre.

The attraction at the Metropolis will be Ernest Hogan in "Rufus Rastus."

Dan Mason in "Gay New York" is the offering at the Murray Hill.

At the Third Avenue George Klimt will present his comedy melodrama, "Big Hearted Jim."

William J. Kelly and his stock company at the Yorkville will appear in "By Right of Sword" this week.

The Proctor All-Star Company at the Fifth Avenue Theatre will present a revival of "Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush" to-morrow. Miss Bingham will be seen as Flora and Gerald Griffen in J. H. Stoddart's rôle.

MUSICAL ATTRACTIONS.

Fritzi Scheff in "Mlle. Modiste" at the Knickerbocker, Elsie Janis in "The Vanderbilt Cup" at the Broadway, Fay Templeton in "45 Minutes from Broadway" at the New Amsterdam, "Twiddle-Twaddle" at the Joe Weber, and "The Earl and the Girl" at the Casino remain indefinitely in the city.

This is the second week of "Mexicana" at the Lyric and of the Rogers brothers in "The Rogers Brothers in Ireland" at the New York. "Coming Thro' the Rye" closes its engagement at the Herald Square on Saturday night.

VAUDEVILLE.

ALHAMBRA—Virginia Earl and her "six Johnnies," Foy and Clarke, Staley and Birbeck, "the musical blacksmiths"; Florenz troupe, acrobats; James F. Lee, jumper; Jacob's dogs, Rieff brothers, Dorothy Kenton, Harry B. Lester, and the vitagraph.

CIRCLE—Rice and Barton Gaiety Extravaganza Company.

COLONIAL—Henri de Vries, in "A Case of Arson"; Will H. Murphy and Blanche Nichols, in "From Zaza to Uncle Tom"; Cinquevalli, juggler; Lucille Saunders, Holcomb, Curtis and Webb, four Bards, Avery and Hart, and Durant brothers.

EDEN MUSEE—The late King Christian lying in state is a new addition to the World in Wax. Other attractions are the cinematograph, the Hungarian Band, and Harry Braham in "Masks and Faces."

HUBER'S FOURTEENTH STREET MUSEUM—Josephine Corbin, the four-legged woman; Norman Green, the human skeleton, and Beatrice May.

HURTIG AND SEAMON'S—Elita Proctor Otis; Charles H. Boyle and Hattie Simms McCarthy in "A Cyclone"; Reno and Richards, Lew Hawkins, Four Alvinos, Almont and Dumont, Wynne Winslow, and Black and Jones, singers.

KEITH'S—John C. Rice and Sally Cohen in "All the World Loves a Lover," Kauffman Troupe, Mme. Theresa Rentz, equestrienne; Macarte Sisters, Quigley Brothers, Gallagher and Barrett in "The Stock Brokers," Helen Reimer, Bedford and Winchester, Mignon Auburn, and the kinetograph.

PROCTOR'S FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET THEATRE—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fitzsimmons in "A Fight for Love," McMahon's Watermelon Girls, Nick Long and Idalene Cotton, Rhoda Royal, George Wilson, Hoey and Lee, De Witt, Torrence and Burns, New York Newsboy Quartet, and Larkin Sisters.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—Cheridah Simpson, Rice and Prevost, Maggie Cline, Omar Singh, Genero and Bailey, Alhambra Sextet, Jackson Family, bicyclists; James F. McDonald, monologist, and the moving pictures.

VICTORIA—Arthur Prince, ventriloquist; Aimee Angeles, Louis A. Simon and Grace Gardner in "The New Coachman"; Charles Burke and Grace La Rue; Four Lukens, Carlisle's dogs, Jack Norworth, Five Society Belles, Willie Gardiner, and the vitagraph.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

The bill of last week's attractions will be presented at the Alhambra, Colonial, Eden Musee, Hurtig and Seamon's, Proctor's Fifty-eighth and Twenty-third Street Theatres, and the Victoria.

AMERICAN—Ted Marks presents to-night: George Monroe, J. C. Nugent, McFarland and Marray, Irene La Tour, Edwina Mercier, Reata Winfield, Epps and Loretto, and Florence Pierce.

GRAND—Cole and Johnson, Canfield and Carleton, Exposition Four, Lillian Shaw, William Cahill, La Belle Blanc Shaw, William Cahill, La Belle Blanche, and Lavone and Leonard.

MURRAY HILL—West and Van Sicien, Burke and Dempsey, Henry and Pearl, Yvonne Lamor, Dawson and Woodfield, and Joe Belmont.

NEW STAR—Joe Welch, Billy Clifford, Tascott, Frank Mayme, Henry and Pearl, Wilson and Mae, and Smith and Johnson.

NEW YORK—Lena Blake from "Coming Thro' the Rye," Rhoda in the "Dance of the Senses," Alcide Capitaine, Keno, Welch and Melrose, Steward Sisters, Adolph Zink, Canfield and Carleton, and Kosta, "the man with the revolving head."

THE HIPPODROME.

In "A Society Circus" at the Hippodrome is offered to the amusement seeking public an extensive and varied programme. The ballet, "The Song of the Flowers," and the court of the Golden Fountains are the leading features of the spectacle.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

William H. Thompson in "The Bishop" will be the attraction at the Shubert Theatre.

Vaudeville is current at the Orpheum.

WHERE THE OUT-OF-TOWN STARS ARE SHINING

Many of the stars, who usually play long engagements here, are spending their light in flashes on the one-night stands this week. John Drew will be seen in Richmond and Roanoke, Va.; Knoxville, Tenn., and Macon and Atlanta, Ga. Viola Allen plays at Providence, R. I.; Worcester and Northampton, Mass., and Albany. Kyrle Bellew is in the South and will appear at Chattanooga, Tenn., and Louisville and Lexington, Ky. W. H. Crane will also be seen in Chattanooga during the week. Mrs. Fiske is booked for Terre Haute and Logansport, Ind., and Jackson and Saginaw, Mich. Francis Wilson will play at Wilkesbarre and Scranton, Penn., and Elmira, Binghamton, Ithaca, and Utica.

E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe are at Washington for the week. Margaret Anglin is for a like period of time in Newark. Bertha Kalich is booked for the week at Cleveland. May Irwin has the week in Chicago.

RECIPE FOR MUSICAL COMEDY.

THE making of a musical play is a pretty hard morning's work unless you approach it in just the right way."

Richard Carle, author, actor, and producer of comic operas, who is now playing in his latest piece, "The Mayor of Tokio," had just been induced to record a bit of advice for the benefit of ambitious young "bookmakers."

"To make a really good musical play," continued Mr. Carle, "one must first think about it. The story, or plot, is the root of the whole affair. Get an original plot, if possible; if not, take the best in sight. An original plot is as difficult to secure as the golden fleece. Every known, and a great many more unknown, countries have been visited and hurriedly pilfered of atmosphere, inhabitants, and costumes by librettists.

"Still, there is ever a chance for the enterprising. I know one librettist who eats three Welsh rarebits and goes to sleep on his left side when seeking a new plot. Whatever he dreams of he writes about.

"Well, suppose we have the story—a simple story of love, adventure, comedy, or anything else, but preferably of love, and the simpler the better, so that an audience can follow it readily. After finding such a story, lose it. Lose it seven or eight times, and find it again each time. If it proves to be the original story after these adventures, it is in all likelihood a good, unmistakable, consistently logical tale, which audiences will be unable to lose.

"To my mind, Charles Dickens was the master-builder of character. How he slams a character into one's head with a single line! Remember Carker's terrible teeth and gritty smile; the hypocritical face and wiggling fingers of Uriah Heep; Mr. Pickwick's big waistband, reaching up to his heart, and his trotting legs; Joey Bagstock's name and the changes he rung on it; Mr. Stiggins's white neckerchief, pineapple rum, and red nose; Jingle's frayed handkerchief, jerky speech and fingerless gloves; Job Trotter's melancholy features and shifting eyes; Joe, the fat boy, and his eternal slumber. One readily might fill a page with a list of Dickens's characters and a single characteristic of each without exhausting one-half the great world of humor he created. In criticising 'The Mayor of Tokio' one dramatic writer said that Marcus Orlando Kidder was like a character from Dickens. It is a treasured compliment.

"Probably the most practical way to get effective characters is to copy them from life. All the people about us are characters. There is hardly a man in the world who hasn't some eccentricity that differentiates him from the rest of humanity. Every one has some weakness, some trait, some hobby, or some ambition that may with care be developed until it individualizes its possessor.

"Detail should be given careful study in developing characters. In talking about our friends we often say: 'That's just like John,' or 'I knew Mary would say that.' So in constructing a stage character, the librettist should repeatedly ask himself: Is this thing I have made John do 'just like John'? Or is this speech I have put in the mouth of Mary just what the real Mary would say? Quite frequently John is made to say things natural to Mary, and Mary to do the things that are 'just like John.' When with 'When I was in the ballet'"

At Close Range with Jack Rance, Sheriff

ONE night last week, when the audience absorbed in the fortunes of "The Girl of the Golden West" were imagining the imperturbable Jack Rance leading his posse up perilous mountain trails in pursuit of the road agent, Ramarrez, the tall Sheriff had in reality only climbed a flight of iron stairs, and, in his cheerful little brick-walled dressing room, was enjoying a comfortable cigar and proving himself a very genial and hospitable Frank Keenan.

"Come in and escape the blizzard," he said to his guest, as the first sounds of the approaching stage storm began to come up from the scene below. In the brightly lighted, much be-photographed little room, the whistling wind and banging doors close at hand sounded strangely grotesque and impossible. Mr. Keenan at close range, in his perfect costume and make-up, from his immaculate shirt front to his slender boots, and the tips of his carefully manicured fingers, seemed more than ever to have stepped straight from the pages of Bret Harte. His visitor said as much.

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"Ah, yes, I know," he assented at once. "John Oakhurst and Jack Hamlin are types one doesn't forget. But you must remember that after all an actor depends not so much on any one or two pictures or memories as on a thousand and one impressions and recollections that insensibly go to make up his notion of how a given character should look. It isn't enough to look exactly like some one particular individual of the class in question whom you may have seen or known. The individual has many accidental features that are not in the least essential for indicating the type. The thing for the actor to do is carefully and deliberately to select all the salient characteristic detail observed in the individuals of a class and to emphasize that detail in such broadly effective ways that everybody must instantly recognize the type. Your great portrait painter does much the same thing when he deliberately rejects photographic exactness in order to emphasize certain significant lines or features which really characterize.

Frank Keenan in Character and Person.

"I remember when I first played the General in 'The Milk White Flag,' the actor who had preceded me in the part met me one day and exclaimed at the change I had made in making up the character.

"'Why,' he said, 'I took the thing exactly from a fine old soldier I knew in the South.' His General had been a rather pale, distinguished-looking man with white hair and other characteristics that might perfectly well be common to both General and statesman. On the other hand, rightly or wrongly, I had selected other characteristics, and made weather-beaten, bronze skin, iron-gray hair, and wiry strength of carriage—even though they never all went together in just that way in any known General—the essentials of my make-up. To get a picture that will appeal to everybody, you must choose well-recognized traits that everybody will catch at a glance.

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"This Jack Rance type is one that was familiar enough to me in my boyhood days. I suppose my whole conception of the part inevitably centres about a certain Mississippi gambler who used to be a frequent visitor in the little Iowa town where I lived with my father, who was the Sheriff there. This gambler's name was Chance McCoy—what an admirable play name, by the way!—and he was precisely the cool, quiet, well-bred type of professional card player that Bret Harte has so successfully caught. The lean, slender figure, the dark clothes and fine white linen, the easy manners, the slender, well-kept hands, with their light, deft movements in handling cards or glasses—they were all there. Of course I haven't copied him exactly, and I have added much from other observation, reading, and imagination. But that rather vivid boyhood memory of Chance McCoy forms the nucleus of Jack Rance, Sheriff and gambler.

"There is no denying how much make-up—mere appearance counts for on the stage. Once your audience has accepted the look of you, the battle is half won."

As any one who has seen Mr. Keenan's Sheriff will readily understand, the detail, the half-noticed trifles of linen, jewelry, and pose that go to make up the refinement of characterization are Mr. Keenan's special delight.

"Nothing has pleased me so much in a long time," he said, "as something that a friend in front who has seen the play many times called my attention to the other night after the performance. 'Why,' he said, 'did you change your usual habit of reversing your hat in the last act?' I wonder how many people have noticed that in the more or less drunken state of the Sheriff in the final act, when I wear my hat slightly on one side, I usually have the bow of the band on the right, as a man in careless dejection might be expected to clap it on.

"I regard as a most hopeful sign," went on Mr. Keenan, as he put on his heavy greatcoat preparatory to descending into the heavy stage snowstorm raging just back of the Girl's cabin door, "the growing tendency on the part of American actors to appreciate the value of careful, conscientious technique. I hope we are slowly getting away from the idea that a mere attractive stage personality doing the same old narrow range of parts year after year in pleasant mediocrity, is the real road to dramatic excellence. Versatility, though it may require harder effort, is far surer, and the fact is coming to be more and more appreciated both by actors and by the public.

"From this point of view the natural instinct of the actor to demand parts presenting real opportunity for well-wrought characterization is thoroughly healthy and helpful. If the actor intelligently demands a big part, and shows that he can not only fill but perhaps expand it, the result is better than when he simply adapts himself to a ready-made, hard-and-fast pattern of his playwright. I believe that a play should grow and develop in flesh and form from the author's original conception after the actors themselves lay hold of it. Unfortunately, such a state of things where playwright and actor are in close sympathetic touch, and where the author is perfectly willing to have his conception elaborated by the player, is rare enough—save hereabouts," added Mr. Keenan, with a little gesture in the direction of a photograph of Mr. Belasco.

"But nobody shall tempt me out of my faith in the essential good taste of the American public," said Mr. Keenan, emphatically. "Years ago I happened one night to see Tom Keene in "Richard III." from the top gallery of the Fourteenth Street Theatre. The genuine knowledge of Shakespeare shown by that queer crowd around me astonished me then, and often recurs to me now.

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"What is to convince and lead the public, however, is a real, better doing of things, and not simply talking about them. Any actor or actress nowadays can sit down and talk about dramatic art in the most delightfully endless fashion. The average artist talks about his art as if it were some familiar crony to whom he gave an occasional encouraging pat on the back. Aesthetic commonplace is one of the banes of the whole profession. I don't mean that one should be pessimistic, but if we are satisfied with our stage at present, we are bound to have a worse rather than a better one. We can only approximate perfection in any phase of art, but the way to that approximation lies in deliberate, consistent effort along straight, clear lines, and not in mere misty talking about aims and ideals."

From Stageland's Domain

RICHARD MANSFIELD has recently revived "The Scarlet Letter," which has not been played before for thirteen years. Philadelphia is said to have welcomed the piece with enthusiasm, and it will be retained in Mr. Mansfield's répertoire for this season. It is interesting to recall that some years ago Mr. Mansfield's rather daring interpretation of two other rôles, Shylock and Richard III., was received with anything but approval, yet at present in framing his répertoire Mr. Mansfield's managers always feel it safe "when in doubt" to announce "Richard III." or "The Merchant of Venice."

For his coming engagement in New York Mr. Mansfield will be seen in "The Scarlet Letter," "Beau Brummell," "Don Carlos," "The Merchant of Venice," "A Parisian Romance," "The Misanthrope," "King Richard III.," "Ivan the Terrible," and "Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde."

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The dramatization of novels which we have always with us is coming to be more and more supplemented by the novelization of plays. Channing Pollock is said already to have accepted a proposition to novelize "The Little Gray Lady," and to be already far advanced in the process. Conversely one is reminded of Georges Ohnet's reply when a French manager asked him for a play founded upon his novel, "Serge Panine." "Certainly," replied Ohnet, with alacrity, "give me time to drive to my house and back and you shall have the manuscript. The play was written before the book, but I took it into my head it would be safer to make a novel of it."

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Henry Miller was confined to his bed at the Hotel Wellington last week by a severe attack of influenza. In the meantime rehearsals were in progress for "The Indiscretion of Truth."

Becoming nervous over his enforced absence, Mr. Miller without an hour's warning summoned the chief members of his company to the foot of his bed last Wednesday morning and put them through a severe and thorough rehearsal until his voice was gone and his mind relieved.

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Guy Standing seems to be enjoying a kind of theatrical cruise about town, touching at many ports and having a try at many parts. After finding himself at various times and places in "Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots," "Wolfville," "Madeline," and "Grierson's Way," he is now for twelve days the better man who outdistances the Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt in the race for Lady Clarice's very charming hand. Beside all this, Mr. Standing rehearsed for a while in "Mizpah," and is shortly to appear in "The Duel."

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Ellis Jeffreys, now appearing in "The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt," seems to have a frank and abiding admiration for her author. At all events, she never loses a chance to speak of him in glowing terms. The other day, while she was entertaining a friend in her dressing room at Daly's just before the matinée, Mr. Sutro's name was mentioned.

"There's a delightful man for you," said Miss Jeffreys, "and I don't think there is his equal for brilliancy of dialogue or delicacy of repartee. It sounds commonplace to say that I feel I have the most congenial rôle in my present play of any I have yet portrayed. The truth remains, however, that the more I play her the more absorbing Lady Clarice Howland becomes. I find more opportunities for subtle expression each night, and it is not until one becomes very familiar indeed with Mr. Sutro's work that one learns to appreciate the delicacy of touch and the depths of feeling with which he imbues his characters. Of course I know a deal of other playwrights, not forgetting your own Clyde Fitch, who is of course the recognized master of social comedy in America, but to me of all modern playwrights Mr. Sutro most closely approaches Sheridan or Goldsmith in the constructive charm of his characters. I do not think any English playwright has achieved the success with drawing-room types and atmosphere that he has.

"One would naturally think at first glance that Lady Clarice is a bit inclined to rebel at the exactions of her social position, and that she naturally resents the restrictions that conventionality forces upon her, but I do not feel that this is altogether true. She is a sympathetic type of woman, and feels a little at heart for the beau sabreur, Mr. Vanderveldt. It is not difficult to see that she has actually to steel herself against him on more than one occasion to prevent her pity from developing into the love she knows would

Ellis Jeffreys.

make her miserable. I sometimes wonder if every one appreciates the mental struggle she is undergoing all through the play. Her inclination is to marry the man who amuses her and who has roused her interest, but the instinct of self-preservation that is uppermost in every woman comes to her rescue and she resolutely sets aside the fascinations of Vanderveldt.

"Does she love Colonel Raynor, or is she turning to him at the last in a little panic of fear, as a citadel into which she may fly to escape the attacks of a dangerous enemy? Does not Vanderveldt fairly force her into Raynor's arms to save herself from potential misery? I know Lady Clarice very well indeed, and I am getting to know her better each day. I assure you she is worth studying."

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"William Gillette may be able now to play at three theatres in succession in the same place and fill matinée and evening engagements six days in the week in two cities, but I remember when it was quite different," said a man on Broadway the other night who is a cheerful encyclopaedia of "humble origins of the great."

"Not everybody knows that Ben de Bar, for many years associated with theatrical affairs in St. Louis and the South, gave William Gillette the first engagement he ever had on a professional stage. When Mr. Gillette finally gained the grudging consent of his family to his going on the stage he came to St. Louis and tackled Ben de Bar. Mr. de Bar was the manager of de Bar's Opera House and of a theatre at New Orleans. De Bar at first would have nothing to do with the stage-struck youngster, but Gillette was desperate, and when the manager turned away literally hung to him, expostulating that he simply must be allowed to join the company and that he did not want any salary whatever. De Bar grew more interested, and Gillette was sent to New Orleans to play small parts in the stock company.

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An average day's mail for Miss Maude Adams this season is a substantial and interesting matter. Scores of letters come from children who have seen "Peter Pan," explaining in generous detail all that the play has meant to them. One writer gave way to his feelings to the extent of forty pages. Many letters, however, come from older people, frequently with the request that Miss Adams shall sing some particular verse of "Sally in Our Alley." The song is a half century or more old, and like all really popular songs its verses have grown with time. In Palgrave's "Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics" the ballad is printed in four stanzas, but Miss Adams in singing it this year has brought out the interesting fact that the little air has sung its way into several more metrical lines. Several people have written to Miss Adams saying that they can recall their mother singing such and such a verse, which they inclose, with the request that the actress sing it on a certain night. The request has never yet been refused.

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William Collier and his company are off to Australia April 19 with "On the Quiet" and "The Dictator." If Australia and South Africa continue to be perennially eager to lavish time and money on the big London successes they read about in the illustrated English papers, it will only be a question of time when the English colonies will be as much an ultimate matter of course for Broadway hits as the New England circuit.

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The habits of authors on their own first nights are erratic and unpredictable. The English playwright, Alfred Sutro, who came to this country for a single week to superintend the final rehearsal of "The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt," coolly announced a day or two before the opening night that he had purchased seats for another play for that particular evening.

A young New York playwright who is perhaps the latest to go through the ordeal of a first night thus describes his feelings:

"About 8 o'clock," he says, "I simply laid the thing on the knees of the gods and went up into the gallery by myself to await results. Five minutes before my last thought had been to rush out and buy some real roses to take the place of a paper bunch that was to be used during the first act. An insane fear overtook me that the things might rustle."

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After rising to the eminence of a private car, with the consciousness of a secure popularity throughout the South and West, a leading lady, however youthful, might be pardoned for feeling herself fairly well launched in her profession. Helen Grantly, however, who is to play the leading rôle in "The Lucky Miss Dean" at the Madison Square Theatre, and who is only 23 years old, although she has both private car and the prestige of several seasons, has still her very modest ambitions as a student.

"Some day," she says, "I shall be more than ready to go to Paris and study as humbly and earnestly as any novice. It seems to me that acting is perhaps the one phase of art in which it is impossible to find thoroughly adequate training in this country. For music, painting, and the others one need not leave America, but the French dramatic schools seem to be indisputably the surest and best."

When the illness of Robert Drouet made it necessary to postpone the opening of "The Lucky Miss Dean" at the Madison Square Miss Grantly pluckily consented to descend from the dignity of leading lady to accept a small ingenue part in "The Braisley Diamond."

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The following criticism of a play already familiar to Broadway seems to prove that Chicago newspaper critics do not as yet "lack words to praise":

"While he [the author] keeps every tendril in an emotional thrill, he constructs his play with an accuracy which has the mute power of an indomitable steel girder. A company of such exact elegance has been accorded this classic that merely the enjoyment of capital acting was a treat worth recognizing. Americans of note, only one good German player, an Englishman of splendid talents, and a mob which had certain stellar elements in its success were the potent features. It is an amazing play admirably acted, and every student of dramatic literature ought to revel in its intricate morality and its choice poetic affluence."

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Henri de Vries, who is taking the wonderful little piece in which he plays seven characters into vaudeville, has made interesting comment upon American variety houses.

"I should never have thought of doing 'A Case of Arson' in the English music halls," said Mr. de Vries the other night. "Somehow they don't seem to have any real vaudeville in London. Their acts are mostly turns, acrobatic performances, songs and dances that rarely make way for a sketch of any length or seriousness. People in the audiences come and go, and smoke and talk and feel abused if they have to pay serious attention to anything on the stage.

"Here, on the other hand, you go to your vaudeville houses in families and parties, arriving early and sitting quietly through the evening. There are plenty of sketches and one-act plays all perfectly in harmony with my work."

While in New York Mr. de Vries has had prepared for him by a young newspaper man a second act to the little tragedy of the cigarmaker, in which the scene is said to be the prison where John Ahrend is confined. All the original characters are retained save the father-in-law, who has died and who is replaced by a clergyman.

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It is a question whether the now general habit of blazoning forth the names of actors and actresses in dazzling electric signs over the doors of their theatres is not likely to prove too stimulating to the vanity of these somewhat susceptible people.

Christie MacDonald.

"I shall never forget," said Ethel Barrymore to a friend the other day, "the first time it flashed on me that I was a star. I went early to the theatre to get ready for my first appearance in "Captain Jinks," and as I approached the house the electric current was turned on for an immense electric sign over the entrance. I looked up, of course, and read 'Ethel Barrymore.' Mr. Frohman had said nothing of even featuring me, and when I next saw him I simply went up in the air and cried. I had dreamed of that sign for years, and there it was, with no mention of the play, just brilliant, 'Ethel Barrymore.'"

Concerning Cheerfulness

Christie MacDonald Has Some Theories on That Subject.

"AFTER all one can always laugh," said Christie MacDonald the other evening in her dressing room at the Lyric Theatre.

The electric light bulb over the dressing table had just expired at a critical moment while Miss MacDonald was putting the finishing touches to her make-up, the curtain was already up, and the maid was scurrying down the corridor to find a new light. Miss MacDonald put on her brown sombrero in the dim light that drifted in from the dingy passageway and continued cheerfully to philosophize to her receptive guest.

"There are moments like this that try the soul of an actress. Still, if I had to choose between my sense of humor and the tragic talent of a Rachel I shouldn't hesitate a moment. It is wonderful what merely going through the motions of cheerfulness will do for you sometimes when you feel blue. Forcing the muscles of your face into an expression of pleasure will often bring a corresponding state of mind. We none of us realize how many lines are deepened every time we get into a hurried, harassed state, simply because something has gone wrong and we are late and crowded. I find it a capital idea deliberately to smooth out my mind and features at such moments. It works better than facial massage to keep one young. All of which," concluded Miss MacDonald in the restored brilliancy of a new light, "I learned very largely from my dear friend and father-in-law, Mr. Jefferson."

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Miss MacDonald is, of course, the wife of William Winter Jefferson, son of the late actor.

"I used to find the Summers at Buzzard's Bay the best possible tonic for temper and spirits, and there were times when Mr. Jefferson's optimism was wonderfully helpful. With him it was impossible not to feel that the world is on the whole a very good sort of fellow. It often leaves you in the dark, but after you have been a patient understudy, as I was for years in the old days with Mr. Wilson and Miss Glaser, and after the patient effort in the rôles that never bring you much real fame, there comes a day when the lights go up and a 'Bride-Elect' comes along and you find yourself something and somebody at last.

"Just before we came to New York I had a beautiful test of my disposition theory," laughed Miss MacDonald, with a little flash of memory. "While we were in Baltimore I asked them one night at the hotel to let me sleep late the next morning, as I was very tired and I had a matinee ahead for the afternoon. I left word to be called promptly at noon. My maid was to spend the morning downtown and to join me at the theatre. Out of the goodness of their hearts, or the absence of their minds, those good hotel people did not call me at all. Accordingly, I was awakened by my maid rushing in aghast and informing me that it was ten minutes after 2, the curtain had already risen for the matinee, and the people at the theatre were at their wits' end to know what had become of me. I threw a dressing gown over my night clothes, and a hurried cab ride to Albaugh's Theatre, with an equally hurried toilet, got me on the stage in just seventeen minutes. I completely lost my breath, but not my cheerfulness.

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"Although Mr. Jefferson had, of course, naturally more enthusiasm for serious dramatic work, he and I agreed thoroughly about the value of comic opera, with all its lightness and triviality. Five minutes of real self-dissolving laughter are worth as much as a Winter in Florida or a season at Bar Harbor, according to the time of year, he used to say. I remember once some one suggested to him that there might be a certain vicious influence in the very lightness and carelessness of certain kinds of musical comedy. Possibly, said Mr. Jefferson, but I'd rather think that after all, when a man is laughing he can have in his mind no real evil."

To Portray Lincoln on the Stage

TO portray Abraham Lincoln in flesh and blood on the stage is to be the somewhat daring attempt of a young American who is at once his own playwright and leading man. Just a week after Lincoln's Birthday will be seen for the first time in Hartford, Conn., a character drama by Benjamin Chapin, which is called "Lincoln," and in which the personality of the great President plays a dominant part. The photographs of Mr. Chapin in his Lincoln make-up, in which he has already appeared on lyceum platforms, are striking enough to claim attention.

Upon acquaintance Mr. Chapin's own personality is equally interesting. As one meets him one is instantly struck by the marked natural advantages he possesses for exactly the part he has chosen. Tall, thin, a bit stoop shouldered, with dark, deep-set eyes and high forehead, he seems in spite of his youthfulness an admirable frame upon which to hang the more elaborate detail of a characterization of the martyred President. One's first thought, indeed, is that these natural qualifications were probably what first suggested to Mr. Chapin the idea of taking up the part, but such, according to his own story, was not at all the case. His enthusiasm for the character seems to have begun long before he was old enough to show any such resemblance. He might pass now for a remarkable instance of long absorption in a given character or person resulting in an actual tendency toward resemblance of that person.

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"People often ask me if I chose to play Lincoln because I look like him," said Mr. Chapin the other afternoon, when the likeness had as usual been commented upon. "As a matter of fact, it is more probable that I look like him because I have so long studied and revered him. I date my first interest in Lincoln from reading as a boy J. G. Holland's life. I was born in the Western Reserve of Ohio, almost the birthplace and always the home of the most uncompromising abolition sentiment, where reverence for Lincoln is a heritage, and pretty nearly a religion. My people had a marked Puritanic disbelief in theatres, and up to my college days I had hardly ever been in one; but before I had ever seen a play I had read as much drama as I could get hold of, and during my college course I never lost an opportunity for indulging my fondness for character playing.

"It always surprised me that while in all the countries of Europe the great dead were made to live again upon the stage, as typical of the pride and patriotism of their respective nations, and that while even in America the history of England was taught by the dramas of Shakespeare and others, there were no serious dramatizations of the great characters in American history. Of all the great Americans whose existence and environment were the most intensely dramatic, Lincoln seemed to me to stand foremost. Little by little as my readings grew deeper, I became a devoted student of the martyred President, with the determination some time to reproduce him in dramatic literature.

"To acquire the necessary technique shortly after I left college I went upon the lyceum platform as a reader and impersonator, meanwhile devoting all possible time to the study of Lincoln. I read nearly every article and book which had Lincoln for its subject, some of them many times. I made many pilgrimages to the President's haunts and homes, and never lost a chance to talk with those who had known him personally.

"After several years of preparation

Benjamin Chapin as Abraham Lincoln.

I offered an impersonation of Lincoln to lyceum audiences, and for six years I have devoted myself to this preparatory training.

"For some time past, however, my friends have urged me to carry my impersonation in enlarged and elaborated form to the dramatic stage. I wrote a Lincoln drama, but it failed to please me, so I wrote another and another, each time, I hope, coming a little nearer to the goal. I have tried to write a play that shall be an interesting, well-told, and consecutive story, instead of a few incidents strung together, a drama in which the various characters shall be typical of the great forces extant at the time; which shall be at once human and full of heart interest, giving no offense to any section, and above all which shall show Lincoln the man, as well as the master, his humor and homeliness, as well as his heroism, and before the altar of liberty, his holiness."

One of the strongest impressions one gets from talking with Mr. Chapin is his absolute single-minded seriousness. His enthusiasm and reverence for his original are apparent in everything he says. One almost wonders if he spells pronouns referring to his idol with a capital H.

"I have never dreamed of imitating him," he protests. "That would be quite out of the question, as I am too young ever to have seen him. After years of living with him in books, letters, and the recollections and reminiscences of those who knew him, I simply try to enter into the soul of the man and so to give from within a conception and not in the least an imitation.

"It seems to me I have never neglected an opportunity, however small, for enlarging my understanding of the man. I remember once spending two days poring over the files of newspapers in the Boston Public Library, which include some of the best Lincoln matter extant."

Mr. Chapin has written a four-act character drama, with all the scenes but one laid in the White House, the exception being in the War Office. Among the characters presented are the President and Mrs. Lincoln, their son Tad, Secretary of War Stanton, Gen. Joseph Hooker, and Old Edward, who served as personal attendant to seven Presidents. The periods of the play are the fall of Fort Sumter, the battle of Gettysburg, and the end of the war.

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"I have chosen these three events," said Mr. Chapin, "as affording the widest possible opportunity to portray the multifarious characteristics of Lincoln, both as man and as preserver of the Union. I have tried to make each of the other characters represent a significant force in the life and history of the time, without disturbing the pre-eminence of the central figure."

Mr. Chapin's play is said to end with a situation which, if skillfully handled, might be made uncommonly effective. At the close of the last act the President is just leaving the White House for Ford's Theatre. He makes the ordinary farewells to those in the room and quietly goes out. If this final scene is intelligently handled, with only the slightest suggestion of premonition on the part of the people in the play, the certainty of the audience and the unconsciousness of those on the stage should make as dramatic an ending as any historic play could wish.

"The Belle of New York" in French.

"The Belle of New York," done into a Paris edition by Paul Gavault and enlivened with divers extra chiffons, is arousing "tempests of laughter" at Monte Carlo. Miriam Manuel in the title rôle is hailed as most brilliant of Parisian stars, and the "London operatta" seems to strike this most blasé resort of the Continent as "uncommonly original and piquant."

Jimmy's Justification.

Mamma—You must not come down stairs half dressed like this, Jimmy; you don't see other little boys do it, do you?

Jimmy—No, mamma, and the other little boys don't see me do it, do they?

AMUSEMENTS

CHARLES FROHMAN'S NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evs.8:20. Mats.Wed.&Sat.2:15
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
122d TO 130th PERFORMANCE.

Mark Twain says of "Peter Pan": "It is consistently Beautiful, Sweet, Clean, Fascinating, Charming."

CHARLES FROHMAN presents
MAUDE ADAMS
in J. M. BARRIE'S Play,
PETER PAN
by the author of THE LITTLE MINISTER.
Xtra Mat. Mon., Feb. 12.

HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
HENRY B. HARRIS.....Manager
LAST WEEK
CHARLES FROHMAN announces
ROBERT LORAINE
in the Bernard Shaw Comedy,
"MAN AND SUPERMAN"
Direction CHARLES DILLINGHAM.
MON. EVE., FEB. 12 Seats Thurs., Feb. 8th, 9 A. M.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
OTIS SKINNER
in HENRY LAVENDAN'S play,
THE DUEL
Cast Includes:
Fay Davis, Guy Standing, Eben Plympton, &c

LYCEUM THEATRE, 45th St., E. of B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager.
FOURTH BIG MONTH.
HENRY B. HARRIS presents
THE LION AND THE MOUSE
SEATS SELLING TO APRIL 1.
By Chas. Klein.
XTRA MAT. LINCOLN DAY, FEB. 12.

Savoy THEA. B'way, 34th St. Eve. 8:15
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:15.
FRANK McKEE.....Manager
LAST WEEK
JAMES K.
HACKETT
MARY
MANNERING
In ALFRED SUTRO'S
THE WALLS OF JERICHO
LAST MATS. THURSDAY & SATURDAY.

*** Beginning Monday Mat., Feb. 12, Curzon & Hackett Present
THE SUCCESSFUL ENGLISH FARCE.
MR. HOPKINSON
By R. C. Carton.
SEAT SALE THURSDAY, 9 A. M.

CRITERION Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Ev.8:20.Mat.Wed.&Sat.2:15
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
THIRD MONTH!
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
ETHEL BARRYMORE
in J. M. BARRIE'S 3-act Comedy,
ALICE-SIT-BY-THE-FIRE
And J. M. Barrie's Playlet, **PANTALOON**
with LIONEL BARRYMORE.
Extra Matinee, Monday, Feb. 12.
*** NEXT TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Seats Selling. FAMOUS RUSSIAN PLAYERS IN "THE TSAR FEODOR",
Benefit Home for Convalescent Babies.

DALY'S THEA. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15 Mat. Saturday 2:15.
"The kind of play that appeals to people who take their minds with them to the theatre."—Evening Telegram.
ELLIS JEFFREYS
and her London Company, including FRANK WORTHING and Guy Standing, (by arrangement with Charles Frohman) in Alfred Sutro's Comedy Success.
THE FASCINATING MR. VANDERVELDT

KNICKERBOCKER THEA., B'way & 38th St. Ev.8:15. Mat.Sat.only. 2:15.
AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
CHARLES DILLINGHAM presents
Fritzi Scheff
in a new Comic Opera,
M'LLE MODISTE
The story of a shop girl who became a famous prima donna.
By Victor Herbert & Henry Blossom.
Seats on sale four weeks in advance.
Orchestra $2, Balcony $2, $1.50, $1.00; Family Circle 75c. & 50c.
Special Mat. Washington's Birthday, Thursday, Feb. 22.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Sat., 2:15.
"THE TEMPLE OF LAUGHTER."
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST WEEK.
George V. Hobart's Musical Satire-tta.
COMING THRO' RYE
MONDAY FEB. 12. SEATS THURS., Feb. 8th, 9 A. M.
Sam H. Harris presents
GEORGE M. COHAN
THE YANKEE DOODLE COMEDIAN,
in his latest American musical play,
GEORGE WASHINGTON, JR.
With a great cast of favorites, incl: Jerry J. Cohan, Helen F. Cohan, Eugene O'Rourke, Fruly Shattuck, Harry Montgomery, Lola Hoffman, Cleveland Nicholson, Rosella Tholes, John Kauffman, Agnes Gildea and Ethel Levey.

NEW YORK'S FOUR LEADING SUCCESSES

NEW AMSTERDAM
THEATRE, 42 St., West of B'way
KLAW & ERLANGER....Mgrs.
Evs. 8:15. Mats.Wed. & Sat. 2:15
Pop. Mat. Wed. $1.50, 1.00, 75&50c
KLAW & ERLANGER present
FAY TEMPLETON in GEO. M. COHAN'S Greatest Comedy Success in Years,
45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY
"Miles ahead of many shows heralded as wonders."—Herald.
Seats selling for Extra Mats. Lincoln's & Washington's Birthdays.

BROADWAY THEATRE
Broadway and 41st St.
JACOB LITT.....Proprietor
A. W. DINGWALL....Manager
Evs. 8:15. Mats.Wed.& Sat.2:15
Wednesday Matinee at Popular Prices, 50c., 75c., $1.00 and $1.50.
SPECIAL MATS. LINCOLN'S & WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAYS.
"THE ONE SOLID SUCCESS OF THE SEASON."
ELSIE JANIS
IN
THE VANDERBILT CUP
With Barney Oldfield's Sensational Race Effect. The Acme of Stage Realism.

LIBERTY THEATRE
42d Street, West of Broadway.
KLAW & ERLANGER....Mgrs.
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PRICES 25c. 50c. 75c & $1.00.
EXTRA MAT. LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.
GEO. H. BRENNAN presents
THE CLANSMAN
By THOMAS DIXON, Jr.
THE GREATEST AMERICAN SUCCESS SINCE "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

NEW YORK THEATRE
Broadway, 44th to 45th St.
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PRICES 25c. 50c. 75c & $1.00.
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XTRA MATS. LINCOLN'S & WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAYS.
KLAW & ERLANGER present
THE ROGERS BROTHERS IN IRELAND
JOHN J. McNALLY'S Latest Mirth Provoker.

NEW YORK THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT
BEST SEATS $1.
TOD SLOAN
Adolph Zink, Kosta, Alcide Capitaine, Keno, Walsh & Melrose, Stewart Sisters, Levine & Leonard.
NENA BLAKE "THE GIRL WITH THE WHITE HORSE," and 16 Bronco Beauties from "Coming Thro' the Rye."
WONDERFUL, MYSTERIOUS, EXQUISITE **RADHA**

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. Evenings at 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. Phone 351—38th.
WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS..President.
LAST WEEK AT THIS THEATRE
ALAN DALE says:
"THE LITTLE GRAY LADY" "WINS A SUCCESS. HOUSE ROSE AT HER." —HERALD. Best play of the year. The talk of the town.
Dorothy Donnelly and Julia Dean
IS THE NICEST GIRL IN TOWN."
*** MONDAY, FEB. 12th ***
Seat sale Thurs., Feb. 8th.
The Garrick Theatre Co. will present
GALLOPS

MAJESTIC THEATRE
Beginning Mon., Feb. 12, Lincoln Day matinee, 2:15
THE LITTLE GRAY LADY
Direct from The Garrick.

HIPPODROME
THOMPSON & DUNDY, Managers.
A Programme of Paramount Phenomenalism, Presenting Drama, Opera and Circus.
"A SOCIETY CIRCUS"
WITH
COURT OF THE GOLDEN FOUNTAINS
And Sensational New Arenic Acts.
EVENINGS AT 8.
MATINEES DAILY AT 2.
Prices, 25c. to $1.00, Except Saturdays.

Manhattan Theatre.
Broadway and Thirty-third Street.
HARRISON GREY FISKE.....Manager
Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Tues. & Sat. at 2:20.
3D MONTH of Brimming "SUCCESS." —HERALD.
LAST 2 WEEKS
The Season's Great Laughing Triumph
Leo Ditrichstein's
Before AND After
Management Robert Hunter.
TUES., FEB. 6—PROFESSIONAL MATINEE
Extra Matinee Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12.
*** Mon., Feb. 19, 1st production of "The Triangle."

West End **AL. H. WILSON** Prices 15c, 25, 35, 50, 75 & $1.00. Wed.Mat.15&25c. Sat.Mat.15,25&50c. in "THE GERMAN GYPSY"
To-day & To-night, Shepard's Moving Pictures. Mon. Mat., Feb. 12, Hap Ward, "The Grafter."

JOE WEBER'S MUSIC HALL
Evenings at 8:10. Only Matinee Saturday.
Marie Dressler, Joe. Weber AND 10 OTHERS IN
TWIDDLE-TWADDLE
TRIUMPHANT MUSICAL SUCCESS.
Book by Edgar Smith. Music by Maurice Levi.
*** Extra Matinee Lincoln's Birthday, Mon., Feb. 12.

AMERICAN 42d St. and 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 25c., 50c., 75c.
MASTER GABRIEL
TED MARKS' VARIETIES.
To-day at 2:15. 25c. and 35c.
To-night, 25, 35, 50c.
as **BUSTER BROWN**
Geo. Monroe (Aunt Bridget), J. C. Nugent & Co., McFarland & Murray, Irene La Tour, Epps & Loretta & 7 other big acts

MURRAY Hill Theatre 42d St. & Lexington Av. DAN MASON —IN— GAY NEW YORK
To-night Big Sunday Concert 25c Gallery, 15c. 25c Concert, 35c
West & Van Sicklen, Burke & Dempsey and others.
25c Mats. Mon., Wed. and Sat. 50c 75c

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St.
Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Wednesday Mat. Prices, 50c. to $1.50.
5th MONTH at This Theatre. 125th to 132d Time.
THE PLAY EVERYBODY IS TALKING ABOUT.
WILLIAM
FAVERSHAM
(By arrangement with Chas. Frohman) in Edwin Milton Royle's Western Romance, THE
SQUAW MAN
MAT. (LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.) FEB. 12
LIEBLER & CO.....Managers
Seats 4 weeks ahead.

COLONIAL BROADWAY AND 62D ST. Phone 4457 Col.
*** Concert To-Night Week Beg's To-morrow, Matinee Daily, AT 8:15. ALL STARS.
HENRI DE VRIES
presenting the Powerful One-Act Play, "A CASE OF ARSON," as presented by him for one month at the Madison Sq. Thea.
CINQUEVALLI, WILL H. MURPHY & BLANCHE NICHOLS, LUCILLE SAUNDERS, JAMES J. MORTON, Holcomb, Curtis & Webb, Avery & Hart, The 4 Bards, Bros. Durant, and the Vitagraph.

ALHAMBRA 7th Av. and 126th St.
CONCERTS To-day, 2:15; To-night, 8:15.
WEEK FEB. 5th. MATS. DAILY, 25c.
VIRGINIA EARL and Her 6 Johnnies, 12 Florenz Troupe,
FOY & CLARK in "A MODERN JONAH," JAMES H. JEE, Jacob's Acrobatic Dogs, Reiff Bros.,
STALEY & BIRBECK The Musical Blacksmiths, Harry B. Lester, Dorothy Kenton, The Vitagraph.

Huber's 14th St Museum

FIRST APPEARANCE
Eighth Wonder of the World, Josephine Myrtle Corbin, the 4-Legged Woman.
Specially engaged at enormous salary. Ladies and children should come afternoons and avoid the crowds at night. 50 Other New and Interesting Features.
Theatre—Moore's N. O. Minstrels & Sam Lucas
20 Star Acts. Sunday Concerts.

HARLEM
OPERA HOUSE, 125TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.
One Week, Beginning To-morrow Eve. Evs. 8:15. Only Matinee Saturday 2:15.
LEW DOCKSTADER'S MINSTRELS
And His Own Great
Direction Chas. D. Wilson.
All Star Cast of Minstrel Favorites
NEIL O'BRIEN
Manuel, Romain, John King, Matt Keefe, Wm. Hallet, Gra. F. Weller, Wm. McDonald, Curtis Somers, Foley Bros., Tommy Hyde, John Daley, Billy Cawley, Harry A. Ellis.
70—PEOPLE IN ALL—70
Feb. 12—Frank Daniels in Sergeant Brue
TO-NIGHT BIG CONCERT ★10 ACTS★
1,000 RESERVED ORCHESTRA SEATS, 50, 75, $1
HURTIG & SEAMON'S
MUSIC HALL, 125th St., bet. 7th & 8th Avs.
To-day 2:15—All Stars—To-night 8:15.
Beginning To-morrow Matinee & All Week Mat. ev. day. Ent. orch. All seats res'd 25c
ELITA PROCTOR OTIS & CO., Reno & Richards, Lew Hawkins, Stanley & Wilson, The 4 Alvinos, Almont & Dumont, Wynne Winslow, Black & Jones, Glimpses of Country Life.
Spl. Attr. Chas. N. Boyle Hattie Sims McCarthy.

CIRCLE THEATRE, B'way & 60 St. 'Phone 1477 Col. Mats. Daily.
RICE & BARTON'S With Chas. Barton and his Comedy 40, in "A Night at Coney Island."
BIG GAIETY EXTRAVAGANZA COMPANY
FRIDAY NIGHT, AMATEUR NIGHT.
Next Week—THE TROCADEROS.
TO-DAY AT 3. To-night 8:15. Drew's Moving Pictures

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42 St. Ev. 25c., 50c., 75c. & $1.
TO-DAY SUNDAY MATINEE TO-NIGHT at 8:15.
POPULAR ALL-STAR BILL.
*** Week Beginning To-morrow,
MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c. & 50c.
AIMEE ANGELES, ARTHUR PRINCE, Louis A. Simon & Grace Gardner, Charles Burke & Grace La Rue, The 4 Lukens, Carlisle's Ponies, Jack Norworth, Vitagraph and others.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St.
To-Night MORE to be PITIED THAN SCORNED Big Sunday Concert 15, 25, 35 and 50c.
15c 25c 35c 50c 75c Mats. Mon., Wed., and Sat.
Joe Welch, Billy (Single) Clifford 15 others.

LYRIC 42d St. W. of B'way. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Evgs. 8:15. Best Seats $1 at Wed. & Sat. Matinees.
MATINEE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY, MONDAY, FEB. 12.
Attractions Playing in New York Under Direction of the Messrs. Shubert
MEXICANA
The Biggest, Brightest Comic Opera Success in New York
HEAR "Supposing," the song hit of the year, "United We Stand," "The Fickle Weather Vane" "Graft," "Lorelei," And other Melodies. SEE Funny Thomas Q. Seabrooke, Dainty Christie MacDonald, Unctuous Joseph Herbert, Piquant Blanche Deyo, the Beauty Chorus and the most Georgeous Production in Town

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Evs. 8:15. Best seats $1 at Thurs. & Sat. Mats. 110th to 117th TIMES
THE MERRIEST OF MUSICAL COMEDIES,
THE EARL AND THE GIRL WITH EDDIE FOY
MATINEE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY, MONDAY, FEB. 12.

FIELDS 42 St., W. of B'way Oscar Hammerstein, Owner & Manager. Tel. 44 Bryant. Evs. at 8:15. Wed.& Sat'y Mats. 50, 75, $1
Matinee Lincoln's Birthday, Monday, Feb. 12. Popular Prices.
LOUIS MANN & CLARA GIPSY **LIPMAN** IN **JULIE BONBON**

★ SUCCESS ★ SUCCESS ★ SUCCESS ★ SUCCESS ★
SUCCESS ON ALL SIDES
GARDEN THEATRE Mad. Av. & 27th St.
SEATS ONE MONTH IN ADVANCE.
Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:20.
Pop. Price WED. MAT. Best Seats $1.00
Special Mats. Lincoln's & Washington's Birthday, Feb'y 12th and 22d.
HENRY W. SAVAGE OFFERS
RAYMOND **HITCHCOCK**
THE GALLOPER
By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS
AN EDITION DE LUXE OF WHOLESOME FARCE.
★ SUCCESS ★ SUCCESS ★ SUCCESS ★ SUCCESS ★

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24th St., near Broadway.
WALTER N. LAWRENCE.....Manager
Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Beginning
TO-MORROW MONDAY NIGHT
First American Production of
THE LONDON SUCCESS
LUCKY MISS DEAN **LUCKY MISS DEAN**
A Comedy by Sidney Bowkett, WITH
Helen Grantly, Ferdinand Gottschalk, Wm. Courtleigh, Mrs. Goldfinch
and others in the cast.

KEITH'S
14th St. n'r B'way
Subway Express Station.
Continuous Performance, 1:30 to 10:30 P. M.
THE SEASON'S GREAT SENSATION,
HOUDINI
"KING OF HANDCUFFS."
NO SHACKLES, HANDCUFFS, LOCKS NOR BARS CAN HOLD HIM. THE WONDER OF ALL THE POLICE DEPARTMENTS OF THE WORLD.
☞ AT EACH AND EVERY PERFORMANCE, IN FULL VIEW OF THE AUDIENCE, HOUDINI WILL ESCAPE FROM REGULATION STRAIT-JACKET STRAPPED UPON HIM BY INSANE ASYLUM EXPERTS.
GALLAGHER & BARNETT, QUIGLEY BROTHERS, 3 SISTERS MACARTE, Valveno Bros., Mignon Auburn & Co., Minnie Harrison, Somers & Law, KATHERINE BLOODGOOD, REDFORD & WINCHESTER, LILLIAN SHAW
MR. HENRY LEE
The World's Greatest Impersonator.
PRICES 25c. and 50c. Reserved Seats $1.

Gotham (125th St. & 3d Ave.) MATINEE EVERY DAY
MAT. TO-DAY 2:15 RESERVED SEATS, 25c. TO-NIGHT 8:15 25c & 50c
Monroe, Mack & Lawrence, YAPASUMAS JAPS, ROONEY & BENT, LAVINE CIMARON TRIO, TROJA, Hayman & Franklin, GRANT & GRANT, FOSTER & DOG, THE GOTHAMSCOPE.
Com. To-morrow (Mon.) Mat. & All Week.
BON TON BURLESQUERS, Burlesque and Vaudeville.

14TH STREET THEATRE at 6th Av.
J. WESLEY ROSENQUEST.....Manager
Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
NO ADVANCE in the POPULAR PRICES.
THE BIGGEST HIT IN TOWN.
ALL NEW YORK ON THE RUN.
4th Capacity Week of Lincoln J. Carter's Sensation
BEDFORD'S HOPE

Wildly Enthusiastic Audiences Cheer The Magnificently Exciting Race Between An Automobile and Express Train
THE GREAT RACE AT 100 O'CLOCK NIGHTLY.
No cheap claptrap, but a brilliant sensation.
Seats selling four weeks in advance. Get 'em.

TWICE TO-DAY.
Matinee 2:15. Best seats, 25 cents.
To-night at 8:15. 25c. and 50c. No higher.
SHEPARD'S MOVING PICTURES

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS
WORLD IN WAX.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW FIGURES TO-DAY
LATE KING OF DENMARK LYING IN STATE.
This Afternoon at 3. Evening at 9.
LEW LEEVER "When the whip-poor-will sings Marguerite."
THE WONDERFUL CINEMATOGRAPH
To-day, Grand Concerts, Commencing 2 o'clock.
New Budapest Hungarian Orchestra.
To-morrow Afternoon and Evening.
HARRY BRAHAM in His MASKS AND FACES
KARABANZA JAPANESE TROUPE.

YORKVILLE THEATRE. 86th St., near Lex. Av. Phone 3601 79th.
WILLIAM J. KELLY
& HIS COMPANY OF SUPERIOR PLAYERS
in the Great Drama, "BY RIGHT OF SWORD"
To-day, 2:15, All-Star Concerts, To-night, 8:15
Next Week—"PRINCE KARL."

GRAND Opera House. BLANCHE WALSH
THE WOMAN IN THE CASE
TO-NIGHT 12 Vassar Girls, Canfield & Carleton, Exposition 4, Wm. Cahill, Lillian Shaw, La Belle Blanche, Etc. 25c., 50c.

DAVID BELASCO'S ATTRACTIONS NOW PLAYING IN NEW YORK.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
The home of all great successes.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Mgrs. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
FOR TWO WEEKS
Beginning To-morrow Evening
DAVID BELASCO will Present MRS.
Leslie **CARTER**
In the third of her notable creations,
"DU BARRY"
By DAVID BELASCO.
NOTE.—Owing to the unprecedented demand for special accommodation of out-of-town patrons, Mrs. Leslie Carter has kindly consented to give a matinee Wednesday, Feb. 7th.
Popular Prices
Regular Matinee Sat., 2. Eve., 8.
Special Mat. Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12.

BELASCO THEATRE. W. 42d St. EVGS. AT 8. Mat. SAT. & LINCOLN DAY
DAVID BELASCO presents
BLANCHE **BATES**
IN "THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST"
A play in 4 acts of the period of '49—Scene, California—by DAVID BELASCO
SEATS 5 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Mat. Sat. & Lincoln's Birthday, 2. Ev. 8:15.
DAVID BELASCO PRESENTS
WARFIELD
In Charles Klein's Comedy Drama,
THE MUSIC MASTER
2d Year in New York.
Seats Selling Four Weeks Ahead.

PROCTOR'S Seats Reserved in Advance.

5TH Av. & 28th B'way
Mats. Daily
25c., 50c.
Phone 3390 Mad.
The Prize Play, "BONNIE BRIER BUSH" Co. of All-Star Players. Amelia Bingham, Gerald Griffin, Misses Evesson, Gordon, Collmer, and Deshon; Messrs. Van Bueren, Young, Hawley. Reception After Friday Mat. Souv. Mats. Mon., Tues., Thur. Nights, Res'v'd, 25, 50, 75 & $1.
TO-DAY & NIGHT ALL-STAR CONCERT
Fred Karno's Pantomime Co., Cinquevalli, Tom Nawn & Co., 3 Dumonds, Elsenor Falk, others.

23D ST.
The Bill of Novelty.
Mats. Daily, 15, 25c.
'Phone 1026 Chelsea.
The Great Powell Cotrells Edward's Schoolboys and Schoolgirls MAGGIE CLINE Ed. Blondell & Co., Omar Singh, Julius Tannen, Genaro & Bailey, Bins & Bins, Jackson Family. Nights, 15, 25, 35, 50.
TO-DAY & NIGHT ALL-STAR CONCERT
Agoust Family, Mme. Mantelli, Ward & Curran, Felix, Barry & Co., Four Bards, Geo. Day, and others.

58TH ST.
All Star Vaudeville.
Mats. Daily All Seats 15, 25c.
'Phone 2061 Plaza.
Mr. & Mrs. Robert FITZSIMMONS & CO. McMahon's Watermelon Girls Mlle. Royal, Agoust Family Nick Long & Idalene Cotton, De Witt, Torrence & Burns, Hoey & Lee, George Wilson, others. Nights, 15, 25, 35, 50.
TO-DAY & NIGHT ALL-STAR CONCERT
R. A. Roberts, Jewell's Manikins, Ed Blondell & Co., James Thornton, Holcombe, Curtis & Webb, and others.

125TH ST.
Mats. Daily, 15, 25c.
4th Recpn. on Stage Wed. Aft. Feb. 7.
Phone 1240 Har.
"A FAIR EXCHANGE" Co. of All-Star Players. Misses Morgan, Scott, Deshon, Jewell; Messrs. McAllister, Hill, Aiken, Hilliard, Reed, others. Star Vaudeville, Francis Girard, others. Nights, 15, 25, 35, 50.
TO-DAY & NIGHT ALL-STAR CONCERT
Mr. & Mrs. Robert Fitzsimmons, Genaro & Bailey, A. O. Duncan, Avery & Strakosch, Asra, other stars.

METROPOLIS 142d St. & 3d Av. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Mon., Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
ERNEST HOGAN in "RUFUS RASTUS."
To-day Mat. 2:15 2 Big Concerts 2 & at 8:15 To-night

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

SHUBERT THEATRE
OPPOSITE CITY HALL, B'KLYN.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. Wed. Mat. Best Seats $1.
WILLIAM H. THOMPSON in "THE BISHOP."
Great Cast, including DRINA DE WOLFE.
Beg. Mat., Feb. 12, Lincoln's B'day, Original New York Cast.
Cyril Scott in Prince Chap.

Royalties I Have (Nearly) Met.

IT has been my fortune, on several occasions, to gaze upon the mighty of the earth. These eyes have seen the Czar of All the Russias, (father of the present Nicholas,) the German Emperor, (grandfather of the versatile and exuberant William II.,) the late King Humbert of Italy, and—but of the last I will speak in his proper turn, which should be after all the others, as affording the climax of a rising scale of majesty and glory.

I encountered the Czar in the Palace of the Hermitage at St. Petersburg. The time of year was August, when the matchless art galleries of the palace were closed to the public, but as I was visiting St. Petersburg for a special study of the collection the courteous officials—thanks to representations by the American Embassy—gave me permission to enter and examine the pictures under the eye of an attendant detailed for the service. Thus I passed a week of pleasant and profitable days, most of which my guard (having apparently assured himself that I had no intention of cuttting any of the masterpieces from their frames and making off with them) spent in dozing upon a settee in one of the antechambers.

The corridor containing the gallery's unrivaled collection of Rembrandts runs along the side of the building nearest the Winter Palace, and a covered bridge, thrown across the narrow space between the two edifices connects them at the second story. As, one afternoon, I was studying the great "Descent from the Cross" by the Dutch master, (suggested, evidently, by Rubens's work of the same name in the cathedral at Antwerp, but far exceeding it in solemnity and power,) the double door at the end of the corridor suddenly swung apart, and the Czar, accompanied by three or four distinguished-looking gentlemen, and attended by two servants in livery, appeared in the opening. I recognized the monarch from his photographs, and not from any insignia of rank which he wore, or any pomp, pride, or circumstance in his entourage; he was in ordinary afternoon dress, as were his companions, and looked like any private gentleman who shows his friends about his house—as, indeed, was his rôle at the moment. I caught but a momentary glimpse of royalty, however, for the two servants, evidently surprised to see a stranger in a room supposed to be empty, immediately clapped the two wings of the door together again—which done, one of them approached me, and, speaking in French, asked to what fortune this encounter was due. I presented the card permitting me to study the galleries, whereupon he expressed a thousand regrets at inconveniencing me, but, as his Majesty desired to show some friends the collections, he was unwillingly compelled to ask me for the moment to retire—a request to which I amiably conceded.

My encounter with the first German Emperor fell out in this wise: It was in Berlin in the middle of July, just after sunrise on a warm morning following a warmer night, and one, as I recollect, not unattended with marked attentions from the robust German flea. As a result of this combination of heat and insects I had slept badly and arose early for a stroll down Unter den Linden while the air was passably cool. I was practically the only person abroad at that hour; except for the street sweepers, an occasional policeman, and a passing market cart or two, the thoroughfare was deserted. I strolled toward the Brandenburg Gate, seeking the shade and quiet of the Thiergarten, and was within clear view of the arch when I saw an open carriage, drawn by two horses, roll under it and rapidly approach me. The vehicle was a plain one, entirely inconspicuous; but I saw upon the box, seated beside the coachman, an officer in uniform and wearing upon his head a chapeau bedecked with waving and tossing feathers. Scenting the fact that some dignitary was approaching, I stepped to the edge of the sidewalk to note the occupant of the carriage, and as it swept by I saw upon the back seat the Emperor William and a secretary sitting opposite with a huge portfolio resting upon his knees. There was no escort, no cavalry, no guards. The Emperor was clad in a dark blue uniform, above which was worn a military cloak of light color, lined with red, while on his head was the familiar spiked helmet. I took off my hat as he passed; he turned his magnificent, kingly head, and his mild and beautiful eyes looked straight into mine—while, in acknowledgment of my recognition, his hand went up to the front of his pickelhauber in grave military salute, his face turning toward me as long as I was within the range of his vision, when his hand dropped and the carriage rapidly lessened down the avenue. Then I remembered that he was spending the Summer months at his castle at Babelsberg and drove into town every morning to his cabinet of business at the palace; and I went back to my pension to breakfast, and broke the hearts of the other American visitors therein with an account of my adventure.

The following Winter I was in Rome, and twice saw the King of Italy—once driving with his Queen through the city in an open barouche, upon the box of which were a coachman and footman in livery much quieter and more plain than may be seen a dozen times a day on Fifth Avenue; again, clad in frockcoat and silk hat, and with a groom behind him, driving in a dogcart over the Pincian Hill, each time with no attendants, and not to be distinguished from any private citizen save for the popular plaudits that greeted him at every moment and his marked physiognomy, with its enormous mustache and its somewhat staring and protruding eyes.

These experiences were pleasant to reflect upon, and they have often given me satisfaction, of which not the least agreeable element was the recollection of the essentially democratic, aspect which those born to the purple often display, and which brings them upon the level of ordinary men.

Some years later—as I suppose for sins committed in a former incarnation, since I am not sensible of any deeds worthy of such punishment in this—I engaged in the life insurance business, and was for a number of years connected with a large insurance company of New York, although not in the city where its home office is situated. I frequently had occasion to come to New York, however, and on one of these visits was fortunate enough to add to my store of experience in the lines of the above narration.

On a certain memorable afternoon I went to the company's office to meet, by appointment, the Secretary of the President, and ascended by the elevator to the doors where a uniformed attendant guarded the entrance to the sacred precincts wherein the Director of the vast business sat in council with officials only second in degree. In an awesome whisper the information was conveyed to me that the Secretary was engaged with his chief, and I was escorted through a long and rather narrow ante-room, and shown to a seat in a smaller apartment beyond, through whose doors I could look down a somewhat lengthy vista of gorgeous marbles in pillars and panelings to the door of the Holy of Holies that lay beyond. I should have liked to have a glimpse of the splendors which, as report had come to the distant city that was the scene of my labors, lay concealed behind that closed portal—the $18,000 rug upon the floor, the chairs costing $2,000 apiece, and all the other glories which rumor (no doubt exaggerated) had described as among the furnishings of the apartment—and I wished that the humble and struggling grocer with a large family, who had been my latest client for a $1,000 policy, might be with me then to see these evidences of the stability and prosperity of the company.

In these and other agreeable reflections, I passed a half hour—when, as the clock was on the stroke of 4, I observed signs in the corridor leading to the President's room that something of moment was about to happen. Several men in the company's uniform entered from the outer hall, the door of which two of them opened and guarded; two more stationed themselves by the closed portal of the President's room, and in alert, yet fixed, attention seemed to await some signal; the rest arranged themselves near the wall on either side; a solemn and reverential silence brooded over the scene. A moment later the door thus watched and tended opened, and the great man appeared—a shining silk hat upon his head, his overcoat spread open upon a commanding figure, a walking stick (which in that grasp seemed to take on the dignity of a sceptre) in his hand. Behind him, in attitudes and with expressions which seemed to indicate a lively appreciation of the grandeur of the Presence in which they had of late been sunning themselves, could be seen the Secretary and a stenographer or two, mutely and admiringly following in his train; off came the caps of the half-dozen attendants, as with stern and commanding port their Overlord strode solemnly past them—and as he stepped majestically to the open door of the elevator which had been halted to await his coming, the operator and the hall man solemnly touched their caps in a military salute.

Swiftly the elevator sped to the ground floor, while the occupants of the building danced frantically at the gratings of each lower story in their inability to check the rush of the descending car—for when the President is on board no stops are made for other passengers. I listened in expectation of hearing the excited acclamations of the multitude in the street below, the rattle of drums, the blare of bugles, the clash of presented arms—fitting postlude of the ceremony I had witnessed—but all was still; majesty mingling with the democracy of the great metropolis [illegible] a common citizen until the [illegible] should restore him to his [illegible] Power.

Not for

"Clara never motored [illegible] now that he has di[illegible] feur."

"Why on earth?"

"She complains that [illegible] hands."

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

Social Calendar of the Week.

SUNDAY—
Miss Callender and Miss de Forest, at home.

MONDAY—
Mrs. Frederick Pearson and Miss Pearson, at home.

TUESDAY—
Mrs. John C. Jay and Miss Van Cortland Jay, at home.
Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom, a dinner.
Mrs. Ogden Mills, a dinner for the Misses Mills.
Mrs. William Osgood Field, a dinner.
The Juniors Cotillion.

WEDNESDAY—
Wedding of Miss Florence Moffett Mott and John Finck, St. Thomas's.
Mrs. Pembroke Jones, a dinner.

THURSDAY—
Recital for the benefit of the Music School Settlement, Mrs. Charles Tracy Barney.
Mrs. Hamilton Hadden, a dinner.
Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, a dinner.
Viscountess Maitland's tableaux, Sherry's.
Wedding of Miss George Barker Gibbs and Charles H. Sherrill.

FRIDAY—
The Juniors Cotillion, Delmonico's.
Mrs. Robert Olyphant, theatre party for Miss Olyphant.
Miss Evelyn Poor, small dance.

SATURDAY—
Mrs. Henry Meyer Johnson, small tea for Miss Forsythe.

LOOKING FORWARD—
Feb. 12—Dance, Mrs. Mason Raborg, for Miss Livingston.
Feb. 15—Wedding Miss Henrietta C. Weatherbee and Clark Potter Read, Church of Incarnation.
Entertainment for Diphtheria Hospital, Sherry's.
Feb. 17—Miss Daisy McClure and Dulany Howland, residence of bride.
Wedding Miss Alice Lee Roosevelt, daughter of Theodore Roosevelt, and Nicholas Longworth, White House, Washington.
Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, dinner for Miss Gallatin.
Feb. 21—Wedding Miss McKenna and John Leggett Pultz, Washington.
Feb. 22—Neighborhood Cotillion, Dodworth's.
Feb. 24—Metropolitan Dance, Delmonico's.
Feb. 26—Junior Cotillion, Sherry's; Second Senior Cotillion, Delmonico's.
Feb. 28—Bachelors' ball, Philadelphia; Mardi Gras Carnival, New Orleans.

THE promise of February brings still more dances, dinners, and general entertaining. Indeed, it is a season of dances. There have been twenty-five in one set since the week before Christmas. There is hardly an evening upon which there is not given a dance. Frequently impromptu entertainments of this kind are arranged at quite short notice with invitations by telephone. This past week has seen the charming white dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence for their daughter, Miss Katherine Prescott Lawrence; the beautiful cotillion at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney for Miss Dorothy Whitney; the first meeting of the Senior Cotillion, and the dinner dance for Miss Grace Ruggles, which took place on Friday at Sherry's. Among the small private dances there are yet to come one for Miss Smith Hadden and another for Miss Livingston, the latter to be given by her mother, Mrs. H. Mason Raborg.

At many of these dances where a cotillion ends the evening, there has been a determined effort to change the nature of this form of terpsichorean art, and with success. For years the cotillion was most perfunctory. There would be two or three figures, generally simple and the same from year to year, and all interest centred on the favors, the "gifts," as they are called in England. Now the scheme is changed and the first purpose of the cotillion has been revived. There are many new figures, quite spectacular, and combining the dance proper and the distribution of favors. Some of these have been extremely artistic. The cult began last season at the annual cotillion given by Mrs. Ogden Mills, when a Florodora dance was planned, the dancers going through the "Pretty Maiden" song, with its accompanying graceful steps. This year Mr. Lloyd Warren introduced mechanical toys, while last Friday week Mrs. Mills had several artistic figures, with a repetition of the Florodora. On Monday, at the Whitneys', there was an Indian dance and several additional figures. At the Senior Cotillion there was again a new programme of these, resembling in some measure the stately masks and ballets of the olden time. A new interest is consequently developed in the cotillion. Thos who do not come to dance remain to be admiring spectators of the novel effects.

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Just now the musical craze is at its height, although the interest in the opera has waned. On some evenings last week, however, there was an excellent attendance, notably on Monday, when Miss Roosevelt and Representative Longworth were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet. The visit of Miss Roosevelt was the sensation of the week in society. If she and Mr. Longworth had remained a fortnight longer, they would have been the recipients still of much hospitality. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who has been seen too little this season, was the hostess on one evening. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt have apartments at the St. Regis this Winter. Work is progressing on their new home. The opera week was also distinguished by the reappearance of Mrs. Astor, who for several weeks has been in mourning, and whose presence has been greatly missed. Mrs. Astor will sail within a month and will go to Paris. Mrs. Haig, her widowed daughter, may join her later. Mrs. Haig has suffered severely from the shock of her husband's sudden death. She is at her London town house in Brook Street.

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Two signs of the departing Winter last week: The last of the second series of Mr. A. M. Bagby's musical mornings and the Charity Ball.

At his last musicale Mr. Bagby presented a most enjoyable programme to a large audience. Among his artists were Miss Susan Metcalfe, Miss Marie Hall, and M. Gilibert. This was the one hundred and forty-eighth musical morning of the series. This Winter especially the programmes have been brilliant and interesting, and the subscription even larger than in previous seasons. The Charity Ball was crowded and a distinguished success. There was the usual display of uniforms. The dancing classes gave parties, many of them followed by supper in the hotel afterward. Whatever dances will be given in the future from now until Shrove Tuesday will not take on the dignity of a ball.

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Musicales and bridge continue to be the popular form of entertainment for married people and those who do not care to go to débutante dances. The Senior Cotillion was largely attended by young women as well as the young married set. There were tables for cards for those who did not care to dance.

Nearly all the dinners now—and these are given on a lavish scale—are followed by music, at which appear two or more of the favorite singers of the day. James Henry Smith was host at one of these dinners this past week. There were forty-eight covers. This is even considered small, as many as seventy-five and one hundred covers being customary. One of the musicales of the week was given by Miss George Gibbs. M. and Mme. Gilibert sang. This was the first large entertainment given by Mrs. and Miss Gibbs in their new home, which is one of the most artistic houses in town. Mrs. Charles F. Winthrop gave a luncheon and bridge party on Tuesday. Mrs. Winthrop returned to America after many years' absence last Autumn. She is a sister of James M. Waterbury.

Bridge classes are meeting at the different fashionable houses. The game goes on all day and every evening. Contrary to the tone of the pictures painted by some of the clergymen who preach against it, there is little playing for money, but naturally there are prizes.

Dinners for débutantes are also the vogue. These are usually followed by dancing. Mrs. Norrie Sellar gave one on Thursday for the Misses Sherman. Next week Mrs. Ogden Mills will have one for the Misses Mills. Mrs. Pembroke Jones is giving a series for her daughter, Miss Sadie Jones. Mrs. Luther Kountze is entertaining in like manner for Miss Kountze. On Thursday evening, when Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll gave a small dance for her daughter, Miss Nicoll, several hostesses had dinners, and their guests afterward went to the dance. All these are only modified or variant forms of the dinner dance, a New York institution, and a style of entertaining which has become lastingly popular.

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Just now there are many charity entertainments on the tapis. Some of these are to take the form of tableaux vivants and variety performances; the others will be concerts. Those young women interested in the Seaman's Church and the religious and temporal welfare of the seafaring man are arranging for a concert to be given at the Waldorf-Astoria in March. There will be a like entertainment during Lent for the benefit of the Home for Incurables. Several of the day nurseries and kindergartens are also to be aided by music. At the concert for the benefit of the Mariners' Chapel several well-known artists from the Metropolitan are to sing. Two recitals for the benefit of the Music School Settlement are yet to be given at the residence of Mrs. Charles Tracy Barney, 67 Park Avenue. The tableaus, especially, which take place on March 22, will be well patronized by society. They are for the benefit of the hospital at Second Avenue and Seventeenth Street, the vast establishment built on the site of the old Fish property and given to the city by J. Pierpont Morgan.

Tableaus have not often been given of late years. One notable entertainment of the kind was that at Madison Square Garden Theatre, when Mrs. Henry Clews, Jr., then Miss Lulu Morris, and several other beauties of the day posed for Gainsborough and Sir Peter Lely pictures in aid of a local charity. Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer will be one of the young matrons posing in the living pictures, and Mrs. Robert Goelet will be another. It is understood that the famous appearance of Lily Bart in "The House of Mirth" in the tableaus described by Mrs. Edith Wharton in that book was suggested by the Madison Square Garden Theatre affair, which was one of the sensations of that Winter. The Viscountess Maitland will have some tableaus this week at Sherry's.

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A royal engagement of much interest announced last week is that of the little Prince Alexander of Battenberg, who was in New York last Autumn with his uncle, Prince Louis of Battenberg. He is to marry the Princess Marguerite, daughter of Prince Joachim Murat of Paris. Prince Alexander was the guest in New York of Mrs. John R. Drexel. He was a general favorite here. He is the son of Princess Beatrice of Battenberg, the youngest daughter of the late Queen Victoria and sister of the present King. His father was the late Prince Henry of Battenberg, and his only sister, Princess Ena, is the prospective Queen of Spain.

Prince Joachim Murat is a personage particularly interesting to Americans. He is the son of the Prince Murat who was born at Bordentown in 1834. He is consequently a grandson of Caroline Bonaparte, the sister of the first Napoleon. The Murats lived in Bordentown for years, and the relics of their residence are still shown in that interesting town. Prince Joachim, moreover, married Cecile Ney d'Elchingen, the granddaughter of Marechal Ney. The young Princess Marguerite is just twenty years of age. This branch of the Murats is wealthy. The match is said to be excellent, as young Prince Alexander has not much money. A kinsman of the present Prince Murat was at one time engaged to be married to Mme. de Moustiers Merinville, who was then Miss Caldwell.

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There has been mention made on several occasions of the reported engagement of Miss Cynthia Roche, daughter of Mrs. Burke Roche, and Arthur Scott Burden. The news of the engagement has already been given in this column. The authoritative announcement came last week, however, and it is now stated that the wedding will be one of the events of the early Newport season. Miss Roche has been bridesmaid several times, the last occasion being at the marriage of Miss de Goicouria and Mr. August Belmont, Jr., last week. Mr. Arthur Scott Burden is the second son of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden and a brother of James A. Burden, Jr., who married Miss Sloane. His mother was a Miss Irvin, a sister of Richard and Sam Irvin, and of Mrs. Griswold Gray, who is now her guest, and who is recovering from the effects of a delicate operation upon her ear. This wedding will yet leave two young Burdens unmarried, one the younger brother of Arthur Scott Burden, and the other his cousin, the son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Townsend Burden. Miss Roche is the niece of Lord Fermoy. He has no male heir, his only child being a daughter. Miss Roche's twin brothers, who are still at school, would succeed their father, Burke Roche, in the title, the latter being at present the heir. Miss Roche is a striking looking girl. Her grandfather, Frank Work, is wealthy, but not a multimillionaire. Miss Roche inherits her good looks from her mother, Mrs. Burke Roche, who has been one of the New York beauties ever since her début, and her grandmother, the late Mrs. Frank Work, who was one of the handsomest women of her day. Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, her aunt, is also famous for her good looks and her cleverness. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt were among those who entertained last week at a musicale following a dinner.

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Plans are being formed for Southern tours and sojourns. So far there have not been many who have left New York for more genial climates, perhaps for the reason that never within the memory of the oldest inhabitant has the weather been more glorious at this time of the year than within the past month. Country houses are being opened, but there is great disappointment in lack of Winter sports. Even at Montreal there is little ice, and in the Adirondacks it is quite mild.

Palm Beach, however, is ready for its visitors. So far one bridal couple, Mr. and Mrs. Sargeant Cram, have been sojourning there, and Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., who passed the first week of their honeymoon at Babylon, are to be at Mr. Belmont's on their return. Mr. and Mrs. Cram are to sail shortly for Egypt, where they are to be the remainder of the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt have returned from their short trip to the South, and are at their town house, where they will remain until they sail for Europe. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt are to come up from Biltmore shortly and go abroad for the rest of the Spring, returning in time to be at Bar Harbor.

Alfred Vanderbilt has returned from his visit to Florida, where he went for the motor races. Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt is to make a short stay abroad. Miss French was not in the best of health, and Mrs. Vanderbilt will take her niece as far as Cannes, where Mrs. French and her daughter, Lady Cheylesmore, are now. Mrs. Whitelaw Reid sailed on Saturday last for England.

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Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry have planned to take a Southern trip. They will probably break their journey at Aiken and go from there to Palm Beach. Aiken at present is not gay, but the little set there finds much to amuse itself in tennis, golf, hunting, and the steeplechase. At one time it was announced that Mr. and Mrs. Josef Hofmann would pay Aiken a Spring visit, but at the last minute they changed their plans. Mr. Hofmann was a frequent visitor to Aiken during the seasons in which he played in America, and before his marriage to Mrs. Marie Eustis. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney are to take a party to Aiken shortly, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and the Misses Iselin are to be there during Lent.

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Among the arrivals in New York last week from Europe, en route to Washington, was the Count von Gleichen, who, although not royalty per se, is a cousin to the King of England and the Kaiser. He is to be the new British Military Attaché at Washington. He is a bachelor, a writer and traveler of note, besides being a British soldier and member of a crack regiment. He is not one of those who come under the provisions of the royal marriage act, and, consequently is eligible. If he should marry an American, his bride would be related to many of the European royalties and received in great favor at Court in England and on the Continent. The von Gleichens are a talented family. The Count's sister, Countess Feodora Gleichen, is a painter and a sculptress. Another sister, the Countess Valda, who was married in the presence of royalty and the King a fortnight ago to M. Machell, Under Secretary of State in the Department of Finance of the Egyptian Government, possesses a magnificent voice. The Count Gleichen is the son of the late Prince Victor Hohenlohe, a nephew of the late Queen Victoria, the son of her half sister. He married Miss Laura Seymour, gave up his royal title, abdicated his rights as a scion of one of the houses of Europe, and entered the navy, working his way up to the rank of Admiral under the name of Count Gleichen.

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A wedding of interest to New Yorkers will take place at Erie, Penn., on Feb. 24. The bride will be Miss Thora Strong, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Strong of Erie, and a cousin of Miss Mathilde Townsend of Washington. She and Miss Townsend are the granddaughters of the late William L. Scott, the railroad millionaire. Miss Strong has visited New York several times and made an excellent impression. Her fiancé is Mr. Reginald Ronalds, son of the late Peter Ronalds and Mrs. Ronalds of London. He was a member of the Rough Riders, the famous company of the President. A brother of Reginald Ronalds, Lorillard Ronalds, married Miss Bertha Perry of this city.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Jay Gould have been in town for a week, returning from Lakewood. That resort in the pines has been popular for the week-end. There have been numerous house parties there. Further South, at Nassau, in the Bahamas, are Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Auchincloss, Mr. A. G. Agnew, Mr. and Mrs. P. Chauncey Anderson, and Mr. Robert W. Parsons. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dodge and Mrs. L. Jacquelin Smith and Miss Smith are among the New Yorkers in Florida.

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The return of Miss Alice Roosevelt to Washington has been the signal there for renewed festivities in her honor. Among the New Yorkers who are entertaining in Washington this season is Mrs. Nicholas Fish. Mr. and Mrs. William Corcoran Eustis have also given a number of dinners at Corcoran House. The engagement of Dr. Henry Stuart Patterson of New York and Miss Charlotte Wise Hopkins, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, was one of the announcements of the week. Dr. Patterson is the son of Judge Edward Patterson of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York State. Miss Hopkins is a granddaughter of Edward Everett of Boston.

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The death of the aged King of Denmark plays sad havoc with the plans for the London season, in which many New Yorkers were to participate. The Court has gone into mourning for six weeks, and there will be no early Spring Drawing Rooms. Queen Alexandra is punctilious on the subject of mourning. London just now is dull, but Americans are enjoying the hunting in the various shires. The American wedding of interest for the month was that of Miss Beresford Hope and Mr. Evelyn Murray. Mr. Murray is a brother of young Mrs. Marshall Roberts, who was at Newport at the close of the season. Lady Hope is the niece of Lady Molesworth, who was the daughter of Gen. Frost of St. Louis. Lady Beresford Hope's mother was also a Miss Frost. Mr. and Mrs. Willie Carter are so pleased with English life that it is doubtful if they will come to Newport next Summer. They have The Croft, Dunchurch, near Rugby, and they intend to stay on during the polo season. Mr. and Mrs. Clark, the stepson—and his wife—of Bishop Potter, are in the same hunt, as are also Mr. and Mrs. Craven. Mrs. Craven was Miss Bessie Whiting of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mackey have taken a house at Melton Mowbray, while Mrs. Chauncey is in Warwickshire. In Ireland is Mr. P. F. Collier. He has taken Athlumney House, while young Lord Athlumney has been in New York, where he was best man for Mr. Colquhoun Grant and Miss Potter last week. Lord and Lady Barrymore and Miss Post are in Ireland.

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Mrs. Chauncey Depew has gone to Cannes, where she will remain for some time with her sister, Mme. von Andre. At Pau there has been dancing and bridge. Among those who entertained was Mrs. Potter, who gave a cotillion, which was led by Mr. Harry Hutton, whose father, the late Major Hutton, was one of the most famous cotillion leaders of modern times.

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The Nahma is waiting at Cannes for Mrs. Robert Goelet, who is to sail for Europe very shortly. Announcement has already been made of the proposed sailing of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane and Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly. Coming to this country are the Earl and Countess of Yarmouth, who are to go directly to Pittsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Léon Marié sailed on Saturday on the Umbria. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Morgan Freeman have gone for six weeks to the Riviera. Mr. and Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding were booked to sail last Saturday on the packet for London.

Eugene Higgins is cruising in the Varuna. He has a large party and will go to Cannes and Nice in time for the carnival. Bishop Potter will remain in Egypt until March. He will then go to Rome and aid Dr. R. J. Nevin, the rector of the American church there, in the administration of confirmation. Mr. and Mrs. E. Berry Wall are in Cairo. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Postley, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Ross Ambler Curran, who was Miss Postley, are at Cape Martin. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gould have been touring Italy in an auto, and were last week at Naples. They sail shortly for this country. Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Bostwick are motoring on the Riviera, and Mr. William Waldorf Astor is now at Sorrento.

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The McK. Twomblys will go to Palm Beach for a short time before sailing for Europe. Mr. August Belmont has taken rooms at the Poinciana, as have also Mr. and Mrs. William B. Leeds, Mr. James Stillman, and Mr. John D. Crimmins.

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Mrs. Potter Palmer is in New York for a short stay. She was Mrs. Vanderbilt's guest one evening last week. Mrs. Palmer has been in Washington, where she stopped with Mrs. Donald Cameron and Mrs. Slater. Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Coudert have also been in Washington visiting Mrs. Frederic Benedict. The Hon. Hugo Baring and Lady Baring will visit Mrs. Cameron shortly, and several dinners are to be given in their honor.

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Mrs. Benjamin Brewster will sail for Europe on April 3. She will go to the Riviera and then to England, returning for the late Summer, which she will spend at Cazenovia. The wedding of Mr. George S. Brewster and Miss Eleanor Bosher, daughter of the late Robert S. Bosher, will take place in Richmond in the latter part of March. The young couple will spend their honeymoon in Europe.

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The wedding of Miss Daisy McClure, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David McClure, and Mr. Dulany Howland will take place on Feb. 17 at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. McClure, 22 West Forty-ninth Street. Mgr. Lavelle will perform the ceremony. The bridesmaids will be Miss Mary Pyne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Pyne, and niece of Mr. Howland, and Miss Katherine McClure. Mr. Meredith Howland, Jr., will be best man.

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Miss Hildegarde McKenna, the youngest daughter of Associate Justice McKenna of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Mr. John Leggett Pultz of this city will be married on Wednesday, Feb. 21, in Washington. Mr. Pultz is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Pultz of 529 Madison Avenue.

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Among the engagements recently announced is that of Mrs. Grace H. Skidmore, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peyton C. Richards, and Barton T. Doudge. Mr. and Mrs. Peyton Richards are originally from New Orleans. Before coming to reside permanently in New York they lived for some years at New Brighton, S. I.

The engagement has also been announced of Miss Isabel F. Cary, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Melbert F. Cary, and Henry A. Stone, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Stone. No date has been set for the wedding.

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Among the charity entertainments this month will be the annual St. Valentine's Kettledrum, to be held at Sherry's on Feb. 17. It is for the benefit of the Samaritan Home for the Aged. There will be the usual attention paid to the children with game and amusements, as well as tables with articles for older people.

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The Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Hospital is to have a benefit on Feb. 15 at Sherry's. It will be a concert under the direction of Mr. Victor Harris. Among the patronesses will be Mrs. Astor, Mrs. John Minturn, Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. Richard Morris Hunt, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. John Trevor, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. William A. Street, Mrs. Walter B. James, Mrs. Edward A. Le Roy, Jr., Mrs. Robert Winthrop, Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, and Miss Furniss.

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The death of Mrs. Charles A. Whittier was a surprise to many of her friends. She was the mother of the Princess Belosselsky and Mrs. Ernest Iselin. She was the daughter of Mrs. Christopher Chadwick of Boston and a sister of the late Dr. James R. Chadwick, who died suddenly last September. Mr. Whittier has been ill for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lispenard Suydam, Jr., have lost their child, which was born five months ago. Mrs. Suydam was Miss White, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Jay White, and she and Suydam were married at a very early age.

THE SOCIAL WHIRL.

ONE of the prettiest receptions of the week was that given by Miss Martha E. Bergé in her apartments in the Clairmont, 112th Street and Broadway, on Thursday afternoon. Miss Bergé was assisted by Mrs. Sprague and others. Following the tea the young hostess gave a dinner to those who had helped her to entertain her guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Jamin Seth Morse, formerly of Central Park South, have taken apartments in the Abbotsford, 411 West End Avenue, where they have been entertaining a great deal this season. Mr. and Mrs. Morse gave a reception on Monday afternoon and evening to their friends. In the receiving line were Mrs. Augustus Burr Carrington, Mrs. F. M. Beegle of Pittsburg, Mrs. Frederick M. Crosatt, Mrs. J. Parker Kirlin, Mrs. Frederick Hamlin Mills, Miss Louise Acker, and Miss Adele Acker. To-morrow evening Mr. and Mrs. Morse will entertain the Monday Evening Bridge Club.

The two young girls who are attracting attention among the younger set of upper New York are the Misses Allette and Helene de Carriere, granddaughters of Mrs. Richard Henry Savage. They are young Russian girls, their father being Chamberlain of the royal household of the Czar. Their home in Kichineff was often the harbor of persecuted Jews during the massacres. Owing to the troublous times in their native land, their father sent them under their mother's care to spend a year in America. Mrs. Savage and her daughter, Mme. de Carriere, have just returned from a short visit to Washington, and will receive on Thursdays in madame's home, 65 West Seventieth Street.

The sixth annual dance of the Mayflower series will be held in the large ballroom of the Hotel St. Andrew on Wednesday, Feb. 14. This series is rather an exclusive one, only those who are personally known to the patronesses being admitted. The same ladies, Mrs. Eugene B. Franklin, Mrs. Carl Fischer, Mrs. C. H. Ruhl, Mrs. William Tonk, and Mrs. George O. Molleson, have served as chaperons since they were first organized six years ago. The Board of Governors includes George Molleson, President; Mrs. Antoinette Fischer Williams, Treasurer; Miss Adelaide C. Tonk, Secretary, and Miss Edith Knyon Franklin, Stanley Holcomb Molleson, and Horace Gould.

Mrs. James Griswold Wentz of 312 West Eighty-second Street gave the first of a series of four receptions on Thursday. The dates for the remaining three are Feb. 8, 15, and 22.

Gen. and Mrs. Howard Carroll sailed on the steamship Yucatan of the Ward Line on Feb. 1 for Havana. After touring Cuba they will go to Vera Cruz for a trip through Mexico. They will return to town late in March.

Mrs. Abner Mellen and Miss Mellen, 61 Riverside Drive, have sent out cards for the four Fridays in February. They will give a reception musicale on the second Friday from 4 to 6 o'clock.

On Saturday afternoon Mrs. John Juhring, 311 West Eighty-sixth Street, will give a tea to several hundred of her friends. Mrs. Juhring will be at home informally on Monday's during the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Silverwood of Los Angeles, who are stopping in this city for the Winter; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lesie Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Bedell Parker, and Mr. and Mrs. Eben J. Marsh were members of a box party on Thursday evening. They went to a performance in the Hippodrome, and took supper afterward in the Astor.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Woodward, 143 Riverside Drive, expect to leave town on Saturday, Feb. 10, for a month's stay at Palm Beach. They gave a bridge party on Friday evening.

Mrs. William Gerry Slade will give the last of her "at homes" for the season on Saturday, Feb. 17.

Mrs. Bond Stowe of 162 West Seventy-fifth Street will give a reception on Tuesday for her sister-in-law, Mrs. Abram Rose.

On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Stephen Van Wyck of the Chatsworth, Seventy-second Street and Riverside Drive, will give a small bridge party in her apartments.

Mrs. Adolph Edouard Dick has sent out cards for the Mondays in February. She will receive on those days in her home in the Rockingham.

The annual ball of the Acadia Club will be held on Monday, Feb. 26, in the Hotel St. Andrew. It will be the only large affair given during the season by this organization. The committee in charge is working hard to make it a marked success. A novel feature is to be introduced in the form of one of the National dances of Turkey, called "La Dardanelles," followed by the Carnival of Turkey. George Molleson, President, and Miss Alice L. Evans, Treasurer of the club, are at the head of several assisting committees.

Mrs. John Franklin Hitchcock, 116 West Eightieth Street, has sent out invitations for a large reception on Wednesday from 3 until 6.

Mrs. Richard Esterbrook of 778 West End Avenue is at home informally every Sunday afternoon.

There will be a meeting to-morrow of the Manhattan Study Club in the home of Mrs. Lothrop Thatcher, 507 West 142d Street. There will be papers by Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Campbell, and Mrs. Ried.

Mrs. Frederick Hamlin Mills, of the Stuart, 250 West Ninety-fourth Street, has sent out cards for two receptions, to take place on Thursday and Friday of this week. She will entertain a number of the younger set on Saturday with a game of six-hand euchre.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Percy Gardner, 529 West End Avenue, are giving a series of dinners on Sunday evenings. Last week they entertained Mr. and Mrs. Harry N. Frances and Mr. and Mrs. Bedell Parker. Mrs. Gardner's days at home will be Wednesdays until Lent.

Mrs. Frederick Joseph Havens will receive informally on Tuesday in her apartments in the San Remo. Mrs. Arthur Vinton Lyall, 265 West Ninety-third Street, will give three more at homes this season. One on Wednesday, Feb. 7; the second on Wednesday, March 7, and the third on April 4.

On Monday afternoon Mrs. Charles E. Sprague gave the last of a series of five at homes. She and Col. Sprague expect to leave for the South in about two weeks, and will remain there until the late Spring.

One of the large bridge parties scheduled for Thursday is to be given by Mrs. Henry Bramble Wilson and Mrs. Reid Fell, 37 West Eighty-sixth Street.

Mrs. C. Wellington Fitch and Mrs. Sprague will receive on Wednesday from 4 until 7 in their apartments in the Hotel Netherland.

Mrs. George W. Newton of 2 West Eighty-third Street has sent out cards for two at homes, the first to take place on next Friday, the second on Friday, Feb. 23.

There will be a Washington's Birthday party in the Nevada on Saturday evening, Feb. 14, given by the Hamilton class organized by Mrs. N. Archibald Shaw, Jr. The class includes some of the very young members of west side social life, Misses and Masters who have not yet made their formal bow to society. Some of them are the Misses Ruth Lake, Kathleen Jenkins, Helen Lockley, Constance Peck, Helen Ballard, Edith Develin, Diane Taite, Rosalie Warner, Fannie Todd, Marion Hees, and Florence Babbitt, and Messrs. Cornell, Shaw, Wallace, Taylor, Hahn, Linton, Durand, Carrington, Greene, Hardcastle, and Threlkeld.

Mrs. M. Nash Larendon, 311 Riverside Drive, receives on the first and third Mondays.

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Wedding Gowns and Others

AMONG the really superb wedding gowns in New York, that of Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., who was Miss Alice de Goicouria, younger daughter of Albert de Goicouria and sister of Mrs. W. Scott Cameron, will rank as one of the few which the adjective "superb" describes.

It was en princesse, exquisite chiffon velvet, the sweeping lines from the shoulders to the hem of the long train being unbroken. Unlike most of the princess wedding robes, this gown was a bit loose at the waist line, hanging without a wrinkle or a fold, but not clasping the figure with a viselike effect as so many fitted frocks do.

The top was cut down to the bust line, but was filled in, in kerchief fashion, with rare old point lace, so arranged at the top as to give the round or Dutch neck effect. A long chain of wonderful matched pearls went five times around her neck. She also wore a diamond bracelet set with a huge uncut emerald. The sleeves, which came a little below the elbows over her long gloves, were each formed of two overlapping point lace flounces.

The robe was beautifully embroidered in a way suggestive of English rather than American bridal gowns, the former being much richer. At the sides of the robe, extending up and forward from the train and embroidered on the velvet was a design done in seed pearls, the pattern being small oranges with flowers and foliage, all done solidly with seed pearls. This embroidery formed a wide-based panel at each side, and up the centre front was a narrow, higher trail of the pearls. At the left of the corsage a long trail of natural orange flowers was fastened.

The arrangement of the lace veil was decidedly novel, and concealed none of the beauty of the bride's head and neck. Her hair was done with a full, rather low pompadour, and, as she is Spanish in type, the contrast of the white lace with her dark hair and eyes and camelia complexion was most effective. But to return to the veil. The lace had a somewhat pointed border, and these points were arranged to droop over about two-thirds of the pompadour; this pointed chaplet effect extended clear to the back, where the veil was drawn into a space not over five inches wide, from which point it widened out into a square scarf end that came to a point only a little below the waistline. The veil was an heirloom, and had been worn before by both the bride's grandmother and mother. On her arm was a bouquet of white camelias, and she carried a white Prayer Book.

The bride's attendants were Miss Maria Moran, maid of honor; Miss Anne Wall, a cousin of the bride, being the daughter of the late Mrs. de Goicouria's only brother, Frank Wall, and the Misses Marian Fish, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish; Cynthia Roche, daughter of Mrs. Burke Roche and the Hon. James Burke Roche, and Miss Edith Kane, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane of Tuxedo. They were gowned alike in white silk, veiled with cream net trimmed with bands of gold brocade ribbons, topped by large white lace hats, trimmed with gold gauze and white ostrich plumes.

The skirts were full and sweeping at the bottom, but with little fullness at the tops, where they were held in by deep, pointed corselets of cloth of gold.

The skirts were trimmed with four or five bands of gold brocade ribbon an inch and a half wide. At each side of the front panel these bands, which went straight around the skirt, were laid in flat bows, following the lines of the ribbon and having perfectly flat crossing bands. These ribbon bands were some six or more inches apart.

The bodices of shirred silk had deep pointed guimpes of frail white lace that came almost to the waist line, a narrow frill, some five inches wide, of lace coming straight across the back at the bottom of the lace guimpe or yoke, running down each side of the open V front and ending some six inches above the waist line. Each high stock was edged with a fold of cloth of gold, and another fold edged the lace frill, or rather the bodice where the lace frill started. The sleeves were formed of three small shirred puffs with bands between and short lace frills at the elbows.

Their round hats, tilted slightly forward, were of the thin white lace with white tulle ruched under the brims at the back and left side. Around each lace crown was a wide band of gold gauze, stiffened and wired at the edge so that it was bent into all sorts of irregular lines; under this gauze were ruchings of white tulle. The gauze and tulle formed a sort of bow at the left side near the front and from under each several bow wide white ostrich plumes trailed out to the back and left. Each attendant carried a large bouquet of green orchids and ferns.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt was at the Belmont-de Goicouria wedding, going in with Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies. Mrs. Vanderbilt, who returned early in the Winter from abroad with her sister, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, was looking extremely well, being another of the alleged invalids whose invalidism seems to be alleged only.

She wore a medium shade of greenish-gray velvet gown, the skirt very full and decorated with cords running around the skirt. The top was concealed by the Parisian wrap to match, bordered with chinchilla fur. This wrap was suggestive of an old-time dolman, only that it was much shorter. It had no collar, but was bordered around the neck, as well as down the sides and around the bottom, with a six-inch band of chinchilla. It was loose, and in the back hung straight and square to a little below the waist line. At the sides it dipped several inches lower, and the wide sleeves were also long.

Her hat was narrow, high, rolled at both sides, and suggested a narrow English walking hat. It matched the gown, and was trimmed with two wide ostrich plumes that went from the exact centre of the front over the top of the crown and hung down the back, but only a little below the hat itself. The hat followed the outline of the head in the back, and in its shape was a welcome relief to the forward pitched hats so much seen. She carried a chinchilla muff.

Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies was in a black velvet costume, a skirt of walking length, and an Eton coat trimmed with jet. The skirt was plain, clinging about the hips. The coat was almost tight fitting in the back, and rather close in front, with coat-shaped sleeves. Fine lines of jet went over the shoulders of the jacket and down the sides of both the back and the front, slanting toward the centre.

Mrs. Baylies's hat was a large, round one of pink velvet and tulle, trimmed with pink roses and tulle under the brim and around the crown, while over the left side near the front drooped two pink ostrich tips. Several exquisite shades of pink were combined in the hat—one of the prettiest seen this Winter.

Mrs. Burke Roche was also present, wearing her wonderful long chinchilla coat, which has the stripes forming the border, the cuffs and collar running in the opposite direction to those in the body of the coat.

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Some gorgeous gowns were worn at Mrs. Mills's cotillion. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish was in rose pink velvet cut straight across the top and having short sleeves, and in effect a coat of gold lace or gold embroidery. This gold covered most of the bodice, the velvet showing through, and also the upper part of the skirt to below the hips. The gold was really applique or pailletted on to the velvet, and this somewhat irregularly at the bottom.

Mrs. Harry Lehr wore an exceedingly smart princess robe of green velvet of that peculiar shade seen in a certain bluish greenwood moss. The bodice was cut in V-shaped points in both the front and the back nearly to the waist line, but the V's were filled in with similarly shaped sections of heavy point lace, and the sleeves were each wide cape effects

White panne velvet with cloth of silver panels and binding, yellow plumes.

in the same rich point. No green at all showed above the corsage. The lace of the sleeves covered the shoulder curves and joined the side tops of the V's. These sleeves were exactly like almost straight capes, the long way of the cape going over the shoulder and hanging down some distance at the sides in both the front and the back—down, in fact, as far as the middle line of the bust and then sideways down the arms to perhaps a bit below the elbows. In her coiffure was an almost V-shaped tiara of diamonds.

Mrs. Robert Goelet (Miss Whelen) wore a remarkable display of jewels, including her very wide and high diamond tiara, and long chains of diamonds. Her corsage was cut quite low, and the sleeves were small, narrow puffs. The gown itself was some sort of pastel shade, heavily spangled and embroidered in spangles. The skirt had wide bands of heavier material heavily laden with metallic scales.

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Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, who was Miss Frederica Vanderbilt Webb, and whose wedding at the Webb country place, Shelburne Farms, Vt., was one of the events of the Autumn, was at the Opera the other evening in a charming frock of white lace, with a foundation of ciel blue velvet. Little of the velvet—or was it satin?—could be seen as she sat, but it showed in the centre of the front of the bodice in an almost shield-shaped section; above it narrow white lace ruffles went around, forming the top, longer ruffles were puffed into sleeves and frills, and lace arranged very full covered the rest of the bodice. It was a quaint frock, and suited to the delicate prettiness of its wearer.

In another box was Mrs. Philip Lydig. She was in pale blue, an odd shade, evidently of velvet, pailletted or brocaded. It was rather higher in the neck than the gowns Mrs. Lydig usually wears, and straight across the top. It had shoulder straps some two inches wide, apparently puffed, and from them at the back fell clouds of blue chiffon far below the waist line. It was a beautiful gown, and quite simple in its fashioning, if not in material.

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One of the latest brides has in her trousseau a princess robe of Point Venise, decorated with Irish crochet roses. The robe is tight fitting and has a border at the bottom of white chiffon broadcloth. As the skirt sweeps out longer in the back and the lace section is the same length all the way around, the cloth border is much deeper in the back than in the front, sloping up from a width of eight inches in the front to about eighteen in the rear. The robe is really a princess skirt, as it comes about eight inches above the waist line under the arms and is cut out in a V in the front, so that in the centre front it is only six inches deep to the waist line. Little revers of Irish crochet less than two inches wide outline this V. The top is a lighter, thinner lace over chiffon, and is a simple corsage, rather loose, with a high stock edged with folds of silver gauze.

There is a bolero of Peking striped white silk, the alternate stripes being satin. This has its fronts gathered in slightly to a shaped band of the same silk that forms downward turning points at each side of and below the Irish lace revers at the top of the princess part. Two cascade ruffles of lace like the bodice are turned back like revers on the bolero; at the side they end close to the armholes, and at the fronts turn over under the bolero. At the top of each upper ruffle is an ornament in silver passementerie that conceals the gathered section, and from this a narrow collar of silver gauze over black panne velvet goes around the sides and back of the bolero. The bolero slants up in the back in an inverted V, and from this point hang two long ends of six-inch silver gauze ribbon from a short-winged bow.

The sleeves are large, high puffs of the Peking silk that end above the elbows in turned-back double cuffs, the inner cuff of the silk and the outer one of black velvet covered with silver gauze. This velvet cuff is only an inch wide at the inner seam by three at the outer, where it forms a flaring point, and is lined with the silk. Two lace ruffles like those forming the cascade revers on the bolero finish the sleeves. The wider ruffle is some eight inches broad and the other six and a half inches deep.

The hat to wear with this is on sailor lines, the brim bent slightly and irregularly, and is wider at the back than the front. It is of white Irish crochet on wires covered with black satin. The brim is low, and silver gauze ribbon two inches wide is folded and wound around the crown and tied in a little bow directly in the front. Under the brim at the back are bunches of shaded pink geraniums of the variety usually termed the Martha Washington.

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Miss Roosevelt made perhaps her last appearance at the opera as Miss Roosevelt as the guest of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. She did not, however, go to the cotillion for Miss Dorothy Whitney, it being another Miss Roosevelt, and one of her cousins, who was there.

At the performance of "Faust" Miss Roosevelt wore an almost close-fitting gown of palest pink satin, pailletted very sparingly, but in large paillettes with silver spangles. The top of the bodice was cut straight across, and narrow shoulder straps of spangled satin held it in place. Spangles also formed a band around the bodice top. The sleeves were scarfs of white tulle wound around the top of each arm and tied in bows, the ends of the loops standing out at right angles to the arms and the ends falling, but the bows also standing out crisply from the arms to below the elbows. Her hair, done low in the back and with a wide, loose pompadour, showed no ornament whatever. When she entered the box an enormous sheaf of mauve orchids was fastened to her corsage, and this she removed after seating herself, placing it on the railing between the R. T. Wilson box, in which she sat, and the adjoining box of Mrs. Ogden Goelet.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Miss Roosevelt's hostess, wore a princess robe of emerald green velvet cut square across the top and having narrow velvet straps over the shoulders. From these straps fluffs of white lace or tulle formed full puffs, and short flounces. Her necklace was a wide one of diamonds set with large square emeralds, and diamonds were used in her high coiffure.

Mrs. Robert Goelet, (Miss Whelen,) who was in Mrs. Ogden Goelet's box, wore a robe of blue velvet of an exquisite, soft

White liberty satin trimmed with lace and silver gauze ribbon.

dull shade, having the effect of uncut velvet. The bodice, cut straight across, was filled in with point lace and tulle, the lace drooping a bit over the top. The sleeves were narrow, irregular puffs of velvet. Across their tops like a clasp was some sort of an ornament that may have been either pearl embroidery or silver. The lower centre of the sleeves was raised over an under puff of white tulle or lace. In her much-waved coiffure Mrs. Goelet wore two feathers shaped like long quills, but feathery instead of stiff. These were placed quite near her forehead and slanted backward. They were far more becoming to her than her diamond tiara.

Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, in the same box, was in pink satin, spangled, and wore her diamond crown.

Mrs. Astor, for the first time since the death of her son-in-law, Ogilvie Haig, was in her box. She wore black velvet, the top cut down in a semicircle, the sides of the robe going up over the shoulders. A two-inch band of some sort of silver white embroidery bordered the neck and the sides, where they were slashed for the arms to go through, and extended over the shoulders. White lace showed at the tops of the arms. She wore a wide dog collar of black velvet, on which a row of large diamond stars was arranged, and also other diamonds.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who was with her mother-in-law, made an exquisite picture in her Princess robe of black velvet cut straight across the top and having narrow shoulder straps of the velvet. The sleeves were white chiffon scarfs tied around the arms, with short looped bows at the back, from which swung long, double loops of the chiffon, each end drawn into a point, suspended from which and holding it straight was a pendant ornament like a pearl. These ends came below the elbows. Fastened to the top and centre of the bodice and swinging quite loose, save at the top, when she leaned, was a triangle of large diamonds with swinging pendants. This triangle was not a true triangle, being much wider across the top, while the sides running down to the centre point were much shorter. Large diamonds swung along the sides, forming a glittering fringe. She also wore a diamond and pearl tiara with large pearls at the top.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones, in the Jones box, wore a cloth of gold brocade Princess robe. The top crossed surplice fashion and the sleeves were almost flat puffs of the gold. Miss Sadie Jones, her debutante daughter, was in the most girlish possible dancing frock of white chiffon; she went from the opera to the dance for Miss Dorothy Whitney. The skirt was shirred and full, and the soft and fluffy bodice was cut modestly high, with the shoulders partially covered, the sleeves having a knotted effect at the top and back, from which hung two drooping wing-like sections of the white chiffon. Her loosely arranged hair, with its soft pompadour, had not even a flower in it, nor were there any flowers or other ornament on her gown, and no jewels were worn, she being the embodiment of the French idea of how a jeune fille should be frocked.

The Misses Irene and Mildred Sherman, who had a very large ball given for them several weeks since, were also at the opera in gowns exactly alike, at least so far as the opera box would show. They were ciel blue silk and chiffon. At the left of each blonde coiffure was a flat, low cluster of ciel blue flowers. Their frocks had their tops cut out round, the shoulder curves being covered, and the sleeves began in short, full puffs, ending in full flounces to the elbow. The bodice had ruchings of narrow ruffles, curving in a U-shape from the sides near the top to the centre front just above the waist line, and round girdles of satin ribbon were worn. Four pink roses ran from the top of each left shoulder down to a point near but not touching the centre, and in the centre was a bunch of smaller pink roses. A single cluster of pink roses, varying in size between those in the centre front and the band, were fastened carelessly against the right shoulder.

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Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, at the Senior Cotillion of Tuesday, wore a Princess robe of black velvet and a coronet of jet in her rather blonde hair. The robe had short, scantily puffed sleeves with V effects of white lace let in at the top. A line of white showed at the top of the round décolletage.

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At the recent wedding in England the bride wore a severe satin gown, having a rolled lace collar copied from a Gainsborough painting. The attendants, in blue gowns, carried white fox fur muffs suspended from primrose yellow velvet ribbons, and their sailor hats were also trimmed in primrose.

MARIE WELDON.

Personal and Otherwise.

IN the pictorial sections are the pictures of Mrs. Crackenthorpe, the daughter of Gen. Sickles, who made such a hit in London society, and whose picture in the robe of Louise of Prussia has already appeared; also Mrs. Oliver Gould Jennings, and an entirely new picture of the Duchess of Marlborough, who was Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, daughter of William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., and his first wife, now Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, and a sister of W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Harold Vanderbilt.

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One of the gowns Mrs. John Jacob Astor wore at Newport last season is still being discussed, and, in retrospect, admired by those who saw it. It was a peacock gown, a princess robe glittering in shaded blues and greens applied in the same way that the colors on the peacock's tail blend. On the skirt of the gown a fair-sized peacock with spread tail might be seen. On her bodice was a small peacock in emeralds and other stones, combining the peacock colors, while from her hair streamed a peacock feather done in jewels.

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A review of the season dances shows that the débutantes have led, Miss Frances Hadden having had no less than three to her credit, one at the Meadow Brook Club early in the season, another at Sherry's, given by her aunt, Miss Elizabeth Stewart Hamilton, and a third will be given by her cousin, David Willcox, scheduled for Feb. 7. Other débutantes who have had dances are Miss Dorothy Whitney, to whose credit are two, one by Mrs. Barney and the second by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. Her cousin, Mrs. Archibald Alexander, also gave her a theatre party followed by dancing. Other girls who have each had dances are the Misses Edith Kingsland, Gladys, Irene, and Mildred Sherman, Elsie Nicoll, Marian Clark, Nathalie Gourlie, Katherine Prescott Lawrence, Frances Livingston, (this, by the way, is yet to be, on Feb 12,) Gladys Pell, Julia Freeman, Laura de Rham, Susan Sedgwick, and many others. Indeed nearly every week day evening has brought a dance, and several times three private dances.

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There is a Duchess of Manchester about whom little has been written. She is Sydney, Duchess of Manchester, and was Miss Sydney Dobbs of Castle Dobbs, Antrim, Ireland. In the fifties she married the then Duke of Manchester, a widower with four children, a man of middle age. After five years he died, and in 1858 she married, for love, Sir Stevenson Arthur Blackwood. His nickname was "Beauty" Blackwood, and at the time of his wedding he was Permanent Secretary to the Post Office. Oddly enough he was exceedingly religious, and, as his wife shared his views, their home was the scene of many prayer meetings for the benefit of men in society. She was again widowed in 1893. Her only daughter is Lady Kintore.

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A sensible gift has recently been presented to every hospital in London, that of a phonograph, out of which the ordinary mortal appears to extract much amusement. The titled giver is now over eighty, but retains his public spirit. He is the possessor of a beautiful apartment in King Street, St. James, noted for its decorations. In one room the ceiling is covered with pictures painted flat, and on its walls are Cosway miniatures and other art objects. These are placed so closely that no background of wall is discoverable.

In the centre of this room are placed two immense gramophones, one the largest in all England. One of them pours out a song on the death of Lord Nelson, written by himself.

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After all the story that the hired chauffeur is sometimes of social position may be true. It certainly was in this instance. The Bishop of Worcester engaged a chauffeur whom he had not seen. He turned out to be of fine appearance and manners, and the Bishop plumed himself on his acquisition—as well he might. One day the Bishop's wife, Lady Barbara Yeatman-Biggs, went out in the car for a call, and as she alighted at one house a member of the family standing outside advanced to greet her, and, after doing so, warmly greeted the chauffeur, shaking hands with him, and asking him in. He declined, saying he was the chauffeur. Later the Bishop went out with him, and, without telling him what route to take, mentioned a certain house. The chauffeur went directly to it. Whereupon the Bishop remarked that he appeared to know the country well. "I ought to," was his answer. "My father owns nearly every acre of it." It seemed the youth was fond of motoring and also tired of his fashionable life, and had determined to seek a novel method for not only diverting his mind but supplying his favorite pastime, that of motoring.

EGGS AS A DIET FOR NERVOUS INVALIDS.

"NEW YORK society women are at last beginning to learn the value of raw eggs as a nerve tonic," said a trained nurse the other day. "For the last few years I've been trying to get nervous patients to give this simple remedy a trial, but I really think its simplicity was against it. These fashionable women want something expensive, with a wonderful name, and prescribed by some noted specialist who charges a fabulous sum for each visit. When anything is simple, easy, and cheap it doesn't stand any chance with them at all.

Black velvet hat with black feathers, crown band of pale green velvet with large jet nail heads.

"A celebrated nerve specialist told me only the other day that one could hardly overestimate the benefit derived from the almost wholesale eating of raw eggs in case of serious nervous exhaustion. Not a raw egg now and then—not a bit of it—but raw eggs two at a time and at least four times a day! Ten eggs a day are often taken by a patient with most excellent results. This same specialist told me that he had seen the most ragged set of nerves he ever dealt with quieted in a week with this treatment combined with as much milk as the patient could take. An immense amount of pure and highly concentrated nourishment may be taken into the system in this way.

"I have under my observation just now—as a friend, not a patient—a school teacher who every year, until now has broken down about the middle of her school year. This year she has been living almost entirely on a diet of eggs and milk, with but one real meal a day—in the general acceptation of that word. For breakfast she eats cereal with cream and sugar, toast, and a glass of milk. Before rising from the table two eggs are brought to her, which she breaks separately and takes one after the other, without beating or any preparation. The time at noon which was generally occupied in eating she this year takes for rest. On the couch beside her she has a tray with three dainty glasses, into each of which is broken a raw egg. A pitcher containing a pint of milk is also on the tray, a glass, and a few slices of coarse graham bread. She lies there and rests, and now and then takes a bite or gulps down an egg. Dinner is a stereotyped affair, consisting of soup, fish or meat, vegetables, salad, &c. At bedtime come another glass of milk and two more eggs. This makes seven eggs a day, together with a fair amount of other nourishment, and is a diet prescribed by a specialist for any one liable to nervous exhaustion. The person I have in mind has worked hard since September, and now when others are looking fagged and worn out she looks much fresher than when she returned from her Summer's vacation.

"Raw eggs may be broken separately into a glass and gulped down with one big swallow—and this without much effort on the part of the average person. If, after sufficient trial, it is found absolutely impossible to do this, try putting a little sherry in the glass. After a little practice it's really no trick at all to take three or four eggs right down. You see, there's really no taste to a perfectly fresh egg, and it slips down so quickly that no possible taste is left in the mouth to remind you that there's even been an egg near you.

"That the best eggs obtainable are in great demand for such purposes all dealers will testify. Many a little shop makes a very good income by selling eggs to the fashionable class of invalids. They vouch for the freshness of each egg sold, and I may say to the credit of these places that you always get what you pay for. The price varies from 50 to 60 cents and I have sometimes paid as high as 75 cents a dozen when eggs were particularly scarce. Then I know of many wealthy families where fresh eggs are sent in three or four times a week from their country places, just as flowers are sent in from the greenhouses. Many places where you'd never dream eggs would be for sale carry on quite a business in supplying fancy-priced eggs to high-life, nervous invalids. I mean such places as exchanges and depositories for women's work, tea and luncheon rooms, &c. I always go to these places in preference to the regular shops.

"I was immensely amused the other day in a grocery where I was making some other purchases to notice the different placards advertising the varying grades of eggs. First came 'Strictly fresh laid' at 50 cents. The next basket was filled with what are called 'Fresh eggs,' and marked '40 cents a dozen.' The next contained what purported to be 'Selected eggs,' price 35 cents. Beyond these was a large box of just plain, ordinary, no-name eggs. This box bore the label: 'Eggs, 25 cents a dozen.' Just what the taste of one of these common, unadjectived eggs might be was somehow not a pleasant thing to imagine.

THE ORIGIN OF THE TERM LYNCH LAW.

SO many different versions and explanations of the term lynch law have at various times been given, and occasionally are even yet added to, that it seems fitting to recount the tragic incident which has since given a name to so many calamitous occurrences not only in our land, but on occasion also in that of others.

The very name of "Lynch" gives the direct clue to the land of its origin—Ireland. And when we recall the fact that during the latter part of the seventeenth and the early part of the eighteenth century there was comparatively a large immigration from the North of Ireland and the South of Scotland, coming as settlers to the Carolinas, from which much of this material spread westward into Kentucky and Tennessee, and, realizing the tenacity with which these peoples husband, nourish, and perpetuate their folk-lore and traditions, it needs only to relate the incident which Thackeray in his "Irish Sketch Book" graphically recounts, to show how natural it was to apply the memories and such a term to the individual exercise of justice and punishment.

Thackeray, in the book referred to and in Chapter 16, which treats of Galway, thus speaks of an occurrence within its precincts which in 1842—and probably does to this day—bore the gruesome "memento" so grimly described in the words following:

"Then there is Lombard Street, otherwise called Deadman's Lane, with a rawhead and cross bones and a memento mori over the door where the dreadful tragedy of the Lynches was acted in 1493. If Galway is the Rome of Connaught, James Lynch Fitzstephen, the Mayor, may be considered as the Lucius Junius Brutus thereof. Lynch had a son who went to Spain as master of one of his father's ships, and being of a wild, extravagant turn, there contracted debts, drew bills, and alarmed his father's correspondent, who sent a clerk and nephew of his own back in young Lynch's ship to Galway to settle accounts. On the fifteenth day young Lynch threw the Spaniard overboard. Coming back to his own country, he reformed his life a little, and was on the point of marrying one of the Blakes, Burkes, or Bodkins, or others, when a seaman who had sailed with him, being on the point of death, confessed the murder in which he had been a participator.

"Hereon the father, who was Chief Magistrate of the town, tried his son and sentenced him to death, and when the clan Lynch rose in a body to rescue the young man and divert such a disgrace from the family, it is said that Fitzstephen Lynch hanged the culprit with his own hands. A tragedy called 'The Warden of Galway' has been written on the subject, and was acted a few nights before my arrival."

ENGLISH CURIOSITY.

WHILE going through an English cathedral," said a returned visitor the other day, "we noticed that all the tombs except one had inscriptions explaining them. Being curious to know whose tomb it was that did not bear an inscription I walked down to an iron railing, the gate of which was in charge of an old man. We had entered this gate to view the tombs, paying the customary sixpence admission. Pointing to the tomb, which was less than seventy-five feet from the gate at which the old man was stationed, I said to him: 'Beg pardon, but whose tomb is that one there? It has no card on it, and I'm curious to know its history.'

"Looking up toward where I was pointing and peering through the rather dim atmosphere of the church the old man in the most pathetic tone imaginable replied: 'I don't know, Sir; I've never been up that far.'

"Supposing that he was a new-comer I said: 'How long have you been here?'

Slowly but proudly came the reply: "Twenty-seven years."

Where the Argument Was Weak.

A member of the New York bar says that he once attended a trial in a Western city in which the counsel for the defense, who was evidently of Celtic extraction, gave utterance to the following remarkable observations:

"Your honor, the argument of my learned friend, the prosecuting attorney, is lighter than vanity. It is air, it is smoke. From top to bottom it is absolutely nothing. And therefore, your honor, it falls to the ground by its own weight."

A. Simonson

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THE WORLD OF ART AND ARTISTS

THE WEEK FOR ARCHITECTS

What the Delegates to the Convention of the League Heard and What They Did Not Say.

THIS has been a week devoted to architecture and the arts that are supposed to and sometimes do embellish architecture. Delegates to the Convention of the Architectural League of America have visited the city and held solemn pow-wows on subjects which interest the profession to a moderate extent. They have been taken about by the local architects and by committees from the Sculpture Society and the Mural Painters and shown many triumphs of engineering and ugliness, our tunnels and bridges, our skyscrapers and libraries, as well as our poor churches, which are making themselves smaller and smaller as the hotels, apartment houses and stacks for offices crowd about them, blatant with wealth, supercilious as a rich relation.

Then they have seen the annual exhibition of the local Architectural League, into which the greatest variety of objects having to do with the inner and outer decoration of homes, palaces, cottages and yachts is brought together once a year in such wise as is possible, given the walls and floor space of the Fine Arts Building—long outgrown the needs of the wider art community and never adapted to show such important exhibits as stained glass windows and art furniture. They have listened to those rousing speeches which carefully avoid the danger spots on the ice over which the orators blithely skate, and have enjoyed all the felicities of after-dinner wit. It has been a strenuous week for the visitors and their entertainers, and doubtless an enjoyable one. But what have the delegates taken home with them save memories of a right jolly visit?

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Well, they feel that architects are pretty much the same all over the Union and have to contend with pretty much the same difficulties, and that is something gained. Although few cities are so badly cramped in site as Manhattan Island, the same general tendency toward skyscrapers holds good elsewhere, and unless the civic fathers in other cities of the Union take a warning from New York and follow Boston by restricting the height of buildings they too will suffer from the evils which are beginning to torture us. Will the condition of New York streets and trolleys prove a horrid example to these influential visitors from other towns? Will they exert themselves to stem the frantic zeal of owners of property where the currents of traffic run fast to cram the business of a whole block into one aspiring shaft of masonry?

People are strangely imitative, especially in architecture. Styles of building which have been forced upon a town through conditions peculiar to it are often copied without reflection where those conditions do not obtain, just as men and women wear clothing utterly unsuited to the climate and their pursuits because the fashion was set the other side of the world by persons living entirely different lives.

What is funnier than to see open balconies, loggias and balustraded roofs in climates which permit no occupation of them, either Summer or Winter? What is more ridiculous than to see bas reliefs and statues hoisted almost out of sight on the fronts of tall buildings and the lower stories left bare of decoration? What is commoner than the imported palace squeezed into a city block or tucked into a few acres at the seaside where it is impossible to get the proper distance and environment for its display? An exchange of ideas on points of this kind ought to be of signal value to the visiting architects; but most of them were too polite to insist, themselves, on the many and glaring examples of these and other architectural sins hereabouts, and certainly it was not for their entertainers to spoil sport by expatiating on them during a season of junketing and hurrah.

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The exhibition in the galleries of the American Fine Arts Building has more than the usual number of designs for great public buildings, Capitols of States, railway stations for big towns, churches, college buildings, hotels, and country seats. There is a competition for a medal to be awarded to the best piece of architecture actually carried out; it is given by the local chapter of the American Institute of Architects. Candidates for the medal have to enter their designs in the usual way by stating their intention to compete; but last year so few availed themselves of the privilege that the medal was not awarded at all. Last night the usual reception was held, accompanied by the usual crowd. Since 1886 the Architectural League has been giving its annual show, latterly with lectures, and offering in miniature something analogous to the combined exhibition of fine and applied art which has been so long the castle in Spain of New York artists. Here are representatives of most of the arts, but of course painting and sculpture have to take subordinate places owing to the crush of architectural designs and objects of decorative art.

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The Architectural League and its affiliated chapters in other cities represented by delegates are composed of professional men, but not altogether of architects, so that there is room among them for outspoken persons who are not hampered by the restrictions of that profession. What the delegates, with one hardy and marked exception, did not do was to deplore the extraordinary absence of artistic sense and perception in the average architect. This, added to the nearly complete eclipse of that quality in clients, has a very depressing effect on architecture in this country.

Architecture in our favored land is between the devil and the deep sea. When an architect happens by the rarest chance to have a portion of the divine gift, he is not allowed to exercise his faculties, owing to the ignorance and timidity of the men who hold the purse strings. Finding that the average client wants a precedent for everything, he is gradually forced to copy foreign objects that will hit the fancy of the property owner, and little by little the architect loses initiative and artistic self-respect. Architecture thus resolves itself into combinations of old materials more or less adroitly pieced together. This is one of the uncomfortable things the visiting delegates may have said to themselves, but were too polite or too politic to utter. For it is a boomerang.

C. DE K.

Current Art Matters

THE fame of John H. Twachtman is slowly but surely attaining in wider circles the high level claimed for it long ago in these columns. Dealers who generally exhibit European landscapes only are showing Twachtmans and holding them at stiff prices. At the exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy, now open in Philadelphia, a light-toned picture, a marine called "Sailing Through the Mist" has been bought with the Temple fund for the permanent collections of the Academy. This picture may be recalled. A young girl is steering a small catboat over blue Summer seas through a mist, the breeze being just enough to fill the single sail. It has much of the force and the simplicity of marines in water colors by Winslow Homer, and represents a very unusual side of Twachtman's remarkable talent. The Pennsylvania Academy "points with pride" to the fact that as far back as 1895 Twachtman was appreciated in Philadelphia to the point of receiving the Temple Gold Medal for his exhibits, an honor considered by the Academy as the highest Twachtman ever received.

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The "Indian and Water Lily," that appears on this page, reproduces an early picture by George de Forest Brush, which will come under the hammer next Friday evening at Mendelssohn Hall in the Irving M. Scott sale. It belongs to the series of Indian genre and historical pictures by which Mr. Brush made his mark, pictures in the general vein of J. L. Gérôme, but less hard and flat in the painting. Brush is one of the very few American painters who have known how to be realistic in paintings of Indians and add to realism the charm of romance, as Fenimore Cooper did in his novels. Many people regret that he deserted this field for semi-religious family groups suggestive of Madonnas and of "sacred conversations." The Indian brave with white swan over his shoulder who kneels in the shallow water to reach a lily may be considered a hero in one of the Indian folk-tales or merely a man who is getting together the animals and plants needed for a pagan rite. It belongs with the Indian startled by a swan flying over his canoe called "The Silence Broken." Pictures of the Mexican past by Brush will be remembered, and the dramatic scene of the squaw defending the body of her brave from the vultures.

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During the past ten years of his life the late Gustave Crauk, French sculptor, devoted most of his time to a masterpiece by which he hoped to be judged, rather than by the "Admiral Coligny" on the Rue de Rivoli, Paris, or the famous tomb of Cardinal Lavigerie, with its figures of Arabs and negroes. It is a colossal group of nude Lapith, Centaur, and woman. The Centaur has thrown the woman over his horse's back, and holds her with one arm so that her head is below the level of his back. The rescuer has seized the Centaur by the throat and is choking him to death despite the one free arm of the Centaur, which tries to hold him off. As the Centaur swings back from the hips he paws the air with his forehoofs and struggles in the quiet but relentless grasp of the man. The Centaur and the woman are by contrast to the young man in great tension and agony, but the latter has the calmness of the figures of gods in the architectural sculpture of Greek temples. Crauk was a vigorous, hale old man to the last, and came very near reaching his eightieth year. The portrait of Robert Sorbon in the theatre of the Sorbonne is by Crauk.

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Among the old masters at the Ehrich Galleries, 8 West Thirty-third Street, the portrait of Mme. du Barry by Drouais, which is reproduced in the Pictorial Supplement to-day, has been particularly admired for its delicate drawing and fine brush work. Another favorite of Louis XV. was the Duchesse de Châteauroux, whose portrait by Nattier in the same exhibition is also given. She is playing Diana, and wears across her softly rounded shoulder a leopard skin while she holds in her hands a bow, lest you should fail to see the little crescent in her hair. The greater intelligence of Mme. du Barry can be seen in these prints, but in the originals the difference is much more marked. The Duchess is the handsomer, but the low-born later favorite is much the brighter of wit. A very lovely portrait in the same gallery is that of Violante Palma, painted by her cousin, Palma the younger, (1544-1628.) She is a typical Venetian beauty with rippling golden hair. A superbly decorative full length, as fine as some Van Dycks, is a portrait of a young Spanish grandee by Juan del Maso, (1610-1667,) who married the daughter of Velasquez. Here, too, is the extremely interesting and realistic portrait of Charles I. as Prince of Wales, by Mytens.

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M. Arsène Alexandre has something to say in his paper on the remarkable activity and "verve" of American artists in France. Among other qualities, he remarks, they have a way of finding out the most picturesque corners of France, "which strangers know all about and admire, while we are almost unaware that they exist.

"The finest spots, the most curious streets in the antique parts and in ancient towns have for their best painters these American artists of to-day. There can be no doubt of it. And here is another proof in a most charming form, that of an exhibition of original etchings just opened at the American Art Association, 74 Rue Notre Dame des Champs."

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Some very beautiful paintings by Dutch artists are at the Kraushaar Galleries, 260 Fifth Avenue, near Twenty-ninth Street. A dark and majestic landscape by A. M. Gorter, a pearly, moist and shimmering sky and shorescape by Evert Pieters, "Shell Fisherman," with clam digger at work near his old white horse and cart in the shallow breakers; also a rich symphony of colors by J. H. Jurres in a picture of the return of the prodigal son.

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The transportable fresco paintings made on the plan devised by Miss Sofie Fessi Hormann are shown at the Taft & Belknap Gallery, 1 East Fortieth Street, where they will remain till Feb. 10. Briefly stated, the plan is to have light iron frames in which the wet stucco is spread and then painted in the studio. When placed in the wall, air spaces are left behind them and the plaster is brought round the frames so that the pictures become part of the wall. The air space is to prevent discoloration from dampness striking through the wall.

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The Duchess of Villahermosa, who was said to have owned at one time a portrait of Philip IV., or his brother, exactly like the painting bought of Gen. di Borbon for the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, died recently in Madrid. She left to the Prado Museum two fine portraits of Velasquez, one of Don Diego del Corral-y-Avellano, and the other of Donna Antonia de Ipaurrieta-y-Galdos.

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The Municipal Art Society is bestirring itself in various ways, among other things continuing its protests against the neglect of proper street signs visible to him who turns both by night and day; calling attention to the flagrant violation of the law by the people who have covered the fence round the new Library with advertisements; indorsing the warning given by the Fine Arts Federation to the Mayor that the proposed change of architects and plans for the municipal buildings in Brooklyn is illegal, and extending its unwelcome criticism as far as the Croton dam, where the stone balustrade designed to decorate the parapet of the dam has been put aside without notice and an iron railing substituted. The society proposes to issue a bulletin every week to keep its members and others informed on matters pertaining to the municipality on the art side.

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Prior to his annual pilgrimage to the Holy Land and especially to Tyre, Sidon, and Mount Carmel, that devout collector of ancient stained glass, terra cotta figurines and cockle shells, Mr. Azees Khayat, will dispose of his antiques at the Silo Galleries, 366 Fifth Avenue. Coins, beads, bronzes, and old jewelry will come to the hammer on the afternoons of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. They will be on view to-morrow. Some very extraordinary pieces will be included in this sale.

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Sculptures, paintings, oil and pencil sketches dealing with beasts and birds, are on exhibition at the National Arts Club, 37 West Thirty-fourth Street. "Birds and Beasts in Art" forms a very original collection.

Confidence Justified.

"Wasn't your grandson rather young to marry?"

Resigned Old Lady—I asked him the same question myself when he first became engaged; also what he expected to live on, and he replied: "Well, grandmother, the Lord will provide," and I've been the Lord ever since.

What the Artists Are Doing

F. D. MILLET is at work on a historical painting for the Governor's Room in the State House at Minneapolis. The subject of the composition is "The Entrance of the Fourth Minnesota Into Vicksburg," which event took place on the Fourth of July, 1863.

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Miss Elizabeth R. Finley is working at present on a number of portrait commissions. She is painting a half-length standing figure of Mrs. Henry Wolcott Warner and a similar one of Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, and a seated half length of Gen. Henry E. Tremaine, the President of the Republican Club. Another canvas that is nearing completion is a standing portrait of Miss Edith Gilman of Boston, the background of this figure being a pale-green drapery that fills the canvas. She has been unusually busy of late on commissions for bookplates.

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Charles J. Pike, the sculptor has gone to Detroit with his sketch model for the Gen. Macomb competition. Mr. Pike's sketch shows the Revolutionary hero wrapped in a great military cloak, beneath which one sees the scabbard of his sword and his great boots. The study is a spirited performance.

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In his studio in the Holbein, M. H. Bancroft is at work on a symbolical group of three figures, which he calls "Harvest." It represents three women in classical draperies moving over a meadow, with a group of harvesters at work in the background. The central figure in the composition carries a sheaf of wheat and a sickle, while the one on the left bears a great brass bowl. The third figure is represented stooping down to pluck some grapes which, for the purpose of carrying out the line of the grouping, are painted growing on the ground. Mr. Bancroft has just begun a full-length standing portrait of Mrs. Homer St. Gaudens.

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Edward H. Potthast is preparing a surprise for those who usually look upon him as a figure painter of the fishermen along our Eastern coast. As a result of his stay in Switzerland last Summer he has been at work on a series of pictures of the Alps that are very different from his customary vein of canvases. One of these shows a great ridge of rock, high up on a mountain side, one-half of which is covered with snow, white the other has been swept clear by the force of the wind. In a comparatively small compass he has made an admirable presentation of the atmospheric effects of those high altitudes. The second canvas he calls "St. John's Fire," the blazing logs being introduced into the foreground to make a contrasting note of color against the mass of snow-covered mountains reaching almost up to the sky line, above which one sees the starlit heavens. A group of peasants standing around the fire give an idea of the height of the peaks far above them.

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Miss Helen Watson Phelps is painting a portrait of the daughter of the late George Roeder, the little girl being seated in a chair. The charm of the subject has been caught and reproduced on the canvas with unusual skill.

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D. J. Gue, whose "Midnight" brought a high price at the recent auction sale at the Salmagundi Club is at work on two marines, one of which he calls "Wandering Clouds," the other "A Summer Shower." The latter is intended for the annual exhibition of oil paintings held by the same club this week.

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Among the canvases Paul Cornoyer finished last week, in time for his exhibition in the Powell Gallery, which opens to-morrow, was one of his familiar city scenes called "Wet Day, Madison Square." The Flatiron Building looms up a misty gray bulk across the park. Mr. Cornoyer is to show several landscapes at Powell's, one of these being a scene in the Catskills entitled "Late Afternoon."

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To perpetuate his yachting experiences along the Eastern coast, Ambrose Petry of Detroit recently gave George H. McCord a commission to paint for him two large marines which are now nearing completion in the artist's studio. One of these was to be of the lighthouse at Annisquam on Cape Ann; the other, of Mackerel Cove, Casco Bay. Both of these spots are as beloved by Mr. Petry as they are by the artist, and both have profited by this common affection. The canvas which Mr. McCord calls "Annisquam Light," will probably be shown at the "Members' Exhibition" at the Lotos Club.

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In the intervals of painting ideal heads Percival De Luce has been doing a series of small pictures of street scenes in Chester, the ancient English town, and in some of the quaint German villages.

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Every member of the Salmagundi Club is concerned just now with the picture he is to send to the annual exhibition of oils. As the club has $1,300 in prizes at its disposal this year the artist members are looking forward to the show as the most important it has ever held. F. K. M. Rehn has been preparing for the show a canvas which he calls "Gray Weather." It represents a broad expanse of "lumpy" ocean, with a sloop out at sea, running in for harbor. In his studio just now he is showing a painting that is a rather uncommon subject for him, in spite of the fact that Mr. Rehn has painted more landscapes in the past than most persons give him credit for. He calls the picture "A Tidal Pool." It shows a salt meadow with a pool of tidewater in the foreground, and in the background is a line of trees that stand a darkling bulk in the evening light.

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C. A. Needham is at work on a large religious subject for the coming exhibition of the American Water Color Society to which he has given the Biblical title, "In the Fourth Watch of the Night." It represents the figure of Christ walking on the water and is painted practically in a blue monotone. Two of his recent water colors are landscapes with figures introduced, their titles having a Whistlerian touch about them as befits the subjects. One in particular to which this applies is called "A Dress of Amber Stain," and represents the figure of a woman seen walking through a wood interior by the banks of a river.

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Kenyon Cox is working steadily away at his series of mural decorations for the rotunda of the Iowa State Capitol. At present he has in his studio the first and eighth lunettes of the series, one of which represents "Hunting," the other "Art." He has carried these so far along now that one can get a fair idea of the color scheme, which is thoroughly admirable. Mr. Cox expects to spend the greater part of the year finishing the series.

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Paul Moschocowitz is painting the portraits of the son of Dr. Alton Thomas, Mrs. Colonel Belo of Dallas, Texas, and a group of Mrs. Sidney Colgate and her children.

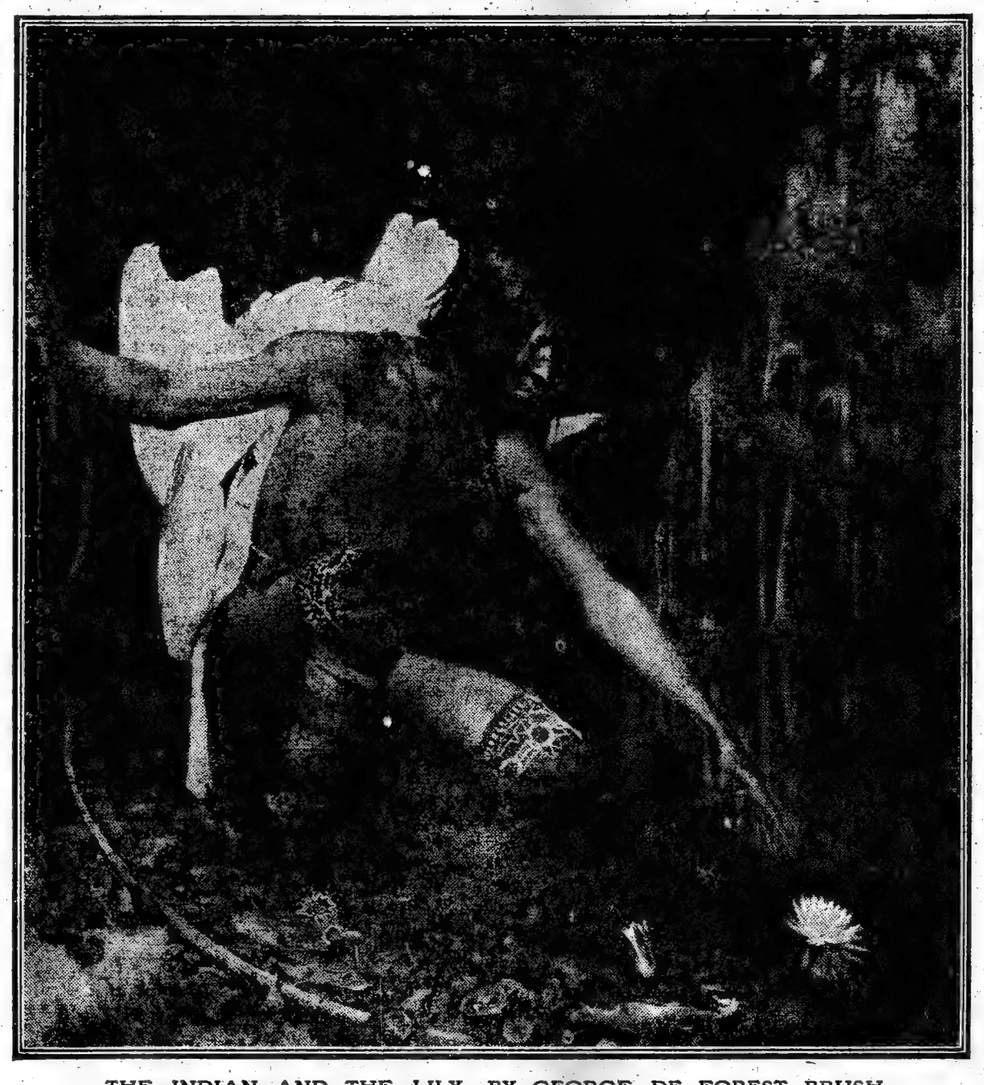

THE INDIAN AND THE LILY. BY GEORGE DE FOREST BRUSH.
Irving Scott Sale at the American Art Association.

An Exception.

Knicker—Do you think a spade should be called a spade?

Bocker—No, in Panama it is an article of bric-à-brac.

An Oasis.

Teacher—Children, what is an "oasis"?

Silence pervaded the room. Finally the littlest boy waved his hand wildly.

"I know, I know," he cried, excitedly, "three palm trees and a camel!"

The Way of It.

Stella—How many will be at the wedding?

Bella—She has invited 150 presents.

Talk of the Studios

CARLTON T. CHAPMAN is painting a picture of the fight between the United States sloop-of-war Wasp and the British sloop Reindeer, to present to the Officers' Mess Hall at West Point. The battle was waged on the 28th of June, 1814, and the action lasted only nineteen minutes.

The Reindeer was completely hulled by the Wasp, which escaped with only slight injuries. As the Reindeer was practically blown to splinters, she was set on fire after the fight and her prisoners taken on board of the Wasp. Capt. Johnston Blakeley was presented by Congress with a medal for heroic conduct. He lost five men and twenty-one were wounded. Capt. William Manners, in command of the Reindeer, lost his life; twenty-three officers and seamen perished in the battle. The sloop Wasp was a famous vessel of war, and while equipped with only nineteen-pounders, took part in many a victorious scrimmage on the seas.

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Under the auspices of the Architectural League a lecture on the Beaux Arts Society and Atelier work will be given by Donn Barber at the Fine Arts Building on Wednesday evening, Feb. 7.

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Robert W. De Forest, Secretary of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, gave a reception to Dr. Edward Robinson, the new Assistant Director of Art, on Wednesday evening. The event took place at Mr. De Forest's residence in Washington Square North, and was attended by many American artists.

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William Ritschel spent last Summer in Holland. He will give an exhibition of recent work at the Katz Art Galleries, Columbus Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, on Feb. 19, and also contribute examples of his brush to the annual exhibition of oil paintings at the Salmagundi Club this month. He will submit some of his recent pictures of the Holland Coast to the forthcoming exhibition of the Society of American Artists.

"Hauling up the Boats at Katwijk" depicts a score or more of horses pulling a huge fishing boat out of the surf, while the big combers roll in and pound upon the shore. "The Shell Fishers" on the Holland coast depicts the gathering of shells for the tiles used in houses and for paving streets. Two-wheeled carts are being loaded with shells and occupy a prominent portion of the foreground.

Mr. Ritschel will return to Holland for further study and recreation about the 15th of May.

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"The Indian or the Trooper?" is the title of the latest composition from the brush of Charles Schreyvogel, an episode on the plains of the Far West. It has been purchased by James B. Stephens, an art collector of Upper Montclair, N. J., for his private collection of American paintings. It is a duel between an Indian warrior and a trooper of the United States Army. A riderless horse is galloping near by; the other trooper has been left in the distance on the trail. A band of Indians bearing down upon the combatants with their spears in hand kick up a whitish dust as they rush toward the fray. It was the intention of the artist to contribute this work to the annual of the National Academy of Design, but for lack of time he was not able to complete the canvas within the prescribed limit.

Mr. Stephens saw the picture shortly after before the finishing touches were bestowed upon it, and acquired the canvas while it was on the easel in the studio.

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Three portraits by Philip Nauen, a Munich painter, have been shown recently in the studio of Albert L. Groll, on West Twenty-third Street. One of these is of a Viennese soubrette à la Fritzi Scheff in a black evening gown, with right hand gloved and holding a fan. "Lady with Auburn Hair," a portrait against a dark blue background, won for the artist a gold medal at Leipsic. The third in the group is the likeness of a young girl in a simple white Summer dress and outing hat. The figure is three-quarter length against a light drab background. Mr. Nauen has orders for many portraits, and like a number of other artists from abroad, is painting some of his sitters at their houses. It seems to be a prevailing fad in society just now to have one's portrait painted at home instead of in the studio.

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Van Dearing Perrine is at his Winter studio on the Palisades, overlooking the waters of the Hudson, doing his nature studies in Winter weather and preparing for an exhibition at the New Gallery on West Thirtieth Street early in April. Thus far Mr. Perrine has found very little opportunity to obtain snow effects for his Winter landscapes.

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Charles Frederick Naegel is at Watertown, N. Y., where he has several commissions, including three grandchildren of the late Gov. Flower. Later he will execute a portrait of Gov. Flower for the Watertown Memorial Library.

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Thirteen pictures sold at auction recently at the Salmagundi Club brought a total of $7,328 for the two evenings' sale. Some of the prices realized, names of pictures, and artists, follow: "The Palace Door," by Addison T. Millar, $226; "Midnight," a moonlight marine, by D. J. Gue, $305; "Head of a Holstein," by Carleton Wiggins, $116; "The Betrothal Ring," a charming figure piece by Warren B. Davis, $151; "Sunset at Sea," a marine, by F. K. M. Rehn, $201; "Recuerdo de España," by F. Luis Mora, $200; "The Old Inn," by Paul Cornoyer, $116; "A Hungry Kitten," by Edward H. Potthast, $110; "Autumn Sunset," by Birge Harrison, $82; "Where Cattle Linger," by Thomas B. Craig, $107; "I Wonder," by G. N. Marble, $131.

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"Returning from the Fold," an etching of a sheep piece, by Addison T. Millar, now on view with other etchings at the New Gallery, has just been purchased by Mrs. Edith Wharton, author of "The House of Mirth." Several of the artist's examples were submitted to Mrs. Wharton, but her final choice was the flock of sheep returning to their fold.

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Charles Warren Eaton will hold an exhibition of recent work at the Katz Art Gallery early this month. In his studio may be seen a number of sketches painted during his sojourn abroad last Summer. "Trees by Moonlight in Holland" is likely to be seen at one of the forthcoming exhibitions.

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Samuel T. Shaw, the well-known art collector, will give a dinner at the Salmagundi Club on Feb. 7 in honor of E. Loyal Field, a Shaw prize winner of last year.

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Mrs. Alice P. T. de Haas gave an interesting exhibition of her recent water colors, including marines and Southern views, at her studio, 45 West Eleventh Street, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of the past week. Mrs. de Haas also displayed a number of examples in miniature portraiture on this occasion.

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Joel Nott Allen, who has a studio on West Twenty-third Street, has recently completed a three-quarter length portrait of Oscar Egerton Schmidt, son of the late Hon. John Schmidt, formerly Consul General from Prussia. Mr. Allen is also painting a miniature of Baron von der Heydt of Berlin, and has contributed a three-quarter seated likeness in miniature of his wife to the annual show of the Society of American Miniature Painters. He has also begun a portrait of the late Mrs. Carrie Bagnotti, née Brown, for her brother-in-law, Gen. Rush Hawkins, who is building an art museum at Providence in memory of his wife.

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Under the auspices of the Carolina Art Association nearly 100 representative American artists will contribute to an exhibition in Charleston, S. C., on February 15, at the Gibbes Memorial Art Museum. The exhibition will continue for a month and possibly longer.

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Théobald Chartran painted a portrait of Cardinal Gibbons two years ago in Baltimore. He has several commissions in that city, which he will execute before going to Washington, D. C.

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Recent paintings by Frederic Remington will be shown at the Noé Galleries from February 5th to the 17th.

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Alton T. Wiles, a miniature painter and landscapist, has returned to his studio, 645 Madison Avenue, from a brief sketching tour on Long Island.

+ + +

Arthur R. Freedlander has painted a portrait of Edwin M. Welsh, which he will exhibit at a reception in his studio in the Bryant Park Building on Thursday evening, February 8.

A NATURAL CONCLUSION.

IT IS a lamentable fact—but one not wholly devoid of humorous possibility—that spotless rectitude, through some wanton trick of irresponsible chance, sometimes finds itself sailing under false colors.

There is an elderly gentleman, professor in a Western university, who is a paragon of all virtues, great and small. Even in such matter as diet rigid abstemiousness is observed by him. His achievements in his line of work, excellent in themselves, are the more noteworthy by having been accomplished notwithstanding his delicate eyesight. To his intimates it is also well known that the professor, in earlier years, displayed remarkable will power in overcoming a defect of speech, which recurs now only in moments of extreme perturbation.

The excellent professor was returning home at early dawn one day, soon after college opened, from the bedside of a sick friend. As he proceeded hastily across the campus, his thoughts busy with his friend, he stumbled; although he managed to recover himself, his spectacles became detached and fell.

Quite helpless without these aids to vision, he got down on hands and knees and began to feel carefully in the grass.

While the search went on there approached a young man, a freshman not yet acquainted with all the Faculty. To him the disturbed professor appealed for aid.

"Young man," he said nervously, "will you have the k-kindness to help me locate my g-glasses?"

The youth gazed indignantly down at the scandalized spectacle of a red-faced, elderly party violently pawing at the earth.

"It appears to me, my elderly friend," he said severely, "that you've already located about all the glasses you need!"

SAD FATE OF ALCOHOL USER.

MR. KARL ALBECKER has recently observed a curious case of burning, writes the Vienna correspondent of The Medical Record, which in all its details suggests the instances of spontaneous combustion spoken of in the older textbooks, and proves that our understanding of the combustibility of the human body is very imperfect. The body of an excessively alcoholic adult was found one morning completely charred and shriveled to the size of a child's body. There was no evidence of a conflagration in the place where the body was found. An enormous amount of fuel would have to be consumed in order to bring about such complete destruction of the soft parts, and even the large bones. It seems rational to accept the old view that the fat of the body surface melts and saturates the clothing, and that this then maintains the flame, like a wick saturated with oil.

When a woman says she hates to have her husband out of her sight he is either a very good husband or a very bad one.

ART GALLERIES.

"Old Masters"
Portrait Show
at
The Ehrich Galleries
8 West 33rd Street.

PART FIVE.

The New York Times.

BUSINESS SECTION
Real Estate, Financial and Commercial.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1906.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Two important facts connected with the financial situation were brought into high light in the week which has just closed. The House of Representatives agreed to the Gillespie resolution, which is tantamount to an investigation by the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad's relations with its allied lines, and the stock market crumpled up so easily as to convince the most obstinate bull on stocks that the speculative position is at least insecure, while ordinary observers of the stock market were readily persuaded by this same spectacle that, save in possibly a half dozen instances, values and prices have parted company. The United States Steel Corporation made a report for the December quarter which, so far as the corporation's net earnings were concerned, fell only a trifle short of the two greatest quarters in its history, those of June and September, 1902, while its prospects for the coming year, as disclosed in the orders now upon its books, are wholly unparalleled in its annals, and, if borne out, promise a movement which must spread until it touches and impregnates every branch of industrial and commercial activity. In other words, the one event revealed the insecurity of the market, which through speculative tactics has been driven to the highest average prices in its history, while the other displayed the solidity and the prosperity of the general business situation. If the juxtaposition of these two matters serves to draw attention to the fact that the speculative fabric can be reared too high for the most solid foundation the week will have served its apparent purpose. If, as seems not altogether unlikely, the upward movement in prices is maintained and prosecuted successfully, it will become perhaps increasingly difficult to cling to this conclusion, although a series of such shocks as that involved in the Gillespie resolution, to which the market must become more and more sensitive if it progresses, would provide cogent arguments. Following the violent breaks of Monday and Tuesday, prices moved in such a manner as to suggest that they had again come under control, and that by making use of the material provided by such favorable factors as the reports of the Steel Corporation and of the various railroads whose December earnings came to hand during the week, as well as the recognized general prosperity, higher levels might yet be reached. A programme of this nature, however, is subject to rude accidents at times. The uncertainty attending the renewal of the present agreement between the coal miners and the operators; heavy exports of gold to Argentina or Paris, or both; exposure of the growing wheat plant to inclement weather, and the fickle fancies of our Congress, whose collective sunny and obliging disposition has been somewhat soured by the anti-pass movement, this change resulting in a sort of monomania involving inquiries into railroad alliances and leanings toward rate bills—all these matters contain such stuff as accidents are made of.

While all these factors are important, perhaps that of the greatest interest at the moment is the gold export problem. Shipments of gold depend in the main upon two matters, these being the disputed amount of our indebtedness to foreign bankers and the rates which are to prevail here for money. In regard to the first-named matter, it seems clear that the high prices at which stocks have ruled for months past have worked to bring back to us an exceedingly large amount of securities taken by foreign investors since the depression of 1903. It is not unlikely that we have been compelled to take back enough of our securities so that in connection with the other matters working to reduce our apparent trade balance, we are heavily in the debt of Europe. London bankers have made estimates recently that we owe to that city alone not less than $125,000,000. Our indebtedness to Continental centres must also be heavy, owing to the large amounts of money which were put out here through finance bills during the period of high money rates. These matters, working with the troubled state of Russia's finances and the uncertainties attending the international conference at Algeciras over the Moroccan situation, constitute the important influences provoking gold exports. The matters tending to postpone or prevent shipments include the situation of the Bank of France in regard to its note circulation, this having risen to such a point that the Bank is unable to take into its vaults further gold, and the possibility of such an advance in interest rates here as will preclude exchange rates that permit profitable shipments. The restriction contained in the Bank of France situation is, of course, temporary; the passing of the measure enlarging circulation has put the Bank in position to bid for gold here forthwith, and the success of these bids will now depend upon the rates prevailing for money. The outlook regarding money rates is not too clear. The inflow of money from the interior, which has run thus far along conventional lines, has in the past continued with little abatement to the end of February, and has often extended well into March. If this were to be the case this year, during all this period there would be present the possibility of gold exports; but it is not certain that this is to be the case. Last week, the banks lost so heavily to the Sub-Treasury, as a result of the diminution of pension payments and the making of a heavy payment on the old Central Pacific notes, that receipts of funds from the interior directly failed to prevent the banks falling well below their gains in previous weeks. This setback may be temporary, but a matter which promises to gain in importance is the early inquiry on the part of Southern and Southwestern banks regarding the outlook for funds for crop-planting purposes, these demands coming before the return of the money sent to these points for moving the cotton crop. A continuation of mild weather and the planting of a great cotton acreage, in conjunction, might lead to one of the earliest and most extensive calls for money in the annals of our banks. If this falls out in this manner any European bid for gold will have to be unusually high to overcome the rates which money is likely to attain.

While much interest attached to the financial showing of the Steel Corporation in its quarterly report made last week, the figures regarding the tonnage now on the corporation's books undoubtedly came in for the greatest attention. This was largely because it was generally recognized that the December quarter was an exceedingly busy one for steel manufacturers, owing to the mildness of the Winter and the heavy volume of orders on the books of these concerns at the end of the September quarter. Net earnings in excess of those of any quarter in the corporation's history, save those of June and September, 1902, were therefore expected, while the liberality of the corporation in regard to its charges against income was looked for, owing to the construction work which the company has in hand no less than to its well-defined policy in this regard. But the record of unfilled orders on the corporation's books has always been accepted as a fairly accurate indication of the business conditions likely to prevail during coming months. Looking at these orders for 7,605,000 tons in this light, the conclusion is almost unavoidable that the present year is to surpass any of its predecessors so far as the steel trade is concerned, granting that nothing untoward occurs to hold the fulfillment of these orders in suspence. There were heavy orders on the corporation's books in 1903, but when the financial depression came buyers failed to forward specifications and the business of the steelmakers shrunk exactly as if their books had been entirely bare of orders. Supplementing the light thrown upon the general business situation by the publication of these figures were the many December earnings reports of the country's greatest railroads. With one exception all these roads reported splendid increases in net earnings, representative instances including the Pennsylvania, with a net gain of $1,173,000 for the month, the Canadian Pacific, whose net increased $683,000, and the Erie, which reported a gain of $173,000. The Reading system alone reported a decrease, a large part of the loss coming in the operation of its coal properties, a matter which would be less surprising were it not for the fact that the Lehigh Valley, also a great coal road, reported a substantial gain for the some period.

BANKING INVESTIGATION.

View of Some Bankers Regarding Desirability of a Legislative Inquiry.

The opinion among bankers in reference to the movement for an investigation of the State Banking Department appears to be that the quicker the investigation is started the better it will be for the financial community. The movement for an investigation has gone so far, many bankers say, that it will not be possible to stop it, and, granting that it is sure to come, it is better that it should be started now than after an indefinite delay.

Certain acts of the present Superintendent of Banking have caused him to be much criticised, not alone by depositors in financial institutions, but by bank and trust company officers as well. The Superintendent has been criticised by depositors for the manner in which he has handled institutions which have been known by him to be in precarious condition. He was much blamed for permitting the Merchants' Trust Company to continue in business for a long time after a large part of its funds had been tied up in temporarily unsalable securities. The Superintendent's failure to close the Germania Bank of Buffalo sooner than he did was also the cause of much criticism. The depositors of this institution are now among those who are actively working for an investigation of the Banking Department.

In December the Superintendent let it become known to the trust companies that they would be expected to make a report of their condition at the close of the year, thus making it possible for them to prepare for the report. This action on the part of the Superintendent was regarded by bank and trust company officers as most extraordinary. This advance notice was regarded as subversive of the entire system of bank examinations. To notify a bank in advance of the date when it will have to report, it is pointed out, removes practically all the restraint put upon banks by the present system of reports.

Our Speculation in English Eyes.

This is frank criticism of present-day speculative methods from The World of London:

"The intrepidity of the American speculator inspires awe. It is impossible not to feel grateful for the life he inspires into our Stock Exchange, and especially into the Street after hours—long after our official price list has been published, even, which is saying a great deal. Day after day prices move up or down, and generally up, with a glorious irresponsibility; for weeks past, judging by the state of the New York banks and the scarcity of money, Wall Street ought to have been on the verge of panic, and yet it has been booming, and has made things here hum. It is no small matter that we have a Monte Carlo, duly legalized, brought to our very doors. There may be a reason for rouge and knowledge as to noir, but neither reason nor knowledge is any guide to the movements of prices by points at a time in the American market.

CONTROL BY MINORITY

Railroads Dominating Other Lines Though Holding Less Than Majority.

CASES LIKE PENNSYLVANIA

Gillespie Resolution Suggests Extension of Principle Governing Northern Securities Case.

The Gillespie resolution, passed by the House of Representatives last Monday, brought to the attention of the financial community the possibility of Governmental action against certain of the country's railroads which have secured a large although not a controlling interest in other railroad lines which come under the general designation of parallel and competing roads. The final decision in the Supreme Court in the Northern Securities case put beyond all doubt the attitude of the courts toward the actual cosolidation of parallel and competing systems. Even after the handing down of that decision, however, those roads holding only a minority interest in parallel and competing lines held themselves to be immune from any action similar to that brought against the Northern Securities Company. Were the information to be laid before Congress in response to the Gillespie resolution to lead to an action against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company because of its holdings in Baltimore and Ohio, the Norfolk and Western, and other roads, it would mean a very great extension of the principles set down in the Northern Securities case.

It has been recognized frankly that the Pennsylvania would be risking legal proceedings against itself were it to acquire an actual control of, say, the Baltimore and Ohio, which between certain points at least is a parallel and competing line. The Pennsylvania, however, acquired only a minority interest in that road and held itself immune from attack. If the law should be interpreted to mean that no railroad is entitled to control another competing line, whether control be exercised through the ownership of an actual majority or of only a substantial minority, the way is open to separate many roads which to all intents and purposes are now under single control.

In this connection it is interesting to set forth the actual holdings of some of the leading systems of the stocks of other railroad lines. The following tables show for four or five companies their principal holdings in other railroad lines. In some cases these holdings will be clearly recognized as being of parallel and competing lines, while in other cases the stocks held are those of companies forming extensions to the parent line. The showing is as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Capital.	Penn'as Holdings.
Baltimore & Ohio pf.	$59,973,800	$21,480,000
Baltimore & Ohio com.	124,558,000	30,293,300
Chesapeake & Ohio com.	62,799,100	10,130,000
Norfolk & Western com.	64,469,200	20,330,000
Norfolk & Western pf.	22,000,000	5,500,000
Phila., Balt. & Wash.	23,493,550	23,486,350
Northern Central	17,198,400	9,401,950

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

	Total Issue.	Union Pacific's Holdings.
Chi. & Alton Ry. pf.	$19,644,000	$10,343,100
Ore. R. R. & Nav. com.	24,000,000	23,979,700
Ore. R. R. & Nav. pf.	11,000,000	10,989,766
Oregon Short Line R. R.	27,460,100	27,450,100
Southern Pacific com.	197,849,238	90,000,000
Southern Pacific pf.	89,589,840	18,000,000

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

	Total Issue.	Central's Holdings.
Chesapeake & Ohio	$62,799,100	$5,000,000
Lake Shore & Mich. So.	49,460,500	45,289,200
Michigan Central	18,738,000	16,814,300
West Shore R. R.	10,000,000	10,000,000

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Total Issue.	Lake Shore's Holdings.
C., C., C. & St. L. com.	$35,585,163	$11,224,000
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa.	5,000,000	4,978,000
Lake Erie & West. com.	11,840,000	5,940,000
Lake Erie & West. pf.	11,840,000	5,930,000
Lehigh Valley R. R.	40,334,800	5,700,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	5,000,000	2,503,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	11,000,000	6,275,000
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. com.	14,000,000	6,240,000
Pitts. & Lake Erie com.	10,000,000	5,000,000
Reading 1st pf.	28,000,000	6,065,000
Reading 2d pf.	42,000,000	14,265,000
Reading com.	70,000,000	10,002,500

HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Total Issue.	Hock. Val.'s Holdings.
Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	$3,708,000	$3,670,920
Toledo & Ohio Cent. com.	6,500,000	6,435,000

In some cases, where roads are in no sense parallel, they come under the designation of competing, and by falling into the hands of one company are deprived of the ability to compete with each other. Thus, without doubt, the New York Central overcomes a certain amount of competition between Chicago and Buffalo by controlling both the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the Michigan Central, yet neither of those roads is parallel to the New York Central Railroad itself. In this instance the New York Central owns not only a minority but practically the entire capital stock of both the other roads.

Were Congress bent upon uncovering all the cases of parallel and competing roads being governed by one company, it would seem that their attention must sooner or later be drawn to certain cases which appear flagrantly to violate the provisions against the consolidation of such roads. The table given above shows the holdings, for instance, of the Hocking Valley in the stock of the Toledo and Ohio Central Railroad. In this case practically the entire capital stock of the Toledo and Ohio Central is held by the other road. This, it would appear, is clearly a case of elimination of competition between these two lines. Both roads run from the coal fields in Southern Ohio to the great lakes at Toledo, and throughout practically their entire length appear to be "parallel and competing" in the sense of the Federal statute. The Hocking Valley is in turn controlled by five other railroads, none of which, of course, has a controlling interest, although the five railroads together control the Hocking Valley. These five roads are the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and the Erie Railroad. These five together own $6,924,200 of the outstanding $11,000,000 of Hocking Valley common stock.

While theoretically a company can be controlled only by the ownership of an actual majority of its outstanding voting securities, control, as a matter of fact, is most frequently exercised by a strong minority interest. Ordinarily the meetings of stockholders are attended by only a few persons, and the stock represented at such meetings seldom amounts to more than 60 to 75 per cent. of the total issue. In many cases it is difficult to secure even 60 per cent. Thus, a holder of, say, 30 per cent. of the stock of a corporation can fairly count upon being able to control the meetings of the corporation's stockholders. Some railroad companies, among them the Illinois Central, pride themselves upon the full attendance of their stockholders at their annual meetings. Ordinarily, however, it is only when a very special effort is made by those securing the proxies that as much as three-fourths of a stock is represented. For this reason it is not safe to assume that to control a company it is necessary to have a majority of its stock. The Pennsylvania Railroad, even though it owns far less than a majority of the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio, is generally recognized as actually controlling that road. The question which in the light of the Gillespie resolution presents itself to railroad managements is whether the Government will take a stand against practical control of a parallel and competing line with the same emphasis that it has already taken a stand against the actual consolidation of roads which under normal conditions ought to compete with each other.

STEEL MILLS ARE BUSY.

Pittsburg Reports Heavy Orders—Iron Scarce—Coke Prices Much Lower.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 3.—The blast furnace operators and steel mill owners continue reporting new business on top of the enormous contracts already booked. If there was a shortage of pig iron last year, which was evident from an advance in the price from $14 to $17.50 during the year, the prospects for 1906 are that there will be an absolute famine. It has never dawned upon consumers that the output would be taken up so early in the year. There is a suspicion in the minds of some people that the actual orders placed to date are smaller than the reported tonnage. Some one is evidently exaggerating. This is plausible because the country cannot take care of the steel alleged to be ordered to date, and at the same time take care of the orders that will be placed during the year.

The sheet and tin plate companies are doing much better, which is evidenced by the additional mills being put to work. The scarcity of billets and bars is being overcome gradually, although the price is higher. Buyers entering the open market for billets are forced to pay $27 per ton. Sheets are quoted at $2.40 for No. 28 gauge, but sales are being made at $2.35. Galvanized sheets are quoted at $3.45; tin plates at $3.55 per box. The American Sheet Steel and Tin Plate Company is gradually starting its plants which have been idle. The Vandergrift plant is to be enlarged four mills, and it is reported that the Sharon tin plate mill is to be enlarged. This story is doubted. If a record had been kept of all the additions and alleged improvements in Sharon reported made during the past two years, Sharon would now have forty times as many mills and plants as it actually has.

The wire industry is normal. Prices are stationary, and there is no cutting. This is due to an agreement between the independents and the American Steel and Wire Company. A new wire mill will probably be erected in the South during the year by the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company.

The furnaces are not selling much pig iron because they have not got it. What little speculative iron is being held for $19 to $20 per ton will probably be sold soon, as it does not appear that Bessemer will go above $18 per ton at the furnaces. The price for deliveries during the second quarter of the year is from $17.50 to $17.75, while sales for the second half are being made at $17.50. Foundry iron for prompt delivery is quoted at $17.50; Grey forge, $16.50 to $16.75, and basic, $17.50 to $17.75 at the furnaces. The large consumers of pig iron have all been supplied and are not figuring for any additional tonnage.

The plate mills are filling up with business from the shipbuilding concerns. The differentials with which the Pacific Coast has been favored have been removed and the price of plates is now flat $1.60 at the mill. This will be a blow to shipbuilders along the Pacific Coast, as heretofore they have received $2 a ton differential.

Reports from construction companies indicate an increasing volume of business for the structural mills. The American Bridge Company is refusing orders. The smaller concerns are taking on contracts at the rate of 150,000 tons a month. Prices are stationary.

Coke prices are down $2.40 per ton for furnace coke. It has been alleged that this is only for high sulphur coke. The best Connellsville coke can be had for that price under contract, and the high sulphur coke can be had at $2.25.

There is no demand for scrap material commensurate with the stocks held by dealers. The increase in the building of open hearth furnaces will eventually bring higher prices for scrap metal.

STOCK TAX RECEIPTS.

Yield During December Exceeds Previous Figures—Total for 8 Months.

The receipts from the State stock transfer tax during January were the largest for any month since the tax went into effect. They amounted to $901,324, an increase of $173,000 over the receipts for December. The income derived by the State by months since the 1st of June last, when the tax became effective, is shown in the following table:

June	$440,301	October	$405,784
July	398,791	November	607,153
August	467,665	December	728,000
September	372,502	January	901,324
Total, eight months			$4,241,520
Average per month			530,190

Central of Georgia Bonds.

The Stock Exchange Committee on Securities has ruled that in transactions in Central of Georgia first, second, or third preference income bonds, bonds without coupons are a delivery. Members desiring to deal in bonds with coupons attached and so stamped must specifically state the fact at the time transactions are made.

Italian Government Receipts.

During the first six months of the fiscal year 1905-6 receipts of the Italian Government rose to 796,204,694 lire, an increase of 83,229,142 lire over receipts of the corresponding period of the previous year.

MAY ATTACK PROXIES POLICY HOLDERS SIGN

Armstrong Committee Opposes Solicitation of Them.

N. Y. LIFE SEEKING CONSENTS

Attorney General Mayer Returns from Chicago, but Makes No Further Announcement of Plans.

It was learned yesterday that the Armstrong Insurance Investigating Committee, in view of the efforts which the management of the New York Life Insurance Company is making to collect proxies for the next election of Trustees, is considering a law to provide that proxies thus solicited shall be void. The idea of the Armstrong Committee on this subject, as THE TIMES announced several weeks ago in outlining the objects that are to be sought in the legislation recommended to the Legislature, is that the policy holders shall have an effective voice in the management of the companies assured to them in some way.

It was distinctly intimated by Counsel Charles E. Hughes of the committee in his earlier examination of witnesses that he did not consider that the collection of proxies gave to the policy holders such participation. The practical result he found to be that the companies asked for proxies once in so many years, and then voted these over and over again, the policy holders taking apparently little interest in the situation. This year the New York Life management has gone actively into a proxy campaign with a committee of the board as proxy committee. Agents of the New York Life through the country are receiving literature directing them to use every effort to gain proxies. "Proxies Mean Business" is a phrase in a recent circular.

In the Mutual Life no such proxy campaign has been started yet, although has been announced on behalf of President Peabody that at a sufficient time before the meeting, a request would be sent out. It is known, however, that one of the arguments which H. H. Rogers used effectively on some of the Trustees for the election of Mr. Peabody at the outset of the Truesdale Committee's work, instead of waiting until it was finished, was the fact that a solid organization was necessary to meet a possible attack by Thomas W. Lawson in the annual meeting in June.

The legislation which the Armstrong investigators have in contemplation would, if exacted, seriously upset the plans of some of the insurance companies, particularly if some automatic method of registering the choice of the policy holders should be worked out. One scheme of this kind which is being discussed in insurance circles contemplates the passage of an act requiring the insurance companies to furnish to the State Department each year lists of their policy holders, with addresses classified territorially. The plan contemplates that conventions of policy holders be held annually in the different districts at which delegates are elected to another general convention. This latter convention, according to the plan, is to choose a committee or board to nominate Trustees, and to act as a proxy committee.

Attorney General Julius M. Mayer returned from his Chicago trip yesterday, but made no further announcement of his plans. His speech before the Chicago convention of Insurance Commissioners and Attorneys General was received with mingled feelings in insurance circles. Some of those who had expected that the Attorney General would announce that he was preparing suits against two of the insurance companies frankly expressed their disappointment.

District Attorney Jerome is expected back from Lakeville to-morrow.

LAWSON TO DELIVER PROXIES.

Insurance Papers Taken to Chicago for Committee.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—Thomas W. Lawson left this city for Chicago to-day, taking with him a large number of proxies made out to Mr. Lawson by policy holders of the Equitable, the New York Life, and the Mutual Life Insurance Companies. It is Mr. Lawson's intention to deliver the proxies to a committee made up of Governors of the Middle West and West proper who have assembled at Chicago to discuss insurance reform.

Mr. Lawson declined to outline the policy he proposes to advocate, and he also refused to disclose the identity of the Governors to whom he will deliver his proxies, and who are said to be in accord with him in his campaign for improvement in the method of conducting the affairs of insurance companies.

A large number of clerks have been engaged at Mr. Lawson's office for several months for the sole purpose of collecting and classifying these proxies, and the number now in his possession is said to be sufficiently great to command a voice in the affairs of the three companies. It is expected that Mr. Lawson will return to this city next Wednesday.

UNDERWRITING PROSPECTS.

This Season's Bond Issues Small by Comparison with Last Year's.

Underwriting enterprises so far this year have fallen far below the figures of this period a year ago, when money was abnormally cheap. Neither is there any indication at present of activity in the immediate future at all comparable to the corresponding period in 1905, which witnessed the financing of $300,000,000 in railroad securities alone. The talk of issues by the St. Paul, the Rock Island, and the Northwestern has not yet been justified, nor have the rumors been given more definite form.

The chief issue ahead of the bond market are the promise of $20,000,000 of New York municipal bonds, bearing interest at 4 per cent. The high rate of interest, undoubtedly, will make a strong market and engender competition which should be a sharp contrast to the usual perfunctory bidding by a few houses whose interest always had the appearance of being inspired by a sense of duty rather than the attraction of the bonds as an investment.

Among the bond issues since the first of the year are the following of over $3,000,000:

Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. 5 per cent. convertibles	$15,000,000
Delaware & Hudson 4 per cent. convertibles	14,000,000
Missouri Pacific 2-year 5 per cents.	6,000,000
Kansas City Southern 6-year 5 per cent. notes	5,100,000
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 30-year 4 per cents	10,000,000
Manila Elec. R. R. & Lt. Co. 50-year 5 per cent. notes	4,635,000
Atlanta & Birmingham 30-year 5 per cents	4,000,000
Vandalia R. R. 50-year 4 per cents.	3,600,000

FRENCH NOTE INCREASE.

Reasons For and Against Proposed Addition to Circulation of Bank of France.

The increase in the note circulation of the Bank of France authorized by the French Chambra yesterday has special interest for our own market for the reason that the increase is regarded as likely to have direct influence on the movement of gold from this city to Europe. Exchange rates have several times recently gone to a point at which gold could have been taken for export had the Bank of France offered the inducements which it has offered on other occasions. Instead of offering inducements, however, the Bank of France has actually placed obstacles in the way of gold imports. This action on the part of the Bank was prompted by the position of its note issue which recently reached the legal maximum.

The maximum note issue of the Bank of France has now been increased from $1,000,000,000 to $1,160,000,000. The step was recommended on the ground that the increased note issue will enable the bank to extend further accommodation to the money market. There are some points of view, however, from which the increase is regarded as unfavorable even for the bank itself. The notes of the Bank of France are issued either for the purchase of gold which is placed in the bank's vaults or for loans against collateral in the form of commercial paper or other documents. The notes issued for the former purpose are unproductive of direct income, but nevertheless are taxed by the Government along with the productive notes. The rate, however, is lower. On notes issued for loans the tax is 50 cents per mille, while the rate on notes issued against the deposit of gold is 20 cents per mille. In addition the Bank is obliged to pay the Government 8 per cent. of the discount rate on the average amount of discounts for the year. At present the productive portion of the bank's note issue is about $217,000,000 out of the total authorized issue of $1,000,000,000.

Having so nearly reached the legal maximum the Bank was facing the necessity of making payments in gold instead of by notes, a step which would have resulted in inconvenience to the financial comunity at large.

The vast accumulation of gold in the Bank of France is regarded with great pride by the nation, but owing to the unproductive character of the notes issued in exchange for this gold a further increase in the Bank's stock of the precious metal is of no advantage to the Bank itself.

The $1,000,000,000 maximum of the note issue was fixed by the law of 1897, which raised the maximum from $800,000,000. The previous increase had been made in 1893, when the amount was raised from $700,000,000. The exhaustion of the bank's note issue could have been prevented by an increase in the discount rate, but this is a step which the French Bank was very loath to take. The present rate of 3 per cent. has stood unaltered since May, 1900.

SENATOR WILLIAM A. CLARK is a man whose name commands no less attention in the copper world than it does in the broader field of political life. There are few men in the copper business who regard themselves as his equal, and among the smaller men in that business his name is one to conjure with. Last week the President of a small copper company was seated in his office in conference with other men more important than himself when a card was handed to him. It read simply "William A. Clark." The President of the copper company foreseeing that Senator Clark meant possibly to make him an offer for his company begged those with whom he was conferring to excuse him. He ushered them out of one door as William A. Clark was ushered in ceremoniously through another door. The copper company President stared for a minute, caught his breath, and then uncermoniously turned his back on the caller. He was a little company promoter and not the Senator at all.

JAMES R. KEENE, after one of the campaigns which he conducted in American Sugar, discovered that somebody else had taken up the movement in the stock where he had left off. This was interfering with further plans that Mr. Keene had in contemplation, and he took steps to find who was responsible for the continued activity in the stock. He learned shortly that it was a man who was as well known as an operator as Keene himself was at that time. Mr. Keene met this man a few days later and took occasion to ask about the operations in sugar Mr. Keene finally told the man that he was making a mistake and that he would find that he could not carry out his plan for a second movement in sugar based on Mr. Keene's previous operations.

"Oh, I'll succeed," the other replied, according to the story. "You know I am regarded as a sort of king down here."

"Uneasy rests the head that wears a crown," was all that Keene said in reply.

It is of record that the other operator went under within a month. The story was retold the past week, being suggested by some recent stock market undertakings which turned out rather differently than the operator concerned had expected.

HOWARD LAPSLEY last week sold his seat on the Stock Exchange to W. F. McCauley. Mr. Lapsley was one of the oldest members of the Stock Exchange, having been elected Aug. 17, 1863. There are but six men holding seats who became members of the Exchange earlier than did Mr. Lapsley, and of these six three joined the institution the same year as Mr. Lapsley. The oldest member of all is William Alexander Smith, who was admitted to the Stock Exchange on Dec. 17, 1844. The next oldest member is J. H. Whitehouse, who was admitted Nov. 20, 1857.

EBEN STEVENS, a member of the Stock Exchange, has retired from the firm of Hollister & Babcock, but retains his seat, and will continue to make his headquarters at the office of that firm. Mr. Stevens's retirement leaves in the firm only Messrs. Hollister and Babcock and relatives bearing their names.

LOANS BY CORPORATIONS

Huge Bank Accounts and the Money Market.

SOME COMPANIES' HOLDINGS

Steel Corporation's Cash Estimated at $100,000,000—Standard Oil's Position—Difficult to Keep Funds Employed.

The report of the United States Steel Corporation, published last Tuesday, showed that the company's surplus earnings, after all appropriations, had reached a new high level at $78,700,000. The previous high point was $77,800,000 at the close of 1902. This accumulation of earnings by the Steel Corporation directs attention to the vast amount of money held by important corporations. The Steel Corporation is credited with having on hand an amount of cash exceeding its accumulated earnings, its present working capital being estimated at close to $200,000,000. Some of the railroads have also accumulated huge sums of money.

The importance in the money market of the large corporations is greater now than it has been at any time in the past. The influence yielded by these companies in the money market has been increasing ever since the consolidation of industrial and railway companies was undertaken on a large scale. The free balances of some of the larger industrial concerns, as well as some of the more important railroad systems of the country, reach very large sums. At times many of these corporations are free lenders of money in Wall Street, and their influence is especially felt when greater or less monetary stringency exists. Some of the companies are constantly in the call-loan market, while others enter it only when rates are unusually high and the compensation sufficient to attract them to employ their funds in this way instead of leaving them on deposit with the banks.

The amount of cash controlled by a half dozen or more prominent corporations is shown in the following estimate:

United States Steel Corporation	$100,000,000
Standard Oil Company	40,000,000
Amalgamated Copper Company	25,000,000
United States Rubber Company	7,500,000
Republic Iron and Steel Company	4,000,000
Union Pacific Railroad	15,000,000
Southern Pacific Company	53,000,000
Total	$244,500,000

The United States Steel Corporation is credited with the largest cash balance of any company. Its distinction in this respect is natural enough in view of its capitalization, which far exceeds that of any other corporation. Of course, not all of the money controlled by the Steel Corporation could at any time be used in the money market. Like other corporations engaged in active business, it is at all times obliged to maintain large bank balances to handle its business and to take care of its payrolls. The amount held by it, however, is very frequently in excess of what is actually needed for these purposes. Cash naturally accumulates in the hands of the company between the dates when interest and dividend payments fall due, and the money which is being set aside for these purposes is available for use in the call money market. If rates are low, the corporation generally prefers to leave its money with the banks and secure the usual rate of interest on deposits. If, however, the difference between this rate and the current interest rate is large, the corporation profits by loaning its money out directly.

The Standard Oil Company, which is recognized as an enormously rich corporation, carries smaller cash balances in proportion to its total assets than many other companies. The amount of $40,000,000 put down to its credit is admittedly a guess rather than an estimate, inasmuch as accurate information on the subject is not available. One reason why the Standard Oil Company has relatively small cash balances compared with the amount of its assets is that much of its working capital is invested in oil supplies and tankage facilities, which have to be added to constantly. Recently the Standard Oil Company has been tying up a large amount of money in this way in the Kansas oil fields, including the Indian and Oklahoma Territory district. The quantity of oil now stored by the Standard Oil Company in this field, it is said, amounts to 14,000,000 barrels, which in itself represents a large item. The necessary tankage for storing oil costs at the rate of about 22 cents a barrel, which in this case represents another item of about $3,000,000.

The important railroad systems from time to time have on hand very large amounts of cash. Probably the largest amount reported by any railroad company in recent annual reports was the $53,000,000 held by the Southern Pacific Company on June 30 last. All this money, of course, does not remain permanently in the treasury of the company. The Union Pacific Railroad, in its annual statement, reported cash on hand amounting to over $7,000,000, and this has probably been doubled by the sale of the rights which accrued to the Union Pacific on its holdings of Great Northern preferred. The estimate of $25,000,000 for the Amalgamated Copper Company includes the cash balances of its subsidiary companies, including the Boston, Montana, and Anaconda Companies.

The question of finding profitable investments for these vast sums of money is one which requires most careful attention, and it often happens that proper uses to which to put vast sums are found only with some difficulty. The banks to even a greater extent than the large corporations are obliged to keep their money in constant use. If a corporation leaves its money lie idle it means merely that its profits are reduced by some small percentage. A bank's funds have to be kept in constant use to make the business yield any profit at all.

The problem is not one which offers any difficulties under conditions such as those which existed last month, when borrowers were clamoring greedily for all the money that the banks could gather together to loan. There are times, however, when the overabundance of money puts bank officers to their wits' ends to keep their deposits in profitable employment. Even the permanent investment of funds on a very large scale is by no means an easy matter. It is still more difficult to procure safe and yet profitable temporary employment for vast amounts of free capital.

Spain's Exports and Imports.

During the first eleven months of 1905 the imports of merchandise into Spain amounted to 901,764,112 pesetas, against 757,301,981 during the corresponding period of 1904, an increase of 144,462,181 pesetas. Exports for the period were 781,983,223 pesetas, an increase of 12,618,067.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Decline — Liquidation in All Active Stocks.

Bank Statement Shows Small Loss in Cash, but Heavy Reduction of Surplus.

Prices in yesterday's stock market displayed increasing weakness from the opening of the short session to its close. The pressure in the fore part of the session seemed largely due to heavy selling by Western houses, and as the day wore on this movement was augmented by selling for the London account and finally by general liquidation. The Western selling concerned itself for the most part with Reading and Colorado Fuel and Iron, and at the end of the day the first-named stock had lost nearly four points, while Colorado Fuel and Iron had dropped back three points. Sales for the London account concentrated to some extent upon Union Pacific, which closed the day three points down, but the pressure from this source was also general in its character, embracing most of the stocks which were pressed for sale locally. The comprehensive nature of the decline is revealed by the fact that in a list of fifty active stocks only one, American Locomotive, closed the day at an advance. There was nothing in the character of the selling to cause the belief that it partook of the nature of a raid; it seemed simply a liquidating movement from the first to last. Developments of the day which may have had some part in bringing about the sentiment prompting the movement were the advices from abroad that the Bank of France had secured the needed legislation for increasing its circulation by 800,000,000f., which will of course, permit it to proceed to take more gold into its vaults, the gold coming in all probability from this market; the announcement that the mine workers will meet the operators in this city on Feb. 15; the knowledge that early next week President Roosevelt will submit to Congress his information regarding the nature of the Pennsylvania Railroad's alliances, and last, but of course not least, from the immediate point of view, the unfortunate bank return.

It had been expected that the prolonged and rather violent liquidation of the week would bring about a notable contraction in the loan account, and the common belief was that this reduction would go far to offset the heavy loss in cash which, according to preliminary estimates, the banks had suffered on the week's currency movements. The publication of the bank statement showed a curious reversal of these conceptions; loans increased $16,251,000, while cash decreased only $1,129,000, or some $5,000,000 less than the maximum loss forecast by the preliminary estimates. In other words, it was the unexpectedly small decrease in cash which saved the statement, so far as it was saved, rather than the expected decrease in loans. It is difficult to explain so heavy an increase in loans in view of the stock market operations of the week, but it is altogether possible that it is due in large measure to the transfer of foreign loans to local institutions and to the necessity of caring for stock which has come from abroad. As a result of the changes the surplus was diminished by $4,702,000, and now stands at $11,127,000, a figure far below that reported at this time in many years.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money, 4½@4¾ per cent. for sixty days and 4¾ per cent. for ninety days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $489,449,701; balances, $15,278,962. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $42,931.

Sterling exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.84¼ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.8890 for sixty days, $4.8720 for demand, and $4.8785 for cables. Commercial bills were quoted at $4.83¼@$4.84¼.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.18⅛ and 5.15⅞@5.16; reichsmarks, 94½@94 9-16 and 95 3-32; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 8c; telegraphic, 11½c. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—15@20c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium.

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Heinze-Amalgamated Talk — Cataract Copper Company Sale.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—Naturally the Amalgamated-Heintze deal, or the rumors concerning it, have overshadowed the copper stock market this week, and, if things are as they seem, will continue to do so for some time to come. In the absence of details gossip has to do duty, and about the best bit of the latter, I find, was contained in my letter of last week, where it was stated, on the authority of a leading broker, that Mr. Cole was doing something in the Butte camp. "It may be set down," reiterated the same gentleman to-day, "that Mr. Cole was one of the factors in the settlement, and will very likely occupy a more prominent position in Butte mining than he occupies to-day." More than this he would not say, only, when pressed, he expressed doubt that North Butte would be absorbed by Amalgamated.

Most important from a purely local viewpoint is the change in the control of Bingham Consolidated. It is positively asserted that New York parties have bought between 45,000 and 60,000 shares of Bingham at between 35 and 40, and, with certain Boston interests, now own the control of the property. The acquisition is said to preclude any consolidation unless it should be with Utah Consolidated. The output is expected to be increased to 900 tons daily.

Important news concerning Franklin seems to have escaped comment. The hopes of this company have been centred in Franklin, Junior, and on the strength of good development there the stock has advanced in price. It is now said that the real good news for Franklin stockholders lies in the fact that a rich strike has been made in the old mine, which is believed to have met the Allouez low-level lode.

Weakness has developed in Michigan due to the fear of a possible assessment, but it is said to be not certain that a mill will be built, as it may be found better to use one of the heads of the Adventure mill.

News from the lake is that a crosscut in Adventure's No. 4 shaft shows eighteen feet of ore, and that Tecumseh is hoisting chocolate-colored ore from its No. 1 shaft on the Kearsarge lode at 250 feet. This color is characteristic of the rock taken from the mines north on that lode, and indicates a paying mine in the near future.

Butte Exploration has appeared on the curb this week with 100,000 shares at $5. The officers are: President—E. A. Nichols of Butte; Vice President and General Manager—A. F. Leopold of Chicago, and N. B. McKelvie of Boston, Secretary and Treasurer. Three big Boston banking houses are interested.

The property consists of eight claims a short distance northeast of the property of the Pittsburg and Montana, and was sampled years ago by Mr. Newhouse, who dropped it because adjoining owners were averse to giving options on their properties. The ground is said to be very rich.

No news has come this week from the Arizona camps, but from Utah comes the estimate that the new ore blocked out in the Peabody and Armstrong tunnels of Boston Consolidated is worth $6,000,000. The copper runs 18 per cent., it is said, and is found in the limestone walls.

Report has it that London interests are planning to take over some of the idle claims in Bingham.

Utah Consolidated is estimated to have earned $2,000,000 net for the calendar year, an increase over last year of $800,000.

Charles D. Barney & Co. of Philadelphia, Hayden, Stone & Co. of Boston, and Gubbins & Co. of London have purchased for $3 cash 110,000 shares of the Cataract Copper Mining Company at Basin, Mont. The same people have an option on one-half of the remaining 390,000 shares of stock at $4 for six months, and shareholders are asked to surrender one-half their holdings at the option price. The new interest is given control of the Board of Directors.

FALL RIVER COTTON STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Feb. 3.—G. M. Haffards & Co. quote cotton stocks as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sale.
American Linen Co.	..	90	85
Arkwright Mills	..	90	..
Barnard Mfg. Co.	72½	..	..
Border City Mfg. Co.	100	..	100
Chace Mills	99	..	..
Davol Mills	82½	85	..
Davis Mills	92½	95	95
Flint Mills	90	94	..
Granite Mills	..	130	..
Hargraves Mills	50	55	..
King Philip Mills	128	..	..
Merchants' Mfg. Co.	75	..	..
Mechanics' Mills	70	75	70
Narragansett Mills	96	100	98
Osborn Mills	72½	75	..
Parker Mills	..	85	..
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	128	132½	..
Luther M. C.	..	95	..
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	..	115	..
Stafford Mills	74	80	75
Tecumseh Mills	125	..	127½
Wampanoag Mills	68½	70	68½
Weetamoe Mills	..	60	..

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

NOTE.—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. com.	3	Feb. 15	Holders of record Feb.	6
Buff., Roch. & Pitts pf.	3	Feb. 15	Holders of record Feb.	6
Chicago Gt. Western pf. A.	2½	April 1	Mar. 10	April 2
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha (semi-annual)	3½	Feb. 20	Holders of record Feb.	6
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Feb. 20	Holders of record Feb.	6
C., C., C. & St. Louis com. (semi-annual)	2	Mar. 1	Holders of record Feb.	10
Cleve. & Pitts. orig. gtd. (quar.)	1¾	Mar. 1	Holders of record Feb.	10
Cleve. & Pitts. special gtd. (quar.)	1	Mar. 1	Holders of record Feb.	10
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 15	Holders of record Feb.	23
Erie 1st pf.	2	Feb. 28	Jan. 31	Mar. 1
Erie 2d pf.	2	April 9	Holders of record Mar.	12
Evans. & Terre Haute pf.	2½	April 16	.....	.....
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	3	Mar. 1	Jan. 31	Feb. 21
Illinois Central (extra)	½	Mar. 1	Jan. 31	Feb. 21
Louisville & Nashville (semi-ann.)	3	Feb. 9	Jan. 22	Feb. 9
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf. (annual)	5	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 1
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf. (annual)	3	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 1
Norfolk & West. pf. (semi-ann.)	2	Feb. 16	Holders of record	Feb. 2
Oswego & Syracuse	4½	Feb. 20	Feb. 10	Feb. 20
Peoria & Bureau Val. (semi-ann.)	4	Feb. 10	Feb. 1	Feb. 10
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. com. (semi-annual)	1½	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 5
Reading 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Mar. 10	Holders of record	Feb. 21
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
Vandalia Railroad	2	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 5

STREET RAILWAYS.

Boston Elevated	3	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	Feb. 16
Easton Cons. Electric (extra)	$2.50	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 17
Phila. Co. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 10
Twin City R. T. com. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 15	Holders of Record	Feb. 1
Whatcom Co. (Wash.) Ry. & L. pf.	3	Mar. 1	Feb. 19	Mar. 2

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Amalgamated Copper	1½	Feb. 26	Jan. 25	Feb. 15
A. Booth & Co. pf. (semi-annual)	4	Mar. 1	.....	.....
American Chicle com. (month)	1	Feb. 20	Feb. 14	Feb. 21
Amer. Graphophone com. (quar.)	1¼	Mar. 15	Holders of record	Mar. 1
Amer. Graphophone pf. (quar.)	1¾	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 1
Amer. Pneumatic Serv. pf. (quar.)	1½	Mar. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 27
American Radiator (quarter)	1	Mar. 31	Mar. 24	Apr. 2
American Radiator pf. (quar.)	1¾	Feb. 15	Feb. 9	Feb. 16
Brooklyn Union Gas (quar.)	2	Mar. 1	Feb. 10	Mar. 1
Cambria Steel (semi-annual)	1½	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 31
Casein Co. of America pf (quar.)	2	Feb. 10	Jan. 31	Feb. 10
Columbus Gas Lt. & Heat. com.	3	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 31
Con. Gas. Co., N. Y. (quar.)	2	Mar. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 24
Delaware Insur. Co. (semi-ann.)	3	Feb. 5	Holders of record	Jan. 10
Delaware Insur. Co. (extra)	½	Feb. 5	Holders of record	Jan. 10
Du Pont Int. Powder pf. (extra)	1	Feb. 15	Dec. 20	.....
General Asphalt Co. pf.	2	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 17
General Chemical com.	2	Mar. 7	Feb. 24	Mar. 8
International Salt (quarter)	1	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	Mar. 2
International Salt (quarter)	1	June 1	May 15	June 2
International Salt (quarter)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 2
Internat. Smokeless Powd. (extra)	½	Feb. 15	.....	.....
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron pf	2½	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 6
Lit Bros. Corporation	5	Feb. 20	Holders of record	Feb. 1
Milwaukee & Chicago Breweries	3	Feb. 27	.....	.....
National Carbon pf	1¾	Feb. 26	Feb. 5	Feb. 27
New England Tel. & Teleg. (quar.)	$1.50	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
North American (quarter)	1¼	Mar.	Holders of record	Feb. 15
People's Gas Lt. & Coke (quar.)	1¼	Feb. 26	Feb. 15	Feb. 27
Pressed Steel Car pf (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 23	Feb. 2	Feb. 23
Procter & Gamble com. (quar.)	3	Feb. 15	Jan. 30	Feb. 15
Pullman Co. (quarter)	2	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 31
Quincy Mining Co. (semi-annual)	$5	Feb. 26	Feb. 1	Feb. 8
Underwood Typewriter 1st & 2d pf (semi-annual)	3	Feb. 8	.....	.....
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe com. (quar.)	1	Mar. 1	.....	.....
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe pf. (quar.)	1¾	Mar. 1	.....	.....
U. S. Graphite Co. (quarter)	2½	Feb. 5	Jan. 25	Feb. 5
U. S. Steel pf. (quar.)	1¾	Feb. 28	Feb. 6	Mar. 1

*Books do not close.

†At the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the period between Dec. 15, 1905, and Feb. 1, 1906.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

OROVILLE DREDGING
Next regular dividend March.
Yields 10 to 15 Per Cent.
Send for descriptive letter.
CATLIN & POWELL CO.,
35 Wall St., New York.

Banking and Brokerage House
OF
Clarence C. Burke & Co.
Members N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange,
10 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE { 7884 / 7885 } CORTLANDT.
Branch Office, 101 and 103 East 125th St.
S. S. De PEW, Mgr. Tel. 165—Harlem.

L. B. WILSON. D. M. FERGUSON.
L. B. WILSON & CO.
Members N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
60 WALL ST., N. Y.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or on conservative margin. Fractional lots.
TELEPHONE 4201-4202 JOHN.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 3,990.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE UNITED NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK CITY,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business January 29, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,855,227.38
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		309.37
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		300,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		25,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		9,750.00
Bonds, securities, &c.		62,850.00
Other real estate owned		35,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		163,378.93
Due from State banks and bankers		2,207.99
Checks and other cash items		10,561.50
Exchanges for Clearing House		56,361.93
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,687.61
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$197,944.70	
Legal-tender notes	66,906.00	264,850.70
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		15,000.00
Total		$2,802,240.41

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		100,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		82,152.55
National banknotes outstanding		296,000.00
Due to other National banks		2,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$1,275,717.25	
Demand certificates of deposit	2,345.63	
Certified checks	13,550.08	
Cashier's checks outstanding	475.15	
United States deposits	25,000.00	1,322,088.06
Total		$2,802,240.41

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, W. W. WARNER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. W. WARNER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of February, 1906. EWALD F. GIESE, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
WILLIAM VOLK,
HENRY C. STRAHMANN,
JOHN REISENWEBER. } Directors.

[Charter No. 1499.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business January 29th, 1906.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$22,869,690.16
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		373.41
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Bonds and stocks		941,871.39
Banking house		504,858.07
Other real estate		13,707.11
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		2,206,007.95
Due from State banks and bankers		321,382.43
Checks and other cash items		284,542.67
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,411,352.79
Notes of other National banks		41,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		5,680.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$4,050,044.30	
Legal-tender notes	1,898,997.00	5,949,041.30
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		68,586.23
Total		$36,648,488.51

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		7,200,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		606,508.46
State banknotes outstanding		10,848.00
Due to other National banks	$4,693,728.74	
Due to State banks and bankers	1,425,509.65	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,134,425.68	
Dividends unpaid	400.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	19,315,474.17	
Demand certificates of deposit	58,975.02	
Certified checks	1,436,372.73	
Cashier's checks outstanding	468,246.06	28,531,132.05
Total		$36,648,488.51

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of February, 1906.
EDWARD P. BROWN, Notary.

Correct—Attest:
FREDERIC W. STEVENS,
GEORGE G. DE WITT,
WM. H. PORTER, } Directors.

Washington, D. C., January 26, 1906.

The Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department will receive bids until 2 o'clock P. M., February 15, 1906, at which time they will be publicly opened, for $1,000,000 of Public Works and Improvement Bonds of the Government of the Philippine Islands, with accrued interest from February 1, 1906.

The bonds will be issued in registered form, in denominations of $10,000 and $1,000, to suit the purchaser or purchasers, and will be registered and transferable at the office of the Register of the Treasury Department at Washington. The bonds will be dated February 1, 1906, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum, payable quarterly. They will be redeemable at the pleasure of the Philippine Government after ten years, and will be payable in thirty years from date of issue, in gold coin of the United States, principal and interest payable at the Treasury of the United States.

Each bid must be accompanied by certified check for 2 per cent. of the actual amount of the bid.

No special blanks are required on which to submit bids, but the envelopes containing them should be marked, "Subscriptions for Philippine Public Works and Improvement Bonds," and addressed to "The Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, Washington, D. C."

Full information furnished on application by the "Chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department."

Dividends.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREENE CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO.,
24 Broad Street, New York, Feb. 3, 1906.
Dividend No. 16.

RESOLVED, That a dividend be, and hereby is, declared out of the earnings of the Company, amounting to FOUR PER CENT. (4%) upon its capital stock, Eight million six hundred and forty thousand dollars ($8,640,000), being Dividend No. 16, payable on the twenty-eighth day of February, 1906, to the stockholders of record as they appear upon the stock books of the Company at the close of business on the twentieth day of February, 1906, and that the transfer books of the Company close for such purpose at the close of business, three o'clock P. M. on the twentieth day of February, 1906, and reopen on the first day of March, 1906.

ALFRED ROMER, Treasurer.

COLORADO MINING SHARES.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 3.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	11	11½	J. Johnson	12	14
American	2¼	2½	Keystone	2	2¼
Anchor	2	2½	Lexington	4	4½
Anaconda	12	12½	Little Puck	2⅝	2⅞
Banner	4½	4⅝	Moon Anch.	3⅞	4
C., K. & N.	6	10	Mollie Gib.	6	8
C. C. Cons.	6¾	7	Nevin	5½	6
Dante	6¾	7	New Haven	2⅞	3
Dr. Jackpot	6	7	Old Gold	6	6¼
Elkton	46½	46½	Pilgrim	2⅝	3
El Paso	88	90	Pharmacist	4½	5
Findlay	90	93	Portland	180	185
Gold Bond	2¾	3	Rose Maud	3⅞	4½
Gold Coin	2	5	Rose Nicol	4½	4⅝
Gold Dollar	7	8	Sample	9¼	9½
Golden Cyc.	81	82	Teutonic	3¼	3⅝
Sovereign	9½	9⅝	Un. Gold	12½	14
Isabella	24⅝	25	Vindicator	90	100
Independence	18½	19	Work	7½	7½
Jackpot	6	6½			

Meetings and Elections.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the BOTTLING BREWERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION will be held at the Brewers' Exchange, Numbers 109-111 East 15th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, February 20th, 1906, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be transacted at such meeting.

Dated New York, February 1, 1906.
ARNOLD W. KOEHLER, Secretary.

EMPIRE STEEL & IRON COMPANY.
Annual Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Empire Steel & Iron Company will be held at the office of the Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, February 28th, 1906, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed in accordance with the by-laws at 3 o'clock P. M. February 7th, 1906, and will reopen on Thursday, March 1st, 1906.

JAMES S. STILLMAN, Secretary.
Catasauqua, Pa., February 1st, 1906.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary or proper will be held at the principal offices of the Company, 81-85 Beach Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, February thirteenth, 1906, between the hours of twelve M. and one P. M. The stock transfer books will be closed ten days prior to date of the election. E. E. PALEN, Secretary.

WANTED—BY A NEW YORK STOCK EXchange house, experienced bookkeeper; liberal salary to right party; first-class references required. Financial, Box 182 Times Downtown.

$11,784,000

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

First and Refunding Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds

Dated April 1, 1904. Due April 1, 1934.
Interest payable semi-annually April 1st and October 1st in New York.
Principal and interest payable in United States Gold Coin.

Redeemable at the option of the Company at 105 and accrued interest on or prior to April 1, 1911, on sixty days' previous notice.

Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, with privilege of registration.
Registered Bonds may be re-exchanged for Coupon Bonds.
Central Trust Company of New York and David R. Francis, Trustees.

The Bonds are a direct obligation of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, which was formed in the year 1880, from which time it has uninterruptedly paid dividends on its capital stock, and since 1899 at not less than 5 per cent. per annum.

The First and Refunding Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds are secured by a first lien (either directly or through pledge of the entire issue of First Mortgage Bonds) on terminal properties in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and St. Louis, new equipment and shops at Moline, Ill., and on railway lines aggregating 1,150 miles, including the line from St. Louis to Kansas City, and are also secured by a lien (subject to existing mortgages) on all the lines of the Railway Company, aggregating 5,691 miles, exclusive of leased lines and trackage.

The total amount of Bonds authorized under the mortgage is limited to $163,000,000, and the amount issued (including the above $11,784,000 Bonds) is $55,592,000 Bonds, (of which $11,250,000 Bonds are deposited as collateral for the Company's $7,500,000 Three-Year 4½% Notes.)

The above $11,784,000 First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds have been issued for the following purposes:

$2,500,000 for improvements and equipment.

$1,000,000 against an equal amount of Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company General Mortgage 4% Bonds issued for improvements and deposited as security under the First and Refunding Mortgage.

$200,000 for retiring an equal amount of Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf Equipment Trust Certificates due February 1, 1906, and April 1, 1906.

$1,494,000 for retiring an equal amount of Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company Serial Gold 4s (Choctaw Collateral,) due May 1, 1906.

$6,500,000 against an equal amount of Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Consolidated Mortgage 5s which are to be issued to retire the same amount of Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern First 5s, due June 1, 1906, and are to be deposited as security under the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company First and Refunding Mortgage.

THE NET RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905, OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, AS OFFICIALLY REPORTED, WERE.....$14,519,471
AND THE TAXES, INTEREST ON BONDS AND RENTALS AMOUNTED TO..... 9,786,362
LEAVING A SURPLUS OF..... $4,733,109

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED DEC. 31st, 1905, THE COMPANY REPORTS GROSS EARNINGS OF $27,010,779, AN INCREASE OF $3,570,703, AND, AFTER DEDUCTING OPERATING EXPENSES AND TAXES, A NET INCOME OF $8,566,073, AN INCREASE OF $817,900 OVER THE SIX MONTHS ENDED DEC. 31st, 1904.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF THE ABOVE BONDS HAVING BEEN SOLD, WE OFFER THE BALANCE FOR PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION AT 95¼% AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

THE SUBSCRIPTION WILL BE OPENED AT THE OFFICES OF THE UNDERSIGNED AT 10:00 A. M. ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1906, AND WILL BE CLOSED AT 3:00 P. M. OR EARLIER ON THE SAME DAY, THE RIGHT BEING RESERVED TO REJECT ANY APPLICATION, AND TO AWARD A SMALLER AMOUNT THAN APPLIED FOR.

Payment for the Bonds allotted is to be made in New York funds on or before February 9th, 1906.

Of the First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, $32,558,000 are already listed on the Stock Exchanges of New York, London, Frankfort, and Berlin, and application will be made to list the above Bonds on the same Exchanges, as well as in Amsterdam.

THESE BONDS ARE A LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR TRUSTEES AND SAVINGS BANKS IN NEW YORK STATE.

Copies of the Mortgage securing the above Bonds and copies of a letter in reference thereto from B. F. Winchell, Esq., President of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, addressed to the undersigned, may be obtained at our office.

SPEYER & CO.

New York, Feb. 1st, 1906. 24-26 Pine Street.

$20,000,000

NEW YORK CITY

Four (4%) Per Cent.

GOLD TAX EXEMPT CORPORATE STOCK

Payable November 1, 1955.

To be sold Thursday, February 15, 1906,

AS FOLLOWS:

$19,500,000. Exempt from Taxation except for State Purposes.

$500,000. Exempt from all Taxation.

ISSUED IN REGISTERED FORM.

This stock is a legal investment for trust funds.
Chapter 274 of the Laws of 1904, which applies to the sale of Bonds or Stock of The City of New York, provides that "all or none" bids cannot be considered by the Comptroller unless the bidder offering to purchase "all or none" of the Bonds or Stock offered for sale shall also offer to purchase "all or any part" thereof.

Send bids in a sealed envelope, enclosed in the addressed envelope. A deposit of TWO PER CENT. OF PAR VALUE MUST ACCOMPANY BID. Such deposit must be in money or certified check upon a solvent Banking Corporation. For fuller information see "City Record," published at 2 City Hall, New York.

Consult any Bank or Trust Company, or address

HERMAN A. METZ, Comptroller City of New York,
280 Broadway, New York.

GANSEVOORT BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—Notice is hereby given, that in the process of the liquidation of the Gansevoort Bank of the City of New York, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of February, 1906, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., for cash, 10 per cent. of the purchase price to be paid upon the day of the sale and the balance thereof before one o'clock on the 8th day of February, 1906, at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 55 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the right, title, and interest of the Gansevoort Bank of the City of New York in and to the lease of the premises Nos. 354-356 West 14th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, which lease bears date March 23, 1905, and expires on the 30th day of April, 1910, together with all the furniture, fixtures, and chattels used in and about the business of said bank and upon said premises, and the vaults containing five hundred and forty-six safe deposit boxes, subject to present lessee's rights thereto, and five money vaults in said premises and the property of said Gansevoort Bank. That said property is to be sold in one lot, and the assignment of the lease properly executed and acknowledged, together with bills of sale of the furniture, fixtures, and vaults aforesaid will be delivered to the purchaser or purchasers, his or their legal representatives or assigns, at the office of the Auctioneers aforesaid, on the 8th day of February, 1906, at one o'clock P. M., but possession of said premises under said assignment of lease and of the aforesaid chattels is not to be surrendered or given to the purchaser until March 1, 1906.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. ROSS APPLETON, President.
FOURTEENTH STREET BANK,
Liquidating Agent.
PHILIP J. BRITT, Attorney, 27 William St.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New York, Feb'y 1, 1906.
Mr. EBEN STEVENS retires from our firm this day. HOLLISTER & BABCOCK.

STUDY THE FIGURE

4

IS

ANACONDA

This Year to Cross

400

That will depend not only upon the price of copper and, somewhat, the rate for money, but upon the development at the

2400

Foot Level

When the Boston News Bureau first called attention less than three months ago to Anaconda as relatively cheaper than Amalgamated, and yet as the basis of Amalgamated, it was selling, as quoted in New York, at about

140

It has since doubled in price.
Anaconda has opened an ore-body in its main mine more than

40

feet wide, and about

800

feet long, that is admitted to assay better than the average

4%

of all the Anaconda mines. It is admitted by the Amalgamated people that this ore body may assay

8%

In Butte it is said that it assays

16%

The Boston News Bureau was the first to give information concerning it, and has never yet failed to be in the lead with Anaconda or Amalgamated information. It will endeavor to keep its readers posted in the future as in the past.

IS

U. S. STEEL

Soon to leave the

40s

And take up its march towards the

80s

Is it this year to begin dividends at the rate of

4%

per annum? Every intelligent investor desires to answer these questions for himself, but the

Boston News Bureau

gives more intelligent information to enable him to answer these questions concerning Amalgamated, Anaconda, U. S. Steel—the greatest industrial the world has ever known—than any other daily publication.

It was in

October, 1904

that the Boston News Bureau, by a double column advertisement in the leading papers of the country, called attention to the changed condition of the financial situation, and invited a study of U. S. Steel Common before it crossed

20

Does the increasing output of gold and the increasing investment and business resources of this country warrant the statement that the $1,500,000,000 expressed in the capitalization of the U. S. Steel Corporation has increased by 20% in the comparative valuations?

Is the increased valuation and the future growth of this company to be represented in the common stock which commands the entire equity of the company?

Steel common represents but one-third the total capitalization of the company. Should, therefore, a 20% enhancement in valuation be reflected by a

60

point advance in Steel common, and if so, from what point,

0, 20, or 40

In 1904 the Boston News Bureau said, and it now can do no better than repeat the same, as follows:

"Seeing tides and times may be a greater asset than capital."

"The age of iron, of steam and of the telegraph is closing. The age of steel, electricity and the telephone has opened."

"If you don't believe in the future of this country don't subscribe to the Boston News Bureau. If you do believe in the future growth of this country, the Boston News Bureau can help you every day in the year, for it points out in its 18 condensed columns, without a line of advertising, all places where values are rising or falling, that should interest a man of general business outlook. It unhesitatingly points out pitfalls and dangers wherever seen, and gives the reasons for all fluctuations in values, sometimes historically and sometimes in anticipation."

Issued daily at 3.20 P. M. $1 per month, $12 per annum.

C. W. BARRON, Publisher
Exchange Place, Boston.
February, 1906.

ON THE LONDON 'CHANGE

Business Revival Expected When Money Market Improves.

Consols Already Above 90, and a Considerable Advance Predicted—Americans Active, but Close Lower Than on the Previous Saturday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1906.]

LONDON, Feb. 3.—There seems to be a feeling on the Stock Exchange that a revival of business is due and that it will come as soon as the situation in the money market improves.

High rates are prevailing in Lombard Street on account of the persistence shown by the Bank of England in absorbing surplus supplies of money. It is thought by many that more than a mere desire to increase its earnings is the cause of the bank's policy, and the result of this reasoning is a certain degree of timidity that restrains investors and speculators from heavy dealings.

Thus it happens that the record of this week's business is one of dullness in most departments and weakness in many directions. The best market has been in gilt-edged stocks, for which, toward the end of the week there has been a fairly good demand on the part of investors. All home and Colonial Government securities are higher than a week ago. Consols have risen to above 90, and one hears predictions that they will advance considerably in the next few months if money conditions improve.

Foreign Government securities have not been traded in heavily, but have shown firmness and an upward tendency. Russians are better, having improved under favorable reports from St. Petersburg and a more hopeful feeling respecting them in Continental centres.

British rails are all down. They yielded in the early days of the week along with about everything else, and failed to rally. Possibly they suffered on account of the greater interest attaching to the American market, which, taking its lead from New York, has been very active for the greater part of the week, affording plenty of interest to speculative operators. At the close, however, most Americans were under last Saturday's prices.

A better tone prevailed in the Kaffir market, but there was no improvement in prices.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Money was in keen demand in the market to-day, and supplies were not plentiful owing to the Bank of England absorbing a large amount of the floating supply. Discounts were fairly steady. Continental exchanges being favorable. The supplies of gold bound for England are steadily increasing.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was quiet and dull, it being the eve of the settlement. There were some week-end realizations. Consols were easy, and home rails were dull. Dealers are anxious regarding the results of next week.

Americans were dull and easier and mostly under parity owing to lack of support except in the case of a few specialties. Canadian Pacific was active, and Grand Trunk was cheerful on the traffic increase.

Foreigners were fairly firm and quiet.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103⅛.

Bullion amounting to £63,000 was taken into the Bank of England to-day, and £50,000 was withdrawn for shipment to South America.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 28.02; Lisbon, 5.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	Londn.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Anaconda	14½	282¼	279⅜	+2½
Atchison	96¼	92⅝	92¾	....
Atchison pf	106¼	103¼	....	....
Balt. & Ohio	118¼	115⅛	115	— ⅛
Balt. & Ohio pf	101	98⅛	....	....
Ches. & Ohio	61½	59⅞	60	— ⅛
Chi. Great West.	22½	21⅞	22	— ⅛
Can. Pacific	178½	174	174⅝	— ⅜
Denver	50½	49¼	49⅜	— ⅛
Denver pf	92½	90	90	....
Erie	48¾	47¼	47⅜	— ⅛
Erie 1st pf	82	79⅞	80	— ⅛
Erie 2d pf	78	74	74	....
Illinois Central	178½	174	174	....
Kansas & Texas	38	37	37	....
Kan. & Texas pf	73	71	71½	— ⅛
Louis. & Nash	155½	151½	151	+ ⅛
Mexican Central	26	25⅜	25½	— ⅛
N. R. R. of M. pf.	39½	38½	38½	....
Norfolk & West	93¾	91¼	91¼	....
Norf. & West. pf	98	95½	....	....
Northern Pacific	220	214	215	—1
N. Y. Central	155	151	151	....
Ont. & West	56	54½	54⅝	+ ⅛
Pennsylvania	73½	143¼	143¾	....
Reading	73	142¼	141⅝	+ ⅛
Reading 1st pf	48¼	93⅜	94	— ⅛
Reading 2d pf	51¾	100⅜	101	— ¼
Rock Island	22	27⅜	27⅜	....
So. Railway	42¾	41¼	41½	....
So. Railway pf	105½	102¼	102¼	+ ⅛
So. Pacific	71	69¼	69⅜	— ⅛
St. Paul	192½	187¼	187	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel	46½	45⅜	45⅜	— ⅜
U. S. Steel pf	115½	112½	112⅞	— ⅛
Union Pacific	161½	157½	158	— ⅛
Union Pacific pf	100½	97¾	97¾	+ ⅛
Wabash pf	23	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
Wabash pf "A"	46½	45⅜	45½	+ ⅛
Wabash deb. B	80	77⅞	78¼	— ⅜

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was inactive, but prices were firm throughout.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 83.45 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 489.

The private rate of discount was 2 7-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 25c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 15c for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was quiet and prices were steady.

Canadian Pacific was higher.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 50 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	10	0	Esperanza	5	15	7½
Tomboy	1	7	3	Dolores	2	0	0
El Oro	1	7	9	Stratton's Ind.	0	8	3

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 3.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
350	Consolidated Gas pf	30	30	30
191	Crucible Steel	17	16⅜	16⅜
205	Crucible Steel pf	79½	79¼	79½
243	Nat. Fireproof pf	28⅞	28½	28½
528	Independent Brewing	14	14	14
10	Iron Brewing pf	41½	41½	41½
410	Mfrs. L. & H	33	32½	32½
9,110	Ohio Tonopah	50	46	46
28	Phila. Co	52¼	52¼	52¼
500	Pittsburg Coal	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
1,235	Tonopah Extension	8.55	8.35	8.50
170	Pittsburg Brewing	28¾	28¾	28¾
10	Pitts. Brewing pf	41½	41½	41½
500	U. S. Steel	44¾	44¾	44¾

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, Feb. 3, 1906.

Imp Jap Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs full paid for 4½ sterl loan
2,000 95
5,000 ..... 94½
5,000 95
1,000 ..... 94⅜
5,000 ..... 94⅞

Imp Jap Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs full paid for new 4½s, 2d ser
3,000 ..... 91½
500 ..... 91⅜
3,000 ..... 91⅜
4,000 ..... 91½
500 ..... 91⅜
2,000 ..... 91½

Imp Jap Gov 6s, sterl in, 2d ser
20,000 100

Adams Express 4s
500 ..... 104½

Am Hide & L 6s
2,000 100

Am Ice Secur 6s
1,000 92

Am Tobacco 6s
14,000 ..... 116⅜
1,000 ..... 110½

Am Tobacco 4s
10,000 81
5,000 ..... 81¼
5,000 81
1,000 ..... 81¼

At, T & S Fe gen 4s
500 ..... 104½
1,000 ..... 104¼
500 104
conv 4s
3,000 ..... 104⅝
25,000 ..... 104½
25,000 ..... 104⅜
2,000 ..... 104¾
adjustment 4s
500 ..... 96½
stamped
2,000 ..... 96⅜

Balt & O gold 4s
3,000 ..... 104⅛
prior lien 3½s
10,000 c20F 94⅛
5,000 ..... 94⅛
P, L E & W V 4s
6,000 ..... 99⅝
So Wn div 3½s
14,000 92

B R Tr ref conv 4s
31,000 ..... 98¼
70,000 98

Bklyn Ferry 5s
1,000 ..... 46¼

Bklyn Union Gas 5s
1,000 ..... 118¼

Canada Sou 2d 5s
1,000 107

Cen of Ga 2d inc 5s
17,000 ..... 85½
10,000 ..... 85⅝

Cent Leather 5s
5,000 ..... 101⅞
1,000 ..... 101¾
146,000 ..... 101⅞

Cent Pac gtd 4s
10,000 ..... 100½

Ches & O gen 4½s
1,000 ..... 108¾

Chi & Alt R R 3s
3,000 82

Chi & Alt 3½s
6,000 ..... 81¼
40,000 ..... 81¼

Chi, Bur & Quincy 4s joint bds
50,000 ..... 101½
2,000 ..... 101¼
15,000 ..... 101½

Adams Express 4s
500 ..... 104½

Am Hide & L 6s
2,000 100

Am Ice Secur 6s
1,000 92

Am Tobacco 6s
14,000 ..... 116⅜
1,000 ..... 110½

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5,000 81
1,000 ..... 81¼

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500 104
conv 4s
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25,000 ..... 104⅜
2,000 ..... 104¾
adjustment 4s
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stamped
2,000 ..... 96⅜

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Bklyn Union Gas 5s
1,000 ..... 118¼

Canada Sou 2d 5s
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10,000 ..... 100½

Ches & O gen 4½s
1,000 ..... 108¾

Chi & Alt R R 3s
3,000 82

Chi & Alt 3½s
6,000 ..... 81¼
40,000 ..... 81¼

Chi, Bur & Quincy 4s joint bds
50,000 ..... 101½
2,000 ..... 101¼
15,000 ..... 101½

Chi, M & St Paul, C & P div 6s
7,000 106

Chi, R I & P gen 4s
25,000 103
1,000 ..... 102⅞

Chi, R I & Pac Ry refundg 4s
18,000 ..... 90½
147,000 ..... 90⅜

Chi, R I & P R R 4s
15,000 ..... 81¼
10,000 ..... 81⅜
21,000 ..... 81¼
66,000 ..... 81⅜
4,000 ..... 81¼

Chi, R I & Pac R col tr 5s
5,000 ..... 92½

Chi Ter Tran 4s, coupons off
16,000 ..... 100¼

C, St P & Min 1st
1,500 ..... 135¼

Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s
1,000 ..... 105½

Colorado Industrial 1st 5s, Ser A
20,000 ..... 82½
20,000 82
10,000 ..... 81¾
10,000 ..... 81⅞
2,000 82
10,000 ..... 81⅝
10,000 82
10,000 ..... 82⅜
1st 5s, Ser B
2,000 80

Col F & I gen 5s
2,000 103

Consold Gas Co conv deb 6s
1,000 136

Consol Tobacco 4s
5,000 ..... 80⅜

Dist Secur Cor 5s
10,000 86
15,000 ..... 86¼
1,000 ..... 86¼
1,000 ..... 86½
1,000 ..... 86¼
1,000 ..... 86½

Erie 1st gen 4s
20,000 93

Erie conv 4s
5,000 ..... 107¼
5,000 ..... 107⅜
15,000 ..... 107⅞

Erie, Penn col tr 4s
1,000 ..... 93⅝

Green Bay & Wn deb ctf B
10,000 21

Int Paper cnv 5s
3,000 98

K C, Ft S & M 4s
11,000 ..... 87¾

Lacka Steel 5s
6,000 ..... 108½

L S & M S deb 4s
5,000 ..... 101⅛

Lo & Nash unif 4s
5,000 ..... 103⅜

Mex Cent con 4s
2,000 ..... 80½

Mex Cent 1st inc
10,000 25

Mo, K & T 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 101¾

Mo, K & T 2d 4s
1,000 ..... 90¾

Mo, K & Texas 1st & refundg 4s
5,000s20F 88½

Mo, K & Okla 1st
1,000 ..... 109¾

Nat R R of Mexico 1st con 4s
10,000 ..... 87⅛
26,000 87

Natl Starch 5s
3,000 77

N Y Cent & H R gen 3½s
22,000 ..... 98½
L S col 3½s, reg
5,000 ..... 89¼

N Y Dock Co 4s
1,000 96

N Y G, E L, H & P pur money 4s
1,000 90

N Y, O & W ref 4s
2,000 104

N Y, Susq & Wn 2d 4½s
3,000 103

Norf & Wn, Pocah C & C 4s
1,000 ..... 95¼

Northn Pac 4s
10,000 ..... 105¼
1,000 105
2,500 105

Nor Pac gen 3s
5,000s20F 76¾
1,000 ..... 76¾
5,000 ..... 76½
3,000 ..... 76½
10,000 ..... 76½

Ore R & N con 4s
3,000 ..... 101⅝

Ore Sh L gtd ref 4s
1,000 ..... 97¼
1,000 ..... 97¼
25,000 97
2,000 ..... 97⅛

Penn conv 3½s, 1915
11,000 100

Peo & E 1st 4s
5,000 ..... 100½

Reading gen 4s
3,000 102
1,000 ..... 101¾
146,000 102
10,000 ..... 101¾

St L, Ir Mt & So unify & ref 4s
20,000s20F 93

gen 5s
3,000 ..... 117½

St L & San Fr R R refundg 4s
2,000 ..... 87⅞
8,000 ..... 87¾
1,000 ..... 87¼
27,000 ..... 87¾

St L Sthwn cons 4s
5,000 ..... 81⅝
2,000 ..... 81½

San An & Ar P 4s
4,000 90

Southn Pac 4s
2,000 95

So Pac 1st ref 4s
2,000 ..... 97¼
1,000 ..... 97¼

South Pac of Ariz 1st 6s, 1909
2,000 ..... 105½

1910
4,000 ..... 106⅜

Southn Ry 1st 5s
3,000 ..... 118⅜

Union Pac 1st 4s
10,000 ..... 105¼

Union Pac cnv 4s
5,000 ..... 135⅞

Un Rds of San Fr 4s
10,000 ..... 89¾

U S Steel Corpor skg fund 5s
33,000 ..... 99¾
4,000 ..... 99⅞
16,000 ..... 99¾
1,000 ..... 99⅞
9,000 ..... 99⅞
1,000 ..... 99⅞
2,000 ..... 99⅜
1,000 ..... 99⅞
4,000 ..... 99¾

Wabash 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 116¼

Wab, Pitts Ter 2d
2,000 ..... 39¾
5,000 ..... 39½
21,000 ..... 39⅜

Westn Maryl 4s
1,000 ..... 88¼

Wn Maryl cnv 4s
11,000 ..... 76¼
20,000 ..... 76⅝
4,000 76
1,000 ..... 75¼

West Let Co 5s
10,000 ..... 108¾

West Shore 4s
5,000 108

West Un funding real est 4½s
6,000 105

Wis Cent gen 4s
5,000 ..... 93¼
1,000 ..... 93¾

Net changes of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

DECLINED.

Bklyn Fdy 5s ..... 1¾ | Union Pac conv 1⅛

There were no advances.

Total sales Feb. 3, 1906 ..... $1,626,000
From Jan. 1, 1906 113,355,100
Corresponding date last year 159,855,000

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Saturday, Feb. 3, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$0	Allis-Chalmers	24	24½	24	24½
16,610	Amal. Copper	115⅝	115⅝	113⅝	114½
650	Am. C. & Fdy.	44¾	44¾	43½	43⅝
920	Am. Locomo.	73⅜	75	72¼	74½
750	Am. Smelting	165⅞	165⅞	163⅝	165
680	Am. Sugar	146⅜	146⅜	145¾	146
680	A., T. & S. F.	92¼	92½	91¾	91⅞
290	Balt. & Ohio	114⅞	114⅞	114¼	114¼
2,050	Brook. R. Tr.	87¼	87¼	85¾	86¼
90	Can. Pacific	173¼	173½	172½	173
20	Cent. Leather	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
110	Ches. & Ohio	59½	59½	58¾	58¾
210	Chi. Gt. West.	21¾	22	21¾	21⅞
1,750	C., M. & St. P.	186⅜	186⅝	184¾	185
12,150	Col. F. & Iron	75	75	70¾	72½
40	Col. & H. Coal	23¼	23¼	23	23
120	Dis. Securities	53	58	53	53
2,710	Erie	47¾	47¾	46¾	46¾
10	Erie 1st pf.	79¾	79¾	78¾	79⅝
110	Louis. & Nash.	149¾	150	149¾	149¾
20	Met. Street	120⅜	120⅜	120½	120½
10	Mex. Central	25	25	25	25
370	Mo. Pacific	101½	101½	100⅝	101¼
80	Nat. Lead	86	86	85	85½
100	N. Y. Central	150¼	150¼	149	149
530	N. Y., O. & W.	53⅜	53⅜	52½	53¼
370	Norf. & West.	90	90	89½	89¾
4,280	Pennsylvania	143¼	143¾	141⅝	142½
50	People's Gas	97½	97½	97¼	97¼
10	Pr. Steel Car	61⅜	61⅝	61⅜	61⅝
22,580	Reading	140⅜	140⅜	136½	137⅝
930	Rep. Steel	35⅜	35⅞	34½	34¾
3,330	Rock Island	27¼	27½	26⅜	26½
1,510	Southern Pac.	68¾	68¾	67¾	68¼
2,200	Southern Ry.	41	41¼	40⅝	41
80	Texas Pacific	35⅞	35⅞	35¼	35½
23,850	Union Pac.	157	157¼	154⅝	155¼
7,950	U. S. Steel	44⅝	44⅞	44¼	44⅜
2,650	U. S. Steel pf.	111⅞	112⅝	111¼	111¾

140,840

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

HAVANA ELECTRIC—

	1906.	1905.	1904.
4th week Jan.	35,155	30,116	.....
Jan. 1-Jan. 28	154,519	128,094	.....

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Av. miles op.	7,410	7,410	7,189
Gross	59,066,556	53,705,091	54,396,248
Exp. & tax.	40,395,065	37,037,202	36,882,225
Net	18,671,501	16,667,889	17,514,023
Chgs. & skg. fd.	6,995,429	7,161,723	7,070,059
Surplus	11,676,072	9,506,166	10,434,964
Dividends	5,546,232	5,174,024	5,174,742
Balance	6,129,840	4,331,242	5,260,222
Cred. inc. on invest.	649,935	456,935	880,767
Total	6,779,775	4,788,177	6,140,989
Appro. for con., imp., addl., &c.	4,600,000	4,000,000	5,013,418
Surplus	2,179,775	788,177	1,127,571

ILLINOIS CENTRAL for December—

Mileage	4,454	4,374	.....
Gross	4,654,564	4,493,103	3,806,150
Ex. & tax.	3,020,870	2,803,552	2,678,726
Net	1,633,694	1,627,551	1,127,424
Gross, 6 mos.	25,319,222	25,870,603	24,032,382
Ex. & tax.	17,663,055	17,085,900	17,670,547
Net, 6 mos.	7,656,167	8,784,703	6,361,835

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for December—

Gross earnings	655,553	646,791	602,427
Exp. and taxes.	456,920	457,074	390,812
Net earnings	198,633	189,717	211,615
Gross, 6 months	3,613,180	3,588,074	3,286,311
Exp. and taxes.	2,764,025	2,637,470	2,384,992
Net, 6 months	849,025	951,504	901,319

SCHENECTADY RAILWAY for the Dec. 31 quarter—

Gross	207,668	167,101	118,060
Net	84,871	38,006	45,299
Other income	.....	40,736	51,437
Sur. over chgs.	35,273	18,307	62,406

UTICA & MOHAWK VALLEY for the Dec. 31 quarter—

Gross	214,487	186,758	170,340
Net	80,794	57,489	50,999
Other inc.	1,074	946	1,006
Sur. over chgs.	42,947	14,191	17,416

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY for December—

Gross	930,523	1,029,178	846,215
Ex. & tax.	637,606	587,312	497,975
Net	292,917	441,866	348,240
Gross, mos.	3,890,401	4,629,323	4,028,711
Exp. and taxes.	3,616,621	3,139,977	3,049,733
Net, 6 mos.	273,780	1,489,346	978,963

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1906 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given.

Closing Feb. 3. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1906. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
245	260	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, 1905	4	..	.....	..	.....	249	Aug. 31, 1905
240	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,500,000	Jan. 2, 1906	4½	..	.....	..	.....	*236	Dec. 10, 1904
145	..	Allegheny & Western	2,850,000	Jan. 2, 1906	3	..	.....	..	.....	*150	Mar. 30, 1904
92½	94½	American Cotton Oil pf	10,198,600	Dec. 1, 1905	3	94⅞	Jan. 24	93½	Jan. 4	94½	Jan. 26, 1906
170	175	American Coal ($25)	1,500,000	Sep. 1, 1905	5	190	Jan. 4	190	Jan. 4	190	Jan. 8, 1906
37	43	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	Nov. 15, 1905	1	..	.....	..	.....	42	Nov. 29, 1905
220	250	American Snuff	11,001,700	Jan. 2, 1906	2½	220	Jan. 25	220	Jan. 25	220	Jan. 25, 1906
105	109	American Snuff pf	12,000,000	Jan. 2, 1906	1½	107	Jan. 26	107	Jan. 26	107	Jan. 26, 1906
32	37	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	35	June 30, 1905
73	80	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	79	June 30, 1905
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sep. 6, 1905	3	..	.....	..	.....	*121	Nov. 28, 1896
..	..	**Beech Creek ($50)**	5,685,000	Jan. 2, 1906	1	..	.....	..	.....	*104	June 25, 1902
106	..	Boston Air Line	1,426,000	Oct. 2, 1905	2	..	.....	..	.....	*108	Dec. 30, 1902
170	180	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1, 1905	2	178	Jan. 23	165	Jan. 18	178	Jan. 23, 1906
155	175	Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. pf	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1905	3	..	.....	..	.....	168¼	Dec. 27, 1905
..	..	**Central Coal & Coke**	5,125,000	Jan. 15, 1906	1½	..	.....	..	.....	71½	Mar. 10, 1905
135	138	Central & South Am. Tel	7,917,600	Jan. 9, 1906	1½	137	Jan. 23	137	Jan. 23	137	Jan. 23, 1906
200	..	Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	110,839,100	Jan. 2, 1906	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	235	Mar. 2, 1905
132	140	Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf	8,830,700	Jan. 2, 1906	1½	..	.....	..	.....	134	Nov. 27, 1905
70	90	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville pf	5,000,000	Dec. 28, 1905	2	..	.....	..	.....	88	Nov. 4, 1905
..	..	Chicago & Northwestern pf	22,395,100	Jan. 2, 1906	2	257	Jan. 15	250	Jan. 15	256	Jan. 26, 1906
..	..	Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	74,842,600	Jan. 2, 1906	1½	..	.....	..	.....	164	June 22, 1905
195	200	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Om. pf	11,646,800	Aug. 21, 1905	..	202	Jan. 15	200½	Jan. 16	200½	Jan. 16, 1906
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,000,000	Jan. 2, 1906	2	..	.....	..	.....	102½	May 22, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	21,403,200	Jan. 2, 1906	1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	June 4, 1898
110	120	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1905	2½	112	Jan. 24	112	Jan. 24	112	Jan. 24, 1906
182	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg ($50)	11,243,700	Dec. 1, 1905	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	183⅞	Oct. 17, 1905
105	..	Cleveland & Pitts. special	4,043,100	Dec. 1, 1905	1	..	.....	..	.....	108½	Jan. 16, 1904
85	110	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1906	6	..	.....	..	.....	94½	Nov. 23, 1905
33	38	**Detroit South.** pf. tr. rects.	6,459,300	.....	..	35	Jan. 18	34	Jan. 18	34	Jan. 18, 1906
..	..	Diamond Match	15,000,000	Dec. 15, 1905	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*142¾	Dec. 13, 1905
..	..	Distilling Co. of America	2,088,539	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	3½	Feb. 24, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America pf	3,552,491	Jan. 15, 1906	1	..	.....	..	.....	53	Apr. 3, 1905
169	..	**Eastman Kodak**	19,524,700	Jan. 1, 1906	4½	164½	Jan. 2	160	Jan. 2	163½	Jan. 9, 1906
85	95	Evansville & T. H. pf. ($50)	1,284,000	Oct. 16, 1905	2½	..	.....	..	.....	85	Nov. 27, 1905
73½	..	**Ft. Worth & Denver City**	2,555,000	Apr. 1, 1904	4	..	.....	..	.....	74½	Oct. 26, 1905
81	85	**General Chemical**	7,410,300	Dec. 1, 1903	1¼	82	Jan. 18	77	Jan. 2	81	Jan. 27, 1906
120	..	Gold & Stock Tel	5,000,000	Jan. 2, 1906	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*115	June 14, 1904
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1906	5	..	.....	..	.....	*82	Dec. 1, 1904
125	110	**H. B. Claflin Co**	3,829,100	Jan. 15, 1906	2	..	.....	..	.....	110	Sep. 20, 1905
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	2,600,300	Feb. 1, 1906	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	*97	Sep. 10, 1905
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	2,570,800	Feb. 1, 1906	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*101	May 18, 1905
114	116½	Hocking Valley	11,000,000	Jan. 15, 1906	1½	119	Jan. 3	114½	Jan. 10	117½	Jan. 26, 1906
81	82	Homestake Mining	21,340,000	Jan. 25, 1905	50c	82	Jan. 4	80½	Jan. 24	81¾	Jan. 25, 1906
..	..	**Int. Steam Pump** pf	8,850,000	Feb. 1, 1906	1½	85¾	Jan. 19	79	Jan. 11	81	Jan. 24, 1906
180	..	**Joliet & Chicago**	1,500,000	Jan. 2, 1906	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*182	Apr. 14, 1905
14	16	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,600,400	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	17	Dec. 11, 1905
45	50	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,600	May 2, 1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	52	Aug. 4, 1905
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	..	.....	..	.....	*32	Jan. 25, 1890
..	..	Kings Co. El. & Power	3,125,000	Dec. 1, 1905	2	..	.....	..	.....	*260	Feb. 17, 1903
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke ($50)	2,204,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	6	May 19, 1905
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf. ($50)	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901	1	..	.....	..	.....	50	Mar. 13, 1901
..	105	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	Dec. 15, 1905	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	90½	Mar. 14, 1903
95	110	Laclede Gas pf	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1905	2½	*105	Jan. 15	*105	Jan. 15	*105	Jan. 15, 1906
..	..	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Jan. 20, 1906	4	..	.....	..	.....	340	Dec. 13, 1905
45	..	Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal ($50)	9,212,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	45	Nov. 13, 1905
..	..	**Maryland Coal** pf	1,876,000	Dec. 30, 1905	4	..	.....	..	.....	110	Aug. 23, 1904
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 30, 1905	7½	..	.....	..	.....	*188	July 10, 1903
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago	7,498,700	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	16	Jan. 15, 1904
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago, pf	9,000,000	Feb. 8, 1903	1½	..	.....	..	.....	67	Dec. 19, 1904
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf	4,500,000	Jan. 31, 1906	1½	..	.....	..	.....	118	Apr. 18, 1901
96½	100½	Minn. & St. Louis pf	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1906	2½	100¼	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 13	100	Jan. 13, 1906
..	..	Montreal Light, Heat & P	17,000,000	Nov. 15, 1905	1	..	.....	..	.....	92¾	Sep. 15, 1905
190	192	Morris & Essex ($50)	15,000,030	Jan. 2, 1906	3½	..	.....	..	.....	*186½	Aug. 8, 1905
20¾	21½	**Nat. R. R. of Mexico** 2d pf	21,951

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The views and theories of a successful trader, one who lives by speculation, are always interesting, particularly when they are set against the current of general sentiment. A trader who has lately taken a position on the bear side of the market says: "Everything that can possibly happen to favor the bulls has been noised forth, and to some extent discounted. I should take it, therefore, that from this time forward anything in the nature of the unexpected is likely to favor the bear. We have been counting a good deal upon impending mergers, combinations, &c., to stimulate speculative interest in the market, but it seems to me that every deal likely to be closed in the next two or three months has been pretty well exploited. Expectations have run very high. Go over the deals that you have been hearing of incessantly for several months and consider if their effect upon values has not been somewhat discounted. The list is rather long. Some kind of New York Central-Union Pacific-Northwestern-Illinois Central deal has been talked about until we are weary of the subject. There may be nothing in it, but many people seem to believe there is. We might then mention the Copper deal, the Hill ore deal, the Tennessee Coal and Iron deal, the deal whereby the Union Pacific's holdings of Great Northern and Northern Pacific will be taken over at a handsome valuation, and at least ten other minor deals which are always in the air, to say nothing of those which are sporadically talked about. An increase of the Union Pacific dividend is taken quite for granted. The only chance for a surprise there is in its not being increased, or in a smaller increase than the enthusiastic followers of the stock's advance have been expecting. The speculative imagination has been playing on one side of the market only. Insufficient allowance has been made for disappointments. Thus I am led to believe that the things which we are not expecting are more likely than not to favor a bearish position. All this is quite aside from the technical aspect of the market, which I do not like."

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When the market turns suddenly weak and there is nothing current in the way of news to account for its change of front traders begin at once to search behind them for bearish arguments that have been overlooked. Advances are taken on faith. The whole market may advance 5 per cent. and people look on with silent satisfaction, but let it drop 1 point abruptly and everybody demands to know what is causing it to sell off. The client asks the office manager, the office manager asks the active partner, the active partner asks the floor man, and the floor man reaches up into the atmosphere drags down the first explanation that offers itself, and sends it back to his office. Yesterday's market began to break before the appearance of the bank statement. It started weak and declined steadily, some stocks breaking very sharply. The most plausible explanation volunteered from the floor was that stocks were being sold on the prospect of a coal strike two months or so hence. That answered temporarily. The failure of the Indianapolis conference was known on Friday, and the prospect of a coal strike was probably no more responsible for the decline in prices yesterday than it was for the big trading in Amalgamated Copper on Friday.

***

The selling movement yesterday, brokers thought, had more the appearance of general liquidation than a bear attack. The weakness of some stocks, notably Reading, was due apparently to unnatural pressure, but elsewhere it looked as if stocks were yielding rather easily to scattered selling for long account. The cooler stocks were weak as a group, hence the idea that the possibility of a coal strike was hurting the market, but Union Pacific was weaker than Pennsylvania, showing a net decline of 3 points, as compared with a net loss of less than 1 point in Pennsylvania.

***

Union Pacific was heavily sold on the level of 155 in the late trading and seemed to be receiving unlimited support at that price. Just at the close it touched 154⅝, but recovered on the next transaction to 155, where it closed. The actions of Union Pacific on the tape are notoriously misleading. A trader naturally would have been tempted to buy the stock at 155 yesterday after having watched the trading at that price, but his experience would have told him at the same time that it was purely a gamble to do so. Union Pacific has a way of advancing sharply after the market apparently has been filled full of stock, and of declining abruptly after the buying within a range of one half per cent. has seemingly been sufficient to exhaust the entire floating supply. Thus, one day at 157 it might look as if the capital stock would be for sale at 153, and in either case the trader who acted upon the tape's tip would have about one chance of being right to three of being wrong. That is why Union Pacific has been one of the most difficult stocks in the whole market for the professional trader who seeks to beat fluctuations rather than to catch the swings. When it is weak it looks as if the bull speculation were going to collapse, and when it gets strong it looks as if nothing short of calamity would check it.

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It was evident enough at the close of the week that the market had lost its headway. The wire edge is probably off the bull side for the time being.

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A weak market on Saturday restrains outside buying for the opening on Monday. It had that effect a week ago.

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Commission house literature as a rule is very conservative.

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The position of Amalgamated Copper in the market has become so obscured that nobody pretends to understand it. Everybody who has been interested in the stock knows, or ought to know, that there has been some very good selling. The buying, on the other hand, has been of a very confident character. Until the mystery surrounding the ecent enormous transactions in the stock, especially those of Thursday and Friday, has been satisfactorily explained, its movements will be regarded uneasily by the general market. The Street is not fond of mysteries which lead nowhere. If the stock were advancing there could not be too much mystery about it. The mystery attending an advance makes the movement all the more irresistible to speculators of the impressionable type. But Amalgamated Copper does not advance on its mystery. It does neither one thing nor the other. One day it is weak and the next day strong, and progress is wanting. It is another stock about which the tape is wont to lie. One who followed the tape on Amalgamated Copper would change his position nearly every day and get whipsawed on nearly every turn.

***

The aftermath of such a break in prices as culminated on Tuesday leads generally to a week or more of uncertain vacillation, and brokers, in lieu of anything more enlightening, venture the prediction that it is going to be a more two-sided market for a while. That never leaves them very far wrong. If prices start up again they may say that after several days of backing and filling operations for the advance have been resumed on apparently a broad basis, &c., and if prices enter upon a fresh decline they may say, with equal shrewdness, that the selling movement has been resumed.

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The strength of the Rock Island issues last week was perhaps erroneously ascribed to the formal retirement of Mr. Leeds from the personnel of the Moore crowd. His withdrawal had been so long indicated that the act itself could hardly be referred to as a matter of current interest. The inside interests are believed to have thought the time propitious for improving the market position of the Rock Island issues. The tendency of speculation to seek the low-priced stocks gave them their opportunity. The Street is not hopeful of a sustained campaign in Rock Island common.

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At an advanced level of prices the market's pauses are likely to be brief.

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The Hill following is strong in its arithmetic. Its figures on the Great Northern's ore assets run about as follows: Ore in sight estimated at 500,000,000 tons. Deduct, for sake of conservatism, one-fifth, leaving 400,000,000 tons. Property leased on royalty basis, royalties beginning at 80 or 85 cents per ton, and rising. Average royalty estimated very conservatively at 95 cents. Add tonnage to Great Northern Railroad on haul of ore to Duluth. Total revenue to Great Northern, royalty and tonnage together, probably $1.50 per ton. Multiply 400,000,000 tons by $1.50. Answer—$600,000,000. This, the Hill followers say, is what will make Great Northern stock sell at 400 very soon, at 500 presently, and nobody knows how high ultimately. In spite of the denials made by Mr. Hill before leaving Wall Street a few days ago for Aiken, S. C., it is confidently believed that the deal between the Great Northern and the United States Steel Corporation will be closed—on Mr. Hill's terms. If the deal is not closed, why, all the better for Great Northern. Mr. Hill will raise his terms the next time, and if the United States Steel Corporation doesn't do business with Mr. Hill so much the worse for it.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30⅛d per ounce and in New York at 65½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50½c.

On the Stock Exchange, 1,100 shares of Alice sold at 3.75, 100 Standard at 4.50.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 shares Alice sold at 3.90, 500 Caledonia at .49@.50, 1,500 Indiana Tonopah at .03½, 100 Jim Butler at .90, 1,000 Jack Pot at .05, 500 Lone Star at .27, 500 Ohio Tonopah at .42, 500 Original Bull Frog at .29, 400 Ophir at 6.25@6.37½, 400 Portland at 1.80, 300 Standard at 4.75@4.80.

NEW CAR LINE IN 'FRISCO.

Spreckels-Phelan Interests After Cable Road Stocks.

According to advices received in Wall Street yesterday the stockholders of the California Street Cable Railroad have been approached by President Stetson and A. C. Heilman, with offers for a three months' option on their stock at $225. The road is capitalized at $1,000,000 at $60 per share paid in. Ninety cent dividends are paid monthly.

In San Francisco the proposed purchasers are said to be interests identified with the United Railroads Company, or with the project of Rudolph Spreckels and ex-Mayor James D. Phelan for establishing a new street railway system.

No confirmation of an offer by the United Railroads Company could be obtained in New York yesterday, though it is understood that the company has been considering the purchase of the road.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$145,955,427
Gold coin and bullion	77,477,410
Gold certificates	36,765,570
Silver coin and bullion	14,202,233
Silver certificates	7,637,389
United States notes	9,746,812
Treasury notes of 1890	37,004
National bank notes	17,921,610
Total receipts this month	8,262,521
Total receipts this year	355,911,361
Total expenditures this month	6,649,000
Total expenditures this year	357,671,571

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000
TRUST FUNDS, TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.	
Gold coin	$540,899,869
Silver dollars	467,013,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,081,000
Total	$1,015,993,869
General fund	174,206,585
Deposits in National banks	65,121,639
In Philippine Treasury	5,004,625
Awaiting reimbursement	223,113
Current liabilities	98,600,535

BOSTON MANUFACTURING STOCKS

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—Following were this week's transactions in manufacturing stocks:

Sales.		Quotations.
40	Amory Mfg. Co	178 @177
10	Boston Belting Co	225 @ ..
13	Lawrence Mfg. Co	132½@132
12	Manchester Mills	141 @140¾
40	Naumkeag Steam Cotton	70 @ ..
33	Osborn Mills	73¾@ ..
2	Pacific Mills	2,650 @ ..
21	*Pepperell Mfg. Co	278½@278¾
17	Waltham Bleachery	96¼@ ..

*Ex dividend.

New President for Locomotive Co.

The Directors of the American Locomotive Company will hold a special meeting this week at which they will probably take action to fill the vacancy caused by the death of President Albert J. Pitkin. Frederick H. Stevens of the Executive Committee has been acting President. The most persistently mentioned name for the office is that of W. H. Marshall, General Manager of the Lake Shore Railroad.

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and at the corresponding date in 1905 and 1904:

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Jan. 6	$571,000	$11,308,250	$14,686,975
Jan. 13	12,808,650	24,459,275	23,181,750
Jan. 20	16,764,575	23,738,800	28,072,675
Jan. 27	15,829,850	26,979,550	25,129,050
Feb. 3	13,286,375	19,841,925	21,842,775

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1905, 1904, and 1903:

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Feb. 4	$19,841,925	$21,842,775	$18,545,075
Feb. 11	11,656,925	20,379,225	15,529,975
Feb. 18	9,204,425	27,508,900	9,041,075
Feb. 25	14,646,075	32,150,200	5,591,900
March 4	8,380,700	29,943,350	606,975
March 11	9,278,150	29,937,075	1,024,900
March 18	5,154,175	27,310,575	3,180,400
March 25	6,479,325	27,468,875	6,280,900
April 1	8,064,575	27,755,050	2,130,825
April 8	8,882,525	22,916,400	3,741,300
April 15	9,352,400	27,304,600	6,007,650
April 22	11,448,050	34,203,700	10,985,475
April 29	16,605,250	33,144,250	11,181,850
May 6	18,729,425	22,724,200	10,020,825
May 13	16,712,575	12,827,250	8,982,625
May 20	8,219,075	13,004,275	9,222,725
May 27	11,463,800	29,692,325	9,645,150
June 3	6,050,275	31,700,575	4,775,650
June 10	8,827,500	35,562,400	9,477,175
June 17	7,209,500	38,869,375	10,099,575
June 24	15,604,675	38,452,675	12,023,850
July 1	11,855,875	36,105,300	13,377,675
July 8	7,357,825	36,017,725	8,908,475
July 15	19,525,250	44,563,350	13,278,475
July 22	14,946,950	50,969,600	18,915,490
July 29	15,305,975	55,989,600	24,060,750
Aug. 5	12,163,525	56,308,850	21,587,075
Aug. 12	12,866,800	57,731,475	21,563,375
Aug. 19	9,155,875	56,105,300	21,055,300
Aug. 26	8,978,175	57,375,400	20,677,925
Sept. 2	5,498,785	47,503,400	17,296,975
Sept. 9	4,831,350	38,488,250	15,372,200
Sept. 16	4,635,300	29,358,150	13,173,625
Sept. 23	5,235,050	26,251,025	14,563,300
Sept. 30	7,440,025	19,913,425	13,937,500
Oct. 7	4,286,175	12,636,900	16,577,125
Oct. 14	10,211,400	15,967,875	17,438,250
Oct. 21	12,583,150	17,553,925	17,944,450
Oct. 28	12,430,925	16,798,650	10,274,150
Nov. 4	7,354,275	10,112,400	5,894,225
Nov. 11	2,428,800	3,894,550	6,138,425
Nov. 18	5,057,175	9,589,700	8,911,250
Nov. 25	9,157,100	8,381,375	6,125,200
Dec. 2	2,565,375	8,539,075	6,305,300
Dec. 9	1,246,525	9,365,200	8,077,975
Dec. 16	3,961,075	14,546,625	15,025,500
Dec. 23	4,150,400	15,247,225	12,574,625
Dec. 30	4,202,575	19,088,425	9,541,875

*Deficit.

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1906	$13,286,375	1898	$34,781,625
1905	19,841,925	1897	54,540,500
1904	21,842,775	1896	39,623,400
1903	18,545,675	1895	36,751,500
1902	17,896,225	1894	111,623,000
1901	24,838,825	1893	18,654,000
1900	30,871,275	1892	33,441,425
1899	37,452,675	1891	20,242,675

Maximum surplus reserve since 1890, $111,623,000, Feb. 3, 1894; minimum, (deficit,) $16,545,375, Aug. 12, 1893; maximum since 1900, $56,308,850, Aug. 6, 1904; minimum, (deficit,) $2,428,800, Nov. 11, 1905.

The following table gives the total reserve loans and net deposits of the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 6	$246,506,700	$1,004,658,300	$983,742,800
Jan. 13	262,110,200	1,005,041,600	997,206,200
Jan. 20	274,106,900	1,025,595,500	1,029,369,300
Jan. 27	277,608,000	1,041,113,300	1,047,112,600
Feb. 3	276,478,400	1,057,365,100	1,061,403,100

The following table gives the same items from the corresponding date last year to the end of 1905:

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Feb. 4	$319,087,000	$1,128,006,800	$1,196,980,300
Feb. 11	311,750,000	1,142,106,100	1,202,972,300
Feb. 18	307,343,400	1,136,012,100	1,192,555,900
Feb. 25	309,602,300	1,121,281,400	1,179,824,900
Mar. 4	305,883,200	1,134,425,300	1,189,970,000
Mar. 11	306,194,600	1,132,920,300	1,187,665,800
Mar. 18	293,763,700	1,127,678,400	1,174,438,100
Mar. 25	294,144,800	1,109,701,700	1,150,661,900
April 1	293,329,900	1,099,289,700	1,138,661,300
April 8	290,707,700	1,090,759,600	1,128,100,700
April 15	294,277,900	1,099,611,100	1,139,702,000
April 22	290,440,200	1,107,294,900	1,151,968,400
April 29	303,297,400	1,097,902,100	1,146,328,600
May 6	304,703,900	1,092,121,900	1,143,897,000
May 13	304,267,500	1,099,716,900	1,150,219,700
May 20	299,507,900	1,120,426,800	1,165,151,700
May 27	300,248,100	1,111,003,400	1,155,129,200
June 3	290,169,700	1,101,283,100	1,136,477,700
June 10	290,785,700	1,089,520,900	1,128,832,900
June 17	292,280,700	1,104,860,900	1,140,284,800
June 24	301,792,900	1,102,612,700	1,146,792,900
July 1	303,168,600	1,120,860,000	1,166,038,900
July 8	297,534,100	1,116,458,500	1,158,305,100
July 15	309,277,800	1,107,308,100	1,159,018,200
July 22	309,299,500	1,120,366,700	1,177,398,200
July 29	315,242,200	1,144,847,400	1,190,744,900
Aug. 5	311,445,100	1,146,103,700	1,197,126,300
Aug. 12	309,511,600	1,139,891,400	1,186,959,200
Aug. 19	306,493,500	1,134,615,500	1,178,553,300
Aug. 26	304,249,300	1,144,607,900	1,181,084,500
Sept. 2	297,145,800	1,136,920,800	1,160,587,200
Sept. 9	286,187,000	1,106,683,500	1,125,422,600
Sept. 16	278,723,600	1,085,821,900	1,096,353,200
Sept. 23	276,034,000	1,076,440,600	1,083,195,800
Sept. 30	277,556,300	1,071,630,300	1,080,465,100
Oct. 7	269,101,600	1,059,740,900	1,059,261,700
Oct. 14	268,750,800	1,049,284,300	1,058,157,000
Oct. 21	268,548,000	1,020,690,100	1,026,859,400
Oct. 28	272,954,000	1,041,819,400	1,042,092,300
Nov. 4	265,548,900	1,038,272,400	1,052,778,900
Nov. 11	254,650,900	1,044,287,800	1,028,318,800
Nov. 18	252,682,400	1,017,083,600	999,089,000
Nov. 25	258,951,500	1,012,288,300	999,177,600
Dec. 2	254,358,500	1,023,382,300	1,007,172,500
Dec. 9	248,312,400	1,016,320,800	992,235,700
Dec. 16	249,933,200	1,004,564,000	983,885,100
Dec. 23	250,416,500	1,000,107,100	985,028,400
Dec. 30	248,705,400	1,001,025,000	977,651,300

Maximum deposits, $1,224,206,600 Sept. 17, 1904; minimum since 1890, $370,302,400 Aug. 19, 1893; since 1900, $748,953,100 Jan. 6, 1900; maximum loans, $1,146,163,700 Aug. 5, 1905; maximum cash holdings, $361,205,700 Aug. 20, 1904.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	103	103⅜	K. C. S. pf.	60½	61½
2s, c., 1930	103	103⅜	K. & D. M.	14	16
3s, r., 1918	102½	103½	K. & D. M. pf.	45	50
3s, c., 1918	102½	103½	L. C., pf.	78	80
3s, 1918, sm.	102¼	..	Lacl. Gas.	93	95
4s, r., 1907	103	103¾	Lacl. G. pf.	95	110
4s, c., 1907	103	104	L. E. & W.	38	40
4s, r., 1925	129½	130¼	L. & W. C.	45	..
4s, c., 1925	129½	130½	Long Island	76	79
D. C. 3-65s	116	..	Man. Beach.	10¼	13
Philip'ne 4s	109	110¼	Md. C.-pf.	100	..
Adams Exp.	245	260	Mich. Cent.	140	150
Alb. & Sus.	240	..	M. & St. L.	79	82
Allc. & W.	145	..	M. & St. L. pf.	98½	100½
A. C. C. pf.	97	100	M., St. P. & S. M.	155	159
A. B. S. pf.	85¼	87	Mor. & Es.	190	192
Am. Coal.	170	195	N. C. & St. L.	145	150
A. C. O. pf.	92½	94½	Nat. R. pf.	117½	118
Am. D. Tel.	37	43	Nat. Enam.	16	17
Am. Exp.	240	248	N. Ena. pf.	86	90
Am. G. Twine	9¾	10¼	N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	38	40
A. H. & L. pf.	8½	9½	N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	20¾	21½
A. L. Co. pf.	47	50	N. Cent. C.	35	46
Am. Loc. pf.	117	117½	N. Y. & N. H.	201	203
Am. M. Co. pf.	5½	6	N. Y. C. & St. L.	67	69
Am. Sm. pf., B.	101¼	101½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	114	120
Am. Snuff.	220	250	N. Y. & N. H.	201	203
Am. Sn. pf.	105	109	N. Y. C. & St. L.	67	69
A. S. Ref. pf.	139	140	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	114	120
A. T. & C.	91	93	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	106	108½
A. T. & T.	138½	140	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	104	106
Ann Arbor.	32	37	N. Y. & N. H.	201	203
Ann A. pf.	73	80	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	106	108½
B. & O. pf.	98	98½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	114	120
B. & L. pf.	108	..	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	106	108½
B. Un. Gas.	170	180	N. Y. & N. H.	201	203
Bruns. City.	17¾	18¾	N. Y. D. Co.	49	51
B., R. & P.	150	153	N. Y., L. & W.	137	140
B., R. & P. pf.	155	175	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	155	157
B. & S. pf.	82	86½	N. & W. pf.	92	93½
C. & S. A. Tel.	135	138	Ont. Mining.	2⅞	3
Chi. & Alt.	32½	33	P. C. 1st pf.	103	108
C., B. & Q.	200	..	P. C. 2d pf.	115	120
C. & E. I. pf.	132	140	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	106	108½
C. pf., A.	78¾	79	P., Ft. W. & C.	131	..
C. G. W.	30¼	30¾	P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	173	..
C., L. & L. pf.	70	90	P. S. C. pf.	102¼	103
C., M. & St. P.	190	193	Quicksilver.	1½	2
C. St. P., M. & Om.	192	196	Q'ksilver pf.	3½	4⅝
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	195	200	R. R. Sec. Ill.	96	97
C. & T.	15½	16½	R. W. & O.	136	137
C. T. & T. pf.	39	41	Rutland pf.	55	65
C., C. C. & St. L.	117	118	St. L. & S. F.	70½	73
C., L. & W.	90	95	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	117	118
C., L. & W. pf.	110	120	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	78	80
Cleve. & P.	182	..	St. L. & S. I. pf.	130	136
C. & P. sp.	105	..	Texas Cent.	50	..
C. F. & I. pf.	105	110	Tex. C. pf.	90	..
C. S. 1st pf.	70½	71	T. P. L. Tr.	78	80
C. S. 2d pf.	53	54	Third Av.	137	138
Consol. C.	85	110	Consol. Gas.	178½	180
Consol. Gas.	178½	180	T., P. & W.	17½	21
D., L. & W.	460	475	T. P. & L.	34	35
D. M. & Ft. D.	22	25	T., St. L. & W.	37	38
Det. So. cts.	10	11	U. Ry. of St. L. pf.	85½	88
Det. So. pf. cfts.	33	38	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf.	95	96½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	41	42½	U. S. Exp.	125	135
East. Kod.	169	..	U. S. Leath.	12½	14¼
East. K. pf.	116	..	U. S. L. pf.	116	119
Elec. S. B.	80	83	U. S. R. & Ref.	27	31
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	95	U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	67½	68½
Ft. W. & D. City.	73½	..	U. S. R. 2d pf.	81	82
Gen. Ch. Co.	81	85	Vand. R. R.	85	100
G. & S. T.	120	..	V. C. C. Co.	..	..
H.B. Claflin.	110	125	pf.	114	115
Hock. Val.	114	116½	Va. I. & C.	53⅜	54½
Hock. V. pf.	93½	96	Wabash	23⅞	24
Homestake.	81	82	Wabash pf.	45	47½
Ill. C. 1.	103½	..	W.-F. Exp.	230	250
I. S. P. pf.	80	85	West. U. T.	93½	94
Iowa Cent.	32	33	Westinghouse assenting	165	170
Iowa C. pf.	59½	60	Westinghouse Jol. & Cni.	140	189
Kan. & M.	55	57	1st pf.	170	189
K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	83	83¾	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	46	46¼
			Wis. C. pf.	58¼	59½

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The principal transactions in the outside securities market yesterday, with high, low, and closing prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Am. Can	10½	11	10½	10⅝
350	Am. Can pf	71	71	70⅝	70⅝
100	A. De F. W. T.	115	115	115	115
70	Am. Nickel	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
375	Am. Writ. P. pf.	34½	34½	34	34½
2,600	Beth. Steel Cor.	35¼	35⅞	35	35
300	Cent. Foundry	6	6⅛	6	6⅛
1,000	Corn Prod. Ref. com.	29	29	28½	28¾
400	Corn Prod. pf.	37⅞	38	37⅞	38
100	Cont. C. & C. pf.	103	103½	103	103½
300	Hartmann Coal	73½	73⅞	73¼	73⅝
1,500	Houston Oil	12	12½	12	12⅛
100	Houston Oil pf.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
100	H. Oil tr. rec. pf.	48	48	48	48
500	Int. Mer. Mar.	13	13¼	13	13⅛
1,500	Int. M. M. pf.	35	35½	35	35⅛
1,200	Int. Salt	47¾	47¾	47	47
270	Mackay Co's	61¼	61¼	60½	61
600	Mackay Co's pf.	74½	74½	74¼	74¼
3,500	Man. Transit	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
600	N. J. T. & Imp.	45¼	45¾	45¼	45⅜
300	Seaboard L. Co.	67⅛	68	67½	68
20	Standard Oil	694½	694½	694½	694½
425	West. El. rts.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞

RAILROADS.

200	Am. L. & Tr. pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½
4,000	Am. Light & Tr. rights (new)	½	½	½	½
400	Chicago Sub	51⅛	51⅛	50⅞	51⅛
1,199	Int.-Met., w. i.	54	54	*53⅞	53⅞
100	Int. R. T.	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
6	Nor. Sec. "stubs"	350	350	350	350

MINING STOCKS.

500	Bam.-Delamar	9	9	8⅝	8⅝
1,500	Boston Copper	29	29¼	28⅝	28⅝
850	Brit. Col. Cop.	9⅛	9⅝	9½	9⅝
300	Columbia Cop.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
500	Col. Gold Placer	6	6	6	6
3,500	Copper Secur.	40½	40½	38⅞	38⅞
1,200	Dominion Cop.	½	½	15-32	15-32
900	Dona Luisa Cop.	2	2	2	2
200	Douglas Cop.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
2,500	Granby Con.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
300	Greene Gold.	3½	3⅝	3½	3½
3,800	Greene Con. Cop.	28¼	28⅝	28	28
600	Greene G'ld-Sil.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
400	Guanajuato Con.	6	6	5⅞	6
400	Mex. Gold. Exp.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	Mitchell Mining	13	13½	12¾	13
1,900	Nev. Con. Cop.	12¼	12½	11⅞	12
1,600	Nev.-Ut. M. & S.	3½	3½	3¼	3⅜
50	Palmer Mt. Tunnel & Power	†50	50	50	50
300	Tintic Mining	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅜
100	Tonopah Ext.	8½	8½	8½	8½
100	Tonopah Min.	18½	18½	18¼	18¼
1,350	Tenn. Cop. Con.	46⅛	*46¼	45	45½
28,600	United Copper	76	76	72¼	74⅛
810	Un. Cop. pf.	101	103	101	103
200	Utah Apex.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
450	Utah Copper	33⅜	33¾	33¼	33½
300	West. Gold Min.	39¼	39¼	39⅛	39⅛
1,000	White Knb. Cop.	¼	¼	¼	¼
800	White Knob Copper pf	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½

BONDS.

$15,000	Am. Steel Fdrs. 6s, w. i.	90½	90½	90⅛	90⅛
2,000	Am. Wr. Pa. 5s	88	88	88	88
12,000	Int.-Met. col. 4½s, w. i.	94½	94½	93⅝	93⅝
3,000	Int. Salt 5s	74½	74½	74½	74½
50,000	Int. M. M. 4½s	84	84	84	84
10,000	M., K. & T. new 4½s & int. f. p.	91	91	91	91

†Sells cents per share. *Odd lots.

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The transactions in the leading securities on the curb for the week ended Saturday, Feb. 3, with price changes for the week, are given in the following table:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
15	Am. Br. Sh. pf.	116	116	116	....
4,300	Am. Can	11¼	10¼	10⅝	— ½
4,750	Am. Can pf.	71¼	69⅞	70⅜	— ½
3	Am. Chicle pf.	105	105	105	— 3
3,600	Am. De F. W.	$1.40	$1	$1.15	—35
2,425	Am. Nickel	2	1½	1⅝	— ⅜
116	Am. Tobacco	499½	495	495	— 5
120	Am. Writ. Pap.	5	5	5	— ⅝
1,175	Am. W. P. pf.	34⅞	33	34	— ½
94,900	Bay State Gas.	11-32	¼	11-32	....
9,370	Beth. St. Corp.	35⅜	32	35	+ 3
1,450	Beth. St. C. pf.	94½	92⅝	94½	+ 1½
3,000	Cent. Foundry. pf.	7¼	6	6½	— ¾
2,749	Cent. Fdry. pf.	27½	24	24¾	— 2⅞
1,200	C. Coal & I. pf.	10¼	9

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auct.,

258 Broadway, New York City.

PARTICULARS OF

BIG SALE OF TENEMENTS

TO BE HELD ON

FEBRUARY 7TH, 1906,

at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey Street.

14 PARCELS—AS FOLLOWS:

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
Under the direction of Emil Goldmark, Esq., Referee.
To be sold in separate parcels.

S. W. COR. 48TH ST. & 2D AVE.
(known as Nos. 895, 897 & 899 Second Ave.), three 4-story brick buildings, with stores;
and
1256 THIRD AVE., NEAR 72D ST.
5-story brick tenement, with stores.
Size, 25x100.
Edward C. McParlan, Esq., Atty. for Plaintiff, 21 Jackson Ave., Borough of Queens, New York.

TO BE SOLD SEPARATELY.

236, 238, 240 & 242 E. 109TH ST.
Four 5-story brick triple flats.
Size, 25x100.11 each.
Mortgaged for $19,250 each.

TO BE SOLD SEPARATELY.

47 & 49 WEST 137TH STREET.
Two 5-story and finished basement triple flats.
Size, 25x99.11 each.
First-class modern houses.
Easy terms.

PARTITION SALE.
To be sold in one parcel.

S. E. COR. 98TH ST. & 3D AVE.
(known as Nos. 1763 & 1765 3d Ave.).
Two 5-story brick tenements, with 4 stores.
Size, 50.9x83.9.
Mortgaged for $57,000.
Easy Terms.
Messrs. Abramson & Potter, Attys., 140 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

PARTITION SALE.

1317 3D AVE., NEAR 76TH ST.
7-story loft building, with 1 double store.
Size, 18.9x105.
Mortgaged for $25,000.
Easy terms.
Messrs. Abramson & Potter, Attys., 140 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

1701 3D AVE., NEAR 96TH ST.
5-story and basement brick tenement with stores.
Size, 25x100.
14 rooms on each floor.
Mortgaged for $26,000.

For maps and further particulars apply at the office of above attorneys or auctioneer.

ANNOUNCEMENT

ON OR ABOUT FEBRUARY 15TH, 1906,
I Will Remove My Offices to
THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING,

31 NASSAU ST.,
SUITE 700 TO 704.

JOSEPH P. DAY,
258 BROADWAY.

ANOTHER BIG SALE

FEBRUARY 28TH, 1906.
The listing of this is practically closed.

FIRST BIG MARCH SALESDAY

MARCH 14TH, 1906.

Executors, Attorneys, Investors and Operators desiring to offer any of their holdings for that date had better communicate at once with

JOSEPH P. DAY, 258 B'way.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auct'r,

Office 258 Broadway, N. Y. City.

LEGATEE'S SALE,
to close an estate.
The 7-story brick and iron building,

144 GOERCK ST.,

to be sold at public auction
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 & 16 VESEY ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Gross rental about $4,200 per annum. Leased to one tenant with cash security at $3,100 per year, and all inside repairs and water rates, and all excess of city tax over $301.25 per year, which lease has 30 days' cancellation clause on payment of $258.33 and return of security, expiring March 1st, 1907.
75 per cent. at 4½ per cent. or 80 per cent. at 5 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for one year.
For further information apply at office of above auctioneer.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auc. r,

258 Broadway, New York City.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,
under the direction of Rufus B. Cowing, Jr., Referee.

112 WALL STREET,

IN THE CENTRE OF THE FINANCIAL DISTRICT.
7 story brick building.

Size, 22½ front x 23½ rear x 71.11½ on the westerly side x 72.10 on the easterly side, more or less.
To be sold at Public Auction
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y. City.
MESSRS. WILSON & WALLIS, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
48 Wall Street, N. Y. City.
For maps and further particulars apply at the office of above attorneys or auctioneer.

JULIUS H. HAAS, Auct'r
Will sell at Public Auction
Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1905
At 10 o'clock sharp.
At the Bronx R. E. Auction Rooms
S. W. Cor. 149th St. and Third Ave.
The plot of ground on the S. E. cor. of

Jerome Av. & 181st St.

Through to Walton Av., 200 feet on Jerome Av., 200 feet on 181st St., and 185 feet on Walton Av.

Bathgate Av. & 182d St.

Northwest corner, 25x97, vacant.

East Side, Franklin Av.

236 ft. south of 160th, 54x200, vacant.
FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO AUCTIONEER'S OFFICE,
S. E. COR. 149TH ST. & 3D AV.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE, estate of Catharine T. Halsted, Dec'd., at 14 and 16 Vesey St., Exchange Salesroom, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, at 12 o'clock noon,
VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY,

105 EAST BROADWAY,

south side, 139.4 feet west of Pike St., four-story, basement, brick stores, and dwelling, covering 16t 23.2x75 feet.
Maps and particulars with John F. Halsted, Executor, Noble & Camp, Attorneys, 2 Wall St. James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

POSITIVE
AUCTION
LIQUIDATION
SALE
OF THE ASSETS OF THE

MONTAUK THEATRE CO.,

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES IN LIQUIDATION,
THURSDAY, MARCH 1ST, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, in the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, 189 Montague St.,
Two of the most valuable business properties in Brooklyn,
NOS. 585 & 587

FULTON ST.

AND S. E. CORNER OF

DE KALB AV. & FLATBUSH AV. EXTENSION,

being those portions of the Montauk Theatre site not acquired by the City of New York for Flatbush Av. Extension.
Parcel No. 1 has a frontage of 44 feet on Fulton St., running through to Flatbush Av. extension, with a frontage of 58.81 feet on said extension.
Parcel No. 2, S. E. corner De Kalb Av. and Flatbush Av. extension, 32.63 feet on De Kalb Av. and 124.79 feet on Flatbush Av. extension.
Diagrams and particulars from JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., 211 Montague St., Brooklyn; 187 Broadway, N. Y.

The Pictorial Supplement accompanying the Sunday edition of The New York Times consists of eight pages printed in color and black on fine paper, filled with pictures of men and women in the public eye and scenes and locations of [illegible]

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r,
will sell at auction
Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,

Executors' Sale,

estate of JOHN RHEINFRANK, deceased, by order of Frederick Rheinfrank and John Rheinfrank, Esqs., Executors:—

408 Second Av.,
Near 23d St.,
the four-story front, with two stores, and two story rear brick Buildings; size of lot, 26.6½x100.

108 Avenue D,
Southeast Corner 8th St.,
the five-story brick Tenement, with one store front, and the four-story brick Tenement, with two stores on rear; size of lot, 25x75.
215 SECOND ST.,
near Avenue B,
the five-story brick Tenement, with one store, size of lot, 20x72.44.
80 PER CENT. OF THE PURCHASE PRICE MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE FOR ONE YEAR AT 5 PER CENT.
TITLES GUARANTEED BY THE LAWYERS' TITLE COMPANY AND POLICIES DELIVERED TO PURCHASERS FREE OF CHARGE.
Messrs. Tanner & Bradley,
Attorneys for Estate, 20 Broad St.
Maps, &c., with attorneys, or at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

SAME DAY,

Executors' Sale

by order of the
estates of HENRY GANZENMULLER
and
JOHN RHEINFRANK, deceased,

ENTIRE FRONT
East Side Goerck St.,
BETWEEN EAST HOUSTON, EAST 3D STS., size 181 feet on Goerck St., 60 feet on East Houston St. and 45.4 feet on East 3d St.

N. S. East Houston St.,
90.9 Feet East of Goerck St.,
two choice Plots, 40x81 each, running through to
South Side Third St.,
90.5 East of Goerck St.,
two choice Plots, 45.5x88.7½ and 45.4x82.
80 PER CENT. OF THE PURCHASE PRICE MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE FOR ONE YEAR AT 5 PER CENT.
TITLES GUARANTEED BY THE LAWYERS' TITLE COMPANY AND POLICIES DELIVERED TO PURCHASERS FREE OF CHARGE.
Messrs. Tanner & Bradley,
Attorneys for Estates, 20 Broad St.
Maps, &c., with attorneys or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

SAME DAY.

Executors' Sale,

Estate of Hugh Cheyne, Dec'd,
519 West 148th St.,
the three-story basement and cellar brick and stone high stoop Dwelling; size of lot, 15.6x 99.11; possession caretaker.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUC'R
will sell at auction
Thursday, March 1st, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE
By order JOSEPH E. FREEMAN, Referee,

2062 THIRD AVE.
Southwest Corner 113th St.
The four-story brick apartment with stores, size 25.2 7-10x100.

421-423-425-427 East 116th St.
The four three-story and basement brownstone dwellings; size of lots, 20x100.11 each.

303 EAST 118th ST.
ADJOINING SECOND AV.,
The four-story brownstone apartment; size of lot, 20x100.11.

502 EAST 89th ST.
The four-story brownstone flat; size, 20x60.

138 WEST 121st ST.
The three-story and basement brick dwelling; size, 20x100.11.

71-73-75-77 East 112th St.
NORTHWEST CORNER PARK AV.,
The four two-story and basement brick dwellings; size of lots, 17.8x100.11 each.

2022 MADISON AVE.
19.11 FEET NORTH 128TH ST.,
The three-story and basement brownstone dwelling; size of lot, 18x70.

219 WEST 121st ST.
The five-story brick apartment; size of lot, 24.9¾x100.11.
MESSRS. DE GROVE & RIKER,
Attorneys, 145 Nassau St.
Maps, &c., with Attorneys, or at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
will sell at auction
Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.

EXECUTORS' SALE

Estate of P. M. Wilson, D'd
By order of Robert H. Moses and James E. Carpenter, executors.

CORNER

HUDSON, BANK, BLEECKER & W. 11TH STS.,

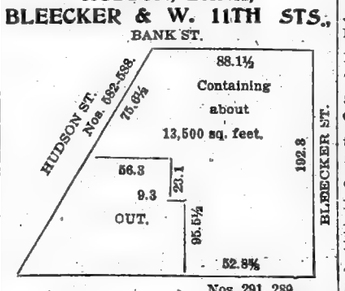

Nos. 291, 289.
WEST 11TH ST.
With the five-story brick business buildings thereon, with boilers, machinery, engines, shafting, belting, &c.

Terms Easy.
FRANCIS W. JUDGE, Esq., Attorney for estate, 90 West Broadway.
Maps, &c., with attorney, or at auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.

153-155-157 West 23d St.

Near Seventh Av.,
the three four-story and basement brownstone buildings, with stores in first floors and basements, used for business and apartments; size of plot, 60x98.9.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer.
GEO. R. READ & CO.
Will sell at auction
THURSDAY, FEB. 8th, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey St.
SALE BY ORDER OF THE
Mutual Trust Company OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY,
TRUSTEE.
The two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, on lot 25x100 feet, situated on the westerly side of
BALCOM AVENUE,
between Lating and Marrin Streets,
and known as Lot No. 433, on map entitled "Map of the SETON HOMESTEAD," etc.
Maps and further information can be obtained from Messrs. DEXTER, OSBORNE & FLEMING, Attys., No. 71 Broadway, New York, or from GEO. R. READ & CO., No. 60 Liberty St., and No. 1 Madison Ave.
10% can remain on Bond and Mortgage at 5½% interest for one, two, or three years. (10473)

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

WEISEL & ALLEN

105 EAST 59TH ST.
We have a large number of buyers on our books for property in this vicinity.
Management Solicited.
Tel. 4035 Plaza.

Plumbing work of houses inspected monthly and kept repaired for small fee; prices quoted and particulars furnished. Write or telephone William A. Soles Plumbing Inspection System, 1,691 Park Av. Estimates submitted for removal of violations.

Corner apartment house, facing Park; 7-story; 70x100; five families on floor; 6, 7, 8 rooms; best built and revenue producer in city; rents, $28,000; price, $255,000; subject to a 4½% mtge.; terms to suit. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Manhattan, Brooklyn, investment properties; exceptional opportunities. Particulars O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St.

$4,250—To loan on improved city [illegible] owners only. Lewis B. Crane, [illegible]

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

Owners of Tenements

Constant demands
Made upon me for Flats and Tenements with or without stores In Yorkville Section
J. Frederick Calhoun,
955 Park Ave., bet. 81st and 82nd Streets.

MOONEY & LAWRENCE

141 Broadway.
BROKERS,
APPRAISERS,
AUCTIONEERS
Our new telephone number is 1289 Cortlandt.

Geo. R. Read & Co.

REAL ESTATE.
Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way. Branch: 1 Madison Av., 23d St.

Wm. A. White & Sons

REAL ESTATE,
62 Cedar Street.
Attention, Owners.—I can sell your property quickly if favored with particulars; collections and insurance solicited. Peavey, 101 West 66th St.

East Side.

JOHN T. & JAMES A. FARLEY,

WINDSOR ARCADE,
are offering for sale two new
AMERICAN BASEMENT HOUSES
Nos. 30 & 32 East 52d St.
Inspection invited. Caretaker on premises. Descriptive pamphlets on application.

A GENTLEMAN OWNING
high-grade east side residence, value $120,000, will exchange for west side residence of good character and location at value of $40,000 or $50,000; only principals desiring exchange of actual occupation please communicate.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY,
749 FIFTH AVENUE.

28TH ST., NEAR 4TH AVE.
FOR SALE, plot 42 feet front, convenient to Subway and Crosstown cars. Cheapest property in "Kip's Bay" section.
Apply to
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
1 Madison Ave. (10501) 60 Liberty St.

Fifth Av., Below 34th St.
TO LEASE for 21 years, 5-story business building, ready for immediate occupancy. Choicest available rental proposition north of 28th St.
Apply to
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
1 Madison Ave. (10005) 60 Liberty St.

55TH ST., near 5TH AVE.
FOR SALE—Medium-sized dwelling; also 25-ft. lot, suitable for improvement.
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
1 Madison Ave. (10490) 60 Liberty St.

123d St., Near Park Av.—Two minutes from elevated or Subway; two 5-story steam-heated (from one plant) double flats; 15 large rooms and baths on floor; 35x107 each; open plumbing, porcelain tubs, hardwood trimming; rent, $8,400 guaranteed; always rented; price for both houses, $79,500; mortgage, $59,750; excellent investments; principals preferred. Herz, 410 W. 18th.

East 96th St.—A double flat, 30x100, with 2 stores and 2 basement stores; 6 rooms and bath; hot water only; first mortgage $20,000, at 5%; second mortgage $5,500, at 6%; rents $3,200; price $29,750; cash required $4,250. Estate, Box 125 Times Downtown.

A fine corner on Avenue A in the Seventies, for sale; six-story brick tenement for sale on Henry St., between Market and Pike; must sell, or will trade elevator apartment on West 111th St. For particulars, apply Mann & Samuel, 198 Broadway.

Bargain! Bargain!!—Buyers only, corners at $30,000, cash $6,000; four-story; cash $4,500; West 125th; $30,000; no brokers. Tanco, Times, Harlem.

Speculators and Investors.—Six-story new-law, four-family, in 100's, near Madison; $59,000; rents $6,600. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Six-story tenement, 12th St., near Second Av., 27.4x103.3; price $54,000; leased one tenant; 15% net guaranteed. Sharum, 141 Broadway.

61st, 255 East.—3-story dwelling, private block, $10,500; mortgage $5,000. Apply owner, S. Marks, 238 5th Av. Telephone 602 Madison.

34th St.—4-story house, near 2d Av.; price $18,000; good investment.
Cyrille Carreau, 796 Sixth Av., Above 45th.

Cold-water tenements, 4 stories; Second Av., near 110th St., 40x80, two stores; rent $2,700, price $26,500. Sharum, 141 Broadway.

Lexington Av.—For sale, two 4-story steam-heated flats. For particulars apply Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194 Broadway, New York.

Fifth Av. corner, 14-room triple, three stores; good mortgages; rent $6,000; price $59,000. E. J. Kehoe, 137 West 125th St.

4-story, 10-room, 4-family tenement, 63d St., near Third Av., 25x100.11; rent $1,900, price $17,500. Sharum, 141 Broadway.

Owner would sell buyers only, no brokers, 4-story double on wide street, at ground value; terms easy. 32 Times, Harlem.

East 17th.—6-story 12-room tenement, $30,000; mortgages $22,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Lewis, Near Delancey, modern 14-room tenement, $40,000; mortgages $31,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

New first-class tenement, East 68th St.; pays 12% on investment; principals only. Tredwell, 41 Park Row.

East 16th.—4-story tenement, $11,000; mortgage $5,500; rents low. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—East 23d (3) 5-story tenements, $80,000; terms arranged. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

69th St., Near 2d.—3-story private, perfect condition, $9,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

18th, Near 1st Av.—5-story tenement, $18,000; $5,000 cash. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$2,750 buys 4-story modern tenement, 97th St., near 2d. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Below 14th Street.

FOR SALE.
Valuable Property on

Nassau Street,

North of Maiden Lane.
APPLY TO
Douglas Robinson, Chas. S. Brown & Co., 160 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE

Chambers Street

THROUGH TO READE ST.
about 12,000 square feet. Apply to
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
(10484) 60 LIBERTY ST.

Nassau St., Near John.—Business building, with two entrances, $160,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Allen, Near Stanton.—5-story modern 12-room tenement, $40,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Walker, Near Broadway—4-story business building, $32,000; terms easy. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Estate offers Cherry St. 31,000 square feet, facing 3 streets, $175,000. Folsom, 835 Broadway.

Broome St. Corner—Six-story tenement, 50x75, $73,000; mortgages $65,000. Folsom, 835 Broadway.

Howard, Near Broadway—5-story business building; large lot; $50,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

West Side.

Exceptional Opportunity.
153 West 76th.
Beautiful Private House;
Restricted Neighborhood;
modernized four-story and basement private house; beautifully decorated; 12 rooms, 3 tiled bathrooms; open plumbing; newly tiled fireplaces, with gas logs or asbestos gas grates; parquet floors and electric lights throughout; magnificent paneled oak dining room; price $35,000; suitable terms; immediate possession; brokers protected. Particulars from
NATKINS & CO.,
104TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.

GOOD PAYING INVESTMENTS

5-story double, 27 feet front, near Subway and "L" stations, $38,000; rents over $4,000, (low;) mortgage $25,000.

Well-built single flat, near "L" station; rent over $2,700; price, $24,000; 4½% mortgage.

5-story double, 33 feet front, all light rooms; mortgage, $31,000; rent about $4,400, for less than $40,000.

Bronx corner, 32x100, modern; rent, $4,200; price, $37,000; all rented; 5 years mortgage.
ROBERT LEVERS, 354 West 116th.

70 FEET ON 29TH ST.

Through Entire Block to

West 28th Street

FREDERICK FOX & CO.,
793 BROADWAY.

SPECIAL FLAT BARGAIN

A snap is offered in 5-story flats, excellent location near Broadway below 96th; convenient to "L" and Subway stations; great renters; private house rear; price below market if sold at once; worthy quick inspection.
F. R. WOOD & CO.,
Cor. Broadway and 80th St.

ATTRACTIVE ESTATE INVESTMENT
can be purchased
AT ABOUT PRESENT LAND VALUE,
WHICH IS RAPIDLY INCREASING.
AN ENTIRE 7TH AVE. FRONT.
FIVE-STORY STORES AND APARTMENT HOUSES; SIZE OF LOT 201.10x125 FEET; NEAR ELEVATED & SUBWAY STATIONS.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av. 81st St.

NEAR BROADWAY.

Six-story elevator apartment house, 75x100.11, near Broadway, 2 blocks from Subway station; price $160,000; rental $16,000; equity $32,500; small amount cash; might consider exchange.
WILLIAM H. VAN ALST & CO.,
2,790 Broadway, Near 108th St.

Herald Square,

JUST NORTH OF 34TH STREET.
FOR SALE, plot 37 ft. 6 in. front, adjoining corner. Suitable for improvement.
Apply to
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
1 Madison Ave. (10495) 60 Liberty St.

OPERATORS, INVESTORS & BUILDERS.
A 50-FOOT PLOT ON 28TH ST.,
near 7th Av., suitable for improvement, is offered to a quick buyer at low price.
Write
J. ARTHUR MANDEVILLE,
503 Fifth Avenue. Tel. 5454—38th St.

S. E. COR. WEST END AV. & 106TH.
FIVE-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT DWELLING,
in perfect condition; size 20.9x85x90; 17 rooms; three bathrooms; steam heat, electric light; price $55,000; caretaker on premises.
F. B. ROBERT, 150 Broadway.

Lenox Av. corner, near 116th; 6 story; 50x100.....$160,000
7th Av. corner; 5 story; 43x100.....$96,000
7th Av. apartment, 38x100.....$65,000
Manhattan Av; 6 story; rent $7,200.....$65,000
8th Av. store property.....$42,000
West 140th; 5-story double flat.....$32,000
BARGEBUHR,
125 West 116th St.

AN INVESTMENT OR SPECULATION.

An elevator apartment house, seven and eight rooms, now renting for over $10,800; can be increased $600; a little over $100,000 will purchase; mortgage at 4 per cent., long term; at Subway station.
William R. Ware, 451 Columbus Av., 81st St.

West Side Plot, 9 Lots,

BELOW 59TH ST., RUNNING THROUGH.
Four-story factory, 70x200, with dynamo, Corliss engine, electric and steam elevators, &c., together with 2-story brick stable, sheds, &c.; all in good condition; unusual bargain.
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

SHERMAN SQUARE, 40 X 66.

For improvement; can increase size if necessary; well adapted for automobile garage, business, market, wines, music hall. F. R. Houghton, 156 Broadway.

105 WEST 47TH ST.

40 feet west of 6th Av.
Size 20x80; 5-story dwelling; easy terms.
HARRY B. CUTNER,
60 Liberty St.,
or your own broker.

FOR SALE ON 100TH ST.,

NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
5-story American basement dwelling at attractive price.
F. DE R. WISSMANN, 55 Liberty St.

LOT NEAR 59TH ST. AND 10TH AVE.

25x100, suitable for stable, tenement, factory, for sale cheap; might trade and add cash. F. R. Houghton, 156 Broadway.

Attention, Builders and Speculators! — For sale, desirable corner plot, with buildings, 125x100 feet, near 157th St. Subway Station, on Amsterdam Av., suitable for high-class apartment and business building. Owner, Wm. Hirsch, 55 Liberty St.

Bargain.—Two 5-story doubles; 7 and 8 rooms each; improvements; good repair; 75x90x100.8; near 92d St. and Columbus Av.; price, $96,000; rents, $10,000; mtge., $50,000, 4%, bank. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Direct from builder, corner store property, 100x90x100, advancing business location, west side; only $4,000 required to carry deal; will pay 25% on investment; bona fide buyers only apply. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Amsterdam Av. corner in 90s; 28x100; five-story double; good repair; all improvements; price, $80,000; rents over $7,500; can be increased to $8,000 in May next; terms to suit. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

A.—Two single apartment houses, NEAR 104TH ST. "L" STATION; asking $52,000; mortgage $34,000; rental $5,640. **WILLIAM R. WARE,** 451 Columbus Av., 81st St.

A new-law 40-foot 5-story apartment, near 110th St. Broadway Subway; guaranteed rental, $7,224; can be bought at price showing large returns. Executor, Box 140 Times Downtown.

Speculators.—116th, nr. 8th, 5-story single; 7 rooms; improvements; some can be had at once; property in A1 condition; $6,000 only required. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

A perfect private dwelling, private street, private rear, open plumbing, perfect condition; $11,750; $9,500 4½%, 3 years. Braisted, 2,783 Broadway.

Excellent cold-water triple; Jane St.; several thousand cheaper than adjoining property sold for; a snap. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

A magnificent corner, 75x100, 6n 7th Av., below 57th St.; splendid location for hotel or theatre. John McKelvey, No. 413 West 47th St.

Between 6th Av. and Broadway—Two 4-story and basement dwelling houses; good for alterations. Cyrille Carreau, Agent, 796 Sixth Av.

6th Av., Near 46th St.—4-story house; leased for two years.
Cyrille Carreau, 796 Sixth Av., Above 45th.

129th St., West, Near 8th Av.—Five-story double, with steam, $28,750; rents $3,144; mortgages $19,000. H. A. Raymond, 2 West 125th.

Vicinity 138th St. and 7th Av.—Two 3-story doubles, 6 rooms, bath; price, $31,500; rent, $3,144; principals. Nunn, 81 West 104th St.

West 45th St.—Five-story quadruple tenement, $24,500; rents $2,700, $4,500 cash; shows over 20% net. Frank W. Stevens, 41 Park Row.

Bargain in 40's near Eighth Av., five-story double cold-water, with stores; $47,000; rents $5,150. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

$4,000 only required for five-story triple in West 130's, hot water only; subject 8% mortgage. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Fifteen per cent. on investment $8,000, four-family, cold-water, in 20's, near Ninth Av. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Sacrifice in 20's, near Eighth Av., five-story triple, hot water only; $43,000; rents $4,550. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Two 4-story 4-family tenements, Eleventh Av., near 48th St., 25x100; rent $1,600; price $15,500 each. Sharum, 141 Broadway.

25 feet in 6th Av., in the heart of advancing values; price reasonable; terms easy. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Two lots, one store building, 50x100, in West 64th St. for sale; terms to suit. T. F. Devine, 64th St. and West End Av.

5-story, 15-room, 4-family tenement, 55th St., near 10th Av., two stores; rents $2,850, price $26,750. Sharum, 141 Broadway.

Pennsylvania Section, West 29th, near 7th.—Cold-water tenement, $24,750. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

West Side.

BARGAIN FLATS.

Substantial Profits Assured

Invest $10,000. Profit 17%.
West Hundreds, near Park; 34 ft.; 5-story double; open plumbing; hardwood trim.

$5,000 Cash
will purchase excellent 5-story 25-ft. triple flat; mortgages, $25,000; rentals, $3,300.

Eighties, Near Broadway.
$5,000 cash above mortgages; $31,200 buys 5-story 6-room double; rentals, $3,900.

Columbus Avenue, 80s.
5-story triple; large store; cold water; price, $46,500; mortgages, $35,000.

If you feel interested enough to investigate further, call, write, or 'phone
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co.,
206 BROADWAY. Telephone 3261 Cort.

BUILDING PLOT, NEAR 126TH ST.

and 7th Av., 32x100; splendid light both sides; well adapted for business purposes, stable, garage, &c. F. R. Houghton, 156 Broadway.

Washington Heights.

DWELLINGS FOR SALE

SOUTH OF 145TH ST.
In private house block.
16 rooms and 2 baths.....$15,000
11 rooms and 2 baths, 19 feet.....$18,500
12 rooms and 2 baths.....$23,500
Lists mailed on application.
W. D. MORGAN,
1,687 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

Best bargain on Washington Heights close to 145th and Amsterdam; two fine revenue producers; extra large plot; ground alone will in few years be worth more than present cost of ground and buildings; very reasonable terms. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

$40,000 cash buys seven-story west side elevator apartment house, balance five-year mortgage; 100x100; 42 apartments; no vacancies; pays 15 per cent. net; investigation invited; title guaranteed. Owner, 111 Broadway, Room 410.

$36,000—Mortgage $23,000; rents $3,840; three 5-story double flats, 6 rooms, all improvements; tiled bathrooms; $6,500 cash each, balance mortgage; sell one or all; title guaranteed; easy terms. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

BARGAIN.—FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE HOUSE, HARLEM, WEST SIDE; FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT, RESTRICTED BLOCK; LITTLE CASH.
BOX 400, 1,464 3D AV.

Two 5-story double flats, West 101st; hot water supply; $28,250 each; $6,000 cash each; balance mortgage, 4½ and 6%; bargain. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Cherry St., near Catharine—5-story tenement, 2 stores, large lot; to close estate; price $32,500, all cash; principals only. Philip A. Smyth, 141 Broadway.

551 W. 42d St.; 252 W. 115th St.; 530-532 W. 35th St., and 413 W. 17th St. Inquire about particulars of H. Nechols, 418 W. 39th St.

West 38th St.—5-story tenement, 25x100; rents, $2,364; price $22,500; mrtgage $16,000. Geo. W. Crowley, 124 West 36th.

133d, Near Amsterdam.—5-story modern triple, $30,500; $7,000 cash. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

Bargain—Easy Terms.

494-496-498 Bergen Ave.,
ADJOINING CORNER WILLIS AV.,
THREE 5-STORY DOUBLE FLATS, WITH STORES.
M. L. & C. ERNST,
33 LIBERTY ST.

$1,100 Cash

BUYS 2-FAMILY HOUSE, (A BARGAIN.)

$4,500 CASH
above 1st mtge. buys Bronx corner triple flat, with stores, close to 3d Av. L station.

$6,500 CASH.
Bronx bargain, corner triple, 3 stores; no leases; price $30,000; close rapid transit station.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
786 Prospect Av., near Westchester Av.

BRICK STABLE.

Capacity for 40 stalls; good condition; ample wagon room; 2¼ city lots; good location; no assessments; south of 149th St.; also apartments for 3 families; $4,500 cash; price, $10,500.
KELLUM BROS.,
3D AV. AND 138TH ST.

$1,000 CASH

will buy, with immediate possession, a 3-story and basement dwelling on
EDGECOMBE AVENUE,
FACING ST. NICHOLAS PARK.
Size 17.6x90 ft.
Balance of purchase money on mortgage.
EDWARD C. MARTIN, Agent, 171 Broadway.

$2,000 buys two-family houses on lot, 25x100; price $9,500; good bargain; must act quickly.

Several three-family houses near Subway; can be bought $2,000 cash; price $8,500; rental $804. Good-size lot, all improvements.

One family, 7 rooms, all improvements; rental $540; guaranteed fine condition; one block from Subway; can be bought for $1,500 cash; price $5,300.
A. A. Mosher, 809 Prospect Av., Bronx.

IT'S MY BUSINESS
TO LET THE PEOPLE KNOW
"YOUR BUSINESS."

SIGNS

JUNGMAN, (McKINLEY BUILDING,) BOSTON ROAD & 169TH ST.

11 ACRES ON BOSTON ROAD,

very close to station of
N. Y., Westchester & Boston R. R.
Fine level land, large frontage, dwelling, on trolley line; price $5,000 per acre.
PHILIP A. SMYTH, 141 Broadway.

8 minutes from Subway, two minutes from surface car; best neighborhood; sewer; elegant 2-family house; full lot; detached; 11 rooms; 2 baths; best workmanship and finish; $5,600; $1,000 or more, balance to suit.
BRUNSSEN & WEBER,
3,615 3d Av., near 169th St. Sundays.

Boston Road and 169th St.,
McKinley Sq., Finest Bronx Section.
New 5-story stone front, 20 family; lot 50x147; equity, $15,000. Investment, Box 320 Times, Times Square.

For Sale.—Ten of the finest three-story two-family houses ever built in the Bronx; Indiana limestone and brick fronts; private stairways; all hardwood trimmed. About completed. Call on premises, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts., or Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

All kinds of Bronx property; buyers waiting for four and five-story double, triple, quadruple new law flats; also want lots and large plots in Unionport, Van Nest, William's Bridge, Woodlawn Heights, &c. Chas. A. Weber, 149th St., east of 3d Av.

$10,000 to $15,000 cash; balance mortgage; near Boston Road and McKinley Square; three six-story new law houses; 3 and 4 apartments per floor; all improvements; hardwood finish. Jacob Kronenberger, 1,353 Boston Road, near 170th St.

UNIONPORT LOTS AND PLOTS

Choice location; reasonable prices.
GOODMAN REALTY CO.,
910 Westchester Av., foot Jackson Av. Station.

Bronx Bargain.—Two corners, wide street, near 155th St. elevated station; $4,500 cash, balance, $7,000 mortgage, 3 years, 5 per cent.; commission paid. Particulars Alexander Duff, 141 Broadway.

3RD AVE. NEAR TREMONT AVE.

79-foot plot, below grade; no rock; cheapest lots in Bronx. Houghton, 156 Broadway.

Three-family frame, 18 rooms and baths, near Subway station; price $8,500; easy terms.
J. Clarence Davies,
Cor. Westchester and Prospect Avs.

Three-family houses, 940, 942 Stebbins Av.; block from Prospect Av. and "L" station; small amount of cash; easy terms. Apply 952 Stebbins Av. or Jeweler, 1,157 Broadway.

664 Bergen Av., three-family single flat, 22x85, five rooms and bath, $3,500; 658 Bergen Av., three-family single flat, 18x100, $7,500; easy terms. F. Walker, 55 Liberty St.

Consider This.—Corner, six-story, four-family apartment, up to date, 35x105x115; 400 feet from "L" and Harlem R. R. station; rental $6,700; price $63,000. Geis, 627 East 138th St.

Concourse Lots.—Plot of 6 lots on Concourse on Mount Hope; most desirable location in the Bronx; price reasonable. George E. Buckbee, 1,965 Webster Av., near 179th St.

$5,000 buys finest 4-story triple corner flat, with 2 stores, on Webster Av.; present rental $4,800; price $37,000. Wm. P. Schmitt, cor. Webster and Tremont Avs.

We have several new law buildings for sale or trade; 1, 2, 3-family houses, with $1,000 cash. Wiederman, southeast corner 3d Av. and 149th St., Room 24.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

A MOST DESIRABLE PLOT.
**Jennings, S. E. Cor

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

From all outward indications the market has taken a fresh start within the last few days—if, indeed, it could be said to have lacked impetus before. No new centres of buying have developed, but there has been an increased amount of dealing in vacant property and a noticeably larger volume of business along almost every line of recent activity. The sale to an investor of the new loft building at 13 and 15 West Twentieth Street, as yet hardly completed, was a welcome sign that the present interest in large properties is not wholly of speculators' creation.

With the number of properties on lower Broadway available for improvement reduced to a point where they no longer tax one's memory, such sales as that of the Marquand estate's holdings at No. 160 possess features of the greatest interest. Particularly is this true in the present instance, because the purchase probably means the removal of another of the title companies to Broadway and the erection of a new building which will fix the centre of the city's real estate business on that thoroughfare, between Liberty and Fulton Streets, for many years to come.

In the number and variety of other down-town deals the week has produced a remarkable record. On Cedar Street, just east of William Street, William G. Park sold for about $225,000 four old buildings, for which he paid $150,000 about four years ago. Corners changed hands at Elm and Pearl, Water and Fletcher Streets, and at Pearl Street and Peck Slip, while smaller transactions involving buildings on Pine, Cortlandt, and Barclay Streets have demonstrated that there is no lack of buyers for properties even in some of the older and more neglected parts of the downtown region.

Each day apparently brings to the front a steadily increasing number of buyers for private houses. Sales of two Madison Avenue dwellings, one on Murray Hill and the other near Sixty-first Street, have been the most prominent among purchases of this sort during the week, but there have also changed hands fully a score of residential properties, valued at from $40,000 to $150,000 each, in which business the east and west sides have shared about equally.

The Spring promises to have no dearth of high-grade apartment building operations. The sale of a fine corner at Broadway and 101st Street is only one of several recent purchases for improvement covering the better class of vacant property on the upper west side, on Morningside Heights, and in the lower part of Harlem.

With the acquisition of the holdings of two more owners in the tunnel terminal site at Broadway and Thirty-third Street, leaving only two remaining owners yet to be dealt with, the prospect of any condemnation proceedings on the part of the McAdoo interests grows steadily more remote. Meanwhile the probability that work will be speedily carried forward on the Sixth Avenue tunnel serves to keep alive a keen speculative interest in the surrounding property. Last week operators resold a seven-story building at 120 and 122 West Thirty-first Street, while the buying of old tenements and dwellings between Seventh and Eighth Avenues continues on a larger scale than ever.

LATEST DEALINGS BY BROKERS.

Edward McVickar has sold for the Brevoort estate 40 Fletcher Street, a four-story building on a plot of about 4,000 square feet, measuring 69 by 62. The property will be improved with a seven-story modern structure.

New Building on West 119th Street.

M. & L. Hess have sold for the Mitchell estate 8 West Nineteenth Street, and for the Nash estate 10 West Nineteenth Street. The old buildings will be removed as soon as possession can be obtained and an eleven-story building erected on the plot, 50 by 92. The property faces on an eighteen-foot alley to the east, which assures the new building permanent side light.

The Municipal Realty Company has sold to E. I. Myers of Brooklyn the two four-story dwellings, on plot 47.6 by 98.9, at 25 and 27 West Thirty-second Street. Mr. Myers will erect a twelve-story mercantile building on the plot.

Conway & Corduke have sold, through I. B. Wakeman, to William Shields, Jr., 111 to 115 West Twenty-sixth Street, three three-story buildings on plot 50 by 98.9.

Upper Broadway Block Resold.

Hall J. How & Co. have resold for the Realty Operating Company the plot of about eight lots, on the east side of Broadway, between Manhattan and Lawrence Streets, to Charles Hensle, who will build six-story apartment houses.

The Polstein Realty and Construction Company has bought from William J. Casey the block front on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, between 114th and 115th Streets, a plot 201.10 by 100, opposite South Field.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have bought the northeast corner of Broadway and 164th Street, a plot 75 by 100.

Herman Schwarz has bought the six-story elevator apartment house 533 and 537 West 111th Street.

Plot Sold on West 111th Street.

Philip Weinberg and Samuel Goldstein have sold five lots on the south side of 111th Street, 175 feet east of Eighth Avenue, to Makransky & Appelbaum.

Newman Leavy has resold the apartment house 70 West 133d Street for Theodore Brooks to Dr. Marcus Markiewicz.

L. Walter Lissberger has resold the five-story single flat 173 St. Nicholas Avenue, on lot 23 by 100.

Frankenthaler & Sapinsky and Charles Kaufmann, as attorneys, report the purchase of 273 West 142d Street, a four-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.

Amsterdam Avenue Purchases.

J. H. Oeters & Co. have sold for Simons & Harris 1,451 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story four-family tenement, with store, 25 by 90 by 100; also, for E. R. Westcott the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 166th Street, 25 by 100, a five-story flat, with store; also, for Morris Freundlich the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 133d Street, 25 by 75, five-story double flat, with store.

Lehman Friet has sold for Henry Ruschmeyer to August Wessels the five-story triple flat, with stores, 25 by 100, at 1,407 Amsterdam Avenue.

Upper West Side Flats Sold.

J. C. Hough has sold for E. A. Steilen 212 West 109th Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story flat on lot 37.6 by 100.

The Equitable Realty Company has sold for a client 23 West 106th Street, a five-story double flat, on plot 30 by 100.11.

H. P. Young has sold 68 West Ninety-sixth Street, a four-story single flat, 20 by 100, for Edward Moeller to the Naughton Construction Company.

Hellner & Wolf have resold the five-story flat 212 West 102d Street, on lot 25 by 100.11 to J. Harris. Ames & Co. were the brokers.

Cornellas & Froman have sold 308 West 118th Street, a five-story triple flat, 25 by 100, for Henry J. Garner to an investor.

New Owner for 136th Street House.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for William Alexander Smith the three-story dwelling 219 West 136th Street, 16 by 100.

William P. Picken has sold to Hermann Cohen the three-story limestone dwelling 320 West 139th Street, near Edgecombe Avenue, 18 by 50 by 99.11. The buyer will occupy the house.

Du Bois & Taylor have sold for Rose O'Connor the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 506 West 149th Street, on lot 16.8 by 99.11. The buyer will occupy the house.

East Forty-sixth Street Lease.

Whitehouse & Porter report having rented 12 East Forty-sixth Street for the Home Club Company to Alcott & Weekes. The lease covers a long term of years at an aggregate rental of over $70,000. The same brokers have also leased for M. L. & C. Ernst the store and basement at 11 West Twentieth Street to the Jennings Lace Company, for a long term.

Company Sells 54th Street Plot.

The Equitable Realty Company has sold for William C. Flanagan the plot on the north side of Fifty-fourth Street, 300 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 50 by 100.

Charles E. Duross has resold the property 236 West Sixty-fifth Street, for Richards & Levy, to a client.

Samuel P. Rubenstein has bought from Blumenstock & Nechols 420 West Thirty-ninth Street, a five-story, four-family flat, 25 by 100.

Operator Resells on 28th Street.

J. Arthur Mandeville has resold for Milton E. Oppenheimer 214 West Twenty-eighth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 16.8 by 98.9.

Peter P. Sherry has sold for a Mrs. Steyer the five-story double apartment house 342 West Eighteenth Street, to Mrs. G. T. Baum.

Julius H. Reiter, as attorney for Siri and Malzman, has bought the three four and and five story tenements 509 to 513 West Twenty-sixth Street, on plot, 70 by 96. The buildings will be remodeled and improved.

Edgar T. Kingsley and J. R. Stevens negotiated the sale of 450 to 454 West Thirty-first Street, to Richards & Levy.

Leases on Downtown Buildings.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased for Horace S. Ely & Co., the entire building at 1 Platt Street, to H. Liebler & Co.; also for Charles Buek the store and basement at 66 and 68 Fulton Street, corner of Ryder's Alley to Lunkenheimer Co., of Cincinnati; also the basement store at 110 John Street, for James Doyle to Thomas Tischan, and the store and basement of 26 Frankfort Street, for John V. Black to Charles Gerst.

Miss Pinkney Sells on the East Side.

Charles Wynne has bought from Mary G. Pinkney the plot, 75 by 119 and irregular, on the south side of 108th Street, 200 feet west of First Avenue. The property has been in the hands of the seller's family since 1830.

Warren & Skillin have sold for John D. Suffern, 2,250 First Avenue, a four-story building on lot 20 by 74, adjoining the northeast corner of 116th Street, to S. M. Barber, for whom they have resold it to Frederick Pistone.

Charles B. Gumb has bought, through O'Reilly & Dahn, 313 and 315 East Ninety-third Street, two five-story flats on plot 50 by 100.8.

Leon Mutchnick has sold for Frank & Berman to Samuel Goldberg 18 and 20 East 108th Street, a six-story apartment house on plot 40 by 100.

A. M. Baumann has sold for Ernstina Grabenstein to Blumenkrohn & Freundlich the five-story flat with store, 1,351 Second Avenue, on lot 25.8 by 64. A. M. aumann has removed his offices to 128 adway.

Daniel Stein has sold for Samuel Wacht, 1,832 Second Avenue, a five-story tenement with store.

Schnelle & Alstadt have sold for Samuel J. Cohen 425 East Eighty-fifth Street, a four-story flat on lot 25 by 100.

E. V. C. Pescia & Co. have leased 205 and 207 East 111th Street, a six-story double tenement, for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of about $22,500.

Upper Madison Avenue Deal.

Charles Weber has sold the five-story apartment house 1,740 Madison Avenue, to a Mr. Levy.

Henry Wise & Son has sold for Anton Berkowitz 242 East 106th Street, the five-story tenement, 25 by 100.11, to Antonio Mungo.

Harry and John Konan have sold to Emanuel Hochheimer 107 East Eighty-eighth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25.6 by 100.8.

Philip Liberman has bought from Michael Sheridan, through Frank E. Davidson, 170 East 100th Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 100.11.

The Toch Realty Company has bought 170 East Ninety-sixth Street, a four-story flat, with stores, on plot 30 by 100.8.

The Cuozzo & Gagliano Company has leased for Charles Rubin the six-story apartment house 415 East Seventy-fifth Street, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $15,000.

Jacob Adler and another have bought from a Mr. Henderson, through M. Schlossheim, the properties 236 and 238 East Thirty-seventh Street, 40 by 99.

John M. Reid & Co. have leased 211 East Thirty-fourth Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling, for L. Napoleon Levy to Lewis H. Crafts; also, the store and basement at the northwest corner of Thirty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, for John J. Frielingsdorf to Morris Popper for three years.

Sale of Elizabeth Street Building.

Edward McVickar has sold for the Real Estate Security Company, to Jacob Lazarowitz the six-story building 49 and 51 Elizabeth Street, 50 by 100.

Halprin-Diamondston & Levin have bought the northwest corner of Fifth and Lewis Streets, four and five story tenements, on plot 50 by 114, with an "L" 22 by 97.

Isadore M. Levy, as attorney, has bought from Herman Goldman 146 East Broadway, a five-story tenement, with stores, on lot 25 by 62.

Hyman Schlesinger has sold for George Goldblatt the six-story tenement 248 and 250 Division Street, 41.6 by 101.

The Enterprise Realty Company has sold for a Mr. Katz 224 East Ninety-eighth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100; also, for A. Miller and M. Canno 541 East Twelfth Street, a five-story tenement.

Charles E. Duross has leased 32 Gansevoort Street for A. Sartirana to Fair, Lennon & Co., for a term of years.

Courtlandt Avenue Flats in Deal.

N. Grossman has bought from Charles Brown and another the new six-story apartment house, with stores, 814 and 816 Courtlandt Avenue, near 159th Street, on plot 48.5 by 92.

Max Marx has bought from Henry B. and Frederick B. Allen 1,186 and 1,188 Washington Avenue, two three-story frame dwellings, on plot 50 by 128, near 169th Street.

M. L. & C. Ernst have sold to Henry Schroeder 2,390 Morris venue, a two-story frame dwelling, on plot 37.6 by 120.

Jacob Wolf has purchased from Mrs. Eliza B. Earll a plot 50 by 90 on the west side of Brook Avenue, between 169th Street and Anna Place.

William Stonebridge and John F. Denneriein have sold for Robinowitz & Terman two lots on the west side of Arthur Avenue, 100 feet north of 184th Street, to a builder for improvement.

H. L. Phelps has sold for Steinberg & Breslauer 877 East 135th Street, a five-story flat on lot 40 by 100; also, for a Mrs. Lederhose the northeast corner of 140th Street and Willis Avenue, a five-story building on lot 25 by 100.

Good Demand at Van Nest.

Williams & Kelly have sold a two-family brick house on the east side of Amethyst Avenue, near Morris Park Avenue, Van Nest; also, for a Mr. Flood, the southwest corner of Victor Street and Morris Park Avenue; also, for a Mr. Wheeler to J. Cohen, the southwest corner of Lincoln Street and Columbus Avenue.

Julius H. Reiter, as attorney for Peter Peterson, has bought the three-story building on the north side of 202d Street, 489 feet west of William's Bridge Road, 25 by 100.

Conneborn & Co. have opened an office on White Plains Avenue, between 215th and 216th Streets.

Richard Dickerson has sold for Anna E. Lyon to John C. Damm Lots 29 and 30 in Block G, and Lots 12 and 13 in Block H in the Dore Lyon property at Westchester. Both properties will be improved.

Builder Buys Brooklyn Lots.

The Equitable Realty Company has sold for a client to a builder fifteen lots on the south side of Sixty-first Street, 100 feet west of Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, for immediate improvement with two-family brick houses.

S. H. Frankenheim & Co. have sold for L. Weinberger to A. Kein the five dwellings 90 to 96 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, on plot 107 by 103.

Stokes & Knowles have sold 1,204 Beverly Road, corner of East Twelfth Street, a detached dwelling. The buyer is a Mr. Oge.

Bernardsville Tract In New Hands.

Post & Reese have sold, at Bernardsville, N. J., for George B. Post to an adjoining owner, about 100 acres, formerly known as the Garrabrant and Gougherty properties, with farm buildings thereon. The land adjoins the estates of Charles M. Chapin, Ramsay Turnbull, Henry J. Hardenbergh, and Walter P. Bliss.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

The result of the offering of a long and varied list of properties by Joseph P. Day on Wednesday showed auction room demand to be for improved rather than vacant parcels. Downtown tenements, almost without exception, found ready buyers, while the vacant plots with equal uniformity were bid in or withdrawn.

The schedule for this week is more in line with this indicated demand, being made up almost entirely of well-located flat and tenement properties. On Tuesday L. J. Phillips & Co. will sell, in partition, the property on the west side of Second Avenue, adoining the southwest corner of Eighty-fifth Street. Auctioneer Wells also announces an executors' sale of 105 East Broadway, near Pike Street.

Joseph P. Day's schedule for Wednesday covers a large number of east side parcels, several of them on Third Avenue, between Fifty-ninth and 110th Streets. These offerings include 1,256 Third Avenue, near Seventy-second Street; 1,317, near Seventy-sixth Street; 1,701, near Ninety-fifth Street, and 1,763 and 1,765, at the southeast corner of Ninety-eighth Street. Under partition decree the same auctioneer will also offer 895 to 899 Second Avenue, southwest corner of Forty-eighth Street.

A valuable Fifth Avenue property will come into the market on Wednesday as the result of foreclosure proceedings. The property is that at the northeast corner of Twenty-eighth Street, together with the adjoining building, known as 1 East Twenty-eighth Street.

An offering in a block that is generally regarded as possessing some speculative possibilities is that listed by Auctioneer Kennelly, involving 153 to 157 West Twenty-third Street, four-story buildings, on plot 60 by 98.9. The same auctioneer will also put up, at executors' sale, a plot of over 13,000 square feet, with five-story buildings, at the southeast corner of Hudson and Bank Streets, together with abutting property on Bleecker and West Eleventh Streets.

For Thursday there is scheduled a foreclosure sale of the loft building 64 Grand Street, near Wooster Street.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR WEEK.

There were recorded last week 467 mortgages, for $5,256,616; of which 253, for $1,813,268, were at 6 per cent.; 85, for $858,750, were at 5½ per cent.; 59, for $1,182,447, at 5 per cent; 6, for $91,000, at 4½ per cent., and 1, for $14,000, at 4 per cent. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 690 mortgages, for $14,528,517; of which 274, for $2,325,605, were at 6 per cent.; 2, for $6,000, at 5½ per cent.; 273, for $8,906,521, at 5 per cent.; 55, for $6,405,291, at 4½ per cent., and 5, for $351,000, at 4 per cent.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, FEB. 5.
By Joseph P. Day.

89th St, 319 West, n s, 270 ft w of West End Av, 20x100, three-story stone-front dwelling; sale by order of the Sheriff of all right, title, and interest of Minnie B. Riley on May 26, 1905.

TUESDAY, FEB. 6.
By L. J. Phillips & Co.

2d Av, 1,631, w s, 27.2 ft s of 85th St, 25x80, four-story tenement, with store; partition sale, Emil Goldmark, referee.

By James L. Wells.

East Broadway, 105, s s, 139.4 ft w of Pike St, 23.2x75, four-story brick tenement, with stores; executor's sale.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7.
By Joseph P. Day.
Public Auction Sales.

109th St, 235 and 242 East, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, each 25x100.11, four five-story brick flats.

137th St, 47 and 49 West, n s, 350 ft e of Lenox Av, each 25x99.11, two five-story triple flats.

3d Av, 1,763 and 1,765, s e corner of 98th St, 50x83.9, two five-story brick tenements, with four stores.

3d Av, 1,317, e s, 102.2 ft s of 76th St, 18.9x105, seven-story loft building, with store.

3d Av, 1,701, e s, 75.8 ft n of 95th St, 25x100, five-story brick tenement, with store.

2d Av, 895, 897, and 899, s w corner of 48th St, 19.8, 19.8, and 21.11, respectively, by 69.6, three four-story brick tenements; partition sale, Emil Goldmark, referee.

3d Av, 1,256, w s, 52.2 ft n of 72d St, 25x100, five-story brick tenement, with store; partition sale, Emil Goldmark, referee.

5th Av, 251, n e corner of 28th St, 25x100, together with 1 East 28th St, adjoining, 25x98.9, five-story store and loft building; foreclosure sale, James A. Donnelly, referee; due on judgment, $108,774.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Hudson St, 582 to 588, s e corner of Bank St, together with the abutting property on the west side of Bleecker St, between 11th and Bank Sts, 75.6x88.1x192.3x52.8 and irregular, plot of 13,500 square feet, with five-story buildings; executor's sale.

23d St, 153 to 157 West, n s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 60x98.9, three four-story brownstone buildings; public auction sale.

THURSDAY, FEB. 8.
By Parish, Fisher & Co.

2d Av, 1,128, e s, 50.2 ft n of 59th St, 25.3x76.7, five-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, John J. Lenehan, referee; due on judgment, $22,658.

By Joseph P. Day.

Grand St, 64, n s, 75 ft w of Wooster St, 25x100, seven-story brick building; foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, referee; due on judgment, $48,000.

239th St, n s, 96 ft w of White Plains Road, 25x100; foreclosure sale, Maurice Goodman, referee; due on judgment, $1,185.

By George R. Read.

Balcom Av, w s, between 171st and Latting Sts, 25x100, being Lot 433 on map of Seton homestead; trustees' sale.

FRIDAY, FEB. 9.
By Charles A. Berrian.

144th St, 511 West, n s, 150.3 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.6x99.11, three-story brick building; foreclosure sale, J. O. Duffy, referee; due on judgment, $10,569.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

109th St, s s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, for a four-story brick school, 75x75.4; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder of 500 Park Av, architect; cost, $90,000.

Madison Av, n e corner of 135th St, for a one-story brick store, 40x115; J. S. Cram of 47 Cedar St, owner; N. Langer of 81 East 125th St, architect; cost, $6,500.

114th St, n s, 177.10 ft e of 1st Av, for a six-story brick flat, 42.2x88.1; Lordi, Pernetti & De Rispens of 2,206 2d Av, owners; L. F. J. Wieher of 103 East 125th St, architect; cost, $50,000.

Park Av, s w corner of 134th St, for four six-story brick tenements, 87x87; A. Goodman of 1,605 Madison Av, owner; L. F. J. Wieher, architect; cost, $160,000.

Amsterdam Av, w s, block front between 134th and 135th Sts, for five six-story brick flats and stores, 89/10x87; Interborough Building Company of 206 Broadway, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $220,000.

182d St, n s, 200 ft w of Webster Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x48; Susan Diamond of 707 East 144th St, owner; Frank Diamond, same address, architect; cost, $4,500.

Grant Av, e s, 150 ft s of 192d St, for two two and a half-story frame dwellings, 30x33; Thomas H. Thorn of 2,514 Webster Av, owner; J. R. Serviss of 2,514 Webster Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

235th St, n s, 153 ft w of White Plains Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x45; William Hodenhauer of 644 East 153d St, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 3d Av, architect; cost, $3,500.

Avenue D, e s, 50 ft s of 2d St, Unionport, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x48; Henry Conrad of 11th St and Avenue D, Unionport, owner and architect; cost, $4,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Feb. 3.

LUDLOW ST, 137; Rosa Sabenski to William Frieder, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.
FULTON ST, 198, s s, 25.3x78.7; Beinecke & Co. to Rose A. Mackay ..... Nom.
MANGIN ST, 25, w s, 25x100; Aaron Goldsmith to Isaac Isaacson, 1-3 part, all liens 100
BROOME ST, 37, s s, 24.9x100; Bernard Gordon to Benjamin Cohen, (mtg $28,125) 100
LOT 434, map of Bronx View Park, 25x100; Ephraim B. Levy to Franz Breuer ..... Nom.
38TH ST, 330 East, 24x98.9; Edmond R. Smith and another, trustees, to Ida M. Muncie 24,500
38TH ST, 330 East, 24x95.5; Ida M. Muncie to Louis Oppenheim and others, (mtg $18,000) 100
92D ST, 316 and 318 East, 50x100.8; Abraham Satzman and others to Louis Singer, (mtg $57,000) 100
92D ST, 316 and 318 East, 50x100.8; Louis Singer and others to Paul Shalet, (mtg $61,500) 100
76TH ST, 202 East, 19x82.2; Francis B. Oswald to Regina Reinecke, (mtg $10,000) 100
77TH ST, 202 East, 19x82.2; Regina Heinecke to Charles Armbruster and another, (mtg $10,000) 100
MANGIN ST, 25, w s, 25x100; Isaac Isaacson and others, to Isaac Huppert, (mtg $13,750) 100
100TH ST, 164 East, 25x100.11; Isidore Lebowitz and others to Abraham Levy, (mtg $20,500) 100
100TH ST, 71 East, 21.8x100.11; Albert Lowden to Jacob Siris, (mtg $31,625) .. 100
7TH AV, 2,078, w s, 24.11x100; Max Marx to Montgomery Rosenberg, (mtg $35,000) 100
8TH AV, n w corner of 152d St, 79.8x100; Abram Friedman to Gustave Wacht, (mtg $50,000) 100
EAGLE AV, 882 to 896, e s, 66.8x100; Paul Shalet to Louis Singer and another, (mtg $21,550) ..... Nom.
WALTON AV, n w corner of Mount Hope Place, 125x65; John T. Brady to John P. Butler and another, 2-3 parts, (mtg $5,000) 100
WENDOVER AV, 748, s s, 25.3x84; Eli H. Bernheim to Isaac Schreiber, (mtg $12,000) ..... Nom.
RYER AV, w s, 345.1 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x150.6; Peter Green to Annie Quinn, all liens ..... Nom.
127TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 40x99.1; Max Kessler and others to Joseph Perlfih and another, (mtg $15,500) 100
109TH ST, s s, 58.6 ft w of Madison Av, 31.8x100.11; Jacob Siris to Moses S. Diamond, (mtg $31,250) 100
LUDLOW ST, 67, n w s, 25.5x87.6; Samuel Cantor to Max Wolper, ½ part, (mtg $33,000) 100
WESTCHESTER AV, n w corner of Benson Av, 65.1x121; John Cordes and others to John Cordes ..... Nom.
WESTCHESTER AV, n w corner of Benson Av, 65.1x121; Annie Pruss to John Cordes, 2-9 parts 11,111
WESTCHESTER AV, n w corner of Benson Ave, — x —; Annie Pruss to John Cordes, 2-9 part 11,111
26TH ST, 436 to 440 West, 75x98.9; Solomon Miller to Frank Gens, (mtg $60,000) ..... Nom.
26TH ST, 436 and 438 West, 50x98.9; Frank Gens to Israel Blum and another, (mtg $48,000) 100
42D ST, s s, 103 ft w of Avenue B, 48x96.2; Azy Glassberg and others to Henry Pinkus, (mtg $74,500) 100
28TH ST, 228 West, 24.10x98.9; William M. Moran to Eliphalet L. Davis 100
14TH ST, 515 East, 25x103.3; Joseph Rabinowitz to Otto A. Rosalsky and another, (mtg $23,500) 100
ELIZABETH ST, 250, s e s, 24.6x81.8; Annie M. Adelphi to Tillie Adolphi ..... Gift
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n w s, Lots 81 and 82, map of Washingtonville, 63.1x175; Sound Realty Company to Gustave Cerf 100
120TH ST, 314 West, 24.11x100.11; George F. Mahnken to Rebecca Hast, (mtg $18,000) 100
35TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 8th Av, 25x98.9; City Real Estate Company to John J. Astor 2,000
137TH ST, s s, 530.5 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 100x100; Marion T. Byrne and another to Clarence D. Baldwin 100
BRADHURST AV, s e corner of 153d St, 99.10x100; Abram L. Libman and others to Sarah M. Bernstein, 1-3 part, (mtg $77,000) 100
BRADHURST AV, s e corner of 153d St, 99.10x100; Sarah M. Bernstein to Louis Block, 1-3 part, (mtg $77,000) 100
2D AV, 2,284, e s, 25x81; Max C. Baum to Joseph Ungaro and another, (mtg $20,000) 100
143TH ST, 113 West, 25x100.11; Gustave Zimmermann to Abram Godskind, (mtg $21,000) ..... Nom.
47TH ST, 351 West, 21x irregular; G. Buscher to Mary Kinzler, (mtg $9,000) 100
AVENUE C, s e corner of 6th St, 48.6x60; Isaac Spring to Louis Krause and another, (mtg $23,000) 100
6TH ST, n e s, 200.6 ft s e of 1st Av, 48.9x90.10; Barnet Klar and others to Isidor Wexler and another, (mtg $61,000) 100
2D AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 61st St, 50x irregular; Julius Braun to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $43,000) 100
MARION AV, e s, 35.11 ft n of 199th St, 35.11x109.4; George D. Kingston to Elizabeth W. Van Atta, (mtg $8,000) 100
WESTCHESTER AV, n w corner of Benson Av; John Cordes and others to John Cordes ..... Nom.
152D ST, n s, 285 ft e of Robbins Av, 25x101.5; August C. Hecht to Patrick Turley, (mtg $11,500) 100
ST. OWEN PLACE, n s, Lots 11 and 12, part Lot 17, map No. 1 South Vernon Park, 50x190.11; Augusta S. Crawford to Thomas F. Dunn, (mtg $2,500) 100
MAPLE AV, w s, 25 ft n of 214th St, 25x114; A. O. Salter to Eugene O'Reilly, all liens ..... Nom.
AVENUE D, 7, w s, 23.2x93; Adolf Leichter to Leopold E. Levine, (mtg $21,000) 100
BROADWAY, n w corner of 77th St, 77.5x96.8; William L. Sheafer to Walter S. Sheafer and others, executors, (mtg $150,000) 100
GRAND ST, 552, n s, 25x100; Morris Lipschitz and others to Davis Skrillow, (mtg $42,625) 100
113TH ST, 112 East, 25x100.10; Berthold Weil and another to Ida Machiz, (mtg $21,500) ..... Nom.
113TH ST, 112 East, 25x100.10; Ida Machiz to Berthold Weil and another, (mtg $21,500) ..... Nom.
133D ST, 61 and 63 East, 54x99.11; Julius Bluhm to Samuel C. Baum, (mtg $26,000) 100
LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 118th St, 90x40; Willy Rieser to Cozy Home Realty Company, (mtg $60,000) 100
120TH ST, 314 West, 24.11x100.11; Rebecca Hast to Isaac M. Witt and another, (mtg $20,000) 100
AVENUE A, w s, 51.2 ft s of 81st St, 17x70; Ottille Kessler to Charles Serferd and another, (mtg $5,000) ..... Exchange
163D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 26x 99.11; Leonard Weill to Abraham Friedman, (mtg $65,000) 100
RIDGE ST, 124, e s, 25x100; Wolf Rosen to Morris Amsterdam, (mtg $21,000) 100
CHRYSTIE ST, 194, e s, 18.10x100; Chrystie St, 196, e s, 18.9x100; Simon Cohen and others to Morris Kaplan and another, (mtg $66,000) 100
67TH AV, w s, 25 ft s of 49th St, 25x100; Charles Grant and others to Charles E. Blaney Amusement Company, (mtg $11,000) 100
4TH ST, 234 and 236 East, 48x96.2; Henry Pinkus, to Joseph Levine and another, (mtg $74,500) 100
HENRY ST, 234, s s, 22x100.2; Jacob Tenenbaum to Sarah Kaplan and another, (mtg $28,725) 100
61ST ST, 351 and 353 East, 48.8x irregular; Joseph Krulish to Aaron Guedalia, (mtg $26,000) 100
72D ST, 308 East, 20x70; Ralph Samuels and others to Freda Karch, (mtg $7,500) 100
86TH ST, 39 West, 18.9x98.9; Margaret M. Smith to Ellen O'Donovan, (mtg $35,000) 100
112TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 75x100.10; Nicola De Luca and others to Giuseppe Molea and others, (mtg $30,600) 100
AVENUE A, 1,441, w s, 26x100; Caroline Krejci to John H. Scully, (mtg $6,050) 100
71ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 50x145.4; Edward Leissner to Charles C. Dow, (mtg $40,000) 100
93D ST, 305 East, 25x100.8; Regine Feldbauer to Morris Roller, (mtg $12,000) .. 100
3D AV, 1,420, w s, 25x100; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Samuel W. Loeb, (mtg $27,500) 100
112TH ST, n s, 162.6 ft e of 8th Av, 31.3x100.11; Bertha Essman to Ephraim Drucker, (mtg $28,000) 100
AUDUBON AV, w s, 90 ft s of 185th St, 18x80; Charles M. Preston, receiver, to Hugo Wintner, (mtg $40,000) 6,077
LOT 82, map of Washingtonville, 31.8x166.10; Lot 81, same map, 33.3x166; Julius Lewine to Sound Realty Company 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

CAREY, Edward B., to Frederick E. Wuerz and another, trustees; 69th St, n e corner of Columbus Av, 70x100, prior mtg $100,000, 1 year 15,000
CAREY, Edward B., to Frederick E. Wuerz and another, trustees; 69th St, n e corner of Columbus Av, 70x100, prior mtg $100,000, 1 year 10,000
CAREY, Edward B., to Frederick E. Wuerz and another, trustees; 69th St, n e corner of Columbus Av, 70x100, prior mtg $100,000, 1 year 5,000
CAREY, Edward B., to Frederick E. Wuerz and another, trustees; 69th St, n e corner of Columbus Av, 70x100, prior mtg $100,000, 1 year 5,000
ROSENBERG, M., to Max Marx; 7th Av, 2,574, 24x100, 2 years, 6 per cent 8,000
WACHT, Gustave, to Abram Friedman; 8th Av, n w corner of 152d St, 79x100, 1 year, 6 per cent 6,000
HUPPERT, Isaac, to Isaac Isaacson and others; Mangin St, 125, 25x100, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,750
MUNICE, Ida M., to Edward R. Smith and another, trustees; 38th St, 330, 24x95, 3 years 18,000
PERLITCH, Joseph, and another to Max Kessler and another; 127th St, s s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 40x99, demand, 6 per cent 20,000
PERLITCH, Joseph, and another to Max Kessler and another; 127th St, s s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 40x99, demand, 6 per cent 10,100
LEVINE, Leopold E., to A. Leichter; Avenue D, w s, 70.11 ft n of 2d St, 23x69, 5 years, 6 per cent 10,000
CORDES, John, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; St. Ann's Av, n e corner of Westchester Av, 81x irregular, due Feb. 10, 1906. 20,000
KRAMER, Max J., and another to the State Bank; 103d St, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100, due Dec. 31, 1906 12,000
SISSERMAN, Benjamin, to Peyser Bookstaver and another; 137th St, n s, 400 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99, demand, 6 per cent 5,000
BLUM, Israel, and another to F. Gens; 26th St, 436 and 438 West, 2 lots, 25x98, 2 mtgs, each $1,500, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,000
SCHREIBER, Isaac, to Eli H. Bernheim; Wendover Av, s s, 50.8 ft e of Washington Av, 25x84, 2 years, 6 per cent 5,000
FOLEY, Caroline L., to Marion E. D. Van Dyke; Madison Av, 706 and 708, demand, 6 per cent 1,000
SIRIE, Jacob, to Albert London; 109th St, 24 East, 21x100, 5 years, 6 per cent. 6,250
KINZIE, Mary, to Gerd Buscher; 47th St, 351 West, 100x irregular, 5 years, 6 per cent 5,000
VAN ATLA, Elizabeth W., to George D. Kingston; Marion Av, e s, 35.11 ft n of 199th St, 35x100, installments, 6 per cent 3,000
AMSTERDAM, Morris, to Wolf Rosen; Ridge St, 124, 25x100, 7 years, 6 per cent 16,000
McEVERTY, Bernard, to E. M. Lounsbery; Old Boston Road, n w s, at e corner of Lot 134, map of Morrisania, 3 years, 5½ per cent 800
KRAMER, Alois, to Bankers' Realty and Security Company; Broadway, e s, 129 ft n of Middletown Road, 52x100, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000
HAST, Rebecca, to George F. Mahnken; 120th St, 314 West, 24x100, due June 30, 1907, 6 per cent 2,000
WALSH, John P., and another to Whitehall Realty Company; 20th St, 120 West, 25x92, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,500
MANHEIMER, Abraham, to Charles N. Lockwood, trustee; 27th St, 131, 25x78, 3 years, 4½ per cent 20,000
FRIEDMAN, Abraham, to L. Weill; 163d St, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 265x99, due June 20, 1907, 6 per cent 34,000
MACHIZ, Ida, to L. Cohen, guardian; 113th St, s s, 160 ft e of Park Av, 25x100, 2 years, 5½ per cent 21,500
BALDWIN, Clarence D., to 12th Ward Bank; 137th St, s s, 340 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 100x100, demand, 6 per cent 12,000
GENS, Frank, to Elias Kempner; 26th St, 436 to 440 West, three lots, 25x98, three mtgs, $4,000, 5 years, 6 per cent. 12,000
ROSENTHAL, Max, and another to M. Sampsten and another; 4th St, 144, 22x109, 3 years 42,000
CERF, Gustave, to Sound Realty Company; White Plains Road, n w s, Lot 82, map of Washingtonville, 80x175, 3 years, 5½ per cent 3,500
CERF, Gustave, to Sound Realty Company; White Plains Road, n w s, being Lot 81, map of Washingtonville, 33x166, 3 years, 5½ per cent 3,500
KRAUSE, Luis, to Isaac Sprung; Avenue C, s e corner of 6th St, 48x90, due D

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

$48 LOT. $68 LOT.

February Prices, February Terms, $5 Down $3 Monthly.

RIGHT NEAR THE CITY LINE.
10 MINUTES BY RAIL TO JAMAICA.
30 MINUTES' TIME TO HERALD SQUARE.

MINEOLA

THE COUNTY SEAT OF NASSAU COUNTY.
GREATEST RAILROAD CENTRE OUTSIDE OF JAMAICA.
THREE LINES OF RAILROAD CENTRE THERE.
60 TRAINS A DAY; 10 CENTS CARFARE.
ELECTRIC CAR LINE DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

Do you want anything better than the above for a profitable, convenient, beautiful suburban home?

$268 Extremely choice Villa Plots within 3 blocks of Depot— $5 DOWN—Then $5 MONTHLY. $268

Nothing like it anywhere. Get in now before spring. Buy at once and double your money by July 1. You can do it. Go down and see for yourself.

WE HAVE THREE EXCURSION TRAINS TO-DAY.

Leaving Long Island City at 9.50 A. M., 11 A. M., 1.30 P. M.
NEXT WEDNESDAY. NEXT SATURDAY. NEXT SUNDAY.
RAIN OR SNOW. NOTHING STOPS US.

Let us show you at our expense the best property for a near-by investment or a home right at the door of your work and strictly and positively in the line of great profit and development. We are advising you for the new year what is actually safe and sound.

Send for tickets and maps at once or make appointment to visit property.

Our Titles are Guaranteed by the Guarantee and Trust Company of New York.

BUSINESS LOTS
ON MACADAMIZED STREET.
$428.
$10 DOWN - - $10 MONTHLY

WILLIAM H. MOFFITT REALTY COMPANY
155-157 BROADWAY
NEW YORK CITY.

UNPRECEDENTED

SALE OF LOTS IN

BAYSIDE

the past 30 days. Let us explain why.

TAYLOR-STORM REALTY CO.,

Room 4, 11 E. 42d St.,
BRANCH BAYSIDE, L. I.

Lots of Money in Lots

If you buy them in New York City. Near a station, where tunnels are supplanting ferries, and Electric Motor Trains are replacing steam. You can get them in

BELLCOURT

located in New York City, at Bayside, Long Island. It has city water, gas, city schools, etc.; neighborhood unexcelled; one block from a station, five minutes from Long Island Sound. It is a high, sightly, healthy location.

LOTS $225 TO $500.

Carefully restricted and splendidly improved; on easy terms.

BELLCOURT

is the best seller on the market to-day because conservative buyers figure that 200% to 500% profit awaits them on the completion of the tunnels under East River, which are now being vigorously rushed to completion.

250 LOTS SOLD IN JANUARY.

At acreage prices they won't last long. Write for our booklet to-day. Free with handsome maps on request.

BELLCOURT LAND CO.,
Dept. T.
1 WEST 34TH ST.

$400

IS NOW THE LOWEST PRICE OF ANY LOT IN

Bayside Park

Next Spring there will be an advance of 25 per cent. on the price of every lot that remains to be sold.

Land values are rising very rapidly along the North Shore of the Sound, and by next Spring we will not have many lots left at Bayside Park.

Several more houses at $5,500 to $8,500. A payment of 10 per cent. of their cost secures ownership—the balance in small monthly installments. Various shore front privileges go with each house.

Get a FREE railroad ticket at our office and go out to see Bayside Park on any pleasant day.

Remember, within three years from now electric trains will carry you from Herald Square to Bayside in about ten minutes.

NORTH SHORE REALTY CO.,
202 East 23d St., N. Y.

A BEAUTIFUL

COUNTRY HOME AT BAYSHOPE.

Modern 12-room country home, with two acres of ground, beautiful barn and carriage house for 6 horses and 6 carriages; located on Clinton Av., near the water, with unobstructed view of bay and ocean; walks, with roadways all laid in bluestone; the house is most attractive, newly decorated and painted, hardwood floors, elegant mantels and mirrors; two elegant marble bathrooms; a broad veranda, 15 feet wide, around three sides of the house; a perfect house in every detail; cannot be improved upon; house cost $28,000; will sell for $25,000, on reasonable terms, or lease for a term of years at $2,000 per year.

W. H. MOFFITT, 155-157 Broadway, New York.

Thirty acres wooded land (900 feet) bordering on lake; 58 miles from New York City; one mile from station, three miles from Atlantic Coast; $45.00 per acre, half on mortgage. G. S. Mulliner, 320 5th Av.

Three lots at mouth of Belmont tunnel, Long Island City; $5,500; easy terms; commission to brokers.

MAXWELL S. MANNES, 135 Broadway.

Huntington.—50-acre farm, good soil, extensive road frontage; fair buildings; only $5,000; easy terms; also acre plots, $100 up; acreage on easy terms. Miller, 121 World Building.

For sale—Fine water fronts on the Great South Bay; all kinds of farms and cottages cheap. Write or come and see me. I can suit you. Try it. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

165-acre farm; all high land; with about a mile frontage on Merrick Road, Amityville; price, $75,000; full commission. Maxwell S. Mannes, attorney, 135 Broadway.

Have three full lots on Jackson Av., immediately adjoining bridge entrance; price, $12,000; easy terms; commission to brokers.

MAXWELL S. MANNES, 135 Broadway.

NEW YORK STATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Kingston, Ulster Co., N. Y.,
Jan. 26, 1906.

Fred. M. Smith, President,
Fred. M. Smith Realty Company,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

My Dear Sir:—

Since your visit to my place in this city, I have decided to spend two years abroad, and in consequence have decided to **sell my house, grounds, and carriage house.**

Your enthusiastic admiration of the place as a real estate man has caused me to select **your Company to sell it** at such a price as will attract a quick purchaser.

The place **cost me** $85,000. I will **sell for $40,000,** and require only **$10,000** cash.

The site on **West Chestnut St., Kingston,** is the most desirable in Ulster County because of the beautiful views, surroundings, and conveniences to railroads and city facilities. **The stone and brick building** embellished as it is with staircases, galleries, and trim of choice hardwoods, is the production of an architect of rare ability; contains all the attractive features of a city residence of high class, including steam heat, tiled bathrooms, electric lights, tapestried walls and recessed ceilings. I send you herewith photographs showing ten (10) different views.

Awaiting further suggestion from you, I am, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

Complete country home in a most attractive village on the beautiful Chenango River, 6½ hours from New York, 30 minutes from Binghamton; half-mile from station; new 8-room house built by day's work; commodious attic, wide piazzas, back stairs, marble basins, porcelain enamel tub, water, and sewer; practical fireplaces, good furnace; lot 50x210 ft.; shrubs, vines, roses, fruit and shade trees; near churches, school and free library; boating, bathing, fishing, shooting, and skating in their season; delightful drives and beautiful views; furniture if wanted; $3,650, ½ cash; photographs and plans of house and grounds. Apply W. A. Welch, 9th floor, 3 West 29th St., New York.

Cornwall-on-Hudson—Gentleman's country seat for sale or exchange; also suitable for sanitarium; elegant 14-room, three-story mansion, with cupola and large piazzas, commanding beautiful views for radius of sixty miles; elevation 800 feet, on spur of Storm King Mountain; 1½ miles from West Shore Depot and steamboat landing; seven acres land, highly cultivated, artistically landscaped; three wells, large cistern; gardener's cottage, five rooms; barns, outhouses, icehouses, ice pond supplied from nearby spring.

For particulars address Owner's Attorney, 156 Times Downtown.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY

INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE.

OWNERS WISHING TO SELL CALL OR WRITE

Phillips & Wells, 905K Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

ACREAGE

LARGE AND SMALL TRACTS.

65 ACRES AT $1,500, FLUSHING.
30 ACRES AT $1,600, JAMAICA NORTH.
31 ACRES AT $3,700, FLORAL PARK.
172 ACRES AT $1,300, JAMAICA SOUTH.

JOHN KENSETT KELLOGG,

30-32 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
549 NOSTRAND AV., BROOKLYN.

Choice, restricted location, 45 minutes out, South Shore, near station and bay, superior built cottage, up-to-date, eight rooms, bath, and attic; best open plumbing, large porcelain tubs, marble basin, stone washtubs, large verandas, porte-cochere, artistic decorations, large reception hall, with open fireplace; concrete cellar; perfect heating system, plot 100x117; price $4,200, $500 down, remainder as rental. Carrollton Realty Co., World Bldg.; Brooklyn Office, 62 4th Av., J. M. Bennett, Manager.

Choice lots, extra large size, 25x125, adjoining Rockville Centre, only 20 miles from New York; electric lighting, gas lighting, trolley direct to New York, three minutes of railroad station. These lots will be worth seven times present price when tunnel is finished. Terms $5 down and $2 monthly. Titles guaranteed by Title Guarantee and Trust Co. Carrollton Realty Company, World Bldg., city; Brooklyn Office, 62 4th Av., J. M. Bennett, Manager.

Acreage. Acreage. Acreage.

8,100 high, level acres; beautiful farming land in one tract, adjoining railroad and highway for miles; several fine lakes; $52,700, half cash. J. B. Swezey, Patchogue, L. I.

CEDARHURST HOMESTEAD.

107 acres, including old manor house and outbuildings; few rods from station; 25 minutes from Herald Square; bargain for quick buyer; $1,000 per acre; very easy terms; full commission to brokers. Alfred M. Rau, 135 Broadway.

Magnificent tract of land, 76 acres, at Rosedale, second station from Jamaica, 14 miles out South Shore; large frontage on famous Merrick Road; near station and trolley direct to New York; 10c. fare; third rail already laid; principals only. Apply to owner, Carrollton Realty Company, 85 World Building.

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For Sale.—Elegant country seat of 50 acres; dwelling of 19 rooms, 2 bathrooms, gas, water, carriage houses, barns, pigeon and poultry houses; a great bargain at $25,000. Potter & Price, Patchogue, Long Island.

Will sell two lots Cleveland, near Thomson Av., Woodside; $1,800 for both; easy terms; two months' contract; will double in value in a few months; commission to brokers.

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The most desirable building plots, of from 1 to 10 acres, on Great South Bay, are being offered at low prices. Send for maps and particulars. John A. Potter, Patchogue, Long Island.

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Desirable tracts on South Shore for sale cheap. Saunders Realty Co., 150 Nassau St.

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That LEONIA

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That in five years Harlem will be the centre of New York's population?

That there are four tunnels under construction, which will bring this property within 25 minutes of Downtown New York?

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That there are schools, churches, sidewalks, sewers, water, gas and electric light on the property?

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That there are more fortunes made out of real estate than in any other way?

That if you send a card to Dept. A we will tell you how to start your fortune?

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76 acres; Colonial building, 22 rooms; all improvements; large stable; also two cottages, 15-8 rooms; grand chance for hotel or sanitarium.

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Telephone, 330-331 Bryant.

$8,500—A modern house of 10 large rooms, store room, and bath, lot 57x195, conveniently located on one of the best avenues in East Orange; nice fruit and shade trees; will sell for want of use. Address C. H. Nevius, opp. Grove St. Sta., East Orange, N. J.

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Plainfield residence; 45 minutes out; large plot; 11-room house; decorated; improvements; open nickel plumbing; electric light; fine shade; trolley and depot convenient; 118 trains. T. S. Atwater, 180 Broadway.

East Orange, up-to-date, 11-room house; lot 50 x160; open plumbing, parquet floors, hardwood trim, high location, fine street; price reasonable. Ed. Lasell, 203 Broadway.

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Farms, factory sites, business properties, and suburban homes, for sale, near New York. Bergen Realty Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Thirty acres and house and barn, $750; sixty acres, $950; seventy acres and log house, $750. Box 57, Stillwater, N. J.

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For sale, Borough of Richmond, modern house, unincumbered; perfect repair; hardwood finish; fifteen rooms; all modern improvements; hot water, gas, gas range, electric light; close to trolley; stable; about one acre of ground; in best-developed portion of the borough; extended view; an ideal suburban home; worth $18,000; owner, who has always occupied, will sell at a bargain. Address Richmond, P. O. Box, 271 N. Y.

Large brick house and 12 lots, $10,000. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

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Chicago newly improved business property my specialty. I offer State St.-corner, $200,000; fireproof; income $12,000, or 6 per cent. net. Central fireproof building, $350,000; net 7 per cent. New commercial building, $65,000; net 6 per cent.; 15 years' lease. North side corner, $85,000; 7 per cent. net. Will loan 50 per cent. at 5 per cent. interest on either. Reference, any Chicago Bank. F. W. McKinney, Royal Insurance Building, Chicago, Ill.

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We have hundreds up-to-date two-family houses, all prices; terms, locations. New York and Conn. Realty Co., 235 Broadway.

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For Sale—A gentleman's home, at Manchester, Conn., on line of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.; three hours' ride from New York; fine large house, 16 rooms, two baths, electric lights, two new furnaces, set tubs, &c.; house finely located on high ground, in the midst of an oak grove, 1,000 ft. front on Oakland Av.; electric cars on new line from Hartford to Worcester; 80 acres of land in high state of cultivation, bordering on lake, suitable for boating or fishing; stables and outbuildings in first-class condition; a beautiful home; unequaled for gentleman's residence, Summer hotel, club, or model for a sanitarium, for any purpose; will be sold for $10,000; one-half of its original cost. Come and see the property. Address owner, R. P. Bissell, Manchester, Conn.

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One or two sunny apartments left; perfect bathing facilities and all modern appliances which make for comfort. We try to make the lot of the transients the envy of home folks by placing every convenience at their disposal and making them comfortable.

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Furnished apartments; five rooms; southern exposure; newly furnished; illness cause of renting. X., Box 343 Times, Times Square.

Eight warm, light rooms; telephone, elevator; Subway, elevated; reasonable. Mrs. Preston, 358 West 58th St.

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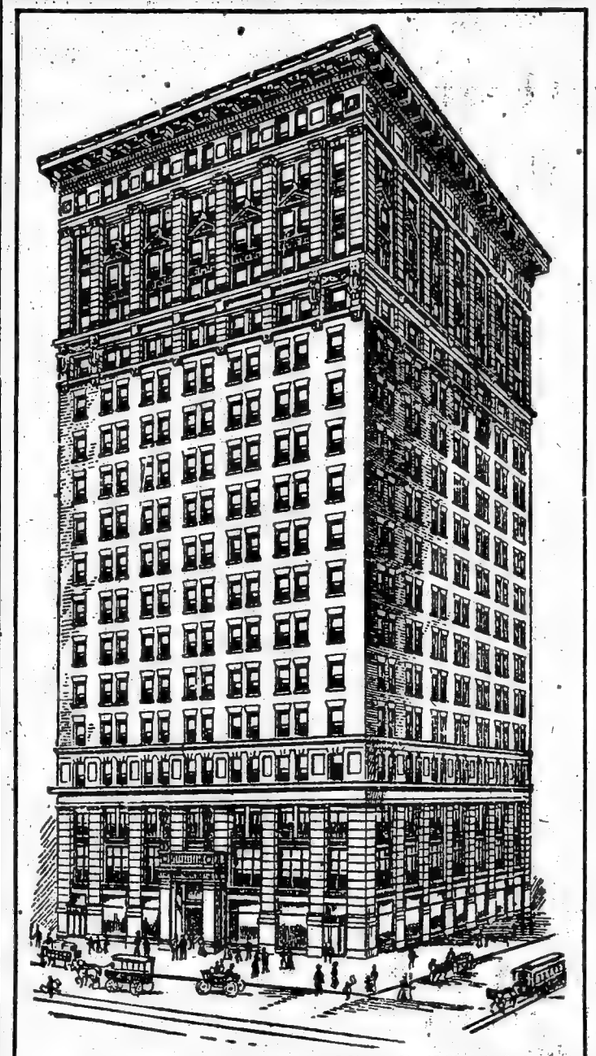

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Every office directly lighted.

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Eight rapid elevators; also fine large basement suitable for high class restaurant.

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Apartments of seven and eight rooms with all modern conveniences.
Rents $900 to $1,000.

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Apartments of five, six and seven extra large rooms, elevator, &c.
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$35.00 to $50.00 WITH Elevator AT PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,
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Electric light, telephone, etc.
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NEW APARTMENTS,
4, 5 and 6 rooms; all improvements; telephone and hall service; $30 to $44.

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Opposite Metropolitan Opera House,
8-ROOM APARTMENTS.
New plumbing, elevator, electric light; decorations to suit.
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New-law houses, 262 to 268 West 154th St., 4 rooms from $19 to $21; 5 rooms from $22 to $25; all improvements; overlooking Macomb's Dam Driveway and Colonial Park; near 155th St. "L" express station.

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Six rooms and bath, $45; all modern improvements; elevator; private street.
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141st St., 221, West of 7th Av.; The Manitou.—High-class elevator apartment, four and six rooms, baths; electricity, telephone; all-night service, &c.; $32.50 to $45. Superintendent.

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THE GOTHAM, 254-256 WEST 25TH ST.
Two choice apartments, 5 rooms and bath; elevator service; steam heat; latest improvements.
For Rent—On Broadway, between 86d and 94th Sts.; six rooms and bath; low rent; all light rooms. Apply to janitor, 256 West 94th St.

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Choice apartments of eight large rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lights, steam heat, and all modern improvements.

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Superintendent on premises at all hours.
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We cannot convey, in type, the grandeur, taste, spaciousness, and conveniences of the apartments. A personal visit and inspection only can supply that.

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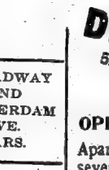

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1486 Lexington Av., cor. 96th St., $30 up.

Select, sunny corner, six large rooms; tiled baths, private halls, steam heat, hot water.

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324 East 14th.—Second floor, seven large rooms, bath, improvements; reasonable rent. Inquire janitor.

116th St., 18 East.—Four large rooms; steam heat; bath; moderate rent; handy cars. Janitress.

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662 East 156th.—Corner flat, six large rooms, bath, improvements; rent $22.00. Inquire janitor.

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312 East 124th St.—Single flat, one flight up, 7 rooms and bath, $30.

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Elegant floor in two-family house, finest neighborhood, near Southern station. 1,045 E. 170th.

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114, 116, 118 W. 17th St. | to let in new building, 75x82. All improvements. H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 West 22d St.

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Entire floor, 42x55, six rooms, decorated. Suitable fine business or office suite, $1,800 year. Will divide. Parlor store, 21x43, decorated, parquet floor, $1,800 per year. Apply J. S. McHUGH, on premises, or your own broker.

Broadway store, with two large show windows; suitable for any business; will divide; rent moderate. Sachs & Co., 1,268 Amsterdam Av.

414 west side 4th Av., between 28th and 29th Sts., first flat, for business purposes. Robt. J. Brown, 30 Nassau St.

Light loft, 1,400 ft.; windows on all sides; 3 skylights. 174 East 66th St.

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S. E. corner 55th St. and 6th Av., light studio stores, one with north skylight; 796 6th Av., front, light studio, $30. Cyrille Carreau, 796 Sixth Av., Above 45th.

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Two rooms Woman's Exchange Building, corner Madison Av. and 43d St.; good location for business woman. Miss Boynton, Hotel Manhattan.

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Broadway, near 42d St.; 4-story building. Arthur S. Levy, 68 West 39th St.

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Light lofts to let; heat, power; low rent. Apply at premises, 133 Floyd St.

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Private houses, flats, and apartments to rent and sell. Parties waiting now.

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NEW AND OLD TENEMENTS IN ITALIAN SECTIONS.

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Manhattan and Bronx real estate; owners of improved and unimproved properties send us particulars of their property; we guarantee quick sales; exchanges our specialty. Wiedeman, Room 21, southeast corner 149th St. and 3d Av.

H. A. Raymond, (2 West 125th,) invites owners to send full particulars of flats, tenements, old properties at once for submission to many buyers; quick sales at reasonable prices.

A.—Washington Heights or Bronx.

For a special client, a detached dwelling, 8 rooms, all improvements, sale or rent. Wm. Richtberg, 729 6th Av., cor. 42d St.

HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR AMSTERDAM AV. PROPERTY.

Send full details for quick results.
WILLIAM R. WARE, 431 Columbus Av.

Advertiser, experienced and recommended, wants care of property; personal attention given renting, collections, and repairs. R Box 150 Times Downtown.

Owners, send me full particulars of your tenements, flats, and apartment houses; have $50,000 cash to invest. Sharum, 141 Broadway.

Cyrille Carreau, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, 796 6th Av., (45th,) wants all kinds of properties to rent, sell, manage, insure.

Owners.—We will sell, rent, or manage your property; cash buyers waiting; send particulars. O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St.

Special attention given to care of buildings; minimum expense, maximum results. Thomas H. Ellzon, 409 B'way.

Wanted—Particulars of desirable properties to offer bona fide buyers. W. Scott, Flatiron Building.

5-story, 14-room tenements; good locality; will pay about $29,000. 14 Times, Harlem.

$4,000 to buy, lease, or manage gold-water flats; tenements. Seidis, 216 East 102d St.

Owners!—Real estate wanted; city and country. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Desirable income property wanted; what have you? I. Press, 1,459 5th Av.

Bronx.

HUNT'S POINT.

Wanted—From 20 to 40 lots, with water front at Hunt's Point. Send diagram and cash price to Philip A. Smyth, 141 Broadway.

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Second mortgage money wanted, in sums up to $100,000, on improved Manhattan realty. Principals only. Mooney & Lawrence, 141 Broadway.

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WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 45 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

Mortgage money, any amount; good conditions promptly considered; charges reasonable. Morton, 62 William St.

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A LARGE HOUSEKEEPING AND HOTEL APARTMENT PROPERTY IN PITTSBURG; PRICE $450,000; FREE AND CLEAR; WILL EXCHANGE FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT OR BUSINESS BUILDING, OR WOULD CONSIDER LARGE ACREAGE. J. W. DOOLITTLE, 220 BROADWAY.

A BROADWAY CORNER.

Six story, stores, and apartment house; would consider lots or other property in part payment.

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A seven-story corner elevator apartment, all rented, showing large returns, in good section of Harlem, to exchange for good lots and some cash. SWARTOUT & CO.,
1,822 Park Av., corner 125th St.

$10,000 worth of unincumbered lots in Cottage City, Mass., that we are authorized to exchange for city or Brooklyn equities. R. Wilmarth Appleton Co., 259 Fifth Av.

Exchange.—7-story, 5-family, high-class corner apartment house, facing Park, $80,000 equity, for smaller and cash or 2d mtge. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON
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Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application.
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For rent, FURNISHED HOUSES.
ACREAGE and COUNTRY PLACES for Sale.
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Summer seashore cottages, Cape Cod, (Harwich, Mass.) rented completely furnished; bathrooms; all comforts; $300 to $600; fine beach. Kape, 505 West 124th St.

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$500 REWARD FOR PROOF OF DETAILED CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH OF FRANK EBERHARDT, (SON OF FRANZ X. EBERHARDT,) FORMERLY RESIDING AT NO. 327 WILLIS AVENUE, BRONX, CITY OF NEW YORK. HAROLD SWAIN, ATTORNEY, 160 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

WANTED—Information regarding Charles, Frank, Albert, or Elizabeth, descendants of Felix Klausman, deceased, about 28 years since in New York City. Address Mary Klausman Herbert, 3,801 Gravois Av., St. Louis, Mo.

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PEASE PIANOS.
128 West 42d St., Near B'way, N. Y.
You cannot afford to take a chance in buying a piano. There's no experiment in buying a Pease. Over 74,000 satisfied purchasers in the last 61 years. Manufacturer's prices and three years to pay. Used pianos, many makes, $100 up. Renting, Exchanging. Write for catalog.

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Select stock of used uprights, also odd styles.
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MATHUSHEK & SON PIANOS
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Our superb small pianos; rents low rates.
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STEINWAY, SOHMER, WEBER,
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Square Pianos, great variety, $15 up.
Easy Payments if Desired.
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Pianos Sold at Manufacturers' Prices.
Used uprights taken in part payment.
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Sold on Easy Terms Direct from
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AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
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$75 $125, $150 in used uprights. Exceptionally superior tone and lasting qualities, combined with reasonable prices on attractive terms, prevail on our entire line of pianos. Jacob Doll & Sons, 92 5th Av., near 14th.

$100 Elegant Upright, Superior Tone. STEINWAY and WEBER Sacrifice. INSTALLMENTS, $5; LOW RENTS. BIDDLE'S, 7 EAST 14TH STREET.

$100 Large Stock Used Pianos. BIDDLE PIANO CO., 6 W. 125TH. Uprights Guaranteed All Fine Condition. $145

Reliable Connor pianos, easy terms; renting, exchanging; catalogues mailed free. 4 E. 42d St.

Uprights $100-$125; rent $3; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.

Chickering upright, fine tone and condition; big bargain, $165. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

Small upright piano, $40; good for beginner; easy payments. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

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Upright piano; latest style; like new; bargain; Steinway piano, $65. 270 Willis Av., 139th.

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56th St. and 7th Ave., N. Y.
OPPOSITE CARNEGIE HALL.
A Select Family and Transient Hotel.
EUROPEAN PLAN. RATES REASONABLE
Restaurant open until 12 P. M. After-Theatre Parties.
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SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., formerly J. M. Mossman, 72 Malden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS Lowest Prices. All Makes, Any Style. Rebuilt, Guaranteed. **SELL** The Typewriter Exchange. 1 1-2 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place, Telephone 8570 Cortlandt.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, safes, letter presses, counters, shelvings; stores, offices fitted; 400 dozen chairs. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Gentlemen's clothing to order on $1 weekly payments; perfect fit; fine material. Exchange Clothing Co., 239 Broadway. Rooms 8 and 4.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Have it done before it snows; roofs repaired and painted; satisfaction guaranteed. Tel. 4084-79th. Isted & Clements, 209 East 78th St.

Dry goods and millinery in town of 30,000 inhabitants; established over twenty years; first and medium class trade. 46 Times Harlem.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 2986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters—Remington, $10; Densmore, Yost or Hammond, $7.50; Caligraph, $2.50. Gay, 121 West 125th St.

Mirrors, large and small; framed, unframed; bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 145 West 82d.

Gentleman's fur coat, cost $200, for $60. Cash, Room 443, 346 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

New and second hand return tubular boilers, Hartford certificates 80 to 150 H. P.; three 150 vertical Corlias boilers, two 200 H. P., one 300 H. P. and one 125 H. P. vertical Manning boilers; two Seabury 500 H. P. marine boilers, locomotive portable boilers on wheels or skids, three 350 H. P. horizontal water tube boilers, plain vertical boilers, all sizes. Wickes Brothers, 139 Liberty St.

For Sale.—60 h. p. steam engine, condensing; also 22 h. p. Fairbanks-Morse gas engine and air compressor; to make room for larger plant. Carr & Bell Stone Works, 113 Franklin Av., Harrison, N. J.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

12TH ST., 39 WEST.—Large connecting room, alcove; running water; small room; table board; reference.

14TH ST., 237 WEST.—Large front and back and single rooms; heated; with excellent board.

16TH ST., 245 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms to let, with or without board.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; house and table strictly first class.

75TH ST., 161 WEST.—Table board; excellent home cooking; first-class service.

82D ST., WEST.—Two front rooms of modern apartment, prettily furnished; piano, telephone; separate entrance; moderate. K., Box 302 Times, Times Square.

83D ST., 125 WEST.—Large, small rooms, suite; excellent home cooking; table board; private house.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Comfortable single room, suitable gentleman; all conveniences; table guests accommodated; references.

92D, 50 WEST.—Large room, with board; table boarders; parlor dining; convenient "L"; references.

93D ST., 25 WEST.—One pleasant room; home-like; good table; couple; references.

121ST ST., 150 WEST.—High-class house; rooms connecting, separately; suit family, gentlemen, couples; telephone.

129TH ST., 103 WEST.—Gentlemen find excellent home, superior board; refined Jewish surroundings; references; 'phone.

142D ST., 512 WEST.—Particularly pleasant rooms, with excellent board, near Subway station.

145TH ST., 349 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, single or en suite; light housekeeping if desired; very convenient; excellent table; beautiful location; telephone; reasonable.

Wanted, two boarders (gentlemen preferred) in handsome modern house on west side; first-class appointments; exclusive. Box 311 Times, Times Square.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 121, Washington Square.—Large front, sunny room, heated; excellent board; moderate.

East Side.

18TH ST., 116 EAST.—Medium size room; steam heat, hot water; excellent board; Subway station.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms and hall rooms, with board; references.

22D ST., 42 EAST, Near Broadway, The Adelfi.—Large rooms; excellent table board.

24TH STREET, 120 EAST.—Small and double rooms; excellent table; table board; terms moderate.

34TH, 45 EAST.—Large room, with board; private bath; one single room, gentleman; table board; references.

70TH ST., 180 EAST.—Large, small rooms; fine location; meals optional; private family.

72D ST., 172 EAST.—Excellent accommodations for two gentlemen; private American family; good table; references.

73D, 12 EAST.—American private family offers second-story suite; excellent table, service; references.

85TH ST., 9 EAST, near 5th Av.—Elegantly furnished rooms; table board. Come and see.

673, 694, 696 MADISON AV., Corner 61st.—Second floor; three rooms; private bath; also other rooms, with excellent board; American; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 461.—Large and small rooms, with board; transients accommodated.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, Brooklyn Heights.—Overlooking Wall St.; second floor, furnished; fit for millionaire; rooms or apartments; neighborhood, table high class.

GOLD ST., 459, Near Fulton.—First-class board in good home; well-kept house; front room, connecting rooms, and hall room.

HEIGHTS, 187 AMITY ST.—Furnished rooms; board optional; table guests; convenient bridge and ferries.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Man and wife want board in private family, west side; references exchanged. Reasonable, Box 125 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Desirable rooms with board; central location. 39 Washington Av., New Rochelle.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

19TH ST., 16 WEST.—Double furnished rooms; hot water, bath; every convenience.

22D ST., 127 WEST.—In private family; newly decorated hall room; hot and cold running water; gentleman; references.

25TH, 26 WEST.—Very attractive large sunny rooms, couple bachelors; neighborhood select, central; reasonable.

27TH ST., 47 WEST., next door Earlington Hotel.—Fine large double rooms; steam heated; large closets; for reputable people wanting quiet surroundings.

40TH ST., 218 WEST.—Large furnished rooms, with modern improvements; private house.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished; heat, bath; private house; $2 upward; gentlemen only; references.

43D ST., 125 WEST.—Fine large double second front; also single third front; caterer; telephone.

44TH ST., 204 WEST. (Opposite Hotel Astor.)—Large front rooms.

46TH, 43 WEST.—Parlor floor, doctor or dentist; also well-appointed large and small rooms; just opened; telephone; board optional.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Comfortably furnished square room; well heated; hot water.

55TH ST., 121 WEST.—Large handsomely furnished room; private bath; well appointed house; board if desired; references exchanged.

63D, 101 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; southern exposure; steam, bath; private entrance. Mascheck.

70TH, 311 WEST.—Large room, furnished, in mission furniture, suitable for bachelor; moderate price.

73D ST., WEST, one block from elevated and Subway.—Two nicely furnished rooms; electric lights, &c.; reasonable; large closets. R. M., 503 Times, Times Square.

80TH ST., 128 WEST.—New, elegantly furnished room; private residence; to select gentlemen with references.

81ST ST., 201 WEST.—Exclusive bachelor suite. Story.

82D ST., 48 WEST.—Desirable rooms; excellent table; table guests; references.

84TH ST., 276 WEST.—Private house; excellent neighborhood.

84TH ST., 253 WEST.—One large and one small furnished room; gentlemen only; private house.

85TH ST., 164 WEST.—Large rooms, en suite or single; dressing rooms; telephone; reference.

87TH ST., 209 WEST.—Two desirable rooms; heated; furnished, unfurnished; together, separate. Baxter.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; $3 to $6.50.

93D ST., 153 WEST.—Physician's office; fine location; every convenience; good attendance.

101ST ST., 3 WEST.—Two single or connecting rooms, nicely furnished; private family; references. Plant.

104TH ST., 79 WEST.—Warm, sunny upper room; private house; telephone; gentleman only.

105TH ST., 32 W.—Large, elegantly furnished room; private family; gentlemen; reference; telephone.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Bright room, adjoining bath, $3.00; elevator apartment; near Columbia; references. Gans.

127TH ST., 210 West—Parlor, all conveniences; Suitable for professional man; also choice rooms for gentlemen; references.

136TH ST., 108 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; telephone; private family; gentleman; references exchanged.

152D ST., 533 WEST.—Choice single room for gentleman; private house; telephone.

East Side.

34TH, 140 EAST.—Large, small rooms; southern exposure; connecting bath; near all transportation; telephone.

55TH ST., 112 EAST.—Large sunny room; every convenience.

61ST, 238 EAST.—Third-story front, square, bath adjoining; gentlemen only; references; private family.

74TH ST., 202 EAST.—Front room; bath; running water; steam heat; one or two gentlemen.

80TH ST., 101 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room to let for one gentleman only; hot and cold water and bath. J. H. Muller.

83D ST., 128 EAST.—Beautiful front and bedroom, also hall room; modern apartment; gentlemen. Kielow.

84TH ST., 115 EAST.—Finely furnished large and small rooms; board optional; private family; telephone.

94TH ST., 111 EAST.—Large sunny second-floor front room, southern exposure, to rent for one or two gentlemen; heated, running water, bath; with or without breakfast. Owner.

115TH, 128 EAST, (one flight.)—Sunny, heated room; independent entrance; bath convenient. Boyland.

128TH ST., 45 EAST.—Handsomely furnished room; adjoining bath; running water; private family; couple, $3.50.

141ST ST., 725 EAST.—Private house; furnished rooms for one or two gentlemen; hall room.

144TH ST., 660 EAST.—2 light rooms; improvements; board optional; terms moderate; convenient. Dahl.

EXCEPTIONALLY fine furnished rooms in private house, suitable for doctor's office; bath, hot and cold water, stationary wash stands, closets, and all modern improvements; situated best part of Murray Hill, between Madison and Park Avs. Murray Hill, 302 Times, Times Square.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,297 (87th).—Two nice front rooms; steam heat, bath.

MADISON AV., 958.—Large [illegible] room, adjoining bath; [illegible] heat, telephone.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3.—One block from Wall St. Ferry; elegantly furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen; convenient to New York.

WARREN ST., Corner Court.—Parlor or bedroom, nearly furnished; bath; couple or gentleman. Knudsen.

WARREN ST., 265, Near Court.—Light, airy, furnished room to let; all accommodations.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Domestics.

WANTED—Cooks and laundresses—chambermaids and waitresses—nurses—cooks—general houseworker couples—waitresses, laundresses, chambermaids; city and country places. St. Bartholomew's Bureau, 211 East 42d.

WANTED—Chambermaid and laundress in small family; must have good references. Call, Monday, between 9 and 1, at 32 West 11th St.

WANTED—A neat girl for general housework, family of five adults; wages, $20. 129 Edgecombe Av., near 142d St.

WANTED—Laundress to take bundle wash at home. Call Apartment 11A, The Narragansett, 93d St. and Broadway.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—Refined woman to be managing housekeeper in a private family and take full charge. Address J., Box 234, No. 600 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Penn.

Nurses.

WANTED—An experienced nurse (white) competent to care for two small children. Apply, with references, Sunday afternoon or any time Monday, at 250 West 88th St.

Singers.

WANTED—Chorus sopranos (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Contralto for Manhattan church; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED.—A well-known monthly journal wants several young ladies to solicit subscriptions, 50% commission. Address, stating references, W. F., Box 300 Times, Times Sq.

WANTED—Umbrella hands on plain parasols and silk umbrellas, who run their own work. Allison & Lamson, 5 East 17th St.

WANTED — Competent female compositors; steady work; good pay. Opportunity, Box 303 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Learners on parasols and umbrellas. Allison & Lamson, 5 East 17th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

$120.00 A MONTH.—Two ladies or gentlemen wanted in each county to manage our glove business; permanent position; canvassing unnecessary. Common Sense Manufacturing Company, Box 31, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policies; large commission, renewals; county managers wanted every State. A. B. Cilley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

WANTED—Agents in every locality; send for our terms and special inducements; no competition; great demand; sales tremendous and easy. Standard G. R. Co., 395 Broadway, New York.

Automobiles.

AUTOMOBILES.—Now is your chance to enter the automobile business as chauffeur, earning $100 to $150 monthly; call and see our big school, the largest in the city; we have been asked by owners to supply them with competent chauffeurs. Auto Transportation School, 309 W. 41st.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—A competent, experienced, and reliable bookkeeper by a large and growing copper mining company in a healthy part of Sonora, Mexico; should have had some experience in mine accounts and should be able to speak and write Spanish; only those having acknowledged experience and ability and the best of references should apply, stating age, experience, general condition of health, married or single, salary expected, and giving full references. Address Mexico, D 152 Times Downtown.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent bookkeeper and factory cost accountant not over 35, to take charge of six people at mill office, Passaic, N. J.; salary $32.50 weekly. Apply B. M., care Paulson, Linkroum & Co., 87-89 Leonard St.

WANTED—Bookkeeper for manufacturing company, downtown; salary $20. Call Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

Clerks.

WANTED—A young man, (16 to 18 years,) for clerk in import house. Address in own handwriting, Box 180 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Clerk for office gas company; salary $18. Call Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

Compositors, Etc.

COMPOSITORS.
EXPERIENCED JOB COMPOSITORS, STONE HANDS, AND MAKE-UP MEN WANTED; ALSO LINOTYPE OPERATORS; HIGHEST WAGES AND PERMANENT POSITIONS TO COMPETENT MEN WILLING TO WORK NINE HOURS PER DAY IN AN "OPEN SHOP." CALL OR ADDRESS, WITH REFERENCES FROM FORMER EMPLOYERS, LIVINGSTON MIDDLEDITCH CO., 65 DUANE ST.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

WANTED
Electrotype finishers, molders, batterymen, builders-up and assistants in each branch.
Compositors Wanted
Non-Union, $21 per week. Job, stone and make-up; also machine operators at $23 per week. Absolutely permanent positions guaranteed first-class men of good character. Excellent opportunity to obtain a permanent position in one of the oldest, largest and most modern printing houses in New York City.
THE DE VINNE PRESS
12 Lafayette Place
New York City.

WANTED—William Green wants printers at 326 Pearl Street, New York City; wishes to add to his staff a number of experienced compositors, (display, stone, and make-up men,) also experienced monotype operators; these positions will be permanent to efficient workmen of good character; salary will be $21.00 per week; only persons willing to work nine hours in open shop desired; loyalty to employer is expected in return for advantageous working conditions; reply by letter only, giving employer's references and stating experience and qualifications. William Green.

Wanted—Compositors, Stone Hands, and Make-up Men; "Open Shop"; Highest Salary; Permanent Position; Additional Bonus for Faithful Services; New York, Vicinity, and Western Points. Call or Address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

WANTED—Compositors; experienced job compositor and stone hands; also two-third compositors; open shop; nine-hour day; permanent positions guaranteed to efficient workmen of good character; highest wages; references necessary. Stettiner Bros., 52 Duane St.

WANTED—Perfecting cylinder pressman in an open office; permanent, satisfactory position to man who can produce results; give full particulars and references. P. O. Box 1,673, New York.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for important Methodist Church, Virginia. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 Fifth Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Organist for Ohio church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist, country Catholic church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Salesmen.

WANTED—Salesman for [illegible] experienced man preferred. [illegible] 59 State St., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Salesmen.

SALESMEN, local and traveling, required in each locality; $30 per week to start; must be of good address, willing to work; special experience not necessary; references required. Standard G. R. Co., 395 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Two bright salesmen to introduce a high-class cigarette in clubs and cafes; those with experience preferred; grand opportunity to right persons. Address W., Box 302 Times, Times Square.

Singers.

WANTED—Chorus tenors (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED — Tenor for Mannattan church; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Bass for city church; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Tenor for church; $900. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Miscellaneous.

A FEW HIGH-GRADE OPPORTUNITIES. Superintendents—Hardware factory, $2,500 up; heavy chemicals, $2,000; delicate machinery, $3,000; pumping machinery, $2,500 up. Salesmen—Silverware, $2,000; chemicals, $2,500; hotel meats, $2,600. Buyer—General hardware, $2,000. Advertising Writer—Books, pamphlets, and mail order letters, $1,800; shoe copy, $1,040. Hapgood's, Suite 508, 309 Broadway.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars, Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

FARMER, FARM HAND, AND BOY for country place at once; no women or children; permanent position for sober and industrious men; state references. Box 135, Princeton, N. J.

WANTED—A working head man who thoroughly understands breeding and breaking colts to harness and saddle, conditioning horses for show ring, management of small stock farm on Long Island; first-class references as to sobriety, honesty, and competency required. A. G., Box 327 Times, Times Square.

WANTED.—Open positions: Office manager, $1,500; bookkeeper, $1,200; clerk, $900; salesman, $1,800; bank, $1,800; Superintendent, $2,000; stenographer, $1,040. Write for list and plan. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square, N. Y.

WANTED.—Newspaper positions now open for competent reporters, editors, advertising, and circulation men, linotypers; all departments; write for booklet. M., Fernald's Newspaper Men's Exchange, (Established 1898,) Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—Thoroughly competent proofreader and a copy holder, for open shop, nine hours per day; permanent employment; salary $21.00 and $6.00, respectively, increased as extra ability is shown. Burr Printing House, Frankfort and Jacob Sts., city.

WANTED—A well-connected young man in the sales department of a newly organized real estate office; to one who is willing to hustle a good opportunity is offered. Apply personally to Henry M. Fitch & Co., 404 Amsterdam Av.

WANTED—BOXING, FENCING, AND WRESTLING INSTRUCTOR; STATE QUALIFICATIONS. HERRMANN'S GYMNASIUM, KEITH BLDG., PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

WANTED—Draughtsman, ornamental iron; quick and accurate; thoroughly familiar with all branches of ornamental iron work, can obtain good position with out-of-town company. D. A., 329 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—A National association of strength and influence wishes to engage the services of a man of good address and intelligence to secure members. Address, with references, "O.," Box 325 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Bright young man of good address, with some experience, in architect's or builder's office, to learn estimating in a special branch; give experience and wages expected. Address S. V., 1,364 Broadway.

WANTED—Janitor to take charge of a large apartment house; must be married, sober, polite, and a practical all-around man. Apply personally to Henry M. Fitch & Co., 404 Amsterdam Av.

WANTED—Young man in newspaper office, as advertising clerk; neat and good penman. Address in own handwriting, stating experience and references, F. P., Box 329 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—By bank, bright and neat boy about 18 or 19 years of age, who can write and figure well and furnish good references. Address A Box 178 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Boy in a banking house; must reside with his parents, write a good hand, and come well recommended. Address P. O. Box 1,915, N. Y. City.

WANTED—Protestant man as secretary, typewriter, reader; wages, $9 per week. Write, with references, full particulars, Advertiser, 18 West 75th St.

WANTED—Active church musician for musical agency; small salary and good commission. Apply Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., 9 to 10.

WANTED—A visiting valet for a young man; best city reference required. Call, between 1:30 and 2:30 or after 6, 35 West 72d St.

WANTED—Men to learn to operate and repair automobiles. Manhattan Automobile School, 315-321 West 96th St., New York. 'Phone.

WANTED—BOY OF NEAT APPEARANCE AND GOOD ADDRESS FOR OFFICE POSITION. APPLY 310 BROADWAY.

WANTED—Representative of good patented specialty; manufacturers only. Hermann's Specialty, 188 Lake St., Chicago.

WANTED—Woodworkers, experienced on carriage parts. Apply Brewster & Co., Broadway and 47th St.

WANTED—Office boy in newspaper office; reference required. E. B., Box 150 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Manager for office, (out of city,) $1,200. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

WANTED—Bright, neat boy, American parents. Apply Crane Co., 490 Cherry St.

WANTED—Cutter's assistant on umbrellas and parasols. Allison & Lamson, 5 East 17th St.

WANTED—Young man, 21 years old, to work in music store. Juelg, 495 5th Av.

WANTED—Boy, 17 years of age, to work in piano store. Juelg, 495 5th Av.

WANTED—Boy to assist in umbrella factory. Allison & Lamson, 5 East 17th St.

WANTED—Umbrella cutter. Allison & Lamson, 5 East 17th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Companions.

COMPANION.—A woman of culture and refinement desires a position as companion to a lady living in this city; will make herself generally useful; highest credentials. Address Z., Box 302 Times, Times Square.

COMPANION, &c.—A lady would like position as companion to invalid or elderly lady; has had entire charge of children and housekeeping. Address A. R., 1,864 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a Boston cook for three months, where refined help is kept; good reference; wages not under $50 per month. D. B., 65 Worcester St., Boston, Mass.

COOK, $30, reference; laundress, $22, reference. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

COOK and WAITRESS, together or separate. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By German governess, with experience and references. M. Schmidt, 231 Jamaica Av., Astoria, L. I.

VISITING GOVERNESS. — By experienced public school teacher; advanced elementary branches. Successful, 1,360 3d Av.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER. — Neat and tidy; $18; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

HOUSEWORKER. — Colored; experienced all branches; apartment preferred; sleep in or out; city references. Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 59th St. Tel. 4786 Columbus.

HOUSEWORKER.—Young woman as general housekeeper; good cook, laundress; city references. 748 6th Av. Kennifick.

Nurses.

NURSE.—An experienced middle-aged trained nurse will work for $15 weekly balance of Winter; nervous cases, obstetrical, &c.; has been in "Seligman" and "Secor" families, under first-class physicians; references. 953 Park Av., ground floor.

NURSE. — Neat and tidy; best reference. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, trustworthy, reliable; American parentage; best references; $12. Protestant, Box 138 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, ambitious beginner; had a thorough business training; good speller and grammarian; moderate salary to begin. Anxious, Box 168 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Six years' experience; rapid, accurate; thoroughly competent to fill high-class position; references; $15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Two years' experience; high school training; accurate, diligent worker; references; $8. Blanche, Box 164 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience, brokerage, commercial; competent; best references. B. Schur, Box 117 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Year's experience contracting law; moderate salary. Anna Andria, Box 175 Times Downtown.

Washing.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG Englishwoman, understanding treatment for scalp and hair, also face massage, would treat ladies at their residences; highest references from scalp specialists. Miss Williams, 14 West 107th St. Tel. 850—Riverside.

A refined, educated young lady, with best references, desires position as lady's secretary and companion. Address Box 302 Times, Times Square.

KINDERGARTNER.—Kraus graduate, with experience, wishes position as visiting kindergartner; elementary branches, if desired; best references, T. X., Box 304 Times, Times Square.

LADY DESIRES HOME for services in light housekeeping or as useful companion; references exchanged. F. G., Times, Harlem.

MILLINER.—By an experienced French milliner; pupil of Suzanne; latest models; visiting or at home. Mlle. Josephine, Box 321 Times, Times Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT wishes work evenings and Saturday; audits, statements, trial balances, bookkeeping, investigations, &c.; terms moderate; references. Accountant, 16 Waverley Place.

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER.—30; opening, closing, systematizing books; moderate rate. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly competent, experienced double-entry bookkeeper desires permanent connection with first-class firm where ability and energy will be appreciated; highest reference; strictly temperate; settled. H., Box 302 Times, Times Square.

BOOKKEEPER.—By active young man as double-entry bookkeeper; references present employer. Energy, Box 179 Times Downtown.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Scotchman is looking for a position as head gardener; thoroughly conversant with the duties; has a small family, and expectation moderate. Donald, care of W. Elliott & Sons, 201 Fulton St.

Salesmen.

A YOUNG MAN of executive ability, with thorough experience in manufacturing stationery and commanding good trade, desires to represent downtown printer or stationer. J. H., Box 174 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. G. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—A1 verbatim, law, commercial; lightning typewriter; skilled grammarian; telegrapher; long experience; broad intelligence; gentlemanly; highest possible references. Conway, 169 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Thoroughly experienced; rapid and accurate; familiar with office duties; excellent references; salary, $18. O. K., Box 75 Times, Harlem.

Miscellaneous.

CHEF.—By one of the most thoroughly competent and reliable all-round meat and pastry cooks in the city, (white,) or to care for bachelor's apartments; highest references; compensation moderate. Allen, 129 West 20th St.

MESSENGER, &c.—By a trustworthy colored man as a messenger in a bank or store, to make himself generally useful; best of references. A., Box 131 Times Downtown.

PACKER, &c.—By young man, 20, as packer or assistant shipping clerk. H. Adickes, 76 Charles St.

PORTER or MESSENGER.—Colored; in office; sober, respectable; references. Bryan, 216 West 62d St.

TWO YOUNG MEN, working way through college, would like positions evenings and Saturdays at anything. H. Kumins, 1,869 2d Av.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) single, having several years' experience in newspaper office as advertising clerk and solicitor, desires position; highest references furnished. R. M., 220 East 58th St.

YOUNG MAN, 18 years of age, desires work in a private family; good reference. William Oaker, 43 Vandam St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Partner wanted, American; new invention, gasoline and gas motors; preference to owner of plumber or locksmith shop. Call Sunday, 3 P. M., Kafka, 434 East 5th St., first floor.

Cultured gentleman partner wanted; established office business; capital not essential. Flagg, 76 5th Av.

Quick cash buyer of stores, city or country. W. Metz, 295 Grand St., Brooklyn.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF KOSVEN & FINE WAS ON the first inst. dissolved, Mr. H. Fine retiring. The undersigned, a former member of the firm, has assumed all the obligations thereof and will continue the business at the same address.
SAMUEL KOSVEN.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LINDO BROS., 1,157 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old gold bought.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

I PAY highest prices for furniture, carpets, antiques. JOHNSON, 115 University Place, New York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

I, James A. Bowie, will not pay any debts that my wife contracts in future.

EXCURSIONS.

IDEAL TRIP
THROUGH
MEXICO
BY
PRIVATE TRAIN
DINING, LIBRARY, AND OBSERVATION CARS. All the quaint places visited A week in City of Mexico. Interpreters furnished.

MIDWINTER TOURS
CALIFORNIA
Florida. West Indies.
Hawaii, Europe.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
Railway and Steamship tickets by all lines.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
Authorized Ticket Agents.
Tel. 6960 Gramercy.
New York: 25 Union Square.
Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, etc.

Mardi Gras
NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 26th TO 28th.
Southern Pacific
Offers delightful sea trip on elegant passenger steamship
COMUS
From New York, Feb. 21st, arriving New Orleans February 26th.
Connections made at New Orle

The New York Times.

WEEKLY QUOTATION SECTION—PART SIX.

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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1906.

Sales of Stocks on New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 3, 1906.

Range for Year 1905. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1906. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Feb. 3. Bid.	Ask.	Week's Net Change	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Feb. 3, 9,080,770.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Feb. 3. First	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Feb. 3, '06.
24¼	13	27⅜	Jan. 24.	22	Jan. 3.	23¾	24¼	— 1	**Allis-Chalmers Co.**	100	$19,820,000			..	25	25⅝	23¾	24	15¼	15,000
68	46½	67	Jan. 24.	61	Jan. 9.	62½	63¾	— 1	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	..	63½	64⅛	62¾	63	62	1,700
111¾	70	116⅜	Feb. 1.	103⅞	Jan. 4.	114⅜	114⅝	+ 3¼	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	Nov. 27, '05.	1½	Q	111½	116⅝	105½	114⅝	74⅛	1,481375
29⅛	20	34⅛	Jan. 27.	24½	Jan. 3.	31⅝	32	— 1¼	American Agricult. Chem. Co.	100	17,215,000			..	33¼	33½	30⅝	32	..	7,880
95	89½	102	Jan. 25.	93½	Jan. 6.	97	100	— ½	American Agricult. Chem. Co. pf.	100	18,155,000	Oct. 2, '05.	3	SA	100	100	100	100	89½	210
29¼	23	25	Jan. 6.	23	Jan. 30.	25	28	— 4	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000			..	28	30	28	27	..	2,600
89	77	89½	Jan. 8.	85	Jan. 22.	85¼	87	+ ½	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	4,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¼	Q	85	87	85	87	..	500
43⅝	31	47½	Jan. 24.	39½	Jan. 4.	44	44¼	— 1⅝	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 2, '04.	½	..	45⅜	46¼	42⅝	44½	33⅜	55,150
104½	91½	105	Jan. 24.	99½	Jan. 4.	103	104	— 1	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Jan. 1, '06.	1¾	Q	103	101	102¾	103	93	3,110
40⅜	27⅜	44¼	Jan. 11.	37	Jan. 30.	37⅝	38½	— 2½	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '05.	1	A	41⅝	41⅝	37	38	34½	17,750
246	210	249½	Jun. 28.	222	Jan. 11.	240	248	+ 1½	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	SA	240	240	240	240	225	873
14	4⅜	11⅞	Jan. 15.	9⅜	Jan. 20.	9⅝	10¼	..	American Grass Twine Co.	100	15,480,000	Jan. 2, '03.	¼	..	10⅛	10¾	9⅝	9⅝	11	1,400
11⅝	6	10⅛	Jan. 29.	8⅝	Jan. 11.	8½	9½	— ½	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100			..	9	9	9	9	10⅛	500
55⅛	29½	43	Jan. 25.	36½	Jan. 18.	38	39	— 1½	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 5, '05.	1	..	40¾	40¾	38	38½	47½	2,500
36	24⅞	46⅛	Jan. 18.	35¼	Jan. 2.	45⅞	45½	+ 1¾	American Ice Securities Co.	100	14,285,300			..	43	45⅞	42	45⅜	..	35,956
23	15¼	29¼	Jan. 22.	20	Jan. 5.	25	25½	— ⅞	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000			..	25	28½	24	25	17¼	4,620
48½	36	53	Jan. 20.	41¼	Jan. 12.	47	50	+ 1	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	15,750,000	Sep. 5, '00.	1½	..	49	49	46¾	48	41	1,100
76⅛	33	78⅝	Jan. 3.	70¾	Jan. 23.	74⅞	75	+ ⅝	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000			..	75	76½	72	74⅞	36⅜	104,250
122⅜	103⅞	120¼	Jan. 16.	116½	Jan. 30.	117	117½	— 1	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Jan. 22, '06.	1¾	Q	117¼	117½	116½	117	110½	1,002
8¾	4	6¼	Jan. 24.	5	Jan. 3.	5½	6	— ½	American Malting Co.	100	14,400,000			..	5½	5½	5½	5¾	7¾	100
28½	20	29	Jan. 15.	25	Jun. 5.	27½	28	+ ½	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,500,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	..	25	28½	27	28	26	2,300
170⅝	79¾	174	Jan. 18.	161¼	Jan. 30.	164⅝	164½	+ 4¼	Amer. Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 1, '06.	1¾	Q	169½	169⅝	161¼	164⅝	86	258,850
137	111½	130	Jan. 12.	125¼	Jan. 30.	126½	127	— 1.	Amer. Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	127½	128⅜	125¼	126½	118⅜	8,400
102	97¼	101¾	Jan. 18.	100⅜	Jan. 3.	101¼	101½	— ⅜	American Smelters' Sec. pf. B.	100	30,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	1¼	Q	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	..	100
18⅜	6⅞	15½	Jan. 17.	13	Feb. 3.	12¾	13	— 1½	American Steel Foundries.	100	17,700,000			..	14⅜	14⅜	13	13	15¼	2,800
67½	35⅜	53¾	Jan. 17.	48¾	Feb. 2.	49	49½	— 2½	American Steel Foundries pf.	100	17,700,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1	..	50½	51	48¾	49	61½	8,500
154⅜	139	157	Jan. 8.	144⅜	Jan. 30.	146½	146¾	— 3⅜	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	35,150,000	Jan. 3, '06.	1¾	Q	145½	150⅜	144¾	146¾	142¾	68,830
141	133	140	Jan. 19.	138⅛	Jan. 6.	139	140	— ⅞	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	138¾	139⅝	139	139¾	139¾	500
95	90	93	Feb. 1.	90	Jan. 22.	91	93	+ 3	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	1½	Q	92	93	92	93	94	300
147	131	144⅝	Jan. 19.	138½	Jan. 16.	139½	140	— 2	Amer. Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	131,551,400	Jan. 15, '06.	2½	Q	139	139	139	139	145	100
109⅜	91⅞	100	Jan. 22.	104¾	Jan. 11.	105⅜	106½	..	American Tobacco Co. pf. new.	100	78,089,100	Jan. 2, '06.	1½	Q	106	107	105½	106	103⅜	4,010
47⅞	20⅝	48	Jan. 6.	40⅜	Jan. 4.	44	44⅜	— 2	American Woolen Co.	100	39,501,000			..	46¾	48¼	42⅝	44	25	24,525
108½	93½	110⅜	Jan. 24.	103	Jan. 3.	109	110	+ ⅝	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	24,998,900	Jan. 15, '06.	1¾	Q	109	110½	107¾	108⅜	98	5,300
285	100½	298	Jan. 2.	230	Jan. 5.	275½	277	+ ½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Jan. 18, '06.	87½c	Q	276	283	262	276½	107⅝	283,540
110½	96	108⅝	Feb. 3.	105⅜	Jan. 11.	108	110	— ½	Associated Merchants 1st pf.	100	6,233,800	Jan. 15, '06.	1½	Q	108⅜	108¾	108⅜	108⅜	97½	215
93⅜	77⅝	96⅞	Jan. 13.	89	Jan. 2.	92	92¼	— 1⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	2	SA	93¼	94	91¼	92¼	87⅜	109,000
105⅝	99	106	Jan. 3.	102⅜	Jan. 8.	103¼	104	— 1	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,195,500	Feb. 1, '06.	2½	SA	103⅜	104¼	103¼	103¼	101⅞	2,300
170	120	167⅝	Jan. 20.	157	Jan. 4.	161	161½	— 3¾	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	42,950,000	Jan. 10, '00.	3	SA	164½	164¾	160	161	122½	8,300
117	100½	117	Jan. 27.	112¼	Jan. 5.	114¼	114½	— 17	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	124,538,000	Sep. 1, '05.	2½	SA	116¼	116¾	113¾	114¼	104⅝	107,450
100	93½	99½	Jan. 5.	93	Jan. 3.	98	98½	— ⅞	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	59,972,900	Sep. 1, '05.	2	SA	98	98¼	93	98½	97¼	300
91⅝	56⅞	94⅛	Jan. 26.	85¼	Jan. 30.	87⅜	88⅞	— 5	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000			..	91⅝	92	85¼	86⅜	61⅜	158,040
22¼	10⅝	20½	Jan. 9.	17½	Jan. 31.	17¾	18⅜	— ½	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000			..	18½	19	17½	19	11½	1,100
159	146	153	Jan. 9.	132¼	Jan. 20.	150	153	— 2	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	100	10,500,000	Aug. 15, '05.	3	SA	152¼	152½	152¼	152¼	..	100
91⅜	84	83	Jan. 12.	83	Jan. 12.	82	86½	..	Buffalo & Susquehanna pf.	50	3,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	1	Q	86	86	85	85	..	58
60¼	50	59⅜	Jan. 25.	55	Jan. 16.	56	59½	— ½	Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	1	Q	57	58	56½	57	60	900
74¾	67	70¾	Jan. 8.	68	Feb. 3.	67	68	— 1½	**Canada Southern.**	100	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '06.	1¼	SA	69¼	69¼	68	68	72	600
177⅞	130⅜	177⅝	Jan. 19.	169	Jan. 29.	173	173½	— 5	Canadian Pacific.	100	101,391,200	Oct. 2, '05.	3	SA	173½	175	169	173½	133⅝	138,800
47⅛	40	49⅜	Jan. 24.	44¼	Jan. 5.	46⅝	46¾	— 1½	Central Leather Co.	100	37,500,500			..	48½	48½	45¼	46¾	..	30,033
105⅞	102¼	107½	Jan. 24.	103½	Jan. 5.	107	107½	+ ¼	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	29,943,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	107¼	107½	105⅞	107½	..	6,310
235	190	231½	Jan. 22.	222	Jan. 3.	225	225	— 3½	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	27,431,800	Feb. 1, '06.	2	Q	225	225	225	225	200¾	400
60¾	45¾	62¾	Jan. 23.	54⅞	Jan. 5.	58½	58⅝	— 2⅜	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	62,793,700	Nov. 29, '05.	1	A	60¾	61¼	57¾	59⅝	50½	6,650
44½	30	38½	Jan. 15.	30	Jan. 4.	32½	33	— ½	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,980			..	32	32⅝	32	32⅝	43	400
83⅜	73	80⅝	Jan. 12.	74½	Jan. 10.	79	80	— ½	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	Jan. 2, '06.	2	SA	80	80	79½	79½	82½	1,000
25⅛	17½	23⅜	Jan. 20.	20⅜	Jan. 5.	21⅜	22	— ⅞	Chicago Great Western.	100	44,464,500			..	23¼	23	21¼	21⅝	23½	32,510
78½	60	80	Jan. 31.	75	Jun. 10.	78¾	79	+ 1	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	Feb. 29, '05.	2½	SA	78¼	80	78¼	79½	67	1,900
37	29	39⅝	Jan. 24.	34½	Jan. 5.	37	37½	— ½	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,480,100			..	39¼	39¼	37¾	37⅞	35½	13,900
89	83⅜	86½	Jan. 17.	83⅜	Jan. 24.	86¼	86½	+ ⅝	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	27,577,000	Jan. 15, '05.	2	SA	86	86	86	86	86	100
187¼	163⅞	193	Jan. 22.	179¾	Jan. 5.	185	185¼	— 2½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,900	Oct. 10, '05.	3½	SA	187¼	188½	183½	185	176¼	148,795
192¼	182½	196	Jan. 22.	190	Jan. 5.	190	193	— 5	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	49,612,400	Oct. 10, '05.	3½	SA	190¾	190¾	190½	190½	183¾	180
249	190½	240	Jan. 15.	220	Jan. 4.	228	232	— 5	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	58,949,500	Jan. 2, '06.	3½	SA	230	236	226½	228	240	12,150
225	150	198	Jan. 15.	190	Jan. 4.	192	193	+ ¼	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha.	100	21,430,200	Aug. 21, '05.	3½	SA	191	194	191	193½	205	900
20	7⅜	18¼	Jan. 19.	13	Jan. 3.	15½	16¼	+ ¼	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,630,000			..	16	16⅜	15½	16⅜	15½	700
42½	17⅞	42⅜	Jan. 22.	36	Jan. 8.	39	41	..	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000			..	40	41	39	40	28	1,500
13⅞	6	12⅞	Feb. 2.	10	Jan. 10.	12⅝	13¼	+ 1⅛	Chicago Union Traction.	100	29,000,000			..	10¼	12⅞	10¼	12¼	13	29,200
54	30⅞	43⅝	Feb. 2.	39	Jan. 10.	42	42½	+ 1½	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	..	39¼	43¾	39¼	41½	51½	5,600
111	90	106⅝	Jan. 15.	104⅝	Feb. 3.	104¾	107	— 2⅝	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	35,367,600	Sep. 1, '05.	2	SA	108⅜	108⅞	104⅝	104¾	99¼	2,300
121¾	115	118	Jan. 23.	117	Feb. 1.	117	118	— 1	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	100	10,000,000	Jan. 20, '03.	1½	Q	117	117	117	117	..	100
90	72	92	Feb. 1.	85	Jan. 23.	90	93	+ 2	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling.	100	8,000,000			..	90	92	90	92	..	200
59	38	83⅜	Jan. 26.	55⅛	Jan. 4.	72	72½	— 6¼	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	30,132,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	80	80½	65	72	46⅞	521,925
105	80	112½	Jan. 29.	95	Jan. 8.	105	110	+ ½	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '03.	4	..	112¾	112½	110	110	..	300
30¼	22½	37	Jan. 24.	29¼	Jan. 4.	34¾	35	— 1½	Colorado Southern.	100	31,000,000			..	37⅞	39¼	34	34⅞	26	20,000
65⅝	52	72⅝	Jan. 22.	68	Jan. 5.	70¼	71	— ½	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '04.	2	..	71¼	71½	70½	71¼	63⅜	2,700
55	32½	49⅝	Jan. 12.	33	Jan. 3.	53	54	— ¾	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	5,500,000			..	54½	54½	54	54	38⅜	200
20	11⅝	20⅝	Feb. 1.	17½	Jan. 4.	23¼	23½	+ ⅜	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,925,600	Mar. 1, '04.	¾	..	23¼	26⅜	23	23½	10⅜	45,155
214	175	181⅜	Jan. 23.	168½	Jan. 17.	178½	180	+ 1	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	Dec. 15, '05.	2	Q	179	180½	176	180	203½	6,300
22¾	8¾	19⅜	Jan. 3.	16⅞	Jan. 18.	19	19½	+ ½	Corn Products Co.	100	45,215,500	Feb. 10, '04.	1	..	18¾	19⅞	18	19	20½	37,270
79	40	61¼	Jan. 3.	55¼	Jun. 17.	57⅞	58⅛	+ ½	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,330,700	Apr. 10, '05.	1	..	58⅜	58¾	57	58	76½	13,720
..	..	19¾	Jan. 31.	18¾	Jan. 23.	18¾	19	+ ½	Corn Products Co., trust certs.	..	.....	.....	..	..	19¼	19¾	18¾	18¾	..	1,400
..	..	58	Feb. 2.	58	Feb. 2.	57½	58½	..	Corn Products Co. pf., trust ctfs.	..	.....	.....	..	..	58	58	58	58	..	500
240¾	178½	229¼	Jan. 18.	216¼	Feb. 3.	215	216	— 5½	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	40,940,000	Dec. 15, '05.	1¾	Q	220	220¼	216½	216¾	194	4,200
408¾	335	474½	Feb. 2.	459½	Jan. 3.	469	475	— 2½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,000	Jan. 20, '05.	2½	Q	474½	474½	474½	474½	357⅜	150
38⅜	27½	51⅞	Jan. 25.	38	Jan. 4.	47⅝	48	— 2⅜	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	‡38,000,000			..	49⅜	51	45½	47⅝	32¼	67,200
91½	83½	91⅜	Jan. 22.	87	Jan. 4.	..	..	— 2	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	‡45,705,700	Jan. 15, '06.	2½	SA	90¼	90¾	89	89	88	3,011
28½	16	23½	Jan. 26.	23	Jan. 19.	22	25	— ½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,283,100			..	23	23	23	23	..	100
12⅜	8	11	Jan. 22.	10	Jan. 4.	10	11	— 1	Detroit Southern, trust rects.	100	9,506,800			..	10	10	10	10	..	200
96½	76¾	102	Feb. 3.	83¼	Jan. 11.	100½	101	+ 2⅜	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,000,000	Feb. 1, '06.	1½	Q	98	102	97	101⅜	77⅛	17,050
54⅜	34⅞	54⅛	Jan. 20.	51	Jan. 30.	52⅜	53	..	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	30,412,100	Jan. 27, '06.	1	Q	52⅜	54	51	52⅜	38	20,570
22⅜	11⅛	22⅞	Jan. 11.	19	Jan. 8.	20	21	— ⅛	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000			..	20¼	21	19½	20⅜	13	2,300
46¾	21	45	Jan. 11.	39½	Jan. 5.	41	42½	— 1⅝	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000			..	42	42¾	40½	40¾	31½	3,800
89¼	76	87⅛	Jan. 19.	81¾	Jan. 3.	80	83	— ¼	**Electric Storage Battery.**	100	16,000,200	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	84¾	84⅝	84¾	84¾	..	100
52⅜	37⅛	50⅝	Jan. 16.	46¾	Feb. 3.	46¾	47	— 2⅝	Erie.	100	112,378,300			..	49	49¼	46½	46⅞	43⅝	138,000
85¼	74⅞	83	Jan. 15.	79½	Feb. 3.	79	79½	— 1	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Sep. 7, '05.	2	SA	82⅜	82½	79¼	79½	80½	6,610
78⅜	53⅛	76⅝	Jan. 16.	73	Jan. 4.	73	73½	— 1½	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Oct. 9, '05.	2	SA	75	75	73	73½	65½	3,950
75	63	76	Jan. 2.	75	Jan. 8.	75	80	..	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	..	75	75	75	75	..	200
145	60	199	Jan. 22.	138	Jan. 4.	180	183	..	**Federal Mining & Smelting Co.**	100	6,000,000	Dec. 15, '05.	‖2½	Q	180	185	175	180	67	1,400
110¾	75	112⅝	Jan. 22.	104	Jan. 4.	107¼	107½	— 1¼	Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	100	12,000,000	Dec. 15, '05.	1½	Q	109½	109½	105¾	107½	82½	11,500
107¼	101	103¼	Feb. 1.	105¼	Jan. 4.	106	107	..	**General Chemical Co. pf.**	100	10,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1½	Q	106½	106½	106	106	102	300
192	169	181¼	Jan. 9.	172	Jan. 30.	175	176	— 2	General Electric Co.	100	54,284,000	Jan. 15, '06.	2	Q	177	177	172	175½	185⅝	6,425
335	236	337	Feb. 2.	283	Jan. 5.	331½	333	+12	Great Northern pf.	100	124,403,100	Feb. 1, '06.	1¾	Q	310	337	310	331½	252	57,561
38½	15	37½	Feb. 3.	33½	Jan. 19.	37	38	+ 3½	**Havana Electric Ry.**	100	7,500,000	.....	..	..	34½	37½	34½	37½	..	1,700
80	50	84½	Jan. 30.	79	Jan. 3.	80½	83½	+ 2	Havana Electric Ry. pf.	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	84	84½	83¼	83½	..	300
97¼	90	95¾	Jan. 5.	94	Feb. 1.	93½	96	— 1	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 15, '06.	2	SA	95½	95¼	94	94	91⅝	300
183	152⅜	182	Jan. 12.	173¼	Feb. 3.	172	173½	— ½	**Illinois Central.**	100	‡95,040,000	Sep. 1, '05.	‖3½	SA	177¼	177⅞	173½	173½	156¾	2,883
*105	*104	*103¾	Jan. 24.	*101½	Feb. 2.	103¼	..	..	Illinois Central leased line.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	104½	104½	104½	104½	..	10
25⅛	18¾	26¼	Jan. 15.	22	Jan. 4.	24½	24¼	— ⅜	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900			..	24¼	24⅞	22¾	24	20¾	19,650
88¼	76	90	Jan. 12.	84⅜	Jan. 3.	87	88	— 1	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,753,700	Jan. 2, '06.	1½	Q	87⅞	88	87	87	76½	3,890
100	48	95	Jan. 23.	58	Jan. 5.	75	86	+ 8	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	Oct. 2, '05.	1	Q	73½	95	73¾	88	73	7,245
40⅞	26	37⅛	Feb. 2.	27	Jan. 2.	35½	36½	+ 4½	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	Apr. 1, '05.	½	..	33¼	37½	33¼	38¼	38¼	1,500
32	24	34⅜	Jan. 12.	29⅝	Jan. 2.	32	33	— ½	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900			..	33¼	34½	32¼	32⅝	31	400
61	50	63¾	Jan. 13.	59	Jan. 2.	59½	60	— 1½	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	60	61¼	60	61¼	57⅜	850
58¾	20½	58	Jan. 2.	50	Jan. 24.	55	57	+ 1	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	57	57	57	57	36½	200
87	81¾	83¾	Jan. 8.	82	Jan. 29.	83	83¾	+ ½	Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	13,510,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1	Q	82¾	83½	82	83½	82¼	2,110
36½	22⅛	37⅜	Jan. 5.	30	Jan. 30.	30¾	31	— ¾	Kansas City Southern.	100	30,000,000	.....	..	..	31½	32	30	30½	30	10,000
70	52	71	Jan. 5.	60	Jan. 29.	60½	61½	+ ½	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	60¾	62	60	62	66	7,200
63	10	68	Jan. 15.	61¾	Jan. 10.	65	65½	— ¾	Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago).	100	4,000,000	July 1, '01.	1	..	65¾	66	62¾	65¼	..	4,810
80	60	80	Jan. 11.	77¼	Jan. 15.	78	80	— 1½	Knickerbocker Ice Co. pf.	100	3,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	3	SA	77⅞	77⅞	77⅜	77⅜	..	100
47½	28¼	44⅞	Jan. 12.	38	Jan. 3.	38	40	— 2	**Lake Erie & Western.**	100	11,840,000	.....	..	..	40	40	38	38	39½	700
106	91	92	Feb. 3.	92	Feb. 3.	91	93	— 3	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	Jan. 15, '06.	2	SA	92	92	92	92	101	100
78⅞	50½	81⅜	Jan. 16.	67⅝	Jan. 4.	76	79	— 3⅞	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Nov., '96.	1	..	78	78	76	76	64½	800
157⅜	134½	156½	Jan. 19.	148½	Jan. 30.	150	150¼	— 2½	Louisville & Nashville.	100	‡60,000,000	Aug. 10, '05.	3	SA	152½	153	148½	150	137⅜	33,760
14	8	15⅜	Jan. 16.	12	Jan. 11.	10½	13	— ⅝	**Manhattan Beach.**	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	12	12	12	12	..	200
175	161	162	Jan. 26.	159½	Jan. 11.	159⅝	160½	— 2	Manhattan Elevated.	100	55,200,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	161½	161½	159¾	160	170	4,800
91	68⅝	75½	Jan. 15.	69	Jan. 30.	70⅝	70⅞	— 1⅝	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100	.....	.....	..	..	72½	72½	69	70½	79	24,800
133	114	127	Jan. 16.	120	Jan. 30.	120⅝	121	— 4	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	Jan. 15, '06.	1¾	Q	124⅜	125¾	120	120⅝	117½	27,125
26	18¼	26⅝	Jan. 19.	24½	Jan. 30.	25⅛	25¼	— ⅛	Mexican Central.	100	54,620,100	.....	..	..	25¼	25⅝	24¼	24⅞	22⅝	34,000
155	140	147	Jan. 29.	145½	Jan. 18.	140	150	+ 1

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 3, 1906.—Continued.

Range for Year 1905. High	Low	Range for Year 1906. High	Date.	Low	Date.	Closing Saturday, Feb. 3. Bid.	Ask.	Chge. from Week Ago.	Stocks.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Feb. 3. First	High	Low	Last	Closing Sales Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Feb. 3, '06.
120⅜	110	117¼	Feb. 2.	113⅜	Jan. 5.	117⅛	118	+ 2⅛	National Biscuit Co. pf	100	24,804,500	Nov. 29, '05.	1¾	Q	115⅜	117¼	115½	117⅛	116½	1,700
31⅞	11	18¼	Jan. 15.	16	Jan. 30.	16	17	— ¾	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	15,501,800	July 1, '05.	½	Q	17	17	16	16⅜	20	1,200
94	80	88	Jan. 15.	87	Jan. 15.	86	90	..	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co. pf.	100	8,568,400	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	88	88	88	88	..	100
99½	24½	95⅜	Jan. 19.	90	Jan. 30.	93	93	— 4	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,600	Mar. 1, '00.	..	..	90	90¼	90	95	95⅜	45,950
111½	97⅜	106½	Jan. 22.	103	Jan. 11.	104	104½	+ ½	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,804,000	Dec. 15, '05.	1¾	Q	104⅝	105	102⅝	104½	103½	2,430
45	33⅛	40⅜	Jan. 19.	38	Jan. 5.	38	40	..	National R. R. of Mexico pf.	100	30,063,800	..	..	..	39½	39⅝	38½	38½	43⅜	2,500
168¾	140	163⅞	Jan. 5.	154⅞	Jan. 30.	158	160	+ 1½	New York Air Brake.	100	8,012,500	Jan. 17, '06.	2	Q	159¼	161½	154½	160	..	7,200
167⅜	136⅜	156⅛	Jan. 8.	147⅜	Jan. 30.	148⅝	149	— 2½	New York Central.	100	141,267,000	Jan. 15, '06.	1¼	Q	151⅛	151⅜	147⅞	149	147¾	63,800
76¼	42	72½	Jan. 20.	66¾	Jan. 30.	67	69	— ⅝	New York, Chi. & St. Louis.	100	†14,000,000	..	..	..	68¾	70¼	66¾	68¾	46½	3,200
95	74	91⅜	Jan. 9.	82	Feb. 1.	82	90	4	New York, Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	†11,000,000	Mar. 1, '05.	3	A	88¼	89½	82	82	77	400
34⅜	21½	56½	Jan. 31.	33⅛	Jan. 8.	49	51	+ ½	New York Dock Co.	100	7,000,000	..	..	..	49¼	50½	49	50	..	1,925
79	59	83	Jan. 31.	78½	Jan. 4.	82	85	+ 1	New York Dock Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	Oct. 16, '05.	1½	SA	83	83	83	83	60½	230
215⅝	192	204⅝	Jan. 19.	197	Jan. 2.	201	203	— 2	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	80,000,000	Dec. 30, '05.	2	Q	201¼	202	201	202	210	1,287
64	40⅜	57½	Jan. 27.	51¼	Jan. 4.	53¾	53½	— 2⅜	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	58,113,900	July 31, '05.	1¼	..	50½	56⅜	52½	53¾	44¼	45,550
88½	76	93½	Feb. 1.	85	Jan. 4.	89⅞	89¾	— 2½	Norfolk & Western	100	†66,000,000	Dec. 15, '05.	2	SA	91¾	93½	89¾	89½	80½	97,635
96	91½	96	Jan. 6.	93½	Jan. 3.	92	93¾	— ½	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	†25,000,000	Aug. 18, '05.	2	SA	96	96	96	96	94⅜	100
107	95⅞	107	Jan. 12.	98	Jan. 2.	101⅜	101½	— 1	North American.	100	29,700,000	Dec. 1, '05.	1¾	Q	102¼	102⅜	100	101	103½	10,800
216½	165	216	Feb. 3.	199	Jan. 5.	212	212½	+ 5½	Northern Pacific.	100	155,000,000	Feb. 1, '06.	1¾	Q	206¼	216	202½	212	..	114,900
6	1	4	Jan. 11.	2⅞	Jan. 31.	2⅞	3½	+ ¼	**Ontario Mining**	100	15,000,000	Dec. 30, '02.	30c	..	3	3¼	2⅞	3¼	..	500
109¼	78¼	123	Jan. 20.	103⅜	Jan. 5.	119½	120¾	— 1	**Pacific Coast**	100	7,000,000	Feb. 1, '06.	1½	Q	120⅝	121¼	117	120	93	10,200
108	103	106	Jan. 20.	103	Jan. 10.	103	108	+ 1	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	100	1,526,000	Feb. 1, '06.	1¾	Q	106	106	106	106	107	100
109	84	122⅜	Jan. 20.	103½	Jan. 10.	115	120	— 3	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	100	4,000,000	Feb. 1, '06.	1½	Q	119	119	117	117	94½	200
53⅜	33	51½	Jan. 19.	46	Jan. 5.	47¾	47⅞	— 1⅝	Pacific Mail.	100	30,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	1	..	49¾	49⅞	46⅝	47⅜	†44½	6,700
148	131½	147½	Jan. 23.	141½	Feb. 3.	142⅝	142½	— 2⅝	Pennsylvania Railroad.	50	302,754,450	Nov. 29, '05.	3	SA	145½	145⅞	141¼	142½	132⅛	264,443
115¼	97⅛	103	Jan. 2.	96⅞	Feb. 3.	97⅛	97⅜	— 2⅜	People's Gas, Chicago.	100	32,988,700	Nov. 25, '05.	1¼	Q	99¾	100¼	96⅞	97⅛	108⅛	16,175
42⅜	27	46½	Jan. 16.	40	Jan. 11.	39	43	— 5⅜	Peoria & Eastern.	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	40	40	40	40	33	300
87½	70	87	Jan. 24.	83	Feb. 3.	83	85	— 2	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	24,780,800	Aug. 15, '05.	1¼	SA	83½	83½	83	83	80½	500
112	105	105½	Jan. 24.	106	Jan. 22.	106	108½	— 2	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	27,456,000	Jan. 16, '06.	2	SA	106¾	106¾	106½	108½	103	115
21	12⅜	17½	Jan. 19.	14⅝	Jan. 12.	16¾	16½	— ⅝	Pittsburg Coal Co. of N. J.	100	32,000,000	..	..	..	16¾	17	16¼	16⅜	..	3,300
80¼	45⅛	62½	Jan. 19.	56	Jan. 30.	57⅛	58	— 3⅜	Pittsburg Coal Co. of N. J. pf.	100	32,000,000	Apr. 25, '05.	1¾	..	56	59	56	57⅞	..	700
58⅞	34	64⅜	Jan. 24.	53½	Jan. 4.	60¾	61	— 1½	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 31, '04.	1	..	61⅞	62⅞	59⅜	60⅜	35½	18,050
101½	87	105	Feb. 1.	100	Jan. 8.	102¼	103	— 1½	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Nov. 23, '05.	1¾	Q	104¼	105	102¾	102⅝	90	4,590
258	230	247¾	Jan. 15.	242	Jan. 4.	243	247	— 1½	Pullman Company.	100	74,000,000	Nov. 15, '05.	2	Q	242	245	242	245	244	735
1⅞	⅝	2⅜	Jan. 19.	1¼	Jan. 9.	1½	2,	— ⅝	**Quicksilver**	100	5,708,700	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	1⅜	100
4⅞	2¼	6	Jan. 15.	2⅝	Jan. 8.	3½	4⅜	— ⅞	Quicksilver pf.	100	4,291,300	May 8, '03.	..	½	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	3¾	100
63½	30	62¾	Jan. 15.	58⅜	Jan. 30.	60¼	60⅝	— ¼	**Railway Steel Spring Co**	100	13,500,000	Oct. 15, '05.	2	Q	61	63⅛	58⅜	60⅝	33⅞	10,400
106	93	107	Jan. 24.	103½	Jan. 5.	106¾	107	+ ½	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	13,500,000	Dec. 20, '05.	1¾	Q	106¼	107	106¾	107	94	300
100	82	98	Jan. 15.	96	Jan. 4.	96	97	..	Railroad Sec., Ill. Cent. stk. ctfs.	100	8,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	2	SA	97	97	97	97	93½	100
143⅜	79	164	Jan. 23.	134½	Jan. 30.	137⅞	138	— 8½	Reading	50	70,000,000	Feb. 1, '06.	2	SA	146	148½	134¼	137⅝	94½	715,880
97	90	96	Jan. 22.	92½	Jan. 2.	93	93½	— 2½	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Sep. 9, '05.	2	SA	93	94	93	93	93½	800
101	84	102	Jan. 20.	96¼	Jan. 2.	100½	101½	— ½	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	Nov. 10, '05.	2	SA	101½	101½	100	101	91½	3,700
35½	15	39	Jan. 19.	32	Jan. 30.	33¾	34	— 3⅜	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,352,000	..	..	..	34½	38⅝	32	34¾	16¾	46,620
108	67	110⅜	Jan. 9.	104⅛	Jan. 30.	103½	107⅝	+ 1¾	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	20,852,000	Jan. 2, '06.	**3½	Q	106	108	104½	107⅝	69	11,800
37⅞	21⅜	28	Feb. 2.	23⅜	Jan. 3.	26⅜	26⅝	+ 2⅜	Rock Island Co.	100	89,448,800	..	..	..	24½	28	24½	26⅜	35	129,534
85	60½	67	Feb. 2.	61⅞	Jan. 4.	65¼	65⅝	+ 2⅝	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	48,956,800	Nov. 1, '05.	1	..	63	67	63	66	81½	28,625
81¼	67	70	Feb. 2.	70	Feb. 2.	70¼	73	+ 3	**St. Louis & San Fran.** 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1	Q	70	70	70	70	70¾	100
73½	45	50	Feb. 3.	45⅝	Jan. 30.	49⅛	49⅜	+ 2⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	1	Q	47	50	45⅝	49⅜	72⅜	14,000
27½	20	27⅞	Jan. 19.	20⅜	Jan. 2.	24½	25	— 2¼	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	16,500,000	..	..	..	28½	26¼	24	24⅜	26½	8,900
66⅝	55	61½	Jan. 24.	53	Jan. 5.	56½	57	— 3¼	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000	..	..	..	59⅜	60	56	56⅝	61⅝	1,700
118¼	60	97½	Jan. 12.	85¼	Jan. 30.	89	89½	— 1	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	10,000,000	Oct. 2, '05.	2½	SA	90	93⅝	85¾	89	61	18,500
130	100	112	Feb. 3.	112	Feb. 3.	105	125	— 2⅜	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	6,700,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	112	112	112	112	..	100
72⅜	57⅜	72⅜	Jan. 22.	65⅜	Jan. 4.	67⅝	67⅞	— 1⅜	Southern Pacific.	100	197,849,200	..	..	..	69¼	70½	67¼	67⅜	67⅞	164,000
122¾	115⅜	118⅞	Jan. 19.	117⅛	Jan. 3.	118	118½	— ⅛	Southern Pacific pf.	100	40,000,000	Jan. 15, '06.	3½	SA	118¼	118¼	118	118	118¼	800
38	28	42⅞	Jan. 26.	35⅝	Jan. 2.	40⅞	41	— ⅝	Southern Railway, extended.	100	119,900,000	..	..	..	41⅝	42½	39⅝	41	34⅜	277,100
102½	95	103	Jan. 16.	100	Jan. 2.	101¼	102	— ⅝	Southern Railway pf., extended.	100	60,000,000	Oct. 17, '05.	2½	SA	102⅜	102½	101⅜	101⅞	97½	1,450
100½	97	99½	Feb. 3.	99½	Feb. 3.	99	100	+ ½	Southern Ry., Mob. & O. stock ctfs.	100	5,650,200	Oct. 2, '05.	2	SA	99½	99½	99½	99½	..	100
148	68	165	Jan. 12.	129	Jan. 2.	153	160	— 3	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	100	22,553,600	Feb. 1, '06.	1	Q	158⅜	165	154	156	72½	10,100
41	29⅝	39⅜	Jan. 24.	32⅜	Jan. 4.	35⅝	35⅞	— 1⅜	Texas Pacific.	100	38,780,000	..	..	..	37¼	37⅝	35½	35⅝	35⅝	20,000
66	37½	83¼	Jan. 24.	64⅞	Jan. 2.	78	80	— ⅛	Texas Pacific Land Trust	100	7,658,500	..	..	..	80½	80⅝	78¼	80⅛	38½	4,300
141	120	133½	Jan. 11.	135	Jan. 2.	137	138	1	Third Avenue.	100	16,000,000	Jan. 31, '06.	1¼	Q	137½	137½	135¼	137	..	1,200
57⅛	22¼	36	Jan. 22.	32¾	Jan. 9.	34	35	— ¼	Toledo Railways & Light Co.	100	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '05.	1	SA	35	35½	34¼	34⅜	23	1,300
42⅜	34½	40½	Jan. 19.	35	Jan. 5.	37	38	— 1½	Toledo, St. Louis & Western.	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	37¼	38	37⅜	38	38¼	800
65	51⅜	59⅞	Jan. 10.	56	Jan. 5.	57½	58	— ½	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	58	58¼	57⅝	57⅜	54	1,100
122½	105	122¼	Jan. 22.	116⅜	Feb. 3.	116⅜	117	— 2⅜	Twin City Rapid Transit.	100	18,000,000	Nov. 15, '05.	1¼	Q	119½	119½	116⅜	116⅜	105⅞	1,400
15⅜	8⅝	15¼	Jan. 19.	13⅛	Jan. 6.	13½	14½	— ⅝	**Union Bag & Paper Co.**	100	16,000,000	..	..	..	14	14½	13⅜	13⅜	10½	600
82⅝	68	84	Jan. 18.	80½	Jan. 5.	81	82½	— 2½	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	Jan. 15, '06.	1¾	Q	82	82	81	81	74	1,150
151½	113	160½	Jan. 24.	148	Jan. 3.	154½	155	— ⅛	Union Pacific.	100	190,921,900	Oct. 1, '05.	2½	SA	157½	159⅝	151½	155	122	1,260075
101⅝	95½	99½	Jan. 2.	97	Jan. 26.	97	97⅜	— ⅛	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,569,500	Oct. 1, '05.	2	SA	97⅛	98	97¼	97⅛	97⅝	1,800
85	80	87½	Jan. 13.	86¼	Jan. 2.	85½	86	— ½	United Railways of St. Louis pf.	100	12,083,200	Jan. 10, '06.	1¼	Q	86¼	86¾	86¼	86½	..	300
92½	21¼	98	Jan. 18.	85½	Jan. 3.	97½	98	+ 1½	United Railways Investment Co.	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	95	98	90	97½	28¾	1,700
94½	64⅞	93½	Jan. 17.	87	Jan. 2.	92	93½	+ 1	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	15,990,000	Jan. 2, '06.	2½	SA	92¼	93½	91¾	93	75	2,650
48½	10⅞	53	Jan. 17.	46⅛	Jan. 2.	49½	50	— 1⅜	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. Co.	100	12,106,300	Dec. 1, '05.	1	Q	50	50⅝	48	49¼	25½	7,700
97⅜	79½	96¾	Jan. 24.	94	Jan. 2.	95	96½	— ⅝	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	Dec. 1, '05.	1¾	Q	96¼	96¾	94⅜	96¼	86⅜	2,900
134	114¾	135½	Jan. 26.	124⅜	Jan. 12.	125	135	— 5½	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '05.	2	SA	130	130	130	130	130	100
16	11	14¼	Jan. 15.	13⅛	Jan. 29.	12½	14¼	— 1	United States Leather Co.	100	62,882,300	..	..	..	13¼	13¼	12¾	13¼	14	100
98¼	77	94½	Jan. 20.	87½	Feb. 3.	88	89	— 1½	U. S. healty & Improvement Co.	100	16,155,300	..	..	..	88	91	87¾	87½	83½	700
58½	33¾	58½	Jan. 22.	51	Jan. 4.	52	52½	— 3	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,666,000	Apr. 30, '00.	1	..	55¼	55½	51⅝	52	38¼	19,230
118½	88⅜	115	Jan. 15.	109½	Jan. 2.	110¼	111⅛	— 1⅜	United States Rubber Co. 1st pf.	100	28,705,800	Jan. 31, '06.	2	Q	112½	112½	109¾	110⅜	100	4,019
83⅜	75	87½	Jan. 15.	81	Jan. 30.	81	82	— 2½	United States Rubber Co. 2d pf.	100	8,477,300	Jan. 31, '06.	1¼	Q	83¾	83¾	81	82	..	2,385
47½	24⅞	46½	Jan. 20.	42	Jan. 5.	44⅝	44½	..	United States Steel Corporation.	100	508,305,200	Dec. 30, '03.	½	Q	46¾	46¾	42	44⅝	30¼	794,450
107	90⅝	113¼	Jan. 20.	105	Jan. 5.	111⅞	112	— ¼	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,314,100	Nov. 30, '05.	1¾	Q	111½	113	109¾	111⅞	95¼	264,335
48⅝	23¾	58	Jan. 2.	44	Jan. 30.	48⅝	49	— 3¼	**Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.**	100	27,984,400	June 1, '03.	1½	..	53	53	44	48⅝	35	18,850
118⅝	103⅞	117½	Jan. 2.	114	Jan. 4.	114	115	— 1	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co. pf.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 15, '06.	2	Q	115½	115½	114	115	108	500
52½	38	56½	Jan. 24.	50	Jan. 8.	53⅜	54½	— ¼	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.	100	8,941,800	..	..	..	55¾	55¾	51	54	42	4,300
14½	8	15½	Jan. 26.	9	Jan. 18.	13	13⅜	— ⅝	Vulcan Detinning Co.	100	2,000,000	July 20, '03.	1	..	14⅜	14⅜	12⅜	13⅜	..	2,800
54⅜	49	64⅞	Feb. 2.	50	Jan. 11.	63	63⅜	+ 1	Vulcan Detinning Co. pf.	100	1,500,000	Jan. 20, '06.	††2¼	Q	62½	64⅞	61⅜	63¼	..	4,855
24¼	17⅛	26¼	Jan. 24.	20¼	Jan. 5.	23⅞	24	— 1⅜	**Wabash**	100	38,000,000	..	..	..	25⅜	25⅝	23¾	24⅛	23	24,150
48	37	48⅝	Jan. 24.	40½	Jan. 3.	45	45½	— 1⅜	Wabash pf.	100	34,000,000	..	..	..	47	47	44⅝	45⅞	45⅝	12,500
230	227	248	Jan. 26.	240	Jan. 8.	230	250	..	Wells-Fargo Express Co.	100	8,000,000	Jan. 15, '06.	||4	SA	245	245	240	240	..	80
30	26¼	42	Jan. 29.	32	Jan. 3.	41	41½	+ ⅝	Western Maryland.	50	15,685,400	..	..	..	42	42	40¾	41⅝	..	8,700
95½	92	94¼	Jan. 26.	93	Jan. 2.	93½	94	+ ⅝	Western Union Telegraph.	100	97,370,000	Jan. 15, '06.	1½	Q	93¾	93¾	93	93⅝	92⅞	1,340
184	152	176	Jan. 5.	166	Jan. 27.	165	170	— 2	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	20,996,350	Jan. 10, '06.	2½	Q	167	169¾	166	168	180	1,095
19⅝	15	20⅜	Feb. 1.	17⅞	Jan. 9.	19½	20¼	— ⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	20,000,000	..	..	..	19¼	20⅜	19	20	19¼	4,300
48	36	47⅜	Jan. 24.	41⅞	Jan. 2.	46	46¼	— 1	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,086,900	..	..	..	45½	46½	44⅝	45	47¼	2,150
28½	20	28¾	Jan. 24.	25⅝	Jan. 10.	27¾	28	+ ⅜	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,993,500	..	..	..	27½	28½	26¾	28	28	1,200
33½	20	33	Jan. 17.	28	Jan. 30.	29¼	29¾	— 1¼	Wisconsin Central.	100	16,142,800	..	..	..	30¼	30½	28	29	23½	1,700
64½	45	64	Jan. 15.	58	Jan. 30.	58¼	59¼	— 2½	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,200	..	..	..	59½	59½	58	58¾	49¾	2,900

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	3½	Int. Steam Pump	4½
Am. Express	1½	Kan. & Mich.	1
Am. Ice Sec.	1⅞	Mich. Central	1¾
Am. Linseed pf.	1	Nat. Biscuit pf.	2¾
Am. Tel. & Cable	3	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A	1	N. Y. Dock pf.	1
Chi. Union Trac.	1¼	Nor. Pacific	5¼
Chi. Un. Trac. pf.	1½	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	1
Clev., Lor. & W.	3	Rep. Ir. & S. pf.	1¼
Consol. Gas	1	Rock Island	2½
Del., Lack. & W.	2¼	Rock Island pf.	2⅜
Det. United	2⅝	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	3
Gt. Northn. pf.	12	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2⅝
Havana Electric	3½	Un. Rys. Invest.	1½
Havana Electric pf.	2	Un. Rys. Invest. pf.	1
Int. Power	8	Vulcan Detin. pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers	1	Louis. & Nash.	2½
Allis-Chalmers pf.	½	Manhattan	2
Am. Ag. Chem.	1½	Met. Secur	1⅜
Am. Beet Sugar	4	Met. Street	4
Am. Car & Fdy.	1⅜	Mex. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	3⅜
Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	1	Mo., K. & T.	1⅞
Am. Cotton Oil.	3½	Mo. Pacific	2
Am. H. & L. pf.	1½	Nash., C. & St. L.	2
Am. Loco. pf.	1	Nat. Lead	4
Am. Smelting	4⅞	N. Y. Central	2½
Am. Smelting pf.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	4
Am. Steel Fdys.	1¼	N. Y., N. H. & H.	2
Am. Steel Fdy. pf.	2½	N. Y. O. & W.	2⅝
Am. Sugar Ref.	3⅝	Norf. & West.	1¼
Am. Tel. & Tel.	2	North Amer	1
Am. Woolen	2	Pacific Coast	1
At., T. & S. F.	1⅜	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	3
Atl. Coast Line	3⅜	Pacific Mail	1⅜
Balt. & Ohio	1⅜	Pennsylvania	2⅝
Brook. Rap. Tr.	5	Peo. Gas, Chi., pf.	2⅝
Can. Southern	1½	Peo. & East.	5⅛
Cent. Leather	1⅝	P., C., C. & St. L.	2
Cent. of N. J.	3½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	2
Ches. & Ohio	2⅜	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	2
Chi., M. & St. P.	2½	Pitts. Coal pf.	3½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	5	Pullman Car	1½
Chi. & N. W.	5	Pressed Steel Car	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	2⅜	Pr. Steel Car pf.	1¾
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1	Reading	8⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	6¼	Reading 1st pf.	2½
Col. Southern	1⅜	St. L. Sthw.	3½
Del. & Hudson	5¼	St. L. Sthw. pf.	5½
Den. & R. G.	2⅜	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	1
Den. & Rio G. pf.	3	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf.	2⅜
Det. South. t. r.	1	Southern Pacific	1⅜
D., S. S. & At. pf.	1½	Tenn. C. & I.	3
Erie	2⅜	Texas Pacific	1⅜
Erie 1st pf.	1	Third Av	1
Erie 2d pf.	1½	Tol., St. L. & W.	1½
Fed. M. & Sm. pf.	1½	Twin City R. T.	2⅜
Gen. Electric	2	Union Bag pf	2½
Hock. Valley pf.	1	U. S. Pipe	1⅜
Iowa Cent. pf.	1½	U. S. Express	8½
Knick. Ice, Chi., pf.	1⅜	U. S. Leather	1
Lake Erie & West.	2	U. S. Realty	1½
Lake Erie & W. pf.	3	Wabash pf	1⅜
Long Island	5⅞	West. El. & Mfg.	2
U. S. Rubber	3	Wh. & L. E. 1st pf.	1
U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	1⅜	Wis. Central	1½
U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	2½	Wis. Cent. pf.	2⅜
Va.-Car. Chem.	3¼		
Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	1		
Wabash	1⅜		

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. T. Trans. 4s, coup. off	1½	P., Shen. & L. E. 1st	1½
Det. City Gas 5s	1½	St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s	1
Dist. Sec. 5s	1½	St. P. M. & M. con. 6s	1¼
Erie Funding 7s	3	Sav., Fa. & W. 6s	1
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1½	U. R. R. S. F. 4s	1½
Hous. & Texas. 1st 5s	1	Va. C. & C. 5s	1
Louis. & Jeff. B. 4s	1⅜	Va So. W. 1st	3
L. & N., N. F. & S. 1st	1¼	West. Md. conv.	1⅜
Mo Pac. con. 6s	1½		
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	1⅛		

Bonds Declined.

At., T. & S. F., E. Ok. 4s	1	Kings Co. El. 4s, stamped	1¼
B'klyn Ferry 5s	3¼	Long Island 4s	1
B'klyn R. T. 4s	1½	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1
Chi., M. & St. P. T. 5s	1⅜	Mob. & O. new 4s	2½
Col. Ind. 5s, A	1⅜	N. Y. Cent., L. S. col. 3½s	1
Col. Ind. 5s, B	3	Norf. & So. 1st 5s	1
Con. Gas 6s	1	Rich. & Dan. 6s	1½
Erie conv. 4s	1½	St. P. & Dul. 1st 5s	4½
Green B. deb. B	1	U. S. Red. & Ref. 6s	1
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	2		

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Feb. 5.

American Sewer Pipe Co.—Annual meeting.
Bagge & Sullivan Iron Works—Annual meeting.
Delaware Insurance Co.—Dividend payable.
Detroit Edison Co.—Annual meeting.
Havana Electric Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Illinois

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 3, 1906.

BONDS	Week ended Feb. 3, 1906.				
Sale W'k Ended Feb. 3, $20,474,500	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104	104½	104	104⅛	17½
American Hide & Leather 6s	100	100½	99⅞	100	34
American Ice Securities 6s	91⅛	92½	91½	92	93
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	102⅛	102½	102⅛	102½	73
American Tobacco 6s	116½	116¾	116⅜	116½	235
American Tobacco 6s	82¾	83	80⅞	81½	370
American Tobacco 4s	98½	98½	98½	98½	3
Ann Arbor 4s	104¼	104½	104	104⅛	257½
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	96¾	97	96½	96½	35
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adj. 4s	96½	96¾	96½	96⅞	22
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s, stamped	99½	99¼	99	99	11
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé, East Oklahoma 4s	105⅜	105⅝	104½	104⅝	400
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé conv. 4s	102¼	102½	102	102	21
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	95¼	95⅞	95¼	95⅜	31
Atlantic Coast Line, L. & N. col. 4s					
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	94⅜	94⅜	94⅛	94⅛	60
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	105	105	104⅞	104⅞	103
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest. Div. 3½s	92¼	92¼	92	92	22½
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. J. & Mid. Div. 3½s	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	1
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	99	99⅞	99	99⅝	27
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st con. 5s	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	1
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	46¼	48	46¼	46¼	7
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	99⅛	99⅜	98	98	638
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	5
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	113	113¼	110	110	27
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	3
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	1
Buffalo Gas 5s	79¼	80	79¼	80	6
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & North. 1st 5s	100¾	101	100½	101	36
Canada Southern 1st 5s	101¼	101⅜	101¼	101⅜	14
Canada Southern 2d 5s	107	107	107	107	5
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	114½	114½	114¼	114¼	12
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	96	96	96	96	10
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	85¼	86½	85¼	85⅜	115
Central of Georgia 3d pf. inc. 5s	80⅜	81	80	80⅜	154
Central Leather 5s	102	102	101¾	101⅞	279
Central of New Jersey 6s	131⅜	132	131½	132	14
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	88	88	88	88	12
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	102¼	102¼	100½	100½	47
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	108¾	108¾	108¼	108¼	60
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. consol. 4s	102	102	102	102	1
Ches. & Ohio, Green Brier 4s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	1
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	119¾	119¾	119¼	119⅜	10
Chicago & Alton 3½s	81⅜	82	81¼	81¼	73
Chicago & Alton 3s	82½	82½	82	82	16
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅜	101½	387
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s reg.	101	101	101	101	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy deb. 5s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	3
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	94¾	95	94¾	95	50
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	119	119	119	119	6
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	121⅝	122	121⅝	122	32
Chicago & Indiana Coal Railway 5s	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜	1
Chicago, Ind. & Louisville ref. 6s	133	133	133	133	2
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi., Pac. & W. 5s	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 3½s, Series B	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	46
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul term. 5s	109½	108½	108½	108½	
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Sc. Minn. Div. 6s	107⅝	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	2
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Hast. & Dav. 7s	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	18
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi. & Pac. 6s	108	108	108	108	7
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	5
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	91⅝	93	91	92½	150
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 5s	103	103	102⅞	102⅞	42
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	97	97	96½	96⅝	676
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific ref. 4s	119¼	119½	119¼	119¼	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s	80¾	81¼	80	81⅛	492
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	135¼	135¼	135¼	135¼	1½
Chicago, St. Paul & Minnesota 6s	135	135	135	135	1
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha con. 6s	99¼	100½	99¼	100½	22
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s, coupon off	112	112	112	112	2
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 1st 5s	103½	103½	103	103	15
Cin., Ind., St. Louis & Chicago 4s	135	135	134¾	134¾	11
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Ind. consol. 6s	122	122	122	122	10
Cleve., Cin. Chi. & Ind. consol. 7s	105¾	105¾	105½	105½	102
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L., W. & M. 4s	103	103	103	103	5
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	86¼	87¼	81⅝	82⅜	2,505
Colorado Industrial 5s, Series A	82	83	79¾	80	265
Colorado Industrial 5s, Series B	78	78	77⅝	78	30
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	96¼	96¼	94¼	94¼	67
Colorado Southern 1st 4s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜	3
Conn. Ry. & Light 1st & ref. 4½s gtd	166½	166½	164	166	15
Consolidated Gas conv. deb. 6s	82¾	82⅞	80⅞	80⅞	49
Consolidated Tobacco 4s					
Delaware, Lack. & Western 7s	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	15
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝	10½
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge gtd. 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	2
Detroit City Gas 5s	102	103½	102	103½	14
Detroit United Railway consol. 4½s	95	95	94⅞	94⅞	20
Detroit Southern, Ohio Southern 4s	93¾	93¼	92½	93¼	10
Distillers Securities Corporation 5s	85¾	86½	84¾	86½	253
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	113½	113½	113¼	113⅜	2
East Tenn., Virginia & Georgia consol. 5s	119½	119¾	119⅜	119½	4
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern 1st 5s	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	10
Erie 1st consol. 4s	101⅞	101⅞	101	101⅜	35
Erie general lien 4s	92⅝	93	92⅜	93	24
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. tr. 4s	98	98	95¾	95⅞	33
Erie convertible 4s	109	109	107⅞	107½	307
Erie 1st extended 4s	107¼	107½	107½	107½	2
Erie 1st funding 7s	133	133	133	133	1
Flint & P. Marquette, Pt. Huron Div. 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	2
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	114¼	114¾	114¼	114¾	5
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 4s	89	90	89	90	6
Georgia Pacific 6s	122½	122½	122½	122⅞	3
Green Bay & Western deb. B	21¾	21¾	21	21	52
Gulf & Ship Island 5s	102	102	102	102	1
Havana Electric 5s	95¾	95¾	93¾	93¼	10
Hocking Valley 1st 4½s	108½	109	108¾	109	12
Houston, East & West Texas gtd. 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	1
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	9
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st 5s	108¾	108⅞	108¾	108⅞	1
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 4s	99½	100	99½	100	3
International & Gt. Northern 2d 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	2
International Paper 6s	110¼	110½	108	108	13
International Paper conv. 5s	98	98	98	98	11
International Steam Pump 6s	102	103	102	103	5
Iowa Central ref. 4s	88	88	88	88	6
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	5
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis 4s	87½	87¾	87½	87¾	30
Kansas City Southern 3s	74	74¼	74	74¼	31
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	96	96	96	96	3
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	6
Kings County Elevated 4s	95	95	95	95	2
Lackawanna Steel 5s	108¼	108½	108¼	108½	31
Lake Shore deb. 4s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101½	75
Lake Shore 3½s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	6
Long Island unified 4s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	2
Long Island ref. 4s	102¼	102⅞	102¼	102½	19
Long Island gen. 4s	102	102¼	102	102¼	11
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	104	103¾	103¾	103⅞	56
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	8
Louisville & Nashville coll. tr. 4s	100⅛	100⅞	100	100	12
Louis. & Nash., N. O. & Mobile 1st	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	2
Louisville, & Nashville, Nash., F. & S. 5s	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	1
Louisville & Jeffersonville Bridge 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	5
Mahoning Coal Railroad 5s	122½	122½	122½	122½	5
Manhattan consol. 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	11
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	104½	105	104½	105	42
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s	116⅜	116⅜	112¾	113¼	84
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	91¼	91¾	91¼	91¼	14
Mexican Central 4½s	96⅜	96⅞	96⅜	96⅜	8
Mexican Central consol. 4s	80½	80⅞	80¼	80⅜	60
Mexican Central 1st income	24⅜	25	24	25	81
Mexican Central 2d income	19	19	19	19	5
Michigan Central 3½s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	1
Minn. & St. Louis, Pacific ext. 6s	120	120	120	120	1
Missouri, Kansas & Oklahoma 5s	109⅝	109⅝	109⅞	109⅝	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	102	102	101¾	101⅝	16
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	92¼	92¾	90¾	90¾	47
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	2
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	10
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	5
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st & ref. 4s	88	88	88	88	6
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	10
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	107	107	107	107	4
Missouri Pacific 4s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	10
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	124	125	124	125	3
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	126½	126½	126½	126½	3
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis 1st 7s	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	11
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis consol. 5s	114½	114½	114⅜	114½	2
Nassau Electric 4s	89¼	89½	89	89¼	14
National Railroad of Mexico con. 4s	87	87¾	87	87	67
National Starch 6s	77	77	77	77	2
New York Central deb. 4s, 1934	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	25
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	92¾	93¼	90¾	90¾	25

BONDS.	Week ended Feb. 3, 1906.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
New York Cent., Lake Sh. coll. 3½s reg.	90	90	89¼	89¼	25
New York Central gen. 3½s	99	99	98½	98½	56
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	1
New York Dock 4s	98	98	95½	96	119
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	100	100½	108¾	108¾	30
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	92	92	90	90	64
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	103¾	104	103⅝	104	37
New York & Queens elec. L. & P. 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	5
New York, Susque. & Western 2d 4½s	103	103	103	103	3
Norfolk & Southern 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¼	14½
Norf. & West., Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	95	95¾	94⅞	95¾	24
Norfolk & Western div'l 1st 4s	99½	99½	99¼	99¼	6
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	105⅜	105⅜	105	105	69½
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	78	78⅜	76½	76½	192½
Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain 4s	99¾	100	99¾	100	2
Oregon Railroad & Navigation cons. 4s	101¼	101⅞	101¼	101⅞	22
Oregon Short Line gtd. ref. 4s	97¼	97½	97	97⅛	159
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	118	118¾	118	118½	3
Oregon Short Line 6s	126	126	126	126	3
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	113⅝	113⅞	113⅞	113¾	7
Pacific of Missouri 2d 5s	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	5
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	104½	104⅝	104¼	104⅜	22
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s, 1915	100½	100⅜	100	100	55
Pennsylvania 3½s, Series D	93	93	93	93	1
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100½	12
Peoria & Eastern income	79¾	79¾	79	79¾	71
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	112⅝	112⅝	112⅞	112⅝	5
Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago 2d 7s	117½	117½	117½	117½	1
Pitt., Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	119½	120	119½	120	15
Reading general 4s	101¾	102	101⅝	101⅝	175
Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s	101	101	101	101	9
Richmond & Danville deb. 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	13
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	3
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens. bonsol. 5s	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	1
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & Southern gen. 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	30
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. unif. & ref. 4s	93	93⅝	93	93⅝	37
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So., R. & G. 4s	95	95	95	95	27
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	102⅛	102⅛	102¼	102¼	2
St. Louis & San Francisco gold notes 4½s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95½	1
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	86¾	87⅛	86¾	87¾	481
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	113¾	113⅞	113¾	113¾	1
St. Louis & Southwestern consol. 4s	81¼	82	81	81½	138
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	99⅝	139⅝	99½	99½	196
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	2
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Mont. ext. 4s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	4
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. con. 6s	137½	137½	137½	137½	15
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. Mont. Cent. 6s	136	136	136	136	2
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Mont. Cent. 5s	119½	119½	119½	119½	5
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	89¾	90	89½	90	35
Savannah, Florida & Western 1st 6s	132⅞	132⅞	132⅞	132⅞	6
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	91	91	91	91	14
Southern Pacific of Arizona 6s, 1910	106⅝	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝	4
Southern Pacific of Arizona 6s, 1909	104¾	105¼	104⅝	105¼	29
Southern Pacific 4s	95	95¼	95	95	28
Southern Pacific refunding 4s	97	97¼	96⅞	97¼	303
Southern Railway 5s	118⅝	119	118⅝	118⅝	49
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	99	99½	99	99½	12
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio col. 4s	98	98	98	98	2
Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. gen. 5s	101½	101¼	101	101¼	27
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	110	110	110	110	3
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Tenn. Div. 6s	110½	110¼	110¼	110⅛	2
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	123	123⅛	123	123	46
Third Avenue 1st 5s	118½	118½	118¼	118¼	2
Third Avenue con. 4s	95	95	94⅝	94⅝	9
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	84½	84½	84½	84½	7
Underground El. Rys., Lon., prof. sh. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	25½
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105⅜	105½	104⅜	105⅜	103½
Union Pacific conv. 4s	138⅜	137	135⅞	135⅞	88
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	88½	90	88½	88½	56
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s	99⅜	99⅞	98⅞	99⅝	1,708
United States S. Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s reg.	99⅝	99¾	98⅞	99¾	4
United States Leather 6s	108¾	109	108¾	109	11
United States Reduction & Refining 6s	101½	101½	100½	100½	22
United States Realty & Improvement 5s	97½	97½	97⅝	97⅝	37
Vandalia consol. 4s	103	103	102⅞	102⅞	45
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	94¼	96	94	96	39
Virginia Southwestern 5s	112	112	112	112	1
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 1st 4s	89¼	90¾	89¼	89⅝	95
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 2d 4s	30	40½	39⅝	39⅝	135
Wabash 1st 5s	116½	116½	116	116¼	14
Wabash 2d 5s	108¾	109	106¼	106½	230
Wabash debenture B 6s	78¾	78¾	77⅜	78½	256
Western Maryland 4s	88½	88¼	88⅝	88½	112
Western Maryland conv. 4s	74¾	76½	74¾	76¼	517½
Westchester Lighting 5s	108¾	109⅝	108¾	108¾	10
West Shore 4s	108	108	107½	108	18
West Shore 4s reg	107½	107½	107½	107½	½
Western New York & Penn. 1st 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	5
Western New York & Penn. gen. 4s	97¾	97¾	97⅝	97⅝	3
Western Union coll. tr. 5s	108¼	109½	108	108	21
Western Union fund. & real estate 4½s	104⅝	105	104⅝	105	18
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	93	93	93	93	5
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	94¼	94¼	93½	93¾	75
Total sales					$18,385,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS

United States 3s, coupon	103½	104	103½	104	8½
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	130	131⅜	130	131⅜	2
Philippine Islands pur. money 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	11
Imperial Japanese 6s	100½	100½	100	100⅝	94
Imperial Japanese 6s, 2d series	100	100⅜	99⅞	100	2034
Imperial Japanese 4½s, K. L. & Co. ctfs.	94¼	95¼	94½	94⅞	707
Imp. Jap. 4½s, K. L. & Co. ctfs., 2d ser.	91½	91½	91	91¼	855
Imp. Japanese 4s, K. L. & Co. ctfs.	88	88	87½	87½	7
Republic of Cuba 5s	107½	108	107	107½	38
United States of Mexico 4s	94¼	94¾	94¼	94¾	334
United States of Mexico 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅜	99⅞	37
Total sales					$1,998,500

STATE BONDS.

Virginia deferred 6s, B. B. & Co. ctfs.	24	24½	23	23	111
Grand total					$20,474,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Where no sale occurred in 1906 the last price in 1905 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	103½	Jan. 11	103⅛	Jan. 11	103⅛	Jan. 11
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon Q. Jan.	103½	Jan. 5	103	Jan. 15	103⅛	Jan. 23
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	108¼	Jan. 23	108	Jan. 17	108¾	Jan. 23
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	108½	Jan. 3	103¾	Jan. 22	103¾	Jan. 22
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.					130⅜	Dec. 18
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.	131½	Jan. 11	130	Jan. 30	131⅜	Jan. 31
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	104	Jan. 30	103½	Jan. 10	104	Jan. 30
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	103¾	Jan. 8	103¼	Jan. 8	103¾	Jan. 8
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	102¼	Jan. 15	102	Jan. 15	102	Jan. 15
Dist. of Columbia, 3-65s, 1924 F. A.					121	Mar. 16
Philippine 4s, 1914-1934 Q. F.	109½	Jan. 30	109½	Jan. 30	109¼	Jan. 30
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s Q. J.	108	Jan. 16	98⅜	Jan. 19	99¼	Feb. 1
United States of Mexico 4s	95	Jan. 26	92⅜	Jan. 2	94¼	Feb. 2
Republic of Cuba 5s	108	Jan. 30	105⅜	Jan. 2	107⅛	Feb. 2
Imp. Japanese Government 6s	100⅞	Jan. 15	99⅞	Jan. 3	100⅝	Feb. 2
Imp. Jap. Gov. 6s, K.-L. Co. ctfs., 2d ser	100⅝	Feb. 2	98⅝	Jan. 2	100	Feb. 3
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4½s, K.-L. Co. ctfs., f. p.	95¼	Feb. 2	92⅝	Jan. 2	94⅞	Feb. 3
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4½s, K.-L. ctfs., 2d ser.	93½	Jan. 9	91	Jan. 27	91⅝	Feb. 3
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4s, K.-L. temp. ctfs.	89	Jan. 12	87	Jan. 2	87½	Jan. 31

STATE BONDS.

Where no sale occurred in 1906 the last previous price is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.					102	Dec. 8, 1905
Alabama currency fund 4s J. J.					111	Mar. 20, 1904
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.					105½	Dec. 6, 1904
North Caro. consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.					102⅝	Dec. 22, 1905
North Carolina special tax A. O.					1¼	Dec. 22, 1904
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913 J. J.	96½	Jan. 4	96½	Jan. 4	96½	Jan. 4, 1906
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913, reg.					93½	Dec. 30, 1904
Virginia deferred ctfs.					117	Dec. 11, 1903
Va. Def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs.	24½	Jan. 29	20	Jan. 11	23	Jan. 30, 1906
Va. Fund. Debt, 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	96¾	Jan. 19	96¾	Jan. 19	96¾	Jan. 19, 1906
Virginia fund. debt 2-3s, 1991, reg.					95	Sep. 22, 1904

1906

Complete Bond Quotation List of the N. Y. Stock Exchange for the Week Ended Feb. 3, 1906.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1906. Highest.		Range for Year 1906. Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid	Asked
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	QJ	90	Jan 19	97	Jan 19	98½ Jan 31	...	99
Att., T. & S. F. g. 4s, 1995	AO*	104½	Jan 29	102¾	Jan 2	104¾ Feb 3	104	104½
Do registered	AO*	103½	Jan 23	102¼	Jan 18	103½ Jan 23	101½	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	97⅛	Jan 19	94	Jan 2	96½ Feb 2	96½	97
Do do registered	Nov.	..	....	..	....	95 Se 11, 05	..	..
Do stamped	....	97	Jan 19	94	Jan 5	96⅝ Feb 3	..	..
Do 50-year conv. g. 4s, 1955	*JD	105¾	Jan 15	102⅞	Jan 2	104¾ Feb 3	..	..
Do deb 4s, Series E, 1907	*FA	..	....	..	....	99⅝ My 2, 05	99½	..
Do deb. 4s, Series F, 1908	*FA	..	....	..	....	99½ No 3, 04	98⅝	..
Do deb. 4s, Series G, 1930	*FA	100½	Jan 19	100½	Jan 19	100½ Jan 19	98⅝	..
Do deb. 4s, Series H, 1910	*FA	..	....	..	....	99½ Ja 10, 05	97⅝	..
Do deb. 4s, Series I, 1911	*FA	..	....	..	....	98½ No 23, 04	96⅝	..
Do deb. 4s, Series K, 1913	*FA	..	....	..	....	97 Oc 26, 04	95⅝	..
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914	*FA	..	....	..	....	97½ No 10, 02	95⅞	..
Do Ea. Ok. Di. 1st g. 4s, 1928	*MS	101¾	Jan 9	98¼	Jan 9	99 Feb 2	99¼	..
Atl. C. Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952	MS	102½	Jan 27	101¼	Jan 11	102 Feb 2	102	102¼
Do registered	....	..	....	..	....	102 No 27, 05	..	..
Sa., Fl. & W. 1st c. g. 6s, 1934	*AO	132⅞	Jan 30	132⅜	Jan 30	132⅞ Jan 30	133	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*AO	..	....	..	....	112⅝ Ja 26, 01	118½	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	MS*	..	....	..	....	114⅝ No 14, 03	115½	..
Bruns. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*JJ	..	....	..	....	100½ No 6, 03	99¾	..
L. & N. col. g. 4s, Oct., 1952	MN	95½	Jan 19	94¾	Jan 6	95⅝ Feb 1	95	95½
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf R. R. and land grt. g. g. 4s, 1918	JJ*	..	....	..	....	101 De 18, 03	99⅝	..
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ*	95¼	Jan 8	94¼	Jan 3	94⅛ Feb 3	94	95
Do do registered	....	..	....	..	....	96 No 7, 04	..	95
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	AO	106½	Jan 26	103	Jan 2	104⅝ Feb 3	104	104⅜
Do do registered	....	105½	Jan 26	101½	Jan 5	103½ Jan 26	101¼	..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	MN*	92	Jah 10	91¾	Jan 6	91⅞ Jan 10	91¾	92
Do P., L. E. & West Va. ref. g. 4s, 1941	MN*	98⅝	Jan 16	97¾	Jan 6	99⅝ Feb 3	98⅜	99⅝
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	*JJ	92¼	Jan 22	91	Jan 4	92 Feb 3	92	92½
Do do registered	....	..	....	..	....	90½ Jy 16, 02	..	..
Mon. Riv. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*FA	..	....	..	....	108½ Jy 13, 05	106¾	..
Cen. Ohio reo. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	MS	..	....	..	....	109 Ap 25, 05	108½	..
Pitts., Cl. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	AO*	..	....	..	....	113½ Mr 7, 04	120¼	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ*	100	Jan 18	99½	Jan 18	100 Jan 22	98⅜	100½
Buff., R. & P. gen. g. 5s, 1937	MS*	..	....	..	....	123¾ No 21, 03	125	..
Clearf. & M. 1st gt. g. 5s, 1943	*JJ	..	....	..	....	103 Ap 14, 97	117½	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	*FA	..	....	..	....	125⅜ De 27, 05	122⅞	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JD*	..	....	..	....	125⅝ De 5, 05	126	..
B. & S. 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	JJ	99½	Jan 4	99½	Jan 4	99½ Jan 4	97	99½
Canada So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	*JJ	101⅞	Jan 23	101	Jan 4	101⅝ Feb 1	101½	..
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*MS	108¾	Jan 18	105⅝	Jan 6	107 Feb 3	107	107⅛
Do do registered	*MS	105¾	Jan 3	105¾	Jan 3	105¾ Jan 3	..	..
Cen. B. U. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	*JD	..	....	..	....	94 Ja 4, 05	94½	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	FA	121	Jan 16	120	Jan 5	121 Jan 16	118¾	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	MN*	114⅝	Jan 19	113¼	Jan 3	114¼ Feb 1	114	114⅜
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	MN*	..	....	..	....	105½ Je 7, 04	112½	114
Do 1st pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	....	96	Jan 19	93¾	Jan 10	96 Jan 20	95	95¾
Do 2d pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	....	86½	Jan 24	80½	Jan 11	85⅜ Feb 3	85¼	85½
Do do stamped	....	..	....	..	....	81 De 27, 05	..	..
Do 3d pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	....	81½	Jan 25	77½	Jan 8	80⅝ Feb 2	80	81
Do do stamped	....	75	Jan 16	73	Jan 16	73 Jan 16	..	..
Do Chat. D. pu. m. g. 4s, 1951	*JD	..	....	..	....	93¾ Jy 12, 05	94½	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	*JJ	..	....	..	....	115½ De 13, 05	111¾	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. D. 5s, 1947	*JJ	..	....	..	....	110⅝ Se 5, 05	112	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JJ	..	....	..	....	117½ Au 3, 05	113	115
Cen. R. & B. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	*MN	..	....	..	....	108⅝ Au 4, 05	107¼	..
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	J*	132	Jan 15	131¼	Jan 5	132 Feb 2	131⅞	132
Do do registered	QJ	131½	Jan 10	131	Jan 17	131½ Jan 19	131¾	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	JJ*	..	....	..	....	113⅜ De 27, 05	112	..
Leh. W. C. 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	MN	..	....	..	....	102 De 28, 05	102¼	..
Do con. 7s, ex.at 4½ Je 1, 1910	QM	102¼	Jan 18	101⅜	Jan 5	102¼ Jan 18	101½	102½
Ch. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	AO	106⅞	Jan 27	106	Jan 17	106⅝ Jan 27	106¾	..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	AO	109⅜	Jan 22	109⅜	Jan 22	109⅜ Jan 22	110	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	119¾	Feb 1	113½	Jan 2	119⅛ Feb 1	119	119⅜
Do do registered	*MN	..	....	..	....	116¾ De 1, 05	116¼	117¾
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*MS	106⅜	Jan 23	107¾	Jan 3	108⅝ Feb 3	108¼	108¾
Do do registered	*MS	..	....	..	....	107¾ No 17, 05	108	..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J*	..	....	..	....	113 Mr 8, 05	111½	..
Do R. & A. 1st g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	102	Jan 3	102	Jan 3	102 Jan 29	102½	..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	..	....	..	....	98 Jy 26, 05	96	..
Do W. Sp. V. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MS	..	....	..	....	113½ Fe 17, 03	112¾	..
Greenb. Ry. 1st gtd. 4s, 1949	AO*	99¾	Feb 2	99⅜	Feb 2	99⅜ Feb 2	..	..
Chi. & Alt. ref. 3s, 1949	AO*	82½	Jan 8	82	Feb 1	82 Feb 3	..	82
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950	JJ*	82	Feb 1	78½	Jan 3	81¼ Feb 3	81¼	..
Do do registered	....	..	....	..	....	80¾ My 4, 05	..	..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—								
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	*FA	102	Jan 13	102	Jan 16	102 Jan 13	100	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	JJ*	95¼	Jan 3	94⅜	Jan 2	95 Feb 1	94⅞	95
Do do registered	....	..	....	..	....	96½ Fe 24, 05	..	..
Do Illinois Div. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	..	....	..	....	105¾ Au 3, 04	105⅞	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	AO*	..	....	..	....	110¼ Ja 5, 05	103⅜	..
Do do 4s, 1919	AO*	102¾	Jan 13	102	Jan 13	102¼ Jan 20	102¼	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*MN	106½	Jan 24	106½	Jan 24	106¾ Jan 24	106⅝	..
Do do registered	*MN	..	....	..	....	106¼ Je 16, 03	..	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	MS*	..	....	..	....	100 Ap 10, 05	100	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*MN	107	Jan 18	105	Jan 2	105⅞ Jan 30	104½	..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911	*MS	112½	Jan 12	112¼	Jan 26	112⅝ Jan 23	112¼	112⅝
C. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, ref. & imp., 1955	JJ*	96¼	Jan 25	94⅝	Jan 5	96¼ Jan 23	95⅝	..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	JD*	..	....	..	....	103⅝ De 11, 05	103⅞	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	AO*	139	Jan 25	132	Jan 3	139 Jan 25	134½	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	MN*	119¾	Jan 23	117¾	Jan 4	119 Jan 29	118¾	120
Do do registered	MN*	..	....	..	....	119¾ Mr 2, 05	..	..
Chi. & Ind. C. R. 1st 5s, 1936	*JJ	119⅜	Jan 31	118	Jan 22	118⅝ Jan 31	118½	..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 6s, 1947	JJ*	133	Jan 11	132¾	Jan 5	133 Jan 29	132⅞	..
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	JJ*	113¾	Jan 22	113½	Jan 22	113¾ Jan 22	113	115
Louisa., N. A. & C. 1st 6s, 1950	JJ*	107⅜	Jan 4	107⅜	Jan 4	107⅜ Jan 4	103	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	JJ*	108½	Jan 31	108½	Jan 31	108½ Jan 31	108½	110
Do gen. g. 4s, Se. A, May, 1989	JJ	110½	Jan 15	105½	Jan 5	110½ Jan 15	109¼	110
Do do registered	QJ	..	....	..	....	109½ Je 18, 04	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Se. B, May, 1989	JJ	97	Jan 15	95⅜	Feb 1	96⅜ Feb 1	..	96⅜
Do C. & L. Su. D. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	..	....	..	....	115¼ Oc 24, 05	113¼	..
Do C. & M. River D. 5s, 1926	JJ*	..	....	..	....	118⅛ De 20, 05	116¼	..
Do do registered	....	..	....	..	....	118½ Ja 17, 05	..	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	*JJ	108	Feb 3	107¼	Jan 16	108 Feb 3	107⅝	106½
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	*JJ	114⅛	Jan 19	113⅜	Jan 3	114⅛ Jan 30	114¼	114¾
Do Dak. & G. Sn. g. 5s, 1916	*JJ	109	Jan 15	109	Jan 15	109 Jan 15	108¾	..
Do Far. & So. ass. g. 6s, 1924	*JJ	..	....	..	....	137½ Jy 18, 93	126¾	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*JJ	111⅞	Feb 2	111⅜	Jan 16	111⅞ Feb 2	111⅝	112
Do do 5s, 1910	*JJ	..	....	..	....	106 Au 3, 04	104	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	JJ*	..	....	..	....	135 De 12, 05	..	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	JJ*	113⅛	Jan 27	113½	Jan 27	113⅝ Jan 27	113⅞	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910	JJ*	..	....	..	....	103⅝ Ap 3, 05	104⅛	..
Do 1st South. Minn. 3s, 1910	*JJ	107⅝	Jan 29	107⅛	Jan 9	107⅝ Jan 29	107½	..
Do Southw. Div. 6s, 1909	JJ*	106¾	Jan 25	106¾	Jan 17	106¾ Jan 25	106¾	..
Do Wis.-Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	113½	Jan 24	113½	Jan 24	113½ Jan 24	113¼	..
Ill. & N. 1st main li. 6s, 1910	*JD	..	....	..	....	110 Oc 10, 05	108⅝	110¼
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	*JD	..	....	..	....	116¼ Oc 11, 05	113¾	115
Chi. & N. W. c. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	QF	128	Jan 24	126	Jan 24	126 Jan 24	..	..
Do ex. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	FA	106½	Jan 17	105½	Jan 17	105¾ Jan 17	106½	108
Do do registered	FA	..	....	..	....	102¾ No 15, 05	..	108
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	MN*	100½	Jan 9	100	Jan 2	100½ Jan 25	99	100½
Do do registered	QF	..	....	..	....	103 No 10, 98	..	99
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	AO*	..	....	..	....	114½ No 2, 05	..	..
Do do registered	AO*	..	....	..	....	114 De 12, 05	..	..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	AO*	..	....	..	....	111 No 23, 05	111	..
Do do registered	AO*	..	....	..	....	108¾ No 11, 05	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	MN*	104⅞	Feb 2	104⅞	Feb 2	104⅞ Feb 2	104½	105
Do do registered	MN*	..	....	..	....	104 Mr 3, 04	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	AO5	..	....	..	....	111⅜ Oc 31, 05	112¼	..
Do do registered	AO5	..	....	..	....	108¾ Ja 12, 04	..	..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*MN	117	Jan 26	117	Jan 26	117 Jan 26	117	..
Do do registered	*MN	..	....	..	....	115 No 24, 05	117	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	*MS	..	....	..	....	105¼ De 11, 05	106	..
Ott., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	*MS	..	....	..	....	104 De 5, 05	104½	..
Win. & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	MN*	..	....	..	....	110¾ Mr 28, 05	106	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*MN	126½	Jan 19	126½	Jan 2	126⅝ Jan 19	126¾	..
Do ex. and im. s. f. 5s, 1921	*FA	..	....	..	....	120 De 29, 05	117¼	..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*MS	..	....	..	....	142½ Fe 10, 02	129½	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	JJ*	..	....	..	....	131½ Ja 5, 05	128	..
Do con. deb. g. 5s, 1907	*FA	..	....	..	....	100 Se 9, 03	98¾	..
Do incomes, 1911	*MN	..	....	..	....	110 Au 21, 05	108⅛	..
St. P., Encl. & Gr. Trk. 6s, 1912	JJ	..	....	..	....	122 De 1, 05	..	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J*	119¼	Jan 30	119	Jan 4	119¼ Jan 30	118¾	..
Do registered	JJ*	..	....	..	....	123 My 22, 05	118	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	*JJ	103¼	Jan 8	102⅜	Jan 18	102⅞ Feb 3	102⅜	103
Do do registered	*JJ	..	....	..	....	104¾ No 9, 05	..	102½
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1934	*AO	97	Jan 31	95	Jan 4	96⅜ Feb 3	96¼	97
Do do registered	....	..	....	..	....	96 No 29, 05	..	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. H, 1910	*MN	..	....	..	....	97 Jy 14, 04	95⅜	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. I, 1911	*MN	..	....	..	....	97½ My 26, 05	94⅜	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. J, 1912	*MN	..	....	..	....	96⅞ De 19, 05	94¼	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. L, 1914	*MN	..	....	..	....	96¼ My 26, 05	93½	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. M, 1915	*MN	..	....	..	....	96 No 11, 05	93¼	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. N, 1916	*MN	..	....	..	....	93 My 24, 04	92¾	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. O, 1917	*MN	..	....	..	....	94½ De 14, 05	92½	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. P, 1918	*MN	..	....	..	....	90 My 11, 04	92½	..
Chi., R. I. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1913	MS*	93	Feb 2	88¼	Jan 11	92¾ Feb 3	92	93
Do registered	....	..	....	..	....	97 Fe 20, 05	..	..
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific R. R. col. tr. g. 4s, 2002	MN*	81½	Feb 2	79	Jan 15	81⅛ Feb 3	81¼	81½
Do registered	....	..	....	..	....	79 De 19, 05	..	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	*JD	101	Jan 31	100¼	Jan 3	101 Feb 1	101	..
Do do registered	....	..	....	..	....	101⅜ Mr 14, 04	..	..
Do con. 1st and c. t. 5s, 1934	*AO	..	....	..	....	118⅜ De 9, 05	119¼	..
Do do registered	*AO	..	....	..	....	120½ Mr 16, 03	117½	..
C. R., I. F. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	AO*	..	....	..	....	111 No 20, 05	112⅛	114
Cho., Ok. & G. gn. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	JJ	106⅜	Jan 3	106⅜	Jan 3	106⅜ Jan 3	106	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1952	*MN	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 20, 05	112½	..
Keokuk & D. M. 1st 5s, 1923	AO*	100¼	Jan 8	109	Jan 29	109 Jan 29	108½	109½
Do small bonds, 1923	AO*	..	....	..	....	....	102½	Ap 26, 01
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*JD	135½	Jan 17	135	Feb 1	135 Feb 1	134¾	..
Do do reduced to 3½s, 1930	*JD	..	....	..	....	98 De 19, 03	94⅛	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*MN	..	....	..	....	135¼ No 6, 05	..	..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*JJ	..	....	..	....	129¾ Mr 3, 04	133	..
St. P. & S. C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*AO	..	....	..	....	123 Oc 24, 05	123	..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	..	....	..	....	100 De 30, 05	..	..
Do do coupons off	....	100¼	Feb 2	98	Jan 3	100¼ Feb 3	99¼	..
Chi. & W. I. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	QM	..	....	..	....	113½ De 16, 03	114	..
Chi. & West Mich. 5s, 1921	JD*	..	....	..	....	109 Ap 28, 02	..	..
Cin., H. & D. 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*JJ	..	....	..	....	112½ Oc 10, 00	103	..
Cin., D. & I. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*MN	112	Jan 25	112	Jan 25	112 Feb 2	112	..
C., I. & W. 1st & rf. gt. 4s, 1953	*JJ	..	....	..	....	98¾ Jy 13, 05	94	..
C., C. C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	*JD	105⅜	Feb 1	102¼	Jan 4	105½ Feb 3	106½	..
Do do registered	....	..	....	..	....	97 No 2, 03	..	..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1930	*JJ	..	....	..	....	101¾ De 12, 05	99⅝	..
Do C., W. & M. D. 1st g. 4s, 1991	JJ*	100¼	Jan 15	80¼	Jan 24	100¾ Jan 31	100⅝	..
Do St. L. D. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	MN*	103	Jan 22	102½	Jan 11	103 Jan 22	101⅜	..
Do do registered	MN*	..	....	..	....	100 Oc 3, 04	..	..
Spr. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	MS*	..	....	..	....	98¾ Fe 8, 05	95	102
Wh. W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	..	....	..	....	94½ Au 31, 05	93	..
C., I., St. L. & C. con. 6s, 1920	MN	..	....	..	....	105 Ja 22, 04	105½	..
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	QF	103½	Jan 31	103	Jan 17	103 Feb 2	103	..
Do registered	....	..	....	..	....	101½ No 15, 05	100¾	103½
C., S. & Cle., con. 1st g. 5s, 1025	*JJ	115	Jan 10	115	Jan 10	115 Jan 10	112¾	115
C., C. C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*JD	122	Jan 29	122	Jan 29	122 Jan 29	121	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	*JJ	135	Jan 29	134¾	Jan 31	134¾ Jan 31	131¼	..
Ind., Bl. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	*AO	..	....	..	....	103 No 19, 01	101¾	104½
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*AO	101	Jan 19	100	Jan 3	100½ Feb 3	100	..
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	80	Jan 20	78	Jan 3	79¾ Feb 1	79¼	80
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	AO*	..	....	..	....	115⅝ No 9, 05	113⅜	..
Cleve. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	*JJ	..	....	..	....	116½ Ja 23, 05	118½	..
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	79¼	Jan 24	74¾	Jan 4	78 Feb 1	78½	79
Col. & South. 1st g. 4s, 1929	FA	96½	Jan 24	93½	Jan 2	94¼ Feb 2	94¼	94½
Con. & P. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*AO	..	....	..	....	102 Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	MS*	107⅞	Jan 29	107	Jan 23	107⅞ Jan 31	107⅞	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	*MN	125½	Jan 20	123½	Jan 5	125½ Jan 20	124	125½
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*JD	127	Jan 13	126⅝	Jan 5	127 Jan 16	126⅜	128
Do do registered	JD	..	....	..	....	127 Je 23, 05	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*JJ	130¼	Jan 3	126¼	Jan 3	130¾ Jan 3	126	127½
Do do registered	....	..	....	..	....	135½ Se 14, 03	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923	FA*	114⅝	Jan 25	113½	Jan 2	114⅝ Jan 25	111½	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	*MN	..	....	..	....	105 Oc 23, 05	102¾	103
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	AO*	104¼	Jan 10	104¼	Jan 10	104¼ Jan 10	104⅜	..
War. R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 3½s, 2000	FA*	..	....	..	....	102 Fe 3, 03	95⅛	..
D. & H., 1st P. Div. 7s, 1917	MS*	..	....	..	....	134 My 2, 03	132½	..
Do do registered	MS*	..	....	..	....	149 Au 5, 01	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st c. gtd. 7s, 1906	*AO	102⅝	Jan 19	102⅝	Jan 19	102⅝ Jan 19	102⅝	..
Do registered	*AO	..	....	..	....	122 Ja 6, 02	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906	*AO	102¼	Jan 20	102¼	Jan 20	102¼ Jan 20	102	..
Do do registered	*AO	..	....	..	....	101½ De 5, 05	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*MN	..	....	..	....	142¾ Mr 10, 05	138½	..
Do registered	*MN	..	....	..	....	147½ Je 18, 02	..	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*JJ	100⅞	Jan 31	99½	Jan 4	100⅞ Jan 31	100¼	100⅝
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	*JJ	..	....	..	....	106⅝ Se 2, 05	103	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	*JD	108	Jan 17	108	Jan 17	108 Jan 17	108¼	..
Rio Gr. West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	JJ*	100	Jan 22	97½	Jan 2	99⅝ Jan 29	99	99⅜
Do mtg. & c. tr. g. 4s, Se. A, 1949	AO	92	Jan 20	90	Jan 3	90 Jan 25	90	..
U. C. 1st gtd. g. l. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	AO	..	....	..	....	97 Ja 3, 02	95⅛	..
D. M. Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917	MN*	..	....	..	....	110 Se 30, 04	..	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	*JD	100	Jan 11	100	Jan 11	100 Jan 11	99½	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	*JD	96	Jan 10	93	Jan 4	95¼ Jan 23	95¼	97
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1961	*JD	..	....	..	....	81¾ Mr 1, 05	..	..
Do Oh. So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*MS	93¾	Jan 24	93	Jan 23	93¾ Jan 30	93	93¾
Dul. & Ir. Range 1st 5s, 1937	AO*	113¾	Feb 1	113¼	Jan 17	113¾ Feb 1	113¾	114½
Dul., So. Shore & At. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	113¼	Jan 5	113¼	Jan 5	113¼ Jan 5	112⅝	..
Elgin, J. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	110¼	Jan 30	118¼	Jan 18	119⅛ Jan 30	119¼	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*MN	107½	Jan 30	107½	Jan 30	107½ Jan 30	107⅝	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	MS*	..	....	..	....	113¾ Jy 11, 04	113⅜	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*MS	..	....	..	....	109 Oc 4, 05	107¾	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	AO*	115¼	Jan 24	115¼	Jan 24	115¾ Jan 24	113⅞	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	*JD	101	Jan 8	101	Jan 8	101 Jan 8	103¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	MS*	133	Jan 10	133	Jan 10	133 Jan 10	133	..
Do 1st con. g. fund 7s, 1920	MS*	133	Feb 1	133	Feb 1	133 Feb 1	133	..
Do 1st c. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	*JJ	102	Jan 12	99¼	Jan 4	101⅜ Feb 1	101	101½
Do registered	JJ	..	....	..	....	101½ Oc 5, 05	..	..
Do 1st con. gn. in. g. 4s, 1996	*JJ	93¼	Jan 16	91¼	Jan 2	93 Feb 3	92½	93¼
Do do registered	....	..	....	..	....	88 No 15, 04	..	..
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	*FA	93	Jan 29	90¼	Jan 4

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Week Ended Feb. 3, 1906—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1906. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid	As'd.
Do deb. g. 5s, 1934	*JD	....	....	110 Je 22, 04	107½	..
Do 1st refunding g. 4s, 1949	*MS	102½ Jan 30	101⅝ Jan 11	102½ Feb 2	101¾	102⅛
Bk. & M. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1911	*MS	.. ....	....	106½ De 9, 05	106	..
N. Y., B. & M. B. 1st cn.5s 1935	AO*	.. ....	....	112 Mr 10, 02	113	..
N. Y. & R. B. 1st g. 5s, 1927	*MS	111 Jan 23	111 Jan 23	111 Jan 23	110½	..
Long Island, North Shore Branch 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, Oct., 1932	QJ	.. ....	....	112⅞ Jy 7, 05	111½	..
La. & Ark. 1st mtg. g. 5s, 1927	MS*	105 Jan 26	105 Jan 20	105 Jan 26	105	106½
Louis. & Nash. gen. g. 6s, 1930	*JD	120¼ Jan 24	118¾ Jan 3	119¾ Jan 29	119⅝	120
Do g. 5s, 1937	*MN	120 Jan 18	120 Jan 18	120 Jan 18	121⅛	..
Do unified g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	104¼ Jan 9	103½ Jan 4	103⅝ Feb 3	103⅝	104
Do do registered	....	.. ....	....	101⅞ Je 18, 04	..	..
Do col. tr. g. 5s, 1931	MN*	115½ Jan 5	115½ Jan 5	115½ Jan 5	113	116
Do 5-20 yr. c. tr. d. g. 4s, 1923	*AO	100⅛ Jan 20	98¼ Jan 3	100 Feb 2	99½	100
Do E. H. & N. 1st 6s, 1919	JD*	.. ....	....	114¼ Je 6, 05	114	..
Do L., C. & L. g. 4½s, 1931	MN*	.. ....	....	109 Mr 6, 05	109	..
Do N. O. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1930	*JJ	129 Jan 8	128 Jan 3	128¾ Feb 2	128⅝	..
Do 2d g. 6s, 1930	JJ*	.. ....	....	128 Au 25, 05	..	..
Do Pensac. Div. g. 6s, 1920	*MS	.. ....	....	114 Ap 26, 05	109¼	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st 6s, 1921	*MS	.. ....	....	121½ My 2, 05	120	..
Do do 2d 3s, 1980	*MS	.. ....	....	74⅜ Oc 4, 01	72	73½
Atl., Kn. & Nor. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JD*	.. ....	....	114¾ Se 6, 05	114⅝	119
Hend. Bdge. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931	MS*	108½ Jan 3	108½ Jan 3	108½ Jan 3	100	..
Ky. Cent. Ry. g. 4s, 1987	JJ*	99⅞ Jan 11	99 Jan 4	99 Jan 17	99	100½
L. & N., M. & M. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	MS*	.. ....	....	103 Se 7, 05	109¼	..
L. & N.-S. R. M. joint 4s, 1952	JJ*	96 Jan 2	95¾ Jan 5	96 Jan 23	..	95
Do registered	....	.. ....	....	95 Fe 6, 05	..	..
N., F. & S. 1st g. 5s, 1937	FA*	117⅜ Jan 29	116¾ Jan 26	117⅜ Jan 29	113¾	119
Do Pen. & At. 1st g. 6s, 1921	FA*	.. ....	....	115½ De 26, 05	112	..
So. & N. Ala. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	FA*	.. ....	....	107 De 4, 05	111½	..
L. & Jef. B. Co. gtd. g. 4s, 1945	*MS	100½ Feb 2	100½ Feb 2	100½ Feb 2	99¼	..
Manhat. Ry. con. g. 4s, 1990	*AO	103⅞ Jan 22	103¼ Jan 18	103⅝ Feb 2	103	104
Do registered	....	.. ....	....	104 Ap 5, 05	..	..
Metropolitan El. 1st g. 6s, 1908	JJ*	105 Jan 4	104¼ Jan 6	105 Feb 1	104⅜	105¼
Mexican Cent. con. g. 4s, 1911	JJ*	80½ Jan 24	78½ Jan 2	80⅜ Feb 3	80	81
Do 1st con. in. 3s, Jan. 10, 1939	July	20⅜ Jan 10	20 Jan 30	25 Feb 8	24½	25
Do 2d con. in. 3s, Jan. 10, 1939	July	20½ Jan 10	18¾ Jan 3	19 Jan 30	18½	19½
Do col. tr. g. 4½s, 1907	*FA	98⅝ Jan 31	96½ Jan 6	98⅝ Jan 31	95¾	97⅝
Mex. Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	MS*	.. ....	....	90⅜ Jy 20, 01	..	..
Mex. Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	JD*	.. ....	....	105 My 2, 00	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st g. 7s, 1927	*JD	.. ....	....	137 Je 29, 05	135½	..
Do Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	*JD	.. ....	....	113¾ Oc 26, 05	109	..
Do Pac. ext. 1st 6s, 1921	*AO	120 Feb 1	120 Feb 1	120 Feb 1	118¼	..
Do Southw. ext. 1st 7s, 1910	JD*	.. ....	....	113¾ Mr 10, 05	110	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	MN*	114½ Jan 20	113 Jan 2	114½ Jan 20	114	115
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1949	*MS	97 Jan 17	96½ Jan 4	97 Jan 17	96½	97⅜
Des M. & Ft. Dodge 1st gtd. 4 per cent. 20-year g., 1935	*JJ	97½ Jan 30	97½ Jan 30	97½ Jan 30	..	..
M., S. St. M. & At. 1st 4s, 1926	JJ*	.. ....	....	103 No 11, 01	101	..
M., St. P. & S.S.M. 1st con. 4s, 1938	JJ*	101 Jan 9	101 Jan 9	101 Jan 9	101	..
Mo., Kan. & Texas 1st g. 4s, 1990	*JD	103 Jan 22	100 Jan 2	101¾ Feb 3	102	102¼
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990	FA	92⅝ Jan 29	88 Jan 4	90¾ Feb 3	90¼	90⅝
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	MS*	107½ Jan 10	107 Jan 3	107½ Feb 1	107⅛	..
Do 1st & ref. mtg. 4s, 2004	MS*	88 Feb 1	88 Feb 1	88 Feb 1	..	..
Do St. L. D. 1st rf. g. 4s, 2001	AO	93½ Jan 8	93½ Jan 8	93½ Jan 8	93	93½
Dal. & Wa. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	MN*	107 Jan 8	107 Jan 8	107 Jan 8	107¾	..
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	FA*	96 Feb 1	96 Feb 1	96 Feb 1	95½	..
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	AO	113¾ Jan 25	113¼ Jan 5	113¾ Feb 1	..	..
Mo., Kan. & Ok. 1st g. 5s, 1943	*MN	109¾ Jan 25	108½ Jan 5	109⅞ Feb 3	109¼	110
Mo., Kan. & Tex. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	MS*	109¼ Jan 30	107⅛ Jan 3	109¼ Jan 30	107½	109½
Sher., Sh. & So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1943	*JD	.. ....	....	107½ De 4, 05	108½	..
Tex. & O. 1st mtg. gtd. 5s, 1943	MS*	108¾ Jan 5	108¾ Jan 5	108¾ Jan 5	103	..
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s, 1906	MN*	103⅜ Jan 29	103 Jan 22	103⅝ Jan 29	103¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	MN*	125½ Jan 3	125½ Jan 3	125½ Jan 31	124	124½
Do tr. g. 5s, stamp., Jan., 1917	MS	107 Jan 29	106 Jan 4	107 Jan 29	107	..
Do do registered	....	104 Jan 6	104 Jan 6	104 Jan 6	..	..
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	FA*	108½ Jan 25	107¼ Jan 6	108½ Jan 20	106¾	..
Do 40-yr. 4 p. c. loan, 1945	MS	94½ Feb 2	93¾ Jan 3	94½ Feb 2	96½	97½
Cen. Br. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1919	FA	99 Jan 18	97½ Jan 2	98½ Jan 22	98½	..
Ler. & C. V. A. 1st g. 5s, 1926	JJ*	105 Jan 11	104¼ Jan 2	110 Mr 13, 05	103	..
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	FA*	105 Jan 11	104¼ Jan 2	105 Jan 11	104½	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	JJ*	120¾ Jan 25	120 Jan 16	120¾ Jan 31	119¾	..
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. con. l. gen. g. 5s, 1931	*AO	117¾ Jan 20	116 Jan 9	117½ Feb 3	117⅜	118
Do do gtd. g. 5s, stam., 1931	*AO	.. ....	....	116 No 6, 05	117¼	..
Do do uni. & ref. g. 4s, 1929	JJ*	93¾ Jan 23	92½ Jan 3	93⅜ Feb 1	93	93¼
Do do registered	....	.. ....	....	87¼ Ap 25, 04	..	..
Do R. & G. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1933	*MN	95 Jan 17	94¾ Jan 9	95 Feb 2	94⅞	..
Mobile & Bir. pri. inc. 5s, 1945	JJ*	.. ....	....	111½ Mr 8, 04	112	..
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945	JJ*	.. ....	....	96 Oc 9, 05	94	98
Do do, small	....	.. ....	....	94 Au 6, 04	..	..
M., J. & K. C. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	JJ	97 Jan 3	96¼ Jan 3	96⅞ Jan 5	93½	97
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	JD*	26½ Jan 30	126½ Jan 30	126¾ Jan 30	120½	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927	QJ	.. ....	....	122 De 20, 05	121½	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	MS*	99 Jan 15	98¾ Jan 20	98¾ Jan 20	97½	..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	*FA	.. ....	....	115¾ No 1, 05	110¼	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	*JJ	.. ....	....	101 No 9, 04	98	100
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1930	QF	.. ....	....	92¼ Oc 18, 05	91¾	..
Nash., Ch. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	JJ*	119¼ Jan 31	118 Jan 3	119¼ Feb 1	119¼	120
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*AO	114⅞ Jan 31	114¼ Jan 3	114⅞ Jan 31	114¼	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasp. Br., 1923	*JJ	.. ....	....	124 Oc 12, 05	118¼	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M., W. & Ala.	*JJ	.. ....	....	116⅝ Mr 9, 05	112⅞	..
Do T. & P. Br. 6s, 1917	*JJ	.. ....	....	113 Jy 6, 04	112	..
Nat. R. of M. pr. lien g. 4½s, 1926	*JJ	102½ Jan 26	102¼ Jan 26	102¼ Jan 26	..	107
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951	AO*	87½ Feb 3	85 Jan 2	87 Feb 3	86½	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915	AO	.. ....	....	105½ Aug., 94	113	..
New York Central & Hudson River—						
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	JJ*	99¼ Jan 16	98 Jan 2	98¾ Feb 3	98½	99¼
Do do registered	JJ*	98¼ Jan 11	98¼ Jan 11	98¼ Jan 11	..	98½
Do deb. g. 4s, 1934	*MN	101⅛ Jan 24	100⅝ Jan 5	101⅝ Feb 1	101½	101¾
Do do registered	*MN	.. ....	....	102 Jy 8, 05	..	..
Do L. S. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	93 Jan 24	89⅞ Jan 3	90¼ Feb 2	90	90⅜
Do do registered	*FA	91½ Jan 18	89¼ Jan 3	89½ Feb 3	..	90½
Do Mich. C. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	90¼ Jan 17	89¾ Jan 5	90⅜ Jan 17	90¼	91
Do do registered	*FA	90¼ Jan 17	90¼ Jan 17	90¼ Jan 17	87⅜	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	JJ*	.. ....	....	106⅞ Se 29, 05	104½	..
Do registered	JJ*	.. ....	....	104 De 13, 05	102	..
C. B. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s, S. A., 1940	JJ	.. ....	....	95 Ap 3, 02	82	..
Do do registered	....	.. ....	....	104 Jy 27, 97	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	MS*	.. ....	....	105 No 20, 05	104½	107¼
N. Y. & P. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993	AO*	.. ....	....	105 Oc 10, 02	98	..
N. Y. Jun. R. gtd. 1st cts., 1986	*FA	.. ....	....	106 Se 8, 02	102½	104½
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*JJ	108 Jan 11	107¼ Jan 3	108 Feb 3	107	108½
Do registered	*JJ	107½ Jan 4	106¾ Jan 16	107 Jan 26	107	107½
Lake Shore g. 3½s, 1997	*JD	100¾ Jan 8	100 Jan 5	100⅜ Feb 1	100	100½
Do do registered	*JD	99¾ Jan 23	99¾ Jan 23	99¾ Jan 23	..	99½
Do deb. g. 4s, 1928	MS*	101⅞ Jan 9	101¼ Jan 3	101½ Feb 3	101⅜	101⅝
Do do registered	....	.. ....	....	101 My 16, 03	..	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	FA*	.. ....	....	102 My 22, 05	98¼	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	JJ*	122½ Feb 1	122½ Feb 1	122½ Feb 1	122	..
P., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	JJ*	.. ....	....	139 Ja 21, 03	128	..
Mich. Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1909	MS*	.. ....	....	108⅜ Ap 19, 04	110½	..
Do 5s, 1931	*MS	120 Jan 3	120 Jan 3	120 Jan 3	110½	..
Do do regis., March, 1931	QM	.. ....	....	119 Je 6, 05	110¼	..
Do 4s, 1940	*JJ	.. ....	....	106 Jy 1, 05	104	..
Do registered	....	.. ....	....	106¼ No 26, 00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1952	*MN	97⅜ Feb 2	97⅜ Feb 2	97⅜ Feb 2	98	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000	*MN	.. ....	....	103½ Mr 2, 03	..	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	AO*	.. ....	....	119¼ Mr 31, 05	112	..
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, Jy. 1922	AO	116⅜ Jan 30	116 Jan 2	116⅜ Jan 30	116⅜	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*FA	.. ....	....	113⅜ Ja 25, 02	..	..
Util. & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	JJ*	.. ....	....	107¼ Fe 4, 05	105½	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	AO*	105¾ Jan 23	104¼ Jan 2	105½ Feb 1	104¾	..
Do registered	AO	.. ....	....	103 Oc 6, 05	..	..
New York, New Haven & Hartford—						
Housat. R. con. g. 5s, 1937	MN*	.. ....	....	131⅜ Ap 20, 03	123¾	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*MN	.. ....	....	125¼ Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	MS	104¾ Jan 9	102¾ Jan 2	103⅜ Feb 2	103½	104
Do do registered, $5,000 only	MS	.. ....	....	105⅝ Oc 11, 05	..	..
Norfolk & So. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	100 Jan 23	107⅜ Jan 5	108 Feb 1	108	109
Norfolk & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*MN	132¾ Jan 22	132¾ Jan 22	132¾ Jan 22	132½	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*FA	.. ....	....	132¼ My 16, 05	130½	..
Do New Riv. 1st g. 6s, 1932	*AO	.. ....	....	129¾ No 27, 05	125⅝	..
N. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	AO	102¾ Jan 17	101⅜ Jan 2	102¼ Feb 2	102	102¾
Do registered	....	.. ....	....	90⅝ Se 23, 03	..	..
Do div. 1st l. and gen. g. 4s, 1944	JJ*	99¾ Jan 19	98¼ Jan 4	99¼ Jan 30	98¼	..
Do Poca. C. & C. 1st 4s, 1941	JD*	95¾ Jan 12	94⅝ Jan 30	95¾ Feb 3	93	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	JJ	.. ....	....	109½ Fe 20, 05	106½	..
S. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	MN*	101½ Jan 18	100¾ Jan 3	101½ Jan 27	101	101½
Nor. Pac. Ry. prior lien ry. and l. gen. g. 4s, Jan., 1997	QJ	106¼ Jan 12	104¾ Jan 2	105 Feb 3	105	105½
Do registered	QJ	106 Jan 25	101 Jan 5	106 Jan 25	105½	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	QF	78¼ Jan 24	76¼ Feb 1	76¼ Feb 3	76½	77
Do do registered	QF	75¾ Jan 18	75¾ Jan 18	75¾ Jan 18	..	77
Do St. P. & D. Div. 4s, 1996	JD*	101 Jan 24	101 Jan 24	101 Jan 24	100⅜	101
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C., B. & Q. col., 1921	JJ*	101⅞ Jan 19	99¼ Jan 3	101¼ Feb 1	101⅜	101⅝
Do do registered	....	101½ Jan 19	99¼ Jan 3	101 Jan 29	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*FA	.. ....	....	125 Oc 11, 05	123¼	..
Do registered certificates	QF	.. ....	....	122 Jy 28, 99	116	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931	FA*	109½ Jan 31	109¼ Jan 31	109¾ Jan 31	112¼	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	AO*	.. ....	....	108 Je 27, 05	108	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*JJ	100¾ Jan 10	100¾ Jan 10	100¾ Jan 10	98¾	102
Wash. C. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	QM	.. ....	....	91 De 5, 05	94½	..
Nor. Pac. T. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	116 Jan 10	115 Jan 2	116 Jan 19	116¼	..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*JD	.. ....	....	118 No 8, 05	112	117
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	AO*	114¾ Jan 20	110¾ Jan 5	114¾ Jan 20	112	..
Or. & Ch. C. 1st mtg. gtd. 5s, 1913	AO*	.. ....	....	99 De 28, 05	..	105⅝
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JD	114 Jan 19	112¼ Jan 15	113⅝ Jan. 23	113¾	..
Pan. 1911, ext. g. 2½s, 1961	*JD	.. ....	....	94½ De 22, 05	105¾	..
Penn Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	JJ*	107¼ Jan 19	106¾ Jan 8	107¼ Jan 23	..	..
Do registered, 1921	JJ*	.. ....	....	107⅜ De 11, 05	..	107¼
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	MS*	.. ....	....	93⅜ No 4, 05	93¼	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts., Series B, 1941	FA	92¾ Jan 18	92¾ Jan 18	92¾ Jan 18	93¼	..
Do gtd. 3½s, tr. cts., Sr. D., 1944	J*	93 Jan 30	93 Jan 30	93 Jan 30	..	..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916	MN*	97¾ Jan 13	97¼ Jan 6	97¾ Jan 13	97⅜	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	AO*	122 Jan 15	122 Jan 15	122 Jan 15	118¼	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*JJ	.. ....	....	108¼ Au 21, 03	113¼	..
Do 3½s, Series C, 1948	MN*	.. ....	....	98¼ De 15, 05	98½	..
Do 3½s, Series D, 1950	FA	.. ....	....	96 Jan 8, 04	98	..
E. & P. gen. gtd. g. 3½s S. D., 1940	JJ*	96¾ Jan 2	96¼ Jan 2	96¼ Jan 2	96¼	..
E. & P. gen. 3½s, 1940, Series C	JJ*	.. ....	....	98¾ Ap 4, 05	96¼	..
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. con. gen. g. 4½s, April, 1940, Series A	AO*	112⅞ Feb 2	112⅞ Feb 2	112⅞ Feb 2	..	112⅞
Do Series B, gtd.	*AO	112¾ Jan 12	112 Jan 12	112¾ Jan 16	..	113
Do Series C, gtd.	MN*	.. ....	....	112½ Je 12, 05	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	MN*	.. ....	....	103½ De 15, 05	103	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	FA*	94¼ Jan 2	94 Jan 2	94¼ Jan 2	92½	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	JJ*	.. ....	....	127⅜ Oc 21, 02	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	JJ*	117¼ Feb 2	117¼ Feb 2	117½ Feb 2	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	AO	.. ....	....	111 Ap 11, 04	112	..
Penn. R. R. Co. r. c. g. 4s, 1923	*MN	.. ....	....	107 De 6, 05	106½	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1919	MS*	.. ....	....	114 De 15, 03	..	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1943	*MN	.. ....	....	106 Au 28, 03	..	..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	MN*	105¾ Jan 22	103½ Jan 2	104⅜ Feb 2	104¼	104⅝
Do conv. g. 3½s, Oct. 1, 1915	JD	101 Jan 17	99 Jan 3	100 Feb 3	99⅜	100
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*MS	.. ....	....	104¼ Oc 26, 05	104¼	..
Clev. & M. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*MN	.. ....	....	110 Ja 19, 05	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	JJ*	108 Jan 18	108 Jan 18	108 Jan 18	108¾	110
Phil., B. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1943	MN*	109½ Jan 27	109 Jan 15	109¼ Jan 27	109¼	..
Un. N. J. R.R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*MS	.. ....	....	110½ Se 25, 04	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	QF	.. ....	....	121¼ Ja 18, 05	118	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	MN	.. ....	....	100¾ De 5, 05	93¾	..
Père Marquette—						
Flint & Père Mar. g. 6s, 1920	AO*	.. ....	....	121¼ Oc 16, 05	116	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	110¼ Jan 19	110¼ Jan 19	110¼ Jan 22	110	114½
Do Pt. H. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*AO	111½ Jan 19	111½ Jan 19	111½ Jan 29	110	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	JD*	.. ....	....	137 No 17, 97	127½	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st r. 6s, 1922	JJ*	.. ....	....	120 Oc 11, 01	119½	..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Series A and B, Jan., 1928	AO	.. ....	....	112½ De 13, 02	108	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	AO*	120 Jan 30	118 Jan 9	120 Jan 30	118¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ*	.. ....	....	98 Jy 14, 97	116½	121
P., Y. & A. 1st con. 5s, 1927	MN*	.. ....	....	116 My 24, 05	114½	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*JJ	102⅜ Jan 9	100⅝ Jan 2	101¾ Feb 3	101¾	102
Do registered	*JJ	101½ Jan 6	101½ Jan 6	101½ Jan 6	100¾	..
Do J. C. col. 4 per cent. 50-year g., 1951	AO	101 Jan 24	100 Jan 4	101 Feb 1	100½	..
Phil. & Reading con. 6s, 1911	*JD	.. ....	....	113¾ Fe 25, 05	..	..
Do 7s, 1911	*JD	.. ....	....	114 Dec 5, 05	113⅝	..
Do registered	....	.. ....	....	118 Jan 7, 05	..	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	*JD	.. ....	....	109 Mr 11, 05	108½	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	.. ....	....	76 De 20, 05	..	78
Do guaranteed	JJ*	.. ....	....	89 Jan 4, 05	..	..
Rut. R. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1941	JJ*	.. ....	....	106½ Oc 24, 05	106½	..
Og. & L. Ch. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1948	JJ*	103¼ Jan 17	99½ Jan 25	101 Feb 2	..	100
Rutl. Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	.. ....	....	101¼ No 18, 01	96	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*JJ	94½ Jan 25	92¼ Jan 2	94 Jan 27	93½	94¼
St. Law. & A. 1st g. 5s, 1996	JJ*	122 Jan 18	122 Jan 18	122 Jan 18	..	123
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	MN*	102¼ Jan 31	102 Jan 11	102¼ Jan 31	102	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	MN*	102 Jan 11	102 Jan 11	102 Jan 11	102	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	JJ*	127 Jan 16	127 Jan 16	127 Jan 16	..	129
Do gen. g. 5s, 1951	JJ*	113¾ Jan 26	111¼ Jan 12	113¾ Jan 30	113	114
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	JJ*	.. ....	....	98½ Se 26, 05	..	98
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947	AO*	.. ....	....	102¼ Au 7, 05	..	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	JJ*	87¾ Feb 2	85 Jan 9	87¾ Feb 3	87½	88
Do 5-yr. 4½ p. c. g. notes, 1908	JJ*	95¼ Jan 29	95¼ Jan 29	95¼ Jan 29	95¼	96½
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*MN	.. ....	....	125 Au 31, 05	122½	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. gt. g. 4s, 1936	AO	87¾ Jan 18	87 Jan 2	87¾ Feb 3	..	..
Do do registered	....	.. ....	....	78½ Ja 14, 04	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	MN*	93¾ Jan 22	93½ Jan 3	93½ Feb 2	90½	100
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	JJ	88½ Jan 15	87¼ Jan 18	87¼ Jan 22	85	86
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	JJ*	82 Jan 8	80¼ Jan 4	81½ Feb 3	81	82
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	AO*	.. ....	....	108¾ De 26, 05	108⅜	110¼
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	137½ Jan 31	136¼ Jan 20	137½ Jan 31	137	140
Do do registered	JJ*	.. ....	....	140 My 14, 02	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	JJ*	112½ Jan 27	112½ Jan 27	112½ Jan 27	112¼	..
Do do do registered	JJ*	.. ....	....	110¼ Ap 15, 01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	MN*	110 Jan 19	109¾ Jan 19	110 Jan 19	110¼	111
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	JD*	104¼ Jan 18	103¼ Feb 2	103⅞ Feb 2	103	104⅛
Do do registered	JD	.. ....	....	103½ Se 19, 07	..	..
East Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	AO	.. ....	....	102⅝ Oc 12, 05	103	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ*	.. ....	....	124 My 4, 05	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	JJ*	136 Jan 25	133 Jan 25	136 Feb 1	134½	..
Do registered	JJ*	.. ....	....	134¾ De 20, 04	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ*	119½ Feb 1	119½ Feb 1	119½ Feb 1	118¾	119½
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938	*JD	.. ....	....	121½ Oct 3, 05	120	..
Do registered	*JD	.. ....	....	115 Ap 24, 96	..	..
S. Fé, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	MS*	112½ Jan 16	112¼ J

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Week Ended Feb. 3, 1906—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1906. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid	Ask'd.
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000..Mar		102 Jan 9		102 Jan 9		102 Jan 9	...	103
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931....*JJ		109¼ Jan 12		109¼ Jan 12		109¼ Jan 12	107¾	110
Weatherford Min. Wells & Northwestern gtd. 1st 5s, 1930...FA*		....	....	....	....	106½ No 7, 04	..	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935...JJ*		114½ Jan 27		112¾ Jan 10		114½ Jan 27	113¾	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935...A0*		....	....	....	....	115 Oc 28, 05	111	115½
Do gen. mtg. 5s, 1935.....*JD		107 Jan 3		107 Jan 3		107 Jan 3	107¾	..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990.*AO		99½ Jan 22		98¾ Feb 1		98¾ Feb 1	98	..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917...JJ*		92 Jan 4		92 Jan 4		92 Jan 4	91¼	95½
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925.JJ*		90 Jan 13		89½ Jan 22		90 Jan 22	89¾	..
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950.....*AO		84½ Jan 24		83¼ Jan 3		84½ Feb 1	84	85½
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946.JD		.. ....	....	....	....	99½ No 8, 05	..	..
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928.*JD		....	....	....	....	112¾ No 2, 05	111¾	..
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, 1952.....AO*		93 Jan 8		93 Jan 8		93 Jan 20	..	..
Union Pac. 1st & ld. gr. g. 4s, 1947.JJ*		106¾ Jan 9		104¾ Jan 30		105¼ Feb 3	105	105½
Do registered.....JJ*		103¼ Jan 17		105½ Jan 25		105½ Jan 25	105	..
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911..*MN		158¾ Jan 24		147½ Jan 3		155¾ Feb 3	154¾	155½
Do do registered.....Q		....	....	....	....	140 De 11, 05	..	..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946..*JD		101¾ Feb 1		100¾ Jan 4		101¾ Feb 3	..	101¾
Ore. Sh. Line R. 1st g. 6s, 1922.*FA		128 Jan 23		125½ Jan 4		128 Jan 31	127¾	..
Or. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946.JJ*		118¼ Jan 10		117¾ Jan 2		118½ Feb 1	118	118¼
Do do registered.....		....	....	....	....	103¾ De 31, 04	..	..
Do do 4 p. c. gtd. ref. 4s, 1929.JD*		97½ Jan 18		95¾ Jan 3		97½ Feb 2	..	..
Do do registered.....		....	....	....	....	90¾ De 30, 05	..	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908...JJ*		105½ Jan 16		105½ Jan 16		105½ Jan 16	105¾	..
Do g. 5s, 1926.....JJ*		....	....	....	....	114½ Ap 19, 02	..	..
Vandalia con. 4s, ser. A, 1955.*FA		105 Jan 16		102¾ Feb 1		102¾ Feb 1	101	..
Vera Cruz & P. gtd. g. 4½s, 1934.JJ*		....	....	....	....	101¾ No 29, 05	..	..
Virginia S. W. 1st gtd. 5s, 2003...*JJ		112 Jan 29		108 Jan 8		112 Jan 29	110	..
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939.....*MN		116½ Jan 30		115¼ Jan 2		116¼ Feb 3	116	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939.....*FA		109 Jan 30		106½ Feb 1		106½ Feb 2	106½	107
Do deb., Series A, 1930.....JJ*		91 Jan 15		87½ Jan 9		91 Jan 15	90	98
Do do Series B, 1939.....JJ*		79¾ Jan 18		73½ Jan 6		78½ Feb 2	78	78½
Do 20-yr. 1st l. eq. s. f. 5s, 1921.*MS		....	....	....	....	102 De 28, 05	100¼	..
Do 1st l. 50-yr. g. term. 4s, 1954.*JJ		....	....	....	....	92 Ap 17, 05	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, Det. & Cext., 1941.JJ*		108 Jan 4		108 Jan 4		108 Jan 4	108¾	..
Do Des Moines Div. 4s, 1939..*JJ		.. ....	....	....	....	97 No 16, 04	90	..
Do Omaha Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1941.AO*		.. ....	....	....	....	87½ De 30, 05	..	..
Do Tol. & Ch. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941.*MS		.. ....	....	....	....	97 My 27, 05	92	..
St. L., K. C. & N. S. C. R. 1st 6s, 1908.JJ		.. ....	....	....	....	103½ Mr 13, 03	..	..
Wab.-Pitts. Term. 1st g. 4s, 1954.*JD		90¼ Feb 1		86 Jan 8		88¾ Feb 3	89¼	89¾
Do 2d g. 4s, 1954.....*JD		41¼ Jan 20		34½ Jan 3		39¾ Feb 3	39	40
West Maryland 1st g. 4s, 1952...AO*		88¾ Jan 24		86¾ Jan 2		88½ Feb 3	88	88¾
Do gen. l. & conv. g. 4s, 1952.AO*		76¼ Feb 2		69 Jan 2		76¼ Feb 3	76	76¾
West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937.*JJ		117¾ Jan 16		117 Jan 3		117¾ Feb 3	117¾	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1943.....*AO		97¾ Jan 30		97 Jan 10		97¾ Jan 30	..	97¾
... 5s, April, 1943.....Nov.		30 Jan 19		30 Jan 19		30 Jan 19	..	32
W... Cen. & Pitts. 1st 6s, 1911.JJ*		.. ....	....	....	....	110 Au 3, 05	107¼	..
W... c L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926...AO*		114 Jan 3		114 Jan 3		114 Jan 20	114	..
... Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928.JJ*		.. ....	....	....	....	114½ My 27, 05	..	..
Do ext. and imp. g. 5s, 1930..*FA		.. ....	....	....	....	111½ Au 25, 05	112¾	114
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1922.....*JJ		.. ....	....	....	....	102¾ No 28, 05	100	..
Wh. & L. E. R. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949. MS*		93½ Jan 22		91 Jan 3		93 Feb 2	..	93
Wis. Cent. 1st gen. g. 4s, 1949....JJ*		95 Jan 12		92 Jan 2		93¾ Feb 3	93	94

STREET RAILWAYS.

Brooklyn Rapid Tr. g. 5s, 1945...AO*		109 Jan 26		107¾ Jan 3		108½ Feb 1	108	108½
Do 1st ref. conv. g. 4s, 2002...JJ*		100 Jan 26		95¾ Jan 5		98 Feb 3	97¾	98¼
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941.JJ*		106¼ Jan 13		106½ Jan 13		106½ Jan 13	106¾	..
B., Q. C. & S. con. gtd. g. 5s, Jul, 1941.MN		102½ Feb 1		102¼ Feb 1		102½ Feb 1	..	..
Bk. Un. El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950...*FA		113¼ Jan 22		110 Feb 2		110 Feb 2	110	111
Do stamped, guaranteed.....		....	....	....	....	111 De 28, 05	112	..
Kings Co. Elev. 1st g. 4s, 1949.FA*		95 Jan 26		95 Jan 26		95 Jan 31	..	..
Do stamped, guaranteed.....		98¼ Jan 16		96¾ Jan 25		96¾ Jan 25	..	94½
Nas. Elec. R. R. gtd. g. 4s, 1951.*JJ		89½ Jan 17		88 Jan 3		89½ Feb 2	89	89¾
City & Sub. Ry. Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922.*JD		.. ....	....	....	....	105¾ Apr., 05	..	..
Con. Ry. & Ltg. 1st & ref. g. 4½s, 1951.*JJ		....	....	....	....	102¾ No 25, 05	..	..
Do stamped, guaranteed.....		102¼ Jan 17		100¾ Jan 30		100¾ Jan 30	100¾	102
Denver Con. Tram. 1st g. 5s, 1933.AO		....	....	....	....	97½ Je 13, 00	..	..
Det. Un. Rys. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1932.*JJ		95½ Jan 19		94½ Jan 6		95 Jan 31	94½	95
Havana El. Ry. con. g. 5s, 1952.*FA		93½ Jan 15		93¼ Feb 2		93¼ Feb 2	93½	..
Met. St. Ry. gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997.*FA		117 Jan 12		113¼ Jan 3		113½ Feb 2	..	116
Do 100-yr. ref. g. 4s, 2002...*AO		92 Jan 27		90½ Jan 5		91¼ Feb 2	91	91¾
Bway & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943.JD*		116¾ Jan 3		115⅞ Jan 6		116⅝ Jan 29	116⅜	..
Do registered.....		....	....	....	....	119½ De 3, 01	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993.MS*		119½ Jan 12		119½ Jan 12		119½ Jan 12	120	124
Lx. Av. & P. Fy. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993.MS*		....	....	....	....	117¾ De 13, 05	118¼	..
Third Av. 1st con. gtd. 4s, 2000.*JJ		95¼ Jan 10		94 Jan 23		94¾ Feb 1	94	95
Do 1st 5s, 1937.....JJ*		119 Jan 11		118½ Feb 1		118½ Feb 1	117¾	119
Met. W. S. El. Chi. 1st g. 4s, 1938.FA*		.. ....	....	....	....	94 Oc 23, 05	..	..
Mil. El. Ry. & Lt. con. 30-yr. 5g. 1926.*FA		.. ....	....	....	....	103. Oc 27, 99	104½	..
Minn. St. Ry. (M. L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5s, 1919.....JJ15		....	....	....	....	106½ No 22, 04	107¼	..
St. P. City Cable con. g. 5s, 1937.*JJ15		.. ....	....	....	....	114½ No 18, 05	..	..
Underground Electric Ry., London, profit-sharing 5s.....JD		98¾ Jan 26		96½ Jan 2		98¾ Jan 31	..	98¾
Union El. (Chi.) 1st g. 5s, 1945...AO		....	....	....	....	106¾ Jy 13, 05	103	..
U. Rys. of St. L. 1st gen. mtg. 4s, 1934.JJ*		88½ Jan 13		88¼ Jan 8		88½ Jan 13	..	88½
Unit. Rys. of S. F. s. f. 4s, 1927...*AO		90 Feb 2		87¾ Jan 3		90 Feb 2	88½	89½
West Chi. St. 40-yr. con. g. 5s, 1936.MN		.. ....	....	....	....	90 De 28, 97	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

Adams Ex. col. tr. g. 4s, 1948. —*MS		104½ Feb 1		103¾ Jan 3		104½ Feb 2	104	..
Am. S. S. Co. of W. Va. g. 5s, 1920.MN*		....	....	....	....	100¾ Je 4, 02	..	..
Bkn. F. C. of N. Y. 1st con. 5s, 1948.FA*		52 Jan 12		46¼ Feb 1		46¼ Feb 3	..	50
Chi. J. & Stk. Yds. g. 5s, 1915....JJ*		....	....	....	....	108 Jy 3, 05	..	..
D., Mac. & M. l. g. 4s, Sr. A. Oc. 1, 1911.SA		78 Jan 8		78 Jan 8		78 Jan 8	..	76¾
Mad. Sq. Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919...MS		.. ....	....	....	....	102 Jy 8, 97	..	..
Man. B. H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4s, 1940.MN		....	....	....	....	50 Fe 21, 02	..	..
N. Y. Dock 50-yr. 1st g. 4s, 1951.FA*		98 Jan 22		95½ Feb 1		96 Feb 3	95½	96
Provdt. Loan So. N. Y. 4½s, 1921.MS*		.. ....	....	....	....	99 De 13, 05	99	..
St. Jo. Stock Yds. 1st g. 4½s, 1930.JJ*		.. ....	....	....	....	100½ Se 15, 05	..	..
So. Yuba Water Co. con. g. 6s, 1923.JJ*		.. ....	....	....	....	112 Jy 27, 04	..	..
Spring V. Water Wks. 1st 6s, 1906.MS		.. ....	....	....	....	113½ Jy 3, 00	..	..
United States Mtg. & Trust Co. real estate 1st g. col. trust bonds—								
Series G, 4s, 1923-13.....FA		.. ....	....	....	....	100 Mr 15, 00	..	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1906. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid	Ask'd.
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.								
Bkn. Un. Gas 1st con. g. 5s, 1945.*MN		113¼ Jan 10		112½ Jan 5		113¾ Feb 3	113	113¾
Buff. Gas Co. 1st mtg. 5s, 1947...AO*		8¾ Jan 3		7¾ Jan 23		80 Jan 30	78¾	80
Con. Gas & p. c. conv. deb., 1909...JJ*		163¾ Jan 26		159 Jan 13		166 Feb 3	164	168
Det. Gas Co. con. g. 5s, 1918.....*FA		....	....	....	....	105 Se 28, 05	106	..
Det. City Gas Co. g. 5s, 1923.....*JJ		103½ Feb 1		102 Jan 11		103½ Feb 1	104½	..
Equit. G. L. Co. N. Y. con. g. 5s, 1932.MS		.. ....	....	....	....	112 No 11, 03	..	..
Gas & El. Co. of B. Co. con. 5s, 1949.JD		....	....	....	....	67 Oc 2, 01	..	..
Gen. Elec. deb. g. 3½s, 1942.....FA*		88 Jan 4		88 Jan 4		88 Jan 4	86¼	..
Grand Rap. C. L. Co. 1st 5s, 1915.*FA		.. ....	....	.. ....	....	107¾ De 17, 00	..	..
Hudson Co. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1949...MN		.. ....	....	.. ....	....	109¾ Fe 10, 05	108	..
Kan. City (Mo.) Gas 1st g. 5s, 1922.*AO		.. ....	....	.. ....	....	100 My 5, 05	97	..
Kings Co. Elec. Light & Power Co. pur. money 6s, 1907.....AO*		121¾ Jan 24		121¾ Jan 24		121¾ Jan 24	121	125
Ed. El. Il. Bkn. 1st con. g. 4s, 1939.*JJ		....	....	....	....	98 Dec 7, 05	93	..
Lac. G. L. Co. St. L. 1st g. 5s, My, 1919. QF		106½ Jan 23		107¾ Jan 8		108¾ Jan 26	103¾	108¾
Do ref. and ext. 1st g. 5s, 1934.*AO		....	....	....	....	103¾ My 20, 05	104½	..
Milw. G. L. 1st mtg. 4s, 1927.....*MN		93 Jan 10		93 Jan 10		93 Jan 16	94¼	..
N. Y. Gas, El. Light, Heat & Power col. tr. 5s, 1948.....JD*		109¾ Jan 16		108½ Jan 4		109¼ Jan 31	..	109¼
Do purchase money 4s, 1949..*FA		92 Jan 19		90 Feb 1		93 Feb 3	90	90¾
Ed. El. Ill. N. Y. 1st conv. g. 5s, 1910.*MS		104¼ Jan 22		104 Jan 9		104½ Jan 22	104¼	105¾
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1995.....*JJ		....	....	....	....	121½ No 27, 05	117	120¾
New York & Queens Co. Elec. Light & Power 5s, 1930.....FA*		104½ Jan 26		102¼ Jan 4		104½ Jan 31	103	103½
N. Y. & Rich. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1921.*MN		.. ....	....	.. ....	....	103 No 3, 05	..	..
Paterson Gas & El. con. g. 5s, 1949.MS		....	....	....	....	104¾ No 13, 05	105½	..
Peo. Gas. & C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1943.*AO		122 Jan 4		122 Jan 4		122 Jan 4	..	..
Do refunding g. 5s, 1947.....MS*		107¾ Jan 3		107⅞ Jan 3		107⅞ Jan 3	..	..
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937.JJ*		107 Jan 3		107 Jan 3		107 Jan 3	107	..
Con. Gas, Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936.JD*		.. ....	....	.. ....	....	106¾ De 13, 05	107¾	..
Mut. Fuel G. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1947.MN*		.. ....	....	.. ....	....	103¾ De 18, 05	103¼	..
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1949.*MS		....	....	....	....	110 My 13, 05	..	..
Westch. Lighting Co. g. 5s, 1950..JD		108¾ Feb 3		108¾ Feb 3		108¾ Feb 3	..	..
MANUF. AND INDUSTRIAL.								
Am. C. Oil deb. ext. 4½s, Nv. 1, 1915.QF*		98 Jan 15		97 Jan 18		97¼ Jan 22	98¼	98¾
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919.MS*		100¾ Jan 31		99 Jan 10		100 Feb 3	99	100
Am. Ice Sec. deb. g. 6s, 1925.....*AO		93 Jan 19		87 Jan 4		92 Feb 3	91¾	..
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915.MS*		102¼ Jan 24		102 Jan 3		102¼ Jan 31	102¾	..
Am. Thread 1st 4s, 1919.....*JJ		90¾ Jan 13		90¾ Jan 13		90¾ Jan 13	91¾	..
Am. Tob. Co. 40-yr. g. 6s, 1944...AO*		117 Jan 23		114¾ Jan 3		116½ Feb 3	116¾	116¾
Do registered.....		115 Jan 13		113 Jan 13		115 Jan 15	..	..
Am. Tob. Co. g. 4s, 1951.....FA*		84 Jan 22		80¼ Jan 2		81¼ Feb 3	81	81¾
Do registered.....		80¾ Jan 3		80 Jan 25		80 Jan 25	78¾	..
Do registered.....		....	....	....	....	105 Ja 10, 00	..	..
Cent. Leather 1st lien g. 5s, 1925.*AO		102 Jan 26		100¼ Jan 2		101¾ Feb 3	101¾	102
Cons. Tob. 50-yr. g. 4s, 1951.....FA*		83¾ Jan 22		80¾ Jan 2		80¾ Feb 3	80	81
Do registered.....		....	....	....	....	85¼ De 3, 04	..	..
Dist. Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 25-year 5 p. c. con. g., 1927.....*AO		86¼ Feb 3		82¼ Jan 5		86¼ Feb 3	86¼	86¾
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s, 1911..*JJ		.. ....	....	.. ....	....	99 Se 16, 03	..	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910.....*JJ		....	....	....	....	98 Jy 17, 99	..	..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913...*AO		....	....	....	....	92 Fe 23, 04	..	..
Int. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918...*FA		110¾ Jan 26		108 Jan 2		108 Jan 2	107	..
Do conv. s. f. g. 5s, 1935.....*JJ		100 Jan 3		97 Jan 3		98 Feb 3	..	98¾
Int. Steam Pump deb. 6s, 1913....*JJ		103 Feb 2		101¾ Jan 5		103 Feb 2	103	..
Knick. Ice, Chi., 1st g. 5s, 1928...AO		....	....	....	....	97¼ Oc 20, 05	..	..
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1923.*AO		108¼ Jan 30		106¼ Jan 2		108¾ Feb 3	108¼	108½
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920.*MN		92 Jan 16		85 Jan 5		92 Jan 16	98	..
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925..JJ*		77 Jan 12		75 Jan 10		77 Feb 3	..	77
Stand. Rope & T. Inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946.		2½ Jan 2		1½ Jan 15		1½ Jan 15	..	3
U. S. Realty & Imp. 5 p. c. conv. g. deb., 1924.....JJ*		99 Jan 20		97¾ Feb 1		97¾ Feb 2	97	97¼
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913.*MN		109 Feb 1		107¾ Jan 19		109 Feb 1	108¾	109
U. S. Red. & R. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931.JJ*		101¼ Jan 13		99¾ Jan 13		100¼ Feb 2	..	..
U. S. Steel Corp. col. tr. 2d mtg. g. s. f. 5s, April, 1963.....MN		99¾ Feb 2		96¼ Jan 5		98¾ Feb 3	99¾	99⅞
Do registered.....		99¾ Jan 24		96¼ Jan 4		96½ Feb 3	96	..
Va.-Car. Ch. col. tr. s. f. g. 5s, 1912.AO		101 Jan 16		101 Jan 15		101 Jan 17	101	102
COAL AND IRON.								
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943...*FA		105 Jan 22		103 Feb 2		103 Feb 3	103	106
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911.FA*		102 Jan 27		91⅞ Jan 15		102 Jan 27	..	102¾
Col. I. Co. 1st mtg. cv. 5s, S. A., 1934.FA*		83¼ Jan 27		78 Jan 4		82⅜ Feb 3	81¼	82
Do do Series B.....		83¼ Jan 26		77¾ Jan 4		80 Feb 3	79½	80
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909.JJ*		....	....	....	....	53 No 2, 00	62	..
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919....*MN		.. ....	....	.. ....	....	107 Oc 7, 04	102	..
Con. Coal 1st s. f. gtd. g. 5s, 1952.FA		.. ....	....	.. ....	....	107¾ De 12, 04	..	..
Jeff. & C., C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926..JD		.. ....	....	.. ....	....	107 My 22, 97	101½	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926.....JD		.. ....	....	.. ....	....	102¼ Oc 27, 03	99¼	..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. 5s, 1951.JJ*		.. ....	....	.. ....	....	105¼ Oc 7, 05	..	..
Pleas. Val. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928...JJ		.. ....	....	.. ....	....	105 Oc 24, 00	..	..
Sunday Creek Coal 6s, 1912.....JD		....	....	....	....	105 Au 10, 05	104	..
Tenn. C. I. & R. R. gen. 5s, 1951...JJ*		101¼ Jan 27		97¾ Jan 5		101¼ Feb 1	101	101½
Do Tenn. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917.AO		110¼ Jan 30		110 Jan 18		110⅛ Jan 30	110	..
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917.*JJ		110¼ Jan 27		109 Jan 13		110 Jan 30	110	110½
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922.JD*		.. ....	....	.. ....	....	104 De 28, 03	..	..
De Barde, C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910..*FA		.. ....	....	.. ....	....	104¼ Oc 11, 05	..	..
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5 per cent. 50-year g., 1949.....*MS		96 Feb 2		91¾ Jan 15		96 Feb 2	96¼	97
TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE.								
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929...JJ*		95¼ Jan 18		94¼ Jan 11		95¼ Jan 18	..	..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397.QJ		96 Jan 10		96 Jan 10		96 Jan 10	..	..
Do registered.....QJ		....	....	....	....	100½ Oc 30, 01	90½	98
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1926.JJ*		.. ....	....	.. ....	....	109 Oc 7, 99	..	..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918.*MN		.. ....	....	.. ....	....	100½ My 18, 05	109¾	..
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s, 1920...*MN		....	....	....	....	105¾ Jy 2, 03	104½	..
W. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938...*JJ		109¾ Jan 19		107¾ Jan 15		108 Feb 2	108	108¾
Do ref. and r. e. 4½s, 1950....*MN		105 Jan 20		104¼ Jan 5		105 Feb 3	104½	105
Do do registered.....		....	....	....	....	103½ Ja 23, 03	..	..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911...MN		107 Jan 15		107 Jan 15		107 Jan 15	108	..
Northwestern Tel. Co. gtd. funding g. 4½s, 1934.....*JJ		.. ....	....	.. ....	....	103½ Jy 26, 04	..	..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity.

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Feb. 3, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1906.	1905.	P. C.
New York	$2,124,151,456	$1,645,310,586	+29.1
Boston	138,671,628	122,088,034	+13.0
Philadelphia	151,208,171	106,200,257	+23.0
Baltimore	27,851,228	22,574,379	+23.8
Chicago	177,387,058	160,378,544	+10.7
St. Louis	32,340,607	42,335,325	-23.2
New Orleans	20,068,024	17,191,417	+16.7
Seven cities, 5 days	$2,671,978,672	$2,117,938,742	+26.2
Other cities, 5 days	380,498,763	305,468,723	+24.6
Total, all cities, 5 days	$3,052,477,435	$2,423,407,465	+26.0
All cities, 1 day	614,761,378	472,422,011	+30.1
Total, all cities, for week	$3,667,238,813	$2,895,829,476	+26.6

The following compilation is derived from the same source:

Week Ended.	1906.	1905.	1904.
Feb. 3	$3,667,238,813	$2,895,829,476	$2,125,168,916
Jan. 27	3,568,989,284	2,477,473,024	2,081,457,767
Jan. 20	3,749,601,517	2,912,527,881	2,171,463,754
Jan. 13	3,706,170,534	2,750,940,017	2,227,900,921
Jan. 6	3,560,580,397	2,845,002,259	2,413,979,304
	1905.	1904.	1903.
Dec. 30	$3,049,270,653	$2,161,145,578	$1,946,677,375
Dec. 23	3,398,674,751	2,579,125,839	1,686,369,729
Dec. 16	3,421,982,195	2,910,220,438	2,073,300,131
Dec. 9	3,223,716,306	3,291,348,845	2,193,655,157
Dec. 2	2,907,495,097	3,367,881,131	2,232,995,566
Nv. 25	3,096,278,141	2,645,741,846	1,746,909,919
Nv. 18	3,309,903,341	2,211,578,528	2,067,632,810
Nv. 11	2,975,797,559	2,529,951,836	2,096,374,505
Nov. 4	3,133,413,690	2,946,352,963	1,977,996,929
Oct. 28	2,903,265,232	2,828,990,962	1,941,442,092
Oct. 21	2,828,809,221	2,839,384,747	2,015,359,540
Oct. 14	2,802,794,447	2,451,184,424	2,027,395,488
Oct. 7	2,667,091,629	2,672,768,284	1,977,167,477
Sep. 30	2,550,158,481	2,190,068,315	2,223,903,412
Sep. 23	2,550,517,086	2,031,359,028	1,861,583,947
Sep. 16	2,519,659,309	2,260,590,827	1,840,347,178
Sep. 9	2,241,541,789	1,710,104,850	1,448,736,241
Sep. 2	2,534,011,734	1,968,210,925	1,737,903,320
Au. 26	2,410,915,454	1,737,573,563	1,540,019,497
Au. 19	2,518,598,024	1,870,214,361	1,865,338,319
Au. 12	2,230,577,996	1,743,205,924	1,922,960,026
Au. 5	2,525,073,486	1,750,698,982	2,048,919,290
Jy. 29	2,279,033,613	1,814,567,371	2,002,291,671
Jy. 22	2,377,288,956	2,112,229,024	2,071,472,008
Jy. 15	2,697,201,537	2,114,014,233	2,306,373,290
Jy. 1	2,718,349,814	2,067,025,004	2,184,607,140
Je. 24	2,286,659,594	1,827,883,624	1,944,234,033
Je. 17	2,368,141,474	1,890,359,927	2,103,359,927
Je. 10	2,410,980,287	1,765,189,026	2,252,044,355
Je. 3	2,411,040,485	1,635,187,233	2,499,946,756
My. 27	2,734,938,127	1,768,972,378	1,747,848,360
My. 20	2,726,710,238	2,007,476,894	2,245,253,622
My. 13	2,545,107,052	1,996,400,340	2,139,535,009
My. 6	3,329,010,769	2,191,761,452	2,126,476,008
Ap. 29	3,199,706,418	1,760,038,101	2,227,717,052
Ap. 22	2,867,455,980	1,912,366,738	2,133,602,624
Ap. 15	3,006,325,937	1,079,086,890	2,354,043,345
Ap. 8	3,044,656,932	1,777,290	1,966,550,314
Mh. 25	2,705,299,999	1,993,717,000	1,984,830,733
Mh. 18	3,010,872,200	1,918,560,542	2,125,488,630
Mh. 11	2,950,786,051	1,737,772,460	2,321,976,807
Mh. 4	3,386,001,427	1,938,856,933	2

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 3, 1906. Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.						
Aetna Nat.	$200,000	..	..	.....	200	210
America	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 1, 06	525	..
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 05	257	265
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	Nov. 1, 03	775	825
Bk. of Discount	100,000	..	..	.....	175	..
Batt'y Pk. Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	140	155
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	Jan. 1, 06	325	..
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	300	..
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan. 3, 06	175	185
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	105	..
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1906	700	..
Chat'm Nat. ($25)	450,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 06	310	325
Chelsea Exch.	100,000	..	..	.....	180	..
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Dec., 1905	4200	4350
Cit's' Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1906	145	150
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	Nov 1, 05	275	280
Coal & Iron Nat	300,000	..	..	.....	250	295
Colonial	100,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	650	..
Columbia	300,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	400	..
Commerce(Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 2, 05	196	197½
Consol'd Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	150	155
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	7	S	Aug 1, 05	370	380
East R.Nat.($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	150	160
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	Jan. 1, 06	3500	..
Fifth National	250,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	350	..
First National	10,000,000	111¼	Q	Jan. 2, 06	780	800
Fourteenth St.	500,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 05	200	..
Fourth Nat.	3,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 1, 06	215	220
Gall'tinNat.($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Oct. 6, 05	390	405
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	111	Q	Dec 30, 05	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 05	160	175
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	Jan. 1, 06	400	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov. 1, 05	475	..
Greenwich	500,000	4	S	Nov 1, 05	275	..
Hamilton	500,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 06	220	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	515	525
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 1, 06	570	585
Interborough	100,000	..	..	.....	150	..
Internat. B'k'g.	3,000,000	4	S	Oct. 1905	140	150
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 06	235	..
Jefferson	400,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 06	185	..
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 06	500	525
Lincoln Nat.	300,000	4½	Q	Jan. 1, 06	1500	1750
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	Jan., 1906	310	325
Mar. & Ful.Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	265	275
Mechanics' Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	285	290
Mech. & Tr.($25)	700,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	160	170
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 06	280	290
Merch. Nat.($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 1, 06	165	170
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	170	175
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Dec., 1905	375	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	..	..	.....	170	185
Monroe	200,000	..	..	.....		125
Mount Morris	250,000	4	S	Nov 1, 05	210	..
Mutual	200,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 06	300	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov 1, 05	200	..
Nat. Bk. of N.A.	2,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1906	270	280
New Ams. Nat.	500,000	6	Q	Jan. 6, 06	475	500
N. Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	6	S	July 1, 05	315	320
N.Y.County Nat	200,000	50	S	Jan., 1906	1300	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch	1,000,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 05	207	212
N.Y. Prod. Exch	1,000,000	3½	S	Oct 16, 05	170	180
Nineteenth W'd	200,000	2½	Q	Dec 30,05	350	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	155	..
Nor. Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 06	275	..
Oriental ($25)	750,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	260	267
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Nov 1, 05	245	260
Park (National)	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 06	485	495
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1906	170	185
Phenix Nat.($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	180	190
Plaza	100,000	10	S	Jan. 1, 06	550	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 06	250	..
Royal	100,000	3	S	July 1, 04	110	120
Seaboard Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	350	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	700	..
Shoe & L.(Nat.)	1,000,000	1	S	July, 1902	170	..
State	100,000	25	S	Jan. 1, 06	1700	..
84th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	195	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	8	S	Jan. 1, 06	200	..
23d Ward	100,000	3	S	Aug., 1905	200	..
Union Exchange	750,000	..	..	.....	200	220
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	92	94
U. S. Exchange	100,000	..	..	.....	125	130
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	600	..
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	375	..
TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.						
Am.Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	Dec., 1905	185	195
Bankers' Trust.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 1, 06	530	..
B'd & Mtg.Guar	2,000,000	2½	Q	Nov, 1905	425	435
Bowling Green	2,500,000	4	S	Jan., 1906	223	226
Broadway Tr.	700,000	3	S	Nov. 6, 05	165	170
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 06	410	435
Central	1,000,000	20	Q	Jan. 2, 06	2200	2275
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	400	415
Com'wealth Tr.	500,000	..	..	.....		95
Empire	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1906	310	..
Equitable Trust.	3,000,000	5	S	Dec 30, 05	490	505
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Nov. 1, 05	1450	1485
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	8	Q	Dec 30, 05	570	600
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1906	205	225
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30, 05	325	375
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec 30, 05	..	585
Guardian Trust.	500,000	..	..	.....	225	..
Hamilton	500,000	2½	Q	Nov. 1, 05	300	310
Home	500,000	..	..	.....	175	..
Kings County	500,000	8	Q	Nov. 1, 05	400	435
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1906	1000	..
Lawyers'Mtg.In.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 1, 06	190	195
Lawy's Title In.	3,500,000	2½	Q	Nov, 1905	310	320
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	580	610
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1906	300	310
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	480	500
Mercantile	2,000,000	7½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	..	900
Metropolitan	2,000,000	5	Q	Jan. 2, 06	115	120
Mtge. Bond Co.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	105	110
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec., 1905	840	875
Mutual Alliance	500,000	..	..	.....	225	250
Nassau	500,000	4	S	Aug, 1905	250	255
National Surety	800,000	5	S	Aug, 1905	150	..
N.Y.Life In.&T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec., 1905	1030	1075
N.Y.Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 06	200	206
New York	3,000,000	5	Q	Dec 30, 05	720	730
People's Trust.	1,000,000	1	M	Jan. 1, 06	330	350
Real Estate	500,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	350	..
Standard	1,000,000	5	S	Nov 30, 05	420	450
Title Guar. & T.	4,375,000	4	Q	Sep 30, 05	675	685
Title Insurance.	1,000,000	3	S	Oct. 3, 05	202	207
Tr. Co. of Am.	1,000,000	6	Q	Jan. 2, 06	750	760
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Jan 10, 06	1375	1425
U. S. Mtg. & T.	2,000,000	12	Q	Dec 30, 05	475	495
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan. 1, 06	1375	1410
Van Norden	1,000,000	14	Q	Dec 30, 05	325	340
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 06	430	..
Williamsburg	700,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 06	225	235
Windsor	1,000,000	3	..	Dec 31, 05	265	272
GAS COMPANIES.						
Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,680,800	1	Q	Nov 1, 05	111	115
Do preferred.	9,396,900	1½	Q	Nov 1, 05	98	103
Bay State	250,000,000	..	..	.....	¼	⅝
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1945	650,000	2½	S	Oct., 1905	96	100
B'klyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	60	70
Do 1st mtg.5s	500,000	2½	S	Sep., 1905	100	..
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	8	8½
†††Do 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1905	80	80½
Cent. Utr. 5s, 1927	3,450,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	104	107
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	3½	S	Jan., 1906	74	..
††Con.Gas of N.J 1st con. 5s, 1936	971,600	2½	S	Jan., 1906	92	96
Denver G. & El.	2,650,000	1½	..	Oct 15, 05	73	76
††Do 1st con. 5s, 1949	2,580,000	2½	S	Nov, 1905	94	97
Do p.l.6s,1918	1,000,000	3	S	Oct., 1905	102	104
††Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	1,940,000	3	S	Jan., 1906	45	50

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 3, 1906. Bid.	Asked.
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,500,000	2½	S	Aug, 1905	102	104
Hudson Co. Gas	10,500,000	1½	S	Nov, 1905	109¼	110½
Do 1st 5s	10,200,000	2½	S	Nov, 1905	107½	108½
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	July 3, 06	65	70
††Ind.Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1908	800,000	3	S	Jun, 1904	25	..
††Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1904	48	53
††Logansport & W.V.1st 6s,1925	1,750,000	3	S	Jun, 1904	30	35
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Oct., 1905	100	..
Do 1st 6s,1926	350,000	3	S	Oct., 1905	109½	110
Mutual	3,500,000	15	S	July 10,05	255	270
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	10,635,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	106½	109½
N.Y. & E.R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	110	113
Do con.5s,1943	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	107	110
North. Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	Nov, 1905	104	106
††Ohio & Ind.1st 6s, 1924	1,940,000	3	S	Sep., 1905	29	34
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	702,000	3	S	Jun, 1904	98	100
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	98½	101
South. Lt. & Tr. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Sep., 1905	87	90
Standard (N.Y.) 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	Nov. 1905	110	112
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	2,047,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	103½	105
FERRY COMPANIES.						
Brooklyn	$7,500,000	..	..	.....	3	5
††Do 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 06	45	48
Hoboken con.5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	Nov 1, 05	108½	110½
N. Y. & E. R.	750,000	1½	Q	Dec 15, 05	68	73
Do 1st 5s,1922	750,000	2½	S	Nov 1, 05	89	91
N.Y. & Hob.gen. 5s, 1948	3,300,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 05	108½	110
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1905	40	50
Do 1st 5s,1919	550,000	2½	S	Dec 1, 05	90	95
Union	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	25½	30
††Dol5s,1925	2,200,000	2½	S	Nov 1, 05	95½	97
INSURANCE COMPANIES.						
Commonwealth.	$500,000	6	S	Jan. 6, 06	130	..
Continental	1,000,000	22½	S	Jan., 1906	1200	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	Jan. 4, 06	125	..
Germ. Alliance	400,000	8	S	Jan., 1906	250	..
Germ'n-Amer	1,506,900	15	S	Jan., 1906	450	..
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1906	420	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1906	180	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1906	170	..
Home	3,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1906	510	525
Nassau ($50)	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1906	175	..
New York	200,000	3½	S	Feb., 1906	111	..
Niagara ($50)	500,000	10	S	Jan., 1905	400	..
Nor. River ($25)	350,000	5	S	Oct., 1905	205	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1906	90	..
Peter C'per ($20)	150,000	5	S	Feb., 1906	180	..
Ph'ix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	Q	Jan., 1906	325	..
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1902	110	..
Un. States ($25)	250,000	3	..	Jan 11, 04	85	..
W'chester ($10)	300,000	15	S	Feb., 1906	500	..
W'sb'g City ($50)	250,000	20	S	Jan., 1906	725	..
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.						
Am. Bk. N. ($50)	$3,600,000	51	Q	Dec 30, 05	90	92
American Can.	41,233,300	..	..	.....	10¼	10⅝
Do preferred.	41,233,300	1¼	Q	Jan. 1, 06	70¼	70⅞
Amer. Chicle	6,000,000	1	..	Dec 20, 05	170	175
Do preferred.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 06	102	106
Am. De F. ($10)	11,500,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Do pf.(comb.) ($10)	3,500,000	..	..	.....	$1.10	$1.25
††Am. Malt 6s.	3,833,000	2	S	Dec. 1, 05	104⅜	104⅝
Am. Tobacco	40,242,250	112½	Q	Dec. 1, 05	490	500
Am. Type F'd's.	4,000,000	1	Q	Oct 16, 05	35	40
Do preferred.	1,648,800	1¾	Q	Oct 16, 05	98	100
Am. Writ. Pap.	11,500,000	..	..	.....	4¾	5¼
Do preferred.	9,500,000	..	..	.....	23½	25
††Dols5s,1919	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	88	88½
Bamberger - De Lamar ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	8½	9
Bethlehem Steel	15,000,000	..	..	.....	34½	35¼
Do preferred.	15,000,000	1¾	Q	Nov. 1, 05	93	95
Bord. C. Milk	17,500,000	4	S	Aug 15,05	174	180
Do preferred.	7,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 15, 05	114	116
Boston Copper	£500,000	..	..	.....	22½	30
Brit.Col.Cop.($5)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	8½	9
Casein of Am.	5,492,000	..	..	.....	4¼	4⅝
Do preferred.	1,000,000	2	Q	Nov 10,05	75	85
Celluloid	5,925,000	1¼	Q	Jan. 2, 06	133	135
Cent. Fireworks	1,405,150	1½	S	Sep., 1905	15	20
Do preferred.	1,267,200	3½	S	Sep., 1905	70	75
Cent. Foundry.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6	6¼
Do preferred.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	24½	25½
††Do 6s	3,883,000	..	S	Nov. 1, 05	83¼	83
Chesebr'gh Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	Nov 15,05	430	450
Chi. Pneu. Tool	6,113,800	1	Q	Oct 25, 05	55	60
Chicago Subway	40,000,000	..	..	.....	50⅞	51½
C'n. Refrig'ing.	17,500,000	..	..	.....	6½	6⅝
Electric Vehicle.	10,400,000	3	Q	Dec., 1899	17	19
Do preferred.	5,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	21½	22
Empire Steel.	2,281,400	..	..	.....	7¼	7¾
Do preferred.	2,500,000	1½	S	July 1, 05	40	42
Gr. C. Cop. ($10)	8,640,000	4	B	Dec 30, 05	28	28½
Gr. C. Gold ($10)	5,000,000	2	..	July, 1905	3⅛	3⅜
Guanajuato Con.	1,925,000	..	..	.....	5⅛	6
Guggenheim Ex	13,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 2, 05	298	305
Havana Tobac.	30,000,000	..	..	.....	27	30
Do preferred.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	37	40
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	12	12½
Do preferred.	7,500,000	3	S	Feb 20, 03	43	..
Interbor. R. T.	35,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 2, 05	233	233¼
Int. Merc. Mar.	49,933,400	..	..	.....	13½	13¾
Do preferred.	52,386,800	1	..	.....	35¼	35⅝
††Do 4½s	62,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1905	83⅜	84⅛
Internat. Salt.	18,750,000	1	Q	Dec. 1, 05	16	17
††Do 1st 5s	7,500,000	2½	S	Oct., 1905	73¾	74½
Lackaw. Steel	34,971,400	..	..	.....	80	81¾
Lan.M'type ($20)	4,827,240	..	..	.....	15	15½
Mackay Cos.	41,000,000	1	S	Jan. 2, 06	60¼	60⅝
Do preferred.	35,000,000	1	Q	Jan. 2, 06	74	74½
Man. Tran. ($20)	6,000,000	..	..	.....	4½	4⅝
Marconi W. T. of America	6,650,000	..	..	.....	22	28
Marconi W'less of Canada ($5)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*3⅛	4
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Sep 30, 05	194	198
Mex. Gov't 5s	£22,700,000	1¼	Q	Oct., 1905	102¼	103¼
Mex. Nat. Const. pf., $20 pd. off.	$7,000,000	..	..	.....	11¼	13
Mitchell Mining.	5,000,000	1	B	Dec 27, 05	12½	13½
N. J. T.D.&I.Co.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	45¼	45⅝
N. Y. & Q. El.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	54	60
Do preferred.	1,250,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 05	84	90
N.Y.Trans. ($20)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	6	7
Nor. Sec. stub.	3,254,000	..	..	.....	325	350
Otis Elevator.	5,350,000	2	Q	Oct 15, 05	59	60
Do preferred.	5,480,800	1½	Q	Oct 15, 05	105	107
Proc. & Gamble	5,250,000	3	Q	Nov 15,05	315	350
Do preferred.	2,500,000	2	Q	Oct 14, 05	205	208
Roy. Bak. P. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 30, 05	111	113
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	4,921,000	6	Q	Dec 28,05	310	320
Seab'd Co. com.	35,976,930	..	..	.....	30	32
Do 1st pf.	7,625,000	..	..	.....	90	93
Do 2d pf.	17,923,850	..	..	.....	59	61
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	1¾	Q	Sep. 1, 05	580	600
Stand. Coupler.	1,200,000	1	Q	Jun 30, 05	20	25
Do preferred.	300,000	4	S	Jun 30, 05	105	120
Stand. Milling.	4,800,000	..	..	.....	13	15
Do preferred.	6,000,000	1	S	Oct 31, 03	40	41
††Do 1st 5s	3,447,000	2½	S	Nov, 1905	80¾	80¾
Standard Oil	97,500,000	$10	Q	Dec 15, 05	690	695
Swift & Co.	35,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 2, 06	105	107½
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1905	101	104
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,876,000	5	..	Jan 25, 05	45	47
Tintic Co. ($5)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	9¼	9½
Tonopah Min. of Nevada ($1)	1,000,000	25c	..	Oct 24, 05	18	19
Union Cop. ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1¾	2
Un. Typewriter.	10,000,000	3	S	Oct. 2, 05	98	100
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	2½	S	Oct. 2, 05	125	128
Do 2d pf.	4,105,000	4	S	Oct. 2, 05	121	123
United Copper.	45,000,000	..	..	.....	74	74½
Do preferred.	5,000,000	83	S	Nov 15,05	101	103
U. S. Envelope.	750,000	..	..	.....	25	50
Do preferred.	3,750,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 04	87	89
Virginia & S.W.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	52	60
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,976,950	15	Q	Oct 10, 05	*14½	..
Worth. Pump pf.	2,000,000	2½	S	Nov. 1, 05	120	..
STREET RAILWAYS.						
Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	$730,000	2½	S	Oct., 1905	101	103
Do gen.5s,1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Oct., 1905	111½	113½
Do imp.5s,1934	220,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	108	110
Bleecker St.& F. Ferry stock	500,000	¾	S	Jan., 1906	31	34
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	Jan., 1906	94	97
Bway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1906	239	243
Do 2d 5s,1914	500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	104	107
B'way Surface guar.1st 5s,1924	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	107	110
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	250,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	100	102
B'lyn C. R.($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1906	237	239
††Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	106	108
B'lyn City & N. 1st 5s, 1939	3,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	110	113
B. Q. C. & Sub. 1st 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	106	107
Buff. Cross'n 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	Nov., 1905	112	113
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	3½	Q	Jan., 1906	340	360
Do 1st 6s,1922	250,000	3	S	Nov, 1905	117	121
Cen.P.,N.& E.R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1906	205	210
Chris. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	Jan., 1906	170	180
Coney Isl. & B.	2,000,000	3	Q	Nov, 1905	275	290
Do 1st con.4s, 1948	1,300,000	2	S	Jan., 1906	94	98
Con Tr. of N.J.	15,000,000	1½	S	July 15,05	81	83
Do 1st 5s,1933	15,000,000	2½	S	Dec., 1905	107½	108½
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1¾	..	May, 1899	115	130
Do 1st 5s,1932	950,000	2½	S	Dec., 1905	110	113
Do 5% scr.1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Aug, 1905	97½	99½
Eighth Av. R.R.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Jan., 1906	390	410
42d St.&Grand St.	748,000	4½	Q	Dec., 1905	395	415
Do 1st 6s,1910	186,000	3	S	Jan., 1906	105	108
42d St.,Man.& St. N.Av.1st 6s,1910	1,200,000	3	S	Sep., 1905	105	108
Do inc.6s,1915	1,500,000	..	..	.....	65	80
Fulton St. 1st 4s, 1955	500,000	2	S	Nov, 1905	93	95
Grand Rapids Ry	2,000,000	..	..	.....	57	60
Do preferred.	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Nov, 1905	87	92
Int.T.R. of Buf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	36⅝	37½
Do preferred.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	74	76
††Do 4s	12,715,000	2	S	Jan., 1906	81	82¾
J. C., H. & P. 4s	13,102,000	2	S	Nov, 1905	74¼	75
††Nassau Elec. Bkn.con.4s,1951	10,476,000	2	S	Jan., 1906	80	90
New Orl. Ry.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	38½	39½
Do preferred.	10,500,000	..	..	.....	85	95
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	Jan., 1906	185	200
Nor. Hudson Co Ry. ext. 5s	900,000	2½	S	Nov, 1905	103	106
Nor. Jer. St. Ry. 1st 4s, 1948	14,000,000	2	S	Nov, 1905	76	77
Pub. Serv. Corp.	$23,000,000	..	..	.....	124	128
Do certfs.	5,000,000	1	S	Nov, 1905	70½	71¼
Rochester Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	105	110
Do preferred.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jan., 1906	94	98
††Do c.5s,1930	2,750,000	2½	S	Oct., 1905	107	108½
††Do 2d 5s,1933	1,500,000	2½	S	Dec., 1905	102	105
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	650,000	2	S	Sep., 1905	82	85
Second Av. stk.	1,800,000	2½	Q	Dec., 1905	205	210
Do 1st con.5s, 1948	5,184,000	2½	S	Aug, 1905	112½	114½
Do 1st 5s,1909	1,000,000	2½	S	Nov, 1905	100	102
Do deb.5s,1909	216,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	100	103
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan., 1906	170	180
So. Boul. 5s,1945	250,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	102	108
So Ferry 1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Oct., 1905	105	109
Steinw Ry.1st 6s	1,500,000	3	S	Jan., 1906	116	119
Syracuse R. T.	2,750,000	..	..	.....	30	..
Do preferred.	1,250

FEB 4 1906

Penn National Bank
OF PHILADELPHIA
JAN. 29, 1906.

RESOURCES

Loans, discounts and investments	$5,179,835.95
Due from banks	412,050.09
Exchanges for Clearing House	441,753.91
Cash and reserve	1,485,145.49
	$7,518,785.44

LIABILITIES

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus and profits (net)	1,021,640 02
Circulation	45,800.00
Deposits	5,951,345.42
	$7,518,785.44

H. G. CLIFTON, Cashier.

THE GIRARD NATIONAL BANK
PHILADELPHIA
January 29, 1906.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$25,022,385.68
Due from banks	4,238,439.92
Exchange for Clearing House	2,058,509.27
Cash and reserve	7,435,567.28
	$38,754,902.15

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,000,000.00
Surplus and net profits	3,032,510.21
Circulation	1,484,500.00
Deposits	32,237,891.94
	$38,754,902.15

JOSEPH WAYNE, JR., Cashier.

FRANKLIN NATIONAL BANK
PHILADELPHIA
Statement at Close of Business Jan. 29, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$16,419,650.61
Due from banks	3,443,115.84
Cash and reserve	5,810,465.08
Exchanges for Clearing House	2,432,412.43
	$28,107,643.96

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and net profits	1,819,396.27
Circulation	200,000.00
Deposits	25,088,247.69
	$28,107,643.96

OFFICERS:

J. E. McALLISTER, President.
E. P. PASSMORE, Cashier.
C. V. THACKARA, Assistant Cashier.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT:
WILLIAM WRIGHT, Manager.

MARKET STREET NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA.
January 29th, 1906.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$7,182,424.03
Due from banks	763,602.25
Exchanges for Clearing House	570,566.02
Cash and reserve	1,991,694.52
	$10,508,286.82

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits (net)	748,167.50
Circulation	996,800.00
Deposits	7,763,319.32
	$10,508,286.82

W. P. SINNETT, Cashier.

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK, ALBANY, N. Y.
Condition at close of business January 29, 1906.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$6,603,872.38
U. S. and other bonds	3,461,626.56
Banking house	250,000.00
Cash and reserve in banks	3,352,568.88
Due from other banks	3,355,301.05
	$17,023,368.67

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$500,000.00
Surplus		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits		130,029.37
Circulation		393,050.00
Deposits—		
Individual	$6,308,900.57	
Banks	8,085,388.73	14,994,289.30
		$17,023,368.67

OFFICERS.
ROBERT C. PRUYN, President.
GRANGE SARD, Vice President.
CHARLES H. SABIN, Vice President.
EDWARD J. HUSSEY, Cashier.
WALTER W. BATCHELDER, Asst. Cashier.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO
at close of business Jan. 29, 1906.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$25,640,388.44
Overdrafts	112.34
Real estate	52,517.26
U. S. bonds at par	900,000.00
Other bonds and stocks	3,117,574.01
Due from U. S. Treasurer	93,500.00
Cash and due from other banks	14,615,187.81
Total	$44,419,080.56

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	850,740.78
National banknotes outstanding	900,000.00
Deposits	39,668,339.78
Total	$44,419,080.56

OFFICERS.
JAMES H. ECKELS, President.
NATHANIEL R. LOSCH, Cashier.

Lincoln Trust Company
Madison Square.

Under the laws of New York, a well equipped and conservatively managed Trust Company represents the highest type of the modern Bank.

NEW YORK NATIONAL BANK, ALBANY, N. Y.,
Jan. 29, 1906.

RESOURCES.

Discounted bills	$1,433,932.97	
Demand loans in collateral	4,242,397.55	
Time loans on collateral	677,971.49	
		$6,354,302.01
Banking house		125,000.00
Bonds		2,262,441.77
Due from approved reserve agents		1,732,182.27
Due from other banks		2,027,839.98
Cash and exchanges		1,352,284.06
		$14,812,060.09

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$250,000.00	
Surplus fund	250,000.00	
Undivided profits	142,835.20	
		$642,835.20
National bank notes outstanding		232,697.50
Deposits		13,936,527.33
		$14,812,060.09

OFFICERS:
LEDYARD COGSWELL, President.
W. B. VAN RENSSELAER, Vice President.
WILLIS G. NASH, Cashier.
L. H. HENDRICKS, Asst. Cashier.
LEDYARD COGSWELL, JR., Asst. Cashier.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK, DETROIT, MICH.
Jan. 29, 1906.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$7,372,207.29	
From other banks	1,434,123.50	
Cash	1,144,269.34	$10,000,600.13

LIABILITIES.

Capital, surplus, &c	$1,589,057.12	
Circulation	791,900.00	
Deposits	7,619,643.01	$10,000,600.13

Morris L. Williams, President; George Hendrie, Vice President; Charles L. Palms, Vice President; F. A. Smith, Cashier; H. H. Sanger, Asst Cashier; W. A. McWhinney, Ass't Cashier; J. H. Hart, Auditor.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$4,080,731.29
Due from banks	627,713.53
Cash and reserve	1,033,607.96
Exchanges for Clearing House	259,861.37
	$6,008,004.15

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$600,000.00
Surplus and net profits	754,882.53
Circulation	49,500.00
Deposits	4,603,621.62
	$6,008,004.15

OFFICERS.
Louis Wagner, President; David E. Williams, Vice President; Thos. J. Budd, Cashier; W. Clifford Wood, Assistant Cashier.

NATIONAL SHAWMUT BANK, BOSTON, MASS.,
January 29, 1906.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$39,848,254.34	
Due from reserve agents	3,863,396.97	
Exchanges	8,807,908.14	
Cash and reserve	6,972,715.74	$59,292,368.19

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$3,500,000.00	
Surplus and profits	3,021,922.20	
Circulation	3,156,447.50	
Deposits	48,714,098.49	$59,292,368.19

J. P. Stearns, Pres. E. H. Ferry, Vice Pres. F. H. Barbour, Cash. W. S. Draper, Asst. Cash.

THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.
Philadelphia, Jan. 29, 1906.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$9,501,350.45	
Due from banks and bankers	1,569,093.45	
Clearing House exchanges	618,103.55	
Cash and reserve	2,357,029.75	$14,045,587.20

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00	
Surplus and undivided profits	2,152,668.77	
Circulation	443,037.50	
Deposits	10,449,880.93	$14,045,587.20

Jno. H. Watt, Cashier.

The Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.
January 29, 1906.

RESOURCES.

Loans	$9,036,963.51	
U. S. bonds	1,550,000.00	
Due from banks	2,020,734.54	
Cash and reserve	4,558,974.21	$17,796,692.26

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$2,000,000.00	
Surplus and net profits	1,096,950.31	
Circulation	1,451,397.50	
Deposits	13,248,344.45	$17,796,692.26

H. B. BARTOW, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, NASHVILLE, TENN.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$4,242,442.84	
From other banks	1,349,653.91	
Cash and reserve	583,357.83	$6,176,454.58

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$600,000.00	
Surplus and profits	591,471.91	
Circulation	591,585.00	
Deposits	4,393,397.67	$6,176,454.58

Sam'l J. Keith, President; J. H. Fall, Vice President; W. C. Dibrell, Vice President; J. T. Howell, Cashier; G. W. Fyle, Asst. Cashier.

CALIFORNIA SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

A GENERAL BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Capital and Surplus.....$3,000,000
Total Assets.....$10,500,000

OFFICERS:
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J. DALZELL BROWN, Vice President and General Manager.

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Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.
Coal River Division 1st mtge. 4s.
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JAMES H. SHACKLETON, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treas.
.....General Counsel
JEROME TAYLOR.....Trust Officer
THEODORE HAMPSON, Asst. Trust Officer

BowlingGreenTrustCo.
26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Capital, $2,500,000. Surplus, $2,500,000

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JOHN A. HILTON, 3d V.-Pres. & Treas.
WILLIAM M. LAWS.....Secretary

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BLAIR & CO
24 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

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BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

CARPENTER, BAGGOT & CO.,
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66 BROADWAY, 5TH AVE. & 34TH ST.
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INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION 5s, 1929.
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M. WOLFF,
35 Nassau Street.
Tel. 738-67387 Cort.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Snow and colder to-day fair and colder to-morrow; westerly winds.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,544. NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1906.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

CHINESE VISITORS SEE OUR MUSEUMS

Morgan and Bishop Collections Greatly Interest the Envoys.

WATCH FIREMEN AT WORK

They Also Visit St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dr. Mackay's Church, and Three New York Homes.

The Chinese High Commissioners spent another busy day of sightseeing and visiting yesterday. Their Sunday activity covered a wider range than on any previous day of their stay in this city, including visits to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, two churches, three social calls, and the inspection of the fire apparatus in a west side engine house. Last night the Commissioners gave a dinner to forty-one Chinese students in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

His Excellency Tai Hung-Chi and Sir Tuan-Fang spent practically the entire forenoon at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and part of the afternoon at the American Museum of Natural History, at Central Park West and Seventy-seventh Street. At the former place they examined with great interest the valuable porcelains of the Morgan collection and the fine Bishop collection of Oriental jades.

With a dozen members of their entourage and led by James B. Reynolds, the High Commissioners left the Fifth Avenue Hotel in three carriages. They were received at the Metropolitan Museum of Art by Sir Purdon Clarke, the Managing Director, and Charles Stewart Smith, who is one of the Trustees. Mr. Smith, with Prof. H. C. Bumpus and Charles D. Lanier, also received them at the American Museum of Natural History in the afternoon.

Speaking of the visit of the envoys to the two museums Mr. Smith said last night:

"On the occasion of the recent visit of the Chinese Commissioners (now in this city) to the Chamber of Commerce an invitation was extended to them to visit the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Yesterday morning the Commissioners, Tai Hung-Chi and Tuan-Fang, with their suite of Chinese scholars and secretaries, nearly all of Mandarin rank, including Saoki Alfred, a young man educated at Cornell University, who acted as interpreter and spoke faultless English, were received at the Museum by Sir Purdon Clarke and myself. The commission numbers thirty, about one-half of whom visited the Museum. Mr. Reynolds, in behalf of the Governor, accompanied the commission.

"The Morgan collection of porcelains was first examined with great interest and enthusiasm by our Chinese visitors. In answer to the question how the Morgan collection compared in interest with the best private collection in China, Commissioner Tai Hung-Chi replied that he never knew but one collection in China that he considered more important, but that collection was largely destroyed in the Boxer insurrection. Commissioner Tai Hung-Chi, the interpreter informed us, is a collector of ancient porcelains and bronzes; also of old inscriptions. The party readily pointed out the most important pieces, and noted such as were rare and most highly valued by Chinese collectors.

"One of the Commissioners remarked that such a collection could not now be made in China, and that American buyers of fine porcelains had made it very expensive for home collectors, by reason of the high prices they were willing to pay. Upon being told of an almost fabulous price that Mr. Morgan was reported to have given for one vase, he replied it was worth it. The Bishop jade collection was carefully examined, and much surprise was expressed at its size and fine quality. One of the Commissioners pointed to a small jar that he said was the most valuable object in the collection, because of its age, which he believed to be 3,000 years. A question was asked as to the relative importance of the Morgan collection and the Bishop, to which the reply was money might buy a jade collection perhaps as good in China if time was taken for the purchase, but the Morgan porcelains had so many rare and unique pieces that he did not think it could be duplicated at any price.

"The collection of Egyptian antiquities next claimed their attention, and was examined with care. The visitors took leave, expressing regret that they had so little time, and wished that they had a week to spend in the museum. The secretary of the commission was asked what particular subjects most interested the commission. The reply was that their purpose was to study generally our institutions.

"An hour was spent in the Museum of Natural History with great apparent interest. The diriosaur skeleton attracted much attention, and the Morgan collection of American precious minerals and stones was much admired. The Director of the museum explained rapidly and with skill his great collections, which the interpreter repeated, the Chief Commissioner again expressing his regret that their stay was so limited."

After their visit to the Metropolitan Museum of Art the High Commissioners and their party returned to the Fifth Avenue Hotel for luncheon and some rest. It was about 2 o'clock when they started out for their afternoon tour.

At the American Museum of Natural History, which they visited first, the Commissioners and their suite viewed with keen interest the archaeological exhibits from the Far East and the collections illustrative of the early civilization of the North American and South American Indians. They lingered some time over the unique collection of fossils and photographs gathered and arranged by Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn and tracing the evolution of the horse.

On the way down town the Commissioners dropped in at St. Patrick's Cathedral for a few minutes. The little group of Celestials stayed in an awed manner near the door.

From stately St. Patrick's they went to

Continued on Page 2.

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ONE NIGHT TO CHICAGO
by the Twentieth Century Limited of the New York Central Lines. Leave New York 3:50 P.M., arrive Chicago 8:30 next morning. The fastest long-distance ride in the world—961 miles in 18 hours.—Adv.

BULLFIGHT FOR ENVOYS.

American and English Delegates at Algeciras Conference Stay Away.

ALGECIRAS, Feb. 4.—A bullfight in honor of the Conference on Moroccan Reforms was the event of to-day. Crowds came from all parts of Andalusia to the vast stone amphitheatre where the bull ring is, and more than 6,000 persons saw the fight. A box gayly decorated with the Spanish colors accommodated the Ambassadors and officials of the many countries.

Most of the delegations to the conference were represented, and many of the envoys were accompanied by their wives and daughters. The Duke of Almodovar the Spanish Foreign Minister, who is President of the conference, accompanied by the Duchess, was the centre of a group of Ambassadors and white-garbed Moors, and throngs of Spanish women in picturesque costumes lent a touch of quaintness to the animated scene. The American and British delegates did not attend.

There were three celebrated bullfighters, and the bulls were from the famous herd of Don Moreno Santa Maria of Seville. The first animal brought into the ring, a huge black Andalusian beast, killed two horses before the matador, Lagartijo, skillfully drove his sword to the hilt into the animal, which fell dead. Thousands cheered at this moment and the band played a Spanish fandango.

The second bull was ceremoniously dedicated to the Duke of Almodovar by Matador Morenita. It proved to be an ugly fighter, and gored the blind horse of a picador. This bull was also dispatched. Another bull killed five horses, four of them dying in the arena, while the fifth, terribly gored, staggered outside and died.

The picadors were often unhorsed, but none of them was seriously hurt. The skill of the matadors was shown as they pirouetted before the bellowing animals, which were stung to madness by the darts with their gay streamers stuck into them.

The foreigners present witnessed the scene with mingled admiration of the audacity of the matadors and horror at its cruelty.

DR. SLICER SAVES PREACHER.

Interference Keeps Strenuous Orator from Arrest in Cooper Union.

In declaiming at a People's League meeting in Cooper Union last night against the police for restricting liberty, a tall man in clerical garb in the audience missed being arrested only through the action of the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer.

The fifteen hundren people filling the hall had become deeply interested in the discussion of the topic, "Liberty," many of them being from the east side, with relatives and friends in Russia.

"Is the spiritual to be subordinated to the exterior material conditions?" demanded the minister on the floor. "And what does our freedom amount to anyhow? I want to ask you, Dr. Slicer, if we have any when the police can arrest us for preaching the word of God in the streets?"

The minister let his voice reach the shrieking point and the audience burst into laughter.

"Do you know that I've been arrested fourteen times for preaching in the streets?" he roared, and the congregation roared with him.

"Here's the fifteenth time," said a policeman as he strode down the aisle. Dr. Slicer waved him back and cut off the excited preacher's comment, saving him a night in the station.

"It is a foolish thing for Russian Jews in America and England to be shouting for freedom for their people at home," said Dr. Slicer in his discourse, "when a rich Jew lends money to Russia for a war loan."

"Don't you believe, Dr. Slicer," another questioner asked, "that the liberty of some men should be restricted in order that the mass of people might get its rights?"

Dr. Slicer had already declared that restrictions were necessary that the individual might have his rights as well as the mass of people theirs.

"Well, don't you think Messrs. Ryan and Belmont might be restricted to some extent about this time?" demanded another man.

Dr. Slicer would not go into the particular case.

FATAL ROCKEFELLER DISPUTE

Kentucky Deacon Who Thought Magnate Fit for Heaven Is Shot.

Special to The New York Times.

OWENSBOROUGH, Ky., Feb. 4.—Robert Robertson is in jail, after blowing off the head of Samuel Smith with a shotgun. Smith was a Deacon in the Owensborough Baptist Church, and Robertson served in the same capacity.

The question whether or not John D. Rockefeller stands a chance of going to heaven caused the killing. Robertson insisted that Mr. Rockefeller did not possess a possible chance. Smith ridiculed this contention and informed Robertson that he was without sense or judgment. Finally he questioned Robertson's veracity. Robertson said he would kill Smith, and left for his home, close by, soon reappearing with his shotgun. Robertson fired, and two loads of buckshot ended Smith's life instantly.

Smith leaves a wife and several children. Robertson is 40 years old. He says he never told a lie, and that when Smith accused him of doing so it was more than he could stand.

$6,000 GEMS LOST AND FOUND

Mrs. Goetz Mislays Her Rings, but Hears of Them Later.

Joseph Goetz, who lives in the Barnard, an apartment house at Seventy-first Street and Central Park West, reported to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station early yesterday morning that his wife had lost a chatelaine bag containing six diamond rings valued at $6,000 at Daly's Theatre on Saturday night. Mrs. Goetz, he said, went to the theatre alone, and missed the jewels as she was entering a cab after the performance.

It was learned at the theatre yesterday that Cloris La Beaux of 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, had found the bag of jewels and had notified the box office, saying that he would return them upon demand. Mr. Goetz went to the Brooklyn address yesterday, and found that it was Mr. La Beaux's place of business. He was unable to learn, however, where Mr. La Beaux lives. He expects to recover the property to-day.

DECLARE M'CLELLAN TURNED JEROME DOWN

Murphy's Friends Challenge the Mayor to Deny It.

MURPHY WILLING TO TALK

Offers to Tell About That Pre-Convention Conference If McClellan Will Lift Pledge of Secrecy.

Friends of Charles F. Murphy, who are opposing Mayor McClellan, announced yesterday that it was the Mayor and not Murphy who vetoed the proposal to put William Travers Jerome on the Democratic ticket for District Attorney in the last election. Coupled with the announcement came a challenge to Mr. McClellan to come out in the open and tell what happened at the final conference held by Messrs. McClellan, Murphy, and J. Sergeant Cram at 6 o'clock on the evening when the County Convention was held, which nominated James W. Osborne.

Following these declarations of his friends, Mr. Murphy himself, although he declined to talk about the conference on the ground that he regarded the meeting as confidential, issued a short statement in which he said he would willingly tell what happened at that time if Mayor McClellan would release him from the obligation of confidence. All efforts to reach the Mayor were without avail. He went to Princeton on Friday to remain until to-day at his cottage there, and attempts to get into communication with him yesterday failed.

When Mr. Jerome was turned down for the Tammany nomination all of the blame for that action was placed on Murphy's shoulders. He was attacked from almost every side, not excepting, by any means, Mr. Jerome's. Mayor McClellan, Mr. Murphy's friends now declare, did nothing whatever to lessen the public idea that it was Murphy who had refused to allow the nomination of Jerome.

Mr. Murphy kept still on the Jerome question, as far as public utterances go, and, it is asserted, did not refer to the matter in confidential talks. In the last week, however, owing largely to the acute situation which has developed between the Mayor and Mr. Murphy, friends of the latter have been telling it about quietly that it was Mr. McClellan, and not Mr. Murphy, on whom Mr. Jerome ought to have trained his guns for not being nominated on the Democratic ticket. One of the men highest in Tammany Hall, and a man who stands among the closest to Mr. Murphy, said last night that, although Mr. Murphy had been wobbling on the Jerome question for a fortnight, he had decided on the night of the convention that it would be for the best interests of the ticket to nominate Jerome.

At the meeting in Mr. Cram's house two hours before the convention, he is said to have so informed Mayor McClellan, Mr. Cram also taking the same stand.

The Mayor, it is declared, then and there said he would not stand for the Jerome nomination because he believed that if Jerome should be placed on the ticket he, the Mayor, would have to play second fiddle in the campaign, as Jerome would be the star performer. Mayor McClellan also is said to have declared at the time that he would rather be elected Mayor again by a small plurality without Jerome on the ticket than to be elected by an increased plurality and to have Jerome as a running mate. This stand on the part of the Mayor, it is said, compelled Murphy to abandon his position and to bring about the nomination of Osborne at the Mayor's demand.

The Daily News, which two weeks ago came out openly against Mayor McClellan, had an editorial yesterday, demanding that Mr. Murphy tell whether the Mayor or Mr. Murphy turned down Mr. Jerome. This was referred to Mr. Murphy last night at his home, and he was asked to make a statement.

"I have heretofore declined to make any comment on this matter," he said, "and I must take the same position now because that conference was sacredly confidential. If Mayor McClellan, however, will consent to release me from all obligations of confidence regarding that meeting, I should be willing to tell everything that happened at the final conference before the County Convention was held. Until the Mayor so releases me, however, I feel that I have no right to discuss the matter in any form."

SUICIDE BLOCKS ELEVATED.

Panic on Train When Man Throws Himself Under the Wheels.

Just as a south-bound South Ferry elevated train on the Second Avenue line reached the Sixty-fifth Street Station, about 11 o'clock last night, a man who had been standing on the platform jumped in front of it. Motorman Defaber put on the emergency brakes, but when the train stopped the man's body was wedged under the rear trucks of the first car.

The train's sudden stop threw the passengers out of their seats, and when it was learned that some one had been killed a panic resulted. People fought to get out of the cars, but quieted down when they reached the platform in safety.

After an hour's work, during which traffic was delayed, the car was jacked up and the man's body removed. Dr. Barrett of the Presbyterian Hospital said that death had been instantaneous. The suicide was not identified. His clothes were those of a laborer.

TWO CHARGED WITH ARSON.

Heismanns Arrested Because of Fire In Their Clothing Store.

At the direction of Chief Graham of the Brooklyn Fire Department, Capt. Pinkerton of the Bedford Avenue Station arrested last night Charles and Isidor Heismann on suspicion of having started fires in their clothing store, at 105 Grand Street.

Fire was discovered in the store about midnight, and while the firemen were at work they found in Charles Heismann's room, on the second floor, a blaze of papers and kindling in the closet. This led Chief Graham to order the arrest.

The Heismann families live in the building, but all got out safely. The damage was $3,000.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Has taken gold medals over all others.—Adv.

SURE THE MUJIKS WILL RISE.

Nobles Fear Civil War—200 Members of Electoral Colleges Arrested.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 4.—Prince Troubetzkoy states that his colleagues attending the recent Congress of Marshals concurred in predicting a terrible agrarian crisis in the Spring. It is declared that the peasants will certainly annex the lands and civil war may result over the division of the spoils.

The only hope of averting a catastrophe lies in the immediate convocation of the Douma. Prince Troubetzkoy has reported in this sense to the Emperor.

The sickening tale of oppression, however, continues. I learn from an absolutely trustworthy source that 200 peasants of Tver, chosen by the villagers to represent them in the primary Electoral Colleges, have been arrested.

It would be impossible to enumerate the wrongs perpetrated daily throughout the empire by agents of the Government, now convinced of absolute impunity.

The Government, after forbidding a Mussulman Congress at St. Petersburg, has now issued a similar interdict against the Jewish Congress.

According to the statement of an insurance company the number of deaths caused by the recent repressions was 6 per cent. of the total policies paid.

WOMAN, ABLAZE, FIRES HOUSE

Rogers Home at Great Neck Wrecked and Servant May Die.

GREAT NECK, L. I., Feb. 4.—The residence of J. C. Rogers was wrecked by fire at noon to-day, and Mrs. James Grant was so badly burned that it was not expected she would live through the night. She was using gasoline or some inflammable oil, and her clothing took fire. Mrs. Grant was employed by the Rogers family, which rents the house of Edward Morgan, Sr. Mr. Rogers is connected with the American Steel and Wire Company. Mrs. Grant's husband was employed about the stables.

Mr. and Mrs. Rogers were not at home at the time, but their baby was in the house in charge of a nurse. Other servants were about also. Mrs. Grant ran out to the barn all covered with fire. Her husband tried to beat out the flames with his hands and was badly burned in doing so, and Mrs. Grant's clothing was burned off before the fire was out.

The flames from Mrs. Grant's clothing had set the furniture in the house afire, and the room from which she fled was soon ablaze. The flames made such headway that those who gathered directed most of their efforts toward saving the furnishing. Many valuable articles were taken from the lower floor.

The fire companies from Great Neck and Thomaston responded to a call, but were able to do little except save the shell of the building. The loss is roughly estmiated at $20,000.

AERO CLUB CHOOSES TUXEDO.

First Balloon Ascensions to be Made There Next Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Feb. 4.—The Aero Club of America has selected Tuxedo, N. Y., as the starting place for its series of midwinter balloon ascensions. The initial experiment will be made on Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 12, by French aeronauts who have been attending the automobile show in New York.

A committee of the Aero Club visited West Point to-day to look over the Government gas plant there with the view of making a number of ascensions from there for the benefit of United States Army officers. Tuxedo is about forty-five miles from the sea and Pittsfield 150 miles. The selection of Tuxedo is due to the fact that it is nearer New York. If it is demonstrated next week that Tuxedo is a safe distance from the Atlantic, that place will be named as the official starting point.

FLIER BREAKS IN TWO.

Iron Mountain Route's New Fast Mail Delayed.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 4.—The first trip of the Iron Mountain route's fast mail from St. Louis to the Southwest in competition with the 'Frisco-Missouri, Kansas and Texas route, reached Dallas at 9:33 P. M., just one hour late. The train reached Texarkana forty minutes late, made up fifteen minutes between Texarkana and Sulphur Springs, Texas, where the train broke in two, and before a complete readjustment could be made delays occurred that threw the train an hour behind its schedule at Dallas.

The International and Great Northern section for South Texas reached Longview Junction three minutes ahead of time, and is expected to beat the 'Frisco combination into Houston.

PASTOR ARRESTED IN CHURCH

Jersey City Colored Minister Accused of a $100 Swindle.

The Rev. Joseph Wesley, colored, pastor of the Zion African Baptist Church, 351 Grand Street, Jersey City, was arrested at the church last night just as he was preparing for the evening service. He is charged with swindling Mrs. Rebecca Smith of Bayonne out of $100. Wesley says he returned the money to Mrs. Smith and has a receipt for it at his home, 99½ Orient Avenue. He was placed in custody of a Bayonne detective and taken to that city.

The arrest of Pastor Wesley created considerable excitement among his congregation, and for a while it looked as if the officers might meet with resistance. They hustled the pastor out of the building with as little delay as possible. After he had gone quiet was restored and one of the Deacons dismissed the congregation.

TOWERMAN FOUND HELPLESS.

His Epileptic Fit Discovered When Trains Got No Signals.

Henry Burger, a towerman on the Fifth Avenue Elevated Road, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, was found unconscious at his post at 7 o'clock last night after a dozen trains had been stalled because no signals to go ahead were received.

Dr. Livingstone of the Norwegian Hospital said the man was suffering from an epileptic seizure.

Dr. Bomgard had gone to the tower from the same hospital at 1 o'clock in the afternoon to treat Burger for a similar seisure.

QUARREL MAY COST BALFOUR HIS SEAT

Ex-Premier and Chamberlain Fail to Reach an Agreement.

NEW PARTY NOW EXPECTED

And the Offer to Provide a Constituency for Balfour May Be Withdrawn—Unionists to Meet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1906.]

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Messrs. Balfour and Chamberlain failed at their conference on Friday night to accomplish much toward harmonizing the factions of the Unionist Party. Indeed, the feeling to-day is that the only thing brought out in the conference was the apparent impossibility of obtaining harmony in the party.

Mr. Chamberlain told Mr. Balfour he would be glad to have him lead the party provided he would make tariff reform of the Chamberlain brand the main plank in the Unionist platform. His desire was for a united, earnest party prepared to go strenuously forward with the fight he started in 1903.

If Mr. Balfour would take a step in advance, adopt the Chamberlain policy in its entirety, and agree to fight for it, Mr. Chamberlain said, he would gladly serve as his lieutenant, giving him loyal support and constant assistance.

If Mr. Balfour should decline to do this, Mr. Chamberlain said, he would not wish to lead the party himself, for he was too old, and, moreover, was not a thoroughgoing Conservative. He would suggest that some other Tariff Reformer, Walter Long, for example, should assume the leadership.

Mr. Balfour said he was unable to come to Mr. Chamberlain's terms. His view was that tariff reform would necessarily for some time occupy a small space in the political prospect and that it would be better for the Unionists to close their ranks on the many subjects on which they agreed rather than at this time determine their exact attitude toward the various shades of tariff reform.

In other words, Mr. Balfour declined to be a rampant "whole hogger." He preferred to remain a "little pigger"—a very quiet "little pigger," at that.

It is the present intention to refer the whole question to a meeting of the Unionist members of Parliament, but the hope that they will settle it satisfactorily is not strong. The outcome may be to increase the number of parties in Parliament by one through a division of the Unionists into two camps.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 5.—That there is a split in the Unionist Party is recognized by the Unionist newspapers this morning. They say it is definitely known that Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain have agreed to disagree, and that it is believed Mr. Chamberlain will withdraw from his adhesion to Mr. Balfour and organize a separate party.

This, it is admitted by The Standard, The Morning Post, and other Unionist papers, will be the only course open to Mr. Chamberlain unless, indeed, Mr. Balfour decides to allow a meeting of the party to decide the question of the leadership. Even then, the papers say, it is not believed that either Mr. Balfour or Mr. Chamberlain will recede, the ex-Premier having told Mr. Chamberlain that he would not accept his tariff reform policy.

There is still a remote chance of Walter Hume Long, ex-President of the Local Government Board, being asked to accept the leadership under a compromise; but well-informed persons say positively that Mr. Balfour will refuse anything like a compromise, while Mr. Chamberlain insists on standing for protection.

It is even intimated that the invitation to Mr. Balfour to stand for the seat for the City of London resigned in his favor by Alban G. H. Gibbs may be withdrawn unless he goes over to Mr. Chamberlain; but this is believed to be hardly likely.

The Liberals will decide to-day whether they will contest the seat for the City of London, and in view of the latest developments there is a likelihood of Mr. Balfour having to fight for it.

SOFT COAL SUPPLY IS SMALL.

Miners to Have Strike Order in Readiness to be Issued.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 4.—The members of the Pittsburg district of the United Mine Workers of America will meet in this city to-morrow, when the resignation of Patrick Dolan, their President, and who has guided the miners' destinies for eleven years, will be demanded because Dolan voted with the operators at the Indianapolis convention. President Dolan was seen this afternoon, but declined to discuss the situation, other than to say:

"I am afraid there will be trouble. I did my best to avert it, but my efforts were useless."

Although the operators in the East have immense amounts of coal stored for the coming emergency, there is practically no soft coal for the mills and factories. The available supply when the strike is declared will not last two weeks. Run-of-mine coal yesterday advanced 30 cents a ton.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 4.—It was intimated at the international headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America to-day that before the adjournment of the present session of the Executive Board, Secretary W. B. Wilson would be instructed to prepare a formal strike order, effective on April 1, in order to avoid the reassembling of the board after the adjournment of the present session.

Heyburn's Illness Severe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Senator Heyburn of Idaho, who is ill with an attack of appendicitis, was reported as slightly better to-day. The attack is proving more severe than expected, but the attending physicians are making every effort to avert resorting to an operation.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LTD. QUICKEST Florida train. Electric lighted. All Pullman [illegible] New York [illegible] 3:56 p.m. The [illegible] Camden, Tampa, [illegible] Broadway.—Adv.

BALLOON CROSSES CHANNEL.

Travels from London to Bermouville, France, in 4 Hours 10 Minutes.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The balloon of the Aero Club, which left London yesterday afternoon for France, and later was sighted from Eastbourne pier moving seaward, successfully crossed the English Channel and descended in safety at Bermouville, France, twenty miles inland. The entire time consumed from London to the place of descent was 4 hours and 10 minutes.

The occupants of the balloon were Messrs. Pollock and Dale, who are members of the Aero Club of the United Kingdom. The name of the balloon is the Vivlerne III.

A strong northwest gale was blowing during the passage across the Channel, which was made in an hour and three-quarters. Once the balloon ascended to 10,000 feet, where a snowstorm was encountered and the entire airship was incrusted with frost.

HIT COLONIAL EXPRESS.

Freight Train Smashed Its Baggage Car in Harlem Freight Yards.

As the Colonial Express, bound from Boston for Washington, was puling slowly into the Harlem River freight yards of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad at St. Ann's Avenue and the Southern Boulevard at 2 o'clock this morning, a freight train that was being backed slowly into the yard took a misplaced switch and struck the baggage car of the express.

The baggage car was toppled over into a ditch and badly smashed. The baggage man jumped and escaped injury, but a brakeman on the freight was slightly injured. The passengers on the express were badly scared by the crash but were soon quieted when it was seen that there was no danger.

The Colonial Express was being shunted into the freight yard preparatory to being placed on a transport ferryboat which was to take it to Jersey City. The train was delayed about an hour.

MIDDY MILLER REINSTATED.

Bonaparte Asks for Further Information in Other Hazing Cases.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 4.—The action of the President in pardoning Midshipman John P. Miller of Lancaster, Ky., who was convicted of hazing by court-martial, was promulgated at dinner formation at the Naval Academy to-day and Miller resumed his post as Captain of the Twelfth Company.

The Navy Department has asked further information relative to the cases of Midshipmen Stephen Decatur, Jr., of Portsmouth, N. H., and Petersen B. Marzoni of Pensacola, Fla., both formerly members of the first class.

WRECK BLOCKS TWO ROADS.

Passengers Shaken Up in a Collision on Susquehanna and Western.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 4.—A combination milk and passenger train, due in this city at 9:23 o'clock this morning on the Susquehanna and Western Railroad, crashed into the rear end of a work train composed of twenty cars standing on the main track. The nine passengers on the milk train were badly shaken up, and one was slightly injured about the legs.

Several cars of the work train were demolished and the débris thrown on the tracks of the Ontario and Western tracks, which run parallel with the Susquehanna. Traffic was blocked on both lines for several hours

VACCINATION STIRS REVOLT.

Threats to Burn Schools and Whip Teachers in Pennsylvania.

Special to The New York Times.

YORK, Penn., Feb. 4.—Threats to burn schoolhouses, whip teachers, and punish school directors have been the outcome of the enforcing of the compulsory vaccination law in this county. The most disrupted school system is in Springettsbury township, where there are not enough pupils in attendance to fill one schoolhouse. Out of 370 pupils the number has been reduced to ninety-four.

The teachers at the Glades have been smoked out, and are holding the fort with coal oil stoves which they take to school every morning. The directors have appealed to Allen C. Wiest, attorney at law, to look into the matter.

FELL DEAD IN CHURCH.

Mrs. Campbell Stricken as She Arose to Join in a Hymn.

Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell, 64 years old, of 430 Forty-third Street, Brooklyn, fell dead in the Fourth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, last night, just as the arose to join in singing a hymn. Dr. Bomgard of the Norwegian Hospital, who went to the church in response to an ambulance call, said that she had died of heart disease.

The Rev. Herbert E. Burnes, the pastor, turned the meeting into a memorial service. Mrs. Campbell had been a member of the church for twenty years.

SOUTHWEST DEEP IN SNOW.

Blizzard Spreads from Missouri to Texas—Cattle Suffering.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4.—A blizzard is spreading over the Southwest to-night and much suffering to man and beast is reported. Four to six inches of snow cover Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Indian Territory, and parts of Illinois, Kentucky, and Arkansas. The fall in temperature since yesterday ranges from twenty to fifty degrees and in Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory, and Oklahoma to-night the thermometer is hovering around ten degrees above, with indications of a drop to zero.

North Texas cattlemen will lose heavily by this blizzard, which is more severe even than the one of two weeks ago. In St. Louis street car lines had to keep their plows busy all afternoon and evening to keep the tracks clear.

Alfonso's Marriage Postponed.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—The Madrid correspondent of the Echo de Paris says that, owing to the British Court being in mourning for King Christian of Denmark, King Edward's official visit to Madrid will not take place in the Spring, and that for the same reason King Alfonso's marriage to Princess Ena of Battenberg has been postponed until June.

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS.
"N. Y. & Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M.; "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:22 A. M., via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line, 1,185 B'way, N. Y.—Adv.

DR. RAINSFORD QUITS ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH

Health Will Not Allow His Return to Rectorship.

HIS CURATE SUCCEEDS HIM

The Rev. Hugh Birckhead Not 30 Years Old—Dr. Rainsford Writes He's Better, but Must Do Easier Work.

The Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, known far and wide as the "strenuous parson," has written from Cairo, Egypt, resigning the rectorship of St. George's Episcopal Church in Stuyvesant Square. The Rev. Hugh Birckhead, the curate, who, since Dr. Rainsford's departure, has been performing his duties, has been chosen to fill his place. Mr. Birckhead is not yet 30 years old.

The leter of resignation, written by Dr. Rainsford on Jan. 7, was read by Vestryman R. Fulton Cutting at the morning service at St. George's yesterday. Although not entirely unexpected, the letter produced a profound impression of regret among the congregation, many of the women remaining after the service to express their regret to the Wardens and Vestrymen.

Dr. Rainsford's letter is as follows:

J. Pierpont Morgan, Esq., Senior Warden, St. George's Church.

Dear Mr. Morgan: Almost a year ago I wrote to you, saying that I greatly feared my health would not permit of my returning to St. George's, but that for the future I must be content to do easier work. I am better now than I was then, but I have definitely concluded that I have not strength enough to continue in the rectorship. No crippled man can do for St. George's what its head should do. You know better than any one in all my parish probably what it costs me to write this. To sever the bands that have bound me for almost twenty-five years to you all is beyond words a bitter task.

In fulfilling it I am only consoled by the knowledge that some of the things achieved during my rectorship must make for the good of the Church of God at large in the United States. What has been accomplished is, under God, largely due to such a happy and continuous co-operation of congregation, vestry, and clergy as, I venture to think, has seldom been achieved anywhere.

You, my dear Sir, have perhaps done more in aiding my work than any one else in a great band of fellow-workers, where all were brethren. To you, therefore, not as my Senior Warden only, but as my tried and valued friend, I commit this definite resignation from a post, the holding of which has been as much a delight as it has been an honor.

To all the members of my staff, my vestry, and my congregation I give my love and sincerest thanks. I never can repay you all for what you have been to me—or for what you have helped me to do.

I remain ever yours, most affectionately,
W. S. RAINSFORD.

Resignation Accepted.

The meeting of the Wardens and the Vestrymen of St. George's at which the resignation of Dr. Rainsford was officially presented by Mr. Morgan was held in the vestry of the church last Friday. At that meeting the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, the Vestry has received a communication from Dr. Rainsford stating that failure to recover physical strength despite his long rest necessitates his retirement from active service, and presenting his resignation as the rector of the parish, and,

Whereas, This communication sadly and unexpectedly puts an end to our anxious hope that he would ultimately be able to resume his pastorate, and leaves the Vestry, in view of his already long absence from active duty, no alternative but to acquiesce in his decision; therefore,

Resolved, That the resignation of the Rev. William S. Rainsford, D. D., rector of St. George's Parish, dated from Cairo, Egypt, Jan. 7, 1906, be accepted, albeit reluctantly and with profound regret;

Resolved, That the following minute be inscribed on the records of the Vestry with devout gratitude to God for the gift of such a pastorate:

The Rev. William S. Rainsford became rector of St. George's Parish in 1883. He was then thirty-two years of age, of splendid physique, and in robust health. When he assumed his charge the church was practically without a congregation, with limited facilities for parish work, with small endowment, and with a reputation in the diocese that was little more than a tribute to a memorable past.

He lays down his charge after twenty-two years of exhausting labor, impaired in health by the burden of the care of 7,000 souls, with the endowment fund increased by $300,000, with a parish building complete in accommodation and equipment and which is a model of successful and useful operation, with a Deaconess House, a trade school, and a seaside cottage, with an official force of twenty men and women, an army of volunteer workers unsurpassed in numbers, intelligence, and devotion, and with a reputation acquired for the parish as extended as American Christianity. His name is written large in the annals of our religious and civic life, and he will be followed in his retirement by the affectionate solicitude for his welfare of the congregation that he gathered, and by the respect of the many who profited by his teaching and by his personal ministration.

Resolved, That an engrossed copy of this preamble and the resolutions attached be sent to the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, and that the minute be published in the church papers.

Resolved, That the Rev. Hugh Birckhead be elected rector of St. George's Church from and after this date.

Dr. Rainsford's Illness.

Dr. Rainsford left this city one year ago last November. Since then he has traveled extensively through France, Germany, and Italy with Mrs. Rainsford. He has frequently written to the Wardens and Vestrymen and to John Reichert, the church clerk, as well as to individual members of the congregation. These letters spoke of an improved condition in Dr. Rainsford's health, and expressed the hope that he might return to his work at St. George's. Despite rumors to the contrary, he wrote a letter last Summer in which he expressed the hope of being back at his duties again by the Fall, possibly in October or November.

There has been some obscurity about the nature of Dr. Rainsford's ailment. When he went abroad it was described as a "nervous breakdown," caused by the burden he had heaped upon himself both in his church and philanthropic work, but also along civil and municipal lines.

Dr. Pearce Bailey of 52 West Fifty-third Street, who was Dr. Rainsford's physician before he left here in the Fall of 1904, said last evening that Dr. Rainsford had suffered a complete nervous collapse before he had gone to Europe, adding: "It was the kind of breakdown which he had suffered once before. There was nothing mental about it. I shouldn't

wonder if he came back here again some time, but I doubt if he will ever be able to take up so large a parish as St. George's again."

St. George's Activities.

St. George's, with its various activities, is one of the largest parishes in this city. It has a membership of 7,000 souls and many parish organizations, such as the Men's Club, Girls' Friendly Society, Married Women's Society, King's Daughters, a military battalion, Boys' Industrial Trade School, a Dramatic Society, Sewing Society, and so on.

The Church Wardens are J. Pierpont Morgan and John Noble Stearns; the Vestrymen R. Fulton Cutting, F. H. Betts, William Foulke, Seth Low, Henry W. Munroe, William Jay Schieffelin, H. H. Pike, John Seely Ward, Jr., and Dr. James W. Markoe.

Dr. Rainsford is an Irishman, having been born in Dublin Oct. 30, 1850, and the traits of an earnest Irishman often crept into his sermons and speeches. They did so somewhat surprisingly about three years ago, when on one occasion, getting pretty well worked up, he gave utterance to an expressive "damn." Regretting the utterance when he had cooled off, he wrote a letter of apology to Bishop Potter. Bishop Potter, in speaking of the incident, described the "strenuous parson" in these words:

"You see, Dr. Rainsford is an Irishman, and when he gets worked up a little of the Irishman crops out."

Incidents when Dr. Rainsford's rugged manliness came to the fore might be multiplied without number, and yet he tells in his book, "A Preacher's Story of His Work," that during his school days he was far from bold.

"I was very much bullied," he writes, "by the older boys because I was terribly tall for my age, and unspeakably thin and very shy."

His love of outdoor life and sports had cured him of that when he arrived here, as an incident soon after he took charge of St. George's, in January, 1883, will show. He tells of it himself in his book. St. George's had opened a mission in the back of a saloon in Avenue A. A man came in drunk and began swearing. Dr. Rainsford ordered him to leave the meeting, but he wouldn't go. And Dr. Rainsford continues:

"He jumped to his feet, and I saw I was in for a row. He was as big a man as I am. I did not call a policeman, but I hit him harder than I ever hit a man in my life, and I knocked him down. Then I stood over him and said:

"'Have you got enough?'

"He said, 'Yes.'

"'All right,' I answered. 'Now get up and get out.' And he went."

Dr. Rainsford took a great interest in all municipal and civic matters generally, the last stand for which he is remembered especially being that which he took with Bishop Potter and District Attorney Jerome concerning saloons it being his opinion that in New York, with its cosmopolitan population, the saloons ought to be opened at certain hours on Sundays.

Dr. Rainsford's three sons, Ralph, Lawrence, and Kerr, are still in this country.

The Rev. Hugh Birckhead, who succeeds Dr. Rainsford, is probably the youngest clergyman who ever held so important a charge. He is not 30 years old, having been born in Newport, R. I., Sept. 7, 1876. He is a graduate of Columbia University and the Episcopal Theological School. He became a curate at St. George's on July 1, 1902, and was ordained a priest in the crypt of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine by Bishop Potter on June 7, 1903. He is unmarried.

Mr. Birckhead has not yet accepted the rectorship, but it is thought there is no doubt about his doing so.

King of Roumania Seriously Ill.

VIENNA, Feb. 4.—King Charles of Roumania is seriously ill, but it is believed that he is in no immediate danger. He is suffering from calcification of the arteries of the heart and has been ordered to abstain from all business.

STRICKEN ON HIS WAY TO ST. PAUL'S ALTAR

Patrick McCool, Irish Immigrants' Friend, Is Dead.

WAS LONG A MISSION AGENT

He Was Going to Have His Throat Blessed When Apoplexy Attacked Him and He Died Soon Afterward.

Patrick McCool, who was agent of the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, in State Street, and probably knew more native-born Irish than any person in the world, was stricken with apoplexy in St. Paul's Catholic Church, in 117th Street, near Lexington Avenue, Saturday night, and died at his home, 75 East 114th Street, an hour later. Saturday was St. Blasius's Day in the Roman Catholic Church, the day of the blessing of the throat. Mr. McCool, who only a little while before had complained of a pain in his throat, was going up to the altar to be blessed when he was stricken.

Three weeks ago Mr. McCool celebrated the twentieth anniversary of his connection with the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, and at that time when his friends gathered to wish him many more years of service they commented on the fine health he appeared to be enjoying. He, too, thought he was good for many years, and told them how happy he was to do what he could to make the way easy for the Irish immigrant girls who came across the Atlantic from his native land.

Saturday morning Mr. McCool arrived at the mission at his usual hour. In the afternoon he finished his work and went to his home for dinner. During the meal he remarked that he had a pain in his neck and wondered what it could mean. After dinner he called his five children and bade them get ready to go to St. Paul's Church.

It was about eight o'clock when Mr. McCool arrived at the church. With his children he started at once for the altar, where Father Kenny was blessing those who had preceded them. Half way up the aisle, Mr. McCool became faint and tottered. Then he grasped the back of a pew and sank down on a seat. He was gasping for breath, and his children and Father Kenny, who left the altar as soon as he saw Mr. McCool collapse, rushed to his side. Realizing Mr. McCool's condition, Father Kenny administered the last rites of the church.

Mr. McCool was assisted out of the church and taken to his home. A doctor was quickly called, but Mr. McCool died soon after he arrived.

Mr. McCool first began his special service when Castle Garden, now the New York Aquarium, was the immigration station, and seldom missed a day from his work. He had seen more than 615,000 Irish immigrants enter the United States. Of this multitude from the Emerald Isle, over 300,000 were unmarried Irish women, and with thousands of them he was personally acquainted.

The other day Mr. McCool spoke in glowing terms of the Irish girls, every one of whom he said he loved. "The Irish girl," he said, "is a good girl, loves her family at home, and never forgets them. She sends them a big proportion of her money, and in hundreds of cases saves up enough to bring them to the United States."

Mr. McCool was born in Donegal, Ireland, about sixty-five years ago. His funeral will take place to-morrow in St. Paul's Church, at 10 A. M. The burial will be in Calvary Cemetery.

Valencia Victim Identified by Teeth.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 4.—I. J. Bruer, a Minneapolis lumberman, was identified to-day as one of the victims of the Valencia wreck by his niece. The identification was made by dental work.

THE NEWEST ART THEATRE.

Official Confirmation of the News Regarding Its Site.

Official confirmation was given yesterday to the news printed in THE TIMES that a site on Central Park West, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third Streets, has been acquired for a theatre "devoted to the cause of art only, and not in any way to the cause of profit," as planned by Herr Conried and announced several weeks ago.

The site, as THE TIMES said, embraces the whole block front facing the Park and more than 200 feet on each side street. In the theatre classical and modern plays will be performed by a stock company, as the official announcement will say, "in a manner worthy of the best traditions of the stage, and whose mission shall be to foster and stimulate art and to exercise that refining and elevating influence which makes the stage, if properly conducted, an educational agency second to none in effectiveness."

The announcement says that it is further proposed to make the new theatre a home for the proper presentation of the many delightful light operas of acknowledged musical merit—the kind of operas to the performance of which the Opera Comique is dedicated and the production of which, in the Metropolitan Opera House, is made impossible by the large size of that house. This will not be in competition with, but supplemental to, the grand opera season, and in order to emphasize the desire not to enter into rivalry with the Metropolitan Opera House, performances of opera comique will only be given on the two nights when there are no subscription performances of grand opera, that is, on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

All net profits will be devoted to the creation of an endowment fund for the theatre, a school of dramatic art, and similar uses in keeping with the altruistic purpose of the enterprise.

While the theatre will not be called the National Theatre, as at first proposed, because that term would seem to imply a National endowment, every effort will be made to make it a National theatre in the sense that it will be the founders' earnest endeavor, by the standard of the performances and the spirit of their administration, to place this theatre in the same relation toward the dramatic art and literature of this country as is held by the principal national theatres of Europe.

The founders—with several still to be heard from—are John Jacob Astor, Charles T. Barney, Edmund L. Baylies, August Belmont, Paul D. Cravath, William Osgood Field, George J. Gould, Eliot Gregory, James H. Hyde, Otto H. Kahn, James Henry Smith, James Stillman, Robert B. Van Cortlandt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Henry Rogers Winthrop.

WED UNDER POLICE GUARD.

Letters Had Threatened the Bride, the Bridegroom, and the Priest.

Anna S. Langsdown and Louis Appiletto, the latter a young Italian plumber, both of Van Nest, were married in St. Raymond's Church in Westchester last night, with police protection and under auspices that threatened trouble. Father McKenna, who performed the ceremony, received several letters, after he had published the banns, advising him not to perform the ceremony.

The bride is an Irish girl and had several admirers of her own race. The letters hinted at a clash between the Irish and Italians in Van Nest. The last one said that trouble would come not only to the prospective bride and bridegroom but also to Father McKenna himself.

The priest notified Capt. Gray of the Westchester Police Station, and the church was guarded by several policemen until the young couple departed in a cab for the bride's home after the ceremony. Policeman Vliet acted as escort to the house, where a reception was held without interruption.

DELAWARE A FACTOR IN DOMINGAN TREATY

Senatorial Vacancy Filled Would Supply the One Needed Vote.

ADDICKS IS THE OBSTACLE

Has Thwarted the President's Efforts to Get an Acceptable Senator from the Little State.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Little Delaware has assumed an important position in the pending struggle in the Senate to get the necessary two-thirds vote for the ratification of the Santo Domingo treaty. No matter how the number of Senators may be counted the one vacancy from Delaware stands in the way of the necessary mathematical result.

There are 56 Republican Senators and 33 Democrats. It is believed that three Democrats—Patterson, Clarke of Arkansas, and McEnery—will vote with the Republicans for the treaty. This reduces the Democratic vote to 30 and raises the Republican strength to 59. But of this number one Senator, Burton, is not likely to be present and voting. Nor would any Democratic Senator, even if it were necessary, permit himself to be paired with the Kansas Senator. The Republican vote is therefore but 58 for the treaty. One more Democratic vote is absolutely necessary. This would make the final footing stand 29 to 59, giving the required two-thirds for ratification.

Were there a Republican Senator from Delaware the treaty would have plain sailing. Without this one vote it is necessary to get four instead of three Democrats, and this at the present stage of the fight is an extremely doubtful matter. In view of this dilemma it is generally expected that the Republican leaders will not be in any hurry to get a vote on the treaty.

To President Roosevelt the situation is unspeakably intolerable. He has endeavored as far as he could from the Federal standpoint to resolve the differences in Delaware and obtain from that State a Senator acceptable to the respectable element of the party both in and out of Delaware. The obstructive attitude of John E. Addicks in his long-continued efforts to come to the Senate has more than once cut its figure in party action in the Senate, and now it has thwarted the President in a manner most exasperating.

That it will serve to accentuate the President's desire to straighten things out in Delaware few doubt. He will more than ever favor the efforts of Senator Allee to build up with Federal patronage the anti-Addicks side of the Republican Party in the State, and strive to bring about the election of a Republican Senator whose Administration sympathies may not be doubted.

LAWSON, BUT NO PROXIES.

Arriving at Chicago He Promises to Clear Mystery of Visit To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Thomas W. Lawson of Boston arrived in Chicago this evening in his private car Iolanthe over the Michigan Central. He said he was in Chicago on insurance business, but declined to give details.

It is thought that he will hold a conference with Gov. N. B. Braward of Florida and ex-Attorney General Monett of Ohio, who is expected to reach the city to-morrow.

Lawson denounced the Armstrong Investigating Committee for failing to summon Rockefeller, H. H. Rogers, and others of the "Standard Oil crowd."

"If I didn't do more tangible work in regard to insurance regulation than did the late Chicago Convention, I'd walk back to Boston, and it's pretty cold weather, too," he said. "I may have something interesting to say on insurance to-morrow."

"But why are you here?" he was asked.

"I cannot go into that now," was the reply.

"How about the trunks full of proxies that you are said to have with you?"

"There is nothing in that tale; how that got out I don't know."

Lawson denied being in Chicago on any copper deal, but said he would attend to other affairs besides insurance business. With him were Edward A. McSweeney, his secretary, and Frémont Older of San Francisco, who met him in Chicago.

BISHOP GETS A GUARD.

Syrian Churchman Watched by a Brooklyn Detective Now.

Bishop Raphael Hawaweeny of the Syrian Greek Church applied at the Brooklyn Central Office for police protection last night, and had a detective of the Butler Street Station assigned to look after him while he attends to his pastoral duties.

At 9 o'clock last night the Bishop's sister-in-law called at Brooklyn Police Headquarters and said that there were several suspicious-looking men lurking around the Bishop's home at 320 Pacific Street. He had been called to officiate at the betrothal of two members of his church in Willow Place, and, fearing a repetition of the riot which took place in Manhattan a week ago, when two men were killed, desired that a policeman be detailed to ride in his carriage with him. Capt. Zimmerman of the Butler Street Station was communicated with, and he complied with the request. Up to a late hour last night, however, no trouble was reported to the police.

TRIED SEVEN TIMES TO DIE.

So Says a Woman Who Was Fished Out of the East River.

A well-dressed woman, who told the police she was Mrs. Estelle Bilger, 34 years old, the wife of a lawyer of 161 East Thirty-fourth Street, Manhattan, tried yesterday morning to end her life in the East River at the South Second Street pier, in Williamsburg. A few minutes before she had been a passenger on the Twenty-third Street ferryboat Maine. Her actions on board attracted the attention of those in the women's cabin. When she stepped ashore two women told Policeman Homberg that she ought to be watched. Homberg started after Mrs. Bilger. When she saw him following she leaped to the deck of the sugar lighter Captain Albers and plunged head first into the river.

John Salvessen, one of the lighter's crew, and Homberg fastened a boat hook in her clothing after a struggle and hauled her ashore. At the Eastern District Hospital the woman said:

"I made up my mind it was useless for me to live longer. This morning I went out with the intention of ending my life. I tried seven different times on seven different ferryboats to jump overboard, but each time I was prevented. When I came over here I thought that I would not be interfered with again."

The woman said her seven-year-old son is with his grandfather in Tremont and that she was lonely [illegible]

CHINESE VISITORS SEE OUR MUSEUMS

Continued from Page 1.

the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church, at Forty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue. Here the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, its pastor, was on hand to welcome the visitors and make them feel at home. The church was lighted up for their benefit, and the new organ was shown to them. They viewed it with apparent interest.

The Commissioners had expressed a desire to see some typical American homes, and yesterday they had their wish gratified. Upon leaving Dr. Mackay's church they drove to the home of Edward R. Hewitt, a son of the late Abram S. Hewitt, at 127 East Twenty-first Street. Mr. Hewitt has a fine collection of musical instruments, among them a little Oriental harp. He played a Chinese tune upon it. Immediately the grave faces of the envoys took on life.

"It was the earliest melody I heard as a child," said Tai Hung-chi, through his interpreter. "It is the first tune we teach our young women in China to play on the harp. Thank you, very much, for playing it."

The commission took tea with Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt at her home, Twenty-second Street and Lexington Avenue, and made a call at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor at 1 Lexington Avenue.

Before returning to the hotel the Commissioners inspected the engine house in Thirty-third Street, near Sixth Avenue. Battalion Chief Ross was there to receive them. An alarm was turned in and everything got ready for a start to a fire. They were greatly amused at seeing the firemen slide down the pole from their sleeping quarters on the upper floors in response to the alarm, but shook their heads gravely as they were invited to try the experiment for themselves.

Forty-one Chinese students, young men who some years hence will return to their native land, now awakening from its long slumber, and doubtless do the lion's share in evolving a modern nation, were entertained at dinner last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel by the Commissioners.

The young men are now receiving their education at various Eastern universities and colleges. The young men had come to pay their respects to the Commissioners and invite them to visit the various colleges where they were getting their Western learning.

Their visit came as a complete surprise to the High Commissioners, who, realizing that it would be impossible for them to accept all the invitations, did the next best thing by inviting their young countrymen to a reunion and dinner last night.

One of the private dining rooms on the second floor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel was hurriedly prepared for the feast by decorating it with American and Chinese flags and the hanging of a few Japanese lanterns. Covers were laid for 100 to accommodate the student guests and the members of the mission.

Only the High Commissioners and members of their retinue came in native costume. The Chinese students all appeared in Western attire, and a good many of their number wore evening clothes. After the dinner there was a stereopticon exhibition of American views—mostly of the institutions of learning represented among the guests, with explanatory remarks by some of the students.

His Excellency Tai Hung-Chi made a little speech to the students, in which he admonished them to display zeal and thoroughness in their studies, as their native land soon would have need of their services.

"I believe that I am looking at the present time upon some of the future empire builders in Asia," he said. This was greeted with great applause.

He also admonished the young men to strive by uprightness of life and character and dignity of deportment, to give a favorable impression of what a Chinese gentleman was like to the American people.

"You can do more than you imagine to bring about closer relations and a better understanding between your native land and this great country," said the envoy. "China is looking to you to fulfill an important mission."

To-day the Commissioners will be taken on a tour of the rivers and bay, and afterward will view the Bayonne plant of the Standard Oil Company. To-night they will be entertained at dinner at the Metropolitan Club. To-morrow morning at 10:30 they will start for West Point on a special train over the West Shore. After inspecting the Military Academy they will go direct to Philadelphia for a day's stay.

Secretary Wan Wing Chung, in speaking for the Commissioners, said last night that they were delighted with everything they had seen on their visit here. Everything interested them, and they regarded New York as being one of the most wonderful cities in the world. Since they arrived here, he also said, nothing has disappointed them, and they have the highest regard for the American people.

TALE OF KIDNAPPING AT SEA

And a Villain Sought Here—Victim a Nobleman's Daughter.

A story was being told among police officials yesterday that there is in the hands of Central Office detectives a warrant for the arrest of a man alleged to be responsible for the kidnapping of a young woman described as the illegitimate daughter of an English nobleman, off the coast of Japan.

The kidnapping is said to have occurred last November, and according to the story the victim was brought to this city on board a yacht, was taken off at Quarantine, and transferred to an insane asylum, her mind having given way. How the transfer could be accomplished without the connivance of the quarantine authorities is not explained. The detective bureau at Police Headquarters declined last night to deny or to confirm the rumors about any kidnapping case in which an arrest was expected until the arrest had been made.

The story, as the rumors circulating among the police have it, begins away back in 1876, when an English nobleman while traveling in France met a woman, who afterward became the mother of a girl, whom he acknowledged to be his daughter, and persuaded a friendly sea Captain to adopt. The Captain was in charge of a merchantman plying between London and Yokohama.

The daughter was brought up at Yokohama, taking an occasional sea trip with her adopted father, but frequently met her real father, who lived on his English estate. Recently (still according to the police rumors) her father proposed to make her the heir to part of his estate. Last November the young woman was taken off the boat of which she was a passenger when only a mile or so from Yokohama, and taken aboard a yacht.

Later, the tale has it, the yacht was reported as in New York Harbor, but the young woman passenger was missing, and more recently the New York police were asked by cable to find the girl. They discovered her in a sanitarium in this city, and she told them that she had been virtually a prisoner on the yacht during its voyage. Then a few days ago the warrant for her alleged abductor was issued.

The rumors yesterday had it that a detective armed with this warrant was seeking the alleged abductor in Westchester County, and had visited a country club there, and that the complainant was staying at the Waldorf-Astoria.

If he was, the hotel people did not know it. The country club knew of no Central Office detective being in its neighborhood. Sergt. John F. Farrell, in charge of the Jefferson Market Court squad, said last night he knew nothing of the visit of a detective Sergeant to court regarding a warrant in any such case.

A court attorney did say that he had been told that such a case was being investigated by the Police Department, but when asked the source of his information he said:

"I cannot tell that. The court reporters, though, know about it."

Nobody had been arrested for the alleged kidnapping at 1 o'clock this morning, and the story still lacked official confirmation.

SEWER DAMAGE FRAUDS COST CITY THOUSANDS

Many Brooklyn Lawyers to be Called Before Grand Jury.

INDICTMENTS ARE PROMISED

Coler Helping the Investigation—Hundreds of Swindling Claims Said to Have Been Made.

When the Kings County Grand Jury for February meets to-day it will be asked to take action in the matter of the many fraudulent claims against the city for damages caused by the overflowing of sewers. It was said yesterday that many lawyers in Brooklyn and Manhattan have been pushing fake claims of this character, and that it was likely that some of them would be indicted before the investigation was ended.

The offices of the Controller and those of the District Attorneys in Brooklyn and Manhattan have for some time been looking into the sewer damage claim business carried on by certain lawyers. The city is said to have lost hundreds of thousands of dollars by the settlement of claims now believed to be fraudulent. It was said yesterday that District Attorney Clarke would present to the Grand Jury the names of several lawyers in connection with the alleged false claims. Inspectors who have been investigating sewer claims have reported that a majority of those that have been filed in the past few years are fraudulent.

Some of the lawyers who have handled the cases have acted in good faith, and in ignorance of the fact that their clients have been trying to cheat the city, but other lawyers, it is asserted, have taken cases with the knowledge that the claims were false. These lawyers have employed "runners," who have gone into districts where sewers have overflowed, and persuaded property owners to make claims for damages against the city, manufacturing a basis for a claim where none existed.

One lawyer who has been making a specialty of sewer damage claims is said to have obtained more than $100,000 from the city last year. Assistant Corporation Counsel O'Neill, who has been working on the matter, expresses the belief that three-fourths of the thousands of claims now pending against the city are fraudulent.

Borough President Coler of Brooklyn said last night that in the next week or two nearly 100 lawyers would be called before the Grand Juries in Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Queens to explain their connection with certain sewer cases. He said that the evidence of fraud against several of the lawyers was so strong that they would probably be indicted and arrested as soon as they had been heard.

"Most of these swindles," said Mr. Coler, "have been committed in the last two or three years. Claims for damages of every description have been filed, and they have come in so fast that the city officials had no chance to investigate them. Hundreds of cases have been decided against the city by the courts on the flimsiest of grounds because of the lack of defense against them.

"Lawyers have made a practice of buying up false cases brought to them by so-called runners. The men who turned these cases over to the lawyers will also be punished. This method of defrauding the city was being practiced when I became Controller, and I put a stop to it at that time, but it cropped up again."

Frank Harvey Field, Vice President of the Brooklyn Bar Association, said last night that, although that body had received no formal complaint in connection with the matter, the Grievance Committee of the association stood ready to investigate any charge of swindling the city which might be made against a lawyer, and would, if convinced of his guilt, ask for his disbarment.

W. A. BRADY AGAINST IT.

Endowed Theatre a Dream, He Says—He Is Outvoted.

William A. Brady spoke against the endowed-theatre idea last night at a meeting of the American Playgoers, in the small ballroom of the Hotel Astor. More than 300 members of the society attended the debate on the plan's advantages and disadvantages.

Amelia Bingham, President of the organization, acted as Chairman. Speeches were made by Charles Henry Metzer, Madame Illing, R. A. Purdy, Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, Mrs. Adelaide Wesley Smith, Jean Palecloque, Dr. Landes, Mrs. Goodfriend, and Gardner Teall, in favor of the proposed endowed theatre. On the negative side were Mrs. John Fowler Crow, A. St. John Brenon, Walter S. Logan, and Mr. Brady. At the end, it was decided that the majority of those present were in favor of an endowed theatre.

Manager Brady, after saying that the endowed theatre project was a very pretty dream, told his audience that it was folly to talk of supplying a public with plays when it did not know from week to week what it wanted.

"An endowed theatre in the United States is an impossibility," continued the manager. "We are too commercial at present to take up with such an idea. What am I going to Boston for to-night? Art? Hardly; I am doing it for the coin. And that is what all of us in the theatrical business are working for. There are no great artists in this country any more because the American public does not appreciate them. They won't go to see them.

"You will never have an endowed theatre here until you get an endowed public to attend the performances. Then you must get endowed critics to judge the plays, and give the actors good advice—not men who will pick an actor to pieces because his bread and butter depends on his doing so. Force the newspapers to send men to the theatres who will judge the plays from the standpoint of an endowed critic. [A voice: "Would you bribe the critics?"]

"No, I could not, for I don't believe that in the history of New York have dramatic critics been so free as now from the suspicion of bribery. I don't believe that you could bribe one of the critics, but they are forced to suppress their honest opinions and write up the funny side of the play instead of honestly criticising."

A JOKE, SAYS WILCOX.

Laughs at Report That He May Be Collector at Buffalo.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Feb. 4.—The report here that President Roosevelt might appoint Ansley Wilcox, known to be one of his personal friends, Collector of Customs in Buffalo if the two warring Republican factions in this county did not get together on a candidate caused some surprise.

Leader William C. Warren has been trying for the reappointment of the present Collector, Capt. H. W. Brendel, while another faction, headed by Postmaster Greiner, wants County Treasurer F. O. Murray to get the office, which is worth $12,000 a year.

Mr. Wilcox, when asked about the report, said it was the first he had heard of it, and declared it was a joke. He is an independent in politics. It was in his case that President Roosevelt was sworn in after the assassination of President McKinley in 1901.

The Weber Pianola Piano

Is a Three-fold Purchase

1. The Weber Piano
2. The Pianola
3. The Metrostyle

If you are willing to pay the price of the Pianola Piano, you should not be expected to accept an instrument that lacks any of its important and exclusive features.

THE WEBER PIANO is a piano of *international* prestige. It is given the preference *over any other piano* by the Conried Metropolitan Opera Company, by Caruso, by Nordica, by Alfred Hertz, by Felix Mottl, by Humperdinck, and by the Pope, the King of Spain and the King of Portugal. The Weber has a *distinctive* tone, excelling all other pianos in its sweet, mellow, sympathetic qualities.

THE PIANOLA is also an instrument whose celebrity extends all around the world. When a Piano-player is mentioned ninety-nine persons out of a hundred think first of the Pianola. In fact, its pre-eminence is such that many people imagine that the word "Pianola" is a sort of generic term covering all Piano-players and we are therefore continually compelled to advertise: *There is but ONE Pianola, made only by the Aeolian Company.*

THE METROSTYLE is a feature exclusive with the Pianola and Pianola Piano. The musical authorities are a unit in asserting that the value of this invention, not only to the Pianola but *to the cause of music*, is inestimable. On no other Piano-player is there any device which even *pretends* to take the place of the Metrostyle. Some musicians have written that they would not give serious consideration to any Piano-player without the Metrostyle.

With the foregoing facts clearly in mind, it will be appreciated that the Weber Pianola Piano is the *ideal* instrument of its type. Not even a lower price—not even a *materially* lower price—would be sufficient reason for buying an instrument that is without the important advantages of the Metrostyle and the Pianola.

Prices of the Weber Pianola Piano, $900 and $1,000. Other Pianola Pianos (containing the genuine Metrostyle Pianola), $550 to $800.
Purchasable on moderate monthly payments.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY, Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St., New York

The worst thing about bad filing methods is that the delays they cause generally come at critical business moments.

This consideration alone has led thousands of business houses to adopt vertical letter filing.

Library Bureau
Card and Filing Systems,
316 Broadway.

MOODY PRAISES GARFIELD.

Says Commissioner Gave No Evidence Against Packers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—"Commissioner Garfield never gave to the Department of Justice any evidence against the packers. He told them he would not, and he is a man of his word," said Attorney General Moody with strong emphasis this afternoon in an interview at the Auditorium Annex.

At the same time Mr. Moody made it plain that he was satisfied with the present status of the packers' trial. He spoke highly of District Attorney Morrison's conduct as well as of Commissioner Garfield and said Mr. Morrison's conduct of the Government defense in the special immunity pleas made by the packers' left nothing to be desired.

It is generally believed that Mr. Moody will return to Chicago to make the final arguments before the case goes to Federal Judge Humphrey.

"I do not know whether I shall or not," said the Attorney General when asked whether that course would be adopted. "I should like to make it understood," said the Attorney General, "that any reports of friction between the Department of Justice and Commissioner Garfield, or that the department has any intention; as has been intimated, of making Mr. Garfield a scapegoat, are unfounded. I consider Commissioner Garfield a high-grade man. Whether he promised the packers immunity or not will appear at the proper time."

Attorney General Moody takes the position that if the packers obtain immunity in consequence of the unsworn testimony that they gave to Commissioner Garfield it would be impossible for the Government to proceed against any of the railroads of the country on rate cases or other violations of the Inter-State Commerce act because most of such proceedings have been taken after evidence had been obtained in a similar manner.

PARROT SCOLDED DRIVER.

Bird's Cries for Help Held Up Third Avenue Elevated Trains.

A large green parrot, with a pirate's vocabulary, delayed traffic and attracted a crowd yesterday afternoon at Third Avenue and Third Street.

The parrot accompanied a consignment of furniture which was being moved by S. Michaelson of 16 Essex Street. When opposite Third Street the wagon toppled over, a part of it resting against an elevated road pillar. The jar caused the lower part of the cage to fall out, liberating the bird.

Polly immediately climbed the pillar and soundly berated the driver. A crowd quickly gathered, and a policeman went to a nearby restaurant for a cracker, which he offered to Polly as an inducement to come down.

After coaxing in vain for some time he had two boys climb the pillar, but the parrot was not to be caught in such a simple way. Continuing her flight, she perched herself upon the guard rail of the elevated structure, emitting shrieks for help, causing motormen to bring their cars to a stop. Numerous hands were stretched from the car windows in futile attempts to catch her.

Polly seemed to enjoy the fun and hopped from car to car just out of the reach of the passenger's hands. Finally tiring, she decided she would be better off free than in a cage, and was last seen making splendid time in the direction of Bronx Park.

BURGLARS ROB UPHOLSTERER

Get $3,000 of Loot from Elbridge H. White's House.

Burglars—for the detectives of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station have discovered that they were plural—entered the residence of Elbridge H. White, an upholsterer, at 343 West Eighty-fourth Street, yesterday morning between 3 and 4 o'clock. The detectives know it was between 3 and 4 o'clock because a maid heard a door slam at that approximate time.

The burglars went into every room that wasn't locked, taking something from each. They put some of the silverware and bric-a-brac, worth altogether $3,000, in a sack and the rest of it in Mr. White's dress suit case. They took two overcoats. Entrance was gained through a parlor window.

Spurgeon, Cousin of Spurgeon, Here.

The Rev. William Spurgeon of Cardiff, Wales, a cousin of the late Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon, the great London preacher, occupied the pulpit at the Calvary Baptist Church last night. Mr. Spurgeon arrived from Europe only seven hours before.

Bald-Headed Men's Club Formed.

Thirteen bald-headed men, who seem to fear neither gossip nor superstition, have formed an organization under the name of the Cranitonic Club. The club starts in with many recipes for restoring hair. The Secretary is Frank F. Reeder. He says the club's objects are purely scientific.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

1:30 A. M.—210 Fifth Street; owner, Ernest Lohman; damage trifling.
2:10 A. M.—Longwood and Whitlock Avenues; owner, Fannie Callahan; damage, $800.
3:20 A. M.—849 Tenth Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.
3:20 A. M.—102 East Eighty-fourth Street; owner, James McNamara; damage, $600.
8:05 A. M.—129 East Twenty-fourth Street; owner, Harry Jordan; damage, $500.
8:15 A. M.—107-113 Grand Street; owner, Bernard Elmen; damage, $100,000.
10:15 A. M.—786 East 156th Street; owner, Theodore Kramer; damage, $25.
10:15 A. M.—174 Essex Street; owner, Jacob Roth; damage, $300.
10:15 A. M.—142 West Seventeenth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
12:26 P. M.—701 East 101st Street; owner unknown; damage slight.
12:36 P. M.—1,214 Third Avenue; owner, L. Wolf; damage, $100.
1:10 P. M.—210 West Fifty-third Street; owner, Mrs. J. H. Heaslip; damage slight.
2:15 P. M.—Theriot Avenue and Guerlain Place; owner, James Forbes; damage, $200.
3:50 P. M.—234 Eldridge Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.
3:51 P. M.—2,305 Old Broadway; owner unknown; damage, $10.
4:20 P. M.—Pier 50, North River; owner unknown; damage, $50.
3:15 P. M.—Spuyten Duyvil Road; owner, I. G. Johnson; damage, $5,000.
5:15 P. M.—314 West Forty-eighth Street; owner, John Scanlon; damage trifling.
6:10 P. M.—252 Monroe Street; owner, D. Brenner; damage, $300.
6:20 P. M.—63 Crescent Avenue; owner, William Stonobridge; damage, $500.
6:50 P. M.—183½ Division Street; owner, Samuel Marshalok; damage, $30.
7 P. M.—127 West Twenty-fifth Street; owner unknown; no damage.
7:00 P. M.—127 West Twenty-fifth Street; owner unknown; no damage.
7:15 P. M.—316 Fifth Street; Israel Feinstein; damage trifling.
7:55 P. M.—169 East Broadway; William Dreihler; damage, $10.
9:30 P. M.—228 East Seventy-third Street; owner unknown; damage, $15.
9:35 P. M.—221 East Thirteenth Street; Mrs. Miller; damage, $150.
9:45 P. M.—332 Monroe Street; D. Boaner & Son; damage trifling.

DELIGHTFUL AND CONVENIENT—OUR EIGHTH FLOOR RESTAURANT.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

1906 new models in Judic corsets.

JUDIC corsets—made of French coutil—medium bust and dip hip—gored out—flat abdomen—closely boned—a fine model for medium and full figures—prettily trimmed on top with lace and ribbon—white and drab. Price $3.75. SECOND FLOOR. $3.75

Other designs in Judic corsets, $5, 5.75 & 6.50

Fancy Stamped Linens.

THE craze for white work prompts us to again mention our large assortment of stamped linen parasols, shirt waists, chemisettes, corset covers, hats, top collars, &c., &c., designs for eyelet, hedebo, shadow and ribbon embroidery. Instructions free daily. ART NEEDLEWORK, 2D FLOOR.

Peri lusta mercerized embroidery cotton, skein..... 3c

D. M. C. embroidery cotton—price, per doz. skeins..... 12c

Annual February sale girls' sample wash dresses.

TO those who are anxiously awaiting this sale details will be superfluous. It's a fixed event thoroughly known and regarded as the greatest value giving event that takes place in New York—a time when shrewd parents procure high class wash dresses for girls at less than half price.

This year this sale takes on double interest because we've fortunately secured a much better selection than ever before—embracing America's foremost manufacturers of

New 1906 modes of wash dresses—exclusive styles for summer—

4.75

Not an indiscriminate, discontinued line, but representing the best adaptations for the coming season.

High grade, exclusive materials, such as pure wash linens, dainty, fancy piques, &c. And the most interesting part of the news is that most of these suits are hand embroidered in fancy collar effects and new designs.

Handsome designs in Russian models, bertha effects, guimpe effects, high and low neck, short sleeves; all sizes.

Very special at 4.75

Thousands of odd scissors.

J. A. HENCKLES, of Germany, the world famous cutlery maker, has sold us his entire stock of odd scissors at a fraction of cost to manufacture. Main Floor.

They're the genuine Twin brand, best scissors made.

Every style of scissors included—buttonhole scissors, pocket scissors, manicure scissors, nail scissors, &c.—not seconds, but perfect goods. None made to sell for less than 50 cents. Choice..... 30c

Every one of these scissors has the famous "Twin" trade mark, guarantee of excellence.

It was this brand that won the grand prize at the last three great world expositions—in Chicago, Paris and St. Louis respectively.

Men's Priestley cravenette coats.

THINK of being able to buy a genuine Priestly Cravenette Overcoat for rain or shine at $11. A fortunate bargain secured by our clothing buyer at less than cost of material and making. Second Floor.

Garments are perfect in every way—made of genuine Priestley cravenette fabrics, the original rainproof cloth.

A stylish overcoat for every day in the year—rainy days and shiny days—nothing more stylish.

Those beautiful 52 inch lengths and large, broad military shoulders—hand made collars—regular prices $15, $18 and $20. Here to-day at.... $11

We'll gladly return your money if you find you can duplicate any of these coats below $15.

Just 300 in the purchase—fancy worsteds in the new grays, dark colors and handsome mixtures, including the wide wale, also black thibets—33 inch to 46 inch chest measure..... $11

Silk shields, 15c.

SECURED over 14,000 pairs of Japanese silk dress shields, such as sell in all New York stores at 25c. per pair. Our price to-day will be..... 15c

Sizes are 2, 3 and 4. In the regulation shape.

Sixes 3 and 4 Crescent Shirt Waist Shape.

This shape is especially appropriate for lingerie waists.

Price per dozen, 1.75; pair, 15c.

Pearl buttons.

A MAKER'S surplus stock of genuine ocean shell pearl buttons—small shirt waist sizes. Per dozen..... 10c

Manufacturers' surplus stock of bags and suit cases at less than cost to make.

A PROMINENT maker, deciding to retire from business, has closed out his entire stock of bags and suit cases at less than cost to manufacture. Third Floor.

Every style in this sale.

Materials are the very finest, and each lot includes all colors and sizes. We positively couldn't buy bags of such splendid quality for the prices quoted below:—

$10.00 bags at $5.00
$15.00 bags at $7.50
$20.00 bags at $10.00
$22.00 bags at $12.50

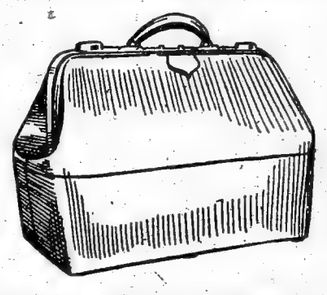

Sole leather suit cases, 4.25

This is the most remarkable value ever offered in a suit case—made of genuine sole leather, such as wears for years.

40 of them to select from—24 inch sizes—steel frame—Irish linen lined—have shirt pocket—solid brass lock—straps and buckles in russet and brown—easy carrying handle.. 4.25

12.50 bags, box calf, 7.50

These bags are made in genuine box calf leather—imported frames and fittings—solid brass locks and catches, matt gold finish—hand sewed—German handle—leather lined with one full length and two gusseted pockets—15 to 20 inch sizes—less than wholesale price..... 7.50

Sample novelty combs $1

WE want to tell you right on the start that many of these handsome novelty combs sell in the regular way in the exclusive shops at $5.00. There's not one that would not be valued at $2.00. Main Floor.

We tell you this so you'll come early, while the assortment is at its best. Wish we could show them to you now. You'd be sure to be here.

Fancy mounted empire chignon back and neck combs.

Some have brilliants and rare colored stones—others mounted with artistic tops.

Every conceivable idea that is smart and fashionable. To-day at..... $1

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

New spring dress goods.

AN elaborate assortment of the new black and colored dress fabrics awaits you to-day, embracing such splendid values as imported black Panamas at 75c, black cheviot and English mohairs at 59c, and pure wool colored batiste at 49c. A third or a fourth under price.

BLACK DRESS GOODS AT A THIRD SAVING.

$1 imported black panamas, 45 inch..... 75c

Pure wool—crisp to the touch; sponged, shrunk and dust proof.

75c pure wool black cheviot, double warp..... 59c

75c black English mohair, 50 in. wide, silk lustre, 59c

THE NEW COLORED DRESS GOODS.

75c pure wool batiste, favorite Spring fabric.... 49c

Old rose, reseda green, Alice blue, cadet, royal and navy blue, hunter and myrtle green, violet and helio, silver and steel gray, black, &c.

$1.25 imported prunella, full 45 inches wide..... $1

All pure wool—German manufacture—high satin lustre.

$1 imported Henrietta, 45 in. wide, pure wool.. 79c

Silk finish, in the season's best colorings, including cream and black.

$1 French voile, 44 inches wide..... 75c

Soft chiffon finish—close even mesh—all pure wool, in a splendid variety of Spring shades, cream and black included. Very special.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

All silk shantungs at 59c

HAVE just 10,000 yards of these most fashionable silks of the season at fully one-third less than regular prices. These shantungs are absolutely pure silk and not half cotton. Main Floor.

ALL THE FASHIONABLE SHADES.

59c CIEL, PINK, LAVENDER HELIO, NATURAL, ALICE BLUE, ROYAL, RESEDA, BROWN, NAVY, CREAM, ETC. 59c

ALSO PLENTY OF WHITE.

69c crepe de chine, 24 inches wide, at..... 48c

5,000 yards of these popular colored silks—extra heavy—keeps its beautiful lustre as long as it is worn.

1.50 black dress taffeta, 36 inch, highly finished, $1.

Over 2,500 yards of these very stylish silks—guaranteed for wear.

1.25 27 in. black silk peau de cygne FOR WAISTS AND DRESSES **95c**

Some 2,000 yards of these splendid black silks—very serviceable.

75c. imported black taffeta, 59c. 3,500 yards at less than cost to land in this country, from one of the most celebrated makers in Europe.

We are exclusive selling agents on Sixth Avenue for the "Moneybak" silks.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

White embroidered robes.

AN excellent exhibit and sale of the new 1906 designs in white embroidered and lingerie robes from the foremost designers and embroiderers of the world.

Prices fully a third lower than later.

It is not only the greatest bargain event of the year, but is an authoritative display pointing to the most correct styles, in which there are but one or two of a kind. We call special attention to robes of hand embroidered handkerchief linens and sheer mulls and batistes.

$5 each for robes worth $7 to $8
$6.75 for robes worth $10 to $12
$10 for robes worth $15 to $17.50
$14 for robes worth $20 to $25
$20 for robes worth $30 to $35
$25 for robes worth $40 to $45

Combinations of hand-embroidery and baby Irish laces; Japanese embroidery on fine mull; soft, silky batiste, with rich embroidery; St. Gall embroidered robes on fine Swiss, mull and lawns.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Special values in hosiery.

THE new cobweb lisle thread hosiery which we offer to-day at 35c. per pair sets a new standard for hosiery values. Main Floor.

Cobweb lisle thread hose, 35c—This is a double sole hose—with high spliced heels and garter top—also in medium weight—3 pairs for $1; pair..... 35c

Women's thread silk hose, 1.50—A grade of pure silk hose that is unequalled in New York at the price—plain black—box of 3 pairs, $4; pair..... $1.50

Women's Italian silk hose, 98c—These come in plain blacks—very durable.

Women's lisle thread hosiery, 1906 designs, per pair..... 50c

Men's lisle and cotton socks, 3 pairs, $1..... 35c

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Sale of dinner sets.

ONE HUNDRED porcelain dinner sets, taken from our regular $13.50 lines and reduced to $9.50 Monday. 100 pieces in each set, rich gilt decorations..... 9.50

$15 English porcelain dinner sets..... $12

One hundred pieces in each set—blue decorations.

$20 Austrian china dinner sets..... $15

Every piece gold lined—new spray decorations—100 pieces in a set.

$75 Theodore Haviland dinner sets at..... $55

Rich border decorations, and each piece heavily gilded.

50 dozen rich plates, were $4 to $8 doz..... 20c each

100 dozen 25c cups and saucers..... 15c each

Thin decorated cups and saucers in several pretty floral designs.

30 dozen $1.25 Bohemian glass vases..... 75c each

CUT GLASS AT SPECIAL REDUCTIONS.

Oil bottles—worth $1, 59c.
Olive dish with handle—value $1.50, 1.00.
Water bottle—rich cutting—value $4, at 2.95.
Water pitcher—3 pint size—value $5, at 3.95.
Tall tankards—value $10, at 8.00.
Sugar and cream sets—value $4, at 3.00.
Basement Salesroom.

Annual sale of silk and sateen petticoats

AN event planned to give extensive showing of the new styles for 1906 and offering exceptional price advantages. Bought the silks and sateens in thousand bolt lots and had them made up when makers were glad to accept a low price in order to maintain a full organization of workers.

$3.50 taffeta silk petticoats, special at..... $2

Black and changeable effects—trimmed with accordion pleating and tiny ruffle—also percaline underlay.

4.50 taffeta silk petticoats, exceptional values **2.95**

Finished with accordion pleating—ruche and sectional ruffle. Comes in black and colors.

6.50 taffeta silk petticoats, beautifully made **4.90**

In black, plaids and small checks—some have sectional flounces; others have flaring flounce.

New York's largest assortment of sateen petticoats.

Black sateen petticoats, at..... 75c

A good, reliable quality; with deep accordion pleating or full ruffles—handsomely stitched and finished..... 75c

Other sateen petticoats, 1.00, 1.25 and 1.75

The new heatherbloom petticoats..... 2.25

A soft, rustling material—made with flaring sectional flounces—finished with shirrings—extra foot ruffle.

Women's washable petticoats, special..... 50c

Spring models—made of fine gingham with full umbrella flounces—all good colors.

Heatherbloom petticoats, special bargains **1.95**

Trimmed with umbrella flounce—tucked and finished with sectional ruffles.

Sateen petticoats, several excellent models..... $1

Sale of ribbon seconds.

THE little imperfections which caused these ribbons to be classed as seconds would have been ignored by an ordinary manufacturer, but this maker grades every bolt as seconds that has so much as a pinhole in it. Main Floor.

Satin taffeta and satin gros grain.

No. 2—½ inch, white, pink, light blue, turquoise, mais and gray—regularly 50c. per piece, at..... 33c

No. 9—1½ inch, white, cream, pink, light blue, orange, tan and brown—reg. 15c., at, per yard..... 11c

22c satin taffeta ribbon, No. 16, 2½ inch..... 14c
28c satin taffeta ribbon, No. 22..... 18c
38c imported black moire, 5¾ inch..... 27c
21c satin taffeta and plain taffeta, 4 inch..... 16c

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Final reductions on furs.

NOTWITHSTANDING the unusually warm weather our fur business has been beyond our most sanguine expectations, which we attribute to the sheer force of the remarkable values we are offering. Third Floor.

75 handsome fur lined coats.

To-day we inaugurate final reductions in our present fur stock, one of the most conspicuous offerings being

48-inch fur lined broadcloth coats,

in black, red and brown—lined with a superior grade of Siberian squirrel—large shawl collar of lynx or sable squirrel. Reductions are a third to one-half.

$19.00, $24.50, $32.50, $39.00 and $48.00
25 nearseal box front $65.00 coats at..... $45.00
24-inch $245.00 Alaska seal coats (4) at..... $178.00

Royal ermine 36-inch ascots..... $24.50
Royal ermine $40.00 pillow muffs..... $27.50
Mink scarfs that usually sell for $32 and $35 at $24.50; others at..... $35.00
Fur lined coats valued as high as $79.00, at..... $54.00
Persian lamb coats valued at $179.00, at..... $145.00
Persian paw blouse valued at $50.00, at..... $32.00

Extreme price reductions in scarfs, muffs—Baum marten, gray squirrel, black lynx, sable, ermine and mink fur.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Sale knit underwear.

AN after inventory sale, specially inaugurated to fit the exigencies of our business incident to the unprecedented warm Winter—rare opportunity for parents.

CHILDREN'S KNIT UNDERWEAR.

Broken lines of various weights in underwear, mostly shirts and small sizes—usually sell for 39c., 50c. and 65c. Main Floor.

At a very special clearing price to-day . 12½c

CHILDREN'S KNIT UNDERWEAR (SUITS).

Combination suits of genuine maco—regular 50c. sizes, at 29c.; also Egyptian cotton union suits—medium weight—extra fine.

Regular 50c & 75c union suits . . . 39c & 29

KNIT UNDERWEAR FOR WOMEN.

50c underwear, vests and pants at . . . 25c

Medium and heavy weight vests and pants—vests have long and short sleeves—pants ankle length—regular 50c. garments at 25c.

Up to 1.75 underwear 1.10

Also all wool Ypsilanti tights—medium weights—regularly $1.75.

500 DOZEN MEN'S KNIT SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

Regular 50c garments—during this sale . 39c

MEN'S NATURAL WOOL UNDERWEAR.

Shirts and drawers—one of the best makes—tailored seams—all sizes.

Regular $1 garments—all sizes—at . . . 69c

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Sale groceries and wines

Salmon.
Royal Stuart finest Columbia River fish. Regular price, 13c.; dozen, $1.18; ½-lb. can.... 10c

Maine Sugar Corn.
"Highland" brand, fine quality tender, creamy corn; case 24 cans, $1.95; dozen, $1.00; three cans..... 25c

Boneless Breakfast Bacon.
Swift's FINEST PREMIUM—superior to "regular" Bacon; mild, delicate flavor; fat, lean, or streaked with both; regular price 22c.; 3 to 6 lb. pieces, lb..... 15½c
Note.—This special price is for Monday purchasers.

Swift's Premium Hams.
Not "regular" hams, but the best produced in America; 10 to 14 lb. sizes. Many stores sell these hams at 18c.; special for Monday, lb..... 11⅞c

PATENT FLOUR—Washburn & Crosby's "Gold Medal" or Royal Stuart "Premium"; barrel in wood, $5.88; ½-barrel sack..... 74c
Gold Medal Cook Book complimentary.

WAVERLY—Java and Mocha Coffee: 10 lbs., $1.95; 5 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 22c

FORMOSA OOLONG TEA—India Ceylon—English Breakfast—mixed and all 75c. varieties; 5-lb. caddy, $2.75; 3 lbs., $1.65; lb..... 60c

California Asparagus.
Royal Red Brand; small, tender stalks; dozen, $1.79; regular 20c. 1-lb. tall can..... 15c

Garden Spinach.
Boyle's Popular "Victory" Brand, the "Spinach Without Grit"; dozen, $1.18; regular 15c. 3-lb. can..... 10c

Lemon Cling Peaches.
Succano Brand—Fancy California Fruit; dozen, $1.85; 2½-lb. can..... 16c

Fig Newtons.
National Biscuit Co.'s, with new Smyrna fig filling; deliciously fresh; regular price 14c.; special, lb..... 10c

INDIAN RIVER FLORIDA SWEET ORANGES, dozen.... 25c

FRESH BUTTER—Royal Stuart Extra Creamery; the sweetest and freshest butter obtainable; 1-lb. print delivered, 32c.; 5-lb. hygienic pail..... 1.58

BUTTER THINS—Champagne Wafers or Social Teas—National Biscuit Co.'s; regular 25c. hermetically sealed box..... 21c

MONOGRAM RYE WHISKEY: gallon, $2.75; regular $1.00 quart bottle..... 75c

MONTICELLO RYE WHISKEY, 10 years old; gallon, $3.50; regular $1.25 bottle..... 1.00

OLD VINTAGE PORT, Golden Sherry, Tokay, Muscatel, Angelica, or malaga; gal., $2.25, $1.50 and 80c

New 1906 wash goods.

WE announce for to-day and all the week a very special sale of the new 1906 wash goods, embracing all the present approved creations of the world's most celebrated looms. Main Floor.

SILK MULLS, ALL THE NEW COLORS, AT 12½c.
GERMAN LINEN FINISHED SUITINGS AT 15c.
FINE SHEER ORGANDIES, THE NEW COLORS, AT 18c.
IMPORTED COTTON CHECKED TAFFETAS AT 19c.
THE NEW ORGANDIE VOILES, 35c. VALUE, 18c.
FINE FRENCH ORGANDIES, NEW DESIGNS, 25c.
SILK FINISHED POPLINS, 28 INCHES WIDE, 29c.

Those desiring exclusive fabrics impossible to obtain later in the season should avail themselves of this sale.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Irish linen handkerchiefs

Seconds at half price.

AFTER months of preparation we are in position to announce the Annual February Sale, in which three entire stocks of seconds from the three leading Belfast manufacturers are offered at about half price.

Irish linen initial handkerchiefs, 7c. and 12½c.

HAND WORKED INITIALS—Reg. price, 12½c. to 25c.

We have a collection of two thousand dozens of these handkerchiefs, of which smart women take delight in having a supply.

Men's Irish linen initial handkerchiefs, 15c.

FINEST HAND WORKED—Regularly 25c. to 50c. each.

Just one thousand dozen of these—the only opportunity of the entire year to select men's handkerchiefs worth up to 50c. at 15c.

Plain hemstitched handkerchiefs, 5c. and 8c.

5c., 8c. and 12½c. for women's; 8c., 12½c. and 19c. for men's.

Pure Irish linen—all widths of hemstitching—regular and extra sizes—the kind always in demand at 10c. to 50c. each.

Embroidered linen handkerchiefs, 8c. to 19c.

SHEER SHAMROCK and LINEN—Values up to 50c. each.

Dainty handkerchiefs in many effects—also fine lace trimmed and Mexican hand worked handkerchiefs.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

February furniture sale.

SECOND WEEK OF THE SEASON'S EVENT.

THE merit of values is best evidenced by the growth of a sale. We can say conservatively that during the first week, just closed, in this our ninth semi-annual sale of furniture, we more than doubled our sales for the corresponding period of last year. In view of these extraordinary records we believe that you will want to consider carefully these proven values—values that in one week's test more than doubled our last February business.

If desired, purchases will be held for future delivery. Last Wednesday we sold a bedroom suite for $750.00 to be delivered next September.

Sample parlor suites—special $45.

ONLY ONE OF A KIND—MAHOGANY FINISH; SOME

fifty suites, specially selected for to-day—handsomely upholstered in richly designed damask, tapestry and velour of the latest pattern.

$6 and $8 mahogany rockers, $4.75.

CHOICE OF OAK OR MAHOGANY FINISH.

Highly polished rockers, built for comfort and strength—a remarkable bargain, as evidenced by last week's selling.
$12.00 golden oak or mahogany armchair, 9.50. Fifth Floor.

1,000 $2.50 dining chairs at $1.65.

NOTHING ELSEWHERE AT THE PRICE TO COMPARE.

These chairs are constructed to last a lifetime—handsome, graceful, highly polished golden oak—with heavy box frames—closely woven cane seats—broad seats and comfortable backs—built for comfort and strength—armchairs to match.

Mission furniture

Buffet, weathered oak, fitted with plate rack, 2 top drawers; one lined for linen; a wine closet, with Dutch panel door, old silver trimming; very unique; value 39.00, at..... 29.25

Buffet, weathered oak, fitted with long, low mirror, two small drawers, one lined for silver; also two wine closets; with old silver trimming; very handsome design; value 56.00, at..... 42.00

China closet, weathered oak, with beaded glass door and 3 adjustable shelves; value 26.00, at..... 22.50

Sideboard, Antwerp, polish finish, fitted with French bevel plate mirror 5x39, also top stein shelf and plate rack, one long drawer for linen and two small drawers, one lined for silver; with brass trimming; also two wine closets; value 56.50..... 28.25

Dining table, weathered oak, a foot square top, heavy rim, Mission base 8 foot extension; best construction; value 32.00, at..... 25.00

Dining chairs, weathered oak, with heavy box frames, closely woven cane seats; very comfortable; value 3.50, at.. 2.50

$27.50 brass bed at $18.50

A HANDSOME 1906 DESIGN, WITH HEAVY POSTS—Massive mounts, and the new novelty shaped vases—all parts carefully fitted and joined—cannot work loose—heavy fillings—highest quality French lacquer—guaranteed construction.

BRASS BEDS, Six different styles to choose from—our February specials—worth from $45 up to $55, at 35.00

$30 Ostermoor mattress at $18.50

No Commodity in the World is Better Known.

$24.50, XXX quality mattress—pure hair—full 40 lbs., very closely tufted—fancy stripe ticking—special at..... $18

$21.00, XX quality mattress—pure hair—full 40 lbs., very closely tufted—fancy stripe ticking—special at..... $15

AMERICAN EDUCATOR IN CHINA DISMISSED

Native Sentiment Forces Viceroy to Remove Dr. Tenney.

BOYCOTT IS BEING REVIVED

Failure of Congress to Act on Chinese Demands Arouses Resentment—Foreigners at Canton Alarmed.

PEKING, Feb. 4.—Yuan Shi-Kai, Viceroy of Pe-chi-Li Province, has discharged Prof. C. D. Tenney, the foreign Director of Education, who organized the new school system in this province and within three years made it a model for the empire.

Strong opposition has arisen lately to foreign management of the schools, and particularly to Dr. Tenney, because he is an American.

Yuan Shi-Kai told Dr. Tenney that he appreciated his work, but he (Yuan) had so many enemies that he could not afford to keep him.

The boycott agitation against American goods is being revived. When it began Mr. Rockhill, the American Minister, and the American Consuls urged the Chinese to wait until Congress had time to act on their demands, and the failure of Congress to do so has aroused Chinese resentment.

Strong pressure has been brought to bear upon the Government to remove, because he is an American, E. B. Drew, the Commissioner of Customs at Canton, who is considered one of the ablest men in the establishment of Sir Robert Hart, Director General of Maritime Customs.

HONG KONG, Feb. 4.—Foreigners at Canton are in a state of great apprehension owing to the insufficient number of police to protect them.

After the looting of the residence of the Rev. Dr. Andrew Beattie, an American Presbyterian missionary at Fati, by an armed band of Chinese, the guard-boat was requested to send assistance, but the commander replied that he was not empowered to comply with the request.

Dr. Tenney is one of the best known American in China. At the time of the Boxer uprising in 1900, he was President of the University of Tien-Tsin, and he attracted world-wide attention by his bitter criticism of the delay in the departure of the allies to relieve the legations at Peking. He offered himself to lead the Europeans and Americans to the capital, and said:

"This business is not progressing in accordance with Anglo-Saxon traditions. Twenty thousand soldiers staying here while women and children of their own race are starving and awaiting massacre eighty miles away, military and naval officers meanwhile wasting time in bickering over petty politics, is a sorry spectacle."

Dr. Tenney also denounced the various entertainments given by the high officers of the allies at Tien-Tsin, while the legations were waiting for relief.

After the end of the Boxer outbreak, when Gen. Yuan Shi-Kai became Viceroy of Pe-chi-Li, and one of the most powerful men in China, Yuan began the construction of a college on the Western model at Pao-ting-Foo, the seat of the Viceroyalty, and appointed Dr. Tenney the Director of Education. Much of the progress in Chinese education in the last five years is said to have been due to Dr. Tenney's efforts.

Viceroy Yuan is at the present time being continually threatened with assassination by anti-dynastic revolutionaries.

HUNGARIAN CRISIS RENEWED.

Complete Failure of Negotiations—King May Resort to Absolutism.

VIENNA, Feb. 4.—The negotiations looking to a settlement of the Hungarian situation ended in complete failure today, and Count Julius Andrassy, one of the leaders of the Coalition, returned to Budapest, after a lengthy interview with the Emperor-King, who refused to accept the modified programme of the Coalition.

Unless the Coalition yields at the last hour this failure to reach an agreement must, it is thought, result in an effort by the Crown to establish absolutism in Hungary.

A MOVE AGAINST AUSTRIA.

Italy and Montenegro Said to Have Signed a Military Treaty.

VIENNA, Feb. 4.—It is reported that a military convention has been concluded between Italy and Montenegro for the purpose of breaking down Austria's predominating influence in the Balkans.

Neither confirmation nor denial of the report can be obtained in official circles here.

LADY GREY IS DEAD.

King Edward Sends Telegram of Condolence to Foreign Minister.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Lady Grey, wife of Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, who suffered concussion of the brain by being thrown from her trap at Ellingham, Northumberland, last Thursday, died today without having regained consciousness.

The death of Lady Grey has brought to the new Foreign Minister many sincere messages of sympathy. Throughout the nation Lady Grey's devotion to her husband and her pride in his political career were well known, and the announcement of her death as the result of an accident just when Sir Edward had reached the zenith of his ambitions has struck a sympathetic chord which finds voice in the newspapers of all shades of political opinion.

King Edward on learning of the death of Lady Grey sent a kindly telegram to Sir Edward.

Lady Grey died in a room of a schoolhouse, near which she was thrown from the trap. Sir Edward never left her bedside after the accident, but his wife showed not the slightest glimmer of consciousness from the first.

Japan to Have a 400,000-Ton Navy.

TOKIO, Feb. 4.—At a meeting of the National Budget Committee to-day a delegate representing the Government said that Japan expected to increase the tonnage of her navy to 400,000 by the end of the fiscal year 1907-8.

KEEP . . . the fact in mind that
YOUR . . . nights will be restful if your
VALUABLES are locked in the sort of
SAFE . . . that we make.
They Defy Fire and Burglar.
THE HALL'S SAFE CO.,
THE KINSEY, RAINIER & THOMSON CO.
SALES AGENTS, 393 BROADWAY,
Between White and Walker Streets, New York.
Telephone 4810-11-12 Franklin.

COSTLY ASPHALT REPAIRS.

Ahearn Scrutinizing Recent Bills for About $80,000.

It came out yesterday that the accounts for the cost of repairing asphalt pavements in the streets of the city in the last three months are being examined by Borough President Ahearn. They amount to $75,000 or $80,000. This damage, which has been so expensive to remedy, has been certified as being caused by the bonfires of small boys and such like.

About ten days ago the attention of the Borough President was called to the very large total of these claims, and he set his Inspectors to work to see how much of the work had been actually done and how much of the damage was the result of these fires and how much was caused by ordinary wear and tear.

When a contractor lays asphalt in a street, he has to undertake responsibility for the pavement for a certain number of years, but is paid for any repairs that are called for through bonfires or the tearing up of the streets to lay pipes. The compensation for this is fixed at the rate at which the original contract was made. In some cases it is only 95 cents a square yard; in others it runs as high as $2.60. No repairs on account of bonfires have been authorized by the city since Fall. The repairs now being scrutinized have been made since then.

Borough President Ahearn declined to say anything about the matter last night except that he had been engaged in investigating these particular repair bills for ten days, and had set his Inspectors to work upon them.

CHRISTIAN'S LYING IN STATE.

A Flower-Decked Room with No Black in It—Memorial Service Held.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 4.—There was an impressive memorial service over the body of King Christian in the Garden Room of the palace to-night. All the members of the royal family were present, but the ceremony was strictly private.

Earlier in the day a representative of The Associated Press visited the Garden Room. It is called the Gardenshoal because the windows open on the beautiful palace gardens. A striking feature of the lying-in-state of the monarch is its extreme simplicity and the abundant evidence of the loving reverence of the members of the royal family, who spend most of their time in the room, arranging flowers and disposing of newly arriving wreaths and floral designs.

Two sentries of the Foot Guards, wearing old-fashioned busbies, stand at the door. The only occupants of the room at the time of the correspondent's visit were the King's four personal Adjutants and a footman, who will remain on duty beside the coffin until it is removed to its last resting place within the gray walls of Roskilde.

The coffin lies in the middle of the room, beneath the gaze of former Danish Kings and Queens, whose pictures line the red-tapestried walls. It is covered with two Danish flags, and lies amid banks of the rarest flowers and surrounded by wreaths of lilies, pink and white roses, violets, lilies of the valley, and carnations.

On the coffin is the brass helmet with its plume and the crossed sword and scabbard worn by King Christian when he was the Captain of the Danish Horse Guards, the standards of which regiment are placed on either side of the head flanking two enormous silver candelabra from the collection of the Danish Kings of Rosenborg.

A massive silver crucifix stands on a white-covered table, while palms and ferns are arranged in the corners of the room to complete the picture of impressive simplicity. The entire absence of black from the "garden" room is noteworthy. The red walls, gilded window frames, and multi-colored flowers, among which the King's favorite "Magna Charta" rose predominates, completely remove the gloom of the usual death chamber. The whole grouping, indeed, suggests the glorious crowning of an honored life.

This note was also struck in the prayers and sermons in all the churches to-day, in which King Christian was eulogized, not so much as a monarch, but as a splendid pattern for every Christian.

BRITISH GUNNERS IMPROVE.

Average Points in the Fleet Greatly Increased Last Year.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The forthcoming gunnery reports for the British Navy for 1905 will show a remarkable all-around improvement, the average points being 68.26, against 43.22 for 1904. The best showing was made by the Channel, Atlantic, and Mediterranean fleets.

Some of the squadrons abroad made a lamentable showing, notably the China Sea Squadron. Admiral Noel's flagship, the Diadem, making only 11.7, as against 37.48 acnieved by the Exmouth, the flagship of Admiral Wilson of the Channel Fleet.

FIRE KILLS 12 IN A HOME.

Establishment for the Aged Kept by Nuns at Rennes Burned.

RENNES, Feb. 4.—All the buildings of the Home for the Aged, in the Faubourg de Paris, kept by the Little Sisters of the Poor, were destroyed by fire to-day.

Nine bodies have been found in the ruins. Three women died from fright.

Chaplain Stenou, while attempting to save the inmates of the home, fell and was seriously injured.

12 SQUARE MILES OF FIRE.

Started by a Spark from a Locomotive in Northern Italy.

MILAN, Feb. 4.—A forest fire that started three days ago from a spark from a locomotive on the St. Goddard Railway is still burning and now covers twelve square miles. Several hundred workmen are endeavoring to save the signal posts along the track and peasants are working to preserve their homes from destruction.

A number of factories and a chapel have already been destroyed. The big electric station at Ancasca, near Domodossola, is surrounded by fire, several towns are without light, and many factories have shut down for want of motive power.

A portion of the woods along the eastern shore of Lake Maggiore is also burning.

KITCHEN RANGE BLOWS UP.

Frozen Boiler Causes Wrecking of a House—Woman Unhurt.

Special to The New York Times.

YORK, Penn., Feb. 4.—A kitchen range in the home of ex-County Commissioner George F. Bortner in Shrewsbury exploded last night. Pieces of the range were blown through the walls. Nothing in the room was left unbroken.

The only person in the house, Mrs. Harry Sweeney, had stepped out of the room a few minutes before the explosion. She fainted from fright and thought she had been hit by one of the flying missiles. The explosion was due to the fact that the range boiler had been frozen up.

BULL KILLS A FARMER.

Becomes Loose in a Barn and Attacks Him.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Ferrin Lawrence, a farmer, living about five miles from Cortland, was killed by a bull in his barn this afternoon. The animal had been confined in a box stall in the basement, but had become loose and as Mr. Lawrence entered the basement, attacked him. When help arrived the farmer was dead.

MANY NARROW ESCAPES AT A FACTORY BLAZE

Fire Patrol, Hemmed In, Hewed Its Way to Safety.

FIREMAN'S FOOT CRUSHED

Policeman Broke His Leg—Big Crowd Sees Four-Alarm Grand Street Blaze Do $250,000 Damage.

Fire that did $250,000 damage and was attended by a series of accidents caused four alarms to be sent in yesterday morning from the corner of Mercer and Grand Streets.

An automatic alarm was received at Headquarters from the six-story building occupied by Charles Schoolhouse & Son, dealers in silks, and Bernhard Ulmann & Co., manufacturers of yarns. When the first engine reached the building the entire third floor seemed ablaze, and two regular alarms were sent in. Deputy Chief Kruger sent, in the next, which brought Chief Croker, who turned in a fourth alarm.

The fire was a hot and a fast one. The flames spread rapidly up the elevator shaft to the roof and also ate their way downward to the first floor. The rooms with their fireproof ceilings held the gases until the windows blew out with loud reports. Sheets of dense black smoke swept down the sides of the burning structure, filling the streets with a suffocating pall, entirely cutting off the sunlight and so seriously handicapping the firemen that Chief Croker was compelled to furnish quick reliefs to the pipemen.

The fire was fought for an hour from the adjoining buildings and with water towers, the flames being too hot to allow the men to fight them at closer range. The first accident was the breaking of a nozzle on one of the towers, crippling it for many minutes. Then pipe after pipe burst, sending showers of water and ice splinters in all directions.

When Capt. John Hall of Engine No. 20, with six of his men, entered the building by ladders from the third-floor windows, he was knocked down by a burning timber and his foot crushed so that he could not hobble to safety. He was carried down a ladder, and Policeman John McMahon of the Macdougal Street Station, hastening to get an ambulance, slipped on the ice and broke his left leg. The ambulance carried fireman and policeman to St. Vincent's Hospital. The entire three top stories of the building were soon eaten out by the fire.

Acting Supt. Sanford and fourteen others of the fire patrol force had finished covering the silks and velvets on the first floor at the Mercer Street side, and had gone to the basement of the east side of the building to cover some more goods when a part of the roof and the débris of three floors on that side crashed down to the first floor, entrapping them.

The entrance was blocked with a flaming mass of timbers. Fortunately they had axes with them. It would have been impossible to clear the débris before the men of the patrol were either suffocated or roasted. They got to work on one of the walls and hewed out a hole big enough to let them out. The fresh air at the first piercing of the wall gave them relief none too soon, for the cage in which they had been imprisoned was heavy with smoke, and the men were thigh deep in water.

On the floors above the men of three fire companies, numbering twenty-five, were fighting the flames when the crash came. Some of them were on the brink of the fiery abyss which opened at their feet, but every man escaped.

On the roof Battalion Chief Kruger and a dozen men were working when a huge water tank crashed over as the roof sagged. They scurried to safety in time.

A big crowd gathered, and the reserves from the Macdougal, Mulberry, Elizabeth, Mercer, Leouard, Church, and Eldridge Street Stations were called out to drive back the curious.

As the water was poured into the building, ladders, fire escapes, pipes, streets, and walls became thickly coated with ice, which glistened through the smoke as it caught the glare of the flames from the windows. It was one of the most stubborn fires that the department has had in many a day. The building was gutted from roof to basement. Schoolhouse & Son estimate their loss at $100,000, which is covered by insurance, and Ulmann & Co. say their loss is $150,000, also insured.

TECHNICAL OVERTRAINING.

Supply of Experts in Germany Far in Excess of the Demand.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Consul Harris of Mannheim, Germany, says the German Empire is rapidly building up a class of men for whom it has no employment at fair wages, and for whom the demand does not increase as fast as the supply. He cites the opinion of a writer in a leading paper of Mannheim to the effect that technical education in the empire has been carried far beyond the power to utilize it. The Consul writes:

"The question of erecting a school for the building trades in Mannheim being at present under discussion, a prominent constructing engineer has contributed an article to a leading newspaper of the city, in which he aims to show that technical education in Germany has gone beyond actual needs. He contrasts the number of those taking such training with the number in other professions, and concludes that the ranks of the technically trained are at present much overcrowded.

"Statistics show that the increase in numbers in the technical ranks has gone far beyond the demand—200 per cent. against about 50 per cent. on the average. The consequence of this overproduction in technical resources is a constantly diminishing rate of wages, as the law of supply and demand applies here as elsewhere. Wage statistics, which were compiled from inquiries made of 20,000 members of the German Technical Association and which were presented in the Reichstag by Dr. Heinz Potthoff, a member, show the following picture:

"Almost one-fourth of all city and other trained appointees receive a salary under 1,800 marks ($428.40) per year, 35 per cent. receive from 1,800 to 2,400 marks, ($428.40 to $571.20,) only 24 per cent. receive from 2,400 to 3,000 marks, ($571.20 to $714,) and only 19 per cent. receive over 3,000 marks, ($715.) It is to be noted that among these considered was a large number of office men who are engaged with public officials, which gives to the total a more favorable aspect, because among officials so employed a rate of salary from 2,100 marks ($499.80) to 2,700 marks ($642.60) generally prevails.

"From all this it appears that for an increase of technical resources and schools there is at present no pressing demand. There is an increased and, as it were, artificially created proletariat, and the various industries are not in a position to pay for these superfluous powers."

May Build Jersey Fishing Lake.

A syndicate of Jersey City men is trying to buy farms adjoining Black River, one mile west of the village of Chester. The object is to construct an artificial lake by placing a dam across the valley half a mile below the stone mill at Milldale. If the lake is built it will be thoroughly stocked with all kinds of game fish.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

WE ARE CONDUCTING
An Important Sale of
Distinctive Overcoats for Men
At $17.50
Formerly $22.50, $25.00, $28.00, $30.00
Garments which have had the benefit of expressive tailoring -- that define the character and innovations which mark the exclusive to-order tailormen's models.
Single-Breasted Box Models.
Single and Double-Breasted Paddock Models.
Long Double-Breasted Models.
Saks & Company
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

EVANS TO COMMAND 21 FIGHTING SHIPS

With 1,000 Great Guns and All Fighters Behind Them.

BIG AS ANY SQUADRON AFLOAT

Total Displacement of Fleet Will Exceed a Quarter of a Million Tons—Impressive Figures.

The battleship squadron of the North Atlantic fleet is soon to receive an addition of six first-class battleships, that will give to Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans a fleet of seagoing fighting ships of the first class that, so far as offensive and defensive power is concerned, will be the equal of any similar squadron afloat. The jackies behind the guns, too, will equal any in the navies of the world for marksmanship.

At the present time Admiral Evans has under his command eight battleships, all of the first class. The new ships, several of which have already had their trial trips, are the Rhode Island, and her sister ships the Virginia, Georgia, and New Jersey, and the Louisiana and Connecticut, and Minnesota, the former of which has recently broken records on her trial trip over the Rockland course. The Connecticut is ready for her trial, but will not be sent over the course until she is placed in commission, and has received her full complement of officers and men. This is due to the fact that she is being built by the Government, and there are no acceptance questions to be decided.

The battleship squadron now in commission consists of the first-class battleships Maine, Missouri, Kentucky, Kearsarge, Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa. The total tonnage of these vessels is 93,658, divided among the ships as follows:

Maine	12,846	Kearsarge	11,724
Missouri	12,362	Indiana	10,163
Alabama	11,763	Iowa	11,275
Illinois	11,861		
Kentucky	11,724	Total	93,658

There must also be added to this list the armored cruisers in the squadrons under command of Rear Admirals Brownson and Sigsbee. These vessels are the West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Colorado, and Maryland, and the Brooklyn, the first four being under Admiral Brownson and the last the flagship of Admiral Sigsbee. These five vessels increase the total tonnage of the armored ships at present in Admiral Evans's fleet by 73,635, which make the total 172,293.

Now come the additions that are soon to take their place in the fighting line, these vessels and their tonnage being as follows:

Connecticut	16,000	Virginia	14,948
Louisiana	16,000	Minnesota	16,000
Georgia	14,948		
Rhode Island	14,948	Total	107,792
New Jersey	14,948		

Add to this the total already in commission and then it will be seen what a magnificent fleet the United States is soon to have on the sea ready for a fight at a moment's notice. This total will be in battleships alone 201,450 tons. Adding to this the tonnage of the armored cruisers in commission, gives a fighting tonnage in armored ships of 264,085, results which will be further increased during the year by the commissioning of the 14,500-ton armored cruisers Washington and Tennessee, bringing the grand total to 293,085 tons.

Exclusive of guns of the smaller calibre, the battleships of the North Atlantic fleet now in commission carry twenty 13-inch, twelve 12-inch, sixteen 8-inch, seventy-four 6-inch, twenty-eight 5-inch, six 4-inch, twenty-four 3-inch, one hundred and eight 6-pounders, sixteen 3-pounders, and fifty-two 1-pounders. The commissioning of the new battleships will add to this twenty-four 12-inch, forty-eight 8-inch, twelve 7-inch, forty-eight 6-inch, eighty-eight 3-inch, seventy-two 6-pounder, and forty-eight 1-pounder guns. To this total must also be added the twenty-four 8-inch, fifty-six 6-inch, twelve 5-inch, seventy-two 3-inch, forty-eight 6-pounder, forty-eight 3-pounder, and thirty-six 1-pounder guns on the armored cruisers already in commission. The addition of the Washington and Tennessee will further increase this total by 8 10-inch, 32 6-inch, 44 3-inch, 24 3-pounders, and 8 1-pounders.

The above figures show that when these splendid fighting machines take their place in the regular line of the navy it will mean that under the command of a single officer there will be a fleet on whose vessels will be a total of 1,088 big guns. The effect of a broadside from such an aggregation of ships can easily be imagined.

STRIKE MOVE INDORSED.

Central Union Approves Projected Steps in Aid of the Housesmiths.

The Central Federated Union yesterday indorsed the resolutions passed by its Executive Committee on Friday night directing all affiliated unions in the building trades to go on strike on Feb. 15 if the Housesmiths' Union is not recognized by the Allied Iron Associations and the Building Trades Employers' Association. The unions which fail to declare sympathetic strikes, in case the housesmiths cannot obtain recognition for their organization, will be suspended.

There was no debate on the resolutions. Delegate Kelly of the Housesmiths' Union said that twelve contracts on which there were strikes of the housesmiths were taken by the general contractors out of the hands of the sub-contractors doing the ironwork, and that the general contractors were finishing it themselves with members of the union.

A letter was read from the Board of Education stating that the Housesmiths' Union had informed the board that it was ready to supply men to work on the public schools. The central body gave $100 to the striking housesmiths.

After the meeting delegates of the building unions were not willing to talk strike. They said they believed that some way would be found which would avert a general strike in aid of the housesmiths.

12 FAMILIES BURNED OUT.

Narrow Escapes at Fire in East New York Tenements.

A dozen families lost their homes and their members nearly lost their lives in a fire which destroyed two three-story frame tenement houses at 382 and 384 Osborne Street, East New York, early yesterday morning. Most of the tenants were rescued in their night clothes, while several panic-stricken parents dropped children from windows into the arms of policemen.

Two firemen, William E. Rogers of Engine No. 131, and George Hamm of Engine No. 133, were hurt.

The fire started in the store of Samuel Moll at 384 Osborne Street, and spread with great rapidity, cutting off escape from the houses by the stairs.

Nathan Neuman and his wife, who lived on the top floor of No. 384, dropped their three young children, Harry, Gustave, and Louis, into the arms of the rescuers who stood in the street below. Nathan Levine did the same with his three-year-old son Louis, and then, with his wife and four other children, was carried to safety. Policemen Kotterman and Schroeder made several rescues.

JOURNALISM IN CHINA.

Yellow Native Newspapers A-Plenty in the Empire.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Consul Anderson writes of journalism among the Chinese. He points out difficulties due to numerous dialects, but predicts a growth of newspapers in China similar to that in the United States in the past fifty or seventy-five years.

"The status of the newspaper business in China at the present time," he says, "is interesting, both from a business and a sociological standpoint. As might be expected from the radical difference between the Chinese and foreign languages there are two lines of the newspaper and publishing business, one foreign, generally English, and the other Chinese. It is rather surprising, in view of the comparatively small population of foreigners in China, how many large publications there are in foreign languages. The prices they obtain for their publications and their work probably explain the situation. Shanghai has five daily newspapers, three morning and two evening papers; one is French. It has six foreign weeklies, one German. It also has four Chinese dailies and a large number of Chinese weeklies.

"Practically all of the foreign papers sell for 4½ cents gold per copy. The subscription price is about $15 gold per annum, postage extra. The Chinese dailies sell for about half a cent gold per copy. In addition to these publications there are a large number of religious papers, mostly in Chinese, published by the mission authorities for the several missions, to be used in connection with their work in several portions of the empire.

"It is rather interesting to note that China at present seems to be passing through much the same process with its newspapers and other publications that many parts of the United States have passed through. All over the empire native newspapers are being started in the colloquial dialects and are more or less local in character. The result is that many irresponsible publications are issued and the means used by their projectors to keep them alive have a striking similarity to those employed by irresponsible parties at various times and in many places in the United States.

"Newspapers are established, run a short course, and then drop out of sight. Blackmail and other evils afflict many communities. Much of the anti-foreign agitation which has caused so much trouble in China in the past few years is to be traced to such publications. In time some of these papers, like some of their prototypes in other lands, develop into paying properties and responsible publications.

"Publishers of foreign newspapers in China are hampered somewhat by comparatively poor mail facilities, but their circulation makes up in quality what it lacks in quantity. Their telegraph service is costly, but they have comparatively little of it. Generally speaking, they would rank very low as newspapers in the United States, but, of course, it is well to remember that they are published in Chinese ports, and not in the United States. They are decidedly British in style and tone, and generally in prejudice. They are not popular with Americans, as a rule, because the average American is used to securing too much news for too little money, and he is surprised, not to say grieved, that the proposition is reversed in China."

BREAD ON THESE WATERS.

Also Pies, Sandwiches, and So On When Lunchroom Was Flooded.

Sandwiches, biscuits, loaves of bread, pies of many kinds, napkins, chairs, everything in the place that was easily movable, floated out of the door of the lunchroom of William Schwartzwalder, in Forty-first Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, yesterday afternoon, when a two-inch water pipe in the ceiling, burst by the freezing weather, flooded the place, and the police opened the doors.

The lunchroom was closed yesterday, but a considerable quantity of eatables was within reach of the water. By the time the break was discovered, the flood stood more than a foot deep on the floor, and was still deeper in the cellar. The police turned off the water.

Always Remember the Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

Frederick Loeser & Co
In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.
Store Opens Daily at 8 A. M., Closes at 5:30 P. M.

GROWTH.

JANUARY THIRTY-FIRST closed the greatest year in our history; one that passed by hundreds of thousands of dollars even the high water mark we set for ourselves when the year began.

That is generally interesting because of the prestige that great and growing business enterprises give to Brooklyn. It is especially interesting, because a business so healthily growing must be healthy at the roots and should, in the nature of things, grow in power of service-giving as it grows in size.

The Loeser Store *has* grown in service-giving during the past year. Leadership in many lines has centred here unquestionably — through breadth and excellence of stocks, through low prices, through such liberality of dealing as is equalled, probably, by no other store in the country.

We might give dozens of examples. Furniture and China and Housefurnishings are three notable ones at present specially interesting.

A dozen stores may advertise these things on the same day, but the Brooklyn people believe the Loeser Store serves best and the bulk of the *buying* will be at Loeser's.

There is reason for such public confidence. The careless store can't win it. The exaggerating store never holds it. It is only GOOD SERVICE-GIVING that wins and holds such leadership, and all Brooklyn has learned to look for the best service-giving in the Loeser Store.

In the year now opening we shall go ahead still further. Plans for even more thoroughly good service are being worked out. The increased power of the Store, gained through its great growth, will be applied to your better serving.

Fourteenth Annual Sale of
Art Needlework : : Much at Half Price

THESE EVENTS ARE CLASSIC. They have few imitators. They have no rivals. Just as the Loeser Art Needlework Store is in a class alone in this country, so these annual sales are unique in their scope and character and the remarkable values they present.

Thousands of discriminating Brooklyn women wait for them. Thousands of Brooklyn women will welcome this news of Cluny and Renaissance Lace Pieces and stamped Linens for

A Fourth, a Third and Even a Half Under Regular.

Cluny Lace Pieces : : Third to Half Less.

These Goods are not odds and ends, but in most cases are in complete sets from a 6 inch to a 12 inch Doily for the lunch table with centre pieces to match; these hints:

Doilies, 6 inches round, regularly 25c. to 35c., at ..... 15c. to 25c
Doilies, 8 inches round, regularly 30c. to 60c., at ..... 19c. to 39c
Doilies, 12 inches round, regularly 49c. to 98c., at ..... 29c. to 69c
Centre Pieces, from 16 to 28 inches, in most cases to match the above, regularly $1.49 to $6.98, at ..... 89c. to $4.98
Tea Cloths, from 32 to 45 inches, in a large variety of styles and designs, regularly $5.50 to $14.98, at ..... $3.89 to $9.98
Lunch Cloths, 54 and 63 inches round, beautiful designs with insertions, and deep border of lace; these are just the thing to throw over the table for the late evening luncheon; regularly $13.98 to $38, at ..... $8.98 to $19.98
Dinner Cloths in large variety of designs. As an instance of fine values, imagine buying a handsome 72 inch cloth with a 12 inch border and a 5-inch insertion, which usually sells at $30, for $17.98
Other fine Dinner Cloths from 72 to 90 inches round, with insertions 12 deep border, regularly $32.50 to $75, at ..... $20.98 to $49
Cluny Scarfs in various sizes and designs, from the plain to the more elaborate ones, ranging in prices as follows:
20x36, regularly $3.75 to $16, at ..... $1.98 to $9.98
20x36, regularly $3.98 to $21.50, at ..... $2.19 to $13.98
20x54, regularly $4.98 to $25.49, at ..... $2.75 to $15.98
20x63, regularly $5.25 to $18.50, at ..... $2.98 to $9.25
Also many odd Scarfs in various sizes and designs, in Point de Venise and Cluny effects; in some cases there are square to match. All are offered at about a fourth under the regular.

Renaissance : : Half Price and Less.

Fine Renaissance in Doilies, Centre Pieces, round and square, and 46 inch Tea Cloths; also a few Scarfs for the dressing table:
Doilies, 7 to 14 inches, round and square, regularly 98c. to $2.25, at ..... 49c. to 88c
Centre Pieces, from 18 to 28 inches, round and square, regularly $3.75 to $8.98, at ..... $1.75 to $3.98
Tea Cloths, from 54 to 46 inches, regularly $12 to $22, at ..... $5.75 to $10.98
Doilies with linen centre, 7 to 12 inches round, regularly 34c. to 90c., at ..... 16c. to 49c
Scarfs, size 18x36, regularly $6.98, at $2.98
Centre Pieces with linen centre, 20 to 28 inches round, regularly $1.75 to $3.75, at ..... 98c. to $2.29
Tea, Lunch, and Dinner Cloths, 36 to 72 inches round, regularly $4.25 to $14.25, at ..... $2.79 to $8.98
Squares, 18 to 24 inches, regularly $1.89 to $3.75, at ..... 98c. to $2.39
Tea, Lunch, and Dinner Cloths, 36 to 72 inches square, regularly $5.69 to $19.50, at ..... $2.69 to $10.50
Scarfs, from 18x36 to 22x74 inches, regularly $2.98 to $7.89, at ..... $1.89 to $8.98
Second Floor.

New Hosiery : : Spring Underwear.
The Annual February Sale—Greater Than Ever

GREAT OFFERINGS OF HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR have been made in the Loeser Store. The sales of the past have set a high mark that it seems probable no other store in the country has equaled.

But to-day starts a Sale that is better than anything we have ever done. To-day starts the greatest Sale in the Store's history.

It is immense in volume. Stocks are sufficient to last a week or more, no matter how great the demand. It is high in character. Finer Underwear and Hosiery will not be offered during the coming season anywhere, no matter what the prices. It is extraordinary in value giving. With cotton higher than it has been for many years and no prospect of a drop in price there are throughout this Sale

Savings of a Third to a Half on New, Fine Goods

Imagine, for instance, the possibility of getting
Women's 25c. Black Cotton Hosiery at 12½c.
Children's 15c. Black Cotton Hosiery at 6c.
Men's 25c. Black Cotton Hosiery for 12½c.
Women's 20c. Cotton Vests for 8c.
Men's 50c. Balbriggans at 25c.
Children's 25c. Underwear at 12½c.

—These are but sample values of the Sale. We have made broad preparations. You will get the same thorough, prompt, orderly service as though you were buying at regular prices.
Main and Second Floors. None sent C. O. D.

$3.75 and $5.75 Shirtwaist Boxes, $1.98.
$7.50 or Better Shirtwaist Boxes, $3.45.

WEATHERED OAK AND GOLDEN OAK Finished Boxes with pyrographic decorations of a very high order—the handsomest and best Shirtwaist Boxes that were ever sold for such prices, we believe. There are about 150 at $1.98 and 50 at the higher price. All are of hard wood. All are splendidly made. All are of good size. They will go in a jiffy. None sent C. O. D.

$20 and $25 Ruffled Lace Bed Sets at $12.75 Each.
$12.50 and $13.50 Ruffled Renaissance Bed Sets at $6.75.

White Irish Point Curtains Under Wholesale.
$3.50 and $4 Curtains at $1.98 a pair.
$5.00 and $6 Curtains at $3.75 a pair.
$6.50 and $7.50 Curtains at $4.65 pair.
$8.50 and $9 Curtains at $5.98 a pair.

White Nottingham Lace Curtains, Near Half.
$1.75 and $2 Curtains at 89c. a pair.
$2.25 and $2.50 Curtains at $1.45 pair.
$2.75 and $3 Curtains at $1.95 a pair.
$3.50 and $4.50 Curtains at $2.75 pair.

The February Carpet Sale.

AN ANNUAL EVENT as characteristic of this Store as is the Furniture Sale—and as notable in economy offerings.

For months we have been getting ready. The Carpets for the Sale have come from the best Carpet Mills in the country, and are their finest product. There is immense range of patterns, probably the greatest showing ever made in any sale. And every pattern is up-to-date and desirable.

We will be accommodating, as far as possible. Buy your Carpets to-day and we will lay them whenever you are ready, within a reasonable time.

Ingrain Carpets.
Spring Price, 85c. a Yard.
Sale Price, 64c. a Yard.
Velvet Carpets.
Spring Price, $1.10 a Yard.
Sale Price, 84c. a Yard.
Spring Price, $1.50 a Yard.
Sale Price, $1.29 a Yard.
Tapestry Brussels.
Spring Price, 75c. a Yard.
Sale Price, 57c. a Yard.
Spring Price, 90c. a Yard.
Sale Price, 69c. a Yard.

Tapestry Brussels.
Spring Price, $1 a Yard.
Sale Price, 79c. a Yard.
Axminster Carpets.
Spring Price, $1.25 a Yard.
Sale Price, $1 a Yard.
Spring Price, $1.50 a Yard.
Sale Price, $1.19 a Yard.
Spring Price, $1.75 a Yard.
Sale Price, $1.35 a Yard.
Inlaid Linoleums.
Spring Price, $1.25 a Yard.
Sale Price, 95c. a Yard.
Third Floor.

ST. THOMAS'S TRUSTEES AND PEW OWNERS DIFFER

Places of Pews Were Changed in Temporary Building.

NICE POINT IN CHURCH LAW

Church Members Found Their Pews Weren't Located as They Were Before the Fire.

A difference of opinion, which has grown into a serious disagreement, exists between certain of the pew owners of St. Thomas's Church and the church government, constituted in the Wardens and Trustees, over the rights of the pew owners to seats in the new edifice soon to be reared on the site of the old church, destroyed by fire last Summer.

The congregation of St. Thomas's, of which the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires is rector, is among the wealthiest in New York. Since last October services have been conducted in a temporary wooden structure, built within the fire-blackened walls still standing at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street. Immediately after the fire of Aug. 8, when the Gothic structure of brown sandstone was reduced to a shell, work was started on the temporary place of worship, which was rushed to completion within ninety days.

The difficulties between the pewholders and the church authorities date back to that time. Pewowners attending the first services in the temporary structure were astonished to find that their title to pews in the old church did not give them corresponding rights in the new, and their occupancy of pews in relatively the same position as their old ones depended upon the courtesy of the Vestry.

Many of the owners were ignorant of the legal status of their rights, and protests were immediately made to the trustees by a number of those aggrieved. It was explained to them that the law on pew holder's rights plainly sets forth that the purchaser of a church pew buys merely a right which continues only while the building stands and ceases to exist when the church structure is either sold or destroyed.

To some, however, this explanation was not entirely satisfactory. It left open the question whether the church might not technically be said to continue as long as the walls stood, and the building of the new edifice be counted in the eyes of the law merely as the reparing of the old one.

As a matter of fact, though the main walls still stand at Fifty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, it has been determined by test that the sandstone is not of sufficient strength, and the new building will, in consequence, have to be new from the foundations. Despite the clarity of legal precedent in support of the attitude of the trustees, the dissatisfied pewholders refuse to let the matter drop, and it has become so pressing that it was practically the only subject discussed at last Wednesday's meeting.

Neither of the Wardens nor any of the vestry cared yesterday to discuss the position the church authorities will take toward the rights of the old pew-owners in the new church, which cannot be built for a year or two at least. Ten architects are now competing for the new church contract and the plans will be ready for the judgment of the committee before many months.

The trustees, it was explained by one of the church officers last night, are compelled to look at the whole matter entirely from the legal standpoint. That was determined at Wednesday's meeting, but what arangements will be made with individual pew-owners remains an open question. It is probable that the pew-owners, of whom there are only twenty-eight, will be allowed first choice of the pews occupying corresponding positions to their old ones, though this matter, too, is one of the points at issue.

The congregation of St. Thomas's numbers among its members the Astors, the Vanderbilts, and the Goelets. In the old building, which had been a Fifth Avenue landmark for thirty years, the weddings of Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt to the Duke of Marlborough and of Miss Goelet to the Duke of Roxburghe were celebrated.

In the fire some famous paintings by John La Farge were destroyed, as well as a bas relief by Augustus St. Gaudens, which was in plaster. Had it been cast in bronze, as was the original intention, it might have been saved, as was the bronze bust of the late Dr. W. F. Morgan, one of the early rectors, and the magnificent bronze cross which topped the altar.

PALM READER SHOT HUSBAND.

In Self-Defense, She Declares—He Accuses Her Manager.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 4.—While Isaac Bonnell of Nashua, N. H., lay on the floor in the apartment of his wife, a palm reader, to-day with a bullet wound in the head, he accused first his wife and then A. L. Morrell, her manager, of shooting him. Bonnell was removed to the Hale Hospital in a dangerous condition, and the woman was locked up on a charge of assault with intent to kill. Morrell was held as a witness.

Mrs. Bonnell declares that she shot in self-defense. She told the police that her husband fired at her first, and showed an abrasion of her right arm and a bullet hole through her sleeve.

When the police entered the apartment they found the woman and Morrell caring for the wounded man. Mrs. Bonnell had not lived with her husband for several months. He arrived from Nashua today, and when he appeared in the room, she said, demanded "a private reading immediately," asking his wife to go into the back room.

She started to follow him, but, as he appeared to be very angry at Morrell's presence, decided not to go. Then, she says, the man drew a revolver from his hip pocket and fired the bullet, grazing her arm. She seized a revolver and fired, and Bonnell fell. Both weapons were found by the police. Each contained one exploded cartridge.

BOMB-THROWING ARREST.

Maspeth Saloon Keeper Taken to Answer Extradition in Worcester Case.

Frank Cozonowski was arrested yesterday afternoon in his saloon, 91 Tenny Avenue, Maspeth, L. I., on a technical charge of vagrancy on information from Massachusetts that extradition papers had been forwarded in which he was accused of threats and extortion. These acts constitute a felony in Massachusetts. In addition, the prisoner will be charged with complicity in blowing up the home of Paul Moszynski, 52 Union Avenue, Worcester, Mass., a week ago, with a dynamite bomb.

Cozorowski and Moszynski agreed to purchase the property and each paid $325, on account. A mortgage for the balance was given but the payments were not met and foreclosure proceedings were instituted. Cozorowski demanded refund of his share of the purchase money and, being refused, Moszynski says, threatened to blow up the house. In the early morning of Jan. 28, the house was blown to fragments.

Testimonial Dinner to Brackett.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Feb. 4.—Senator Edgar T. Brackett will be the guest of honor at a testimonial dinner here about the middle of March. It is understood that fully 400 invitations are to be issued, and that all sections of the State will be represented. The banquet will probably be held in the armory.

Killed In Short Cut for Train.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 4.—Thomas Haley, a molder, was killed on the tracks of the Danbury Branch of the New Haven Road at South Norwalk last evening. He was taking a short cut to the station. He was 50 years old and leaves a widow.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL CONTROL.

Rumor That It Had Passed to the Union Pacific Denied.

In well-informed quarters here emphatic denial was given yesterday to a story sent from New York to Chicago that the Union Pacific had acquired control of the Illinois Central Railroad. To this was added a telegraphic denial from Vice President J. T. Harahan of the Illinois Central, who has headquarters in Chicago, where are the operating offices of the road.

The story had it that the Union Pacific had acquired 62 per cent. of the Illinois Central stock through the Railroad Securities Company, a New Jersey corporation organized several years ago to acquire Illinois Central stock in the interest of Edward H. Harriman and his associates. In the acquisition it was said that some of the profits coming to the Union Pacific from the sale of its holdings in Northern Pacific and Great Northern were used.

The control of the Illinois Central has been a topic of interest in Wall Street for some time, both on account of the rumored acquisition of the stock through the Railroad Securities Company and because of reports that an effort was being made to wrest the control from the present management as a means of getting back at President Fish for the stand he has taken in the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Mr. Fish was the most active of the Mutual Trustees in opposing for a time the reported plan of the element in the board headed by H. H. Rogers and George F. Baker to reorganize the company in advance of a thorough investigation. As a member of the Mutual's Investigating Committee, which has recommended suits against Trustees who are supporting the Peabody management, Mr. Fish is understood to have antagonized powerful interests.

The Illinois Central has figured in almost every theory of railroad readjustment in the Middle States in connection with the Union Pacific. Commanding the Mississippi Valley, it is a property on which many railroad men have cast longing eyes. Among these has been Mr. Harriman, who, since the readjustment following the suit to prevent the distribution of the Northern Securities stock last Spring, has been understood to have close affiliations with the Standard Oil railroad interests.

The policy of the Illinois Central, however, has been to seek to have the stock distributed in as many hands as possible. It is common knowledge in railroad circles that no other road in the country has as many stockholders in proportion to its capitalization. Hence its control has been considered in Wall Street as not easily to be shaken, and the fact that in three years the Railroad Securities Company, aside from the possibility of recent heavy purchases, through specific arrangement, has not been able to acquire more than a small fraction of the stock, illustrates this fact. The capital of the road is $95,000,000 of stock, $145,000,000 of bonds, and the road guarantees $10,000,000 of bonds of constituent companies.

PARKER DEFENDS BENCH.

Time to Protest About Charges Against Judges, He Declares.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 4.—Ex-Chief Justice Alton Brooks Parker, in an extemporaneous speech at the banquet given last night by the Appellate Judges of the Fourth Department to the Supreme Court Justices of the State at the Genesee Valley Club here, discussed the charges made against members of the judiciary. The time had come, he declared, to lay aside the tradition of the ermine and refute sweeping, unwarranted attacks upon the bench of New York.

Justice Warren B. Hooker was present at the banquet, and it was a matter of discussion among some who heard Judge Parker's words whether he did not imply a disapproval of the efforts that have been made to reopen the Hooker case.

"When a few days ago I read in the papers of the introduction of a resolution at Albany by a member of the Assembly calling for a general investigation of the judiciary of the State," said Judge Parker, "an investigation into a co-ordinate part of the Government which the Legislature has no right to make, I felt the time had come for a protest. The bar of the State, conscious of the rectitude of the judiciary and its integrity of purpose, should by pen and word take action in defense of the representatives of the department of Government who, by the unwritten law, are forbidden to take notice of slanders. By that unwritten law Judges are as helpless to defend themselves as a woman is to defend her chastity.

"I have served in five Appellate tribunals and with twenty-six Judges, and in those courts there were strong divergences of opinion, which we vigorously defended; courts in some of which there were Republican majorities, in others a Democratic majority. Never have I known one single instance in which the action of a Judge was affected by partisanship or any other consideration than that of meting out justice in accordance with equity and law as he understood it."

Judge Parker's utterances were greeted with an outburst of applause.

HITS PARTISAN ASSESSMENTS.

Civil Service Board Would Extend Publicity to State Employes.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—The further extension of the jurisdiction of the State Civil Service Commission to the counties as yet unclassified, the protection of all employes under the State Government from assessment for political purposes, and the placing under the control of the commission of the civil service administration of third-class cities are the principal recommendations of that commission in its twenty-third annual report to the Governor, made public to-night.

"The disposition now in evidence to curb the collection of gigantic campaign funds by political parties, and to protect officials and corporations from assessment for partisan purposes," says the report, "suggests that the safeguard of publicity, now applied to candidates for elective office, and perhaps to be applied to Campaign Committees, might be profitably extended so as to include all employes under the State Government.

"This could be attained by an amendment of the civil service law requiring the filing by each such employe, with the receipt for the January salary installment, of a statement setting forth the amount of the contributions, if any, direct or indirect, made for political purposes by said employe during the preceding year. This would operate, not to check voluntary and legitimate contributions to party funds, but to prevent the enforced and unlawful assessment for political ends of persons in the service of the State Government."

According to the report, more than 11,000 places are now in the classified civil service list of the State. Of this number, 1,249 are classified as "exempt," 4,124 as "competitive," and 4,881 as "non-competitive." Of 6,869 candidates examined during the year by the Chief Examiner and his assistants, 4,264 have pualified, 1,881 failed, and 724 were in examinations so recently held that their papers have not been rated.

Wabash Linked to the Seaboard.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Feb. 4.—Work on the Kesler tunnel on the sixty-five-mile Wabash connecting link between Cumberland and Cherry Run was completed yesterday, connecting the Wabash with the Atlantic seaboard.

"For me, I am connoisseur. Do I taste in this shop and in that shop? No. I say to my grocer, 'Send me French Olive Oil, send me Grape Salad Vinegar, send me Mustard —all with the label Alphonse Pinard, and on the bottle, the round Cresca Mark. So is the harmony."

Reiss & Brady,
Importers of the World's Delicacies,
New York and Bordeaux.

JERSEY LIQUOR TRAFFIC MENACED ON MANY SIDES

Local Option, High License, Other Restrictions, Threaten.

THE WHOLE STATE STIRRED

Saloon Men Recall Apprehensively the Law of 20 Years Ago Which Threatened Prohibition.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Feb. 4.—Because of the present widespread and insistent demand for some measure of liquor reform in New Jersey, the appearanee on the House calendar of a local option measure has stirred up a commotion equal to that which forced the enactment of the local option law of twenty years ago.

The excitement has been intensified by the movement on the part of the Catholic and Episcopal Bishops of the New Jersey Dioceses, with the clergy of other denominations, for a higher high-license law, for Sunday observance, for the limitation of the number of saloons, and for other restrictions upon the business.

The ministers all over the State are preaching sermons designed to arouse the people, and the liquor dealers regard the situation as so threatening that their associations are trying to form an effective plan of opposition.

When the local option law of twenty years ago was passed, county after county voted to go "dry." Even the central applejack counties, like Hunterdon and Warren, fell into line, and there was danger that, if the poll were completed, the populous and cosmopolitan counties of Essex and Hudson, where the liquor element is powerful, might lose the 3,000 saloons that flourish in them. The liquor dealers of those two counties believe to this day that nothing but the hasty repeal of the law saved them from being put out of business.

That was a county option law. The pending bill, which drew an enormous throng to the State House last Tuesday in its advocacy, provides for a town option. The Liquor Dealers' Associations all over the State, unwilling to take another chance, have all declared their undying opposition to a local option law of any character.

Hoboken is the single exception. The Hotel Keepers' Association there, in the belief that the preponderating German vote of the city may be depended upon to stand loyal, declares itself not interested except to see that the license fee is not raised. The Central German Alliance, however, is arranging for a mass meeting here next Thursday to protest against any local option legislation.

The high-license act which ex-Supreme Court Justice Gilbert Collins of Jersey City is about to draw for the church agitators, fixes the minimum fee at $1,000, and is being drawn on the assumption that it will close the groggeries and dives. Under the present law, $250 is the minimum license fee, and it can be run up to $1,000 in the town that so desire. The maximum fee, exacted in some of the temperance towns, is prohibitive. Prior to the enactment of the existing law, the fee in Jersey City, Hoboken, and Newark had been only $50. Its increase fivefold did not close a single place.

The agitation has shown wide difference among the liquor men themselves. The Brewers' Association is aiding a high license act that will apply, however, only to the saloons in which spirits are sold, for the lager beer saloons it would have the fee stand as it is. The Hudson County Liquor Dealers' Association objects to this.

An interesting intimation is that the saloon men may seize the agitation to prevent the sale of liquor by grocers and druggists. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Federation of Labor last week it was resolved to favor an act of that tenor. The Hudson County Liquor Dealers' Association advises "the clerical gentlemen" that if they want to do something for the cause of temperance they should see to it that the grocers are no longer allowed to send liquors to their customers.

"One licensed grocery store," to quote the address, "sells more liquor to private families than fifty regular saloons. It is the licensed grocer and druggist that are responsible for so much secret drinking among women."

Montclair has a total abstinence agitation. The churches are participating, and the women's clubs are taking an active hand. Petitions are in circulation asking the town authorities to refuse to renew any of the existing liquor licenses and to close the bars in all the clubs.

A WEST POINT FOR MEXICO.

United States Military Academy Methods to be Adopted.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 4.—After careful investigation of the results attained by West Point training for soldiers in the American army the Mexican Government has determined upon the establishment of schools with similar purposes. In general form of organization they will be patterned closely after the United States Military Academy.

Under the name of School for Aspirants the War Department recently established on a small scale an experimental educational institution carrying West Point methods. It proved so great a success that the War Department has named a committee headed by Gen. Juan Duran, to make a recommendation as to the mode of procedure. It is intended in this school not alone to enable men to fit themselves for service as officers, but to enable officers to continue their studies after they are in service.

Dr. Fowler's Condition Critical.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—The condition of Dr. George Ryerson Fowler of Brooklyn, the appendicitis expert, who was operated upon for this disease, was reported at the Albany Hospital late to-night as very critical.

Seigel Cooper Co. | The Big Store. | Seigel Cooper Co. | The Big Store.

There Is Not a "Regular" Price in Our Furniture Store During This Sale.

That's the Big Store's big way of doing things. We announce a Furniture Sale—and present an entire furniture store at reduced prices!

The offer of a specially bought lot of furniture at regular prices doesn't make a Furniture Sale. Neither does the offer of a lot of specially-made-cheap furniture at about what it's worth. Yet both these methods are at present the subjects of much strenuous advertising. Our own belief is that the only way to make a Sale is to make a Sale—reserving nothing, reducing everything.

And so you will find things on our Furniture floors at present. Every piece of furniture, every brass or iron bedstead, every mattress and pillow in our regular stock has a tag on it which bears a price from ten to thirty per cent. under the figures of a week ago.

We don't use our special bargains as baits to attract purchasers for regular-price goods, because we haven't a regular price in the whole furniture store.

Just do a little comparing!

Morris Chairs.

Finest quartered oak; golden color; shaped arms and curved legs; complete with figured velour cushions; made in our own factory. Regular price $8.90; sale price.....5.00

Dressers.

Quartered oak top and front; plain oak sides. A very artistic design; best construction and finish. Base measures 42 inches in length and 22 inches in width. 24x30 inch French plate bevel mirror. Regular price $21.00 .....12.75

$23.00 Oak Dressers.....19.00
$27.00 Oak Dressers.....22.50
$28.50 Mahogany Dressers....23.00
$30.00 Mahogany Dressers....25.00
$28.50 Mahogany Dressers....23.00
$29.50 Birch Dressers 23.50
$37.00 Maple Dressers 31.00
$37.00 Mahogany Dressers....31.00

Chiffoniers.

Solid oak; four large and two small drawers; lacquered brass handles; very strong construction; rich golden finish; French plate bevel mirror; regular price $9.00.....6.50

Same design, without mirror...4.75
$20.50 Maple Chiffoniers.....17.50
$23.00 Oak Chiffoniers.....19.50
$22.00 Mahogany Chiffoniers..18.00
$24.50 Oak Chiffoniers.....20.50
$32.00 Mahogany Chiffoniers..24.00
$27.50 Birch Chiffoniers.....23.50

Dining Chairs.

Best selected Oak, strongly constructed, finished in the best possible manner; box frames, thus making chair very strong; curved legs, with claw feet; seats are covered with genuine leather. We can take orders on these chairs to deliver in one week's time; regular price $4.00. 2.50

Handsome $60.00 Parlor Sets for $38.00.

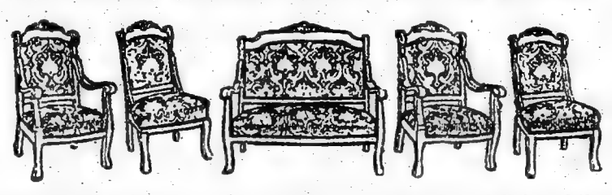

We can't tell you all the beauty, quality, workmanship and finish of these handsome Parlor Sets. After you have seen them and examined their construction you will appreciate what a rare bargain we are offering at this sale. Even at our regular price—$60.00—these Sets give you more for your money than you could get elsewhere. But our sale price is only $38.00.

Five pieces:—Fine mahogany finished frames; durable and strongly constructed; heavy carved heads on backs; splendid upholstery, and covered with Verona Velours or Cream Tapestry; regular price $60.00; sale price 38.00

Sideboards.

Best selected Oak, strongly constructed; golden color; curved uprights; pretty carving; French plate bevel mirrors; regular price $15.50.10.00

China Closets.

Best selected Quartered Oak, rich golden color finish; four grooved shelves, curved ends; regular price $21.00 .....14.00

A 40-Pound Mattress of Pure South American Hair for $15.

The regular price of this mattress in our own store is $20. Other stores charge as high as $25 for the same grade of hair and workmanship. At $15 it is an offer to snap at, and we expect to sell a great many.

The hair is the best known to the mattress maker, and the work is done in our own clean factory in the best manner. Full 40 pounds, and full size; made in one or two parts as ordered; covered with A C A or fancy ticking; during this sale only.....15.00

Special Prices in Pillows.

These are made in our own factory and the prices quoted are for the large size—24x28 inches.

Sea Foam Pillows, reduced to 85c. Best Goose Feather, reduced to $1.60. Special Duck Pillows, reduced to $1. Extra Select Goose Feather, $2.75

A special Pillow, made of a combination of silk floss and sea foam feathers; low priced, but luxurious and reliable 38c

Dining Tables.

Best selected Plain Oak, rich golden color finish; five fluted legs; six ft. extension; regular price $9.00..6.00

Weathered Oak Rockers.

Made entirely of the best quality of Quartered Oak; powerfully constructed; seats are covered with Spanish leather. An effective Mission design, which will add to the beauty of a den, hall or library. To secure these we were obliged to purchase an immense quantity, and we are ready to take orders from the sample to deliver in two weeks' time. Regular price $13.50...8.00

Arm Chairs to match. Regular price $12.00. Special 7.50

$10.50 Weathered Oak Rocker. 9.25
$13.50 Weathered Oak Rocker. 12.00
$24.00 Weathered Oak Settee..21.50
$40.00 Weathered Oak Rocker. 35.00
$44.00 Weathered Oak Rocker. 39.00

Box Couches.

Six feet long, 29 inches wide; covered with green Denim or other shades if desired; upholstered with the best steel Japanned Spring. Also very practical for wardrobe purposes. Regular price $8.00; sale price.5.00

Couches.

Built on a solid Oak Frame with bow ends; good materials and workmanship; patent tufting; buttons so fastened that they will not easily pull out; covered with genuine horsehide leather; regular price $35.00..27.50

Leatherette Couches.

Solid Oak Frame with entire open construction; patent buttons which will not easily pull out; biscuit tufting; covered entirely with the very best quality of leatherette; sure to give splendid service. Regular price $18.00 .....10.00

Artistic Oriental Rugs.

From $7 to $20 Taken Off Each Price.

We sell Oriental Rugs without sentiment. We see no reason whatever for asking fancy prices for them merely because they are rich and handsome and much wanted. Ours are common sense prices, based on the cost of the goods to us.

And now those low prices are cut.

Turkish Rugs.

Size.	Regular Price.	Special Price.
11.4x8.6	$75.00	$62.00
11.0x0.7	$85.00	$67.00
11.2x7.9	$67.50	$55.00
13.7x9.10	$105.00	$85.00
12.5x9.3	$90.00	$73.00
11.9x0.2	$80.00	$68.75
13.0x9.2	$87.50	$65.00
7.9x5.9	$35.00	$28.50
13.9x9.11	$105.00	$87.00
12.2x8.11	$80.00	$68.75

Cashmere Rugs.

Size.	Regular Price.	Special Price.
10.9x6.10	$75.00	$63.75
12.2x7.2	$90.00	$74.50

Khiva Rugs.

Size.	Regular Price.	Special Price.
9.6x7.5	$95.00	$78.50
8.3x7.11	$87.50	$71.50
7.10x6.6	$70.00	$57.75
8.9x7.0	$90.00	$73.00
9.3x6.7	$90.00	$73.00

Persian Rugs.

Size.	Regular Price.	Special Price.
13.2x9.10	$150.00	$128.50
13.10x10.0	$155.00	$135.00
12.6x8.5	$145.00	$120.00
13.0x10.6	$185.00	$155.00
15.8x12.6	$260.00	$220.00

(Siegel Cooper Store, 5th Floor.)

Pretty Domestic Rugs

At Much Lowered Prices

High grade Wilton and Smyrna Rugs in beautiful designs and colors. Desirable sizes for parlors, libraries, drawing rooms and bed chambers.

Wilton Rugs.

Regularly.	Sizes.	Special
$57.50	10.6x14.0	$47.50
47.50	10.6x12.0	41.50
45.00	9.0x14.0	39.50
40.00	9.0x12.0	34.75
35.00	9.0x12.0	29.50
35.00	8.3x10.6	29.75
$30.00	8.3x10.6	$25.50
22.50	8.0x 9.0	17.50
19.50	4.6x12.0	14.50
17.50	3.0x15.0	12.50
14.50	3.0x12.0	10.50
10.75	3.0x 9.0	7.75

Smyrna Rugs.

Regularly.	Sizes.	Special
$55.00	10.6x15.0	$48.50
47.50	10.6x13.6	35.00
45.00	10.6x12.0	32.50
30.00	9.0x12.0	26.50
$22.50	9.0x12.0	$17.25
15.00	7.6x10.6	12.25
10.50	6.0x 9.0	8.25

Fur Rugs.

To reduce our stock of Fur Rugs quickly we have lowered prices in this manner:

Combination Fur Rugs, Lined, size 28x64, regular $4.50; special.....$2.95

Black Goat Rugs, Unlined, size 26x64, regular $2.95; special.....$2.20

White Sheep Rugs, Unlined, size 28x64, regular $3.50; special.....$2.45

White Goat Rugs, Unlined, size 28x64, regular $2.25; special.....$1.75

One Sample Lot of Colored Fur Rugs, Lined, size 28x64; regular $1.75; special....$1.00

Here's an Exquisite Spring Suit--- and It's a Bargain.

Here is one of the new Spring models, which we present as an example of The Big Store's way of doing things.

It is a really beautiful style, graceful in line and striking in effect, made of the handsomest light-weight broadcloth that the coming season can show, and trimmed in a way to please the woman who wants style and plenty of it, but who dislikes conspicuousness.

It is a jaunty Eton model in your choice of old rose, tan, Alice blue, gray, dark green, royal blue and black, with the proper three-quarter sleeve and bodice girdle. It has the new habit back, with button trimmings.

We don't believe you can buy a suit that is its equal in material, makeup or style for less than $40.00. You certainly cannot buy one like it anywhere else for anything like our price.. 27.50

16-Button Glove, $2

There isn't a woman in New York who watches the styles (and what New York woman doesn't?) who will not instantly recognize the importance and unusualness of this announcement.

The prevalence of the short sleeves in women's dress has created a demand for long gloves stronger than anything the glove trade has known in years. And this demand has come at a time when the makers of automobile garments have all but swept the market clean of the soft kidskin of which the gloves are made.

The gloves we offer are 16-button White Glace Mousquetaires — undoubtedly the glove above all others that a woman would choose —they are from 22 to 25 inches long. We would have no trouble whatever in getting at least a dollar a pair more for them if we priced by demand instead of by cost.

But we can, and therefore will sell them at $2.00 a pair.

Also 10,500 pairs of 2-clasp Glace Gloves, in white, tan, mode, brown, beaver and black, with Paris point embroidery. All sizes, in all colors. New goods fresh from France 75c

$3.50 to $6.50 Corsets To-day, $1.95

The best news of high-grade Corsets that has been printed in more than a year by The Big Store. High-grade domestic and imported Corsets in broche, fancy brocades, silk batistes, imported coutils and sateens—in fact, the best materials that corsets are made of.

Though the price is extraordinarily low, the models are the newest, including high and low bust, short and long dip hip. Artistically trimmed with lace and ribbon—a few beautiful lace-front Corsets at this price, too.

The principal reason for this unusual comedown in price is the fact that these are odd sizes, but there are enough to promise almost any figure a fitting. Not a pair of Corsets in the entire offering sold formerly for less than $3.50—many of them as high as $6.50. Come early; if you can find your size you'll get the biggest and best value in Corsets ever announced anywhere.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Centre, 19th St.)

Women's Knitted Blouse Sweaters,

Golf Vests and Norfolk Jackets.

To-day we make a clearance of these invaluable cold weather garments at these new prices:—

WOMEN'S KNITTED VESTS, double breasted; very pretty colorings, at.. 98c

WOMEN'S WORSTED KNITTED BLOUSE SWEATERS, extra heavy, pretty stitch, high neck, with ribbed collar and cuffs; colors black and gray; regularly $1.75 ..... 1.25

WOMEN'S WORSTED NORFOLK JACKETS, extra heavy, made V neck and finished with belt; colors, red, white, gray; regularly $2.50..... 1.75

WOMEN'S WORSTED KNITTED BLOUSE SWEATERS, popular zig-zig patterns; very heavy made, high neck; colors, black, red and gray..... 1.95

WOMEN'S WORSTED KNITTED BLOUSE SWEATERS, in superior quality zephyr; attractive stitch, high neck, with ribbed collar and cuffs; colors, white, red, gray and black; regularly $3.75.. 2.95

Siegel Cooper Store, 2d Floor, East, (19th St.)

A Good Looking, Serviceable, Stylish Cheviot Suit, $6.75.

Seems unlikely? It would be IMPOSSIBLE anywhere outside The Big Store. But here's the suit to prove it.

It's a tailor-made suit in black, blue or brown cheviot, and the cloth is firm and solid, woven to wear. A 38-inch coat, satin-lined to waist, and a plaited, braid-trimmed skirt.

If there's one of these suits left here after this morning we shall think that New York women have lost their eye for bargains. For the price is..... 6.75

A Story of New Silks

Thickly punctuated with bargains. New goods—Spring goods—object lessons in the new colorings. Also some staple shades and Pongees—less delicate—possibly all the more delicate to many—and plenty of special prices to sweeten the showing.

$1 Crepe de Chines, 70c.

36 inches wide; pure silk; domestic make, in white, pink, light blue and black. $1.00 would be a reasonable price for this quality 70c

Rough Shantung Weave Pongees.

27 inches wide; in all the most wanted street and evening shades; one of the most fashionable fabrics of the season 49c

Fancy Silks.

6,800 yards of 19-inch fancy Silk Suitings; beautiful line of colors in a large variety of neat designs 39c

Messaline Silks.

20 inches wide, in every new and desirable color, including plenty white and black, at 43c

Colored Lining Taffetas.

36 inches wide, good, bright and durable quality, every desirable color, at 50c

Yard Wide Peau de Cygnes.

Pure silk, in shades of white, ivory, cream, pink, helio, light blue Alice gray, navy, reseda and black, at 89c

Fine Black Taffetas.

We offer to-day 400 pieces of extra fine quality black Swiss taffetas, beautiful lustre, excellent wearing quality, at the following prices:—

21 inches wide at 65c. yd.
26 inches wide at 78c. yd.
36 inches wide at 1.10 yd.

We Give "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER Co.
SIXTH AVE. — 18th & 19th STS.
MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN
NEW YORK

Use the "L" Entrance—It's Convenient.

SHARP PRACTICES OF STOCK GAMBLERS

New Variations of the Same Old Game.

FAKE PRICES THE KEY

Blind Following of Street Usage Responsible—Swindles That the Law Doesn't Reach.

Every once in so often the time-honored and truthful adage that sets forth the perennial nature of the fool crop is freshly confirmed in the news of the day. Just now, when the far-reaching operations of a gang of mining stock bunko men are coming to light and the slavish adherence of their methods to the classic traditions of the craft is made plain, it is interesting to consider the broad principles of the game to see how closely allied at bottom are all the operations which, appearing in a new dress, never fail to find victims.

There is an essential difference between stock swindling and the gold brick or green goods or wire-tapping lays. To be gulled in any of the last three schemes a man must first show a willingness to take questionable advantage of somebody else, either the gold-brick man, the Government, or the supposed poolroom where he puts down his good money on the "advance news" he gets from the "wire tappers."

Stock swindling in its safest and most workmanlike form merely takes advantage of the hurry and stress of the stock broker's business. It involves nothing more blameworthy on the part of the victim than too blind a reliance on the safety of ordinary Street usages. This method, brought to its highest perfection by Alfred Ranleigh Goslin, requires something of genius in laying out the campaign, and it takes a good block of capital to start operations, but the returns usually run into six figures, and it is rarely that any one but the the loser suffers.

The first thing necessary in all stock swindling is the making of a price for the paper. Whether the scheme is plain bunko or the "legitimate" game by which brokers or banks are victimized, the first operation is the "washing" process by which a "market" is established.

For the smaller game a mining stock which may or may not have some value is generally picked out or created. Talk is cheap, and the limit is off when a mining prospectus is in the making. Not one in a hundred ever thinks of going back of the promoters' say so if a few well-known names are thrown in. The ninety-nine are enough for the swindlers' purposes.

The first step is to get the stock going in the outside market. Usually some crooked broker must be found to start the game, but sometimes buying and selling orders are accepted by reputable houses. The brokers are not necessarily parties to the deal. There is no Listing Committee on the curb, and a great deal has to be taken for granted. In order to make the price the gang, of course, must either hold all the stock or have it fixed so that none but those holdings appear when their brokers are selling the stock back and forth among themselves at rising prices. It would generally "break" the gang to have stock unloaded on them from the outside. It would cost real money, and all the expense the tricksters count on is the payment of commissions on their buying and selling orders. This expanse isn't heavy, for operations need not be large to boost prices when buying and selling is a matter between friends.

Sometimes commissions are saved by having trading done by brokers owned by the gang, but that doesn't always work, for curb men soon become suspicious of new-comers who confine their activities to a single little-known stock. Besides, it helps give the stock a color of respectability that well repays the expense, to have the stock bought and sold by real brokers. Its easy to cover the fact that both kinds of orders come from the same source.

After the stock has been bandied about on the curb for a while, the curb quotation sheets can be induced to print the daily "market." Then the real work begins. The stock has been put up to a good-sized figure, and kept there with mild fluctuations.

If the schemers are playing for modest returns and a safe getaway, the stock is unloaded through a campaign of advertising in out-of-town papers. There is no limit, apparently, to the numbers of those who will buy anything that is "quoted." When this method is followed the market, of course, collapses as soon as the stock begins to come back for sale.

Another way that brings in bigger money, but, sometimes, as in the case of Larry Somerfield, lands the insiders in jail, is a direct appeal to the cupidity of the victim. By the usual bunko methods an easy mark with plenty of real money is approached with a good thing. Some slow-coach of an old lady, or old miner, who doesn't follow the market, has a bunch of stock. The curb quotations show that it is selling way up around par, but the foolish owner doesn't know it. The man with the good thing undertakes to get it at about half price, seldom less, because that would rouse suspicion, besides cutting down the loot. It's all perfectly "open and aboveboard." The victim can inquire of his broker if he wants to. Any one can tell him that the stock is selling in the market, New York, or Boston, or Philadelphia, just as the man with the good thing says. For a consideration, say, one-tenth of the profits when the resale is made—never cash, for the victim might be suspicious of that proposition—the steer agrees to secure the stock from its unsuspecting owner. The deal is closed, the victim sends his stock to market, and is surprised to find there are no buyers.

The bloom has been rubbed from this game, but it still finds victims.

Its latest modification is a scheme by which the genuine "come-on" or a brokerage house may be worked with equal facility and security from legal complications.

A property with a real mine of some value is secured, and all the stock certificates of a certain face value are cornered. The "market" is made in these certificates only. When the price begins to rise naturally the outsiders holding stock try to take profits. The stock pours in on the manipulators, and they take it, specifying delivery in shares of the denomination that they know can't be had. The sellers easily agree, making their sales on time, as it is always a simple matter to have certificates transferred from one denomination to another. But for some reason inexplicable to the sellers it is found impossible to have the certificates split up. The day of delivery comes around, and the broker can't make good. Meanwhile the "market" has been behaving in a way to make it possible for the buyer to claim that he has resold at a profit which he calls on the broker who can't deliver to make good.

Just as long as the transfers of stock can be held up the market in the closely held paper can be sustained and the game continued until publicity spoils it.

Alfred R. Goslin's famous methods were more refined and on a larger scale. He eschewed mining shares as too flimsy. Having New York Electric Brake and Coupler at a high price by a judicious campaign of washing, he sent out emissaries through the country with real money. These confederates started accounts with responsible houses, and after preliminaries which fixed them with the brokers, purchased large lots of Goslin's stock on margin. As long as the brokerage houses carried the stock there was no come-back on the market and the price held high. Meanwhile every cent of real money that was put in the stock represented profit to Goslin minus small expenses and the amounts of the cash margins. When the game had been run its length the Goslin emissaries calmly abandoned their margins, leaving dozens of houses with stock on their hands that was worth perhaps one-tenth what they had paid for it. Another of his stocks was International Rubber. When this stock was in process of manipulation Goslin's broker had an account with a big trust company in New York. He had plenty of capital, but he made his account so active that the trust company didn't want it. It looked so sound that the trust company cashier was induced to recommend it to an equally big and well-known bank. That was the game Goslin was after. As his broker worked International Rubber higher and higher the account in the bank grew. It was violently "active," and frequently there were overdrafts that were always promptly made good. Finally two overdrafts in one day for $14,000 each were certified. Instead of making good Goslin's broker offered the bank International Rubber as security. The bank took 800 shares for its $28,000. Just about then the market for the stock came to an abrupt end.

PUBLIC SAFETY PROVISIONS.

A Suggested Amendment to Section 115 of Greater New York's Charter.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great interest in THE TIMES an account of the Citizens' Union new Bureau of Research, it being explained that the various members of the organization are "to furnish the information and complaints on which the investigations would be based, using the bureau as a sort of clearing house."

S. B. Livingston of 280 Broadway, although planning upon original and somewhat different lines, used language very like that just quoted in his recent address to the Civic Club, wherein he showed the needs of a city bureau, board, or commission to investigate and make recommendations upon matters of public safety and comfort. The Citizens' Union plan seems to confine the information and complaints to its own members and to overseeing the city departments relative to their routine work instead of, or perhaps in addition to, initiating plans and provisions for the public safety and comfort.

Mr. Livingston's plan could be initiated upon a slight amendment to Section 115 of the Greater New York charter by adding a sixth clause thereto. Such clause would be granted by the lawmaking powers, I think, if drawn upon such an inexpensive plan as the following, and could be thereafter improved by further legislation after the proposed board justifies its existence:

"Section 115—It shall be the duty of the Mayor: • • •

"6. To make recommendation concerning the public safety and comfort, from time to time, to the heads of departments, the Board of Aldermen, the Legislature, and otherwise as he may deem proper; and to aid him therein he shall appoint a board of fifteen or more persons, of whom at least three shall reside, respectively, in each of the boroughs, who shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the Mayor, to be known as the Board of Public Safety and Comfort, who shall serve without compensation and make recommendations in writing to the Mayor from time to time concerning the public safety and comfort."

If we had such an official board to recommend, for example, guard rails to abate the most obvious Subway nuisance immediately upon the opening of the road, as a Board of Public Safety and Comfort would have done, probably the Interborough Company would not have waited for legislative compulsion to attend to such an obvious need. And nuisances are only one of the multitudinous lines upon which an official or city "bureau of research" would work.

Since the Civic Club has appointed a committee to study and co-operate with others along the line of Mr. Livingston's plan, and since the Citizens' Union has initiated another plan, I would be grateful if any one would write upon these ideas.

FRANKLIN H. COX.

New York, Feb. 1, 1906.

"Polished Rice."

The rice that comes on the American table looks mushy; the grains seem all mashed together instead of being distinct and large. The trouble (sometimes due to the cooking) is usually explained by the statement that our rice is of inferior quality, though there is no better rice in the world than our Louisiana and Texas article; the grains are large, firm, and nutty. The fact is, our public won't buy any rice unless the grains shine and glisten. Consequently the first thing the miller does is to put his rice crop through a course of polishing by which the covering of the kernel is rubbed off, and at the same time the most nutritive part. The result is that he gets a beautiful, almost sparkling grain, which sells well, but inasmuch as the covering has been removed, the grains when cooked lose their identity and become a mush. "Polished rices" is a peculiarity of America. The public can procure the unpolished rice if they will insist on the grocer getting it for them, for "polishing" is an extra process which the miller will be glad to abandon.—Country Life in America.

SANDERSON'S
"MOUNTAIN DEW"
SCOTCH

is a pot-still whisky.

¶ It is made in a pot still, a little at a time.

¶ It is distilled from the finest Highland malt dried over aromatic peats.

¶ Then it is aged for at least seven years.

¶ That's why it's *always* the same—always mellow—always pure.

THEIR FINGER PRINTS TO CATCH CRIMINALS

Police Investigator Back, a Convert to the System.

HOW IT WORKS IN LONDON

Has Solved Difficult Problems of Crime—May Supplant Bertillon System Here.

Detective Sergt. Joseph A. Furot, who was sent to Europe by Police Commissioner McAdoo to study the finger prints and Bertillon systems for the identification of criminals, returned home yesterday on the steamer Carmania, completely converted to the finger print system now in use at Scotland Yard.

He told a TIMES man last night that, in his opinion, the finger print system was about as near perfection as was possible, and that there was no limit to its scientific application.

Leaving this country on Dec. 16, Sergt. Furot, who has been connected with the Identification Bureau at Police Headquarters for three years, went direct to London, and made his headquarters at Scotland Yard, where every possible opportunity of studying the system was allowed him by Chief of Police E. S. Henry of London.

Speaking of the workings of the system, Sergt. Furot said that as soon as a man was arrested on suspicion of crime, impressions were taken of his finger tips and sent for identification direct to Scotland Yard, where they have on file probably 100,000 such impressions. These impressions are taken by passing the suspect's fingers over a copper plate covered with a certain kind of ink similar to printer's ink, and then taking the impression on sheets of paper. If the prisoner has any objection to make, or shows signs of being unruly, his hand is placed in a steel form with thumb screws that hold the fingers rigid and insure a perfect impression.

These prints are classified according to the lines, which are known as "whirls, loops, composites, and accidents." These are brought out and photographed with the aid of powerful magnifying glasses. In this way the impression left by a thief or murderer on a door, a bottle, or anything he has laid his hands on, may be positively identified.

When asked exactly how the impression of a man's fingers was obtained in such cases, the Sergeant explained that the natural oil from a finger would probably remain upon an article of furniture, woodwork, or glassware for several days, and that the lines were brought out clearly by spraying a very fine powder over the impression. Then it was photographed and enlarged. When the impression is made upon a dark surface a light powder is used, and for light-colored woodword or glass a black powder is substituted. The Sergeant related many interesting cases whereby criminals had been identified in this manner, and one in particular which occurred during the last days of his stay in London.

This was known as the Deptford case, and at first presented a problem that would have feazed Sherlock Holmes. An old man was murdered in his shop in a suburb of London and the money drawer rifled. The murderer made his escape, leaving apparently not the slightest clue to his identity.

The police had about given up hope when on the under part of the cash drawer was discovered the bloody impression of a man's index finger. This was carefully preserved, photographed, and sent to Scotland Yard for identification. The impression was an excellent one, and inside of a half hour after it reached the classification room the murderer of the shop keeper, who happened to be an old offender, was known.

He was subsequently taken as he was about to leave the country, and was tried and convicted.

Another case which proved the value of the system happened while Sergt. Furot was in Paris, where he devoted much of his time to studying the Bertillon system. An aged couple were killed in their own apartments. Several finger marks were found on glassware in a closet, and on the knob of the door. Two sets, after being photographed, were found to have been made by the victims of the crime, while the third, which was entirely different, is believed to be that of the murderer whom the police are still looking for, diligently taking the finger impression of every individual taken into custody.

Speaking of the Bertillon system, Sergt. Furot said that there were probably 12,000,000 records filed in Paris and that the inventor of this system, with whom he had worked during his stay in Paris, had reduced it to a science.

The finger-print system, which experts believe will eventually succeed the Bertillon system in this country and especially in New York City, was officially adopted by the Department of Justice for the United States Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., two years ago, where it has proved its value in dozens of cases.

"Pudd'nhead Wilson," the creation of Mark Twain, observes that there are no two thumb prints in the world alike. Prof. Francis Galton of England, a cousin of Charles Darwin, the scientist, who has made finger prints a life study, almost agrees with "Pudd'nhead," although he has made a more minute calculation. He says the chance of two persons' finger prints being alike is one in 64,000,000.

Sergt. Furot will present his report to Commissioner Bingham to-day. He has a mass of data relating to both systems, and material for making experiments according to the most improved methods.

'COON TOOK TWO FINGERS.

It Wasn't Something to Drink—Just Part of Nelse Adams's Hand.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, Feb. 4.—"Nelse" Adams, the Putnam Valley Nimrod, and his brace of terriers are making sad havoc among the raccoons in the old Pine Tree Swamp. Owing to the open Winter the 'coons are living a luxurious life feeding on the frogs that burrowed into the mud of the bogs in anticipation of cold weather.

The other night Adams was out in the swamp with the dogs, when they started up an old 'coon, which ran up in a ledge of rocks back of the swamp. The dogs followed so close that the 'coon had to dive into an opening among the rocks. The dogs followed him in, and Adams ran his hand in the hole in order to get his dogs. The right hand encountered the 'coon, which bit off the ends of two fingers.

The 'coon and the dogs then fought to a finish. One of the dogs was nearly killed, but the other managed to best the 'coon. Adams had to draw both victors and vanquished out of the hole, and then carry the trio home.

The 'coon weighed twenty-five pounds, and is the twenty-seventh that Adams has captured since September. A raccoon's skin is worth from $1.50 to $2.

TALK ON RACE PROBLEM.

Question a Bread-and-Butter One, Colored Orators Say.

Discussion of "The Race Problem," begun in the Baptist Church of the Epiphany, at Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, last Sunday afternoon, was continued there yesterday. The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., took the side of the whites. The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, pastor of the church and father of these Sunday afternoon debates, introduced the speakers and said a few words by the way.

In the audience negroes and whites were intermingled.

The Rev. Mr. Dixon said that his position had been "erroneously reported." Then he left the platform to the colored speakers and Dr. Peters, who is their advocate.

Prof. Kelly Miller of Howard University followed the Rev. Mr. Dixon. The American people, he said, are not one-half as bad as Mr. Dixon made them out to be. John C. Calhoun was reputed to have said, he went on, that if any one would show him a negro who was able to go through with the Greek syntax he would admit that the race was human.

"We now have three Thomases," continued the speaker, "instead of the ancient one doubting Thomas, only our Thomases continue to doubt when they have indisputable facts before them to dispel their doubts, whereas the ancient Thomas had no such facts. Our Thomases are Thomas Nelson Page, Thomas Dixon, and Tom Watson."

After his talk Prof. Miller answered some questions, each inquirer being limited to one question.

"What's your answer to the question as to what shall become of the negro?" he was asked.

"Give him all the rights and the privileges of any other American citizen and let him alone."

"Do you believe in amalgamation?" he was asked.

"My personal opinion is of no importance. I don't care to give it."

Mrs. Mary Church Terrell of Washington was introduced by the Rev. Dr. Peters as one of the most eloquent women of her race, the only American woman, he said, who at an international gathering in Germany was able to make her speech in German. The speaker was loudly applauded.

Having given a historical summary of the negro in America, and having painted his sufferings, she paid tribute to Northern soldiers as martyrs, and then attacked some of the Rev. Mr. Dixon's statements concerning colored women in the South.

"There is a tide of sentiment in the North," she continued, "that has been setting steadily against the negro in these last fifteen years. Where are the thousands of brave men who fought for the negro in the '60s?"

In spite of that, however, she said she was an optimist, believing fully that the negro would find out what to do with himself and the white man how to give him a square deal.

D. E. Tobias said that there really wasn't any negro problem, and that it was folly to be always ranting about "The Negro Problem."

"Let it drop," he said, "and it will settle itself naturally, if there is any problem. The problem for us is a bread-and-butter problem."

In conclusion, the speaker said that all would come out right if folks would let the negro alone. He deprecated, he said, the sad lot of negro boys who are educated on other people's money and then have to go out and preach on their advice. He thanked his stars he had educated himself, so that he was independent to do as he pleased.

After the speeches many in the audience, both black and white, crowded up to shake the hands of the speakers and congratulate them.

FROM GRAVE TO THE ALTAR.

Widow, After Husband's Funeral, Marries a Former Sweetheart.

Special to The New York Times.

SWAINSBOROUGH, Ga., Feb. 4.—After attending the funeral of her husband yesterday afternoon Mrs. Alice Sewell went with Robert McDaniel to the office of Judge Sutton, who made them man and wife. They left for a trip at once, and the news of the wedding did not become public until to-day.

Mr. Sewell, who was wealthy, died Friday, leaving all his property to his widow. He had been ill for months, and McDaniel, who was a sweetheart of Mrs. Sewell before marriage, was very attentive to the sick man, made all the funeral arrangements, and accompanied the widow to the cemetery. At the funeral Mrs. Sewell attracted attention by the beauty of her mourning costume and also by the grief she manifested. All through the services at the grave she was leaning on the arm of McDaniel.

KING CHRISTIAN KICKED

The Bandmaster Who Forgot to Play "The Star-Spangled Banner."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A short time after the civil war, a small fleet of our ships took the then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Gustavus V. Fox, to Europe, to cultivate international friendship.

While in Copenhagen the late King Christian invited Mr. Fox and the principal officers of his fleet to dine. The following incident of the visit was related to me by the late Rear Admiral Alexander Murray, who was then in command of the monitor Augusta:

"From my seat at dinner I looked out on the pleasant lawn where the band was stationed. After the principal business of the dinner was over, at the invitation of King Christian the glasses were filled and, all the table being at attention, his Majesty arose and with due formality proposed, 'The President of the United States.' Glasses were raised, but the King paused, glared over his shoulder, and abruptly left the dining hall. The guests, upon invitation of an aide, reseated themselves.

"In a few minutes I saw the bandmaster come hurriedly into sight, followed by the King, who kicked him across my field of view. Shortly after the King returned to the dining hall, took his place at the head of the table, and, the guests having risen, again proposed 'The President of the United States.' As he raised his glass the band struck up 'The Star-Spangled Banner.' With a satisfied smile, his Majesty emptied his glass.

"King Christian was democratic and kind, and beloved by his people, but all things had to be done decently and in order, or he'd know the reason why.

R. W. H.

Charlottesville, Va., Feb. 2, 1906.

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Neither Is Dynamite Reforming, He Tells Y. M. C. A. Men.

CRITICISES TRACTION MERGER

Who Is Caring for the People? the Jersey City Corporation Counsel Asks—Cutting a Speaker.

R. Fulton Cutting, President of the Citizens' Union, and George L. Record, who is Mayor Mark Fagan's Corporation Counsel in Jersey City, were the speakers at the regular Sunday afternoon meeting under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association in the Majestic Theatre yesterday afternoon. The theatre was filled, the meeting being for men. The Rev. Charles Prospero Fagnani presided.

Mayor Fagan and Senator Colby accompanied Mr. Record over. Mayor Fagan sat on the platform and blushed at an ovation given to him when Chairman Fagnani called attention to his presence. Senator Colby sat in a box and smiled when Mr. Fagnani alluded to him, and the audience gave him a joyful salutation.

Mr. Cutting said he believed that never had government been so full of humanity as at present or public conscience so active. But he said that there is need of organization. He added:

"There are men enough in this audience, if properly organized and with every man putting his shoulder to the wheel, to turn this city over. With organization you can do mighty things. If any of you want to do something communicate with me and I will tell you where you can devote your efforts to quick results. The time is ripe and there is a demand for men who can go into public life for its service and not for graft and to gratify personal vanity. We want men who can withstand the temptations of public life."

While Mr. Cutting was speaking Mr. Record read from a Bible. When he arose he said that he agreed with Mr. Cutting that there was need of organization. But organization, he said, was of little use without what Lincoln called a paramount object. He continued:

"While I believe in electing what are known as 'good men,' and in what has been called political purity, I want to say to you that my practical experience has taught me that all efforts to put in one man and to put out another because of the personalities of the candidates, are largely wasted. The issue is the thing, not the man. There can be no lasting reform in this country without first finding the issue. There is just now something which we call reform sweeping over the land. It is a natural revulsion against our absorbing chase for dollars for the last quarter of a century. The question is, Can we organize this sentiment so as to have something permanent effected?

"The public now is like a great turtle on its back, helpless save to feebly wiggle its flippers, unable to move in any directions until some man comes along and sets it right and gives it direction."

Mr. Record thought all the inspiration for a political reform could be found by men of all creeds in reading the Gospels.

"As I read the Gospels," he said, "I find that the meaning of Jesus Christ and God's meaning was that it is not right for one man to live in a five-million-dollar mansion in Riverside Drive while another man with his family is crowded into a two-room flat in a filthy east side tenement." [Great applause.]

Mr. Record said he did not want the audience to think he was appealing to class prejudice.

"But the whole meaning of Christ's Gospel," he continued, "is that we are brothers and should live as such. The thing to aim at is substantial equality where there shall be no rich, no poor, as we know them now."

Mr. Record said that in the last twenty-five years capital and labor, worked together, had shown us to be the most wonderful wealth-producing nation in the world.

"Yet there is a growing discontent," he said, "and a feeling that our annual production of wealth is not equitably distributed. I don't believe one man is the equal mentally of another and don't think he ever will be. I will even concede that there ought to be large differences in rewards, but I do say without hesitation that there is not between man and man any such difference as there is between $200,000,000 piled up by one man in a life time and $2 a day for a laborer. [Great applause.]

"Now, what can be done? We can't adopt Russian methods, we don't want to use dynamite, we will not permit the assassination or rulers, we will not permit the pillage of the rich man's castle, but we will settle these questions along the good old-fashioned American lines of reason and common sense enacted into the laws of the land." [Applause and cries of "Good."]

Mr. Record said that Socialism, if it came, would come not through preaching but practice. So also with the single tax; experiments would convince. In trying to find something practical along this line for immediate consideration by the people of New York, Mr. Record said, he knew he ran the risk of serious criticism for his presumption, but he believed the present traction merger ought to be considered. A group of big capitalists had managed, he said, to get control of the traction lines, and they proposed to use "the time-honored financial method of injecting something like a hundred millions of dollars worth of water into the deal."

"In five years," he said, "they will, through banks and other investment distributing concerns, have distributed this watered stock, and yet it represents neither thought nor a man's sweat. It represents not a thing on earth. It means that they will have the power to tax you and your children indefinitely on a hundred millions.

"And we, political fools that we are, under our laws, which permit this kind of finance, do nothing. I do not blame these men. I would do the same thing if in their place. But the end of this bargain that comes to us? That's the question that concerns us. Who is looking after your interests? I have looked over the ground. I have looked to the Republican Party and to the Democratic Party, and have not yet seen a single man of standing and capacity in either organization who is looking after your interests." [Applause.]

Maine and Missouri Teachers.

From Maine and Missouri come complaints of low wages paid to teachers in the public schools. A committee of the Maine Teachers' Association has investigated conditions in that State, and reports that the average monthly salary of men teachers is $11.61 below the average for the Nation, and $21.27 below the average for New England. For women teachers the average monthly salary is $12.91 lower than that for the entire country, and $11.90 below the New England average. The majority of women teachers in the State work from $6 to $9 a week. About one-eighth are paid more than $10. Over 2,000 elementary and High School teachers board at home, and this explains how it is possible for many teachers to sustain themselves on their small salaries. Maine has good teachers, and 1,876 of them have taken partial or complete normal training courses. The committee finds that 6,530 women working in the Maine cotton mills get an average weekly wage of $5.99, while the average pay of women school teachers is $6.00 a week. The average weekly pay of men in the cotton mills is $8.01, according to this report, and the men teachers receive $9.18. The committee says that the only other occupation in Maine for which figures are available is that included in the woolen industry, where the annual wages run from $327 to $500. The average pay of school teachers, including Principals and Superintendents, is $421.

In Missouri the condition of public school teachers seems even less satisfactory. J. M. Greenwood, President of the State Teachers' Association, says the average pay of men teachers is $325 a year, and of women teachers $319 a year. The average for the country schools alone is considerably lower. In some country districts teachers receive less than half the compensation of unskilled labor. There is said to be a constant stream of the best of the Maine teachers going to other parts of New England, to New York, and to the West. Presumably this stream does not head toward Missouri. The attendance last year at the Maine normal schools was less than for several years. The reason for this is apparent.—From The Hartford Courant.

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THE LEADING INSURANCE COMPANY IN NEW ENGLAND,
And the Largest in the World Writing Life, Accident, Liability, and Health Insurance.

Assets Jan. 1, 1906	$79,247,504.32
Premium receipts in 1905	13,728,619.61
Interest and other receipts in 1905	3,231,850.90
Total receipts in 1905	16,960,470.51
Payments to policy holders in 1905	7,766,186.17
Legal Reserve on Policies, and all claims	69,956,781.51
Special Reserve in addition to Reserve above given	2,215,316.00
Life Insurance issued, revived and paid for in 1905	30,277,698.00
Life Insurance in force Jan. 1, 1906	250,858,315.00
Guarantee Fund in excess of Requirements by Company's Standard	7,075,406.81
Guarantee Fund in excess of Legal Requirements	9,290,722.81

Paid Policy Holders since organization,
$153,700,407.33

Gains in Business During 1905.

Increase in Assets	$5,551,325.51
Increase in Guarantee Fund over Requirements	519,766.16
Increase in Premium Income	859,696.84
Increase in Total Income	1,028,913.75
Increase in Life Insurance in Force	13,553,576.00
Increase in Accident Insurance in Force	7,861,854.00

Life Department.
Mowry & Patterson, Managers, Continental Building, 46 Cedar St., New York City.
Henry M. Echlin, Manager, Johnston Building, 1,170 Broadway, New York City.
Max Saymon, Manager, 656 Broadway, New York City.
W. A. Nicolay, Manager, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Accident and Liability Department.
Sterling, French & Sterling, Managers, Continental Building, 46 Cedar St., New York City.
Jas. R. Pitcher, Manager, 46 Cedar St., New York City.
Arnold & Cleland, Managers, Eastern Railway Department, Irving Building, New York City.

From Hungary.

A well-known publisher has received the following entertaining epistle from a Hungarian reader. It is quoted verbatim:

"Subscribed I am so free to You apply and beg. You would be so good on my address a list of prices of Your precious shop upon my costs to send. I would English works buy and I know not any English book trade. I pray You, to me for my bad English friendly to pardon. I am a native Hungarian and study the beautiful but for us Hungarians very heavy English language only by the way from one and a half years.—Hoping you will my modest petition accomplish, I remain, Your servant, &c.

"P. S.—I beg to me your list of prices with payment on delivery to send."—Harper's Weekly.

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Evening Clothes for Men.

The custom tailor who can make a success of a dress suit asks a great deal more than the suit is really worth.

The custom tailor who wastes your time and can't make a successful dress suit gets too much, no matter how low his charge.

We step into the breach with ready-for-service evening clothes that are eminently successful in fit, in style, in workmanship, and our prices are extremely moderate.

Full Dress Suits
Special at $25

Our new model is exactly illustrated alongside. It has manliness and grace of line. A more luxurious garment no tailor could fashion for less than $40. Made of imported black whipcord. Coat silk faced.

Other Dress Suits, $30 to $45.

Tuxedo or Dinner Coats
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They define the fashion by their shapely shoulders, by graceful roll shawl collars, straight fronts slightly rounded off at edge, closing with one button. Made of black unfinished worsted.

Other Tuxedo Coats, $16.50 to $25.

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"Shivers cannot afford to sell cigars at wholesale prices when he is selling in lots of only one hundred."

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I couldn't sell at wholesale prices if I had to get a new customer for every hundred cigars I sell.

To be sure, my introductory offer is of a hundred cigars, but as a matter of fact I sell most of my customers THOUSANDS of cigars each.

I RECENTLY filled ONE ORDER for twenty-five hundred.

It is these reorders, costing me nothing, that cut down my selling expense. Not only do I save all dealers' profits, but my advertising expense per hundred cigars is almost infinitesimal.

That is how I can afford to sell my cigars at wholesale cost, although I sell in lots of one hundred.

My offer will prove to you that I DO as well as CAN give the values I claim to.

MY OFFER IS: I will, upon reqest, send one hundred Shivers' Panatela Cigars on approval to a reader of THE TIMES express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining ninety at my expense if he is not pleased with them; if he is pleased and keeps them, he agrees to remit the price, $5.00, within ten days.

Enclose business card or give personal references, and state whether mild, medium or strong cigars are wante'.

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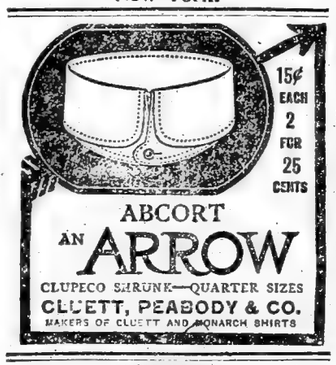

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SARATOGA STAKE PROGRAMME

Entries for the Principal Events at the Midsummer Meeting Will Close on Monday, March 5.

Announcement is made that the stakes for the Saratoga midsummer meeting will close Monday, March 5, with the exception of the cross-country fixtures, which are to have a later closing date. The principal stake of the meeting, as formerly, will be the Great Republic, though it will have nothing like the value of last season. It is now a stake with $10,000 added money, as against a $50,000 value when Sysonby galloped off with it last year. The stake was priginated by that sterling sportsman the late William C. Whitney, and was designed to be the richest fixture of the American turf.

Last year its net value to James R. Keene was $41,465, which more than equaled any two of the rich stakes won by the great son of Melton. Next in money importance to the Great Republic in Sysonby's winnings was the Annual Champion, his last race of his three-year-old career. It netted $20,550. His Realization had a net value of $17,775; the Century, $14,775; the Tidal, $14,550; Brighton Derby, $11,750; Commonwealth, $11,375; Iroquois, $5,850, and his division of the Metropolitan, through running a dead heat with Race Ring, $5,565. These figures will serve to show the importance of the Great Republic, when run under the conditions originally contemplated by Mr. Whitney.

It is the intention of the Saratoga Association to increase the Great Republic to make it a $20 000 stake in 1907, but there will be no attempt to restore it to the princely value intended by its originator. The distance remains the same, one mile and a quarter, and, as formerly, weights are governed by penalties and allowances.

The stakes for three-year-olds and upward, in addition to the Great Republic, that are to close on March 5 are: Saratoga Handicap of $10,000, at a mile and a quarter; Saratoga Cup of $7,500, at a mile and six furlongs; Merchants and Citizens' Handicap of $3,000, at a mile and three-sixteenths; Champlain of $3,000, at a mile and a furlong; Délaware, a handicap, at a mile, with $1,500 added; Amsterdam Selling, at a mile, with $1,500 added, and the Catskill Selling, at seven furlongs, with $1,500 added.

For three-year-olds there are the Saranac Handicap of $5,000, at a mile and a furlong; Huron Handicap, at a mile and three-sixteenths, with $1,500 added; the Seneca Selling, at six furlongs, with $1,500 added, and the Mohawk Selling Stake, at a mile and a furlong, with $1,500 added.

First in importance among the two-year-old fixtures is the Saratoga Special. It is by subscription of $1,000 each, and the prize is a piece of gold plate of the value of $2,500. It is at the six-furlong distance. There is the Adirondack, a six-furlong handicap, of $5,000 value; the Kentucky, a selling stake for fillies, at the five-and-a-half-furlong route, and with $1,500 added; the Albany, a six-furlong handicap, with $1,500 added, and the Troy, a selling stake at five and a half furlongs, with $1,500 added.

In addition to these stakes entries will also close for the Great Republic of 1907.

PENN'S ATHLETIC CARNIVAL.

Three Races to Determine the College Relay Championship of America.

Elaborate plans have been made by the Athletic Association of the University of Pennsylvania for the twelfth annual intercollegiate and interscholastic relay race meeting, which will be held at Franklin Field on Saturday, May 28. The event will be open to all the colleges and universities of the United States and Canada. To determine the college championship of America there will be three races. One will be for a mile, each man to run a quarter of a mile. The second race will be for four miles, each contestant to run a mile, while the third race will be of two miles, each man to run a half mile. Pennsylvania will have entries in each race, and it is expected that Columbia, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, Chicago, Michigan, and Wisconsin will be represented.

A number of scratch events, open only to college men, graduate or undergraduate, in which the first prize will be a gold watch, have been placed on the programme. They are a 100-yard dash, 120-yard hurdle, high jump, broad jump, shot put, hammer throw, discus, and pole vault.

Prizes for the meet will consist of a silk banner to the winning team as a college trophy, and to each member of the winning team a gold watch. Each member of the second team will receive a silver cup, and cups will be awarded as third prizes.

HARLEM NAVY HANDBALL.

Metropolitans Defeated the Wyanokes by Four Games to Two.

Only one match was played yesterday in the Harlem Navy handball tournament, the Metropolitan Rowing Club winning four games out of six from the Wyanokes. McCarthy and Groden, the Metropolitan first team, captured the first two games from Whitfield and Curtis. The second match was won by Murphy and Corbett of the Metropolitans, defeating Herman and Rock. The Wyanoke third team, Magnolia and Nelson, turned the tables on McGuire and Weston in the third match, taking both games.

Owing to the death of Thomas Mulcahy, brother of Capt. J. J. Mulcahy of the Atalanta Boat Club, the scheduled match between the Atalantas and Unions was postponed. The Palisades having withdrawn from the tournament, the Crescents were without a match. Summary:

FIRST MATCH.

McCarthy and Groden, Metropolitan R. C.	21 21
Whitfield and Curtis, Wyanoke B. C.	3 4

SECOND MATCH.

Murphy and Corbett, Metropolitan	21 21
Herman and Rock, Wyanoke	19 16

THIRD MATCH.

Magnolia and Nelson, Metropolitan	14 18
McGuire and Weston, Wyanoke	21 21

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Union B. C.	5	1	.833	Wya'oke B. C.	3	9	.250
Metro'n R. C.	7	5	.583	Atalanta	0	0	...
Crescent B. C.	3	3	.500				

Fordham's Baseball Schedule.

Manager Thomas Mansfield of the Fordham University baseball team announced yesterday the schedule for the season. There are twenty games, fourteen at home and six abroad, with four games pending. Tufts, Amherst, and Bucknell are absent from the schedule, while Dartmouth, Niagara, and Cornell have been added. The manager of the Yale team has offered Yale Field to Manager Mansfield for a game on June 7 with either Georgetown or Holy Cross. The offer has been accepted and negotiations opened with Holy Cross to play on that day. The schedule is as follows:

April 4, St. Francis of Brooklyn, at Fordham; 7, Princeton, at Princeton; 19, Syracuse, at Fordham; 21, Georgetown, at Washington; 25, Yale, at New Haven; 26, Niagara; 28, Ursinus, and May 2, Trinity, at Fordham; 3, open; 5, Villa Nova, and 10, Georgetown, at Fordham; 12, West Point, at West Point; 16, Holy Cross, at Worcester; 18, Penn State; 23, Lafayette; 24, Dartmouth; 25, Cornell; 30, Georgetown, and June 2, Columbia, at Fordham; 6, Lafayette, at Easton; 9, Holy Cross, at Fordham.

Sunday Baseball Players Move.

Laborers will tear down this week the grand stand and fences at Eastern League Park, Boulevard and Forty-ninth Street, Bayonne, N. J., and haul them to the new grounds of the Jersey City Club of the Eastern League, at West Side and Culver Avenues, Jersey City. The Bayonne grounds were laid out two years ago with the expectation that the club would be allowed to play games on Sunday. The church people stopped the games by injunction. The experience cost the stockholders about $20,000.

HUSBAND BURNED WITH ACID.

Says His Wife Broke a Bottle of Vitriol Over Him.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Feb. 4.—Mrs. Jeannie Cosgrove of Warrensburg is under arrest, charged with having thrown vitriol on her husband, James D. Cosgrove, a salesman for Swift & Co.

They have lived apart for two years. Mrs. Cosgrove registered at the Commercial Hotel last night and sent a note asking her husband to call on her for a conference. As he entered her room this morning, he says, she broke a bottle of vitriol over him.

Cosgrove was terribly burned, and his condition is serious. Mrs. Cosgrove is locked up in a cell, and will be arraigned to-morrow morning. They have a nine-year-old daughter who lives with her father.

COLLEGE ATHLETIC TOPICS.

Football Agitation Obscures Activity in Other Lines of Sport.

One effect of the agitation over football has been to obscure the activities of college athletes in other lines of sport and deprive them of much of their legitimate interest. The football cauldron is kept boiling by steady stirring. During the past week the Rules Committee reached an agreement on changes which the next day were declared inefficient, demanding modifications. Then Chicago's faculty voted in favor of suspending the game for two years if the other nine colleges joined with it in conference agree. Northwestern added to the flames by approving the recently suggested radical conference reforms and canceling the contract of her coach engaged for three years, instituting graduate coaching. Finally President Eliot issued his pronunciamento against the game, declaring an appaling list of immoralities attend it. This week the Rules Committees meet again at the Murray Hill Hotel, and there will be more reforms, while Yale is likely to break into the game with her remedies for her special ills, recommended by her special faculty Investigation Committee. So the merry whirl goes on.

Meantime there is unusual activity in every line of sport considering the season of the year in both major and minor competitions. Track athletes in the course of training are performing in various indoor games and arranging others. The latest announcement is that Yale and Pennsylvania will compete in a novel relay—a half mile—in order to try out their furlong sprinters at the Twenty-second Regiment games in this city on March 3. Harvard has gotten out 300 candidates, but appears to lack quality somewhat and is none too hopeful of the outlook.

The unseasonable weather prevailing until Saturday has facilitated athletic work. The novel spectacle of Yale and Cornell on the water in January is indeed a record breaker. Yet it was a fact last week. Yale's rowing interests have been advanced by a gift from Commodore Morton F. Plant of a valuable plot of ground at Gales' Ferry on which to erect a boathouse and quarters for training in the final preparation for the annual races on the Thames.

Baseball candidates have been working in the various cages and are approaching the weeding out stage of their practice. It is noticeable that the athletic reform wave has hit baseball first of all, and there is not a single one of the larger colleges, with the exception of Columbia, but has dispensed with the services of one or more professional coaches. Schedules have been announced by Harvard and Amherst and others will follow shortly. Amherst, by the way, has arranged a trip West on which it plays three of the Big Nine. Interesting results should follow.

Pennsylvania opened the "soccar" football season with an exhibition game on Franklin Field, and will play now every Saturday until the opening of the intercollegiate season on March 10 with Haverford. Soccar appears to have caught on. Incidentally, the New Zealanders' Rugby game is said to be under consideration by the faculty and alumni committees at Columbia as a substitute for the American game.

Columbia and Pennsylvania have now a commanding lead in the basket ball championship race, a fact that will give their meeting in New York next Friday night an added importance. If Columbia should win she looks to have the honors safe. If Pennsylvania wins she will take the lead and will likely never be headed. Two other games are scheduled for the week—the first game of the Yale-Harvard series and Cornell and Princeton on Saturday night at Ithaca.

Yale and Harvard play on Wednesday night at Cambridge. Saturday week they meet at hockey, in what promises now to be the deciding game of the series for the championship, each being likely to win all its remaining games and tie for the honors. The match will be for blood. Each plays next Saturday, Yale meeting Princeton at St. Nicholas, Harvard meeting Brown at Cambridge.

The re-entry of Columbia, Harvard, and Cornell into the Fencing League simplifies the situation, but there are still schedule tangles to be unraveled and questions of the conduct of the championship series to be solved before all will be plain sailing again in intercollegiate fencing. Meantime Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which precipitated all the trouble, ruminates alone.

A new league is projected to add to the many in existence. It is a bowling league. Pennsylvania and Haverford are the movers, and Columbia, Princeton, and Harvard have been invited to join an organization meeting in Philadelphia this week.

Faculty edict has blue-pencilled the names of four athletes from the active participant list for the time. Lightbody, the great Chicago runner, is down and out for a year; Rackle, Reynolds, and Hallborg of Brown's basket ball team are out for the season.

HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Close Results Develop in Both the Amateur and College Leagues.

The unexpected victory of the St. Nicholas team over the New York Athletic Club seven last week has made the race for the Amateur Hockey League championship an open one, with a chance of its developing a three-cornered tie between the New York Athletic Club, St. Nicholas, and the Crescent Athletic Clubs, when the schedule is completed. Should Crescent win both games with St. Nicholas and New York this would be the outcome. No change is looked for in the situation this week, as the only game scheduled is between the Hockey Club and Crescents, which the latter is pretty sure to win, but next week the crisis will develop. The standing of the four teams follows:

Team.	W.	L.	P.C.	Team.	W.	L.	P.C.
N. Y. A. C.	3	1	.750	Crescent A. C.	1	2	.333
S. Nich. S. C.	3	1	.750	Hock. Club	0	3	.000

In the College League the race has developed exactly as expected—in a question between Yale and Harvard, with the decision pending upon the final game of the series scheduled for Saturday of next week between the two. Each has won both games that have been played, and has one preliminary game before the final Next Saturday at Cambridge Harvard meets Brown, while at St. Nicholas Rink Yale plays Princeton. Columbia seems to be sure of third place, with an even break on games won and lost, with Princeton ahead of Brown. The standing is as follows:

Team.	W.	L.	P.C.	Team.	W.	L.	P.C.
Harvard	2	0	1,000	Princeton	1	2	.333
Yale	2	0	1,000	Brown	0	3	.000
Columbia	2	2	.500				

AMES NOT ALLOWED TO BOWL.

Manager McGraw Thinks Practice Is Not Good for a Pitcher.

Special to The New York Times.

WARREN, Ohio, Feb. 4.—Leon Ames, the crack pitcher of the New York National League team, has been ordered by Manager McGraw to give up bowling, and to-day he announced that he would abide by the request. Ames has been a member of the Bon Ton bowling team here all Winter, and has been doing some sensational work here and in nearby cities. He took up the game, he says, in order to keep his pitching arm in condition, but McGraw does not believe that such practice is conducive to good work in the Summer. Ames, however, thinks his arm will be better this year as a result of the bowling.

CHICAGO SWIMMER WON CROSS-COUNTRY RUN

E. C. Manley Defeated Crack Harriers by Narrow Margin.

MOHAWK'S SPORTY EVENT

Fine Weather Brought Out Big Fields —Many Finishes Were Close— Boat Clubs in Line.

E. C. Manley, of the Central Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago, surprised the cross-country runners of the Mohawk Athletic Club yesterday by winning the weekly run. Manley, who was unknown to the members of the club, strolled into the clubhouse and requested permission to take part in the run. He was provided with a suit, and started with the twelve members of the club. He cut out the pace, and led the field the entire distance. Two hundred yards from home Phil Lorz challenged the Chicagoan and for a short distance ran on even terms with him, but was unable to keep the pace and was beaten by three yards. The men ran to 191st Street and return by way of Jerome Avenue, a distance of four and a half miles. The order of finish and times were: E. C. Manley, Chicago, 27:56; P. Lorz, 27:58; W. Boyne, 28:01; R. Doody, 28:05; H. Meyer, 28:12; H. Gomez, 28:17; J. Malone, 28:19; M. Van Tiagg, 29:05, all of the Mohawk Athletic Club.

The Star Athletic Club cross-country run yesterday was won by G. Dolan, Loughlin Lyceum, with three of his club mates finishing next in order. There was a big turn-out of Long Island athletes, nearly thirty participating in the run. The course was out Jackson Avenue to the water works and return by way of Laurel Hill and Thompson Avenue. Bob Kennedy was pacemaker, and led the runners at a fast pace. G. Owens of the Brooklyn Athletic Club was in front for half the distance, when he dropped back, and the Loughlin Lyceum runners took up the pace and secured the first four positions. Summary:

G. Dolan, 31:40; G. McCloy, 31:42; D. Callan, 31:43; J. McGurk, 31:46, all of Loughlin Lyceum; D. J. Kennedy, Star Athletic Club, 31:50; G. Owens, Brooklyn Athletic Club, 31:52; D. Million, 31:55; D. Adams, 31:57; C. Early, 31:59; W. Cowan, 32:00, all of the Star Athletic Club.

Twenty-one cross-country runners finished in the weekly long-distance event of the Mott Haven Athletic Club yesterday. The men covered five miles from the clubhouse to Fleetwood track, through Sherman Park, and return. S. P. Devlin was first, with D. Mann second. The remainder of the runners were strung out a distance of a mile and a half. The times of the men who finished follow:

S. P. Devlin, 30:15, D. Mann, 30:20, H. Devlin, 30:25, Mott Haven Athletic Club; G. Meeks, 30:28, D. Fairclough, 30:40, Mohawk Athletic Club; H. Johnson, St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, 30:42; I. Gerschameck, 31:45, G. Haines, 32:05, unattached; R. Olsinger, Mott Haven Athletic Club, 32:07; S. Masterson, 32:09, H. Ward, 32:30, R. Ide, 32:55, J. Gerschameck, 32:58, St. Bartholomew Athletic Club; E. Perdelant, Mott Haven Athletic Club, 33:10; H. Wilkins, 33:15, J. F. O'Neill, 36:35, St. Bartholomew Athletic Club; J. Schieginger, Clark House Athletic Club, 39:00; I. Leskowitz, St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, 39:17; D. Aaroon, 39:25, H. Hamburger, 39:27, Mott Haven Athletic Club; J. Sebranack, St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, 39:35.

Martin Horan won the Xavier Athletic Association eight-mile run by a close margin from Richard Humphreys. Twelve men started from the Metropolitan Boat Clubhouse near Macomb's Dam, the route being to Morris Height and return. J. Padian set the pace for the first mile, when he fell back, and C. Davis took up the running for the next three miles. J. Haggerty started off after the leader, but was compelled to drop back owing to cramps. Two miles from home Martin Horan, J. Walsh, and Richard Humphreys were in the lead. The men raced down Sedgwick Avenue neck and neck. Horan secured the verdict by a yard, while Humphreys beat Walsh out for second place by two yards. It was one of the prettiest finishes of the season. The positions of the first eight men follow:

Martin Horan, Richard Humphreys, James Walsh, and John Padian, Xavier Athletic Association; C. Davis, Seventy-first Regiment Athletic Association; J. Foote, Xavier Athletic Association; F. Sharpe, unattached; J. Haggerty, Xavier Athletic Association.

Nearly twenty members of the Metropolitan Boat Club took part in the club's weekly run yesterday. The course was from the clubhouse to High Bridge and return, a distance of about four miles. G. Loughran led for the first half, when Al Walsh and J. Callahan assumed the lead. The former won out by about ten yards from Callahan. M. Murphy conceded the other runners two minutes. He finished eighth, securing the time prize. The first nine runners finished as follows:

Al Walsh, 22:48; J. Callahan, 22:52; L. Rivas, 22:57; G. Loughran, 23:06; H. C. Rogers, 23:21; J. McKenna, 23:30; J. Thompson, 23:44; M. Murphy, 23:48; Dr. A. Rosen, 23:57.

The Wyanoke Boat Club cross-country runners engaged in an eight-mile spin yesterday, starting from the clubhouse and running to Spuyten Duyvil and return. Thirty men started, but many gave up the run before half the journey was covered, while several others dropped out on the home stretch. Charles Steinman led the nine men who finished, with Howard Hart second. After the run William Berg, J. C. Weston, and two others plunged into the Harlem River and swam to the railroad bridge and return. The order of finish follows:

Charles Steinman, 58:11; Howard Hart, 58:16; J. McGuire, 58:21; William Berg, 58:36; Frank Quinn, 58:40; J. C. Weston, 1:21:12; W. Farrell, 1:21:51; E. Fisher, 1:21:59; W. Kaufman, 1:22:08.

Only a small field turned out for the weekly cross-country run of the Crescent Boat Club. Ten men ran from the clubhouse up Jerome Avenue, and returned by way of Sedgwick Avenue, a distance of five miles. J. Betz won the run by fifty yards, with J. Cox second, ten yards in front of P. Pattenaud. The men finished in the following order:

J. Betz, 29:35; J. Cox, 29:46; P. Pattenaud, 29:51; J. Pattenaud, 29:59; M. Livingston, 30:13.

Indiana Pitcher for McGraw's Team.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Feb. 4.—John Duggan, one of the best known of the Indiana pitchers, has been signed for the coming season by the New York National League Baseball Club. It will be a big jump for Duggan, who has only played with college and minor league clubs, but sporting men predict that he will make good. Last year he was with the Vincennes (Ind.) team in the Kentucky, Indiana, and Tennessee League. Formerly he was with Franklin College.

STRICT RULES FOR ATHLETES.

Fordham's University Council Adopts New Eligibility Code.

Fordham's University Athletic Council held its first meeting under the new constitution in the college hall yesterday, and the most important thing done was the adoption of an eligibility rule, which will be Article IV. of the constitution. The new rule prescribes:

"Article IV.—Section 1.—No student shall be allowed to compete on any Fordham 'Varsity team who has competed for four (4) years on any other 'Varsity team.

"Sec. 2.—No person shall be allowed to compete on any team of the university who is not an amateur athlete and a bona fide student of the university. By the latter term is meant one pursuing the regular course leading to a degree.

"Sec. 3.—A student forfeits his right to compete on any Fordham 'Varsity team by (a) having competed at any time in any athletic contest for money; (b) having competed at any time in any athletic contest under a false name; (c) having taught or pursued as a means of livelihood any branch of athletics; (d) having directly or indirectly solicited or accepted money for engaging in any athletic contest."

The council also discussed the awarding of the 'Varsity "F," and adopted the following:

"Article V.—Section 1.—Members of the football and baseball teams shall be awarded the 'Varsity "F" on the recommendation of the respective Captains and coaches, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.

"Sec. 2.—Members of the track team will receive the 'Varsity "F" for five (5) points won in open meets, and the insignia "F. A. A." will be awarded for scoring one (1) point at such meet, and also the special recommendation of the Captain and coach of his department.

"Sec. 3.—The 'Varsity "F" shall be awarded to the managers of the respective teams, and shall be worn on the hat."

No professional baseball coach will be appointed this year, but the man who will train the candidates will be an old baseball player, selected from the ranks of the alumni.

The council found the following students deserving of the 'Varsity "F": Capt. Gargan, Glennon, McGee, Coogan, McCabe, Siskind, Barry, Cornwall, Murphy, Coveney, White, and McCarthy. The date of the athletic meet has been changed from Feb. 21 to March 3, to be held at the Twenty-second Regiment armory.

COLUMBIA IN THE LEAD.

Three Important Games This Week for Basket Ball Championship.

The three games scheduled for this week in the College Basket Ball League will go far toward determining the standing of the six teams in the race at the close of the season. Columbia and Pennsylvania lead, with Yale and Harvard second and Cornell and Princeton last. These three combinations play this week—Columbia and Pennsylvania in New York on Friday, Yale and Harvard at Cambridge on Wednesday, and Cornell and Princeton at Ithaca on Saturday.

Columbia now leads Pennsylvania by reason of having won from the Quakers and not having lost a game, but she has a larger number of games to play than the Philadelphians, who have defeated every other team except Cornell. If they beat Columbia it seems unlikely that they will ever be headed in the race. The standing of the teams follows:

Team.	W.	L.	P.C.	Team.	W.	L.	P.C.
Columbia	3	0	1.000	Yale	2	1	.667
Pennsylvania	4	1	.800	Princeton	0	4	.000
Harvard	2	1	.667	Cornell	0	4	.000

The scores of the various games played by each team is as follows:

COLUMBIA.		HARVARD.	
14—Pennsylvania	12	9—Pennsylvania	13
38—Cornell	8	36—Princeton	8
24—Cornell	16	16—Cornell	10
76	36	61	31
PENNSYLVANIA.		**CORNELL.**	
12—Columbia	14	10—Harvard	16
40—Princeton	5	8—Columbia	38
32—Princeton	15	16—Columbia	24
13—Harvard	9	18—Yale	29
36—Yale	11	32	107
133	52	**PRINCETON.**	
YALE.		5—Pennsylvania	40
28—Princeton	22	15—Pennsylvania	32
9—Pennsylvania	36	22—Yale	28
29—Cornell	18	8—Harvard	36
66	76	50	136

Automobile Notes of Interest.

President Dave H. Morris of the Automobile Club of America has appointed Joseph Leiter of Chicago delegate of the Automobile Club of America to the American Automobile Association's convention, which will be held in Chicago on Thursday. B. L. Winchell has been appointed alternate.

At the close of the lecture to-morrow night at the Automobile Club of America by Robert L. Dunn a series of moving pictures will be shown by the Aero Club of America, illustrating aeronautical scenes of balloon ascensions and aeroplane tests, most of them being of balloon flights in France. Mr. Dunn will lecture on the late Russian war.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt's 250-horse power racing car, which was not in condition for the recent Ormond-Daytona races, has just been put in running order and will be taken from Ormond to Atlantic Beach, Fla., where it will make an effort at an early date to lower the world's mile record of 0:23 1-5 made at Ormond. An official timer will be sent down from New York. Paul Sartori will drive the car.

Although the recent reduction in freight rates for the shipment of motor cars and accessories to the Far West has been worked for chiefly through the combination of licensed makers, it is a general one, and its benefits will be enjoyed by the whole industry, including the makers of steam vehicles quite as much as those of the standard gasoline cars. The reduction is of as great significance to the user as to the tradesman in the West, because oftentimes to get a new part for his car a man had to pay as much or more for freight as the factory price of the part.

Werner, who for a long time had charge of the late Clarence Grey Dinsmore's racing machines, has been officially appointed head chauffeur to the Emperor of Germany. Mr. Dinsmore had a great admiration for Werner as a driver.

The Pope-Waverley physician's road wagon is designed especially for the physician. The latest model for 1906 is fitted with a canopy top, which can be easily removed. The long wheel base; the long, full elliptic springs; the broad, deep seat heavily upholstered, are some of the points of construction that give this car very easy riding qualities.

Among the carriage makers who are finding a motor vehicle a good thing in their business is Andrew Redmond of Harrisburg, Penn., who has had one built from a special design by the Pope Motor Car Company at its Indianapolis factory. The truck has been constructed for the especial purpose of carrying buggies and carriages. The platform extends out over the wheels as they do in a float. It sets low, and by the use of skids, bulky loads can be handled easily. The truck has a capacity of one ton. The wheel base is 96 inches.

Very quietly the work has been going on, but it has been very effective and by Summer the American Automobile Association will have established a long chain of official garages and hotels, at which members will receive especial recognition.

Especially with new cars the man who is his own chauffeur should regard the rule of looking over every part before going out. However well a machine may be made, parts will loosen during the early days of its running on the road until they get set.

Cadillac cars are now being sold in Russia, Africa, England, France, Mexico, South America, Spain, Italy, and other foreign countries. Only two American cars were exhibited at the Paris show, and one of them was a Cadillac.

The Matheson Company of New York is the title under which Charles A. Singer of the Singer Sewing Machine Company and H. U. Palmer of Brooklyn, both wealthy automobile enthusiasts, will undertake to dispose of the entire output of the Matheson Motor Car Company of Wilkesbarre, Penn., for a period of ten years. The Matheson Motor Car Company has recently completed one of the largest automobile manufacturing plants in this country, but it now proposes to duplicate its present buildings in order adequately to supply the requirements of the New York selling company. The latter concern is now negotiating for a suitable site on upper Broadway with a view to erecting a half-million-dollar fire-proof building for garage, salesrooms, and repair shop.

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TENNIS FACTIONS MEET TO-NIGHT AT WALDORF

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OLD METHODS IN DISFAVOR

Scheme of Invitation Tournaments Condemned by Some—International Players Should Be Decorated.

Interest of an international character centres upon the annual meeting of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, which will be held to-night, as it will there be decided whether or not the Americans challenge the Englishmen for the Dwight F. Davis International Challenge Cup, which the Englishmen hold. In addition to this, measures will be suggested for the better government and supervision of the sport in this country.

There is every prospect of a lively meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria, for the various factions in lawn tennis circles have been priming themselves so as to carry through or defeat the projects that have been discussed for several months as to the more effective government of the sport in this country.

The meeting promises to sharply define the lines of the progressive element in the sport and the conservative ranks. Among those on the progressive side the determination is freely expressed of putting through the challenge to England this year and sending over a team. Anything short of this, say the progressives, would be a disgrace to American followers of the game. Beals C. Wright, the National champion, favors the progressive idea, and more especially so as he is well aware of the fact that the international matches at Wimbledon were so close last year that the merest trifle would have turned the tables against the Britons. The conservatives take the ground that a team of the proper calibre cannot be secured to compete for the cup this season and that no further challenge should be sent from this country until more players of the top class are developed.

As to the matter of encouraging new players to achieve the top class, those who favor radical reforms in lawn tennis declare that the persistent favoring of certain tournaments of the "invitation" order has done more than anything else to discourage even players of sterling ability. There are some revelations promised as to how these invitation tournaments favor a few while others are compelled to remain inactive. James A. Randall of the Sedgwick Farms Lawn Tennis Club will probably be present to protest against all invitation meetings. Because of an invitation tournament at Seabright last year the New York State championship meeting was allowed to lapse for the first time in eight years. As this event has always been a noteworthy one on the courts at Syracuse, N. Y., the cause of its lapse has brought about intense antagonism to the invitation tournaments.

Those who favor the sending of an American team to England to meet the Britons again this season promise to go a step further. They believe that the members of these international teams are entitled to medals, or at least something in the way of a complimentary trophy to commemorate their playing in the matches. The English Lawn Tennis Association has suitably rewarded its international teams in this manner, and it is proposed to do the same in this country. The general management and supervision of tournaments will probably come in for some severe investigation, with a view to improving the methods now in vogue. Those who favor progression believe that they will be successful in having a challenge sent to England and in generally bettering the government of the sport.

Seventh's Riflemen in Handicap Match

The feature of the weekly competition of the Seventh Regiment Rifle Club on the armory range Saturday night was the Handicap Match. According to the conditions, the first class men were handicapped three points, the second class men two points, and the third class men one point, but any man who made a full score would be entitled to first prize, irrespective of his handicap. Each competitor fired seven shots standing at 200 yards, and seven prone at 500 yards, and was entitled to four entries. There were five prizes. The scores follow:

Name and Company.	Stand-ing.	Pro'e.	H'p.	To-tal.
Private A. O. Sherwood, Co. I.	33	3	8	63
Private W. C. Meissner, Co. K	32	34	3	63
Sergt. H. L. Suydam, Co. G.	33	32	3	62
Private J. D. Thees, Co. B.	30	34	3	61
Private H. C. Mestre, Co. K.	32	31	2	61

In addition to the Handicap Match, Private A. O. Sherwood of Company I qualified as an expert, with a score of 66 deliberate fire and 71 rapid fire, and Private W. C. Eliot of Company K qualified as a sharpshooter, with a score of 30 standing and 33 prone.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

PRIVILEGE AND THE PRESS.

"Even more dangerous than open corruption, because more subtle, is the influence that wealth is exerting over public opinion through its control of the press, the university, and the pulpit," says Prof. FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS in his review of HENRY GEORGE, Jr.'s, book on "The Menace of Privilege" published in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of Feb. 3. If it be true, as Prof. GIDDINGS asserts, that wealth and privilege control the press and the university, how is it that he, a Professor in Columbia University, is permitted with seditious pen thus to assail the controlling power, and how is it that THE TIMES admitted to its columns this dangerous exposure of the wicked arts of its master? It seems to us that the Professor and ourselves must be held equally guilty of disloyalty—unless the foundation assumption of control by wealth and privilege is false. We are afraid Prof. GIDDINGS has been too much captivated by his author. Of course, in attempting to set forth such meagre evidence as it can find in repudiation either of young Mr. GEORGE or of Prof. GIDDINGS THE TIMES exposes itself to the charge of earning its fee from wealth and privilege. But let us leave THE TIMES quite out of the account, and inquire whether an examination of the columns of the press in general would sustain the accusation made in Mr. GEORGE's book, and repeated by its reviewer.

Prof. GIDDINGS, in the review of "The Menace of Privilege" which we published Saturday, awards to the volume this high praise:

> In developing his thesis, Mr. GEORGE has given us a book of first-rate interest and importance. It is written forcefully and brilliantly, and, merely as good reading, it will take a high place in the literature of economic and political discussion. As a picture of present-day conditions it is a remarkable piece of description and analysis.

We had not been of that opinion. We are not of that opinion now. Mr. GEORGE's book served only to convince us that he is a diligent reader of newspapers. The power of analysis, of which Prof. GIDDINGS speaks, we quite failed to discover. "The Menace of Privilege" is not a contribution of value to economic and social discussion. Its author lacks that competence which his father possessed in a very considerable degree. His powers as an original thinker and reasoner have not impressed us. He appears to have taken as the mold of his own thought a lot of quotations from earlier writers of greater or less authority, and among them appear some of the very trashiest utterances of THOMAS JEFFERSON, a statesman who did many wise things and said an unconscionable lot of foolish things. Under such guidance Mr. HENRY GEORGE, Jr., has put together without much evidence of selection, and none whatever of attempts at verification, a mass of newspaper reports of day-to-day incidents and transactions that seem to sustain his general theory of the oppressive conduct of the wealthy and privileged class. His material is not digested—it is merely strung together. Gossip, hearsay, guesswork, the hasty and unattested chronicles of newspaper reporters and correspondents, the assertions, the assumptions, and the conclusions of other writers with whom he is in agreement—all these have been gathered into the pages of Mr. GEORGE's book and make up its substance. He accepts without examination the stock phrases of Socialistic discussion, falls a victim to them, and repeats them in all their variations. The candid reader who is really trying to get at what the doctrines of this school are will get very little help from "The Menace of Privilege." And this is the book which Prof. GIDDINGS finds forceful, brilliant, "of first-rate interest and importance," and worthy of "a high place in the literature of economic and political discussion."

But it is not so much for the purpose of appraising Mr. GEORGE's volume as for testing the truth of his discouraging views about the relation of Privilege to the press that we have taken it up at all. Mr. GEORGE considers first the magazines and periodicals. This is his conclusion:

> Yet so long and so many are the arms of Privilege, and so slow are the masses of men to overcome the inertia of habit, especially the habit of thinking, that save in particular and superficial aspects Privilege is, for the present at least, safe against general periodical discussion.

As for the newspapers, they are quite given over to Mammon:

> But, on the whole, Privilege as it grows stronger strives to strengthen its hold on a channel of news, whether of the newspaper or of the higher periodical press. This is not to say that the entire press is actually in bondage to-day. Some of the greatest newspapers and periodicals are free in all respects. But the large majority of the dailies, weeklies, and monthlies turn pleader and champion for Privilege in this, that, or the other respect, each in its own way, some all the time, others only on rare occasions.
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> If this be the case, then Privilege is an inattentive reader of the newspapers it controls, and its hirelings in the newspaper offices are about the most defiant and disobedient lot of bondsmen known to human history. If Privilege controls the newspapers, why does it permit them to fill their columns with reiterated and furious attacks upon it? The newspapers in this city, for instance, that may upon their editorial pages preach the gospel of the rights of wealth, are continually printing news reports of speeches, meetings, resolutions, and arguments that are enough to make wealth tremble and Privilege positively sick. Going a little way from home, let us take the case of The Brooklyn Eagle. That newspaper opposed the candidacy of Mr. HEARST; it also opposed the candidacy of Mr. IVINS. Yet during the campaign it would give a page a day to the report of Hearst meetings and Hearst speeches, and a page to Mr. IVINS whenever his interesting candidacy took on so great a news value. So The World, The Tribune, and The Sun gave their readers full information every day of the progress of Mr. HEARST's canvass, which editorially they were opposing. All these newspapers print reports of Socialist meetings and speeches, they admit to their columns contributions from writers who are the declared foe of class favor and inequality.
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> Privilege must be a blind old fool not to see these things. Why does it permit its own newspapers to deal it these deadly blows? To the foes of Privilege the press offers without charge a medium through which they can reach the masses. Mr. GEORGE says that the press "is the means of reforming the public mind." Indeed, two-thirds of the material for the awful examples of his book came from the public press. In effect, a hall is put at the disposal of the agitators, they are invited to mount the platform, every opportunity is given to them to prove their case. The audience is before them, attentive. If they could prove it, if their case was sound, their arguments convincing, who would pay any attention to the tiresome dronings of the money power on the editorial page? If an advocate gets a hearing, what more can he demand? Has he not had the square deal? Must we not conclude that there is something the matter with him or with his cause if he fails to win the popular support?
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> For our part, we think that the plight of Privilege and of wealth in these days is calculated to awaken sympathy. They get pounded night and day. Every printing press seems to be pouring forth indictments against them. They can't stir abroad without being barked at. It is the fashion to look upon every corporation as a monster of rapacity and upon every millionaire as a shark. Men otherwise courageous are timid about putting in a word in their behalf. A man who ventures the assertion that corporations are now and then instruments of public benefit or that the possession of riches is not incompatible with probity or generous instincts exposes himself to the charge that he has sold his soul. "Privilege," as Mr. GEORGE describes it, has been berated and pummeled from a time long before he was born by a very great majority of the newspapers that he now says are in bondage to it. The protective tariff, the improvident grant of franchises, the enactment through corruption of inequitable laws, the creation and the practices of greedy monopolies—all these have come under press condemnation. But because the newspaper press does not accept the nostrums of Socialism, because it will not prescribe such remedies as the abolition of private ownership in land, the taking from the courts of the right to enjoin arson and murder, and the assumption by City Governments of public services better performed by private hands, he and his kind brand them as the bondservants of the rich and privileged class. If Socialism and agitation against the established social order would busy themselves more with the preparation of their case and the fortifying of their argument they would make more headway than by their demonstrably unfounded charge of bigotry and intolerance in the public press.

ALGECIRAS.

The announcement that Germany has determined that war shall not follow a failure—if failure there be—of the conference at Algeciras over the Moroccan question would be extremely gratifying if it were surely authentic, and if, being authentic, it could be relied on. As neither of these conditions really can be complied with the announcement can have little significance.

If it be regarded as a move in the diplomatic game, it is pretty much what might be expected if the intention of the German Emperor were in the opposite direction. Should the time come when he is ready to strike a blow at France and England, he would undoubtedly try to strike swiftly a blow that was not expected. If, on the contrary, he desired only to keep the attention of Europe fastened upon himself and his policy, this announcement serves that end. The chances, so far as they can be calculated, are very much against war, for the reason that while France and England will do everything possible to avoid it, they see that it may come, and have made their preparations accordingly. On the other hand, war would be a terrible risk to Germany, and no aim that can reasonably be attributed to the Kaiser could substantially be advanced by war. It is probable that he sincerely wishes a settlement at Algeciras. That he should prefer one of which he will appear as the author, or at least will be credited to his influence, is likely and not unnatural. So far the game has been shrewdly played. It is too soon clearly to see on which side the advantage lies.

WATER.

We protest against the bill introduced last Friday by Assemblyman CUNNINGHAM of Ulster County cutting from its water sources in the Catskills the $161,000,000 aqueduct to this city for which provision is made under a special State law. By 1925, when the aqueduct shall be completed, New York will need its additional contribution of 500,000,000 gallons a day. The Ramapo Company is also keenly sensible of the fact, in whose interest Mr. CUNNINGHAM's bill obviously is.

Meanwhile half the supply of water which the city owns and controls runs to waste on the Croton watershed. There is no adequate storage. Of the other half, scores of millions of gallons are daily wasted through the broken, rusted, rotten, disjointed gridiron of pipes that floods the foundations of the city while conflagration and water famine wait upon its inhabitants above. Commissioner OAKLEY knew little or nothing of these tremendous leaks. Commissioner ELLISON can know next to nothing of them. Nor does the new Commissioner yet know accurately the location of the chief water gates in the municipal districts. Should a break occur to-day, who shall say that geysers may not spout for hours in the street, and the disastrous floods of three months ago and of last month be repeated, entailing the usual heavy financial losses to property owners? The expensive Christmas Day fire, due to lack of water pressure, may at any moment have its dangerous counterpart. We learn gladly that Commissioner ELLISON is bestirring himself to install a high-pressure system for the lower city, which is exposed to fire without windbreaks from the Battery to Forty-second Street.

Assemblyman CUNNINGHAM's proposed measure, though unjust and unstatesmanlike, is not now a matter of profound concern. It is subject to defeat, or to repeal if enacted, long before its obstructive effect can be felt by the city. The fact is painfully apparent that through inefficient administration and inadequate provision at home, New York is letting to waste at least 60 per cent. of its present available water supply.

AS TO ILLITERATES.

Dr. DRAPER, State Commissioner of Education, is pushing hard a movement to arouse public sentiment to enforce the compulsory schooling law. For this purpose he has prepared a circular setting forth the facts regarding illiteracy in the State of New York. The general result is striking. It may be summed up briefly as follows: We are not nearly as badly off as we might be; we are very much worse off than, with our resources, we should be.

The whole document is full of material for these two deductions. For instance, the average percentage of illiteracy in the country is 10.7; in New York it is 5.5 only, which seems a good showing. But since 1870 we have reduced illiteracy only from 7.1 per cent. to 5.5 per cent., while the whole country has reduced it from 20 per cent. to 10.7 per cent. We are getting on; we are not getting on as fast as the rest of the country. We ought to get on faster.

The excuse which will spring to the lips of every one is that New York is flooded with illiterate immigrants to an extent far greater than other States. That is true enough, but the percentage of foreign-born illiterates has not really changed in the State or in the country at large for forty years. Then again it will be suggested that the crowded cities, our own especially, make the difference. As a matter of fact the illiteracy in Greater New York is but 6.6 per cent., against 5.5 per cent. in the State, and it is less than in Essex, St. Lawrence, Franklin, and Clinton; in the latter two counties the figures run up to 14.6 per cent. and 17.9 per cent. There are twenty-five rural counties out of the sixty-one in which illiteracy is greater than in the big cities of Brooklyn and Buffalo.

The native children of native and of foreign-born parents make a still more striking showing. The ratio of illiteracy among native children of foreign-born parents in this State is only 5.7 per cent.; for the children of native parents it is 9.2 per cent.—roughly three-fifths larger. And here again the dreaded city presents a far less discouraging picture than the rural districts. The County of New York, that is, the Borough of Manhattan, has a smaller proportion of illiterate children of native parents than any other county in the State. Kings and Queens, of Greater New York, and Erie, with the City of Buffalo, come next in order. The explanation is twofold. The cities have better schools and more of them and foreign-born parents are more eager to give their children schooling, partly because it is the best way to teach them the ready use of English, which is necessary to them.

But the real situation is, nevertheless, bad and ought to be better. The number of illiterate voters in the State of New York is 59 in every 1,000. In Denmark the illiterates in the recruits for the army are but 1 in 500; in Sweden and Norway 1 in 1,250, in the German Empire 1 in 2,500. That means, in plain English, that we are practically 150 times more negligent of universal education than the Germans. It is a shameful fact.

BALFOUR AND CHAMBERLAIN.

It can hardly have been a very pleasant dinner to which Mr. BALFOUR and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN sate down together last week to discuss the future leadership of the remnant of the Unionist Party. We do not know whether the "crow" which is the traditional dish for beaten politicians is served at the British statesmen's tables; but a dish equivalent in distastefulness, toughness, lack of nutriment, and humiliating suggestiveness must have formed part of the Balfour-Chamberlain menu.

As for the senior of the pair, there is no doubt of his temper or purpose. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has won all the few honors there are in the elections. He has increased his own majority and he has saved all the seven seats of Birmingham. He says very plainly that the party would have done, perhaps not so well as he, but very much better than it has done, had it boldly followed his lead. And in his speech at Halesowen, after the election, he has hinted at negotiations with the more radical Laborites and with the Irish Nationalists. Will Mr. BALFOUR take part in such manœuvres?

His position is difficult. When Mr. CHAMBERLAIN first brought forward his plan Mr. BALFOUR said that free trade could not possibly be abandoned until a definite appeal had been made to the country. Will he accept the late elections as the result of such an appeal? Probably not, for he held that the chief issue was Irish home rule. If he sticks to that he is free to go into the business of an opposition coalition, either under his own or under Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's leadership. His party will have only about 150 votes safely to be counted on, and the Ministry will have a majority over all of at least 60. We should say, under the conditions, that Mr. BALFOUR would be quite content to resume his studies in metaphysics and leave the hurly-burly of Parliament to the guidance of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Good Man in Affliction. Heartless, indeed, must be he or she whose deepest sympathy does not go out in a huge wave to the only person yet named in connection with a recent amazing marriage who has shown an inclination toward good taste, toward the avoidance of notoriety, and toward appreciation of the fact that it is advantageous to observe the common conventions of decent society. We are referring, of course, to a certain butler, and to identify him for the readers of the papers it will not be necessary to name the woman in whose service this butler has evidently tried to earn his salary honestly, and it will also be unnecessary to name the man whose orders the butler is for the moment obliged to obey. The woman long has had, and the man presumably expects soon to have, much more money than is likely ever to come into the butler's possession, but it is the servant, and not the master or the mistress, who is endeavoring to make the best of an unseemly episode and to conceal as many of its details as possible from the public gaze. He obviously has a real liking for respectability, knows the difference between geniality and recklessness, and can see that in matters of this kind the least said the soonest mended. The butler wants to keep closed the doors of the house where strange and confusing things are taking place. He would exclude strangers from it as much and as long as the circumstances will permit, and he certainly would prevent, if he could, the delivery of addresses from balconies and the expression of offhand art criticism in the presence of visitors whose only object is to emphasize the phenomena at which the sensitive butler stands aghast. For he must be a sensitive butler; all the accounts agree as to that, for in all of them he is described as giving excellent advice to this person or that who lacks the ability to appreciate its value. It is just possible that these remarks will have another effect than that of increasing the regard for this admirable servant entertained by his present employers, and so will render less secure the retention of his position, but we do not believe that a man of his quality cares much for retaining that position. The chances are, we imagine, that with a character like his he has already advertised for a new place, and we sincerely hope that he will speedily get one where his instincts and qualifications will be in better harmony with his environment.

Alchemy, Old and New. In a recent Presidential address before the Roentgen Society, FREDERICK SODDY discussed with admirable gravity a hitherto unnoted reason for the failure of the alchemists to make gold by the transmutation of other substances into that precious metal. By a natural but very serious blunder, he said, these enterprising chemists of the old school always tried to get the gold from something lighter than itself, usually silver, not knowing that, even if this could be done, it would not pay, since the process would require the expenditure of the energy in a quantity of coal vast in proportion to the resulting product. Not only would a modern alchemist work the other way, say from lead to gold, but in the degradation of the heavier element he would expect to evolve energy in such amounts and so easily applied to useful purposes that the gold formed would be a mere by-product, adding to the profits, indeed, but not counting for much in their total. In commenting upon this pretty and highly scientific idea, The Electrical Review not only commends Mr. SODDY's accuracy, but it calls attention to the fact that transmutations of the kind he recommends and with the results he prophesies are performed every day in every power station. "We take," it says, "the fuel or the high-potential water with which nature provides us, and by converting them into baser products we extract from them valuable energy, which is converted into useful forms. The less the loss during the process and the more uses to which this energy can be put the more valuable is the process. That form of energy which best meets these requirements we believe to be electrical energy. Unfortunately, our methods of transmutation are either more costly or more complex than is desirable, but the modern alchemist—the engineer—is not at the end of his resources. He hopes—indeed, expects—to make improvements, and he must be given due credit for what he has already accomplished." If we could only do with some cheap metal what radium does with itself, the exhaustion of the coal supply would cause no more worriment, but the problem of using more than a small percentage of the evolved energy would still remain, and the engineers have not yet reached a solution of it by any means brilliant in the case of coal.

We Like the Story of Adele. Whoever will may get, or seem to get, information about a certain mysterious ADELE from the statement of her experiences in a borderland between life and death that has been offered to all and sundry by Dr. JOHN DUNCAN QUACKENBOS. For our own part, however, we are not much interested in ADELE, who seems to us to be nothing more than a young woman with a slightly unusual faculty for remembering the visions of a form of delirium not at all uncommon, while the statement, or rather the importance which Dr. QUACKENBOS ascribes to it and the deductions he draws from it, has a rather high interest, because it shows lots and lots and lots about the quality of the doctor's mind, the way it works, and the products to be expected from its operations. This learned man with the suggestive name that goes so well with a wholesale dealer in suggestion is evidently endowed with one of the largest "believers" that a human being has possessed since the ages called dark. He can believe anything whatever, in regard to his own powers as a hypnotist, at any rate, and now, as often before, he tells a story of his achievements with what, for all we know, might properly be described as "admirable verve." It's admirable, whether "verve" is exactly the word or not, and in a case where all is so very misty it would not be well to be too particular about exactitude of language. Anyhow, we like the story of ADELE and her wanderings in a "gray world" that has, though of course neither she nor Dr. QUACKENBOS knows it, already and not long ago been exploited by a novelist much more imaginative than either of them. To hear a good, old-fashioned fairy tale from one who can keep a straight face while telling it, even to people of adult age, is a pleasure all too rare in these prosaic days, and the doctor deserves much gratitude for supplying it as frequently as he does.

THE CALL OF THE WILD.

Jack London Put an "If" on the Condemned Constitution.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note your editorial of yesterday regarding Jack London's lecture to the students of Yale University. As London is now on his way to California he will probably not see your article for a couple of weeks. As the Vice President of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, and the person who was instrumental in bringing about the meetings at Yale, Harvard, and Grand Central Palace, New York, I trust that I may be allowed to comment upon your criticisms.

I heard London's address at Grand Central Palace. It was read from manuscript. The same address was read in New Haven. Accordingly, I can say positively that several remarks in your quotation convey a wrong impression of what the lecturer actually said. Important qualifications have been omitted.

"The grip of Socialism," [I quote] "is tightening upon the world. The blood-red banner will soon be waving wildly in all winds."

At this point the lecturer took pains to explain to the audience that the "blood-red banner" was universally and systematically misunderstood; that, as used by the Socialists, it is a symbol of the Brotherhood of Man, and not of war and destruction. I quote again:

"If people object to our programme because of the Constitution, then to hell with the Constitution!"

The remark of the speaker really was something as follows:

"If people object to our programme because of the Constitution, what if the working class should take for a motto the words of a militia General who at one time held sway in portions of the State of Colorado: 'To hell with the Constitution.'"

"We Socialists will wrest the power from the present rulers," [I quote again,] "by war if necessary. Stop us if you can!"

At this point in the lecture it was explained that the Socialist Party is a party of Constitutional agitation in countries where universal suffrage and free speech prevail, and that in countries where these Constitutional rights are denied it resorts to force.

In your comments you say all Socialists aim, consciously or unconsciously, at "a redistribution of wealth." I am a Socialist, and I think I can speak for the Socialists in saying that what we do aim at is as exactly and diametrically the opposite of "redistribution of wealth" as the human mind is capable of conceiving. Under the plan which is proposed by Socialists, the wealth of society, the capital, would be as much distributed as Central Park, the Bartholdi Statue, the United States Post Office, and the Congressional Library are distributed.

You say that "very few Socialists have Jack London's courage," and imply that the rest of us shrink from stating our purposes fairly. If I may be pardoned the remark, your comments upon Socialism are of a kind to suggest that you are not familiar with Socialist writings and lectures. I heard Jack London's address; I have heard and read many other Socialist addresses, and so far as I know there is no such difference to be noted between them. UPTON SINCLAIR.

Princeton, N. J., Feb. 2, 1906.

Those Two Aged Senators.

From The Providence Journal.

Alabama's two aged Senators have announced their candidacy for re-election and there is reason to suppose that the State will send them back to Washington for another term each, in spite of their years. Senator Pettus will be 85 on his next birthday and Senator Morgan 82, but they are active old men, sturdy of mind and sound of body, keenly interested in life and able to attend with regularity to their Senatorial duties. Senator Pettus seems like a survival from a half-forgotten era, for he was a Lieutenant in the Mexican war. Both he and Senator Morgan rose to the rank of Brigadier General in the civil war and both have had a prolonged period of service in the upper chamber of Congress. The usual result of retaining men term after term in the Senate has been to give the State they serve better representation than it could otherwise hope for, and Alabama would make a mistake, other things being equal, in dismissing these octogenarians merely on account of their age. There are other and younger men in the Senate feebler in body and mind than they.

For Upright Writing.

A league has been formed in Paris for upright writing. It takes as its motto a phrase from George Sand: "Upright writing on horizontal paper with the body held straight." The league crusades against the English and American style of writing, slanting and angular, which, it says, is no longer really taught in England and America. Slanting writing is said to cause short sight, "scoliosis," and many other optical troubles.

THE FIGHT OVER PATRICK.

Dr. Hamilton's Criticism on Some Phases It Has Assumed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A great deal of unnecessary newspaper commotion has been stirred up by Mr. Jerome's young assistants in his absence because Mr. Frederick House, who was at one time Patrick's lawyer, has not volunteered an affidavit as to what professional confidences his client had made to him, or whether the latter had confessed his guilt or not; and, again, the unfortunate man in the death chamber is found fault with because he, too, has not sworn before a notary that he was innocent, as if he were not working with every cell of his brain to clear himself of the vilest of accusations, and his letters to me show that he cares less for his life than rehabilitation.

This juvenile form of attack has emanated from the District Attorney's office, for Mr. Jerome, no matter how great may be his desire to see the unfortunate man seated finally in the electric chair, would not be guilty of so weak a trick as to make an issue at this time of House's refusal to violate the oath of his calling.

While his silence may seem Quixotic, far-fetched, or cruel to some, he is only in the same position as any decent member of his and my own profession, whose lips are sealed in every way.

It can easily be seen how a "bluff" of this kind could under certain circumstances be used for blackmail or other ulterior purposes—anyhow, the present issue after all is whether there is new evidence, and shall Patrick be given a fresh and fair trial.

ALLAN McLANE HAMILTON, M. D.

New York, Feb. 3, 1906.

Another Stamp Story.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The courtesy of the gentleman who affixed a two-cent stamp to an envelope which he found addressed but unstamped and forwarded it to its destination was clearly worthy of the appreciative words with which you so kindly clothed the incident. As directly contrary to the spirit which prompted this act of courtesy, I submit the following:

Yesterday a refined woman visited the uptown branch of a well-known bank, and, after having made a deposit, asked the teller whether he would kindly oblige her with a postage stamp. The teller responded cordially and told her kindly to ask the manager.

The lady approached the manager and repeated the request very courteously, whereupon that officer handed her a stamp. The lady tendered a five-cent piece in payment and thanked the manager for his courtesy. He, to her amazement and chagrin, replied:

"Madam, I have no time to make change. We do not make a business of selling postage stamps."

The woman returned the stamp and indignantly walked out of the bank.

BUSINESS COURTESY.

New York, Feb. 2, 1906.

No Permission Needed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Those who at the conference of ministers in the Charities Building last week so warmly advocated the granting of permission on Wednesday afternoons for children to attend religious instructions, must surely not be aware of a provision in the by-laws of the Board of Education which permits children to be absent for that purpose and without detriment to the child's standing in class. As a matter of fact, however, if a pupil is absent one afternoon per week less than another, and this habitually, the chances are that the absentee will suffer in actual standing, any theoretical standing to the contrary notwithstanding.

If religious instruction is as valuable in these ministers' eyes as they profess to think it, why have they not courage to advocate the same means to that end, which other clergy constantly practice as well as preach, the incorporation of the subject in regular school curricula?

ROBERT P. GREEN.

New York, Feb. 1, 1906.

Redemption Bureau Overlooked.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following extract from the report of the Chamber of Commerce Committee in your issue of to-day should not go uncorrected, viz.:

"Even the redemption of National banknotes is limited to a total of $3,000,000 a month, thus tying up to a large extent the only source of redemption we have, and forcing upon the Nation at all times a volume of currency which is not allowed by natural means to rise and fall in amount according to the laws of supply and demand."

This quite ignores the existence of the Redemption Bureau at Washington under act June 20, 1874, by which compulsory redemption of National banknotes proceeds daily without limit of amount.

The limit of $3,000,000 a month, I think, applies only to deposits of lawful money for withdrawal of United States bonds.

AN EX-BANK OFFICIAL.

Brooklyn, Feb. 2, 1906.

A Bill of Far Reach.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The bill introduced in the Legislature affecting the sale of liquor in residence districts, apparently a new departure in government, is rich in suggestion and could be extended indefinitely. Why not add to its provisions the question of the coffee habit and other subjects upon which the public feels so deeply? Why not similarly treat the question of Sunday traffic in candies and soda water? No doubt the present Sabbath breaking indulged in by the young folks must give the gentlemen backing this bill much pain and discomfort. Why not tackle the divorce question in the same way, and by enforcing a limit to the number of churches prevent easy remarriage?

Surely this slight infringement of the personal liberty of the few should not weigh as against the benefit to be derived by the general public.

WILLIAM SHERWOOD.

Brooklyn, Feb. 3, 1906.

More Supreme Court Justices.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial in your issue of yesterday relating to an additional judicial district by dividing the present Second District is timely and commendable.

If THE TIMES would now advocate the selection of a sufficient number of Supreme Court Justices under the amendment to the State constitution recently adopted, to relieve the congested calendar of the First Judicial District, it would certainly be working in the interest of the people of this county.

Senator Carpenter's bill introduced in the Legislature providing for six additional Justices would seem none too many, judging from the number of State Justices now sitting here.

THOMAS J. QUINN.

New York, Feb. 1, 1906.

Question of Light House-keeping.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your editorial of Jan. 29, 1906, headed "Sound Advice from Secretary Shaw," my understanding of the United States Civil Service Retiring Association is that it is to retire the antiquated now in the service, for which Secretary Shaw's plan does not provide; also that the law, if enacted, would cover all Government employes.

Do you think a man earning $513.24 per annum can save $100 a year from it? This is the average pay of 132 lighthouse keepers and assistants, most of whom are married and with families. A READER.

Chicago, Feb. 1, 1906.

The "Bother" Merely.

From The Springfield Republican.

Evidently the Pennsylvania's no-pass policy is genuine, for among those hit by it is said to be George Westinghouse, whose air brake is in such extensive use and who does a great freight business with that and other roads. Mr. Westinghouse is now buying railroad tickets in large blocks, explaining that "it isn't so much the money as it is the trouble of getting a ticket every time you have to journey on a railroad." That is where the free pass has usually gone heretofore—to those who are troubled more about the bother of buying a ticket than about the wherewithal.

A CASE OF EUTHANASIA.

In Cultured Tierra del Fuego an Unjust Decision Was Rendered.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Ohio Euthanasia bill is copied from the "Statute of Murders" of Tierra del Fuego. When I practiced law in Crankhaven, which, as you know, is the capital of that country, I was retained for the defense in a case where four doctors were tried for illegal killing. I pleaded the statute, under the provisions whereof any person of full age, of sound mind, fatally injured, suffering excruciating pain and plainly indicating his desire to be killed, may be legally executed by a duly qualified physician in the presence of three other licensed doctors.

Tierra del Fuego is in some respects a more enlightened land than Ohio, and Crankhaven is a centre of culture, where the medical profession is held in high esteem. The Statute of Murders was passed at the instigation of its members. Although this law is regarded as a triumph of progress, executions thereunder have been rare owing to practical hindrances. When four doctors consult there occasionally results difference of opinion, and in Tierra del Fuego, as in Ohio, patients have recovered or died while the doctors discussed.

But in the case which I have to record the beneficiary of the statute was promptly and, as I still maintain, properly executed, but an opinionated District Attorney (named Joram) had the doctors up for malpractice. The result was that one was hanged, two escaped on the ground of insanity, the fourth is in seclusion with a ball and chain on his leg. I append an abstract of the charge of the Judge. It is unfair; it caters to the mob; but it exhibits the argument on which Joram won.

His Honor, after the usual soothing remarks to the jury, who were mad all the way through at having been kept in durance for a week, proceeded thus:

"The position taken by the People in this case amounts to this: that no valid defense has been set up, because the Statute of Murders, being self-contradictory, hence a nullity, affords no defense, and that under the common law these defendants are guilty of murder. The question is one of fact. The evidence for the people is overwhelming to the effect that in the presence of excruciating pain, soundness of mind is absent. Distinguished members of the medical profession have sworn positively that even a toothache causes mental irritation, that a twinge of the gout may result in momentary frenzy, that homicidal mania has been caused by a pinch, that manslaughter may follow the puncture of a pin. The reasons why mental aberration must in a greater or less degree accompany pain, would seem to be, if I may judge from the language of the learned gentlemen who have testified here, of an obscure character; at least they cannot be told in terms comprehensible to the non-professional. But the fact that agonizing pain and mental soundness cannot co-exist seems to be proved. If it has been proved to your satisfaction these defendants must be adjudged guilty."

AUGUSTUS TOMLINSON.

Summit, N. J., Feb. 2, 1906.

COMMODORE BARRY'S GRAVE.

Would Take Detectives to Discover It in Its Isolation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

John G. Coyle, in your issue of yesterday, takes Henry L. Gavan to task for asserting that the remains of Commodore Barry, father of the American Navy, rest in an "undistinguished grave." The designation by Mr. Gavan of the illustrious sailor's last resting place was a correct one. During a residence of several years in Philadelphia I was never able to locate the grave of this great man, and it was only quite recently that I was piloted to it by a friendly negro resident of the vicinity, who nonchalantly remarked that it would take a force of detectives to locate it, unless one knew the geography of the almost deserted spot.

Nor is it true, as stated by Mr. Coyle, that Commodore Barry's grave has been periodically visited by members of Irish societies. I make bold to state that not 3 per cent. of the Irish-Americans of the Quaker City can give the name or location of the cemetery where Barry's grave is. A man who has been employed about the cemetery for twenty-eight years informed me that it is only since a measure was introduced in Congress a few years ago providing for a suitable monument to Barry that any representative of the Irish race has been seen at or near the grave.

PATRICK J. O'HARA.

New York, Feb. 2, 1906.

'Tention! S'lute!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to testify through THE TIMES to the courtesy and efficiency of the New York policemen on the crowded thoroughfares of Broadway and Fifth Avenue. They not only protect us women when crossing the streets, but do so in a kindly and gentlemanly manner, which is much appreciated. A VISITOR.

New York, Feb. 3, 1906.

Saints and Disease.

From The London Chronicle.

The good St. Anthony, who was commemorated on Jan. 17, owes scarcely more of his fame, probably, to his temptations than to the association of his name in popular speech with a disease. Erysipelas, known as the "sacred fire" before the eleventh century, owes its later name of "St. Anthony's fire" to the tradition that those who invoked the saint during a terrible epidemic of that time were cured. A complete list of complaints thus linked with the names of saints would be very curious. Neuralgia in the jaw is St. Apollonia's Disease, sore throat or quinsy St. Blase's, colic St. Erasmus's, cancer St. Giles's, and hydrophobia St. Hubert's. Epilepsy is either St. Aventin's Disease, or St. Mathurin's, or St. John's Evil. Insanity is St. Dymphna's Disease, and drunkenness St. Martin's Evil.

San Francisco's Ante.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

San Francisco wishes to hold in 1913 a great exposition to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the Pacific Ocean, and a California Congressman has asked for a National appropriation of $5,000,000. But would it not be more sportsmanlike for San Francisco to get in her own stack before asking Uncle Sam to come into the pot?

Reward of Merit

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Boston's School Board has voted to give Miss Clara Doane, for fifty-seven years a teacher in the Boston public schools, a year's leave of absence on half pay. This expression of appreciation may not be excessively generous, but it certainly deserves chronicling.

THE ICONOCLAST.

His fame was flashed through every land;
His rare deeds were on every tongue;
Men called his nature rugged, grand;
His words were precepts for the young.

Whence was it, then, that such as I
Should seek a presence so august?
With fait'ring step, while heart beat high,
I entered, humbled to the dust.

He heard me not. I durst not call!
And then, oh, shucks! The world-famed sage
Was only human, after all!
He wet his thumb to turn a page!

ELLA A. FANNING.

ROOSEVELT NUPTIALS RECALL GRANT WEDDING

Event of International Interest Thirty-two Years Ago.

OTHER WHITE HOUSE BRIDES

Miss Roosevelt the Fourth Daughter of a President to Marry at the Executive Mansion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The coming marriage of the President's daughter, which is of absorbing interest to the country at large, recalls to many Washingtonians a similar event of a generation ago, when the only daughter of President Grant became the bride of Algernon F. Sartoris, the ceremony taking place in the historic east room, where on Feb. 17 Miss Alice Roosevelt and Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio will be wedded in the presence of the largest company of wedding guests ever gathered in the White House.

Although less than two hundred guests witnessed the marriage of Nellie Grant and her British husband, it was a most distinguished company that gathered at the White House on that May morning nearly thirty-two years ago, and the marriage was an event of international interest, the British Minister, Sir Edward Thornton, and our own Secretary of State, the late Hamilton Fish, acting as witnesses of the marriage contract and signing the certificate.

The bride of that ceremony was attended by eight bridesmaids—Miss Fish, daughter of the Secretary of State; Miss Anna Barnes, daughter of the Surgeon General of the army; Miss Dent of St. Louis, a cousin of the bride; Miss Drexel of Philadelphia, Miss Thurme Sherman, daughter of the General of the army; Miss Porter, daughter of the Admiral of the navy; Miss Frelinghuysen, daughter of the Senator from New Jersey, and Miss Conkling, daughter of the Senator from New York. Of this group only one remains in Washington to-day—Miss Elida Porter, now Mrs. Charles H. Campbell. Frederick Dent Grant, then a Lieutenant just from West Point, was best man and wore the uniform of his rank.

The gift of President Grant to his daughter consisted of two of the rarest sets of Mechlin lace, one white, one black, and $10,000. The white lace formed the chief beauty of the wedding gown, while all who enjoy the present friendship of Mrs. Sartoris are familiar with the beauty of the black lace used in most of her evening gowns.

The invitations, like those issued for Miss Roosevelt's wedding, were engraved on heavy baronial note paper, but without crest or monogram, (the National coat of arms in that day never being used for any but state functions,) and read as follows:

> The President and Mrs. Grant request the pleasure of your company at the marriage ceremony of their daughter at the Executive Mansion on Thursday, May 21, at eleven A. M.

Inclosed with this were two small cards tied with white ribbon and engraved with the names of the bride and bridegroom, Miss Nellie W. Grant on one, on the other Algernon C. F. Sartoris. There was no necessity for having cards to present at the door in those days.

As for the Longworth-Roosevelt nuptials, there is but one set of invitations, a card for the ceremony being an invitation to the breakfast as well. Four thousand cards were engraved, the order being divided between two firms, thus accounting for the discrepancy in the wording which has been the subject of some recent newspaper comment. The most approved card for Miss Roosevelt's marriage, as published in THE TIMES ten days ago reads:

> The President and Mrs. Roosevelt request the pleasure of your company at the wedding of their daughter, Alice Lee, to Mr. Nicholas Longworth, Saturday, February seventeenth, Twelve o'clock. An answer is requested.

The Presidential crest and coat of arms is on the face of the invitation, but embossed in white, not gold, as on the usual White House cards.

Miss Roosevelt is the fourth, not the third, daughter of a President to marry in the White House, her predecessors being, in addition to Mrs. Sartoris, Elizabeth Tyler, daughter of President John Tyler, who married Representative Waller of Virginia in 1842, and Maria Monroe, daughter of the fourth President, who married her father's secretary, Samuel L. Gouverneur of New York, in 1820.

The last White House wedding, and in many ways the most notable of all, was, of course, that of ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland, (Miss Frances Folsom,) which took place in the Blue Room June 2, 1886.

Here for Roosevelt Wedding.

Among the passengers on the French liner La Gaseogne, which arrived yesterday, was the Vicomte de Chambrun, whose brother is the husband of Congressman Nicholas Longworth's sister. He came over to attend the Roosevelt-Longworth wedding.

THEY'LL LOCK HIM IN.

Shipping Clerks Are to Test Professional Escaping Powers.

There will be a fierce contest between trade and art next Wednesday night at Keith's Union Square Theatre. Houdini is a breaking-out artist, a stage artist. According to his press agent, handcuffs and constables and jails have no terror for Houdini; he can break out. He makes his living that way.

Somebody—not Houdini's press agent—told the shipping clerks of Brill Brothers that the police had refused to lock him up in the Mercer Street Station for fear he would get out, and thus cast discredit on the department. So on Feb. 2 the shipping clerks wrote to Houdini, guaranteeing to put him in a box out of which he could not get without demolishing it—if he would allow them to tie him beforehand.

Houdini, of course, has accepted the challenge. On Wednesday night the Brill shipping clerks will tie him and nail him up in a common packing case. Then having got him in they will stand around and defy him to get out. The challenging committee is made up of A. Goldsmith, 1,144 Franklin Avenue, the Bronx; J. Schnurman, 284 St. Ann's Avenue, the Bronx; Samuel Kanter, 314 Henry Street, and Louis Weinberger, 141 Goerck Street.

FREMSTAD IN CONCERT.

Large Sunday Night Audience Hears Her, Gerardy, and Other Artists.

There was a large and appreciative audience at the Metropolitan Opera House last night for the eleventh Sunday night concert. The soloists of the evening were Miss Olive Fremstad, Otto Goritz, Robert Blass, and the women pupils of the School of Opera, together with Jean Gerardy, 'cellist. The entire Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra assisted, under the direction of Nahan Franko.

The programme included a "Freischütz" aria by Mr. Blass, Schubert's "Standchen" for an alto and the chorus; the aria "Suicidio" from "La Gioconda" by Miss Fremstad; "Variations Symphonique," by Mr. Gerardy, Scandinavian folk-songs by Miss Fremstad; Werner's "Sings well" from "Der Trompeter von Sakkingen," by Mr. Goritz, and two other selections by Mr. Gerardy.

Free Matinee for Gray Ladies.

A "gray matinée" will be given at the Garrick Theatre next Wednesday. Every woman who comes to the playhouse before then wearing a gray dress will get a free seat to see Channing Polfbck's comedy, "The Little Gray Lady." Any gray-eyed woman can also get a free seat.

ADDRESSES EMPLOYES; DIES.

Stamford Mourns for F. T. Towne, Who Aimed to be Model Master.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 4.—Frederick T. Towne, younger son of Henry R. Towne of New York, President of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, died this morning of Bright's disease. Mr. Towne was general superintendent of the company's plant here.

Yesterday afternoon he addressed the employes and made the semi-annual distribution of the $1,200 offered yearly by the company for suggestions calculated to be of mutual benefit. Mr. Towne fainted a few minutes after finishing his address.

Mrs. Towne, who was at the factory for the ceremony, hurried him home in a carriage. Drs. Sherrill and Rowell remained all night with Mr. Towne, but he never regained consciousness. Henry R. Towne was notified by telephone of his son's serious condition, and, accompanied by Mrs. Towne and Dr. Samuel W. Lambert of New York, hurried to Stamford on a special train. His son died a few minutes before the elder Mr. Towne arrived at the house.

The widow was Miss Constance Gibbons, daughter of William T. Gibbons of Wilmington, Del. There are two children. Mr. Towne was a member of the Engineers' Club of New York, the Weeburn Golf Club, and the Suburban Club of Stamford. He was a graduate of Tuffts College.

It was his ambition to make the Yale & Towne plant here the ideal factory of the world from the standpoint of the employed as well as the employers. To-night the flags on all public buildings are at half staff. Although he was a Protestant prayers were offered for the repose of his soul this morning in St. John's Roman Catholic Church.

FIGHT ON CHILD LABOR.

Dr. Silverman Fires the First Gun—Bishop Greer Heads Campaign.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, rabbi of the Temple Emanu-El, preached yesterday to his congregation on "The Abolition of Child Slavery." The sermon was one of many to be delivered from pulpits of all creeds in an agitation to obtain a special day of the year on which National protest shall be made from the pulpits of the country against child labor.

A committee of ministers, headed by Bishop Coadjutor David H. Greer, is at work on a plan for bringing before the executive bodies of the various religious denominations the proposition for a National Children's Day in church and synagogue.

"The antithesis of the Froebel kindergarten," said Dr. Silverman yesterday, "where the child is carefully developed physically and mentally, is the shop, the factory, and the coal mine, where the beautiful and sacred image of God is distorted by the satanic greed of man.

"The army of child laborers is constantly increasing, and it is now estimated authoritatively that it has reached the incredible figure of 2,000,000. Nearly every State in the Union is more or less culpable for permitting child labor, and in not enforcing laws already made to prevent it."

Dr. Silverman quoted from reports of those who had made personal investigations of child labor conditions in mines and factories, saying that these reports should make clear the great crime that is being committed against the Nation as well as against the children themselves. "We might rightly say," he declared, "that while we have abolished adult slavery, we have permitted child slavery to fasten itself upon our land and cast a stigma on our claims to civilization."

Of the evil results of a citizenship infested with human beings born of parents who have been stunted by labor in childhood, Dr. Silverman said: "Of such poor stuff will thousands upon thousands of our citizens be constituted. They will grow into men and women without education, minus morals, spirituality, religion, or ideals, and yet they will have it in their power to aid in shaping the political, industrial, and social destiny of our country."

Of the obstacles in the way of enforcing the laws now existing in a number of the States for the protection of children, Dr. Silverman said that the selfishness of parents was one and the greed of manufacturers another.

"DOROTHY Q." TO BE MARRIED.

Frederick R. Nourse, Harvard, '99, to Wed Miss Quincy.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—Dorothy Quincy is to be married on Wednesday noon in Emmanuel Church to Frederick Russell Nourse of Harvard, '99. The "Dorothy Q." of to-day, it is said, resembles closely the heroine of Oliver Wendell Holmes's poem. One of Mr. Nourse's ancestors was Rebecca Nourse, who was hanged as a witch in Salem.

Miss Quincy, the daughter of Mrs. Henry Parker Quincy of Beacon Street and the late Dr. Quincy, came out two seasons ago. One thousand cards have been issued for the wedding. The bride's uncle, Henry Adams, will come from Washington to give his niece in marriage. Elinor Quincy, the bride's only sister, will be maid of honor. The bridesmaids will include Miss Mercer Atterbury of New York, Miss Abigail Adams, Miss Mary Bigelow, and Miss Addie West. On Tuesday evening at the Somerset Club Miss Quincy will give a dinner to the bridesmaids and ushers.

SEAWANHAKA CUP CONDITIONS

No Challenge for Trophy This Year—No Alteration in Terms.

The Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, the holder of the Seawanhaka International Cup for ten years, has decided not to challenge for the cup, won last year by the Manchester Yacht Club, but to race for it once more in 1907. They say eleven years' continuous racing for the trophy, as challenger and then continuously as defender, entitles them to one year's rest. It is probable that William Robertson, the Scotch designer, now a resident of Montreal, will be chosen to design the new challenger.

A proposition presented by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club, the original donor of the trophy, to the Manchester Yacht Club looking toward a change in the conditions for the race has been declined. The reason assigned by the Manchester Club is a sportsmanlike one indeed. It is explained by E. A. Boardman, designer of the Manchester, which won the cup for them, thus:

"For ten years the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club has defended the cup under the present conditions, and while that may have produced a boat which we may not like so well as another type, it would be unfair to change the conditions and take the Royal St. Lawrence Club into strange waters with a strange type of boat without giving them a chance to recover the trophy on the lines on which they lost it. If another club should challenge for the cup I would favor a change, but for another year I do not believe we should fix conditions that might unduly handicap the club which has courteously defended the trophy year in and year out without one question ever having been raised as to the propriety of its actions."

The question of changing the conditions has therefore been shelved for a year.

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Proved Value
Knives, forks, spoons, etc., that time has tested have the trade mark
"1847 ROGERS BROS."
Pieces purchased many years ago have withstood constant wear and are in use to-day.
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MERIDEN BRITA CO.

FELIX WEINGARTNER CONDUCTS AGAIN

His Second Concert with the New York Symphony Orchestra.

A REMARKABLE PERFORMANCE

Mendelssohn, Wagner, and Beethoven Played—Rudolph Ganz Plays for the First Time Here.

Felix Weingartner conducted the second of his New York concerts with the New York Symphony Orchestra yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. This time the importance and significance of the occasion were fully recognized by the public, and there was a very large audience, that before the concert was brought to its close was deeply stirred and moved to unusual demonstrations of delight. Mr. Weingartner's programme was a conservative one. It contained not much music of the sort that is chosen by conductors to exploit their powers in this or that direction by the gaining of sensational or novel effects. So much the greater was his achievement in presenting this familiar music in a way so completely to lay bare its most essential beauty.

The programme included Mendelssohn's overture, "Fingal's Cave," "A Faust Overture" by Wagner, (to which the programme gave the incorrect and misleading title of "An Overture to Goethe's 'Faust,'") his "Siegfried Idyl," and Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. Mr. Rudolph Ganz, pianist, appeared for the first time in New York, and played Liszt's concerto in E flat. Undoubtedly Mr. Weingartner touched the heart of the mystery in all this music. He achieved the highest task of the interpreting artist in reproducing the very essence and spirit of the music, recreating it as it was embodied in the composer's thought, and making it live in the hearts of the listeners as it once lived in his. With this conductor pre-eminently the keenly analytical power goes hand in hand with a richly poetic imagination, an instinct of dramatic effect; the exquisite feeling for detail with the sense of the larger proportions.

There is a concentration, a subtlety of purpose in everything he does, and with it is joined a masterful command of the orchestra that enables him to bring forth his most refined as well as his most imposing and powerful effects with the impression of absolute spontaneity.

The performance of the "Fingal's Cave" overture was delightful in its richness of color, in the plastic modeling of the phrases for the wood wind that are so characteristic, in the symmetry and fluency that are not incompatible with the picturesque feeling that Mendelssohn put into this music.

Here was a sympathy with Mendelssohn's ideas that not all modern conductors possess, or are willing to manifest; with the poetry and intellectuality, the harmonious treatment of the orchestra that Mr. Weingartner attributes to Mendelssohn in his essay on "The Symphony Since Beethoven." It was a deeply felt, a strongly dramatic interpretation of Wagner's "Faust" overture; how vehemently declaimed and how pregnantly significant was the climax, and how subtly prepared, yet spontaneous in its effect?

More exquisitely poetical a reading of the "Siegfried Idyl" could hardly be; it struck the note of reverie, of introspection, in a freedom of tempo that was like an improvisation.

The culmination was properly in Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. Mr. Weingartner made no new revelation in this most familiar of all the master's works, but he presented it with splendid fire and eloquence. There was no broadening of the theme as it is presented in the opening measures, but it came with electrifying vehemence. There was the sense of mystery in the scherzo, and the wonderful transition to the finale was made with a most subtle art. Through it all breathed the very spirit of Beethoven, and it was not strange that at the end Mr. Weingartner was again and again recalled with applause and shouts.

Mr. Ganz played Liszt's concerto with something more than bravura and the clash of tone. It had brilliancy in plenty, but it had also delicacy and sentiment under his hands. He is a well equipped pianist as it seemed from this performance. The concerto displayed only one, and the least vital, side of a pianist's art, but the tendency he showed ought to make it interesting to hear him in another kind of music. He is understood to have played this concerto publicly for the first time the other day in Chicago, without a rehearsal. He was most enthusiastically recalled, and Mr. Weingartner took the unusual course of making him repeat the last section of the concerto.

The orchestra did remarkable things under Mr. Weingartner's compelling sway. It has been increased by ten string players, to the improvement of the balance and solidity of its tone.

WINTER SPORT AT TUXEDO.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, Feb. 4.—An ideal Winter day with ice boating, skating, curling, and other Winter sports was enjoyed by the week-end crowds to-day on Tuxedo Lake.

The Tennis Club was well patronized and many interesting exhibition matches were witnessed. George J. Gould, Clarence Mackay, J. Henry Smith, William Post, Erskine Hewitt, and others were among those taking part in the events, both in court tennis and racquets.

Mrs. J. W. Gerard chaperoned a party at luncheon at the clubhouse, among whom were Miss Gwendolyn Burden, Miss S. Douglass, Miss H. Day, Julien Gerard, Francklyn Hoyt, and M. Hinckle.

Miss Violet Cruger also entertained a party of eight at luncheon. Others who had parties at the clubhouse were Clarence Mackay, J. Nelson Borland, E. R. Hewitt, Charles B. Van Nostrand, Mr. and Mrs. F. Abbott Ingalls, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Robbins, and Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Lawson.

Luncheons among the cottagers, followed by dinners, were in vogue. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler entertained in their new cottage, and others who had guests were Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop McKim, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Tams, and W. MacNeill Rodewald.

James Henry Smith, who arrived on a special train yesterday, entertained a large party to-night at Kincraig at dinner.

FASHION THE CHURCH'S FOE.

So Says the Rev. Dr. Peters—Missionaries Needed at Home.

"Fashion is the greatest foe of the Church to-day," declared the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, preaching in the Baptist Church of the Epiphany, at Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, last evening.

"It has been popularly supposed that, while the Church has lost the masses, she has won the classes. In Fifth and Madison Avenues, from Fifty-ninth to Ninety-fifth Street, there is the largest concentration of wealth in New York. There is not one Christian church in Fifth Avenue in the nearly two miles mentioned.

"In Madison Avenue, in the same territory mentioned, there are only five Christian churches, and, with the possible exception of one or two, the money obtained for the building of them came from the sale of downtown churches, so that the people in the wealthiest section of New York can hardly be said to have built one Christian church. The statement is a sad commentary on the godlessness of fashionable society. We send missionaries to the heathen. Is it not high time that we established in New York an apostleship to the genteel?"

A CLASSIC TRAFFIC COP.

Being a New Anecdote of Xenodocius, Who Keeps the Cabs in Line.

If pedestrians, automobilists, and cabdrivers happen to see in Times Square these days a tall policeman with deep-set eyes, marble white face, and features as regular as Apollo's, let them know that he is Xenodocius, the Classic Cop.

Readers of THE TIMES may remember the exploits of the Classic Cop when Commissioner McAdoo sent him to the Tenderloin with the hope that his noble brow might raise the standard of things there. The only result was wailing despair in the station every time the Sergeant had to enter the Classic Cop's name on the blotter.

Jim the Doorman and Roundsman Wenceslas, the latter an expert in Greek mythology and the former a linguist who has made many a prisoner hush with awe, actually fought over the ancestry of Xenodocius. His full name is Edouardo Christoforo Colombo Xenodocius. For months he was known as "Put Down X and Carry II."

As he modestly explained on several occasions in attempts to stay the growing panic of the Sergeant, his family, after the late unpleasantness at Thermopylae, moved to Portugal, married into the Enriquez family, a descendant of which, Beatrice, married the Genoese navigator. Of this marriage was born Fernando Colon, biographer and historian of his illustrious father. According to Bishop Las Casas, the descendants revived the glory of the Xenodociuses, which, tacking to itself the fame of Columbus, descended to the West and Edouardo Christoforo Colombo Xenodocius, late of the Nineteenth Precinct, the principality of Cottrell in the heyday of Emperor McAdoo.

For a time it seemed that the star of the Columbus Xenodociuses had sunk forever, but, as in the life of an illustrious ancestor, it happened that the darkest hour was just before the dawn. About New Year's a Roundsman came around a corner in Twenty-ninth Street and caught Xenodocius reading Marcus Aurelius. For this was Xenodocius sent to the Traffic Squad. This turned out to be rather good after all.

"It isn't too bad," said Xenodocius last night. "It's better than Twenty-ninth Street. Tell you, that's the most sordid atmosphere I ever breathed. I miss Jim the Doorman and Wenceslas, but here in the sheen and shimmer of the lights one easily forgets. It's like Athens in the old days; like Spain when she hoisted the Catholic flag on the Alhambra; in fact, as I look at the crowd, I expect every minute to see old Nero with a bunch of greens on his old bald head coming down the line in a golden auto steered by fair damsels. The other night—"

The Classic Cop suddenly silenced. His regular features hardened; his deep-set eyes stared over the reporter's shoulder.

"You!" he bellowed hoarsely to a cabman; "if you don't keep inside them lines till 10 o'clock I'll run you in, caravan, plug, and all! Cling to that, you!"

VAINLY SOUGHT PIRATE GOLD.

Meade Lost His Own Fortune and Died Penniless.

William S. Meade died yesterday penniless and alone, at eighty years of age, in the St. Clare Hotel, a lodging house, at 120 Park Row. Forty years ago his wealth was estimated at $250,000. He made it by an invention for preserving meat, and he lost it in cruises to the South Seas in search of pirate treasures.

Meade lived at the St. Clare Hotel for more than twenty years, and was well known in the vicinity of Chatham Square and Park Row. In telling of his cruises Meade would say that he fell heir to maps and directions that promised to lead to buried wealth amounting to millions.

He bought and fitted out a yacht and with maps and plans started on his first search soon after the civil war. Disaster, wreck and privation befell, and Meade and his crew returned to the United States empty handed. Successive expeditions were fitted out but all ended in failure. In twenty years in this manner Meade sank all his fortune. Of late years the old man was forced to peddle gas burners for a living. His habit of taking quantities of patent medicines is thought to have hastened his death.

PASTOR'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY.

The Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder Tells of Lutheranism's Growth.

The Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder, pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. James, at Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street, preached yesterday in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his pastorate. The sermon was historical, and embraced a sketch of Lutheranism in this city from the earliest times.

Dr. Remensnyder is well known as a writer, and besides contributing to religious periodicals has written several books. His previous pastorates were in Philadelphia, from 1867 to 1874, and in Savannah, Ga., from 1874 to 1880.

St. James's is the oldest and richest Lutheran church in the city. It has attained its present standing largely through the efforts of the present pastor. When he took charge of the congregation in 1881, St. James's was in Stuyvesant Square, opposite St. George's Episcopal Church. The present location was chosen in 1890. St. James's was founded on Feb. 20, 1827, and has been called "The Mother of English Lutheran Churches." When Dr. Remensnyder took charge in 1881 there were but forty Lutheran churches in and around this city, with 15,000 members. There are now 122 churches, with 50,000 members. There were 4 English Lutheran Churches in 1881; now there are 21.

The first Lutherans in New York were Dutch, coming from Holland in 1623. The first pastor, the Rev. John Goetwater, was forbidden to officiate by the Dutch Calvinistic Government, and was sent back to Holland. Under the English, religious liberty was granted, and a Lutheran church was built in 1671, at Broadway and Rector Street, oppcsite the spot where Trinity now stands. The church was burned in the Revolution. Later German and Swedish Lutherans arrived in large numbers.

It was not until 1797, however, that an English Lutheran church was built here. That went over to the Episcopalians finally, and is the present Zion's. A similar attempt was made in 1822, but failed. Then St. James's was organized in 1827 by the Rev. Dr. Frederick C. Schaffer. Pierre Jorillard presented a church building on Orange Street, (now Baxter Street,) near Grand Street. The congregation moved to Mulberry Street in 1846 and to Stuyvesant Square in 1857, where Dr. Remensnyder became pastor on Feb. 6, 1881.

The present beautiful granite edifice was consecrated on Oct. 12, 1900. Since then the property has greatly increased in value, owing to its location in a fine residential neighborhood. Dr. Remensnyder's pastorate has been the longest of any incumbent.

The pastor said yesterday in his sermon that he had received 877 members, baptized 293 infants, performed 302 marriages, and conducted 243 funerals.

Dr. Remensnyder paid a tribute to the memory of many active and devoted members of his congregation.

VICHY CELESTINS

AVOID ALL TEMPTATION, SAYS ROCKEFELLER, JR.

And Draws a Bible Class Lesson from Joseph's Experience.

HE WAS A GRAND YOUNG MAN

Might Have Advanced Himself in a Business Way, but Chose the Right and Went to Jail.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., talked with his Sunday school class in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church yesterday on the value of doing the right thing always regardless of the too frequent instances in which the good man suffers for doing what is right, and the wicked, doing wrong, escapes.

"You have and I have frequently perhaps felt discouraged," said Mr. Rockefeller, "and have thought that it would be better not to do the right thing; that it would be more profitable to us to yield to temptation, knowing that perhaps we might suffer and for the time being lose if we resisted temptation.

"Joseph is my idea of the grand young man, and his life shows that it pays to do right. The term grand old man has been used frequently in describing the virtues of men, but the grand young man is the term for Joseph. He knew what temptation was; he knew what it meant to suffer for doing the right thing, and he knew, perhaps, that by yielding to the allurements of Potiphar's wife he might advance himself in a business way. But he did not yield. He even planned to avoid the temptations she offered him. He looked at the possible wrongdoing before him coolly and with a clear head. He knew that the wrong would be a breach of confidence as well as a sin of the passions. He might have advanced himself through sinning with his master's wife, but he resisted, and the result was that he was cast into prison for doing right and not doing wrong.

"We may often marvel at such frequent instances and wonder how a just God should visit us in such ways, but it is not for us to question His ways, and we must know that these things happen for the best. Now, why did this come about?"

"Joseph needed to be tried," said a member of the class.

"Perhaps so," said Mr. Rockefeller, "but that brings us to the question of the value of temptation. Some people like to see a man who is a man of the world and who stands up against temptation and does not avoid it. For my part I believe that the ordinary everyday temptations that beset us are enough. If we live our lives in a good sphere, we are safer, for the reason that when there is a wide range between wrong and right, we can see the wrong and the right more distinctly. If we wander between the two the line between right and wrong becomes less distinct, and so, perhaps, we find that we are in doubt of what is right and what is wrong. My idea is that we should avoid temptation. I had last week a case of a young man, a friend of mine, which greatly depressed me. He was thought a good and pure, clean, wholesome man, and we found him leading a double life. He was surrounded by an atmosphere which tended to keep him good and right. He suddenly found that where he thought himself strongest he was weakest."

Returning to the career and vicissitudes of Joseph, Mr. Rockefeller painted the son of Jacob as the young man on whom every honor and help was heaped. His father had in him the light of his life, and Joseph was to be reared to greatness. Then his brothers cast him into the pit and sold him as a slave into Egypt. No more brilliant and more promising career could have been cut off, he said, but Joseph was not the man to lie down and moan, as many young men of to-day would. He did every slave task for every day, and kept on advancing until he was the head of Potiphar's house.

"He was a splendid example of a young business man," said Mr. Rockefeller, "and his success was because he did right and had God with him. I doubt not that when he found himself in the pit he threw himself then on God's mercy and trusted in Him.

"And then, when he was tempted by Potiphar's wife, his very life might have been at stake, because he would not do wrong. But he did not yield.

"Joseph's life shows us that it is best to keep away from temptation, and shows us how to strengthen ourselves and be prepared for it when it does come. Few men can walk up to the edge of a precipice and stand on the brink without falling. We cannot depend on our own strength to resist, but must have the strength of God with us. I have seen strong men go down because they did not depend on God, but solely on their own strength.

"We may sometimes think that it does not pay at times to do right, but it does pay."

THE PUBLIC FORGOTTEN.

Dr. Savage's Reason Why There Should Be No Coal Strike.

The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage of the Church of the Messiah spoke of the problem of organized labor in his sermon yesterday morning. Discussing the possibility of a coal strike, he said:

Are the miners starving? I do not say that they are as well off as they ought to be. But these miners who propose to demand more wages, they say, will have when they enter on the contest a laid up capital fund to fight with of $5,000,000. They certainly have not saved that out of starvation. I speak of it not to critigise it at all, but to note it. It is these people who are preparing for a strike.

"What do they want? They want shorter hours of work. There I sympathize with them if it be practicable. And they want more wages. I suppose everybody wants more wages, so I should be obliged to sympathize with them there. But let me suggest to you—I wish I could suggest to them—that it is not a contest merely between labor and the employers. There is a third party that appears to be forgotten on both sides, the thousands, the millions, of people in the country who want coal. They have to stand back and suffer, week after week, month after month, and pay all the bills, and meantime their rights are almost entirely disregarded.

"There is another phase of trades unionism—their interference with individual liberty. If the time ever comes, then there will be another war for freedom in this country before individual liberty is given up at the dictation of either capital or labor."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Fitzgerald Cornwall Peploe.

Fitzgerald Cornwall Peploe, an English sculptor who had lived in this country for twenty-two years, died last Tuesday at the country house of a friend, Purchase, N. Y. His New York studio was at 74½ West Fifty-fourth Street. His best-known works were "The Goddess of Golf," busts of Lady Randolph Churchill and Lady Dudley, and a full-length statue of Lady Frederick Franklin. Many of his busts of prominent women in society are to be seen in the private art galleries of New York. He was 45 years old.

Obituary Notes.

ALBERT L. GORTER, prominent in Baltimore club and society circles, died yesterday aged 68 years. His widow survives.

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JOSEPH SCHULUM IS DEAD.

East Side ex-Assemblyman and Leader Succumbs to Pneumonia.

Joseph Schulum, ex-Assemblyman and east side political leader, died yesterday morning at his home, 134 Clinton Street, of pneumonia. He had been ill for some months, and news of his death spread rapidly, and long before noon there were many flags at half mast in respect to his memory. The funeral, which will take place to-morrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, will be one of the largest the east side has ever known.

The Schulum family has been prominent in east side affairs for more than sixty years. Joseph Schulum, Sr., came to this country from Hanover, Germany, in the early forties, and settled in the Twelfth Assembly District. He began business as a peddler, and soon had credit with all the big wholesale houses and a string of customers that were all his own. He had two sons, Lafay Schulum and Joseph, Jr. Both of them went into the cigar manufacturing business, and both prospered.

Joseph Schulum, Sr., lived to be 104 years old. He died about twenty years ago. By that time Joseph, Jr., was a man of affairs, one of the supports of Tammany Hall among his people, and successful in business. His nephew, Raphael, the son of Lafay, was on the police force and making a record for himself.

In 1897 Joseph Schulum, the son, was elected to the Assembly on the Democratic ticket and served four terms. He was a member of the Tammany General Committee and was known to nearly every politician in the State. At the time he belonged to many east side organizations. In 1880 he was elected Grand Master of the Dover post, a social organization which burlesques, in good-natured fashion, the Grand Army. The post held its meetings at Clinton and Rivington Streets, and the older east siders still tell of the great times which were had at its gatherings.

Another organization to which Mr. Schulum belonged was the Turkey Club, of which ex-Judge William J. Tracy was President. This club was one of the merriest on the east side, and Mr. Schulum was one of its principal props. In the Dover post he was associated with ex-Congressman Timothy J. Campbell and ex-Senator "Jake" Seebacker.

Mr. Schulum was a member of the Free Sons of Israel and was prominent in Masonic affairs, having belonged for years to Polar Star Lodge. His funeral to-morrow afternoon will be conducted under Masonic auspices. The burial will take place in Salem Field.

He had lived in the Clinton Street block in which he died since 1847, and was the friend of everybody in the neighborhood. He was especially fond of children, and was never in too much of a hurry to stop and play with his favorites. He was a bachelor, living with his sister, Miss Fannie Schulum.

The last time he appeared in public was at the wedding of his niece, the daughter of Lafay Schulum and the sister of Police Sergeant Schulum, to Detective Sergeant Samuel Dribben of Inspector Flood's staff. The wedding was talked of in police and east side circles for weeks.

Military Funeral for Col. Higgins.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 4.—Col. Alexander M. Higgins of the Seventy-first Virginia Regiment was buried here this afternoon with unusual honors. Gov. Swanson, Mayor Riddick, the members of the City Councils, the members of Col. Higgins's regiment, detachments from the Seventieth and Seventy-second Regiments, and regular army officers were in the cortège. The caisson of the Richmond Howitzers, used at the funerals of Jefferson Davis and Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, bore the body.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Marked high pressure prevails to-night between the two great mountain ranges, with the crest over Western Minnesota, and the cold wave extends from the Rocky Mountains eastward into the upper Mississippi Valley and upper lake region and southward into Arkansas and Texas, with temperatures ranging from 10 to 27 degrees below the seasonal average. In the Atlantic States it is much warmer.

The falling temperatures were generally accompanied by snow and high northerly winds. There were also local snows in the lower lake region and New England. The cold wave will continue its eastward and southeastward movement during Monday, reaching the Gulf Coast by night and the Atlantic Coast during Monday night, and low temperatures will continue Monday in the upper lake region, the upper Mississippi Valley, and the Southwest. There will be snow Monday in New England, the Middle Atlantic States and lower lake region, Tennessee, and the northern portion of the Gulf States, and rain near the Gulf Coast. There will also be rain Monday afternoon or night in the South Atlantic States. In the West and Northwest the weather will be generally fair.

Temperatures will rise slowly Monday and Tuesday in the Northwest, and on Tuesday in the upper lake region, the central valleys, and the Southwest.

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be brisk westerly; on the South Atantic Coast variable, becoming northwesterly and brisk; on the East Gulf Coast variable, becoming northerly and brisk; on the West Gulf Coast brisk to high northerly; on Lake Michigan fresh to brisk northwesterly, becoming variable.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

Eastern New York.—Snow and colder Monday, cold wave at night; Tuesday fair, colder in extreme south portion; brisk west winds.

New England.—Cloudy and colder Monday, probably snow flurries, cold wave at night; Tuesday fair, brisk west winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York.—Snow, much colder Monday, with a cold wave; Tuesday fair and cold; brisk northwest winds.

Delaware and New Jersey.—Cloudy Monday, followed by snow and colder, cold wave at night; Tuesday fair, colder, brisk west to northwest winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania.—Snow and colder Monday, cold wave at night; Tuesday fair, colder in southeast portion, fresh to brisk northwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	11	23	4 P. M.	21	41
6 A. M.	11	25	6 P. M.	17	39
9 A. M.	10	28	9 P. M.	13	37
12 M.	12	32	12 P. M.	10	36

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 32; for the corresponding date last year it was 13; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 29.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 26; at 8 P. M. it was 38; maximum temperature, 41 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 23 degrees at 12:05 A. M.; humidity, 69 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 60 per cent. at 8 P. M.

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The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor knows 2,000 homes that are in distress to-day. It needs $50,000 to be ready for emergencies in these and 2,000 other homes that it will be asked to help this year. Send checks to ROBERT SHAW MINTURN, TREASURER, 105 East 22d St.

A THRIFTY ASSEMBLYMAN.

His Constituents Had Drinks, but the Senator Bought Them.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—An Assemblyman noted for reaching the pay window on Thursday ahead of everybody else and spending little of his salary went to a wise old owl of a Senator one day last week and said:

"Senator, a dozen of my constituents are up here, and I've got to treat them right. You know there is a kind of a movement on in my district to defeat me for renomination this year, and I think if I can do the right thing by these fellows, I

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BRITISH FACTORIES GETTING FEWER ORDERS

Unfinished Contracts, However, Are Keeping Them Busy.

COTTON TRADE IMPROVING

Good Demand for Wool — Some Iron Manufacturers Advance Prices — Little New Shipbuilding.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Times in its financial supplement to-morrow will say:

"Business conditions show no radical change from those prevailing at the opening of the year. New business in finished products is in the aggregate on a reduced scale, owing mainly to the falling off in the iron and steel and shipbuilding divisions, but most manufacturers are well under contract and in a position to await developments without weakening.

"The grain markets have been quiet, with a general decline in prices. Seeds and seed oils have been lower.

"The cotton trade has been active in the raw material, at lower prices. Yarns have done better both as regards volume and prices. Cloth has sold freely, and manufacturers are well satisfied.

"The colonial wool sales closed with a firm tone. The provincial wool markets were also firm, tops at Bradford tending upward. There was a generally good demand for finished products.

"Pig iron and hematite have shown an improved tone. The high-priced raw material and the advances in wages caused manufacturers to advance the prices of finished products in some centres.

"The launches on the Clyde in January were fifteen boats, of 31,162 aggregate tonnage. New orders so far as is known are for 15,000 tons only.

"Tin is dearer. Copper, lead, and spelter are all lower."

BUSINESS IN BERLIN GOOD.

Boerse Animated and Firm the Greater Part of Last Week.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—There has been a further relaxation of the strain on the money market, and the rate of private discount is now down to 3⅜ per cent. Plenty of money available for this month's settlement purposes is obtainable at 4½ per cent.

The position of the Imperial Bank also shows a further improvement. The status of the bank, however, is more strained than at the beginning of 1905, and there is no immediate prospect of a further reduction of the official rate of discount.

Business on the Boerse up to Thursday was very good, the market showing much more animation than for a considerable time, and a general tendency to firmness. The improvement was due largely to the relaxation of the strain on the money market, and also to the smoothness with which the settlement was effected and to the uninterruptedly favorable accounts respecting the mining industry. The increased hopefulness of the political situation was another encouraging factor. The whole market was benefited by this revival, but industrial shares were most affected.

A reaction set in on Thursday, caused by the declines in Russian stocks, but to a greater extent by the course of the New York market. The extent to which German capital and speculation are interested in American enterprises renders the Berlin market peculiarly susceptible to changes and movements on the New York exchange. There have, indeed, recently been indications of a reduction of the amount to which the Boerse is engaged in American railways, but Canadian Pacific and Baltimore and Ohio shares are still in considerable demand.

MONEY VERY EASY IN PARIS.

But the Stock Market Continues to be Dull—Russians Decline.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—The monthly settlement disclosed a rather abnormal position, contango rates being much lower than is usual at this time of the year, as the amount of loanable funds largely exceeded the requirements of the market.

The plethora of money was partially caused by the inactivity of Bourse transactions, and also by the fact that the proceeds of the 267,000,000f. of Russian Treasury bills recently discounted have remained in the hands of the bankers who negotiated the transaction.

The easiness of money, however, has failed to stimulate the stock market. French rentes and other gilt-edged securities remain steady. Russian Governments and industrials have declined owing to the fall in the price of the ruble, particularly Sosnowice, which has lost 20f. per share under pressure for sale, although it is affirmed semi-officially that a dividend of 40f. per share will be declared this month.

Spanish rails maintain their advance, with an improving tendency. Bank stocks are firm, especially Ottoman Bank shares, which gained about 12f. Copper stocks are dull and unchanged.

The South African department has been very weak, although a slight improvement was noticed at the close of business.

At the annual meeting of shareholders of the Bank of France a dividend of 130f. per share was declared, and 1,690,000f. was added to the reserve fund. Edouard de Rothschild was elected a member of the Council of Governors in place of his late father.

A bill authorizing the increase of the note issue to 5,800,000,000f. has been favorably reported by the Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 3, averaged 6.73 cents per pound.—Adv.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Havana Electric Railway.
Missouri Pacific Railroad.
National Carbon Company.
New Amsterdam Gas Company.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad—Preferred stock.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad.
Vandalia Railroad.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Delaware Insurance Company.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

American Sewer Pipe Company.
Bagge & Sullivan Iron Works.
Detroit Edison Company.
Illinois Brick Company.
No. 1 Wall Street Corporation
Rochester Railways (adjourned.)
United State Graphite Company.
Whitson Autopress Company.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Saturday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	245	260
Albany & Susquehanna	240	..
Allegheny & Western	145	..
Allis-Chalmers	23⅞	24¼
Allis-Chalmers pf	62¾	63⅜
Amalgamated Copper	114⅝	114¾
Am. Ag. Chemical	31½	32
American Ag. Chemical pf	97	100
American Beet Sugar	26	28
American Beet Sugar pf	85¼	87
American Car & Foundry	44	44¼
American Car & Foundry pf	103	104
American Coal	170	195
American Cotton Oil	37¾	38½
American Cotton Oil pf	92½	94¼
American District Telegraph	37	43
American Express	240	248
American Grass Twine	9¾	10¼
Am. Hide & Leather	8½	9½
American Hide & Leather pf	38	39
American Ice Securities	45⅜	45¾
American Linseed Company	25	25½
American Linseed Company pf	47	50
American Locomotive	74⅞	75
American Locomotive pf	117	117½
Am. Malting Co. ctfs	5½	6
American Malting Co. pf. ctfs.	27½	28
American Smelting & Ref	164⅝	164¾
American Smelting & Ref. pf	120½	127
American Smelters pf., B	101¼	101½
American Snuff	220	250
American Snuff pf	100	100
American Steel Foundries	12⅝	13
American Steel Foundries pf	40	49½
American Sugar Ref	146⅜	146½
American Sugar Ref. pf	139	140
Am. T. & Cable	91	93
Am. Teleg. & Telep	138½	140
American Tobacco pf	103⅝	104½
American Woolen Company	44	44⅞
American Woolen Company pf	109	110
Anaconda Copper Mining	275½	277
Ann Arbor	32	37
Ann Arbor pf	73	80
Asso. Merchants' 1st pf	108	110
At., Top. & Santa Fe	92	92¼
A., T. & S. F. pf	103¼	104
Atlantic Coast Line	161	161½
Baltimore & Ohio	114½	114½
Baltimore & Ohio pf	98	98½
Boston A. L. pf	106	..
Brooklyn R. T	86⅛	86⅜
Brooklyn Union Gas	170	180
Brunswick City	17⅝	18⅜
Buff., R. & P	150	153
Buff., R. & P. pf	155	175
Buffalo & Susq. pf	82	86½
Butterick Company	56	59½
Canada Southern	67	68
Canadian Pacific	173	173½
Central Leather	46⅞	46⅞
Central Leather pf	107	107½
Central R. R. of N. J	223	225
Cent. & S. A. Tel	135	135
Chesapeake & Ohio	38⅜	38½
Chicago & Alton	33	33½
Chicago & Alton pf	80	70
Chi., Bur. & Q	200	..
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	132	140
Chicago Great Western	21⅜	22
Chicago Great Western pf., A	78⅜	79
Chicago Great Western pf., B	37⅜	37¾
Chicago Great Western deb	80¼	80½
Chicago, Ind. & Louis. pf	70	90
C., M. & St. Paul	185	185¼
C., M. & St. Paul pf	190	193
Chicago & Northwestern	228	233
Chi., St. P., M. & Omaha	192	196
Chi., St. P., M. & Omaha pf	195	200
Chi. Term. Transfer	15½	16½
Chi. Term. Transfer pf	39	41
Chi. Union Traction	12⅛	12¾
Chi. Union Traction pf	42	42½
C., C., C. & St. L	104⅞	107
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	117	118
Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling	90	95
Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling pf	110	120
Cleve. & Pittsburg	182	..
Cleve. & Pittsburg special	105	..
Col. Fuel & Iron	72	72½
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	105	110
Col. Southern	34¾	35
Col. Southern 1st pf	70½	71
Col. Southern 2d pf	53	54
Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron	23½	23½
Consol. Coal	85	110
Consol. Gas	178½	180
Corn Products Co	19	19¼
Corn Products Co. pf	57¾	58¾
Del. & Hudson	216	216
Del., L. & W	460	475
Den. & R. G	47⅞	48
D. M. & Ft. D	22	25
Detroit Couthern ctfs	10	11
Detroit Southern pf. ctfs	33	38
Detroit United Ry	100½	101
Distillers' Securities	52⅝	53
Dul., S. S. & A	20	21
Dul., S. S. & At. pf	41	42¼
Eastman Kodak	103	..
Eastman Kodak pf	116	..
Elec. Storage Battery	80	83
Erie	46¾	47
Erie 1st pf	79	79½
Erie 2d pf	73	73½
Evans. & T H	75	80
Evans. & T. H. pf	85	95
Federal Min. & Smelting	180	182
Federal Min. & Smelting pf	107½	107½
Ft. W. & Den. City	73¼	..
General Chemical Co	81	85
General Chemical Co. pf	106	107
General Electric	175	176
Gold & Stock Tel	120	..
Gt. Northern pf	331½	333
H. & Claflin	110	126
Havana Electric Railway	37	38
Havana Electric Railway pf	80½	83½
Hocking Valley	114	116½
Hocking Valley pf	93½	96
Homestake	81	82
Illinois Central	172	173½
Illinois Central l. 1	103½	..
Inter. Paper Co	24⅛	24¼
Inter. Paper Co. pf	87	88
International Power	75	86
Inter. Steam Pump	35½	36½
Inter. Steam Pump pf	80	85
Iowa Central	32	33
Iowa Central pf	59½	60
Joliet & Chicago	180	..
Kan. & Michigan	55	57
Kan. C., Pt. S. & Mem. pf	85	85¾
Kansas City Southern	30¾	31
Kansas City South. pf	60½	61½
Keokuk & Des Moines	14	16
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	45	50
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	65	65¼
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, pf	78	80
Lacledе Gas	..	105
Lacledе Gas pf	95	110
Lake Erie & Western	38	40
Lake Erie & Western pf	91	93
Lehigh & West. Coal	45	..
Long Island	76	79
Louis. & Nash	150	150¼
Manhattan Beach	10½	13
Manhattan Elevated	159⅜	160½
Maryland Coal pf	100	..
Metropolitan Securities Co	70⅝	70⅞
Metropolitan Street Railway	120⅜	121
Mexican Central	25⅛	25¼
Michigan Central	140	150
Minn. & St. Louis	79	82
Minn. & St. Louis pf	98¼	100½
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M	155	159
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	176	179
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	26⅞	27
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	70¾	71
Missouri Pacific	101	101¼
Morris & Essex	190	192
Nash., Chattanooga & St. Louis	145	150
National Biscuit	69¼	69½
National Biscuit pf	117½	118
National Enameling	16	17
National Enameling pf	86	90
National Lead	85	85
National Lead pf	104	104½
National R. R. of Mexico pf	38	40
National R. R. of Mexico 2d pf	20¾	21½
New Central Coal	35	45
N. Y. Air Brake	158	160
N. Y. Central	145⅞	149
N. Y. & N. H	201	205
N. Y., C. & St. Louis	67	69
N. Y., C. & St. Louis 1st pf	114	120
N. Y., C. & St. Louis 2d pf	82	86
N. Y. Dock Co	49	51
N. Y. Dock Co. pf	82	85
N. Y., L. & W	137	140
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	155	157
N. Y., Ont. & Western	53½	53½
Norfolk & Western	89½	89⅞
Norfolk & Western pf	92	93½
North American	101⅞	101½
Northern Pacific	212	212½
Ont. Mining	2⅞	3⅛
Pacific Coast	119½	120¼
Pacific Coast 1st pf	103	108
Pacific Coast 2d pf	115	120
Pacific Mail	47½	47¾
Pennsylvania R. R	142½	142½
People's Gas, Chicago	97⅛	97⅜
Peoria & Eastern	39	43
Pittsburg Coal	104½	104½
Pittsburg Coal pf	87¼	88
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	83	85
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf	106	108½
Pitts., Ft. W. & C	181	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. sp	178	..
Pressed Steel Car	60¾	61
Pressed Steel Car pf	102¼	103
Pullman Company	243	247
Quicksilver	1½	2
Quicksilver pf	3½	4⅝
R. R. Sec. Ill. Cen. stock ctfs	96	97
Railway Steel Spring	60¼	60¾
Railway Steel Spring pf	100¼	107
Reading	137⅞	138
Reading 1st pf	83	83½
Reading 2d pf	100½	101½
Rens. & Saratoga	208	..
Republic Iron & Steel	34⅝	35½
Rep. Iron & Steel pf	100½	107½
Rock Island	26⅜	26⅞
Rock Island pf	65½	65⅞
Rome, W. & O	136	137
Rutland pf	55	95
St. L. & San F. 1st pf	70½	73
St. L. & San F. 2d pf	49¾	49⅞
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs	178	188
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs	130	136
St. L. S. W	24½	25
St. L. S. W. pf	56½	57
Sloss-Sh. S. & I	89	89½
Tenn. C. & I	109	125

	Bid.	Asked.
So. Pacific	67¾	69⅞
So. Pacific pf	118	118½
Southern Railway	40⅝	41
Southern Railway pf	101½	102
Sou. Mob. & Ohio ctfs	99	100
Texas Central	50	..
Texas Central pf	90	..
Tenn. C. & I	155	160
Texas Pacific	35¾	35⅞
T. P. Land Tr	78	80
Third Avenue	137	138
Tol., Peo. & West	17½	21
Tol. Railways & Light	34	35
Tol., St. Louis & Western	37	38
Tol., St. Louis & Western pf	57½	58
Twin City Rapid Transit	116⅜	117
Union Bag & Paper	13½	14½
Union Bag & Paper pf	81	82½
Union Pacific	154⅞	155
Union Pacific pf	97	97½
United Rys. St. Louis pf	85½	86
United Rys. Inv	97½	98
United Rys. Inv. pf	92	93½
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Fdy	49½	50
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Fdy. pf	95	96½
U. S. Express	125	135
U. S. Leather	12½	14¼
U. S. Leather pf	116	119
U. S. Realty & Improvement	88	89
U. S. Reduction & Ref	27	31
U. S. Reduction & Ref. pf	67½	68½
U. S. Rubber	52	52½
U. S. Rubber 1st pf	110¾	111½
U. S. Rubber 2d pf	81	82
U. S. Steel	44⅜	44½
U. S. Steel pf	111⅞	112
Vandalia R. R	85	100
Va.-Car. Chemical Co	48¾	49
Va.-Car. Chemical Co. pf	114	115
Va. Iron & Coke	53¾	54½
Vulcan Detinning	13	13⅜
Vulcan Detinning pf	63	63¾
Wabash	23⅞	24
Wabash pf	45	45¼
Wells-Fargo Express	230	250
Western Maryland	41	41½
Western Union Telegraph	93½	94
Westinghouse assenting	165	170
Westinghouse 1st pf	170	189
Wheeling & Lake Erie	19¼	20½
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf	46	46½
Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf	27¾	28
Wisconsin Central	29¾	29½
Wisconsin Central pf	58¼	59½

LITTLE CREEK GOLD STRIKE.

Rich Yield Mostly from Four Claims in a Small Area.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Fred H. Moffit and Frank L. Hess of the United States Geological Survey spent last Summer in the Seaward Peninsula, Alaska. Of the many things which they will report concerning gold mining in the Nome district, nothing is more likely to appeal to popular interest than their description of the strike on Little Creek.

It was a little over a year ago—in the Fall of 1904—that the productive claims on Little Creek first came into prominence. Since then they have yielded nearly $1,500,000. Much the greater part of the gold taken out came from four claims located within an area little greater than one-tenth of a square mile.

Little Creek is a tributary of Snake River, at the mouth of which Nome is situated. The bonanza claims of 1904-5 are near the tracks of the Nome Arctic Railroad, only three miles north of Nome. The gold deposits lie deep. Shafts have been sunk as far as fifty feet, but the average workings are between thirty and thirty-five feet below the surface. Nearly all the deposits from surface to bedrock carry gold, but the rich gravels are found well down.

Rock Island Bonds on Sale To-day.

The subscription for the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway first and refunding mortgage gold bonds opens this morning at the office of Speyer & Co. The advance sales and applications for these bonds, which are a legal savings bank investment in New York State, have been very heavy, both from American and European investors, and it is expected that the subscription lists will be promptly closed to-day.

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FOR SALE,
Or Might Lease on Royalty,
A one-half interest in one of the best Biblical dramas ever written; everything new and commendations of the public press first class; a drama rivaling "Ben Hur," "The Holy City," "Parsifal," or "The Shepherd King." For further particulars, address Hess & Smith, Pittsfield, Ill.

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John Hansen Rhoades, Jr. L. Richmond Hoxie
RHOADES & COMPANY
Members New York Stock Exchange
Stocks — Bonds
7 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

GANSEVOORT BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—Notice is hereby given, that in the process of the liquidation of the Gansevoort Bank of the City of New York, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of February, 1906, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., for cash, 10 per cent. of the purchase price to be paid upon the day of the sale and the balance thereof before one o'clock on the 8th day of February, 1906, at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 55 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the right, title, and interest of the Gansevoort Bank of the City of New York in and to the lease of the premises Nos. 354-356 West 14th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, which lease bears date March 23, 1905, and expires on the 30th day of April, 1910, together with all the furniture, fixtures, and chattels used in and about the business of said bank and upon said premises, and the vaults containing five hundred and forty-six safe deposit boxes, subject to present lessee's rights thereto, and five money vaults in said premises and the property of said Gansevoort Bank. That said property is to be sold in one lot, and the assignment of the lease properly executed and acknowledged, together with bills of sale of the furniture, fixtures, and vaults aforesaid will be delivered to the purchaser or purchasers, his or their legal representatives or assigns, at the office of the Auctioneers aforesaid, on the 8th day of February, 1906, at one o'clock P. M., but possession of said premises under said assignment of lease and of the aforesaid chattels is not to be surrendered or given to the purchaser until March 1, 1906.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. ROSS APPLETON, President.
FOURTEENTH STREET BANK,
Liquidating Agent.
PHILIP J. BRITT, Attorney, 27 William St.

Dividends.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of one per cent., payable March 1st, 1906, on the Capital Stock of this Company was declared on November 2d, 1905, to stockholders of record February 15th, 1906. Transfer books will close at three o'clock P. M. February 15th and reopen March 2.

MORTIMER B. FULLER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY. CO.

Grand Central Station, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1906.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on its Common Capital Stock, payable March 1, 1906, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, February 10, 1906. CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHITSON AUTOPRESS COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Whitson Autopress Company will be held at the office of the Company, 114 Liberty Street, New York City, N. Y., on February 5th, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, amending the By-Laws, and authorizing the reduction of the Board of Directors from nine to five in number, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at 3 P. M. January 25th, 1906, and remain closed until 10 A. M. February 7th, 1906. OLIVER J. BLABER, Acting Sec'y.
SEYMOUR MORK, President.

UNITED LEAD COMPANY.
71 Broadway,
Feb. 3, 1906.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the United Lead Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, Hudson County, New Jersey, on Thursday, February 15, 1906, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed February 8th, 1906, and remain closed until 10 A. M. February 16th, 1906.

J. R. WETTSTEIN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of A. Slauson & Co. will be held at the office of the company, No. 84 Marion Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of February, 1906, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing five Directors for the ensuing year, and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open one hour. Transfer books will be closed from February 2d, 1906, to February 15th, 1906.

New York, January 29, 1906.
J. DE LA MONTANYE, Secretary.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS COMPANY,
131-133 East 23d St.,
New York, February 1st, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 131-133 East Twenty-third Street, New York City, on Thursday, March 1st, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The Transfer Books will close on Monday, February 5th, 1906, and reopen Friday, March 2d, 1906.

By order of the Board of Directors.
MALCOLM M. GRAHAM, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF BONDS issued under Consolidated First and Collateral Trust Mortgage of this Company to Title Guaranty & Trust Co. of Scranton, Penn., Trustee, dated Sept. 1, 1903, will be held at the office of this Company in the Land Title Bldg., Phila., Pa., on Wednesday, February 21, 1906, at 2 P. M., to vote for or against a proposal to request said Trustee to release from the lien of above-mentioned mortgage property not to exceed $75,000.00 in value, the proceeds of said sale to be expended on other property covered by said mortgage.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL & COKE COMPANY.
By A. G. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary or proper will be held at the principal offices of the Company, 81-85 Beach Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, February thirteenth, 1906, between the hours of twelve M. and one P. M. and the stock transfer books will be closed ten days prior to date of the election. E. E. PALEN, Secretary.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the SCIENTIFIC STATION FOR PURE PRODUCTS will be held in the offices of the Company, 22 Whitehall St., New York City, on Thursday, February 8, 1906, at 2 P. M. The object of the meeting is to hold an election of Directors and to take up any other matters as may properly come before said meeting.

SCIENTIFIC STATION FOR PURE PRODUCTS
F. L. SCHOTT, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETing of the stockholders of American Diesel Engine Co. will be held at the office of the Company, at No. 11 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of February, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

E. D. MEIER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDers for the election of Directors of the Fenimore Knitting Mills will be held at No. 250 Church Street, New York, on Monday, February 12th, at 1 P. M. The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 1st, and reopened at 10 A. M. on February 13th.

R. I. BREWSTER, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, First Department.—In the matter of the application of the BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine and report whether a rapid transit railway or railways for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by the Board, ought to be constructed and operated.—Seventh and Eighth Avenue Route.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Randolph Guggenheimer, Patrick A. Whitney, and R. Burnham Moffat, having by an order of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial Department, entered in the above-entitled matter on the 29th day of January, 1906, bearing date the 29th day of January, 1906, been appointed Commissioners to determine and report after due public hearing whether a railway or railways, mentioned in the petition of the said Board presented to the said Appellate Division on or about the 9th day of October, 1905, and filed in the office of the Clerk of said court on or about the same day, ought to be constructed and operated, do hereby appoint Wednesday, the 14th day of February, 1906, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the office of Boardman, Platt & Soley, Number 35 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, as the time and place for the first sitting, and that at such sitting and at such adjourned sittings as may be thereafter held, they will hear all persons interested in the said matter.

Dated New York, February 1st, 1906.
RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER.
PATRICK A. WHITNEY.
R. BURNHAM MOFFAT.
GEORGE L. RIVES,
32 Liberty Street, New York City, and
BOARDMAN, PLATT & SOLEY,
35 Wall Street, New York City,
Attorneys for Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERtisement in The City Record of February 2 to February 15, 1906, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following-named Avenue IN THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

54th WARD, SECTION 11. BASSFORD AVENUE—OPENING from East 182d Street to 3d Avenue. Confirmed January 11, 1905, entered January 31, 1906.

HERMAN A. METZ, Comptroller.
City of New York, January 31, 1906.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

Sealed bids or estimates for miscellaneous supplies (967) will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier A, Battery Place, until 2 o'clock P. M. on Friday, February 16th, 1906. (For particulars see City Record.)

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.
The City of New York.

Sealed bids or estimates for sand (974) and for cobblestone (975) will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier "A," Battery Place, until 2 o'clock P. M., February 9, 1906. (For particulars see City Record.)

I, James A. Bowie, will not pay any debts that my wife contracts in future.

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FOR SALE,
Or Might Lease on Royalty,
A one-half interest in one of the best Biblical dramas ever written; everything new and commendations of the public press first class; a drama rivaling "Ben Hur," "The Holy City," "Parsifal," or "The Shepherd King." For further particulars, address Hess & Smith, Pittsfield, Ill.

I can sell your patent; booklet mailed free; fifteen years' experience; patent sales exclusively. Call, write, or telphone, William E. Hoyt, patent sales specialist, 290 B'way, New York.

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Singer Manufacturing Co. Stock
FOR SALE TO FIRST BUYER
AT 560.
TOBEY & KIRK,
25 Broad Street,
New York.

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Richard Delafield, Cord Meyer, James W. Tappin, Philip S. Babcock, } Vice-Presidents. Arpad S. Grossmann, Treasurer. Edmund L. Judson,

THE SPECULATIVE SITUATION.

The Western crowd's bear raid culminated on Tuesday. On that day the operator who had been leading the attack, invoking all the known calamities which overtake a bull speculation calmly and with characteristic delicacy, announced that he had seen fit to relieve the market of the weight of his disapproval. He ventured also to predict that after the shaking up stocks would go higher than ever. Then followed in the market a very sharp recovery. Reading, which had declined 30 points in a week, recovered 10; Union Pacific, which had declined 9 points, recovered 7, and Amalgamated Copper, which had declined also about 9 points, advanced nearly 10 on the following day. Other stocks recovered from one-third to one-half of the ground they had lost in the course of the general decline. This recovery did not hold. The market became unsettled again on Friday, owing to general uneasiness over the extraordinary nature of the transactions in Amalgamated Copper, and on Saturday the whole list suffered a sharp decline.

The success with which the Gates crowd raided the market advertised unpleasantly the dangers attending such extravagant manipulation as had been going on in a few stocks, notably Reading, and the lesson undoubtedly was wholesome, but stocks cannot break 10 to 30 points in the space of a week without unnerving thousands of small speculators. It is a theory that the Gates crowd was put forward to attack stocks in which aggressive speculative interests had gained too much headway. The proof is wanting. Such things have happened and will happen again. The theory in this case probably is based not so much upon evidence as upon the belief that it would have been impossible for the Gates crowd unaided to have accomplished what it did. It matters little one way or the other. Speculative excesses had made the market vulnerable. A few stocks had been rising so rapidly that the cool heads knew a collapse was inevitable sooner or later. Brokers were advising their clients to take profits and stand aside. It seemed, however, a little incongruous that an operator who had assisted in practically cornering Tennessee Coal and Iron should have become the exponent of conservatism, attacking in that rôle a less experienced speculator who had been trying to buy up the entire floating supply of another stock.

After so violent a decline in prices as that which culminated on Tuesday there is normally a sharp recovery, amounting usually to from a third to a half of the decline, and then it is to be expected that for a time the market will be subject to abrupt vacillations. This is precisely what happened last week. The secondary weakness which appeared on Friday, becoming acute on Saturday, was, of course, discouraging to a bull, particularly as it robbed the market of any week-end allurements for the outside public, but such is the aftermath of heroic conservatism.

It is no profound thing to say that the market has lost headway. Such is obviously the case. What everybody wants to know is whether the chances immediately favor a resumption of the advance or a further decline. If anybody knew for sure he would keep the knowledge to himself and act upon it. The market has reached a critical stage. It is likely, in the judgment of experienced observers, to be more influenced than heretofore by outside developments. Bullish enthusiasm has been temporarily checked. Sentiment is uncertain or divided. More heed is being paid to external influences. The temper of Congress as disclosed in the resolution last week calling for an investigation of the Pennsylvania Railroad combination is a source of uneasiness. The crop outlook is being considered. The effect of an outward movement of gold calls for study.

When uncertainties begin to outweigh the factors which have sustained a long advance in prices, prudent holders of speculative stocks are wont to scale down their commitments on the bull side. Any one who has followed the market attentively during the last few weeks must know that there has been a great deal of selling by men who could afford to take their profits and stand aside. Some have "cleaned up" pretty thoroughly, others have only reduced their holdings, and others have been satisfied merely to liquidate their interest in stocks which had been carried altogether beyond their intrinsic values, still maintaining a bullish position on the general market. The result is that we have now a more discriminating body of Wall Street bulls. Instead of saying, as formerly, that the market will go higher, men of discernment are beginning to say that some stocks are high enough, that a few are certainly too high, and that bullish initiative from this time forward should be confined to stocks that have not had their proportionate advance.

Since Union Pacific is the great guiding light of the bull element—the stock to whose leadership the whole market will respond, as everybody believes—its movements since the first of the year deserve special consideration. The stock crossed 150 for the first time last December, selling as high as 151¾ in the last week of 1905. It has since touched 160½. It closed last week at 155. Since the first of the year transactions in the stock have averaged 1,000,000 shares a week. Thus in the last five weeks the entire common capital stock, amounting approximately to 2,000,000 shares, has crossed the floor of the Stock Exchange two and one-half times—within a price range of less than 10 points. Owing to this enormous activity the stock has been the vehicle of the most gigantic gambling operations ever witnessed on the board. The trading has been accompanied by every conceivable kind of rumor tending to promote bullish feeling. These rumors have referred to increased dividends, enormous concealed assets, a lump distribution to stockholders of the profits on the company's holdings of Great Northern and Northern Pacific stock, a monster transcontinental railroad deal, competitive buying for control, &c. Expectations have gone far beyond a mere increase of the dividend to the rate of 6 per cent. As a 6 per cent. stock Union Pacific is high enough already. Popular sentiment on this security is almost unanimously bullish. There are speculators who hold to a bullish position on the general market merely because they believe that Union Pacific is on its way to 175 or higher, and who assert that if Union Pacific resumes its advance the rest of the market will follow. That is probably true. But what if Union Pacific should not resume its advance? It is almost treasonable to the bull cause to ask the question.

Now, the activity of the last five weeks in Union Pacific cannot be supposed to have been spontaneous. Some group of interests has created it for purposes not of a philanthropic nature. There has been a market on which a vast amount of stock could have been turned over at an enormous profit. The insiders, it may be well to remember, are not committed to a definite dividend policy, more than to have intimated unofficially that an increase of the dividend rate might reasonably be expected. A mere increase to the rate of 6 per cent., if that were all, would be disappointing to the enthusiastic followers of the stock's advance. An extra dividend of one-half of 1 per cent. might be acutely disappointing. If, as so many persons believe, the whole market is going to turn on the movements of Union Pacific, a conservative trader might well afford to wait for that stock to be fairly established above 160. He would then have some assurance that the enormous buying within a range of 10 points between 150 and 160 in the last five or six weeks had been stronger than the selling. If the process has been one of distribution, the stock is not likely to be carried above 160.

There has undoubtedly been some distribution of stocks generally, but not on any such scale as would indicate a culmination of the advance for that reason alone. Bankers say that the distribution has not been thorough because stocks are hypothecated as collateral for loans in much larger average amounts per loan than would be the case if commission houses were supporting the market. The question, therefore, is one not of the disposition of the so-called "big interests" to continue the bull market, but of their ability to do so. The public surely is more wary than in former years. Brokers, for one thing, advise their clients more skilfully than they were used to do. One of the most remarkable features of the speculation since the first of the year has been the freedom with which brokers and commission houses generally have warned their clients of the dangers attending the extravagant pool manipulation of a few stocks. Perhaps it is not going to be so easy as in the past for Wall Street to unload at very high prices on its forewarned public.

Toward the close of last week the market became very uneasy under the mystery surrounding the position of Amalgamated Copper. This will have to be cleared up shortly. What is true of Union Pacific is true also of Amalgamated Copper, viz., that the entire capital stock has crossed the floor of the Stock Exchange several times over within a range of about ten months.

MUNROE REPLIES TO MILLER.

Says ex-Senator Asked for Montreal and Boston Stock.

George H. Munroe, who was arrested last Saturday at the instance of ex-Senator Warner Miller, who lost money in Montreal and Boston copper stock, sent an advertisement to the newspapers yesterday, in which he said in part:

"When the settlement was made with the brokerage houses who sustained losses by reason of the slump in Montreal and Boston stock last year, the entire holdings of my firm in this stock were turned over to the brokers for equal distribution, and their claims were settled in full. At the same time the claims of my firm against the Consolidated Company were released, but a claim of our Montreal offices against the old Montreal and Boston Copper Company, amounting to about $19,000, was left open, and subsequently suit was brought by our firm in British Columbia for the collection of this amount.

"The attorney for the brokerage houses notified my attorneys that unless we withdrew our suit in the West suit would be begun here on an alleged claim of Warner Miller, and a civil order of arrest procured.

"Unsolicited by me, Mr. Miller sought to participate as an underwriter in the benefits of the Montreal and Boston Consolidated Company, and on my refusal to permit him to become an underwriter he said that a friend of his wished to purchase 10,000 shares of the stock, and asked me to make a special price, which I did, at $2.50 per share.

"When his suit was begun I immediately deposited collateral and gave bond for $15,000 to insure obedience of any mandate of the court."

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..7:06|Sun sets..5:22|Moon sets...4:03

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:20	4:44	10:46	10:43
Governors Island	4:55	5:20	11.40	11:38
Hell Gate	6:48	7:13	1:12	1:10

Arrived—Sunday, Feb. 4.

SS Carmania, Liverpool, Jan. 27.
SS La Gascogne, Havre, Jan. 27.
SS Rhein, Bremen, Jan. 23.
SS Minneapolis, London, Jan. 25.
SS Orizaba, Nassau, Jan. 31.
SS Uganda, Glasgow, Jan. 20.
SS Perugia, Naples, Jan. 18.
SS Prinzessin Victoria Luise, Havana, Jan. 31.
SS British Trader, Liverpool, Jan. 17.
SS Princess Anne, Norfolk, Feb. 3.
SS Winyah, Philadelphia, Feb. 3.
SS Pensacola, New Orleans, Jan. 27.
SS City of Birmingham, Boston, Feb. 3.
SS Columbia, Glasgow, Jan. 27.
SS Fricka, Bordeaux, Jan. 16.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Jamestown, Norfolk	....	3:00 P.M.
Tennyson, Rio Janeiro	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*K. W. der G., Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
*Deutschland, Naples	12:00 M.	2:30 P.M.
Tijoni, Yucatan	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Charleston	....	3:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	....	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

*Teutonic, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
*Noordam, Rotterdam	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Nord America, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Syracusa, Brazil	3:30 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Graecia, Haiti	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Grangense, Barbados	4:00 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Tymeric, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Galveston	....	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	....	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Charleston	....	3:00 P.M.
Monroe, Norfolk	....	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Pluton	Bordeaux	Jan. 15
Clan McLeod	Antwerp	Jan. 15
Maraval	Grenada	Jan. 25
Matanzas	Cienfuegos	Jan. 26
L. Luckenbach	New Orleans	Jan. 30
Bluecher	Hamburg	Jan. 27
Vaderland	Antwerp	Jan. 27
Zulia	Curacao	Jan. 29
El Dorado	New Orleans	Jan. 31
El Mar	Galveston	Jan. 30

DUE TO-MORROW.

St. Andrew	Antwerp	Jan. 24
San Jacinto	Galveston	Jan. 31
Altai	Savanilla	Jan. 23
Monterey	Havana	Feb. 3

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Cassel	Bremen	Jan. 27
El Norte	Galveston	Feb. 1

DUE THURSDAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	Jan. 31
Armenian	Liverpool	Jan. 29
Excelsior	New Orleans	Feb. 3

Reported by Wireless.

SS Bluecher, incoming, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station on Sable Island at 3:20 P. M. yesterday, when 150 miles south of that point. Due at her pier to-morrow afternoon.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Umbria, at Liverpool, Feb. 4.
SS Lackawanna, at London, Feb. 4.
SS Afghan Prince, at Aden, Feb. 4.
SS Caledonia, at Moville, Feb. 4.

Sailed.

SS Lucania, from Queenstown, Feb. 4.
SS Kroonland, from Dover, Feb. 3.
SS Philadelphia, from Cherbourg, Feb. 3.
SS Ethiopia, from Moville, Feb. 4.
SS Graf Waldersee, from Dover, Feb. 4.

Passed.

SS Bucrania, New York, for Dunkirk, passed Isle of Wight.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

RATE CONTROL A RIGHT OF PUBLIC---STICKNEY

Monopolies Live by Rebates and Tariff, Says Railroad Head.

FARM VALUES WATERED, TOO

And Earn Dividends on Capital Excess Greater Than a Re-Morganized Road—Talk to Minnesotans.

A. B. Stickney, President of the Chicago Great Western Railroad, whose speeches abound in strong comment, recently delivered a remarkable speech before the Minnesota Municipal and Commercial League, from which a few of the more acute observations are here reprinted:

On the subject of railway rate legislation, which he advocates reservedly, he said:

"In the discussion of this problem much is made by some advocates of legislative control of the 'water' which the capitalization of many railway companies contain. It is well to know that the capital of the farms and other fixed property of the Nation contains about one part of 'actual cash cost' to ten or more parts of 'water,' which exceeds by manyfold the ratio of 'cash' to 'water' in the proudest re-Morganized railway companies. Farms and other fixed property with a capital containing one part of cash to ten or more parts of 'water' are permitted by the law to earn interest if they can—and they generally do—upon their entire capital value, water as well as cash, and as long as the majority of the universal partnership are permitted to earn dividends on the larger proportion of water in the capital value of their property, all fair-minded men must admit that it would be unfair for them to provide by law that the minority partners should not earn dividends on the smaller proportion of 'water' in their capital value."

From the assertion that the "railway is, and, in its nature, always must be a practical monopoly," Mr. Stickney proceeded to discuss the history of land and trade monopolies, going back to the earliest records, and then returned to certain evils of trade monopoly, saying:

"The monopoly of the land is more universally disastrous than trade monopolies. But history also teaches its lessons in regard to the latter.

"The effect of trade monopolies is never experienced at the time of the birth of such monopolies. Indeed, monopolies are usually brought into existence during periods of great apparent prosperity, and their influence at first apparently is to increase the general prosperity.

"There are no trade monopolies, strictly speaking, in this country, but within the last few years trade organizations have acquired practical monopolies in several lines of trade to such an extent that they have crushed small traders and manufacturers in their respective lines, and compelled the former proprietors to become their employes and servants. They have become so powerful that they are able to set at defiance the law of supply and demand as a regulator of prices. They have not, however, 'made two blades of grass grow where one grew before.' They have not added to the production of the country one thing which would not have been produced without them.

"On the other hand, through the medium of the stock exchanges and by the methods of stock gamblers they have distributed to the public billions of nominal dollars engraved on bits of paper, and have thus become the possessors of wealth. A few men have become enormously rich and conspicuous. Their names and tricks of finance are continually in the headlines. They have made money fly. They have plunged into speculations and have boomed stocks. They have built palaces with most expensive and luxurious furnishings. Nothing has seemed of value which is not expensive, so some have divorced their old wives and bought younger and more expensive wives."

Getting back to railroads Mr. Stickney said: "The railway is a kind of monopoly unknown to history. It is too new to have a history. It is a monopoly, not like the land monopolies or the trade monopolies of the Old World, dependent solely upon the law for existence, but its monopolistic characteristics are inherent in the railway itself. Its monopoly cannot be destroyed by law or revolutions without destroying the railway. But the railway is a monopoly of transportations, which is of universal consumption. When one buys food or clothing or any one of the luxuries or necessities; when he builds a home or pays rent, he unconsciously consumes transportation.

"Railway rates may be likened to a first mortgage on everything that is produced and transported—rates must be paid first, regardless of whether the balance is a profit or a loss to the shipper or the producer. Looking at the monopoly of the railway from this view, it is easy to see how it may become as oppressive as the land monopolies. It is no answer to say that they have not thus far been oppressive. * * *

"Experience has proved that under present conditions, without effective support from the law, railways are powerless to prevent rebates and kindred devices, and experience has proved that as long as rebates exist no manufacturing or mercantile business is safe. It is a notorious and undisputed fact that most of the great trade monopolies of this country are founded and sustained by the rebate in connection with the protective tariff. * * *

"It is my conclusion that, because the railways have assumed the common law obligations of common carriers, and because they are public highways, and by accepting their charters have subjected their property to a public use, it is fair and right to control their rates by law, and that, because railways are monopolies, the law of self-preservation, as well as fairness and justice, demands that the people, through the Government, should control railway rates by law. Such laws, however, in order to be fair and effective, must be intelligent and directed to the substantial facts, which are the basis of reasonable rates. At present the basis of just and reasonable rates is unknown."

Mr. Stickney contends for the principle that when the reasonableness of a rate is challenged a legislative commission, after full investigation, should have the power to determine and enforce a just and reasonable rate, but referring specifically to the bill now pending in Congress, incorporating that principle, he said:

"Otherwise than a precedent I do not regard it of any value whatever. It cannot in the slightest degree affect the rebate. And when we reflect that it requires over two billions of separate rates to make a rate on one commodity, or upon one class, between all the railway stations of the United States, and that there are six classes and as many more separate commodities, requiring, say, twenty-four billion rates to make a complete tariff, and that under the proposed law the commission can change only one at a time, and that only after full investigation, it is easy to see that it will take the commission a great many years to complete a tariff of reasonable rates. They might possibly investigate and decide three or four rates a year, if the railroads did not make a too determined resistance.

"A bare statement of the facts proves how impossible it is to make a tariff of reasonable rates by investigating one rate at a time.

"The only possible way of accomplishing such a task is by such an investigation as I have before recommended, covering the comparatively few general underlying principles of reasonable rates, and based on such principles the actual rates can be ground out by mathematical machinery, making, so to speak, thousands of revolutions a minute."

OUR TRADE WITH ITALY GROWS

Commerce Aggregates $77,500,000 a Year—Raw Silks a Big Item.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The commerce between Italy and the United States in 1905 aggregated $77,500,000, almost equally divided between imports and exports. As a market for American products Italy outranks Belgium, Cuba, Australasia, or Argentina, and exceeds by 100 per cent. the market offered by the entire continent of Africa.

Raw silk makes up practically half our importations from Italy, the remainder being chiefly fruits and nuts, olive oil, macaroni, cheese, wines, sulphur, argols or wine lees, hats, marble and stone manufactures, silk manufactures, art works, flax and hemp, wood and its manufactures, and hair and hair goods. From 1895 to 1905 there was a general decline in our importations of fruits, while imports of macaroni increased from less than $350,000 to $1,910,415; cheese, from $387,351 to $1,367,013; olive oil, from $443,367 to $1,238,464.

Raw cotton made practically two-thirds of the exports, while copper, mineral oil, cotton seed oil, tobacco, wood and manufactures thereof, fertilizers, and paraffin contributed in the aggregate about $12,000,000. Comparing 1895 with 1905 our exports to Italy have more than doubled.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; P. F. Leilich, woolens; 72 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Stein & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Stein 2d; Herald Square Hotel.
Bear & Brother, Vicksburg, Miss.; L. Bear, notions; Herald Square Hotel.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; F. L. Churchill, dry goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.
"Emporium," San Francisco, Cal.; P. Landsberger, leather goods; 406 Worth Street; Hotel York.
David, A., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; E. E. David, clothing; Hotel York.
Ettlinger, A., Providence, R. I.; clothing; Hotel York.
Linn & Scruggs Dry Goods and Carpet Company, Decatur, Ill.; T. J. Livesey, cloaks and suits; C. A. Gille, hosiery and underwear; 535 Broadway; Hotel York.
Bennheimer, G., Brothers & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. H. Bernheimer, millinery; E. L. Cohen, notions, belts, and ribbons; 106 Grand Street.
"Bee Hive," Kansas City, Mo.; L. J. Schiff, corsets and muslin underwear; 106 Grand Street.
Schmidt, B. J., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; B. J. Schmidt, general dry goods; 31 Union Square.
Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Ia.; I. Younker, cloaks, suits, and jackets; 31 Union Square.
Bry & Brother Cloak Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Bry, cloaks and furs; 100 Grand Street.
Hamburger, A., & Sons, Los Angeles, Cal.; I. Dreyfus, clothing; 487 Broadway.
Baer, Kronacher & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; I. L. Baer, silks; Hotel Astor.
Holmes, D. H., Company, New Orleans, La.; H. H. Goessling, sporting goods and photo supplies; 20 East Twentieth Street.
Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; W. E. Toole, silks; J. L. Lambert, hosiery, gloves, and underwear; Hotel Imperial.
Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; Mr. Dodd, dry goods; Mr. Fauvre, furnishing goods; Mr. Schnebly, fancy goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.
Nugent, B., & Brother, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. H. Trimmer, silks, dress goods, and wash goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Navarre.
Foster, Ross & Co., Auburn, N. Y.; J. H. Foster, dress and furnishing goods; 530 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. F. Becker, dry goods; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Strauss Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. W. Long, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.
Eastman Brothers & Bancroft, Portland, Me.; C. A. Little, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Hearne Dry Goods Company, Shreveport, La.; C. H. Roy, linens; 434 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Hennessy Mercantile Company, Butte, Mon.; M. F. Redmond, house furnishing goods; 621 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Tarabino Brothers, Trinidad, Col.; J. Tarabino, dry goods; L. Liebman, furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.
Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. J. Donohue, prints and domestics; O. J. Pfeiffer, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.
Peck, G. B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; D. B. Cavanagh, jewelry and leather goods; G. A. Leiter, cloths and dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.
Schwartz Bros., Sumter, S. C.; I. Schwartz, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Rieckhoff, Wittkomper & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; F. H. Wittkomper, woolens; Hotel Navarre.
Saginaw Dry Goods and Carpet Company, Saginaw, Mich.; W. Bixby, cloths, cloaks, and suits; Hotel Navarre.
Wedeles, M. A., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. A. Wedeles, carpets; Hotel Navarre.
Broadway Department Store, Los Angeles, Cal.; D. H. Steele, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Wellington.
Strauss & Shimer Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. J. Strauss, millinery; Miss E. Borck, millinery; 11 Waverley Place; Hotel Cumberland.
Kaufman, A., Cairo, Ill.; dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; F. J. Noll, dry goods; I. N. Cleaver, cloaks, suits, and waists; 385 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.
"Boston Store," Chicago, Ill.; Miss M. Kelly, infants' wear and muslin underwear; Miss M. McGrath, millinery; 377 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.
Regenstein, J., Atlanta, Ga.; L. Regenstein, millinery; Miss B. Liebman, millinery; 637 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.
Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. B. Mortimer, laces and ladies' neckwear; 487 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; A. Mandel, dry goods; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Wellington.
Spokane Dry Goods Company, Spokane, Washington; W. S. Newton, notions; 260 West Broadway; Hotel Wellington.
Peck, G. B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. S. F. Hill, ribbons; Miss K. Finnegan, laces; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cumberland.
Strauss, H., & Sons Company, Louisville, Ky.; H. J. Gutman, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cumberland.
Griffith Brothers, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. T. Griffith, millinery; 650 Broadway; Hotel Cumberland.
Powers Mercantile Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; E. Longen, notions, trimmings, and leather goods; Miss L. R. Hough, jewelry; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Spalding.
Strauss, H., & Sons Company, Louisville, Ky.; A. Strauss, dry goods; Miss Corey, ladies' wear; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Spalding.
Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. D. French, jewelry and leather goods; 487 Broadway; Hotel Cumberland.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; R. E. Olney, millinery; 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.
Burnham-Hanna-Munger Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; I. Doyle, Jr., dry goods; 48 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Boston Store, Chicago, Ill.; M. Meyer, ribbons; 377 Broadway; Grand Hotel.
Hengerer, William C., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Hengerer, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Schmitz & Schroeder, St. Louis, Mo.; R. Schmitz, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Elsinger, W., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; C. Rosenberg, laces and ribbons; Hotel Imperial.
Denet & Nachbaur, Joliet, Ill.; I. F. Nachbaur, clothing; Hotel Spalding.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; I. Rothstein, 648 Broadway; dry goods.
Hunter, R. L., Dry Goods Company, Augusta, Ga.; R. L. Hunter, notions and furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.
Hochschild, Kahn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Sondheim, books; Miss D. Crews, ribbons; H. J. Rohr, millinery; Mrs. W. E. Watson, millinery; 21 Union Square; Grand Hotel.
Burton, Peel & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; W. F. Burton, dry goods; J. Gans, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. E. Rourke, cloaks and suits; 320 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss J. Kerwan, fancy goods; Miss M. Pallotz, notions; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Kaufman-Strauss Company, Louisville, Ky.; H. Drautman, flannels; 31 Union Square; Hotel Imperial.
Cowan, McClurg & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. J. McClurg, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Prager Company, San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. L. B. Smith, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.
Keit & Rountrell Dry Goods Company, Springfield, Mo.; J. H. Rountrell, cloaks and domestics; W. B. Burke, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Kaufman, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; E. H. Kaufman, cloaks and waists; 31 Union Square; Hotel Imperial.
Lewis, J. C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; W. F. Short, cloaks and suits; 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; Alex. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Farnham Brothers, Pontiac, Mich.; H. M. Farnham, clothing; Hotel Normandie.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; I. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Aims & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; B. Smith, dress goods; 350 Broadway; Hotel Seville.
Meier & Frank Company, Portland, Ore.; Mrs. B. Herbert, millinery; 16 East Fifteenth Street; Holland House.
Shillito, J., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Wickersham, linens; H. J. Thomson, dry goods; 346 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Stein-Bloch Company, Rochester, N. Y.; L. N. Stein, woolens; Hotel Imperial.
Hibben, J. H., Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. A. Lowe, woolens; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Filene's, Boston, Mass.; Miss Morton, ladies' wear; Miss Enwright, suits and skirts; Miss Cronin, infants' coats and caps; Hotel Breslin.
Besten & Langen, Louisville, Ky.; H. Besten, hats; Hotel Breslin.
Burger & Co., Baltimore, Md.; C. Burger, clothing; Hotel Breslin.
Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; M. D. Long, corsets and muslin underwear; 320 Church Street; Hotel Breslin.
Anderson Brothers Company, Portsmouth, Ohio; E. G. Anderson, cloaks, hosiery, and millinery; Hotel Breslin.
Crowley Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; J. R. Costello, white goods; 350 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Cleland & Simpson, Scranton, Penn.; J. Cleland, notions; Hotel Breslin.
Wallace, J., & Sons, Stroudsberg, Penn.; C. D. Wallace, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.
Cohen, J. J., & Co., Natchez, Miss.; J. J. Cohen, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.
Miller Brothers, Chattanooga, Tenn.; A. Mathis, carpets; Hotel Breslin.
Meyer, Wise & Kolchen, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. R. Meyer, notions, hosiery, and gloves; S. Wise, furnishing goods; 310 Church Street; Hotel Breslin.
Solomon, H., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; S. D. Waxman, clothing; 13 Astor Place; Hotel Breslin.
Updegraff, G., & Son, Hagerstown, Md.; E. M. Updegraff, dress goods, notions, and laces; Hotel Breslin.
Watt & Shond, Lancaster, Penn.; J. J. Bair, dry goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Breslin.
Pogue, H. S., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; D. C. Pogue, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.
Cordes & Mosby, Richmond, Va.; E. A. Dietrich, china, notions, and ribbons; J. Motteen, dry goods; P. McIlvaine, domestics; Victoria Hotel.
Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; E. O'Meara, silks and dress goods; 530 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.
Symons Dry Goods Company, Butte, Mont.; W. Melick, domestics; C. V. Hammer, dry goods; 529 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
McCarraugh, Smith & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. H. Smith, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Prince, Wolf & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; N. J. Wolf, cloaks; Hoffman House.
Long, J. H., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; E. H. Long, dress goods and satines; Hoffman House.
Lohr-Bacon Company, Evansville, Ind.; H. E. Bacon, carpets; Miss A. Becker, cloaks, suits, and waists; 684 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Miss K. Dolan, corsets and ladies' and infants' wear; Westminster Hotel.
Lewis, A. T., & Son Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; W. A. Fryer, housefurnishing goods; J. P. Davies, laces and vellings; 31 Union Square; Union Square Hotel.
Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; J. S. Boxer, hosiery and gloves; 621 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; D. Devaney, notions; 621 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Dickinson, W. S., & Co., Pocomoke, Md.; W. S. Dickinson, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Miller, D., Company, Baltimore, Md.; T. K. Miller, Jr., prints; Holland House.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Troy, N. Y.; Miss M. Croker, waists; St. Denis Hotel.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss Lytell, waists; St. Denis Hotel.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss M. Clare, waists; St. Denis Hotel.
Nugent, B., & Brother, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. W. Howland, trimmings; 31 Union Square; Hotel Earlington.
Kahn Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; A. W. Kahn, woolens; Holland House.
Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Hunter, domestics and dress goods; 57 White Street; Holland House.
Hens & Kelly Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; T. C. Dooley, dress goods and silks; Hotel Imperial.
Klein, S., Chicago, Ill.; P. Ostertag, furnishing goods; H. Bos, silks and dress goods; Miss J. Goldberg, millinery; 406 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Dubner, C. A., & Co., Mattoon, Ill.; C. A. Dubner, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.
Chamberlain-Johnson-Dubose Company, Atlanta, Ga.; M. E. Jordan, domestics, dress goods, and silks; 320 Church Street; Hotel Breslin.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

PEASE PIANOS.

128 West 42d St., Near B'way, N. Y.

You cannot afford to take a chance in buying a piano. There's no experiment in buying a Pease. Over 74,000 satisfied purchasers in the last 61 years. Manufacturer's prices and three years to pay. Used pianos, many makes, $100 up. Renting, Exchanging. Write for catalog.

SPLENDID VALUES.

Select stock of used uprights, also odd styles. PATENT DUPLEX SOUNDING BOARD.

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at very special reduced prices and terms. Our superb small pianos; rents low rates. FACTORY direct to buyer means large saving. B'way & 47th St., N.Y. 507 Broad St., Newark; & 77 Montgomery St., J. C.

OPPORTUNITIES IN USED PIANOS of Well-Known Makes, STEINWAY, SOHMER, WEBER, KNABE, CHICKERING, and others too numerous to mention. Square Pianos, great variety, $15 up. Easy Payments if Desired. CHRISTMAN SONS, 35 West 14th St., bet. 5th & 6th Avs.

WISSNER

Pianos Sold at Manufacturers' Prices. Used uprights taken in part payment.

$90 $100 $125

WAREROOMS, 25 East 14th St., New York. Brooklyn, 538-540 Fulton Street.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

$75 $125, $150 in used uprights. Exceptionally superior tone and lasting qualities, combined with reasonable prices on attractive terms, prevail on our entire line of pianos. Jacob Doll & Sons, 92 5th Av., near 14th.

$100 Elegant Upright, Superior Tone. STEINWAY and WEBER Sacrifice. INSTALLMENTS, $5: LOW RENTS. BIDDLE'S, 7 EAST 14TH STREET.

$100 Large Stock Used Pianos. BIDDLE PIANO CO., 6 W. 125TH. (Uprights Guaranteed All Fine Condition. $145

Reliable Connor pianos, easy terms; renting, exchanging; catalogues mailed free. 4 E. 42d St.

Uprights $100-$125; rent $3; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.

Chickering upright, fine tone and condition; big bargain, $165. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

Small upright piano, $40; good for beginner; easy payments. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

PIANOS TO RENT, $3 UPWARD. WISSNER, 25 EAST 14TH ST.

PATENTS.

Patents promptly procured; advice free. Send for handbook. Edgar Tate & Co., 245 Broadway.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

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Three-day trip to WASHINGTON by Royal Blue Line

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JULIUS H. HAAS, Auct'r

Will sell at Public Auction

Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1905

At 10 o'clock sharp.

At the Bronx R. E. Auction Rooms

S. W. Cor. 149th St. and Third Ave.

The plot of ground on the S. E. cor. of

Jerome Av. & 181st St.

Through to Walton Av., 200 feet on Jerome Av., 200 feet on 181st St., and 153 feet on Walton Av.

Bathgate Av. & 182d St.

Northwest corner, 25x97, vacant.

East Side, Franklin Av.

286 ft. south of 166th, 54x200, vacant. FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO AUCTIONEER'S OFFICE, S. E. COR. 149TH ST. & 3D AV.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE, estate of Catharine T. Halsted, Dec'd., at 14 and 16 Vesey St., Exchange Salesroom, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, at 12 o'clock noon,

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY,

105 EAST BROADWAY,

south side, 139.4 feet west of Pike St., four-story, basement, brick stores, and dwelling, covering lot 23.2x75 feet.

Maps and particlars with John F. Halsted, Executor. Noble & Camp, Attorneys, 2 Wall St. James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 B'way.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

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5th Av. Corner.—Mortgages, $45,000; rents, $6,000 guaranteed; price, $59,000.

5th Av., Near 135th St.—5-story triple, hardwood trim; mortgages, $34,000; rents, $4,500, guaranteed; price, $42,500.

St. Nicholas Av.—30x95, double, hot water only; rent, $3,600; price, $31,000, $5,000 cash.

28th St., West.—Triple, with stores; rent, $4,850; price, $45,000.

64th St., West.—Double, six rooms; rent, $3,520; price, $31,000, $8,000 cash.

72d St., West.—5-story, 4-family, 12 rooms; rent, $2,800; price, $25,000, $7,000 cash.

100th St., West.—5-story double, only $26,000.

5th Av.—Two 5-story doubles, with stores; rent, $3,100; price, $29,500 each.

102d St., Near Subway.—Two 5-story doubles, 6 rooms; rent, $3,400 each; price, $31,000 each.

Morningside Av.—Five-story double, 14 rooms, 27x100; only $34,000.

Near 125th St. and 8th Av.—5-story double, with stores; hot water only; rent over $3,400; price, $31,000, $7,000 cash.

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Reference submitted

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Manhattan, Brooklyn, investment properties; exceptional opportunities. Particulars O'Shea & Klein, 320 West 43th St.

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West Side Plot, 9 Lots,

BELOW 59TH ST., RUNNING THROUGH. Four-story factory, 70x200, with dynamo, Corliss engine, electric and steam elevators, &c., together with 2-story brick stable, sheds, &c.; all in good condition; unusual bargain. **Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.**

105 WEST 47TH ST.

40 feet west of 6th Av. Size 20x80; 3-story dwelling; easy terms. HARRY B. CUTNER, 60 Liberty St., or your own broker.

Attention, Builders and Speculators! — For sale, desirable corner plot, with buildings, 125x100 feet, near 157th St. Subway Station, on Amsterdam Av., suitable for high-class apartment and business building. Owner, Wm. Hirsch, 55 Liberty St.

BARGAIN.—FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE HOUSE, HARLEM, WEST SIDE; FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT, RESTRICTED BLOCK; LITTLE CASH.

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$36,000—Mortgage $23,000; rents $3,840; three 5-story double flats, 6 rooms, all improvements; tiled bathrooms; $6,500 cash, balance mortgage; sell one or all; title guaranteed; easy terms. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Two 5-story double flats, West 101st; hot water supply; $28,250 each; $6,000 cash each; balance mortgage, 4½ and 6%; bargain. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

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Vicinity 125th St. and 7th Av.—Two 5-story doubles, 6 rooms, bath; price, $31,500; rent, $3,144; principals. Nunn, 81 West 104th St.

West 45th St.—Five-story quadruple tenement, $24,500; rents $2,700, $4,500 cash; shows over $20% net. Frank W. Stevens, 41 Park Row.

Pennsylvania Section, West 29th, Near 7th.—Cold-water tenement, $26,750. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West 115th.—5-story double, $31,750; rents $3,450; mortgages $24,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

133d, Near Amsterdam. — 5-story modern triple, $30,500; $7,000 cash. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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Snap—Three 5-story tenements West 46th, $42,000; terms easy. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West 85th—20% investment—Two 5-story, 35-foot doubles. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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BARGAIN FLATS.

Substantial Profits Assured

Invest $10,000. Profit 17%.

West Hundreds, near Park; 34 ft.; 5-story double; open plumbing; hardwood trim.

$5,000 Cash

will purchase excellent 5-story 25-ft. triple flat; mortgages, $25,000; rentals, $3,300.

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$5,000 cash above mortgages; $31,200 buys 5-story 6-room double; rentals, $3,900.

Columbus Avenue, 80s.

5-story triple; large store; cold water; price, $46,500; mortgages, $35,000.

If you feel interested enough to investigate further, call, write, or 'phone

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co.,
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153 West 76th.
Beautiful Private House;
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modernized four-story and basement private house; beautifully decorated; 12 rooms, 3 tiled bathrooms; open plumbing; newly tiled fireplaces, with gas logs or asbestos gas grates; parquet floors and electric lights throughout; magnificent paneled oak dining room; price $35,000; suitable terms; immediate possession; brokers protected. Particulars from

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A snap is offered in 5-story flats, excellent location near Broadway below 96th; convenient to "L" and Subway stations; great renters; private house rear; price below market if sold at once; worthy quick inspection.

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Six-story elevator apartment house, 75x100.11, near Broadway. 2 blocks from Subway station; price $160,000; rental $16,000; equity $32,500; small amount cash; might consider exchange.

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2,790 Broadway, Near 108th St.

Lenox Av. corner, near 116th; 6 story; 50x100..... $160,000
7th Av. corner; 5 story; 43x100..... $96,000
7th Av. apartment, 38x100..... $65,000
Manhattan Av; 6 story; rent $7,200.... $65,000
8th Av. store property..... $42,000
West 140th; 5-story double flat..... $32,000

BARGEBUHR,
125 West 116th St.

A magnificent corner, 75x100, on 7th Av., below 57th St.; splendid location for hotel or theatre. John McKelvey, No. 412 West 47th St.

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JOHN T. & JAMES A. FARLEY,

WINDSOR ARCADE,

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AMERICAN BASEMENT HOUSES

Nos. 30 & 32 East 52d St.

Inspection invited. Caretaker on premises. Descriptive pamphlets on application.

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high-grade east side residence, value $120,000, will exchange for west side residence of good character and location at value of $40,000 or $50,000; only principals desiring exchange of actual occupation please communicate.

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123d St., Near Park Av.—Two minutes from elevated or Subway; two 5-story steam-heated (from one plant) double flats; 15 large rooms and baths on floor; 35x107 each; open plumbing, porcelain tubs, hardwood trimming; rent, $8,400 guaranteed; always rented; price for both houses, $70,500; mortgage, $39,750; excellent investments; principals preferred. Herz, 410 West 13th St.

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2d Av., near 75th St., 5-story, 25x100, price $29,500; East 91st St., 5-story, 33.4x100, price $31,000. N. HARRIS,
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Cherry St., near Catharine—5-story tenement, 2 stores, large lot; to close estate; price $33,500, all cash; principals only. Philip A. Smyth, 141 Broadway.

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Walker, Near Broadway—4-story business building, $32,000; terms easy. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Estate offers Cherry St., 31,000 square feet, facing 3 streets, $175,000. Folsom, 835 Broadway.

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124 choice lots between Linden and Woodruff Avs., $500 each, adjoining improved property. Also fine detached villa, 11 large rooms, all improvements, fine section; 16 lots on Winthrop St., one block of Nostrand Av., $650 each; 2 on 31st St., 3 on New York Av.; all at half their real value; cash or very easy payments. Edwards, 848 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

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$8,500—A modern house of 10 large rooms, store room, and bath, lots 57x195, conveniently located on one of the best avenues in East Orange; nice fruit and shade trees; will sell for want of use. Address C. H. Nevius, opp. Grove St. Sta., East Orange, N. J.

Plainfield residence; 45 minutes out; large plot; 11-room house; decorated; improvements; open nickel plumbing; electric light; fine shade; trolley and depot convenient; 118 trains. T. S. Atwater, 120 Broadway.

East Orange, up-to-date, 11-room house; lot 50 x160; open plumbing, parquet floors, hardwood trim, high location, fine street; price reasonable. Ed. Lasell, 203 Broadway.

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Up-to-Date Dwellings.—Latest improvements, handsomely decorated; steam; oak and parquet floors, double shades, ample piazzas; 5 minutes from station; 25 minutes to Herald Square; easy payments if desired. Particulars on request. Realty Trust, 99 Liberty St., New York.

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Bargain—Easy Terms.

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THREE 5-STORY DOUBLE FLATS, WITH STORES.

M. L. & C. ERNST,
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Capacity for 40 stalls; good condition; ample wagon room; 2½ city lots; good location; no assessments; south of 149th St.; also apartments for 8 families; $4,500 cash; price, $16,500.

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8 minutes from Subway, two minutes from surface car; best neighborhood; sewer; elegant 2-family house; full lot; detached; 11 rooms; 2 baths; best workmanship and finish; $5,600; $1,000 or more, balance to suit.

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Jennings, S. E. Cor. of Bryant St. 125x100, large, modern dwelling, close to Subway Station, will be sold cheap.

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Boston Road and 169th St., McKinley Sq., Finest Bronx Section.

New 5-story stone front, 20 family; lot 50x147; equity, $15,000. Investment, Box 320 Times, Times Square.

For Sale.—Ten of the finest three-story two-family houses ever built in the Bronx; Indiana limestone and brick fronts; private staircases; all hardwood trimmed. About completed. Call on premises, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts., or Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

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Three-family frame, 18 rooms and baths, near Subway station; price $8,500; easy terms. J. Clarence Davies,
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664 Bergen Av., three-family single flat, 22x85, five rooms and bath, $8,500; 658 Bergen Av., three-family single flat, 18x100, $7,500; easy terms. F. Walker, 55 Liberty St.

Consider This.—Corner, six-story, four-family apartment, up to date, 35x105x115; 400 feet from "L," and Harlem R. R. station; rental $6,700; price $63,000. Geis, 627 East 138th St.

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Rappolt, 1,871 Morris Av., 177th St., has good bargains in houses and lots.

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Choice, restricted location, 45 minutes out, South Shore, near station and bay, superior built cottage, up-to-date, eight rooms, bath, and attic; best open plumbing, large porcelain tubs, marble basin, stone washtubs, large verandas, porte-cochere, artistic decorations, large reception hall, with open fireplace; concrete cellar; perfect heating system, plot 100x137; price $4,200, $500 down, remainder as rental. Carrollton Realty Co., World Bldg.; Brooklyn Office, 62 4th Av., J. M. Bennett, Manager.

Choice lots, extra large size, 25x125, adjoining Rockville Centre, only 20 miles from New York; electric lighting, gas lighting, trolley direct to New York, three minutes of railroad station. These lots will be worth seven times present price when tunnel is finished. Terms $5 down and $2 monthly. Titles guaranteed by Title Guarantee and Trust Co. Carrollton Realty Company, World Bldg., city; Brooklyn Office, 62 4th Av., J. M. Bennett, Manager.

Magnificent tract of land, 76 acres, at Rosedale, second station from Jamaica, 14 miles out South Shore; large frontage on famous Merrick Road; near station and trolley direct to New York; 10c. fare; third rail already laid; principals only. Apply to owner, Carrollton Realty Company, 85 World Building.

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on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th St.; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Evenings.

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Lofts, business, private houses; 65% of value.

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Light lofts especially suitable for business or manufacturing purposes.

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LOFTS TO RENT in NEW BUILDING, **35-37 West 31st St.**
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All modern improvements, 11th floor, with skylight; immediate possession.

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CORNER LOFTS, 50x100.

451-3 Washington St., corner Watts; steam heat, elevator; will rent separately. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

414 west side 4th Av., between 28th and 29th Sts., first flat, for business purposes. Robt. J. Brown, 20 Nassau St.

To Let—Light loft, 5,200 square feet, with heat, power, and sprinkler system; immediate possession. Apply Engineer, 15 Vandewater St.

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Factory lots, including power; best locations; manufacturing tenants wanted. Charles Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Business buildings to lease, 10,000 to 100,000 square feet. Chas. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Light loft, 1,400 ft.; windows on all sides, and three skylights. 174 East 87th St.

337 East 9th St.—Basement store, plate window; $15; free to March 1st.

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Light lofts to let; heat, power; low rent. Apply at premises, 133 Floyd St.

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Private houses, flats, and apartments to rent and sell. Parties waiting now.

E. J. KEHOE,
137 WEST 125TH STREET.

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NEW AND OLD TENEMENTS IN

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693 9TH AV.,
Bet. 47th and 48th Sts. Tel. 674 Bryant.

Do you want to sell? Give your property to live people; we have several hundred clients ready to do quick business on anything that looks right. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

Cyrille Carreau, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, 796 6th Av., (45th,) wants all kinds of properties to rent, sell, manage, insure.

Owners.—We will sell, rent, or manage your property; cash buyers waiting; send particulars. O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St.

Special attention given to care of buildings; minimum expense, maximum results. Thomas H. Ellson, 409 B'way.

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Tenements, with or without violations; call or write. Millard F. Kuh, 320 Broadway.

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$10,000 worth of unincumbered lots in Cottage City, Mass., that we are authorized to exchange for city or Brooklyn equities. R. Wilmarth Appleton Co., 259 Fifth Av.

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FOR SALE.

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Thirty minutes from New York City Hall.

35 ACRES $5,000 PER ACRE,

Will cut up in over 600 lots.

E. F. VACHERON, 181 Broadway, Manhattan.

Bargain.—Seven-room cottage, new, every improvement; good location; $3,200, $600 cash. Hamilton, Corona.

At Whitestone Station.—Upward of fifty lots, $300 per lot. Huston, 317 West 145th St.

COUNTRY.
FOR SALE.

2,000 FARMS to select from. Do you want one? HERBERT CARR, 150 5th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

$35.00 to $50.00 WITH

Elevator

AT

PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,

151-59-161-69 West 140th St.
5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
Electric light, telephone, etc.

LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.

L. M. SMITH.
Tel. 79 River. 674 Columbus Av.

1,418 BROADWAY,

Opposite Metropolitan Opera House,

8-ROOM APARTMENTS.

New plumbing, elevator, electric light; decorations to suit.
McVicker, Gaillard Realty Co.,
489 5th Av., below 42d St. Phone 4000—38th.

LA VENICE, Apartment House, 263 & 265 West 137th St.

Six rooms and bath, $45; all modern improvements; elevator; private street. **John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.**

8th Av., 2,601, near 140th St.—L Station.—7-room flat, bath, $30; hot water; extra large rooms; private hall; newly decorated. Janitor or Meyers, 2,521 8th Av.

141st St., 221, West of 7th Av., The Manitou. —High-class elevator apartment; four and six rooms, baths; electricity, telephone; all-night service, &c.; $32.50 to $45. Superintendent.

THE GOTHAM, 254-258 WEST 25TH ST.

Two choice apartments, 5 rooms and bath; elevator service; steam heat; latest improvements.

For Rent—On Broadway, between 93d and 94th Sts.; six rooms and bath; low rent; all light rooms. Apply to janitor, 250 West 94th St.

High class apartment to let in the Norwood, 102 West 119th St., from May 1; all modern improvements. Apply Superintendent.

East Side.

ARTHUR HALL,

N. E. Cor. 96th St. & Madison Av.

A NEWLY CONSTRUCTED MODERN FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT HOUSE IN THE VERY CHOICEST RESIDENTIAL PART OF THE CITY.

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.

We cannot convey, in type, the grandeur, taste, spaciousness, and conveniences of the apartments. A personal visit and inspection only can supply that.

Apartments consist of 8 and 9 rooms and 2 baths.

SOMETHING DECIDEDLY NEW & NOVEL. A BALLROOM FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF GUESTS.

Rents, $1,200 to $1,800.

Supt. on Premises. Tel. 1752—79.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, Owner.

1486 Lexington Av., cor. 96th St., $30 up.

Select, sunny corner, six large rooms; tiled baths, private halls, steam heat, hot water.

Evarts and Senate, 231 to 237 2d Av.—Near Stuyvesant Park.—Modern apartments; 6 rooms and bath, $48 upward. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

Bronx.

Elegant floor in two-family house; finest neighborhood; near Subway station. 1,045 East 176th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

BARSTOW

17-19 EAST 27TH STREET.

One or two sunny apartments left; perfect bathing facilities and all modern appliances which make for comfort. We try to make the lot of the transients the envy of home folks by placing every convenience at their disposal and making them comfortable.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
FURNISHED.

Houses, unfurnished and furnished; desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Summer seashore cottages, Cape Cod, (Harwich, Mass.;) rented completely furnished; bathrooms; all comforts; $300 to $600; fine beach. Kape, 505 West 124th St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—In the matter of the application of THE TRUSTEES OF LENOX PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK to change the corporate name of Lenox Presbyterian Church to that of St. Nicholas Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Please take notice that on the annexed petition of the Trustees of Lenox Presbyterian Church of the City of New York, verified the 10th day of January, 1906, and on the certificate of the Secretary of State the petitioners above named will move this Court at a Special Term of Part I. thereof, to be held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 26th day of February, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order granting leave to Lenox Presbyterian Church to assume the name of "St. Nicholas Avenue Presbyterian Church" in the place and stead of its present name, and for such other and further relief as may be just. Dated New York, January 10th, 1906.

EVERETT P. KETCHUM, Attorney for Petitioners, Office and P. O. Address 17 Battery Place, Manhattan, New York City.

SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. —JUSPIN S. GALLAND, plaintiff, against VICTOR CARRET, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within six days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 17, 1906.

FOULDS & GALLAND,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To Victor Carret, the above-named defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Seabury, one of the Justices of the City Court of the City of New York, dated January 29th, 1906, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, January 30, 1906.

FOULDS & GALLAND,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
f5-law6wM

Wm. Taylor & Son, Props.

Hotel Martinique

Broadway, 32d and 33d Streets.

UPTOWN or downtown—in the shopping or theatre district—Taylor's prompt, quiet service and splendid cooking are nearby.

The Hotel Martinique, Broadway, 32d and 33d Streets, (ladies' entrance 56 W. 33d Street), is now under the same management as Taylor's Hotel St. Denis, Broadway, 11th Street.

Hotel St. Denis

Wm. Taylor & Son, Props. Broadway, Cor. 11th Street.

WINTER RESORTS.
NEW YORK.
Briarcliff Manor.

POCANTICO LODGE.

OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

Doubled in capacity, generously equipped and conducted, convenient of access, and a centre of many open-air attractions.

GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.

Briarcliff Lodge Will Open June 1 for a Six Months Season, Ending Dec. 1.
D. B. PLUMER,
Gen. Mgr. Hotel and Realty Interests.

Bookings now making for either house, at Pocantico Lodge, Briarcliff Home Office, or New York Office, Windsor Arcade, 5th Avenue and 46th Street, where E. S. Comstock is in daily attendance from 9:30 to 1:30.

New York City.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.

New York, Madison Square, 1,122 Broadway; Harlem Branch: 318 Lenox Av., cor. 126th St.

CARTER SCHOOL,
East Millstone, N. J.

Second term commences February first. Beautiful home school for girls.

Howard Seminary for Girls and Young Ladies, West Bridgewater, Mass. Calatogue. Address Miss Sarah E. Laughton, A. M., Prin.

For French, German, Spanish, or Italian get The Language Phone Method. Metropolis Bldg., New York.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

Fitted with the Incomparable MONARCH CUSHIONS
Indorsed by all the prominent Billiard Experts in the world, professional and amateur.

PRICES AND TERMS TO SUIT ANY AND ALL REQUIREMENTS. BILLIARD MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. REPAIRS BY EXPERT MECHANICS AT REASONABLE RATES.

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.,
Salesrooms, 227 & 229 4th Av., corner 19th St.

PERSONAL.

WANTED—Information regarding Charles, Frank, Albert, or Elizabeth, descendants of Felix Klausman, deceased, about 28 years since in New York City. Address Mary Klausman Herbert, 3,801 Gravois Av., St. Louis, Mo.

LEGAL SALES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, RICHMOND County.—THE DIME SAVINGS BANK OF BROOKLYN, plaintiff, against NATHANIEL MARSH and Kathryn W.

A FIVE OR TEN MINUTES' RIDE
from downtown brings one to the shopping district. A glance at the advertisements in The New York Times tells where one can buy the article one wants.
THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

12TH ST., 39 WEST.—Large connecting room, alcove; running water; small room; table board; reference.

14TH ST., 237 WEST.—Large front and back and single rooms; heated; with excellent board.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; house and table strictly first class.

75TH ST., 161 WEST.—Table board; excellent home cooking; first-class service.

82D ST., 48 WEST.—Desirable rooms; excellent table; table guests; references.

83D ST., 125 WEST.—Large, small rooms, suite; excellent home cooking; table board; private house.

93D ST., 25 WEST.—One pleasant room; homelike; good table; couple; references.

63D, 163 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished room, for couple or gentlemen; private boarding house.

121ST ST., 150 WEST.—High-class house; rooms connecting, separately; suit family, gentlemen, couples; telephone.

129TH ST., 106 WEST.—Gentlemen find excellent home, superior board; refined Jewish surroundings; references; 'phone.

142D ST., 512 WEST.—Particularly pleasant rooms, with excellent board, near Subway station.

145TH ST., 349 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, single or en suite; light housekeeping, if desired; very convenient; excellent table; beautiful location; telephone; reasonable.

Wanted, two boarders (gentlemen preferred) in handsome modern house on west side; first-class appointments; exclusive. Box 311 Times, Times Square.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 121, Washington Square. —Large front, sunny room, heated; excellent board; moderate.

East Side.

18TH ST., 116 EAST.—Medium size room; steam heat, hot water; excellent board; Subway station.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms and hall rooms, with board; references.

23D ST., 42 EAST, Near Broadway, The Adelfi.—Large rooms; excellent table board.

24TH STREET, 120 EAST.—Small and double rooms; excellent table; table board; terms moderate.

44TH, 45 EAST.—Large room, with board; private bath; one single room, gentleman; table board; references.

70TH ST., 180 EAST.—Large, small rooms; fine location; meals optional; private family.

72D ST, 172 EAST.—Excellent accommodations for two gentlemen; private American family; good table; references.

73D, 12 EAST.—American private family offers second-story suite; excellent table, service; references.

673, 694, 696 MADISON AV., Corner 61st.—Second floor; three rooms; private bath; also other rooms, with excellent board; American; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 461.—Large and small rooms, with board; transients accommodated.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, Brooklyn Heights. —Overlooking Wall St.; second floor, furnished; fit for millionaire; rooms or apartments; neighborhood, table high class.

GOLD ST., 459, Near Fulton.—First-class board in good home; well-kept house; front room, connecting rooms, and hall room.

HEIGHTS, 187 AMITY ST.—Furnished rooms; board optional; table guests; convenient bridge and ferries.

BOARD WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Man and wife want board in private family, west side; references exchanged. Reasonable. Box 125 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

25TH, 26 WEST.—Very attractive large sunny rooms, couple bachelors; neighborhood select, central; reasonable.

27TH ST., 47 WEST., next door Earlington Hotel.—Fine large double rooms; steam heated; large closets; for reputable people wanting quiet surroundings.

40TH ST., 218 WEST.—Large furnished rooms, with modern improvements; private house.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished; heat, bath; private house; $2 upward; gentlemen only; references.

43D ST., 125 WEST.—Fine large double second front; also single third front; caterer; telephone.

46TH, 43 WEST.—Parlor floor, doctor or dentist; also well-appointed large and small rooms; just opened; telephone; board optional.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Comfortably furnished square room; well heated; hot water.

73D ST., WEST, one block from elevated and Subway.—Two nicely furnished rooms; electric lights, &c.; reasonable; large closets. R. M., 303 Times, Times Square.

84TH ST., 253 WEST.—One large and one small furnished room; gentlemen only; private house.

85TH ST., 164 WEST.—Large rooms, en suite or single; dressing rooms; telephone; reference.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; $3 to $6.50.

101ST ST., 8 WEST.—Two single or connecting rooms, nicely furnished; private family; references. Plant.

104TH ST., 79 WEST.—Warm, sunny upper room; private house; telephone; gentleman only.

105TH ST., 32 W.—Large, elegantly furnished room; private family; gentlemen; reference; telephone.

127TH ST., 210 West—Parlor, all conveniences; Suitable for professional man; also choice rooms for gentlemen; references.

136TH ST., 168 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; telephone; private family; gentleman; references exchanged.

152D ST. 533 WEST.—Choice single room for gentleman; private house; telephone.

East Side.

55TH ST., 112 EAST.—Large sunny room; every convenience.

61ST, 233 EAST.—Third-story front, square, bath adjoining; gentlemen only; references; private family.

80TH ST., 101 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room to let for one gentleman only; hot and cold water and bath. J. H. Muller.

83D ST., 128 EAST.—Beautiful front and bedroom, also hall room; modern apartment; gentlemen. Kielow.

94TH ST., 111 EAST.—Large sunny second-floor front room, southern exposure, to rent for one or two gentlemen; heated, running water, bath; with or without breakfast. Owner.

113TH, 128 EAST, (one flight.)—Sunny, heated room; independent entrance; bath convenient. Boyland.

141ST ST., 725 EAST.—Private house; furnished rooms for one or two gentlemen; hall room.

144TH ST., 660 EAST.—2 light rooms; improvements; board optional; terms moderate; convenient. Dahl.

EXCEPTIONALLY fine furnished rooms in private house, suitable for doctor's office; bath, hot and cold water, stationary wash stands, closets, and all modern improvements; situated best part of Murray Hill, between Madison and Park Avs. Murray Hill, 302 Times, Times Square.

LEXINGTON AV., 73.—Three large rooms, 2d floor; bath, steam; en suite if desired.

MADISON AV., 105.—Large, well-furnished room, adjoining bath; small rooms; telephone; breakfast optional.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3.—One block from Wall St. Ferry; elegantly furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen; convenient to New York.

WARREN ST., Corner Court.—Parlor or bedroom, neatly furnished; bath; couple or gentleman. Knudsen.

WARREN ST., 255, Near Court.—Light, airy, furnished room to let; all accommodations.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Domestics.

WANTED for general housework in apartment, two in family, a neat, willing girl, not over 35 years, with references; a good cook and waitress; wages, $18 to $18. Mrs. Harper, 27 West 116th St.

WANTED—Laundress to take bundle wash at home. Call Apartment 11A, The Narragansett, 93d St. and Broadway.

WANTED—Chambermaid and waitress. Mossman, 171 West 71st St.

Singers.

WANTED—Chorus sopranos (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Contralto for Manhattan church; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED.—A well-known monthly journal wants several young ladies to solicit subscriptions, 50% commission. Address, stating references, W. F., Box 300 Times, Times Sq.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED — Competent female compositors; steady work; good pay. Opportunity, Box 303 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $460. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policies; large commission, renewals; county managers wanted every State. A. B. Cilley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Automobiles.

AUTOMOBILES.—Now is your chance to enter the automobile business as chauffeur, earning $100 to $150 monthly; call and see our big school, the largest in the city; we have been asked by owners to supply them with competent chauffeurs. Auto Transportation School, 309 W. 41st.

Compositors, Etc.

COMPOSITORS.
EXPERIENCED JOB COMPOSITORS, STONE HANDS, AND MAKE-UP MEN WANTED; ALSO LINOTYPE OPERATORS; HIGHEST WAGES AND PERMANENT POSITIONS TO COMPETENT MEN WILLING TO WORK NINE HOURS PER DAY IN AN "OPEN SHOP." CALL OR ADDRESS, WITH REFERENCES FROM FORMER EMPLOYERS, LIVINGSTON MIDDLEDITCH CO., 65 DUANE ST.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

WANTED
Electrotype finishers, molders, batterymen, builders-up and assistants in each branch.

Compositors Wanted
Non-Union, $21 per week. Job, stone and make-up; also machine operators at $23 per week. Absolutely permanent positions guaranteed first-class men of good character. Excellent opportunity to obtain a permanent position in one of the oldest, largest and most modern printing houses in New York City.
THE DE VINNE PRESS
12 Lafayette Place
New York City.

WANTED—William Green wants printers at 326 Pearl Street, New York City; wishes to add to his staff a number of experienced compositors, (display, stone, and make-up men,) also experienced monotype operators; these positions will be permanent to efficient workmen of good character; salary will be $21.00 per week; only persons willing to work nine hours in open shop desired; loyalty to employer is expected in return for advantageous working conditions; reply by letter only, giving employer's references and stating experience and qualifications. William Green.

Wanted—Compositors, Stone Hands, and Make-up Men; "Open Shop"; Highest Salary; Permanent Position; Additional Bonus for Faithful Services; New York, Vicinity, and Western Points. Call or Address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

WANTED—Compositors; experienced job compositor and stone hands; also two-third posiiters; open shop; nine-hour day; permanent positions guaranteed to efficient work. good character; highest wages; refe. necessary. Stettiner Bros., 52 Duane St.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for important Methodist Church, Virginia. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 Fifth Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Organist for Ohio church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist, country Catholic church, $900. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Singers.

WANTED—Chorus tenors (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED — Tenor for Mannattan church; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Bass for city church; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Tenor for church; $900. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars, Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

FARMER, FARM HAND, AND BOY for country place at once; no women or children; permanent position for sober and industrious men; state references. Box 135, Princeton, N. J.

WANTED FOR UNITED STATES ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 2,360 3d Av., 749 6th Av., 2,306 8th Av., New York or 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A National association of strength and influence wishes to engage the services of a man of good address and intelligence to secure members. Address, with references, "O.," Box 825 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Young man in newspaper office, as advertising clerk; neat and good penman. Address in own handwriting, stating experience and references, F. P., Box 329 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Active church musician for musical agency; small salary and good commission. Apply Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., 9 to 10.

WANTED—Representative of good patented specialty; manufacturers only. Hermann's Specialty, 188 Lake St., Chicago.

WANTED—Office boy in newspaper office; reference required. E. B., Box 150 Times, Times Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Companions.

COMPANION.—A woman of culture and refinement desires a position as companion to a lady living in this city; will make herself generally useful; highest credentials. Address Z., Box 302 Times, Times Square.

Cooks.

COOK, $30, reference; laundress, $22, reference. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

COOK and WAITRESS, together or separate. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Housework.

HOUSEWORKER. — By colored houseworker; city references; neat cook, laundress; apartment preferred; sleep in or out. Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 59th St. Telephone, 4786—Columbus.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER. — Neat and tidy; $18; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Nurses.

NURSE.—An experienced middle-aged trained nurse will work for $15 weekly balance of Winter; nervous cases, obstetrical, &c.; has been in "Seligman" and "Secor" families, under first-class physicians; references. 953 Park Av., ground floor.

NURSE. — Neat and tidy; best reference. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER. — Six years' experience; transcribes most difficult dictation; understands office routine thoroughly; live with parents; $15. Miss P., Box 180 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, ambitious beginner; had a thorough business training; good speller and grammarian; moderate salary to begin. Anxious, Box 168 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Six years' experience; rapid, accurate; thoroughly competent to fill high-class position; references; $15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience, brokerage, commercial; competent; best references. B. Schur, Box 117 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Year's experience contracting law; moderate salary. Anna Andria, Box 175 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, trustworthy, reliable; American parentage; best references; $12. Protestant, Box 158 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Two years' experience; high school training; accurate, diligent worker; references; $8. Blanche, Box 164 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

A refined, educated young lady, with best references, desires position as lady's secretary and companion. Address Box 302 Times, Times Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER.—$20; opening, closing, systematizing books; moderate rate. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—By active young man as double-entry bookkeeper; references present employer. Energy, Box 179 Times Downtown.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

YOUNG MAN, (23) single, having several years' experience in newspaper office as advertising clerk and solicitor, desires position; highest references furnished. R. M., 220 East 58th St.

LEGAL SALES.

SURROGATES' COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of JAMES E. McLARNEY and another for the sale of the real estate of PATRICK WELSH, deceased, for the payment of debts.

Sale by Administrator.—Auction sale of real property in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, known as No. 438 East 71st Street.

Pursuant to a decree of the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York, duly made and entered in the above-entitled proceeding and bearing date the second day of November, 1905, I, the undersigned, administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Patrick Welsh, deceased, for the purpose of payment of the debts and funeral expenses of said deceased, and in conformity with Title 5 of Chapter 18 of the Code of Civil Procedure, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of February, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the following described premises: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the north line of Seventy-first Street, at a point distant 175 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Avenue A with the said northerly line of Seventy-first Street, and running thence northerly and parallel with Avenue A 102 feet and 2 inches; running thence westerly and parallel with Seventy-first Street 25 feet; running thence southerly and parallel with Avenue A 102 feet and 2 inches to the said northerly line of Seventy-first Street, and running thence easterly along the said northerly line of Seventy-first Street 25 feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. Being part of lot Number One Hundred and Forty-seven (147) on "A certain map of lot Number Four of the Louvre Farm, dated New York, July, 1855, by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, May 14, 1856, as Number 578."—Dated New York City, January 22, 1906.
JAMES J. CARNEY, Administrator.
DUTTON & KILSHEIMER, Attorneys for Administrator, 167 Broadway, New York City.
JOSEPH H. SARGIS, Attorney for Creditors, 140 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

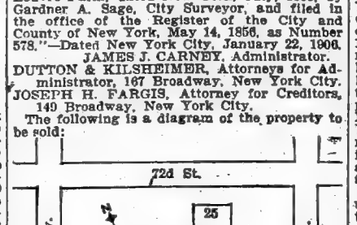

The premises will be sold subject to any unpaid taxes and assessments which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase price.—Dated New York City, January 22d, 1906. JAMES J. CARNEY, Administrator.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of NORMAN SAMSON COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Please take notice that certain assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of automobile garments, office furniture and fixtures, leather goods, etc., will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Official Auctioneer in Bankruptcy, at No. 115 Leonard Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 6th day of February, 1906, at 10:30 A. M.

The property may be inspected on the day of sale, and unless 75 per cent. of the appraised value of said property is realized, the sale will be subject to the approval of the court.
Dated New York, January 26th, 1906.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
HENRY W. SYKES, Attorney for Trustee, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NO. 8,059.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM C. BOYD, individually and as a member of the firm of D. A. BONTA & W. C. BOYD, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of William C. Boyd, individually and as a member of the firm of D. A. Bonta & W. C. Boyd, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1905, the said William C. Boyd, individually and as a member of the firm of D. A. Bonta & W. C. Boyd, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, New York City, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1906, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
February 5th, 1906.

NO. 8,694.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE EXPOSED TREASURE MINING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of The Exposed Treasure Mining Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1906, the said The Exposed Treasure Mining Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1906, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
February 1, 1906.

NO. 8,733.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANDREW RUEHL, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Andrew Ruehl of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1906, the said Andrew Ruehl was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, New York City, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1906, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
February 5th, 1906.

NO. 8,747.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARGUERITE HARAULT, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Marguerite Harault of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1906, the said Marguerite Harault was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 5th, 1906.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALFRED M. LAMAR, Bankrupt.—No. 7,577.

Notice is hereby given that Alfred M. Lamar, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 21st, 1905, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 26th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner thereon should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 2d, 1906.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PARSHALL, PHEBE ANN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to George H. Parshall, as executor of Mary L. Williamson; George H. Parshall, Alvin Williamson, George H. Parshall, as sole heir, next of kin, and assignee of legacy herein of Louisa J. Parshall, deceased; Emma L. Baker, Harry Hotto, Mary E. Wynans, Emeline S. Russell as executrix of Emeline P. Doan, Emmie S. Russell, George Doan Russell, Bertha Russell, Harriet Hartshorn, Laura A. Clark, Mortimer Smith, James F. Smith, Charles Smith, John Smith, George Warren, Mary Warren, Ann Maria Lampman, Phebe Ad Larson, Emma Meyers, Louisa Stewart, Albion Smith as administrator of John M. Smith, deceased; Albert Vermuele, Children's Aid Society, Home of Incurables, Peabody Home for Old Ladies, Ernest Parshall, George H. Parshall as sole heir and next of kin of James C. Parshall, deceased; Frederick Parshall, George H. Parshall (styled guardian in the will herein) as trustee of Phebe A. Parshall; Phebe A. Parshall, Daniel Barker, Jr., Elvira Dill, Sarah B. Winegar, Mary Ellison, William B. Hoyt, Charlotte A. Wright, Jennie D. Deyo, Jennie D. Deyo (styled guardian in the will herein) as trustee of Clifford Parshall Deyo, Clifford Parshall Deyo, Annie S. Shapter, Stephen D. Affleck, John A. Affleck, Henrietta Disbrow, Mrs. E. S. M. Wagner, Abraham J. Dittenhoefer as executor of Edward Prescott Barker, Sarah Hoyt, William H. Barker, Harry Hotto as executor of Frances C. Hotto, Harriet M. Worden, Annie Von Oven, Sarah Jenness as sole heir and next of kin of Clementine Van Der Veer, Hester A. Honeywell, Mary Zurfluh, heir, husband, next of kin, executors or administrator, if any, and legal representatives of Mary Scott, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of PHEBE ANN PARSHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 23d day of February, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Sidwell S. Randall, as executor and trustee of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 17th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.
[Seal.] FRANK T. FITZGERALD,
Surrogate.

ROBERTSON, MARIA E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Maria E. Robertson, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 268 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of March next.
Dated New York, the 11th day of September, 1905.
JESSIE S. ROBERTSON, Executrix.
CHARLES A. DESHON, Attorney for Executrix, 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

THOMAS, JOSEPH D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH D. THOMAS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Crane & Lockwood, No. 46 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of August, 1905. WALTER ADAMS, Executor.
CRANE & LOCKWOOD, Attorneys for Executor, 46 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

WERNER, GEORGE F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George F. Werner, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ezekiel Fixman, No. 198 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of August next. Dated New York, the 1st day of February, 1906. FREDERICK H. WERNER, Executor. EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Attorney for Executor, 198 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

KING, FREDERICK LA RUE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK LA RUE KING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Park Av. Hotel, Park Av. and 33d Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of November, 1905. ALBERT B. KING, Executor.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of ALBERT EBERLEIN, Bankrupt.

By order of the court, the assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of oils, paints, varnishes, sketches, desks, office fixtures, &c., will be offered at private sale to the highest bidder on the 5th of February, 1906, at 2 P. M.

Bids for the assets must be made by sending sealed bids to the undersigned, attorneys for the receiver.

All bids must be accompanied by ten per cent. of the amount bid in certified check or cash, and no bid will be accepted unless it equals seventy-five per cent. of the appraised value of the property.

If there is no bid accepted on the 5th of February, 1906, then the assets will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder under the Rules of this Court by Charles Shongood, Official Auctioneer, on the 8th day of February, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., on the bankrupt's premises.

The assets can be inspected at No. 402 Columbus Avenue, New York City, February 2d and 3d, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Dated New York, Jan. 30, 1906.
ENGEL, ENGEL & OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Receiver, 132 Nassau Street, New York City.
LOUIS B. DE KOVEN, ESQ., Receiver.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX BLUMBERG and ALBERT LEVIN, individually and as members of the firm of Blumberg, Levin & Co., Bankrupts.—No. 8,206.

Notice is hereby given that Max Blumberg and Albert Levin, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated January 19th, 1906, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 19th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners thereon should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 2d, 1906.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK A. ROSS, Bankrupt.—No. 8,519.

Notice is hereby given that Frederick A. Ross, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 22d, 1906, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 19th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner thereon should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 2d, 1906.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BELLAMY, ALBERT.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charlotte E. Bellamy, William H. Bellamy, Edith Arline Bellamy, Ethel May Bellamy, Henry Warren Beebe, Henry Crofut White, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of ALBERT BELLAMY, deceased, and the persons designated in his will as executors, send greeting:

Whereas, Ellen Josephine Bellamy of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Albert Bellamy, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 21st day of February, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 28th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.
[L. S.]
JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

COX, HARRY E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Louisa M. Bishop, Annie G. Weeks, Bessie A. Chisholm, Georgie Smith, Cassie Gaston, Maude Davison, Emily Skinner, Arthur E. Cox, George W. Cox, Maria Cox, Stella B. Hilborn, Augustus F. Eggers, and to all persons interested in the estate of Harry E. Cox, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 27th day of February, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Stephen C. Baldwin as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 9th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.
[L. S.]
ABNER C. THOMAS,
Surrogate.

TEICHMAN, FANNY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FANNY TEICHMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Meighan & Necarsuimer, No. 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of July, 1905. JOSEPH I. TEICHMAN, LOUIS M. TEICHMAN, JESSIE TEICHMAN, Executors.
MEIGHAN & NECARSUIMER, Attorneys for Executors, 38 Park Row, New York City.

DOYLE, PATRICK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PATRICK DOYLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Warren, Warren & O'Beirne, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of January, 1906.
PETER NOONE, Executor.
WARREN, WARREN & O'BEIRNE, Attorneys for Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

OF, GEORGE F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE F. OF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of April next.—Dated New York, the second day of October, 1905. MARY OF, Executrix. JOHN B. PINE, Attorney for Executrix, 63 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York.

BOYD, JANE MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE MARIA BOYD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wilbur Larremore, No. 32 Nassau St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of January, 1906.
WILLIAM L. GREENE,
ELIZABETH M. IRSCH,
Executors.
WILBUR LARREMORE,
Attorney for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BLOOMINGDALE, LYMAN G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LYMAN G. BLOOMINGDALE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Bloomingdale Brothers,

LAWYER VALENTINE STANDS TRIAL TO-DAY

He Was Indicted Two Years Ago for Uttering a Forged Deed.

A SPECIAL COURT ORDERED

After Many Delays the Nassau County District Attorney Appealed to the Governor to Act.

After delays covering nearly two years since the date of his indictment for forgery, Benjamin E. Valentine, a lawyer, well known in Brooklyn and Nassau, will stand trial at Mineola to-day. Acting under an order of Gov. Higgins, Justice Rogers, who recently heard the Hummel case, will sit to-day in extraordinary session of the Supreme Court for the express purpose of trying Valentine.

The trial will probably consume a week and possibly two, for handwriting will figure prominently in the testimony. The prosecution as well as the defense will place handwriting experts on the stand.

The people's side will be conducted by District Attorney Coles of Nassau County. Not a few predicted that Valentine would not be brought to trial because of some subtle influence which would react on any prosecuting officer who pressed him to trial. District Attorney Coles, however, employed counsel, said to be eminent, to aid him in the prosecution. He declined yesterday to make known the name of the lawyer he has employed.

Valentine lives in Woodmere, L. I., and has offices at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn. He is about 50 years old, and has always been called an excellent lawyer. His wife died in 1898. On June 27, 1900, Valentine caused to be recorded in the County Clerk's office in Mineola what purported to be a deed made by his wife, Marie A. Valentine. The instrument transferred certain properties in Cedarhurst and California to Valentine's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Valentine of Woodsburgh. This deed is alleged to be fraudulent. It was dated May 23, 1893. The signature was witnessed by Valentine, who also took his wife's acknowledgment, according to the instrument.

A will was left by Mrs. Valentine, giving her mother-in-law a life interest in the property held by her and bequeathing the property to her children after a certain time had expired, as provided in the terms of the will. The deed transferring the property to the elder Mrs. Valentine was offered for record about two years after the provisions of the will had been passed upon by Surrogate Robert Seabury. Valentine will have a chance, when the defense opens, to explain where the deed was during the two years.

An action to have the deed set aside was successful. District Attorney Niemann carried the matter to the Grand Jury and Valentine was indicted for "disposing of and putting off as true and genuine a forged, altered, and fraudulent instrument."

Valentine surrendered himself and gave cash bail in the sum of $2,000. When his case was first to have been tried, the indicted lawyer pleaded indisposition and took a trip to California. This lasted some time. When he returned District Attorney Niemann was just giving place to the newly elected District Attorney, Mr. Coles, and the case passed over into 1905. District Attorney Coles soon found difficulty in getting the case to trial. He then took the matter to the Nassau County and the Brooklyn Bar Associations. The associations urged immediate trial. But the time of the Supreme Court Justices sitting in Nassau was limited, and the trial was delayed from month to month. Not desiring to try the case in the County Court because Judge Edgar Jackson was a member of the Grievance Committee which had under consideration the disbarment of Valentine, Mr. Coles appealed to Gov. Higgins for an extraordinary term of the Supreme Court, which was recently ordered.

$5 FOR 91 HOURS' WORK.

And Some of That Was Withheld—Magistrate Finn Angry.

"What do you pay this man a week?" asked Magistrate Finn in the West Side Court yesterday of Gustave Keese, a restaurant keeper of 835 Tenth Avenue.

"Five dollars," answered Keese.

"He works seven days a week?"

"Yes."

"How many hours each day?"

"Thirteen."

Magistrate Finn dented the top of the desk with his gavel as he thundered: "You cheap skate, you work this man thirteen hours seven days a week and then refuse to pay him his wages. Oh, you will die of enlargement of the heart. Get out of here. Pay this man what you owe him, give him his clothes, and come back here at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning and tell me that you have done so or I will lock you up."

Keese was summoned to court by his cook, William Droop, who asserted that his employer refused to pay him all of his wages and would not give up his clothes when he left Keese's employ.

After the Magistrate's lecture Keese hurried out of court.

LOST ARTICLES

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Antique gold lorgnette, between Carnegie Hall and Waldorf-Astoria, via Broadway car, through 33d St.; a liberal reward. 1,101-2 Carnegie Studios.

LOST—On last Wednesday, about 5:30 P. M., probably on Madison Av. from 23d to 35th St., a double case gold Waltham lady's watch, with gold chain fob, eagle's head charm attached; reward for return or pawn ticket, with no questions asked. Marcus A. Curran, 125 East 85th St.

LOST—Saturday P. M., diamond pansy pin. Finder will be rewarded by notifying owner, Dressler, 35 Madison Av., Jersey City.

LOST—Gold locket watch fob, with monogram C. E. W. Reward if returned to Neidlinger Bros., 79 Murray St., N. Y.

LOST—In Wanamaker's, Saturday afternoon, pocketbook, containing watch, money, &c.; reward. Apply office, Hotel Orleans, 100 West 80th St.

LOST—Friday afternoon, Jan. 26, at Broadway Theatre, at Actors' Home benefit, a small gold and crystal smelling bottle, with diamond fleur-de-lis on top. A very generous reward will be paid for return of same to 14 East 60th St.

LOST—Friday night, probably at Metropolitan Opera, round gold brooch, with blue enamel and small diamonds. Liberal reward if returned to Apartment 65, 320 Central Park West.

LOST—Gold brooch pin (daisy), diamond in centre, on Friday, Jan. 26, between 81st and Broadway and 103d and West End Av.; $10 reward. Wilson, 251 West 81st St.

LOST—Sunday evening, on or between 33d St. Ferry of C. R. R. of N. J. and 149 East 91st St., one cluster diamond earsgrew; liberal reward given. 149 East 91st St.

LOST—Lady's small flat watch, Martin's restaurant; finder liberally rewarded; no questions asked. Return to Madame Barrett, 859 7th Av.

LOST—A pansy brooch, in dark blue enamel, with diamond edges. Liberal reward if returned to office of the Patterson, 58 West 47th St.

LOST—Thursday night, Jan. 25, lady's diamond screw stud pin, with small pearl. Liberal reward on return 6 East 69th St.

LOST—Sunday evening, Jan. 28, 55th or 75th St., diamond and emerald lizard. Liberal reward if returned to 57 West 55th St.

LOST—Lady's cuff link, small diamond, between Bloomingdale's and Hotel Ashton; reward at hotel.

LOST—Young English bull terrier, pure white; Cross collar; reward. Notify Shepherd, 127 8th Av.

MURDER AT NEW PIER.

Workman's Skull Crushed with an Axe on a Spile Driver.

John Arthurs, a Canadian in the employ of Spearin & Preston, contractors, was found murdered yesterday morning on a spile driver about 100 feet off West Thirteenth Street, beside the work for the new Pier 54, which the company is building. He had been killed by a blow with an axe. In the little cabin the police found beer, whisky, and cigars. The indications were that Arthurs had been entertaining at least one man when he was murdered.

Arthurs slept on a spile driver, as did Ole Benson and another Swede whose name the police have not learned. William Hannon, who lives in Shady Side, N. J., was employed as night watchman. Saturday night the two Swedes left to spend Sunday in Brooklyn, as was their custom. Hannon, it was said, was on duty Saturday night, but, so far as the police knew, he left at 7:30 A. M., being relieved by Arthurs. Arthurs, it is said, had a sweetheart in Shady Side, and often went out there.

Twelve-year-old James Summerville of 430 West Thirteenth Street and Frank Curran, a lad of the same age, living at 50 Gansevoort Street, discovered the murder about noon. Arthurs had then been dead about two hours, according to Dr. Devinne of St. Vincent's Hospital.

The police could not find that any one had been seen to leave the spile driver about the time of the murder. The spile driver is well out from the bulkhead, and in plain view of the street. It lies near Gansevoort Market, where there is always activity. Coroner Dooling is investigating.

WEST INDIES STILL CUT OFF.

Cable Companies Know of No Volcanic Eruption or Earthquakes.

Communication with the West Indies, south of Kingston, Jamaica, was still interrupted yesterday, and the officials of the cable companies could not say when they expected to get any messages through. At the Commercial Cable office it was said that the company had no idea what was wrong, and that not a word of news had been received since the break in the line between Kingston and Porto Rico a few days ago.

At the Western Union office, the company that controls the cable from Kingston to Porto Rico, it was said that the company had no reason to think any greater disaster like volcanic eruptions or seismic disturbances was responsible for the discontinuance of the service to many of the West Indian islands and the northern points in South America. The impression prevailed that the break would soon be righted.

None of the offices had received news of any great disaster in the West Indian territory or the northern part of South America. The places cut off from communication with the outside world are Porto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Guadeloupe, Marie Galante, Dominique, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Martinique, Barbadoes Grenada, Trinidad, St. Kitts, and the British, French, and Dutch Guianas. All messages are being sent to Kingston and will be forwarded south from that point on a steamship scheduled to sail from Kingston to-morrow.

EAST ORANGE RECTOR QUITS.

Mr. Davis Comes to the "Little Church Around the Corner."

The Rev. William Davis, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, East Orange, announced from his pulpit yesterday morning that he had resigned and would leave the church on March 1. Mr. Davis said he was leaving to "enlarge his field of usefulness." He will become assistant to the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton of the Church of the Transfiguration, better known as "The Little Church Around the Corner," in this city.

Mr. Davis's church has not been entirely peaceful for some time. In January it was announced that three Vestrymen, George Whitney, James W. Danforth, and S. K. Farrington, had resigned, and this started renewed talk of the troubles in the church. One member of the church thus described the situation:

"Mr. Davis is, in many respects, a fine man, with a charming personality. He is intellectual, and preaches a fine sermon. But the congregation is tired of seeing the church in print all the time. Statements from time to time are being published about Mr. Davis's trouble with his curates; that the church is divided over him, and so on. Mr. Davis is doing his part toward stopping these things by resigning. I am sure every member of the congregation wishes for him and Mrs. Davis all happiness and prosperity in their new field."

CALLED ARREST A FARCE.

Magistrate Frees Excise Prisoner, with a Slap at Detective.

Detectives Bissert and Clark arraigned Fred Dohrman, manager of a saloon at 614 Courtlandt Avenue, the Bronx, before Magistrate Steinert yesterday in Morrisania Court. They testified that they found four men in the rear room of the saloon, but admitted that Dohrman had refused to serve them drink, saying that "business was over."

The saloon manager testified that the four men in the rear room were employes waiting for their pay.

"See here," said the Magistrate to Dohrman, "are you a member of the Liquor Dealers' Association?"

"No sir," was the reply.

"If you had been you would not have been arrested. You are discharged. This arrest is only a farce."

LOST LIFE SAVING HORSES.

Frantic Animal Fell on Keenan at Stable Fire.

Pinned down by a frantic horse in a burning stable at Longwood and Whitlock Avenues, the Bronx, Michael Keenan, a hostler, lost his life early yesterday morning. Five horses were suffocated.

Policeman Hughminger of the Morrisania Station, after running six blocks to the nearest fire alarm box, ran back to the stable and plunged through the smoke to rescue Keenan. He dragged out Keenan's body.

Keenan, who slept in a corner of the stable, evidently had been aroused by the fire. He had attached a hose to the hydrant and had released the five horses. It was apparent that he had started toward the door when one of the maddened horses had knocked him down. Before he could get on his feet another horse, blinded by the smoke, had fallen across his legs, pinning him to the floor. In this position he was found.

Auto Victim Was Mrs. Greenbaum.

The woman who was struck by an automobile at Broadway and Twenty-first Street on Saturday evening and died later in Bellevue, was identified yesterday as Mrs. W. B. Greenbaum, wife of a liquor dealer of 62 Beaver Street. Mr. Greenbaum knew nothing of his wife's death until twenty hours after the accident. He said that Mrs. Greenbaum had been out shopping, and had intended returning home to dinner.

Real Estate Men Fight License Bill.

The Committee of Twelve, representing real estate brokers' organizations, met yesterday at Terrace Garden and condemned the bill recently introduced in the Assembly to require real estate brokers to be licensed at $250 a year. A sub-committee was appointed to retain counsel to oppose the bill.

Dynamite in Tenement Cellar.

Forty-seven one-pound sticks of dynamite and a quantity of detonating caps were found yesterday morning in a storeroom in the cellar of the tenement at 519 East Fourteenth Street. The police believe the dynamite was stolen by some laborer and hidden to await a chance to sell it.

SHELTERING GUARDIAN TO BUILD A NEW HOME

The Society Will Spend $650,000 for Asylum Cottages.

MR. LEWISOHN GIVES $25,000

The Site Will Be Near the City and the Building May Be Started This Spring.

Plans for the erection of a new home for the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society to cost $650,000 were announced at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors held yesterday morning at the institution, 150th Street and Broadway. As a stimulus to the building fund, Adolph Lewisohn, President of the society, contributed $25,000. Several other large donations are expected this week from those interested in the work.

A committee was appointed to find a suitable site of four or five hundred acres within easy reach of the city, and as soon as this is obtained the work of building will begin. The new home will be built on what is known as the "cottage home" system, embodying the best ideas and the most aproved features of the foremost children's institutions of the world.

Interest in the project was shown by the large attendance of members and friends of the society. After some routine business, President Lewisohn read his annual report, which showed the institution to be on a sound financial basis. It also showed that although the home was crowded there had not been one case of fatal illness among the 750 inmates in the year. Speaking of the projected home, Mr. Lewisohn said:

"The present building has long been inadequate to the demands of the institution, and the Directors have carefully and thoroughly studied the question of erecting a new asylum to take the place of the present one. As a result we have decided upon the cottage plan or system, and it is our intention to purchase a tract of land about 400 to 500 acres in extent, located within about an hour and a quarter's time by rail from the city, and to cost from $100 to $200 per acre. This tract of land would be large enough to build forty cottages, each cottage capable of housing twenty-five children. We will also have to provide for a schoolhouse, Superintendent's cottage, reception house, and hospital.

"The cottages would be independent of one another, and yet be near enough to afford social intercourse, and the children would be practically members of one family and yet be members of a distinct little household. We may start by building only ten cottages, with the idea of gradually increasing the number to forty, which would provide room for 1,000 children.

"We expect that the cost of many of these cottages—perhaps of all of them—will be donated by families who desire in this way to honor the memories of their departed ones, in which case the cottages will be named for them. The members of the family of the late Meyer Lehman have started this movement well on its way by donating the cost of one of the largest cottages as a memorial to their father. The cost of each of these cottages will be about $10,000."

In conclusion, Mr. Lewisohn announced that the building fund amounted to about $325,000, and tendered a donation of $25,000, as he said, to stimulate it.

It was also announced that the Directors, in consideration of the valuable services rendered by Samuel D. Levy, who was for seven years President of the society, had established a Samuel D. Levy Scholarship in perpetuity. It will maintain a student at a college or a university.

These Directors were unanimously elected: Albert Lewisohn, Louis Seligsberg, Samuel J. Recrendorfer, Leo Speyer, Leon Kronthal, James M. Leopold, Herbert H. Lehman, Ludwig Vogelstein, Henry Wollman, Henry A. Guinzburg, Philip Kleeberg, Julius H. Sussman, Leonard Schafer, and Morris Bamberger.

Vice President Samuel D. Levy, who started the movement for a new home on the "cottage plan," said after the meeting that it was hoped to begin building the new cottages this Spring.

FLEECED ON A LINER.

Card Sharpers Get $600—Carmania Here with Many Passengers.

With an unusually full cabin for this season of the year the Cunarder Carmania got in yesterday morning. Some of those on board were Capt. D. Beatty, Royal Navy, and Mrs. Beatty, son-in-law and daughter of the late Marshall Field; Mr. and Mrs. Percy Chubb, Sir Algernon Ccote of Ireland, Prof. Bashford Dean, Lieut. Col. Jeffrey H. Burland of Canada, Lord Fairfax of Virginia and England, W. M. German, M. P., of Canada, Lars and Axel Krogius, the Finnish ship owners; Capt. Fujii of the Japanese Navy, W. T. Potts, Gardner F. Williams, and Judge W. H. Vanderburgh.

Percy Chubb, the marine insurance agent, said that he found out on the way over that turbine engines do cause a ship to vibrate, after all. The other passengers had not noticed this.

Lord Fairfax, who is the only American-born peer, said that, although he now lived in England, he was still an American citizen, and would remain one. The Krogius brothers spoke confidently of the future of Finland under a Constitution. Mr. Potts is the general agent of the American Express Company in London, while Mr. Williams is the retiring manager of the De Beers Diamond Company of South Africa.

The Carmania passengers had a little gambling story to tell. This time it was two youthful passengers who were entrapped. The professionals led them to believe they were members of good New York clubs. One of the victims dropped $200 and the other $400. Then they stopped playing and the usual warning was posted in the smoking room.

CHINESE FARMERS MUST GO.

An Odell and Harriman Syndicate Buys Up Their Steinway Farms.

A colony of Chinese farmers who have tilled a large area of land near Steinway, L. I., for the last fifteen years, must move now, owing to the sale of the property. The land belonged to the Kouwenhoven family, and last week the owners, Frank and Luke Kouwenhoven, sold out to a syndicate in which ex-Gov. Odell and E. H. Harriman are interested.

The first Chinese farmer to settle at Steinway was the son of a Mandarin who came to this country and, losing all his cash at fantan, had to go to work. He leased a small piece of land from the Kouwenhovens, and planted the first crop of Chinese vegetables to be raised in the eastern part of this country. The crop flourished, and the farmer found a ready market for the products of his farm. Mott Street was glad to purchase real Chinese vegetables, and in a season or two the pioneer farmer found many of his countrymen leasing plots near him.

A Publicity Bill Request.

Members of the Assembly Judiciary Committee have asked Perry Belmont, as Chairman of the Publicity Bill Committee, to furnish them with copies of the resolutions adopted by labor unions and workingmen's organizations of the State advocating the passage of the act for the publication of the details of campaign funds.

Railroad Courses for Young Men.

Dean Johnson of the School of Commerce of New York University announces the establishment of a group of railroad courses for the benefit of the young men employed in the railroad offices in the city. The lecturers will be experienced railroad men.

The U. S. Government Tests Show the Absolute Superiority of Royal Baking Powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

DREADNOUGHT THE MOST POWERFUL OF WARSHIPS

England's New Battleship to be Launched Saturday.

HER DESIGN KEPT SECRET

But It's Known She Will Have Ten 12-Inch Guns—Based on Russo-Japanese War's Lessons.

There will be launched at Portsmouth, England, next Saturday, in the presence of King Edward, the much-talked-of battleship Dreadnought, whose design and equipment the British Admiralty has carefully kept secret. This great ship, which is supposed to embody all the lessons taught by the Russo-Japanese war, was laid down only last Autumn, and is to be completed within a year from now, a feat in construction which, if carried out, will be without a parallel in the history of naval construction.

The "revolutionary ideas" embodied in the Dreadnought are considered by the Admiralty as state secrets, and so far not a single foreigner has been able to get the slightest clue to these ideas. One of the great London dailies has declared that the nations of Europe and the United States have made vain efforts to get a line on the new ship, and intimates that the building of the new battleship will mean the reorganization of all navies along new lines.

Great Britain was the only nation whose naval officers were permitted by the Japanese to witness the great sea battles from the decks of the Mikado's ships. At the end of the war the conclusions of these officers were submitted to England's naval experts, and the outcome is the Dreadnought.

With one discharge of her guns, it is said, she will be able to throw twice as much metal as any battleship now afloat and three times as much as most of those now in commission. It is even said that so powerful is the resistance of her armor that she is practically immune to torpedo attack. This last contention is taken with a grain of salt by most naval constructors.

While nothing is known officially as to the size and equipment of the Dreadnought, it is pretty generally believed that she will displace something like 18,500 tons, will nave a speed of 19 knots, and a main armament of ten 12-inch guns, making the number of guns of that calibre equal to those on three average battleships. The only other guns she will carry are eighteen 3-inch quick-firers.

The Dreadnought will be propelled by turbines, and will be a quadruple-screw vessel. If the ideas of the United States Naval Bureau of Construction are carried out, the South Carolina and Michigan will when completed be able to hold their own with vessels in the class of England's great new ship.

LARGER STRIKE BENEFITS.

Typographical Union Increases Allowance to Those Not Working.

A meeting of Typographical Union No. 6 was held in Maennerchor Hall, Fifty-sixth Street, near Third Avenue, yesterday, at which reports on the strike against the Typothetae were made. The reports showed that 700 men were still on strike, and that strike assessments were being paid regularly by the members at work.

It was decided to increase the strike benefits. The single men on strike will have the benefits raised from $7 a week to $10, and the benefits of the married men will be increased from $12 to $15 a week.

At the meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday Delegate Abrahams of the Franklin Association of Pressmen's Helpers reported that the injunction obtained by the Butterick Publishing Company against the printers had been extended to his union and the International Pressmen's Union.

It was decided on motion of Philip Kelly, delegate of the Theatrical Protective Union, to give $15 to the striking printers. Kelly said he proposed his motion, not because the union needed money, but because the injunction resembled one granted by Justice Freedman of the Supreme Court some years ago, which practically enjoined other unions from contributing to strikers. He made the motion on principle, he said.

HENRY GEORGE TO LABOR MEN

He Addresses Central Federated Union on Municipal Ownership.

Henry George addressed yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union on municipal ownership. Before he began his subject he attacked the issuing of injunctions restraining pickets from interfering with strike breakers.

Mr. George said that when he spoke of municipal ownership he included such things as the streets and the land.

"The people are waking up," he said. "Next April the people in Chicago will apply for the issuance of bonds for the municipal construction of street railroads. The whole system of things will have to be changed."

Mr. George then spoke in favor of a single tax. Several of the delegates did not agree with him, and there was a long discussion.

"I have read a good deal of single tax, and think it would be a good thing," said Delegate Maher, "but I do not see how it would kill congestion on the east side. As to the labor unions killing off competition, where do you think the workingmen would be if it were not for labor unions? The fact is that single tax would not regulate wages."

Mr. George received a vote of thanks.

ROMANCE BEGUN OVER SEA.

Miss Mohn and Editor Mendelson Married by Alderman Dotzsler.

A romance, begun abroad, resulted in the marriage on Saturday afternoon of George J. Mendelson, one of the editors of The German Gazette, and Miss Albertina Mohn, formerly of Paris. Mr. Mendelson with his bride-to-be and several coachloads of friends drove to the residence of Alderman Frank J. Dotzsler, 242 East Third Street, where they were married.

After the ceremony the party went to Little Hungary, where a wedding supper was served.

Mr. Mendelson and Miss Mohn were sweethearts in Paris, where Mendelson was a newspaper correspondent. He came to America about a year ago, and Miss Mohn, who has relatives here, followed some months afterward. Their friendship was renewed and the young people were soon engaged.

The Mendelsons will be at home to their friends at 1,220 Lexington Avenue.

Well, Well!

So well indeed have our young men's suits sold this year that even this early we find that the stock is getting broken.

To-day we take advantage of this to give several hundred young men and big boys a big advantage in price, and thus clear the way for a fresh start.

Every young man's mixture suit we have, sizes 32 to 35 chest, is marked $10 to-day, and every boy's long trouser mixture suit, sizes 29 to 31 chest (13, 14 and 15 years), is reduced to $5.

Practically all our young men's and boys' winter weight blue and black cheviots are included, with some 300 summer serges thrown in.

Single and double breasted suits.

A lot of young men's Winter trousers are marked down to $2.50.

Sizes 28 to 34 waist.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.
opposite	near	opposite
City Hall.	Union Square.	Greeley Square.

This shows how well!

Young men's suits at $10; sizes 32 to 35 chest.

115 that were $25
271 that were $22
276 that were $20
208 that were $18
381 that were $16
84 that were $15
153 that were $14

Boys' long trouser suits at $5; sizes 29 to 31 chest (13, 14 and 15 years).

32 suits that were $18
42 suits that were $16
11 suits that were $15
88 suits that were $14
43 suits that were $13
49 suits that were $12

Young men's separate trousers at $2.50; sizes 28 to 31 waist.

216 pairs that were $4.50 to $7.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
opposite	near	opposite
City Hall.	Union Square.	Greeley Square.

Our Bargain Is Yours.

It's the stock of J. H. Miller & Co. and Tredwell, Schneider & Thomas. They are the finest imported materials. Suit to order $20. English Trousering $5. Silk Vestings $5. Overcoats $25. The original tickets are on each roll of cloth and were sold for three and four times our price.

Sale on second floor.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway and Ninth Street.

Good Garb Going!

This Will Appeal to You

$7.50 Trouserings Former Prices $10—$12—$15

HANSEN & SHACKLETON

TAILORS

Fifth Avenue and 42d Street (5 Doors West) New York

HOPE

NEW YORK

FEBRUARY INVESTMENTS in OVERCOATS and Winter Suits

Monday, Feb. 5, 1906.

It created a great deal of comment that while other clothiers were strenuously advertising Overcoats, the Hope Clothing Co. during the past two weeks steadily advertised and sold Trousers.

The reason is obvious—our Overcoat Selling during December and January notwithstanding the warm weather had been remarkable.

Prominent manufacturers knew this.

INVESTMENTS

we offer you now in both OVERCOATS AND WINTER SUITS at 20%, 30%, 40%, 50% and 60% below par are the result of our January Purchases.

See the Window Display.

HOPE

BROADWAY—CORNER—CHAMBERS

Called Pickpocket Without Fingers.

When John Wissner of Broadway and McKibbin Street, Brooklyn, was arraigned before Magistrate Moss in Essex Market Police Court yesterday charged with picking the pocket of Charles Cohen of 230 Boerum Street, Brooklyn, on a Nostrand Avenue car, he simply held up his hands to the Magistrate. It was then seen that the man had lost all of his fingers. Policeman Nikly of the Williamsburg Bridge squad said that Wissner acted as "pusher" for the pickpocket gang on the cars. There being no evidence to connect him with Cohen's loss, he was discharged.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Tuesday Evening, Feb'y 6, at 8:15.
THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conductor, Herr FELIX WEINGARTNER
Program: Mendelssohn's Overture, "Fingal's Cave"; Liszt, Concerto in E flat for Piano and Orchestra; Wagner, Siegfried Idyl; An Overture to Goethe's Faust; Beethoven, Symphony No. 5 (C minor).
Soloist, Mr. Rudolph Ganz

Two Exta Concerts
Sunday Afternoon, Feb'y 11, at 3.
Tuesday Evening, Feb'y 13, at 8:15.
CONDUCTOR,
Herr Felix Weingartner
(HIS LAST APPEARANCE.)
Soloist, Miss MARIE HALL Violin.
Programme:
Scherzo ..... JOSEPH SUK
Concerto for Violin, with Orchestra. "Penthesilea Symphonic Poem" ..... HUGO WOLFF
Symphony No. 2, (in D) ..... BRAHMS

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
This Evg., at 8—IL TROVATORE. Nordica, Homer; Knote, Campanari, Journet, Con., Franko.
Wed. Ev., Feb. 7, at 8—DON GIOVANNI. Nordica, Jomelli, and Sembrich; Scotti, Dippel, Journet, Muhlmann, Rossi. Cond., Franko.
Thurs. Ev., Feb. 8, at 8, Special Performance—LOHENGRIN. Rappold, Homer; Knote, Goritz, Blass, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.
Special Prices—$1, $1.50, $2.50, $3, $4.
Fri. Ev., Feb. 9, at 8—MARTA. Sembrich, Walker; Caruso, Plancon, Rossi. Cond., Vigna.
Sat. Aft., Feb. 10, at 1:30—MEISTERSINGER. Alten, Homer; Knote, Van Rooy, Goritz, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. Ev., Feb. 10, pop. prices, at 8—FAUST. Jomelli, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Dippel, Journet, Scotti, Begue. Cond., Franko.
Special Performance "ZIGEUNER-BARON," Thurs. Ev., Feb. 15. Seat sale begins to-day.
The WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PL. THEATRE. To-night, Tues. & Wed., last times the great laughing success, "DER KILOMETERFRESSER."

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC Society of New York
Friday, Feb. 9, at 2:30; Saturday, Feb. 10, 8:15.
Cond'r, Dr. ERNST KUNWALD of Frankfort.
Soloist, Mme. KIRKBY-LUNN, Contralto.
Program: Overture, "Carneval Romain," Berlioz; Aria, Adriano; "Rienzi," Wagner; "Till Eulenspiegel," Richard Strauss; Songs by Hugo Wolf and Richard Strauss; Symphony, "Eroica," Beethoven. Box office open daily from 9 to 5.

BOSTON SYMPHONY QUARTET
MENDELSSOHN HALL.
To-morrow Night, at 8:15.
Susan Metcalfe
assisting artist.
Tickets at Luckhardt & Belder's, 10 E. 17th St., and at Mendelssohn Hall. $1.50 and $1.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Extra Matinee Monday, Feb. 12th.
Maude Adams in J. M. Barrie's PETER PAN

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Extra Matinee Monday, Feb. 12th.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in J. M. Barrie's play, ALICE-SIT-BY-THE-FIRE.
Also PANTALOON, with Lionel Barrymore.
To-m'w Afternoon: Famous Russian Players; Benefit Performance; The Tsar Feodor

Knickerbocker B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Sat. only, 2:15.
FRITZI SCHEFF in M'LLE MODISTE

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
Geo. V. Hobart's Musical Satiretta COMING THRO' RYE
Feb. 12, G. M. Cohan in Geo. Washington, Jr.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
LAST WEEK
Robert Loraine in Bernard Shaw's MAN AND SUPERMAN
Feb. 12—OTIS SKINNER in "The Duel."

SAVOY Theatre, B'way & 34th St. Ev. 8:15. Matinees Thurs. & Saturday, 2:15.
LAST WEEK
JAMES K. HACKETT in "THE WALLS OF JERICHO."
MARY MANNERING
Next Monday, the English Farce, "MR. HOPKINSON."

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Feb. 12, 2:15.
THE LION AND THE MOUSE
SEATS TO APRIL 1st NOW READY.

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway & 30th St. Eves. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
ELLIS JEFFRIES
and her Company, incl. Frank Worthing and Guy Standing, in Alfred Sutro's Comedy
"As bright as gold, as sweet as roses, the success of the play and the performance is decisive and unequivocal."—William Winter in The Tribune.
THE FASCINATING MR. VANDERVELDT

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42 St. West of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
KLAW & ERLANGER Present
FAY TEMPLETON in Geo. M. Cohan's
45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY
Xtra Mts. Lincoln's & Wash'ton's Birthdays.

BROADWAY Thea. B'way & 41 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. WED. & Sat., 2:15.
ELSIE JANIS IN THE VANDERBILT CUP
with Barney Oldfield's automobile race effect
Spec'l Mats. Lincoln's & Wash'ton B'days

LIBERTY THEATRE, 42 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat. 2:15.
GEORGE H. BRENNAN presents THE CLANSMAN
by THOMAS DIXON, Jr.
EXTRA MAT. LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY

NEW YORK Theatre, B'way & 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Prices 25, 50, 75c. & $1.
Pop. Mat. Wed., 25, 50, 75. Reg. Mat. Sat.
THE ROGERS BROS. IN IRELAND
Xtra Mts. Lincoln & Wash'ton's Birthdays

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Opening To-night for Two Weeks,
LESLIE CARTER will present Mrs. DAVID BELASCO as "DU BARRY."
Mrs. Carter will give a Wed. Mat. This Week.
POPULAR PRICES.
Regular Sat. Mat., 2. Eve., 8.
Special Matinee Lincoln's Birthday.

BELASCO Ev. 8. Mat. Sat. & Lincoln Day, 2.
DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in By David Belasco.
THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST.

BIJOU 464th Time in N. Y. To-night. Mat. Sat. & Feb. 12. Evs. 8:15.
DAVID BELASCO presents, 2d year in N.Y.
WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER.

Garrick 35th St. Ev. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
WM. H. REYNOLDS.....President.
LAST WEEK AT THIS THEATRE The Little Gray Lady
Beginning Next Mon. Matinee, Garrick Theatre Co. will present GALLOPS Seats Thurs.

MAJESTIC Beginning Next Monday, THE LITTLE GRAY LADY

WEST END AL. H. WILSON Mat. Wed. "The German Gypsy" 15c. & 25c.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-day, 25c. 15, 25, 35, 50 & 75c. MORE TO BE PITIED THAN SCORNED.

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 25, 50 & 75c. MASTER GABRIEL Buster Brown

MURRAY HILL 42d St. & Lex. Av. Mat. To-day, 25c. 25, 35, 50, 75c. DAN MASON Gay New York

COLONIAL B'way & 62d Daily Mts. 25 HENRI DE VRIES in "A Case of Arson," Cinquevalli, Will H. Murphy & Blanche Nichols, Lucille Saunders & others.

ALHAMBRA 7th Av. 126 St. Mats. Daily 25c. VIRGINIA EARL & 6 Johnnies, Foy & Clark, Staley & Birbeck, Florens Troupe, Jas. H. Jee, Dorothy Kenton & others.

Madison Sq. 24 St., B'way TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
THE LONDON SUCCESS. LUCKY MISS DEAN.

Manhattan Broadway & 33d St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:30.
BEFORE AND AFTER

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St. 25, 50, 75, 1.00. DAILY MATS. 25, 50c.
AIMEE ANGELES, ARTHUR PRINCE, Louis A. Simon & Grace Gardner, Chas. Burke & Grace La Rue, 4 Lukens, others.

JOE WEBER'S Music Hall. Twiddle-Twaddle
Evenings at 8:10. Only Matinee Saturday.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. The Great Japs. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. HARRY BRAHAM, LEW LEEVER.

CIRCLE Broadway & 60 St. MATS. DAILY. RICE & BARTON'S BIG GAIETY EXTRAVAGANZA COMPANY.

YORKVILLE 86th, nr. Lex. Av. WM. J. KELLY. MAT. TO-DAY. By Right of Sword

AMUSEMENTS.

PROCTOR'S SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE.

5TH B'way Av. 28th. Mats. Daily, 25, 50. "BONNIE BRIER BUSH." Amelia Bingham, Gerald Griffin, A. H. Van Buren, James Young, & All-Star Co. N'g'ts, 25, 50, 75, $1.

23D ST. Mats. Daily, 15, 25. ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE. Powell Cottrells, Edward's School Boys and Girls, Maggie Cline, Omar Singh, Ed Blondell & Co., others. Nights, 15, 25, 35, 50, 75.

58TH ST. Mats. Daily, All Seats, 15, 25. ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE. Mr. and Mrs. Bob Fitzsimmons & Co., McMahon's Watermelon Girls, Herras Family, Mlle. Royal. Nights, 15, 25, 35, 50, 75.

125TH ST. Mats. Daily, 15, 25. "A FAIR EXCHANGE." Miss Morgan, Miss Scott, Mr. McAllister, Mr. Hill, Mr. Aiken, Mr. Howson. Nts., 15, 25, 35, 50.

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. BEGINNING WITH A MATINEE NEXT MONDAY Seats Ready Thursday.
W. H. THOMPSON In a New Comedy, Entitled THE BISHOP

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. $1 Mat. Wed.
The Comic Opera Success, MEXICANA Extra $1 Matinee Lincoln's B'day, Feb'y 12.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. $1 Mat. Thurs. 110th TIME TO-NIGHT, 8:15.
The Earl and the Girl With Eddie Foy. $1 Extra Mat. Lincoln's

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Colder to-day, warmer to-morrow; clear; north winds.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,545. * * * * NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1906.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

HAMPERED BY CROMWELL, WALLACE SAYS, HE QUIT

Calls Shonts No Engineer, and Inferior as an Executive.

TRIED TO EXPLAIN TO TAFT

Came Up on That Errand and Found Cromwell Again in the Way, He Tells Senators.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—"Then, if I catch your meaning, a part of your business with Secretary Taft when you came home from the Isthmus was to shake Cromwell off your shoulders," commented Senator Morgan when John F. Wallace, the former Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, had given a statement before the Senate Canal Committee to-day.

"You have caught my meaning," the witness replied.

Although Cromwell had no official standing publicly with the Canal Commission, Mr. Wallace gave the Senators to understand that he encountered Cromwell at every stage of the game. It was Cromwell, the witness said, who first gave him the official news of his appointment to the Canal Commission. In Cromwell's office Wallace took the oath. When Secretary Taft went to the isthmus the first time Cromwell was by his side and acted as "the go-between" in his approaches to the Panama Government. The Secretary delayed an interview with the chief engineer on the canal work until Cromwell could be present.

And when Mr. Wallace came home to "shake off" Cromwell, because he felt doubtful about the lawyer's qualifications to advise the Government in a disinterested way, it was Cromwell who met him at the dock; Cromwell who made the appointment to meet Mr. Taft, "delegated by the Secretary," and Cromwell who was present at the interview and took a leading part in the examination leading up to Secretary Taft's heated dismissal and denunciation of the engineer.

And next to Cromwell as an irritating factor in the canal situation, according to Mr. Wallace, came Theodore P. Shonts. The engineer felt, he testified, that he had been placed in a secondary station, as far as executive judgment was concerned, by the appointment of Mr. Shonts as head of the commission. He realized that friction was bound to occur "between Mr. Shonts, Mr. Cromwell, and myself." Mr. Shonts he regarded as no engineer and an inferior executive.

He also testified that he was hampered by restrictions from others in authority. Gen. Davis, for instance, warned him at the outset that he, Davis, held the purse strings, and Wallace must look to him. But, Wallace added, as soon as he reported Davis's utterance to Shonts the Chairman called the General off, and thereafter he and Davis had no trouble.

In regard to the type of canal the witness asked to be excused from any expression until he had had opportunity to examine the majority and minority reports of the Board of Consulting Engineers.

Mr. Wallace said he came North to explain to Secretary Taft personally the real reasons for his resignation and "to put myself at his disposal and assist him in securing, if he desired, my successor."

"When I found myself confronted with both Secretary Taft and Cromwell," said the witness, "I contented myself with giving as a reason for resigning the larger compensation I hoped to secure in another employment. I did so because I assumed that reason would be accepted as sufficient for the time being and avoid the discussion of other reasons in the presence of Mr. Cromwell. But I soon found that they had both come to the interview determined to discredit me and if possible to destroy my reputation, simply because I insisted upon resigning when I had become convinced some other man in my place could render better service to the enterprise under the conditions which with my concurrence had been created."

"What had Cromwell to do with it?" was Senator Morgan's question that led the witness into his statement of Cromwell's interposition. He read from a public letter issued by Secretary Taft saying that Mr. Cromwell, by direction of the President, had been acting in advisory capacity on all matters relating to the canal. Letters were read showing that Cromwell had brought about the appointment of Wallace as President of the Panama Railroad. A letter from Admiral Walker was put into the record, declaring Cromwell's procedure irregular.

"Did you protest when Cromwell was asked by Secretary Taft to remain at the interview?" Mr. Morgan asked.

"No; I thought I had made my wishes plain, and I was impressed with the fact that the Secretary seemed very angry and was trying to suppress his feelings," was the reply. "I felt, until my resignation was accepted, that I was the Secretary's subordinate. I did not want to precipitate any ill-feelings, but the situation changed my entire attitude."

"How did you regard him—as an adviser or spy?" asked Senator Morgan.

"I simply felt that Mr. Cromwell had a great deal of influence with the Secretary," the witness said.

"What reply did you make to the question why you had come to New York?" Senator Morgan continued.

"I said I desired to resign as Chief Engineer," said Wallace. "The Secretary made no reply, and I outlined the method in which I thought my severance could be made without injury to the work. The Secretary said he disagreed with me. He and Mr. Cromwell seemed to be making an attempt to irritate me and cause me to lose my temper.

"I was examined like a witness in a court. Affirmative and negative answers were demanded, without giving a chance for qualifying phrases. When this examination was over the Secretary got off a denunciation of me which was almost word for word as it appeared later in the Secretary's published statement concerning my action.

"I asked the Secretary if he took the ground that I could not resign, when I could be discharged by cable message without a moment's notice. He took that view. I told him that I would not permit him nor Mr. Cromwell to dictate my rights, as I knew them myself. Then the Secretary said that I should have given a year's notice and I replied that is a matter for discussion, and I think we should talk it over,' whereupon the Secretary said: 'Well I won't stop to dicker with you. That would be dickering.'

"I told Secretary Taft I had an offer I should like to accept that would give me a compensation practically double that I received from the Government. I told him all about the negotiations, as I wanted to disabuse his mind of the idea that I was coming to him to get an increase of salary. I had not accepted the higher salary, nor have I since. I told the company offering me the place that I would not accept it unless satisfactory arrangements could be made for me to leave my work with the Government."

In reply to questions Mr. Wallace said he felt he was better fitted than Mr. Shonts for the actual direction of the canal work. He criticised Chairman Shonts's giving orders which had not been acted on by the commission.

"That was one of the questions I desired to discuss with Secretary Taft," said Wallace. He thought Cromwell mixed up in so many local enterprises on the Isthmus that his views might be perverted, and, if adopted by the commission, scandal might be the result. One of the acts of which Wallace complained was the Panama Railroad's declaring dividends of $100,000 more than it had earned the year before the United States bought it, then issuing bonds for rebuilding and improving the property.

"That amount of money was taken out of the pocket of Uncle Sam to pay stockholders' dividends," said the witness.

$318,000 FOR COLUMBIA.

Mrs. Williamson Gives $150,000 to University for a Chair of Civilization.

An unusually large number of gifts was announced at the annual meeting of the Trustees of Columbia University yesterday afternoon. The amount of money received totaled over $818,000.

The largest gift was $150,000, from Mrs. Maria H. Williamson of this city, to establish a fund in memory of Edward R. Carpentier, the income of which is to be used for the support of a professorship, or perhaps an endowed lectureship, on the origin and growth of civilization.

George Blumenthal, a New York banker, gave $100,000 for the endowment of a Chair of Politics, the incumbent of which shall give instruction in problems of government and citizenship with the aim of preparing students for their duties as American citizens, especially with regard to participation in the work of government. An anonymous donor gave $30,000, to be expended at the direction of the President.

Horace W. Carpentier added $25,000 to the principal of the James S. Carpentier Fund for the maintenance of lectures on law. The departments of chemistry and physics received $5,000 worth of radium. The class of 1881 gives the university $4,500 for the erection of a memorial flagstaff similar to the one given some years ago by Lafayette Post, G. A. R.

Stuyvesant Fish gave $600 to meet the cost of a window in the new chapel in memory of Col. Nicholas Fish, and a like amount was received from the widow and children of Frederic J. de Peyster for a window in the new chapel in memory of the members of the de Peyster family who have been graduated from Columbia. John Stanton of New York gave $500 for the special fund for the departments of mining and metallurgy, and Rutherfurd Stuyvesant game the same amount for the use of the department of astronomy, while $250 was received from William G. Low for the purchase of books on maritime and international law, and $100 from an anonymous donor, to be applied toward salaries in the department of philosophy for the current year.

Upon the nomination of the Prussian Ministry of Education, the Trustees appointed Dr. Hermann Schuma her, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Bonn, to be Honorary Professor in Columbia University for the year 1906-7, and assigned him a seat in the Faculty of Political Science. Prof. Schumacher comes to Columbia in exchange for the establishment of the Roosevelt Professorship in the University of Berlin, which Prof. Burgess of Columbia is to occpy during the next academic year.

Prof. Schumacher is one of the most distinguished of the younger economists of Germany. He is thirty-eight years of age, and has had a large practical, as well as academic, experience. He has trveled in the United States and speaks English fluently. He will come to Columbia in September.

The resignations were received of James Brown Scott, Prosessor of Law, and Amasa Trowbridge, Adjunct Professor of Mechanical Engineering. Prof. Scott resigns to accept the Solicitorship of the State Department at Washington, and Prof. Trowbridge retires to engage in active business.

FIRE SCARES HOTEL GUESTS.

Eleventh-Story Blaze Alarms the Hotel Florence's Patrons.

Fire was discovered on the eleventh floor of the Parker Building, a twelve-story business structure at 225 Fourth Avenue, just before midnight last night, and before it was put out about $5,000 damage was done and the guests of the Hotel Florence, next door, were badly scared.

Policeman Fischtel of the East Twenty-second Street Station was at Fourteenth Street, when he saw a glare coming from the windows of the Parker Building, which is at the southeast corner of Nineteenth Street. He called the department. The firemen had hard work getting to the blazing floor, as they were forced to smash down a door seven inches thick before they could enter the building. Then they had no end of difficulty in groping their way through the smoke-filled building before they reached the flames.

The blaze started in the bookbindery of Frederick C. Stegman and spread to the Irving Press, on the same floor, both places being gutted. On the tenth floor, occupied by F. E. Wayne, there is said to have been a valuable collection of art works, but the watchman of the building declared he knew nothing about it.

On the ninth floor much water damage was done to the firm of D. C. Heath, publisher, and the editorial rooms of Judge. P. F. Collier & Sons, the publishers, also suffered some loss from the water. The firemen reported that the pictures in Wayne's place were ruined.

When the first cry of "Fire!" was raised, many guests of the Hotel Florence, where Police Commissioner Bingham lives, made ready to leave. The clerks assured them all that there was no danger, and a majority stayed in their rooms. Chief Croker said the water pressure was admirable. Although it was bitter cold, none of the fire hydrants was frozen.

Nurse Dies of Chloral Overdose.

It became known yesterday that Gordon Williams, 25 years old, a student in the Mills Training School for men nurses at Bellevue, died in his room Saturday from an overdose of chloral. Williams was on the night detail. He went to his room Saturday morning in good spirits. Saturday evening, when he did not appear, his door was opened and he was found dead. Williams was a Canadian.

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NEW YORK-MEMPHIS SLEEPER.
Through sleeping car via Seaboard Air Line Ry. through Atlanta and Birmingham. Leaves New York daily, 12:25 noon. Office, 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

DOLAN WINS MINERS OVER TO HIS VIEWS

Opposition in Stormy Meeting Fails to Dislodge Him.

HE PLEADS AGAINST STRIKE

Mitchell in a Dilemma—Talk of Appealing to Mr. Roosevelt to Avert the Coal War.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 5.—From 9 o'clock this morning until 4:30 this afternoon President Patrick Dolan of District 5, United Mine Workers of America, faced a mob of angry delegates in the district convention, who demanded his official life for his vote with the operators in favor of the present scale at the Indianapolis convention last week. Dolan won the day and retains his post. The fight against him is said to be engineered by John Mitchell and his lieutenants, as Dolan is becoming a power in the union, and it has been deemed necessary to check him.

Dolan is unalterably opposed to the proposed miners' strike and roared his reasons out to the delegates in a voice that was heard above the chorus of hisses and jeers that greeted him almost every time he spoke:

"What shape are you in for a strike?" he inquired. "Why don't your leaders tell you the truth? Why does not John Mitchell tell you the truth? Well, I'll tell it to you. A strike now means that you will go hungry to defeat. The union will go to certain disaster. Between Pittsburg Union Station and Johnstown there are 75,000 non-union miners. What chance have you to win a strike against them?

"We have won too much to throw it away in any foolishness. Ten years ago you were working in this district for 45 cents a ton for pick mining. To-day you are getting 67½ cents for machine mining and you won't load wagons after the machines for less than 47 cents. I have led you thus far. Why can you not trust me now?

"I went to Indianapolis as firm for a strike as any man there, but when I got there I learned the shape we were in. I voted as I did for the present scale because it is a good one, and I favored taking what we had and could get again rather than run the risk of losing all we have gained in ten years of hard work. That is why I voted as I did, contrary to your instructions, and I would do it again."

The meeting was the stormiest ever held in the Pittsburg district. The fight started as soon as the convention opened this morning, but Dolan had the chair and refused to recognize any motion except to proceed with the regular order of business. The delegates shouted "Traitor!" "Gag rule!" &c., but he held his own.

A resolution was presented demanding his resignation and that of Vice President Bellingham, but he refused to entertain it. He left the chair to make a speech, putting Bellingham in his place. The delegates demanded the election of a new Chairman, but Dolan would not permit it, and for a time it looked as if a riot would result. When the convention adjourned this evening until to-morrow morning Dolan was winning the delegates over to his side by the score.

Mitchell is in an uncomfortable position. He cannot avert a strike unless he asks the operators for another conference. If he does this it will weaken him with his followers, and also be an evidence of weakness to the operators, and they will make greater demands than they made last week. If he allows the matter to go by default, and the strike is called, it is feared that the union will go to defeat. Only a third party can save him from this dilemma, and it is now said that President Roosevelt will again be asked to intervene to prevent the general strike.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 5.—President Mitchell will leave here probably Wednesday for Wilkesbarre, Penn. A meeting of the officers and executive board of the three anthracite coal districts to be held in Wilkesbarre Friday will prepare a proposition to be submitted to the anthracite operators and representatives of the railroads at a meeting in New York on Feb. 15.

It was the general opinion among the representatives of the anthracite coal carrying companies in this city yesterday that a strike of the anthracite miners on April 1 was unavoidable. It is known that the place of President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers is wanted by some of the district officers, and as the laggards were drummed into the union last Fall on the understanding that Mitchell was to get some advantage for them, and demands will be made which the operators will not grant, he will have to declare a strike.

It was not denied yesterday by the representatives of the coal carrying companies that they have been increasing the output of coal and have supplies beyond the demands. This is the case with the Philadelphia and Reading, Lehigh Valley, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Wilkesbaire, and other well-known roads.

Fearing that a strike among the coal miners might occur, the Carnegie Steel Company is preparing for an emergency and is stocking its yards with coal sufficient to keep the works going for two months. Other plants are taking similar precautions.

BINGHAM IN AUTO SMASH.

Truck Put Commissioner's Machine Out of Business—No One Hurt.

Police Commissioner Bingham and Daniel Slattery, his secretary, were in an automoblie accident yesterday afternoon when the motor car in which they were riding came into collision with a truck. The accident took place in Chambers Street, almost directly in front of the State Court building.

The automobile was being driven east, with Patrolman Doyle as chauffeur. The truck was going in the opposite direction, and it is charged that the driver, August McKibben, employed by Charles Kennelly, of 17 Murray Street, was driving rapidly.

Neither the Commissioner nor his secretary was injured, but they were considerably shaken up. Doyle tried to turn out, but was not quick enough, and the wagon crashed into the left side of the automobile. Two panels were staved in and the axle of the auto's front wheel was twisted, putting the machine out of business. The truck was not damaged.

Patrolman Doyle, on Commissioner Bingham's order, arrested McKibben and charged him with reckless driving. He was bailed out by his employer. The Commissioner left Doyle with the wrecked auto and went uptown in another vehicle.

CASTELLANE DIVORCE SUIT.

Countess Brings Action—Efforts at Reconciliation Fail.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—Countess Boni de Castellane (formerly Anna Gould) entered a plea for divorce to-day.

Representatives of the Countess and the Count appeared before Judge Henry Ditte of the Court of First Instance, who, in conformity with the French law, endeavor to arrange a reconciliation before allowing a definite suit to proceed. It is said on unquestionable authority that Judge Ditte's efforts were not successful, the Countess absolutely declining to resume her relations with her husband and that after repeated, but vain, attempts by Count de Castellane's advisers to arrange a settlement the representatives of the Count and Countess left the court and the suit will proceed.

Another judicial effort at reconciliation will almost certainly be made before the suit comes to trial in the ordinary course.

No decision has been reached relative to the eventual custody of the children of the Count and Countess, but they, being under age, will for the present naturally remain in the care of their mother.

Friends of the Count and Countess de Castellane express little hope that any adjustment of their differences will be brought about, but as divorce proceedings under the French law are very lengthy new developments may occur before the case comes up for trial. A decree cannot be pronounced within from three to six months.

Rumors have been current for a long time that the Countess had decided that any further continuation of her relations with her husband was impossible, and her removal from the Castellane residence to a hotel in the centre of Paris gave support to the belief that she had finally decided to apply for a divorce.

Sensational reports have been circulated with reference to the Count's conduct, and the name of a prominent society leader of Paris, a woman of very high standing, has been mentioned in connection with the affair, but the greatest reticence has been maintained by all the parties concerned relative to the progress of the negotiations looking to a reconciliation, and even this morning a favorable result was expected, especially as the Countess returned to her residence. The Count is said to be in the southeast of France.

OLIVER DEFENDS T. F. RYAN.

Praises Belmont, Too—An Anti-Merger Resolution Sidetracked.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—"Paradise Park" Jimmy Oliver appeared to-night in the Assembly as the defender of Thomas F. Ryan and August Belmont. Both had been bitterly assailed by Eckmann (Rep.-M. O., Twelfth New York,) and Campbell (M. O., Thirty-fourth, New York,) every motive against public interest being ascribed to them. Oliver declared at the outset:

"I've never had anything to do with either Mr. Ryan or Mr. Blemont and I don't supose I ever will.

"What right, I want to ask, has the gentleman from New York (Eckmann) to set his virtue above that of Mr. Ryan and Mr. Belmont? Why, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Belmont is one of us—an American citizen. Don't we know that one of his forefathers, Commodore Perry, won that great naval victory on Lake Erie? Mr. Belmont is a man who, when all the other financiers of New York were deliberating, dug down into his pocket and furnished the stuff wherewith to build our Subways.

"Then I also want to ask, why should not this question be handled by the New York Board of Aldermen? It is closer to the people—and, Mr. Speaker, it is Republican, with a contingent of Municipal Ownership men. Let that board handle this situation. Ah, Mr. Speaker, that's where my Republican friends made their mistake. They have the Board of Aldermen, but last year this Legislature, in its wisdom, took from the Board of Aldermen (now Republican) control of the franchises and gave it to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, now Democratic. And also, didn't the Republicans make a great mistake when they gave to the Mayor a term of four years?"

Campbell sought to answer Oliver, but above the roar Oliver shouted, "I move to refer the Eckmann resolution to the Committee on Railroads," and it was carried. The Eckmann resolution provides that no contracts be awarded by the Rapid Transit Commission until the Legislature shall have opportunity to decide upon the rapid transit legislation now pending. All on the Republican side and some Democrats voted for Oliver's motion.

WE ESCAPE THE BLIZZARD.

But Up State and Out West They're Having a Big Snowstorm.

The blizzard talk, which was indulged in again yesterday, again proved groundless. There was a sickly snow flurry in the middle of the day, but it didn't do more than whiten the grass in the parks. Then it began to grow colder and the sky lightened.

Just why this city escaped even the weather man doesn't attempt to explain. The rest of New York State didn't. Saratoga got six inches of snow, with a temperature but 6 degrees above zero. Interlaken, N. Y., was even in the snow line, but it was not quite so cold. There was a ten-inch snowfall at Balston and Hoosick Falls.

To the West and Southwest there was snow in plenty, but when night fell here the skies were clear. It is true that the temperature was falling, reaching as low a point as 20 degrees, but the forecast for to-day says "not so cold."

In Ohio traffic was considerably delayed at many points by a snowstorm which has been raging for twenty-four hours. There were eight inches on the level along the Lake Shore, according to a report from Cleveland, and the mercury was falling fast last night.

Missouri got more than its share of the cold. At Springfield it was 2 degrees below. The same figure was recorded in Milwaukee, Wis., while at Superior, that State, it was 20 below. At St. Paul, Minn., the coldest day of the Winter was registered, the thermometer showing 12 degrees below.

Britain's Richest Heiress to Wed.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 6.—The announcement is made of the engagement of the Marquis of Graham, eldest son of the Duke of Montrose, to Lady Mary Hamilton, the only daughter of the late twelfth Duke of Hamilton and Brandon and the richest heiress in the United Kingdom, who attained her majority recently. The Marquis of Graham is himself wealthy. In the recent elections he stood as the Unionist candidate for Stirlingshire, but was defeated.

Nothing quite equal to the train service offered by the New York Central Lines. 20 trains a day to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, 12 to Chicago, 6 to St. Louis, 5 to Cincinnati.—Adv.

SLIP KILBURN CHARGES INTO COMMITTEE ROOM

Raines's and Malby's Plan Avoids Vote on Banking Resolution.

HIGGINS SURE OF INQUIRY

But Danger of a Panic Is Urged by Some Against a General Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Instead of having a resolution offered in the Senate to-night calling on Gov. Higgins to furnish the Senate with whatever information he has in his possession bearing on the charges against Superintendent Kilburn of the Banking Department, Senator Raines, the President pro tem., and Senator Malby, Chairman of the Finance Committee, decided to make the request direct from the Finance Committee. The committee will get the information from the Governor to-morrow in time to act on it at the regular weekly meeting of the committee.

Gov. Higgins to-night said:

"I venture to say that at the present time you cannot find any considerable number of financial men who, regardless of the business in which they are engaged, would not say it would be a dangerous thing for men not acquainted with the banking business to investigate and make public the loans of banks. Not that they are not all right. I do not, nor would they, question that. But men necessarily differ in their judgment as to the value of securities and credits."

Some leading Republicans in the Senate did not put the case so mildly. They advanced the opinion that if a general bank investigation were made a condition of affairs would be disclosed which would shake public confidence in many banks and lead to a panic. Senator Saxe is one who holds this view. He said to-night that he would endeavor to have the resolution amended so as to confine the investigation to an inquiry into Supt. Kilburn's conduct of the Banking Department.

"I don't believe there is any ground for such fears," said Chairman Wainwright of the Assembly committee to-night. "I made it my business when in New York last week to consult a number of gentlemen prominent in the financial world who would know if there was any reason for apprehension, and they assured me that there was not. Agitation of that sort is being started to prevent the investigation if possible."

When asked this afternoon if he would give the Senate all the data before him Gov. Higgins said he would, and added:

"I regret that I shall be unable to send transcripts of several talks I had in Buffalo while either going to or coming from Olean. I think these conversations would help to show why I came to the conclusion I did in the German Bank affair."

"Do you think it probable that there will be an investigation of the Banking Department?" was asked.

"I do," he replied, "and I have at no time thought otherwise."

"Would the resignation of Supt. Kilburn relieve the situation?"

"I think not, although it probably would satisfy the minds of some men."

"Then do you regard that those who are pressing the investigation are enemies of Mr. Kilburn?"

"I don't care to comment on that," was the reply.

"Will the investigation be confined to the State Banking Department, or will it go into affairs of the individual banks?"

"I don't know. That is wholly a legislative matter," said the Governor. "I read to-day an article in The Financier in which it was stated that an inquiry into private institutions might lead to financial disaster."

"Would such a result follow, in your opinion?"

"I have not had such experience in such matters. I know that at one time a Governor—not myself—had occasion to inquire as to the character of the loans of a bank and that inquiry alone started a run on the bank. The loans were amply secured.

"There have been greater losses in proportion among the National banks than among the State banks in the last twelve years."

COAL DRIVERS WILL STRIKE.

2,000 of Them in This City Decide to Quit—Open Shop Refused.

A general strike of 2,000 coal drivers employed by the Coal Merchants' Association is scheduled for this week to enforce demands for recognition of the Coal Drivers' Union and a new scale of wages.

Negotiations which had been going on between the representatives of the union and J. Samuel Smoot, for the merchants, were called off yesterday, and the merchants began to prepare for the strike.

The final conference took place yesterday in the offices of the Coal Merchants' Association, 639 Sixth Avenue. The present wages of the drivers are $12, $14, and $15 a week for one, two, and three-horse wagons, respectively. They demanded $13, $15, and $17 a week.

The demand of $13 a week for one-horse wagons was agreed to, and a compromise was reached by which they were to be paid $14.50 and $16, respectively, for two and three horse wagons. The next demand was for recognition of the union, meaning the closed shop, which Mr. Smoot flatly refused. The negotiations were then declared off. Mr. Smoot said last evening:

"We are going to run our own business. We are prepared for a strike. We shall fill the strikers' places. Of course, we may be put to some inconvenience at the first, but we will never consent to allow a union of unskilled men to control our business."

During the strike all members of the Brotherhood in this city who are working are to be assessed 5 cents a day for the strikers. The council will order the strike as soon as a cold snap sets in.

Kaiser's Gift to Miss Roosevelt.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—Emperor William's gift to Miss Alice Roosevelt on the occasion of her wedding will be a beautiful, artistically wrought bracelet.

FLORIDA, CUBA, AND NASSAU.
THE ORIENT EXPRESS,
RUNNING BETWEEN PARIS AND CONSTANTINOPLE.
The most famous train in Europe,
Does not approach in features of luxury and punctuality
THE SOUTHERN'S PALM LIMITED
Leaving New York 12:55 P. M., for St. Augustine, Aiken, and Augusta. Direct, daily except Sunday.
New York offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.
—Adv.

PASSENGER TRAIN ON FIRE.

Several Persons Reported Killed in Wreck in Montana.

BUTTE, Montana, Feb. 5.—A passenger train on the Northern Pacific to-night was struck by a freight train at the Great Northern crossing two miles west of Helena.

It is reported that the freight plowed through a coach, killing and wounding a number of persons. The cars caught fire.

CAN MAKE BIG BATTLESHIPS.

Japan Now Able to Build Vessels of Any Size in Her Own Yards.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

TOKIO, Feb. 5.—A delegate of the Government, addressing the Budget Committee to-day, announced that Japan was now able to construct battleships of any size in her own dockyards without importing anything except brass tubes and certain auxiliary machinery.

PRESIDENT TIGHT INJURED.

Head of New Mexico University May Die as Result of Explosion.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Feb. 5.—President W. G. Tight of the New Mexico University was seriously injured yesterday by an explosion of gasoline while experimenting in the laboratory, and up to a late hour to-day he had not recovered consciousness.

One of his ears was torn off, and he was otherwise mutilated. His recovery is doubtful.

RAN INTO OPEN SWITCH.

Staten Island Train Wrecks Freight House—Passengers Get a Jolting.

About seventy-five passengers on the Staten Island Railroad train, which left Tottenville at 7:35 o'clock last night, were badly shaken up and some of them bruised by a wreck of their train at Pleasant Plains. The engine left the main track near the station and ran out upon a siding which terminated against the side of a one-and-a-half-story frame freight house.

The switch appears to have been open, although so far as was learned last night no car had been drilled into it or off it for two days. The switch was short, and the train was traveling at a fair rate of speed and could not be stopped.

The engineer, Louis Dougherty, and his fireman jumped. The engine struck the freight house and toppled it over, wrecking it. The cowcatcher, headlight, and smokestack of the engine were broken and the jacket of the boiler was torn at the front end. The platforms of the two cars of the train were crushed. The track was blocked for an hour and a half.

ASKED $1,000 "FOR BINGHAM."

Unknown Young Man's Surprising Demand on a Company Manager.

An unknown young man walked into the office of the Emporium Lumber Company, in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Building, 1 Madison Avenue, yesterday, and asked Manager Charles O. Shepard of the company for $1,000 "for Police Commissioner Bingham." He added:

"All the rest of the firms around here are getting into line, and the best thing you can do, is to get on to the band wagon with them."

"You get out," replied Mr. Shepard, "if you don't I'll kick you out."

Mr. Shepard started for the young man. The latter didn't wait.

Mr. Shepard is at a loss to understand whether his visitor was a maniac or a practical joker. He telephoned Police Headquarters about his experience.

REJECT LAWSON'S PLAN.

Governors of States Not Anxious to Collect Proxies.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Thomas W. Lawson and five of his friends held a conference all day here, the result of which has not yet been made known. It was mostly on insurance. The entire party will go to Des Moines to-morrow in Mr. Lawson's private car to continue the conference with Gov. Cummins. After that Mr. Lawson is going to write an open letter on insurance to President Roosevelt.

It was regarded as significant that Holley, Leonard & Co., Mr. Lawson's personal brokers, opened an office during the day in the Rookery Building.

While Mr. Lawson was getting ready to confer with Gov. Cummins and to tell President Roosevelt what he thought about insurance, information came that his plan to turn over to the Governors of various States his task of collecting proxies of policy holders was being repudiated. Gov. Johnson of Minnesota, who was to be Chairman of the committee, declined to-day to go into the proxy collecting business. Gov. Cummins, who acted as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions at the National Insurance Conference in Chicago last week, also declined, with thanks.

BROKE INTO JAIL TO ROB.

Negro Climbed in Through Window of North Bergen's Lock-Up.

George Merg, a resident of North Bergen, N. J., suffered the unique experience of being the victim of a burglar while locked up in jail Sunday night. He had been arrested on a charge of having appropriated some doves belonging to a neighbor, and was put in one of the wooden cells in the North Bergen lock-up.

In the night he was wakened by a stalwart negro, who explained that he had come in through the cell window because the keys of the prison had been mislaid. He would not have thought of disturbing the gentleman, but the night was so cold that there were few victims in the streets, and he must have some easy spending money.

"How much can you spare me?" he asked. Merg was glad to "spare" him all he had, and the negro climbed out through the cell window richer by $5 than when he had scrambled in. Merg told the story to the police when they called around in the morning to see how he was, and later in the day a negro was arrested on suspicion. He gave the name of Frank Mead, and Merg identified him.

He said he had seen Merg arrested, and had noticed that the police had not searched him before locking him up.

$500,000 OF FORGED BONDS.

L. W. Prior Issued Five Series and Sold Them to Banks.

CANTON, Ohio, Feb. 5.—City Auditor Ashbrook, after investigation, says that $500,000 of Canton Water Works Extension bonds were forged by the late L. W. Prior.

He found five different series, A, B, C, D, and E, had been issued, and all were found in the safes of Cleveland banking institutions. Each of the bonds had two of the coupons detached, to give the impression that these had been paid through the banking house of Kountze Brothers, New York.

BAND GOT $1,000,000; 5 CHARGED WITH FRAUD

Imperial Trustee Co. Guaranteed Corporation Securities.

HAD AGENTS IN MANY CITIES

They Advertised to Buy Bonds and Referred Owners to Parent Concern—No Results for the Owners.

When John L. White, Robert G. Ruxton, and Clyde Colt were arrested in New York yesterday morning, on bench warrants issued by Judge Lanning of the United States District Court, sitting in Trenton, N. J., the operations of an organized band of men who in the last eight years have gathered a sum variously estimated at from $750,000 to $1,000,000 by methods of which the Federal authorities disapprove, were brought to light.

White is the President of the Imperial Trustee Company, a New Jersey corporation, with handsome offices in the Weldon Building, 76 Montgomery Street, Jersey City. This company, organized in 1898, advertises assets of $1,425,000, including $500,000 capital, $500,000 surplus, and $425,000 undivided assets. The Post Office Department, assisted by the State Banking Department of New Jersey, has been investigating the methods of this concern for two years.

Ruxton is a broker, with offices at 32 Broadway. Colt, who is in the same business, has offices in the Vanderbilt Building, Nassau and Beekman Streets. They are accused of supplying customers to the Trustee Company and sharing in the gains.

Later in the day, in Boston, a fourth man—Foster Hooper—was arrested. Hooper is the head of the investment department of the Hanover Bank of that city, which succeeded the State Banking and Safe Deposit Company there, and which is incorporated with a capital stock of $250,000. Hooper is charged with promoting the enterprise in Boston.

On the directorate of the Hanover Bank, which has offices at 132 Hanover Street, are four men who are openly identified with the Imeprial Trustee Company. They are Francis W. Jacobs, an ex-State Senator of Massachusetts, who is Secretary and Treasurer of the Imperial; Ruxton, the New York broker; M. S. Rosewig, who had desk room in the Trustee Company's suite of offices, and Hooper.

Fifth Arrest Made Here.

A fifth arrest was made last night, when Frederick Waugh, formerly of Philadelphia, where he was a cog in the Imperial machinery, was found in a west side apartment house and locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station. Wnugh posed as a broker, having offices in the Drexel Building, and worked with Francis McFarland, who managed an Imperial creation there which sailed under the title of the International Trust Company until the postal authorities began to look into it. Then it closed.

There is still another warrant to be served, but it is believed that the man against whom it is directed is out of the country. All six warrants are based upon indictments found last month by the Federal Grand Jury in Trenton upon evidence supplied by Post Office Inspectors James T. Cortelyou, a brother of the Postmaster General, and R. G. Gibbons. In each instance the indictment charges conspiracy to defraud and the use of the United States mails in furtherance of the conspiracy. Three indictments were found against White, and one each against the other five men.

The Federal authorities declare that the fraud was worked on a bigger scale than any since the Storey Cotton Company case. It almost deserves a place, they say, with the Miller Syndicate, and is altogether unique in that its victims were not individuals, but corporations, which were struggling to gain a foothold.

The ramifications of the case lead to many cities. Already hundreds of complaints have been received by the Post Office Department, but Inspector Cortelyou, who has had charge of the investigation from the beginning, does not believe that he has heard from more than a small percentage of the losers.

Business Seemed Lawful.

"The conspiracy in which the Imperial Company played the principal part," said Mr. Cortelyou, "was worked out upon apparently legitimate lines. On the face of its business it pursued the methods of reputable trust and guarantee concerns, and it was only after the expenditure of much time and trouble that the truth was discovered and a case prepared strong enough to warrant interference.

"The charter of the Imperial Trustee Company was filed in New Jersey in February, 1898—just eight years ago. The capital stock at that time was fixed at $125,000. In 1903 the capital stock was announced to have been increased to $500,000. At the same time the assets were given at $500,000 and the undivided surplus at $425,000. These two items excited the suspicion of the State Banking Commissioner, David O. Watkins, who forbade the company from carrying out certain of the functions provided for under its charter. Recently he instituted proceedings for the forfeiture of the company's charter.

"The company advertised to act as trustee under corporate mortgages and deeds of trust, and as registrar and transfer agent of corporations and corporate securities; to execute trusts of all kinds, to guarantee corporate and other securities, to incorporate and reorganize companies in any State, to act as accountant, to furnish a registered office for New Jersey corporations and a safety deposit vault for clients.

"It was in the guaranteeing of corporate and other securities that the schemers made their money. Ruxton, Colt, and other brokers, agents of the Imperial, would advertise broadcast that they had money to invest in bonds for clients. The amount awaiting investment would be variously given—sometimes running into the hundreds of thousands. Often a preference was stated in the advertisements for the securities of newly organized concerns, those of an industrial nature particularly.

"When the man with bonds to sell visited the broker who had money to invest he would invariably be met with the statement that the securities would have to be guaranteed, and the suggestion would be made that the Imperial Trustee Company was the institution from which a guarantee would be most certain to insure results.

"The Imperial Trustee Company was

ever ready to underwrite the securities and would insist that a certain amount of the proceeds of their sale be deposited with it to provide for their redemption at the expiration of the time for which they were to run. This was thoroughly businesslike and no objection could be made. Impressed with the idea that there were customers waiting only for the guarantee, the customers usually put up the money demanded as a fee and turned over the bonds to the brokers, who undertook to dispose of them. In some instances the fees amounted to thousands.

"This would end the transactions, so far as results were concerned. In all my investigations I have not learned of a single bond being disposed of through a broker working with the Trustee Company. Finally the victim would realize that he had been defrauded, but in the great majority of cases he would go no further than to demand the return of the securities. In the meantime the company's brokers would be seeking other investors.

"There was, until some months ago, a concern styling itself the Capital Securities and Purchasing Company, which had offices in the Metropolitan Life Building. A. B. Linderman, at one time a Director of the Imperial, was the President of the Capital Securities, Francis W. Jacobs was the Treasurer, and Ruxton was a Director. The prospectus of this concern does not make it entirely clear what its business was, but it had its own bonds to sell, gold bonds, guaranteed by the Imperial, and paying high interest. The undertaking did not last long. I don't know how many of its gold bonds it disposed of.

Three Philadelphia Branches.

"The Philadelphia offshoots of the Imperial were rather puzzling. There were three of them, all in the Drexel Building, all of them channels for increasing the receipts of the Jersey City office. Frederick Waugh, who always had an advertisement running that he had money to invest, was ostensibly a broker. When requested to furnish references as to his standing he would tell the people from whom the requests came to write to the International Trust Company, of which McFarland was the head, or to Markley, Coulston & Co. The letters of reference furnished by Markley, Coulston & Co. were most enthusiastic. I ascertained, upon investigation, that Markley, Coulston & Co. was really the office boy, whose name was Markley Coulston, and that Waugh wrote the letters of reference himself.

"Waugh pretended in all his correspondence to be close to the political leaders of Philadelphia and to be an intimate friend of Mayor Weaver. In half his letters he has something to say about having an engagement to dine with the Mayor or having to hurry to lunch with him. In the same building was the office of the Atlantic and Washington Railroad Company, of which A. B. Linderman was President. Linderman was identified also with both the Imperial Trustee Company and the Capital Securities Company.

"Other Directors of the Imperial Trustee Company included A. M. Beers of Newcomerstown, Ohio, and W. B. Sellover of Jersey City. These were the Directors, with White, in 1905. The company has been practically out of business for six or seven months past, and the Jersey City offices have been in charge of a girl stenographer. White knew that we were after him and an investigation by State Bank Commissioner Watkins had developed that the assets were worthless.

"For instance, 50,000 acres of coal lands in West Virginia were included in these assets. The Commissioner found that the lands were of little or no value and that even when the company did not have a title to them. The same situation prevailed in regard to two hundred-odd Staten Island lots, which were included in the schedule and which were not only absurdly overvalued, but which the company did not own.

Company Started in Camden.

"The Imperial Trustee Company did not begin with offices in Jersey City. It was first in Camden, where it remained until 1900. That year it came to New York, removing to Jersey City in 1902. The people behind it organized the Cecilium Banking Company of Orange not long since, but were turned down by the State Banking Department. The bonds of the bank were guaranteed by the Imperial Company.

"These are but a few of the ramifications of the Imperial Company. There were brokers all over the country who worked along similar lines to those taken by Ruxton and Colt, and the chances are that there will be other indictments and arrests."

In the indictments found against the men arrested yesterday three specific cases in which corporations were defrauded were cited. All three applied to White. It cost the Chanute Clay Manufacturing Company, a corporation doing business in another State, $375 in cash and a note for $750 to have the Imperial guarantee an issue of $50,000 worth of bonds; the Scranton, Factoryville, and Tunkhannock Railway Company paid $4,000 for the guaranteeing of an issue of $1,500,000 worth of fifty-year 4 per cent. bonds, and the Commonwealth Heat and Light Company of Pittsburg put up $200 for the guaranteeing of $50,000 of 5 per cent. gold bonds. The counsel for the railroad paid over the $4,000, and the President of the Heat and Light Company turned the $200 into the Imperial till.

Post Office Inspector Jacobs has been working with Inspectors Cortelyou and Gibbons recently in tracing the men under indictment. Yesterday the three inspectors, with some of Marshal Henkel's deputies, found White at a house in West Eleventh Street, where he had a furnished room. With him was J. Bromley Adams, who was formerly connected with the Imperial Company. Colt and Ruxton were found in their offices.

When arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields, White, Colt, and Ruxton were represented by former United States Assistant District Attorney Joel M. Marx and Hugh Gordon Miller as counsel.

White and Ruxton in Tombs.

The lawyers asked for time to inquire into the nature of the complaints against their clients, and an adjournment was taken until Feb. 20. Bail was fixed at $7,500 for White and $2,500 each for Colt and Ruxton. Not finding a bondsman White and Ruxton were removed to the Tombs. Mrs. Henrietta Brown of West 134th Street gave bond for Colt.

White and Ruxton were handcuffed together before the trip to the Tombs was begun. White protested violently at such treatment, but to no avail. He is a portly, prosperous-looking man of more than middle age. He has a wife in Boston.

The arrest of Waugh was made by the three Post Office Inspectors last night. He admitted that he had been the Philadelphia representative of the Imperial Trustee Company, and told of its connection with the other offshoots in the Drexel Building. He laughed over the office boy letters.

None of the other prisoners would say anything. Waugh will be arraigned today before Commissioner Shields.

Inspector Cortelyou was advised by wire late in the afternoon of Hooper's arrest and that the prisoner had been held in $5,000 bail. By arrangement with the Federal authorities in Boston, Hooper was arrested as soon as the news that White was a prisoner was telegraphed there.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—Foster Hooper, who was arrested this afternoon charged with conspiring to defraud the Scranton, Factoryville and Tunkhannock Railroad Company, said to-night: "We undertook to sell the bonds of the railroad company on a commission basis. Shortly after we had sent out advertisements we learned that the franchise of a part of the line had expired and would not be renewed. Then we stopped offering the bonds for sale. The fight, so far as I can make out, is between the Imperial Trustee Company and the railroad, and I think they only want me as a witness."

Hooper is Vice President of the Hanover Bank, in which the Savings Bank Commissioners recently have taken an active interest. The original officers were: M. S. Ravewig, President; F. W. Jacobs, Treasurer; Directors, W. Z. Holmes, Robert G. Ruxton, and H. B. Mann of New York City.

NEW TELEPHONE CO. BUSY.

Asks for Permits to Open Subways Under Old Franchise.

The Great Eastern Telephone Company, a new independent concern, has made an application to Commissioner Ellison to open the streets to lay their new subways under the franchise recently declared valid by Attorney General Mayer.

D. A. Reynolds, President of the company, said yesterday: "We secured over 29,000 contracts for telephones during January, and now have more than 67,000 as the result of fourteen weeks' canvass. We have filed maps with the department for one exchange in lower Manhattan and one in the Bronx, which will be followed by others. Our orders for material will be placed at once upon receiving our permit."

President Reynolds said that if Commissioner Ellison had any doubt as to whether the people wanted telephone competition he would ask every subscriber to write to the Commissioner a personal letter.

HOUSE GETS REPORT ON THE PENNSYLVANIA

Commerce Board Takes Facts from the Annual Reports.

SOME RATES HAVE GONE UP

Gillespie Will Call for an Opinion on the Facts by the Attorney General.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—In response to the resolution of the House of Representatives calling for any information showing an illegal combination of the Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, Norfolk and Western, and Chesapeake and Ohio Railroads, a report of the Inter-State Commerce Committee was transmitted to the House to-day by the President.

The report merely gives figures that can be found in financial annuals in the office of any broker or railroad man, and expresses the opinion that the various lines recently have maintained rates.

"The only definite facts known to the commission believed to have bearing upon the subject matter of this resolution," says the report, "are those appearing in the annual reports filed by the companies named in compliance with Section 20 of the act to regulate commerce, except as the same facts, or some of them, have been disclosed from time to time in proceedings before the commission."

The report shows that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has an authorized capital stock of $400,000,000, of which $302,513,300 has been issued and is now outstanding. This company appears to control, and is understood to control, all the lines embraced in the Pennsylvania system, including the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Pennsylvania Company, the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company, and the Northern Central Railway Company, but not including the Baltimore and Ohio, the Norfolk and Western, or the Chesapeake and Ohio.

It is shown that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has outstanding $59,986,464 of preferred and $124,272,060 of common stock. Of this the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and three other companies which it controls own an aggregate of $28,480,000 of preferred and $42,900,000 of common.

The Norfolk and Western has outstanding $23,000,000 preferred and $66,000,000 common stock. Of this the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and two other companies which it controls own in the aggregate $11,000,000 of preferred and $22,830,000 common.

The Chesapeake & Ohio has issued $8,200 first preferred, $800 second preferred, and $62,790,400 common stock. Of this the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and two other companies which it controls own $15,630,000 of common stock.

In addition the report gives the officers and Directors of the various companies, showing how the Pennsylvania is interested in the three other big companies under inquiry. These are the boards:

Norfolk and Western—Henry Fink, L. E. Johnson, W. H. Barnes, Joseph I. Doran, John P. Green, James McCrea, N. Parker Shortridge, Victor Morawetz, S. M. Prevost, Samuel Rea, Walter H. Taylor.

Messrs. Barnes, Green, McCrea, Shortridge, Prevost, and Rea are Directors of lines in the Pennsylvania system.

Chesapeake & Ohio—H. McKay Twombly, William H. Newman, Chauncey M. Depew, S. M. Prevost, John P. Green, Samuel Rea, Decatur Axtell, H. F. Wickham, George W. Stevens.

Messrs. Prevost, Green, and Rea are on Pennsylvania boards.

Baltimore and Ohio—Edward R. Bacon, John P. Green, Edward H. Harriman, James McCrea, S. M. Prevost, Samuel Rea, Norman B. Ream, Jacob H. Schiff, James Speyer, Charles Steele, James Stillman, George F. Randolph, L. L. Victor Baughman, Arthur P. Gorman.

Messrs. McCrea, Prevost, and Rea are on Pennsylvania boards.

In conclusion the report says:

"From the general knowledge and information of the commission the further statement is warranted that, since the acquisition by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the companies controlled by it of the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, the published rates of the several railroads named have been better maintained, and in some instances advanced, and that there appears to be less competition in rates between these lines than was formerly the case; but this is also true of competitive rates generally in other parts of the country.

"As to whether the facts hereinbefore stated show or tend to show a violation of the act of Congress referred to in the resolution the commission expresses no opinion, as it is charged with no duty in connection with that enactment and has no authority to determine a question arising thereunder."

Mr. Gillespie, the author of the resolution calling on the commission for the facts, after some study of the response, said:

"This statement of facts shows conclusively that the subsidiary roads are controlled by the Pennsylvania. It makes such a prima facie case as would not only justify but make it the duty of the proper officer to begin proceedings under the Anti-Trust act. I shall introduce a resolution calling on the Attorney General for an opinion on the subject."

Mr. Gillespie has the statements of a large number of persons declaring that the various lines affected by his resolution are operated as one system. These statements he will present to the House soon. He declared that the control of the Baltimore and Ohio is exercised absolutely by the Pennsylvania and the New York Central.

The resolution introduced by John Sharp Williams and favorably reported from the Judiciary Committee a few days ago will probably be called up by Chairman Jenkins of the committee in a few days. It is directed to the Attorney General and asks whether any criminal proceedings have been begun against the men adjudged guilty of violation of law in the Northern Securities case.

FORCE-OF-LIFERS ON TRIAL.

Mrs. Laura M. Wilson Said to be Concern's Real Head.

Three of the defendants in the case of the Force of Life Chemical Company were up before Commissioner Ridgway in the Federal Building yesterday charged with conspiracy to defraud Lucile Hoffman out of money by selling to her a worthless nostrum advertised to restore health and youth. United States postal officials are the complainants. The fourth defendant named, E. Virgil Neal, has not been found. Present yesterday were William H. Hadley, the "Medical Director"; Mrs. Laura M. Wilson, the woman manager, and said to be the real head of the business, and Dr. A. H. Williams, a Director.

Mrs. Wilson, who sat in the middle of the room, appeared to be amused by the testimony given by John S. Cooper, the lawyer who, working with Champe S. Andrews, got most of the evidence for the County Medical Society. Mr. Cooper testified about conversations he had had with Williams. Williams told him, Cooper said, that the Force of Life Chemical Company had a million patients.

Then Mr. Cooper told of a talk he said he had had with E. Virgil Neal.

"He told me," said Mr. Cooper, "that he had furnished money, but knew little about the business. 'I was connected with the Columbia Scientific Company,' he said, 'and Mrs. Laura M. Wilson was my stenographer then. She really organized the Force of Life Chemical Company, and I put some money in it.'"

Assistant United States District Attorney Clarence S. Houghton is prosecuting the Force-of-Lifers; the attorneys for the defense are John J. Vause, Clarence Lexow, and John Delehunty.

The arrests of Mrs. Wilson, Dr. Hadley, and Dr. Williams were made about three weeks ago. The investigation started originally out of a complaint that was made by letter to President Roosevelt. The hearing will be resumed to-day.

HANDS OFF NIAGARA FALLS.

Legislature Asked to Aid in Staying Further Encroachments.

An amendment to the State Constitution forbidding the granting of charters for the further diversion of the waters of Niagara River above the Falls for commercial purposes will be presented to the Legislature this week by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. The Niagara Falls Committee of that organization, consisting of Charles M. Dow of Jamestown, Thomas P. Kingsford of Oswego, Col. Henry W. Sackett, Henry E. Gregory, and the Secretary, yesterday formally approved of a draft of a concurrent resolution of the Legislature amending Article VII. of the Constitution, so as to prevent the diversion of the waters of the river or any portion of the river above Niagara Falls, except for sanitary, domestic, or fire purposes. Existing rights of corporations already using the waters of the river are not affected by the proposed amendment.

This action, it was stated authoritatively, represents not only the views of the Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, but also those of the Commissioners of the State Reservation at Niagara. All of them believe that a constitutional amendment should be adopted.

The committee also favored the repeal of all unused charters for the diversion of the waters of Niagara, and the enactment of any further protective legislation that may be necessary.

It was voted to request President Roosevelt to exercise in full the authority now vesting in the Federal Government for the maintenance of the level of the Niagara River, and to institute diplomatic negotiations with Great Britain with a view to an international treaty for the preservation of the natural volume of the Falls of Niagara.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Assemblyman Shanahan of Kings introduced to-night a resolution empowering the Judiciary Committee to investigate the legality of the charters of the companies claiming rights in the upper Niagara River. The resolution recited "that grave doubts existed" in this respect. The resolution also empowered the committee to inquire into and investigate the ownership of the companies claiming these rights. The resolution went over under the rules.

Foelker of Kings introduced a resolution directing the Attorney General to inform the Assembly what steps he had taken to comply with the recommendation of the Governor for the further protection of the Falls, and also calling upon him for the information he has as to the existence of old charters of companies claiming to have water rights at the Falls.

NAME 123 LAWYERS.

But Probably Only a Dozen Will Be Indicted for Sewer Frauds.

Inquiry into the charges against a number of Brooklyn lawyers who have been charged with instituting fraudulent sewer claims against the city was begun by the Brooklyn Grand Jury yesterday. Judge Crane, in administering the charge to the jury, had called its attention particulary to these cases.

Assistant District Attorney Robert H. Elder, who is in charge of the cases, went before the Grand Jury and examined twenty-four witnesses. The names of 123 lawyers, most of them practicing in Brooklyn, were presented, but it is believed that not more than a dozen will be indicted, as it was evident that most of the lawyers who have been named prosecuted the claims in good faith.

The District Attorney was called in, and he found hundreds of alleged claimants who said that they had never signed the papers attributed to them. Looking further, he found in many cases that where claims were made that the overflow from sewers had damaged cellars and their contents there were no buildings at all.

SUICIDE IN 'PHONE BOOTH.

Man Had Tried Vainly to Live Down Record of Theft.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 5.—Frederick Kimball, an insurance agent, 51 years old, committed suicide some time Saturday night by inhaling gas in the telephone booth of the Mutual Life Insurance Company's office in the Day Building, this city. His body was found sitting at the desk this morning.

Kimball was formerly a teller in the People's Savings Bank of this city, but in April, 1890, he stole $43,500 worth of bonds and $3,000 in cash and ran away to Europe. He was induced to return and was sent to State Prison, where he served five years and ten months.

He returned to Worcester and made an effort to live down his old reputation, but did not succeed in business.

TO BUNCH TRANSFER SUITS.

Shanahan Bill Affects $50 Penalty on Car Lines.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—An important amendment to the street car transfer law was introduced to-night by Assemblyman Shanahan. It amends the railroad law as to penalties recoverable for refusal to grant transfers on street surface railroads by providing that a penalty may be recovered for "each and every" refusal, and by adding a provision that "cumulative penalties may be recovered in any action."

This amendment is intended to meet the decision of the Court of Appeals which held against the collection of cumulative penalties.

TO RECOGNIZE OSTEOPATHY.

Senator Hinman the Sponsor for This Session's Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Senator Hinman will introduce to-day a bill to regulate the practice of osteopathy. The bill gives a complete definition of osteopathy, and provides for an independent Board of Osteopathic Examiners to be appointed by the Board of Regents on or before Jan. 1, 1907, and serve for three years.

The board is to be under the direction of the State Board of Regents, the same as the Medical Examining Board.

MORMONS FIGHT SMOOT.

Members of Missouri Church Think He Should Be Unseated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints, the Missouri faction of Mormons, is to take a hand in the fight against Senator Smoot of Utah, who for three years has been on trial before the Senate Committee on Elections to determine his right to his seat.

Joseph Smith, a grandson of the founder of the Mormon Church; Alexander Smith, his brother; F. M. Sheehy of Boston, Bishop E. L. Kelly, and others are to appear before the committee. The reorganized Church does not believe in polygamy, and denounces the practice as without justification in any doctrines of the Church.

The oath of the Mormons that makes fealty to the Church take precedence over loyalty to the State or the National Government will be cited in the hearing before the committee. The members of the reorganized Church say that they have nothing personally against Smoot, but the fact that he is a Mormon unfits him to be Senator.

MUST REORGANIZE FORCE, DECLARES GEN. BINGHAM

Says He'll Shake Force Up from Top to Bottom.

ASKS 2,000 NEW PATROLMEN

Sees Lots of Ways to Save the City Money, but Needs $161,000 to Do It.

Police Commissioner Bingham severely criticised the Police Department yesterday when he appeared before two Aldermanic committees at City Hall and discussed measures pending before them. The chief measure was before the Finance Committee and involved an appropriation of $161,000 asked by the Commissioner for more patrolmen. The request was favorably acted upon by the committee, and will be reported to the full board to-day.

"The whole department has got to be reorganized from top to bottom," said Commissioner Bingham, addressing Chairman Davies of the Finance Committee. "I see where we can save lots of money in the long run, but I need more money at this time to carry out plans. We are paying $30 a month for stabling department horses, and it can be done as well for $25. In the Telegraph Bureau we are paying policemen $69,000 where the work could be as well done by civilians for $20,000.

"The details in the Magistrates' courts could be abolished, and we could put the men out on patrol duty. The Magistrates' courts could appoint men like the Supreme Court, and get the work done for $90,000. We now pay $150,000 to policemen for the service. President Wahle of the Board of Magistrates agrees with me on this point.

"We ought to have 2,000 more patrolmen, for we are not properly protected. We have lots of details that ought to be abolished, and they will be as soon as possible. If Captains have enough ginger in them they can take care of their precincts without details.

"The 'theatre squad' must go. I have found there was a Sergeant and a Roundsman in charge of this squad, and they never reported to anybody, but just loafed around as they saw fit. The Hippodrome squad simply had a good time, and worked three or four hours a day."

Fire Commissioner O'Brien also appeared before the committee and asked for $105,000 to carry on repair shop work in the department, and for the pay of new Battallion Chiefs. A favorable report was ordered by the Finance Committee.

After leaving the Finance Committee Commissioner Bingham appeared before the Committee on Salaries and Offices and applied for an executive clerk at $2,100. He said Col. Kipp was the only man who knew the police routine at this time, and that if anything happened to him the department would be in a mess.

The Finance Committee also decided to report favorably on the plan to construct a $1,000,000 bridge at Spuyten Duyvil in commemoration of the discovery of the Hudson River by Henry Hudson. The plan had already been favorably acted on by the Board of Estimate.

"Either the police are going to do me or I am going to do the police," was the way John C. Coleman, of the West Side Association, said the Commissioner expressed his views to him, when Mr. Coleman complained of the frequency of West Side robberies. Mr. Bingham went on to say, Mr. Coleman said, that he was going to put those conditions up to the two inspectors responsible for the West Side. He said he would give them one month, and then if there were no improvements he would prefer charges against them.

Gen. Bingham was an interested spectator and listener in the Yorkville Court yesterday, and sat alongside of Magistrate Wahle for a greater part of the morning session. Speaking of his visit, the Magistrate said:

"Gen. Bingham came to see me by invitation and to see how the machinery of the court works. The General was very much interested in that part of my annual report, made public last week, relating to the replacing of the court police with men from the Civil Service lists. As a result of his visit that matter will be presented to the Board of Estimate before the end of the month. If it is adopted it will mean a saving of upward of $51,000 to the taxpayers.

"This was the first time I ever met the Police Commissioner. Gen. Bingham has plenty of ginger, and grasps a situation quickly. He is the right man in the right place, is determined, knows what is right, and goes ahead and does it."

Commissioner Bingham announced last night that he had abolished the telephone squad in all precincts in Manhattan. In sixty-four precincts two men have been on duty during each twenty-four hours the telephone work alone, and these 128 men will commence to-day to do regular patrol duty. This makes a total of over 500 men transferred from sinecures by the Commissioner.

The system of patrolmen reporting on their posts by telephone was instituted by Commissioner Greene, and a large amount of money was expended in installing the police boxes.

The Commissioner says the system has proved an absolute failure. Not only were 128 men kept from patrol duty, but the patrolmen themselves wasted time on the system, in that, rather than be late in reporting at their different boxes, they would hang around the boxes from fifteen minutes to half an hour, so as to report on time.

The telephone plant will not be taken out, but will be kept in good order for emergency calls. The Roundsmen will be called on to see that the patrolmen look after their posts. The Sergeants will learn the telephone plug system, and will be required to answer calls from the men on post.

McADOO TUNNEL CO. LOSES.

Permanently Enjoined from Invading Trolley Company's Territory.

Chancellor Magie, sitting at Jersey City, yesterday made permanent a temporary injunction restraining the Hoboken and Manhattan Tunnel Company from constructing a subway station under the trolley terminal station of the Public Service Corporation at Hoboken. The fight between the two companies has been going on since early in December. When the tunnel company's employes invaded the Public Service Corporation's property to begin operations they were arrested.

Then the tunnel company, of which William G. McAdoo is President, secured an injunction restraining the Public Service Corporation from interfering with the tunnel company's employes, on the ground that the tunnel company held a lease of the disputed property.

At this point the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark came into the fight. This company secured a temporary injunction restraining the tunnel company from continuing operations, on the ground that the company is trustee for the bonds of the Jersey City, Hoboken and Paterson Street Railway Company, whose lines are now leased to the Public Service Corporation. The Fidelity Trust Company alleged that the construction of a tunnel station under the Public Service Corporation's terminal at Hoboken would damage the property and jeopardize the security of the bonds for which the company is trustee.

This contention was sustained by Chancellor Magie.

POMMERY "Sec" AND "Brut"

THE STANDARD FOR CHAMPAGNE QUALITY

The Best Wine

that Money, Care and Experience can Produce.

Francis Draz & Co., Sole Agents U. S., 32 Beaver St., N. Y. City

GOT SALARIES, DID NO WORK.

Testimony in Pennsylvania Insurance Inquiry.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 5.—At the legislative investigation into the methods of the State Insurance Department and the fees of the actuary to-day, Edward J. Davis of Phoenixville and Isaac G. Stone, a Tioga County farmer, both of whom were carried on the pay rolls of the Insurance Department, were witnesses. It has been claimed that these men with others received pay while performing no work for the department.

Davis, who was appointed by Durham, admitted that he had no duties at Harrisburg, but claimed to have been investigating insurance brokers' offices in Philadelphia to ascertain whether they were obeying the law, but when pressed to designate some of the offices he visited he was able to recollect only one.

Mr. Stone, who is a brother of ex-Gov. Stone, frankly admitted that he performed no work for the pay he received. He had written to Mr. Durham several times, asking to be put to work, but no attention had been paid to the requests. He said he was glad when he was dropped from the rolls.

CROWD AT KNIGHTS' BALL.

Archbishop Farley Among the Guests at Dance of Catholic Organization.

Five years ago, when the first charity ball of the New York Chapter of the Knights of Columbus was given at Madison Square Garden, there was such a crush that the police had to close the doors. At the fifth annual ball, which was held last night at the same place, the tickets of admission were limited and there was no crush. It was estimated, however, that nearly 15,000 were present last night. The ball was for the benefit of the Hospital Bed Fund and the Free Employment Bureau.

A number of Catholic prelates were present last night, among them being Archbishop Farley, Bishop Cusick, Bishop C. E. McDonnell of Brooklyn, and many of the clergy of New York, Brooklyn, and New Jersey dioceses.

Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan and his staff represented the President, and J. F. O'Brien the Governor. Charles F. Murphy had the costliest box in the house. Mayor McClellan was not there, but Mayor Mark Fagan of Jersey City was present.

The Garden was decorated with the Papal colors, and also with the colors of the order. The drill of 500 Knights of the Fourth Degree Corps was headed by Master William J. McGinley and Capt. P. J. McGuire of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. The drill ended with the "Papal salute."

It was estimated that 8,000 couples were in the grand march, which was led by Grand Knight William J. Murphy, recently a Broadway patrolman. The orchestra was made up of over 250 musicians.

SALVATION BOX ROBBED.

Imposter in the Army's Uniform and Companion Caught.

Sidney B. Mackey of 109 Orient Avenue, Jersey City, and Arnold Smith, 17 years old, of 86½ Virginia Avenue, Jersey City, were arrested and held at the West 100th Street Station yesterday afternoon. Smith was charged with having taken the money out of the Salvation Army box in Leo W. Geisler's drug store at 172 West 105th Street. Mackey, according to the police, was formerly a Captain in the Salvation Army, and was discharged.

Geisler had been warned by the Salvation Army to look out for impostors who were collecting from the boxes. Smith walked into the drug store at 4:30 o'clock, wearing a Salvation Army cap, and after announcing that he was a collector, proceeded to empty the money into a canvas bag. The druggist questioned his right to take the money and Smith hurried out.

Geisler ran after him, and saw Smith join Mackey, who was waiting outside with a big valise. Geisler yelled for the police, and Smith and Mackey ran. Policemen Eckweller and Ruth caught them after Mackey had thrown the valise over a fence.

Smith, according to the police, confessed that he had been robbing the boxes under Mackey's direction. The valise contained wrenches and jimmies.

OPPOSING NEW TAX BILL.

Bankers Fear Deposits of Non-Residents Would Be Assessed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—The Saxe-Stanley bill to tax personal property of non-residents, wherever it is found in this State, was ordered to third reading to-night in the Assembly and referred back to the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment for a hearing on Mr. Stanley's request. A hearing was asked for by George N. Webster, attorney for some New York banks. Chairman Wade said the hearing would be on Feb. 14.

Mr. Webster said that his clients contended that the bill would cause non-resident depositors to draw down their accounts heavily each year to avoid taxation, and the consequence would be a money panic.

Senator Saxe said to-night:

"The bill does no more than to amend the tax law to conform with decisions of the courts, and with settled principles of the taxation of non-residents throughout the United States.

"A bank in New York City which has a deposit of a bank outside of New York merely owes that much. The debt is in New York and connot be taxed. As the law is construed to-day by the Assessors, a wealthy resident of Rhode Island can keep in New York a mansion full of valuables and pay no taxes thereon, while his next-door neighbor is liable to pay on all his belongings."

Alfred H. Curtis, President of the New York State Bankers' Association, and of the National Bank of North America, will go to Albany to-day at the head of the delegation to appear in behalf of their own trust company bill and also to urge that the Saxe-Stanley bill be ameneded to exempt specifically money on deposit from the operations of the act.

Dr. Fowler's Condition More Grave.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Dr. George Ryerson Fowler's condition is reported at the hospital at 11:30 to-night as "very critical, indeed," and it was believed that the chance of his surviving the night was remote.

Preacher's Body in a Well.

VALDOSTA, Ga., Feb. 5.—The Rev. J. G. Martin, a Baptist minister, was found dead in six feet of water in a well early to-day, with a 150-pound weight tied to his neck. The indications were that he had committed suicide.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

2:45 A. M.—1,687 Madison Avenue; Charles Braunstein; damage trifling.
5:30 A. M.—7 Gouverneur Street; Samuel Beerman; damage none.
8:45 A. M.—115 West Forty-second Street; Albert James; no damage.
10:30 A. M.—513 East 151st Street; John Jansky; damage slight.
11:20 A. M.—508 East 148th Street; Robert Huson; damage $15.
12:20 P. M.—1,023 Boston Road; Emma Klauss; damage, $400.
12:35 P. M.—333 First Avenue; Shopp & Kirk; damage, $55.
12:55 P. M.—2,547 Eighth Avenue; Mary Killett; damage, $30.
12:55 P. M.—209 East Ninety-sixth Street; Sarah Edelstein; damage, $15.
2 P. M.—420 Avenue A; Henry Hendricks; damage, $10.
2 P. M.—141 Lenox Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $500.
2:25 P. M.—64 Rutgers Street; Sam Davis; damage trifling.
3:50 P. M.—100 West 117th Street; Dr. Landan; damage trifling.
3:55 P. M.—525 West 144th Street; owner unknown; damage, $100.
4:10 P. M.—31 West Forty-ninth Street; Joseph R. Bunk; damage, $10,000.
4:25 P. M.—287 Seventh Street; Morris Sutz; damage, $150.
4:45 P. M.—580 Washington Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
5:20 P. M.—1,848 Second Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.
6:45 P. M.—117 Hester Street; Nathan Cohen; damage, $10.
7:35 P. M.—201 East Seventy-fifth Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.
8:15 P. M.—57 East Sixtieth Street; Mrs. Samuel Goldberger; damages, $300.
8:25 P. M.—111 Essex Street; owner unknown; damage, $300.
9:15 P. M.—129 Manhattan Avenue; Dr. James McInerney; damage trifling.
9:40 P. M.—162d St. and Park Avenue; New York Central Railroad; damage trifling.
10:40 P. M.—774 West 148th Street; owner unknown; damage, $75.
11 P. M.—554 West 132d Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

Dry Cleaning

DEODORIZES—just the properties required for the cleaning of shirt waists. It makes them sanitary clean, fresh and wholesome.

Barrett, Nephews & Co.

Est'd 1819 Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment

Four Offices in Columbus Ave.

304, near 74th St. | Telephones in
338, corner 76th St. | all offices. We
556, corner 97th St. | call when re-
912, near 104th St. L. | quested.

24 other stores in New York. See telephone book for addresses.

THE MOST DELICIOUS CUP OF HOT CHOCOLATE SERVED CAN BE ENJOYED AT Huyler's TEN GREATER NEW YORK STORES, MADE FROM Huyler's COCOA

THE SAME AS SOLD IN CANS AT OUR STORES & BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WHY NOT USE IT IN YOUR HOME?

Superfluous Hair

permanently removed. Free trial treatment at office demonstrating latest scientific method. Registered 905, Washington; NO ELECTRICITY OR POISONS. Sample package $1 by mail. Mme. MAYME, Face Specialist, 320 Fifth Avenue, 32d St. Tel. 5557 Mad. Sq.

Fiction makes a magazine good. Facts make it great. In McClure's Magazine for March, 7 good stories—5 great articles. 10 cents, all news stands; $1 a year.

PARADE FOR NORDENSKJOLD.

1,000 Swedes Hail Antarctic Explorer —Then Engineers Dine Him.

Prof. Otto Nordenskjöld, the antarctic explorer, was the guest of honor at a dinner given at the Hotel Savoy last evening by the Engineers' Club of Brooklyn. The Associated Swedish Societies took the opportunity to give expression to their appreciation of the value of the explorer's discoveries to the world of science.

The plans were well arranged, and included a big torchlight procession up Fifth Avenue. A thousand Swedes met at Maennerchor Hall, in Fifty-sixth Street, east of Third Avenue, and organized the parade, under the leadership of Ernst Lundgren, who acted as Grand Marshal.

Carrying torches, Chinese lanterns, and gay banners, the column marched by way of Fifty-seventh Street to Fifth Avenue and up to the hotel. Prof. Nordenskjöld had been apprised of the approach of his countrymen, and with his wife stepped out on the balcony as the head of the parade reached the hotel. He was greeted with cheering, after which Mr. Lundgren made a little speech, telling the explorer how much they all thought of him. Prof. Nordenskjöld thanked them briefly. Then there was moore cheering and waving of banners, and the parade broke up.

The explorer will sail for Europe on La Gascogne on Thursday. He went to Washington after the dinner.

23.

States

Massachusetts, California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming and Hawaii.

At the National Insurance Convention held in Chicago February 2—last Friday—the above named twenty-three States

Endorsed the Annual Distribution of Dividends to Policy Holders.

My long experience in the capacity of Adviser to those contemplating life insurance has made me familiar with the different forms of policies issued by ALL companies—particularly those that DISTRIBUTE DIVIDENDS YEARLY. My knowledge of the facts as they exist may be the means of saving you considerable time, money and worry.

I will give you any information concerning any form of policy issued on this plan—either through the mail or personal consultation—free of expense.

Telephone Connection.
OFFICE, 135 BROADWAY.
ROBERT A. SASSEEN.

JAMES STREET GOES TO JAIL.

Ex-Steamship Company President Arrested for Non-Support.

James Street, former President of the Street Steamship Company of New York, was arrested yesterday in Jersey City on a warrant issued by Mayor Clark of Englewood, N. J. The complaint was made by Mrs. Street, who charged her husband with non-support. Street claims a residence at 39 Mercer Street, Jersey City. Miss Saida Miller, whose name was mentioned in connection with Street's at the time he separated from his wife last Summer, resides with her mother in a flat at 260 Barrow Street, about three blocks away. Police Justice Higgins held Street to await the action of Mayor Clark. A detective later took him to Englewood.

Street was arraigned last night in Englewood upon the complaint of the Poormaster, whose complaint was based upon the allegations of Mrs. Street. Street was ordered to furnish $500 bond to pay his wife $8 a week for the support of herself and children. Up to a late hour he had not obtained a bondsman and was locked up at the Englewood Police station. In case he does not furnish a bondsman by to-day he will stand committed to the Bergen County Jail.

Gen. Felix Agnus Under the Knife.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 5.—Gen. Felix Agnus, for the past quarter of a century publisher of the Baltimore American, was operated on at the Johns Hopkins Hospital to-day for appendicitis.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Fifth Ave. Auction Rooms (Inc.)

333 to 341 Fourth Avenue,

Southeast Corner 25th Street.

Wm. B. Norman, Auctioneer.

Now on Exhibition,

The T. Idsumi Collection.

REMARKABLE EXAMP

Editorial.

IF a man is dishonest in his dealings or unfaithful with his friends; if he is not truthful and fails to keep promises, it's an apt phrase to say "crooked as a rail fence." Another comparison from a rail fence is the evil of wastefulness, for rail fence in its zigzag course uses up much extra space without performing its functions as well as a straight fence.

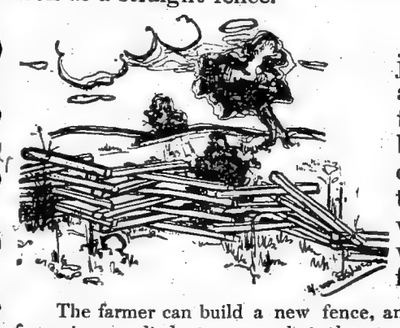

A crooked policy is just as bad for a store as a crooked fence is for the farmer. It brings a store into disrepute and wastes the patronage which would come to it were methods straightforward.

The farmer can build a new fence, and the evil of the crooked fence is remedied at once; but the store cannot straighten out a crooked reputation so quickly. The way to do is to *start* with a straight policy.

The Simpson Crawford store owes its great success to the fulfillment of promises. Not merely the written or spoken promise, but the implied promise as well—the obligation to make right whatever proves unsatisfactory, regardless of technical quibbling.

An interesting exhibit of dainty effects in 1906 wash goods.

A BRILLIANT display of sheer and dainty washable fabrics for Spring and Summer. New mercerized cottons, almost as soft and lustrous as silk, in a great variety of patterns—fine sheer organdies in all the new floral designs which have won the smiling encomiums of Fashion—cotton check taffetas, organdies, voiles, swisses and a great variety of other weaves which will delight the feminine heart. The low prices, too, will prove a happy surprise. Main Floor.

19c silk mull, per yard, 12½c.—28 inches wide—chiffon finish, in white, cream, light blue, pink, lavender, nile, gray, tan, cardinal, yellow and black.

25c German linen finished suiting, yd. 15c
32 inches wide—looks like the imported dress linen that sells at 50c per yard. In white, light, medium and dark blue, reseda and brown.

29c fine sheer organdies, 18c
In white grounds with those beautiful colored floral designs; also in dark grounds with dainty pink and lavender roses.

25c imported cotton check taffetas, yd. 19c
27 inches wide, in black and white, light blue and white, navy and white, green and white, pink and white, red and white.

35c organdie voiles, per yard, 18c
Fine sheer fabric—is lighter than a voile—firmer than an organdie. Comes in the best French floral designs with check effects.

DELIGHTFUL AND CONVENIENT—OUR EIGHTH FLOOR RESTAURANT.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Annual sale of silk and sateen petticoats.

$4 taffeta silk petticoats, 2.95.
Splendid quality—black and changeable colors—trimmed with accordion plaiting and tiny ruffles—percaline underlay.

6.50 taffeta silk petticoats, 4.90.
In black, plaids, small checks and changeable colors—some have sectional flounces; others have flaring flounce—side plaiting and row ruche; also the new shirred ruffle, finished with fine tucks.

Silk petticoats, 6.95.
In dark changeable shades—full circular flounces—trimmed with full ruchings, shirrings and ruffles.

2.95 heatherbloom petticoats, 1.95.
Trimmed with umbrella flounce—tucked and finished with sectional ruffles. Special value.

Black sateen petticoats at 75c.
A good, reliable quality, with deep accordion plaiting or full ruffles—handsomely stitched and finished..75c

Other sateen petticoats, 1.00, 1.25 and 1.75.

The new grays—1906 Spring dress goods.

THESE are the fabrics most heartily recommended by exclusive dressmakers for the new Spring suits. The distinctive new effects and the excellent quality in connection with the tempting prices make this, our advance Spring showing, one of exceptional interest. Whether you desire to make a selection now or not we urge you to inspect the display, as it will give you many valuable ideas for Spring suits. It is going to be a season of gray. Special patterns that will not be shown later. Main Floor.

English mohairs at 59c.
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER SUITS—FULL 45 INCHES WIDE.
Black and white shepherd checks in small and medium designs, beautiful silk lustre, dust proof.

All-wool taffeta checks, 1.25
WHITE AND GRAY, AND GRAY AND WHITE—45 INCHES.
Also 46 inch Panama suitings in overplaids of white, gray and reseda entwined with heliotrope, gray, white, and purple entwined with reseda.

Gray worsted suitings, 75c.
NEW SPRING COLOR COMBINATIONS—42 INCHES WIDE.
Overplaids of white and gray entwined with heliotrope, and gray and white entwined with black and white, and gray entwined with white.

Very wide gray suitings at $1.
45, 50 AND 56 IN. WIDE—NEW TAFFETA CHECKS.
Including the 45 inch all-wool taffeta checks in combination of gray and white; 50 inch melange pinchecked gray mohair suitings in light and medium colorings, superior high silk lustre, and 56 inch silver and pearl gray Panama suitings in Scotch effects, sponged and shrunk.

Wool taffeta suitings, 1.50.
46 INCHES—GRAY—ALSO CASSIMERE SUITINGS.
Light gray colorings in the overplaid combinations of Alice blue and white, entwined with reseda in combinations of gray and reseda, entwined with helio; also medium gray suitings with white pin stripes and checks, this season's newest color combinations.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

The new 1906 Marie Antoinette silks.

THE new silk fabric which has come in answer to the demand for something out of the ordinary, something to relieve the monotony of silk material, the similarity of which, for several seasons, has become a trifle wearisome. Fashion says the time is ripe for *brocades*, and they have come. MARIE ANTOINETTE is a rich, beautiful brocade silk which resembles that found in old portraits of court dames in the reign of the beautiful unfortunate queen whose name it bears. Comes in classic, historic and conventional designs, in each of which the lacy effect is a salient feature.

Price $1.25 a yard

PROMINENT dressmakers and style creators are delighted with MARIE ANTOINETTE, in which they see wonderful possibilities in the way of "stunning" coats and costumes for Spring, as well as gowns for day and evening wear on ceremonious occasions. It runs the entire gamut of choice colors and shades for day and evening wear, and is, therefore, not only adaptable for modish coats and costumes of every description, but also for evening gowns, negligees, kimonos and children's coats it is ideal. Main Floor.

Special values { 4,000 yards 23-inch colored all-silk crepe de chine—street and evening shades—value 69c. Special **48c**

$1.50 black dress taffeta, $1.
36 inches wide—a beautiful highly finished silk—guaranteed to wear—rich black—extra heavy.

75c. imported habutai at 59c.
Lyon warp print and broceded habutai in colors and white—extremely desirable for waists and dresses.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Final price reductions on furs.

AT last we have had some fur weather—had it come earlier in the year there would be no such bargains as these obtainable in New York—but we've put the final low prices upon every garment and cannot alter matters now. Third Floor.

We are advising our customers to buy furs for next year even though they do not need them for the balance of this winter. Furs will never be so low again. This year the market was overdone—next year count on a scarcity.

75 stylish broadcloth coats, made of the finest broadcloth, some with straps—48 inches long—in black and brown—with fine Siberian squirrel linings—large shawl collars of lynx, squirrel or sable squirrel. All reduced ⅓ to half former prices.

25 nearseal coats.
Box front—fitted back—finest close nap skins—collars, revers—trimmed with squirrel, marten or mink, formerly sold up to $65.00, now at.....$45.00

$245 Alaska seal coats $178
24 inches long, with new shawl collar or square collar and lapels of very choice skins.....$178.00

Baum marten scarfs.
2 skin baum marten scarfs—with heads and tails.....19.50
4 skin fancy scarfs—with heads, tails and paws.....42.50
3 skin baum marten fancy scarfs—with heads and tails.....29.50
4 skin baum marten pillow muffs with tails.....32.50
Very finest dark baum marten pillow muff, with tails and paws.....$59

Royal ermine.
$32 long pure white Ascots.....22.50
$40 large pillow muffs.....24.50

Sabled or gray squirrel coats $49.
Variety of 6 newest beautiful models richly lined and finished; were sold up to $79, now at.....$49

Men's fur lined coats $45.
Fine broadcloth, lined with dark muskrat skins—fine Persian lamb collars; reduced from $69.50 to. $45
Persian lamb coats of the finest Leipsic dyed skins, were $179, now.....$139
Persian lamb coat with chinchilla or mink collar and lapels, was $175, now $129
Russian pony auto coat, beaver collar and cuffs.....$79
Natural mink box coat of very finest dark natural skins—30 in., was $850, $590
$50 Persian paw blouse coats....$29.50
$150 imported model caracul coat....$89

Blended mink muffs.
Medium size—well finished.....8.50
7 and 8 stripe large pillow muffs.12.50
Square muffs—selected skins at.14.50

Mink scarfs and muffs.
Mink—4 skin scarfs—with heads and tails, value $32, at.....24.50
Mink—3 skin scarf—with heads and tail, claws; value $30.....22.50
Natural mink pelerines.....$45
Very fine dark mink pillow muffs—6 striped, at.....$45

Black lynx.
Pillow muffs, value $30, at.....17.50
Long Ascot ties, value $30, at...17.50

Gray squirrel.
8.50 long Ascot ties.....5.95
7.50 fancy Ascots, at.....4.95
$10 large pillow muffs.....6.50

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Latest fad the new fish scale belts.

We have these belts for the smallest price in New York

50c.

Made of hundreds of little films of metal resembling the scales on a fish—mounted on a groundwork of cloth—something like the work done by the armourers of ancient date.

When clasped around the waist these belts look like a shining band of steel, but they have the pliability of leather—something new. Main Floor.

We are among the first to show these belts in New York. The exclusive houses will ask you double our price....50c

New models in women's coats.

THE incoming of the new Spring styles calls for radical reductions in Winter styles—rather paradoxical, isn't it, with the best part of the Winter to come, but such is the law of trade. Third Floor.

First let us tell you about the new Spring suits and coats. Creations in voiles and panamas will be the foremost styles this year—in fact everything points to these materials as the most approved fabrics. Light colors too will predominate.

Dame Fashion has not even a glance for anything but plain, neat effects—fancy furbelows, etc., have no part in the new Spring creations.

The advance guard is here. We're ready with practical hints, and you must come here to catch the correct trend of Spring fashions.

New 1906 skirts for immediate wear.
Fashion's favorite fabric—the new French voiles—two models gored circular with bands of taffeta; also the Duchess style—made over heavy silk taffeta—very dressy, at.....19.75

The new 1906 circular skirt.
Stunning models portraying the correct style effect—made in fancy light mixtures of blue and black panamas—just the thing for early wear, at.....5.95

Clearing out the Winter coats.

Kerseys, heavy cheviots and tweeds—semi-fitting or full circular effects—plainly tailored or trimmed effects. Sold regularly up to 27.50. At.....15.00

9.75 for ¾ length coats that were formerly priced at 14.75—made of heavy Winter materials—plain colors or fancy mixtures.

19.75 for broadcloth coats formerly priced at 34.75—all black—new models. A fine, fashionable, loose, boxy garment—lined with light gray satin and trimmed with silk braid—suitable for automobiling or evening wear.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Odd lots of men's and women's underwear

WE ARE clearing up all the broken lines of underwear left over from inventory—a large quantity owing to tardy business during the warm weather of December and January. Though Winter is upon us now, we can't stop our clearing sales, and reap the profits that might have been ours had conditions been different.

Men's mercerized cotton and natural wool underwear—these are broken lines, with drawers, but you will find lots of shirts of several different numbers. Value $1 to $1.50. Special at **50c**

Men's pure wool underwear, 89c.
Men's pure white wool shirts and drawers—never sold for less than $1.25, all sizes, strictly firsts and non-shrinkable, at.....89c

Wright's sanitary fleeced underwear, 89c.

Men's 1.50 medium weight underwear, 95c.

Men's 2.50 natural wool union suits, 1.75.

Children's sample lot of vests and pants—medium and small sizes. Regular 50c. values, at...12½c

Children's maco cotton rib union suits, a thoroughly reliable grade, 50c. values, at.....29c

Women's knit underwear, 25c.
Medium and heavy weight maco cotton rib, very elastic. The vests are high neck and long sleeves. Drawers are French bands, ankle length. Regularly sold at 50c.; special at.... **25c**

Women's 75c. union suits at 50c.
Extraordinary value in light union suits—low neck—sleeveless—umbrella bottoms, with various styles of lace bottoms. Silk taped neck and lace neck and armlets. Main Floor.

Women's black and natural all wool Ypsilanti tights—medium weight. Regular value and catalogued at $1.75. Special at **1.10**

Vassar union suits at 1.15.
Vassar is the name which the makers have given to a certain brand of union suits specially made with reference to its hygienic qualities. One style is all cotton—the other, part cotton and part wool. $2 is the regular price. For this sale..... **1.15**

Ypsilanti all wool union suits, less than half, 1.50.

Housekeepers keep close watch on our china sales.

IT PAYS them to do so, especially when we offer such remarkable values as have been the subjects of sale here the past few weeks, but the end is not yet. We've another big treat ready to-day. It includes all kinds of fancy decorated china in small pieces and sets; also several special lots of dinner sets at great price reductions.

The savings average a third on the dinner sets, but many of the smaller pieces are reduced fully half. The assortments are large—the china of splendid quality.

Fine decorated fancy china.
50c decorated mayonnaise bowls and plates.....20c
25c sugar and cream sets.19c
75c teapot, sugar and cream sets.....50c
75c salad bowls.....50c
75c chop trays.....50c
25c cups and saucers.....15c
1.50 bread trays.....1.00
75c cracker jars.....50c
30c bonbon dishes.....20c

Dinner sets at very special prices.
12.00 Porcelain dinner sets of 100 pieces.....9.00
13.50 English Porcelain dinner set of 100 pieces.....10.00
30.00 Theo. Haviland dinner set of 100 pieces.....19.00
50.00 Theo. Haviland dinner sets of 100 pieces.....35.00
75.00 Theo. Haviland dinner sets of 100 pieces.....50.00

$20 Austrian China dinner set, $15.
This is one of the prettiest decorations we have ever had or seen in dinner ware. It is a neat spray and leaf effect on dainty thin Austrian China. All the hollow pieces have gilt handles, and the flat pieces gilt edges.

50 doz. Ramikins and plates at 25c.
Not one worth less than 39c. They are in all conceivable shapes and all richly decorated. Have just 50 dozen of them to close. This is a rare opportunity, and one you cannot afford to miss.

50 doz. Theo. Haviland plates at 19c.
They are in numerous decorations and in breakfast and tea sizes. Another rare opportunity.

3.00 Japanese umbrella stands, specially reduced to.....$2

75c. cuspidors in blue, green, maroon, &c., reduced to. 50c

Sale of German beer steins—a chance for stein collectors; also suitable for wall racks. A lot to pick from, at.....1.25

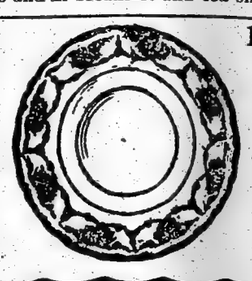

100 dozen etched gas globes, 15c.—These globes were made to sell at 25c. Only have them to fit 4-inch rings. So, if your gas rings are 5-inch, it will pay you to change them to 4-inch, and get these globes—4-inch rings, to close, each. **15c**

Kuppenheimer Watershed--the fashionable man's rain coat.

TIME was when a rain coat was a heavy, clumsy, ill-looking garment of oilskin or rubber—but to-day the rain coat is one of the most fashionable garments in the wardrobe of the carefully dressed man. Second Floor.

The new rain coat is a light overcoat as serviceable for bright sunshiny days as for the wettest weather. The material is just the same as goes into other high grade overcoats, except that it has been treated by a special process, which makes it proof against rain.

Makers vie with each other in the manufacture of these latter day rain coats, but the highest expression of the tailor's art is found to-day in the "watershed from the House of Kuppenheimer." Has the style and grace characteristic of the best custom tailor garments.

$15 to $30 We let you choose to-day from 50 different styles in these rain or shine overcoats. All new Spring models—a display that has no equal in New York. Fabrics are worsteds, cheviots and thibets, 52 inches in length. Our prices.....$15 to $30

☞ NOTE.—The Kuppenheimer label is sufficient guarantee.

PATTERSON SAYS CAUCUS VIOLATES STATE RIGHTS

Democratic Senator's Resolution Denounces His Party's Action.

HOT DEBATE IS PROMISED

Bailey and Tillman Expected to Fight Hard and Republicans May Take a Hand.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Smarting under the lash of the party whip, Senator Patterson of Colorado turned on his Democratic associates in the Senate to-day in a way that startled them and astonished the Republicans who had not been let in on the secret.

He introduced a resolution condemning any attempt to control the vote of a Senator as "an invasion of the rights of a State," and saying that the action of the Democratic caucus of Saturday, which declared that the Democrats should oppose the Santo Domingo treaty was "in plain violation of the spirit and intent of the Constitution." He gave notice that he will make remarks upon it to-morrow.

Never before in the history of the Senate, so far as the Senators present could remember, had a Senator thus risen to attack his party caucus. To the Democrats his action came as a complete surprise. Some of the leading Republicans were informed beforehand, because Senator Lodge, after Saturday's caucus, had prepared a resolution similar to that of Senator Patterson and had withheld it because Mr. Patterson claimed the right to fight his own battle.

When Mr. Patterson arose there was a complete hush in the chamber. As the Clerk read his long resolution the Democratic leaders sat and glowered upon him and seemed impatient to launch an attack upon him at once. The resolution began as follows:

"Whereas, The Constitution of the United States provides that the Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislatures thereof, and that each Senator shall have one vote; and,

"Whereas, Each Senator, before assuming the duties of his office, is required to solemnly swear or affirm that he will support and defend the Constitution of the United States, and that he will faithfully discharge the duties of the office upon which he is about to enter."

It then set out the fact that the Democratic Senators had called a caucus because of reports that several Democratic Senators might vote on "a certain pending matter" contrary to the views of a majority of the party, and when it was found that such was the condition resolutions were passed declaring that it was the Democratic policy to oppose the Santo Domingo treaty. The resolution then continued:

"Whereas, The apparent purpose of said resolutions and actions was to improperly induce or coerce Democratic Senators who might believe that the best interests of the country required the ratification of said treaty and because thereof held it to be their duty to vote for its ratification and into disregarding that part of their oaths in which they declared that they would faithfully discharge their duties of the office of Senators, therefore be it:

"Resolved, first, That such action by the said, or any other, caucus is in plain violation of the spirit and intent of the Constitution of the United States.

"Second, That for two-thirds or any other number of the Senators of any party to meet and declare that 'it shall be the duty' of any Senator to vote upon any question other than as his own convictions impel him, is a plain violation of the manifest intent and spirit of the Constitution all have sworn to uphold and defend.

"Third—That the 'one vote' the Constitution declares each Senator shall have is his own vote and not the vote of any other, or of any number of other Senators, and for a Senator to cast that 'one vote' against his convictions of right and duty in the premises is to disfranchise his State in the Senate and to deprive it of the representation in that body the Constitution provides it shall have.

"Fourth—That when any number of Senators by combination or otherwise undertake through any species of coercion to induce other Senators to vote except as their judgments and consciences tell them, it is an invasion of the rights of a State to equal representation with other States in the Senate, and is subversive of their rights to equal representation, and the votes of its Senators in the Senate that the Constitution has provided for.

"Fifth—That the Senator who permits any body of other Senators to declare and define for him what his duty is in the matter of his vote in the Senate and who casts his vote in response to such interferences, votes not as a Senator from his own State, but as a Senator from the other States, and he augments the power of the other States beyond that permitted by the Constitution and weakens and degrades the power of his own State in the Senate, in violation of the spirit of the Constitution.

"Sixth—That for any Senator to vote except as his judgment and sense of duty under his oath of office requires, is to degrade the high office of Senator and to assail the dignity and standing of the Senate of the United States—qualities possessed in such high degree by no other legislative body in the world."

When the reading was finished Senator Patterson and Senator Tillman, who has been leading the fight against the treaty, arose at the same moment. Mr. Tillman evidently feared that Mr. Patterson intended to make a speech then. Mr. Patterson received recognition from the Chair.

"Does the Senator from Colorado yield to the Senator from South Carolina?" asked the Vice President, but before Mr. Patterson could reply Mr. Tillman stated that he merely rose to make inquiry as to the parliamentary status.

"Is it a question of personal privelege?" he asked, and Mr. Patterson responded in the negative.

"I object to consideration this morning," said Mr. Tillman.

"There is no intention of asking consideration at this time," responded Mr. Patterson. "The resolution is of such a character that no harm can come from its lying over. I ask that the consideration of the resolution be postponed until to-morrow and give notice that I shall then ask to be heard on it."

The further consideration of the resolution was accordingly postponed for twenty-four hours.

There can be no possibility of averting a debate, as the question Mr. Patterson has raised is a personal and privileged one. Besides, the Republican Senators, who are pleased with his action, would to a man stand by him.

Patterson is one of the ablest lawyers on the Democratic side and has a bitter tongue. It is believed he will deal with his fellow-Senators unsparingly and throw down the gauntlet boldly to Senator Bailey and Senator Tillman to meet him in a forensic duel to the finish. Senator Lodge and perhaps other Republicans will help him and some of the Democrats who opposed caucus action may take a hand. The resolution raises a new question as to the rights of Senators generally, so that there is much scope for animated discussion and wide margin for difference of opinion.

SECRETARY ROOT'S COMMENT.

Thinks Democrats Admit That the Treaty Could Be Passed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Secretary Root to-day, when asked his opinion of the action of the Democratic Senatorial caucus on the Santo Domingo treaty, said:

"I regard the action of the caucus as establishing a conclusive presumption that the treaty has received the approval of more than two-thirds of the Senate. Else why was the caucus called? It is true that the treaty may not receive the constitutional two-thirds of the votes necessary to give it effect, but if so that would be the direct result of the caucus action."

McLAURIN BOUND BY CAUCUS.

Mississippi Senator Will Vote Against the Santo Domingo Treaty.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 5.—United States Senator McLaurin was in the city to-day on his way to Washington.

He gave out a statement that he would be bound by the action of the Senate Democratic caucus of Saturday, and would vote against the Santo Domingo treaty.

PRESIDENT SCORES TAYLOR.

Glad Lieutenant Who Humiliated a Sergeant Was Punished.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Saying that "the uniform of the enlisted man is a badge of honor," President Roosevelt has approved the sentence of Lieut. Roy I. Taylor to lose twelve files because he told a Sergeant to change his seat in a theatre.

Sergt. Patrick J. Butler was in a theatre at New London, Conn., on Oct. 2 when Lieut. Taylor, who had a seat behind him and knew the people sitting near him, asked him to move. The matter came to the ears of the officer's superiors and he was placed on trial. The President's letter follows:

"In my judgment Lieut. Taylor committed one of the most serious faults which any officer can commit. I am glad that he was reduced twelve files. It is a pleasure to record the fact that his offense was altogether exceptional in the body to which he belongs; I know of no other officer who has ever been guilty of similar misconduct.

"There is no body of men in this country of similar size which merits so well of the country as the body of officers and enlisted men in the army and navy of the United States. Not only should the country as a whole jealously guard the interests of these men and regard their honor as being identified to a peculiar degree and in a peculiar sense with its own, but the members of the body should themselves feel the same jealous careness to uphold the honor and standing of all connected with it. Above all this should be the object of the officers as regards the enlisted men.

"The more civilized a nation is, the more honestly desirous it is of securing peace, the greater should be the care with which it fosters and encourages the preservation of the military virtues among its citizens; and in no way can this be better achieved than by a resolute effort to secure proper recognition for the enlisted men of the army and navy.

"The uniform of the enlisted man is a badge of honor. It entitles him to peculiar consideration. It shows that in the great majority of cases he has learned those habits of self-command, of self-restraint, of obedience, and of fearlessness in the face of danger which put him above most of his fellows who have not possessed similar privileges. To strive to discriminate against him in any way is literally an infamy; for it is in reality one of the most serious offenses which can be committed against the stability and greatness of our Nation.

"If a hotel keeper or the owner of a theatre or any other public resort attempts such discrimination, everything possible should be done by all good citizens to make the man attempting it feel the full weight of a just popular resentment, and if possible legal proceedings should be taken against him.

"As for the commissioned officers, it both is and must be their pride alike to train the enlisted man how to do his duty and to see that the enlisted man who does his duty is held in honor and respect."

NEW RULES FOR CHINESE.

Secretary Metcalf Approves Revision of Regulations for Inspection.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Secretary Metcalf of the Department of Commerce and Labor to-day approved the report of the special committee, composed of Assistant Secretary Murray, Solicitor Sims, and Richard Campbell, of the Bureau of Immigration, providing for revision of twenty-four of the existing regulations under which Chinese may enter and reside in the United States. The changes are all in the direction of liberal treatment of the Chinese.

Besides certain alterations that promise to avoid delay in landing Chinese who apply for admission, others have been made where possible with a view to avoiding any action that would seem offensive. One example of this is the discontinuance of the Bertillon system of identification.

Administrative officers will be required to advise Chinese persons, either laborers or of the exempted class, before their departure from the United States of the conditions upon which they will be admitted upon their return. Upon this point the officers will be directed to use special care, so that no Chinese person who has a right to reside in this country shall be allowed to depart under a mistaken impression.

Provisions are also made for notification of Chinese persons who have been denied admission at the ports of entry of their right to appeal to the Secretary, such notice to be in Chinese. The Chinese Consul, if there be such an officer at the port of entry, will be notified of the adverse action so that he may have the opportunity to interest himself in behalf of his countrymen.

SUICIDE BY AGREEMENT?

Man and Woman Disappeared Jan. 30—Their Bodies Found Yesterday.

The finding in the Hudson River at Yonkers yesterday of the body of Miss Frances Strauss and the discovery at Riverdale of the body of a man which has been taken to the Morgue in this city, and which is believed to be that of Frank D. Kitchell, has given rise here to the belief that the man and the woman drowned themselves together by agreement. Both had been missing since Jan. 30.

Miss Strauss and Mr. Kitchell had been together a great deal for some time. The young woman is a sister of Mrs. Jacob Wolff, whose husband is connected with the Metropolitan Cigar Company. The young woman's body was found yesterday morning. She had been in this country only since June.

The man's body was found later in the day some distance down the river. Coroner Weisendanger has commenced an investigation. No information can be obtained from the family here.

S/W Tips

To judge a typewriter desk by its finish is as superficial a test as to hire a stenographer on account of a fair complexion.

It takes wearing quality to prove real merit.

Globe Desks are built to stand severe tests of long duration.

The Globe-Wernicke Co.

380-382 Broadway, Cor. White.

LITTLEFIELD ATTACKS COMMERCE COMMISSION

Declares It Is Incompetent to Govern the Railroads.

SHARP TALK BY GROSVENOR

Will Be Glad to See the Rate Bill Go to the Senate for Amendment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The House debate on railway rate regulation was enlivened to-day by two rock-ribbed Republicans, Littlefield of Maine, who spoke in vehement opposition to the Hepburn bill, and Grosvenor of Ohio, who sharply criticised it.

Littlefield is against it, root, stem, and branch, against the existing law, the proposed law, and against any other law like either of them. He took the floor on the opening of the session at 11 o'clock, and spoke at the rate of about 200 words a minute until almost 1 o'clock. He began by declaring that there is no such demand in the country for the proposed legislation as had been pictured.

Then he pitched into the Inter-State Commerce Commission by asserting that, although it was true that the railroads had made mistakes, there could be no doubt that the commission had made more, and was incompetent and inefficient.

"I'll demonstrate from the records the utter incapacity of this commission to take charge of this great business," he shouted. "In thirty-two cases of complaint of unjust discrimination the verdict of the commission has been reviewed by the courts. In eight cases the commission was sustained and in twenty-four cases it was not sustained. In other words, there is three times as great a probability that the commission will be wrong as that it will be right. The 'square deal' is an almighty sight oftener talked about than put in practice, but this is one square deal that we don't want practiced any more.

"I for one will not accept the invitation to turn over to this indeterminate commission, which has demonstrated its incapacity, the vast interests it is proposed by this bill to put into its hands.

"This is a political commission. The President's power over it is supreme. The provision that four of them shall be of one political party and three of the other is utterly futile. A vicious man in the White House could arbitrarily remove three of the Commissioners, and no power on earth could make him appoint others in their places. But four is a quorum, and three is a majority of a quorum.

"They know nothing about either the railroad business or the other great business interests of the country. If you turn over the railroad business to such hands you will not only ruin the railroads, but all those other enormous business interests which have been developed and made possible by the railroads."

Mr. Littlefield confined himself entirely to an attack upon the general project of railroad supervision by a commission, and did not undertake to propose any remedy for existing evils.

Gen. Grosvenor, however, had a remedy at hand, and he proposed it in very simple terms.

"Why not say to the railroads," he asked, "you shall give to every man along your line the same facilities that you give to any of them, and if you do not we will suspend your charter and turn you out!"

He announced that at the proper time he would offer an amendment substantially embodying his idea. This amendment will provide that no Director, officer, agent, or employe of any railroad or other carrier of freight shall be interested directly or indirectly in furnishing material or supplies to such company or in the business of transportation as a common carrier of freight or passengers on the roads owned or controlled by such company. In other words, railroad men are to be confined to the railroad business.

"There is nothing novel about this," said Gen. Grosvenor, when he had his amendment read. "I have copied the exact words of the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania. If that had been in force in Pennsylvania the enormous coal strike of three years ago would not have happened. If that were in force today in the great coal-producing States of the Union, the strike of 600,000 coal miners that now menaces the institutions of our country would not be a possibility because there would have been no contest between the opposing interests. This is the law of Pennsylvania in substance and effect; the only difficulty about the Constitution of Pennsylvania is that there is a question of ownership of the Pennsylvania Legislature."

Gen. Grosvenor held up a copy of the Hepburn bill, and said: "I maintain that there is not a word here which has added to or detracted from the Elkins law. But a genius drew this bill, and he has ingeniously left the Pullman car people out of it. In my opinion the quicker we get rid of this bill the better, especially as it will then go to a place where it can be discussed and amended."

With that slap at the rules of the House, of which he is usually one of the stanchest supporters, Grosvenor concluded his speech.

The action of Mr. Grosvenor in attacking the Hepburn bill has created no end of talk in Washington, and there is lively speculation as to the motive.

Mr. Grosvenor is rock-ribbed in his organization Republicanism, and glories in it. Repeatedly this session he has delivered his favorite plea for support of the party measures, that the party as a whole is wiser than any one of its members, and therefore the propositions which have the support of the party organization should be supported by the party members.

It has been made quite clear that the bill has had the support of the Administration. During the process of incubation in committee, its titular author, Col. Hepburn, was a constant visitor at the White House, and there were frequent conferences also with Speaker Cannon. All those who had a hand in the drafting of the bill had ample opportunity to know exactly what the President thought on the subject.

But since the beginning of the debate last week there have been frequent reports that a compromise was brewing by which there would be considerable alteration of the bill in the Senate. This talk has centred particularly about the possible acceptance of an amendment that would permit immediate appeal to the courts from any decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, the appeal to stay the enforcement of the commission's substituted rate until the decision of the court was rendered.

It was at once suggested to-day after Mr. Grosvenor had appeared as an opponent of the bill that his speech was an attempt to prepare the way for the President's change of front.

Stern Brothers

Dressmaking & Tailoring Dep'ts

(On the Third Floor)

Orders will be accepted until February 10th, At Special Concessions from Regular Prices.

Tailored Walking Gowns, Advance Models, of Latest Materials, at **$52.00**

Women's Undergarments

Made in Their Own Work-rooms

Night Robes, Corset Covers, Chemises, Drawers

of Crystalline, Milanese and China Silks, Nainsook and Cambric.

Complete Trousseaux

IN STOCK OR MADE TO ORDER.

Monograms and Crests Embroidered

West Twenty-third Street

Why not use Sanitol?

Ladies are discriminating. Their recommendation is the highest praise. They will not willingly use an inferior tooth powder any more than they will use an injurious soap.

In a few years Sanitol Tooth Powder has achieved the highest regard among the most fastidious women everywhere.

Price 25 cents.

The Sanitol Chemical Laboratory Co., St. Louis.

James McCreery & Co.

Men's Gloves.

A complete stock of Dent's, Fisk Clark and Flagg's and Fownes' Gloves, for street or evening dress.

Gloves for driving. Lined Gloves for severe weather, etc.

On February the 6th.

Sale of 100 dozen pairs, of Wertheimer, tan Cape Skin Gloves, English cut. Out-seam sewn, with Paris point stitching.

1.00 per pair

value 1.50

Twenty-third Street.

Grande Maison de Blanc

308 FIFTH AVE., Between 31st & 32d Sts.

Est. 1861.

Lace Dinner and Luncheon Cloths 25% Discount

On account of their late arrival, we place on sale for this week Lace Dinner and Luncheon Cloths, for round and square tables, at twenty-five per cent. discount.

The designs and patterns are exclusive, and the exhibit as a whole cannot be matched by any other American of European house.

JEROME SILENT ON DEUEL.

But Is Preparing Line of Action Against the Justice.

District Attorney Jerome returned to his office yesterday after ten days of rest at Lakeville. A conference was held between him and Acting District Attorney Nott, who presented a synopsis of all the evidence in the Hapgood libel trial which had a bearing on Justice Joseph M. Deuel's position with reference to the Court of Special Sessions.

Mr. Jerome will say nothing about the case. That action of some kind will follow, for the purpose of ousting Justice Deuel from office, is regarded as certain.

The District Attorney may place his evidence before the Grievance Committee of the Bar Association and ask that body to urge the association in turn to make a recommendation to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the disbarment of the Justice. Disbarment would imply the unseating of Justice Deuel from the bench.

On the other hand, Mr. Jerome may take his evidence directly to the Appellate Division. It took Mr. Jerome eight months to carry impeachment proceedings against Justice Bolte of the Municipal Court to a conclusion. The case against Justice Deuel might drag out even longer if handled in this way. It seems therefore likely that Mr. Jerome may prefer to place the matter in the hands of the Bar Association.

Mr. Jerome had nothing to say about the insurance investigation, although he took a bagful of evidence along when he went to Lakeville.

DARLINGTON SAVES ON COAL.

Goes to the Open Market—Last Week's Low Record Death Rate.

Commissioner Darlington of the Department of Health announced yesterday that through buying coal in the open market for the various institutions under his direction he was going to save thousands of dollars for the city. He got the consent of the Aldermen last week, and started making contracts with coal dealers.

According to the Commissioner more than $6,000 a year will be saved. For the Willard Packer Hospital, the Commissioner got coal for $3 a ton, $4 having been demanded by the retail dealers.

The Commissioner announced yesterday that the death rate for last week was only 18.01, which is the lowest rate for the corresponding week for any year in the history of the department. The rate last year was 19.53.

Frederick Loeser & Co

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

Store Opens Daily at 8 A. M., Closes at 5:30 P. M.

Women's Spring Suits.

First Glimpses at Loeser's.

FIRST STRIKING FEATURE of the showing is its *variety.* We think that never before thus early were so many of the Spring styles shown. And the next notable point is the *splendid tailoring.* Even the most modestly priced Suits have all the style and finish that it used to be possible to get only in expensive custom made wear.

Much that is new in fabrics is shown. Many are imported and naturally will not be found outside of Loeser's. The styles, too, are very largely exclusive and won't be duplicated elsewhere.

There are long, tight-fitting Coats, medium and short Coats, the new Norfolk Jacket, pony Coats and the specially popular fancy Etons. The fabrics are chiffon broadcloths in the new pastel colors, smart mannish mixtures in plaids and checks, the fashionable grays predominating,

The skirts are all the new circular models, box plaited panel fronts and Princess effects.

Prices all the way from **$25** to **$80.** It is a display worth seeing—especially the newcomers that have just arrived. Second Floor, Front.

Loeser $2 Imported Broadcloth,

In Eighty-eight New Shades for Spring.

THIS FAMOUS BROADCLOTH comes to us direct from the French makers. Many of the shades were dyed to our order and cannot be found outside of the Loeser Store. It is a Broadcloth not to be matched anywhere in this country for quality, texture and luster at anything like **$2** a yard.

Eighty-eight new shades for Spring and Summer wear are ready; these most in demand: Peacock blue, Alice blue, cadet blue, turquoise, sky blue, royal blue, navy blue, goslin green, reseda green, foliage green, olive green, hunters' green, moss green, myrtle green, champagne, light tan, dark tan, coachmen's tan, light castor, medium castor, dark castor, mole brown, light gray, slate gray, smoke gray, rose, coral pink, strawberry, raspberry, cream and black.

If you cannot come to the Store, send for samples of the shades you are considering for the Easter gown. Second Floor.

Unmade Embroidered Robes

$20 to $55 Values at $14.50 to $39.

Maker's Import Samples: All White

SUCH A CHANCE AS EVEN THE LOESER STORE has never before had to present. Fine embroidered linen and batiste Robes in absolutely new and choice patterns, at A FULL THIRD LESS than they could be bought for anywhere in the city.

They are samples—sent by Swiss manufacturers to their New York house. But they arrived too late for orders to be filled in time for this season, and so we bought them under price. The boxes have been opened and handled—for these were important samples—but the Robes are as fresh and dainty as the day the embroideries were finished. They are all

New Patterns on French Batiste and Handkerchief Linen.

Eyelet, scroll, bowknot and drawnwork embroideries, baby Irish medallions and combinations of the graceful sprawling Japanese patterns, with eyelet and medallion effects. Most of the patterns cover the surface in elaborate panel and double flounce effects with scalloped edge. Some of the linen Robes are hemstitched.

Seventy-five Robes in all—no two alike, and because no orders were filled from these samples, none will be duplicated this year in America.

The savings go this way:

$20 Robes at $14.50.	$39 Robes at $28.75.
$25 Robes at $16.50.	$45 Robes at $33.
$30 Robes at $22.50.	$55 Robes at $39.

$35 Robes at $25.

Main Floor, Center. None sent C. O. D.

$28 to $30 Kazaks, $16.75.

A SUPERB GROUP of Oriental Rugs at a price lower than we can buy similar Rugs for at wholesale to-day. They are thick, heavy and handsome pieces, in the strong, rich colorings so characteristic of the best Kazaks. They are as fine bargains as this famous Oriental Rug Store has had in a long time. They average 4x6½ feet.

$16.50 Shirvans at $11.95.

These Rugs also are growing scarce in the foreign markets, and this offering will probably not be duplicated for a very long time. Average size 3½x6 feet.

Special Offerings of 9x12 feet Domestic Rugs.

These ought to go in a hurry, not only because of the low prices, but also because they are particularly fine Rugs.

$37.50 Royal Wiltons at $27.50.	$22.50 Smyrnas at $17.50.
$38.50 Imperial Axminsters at $30.	$17.50 Tapestry Rugs at $14.50
	$24.50 Axminsters at $20.

Third Floor.

Carpets : : Save a Fourth.

A Sale of Immense Importance.

85c. Ingrains at 64c.	
$1.10 Velvets at 84c.	
$1.50 Velvets at $1.29.	
75c. Tapestry Brussels at 57c.	
90c. Tapestry Brussels at 69c.	
$1 Tapestry Brussels at 79c.	
$1.25 Axminsters at $1.	
$1.50 Axminsters at $1.19.	
$1.75 Axminsters at $1.35.	
$1.25 Inlaid Linoleums at 95c.	

IT IS IMPORTANT BECAUSE it offers a broad, fine stock of the best Carpets made by the best mills in America and because it offers them now for A FULL FOURTH SAVING on what the regular prices will be in the coming Spring for Carpets no finer or more desirable.

Every February we hold such a Sale, but never before were we so splendidly prepared and never before did the increasing cost of Carpets lend such an unusual economy character to the Sale.

Buy now even if you had not planned to buy Carpets for six months to come. We will hold your purchases any reasonable time.

Third Floor, Elm Place.

Art Linens and Lace Pieces

In the 14th Annual Sale.

THIS STORE HAS WON A REPUTATION for Art Needlework extending very widely through the country. Nowhere else are there equal assortments of the beauty things that women love. Nowhere else are there regularly such low prices.

This February event is the biggest of the year. We work at getting the goods together for months ahead. We get some advantages, too, that might not be given to a store that did less regular business in these lines.

The crowds that came yesterday and the enthusiastic things they said showed the way the Sale is appreciated. To-day and for some days to come there will still be chances to save a fourth to more than half on beauty things.

Cluny Lace Pieces : : Third to Half Less.

These are not odds and ends, but in most cases complete sets from a 6 inch to a 12 inch Doily for the luncheon table with center pieces to match.

Round Doilies, 6 to 12 inches, regularly 25c. to 93c., at....15c. to 69c	Dinner Cloths, in splendid variety, from 72 to 90 inches, round, regularly $30 to $75, at.....$20.98 to $49
Center Pieces, 16 to 28 inches, mostly to match the doilies, regularly $1.49 to $6.98, at.....89c. to $4.98	Cluny Scarfs, from 20x36 to 20x72 inches, regularly $3.75 to $19.98, at $1.98 to $14.98
Tea Cloths, 32 to 45 inches, regularly $5.50 to $14.98, at...$3.89 to $9.98	
Luncheon Cloths, 54 and 63 inches, round, regularly $12.98 to $38, at $8.98 to $19.98	

Second Floor.

OBJECT TO EVERYTHING, MANN DEFENSE TACTICS

Policy of Obstruction Forces Reading of Hapgood Minutes.

TOWN TOPICS LIST ABSENT

Daniels Disregarded That Part of Subpoena After Showing It to Col. Mann, He Said.

At yesterday's hearing on the perjury charge against Col. William d'Alton Mann, editor of Town Topics, before Justice McAvoy in Special Sessions, it developed that the District Attorney has tried vainly to get possession of the "deadhead" list of Town Topics for 1903. On March 14 that year Count Reginald Ward wrote the letter to Moses Ellis Wooster which figured so largely in the Hapgood trial on account of the appearance of the letters "O. K., W. D. M." on the corner of it.

Those letters were surrounded by a circle with the words "down on the regular posting list of Town Topics." The denial of Col. Mann under oath that he had penned the letters within the circle or even seen the note from Ward and the subsequent testimony by Wooster that he had seen Mann write the letters led to Mann's arrest on the perjury charge. The prosecution wanted the list of persons to whom Town Topics was sent free in 1903 to prove that the name of Ward was placed on it, and that Mann alone decided who should go on the deadhead list.

In his endeavor to find this list Assistant District Attorney Hart served a subpoena duces tecum on William L. Daniels, Secretary and Treasurer of The Town Topics Publishing Company. Mr. Daniels failed, however, to produce the free list, and Mr. Hart asked that he be adjudged in contempt. Justice McAvoy will decide to-day.

Counsel Wrangle Over List.

The matter caused a sharp fight between former Borough President Littleton, the senior counsel for the defense, and Mr. Hart, Mr. Littleton asserting that the District Attorney was practically trying to make Col. Mann produce evidence against himself. Mr. Hart said he wanted corporation documents, not Col. Mann's private papers.

The attitude of Mr. Daniels on the stand was one of undisguised opposition. He never answered until Col. Mann's counsel had had a chance to object to the question—and his expectation was not once disappointed. When Mr. Hart asked him sharply why he delayed his replies, the witness answered frankly:

"To see if Mr. Littleton is going to object."

Daniels admitted that he had been Secretary and Treasurer for the Town Topics Publishing Company, but that was about all he did admit. He declared his only task was to keep the minutes at the board meetings. The mailing list, he asserted, was in the hands of Col. Mann. He said he had showed his subpoena to Mann, but when Mr. Hart wanted to know what he said on seeing the document Justice McAvoy ruled out the question.

Daniels denied that during March, April, and May, 1903, a Miss Warner was a subscription clerk. Daniels said that Miss Warner, who was present, had nothing to do but to address envelopes. It is understood that the District Attorney has testimony tending to prove that she was the person to whom Wooster took the Ward letter after it had received the "O. K.," and that she placed the name of Ward on the list. Daniels was ordered to return this afternoon.

Hundreds Unable to Get In.

The obstructionist tactics of the defense were evident at the very start of the hearing, about 2:15 o'clock. It was held in the chambers of Justice McAvoy, which hold about fifty persons, while there were hundreds who wanted to get in. Robert J. Collier occupied a seat next to Mr. Hart and kept track of the evidence for the prosecuting attorney. Once when Mr. Littleton insisted on having a certain copy of Town Topics produced in court in place of a transcript of it, Mr. Collier took Mr. Hart's keys and ran up to the District Attorney's office for the paper.

The defendant was present in person and seemed to take great pleasure in the sarcastic comments showered by his chief counsel on Mr. Hart. He laughed aloud when Mr. Littleton said:

"I have always known that the education in the District Attorney's office was poor, but that it was as bad as all this I did not guess."

Mr. Littleton was warned by Justice McAvoy at last that he would have to refrain from introducing remarks not germane to the case. But his objections were not lessened by this restriction. When Mr. Hart asked if counsel for the defense would waive the reading of the depositions accompanying the complaint, as he was already familiar with them, Mr. Littleton rejoined:

"I don't know—I won't waive anything at all in this case."

A moment later he announced:

"You'll have to try this case. I am not going to stipulate it to a conclusion."

As a result of this attitude, Asistant Clerk Penny of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court had to read in full all the minutes of the court relating to the Hapgood trial before they were admitted in evidence. And a refusal of Mr. Littleton to take anything for granted compelled Mr. Hart to prove through Mr. Penny that Justice Fitzgerald, who tried the Hapgood case, is a Justice of the Supreme Court. The original Ward letter, framed for protection, was put in evidence against the protest of Mr. Littleton.

Another fight was brought on by the offer of the Hapgood minutes as evidence. Mr. Littleton objected that their acceptance would bring into the case the files of Town Topics for fourteen years. Mr. Hart replied that nothing would be used out of those files that had not been read in evidence at the Hapgood trial. Mr. Littleton said that many passages had been read without being spread on the records.

"And I guess you know why," retorted Mr. Hart. "They were kept out because the matter contained in them was so scandalous that it would have been an injustice to admit them to the records."

A minute later Mr. Hart read a paragraph from Town Topics of Jan. 31, 1901, it did not contain the name of the person to whom it referred, but Mr. Hart read the testimony of Wayne, formerly managing editor of Town Topics, that Ward was aimed at. The hearing will continue this afternoon.

MAYOR MAY DISMISS TWO.

Said to Think Some of Staff Too Close to Tammany.

It was reported last night that Mayor McClellan intends to soon drop two of his official staff. The two men said to be slated to go are James A. Rierdon and Charles L. O'Reilly. Rierdon is chief clerk and bond and warrant clerk at $2,500 salary, and O'Reilly is an executive clerk at $1,500. Rierdon was appointed at the request of Thomas F. Foley a year and a half ago, and once represented Foley's district in the Assembly. O'Reilly comes from the Twenty-sixth District and was credited to the late Thomas J. Dunn when he led the district. The Mayor, it is said, thinks they are too close to those in control of Tammany to be connected with his office and have the run of affairs.

Ex-Congressman "No-Pass" Robert Baker assumed the Secretaryship of the Dock Department at $4,500 yesterday, succeeding Charles J. Collins, who is Secretary of Charles P. Murphy's Anawanda Club of the Eighteenth District. Baker was an ardent Hearst campaigner last Fall.

MAY GIVE BALFOUR A FIGHT.

Liberals Hope City Unionists Will Oppose His Candidacy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1906.]

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The City Liberals are playing a waiting game with respect to Balfour's candidacy to Parliament. A prominent member of the City Liberal Association said this afternoon:

"The situation changes rapidly, and opinions change with it. It is by no means sure that Mr. Balfour will be allowed to enter Parliament without a fight, and if a contest is decided on, there will be no difficulty in finding a candidate."

The Liberals hope that the leadership fight of the Unionist Party may become so bitter that strong opposition to Balfour's candidacy may be aroused among City Unionists. In such a contingency the Liberals would hope to make arrangements that would insure Balfour's defeat.

It looks now as though it would be a good thing for his party if Balfour should be defeated. Nobody up to the present moment has suggested a practical basis for Unionist harmony with Balfour for leader. The tone of the Tory press is very despondent.

BOMBS FATAL TO PLOTTERS.

Two Houses Blown Up and Several Persons Killed in Russia.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—The Lokal-Anzeiger to-day printed a dispatch from Kattawitz, Prussian Silesia, announcing that a private house at Silce, across the Russian frontier, has been destroyed by the explosion of a bomb. The bodies of twelve persons can be seen in the ruins, and it is believed that many others were killed.

SOSNOVICE, Russian Poland, Feb. 5.—Three men were killed to-day and two were dangerously wounded by the explosion of a bomb in the house of a Pole named Sigmund. The latter was loading the bomb when the explosion occurred.

RUSSIAN UNIVERSITY REFORM.

To be Reorganized on German Plan—First Jewish Instructor.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 5.—The commission of rectors and professors which is co-operating with Count John Tolstoi, Minister of Education, is drafting permanent laws governing the universities for submission to the National Assembly, has decided on a general reorganization of the universities on the German system, and has also recommended the abolition of special privileges for those holding university diplomas as credentials on entering the State service.

Jewish Merchants Killed in Morocco.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

TANGIER, Feb. 5.—In tribal disturbances near Mazagan three Jewish merchants, subjects of European powers, have been robbed and brutally murdered and their bodies thrown into a well. The incident has caused dismay among the European Jewish population of Mazagan.

STREET OPENINGS, $3,162,604.

Replying to Charges, Controller Makes Figures Public Without Comment.

Controller Metz made public yesterday the investigation which his department has been making into charges that the city has paid exorbitant rates in street-opening proceedings. The investigation was made at the request of ex-Congressman Edward M. Bassett.

The Controller's statement consists merely of the official record of the proceedings. Mr. Metz makes no comment on Mr. Bassett's plea for a different method of procedure and he does not criticise existing methods. Attention, however, is called to the fact that the Supreme Court has to pass on all awards and that the Commissioners who make the awards are all appointed by the Supreme Court.

In 1905 the statement shows there were received in the Finance Department reports covering 75 different street opening proceedings, of which seven were in Manhattan, 37 in the Bronx, 25 in Brooklyn, 4 in Queens, and 2 in Richmond. The awards made aggregate $2,883,970.19, apportioned as follows:

Manhattan	$255,229.21
The Bronx	2,027,715.48
Brooklyn	498,711.34
Queens	105,797.11
Richmond	5,617.05

The total cost of administering the commissions the statement shows to have been $269,533.83, or less than 10 per cent. of the sum awarded for the land taken. Of the total cost $145,916.52 was taxed to pay the cost of the Street Opening Bureau, to employ expert appraisers and stenographers. The Commissioners' fees, at $10 per sitting, with extra allowances made by the court, amount to $123,617.31.

The statement shows that of the total cost of street opening and widening proceedings in 1905, $3,162,604.02, $1,622,517.97 is assessed on the city generally, while $1,540,086.05 is charged against abutting property.

TO AID SLOCUM SURVIVORS.

President Roosevelt Gives Promise to Delegation from New York.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Eighteen members of the General Slocum Survivors' Association, headed by Joseph Bermel, President of the Borough of Queens of New York City, called on President Roosevelt to-day to enlist his aid for a bill introduced in Congress by Representative Sulzer for the relief of the victims of the disaster.

They asserted that the catastrophe was "caused by the negligence of the officials of the United States Government, and the Government is primarily responsible in damages to the victims and their heirs and the survivors who were injured or maimed. Under the law these people have no redress except through Congressional action."

The President expressed his sincere sympathy with the people whom they represented, and said he would aid in any proper way.

The delegation will appear to-morrow before the House Committee on Claims.

Hunyadi Janos

Natural Laxative Water, the surest, safest, best

REMEDY

for Constipation and all Bowel ailments. You cannot afford to suffer when relief is so easy. Begin now. Go to the druggist today and say distinctly

"HUNYADI JÁNOS"

Take half a glass on arising. A positive cure

FOR CONSTIPATION

Every Day is a Good Day for Those who drink Evans' Ale

JOIN THE GOOD NATURE CLUB.

STANDARD OIL DAY FOR CHINESE ENVOYS

Tai Hung-Chi Investigates Warily, but Asks Questions.

INSPECT BAYONNE PLANT

Standard Oil Men Dine Commission at Metropolitan Club—Visitors Go to West Point To-day.

Yesterday was Standard Oil Day for his Imperial Chinese Majesty's Special Mission which is here to investigate our social and economic conditions. The Commissioners, Tai Hung-Chi and Tuan-Fang and their secretaries and members of their suites inspected the works of the Standard Oil Company at Bayonne in the afternoon and were guests of some of the Standard Oil heads at dinner in the Metropolitan Club.

Besides the information gained about methods of refining oil and as to the quality of Standard Oil hospitality, the Commissioners obtained an insight into the company's modesty as evidenced by the desire shown to avoid any publicity regarding its entertainment of the Imperial Mission.

When Standard Oil Tug No. 4 tied up at the pier at the foot of East Twenty-second Street and the imperial party went aboard there was a hurried consultation between the two men who had been put in charge of the party, and before the lines were cast off these two men scurried anxiously through the boat. They explained to one of the Chinese secretaries after their search had proven fruitless that they had just received a disturbing rumor that reporters had stowed themselves away on board and did not mean to make their presence known until the tug was far out in the stream.

"Is it possible," said the secretary, "that such things can be?"

"Why they even do worse things than that," said the anxious official. "They take flashlights of Mr. Rogers."

The secretary looked incredulous.

When it was finally discovered that no stowaways were on board the tug cast off and steamed for Bayonne, where carriages took the party to the works. The Chinese visited the oil tanks, were shown how the oil was piped to the works from far-distant points, saw the barrel house and the can factory, the naphtha works, and the tar factory. This took nearly three hours. His Excellency Tai Hung-Chi went through the place with a handkerchief held closely over his nose, but Commissioner Tuan-Fang did not seem to be bothered by the smells, and the noses of the ten secretaries were also strong. Tai Hung-Chi, in spite of the handicap offered by his handkerchief, managed to ask a lot of questions of Secretary Wu, and so Secretary Wu was forced to ask a lot of questions of the officials.

The Standard Oil Company has immense warehouses in Shanghai, Hangkow, and Tien-Tsin, and is much interested in its Chinese trade, so that the visitors received every attention and as much information concerning the refining of oil and the manufacture of by-products as the Standard Oil was willing they should have.

The party got back to the Fifth Avenue Hotel about 5 o'clock, and got ready to go to the dinner. At dinner were the High Commissioners, eleven members of their suite, including Consul General Snah and Vice Consul Wing of this city and Consul Wing of San Francisco. At the Metropolitan Club it was announced that the dinner was a private function.

"The Commissioners were much impressed with what they saw at the oil works," said Secretary Wu later. "We were astonished at the number of by-products manufactured from petroleum, and were able to understand for the first time how the oil itself could be sold so cheaply. In our country the oil fields, so far as known at present, are in the Province of Sze-Chuen, far inland, near the source of the Yang-Tse River, and their development is as nothing compared with the development here.

"There is doubtless much oil in China, and in time the fields may be developed and the industry become one of prominence. It is possible that what we learned to-day may go a great way toward bringing about the development of our oil fields."

Mr. Wu declined to make any statement concerning the rumors of trouble in the empire. He said the commission was not in communication with the Throne and had nothing to do with politics.

In the morning the high Commissioners and several secretaries went over to the offices of the Charity Organization Society and got an insight into its methods. In the afternoon the commission was forced to decline an invitation sent to it by Dr. Darlington to visit the Health Department bureaus and the hospitals.

To-day the commission goes to West Point and thence to Philadelphia, where it will visit many points of interest to-morrow. Ithaca, Niagara Falls, and Boston come next, and the party returns here on Feb. 13 for two days, sailing for home on Feb. 15.

COLER ATTACKS WOODBURY.

Says Commissioner Is the City's Most Incompetent Official.

Moved by many complaints of dirty streets in Brooklyn, Borough President Coler yesterday severely criticised Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury, saying that he regarded the Major as the "most incompetent official in the city."

"The condition of the streets and the public dumps here," said Mr. Coler, "is simply disgraceful. I have taken trips through different sections of the borough in an automobile and have found the streets littered with papers and rubbish and no evidence that a real effort had been made to keep them clean.

"I consider Major Woodbury thoroughly incompetent. He makes trips around town and views the situation to his own satisfaction. Why, he can't see dirt when it is shown to him. About all he prides himself on officially, apparently, is that his horses are in stables that are as handsome as castles. Our streets are dirty beyond endurance, and Woodbury does nothing."

Panic Among Jews at Kieff.

KIEFF, Feb. 5.—Many Jews here have received by mail sentences of death, in the name of the Pan-Russian League in Defense of the Holy Cross. A great panic prevails among the Jewish population, who are expecting a renewal of the anti-Jewish excesses.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

OUR SALE OF WINTER OVERCOATS At 25% Reduction IS STILL IN PROGRESS.

THIS sale includes our entire stock of winter weights in Sack, Paletot, Surtout, Paddock and Ulster styles. Cut and fabrics are of the latest style. All sizes for Men, Young Men and Boys, including stout sizes up to 56 inches chest.

Subway Station at Our Door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

WE WANT WATER—M'CLELLAN

So Do We, Says Gov. Stokes, and Staten Island Can't Have Any of Ours.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 5.—To-night's session of the Legislature was made important to New York City by Gov. Stokes submitting to both Houses the appeal of Mayor McClellan for a modification of the present laws prohibiting the piping and sale of New Jersey waters to Staten Island. Mayor McClellan's letter was received, and both houses called for Gov. Stokes's reply. The letter of the New York Mayor calls attention to the urgent need of water for 80,000 people on Staten Island. Staten Island, the letter says, has no connection with New York's great city reservoirs, and within its own territory there cannot be procured a sufficient quantity of water to supply the needs of the present population. The Mayor says the supply needed will be for a few years only, as it is hoped that in a few years sources of water supply will be developed in New York State and aqueducts constructed which will enable the city to furnish all that may be needed for the use and development of Staten Island. The Mayor says the situation is serious enough to justify him in appealing to Gov. Stokes for his personal and official co-operation in securing the exemption of Staten Island from the operation of the law against piping any water out of New Jersey into another State.

Gov. Stokes in his reply says that the law referred to was enacted as a State policy, and its constitutionality is now before the Court of Appeals for review. While that question is pending, the Governor says, it is doubtful if the Legislature would feel justified in taking any action that would seem to violate the principle for which the State is contending by making an exception in a specific instance. Inter-State comity, he says, cannot be carried so far as to deprive the citizens of New Jersey of the necessary use of their potable waters for the benefit of the citizens of another State.

"This question with us is particularly acute," the Governor says, "and is growing more so as the demand upon the limited supply of potable waters increases. I imagine the Legislature would be slow to take action on this question while its constitutionality is before the courts."

The Governor, however, said he would submit the whole matter to the Legislature. The matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee of both houses.

FEDERAL BANK DEPOSITS.

Terre Haute Institution Gets More Than the National City.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The reply of Secretary Shaw to the resolution of Senator Gorman asking for information as to the moneys deposited in National banks that are designated as United States depositories will be made public to-morrow. The statement covers the years 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, and 1905.

By many it is supposed that the depository receiving the largest amount of Government moneys is the National City Bank of New York. But the Vigo County National Bank of Terre Haute holds the first place. This institution in the last five years has never had less than $12,000,000 of Government money, and in 1903 had $16,889,000. Last year it had $15,893,000. The National City Bank of New York had $8,442,000 last year, and in 1901, when Secretary Gage was at the head of the Treasury, had $14,398,000, the largest amount in any year included in the report. The New York City banks designated as depositories are the following, with the amounts deposited with them last year:

Hanover National Bank, $1,603,694.44; National Bank of Commerce, $2,002,360.73; National City Bank, $8,442,617.94; New Amsterdam National Bank, $747,219.98. The Philadelphia banks designated as Government depositories, with the amounts deposited last year, are: Corn Exchange National Bank, $2,283,877.96; Merchants' National Bank, $1,647,975.78; Quaker City National Bank, $1,698,269.51.

The large deposits at Terre Haute come from internal revenue collections. The district is one of the largest in the country. In other districts the collections are placed in four or five banks. At Terre Haute they are concentrated in one. Senator Beveridge says he does not know why this is done.

MOUNTED POLICEMAN HURT.

His Horse Fell on Him While He Was Chasing a Runaway.

Mounted Policeman O'Neil, 45 years of age, attached to the Tremont Street Station, was injured yesterday afternoon by his horse falling on him while he was chasing a runaway. O'Neil was pinioned under his fallen mount and fractured his shoulder.

The accident occurred at the corner of Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street. A high-spirited horse, owned by Elmer Stevens of 1,913 Morris Avenue, dashed by, attached to a light runabout, having run away from the stable before the driver could get into the wagon. O'Neil gave chase, but his horse had hardly taken a dozen bounds when he fell. The runaway returned to his stable of his own accord.

BARGAINS IN MEDICINE.

A woman once wrote us that she was not going to buy Scott's Emulsion any more because it cost too much. Said she could get some other emulsion for less money. Penny wise and pound foolish. Scott's Emulsion costs more because it is worth more—costs more to make. We could make Scott's Emulsion cost less by using less oil. Could take less care in making it, too. If we did, however, Scott's Emulsion wouldn't be the standard preparation of cod liver oil as it is to-day.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

Siegel Cooper Co. | The Big Store | Siegel Cooper Co.

Buy Rugs Now and Save Money

High grade Wilton and Smyrna Rugs in beautiful designs and colors. Desirable sizes for parlors, libraries, drawing rooms and bed chambers.

Wilton Rugs.

Regularly.	Sizes.	Special
$57.50	10.6x14.0	$47.50
47.50	10.6x12.0	41.50
45.00	9.0x14.0	39.50
40.00	9.0x12.0	34.75
35.00	9.0x12.0	29.50
35.00	8.3x10.6	29.75
30.00	8.3x10.6	25.50
22.50	6.0x 9.0	17.50
19.50	4.6x12.0	14.50
17.50	3.0x15.0	12.50
14.50	3.0x12.0	10.50
10.75	3.0x 9.0	7.75

Smyrna Rugs.

Regularly.	Sizes.	Special
$55.00	10.6x15.0	$48.50
47.50	10.6x13.6	35.00
45.00	10.6x12.0	32.50
30.00	9.0x12.0	26.50
22.50	9.0x12.0	17.25
15.00	7.6x10.6	12.25
10.50	6.0x 9.0	8.25

Fur Rugs.

To reduce our stock of Fur Rugs quickly we have lowered prices in this manner:

Combination Fur Rugs, Lined, size 28x64, regular $4.50; special $2.95

Black Goat Rugs, Unlined, size 28x64, regular $2.95; special $2.20

White Sheep Rugs, Unlined, size 28x64, regular $3.50; special $2.45

White Goat Rugs, Unlined, size 28x61, regular $2.25; special $1.75

One Sample Lot of Colored Fur Rugs, Lined, size 28x64; regular $1.75; special $1.00

A Special Sale of Linoleums.

65c. Linoleums 52c

55c. Linoleums 42c

50c. Linoleums 36c

(Siegel Cooper Store, 5th Floor.)

We sell Oriental Rugs without sentiment. We see no reason whatever for asking fancy prices for them merely because they are rich and handsome and much wanted. These are common sense prices, based on the cost of the goods to us.

And now these low prices are cut.

Turkish Rugs.

Sizes.	Regular Price.	Special Price.
11.4x8.6	$75.00	$62.00
11.0x9.7	$85.00	$67.00
11.2x7.9	$67.50	$55.00
13.7x9.10	$105.00	$85.00
12.5x9.3	$90.00	$73.00
11.9x9.2	$80.00	$68.75
13.0x9.2	$87.50	$65.00
7.9x5.9	$35.00	$28.50
13.9x9.11	$105.00	$87.00
12.2x8.11	$80.00	$68.75

Khiva Rugs.

Sizes.	Regular Price.	Special Price.
9.6x7.5	$95.00	$78.50
8.3x7.11	$87.50	$71.50
7.10x6.6	$70.00	$57.75
8.9x7.0	$90.00	$72.00
9.3x6.7	$90.00	$73.00

Cashmere Rugs.

Sizes.	Regular Price.	Special Price.
10.9x8.10	$75.00	$63.75
12.2x7.2	$93.00	$74.50

Persian Rugs.

Sizes.	Regular Price.	Special Price.
13.10x10.0	$155.00	$125.00
12.6x8.5	$145.00	$120.00
13.0x10.6	$185.00	$155.00
15.8x12.6	$260.00	$220.00

(Siegel Cooper Store, 5th Floor.)

WE GIVE "S. & H." GREEN TRADING STAMPS.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN NEW YORK — 18TH & 19TH STS.

MOROCCO POLICE QUESTION.

Germany Firmly Opposed to Control by France, Yet Paris Is Hopeful.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—Ministerial circles here consider it probable that the Algeciras Conference will terminate within a month and express the opinion that an arrangement will be reached relative to the customs and also the police, with whose organization France will be charged on the condition that a certain number of foreign officers are appointed.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—Germany's attitude toward the proposition to place the control of the Moroccan police in the hands of France and Spain is one of firm opposition, since the arrangement would, according to the German view, amount practically to giving France full authority over the police which Germany hitherto has steadily resisted.

CROKER TOMB NEARLY DONE.

The Former Tammany Leader May See His Sons Placed in It.

The bodies of Frank H. Croker and Herbert V. Croker, sons of Richard Croker, both of whom met sudden deaths last year, have been placed in the receiving vault at Calvary Cemetery, Long Island City, pending the completion of the Croker family tomb which is being erected in the cemetery. The tomb is on one of the roads in the cemetery reserved for large private tombs. It is almost finished. There is little to be done besides placing the pair of heavy bronze doors into position.

The tomb is built of solid granite walls with four heavy pilars in front, two on each side of the entrance. Over the doorway cut in the sold granite in heavy block letters is "Croker."

When the tomb is completed it is the intention of Richard Croker to come to this country to inspect it, and he will remain, it is said, until the bodies of his two sons are placed in their final resting places.

WOMAN GOLFER A SUICIDE.

Mrs. McNair of St. Louis a Victim of Nervous Trouble.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5.—Mrs. Lilburn G. McNair, champion woman golf player of St. Louis, shot and killed herself to-day at her home, 4,629 Berlin Avenue. She was 34 years old and had two children.

Mrs. McNair had been under treatment for nervous melancholia for six months, and plans had been made by her husband, a well-known real estate broker, to take her to an Eastern health resort at the end of this week.

Mrs. McNair to-day found an old pistol and, retiring to her bedroom, shot herself.

Violator of Anti-Trust Law Fined.

LEIPSIC, Ohio, Feb. 5.—J. T. Adams of the Adams Brothers Bridge Company at Findlay to-day pleaded guilty to a charge of violating the Valentine anti-trust law. He was fined $500 and costs.

The Washington Life Insurance Company

141 Broadway New York

John Tatlock, President

Hon. Charles E. Allen, Vice-President — J. W. E. Van de Water, Secretary — Theodore T. Johnson, 2d Vice-President

Statement for the year ending December 31, 1905

INCOME

Premiums, New	$271,329 48	
" Renewal	2,175,343 66	
" Reversions and Paid-up Policies	266,911 03	
" Annuities	28,789 40	
Total Premiums		$2,742,373 57
Interest		479,422 27
Rents		379,864 19
Profit and Loss		37,973 38
		$3,639,633 41

DISBURSEMENTS

Death Claims	$1,024,198 45	
Matured Endowments	430,335 72	
Annuities	35,182 07	
Surrender Values	530 931 20	
Dividends	102,467 17	
Total paid to Policy-holders		$2,123,114 61
Head Office Salaries	$96,239 12	
" Expenses	41,690 48	
" Rent	31,000 00	
Commissions, New	173,336 30	
" Renewal	133,965 18	
" Commuted	24,186 37	
Agency Allowances	111,145 23	
Medical Dep't Expenses	23,665 11	
Legal Expenses	18,917 52	
Advertising	20,141 89	
Total Expenses of Management		674,287 20
Insurance Fees and Taxes		51,057 39
Taxes and Expenses on Real Estate		190,831 48
Profit and Loss		9,382 24
Balance		590,060 49
		$3,639,633 41

ASSETS

Real Estate	$6,652,484 00
Bonds and Mortgages	4,440,550 00
Stocks and Bonds, Market Value	4,654,607 50
Loans on Collateral	5,000 00
Loans on Co.'s Policies	1,668,696 13
Cash in Office	1,937 24
Cash on Deposit, at interest	199,345 12
Cash on Deposit, without "	5,000 00
Interest and Rents, due and accrued	127,330 73
Uncollected and Deferred Premiums, Net	254,360 86
	$18,009,311 58

LIABILITIES

Reserve on Policies, Additions and Annuities	$17,199,865 00
Unpaid Death Claims	25,526 80
Reported Death Claims	87,315 00
Matured Endowments, unpaid	20,616 33
Premiums paid in advance	8,087 27
Interest paid in advance	16,117 05
Cash Dividends, unpaid	8,191 14
All other Liabilities	36,358 76
Surplus to Policy-holders	607,234 23
	$18,009,311 58

NEW INSURANCE (paid-for basis) - - $6,892,547
INSURANCE IN FORCE - - - - 63,255,371

The Total Decrease in all Disbursements in 1905, as compared with 1904, was	$516,259 06
The Decrease in Head Office Salaries was	59,874 14
The Decrease in Total Head Office Expenses was	79,573 01
The Decrease in Agency Expenses was	186,630 43
The Increase in Assets was	522,867 38
Apportioned as follows:	
Increase in Reserves	$462,630 00
Increase in Other Liabilities	28,319 15
Increase in Surplus	31,918 23
	$522,867 33
Net Earnings for 1905:	
Dividends to Policy-holders	110,658 31
Increase in Surplus	31,918 23
Total	$142,576 54

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Samuel B. Clarke, H. Ward Ford, George M. Hard, G. G. Haven, Dumont Clarke, Samuel P. Colt, Charles F. Cutler, Charles D. Dickey, James A. Parker, William A. Street, Harry Payne Whitney, Charles H. Allen, William Corcoran Eustis, Levi P. Morton, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Thomas F. Ryan, Valentine P. Snyder, John Tatlock

PRISONER SAYS RUSSIA SET A POLITICAL TRAP

Gaidsis, Arrested Here, Knows Secrets of Army Mutiny.

DENIES THAT HE EMBEZZLED

Released by Ellis Island Officials, He Was Arrested on Cabled Request —Hearing To-day.

Felix Gaidsis, a soldier of the Czar up to three months ago, according to papers in his possession, is a prisoner in the Tombs awaiting a hearing before United States Commissioner Shields this morning charged with being a fugitive from justice. The Russian Government accuses him of embezzlement. He arrived on the steamer Moltke, Jan. 23, and was held at the request of the St. Petersburg police authorities.

The man's own story is that the Russian Government wishes to get hold of him to force from him secrets which he knows about the mutiny among the troops. He declares that he is a political refugee and not an embezzler.

Shortly before his arrival here the immigration authorities received a cablegram from M. Phillipoff, Chief of the third division of the Russian police, asking for Gaidsis's detention as an embezzler. After several sessions of the Board of Special Inquiry and communication between the St. Petersburg authorities and the Russian Consulate here Felix was discharged yesterday morning, it being held that the evidence presented against him was insufficient. As a matter of courtesy the Russian Consulate was notified that he would be released. He was not long at liberty.

On receipt of a cablegram from the Russian authorities, stating that there was specific evidence, United States Marshal Henkel arrested Felix, and he was taken before United States Commissioner Shields. In the meantime the Associated Catholic Polish Church Society took an interest in the matter, and Benjamin Silinski of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in East Seventh Street, engaged Elias Rosenthal, a lawyer of 404 Grand Street, to appear for the prisoner.

In the request to the United States Marshal to arrest Felix Gaidsis, the St. Petersburg police directly accused him of stealing 4,200 rubles from M. Wishneckhoff, a Russian merchant. This charge had not been brought before the immigration officials. The story of the man wanted by Russia, as told to the court and afterward repeated to reporters by Mr. Rosenthal, is:

"My client was a private soldier in a St. Petersburg regiment and was detailed as an orderly to Gen. Evegeni Lamanski, who lived in Moiko Street. There the Revolutionists gathered, the General being in sympathy with them. There were officers of the guard, members of the nobility, professors, and students who gathered there secretly to plan the revolt. Gen. Lamanski was not suspected for a long time. His orderly became thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the plotters.

"It became known to Lamanski three months ago that he was suspected. He fled to Switzerland, where he is now. Before going he did not forget his faithful orderly, and advised him to go to the United States. He gave him 600 rubles.

"Gaidsis after many adventures crossed the border, reached Hamburg, and then came here, where the long arm of the Russian Secret Service seeks to grasp him and force him to return to tell who were the people who called on his chief.

"The charge is a dummy one to get back this man into the hands of Russian Courts, prisons, and their methods of extorting confessions. I am afraid that there have been others sent back in this way, and mean to look out for such cases. In the meantime I shall apply to Secretary Root, demanding that the man be admitted to bail. Of course, prisoners in extradition cases cannot ordinarily be admitted to bail. There is a precedent, however, under Secretary Hay."

No Case Against Pastor Dudley.

The Rev. J. Wesley Dudley, pastor of the Zion African Baptist Church in Jersey City, who was arrested on Sunday night as he was about to open church service, was arraigned before Recorder Lazarus yesterday. Rebecca Smith of Bayonne accused him of getting $100 from her under false pretenses. She alleged that he made the receipt not to her, but to the Zion Baptist Church, and she feared she would lose the money. The pastor said he understood the money was a church gift. He was discharged after Mrs. Smith had withdrawn the charge.

FOOD.

NERVOUS BABIES

The Exact Cause.

Many a child, while nursing, has acquired an appetite for strong drink because the mother used beverages containing alcohol. A letter from an Elgin, Ill., mother illustrates the necessity of great care as to the mother's food and drink while she is nursing her child:

"What I have to say should be of interest to mothers who are so fortunate as to be able to nurse their babies," she writes. "Until my first baby came I did not realize that coffee was the cause of the severe attacks of nervousness to which I was subject at times. I found that when one of these attacks came upon me, baby was affected in the same way, at about the same time, and reflection led me to conclude that it was the coffee I drank that was making us both ill.

"Having read an article about Postum Food Coffee, I decided to give it a trial, and when I had learned to prepare it properly by boiling it at least 20 minutes, I found that with cream it was a delicious drink. And it proved most beneficial to the health of both of us.

"However, when I gave up the old coffee I thought there would be no harm in having one cup of the old kind on Sunday mornings for old time's sake. Two Sundays showed me the folly of this. I was amazed at the influence the coffee had on my own and baby's nerves. It made me restless and unstrung till its effects had time to wear off, and about the time I began to feel easier it began to affect baby through the milk, so that it spoiled our entire day. When I found this to be the case I gave up the Sunday morning coffee indulgence.

"And that ended the nervous attacks for both of us. This was five years ago, and I have used Postum regularly ever since, and enjoy it as much as I ever did the other kind of coffee.

"I believe that the fretful condition of many babies is caused by the coffee-drinking habit of the mother.

"It is hard to deny children the drink they see their parents enjoying at table, and it is a great comfort to be able to let them have all the Postum they want. Served with cream it has proved an ideal beverage for my three little ones.

"I found also that Postum is a great producer of healthy milk, and am sure that many a worried mother would be benefited by its use. I cannot commend it too highly." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

CHECK TO CITY LIGHT PLANT.

Private Bids to be Accepted—M. O. Club to be Held in Reserve.

Conferences between Mayor McClellan, Corporation Counsel Delany, and Commissioner Ellison of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, yesterday resulted in a tacit understanding that the city will accept the lighting bids submitted by the edectric lighting companies last week for lighting the streets, parks, and public buildings of Greater New York. At the same time it was practically agreed that the acceptance of the bids would mean that the Board of Estimate would make no further moves to construct its proposed municipal lighting plants.

At the present time the city owns the site at Avenue A and Ninety-first Street, and it was expected that work shortly would begin for the construction of a plant for Manhattan and the Bronx. The city also owns a site in Richmond Borough. None of these sites will be disposed of, as the officials believe that their action in acquiring sites and arranging to go ahead with the construction of plans resulted in getting extremely low bids from the lighting companies. As a result of the bids, however, it is likely that the lighting plant plans will be allowed to lie dormant and contracts will be entered into with the companies to supply the lights needed at the rates offered. Then the city will move to abandon all of the gas street lamps now in use and to substitute generally arc lamps in their stead. This move will bring the number of arc lamps up to more than 15,000 in Manhattan and the Bronx and to the same figure in Brooklyn, and thus enable the city to get the minimum rate of $80 per lamp bid by the companies.

FELL TO DEATH WITH AUTO.

Garage Superintendent Drove Machine Down an Elevator Shaft.

J. Emmet Gordon, garage superintendent for Smith & Mabley, automobile manufacturers, at Fifty-sixth Street and Broadway, plunged with an electric runabout from the ground floor of the garage to the foot of the elevator shaft in the basement yesterday, killing himself almost instantly.

Gordon had signaled the elevator man to bring the lift to the basement floor for the machine. The power of the motor car was on when the attendants of the garage rushed to the basement at the sound of the crash, and it is believed that he had forgotten that he had turned it on and had released the brakes.

The wheels of the wrecked car were spinning, and it was necessary for men to grope into the wreckage for the lever and shut off the power.

With the release of the brakes the car had jumped into the pit, Gordon clutching lever and brake in futile effort to stop its course. He was hurled headforemost over the dashboard and his skull crushed.

Gordon was taken immediately to Roosevelt Hospital, where he died in a few minutes.

Harry Wares, who was operating the elevator, was arraigned in the West Side Court and held, pending a Coroner's investigation. He could not have been in any way to blame for the accident, as the gates guarding the shaft were down. The car smashed through them, carrying the superintendent to his death.

The dead man was a native of Louisville, Ky., where his parents live, and where the body will be taken. He was unmarried.

AUTO CAUGHT RUNAWAY.

Policeman Used a Motor Car to Overhaul a Frightened Horse.

Patrolman Long of the East 126th Street Station used an automobile to catch a runaway horse at Lexington Avenue and 120th Street yesterday.

Before Long caught the horse it knocked down a woman and shook off Patrolman Dent. The animal is owned by Albert Brothers, expressmen, of 143 East 110th Street. The runaway was once owned by Terry McGovern, the pugilist. It was left unhitched at 120th Street and First Avenue, became frightened, and bolted west. It narrowly missed several wagons, passed close by a car at Third Avenue, and at Lexington Avenue turned south.

Turning the corner, the horse knocked down Mrs. Maria Calamare, 38 years old, of 108 East 130th Street. She suffered cuts and bruises, but was not seriously injured. After Patrolman Dent had tried to stop the animal and failed, Long tried his hand at it. The horse was by him before he could catch the bridle, but at that moment an automobile came down the avenue. Long stopped it, and the motor car was sent down the avenue after the flying horse. At 114th Street it was ahead of the horse, and Long jumped out, grabbed the bridle, and, after being dragged a dozen yards, brought the horse to a halt.

NINE-YEAR WILL FIGHT ENDS.

Estate of Favorite Niece of Samuel J. Tilden Wound Up.

The estate of Mrs. Ruby Tilden Paine, the favorite niece of the late Samuel J. Tilden, can now be distributed, Justice O'Gorman in the Supreme Court having approved of the executors' accounts yesterday. The fight over the distribution of the estate has occupied the attention of the courts for nine years.

Mrs. Paine was the wife of Willis S. Paine, at one time President of the Trust Company of America. After Mrs. Paine's death letters of administration on the estate were issued to Mr. Paine on his statement that his wife left no will. Mrs. Paine's sisters then began proceedings to establish the existence of a will. Two years thereafter Mr. Paine produced a will which he said he found among some old papers at his home. This will provided that he should receive $10,000 a year from his wife's estate, in addition to getting the residuary estate after some small bequests to charity and to relatives had been made. Mrs. Paine's brothers, George Tilden and Samuel Tilden, then got into litigation over the estate, and judgments amounting to $60,000 were entered against them as a result of this litigation. These judgments and one for $49,000 and one for $49,000 obtained by the National Hudson River Bank against Samuel Tilden must now be paid before the Tildens get a share of the Paine estate.

BOWLER VOORHEIS WON.

Defeats Koster in $1,000 Match—Both Make Low Scores.

The bowling match for $1,000 a side between John Voorheis and John Koster, rolled at the Grand Central Bowling Academy alleys in Brooklyn last evening, resulted in a victory for Voorheis, by a score of 6 games to 2. The match was an easy victory for Voorheis, although his friends who had heavily backed him had a bad half hour at the start of the match. Koster won the first and third games and averaged higher in them than the favorite. His form was such that it looked as though he would give the talent an upset and prove the winner, but Voorheis did not strike his gait until the fourth game, and with scores of 213, 214, and 215, he put the three games to his credit.

In not one of these games did Koster have a chance to win, though in the fifth he rolled 204. He rallied in the seventh and ran even with Voorheis until the last frame, when he fell down and lost by one pin by getting a nasty split, and with but one more defeat to lose the match, he missed a chance in the eighth game to score a win when Voorheis opened very badly, but the winner rolled in fine form in the closing frames and ran up a total of 203 in spite of his bad get away, winning his sixth game and the match.

There were more people fighting to get into the hall than could begin to be accommodated. Every inch of room on which a man could get a foothold was occupied. Most of the spectators saw nothing save the swaying of the crowd that was seated, heard nothing but the murmur of applause, the occasional cheer for a particularly difficult spare, the crash of balls into the pins, and the stentorian tones of the announcer who proclaimed the result of each frame.

Voorheis was quoted at odds of 7 to 5 with comparatively few takers, though quite some money was wagered on the totals or the result of each individual game. The scores of the individual matches were as follows:

	S.	Sp.	T'tal.		S.	Sp.	T'tal.
Voorheis ..	3	5	171	Koster	5	3	204
Voorheis ..	5	5	236	Koster	3	6	186
Voorheis ..	3	5	171	Koster	5	3	209
Voorheis ..	5	5	214	Koster	3	6	193
Voorheis ..	5	4	213	Koster	5	3	204
Voorheis ..	5	4	215	Koster	3	7	194
Voorheis ..	3	7	190	Koster	7	^	189
Voorheis ..	3	6	203	Koster			194
Total....	32	41	1,613	Total....	20		1,573
Average,	201⅝.			Average,	196⅝.		

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., BATHS

Cure Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Kidney, Liver, and Stomach Troubles. Owned by U. S. Government. 200 hotels, all grades. Write Bureau of Information, Hot Springs, Ark., for literature. "The Iron Mountain Route, 335 Broadway, or Rock Island Route, 461 Broadway, New York City."—Adv.

DAUGHTERS MAY TESTIFY AGAINST B. E. VALENTINE

Two Summoned in the Trial of Brooklyn Lawyer.

TO BE RELUCTANT WITNESSES

Though It Is Said They Have Not Spoken to Their Father in Years —Jury Box Not Filled.

It was learned yesterday that the prosecution in the case against Lawyer Benjamin E. Valentine, accused of uttering a forged deed of property to his mother, purporting to be signed by his deceased wife, expects to place two of Lawyer Valentine's daughters upon the stand to testify against their father at his trial at Mineola, L. I., to-day. The work of securing a jury to try the case began yesterday.

The young women will be unwilling witnesses, for, notwithstanding that they have not spoken with him directly since 1898, when he and his wife had a serious disagreement regarding property matters, they are very loath to appear actively in public against him. Subpoenas have been sent for Mrs. Ethel Deier, wife of Edward Deier of Remsen Street, Brooklyn, and Miss Marguerite Valentine. The other two daughters, Mrs. Antoinette Lamb of Westfield, N. J., and Miss Elizabeth Valentine, may also be called. Mrs. Deier, who was at one time President of a Brooklyn university settlement, is said to be the most strongly opposed of all the sisters to testifying against her father. All of the young women are attractive and cultured. They were educated in Packer Institute, in Brooklyn.

Handwriting experts, bankers, and others who might give expert testimony were in evidence, and many exhibits were laid out on the lawyers' tables in the Mineola Court House yesterday. Counselor Valentine was represented by Timothy M. Griffing of Riverhead and George B. Stoddart of Oyster Bay. District Attorney Franklin A. Coles was assisted by former Assistant District Attorney William H. Rand of Manhattan, Halstead Scudder of Mineola, and Assistant District Attorney Bonnett.

Nine jurors in the box had been secured when Justice Rogers announced an adjournment. They are: Thomas H. Bedell of Baldwins, Charles E. Baylis of Oyster Bay, Jacob J. Verity of Seaford, James T. Mitchell, Jr., of Locust Valley, Henry A. Townsend of Oyster Bay, George W. Place of Merrick, Charles C. Smith of Merrick, Henry J. Smith of Seaford, and Royal H. Mollineaux of Roosevelt.

Benjamin E. Valentine, who was suspended in 1896 from practice for a period of two years, was in a way concerned several years ago with another case in which a deed was in question because the signature was said to have been written by some one other than the one whose name was on the deed. The case was that of Eliza Noe Campbell against Elizabeth H. Valentine, the lawyer's mother, in whose name not a little real estate was held. The deed, which gave a valuable parcel of land to Mrs. Valentine, was said not to have been signed by Mrs. Campbell, and the suit was instituted to have it set aside. Justice Marean stopped the case and told Valentine to have an expert examine the instrument. Valentine took it to Expert Kinsley and soon returned, stating that he had been informed, greatly to his surprise, that the signature was not that of Mrs. Campbell, and that, under the circumstances, he would abandon the defense and allow judgment to be taken against his client, (his mother.)

Mrs. Valentine, the wife of the indicted lawyer, was Miss Marie Antoinette Storrs, the daughter of Augustus Storrs, a well-known resident of Brooklyn. She died in 1899. The property recovered after the deed that formed the basis of the present indictment was set aside is valued at about $75,000.

Washington Life's Report.

The Washington Life Insurance Company issued its statement for 1905 yesterday. It shows a decrease in all disbursements last year of $516,259, a decrease in head office salaries of $59,874, in total head office expenses of $79,573, and in agency expenses of $186,630. The increase in assets was $522,867. The earnings for policyholders were $142,576. The total income for the year was $3,639,633 and the total insurance in force $63,255,371.

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The Best Natural Purgative Water

in Bilious Attacks and Disorders of the Liver.

A WINEGLASSFUL A DOSE

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SPARKLING APENTA,

IN SPLITS ONLY,

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A Refreshing and Pleasant Aperient for Morning Usé.

DRINK WHILE EFFERVESCENT.

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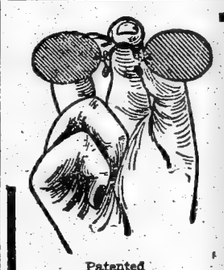

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104 E. 23d St., near 4th Ave.
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MASS MEETING FOR SAXE BILL

Father Chidwick and Others Denounce Tracks in Eleventh Avenue.

Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, the Rev. Father Chidwick of St. Ambrose's Church, chaplain of the Maine when she was destroyed in Havana Harbor, and the Rev. Leighton Williams of the Amity Baptist Church addressed a mass meeting of men and women last night in Amity Hall, 312 West Fifty-fourth Street; in support of the Saxe bill now pending before the Legislature and designed to remove from Eleventh Avenue the tracks of the New York Central.

Mrs. Blatch said that she wished she could line up on Eleventh Avenue all the children that have been crippled there, all the parents who have had their children killed by it, all the women and children who have had their breadwinners killed by it, and opposite them put those who have profited by the arrangement.

"I want the word to go to The McManus," she said, "that if he has been working for twenty-five years, as he says, to have these tracks removed, he has proved himself an inefficient politician and leader."

After a short talk by the Rev. Mr. Williams it was proposed that lawyers be retained to prosecute damage suits against the road.

"I cannot see why our District Attorney does not attend to these cases," declared Mrs. Blatch. "We have an expensive law system which belongs to the people. Before the election he went around talking excitedly, but he has been sitting quietly ever since."

Father Chidwick warned the people against those who were arguing that the Saxe measure would give to the Central still more hold in Eleventh Avenue, and said it was part of a scheme to kill the bill.

"A lawyer friend of mine," he declared, "has sent me a history of the New York Central and its Eleventh Avenue rights, and unless he is mistaken it can be proved that on the west side of Eleventh Avenue, from Sixtieth to Seventy-second Street, where the Central yards are, that road is using $3,000,000 worth of city property without paying a cent, and I believe the city could demand and collect interest on this sum for twenty years."

PAID RENT OF LOCKED FLAT.

But Didn't Occupy It in Five Years—Now She "Moves."

Ex-Mayor Lawrence Fagan's odd tenant has "moved" from the seven-room apartment house at 1,018 Hudson Street, on Hoboken Heights. Five years ago a woman who said she was a Mrs. Reed called and hired the seven-room, second-floor suite, overlooking Elysian Park and New York Harbor, at $500 a year, on a five-year lease. She said she had decided to leave New York because it was "too noisy a place" for her. Handsome furniture was put into the apartment a day or two afterward, and Mrs. Reed came and went for a month.

Then she disappeared—so far as the neighbors were concerned. But the ex-Mayor heard from her at the beginning of each month in the form of a check or a money order for the amount of the advance rent. Sometimes the remittance came from Europe; at other times from points in this country. Since the close of the first month's tenancy no one has ever entered the apartments. Mrs. Reed never even visited them to see that her furnishings were intact.

On the first of the month her lease was up, and she sent word to her landlord that she had decided to "move." The dust on the furniture when it was taken out was half an inch thick.

DEMAND ON NEW YORK LIFE.

Texas Officer Asks Questions Under Threat to Bar Out Company.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 5.—Insurance Commissioner Flack, just returned from the Chicago meeting, said to-night that he had asked the New York Life Insurance Company for certain information concerning its affairs.

Until such information, the character of which he refused to disclose, was forthcoming, he would not grant the company a permit to do business in the State. The company has another month on its present permit.

THE CHILDREN ENJOY

Life out of doors and out of the games which they play and the enjoyment which they receive and the efforts which they make comes the greater part of that healthful development which is so essential to their happiness when grown. When a laxative is needed the remedy which is given to them to cleanse and sweeten and strengthen the internal organs on which it acts should be such as physicians would sanction, because its component parts are known to be wholesome and the remedy itself free from every objectionable quality. The one remedy which physicians and parents, well-informed, approve and recommend and which the little ones enjoy, because of its pleasant flavor, its gentle action and its beneficial effects, is—Syrup of Figs—and for the same reason it is the only laxative which should be used by fathers and mothers.

Syrup of Figs is the only remedy which acts gently, pleasantly and naturally without griping, irritating, or nauseating and which cleanses the system effectually, without producing that constipated habit which results from the use of the old-time cathartics and modern imitations, and against which the children should be so carefully guarded. If you would have them grow to manhood and womanhood, strong, healthy and happy, do not give them medicines, when medicines are not needed, and when nature needs assistance in the way of a laxative, give them only the simple, pleasant and gentle—Syrup of Figs.

Its quality is due not only to the excellence of the combination of the laxative principles of plants with pleasant aromatic syrups and juices, but also to our original method of manufacture and as you value the health of the little ones, do not accept any of the substitutes which unscrupulous dealers sometimes offer to increase their profits. Please to remember, the full name of the Company—CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.—is printed on the front of every package. In order to get its beneficial effects it is always necessary to buy the genuine only. For sale by all reliable druggists.

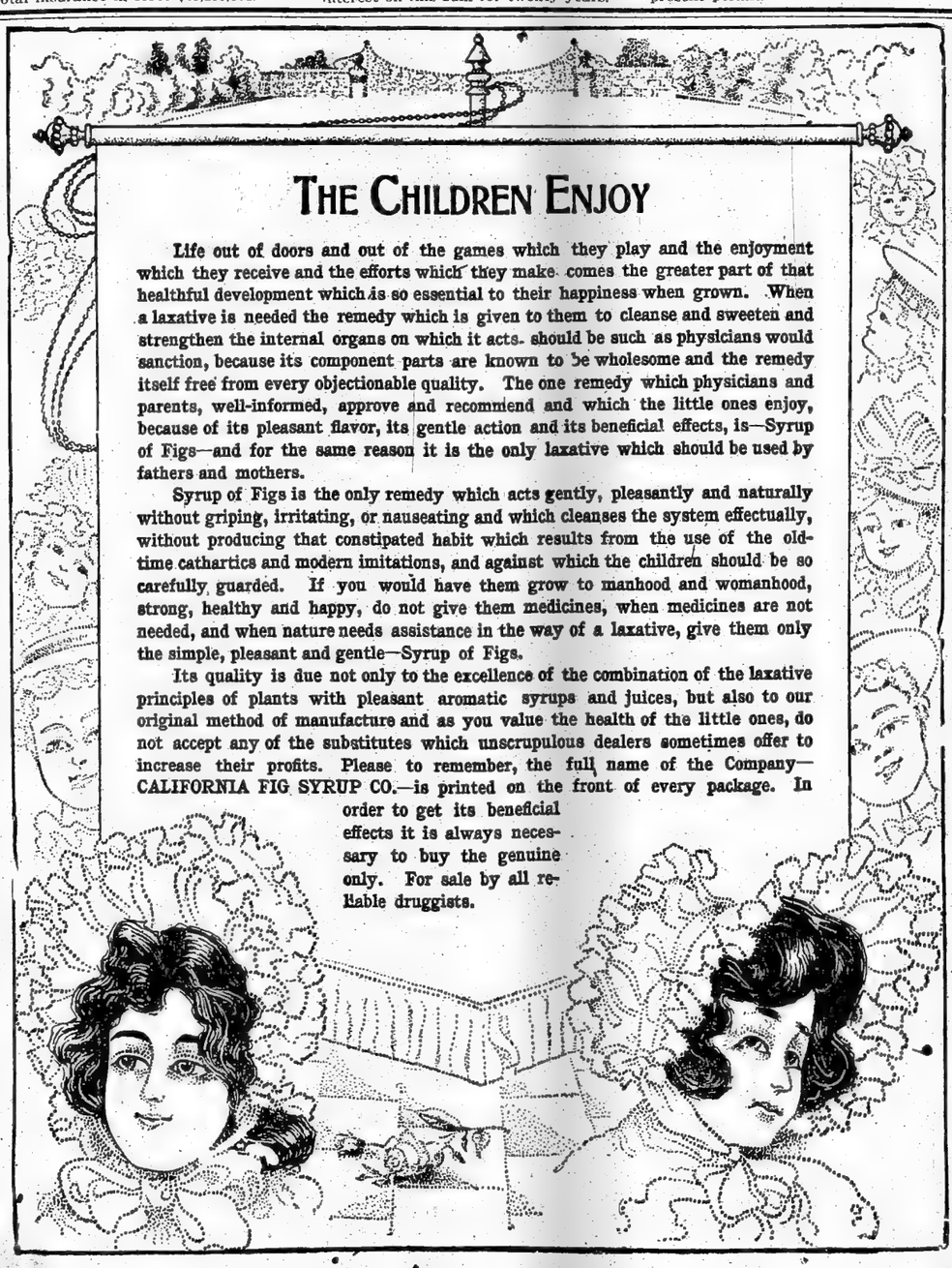

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During this Clearance Sale one-third price reductions are announced on all discontinued designs and sample suites of

DINING ROOM FURNITURE

		Reduced From	To
Sideboards	Mahogany Sideboard,	$300	$200
	Golden Oak Sideboard,	65	43
	Golden Oak Sideboard,	40	27
	Golden Oak Sideboard,	23	15
	Golden Oak Sideboard,	185	123
	Weathered Oak Sideboard,	57	38
	Mahogany Sideboard,	120	83
	Weathered Oak Sideboard,	48	32
	Mahogany Sideboard,	115	77
	Mahogany Sideboard,	155	103
	Mahogany Sideboard,	210	140
	Mahogany Sideboard,	235	157
Side Tables	Mahogany Side Table,	54	43
	Mahogany Side Table,	67	45
	Mahogany Side Table,	56	37
	Mahogany Side Table,	143	95
Extension Tables	Oak Extension Table,	25	17
	Oak Extension Table,	90	60
	Mahogany Extension Table,	125	83
	Mahogany Extension Table,	156	104
	Mahogany Extension Table,	175	117
	Mahogany Extension Table,	80	53
	Oak Extension Table,	65	43
	Oak Extension Table,	48	25
	Mahogany Extension Table,	40	27
	Mahogany Extension Table,	60	40
	Oak Extension Table,	135	90
	Mahogany Extension Table,	90	60
	Mahogany Extension Table,	80	53
	Mahogany Extension Table,	60	40
	Mahogany Extension Table,	40	27
China Closets	Mahogany China Closet,	140	93
	Mahogany China Closet,	235	157
	Mahogany China Closet,	92	61
	Mahogany China Closet,	112	74
Cellarettes	Golden Oak Cellarette,	31	21
	Golden Oak Cellarette,	16	11

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WEST 23rd STREET

The Holiest Shrine in Mexico

Guadalupe is the holiest shrine in Old Mexico, and its legend the prettiest. In 1531 a pious Indian, Juan Diego, while passing the hillside of Tepeyacac was confronted by the apparition of a beautiful woman who commanded him to tell the bishop that a temple in her honor should be built upon the hill. That the bishop might believe the Indian she told him to gather some roses which she commanded to grow upon the rocks. Juan Diego did as he was bid and when in the presence of the bishop unfolded his tilma and dropped the roses, whereupon it was discovered that on the tilma was a beautiful picture of the Virgin. A magnificent church was built upon the hill-top to provide shelter for the tilma, where it has remained nearly 400 years; its color bright and fresh while other pictures as old are faded and worn. Artists and scientific men who have examined the tilma have all agreed that the picture was not painted nor put on in any manner known to art.

This is only one of hundreds of interesting sights to be seen on a trip through Old Mexico.

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A month there at this time is a month away from the disagreeable, blustering weather of early Spring—a month amidst novel and interesting surroundings.

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BILLIARD CONTEST FOR WORLD'S HONORS

Hoppe to Defend Title Against Slosson for $500 a Side.

500 POINTS AT 18.1 GAME

Youth and Veteran Will Play on March 27, the Winner to Take All the Net Receipts.

Another match for the billiard championship of the world was consummated yesterday by "Willie" Hoppe, the holder of the title, and George Slosson, who has been recognized for more than a quarter of a century as one of the most skillful players in the world. According to the conditions the youth and the veteran are to meet in a 500-point encounter, at eighteen-inch balk line, one shot in balk, on the evening of Tuesday, March 27, at the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall. The stakes will be $500 a side, and the winner is to take the net receipts.

It was Hoppe's ambition before going to Paris to play Vignaux, the great French expert, to meet what he considered the best exponent of the game in this country. He challenged Slosson to play, but the "Student" evaded a match by declaring that the youngster had not shown nims if to be of championship calibre, and until he had established a reputation as a master he could not make a match. This stand of Slosson's more than anything else probably induced Hoppe to throw down the gauntlet to Maurice Vignaux, and in the event of his success to come immediately home and insist on a meeting with Slosson.

Few experts anticipated such an easy victory as the American acquired over the Frenchman. It was the first important match Hoppe had ever played, while Vignaux had gained renown in many of the world's greatest competitions. It was anybody's game for half the contest, then the young American simply ran away from his more experienced opponent, winning the 500-point contest by 177 points, and averaging a fraction over twenty.

Upon Hoppe's arrival home Slosson evidently considered that the young expert had shown himself capable to be classed among championship timber and challenged him to a match. Hoppe at once declared he was willing to play, and the clinching of a contest yesterday was the result. As his coming game with the "Student" will be similar to the one he played with Vignaux, many good judges here believe that Hoppe will beat Slosson the same as he did the veteran French player. On the other hand, Slosson's supporters contend that he is playing as well as ever he did in his life, and point to his recent exhibition, when at the 18.1 game he averaged 15, 20, and 25. They are of the opinion that his deliberation in playing shots will have a tendency to nettle Hoppe and affect his play.

The first world's championship at the 18.1 style of play was decided in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall from Nov. 20 to Dec. 4, 1897, the games being of 500 points. George F. Slosson, with a grand average of 9.39, and a high run of 91, was rewarded the winner with four victories to his credit.

The second world's championship at 18.1 was also played in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall from Dec. 2 to 16, 1901. It was the public début of Leon Daru, I. Orlando Morningstar, and Leonard Howison in first-class competitions. The games were 500 points each, and Jacob Schaefer was the victor of the tournament.

Schaefer and Slosson played the first individual championship at the 18.1 game at the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, Feb. 5, 1896. Schaefer won by 600 to 596. The winner's average was 7.41 and high run 76. Slosson's high run was 34. In April of the same year, at Chicago, Frank C. Ives defeated Schaefer by a score of 998 to 126. Ives's average was 15, and high run 90. This was the last contest at the 18.1 game until the tournament in 1901, and then came the match in Paris in 1901 between Maurice Vignaux and George Sutton, which Vignaux won by 500 to 387. The next competition was between Vignaux and Hoppe last month.

SQUABBLE OVER CHESS.

Right to Challenge for Rice Trophy Questioned by College League.

The college chess world is in the midst of a heated discussion as to the right of the various colleges to challenge for the Rice International Chess Trophy. The difficulty arose after the fact here became known that the Triangular League, composed of Pennsylvania, Cornell and Brown, had sent in a challenge to Oxford and Cambridge for an international match, which had been accepted. The Intercollegiate Chess League, consisting of Columbia, Yale, Harvard, and Princeton, claims that the Triangular League has transgressed its rights, inasmuch as the condition upon which Prof. Rice gave the trophy was that the major league should receive first opportunity to send a challenge.

According to a member of the major league it appears that Leonard was delegated to send the challenge, but failed to do so within the prescribed time. A circular letter setting forth in plain and forcible language the plaints of the major league has been sent to Pennsylvania, Cornell, and Brown.

MORGAN AIDS ATHLETES.

Financier Contributes $500 to Send Team to Olympic Games.

The efforts of the members of the Finance Committee of the American Committee of the Olympic games of 1906, which are to be held at Athens, Greece, this Spring, are meeting with gratifying results. Julian W. Curtiss, the Chairman of the committee, yesterday announced that J. Pierpont Morgan has contributed $500 toward the fund that is now being raised to send a team of representative American athletes to Athens. The general appeal for contributions has resulted in many big contributions, among them being the Greek Committee's $1,000; George Gould, $500; August Belmont, $100; Robert Garrett, Baltimore, $100; Mortimer L. Schiff, $50; A. G. Mills, $25, and R. C. Williams, Winthrop, Me., $15.

The representatives of the Finance Committee in all sections of the country are trying hard to secure the $25,000 that it will be necessary to raise in order to send the representatives from America in all the different events. President W. D. Nesbit of the Southern Association of the Amateur Athletic Union announced that it was the intention of the clubs of the Southern Association to contribute $1,000 toward the fund, and it is expected that President John R. Van Wormer, on behalf of the New York Athletic Club, will make arrangements whereby that organization will second liberally to the appeal. The Boston Athletic Association as well as other organizations is making a determined effort to aid the committee in securing the desired sum.

Should the committee fail to raise the full amount, it is thought that a representative team can be sent for a smaller sum, although it would be a serious handicap to the committee in charge of selecting the team.

A meeting of the Committee on Team Selection will be in New York by on or about Feb. 17 to select as many athletes as possible to make the trip, so that those selected will have plenty of time to make arrangements during their absence.

Benefit for Old Athlete's Widow.

The members of the Pastime Athletic Club are taking great interest in the forthcoming testimonial benefit that has been arranged to assist the widow of George A. Burrell, ex-President of the Pastime Athletic Club.

Many years ago Mr. Burrell was a prominent athlete, always representing the Pastime Athletic Club, and President John P. Boyle of the club has appointed a committee of the following: John P. Boyle, Chairman; James E. Sullivan and H. E. Fribourg, to co-operate with the Burrell Testimonial Benefit Committee, of which John T. McCall is Chairman. The benefit will be held at the New York Theatre on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 27.

$1,000 English Bulldog Arrives.

Among the entries in the bulldog class at the Westminster Kennel Club show next week is Dundee King, by Lord Arlie, out of Craughleigh Jil, a ten-months-old English bulldog, which arrived yesterday on the steamship Columbia from Glasgow. The animal is owned by W. H. Sawyer of Englewood, N. J., who purchased the dog in England for $1,000. Dundee King is of blue ribbon stock and the son of the winner of many first prizes and championships.

ANOTHER CHALLENGE, MAYBE.

Boston Has It That Sir Thomas Is Coming with a Seventy-Footer.

A member of the Eastern Yacht Club who is at present in London, has reported the result of several interviews with Sir Thomas Lipton while being entertained at his home. He says Sir Thomas will challenge for the America's Cup next year, that he will challenge with a sloop and not with a schooner; that the boat will be designed by Alfred Mylne, designer of the fifty-two raters, Britomart and the Moyana, both of which beat Nat Herreshoff's Sonya in English waters last year, and that the new boat will not be a ninety-footer as formerly was the case, but a seventy-footer.

These statements are keenly interesting to American yachtsmen, and indicate that Sir Thomas has found a way to race a sloop and still obviate the disagreeable necessity of meeting the Reliance, which has been the thorn in the flesh of the English designer. He has also obviated the difficulty that has confronted the New York Yacht Club, which, as long as the Reliance existed, could not see its way clear to accept conditions for a race that would necessitate building a new boat and ruling Reliance arbitrarily out of the contest. For this reason there was no probability that a challenge under the present measurement rule for sloops would have been accepted.

Sir Thomas assigns as his reason for wishing to change from a ninety to a seventy footer, that the former has been found to be an unwieldy craft unsuited for anything but racing, and the best interests of yachting would be better conserved by a smaller boat. He adds that the seventy-footer appears to be popular in America, and he thinks ought to be acceptable to Americans. As to schooners, they do not appear to appeal to Sir Thomas, although it is definitely known that the information was unofficially conveyed to him that a challenge for 110-foot schooners under the new rule might be well regarded in America.

It is probable that if the challenge came from any other source than from Sir Thomas it would likely secure more attention and favor. The fact is—whether it be unreasonable or not—that many members of the New York Yacht Club and many yachtsmen outside of the club feel that if Sir Thomas is to challenge again it should be on the same lines as he challenged before or not at all. They do not believe that he should shift from one class to another, from one rig to another, until he hits upon a class in which he might chance to beat the American defender.

COLUMBIA OARSMEN TO MOVE.

Coach Goodwin Will Train Crew on West Shore of Hudson River.

Announcement has been made at Columbia that the Rowing Association, not to be outdone by the baseball squad with its new system of coaching, and the basket ball and track teams with their new coaches, has also a new scheme. Instead of rowing on the turbid Harlem, dodging tugboats and bridge piers, the various 'Varsity and freshman crews will do four-mile stunts near the west shore of the Hudson River. Coach Jaspar T. Goodwin, member of the Columbia crew that took the laurels from the Englishmen at Henley in 1879, said that while he had not picked out the exact course over which he will train his proteges, he had surveyed the waters on the west shore carefully and after going over the stretch from Fort Lee north for four miles in the launch Columbia he thought that that would probably be the spot best suited to his purpose.

The result of this change will be that the crews will have to start from the Hudson River boathouse, which will become hereafter the centre of activity, and row across the river. This will mean practically the abandonment of the Harlem River quarters, which were fitted up last season at considerable expense. Whether this change will be permanent or last only for the coming season will depend on the superiority of the new course, as will develop in the working out of the crews during the next few months.

If a calm course could be found near the Hudson River quarters it would be a great benefit, giving to the 'Varsity shells, and more particularly the new men in the gigs, an opportunity to master the Goodwin stroke without such serious interruptions as were met with on the Harlem.

LA VERNITA'S WEIRD RACE.

After Running All Over the Track the Filly Won.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 5.—La Vernita's startling performance in the first race was the feature at City Park to-day. The filly ran all over the track, swerving from right to left, swung wide on the turns, and finally, in the stretch, bolted to the outside fence. Obert eventually straightened her out, and in a hard drive she outgained Black Flag and beat him a half length. Robin Hood and Woggle Bug were the only winning favorites.

In the last race Don Mot was disqualified for crowding both Daring and Granada in the stretch. For misbehavior at the post in the fourth race Starting Judge Cassidy suspended Wishard one week. It was only on Saturday that the boy got through with a week's suspension imposed by the judges for a weak finish. In the fourth race, also, Pickett, who had the mount on Set Smile, got two weeks for rough riding. Weather clear; track fast.

FIRST RACE.—Three and a half furlongs. La Vernita, 105 pounds, (Obert,) 7 to 1, won; Black Flag, 107, (D. Austin,) 6 to 1, second; Chambles, 102, (Nicol,) 5 to 2, third. Time—0:43 3-5. Tom Morgan, Gang Saw, Arthur Rosenfield, La Thorpe, Azeale, Judge Treen, Merry Leap Year, Beau Brummel, Palatina, and Selavent also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, short course. Oliver Mac 147 pounds, (J. Ford,) 5 to 1, won; Judge Nolan, 114, (E. Miller,) 6 to 1, second; Lights Out, 140, (Temberton,) 7 to 1, third. Time—3:05. Pirate, Charawind, Evander, John W. Owens, and Flying Raincloud also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Robin Hood, 118 pounds, (Nicol,) 10 to 4, won; Chief Hayes, 103, (D. Austin,) 4 to 1, second; Blucher, 105, (J. Hennessy,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:01. Goma, Kargui, and Bradley's Pet also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Verdant, 107 pounds, (F. Perrett,) 25 to 1, won; Champ Clark, 112, (Wishard,) 8 to 1, second; Kara, 113, (J. Daly,) 13 to 5, third. Time—1:09 1-5. Pulque, Frenchie's First, Set Smile, Burnilette, and Goldway also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Woggle Bug, 90 pounds, (Koerner,) 16 to 5, won; Thora Lee, 104, (Lowe,) 4 to 1, second; Ezra, 91, (Heffernan,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:48. Fox Hunting, Daught, Creel, Thistledo, Lieber Gore, Moonchord, Limerick Girl, The Trifler, Madilna, and Juba also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Bensonhurst, 100 pounds, (Heffernan,) 50 to 1, won; Caseine, 114, (Romandil,) 30 to 1, second; Ida Davis, 102, (Oregan,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:14 1-5. Duchess Ollie, Careless, Ann Davis, Follies Berger, and Bronze Wing also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Daring, 92 pounds, (F. Perrett,) 9 to 1, won; Granada, 91, (J. Finn,) 8 to 5, second; Jessan, 100, (Wonn,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:45 3-5. Bon Mot, 104, (B. Davis,) 15 to 1, finished first, but was disqualified for interfering with Daring and Granada in the stretch. Big Bow, Merlinco, Willie Newcomb, Wakeful, Mayor Duncan, and Siss Lee also ran.

The Morris Bates pair, Mutable and Susanna, were favorites in the two-year-olds' race at the Fair Grounds to-day, but neither reached the wire first, and finished respectively second and third. Jardiniere, on which Radtke rode his first race there. Lieber was the only other beat favorite. The weather was clear and the track fast. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Goldsmith, 100 pounds, (J. Martin,) 3 to 5, won; Pity, 103, (Anderson,) 12 to 1, second; Uncle Henry, 104, (Garrison,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Rouge, Red Haven, Henry Derr, Nonn W., Ben Machi, Schoharie, Hudson, and Investor also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three furlongs. Jardiniere, 106 pounds, (Radtke,) 5 to 1, won; Mutable, 112, (McCabe,) 5 to 2, second; Susanna, 112, (Bell,) 3 to 2, third. Time—0:36. Our Own, Minitheria, Bitter Sec, Miss Martha, Viola C., Little Wanda, and Trenta also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Little Scout, 116 pounds, (McIntyre,) 8 to 5, won; Footlights' Favorite, 106, (Sewell,) 10 to 1, second; MacBeth, 113, (Livingston,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:41 3-5. Kitty Platt, Dr. Sproul, Peter Paul, R. F. Williams, and Bishop Reed also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; handicap. First Premium, 100 pounds, (Sewell,) 13 to 5, won; Lieber, 118, (W. Robins,) 9 to 5, second; Third Abram, 108, (L. Smith,) 3 to 2, third. Time—1:13 4-5. Fargo also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a half. Merry Pioneer, 104 pounds, (Sewell,) 9 to 10, won; Brilliant, 97, (Radtke,) 6 to 1, second; Roderick, 103, (Perrine,) 8 to 1, third. Time—2:37. Lee King, Gay Lizette, Chub, John Randolph, Paul, Light Opera, and Little Corker also ran. Prince Salm Salm bolted.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and twenty yards. Captain Bob, 127 pounds, (J. Martin,) 11 to 10, won; Marvin Neal, 103, (Freeman,) 7 to 1, second; Mahogany, 106½, (L. Hoffman,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:44 1-5. Arabo, Evie Greene, Mint Leaf, Ancient Witch, Charles McKee, and George A. Knight also ran.

Smith Beats Keane at Billiards.

At the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy last evening, in the amateur handicap billiard tournament for the interborough trophy, L. D. Smith defeated John Keane by a score of 200 to 143. Smith was to play 190 to Keane's 200, but the latter was off his game and never had a look in to win. Smith ran 17, 14, and 10 in his best innings and averaged 3 28-54, while Keane made 12, 12, and 10 as his high runs and averaged only 2 21-54. To-night L. F. Robinson and F. L. Gray will meet, Robinson playing 225 to Gray's 190.

J. Bartels Won Close Pool Game.

J. Bartels (90) defeated L. Davis (125) last night in the handicap amateur pool tournament at the Broadway Billiard Academy by the score of 90 to 82. The game was the best contested of the tournament, the players alternating in the lead throughout. Bartels with 35 points in arrears at the start gradually overhauled his opponent and was on even terms at 60. From this point Bartels improved in his play, and won out by the narrow margin of 2 points. The winner's high run was 12 with one scratch. Davis scored 16 as his best contribution, and also had one scratch. The contestants to-night are G. Ricker (100) and E. Hayes, (100.)

THE BALLOON CAME BACK TO AERO CLUB'S HOUSE

Sent in Flight from West Point to Glen Head.

FIRST SUCCESSFUL TEST

Gas of High Quality—Tuxedo Park Offered for First Ascension of Man-Carrying Balloon.

A pilot balloon sent up from West Point on Sunday afternoon by the Aero Club of America was returned to the headquarters of the club at the rooms of the Automobile Club of America, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, last night. The balloon came by express from Glen Head, L. I., and was in excellent condition, thus proving that its flight of from 75 to 90 miles across the Hudson, Westchester County, and perhaps the Bronx, and then over the Sound, was as successful as the most enthusiastic aeronaut could desire. The only regret expressed by the members of the Aero Club who were at the Automobile Club when the balloon arrived was that it had not been large enough to carry a man. Attached to the balloon was a note asking the finder to state the conditions under which it was found, and offering a reward of $5. Augustus Post, who took charge of the balloon last night, said that the letter had not arrived, but he expected it to-day.

The balloon was sent up from the gas works at West Point about 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, the purpose being to test the quality of the gas for a possible ascension in the near future with a larger balloon holding one or two persons. Cortlandt Field Bishop, Augustus Post, and Dr. Julian P. Thomas represented the Aero Club; Major Carsons, Jr., and Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, West Point officers; Leo Stevens, the balloon constructor, and Charles Levce, a young aeronaut who recently came over from Paris, were there also.

The pilot balloon has a diameter of about 10 feet and held 250 cubic feet of gas. The lifting power of the gas was found to be very nearly 40 pounds for 1,000 cubic feet, which is an excellent average, from 36 to 40 pounds being necessary for 1,000 cubic feet of gas for successful ascensions. Col. Mills, who is in charge of the Military Academy, gave permission on behalf of the Government to the Aero Club to make the test, and the members were highly pleased in finding the gas of such good quality.

Mr. Post stated last night that by means of powerful glasses and the proper instruments it was easy to measure the ascension of the balloon as reaching a height of at least one mile. A strong southerly wind was blowing at the time which changed to an easterly wind soon after the balloon got high in the air so that the discovery of the balloon at Glen Head is perfectly in accord with the meterological conditions. These pilot balloons will remain in the air usually about six hours.

The ascension of this smal balloon and its speedy return marks the first successful aeronautical test accomplished by the newly formed Aero Club of America. There are, however, two more balloons to be heard from. These balloons were sent up Saturday afternoon from the gas house in the Bronx, 138th Street and the Harlem River. Here, too, the quality of the gas was found of the required standard. The balloon went up all right, but nothing has been heard from it since.

Offers have been made recently to the Aero Club from gas plants in several parts of the country to make balloon tests at their headquarters. A test will probably be made at Pittsfield in the near future, and also at Tuxedo. The Tuxedo Park Association has granted permission to the Aero Club to make an ascension with its big balloon from the park. While nothing definite has been decided about this, it is more than likely that with the arrival of Comte de la Vaulx, one of the eminent French amateur aeronauts who is expected here this month, definite plans will be made for a real high-class balloon ascension. The Aero Club's balloon that will be used for this initial big ascension has been built by Leo Stevens. It is thirty feet in diameter and will need about 22,000 cubic feet of gas to inflate it.

Harvard Club's Squash Tournament.

The Harvard Club's squash tournament reached the third round yesterday. Eight matches are scheduled to be played to-day to decide which men may compete to enter the semi-finals.

There was a readjustment of yesterday's schedule, owing to a ruling of the committee in charge allowing several of the first round matches to be decided by special arrangement between contestants and not to go by default, as previously recorded. The order in the Prentice-Franklin match was thus reversed, as was the Rogers-Barron match, while Hadden and Swan were allowed defaults. These two and Prentice qualified yesterday. The Gonterman-Hunt match, declared defaulted to Hunt Saturday, was reversed.

No game yesterday required three sets to decide, but several were hard-fought and one went to deuce. The scores were:

FIRST ROUND.

B. S. Prentice beat G. O. Franklin, 15-7, 15-7; W. A. Hadden beat F. S. Mils by default; F. Rogers beat C. Barron, 15—12, 15—3; A. W. Swan beat E. W. Leonard by default.

SECOND ROUND.

W. A. M. Burden beat C. D. Draper, 15—6, 15—3; E. S. Harrison beat R. R. Coffin by default; L. P. Marvin beat H. S. Parker, 15—5, 15—13; Holcombe Ward beat F. Davis, Jr., 15—8, 15—4; M. B. Gonterman beat J. H. Hunt by default; B. S. Prentice beat A. F. Gotthold, 15-12, 15-12; W. A. Hadden beat H. L. R. Edgar by default; A. G. Rotch beat W. D. Chadbourne by default; R. D. Pruyn beat H. S. Satterlee, 15—1, 15—3; C. P. Flint beat F. Rogers, 15—10, 15—10; W. P. Eaton beat E. T. Brown, 15—6, 15—7; A. F. Lockett beat H. C. Southwick, 15—12, 17—14; D. G. Harris beat D. Scott, 15—7, 15—9; A. W. Swann beat N. W. Tilton by default; A. Stillman beat O. W. Winton, 15—8, 15—7; A. L. Devens, Jr., beat R. Sanger, 15—1, 15—1.

Sport Lively at Columbia.

Despite the fact that the football situation has been the centre of discussion at Columbia University, interest in other sports has not lagged. The basket ball candidates have been out in force, and under the direction of "Mike" Martin have been laying away a store of tricks for the Pennsylvania five who have aspirations for the intercollegiate championship.

Activity in fencing affairs is manifested by the fact that over thirty entries have been received for the university championship which will be decided this afternoon in the gymnasium. Frederick Lage, former Captain of the 'Varsity team, will take first honors, according to general opinion.

Several men have been busy on the mat during the past week getting in trim for the intercollegiate wrestling matches, which will probably be held again at Philadelphia. E. B. Post, quarter back of the football team, was put yesterday afternoon after being laid up for several months with water on the knee. "Tim" Hogan, Yale's ex-tackle, and Harry Milbank, intercollegiate champions, were also out.

Baseball comes in for a share of time, too, with "Billy" Lauder leading the march. A score or more of candidates appeared in the gymnasium yesterday and warmed up. All the candidates, new men as well as former 'Varsity players, have been called out for Wednesday.

N. Y. A. C. Pool Tourney Begins.

The New York Athletic Club's annual handicap pool tournament began last night with twenty-seven entries, as follows: S. M. Markel, (60,) J. S. Dickerson, (85,) E. F. Crowe, (125,) F. S. Viele, (90,) W. A. Mertens, (65,) Dr. Alexander Nicoll (70,) C. E. F. McCann, (100,) Charles J. McKenna, (90,) Percy Gardner, (100,) I. G. Burton, (75,) P. T. Granden, (85,) Charles W. Place, (80,) Cecil Lyon, (90,) C. Y. Judson, (85,) John J. O'Donohue, (70,) Theodore Cassebeer, (75,) W. C. Foster, (55,) H. B. Gutchen, (85,) W. J. Eck, (70,) W. B. Wheeler, (75,) H. Henry Blair, (75,) E. A. Gamble, (125,) Townsend Pinkney, (80,) Halsey Hazelton, (45,) John B. Naething, (75,) J. R. Hayes, (90,) and Otto Wagner, (60.)

Two games will be played each night. In the first game last night Charles J. McKenna (90) defeated Cecil Lyon, (60,) by 90 to 36, and in the second game E. F. Crowe, (125,) one of the two scratch men, was badly defeated by C. J. McKenna (90) by a score of 90 to 55. To-night John J. O'Donohue (70) will meet W. J. Eck (70) in the first game, and P. T. Granden (85) will play C. Y. Judson (85) in the second.

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TENNIS TROPHY CHALLENGE.

American Team Will Go to England for the Davis Cup.

American lawn tennis players decided last night to again challenge England for the Dwight F. Davis International Challenge Cup. This was the vote of the delegates at the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, held at the Waldorf-Astoria. The details were left to the Executive Committee and a sub-committee.

The powers of the Executive Committee were also enlarged, and the progressive element also won a victory by curtailing the list of invitation tournaments.

There was any amount of discussion previous to the meeting as to the advisability of sending a challenge to the Englishmen. The progressive element, that was ably represented by Frederick G. Anderson of the Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, Louis J. Grant of the New York Lawn Tennis Club, and the National champion, Beals C. Wright of the Longwood Cricket Club of Boston, turned many of the wavering delegates in favor of issuing a challenge before the meeting was called to order by President James Dwight of Boston.

In taking up the matter of a challenge Dr. Dwight said that neither Ward nor Larned could go abroad this year. He doubted if a top class team could be secured. He stated positively that no member of last season's team had received any money for expenses from the association other than their steamer tickets. He showed that there were many difficulties in securing men to play abroad and that the Englishmen, now that they held the cup, were inclined to make changes in the conditions which made it more difficult for the Americans to hope to win the trophy.

Howard W. Lewis of the Merion Cricket Club made the motion that it was the feeling of the delegates that a team be sent to England. This was carried, and F. G. Anderson, R. D. Little, and W. J. Clothier were named as a sub-committee to arrange the details and report within two weeks to the Executive Committee as to the sending of the challenge.

The roll call showed 100 clubs as members of the association, and of this number forty-six were present. This indicated a fair growth during the year. In the report of Secretary Palmer Fresbrey the fact was developed that the interest in the sport had greatly increased, and that the game had spread throughout the country.

The election of officers followed in the usual cut and dried order. Dr. James Dwight of Boston was re-elected President for the sixteenth consecutive year; Robert D. Wrenn re-elected Vice President; Richard Stevens, Treasurer; and Palmer E. Presbrey, Secretary. The election of the Executive Committee brought out the full strength of the progressive element. A. L. Hoskins of Philadelphia declared that here the association wanted actual active players for the members, and that while the former committees had included men who had done much for the sport, they were at present not in close touch with the game, and many of them seldom attended meetings.

There was a wrangle over the Executive Committee election. Hoskins made a motion to increase the committee, and, although apparently on roll call the vote was 21 to 10 in favor, the motion was declared lost. There was acrimonious talk after this, and the words "close corporation" were used as characterizing the methods of the old management. So intense was the feeling that there was a new motion, which made the new committee of nine members. This was carried by 23 to 25.

The election of the Executive Committee resulted as follows: William J. Clothier, Philadelphia; Frederick G. Anderson, Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, Brooklyn; Raymond D. Little, West Side Lawn Tennis Club; Holcombe Ward, Orange Lawn Tennis Club; Dwight F. Davis, St. Louis; William A. Larned, Annapolis, Md.; Hugh Collins, Chicago; A. L. Hoskins, Philadelphia; L. D. Scott, Orange Lawn Tennis Club.

There were interesting figures in the report of Treasurer Richard Stevens. The expenses of the international team were $2,025, of which half was borne by the English Lawn Tennis Association. A few members of the Executive Committee ate Waldorf-Astoria dinners at their meeting to the expense of $253, with a tip of 35 to the waiter. Their traveling expenses to the meeting were $260. In all there was a slight deficit in the receipts of the year.

Among the delegates present were Holcombe Ward, Beals C. Wright, Robert D. Wrenn, and William A. Larned, all of whom have held the National title and have played on the international teams; Edwin P. Fischer, Frederick G. Anderson, Richard Stevens, Raymond D. Little, Louis J. Grant, Thomas C. Trask, Harold H. Hackett, Palmer E. Presbrey, and Wylie C. Grant.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Dreyfuss, I., Pine Bluff, Ark., clothing; Hotel Breslin.

Meigs & Co., New Haven, Conn.; H. Smith, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.

Frank, M., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; L. Frank, cloaks and suits; Hotel Breslin.

O'Neil & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss F. Frink, fancy goods; Hotel Breslin.

White, Z. L., Company, Columbus, Ohio; T. E. N. Taller, dress goods and silks; J. E. Clemons, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Breslin.

Filene's, Boston, Mass.; F. A. Krim, coats and suits; J. J. Kelly, infants' wear; Hotel Breslin.

Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Chattin, white goods, linens, and corsets; 350 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Eliasberg & Brothers, Selma, Ala.; E. Eliasberg, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Breslin.

Fox, S., Co., Hartford, Conn.; M. Stern, domestics; 320 Church Street; Hotel Breslin.

Snellenoerg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Mayer, millinery; 693 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Aldrew, W. E., Boston, Mass.; cloaks and suits; Miss L. Barnes, millinery; Mrs. E. T. Horum, millinery; Hotel Breslin.

Peck, G. B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss A. L. Gill, millinery; Mrs. Burke, millinery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Breslin.

Kline Brothers, Allentown, Penn.; C. Kline, cloaks and suits; Hotel Breslin.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss T. A. McKee, ladies' wear; Miss S. Eber, millinery; Miss C. Metz, handkerchiefs; Miss M. Marston, fancy goods; 438 Broadway; Holland House; T. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits; W. W. Everett, house furnishing goods; Hotel Brotzell.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. C. Wood, Jr., notions; 57 White Street; Hotel Seville.

Johnson & Forbes, Pensacola, Fla.; W. J. Forbes, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Heironimus, R. H., Company, Roanoke, Va.; R. H. Heironimus, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Fear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. W. Frear, wash goods; Hotel Wolcott.

Fourqurean, Temple & Co., Richmond, Va.; R. S. Gray, notions, hosiery, ladies' and infants' wear; W. S. O'Hearn, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Page, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Westminster Hotel.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. W. Warren, domestics; 621 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Shilleto, J., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. P. Dickerson, linens; 346 Broadway; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Klein, L., Chicago, Ill.; A. Navy, notions, jewelry, ladies' and infants' wear; F. Post, dry goods; 406 Broadway; Belvedere House.

Denecke, C., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; cloaks, suits, and waists; C. S. Curtis, house furnishing goods; Westminster Hotel.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; T. Finnie, leather goods; 621 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Rindskoff, J. C., Schenectady, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Breslin.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. Chapman, shoes; 2 Walker Street; Victoria Hotel.

Sampliner, A. W. & J., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; P. Sampliner, cloaks; Hoffman House.

Miller, Daniel C., Baltimore, Md.; T. K. Miller, dry goods; J. M. Easter, woolens and dress goods; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

People's Store Company, Tacoma, Wash.; F. O. Boardman, house furnishing goods; 214 Church Street.

Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; J. H. O'Loughlin, carpets; G. Snapper, carpets; 320 Church Street; Victoria Hotel.

Reis Mercantile Company, Mobile, Ala.; J. Reis, dry goods; W. Mitchell, notions; Victoria Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. A. McLeon, laces; O. W. Smith, millinery; 104 Worth Street.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. W. Buhl, cloaks and suits; E. Deon, waists; 214 Church Street.

Powers Mercantile Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; C. F. Dougherty, millinery; 214 Church Street.

Hunter, A. & S., Utica, N. Y.; C. A. Vencie, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; J. B. McKeond, silks and dress goods; 57 White Street.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Streich, tailor's trimmings; Miss Connor, waists; 115 Worth Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; S. D. Clark, black dress goods and silks; 2 Walker Street.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. G. Huss, dry goods; Mr. Walters, millinery; 2 Walker Street.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; L. Mocheimer, domestics; 2 Walker Street.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; A. Mitchell, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Joslin Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; Miss N. Murphy, laces; Miss K. Plonfeck, ladies' wear; 214 Church Street.

McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; T. Petra, dry goods; W. A. McKelvey, cloaks, suits, and waists; R. Heenon, underwear; E. Bunning, dress goods; 214 Church Street.

Peck, G. B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; C. Hug, pictures; 2 Walker Street.

Joslin Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; J. L. Dilmars, domestics; J. V. Flanagan, dress goods; 214 Church Street.

People's Store Company, Tacoma, Washington; Mrs. E. C. Egbert, cloaks and suits; 214 Church Street.

Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; W. E. Milligan, silks; 214 Church Street.

Adler, L., Savannah, Ga., domestics, dress goods and silks; 4 Washington Place.

Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; E. S. Pendleton, dry goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Rauh & Mock Shirt Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. S. Rauh, shirts; Hotel Imperial.

Wile Brothers & Weill, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. Weill, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Baer, L., Wheeling, West Va.; clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Burke-Fitzsimons-Hone Company, Rochester, N. Y.; A. K. Hone, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; R. Sachs, upholstery goods; P. Hiltz, domestics; 621 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; M. C. Waldman, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

MacInnes, J. C., Co., Worcester, Mass.; G. W. Aubuchon, hosiery and gloves; C. E. Adams, knit underwear; 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.

Burnham-Stoepel Company, Detroit, Mich.; H. S. Pollock, dress goods and silks; T. Griffith, prints; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Higgins & Fraze, Fall River, Mass.; W. A. Fraze, furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

Nugent, B., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. J. Barry, rugs and lace curtains; 31 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.

Saks & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; L. Saks, clothing; E. Montgomery, furnishing goods; A. Kaufman, hats; Broadway and Thirty-third Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Pitts-Kimball Company, Boston, Mass.; J. Murphy, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.

Myers, J. G., Dry Goods Company, Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Chalmers, notions, corsets, and leather goods; 31 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.

Shepard-Norwell Company, Boston, Mass.; T. Stewart, notions, leather goods, and dress trimmings; E. C. Silsby, dry goods; 31 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.

Guggenhelmer & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; O. S. Engledore, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. S. Conrad, cloaks and suits; Hotel Spalding.

Peters Dry Goods and Clothing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. W. Peters, dry goods; Hotel Spalding.

Martin, T. S., & Co., Sioux City, Iowa; J. P. Martin, cloaks, suits, and waists; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Cumberland.

Eastman Brothers & Bancroft, Portland, Me.; W. A. Kirkpatrick, cloaks; Hotel Cumber

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POLITICAL RATEMAKING.

The attempt of the Democratic Senators by caucus resolution to compel all members of that party in the Upper House to stand firm against the ratification of the Santo Domingo treaty is deplored by supporters of the President's policies. And, in truth, it is a grievous thing that treaties or other questions of our foreign relations should be made party matters. Party politics end at the frontier. The trouble with the Santo Domingo treaty is, probably, that it is more of a home than of a foreign matter. It pledges us to courses which all but three or four Democrats in the Senate feel to be novel, venturesome, and altogether at variance with our traditions—certainly with Democratic traditions.

But if the pressure put upon a few of their associates by the Democrats of the Senate must be so sternly condemned, what is to be said of the pressure all the time put upon both branches of Congress by the White House? It seems to be established quite beyond the possibility even of an official denial by Secretary LOEB that the President has in many ways brought his great influence to bear upon Members and Senators for the purpose of constraining them to support the measures which he demands of Congress. The Statehood bill and the Ratemaking bill are among the measures for which he has most anxiously sought support. Now, if it is weak, wicked, and a violation of his oath for a Democratic Senator at the behest of the caucus to surrender his private judgment of a treaty, it must be flagrantly unconstitutional for a Senator or a Member of the House to surrender his convictions under pressure from the Executive. The Constitution puts no restrictions upon Senators in their choice of means by which they may influence each other. Appeals to party loyalty are continually made upon both sides of the Chamber. The iron rule of the caucus even is not prohibited. But the legislative department is constitutionally independent of the Executive. No National legislator can, without disregarding his oath, permit himself either by the promise or by the withholding of patronage, by flattery or by frowns or by any other method of constraint, to be wheedled, forced, or persuaded into substituting the desire of the White House for his own conscientious beliefs.

The agitation for political ratemaking is, as Representative MCCALL of Massachusetts pointed out in his admirable speech against the Hepburn bill, altogether an affair of the White House and Congress. It is not an issue made by the people. It is impossible for anybody to point to any existing demand for such legislation until the President began his campaign for enlarging the powers of the Commission. A public demand for the prohibition and punishment of secret rebates, of discriminations, and of all those railroad practices that give a preference to one shipper over another unquestionably did exist. It had found a voice long before the President spoke. But between the prevention of rebates and the fixing of charges there is not the slightest discoverable relation of evil and remedy. Mr. ROOSEVELT in his public speeches insisted that rebates and discriminations must be prevented, and then, with the most astonishing disregard of logic, began to insist upon Federal ratemaking as if that were a cure. Mr. MCCALL in his speech in the House said:

> The issue of political ratemaking in the Congress of the United States is not the result of any evolution or of any expression of public opinion, but it is a mere fungus growth. It sprung up in a night. It grew up in the Presidential non sequitur. If teachers of logic are looking for a perfect example of a non sequitur for their classes, I commend them to the statement of the evils and the statement of the remedy contained in the President's annual message to Congress in December, 1904. And at once political ratefixing became a burning issue. I mean in Congress, but not before the people, for there has been no election since it was so suddenly and so illogically sprung upon the country. * * * The Democratic Party followed its leader and took up the cause of ratemaking with enthusiasm and unanimity. As for the Republicans, ratefixing had been made a party policy by a just-elected President, and, logic or no logic, we were expected to get into line. This is the genesis of the public opinion upon this point.

This is the language of a Republican Congressman. If the Democratic Senators are to be censured for laying the caucus whip upon the backs of a few of their associates who had in the party sense gone wrong on the Santo Domingo treaty, certainly a like criticism must be passed upon the methods by which the President has sought to secure the legislative indorsement of his personal policies. On the merits of the argument, morally, from the point of view of business welfare, National interest, and human reason the policy of political ratemaking has been torn to shreds. In all the House debate no respectable answer has been made to the destructive criticisms passed upon the Hepburn bill by those who oppose it. The volumes that contain the testimony taken before the Senate Committee are a storehouse of fact and information and expert opinion sufficient in volume and authority to bring about the overwhelming defeat of the measure in any legislative body that with open minds undertook a serious inquiry as to its merits. The President's mind, of course, is not open—it never is upon matters as to which it has once been made up and its conclusions proclaimed to the world. But Senators of the United States are not chosen merely to register and affirm White House decisions. The Senate will presently have before it the Hepburn bill—bad politically, infinitely mischievous in the business sense, and constitutionally vicious. The Senators have a duty to perform.

THE BANKING INVESTIGATION.

The proposition to investigate the State Banking Department creates a dilemma in which stability of judgment upon the part of the entire community is necessary to prevent evil results, whichever horn of the dilemma is taken. The proposal falls in with a moment when the excellent outcome of the insurance investigation is being emphasized. The resultant economies and the demonstrated solvency of the insurance companies are indeed no small gains, but it does not follow that equally excellent results are obtainable from agitation of the banking situation. It is true that in both cases unsoundness could only be uncovered, and could not be created by the inquiry, but a banking inquiry contains possibilities which the nature of the insurance business prevented from arising as the result of the Armstrong Committee's investigation. Abandonment of policies to the profit of the companies was the worst incidental result of the insurance inquiry. The policies could not be made to mature at the option of the holders, and the companies were sure of an interval in which to clean house. But banks do a demand business, and the result would be unfortunate if an unreasoning and unreasonable impetus should seize upon depositors. For these reasons it is worth while to assemble some of the reasons supporting that stability of judgment which is so desirable.

In the first place, every day is a crisis for a bank, and none of them feels for itself that undisturbable security which betrayed the insurance companies into their false positions. There are in the banking business no deferred dividends, nor accumulations of surplus, such as tempted the insurance officers into their errors. Doubtless there are known and unknown departures from theoretic perfection of banking administration, but they are peccadilloes when compared with the mass of the banking business. The Walsh case in Chicago, for example, was about as bad as possible, and yet its exposure served only to illustrate both the essential soundness of the Chicago situation and the fact that not even Mr. WALSH'S bad banking sufficed to cause loss to any depositor. This is even more true regarding the pending inquiry here. The allegations refer to past events whose ill effects have been felt, and whose repeated publications have drawn their teeth. Whether or not Mr. KILBURN was guilty of official indiscretion is a personal and political rather than financial question, and concerns him more than any depositor. In reaching a decision upon this question this is to be remembered in Mr. KILBURN'S favor, that his critics have at their command facts denied to him, and that judgments now are reached under infinitely less difficult conditions than surrounded the acts complained of. It is no virtue to wreck a bank. Upon the contrary, it is praiseworthy to save a shaky institution. Where such an attempt has been made even unsuccessfully, but with benefit to the depositors, as in the Merchants' Trust Company case, judgment should be lenient, and some will find cause for praise.

Bank depositors also might well remember that suspicions are thrown not upon the banks, but upon the administration of the Bank Department merely. Some add that in fact it is the Republican Party which is really upon trial. Others say that subterranean personal grudges are being wreaked. Thus it is possible that Mr. KILBURN'S friends rather than his faults inspire the attack upon him. Such insinuations are part of the game, and are interesting enough subjects for conjecture. Their danger lies in the chance that breakfast table twitters may be converted into overt action by depositors frightened at nothing substantial. Mr. KILBURN'S acquittal, or conviction, or resignation, would not alter any facts of importance to any depositor. The manoeuvring between parties and party leaders is mere froth compared with the soundness of the situation. No burned powder ought to disturb that. It rests mainly with depositors whether events shall take their course toward the lesser evils of the situation, or whether agitation and levity of judgment shall combine to cause a choice of both evils, instead of an alternative of evils. Mr. KILBURN'S future is not necessarily involved with the solvency of any bank, but the depositors may be the source of their own misfortunes, if they choose to have it so. But in that case they should blame themselves, not others.

THE MAYOR AND THE BOSS.

If Mr. MURPHY have any aspirations in the direction of retaining the bossship of Tammany Hall it seems that he has committed an error of judgment. Of course, if he has renounced those aspirations, and if his present object be only to do all the harm he can to a Tammany Mayor, his present course is intelligible and may be intelligent.

Everybody, of course, remembers that in the course of the last municipal campaign Mr. JEROME repeatedly alleged that the Mayor had endeavored to procure his nomination, and that the Mayor had been balked by the objections of Mr. MURPHY "of Good Ground." Everybody likewise remembers that the Mayor, who was equally with Mr. JEROME making speeches every night, never made any denial of this repeated assertion, which he, and he only, was in a position to deny with authority. The Mayor now not merely omits, but refuses, to affirm or deny either Mr. MURPHY'S version of the story, which amounts merely to the intimation that Mr. MURPHY has a version, or Mr. JEROME'S version.

The Mayor is quite within his rights in refusing to say anything. Mr. MURPHY may be within his in repeatedly intimating that "he could if he would," "and such ambiguous givings out." But in the meantime it is evident to everybody that, in spite of either or of both the Mayor and the Boss, Mr. JEROME is in fact the District Attorney, although he was not in fact the Tammany candidate. That is one severe blow to the Tammany machine as administered by Mr. MURPHY. It is equally evident to everybody that Mr. MURPHY is advertising to the utmost of his power that "his" Mayor is a Mayor who "will not stand without hitching" and that he himself is without influence upon the official conduct of the Mayor. We do not see how Mr. MURPHY could have gone about to render himself more discredited and hopeless as a Boss.

REDISTRIBUTING THE POLICE.

According to statistics supplied to The World, Commissioner BINGHAM has increased the force of active patrolmen on the police 501 by releasing that number from various squads. The most numerous of these are from the following squads: Wagon guards, 100; vice squad, 60; plain clothes, 50; theatre, 50; clerical, 25; fire escape, 25, and ferryboat, 16. There has also been a considerable reduction in the numbers of the traffic squad, but it is claimed that its efficiency will be kept up by longer hours.

Unquestionably the principle on which the Commissioner is proceeding is sound. Special duties cannot wholly be done away with, but many of the assignments to special duty have been absurdly extravagant and some of them entirely inexcusable. By abolishing the needless assignments, cutting down the excessive, and keying the men up to a full performance of duty, the Commissioner will be able to tell what are the real requirements of the force. Then appropriation for an increase will receive prompt attention.

It is said also that the Commissioner is deferring a decision as to the three-platoon system until he is convinced that all improvement possible without a change has been made. It is even intimated that he will make its continuance conditional on the zeal shown by the force. That, too, is in the right direction; but we shall be somewhat surprised if he does not ultimately find the system intolerable.

BRITISH POLITICS.

We think the spectacle just now presented in British politics could not be paralleled in American politics. The view of politics as a personal "game" is of course not unknown in this country. What is unknown in this country is the reliance of leading politicians upon the public acquiescence in their regarding National politics as a personal game, and allowing them to play it in that exclusive sense. There is no suggestion of patriotism, of the welfare of the British Empire, even of the prosperity of the heterogeneous and discredited "Unionist" Party, in these contests for position between Mr. BALFOUR and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN.

In the picturesque language of our London correspondent Mr. BALFOUR declines to be "a rampant whole-hogger." That was to be expected. And it is always to be borne in mind that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is the most odious and detestable man in the United Kingdom to the Tory Party of which he now aspires to the direction, if not to the titular leadership. The Tory Party being, as JOHN STUART MILL said, necessarily the stupid party, has always, in modern times, since democracy began to make its way in Great Britain, been in need of the leadership of "gifted outsiders." Its great possession of mere inertia does not tend to supply leaders from the inside. It has had one "gifted outsider" in the person of DISRAELI, to whom, in its sore need, it uttered a Macedonian cry. But he was at least an outsider, for many purposes a foreigner, whereas Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is a native Briton, of the kind the British Tory naturally resents as well as fears. The leadership of the Liberal Party, to which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN once aspired, was within the scope of his legitimate and natural ambition. Not so the leadership of the Conservative Party, which events seem to be forcing upon him.

Meanwhile the cynical, unpatriotic, and immoral game which is playing between the apathetic aristocrat and the successful "parvenu" is a spectacle which we may be very thankful could not be matched in this country. There may be intrigues as cynical going on in the United States Senate, which is the one department of our Government in which inaccessibility to legal and irresponsibility to public opinion attain an almost British completeness. But our very practice, which in Great Britain is called "American vulgarity," of letting in the blaze of publicity on public affairs secures us from it in every other department. And we doubt if, even in the United States Senate, the mere political game could be as securely played as we see it to be in the contest which involves the direction of the British House of Commons.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Carefully Stayed At Home.

We note with sweet contentment—and an amount of amusement which nothing or nobody would compel us to confess—that in the cabled account of the entertainment provided at Algeciras for the delegates to the international conference on Morocco, care was taken to state that the representatives of Great Britain and the United States absented themselves from the horrid scene. For the entertainment consisted of a bullfight conducted on an unusually large scale, with a lot of the real killing, both of bulls and of horses, that more often in the past than nowadays excited the Spanish populace and interested the grandees. One can imagine the long deliberations and consultations of the British and American delegates that preceded their decision not to attend the ceremony of which they had all read so much and concerning which every one of them must have been intensely curious. But they all knew that it would never do for them to lend the sanction of their presence to a form of sport that has been declared brutal and demoralizing by all the best authorities at home—all knew that if they did go the fact would be the subject of numberless severely critical sermons and editorials. So they stayed away, and they did well in staying away and not less well in taking pains that their virtue should be widely advertised. We hope it will be understood that there is no trace of sarcasm in this eulogy of the "Anglo-Saxon" delegates. Bullfighting is, indeed, brutal and cowardly, and it ought to be disgusting to a much larger number of people than have found it so when they had and dared to take advantage of opportunities to see it. The Spaniards themselves are beginning to weary, if not exactly of the thing itself, at least of the reputation it gives or perpetuates for them, and it is dying fast in the land where it has so long been a national institution. But bad as bullfighting undoubtedly is, there is no doubt of its extreme picturesqueness—thanks in no small part, of course, to its huge literature—and there is a good deal of misapprehension as to just where its cruelty comes in and how much there is of it. No pity need be wasted on the men who take part in it, even if they are hurt not infrequently and one is occasionally killed. Their trade is much safer as well as better paid than several that are considered humane enough for us. The bulls have the entirely adequate anaesthetic of rage, and as for the poor horses—well, perhaps the last days of horses are not always pleasant even in countries as kindly as this one. But we are glad that the British and American delegates didn't attend the Algeciras bullfight, and delighted that they notified the press correspondents of the fact.

Education and Its Power.

Some editorial remarks in American Medicine do more than hint the writer's fear that too much trust can be placed in education as a means of changing bad, because ignorant, citizens into good ones, competent to do their part in the government of a free country. Referring to the crowds of immigrants who are just able to make a living with pick and shovel, we are warned that if people are illiterate in their own country, it may be due not so much to lack of opportunity to get the rudiments of an education as to the natural incapacity for acquiring them. "These almost brainless animals," says American Medicine, "are pouring into the country at a tremendous rate, and will propagate their type, which is a healthy normal one, even if lacking in intelligence. It is beginning to be known that education will not make these men more intelligent and that we are filling the country with unassimilable men who can never become good citizens or ancestors of such. Democracy requires brains. Wherever there is a lack of intelligence there do we find political corruption in every form and a perversion of the democratic form of government. Hordes of Russians can be drilled as soldiers to fight those who are struggling for freedom and could be used to destroy our freedom. We seem to be laying up trouble for posterity." There is some good scientific basis for this warning, but somehow it doesn't really frighten us. A good many, even of these later immigrants, do "get on" among us, and their children do profit from the educational advantages we offer them, often to a very considerable extent.

A Tragedy in Finance.

One of our correspondents told yesterday a truly pathetic story of a "refined woman" who had her feelings hurt in an uptown bank where she is a depositor. It seems that one day, after doing some regular banking business there, she asked the teller for a postage stamp. The teller referred her to the "manager," whatever that may mean, and he at once gave her the stamp she wanted. So far everything was pleasant, but trouble came when the woman offered the "manager" a nickel and waited for her change. He told her, brusquely, according to our correspondent, that he hadn't time to hunt up 3 cents, adding that a bank was a bank, and did not engage in the business of selling postage stamps. Whereupon "the woman returned the stamp and indignantly walked out of the bank." No doubt the story was truly told, from the woman's point of view, but we would like to hear the bank official's version of it before deciding who was right and who wrong. It is very far from impossible that he really was discourteous, and without excuse, but, on the other hand, the woman may have been just a bit trying with her demand for a favor and her subsequent refusal to let it be a favor, out and out. It was a rather serious mistake on her part to insist on making "businesslike" the least important part of a wholly unbusinesslike transaction. Her obligation, in the circumstances, would have been increased, not diminished, if she had received her change. Perhaps the "manager" will present his side of the case. Of course, he cannot prove that he was wise in offending the woman, or that the loss of his temper, if he did lose it, was warranted by a petty annoyance, but he may have an explanation, and it would be interesting to hear it.

SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Mr. Lamar of Florida, a member of the so-called "Hearst Brigade," made a strong railroad rate speech to-day and had one enthusiastic listener. It was Mr. Sibley of Pennsylvania, the State in which Standard Oil has especially large interests. Mr. Sibley took a seat across the aisle from Mr. Lamar and listened with great approval.

"William J. Bryan is for this bill," exclaimed Mr. Lamar. Mr. Sibley applauded frantically, with a beaming face.

"And William R. Hearst is for it!" shouted Mr. Lamar. Again there was great applause by Mr. Sibley. He sat there cheering Lamar on, grinning from ear to ear, and enjoying himself like a small boy at a clambake. Persons in the gallery who were not much interested in Lamar went out and called in their friends, just to feast themselves on the spectacle of the good time Sibley was having.

Just before the Statehood bill was called up in the Senate to-day Mr. Beveridge, who is in charge of that measure, moved his seat and began a conversation with Mr. Foraker, who is leading the opposition to the bill. The measure is on the calendar, and, if no objection had been made to it, the Senate would have proceeded with its consideration. So earnest was Beveridge in his conversation that Senator Foraker did not notice that the bill had been called. Senator Lodge, however, saw that it was an oversight, and objected. Some one then called the attention of Mr. Foraker to what had been going on. The senior Senator from Ohio rose.

"Mr. President," he said, "I am not given to telling the story of my life in open Senate. But I feel impelled to inform this body that the only time in my life in which my pockets were ever picked was on a memorable occasion when I had been engaged in conversation."

Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, in conversation with a friend the other day, laughingly observed that if he had had any idea as to the amount of work he would have to perform that he never would have taken the job as a member of the United States Senate.

"There seems to be absolutely no end to it," he said. "My secretary tells me that I answer on an average 125 letters a day."

The correspondence of a Senator, although the dreariest drudgery, is not so laborious as the hard work of committees which he is called upon to perform, nor does it consume so much of his time as the endless routine of social engagements. There are several Senators whose time is booked for each evening up to the beginning of Lent. Where there is important legislation and innumerable conferences required, Senators like Mr. Knox, who are expected to prevent jokers and snakes from creeping into bills, are required to put in from fifteen to eighteen hours every day.

Senator Patterson of Colorado is another Senator who says he is tired of the Congressional grind. Somebody was asking him to-day if he did not think his attitude on the Domingan treaty might jeopard his chances for re-election.

"I have told my people," said Senator Patterson, "that I was not seeking a re-election. I did have an ambition to serve a term in the Senate, but my interests at home are such that I cannot afford to neglect them. I have a law practice which I want to look after. My newspaper interests are important, and besides that I have some ranches in which I take a great deal of pride. It will not be a difficult matter for me to keep busy, and profitably busy at that."

The enterprising citizens of Wakefield, Mass., propose to give a rattan chair to Miss Alice Roosevelt. Word was received to-day that a popular subscription had been started at Wakefield to buy the best reed and rattan chair for Miss Roosevelt that could be fashioned in the State. The head of the movement is a musician and warrior who served his country abroad as a member of the Sixth Regiment in the Spanish war.

Littlefield of Maine is the champion talker of the House. He rattles off his words faster than an auctioneer calling for bids and in very much the same manner. There is a surprising difference between the way in which Littlefield interrupts another man's speech with an inquiry and the way in which he goes at a speech of his own. In the one case he is slow and deliberate and speaks in a low, distinct tone. In the other he is fiery and vehement, with gestures that shake his whole body. He has a way of emphasizing his words syllable by syllable, and with each syllable he snaps his head forward as if to break his own neck. For instance:

"The President's power is soup-ream."

When he said that to-day he nearly cracked the desk in front of him with his head when he said "soup," and again when he said "ream."

When he said "Popu-listic Party" he shook his head so hard his glasses flew clear out to the end of their cord and he nearly lost them.

Littlefield has the record for the rapid enunciation of words, and when he gets up to make a speech the official stenographers know they have their work cut out for them.

Mail Mutilation Again.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A couple of weeks ago I noticed a letter calling attention to the mutilation of foreign mail received in some office in this city, and asking whether other houses receiving foreign mail were ever annoyed by the same trouble. I have not been able to get around to it before, but I know a house receiving a very large amount of mail which often shows that some one has tampered with the foreign pieces.

It would be a satisfaction if this might be the means of bringing the annoyance to the minds of the postal authorities and having it stopped. P.

New York, Feb. 5, 1906.

A Widow Objects.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to join L. C. in protesting against the gift by Cuba of $25,000 to Miss Roosevelt while the revolutionary bonds of '69 remain unpaid.

The bonds of '69 are held chiefly by Americans, many of whom need the money. I, as one of them, am very unwilling to see any part of it spent on, wedding presents.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW.

New York, Feb. 4, 1906.

Longfellow Was Modest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Title versus Nobility," in Saturday's TIMES reminds me of a dinner given many years ago by the forefathers of Nicholas Longworth to the poet Longfellow. When the guest of honor was called upon for a speech, he said:

"Attention has been called to the similarity between the name of our distinguished host and my own. I wish to emphasize this distinction—'Worth makes the man, want of it the fellow.'" A QUONDAM OHIO WOMAN.

New York, Feb. 3, 1906.

IS JAPAN FRIENDLY?

A Japanese Says "Yes," but Wonders Why We Ask.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading your editorial "Is Japan Friendly?" and also the letter of your correspondent "D" induces me to ask seriously: Is America friendly to Japan?

The circumstantial evidences presented to the American public by Thomas F. Millard, charging Japan with being a party to the Chinese boycott of American goods, would be an equally difficult task either for him or me to prove or disprove.

The thoughtful reader, however, will readily see that the Tokio Government would not be so shortsighted as to play such a stupid game. Japan has just got through a costly war. She does not wish to create any more trouble. At present she desires peacefully to devote herself to strengthening her financial position by improving the natural resources of her newly acquired territories and gaining her share of all Far Eastern commerce.

But it is an eminent American statesman in the Senate who is insisting that Japan is backing the Chinese boycott. It is a statesman in Congress who is raising the suspicion that we are harboring the design to seize the Philippine Islands. It is another statesman in the House of Representatives who is vehemently denouncing us and energetically advocating the exclusion of the Mikado's subjects from this Republic. And some of your journals are ringing a hostile code, warning the American public that Japan will be a formidable commercial rival. Furthermore, we are said to be the author of "Asia for Asiatics," while you have your Monroe Doctrine, your Dingley tariff, and Pan-American commercial reciprocity.

It was America who sent Commodore Perry to Japan and advised us to open our celestial door. Later you have sent to us the missionaries and the teachers to modernize Japan. Consequently we have undergone rapid integration in new social order. We are now confronted by nearly the same social aspects as prevail in Europe and America. Yet Japan does not complain because you have complicated her social problem. We do not complain against the United States for her peculiar advantage in trade with Canada and Mexico. We Japanese cannot help but wonder why, when the Orientals are indifferent to Western institutions, they are called reactionaries and a hindrance to the general advancement of mankind, and, on the other hand, when they have grasped the Western material civilization, they are regarded as a commercial rival.

We have heard so often about the "white man's burden" and his intention to civilize dark Asia. Does this mean that we Orientals shall follow precisely in the steps of the Occident, except in economic development, so as not to conflict with Western business interests?

As a nation our friendship with America has always been cordial, and our commercial relations have been increasing so greatly that I sincerely hope the statesmen and the press of both nations will avoid loose talk against each other, so as to avoid a possible misunderstanding. TAKASHI AKIYAMA.

New York, Feb. 3, 1906.

FOR SUBWAY COMPENSATION.

Consideration Asked for Business Losses During Construction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the present period of rejoicing over the vastly increased assessments due to the Subway and the enormous additions to the city's revenue from that source, I think some attention should be paid to the losses of storekeepers like myself who, during the time that the Subway was being built, were seriously damaged and prevented from earning a livelihood. The owners of the real estate along the line of the Subway have been benefited by the enhanced value of the property and the present high rents; the builders of the Subway have been rewarded by great profit, and the city has received, and will in the future receive, returns amounting to many millions of dollars annually.

Those who were compelled to pay rent during the time when the streets were nearly impassable and sought to carry on their business at great loss ought to be compensated. I recollect that last year one of the Assemblymen from this city introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a commission to determine these damages and make proper restitution. At that time there was some opposition to the bill because then it was not generally recognized that the city had derived great benefit from the construction of the Subway.

I trust that there will be support of a movement which will recompense us along the lines suggested by Mr. Orr in his speech at the time the Subway was opened, when he stated that, in the jubilation over the opening of the new road, our losses should not be lost sight of and that the city should make some provision for repayment to us of the damages which we had sustained.

THEODORE E. HAHN.

New York, Feb. 3, 1906.

The New State Name.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I protest against the adoption of the name "Indiahoma" or any other mongrel of similar or kindred construction for the new State. Discard the "Indian" altogether. It has been worked to death, and there has never been any good reason for sanctioning the error of Christopher Columbus (who supposed he had reached India by the western passage) by the incorporation of the name of that ancient empire in the nomenclature of the western world.

There are plenty of good names in the language of the aborigines of North America, many of them sweetly significant of sun, wind or sky, of hills, valleys, or running water, which would be much more appropriate for the name of the new State.

FREDERIC G. MASON.

East Orange, Feb. 3, 1906.

The Angel Janitor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed with interest the suggestions on your editorial page on courtesy to elderly people, strangers in the Subway, &c.

If there is one man more than another who is the recipient of abuse in New York, he is the apartment house janitor. I have wondered what would happen to him if all the people who pound the radiators and call him everything bad should turn around and give him credit when credit is due. Perhaps he'd turn into an angel, and do it again! Even a janitor might possibly enjoy being praised for doing well. Why not turn all the New York janitors into angels? HOPEFUL.

New York, Feb. 3, 1906.

"For Want of a Nail."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the discussion in your columns respecting the origin of the maxim "for want of a nail," &c., I am satisfied that it is much older than Franklin, who merely adopted or adapted it.

The eminent Swiss scientist, Dr. Von Tschudi, in his "Travels in Peru," in the earlier part of the nineteenth century, speaks of "the old Spanish proverb, which he gives in Creole Spanish—'Por un clavo se pierde una herradura, por una herradura un cavallo, por un cavallo un cavallero.'" IRVING WARD.

New York, Feb. 3, 1906.

Give a Dog a Bad Name.

From The Washington Post.

"Manana" would seem to be an appropriate name for that new State to be formed of Arizona and New Mexico.

DR. COSTIGAN ON EUTHANASIA.

Calls It a Benefit That Humanity Will Not Allow.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Euthanasia is being widely discussed in your columns at the present time. It is a prolific discussion, and I hope that the result produced may be beneficial. It is no doubt a great weapon to place in any man's hands that he may use without fear of punishment.

The line between certain death and possible recovery has never been settled absolutely. We hear time and again of "once being given up for dead" from the lips of apparently healthy persons. Although to put the power of atropos in mortal hands may seem inhuman and unnatural, still, after fifteen years of active practice among those whose life has been a constant struggle to keep above want, I feel convinced that some means ought to be devised to make an "easy death" for those who desire it, who are a burden to themselves, a millstone to a struggling family, and a shuttlecock for the hospitals.

This fact has been impressed on me time and again. Public charities do not relieve. I have had the question of euthanasia brought vividly to my mind time and again, and am just now concluding my work in a family where if euthanasia was practiced the sequel would have been different. Five young and innocent souls would have been saved a life of misery and hunger.

Eight years ago a young man and woman married. Both were thrifty and ambitious. They were "blessed" with children year after year, until the family consisted of five girls. The wife's mother died when the second child was born. The wife's father, an invalid, came to live with the young couple. He became bedridden, and needed care night and morning. The children were neglected, and the wife became sickly. I succeeded in having the invalid father taken care of in a hospital for six weeks. Then he returned. He begged me time and again to hasten his end. He was insured in a mutual benefit society. Everything that could be exchanged for money was parted with to pay assessments. The young wife became sick and an operation was necessary. She recovered to resume the same old drudge. She failed again; another operation. She died. The children are scattered in institutions. The father is in the incurable hospital, the husband with ambition killed, and a constant nightmare racing through his brain.

Would not an "easy death" for the old man of 65 have been a means of immeasurable benefit for every one concerned? Such cases brought vividly to the mind make one ponder and make one indignant upon reading long theoretical statements. Euthanasia has been a topic for the ancients. The healthy and vigorous will look at it with horror. The bedridden and suffering will call for it vainly. Physicians know it would be a benefit, but humanity will never legally allow it.

GREGORY COSTIGAN, M. D.

New York, Feb. 3, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Those who wish to see schools of murders established in the United States must see to it that they give all the support possible to "Euthanasia." Then if any one stands in the way of our purposes or ambitions, if an office is desired, an estate coveted, or another man's wife, there will be many ways of accomplishing a much-desired end.

The bludgeon, the knife, and the pistol will give place to more refined instruments; while our prisons and electric chairs will no longer be required, for the murderer in bland smiles and broadcloth will be a respectable citizen, obeying the law, and he may even pose as a philanthropist, and endow colleges and hospitals with his lawfully (?) obtained wealth, so that "ages yet unborn" may learn of his love for suffering humanity. M. GLASGOW.

New York, Feb. 3, 1906.

The Roosevelt Coat of Arms.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is an error in the illustration of the coat of arms of the Roosevelt family printed in the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Feb. 4, 1906. The mistake is in the face of the helmet, which is looking backward, or toward the past. It should be facing forward, to correspond with the motto, "Qui Plantavit Curabit," translated "He who has planted will sustain," which is in the future.

JOHN A. ROOSEVELT.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1906.

$200,000 for an Aeroplane.

Great excitement has been created in the Paris press through the announcement in The Echo de Paris that the Wright brothers of Ohio have sold their aeroplane to a group of Parisians.

According to the Paris correspondent of The London Standard, M. Archdeacon, the chief French expert in aeroplanes, was one of the few to think that the results given by the Wright aeroplane were possible. His opinion was held in little respect, and when M. Santos-Dumont gave out that he had entered for the Deutsch-Archdeacon prize for a flying machine all thoughts of the Wright machine disappeared. The French purchase of the Wright aeroplane alters the situation. The mere fact that £40,000 is to be paid for it, after Mr. Arnold Fordyce, who acted as negotiator for the Paris buyers, had been present at several trials, is taken as a proof that it is capable of a good deal.

M. Archdeacon says that he will give up his experiments with flying machines until the Wright machine has been tested in France, as he thinks it useless to work at an aeroplane in embryo when a fully fledged one is on the market. It is said that the Wright machine will compete for the Deutsch-Archdeacon prize immediately after reaching France. In this case M. Santos-Dumont may not win the prize after all. Meanwhile Frenchmen are consoling themselves with the reflection that if the Wright aeroplane does win the Deutsch-Archdeacon prize it will be French property. The honor of France would be saved. The statement that the aeroplane is to go to the French Army is not very seriously received.

Practical.

From The Washington Star.

"Why do you teach your children to recite and sing?"

"Well," answered the practical woman, "there has to be some way of starting people who come to see you and forget when it's time to go home."

Germany at the Canaries.

L'Echo de Paris prints a telegram from its Lisbon correspondent in which it is stated that Germany in pursance of her constant desire to have a coaling station in the Atlantic hopes to establish such a depot in the Canaries.

A SONG OF THE SEA.

The poet who writes of the moaning sea,
Yo-ho!
He gets six lines for the price of three,
Yo-ho!
He needs but a ship and a roaring gale,
A spatter of spray and a flapping sail,
And then to the body he pins this tail:
"Yo-ho!"

No matter if weather be foul or fine,
Yo-ho!
He needs only write every other line,
Yo-ho!
Just give him a biscuit and glass of grog,
And when of his writing he heaves the log,
He never, no, never, should slip this cog:
"Yo-ho!"

He needs never think of what's coming next,
Yo-ho!
If only he sticks to his seaman's text:
Yo-ho!
And this is a rhyme of the sea, because
With every odd stanza or so you pause
And say, quite agreeably to these laws:
"Yo-ho!"

J. W. FOLEY.

"LUCKY MISS DEAN" AT THE MADISON SQUARE

Sidney Bowkett's Thin Farce Is Mildly Diverting.

ACTING IS INDIFFERENT

Ferdinand Gottschalk the Exception in Eccentric Character Bit—A Woeful Curtain Raiser.

Eugene .....W. H. Gilmore
Adele .....Cecilia Radclyffe
Mme. Brencau.....Margaret Fitz Patrick
Elise .....Emily Wakeman

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Acacia Dean.....Helen Grantly
Frederick Ware.....William Courtleigh
Lady Ashmole.....Mrs. Goldfinch
Percival Chaney.....Paul Everton
Horace Chaney.....Frank Patton
Wilfred Ashmole .....Ferdinand Gottschalk
Jennings .....C. N. Schaeffer

Sidney Bowkett's "Lucky Miss Dean" is a mildly diverting farce, with a thin little story neither hackneyed nor unwholesome, but treated in an altogether conventional way. Without conspicuous merit on the part of the two or three principal actors engaged, it hardly justifies the wasting of as much time as is occupied in sitting through its three acts.

In London when the play was originally done at the Criterion Theatre it enjoyed a fair degree of success, largely because Charles Hawtrey was in the cast. Mr. Hawtrey, as every one must know by now, is about the most glib and successful stage liar before the public, and the part of Philip Ware provides just the opportunities for skillful prevarication of which he is a master.

William Courtleigh, who plays the rôle at the Madison Square, is an actor who has done good work along serious lines. His personality and method, however, have always been in direct opposition to what he is required to do in this piece. As a result his attempts at farcical dissimulation have about the spontaneity that might be expected of a dancing bear called upon to simulate the lightness of a butterfly.

This is the story: Miss Acacia Dean is secretly married to a young painter, Frederick Ware, who has just had a portrait of her hung on the line at the Royal Academy. While the artist is waiting for commissions, he and his young wife are harassed by financial difficulties. So it occurs to the ingenious Mr. Ware to write a bogus interview with himself, in which it is stated that Miss Acacia Dean has been left £30,000 by an old gentleman who had been greatly impressed with her portrait in the gallery. An accommodating newspaper publishes the story.

The object of this stratagem is to attract attention to Ware's work, but it has an effect not anticipated by the young couple. Lady Ashmole, Miss Dean's aunt, and Mr. Percival Chaney, her uncle, on hearing the good news, at once call to bring their congratulations, but incidentally inform their niece that they will no longer pay her the £100 a year which each had hitherto contributed to her living expenses. Lady Ashmole likewise adds to Miss Dean's embarrassment by forcing her to buy an extravagant wardrobe, insisting that as a young heiress she will be obliged to satisfy social demands which she had previously ignored. Miss Dean's two cousins, also, appear with offers of marriage, the one vying with the other in attention.

Miss Dean insists that the man who really loves her will make her happy for life by purchasing the portrait which Ware has painted, and an amusing complication ensues when two checks for the picture, supposedly bought from Ware, turn up to confuse the plotters and add to the difficulties into which their deceptions have already plunged them.

A rich American, by commissioning Ware to paint his wife's portrait, finally provides the solution to the young people's difficulties, and they depart, leaving the scheming relatives to ponder.

To lend much plausibility to the situation and to relieve some, at least, of them of their wholly mercenary character would require more skill on the part of the players than was in evidence last night. But the play was received with a good deal of laughter, part of which will no doubt find an echo in audiences less obviously friendly than that of the first night.

Helen Grantly, as Miss Dean, was simple, agreeable, and natural, bringing no particular artistic resourcefulness to the rôle, which, however, no actress, no matter how skilled, could have made to qualify as anything more than thinly drawn ingenue. None of the others was more than fairly competent with the exception of Ferdinand Gottschalk, whose portrait of a miserly relative, with a cold in the head, was a most amusing bit of character impersonation; Mr. Gottschalk's makeup was an achievement in itself.

A one-act play, "A Daughter of the Tumbrils," by Walter Grogan, preceded "Lucky Miss Dean." There is only one word to describe both the play and the acting of it. One rather hesitates to use the word, but it begins with an "r," ends with an "n," and has two "t's" in the middle. Both the other letters of the word are vowels.

"PRINCE OF INDIA" PRODUCED.

Warmly Greeted by Large Audience at the Colonial, Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—The long-expected performance of J. I. C. Clarke's dramatization of Lew Wallace's "Prince of India" took place at the Colonial to-night before a large audience that certainly could not have asked for more in the way of scenic staging, gorgeous costumes, and brilliant effects.

Of those in the large cast J. E. Dodson in the title rôle; William Farnum as the young Sultan, Gerald Lawrence as the Count Corti, Sarah Truax in the rôle of Princess Irene, Julia Herne as the little Jewess, Lael, shared the chief honors. There are several hundred in the company, and the panoramic storm scene on the Bosphorus, the storming and capture of the citadel, the audience room in the palace of Blacherne, and the final ensemble in the Church of St. Sophia revealed wonderful achievements in stage art and modern science.

As in the novel, the love of the Byzantine Princess Irene and the handsome Turkish Prince, Mohammed II. constitutes the main interest. Through all the action of the piece, however, stalks the mysterious figure of the Wandering Jew, bearing the title of the Prince of India. Upon his adoption of Lael the Jewess the fate of the two great empires is made to hang.

Strong situations at the end of the second and third acts brought the chief actors before the curtain several times.

The incidental and entr'acte music was written by Prof. Horatio Parker of Yale University.

Among those who attended the opening were A. L. Erlanger, Joseph H. Brooks, J. I. C. Clarke, William Harris, and a number of prominent Easterners, and Mr. Henry Wallace of Indianapolis, Ind., son of Gen. Lew Wallace, and the Rev. Eurle Wilfley of Crawfordsville, Ind., one of the intimate friends of the late author.

Mrs. Carter in "Du Barry" Again.

Mrs. Leslie Carter appeared in "Du Barry" last evening at the Academy of Music before one of the largest audiences that has filled the playhouse since the actress began her engagement there. Mrs. Carter was enthusiastically received. "Du Barry" will be the bill for two weeks.

Hale's Honey of Horehound & Tar
Relieves hoarseness
Cures colds quickly
Sold by druggists

Pike's Toothache Drops
Cure in One Minute.

MINIATURES AT KNOEDLER'S.

Seventh Annual of the American Society of M. P.'s.

Nearly 150 miniatures are hanging in the lower gallery at the Knoedler corner of Fifth Avenue, mostly recent work by members of the American Society of Miniature Painters and outsiders. Of members there are 14; of non-members 58.

Mr. Baer, the President, is almost alone to exhibit a miniature which is not a portrait; the others contribute likeness after likeness, of which the greater number are insipid productions whose presence do the society harm, because they drown the good with a flood of commonplace. Better have had fifty miniatures that one can regard with interest.

"The Apple," by W. J. Baer, is a seated half nude, with rippling water at her feet and on her lap a nude boy who holds an apple. She turns her head slightly to enjoy his pleasure in the fruit. Tones of apple, hair, flower-embroidered blue drapery, water, and sky are nicely managed. The bare feet of the mother are turned inward in a somewhat ungraceful though realistic way.

Three portraits by Miss Laura C. Hills, the Vice President, of three ladies with extraordinarily long and muscular necks make one sympathize with the sitters. The Secretary, Thomas R. Manley, has an excellent portrait—"My Mother." Mrs. Lucia Fairchild Fuller shines among the mediocrities with her little likeness of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe; the profile of Mr. Homer Saint Gaudens is also good. Mrs. Bush-Brown has an unconventional little girl in Canadian red cap, resting her cheek against a muff, a delightful portrait, catalogued as "A Snow Bird"; also two straightforward likenesses of children for Mrs. William Emerson, and a pretty bit called "The Black Kitten." The portrait of "General W.," by Miss Maria Strean, and one of "Mrs. Post," by I. A. Josephi, are worth noting.

There is a memorial group of thirteen miniatures by the late Theodora Thayer, including a self-portrait.

Non-members being more than six times as numerous as members, it is not surprising that their work contains much of the better sort. If Miss Bernice F. Andrews had not been tempted to paint far too large a red rose in her miniature of Mrs. Burrage the little picture would have been thoroughly charming; as it is, one sees nothing but this overcultivated product of the ambitious rose grower. One wild dogrose would have been just right. Mrs. Anna Brewster's standing likeness of an East Indian lady named Sorabji has a style of its own. The half length of a pretty woman in the flaring bonnet and gown of 1840 breaks the monotony of the show; it is by Miss Eulabee Dix. Miss Harriott King is another miniaturist who has style and taste; note the profile likeness of a gray-haired lady with eyeglasses and a white cap. Miss Andrée Lenique uses very light colors cleverly; Miss Isabel Nash has a young beauty, with eyes to the right, masquerading in "Grandmother's Bonnet."

Among the good portraits of men are that of Ernest E. Calkins, by Miss Mabel Welch, and that of Dr. C. F. Roberts, by Miss Elizabeth Henderson. A miniaturist with a definite style of her own is Miss Harriet Strafer, whose portrait of her sister, with a wealth of flowers over her hair, is bubbling over with fun and painted with charming spirit and delicate nicety of touch. Lovely candor and innocence mark the portrait of a young girl by Mrs. Jennie Delony Rice, who shows also a very attractive front face of an elderly lady in a big white cap. One should not overlook the narrow, upright miniatures of Miss Grace Harper Stanton; she puts expression and vivid individuality into her faces. In "Saint Agatha," by Mr. Carl Weidner, there is work above the ordinary.

The exhibition holds until the 17th. Next year an effort should be made to secure more miniatures which are not portraits and weed the exhibition of goggle-eyed children and ladies smiling in and out of vacancy.

"IL TROVATORE" REPEATED.

"Il Trovatore" was given for the second time this season last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House, where there was a brilliant and numerous Monday night audience. The performance was carried through with much spirit. The cast was improved by the fact that Mme. Nordica, who was prevented from appearing at the first performance of the opera, returned to her old part of Leonora, one to which she likes to recur, though her voice and style and personality are no longer so well fitted for it as they used to be. The performance is especially notable for the fine singing of Mr. Knote, who shows in "Il Trovatore" that he is able to meet the Italians on their own ground. Mme. Homer, Mr. Campanari, and Mr. Journet were the other leading members of the cast.

AT THE THEATRES YESTERDAY

George Klimt appeared in "Big Hearted Jim" at the Third Avenue.

The melodrama at the New Star was "More to be Pitied than Scorned."

Al Wilson was seen in "The German Gypsy" at the West End.

At the Metropolis, Ernest Hogan appeared in "Rufus Rastus."

"Bedford's Hope" remained the popular attraction at the Fourteenth Street.

Blanche Walsh returned to the city in "The Woman in the Case" at the Grand Opera House.

Master Gabriel in "Buster Brown" was the star offering at the American.

"Gay New York," with Dan Mason, was the attraction at the Murray Hill.

Lew Dockstader's Minstrels began a week's engagement at the Harlem Opera House last night.

"A Fair Exchange" was the week's revival of the stock company at Proctor's 125th Street Theatre.

William J. Kelly and his stock company at the Yorkville, appeared in "By Right of Sword."

The Rice and Barton Company appeared at the Circle.

The Proctor All-Star Company at the Fifth Avenue Theatre revived "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush." Gerald Griffin played J. H. Stoddard's old part, and Amelia Bingham was cast as Flora.

At the Victoria, Arthur Prince remained the leading attraction. Others on the bill were Aimee Angeles, Louis A. Simon and Grace Gardener, and Charles Burke and Grace La Rue.

Cheridah Simpson was the top-liner at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre. The bill also included Rice and Prevost, Maggie Cline, Omar Singh, and Genaro and Bailey.

At Keith's, John C. Rice and Sally Cohen appeared in "All the World Loves a Lover." Other acts were given by Kauffman Troupe, Mlle. Theresa Rentz, and Macarte Sisters.

Elita Proctor Otis was first on the programme at Hurtig and Seamon's. Important acts were also given by Charles Boyle and Hattie McCarthy, and Lew Hawkins.

At the Colonial, Henri de Vries presented "A Case of Arson." Besides this attraction, the programme included Murphy and Nichols, Cinquevalli, and Avery and Hart.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fitzsimmons were the special features at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre. Leading acts were given by McMahon's Watermelon Girls, Nick Long and Idalene Cotton, and Rhoda Royal.

The programme at the Alhambra included Virginia Earl, Foy and Clarke, Staley and Burbeck, James F. Jee, Jacob's dogs, Dorothy Kenton, and Harry B. Lester.

The attractions at the Eden Musee, were the Hungarian Band, the Cinematograph, and a group representing the late King Christian lying in state, with a crowd in attendance.

Josephine Corbin, Norman Green and Beatrice May were the featured freaks at Huber's Fourteenth Street Musuem.

The attractions that remain in the city are: "A Society Circus" at the Hippodrome; "The Lion and the Mouse" at the Lyceum; "The Rogers Brothers in Ireland" at the New York; Ethel Barrymore in "Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire," and Lionel Barrymore in "Pantaloon" at the Criterion; Blanche Bates in "The Girl of the Golden West" at the Belasco; "Mexicana" at the Lyric; Louis Mann and Clara Lipman in "Julie Bon Bon" at the Fields; "The Clansman" at the Liberty; Fay Templeton in "45 Minutes from Broadway" at the New Amsterdam; Elsie Janis in "The Vanderbilt Cup" at the Broadway; Maude Adams in "Peter Pan" at the Empire; "The Earl and the Girl" at the Casino; Fritzi Scheff in "Mlle. Modiste" at the Knickerbocker; "The Little Gray Lady" at the Garrick; James K. Hackett and Mary Mannering in "The Walls of Jericho" at the Savoy; "Before and After" at the Manhattan; David Warfield in "The Music Master" at the Bijou; William Faversham in "The Squaw Man" at Wallack's; and Raymond Hitchcock in "The Galloper" at the Garden.

THE 'NEW THEATRE' WILL PENSION ITS PLAYERS

Playhouse to be the City's Finest, Says a Founder.

CONRIED ONLY ITS MANAGER

Not to be an Owner or to Have Supreme Authority—Theatre to be Open in Two Years.

Actors and actresses who join the stock company of the New Theatre, which is to be the name of the playhouse to be built in Central Park West, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third Streets, through the efforts of several men of wealth in New York, will, under certain limitations, be pensioned when they have become too old for service. This is one of the features of the plan, about which more details were learned yesterday.

It has been decided by John Jacob Astor, Otto H. Kahn, James Stillman, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and other men who are behind the project that the net profits will go to an endowment fund. Part of this fund may be applied to a pension fund for old members of the stock company, and part of it may be used to start a real school of the drama. That there will be a considerable profit the founders are confident—and they are men who can be counted on to know a good business proposition from a bad one.

Heinrich Conried, director of the Metropolitan Opera House, will probably be the manager, though this is not certain. He is to have no proprietary interest in the scheme, and his authority will not be supreme.

It is expected that the first play will be produced in the New Theatre in about two years—in the Spring of 1908. Work on the foundations will be started in a few weeks. What the exact cost will be it was impossible to learn yesterday; in fact, a decision in regard to this has not been reached. One of the founders said, however, that the building would certainly be one of the most beautiful in New York, both inside and out.

"Will there be a bank or an apartment house in combination with the New Theatre?" he was asked.

"No, indeed," he replied. "The entire block front, with a depth of 200 feet, will be given over to the theatre, and the theatre alone. The foyer will be one of the most splendid features of the building. We have not yet decided how many balconies there will be or the seating capacity of the house. It is a big plot, though, and the theatre will be a large one as theatres go."

An effort will be made, when the house is completed, to induce the city authorities to make an entrance to Central Park at Sixty-third Street and a driveway leading through the Park to Fifth Avenue. If that attempt is successful persons who come from the other side of the Park in carriages will not have to go around by Fifty-ninth Street. With the Eighth Avenue surface cars in front of it, the Broadway cars behind it, and the Fifty-ninth Street crosstown cars only a couple of hundred yards away, the New Theatre will be most accessible.

The founders will make no startling departure as to seat prices. The regular New York prices, ranging from $2 for an orchestra seat to 50 or 75 cents for a seat in the second balcony will prevail. There may be special performances to which bodies of students may come at special rates, but these will be out of the regular order.

It will be necessary to have practically a double force of actors and actresses, because both drama and light opera will be offered. A dramatic performance will be given every night, except Tuesdays and Thursdays and on every Saturday afternoon. Tuesday and Thursday nights will be given over to light opera. The founders do not consider that these two forms of entertainment will create a conflict and thereby weaken the purpose of the New Theatre. They see no reason why good drama and good opera should not be given in the same house.

"In a big city of Europe," said one of them yesterday, "I saw drama and opera the same week in the same theatre. It is not uncommon there to use the very best playhouse in a city for the double purpose. In the New Theatre it is probable that the price of admission to the operatic performances will be slightly more than on other nights."

The location of the New Theatre is expected to make it peculiarly suited to Summer shows. There will not be any roof garden—if there were it might spoil the architectural effect—but the breezes that come from over the Park will, it is expected, make the place cool. Occupying an entire block, too, the auditorium will have all its sides open but one. The regular season of the house will not run into the Summer, but if there is found to be a demand for hot-weather amusement, the New Theatre will supply it.

If Mr. Conried becomes manager it is not expected to interfere with his present position as director of the Metropolitan. He will, however, have an assistant.

MAUDE ADAMS IN FLYING AUTO

Chauffeur Is Held for Trial on Charge of Speeding.

Preston J. Ketchem of 114 West Eighty-fourth Street, the chaffeur arrested yesterday afternoon for fast driving on the Speedway at 195th Street, was arraigned in Harlem Court yesterday and pleaded guilty. He was held in $200 bail by Magistrate Whitman for trial.

In the automobile besides Ketchem were Maude Adams and a man said by Bicycle Policeman Gibney to be Charles Frohman. Neither Miss Adams nor the man was in court. Gibney testified that the automobile was going at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, and Ketchem admitted he was "going fast."

It was only last week that Commissioner Bingham abolished the bicycle squad doing duty on the Speedway and also the system of boxes established by Police Commissioner McAdoo at a cost of $15,000 because there wasn't sufficient return for the outlay.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Three weeks after the presentation of "The Bishop" at the Princess Theatre, the Shuberts will produce a new play by Rita Johnson Young, entitled "Brown of Harvard," at that theatre. Henry Woodruff will have the title part. The production will be made under the direction of Henry Miller.

The cast for Rupert Hughes's play, "The Triangle," which Walter Lawrence will produce at the Manhattan Theatre on Feb. 10, will include Charlotte Walker, Ferdinand Gottschalk, Byron Douglass, William Bramwell, May Isabel Fish, and Consuelo Bailey.

James K. Hackett bought the Western rights to Channing Pollock's comedy, "The Little Gray Lady," yesterday from Maurice Campbell, and will present the piece with a new company some time next month in Chicago.

Ezra Kendall and his managers, the Lieblers, have parted company, and "The Vinegar Buyer," the piece in which Mr. Kendall was starring, has been shelved. The actor and his managers did not agree.

Flora Zabelle made her first appearance in "Twiddle-Twaddle" last evening at Joe Weber's Music Hall, playing the part previously played by Trixie Frigsnza.

London County Council in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—Nearly all the members of the London County Council arrived here to-day for five days' festivities under the auspices of the Municipality of Paris.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c. —Adv.

DENOUNCE NEWBURG CHARITY

State Inspectors Want Prosecutor to Look Into Mismanagement.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—The State Board of Charities in publishing the report of its Committee on Almshouses to-day criticises the management of the city and town almshouse and the Children's Home of Newburg. It recommends that the District Attorney of Orange County be requested to inquire into and if possible fix responsibility for "the apparent criminal neglect" leading to the death of a boy of 7 years at the Children's Home, and recommends a single Charities Commissioner for that city. The report says:

"The Alms Commissioners seem to have parceled out their purchases at retail among favored merchants. The Commissioners, in violation of law, sold supplies to the institutions under their control and participated in the profits of trade. A special dinner was served for them at each regular meeting, and wines, whisky, and cigars were purchased for their benefit.

"The statements of applicants for outdoor relief are usually accepted without further inquiry, and a weekly allowance made. Some have been carried for years."

SOLD HYDE'S FIRST VIOLETS.

Flower Vendor, Who Knew All the First Nighters, Found Asphyxiated.

Benjamin Estanasi, a Turkish flower vendor, well known to habitues of the Broadway theatre district, was found dead in his bed at 259 West Twenty-eighth Street, where he had a furnished room, yesterday morning. Estanasi knew every first nighter by his given name, and was honored by his brother flower vendors because of his claim to the title of the first man to sell James Hazen Hyde violets.

His landlady, Mrs. Mary Bagalattia, found Estanasi dead in bed and the room filled with illuminating gas which was escaping from a gas stove. The police said the death was apparently accidental. He was about 33 years of age. On the mantel in the room were found a large number of bunches of violets which Estanasi had prepared to sell last night.

TURNER'S PAINTINGS SHOWN.

"Unfinished" Works Now Called Finest Specimens of His Art.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The twenty-one so-called "unfinished" oil paintings by Turner, which were left to the nation by the painter and which had never before been exhibited, were opened to public view at the Tate Gallery to-day. The critics pronounce the pictures as even finer specimens of Turner's best art than any heretofore exhibited. They include a number of sea views with wonderful light effects.

While some of the canvases are much decayed and in need of careful renovation, the colors are believed to have been bettered by the time they have remained in storage.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The third and last for the season of the Junior Cotillions will be danced this evening at Sherry's. Stowe Phelps will lead. There will also be several dinners, including one given by Mrs. W. B. Osgood Field and that by Mrs. Ogden Mills for the Misses Mills. This afternoon Mrs. John Clarkson Jay and Miss Jay will be "at home," at 106 East Seventy-ninth Street. Mrs. William Bliss and the Misses Bliss will also be "at home" this afternoon. In the evening Charles H. Sherrill, who on Thursday is to marry Miss George Barker Gibbs, will give his farewell bachelor dinner.

***

Mrs. F. Leopold Schmidt will give a large bridge whist party to-morrow afternoon at her residence, 54 East Seventy-fifth Street.

***

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Sanford Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Heckscher, and Dr. T. Addis Emmet are among the recent arrivals at St. Augustine.

***

Mrs. Griswold Gray, who has spent most of the Winter in town as the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. A. Burden, Sr., is booked to sail for Europe next month. Her home is in Paris.

***

Mrs. Wilson Shannon Dunn gave another of her series of "at homes" yesterday at 127 West Fifty-eighth Street.

***

Miss Ellen Mercer Atterbury has gone to Boston, where to-morrow she will be one of the attendants of Miss Dorothy Quincy, who is to marry Frederic Russell Nourse.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Landon, who are booked to sail to-day for Europe, will visit the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Grinnell, in Paris.

***

Rear Admiral Bradford and Mrs. Bradford have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katharine Engs Bradford, to Howard Angell Brockway of this city. Mr. Brockway is a member of the Faculty of the Peabody Conservatory of Music in Baltimore, where Miss Bradford studied music. She is an accomplished 'cello player.

***

Mr. Wilcox's dance to-morrow night at Sherry's for his niece, Miss Frances Hadden, will be the third dance Miss Hadden, who is one of the season's debutantes, has had given in her honor.

***

Mrs. Albert H. Gallatin has been placed in mourning by the death of her mother, Mrs. Ewing of Philadelphia.

***

The death of Mrs. Charles Leslie Morgan places her sister, Mrs. Benjamin Knower, in mourning.

***

To-morrow morning at 11 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. C. T. Barney, 67 Park Avenue, there will be another of the sonata recitals by Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes for the benefit of the Music School Settlement.

Fifteen Cents and worth it

Everybody's and the 35-cent magazines have about 160 pages. The ten-cent magazines average 112 pages. There is nothing in any other magazine at any price so vital as the powerful fact-stories in Everybody's. The fiction-stories and illustrations are of the very highest order.

Everybody's can be sold for fifteen cents on account of the immense circulation and the money paid us for advertising.

Get Everybody's and compare its quality and quantity with any of the 25 or 35-cent magazines.

Everybody's Magazine

15 cents a copy $1.50 a year

METCALFE SCORES POINT ON THEATRE MANAGERS

Magistrate Right to Hold Defendants, Says Court.

CRITIC'S CASE WILL GO ON

Justice Fitzgerald Holds Probable Cause Existed to Believe Managers Guilty of Conspiracy.

James S. Metcalfe, dramatic critic of Life, who caused the arrest of several theatrical managers on a charge of criminal conspiracy in barring him from their New York theatres, gained another point in his fight yesterday, when Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court, handed down a decision against Charles Burnham, manager of Wallack's Theatre.

When Mr. Metcalfe caused the arrest of the members of the Theatrical Managers' Association he set forth in his complaint that they had held a meeting and passed a resolution agreeing to bar him from the theatres controlled by the theatrical syndicate. The managers asserted that they had a right to exclude anybody. The managers who were arrested gave bail, and after that Manager Burnham returned himself to custody to make a test case. Then the attorneys of the managers went to the Supreme Court and sued out a writ of habeas corpus, contending that Manager Burnham was illegally held by a City Magistrate, pending an examination on the conspiracy charge.

Argument on the writ was heard before Justice Fitzgerald, who decided the case against Manager Burnham yesterday, dismissing the writ and remanding Burnham to custody. In the opinion handed down Justice Fitzgerald says of the managers:

"Their resentment may or may not be well-founded, but that is immaterial. It may be that in some instances critics transcend legal bounds, but the law in such cases affords ample remedies against writers and publishers.

"It is claimed that the combination of managers in this instance practically controls all of the city theatres, and that the secret of their conduct is to deprive the complainant of the opportunity of pursuing his profession. The gravamen of the charge lies in the agreement, and the collective rights of the parties thereto cannot be measured by the nature of their individual rights in respect to individual acts.

"It is true that a theatrical manager owes no duty to the public to give performances, and that beyond the return of any money paid in advance for seats he incurs no liability should he see fit to discontinue for a time, or altogether abandon, performances already announced. He may even refuse to sell tickets to some applicants, while freely disposing of them to others, provided such determination is not on account of race, color, &c., but, conceding him all these rights, they cannot be held to excuse agreements between a number of managers to the prejudice of an individual or a class of individuals.

"There are unquestionably many purposes for which persons engaged in the same general line of affairs may lawfully combine; but when the purpose of the combination is of a character to affect prejudicially the interests of others, then acts which may be within lawful bounds when done by an individual become criminal if done in pursuance of a common agreement by a number of individuals. Thus it has been held that a spectator may lawfully hiss an actor, but that it is otherwise if several persons go to a performance with a common understanding for such a purpose.

"The possession of a ticket is evidence to some extent of the existence of contractual rights and obligations between its holder and the manager of a theatre, and an agreement or understanding to ignore and repudiate such contract and to deprive the holder of his right 'to occupy a seat and witness the performance' without showing any breach of condition on his part, may constitute an actionable wrong.

"The findings essential to the validity of the commitment, to wit, that a crime had been committed, and that probable cause existed to believe the defendant guilty thereof, are supported by evidence, and the discretion of the Magistrate cannot be reviewed upon habeas corpus proceedings. Writ dismissed and relator remanded."

Now the hearing in the case against the theatrical managers will go on in the Tombs Police Court, where they will be arraigned on a charge of criminal conspiracy.

Alfred Lauterbach and Henry J. Goldsmith, counsel for the Theatrical Managers' Association, applied yesterday to Justice Davis in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court for a stay of all proceedings until an appeal could be taken to the Court of Appeals from the order which Justice Davis himself made not long ago, denying a writ of prohibition against the John Doe investigation started by the District Attorney at the request of Mr. Metcalfe and David Belasco. Justice Davis reserved decision.

New Passenger Line to Brazil.

A new passenger line to Brazil has been established under the name of the Sloman-Brazil Line. The first sailing from New York will be that of the steamship Siegmund on Feb. 19. She will touch at Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos. Steamers specially built for the service will leave New York monthly.

To Dine the Man Who Beat Plunkitt.

Followers of Thomas J. McManus, who wrested the Tammany leadership of the Fifteenth Assembly District from ex-Senator George W. Plunkitt last Fall, have completed arrangements for a dinner in his honor. It will be held to-morrow night in Shanley's Roman Court, and 500 are expected to attend.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The cold wave has reached the interior of New England and the western borders of the South Atlantic States. It continues in the interior except in the Rocky Mountain districts, but temperatures are somewhat higher over all districts west of the Mississippi River.

It will be much colder Tuesday along the Atlantic and Eastern Gulf Coasts, and somewhat warmer in the interior. It will be warmer Wednesday east of the Mississippi River and in the Northwest.

Winds along the New England Coast will be fresh to brisk northwest to northerly; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh northerly to northeast; South Atlantic Coast, fresh northerly except brisk on the North Carolina Coast; East Gulf Coast, fresh northeast; West Gulf Coast, fresh northeast to east; Lake Michigan, light to fresh, and variable.

Steamships departing Tuesday for European ports will have fresh northwest to north winds, with fair, colder weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Delaware—Colder Tuesday. Wednesday, fair, not so cold; fresh north to northeast winds.

New England—Fair Tuesday, much colder in eastern portion, with a cold wave. Wednesday, fair, not so cold; fresh to brisk northwest to north winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	9	34	4 P. M.	23	32
6 A. M.	7	30	6 P. M.	23	27
9 A. M.	11	36	9 P. M.	22	21
12 M.	19	37	12 P. M.	22	20

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 28; for the corresponding date last year it was 16; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 27.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 34; at 8 P. M. it was 23. Maximum temperature, 38 degrees at 12:10 P. M.; minimum, 20 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity, 81 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 72 per cent. at 8 P. M.

3 ART SCHOOLS COMBINED.

Columbia and the National Academy to Have a Faculty of Fine Arts.

It was announced at Columbia University yesterday that final agreement had been reached with the National Academy of Design for the co-operation of the two institutions in the maintenance of a Faculty of Fine Arts.

Three schools will come under the control of the Faculty of Fine Arts, a school of architecture, a school of music, and a school of design. The first two schools mentioned will be maintained by Columbia and the school of design, including dedepartments of painting, sculpture, and decoration, are to be maintained by the Academy. For the present the school of design will continue to occupy its temporary buildings on 109th Street, but it is hoped that in the near future funds will be provided for the erection of a building which will house the three schools. The Faculty of Fine Arts will be promptly organized, and its public announcement may be expected in the month of April or May.

In his annual report to the Trustees last year President Butler pointed out the advantages which would be derived from such a plan as has been adopted. When seen yesterday in regard to the subject he said:

"It is our hope that in time all of the interests and institutions in the city that are seriously concerned with the study of art and with the training of artists will be brought into co-operation in order that their several efforts may be united for the accomplishment of their common purpose. The School of Design, maintained and controlled by the academy, will be on a par with the schools of architecture and of music maintained and controlled by the university. The professors in each of the three schools who give courses recognized as university courses will sit together in a common Faculty and will be officers of university rank."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Dr. L. H. Cobb.

MAYNARD, Mass., Feb. 5.—The Rev. Dr. Levi Henry Cobb, Secretary Emeritus of the Congregational Church Building Society, New York, died of pneumonia today at the home here of his son-in-law, the Rev. E. F. Hunt. Dr. Cobb was born in Cornish, N. H., in 1824. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College and of Andover Theological Seminary. He had been Superintendent of the Congregational Home Missionary Society in Minnesota and Western General Secretary of the Home Missionary Society. He was Secretary of the Congregational Church Building Society for twenty-one years, during which period the society's income was increased by $200,000.

Francis Benjamin Arnold.

Francis Benjamin Arnold, 62 years old, of 113 West Eleventh Street, senior member of Arnold, Dorr & Co., coffee brokers at 109 Front Street, died yesterday in Rome, Italy. He was the eldest son of the late Benjamin G. Arnold, a well-known merchant of this city, who died several years ago. Mr. Arnold had been ill for two or three years, and went abroad in search of health. His wife, who was a daughter of ex-Commissioner of Patents Foote, died about three years ago. Mr. Arnold was a member of the Union Club and was one of the founders of the Downtown Association. He leaves a son, who is a lawyer in the West, and a daughter, Miss Frances Arnold.

William F. Nisbet.

William F. Nisbet of 400 West End Avenue, a well-known resident of this city, died yesterday of apoplexy, aged 71 years. On his mother's side he was of old Dutch stock. His father was a Presbyterian clergyman of Scotch descent. In early life he was interested in the Architectural Iron Works, but in 1865 retired from business and became an extensive traveler and art collector. He resided in Yonkers for many years, where for a long time he was President of the Board of Education.

Mr. Nisbet was of striking and magnetic personality, and a gentleman of the old school. He leaves a wife and two sons.

James A. Bannister.

James A. Bannister, President of the James A. Bannister Company, shoe manufacturer of Newark, N. J., died on Sunday night at his home, 206 Roseville Avenue Newark. Death was due to a complication of diseases. Mr. Bannister was born in Middletown, N. Y., and was 75 years old. He settled in Newark in 1851, where he started in the shoe business with his father. The business grew until now it is one of the leading concerns of its kind in the country, and employs over 500 people. Mr. Bannister was for many years President of the Newark Y. M. C. A. A widow, five sons and two daughters survive him.

John J. Van Nostrand.

John J. Van Nostrand, a well-known young clubman of Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 192 Columbia Heights. He was found dead in bed when a physician who had been attending him called at the house. Mr. Van Nostrand was a son of the late John Van Nostrand, and was a partner in the Simmons Transportation Company. He was a member of the Hamilton, Crescent Athletic, and other clubs.

Samuel Haggerty, Sr.

Samuel Haggerty, Sr., who died suddenly of apoplexy Saturday night at 142 West 127th Street, was a bronze molder of note. He worked upon the Capitol at Washington and made some of the mountings for the bronze railings in Central Park and Hyde Park, London. He was connected with the firm of James & Kirkland, brass founders.

Mrs. Eleanor Spittall.

Mrs. Eleanor Spittall, widow of John Spittall, died on Sunday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Theodore Chaffee, in Nutley, N. J., of general debility. She was 93 years old. Her father, John Walker, was a Lieutenant in the war of 1812, and her grandfather fought in the Revolutionary War. She is survived by two daughters and one son.

Col. Henry G. Morgan.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 5.—Col. Henry G. Morgan, Connecticut Assistant Adjutant General for a number of years and a retired Captain of the army, dropped dead this afternoon. He was a native of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE P. BLISS, Postmaster at Florence, Mass., died there yesterday after a brief illness, aged 75 years. During the Civil War he served in the First Connecticut Artillery.

JESSE M. FRYSINGER, who last year managed the Holyoke, Mass., baseball team, died yesterday at Wilmington, Del. He recently underwent an operation for an internal trouble.

JOHN BROWN, a builder of Bloomfield, N. J., died at his home Sunday night of a complication of diseases. He was 66 years old and a veteran of the civil war. He is survived by his widow.

JOHN AUGUSTUS REMSEN, 80 years old, died of old age at the home of his brother-in-law, Dr. Thomas H. Holgate of 206 West Fourteenth Street, on Sunday. He was brought to this city by his niece, Miss Ella Holgate, from Denver, seven weeks ago.

Mrs. A. E. VAN GLESON, 50 years old, died at her home in Valley Road, Upper Montclair, N. J., yesterday. She was a daughter of John Brown, a well-known resident of Newark. She was prominently identified with many religious and social organizations and leaves a husband and three daughters.

Mrs. MARIAH E. HALL, wife of William Hall, a distant relative of James Rusbell Lowell, died on Sunday at her late residence, 133 East Sixty-ninth Street, of heart disease. She was 67 years old. Mrs. Hall was twice married. Two sons by her first husband survive her. They are L. L. Yates of Ilion, N. Y., and L. M. Yates.

HENRY HOLLISTER, 68 years of age, of Bergen Street and Avon Avenue, Newark, a member of the firm of J. Rommel & Co., hat manufacturers, died last night at St. Barnaba's Hospital, Newark, following an operation made necessary by injuries suffered on

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Stocks Dull; Call Money Rates, 4¼@3½ Per Cent.

Prices Little Changed at End of Inactive Day—Good Railroad Earnings.

Perhaps the most interesting fact about yesterday's stock market was the inactivity of the trading. For the first time in two months transactions on the floor of the Exchange fell below 1,000,000 shares, and the "bunching" of operations in stocks was such that the appearance of the market was much more inactive than the record of sales would indicate. To speculators for the rise in stocks there was, presumably, encouragement in the fact that in spite of this inactivity prices, while moving with much irregularity, closed with as many advances as losses. It was noticeable throughout the day that whenever the market entered into a period of weakness, trading at once became dull. Conventionally this sequence is taken to indicate a disinclination on the part of holders of stocks to lighten their load in the face of declining prices and broadly, of course, it means that at the moment there is no pressure which could be termed urgent. In general, the market seemed to be groping for a more stable support than the highly artificial and precarious bases found in a constant repetition of "merger" and "deal" stories of one kind and another. A deal story involving the Union Pacific and Illinois Central Railroads was produced yesterday, but its effect was insignificant; any combination of these two properties or in fact of any two similar properties, in view of the prevailing temper not only of Congress, but of the country at large, would be sure to invoke most hostile criticism. The market itself seemed in a way to recognize all this and to be seeking the surer and much more permanent foundation provided by widespread and increasing prosperity. The most active stocks in the trading were Amalgamated Copper, Union Pacific, and United States Steel common, and the tone of the entire session is well typfied by the movements of these three stocks, the first named rising five-eighths of a point; the second closing unchanged, after selling off 1½ points, and the third failing back one-quarter of a point. The greatest strength was found in the high-priced shares, including Chicago and Northwestern and Great Northern and Northern Pacific, the rise in the case of the latter shares revealing perhaps the influence of a repetition of the reports regarding the disposition of the Great Northern's ore lands. Some attention was devoted to the day's news bearing on the situation in the coal region as well as that concerning the position of the Winter wheat plant, but in neither instance was this contemplation productive of results in the stock market proper.

There was reported little change in either the money or the foreign exchange market, the action of the French Chamber in voting to allow the Bank of France to increase its note circulation, a move preliminary to an increase in the bank's gold holdings, going unreflected in the rates quoted for demand sterling, owing, possibly, to the fact that further action is necessary before the bank is enabled to carry out its will in this respect. The December earnings reports of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific systems called forth favorable comment owing to the net increases of $177,000 and $159,000 reported, respectively, by these properties. The Wabash also made a most pleasing return for the same month, reporting a gain of $29,000 in gross and of $141,000 in net earnings. Foreign markets were rather inactive, that of London being called upon to care for rather heavy selling of American shares for Continental account, this explaining, in part, the sales made in this market for London.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway common and preferred.
Chicago City Railway.
Jefferson and Clearfield Coal preferred.
United States Steel Corporation preferred stock.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

American Can Co.
Detroit United Railway.
Maryland Coal Co.
Massillon and Cleveland Railroad.
Manufacturers' Light and Heat Co.
New York and Long Island Railroad.
S. M. Robins Co.
United Inspector Co.

GERMAN TREATY OUTLOOK.

Pessimism Prevails Both in Washington and Berlin.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The basis for the hope expressed in Berlin dispatches that recent developments have made a temporary arrangement possible whereby the application of the maximum German duties to American goods can be found, lies in the fact that last Friday the Treasury Department completed its work of revision of the existing tariff regulations which have been the subject of complaint by German exporters in the American trade.

It may be said, however, that the officials here do not believe that what they have been able to accomplish in the matter of modification of the customs regulations will be regarded by the German Government as equivalent for the suspension of the application of the maximum duties.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—Inquiries made today at the Foreign Office regarding the German-American tariff question elicited the information that this Government is very pessimistic, even doubting that it will be possible to get a provisional arrangement from the United States which Germany could accept.

The Bundesrath has not yet considered Germany's course after March 1 (when the new German tariff goes into effect) in the event of no arrangement having been made between the two countries, but something is expected to occur within a few days in the negotiations between the United States and Germany which will tend toward clearing up the situation.

ANTWERP, Belgium, Feb. 5.—The port is crowded with American grain steamers which are arriving in record numbers in order to unload their cargoes and dispatch them to Germany before the approaching imposition of higher grain duties there.

Won't Discuss Illinois Central Report.

E. H. Harriman, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, and Stuyvesant Fish, President of the Illinois Central, refused yesterday to discuss the report that the former had secured control of the Illinois Central. It had been said that Mr. Harriman and his associates had secured enough stock in addition to that held by the Railroad Securities Company, in which Mr. Harriman is dominant, to give the Union Pacific control of Illinois Central. The report was denied on Sunday in well-informed quarters.

A Maine Bank Merger.

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 5.—The stockholders of the Kenduskeag National Bank to-day unanimously voted to go into voluntary liquidation on March 1, when the bank will be merged into the new Kenduskeag Trust Company. The new company will begin business with a capital of $100,000 and a surplus of $50,000.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Other Bidders for Great Northern Ore Lands—Boom Continues.

Inquiries for pig iron from steel manufacturing plants continue in amounts which indicate that there is no let-up in the demand for finished products. Steel men agree that the present situation in the steel trade has never before been equaled, and that all the indications point to a continuance indefinitely of great activity in practically every line in the steel trade.

The most important transaction now under consideration so far as raw material is concerned is the deal believed to be pending between the Great Northern Railway and the United States Steel Corporation for the lease of the former's ore lands. The reports that an arrangement has already been entered into between the two corporations is not yet admitted to be true. At the same time the general expectation is that these lands will go to the Steel Corporation, although admittedly there are other bidders. The identity of the bidders other than the Steel Corporation has not been disclosed. None apparently is in as good a position as the Steel Corporation to bid successfully.

Among the larger recent orders for steel rails is one for 40,000 tons placed by the Kansas City Southern. That road is planning the replacing of all its lighter rails by heavier ones.

COPPER MARKET REPORTS.

The official price of copper on the Metal Exchange declined an eighth of a cent a pound further yesterday to 17⅞ cents bid. The reduction is due apparently to the fact that consumers, having provided for their requirements for some time to come, are not buying heavily at this time.

Closing quotations on the Metal Exchange for copper and other metals yesterday compared as follows with those of Friday:

	Monday.		Friday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Lake	17.87½	18.12½	18.00	18.25
Electrolytic	17.75	17.12½	18.00	18.25
Castings	17.02½	17.87½	....	18.00
Spelter	6.10	6.20	6.10	6.20
Lead	5.65	5.75	5.70	5.80
Tin	36.25	36.75	36.70	37.00

Republic Iron and Steel Dividends.

The Directors of the Republic Iron and Steel Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the company's preferred stock, and also a dividend of 2 per cent. in part liquidation of the amount which accumulated during the period when no dividends were paid on that issue. This payment reduces to 10 per cent. the back dividends still due on the stock. Both dividends are payable April 2. The transfer books will close March 15 and reopen April 3.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 3½@4¼ per cent., closing at 3¾ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 4 per cent.

Time money, 4½@4¾ per cent. for sixty days and 4¾ per cent. for ninety days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $177,963,804; balances, $10,204,444. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $453,338.

Sterling exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.8375 for sixty days, $4.8720 for demand, and $4.8780 for cables. Commercial bills were quoted at $4.83¾@$4.84¼.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.18¼ and 5.16¼@5.16; reichsmarks, 94⅛@94 9-16 and 95 1-16; guilders, 39 15-16@40 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 8c; telegraphic, 11½c. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—15@20c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Rates for money were firm in the market to-day. Discounts hardened. The condition of Continental exchanges enhances the likelihood of the Bank of England securing most of the $1,750,000 of Cape gold in the market to-day.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was quiet and dull. Consols were steady. Home rails were easy.

Americans opened weak and mostly below parity on New York and Continental selling, and sagged owing to lack of support following the bad New York bank statement and reports of labor troubles. They closed flat.

Foreigners hesitated pending the settlement of the Moroccan question.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103⅛.

Bar silver steady at 30⅛d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 22.75; Lisbon, 4.50.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £13,000.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Chge.
Consols, money	90⅛	..	..	..
Consols, account	90⅛	..	..	—1-16
Anaconda	16	27 2/16	27 6/16	— 4⅛
Atchison	94⅛	91⅞	92⅛	— ⅜
Canadian Pacific	177½	173	173⅜	— ⅛
St. Paul	189	184	185	— 1
Erie	47½	46⅛	46⅜	— ⅛
Erie 1st pf	81	78⅝	79⅛	— ⅝
Illinois Central	177	172½	173⅛	— 1
Louis. & Nash	154	150	150	....
N. Y. Central	153	140	140	....
Pennsylvania	73	142¼	142½	— ⅛
Reading	70	136¼	137⅞	— 1⅝
Southern Pacific	69¼	67⅜	67⅝	— ⅛
Union Pacific	158	154	155	— 1
U. S. Steel	44⅝	43½	44⅜	— ⅞
U. S. Steel pf	113⅝	110⅝	111⅞	— 1

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird	1 11 3	Esperanza	4 14 0
Tomboy	1 7 3	Dolores	2 0 0
El Oro	1 7 9	Stratt. Indep.	0 8 3

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm on the favorable impression caused by the deliberations of the conference at Algeciras.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 83.55 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 495.

Three per cent. rentes, 90f 40c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 15c for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were depressed upon Saturday's New York advices. Americans were lower.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 50 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The unsold balance of the $11,784,000 4 per cent. thirty-year first and refunding mortgage bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway offered for subscription by Speyer & Co. were all sold yesterday in the five hours between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., which was the total duration of the subscription privilege. Speyer & Co. offered the bonds at 95½ and interest, and reserved the right to reject or reduce any subscription.

Jefferson Levy, W. B. Leeds, Walter Lewisohn, Frederick Lewisohn, and Lamont Dominick are among the passengers booked to sail by the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse to-day.

The Wheeling and Lake Erie has applied to the New York Stock Exchange to list an additional $79,000 first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of 1949.

Thomas L. Manson & Co.,
Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges,
71 Broadway, N. Y.
TEL. 1887-96 CORTLANDT.
Branch Offices: 83 Fulton St. 26 West 43d St. 318 Lenox Ave. Corner of 126th St.
Dealers in Investment Securities.
Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.
ORDERS EXECUTED IN ALL MARKETS.
SHORT TIME SECURITIES.
Private Wires to Boston, Philadelphia, New Haven, and Hartford.

KISSEL, KINNICUTT & Co
BANKERS,
Transact a general banking business. Allow interest on deposits, subject to check. Dividends and interest collected without charge.
Investment Securities
Our circular describing special bonds mailed upon request.
MEMBERS of NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
Orders executed on commission.
1 Nassau Street, Cor. of Wall, N. Y. City.

ESTABLISHED 1864.
ALBERT H. VERNAM. CHARLES C. CROOK. Member of N.Y. Stock Exchange.
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BANKERS AND BROKERS.
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Transact a General Banking and Stock Exchange Business.

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N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
49 Wall St., New York.
Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco.

CARPENTER, BAGGOT & CO.,
17-21 WILLIAM ST., GROUND FLOOR.
Members N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE, N. Y. COFFEE EXCHANGE.
Stocks and bonds bought for investment or carried on margin. Branch office 350 B'way. Boston Office, 10 Post Office Sq.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. STOCKS.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

W. E. R. Smith & Co.
BONDS
New Jersey Securities a Specialty.
20 Broad St. - New York.

California Safe Deposit and Trust Company
SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA
OFFICERS:
DAVID F. WALKER.....President
J. DALZELL BROWN..V. Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
W. J. BARTNETT.....Vice President

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 5.—Consolidated Cotton Duck issues were again a leader to-day. The common advanced ½, to 15, and the preferred, for which it is said a dividend will be declared at the annual meeting this month, ruled strong and in demand. Mount Vernon-Woodberry 5s lost fractionally in the early trading, but closed strong at 88½. Virginia deferred Brown Brothers certificates were 1⅝ higher. The general trading was light and the close dull, but firm.

Shares, 3,938. Bonds, $99,500.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Atl. Coast Line 4s	102¼	102¼	102¼
2,500	A. C. L. of Conn, 4s, ctfs., 5-20s	94¾	94¾	94¾
1,000	Carolina Central 4s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
7,000	Seaboard 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼
1,000	Atlanta St. Ry. 5s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1,000	Balt., S. P. & C. 4½s	97	97	97
1,000	Norfolk St. Ry. 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼
15,000	Norf. Ry. & Light 5s	100½	100¼	100¼
3,000	United Rys. 4s	94½	94¼	94¼
35,000	United Ry. income	72¼	72	72⅛
6,000	Baltimore Brick 5s	86	86	86
15,000	Cotton Duck 5s	88½	88	88½
7,000	Breweries incomes	32¾	32⅜	32½
4,000	Va. defd. Brown Bros. ctfs.	24	24	24

STOCKS.

18	Atl. Coast L. of Conn.	430	430	430
125	Northern Central	107	107	107
25	Western Maryland	20½	20½	20½
600	United Rys.	17¼	17⅛	17¼
1,500	United Rys. ctfs.	18¼	18¼	18¼
850	Con. Cotton Duck	15	14	15
20	Con. Cotton Duck pf.	38½	38½	38½
100	Con. Gas	86½	86½	86½
700	Houston Oil	12⅜	12⅛	12½

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Incorporated to-day:

The Lestershire Brick Company, Lestershire; capital, $100,000. Directors—C. F. Johnson, W. H. Hill, W. J. Jones, Lestershire.

Color Sterilizer Company, New York; capital $300,000. Directors—Felix Jellenik, H. S. Weed, N. D. Stern, New York.

The North Beach Real Estate Company, Brooklyn; capital, $125,000. Directors—C. H. Gilman, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; C. C. Smith, Drums, Penn.; M. L. McLaughlin, Brooklyn.

Karl Vesterdahl and Company, New York, (engineering); capital $75,000. Directors—Karl Vesterdahl, H. S. Nelson, William Armstrong, New York.

Manhattan Express and Queen Company, Consolidated, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—E. L. Jacobs, M. M. Goldsmith, C. M. Rosenthal, New York.

Blue Steel Roger Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—L. P. Howze, W. E. Van Note, O. J. Perry, Jr., New York.

Hall & Hurlburt, Brooklyn (Iron Works); capital $50,000. Directors—Alfred Hall, J. F. Hurlburt, L. C. Valentine, Jr., Brooklyn.

Potters Publishing Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—A. V. Rose, E. C. Meyer, L. Grand, H. Smith, New York.

C. H. Thompson Manufacturing Company, New York, (Novelties); capital, $10,000. Directors—C. H. Richardson, H. G. Carroll, New York; Fred. Day, Elizabeth, N. J.

Wunderlick & Company, New York, (Liquors); capital, $20,000. Directors—J. E. Turner, John Wunderlick, T. A. McCall, New York.

The Grand Printing Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—L. M. A. Grand, F. P. McBreen, Brooklyn; A. L. Peachman, Rutherford, N. J.

Raw Products Company, New York, (promote business enterprises); capital, $5,000. Directors—S. Kuble, Isaac Kuble, New York; F. H. Peety, Caldwell, N. J.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET.
WEDNESDAY, FEB'Y 7TH
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET,
BY ORDER OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
All right, title, and interest of the Gansevoort Bank in and to the lease of premises Nos. 354 and 356 West 14th Street, which lease is dated March 23d, 1905, and expires April 30th, 1910, together with all the furniture, fixtures, and chattels, also vaults containing 546 safe deposit boxes, subject to present lessee's rights thereto, and 5 money vaults in said premises.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
60 shs. Continental Insurance Co.
400 shs. Del., Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co.
16 shs. Federal Insurance Co. of N. J.
22 shs. Citizens' Central Natl. Bank.
$1,000 Chamber of Commerce Building Fund Income Bd.
100 shs. Electric Vehicle Co. pf.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
20 shs. United States Rubber Co. 1st pfd.
31 shs. National Lead Co. prefd.
100 shs. Union Pacific R. R. Co. prefd.
104 shs. Delaware & Hudson Co.
100 shs. United States Steel Corp. prefd.
100 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
100 shs. Kingston, N. Y., Consld. R. R. Co. pfd. Cumulative 4 p. c.
8 shs. German Alliance Ins. Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$2,000 Paseo Improvement Co., (organized under laws of N. J.,) unregistered Income Bonds, (Mexican Silver.)
5 shs. Declat Manufacturing Co.
70 shs. Garfield National Bank.
500 shs. Commercial Acetylene Co.
100 shs. Quicksilver Mining Co.
35 shs. Mortgage Bond Co.
10 shs. New York & Harlem R. R.
23 shs. E. W. Bliss Co. common.
562 shs. Second Natl. Bank of Jersey City.
260 shs. Brown Wire Gun Co.
4 shs. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.
150 shs. Otis Elevator Co. prefd.
21 shs. Baltimore & Annapolis Short Line.
$1,000 Fulton Street R. R. 1st 4s, 1905.
$5,000 Cinn., Dayton & Ironton R. R. 1st 5s, 1941.
30 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
50 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
3 shs. New York Life Ins. & Trust Co.
30 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
6 shs. Continental Insurance Co.
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
13 shs. Sixth Avenue R. R.
5 shs. Irving Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Williamsburgh City Fire Ins. Co.
25 shs. Lawyers Title Ins. & Trust Co.
50 shs. Realty Associates.
20 shs. Equitable Trust Co.
20 shs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R.
50 shs. Continental Ins. Co.
20 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guar. Co.
$10,000 Ches. & Ohio Ry. 5 p. c. Reg. Bd.
$7,000 Atlantic Av. R. R. 5 p. c. Bds., 1931.
$13,000 B'klyn City & Newtown R. R. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$11,000 Minn. & St. Louis R. R. Con. 5 p. c. Bds., 1934.
$10,000 Western Union Teleg. Co. Coll. 5 p. c. Bds., 1938.
9 shs. Realty Associates.
6 shs. Lawyers Title Ins. & Trust Co.
11 shs. Realty Associates.
30 shs. Frank S. De Ronde Co.
9 shs. Realty Associates.
$50,000 City Investment Ass'n of Milwaukee 5 p. c. 10-year Deb. Bonds, 1913.
$5,000 Note of National Electric Co. of Milwaukee dated Apl. 25, 1904, payable four months.
$6,000 Note of National Electric Co. of Milwaukee dated Apl. 29, 1904, payable four months.
100 shs. H. W. Johns-Manville Co. 7 p. c. pfd.
50 shs. Equitable Trust Co.
20 shs. Hanover Nat'l Bank.
10 shs. Mutual Alliance Trust Co.
$7,000 Richmond County Light & Rwy. Co. 4 p. c. Bds.
10 shs. Mount Vernon Trust Co.
$3,000 Ohio & Indiana Gas Co. 6 p. c. Bds.
$2,000 Lackawanna Iron & Steel Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1926.
50 shs. Alexander Typewriter Co.
15 shs. Nassau Trust Co.
10 shs. National Park Bank.
6 shs. 5th Avenue Trust Co.
5 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
100 shs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
500 shs. International Power Co. common.
100 shs. Lawyers Title Ins. & Trust Co.
10 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
7 shs. Continental Insurance Co.
100 shs. City Investing Co.

A CONVINCING ARRAY OF FIGURES

The annual report of the SAN LUIS MINING COMPANY is full of interesting data and figures showing the steady progress of the Company and its outlook for the future.

We shall be glad to forward it to any one interested to read it.

The Company is now earning handsomely and paid its first dividend in January. The annual report clearly demonstrates the ability of the Company to steadily increase its earnings and its dividends from now on for at least fifty years to come. We have 200,000 tons of ore blocked out and ready to take down in one mine alone.

The Company has a copper property immense in extent, with as much and as rich copper ore in sight as any other copper producer, and it has the very great advantage of having gold and silver enough in its copper ores to more than pay the entire cost of production, leaving the copper as a by-product costing less than nothing.

This is a condition, and not a theory. We are actually doing it now.

Other copper producers can pay dividends when copper is high, but the SAN LUIS dividends will be independent of the price of copper. We could pay them if we had to give away our copper.

To provide funds for building a railroad to the mines and a power plant at the mines and to make other improvements which will largely increase its earnings and its dividends, the Company has recently increased its capital from 225,000 shares to 300,000 shares, and it offers the new stock for subscription at par, $10 a share.

Make checks payable to the order of the SAN LUIS MINING COMPANY and forward to the undersigned.

MYRA B. MARTIN, Secretary,
27 William Street, New York.

The Wall Street Journal
has the largest circulation of any
American Financial Daily

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
Alta	.01	.02	L. W. Con.	.07	.07
Alpha Con.	.06	.05	Mexican	1.30	1.15
Andes	.16	.16	Occid. Con.	.02	.02
Belcher	.11	.14	Ophir	6.00	6.00
Best & Bel.	1.25	1.15	Overman	.14	.15
Bullion	.22	.24	Potosi	.12	.13
Caledonia	.43	.45	Savage	.41	.48
Chal. Con.	.16	.19	Sag Belch.	.08	.08
Challar	.13	.11	Sierra Nev.	.36	.37
Confidence	.70	.70	Syndicate	.11	.11
C. C. & V.	1.20	1.20	St. Louis	.08	.08
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.54	.55
Crown Pt.	.08	.09	Utah Con.	.05	.05
Gould & C.	.17	.16	Yel. Jack	.09	.09
Hale & Nor.	.95	.95	Silver bars	.65½	.65½
Julia	.07	.07	Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Justice	.02	.02	Telegraph	.12½	.12½
Ky. Con.	.01	.01			

Mexican dollars were unchanged at 51@53.

Special to The New York Times.

TONOPAH DISTRICT STOCKS, (CLOSE.)

	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
Adams	.10	.10	Kendall	.75	.74
Bullfrog N. B.	.19	.20	MacNamara	.47	.48
Bullfrog M. Co.	.40	.45	North Star	.50	.55
Cashboy	.23	.24	Ohio Tonopah	.47	.44
Denver Bullfg.	.37		Orig. Bullfrog	.27	.26
Diamond F. C.	.58	.56	Redtop	2.00	1.97
Dixie	.08	.08	Sandstorm	2.45	1.40
Eclipse	.41	.40	Montana	2.60	2.65
Golden Anchor	1.52	1.57	Midway	1.87	1.75
Jim Butler	.85	.80	Belmont	2.87	2.85
Jumbo	1.42	1.35	Home	.26	.26
Jumbo Extens.	.28	.26			

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 5.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	10½	11	Jackpot	6⅝	7
American	2¼	2½	J. Johnson	10	14
Anchor	2	2¼	Keystone	2	2¼
Anaconda	12½	13	Lexington	4	4¼
Banner	4½	4⅝	Little Puck	2⅝	2⅞
C. K. & N.	8	10	Moon Anch.	3⅝	4
C. C. Cons.	6¾	7	Mollie Gib.	6	8
Dante	6⅜	6¾	Nevada	5½	5⅝
Dr. Jackpot	6⅛	6¼	New Haven	2⅞	3
Elkton	46	46¾	Old Gold	6	6¼
El Paso	84¼	84½	Pilgrim	2⅝	3
Findlay	90	92½	Pharmacist	4½	5
Gold Bond	2¾	3	Portland	180	185
Gold Coin	2	5	Rose Maud	3⅞	4¼
Gold Dollar	7⅜	7⅝	Rose Nicol	4½	4⅝
Golden Cyc.	81	82	Sample	8½	8⅝
Sovereign	9¼	9½	Un. Gold	12½	14
Isabella	24¼	25	Vindicator	90	99½

DELAWARE INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 5.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

George W. Miller Company of Pittsburg, Penn., (to deal in all kinds of railroad supplies;) capital, $100,000.

Delta Lumber Company of Dover, (to engage in a general manufacturing and transportation business;) capital, $100,000.

Oregon Electric Finance Company of Brooklyn, (to do a general trust and fiduciary business;) capital, $2,000.

The capital stock of the Brazorine Development Company of Philadelphia was increased from $25,000 to $800,000.

INVESTMENT BONDS
FOR
JANUARY FUNDS
List of Offerings on Application
Guaranty Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
BOND DEPARTMENT
NASSAU and CEDAR STREETS

130 SHARES
Lawyers Title Ins. and Trust Company Stock
FOR SALE TO FIRST BUYER
AT 316½.
TOBEY & KIRK,
25 Broad Street,
New York.

International Traction 4s
OF
BUFFALO
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
DANN & ROBINSON
(Members New York Stock Exchange.)
111 Broadway, NEW YORK.
1000 Ellicott Square BUFFALO.
EXCLUSIVE PRIVATE WIRES.

GANSEVOORT BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—Notice is hereby given, that in the process of the liquidation of the Gansevoort Bank of the City of New York, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of February, 1906, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., for cash, 10 per cent. of the purchase price to be paid upon the day of the sale and the balance thereof before one o'clock on the 8th day of February, 1906, at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 55 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the right, title, and interest of the Gansevoort Bank of the City of New York in and to the lease of the premises Nos. 354-356 West 14th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, which lease bears date March 23, 1905, and expires on the 30th day of April, 1910, together with all the furniture, fixtures, and chattels used in and about the business of said bank and upon said premises, and the vaults containing five hundred and forty-six safe deposit boxes, subject to present lessee's rights thereto, and five money vaults in said premises and the property of said Gansevoort Bank. That said property is to be sold in one lot, and the assignment of the lease properly executed and acknowledged, together with bills of sale of the furniture, fixtures, and vaults aforesaid will be delivered to the purchaser or purchasers, his or their legal representatives or assigns, at the office of the Auctioneers aforesaid, on the 8th day of February, 1906, at one o'clock P. M., but possession of said premises under said assignment of lease and of the aforesaid chattels is not to be surrendered or given to the purchaser or purchasers until March 1, 1906.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. ROSS APPLETON, President.
FOURTEENTH STREET BANK,
Liquidating Agent.
PHILIP J. BRITT, Attorney, 27 William St.

Meetings and Elections.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the stockholders of the MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the general office of said Company in the City of Parsons, Kansas, on Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1906, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

(a) to consider and determine whether the stockholders will consent to, approve, and authorize the creation and issue of General Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to be payable in gold coin of the United States of America, of or equal to the present standard of weight and fineness, to be limited in the aggregate to the principal amount of $20,000,000 at any one time outstanding, to mature January 1st, 1936, and to bear interest from January 1st, 1906, at the rate of four and one-half per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and whether the stockholders will consent to, approve, and authorize the execution and del

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Once when Jay Gould was bulling the market a timid follower, made uneasy by a sharp and somewhat abrupt reaction in prices, brought him the information that one prominent operator had sold out his entire line, that another had sold a very large amount, that this man and that one had taken profits on Mr. Gould's market, and that, in fact, there had been enormous general selling of stocks in the several days preceding. The manipulator listened until the tale was all out, and then asked, naïvely: "Did anybody buy them?"

***

The bias of professional sentiment seemed in danger yesterday of becoming as much too strong on the bear side as it had been ten days before on the bull side. The weight of trading opinion shifted heavily to the bear side after the acute weakness which appeared in Saturday's short session. A man who keeps in touch with what is vaguely referred to as "uptown sentiment," declared yesterday that in his rounds of the hotels and other places frequented by Wall Street professionals Sunday evening he had been unable to find one good bull. There was only one man who was bullish at all, but he hardly counted, because he had been a bull always and couldn't be anything else. Thus the trading contingent approached the market yesterday morning predisposed to sell stocks. It was inclined also to magnify the importance of whatever was in the slightest way bearish—the prospect of labor trouble two months hence in the coal regions, too little snow in the wheat country, and the mood of Congress. It refused even to think well of the rumored Union Pacific-Illinois Central deal. The messages that went out over Wall Street's vast private wire system were generally bearish, because the men who wrote them were influenced by the state of sentiment on the Stock Exchange.

***

Except in the first hour, when traders were all trying at once to get stocks out, it was easier yesterday to sell than to buy stocks. The market opened down, and was weak throughout the forenoon, but the declines brought out comparatively few stocks—fewer than had previously been coming out on price recessions. At the lowest prices trading became dull and narrow, and subsequently irregular recoveries were the rule. The ease with which prices recovered in many instances on a small volume of trading disclosed at least a temporary scarcity of stock. In one case there were bids for 500 shares of a stock at the price last quoted, with only 100 shares offering at a price 1 per cent. higher; in another case 600 shares were wanted at the quotation last made, with only 400 shares over the market for 2 points up. Many similar instances were noted in low-priced railroad stocks which have recently been very active. An operator who had canvassed in this way the various stocks in which he might be interested ventured the prediction late yesterday afternoon that when the traders who had been selling the market so merrily for several days were moved to cover their contracts they would find that the market had suddenly become bare of stocks.

***

A preponderance of trading sentiment on the bear side, especially when it is of a mushroom-like growth, appearing suddenly after a severe setback in the market, is likely to have a much quicker correction than a similar preponderance of sentiment on the bull side. Two or three days of buoyancy in the market would cause a complete change of feeling. All this applies merely to the superficial kind of sentiment which manifests itself among habitual traders, dealing not in values, but in fluctuations. The real sentiment of Wall Street lies deeper. Its changes are slower. Superficial opinion influences much the larger body of speculators. Commission houses have been selling stocks steadily for several days. Some of the selling has been voluntary, influenced by the decline in prices, and some of it has represented the exhaustion of small margins. In either case the result is the same. The miscellaneous bull account has been considerably reduced. People have been scared out of stocks.

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In the judgment of thoughtful brokers fresh developments appealing strongly to the speculative imagination, combined with convincing initiative on the part of the leading bull interests, will be required to start the market up again. An operator of long experience was asked yesterday what, in his opinion, would give the market a fresh upward impulse. "It will be necessary, I think, to bring out in the flesh one or more of these deals with which we have been acquainted only in the spirit," he replied. "If we get an announcement shortly of a copper deal it will revive the market—that is, if it can be shown that the benefits of the transaction have not been entirely discounted in the market. Then let the bull interests take up a line of stocks in which the public is willing to trade—stocks in which the commission houses are willing that their people should trade, preferably the lower-priced railroad stocks, and you will see the bull market get under way again. I feel much more bullish than I did last week. The market has an all-sold-out look to me, besides which I am getting expressions of opinion which convince me that the men who have made this market are far from being through with it. It will be positively necessary for them to take up a new line of stocks, however, in order to bring the public in."

***

In the best-informed quarters it is expected that the Union Pacific dividend will be increased this week to the rate of 6 per cent. It will be argued that as a 6 per cent. stock it is worth 150, and that beyond 150 it can be bulled on its "equities." A few weeks ago a mere increase of the dividend rate to 6 per cent. would have been disappointing to the enthusiastic followers of Union Pacific, because their expectations had been aroused, but if it is understood in advance that such an increase is all that may reasonably be expected at this time, and that a further advance in the price of the stock may be encouraged on "equities," nobody is likely to be disappointed. The real Union Pacific bulls have said all along that the stock would advance irrespective of dividends.

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Now that Wall Street has made up its mind to accept a more rigorous Government supervision of railroad rates, it will give its attention more to the benefits to be derived from the pending legislation. "There are many eminent authorities who maintain that a successful law against rebating would increase railroad earnings and promote the confidence of investors. Railroad managers are coming around gradually to Mr. Stickney's view of the case. It is significant, at any rate, that the railroads, several months ago, abandoned their campaign against rate legislation. A lot of literature giving their side of the argument has been withdrawn and hostile utterances from representatives of the railroads have almost entirely ceased.

***

There is no longer any doubt that a very large interest in Amalgamated Copper was transferred last week through the open market. The accepted theory is that it was an "inside" interest, and that it was transferred by agreement to a syndicate. This would, of course, explain the extraordinary activity of the stock last week within a narrow range of quotations. If this view of the case is borne out by further developments the mystery surrounding the position of the stock will shortly begin to clear up, and then if it transpires that the "deal," whatever it is, has not already been overdiscounted in the market, the transaction doubtless will become a source of bullish inspiration.

It is noteworthy, however, that the condition of the copper metal market has been lost sight of almost entirely in the speculative interest converging upon copper stocks, especially Amalgamated. The price of the metal has been shading off for several weeks, and nobody has paid the slightest attention to the fact. The talk is all of settlements, mergers, &c. The Guggenheims are now supposed to be numbered among the most important factors in the copper situation. Judging from the scale of their recent operations in mining and smelting securities it might be inferred that the Guggenheims as a party had become somewhat extended. But they are very rich. It is said by persons who might know that they are borrowing very little money. They have been able to finance most of their operations for themselves. There are very few other Wall Street organizations similarly situated.

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The story of a Union Pacific-Illinois Central deal, although unconfirmed, has in it just enough of technical probability to entitle it to a respectful hearing. It has been known for a long time that Mr. Harriman covets control of Illinois Central, and most of his friends believe that he will succeed ultimately in putting that property in his pile. There was talk of a contest between Mr. Harriman and President Fish prior to the last Illinois Central annual meeting, but matters were not brought to a show down, and both sides have since denied (for publication) that there was any trouble. Those who do not speak at random on such matters declare that an open contest for control of the property was narrowly averted at that time. It is understood that Messrs. Harriman and Fish are not on terms of inseparable friendship. Transactions in Illinois Central amounted yesterday to only 200 shares. There was one transaction at 173 and another at 173⅞. The wildest bull could not call this competitive buying. There has recently been, however, strong evidence of cumulative buying.

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The weight of speculative experience is against laying out a bear campaign in the stock market on the prospect of a labor strike. Selling stocks short on strike trouble is generally unprofitable in the long run.

SCHWAB BUYS GOLD MINES.

Charles M. Schwab, who is the owner of the Rand and the Crystal-Bullfrog Gold Mines, in the Bullfrog District, Nevada, has purchased two adjoining properties, the Montgomery-Shoshone and the Polaris.

The Montgomery-Shoshone has a shaft down 200 feet, with an extension of 200 feet more through the ore body under way. The Polaris management has made plans to go down 300 feet, in connection with the Montgomery-Shoshone, and it is expected that the sale will not interfere with this standing arrangement. The control of all the Schwab Bullfrog properties is to be vested in a two-million-dollar holding company, which will be called the Montgomery-Shoshone Consolidated Mining Company, of which Mr. Schwab will be President and Donald B. Gillies, it is said, Vice President. Mr. Gillies is a mining man.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$148,578,814
Gold coin and bullion	76,446,000
Gold certificates	37,580,250
Silver coin and bullion	14,699,260
Silver certificates	6,912,073
United States notes	9,790,069
Treasury notes of 1890	34,858
National banknotes	17,955,534
Total receipts this month	10,439,299
Total receipts this year	358,088,144
Total expenditures this month	8,449,000
Total expenditures this year	359,471,571

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$541,960,809
Silver dollars	$466,890,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,080,000
Total	$1,016,730,809
General fund	173,945,830
Deposits in National banks	64,540,670
In Philippine Treasury	5,004,625
Awaiting reimbursement	809,646
Current liabilities	95,221,957

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Monday, Feb. 5, 1906.

Total sales Feb. 5, 1906 982,561
From Jan. 1, 1906 43,151,614
Corresponding date last year 25,718,462

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
23⅞	24¼	300	Allis-Chalmers Co.	23½	24	23½	24	...
62¾	63¼	700	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	62½	62⅝	62½	62⅝	− ⅜
115¼	115⅝	155,210	*Amal. Copper Co.	114	116⅞	113½	115¼	+ ⅞
31⅞	32	300	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	32	32	32	32	...
95	100	100	Am. Ag. Chem. Co. pf.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	− ⅛
43⅞	44¼	4,400	Am. Car & F. Co.	43¾	44¼	43⅝	43⅝	− ¼
102½	103	100	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	103⅛	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜	+ ⅛
37⅜	38	700	Am. Cotton Oil.	37	37½	37	37⅜	− ⅛
243	250	100	Am. Express	245	245	245	245	−4
9⅝	10	100	*Am. Grass Twine	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	...
38	38¾	100	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	− ¼
44⅝	45¼	2,000	*Am. Ice Securities	45	45¼	44¼	44⅜	− ¾
24¼	25½	400	*Am. Linseed Co.	24⅛	24⅜	24¼	24½	− ½
74	74¼	6,800	*Am. Locomo. Co.	74	74½	73½	74⅛	− ¾
116½	117	1,050	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	117	117	116½	116½	− ½
5	6	600	*Am. Malt. Co., t. r.	5½	5½	5½	5½	...
27	28	100	*Am. Malt. Co. pf., t.r.	27½	27½	27½	27½	− ½
164½	164¾	19,900	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	163⅜	165	163⅜	164⅜	...
125⅞	126	2,300	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	126	126½	126	126	− ½
101¾	101½	100	*Am. Smelt. pf., B.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ ⅝
13	13⅜	200	Am. Steel Foundries	12⅞	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
49	50	400	Am. Steel Founds. pf.	49	49¼	49	49	...
146⅞	146½	4,000	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	145	146½	145	146⅜	...
139	140	100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	139¼	139½	139½	139½	+ ½
105¾	106	600	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	105⅜	106	105½	106	...
44¼	44⅜	3,900	*Am. Woolen Co.	42⅝	44¼	42¾	44¼	+ ¼
108½	109⅜	100	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	109½	109½	109½	109½	− ¼
276	276½	23,150	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	274½	279½	272½	276½	...
92¼	92⅜	11,000	Atch., Top. & S. F.	91⅝	92⅝	91⅞	92¼	+ ⅛
103	103¾	200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	103⅛	103⅞	103	103	− ¼
161	161½	900	Atlantic Coast Line	160½	161	160½	161	...
114	114⅛	9,000	Baltimore & Ohio	114⅛	114¼	113¾	114⅛	− ⅜
85⅞	86	13,200	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	85½	86	84¾	85⅞	− ½
56¾	59	100	*Butterick Co.	57	57	57	57	...
174¼	174½	13,250	Canadian Pacific	173	174¾	172¾	174⅝	+1½
45¾	46	1,900	Central Leather	45½	46	45½	45⅞	− ⅝
107	107¼	1,100	Central Leather pf.	107	107	107	107	− ½
223	225	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	223	223	223	223	−2
58⅝	59	5,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	58	58⅝	57⅞	58⅜	...
31	33	100	Chicago & Alton	32	32	32	32	− ⅝
22⅛	22¼	3,900	Chi. Gt. Western	21⅝	22⅜	21½	22⅛	+ ⅛
78⅜	79	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	78⅝	78⅝	78⅜	78¼	− ¼
37⅜	37½	600	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	37⅜	37½	37⅛	37½	...
184	184⅛	12,900	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	184½	184⅝	183¾	184	−1
229	231	200	Chicago & Northw.	231	231	231	231	+3
11¾	12	1,800	Chicago Union Trac.	12	12⅛	11¾	11⅞	− ½
42	42¼	200	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	41	41½	41	41½	...
105	106½	300	C., C., C. & St. L.	105	105	105	105	+ ¼
72¼	72½	27,700	Colorado Fuel & Iron	71	73	70	72¼	+ ¼
105	109	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	105	105	105	105	−5
33¼	34½	2,300	Colorado & Southern	34¾	34⅞	34¼	34¼	− ⅝
22¾	23	3,500	Col. & H. C. & Iron	22	23¼	22	22⅞	− ⅝
178	189	410	Consolidated Gas	178	178	178	178	−2
18¾	19	200	Corn Products Co.	19	19	19	19	...
57½	58	100	Corn Products Co. pf.	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	− ¼
18¾	19⅛	1,000	Corn Products Co., t.r.	19	19	19	19	+ ¼
18¾	19⅛	1,000	*Corn Products Co., t.r.	58	58	58	58	...
211¼	214	700	Delaware & Hudson	213	213	213	213	−3¼
47¾	48¼	5,000	Denver & Rio Gr	47¼	48½	47¼	48¼	+ ⅝
88⅞	89½	100	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	+ ⅛
101	101⅜	700	Detroit United Ry.	101	101½	100¾	101⅛	+ ¼
52⅜	52⅞	1,800	*Distillers Securities	52¼	52⅞	52¼	52¾	...
20	20½	100	*Dul., S. S. & At.	20½	20½	20½	20½	− ¼
80	83	20	Electric Storage Bat.	84	84	84	84	...
46¼	46⅝	21,550	Erie	46	46⅜	45⅝	46¼	− ½
78⅜	79	900	Erie 1st pf	79	79	79	79	− ½
72½	73	1,100	Erie 2d pf.	73¼	73¼	72¼	72¼	−1¼
106⅝	107	600	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	106½	107	106¼	107	− ½
105	107	100	General Chemical pf.	106	106	106	106	...
174	175	100	General Electric	174¾	174¾	174¾	174¾	− ½
334	335	7,400	Great Northern pf.	330	335¾	330	334¼	+2¾
38	39	500	Havana Electric	38	38½	38	38⅜	− ⅝
173½	174⅜	200	Illinois Central	173	173⅞	173	173⅞	+ ⅜
23¾	24	5,600	International Paper	23½	24	23½	23⅝	− ¼
87	87½	100	Internat. Paper pf.	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	+ ¼
76	80	400	*Internat. Power Co.	84¾	84¾	76	76	−7
35	36	500	Internat. Steam Pump.	36	36	35½	36	− ½
31	32	700	Iowa Central	31½	31⅝	31½	31⅝	−1
83	84	250	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	83¼	83¾	83¼	83⅜	− ¼
30½	30¾	200	Kansas City South.	30⅜	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	− ⅛
8	10	300	Kingston & Pembroke.	7	8	7	8	−1
65	65¾	700	Knick. Ice, Chicago	65½	65⅝	65¼	65¼	+ ⅛
38	40	200	Lake Erie & Western	38	38	38	38	...
149¾	150¾	400	Louisville & Nashville	150	150	149¾	150	...
159¾	160¼	260	Manhattan Elevated	159⅞	159⅞	159¾	159⅞	− ¼
71	71½	2,300	*Met. Securities	70⅝	71¼	70⅝	71¼	+ ⅛
121	121¼	1,100	*Met. Street Railway	120½	121	120½	121	+ ⅛
25⅞	26	11,700	Mexican Central	24⅝	26	24½	26	+ ⅛
78	80	600	Minn. & St. Louis	79½	79½	79	79	−3
36⅜	36½	3,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	36⅜	36½	36	36½	− ⅛
71	71¼	300	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	70½	71	70½	71	+ ½
101¼	101⅝	2,700	Missouri Pacific	100⅝	101½	100½	101½	+ ¼
145	147	200	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	145	145	145	145	...
70	70¼	1,510	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	68⅞	70¾	68⅝	70⅛	+ ⅞
117⅝	118¾	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	118	118	118	118	+ ¾
84⅜	85	1,700	*National Lead Co.	84¾	85½	84¾	84¾	− ⅛
105	105½	1,200	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	104½	105	104¼	105	+ ⅛
38⅞	39	200	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	38¼	38½	38¼	38½	...
148¾	149¾	2,500	New York Central	148½	149	148	•149	...
47	51	100	New York Dock	49	49	49	49	−1
83	85	46	New York Dock pf.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	...
201	202	499	N. Y., N. H. & H.	202	202	201	202	...
52⅜	53¼	2,300	N. Y., Ont. & West.	52½	53¼	52⅜	53¼	− ¼
89⅛	89½	11,720	Norfolk & Western	89½	89½	88½	89½	...
92	94	200	Norfolk & Western pf.	92	92	92	92	−4
101	102	1,600	North American	101⅜	101⅜	100½	101	...
212¼	212½	16,150	Northern Pacific	210	213¼	210	212¼	+ ¼
2½	3	100	Ontario Mining		2½	2½	2½	− ⅛
119	120	100	Pacific Coast	120	120	120	120	...
47½	48	450	Pacific Mail	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	− ⅜
142	142½	28,424	Pennsylvania R. R.	141⅝	142⅛	141⅝	142	− ⅛
98⅛	98¾	4,700	People's Gas, Chicago	97	98¾	97	98⅛	+1⅜
14½	16	700	Pittsburg Coal	16⅛	16⅜	14½	14½	−1⅝
55	58	100	Pittsburg Coal pf.	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	−1
61	61½	2,500	Pressed Steel Car	60½	61⅝	60	61⅝	+ ⅝
102	103	300	Pressed Steel Car pf.	102	103	102	103	+ ¼
60	60⅞	1,400	*Ry. Steel Spring	60⅝	61	60¼	60⅝	...
137	137⅛	86,900	Reading	136	137¾	135⅞	137¼	− ⅝
93	94	40	Reading 1st pf	93	93	93	93	...
160¼	160¾	400	Reading 2d pf	100½	101½	100¼	160¼	− ¾
34⅝	34¾	2,400	*Rep. Iron & Steel	34⅛	34⅞	34	34⅜	...
107½	108	2,100	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	107¼	107¾	107	107½	+ ⅛
26⅜	26⅞	9,200	Rock Island Co.	26½	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	+ ⅛
65¾	66	900	Rock Island Co. pf.	65½	66	65⅞	66	...
		21	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf	62	62	62	62	...
72	72½	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	72½	72½	72½	72½	+2½
39	49½	900	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	49	49½	49	49½	+ ⅛
23¼	24⅜	200	St. Louis Southw.	24½	24½	24¼	24½	...
56¼	56⅜	200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	56½	56½	56½	56½	− ¼
89	89½	1,700	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	87⅝	89½	87½	88⅝	+ ⅛
67⅜	68	24,300	Southern Pacific	67½	68	67½	67⅞	...
118	118¼	100	Southern Pacific pf.	118	118	118	118	...
40¼	40⅝	32,400	Southern Ry. ext.	40¼	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	− ½
101	101⅜	350	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	101¼	101⅜	101¼	101¼	− ½
158	159	800	Tenn. Coal & Iron	157⅜	158½	156½	158½	+2½
35⅞	35⅝	3,100	Texas & Pacific	35¼	35⅝	34¾	34¾	−1
78	80⅜	200	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	80	80¼	80	80¼	− ⅝
37	37⅝	200	Tol., St. L. & West.	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	− ⅛
57	57¼	200	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	− ½
115	117	150	Twin City R. T.	116½	116⅝	116¼	116⅛	− ½
155	155⅜	142,900	Union Pacific	154¼	155⅝	153½	155	...
97	97⅛	325	Union Pacific pf.	97	97½	97	97½	...
92¼	93	500	United Rys. Inv. pf.	92	92½	92	92¼	− ¾
48⅞	49¼	1,000	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	49	49	48¾	49	− ¼
95⅜	96	100	*U. S. Cast Iron P. pf.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	− ½
27	28	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	27	27	27	27	−4
67	68	200	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	68	68	68	67½	− ¾
52¼	52⅜	3,225	U. S. Rubber	51¾	52¼	51¾	52¼	+ ¼
110	111	700	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	110½	110⅞	110	110	− ¼
81	81¼	400	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	81	81	81	81	−1
44¼	44⅝	134,830	U. S. Steel	44	44¼	43⅝	44⅛	− ¼
111¾	112	36,100	U. S. Steel pf.	110⅜	112	110¾	112	+ ⅛
49¼	50	1,000	Va.-Caro. Chemical	47⅞	49½	47⅞	49½	+ ¾
52¾	53	600	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	52	52¾	52	52¾	−1½
63⅛	64¾	400	*Vulcan Detinning pf.	63¼	64½	63	64½	+1½
23⅜	24	1,200	Wabash	23⅞	23⅞	23½	23½	+ ⅜
44⅜	45¼	3,700	Wabash pf	44⅜	44⅝	43⅝	44⅜	...
41	41¾	300	Western Maryland	41¼	41¼	41	41⅛	− ½
93½	93¾	100	Western Union Tel.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	+ ⅛
		2,385	Westinghouse rights		⅜	⅜	⅜	...
21¼	21½	3,300	Wheel. & Lake Erie	20	21½	20	21½	+1½
47⅜	47⅝	2,100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	46¼	47½	45⅝	47½	+2½
28½	28⅞	700	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	28¼	28¾	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
28½	30	700	Wisconsin Central	29	29¼	28½	28½	− ⅛
58½	59½	100	Wisconsin Central pf.	58	58	58	58	− ⅝

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—The market in the early trading to-day developed decided weakness, the anthracite shares and United Gas Improvement suffering losses under heavy liquidating sales. The last named, however, was weakest in the final dealings, breaking a point in addition to the 1¼ per cent. decline in the early dealings.

The selling was based upon the agitation now in progress for the city to take back the gas works on Jan. 1, 1908, and either operate them itself or advertise for a new contract. There was genuine liquidation in the coalers, but they rallied sharply in the late trading under the lead of Reading. At one time Lehigh Navigation was offered at 109¾, but the closing bid was 111¼, with no stock offered under 112⅝. Cambria Steel was under pressure at the start, but rallied sharply, as did Philadelphia Rapid Transit. Alliance Insurance was up ½. Electric Storage Battery advanced 1. Keystone Telephone was given active support, as were Philadelphia Company, Philadelphia Electric, and several other issues.

Total sales, 40,518 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
9	Alliance Insurance	21	21	21
100	Amal. Copper	113⅝	113¾	113¾
330	Am. Cement	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
130	Am. Railways	53	53	53
12	Bell Telephone	63	62½	62¾
300	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	85⅝	85½	85⅝
2,392	Cambria Steel	35½	34¾	35½
18	Con. Traction, N. J.	82	82	82
480	Elec. Co. of Am.	12	11⅞	11⅞
120	Elec. Storage Battery	82	81	82
250	Erie	46⅛	45⅞	46
300	General Asphalt pf.	46½	46½	46½
2	Girard Nat. Bank	248	248	248
10	Highlander M. & M.	2	2	2
245	Keystone Telephone	16¼	16	16¼
1,080	Lake Superior	21¼	21	21¼
8,898	Lehigh Valley R. R.	76	74	75
1,364	Lehigh Nav. t. c.	113	109¾	111
700	Marsden	3	3	3
20	Minehill R. R.	66¼	66¼	66¼
413	Penn. R. R.	71	70⅞	70⅞
213	Penn. Salt	115	115	115
2,152	Phila. Co.	52⅞	52¼	52¾
24	Phila. Co. pf.	50⅜	50¼	50¼
1,944	Phila. Electric	7 15-16	7 13-16	7¾
570	Phila. Rap. Tr.	32⅝	32	32⅝
60	Phila. Traction	101⅛	101	101
6,260	Reading	69	67¾	68¾
500	Southern R. R.	40½	40¼	40½
500	Susq. Steel	1½	1½	1½
470	Tonopah Mining	19	18¾	18¾
120	Union Traction	63½	63½	63½
2,812	United Gas Imp.	98⅞	97	97
8,085	U. S. Steel	44¼	43⅝	44¼
500	U. S. Steel pf., ex div.	109⅝	109¼	109⅝
100	U. S. Steel pf.	111	111	111
215	Warwick Steel	6¼	6¼	6¼
20	Westmoreland Coal	96	96	96

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 5.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
271	Crucible Steel	16⅝	16¾	16¼
630	Crucible Steel pf.	79½	79	19½
860	Fireproofing	9¼	9¼	9¼
278	Fireproofing pf.	28⅝	28	28¼
100	Harbison-Walker Ref.	13	13	13
15	Harb.-Walker Ref. pf.	82	82	82
136	Ind. Brewing pf.	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
50	Lustre	30¼	30¼	30¼
1,085	Mfrs. L. & H.	32⅜	32½	32½
6	Ohio Fuel	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
17,400	Ohio Tonopah	4fc	4fc	4fc
1,000	Phila. Co.	52⅞	52¾	52¾
75	Pitts. Brewing	28⅜	28⅝	28⅜
10	Pitts. Brewing pf.	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
87	Pittsburg Coal pf.	57	55½	57
350	Pitts. Plate Glass	121	121	121
60	River Coal pf.	23½	23	23
30	Sewer Pipe	33½	33½	33½
2,055	Tonopah Extension	8.50	8.45	8.50
310	United Copper	74¼	71¾	74¼
390	U. S. Steel	44¼	43¼	44¼
53	U. S. Steel pf.	111⅞	111⅛	111⅞

BANKS.

83	Colonial Trust	390	385	385
20	German N. B.	275	275	275
5	Iron City Trust	121	121	121
15	Mercantile Trust	100	100	100

BONDS.

$2,000	Ind. Brewing 6s	105¼	105½	105½
10,000	Pitts. & All. Tel. 5s	82¼	82½	82½
10,000	Pitts. Brewing 6s	113¼	113¼	113¼
2,000	Pitts., McK. & C. 6s

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Limited Market and Heavy Prices on the Curb.

United Copper Sells Down—Industrials, Coppers, and Railroads Weak Under Light Selling.

Trading in the outside market was limited yesterday and showed a marked falling off in volume from the busy times of last week. In general, selling was slow and prices inclined to irregularity, the favorite issues closing the day in most cases with losses. United Copper opened ⅝ below Saturday's close, at 73½, and fell away in half a dozen sales to 71. Support forced the price up again slowly to the opening and beyond. In the afternoon it touched 75, but sold down again, closing at 78½. The preferred, in which the trading was only 425 shares, gained 1 point. The last sale was at 102. The rights to the new Greene Consolidated stock rose from 32 to 35 on trading in 5,000 shares. Trading in Industrials was very light. American Light and Traction rights sold 11,000 shares and rose from ⅝ to 1½. The rise was in line with the gain in the stock itself, which rose from 114 to 116⅛.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,100	Am. Can	10¼	10¼	10	10⅛
600	Am. Can pf	69⅜	70½	69⅜	70½
100	Am.D.F.W.T.	$112	112	112	112
15	Am. Tobacco	495	495	495	495
100	Am. W. Paper	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
200	Am. W. P. pf	33½	34	33½	34
500	Beth. S. Cor.	34½	35	34½	35
175	Beth. S. C. pf	94½	95	94½	95
400	Cent. Foundry	6	6¼	6	6¼
600	Cent. F. pf	24¼	24¼	24	24
700	Corn Pro. Ref. com	28½	28⅝	28½	28⅝
400	Corn Pro. Ref. pf	87½	87¾	87½	87¾
200	Cont. C.&C. pf	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
300	Hartmann Coal	73½	73½	73	73
300	Houston Oil	49	49	47½	47½
100	H. O. t.r. pf	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
100	Int. Mer. Mar.	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13½
1,700	Int. M. M. pf	35¼	35⅝	35	35⅝
820	Int. Salt	47	47	46	46⅞
27	Lord & Taylor	115½	115½	115½	115½
2	Lord & T. pf	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
600	Mackay Cos	60¼	60⅝	60¼	60⅜
600	Mackay Cos. pf	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
1,500	Manhat. Trans	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
500	N. J. Term. & Dock Imp	43½	43½	43½	43⅝
400	Sea. Lum. Co	67½	68	67½	68
100	Standard Oil	690½	690	690	692
2,000	West. Elec. rts	½	*⅝	*5-16	½

RAILROADS.

1,583	Am. L. & T.	*114	*120	114	116½
10	Am. L.&T. pf	101	101	101	101
11,000	Am. L. & T. rts (new)	⅝	1½	⅝	1½
1,200	Chicago Sub	51⅛	51¼	50½	51⅜
4,745	Int.-Met. w. i.	55¼	56¼	55⅜	55⅝
100	Int.-Met. pf. w. i.	93½	95½	93½	95⅝
500	Int. R. T.	23½	23⅝	23½	23⅝
7,700	M., K. & T. rts.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
3	N. Sec. stubs.	*350	350	337½	337½

MINING STOCKS.

1,500	Bos. Copper	28¼	28⅝	28¼	28⅝
1,785	B. C. Cop.	9	9⅜	9	9⅜
450	Col. Copper	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
400	Col. Gold P.	6	6¼	6	6¼
1,500	Copper Secur.	38½	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝
50	Dolores, Ltd.	10	10	10	10
10,000	Dom. Copper	7-16	7-16	7-16	7-16
3,060	Granby Con.	*10	10½	10	10⅛
700	Greene Gold	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3,000	Gr. Con. C.	28¼	28⅜	27⅝	28⅛
5,000	Gr. C. C. rts.	32	40	32	35
500	Gr. Gld-Silver	6	7	6	7
1,420	Guan. Con.	*6	6	5½	5½
1,800	Mex. G. Exp.	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1⅜
320	Mitchell Min.	13	13½	13	13
600	Nev. C on. C.	12	12	12	12
800	N. Y. M. & S.	31⅛	32	31	31
100	P. M. T. & P.	48	48	48	48
800	Tintic Mining	9⅜	9⅜	9	9
200	Tonopah Ext.	8½	8½	8½	7⅞
850	Tenn. Cop. Co	46	46	45	45
34,900	United Copper	73½	75	71	73½
425	Unit. Cop. pf.	101	102	*100⅜	102
500	Utah Apex	7¼	7½	7¼	7½
700	Utah Copper	33¾	33⅞	33½	33⅝
300	West. Gt. Min.	39⅜	39⅜	39¼	39⅜
3,500	White K. C.	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
100	W. K. Cop. pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾

BONDS.

$30,000	A.&S. 2½ 60	60	60½	114½	113½
4,000	Am. S. F. 6s. w. i. & int.	90	90	90	90
2,000	Am. W. P. 5s	88	88	88	88
2,000	C. F. 6s, flat	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
175,000	Int.-Met. col. 4½s, w. i.	93⅜	93⅜	93	93
3,000	Int. Salt 5s	74	74	74	74
50,000	In. M. M. 4½s	84	84	84	84
25,000	N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. 3½s & interest	117	117	117	117
73,000	N. Y. W. & B. Ry. cft. of int.	92	92	91¾	91⅝
5,000	St. M. Ing 6s	80½	81	80½	81

\$Sells cents per share. *Odd lots. †Cash.

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Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Friday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Feb. 5. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 3. Bid.	Asked.
American Can	10	10½	10⅜	10⅝
American Can pf	70	70¾	71¼	71½
American Chicle	170	175	170	175
American Chicle pf	102	106	102	106
Am. De F. Wire Tel.	110	115	110	125
Am. Light & Traction	115¼	118	108	110
Am. L. & Trac. pf	100¾	101	98	101
Am. Tobacco	490	500	490	495
Am. Steel Foundry 6s, w. i. and interest	90	90⅛	90¾	90⅞
Am. Writing Paper	4⅜	5	4⅜	5
Am. Writ. Paper pf	33½	34	33⅝	35
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	87⅞	88½	87⅝	88¼
Bamberger-De Lamar	8⅝	9	8¼	8¾
Bethlehem Steel	34½	35½	35⅜	36
Bethlehem Steel pf	93	95	94	95
Boston Copper	28½	29	28⅞	29¼
British Col. Copper	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Central Foundry	5⅝	6	5⅝	5⅝
Central Foundry pf	23¾	24½	24½	25
Central Foundry 5s	82⅜	83	82½	82¾
Chicago Subway	50⅝	51½	50⅝	51¾
Cont. Coal & Coke	100	104	100	104
Corn Prod. ref. com. w. i.	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	29
Corn Prod. ref. pf., w. i.	87⅜	87¾	87⅜	88
Copper Securities	38¼	38⅝	40	41
Dominion Copper	7-16	½	⅜	⅝
Douglas Copper	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
Help to Hard Fights	3½	4	3½	4
Granby Consolidated	10	10½	10	10⅝
Greene Con. Copper	28½	28⅝	28½	28¾
Greene Con. Copper rights	32	38	38	42
Greene Con. Gold	3½	3⅝	3½	3¾
Greene Gold-Silver	6¼	7	6¼	6¾
Guanajuato Con.	5⅝	6⅝	6	6⅝
Hartmann Coal	73	73½	73	74
Havana Tobacco	26	27	26	30
Havana Tobacco pf	36	39	37	40
Houston Oil	12½	12⅝	12	12½
Houston Oil pf	48	49	47½	48
Interborough	232½	234	233½	234
Inter. Mer. Marine	13½	13½	12⅝	13
Int. Mer. Marine pf	35½	35⅝	34½	35
Int. Mer. Marine 4½s	83½	84½	83½	83⅝
Interborough-Met. w. i.	55	55⅛	54⅝	55
Inter.-Met. pf. w. i.	95	96	95½	96
Inter.-Met. 4½s w. i.	92	93¾	93¾	94
International Salt	46¼	46⅞	47	47⅝
International Salt 5s	73	74	73½	74½
Jap. Govt. 4s of 1905 and interest, w. i.	87½	87⅝	87⅝	87⅞
Lord & Taylor	114	116	114	116
Lord & Taylor pf	102	104	102	104
Mackay Companies	60	60½	60½	61
Mackay Companies pf	74	74½	74¼	74⅝
Manhattan Transit	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4½
Mexican Gold Explor'n	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1¾
Mitchell Mining	12½	13	13½	13⅝
M., K. & T. new 4½s and int., full paid	91	91½	91	91½
M., K. & T. rts	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
N. J. Term. D. & Imp.	45½	45⅞	44⅜	45
New Orleans Railways	38	39	38	39
New Orleans Rys. pf	84½	84⅝	84½	84⅝
Nevada Con. Copper	12¾	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞
New-Utah M. & S.	3¼	3½	3¼	3⅝
N. Y., N. H. & H. 3½s and interest	116½	117¼	117½	117¾
N. Y. W. & B. cfs. of interest	91½	91¾	92	92¾
Northern Sec. stubs	325	350	337½	350
Palmer Mt. Tun. & P.	53	55	53	54½
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	18	19½	18	19½
Seaboard Lumber Co.	68	68½	68	68½
Seaboard Co.	30	32	...	...
Seaboard Co. 1st pf.	90	93	...	...
Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	59	61	...	...
Standard Milling	13	15	13	15
Standard Milling pf	40	41	40	41
Standard Milling 5s	91¾	93¼	90¾	93⅜
Standard Oil	691½	692	690	695
Tennessee Copper	45	46	36½	37½
Tintic Mining	8⅞	9¼	9	9⅜
Tonopah Mining	18	19	...	...
Tonopah Extension	8¾	8⅝	...	...
Union Copper	1⅝	2	1¾	2
Union Typewriter	98	100	98	100
Un. Typewriter 1st pf	125	128	125	128
Un. Typewriter 2d pf	121	123	121	123
United Copper	73	73½	76	76¼
United Copper pf	101	102	102	104
Utah Apex	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝
Utah Copper	32½	33⅛	33	34
Western Gold Mining	39½	39¾	38¼	39
West Elec. rights	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜

*Sells cents per share.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30⅛d per ounce and in New York at 65½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50½c.

On the Stock Exchange 500 shares of Alice sold at 3.75@3.50.

On the Consolidated Exchange 600 shares of Alice sold at 3.95@3.75, 600 Caledonia at .48@.49, 7,000 Comstock Fond at .10@.8, 200 Comstock at .09, 200 Gold Anchor at 1.50, 500 Isabella at .27, 500 Jack Pot at .05½, 300 Jim Butler at .62, 500 Lone Star at .12, 1,000 Moon Anchor at .04½, 100 Ophir at 6.12½, 200 Portland at 1.80, and 400 Savage at .30.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, Feb. 5, 1906.

Impri Jap Gov 6s sterling loan
2,000 ..... 100¼
12,000 ..... 100⅜
500 100
11,000 ..... 100½
2d series
3,000 100
3,000 ..... 100⅜
4,000 ..... 100½
500 ..... 100⅝
11,000 ..... 100⅞
4½s, sterl loan
25,000 ..... 94⅞
500 ..... 94⅝
1,000 ..... 94⅞
500 95
500 95
500 95

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

12TH ST., 30 WEST.—Large connecting room, alcove; running water; small room; table board; reference.

14TH ST., 237 WEST.—Large front and back and single rooms; heated; with excellent board.

46TH ST., 236 WEST.—Exceptionally clean rooms; well heated; running water; superior French cuisine.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; house and table strictly first class.

74TH ST., 161 WEST.—Table board; excellent home cooking; first-class service.

81D ST., 48 WEST.—Desirable rooms; excellent table; table guests; references.

83D ST., 125 WEST.—Large, small rooms, suite; excellent home cooking; table board; private house.

93D ST., 25 WEST.—One pleasant room; home-like; good table; couple; references.

93D, 163 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished room, for couple or gentlemen; private boarding house.

121ST ST., 150 WEST.—High-class house; rooms connecting, separately; suit family, gentlemen, couples; telephone.

127TH ST., 264 WEST.—Furnished room, with board; terms moderate; American family. Phone 5804 Morningside.

129TH ST., 106 WEST.—Gentlemen find excellent home, superior board; refined Jewish surroundings; references; phone.

131ST, 141 WEST.—Large back parlor, spacious closets, running water; excellent board; private family.

142D ST., 512 WEST.—Particularly pleasant rooms, with excellent board, near Subway station.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Rooms and board, also table board. Apply 12 to 2, 4 to 6, 441 West End Av.

Wanted, two boarders (gentlemen preferred) in handsome modern house on west side; first-class appointments; exclusive. Box 311 Times, Times Square.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 121, Washington Square. —Large front, sunny room, heated; excellent board; moderate.

East Side.

3D AV., 1,916.—Widow will board or room few respectable workingmen. McGinn.

18TH ST., 116 EAST.—Medium size room; steam heat, hot water; excellent board; Subway station.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms and hall rooms, with board; references.

24TH STREET, 120 EAST.—Small and double rooms; excellent table; table board; terms moderate.

22D ST., 42 EAST, Near Broadway. The Adelfi.—Large rooms; excellent table board.

34TH ST., 45 EAST.—Large room, with board; private bath; one single room; gentleman; table board; references.

70TH ST., 180 EAST.—Large, small rooms; fine location; meals optional; private family.

72D ST, 172 EAST.—Excellent accommodations for two gentlemen; private American family; good table; references.

73D, 12 EAST.—American private family offers second-story suite; excellent table, service; references.

135TH, 46 EAST.—Excellent German table board; moderate prices; also well-heated room; telephone.

673, 694, 696 MADISON AV., Corner 61st:—Second floor; three rooms; private bath; also other rooms, with excellent board; American; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 461.—Large and small rooms, with board; transients accommodated.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, Brooklyn Heights. —Overlooking Wall St.; second floor, furnished; fit for millionaire; rooms or apartments; neighborhood, table high class.

GOLD ST., 459, Near Fulton.—First-class board in good home; well-kept house; front room, connecting rooms, and hall room.

HEIGHTS, 187 AMITY ST.—Furnished rooms; board optional; table guests; convenient bridge and ferries.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Man and wife want board in private family, west side; references exchanged. Reasonable. Box 125 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

26TH, 26 WEST.—Very attractive large sunny rooms, couple bachelors; neighborhood select, central; reasonable.

27TH ST., 47 WEST, next door Earlington Hotel.—Fine large double rooms; steam heated; large closets; for reputable people wanting quiet surroundings.

40TH ST., 218 WEST.—Large furnished rooms, with modern improvements; private house.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished; heat, bath; private house; $2 upward; gentlemen only; references.

43D ST., 125 WEST.—Fine large double second front; also single third front; caterer; telephone.

46TH, 108 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, heated, all conveniences; rates moderate. New manager, basement.

48TH, 223 WEST.—Large room, heat, water, closet; private house; gentleman.

49TH, 110 WEST.—Comfortable room; next to bath; clean; $3 week; gentlemen; private family.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Comfortably furnished square room; well heated; hot water.

73D ST., WEST, one block from elevated and Subway.—Two nicely furnished rooms; electric lights, &c.; reasonable; large closets. R. M., 303 Times, Times Square.

76TH ST., 172 WEST.—Front room; private family; reference.

84TH ST., 253 WEST.—One large and one small furnished room; gentlemen only; private house.

86TH, 308 WEST.—An especially good room for two gentlemen; baths; telephone; Subway; $15 a week; also one small room.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; $3 to $6.50.

101ST ST., 3 WEST.—Two single or connecting rooms, nicely furnished; private family; references. Plant.

105TH ST., 32 W.—Large, elegantly furnished room; private family; gentlemen; reference; telephone.

128TH ST., 166 WEST.—Large parlor and hall room, neatly furnished; bay window. Ryan.

129TH, 144 WEST.—Heated room, running water; dressing room; private house; one, two gentlemen.

132D ST., 265 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private house; excellent home table; telephone.

133D ST., 115 WEST.—

A nice light room.

136TH ST., 108 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; telephone; private family; gentleman; references exchanged.

152D ST., 533 WEST.—Choice single room for gentleman; private house; telephone.

East Side.

5TH AV., 2,070.—Nicely furnished large room, also hall room; table guests; telephone.

57TH ST., 112 EAST.—Large sunny room; every convenience.

83D, 128 EAST.—Beautiful front room and bedroom, also hall room; modern apartment; gentlemen. Below.

94TH ST., 111 EAST.—Large sunny second-floor front room, southern exposure, to rent for one or two gentlemen; heated, running water, bath; with or without breakfast. Owner.

121ST ST., 125 EAST.—Private house; furnished rooms for one or two gentlemen; hall room.

144TH ST., 669 EAST.—2 light rooms; improvements; board optional; terms moderate; convenient. Dahl.

EXCEPTIONALLY fine furnished rooms in private house, suitable for doctor's office; bath, hot and cold water, stationary wash stands, closets, and all modern improvements; situated best part of Murray Hill, between Madison and Park Avs. Murray Hill, 302 Times, Times Square.

LEXINGTON AV., 73.—Three large rooms, 20 floor; bath, steam; en suite if desired.

MADISON AV., 105.—Large, well-furnished room, adjoining bath; small rooms; telephone; breakfast optional.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3.—One block from Wall St. Ferry; elegantly furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen; convenient to New York.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

174th, 220 West. Two nice basement rooms, $6 monthly.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Domestics.

WANTED—A Protestant to cook and wash in small family; good place for good girl; wages $20; Swede preferred; reference required. Call Tuesday, 4 East 12th St.

Singers.

WANTED—Soprano for Manhattan church; $700. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Chorus soprano (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Contralto for Manhattan church; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Competent female compositors; steady work; good pay. Opportunity. Box 302 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policies; large commission, renewals; county managers wanted every State. A. B. Cilley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Automobiles.

AUTOMOBILES.—Now is your chance to enter the automobile business as chauffeur, earning $100 to $150 monthly; call and see our big school, the largest in the city; we have been asked by owners to supply them with competent chauffeurs. Auto Transportation School, 309 W. 41st.

Compositors, Etc.

COMPOSITORS.
EXPERIENCED JOB COMPOSITORS, STONE HANDS, AND MAKE-UP MEN WANTED; ALSO LINOTYPE OPERATORS; HIGHEST WAGES AND PERMANENT POSITIONS TO COMPETENT MEN WILLING TO WORK NINE HOURS PER DAY IN AN "OPEN SHOP." CALL OR ADDRESS, WITH REFERENCES FROM FORMER EMPLOYERS, LIVINGSTON MIDDLEDITCH CO., 65 DUANE ST.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

WANTED
Electrotype finishers, molders, batterymen, builders-up, and assistants in each branch.
Compositors Wanted,
Non-Union, $21 per week; job, stone, and make-up; also machine operators at $23 per week; absolutely permanent positions guaranteed first-class men of good character; excellent opportunity to obtain a permanent position in one of the oldest, largest, and most modern printing houses in New York City.
THE DE VINNE PRESS,
12 Lafayette Place,
New York City.

WANTED—William Green wants printers at 326 Pearl Street, New York City; wishes to add to his staff a number of experienced compositors, (display, stone, and make-up men,) also experienced monotype operators; these positions will be permanent to efficient workmen of good character; salary will be $21.00 per week; only persons willing to work nine hours in open shop desired; loyalty to employer is expected in return for advantageous working conditions; reply by letter only, giving employer's references and stating experience and qualifications. William Green.

Wanted—Compositors, stone hands, and make-up men; "open shop;" highest salary; permanent position; additional bonus for faithful services; New York, vicinity, and Western points. Call or address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

WANTED—Compositors; experienced job compositor and stone hands; also two-third compositors; open shop; nine-hour day; permanent positions guaranteed to efficient workmen of good character; highest wages; references necessary. Stettiner Bros., 52 Duane St.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for important Methodist Church, Virginia. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 Fifth Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Organist for Ohio church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist, country Catholic church, $450. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Salesmen.

WANTED—A young man as real estate salesman; city experience absolutely essential; salary and liberal commission. The Benjamin B. Woog Co., 28 East 23d St.

WANTED—Stock salesman; expert can make good money; attractive mining proposition. Good Commission, Box 187 Times Downtown.

Singers.

WANTED—Chorus tenors (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Tenor for Mannattan church; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Bass for city church; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Tenor for church; $900. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars, Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

FARMER, FARM HAND, AND BOY for country place at once; no women or children; permanent position for sober and industrious men; state references. Box 135, Princeton, N. J.

WANTED—A National association of strength and influence wishes to engage the services of a man of good address and intelligence to secure members. Address, with references, "O." Box 325 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Bright American boy, about 18, exact at figures, good penman, for office in commercial house. Address, in own handwriting, F. F. F., P. O. Box 1,168 New York.

WANTED—Attorney to assist in law office; thorough experience necessary; permanent position; state salary wanted. Competent, Box A 188 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Active church musician for musical agency; small salary and good commission. Apply Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., 9 to 10.

WANTED—Representative of good patented specialty; manufacturers only. Hermann's Specialty, 188 Lake St., Chicago.

WANTED—Office boy in newspaper office; reference required. E. B., Box 150 Times, Times Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Companions.

COMPANION.—A woman of culture and refinement desires a position as companion to a lady living in this city; will make herself generally useful; highest credentials. Address Z., Box 302 Times, Times Square.

Cooks.

COOK, $30, reference; laundress, $22, reference. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

COOK and WAITRESS, together or separate. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Housework.

HOUSEWORKER.—By colored houseworker; city references; neat cook, laundress; apartment preferred; sleep in or out. Lincoln Exchange, 214 West 58th St. Telephone, 4786—Columbus.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Neat and tidy; $18; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—As French maid; good, seamstress and packer; never seasick; 11 years in one place. 139 East 34th St.

Nurses.

CHILD'S NURSE.—By college girl as child's nurse with family going abroad for Summer. H. A. L., Box 18, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

NURSE.—Neat and tidy; best reference. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Six years' experience; rapid, accurate; thoroughly competent to fill high-class position; references; $15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Two years' experience; high school training; accurate, diligent worker; references; $8. Elandie, Box 161 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience, brokerage, commercial; competent; best references. B. Schur, Box 117 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Year's experience contracting law; moderate salary. Anna Andria, Box 175 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and assistant bookkeeper; accurate; experienced; salary $8. N. Willbach, 102 Avenue B.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER wishes night work; will call and take dictation several nights out of the week; charges moderate; will also transcribe manuscript. H., Box 121 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, trustworthy, reliable; American parentage; best references; $12. Protestant, Box 138 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid and accurate; four years' experience with present firm, who will give the best of reference; salary $12. E. V. Reilly, 462 13th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, ambitious beginner; had a thorough business training; good speller and grammarian; moderate salary to begin. Anxious, Box 168 Times Downtown.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Competent; personal references; wages $25. C. G., Box 317 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

A refined, educated young lady, with best references, desires position as lady's secretary and companion. Address Box 302 Times, Times Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER.—30; opening, closing, systematizing books; moderate rate. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—By active young man as double-entry bookkeeper; references present employer. Energy, Box 179 Times Downtown.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographer, A1; steamship office; $15 to start; (no advance charges.) Call Mercantile Reference Co., Suite 1,008, 150 Nassau St.

Miscellaneous.

LITHOGRAPHING.—Young man, 16, good parents, wishes to learn lithographing trade. 640 Lenox Av.

PAINTER, DECORATOR.—Estimates large or small jobs; low figures; highest reference; city or Summer resorts. Metropolitan, 13 West 42d St. Tel. 461 Bryant.

SECRETARY.—Former reporter, resourceful, good prober, speaker, traveled, wants secretary work, or will join aggressive society. A., Box 186 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) single, having several years' experience in newspaper office as advertising clerk and solicitor, desires position; highest references furnished. R. M., 220 East 58th St.

YOUNG MAN, 19, wishes position with bankers or brokers; two years' experience on books. E. H. Kessler, 231 East 53d St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

One of the largest manufacturing concerns in leather goods and Christmas novelties can be bought on very advantageous terms; does average business of about $400,000 yearly, for the past four years; over 2,000 active accounts, including the best jobbing and department stores, extending over the entire United States; heads of departments and salesmen in the concern may also become interested; new plant, new building, model equipment, long lease. Write for particulars to 603 North American Building, Philadelphia.

Wanted, a few good accounts.
A responsible gentleman who has a wide acquaintance wants three or four good accounts for the Pacific Coast as selling agent and broker. Address John A. Hoye, 950 South Olive St., Los Angeles, Cal.

I can sell your patent; booklet mailed free; fifteen years' experience; patent sales exclusively. Call, write, or telphone, William E. Hoyt, patent sales specialist, 290 B'way, New York.

PERSONAL.

WANTED—Information regarding Charles, Frank, Albert, or Elizabeth, descendants of Felix Klausman, deceased, about 28 years since in New York City. Address Mary Klausman Herbert, 3,501 Gravois Av., St. Louis, Mo.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Antiques, snuff boxes, carved ivories, miniatures, old silver, portieres, furniture, paintings by old masters, arms, armor, bronzes; sacrifice. 34 East 30th St.

I PAY highest prices for furniture, carpets, antiques. JOHNSON, 116 University Place, New York.

MACHINERY.

For Sale.—60 h. p. steam engine, condensing; also 22 h. p. Fairbanks-Morse gas engine and air compressor; to make room for larger plant. Carr & Ball Stone Works, 111 Passaic Av., Harrison, N. J.

PATENTS.

Patents promptly procured; advice free. Send for handbook. Edgar Tate & Co., 245 Broadway.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

WHEAT.—The effect in speculative markets of Sunday's cold wave through Western States was vastly different from what Saturday's buyers in long account had been led to expect. Even the opening advance of ¼ to ⅝c had somewhat of a forced look, and the markets immediately began to crumble away, developing a weakness which lasted practically throughout the entire session. Prices closed in New York ⅝ to ⅝c under Saturday. Although Liverpool at one time was ⅜ to ½d higher, world's shipments reached 12,848,000 bushels, compared with 10,120,000 bushels the previous week, and there was an increase of 4,050,000 bushels in the quantity on passage. Cables from Paris reported a partial 10-point advance; Berlin was ½ to ½ mark higher, and Budapest was 4 points lower. The cash market in New York closed as follows: No. 2 red, 90½c elevator and 92½c free on board afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 95¼c free on board afloat.

CORN.—The corn market also started out higher in response to covering of shorts, but met strong selling pressure, which soon produced weakness and a sharp decline. Prices lost nearly a cent during the day at Chicago, but were without feature in New York, where the close was ⅛c net lower. Commission houses bought in a moderate way at the opening, but the crowd was a free seller all day. Large interior receipts, with prospects for a liberal movement on Tuesday, smaller seaboard clearances, the cold weather, an increase of 610,000 bushels in the visible and only 8 loads for export, were the chief bear factors. Early firmness was based on the ⅜ to ½d advance at Liverpool and the wheat upturn. The cash market in New York closed as follows: No. 2 corn, 51½ to 52c elevator and 49¾c free on board afloat; No. 2 white, 51c, and No. 2 yellow, 49¾c free on board afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday's Close.
Wheat—				
May	91	90 1-16	90½	90⅜
July	89⅞	89⅛	89⅛	89⅜
September	87 11-16	87	87	87⅜
Corn—				
May	..	..	50⅜	50⅝
July	..	..	50⅜	50⅜
September	..	..	50⅝	50⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday's Close.
Wheat—				
May	85⅜	84⅜	84⅜	85⅜
July	84⅝	83⅝	83⅝	84⅜
September	83⅛	82⅜	82⅛	83¼
Corn—				
May	45¼	44¼	44¾	44¾
July	45¼	44¾	44⅝	44⅝
September	45¼	44¾	44¾	45⅛
Oats—				
May	30⅝	29⅝	30½	30⅜
July	29⅝	29⅛	29½	29⅝
September	..	..	28⅝	29
Lard—				
May	$7.82	$7.72	$7.75	$7.77
July	7.90	7.85	7.87	7.90
Ribs—				
May	7.97	7.85	7.90	7.90
July	8.05	7.95	8.00	8.00
Pork—				
May	14.85	14.55	14.65	14.67
July	14.90	14.75	14.75	14.77

COTTON.—The cotton market was very nervous and weak, with prices declining to a new low level for the movement and closing at a net decline of from 11 to 26 points. Sales were estimated at 500,000 bales.

The market opened steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 3 points on the steady showing of the Liverpool market and evidences of a continued good demand for spot cotton abroad. There was little buying power in the local market, however, and it gradually worked lower. The decline was checked momentarily at midday, but prices broke again after the report of the local bear leader estimating that 10,271,000 bales of cotton were ginned to Feb. 1 was published, and in the afternoon March sold at 10.62 and May at 10.82, or 29 points net lower. There was a rally of only 7 or 8 points toward the close, and while the final tone was steady there was little indication of bull support and the betterment was due to covering by early sellers.

The continued decline appears to be arousing apprehension of a break in the South as the result of banks calling for greater protection on loans made on spot supplies. Southern spot markets were relatively steady, unchanged to ⅛c lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday's Close.
February	..	..	10.55@10.56	10.78
March	10.95	10.62	10.68@10.67	10.91
April	..	..	10.74@10.76	11.00
May	11.14	10.82	10.85@10.86	11.11
June	10.98	10.98	10.88@10.90	11.14
July	11.23	10.91	10.93@10.94	11.19
August	10.99	10.78	10.81@10.83	11.07
September	11.50	11.40	10.37@10.40	10.55
October	10.44	10.27	10.28@10.30	10.40
November	10.40	10.40	10.30@10.32	10.41
December	..	..	10.30@10.35	..

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5.—Spot cotton, fair business doing; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 9,000; receipts, 15,000; American, 12,000; middling uplands, 5.09d. Futures opened steady, 3 points higher on near and 4 points higher on distant positions; closed easy, 1@2 points net lower; February and February-March, 5.78; March-April, 5.82; April-May, 5.85; May-June, 5.88; June-July, 5.90; July-August, 5.91; August-September, 5.85; September-October, 5.87; October-November, 5.00; November-December, 5.87. Manchester—Yarns, a hardening tendency. Cloths firmer.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

GENNARO MAZZA.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Gennaro Mazza, jeweler and broker at 141 West Houston Street, show liabilities $9,290, and nominal assets $4,015, consisting of merchandise $500, office furniture $600, notes $1,760, accounts $825, and cash on deposit $270.

MYERS BROTHERS.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court yesterday confirmed a composition of Myers Brothers, wholesale dealers in hosiery and underwear at 85 Leonard Street, with their creditors at 25 cents on the dollar. The liabilities were $65,209 and nominal assets $164,331.

HENRY SOFRANSKI.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Morton C. Fitch receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of Henry Sofranski, manufacturer of skirts at 114-118 West Seventeenth Street, and fixed his bond at $1,000. It was stated that there is cloth on hand worth $1,500, and some outstanding accounts.

ROYAL SUSPENDER COMPANY.—Hirsh & Smith, who did business as the Royal Suspender Company at 545 Broadway and as skirt manufacturers at 84 University Place, applied to Judge Holt of the United States District Court yesterday for confirmation of a composition with their creditors at 20 cents on the dollar, but several creditors appeared to oppose it, and the case went over for two weeks. Their schedules showed liabilities $171,238 and nominal assets $43,240.

SAMUEL E. RORK.—Samuel E. Rork, a theatrical manager residing at Mount Vernon, N. Y., and traveling in the West, filed a petition in bankruptcy here yesterday, with liabilities $21,241; and no assets. The debts were contracted in this city mostly from 1894 to 1897, and in Boston, 1904-5. Among the creditors are the estate of Edward J. Woolsey, $6,560; William Murray, $3,269; Albert H. Canby, $1,751; Clara Palmer, $519, and Meyer Jonasson & Co., $221, all of this city, and the following creditors in Boston: Jordan, Marsh & Co., $1,400 for merchandise; R. H. White & Co., $800, merchandise, and M. C. Clark, $1,000, food, lodging, and money loaned.

BLOMO MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Murray has received two executions aggregating $3,859 against the Blomo Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of food stuffs for animals and fertilizers at 437 to 451 East Fifty-third Street, one for $1,856 in favor of David C. Lewis, and the other for $2,003 in favor of Isaac Striebel, Benjamin Bloom, Berthold Levy, and Charles Neukirch. The Sheriff went to the place to make a levy, but was informed the company had given up business some months ago, but had left some machinery there. The business was started five years ago with a capital stock of $500,000, and a large amount was spent for machinery. The company is a New Jersey corporation, and the summons was served on Adolph Kern, the President. The claims are for interest on a bond made on Dec. 23, 1905.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Holt in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

WILLIAM J. AND PETER BAGOT, who did business as Bagot's Sons, dealers in mourning goods, formerly 285 Sixth Avenue, whose liabilities were $231,540.

GEORGE J. COHEN, 2,337 Broadway, formerly a builder; liabilities, $154,245.

CORNELIUS CARMAN, formerly Halcott Centre; liabilities, $3,219.

BENSON O. ELLIS, clerk, 136 Liberty Street, formerly machinery; liabilities, $9,221.

MARY GOEB, 1,041 East 164th Street; liabilities, $3,642.

EPHRAIM GRINSPAN, jeweler, formerly 309 Grand Street; liabilities, $17,731.

HARRY HIRSCHFELD, Ossining, N. Y., formerly liquors, 513 Second Avenue, New York; liabilities, $3,954.

HENRY O. KIRCHNER, builder, 823 Jackson Avenue; liabilities, $3,092.

BENJAMIN LEWKOWITZ, fur salesman, 151 First Avenue; liabilities, $2,978.

WILLIAM MORRIS, theatrical manager, Mount Vernon; liabilities, $6,166.

LOUIS H. WENZEL, plumber, 133 West Eighty-third Street; liabilities, $20,147.

WILENSKY, RABINOWITZ & CO., leather goods, 253 Canal Street; liabilities, $12,051.

ABRAHAM WILNER, 170 Greene Street, formerly cloak manufacturer; liabilities, $2,907.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BENNETT, Frank—Morris Rosenfield and another	78
BAROWSKY, David—Not summoned) and Samuel—George R. Wood	139
BACH, Siegmund—John M. Bowers, costs	144
BERRY, Oliver F.—Same	144
BECK, George—N. Y. Edison Co	32
BISCHOFF, Henry—Leo Schlesinger	5,056
COHEN, Morris—Modern Skirt Co., costs	20
CONWELL, Charles, (not summoned)—George R. Wood	139
COHEN, David—Simon Wilhelm et al	27
DORST, Charles—Interurban St. Ry. Co., costs	120
DICKINSON, Grace G.—Wm. I. Seaman, costs	48
DAVIS, Thomas F.—William Davis, Jr.	595
DEEN, Wm. M.—John M. Bowers, costs	144
DEMAKOS, Peter—N. Y. Edison Co	801
ELTERMAN, Abraham—Jacob Hyman, costs	96
EMERICK, George A.—Edward W. Caddick	251
FOERSTER, Oskar—John Smith	262
FISHER, Robert (not summoned)—Same	262
GOUREVITCH, Maurice—Marie Rinckenberger	78
GOUREVITCH, Maurice—Marie Rinckenberger	47
GOTLIEB, Louis—Simon Schey	98
GRADY, Wm. P.—J. Ellwood Lee Co	364
GLEASON, Joseph J.—Michael J. Mack	484
GLASSBERG, Max—Julius Krawrot	116
HEIM, Emil—Julius Myers	44
HENNESSY, Joseph H.—Morris Jacobi	117
HARRIS, Benjamin M.—Schlessinger & Mayer	122
HUFF, Elbridge, Jr.—Wheeling Corrugating Co	145
HITT, Fredk.—John Jaburg and another	126
HERZIG, Leopold—John M. Bowers, costs	144
HOLT, Addison W.—Agnes L. Guernsey	228
HOLLAND, David—Behros Mercantile Agency	97
JULIANO, Frank—Morris Rosenfield and others	81
JESSUP, Edward—James Hurd	173
JOSEPH, Solomon—N. Y. Edison Co., costs	72
KORN, Jacob—Joseph Levin and another	51
LIEBLER, Three A.—Chas. Shaughness	20,288
LEDDY, Clement A.—N. Y. Edison Co	27
LEHMANN, Chas. F.—Elbertine A. Oakman	1,267
LEHMANN, Chas. F.—Elbertine A. Oakman	675
MANCUSO, Joseph—Lion Brewery of N. Y. City	85
MALE, William H.—John M. Bowers, costs	144
MOSS, Louis (not summoned)—Alvin A. Newmann	48
SAME—Albert Levy	84
MUENSTERMANN, Frederick—Municipal Lighting Co	84
NUSBAUM, Samuel—Albert Levy	84
SAME—Alvin A. Neumann	48
OBENLAND, Gus—Frank L. Holt	103
REILLY, Frank—M. Rosenfield et al	78
ROTHFELD, Charles—Heermance Storage Refrigerating Co	202
RUST, Martin—N. Y. Edison Co	36
REBSTOCK, John E. and Stephen J. —John D. Child, Auctioneer, at No. 402 Columbus Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 8th day of February, 1906, at 10:30 A. M.	552
STINES, Burton F.—Howard S. Jones	204
STEWART, Charles D.—William Taylor, Son & Co	68
SAXON, Walter A.—Chas. E. Townsend	141
SPIELHOLZ, Morris (not summoned)—Herrmance Storage Refrigerating Co	202
SMITH, Wellen—Clarence W. Page	238
STAHLINGER, Fred.—Lottie Schechter	74
SLATZKY, Jacob—Abraham Bernstein	110
SHECK, Chas. H.—Agnes L. Guernsey	228
SMITH, C. Vincent—John M. Bowers, costs	144
TELLER, Benjamin—Meyer Harrison and another	224
TEICHOLTZ, Adolph—Samuel Fry and another	239
TYLER, George C.—Charles Shaughness	20,288
TAUBERT, J.—George L. Storm & Co	236
TURNER, Charles E.—Eduard Leissner	34,632
WEINTRAUB, Joseph—Meta Ringen and another	120
WINTER, William—Levy-Stiefel Co	25
WRIGHT, Franklin H.—Eduard Leissner	34,632
WYNEHOUSE, Henry—Louis Solomon	29
ZEIGLER, George—R. Henry Rosenberg and another	50
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Michael Mulville, costs	123
THE NEW YORK ANTI-SALOON League—James H. Smith	285
THE NORTON & DALTON CONTRACTing Co.—John Fox and ano., costs	102
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Michael Coleman, costs	107

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

BABCOCK, Frederick D.—H. Seiffert, March 9, 1905	$269
BERNSTEIN, Sarah—D. C. Cornell, Jan. 22, 1904, canceled	214
FAIRMAN, Anna C. (or Walberg)—J. Reynolds, May 15, 1905	59
THE CONS. GAS CO. OF N. Y.—A. Hofferberth, Jan. 24, 1906	2,191

Freight Looted; Peddlers Held.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 5.—The fact was reported to the police to-day that every one of fourteen cars in a Big Four freight train which reached Cincinnati last night had been unlocked and several wagon-loads of merchandise stolen. The Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern also reports large thefts. Three peddlers have been arrested on suspicion.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..7:05|Sun sets..5:23|Moon sets...4:55

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:11	5:37	11:35	11:35
Governors Island	5:40	6:02	..	12:21
Hell Gate	7:33	7:55	..	1:53

Arrived—Monday, Feb. 5.

SS Algonquin, Jacksonville, Feb. 2.
SS Bonifacio, Barbados, Jan. 28.
SS Kansas City, Savannah, Feb. 2.
SS Capt. A. Lucas, Port Arthur, Texas, Jan. 23.
SS Comal, Brunswick, Feb. 2.
SS El Mar, Galveston, Jan. 29.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
*K. W. der G., Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
*Deutschland, Naples	12:00 M.	2:30 P.M.
Tjomo, Yucatan	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*Teutonic, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
*Noordam, Rotterdam	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Nord America, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Syracusa, Brazil	3:30 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Graecia, Haiti	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tymeric, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.
Monroe, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Esperanza, Campeachy	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Venetia, Colon	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Matanzas, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Resale of Corner at Pearl and Elm Streets—Buyer for Up per Fifth Avenue Residence—Deals for Parcels Near P. R. R. Terminal.

Jefferson M. Levy has bought, through the Charles F. Noyes Company, the southwest corner of Pearl and Elm Streets, five-story buildings, on plot 50 by 78, recently reported sold to the White Realty Company.

Buyer for Fifth Avenue House.

B. A. Williams has sold the five-story American basement dwelling 1,026 Fifth Avenue, between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Streets, on plot 30.10 by 100. The house is one of two recently completed and is one of the finest ever erected in this city on a speculative basis. The price paid for it is said to have been $510,000.

Deals South of Pennsylvania Station.

Jefferson M. Levy has bought, through Clarkson P. Ryttenberg, 241 to 245 West Twenty-sixth Street, three three-story tenements, on plot 63.9 by 98.9.

Edward Baer and Myers & Aronson have bought from the Fischer estate 258 West Thirtieth Street, a four-story building, with stores, on lot 20 by 62, adjoining the southeast corner of Eighth Avenue.

New Flats Sold on Heights.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold the six-story flat, on plot 40 by 100, on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, adjoining the northwest corner of 135th Street. It is the third sold of a row of five in course of construction.

Louis Becker has sold for Edward O. A. Glokner the five-story double flat 417 West 156th Street, 25 by 99.11.

Dyckman Lots Change Hands.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for the Adamant Real Estate Company to the Sterling Realty Company the plot, 75 by 150, on the north side of Sherman Avenue, 100 feet west of Isham Street.

Business Leases Near Times Square.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has leased for F. De Peyster Livingston to a client for a term of years the building 1,560 Broadway; also, for the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company, to the Ritchie-Harnden Company, the store 1,347 Broadway; also, for the United Merchants' Realty and Improvement Company, to French, Shriner & Urner, the store and basement at 149 West Forty-second Street.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have leased the first floor at 508 Fifth Avenue to Hyatt & Darke. The same brokers also negotiated the recent lease of 328 Fifth Avenue to William Reiman.

Louis Ettlinger has leased to Morimura Brothers the five-story building 153 and 157 Crosby Street, running through to 318 and 322 Lafayette Street, for a long term of years. The brokers were M. & L. Hess.

Julius Meyer negotiated the sale of 25 and 27 West Thirty-second Street, two old dwellings on plot 47.6 by 98.9, for the Municipal Realty Corporation.

Ira A. Lurie, for several years connected with the office of the late Philip A. Smyth, is now associated with the Charles F. Noyes Company.

To Build on East 111th Street.

Joseph Wolf has sold for the Business Men's Realty Company the eight dwellings 63 to 77 East 111th Street, 125 by 100.11, and for the adjoining owner 79 East 111th Street, making a plot 140.3 by 100.11, upon which the buyer will erect six-story apartment houses.

L. V. Rossi & Co. have sold for Ray Goldberg 336 and 338 East 107th Street, a new six-story tenement, on lot 50 by 63.

Benjamin Englander has sold for J. J. and L. Liebenthal to A. and J. Engel the two apartment houses 409 and 411 East Eighty-fourth Street, on plot 75 by 102.2.

Brody, Robinson & Co. have sold 350 East 114th Street, a six-story flat, 25 by 100, for Mishkind & Feinberg to Shapiro, Levy & Starr.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Arthur Hartman the four-story single flat 325 East 119th Street, 20 by 85 by 100.10.

Shapiro, Levy & Starr have resold to Samuel Cohen the six-story tenement with stores, 105 to 109 East 113th Street, 42.8 by 100.11; also, to Hugo Greenberger, the similar adjoining house 111 to 115 East 113th Street.

The same firm has also bought the four-story tenement 216 East Eightieth Street from Thomas A. Murray and has resold it to Harry Spivack.

First Avenue Properties Resold.

Lippmann & Eisman have sold to Joseph Fuchs 541 to 547 First Avenue, four four-story flats on plot 82 by 100.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for Romm Brothers the northwest corner of First Avenue and 107th Street, two six-story tenements with stores in course of construction, on plot 73.7 by 72.

Meyer Levenson has sold for a Mr. Cohen to Joseph Schrien 223 East Ninety-seventh Street, a five-story tenement 24.9 by 100.

C. M. Silverman & Son have sold five houses on the north side of Sixty-sixth Street, 100 feet west of Avenue A, on plot 200 by 100.

Charles Efros and Louis Ehrlich have sold for Hoffberg & Bookstaver to the Eastern Crown Realty Company the plot, 75 by 102.2 on the south side of Seventy-sixth Street, 125 feet east of Avenue A.

Harlem Parcel Figures in Trade.

A. Mantinband, in conjunction with J. Fried, has sold 60 West 128th Street, a six-story triple flat, 37.6 by 100, for Elias Feinberg to Moritz Lazar and B. Brill, who give in part payment the plot, 100 by 85, at the northwest corner of Washington Avenue and 189th Street.

Shapiro & Levy have resold to I. Lewkowitz, through I. Henry, the five-story flat 2,857 Eighth Avenue, 40 by 100; also, to a Mr. Lynch, through Vogel & Morris, 232 East 118th Street, a three-story dwelling, 21 by 100.11.

Samuel Blumenstock and Henry Nechols have bought the five-story double flat 252 West 115th Street, 25 by 100.11.

Nasanowitz & Son have sold the dwelling West 119th Street, 18.6 by 100.11, to S. Littenberg.

Lower East Side Buying.

David Ambrose has sold for the Hawkins estate the old building at the northeast sorner of Allen and Stanton Streets.

Israel, Lasner & Freidel, in conjunction with the Real Estate Managers' and Brokers' Corporation, have sold for Shapiro, Levy & Starr to Furman, Gertner & Wolfisch 81 Allen Street, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 87.

L. Fine has sold for a Mrs. Berger to a Mr. Zatz the five-story tenement 8 Cannon Street, 25 by 100.

Samuel Horowitz has bought from Miller & Bodolsky 130 East Houston Street, the six-story flat, 25 by 85.

Pisani Brothers & Co. have leased for Michele Voccoli the two six-story tenements 163 and 165 Mulberry Street, for the term of five years, at an aggregate rental of $48,000.

Meyer Levenson and Simon Levy have sold for D. Gross to a client the five-story tenement 577 Grand Street, 30 by 91.6.

Corner Sold on Second Avenue.

David and Harry Lippmann have sold 213 Second Avenue, northwest corner of Thirteenth Street, a five-story tenement, 23 by 77.3.

Nasanowitz & Son have sold for A. C. Weingarten to Samson Friedlander the five-story tenement 145 East Fourth Street, 25 by 100.

Day's Dealings in the Bronx.

E. Osborne Smith & Co. have sold for the Gorman estate to Alexander D. Duff the plot at the northwest corner of Ogden Avenue and 165th Street, 70 by 90.

W. S. Auld has sold for William I. Verplanck to Alexander D. Duff the triangular plot on the south side of 168th Street, running from Woodycrest to Shakespeare Avenue, 93 by 101; also, for a client, to Alexander D. Duff, the northeast corner of Ogden Avenue and 165th Street, 75 by 90, and the northwest corner of Nelson Avenue and 165th Street, 74 by 95.

Shapiro & Levy have bought the plot, 100 by 100, on the south side of 172d Street, 118 fet east of Westchester Avenue.

I. Garfunkel has sold for a Mrs. Luesson to Abraham Rogulsky the four-story double flat 342 St. Ann's Avenue, 25 by 90.

F. W. Bower has sold for Louis Eickwort to P. J. Clancy the two-family frame dwelling 1,056 East 183d Street.

William Loeb & Co. have sold for Jacob Jung the two six-story apartment houses 1,348 to 1,354 Clinton Avenue, near McKinley Square, 46.8 by 108 by 135.

The Cohen Realty Company has sold for a Mr. Reiner the plot of ten lots, with dwelling, running through from Morris to Walton Avenue, 71 feet south of 184th Street; also, for a Mrs. Howarth, to the same buyer, the northeast corner of 183d Street and Walton Avenue, a plot 47 by 95, with frame dwelling.

Deals for Tracts at Bellmore, L. I.

Henry R. Stern has bought the fifteen-acre farm of the Melankton Fleet estate at Bellmore, L. I. It has a frontage on both of the main roads and is about half a mile north of the station.

Morrison & Abrams have purchased from a Mr. Seaman a seventy-six-acre farm at Bellmore, L. I., with a frontage of almost half a mile.

L. V. Rossi & Co. have sold for D. Spina 142 Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn, a two-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.

No Business at Auction.

The only auction offering scheduled yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, was adjourned until March 5.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Division St, n e corner of Clinton St, for a six-story brick flat, 64x59.7; J. Tishman of 13 West 88th St, owner; E. A. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $60,000.

76th St, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, for a six-story brick tenement, 25x89; B. Hamburger of 147 4th Av, owner; E. A. Meyers, architect; cost, $20,000.

31st St, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, fo six-story brick tenements and stores, . Victor Land and Improvement Company 50 Nassau St, owner; C. M. Straub of 122 Bowery, architect; cost, $125,000.

210th St, s s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, for a two-story brick dwelling, 22x50; Adolph Huttenman of 432 West 40th St, owner; Henry Huttenman of 416 West 39th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Bathgate Av, 1,782, e s, 197 ft s of 175th St, for a two-story brick stable, 32x18; Clement H. Smith of 730 Tremont Av, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 2,019 Jerome Av, architect; cost, $1,700.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

37th St, 443 to 449 West, to four four and five story brick tenements; P. Freeman of 816 East 50th St, owner; C. Dunne of 330 West 20th St, architect; cost, $5,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,477, e s, 25x75; Morris Freundlich and others to Christian H. Stunz, (mtg $31,000)..... 100

AMSTERDAM AV, 380 to 386, w s, 102.2 x40; Cabot Real Estate Company to Louise C. H. Dyckman, (mtg $12,000). 100

ANTHONY AV, n w s, 70.3 ft n e of 199th St, 75.4x118; William T. Montgomery and another to Moses Schloss. 100

AVENUE D, 94 and 96, e s, 48.4x85; Louis Meyer to Louis Meyer Realty Company, (mtg $81,000)..... 100

BOWERY, s w corner of Prince St, 27.8 x99.7; Emil Adler to Emil Adler and others, (mtg $115,000)..... 100

BROOK AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 147th St, 49.11x90; Hattie Levy to Pauline Levy 100

BROOK AV, w s, 75 ft n of 145th St, 25x90; Hattie Levy to Pauline Levy.. 100

BROOK AV, 1,504, e s, 25x100.9; Louis Meyer to Louis Meyer Realty Company, (mtg $26,000)..... 100

BRONX AND PELHAM PARKWAY, s s, 475.9 ft w of land of New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, 150x100; Katherine J. Nagle to Lucy Nagle ..... Nom.

CARTER AV, w s, Lots 24 to 28, map of Mount Hope estate of J. P. Schmengen; John B. Pace, Jr., to Surplus Realty Company, (mtg $2,912)..... Nom.

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 100 ft n of 165th St, 70x119.4; Robert Altman and others to Samuel Green, (mtg $20,000) 100

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 62d St, 200.10x irregular; Cornelius R. Field to Charles T. Barney..... Nom.

CHAMBERS AV, 424 and 426, w s, 51x 100; August Eitzen to Amanda L. Eitzen, ½ part 100

CHRISTOPHER ST, 119, n s, 25x91.6; Thomas Adelson to Cecilia Schnurmacher and another, (mtg $24,000).... 100

CHRYSTIE ST, s s, 99.11 ft n of Division St, 3.11x37.1; Simon Machta to Joseph L. B. Mayer..... 100

CLAY AV, 1,303, w s, 19x87.6; Marcus H. H. Flaum to Fannie Mindek, (mtg $5,200) ..... Nom.

CLAY AV, 1,303, w s, 19x87.5; Thornton Brothers Company to Marcus F. Flaum, (mtg $4,000)..... Nom.

COLUMBIA ST, 134 to 138, e s, 49.10x 100; Max Wachsman and others to Louis Krakower. (mtg $79,000)..... 100

COURTLANDT AV, 508 to 512, e s, 66x 50; James Russell to Annie Herzog and another, executors and trustees, (mtg $4,250) 21,000

DIVISION ST, 54 and 56, n s, —x—; Simon Machez to Sophia Mayer, (mtg $28,750) 100

EAST CHESTER ROAD, n w corner of Syracuse Av, 100x96; James R. Adams to Charles C. Watkins, Jr., (mtg $425). Nom.

FORDHAM AND PELHAM AVS, n s, at s e s of lands of New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, contains 5.035 acres; Emanuel G. Bach to Thomas G. Livingston and another (mtg $10,000)..... Nom.

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 236.6 ft s of 166th St, 54x201.11; Fredericka Meyer to Louis Meyer Realty Company, (mtg $7,250) 100

GROVE AV, w s, 294 ft n of John St, 25x150; John F. Regan and another to Frances A. Regan and another, all liens ..... Nom.

GUION PLACE, n s, 150 ft e of St. Lawrence Av, 25x80; August Diener to Samuel Geller..... 100

HOUSTON ST, 130 East, 26x82; Abraham Silverson to Lena Portman, (mtg $32,000)..... 100

HUDSON ST, 116, e s, 21.10x75; Joseph Elzel to Albert Elzel, all liens..... Nom.

HUDSON ST, 118, e s, 21.10x75; Albert Elzel to Joseph Elzel, all liens..... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 25.11 ft s of 97th St, 25x80; Jonas Weil and others to Louis Sherman and another, (mtg $16,000) ..... Nom.

LOT 10, map of 123 lots of Willis estate; H. P. Rose Company to Ludwig Rossa ..... Nom.

LOT 103, map of Van Nest Park; Fritz Volz to Angelo Rezzano and another... 100

LOTS 40, 41, 42, 45 to 48, partition map of Wood estate; Wolff of 110 lots; Robert Russell, referee, to George C. Wolff.. 6,650

LOTS 136 to 143 and 190 to 193, map of 80 acres, Part 3 of Dyckman homestead property; Frank C. Commandeur to Paris S. Russell..... Nom.

LOUIS ST, 120, e s, 25x100; Jacob Morrison and others to David L. Katz, ½ part, all title, (mtg $35,000)..... 100

MADISON ST, 34 and 36, s s, 37.6x50.7; Nicholas F. Walsh to Felicia Campbell and another, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

MANHATTAN AV, n w corner of 109th St, 72.11x100; William T. Hookey to Max S. A. Wilson, (mtg $46,500)... Nom.

MARION AV, n w s, 50 ft s w of 198th St, —x—; Frank B. Mesick to George D. Kingston 100

MONROE ST, 85, n s, 20.2x irregular; Jacob Katz to Louis Meyer Realty Company, (mtg $17,000)..... Nom.

NASSAU ST, 23 and 25, w s, 45.6x88.6x 46.7x88.7; Robert G. Mead, Jr., to Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, 6-50 part, all title..... Nom.

NASSAU ST, 23 and 25, w s, 45.6x88.6x 46.7x88.7; Mary T. Best to Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, 1-5 part..... Nom.

NASSAU ST, 23 and 25, w s, 45.6x88.6x 46.7x88.7; Frederick G. Ward to Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, 6-50 part, all title..... Nom.

NASSAU ST, 23 and 25, w s, 45.6x88.6x 46.7x88.7; Gabriel M. Tooker to Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, 1-5 part..... Nom.

NASSAU ST, 23 and 25, w s, 45.6x88.6x 46.7x88.7; Harriet N. Mead to Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, all title..... Nom.

NASSAU ST, 23 and 25, w s, 45.6x88.6x 46.7x88.7; Emily M. B. Shiels to Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, 6-50 part, all title..... Nom.

NASSAU ST, 23 and 25, w s, 45.6x88.6x 46.7x88.7; Robert G. Mead, Jr., trustee, to Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, 6-50 part, all title..... 120,000

NASSAU ST, 23 and 25, w s, 45.6x88.6x 46.7x88.7; Harriet N. Mead, trustee, to Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, 5-50 part, all title...100,000

NASSAU ST, 23 and 25, w s, 45.6x88.6x 46.7x88.7; Frederick G. Mead and another, trustees, to Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, 1-50 part, all title..... 20,000

NASSAU ST, 17, w s, 23.4x79.9; John E. Schermerhorn to Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.. 100

NORFOLK ST, 32, e s, 25x100; Julius Braun to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $29,250) ..... Nom.

NORFOLK ST, 32, e s, 25x100; Hannah Cohen to Julius Braun, (mtg $29,250).. Nom.

ROBBINS AV, 534, s e s, 25x104; Caroline Fritz to Louis Singer, (mtg $3,500)

STANTON ST, 253, s s, 25x irregular; Ettie Sambo to Lena Silverman and another, ½ part, all title, (mtg $24,500) 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 172d St, 96x175; L. B. Eskeson to William H. Griswold..... 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 171st St, 45x100; Donald Robertson to Joseph Brucker, (mtg $51,000)..... 100

TINTON AV, w s, 267.6 ft n of 161st St, 82.7x irregular; Harris Sacks to Solly Weinstein, ⅛ part, all title, (mtg $83,000) 100

TINTON AV, w s, 267.6 ft n of 161st St, 82.7x irregular; Louis Weinstein to Solly Weinstein, ⅜ part, all title, (mtg $83,000) 100

TRAVERS ST, n s, 160.8 ft w of Valentine Av, 25.11x128.6; William W. Murray to Bernhard Bloch..... Nom.

TRAVERS ST, n s, 186.6 ft w of Valentine Av, 77.3x128.6; Anthony Av, e s, 157.10 ft n of Travers St, 21.11x —; A. M. Murray to Bernard Bloch..... Nom.

WASHINGTON AV, 1,137, w s, 18.4x100; William P. Schimpf to Henry Schappert, (mtg $4,000)..... 100

WASHINGTON AV, 1,139, w s, —x—; W. P. Schimpf to Adolph Konemann, (mtg $4,000) 100

WEBSTER AV, 1,922, e s, 70x158.11; Adolph Neurad to Adolph Freund.... Nom.

WENDOVER AV, 754, s s, 25.5x123.2; Louis Meyer to Louis Meyer Realty Company, (mtg $25,000)..... 100

WEST ST, 403 and 404, e s, 44.8x81; Morris S. Thompson to Frances J. Thompson and another, ½ part..... 100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 85 ft s of 22d Av, 29x76, Wakefield; William H. Field to Gustave Cerf, (mtg $800)..... 100

3D AV, 3,721, w s, 36.11x128; Thomas D. Malcolm to Samuel Alles, (mtg $8,000) 100

4TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 25x93.1; Isaac Male to Malka Marder, (mtg $27,000) 100

5TH AV, e s, 43.4 ft n of 27th St, 15.4 x100; Herman P. Olcott to Emil B. Meyrowitz, (mtg $100,000) 100

8TH AV, 2,655, w s, 25x100; Ernest B. Muller to Loretta V. Wynne, (mtg $20,000) 100

8TH ST, n s, 50.10 ft w of Avenue D, 67.1x irregular; Max Rosenthal and others to Martin Ehrenfeld, (mtg $64,000) 100

8TH AV, n e corner of 118th St, 25.11x 80; August Eitzen to Amanda L. Eitzen and another 100

10TH AV, 641 and 643, w s, 50.2x100; Hancke Hencken to Rachel Moses.... 100

10TH AV, 641 and 643, w s, 50.2x100; Rachel Moses to Isaac S. Heller, (mtg $56,000) 100

12TH ST, 268 West, —x—; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Anna Abandschein, (mtg $22,000) 100

12TH ST, 270 West, —x—; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to John Murth and another, (mtg $22,000)..... 100

13TH ST, s e corner of 3d St, 105x114, William's Bridge; Nathan N. Cohen to William Seldman, (mtg $4,500)..... Nom.

13TH ST, s e corner of 3d St, 105x114, William's Bridge; Belmont Realty and Construction Company to Nathan N. Cohen, (mtg $9,500) ..... Nom.

26TH ST, n s, 472.7 ft w of 9th Av, 27.3x98.9; Clara E. Fausner to Sylvester Maguire, (mtg $19,000)..... Nom.

29TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 6th Av, 20.6x 98.9; Harry M. Austin to William H. Chesebrough, (mtg $45,000)..... 100

31ST ST, s s, 400 ft w of 6th Av, 25x 152.10; Joseph R. Wigger to Mary J. McDonald..... 100

33D ST, 341 East, 20x98.9; John J. Sheehan and others to Marcus L. Osk and another 100

55TH ST, 604 West, 25x83; Hyman Levin to Frieda Kaplan, ⅓ of ⅓ part, (mtg $8,000) 100

60TH ST, 127 East, 20x100.5; Arthur W. Saunders to Teofilo Parodi..... 100

61ST ST, 204 West, 20x100.5; Abraham R. Harnish to Max Sussman and another, ½ part, (mtg $14,000)..... 100

61ST ST, s s, 80 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.5; Henry Grieme to Abraham R. Harnash, (mtg $14,000)..... 100

65TH ST, 12 West, 20x100.5; Miriam Levy to Ray Isaacs, (mtg $21,000)..... 27,500

68TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 100x100.5; Frederick H. Kastens to Ida Margolen 100

72D ST, n s, 273.4 ft e of 8d Av, 16.8x 102.2; Laura E. Leal to Edwin Epstein 100

74TH ST, 408 East, 25x102.2; Michael Miller to Leopold Emhorn and another, (mtg $31,750) 100

81ST ST, 422 East, 25x102.2; Anna Pantel to Ernestine Grabenstein, (mtg $18,000) 100

81ST ST, 422 East, 25x102.2; Gustav Goodman to Anna Fantel, (mtg $15,000) 83D ST, 608 East, 25x83.8; Monroe Realty Company to William Ehrlich, (mtg $16,000) 100

85TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 102.2; Adolf Miller to Frieda Dintenfass and others, (mtg $19,000)..... 100

90TH ST, 172 East, 30x100.8; Mary E. Kenny to George W. Costello, (mtg $25,000) 100

90TH ST, 159 and 161 East, 50x100.8; Moritz Neuman to William F. Ebeling, (mtg $30,000) 100

101ST ST, 52 and 54 East, 50x100.11; Leopold Kaufmann to Benjamin M. Gruenstein (mtg $36,000) ..... Nom.

101ST ST, 52 and 54 East, 50x100.11; Benjamin M. Gruenstein to Eliza Cohn, (mtg $36,000) ..... Nom.

104TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; G. J. Staats to Gertrude K. Loeb, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

105TH ST, 8 West, 30x100.11; William Stuhlmiller to Herbert A. Harrison, (mtg $38,000)..... 100

112TH ST, 121 East, 19.3x100.10; Anna Ingerman to Ray Serbin, (mtg $8,000) Omitted

112TH ST, 250 and 252 West, 50x100.11; Solomon Brill to Annie Levy and another, (mtg $60,000)..... 100

114TH ST, 172 to 176 East, —x—; Louis Meyer to Louis Meyer Realty Company, (mtg $69,000) 100

127TH ST, s s, 190 ft e of Park Av, 25x 99.11; Jacob Richard and others to Mark Blumenthal, (mtg $22,500)..... 100

128TH ST, 246 and 248 West, 50x99.11; Samuel Strasbourger to Charles Flaum, (mtg $60,000) ..... Nom.

128TH ST, 246 and 248 West, 50x99.11; Charles Flaum to George V. Morton, (mtg $60,000) 100

128TH ST, 102 East, 80x99.11; Louis Meyer to Louis Meyer Realty Company, (mtg $36,500) 100

129TH ST, 118 East, 20x99.11; Ellen J. Murray to Marcus L. Osk and another, (mtg $5,000) ..... Nom.

138TH ST, s s, 118.2 ft e of Cypress Av, —x—; Charles Flaum to Samuel Strasbourger and others, (mtg $40,000)..... 100

139TH ST, 239 West, 18.2x99.11; Lexington Avenue Company to Alice A. Curtis, (mtg $11,000) 100

139TH ST, 207 West, 20x99.11; Helen M. Tyson to Bertha Doctor, (mtg $7,000).. 100

152D ST, s s, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 37.6x99.11; Louis Gordon and others to Henry Arnstein, (mtg $40,000)..... 100

165TH ST, 1,004 East, 20x100; Louis Lese and others to Isidor Kopeloff, (mtg $4,500) 100

182D ST, s s, 535 ft e of Orchard Terrace, 40x100; Annie Martin to Herbert A. Knox, all title..... Nom.

198TH ST, n e s, 77.7 ft s e of Briggs Av, 25.11x75; Minnie B. Cox to Anna B. MacDonald, (mtg $8,000)..... Nom.

285TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Kepler, —x—; Maurice J. Katz to Louis Meyer Realty

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ABENDSCHEIN, Anna, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 12th St, 268 West, 24x 91, 8 years, 6 per cent..... 16,750

ADLER, Moses, to Bertha B. B. Walker; 2d Av, s w corner of 51st St, 20x80, 5 years 15,500

BLOCK, Bernhard, to A. Marshall Murray; Travers St, n s, 186.6 ft w of Valentine Av; 77.9x128, and other property, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 6,500

BOSSELMAN, Alvine, and another to G. E. Wells; Cauldwell Av, s e corner of 163d St, 100x irregular, 5 years, 5½ per cent..... 15,000

BRAUN, Julius, to Hannah Cohen; Norfolk St, 32, 25x100, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 9,250

BRAUN, Julius, to B. J. Weil; 2d Av, 1,166 and 1,168, 75x irregular, demand, 6 per cent..... 5,000

BRUCKER, Joseph, to Donald Robertson; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 171st St, 45x100, 3 years 14,000

BLOCK, Bernhard, to William W. Murray; Travers St, n s, 160.8 ft w of Valentine Av, 25x128, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 1,500

CHESEBROUGH, William H., to County Holding Company; 29th St, 2 East, 20x98, 2 years, 5½ per cent..... 65,000

COHN, Eliza, to Benjamin M. Gruenstein; 101st St, s s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100, prior mtg $16,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 10,750

COHN, Eliza, to Benjamin M. Gruenstein; 101st St, 53 East, 25x100, prior mtg $20,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 7,750

COHN, Eliza, to Benjamin M. Gruenstein; Lewis St, 140, 24x irregular, prior mtg $50,000, secures notes..... 19,500

DEL GAIZO, Maria G., and another to Christopher Weight; St. George's Crescent, s s, at s s of Grenada Place, 50x irregular, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 2,000

DOCTOR, Bertha, to H. M. Tyson; 153d St, 207 West, 20x99, due July 1, 1908.. 3,300

EBELING, William T., to M. Newman; 90th St, 150 and 161 East, 50x100, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

EHRENFELD, Marton, to Max Rosenthal and another; 8th St, 397 to 401 East, 67.1x irregular, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

EPSTEIN, Edwin, to Laura E. Leal; 72d St, n s, 273.4 ft e of 3d Av, 16x 102, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 9,500

FANTEL, Anna, to Gustav Goodman; 81st St, 422 East, 25x102, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

FIELD, Cornelius H., to Unity Realty Corporation; Central Park West, n w corner of 62d St, 225x irregular, due Feb. 7, 1906, 5½ per cent..... 175,050

FLAUM, Marcus H., to Thornton Brothers Company; Clay Av, 1,303, 19x87, prior mtg $4,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 1,200

FLAUM, Charles, to Samuel Strasbourger and others; 128th St, s s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 50x99, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 13,000

FREUND, Adolph, to Levi S. Tenny and another, trustees; Webster Av, e s, 138.7 ft n of Tremont Av, 75x158, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 4,000

FRIEDMAN, Abraham, to Corporate Realty Corporation; 163d St, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 265x99, prior mtg $119,900, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 120,000

GELLER, Samuel, to August Diener; Lot 492, map of Mapes estate, due April 1, 1906, 6 per cent..... 500

GREENBAUM, Leo S., and another to David Levy and another; 7th Av, s e corner of 129th St, 99x75, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 50,000

HARLEM RIVER REALTY COMPANY to Edward L. Trudeau, trustee; Nelson Av, e s, 100 ft n of 167th St, 25x irregular, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 5,000

HERZOG, Annie, and another, executors, to Henry Gottgetreu; Courtlandt Av, e s, 44 ft s of Mott St, 44x50, demand, 5½ per cent..... 7,500

KINGSTON, George D., to Frank B. Mesick; Marion Av, n w s, 50 ft s e of 198th St, 100.5x irregular, 3 years.. 4,500

KRAKOWER, Louis, to Max Wacheman and another; Columbia St, 134 to 138, 2 lots, 24x100, 2 mtgs 2,250, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,500

LEVINE, Joseph, and others to Oscar Dobroczynski; 1st Av, w s, 25.5 ft n of 48th St, 25x97, due April 20, 1907, 6 per cent..... 3,000

LIGGAN, Julia E., to Philip A. Payton, Jr.; 135th St, s s, 335 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99, and other property, demand, 6 per cent..... 6,000

LIVINGSTON, Thomas G., and another to Emanuel G. Bach; Fordham Av and Pelham Av at s e corner of lands of New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, 5.35-1,000 acres, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,500

MACKENZIE, Annie F., to Alexander Cruickshank; Lot 66, map of Gleason property, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 300

MARGOLES, Ida, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 68th St, s s, 123 ft e of West End Av, 100x100, per bond..... 20,000

METZGER, George, to Frederick Dillemuth; Clinton Av, s e s, at s w s of 182d St, 70x103, 3 years 5½ per cent.... 1,800

MEYROWITZ, Emil B., to H. P. Olcott; 5th Av, e s, 43.5 ft n of 27th St, prior mtg $100,000, due June 30, 1908, 6 per cent..... 15,000

MOHAN, Annie, to Frederick McCarthy; Dawson St, s s, 240 ft w of Leggatt Av, 25x184, 3 years, 6 per cent.. 1,433

MORRISON, Mary E., to Julian Richmond; 143d St, 704 East, 15x100, 3 years, — per cent..... 2,000

MOSES, Rachel, to American Mortgage Company; 10th Av, w s, 50.2 ft n of 45th St, 2 lots, 25x100, (2 mtgs, $28,000,) due June 30, 1907, 5½ per cent.... 56,000

MUTH, John, and another to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 12th St, 270 West, 8 years, 6 per cent..... 19,750

MUTH, John, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 15th St, n s, 242.4 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 103, and other property, demand..... 19,750

McDONALD, Mary J., to J. Robert Wigger; 31st St, s s, 400 ft w of 6th Av, 25x148, 5 years, 6½ per cent..... 45,000

NAGLE, Katharine J., to Alex. Cash; Bronx and Pelham Parkway, s s, adjoining land of New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, 3 years..... 500

OSK, Marcus L., and another to American Mortgage Company; 33d St, 341 East, 20x98, due June 30, 1907, 5½ per cent..... 7,000

OSK, Marcus L., and another to American Mortgage Company; 33d St, 341 East, 20x98, due June 30, 1907, 6 per cent..... 2,000

OSK, Marcus L., and another to American Mortgage Company; 120th St, 118 East 20x99, due June 30, 1907, 5½ per cent..... 4,500

OSK, Marcus L., and another to American Mortgage Company; 120th St, 118 East, 20x99, due June 30, 1907, 6 per cent..... 1,500

PALMER, John, and another to S. K. Anderson; 7th Av, w s, 75.11 ft n of 118th St, 25x100, 3 years..... 29,000

PINELLI, Vincenzo, to Warren B. Sammis; Lot 40, map of Jerome, due Aug. 10, 1908, 6 per cent..... 800

PORTMAN, Lena, to Abraham Silverson; Houston St, 130 East, 25x82, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 8,000

REED, William J., to William M. Cohen; 149th St, s s, 325 ft w of Morris Av, 50 x86, 1 year, 6½ per cent..... 4,000

REICH, Henry, and another to Henry Gottgetreu; Willis Av, 313 and 315, 25x 106, demand 7,000

ROMM, Louis, and another to Title Insurance Company; 102d St, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 2 lots, 37.6x100, (2 mtgs, $66,000,) demand 66,000

SCHLOSS, Moses, to Charles H. Faller; Anthony Av, n w s, 70.3 ft n e of 199th St, 75x118, due June 30, 1908, 5½ per cent..... 27,500

SCHNURMACHER, Cecilia, and others to Thomas Adelson; Christopher St, 119, 25x91. 3 years 6 per cent..... 6,000

SERBIN, Ray, to W. Ingerman; 112th St, 121 East, 19x100, 3 years, 6 per cent. 6,500

SHERMAN, Louis, and another to Jonas Weil and another; Lexington Av, w s, 25.11 ft s of 97th St, 25x80, due May 1, 1907, 6 per cent..... 2,000

SHERMAN, Louis, and another to Jonas Weil and another; Lexington Av, w s, 25.11 ft s of 97th St, 25x80, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 600

SINGER, Louisa, to Caroline Fritz; Robbins Av, s e s, 50 ft n e of Fox St, 25x 104, due Nov. 1, 1909, 6 per cent.. 7,500

SMITH, Samuel, to Henrietta Shotten; Church St, w s, 228 ft n of a proposed street, 100x irregular, due May 2, 1906, 6 per cent..... 2,000

WATKINS, Charles C. J., to E. J. Trimble; Syracuse Av, n w corner of Eastchester Road, 99x100, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 500

WILSON, Max S. A., to William J. Hookey; Manhattan Av, n w corner of 109th St, 72x100, 9 days, — per cent... 1,175

WILSON, Max S. A., to William J. Hookey; Manhattan Av, n w corner of 109th St, 72x100, 9 days, — per cent... 55,000

WYNNE, Loretta V., to Ernest B. Muller; 8th Av, 2,655, 25x100, 5 years.... 18,500

ZIMMERMAN, Josephine, to L. Heterich; 48th St, 325 East, 25x100, due Feb. 1, 1909, 6 per cent..... 10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

28TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 50x200 to 27th St: Crane & Clark against J. Turl & Sons, owner; Professional Training Academy, lessee and contractor 8,000

144TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Broadway, 225x100; Gustave Fleischer against Elias Gussaroff, owner and contractor 310

68TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 1st Av, 75x100; National Powder Co. against Isaac Klapper, owner; Pasquale Trotta, contractor 275

138TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x200 to 139th St; Baldinger & Cuperman against Nathan Greenblatt, owner and contractor; Samuel and Max Levine, owners..... 211

35TH ST, 247 East; Samuel Barnett against George D. Brooks, executor, owner; Ida Katka, contractor..... 690

LEXINGTON AV, 1,436 and 1,438; Isaac Brown against Bernard Brindze, owner; Grossman & Swider, contractors... 284

123D ST, 230 East; McGilvney & Reilly against Abraham and Benjamin Bernstein, owners and contractors..... 45

170TH ST, n s, 120 ft e of Audubon Av, 25x100; Gustav Ernst against George Vogt, owner; George Scheidecker, contractor 90

119TH ST

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The money you put in the savings bank draws 3½ or 4 per cent., and is based on Real Estate security. Money invested in Queens Borough Real Estate during the past year has made 100 per cent. A greater per cent. than this may be expected in the coming year. Why not put your money in Queens Borough Real Estate and make this profit?

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Paris & McDougall, 1123 Broadway

At Whitestone Station.—Upward of fifty lots, $300 per lot. Huston, 317 West 145th St.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE. Below 14th Street.

Cherry St., near Catharine—5-story tenement, 2 stores, large lot; to close estate; price $33,500, all cash; principals only. Philip A. Smyth, 141 Broadway.

Allen, Near Stanton.—5-story modern 12-room tenement, $40,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Lewis, Near Delancey, modern 14-room tenement, $40,000; mortgages $31,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Walker, Near Broadway—4-story business building, $32,000; terms easy. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Estate offers Cherry St., 31,000 square feet, facing 3 streets, $175,000. Folsom, 835 Broadway.

Broome St. Corner—Six-story tenement, 50x75, $73,000; mortgages $65,000. Folsom, 835 Broadway.

Howard, Near Broadway—5-story business building; large lot; $50,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

BRONX. FOR SALE.

A—A—A—

NEW TWO FAMILY HOUSES

Convenient to Trolley and Elevated.

3-story and basement, 18 rooms, absolutely modern..... $12,500
Corner, high ground, 13 rooms, all improvements..... 9,000
Near Jerome Av., 2-story and attic, 12 rooms. 7,500

PRIVATE HOUSES.

SPECIAL—In Bedford Park, near "L" 7 rooms and bath, open plumbing, $4,500; easy terms; other dwellings from $6,200 to $28,000.

LOTS.

Several very desirable corner plots, suitable for builders.

E. J. KEHOE,
2,784 Webster Av., ft. of Bronx Park "L" station.

Bargain—Easy Terms.

494-496-498 Bergen Ave., ADJOINING CORNER WILLIS AV., THREE 5-STORY DOUBLE FLATS, WITH STORES.

M. L. & C. ERNST,
55 LIBERTY ST.

BRICK, STABLE.

Capacity for 40 stalls; good condition; ample wagon room; 2¼ city lots; good location; no assessments; south of 149th St.; also apartments for 3 families; $4,500 cash; price, $16,500.

KELLUM BROS.,
3D AV. AND 138TH ST.

IT'S MY BUSINESS TO LET THE PEOPLE KNOW "YOUR BUSINESS."

SIGNS

JUNGMAN, (McKINLEY BUILDING,) BOSTON ROAD & 169TH ST.

8 minutes from Subway, two minutes from surface car; best neighborhood; sewer; elegant 2-family house; full lot; detached; 11 rooms; 2 baths; best workmanship and finish; $5,600; $1,000 or more, balance C. H.

BRUNSSEN & WEBER,
3,615 3d Av., near 160th St. Sundays.

Boston Road and 169th St., McKinley Sq., Finest Bronx Section.

New 5-story stone front, 20 family; lot 50x147; equity, $15,000. Investment, Box 320 Times, Times Square.

For Sale.—Ten of the finest three-story two-family houses ever built in the Bronx; Indiana limestone and brick fronts; private staircases; all hardwood trimmed. About completed. Call on premises, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts., or Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

Attention!—$10,000 will buy 56-foot front 5-story, 4 families on a floor, on Wendover Avenue; L station, park, and school in block; price $56,000; rents $6,150; have a 5-story double flat in 135th Street; price $22,000. Owner, Ruchti, 766 East 158th Street.

Bronx Bargain.—Two corners, wide street, near 183th St. elevated station; $4,000 cash, balance, $7,000 mortgage, 3 years, 5 per cent.; commission paid. Particulars Alexander Duff, 141 Broadway.

638 Bergen Av., three-family single flat, 22x85, five rooms and bath, $8,500; 658 Bergen Av., three-family single flat, 18x100, $7,500; easy terms. F. Walker, 55 Liberty St.

Consider This.—Corner, six-story, four-family apartment, up to date, 35x105x115; 400 feet from "L" and Harlem R. R. station; rental $6,700; price $63,000. Geis, 627 East 138th St.

Avenue double flat, (cold water,) with stores; both leased; (cash security and repairs;) near 138th St.; pays 15% net; price (this week) $18,750. Owner, Box 1,005, Times, Harlem.

$5,000 buys finest 4-story triple corner flat, with 2 stores, on Webster Av.; present rental $4,300; price $37,000. Wm. P. Schmitt, cor. Webster and Tremont Avs.

Lots near White Plains Av. and 233d St. (not in Yonkers) $500 upward; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

$4,500 buys brick private house south of 149th St. on line of trolley; good opportunity for speculation. Clark, 3,164 3d Av.

$700 cash buys new one-family house near "L"; price, $4,900; easy terms. Open Sunday. Edward Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Corner, 65x110; fine for builder, or would exchange; make offer; also 45x102; excavated. Steinmetz, 1,343 Tremont Av., West Farms.

Let me know what you want in Bronx real estate. I will find it for you. Rohland, 852 East 164th St.

Corner plot, 205x123, irregular; $4,000; easy terms; open Sunday. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Lots.—239th St. and Katonah Av.; bargain. Are you interested? Michael, 131 World Building.

Send full particulars property for sale; ready cash buyers. Kelman, 556 East 180th St.

Two-family brick house, 13 rooms, two baths, $8,250. Rohland, 852 East 164th St.

BROOKLYN. FOR SALE.

One of New York's most eminent men visited our two-family houses and was charmed with the homes provided for the middle classes, who are permitted to live in such solid comfort with the same conveniences as in the home of the rich.

Eastern Parkway & Kingston Avenue, also Lincoln Road and Rogers Avenue.

Kingston Realty Company
Main Office, 44 Court Street.
Write for Booklet.
RALPH LEININGER, Pres.

CLOSING ESTATES IN FLATBUSH.

124 choice lots between Linden and Woodruff Avs., $500 each; adjoining improved property. Also fine detached villa, 11 large rooms, all improvements, fine section; 16 lots on Winthrop St., one block of Nostrand Av., $650 each; 2 on 21st St., 3 on New York Av.; all at half their real value; cash or very easy payments. Edwards, 348 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

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350 PER CENT. PROFIT WILL BE REALIZED WITHIN THREE YEARS ON IMPROVED LOTS BOUGHT AT PRESENT ACREAGE PRICES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS AT

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LESS THAN HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE, MANHATTAN. 5c. BY TROLLEY NOW. NO WAITING

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Thirty minutes from New York City Hall.

35 ACRES, $5,000 PER ACRE.

WILL CUT UP IN OVER 600 LOTS.
E. F. VACHERON, 181 Broadway, Manhattan.

Bargain.—Seven-room cottage, new, every improvement; good location; $3,200, $500 cash. Hamilton, Corona.

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DON'T MISS THESE WINTER BARGAINS.

10 LOTS AT $50 EACH.
4 LOTS AT $100 EACH.

400 ft. from the station, at Pleasantville, on Harlem R. R. Only a short ride from 42d St. All modern conveniences at hand. Terms easy. H. G. VAN, 119 West 49th St.

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on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th St.; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Evenings.

New Rochelle—10-room house, all improvements, residence park; $7,500. Downey, 20 North Av.

Yonkers.

BARGAIN AND EASY TERMS.

Private house, 14 rooms; steam heat; hardwood finish; open plumbing; all improvements; will make a lovely home; very best location, within a short distance of Getty Square. CORPORATION LIQUIDATING COMPANY, 939 Park Row Building, New York City, —Or— BELLOWS & WARREN, Getty Square, Yonkers, N. Y.

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$8,500—A modern house of 10 large rooms, store room, and bath, lot 57x195, conveniently located on one of the best avenues in East Orange; nice fruit and shade trees; will sell for want of use. Address C. H. Nevius, opp. Grove St. Sta., East Orange, N. J.

Plainfield residence; 45 minutes out; large plot; 11-room house; decorated; improvements; open nickel plumbing; electric light; fine shade; trolley and depot convenient; 118 trains. T. S. Atwater, 180 Broadway.

East Orange, up-to-date, 11-room house; lot 50 x160; open plumbing, parquet floors, hardwood trim, high location, fine street; price reasonable. Ed. Lasell, 203 Broadway.

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Very desirable houses or building lots for sale by Romeyn & Demarest, Hackensack, N. J.

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Farm, 175 acres, 2 houses, 1 new, 2 barns, all in good repair; 300 apple trees; write for particulars. L. A. Conant, Palmer, Mass.

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Up-to-Date Dwellings.—Latest improvements, handsomely decorated; steam; oak and parquet floors, double shades, ample piazzas; 5 minutes from station; 25 minutes to Herald Square; easy payments if desired. Particulars on request. Realty Trust, 60 Liberty St., New York.

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Private houses, flats, and apartments to rent and sell. Parties waiting now.

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137 WEST 125TH STREET.

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NEW AND OLD TENEMENTS IN ITALIAN SECTIONS.
J. R. VACCARELLI, 348 EAST 114TH ST.

WANTED FOR CASH BUYERS
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Cyrille Carreau, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, 796 6th Av., (45th,) wants all kinds of properties to rent, sell, manage, insure.

Owners.—We will sell, rent, or manage your property; cash buyers waiting; send particulars. O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St.

Special attention given to care of buildings; minimum expense, maximum results. Thomas H. Ellson, 409 B'way.

Wanted—Particulars of desirable properties to offer bona fide buyers. W. Scott, Flatiron Building.

Am desirous purchasing investment tenements; have ready cash. Chas. Berlin, 204 East 17th St.

Tenements, with or without violations; call or write. Millard F. Kuh, 320 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Corner plot, 100x100, on Mapes Av. and 177th St., free and clear, and $3,000 cash, to exchange for income flat or tenements. Kretsch, 1,017 Crotona Av., Bronx.

Lots or a good apartment house wanted in exchange for a down-town billiard parlor; no bar; will add cash $1,000 to $10,000. Inquire at Billiard Parlor, 487 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

For rent,
224 West 139th Street
3-story and basement private dwelling, 10 rooms and bath, handsomely decorated. Rent reasonable.
ERASTUS HAMILTON, 252 West 138th St.

Brooklyn.

Seven-room house, Parkville, overlooking Ocean Parkway; improvements; excellent neighborhood; 917 East 5th St., Brooklyn; $30.00.

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YOU CAN MAKE 100 PER CENT.

by Spring on your investment if you buy lots now; there never was a time in the history of LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE when profits were so sure. The public is awakening to the great possibilities of suburban real estate on Long Island. The railroad to

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70 Acres—Sands Point.

Magnificent view of Long Island Sound; very beautiful shade trees in very exclusive neighborhood. The only undeveloped property in this section. Two miles from Port Washington station. No. 128.

Residence at Glen Cove.

2½ acres of ground; very good 12-room house, good barn; 12 minutes' walk to the station; beautiful views of harbor; very high land. No. 129.

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Beautiful shore front on Shelter Island Sound; ¾ mile from railroad station; good house and outbuildings. No. 54.

Residence in Exclusive Colony at Glen Cove.

Very fine 14-room house, with all modern improvements. New stable and carriage house; 5 acres of ground, and beautiful views. No. 397.

Cottage at Shelter Island.

Fine elevation, beautiful views, fine shade trees; 12 rooms and bath; with servants' quarters on third floor. Two bath houses on shore. Price is $6,000. No. 152.

Estate at Southampton.

Magnificent estate having beautiful shore frontage; ten acres; five good houses, with stables. In the most exclusive and attractive part of Southampton. No. 402.

FOR RENT.

At Southampton.

Large colonial house of 24 rooms; 30 acres of ground; 200 feet of private beach. $2,500 for the season. No. 650.

At Blue Point.

11-room house; seven minutes' walk from the station; in very beautiful country; $300 for the season. No. 557.

At Bayport.

13-room house; 3 minutes' walk from station; 10 minutes' walk to Great South Bay; completely furnished; use of garden. Price $250 per month. No. 591.

At Roslyn.

Beautiful 12-room house, with all modern improvements and conveniences on Hempstead Harbor, with two acres of ground; stable, gardens, etc. $1,500 unfurnished or partly furnished. No. 607.

At Glenwood Landing.

15-room house, with modern improvements; stable on lot; 200x400 on Hempstead Harbor. Price $750 per year. No. 117.

At Oyster Bay.

10-room house, with 12 acres shore frontage; beautiful views; $900 for the season. No. 515.

DEAN ALVORD
277 Broadway, New York City.

Genuine Opportunity.

Rosedale, Greater New York, 76 acres, high rolling land, 1,000 feet frontage on Merrick Road, near Rosedale Station and trolley direct to New York; electric train service in operation. Third-rail system laid; fare from city line, five cents. This property is the best and cheapest acreage on the South Side of Long Island. In one family fifty years. Suitable terms. Carrollton Realty Company, Owners, World Bldg., New York City.

ACREAGE

LARGE AND SMALL TRACTS.

63 ACRES AT $1,500, FLUSHING.
30 ACRES AT $1,600, JAMAICA NORTH.
81 ACRES AT $2,700, FLORAL PARK.
172 ACRES AT $1,300, JAMAICA SOUTH.

JOHN KENSETT KELLOGG,
30-32 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
540 NOSTRAND AV., BROOKLYN.

UNPRECEDENTED SALE OF LOTS IN BAYSIDE

THE PAST 30 DAYS, LET US EXPLAIN WHY.

TAYLOR STORM REALTY CO.,
Room 4, 11 E. 42d St.
BRANCH, BAYSIDE, L. I.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

$50,000 at 5% to loan on 1st mortgage on improved real estate in New York City in sums to suit. Address J. K., Box 99, Times, Harlem.

Mortgage money, any amount; good applications promptly considered; charges reasonable. Morton, 62 William St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON

& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application.

J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

Summer seashore cottages, Cape Cod, (Harwich, Mass.,) rented completely furnished; bathrooms; all comforts; $300 to $600; fine beach. Kape, 505 West 124th St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

BARSTOW
17-19 EAST 27TH STREET.

One or two sunny apartments left; perfect bathing facilities and all modern appliances which make for comfort. We try to make the lot of the transients the envy of home folks by placing every convenience at their disposal and making them comfortable.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

Brooklyn.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

$400

IS NOW THE LOWEST PRICE OF ANY LOT IN

Bayside Park

Next Spring there will be an advance of 25 per cent. on the price of every lot that remains to be sold.

Land values are rising very rapidly along the North Shore of the Sound, and by next Spring we will not have many lots left at Bayside Park.

Several more houses

at $5,500 to $8,500. A payment of 10 per cent. of their cost secures ownership—the balance in small monthly installments. Various shore front privileges go with each house.

Get a FREE railroad ticket at our office and go out to see Bayside Park on any pleasant day. Remember, within three years from now electric trains will carry you from Herald Square to Bayside in about ten minutes.

NORTH SHORE REALTY CO.,
202 East 23d St., N. Y.

Magnificent tract of land, 76 acres, at Rosedale, second station from Jamaica, 14 miles out South Shore; large frontage on famous Merrick Road; near station and trolley direct to New York; 10c. fare; third rail already laid; principals only. Apply to owner, Carrollton Realty Company, 85 World Building.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES

LOFTS, OFFICES, STUDIOS
28, 30 & 32 West 22d Street
NEW BUILDING, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO. 28 West 22d St.
or your own broker.

Store, Basement & 1st Loft

114, 116, 118 W. 17th St. to let in new building, 75x92.
All improvements.
H. J. SACHS & CO.,
28 West 22d St.

LOFTS TO RENT

In New Building. In the new Business Centre, 120-122 West 31st STREET NEAR 6th Av.

Light lofts especially suitable for business or manufacturing purposes.

TUCKER, SPEYERS & CO.,
435 Fifth Av., (39th St.) Tel. 2750—38th.

LOFTS TO RENT

In NEW BUILDING, 35-37 West 31st St. Bet. B'way & Fifth Av.

All modern improvements, 11th floor, with skylight; immediate possession.

TUCKER, SPEYERS & CO.,
435 Fifth Av., (39th St.) Tel. 2750—38th.

95-97 LIBERTY ST.
Entire Floor to Rent.

Several suites—Single offices. Apply to ROBERT R. RAINEY—on premises.

AT SOUTHWEST CORNER WASHINGTON AND BEACH STS.—SIX-STORY AND CELLAR MODERN BUILDING; ELEVATOR; STEAM HEAT; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

CORNER LOFTS, 50x100,

451-8 Washington St., corner Watts; steam heat, elevator; will rent separately. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

87 West 17th St.—The entire building, store, basement, six lofts, 25x92; just completed; will let each floor separate. A. C. Olsen, owner, 1,169 Fox St., Bronx, N. Y.

Factory lofts, including power; best locations; manufacturing tenants wanted. Charles Duross, 155 West 14th St.

414 west side 4th Av., between 28th and 29th Sts., first flat, for business purposes. Robt. J. Brown, 20 Nassau St.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light, elevator; $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

To Let—Office in Leslie Building, 143 W. 125th; fine business location. Apply janitor.

Light loft, 1,400 ft.; windows on all sides and three skylights. 174 East 87th St.

337 East 9th St.—Basement store, plate window; $15; free to March 1st.

Brooklyn.

Light lofts to let; heat, power; low rent. Apply at premises, 133 Floyd St.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

1,418 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Opera House,
8-ROOM APARTMENTS.
New plumbing, elevator, electric light; decorations to suit.
McVickar, Gaillard Realty Co.,
489 5th Av., below 42d St. Phone 4000—38th.

8th Av., 2,601, near 140th St. L Station.—7-room flat, bath, $30; hot water; extra large rooms; private hall; newly decorated. Janitor or Meyers, 2,521 8th Av.

THE GOTHAM, 254-258 WEST 25TH ST. Two choice apartments, 5 rooms and bath; elevator service; steam heat; latest improvements.

103d St., 159 West—Five all light rooms, modern apartment, $42; telephone, handsome entrance. Hall boy or McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

High class apartment to let in the Norwood, 102 West 119th St., from May 1; all modern improvements. Apply Superintendent.

257 West 143d—Five-six rooms, improvements, $27-$32. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Sublet two pleasant front rooms and bath. Hotel Winthrop, 7th Av. and 125th St.

East Side.

ARTHUR HALL,

N. E. Cor. 96th St. & Madison Av.

A NEWLY CONSTRUCTED MODERN FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT HOUSE IN THE VERY CHOICEST RESIDENTIAL PART OF THE CITY.

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.

We cannot convey, in type, the grandeur, taste, spaciousness, and conveniences of the apartments. A personal visit and inspection only can supply that.

Apartments consist of 8 and 9 rooms and 2 baths.

SOMETHING DECIDEDLY NEW & NOVEL. A BALLROOM FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF GUESTS.

Rents, $1,200 to $1,800.

Supt. on Premises. Tel. 1752—79.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, Owner.

1486 Lexington Av., cor. 96th St., $30 up.

Select, sunny corner, six large rooms; tiled baths, private halls, steam heat, hot water.

Evarts and Senate, 231 to 237 2d Av., Near Stuyvesant Park.—Modern apartments; 6 rooms and bath, $45 upward. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

116th St., 20 East.—Four large rooms, steam heat, bath; moderate rent; handy cars. Janitress.

Desirable flats, 55 East 11th, 5 rooms, bath, $25 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

4 light rooms; high-class apartment. 136 East 17th St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

8,489.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—NATHAN PASSMAN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Nathan Passman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 20th, 1905, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 19th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February, 5th, 1906.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

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WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

$50,000 at 5% to loan on 1st mortgage on improved real estate in New York City in sums to suit. Address J. K., Box 99, Times, Harlem.

Mortgage money, any amount; good applications promptly considered; charges reasonable. Morton, 62 William St.

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SOUTHAMPTON

& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application.

J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

Summer seashore cottages, Cape Cod, (Harwich, Mass.,) rented completely furnished; bathrooms; all comforts; $300 to $600; fine beach. Kape, 505 West 124th St.

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17-19 EAST 27TH STREET.

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1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

Lincoln's Birthday

Spend the Holiday in a Short and Delightful Trip to

Old Point Comfort AND Washington, D. C., VIA

OLD DOMINION LINE

S. S. "Monroe" leaves New York, Friday, Feby. 9th, at 3:00 P. M.

S. S. "Princess Anne," Saturday, the 10th, at 3:00 P. M., arriving at Old Point Comfort Saturday or Sunday morning, leaving there Saturday or Sunday night for Washington, D. C., spending one or two days at Old Point Comfort or Washington.

Leave Washington by rail Monday P. M., arriving in New York same evening.

Round trip tickets, including meals and stateroom berth on Old Dominion Steamer, $15.00.

Tickets and stateroom reservations Pier 26, North River.

TELEPHONE 1580 FRANKLIN.

OLD DOMINION LINE

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. Walker, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

WEST INDIES.

The Quebec Steamship Co.'s Mail Steamer "Pretoria" leaves New York, February 17, 1906, for a

SPECIAL YACHTING CRUISE.

30 DAYS $150 AND UP.

Particulars from
Arthur Ahern, Secy. Quebec, Canada. A. E. Outerbridge & Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

THOS. COOK & SON,

261 and 1,185 B'way, 649 Madison Av., New York.

THE R. M. S. P. CO.

Cruises West Indies, Jamaica, Colon, Porto Colombia, Windward and Leeward Islands, Cherbourg and Southampton.

MAGDALENA..Feb. 22 TAGUS.....March 17
ORINOCO.....Mar. 3 ARAGUA.....Mar. 31

Large transatlantic steamships, with magnificent passenger accommodations.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
Pier 50, North River.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 22 State St., N. Y.

HOLLAND - AMERICA LINE

NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via Boulogne
Sailings Wednesdays as per sailing list.

Noordam..Feb. 7, 2 PM | Rotterdam..Mar. 7, 10 AM
Staten'm..Feb. 21, 10 AM | Noordam..Mar. 14, 7 AM
Ryndam..Feb. 28, 8:30 AM | Staten'm..Mar. 28, 10 A M

New twin-screw steamer **New Amsterdam**
17,250 registered tons, 30,400 tons displacement.
From N. Y. Apr. 25, May 30, July 4.
Apply for special pamphlet.
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow via Londonderry

Columbia..Feb. 10, 10 AM | Furnessia..Feb. 24, noon
Ethiopia..Feb. 17, noon | Astoria..Mar. 3, noon

Cabin $50, 2d Cabin $35, 3d Class $27.50 and up, according to accommodation and steamship.

For terms and information apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY WEISENSEE, plaintiff, against REGINA SCHMIDT et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of January, 1906, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 28th day of February, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: The lot situate on the northeast corner of Fifty-first Street and Ninth Avenue in said City, and known as No. 370 on a certain map of the estate of John Hopper, deceased, made by Richard Ammerman, City Surveyor, being twenty-five feet five inches front and rear, and one hundred feet in depth on Fifty-first Street; that is, commencing at a point on the northeast corner of Fifty-first Street and Ninth Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Ninth Avenue, twenty-five feet five inches; running thence easterly, parallel with Fifty-first Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly, parallel with the Ninth Avenue, twenty-five feet five inches; thence westerly, along the northerly line of Fifty-first Street, one hundred feet to the place of beginning. Said premises being known by the street numbers 367 and 369 West Fifty-first Street, and 762 Ninth Avenue. Said premises being sold subject to a lease of the store floor and basement ending on the first day of May, 1908.

Dated New York, January 26, 1906.
JOHN P. COHALAN, Referee.

LOUIS WENDEL, JR., Attorney for Plaintiff, 277 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

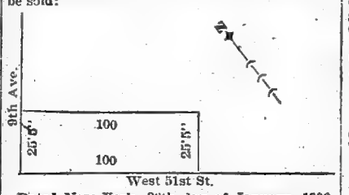

Dated New York, 26th day of January, 1906.
JOHN P. COHALAN, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WING, CHARLES T.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent.—To Charles Tudor Wing, Lillian Wing Spear, Alice Wing Nicoll, Alice Wing Nicoll, as, administratrix, with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits of Mary L. Wing, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES T. WING, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 27th day of February, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as testamentary trustee under the last will and testament of Charles T. Wing, deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County at the County of New York, the 3d day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

[L. S.] ABNER C. THOMAS, Surrogate.

TURNER, ROLSTON, & HORAN, Attorneys for Accountant, 22 William St., New York, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of NORMAN SAMSON COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Please take notice that certain assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of automobile garments, office furniture and fixtures, leather goods, etc., will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Official Auctioneer in Bankruptcy, at No. 115 Leonard Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 6th day of February, 1906, at 10:30 A. M.

The property may be inspected on the day of sale, and unless 75 per cent. of the appraised value of said property is realized, the sale will be subject to the approval of the court.

Dated New York, January 26th, 1906.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

HENRY W. SYKES, Attorney for Trustee, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NORMAN SAMSON CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, February 6, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of automobile garments, office furniture, fixtures, &c.

NATHAN C. GOLDSMITH, Trustee.
HENRY W. SYKES, Attorney for Trustee, 346 Broadway, New York.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE OF AMERICA.

MAIN STEM OF THE

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Operating more than twelve thousand miles of railway east of Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

This is the Direct Line from New York & Boston to Niagara Falls and to the West, the Northwest and the Southwest by way of the great cataract and Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 3:30, 3:40, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours, via New York Central and Lake Shore.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:29 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND & TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK EXP.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415 and 1216 Broadway; 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations, New York; 463 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

To be sure of the best accommodations on any of our through trains it is wise to secure them several days in advance.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

Passengers arriving by Ocean Steamers are met on the pier by a uniformed agent of the New York Central Lines, who will arrange for checking luggage and securing sleeping car accommodations.

Passengers for the Dominion of Canada can have their baggage checked through in bond by this New York Central agent.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. F. DALY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD

(New York Central & Hudson R. R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St

NO ONE EVER STARVES, SAID DOCTOR, THEN DIED

Dr. Terhune Ate Nothing for Five Weeks Before His Death.

CANCER CAUSED HIS DEATH

The Aged "Dr. Dick" of Passaic Had a Theory That Fright Killed Victims of So-Called Starvation.

Dr. Richard A. Terhune, the dean of the physicians of Passaic, N. J., by whom he was always spoken of affectionately as "Doctor Dick," died there early yesterday morning of intestinal cancer. He had not eaten anything for over a month, and to the last bantered his brother practitioners on the fact that he was a living example of his pet theory that no one would die of starvation if he had plenty of water to drink.

Dr. Terhune had always declared, and would argue on the subject whenever he had an opportunity, that persons who had died of what is called starvation were really the victims of fright, and had simply died because they were afraid they would and not from lack of food.

The aged physician, who was a stalwart man, became ill about seven months ago. He speedily diagnosed his ailment as intestinal cancer, and gave out a fatal prognosis of his own case. All the Passaic physicians and scores more from the neighboring towns and cities called on him in the months of his illness, and many suggestions as to treatment were made to him. He turned a deaf ear to all and only employed such palliative measures as suggested themselves to himself and his son, Dr. Percy A. Terhune.

About five weeks ago "Doctor Dick" found that he could no longer retain food, and he gave up eating. Since that time nothing had passed his lips except water, and now and then a little medicine.

On Sunday night several physicians dropped in to see him, and he took the opportunity to enlarge upon his non-starvation theory.

"You see," he began with a smile, "I cannot retain anything but water, and yet I am strong and able to move freely about in bed. I am proving my old theory that no one ever really dies of hunger. So-called death from hunger is simply due to terror, if there is plenty of water to be had.

"I will call to your attention the case of a young girl that came under my own observation. She was ill with a disease, which was pronounced incurable by skilled physicians. That girl did not eat anything for forty-eight days, except about half a soda cracker a day. Did she die? Not a bit of it. On the contrary she got entirely well, and in the forty-eight days when she did not eat, she pursued the even tenor of her way, went to parties and danced, too.

"You know very well that doctors don't know so much after all," continued the old physician, shaking an admonishing finger at his auditors. "Nature does the work and we get the credit."

After bidding good night to his callers, "Doctor Dick" went quietly to sleep and died at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

Dr. Terhune was 77 years old. He retired from active practice about ten years ago, but had been frequently called in consultation up to the time of his illness. Besides his son he leaves a daughter, Miss Bessie Terhune. The funeral will be held to-morrow afternoon at the First Reformed Church at Passaic.

NEW BROOKLYN SKYSCRAPER.

Belmont Interests to Erect It in Borough Hall Square.

Brooklyn is to have a new skyscraper office building, which, it is understood, is to be erected by the Belmont subway interests. The building is to be at the southwest corner of Court and Joralemon Streets, in Borough Hall Square. The syndicate has already acquired the corner which is occupied by a three-story stone building, with a frontage of 64 feet on Court Street and a depth of 130 feet. Negotiations for the purchase of property adjoining on both streets are said to be about completed. All of the buildings at present on the site are to be torn down in May and a huge office building erected in their place. The property abuts on the Joralemon Street subway, and by its purchase the syndicate will avoid paying possibly heavy damages because of the construction of the tunnel.

LOST ARTICLES

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Somewhere between 53d and 28th Sts., Broadway and 5th Av., a lady's small suede purse, with sapphire button, containing $15 to $20. Please address D. A., Box 321 Times. Times Square.

LOST—Reward paid for return of small black pocketbook, containing keys, paper, and a check, which are of no value to finder. A. W. Reichow, 320 Grand St., Van Norden Trust Company.

LOST—Thursday night, Jan. 25, lady's diamond screw stud pin, with small pearl. Liberal reward for same or pawn ticket; no questions asked; return 6 East 65th St.

LOST—Feb. 2, between Waldorf and 118th St., 6th v. "L" or Subway, aquamarine and diamond brooch. Reward upon return to L. W. Ross, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Friday morning, on 6th Av., gentleman's satchel, containing underwear. Reward given if returned to E. C. G., 1,007 Flatiron Building.

LOST—Feb. 5, a heart-shaped green antique locket with diamonds. Finder will be liberally rewarded on returning to 22 William St., Room 72.

LOST—Cafe Boulevard, Saturday night, black opera bag, containing glasses, purse, &c.; reward. Address J. G., 1,279 Franklin Av.

LOST—Gold fob, pearl setting; engraved with name and in jeweler's box; reward. Geo. Mac Faddin, 247 West 125th St.

LOST—Bank book No. 174,196, Harlem Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST—Bank book No. 121,417, Harlem Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST—Fur collarette, at 73d St. and Lexington Av.; return 799 Lexington Av.; reward.

LOST—Old-fashioned gold pendant; green stone; suitable reward. 13 West 12th St.

LOST—On Sunday, amethyst seal ring; $10 reward. Return to 17 East 38th St.

LOST—In Wanamaker's, Saturday afternoon, pocketbook, containing watch, money, &c.; reward. Apply office, Hotel Orleans, 100 West 80th St.

LOST—Gold brooch pin (daisy), diamond in centre, on Friday, Jan. 26, between 81st and Broadway and 103d and West End Av.; $10 reward. Wilson, 251 West 81st St.

LOST—Sunday evening, on or between 23d St. Ferry of C. R. R. of N. J. and 149 East 91st St., one cluster diamond earscrew; liberal reward given. 149 East 91st St.

LOST—Lady's small flat watch, Martin's restaurant; finder liberally rewarded; no questions asked. Return to Madame Barrett, 659 7th Av.

LOST—A pansy brooch, in dark blue enamel, with diamond edges. Liberal reward if returned to office of the Patterson, 58 West 47th St.

LOST—Sunday evening, Jan. 28, 55th or 75th St., diamond and emerald lizard. Liberal reward if returned to 57 West 55th St.

LOST—Lady's cuff link, small diamond, between Bloomingdale's and Hotel Ashton; reward at hotel.

LOST—Young English bull terrier, pure white; Cross collar; reward. Notify Shepherd, 127 5th Av.

M. O. FERRY SERVICE CUT.

One Boat's Always Under Repairs, So There'll Be Fewer Trips.

Commissioner of Docks Bensel has changed the running time of the municipal ferryboats between New York and Staten Island, so as to give a service of three instead of four boats per hour. Instead of running the boats in the rush hours every fifteen minutes, they are to start every twenty minutes, giving each a halt in the slips for loading and unloading of eight minutes.

The change is not to the satisfaction of the Staten Islanders, who are longing for the days of the old service, so they declare. They claim that instead of a twenty-minute run there is to be two minutes added. Dealing in ratios they feel that as the boats have rarely made the trips on schedule time, the addition may mean an extra five minutes on each journey to or from their homes.

It is further pointed out by the Staten Islanders that the train schedule on the island will have to be changed again. There was much trouble and unpleasant talk when the municipal ferries began running because the trains kept to the old schedule. After a long controversy the railroad management made the train time agree with that of the ferries. Now the islanders say that they will have to go through the same experience again. Their indignation is profound, and there is talk of mass meetings of protest.

The particular hardship complained of is that in the rush hours there will be no increase of the service. In the evening rush there will be but nine boats, while under the old régime, before the boats were municipalized, there were eleven boats.

Commissioner Bensel says the people will soon realize that the new schedule is for the best. He says that one boat will always be in the repair shop and another ready for emergency, and that in this way the service will always be reliable and the boats in perfect condition.

DIED IN POLICE STATION.

Policeman Picked Up "H. H. Bullen" in the Street—Wouldn't Give Address.

A man who described himself as Henry H. Bullen died in the sitting room of the Charles Street Police Station shortly after noon yesterday from either heart disease or apoplexy.

The man was found by Patrolman Finn either intoxicated or ill and unconscious at Barrow and Hudson Streets. He was taken to the station, where he became conscious. After giving his name and saying he was 48 years old, but refused his address, the man was led into the sitting room. As he entered the room he fell to the floor, dying before any one could reach his side. He was well dressed, wearing a dark striped suit, brown overcoat, and black derby hat. The clothing was marked "H. L. Bullen" and was made by Fred Brophy of 152 Fulton Street.

Mr. Brophy was communicated with. He notified Bingham Brothers & Co., riflers, 406 Pearl Street. A. B. F. Reese of the firm went to the station and looked at the body. He said he wasn't sure that the dead man was "H. L. Bullen." He telephoned Mr. Bingham, the head of the firm, and the latter said he would go to the police station at once. He had not called up to a late hour last night.

TO EXTRADITE BROWNE.

Papers Prepared Yesterday—Lawyers Doubt Outcome in Silk Fraud Case.

W. Wickham Smith, the Special Attorney General in the Rosenthal silk fraud case, conferred yesterday with J. E. Hickson of the Montreal law firm of McMasten, Hickson & Campbell, with reference to the case of former Examiner Browne, who was arrested in Montreal on Saturday, and who will have a hearing on Friday. Mr. Smith said that the Canadian lawyers engaged by the Government were the same that had accomplished the return to this country of Gaynor and Greene, and that no doubt was felt that Browne would soon be brought here. Extradition papers were prepared yesterday.

Prominent attorneys said that they could not agree with the Government prosecutors that Browne was a proper subject for extradition. This is the first time that the United States has called on Canada to return a fugitive customs officer to this country. Browne, who was under $12,500 bail, failed to appear before Judge Thomas for sentence in the silk fraud cases.

PROBE WEST SIDE THEFTS.

Residents Complain to Bingham—Inspectors May Face Charges.

At the monthly meeting of the West End Association at the Hotel St. Andrew last night John C. Coleman reported that a committee had visited Police Commissioner Bingham and that an investigation of the many recent robberies would be made. The Commissioner promised them that charges would be preferred against the Inspectors if things did not change for the better. The association agreed to support him in such charges.

Several members of the society stated that the Street Cleaning Department had been remiss in its work in the district, that débris of all kinds is allowed to lie in the streets and be blown about.

Warren C. Crane said that he had asked President Orr of the Rapid Transit Commission for better facilities at the Seventy-second Street Subway Station, where the south entrance has been closed and the force of attendants reduced. Mr. Crane recommended that, if the station was not properly operated within a month, the society bring the matter before the Legislature.

The project to acquire land for a park near Grant's Tomb was indorsed, as was Senator Saxe's bill for the removal of the tracks on Eleventh Avenue. The association voted to send a special committee to Albany on Feb. 20 to attend the public hearing on the bill.

ASBURY PARK HOTELS BURNED

One Family Had to Flee in a Hurry—Loss May Be $50,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Feb. 5.—An early morning fire, which threatened the entire lower portion of the hotel district, destroyed the new Hotel Doll on Cookman Avenue, the Hotel Astoria and the Arcade, besides damaging the the three-story frame building occupied by Daniel Gates as a chop house. The family of Mr. Gates occupied the upper floors of the building, and had a narrow escape from death so rapidly did the flames spread.

The loss may amount to over $50,000, the principal sufferers being: Raymond Hawley, owner of the Hotel Astoria and the Arcade, $20,000; Jacob Doll, owner of the Hotel Doll, $12,000; William Brumaker, of Trenton, owner of Gates's Chop House and an adjoining building, $15,000. The fire is supposed to have originated from an overheated stove in the Hotel Doll.

MOODY AIDS PROSECUTOR.

Advises District Attorney on Examination of Packers' Trial Witness.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—The only witness at the packers' conspiracy trial to-day was C. M. McFarlane, office manager for Morris & Co. His evidence related to the immunity promise and the manner in which information was given to the agents of the Government in his office. Attorney General Moody was an interested listener and frequently whispered suggestions to District Attorney Morrison. The cross-examination was sharp.

Just before adjournment the District Attorney made the direct assertion that the witness was not telling the truth and brought on a warm legal argument. The questions regarding Oppenheimer & Co. finally were ruled out by the court.

New Steamship Record to Bermuda.

Cook's Tourist Agency in this city received a cable message saying that the new steamship Bermudian of the Quebec Steamship Company, which sailed from New York last Saturday, arrived in Bermuda early yesterday morning, having made the passage from Sandy Hook in forty hours, the fastest trip on record.

HOT BISCUIT and cakes made with Royal Baking Powder are anti-dyspeptic. You can eat them with impunity.

MURPHY WISHED JEROME ON TICKET, HE DECLARES

Declines to Say Whether the Mayor Vetoed Plan.

AND McCLELLAN WON'T TELL

Friends of Tammany's Leader Say One Argument Against His Retention in Power Is Answered.

Charles F. Murphy came out openly yesterday and declared that he had been for the nomination of William Travers Jerome for District Attorney last Fall at the time the final conference with Mayor McClellan was held at J. Sergeant Cram's house just prior to the assembling of the County Convention at Tammany Hall. Mr. Murphy declined to say anything about the statement made by his friends that Mayor McClellan had opposed the nomniation of Jerome, and that it was the McClellan influence which caused his name to be left off the Tammany ticket.

At the City Hall Mayor McClellan was urged to give his version of the affair, but he repeatedly declined, even when told that Mr. Murphy had proclaimed himself as the man who wanted Jerome nominated, although he "had no love for him personally."

"I decline to say anything," was the reply of the Mayor to the many questions put to him in different ways with the hope of drawing him out on the subject. He stuck to his reply, even when a reporter told him the Murphy contingent were saying that the rejection of Jerome could no longer be used, now that the truth was known, as an argument to show that Murphy should be deposed from the leadership of the organization.

"Will you release Mr. Murphy from any obligation of confidence so that he may tell what happened at the conference at Mr. Cram's house?" was also asked of the Mayor. "Mr. Murphy says he will tell all about it if you will give permission."

"I decline to discuss the matter in any form whatever," said the Mayor.

Leader Murphy, who was at Tammany Hall much of yesterday, refused to say anything about what the Mayor's attitude had been at the conference. He declared, however, that he had been flat-footed for Jerome. Mr. Murphy also said that the rejection of Mr. Jerome was not decided on until 6 o'clock on the evening of the convention, and that he, Mayor McClellan, J. Sergeant Cram, and De Lancey Nicoll were present at the conference.

"It was a private conference, and I cannot go into the details of it," said Mr. Murphy. "As long as the Mayor declines to agree to make the conversation public I cannot tell what happened without breaking faith. If the Mayor will release me I will tell everything that happened."

"Well, is it a fact that you favored the nomination of Jerome?"

"It is," replied Mr. Murphy. "I wanted to see him nominated for District Attorney. I was not for him at the beginning of the campaign, and I had no love for him personally, neither had I any fear of him. However, at the time of the County Convention I thought it would be a wise move politically to have him on the ticket. I stood by that position at the conference."

"Was it true that Mayor McClellan opposed him, and did so because he feared Mr. Jerome would overshadow him in the race, and therefore loom up as a likely candidate for Governor?"

"I will not answer that," said Mr. Murphy. "I can only say what my own position was. If the Mayor wants to tell what his position was he either can do so himself or give me permission to tell what happened."

District Attorney Jerome declined to make any comment on the controversy yesterday when the matter was called to his attention.

FIRE IN J. R. BUSK'S HOUSE.

Paintings and Mahogany Worth Several Thousand Dollars Are Ruined.

Oil paintings and mahogany furniture valued at several thousand dollars were ruined by fire in the drawing room of the brownstone dwelling at 31 West Forty-ninth Street yesterday afternoon. The house is occupied by James R. Busk of Busk & Jevons, commission merchants, who rents it furnished from Joseph R. Gibson, whose place of business is at 260 Broadway.

The fire started when a lace window curtain came in contact with a gas jet. It was discovered by the butler, who tried to extinguish the flames with a pail of water. The blaze got the better of him, however, and quickly spread. The firemen made a short job of it, but the flames had gained such headway before they arrived that all of the furnishings of the room were destroyed.

Mrs. May H. Busk, Mr. Busk's mother, was the only member of the family in the house at the time the fire started.

ACCIDENT KILLED BOXER.

Jury So Finds and Frees Lad Who Struck Blow That Killed Him.

Coroner Acritelli held an inquest yesterday into the death of Nathan Rosenberg, the young boxer who died as the result of a blow given him by Leo Sess in a boxing bout at the McFadden Athletic Club at 130th Street and Third Avenue on Jan. 18.

The jury found that Rosenberg came to his death as the result of an accident. Sess was released from custody, together with John Hastings, the referee.

Leader Cowan Helps Sit on the Lid.

Aqueduct Commissioner John F. Cowan, who is also Tammany leader of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, appeared in the Harlem Court yesterday and prosecuted the proprietors of two alleged disorderly houses. George Pfeister, proprietor of the saloon at One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Lexington Avenue and his bartender, and "Jack" Hastings, owner of a saloon at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Second Avenue, and his three bartenders, were all held by Magistrate Whitman. Leader Cowan said he was helping Capt. Burns to clean up his precinct.

Broker Kirkner Sued for Divorce.

Mrs. Arleen Kirkner, who left her husband, Jacoo C. Kirkner, a year ago, and went back to the home of her father, John M. Crane, of 64 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, has begun suit for divorce in the Supreme Court. The couple were married in 1901. Kirkner is a broker with the firm of Ennis & Stoppani.

To Paint Roosevelt's Picture.

William Merritt Chase of this city has been commissioned to paint a portrait of President Roosevelt. The sittings will take place in Washington, and will begin in a few weeks.

He can't put aside the young men's suit sale.

Every mixture suit we have in the young men's sizes, 32 to 35 chest, has been marked down to $10.

Most all the blue and black cheviots in those sizes were included in the sale along with some 300 Summer serges.

A considerable majority on sale were from $18 to $25.

$10 now.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

For boys who are good at chasing the nimble dollar.

Every mixture suit we have in the boys' long trouser sizes, 29 to 31 chest (13, 14 and 15 years), has been marked down to $5.

Most all the blue and black cheviot suits were embraced in the reduction.

All these boys' long trouser suits were from $12 to $18.

$5 now.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
opposite	near	opposite
City Hall.	Union Square.	Greeley Square.

We Must Keep Busy.

As an inducement we offer the stocks of Tredwell, Schneider & Thomas and J. H. Miller & Co., finest imported woolens. Suit to order, $20. English Trousering, $5. Silk Vestings, $5. Overcoats, $25. This Fall and Winter's stock, including last Spring and Summer styles. These goods sold three and four times the price we ask. Inspection solicited.

Sale on second floor

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & Ninth Street.

COURT AT LAST DEFINES PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

Any Act with a View to Relieve, Heal, or Cure.

OPINION IS JUDGE GREEN'S

And Is Opposed to Justice Deuel's View—He Fixed Narrow Limits In Recent Ruling.

The County Medical Society has scored a point of the first importance, in the opinion of its counsel, Sturcke & Andrews, in obtaining from a court of record in this State a definition of what constitutes the practice of medicine. The definition was framed by Judge Joseph I. Green of the City Court, who said that he had searched the authorities of the State in vain to find one.

The definition formed part of Judge Green's charge to a jury in a case in which a woman, who had been discharged in Special Sessions, despite the County Medical Society's prosecution, for illegal practice of medicine, sought to recover $2,000 for malicious prosecution. She lost her case in the City Court on Jan. 8, and has until Thursday to file notice of appeal.

In defining the practice of medicine, Judge Green said:

"The court has examined the definitions which appear in the various dictionaries, both as to what is meant by the word 'medicine' and what is meant by the term 'practicing,' and having in mind the object of the statute, the court has undertaken to charge in this case what the court deems to be the practice of medicine within the meaning of the statutes and the meaning of the law of this State.

"The practice of medicine is the exercise or performance of any act, by or through the use of any thing or matter, or by things done, given, or applied, whether with or without the use of drugs or medicine, and whether with or without fee therefor, by a person holding himself or herself out as able to cure disease, with a view to relieve, heal, or cure, and having for its object the prevention, healing, remedying, cure, or alleviation of disease."

"The case is of great public interest," said Champe S. Andrews of the County Medical Society's counsel yesterday. "This case began four years ago, when the following advertisement appeared in the medical column of an evening newspaper:

"'Acute and chronic diseases cured. Madame Mee, 76 East 104th Street.'

"Our women agents were sent there and complained of various ills. Mme. Mee examined the agents, diagnosed their trouble as nervousness, which she said she could cure by massage. She administered massage treatments, manipulating the spine and surface of the body generally. She accepted a fee of $2 in each case, and on these facts we charged her with the unlawful practice of medicine. She was held by the committing Magistrate, but discharged in Special Sessions.

"She finally brought suit in the City Court for malicious prosecution. This is the first case of the kind we have had to defend in five years, despite the fact that we have prosecuted hundreds of cases."

Justice Joseph M. Deuel of Special Sessions last month wrote an opinion dissenting from that expressed by his two colleagues, and diametrically opposed to that of Judge Green. He declared that diagnosis and the regulation of the diet and finger-tip manipulation did not constitute practicing medicine. He did not, however, define its pratice.

Mutual Gas Company Examined.

The Mutual Gas Company was examined by the Gas Commission yesterday. Paul D. Cravath, counsel for the company, was on hand. When Attorney De Ford, for the complainants, asked for records of the last twenty years Mr. Cravath objected. He said he thought ten years back was far enough. Commissioner Shedden, acting Chairman, agreed with him and directed that the statements of the Mutual need apply only to the last ten years. The hearing will be continued to-day.

TRADE E.A.W. MARK

"St. Cloud."

A shirt of to-day.

—Colors—

Azure,——Helio,

Burnt Orange.

EARL & WILSON.

VINCENT says:

I am expecting new arrivals to want the space now occupied with the Paddock, Chesterfield and Tourist Overcoats.

If there ever was a good time to buy Overcoats it is now. There are Black, Oxford and fancy mixed Cheviot Paddock. Black, Oxford and some exclusive mixtures in Chesterfield Overcoats, all as follows:

$25	Overcoats,	$20
$30	"	24
$35	"	28
$45	"	36

Broadway 22d Street — Sixth Avenue 12th Street

WINTHROP SCHOOL HEAD.

President Tifft Withdraws, and Mayor's Brother-in-Law Is Elected.

Egerton L. Winthrop, brother-in-law of Mayor McClellan, was elected President of the Board of Education at its annual meeting yesterday. There was but one ballot, the votes being cast as follows: Mr. Winthrop, 31; Henry N. Tifft, 3. There were three blanks. John Greene of Brooklyn was elected Vice President. He received 32 votes; John Kelley, the retiring Vice President, got 6, and Richard B. Aldcrofft, Jr., 2.

"I deeply appreciate the honor conferred upon me, and thank you for your confidence," said Mr. Winthrop, after he had been escorted to the chair by Commissioners Adams and Wingate. "My best effort shall be given to the work of the schools and to the city. My judgments in all matters shall be impartial. I ask you all for your assistance and cooperation, for you all know without that no administration will be possible."

Mr. Winthrop's election is no surprise. From the moment his candidacy was announced last month he was regarded as the successful candidate. At that time, with extreme reluctance and at the request of his friends, Mr. Tifft, the retiring President, consented to be a candidate for re-election. It soon became apparent that Mr. Tifft would not be re-elected, and Commissioner Partridge, for Mr. Tifft, sent a letter to the Commissioners announcing Mr. Tifft's withdrawal and requesting that the election of Mr. Winthrop be made unanimous.

Mr. Winthrop was appointed to the board Dec. 5, 1904, to fill out an unexpired term. He was reappointed on Jan. 1, 1905, for five years. He first came into prominence through his connection with a special committee of five, appointed Feb. 6, 1905, to look into the statement that 70,000 school children were unfed. He was Chairman of that committee. He submitted on April 26, 1905, an exhaustive report, which showed that conditions had been greatly exaggerated.

Mr. Greene, the new Vice President, is the editor in chief of Bradstreet's, a member of the bar, and was at one time a professor at Columbia University. He was appointed to the Brooklyn Board of Education in 1898 by Mayor Van Wyck. He served until July 1, 1901. He was appointed to the present board in February, 1902, by Mayor Low. He was a candidate for the Vice Presidency last February, but was defeated by John Kelley by eight votes.

Mr. Winthrop presided over the regular business meeting of the board yesterday.

Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1906.

WINTER is here. Plenty of snow and cold waves are moving this way.

Storm Overcoats

Reduced To-day to . . . **$11.55**

GENERALLY those who have the "least" to say—*say the most.* The newspapers daily contain many elaborate statements which few people take the trouble to even read.

We could say a great deal about our

February Investments,

but instead we simply ask you to look at our windows to-day.

HOPE

BROADWAY — CORNER — CHAMBERS

Kennedy

12 CORTLANDT ST.

February Underwear Sale.

Save you a fourth on choice styles

Light weight wool, 98c., worth 1.50.

White Merino, 1.49.

Silk and wool, 1.98, worth 4.00.

New Shirts.

Abundant choice in the new styles.

Fancy Madras, 85c. to 1.10.

White dress, 69c., 98c., 1.49.

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

BASS' BARLEY WINE

at high-class druggists.

ROBT. BEATTY CO., 58 Varick St., N. Y.

CROSS Examining Optician (Optometrist,) Fee $1

20 East 23d Street

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL — TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.

THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Conductor Herr FELIX WEINGARTNER

Program: Mendelssohn Overture, "Fingal's Cave"; Liszt, Concerto in E flat for Piano and Orchestra; Wagner, Siegfried Idyl; An Overture to Goethe's Faust; Beethoven, Symphony No. 5 (C minor). Soloist, Rudolph Ganz Mr.

Two Extra Concerts

Sunday Afternoon, Feb'y 11, at 3.
Tuesday Evening, Feb'y 13, at 8:15.

CONDUCTOR, HERR FELIX WEINGARTNER

Soloist, Miss MARIE HALL Violin.

(HIS LAST APPEARANCE.)

Programme: MOZART, Symphony (Jupiter) in C; BRUCH, Concerto for Violin with Orchestra (G minor); JOSEPH SUK, Scherzo (new; first time); BRAHMS, Symphony No. 2 (in D).

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

Wed. Ev., Feb. 7, at 8—DON GIOVANNI. Nordica, Jomelli, and Sembrich; Scotti, Dippel, Journet, Muhlmann, Rossi. Cond., Franko.

Thurs. Ev., Feb. 8, at 8, Special Performance—LOHENGRIN. Rappold, Homer; Knote, Goritz, Blass, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.

Special Prices—$1, $1.50, $2.50, $3, $4.

Fri. Ev., Feb. 9, at 8—MARTA. Sembrich, Walker; Caruso, Plancon, Rossi. Cond., Vigna.

Sat. Aft., Feb. 10, at 1:30—MEISTERSINGER. Alten, Homer; Knote, Van Rooy, Goritz, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.

Sat. Ev., Feb. 10, pop. prices, at 8—FAUST. Jomelli, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Dippel, Journet, Scotti, Begue. Cond., Franko.

Special Performance "ZIGEUNER-BARON," Thurs. Ev., Feb. 15. Seats now on sale.

***WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PL. THEATRE. To-night & Wed. Evg., last times the great laughing success, "DER KILOMETERFRESSER."

Symphony Concerts FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

Frank Damrosch.....Director

4th Concert, Saturday, Feb. 10, at 2:30

Soloist, M. Charles GILIBERT

Tickets on sale at Office Musical Art Society, 1 W. 34th St.

BOSTON SYMPHONY QUARTET

MENDELSSOHN HALL, To-night, at 8:15, Susan Metcalfe assisting artist. Tickets at Luckhardt & Belder's, 10 E. 17th St., and at Mendelssohn Hall. $1.50 and $1.

CARNEGIE HALL.

PHILHARMONIC Society of New York.

Friday, Feb. 9, at 2:30; Saturday, Feb. 10, 8:15.

Cond'r, Dr. ERNST KUNWALD of Frankfort.

Soloist, Mme. KIRKBY-LUNN, Contralto.

Program: Overture, "Carneval Romain," Berlioz; Aria, Adriano; "Rienzi," Wagner; "Till Eulenspiegel," Richard Strauss; Songs by Hugo Wolf and Richard Strauss; Symphony, "Eroica," Beethoven. Box office open daily from 9 to 5.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, This Afternoon at 3. PIANO RECITAL MARIA VON UNSCHULD

Seats $1, $1.50 at box office and music stores.

Mendelssohn Hall, Sat. Eve., Feb. 10, at 8:30. SONG RECITAL Mme. FRIEDLANDER

Seats $2, $1.50, $1, at Hall and 10 E. 17th St.

THE GOTHAM EAST 125th St.

Mat. To-day—Bon Ton Burlesquers.

EDEN MUSEE — WORLD IN WAX. The Great Japs. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. HARRY BRAHAM, LEW LEEVER.

14th St. THEA. At 6th Av. Popular Prices. 4th Week of the Big Sensation, BEDFORD'S HOPE.

JOE WEBER'S Music Hall. Twiddle-Twaddle

Evenings at 8:10. Only Matinee Saturday.

YORKVILLE 86th, nr. Lex. Av. MAT. TO-DAY. WM. J. KELLY. By Right of Sword

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Extra Matinee Monday, Feb. 12th. Maude Adams in J. M. Barrie's PETER PAN

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Extra Matinee Monday, Feb. 12th. ETHEL BARRYMORE in J. M. Barrie's play, ALICE-SIT-BY-THE-FIRE.

TO-DAY AT 2:15 THE FAMOUS RUSSIAN PLAYERS in "THE TSAR FEODOR." Benefit for the Convalescent Home for Babies, Sea Cliff, L. I.

Knickerbocker B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Sat. only, 2:15. FRITZI SCHEFF in M'LLE MODISTE

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Geo. V. Hobart's Musical Satiretta COMING THRO' THE RYE. Feb. 12, G. M. Cohan in Geo. Washington, Jr.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LAST WEEK. Robert Loraine in Bernard Shaw's MAN AND SUPERMAN. Feb. 12—OTIS SKINNER in "The Duel."

SAVOY Theatre, B'way & 34th St. Ev. 8:15. Matinees Thurs. & Saturday, 2:15. LAST WEEK. JAMES K. HACKETT in THE WALLS OF JERICHO," MARY MANNERING Next Monday, the English Farce, "MR. HOPKINSON."

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Feb. 12, 2:15. THE LION AND THE MOUSE. SEATS TO APRIL 1st NOW READY.

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. ELLIS JEFFREYS in Alfred Sutro's Comedy, The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42 St. West of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER Present FAY TEMPLETON in Geo. M. Cohan's 45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY. Xtra Mts. Lincoln's & Wash'ton's Birthdays.

BROADWAY Thea. B'way & 41 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. WED. & Sat., 2:15. ELSIE JANIS IN THE VANDERBILT CUP with Barney Oldfield's automobile race effect. Spec'l Mats. Lincoln's & Wash'ton B'days.

LIBERTY THEATRE, 42 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat. 2:15. GEORGE H. BRENNAN presents THE CLANSMAN by THOMAS DIXON, Jr. EXTRA MAT. LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.

NEW YORK Theatre, B'way & 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Prices 25, 50, 75c. & $1. Pop. Mat. Wed., 25, 50, 75. Reg. Mat. Sat. THE ROGERS BROS. IN IRELAND. Xtra Mts. Lincoln & Wash'ton's Birthdays.

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. BEGINNING WITH A MATINEE NEXT MONDAY Seats Ready Thursday. W. H. THOMPSON In a New Comedy, Entitled THE BISHOP

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. $1 Mat. To-'w. The Comic Opera Success, MEXICANA. Extra $1 Matinee Lincoln's B'day, Feb'y 12.

CASINO B'way & 30th St. $1 Mat. Thurs. 111TH TIME TO-NIGHT. 8:15. The Earl and the Girl With Eddie Foy. Extra $1 Mat. Lincoln's B'day, Feb. 12.

FIELDS 42d St., W. of B'way. Mats. Wed., Sat. 50, 75, $1. LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN in JULIE BONBON. Mats. a Feb. 12.

PROCTOR'S SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE.

5TH St. B'way Av. 28th. Mats. 25, 50. "BONNIE BRIER BUSH." Amelia Bingham, Gerald Griffin, & All-Star Co. N'ts, 25, 50, 75, $1.

23D ST. Mats. Daily, 15, 25. ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE. The COTTRELLS, Edward's School Boys and Girls, Maggie Cline, Omar Singh, Ed Blondell & Co., others. Nights, 15, 25, 35, 50, 75.

125TH ST. Mats. Daily. ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE. "A FAIR EXCHANGE." Harlem's Own Stock Co. Mats. Daily, 25, 50. Nights, 15, 25, 35, 50.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LESLIE CARTER. DAVID BELASCO presents Mrs. as "DU BARRY." Mrs. Carter will give a Wed. Mat. This Week. POPULAR PRICES. Regular Sat. Mat., 2. Eve. 8. Special Matinee Lincoln's Birthday.

BELASCO Ev. 8. Mat. Sat. & Lincoln Day, 2. BLANCHE BATES in DAVID BELASCO presents By David Belasco. THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST.

BIJOU 465th Time in N. Y. To-night. Mat. Sat. & Feb. 12. Evs. 8:15. DAVID BELASCO presents, 3d year in N. Y. WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER.

Garrick 35th St. Ev. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. WM. H. REYNOLDS.....President. LAST WEEK AT THIS THEATRE The Little Gray Lady. Beginning Next Mon. Night, Garrick Theatre Co. will present GALLOPS. Seats Thurs. Cast includes Charles Richman, W. L. Abingdon, Wm. Ingersoll, Geo. Holland, Brandon Hurst, Hall McAllister, Wm. Hawtrey, Geo. Probst, Alfred Hudson, Grace Kimball, Grace Filkins, Frances Starr.

MAJESTIC Beginning Next Monday Mat. THE LITTLE GRAY LADY.

WEST END AL. H. WILSON "The German Gypsy" Mat. Wed. 15c. & 25c.

ARION MASQUERADE BALL. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9th, 1906. UNSURPASSED DECORATIONS. GRAND PARADE AUTOMOBILE FLOATS. BALLET OF THE FOUR SEASONS. METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE BALLET. Tickets and Boxes for sale now at Arion Hall, 59th St. and Park Av., and all principal hotels and theatre ticket agencies.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. Wed. 25c. 15, 25, 35, 50 & 75c. MORE TO BE PITIED THAN SCORNED.

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Extra Mat. Sat., 10 A. M. Master Gabriel, Buster Brown.

MURRAY HILL 42d St. & Lex. Av. Mat. To-day, 25c. 25, 35, 50,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; slowly rising temperature.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,546. * * * NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1906.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

COST OF NEW SUBWAYS $170,000,000---PARSONS

Ford Denies That the City Could Not Raise the Money.

FIGHT OVER TRANSIT BILL

Hinrichs Tells Legislative Committee Hearst Will Be Next Mayor If It Is Not Passed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The Senate Cities Committee this afternoon gave a hearing on the Elsberg Rapid Transit bill, at which William M. Ivins, ex-Senator John Ford, John De Witt Warner, and Frederic W. Hinrichs, who came here to advocate the bill, were pitted against George W. Wickersham and Joseph S. Auerbach, representing the Interborough Company, and William Barclay Parsons and A. B. Boardman, representing the Rapid Transit Commission in opposition.

Frederic W. Hinrichs declared that if the Elsberg bill failed of passage William R. Hearst would be the next Governor of the State.

John De Witt Warner declared that under an amendment to the Rapid Transit bill passed last year and drawn by Mr. Boardman, counsel for the Rapid Transit Commission, it would be possible for the Ryan-Belmont interests to obtain rapid transit franchises in the City of New York, in perpetuity.

Mr. Ivins offered an anti-merger amendment to the Elsberg bill which provided in brief that no contract for operating awarded under the Elsberg bill should be subject to assignment to any corporation, and no share or shares of the capital stock of any corporation which shall hereafter contract for the operation of any railroad constructed and equipped under the provisions of the Elsberg act shall be or become the property of any other corporation organized directly or indirectly for the purpose of owning or operating any railroad or already existing for such purpose or organized for the purpose of owning or holding the capital stock of such contracting corporations.

The amendment further provides that no contract for operation under the Elsberg bill shall be the basis of capitalization or recapitalization as the property of any other corporation.

Mr. Wickersham said the Elsberg bill might properly be characterized as a bill to prevent any immediate relief from existing rapid transit conditions in New York. The bill, curiously enough, was not intended to furnish legislative relief from a scheme of operation which had been found to be ineffective, but proposed to repeal a scheme of law which has worked successfully.

William Barclay Parsons, who was the chief engineer for the present Subway, said his experience in the building of the Subway convinced him that the success which attended its construction had depended upon these very features of the present rapid transit act which would be destroyed by the Elsberg bill. If new subways were to be constructed, the cost would be 50 per cent. greater than the cost of the present Subway. He estimated that it would cost $85,000,000 to construct a subway on the west side of the city from the Battery to the Bronx, and a similar amount to construct a subway of equal length on the east side.

A. B. Boardman said that it was out of the question to talk about the city constructing new subways with its own money for the reason that the city could only raise $80,000,000 without exceeding the debt limit, and most of the money which the city was capable of raising was already mortgaged for new schools and other municipal improvements.

Ex-Senator Ford said there was nothing in the talk of lack of funds. The city was now able to raise $80,000,000. Controller Metz had stated that $40,000,000 of that would be available for rapid transit. It would take not less than five years to build the new subways. The expense could be extended over that period, and there would be no difficulty on that score.

Mr. Ivins said he had never before seen equaled such "Jesuitism of capital and casuistry of self-satisfaction" as was displayed in the arguments of the opponents of the bill. He thought there ought to be legislative investigation of rapid transit conditions in New York City with the idea of framing an entirely new law to take the place of the present rapid transit act.

"Why were not pipe lines provided for in the present act?" he asked. "Was it because we might have competition with the gas companies?"

The hearing was closed by Mr. Auerbach, who said in part:

"The private capital which is aimed at is not entitled to your opposition, but to your support and protection.

"The City of New York is to-day in receipt of the interest on every dollar which it has expended for its Subway. It shortly will be in receipt of a sinking fund which, before the present lease has terminated, will vastly exceed the original cost. On its side it has had an abundant return.

"On the other hand it induced people, practically with implied promises of a still further extension, to enter upon a venture in which they imperiled fortune and prestige in an untried experiment to carry out a system of municipal work which up to that time had languished."

TO INVESTIGATE KILBURN.

Senate Committee Calls on Governor for Information.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—In secret session this afternoon the Senate Finance Committee adopted a resolution calling upon Gov. Higgins to furnish the committee with whatever information he has in his possession bearing upon the alleged misconduct in office of Superintendent of Banks Frederick D. Kilburn.

Senator Marks appeared before the committee in favor of his resolution providing for a general investigation of the graft in connection with the administration of State departments.

By a strictly party vote, the Assembly Judiciary Committee this afternoon decided not to report the concurrent resolution introduced by Assemblyman Tompkins of New York, providing that the State Superintendent of Insurance, the State Superintendent of Banks, and the Railroad Commissioners should be elected by the people.

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SEABOARD FLORIDA LTD. QUICKEST Florida train. Electric lighted. All Pullmans. Lvs. New York daily, 12:25 noon. The shortest route to Pinehurst, Camden, Tampa, and Florida. Office, 1,182 Broadway.—Adv.

Pure food laws are good. The purity of Burnett's Vanilla has never been questioned.—Adv.

POLICE GET RELIEF FUND.

Said to Have Lion's Share of Money Raised for Russian Victims.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 6.—The police have obtained the lion's share of the relief fund collected for the sufferers in the recent uprising.

A son of Deputy Rector Berhadsky of Moscow University has been arrested for giving food to starving workmen.

The newspapers announce that the Government has decided to abolish the restrictions governing the entrance of Jews to the universities, but there is no official confirmation of this report.

The restrictions on the residence of Jews in Moscow are again being applied with the greatest severity. Many have been expelled.

Strikes have recommenced at Ivanovo-Voznesensk. The workmen demand payment for the period of the December strike.

The foregoing dispatch was shown to Oscar S. Straus last night. He said:

"There cannot be any truth in that if the cablegram refers to the great relief fund collected in this country and Europe. The money is handled by Lord Rothschild and Sir Samuel Montagu in London, and is transmitted by them to Baron Gunsburg in St. Petersburg. Baron Gunsburg has committees in all the main centres of distribution. The committees are composed of reliable Jews, and no one else could get the money for distribution. It could not be used in any other manner than that for which it was intended.

"It is possible that the telegram refers to some lesser fund."

Cyrus L. Sulzberger, who superintended the collection of the American fund for the relief of the victims of the massacres in Russia, said last night that he did not credit the report that the police had obtained any part of the fund.

"Further than what has already been printed, I know nothing about the means of distributing the money," said Mr. Sulzberger, "but I doubt very much the truth of this latest allegation."

Over $3,000,000 was raised for the relief of the victims of the Russian outbreak. Of this sum the American National Relief Commission, of which Jacob H. Schiff is Treasurer, collected more than $1,200,000.

The American fund was started on Nov. 7, and in eighteen days the amount originally asked for, $1,000,000, was collected.

PETTUS ALARMS THE SENATE.

Faints While Hale Is Attacking His Army Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Senator Hale to-day insisted on his opposition to the bills giving rank to dental surgeons in the army and increasing the scope of the army medical service. Yesterday the venerable Senator Pettus of Alabama with some difficulty had persuaded Senator Allison to withdraw his objection to the unanimous consent for the consideration and passage of the two measures. Senator Pettus in a feeble voice said they were good bills; they had been under consideration in some form for nine years, and were favorably recommended by the Military Affairs Committee.

Senator Pettus seldom asks a favor of his fellow-Senators that it it is not granted. He takes the legislation he is interested in very seriously, and is deeply grieved if it fails of passage. To-day Senator Hale, who has been ill three weeks, appeared in his seat and promptly asked unanimous consent that the two bills be reconsidered so that he could object. The Senators were evidently reluctant to allow this to be done, but the Maine Senator had his way.

Just then word was passed around that Senator Pettus had fainted away in the Democratic cloak room and was seriously ill. Senator Gallinger, who is a physician, hurried to render aid. Just then Senator Pettus appeared in the chamber trembling and pale and reassured the alarmed Senators. He had aroused himself with a resolute effort when he heard his bills were being attacked and tried to go to their rescue.

Senator Hale was quick to say to him that he had no desire to distress him, and Senator Pettus took his seat. He sat with his head bowed in his hands for a few moments and then withdrew from the Senate for the day. He is 84 years old, and now and then suffers attacks of prostration, but for the most part enjoys excellent health. He attributes his strength to a liberal use of tobacco and a lively interest in occasional social games of chance.

MINERS DEPOSE DOLAN.

Bellingham Also Asked to Resign—Both Refuse.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 6.—President Patrick Dolan of District No. 5, United Mine Workers, and Vice President Uriah Bellingham were to-day ordered by the District Convention to resign. Both refused and President John Mitchell and Vice President Thomas Lewis have been appealed to by the convention, and are expected to arrive here to-morrow to take charge of the fight against these officials.

The statement was made to the convention that the National Board of the Mine Workers has refused to indorse the strike. This action was taken at Indianapolis before the members of the board left that city last Saturday. Dolan says this is a black eye for Mitchell, who was forced into the position of demanding an advance in wages or a strike.

The first step in the matter of deposing Dolan and Bellingham was taken at the opening session of the convention to-day. A verbal resolution had been offered to the same end Monday, but Dolan, acting as Chairman of the meeting, refused to entertain it, stating that a resolution must be presented in writing and have the seal of the union attached. This morning the same resolution was presented in proper shape. It simply demanded the resignation of President Dolan and Vice President Bellingham because of their vote at the Indianapolis conference in defiance of instructions from the district convention. A second resolution requested the resignation of Secretary-Treasurer William Dodds, who was recently elected Clerk of Courts of Allegheny County, but who still retains his position in the miners' union.

Dodds at once announced that he would quit, but Dolan and Bellingham bluntly told the convention it had no right to oust them, and they would not resign. They were elected by a referendum vote of the miners of the Pittsburg district, and would only retire when a referendum vote of their constituents demanded it.

One delegate immediately jumped to his feet and moved that a message be sent to President John Mitchell and Vice President Lewis, asking them to come here and take charge of the fight. This was carried with a rush.

Dolan had made the statement yesterday that W. D. Ryan, the international Secretary, had told him that he did not believe the miners could get as good a scale this year as they had. A telegram was read from Ryan which stated that this "was a bare-faced lie."

CHAUFFEUR CHASE STIRS HOTEL LINCOLN GUESTS

At Its End Comes Tale of Stolen Mining Stock.

WORTH $50,000, SAYS MINER

Wife, Stock, and Chauffeur Disappeared the Same Day—Only the Stock Missing Now.

Frank Stanley, a chauffeur, of 106 West Sixty-first Street, vastly exceeding the speed limit afoot as he circled the Hotel Lincoln, at Broadway and Fifty-second Street, with G. F. Coleman, a mining man of Denver, behind him, created much excitement among the hotel patrons and hundreds of other persons who were in that neighborhood yesterday afternoon. Incidentally, the chase brought to light a tale of missing gold mine stock valued at $50,000 and an absent wife. The wife was found after the footrace, but the mining stock is still missing.

Coleman lives at the Hotel Breslin. He has been hunting for his wife and his mining stock for nearly a month. Simultaneously with the disappearance of his securities and his wife his chauffeur, Stanley, failed to report for duty at the garage where the Denver man kept his machine.

The loss of wife and mining securities was reported to the police, but Coleman did not let the matter rest entirely in their hands. He kept his eyes open as he went about town. Yesterday he dropped into the café of the Hotel Lincoln, and there was Stanley. The latter bolted, thinking, he says, that the Denver man would shoot. Stanley ran through Fifty-second Street to Eighth Avenue, turned up the avenue, ran through Fifty-third Street and past the Hotel Lincoln again. Coleman hard on his heels. In the first lap various spectators joined in the race.

Policeman Finnegan of the West Forty-seventh Street Station swung in on the second lap. Finnegan is a strategist. On the fourth lap he decided that only brainwork could bring the circling of the block to an end without one or more deaths from heart disease. He stopped, wheeled, and ran in the other direction. Ultimately he met Stanley and seized him.

Coleman, puffing mightily, accompanied the policeman and the chauffeur to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, where he charged Stanley with grand larceny, describing the stolen property as $50,000 worth of securities, negotiable, of the Cannon Ball Gold Mining Company of Goldfields, Nevada. He also lodged a complaint against his wife, Mabel Coleman, making the same charge against her. He said that he did not know where she was.

When Finnegan had recovered his breath he got a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. Coleman. He went to the address given by Stanley, and after a two hours' wait found the missing wife and brought her to the station. Mrs. Coleman said that she was 19 years old and a native of Philadelphia. She wore some costly jewels and gave the same address given by the chauffeur. She was locked up in a cell. A search of the two prisoners did not discover the mining securities.

Mrs. Coleman, her husband said, was formerly Mabel Zimmer. They were married in Chicago last November and lived here for a time in a boarding house. In the middle of January Coleman returned to his bride after an absence of about two weeks. He found her in their rooms just after she had written him a letter in which she declared she could not stand his neglect any longer.

He tried to smooth over the trouble then and asked her to go with him to dinner. She refused to go, and he went by himself. When he returned, he says, he found the rooms turned upside down and his wife and $50,000 in mining stocks gone. The next day the chauffeur failed to appear.

Coleman engaged George Robinson of 90 Nassau Street as his attorney, and he and the lawyer went to the West Side Court yesterday, where Magistrate Crane held Stanley in $5,000 bail, which he failed to give, for examination to-day. Mrs. Coleman was arrested too late to be arraigned. She will be taken to the same court to-day.

The mining man owns most of the stock in a company which is operating two shafts in an eighty-acre claim in the gold fields near the Schwab mines and the great Jumbo mine. He also owns other mines in Colorado and he estimates the value of his mining property at $4,000,000.

After being informed that his wife was locked up in a cell in the West Forty-seventh Street Station, Coleman put on his evening clothes and went to dinner with his lawyer and a friend in the Hotel Breslin. There he told a TIMES reporter of his troubles.

Coleman is a big, broad-shouldered Westerner. His cheek bones are high and his jaw is square.

"Had I come on Stanley when he was taking Mabel from me," he said, bringing his fist down on his knee, "I would have blown him so high out of his red automobile that he never would have lit this side of Hades.

"It is hard to think of her as sleeping on a hard board in a cell, but I've been sleeping on a harder board ever since that man Stanley showed up, and all my money couldn't make me comfortable.

"I wouldn't have minded being hanged for killing him here in New York, but when I saw him in the café this afternoon I didn't have a gun with me. He thought I did, however, and he ran like a coyote with a transcontinental express tramping on its tail.

"That cigarette holder was getting ready to hike out for the West. He had his grip there in the Hotel Lincoln, and he was going to let Mabel stay behind and face the consequences. That is the kind of a man he is. That is why he ran me around that block so many times. I believe he has hypothecated the $50,000 worth of stock. It was all indorsed, as I had just sold it and was about to deliver it to the purchaser. I found the empty envelope in my trunk.

"It ain't the $50,000 I mind, but I'm going to send that man Stanley to the penitentiary if I can, and, although I have loved Mabel mighty well, if I find she helped steal that money she goes, too, if I can hire enough lawyers to send her there. We've been married only a short time, but I guess I made a mistake."

Coleman looked glum as he added, after a pause: "I ought never to have taken her out of the West."

The mine owner will be in the West Side Court this morning to prosecute the pair.

THE SOUTHERN'S PALM LIMITED. Lv. New York 12:55 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for St. Augustine, Aiken, and Augusta. Direct N. Y. Offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

COURT BUILDING SAGS.

Subway Pumps Took the Water Out of Its Pile Foundation.

It has long been known that the solid appearance of the Criminal Courts Building is somewhat deceptive. Rumors have been heard even that it was about to fall down. Although the actual situation is not quite as bad as that, it was learned yesterday from the Superintendent of Public Buildings, William H. Walker, that it is bad enough, and that he will have to ask the Board of Estimate for a substantial sum, perhaps $100,000, to make repairs that will insure the permanent safety of the structure.

All the trouble seems to have originated in the digging of the Subway, which necessitated the draining of that particular spot. Where the court building stands was once Collect Pond, and the ground is still swampy. The court building was therefore reared on piles. About a year ago Supt. Walker learned that many cracks were appearing in the walls and elsewhere within the buildings. The fact that a room repaired one month got into as bad shape a month later put him on the track of the real trouble. He found that the whole inner part of the building, the foundation of which is separate from that on which the outer walls rest, had settled a fraction of an inch. It was little when expressed in figures, but it meant a good deal. Mr. Walker had the most seriously affected parts of the building shored up.

"You know," said Mr. Walker yesterday, "they worked on the Subway in Elm Street more than three years. During all that time they had powerful pumps going to keep the water out. The water about the piles on which the building rests was drawn out, and the piles shrunk. The building settled. Now that the Subway is completed, the water is back in its proper place. The piles have ceased shrinking, but they will not swell to their former size. Now the time has come to make the needed repairs."

KAISER BACKING DOWN?

Some German Demands in Regard to Morocco Have Been Abandoned.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—It is not alone the somewhat altered tone of the German newspapers respecting the Conference on Moroccan Reforms which leads to the conclusion that the situation is a trifle better. Private information from Algeciras would seem to account for this change of attitude on the part of Prince Bülow's press.

Conversations behind the scenes have been going on, with a result more or less satisfactory. It is not so much that a definite issue to the thorny problems has been found, but that certain impossible demands which it was intended to put forward have been abandoned.

I heard a week ago on good authority that the German Emperor was resolved that the conference should not culminate in an acute Franco-German crisis. Better advised than in April last, the Kaiser is believed by some people to be inclined to let things take their course, that is, to leave diplomacy to accomplish its task unhindered and allow the conference to come to an agreement if it can.

ALGECIRAS, Feb. 6.—When France indicated a desire to control Morocco's police Germany objected on the ground that it would permit France to obtain complete political mastery of the country. France has now sought to meet this objection by suggesting certain guarantees limiting the scope of the police in such a way as to guard against their use as an instrument for laying hands on Morocco.

Germany, however, doubts the sincerity of any guarantees, and continues to resist French control of the police as contrary to the spirit of the open door, the German conception of the open door being that it should be a safeguard against exclusive political as well as commercial advantages.

The Moors have taken a hand in trying to find a Franco-German compromise. They have formulated a project, consisting of ten articles, giving the Sultan control of the police, thus entirely eliminating foreign control. The French regard the project as preposterous, declaring that it would result in Morocco being delivered over to anarchy for all time.

The French rather suspect that the Germans are behind the Moors' project.

HER PISTOL SCARED HIM.

Apartment House Sneak Thief Driven Off by Woman.

Mrs. May Hamilton was reading in her dining room, on the top floor of the apartment house at 115 West 137th Street, yesterday afternoon, when her big black cat Billy began to perform some antics of the watchdog variety. Looking up, she saw a tall man wearing a blue jumper standing in the hall.

"What do you want?" asked Mrs. Hamilton.

"I'm the carpet man," replied the intruder.

"No one wants a carpet man here, and you'd better get out," said Mrs. Hamilton.

The stranger started toward her, and Mrs. Hamilton backed to a china closet and pulled out a revolver.

"I'm not afraid to shoot," she warned the man as she leveled the weapon at him.

"Oh, well," he grumbled, "there's no use arguing against a gun. I'll git."

As soon as the man vanished Mrs. Hamilton went down stairs to look for the janitor. The man had got away. The janitor said, however, that an hour earlier a strange man had been discovered in the apartment of a Mrs. Williams, immediately under the Hamilton apartment. Mrs. Williams came home from shopping and found a man wearing a blue jumper under the bed. She ran and told the janitor, who summoned three firemen. The man had disappeared when they searched the flat.

Capt. Waldo to Lead Tammany March.

Rhinelander Waldo, Gen. Bingham's First Deputy Police Commissioner, will make his début in Tammany social circles to-night. He will lead the grand march at the ball of the Osceola Club, of the Twenty-ninth ("Silk Stocking") Assembly District, of which Thomas E. Rush is the leader. James W. Gerard, Jr., Harry Payne Whitney, Francis Key Pendleton, Cornelius Slidell Pinkney, Isaac Bell Brennan, and Montgomery Hare will occupy boxes for the occasion. All are members of the club and of the Tammany General Committee for the district.

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS. "N. Y. & Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M.; "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:25 A. M., via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line. 1,161 B'way, N. Y.—Adv.

1,400 LETTERS OF ADVICE TO A NEW CONGRESSMAN

Calder of Brooklyn Asks Counsel of His Constituents, and Gets It.

STAND BY THE PRESIDENT

And Vote for the Railroad Rate Bill, They Urge Unanimously—Positive Views on Everything.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—By a novel method Representative Calder of Brooklyn has demonstrated two things: First, that it is possible for a Congressman to find out what the people in his district are thinking about, and second, that people even in the so-called provincial City of New York do take an interest in other than local matters.

Calder is serving his first term. He came here two months ago as the successor of the celebrated Baker, who would not take a pass. When he got here he met the usual disheartening experiences of a new Congressman, the usual discovery that it is extremely difficult for the best-intentioned of Representatives to find out what to do and how to do it.

He was not disheartened. He decided that the quickest way to find out what to do was to send a letter to 40,000 of his constituents telling them, in frank fashion, that he wanted to serve them as best he could, that he wanted them to help him with suggestions.

In eight days he has received 1,400 answers, and he says the letters have been the greatest assistance to him. Despite the fact that his letter contained this sentence, "If I can be of service to you in my capacity as your Representative, please consider me at your command at any time," hardly any of the replies contain requests for jobs.

The Statehood bill is a matter of no immediate concern to the Borough of Brooklyn, yet Calder has received a very large number of letters urging him warmly to vote one way or the other on that measure. The sentiment thus shown is evenly divided.

The largest number of letters received on any one subject have been on the railroad rate measure. These are unanimous in urging Calder to vote for the bill. The publication in newspapers of reports that Congress is likely to oppose the President has evidently had an effect in Brooklyn, for Calder is urged to stand by the President, and Senators and Representatives who are supposed to be against him are denounced. No letters opposing the rate bill have been received.

Over thirty of the replies were on the subject of the Philippine Tariff bill, a measure not supposed to be vital in the Sixth District, and the majority of these urge support of the bill.

Only one letter has been received on the subject of general tariff revision, but some others advocate changes in specific schedules. There are about a dozen advocating the reduction of Southern representation in consequence of the suppression of the negro vote. There was just one on currency reform.

Many letters asked for various kinds of information and for vast numbers of public documents, and these have kept Calder busy, and have also opened his eyes to Governmental methods.

"It is astonishing," he said to-day, "to see the dispatch with which the Government handles these requests. The result of these letters has been to give me information on that subject that has astonished me. The way that these departments can give you any sort of information you want is simply amazing.

"The experiment has impressed me thoroughly with the idea that the people of my district are reading the newspapers with microscopes and keeping thoroughly posted on the topics of the day."

ANTI-MERGER BILL HEARING.

Admission That It Is Aimed Solely at Ryan-Belmont Deal.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—There was a preliminary hearing before the Assembly Judiciary Committee this afternoon on the Shanahan Anti-Merger bill. Those favoring the bill were its author, ex-State Senator John Ford, and E. B. Whitney, representing the Rapid Transit Reform Association. Those who spoke in opposition were W. P. Rudd, representing the New York Central interests; Porter Norton, representing the Buffalo Street Railway Company, and ex-Assemblyman Edward H. Fallows, who said he represented no one in particular.

Mr. Ford asserted that the Shanahan bill restored the law as it was before 1892. It would prevent the overlopping of corporate interests by which the shareholders and the public were fooled while the public was called upon to pay dividends upon millions of watered stock. This was done by poorer service and increased fares. It would put an end to holding companies. He assured the committee that if the bill were passed the Ryan-Belmont interests would not be able to acquire the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Corporation.

Mr. Whitney declared that all the advocates of the Shanahan bill cared for was to hit the Ryan-Belmont merger. If the bill was passed quickly that merger could be prevented because the majority of the stock of the needed corporations had not yet been acquired.

If that did not avail he would have the Legislature pass a statute dissolving the Interborough-Metropolitan Corporation, as was done in the case of the Broadway surface road in 1886.

Mr. Rudd said that if the Shanahan bill were passed the New York Central would be prohibited from acquiring the stock of the West Shore or of any other property, even if its object were to build up the property and serve the public better.

It was admitted, practically, that the Shanahan bill, if enacted into law, would interfere materially with the plans of the Vanderbilt-Andrews Syndicate in its proposed acquisition of trolley lines and power companies throughout the State.

McAdoo Back at Law Practice.

Ex-Police Commissioner McAdoo has returned to the practice of law. He announced yesterday that he had opened an office at 170 Broadway in conjunction with the firm of Battle & Marshall.

The Lake Shore Limited, a luxurious train between New York and Chicago by the New York Central Lines. Leaves New York 5:30 P. M., arrives Chicago at 4 next afternoon. Leaves Chicago 5:30 P. M., arrives New York 5:30 next afternoon.—Adv.

TRAMPING TO THE WEDDING.

New Orleans Young Woman Means to See Miss Roosevelt Married.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 6.—A young woman who says she is "beating" her way to Washington to attend the Longworth-Roosevelt wedding is in custody here. She says her name is Lottie Strickland, and her home is New Orleans. She accepted a challenge of other girls in New Orleans, she asserts, and got to Cincinnati by hiding in trains.

"I hid in sleepers," she said, "but the passengers helped me. I started from home with 10 cents. We thought that a working girl ought to be at the wedding, and I am sure if I get to see President Roosevelt and tell him what I want he will allow me to attend.

"I was employed in one of the biggest stores in New Orleans in the dressmaking department. I am all alone in the world."

LAWSON CALLS ON CUMMINS.

Invites Him to Serve on Committee for Insurance Reform.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 6.—Thomas W. Lawson of Boston called to-day on Gov. Albert B. Cummins and invited him to serve with four other reformers on a committee to which Mr. Lawson will turn over his New York Life and Mutual Life proxies, and which he asks to attend the coming annual meetings of these two companies for the purpose of electing honest and sound business men as Directors.

Mr. Lawson told Gov. Cummins that the other members of the committee would be Gov. Johnson of Minnesota, Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, Gov. Broward of Florida, and ex-Attorney General Monnett of Ohio. He said he had received a large number of proxies from policy holders, which, with others he expects to get if the committee plan succeeds, will give him control of both companies.

Gov. Cummins replied that he would consider the proposition, and after a conference with Gov. Johnson would make definite answer.

SAVED TWO BOY SKATERS.

Were Taken Unconscious from Coney Island Creek, but Revived.

Just after the school closed yesterday afternoon fifty children made a rush for Coney Island Creek, fastened on their skates, and were soon speeding over the ice. Soon there was a crack, and Gabriel Perry, 16 years old; Augustus Perry, 12 years old, his brother, and Albert D. Bushmann, Jr., son of a Coney Island brewer, fell into the water. All the other children shrieked, but did nothing.

Luke Boyle, a fisherman, heard the cries. He yelled to James Tustin, who happened to be near by, and the two went to the rescue. Augustus Perry and Bushmann were unconscious and just about to sink when the rescuers pulled them out. Gabriel Perry got out by himself. Boyle carried all three to his house at the foot of Third Street, Coney Island, and called Dr. John W. Pierce. Soon the boys were revived and taken home in cabs.

FOUR DEAD IN TRAIN WRECK.

One Passenger Train Runs Into Another Near Bridal Veil, Ore.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 6.—Four persons were killed and ten were more or less seriously injured to-day in a collision between two passenger trains on the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company's line near Bridal Veil, Oregon.

Passenger Train No. 5, known as the Pacific Express, from Chicago, ran into the rear of Passenger Train No. 3, known as the Spokane-Portland Special, which was standing on the main track with a disabled engine. The rear Pullman car of the Spokane-Portland Special was badly wrecked.

The Pacific Express was late, and was making up time. At Bridal Veil the engine of No. 3 broke down, and an effort was being made to repair the break. Brakemen were sent out with signals, but the heavy train could not be stopped in time, and it crashed into the rear car of Train No. 3.

BELMONT GETS INJUNCTION.

Stops Interference with Steinway Tunnel Work—It's a Test Suit.

Injunction proceedings were begun by the Belmont interests late yesterday to prevent the city from interfering with the progress of the work on the Steinway tunnel under East Forty-second Street and East River to Long Island City. The proceeding, papers in which were served on Corporation Counsel Delany, seek to restrain the Police and Fire Departments, and the latter's Bureau of Combustibles, from checking the 2,500 men at work there.

De Lancy Nicoll and George W. Wickersham appeared for the Interborough Rapid Transit interests owning the New York and Long Island Railroad, which is building the tunnel. The proceedings are along the lines laid down by the Corporation Counsel and the Belmont attorneys during their interviews of the last fortnight. They will test the validity of the franchise under which the company is building this tunnel under the old grants of the Boards of Aldermen of New York and Long Island City.

After the failure of the last Legislature to pass certain supplemental acts to improve these franchises the company last year went ahead with the tunnel work. It sunk shafts in Long Island City, in Manhattan, and on Man-o'-War's Rock, in the East River. Two serious accidents called attention to the important work going on. Appeals to the Mayor were made by the City Club, and in accordance with them Mayor McClellan ordered Borough President Ahearn and Fire Commissioner O'Brien to rescind all permits for the work until the validity of the company's rights could be passed upon by the courts. The injunction proceedings brought by the company are the result.

CHURCH AFIRE AT SERVICE.

Congregation of 75 Carries Out the Organ—Building Destroyed.

The Bethel African Methodist Church, a one-story frame structure at Bergen and Virginia Avenues, Jersey City, was destroyed by fire last night. A prayer meeting was being held and the Rev. Isaac Horsey, the pastor, was making the closing prayer when the fire started in a closet in a corner of the building.

There were about seventy-five persons at the meeting. They marched out in an orderly manner, four of them carrying the organ. No one was injured. The loss is about $1,500.

Arion Hall
Friday, Feb. 9th.
See amusement columns.—Adv.

A SCREEN BLAZES UP ON THE CASINO STAGE

But Down Comes the Asbestos Curtain, Out Goes the Fire.

PANIC AMONG CHORUS GIRLS

Few in the Audience Knew There Was Cause for Alarm—Stage Manager Drenched Flames.

A small fire, which might have reached serious proportions had it not been for the prompt and efficient work of the theatre staff, occurred on the stage of the Casino about 9:30 o'clock last evening, just after the curtain had rung down on the first act. Luckily most of the audience did not seem aware of it, and there was no semblance of a panic in the body of the theatre.

When the curtain comes down on the first act of "The Earl and the Girl" it quickly rises again and the entire company file past in front of a wood scene, supposedly on the way to a ball. The curtain rises again after this showing one of the electrical effects of the piece. A red screen is disclosed, in which are small apertures. In each aperture in the screen appears the head of a girl member of the company, surrounding Eddie Foy and Georgia Caine. "I Would Like to Marry You" is played by the orchestra and the chorus sings.

Last evening when the curtain lifted on this effect it suddenly dropped again after having risen only about ten feet. Some of the spectators in the first row just had time to see a bright light a little above the centre of the screen before the drop fell again. The flannel screen was afire.

It is supposed that a short circuit of the electric wires on the frame had burned through the insulation and set the surrounding material ablaze. Whatever it was, at the first tiny blaze of fire the curtain dropped, and there was a lively scramble on the stage to extinguish the blaze.

William De Grass, the stage manager, and William Armstrong, the assistant stage manager, seized a hose and turned it on the canton flannel frame. This, by the time the water reached it, was practically all ablaze. But the one stream sufficed to extinguish it, though had the flames spread the theatre firemen were already at the spigots of the stand pipes, ready to send a flood of water on the stage. Two men had their hands on the ropes whereby the skylights are opened to send the draught upward and the sprinklers are set at work. In the auditorium the ushers were ready at the exits. Every precaution was taken, but so quickly was the fire attacked that it was extinguished in a few seconds.

There was quite a panic among the chorus girls when the flames were seen. For this scene, the entire company is ranged on two slanting platforms immediately back of the red frame. When the flames shot up, the girls practically tumbled off in fright and hysterically rushed for their dressing rooms. Two or three ran out in the street in their stage clothing. One took shelter in a near-by cab.

The principals, however, held their ground pretty well. Eddie Foy, who was in the Iroquois Theatre fire in Chicago, kept his post, reassuring the other members of the company. He looked as if bathed in blood from head to foot as he stood amid the débris, for the red dye of the flannel began to run when the water touched it, and Mr. Foy got most of the color. Georgia Caine, Zelma Ralston, and Victor Morley also kept their places on the stage.

Fortunately, there is only one drop curtain at the Casino. This is the asbestos one. When it was lowered there was no cause of alarm, and the smoke was also kept on the stage by this protection. After some minutes had passed and the curtain still remained down some people in the audience began to suspect that something was wrong. Then a little smoke was seen issuing from behind an end of the curtain, but by this time the fire was completely extinguished. A few people left their seats, but they went back again.

The screen scene was cut out of course. The piece was resumed after about fifteen minutes with the ballroom scene. Fireman Wall said last night that had the fire gained fifteen seconds' more headway the entire scenic equipment would have been ruined.

CONVICT WINS $25,000.

Said to Have Been Successful in a World's Fair Guessing Contest.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 6.—The winner of the $25,000 prize for naming the attendance at the St. Louis Exposition, is said to be Frank Campbell, a convict in the Nebraska State Penitentiary, who has still about one year to serve.

Campbell was convicted of embezzlement. If he is adjudged the winner he will receive only $12,500 of the prize, as, fearing difficulty in obtaining the money while he was imprisoned, he agreed to pay a lawyer half the prize in case of success.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 6.—Prior to the opening of the World's Fair, E. G. Lewis, publisher of a magazine, advertised that $75,000 in cash prizes would be awarded to persons guessing correctly or nearest the number of paid admissions to the Exposition. There have been many claimants of the prizes, especially the grand prize of $25,000.

Suits have been filed, and the trust company which is holding the money was recently enjoined from paying any of it out until the suits have been settled.

RAILROADS WIN BIG SUIT.

Will Remain in Possession of $15,000,000 Water Front at Cleveland.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 6.—The suit of Cleveland to eject railroads from land on the city's lake front valued at $15,000,000 was decided against the city by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to-day, Justice Lurton reading the opinion.

The tract involved is that occupied by the railroad terminals, consisting of fifty-one acres, most of which had been made by the forces of nature since the railroads, in 1849, entered into a contract with the city for the lease of the lands.

$50 TO CALIFORNIA. Lehigh Valley R. R. On sale daily, February 14 to April 6. 355, 1,234 Broadway, N. Y.; 823 Fulton St., Brooklyn.—Adv.

Aplanatic invisible Bifocal Glasses, near and distant vision, at Spencer's, 12 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

GRAND JURY TO TAKE UP THE MUTUAL RESERVE CO.

Jerome May Act on the Settlement of the Wells Suit.

HAMILTON REPORT READY

The New York Life Trustees May Make the Result of the Investigation Public.

District Attorney Jerome's first insurance move will be made to-morrow. It was learned yesterday that the affairs of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company will be presented to the Grand Jury on that day, and witnesses have been summoned who will testify about some of the charges that have been made against President Frederick H. Burnham, Vice President Eldridge, and Treasurer George W. Harper.

One complaint that has been brought to the attention of the District Attorney has to do with the settlement of a suit that J. D. Wells, formerly Vice President of the company, brought against the three officials mentioned about three years ago. Mr. Wells got out of the Mutual Reserve in 1898, and some time afterward filed charges against the company with the State Superintendent of Insurance. Gov. Roosevelt was appealed to in the matter, and promised to see that the charges were investigated, but the investigation that was made by the department was of such a nature that ex-Supt. Payn, when he testified before the Armstrong Committee last Fall, failed to remember that any at all was made.

Subsequently, Messrs. Burnham and Eldridge had Mr. Wells arrested for criminal libel, but these proceedings were dropped. Then Mr. Wells brought suit, demanding damages for false arrest. In settlement of this, according to the testimony which Vice President Eldridge gave before the Armstrong Committee, $7,000 was paid to Wells out of the funds of the company. This payment he justified by saying that it was felt that the publicity attending the suit was injuring the company and that the settlement ended this injury. Some of the policy holders who have complained to District Attorney Jerome, however, think otherwise.

The Insurance Commissioners of Wisconsin, Kentucky, Tennessee, Minnesota, and Nebraska, who have just completed an examination of the New York Life, will soon undertake a searching investigation of the Mutual Life. The prime movers in this plan are Commissioners Host of Wisconsin and Pierce of Nebraska, who refused to allow some of their colleagues to bring in a mild report on the affairs of the New York Life and insisted on a report that is severe in its findings.

These Commissioners, it is learned, have decided that the Trustees of the Mutual Life have had long enough to do their own housecleaning. They also figure that, with Attorney General Mayer and the Mutual's board each waiting for the other to act, results cannot be had soon. The Commissioners believe the Mutual Life will submit to an examination, just as the New York Life did.

The Trustees of the New York Life will receive at a meeting to-morrow the report of their investigating committee on Andrew Hamilton. The investigating committee has the Hamilton statement to ex-President McCall and certain other data, received recently through the Paris office, as well as whatever has been gathered from the books of the company here. It is said that Chairman Fowler of the committee is in favor of making the report public and that a good many other Trustees are of a like mind, but that there is an element in the New York Life's board which believes in secrecy.

President Morton of the Equitable Life announced yesterday that the various examinations under which that company has been in the past year had cost it, all told, between $300,000 and $400,000. The savings to the Equitable have already exceeded this amount.

"It's been worth all it cost," was Mr. Morton's only comment.

STILL SILENT ABOUT JEROME.

Murphy's Sorry the Mayor Won't Let Him Tell All.

Charles F. Murphy has become one of the busiest politicians in town the last few days. He is holding daily meetings with Tammany district leaders at the Hall, Mr. Murphy, when interviewed there yesterday, was plainly restive under the declination of Mayor McClellan to talk about the charge that he and not Murphy, as at first supposed, was resopnsible for Tammany's turning down of Jerome for District Attorney last October.

"The Mayor has declined to say anything about the matter," said Mr. Murphy when asked about it, "and he has declined also to release me from the pledge of confidence, so I cannot tell what actually happened at Mr. Cram's house late on the afternoon before the convention that nominated Osborne. I will give the whole history of the affair if the Mayor will release me. In the meantime I can only say that I was for Jerome and wanted him nominated."

When inquiry was again made of Mayor McClellan he still had nothing to say.

"I am sorry the Mayor takes this stand," said Mr. Murphy later. "Tammany, however, will support the administration in every possible way and will help the Mayor give the people what they want."

The Mayor declined to make any comment on the dismissal of Charles J. Collins, one of Murphy's personal protégés, from his berth as Secretary to the Dock Department. Ex-Congressman Robert "No-Pass" Baker, a Hearst campaigner, has succeeded him. Tenement House Commissioner Butler denied the report that he had asked for the resignation of John Murphy, an Assistant Secretary in the department at $1,500. Young Murphy is a nephew of the Tammany leader.

FOR STREET CAR VESTIBULES.

Bill to Protect City Motormen—New Hospital Plan—Other Bills.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Among the bills introduced in the Senate and Assembly today were the following of interest to New York City:

FOWLER—Authorizing the City of Kingston to build a pipe line to New York City's reservoir.

BRENNAN—Compelling surface car corporations to vestibule cars four months of the year, a third of them to be so equipped before Dec. 1, 1907, and imposing a penalty of $25 per car for each day of non-compliance. This bill applies to Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond only.

BRENNAN—Compelling all electric railways in New York City to equip platforms with guard rails.

HACKETT—Providing for the erection of a new city hospital on the west side of Manhattan Borough, between Twentieth and Seventieth Streets, to be governed by the Trustees of Bellevue and allied hospitals.

WEDEMEYER—Making it a misdemeanor for persons or corporations other than lawyers or corporations legally chartered for such purpose to charge for legal service in searching a title. This bill also applies to elective or appointive officers, other than notaries. It is especially aimed at real estate agents.

STORY—Increasing salaries of New York Aldermen from $1,000 to $2,000 annually.

PALMER (of Kings)—Compelling Superintendent of Banks to report to Legislature all dormant savings banks accounts with name of bank where held.

Senator HILL—Providing for the issue of fifty-year bonds, under the terms of the constitutional amendment adopted in November, 1905. Also providing for the issue of $99,000,000 in bonds for barge canal purposes.

A MAINE SURVIVOR SUES.

Co-respondent, Who Employs Sailor's Wife, Gladly Opposes Divorce.

Supreme Court Justice Amend signed an order yesterday directing Joseph H. Kane to pay $12 a month alimony to his wife Katie pending the trial of an action Kane has brought against her for divorce. Kane was in the United States Navy, and was attached to the battleship Maine when she was blown up in Havana Harbor. Mrs. Kane is employed as housekeeper at the home of Alfred H. Legge, at 118 East Ninety-eighth Street.

The Kanes were married in February last year, and separated a few months later. Kane is now employed in the Appraisers' Stores, at $1,200 a year, and receives a pension of $20 a month for injuries he received when the Maine was blown up. Mrs. Kane has denied the charges made in her husband's complaint. Mr. Legge, who was named as co-respondent, has also put in an affidavit denying Kane's charges, and adding:

"I consider it not only a duty to myself but to this woman to appear and defend this action, even though she will be better free from such a man as this plaintiff."

Are you as fully informed about

The Orchestrelle

as you ought to be?

THE appearance in New York of Grieg, Moszkowski, Massenet or Saint-Saëns would be an event of national interest, and every music-lover in the city would feel in duty bound to make the most of so rare an opportunity, as thousands did during the recent visit of Humperdinck.

But do you realize that in the Orchestrelle, the home Orchestra, by means of perforated, annotated music rolls, all the great composers and the lesser ones, living and dead, with all their music, can be brought directly into your own home and put at your own disposal?

Would the arrival in this country of a single contemporary composer mean much to *you* in comparison with the possession of such a heritage of music?

You owe it as a duty to yourself, as a widening of your culture, your pleasure, to investigate the Orchestrelle fully and learn what it can do for you. This remarkable instrument can be a resource for recreation and inspiration such as you have probably never dreamed of.

Visit Aeolian Hall, whenever convenient, and have the Orchestrelle privately demonstrated for you. Hear Grieg's "Peer Gynt" suite played upon it with Grieg's own orchestration so plainly marked on the music rolls that you can follow it yourself—or one of Moszkowski's colorful orchestral suites—or the warm tone-sketches of Southern Europe by Massenet—or Saint-Saëns's "Danse Macabre," or some of the fairy music from "Hansel and Gretel."

The literature descriptive of the Orchestrelle is of wide musical interest. Every music-lover should read it, for this comprehensive instrument touches upon the most vital principles of musical thought, musical interpretation, musical progress.

A little pamphlet will be sent upon request containing an interview with Walter R. Spalding, Assistant Professor of Music at Harvard University, giving his analysis of the art of listening to music. It also puts him on record unmistakably respecting the artistic standing of instruments played by means of perforated music rolls. Ask by mail for the catalogue of Orchestrated music, which gives interesting sketches of a hundred compositions that everyone has heard in concert.

The Orchestrelle represents so new and significant an advance in music that it will not do to-day to be uninformed about it.

Orchestrelles cost from $600 to $3,500. They may be purchased on moderate monthly payments and enjoyed while the owner is paying for the instrument.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY
AEOLIAN HALL
362 Fifth Avenue, New York
Near 34th Street

'UNDERWRITER' SCHEME IS UNFOLDING FAST

Jewelers Say They Were Swindled with the Boston Bank's Paper.

PRISONER KNOWS GOSLIN

New Complainants Against the Imperial Trustee Crowd—Police Sure There Was a Big Swindle.

The Post Office authorities and the police are beginning to realize that with the arrest of the five promoters of the Imperial Trustee Company of Jersey City and the Hanover Bank of Boston on Monday, and that of William Leary, a young broker, yesterday, they are getting on the track of a new wrinkle in "high finance" and a well systematized and highly effective scheme which may have netted the originators hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The arrest of William Leary was a direct outcome of the announcement in the newspapers of the arrest of Foster Hooper, Vice President of the Hanover Bank in Boston, and has brought to light a new phase of the peculiar methods for getting money for which that institution was used as a vehicle. According to Inspector McLaughlin, head of the Detective Bureau, Leary has admitted to the police that Alfred R. Goslin, who variously has been known as the "Machiavelli of Finance" and "Old Moriarty of Wall Street," had a hand in the game. To a TIMES reporter, who found his way yesterday to Goslin's downtown retreat, Goslin denied indignantly, however, that he knew Leary or any of the promoters of the bank or the Imperial Trustee Company.

The Hanover Bank was acquired and reorganized by the Imperial Trustee Company promoters in June last year. It added tone to their operations and provided them with the reference and standing they found necessary to carry on their business. It developed through Leary's arrest that some of the bank's officials had induced complainants now appearing against Leary to part with merchandise and ready cash.

Jewelers Took the Paper.

William Leary, who is an athletic-looking young man of 30, said to be well connected, a college man, and football player, was arrested by Detective Sergeant McConville of the Detective Bureau at his office, 127 Fulton Street. He lives in good style at 658 Park Place, Brooklyn. The police declare that he has got from dealers in diamonds and jewelry in the Maiden Lane district stuff worth thousands of dollars by means of certificates of deposit in the Hanover Bank of Boston. The complainants against Leary declare that the certificates they received were worthless.

Five of the certificates, each for $1,000, were found on Leary when he was searched at Police Headquarters. Four other certificates for the same amount have been handed over to the detectives by persons who declare they have been swindled by Leary. The police declare that before they are through with the broker at least a dozen complainants will appear against him with similar charges, and that methods of the same nature have been used for a similar purpose by others for whom the detectives are now looking.

After Leary had been closely questioned at Police Headquarters by Inspector McLaughlin, he was taken to the Tombs Court, arraigned before Magistrate Walsh and held in $3,000 bail. His counsel offered as bondsman a builder in Astoria, L. I., who pledged a Gramercy Park house as surety for Leary's apperance in court. Assistant District Attorney Miner, who has charge of the bond department, decided, however, to avail himself of the statutory forty-eight hours to investigate the security, and, pending this, the broker was locked up in the Tombs.

When Leary was arraigned before Magistrate Walsh, three of the diamond dealers who accuse him of having swindled them appeared in court and told their stories. The complainant of record is Chester W. Smith of 127 Water Street, who swears that he has lost $975 by doing business with the prisoner.

Smith says that he became acquainted with Leary through a Bowery diamond dealer named Rabinowitz. Leary wanted to buy some diamonds for his wife, and after having selected $975 worth, tendered one of the $1,000 certificates of deposit in payment. All of these notes are dated Dec. 20, 1905, and are made payable by the bank within six months, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent.

The police say that the scheme has been in operation for about two months, and that unless it had been stopped it might have run right up to the day the certificates fall due, which would give the operators plenty of time to negotiate a sufficient number of them to make it worth their while, and then get away with the profits.

"All Right," the Bank Said.

Smith offered some difficulties when asked to accept the certificate in payment, and Leary invited him to luncheon at the Café Savarin, where he asked him to ring up the bank in Boston over the long-distance telephone and make inquiries. Smith says he talked to T. T. McNichol, the Cashier of the bank, whose name appears signed to the certificates, and that McNichol told him the paper was as good as the amount it had been issued for.

This was last week. After leaving Leary Smith's suspicions arose anew, and he went to his own bank, the American Exchange Bank, to deposit the certificate. The bank refused to give him any money on the paper. The same day Smith read of the arrest in Boston of Foster Hooper of the Hanover Bank of that city, and at once went to Police Headquarters to complain against Leary.

Other complainants had preceded him at the Detective Bureau. One of these was Louis D. Folkart, a diamond dealer of 14 John Street, who said he had been introduced to Leary by the son of a man who has been known to do considerable business on the curb in the stocks promoted by Alfred R. Goslin, the man of many arrests and few convictions. Folkart told Magistrate Walsh yesterday that to make sure that the certificate of deposit given him by Leary was good he wrote to the bank inclosing the paper, and that it came back stamped "Certified," accompanied by a letter from McNichol speaking of Leary in the highest terms. Folkart then accepted the certificate, giving Leary $300 cash and diamonds worth $600.

Thomas Kirkpatrick of 334 Fifth Avenue, another alleged victim, told of a similar experience. He first met Leary through a person known to him as "Col. Burgess." The police are looking for the "Colonel" in the hope that he may be able to throw some light on that particular transaction.

Leary denied the charge against him in court. He said that if there had been a swindle he had merely been used as a tool, and had no knowledge of the extent or purport of the operations. He is said to have told the police that all the diamonds obtained on the notes had been turned over to the mysterious "Col. Burgess," and by him converted into money. To the reporters Leary said:

"I've talked too much already. All I can say is that I am innocent and that there is collateral deposited to cover all the certificates of deposit I have disposed of."

More Accuse "Underwriters."

Post Office Inspector James T. Cortelyou, who, with Post Office Inspector Jacobs, has been investigating the affairs and business methods of the Imperial Trustee Company, for the last eighteen months, said that half a dozen complainants had come forward yesterday. They declared, he added, that they had been victimized in a manner similar to that which resulted in the loss of $4,000 to the Scranton, Factoryville, and Tunkhannock Railway Company, and lesser sums to other corporations named in the three indictments found against the alleged conspirators by the Federal Grand Jury.

Mr. Cortelyou said that doubtless many more indictments would follow. He declined to divulge the names of any of the additional complainants on the ground that they represented corporations of high standing, who had asked that the names of the concerns be kept secret until the examination occurs, when they are willing to appear as witnesses should they be required.

There is still another warrant out in connection with the alleged swindle. This warrant is said to be for a man who is just now stopping in a Canada prison.

Of the prisoners arrested on Monday John L. White, President of the Imperial Trust Company; Robert Ruxton, a broker, and Frederick Waugh, the Philadelphia member of the syndicate, are still in the Tombs in default of bail. Joel M. Marx, of counsel for the prisoners, said that cash bail would be deposited for their release to-day. Clyde Colt, who has an office in the Vanderbilt Building, was bailed out on Monday.

The Post Office authorities now believe that the ramifications of the Imperial Trustee Company's "underwriting" schemes are far more extensive than the developments so far have shown, and that the promoters of the scheme had agents working all over the country. Some of the complainants who called on the Post Office Inspectors yesterday, according to Mr. Cortelyou, said that E. D. Sniffen, formerly a broker of 59 Wall Street, had sent them to the Imperial Trustee Company, and that there they had met White. Sniffen was indicted six months ago on the charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes in connection with another concern, and is now out on bail.

The Hanover Bank in Boston, according to an agency that supplies information to banking concerns and financial men in Wall Street, was used exclusively by the Imperial Trustee Company. It was taken over by the men connected with that concern in June last year. It was then known as the State Banking and Deposit Company, which did business under a charter obtained in Arizona. Its paid-up capital was $51,000. White acquired 40 per cent. of its capital stock, which gave him practically a controlling interest. He changed the name and had the bank reorganized and incorporated under the laws of West Virginia, increasing the stock to $250,000. The bank is said to have had deposits on Jan. 1 last of $22,214.03. Of this White had borrowed $20,000.

According to information obtained at the same agency, attempts had been made by the promoters to place the $1,000 certificates of deposit, which afterward were tried with such success on diamond dealers, with banks all over the East, but that these banks had heard of the certificates and refused the paper.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—On the application of the Bank Commissioners, who allege that its continuance would be hazardous to the public, Judge Braley of the Supreme Judicial Court issued a temporary injunction to-day forbidding the Hanover Bank, which has its office at 133 Hanover Street, in this city, from doing business. The question of making the injunction permanent and of appointing receivers for the bank will be settled to-morrow.

The Savings Bank Commissioners delivered to Attorney General Malone to-day a report made by them after an investigation of the affairs of the bank, which has been in progress for some days. The Attorney General declines to make public the details of the Commissioner's report, beyond stating that the amounts due depositors were $32,535. As to the assets he is not prepared to make a statement.

The records of the State Commissioner of Corporations show that M. S. Rosewig of the firm of McJilton & Co. of Washington and Cortlandt Streets, New York, is President of the Hanover Bank and owner of 2,400 shares of its 2,500 share stock issue. F. W. Jacobs of 32 Broadway, New York, is Secretary and Treasurer. The Directors include Robert C. Ruxton and H. B. Mann of 32 Broadway and W. Z. Holmes of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, New York.

COLER TRACK PLAN APPROVED

He'd Put City Rails from Manhattan to East New York.

At the first public meeting of Borough President Coler's Advisory Council, held in the County Court House, Brooklyn, last night, he advocated the establishment of a municipal trolley line between Manhattan and East New York by the building of a road in Livingston Street as soon as the work of widening that street is finished. He also wants city tracks on the surface of Atlantic Avenue over the subway and under the elevated tracks of the Long Island Railroad.

The right to make use of the surface of the street is claimed by the railroad company under the act of the Legislature which permitted the work of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Commission. The Borough President said last night that he was convinced that this contention would not hold, and that the city should build its own tracks.

The large courtroom in which the meeting was held was crowded with men representing various civic bodies and the Boards of Trade from all parts of the borough. Several times while Mr. Coler was explaining the plan and scope of the committee he was interrupted by applause.

An Executive Committee was appointed. The men on it are Don C. Seitz, Thomas P. Peters, Nelson B. Killmer, Herbert L. Bridgman, Nathaniel H. Levi, George W. Wilson, James McKeen, John B. Creighton, William McCarroll, Frederick W. Singleton, Edwin S. Piper, and Charles T. Mott.

Of the scheme to run a municipal trolley line, Mr. Coler said:

"Brooklyn can, for $1,000,000, build a line of its own from the bridge in Manhattan along through Washington Street, and over the Smith Street tracks to Livingston Street, and along to the Island. It would be as good a franchise as any on the face of the earth. This is one of the things that we are going to attempt to do."

COUNT ACCUSES COUNTESS.

Says She Stole Papers Representing a $50,000,000 Property—Court Frees Her.

Count Pedro S. de Moreno of Spain appeared as complainant in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning against a woman who says she is the Countess de Moreno, a young man who declares that he is the heir to the title, Jean La Pierre of Bordeaux, and a Mme. Reddon.

The Count declared that in his absence from his rooms on Sunday night the defendants entered and took a trunk containing papers establishing his title to valuable New York property. He was accompanied to court by a woman who said she had been Dora Gullickson until she married the Count, and that she kept house for him at 214 East Twenty-fourth

De Moreno denied that the woman styling herself the Countess de Moreno was his wife. He told Magistrate Wahle that the papers taken from him represented $50,000,000 worth of property which he owned in New York.

Eugene L. Parodi, the lawyer who appeared for the accused, said that de Moreno was really a Count, but that he had no estates. The Countess exhibited her marriage certificate, and her son showed the Magistrate the certificate of his birth.

Mr. Parodi charged the Count with having fraudulently represented himself in France to be the owner of large property interests in New York. He interested several Frenchmen, and La Pierre was chosen to come to America and help reclaim the property.

According to the lawyer, the papers which the Count says were stolen from him are only maps showing different properties in New York. One piece of property is marked as being worth $12,000,000.

Magistrate Wahle instructed the son to turn over all the papers taken from De Moreno's room to the Count, except the birth certificate and his mother's marriage certificate. He then dismissed the defendants.

The Countess said that if her husband had married the Gullickson woman she would cause his arrest on the charge of bigamy.

Coal Drivers to Strike at Week End.

The Greater New York Council of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, of which the Coal Drivers' Union is a branch, indorsed last night the demands of the union on the Coal Merchants' Association and its position in standing out for the closed shop. William Doris, business agent of the Coal Drivers' Union, said that a strike would come at the end of this week.

New Manager of the Lake Shore.

E. A. Handy was appointed yesterday General Manager of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad. He has been connected with the road since 1900. His present position is that of Chief Engineer. He entered the railroad business in 1878 in the service of the Santa Fé.

PRESIDENT SAYS HAZING PENALTY IS TOO HARSH

Wants Law Providing for Dismissal of Midshipmen Modified.

EXPLAINS PARDON OF MILLER

Believes Court-Martial Unnecessary Except in Serious Cases—Admiral Sands Says Fighting Will Stop.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—President Roosevelt has asked that the law against hazing at the Naval Academy at Annapolis be modified so that midshipmen need not be tried by court-martial for this offense and dismissal need not be the penalty in all cases. He sent a letter to-day to Senator Hale and Representative Foss, Chairmen of the Naval Committees of the two houses, reading as follows:

"I have directed that a pardon be issued to John Paul Miller, a midshipman at the United States Naval Academy, recently convicted of 'hazing' and sentenced to dismissal from the Academy. In the discussion of this case my attention has been called forcibly to the unsatisfactory condition of the law on this subject.

"A midshipman accused of hazing, whether the extent of his offense be great or small, must be tried by court-martial. The findings of such a court, if approved by the Superintendent of the Academy, are declared final and cannot be reviewed by the Secretary of the Navy, or even by me, and neither the court itself nor the Superintendent nor the Secretary of the Navy has any discretion as to the punishment to be imposed.

"It is declared that, in all cases of conviction, the offender shall be dismissed and be ineligible for appointment as a commissioned officer of the army, navy, or marine corps, during a specific time. These provisions of law seem to me neither just nor judicious, and I am seriously concerned at the injury which I fear may be done to the discipline of the academy and even to the future efficiency of the navy if they are permitted to remain in force without amendment.

"I heartily disapprove of the practice of hazing, and, in common with all those interested in the welfare of the Academy, wish to see this practice thoroughly eradicated there. But the punishment of dismissal is altogether disproportionate to the culpability involved in some forms of hazing.

"In many cases these amount to nothing more than exhibitions of boyish mischief, attended with no consequences of any moment to those hazed, and indicating on the part of the hazers only some exuberance of animal spirits.

"Unquestionably they ought to be punished, for under any circumstances hazing constitutes a breach of the rules, and the future officers of our navy must be taught, first of all and as a foundation for all other merits, strict and unquestioning obedience. But to punish these faults of youth by depriving the young man concerned of his career in life is to commit a glaring injustice.

"Moreover, it frequently defeats the object of the law itself by causing the offender's fault to be forgotten in the sympathy felt for his misfortune, so that it becomes hard to get a conviction, and when one is obtained, the pressure is very great on Congress to pass a law restoring the offender.

"In addition, this disproportionate punishment of what may be a trivial offense may result in depriving the Government of a promising officer on whose education it has already expended several thousands of dollars.

"I do not mean that dismissal is too severe a penalty for any form of hazing; on the contrary, when hazing is a mere pretext for brutality and involves cruel and ignominous treatment of the less experienced, and therefore more helpless, midshipmen, I should be glad to see it punished even more severely. But it seems clear to me that to impose dismissal as the one invariable penalty for the offense, without any regard to the attendant circumstances, is altogether indefensible.

"In the case of Midshipman Miller the Navy Department in recommending his pardon expressed the opinion that he ought to be punished, but that to punish him with dismissal would be a greater injustice, under the circumstance of his case, than to let him go unpunished altogether. I share this opinion, and it has dictated my course in this instance.

"I think, further, that it is an error to try midshipmen accused of hazing by court-martial. There should be a discretionary power lodged in some administrative officer or body to deal summarily with such offenses. In none of our colleges or universities is it considered necessary that a student whose conduct is unsatisfactory, and who is believed to be an injury to other students, should be found guilty beyond a reasonable doubt by judicial tribunal of an offense stated and established with technical accuracy before he can be separated from the institution.

"Such a requirement would be disastrous to the good order and discipline of a college or university, and there is even greater likelihood of its producing these unfortunate results at our academy. Whether this discretionary authority should be intrusted to the Secretary of the Navy or to the Superintendent, subject to the Secretary's approval, or to the academic council with the like proviso, is of altogether subordinate importance.

"What seems to me of real moment and no less real urgency is that it should be lodged somewhere, and that the present cumbrous, uncertain, and otherwise highly objectionable method of enforcing the law against this particular offense should be done away with. I see no objection, however, to the department being allowed, in its discretion, to try midshipmen at the academy by court-martial for hazing or other offenses, if by reason of peculiar circumstances the Secretary of the Navy should think this course proper to attain the ends of justice.

"I have written to you thus fully and frankly because I learn that there is under consideration by your committee a bill, or perhaps several bills, intended to remedy the present very unsatisfactory condition of the law. I express no opinion as to any matters of detail connected with this suggested legislation, but I would see with much regret the present session of Congress end without some remedy being found for a situation full of embarrassment for the Navy Department and of danger for the best interests of the navy."

Testimony on hazing at the Academy, given by Admiral Sands, the Superintendent, before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, was made public to-day.

He said there will be no more fist fights at Annapolis.

"I have issued orders, which have been accepted by the midshipmen in good faith," he explained, "that the cadet and petty officers of the brigade of midshipmen, 114 in number, shall do the duty of officers day and night. There is no probability of any infraction which will not be reported by one of these officers."

Admiral Sands said the midshipmen evidently misunderstood the pledge they gave to the former Superintendent not to indulge in hazing. It was their understanding that they took an oath not to engage in "physical hazing."

They also say that they were led to believe that a pledge given to the former Superintendent did not hold after Admiral Sands took charge.

Members of the committee asked Admiral Sands many questions about Midshipman Kimbrough, who is being snubbed by other midshipmen. Admiral Sands said the young men treat each other politely in their official relations, and he is powerless to reach other insults.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

H. A. NOBBS A SUICIDE.

Treasurer of Federal Clay Company Shoots Himself.

Henry A. Nobbs, Secretary and Treasurer of the Federal Clay Manufacturing Company, a fireproofing concern with $5,000,000 capital and offices at 170 Broadway, was found dead yesterday in the Hotel Royal, at Paterson, N. J. He had shot himself.

Before committing suicide he mailed a letter to one of his intimate friends telling of his intention, and it was the alarm sent by this friend to the police in this city as well as in Paterson that led to the discovery of his body.

It was learned from this friend, H. F. Harrison, who was also a business associate, that Nobbs had disclosed the reason for his act in the letter, but this reason Mr. Harrison would not divulge. The business associates of the dead man displayed equal reticence, but it could not be learned that any irregularities in his conduct of the affairs of the Federal Clay Manufacturing Company were even suspected.

Mr. Nobbs reached the Paterson Hotel on Monday night and went to a room after having registered as "H. A. Williams." He called for writing paper at once and spent some time in writing letters, which he was seen to mail. He retired to his room after that and was not heard of again during the night. Nobody in the house heard any shot.

When the proprietor of the hotel was asked over the telephone yesterday morning if a man named Nobbs had killed himself there in the night, he asked his clerk if all the guests were up. He was told that "Williams" had not yet appeared.

As it was then 11 o'clock the proprietor ordered an investigation. It resulted in the finding of the body stretched on the floor. A revolver was still clutched by the fingers of the right hand. Apparently Mr. Nobbs had wrapped his heavy overcoat around his head to muffle the sound of the shot. Only one shot had been fired, and it must have caused death instantaneously. A few hours later Mr. Harrison arrived and identified the body.

Mr. Nobbs was about 40 years old, and had been living with his wife and six children on West Anderson Street, Hackensack. He had a fine home and mixed freely in the social life of the place, but no extravagance was ever observed in his establishment. His family life was recognized as thoroughly happy.

On the body were found much jewelry and many letters and documents, but no money.

MOTHER KILLS 4 CHILDREN.

Boston Woman Then Ends Her Own Life with Gas.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—A woman and four children were found dead in bed at their home, 29 Dennis Street, in the Roxbury district, to-night. An investigation by the police indicated that the woman, Mrs. Annie L. Dixon, killed the children and herself by opening three gas jets.

The dead are Mrs. Dixon, Annie Dixon, aged 5 years; George Dixon, 3½ years; Mildred Dixon, 2 years, and Marion Dixon, 1 year.

The bodies were discovered in a bedroom by the woman's husband, Arthur B. Dixon, when he returned home from work early in the evening. Dixon found the house securely locked and was obliged to break in the front door.

He told the police that he left home at 6 o'clock in the morning to go to his work in a boot-blacking factory. At that time his wife was up, the children were all awake, and he did not notice anything unusual.

The police learned that in the morning Mrs. Dixon went to a near-by store and asked that a quarter of a dollar be given to her for two dimes and a nickel. The storekeeper understood her to say that she wanted to deposit the quarter in a gas meter.

It is supposed that the woman, after returning home, undressed the children and put them to bed. The bedroom was a small one, but there were three gas jets in it. The gas was turned on for several hours before the amount called for by the deposit of the coin was exhausted.

Dixon is 31 years old and his wife was 27. They had been married for about six years. Of late Mrs. Dixon had not been in good health.

BERRY & CO. GET DISCHARGE.

Brokers Went Into Bankruptcy with $779,000 Liabilities.

Judge Holt of the United States District Court granted a discharge from bankruptcy yesterday to Jacob Berry and Harold L. Bennet, who composed the firm of Jacob Berry & Co., stock brokers of 42 Broadway, who went into bankruptcy on Nov. 30, 1904, with liabilities of $779,000 and nominal assets of $350,000. Stanley W. Dexter, referee in bankruptcy, recently reported in favor of their discharge. Judge Holt, in his decision, says:

"I think the bankrupts should be granted their discharge in this case, but on somewhat different grounds from those stated by the referee in his report. I think that the customers' stock pledged was not the bankrupts' property, and that its transfer was not with intent to hinder delay and defraud the bankrupts' creditors within the meaning of the provisions of the Bankrupt act relating to the grounds for opposing a bankrupt's discharge.

"Moreover, if its transfer was with intent to defraud anybody, it was with an intent to defraud the particular customer, and not the entire body of creditors. The ground upon which the referee has granted the discharge, that the stock was pledged by employes of the bankrupts and not by the bankrupts themselves, and that therefore the bankrupts had no interest in the matter, and therefore are not barred from a discharge by such act, seems to me untenable. On the grounds stated the referee's report is confirmed and the discharge granted."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

12:40 A. M.—Madison Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street; New York City Railway; damage, $10.

4:30 A. M.—474 West Forty-third Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

7:15 A. M.—480 Columbus Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

8 A. M.—311 West Eightieth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

8:25 A. M.—9½ Essex Street; R. Rosenberg; damage, $200.

8:30 A. M.—2,403 Eighth Avenue; William Valentine; damage, $5.

9:15 A. M.—Park Avenue, between 213th and 214th Streets; M. Coffey; damage, $200.

10 A. M.—803 East Fifth Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

11 A. M.—1,960 Third Avenue; James Screamat; no damage.

11:35 A. M.—1,714 First Avenue; Herman Welsberg; damage, $10.

11:40 A. M.—276 West 141st Street; owner unknown; damage, $30.

11:50 A. M.—894 East 165th Street; Ernest H. Marks; damage trifling.

12:15 A. M.—164 West Forty-eighth Street; C. O. Carlson; damage, $15.

12:40 P. M.—197 Wooster Street; K. Kavner; damage, $50.

1:15 P. M.—100 West 117th Street; Max Landau; damage trifling.

2 P. M.—180 Forsyth Street; Fannie Weise; damage, $10.

2:30 P. M.—83 Canal Street; Schoff & Silverman; damage, $100.

2:45 P. M.—427 West Fifty-third Street; Bartholomew Hart; damage, $15.

3:30 P. M.—272 West Seventy-third Street; James Robins; damage, $1,500.

4:12 P. M.—Eighth Avenue and Thirty-second Street; Pennsylvania Tunnel Company; damage trifling.

4:15 P. M.—100 West 117th Street; Max Landau; damage trifling.

8:15 P. M.—162 East Seventy-fourth Street; William Lord; damage, $50.

5:30 P. M.—243 West Sixty-sixth Street; owner unknown; damage, $3,000.

5:35 P. M.—970 Forrest Avenue; Mrs. A. Wasserman; damage, $25.

5:35 P. M.—388 Eighth Avenue; John H. Case; damage, $25.

7:25 P. M.—30½ Oak Street; owner unknown; damage, $50.

8:40 P. M.—110 Second Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

9:30 P. M.—101 Chrystie Street; Charles A. R. Hoff; damage, $50.

9:30 P. M.—Ittner Place, between Park and Webster Avenues; J. D. Bardmann; damage, $300.

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316 Broadway

THIEF GAVE FATAL DOSE IN ROBBING PEDDLER

Victim Is Dead and Two Women Desperately Ill.

BOOTY WORTH ABOUT $300

Glib Stranger Persuaded Kessler to Show His Hoard—Liquor Was Sent For and Drugged.

A thief who used drugs to stupefy his victims committed murder on the east side yesterday, killing a man and making two women so ill that one may die also. The man who is dead was Wolf Kessler, a brush peddler; the women who are seriously ill from the effects of the knock-out potion are Dora Kessler, the dead man's mother, who is 80 years old, and the other Tessie Schacmensky. They all live in basement rooms at 22 Scammel Street, which is a short, narrow thoroughfare, running from 299 East Broadway south to Water Street. The Kesslers live on one side in the basement, Tessie Schacmensky across the hallway.

About the last place in New York City in which a thief might expect to find diamonds is in that basement home. Yet they were there and caused the murder. The brush peddler's neighbors say he was often seen looking into jewelers' windows on the east side, admiring the wares he saw there. It is supposed that he invested his small savings in jewelry. The thief evidently had heard that Kessler had valuables, but was not sure where they were.

To find out he visited the Kessler home on Monday evening. He came with the excuse that he wanted to rent a room in that locality. He had fortified himself with the name of a family whom the Kesslers knew, but who have gone to Europe. He was a sociable fellow, too, and talked glibly about many residents on the east side, playing meanwhile with a gorgeous watch chain.

He suggested that they have something to drink, and sent out for something—beer or whisky. Which, is not clear. Kessler, who saw the watch, chain and a flashing ring which the visitor wore, refrained from asking about them at first. When he did the visitor produced a heavy yellow watch. Morris Levine, a neighbor, heard them wrangling as to whether it was gold or plated.

"It's plated," he heard Brush-Peddler Kessler declare.

"You don't know good jewelry when you see it," the visitor replied.

To prove that he knew a thing or two about jewelry, Kessler did what the visitor wanted him to do. He went to a bureau drawer and produced his little pile of diamond jewelry.

The visitor left, promising to come to live with the Kesslers. He said he would return the next morning, and he did.

Kessler's wife, Ritka, left her home shortly before 10 o'clock yesterday morning to visit some one in the neighborhood. She returned to the flat about 11 o'clock. As soon as she entered her little basement home she saw her aged mother-in-law, Dora Kessler, sitting rigid on a chair beside the stove. She shook her, but she did not speak.

Then she rushed into the adjoining room, and there she found her husband lying on a lounge. He, too, was unconscious. She ran screaming out upon the street and found Policeman Krouse. She had noticed in running from the flat that a whisky bottle and a glass stood upon the table. The police would very much like to get a hold of this whisky bottle, but it was missing last night.

Kressler and his aged mother were hurried to Gouverneur Hospital. There Kressler died without regaining consciousness. His mother's life was still trembling in the balance last night because of her extreme age, but the physicians attending her said that she might live.

The first place to which Detectives Murtha and Flay went when they began their investigations was the flat across the narrow hallway. They found a doctor from the neighborhood working over a woman. She had taken some kind of poison the doctor thought, but he could not tell what it was. This woman was Tessie Schacmensky. She admitted that she had drunk liquor with the Kesslers and the glib visitors, but that was about all that the detectives could get out of her then because of her illness.

She, too, was hurried to Gouverneur Hospital. The police found the keys to the Kessler flat lying in the sink in the Schacmensky rooms. They thereupon made up their minds to arrest all in the flat on "suspicion." The persons whom they arrested were Peter Wallen, John Schall, and Petro Chromelnsky. Chromelnsky was a visitor at the flat merely, and lives at 566 Water Street.

From Tessie Schacmensky and from other sources the police got a fairly good description of the man they want. He is a Russian, somewhere between 22 and 25 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches in height, weigh

Our February sales are conspicuous bargain events.

MOST notable of these sales are those of FURNITURE, HOUSEFURNISHINGS, CHINA and GLASSWARE, LINENS, BLANKETS, Etc., Etc. All these sales are now well under way and scoring signal victories in the way of increased sales records.

Besides these, the new fashions are represented in the February sales of silk petticoats, children's wash suits and special displays of new waists, corsets, silks, dress goods and the new cottons. It pays to buy while these sales are in progress, as they're the outgrowth of months of careful planning, and prices are at the lowest level of the year.

DELIGHTFUL AND CONVENIENT—OUR EIGHTH FLOOR RESTAURANT.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Wool gloves

WE are clearing out a large quantity of warm gloves and mittens at half the regular price. The recent cold snap has brought these warm gloves into the foreground, but we have begun the clearing sale, and prices will continue until all the broken lines are closed out, notwithstanding the loss occasioned. Main Floor.

The assortment embraces a great variety of styles in woolen gloves and mittens for women and children. Instead of 50c or more you can choose without restriction of any kind at, per pair **19c**

19c

Men's white knitted gloves—good, serviceable quality—reduced to close at, per pair..... 25c

Valentines.

CUPID doesn't intend that anybody shall forget Valentine Day this year. He started in early and worked overtime, devising new ideas in valentines, and he thinks that Simpson Crawford's is the place for him to make his best display in New York. Third Floor.

Cupid sends his message in every style and form—Dainty cards in shape of hearts, novelties from abroad—lace valentines for little tots—copyright platinum pictures in heart shapes. The last is a particularly new idea.

Special lot of valentine books with merry verses and love sonnets—tied with dainty ribbons.

Prices range from 2c up to 1.50.

Blankets, comforters.

CLEARING several lines of white and colored bed blankets and comforters. Prices that mean economy in the broadest sense. Fourth Floor.

600 pairs of white wool blankets—single bed size in pink, blue and red borders.

1.95 pair white blankets, 2.50 regularly
3.00 pair white blankets, 3.75 regularly
3.95 pair white blankets, 4.75 regularly

500 pairs white wool blankets—double bed side—wide ribbon bindings, pink, blue and red borders.

2.95 pair white blankets, 3.75 regularly
3.95 pair white blankets, 4.75 regularly
4.95 pair white blankets, 5.75 regularly

250 pairs gray blankets.

2.95 pair single bed size gray blankets, val. 3.75
3.50 pair double bed size gray blankets, val. 4.25

500 pairs cotton fleece blankets in white or gray.

Pair **49c—59c—69c—89c** and **98c**

$10 Silk Top Down Quilts, 7.50

200 high-grade comforters, figured silk top coverings—neat floral designs, with plain Jap silk border and full size. $10 regularly..... **7.50** each

500 cotton comfortables for children's cribs—silkoline coverings—with ruffle. 60c at..... **39c**

Children's dresses

CHILDREN'S nainsook dresses for 29c. Would you like to make one for that money? Of course there's no profit in them at this price. Second Floor.

Hubbard style, with solid tucks to form square yoke. Sizes, 6 months to 2 years..... **29c**

Children's long waist or Russian dresses—with embroidery or fine tucks. 2, 3 and 4 years.... **50c**

$1 for children's fine lawn dresses.—Waist effect, with hemstitched tucks and bertha, inserted and trimmed with lace edged ruffle—2, 3 and 4 years.

$1.50 for children's fine lawn dresses—pretty waist and yoke trimmed with fitted bertha, inserted and lace trimmed. Sizes 2, 3 and 4 yrs.

Children's cambric drawers—deep ruffle—trimmed with lace insertion, finished with lace edge—all sizes..... **45c**

Children's umbrella drawers—with tucked ruffle..... **19c**

3 styles in children's drawers—finished with embroidery ruffles or hemstitched tucks..... **25c**

Children's cambric umbrella petticoats at..... **25c**

Children's muslin gowns, trimmed with tucks and embroidery insertion.. **39c**

Children's umbrella petticoats—full ruffle and emby. edge..... **50c**

Table cloths 1/4 off

A LATE shipment of one thousand satin damask pattern table cloths, with napkins to match, which should have been delivered during January. Main Floor.

They're of the best Irish manufacture—strictly pure linen and newest designs.

2 yards long, 2.50 value, at **1.95**
2½ yards long, 3.00 value, at **2.45**
3 yards long, 3.75 value, at **2.95**

Breakfast and dinner size napkins to match.

20 inches square, dozen, **2.25**
24 inches square, dozen, **3.25**

German linen hemstitched table cloths.

4-4 size, 1.00 value, at **75c**
8-4 size, 1.35 value, at **1.00**
10-4 size, 1.95 value, at **1.50**
12-4 size, 2.50 value, at **1.95**

800 dozen all linen damask Napkins, 22 inches square, value 2.50 dozen, at..... 1.95
200 dozen double damask Napkins, extra size, 26 inches square, value 4.50 dozen, at..... 3.75
500 dozen hemmed Huck Towels, grass bleached, extra size, value 20c., at..... 15c
200 hemstitched linen Sheets, 2½x2¾ yds., value 5.50 pair, at..... 4.50
500 hemstitched linen Pillow Cases, 22½x36 inches, value 1.35 pair, at..... 85c
200 Marseilles Bed Spreads, hemmed and full size, 3.25 value, at..... 2.75

Lace curtains and upholstery goods

GOOD bargains here to-day in Irish point lace curtains. Lot an importer took a loss on when he sold them to us at close to half price. Fourth Floor.

Just 220 pairs—so early choosing will prevent disappointment. New, fresh goods in handsome up-to-date designs—excellent curtains for bedrooms or Summer homes. Quality that sells regularly at 2.75. Chance to-day at..... **$1.50**

$3.95 rope portieres, each $1.95.

An odd lot in assorted styles and colorings—in many new and originally woven ropes. Be sure to see them.

$8.50 German tapestry couch covers, $5.50.

Fine, soft quality in rich and artistic designs, and the latest color adaptations. Our direct importation. Will wash and retain all their original color and beauty.

Fashionable new models in women's suits 22.50

THE new styles in women's wearing apparel are now coming to the front. New designs in greater variety than ever before—some adapted from the most exclusive foreign creations—some the handiwork of our own artists. Every new suit we are showing is a splendid illustration of the style trend for the Spring season. Third Floor.

The specifications in every instance have called for careful workmanship, and no detail is too small to receive close consideration. The latest styles in the salons of Paris have been interpreted in accordance with American taste.

Women's new Spring suits 22.50.

This is one of the best values we ever offered early in the year at so low a price. A strictly new Spring model designed exclusively for Simpson Crawford's. Comes in fine mixtures—soft all-wool materials in checks and invisible stripes—handsomely tailored hip coat in fancy collarless effect or strictly tailored notch collar. A special value at..... **22.50**

New broadcloth suits.

One of the new broadcloth suits in all the best colorings—jacket lined with white satin—made with trimmed skirts. A suit that women would buy without hesitation if the price were a good deal higher. Special to close at..... **24.75**

English walking suits 29.75.

In Scotch mixtures and fine worsted and tweeds; also blue and black broadcloth; 36-inch coat lined with self-colored taffeta and new circular skirts. One of the new early models which is bound to catch the popular fancy—low introductory price, **29.75**

All Winter suits in 4 large lots for quick clearance.

Lot 1—$60 suits, 32.50—Fine velvet suits—the most attractive colorings and various good models. Have been selling up to $60. Also tailored broadcloth suits—tight fitting coats—finely embroidered in fancy silk braids—lined with light gray or white duchess satin; to close..... **32.50**

Lot 2—47.50 suits, 24.75—Broadcloth suits in beautiful colorings, such as green, wine, terra cotta, marine or navy blue—long tight fitting coats—beautifully tailored and lined throughout—made of expensive materials.

Lot 3—$35 velvet suits, 19.75—All colors and various models—Eton and blouse styles—also long coat effects.

Lot 4—$30 suits at $15—A big assortment of suits. Odds and ends—both in styles and materials.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

The season's event---February furniture sale

IN WHICH THE EXCLUSIVE, ARTISTIC DESIGNS AND THE SOLIDITY OF CONSTRUCTION IMPRESS UPON YOU THAT IN SPITE OF THE EXTRAORDINARY VALUES YOU ARE BUYING FURNITURE THAT WILL LAST A LIFETIME.

UP TO MONDAY NIGHT we had sold more furniture than we sold during the entire month of February last year. This is conservative. A far lesser showing would be strong enough to serve our purpose well—to impress upon discriminating home furnishers the importance of our ninth semi-annual event, but we want you to know the facts.

We attribute this phenomenal gain to the vastly superior selection of furniture. Both in value and variety we believe you will admit that it overshadows any other exposition of furniture ever inaugurated in New York. The new designs, artistic and exclusive; the solidity of construction and the adaptability of each piece to the distinctive appointment of the home are creating unprecedented interest. Our February prices and our guarantee—furniture that will last a lifetime—complete the sale to those who inspect our furniture.

$30 for $45 buffet

like illustration.

At any other time of the year this buffet would cost you $45. It is not of the class that enters into the ordinary special sale. Only in the greatest sales like this February event will you find such a remarkable saving, and at that it is not the greatest in this sale. One of those handsome buffets made of selected quartered oak---golden finish, hand rubbed, highly polished, extra large French bevel plate mirror—three drawers, one lined for silver; also wine closets, lacquered brass trimmings, French shaped legs---very best workmanship---regular price $45---sale price $30. Fifth Floor.

15.00 for 21.00 dresser—All the popular woods, piano polished, serpentine top fitted with pattern shaped mirror, supported by shapely carved uprights, two long drawers and two small top drawers, lacquered brass trimmings, guaranteed construction.

13.50 for 16.50 chiffonier—All the popular woods, highly polished serpentine top, fitted with large French bevel plate mirror, five large dust proof smooth running drawers, with lacquered brass trimmings, best construction.

4.50 for 6.50 chiffonier—Solid oak, high rubbed finish, 5 large dust proof drawers, with lacquered brass trimmings, guaranteed construction, very substantial.

25.00 for 36.00 leather couch—Covered in genuine leather, closely tufted, very best upholstering, guaranteed construction.

69.00 for 100.00 5-piece parlor suite—The design is neat and exclusive. The frames are mahogany finished, handsomely carved, piano polished, upholstered seat and back, covered in the newest shades of silk damask, verona velour or tapestry—best workmanship.

55.00 for 67.50 3-piece parlor suite—Very latest design, thoroughly well made, fine piano polished, mahogany finished frames, upholstered in high quality damask, verona, velour or newest design tapestry.

6.50 for 10.25 Morris chair—Genuine oak or solid birch, mahogany finished; broad, graceful arms, arranged for perfect comfort, can be adjusted to four different positions, reversible cushions, covered with the best quality velour, stitched edges, all hair filled, complete with cushions.

7.75 for 10.00 box couches—Made from the best materials, indestructible springs and upholstering of the highest order, covered in plain green denim.

14.75 for 25.00 china closet—Made specially to our order—genuine golden oak—a very superior example of fine rubbed polished work—graceful and artistic round ends, dust proof fitted door, 3 polished adjustable shelves, nicely shaped French legs, handsome carved top gallery.

14.75 for 21.00 extension tables—Made from thoroughly seasoned golden oak, smooth running slides—rubbed polish finish—42 inches round top, deep moulded rim, pedestal base, hand carved feet, 6 ft. extension.

1.65 for 2.50 dining chairs—Golden oak frame, box frame, closely woven cane seat, finely polished, very comfortable.

12.50 for 17.50 couch—Solid oak frame with piano style legs, high grade, indestructible springs—six rows deep tufting secured with new patent back buttons that will not pull out—best guaranteed workmanship—covered in heavy velour.

At 18.50, regular 27.50 brass beds—We believe this to be the most phenomenal brass bed bargain in any February sale—handsome new 1906 designs—massive mounts and the new novelty shaped vases—all parts securely fitted and joined—heavy fillings—highest quality French lacquer—guaranteed construction.

32.00 brass beds..... 24.50
40.00 brass beds..... 29.50
45.00 brass beds..... 32.75
58.00 brass beds..... 45.00

$30 Ostermoor mattress at $18.50—This is the genuine Ostermoor, and of course the number is limited at the price. No commodity in the world is better known or gives more lasting satisfaction than the Ostermoor, and you cannot make your selection too quickly. This mattress is made in two parts—5 inch border—French rolled edges—guaranteed sanitary—covering high grade—dust proof—satin finish ticking—special at..... **$18.50**

15.50, X quality mattress—pure hair—full 40 lbs., guaranteed workmanship—the best ticking—special at..... **$10**

21.00, XX quality mattress—pure hair—full 40 lbs., very closely tufted—fancy striped ticking—special at..... **$15**

24.50, XXX quality mattress—pure hair—full 40 lbs., very closely tufted—fancy stripe ticking—special at..... **$18**

32.00, XXXX quality mattress—pure hair—full 45 lbs., very closely tufted—fancy stripe ticking—one or two parts—special at..... **$25**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Blue and white enameled ware. Feature of our great housefurnishing sale.

IF THIS were a sale of seconds, the prices would be considered remarkable, or if it were a surplus stock—a collection of odd pieces, or something of that kind, these price reductions would attract a crowd of buyers—but these are perfect goods and complete lines at that,—a ware of guaranteed quality from one of the best makers in the business, and the prices are a third and a fourth lower than during the balance of the year. Basement Salesroom.

6 qt. sauce pots and covers—reduced from 60c to **40c**
8 qt. sauce kettles and covers—reduced from 75c. to.... **50c**
6 qt. sauce kettles and covers—reduced from 60c. to **40c**
8 qt. sauce pots and covers—reduced from 75c to **50c**
8 qt. preserving kettles—reduced from 60c. to **40c**
5 qt. tea kettles—reduced from 90c to **60c**

7 qt. tea kettles—reduced from $1 to **70c**
1½ qt. coffee pots—reduced from 40c to **30c**
Wash basins—good size—reduced from 25c to..... **18c**
1 qt. milk pans—reduced from 15c to..... **12c**
16 inch basting spoon—reduced from 18c to..... **12c**
Extra deep fry pans—reduced from 45c to **30c**

Oil and gas heating stoves.

Miller oil heater—4-quart brass fount, oil indicator and latest smokeless and odorless device—cylinder of heavy polished sheet iron, stamped steel base and top—japanned finished—was 4.25, at.... **3.95**

Miller oil heater, same as above, but nickel trimmed—regularly 5.00, at..... **4.50**

Waterman oil heaters—nickel trimmed—regularly 4.00, at..... **3.50**

Cylinder gas heaters—have extra strong sheet iron drum with cast iron base and top—star brass burner, a perfect heater—1.25 value, at..... **75c**

4-tube gas radiators—29 inches high, finished in aluminum, jeweled front—sold for 1.75, at.... **1.35**

A complete gas burner, mantle, chimney and 10 in. white opal shade—was 75c, at..... **49c**

Gas burner complete, including burner, mantle and pear-shape bulb—regularly 30c, at..... **23c**

Extra burners—specially priced at..... **15c**

Extra mantles—specially priced at..... **8c**

In our nickel goods section.

Nickel plate on copper chafing dishes—3-pint size and mounted on nickel stand and alcohol lamp—regularly 5.00, reduced to... **3.95**

Nickel plated pudding dishes at..... **1.10**

Nickel plated coffee percolators—regularly 7.00, reduced to..... **5.75**

Nickel plated tea kettles—special at..... **60c**

Embroidered robes.

OVER 2,000 white embroidered robes make up this great fashion exhibit—an event that embraces the most exclusive styles for 1906—each forcibly emphasizing the fact proclaimed by the leading style writers that white embroidery is the fashion feature of the year. Main Floor.

Not only is this a remarkable display, but it is a bargain event whose only parallel are the sales of lace robes recently held here.

Prices are a third lower than regular.

We call special attention to robes of hand embroidered handkerchief linens and soft sheer mulls and batistes.

$5 each for robes worth $7 to $8
$6.75 for robes worth $10 to $12
$10 for robes worth $15 to $17.50
$14 for robes worth $20 to $25
$20 for robes worth $30 to $35
$25 for robes worth $40 to $45

Combination of hand embroidery and baby Irish laces; Japanese embroidery on fine mull; soft, silky batiste, with rich embroidery; St. Gall embroidered robes on fine Swiss, mull and lawns; St. Gall embroidery combined with Val. laces, etc.

Men's vests at half price.

SECOND shipment of our great vest purchase, comprising a splendid line of vesting materials in those fancy colorings which the fastidious dresser selects as particularly nobby. Second Floor.

Shades of browns, slates, olive, etc., in dark and light effects.

Most of these vests are single breasted—sizes are from 33 to 44 chest measure. All are the latest cut and designs—same vests that sell regularly at $3 and $4—your choice **1.35**

Umbrella covering and repairing.

WE ARE prepared to go New York's lowest prices on umbrella materials several points better than have been quoted to date. Main Floor.

It will be easy to prove this assertion if you will call and look over our assortments. It is not so much due to the fact that we are going to accept smaller profits for the materials and work, as to the advantages that we obtained through a recent great purchase of umbrella materials from a prominent manufacturer.

1.10 quality union taffeta, 65c.

1.90 quality all silk serge, in black, green, garnet, navy and brown..... **1.25**

2.50 heavy all silk serge, 1.65.

Has tape edge, black, green, garnet, navy and brown.

25c. umbrella ribs, at 12c.
25c. new steel rods, at 15c.

9x12 rugs, 19.95.

THESE are genuine body Brussels weave, and $25 would be none too much to ask for them. In fact, that's about what they will sell for after this February sale. Fourth Floor.

They're new patterns in rich Oriental effects—have the same quality at 17.95—size 8.3x10.6—regularly 22.50. If they were old or discontinued patterns the selling price to-day would not be so extraordinary, but for the coming season's styles, they're certainly bargains.

9x12, 24.50 quality,	8.3x10.6, 22.50 quality,
19.95.	**17.95.**

All wool Smyrna rugs.

A very desirable line of patterns in these durable and popular floor coverings.

7.6x10.6	6x9
11.85.	**8.85.**

3.50 Smyrna rugs, 36x72, at..... **2.95**
2.50 Smyrna rugs, 30x60, at..... **1.95**
1.95 Smyrna rugs, 26x54, at..... **1.65**
1.25 Smyrna rugs, 21x45, at..... **1.10**

Axminster rugs, 36x72, at..... **3.85**

Linoleum—genuine cork—2 yards wide—in the latest tile patterns. Reduced from 65c. to close at **45c**

WALLACE SAYS TAFT ALL BUT CURSED HIM

Former Chief Engineer of Canal Tells How He Was Hampered.

NOT PERMITTED TO REPORT

Recommends to Senate Committee That Wolves Be Kept Off His Successor's Back.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—John F. Wallace, former chief engineer of the Panama Canal, delivered three hard blows at the Administration to-day in his testimony before the Senate Canal Committee.

He said the idea of applying civil service rules to the canal employes could never win out.

He declared that he tried to place the task of providing wholesome entertainment and diversion for the men employed on the Isthmus in the hands of the Young Men's Christian Association, because it was the largest organization in the world having facilities and trained men capable of carrying out such a plan, but the whole idea was blocked from Washington on the ground that the Y. M. C. A. was a semi-religious organization and evangelical in character, and there would be objection on the part of the Catholic Church, especially in the Republic of Panama.

Taking up the matter of supplies of lumber, Mr. Wallace said that for political purposes the contracts for lumber were all divided and scattered by the authorities in Washington. He wanted common yellow pine, and wanted it badly, but he had to wait months and nearly a year for most of the orders to come from Washington, Maine, and Oregon.

While he was cabling to have the orders for material and supplies expedited he received word from Admiral Walker that cablegrams cost money. It was a delicate hint, he said, that he had better not use the cables so much.

Mr. Wallace said that he did a year's work and that his successors had no benefit of his analysis or recommendations, "because the Secretary of War told me he did not want it and had no use for me except on the Isthmus as a directing engineer. He was so angry in his treatment that he all but cursed me.

"The work I did extended over a complete year, taking in dry and wet seasons. I was working along a definite programme which I intended to put in writing in my annual report and would have done so if I had been permitted to make a report. I experimented with the French excavators so as to tell whether it would be the more economical to use or destroy these machines, which cost probably $30,000,000. I experimented far enough to know that these machines were not fit for use."

Speaking of the Bohio dam, Mr. Wallace said he discovered that solid rock bottom could not be found nearer than 167 feet instead of 128 feet, as had been shown by the Walker borings.

He did not favor the eight-hour day, and recommended that as few restrictions as possible should be placed on Mr. Stevens, and that the "wolves should be kept off his back." If the canal work should be let by contract, said Mr. Wallace, it would increase the cost price about 20 per cent. He thought the man in charge should be permitted to get his men in China, Japan, India, Spain, or where he pleased.

In all his experience in railroad construction, he said, he never had seen men better fed and housed than they were on the Isthmus. The complaints came from clerks who went to the Isthmus from Washington or New York who had got the idea from musical comedies that life in a tropical climate was to lie in hammocks and enjoy themselves.

When he showed some feeling in referring to the statement of Mr. Shonts that dirt had been wasted by him, Senator Hopkins said:

"If you are as careful of the reputation of Mr. Shonts as he was of yours when he came before the committee there will be no ill-feeling here."

"Nothing can repair the damage that has been done to my reputation," the witness replied. "Many criticisms of me have been made which I had no chance to answer. This is my only opportunity, and I simply desire to set myself right. I hope you will pardon me if I show some heat."

Senators Simmons and Taliaferro said that Mr. Wallace should be permitted to make a complete statement, even if it did involve criticism of others. It was pointed out that Chief Engineer Stevens had corrected the statement of Mr. Shonts and had set Mr. Wallace right, and the latter said that, so far as he knew, Mr. Stevens had been perfectly fair.

ATTACKS SECRETARY TAFT.

Tracy Robinson in Open Letter Says He Has Been Traduced.

Tracy Robinson, in the following open letter to Secretary Taft, written in Colon, answers the Secretary's recent criticism of him:

"To Hon. W. H. Taft, Secretary of War, Washington:

"Sir: In your attack on Mr. Poultney Bigelow you have seen fit to traduce me. Mr Bigelow can take care of himself. I am obscure, more easily crushed by your great weight. You evidently regard me as a negligible quantity. Perhaps I am. But really, I am nevertheless an American—proud of ancestry, of country, of flag. And until recently I have been proud of the great Panama Canal, for which, with tongue and pen, I have been a strenuous advocate for forty years. I still have a faith that it will be made. But when its head and front, next to the President, takes it upon himself to turn aside from his duties to indulge in misrepresentation and slander, a cloud of doubt obscures the forward vista.

"You have said, Mr. Secretary, according to published report, that 'Mr. Robinson applied to the former Chairman of the commission for a position at $5,000, declining that of Mayor of Cristobal at $1,800, and that he applied to Gov. Magoon for a position, but was told that there were no vacancies.'

"Supposing that this was so, what was criminal about it? But it was not so. The letter of Gen. Davis, first Governor of the Canal Zone, dated July 2, 1904, in which I am offered an appointment, reads as follows:

"'Subject to the confirmation of the Isthmian Canal Commission, you are hereby appointed Alcalde of the Municipality of Cristobal, at a salary of one hundred dollars ($100) gold per month, and you will enter at once upon the discharge of the duties of the office. In addition to your duties of Alcalde, you will, without additional compensation, perform for the present the duties of Postmaster of Cristobal.'

"I respectfully declined the position, on account of salary. Gen. Davis said that the amount named was all he was authorized to pay, and the matter ended. It was a disappointment, for there were many less important positions, even then, filled by young men and boys at larger pay; but the incident did not interfere with the pleasant personal relations between Gen. Davis and myself.

"Nor did it cause me for a single moment to assume an attitude of hostility toward the canal enterprise. Nor did the refusal of Gov. Magoon to recognize my claim—or shall I say appeal?—for employment as one of long experience who would have been glad to render service in almost any place of dignity in canal administration, turn me in the least from allegiance to this magnificent undertaking of my country. Nor have I given you any grounds for representing to the President that I am a man 'with a grievance,' or that could warrant you in causing that great man to believe me guilty of disgraceful conduct. It is not true. First, last, and always have I been an ardent 'canal man,' as all who know me can testify.'

"And you have dared to accuse me of having 'an animus against the Government?' A hot, strong, indignant term leaps from my heart, but I suppress it. And you have even poisoned the mind of the President. Who are you, that you should take liberties with my good name? Are you the reincarnation of some turbaned, robed, and sworded despot of the Orient? Can you go about the world to rob men of their just and honorable fame?

"During the whole time of my residence, now in the forty-fifth year, I have been interested in the improvement of Colon, which as Aspinwall or Colon has always been a byword and a reproach. It became, as old residents now living can bear witness, almost a mania on my part. It is therefore no new thing that I should harp upon this theme. And when the United States Government took possession, under the Canal Treaty, two years ago next month, it seemed possible that there would be a realization of hope long deferred.

"Is it so strange, then, do you really think, Sir, when month after weary month went by, and nothing was done to relieve the wretchedness of the back swamp, and especially in view of assurances contained in official communications from yourself and Chairman Shonts, which are in evidence, that cold, stony, cruel, indefinite delay and neglect were all that Colon might expect—is it strange, I ask, that the advent of Poultney Bigelow was hailed with delight? He was the first man bold enough to go with me to see the horrible condition so truthfully described in The New York Independent, in the article that has given you so great agitation. No one else has been willing in all these years to dare to venture boldly and to place on record that which his senses of sight and smell revealed to him.

"Mr. Bigelow told the truth about these slums, or 'purlieus,' as you call them, but not the whole truth. You endeavor to belittle the whole slimy and disgusting revelation by quoting Mr. Stevens as saying that 'not more than two or three hundred employes on the Isthmus are living there'—in the swamp. This seems to me a deliberate attempt to suppress the truth. In the region known as 'back of Cash Street,' extending for more than one mile from the woeful suburb called Cooletown, all the way to the other end of Colon at Fox River, an estimate of 5,000 men, women, and children would be near the truth. Certainly not an overestimate. These, in the rainy season of eight to nine months of each year, are little better housed than the alligators.

"The men may not all be employed by the Isthmian Canal Commission, but the Isthmian Canal Commission is responsible for the holy horror of the surroundings of these poor people. At the present moment, after thirty days of sun and wind and absence of wind, the swamp is drying up, but unless relief is afforded before the rain begins to pour again, in April and May, it will be the same old story.

"With patience, Sir, have I told you these things, for your own benefit as well as for the information of the American people, to whom you have proclaimed my perfidy, in the hope that possibly you may realize how unjust you have been to accuse me of mercenary motives. I have had the honor of meeting you personally. You know that I have lived here many years, and you also know, or you should know, that I have the esteem of the entire native population. The President of the republic and the Governor of this province are my personal friends. This is not egotism.

"And it is by no means pleasant to think that you, Mr. Secretary, who can command a cruiser to carry you from shore to shore, and who can cut off heads like any mogul, should try to defame me, as you have tried to do with others.

"Believe me, Sir, with all respect due,

"Your obedient servant,

"TRACY ROBINSON.

"Colon, Republic of Panama, Jan. 25, 1906."

VALENTINE'S TRIAL STARTS.

Deed Said to be Forged Is Produced—Girl Sits with Lawyer.

The jury that will try Benjamin E. Valentine, the lawyer, on the charge of uttering a forged deed, was completed at Mineola yesterday. It soon became evident that much time will be taken with handwriting experts, of whom David M. Carvalho and William J. Kinsley will be chief.

The spectators were surprised when, soon after the opening of the trial, William H. Rand, the District Attorney's retained assistant, asked counsel for Mr. Valentine to produce the deed alleged to have been forged. To the evident surprise of the prosecution, Valentine began fumbling in a suit case full of legal papers, and pulled out the deed. It was seized upon with avidity by Mr. Rand. District Attorney Coles, expecting that the defendant would not produce it, had caused reams of photographs of it and of enlargements of the signature on it purporting to be that of Mrs. Valentine, to be printed.

Considerable interest was aroused by the presence in court of a young woman, whose identity Mr. Valentine declined to reveal. She is under 20 years, is fashionably attired, and wears a long curl over her left shoulder. Her first name is Henrietta, but her surname was known to no one in court save Mr. Valentine. She sat at his elbow all day, whispering suggestions to him occasionally. He frequently turned to her. Mr. Griffing, the accused lawyer's own attorney, did not know who the young woman was.

When asked who the young woman was, and if she was connected with the case, Mr. Valentine said that her mother had been with his mother when the latter died, quite recently, and that the girl and her mother were friends of his family. A friend of the family said that the girl was a ward or an adopted daughter of Valentine. The indicted lawyer's four daughters are not on speaking terms with him.

Clerks from three county clerk's offices fetched papers for use in the trial. When an adjournment was taken until to-day, George D. Beattys, a Manhattan lawyer who had represented Mrs. Valentine and her children in all their actions against Valentine, was on the stand, testifying to realty transactions and signatures on the alleged forged deed and other instruments. He will continue this morning.

FOR NEW CITY FERRYBOATS.

Bensel Wants Them for 39th Street Line, Which City Hasn't Got Yet.

Dock Commissioner Bensel will present to-day to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund a proposal to build three new ferryboats for the Thirty-ninth Street South Brooklyn Ferry. The boats he wants will cost $200,000 each.

The Sinking Fund has not become possessed of the South Brooklyn Ferry line, but it has approved a proposal to municipalize the line, at a price not yet agreed upon.

DEAD MAN ON COWCATCHER.

Train That Killed Corona Resident Carried Him to Flushing Station.

With a dead man hanging on the cowcatcher of the engine, a train from Long Island City on the North Shore Division of the Long Island Railroad stopped at the Main Street Station in Flushing shortly before 8 o'clock yesterday morning. John Maher, the gateman, saw the body and ran to Edward Townsend, the engineer. Townsend swung from his cab and was astonished at the sight. He said that he had not seen any one on the track and had not seen any one try to cross the rails ahead of his engine.

The dead man was identified later as Louis Farber of Cambridge Avenue, Corona. He crossed the tracks at Union Avenue every morning on his way to the station. It is suposed that, being late for his train, he was hurrying and miscalculated his distance from the train that killed him.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c. —Adv.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"
Your Table Silver
When you buy spoons, forks, knives, etc., look for the trade mark
"1847 ROGERS BROS."
It is the assurance of quality and the criterion of style.
In buying Candlesticks, Tea Sets, etc., ask for the goods of
MERIDEN BRITA CO.

SULZER SAYS RAILWAYS LIKE THE HEPBURN BILL

Declares Power of Suspension Will Make It Ineffective.

PRISON A CURE FOR REBATES

Democrat of Kentucky Sharply Assails Republican "Wise Men" Who Oppose the Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—An attack on the Hepburn Railroad Rate bill, on the ground that it had been drawn to please the railroads, was made in the House to-day by Representative Sulzer of New York. Representative Stanley, a Democrat of Kentucky, also attracted attention in the debate by a reply to the Republican members who have been assailing the President's policy.

Mr. Sulzer was the last speaker. He paid his respects to Messrs. Littlefield, McCall, Sibley, and Grosvenor, the Republicans who have spoken against the bill, and continued:

"I can produce the best bill on the subject that has been submitted to this House. It is the bill introduced by Mr. Sulzer. It is a short bill and very simple. It makes every device of railroad transportation a part of the railroad, terminals, switches, private cars, and all that, and then provides that the railroad officer who gives or knows of the giving of a rebate is guilty of a felony and shall go to jail. If that bill were on the statute books not a railroad in the country would give a rebate or be guilty of a discrimination. You'll never stop this system until you point to the prison doors."

Picking up a copy of the Hepburn bill, Mr. Sulzer cried: "Here you have the concentrated wisdom of the eighteen members of the committee. They've labored industriously for a year, and have brought forth this document. I'll undertake to say that if you put it on the statute books as it is the people who have been complaining will never get any relief. I want to submit to the railroad lawyers here, to the great corporation lawyers here, how they would interpret this clause, 'suspended or set aside by a court of competent jurisdiction.'

"They know what it means. I know what it means, and the people will find out later. Search the law books and you will never find a definition of 'suspended.' If there were a Mohammedan here he would grasp the significance at once and turn his glance toward Heaven. If there were an Irishman here of the old school he would know. The whole thing hangs on that word 'suspended.'

He knew that if the railroads were opposed to the bill it would not have had a unanimous vote in committee. If it required them to live up to the law the corridors would have been full of lobbyists and railroad lawyers.

"But I haven't seen a lobbyist here yet."

"Does the gentleman from New York know a lobbyist when he sees one?" asked Mr. Grosvenor.

"I certainly do," answered Mr. Sulzer, "and what is more, I know a railroad lawyer when I see one."

In his speech Mr. Stanley said:

"The gentlemen who have come to the defense of the railroads—these new wise men of the East—admit that the railroads have been guilty of secret rebate giving and of private car robberies, and they know that such offenses should be punished with the felon's stripes.

"But they say this bill represents the doctrine of William J. Bryan, and they hide their real reason for opposing it under denunciation of him. Well they may. Every unpenitentiaried thief in Wall Street shudders at the mere mention of his name.

"The gentleman from Maine (Mr. Littlefield) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. McCall) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Sibley) show an anger, an acrimoniousness and viciousness in their assault on this bill that amazes me from men usually so serene.

"They compared that effort to stop the robbery of the people to the crucifixion of Christ. Well, if that figure has any propriety I want to say that there is no Pontius Pilate on the Democratic side washing his hands of this legislation. If you want to carry the simile further, pass this law and execute it rigorously against the railroads and the private car companies, and you will soon have two more thieves nailed to the cross.

"I have never gone into hysterics over Theodore Roosevelt, and I never will, but I believe he is fairly honest and a good judge of human nature. That is the reason he is favoring this bill, and you are afraid when he shows his teeth, and you cower and squirm when he cracks his whip."

PREACHER COMMITS SUICIDE.

Run on Peoria Banks, of Which He Was President.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 6.—The Rev. George H. Simmons, pastor of the First Baptist Church, President of the Inter-State Savings Bank and the People's Savings Bank, and recently appointed manager of the Yates Senatorial campaign in Peoria County, was found dead in bed by his wife this morning, having poisoned himself with cyanide of potassium. A letter found beside him and written last night said it was his last night on earth and he wanted to leave a message of undying love to all. In part it said:

"Also no blame must attach to ex-Gov. Yates nor his associates. He simply gave me an opportunity which his opponents and my enemies have prevented my using."

The last line, "Time fails me should I attempt to write personal messages," indicates that he was dying as he brought the letter to a close.

The Rev. Mr. Simmons had been the object of investigation at the hands of the State's Attorney, the two banks, and his congregation on the gravest charges.

The People's Savings Bank did not open this morning. Cashier Look said the bank would remain closed until some plan of action could be determined. There was a run on the bank yesterday. The Inter-State Savings Bank was also the object of runs yesterday and to-day.

ROW ON THE SENATE FLOOR.

Senator Cooper Threatens to Have S. J. Barrows Dismissed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Senator Cooper and Samuel J. Barrows, Secretary of the Prison Association of New York, had a strenuous verbal engagement to-day on the floor of the Senate. Mr. Barrows undertook to "serve notice" on the Senator, and the latter threatened to have his visitor's official head. The men parted in an ugly mood.

Barrows informed the Senator that the Cooper bill, providing for the removal of the Kings County Penitentiary, should be amended so as to have the removal supervised by a commission. He said that to allow Commissioner Lantry to have charge of the work would be a mistake; Lantry was incompetent, he said.

"If you don't fix the bill so that a commission will do the work," said Barrows, "we'll oppose your bill."

"Look here," said Senator Cooper, "you just forget any such intention. Just keep quiet and go back to New York and cease interfering with legislation or I'll take steps to have you removed."

Barrows started in the direction of New York.

1-30th
of the entire Quinine production of the World is consumed every year by the makers of
Laxative Bromo Quinine
"Cures a Cold in One Day"
E. W. GROVE'S signature on box. 25c

Smith & Mabley
"Incorporated."

B'way, bet. 56 & 57 Sts
S. & M. Simplex.
Panhard. Renault. Mercedes.
Members Ass'n Licensed Automobile Manuf'ts'rs

SENATORS SHOW TEMPER OVER PRESIDENT'S ACTS

Bacon and Spooner Engage in Lively Tilt in Debate.

TILLMAN SMOOTHES IT OVER

Teases Spooner and La Follette About Patronage—Division Visit to the White House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—General discussion of President Roosevelt's Santo Domingo and Moroccan policy in the Senate to-day put over for twenty-four hours the promised debate on Senator Patterson's resolution condemning the action of the Democratic caucus on the Santo Domingo treaty. Mr. Bacon of Georgia had given notice of a spech and Mr. Patterson had to give way. There were some lively tilts, however, that showed the temper of the Senators.

Mr. Bacon's speech was in the main a plea for the right of the Senate to "advise and consent," in the matter of the negotiation of treaties and was largely a reply to Mr. Spooner's recent speech on this question.

Mr. Foraker interrupted to ask Mr. Bacon whether he thought "that a party caucus ought to be permitted to stand in the way of a Senator performing his duty."

Mr. Bacon replied sharply that he did not know of any Senator in a better position than Mr. Foraker to reply to such a question himself, but quickly modified the statement so as to deprive it of its personal application, saying that on account of forceful influences brought to bear upon them many Senators had given adhesion to measures they did not approve.

Mr. Foraker replied that the Republican Senators had no binding caucuses, but only conferences for the exchange of views.

Mr. Bacon declared that if the Republicans had no binding caucuses it was because they were controlled by a more potent influence.

Mr. Bacon contended that if the United States should take charge of the fiscal affairs of Santo Domingo it might have to take similar action in other South and Central American countries. He pointed to Costa Rica as an instance.

Mr. Tillman, speaking of Costa Rica, asked if "the State Department has a document like the Dillingham treaty to spring on the country," and insisted that Mr. Lodge should throw light upon the subject.

Mr. Lodge said he knew of no such agreement, and added: "The trouble about throwing light on a subject for the Senator from South Carolina is that he doesn't see any better after he gets the light."

Mr. Spooner arose to reply and soon was in a tilt with Mr. Bacon. He declared the introduction in open session of the Bacon resolution asking for information about Morocco was "grossly unfair," and added, "the intention was to bring the President to book before the people of the United States."

Mr. Bacon's face grew red as Mr. Spooner proceeded.

"I utterly and emphatically and so far as I can do so under parliamentary usage I resent the imputation," he said as soon as he could control himself.

Mr. Spooner was quick in his disavowal of any intention to offend.

Mr. Spooner declared that in the exercise of his duties the President is "uncontrolled and uncontrollable and not answerable to us or the other house."

Mr. Tillman then mischievously twitted Mr. Spooner.

"I have seen of late, perhaps ten days ago," said Tillman, "in the newspapers how two Senators from a State not far from Lake Michigan, arm in arm, par nobile fratrum, Arcades ambo, went to the White House, and when they came out they said they had been there simply to talk about a little matter of patronage."

The whole Senate, including Mr. Spooner, was smiling broadly. Mr. La Follette, the other Wisconsin Senator, laughed heartily.

"Now, will the Senator from Wisconsin tell me," demanded Tillman, "did the two Senators go there in their capacity as advisers to the President?"

Spooner looked over to La Follette, who was still laughing, braced himself mentally, and said: "I will give my friend from South Carolina an academic answer. I shall strike it out of my remarks. It is none of his business what we went to the White House for."

Tillman roared in his delight at the answer.

"To gratify my friend's curiosity," continued Spooner, "I will say that the two Wisconsin Senators disagreed. They stated their disagreement to the President, who presented a plan of adjustment. The two Senators acquiesced and came away."

"Have you divided the State on geographic lines?" asked Mr. Tillman. Mr. Spooner again declared good-humoredly that that was none of the South Carolina Senator's business.

AN INSULT, SAYS GILLESPIE.

Congressman Objects to Pennsylvania Report as Sent to the House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Representative Gillespie of Texas, who introduced the resolution calling for what information the Inter-State Commerce Commission had on the subject of the alleged Pennsylvania Railroad merger, is not at all satisfied with the response of the commission.

In a speech he made to-day in the House during the debate on the Hepburn Railway Rate Regulation bill he declared the response of the commission was an insult to the intelligence of the House.

Mr. Gillespie introduced another resolution to-day which requests the President to direct the commission to make an investigation as soon as it can and submit the result to the House. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce. It is not privileged, and can come before the House only on report by the committee or by direct vote of the House.

It declares that there is a combination of all the railroads reaching the bituminous coal fields of the Eastern States which controls absolutely the output of the mines, and that the railroads, being engaged in the business of mining themselves, have arranged their rates and distribution of cars in such manner that the independent operators are a their mercy.

It then directs the Inter-State Commerce Commission to find out or do eight things, which are: First, whether the officers of these roads are interested personally in the mines; third, whether there is any contract between the mines and the roads amounting to a restraint of trade or creating a monopoly in bituminous coal; fourth, if such above facts are found to exist, then the commission is to report the details of the relationship and set forth the agreements and terms of that monopoly or ownership; fifth, the commission is to report as to the system of coal car distribution; sixth, it is to suggest a remedy; seventh, to report facts and conclusions it may deem pertinent, and eighth, to make the investigation at its earliest opportunity.

Representative Gaines of West Virginia devoted the greater part of his speech to the combination by which it is alleged that the Pennsylvania Railroad controls the Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio, and other subsidiary roads.

MANY AT SCHULUM FUNERAL.

The ex-Assemblyman Buried in Salem Fields Cemetery.

The funeral of ex-Assemblyman Joseph Schulum took place from his late home, 134 Clinton Street, yesterday afternoon. The services were conducted under the auspices of the Polar Star Masonic lodge, of which he was a member. The principal eulogy was delivered by the Rev. D. Lowenthal, who spoke of Mr. Schulum's efforts in behalf of his neighbors and friends, and his kindness to the poor of the district. Several members of the Polar Star lodge also said a few words.

The apartment where Mr. Schulum lived with his sister, Fanny, was densely crowded, and a large group of friends stood about the door as the body was taken from the house, placed in the hearse, and taken to Salem Fields for interment. There were no pall bearers, but many politicians and men prominent in the district and city generally were present, among them ex-Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, Pierce N. Poole, Jacob A. Newstead, Harry Fagan, John Day, Hyman Levy, J. Scully, and James J. Devlin.

Charged Again with Selling Police Jobs

James T. Goff of 20 Vestry Street, who was convicted several years ago for selling and not delivering places on the police force of this city, is in trouble again on a similar charge. He was held for trial yesterday in the Tombs Court on a charge of taking $100 from Anthony Mongovan of 739 Greenwich Street. Mongovan swears that on Jan. 23 last Goff promised to place him on the police force for $300.

SECOND LARGE EDITION JUST READY OF
Mrs. SAINT MAUR'S entertaining book
A Self-Supporting Home
"is really valuable by reason of definite, practical information covering a wide range of topics. The raising of fowl and pheasants, breeding pet cats and rabbits, care of bees, cows, orchards, gardens—these are some of the suggested activities which are given adequate treatment and are discussed in a business-like manner." —The Nation.
"One of the most sensible, practical books of the kind ever published." —Courier-Journal, Louisville.
"It is one of the soundest, most sensible books of its class that has been printed." —Brooklyn Eagle.
A Self-Supporting Home
By KATE V. SAINT MAUR. Illustrated, cloth, $1.75 net
Published by THE MACMILLAN COMPANY 64-66 5th Ave., New York.

Registered Trade Mark

Established Half a Century
James McCutcheon & Co
Will Place on Sale To-day
1,000 Dozen
Ladies' Hemstitched
Handkerchiefs
At ½ Price.
$1.00 per doz., regularly sold at $2.00
1.50 " " " " " 3.00
2.00 " " " " " 4.00
The only excuse for selling these at half price is that the hems are a little wider than those in popular demand at the moment.
They are of sheer and medium weight pure Linen Cambric, and are absolutely perfect in every way.
They will be sold only by the dozen and half dozen.
"The Linen Store"
14 West 23d Street.

Frederick Loeser & Co
In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.
Store Opens Daily at 8 A. M., Closes at 5:30 P. M.

Men's Correct Dress Clothes.
Better Than Usual : : And Lower Priced.
THE MAN WHO HERETOFORE HAS HAD THE OPINION that only from the expensive custom tailor is it possible to get Dress Clothes of fine materials and perfectly tailored is urged to make an examination of the Dress Clothing that is a feature of the Loeser STORE FOR MEN.
The same tailoring skill that makes custom Clothing has been applied by us to the fashioning of Clothes that are ready for service. And in few custom tailor shops can Clothes be produced that have as smart style as those now ready here.
Prices are moderate—less than the cost of Clothes of equal merit in any other place, as the most cursory comparison will show.
Prince Albert Frock Coats and Waistcoats.....$20 to $32
Tuxedo Suits.....$30 to $35
Evening Dress Suits.....$32 to $38
Silk Hats.....$6
Opera Hats.....$5 and $6
Main Floor, Elm Place.

$1 Black Chiffon Canvas at 59c.
A FINE, LIGHT WEIGHT FABRIC with the good wearing qualities of a cheviot. It is all wool, a perfect black, 50 inches wide, and it is a piece of pure good fortune to have such a fabric to sell for.....59c. a yard
Second Floor, Elm Place.

VANILLA.
TO-DAY THERE IS ON EXHIBITION in the Basement Store some of the long, dark, aromatic Vanilla Beans from which the Loeser Vanilla Extract is made. They come from Mexico. They are the most costly and the finest Vanilla Beans to be had.
If you put the extract we make from them to a careful chemical test, you will find it of the best quality so far as ingredients are concerned, and you will find it ABSOLUTELY PURE.
This little exhibition in the Basement is interesting because it stands for a vital principle of the business. As the trend of wholesale prices goes steadily upward; as the cost of labor and materials steadily increases, some stores find it hard to resist the temptation to keep cost down by skimping quality. This condition is recognized, and laws such as the Pure Food law are passed to prevent it.
But in this Store, not only in medicines and food and toilet articles, but in every feature of the business, the Loeser name is and always has been a stamp of QUALITY.
It is something to know that there is one Store where the goods are right ALL THROUGH; where there is never a possibility of anything else. That characteristic has won for the Loeser Store the peculiar and distinctive place it holds in the community. It is a feature which is and always has been at the very heart of the business.

Hearts to Burn.
PANELS AND PLAQUES, too—made of white wood and stamped with Valentine sentiments and pictures, at
2c., 9c., 12c. and 19c
"The Whole Story in a Nutshell." Lift up the nutshell and—but we forbear; nobody's eyes but HER'S should read the hidden message.
Dozens of Valentines, just as unique, have wandered from *the Studio* to a table on the second floor. Bashful suitors will fairly pounce on the splendid methods of putting the fearsome question and tender hearted maidens who want to make the "no" a gentle one will buy the humane Valentines which carry handy little packages of court plaster for mending broken hearts,
10c., 15c. and 18c
LEATHER POSTALS, TOO, decorated in colors, with all sorts of appropriate messages. The Postals of the Nations are new this year.....5c. up
Second Floor.

75c Printed French Flannels, at 49c.
Every stitch pure wool, and the colors the particularly dainty sorts that come from France. A good choice of pretty patterns. None sent C. O. D.
39c Scotch Flannels at 25c.
Woven stripe effects in a pleasing assortment of colors suitable for house and street wear. Wool one way and fine cotton the other to prevent shrinking and thickening up after laundering. None sent C. O. D.
Second Floor.

Scotch Table Linens,
Exclusive : : And Very Fine.
WE imported these Linens direct from the maker. We believe that Linens so fine in quality and so choice in designs are not to be had outside this Store for as little prices. There are Cloths for round, long and square tables. It is a display no Brooklyn women will care to miss.
8-4, 2x2 yard size.....$2.50 to $9
8-10, 2x2½ yard size..$3 to $11.25
8-12, 2x3 yard size..$3.50 to $13.50
9-4, 2¼x2¼ yard size...$3 to $11.50
10-4, 2½x2½ yard size..$3.50 to $18
Napkins to Match.
Breakfast size.....$2.50 to $8.75
Dinner size.....$3.25 to $16.50
Main Floor, Rear.

25c. New Fil de Soie, 15c.
IMAGINE A FINE MERCERIZED MULL, checked or striped in dainty colors—and you have it. So fine that it can be drawn through a finger ring and with a silky luster that is specially noticeable at the little price.
There are flower patterns and the new hairline stripe effects that are going to be particularly smart. Checks, too, in pastel colors, with an over pattern in woven dot effect. They won't wait a minute, once they reach the counters, for they are so cool and dainty and Summery at.....15c
Second Floor.

Points of Prominence Concerning the
Underwear & Hosiery Sale
IT IS MADE UP OF ABSOLUTELY NEW HOSIERY and of light weight merino Underwear in the most desirable styles.
The advanced cost in cotton and woolen fabrics makes any under pricing remarkable and the possibility of anything in the future even approaching these values is almost beyond the bounds of reason.
It is the biggest and best Sale of Underwear and Hosiery ever held—and no other Store in the country has approached the Underwear and Hosiery values here in the past year.
Women's Underwear.
8c., regularly 20c. Swiss ribbed cotton, trimmed and plain.
12½c., regularly 25c. Swiss ribbed cotton, trimmed and plain.
19c., regularly 25c. and 35c. Swiss ribbed lisle and cotton, low or high neck, short or long sleeves. Knee length Drawers to match.
35c., regularly 50c. Swiss ribbed spun silk in light colors. Swiss ribbed mercerized lisle; also, lace trimmed Drawers.
39c., regularly 50c. Combination Suits of cotton and lisle.
Men's Underwear.
25c., regularly 50c. Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, the Drawers with double seats; sold subject to slight mill imperfections.
69c., regularly $1.25. Merino Shirts and Drawers, "Otis" make; some with slight imperfections.
69c., regularly $1. "Otis" dollar-silk; also fine "Otis" lisle in white; trifling mill hurts.
Women's and Children's Underwear on the Second Floor.
All Other Advertised Goods on the Main Floor. None Sent C. O. D.
Women's Hosiery.
12½c., regularly 25c. Fast black full fashioned cotton.
19c., regularly 25c. and 35c. Fast black ingrain lisle; Richelieu, Rembrandt, ribbed and plain; also, black gauze lisle, with garter tops.
25c., regularly 40c. Fast black all-over lace lisle. Lace instep lisle.
35c., regularly 50c. and 75c. Lisle, plain or lace or embroidered. Silk and lisle, in iridescent colorings and the new plain colors. Fast black gauze lisle, garter tops. All-over lace lisle. Lace instep lisle.
$1.69, regularly $2.50 to $3.50. Black thread silk, hand embroidered.
Children's Hosiery.
12½c., regularly 25c. Fast black ribbed cotton.
25c., regularly 40c. Fast black ribbed maco cotton.
Men's Hosiery.
12½c., regularly 25c. and 35c. Fast black cotton. Black Ingrain cotton with unbleached split feet. Hand embroidered lisle and cotton, black and colored.
25c., regularly 50c. Fast black silk lisle; also in the new shades. Also embroidered lisles and cottons.

MEN MAY COME
AND MEN MAY GO
BUT
HUNTER WHISKEY
GOES ON
FOREVER

FRANK MORA & C. H. ULRICH, Representatives, 38 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

CALIFORNIA
via
UNION PACIFIC
and
SOUTHERN PACIFIC

EVERY DAY from February 15 until April 7, 1906, colonist rates to all principal points in that state from

CHICAGO $33.00
ST. LOUIS $30.00

SHORT ROUTE FAST TIME
SMOOTH ROADBED

Inquire of

R. TENBROECK, Gen. E. Agt.
287 Broadway, New York

"Fifth Ave. Styles and Quality at HALF Fifth Ave. Prices."

VERY SPECIAL
LINGERIE BLOUSES

Lace trimmed yoke of handsome design, short sleeves. (5th Avenue would ask $8.00). Sale price... $3.00

SILK MOIRE VELOUR
SILK WAIST DRESSES

Very attractive new model, in all prevailing colors, value $20.00. Sale price, $12.50

Waists $2.50 to $50.00
Gowns $8.00 to $100.00

THE HOLLY
10 West 22d St.

Cluett
COAT SHIRTS
are made of the best white or color-fast fabrics. You can get what you want of your dealer if you insist on it. $1.50 and more. On and off like a coat.
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.
Largest Makers of Collars and Shirts in the World

THERE IS A GREAT DEAL
of furniture made to-day, but most of the *real* cabinetmakers disappeared with the coming of the factory and machine work.

Of the few who are left some of the most skillful are found in our workshops.

The Tobey
Furniture Company,
11 West 32d Street.

Refrigerators
The Eddy, Our Standard for a Quarter of a Century
The "Premier," Glass Lined.
The perfection of Cleanliness and Economy.
LEWIS & CONGER
130 & 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st St., New York.

Coercion Edicts in Ireland Revoked.

DUBLIN, Feb. 6.—The Privy Council, under the Presidency of the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to-day decided to revoke all proclamations under the third and fourth clauses of the Coercion act, thus relieving some twenty boroughs and counties throughout the country.

"BUTCHER" GRODEKOFF TO RULE IN THE EAST

To be Appointed to Alexieff's Old Position of Viceroy.

NOW ON THE WAY TO HARBIN

Linevitch May Be Viceroy of the Caucasus—Count Vorontzoff-Dashkoff Dismissed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 6.—Reports which have been in circulation for several days to the effect that Gen. Grodekoff, who was Governor of the Amur Territory during the Boxer uprising, and who became noted for his ruthless measures in restoring order in the Amur region and in Manchuria, will be appointed Viceroy of the Far East, with command of the land and sea forces, are semi-authoritatively confirmed.

Gen. Grodekoff, who is 62 years old and a member of the Council of the Empire, left St. Petersburg last week for Harbin.

Gen. Linevitch, the Commander of the Manchurian Armies, will probably retire. His name has been mentioned in connection with the Viceroyalty of the Caucasus.

The fall of Count Vorontzoff-Dashkoff, Viceroy of the Caucasus, whose weak-kneed policy is held responsible for the prevailing anarchy in the Caucasus, is announced to-night. Count Vorontzoff-Dashkoff has left Tiflis for St. Petersburg.

After the massacre of Blagovestchensk of 1900 it was reported that Gen. Grodekoff, known as the "Butcher," had been cashiered and had committed suicide. Very little has been heard of him up to the present time, but that the report of his disgrace as well as the report of his suicide was untrue appears certain from his new appointment.

In July, 1900, a Chinese fort fired on some Russian steamers on the Amur and on the town of Blagovestchensk. The amount of damage done was small, but the Rusians became mad with rage. Prof. G. Frederick Wright, who was traveling in Manchuria at the time, gave the following account of what occurred:

"The peaceable Chinese, to the number of 3,000 or 4,000, in the city were expelled in great haste, and, being forced upon rafts entirely inadequate, were most of them drowned in attempting to cross the river. The stream was fairly black with their bodies. Three days after we counted hundreds of them in the water.

KEEPING AN EYE ON RUSSIA.

News of Her Activity in Mongolia Noted in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The dispatch from Peking published to-day regarding the activity of Russia in Mongolia has been taken note of by the officials here.

DOUMA TO MEET APRIL 28.

Report That It Will Immediately Be Prorogued Till the Autumn.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 6.—The universal outcry against the delay in assembling the Douma has apparently had some effect. It is announced semi-officially that the elections will be held on April 7 and that the Douma will assemble on April 28, but the Slovo asserts that the Douma will forthwith be prorogued till the Autumn.

The Slovo's allegation would appear to indicate increasing mistrust toward the Government on the part of its erstwhile supporters.

FINNS PREPARING FOR WAR.

Infantry Forces Being Drilled and Horses Being Trained.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 6.—The Novoe Vremya to-day continues its revelations in regard to the importations of arms into Finland.

The paper declares it has evidence that the radical organization in Finland is preparing for open war in support of the next outbreak of the Russian revolutionists. Not only are well-armed infantry forces being drilled, but horses are being trained for cavalry and artillery service, and shells for field artillery are being imported.

CHINESE ILL-WILL GROWING.

Orientalists Believe the Movement Will Soon Affect All Foreigners.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Reports continue to pour into the Department of State from Diplomatic and Consular Agents in China regarding the rapid increase of feeling against Americans and things American as expressed in edicts issued by local authorities in various parts of the empire.

For six months the situation in China has been the subject of genuine concern to the department, and Mr. Rockhill, the Minister at Peking, is under instructions to keep Washington thoroughly and frequently informed regarding it.

Although directed primarily against Americans, the feeling of ill-will that seems to be growing in various parts of the empire is interpreted by Orientalists as having a far deeper meaning. In a word, it is declared to be anti-foreign, and there are indications that all foreigners, with the possible exception of the Japanese, will soon be as much affected as are the Americans.

NEWSPAPERS NEEDN'T TELL.

British Appeal Court's Ruling as to Sources of Information

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Court of Appeal decided to-day that newspapers cannot be compelled by the courts to divulge their sources of information except under very special circumstances.

The point was raised in a libel suit against a trade paper. The lower court ordered the defendants to disclose the name of the informant on whose statement the alleged libel was based.

The Court of Appeal reversed the order regarding the divulging of the name of the informant, but decided that the plaintiffs had the right to ask the defendants what information they possessed inducing their belief that their alleged libelous comment was justified.

SUBMARINE HITS BATTLESHIP.

And the Latter Returns to Toulon in a Leaking Condition.

TOULON, Feb. 6.—The battleship Suffren returned to this port to-day leaking after having been in collision with the submarine boat Bonite in the naval manoeuvres.

Red Star Line May Desert Antwerp.

ANTWERP, Feb. 6.—The Red Star Line is considering the substitution of Zeebrugge, near Blankenberghe, for Antwerp as a landing place for passengers from New York. This would shorten the journey to Brussels and Paris by seven hours. The decision of the line depends on the Government's action relative to overcoming the obstacles to navigation of the Scheldt from Flushing to Antwerp.

King Christian's Funeral Feb. 18.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 6.—By order of King Frederick, the funeral of King Christian will take place on Feb. 18

DENOUNCE "AUTO HOGS."

Farmer Legislature to Pass the Frelinghuysen Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Feb. 6.—The first hearing on the Frelinghuysen Automobile bill was given by the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day. The speakers for the bill admitted that its provisions are drastic, but held that such legislation was necessary in view of the increased use of automobiles, the non-enforcement of existing regulations, and the abuse of the highways by "auto hogs." Prof. John E. Gill, Secretary of the Associated Auto Clubs of New Jersey, asked the committee to postpone hearing [illegible] of the bill, and after the friends of the bill were heard the committee agreed to a postponement to Feb. 20.

Clarence E. Case of Somerville presented a petition signed by many farmers of Somerset County, indorsing the Frelinghuysen bill. Mr. Case said the rural population of the county did not wish to be regarded as opposing autos, which they recognized had come to stay. He added:

"The automobile is a new thing and has given rise to new theories of law, just as the steam engine did when it was first invented. We want some method of holding the automobile operator to the duty which he owes to the public.

"Who are autoists that they should have a special law unto themselves by which their arrest cannot be made except by warrant? Any peace officer has the right to arrest a man he sees violating the law, and the same law should apply to the automobilist."

John A. Murray of New York said that automobiling should be subject to reasonable rules, and that if it was not so regulated the near future would see it subjected to unreasonable rules and regulations made upon the demands of an indignant people.

NAVAL ORDER DINNER.

Gens. Porter, Tracy, and Grant Are Among the Speakers.

Naval officers, members of the Navy League, and others interested in the White Squadron assembled last night at the dinner of the New York Commandery of the Naval Order of the United States at Delmonico's.

It was a naval gathering and everything was done to maintain the atmosphere of the occasion. Many of the guests wore the insignia of the order, and badges that told of the services of their fathers in Morocco or the civil war were also evident. A bugler sounded the "roast beef," the traditional call on men-of-war for mess, as a signal that the dinner was served, and when all had taken their places the Stars and Stripes were escorted in with all due ceremonw to the notes of the bugler's call.

Letters of regret were read from the President, Admiral Dewey, and Secretary Bonaparte. Then Admiral Coghlan, who was in the chair, spoke. He compared his feelings at rising with those of the boy whose morning orisons consisted of the ejaculation, "Oh, blazes! Have I got to get up" and recovered himself sufficiently to urge the younger officers to join the order.

He introduced Gen. Horace Porter, who was greeted with cries of "Three cheers for Paul Jones." He said:

"I feel like the negro whom the United States in its wisdom transferred from agriculture to the army, and the Indian who, a fighting man by nature, was forced by the Government to become a farmer. This body keeps up the interest of the Nation in the navy. It has looked after the man behind the gun and has aroused the interest in the sailor of those who dwell far from the sea in the interior. I know you have read with peculiar delight the stirring words of the President in condemnation of the officer who could not allow an enlisted man to sit near him in a public place of entertainment. In other communities the soldier or the sailor is honored, and is admitted to the opera at half price when he is in uniform.

"The navy is a cheap insurance, if we consider the extent of our commerce. A large navy is no more an incentive to war than a hospital is an attraction to pestilence."

Alcide Ebray, the French Consul General, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy in the Harrison Administration; the Rev. Dr. George Wilkinson Smith, and Gen. Frederick D. Grant were other speakers.

Provident Loan Election.

The annual meeting of the Provident Loan Society was held yesterday afternoon in the United Charities Building. Robert W. De Forest of the society retired as President. He was succeeded by James Speyer. The old Board of Trustees was re-elected. Otto T. Bannard was made Treasurer in place of Mr. Speyer, and Mortimer L. Schiff was re-elected Secretary.

Plea for the Slocum Survivors.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Representatives of the Slocum Relief Association from New York appeared before the House Committee on Claims to-day and urged the passage of a bill introduced by Representative Sulzer. It would invest the Court of Claims with power to adjudicate claims arising from the loss of the General Slocum.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Lieut. Col. W. H. Corbusier will proceed to Vancouver Barracks for duty as Chief Surgeon, Department of the Columbia.

First Lieut. H. D. Bloombergh, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty.

First Lieut. H. S. Purnell, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Mackenzie for duty.

First Lieut. S. J. Morris, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Schuyler for duty.

Capt. G. V. H. Mosely, Fifth Cavalry, will report to Brig. Gen. J. M. Lee for duty to accompany him to the Philippines.

Capt. H. C. Davis, Artillery Corps, is relieved from treatment at Hot Springs and will return to his proper station.

Capt. E. H. Humphrey, Quartermaster, will relieve Capt. V. K. Hart as Quartermaster of the transport Thomas.

Capt. Hart will proceed to San Francisco for further orders.

The Navy.

Lieut. Commander A. P. Niblack from the naval station, Honolulu, from command of the Iroquois, &c., to home and one month's leave.

Lieut. J. F. Carter to naval station, Honolulu, as commander of the Iroquois and Assistant Inspector in charge of the Twelfth Lighthouse District, San Francisco, in charge of lighthouse establishment for Hawaii, with headquarters at Honolulu.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED—Denver at Antigua, Nicholson and Rodgers at Charlestown, Hopkins, Worden, Truxton, MacDonough, and Stewart at San Juan, Barry at Hongkong.

SAILED—Lebanon from Lambert Point for wreck, Des Moines from Hampton Roads for wreck, Celtic from New York for Monte Cristi, Perry, Chicago, and Boston from Santa Barbara for San Diego, Hannibal from Culebra for Hampton Roads.

The
Square Deal
Magazine
Tells the truth about Labor Unions and other trusts.
C. W. POST
is one of the writers.
$1.00 a year. The Square Deal, St. James Bldg., New York.
News Stands, - 10c.

G/W Tips

If a business man will purchase his office equipment—such as filing cabinets, desks, chairs—on the same basis that he purchases investment securities, he will instruct his purchasing agent to specify Globe-Wernicke devices on his requisitions, especially after a personal examination of the goods.

The Globe-Wernicke Co.
380-382 Broadway,
Cor. White.

HEAR DISTRICT LEADERS, JEROME ADVISES MACK

Tells Police Deputy Their Advice Is Worth Getting.

HE WANTS NO OPEN TOWN

Osborne Would Like to Know Who Nominated Him—Mack's Friends Give Him a Loving Cup.

Before 155 friends of James F. Mack, Third Deputy Police Commissioner, who honored him as their guest at dinner at the Hoffman House last night, District Attorney Jerome advised the Deputy Commissioner at all times to consult the district leaders who called on him.

"You are up against a hard task," declared Mr. Jerome to Mr. Mack, "and yet it is a simple one if you know how to go about it. Don't make the mistake of not seeing the district leaders. Always have the glad hand out for the district leader when he comes around. Stop every business you may have on hand and let all others wait. This is not a joke, but serious advice, if I may be permitted to advise.

"When you find out what the district leader wants you will find out that you ought not do 50 per cent. of it, but the other 50 per cent. will be found reasonable and right, and you ought to try to do it for him.

"Then after he has sized you up, you will find that 99 per cent. of what he wants you to do is right and the other 1 per cent. he don't know is wrong. You will find that the district leader is the first man in the district to know what is going on, no matter how good your police force may be. That is because the saloonkeeper, the hotel keeper, and every other business man in the district, when anything is going on, holds things off for a time and consults the district leader to see if he is asked to 'give up' to the right party.

"You will find the district leaders have a code, and that they are district leaders because, under the conditions existing in their districts, they are the strongest men there, and no men will help you more if you treat them right. No men will appreciate more anything you may do for them.

"The relations between the Police Department and my office are intimate, and we must work hand in hand, not to make this a New England town and yet not to make it what, God forbid, is commonly called a 'cosmopolitan city.' I am of New England stock, and was brought up in the Baptist-Presbyterian-Congregationalist-Y. M. C. A.-W. C. T. U. atmosphere. I have no sympathy with the hypocrites who talk about a 'cosmopolitan city.' If we are here to have an 'open city,' with all it means of lust and violence, I want to go elsewhere.

"I notice that no matter how much men talk about an 'open town' they do not urge its ideas upon their sons as they grow up, and as for their daughters, they want the girls to favor the men with the New England virtues, and not the smooth financiers who swing about town and talk glibly of a 'cosmopolitan city.'

"As Deputy Police Commissioner, you will find yourself constantly between your oath of office and this asinine talk about a 'cosmopolitan city.' Clean up the worst cases of vice in the town; clean up the worst conditions, and pay attention to the serious evils rather than to the small evils. Then the public will applaud you, and will be willing to support you. Clean up the small evils and allow the greater ones to run and you will win the support of some eminent attorneys and some organized societies, but not of the public."

Before Mr. Jerome's speech, James W. Osborne was called upon to talk on "Topics of the Town." Mr. Osborne is the man who "discovered" Deputy Commissioner Mack when he was a railroad brakeman and got him to study law and get admitted to the bar.

"Poor Jim!" was the greeting called to Osborne as he arose, and a laugh followed at the campaign cry started last Fall by Jerome when the two men were opposing candidates.

"Oh, I've improved some since election," said Mr. Osborne. He then told of first meeting Mr. Mack at a Coroner's inquest, when Mack, as a railroad brakeman, was a witness for his company. He told how he talked to him, and how, impressed with his intelligence and conduct, he got him to study law.

"I don't know where he will stop," he said, "but all you candidates for Governor had better look out."

"If I run for office again," he went on, "I want my opponent to attack the newspapers before he is elected and not afterward. Also I want some one to tell me who nominated me for District Attorney. I thought Jerome was the only original boss-buster, but I now find I was nominated against the wishes of every boss in town, and even the Mayor will not stand sponsor for me."

Corporation Counsel Delany and Champe S. Andrews also spoke. Henry L. Joyce, President of the Seneca Club, the Tammany district organization, presided. A loving cup was presented to Mr. Mack by Joseph Rowan on behalf of his friends. Mr. Mack, in acknowledging the gift, said that the confidence of the city and of his friends never would be violated. Among others present were First Deputy Police Commissioner Waldo, Second Deputy O'Keefe, Secretary Daniel Slattery of the Police Department, and John P. Caddagan.

Medal for St. George's Workers.

Following the report that Dr. William S. Rainsford has resigned from St. George's Church came the announcement yesterday that the institutional work in connection with that church has received international recognition in the shape of a medal with the highest award from the Liege Exposition of last year. The Rev. Dr. Rainsford had brought about the growth of the institutional work of the church. The receiving and distributing stations spent more than $100,000 in the work annually.

Seventy-five Police Lose Clerical Jobs.

Commissioner Bingham announced yesterday that he had ordered seventy-five patrolmen out of "soft snap" details in the Charity and Health Departments, the Board of Education, and so on, where they had been doing clerical work, and put them back at patrol duty.

The shipping clerks of Brill Brothers' Union Square Store are going across Broadway to-night to Keith's Theatre to rope and tie Houdini, "the Handcuff King," and nail him up, bound hand and foot, in a stout drygoods packing case. Houdini guarantees to get out without demolishing the box. If he does he's a wonder. Still his act is NOT MORE WONDERFUL than the clothing bargains in our

Final Clearing Sale

Reductions of 25% to 50% affect the original low price of every garment. Every pair of Trousers is reduced 33⅓% off the original prices.

Suits and Overcoats that were up to $15..... $7.50
Suits and Overcoats that were up to $18..... $10
Suits and Overcoats that were up to $20..... $12.50
Suits and Overcoats that were up to $25..... $15
Suits and Overcoats that were up to $30..... $17.50
Suits and Overcoats that were up to $35..... $20

Get the Habit. Go to
Brill Brothers
UNION SQUARE
14th Street, near Broadway.
279 Broadway, near Chambers.
47 Cortlandt St., near Greenwich.
125th St., corner Third Ave.

Call
4000
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NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. NEXT DOOR TO THE FOUNTAIN 18TH ST.
NEW YORK.

Dining-Room Furniture.

A HALF DOZEN good stores are advertising, under various titles, Mid-Winter Furniture Sales.

Most of them appear to have originated the movement; all of them offer the best values.

Some of the statements printed about these sales merely add to the gayety of commerce. Others are carelessly (or otherwise) erroneous. The point is, they cannot ALL be true. Who shall decide when advertisers disagree?

That question is easily answered—let the values themselves decide. Compare! Look at everything you can—test all the claims you can—buy where it proves wisest.

If your need is for Dining-Room Furniture, test our values among others. We ask no more.

Exquisite Art China Pieces.

Most of these prices are around the half-way mark between the original figure and nothing. Some are even less than half. We shall not try to give an idea of the prices themselves—any lover of fine china will understand why, when she reads the makes offered.

Vienna Decorated Vases, all with Kauffman or mythological subject; regular $2.00 ..... 1.00
Hand-painted English Vases, standing 19 in. high, suitable for cabinet, mantel or pedestal ornament; $15.00 vase.... 5.00
Vases decorated with Royal Bonn decorations, gold handles; $5.50 vase..... 2.95
Royal Carlsbad Vases, 17 in. high; the richest glaze and decoration; reduced from $25.00 to 9.00
Vases, Bisque Figures, Iridescent Glass, French Glass Vases, value 50c. to 90c., ... 25c
Bisque Figures, rich decorations; regularly $3.00 ..... 1.75

Table China—Prices to Snap At.

The woman who looks over this china, learns the prices, and doesn't buy, simply doesn't want china at all. The prices are the lowest we have seen quoted since our China Sale of a year ago.

$7.25 French China Fish Sets..... 4.75
$67.50 Fine Limoges China Dinner Set, new decoration; full size pieces, with soup tureen and 3 large dishes; absolute value $67.50 ..... 39.00
$37.50 Limoges China Dinner Service, 100 pieces; all gold decorated; absolute value $37.50 ..... 19.50
$15.00 Dinner Set, 100 pieces; rich decoration on finest American porcelain..... 7.75
$15.00 Dinner Set, white and gold decoration; 100 pieces, value $15..... 7.75
$29.00 Finest Austrian China Sets; new shapes and decorations; absolute value $29.00 ..... 18.50

Half Prices on Fine, Thin, Decorated China.

19c. Bread and Butter Plates..... 9c
25c. Salad Plates..... 10c
60c. Salad Bowls..... 30c
$1.25 Chocolate Pots..... 65c
20c. Cups and Saucers..... 10c
75c. Mayonnaise Bowl and Plate..... 29c
$1.25 Cake Plates..... 65c
25c. French China Plates..... 10c
20c. French China Bread and Butter Plates 9c
15c. After Dinner Cups and Saucers..... 6c

Reductions in Toilet Ware.

$9.00 White and Gold Decorated Toilet Sets; full size, with slop jar..... 5.75
$3.75 Decorated Toilet Sets, full size; bowl and pitcher 1.75
$2.00 Decorated China Bath Room Sets 75c
$1.00 White Ewers and Basins; to-day only, pair 62c
(Siegel Cooper Store, Third Floor, Centre.)

Have You Ever Known Lower Prices on Rugs?

IF YOU HAVE, THEY WERE MARKED ON SMALL LOTS, WEAK VARIETIES OR UNDESIRABLE SIZES. BUT THESE RUGS ARE IN THE SIZES YOU MOST WANT, IN AMPLE QUANTITIES AND IN VARIETIES LARGE ENOUGH TO GIVE YOU ANY COLOR-EFFECT YOU WISH.

YOU WILL NOTE THAT WE HAVE TREATED THE PRICES ON THE ORIENTAL RUGS WITH NO MORE REVERENCE THAN IS GIVEN TO THE DOMESTIC PRODUCTION.

DOMESTIC RUGS.

Wilton Rugs.

Size.	Regularly.	Sale Price.
10.6x14,	$57.50	$47.50
10.6x12,	$47.50	$41.50
9 x14,	$45.00	$39.50
9 x12,	$40.00	$34.75
9 x12,	$35.00	$29.50
8.5x10.6,	$35.00	$29.75
8.3x10.6,	$30.00	$25.50
6 x9,	$22.50	$17.50
4.6x12,	$19.50	$14.50
3 x15,	$17.50	$12.50
3 x12,	$14.50	$10.50
3 x9,	$10.75	$ 7.75

Smyrna Rugs.

Size.	Regularly.	Sale Price.
10.5x15,	$55.00	$48.50
10.6x13.6,	$47.50	$35.00
10.6x12,	$45.00	$32.50
9 x12,	$30.00	$26.50
9 x12,	$22.50	$17.25
7.6x10.6,	$15.00	$12.25
6 x9,	$10.50	$ 8.25

ORIENTAL RUGS.

Khiva Rugs.

Size.	Regularly.	Sale Price.
9.6x7.5,	$95.00	$78.50
8.3x7.11,	$87.50	$71.50
7.10x6.6,	$70.00	$57.75
9.3x6.7,	$90.00	$73.00

Turkish Rugs.

Size.	Regularly.	Sale Price.
11.4x8.6,	$75.00	$62.00
11 x9.7,	$85.00	$67.00
11.2x7.9,	$87.50	$55.00
13.7x9.10,	$105.00	$85.00
12.5x9.5,	$90.00	$73.00
11.9x8.2,	$80.00	$68.75
13 x9.2,	$87.50	$65.00
7.9x5.9,	$35.00	$28.50
13.9x9.11,	$105.00	$87.00
12.2x8.11,	$80.00	$68.75

Cashmere Rugs.

Size.	Regularly.	Sale Price.
10.9x6.10,	$75.00	$63.75
12.2x7.2,	$90.00	$74.50

Persian Rugs.

Size.	Regularly.	Sale Price.
13.10x10,	$155.00	$135.00
12.6x8.5,	$145.00	$120.00
13x10.6,	$185.00	$155.00
15.8x12.6,	$260.00	$220.00

(Siegel Cooper Store, 5th Floor, Front.)

Save Your Money on Curtains.

About two hundred women can put up fresh, clean curtains this week and save the price of matinee tickets on their purchase.

Small lots—we shall have to say "All gone" to the hundred and first applicant for the Nottinghams.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 2½ yds. long; former price, 55c., for..... 39c
Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3½ yds. long; former selling price, 75c., for..... 59c
Net Curtains, Renaissance insertion and edge, 3 yds. long; value $1.35; for.. 1.00
Figured and plain Fish Nets, colors Arab or white, suitable for sash or long curtains; value 15c. yd., for..... 12½c
Figured and Dotted Swiss, suitable for sash or long curtains; value 15c..... 12½c
(Siegel Cooper Store, 3d Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Kitchen Helps of Quality.

Those are the only kinds we ever sell. Quality is the foundation rock upon which the success of this popular section is built. Here are innumerable devices that ease the drudgery of housework, and their prices are such as you will gladly pay:

Wooden Ware.

Sleeve Ironing Boards, covered and padded 19c
Knife Boxes, hard wood, nicely varnished; two compartments and cloth lined.. 19c
Mop Wringers, such as can be attached to the pail; save time and labor..... 60c
Self-Wringing Mop and Handle, complete 23c
Curtain Stretchers, 6x12, retinned pins, easy folded up and put together; can be adjusted to fit any curtain..... 45c
Towel Rollers, walnut finish, solid backs 21c
Cotton Clothesline, braided, 50 ft. lengths 9c
Mrs. Potts's Sad Irons, in sets of three, stand and handle..... 69c

Clearing Sale of Oil Stoves.

Aluminum central draught Oil Heating Stove, No. 2, same as No. 1 in construction, but larger, and has a 10-inch cylinder wick; to-day at..... 3.75
Aluminum central draught Oil Heating Stove, made entirely of steel, with heavy Russia iron drum, patented cylinder wick. All heaters are carefully examined and tested before leaving the establishment. This stove will hold 3 qts. of oil..... 3.00
Cylinder Gas Heating Stove, extra large size drum, made of the best quality sheet iron, and is a powerful heater. It will heat a large-size room in a very short time, using a small quantity of gas. To-day at..... 1.25

Paints and Varnishes.

Ready-mixed paints in assorted colors, ½ pt. size, 11c.; 1 qt. size, 30c., and ½ gal..... 50c
Varnish and hardwood stain, ½ pt. size, 15c.; 1 pt., 22c.; 1 qt..... 40c
Enamel paints, ¼ pt. size, 10c.; ½ pt., 18c.; 1 pt..... 35c
Floor wood stain, ½ pt. size, 10c; 1 pt., 18c.; 1 qt..... 35c
Gerstendorfer Bros. gold paint, small size, 15c.; large size..... 28c
Gerstendorfer Bros. favorite gold enamel, small size, 15c.; medium size, 25c., and large size 95c

WE GIVE "S. & H." GREEN TRADING STAMPS.

HEIRS ALLEGE FRAUDS IN W. B. OGDEN ESTATE

Wish Accounts Reopened, Although Formally Settled.

$1,241,024 PAID TO LEGATEES

Lyman S. Andrews, Once Andrew H. Green's Secretary, Has Admitted Existence of Forged Vouchers.

Mrs. Frances S. Whitehouse, a niece of the late William B. Ogden, has begun action in the Surrogate's Court to set aside a decree granted Nov. 25, 1901, approving the accounts of the executors and trustees of the Ogden estate. The action is brought through George W. Carr, as attorney for Mrs. Whitehouse, who is backed up in the matter by all the Ogden heirs and legatees, including the Arnot Ogden Memorial Hospital of Elmira, which received $200,000 under the Ogden will.

The Surrogate is asked to set aside the decree on the ground that frauds and forgeries have been discovered since the accounts were approved. These frauds came to the attention of the legatees at the time of the disappearance of Lyman S. Andrews, who was arrested in February last on a charge of forging tax receipts to cover up his stealings. Andrews was confidential clerk to the late Andrew H. Green, who was an executor and trustee of the Ogden estate.

Mrs. Marianna A. Ogden was also an executor and trustee of her husband's estate, and when she died Andrews had practical charge of the realty owned by the Ogden estate and the Green estate.

As soon as the Ogden heirs and legatees succeed in setting aside the decree approving the accounts of the executors and trustees, they will ask for permission to file objections to the accounts and will probably put in a claim against the Green estate for any deficiency existing in the Ogden estate. It is alleged that Andrews admitted the existence of forgeries to the extent of $110,495 in vouchers for the payment of taxes and assessments on the realty left by Mr. Ogden.

These forgeries appear on regular City Tax Department billheads. They will be produced at the hearing before Surrogate Fitzgerald, although a friendly suit is now pending in the Supreme Court to partition the Ogden real estate. The fact developed yesterday that $1,241,024 had already been paid to the legatees under Mr. Ogden's will, and that $1,045,755 had been taken from the estate ostensibly for the payment of taxes and assessments on the Ogden realty.

William B. Ogden was the first Mayor of Chicago and also President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company. When he died on Aug. 3, 1877, he left real estate which in the Bronx alone was valued at $2,727,736. The bulk of his estate was left in trust for the benefit of his wife during her lifetime. She and Andrew H. Green were named as executors and trustees under the will. Their accounts were passed upon and approved in November, 1901.

Mr. Green was murdered in November, 1903, by a negro. But it was not until Mrs. Ogden died in September, 1904, that the discovery was made that the Ogden estate had been looted. Then all the Green accounts were found to have been left in the hands of Andrews, and, while the new trustees and executors of the estates were trying to straighten matters out, Andrews disappeared. Later he surrendered, and on his promise to help straighten matters he was released on bail after having been indicted for forgery in the second degree.

Now all the old accounts will be raked up in the action brought by Mrs. Whitehouse.

GIVES PINTARD MINIATURES.

Mr. Servoss Presents Ramage Portraits to the Historical Society.

Two handsome miniatures, one of John Pintard and the other of his wife, painted more than a hundred years ago by Joh Ramage, a popular portrait painter, were presented to the New York Historical Society last night by George Hancock Servoss of this city. John Pintard and his wife were the grandparents of the giver.

Robert Kelby, the librarian, announced the gift at the regular meeting and called attention to the fact that the miniatures were a peculiarly appropriate gift to the society, as John Pintard was its real founder in 1804. Mr. Pintard was also instrumental in bringing the General Theological Seminary to this city, and Pintard Hall in the seminary is named in his honor. He helped to start the first savings bank in this city in 1819, was Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce for ten years, and was one of the founders of the American Bible Society.

The miniatures are the only examples of Ramage's work owned by the society. John Ramage painted a miniature of George Washington in 1789. His work is characterized by exquisite finish and accurate likeness.

A copy of William Smith's rare history of New York, printed in 1757, was presented to the society by Clarence Storm.

COWCATCHERS FOR TROLLEYS

Fenders Shaped Like Them Being Tested in Sixth Avenue.

The Metropolitan Railway Company is experimenting with new car fenders. One design is made almost on the same style as those used on the Brooklyn cars, but a later one comes almost to a point in front. The fender is not more than an inch from the tracks, and is so constructed that a body caught by it is sure to be shoved to either side of the track. The wheels are prevented from striking anything, as the sides of the fender run close up against the forward trucks.

The fenders are being tested chiefly on the Sixth Avenue division.

McCORMICKS AT LAKEWOOD.

Rockefeller Grandchild, Who Was Operated On, to Join Parents Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 6.—Harold McCormick of Chicago arrived here from New York this afternoon with his eight-year-old son, Fowler McCormick, and his eight weeks old daughter, who was in the care of a nurse. Mr. McCormick's daughter Muriel underwent a slight operation in New York last week and is making a good recovery at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller. Mrs. McCormick is nursing her and expects to bring her to Lakewood next week. Mr. and Mrs. McCormick will spend the rest of the season here.

The McCormick children are the favorite grandchildren of John D. Rockefeller, and were with him here the greater part of last season. He took them for automobile rides to the seashore, and enjoyed many romps with them. Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller are expected to accompany Mrs. McCormick and Muriel to Lakewood next week.

WILL APPEAL TO ROOT.

Counsel for Accused Russian Revolutionary Asks His Release.

Elias Rosenthal of 404 Grand Street will go to Washington to-day to make a personal application to Secretary of State Root for the release on bail of Felix Gaidsis, Russian revolutionary and political refugee, now in the Tombs here.

Gaidsis was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday charged with the larceny of 4,000 rubles from the Russian Secretary of the Interior, in whose department he was employed. He was discharged the day before, after being arraigned on a charge of embezzlement, but his discharge was followed by the new larceny complaint.

Yesterday the Russian Consul General and his attorneys, Coudert Brothers, asked for a continuance of the case on the ground that they were not ready with their evidence. A delay of two weeks was granted.

"We are not in Russia now," pleaded Mr. Rosenthal before the Commissioner, in asking for an immediate hearing. "The effort to get my client back to Russia is merely an effort to obtain from him revolutionary secrets."

Gaidsis's cause is being looked after by the Polish Catholics of this city, and Mr. Rosenthal said yesterday that the Church would spend every cent it had before it would see the Russian sent back to Russia.

WANTS $100,000 ARBORETUM.

Brooklyn Institute Will Ask Legislature to Authorize It.

A bill to provide the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences with a botanical garden and arboretum in that part of Prospect Park adjoining the institute buildings will soon be presented to the Legislature by Senator Gardner and Assemblyman Shanahan.

The bill provides that the institute shall raise $50,000 within a year after the bill becomes a law, the money to be used for the purchase of plants. It also provides that the Board of Park Commissioners give the institute a lease of the necessary land at a nominal rental for ninety-nine years and provide buildings for the housing of exotic and tender growths and rooms for instruction in botany. For the construction of buildings and maintenance of the garden it is provided that $100,000 of corporate stock of the City of New York be issued.

PREACHING SERGEANT QUITS.

Sheldon, of the Bureau of Information, Applies for Retirement.

Upon his return yesterday from a vacation, Sergt. Charles O. Sheldon, for the last three years in charge of the Bureau of Information at Police Headquarters, announced that he had applied to Commissioner Bingham for his retirement from the force. He is 58 years old, and has been thirty-three years a policeman. He will retire on half-pay pension of $1,000 a year.

Sergt. Sheldon is known as the "preaching Sergeant," because of his habit of admonishing his fellow-officers as to their spiritual welfare. He was for a long time stationed at the Mayor's office in City Hall.

It is believed that Sergt. Sheldon's request for retirement is due to the rumor that Commissioner Bingham intends to do away with the Bureau of Information.

LOST A RING, TRIED SUICIDE.

Passenger of a Liner Jumps Overboard, but Is Rescued, Unwillingly.

G. A. H. Schmidt, a second-cabin passenger on the Hamburg-American liner Bluecher, in yesterday morning from Hamburg, attempted suicide by jumping overboard from that liner when she was anchored in Quarantine. He was rescued by a deckhand on a tug.

The medical officer at Quarantine had just boarded the Bluecher, when Schmidt gave a cry, and, mounting the rail, plunged into the water. The tug Charles F. Allen was standing by, and quickly steamed to the place where Schmidt was struggling in the water. Life buoys and lines had been thrown to Schmidt from the liner, but he refused to seize them. But the tug's deckhand dragged him out just the same.

Some of the passengers said the man had been grieving all the way across over the loss of a ring that had been given to him by his mother. This was the only reason they knew for his attempt to end his life.

ALDERMAN MEYERS GETS HIS MEN BACK

Also a Vote of Confidence as Majority Leader in the Board.

SALARY INCREASES HELD UP

Companies Asked to Heat Their Cars Properly—Proposed Ordinance Requires Temperature of 60.

Alderman James Cowden Meyers succeeded yesterday in bringing together the discordant elements of the Republican-Hearst majority in the Board of Aldermen and reasserted himself as leader. Only a week ago he was overthrown by Alderman "Little Tim" Sullivan, who took enough of the Republican and Hearst men over to the Tammany ranks to control the board for the time being.

Before the board met yesterday Mr. Meyers held a caucus of the majority members and laid the situation clearly before them. He said that he wanted the undivided support of the members or did not want to continue as their leader. He also said some of the members of the majority had told him that they had voted against him the week before for personal reasons and not because of political differences. These men, he said, since had assured him that they desired him to continue as their leader. Harmony eventually prevailed among the forty members who attended, and they supported Mr. Meyers during the session of the board that followed.

"We had a pleasant and harmonious meeting," said Alderman Meyers after the caucus. "We approved the report of the Committee on Salaries and Offices to request the Board of Estimate to consider salary increases at no time of the year except on the make-up of the annual budget. This is the contention for which I have been fighting. Alderman Kline offered a vote of confidence in my leadership, and it was adopted unanimously."

When the Board of Aldermen met the report of the Committee on Salaries and Offices was passed without dissent. Mayor McClellan later expressed his approval of the action, and said he thought the plan would work well for the city.

The Rules Committee recommended that the Bridges and Tunnels Committee should hold a public hearing next week and invite August Belmont and other Steinway tunnel interests to attend and give their view of the validity of the Steinway franchise. If the explanation is not satisfactory, the Committee on Bridges and Tunnels may hold an investigation.

Alderman Mulligan got the board to adopt a resolution requesting the traction companies to heat their cars properly. He also introduced a proposed ordinance, which was referred to committee, requiring a temperature of sixty degrees in all cars between Oct. 1 and May 1, under penalty of $500 for each violation.

PACKERS CALL MOODY.

He Declares They Misinterpreted a Letter of the President.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Attorney General Moody was a witness to-day in the trial of the packers' case. He was asked by Attorney John S. Miller, who represents Armour & Co., to produce the original copy of a letter written to him by President Roosevelt or to admit the authenticity of a copy which Mr. Miller produced in court.

Mr. Moody read the copy of the letter and admitted its authenticity. Then he undertook to show that the packers' counsel had not read it properly and had misconstrued it into a declaration that Commissioner Garfield had aided him in the beef prosecution.

"I feel it my duty, upon reading this letter," he said, "to say in regard to this sentence which it contains, 'With my permission, the Department of Justice and the Department of Commerce and Labor,' it is not correct—"

He was not permitted to finish his sentence. All the lawyers for the packers arose, several of them addressing the court excitedly. The letter was not introduced in evidence, but simply marked for identification.

Mr. Moody said afterward: "The attorneys for the defense have placed a wrong construction on the words of the President. They seemed to think the letter means that the Department of Justice was aided by the Department of Commerce and Labor in the investigation. That construction is not right because the Department of Commerce and Labor did not aid my department."

Commissioner Garfield left for Washington to-day. He said he would return whenever he was wanted in the case. He has not been summoned as a witness.

FATHER SUES MINISTER.

Because Mr. Girtanner Married His Under-Aged Son to Miss Marshall.

Thomas G. Saunders has instituted suit in the Second District Court, Newark, against the Rev. Carl J. Girtanner, pastor of the First German Reformed Church of that city, because the latter married his son, Archibald Saunders, 18 years old, to Miss Julia Marshall, a young woman of the same age, on June 3 last.

The suit was brought under a State law passed in 1902, which provides for a penalty of $300, half of which, the law says, in the event of a conviction, shall go to the State, while the other half goes to the bereft parents of the underaged party to the marriage.

The plaintiff alleges that the minister failed to get the consent of the young man's parents for the marriage, and that he also did not take any oath or affirmation from young Saunders as to the latter's age or residence.

Dr. Girtanner said last night that he performed the ceremony and that young Saunders stated that he was 21 years of age. The minister also said that the elder Mr. Saunders visited him after the ceremony and remonstrated with him for marrying the young people.

CLEVELAND GOING SOUTH.

To Make an Indefinite Stay on Account of His Health.

BUFFALO, Feb. 6.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland, in a letter to the Erie County Bar Association and the Lawyers' Club of Buffalo, declining an invitation to deliver an address at their annual banquet, states that the condition of his health and a contemplated Southern trip in the near future would prevent a visit to this city. The letter in part follows:

"It is with extreme regret that I am obliged to say that it will be impossible for me to avail myself of the kindly invitation of my old friends of the Buffalo bar.

"I am contemplating an absence from home in the near future on a Southern trip which is somewhat enforced on account of my health and the duration of which will be indefinite, although it certainly will extend beyond the present month."

Insurance Man Dies in Bellevue.

H. H. Hobbs, who was in the insurance business and lived at the Hotel Carlton, Fifty-fourth Street and Broadway, died in Bellevue Hospital early this morning. He was found unconscious on the sidewalk at Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. Mrs. Hobbs said her husband was subject to attacks of vertigo.

New Jersey Thanks Capt. Casto.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 6.—The House to-day passed a joint resolution returning the thanks of the State to Capt. Mark Casto and his crew for rescuing the passengers and crew of the steamer Cherokee at Atlantic City. The Captain has received a check for $500 from the Clyde Line Steamship Company, the owner of the Cherokee.

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OPENS MARCH 1

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP IN METROPOLITAN GOLF

Local Association at Annual Meeting Retains Popular Event.

OFFICERS ELECTED FOR YEAR

Selection of Amateur Contest Left with Executive Committee—Club Dues May Be Raised Next Year.

By a unanimous vote of the delegates to the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Golf Association, held last night at the Metropolitan Club, Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street, it was decided to hold an open local championship this year, but on the same lines as was done last season. This means that the local association will sanction and aid such an event to its fullest extent, provided a club offers its links and also promises to find the money for the professional prizes. The reason why this step is necessary is that the association has no money in its treasury to support an open championship. The dues are now $10 a year, and Treasurer's Lionel H. Graham's report showed that there was a balance of $402.

Leighton Calkins aroused much discussion by proposing that next year the dues should be raised to $15, so that the association might be in a position to support an open event. He thought that if an open championship were held the local organization should be willing to support it financially and not call upon a single club to bear the expense. James G. Batterson, Lionel H. Graham, and Harvey Murdock spoke in favor of an open championship to be held annually under the auspices of the Metropolitan Association. President Daniel Chauncey opposed the plan, but when the subject came to a vote it was unanimous.

Owing to the fact that the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association has taken so much time to determine where the National events will be played and the dates, it was impossible last night to fix a time for the local championship. By vote of the delegates the time and selection of a proper course were left to the Executive Committee. Several clubs are anxious to secure the event, St. Andrews among them, but no formal applications were presented.

Mr. Calkins in presenting his Secretary's report mentioned the contests of the year and their successful management. The association has a membership of fifty-four clubs. The Cranford Golf Club was elected last night. The officers chosen for the coming year were:

President—Daniel Chauncey; Vice President—Lionel H. Graham; Secretary—Leighton Calkins; Treasurer—William M. Baldwin. Executive Committee, the officers, and C. F. Watson, Simeon Ford, Harvey Murdock, Arden M. Robbins, and Paul Wilcox.

The meeting was well attended, but it possessed its humorous features. Secretary Leighton Calkins was obliged to hasten away from the conference almost before the motion to adjourn was made in order to discuss the affairs of the evening with his friends outside of the club.

By a recent rule of the Metropolitan Club no public meetings are hereafter to be held in the club, so the golf meeting, always an open affair, virtually had to resolve itself into a private meeting, the delegates being the guests of the members who had arranged for the affair. The delegates present were:

Apawamis, T. F. Sherman, F. S. Wheeler; Baltusrol, Lionel H. Graham; Bedford, Samuel Derrickson; Dyker Meadow, Daniel Chauncey, F. J. Phillips; Englewood, H. V. Keep and W. H. Sykes, Jr.; Fairfield, William H. Temple and F. C. Hilliard; Fox Hills, J. A. Janin and J. G. Batterson; Garden City, Dr. Hitchcock and M. Brokaw; Hollywood, Frank E. Henderson; Knollwood, Henry W. Hayden and Judson S. Todd; Montclair, H. H. Spies and Paul Wilcox; Nassau, John R. Maxwell, Jr., and Harvey Murdock; New York, W. R. Moon and G. W. Dorland; Plainfield, Leighton Calkins; Powelton, James S. Taylor and F. N. Bain; Shinnecock, Henry B. Barnes and E. R. Kennedy; Roseville, G. H. Bowley; Somerset Hills, A. Wright Post and G. Owen Winston; St. Andrew's, Walter T. Stern and Charles W. Dayton, Jr.; Tuxedo, Grenville Kane; Wee Burn, Charles H. Seely and A. S. Pitt; Westchester, Webster B. Mabie and F. S. Keeler; Wykagyl Country, J. A. Lynch and F. W. Howard; Yountakah, Percy Jackson.

FRENCH AERONAUT COMING.

Comte de la Vaulx May Arrive Next Month—Aero Club Shows Pictures.

An interesting collection of pictures representing ascensions of French balloons was shown last night at the Automobile Club of America at the close of the club lecture on "The Russo-Japanese War," by Robert L. Dunn. The Aero Club of America furnished the balloon entertainment and the views were explained by Charles Levee, a young Parisian aeronaut, who came over here last month and who is going to assist Comte de la Vaulx in a number of ascensions which the latter expects to make in America. A letter was received by Mr. Levee yesterday from Comte de la Vaulx, saying that he was making arrangements to come as soon as the weather becomes better for ballooning. He will probably arrive late in March or early in April.

Augustus Post received during the day a letter from Charles Weber of Glenwood Landing, L. I., stating that the balloon received by express by the club on the preceding day had fallen in Hempstead Harbor, near the Glenwood dock landing. Nothing has yet been heard of the other two pilot balloons sent up by the Aero Club last week. Mr. Weber received a reward of $5 for finding the balloon.

Among the members present were President Dave Hennen Morris, Winthrop E. Scarritt, Augustus Post, Charles Levee, John E. Roosevelt, E. T. Birdsall, George F. Chamberlin, Cortlandt Field Bishop, Homer W. Hedge, Samuel H. Valentine, James B. Breese, Alan H. Hawley, George G. Bain, Dr. Louis F. Bishop, M. W. Ferris, W. W. Niles, C. W. Lee, Philip Van Valkenberg, and James Dunbar Wright.

MICHIGAN TO RETAIN YOST.

Faculty Declares Four-Year Contract Must Be Fulfilled.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 6.—At a session lasting late last evening the University of Michigan Senate voted practically unanimously to retain Coach Yost for the Michigan football eleven regardless of the recommendations of the recent Chicago football conference which declared against professional coaches who were not Faculty members. There was no great controversy over this question, Yost having a contract running four more years.

The proposal made by the University of Chicago that football be abolished for two years was defeated by a decisive vote. It was decided to accept the Chicago conference recommendation for a three years' eligibility rule, but at the University of Michigan the rule is not to be retroactive—that is, it will not apply to students who entered college under the former conditions. This ruling of the Senate will save Capt. Curtis, Garrels, Barlow, and Schulte, who have been in athletics three years, and would have been ruled out under the Chicago recommendations.

When the proposition to abolish the training table was reached a determined fight was started in favor of retaining the tables, but having won out on its principal contentions the opposition did not press its advantage and the rule to abolish was indorsed. The other recommendations of the Chicago conference were affirmed.

Wisconsin Favors Suspension.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 6.—After discussing the matter for seven hours last night the Faculty of the University of Wisconsin adopted resolutions reiterating its suggestion that football be suspended for two years, if the other universities of the "Big Nine" concur. It also declared in favor of the recommendations of the Chicago Conference for a modification of the rules.

The Faculty asks President Angell of Michigan to call another conference.

O'Donohue and Judson Pool Winners.

John J. O'Donohue and C. Y. Judson were the winners in the New York Athletic Club's handicap pool tournament last night. Mr. O'Donohue had W. J. Eck as an opponent, each being handicapped at 70. Mr. O'Donohue won by 70 to 57. In the 10 o'clock game C. Y. Judson was opposed by P. T. Granden, both with a handicap of 85. Mr. Judson won by a score of 85 to 68.

To-night at 8 o'clock H. B. Gutches, handicapped at 85, will meet Dr. Alexander Nicoll, 70, and at 10 o'clock W. A. Martens, 65, will play John B. Naething, 75.

Interborough Billiard Tournament.

F. L. Gray defeated L. F. Robinson at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, last evening in their match in the handicap interborough tournament at eighteen-inch, 2 shots in balkline billiards. The score was 190 to 131. Robinson was to have played 225, but was decidedly off his game, and never had a chance to win. His best runs were 8, 7, and 7, against Gray's 15, 12, 12, 10, and 10. Gray averaged 2 52-64, against 2 3-64. To-night F. A. Boyd will play 225 against Walter Leonard's 215.

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HARVARD SQUASH TOURNEY.

Close Matches in Third Round, Two Requiring Three Sets to Decide.

The third round of the Harvard Club squash tournament was completed yesterday, determining the eight men who are qualified to compete to enter the semi-finals. By agreement M. B. Gonterman and J. H. Hunt played off their match in the second round, which was on Monday declared defaulted to the former, and Hunt won. He met B. S. Prentice in the third bracket of yesterday's play, and was again successful, and will meet W. A. Hadden to-day.

Two matches required three sets to decide, but all were of higher class in the quality of play and in the closeness of the contests than any previously played during the tourney. D. G. Harris forced A. W. Swann to play three sets to win, beating him in the first set and fighting hard for the other two. C. P. Flint forced R. D. Pruyn to play three sets to win, taking the second 12—15, but being unable to stand the pace in the deciding contest. W. P. Eaton won from A. H. Lockett by default.

Holcombe Ward and W. A. M. Burden were the others to win. Burden had a comparatively easy time with E. S. Harrison, but L. P. Marvin gave Ward a run for victory in the second set. The scores of the day's play were:

Second Round.—J. H. Hunt beat M. B. Gonterman, 15—0, 15—1.

Third Round.—W. A. M. Burden beat E. S. Harrison, 15—6, 15—2; Holcombe Ward beat L. P. Marvin, 15—11, 15—6; J. H. Hunt beat B. S. Prentice, 15—12, 15—9; W. A. Hadden beat A. G. Roth, 15—1, 15—4; R. D. Pruyn beat C. D. Flint, 15—7, 12—15, 15—5; W. P. Eaton beat A. F. Lockett by default; A. W. Swann beat D. G. Harris, 8—15, 15—11, 15—12; A. L. Devens, Jr., beat A. Stillman, second, 15—3, 15—8.

Fourth Round.—W. A. M. Burden vs. Holcombe Ward, J. H. Hunt vs. W. A. Hadden, R. D. Pruyn vs. C. D. Flint, and A. W. Swann vs. A. L. Devens, Jr.

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BASEBALL SUITS PUBLIC AS IT IS, SAYS PULLIAM

National League President Wants No Change in Rules.

FOUL STRIKE HELPS GAME

Old Methods Are Discountenanced, and There Is No Urgent Demand for Alterations.

"I have heard of nothing that appeals to me," said Harry C. Pulliam, President of the National League, yesterday, "why the foul-strike rule should be abolished. Therefore, unless something more tangible than the suggestions that have been put forth for the improvement of batting is presented by the time the Rules Committees of the National and American Leagues meet in this city next week, I am confident that the rules as they now stand will not be changed—certainly not so far as the National League is concerned.

"This foul-strike rule," Mr. Pulliam further said, "has been in existence since 1901. It was passed because interest in the game was deteriorating. Batsmen had become so proficient in the art of fouling balls that action was taken out of the game and patrons became dissatisfied. Long-drawn-out contests were the result, and something had to be done for a remedy. The foul-strike rule was made a part and parcel of baseball, and I have no hesitation in saying that it has met with universal favor. Every league and association of any account adopted the rule, and it is still lived up to."

According to Mr. Pulliam, the patrons of baseball are not clamoring for a superabundance of batting, especialy if it is the means of making the games drag and of long duration. Such instances might have been popular a quarter of a century ago, the National League President contends, but the progressive spirit now prevailing demands that the games shall be sharply played, and so long as a good all-around exhibition is presented the patrons appear to be satisfied. As an example of this, President Pulliam points to last year's games for the world's championship, which, in his opinion, were the most skillful in the history of baseball.

Of Manager Hanlon's suggestion to remove the pitcher to the centre of the diamond, which would compel him to deliver the ball about 62½ feet instead of 60 feet, as at present, President Pulliam was not at all enthusiastic. "This putting the pitcher back," the National League executive said, "has been tried frequently, and in every instance has failed of its object. I have no faith in the latest suggestion that a fly ball hit out of bounds that goes into the stands or over the fences shall be declared a foul and not a strike. In my opinion, this would not increase the batting, for batsmen are now quite adept in twisting around and deliberately fouling into the stands that surround the playing field.

"I am in favor of letting well enough alone," continued Mr. Pulliam. "The game at the present time pleases the patrons, and that should be sufficient. To make rules that would be displeasing to the people who patronize baseball would be suicidal. Things are entirely different from what they were years ago. There was a time when no gloves were used on a player's hand. Now any player can wear a glove, and some that are used, in conformity to the rules, however, are of an immense advantage. Balls that are stopped now would have been considered phenomenal years ago. Taking all these facts into consideration, I cannot see how we are going to improve batting."

LAJOIE SUGGESTS CHANGE.

Champion Batsman Says Called Balls Might Be Reduced to Three.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 6.—Manager Lajoie of the Cleveland baseball team, does not look with much favor upon the suggestion of Manager Clark Griffith of the Greater New Yorks in reference to modifying the foul strike rule, though "Larry" was one of the strongest opponents the foul strike rule had two years ago. Lajoie does not enthuse over the rule even now, but he says:

"We have the foul strike rule in force and there is no chance of its being repealed, so let's take our medicine gracefully. It's as fair for one as another. I cannot say I favor the change suggested by Griffith, for the reason that it would only serve to complicate matters and cause many an argument with the umpires, who seem to have all they can do now.

"Frankly, I do not think anything will come of this agitation in regard to amending the foul strike rule, for there is no doubt of the National League being wedded to it. The fact that the National League Committee on Rules must report back to the league before any changes in the rules will be settled, shows that the old league is not taking any chances.

"If they are going to take any steps to aid the batter, it might not be a bad idea to adopt the three-ball rule. That would increase base running and be a big step toward bringing back the hit-and-run game, which the foul strike rule has done much to obliterate. With a pitcher limited to three balls he would not be in a position to waste as many balls as he does at present in checkmating an attempt to try the hit and run, which, in my mind, is one of the prettiest pieces of baseball."

BASEBALL AT CONEY ISLAND.

Manhattan Beach Bicycle Track to be Turned Into Huge Diamond.

Coney Island is to have one of the finest baseball grounds in the country, with seating capacity for more than 20,000 persons. This is the plan of William A. Brady, who yesterday consummated a deal with Austin Corbin of the Manhattan Beach Company whereby the latter is to reconstruct the old Manhattan Beach Bicycle Grounds, tearing out the cement bicycle track that Austin Corbin, Sr., built at great expense, and which since the decline of the bicycle craze has become a bad paying investment.

It is Mr. Brady's intention to conduct baseball games, both amateur and professional, on Saturdays and Sundays during the next five years. He is arranging for clubs in the National, American, and Eastern Leagues to play Sunday ball with local teams to be arranged for, and it is possible that he will get ready nine to represent Coney Island, to meet all comers. The first game will be played on the new grounds on Decoration Day, and continue every Saturday and Sunday during the Summer.

English Riflemen Undecided.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—At a meeting of the National Rifle Association to-day the Chairman, Lord Cheylesmore, said he was unable to make a definite announcement whether the National Rifle Association would send a team to compete for the Palma trophy. He had received a letter from the Chairman of the National Rifle Association of the United States asking if there was any objection to having the competition this year in Ottawa, and he, Lord Cheylesmore, had replied that the arrangements have to be made by the authorities at Ottawa, as the Canadians hold the trophy.

Up to the time of writing, the British National Rifle Association had heard nothing from them. Lord Cheylesmore expected that that the trophy would be shot for at Ottawa in the Autumn, and that the National Rifle Association would be invited to send a team.

Skating on Van Cortlandt Lake.

According to information received from Van Cortlandt Park yesterday the lake there is sufficiently frozen over to allow it to be used for skating, and to-day it is the purpose of the Park Commissioners to remove all the restrictions in regard to the sport. The ice yesterday was about four inches thick, the surface being in fine shape for skating.

The skating championships of the United States and Canada, at half a mile, one mile, and three miles, which were scheduled to be decided at Verona Lake, N. J., on Saturday, have been postponed until next Monday.

CURLERS AFTER MEDALS.

Two Matches Postponed, but New Yorkers Lose Gordon Trophy.

The three rinks of New York curlers that left here on Jan. 30 to play the annual medal matches scheduled by the Grand National Curling Club of America were unable to fill their engagements at Albany and Utica, but at Montreal succeeded in playing the international two-rink match for the Gordon Medal, in which the New Yorkers were defeated. The first match should have been played on Tuesday for the John Dewar Challenge Cup and four gold medals at Albany. Three rinks were down from Utica and four from Albany, but unfortunately a Spring wave predominated and the contest was postponed. On Thursday at Utica the Champion Club match for the Mitchell Medal was scheduled, but the ice was not in condition.

On the following day six Utica men and six New Yorkers went to New York for the international two-rink match for the Gordon medal, which was played on Saturday. The curlers found ideal weather conditions for the sport, and after being cordially entertained by Col. Stevenson, Col. Cameron, and Dr. Barclay went to the St. Lawrence Club for the match. The players from the United States lost the medal by two points. Twenty-one heads were played. The Canadians declared that the Americans should have won, as the rink from Utica was much stronger than the one from this city and, furthermore, the up-State rink had much the weakest Canadian rink as contenders, while the rink from this city had the strongest players opposed to it; in fact, the men who won the carnival trophies against all-comers. The players from this city are members of the St. Andrew's Club. The teams in the international match follow:

FIRST RINK.

CANADA.	UNITED STATES.
T. Fenwick,	J. D. Baxter,
H. Drysdale,	H. J. Johnson,
O. W. H. Detmers,	H. L. Riding,
D. Guthrie, skip.....24	A. Brinkerhoff, skip.15

SECOND RINK.

W. D. Aird,	F. Macnee,
Col. G. W. Cameron,	R. Boyd,
Dr. James Barclay,	I. Leslie,
Major W. T. Cleghorn, skip.....11	T. Nicholson, skip...18
Total.....35	Total.....33

COLUMBIA FENCERS ACTIVE.

Kehrlein Captain of 'Varsity Team—Winners in Handicap Tourney.

At a meeting of the Columbia Fencing Club yesterday afternoon Oliver D. Kehrlein, 1907, P. and S., was elected Captain of the 'Varsity fencing team, to succeed Frederico Lage, who resigned after the rupture in the major fencing league and who then became instrumental in the organization of the new league, consisting of Columbia, Harvard, Cornell, and Boston School of Technology. Kehrlein made the announcement that, despite the rumors that Harvard and Cornell were dissatisfied with Columbia's action in going back into the old league, and would likely withdraw from the new combination and sign an agreement for annual dual meets, no word had been received by any of the Columbia fencers of any intention of either of these colleges to withdraw from the new organization.

The schedule of fencing meets as announced by the Captain, are: Feb. 16, triangular meet with Harvard and Boston "Tech" at Boston; 17, dual meet with the Springfield Training School at Springfield, Mass.; 24, triangular meet with Yale and Princeton at New York; March 3, dual meet with West Point at West Point. Meets are also being arranged with Annapolis, Pennsylvania, and Cornell.

The preliminary bouts in the university handicap tournament were decided yesterday afternoon in the gymnasium, over thirty men having competed for a place in the finals. The bouts were lively, the new men showing up well and giving promise of making good as 'Varsity material. Prof. Murray, who is instructing the fencers, expressed satisfaction at the showing made, and offered the statement that Columbia would make as good, if not a better, showing in the intercollegiate championship contests this year as she has made previously. The men who qualified for the finals, which will be be held Thursday, are C. G. Amend, T. H. Bauchle, Jr., G. S. Small, C. Dwyer, Jr., R. Carpenter, R. P. Marshall, F. J. Byrne, and J. C. Negus.

ANOTHER NEW 60-FOOTER.

Boat Herreshoff Is Building for E. W. Clark Is a Racer.

There will be another sixty-footer in the field this year as contestant for honors. She will be a Herreshoff boat, built to the new rule, and will compete against F. M. Smith's new Gielow designed Effort III., Harry F. Lippitt's Weetamoe, and J. Beree King's Neola. She will probably rate just above the fifty-seven-foot limit, in order to be rigged for the smaller or larger class, and is expected to be as fast as Herreshoff can make her. Every yachtsman knows what that means.

The boat is to be designed and built for E. Walter Clark of the New York Yacht Club and the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia. Commodore Clark is the owner of the Irolita, and raced her with credit on the cruise of the New York Yacht Club in the fifty-seven-foot class.

The chance of good racing in this class has brought still a third contestant for honors out. Fred M. Hoyt, who is slated for election as Vice Commodore of the Larchmont Yacht Club, is reported as having decided to commission Isolde, his Fife designed imported English cutter, in the sixty-foot class, and race her against Neola and Weetamoe. If Vice Commodore-elect Hoyt should put Isolde in the field, the sixty-eight-foot class should furnish by far the most interesting racing of the year, and ought to quite outshine the seventies, even considering the return of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt's Rainbow, handled by Charlie Barr.

Yachts and Yachtsmen.

Arthur Binney has designed a thirty-five-foot launch on the lines of C. H. Clark's Hupa for C. W. Ross, to be called Hush. She will be equipped with twenty-five horse power Standard.

Crowninshield has orders for a twenty-one-footer to represent a Detroit syndicate in the Lipton Cup race. She will measure 36 feet inches beam, and have a four-foot draught, and a sail area of 925 square feet. She is somewhat on the lines of the St. Claire. An eighteen-foot restricted racer has also been designed for a Chicago syndicate, and there is a chance of him designing another Lipton Cup boat for the Chicago Athletic Association syndicate.

James B. Connolly, in talking to the Higham Yacht Club of his experiences on the Fleur de Lys in the ocean race for the Kaiser Cup last May, said he had never seen the equal of Capt. Tom Bohlin for seaworthy qualities and nerve. He said the Gloucester fisherman never reefed a mainsail, and invariably hung on to full mainsail until compelled to lower away entirely.

H. M. Sears is the first American yachtsman to declare his purpose to compete for the Kaiser's Cup in the race between German and American twenty-two-footers off Marblehead next Fall. He will place an order with Herreshoff to build a racer for the contest as soon as the conditions are definitely announced.

E. H. Tarbell has ordered Small Brothers to turn out a thirty-six-foot cabin launch fitted with a twelve horse-power engine for the Knickerbocker Yacht Club's long-distance cruising race from Marblehead to College Point.

Charles F. Herreshoff, designer of the Canada Cup winner Iroquois, has an order for a twenty-four-footer, the same general lines as the Iroquois, for use by a German yachtsman in foreign racing this year. The boat is ordered to be shipped abroad in time to make her first appearance in the Kiel regatta.

Frank Drake of the Larchmont Yacht Club has ordered a twenty-two-foot sloop from Stearns & McKay. She is from Crowninshield's designs.

College Runners for Pastime's Meet.

College athletes will be much in evidence at the carnival of sports of the Pastime Athletic Club, to be held in Madison Square Garden on the evening of March 17. Assurances have been received from Yale and Fordham Universities that they will send relay teams, and it is expected that Harvard, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Columbia, and other Eastern colleges will be represented in the relay races. Capt. Cates of the Yale team will also enter several of his men in the handicap and championship events. Four National championships are to be decided, as follows: Sixty-yard run, 1,000-yard run, putting the 24-pound shot, and throwing the 56-pound weight for height. The mile High School relay championship will also be decided. Dr. Gulick, Secretary of the Public Schools Athletic League, has granted permission to the "Indians" to hold this event.

Ricker Plays Good Pool and Wins.

G. Ricker was in excellent pool form in his game with E. Hayes at the Broadway Billiard Academy last night. Each had 100 to make, and when Hayes had scored 50, Ricker had made but 11. From this period on to the close of the competition, however, Ricker's play was of the brilliant order, and he beat his opponent 100 to 77. The winner's high run was 18, and he had 5 scratches. Hayes's best run was 16, and 2 scratches were charged against him. In to-night's game H. Schoenweg and Dr. Arndt will meet.

CRESCENTS DEFEATED HOCKEY CLUB SEVEN

Brooklyn Organization, Back in Form, Won by 9 Goals to 3.

HOME TEAM WAS CRIPPLED

Loss of Two Players Weakened Local Club—Champions Likely to Cause Trouble for the Leaders.

The eighth game in the series for the championship of the Amateur Hockey League was won last night at St. Nicholas Rink by the Crescent Athletic Club seven, which overwhelmingly defeated the Hockey Club of New York team by 9 goals to 3. The victors showed a much improved form over their two previous games, and for the first time in a month gave an exhibition which makes them once more a logical candidate for championship honors.

The Hockey Club did not present its full strength, Max Hornfeck and Flynn being absent. Newberry made his first appearance in two years and gave flashes of his old form, but his knee, which kept him out of the game, gave him considerable trouble. His work was easily the best on his team. The game was exciting throughout notwithstanding the one-sided score, and enjoyed by one of the biggest crowds of the season.

Within thirty seconds of starting the game the Crescents scored the first goal. Shieber and Dobby carried the puck to the Hockey Club's territory, where the former made a hard shot for the goal. The puck struck the foot of Ellison, the Hockey Club goal keeper, and bounded up in the air. As the rubber returned it fell into the net. The Hockey Club players protested against the goal, calling attention to the fact that there was no top to the net. The referee allowed the goal. Both ends of the rink were invaded in succession, when Sheriff secured possession of the puck behind the Hockey Club net. He brought it around and beat Ellison with a clever shot, scoring the second goal for the Crescents. Three minutes later Sheriff added a third goal on a clever pass by Shiebler.

A long run by Newberry transferred the play to the Crescents' territory, where the puck was centred to Russell, who tallied the first point for the New Yorkers. Dobby and Shieber made several combined attacks on their opponents' goal, but Ellison prevented their scoring. Russell was sent off theice for one minute for cross-checking Shiebler.

The Hockey Club began an attack on its opponents' goal in the second half, but Hallock blocked each attempt to score. Dobby changed the scene of action, passing to Liffiton, in front of the Hockey Club's goal, after a long run. It was a forward pass and not allowed. A scrimmage in front of the Crescent goal threatened trouble for the Brooklynites, but Hallock again proved equal to the occasion. Liffiton, by quick dodging, worked the puck down the rink and passed it to Dobby, who negotiated a goal from a difficult angle. The champions showed more speed and outplayed their opponents, Shiebler adding a fifth goal unaided. The team work of the Brooklyn team proved too much for the Hockey Club aggregation, and the playing was confined to the latter's territory.

In lifting the puck, one of the Crescent players failed to throw accurately, the puck striking a lady spectator a glancing blow in the face. The excitement incident to the accident soon died away, and Liffiton carried the rubber down the rink, passing to Shiebler, who shot for the goal. The puck rebounded from Ellison's foot, when Liffiton, who followed up the play, scored the goal. In a hot scrimmage Sheriff added another easy goal for the Crescents. Bryan followed with a long, clean shot, which completely beat Hallock and scored for the Hockey Club. Dobby found an opening in the New Yorkers' back field, and tallied again for the Bay Ridge players, and Shiebler scored the ninth goal from a scrimmage. Bryan took the puck away from Liffiton and scored on a clean shot just before the whistle. Line-up:

Crescent A. C., 9.	Position.	Hockey Club, 3.
Hallock	Goal	Ellison
O'Flynn	Point	McKenzie.
Wall	Cover point	Newberry
Liffiton	Forward	Russell
Sheriff	Forward	Harmon
Dobby	Forward	Bryan
Shiebler	Forward	Phillips

Goals—Shiebler, 3; Sheriff, 3; Newberry, Dobby, 2; Liffiton, Bryan, 2. Referees—R. G. Castleman and James Fenwick, New York Athletic Club. Umpires—K. Gordon, St. Nicholas Skating Club, and Charles Switzer, Crescent Athletic Club. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Basket Ball Championship for Juniors.

In accordance with the wishes of many basket ball organizations, the Amateur Athletic Union Basket Ball Committee has decided to conduct a championship for junior players along the same general lines as the senior championship is conducted. The junior tournament will be held in March, the entries to close on March 1. The weight of the competing teams will be restricted to under 125 pounds, and not more than two of the players can weigh 125 to 130 pounds. The tournament will be confined to teams registered in the Amateur Athletic Union who are members and represent a regularly organized institution, club, &c. Individuals or these teams must have been members of the organization they desire to represent from or before Jan. 1, 1906. A banner will be awarded to the winning team, together with gold, silver, and bronze medals for the individuals on the teams winning first, second, and third places, respectively.

Liberty Champion Women Bowlers.

Two of the best women bowling teams in Greater New York, the Monarch and Liberty, played the deciding match of the series for the local championship at the Harlem Circle Alleys, 128th Street and Third Avenue, last night, and the Libertys won two straight games and the match. As each had won a series, the final contest last night excited the greatest interest, and the alleys were crowded with the friends of the rival teams. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Monarch.—Mrs. Lester, 121; Mrs. Littlefield, 160; Mrs. Leib, 132; Mrs. Connolly, 174; Mrs. Lynch, 151. Total, 721.

Liberty.—Mrs. Dempsey, 149; Mrs. Engelhardt, 158; Mrs. Wagner, 171; Mrs. Eiseman, 165; Mrs. Kessel, 122. Total, 765.

SECOND GAME.

Monarch.—Mrs. Lester, 138; Mrs. Littlefield, 144; Mrs. Leib, 122; Mrs. Connolly, 151; Mrs. Lynch, 98. Total, 653.

Liberty.—Mrs. Dempsey, 179; Mrs. Engelhardt, 134; Mrs. Wagner, 148; Mrs. Eiseman, 143; Mrs. Kessel, 179. Total, 783.

Trotting Men to Talk Over Rules.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 6.—Major P. P. Johnston, President of the National Trotting Association, left to-night for Chicago to attend a meeting of the American Register Association, a conference between the Presidents of the N. T. A., A. T. A., and A. R. A., and committeemen appointed by them for the purpose of agreeing upon laws governing the trotting races of the tracks of the American and National Associations.

C. K. G. Billings and Harry K. Devereaux are Major Johnston's committeemen. The meeting of the National Association will take place in New York next week. Should Major Johnston be re-elected President it will be his tenth term, and should he serve the term out he will have been President of the association twenty years.

American Motor League Launched.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—The good roads movement, which has been agitating automobile circles, received its formal launching at the preliminary meeting of the American Motor League here yesterday. This league has already done excellent work in securing the improvement of country roads and highways, but nothing in the way of a National movement, with systematic plans, has been attempted.

Isaac B. Botter, Temporary President of the league, was formerly President of the League of American Wheelmen. Temporary organization was effected, and next Saturday set as the date for permanent organization.

TWO-MAN TENNIS TEAM.

Ward and Wright Only May Go for the Davis Trophy.

The first move toward getting a tennis challenge off to England for the Dwight F. Davis International Challenge Cup was made yesterday when Frederick G. Anderson of the Kings County Lawn Tennis Club of Brooklyn and Raymond D. Little of the West Side Lawn Tennis Club met as the representatives of the sub-committee that is to arrange the details. William J. Clothier, the other member of the committee, was not present, but it is planned to have him consult with Anderson and Little before the end of this week. In order that the international challenge may be valid it must be in the hands of the English Lawn Tennis Association not later than March 1.

From what Anderson said yesterday it appears likely that the American challenging team this season may include only two players, or at the most three. Despite the assertion that Holcombe Ward will not consider a place on the team, it is said by those close to him that in the event of his services being really needed he would be willing to change this early decision. With Beals C. Wright, the National champion, as his partner, they would make an ideal two-man team, with some hope of returning the trophy to this country. Should Ward persist in declining to make the trip, it is likely that Frederick B. Alexander, the former Princeton champion and present metropolitan title holder; Kreigh Collins, the Western champion of Chicago, or Clarence Hobart of Orange, may be named. William J. Clothier of the international team of last season is also among the possibilities.

By a strange coincidence Louis J. Grant of the New York Lawn Tennis Club, who was one of the foremost leaders upon the progressive side at the annual meeting of the National association Monday night, yesterday received a letter from Frank L. Riseley of the English team of last July, in which the Englishman spoke of the possibilities of a continuance of the international competitions this season. He writes of the closeness of the matches and the fact that the Americans came within a hair's breadth of returning the cup to this country. "But your men did not do themselves justice," he says. "In my opinion they played anything but their game in the challenge matches."

The activity of the newly elected Executive Committee will be fully tested at the meeting that will be held within the next two weeks. The eliminating of the invitation tournaments from the list will then be threshed out, as the annual meeting declared that no State championship, or open tournament was to be endangered in any way by the scheduling of an invitation tournament for the same week. While nothing was done yesterday by the few members of the Executive Committee who met and talked the lawn tennis situation over, it appeared probable that the Southern States championship will this year be changed from Washington, D. C., where it has been held on the courts of the Bachelors' Lawn Tennis Club, to the courts of the Atlanta Athletic Club, Atlanta, Ga. The New York State championship promises to be held upon the turf of the Staten Island Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club instead of at Syracuse, N. Y., and the Pacific States championship is scheduled for Tacoma, Washington.

Another change of a radical nature that the Executive Committee will probably pass upon is the appointing of the Ranking Committee before the season is begun, so that the members may keep records of the players as the season advances instead of being forced to search for data after the playing for the year is at an end. It may possibly take up the matter of supporting an official publication, in which a careful record of all the season's play will be printed, similar to the publication of the English Lawn Tennis Association.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Six Favorites Won Out of the Day's Thirteen Events.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6.—Golic, Libation, Alma Dufour, and Fonsoluca were the winning favorites at City Park to-day. Red Ruler, favorite in the fifth, ran a bad race and quit entirely at the end of five furlongs. The weather was threatening; track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Golic, 95 pounds, (Perrett,) 9 to 5, won; Foreigner, 107, (W. Allen,) 20 to 1, second; Merry Acrobat, 111, (Nicol,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:22. Bacil, Telepathy, Ethel Davis, Belden, Marco, Ecliptic, and Tarp also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Libation, 104 pounds, (Perrett,) 7 to 5, won; Tadellos, 111, (Jones,) 15 to 1, second; Awaregang, 104, (Obert,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:08 3-5. Evelyn J., Lutie Mac, Doctor Mack, Last Cherry, Matt, Justi, Little Mite, Balshot, Marimbo, Hill Lassie, and Ethel McCaffery also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap; five and a half furlongs. Lady Esther, 94 pounds, (Oregar,) 9 to 1, won; Astarita, 100, (Romanelli, 5 to 1, second; Quinn Brady, 108, (Nicol,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:07 4-5. Billy Handsel, Garnish, Pat Bulger, Bert Osra, Monocador, and Tichimingo also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Alma Dufour, 119 pounds, (Larsen,) even, won; Bryan, 111, (Nicol,) 6 to 1, second; Debar, 96, (Wishard,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:41 2-5. Gold mate also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Huzzah, 95 pounds, (Heffernan,) 7 to 2, won; Gilfain, 98, (Delay,) 10 to 1, second; Orient, 97, (Obert,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:45 2-5. Labor, The Don, The Only Way, Ora Viva, Red Ruler, and Little Red also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. April Shower, 102 pounds, (Koerner,) 12 to 1, won; Braden, 112, (D. Austin,) 11 to 5, second; Loch Goil, 100, (Romanelli,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Conjuress, Conundrum, Immortelle, Creole Jim, and Felix Mozzas also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—One mile and three-sixteenths. Fonsoluca, 106 pounds, (Koerner,) 3 to 2, won; Martin, 106, (Perrett,) 3 to 1, second; Amberita, 104, (Allen,) 8 to 1, third. Time—2:02. Rian, Helgerson, Blue Mint, Dell Leath, Glisten, Little Giant, and Turrando also ran.

Proteus, Nine, and Joe Lesser were the winning favorites at the Fair Grounds track to-day. Proteus was run up $300 and bought in. The weather was cloudy and the track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Proteus, 105 pounds, (Sewell,) 9 to 5, won; Grove Center, 107, (Anderson,) 9 to 2, second; Loretta H., 105, (J. McIntyre,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:14 2-5. Flavigny, Swell Girl, O. G. Park, Sweet Favor, and Young Sater also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three furlongs and a half. Bemay, 115 pounds, (L. Smith,) 3 to 1, won; Creole Girl, 107, (Bell,) 10 to 1, second; Bitter Miss, 101, (Anderson,) 60 to 1, third. Time—0:43 3-5. Launfel, Baleshed, Dry Dollar, Retlaw, Helmudy, May Gilmore, Budapest, Doctor Sharper, and Mimic's Daughter also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs and a half. Vanness, 112 pounds, (Radtke, 2 to 1, won; Colonel Will, 111, (Jones,) 8 to 5, second; Plater, 112, (Mangus,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:06 4-5. Cousin Kate, Enverita, Escuteheon, John H. Kirby, Marchioness, and Profane also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. Nine, 99 pounds, (Radtke,) 2 to 1, won; Charlie Thompson, 104, (Sewell,) 9 to 2, second; Whippoorwill, 104, (Perrine,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:47. Mr. Jack, Bitter Hand, Rather Royal, Hyacinth, Curumaster, J. P. Mayberry, Tribes Hill, and Conjurer also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile. Joe Lesser, 108 pounds, (Sewell,) 4 to 5, won; Bravery, 100 (Diggins,) 12 to 1, second; Sincerity Belle, 94, (Moreland,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:43 1-5. Atwood, Delmore, Dolinda, Shenandoah, Ruth W., and Harry Scott also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile. Lady Free Knight, 98 pounds, (Radtke,) 4 to 1, won; Dapple Gold, 106, (Sewell,) 9 to 5, second; Depends, 98, (Chandler,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:43. Peggy, Celebration, Latheron, and Glen Gallant also ran. Water Pansy was left at the post.

Glidden's Auto Record in India.

Charles J. Glidden, the American world touring automobilist who is now traveling in India with his wife, arrived in Calcutta about the middle of last month, having completed a trip of 4,405 miles, the longest motor car tour ever made in that country. After going from Bombay to the Khyber Pass, Mr. Glidden drove right across Northern India, following the Grand Trunk Road from Ganges to Calcutta. Mr. Glidden began his automobile tour in India about Dec. 1. His total mileage in his world tour is now 29,505 miles. Mr. Glidden is driving the same machine that he used during the last three years, taking it to the Sandwich Islands, New Zealand, Australia, and Java last season.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Wegman, J. B., Company, Rochester, N. Y.; F. B. Stevenson, millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; A. C. Smith, laces and trimmings; 493 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Hochschild, hosiery, gloves, and underwear; 31 Union Square; Hotel Imperial.
Scowcroft, J., & Sons Company, Ogden, Utah; A. Scowcroft, notions; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss K. Moloney, infants' wear; Miss A. Koehler, infants' wear; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.
Clarkson, E. E., & Co., Burlington, Vt.; G. F. Bell, dress goods and silks; Hotel Imperial.
Dula & Co., Charlotte, S. C.; W. H. Dula, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; W. F. Finlayson, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, and underwear; 81 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.
Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. K. Hill, flowers; 621 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
White, J. B., Company, Augusta, Ga.; J. Daly, dry goods; 214 Church Street.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. E. Bence, laces; E. A. Roberts, linens; 214 Church Street.
Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. C. French, dress goods; 214 Church Street.
Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. R. Hurley, infants' wear, corsets, and muslin underwear; 31 Union Square; Hotel Woodward.
Nordhoff & Co., Seattle, Washington; D. Obbutt, notions, laces, and ribbons; A. B. Baker, cloaks, suits, and waists; A. Hillenthal, dry goods; 74 Grand Street; Hotel Woodward.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. R. McCarthy, waists; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Tower, E. C., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. Edwards, silks; St. Denis Hotel.
Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss E. B. Moore, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Siegel, H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. W. Stone, furnishing goods; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Hotel Imperial; R. M. Dean, notions and small wares; Hotel Navarre.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. Curti, dress goods, silks, velvets, &c.; W. F. Walker, leather goods, toys, &c.; Hotel Albert.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; R. E. Olney, millinery; Miss A. Donohue, ribbons; Miss E. Butler, laces; Miss A. Mellon, millinery; 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.
Horne, J., Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; G. S. Friedman & Rosenou, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; L. Friedman, clothing; Hotel Navarre.
Simons, Hatch & Whitten, Boston, Mass.; A. T. Hatch, furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.
Mills, Ellis, Pottstown, Penn.; Mr. Mills, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; G. E. Perkins, silks; 350 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; W. K. Melcher, prints and linens; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Navarre.
Rindsfoos, J. C., Circleville, Ohio, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Tinsley, P. J., Millinery Company, Nashville, Tenn.; M. H. Jetton, millinery; Hotel Navarre.
Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; C. Shaffer, cloaks, suits, and waists; 31 Union Square; Hotel Navarre.
Mondel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; B. S. Bush, cloaks and suits; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Spalding.
Goldschmidt, L. S., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. Patkins, ladies' and infants' wear; S. Salad, dry goods; G. L. Rapport, furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.
Holloway, bric-a-brac, chinaware, &c.; 320 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Quinn-Marshall Company, Lynchburg, Va.; Y. V. Marshall, dry goods, notions, furnishing goods, &c.; 43 Leonard Street.
Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; N. S. Sullivan, cloaks, furs, corsets, &c.; 55 White Street.
Sweeny Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. C. Brown, furniture; 320 Church Street; Hotel Breslin.
Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. W. Conklin, cloaks, suits, and waists; 31 Union Square; Hotel Netherland.
Hatch, H. R., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Miss G. A. Hopper, cloaks, suits, &c.; Mrs. A. E. Baith, misses' and boys' clothing; 31 Union Square.
Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; W. McGee, upholstery goods; 16 East Eighteenth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Imerman Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; J. Imerman, gloves, hosiery, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.
Goldberg Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; H. H. Miller, upholstery goods, &c.; 9 West Twenty-second Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Burnham-Stoepel Company, Detroit, Mich.; J. W. Harvey, domestics and linens; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. F. Maloney, millinery, &c.; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.
Glaser, A., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; A. Glaser, laces, embroideries, &c.; 443 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. Dickson, hosiery, underwear, &c.; H. G. Donnelly, laces, embroideries, &c.; Miss J. L. Tosuey, ladies' knit underwear; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Lamson Brothers Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. D. R. Lamson, notions and furnishing goods; 320 Church Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Zenner, D., & Co., Athens, Ohio; J. Hossler, clothing; 47 Lispenard Street; Victoria Hotel.
Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. A. Warren, upholstery goods; 335 Broadway; Hotel Brotzell.
Shepard-Norwell Company, Boston, Mass.; L. B. Taylor, boys' clothing; H. A. Cook, skirts and underwear; 31 Union Square; Hotel Spalding.
Howland-Armstrong Millinery Company, Denver, Col.; W. S. Howland, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; S. Stern, toilet articles; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Kram, E., Houston, Texas; T. C. Claffey, dry goods; 621 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; J. Walker, hosiery; W. Jardine, trimmings; G. W. Vinol, laces, ribbons, hosiery, and gloves; F. E. Flint, cloaks, suits, and infants' wear; A. F. Clark, dress goods and silks; 57 White Street.
Stix, L., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; O. Steinwedel, notions; and furnishing goods; 51 Franklin Street; Grand Hotel.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; C. R. March, cloaks, suits, and waists; Miss H. G. O'Connor, ladies' and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street.
Horne, Joseph, Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; A. Binswanger, house furnishing goods; 320 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Bacon, Chappell & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; C. E. Teeple, cloaks and suits; 317 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; T. H. Galligon, laces and flowers; J. M. Lee, hats, ribbons, hosiery, and gloves; 57 White Street.
Burnham-Hanna-Munger Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; H. McWilliams, dress goods, silks, and wash fabrics; 43 Leonard Street.
White, J. B., Company, Augusta, Ga.; M. N. Maley, cloaks; 214 Church Street.
Peck, G. B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; P. A. McKenna, gloves; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.
Blass, G., Dry Goods Company, Little Rock, Ark.; G. Blass, notions and clothing; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cumberland.
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THE COURTS AND RATEMAKING.

The railroads need give themselves no uneasiness as to the inadequacy of the provisions of the Hepburn bill for a judicial review of rates fixed by the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The Constitutional lawyers of the Senate, we think, will perceive that whether or not the shipper's right of appeal to the courts is abridged, the railroads would be abundantly protected even if the bill made no provision whatever for the judicial review.

Section XV. of the bill, which authorizes the Commission, after determining that an existing rate is unreasonable, to prescribe a just, reasonable, and fairly remunerative rate, contains this provision:

> Such order shall go into effect thirty days after notice to the carrier, and shall remain in force and be observed by the carrier, unless the same shall be suspended or modified or set aside by the Commission or be suspended or set aside by a court of competent jurisdiction.

This is complained of as inadequate for the protection of the thirteen billions of railroad property in this country. It seems to us that the carrier's right to appeal for a judicial review of the Commission's rate does not and can not depend upon the language of the ratemaking act; that it would remain even if the act contained no provision whatever of that nature.

It must be understood that the only ground upon which a railroad could ask for a hearing in the court would be the complaint that the rate was confiscatory—that is, below a figure which would represent the cost of carriage plus a reasonable profit. In that case the rate would be unconstitutional, because it would take the carrier's property without due process of law. A rate fixed by the Commission would be a law. The fixing of rates is a legislative act, and it is established that Congress may delegate its power in this respect to a commission. The Commission's rate being a law, it could be brought into court on the ground of its unconstitutionality just like any other law. Congress itself could not prevent the exercise of that right. The short and simple way to test the constitutionality of a rate ordered to be put in force by the Commission would be to disobey the order. Then under the provisions of Section XVI. the Commission would apply to the Circuit Court for "a writ of injunction or other proper process, mandatory or otherwise, to restrain such carrier, its officers, agents, or representatives from further disobedience of such order, or to enjoin upon it or them obedience to the same." The carrier's defense would be, of course, that the rate fixed was confiscatory and therefore unconstitutional. Under the act, therefore, the carrier would have his choice of a direct appeal or of bringing on judicial proceedings by disobeying the order.

We are not so sure that the enactment of this bill would not deprive the shipper of some of the rights he now enjoys under the common law. He now has the right to bring an action to have a rate declared unreasonable; if so declared, an order would issue forbidding a carrier to collect that rate and to substitute a reasonable rate in its place. But while the courts might do many things with a rate fixed by a carrier, they would not set aside a rate fixed by the Commission save on the ground of unconstitutionality. This is a point which has escaped the attention of the ratemakers, and, apparently, of most of their opponents. A Commission-made rate is, as we have said, a law. If confiscatory, and therefore unconstitutional, it would be set aside. But if it were complained of merely as being unreasonable, that is, exorbitant, the court might, probably would, decline to interfere, on the ground that Congress, being the political department of the Government and having the right to declare National policies, must be the exclusive judge of what is reasonable in railroad rates. With that question, so long as constitutionality is not involved, the courts have nothing to do. In the Freight Association case, decided in 1896, the court said in discussing the contention that the Anti-Trust act of 1890 was not intended to apply to the railroads:

> It may be that the policy evidenced by the passage of the act itself, if carried out, would result in disaster to the roads and in a failure to secure the advantages sought from such legislation. Whether that will be the result or not we do not know, and cannot predict. These considerations are, however, not for us. If the act ought to be read as contended for by defendants, Congress is the body to amend it, and not this court by a process of judicial legislation wholly unjustifiable. * * * The public policy of the Government is found in its statutes, and when they have not directly spoken, then in the decisions of the courts and the constant practice of the Government officials; but when the lawmaking power speaks upon a particular subject, over which it has constitutional power to legislate, public policy in such a case is what the statute enacts.

This language of the court seems to us perfectly applicable to the Commission-made rates. When a rate is fixed by the Commission it is Congress that speaks, and it speaks with unmistakable distinctness. To set aside that rate and declare that another must be substituted would be to trench upon the Congressional prerogative. The court would refuse.

If the Inter-State Commerce Commission should raise some existing rates in order to do away with preferences and discriminations the shipper will utter loud cries, but we doubt very much whether the act professedly drawn in his behalf will not deprive him of the remedy he now has. If the railroad is hurt it can appeal. If the shipper is hurt by a rate fixed under the Hepburn bill the court will tell him to go to the Commission for a new rate.

THE COAL STRIKE THREAT.

Observers upon the spot prophesy that a National suspension of coal mining, including both anthracite and bituminous districts, will result from the adjournment without agreement by the joint conference at Indianapolis. Against predictions of a strike may be set such interpretations of this year's facts as may be founded upon past experience. In the first place, the joint conference invariably has succeeded in preventing strikes during the eight years of its existence in its present form, and it has been nearer a strike than now without a strike resulting. The existing agreement was not reached in 1904 until the convention reassembled and ordered a vote which was taken by the miners on March 15. There is time enough yet to repeat the procedure of that year and have a second convention and referendum. The adjournment on Friday was merely without action, which leaves the subject in the hands of the Executive Board. Its powers extend to ordering a strike, but it is unlikely to take such action in a matter perhaps involving the life of the union.

The reports place greatest emphasis upon the wage question, and yet there is reason to think that the real motive of the disagreement is different from that uppermost. The joint conference miners have hitherto conducted their affairs soberly, and the operators made a proposition worthy of consideration which it did not receive, unless there was something going on below the surface. The operators proposed that wages should be lowered or increased according to what their books, upon the miners' inspection, should show regarding the price of coal. Only a spirit the joint conference has never shown warrants belief in a strike upon this disagreement.

But there are complications. The United Mine Workers is a federation of unions, organized from autonomous districts. And there is disclosed this year an intention by the managers to entangle the affairs of the various districts, and to force upon one the quarrel of another. Thus the miners adopted a motion that no district should sign an agreement unless the agreement was satisfactory to all districts. More heat was shown over this question than over the wage dispute, and with reason, for it mingles the affairs of the anthracite and bituminous districts. Neither logically nor organically is there reason why those districts should not continue to act independently. But the steering committee arranged a disagreement within the control of the Executive Board, and adjourned upon the eve of the meeting of the anthracite trade.

Readers of the joint conference proceedings cannot have failed to remark that nothing was said regarding "recognition." The reason is that that question does not exist for the joint conference, which, as its name indicates, includes both miners and operators. "Recognition" for the bituminous district is as complete as could be expected, and both sides have profited by it. But recognition is Mr. MITCHELL'S dearest aspiration for the anthracite industry, and it is exactly what the anthracite operators have resolved not to concede. What Mr. MITCHELL means by recognition is that his union shall be "recognized as a contracting party in fixing wage conditions and other conditions of employment." There is, of course, no objection to unionists making any bargain they please with whomsoever will bargain with them, but the difficulty is that Mr. MITCHELL seeks to make his union's contract binding upon those who are not party to it, and who wish to make other arrangements regarding their labor.

Mr. MITCHELL boasts that he has embroiled the bituminous trade with the anthracite quarrel. He has certainly succeeded in putting himself into a strong tactical position for his meeting with the anthracite operators on Feb. 15, but it is far from certain that he can deliver the goods if he orders a strike of a half million men. The Pennsylvania delegates protested upon the spot, even before the struggle was within weeks of possibility. President DOLAN'S constituents were fiercely critical when he reported his action, but he bravely and reasonably defended it. The bituminous union which voted to accept lower wages by a majority of 33,000 is not likely to strike in the interests of others. We must hear more before believing it. Mr. MITCHELL says it is the duty of the anthracite miners to support the bituminous. The truth is he is trying to get the bituminous to support the anthracite. The issue should not be allowed to become obscured.

THE CASE OF MR. BENDER.

An instance of the temper in which Gov. HIGGINS regards investigations, even when they are wholly and emphatically within his own control or when they would seem plainly to be a part of his duty, is shown in the current number of Good Government, the organ of the Civil Service Reform League.

On the 10th of November last Mr. JACOB F. MILLER, Chairman of the Executive Committee, wrote a letter to the Governor setting forth the efforts of Mr. BENDER, Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities, to prevent on purely technical grounds an inquiry by the Civil Service Commission of the State into charges that he had been violating the law forbidding party assessments. The letter submitted a portion of the testimony which strongly sustained the charges. It informed the Governor that Mr. BENDER had never appeared before the Commission, but had employed counsel to object to the authority of the Commission to conduct the inquiry. The objection so raised had been pronounced groundless by the Attorney General, who is the official counsel of Mr. BENDER as well as of the Commissioner. Mr. MILLER asked the Governor, under these circumstances, since his own Commission was blocked by the action of his appointee, BENDER, to make a thorough inquiry into BENDER'S conduct, and, if he were found to have violated the law, as it is most likely he would be found, to dismiss him from the public service. Since this letter was addressed to the Governor the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has decided that the objection of BENDER'S counsel to its authority to investigate was unfounded. Despite this fact and despite the evidence submitted to the Governor that BENDER ought promptly and carefully to be investigated, nothing has been done by the Governor, and no answer beyond a formal acknowledgment of its receipt has been made.

Clearly this is a discreditable state of things. The law forbidding political assessments of subordinates is sound and just. It was passed in response to public indignation at the oppression and corruption thus exercised. The testimony taken by the Commission, before it was stopped by the writ obtained by BENDER, showed among other things the following, as stated in the letter to the Governor:

> The amount of the assessment was fixed, checks in payment and receipts for payment were produced. The Commission received and marked in evidence a check made to the order of PRESCOTT [the cashier in BENDER'S office, appointed by him] in payment of the assessment and indorsed by him; another made to his order, and, at his request, changed to read payable to "Cash"; a receipt signed by PRESCOTT; a check payable to "Cash," given directly to Supervisor BENDER and indorsed with his name by stamp. All of the checks were given by employés of the office in payment of an assessment fixed at a certain percentage of their salary.

It seems to us that the Governor in all decency should abandon his attitude of stolid indifference in this matter, proceed to find out the truth of the very serious charges brought against his subordinate and appointee, and administer to him such punishment as he is found to deserve.

THE FRIENDLINESS OF JAPAN.

We present our compliments to Mr. TAKASHI AKIYAMA upon the fine, logical reasoning and the beautiful plausibility of his reply to our inquiry whether Japan were really friendly to the United States. Mr. AKIYAMA even turns against us our own National weapons. If Japan is charged with cherishing the ideal of "Asia for Asiatics" have we not our Monroe Doctrine, our Dingley tariff, and our schemes of Pan-American commercial reciprocity?

Our most enthusiastic applause, however, is awarded to and is deserved by this passage in Mr. AKIYAMA'S letter, published in our columns yesterday morning:

> We Japanese cannot help but wonder why, when the Orientals are indifferent to Western institutions, they are called reactionaries and a hindrance to the general advancement of mankind, and, on the other hand, when they have grasped the Western material civilization, they are regarded as a commercial rival.
>
> We have heard so often about the "white man's burden" and his intention to civilize dark Asia. Does this mean that we Orientals shall follow precisely in the steps of the Occident, except in economic development, so as not to conflict with Western business interests?

There is no discoverable or imaginable answer to that argument. Japan does not expose herself to our reproaches by her endeavors to attain rapidly a degree of commercial and industrial development that will enable her to dominate the trade of the Far East. She is within her right. When THE TIMES has written upon this topic it has been to point out facts and probabilities, not to draw morals—certainly not to fix blame. We have pointed out the very strong probability that the open door in the Far East will be for us a delusion. The door will be open, certainly, but we shall find the Japanese manufacturer and the Japanese merchant within. They will have the market, and we shall be put to our trumps to get it away from them. It was to stimulate American activity and enterprise, not to discourage or even to criticise Japanese efforts that we have dwelt upon the matter.

The reported activity of Japanese agents and Japanese newspapers in promoting the Chinese boycott upon our goods is a different thing altogether. That is not fair play. It is distinctly reprehensible conduct, and we should be amply justified in asking the Tokio Government to enlighten us as to the fact and the responsibility. We called attention to Mr. MILLARD'S article describing the intrigues of the Japanese in China because we thought the matter sufficiently important to receive attention at Washington. We would put a stop to that sort of thing if we were able. Fair Japanese competition through low cost, skill in manufacture, or better understanding of the Eastern markets we could not put a stop to, and should have no right to complain of it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

"Practice of Medicine."

Careful attention should be given to the definition of "the practice of medicine" formulated recently by Judge JOSEPH I. GREEN of the City Court in the course of his charge to the jury in the case of an "irregular" of some mysterious sort who had sued the County Medical Society for malicious prosecution. The definition had evidently been made with great care, and we are glad to quote it again. "The practice of medicine," it reads, "is the exercise or performance of any act, by or through the use of any thing or matter, or by things done, given, or applied, whether with or without the use of drugs or medicine, and whether with or without fee therefor, by a person holding himself or herself out as able to cure disease with a view to relieve, heal, or cure, and having for its object the prevention, healing, remedying, cure, or alleviation of disease." Were that definition placed in the statute law or declared accurate by the Court of Appeals it would instantly put every quack and medical charlatan in the State permanently out of business. It includes every one of them, and its meshes are so close that they couldn't find a single point at which they could wriggle through. And it really does describe with accuracy "the practice of medicine." Despite all these merits, however, it has what is, we fear, the fatal fault of extending "medicine," not further than it ought to go, perhaps, but further than it goes by common understanding, and further than it is practicable to carry it for many and many a year to come. For the definition would make trouble for more than quacks. It includes, or seems to include, the sanitary engineer and even the Commissioner of Street Cleaning and all his employes, and from its penalties, if it had any, there might be difficulty in saving the grandmother who put a piece of red flannel around a child's sore throat, or the friend who advised a remedy for "that cough." We simply cannot draw the lines with any such closeness as that, and to draw them just tight enough is a task of extreme difficulty. Everybody knows what "the practice of medicine" is and what it is not, but when it comes to precise definition there appears a borderland where everybody is more or less of a doctor, and it is in that borderland that the legitimate amateur and the quack come so near together. Yet a successful campaign against quackery and all its crimes and perils is dependent on the attainment of a workable definition of "the practice of medicine." Judge GREEN is trying to help, as Justice DEUEL tried to hurt, or at least as he did hurt, the reputable members of the noblest of professions. His definition deserves discussion. Perhaps it can be amended into the definition needed. At any rate, it will give intense pain to all quacks, and even that is something.

Defending the Uniform.

Nobody doubted that the President would say just about what he has said in approving the punishment imposed by court-martial upon Lieut. ROY I. TAYLOR for ordering Sergt. PATRICK J. BUTLER out of a theatre seat to which the Sergeant had every possible right, including that of actual possession. And of course the President is fully justified in all his eloquent statements as to what the uniform of the man-of-war's man and the soldier ought to be. It really ought to be, and to be recognized as, a badge of honor, entitling the wearer to the respect of every civilian. The President's praises of these men as identified in a peculiar degree and in a peculiar sense with the interests of the whole country, as competent and ready to defend those interests against foes of every sort, are thoroughly well deserved, and it is impossible not to sympathize with his scornful denunciation of all who would discriminate against the wearers of these uniforms and who, instead of giving them greater consideration than other men, would give them less and treat them as necessarily of inferior station, unwelcomed at theatres and hotels and avoided in all places where close contact is to be feared. All this is quite true, and yet—and yet—well, the thing of which the President complains is known in all parts of the world, and not only that, but it has been known everywhere since the beginning of history. It is the fault, perhaps, of the very nature of all military organization. That inevitably involves the drawing of distinctions between man and man—distinctions extremely broad and sharp, and involving, on the one side, the assertion of superiority, and, on the other, the confession of inferiority. The civilian who feels that the officer is none too lofty of station for him to associate with notes the officer's aloofness from the private and instinctively draws back from the latter himself. And there is one other and more definite reason upon which nobody likes to dwell. The soldier or the sailor on leave is lamentably apt to seek excitement of a kind that makes him an inconvenient companion at close quarters for those not similarly excited or eager to hasten the spending of the scanty wage that is earned so hard. There is injustice in this, but there is some excuse for it, and the President knows the facts just as well as other people do.

Prophecy Under Difficulties.

For a week or more past the Weather Bureau has been most unfortunate in its predictions, for all of them have gone astray except the one which allotted a cold wave to yesterday. The cold wave arrived with beautiful docility, but storm after storm obstinately "went round," and it did begin to look as though the official prophets had, to say the least and best for them, become confused. As a matter of fact, they have been doing, not unusually ill, but unusually well. The storms of which they talked so confidently were real storms, moving in this direction, but they were not obliging enough to take exactly the predicted course or to keep to schedule time. The trouble is that everybody expects and must have a "local" prediction, and nobody will see fulfilment in a disturbance of the elements fifty or a hundred miles away. And, as it happens, weather has a disinclination to be "local." Storms are big things, often covering half a continent, and each of them includes about all the kinds of weather there are. So the weather prophets are often both right and wrong—right from their own meteorological point of view, and wrong from that of the man who wants to know whether to take his umbrella downtown or not. It is well to take these facts into consideration in judging the Weather Bureau—well not to expect impossibilities and not to deny successes really attained.

SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—While Representative Joe Gaines of West Virginia was arguing for the passage of the railway rate regulation to-day Representative John Gaines of Tennessee, not related by blood, temperament, or politics to Joe, drifted in from the outer row to a position from which he could butt in when the opportunity came. At last he saw his chance and rose.

"Does the gentleman from West Virginia yield to the gentleman?" asked the Chairman.

"Of course I do;" replied the West Virginian. "I congratulate the country on hearing us both in one speech."

Representative Sibley of Pennsylvania has been announcing to-day that he intends to introduce a resolution providing for a secret ballot on the rate bill by the Republicans of the House. "No, not a caucus," said Mr. Sibley, "The beauty of the scheme is that it would not bind anybody. There would be no roll call; just a secret ballot. Nobody's name would be known. No Democrats would be allowed to vote. Advantage of it? Why, don't you see it could be used to compare with the subsequent open vote, when the rate bill passes the House unanimously. I have figured it out, and the number of votes for that bill on the secret ballot would not be over fourteen at the outside. I shall introduce the resolution to-morrow."

Senator Patterson's determination to fight it out with his Democratic colleagues over his right to vote as he pleases on the Santo Domingo treaty does not surprise anybody who knows anything about his record. The Colorado Senator owns a morning and an evening newspaper printed in Denver, and some years ago he had a quarrel with the union, which resulted in a general strike. The union succeeded in inducing every big advertiser in the town to take his patronage away from Mr. Patterson's newspaper. Mr. Patterson thereupon bought a controlling interest in one of the largest department stores in the town. He established an era of cut rates the like of which Denver had never seen before. He ran the entire range of department store offerings, from needles to pianos, and took two or three pages in his newspapers every day to advertise the bargains. A delegation of advertisers waited on him and proposed a return to the former cordial relations. Patterson, of course, accepted the proposition.

Carnegie Hall Inconveniences.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one of the many women who love music well enough to climb to the elevatorless heights of Carnegie Hall balcony, I wish to protest against what I consider the inconvenient and dangerous arrangements made for the patrons of that place.

About two-thirds of the way up a wicket is thrown across the top step of a steep flight of stairs and there the tickets are taken. This sudden barring of the way always causes a jam, and might very easily cause a dangerous panic.

Annotated programmes or books of words seem never to be provided for the ticket holders of the balcony. Surely, people who pay from 75 cents to $1.50 per seat are entitled to safety, comfort, and the printed matter that helps intelligent hearing of the music.

"Go early and avoid the crowd," might be advised, but when, as at the Sembrich recital of Feb. 1, the doors are opened only fifteen minutes before the beginning of the recital, the crowd is already there.

It is impossible to stay away from Carnegie Hall, for most of the serious concerts are held there, and to many of us, though our pocketbooks are slim, music is a necessity.

MUSIC LOVER.

New York, Feb. 5, 1906.

One of Dr. Rainsford's Stories.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your report of the resignation of Dr. Rainsford, the quotation in to-day's TIMES from his book, "A Preacher's Story," ends at the most significant point in the story. Will you not print the eleven lines which follow it?

"About three weeks after that, we got into a scrimmage outside the Sunday school room with some toughs, and, to my horror, I saw, elbowing his way through the crowd, this same burly fellow, and I began to feel that, between him and the others, I would be killed, when, to my astonishment, he walked up to the ringleader and said:

"'The Doctor an' me can clean out this saloon; you get out.'"

W. K.

Brooklyn, Feb. 5, 1906.

A President Who Talks In His Sleep.

From The London Globe.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Many stories are being told of M. Fallieres, and one of them is worth retelling. M. Fallieres is a corpulent, heavily-built man, and it seems that after dinner he occasionally falls off into a post-prandial nap. One evening when the new President was dining at the Elysee, after a heavy day at the Senate, he found himself utterly unable to keep his eyes open, and when the manservant brought around M. Fallieres's coffee that worthy gentleman was asleep. Fearing to wake him, the domestic placed the coffee on the table and retired. And M. Fallieres slumbered on. And as he slept he dreamed. Whether the memory of the troublous times of his youth was upon him or whether the vision of the German Emperor with his legions crossing the frontier disturbed his digestion we are not told, but as he dreamed the veteran President of the Senate was heard to murmur the famous line of Victor Hugo, "Give me powder and balls." Then he lapsed into silence again, and again he was heard, in a deep, sleepy voice, calling for powder and balls. At first M. Loubet, who was sitting near his old friend, paid no attention, and the guests continued their conversation. But when for the sixth time M. Fallieres repeated his request, "Give me powder and balls," the President of the republic turned imploringly to his companions at the table, and in a somewhat irritated voice, exclaimed, "For heaven's sake, give him powder and balls." At this moment M. Fallieres awoke, but as his fellow-guests discreetly pretended to have observed nothing, he quietly helped himself to a piece of sugar and drank up his coffee.

Pride in Portland, Oregon.

From The Portland Oregonian.

Wear your best gold watch when you sally forth these fine nights. Nothing makes the average man feel cheaper than to have his timepiece rejected with scorn by a discriminating and blunt-spoken footpad.

Advice to the Hyphenated.

From The Chicago Daily News.

If Campbell-Bannerman would pull out the coupling pin from his name and let the world use only the latter section he would get himself mentioned much oftener.

Advertising in the Golden West.

From The Portland Oregonian.

Seats free; $1.50 a leg, $8 the pair. At this small price we offer 1,200 pairs of men's extra fine worsted pants, regular $4.50 values.

A WORD FOR SUPT. MAXWELL.

Much of the Criticism He Has Received Belittling and Captious.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

About a year ago the present Superintendent of Public Schools was re-elected to his position by a substantial majority of the Board of Education. This act certainly proclaimed him to be, in the judgment of that majority, the man best fitted to carry on the scheme of education he had been working out in the six years just past. It then became the plain duty of all interested in the well-being and progress of the city schools not to cavil, to criticise destructively, to hamper, and to thwart the re-elected chief; but to support, encourage, and wait results with patience. And yet to-day our schools suffer, while the City Superintendent is called from the great duties of his office to explain and to defend himself against criticism which is often belittling and captious!

It may be freely admitted that he is arbitrary, headstrong, and impatient of other judgments than his own. It must also be admitted, however, that he is a man of force and intellect; that he has well-defined purposes and high ideals, and that he is capable of self-sacrifices and devotion to his work.

Let the City Superintendent have the five years remaining of his second term to carry out his purposes, sustained by the loyalty of the great body of teachers and the confidence of the educational authorities. Then, indeed, the public may rightfully demand results at his hands. Failing to receive them, it may justly give his place to another.

New York, Feb. 3, 1906. ANONYMOUS.

Gen. Bingham's Reforms.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read very often articles pertaining to the police and the advantages we "common people" are to receive from each new administration of police affairs. I read now of the wonderful things Gen. Bingham is about to do, and for which he requires 2,000 more men.

If 1,000 men are needed for work they can be collected from among the force now working. Every night as I go home I observe from two to six policemen on the bridge platforms talking and loafing, while down on the surface not one is to be seen. In every elevated station also I find one or two. How many are in the back rooms of saloons and kitchens of private houses?

There are enough men on the force if they were made to do even half their duty. Before the extra "rush" force was put on there were men enough at the bridge, but they did not try to accomplish anything.

OLD-FASHIONED.

New York, Feb. 6, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a woman whose business duties compel her to cross Fifth Avenue several times a day, may I add my thanks to those expressed by "A Visitor" for the protection afforded by the police of the Traffic Squad to women crossing the crowded streets of this city.

A GRATEFUL WOMAN.

New York, Feb. 5, 1906.

Exits Not Indicated?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why does not the Madison Square Garden have red lights indicating exits, as the theatres have? While attending a crowded ball there I was struck by this fact. There is nothing to indicate where the exits are; neither is there any one who seems to be in charge of them.

The Madison Square Garden is always a very crowded place, and all these requirements ought to be looked after by the authorities.

Yonkers, Feb. 5, 1906. CAREFUL.

Frenzied "Fads and Fancies."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the recent investigation of our insurance companies by the legislative committee and the disclosures therein made by Lawyer Hughes, of the late trial of Editor Hapgood of Collier's Weekly, and the forthcoming trial of Town Topics, I have determined to issue a new edition of "Who's Not in New York."

I have just completed arrangements with our worthy District Attorney, with Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, and Col. Mann of Town Topics for an unlimited supply of material. It will be a limited edition de luxe, printed on rhinoceros skin, bound in green morocco, with brass backs and cornerpieces. The subscription price will be anywhere from $500 to $2,500, according to the ability of the subscriber and his eagerness to obtain a copy.

WHARTON DICKINSON.

New York, Feb. 5, 1906.

The Troubles of a Rural Journalist.

From The Bridgeville Tribune.

Frequently typographical errors creep into newspapers, and the result is often humorous, bringing forth many a laugh, even on serious subjects. The Tribune has had more than its share of the blunders of late. Last week "we" got three items "all balled up" in the rush to get out the paper. The effect was startling, and if The Tribune had been believed the laws of nature would have had to be suddenly reversed. It was all caused by transposing a couple of lines of type. J. D. Curry, one of our most respected citizens, has been ill for some time with rheumatism. The Tribune made the startling statement that as a result of his sickness he had given birth to a twelve-pound boy. As a matter of fact that boy belonged over in the home of Samuel Cox.

In the item relating to the birth of Mr. and Mrs. Cox's twelve-pound boy The Tribune said it happened "while the whistle blew." Now, of course, it is possible that a whistle was blowing at the time, but we doubt it. That line referring to the whistle blowing should have been under the item about Riley carrying the dynamite.

The Tribune sincerely regrets the blunder.

Where Man's Influence Is Fatal.

From The London Telegraph.

Man is the only animal which is always accompanied by disease, except those creatures that are his companions and share his patronage. There is reason to believe that the denizens of the forests, the veld, the rivers, and the ocean, so far as they escape man's influence, live, with hardly an exception, healthy lives. Chronic ailments begin with man's protection in the dairy, stable, and kennel. Man has created artificial conditions with which the "thousand ills that flesh is heir to" are associated. It is now his supreme task to bring these conditions into harmony with the laws of his being. Sickness and debility are not to be regarded as natural and inevitable parts of our heritage, but as the fruits of rebellion against nature's laws, and therefore to be got rid of. If the human family dwelt in ventilated houses, breathed pure air, lived temperately, with little or no alcohol, and took daily exercise in the open, it would perhaps know little more of gout, rheumatism, cancer, fever, lumbago, dyspepsia, asthma, and the host of infectious troubles than do the lower animals.

Sordid, Like Mr. Brady.

From The Washington Star.

"Don't you yearn for the halcyon days of the drama?"

"No," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes. "The modern pay days are much more satisfactory."

Flippant.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Dixon's scheme for deporting the negro population of this country is impracticable. Besides, it would be unfair to a large number of white persons who are equally entitled to the trip.

In the Frozen North.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

"I suppose the native chiefs set elaborate tables?"

"Yes," said the eminent Arctic explorer guardedly, "they usually put on a good deal of dog."

May Be Sung Also in Boston.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**Herr Conried past our city
His outfit coolly totes;
Our people save their dollars,
The singers save their notes.**

MR. BROKAW PROTESTS.

Annoyed by the Use Made of His Name by the Newspapers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There appeared in various newspapers on Jan. 31 accounts of an examination in supplementary proceedings of a certain Mrs. Katherine Poillon, in which my name appeared as frequently and prominently as hers.

On Feb. 1 accounts appeared of the murder of his wife and suicide of Adolph Fourtot, who was stated to be in my employ, and again my name appeared very prominently.

There is absolutely no good excuse for connecting my name with that of Mrs. Poillon and no adequate reason, so far as I can see, for double leading my name in headlines treating of the sensational crime of a mechanic who had not been in my employ for some months.

I am not a public man, and consider that when the press chronicles such of my personal doings as may seem of interest it has fulfilled its duty to the public. This habit of dragging my name in whenever anything happens to any one who may have been acquainted with me years ago or worked for me during his lifetime is annoying, and, I think, unfair.

WILLIAM GOULD BROKAW.

Great Neck, Feb. 6, 1906.

Found Bullfights Entertaining.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note with considerable amusement your topic entitled "Carefully Stayed at Home," in this morning's issue, and desire to state that I see no reason why Americans should be deprived of an entertainment of this kind.

A few years ago I attended a bullfight in Mexico, and I must confess that, while it seemed a brutal form of amusement, it was extremely picturesque and entertaining, and I would go again if ever an opportunity should present itself.

I think, when we stop to consider that more lives are lost by American football than by the Spanish bullfights, it is hardly time for us to condemn a sport where, as a general rule, only a bull is the unfortunate victim. For my part I think that every bull in the land had better be sacrificed for amusement's sake than that one human life should be given up for an amusement which is inhuman, to say the least. We might also pause and consider some of the pugilistic combats that grace American sport. If there is anything manly—anything pertaining to heroism—in either of these two, I fail to see it.

I would suggest that those who get an opportunity to witness a bullfight had better avail themselves of the privilege. They will find it well worth while.

ONE WHO HAS SEEN ALL.

New York, Feb. 6, 1906.

Endowment Needed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Americanizing immigrants the Educational Alliance performs two duties—it serves the country and it benefits humanity. That the Americanizing of immigrants is necessary to amalgamate the various foreign elements and to adapt them to American conditions cannot be questioned. Moreover, on the amalgamation of foreigners the future union of this country depends, and through their adaptation to American customs their mental, ethical, and physical progress is insured.

Successfully to support this work of fitting immigrants for the duties of good citizenship the Educational Alliance requires an endowment of some sort. Thus far a fund large enough to cover only the expenses of the physical care of the building has been accumulated. The Educational Alliance must have something more than a small fund and its annual receipts from contributions to carry on its big work. Who will help? MEMBER.

New York, Feb. 6, 1906.

The "Classic Cop" Also a Sculptor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The reporter who gave me a "write-up" in to-day's paper got a few things wrong. I was never nearer to Athens than Sag Harbor, L. I., and the only thing classical about me next to my name is that I'm a stone cutter by trade, like that fellow Phidias. I often cut out figures of men and women to decorate fronts of houses when I worked at my trade, and some of my work is on Broadway, while Phidias is a back number. I cut one of the Atlantides on the St. Paul Building.

EDWARD XENODOCHIOS.

New York, Feb. 5, 1906.

Deportation Expenses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A passenger on one of the steamers recently at this port from Europe, was not allowed to land, and was subsequently deported.

Is a steamship company in a case like this entitled to detain the unfortunate passenger's luggage to cover the expenses of his deportation?

A READER.

New York, Feb. 5, 1906.

A Matter of Spelling.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can any of your readers give me information on the word "behooves"? In England it is spelled and pronounced with one "o." Why this difference?

BRITISHER.

New York, Feb. 6, 1906.

What Will Happen to It.

From The Washington Star.

"That flimsily constructed public building is a scandal!" exclaimed the patriot.

"Never mind," answered Mr. Degraft, soothingly: "it'll soon blow over."

THE RETURN.

I'm a black tramp,
And I walk in the damp—
Hear my coming, you honey of a child!
There's the cabin door,
And she's there sure—
O, home once more!
Now the rebel music of my heart beats wild!
Hear my coming, you honey of a child!

I know the rocks and the mountains,
But I don't know home;
I know moon-rise, I know star-rise,
I know leg-ache, I know heart-ache,
And I know the rocks and the mountains,
But I don't know home!
O, I don't know home!

Sure I'll peek,
Bime-by I'll speak—
Hear my coming, you honey of a child!
There's the window-sill,
But ain't all still!
O where's my little Lil?
Now the awful trumpets of my heart blow wild!
Hear my coming, you honey of a child!

I have a heart of fondness,
But I don't know home;
I've seen lone-girls, I've seen lone-men,
I've seen black babes, I've seen fond babes,
And I have a heart of fondness—
But I don't know home!
O, I don't know home!

Ain't all still!
O Lil, black Lil!
Hear my coming, you honey of a child!
What, she ain't here?
I've got one fear!
O, after twenty year!
O, the mighty organs of my heart moan wild!
You'll never hear my coming, you honey of a child!

O, I've got to wander,
And I'll never have a home!
O, there ain't no star-rise, O, there ain't no moon-rise!
O, there ain't no Lil here—just an empty hut here!
O, I've got to wander—
And I'll never have a home!
O, I'll never have a home!

J. O.

WEST POINT DELIGHTS THE CHINESE ENVOYS

They Gravely Prod Cadets, Who Dare Not Smile.

KITCHEN SOURCE OF WONDER

Doors That Open Automatically, Baking and Potato-Peeling Machines Enthusiastically Admired.

According to Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng, the Chinese Minister, the members of the Chinese High Commission who are investigating us very thoroughly had the time of their lives yesterday when they visited the West Point Military Academy. The Minister put it in just that way, and he went on to say that never before had the commissioners seen such a magnificent institution for the training of young men.

Tuan Fang, Viceroy of Cheh-Kiang and Fu-Kien, who rules over 55,000,000 people, takes the keenest interest in everything he sees here. Tai Hung-Chi, his colleague, who although not a ruler, is Secretary of the Treasury in China, is also a keen investigator. While the party were on their way from West Point in their special train yesterday afternoon the reporter asked Sir Chentung to get an expression of opinion from the commissioners.

"West Point is the greatest institution we have ever seen," they replied through the Minister. "The combination of mental and physical training there is marvelous."

"The Commissioners desire to say through the newspapers," Sir Chentung continued, "that they very much appreciate the courtesies which have been extended to them. On every hand they have had the most charming expressions of American hospitality."

A feature of yesterday's trip of the special commission was the meeting with the two Chinese cadets who are studying at the academy. Both are plebes, being now in their second year. They are Ting Chia Chen and Wing Hsing Wen, known in the post as Chen and Wen, and they are from the Province of Canton. The Commissioners got the first glimpse of their countrymen when the cadets marched in to mess. The young men, however, acting under the strict discipline of West Point, marched straight ahead, glancing neither to right nor left, and took their seats at their mess table.

Half an hour later, while the party was looking over Cullum Memorial Hall, where an impromptu reception was held, Chen and Wen, resplendent in full uniform, marched into the hall. They saluted the officers and came to attention. The envoys looked at them gravely, and then Mr. Taun smiled. He seemed much pleased. Gen. Miles told the cadets they might stand at ease, and they wheeled and bowed low to the High Commissioners. Viceroy Taun grasped them both by the hand and held them in front of him while he delivered a short address to them, exhorting them to be diligent.

Chen and Wen expanded their chests an extra inch, looked as pleased as discipline would allow, and then at the suggestion of Gen. Mills hurried off to get their overcoats. They accompanied the Commissioners for the rest of the tour of the Academy.

The keen winds had no terrors for the commission. Most of those who appeared at the Forty-second Street Ferry of the West Shore Road at 10 o'clock were enveloped in long silk cloaks heavily lined with fur. The cloaks had heavy bands of fur at the wrists, so that when the wearers brought their hands together they seemed to be carrying enormous muffs.

At the West Shore station a special train provided by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was waiting. Mr. Rockefeller did not accompany the party, although he had been expected. A detail from Governors Island consisting of Col. H. O. S. Heistand, Capt. E. Perkins, Capt. Evan M. Johnson, and Lieut. C. L. Corbin were on the train, as were Detectives Funston and Fogarty and Secret Service Agent Klinke.

When the train reached West Point Station Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, Superintendent of the Academy; his entire staff in full-dress uniform, and a detachment of the regular cavalry under Capt. MacDonald were waiting. The keen wind tore over the open plain from the river, and the thermometer stood at 4 below zero just before noon. The officers saluted, and the envoys bobbed their heads several times, and shivered in spite of their furs. Then all entered carriages, and were driven first to the hospital, through which Col. H. O. Perley, the Chief Surgeon, conducted them.

The cadets' mess hall and the kitchens in which the food is prepared are said to be the best of their kind. To make them complete Capt. Thomas Franklin has given much time and study, and he was much gratified at the delight expressed by the visitors. The automatically opened doors leading from the kitchen to the mess hall, which swing wide when any one steps on a platform in front of them, greatly tickled Tuan Fang. The doors remain open until the person—usually a waiter bearing huge trays—has passed through. The Viceroy walked through the automatically opened doors again and again.

He was even more pleased by a machine into which several bushels of potatoes are dumped, and which, after a whirl or two, throws out the potatoes neatly peeled and washed. He clapped his hands with glee, peered into the revolving hopper, and was so interested that an extra bushel of potatoes was peeled for his special benefit. Then the party saw the machines which knead, make into loaves, and bake bread without a hand touching the loaves; another that takes huge roasts from the ovens and slices them with precision and dispatch; the ice-making machines, sterilizing apparatus, huge soup pots, and all the rest, and, as the party lined up to watch the 450 cadets march into mess, the Commissioners, through Secretary Sze, said:

"The most perfect kitchen we have ever seen. It is marvelous."

Then the Commissioners and Sir Chentung went over to Gen. Mills's house for luncheon. The other members of the party were guests of the officers at their mess in the clubhouse.

Then came a visit to Cullum Memorial Hall, rich in its trophies and memorials, to the Library, the Ordnance Museum, the Academic Building, gymnasium, and riding hall.

In the gymnasium the Commissioners inspected the various uniforms worn by the cadets. In order that these might be seen to advantage, sixteen men were assigned in squads of four to wear the four uniforms.

They had to march over from the barracks hall, some distance away, after they had attired themselves, and four cadets who were assigned to put on the Summer full dress of gray coats and duck trousers were nearly frozen on the way.

The sixteen men stood like images while the Commissioners and the other Chinese gravely poked them with forefingers and made comments. The cadets looked neither to right nor to left, and choked down their desire to laugh. The ordeal lasted for five minutes, and not a man as much as smiled. Viceroy Tuan was much taken with the service uniforms in full marching order, when the men carry muskets, cartridges, canteens, cup, short spades, and other impedimenta, and the Viceroy made comments on each of these as he handled it and asked to have its uses described.

The wrestling matches, the setting-up drill, and the exercises by the first classmen in the riding halls brought hearty applause from the party. It had been the original intention to round out the day with a dress parade, but about 4 o'clock the thermometer stood at 4 below zero, and the wind was tearing across the parade ground. The plan was therefore abandoned.

The special train in which the envoys and their party left West Point was run over the extension from Weehawken to the junction outside of Jersey City, where it was put on the Jersey Central tracks. Here a dining car was attached and the High Commissioners went to Philadelphia.

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BOSTON SYMPHONY QUARTET.

Its Second Concert in Mendelssohn Hall—Miss Metcalfe the Soloist.

The Boston Symphony Quartet, led by Prof. Willy Hess of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, made its second appearance in New York last evening in Mendelssohn Hall. Its listeners were not numerous—the establishment of a large following by even the best of chamber music organizations is a matter of much time and great effort. So, too, it may be added, is the establishment of a string quartet that can exemplify the highest qualities of this most difficult and recondite form of art. On their first visit this season a month ago it was observed that Prof. Hess and his associates had made a long step forward since last season in achieving some of the excellencies in quartet playing that come only through long practice and intimate association. It was something of a disappointment, therefore, to find last evening that for some reason—perhaps a temporary indisposition—the gain was not fully maintained. The playing of the quartet did not show the same finish and precision or the same justness of intonation; and the chief sinner was Prof. Hess himself.

The programme was an interesting one; there were Taneiew's quartet in B flat minor and Schumann's in A major, and Miss Susan Metcalfe sang a group of six songs. Taneiew's quartet had been heard here before from the Mannes Quartet about three years ago. It is the work of one of the contemporaneous Russians who does not devote himself chiefly to the use of the characteristic Russian folk-song elements in his music. There is very little of it in this quartet, which is rather influenced by Mendelssohn, especially in the presto and the final allegro. Great originality or imposing power it does not show; but it is much more than well-made music. It is charming and engaging music that is worth more than a passing notice. It was played with the evident purpose of gaining spirit and a sense of vitality; but the gain was at the expense of fine ensemble and purity of tone. The same effort was made in Schumann's quartet; but here the music is less tolerant of anything but the most perfect euphony and the nicest adjustment of the four parts, and so the results were less satisfactory.

Miss Metcalfe presents perplexities to her friends and admirers as her career is unfolded. Her artistic personality and a certain charm in her singing are potent factors. Some things she did admirably, such as the sustained air from Handel's "Serse," "Ombra mai fu," and the deeply poetical "Mainacht" of Brahms. But there were faults of style and of technique that interfered with the enjoyment of some of her other songs; a breathless haste and explosiveness in Schubert's "Ungeduld" and Brahms's "Liebliche Wangen," a lack of finesse and characterization in Mozart's "Das Veilchen." Her voice has gained greatly in volume, but too often there is an evident forcing to this end that frequently results in singing sharp. Miss Metcalfe is too fine an artist, too beautifully endowed by nature for such things to be.

MISS VON UNSCHULD PLAYS.

At Her Best in Music Requiring Brilliancy and Dash.

Miss Marie Von Unschuld, who comes from Austria decorated with titles, and more recently from Washington, gave a piano recital yesterday afternoon in Mendelssohn Hall, where she had numerous listeners. She played a number of pieces that do not often appear on recital programmes, such as a number of little preludes by Stephen Heller, Weber's "Invitation to the Dance," a "Marche Mignonne" by Poldini, Brahms's arrangement of a well-known gavotte by Gluck; besides these there were Beethoven's D minor sonata, Op. 31; Lausig's arrangement of a piece by Scarlatti; Chopin's B minor scherzo and C sharp minor nocturne, an intermezzo by Brahms, and Liszt's thirteenth rhapsody.

Miss Von Unschuld has tremendous strength of arm and finger, and equally noteworthy fluency and delicacy in playing runs and passages, and she plays with great facility and fleetness. She likes fast tempos, and has the modern virtuoso's tendency to take every fast movement at the greatest possible speed, even at the sacrifice of rhythmic clearness and definiteness of outline. But her tone, when it is not a filmy pianissimo, is often hard and without variety of color, and she is fond of sharp and sudden contrasts in her dynamic scheme.

Miss Von Unschuld played much of the music on her programme correctly in certain ways, brilliantly, and with great dash; but there were imperfections of phrasing, faults of taste in conception, and a general lack of feeling for the finer qualities of the music, and failure to read the poetic side of it. In music where brilliancy and dash count for most she is most successful.

J. BARRYMORE FOR AUSTRALIA.

Youngest of the Famous Family Is Going with the Collier Company.

It was announced last night that John Barrymore, who is now playing in "Pantaloon" and "Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire," at the Criterion Theatre, will go to Australia with William Collier, when the latter sails on April 19. During the Australian tour Mr. Barrymore will play his old part of the Telegrapher in "The Dictator," and will also be the Duke in "On the Quiet."

John Barrymore is the youngest of the three Barrymores now playing together in this city in the two Barrie plays. The company will sail from San Francisco and will rehearse en route on the steamer.

Maude Adams Not in Speeding Auto.

Maude Adams was not, as stated in published reports, in the automobile which was stopped for exceeding the speed limit on the Speedway on Monday afternoon. The chauffeur, Preston J. Ketchem, of 114 West Eighty-fourth Street, was arrested and held for trial.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Arnold Daly Company was incorporated at Albany yesterday, with a capital of $10,000, the Directors being Lee Shubert, J. J. Shubert, Arnold Daly, and Winchell Smith, all of New York City. It is the policy of the Shuberts to incorporate all their productions.

Charles Frohman has arranged with Maude Adams to continue to play in "Peter Pan" for the next two years.

KAISER WRITES ENDEAVORERS

He Congratulates the Society Upon Its Twenty-fifth Birthday.

The German Emperor has sent a letter to the United Society of Christian Endeavor congratulating it upon its twenty-fifth birthday.

This letter, together with one from President Roosevelt and another from Gov. Higgins, will be read at the mass meeting to be held in Carnegie Hall tomorrow night, when the New York Endeavorers will celebrate the anniversary. Lieut. Gov. Bruce will speak. The local Endeavorers are having a two-day conference, of which the Carnegie Hall meeting is to be the end. This conference began last night with a meeting in the Central Presbyterian Church, at which fifty of the 300 delegates who are coming to the conference were welcomed by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith.

The Trustees will discuss the work of raising a $500,000 fund to provide for the erection of an Endeavor headquarters building in New York, Washington, or Boston.

JACOB A. RIIS IS ILL.

Angina Pectoris Attacks Him After a Visit to Roosevelt.

Jacob A. Riis has been seriously ill since his return last Friday from a visit to President Roosevelt. He went to Washington against the advice of his physician, Dr. Alexander Lambert, and had to take to his bed as soon as he reached his Richmond Hill home.

Mr. Riis has been for years a sufferer from angina pectoris. In spite of this, he has insisted on doing his work, both as author and lecturer, and just before going to Washington he had accepted a commission to write a magazine article about the late King Christian of Denmark, of whom he had long been an admirer.

The unusually severe attack which followed Mr. Riis's trip to Washington compelled him to obey his physician's order to abandon all work, and for two months to come, at least, he will take a complete rest.

Dr. Lambert said yesterday that Mr. Riis is for the moment out of danger and that he will be able to leave his home again in a few days.

WHY MRS. TAYLOR LEFT THE RANKS OF MINERVA

Fellow-Member Dared Her to Tell Her Empress Eugenie Story.

POLITICAL STUDENTS HEAR IT

And Declare Every Word of It True—Rockefeller Estimate of Joseph Not Wholly Approved.

The Society for Political Study at its regular weekly meeting yesterday heard two interesting things. One was an authentic account of the escape of the Empress Eugénie from France as the story came direct from one of the participants in the adventure, and the other was why Mrs. Belle Gray Taylor is no longer a member of the Minerva.

It was Mrs. Taylor who read the Eugénie story, a good one giving a gossipy account of the escape of the Empress from the Tuileries and through France to England. She told the story as it was related to her by Dr. Edward A. Crane, her brother-in-law, a friend of the late Dr. Evans, the American dentist who arranged it, and who accompanied the party to the French coast.

The Minerva part of it came in when Mrs. Taylor told the club that the paper had originally been written to be read before the organization.

"But I was presiding that day," explained Mrs. Taylor. "Some important business came up, and I swept my paper aside, feeling that it was my duty to do so. And then one of the Minerva members said that I did not dare to read it because she would refute every word I would say. I need not tell you that I do not belong to Minerva now."

There were many details in the paper, including a description of the furnishings of Dr. Evans's house in Paris, which Mrs. Taylor has visited and where she saw beautiful Gobelin tapestries, Russian marbles, and fine pictures, gifts received for the "pulling of royal teeth and the setting of golden crowns in royal jaws." She told the women of the coat and hat worn by the Empress in her flight from the palace, and now in the possession of the Evans family; of the bologna sausage which the Empress carved with Dr. Evans's penknife, and which, with black bread, was their food on the first day of the flight; also of the Empress ironing with her fingers on her knee the one handkerchief with which she had fled, and which she washed in a miserable room in the mean little inn at which the travelers spent their first night.

"That incident of the handkerchief interests me," said Mrs. Margaret Holmes Bates. "In great troubles it is the small things which seem to cause us the greatest annoyance. I remember one of the most trying times of my life was when I went to a funeral and wanted to cry, and then found that I didn't have a handkerchief to cry into."

"My mother went to school with Mrs. Evans," said a club member. "We visit the family, and they have shown me the beautiful bracelet set with jewels presented them by the Empress."

"Then you can corroborate what I say," said Mrs. Taylor, the Minerva incident still rankling, "and you know that I have told the truth."

"Certainly," replied the member. "And I know how Dr. Evans, when he was first called to see the Emperor, refused to do any work for him because the Emperor insisted that he would not have his teeth filled—that it would take too much time and they must be pulled. But I never extract," said the dentist; and then he left. Finally Napoleon decided to try the filling; it was successful, and after that Dr. Evans became the dentist of royalty."

"And I saw the Empress last Winter in Egypt, her first visit there since she went as the Empress of the French, as Mrs. Taylor says in her paper," said another member, "and she allowed me to take a snapshot of her with my camera."

"It all proves," said Mrs. Winifred Judge, the Study Club President, "that the American dentist the only one. Why, when I was in Holland I was so shocked at the condition of the women's teeth that I wrote the Queen about it. She never answered me. I told her that she ought to send for some American dentists to attend to the Dutch teeth. It was dreadful to see a pretty young woman, when she smiled, show a toothless mouth. It is much the same, too, in other countries, even in England."

The current events report is always an interesting feature of every meeting of the Political Club. Yesterday its special reporter gave her attention to John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

"I call him a current event," she said, "because he is constantly being reported in the papers. But as to what he said about Joseph on Sunday, I didn't think much of it. He held him up as being a model man, but Joseph was the first man ever reported to have made a corner in wheat; that was a trust and does not teach a moral lesson to the young."

HERMANN SCHAUS MARRIED.

New York Art Dealer Weds His Deceased Wife's Sister.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 6.—Hermann Schaus, the New York art dealer, and his deceased wife's sister, Mrs. Sophie Johnson Jones, were married this morning after Archbishop Glennon had granted a special dispensation because of the relationship. The ceremony was performed at the bride's home, 5,273 Washington Boulevard, by the Rev. Father O'Connor of New Cathedral Chapel, in the presence of immediate members of the family. The bride's mother was absent owing to illness.

Joseph De Forest Junkin, who was married six months ago to Miss Wilhelmina Schaus, a daughter of the bridegroom and a niece of the bride, acted as best man. Mrs. Junkin was the matron of honor. The ceremony took place in the drawing room, which was decorated with roses and palms. After a wedding breakfast Mr. and Mrs. Schaus started for Cuba, where the honeymoon will be spent.

Mrs. Schaus is the daughter of the late J. B. Johnson, and ten years ago was one of the belles of the old French set in St. Louis. Her marriage to the late Alfred H. Jones was a conspicuous social event. She built the handsome Washington Boulevard house in which she has since lived.

Sale to Aid Girls' Shelter.

The Lady Associates of the Shelter for Respectable Girls will hold a sale of cake and fancy articles next Friday from 3 to 6 o'clock at 212 East Forty-sixth Street. The scope of the institution is to provide a safe shelter for respectable young girls while they are looking for work, and to help them in obtaining suitable employment. It is dependent on voluntary contributions, which may be sent to Sister Catharine at the home.

Trinity School Alumni Dine.

The fifth annual dinner of the Alumni Society of Trinity School, in this city, was held in the Hotel Astor last evening. The dinner was in compliment to the football eleven of 1905. Among those present were Bishop David B. Walker, President of the society; Gen. Francis V. Greene, Judge Samuel Seabury, and United States Judge E. Henry Lacombe.

Foster L. Backus Critically Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Ex-District Attorney Foster L. Backus of Brooklyn is critically ill in the Steuben Sanitarium here, where he came three weeks ago. He has for nearly two years suffered from a malady that may cause his death at any time. Dr. J. E. Walker of the sanitarium said to-night that Mr. Backus's condition was critical.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S
Mollient Ammonia

WON'T SHOW BRIDAL GIFTS.

Miss Roosevelt to Keep Them from Public Inspection—700 Guests.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Mrs. Roosevelt announced to-day through Mr. Loeb that no one but the immediate relatives and closest personal friends would be permitted to view the wedding gifts to Miss Roosevelt, which are at present being stored in the large playroom of the White House attic, but later will be on view in the library.

That the places made by the 200 regrets of distant friends will not be filled by any latter-day invitations was made clear to-day when the definite order for the wedding breakfast was given for 700. Quite one-half of this number will come from New York and Boston, where the invitations have been very generally extended to all the friends of the bride and her family. In Cincinnati the list is also general, but in Washington numerous omissions are noted.

For example, even the closest friends of Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth among the younger diplomats are not invited, owing to a rule only to include the Chief of Embassies and Legations in the official list. In very few cases are the daughters of official households included, even where Miss Roosevelt has been an intimate associate of these young people.

While it is understood that the entire Congressional delegation from the bridegroom's State will attend the wedding, the delegation from the bride's State is not likely to be so favored, as several of the New York Representatives are known not to have been invited, while it is said neither of the New York Senators has yet received the much-prized card.

Mr. Longworth will entertain his ushers and best man at dinner on Feb. 16, which date has also been selected by Senator Kean for an evening reception complimentary to the New York visitors.

Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson, the former one of the ushers and a cousin of the bridegroom, will entertain at dinner on Thursday evening before the wedding in their home on Massachusetts Avenue.

The Republican members of the New York delegation in the House met in the room of the Committee on Agriculture to-day and discussed the subject of a wedding present for Miss Roosevelt. A set of Tiffany cut glass was decided upon.

SECRECY OF STORY BALL.

Artist Asks All Guests Not to Tell of Invitations.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—One of the most interesting social affairs of the season will be the masked ball to be given at the Bellevue-Stratford to-morrow evening by Julian Story, the artist. Mr. Story intends to make the entertainment unique, and his friends say there will be many surprises for his guests.

Who the guests are to be will be one of the secrets. Mr. Story wishes to have all enjoy themselves in the true masked ball fashion, and to be surprised when the time for unmasking comes. So he has made a special request of each person invited that he or she shall tell nobody about the invitation. Some persons, of course, have talked, but it is believed that the majority have kept their own counsel.

It is probable, therefore, that when the several score guests meet at the hotel few will know certainly who else may be there.

There has been some speculation whether Mme. Emma Eames Story will be present. The invitation cards name Mr. Story as the host, and his wife does not figure on them. It is explained that this was done because of the uncertainty whether her professional engagements will permit her to attend. Mme. Eames sang here to-night, and she seldom cares to go out the evening after an operatic performance.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This evening there will be the dance for Miss Frances Hadden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith Hadden, at Sherry's, given by Mr. Wilcox, one of her relatives. Mrs. Pembroke Jones will give a dinner. In the afternoon there will be at St. Thomas's the marriage of Miss Florence Moffett Mott, a granddaughter of the late Dr. Valentine Mott, to John Finck. This morning at 11 o'clock there will be another in the series of sonata recitals by Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes for the benefit of the Music School Settlement. This recital will take place at Mrs. C. T. Barney's residence, 67 Park Avenue.

***

An interesting amateur entertainment is to be given on Thursday evening in the Gerrit Smith studio, 142 East Thirty-third Street, for the benefit of the St. Andrew's Hospital for Convalescents. The studio is to be turned into a café chantant, the waiters and waitresses being young men and women well known in society. It is under fashionable patronage, and already 300 tickets at $2 each have been sold. There will be a continuous vaudeville performance, also by amateurs. The tickets have been distributed privately and sold to the friends of the patronesses and of those who are to take part.

***

The third and last for this Winter of the fashionable Junior Cotillions was danced in Sherry's large ballroom last night. It was led by Stowe Phelps, dancing with Miss Adaline Havemeyer, the favors being colored chiffon scarfs for the girls and reading or magnifying glasses for the men. Many of the patronesses were present and took turns in receiving, among them being Mrs. Robert Endicott, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Mrs. Gustav Kissel, Mrs. Archibald D. Russell, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, and Mrs. J. West Roosevelt. The first two of the cotillions were danced on Dec. 5 and Jan. 2 respectively. The attendance last night included a large number of débutantes as well as older girls, and the usual young dancing men, with a few older ones.

***

At Delmonico's last night the Cotillion of Eighty had their third meeting for the Winter. Capt. Charles Houston Wilson led, dancing with Miss Katherine S. Fowler. The favors were paper flowers. Mrs. George H. Benjamin, Mrs. Charles M. Lea, Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan, Mrs. Roger H. Williams, and Mrs. Thomas P. Fowler were among the patronesses who received.

***

Among those booked to sail yesterday for Europe were Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dana, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Landon, Mrs. William M. Bliss, and Mr. and Mrs. William B. Leeds.

***

Charles H. Sherrill's farewell bachelor dinner was an event of last night at the University Club. Mr. Sherrill's guests included his attendants, Gifford Pinchot, who is to be the best man; Col. Norman S. Dike, Robert Lee Luce, Tecumseh Sherman, Col. Selden Marvin, Major Alfred R. Whitney, and Thomas F. Bayard.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cryder, who sailed in the Autumn for Europe, are now in Egypt.

***

The engagement was announced some time since of H. H. Hollister, Jr., to Miss Hope Shepley, a daughter of G. L. Shepley of Providence, R. I.

***

Mrs. Philip Livingston gave a dinner with music last night at her residence, 902 Fifth Avenue. Miss Harriette Cady played several piano solos.

Brooklyn's Oldest Auctioneer Dead.

William Cole, who is said to have been the oldest auctioneer in Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 346 First Street. He was born in Brooklyn eighty-four years ago, and had been in business as an auctioneer for more than half a century. He was the senior member of the firm of Cole & Murphy, of Court Square, and was one of the founders of the society of Old Brooklynites and a member of Central Lodge, F. and A. M. His wife, two sons, and a daughter survive him.

DOUBLE your delight
divide your TROUBLE
by reading "Double Trouble"

DR. G. R. FOWLER DEAD.

Succumbed to Disease on Which He Was an Expert.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Dr. George Ryerson Fowler of Brooklyn, Brevet Brigadier General and Surgeon on the staff of Major Gen. Roe of the National Guard, died to-night at 8:15 o'clock at the Albany Hospital, after having undergone during the past week two operations for appendicitis. His condition was most serious from the outset, owing to intestinal paralysis which the operations failed to relieve.

Dr. Fowler came here about ten days ago to attend a meeting of the State medical examiners, of which he was one. He was attacked by appendicitis, hurried to the Albany Hospital and operated upon on Monday night of last week. A second operation was performed on Thursday, but he steadily failed, and since Monday evening his condition had been recognized as hopeless. The operations failed to relieve intestinal paralysis.

Dr. Fowler was born in this city in 1848 and was graduated from the Bellevue Medical College in 1871. He was one of the founders of the Brooklyn Anatomical Society and was for a time President. He was a pioneer in first aid work, and his classes instituted in the National Guard camp at Peekskill in 1885 led to the introduction of his system into the whole service. He organized and was for a time President of the Brooklyn Red Cross Society. During the war with Spain he was first surgeon to Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's Third Division of the Seventh Army Corps.

He wrote many standard surgical works. He will be chiefly remembered for a treatise on appendicitis, the disease of which he died.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Col. William F. Allen.

A cable dispatch received yesterday by F. H. Allen of Pelham Manor told of the death of his half-brother, Col. William F. Allen, on Monday in Honolulu. He was 54 years old, and is survived by a widow, Mrs. Cordelia Allen. Col. Allen was born in Brattleborough, Vt. Going with his father, Elijah H. Allen, to Hawaii when the latter was appointed Minister to the islands, he remained there. He was Collector for the Port of Honolulu for many years. King Kalakaua, on whose staff he served, conferred on him his rank.

Alfred Phillippi.

Alfred Phillippi, editor of the Sunday edition of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, died yesterday at his home, 151 East Eighty-first Street, of Bright's disease. He was 57 years of age. He was the son of a Berlin banker, and had been in this country since 1876. Nearly twenty years ago he entered the editorial rooms of the Staats-Zeitung, where in succession he was dramatic editor, assistant Sunday editor, and Sunday editor. He leaves a widow, a sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Zelter of New York, and a brother, Felix Phillippi, a Berlin author and playwright.

Prince Paul Metternich.

VIENNA, Feb. 6.—Prince Paul Metternich, second son of the Prince Metternich, who took a prominent part in the events which led to the fall of Emperor Napoleon III., died to-day. He was in his seventy-fourth year.

Prince Paul Metternich inherited large estates, including the great Metternich palace in the Rennwig, at Vienna, and the vineyards of Johannesburg. His wife was Countess Melanie Zichy. In 1904 the Metternich estates were placed under the control of Trustees for the benefit of the Prince's family and creditors. Prince Paul was never prominent in public affairs.

Gustave W. Brenneman.

Gustave W. Brenneman, formerly well known as an artist and illustrator, died on Monday at his home, 38 West 126th Street, after a lingering illness. He was born forty-eight years ago in this city, and after going to school here studied art in Munich under Prof. Delpy. Landscapes and animals, especially horses in action, were his favorite subjects. Among the many books he illustrated was "The First Violin" and Henry Ward Beecher's last sermon. He was one of the organizers of the Salmagundi Club.

Herbert White Grindal.

Herbert White Grindal, a member of the law firm of Althause & Co. of 80 Wall Street, died on Monday at his home, 25 Spencer Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Gridal was born in Salem, Mass., forty-eight years ago, and was a graduate of Bowdoin and Columbia Colleges. For years he had been bass soloist at the Little Church Around the Corner, Manhattan. His wife and two sons survive him.

Wong Kai-Kah.

Word has been received of the death last week in Yokohama of Wong Kai-Kah, a well-known Chinese, who was a student at Yale in his early days, and who served as Deputy Commissioner at the St. Louis Exposition. His wife attracted much attention at St. Louis through the decoration of the Chinese building and the arrangement of its exhibits, of which she had personal charge. Wong Kai-Kah was a strong advocate of reform in China.

Obituary Notes.

JULIUS RUNGE, President of the Galveston Cotton Exchange, died in Galveston yesterday.

Mrs. ANNA GUILD, wife of William B. Guild, is dead at her home, 72 Clinton Avenue, Newark, of paralysis. She was 74 years old, and is survived by her husband, three sons, and three daughters.

The Rev. Dr. REYNOLD MARVIN KIRBY, rector of Trinity Church of Potsdam and Archdeacon of the Archdeaconry of Ogdensburg, was found dead in his library in Trinity rectory at Potsdam, N. Y., yesterday. Death was caused by heart disease.

JAMES M. CHICHESTER, one of the charter members of the Homestead Industrial Association, which was founded in Mount Vernon in 1852, is dead at his home, in that city. He was one of the oldest residents of Mount Vernon.

Miss HANNAH HINDS, 73 years old, sister of Prof. Ephraim Hinds, father of Mrs. George B. Cortelyou, wife of the Postmaster General of the United States, died on Monday at the estate of her brother at Hempstead, L. I. She had lived there for many years.

Dr. WILLIAM E. SWAN, an instructor in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, died last Sunday. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, practiced in Saratoga for several years, and returned to New York two years ago.

IGNATIUS P. NOONAN, a brother of ex-Judge Thomas P. Noonan of Bayonne, N. J., died on Monday night at 89 Van Winkle Avenue, Jersey City, the house in which he was born. Death was due to spinal meningitis. He was thirty-two years old, and leaves a widow and one son.

LOUIS BAUER, Superintendent of Post Office Station S, at Broadway and Greene Avenue, Williamsburg, died yesterday at his home, 339 Vernon Avenue. He was in the employ of the Post Office Department for nearly thirty-four years and had a high reputation for efficiency.

The Rev. CALEB CHURCHILL COLLINS, Scribe of the Congregational Association of Northern New Jersey and former acting pastor of the Belleville Avenue Congregational Church, died Monday night in Newark. The Rev. Mr. Collins was a mechanic before he entered the ministry. He was a veteran of the civil war. He was 75 years old.

JOSEPH H. PEARL, for a number of years a law partner of William H. Moody in Haverhill, Mass., and who on Jan. 1, 1905, with the Attorney General, became a member of the firm of Moody, Burdett, Wardwell & Snow of Boston, died suddenly yesterday at Old Orchard, Me., where he had arrived on a business trip. Death was attributed to heart trouble. Mr. Pearl was about 42 years of age.

STEPHEN J. THEDFORD, 60 years of age, a well-known resident of Tremont, died at his home, 562 Tremont Avenue, Monday, after a brief illness. He was born in Clinton County, N. Y., and came to this city as a boy. Later he entered the trucking business and continued in that line up to the time of his death. He was a member of Puritan Lodge, F. and A. M. A widow, three sons, and one daughter survive him. Funeral services will be held Thursday evening.

ANTOINETTE NORTHROP, the widow of William Watson Northrop, died on Monday at the home of her son, Charles P. Northrop, 72 St. Nicholas Avenue. She was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., and was the daughter of Terhanus Nicholas of the same place. Her mother was Nancy Atwater, the daughter of Freeman Atwater and descendant of the earliest settlers in Western New York. After the funeral services to-day the body will be sent to Cleveland, Ohio, for burial.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Low temperatures continue from the slope region eastward, and there has been a further fall in the Atlantic States. In the Northwest it is considerably warmer.

There have been local snows in the lake region; rain, with some sleet, in the Gulf States, and rain in South California and the extreme Southwest. Elsewhere the weather was fair.

There will be rain Wednesday and Thursday in the Southern States. There will be no other precipitation of consequence.

Temperatures will rise slowly east of the Rocky Mountains, although there will be no decided changes.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be fresh north to northeast; on the South Atlantic Coast fresh northeasterly; on the Gulf Coast fresh northeast to east; on Lake Michigan light to fresh, and variable.

Steamers departing Wednesday for European ports will have fresh north to northeast winds, with fair weather, to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; slowly rising temperatures; fresh northeast winds.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Fair, not so cold Wednesday. Thursday fair; light to fresh northeast winds.

New England—Fair Wednesday, warmer, except in Eastern Maine. Thursday fair, warmer; fresh northeast winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Wednesday and Thursday, with rising temperatures; light to fresh east to southeast winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	25	8	4 P. M.	32	17
6 A. M.	32	5	6 P. M.	31	15
9 A. M.	33	7	9 P. M.	28	9
12 M.	33	13	12 P. M.	30	10

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 12; for the corresponding date last year it was 30; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 22.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 6; at 8 P. M. it was 11. Maximum temperature, 18 degrees, at 4:30 P. M.; minimum, 5 degrees, at 5 A. M. Humidity, 59 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 38 per cent. at 8 P. M.

ONE CAUSE OF TRUANCY.

Sirs:

The truant officer tells me (a school Principal) that the children of Mrs. M., (a widow) are out of school because of poverty. The oldest girl is over 12, but is in one of the lowest grades, as she has been kept home constantly because of family distress.

We visited at once, aided, and will need to aid for weeks. Do you believe in answering such calls?

We hear of hundreds monthly. We want to aid as promptly and as long as you yourself would aid could you see the conditions that our visitors find.

$40,000 is needed. Annual membership, $10; life membership, $250; $1 will give emergent aid; $50 will "tide over" five families.

Would you not like to feel that you are responding to some such call every day in every part of the city? Co-operation makes this possible. Please send your gift, large or small, to **Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer, 105 East 22d St.**

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DAILY MARKET LETTER; LIST OF DESIRABLE INVESTMENTS UPON APPLICATION.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Higher; Call Money Rates, 3@4 Per Cent.

General Price Advance Well Retained —Price of Copper Metal Reduced.

With the trading once more on a reduced scale, transactions falling under the million-share mark, prices in yesterday's stock market advanced with some vigor through most of the day and fell back grudgingly in the last hour under profit taking. The real leaders in the early part of the forward movement were again the high-priced stocks, including Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Delaware and Hudson, and Chicago and Northwestern, although Union Pacific exhibited independent strength, rising at one time 2 points above its closing price on Monday, while Illinois Central, as a result, undoubtedly, of further reports regarding the purchase of control of this property by Union Pacific interests, moved up nearly 6 points, losing a portion of this gain, however, before the close of the day. Reading also advanced smartly at the same time, and this movement, together with the firmness in the other anthracite issues in this market, was taken to indicate confidence in the outcome of the conference soon to be held between representatives of the miners and the coal operators. The executives of a number of the anthracite roads are understood to have met here informally yesterday to discuss the general situation, but until after the formal meeting of the two parties in interest has been held the whole question of a strike is nothing more than a subject for speculation. Two other features of the trading in yesterday's market which attracted some little attention were the sharp advances of the railroad equipment stocks, including American Car and Foundry and American Locomotive, and the strength of a number of the minor railroad issues, including Mexican Central, Wabash, the preferred stock rising in all 1½ points, and the Rock Island shares, the movement in which was coincident with the announcement that the banking house having the matter in charge had successfully placed with investors here and abroad a large block of Rock Island Railway bonds.

Call and time money rates underwent little change, although there was perhaps a trifle more ease in the day to day money, while demand sterling was firm at quotations representing an advance of some 10 points. There was little of interest in the movements of securities on foreign markets. The Stock Exchange settlement in London revealed a reduction in the American account, this explaining, undoubtedly, some of the increase in the loan item of our own banks. In their transactions with the Sub-Treasury since Friday the banks have lost $3,300,000, this indicating a continuance of the unfavorable factor controlling transactions between the Sub-Treasury and the banks last week. There was announced a reduction in the price of copper metal, but this was without apparent effect on the copper shares.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Central Leather Co.
Empire Steel and Iron Co.
United States Leather Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Butterick Co.
Diamond Match Co.
Hudson Realty Co.
Knickerbocker Ice Co. of Chicago.
Lowell Electric Light Co.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad general bondholders.
Seabourn Hotel Co.
Toronto Railway and Light Co.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
290	Allis-Chalmers	25¼	25¼	25⅛	25⅛
28,860	Amal. Copper	115⅝	116½	115½	115⅝
1,540	Am. Car & F.	44⅞	45½	44⅝	45⅛
8	Am. Ice Sec.	45	45	45	45
6,890	Am. Loco.	74½	76⅞	74½	76
200	Smelting	165½	165¾	164⅜	164⅜
660	Am. Sugar	146¾	147	146⅝	146⅝
280	A., T. & S. F.	92⅜	92⅝	92	92⅛
330	Balt. & Ohio	114⅝	114⅞	114⅛	114½
3,000	Brook. R. T.	86	87⅛	86	86½
210	Canadian Pac.	173½	173⅝	172⅜	172⅝
30	Cent. Leath.	46	46	46	46
10	Ches. & Ohio	59	59	59	59
310	Chi. Gt. West.	22⅝	22⅝	22	22
1,790	C., M. & St. P.	184⅞	186	184⅜	185
10,470	Col. Fuel & I.	73⅜	75¼	73⅜	73⅜
20	Col. & H. Coal	23½	23½	22½	22½
200	Dist. Sec.	53⅜	54⅝	53⅜	54¼
50	Den. & R. G.	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
2,840	Erie	46½	47¼	46½	46⅝
30	Ill. Central	179	179	179	179
130	Louis. & Nash.	151	151½	151	151¼
80	Met. Street	121½	122	121½	121⅞
670	Mex. Central	26¼	26½	26⅛	26⅛
80	Mo., K. & T.	37	37	37	37
150	Mo. Pacific	102	102¼	101½	101⅝
60	N. Y. Central	140¼	140¾	140¼	140¼
230	N. Y., O. & W.	53⅞	53⅞	53⅝	53⅝
50	Norf. & West.	90½	90¼	90	90
2,220	Pennsylvania	142⅝	142⅝	142¼	142⅛
290	People's Gas	98⅞	99¾	98⅝	99⅛
40	Pressed S. Car.	62	62	62	62
10	Ry. S. Springs.	61	61	61	61
19,860	Reading	137⅝	140½	137⅛	138⅜
380	Republic Steel.	35⅜	35⅜	35	35⅛
10	Rep. Steel pf.	108½	108½	108½	108½
2,780	Rock Island	27¼	28⅛	27¼	27⅝
2,130	Southern Pac.	68	68⅞	68	68⅜
3,210	South. Ry.	40⅜	41½	40⅜	41⅛
80,360	Union Pac.	155½	157¼	155½	155⅞
30	U. S. Rubber.	53½	53½	53	53
10,190	U. S. Steel	44½	45⅛	44¼	44⅜
3,410	U. S. Steel pf.	110¼	110¾	110	110¼
140	Wabash	23⅜	24¼	23⅜	24¼
510	Wabash pf.	45	46½	45	46
20	Wheel. & L. E.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜

Total, 308,008

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—The local market opened strong and higher, but trading fell off and prices became easier, a few stocks developing actual weakness. Among the latter were Cambria Steel, North Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and Erie, and Tonopah Mining.

There was not much pressure to sell, but the buying lacked aggressiveness, owing to continued uncertainty regarding the coal situation. And yet Reading and Lehigh Valley were among the strongest of the local issues. General Asphalt preferred broke from 46½ to 45, but almost immediately recovered to 46. Keystone Telephone and Philadelphia Company displayed no little strength, while United Gas Improvement made a sharp rally from yesterday's weakness.

Total sales, 37,659 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
29	Alliance Insurance	21	21	21
100	Amalgamated Copper	116	116	116
18	American Railways	53	53	53
106	Bell Telephone	62⅜	62	62
100	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
121	Cambria Iron	50½	50½	50½
1,807	Cambria Steel	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛
100	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	41⅜	41⅜	41⅛
100	Consol. Traction, N. J.	82	82	82
100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	74	74	74
605	Electric Co. of America	12	11⅞	12
1,950	General Asphalt pf.	46	45	46
100	Highlander M. & M.	1½	1½	1½
970	Keystone Telephone	17	16¼	17
1,000	Keystone Tel. tr. ctfs.	15½	15	15½
36	Keystone Telephone pf.	42	42	42
3,900	Lehigh Valley R. R.	76⅛	75½	75⅞
300	Lehigh Nav. tr. ctfs.	111¾	111	111¼
800	Marsden	3 2 15-16	2 15-16	2 15-16
11	North Penn. R. R.	104¾	104¾	104¾
7	Norristown R. R.	100	160	160
444	Pennsylvania R. R.	71⅛	71	71⅛
47	Pennsylvania Salt	115	115	115
1,264	Philadelphia Co.	53⅜	53	53
224	Philadelphia Co. pf.	51	50¾	51
547	Philadelphia Electric	7 7 13-16	7 13-16	7 13-16
100	Phila. & Erie R. R.	70¾	70¾	70¾
200	Phila. Rapid Transit	33	33	33
10	Philadelphia Traction	101	101	101
9,804	Reading	70 1-16	68 15-16	69½
250	Reading 2d pf.	50½	50	50½
100	Rock Island	28	28	28
300	Southern Pacific	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
600	Southern R. R.	41¾	41¾	41¾
10	Susquehanna Steel	1	1⅜	1⅜
570	Tonopah Mining	18⅜	18½	18½
100	Union Traction	63½	63½	63½
12	United Cos. of N. J.	269¼	269¼	269¼
2,050	United Gas Imp.	98	97½	97⅞
8,560	U. S. Steel	45½	44½	44⅝
130	Warwick Steel	6¾	6¼	6¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 3@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 4 per cent.

Time money, 4½@4¾ per cent. for sixty days and 4¾ per cent. for ninety days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $314,761,932; balances, $12,144,027. The Sub-Treasury credit balance was $653,657.

Sterling exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.8385 for sixty days, $4.8725 for demand, and $4.8785 for cables. Commercial bills were quoted at $4.83¼@$4.84⅛.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94½@94 9-16 and 95 1-16; guilders, 39 15-16 @40 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 11c. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—15@20c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 3-16d per ounce and in New York at 65⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Alice sold at 3.90, 1,000 Brunswick at .54, 2,000 Comstock at .09, 1,500 Indiana Tonopah at .03⅛, 1,000 Isabella at .27@.28, 1,500 Lone Star at .12@.13, 1,000 May Queen at .30, 200 Mexican at 1.30, 100 Ophir at 6.00, 300 Jim Butler at .88, 1,000 Pharmacist at .05½, 300 Red Top at 2.00, 200 Sandstorm at 1.55, 300 Sierra Nevada at .39, 500 Silver Pick at .17, and 200 Union Consolidated at .55.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Money was in good Stock Exchange demand in the market to-day. Discounts were steady.

On the Stock Exchange business was virtually at a standstill, operators being chiefly occupied with the carry-over. Consols were steady and home rails had a better tone in anticipation of dividends.

Americans opened firm and moved mostly to above parity. Union Pacific was the feature on dividend rumors. Prices generally hardened during the last hour and closed steady at the best quotations of the day.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103⅛.

Bar silver steady at 30 3-16d per ounce. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 22.32; Lisbon, 4.50.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £77,000.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Chge.
Consols, money	90⅛	..	..	—1-16
Consols, acct	90 7-16	..	..	
Anaconda	14¼	277½	276½	+ ⅜
Atchison	95¼	92⅝	92¼	+ ⅜
Can. Pacific	178⅜	173⅞	174⅝	— ½
St. Paul	180	184	184	..
Erie	48	46⅞	46¼	+ ⅝
Erie 1st pf.	81	78⅛	79	— ⅛
Ill. Central	178	173½	173⅞	— ⅜
Louis. & Nash.	154½	150½	150	+ ½
N. Y. Central	153¾	149¼	149	+ ¼
Pennsylvania	73½	142⅜	142	+ ⅜
Reading	71¼	137¾	137¼	+ ½
Southern Pacific	70¼	68⅜	67⅞	+ ½
Union Pacific	160⅜	156⅜	155	+ 1⅜
U. S. Steel	46	44⅞	44¼	+ ⅝
U. S. Steel pf.	114⅞	111⅞	112	— ⅛

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—Trading on the Bourse to-day opened inactive, but prices were firm. They reacted later, but improved toward the close.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 83.35 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 494.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 35c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 15½c for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was quiet, but prices were firm.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 50½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short and three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Camp Bird	1 11 0	Esperanza	4 14 0
Tomboy	1 7 6	Dolores	2 1 3
El Oro	1 7 6	Stratton's Ind.	0 8 0

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	103	103⅜	J. P. Co. pf.	87	87½
2s, c., 1930	103	103⅜	Jol. & Chi.	180	..
3s, r., 1918	102¼	103	Kan. & M.	55	57
3s, c., 1918	102½	103⅛	K. & D. M.	13	18
5s, 1908, sm.	102⅛	..	K. & D. M. pf.	45	60
4s, r., 1907	103	103⅜	K. I.,C., pf.	78	80
4s, c., 1907	103	104	Laci. Gas	..	..
4s, r., 1925	129½	130½	Laci. G. pf.	95	110
4s, c., 1925	120½	130½	L. E. & W.	37	40
D. C. 3-65s	110	..	L. E. & W. pf.	90	93
Philip'ne 4s	109	110½	L. & W. C.	45	..
Adams Exp.	245	260	Man. Beach	10	13
Alb. & Sus.	240	..	Md. C. pf.	100	..
Ile. & W.	145	..	Mich. Cent.	140	147
A. A. C. pf.	95	99½	M. & St. L.	67	69
A. B. S. pf.	85	87	M. & St. L. pf.	97	99
Am. Coal	170	195	N. A. C. pf.	176	178
Am. Dredg.	37	43	N., C. & St. L.	143	146
Am. Exp.	240	245	Nat. B. pf.	117½	118
Am. G. Tw.	9¾	10	Nat. Enam.	16½	17
A. H. & L. pf.	38	38¾	Nat. En. pf.	88	90
Am. L. Co.	24½	25	N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	20¾	22
A. L. Co. pf.	47	49	N. Cent. C.	35	46
Am. Snuff	220	235	N. Y., C. & St. L.	67	69
Am. Sn. pf.	105	110	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	115	120
A. S. R. pf.	139	140	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	82	86
A. T. & C.	91	92	N. Y. D. Co. pf.	83	85
A. T. & T.	138½	140½	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	155	157
Am. W. Co. pf.	108¾	109¾	N. & W. pf.	90	93
Ann Arbor	32	37	Ont. Mining	3½	4
Ann A. pf.	73	80	P. C. 1st pf.	103	108
A. M. 1st pf.	108	110	P. C. 2d pf.	116	119
B. A. L. pf.	106	..	Peo. & East.	39	43
B. Un. Gas.	173	180	Pitts. C. pf.	56	57
Brune. City	17½	18⅜	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	106	108½
B., R. & P., ex div.	147	153	P., Ft. W. & C.	82	86
B., R. & P. pf., ex d.	150	180	P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	173	..
B. & S. pf.	82	86½	Pullman Co.	240	245
But'k Co.	56	59	Quicksilver	1¼	1¾
C. R. R. of N. J.	224	226	Q'ksilver pf.	3½	4½
Chi. & Alt.	32	33	R. R. Sec. Ill.	97	97
C. & A. pf.	75	80	C. stk. ctfs.	106¼	107
C., B. & Q.	200	..	R. S. S. pf.	181	..
C. & E. Ill. pf.	132	140	Rens. & Sar.	208	..
C., I. & L. pf.	70	90	R., W. & O.	135	137
C. M. & St. P.	190	192	Rutland, pf.	55	65
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf., ex div.	188	191	St., L. & S. F. 1st pf.	72	73
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf., ex div.	190	200	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. pf.	37	42
C. T. & T.	15¼	17	I. ctfs.	178	188
C. T. & T. pf.	37	42	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. pf.	106	120
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	116	120	St. L. & S. F. pf.	90	95
C., L. & W.	90	95	S.-S. S. & I. pf.	107	125
C., L. & W. pf.	110	117	So. Pac. pf.	118	118¼
Cieve. & P.	182	..	So. Ry. pf.	101	101¾
C. & P. sp.	105	..	So. Ry. pf.	101	..
C. S. 2d pf.	52	54	Southern & O. ctfs.	99	100
Cons. Coal	80	..	Texas Cent.	50	..
C. P. Co. pf.	57½	58	Tex. C. pf.	90	..
D. M. & Ft. D.	21	24	T., P. & W.	17	20½
Det. So.	11	11	U. R. & P.	13½	14½
Det. So. pf. ctfs.	34	38	U. B. & P. pf.	81½	81⅞
D., S. S. & A. pf.	42	43	U. R., St. L. pf.	85½	86½
East. Kod.	170	..	U. R. Inv.	96½	97
Elec. S. B.	..	85	U. S. Leath.	12	14¼
E. & T. H.	75	80	U. S. L. pf.	116	119
Ft. W. & D. City	..	73½	U. S. R. & Imp	87	89
Gen. Ch. Co.	80	85	Vand. R. R.	94	100
Gen. Ch. Co. pf.	106	107	Vulcan Det.	12¼	13½
G. & S. T.	120	..	W.-F. Exp.	230	250
H. E. R. pf.	83	84	Westinghouse assenting.	166	169
Hock. Val.	115	116½	Westinghouse 1st pf.	175	186
Homestake	81	82	Wis. C. pf.	87½	88¾

TONOPAH DISTRICT STOCKS (CLOSE.)

	Tues.	Mon.		Tues.	Mon.
Adams	.10	.10	Kendall	.74	.75
Black Rock	.06	.06	Manhat. Con.	.49	.47
Blg. N. Bk.	.18	.19	McNamara	.47	.47
Efg. M. Co.	.38	.40	North Star	.50	.50
Cash Boy	.20	.20	Ohio Tonopah	.47	.47
Den. Blg.	.39	.37	Orig. Blg.	.22	.27
Diam'f'd Con.	.55	.58	Red Top	2.02½	2.00
Dixie	.07	.06	Sandstorm	2.42½	2.45
Eclipse	.42	.41	Montana	2.70	2.90
G. Anchor	1.37½	1.32	Midway	1.87½	1.87
Jim Butler	.86	.85	Belmont	2.97½	2.87
Jumbo	1.25	1.42	Home	.30	.36

FINANCIAL NOTES.

E. A. Hand, assistant general manager of the Lake Shore, will succeed his chief, W. H. Marshall, who will resign the general managership on Feb. 15 to become President of the American Locomotive Company. Mr. Hand is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

At the annual meeting of the Provident Loan Society James Speyer was elected President, Otto T. Bannard Treasurer, and Mortimer L. Schiff was re-elected Secretary. The retiring Trustees were re-elected.

The American Finance and Security Company is offering the unsold remainder of a $1,000,000 bond issue of the New Jersey Steel Company in denominations of $500 and $1,000 each. The bonds are to be sold at par and interest, with 50 per cent common stock as a bonus. The New Jersey Steel Company has been reorganized recently. It announces that it already has on its books enough orders to keep the plant running an entire year.

Executor Trustee

Chartered 1822.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street, Branch, 475 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Administrator Guardian

We own and offer in amounts to suit:—

Bonds legal for savings banks and trust funds to net 3.45% to 4.15%,
Bonds of Southern and Western Municipalities to net 4.25% to 4.90%,
First Mortgage Bonds of Public Service Corporations to net about 5%,

Descriptive circulars mailed on application.

O'CONNOR & KAHLER, Bankers,

PROVIDENCE. 49 WALL ST., NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

Metropolitan Securities Company

32 LIBERTY STREET.

EXTENSION of TIME FOR PAYMENT of THIRD INSTALLMENT of $25 PER SHARE.

New York, January 31, 1906.

At the request of Stockholders, the time for the payment of the third installment of twenty-five dollars ($25) per share upon the partly paid capital stock of this Company has been extended until the close of business on Saturday, February 10, 1906."

Payment of said installment (TOGETHER WITH INTEREST THEREON AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM FROM JANUARY 30, 1906,) must be made at the office of the Morton Trust Company, No. 38 Nassau Street, New York City, on or before said date, by check or draft on New York to the order of the Metropolitan Securities Company. At the time of such payment the certificates for partly paid stock must be presented, in order that a memorandum of the payment may be stamped thereon.

The stock transfer books for the transfer of unstamped certificates will remain closed. Books have been opened for the transfer of certificates on which the additional payment of twenty-five dollars ($25) per share has been noted.

By order of the Board of Directors.
METROPOLITAN SECURITIES COMPANY.
By E. W. SAYRE, Treasurer.

LEHIGH VALLEY NOT BIDDING.

Has Not Sought Markle & Co. Coal Lands, Says Mr. Thomas.

E. B. Thomas, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, set at rest yesterday the recurrent report that the Lehigh Valley was negotiating for the Markle & Co. coal lands in the Hazleton (Penn.) district. Mr. Thomas said:

"You may deny that report absolutely. The Lehigh Valley has not bought that property, and I know of no negotiations for its purchase."

The Markle & Co. property is now the most important independent coal company holding in the anthracite field. It has been assumed that it was desired to bring this property under the control of the associated coal roads.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 6.—United Railways securities were fairly active to-day. The Consolidated 4s sold up to 94¼, the income bonds at 72⅛, and the Baltimore Trust certificates at 71. The deposited stock sold at 18½, and the free stock a point lower. In some quarters the opinion is expressed that United Railways issues are soon to have another movement such as was witnessed recently, when rumors of a sale and sale and merger of the Public Utilities were circulated.

Generally, to-day's trading was broader and more active than yesterday. The demand for Cotton Duck 5s continued, Seaboard new first preferred was a feature, opening up 1½ points and rising a half point higher. At the afternoon session prices were slightly irregular. The close was firm, but dull.

Sales: Bonds, $211,600; shares, stock, 3,011.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$600	Anniston City 3s	68	68	68
1,000	Bruns. (Ga.) 6s, 1921	105½	105⅜	105⅜
1,000	Ga. & Ala. 5s	111⅜	111⅛	111⅜
2,000	Seaboard 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼
3,000	At. St. Ry. 5s	105⅜	105⅛	105⅛
4,000	B., S. P. & C. 4½s	97¼	97¼	97¼
1,000	Balt. C. Pass. 5s	105½	105½	105½
4,000	C. Con. Elec. 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼
2,000	Norf. Ry. & L. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼
30,000	United Ry. 4s	94¼	94	94¼
15,600	United Ry. inc.	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛
18,000	United Ry. ctfs.	71	71	71
2,000	Balt. Brick 5s	86	86	86
5,000	Con. Gas 6s	106½	106½	106½
5,000	Cotton Duck 5s	88	88	88
45,000	Breweries 4s	63½	63⅜	63⅜
19,000	Brewery Incomes	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜
50,000	Va. def., (B. R. ctfs).	24	23½	23⅝

STOCKS.

10	Northern Central	107	107	107
10	Seaboard Co. 1st pf.	91½	91½	91½
10	Seaboard 2d pf.	80	80	80
1,090	United Rys.	17½	17¼	17⅜
700	United Rys. ctfs.	18½	18⅜	18⅜
15	Citizens' Bank	28¼	28¼	28¼
60	Maryland Nat. Bank	24½	24½	24½
10	Fidelity Trust	210	210	210
60	Maryland Trust pf.	142	142	142
130	Mercantile Trust	142	142	142
11	U. S. Fidelity	133	133	133
5	Ala. Coal & I. pf.	96	96	96
5	Balt. Brick pf.	54½	54½	54½
50	Consol. Gas	86½	86½	86½
20	Ga. Creek C. Co.	75	75	75
875	Houston Oil	12¾	12¼	12½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tues.	Mon.		Tues.	Mon.
Alta	.01	.01	L. W. Con.	.07	.07
Alhpa Con.	.06	.06	Mexican	1.25	1.30
Andes	.14	.16	Occ. Con.	.92	.92
Belcher	.10	.11	Ophir	6.00	6.00
B. & Belch.	1.25	1.25	Overman	.14	.14
Bullion	.22	.22	Potosi	.11	.12
Caledonia	.43	.43	Savage	.40	.41
Chal. Con.	.16	.16	Sag Belcher	.07	.08
Chollar	.11	.13	S. Nevada	.36	.36
Confidence	.70	.70	Syndicate	.11	.11
C. C. & Va.	1.15	1.20	St. Louis	.08	.08
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.52	.54
Cr. Point	.08	.08	Utah Con.	.05	.06
G. & Curry	.16	.17	Yel. Jacket	.09	.09
Hale & Nor.	.90	.95	Sil. Bars	63⅝	65½
Julia	.06	.07	Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Justice	.01	.02	Telegraph	12½	12½
Ky. Con.	.01	.01			

Mexican dollars were unchanged at 51@53.

6% GUARANTEED PREFERRED SHARES

New York Realty Owners Co. shares, sold at $100 each in amounts $100 to $10,000, pay 3% semi-annually from date of issue. Business established ten years. Ten thousand checks paid for profits, with increased surplus, show results. Write for Booklet B.

New York Realty Owners Co.,

489 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 6.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Amal. Copper	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞
225	Con. Ice	7	7	7
345	Crucible Steel	16⅝	16⅜	16½
50	Crucible Steel pf.	80	79	79¼
34	Fireproofing pf.	28½	28⅜	28⅜
435	Harb. Walker Ref.	13½	13	13½
26	Harb. Walker Ref. pf.	82	81⅞	82
135	Ind. Brewing	14½	14¼	14¼
100	Ind. Brewing pf.	41½	41½	41½
190	Lustre	30¼	30¼	30½
500	Mfrs. L. & H.	32¾	32¼	32½
25	Ohio Fuel	37⅜	37¼	37⅜
10,250	Ohio Tonopah	50c.	48c.	50c.
102	Philadelphia Co.	53	52¾	53
120	Pitts. Brewing	28½	28½	28½
102	Pitts. Brewing pf.	49⅜	48⅞	48⅞
229	Pitts. Coal pf.	57	56	56⅜
117	Plate Glass	121	120	121
300	Sewer Pipe	33⅜	33¼	33⅜
3,990	Tonopah Ext.	8

FISK & ROBINSON
BANKERS
Government Bonds
City of New York Bonds
and other
Investment Securities
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
35 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK — 28 STATE STREET, BOSTON

W. P. HURLBUT & CO.,
INVESTMENT BANKERS,
HANOVER BANK BUILDING,
Corner Nassau and Pine Sts.,
NEW YORK CITY.

A. H. BICKMORE & Co.
BANKERS
Offer HIGH GRADE Public Service
BONDS
for conservative investment, to net
4¾% to 5¼%
30 Pine Street, New York

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
66 BROADWAY.
5TH AVE. & 34TH STREET.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 148TH ST.
Letters of Credit Issued. Foreign Drafts and Travelers' Checks Sold. Money Cabled or Telegraphed to all parts of the world.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st V.-P.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d V.-P.
JULIAN M. GERARD, 3d V.-P.
B. L. ALLEN, 4th V.-P.
FRED'K GORE KING, Sec'y & Treas.
J. McLEAN WALTON, Asst. Sec'y.
HARRIS A. DUNN, Asst. Treasurer.
TRUST DEPARTMENT.
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.
H. M. DE LANOIE, Asst. Trust Officer.
Harlem Branch: W. F. LEWIS, Mgr. — Bronx Branch: JOHN BAMBEY, Mgr.
Safe Deposit Vaults at all Offices.
This Company keeps on hand for sale to its depositors first-class real estate mortgages which have been recorded prior to July 1, 1905.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED 1836.
CAPITAL, $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, $7,500,000.
E. B. MORRIS, President.
W. N. ELY, First Vice President.
A. A. JACKSON, Second Vice President.
C. J. RHOADS, 3d Vice Pres. & Treasurer.
EDWARD S. PAGE, Secretary.
GEO. TUCKER BISPHAM, Solicitor.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $3,200,000.00.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1906.	1905.	1904.
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	818	818	929
4th week Jan.	$246,998	$194,700	$203,317
Month	660,256	580,497	595,756
From July 1	5,248,805	4,564,283	5,057,057
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,725	1,720	1,121
4th week Jan.	283,277	233,572	100,705
Month	998,602	780,419	416,452
From July 1	7,105,950	5,898,606	3,689,945
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	578	578	574
4th week Jan.	106,316	64,598	47,000
Month	235,863	194,159	165,392
From July 1	1,796,870	1,548,458	1,504,270
GREAT NORTHERN SYSTEM—			
Mileage	5,800	5,701	5,701
Gross, January	3,647,661	2,947,135	2,607,278
Gross, 7 months	31,777,149	27,352,970	26,040,064
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	4,374	4,374	4,374
Gross, January	4,460,800	4,085,987	3,651,169
Gross, 7 months	29,780,022	29,956,570	27,683,551
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,159	1,159	1,149
4th week Jan.	180,300	177,162	187,788
Month	486,900	381,462	.....
From July 1	4,147,077	3,956,155	.....
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	926	926	912
4th week Jan.	327,886	262,450	267,651
Month	814,156	629,093	638,783
From July 1	6,328,419	4,871,277	4,564,666
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
4th week Jan.	15,233	13,507	9,740
Month	47,271	40,619	33,157
From July 1	343,817	286,984	276,000
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,308	1,308	1,293
4th week Jan.	254,153	267,737	242,903
Month	716,338	670,453	686,771
From July 1	5,310,387	5,420,486	4,751,226
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,827	1,767	1,754
4th week Jan.	597,467	432,166	412,470
Month	1,244,645	1,137,887	1,139,450

Miscellaneous.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD & COAL CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Gross earnings	797,466	676,531	934,532
Expenses	444,313	424,144	563,723
Net earnings	353,153	252,387	370,809
Other income		1,250	1,250
Total income	353,153	253,637	372,059

MARYLAND COAL CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

Net profits	222,634	276,456	800,688
Preferred div.	150,776	160,199	160,199
Surplus	71,858	116,257	640,489

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$146,915,517
Gold coin and bullion	75,972,470
Gold certificates	27,901,740
Silver coin and bullion	14,870,073
Silver certificates	6,735,596
United States notes	9,951,290
Treasury notes of 1890	29,812
National banknotes	17,265,746
Total receipts this month	11,774,387
Total receipts this year	359,423,232
Total expenditures this month	9,979,000
Total expenditures this year	361,001,571

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$342,587,869
Silver dollars	466,625,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,061,000
Total	$1,017,273,869
General fund	173,025,655
Deposits in National banks	65,134,011
In Philippine Treasury	6,004,625
Awaiting reimbursement	339,698
Current liabilities	96,588,372

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

One way of handling a stock is to put it as high as possible, by sheer force, and then to let it break very violently. After a stock has advanced 50 points and declined 20 it will be bought by men who could not have been induced to touch it on the original advance. A quotation once made leaves its mark upon a stock, and no matter how artificial may have been the rise, the violent fall attracts speculative buyers. These were Woerishoffer's tactics on the bull side of the market, and although one may find fault with them on ethical or other grounds, they are undoubtedly effective. Reading has recently furnished an example of how men will buy a stock, not because it is cheap, but because it has had a big decline. It was carried up rapidly from around 145 to 164. Nobody was under any illusions as to the character of the manipulation. It was entirely undisguised, and the stock's advance was declared by conservative people to be a menace to the market. Suddenly the stock broke 30 points, and on the last ten points of the decline it was bought by speculators who only a few weeks before had regarded it at 150 as a crazy speculation. The stock to-day looks much cheaper around 140 than it could possibly have looked at that figure before the advance to 164. The same principle holds good with reference to the general market. After an advance of 40 points through the list a break of 10 points makes stocks look cheap, even to those who believed that prices were 20 points too high before the break. Last December Union Pacific seemed high at 150. A few days ago it looked dirt cheap at 151½, because in the meantime it had been as high as 160½. It becomes the business of the leaders of a bull campaign to educate the public on the advantages of buying stocks when they break. In the end the public buys stocks once too often when they look cheap only because they are down 10 points from the top. There is never any way of distinguishing for certain between a break in prices which is merely a temporary set-back and the break which marks the culmination of the bull market. There was a bad break in December, 1904, another in May of the following year, another in September, and the fourth has just occurred. In every case so far stocks have been a purchase on the declines.

***

Comes a story from up the State, via Albany, to the effect that the Interborough and Pennsylvania Railroad interests jointly will take over Brooklyn Rapid Transit on a basis of 125. It is presumed that payment would be made in the common stock of the Metropolitan-Interborough merger. The story is new in Wall Street.

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Some very shrewd traders, lately bearish, have covered and gone long because they found so much uninformed speculative company on the bear side.

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The extent of the short interest in the market is a subject on which expert observers, especially brokers, happen to disagree widely. Those who take their cue from the loan crowd on the floor of the Stock Exchange assert that the short account is insignificant. It is true there is no urgent borrowing demand for stocks in the board room, but other equally well informed brokers insist on the strength of their outside observations that there must be a very large bear interest outstanding. It is by no means general. The commission house element is not short of stocks. Here and there around the Street, however, one hears of some individual speculator who is short of a very large line of stocks. In many cases this information, doubtless, is only hearsay, or at best greatly exaggerated, but it is nevertheless true that there are numerous individual speculators whose commitments on the bear side in the aggregate are very large. Several big Western operators are heavily short of the market. A bear does not boast of his commitments. A man who boasts of being short of 50,000 shares of one stock may generally be put down for a piker. A speculator who is short of stocks is more likely to be silent about it than one who is long of them, for the position of a bear, other things being equal, is much more vulnerable than that of a bull. One reason, perhaps, that the short interest does not show in the loan crowd is that the houses through whom the sort selling was done were long of the stocks and did not have to borrow them to make deliveries. When commission houses are carrying a pretty generous line of stocks the loan crowd on the floor of the Stock Exchange is an untrustworthy guide to the extent of the short interest—much more untrustworthy, at least, than under the opposite conditions.

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The information concerning the Pennsylvania Railroad combination so far procured under the Gillespie resolution is no more than any broker could have furnished out of the statistical manuals which are to be found in every Wall Street office.

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A trader who took a sharp loss in Pennsylvania on the bear raid which followed the introduction of the Gillespie resolution in Congress last week afterward dreamed that he was a famous capitalist, controlling several railroads and operating extensively in the stock market. In the midst of a great bull campaign he began to be excessively annoyed by attacks from Washington. It seemed that an anti-corporation campaign in Congress was interfering with his bull campaign in stocks, and his properties were being singled out one by one for investigation. After the thing had been going on for a considerable time, getting worse and worse, he discovered that the private wires between Washington and Wall Street were exceedingly busy, and by following up this clue he learned that the "Washington crowd" was heavily short of his stocks. He ceased at once to worry about the attacks that were being made upon his properties and proceeded to put up his stocks. He caught Washington heavily short of the market and squeezed it terribly. It was only a dream.

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Some commentators have referred recently to an enormous distribution of stocks and also to the absence of public support. One is impossible without the other.

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It is reported that 30,000 shares of Union Pacific were bought on the decline last week by an individual, who took the stock up and paid for it. The incident shows the character of the buying which short sellers have to allow for. A prominent house has recently said that whereas formerly a bear raid upon the market resulted merely in a shifting of the floating supply of stocks from one set of hands to another, it is almost invariably followed in these days by a reduction of the floating supply through the purchases of those who take stocks outright and pay for them.

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On Monday the transactions in Illinois Central amounted to 200 shares, and the stock closed at a net advance of ⅝ per cent. This was discouraging to any idea of a Union Pacific-Illinois Central deal. Yesterday the transactions in Illinois Central amounted to 18,000 shares, and the stock closed at an advance of more than 4 points.

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Twice last week Amalgamated Copper sold above 116, once at 116¾ and once at 116⅝, and yesterday it sold at 116½. It has never touched 117 on this movement. The highest quotation, that of 116¾, was made on the enormous buying of Flower & Co. last week. Thus the stock has crossed 116 three times without quite reaching 117, and traders have been selling it short around 116, with stop orders at 117, on the theory that if it goes to 117, after such enormous trading as has occurred within a range of 2 or 3 per cent. just under that figure, it is likely to go much higher. The fact that the stock holds on the level of last week's extraordinary activity is rather encouraging. It is argued that if the buyers up to 116¾ had been filled up with more stock than they wanted, they would not invite further selling of the same kind. Traders would become very enthusiastic on the stock for a turn if it should cross 117. The Heinze followers are talking much higher prices for it.

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The strength of the Rock Island issues yesterday was in line with recent intimations that steps would be taken to improve the market position of those securities. It was reported that one broker bought 25,000 shares of the common stock. The total transactions amounted to less than 30,000 shares, from which it may be inferred that the market as yet is somewhat one-sided. In spite of the fact that traders have been whipped more frequently in Rock Island than in perhaps any other similar stock, they like it because when it is active there is always a free market for it in eighths. Seriously, the Rock Island securities are being spoken of more favorably, owing to the conservative policies inaugurated at the instance, it is supposed, of Speyer & Co. The property is said by its friends to have turned the corner.

Corn Products Refining Co. Board.

The Corn Products Refining Company, when its organization is completed, will have a directorate composed of fifteen, eight of whom are now Directors of the New York Glucose Company. C. H. Matthiessen, it is said, and four others will represent the Corn Products Company, while the Warner Sugar Refining Company and the St. Louis Syrup and Preserving Company, the two other parties to the merger, will be represented by one Director each. It is expected that the organization will be effected before the end of February.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Plants to be Enlarged and Replaced—Activity in the Trade.

Among the plants of the United States Steel Corporation which are to be enlarged and improved are the Worcester establishments of the American Steel and Wire Company, one of the Steel Corporation's subsidiaries. The additions to be made to these plants, it is said, will cost $450,000 and will include an electric cable factory and a steel rope plant. Work on the improvements which are to be made at the Youngstown plant of the Carnegie Steel Company is to be started early in May. Very extensive improvements are in contemplation, and it is expected that $1,000,000 will be spent before the work is completed.

The old works of the Republic Iron and Steel Company at Youngstown, Ohio, it is reported, are to be replaced by a modern steel mill. This step is in keeping with the Republic Iron and Steel Company's policy of gradually replacing its old time factories by new ones capable of competing advantageously with the modern mills of other companies. The January earnings of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, it is reported, amounted to $350,000.

The options secured some time ago upon a controlling interest in the La Belle Steel Company are said to expire on Feb. 15. These options were obtained through the efforts of E. N. Ohl, formerly connected with the Republic Iron and Steel Company, but what interests Mr. Ohl represented in the transaction has not been made known. It is said that he is acting in the matter for a foreign syndicate.

Advices from Sharon and other iron and steel centres in Pennsylvania lay emphasis on the great activity which prevails in all these districts as a result of the demand for iron and steel products of all kinds. A dispatch from Sharon yesterday said that in the Shenango Valley not a single mill, furnace, or factory was idle. Even the furnaces and finishing plants in other sections which are necessarily closed for repairs are relatively few in number.

COPPER MARKET REPORTS.

Copper declined yesterday both here and in London. On the local Metal Exchange there was a further reduction of an eighth of a cent a pound, to 17¾ bid for lake and 17⅝ bid for electrolytic copper. In London the decline amounted to £1 5s. both for spot and futures.

Closing quotations on the Metal Exchange for copper and other metals yesterday compared as follows with those of the previous day:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Lake	17.75	18.00	17.87½	18.12½
Electrolytic	17.62½	17.87½	17.75	18.00
Castings	17.50	17.62½	17.62½	17.87½
Spelter	6.05	6.10	6.10	6.20
Lead	6.65	6.75	6.65	6.75
Tin	36.05	36.30	36.25	36.75

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1906.

Total sales Feb. 6, 1906	961,543
From Jan. 1, 1906	44,113,157
Corresponding date last year	26,701,826

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
24⅝	25	12,400	Allis-Chalmers Co.	24½	25⅝	24½	24⅞	+ ⅞
63⅝	64	1,300	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	63¼	64½	63¼	64	+ 1⅜
115½	115⅝	117,050	*Amal. Copper Co.	115¾	116½	115⅜	115⅝	+ ⅜
31	32	500	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	32½	32⅝	32½	32¼	+ ⅛
26	29	100	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	27½	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
45	45½	11,700	Am. Car & F. Co.	44¾	45⅜	44½	45⅞	+ 1¼
102¾	104	300	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	103¼	103½	103¼	103½	+ ⅜
39	39½	1,800	Am. Cotton Oil	38	39⅜	38	39¼	+ 1⅛
44¾	45	800	*Am. Ice Securities	45	45¼	45	45	+ ⅛
76	76¼	84,300	*Am. Locomo. Co.	74½	76⅞	74½	76	+ 1⅝
116½	117½	100	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	117½	117½	117½	117½	+ 1
5	5½	200	*Am. Malt. Co., t. r.	5½	5½	5½	5½	...
27	28	200	*Am. Malt. Co. pf., t.r.	27½	27½	27½	27½	...
164¼	164½	9,800	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	165	165⅝	164½	164½	— ⅛
125¾	126	1,400	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	126	126⅞	126	126	...
101¼	101½	200	*Am. Smelt. pf. B.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ½
13¼	13⅜	1,400	Am. Steel Foundries	13¼	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅜
49½	50	850	Am. Steel Founds. pf.	49	49⅜	49	49½	+ ⅜
146¾	147	1,500	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	146¾	146⅞	146⅜	146⅝	+ ⅜
105¾	106	200	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	106	106	106	106	...
44⅝	44¾	4,500	*Am. Woolen Co.	44½	45⅛	44¼	44⅝	+ ⅛
277	278	16,200	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	277	279	276½	277	+ ½
91¾	91¾	11,800	Atch., Top. & S. F.	92⅜	93	91¾	91¾	— ½
103	103¼	100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	103	103	103	103	...
162	162½	800	Atlantic Coast Line	161½	162	161½	162	+1
114¼	114⅝	1,600	Baltimore & Ohio	114½	114⅝	114¼	114¼	+ ⅛
98	99	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½	+ ⅜
86	86¼	11,750	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	85⅞	87⅛	85⅞	86	+ ⅛
68¼	68¼	200	Canada Southern	68	68¼	68	68⅛	+ ⅛
172⅝	172⅞	12,200	Canadian Pacific	173¼	173⅝	172⅝	172⅞	—1⅜
45⅞	45⅝	4,200	Central Leather	46	46½	45¾	45⅝	— ⅛
107	107½	100	Central Leather pf.	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	+ ⅜
136	138	30	Central & S. Am. Tel.	135⅞	135⅞	135⅞	135⅞	...
59¼	59½	6,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	59	59½	59	59	+ ⅜
21⅞	22	3,300	Chicago Great West.	22⅛	22¼	21⅞	22	— ⅛
78⅝	79	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	79	79	79	79	+ ⅛
38	38¼	4,200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	37⅝	38¼	37⅝	38	+ ⅛
86½	87	100	Chi. Gt. West. deb.	86½	86⅞	86½	86½	+ ⅛
184⅜	185	10,800	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	184½	186	184½	185	+1
231	233	1,100	Chicago & Northw.	233¼	234	232½	232½	+1½
118¾	12	1,600	Chicago Union Trac.	12	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
41½	42	300	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	42	42	41¼	41¾	+ ⅛
105½	106½	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	105½	106½	105½	105½	+ ½
73⅜	73½	25,800	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	73	75	73	73¼	+1
102	100	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	105	105	105	105	...
34⅜	35	4,600	Colorado & Southern.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅛
71	71½	200	Col. & South. 1st pf.	71¼	71¾	71¼	71¼	...
22⅞	23	1,600	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	22⅜	23	22⅜	23	+ ⅛
178½	179¼	100	Consolidated Gas	179¼	179¼	179¼	179¼	+1¼
18⅞	19	400	Corn Products Co.	19	19	19	19	...
18⅞	19	100	*Corn Prod. pf., t. r.	19	19	19	19	...
214	215½	2,300	Delaware & Hudson.	213	217	213	215	+2
445	475	18	Del., Lack. & West.	460	460	460	460	...
47⅞	48	2,100	Denver & Rio Grande.	48¾	48¾	48	48	— ⅛
80	90	115	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½	+ ⅞
101⅜	101⅝	900	Detroit United Ry.	101⅜	101⅝	101	101	— ⅛
54⅞	55	17,180	*Distillers Securities	52⅜	53	52⅜	55	+2½
20¼	20⅜	300	*Dul., S. S. & At.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
46⅜	46½	12,200	Erie	46½	47	46½	46½	+ ¼
79	79½	600	Erie 1st pf	79	79½	79	79	...
72⅞	73	1,200	Erie 2d pf	72⅜	73	72⅜	73	+ ⅝
85	95	200	Evans. & T. H. pf.	88	88	88	88	+3
180	185	200	Fed. Min. & Smelt.	180	180	180	180	...
107¼	107⅞	700	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	107	107¼	107	107¼	+ ¼
176	176¾	1,600	General Electric	174¼	177¼	174¼	176	+1½
338	338½	6,000	Great Northern pf	334	340	334	338	+3½
39	39⅝	900	Havana Electric	39	40	39	40	+1⅝
94½	95½	100	Hocking Valley pf.	95	95	95	95	+1
177½	178¼	18,150	Illinois Central	174¾	179¾	174¾	178	+4½
24	24¼	100	Internat. Paper	24	24	24	24	+ ¼
75	82	200	*Internat. Power Co.	76	76¼	76	76¼	+ ¼
35	36	600	Inter. Steam Pump.	35¼	36	35¼	36	...
81	86	100	Inter. Steam Pump pf.	85	85	85	85	+1
32	32½	500	Iowa Central	31¾	32½	31¾	32½	+ ⅝
59¼	59½	100	Iowa Central pf.	59	59	59	59	...
83¾	84	20	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	84	84	84	84	...
31	31½	1,600	Kansas City South.	31½	31½	30¾	31	+ ⅞
61¼	62¼	300	Kansas City Sou. pf.	61¾	62½	61¼	61¾	— ¼
64¾	65¼	700	Knick. Ice, Chicago.	65¼	65⅜	64½	65	— ¼
78	80	100	Knick. Ice, Chi. pf.	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	...
80	90	100	Long Island	76	76⅞	76	76⅞	+ ⅞
150⅜	151¼	1,600	Louisville & Nash.	151	151⅜	151	151	+1
160½	161	600	Manhattan Elevated.	160½	160⅝	160½	160⅝	+1
71½	72	1,900	*Met. Securities	71½	72¼	71⅝	72	+ ⅝
121¾	122	1,300	*Met. Street Railway.	121	122¼	121	122	+1
26	26¼	17,800	Mexican Central	26	26½	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
77½	79	900	Minn. & St. Louis	79	79	78	78½	— ½
155	157	500	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	155½	157½	155½	156	—2
37¾	37½	6,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	36⅞	37⅞	36⅝	37¼	+ ⅝
71¼	72	400	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	71	71½	71	71½	+ ½
101¾	101⅞	3,700	Missouri Pacific	101⅞	102½	101⅝	101⅝	+ ½
69⅜	70½	8,600	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	70¼	71¼	69½	69⅞	— ⅛
85⅝	86	700	*National Lead Co.	86½	86½	85½	85⅞	+1⅛
105	105½	100	*National Lead Co. pf.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105½	+ ⅛
39	39⅝	500	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	39½	39⅝	39½	39½	+ ⅛
158	161	100	*New York Air Brake.	160½	160½	160½	160½	+ ½
149	149¼	8,100	New York Central	149⅛	149⅝	149	149⅛	+ ⅛
201½	202	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	202	202	202	202	...
53	53¼	4,300	N. Y., Ont. & West.	53¼	54	53	53	— ¼
89	89½	4,600	Norfolk & Western.	89⅞	90⅜	89	89	— ½
101⅜	102	1,400	North American	101	102	101	102	+1
213	213¼	16,150	Northern Pacific	212½	214½	212	213	+ ¾
119	120	100	Pacific Coast	120	120	120	120	...
48	48¼	100	Pacific Mail	48	48	48	48	+ ⅛
142¼	142⅜	19,620	Pennsylvania R. R.	142½	142⅝	142¼	142¼	+ ⅛
99⅞	99½	2,900	People's Gas, Chicago.	98½	100	98½	99¼	+ ⅞
81	81½	200	P., C., C. & St. L.	81½	81½	81½	81½	...
15	16	100	Pittsburg Coal	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+1⅛
62¼	62⅝	7,900	Pressed Steel Car.	61⅝	63¼	61⅝	62¼	+ ⅝
103½	104	1,150	Pressed Steel Car pf.	103	104	103	104	+1
61	61¼	800	*Pr. Steel Spring	60	61¼	60	60¾	...
138⅞	139	55,900	Reading	137⅜	140¼	137⅜	138⅝	+1⅝
93	94⅛	200	Reading 1st pf	94	94	94	94	+1
100⅜	101	300	Reading 2d pf.	100¼	100½	100¼	100½	+ ¼
35	35¼	2,000	*Rep. Iron & Steel	35	35½	35	35½	+ ⅜
107⅜	108¼	1,900	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	108	108¼	108	108¼	+ ⅝
27⅝	27⅞	29,800	Rock Island Co.	26⅞	28⅛	26⅞	27⅝	+ ⅛
66⅝	66¾	6,900	Rock Island Co. pf.	66⅝	67⅝	66⅝	67	+1
50½	50⅝	4,900	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	49	51¼	49	50⅜	+1¼
24	25	800	St. Louis Southw.	24½	24⅞	24½	24⅞	...
56½	57½	500	St. Louis Southw. pf.	56½	57⅜	56½	57	+ ½
88	89	500	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	89½	89⅜	89¼	89⅜	+1
68⅜	68¼	19,200	Southern Pacific	68	68⅞	68	68⅜	+ ⅛
41¼	41⅜	22,200	Southern Ry. ext.	40⅝	41⅝	40⅝	41¼	+ ⅜
158½	159	900	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	158½	160	158½	159	+ ½
35¼	35⅜	3,700	Texas & Pacific	35½	35⅝	35½	35¼	+ ⅛
78	80¼	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	80	80	80	80	— ¼
136	136⅞	900	Third Avenue	135¼	136½	135¼	136	—1
34⅞	35⅛	200	Toledo Rys. & Light.	35	35⅛	35	35⅛	+ ⅜
36½	37¼	500	Tol., St. L. & West.	36	36⅜	36	36⅜	— ½
57¼	57¾	550	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	57¼	57⅜	57¼	57⅜	+ ½
116⅛	116½	700	Twin City R. T.	116	116½	116	116½	+ ½
153⅜	155⅞	121,600	Union Pacific	155⅜	157¼	155⅜	156⅞	+1⅝
96½	97	600	Union Pacific pf.	97	97	97	97	— ⅛
91⅜	92	800	United Rys. Invest. pf.	92⅛	92¼	92	92	+ ⅛
50½	50⅜	7,520	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	49¼	51	49¼	50½	+1½
96	96½	300	*U. S. Cast Iron P. pf.	96	96¼	96	96½	+ ¾
120	130	25	U. S. Express	125	125	125	125	...
28	29	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	28½	28½	28⅜	28⅝	+1⅛
67	68	400	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	67	67⅝	67	67	+ ⅛
52½	53	1,000	U. S. Rubber	52⅜	53¼	52⅜	53	+ ⅜
110¼	111	536	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	110½	110½	110½	110½	+ ½
81½	82½	200	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	82	82	82	82	+1
44⅝	44¾	128,435	U. S. Steel	44½	45⅞	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅝
110¼	110¾	20,000	U. S. Steel pf., ex d.	110¼	110⅝	110	110⅛	— ⅛
50	50⅜	2,700	Va.-Caro. Chemical	49½	50½	49½	50	+ ½
114	115	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	114	114	114	114	—1
52¾	53¼	500	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke.	52¼	53	52¼	53	+ ⅛
63	64	900	*Vulcan Detinning pf.	63	64¼	63	63¾	...
24¼	24¾	6,900	Wabash	23⅞	24½	23⅞	24¼	+ ⅜
46¼	46⅝	10,600	Wabash pf.	45	46¾	44⅝	46¼	+1½
40¾	41	300	Western Maryland	41	41	41	41	— ⅛
93¼	93⅜	100	Western Union Tel.	93½	93½	93½	93½	— ¼
...	...	2,600	Westing. E. & M. rts.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	...
21	21½	3,500	Wheel. & Lake Erie.	21½	21⅝	21⅜

BANKS IN WORD WAR WITH TRUST COMPANIES

Legislative Committees Give Hearing on Stevens Bill.

CASH RESERVE QUESTION UP

A Compromise Measure Suggested—State Bond of Banking Corporations Only $10,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The joint hearing today before the Senate and Assembly Committees on Banks, on the Stevens bill to compel trust companies to carry a cash reserve, developed into a contest between the trust companies and banks. Senator Stevens, himself a banker, fired technical questions at the financiers.

If numbers counted for anything, the trust companies had the better of it, but that they were not united in the stand against the bill developed when one of their number, representing the Flatbush Trust Company, advocated a reserve. He was brought up short, however, by Julian D. Fairchild of Brooklyn, who declared he was a traitor.

One fact that the trust company side brought out was that banking corporations of the State, whatever their capital, gave a bond to the State Banking Department of only $10,000. The statement was made by President W. A. Nash of the Corn Exchange Bank.

The campaign against the bill was opened by John E. Bourne, President of the New York Trust Companies' Association. Among other things, he said:

"The clearings of the banks in the New York Clearing House for 1905 were $93,822,060,201. These banks had deposited $977,651,300. The clearings of the trust companies of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Queens, having deposits of $926,390,568, amounted to $6,869,162,000, less than 7 per cent. of the clearings of the New York City banks. Therefore the extent to which customers of New York banks drew on these institutions was fourteen times greater than the extent to which trust companies were drawn on by their depositors. With such figures, the claim cannot be justly made that the business of a trust company is similar to that of a bank.

"Trust companies are the savings banks of the rich, the wealthy firms and corporations. Their great development and growth in the past ten years is because they have supplied a public want. In thirty years but two trust companies have failed, and in each case the depositors were paid. The record of the banks in the same time has been seventy failures, with a loss of millions to the depositors. With such a record, can trust companies be considered a menace? Banks are permitted to use their capital in their business and to loan it, but by law the capital of trust companies must be invested in either first mortgages of a certain character or in United States, New York State, or municipal bonds issued within the State. Of the $64,000,000 capital invested, $6,377,000 invested in such bonds is deposited with the Superintendent of Banks. Is that not a reserve?

"This bill proposes to place in enforced idleness in the vaults of trust companies approximately $75,000,000 in cash. Such procedure would curtail the powers of credit of the commercial community of the State by $300,000,000.

"Trust companies in 1905 distributed to their depositors $32,600,000 in interest and paid to stockholders $10,400,000. They have in the past ten years on an average distributed two-thirds of their earnings among their depositors. Last year they paid to the State in taxes $2,301,390, as against $973,038 paid by the banks of the State."

The administration of Superintendent of Banks Kilburn was strongly indorsed by W. J. Welch, President of the Binghamton Trust Company. In replying that the trust companies invested in securities at their discretion, he added:

"The State Department of Banks has the right to know what these investments are. The Superintendent has an abundance of ability to find out. What he can't find out about a trust company isn't worth knowing."

An Assemblyman of New York asked President Bourne if it wasn't true that trust companies solicited commercial business and therefore must be considered as banks to all intents. Mr. Bourne said it was not general, so far as he knew, and that his company could increase its deposits $20,000,000 by taking commercial deposits.

Alfred H. Curtis, President of the New York State Bankers' Association and President of the National Bank of North America, led the argument for the measure. He said few trust companies could declare dividends or even exist if forced to confine themselves to the business of a trust company pure and simple.

Mr. Curtis admitted that trust companies had put many banks out of business. In answer to a question he said:

"Every member of the New York Custom House is more or less mixed up with trust companies."

President Nash of the Corn Exchange Bank of New York said trust companies had grown and thrived without the hand of the law to curb them, except in few details. He told how all but two or three of the trust companies of New York had seceded from the New York Clearing House when the banks demanded that they carry a cash reserve. It was, he said, the lack of proper guarantee on the part of the trust companies that could be objected to.

"They are not ballasted," he said. "We want something to reassure us in view of the ruinous rates of interest that they advertise."

Chairman Stevens and Chairman Wainwright of the Committees on Banks suggested that the trust companies and banks should get together on a compromise measure if the former didn't think the present bill a fair or equitable one.

The measure provides that trust companies of New York must have on hand 15 per cent. of the amount of deposits, 7½ per cent. in cash in their own vaults, and 7½ per cent. in bank subject to call. Trust companies outside New York City would be required to have on hand 10 per cent. of the amount of deposits, divided equally in cash in vaults and funds elsewhere subject to call.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Incorporated to-day:

Standard Stock and Bond Certifying Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. C. Sperry, J. T. McGovern, W. H. Snowden, New York.

Boyston Construction Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—H. E. Hartwell, O. G. Roff, H. F. Hartwell, New York.

The Dunning Varney Company, New York, (to manufature wooden boxes;) capital, $20,000. Directors—J. H. Dunning, Ridgewood, N. J.; C. H. Dunning, A. E. Hartcorn, Brooklyn.

New York Bridge and Subway Realty Company, New York; capital, $300,600. Directors—J. N. Shaughnessy, Brooklyn; J. L. Pinks, Warren Swadbeck, New York.

American Grondal Kjillin Company, New York, (metallurgists;) capital, $100,000. Directors—John Hay, E. A. Hay, London; J. M. Clark, New York.

E. L. Jenkins & Co., New York, (photographic materials;) capital, $10,000. Directors—E. L. Jenkins, New York; H. J. Holland, C. J. Dake, Brooklyn.

Everybody's Land Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Herman Mishkin, Barnett Bliss, Samuel Aaronson, New York.

Prospect Laundry Company, Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—Bernard Mizel, J. J. Rader, New York; Charles Van Doren, Jersey City.

Adolf Gollubier, New York, (woman's wearing apparel;) capital, $1,000. Directors—Adolf Gollubier, Martin Gollubier, Erich Gollubier, New York.

The Industrial Bureau, New York, (financing business industries;) capital, $2,000. Directors—Guy Osborn, C. T. Willard, M. A. Noble, New York.

G. H. Kennedy & Co., Inc., New York, (wagon and carriage materials;) capital, $30,000. Directors—G. H. Kennedy, F. J. Foster, P. L. Hall, New York.

Densmore, Compton Building Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—D. J. Densmore, R. D. Compton, Charles Engel, New York.

Royalton Realty Company, Queens Borough, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—Richmond Weed, Flushing; Jacob Manne, Brooklyn; S. D. Moss, New York.

The Arnold Daly Company, New York, (theatrical;) capital, $10,000. Directors—Lee Shubert, J. J. Shubert, Arnold Daly, Winchell Smith, New York.

BUY REAL DEL MONTE MINES.

Venture Corporation and Boston Capitalists Make a Large Purchase.

The Venture Corporation announced yesterday that in conjunction with Boston capitalists it has purchased the Real del Monte group of silver mines in Mexico. These mines are about fifty miles east of Mexico City.

The property purchased by the American syndicate, it is said, consists of about 6,000 acres, covered by about 150 claims, including seventeen producing mines. Some of these mines have been worked for a very long time. The transaction involved between $2,000,000 and $2,500,000 United States currency.

A representative of the Venture Corporation said yesterday that its share of the purchase price would be paid from the company's treasury without the issue of any additional securities.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1906.

United States 3s cpn 1908-18 ... 102⅝
4s cpn 1925 ... 120⅝
Imp Jap Govt 6s sterling loan ... 100⅛
2d series ... 100⅛
Am Hide & L 6s ... 99½
Am Tobacco 6s ... 117
4½s sterling loan ... 94⅞
Am Tobacco 4s ... 80⅞
Atch, Top & S F gen 4s ... 101⅛
Atlantic Coast L 4s ... 102½
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s ... 104⅜
Brklyn Rap Tran refg conv 4s ... 98
Brklyn Un Gas 5s ... 107⅜
Brklyn Un Elev 1st stamped ... 110
Bur, C R & N 1st ... 101
Canada So 1st 5s ... 103⅝
Cent of Ga Ry 2d inc 5s ... 70
Central Leather 5s ... 101⅞
Cen of N J gen 5s ... 117½
C & Ohio 6s, Ser A ... 116½
Chi & Alt R R 3½s ... 82
Chi, B & Q joint 4s ... 101¼
Chi & Ind Coal 5s ... 118⅞
Chi, M & St P H & D Div 7s ... 112
Chi, R I & Pac Ry refunding 4s ... 96⅝
Chi, R I & P R R col tr 5s ... 92⅜
Cleve, C, C & St L Cairo Div 4s ... 93⅜
Col F & I gen 5s ... 103
Colorado Industrial 1st 5s, Ser A ... 81⅝
Brklyn Un Gas 5s ... 107⅜
Brklyn Un Elev 1st stamped ... 110
Bur, C R & N 1st ... 101
Canada So 1st 5s ... 103⅝
Cent of Ga Ry 2d inc 5s ... 70
Central Leather 5s ... 101⅞
Cen of N J gen 5s ... 117½
C & Ohio 6s, Ser A ... 116½
Chi & Alt R R 3½s ... 82
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Chi, R I & Pac Ry refunding 4s ... 96⅝
Chi, R I & P R R col tr 5s ... 92⅜
Cleve, C, C & St L Cairo Div 4s ... 93⅜
Col F & I gen 5s ... 103
Colorado Industrial 1st 5s, Ser A ... 81⅝
Brklyn Rap Tran refg conv 4s ... 98

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

ATTENTION!—Two reliable middle-aged ladies would take apartment or house with one or two young gentlemen who appreciate home table, and care for home and prepare meals in exchange for rent and board; only those willing to provide nice home need reply; references. D. H., Box 332 Times, Times Square.

West Side.

11TH ST., 138 WEST.—Large, sunny room; excellent table; references.

12TH ST., 39 WEST.—Large connecting room, alcove; running water; small room; table board; reference.

46TH ST., 246 WEST.—Exceptionally clean rooms; well heated; running water; superior French cuisine.

49TH ST., 63 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; house and table strictly first class.

70TH ST., 126 WEST.—In a refined family, two large rooms for gentlemen or couple.

82D ST., 48 WEST.—Desirable rooms; excellent table; table guests; references.

83D ST., 125 WEST.—Large, small rooms, suite; excellent home cooking; table board; private house.

93D ST., 25 WEST.—One pleasant room; homelike; good table; couple; references.

93D, 103 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished room, for couple or gentlemen; private boarding house.

121ST ST., 150 WEST.—High-class house; rooms connecting, separately; suit family, gentlemen, couples; telephone.

129TH ST., 106 WEST.—Gentlemen find excellent home, superior board; refined Jewish surroundings; references; 'phone.

131ST, 141 WEST.—Large back parlor, spacious closets, running water; excellent board; private family.

142D ST., 512 WEST.—Particularly pleasant rooms, with excellent board, near Subway station.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Rooms and board, also table board. Apply 12 to 2, 4 to 6, 441 West End Av.

Wanted, two boarders (gentlemen preferred) in handsome modern house on west side; first-class appointments; exclusive. Box 311 Times, Times Square.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 121, Washington Square.—Large front, sunny room, heated; excellent board; moderate.

East Side.

2D AV., 1,916.—Widow will board or room few respectable workingmen. McGinn.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Table guests; excellent table.

218T ST., 139 EAST.—Furnished rooms, with board; overlooking Park; steam heat.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms and hall rooms, with board; references.

24TH STREET, 120 EAST.—Small and double rooms; excellent table; table board; terms moderate.

84TH ST., 45 EAST.—Large room, with board; private bath; one single room; gentleman; table board; references.

73D, 12 EAST.—American private family offers second-story suite; excellent table, service; references.

126TH ST., 318 EAST.—Respectable woman would board few men, reasonable; excellent board; near L. Mullins.

158TH, 46 EAST.—Excellent German table board; moderate prices; also well-heated room; telephone.

164TH ST., 1,042 EAST.—Norwegian gentleman can get room and board, $5 a week. Handland.

LEXINGTON AV., 461.—Large and small rooms, with board; transients accommodated.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, Brooklyn Heights.—Overlooking Wall St.; second floor, furnished; fit for millionaire; rooms or apartments; neighborhood, table high class.

GOLD ST., 459, Near Fulton.—First-class board in good home; well-kept house; front room, connecting rooms, and hall room.

HEIGHTS, 187 AMITY ST.—Furnished rooms; board optional; table guests; convenient bridge and ferries.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

WANTED—Young men to join us in our furnished apartments; must share cost; will exchange references. B. E., Box 117 Times Downtown.

West Side.

25TH, 26 WEST.—Very attractive large sunny rooms, couple bachelors; neighborhood select, central; reasonable.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; small room; breakfasts; telephone; references.

40TH ST., 218 WEST.—Large furnished rooms, with modern improvements; private house.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished; heat, bath; private house; $2 upward; gentlemen only; references.

45TH, 228 WEST.—Large room; heat, water, closet; private house; gentleman.

49TH, 119 WEST.—Comfortable room; next to bath; clean, $3 week; gentlemen; private family.

70TH ST., 311 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor of two connecting rooms, dressing room, bath, &c.; near Subway; terms moderate; desirable persons.

76TH ST., 172 WEST.—Front room; private family; reference.

84TH ST., 253 WEST.—One large and one small furnished room; gentlemen only; private house.

86TH, 309 WEST.—An especially good room for two gentlemen; baths; telephone; Subway; $15 a week; also one small room.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; $3 to $6.50.

129TH, 144 WEST.—Heated room, running water; dressing room; private house; one, two gentlemen.

132D ST., 164 WEST.—Splendid large front room, suitable for two gentlemen; also a large hall room, in a private Jewish family, with excellent board; near to Subway. "L" stations; reference required.

132D ST., 265 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private house; excellent home table; telephone.

East Side.

83D, 128 EAST.—Beautiful front room and bedroom, also hall room; modern apartment; gentlemen. Rielow.

128TH ST., 327 EAST.—Two nicely furnished rooms, hot and cold water; conveniently located; references.

125TH ST., 686 EAST.—Large furnished rooms for housekeeping or gentleman; board; $5.

LEXINGTON AV., 71.—Three large rooms, 2d floor, bath, steam; en suite if desired.

MADISON AV., 105.—Large, well-furnished room, adjoining bath; small rooms; telephone; breakfast optional.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3.—One block from Wall St. Ferry; elegantly furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen; convenient to New York.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Singers.

WANTED—Soprano for Manhattan church; $700. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Chorus sopranos (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Contralto for Manhattan church; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Young woman in advertising department; knowledge of stenography and typewriting required, and familiarity with advertising accounts desirable. Address, giving reference and qualifications, R. H. M., 47 Lafayette Place, New York.

WANTED—Young woman of education and refinement to care for boy 3 years old; best references required. Call, between 12 and 2 o'clock, 222 East 17th St.

WANTED—Competent female compositors; steady work; good pay. Opportunity, Box 325 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Girl, Gentile, for typewriter; $5 per week. Apply Thursday, 9 o'clock, Room 1,112, 78 Wall St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $450. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policies; large commission, renewals; county managers wanted every State. A. B. Cilley, Sup., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Automobiles.

AUTOMOBILES.—Now is your chance to enter the automobile business as chauffeur, earning $100 to $150 monthly; call and see our big school, the largest in the city; we have been asked by owners to supply them with competent chauffeurs. Auto Transportation School, 309 W. 41st.

Compositors, Etc.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Compositors, &c.

WANTED
Electrotype finishers, molders, batterymen, builders-up, and assistants in each branch.
Compositors Wanted, Non-Union, $21 per week; job, stone, and make-up; also machine operators at $23 per week; absolutely permanent positions guaranteed first-class men of good character; excellent opportunity to obtain a permanent position in one of the oldest, largest, and most modern printing houses in New York City.
THE DE VINNE PRESS,
12 Lafayette Place,
New York City.

WANTED—William Green wants printers at 320 Pearl Street, New York City; wishes to add to his staff a number of experienced compositors, (display, stone, and make up,) also experienced monotype operators; these positions will be permanent to efficient workmen of good character; salary will be $21.00 per week; only persons willing to work nine hours in open shop desired; loyalty to employer is expected in return for advantageous working conditions; reply by letter only, giving employer's references and stating experience and qualifications. William Green.

Wanted—Compositors, stone hands, and make-up men; "open shop;" highest salary; permanent position; additional bonus for faithful services; New York, vicinity, and Western points. Call or address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

WANTED—Compositors; experienced job compositor and stone hands; also two-third compositors; open shop; nine-hour day; permanent positions guaranteed to efficient workmen of good character; highest wages; references necessary. Stettiner Bros., 52 Duane St.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for important Methodist Church, Virginia. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 Fifth Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Organist for Ohio church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist, country Catholic church, $800. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Salesmen.

WANTED—Good salesman; city. "A-C" Pipe Co., 807 Times Building.

Singers.

WANTED—Chorus tenors (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Tenor for Manhattan church; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Bass for Catholic Church, $250. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Tenor for church; $900. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographer, A1; steamship office; $15 to start; (no advance charges.) Call Mercantile Reference Co., Suite 1,008, 150 Nassau St.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars, Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED FOR UNITED STATES ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 2,300 3d Av., 749 6th Av., 2,306 8th Av., New York or 362 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Retired banker desires the services of a private secretary; must be expert stenographer and typewriter, understand German and French thoroughly, and be well recommended. Address, stating age, experience, and references, X. Y. Z., Box 302 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Young man, 20 to 25 years old, high school graduate, good family connections, to learn the business of a staple industry; must have good address and natural aptitude for selling goods. D. A., Box 195 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Experienced advertising man for large department store in Birmingham, Ala. Apply in person to E. L. B. & Co., 5 East 17th St., New York, Wednesday or Thursday afternoon after 3:30 P. M.

WANTED—Attorney to assist in law office; thorough experience necessary; permanent position; state salary wanted. Competent, Box A 188 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Active church musician for musical agency; small salary and good commission. Apply Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., 9 to 10.

WANTED—By wholesale jewelers, boy with best references. Address in own handwriting, L. M. B., P. O. Box 664, New York.

WANTED—Representative of good patented specialty; manufacturers only. Hermann's Specialty, 188 Lake St., Chicago.

WANTED—For office and stock, an active boy about 15, graduate of grammar school. George Munro's Sons, 25 Vandewater St.

WANTED—Office boy in newspaper office; reference required. E. B., Box 150 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Boys 16 years or under to learn trade. Brewster & Co., Broadway and 47th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Companions.

COMPANION.—A woman of culture and refinement desires a position as companion to a lady living in this city; will make herself generally useful; highest credentials. Address Z., Box 302 Times, Times Square.

Cooks.

COOK, $30, reference; laundress, $22, references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

COOK and WAITRESS, together or separate. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Dressmakers.

ARTISTIC DRESSMAKING (evening gowns, coats) by day or at home; embroidered blouses a specialty. 332 West 55th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—Experienced; public school teacher; coaches pupils; advanced elementary; mornings, evenings. Successful, 1,360 3d Av.

Housework.

HOUSEWORKER.—By colored houseworker; city references; neat cook, laundress; apartment preferred; sleep in or out. Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 59th St. Telephone, 4786—Columbus.

HOUSEWORK.—Cook, waitress, laundress; small family adults; references. 230 East 43d St., two flights, front.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Neat and tidy; $18; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Nurses.

CHILD'S NURSE.—By college girl as child's nurse with family going abroad for Summer. H. A. L., Box 18, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

NURSE.—Neat and tidy; best reference. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Five years' experience; accustomed to technical terms; also law experience; high credentials; refined; $12. Capable, Box 100 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, trustworthy, reliable; American parentage; best references; $12. Protestant, Box 138 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid and accurate; four years' experience with present firm, who will give the best of reference; salary $12. E. V. Reilly, 463 13th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, ambitious beginner; had a thorough business training; good speller and grammarian; moderate salary to begin. Anxious, Box 168 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Six years' experience; rapid, accurate; thoroughly competent to fill high-class position; references; $15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Two years' experience; high school training; accurate, diligent worker; references; $8. Blanche, Box 164 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Assistant Bookkeeper.—Four years' experience; willing, ambitious; references; $12. H., 125 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience, brokerage, commercial; competent; best references. B. Schur, Box 117 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Year's experience contracting law; moderate salary. Anna Andria, Box 175 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and assistant bookkeeper; accurate; experienced; salary $8. N. Willbach, 102 Avenue B.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG Englishwoman, understanding treatment for scalp and hair, also face massage, would treat ladies at their residences; highest references from scalp specialists. Miss Williams, 14 West 107th St. Tel. 850—Riverside.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

AMBITIOUS, industrious, and bright young lady, 3 years' experience in wholesale jewelry business, desires position; A1 references. Box 39, 1,515 3d Av.

A refined, educated young lady, with best references, desires position as lady's secretary and companion. Address Box 302 Times, Times Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT wishes work evenings and Saturday; audits, statements, trial balances, bookkeeping, investigations, &c.; terms moderate; references. Accountant, 16 Waverley Place.

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER.—30; opening, closing, systematizing books; moderate rate. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

CHAUFFEUR.—Colored; take care of automobile; good references. Charles, 1,364 B'way.

MAN of business experience, character, and reference wants a good position. D., 305 Times, Times Square.

PAINTER, DECORATOR.—Estimates large or small jobs; low figures; highest reference; city or Summer resorts. Metropolitan, 13 West 42d St. Tel. 461 Bryant.

PORTER or MESSENGER.—Colored; sober; in office; respectable reference. Bryan, 216 West 62d St.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN, (two,) well educated, refined, good-looking, well traveled, musical, know Continent well, willing to act as companion or courier to lady. D. A., 320 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) single, having several years' experience in newspaper office as advertising clerk and solicitor, desires position; highest references furnished. R. M., 220 East 58th St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Lifetime opportunity for party of good standing, address, and education; must be able from time to time to provide not to exceed $10,000 cash, with the experience gained from extensive foreign travel, to join in promoting international enterprise, (no patents, mines, or railroads,) highly commended by many of the leading men of England and America; rare chance to enlarge circle of acquaintances with the very leading men of both countries, and surely make great fortune; principals only. Address in strictest confidence, Eureka, Box 309 Times, Times Square.

$10,000.—New York incorporated company is short this amount of money to complete their manufacturing; one-third of profits will be given; secured by company; factory in centre of New York City. Stanley, Times, Harlem.

I can sell your patent; booklet mailed free; fifteen years' experience; patent sales exclusively. Call, write, or telphone, William E. Hoyt, patent sales specialist, 290 B'way, New York.

PERSONAL.

WANTED—Information regarding Charles, Frank, Albert, or Elizabeth, descendants of Felix Klausman, deceased, about 28 years since in New York City. Address Mary Klausman Herbert, 3,801 Gravois Av., St. Louis, Mo.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Antiques, snuff boxes, carved ivories, miniatures, old silver, portieres, furniture, paintings by old masters, arms, armor, bronzes; sacrifice. 34 East 30th St.

I PAY highest prices for furniture, carpets, antiques. JOHNSON, 115 University Place, New York.

MACHINERY.

For Sale.—60 h. p. steam engine, condensing; also 22 h. p. Fairbanks-Morse gas engine and air compressor; to make room for larger plant. Carr & Ball Stone Works, 111 Passaic Av., Harrison, N. J.

PATENTS.

Patents promptly procured; advice free. Send for handbook. Edgar Tate & Co., 245 Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

Horses to hire, all purposes, day and night. Max F. Greenbaum, 157 East 25th St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LUBIN, ISAAC.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to RACHEL COHN, Aaron M. Lewin, (also known as Manuel Lewin,) Belle Kurtz, Slatke Wolkowicz, Nathan Lewin, Henry Lewin, Abraham Lewin, and David Lewin, the heirs and next of kin of ISAAC LUBIN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Simon Wilhelm and Edwin Kaufman of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of ISAAC LUBIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at his office in the County of New York on the 20th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the eleventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

[L. S.] FRANK T. FITZGERALD, Surrogate.

HOLT, MARGARET C.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to the creditors of MARGARET C. HOLT, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, that the undersigned, Charles L. Holt, intends to apply to the Surrogate of New York County for letters of administration upon the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased under Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, limiting the penalty of the bond to be required of him to double the amount of the claims of the creditors against the estate presented to the said Surrogate, pursuant to this notice, or $5,000, whichever may be the larger amount, and that all the creditors of said deceased are hereby directed and required to present their claims in writing, duly verified, to the Surrogates of New York County, at their office in the County Court House, City Hall Park, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said county, on or before the 6th day of March, 1906.

Dated New York, January 26th, 1906.

CHARLES L. HOLT, Petitioner.

MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Petitioner, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

EDMONDS, JOHN H.—Surrogate's Court, Oneida County.—In the matter of the estate of JOHN H. EDMONDS, deceased. An intention to apply for letters of administration, with the will annexed, in the above-entitled estate having been shown to this court by the petition of Walter D. Edmonds and another, for the issuance to him of such letters; now, therefore, pursuant to an order of this court duly made, filed, and entered on the 22d day of January, 1906, the consent of all the next of kin of said deceased having been first duly made and filed, notice is hereby given to provide by Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure to all creditors having claims against the estate of John H. Edmonds, late of the City of Utica, in the County of Oneida, and State of New York, deceased, to present their claims to Hon. F. M. Calder, Surrogate of Oneida County, at his office in the City of Utica, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of March, 1906.—Dated January 20th, 1906.

PHILIP C. PECK,
Attorney for Petitioners, 31-33 Nassau St., New York City.

BOWNE, CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE BOWNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Parsons, Closson & McIlvaine, No. 52 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-third day of May next.—Dated New York, the tenth day of November, 1905. MARY A. MURRAY, WALTER BOWNE, Administrators. PARSONS, CLOSSON & McILVAINE, Attorneys for Administrators, 52 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

CURTIS, BENJAMIN R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN R. CURTIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Moffat & Webb, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1905. MARY G. CURTIS, Administratrix. MOFFAT & WEBB, Attorneys for Administratrix, 63 Wall Street, New York.

NELSON, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD NELSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John C. Gulick, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of April next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of September, 1905. SARAH E. NELSON, Executrix. JOHN C. GULICK, Attorney for Executrix, 132 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..7:04|Sun sets..5:24|Moon sets...5:44

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:50	6:25	12:00	12:22
Governors Island	6:25	6:46	12:22	1:02
Hell Gate	8:18	8:39	1:54	2:34

Arrived—Tuesday, Feb. 6.

SS Bluecher, Hamburg, Jan. 27.
SS Vaderland, Antwerp, Jan. 27.
SS Altai, Savanilla, Jan. 23.
SS El Dorado, New Orleans, Jan. 31.
SS Jefferson, Norfolk, Feb. 5.
SS Navahoe, Georgetown, Feb. 1.
SS Benefactor, Philadelphia, Feb. 5.
SS Mae, Georgetown, Feb. 3.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston, Jan. 31.
SS Monterey, Havana, Feb. 3.
SS Zulia, Curacoa, Jan. 29.
SS Prinz August Wilhelm, Hamburg, (about) Jan. 23.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
*Teutonic, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
*Noordam, Rotterdam	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Nord Amerika, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Syracusa, Brazil	3:30 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Graecia, Haiti	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tymeric, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Campanas, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Esperanza, Campeachy	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Venetia, Colon	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Matanzas, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Monroe, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Orizaba, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Colorado, Mobile	——	3:00 P.M.
Comal, Brunswick	——	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Pluton	Bordeaux	Jan. 15
Clan McLeod	Antwerp	Jan. 15
Maraval	Grenada	Jan. 25
Matanzas	Cienfuegos	Jan. 26
L. Luckenbach	New Orleans	Jan. 30
St. Andrew	Antwerp	Jan. 24
Cassel	Bremen	Jan. 27
El Norte	Galveston	Feb. 1

DUE TO-MORROW.

Armenian	Liverpool	Jan. 29
Excelsior	New Orleans	Feb. 3

DUE FRIDAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	Jan. 31
Lombardia	Naples	Jan. 25
El Valle	Galveston	Feb. 3
Nueces	Galveston	Feb. 3

DUE SATURDAY.

La Savole	Havre	Feb. 3
Lucania	Liverpool	Feb. 3
Philadelphia	Southampton	Feb. 3
Oskar II	Christiansand	Jan. 31
Manuel Calvo	Cadiz	Jan. 30

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Zeeland, at Dover, Feb. 6.
SS California, at Havre, Feb. 6.
SS Victorian, at Liverpool, Feb. 6.
SS Maine, at London, Feb. 6.
SS Bovic, at Liverpool, Feb. 6.
SS Carpathia, at Trieste, Feb. 2.
SS Brasile, at Genoa, Feb. 3.
SS Sofia Hohenberg, at Naples, Feb. 2.
SS Langdon Grange, at Fremantle, Feb. 3.
SS Neckar, at Bremen, Feb. 5.
SS Prinzess Irene, at Gibraltar, Feb. 6.
SS Minnetonka, at Southampton, Feb. 6.

Sailed.

SS Sicilian, from Naples, Feb. 1.
SS Oskar II., from Christiansand, Feb. 1.
SS Madonna, from Naples, Feb. 2.
SS Terek, from Liverpool, Feb. 5.
SS Ville de Rouen, from Havre, Feb. 4.
SS Piolx, from Genoa, Feb. 3.
SS Massachusetts, from Cardiff, Feb. 5.
SS Byron, from Rio Janeiro, Feb. 3.

Passed.

SS Queensborough, New York, for Newcastle, passed the Lizard.
SS Prometheus, New York, for Flushing, passed Scilly.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

St. Louis Hospital Must Pay Full Duty on Statuary—Other Decisions.

In a decision by Judge Waite, the Board of United States General Appraisers overruled yesterday a claim filed by St. John's Hospital of St. Louis regarding the customs classification of marble statuary intended for use in the chapel of the hospital. The statuary was assessed for duty at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem under the terms of the reciprocity treaty with Italy, and was claimed to be free of duty. Judge Waite denies the contention of the hospital on the ground that the statuary could not have been imported, under the terms of the Dingley tariff law, for an institution established "solely for religious, educational, philosophical, or literary purposes," as provided in Paragraph 649.

The board declined to disturb a return made by Collector Stranahan on porter in bottles imported by the Strohmeyer & Arpe Company of New York.

Other importers' claims overruled were filed by J. M. Ceballos & Co., J. & H. Rossberg & Co., A. Steinhardt & Brother, the Waldorf-Astoria Segar Company, F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Oscar Glauckopf, and A. Strauss & Co., New York; Charles H. Wyman & Co., St. Louis; A. Klipstein & Co., Philadelphia; George S. Bush & Co., Port Townsend, Wash.; Soy Hing Cheong & Co., and others, Boston.

The board sustained protests filed by the Barry-Hall Company, Burlington, Vt.; Cerecedo Hermenos & Co., San Juan, P. R.; M. A. Newmark & Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; F. H. Shallus, Baltimore.

A claim by B. Ullmann & Co., New York, and Lilly, Dungan & Co., Baltimore, was partially sustained.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ANNIE ROTH, Plaintiff, against SAMUEL ROTH, Defendant.—Summons.—Action for absolute divorce.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 19, 1905. ABRAHAM LEICHTER,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Office & Post Office Address, 132 Nassau Street, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

To the above-named defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Vernon M. Davis, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 6th day of January, 1906, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the City of New York, County of New York, on the 6th day of January, 1906. ABRAHAM LEICHTER, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office & Post Office Address, 132 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.
ja17-law6wW

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ADELAIDE C. CUTTER, plaintiff, against ANNIE E. NELSON and ISABELLA RILEY, defendants.—Amended Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and, in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, November 17, 1905.

HERMAN G. LOEW, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 320 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

To the defendant Isabella Riley:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Vernon M. Davis, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated January 2, 1906, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of January, 1906.—Dated New York, February 7, 1906.

HERMAN C. LOEW, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 320 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WALSH, JOHN E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN E. WALSH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Hotchkiss & Barber, No. 5 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of November, 1905. MARY A. WALSH, Administratrix. HOTCHKISS & BARBER, Attorneys for Administratrix, 5 Nassau Street, New York City.

AUCTION SALES.

THURSDAY, FEB. 8, 1906,
Promptly at 10 o'clock,
On four months' credit,
By order of
THE ASHLEY & BAILEY CO.,
Great peremptory trade sale
of
6,782 PIECES
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
Plain and Fancy.
In all the latest styles of this season.
Ready for examination with catalogues on day previous to sale.
TOWNSEND & MONTANT, Auctioneers, 87 and 89 Leonard St.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 West 42d St., Near B'way, N. Y.
You cannot afford to take a chance in buying a piano. There's no experiment in buying a Pease. Over 74,000 satisfied purchasers in the last 61 years. Manufacturer's prices and three years to pay. Used pianos, many makes, $100 up. Renting, Exchanging. Write for catalog.

SPLENDID VALUES.
Select stock of used uprights, also odd styles. PATENT DUPLEX SOUNDING BOARD.
MATHUSHEK & SON PIANOS
at very special reduced prices and terms. Our superb small pianos; rents low rates. FACTORY direct to buyer means large saving.
B'way & 47th St., N.Y. 77 Montgomery St., J. C.

OPPORTUNITIES IN USED PIANOS of Well-Known Makes, STEINWAY, SOHMER, WEBER, KNABE, CHICKERING, and others too numerous to mention. Square Pianos, great variety, $15 up. Easy Payments if Desired.
CHRISTMAN SONS, bet. 5th & 6th Avs.

WISSNER
Pianos Sold at Manufacturers' Prices. Used uprights taken in part payment.
$90 $100 $125
WAREROOMS, 25 East 14th St., New York. Brooklyn, 538-540 Fulton Street.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

$75 $125, $150 in used uprights. Exceptionally superior tone and lasting qualities, combined with reasonable prices on attractive terms, prevail on our entire line of pianos. Jacob Doll & Sons, 92 5th Av., near 14th.

$100 Elegant Upright, Superior Tone. STEINWAY and WEBER Sacrifice. INSTALLMENTS, $5; LOW RENTS. **BIDDLE'S, 7 EAST 14TH STREET.**

$100 Large Stock Used Pianos. **BIDDLE** PIANO CO. 6 W. 125TH. Uprights Guaranteed All Fine Condition. $145

Reliable Connor pianos, easy terms; renting, exchanging; catalogues mailed free. 4 E. 42d St.

Uprights $100-$125; rent $3; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.

Chickering upright, fine tone and condition; big bargain, $165. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

Small upright piano, $40; good for beginner; easy payments. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

PIANOS TO RENT, $3 UPWARD. WISSNER, 25 EAST 14TH ST.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.
New York, Madison Square, 1,122 Broadway; Harlem Branch: 318 Lenox Av., cor. 126th St.

CARTER SCHOOL,
East Millstone, N. J.
Second term commences February first. Beautiful home school for girls.

For French, German, Spanish, or Italian get The Language Phone Method. Metropolis Bldg., New York.

FOR SALE.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repa

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

No. 181 Broadway Sold for Over $400,000—Buyer of Upper Fifth Avenue Residence—Day's Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

The estate of Frederick Marquand has sold 181 Broadway, west side, between Cortlandt and Dey Streets, a six-story building, on lot 25.5 by 100.2. Horace S. Ely & Co. represented the seller in the negotiations, while D. H. Carroll acted for the purchaser. The price paid was something over $400,000. The fact that the United States Realty and Improvement Company bought recently the adjoining properties, 177 and 179 Broadway, was probably responsible for a rumor that it was also the buyer of No. 181. That the company has any interest in the deal for the latter property was denied by its officers.

Mrs. G. L. Kingsland the Buyer.

Mrs. Geoge L. Kingsland is the buyer of the dwelling 1,026 Fifth Avenue, 36.10 by 100, between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Streets, sold recently by B. A. Williams. Mrs. Kingsland now lives at 62 Fifth Avenue, near Twelfth Street, in one of the houses owned by Thomas F. Ryan.

Purchase of West 83d Street Lot.

Franklin Pettit has bought the lot, 25 by 102.2, on the north side of Eighty-third Street, 114.7 feet east of Broadway.

J. C. Hough has sold for Ellis Hyman the five-story double flat 208 West Eighty-second Street, on lot 25 by 100.

New Houses Sold on 131st Street.

Wolf & Goldman have bought from Hoffberg & Bookstaver the plot, 84 by 105 and irregular, on the south side of 131st Street, 287 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, where they will erect two six-story apartment houses. The same builders are now improving the adjoining property.

James J. Etchingham has sold for William C. Schmidt to Patrick Kennedy 1,955 Amsterdam Avenue, southeast corner of 157th Street, a five-story flat, with store, on lot 24.11 by 100.

Dwellings Sold in Various Sections.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has sold for H. R. Kretschmar to Samuel Rosenblatt the four-story brownstone dwelling 26 West Seventieth Street, on lot 19 by 100.

Braisted, Goodman & Hershfield have sold for Lee W. Beattie the three-story brick and stone dwelling 240 West 123d Street, on lot 14 by 100.

Mrs. Emily L. Landon has sold 53 East Seventy-ninth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 14.4 by 102.2. John J. Kavanagh was the broker.

David Stewart has sold for Fannie B. Nattress 613 West 142d Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 15 by 99.11.

Deal for Prominent Harlem Corner.

Philip A. Payton, Jr., has sold for the McKinley Realty and Construction Company the plot at the northeast corner of Lenox Avenue and 135th Street, 100 by 110.

Harry Goodstein has sold through I. Seaman 1,966 and 1,972 Seventh Avenue, between 118th and 119th Streets, two five-story double flats, with stores, each 25 by 100, to Koroti, Loeb & Co. of Wilkesbarre, Penn.

M. Nasanowitz & Son have sold for a client to Louis C. Levy the five-story double flat 2,195 Eighth Avenue, 25 by 75.

A. B. Mosher & Co. have sold for J. N. Wells 117 West 114th Street, a five-story apartment house, on lot 26 by 100.

M. Englander has sold for Heilner & Wolf to Harris & Timble 212 West 102d Street, a five-story building, 25 by 100.

Operators Buy on Eighth Avenue.

S. B. Goodale & Son have sold for Eliza Fraser 374 Eighth Avenue, a four-story business building, on lot 18 by 65, to Edward Baer and Myers & Aronson.

The same brokers have also sold for Edward Baer and Myers & Aronson 258 West Thirtieth Street, a four-story building, with stores, to Oscar Oestreicher.

Joseph L. Buttenwieser has sold to a Mrs. Arbenshelmer 268 West Twelfth Street, a five-story triple apartment house; also, to John Muth, the similar house 270 West Twelfth Street.

Osorio, Klee & Co. have sold for Harris & Timble 445 West Twenty-sixth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 27.5 by 98.9.

Williams & McAnerney have sold to a client 239 and 241 West Sixty-sixth Street, two five-story tenements, 50 by 100.5; also, the similar property 212 West Sixty-seventh Street.

Lease in New Mercantile Building.

M. & L. Hess have leased for Knoche & Weiler, for a term of ten years, 75,000 square feet in the new ten-story building nearing completion at 511 to 519 East Seventy-second Street, running through to 510 to 518 East Seventy-third Street.

Folsom Brothers, in conjunction with the Frank L. Fisher Company, have leased the five-story dwelling 3 Fifth Avenue for Potter & Brothers to the "A" Club for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $26,700.

Louis Becker has leased for Jacob Herb the southerly store in the new apartment house 2,089 Amsterdam Avenue, to Richard Lubkemann for five years.

A. Herrmann & Co. have leased for the Whiting Manufacturing Company to the Leather Goods Specialty Company the store and basement at the southwest corner of Broadway and Eighteenth Street; also, for the estate of Margaret Smith to Schwarz Brothers & Co., the first loft at the southwest corner of Union Square and Sixteenth Street; also, for Mrs. Dore Lyon to S. Jarmulowsky the furnished residence at the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street; also, for A. Blumenstiel to G. Blumberg, the dwelling 889 Park Avenue, for a term of years.

Deal for Lexington Avenue Corner.

Emanuel Simon has sold the six-story apartment house known as the Dawson, at the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street, 100.8 by 41.8, for Samuel C. Davis to Louis Goldschmidt.

J. R. Krantz has sold for Schmeidler & Bachrach the five-story single flat, with store, 1,713 Lexington Avenue.

Kassel & Goldberg have sold 2,214 Second Avenue, a four-story tenement, on lot 20 by 80.

Ludwig Traube, Jr., has sold for Brandt & Schwartz 23 East 131st Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 26 by 99.

O'Reilly & Dahn have sold to Charles B. Gumb 313 and 315 East Ninety-third Street, two five-story double flats, each 25 by 100.

Builders Buy on Park Avenue.

Kidansky & Levy have sold to builders the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, a plot 100 by 100.11.

Charles Efros and Louis Ehrlich have sold to Shapiro, Levy & Starr the plot, 75 by 119, on the south side of 108th Street, 200 feet west of First Avenue.

Joel Jacobs and William Marienhoff have bought the five-story triple flat, on plot 25 by 100, at 125 East 112th Street.

Arthur G. Muhlker has sold for Carl Heim to Samuel Wenk the five-story double flat 318 East Ninety-fourth Street, on lot 25 by 100.

Brody, Robinson & Co. have sold 417 and 419 East Seventy-fourth Street, 41.8 by 79, a six-story flat, for Siegel & Katzen.

G. Tuoti & Co. have leased for A. & T. Ginzbourger the southwest corner of 101st Street and First Avenue, three six-story tenements, for a term of years, at an aggregate rental of $48,300.

Third Avenue Parcels Change Hands.

Harris Meyer has sold for Nathan Bernstein the two six-story tenements 551 and 553 Third Avenue.

Kittenplan & Rubinger have bought 344 and 346 East Sixty-fifth Street, two five-story tenements, each 27 by 100.

S. Lefkowitz has sold the seven-story tenement 232 East Sixty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.

Harold M. Schlossheimer has sold for Mary J. Hennessy to Solomon Kahn the four-story tenement 238 East Thirty-seventh Street. Mr. Kahn owns adjoining property the two parcels making a plot 40 by 98.9.

The Middleboro Realty Company has removed its offices from 20 East Twelfth Street to 32 East Twelfth Street.

Lower East Side Purchases.

Meyer Levenson has sold for Samuel Levy to Schmeidler & Bachrach 581 to 585 Grand Street, three five-story tenements on plot 70 by 80. The same broker negotiated the recent sale of 411 to 421 East Fifty-sixth Street, to Abram Bachrach.

Wengeroff has sold for Podolski & Miller to S. Horowitz 130 East Houston Street, a six-story tenement with stores, 25 by 82.

J. Krakower has sold for A. Danziger to L. M. Davidson the seven-story tenement 49 Willett Street, 25 by 100.

Louis Wolf & Son have sold the northwest corner of Cherry and Scammell Streets, a six-story tenement on lot 25 by 120, to Dr. Bernard Gordon.

I. Sprung has bought from Greenman & Lorberbaum the five-story tenements with stores 625 and 627 East Sixth Street.

M. Kahn & Co. have sold for Harriet Baer to Israel Augenblick 375 East Eighth Street, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 94; also, for William Schrader, Jr., 145 East Fourth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 97.6, and have resold the property to A. C. Weingarten, who has resold it to Samson Friedlander.

Buyer for Jerome Avenue Plot.

Harry H. Kutner has bought from Mrs. Ida Von Grumbkow a plot on the west side of Jerome Avenue, near 172d Street, 123 by 112 and irregular.

E. Coletti & Co. have sold for William L. Saulpaugh to Joseph M. Lichtenauer the plot 50 by 100, at the northwest corner of Tremont and Harrison Avenues; also, for a client the lot, 25 by 130, on the east side of Undercliff Avenue, 636 feet north of 176th Street.

J. Clarence Davies has sold for the Reid estate four lots on the east side of Cambreling Avenue, running through to Beaumont Avenue, 100 feet south of 189th Street.

Wolski, Olpp & Co. have sold for Gustav Kornfeld the four-story triple flat, with four stores, at the southwest corner of Dawson Street and Union Avenue.

Company Sells New Bronx Flats.

J. Helion & Co. have sold to Elkan Kahn for the Northwestern Realty Company the three six-story four-family flats, with stores, in course of construction at the southeast corner of 138th Street and Brook Avenue, on plot 100 by 115. The buildings will be finished about July 1.

Thomas J. Adams has sold for Myers & Aronson three lots, 75 by 100, on the north side of 144th Street, west of St. Ann's Avenue; also, for Rankin Brothers, builders, 856 East 140th Street, a five-story apartment house, 38 by 90 by 100.

Another Sale of Bronx Acreage.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. have sold for the Stephen Kelly estate the tract of about fifteen acres at the southwest corner of Southern Boulevard and Fort Schuyler Road, opposite the terminus of the Throgg's Neck electric trolley road. The property has 1,650 feet of frontage on the two thoroughfares named. Part of it is heavily wooded.

The Ernst-Cahn Realty Company has sold for H. Sachs and others the plot, 100 by 114, on the north side of 228th Street, 280 feet east of White Plains Avenue; also, for Hale J. Berlinsky, the southeast corner of Second Avenue and 221st Street, a plot 50 by 100; also, for John M. Taggart, the plot, 100 by 114, on the north side of 229th Street, 105 feet west of Fourth Avenue, to Carrie Wagner.

Ansonsia, Conn., Property Sold.

Edgar T. Kingsley has sold, in conjunction with F. D. Mahoney, for George Hotchkiss, his country homestead on Union Street, Ansonia, Conn. Franklin Farrell is the purchaser.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

2d Av, 1,631, w s, 27.2 ft s of 85th St, 25x80, four-story tenement, with store; partition sale, to the Monogram Realty Company $23,500

East Broadway, 105, s s, 139.4 ft w of Pike St, 23.2x75, four-story brick tenement, with stores; executor's sale, to Wolf Bowzon 32,800

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

115th St, n s, 175 ft w of Broadway, for a six-story brick flat, 100x84.11; H. Oppenheim of 1,917 Madison Av, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West 125th St, architects; cost, $175,000.

5th Av, 435, for a five-story brick factory, 24.8x100; Ives estate of 18 William St, owner; E. Wilbur of 120 Liberty St, architect; cost, $30,000.

Wadsworth Av, s e corner of 182d St, for three five-story brick tenements and stores, 50x63; M. Bernstein Realty Company of 149 Broadway, owner; E. Wilbur, architect; cost, $120,000.

Wright St, e s, 100 ft s of 187th St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x50; Mary L. Mullin of 3,204 3d Av, owner; P. J. Gunderson, 181st St and Bronxdale Av, architect; cost, $4,800.

233d St, s s, 230 ft e of 5th Av, for a two-story frame store and dwelling, 21x56; Frank P. Dinola of 206 East 226th St, owner; J. Melville Lawrence, architect; cost, $4,000.

3d Av, w s, 60.8 ft n of 151st St, for a two-story brick store, 61.9x83.2; David L. Phillips of 15 East 80th St, owner; A. Artander of 523 Bergen Av, architect; cost, $30,000.

Madison St, w s, 1,075 ft n of Morris Park Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x48; Mary C. Ossman, Morris Park Av, owner; Thomas Scott, Amethyst Av, architect; cost, $4,200.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Park Av, 447, to a four-story dwelling; H. C. Tinker of 1,642 Madison Av, owner; C. A. Rich of 255 West 91st St, architect; cost, $8,000.

2d Av, 434 and 436, to two five-story brick tenements; H. Sokolski & Son of 354 Grand St, owners; M. Zipkes of 147 4th Av, architect; cost, $8,000.

5th Av, n e corner of 86th St, to four-story brick offices and store; W. P. Ellison, Queens, L. I., owner and architect; cost, $35,000.

Essex St, 142, to a five-story brick tenement; E. Corcoran of 317 Lexington Av, owner; J. H. O'Rourke of 131 East 46th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

116th St, 131 West, to a five-story brick tenement; D. Yesky of 224 West 24th St, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler of 19 Union Square, architects; cost, $5,500.

Essex St, 46, to two five-story brick tenements; W. Finkelstein of 121 Chrystie St, owner; M. Zipkes, architect; cost, $6,000.

100th St, 103 and 105 West, to two five-story brick tenements; D. Galensky of 280 Broadway, owner; M. Zipkes, architect; cost, $5,000.

86th St, 427 East, to a five-story brick tenement; W. Goldman of 431 East 86th St, owner; M. Zipkes, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Feb. 6.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 94th St, 201.5x100; Julius S. Sandler to Ninety-fifth Street Company, (mtg $300,000) ..... Nom.

ATTORNEY ST, 156, e s, 25x100.5; Moritz Welsberger and others to Samuel Zeder, (mtg $17,000) 100

AVENUE A, e s, 21.5 ft n of 82d St, 20x78; Henry G. Leis and others to Ottilie Kessler, (mtg $8,000) ..... Exchange

AVENUE B, n w corner of 4th St, 83x105, Unionport; Joseph Rauch to Gottlieb Klotz 100

AVENUE C, n w corner of 11th St, 51.9x83; Isaac Miller to Hattie Miller, (mtg $84,000) 100

CAMBRELING AV, s e corner of 189th St, 100x145.8; Moses Siegler and others to Samuel Garry, all title, (mtg $9,000) 100

ELDRIDGE ST, 196 and 198, e s, 48x irregular; Hyman Cohen to David Frankel and another, (mtg $66,000) 100

FORT WASHINGTON AV, w s, 45.8 ft s of 182d St, 253.6x105.9; City Real Estate Company to Apostleship of Prayer Corporation, (mtg $37,500) ..... Nom.

GRAND ST, 484 and 486, n s, 50x62; Becky Prudovsky to Elias Rosenblum, (mtg $65,000) 100

HUGHES AV, e s, 147.8 ft n of 180th St, 25x163.5; Belmont Realty and Construction Company to Pasquale D'Auria, (mtg $3,500) 2,600

LEXINGTON AV, 1,478, e s, 25x84; Ignatz Ullmann to Annie E. Loesch, (mtg $17,000) 100

LENOX AV, n e corner of 135th St, 99.11x110; McKinley Realty and Construction Company to Julia E. Liggan, (mtg $120,000) 100

LOTS 728 and 729, map of Elizabeth R. B. King at City Island; Katharine D. Mackenzie to City Real Estate Company 100

LOTS 538 and 539, map of Bronx View Park, 50x107.4; Ephraim B. Levy to Arthur Hetherington ..... Nom.

LOTS 6, 9, 18, 19, and 20, map of 93 lots at South Mount Vernon; Richard R. Masten to Sonno Realty Company, (mtg $4,500) 100

LOTS 69 to 72, map of 123 lots, Willis estate; H. P. Rose Company to Jacob Weill ..... Nom.

MAIN ST, e s, 50 ft s of Pilot Av, 150x154.8; Pilot Av, n s, 250 ft w of Main St, 100x100, City Island; Katharine D. Mackenzie to City Real Estate Company 100

MAIN ST, n w corner of Elizabeth Av, 150x100; Pilot Av, n s, 213.3 ft e of Main St, 100x100, City Island; Katharine D. Mackenzie to City Real Estate Company 100

MONROE ST, 104 and 106, s s, 51.6x irregular; Harris Weinstein to Karl Shapiro and another, (mtg $58,000) ..... Nom.

NORTH ½ of Lot 5, map Arden property; W. W. Taylor to Jeremiah Hannifin and another ..... Nom.

ORCHARD ST, 101, w s, 25x87.6; Isaac Adler to Joseph Swernofsky and another, (mtg $33,500) 100

PARK VIEW AV, w s, 176.8 ft n of St. Vincent Av, 80.11x irregular; Albert Bogert to Addison Brown ..... Nom.

PRINCE ST, 193, n s, 25x78; Alexander Fritz to Joseph Fritz and others, (mtg $1,500) 100

RIDGE ST, 112 and 114, e s, 42.6x100; Abraham Boldt to Abraham Zubrinsky, (mtg $20,500) 100

RIVINGTON ST, 306 to 312, n s, 55.10x100; Sundel Hyman to Louis Aronowitz, (mtg $20,000) 100

ROBBINS AV, w s, 200 ft n of Westchester Railroad St, 75x100; Frances Eron to Joseph E. Eron, all title 100

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 40 ft s of 172d St, 41.8x89.9; Isaac Rosenzweig and another to Mark Lurie, (mtg $27,000) 100

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 165th St, 25x85.4; Ernst F. Bliss, Jr., to Jacob A. Braun, ¼ part, all liens 100

1ST AV, 1,231 to 1,235, w s, 75.11x75; Edward A. Morrison and another, executors, to Isaac Sakolski 52,500

1ST AV, 1,231 to 1,235, w s, 75.11x75; Isaac Sakolski to Louis Rinaldo, (mtg $36,000) 100

4TH ST, n s, 137.11 ft e of 1st Av, 25x96.2; William H. Schott to William Schrader, Jr., (mtg $11,000) ..... Nom.

4TH ST, n s, 137.11 ft e of 1st Av, 25x96.2; William Schrader to Abraham C. Weingarten, (mtg $10,250) 100

8TH AV, n w corner of 140th St, 19.11x90; Benjamin B. Tilt, Jr., to Nathan Low ..... Nom.

14TH ST, 238 West, 25x120; William B. Lauer and others, executors, to Pauline Chegnay 23,500

88TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 24 Av, 25x98.9; Abram Bachrach to Nathan Kirsh, (mtg $7,000) 100

12TH ST, 514 East, 25x103.8; Julius Miller to Joseph Berkowitz and another, (mtg $25,000) 100

24TH ST, 406 East, 25x88.9; Benjamin Menschel to Morris Dworkowitz, (mtg $19,000) 100

40TH ST, 527 to 533 West, 100x98.9; Ignatz Margareten to Samuel Kulla, (mtg $50,000) ..... Nom.

44TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.4; Frank Whalen to Charles Schribner, (mtg $8,000) ..... Nom.

6STH ST, s s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 100x100.5; Ida Margoles to City Investing Company, (mtg $20,000) 100

80TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Bridget Murray to Thomas A. Murray ..... Gift

89TH ST, n s, 253 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8; Rexton Realty Company to Charles H. Studin, (mtg $25,000) ..... Nom.

122D ST, s s, 203.10 ft w of 2d Av, 56.2x100.11; Paul L. Kiernan, referee, to Sampson H. Schwarz and others, (mtg $19,500) 32,000

123D ST, 255 West, 16.6x100.11; Margaret T. Webster to Catherine Devine, (mtg $9,000) 100

123D ST, 255 West, 16.6x100.11; Catherine Devine to George A. Sipp, (mtg $11,000) 100

131ST ST, 18 West, 15x84.11; Mary Terrell to Marie E. Bodwise, (mtg $8,500). Nom.

149TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 100x106.6; Charles Schnable to Ferdinand Hecht ..... Nom.

149TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 100x106.8; Ferdinand Hecht to Albert H. Harris, (mtg $29,500) 100

162D ST, 457 West, 20x112.6; Max A. Schimpt to Frank W. Woolworth, (mtg $9,000) 100

180TH ST, 863 East, 25x113.1; Patrick J. McNulty to James Doris, (mtg $6,500) 100

213TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; Frederick J. Filler to John Lane, ½ part, (mtg $9,000) ..... Nom.

69TH ST, 327 and 329 West, 50x100.5; Ida Levy to Isaac Nagel, (mtg $29,500) 100

108TH ST, 228 East, 25x100.11; Alexander Fritz to Joseph Fritz and others, (mtg $1,500) 100

BROOME ST, n e corner of Mangin St, 50x75; Anna W. Hepp and others, executors, to Philip Sollow 67,000

BROOME ST, n e corner of Mangin St, 50x75; Philip Sollow to Victor Perlman and another, (mtg $59,000) 100

12TH ST, 543 and 545 East, 85.1x irregular; Abraham Kosower to Max Jacobs, (mtg $32,500) 100

47TH ST, n s, 64.3 ft e of Avenue C, 18x72; Jacob Margolis to Julius Stoloff and another, (mtg $15,225) ..... Omitted

LOTS 182 to 185, map of Penfield property, South Mount Vernon; Fred Schluter to Cathleen Turney ..... Nom.

LOTS 192 and 193, map of Penfield property, South Mount Vernon; Fred Schluter to Cathleen Turney ..... Nom.

LOTS 182 to 185, map of Penfield property, South Mount Vernon; Cathleen Turney to Sound Realty Company, (mtg $4,000) 100

LOT 213, Block F, map of Mapes estate; H. Hoffman to Sarah Spero 100

10TH ST, 213, n s, 25x94.10; Nancy Krakower to Morris Goldstein, (mtg $28,500) 100

1ST AV, w s, 25.10 ft s of 109th St, 25x62.10; Louise H. Corbett to Joseph A. Puccia, (mtg $8,000) ..... Nom.

108TH ST, 147 West, 25x100.11; Hermann G. Eggers to Abraham J. Leventhal, (mtg $22,000) 100

HUGHES AV, e s, 147.3 ft n of 180th St, 25.1x irregular; Mary A. Farrell to Belmont Realty and Construction Company, (mtg $3,500) ..... Nom.

42D ST, 334 East, 16.6x98.9; Thomas S. Harper to J. L. Schaefer 100

42D ST, 336 East, 16.8x98.9; Edward M. Kalb to J. L. Schaefer 100

135TH ST, 877 East, 40x100; Louis Breslauer and others to Frederick Wehnes, (mtg $33,000) 100

113TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Hayman Radden to John Alexander and another, (mtg $26,000) 100

123D ST, 526 West, 33.2x100.11; Max Ullman to Helen L. Gray, (mtg $22,000) 100

118TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 75x100.11; Moses I. Siegel and others to Michael Marrone, (mtg $32,500) 100

1ST AV, w s, 25.10 ft s of 109th St, 25x62.10; John S. Myers, administrator, to Louise H. Corbett 75

STANTON ST, 274, n s, 20x75; Joseph Bruder to Hermine Stern and another, (mtg $14,000) 100

HOUSTON ST, 346 East, 25x65.9; Morris Ross to Rubin Stillman, (mtg $32,800) 100

LYMAN PLACE, e s, 302 ft s of Freeman St, 34.11x irregular; Irving Realty Company to Isaac Rosenzweig and another 100

101ST ST, n s, 200 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Simon Zaretzky and others to Joseph Louis, (mtg $16,000) 100

HOUSTON ST, 192 East, n s, 18.6x irregular; 1st St, s s, 155.7 ft e of 1st Av, 21.3x50; Asher Dreschler to Simche Dreschler, ½ part, (mtg $30,000) ..... Nom.

2D AV, 1,806, e s, 25x75; Henry Bunning, trustee, to Herman Loden and another, (mtg $16,000) ..... Nom.

83D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 20x102.2; Isabella R. McCord to William H. McCord 100

LOTS 51 and 52, map of Tremont Heights; Lamport Realty Company to Harris Blumenthal and another 2,070

45TH ST, 432 West, 25x100.4; Nicholas Hock and others to William D. Dubois, (mtg $6,000) 100

109TH ST, 122 West, 25x100.11; Anna Bell to George Bader, all title 100

44TH ST, 522 West, 25x100.5; Hermes Realty Company to Paul Kaskel and others, (mtg $13,500) 100

9TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x85; Sophia Moore to Herman Boock, (mtg $26,250) 100

THOMPSON ST, 231, w s, 24.1x irregular; Sam Jacobs to Ida Machiz, (mtg $22,000) 100

ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of 158th St, 25x100; Emil Fleischl to Coleman Ebb, (mtg $21,000) 100

PARK AV WEST, w s, 209.6 ft s of 182d St, 18x90.11; Charles M. Preston, receiver, to W. F. Baker, (mtg $2,500) 3,200

CAMBRELING AV, n e corner of 188th St, 95x100; Louis Kopple and another to Samuel Singer and another, 2-3 part, (mtg $5,700) 100

AMSTERDAM AV, 6 and 8, w s, 50x100; Edmond Kelly to New Amsterdam Realty Company and another, (mtg $28,000) 100

WEBSTER AV, w s, 314 ft n of 169th St, 21x100; Walter E. Brown to Albert J. Schwarzler, (mtg $1,800) 100

101ST ST, 186 East, 25x100.11; Gussie Louis to M. Boehm, (mtg $21,200) 100

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 114th St, 50x100; Althea R. Ward to William Oppenheim, (mtg $20,000) 100

141ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 150x99.11; Alexander H. Pincus to Isaac Levy and another, (mtg $50,000) 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ARONOWITZ, Louis, to Sundel Hyman; Rivington St, 308 to 312, 55x100, 1 year, 6 per cent 12,500

ARONOWITZ, Louis, to Sundel Hyman; Rivington St, 310, 19x100, 1 year, 6 per cent 10,000

BELL, Anna, and another to L. P. Avery; 12th St, n s, at line between Lots 344 and 345, map Unionport, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,600

BUZZINI, Salvatore J., to Serial Building Loan and Savings Institution; Van Corlears Place, s e s, 155 ft n e of Jacobus Place, 81x irregular, installments, 6 per cent 2,000

CHEGNEY, Pauline, to William E. Lauer and others; 14th St, 238 West, 25x120, 3 years 22,500

COCKERILL, John F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 202.7 ft n of 141st St, 112x125, demand 86,000

COHN, Nathan, to Samuel J. Sliberman; 125th St, s s, 350 ft e of 7th Av, 50x 91, demand, 6 per cent 1,400

DEVINE, Catharine, to Margaret T. Webster; 12d St, 255 West, 16x100, 2 years, 6 per cent 2,000

FLOOD CONSTRUCTION COMPANY to Elizabeth Schaefer; 165th St, n s, 110 ft w of Trinity Av, 87x100, 5 years, 5½ per cent 80,000

FOLCHI, Gregorio, to Daniel M. Feahan; 148th St, n s, 100 ft w of Morris Av, 25x100, 5 years 3,900

GASS, Frank, to B. Trator; Lot 240, map of McGraw estate, 3 years, 5½ per cent 2,500

GRAY, Helen L., to Max Ullman; 123d St, 526 West, 33x100, prior mtg $22,000, due July 1, 1912, 6 per cent 6,500

JACOBS, Max, to Abraham Kosower; 12th St, 545 East, 17.3x103.3, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,650

JACOBS, Max, to Abraham Kosower; 12th St, n s, 112.4 ft w of Avenue B, 17.10x103.1, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,650

JUDGE, Fred, to Isaac Butler; Avenue B, e s, whole front from 3d to 4th St, 216x205, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,500

KIRSH, Nathan, to Abram Bachrach; 38th St, 315 East, 25x96, 1 year, 6 per cent ..... Nom.

KNOX, Mary A., to Andrew J. Bilhoefer; Washington Av, e s, 150 ft n of 3d St, 50x100, 2 years 6 per cent 800

KULLA, Samuel, to Ignatz Margareten; 40th St, 527 to 533 West, 4 lots, 25x98, (4 mtgs, $2,000,) installments, 6 per cent 8,000

LEDER, Samuel, to Morris Weinberger and another; Attorney St, 156, 25x100, due Aug. 1, 1911, 6 per cent 12,600

LESMAN, Elk, and others to Max Morris; 61st St, n s, 175 ft e of West End Av, 25x100, demand, 5½ per cent 14,000

LEVENTHAL, Abraham J., to Herman G. Eggers; 108th St, 147 West, 25x100, prior mtg $22,000, 5 years, 6 per cent 4,000

LIGGAN, Julia E., to McKinley Realty and Construction Company; Lenox Av, n e corner of 135th St, 99x110, prior mtg $104,000, 1 year 6 per cent 16,000

LOUIS, Joseph, to Annie Maguire; 310 St, 61 East, 25x100, 5 years, 5½ per cent 4,000

LURIE, Mark, to Isaac Rosenzweig and another; Washington Av, w s, 40 ft s of 172d St, 41x89, 5 years, 6 per cent 9,500

MACHIZ, Ida, to Sam Jacobs; Thompson St, 231, 25x irregular, 3 years, 6 per cent 4,000

MARRONE, Michael, to Moses I. Siegel and another; 118th St, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 75x100, due Aug. 1, 1906, 6 per cent 4,000

NAGEL, Isaac, to Ida Levy; 69th St, 327 and 329 West, 2 lots, 25x100, (3 mtgs, $2,750,) 3 years, 6 per cent 5,500

NEW AMSTERDAM REALTY COMPANY to New York Institution for Blind; Amsterdam Av, 6, 25x100, due June 30, 1910 24,000

PUCCI, Joseph A., to L. H. Corbett; 1st Av, w s, 25.10 ft s of 109th St, 25x 62, 5 years 8,000

RINALDO, Louis, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 1st Av, 1,235, 25x75, 4 years, 6 per cent 4,000

PARPON, Philip, and another to C. R. Spengler; 96th St, 334 East, 35x100.8, 5 years, 5½ per cent 29,000

PAYSON, Philip, and another to Mechanics and Traders' Realty Company; 96th St, s s, 140 ft w of 1st Av, 35x 201, 10 days, 6 per cent 11,000

PERLMAN, Victor, and another to N. Kirsh and another; Broome St, n e corner of Mangin St, 50x75, 6 years, 6 per cent ..... Gift

REILING, Paul, to William Sprenger; plot begins 240 ft e of White Plains Road and 300 ft n of Morris Park Av, 100x25, 3 years, 5½ per cent 4,000

RINALDO, Louis, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 1st Av, 1,231 and 1,232, 2 lots, 25x75, (2 mtgs, $3,000,) 4 years, 6 per cent 6,000

SAKOLSKI, Isaac, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; 1st Av, s w corner of 110th St, 25x75, due Feb. 15, 1906, 5½ per cent 16,000

SAKOLSKI, Isaac, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; 1st Av, w s, 125.11 ft n of 109th St, 2 lots, each 25x75, (2 mtgs, $10,000 each,) due Feb. 15, 1906, 5½ per cent 20,000

SALLOW, Phillip, to Anna W. Hepp and others, executors; Broome St, n e corner of Mangin St, 50x75, 5 years, 5½ per cent 59,000

SCHAEFER, J. Louis, to Thomas S. Harper; 42d St, 334 and 336 East, two lots, 16x98, two mtgs, $7,500, 3 years 15,000

SCHLESINGER, Frederick, to Jacob Cohen; 74th St, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,500

SHAPIRO, Karl, and another to H. Weinstein; Monroe St, 104 and 106, 2 lots, together, 51x98, 2 mtgs, $2,250, 15 months, 6 per cent 4,500

SHAPIRO, Karl, and another to H. Weinstein; Monroe St, 104 and 106, 51x 93, due May 1, 1906, 6 per cent 3,000

TURNEY, Catharine, to Frederick Schluter; White Plains Road, n w s, being Lots 102 to 185, map of Penfield property, 3 years, 5½ per cent 4,000

UHLFELDER, Simon, and another to Patrick Goodman; 90th St, 511 to 515 East, 75x102, 2 years, 5½ per cent 22,000

VON UNRUH, Victor C., to K. Schulz; Lexington Av, 857, 16x80, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

WEILL, Jacob, to H. P. Rose Company; Lots 69 to 72, map of Willis estate, 5 years, 5½ per cent 1,500

WOLF, Joseph, and others to George Ricard; 2d Av, 2,340 and 2,342, 40x 80, 1 year, 6 per cent 25,000

ZUBRINSKI, Abraham, to Abraham Bollt; Ridge St, 112 and 114, 42.6x100, 4 years, 6 per cent 5,000

95TH STREET COMPANY to A. L. Mordecai Son; 94th St, n w corner of Amsterdam Av, 100x201, prior mtg $300,000, demand 5,000

NEW AMSTERDAM REALTY COMPANY and Leonard Weill to American Mortgage Company; Amsterdam Av, 648, 2 lots, 25x100, (2 mtgs, $3,000,) due June 30, 1907, 6 per cent 6,000

NEW AMSTERDAM REALTY COMPANY and Leonard Weill to American Mortgage Company; Amsterdam Av, 8, 25x100, due June 10, 1910 24,000

SMITH, John, to Harlem Savings Bank; 150th St, s s, Lot 167, map of Melrose South, demand 1,000

FELITTI, Pasquale, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 1st Av, 2,222, due June 10, 1910 26,000

FLOOD, James J., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 55th St, 349 East, 20x100, due June 30, 1908, 4½ per cent 8,000

WAGNER, Herman H. A., to Sophia Wagner; 144th St, n s, 199.6 ft w of 8th Av, 26x99, per bond 5,000

OPPENHEIMER, William, to Althea R. Ward; Amsterdam Av, w corner of 114th St, 50x100, due April 1, 1907, 5½ per cent 25,000

DWORKOWITZ, Morris, to Joseph Brader; 24th St, 406 East, 25x98, 3 years, 6 per cent 4,100

SACKS, Harris, and another to Moses Helborn; Prospect Av, w s, 50 ft n of 102d St, 75x95, demand 5,000

POLLAK, Samuel, and another to Abraham M. Bachrach; 118th St, s w s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100, demand, 6 per cent 2,500

LEHR, Harry, to the City Mortgage Company; Wales Av, n w corner of St. Mary's St, 262x100, demand, 6 per cent 6,000

DI DIOVANNA, Roger, Jr., to Nannie E. Fowler; 165th St, 1,026, 18x91, 2 years, 6 per cent 2,700

SCHLESINGER, Frederick, to the North River Insurance Company; 74th St, 315 East, 25x102, due June 30, 1909 16,500

LEVY, Isaac, to Alexander H. Pincus; 141st St, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 150x99, 1 year, 6 per cent 20,000

KASKEL, Paul, and others to Sarah F. H. Austin; 44th St, 522 West, 25x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent., gold 16,000

REALTY TRANSFER COMPANY to the American Mortgage Company; 83d St, n s, 110 ft e of 1st Av, 40x102, due June 30

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

West Side.

BARGAIN FLATS.
Substantial Profits Assured

Invest $10,000. Profit 17%.
West Hundreds, near Park; 34 ft.; 5-story double; open plumbing; hardwood trim.

$5,000 Cash
will purchase excellent 5-story 25-ft. triple flat; mortgages, $25,000; rentals, $3,300.

Eighties, Near Broadway.
$5,000 cash above mortgages $31,200, buys 5-story 6-room double; rentals, $3,900.

Columbus Avenue, 80s.
5-story triple; large store; cold water; price, $46,500; mortgages, $35,000.

If you feel interested enough to investigate further, call, write, or 'phone

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co.,
206 BROADWAY. Telephone 3261 Cort.

$90,000—Prominent 8th Av. corner, vicinity 116th St., 15-room triple, 4 stores, improvements.
$100,000—Rent $11,500; desirable 8th Av. corner new-law quadruple, six stores, 45 front.
$157,500—Lenox Av. corner, vicinity 116th, six-story new-law, six stores, 50x100.
$64,500—Manhat. Av. cor. triple, stores; bargain.
$31,500—Seventh Av. six-story new-law triple, six stores, 60 front, fine location.
$43,500—Rent $4,900; mortgage $35,000; 7th Av., vicinity 116th St., six-room double, stores.
$42,000—Rent $4,350; Eighth Av. five-story, 12-room triple, large store, modern improvem'ts.
$30,500—5-story, six-room double, open plumbing, all improvements, near Central Park.
$30,000—Rent $3,376; mtge. $25,000; five-story triple, open plumbing and all modern improv.
$57,000—Rent $7,300; five-story new-law quadruple, well built, all improvements, 40 front.
$32,750—Finest location on heights, five-story, 15-room triple; all improvements; rent $3,900.
Weisberger & Kaufman, Seventh Av., cor. 117th.

WEST 72D ST.
!! SACRIFICE !!

A magnificent four-story residence, on lot 25x102.2, containing 17 rooms; beautifully decorated; dining and bedroom extension; if purchased quickly can be bought under market value.

F. R. WOOD & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 80TH ST.

West 118th—Extra wide, three-story private, $15,500; bargain. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

West 85th—20% investment—Two 5-story, 35-foot doubles. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

East Side.

JOHN T. & JAMES A. FARLEY,
WINDSOR ARCADE,
are offering for sale two new
AMERICAN BASEMENT HOUSES
Nos. 30 & 32 East 52d St.

Inspection invited. Caretaker on premises. Descriptive pamphlets on application.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS.

East 83d.—Five-story double flat.....$23,500
East 86th.—Five-story double flat..... 23,000
East 103d.—Five-story double flat..... 25,500
East 106th.—Four-story double flat..... 19,500
West 55th.—Five-story, 15-room tenement 22,500
West 118th.—Five-story double flat..... 26,500
Madison Av., Harlem.—Five-story double 29,500

DUFF & CONGER.
Madison Av., corner 86th St.

128d St., Near Park Av.—Two minutes from elevated or Subway; two 5-story steam-heated (from one plant) double flats; 15 large rooms and baths on floor; 35x107 each; open plumbing, porcelain tubs, hardwood trimming; rent, $8,400 guaranteed; always rented; price for both houses, $79,000; mortgage, $59,750; excellent investments; principals preferred. Herz, 410 West 13th St.

Magnificent 4-story double, 5 large rooms and bath, all modern improvements; finest condition; grand neighborhood, ½ block from "L" station; rents almost $2,100; price $18,500; must be seen.

Brunssen & Weber,
3,615 3d Av., Near 169th St.

On East 74th St., 25x102.2, 4½ stories, 4 families; 10 rooms, 2 threes and two twos; excellent condition; first mortgage $14,000; 2d mortgage to suit; rents $2,500; price $23,000, $3,000 cash all that will be required. Attorney, Box 125 Times Downtown.

A Handsome Three-story Dwelling!
west of Lexington Av., in 80s; butler's pantry, bath extension; estate property; reasonable price.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

Personal interview only gets east side corner, five-story, four-family, cold-water, guaranteeing 28 per cent. over expenses, for $6,000 cash; unlikely quick. Schwab Realty Co., 200 Broadway.

SACRIFICE! SACRIFICE!
2d Av., near 75th St., 5-story, 25x100, price $20,500; East 91st St., 5-story, 33.4x100, price $51,000. N. HARRIS, 40 West 34th St.

3d Av., 80's.—Five-story double, with stores, near L station; $7,500 cash above first mortgage; price very low; quick action necessary. Frank W. Stevens, 41 Park Row.

5th Av., vicinity 110th.—Corner triple flat, three stores, $56,000; mortgaged $40,000; net return $2,400. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

East 100th St.—Five-story double, 25x100; price $22,500; easy terms; very good investment. Emanuel King, 81 East 125th St.

Lexington Av.—For sale, two 4-story, steam-heated flats. For particulars apply Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194 Broadway, New York.

Fifth Av. corner, 14-room triple, three stores; good mortgages; rent $6,000; price $59,000. E. J. Kehoe, 137 West 125th St.

Avenue A, Below 75th St.—5-story tenement, 2 stores, bakehouse; price, $25,000; $7,500 cash. J. Kuchar, 341 East 73d St.

East 17th.—6-story 12-room tenement, $30,000; mortgages $22,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

East 16th.—4-story tenement, $11,000; mortgage $5,500; rents low. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—East 23d (8) 5-story tenements, $50,000; terms arranged. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Madison Av.—Dwelling; Harlem. $11,750; mortgage $9,000, 5%. Frank W. Stevens, 41 Park Row.

Speculators, Investors.—3d Av. corner at sacrifice price; no brokers. Opportunity, 383 Eighth Av.

69th St., Near 2d.—3-story private, perfect condition, $9,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

15th, Near 1st Av.—5-story tenement, $18,000; $5,000 cash. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

East 16th, Near Irving—Three-story private, $14,000; bargain. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

East 7th.—Two five-story doubles; price $34,000 both; mtg. $27,500. Ehrenfeld, 132 Nassau.

Special Bargain!—98th St., near Madison; triple flat; $30,750; rental, $3,426. Kahn, 165 B'way.

$2,750 buys 4-story modern tenement, 97th St., near 2d. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

East 82d—Wide five-story, all light rooms, $24,500. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

East 17th—Five-story tenements, $17,500 each. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Below 14th Street.

Cherry St., near Catharine—5-story tenement, 2 stores, large lot; to close estate; price $33,500, all cash; principals only. Philip A. Smyth, 141 Broadway.

Nassau St., Near John.—Business building, with two entrances, $160,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Allen, Near Stanton.—5-story modern 12-room tenement, $40,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Lewis, Near Delancey, modern 14-room tenement, $40,000; mortgages $31,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Walker, Near Broadway—4-story business building, $32,000; terms easy. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Thompson St.—Six-story tenement, investment, speculation, $40,000. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Estate offers Cherry St., 31,000 square feet, facing 3 streets, $175,000. Folsom, 835 Broadway.

Broome St. Corner—Six-story tenement, 50x75, $73,000; mortgages $65,000. Folsom, 835 Broadway.

Howard, Near Broadway—5-story business building; large lot; $50,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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OUT OF CITY.

Up-to-Date Dwellings.—Latest improvements, handsomely decorated; steam; oak and parquet floors, double shades, ample piazzas; 5 minutes from station; 25 minutes to Herald Square; easy payments if desired. Particulars on request. Realty Trust, 60 Liberty St., New York.

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WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY, TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

Mortgage money, any amount; good applications promptly considered; charges reasonable. Morton, 62 William St.

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886 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bargain.—Seven-room cottage, new, every improvement; good location; $3,200, $500 cash. Hamilton, Corona.

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FOR SALE.

BRICK STABLE.
Capacity for 40 stalls; good condition; ample wagon room; 2¼ city lots; good location; no assessments; south of 149th St.; also apartments for 3 families; $4,500 cash; price, $16,500.

KELLUM BROS.,
3D AV. AND 138TH ST.

IT'S MY BUSINESS
TO LET THE PEOPLE KNOW
"YOUR BUSINESS."
SIGNS
JUNGMAN, (McKINLEY BUILDING,)
BOSTON ROAD & 169TH ST.

Boston Road and 169th St., McKinley Sq., Finest Bronx Section.
New 5-story stone front, 20 family; lot 50x147; equity, $15,000. Investment, Box 320 Times, Times Square.

For Sale.—Ten of the finest three-story two-family houses ever built in the Bronx; Indiana limestone and brick fronts; private staircases; all hardwood trimmed. About completed. Call on premises, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts., or Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

Attention!—$10,000 will buy 56-foot front 5-story, 4 families on a floor, on Wendover Avenue; L station, park, and school in block; price $56,000; rents $6,156; have a 5-story double flat in 135th Street; price $22,000. Owner, Ruchti, 766 East 158th Street.

$5,000 cash will buy 5-story double flat, with 2 stores, near our office, for $22,750. J. Clarence Davies, 149th St. and 3d Av.

$1,500 cash will buy new 2-family house in Bedford Park, direct from builder, for $7,500. J. Clarence Davies, 149th St. and 3d Av.

Avenue double flat, (cold water,) with stores; both leased; (cash security and repairs;) near 138th St.; pays 15% net; price (this week) $18,750. Owner, Box 1,005, Times, Harlem.

$4,500 cash buys modern three-story brick dwelling, best section Mount Hope, Tremont; balance mortgage, 5 per cent. House, 200 Times, Times Square.

Estate Sacrifice.—37-foot new law flat, vicinity 161st, Trinity, $39,000, (worth $45,000;) mortgaged $30,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Lots near White Plains Av. and 233d St. (not in Yonkers) $500 upward; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

$4,500 buys brick private house south of 149th St. on line of trolley; good opportunity for speculation. Clark, 3,164 3d Av.

Corner, 65x110; fine for builder, or would exchange; make offer; also 45x102; excavated. Steinmetz, 1,343 Tremont Av., West Farms.

$1,000 cash buys three-family house, corner, 33x80, near Subway; 21 rooms; first mtge. $10,000. Freed 756 E. Elton Av.

Let me know what you want in Bronx real estate. I will find it for you. Rohland, 352 East 164th St.

Corner plot, 205x123, irregular; $4,000; easy terms; open Sunday. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Five-story triple flat, near 149th St. Subway station, $28,250. Inquire 621 East 145th.

Corner, new law 35-foot flat, $53,000, worth $60,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

One of New York's most eminent men visited our two-family houses and was charmed with the homes provided for the middle classes, who are permitted to live in such solid comfort with the same conveniences as in the home of the rich.

Eastern Parkway & Kingston Avenue, also Lincoln Road and Rogers Avenue.

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Main Office, 44 Court Street.
Write for Booklet.
RALPH LEININGER, Pres.

CLOSING ESTATES IN FLATBUSH.
124 choice lots between Linden and Woodruff Av., $500 each, adjoining improved property. Also fine detached villa, 11 large rooms, all improvements, fine section; 16 lots on Winthrop St., one block of Nostrand Av., $650 each; 2 on 31st St., 3 on New York Av.; all at half their real value; cash or very easy payments. Edwards, 848 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Have large factory site for sale in the coming manufacturing centre. Railroad facilities convenient to dockage. $80,000. No agents. Walter L. Kent, 149th St. and 3d Av.

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It is our business to make unimproved property profitable. Cash furnished and loans secured for building construction. If you have good real estate in a desirable location, either city or suburban property, we can furnish the necessary cash and construct a suitable building thereon and place a permanent loan at reasonable rates. All buildings constructed by us are fireproof and superior in every particular. We can save and make money on property now being carried at a loss.

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Farm, 175 acres, 2 houses, 1 new, 2 barns, all in good repair; 300 apple trees; write for particulars. L. A. Conant, Palmer, Mass.

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If you wish to Sell or Buy, Rent or Lease, first write for a copy of THE OUTLOOK and its List of Trustworthy Real Estate Agents. State fully what you desire in the real estate line—a Country House, a Farm or Ranch, Seashore or City property—and we will try to serve you. To get the information places you under no obligation. Address
THE OUTLOOK REAL ESTATE DEPT.,
287 Fourth Avenue, New York.

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At Whitestone Station.—Upward of fifty lots, $300 per lot. Huston, 817 West 145th St.

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THE SAFEST INVESTMENT
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GUARANTEED MORTGAGE
WESTCHESTER & BRONX
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WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Capital and Surplus, $750,000.

DON'T MISS THESE WINTER BARGAINS.
10 LOTS AT $50 EACH.
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400 ft. from the station, at Pleasantville, on Harlem R. R. Only a short ride from 42d St. All modern conveniences at hand. Terms easy. H. G. VAN, 119 West 49th St.

WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th St.; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Evenings.

Larchmont.—40 choice city lots; three blocks frontage on Chatsworth Av., near station; proposed Subway extension crosses the property; price, $40,000; commission to brokers. Maxwell S. Mannes, 135 Broadway.

New Rochelle—10-room house, all improvements, residence park; $7,500. Downey, 20 North Av.

Mount Vernon.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE
IN MOUNT VERNON.
Handsome residence, nine (9) rooms and bath, and stable; ground 100x100. Splendid location; great future value; asking $17,500.
WILLIAM F. CLARE, Attorney, 149 Broadway, N. Y. City.

New Rochelle.

AM AUTHORIZED TO SELL FOR ESTATE ABOUT 80 ACRES, WEAVER AVENUE AND QUAKER RIDGE SECTION, NEW ROCHELLE; MAGNIFICENT VIEW OF SOUND AND ADJOINING GOLF LINKS. PRICE $50,000. WILL TAKE BACK REASONABLE MORTGAGE. SUBWAY EXTENSION NOW BUILDING WILL MAKE THIS PROPERTY VERY CONVENIENT. COMMISSION TO BROKERS. MAXWELL S. MANNES, 135 BROADWAY.

375 acres, New Rochelle, on trolley; $1,500 per acre; will take back 75% on mortgage for thirty years at 2% per annum, first five years, 3% next five years, and 4% for remaining twenty years; great opportunity for quick buyer; N. Y., W. & B. R. R., now building, which is practically an extension of the Subway, will cross this tract; commission to brokers. Maxwell S. Mannes, 135 Broadway.

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for houses and lots in Battle Hill Park, White Plains; all improvements in property; restricted; high ground; 10 minutes' walk from station; nothing better; prices reasonable.
WESTCHESTER SYNDICATE,
28 East 42d St., New York.
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At White Plains, corner Kensico Av. and Minerva Place, 100x125; price $1,600. Bronx Realty Co., 1,039 Fox St.

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OWNERS WISHING TO SELL CALL OR WRITE
Phillips & Wells, 95K Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

At Scarsdale.—Two-acre plot, with 16-room unfinished residence. S. W. Hendrickson, White Plains.

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FOR SALE.

Plainfield residence; 45 minutes out; large plot; 11-room house; decorated; improvements; open nickel plumbing; electric light; fine shade; trolley and depot convenient; 118 trains. T. S. Atwater, 130 Broadway.

East Orange, up-to-date, 11-room house; lot 50 x160; open plumbing, parquet floors, hardwood trim, high location, fine street; price reasonable. Ed. Lasell, 203 Broadway.

Midland Park.—9 rooms, improvements; barn; desirable; shaded; 8 acres; $6,500. Ackerman, 271 Broadway.

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WANTED
Private houses, flats, and apartments to rent and sell. Parties waiting now.
E. J. KEHOE,
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WANTED
NEW AND OLD TENEMENTS IN
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WEST SIDE TENEMENTS.
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Do you want to sell? Give your property to live people; we have several hundred clients ready to do quick business on anything that looks right. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

Wanted—In Manhattan or vicinity, for sale or to let, plot 50'x100', attached, with or without small shed. Wm. Richtberg, 729 Sixth Av., cor. 42d St.

H. A. Raymond (2 West 125th) invites owners to send particulars of flats, tenements, old properties. Have many buyers wanting such.

Cyrille Carreau, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, 796 6th Av., (45th,) wants all kinds of properties to rent, sell, manage, insure.

Owners.—We will sell, rent, or manage your property; cash buyers waiting; send particulars. O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St.

Want 5-story double, cold or hot water, flat, west side, $5,000; would prefer from owner if possible. Schaefer, 547 Columbus Av.

Attention!—Second mortgage money wanted immediately. Schwab Realty Company, 200 Broadway. (Brokers protected.)

Will pay $3,500 rent for Summer use of a fine house at Rosiyn, Little Neck or Oyster Bay. O. N., Box 313 Times, Times Square.

Special attention given to care of buildings; minimum expense, maximum results. Thomas H. Ellison, 409 B'way.

Am desirous purchasing investment tenements; have ready cash. Chas. Berlin, 204 East 17th St.

5-story with stores: Amsterdam and 1st Av. Owners answer, Room 302 132 Nassau St.

Tenements, with or without violations; call or write. Millard F. Kuh, 320 Broadway.

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Corner plot, 100x100, on Mapes Av. and 177th St., free and clear, and $3,000 cash, to exchange for income flat or tenements. Kretsch, 1,017 Crotona Av., Bronx.

Lots or a good apartment house wanted in exchange for a down-town billiard parlor; no bar; will add cash $1,000 to $10,000. Inquire at Billiard Parlor, 487 Broadway.

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by Spring on your investment if you buy lots now; there never was a time in the history of LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE when profits were so sure. The public is awakening to the great possibilities of suburban real estate on Long Island. The railroad to

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A free, clear warranty deed, with a policy of title insurance, given to every purchaser free.

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FORTUNES ARE MADE

If you buy real estate in New York City, near a station where tunnels are supplanting ferries, and Electric Motor Trains are replacing steam. You can get them in

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located in New York City, at Bayside, Long Island. It has city water, gas, city schools, etc.; neighborhood unexcelled; one block from a station, five minutes from Long Island Sound. It is a high, sightly, healthy location.

LOTS $225 TO $500.

Carefully restricted and splendidly improved; on easy terms.

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is the best seller on the market to-day because conservative buyers figure that 200% to 500% profit awaits them on the completion of the tunnels under East River, which are now being vigorously rushed to completion.

250 LOTS SOLD IN JANUARY.

At acreage prices they won't last long. Write for our booklet to-day. Free with handsome maps on request. Don't fail to send us your address.

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Genuine Opportunity.

Rosedale, Greater New York, 76 acres, high rolling land, 1,000 feet frontage on Merrick Road, near Rosedale Station and trolley direct to New York; electric train service in operation. Third-rail system laid; fare from city line, five cents. This property is the best and cheapest acreage on the South Side of Long Island. In one family fifty years. Suitable terms. Carrollton Realty Company, Owners, World Bldg., New York City.

CEDARHURST HOMESTEAD.
107 acres, including old manor house and outbuildings; few rods from station; 25 minutes from Herald Square; bargain for quick buyer; $1,000 per acre; very easy terms; full commission to brokers. Alfred M. Rau, 135 Broadway.

Will sell two lots Cleveland, near Thomson Av., Woodside; $1,800 for both; easy terms; two months' contract; will double in value in a few months; commission to brokers.
MAXWELL S. MANNES, 135 Broadway.

For Sale—Fine water fronts on the Great South Bay; all kinds of farms and cottages cheap. Write or come and see me. I can suit you. Try it. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

Three lots at mouth of Belmont tunnel, Long Island City; $5,500; easy terms; commission to brokers.
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165-acre farm; all high land; with about a mile frontage on Merrick Road, Amityville; price, $75,000; full commission. Maxwell S. Mannes, attorney, 135 Broadway.

Have three full lots on Jackson Av., immediately adjoining bridge entrance; price, $12,000; easy terms; commission to brokers.
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Bayside, L. I.—Beautifully situated home site overlooking Little Neck Bay, 30x100, $1,200, cash or easy terms. D. A., Box 334 Times, Times Square.

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A NEWLY CONSTRUCTED MODERN FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT HOUSE IN THE VERY CHOICEST RESIDENTIAL PART OF THE CITY.
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
We cannot convey, in type, the grandeur, taste, spaciousness, and conveniences of the apartments. A personal visit and inspection only can supply that.
Apartments consist of 8 and 9 rooms and 2 baths.
SOMETHING DECIDEDLY NEW & NOVEL. A BALLROOM FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF GUESTS.
Rents, $1,200 to $1,800.
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The handsomest 9-room Apartment in the city; elegantly appointed, possessing every desirable feature that appeals to the very select; electricity & fuel furnished; rent $1,500.
CONCESSION TO DESIRABLE TENANT.

1486 Lexington Av., cor. 96th St., $30 up.
Select, sunny corner, six large rooms; tiled baths, private halls, steam heat, hot water.

Evarts and Senate, 231 to 237 2d Av., Near Stuyvesant Park.—Modern apartments; 6 rooms and bath, $45 upward. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

Lexington Av., corner 48th.—Elegant corner apartment, six rooms; elevator, telephone, all improvements; $60.

116th St., 20 East.—Four large rooms, steam heat, bath; moderate rent; handy cars. Janitress.

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WITH
Elevator
AT
PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,
151-59-161-69 West 140th St.
5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
Electric light, telephone, etc.
LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.
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1,418 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Opera House.
8-ROOM APARTMENTS.
New plumbing, elevator, electric light; decorations to suit.
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2,087 AMSTERDAM AV., NEAR 164TH ST.
5 and 6 rooms and bath; new apartment; all improvements.
W. D. MORGAN,
1,687 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

8th Av., 2,601, near 140th St. L Station.—7-room flat, bath, $30; hot water; extra large rooms; private hall; newly decorated. Janitor on Meyers, 2,521 8th Av.

103d St., 159 West—Five all light rooms, modern apartment, $42; telephone, handsome entrance. Hall boy or McCreedy Co., Columbus and 8th.

Sublet two pleasant front rooms and bath. Hotel Winthrop, 7th Av. and 125th St.

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FOR SALE.

$400
IS NOW THE LOWEST PRICE OF ANY LOT IN
Bayside Park.

Next Spring there will be an advance of 25 per cent. on the price of every lot that remains to be sold.

Land values are rising very rapidly along the North Shore of the Sound, and by next Spring we will not have many lots left at Bayside Park.

Several more houses
at $5,500 to $8,500. A payment of 10 per cent. of their cost secures ownership—the balance in small monthly installments. Various shore front privileges go with each house.
Get a FREE railroad ticket at our office and go out to see Bayside Park on any pleasant day. Remember, within three years from now electric trains will carry you from Herald Square to Bayside in about ten minutes.
NORTH SHORE REALTY CO.,
202 East 23d St., N. Y.

ACREAGE
LARGE AND SMALL TRACTS.
65 ACRES AT $1,500, FLUSHING.
30 ACRES AT $1,600, JAMAICA NORTH.
81 ACRES AT $2,700, FLORAL PARK.
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SALE OF LOTS IN
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THE PAST 30 DAYS.
LET US EXPLAIN WHY.
TAYLOR STORM REALTY CO.,
Room 4, 11 E. 42d St.
BRANCH, BAYSIDE, L. I.

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72 WALL STREET.
Entire four-story building; fine light; 28 feet frontage; best part of the financial district. Ideal place for banking house, brokerage firm or other similar business.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS
62 CEDAR ST.

Offices to Let
In the remodelled Office Building
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Formerly known as the TIMES BUILDING. 16 stories high; fireproof; entire new equipment of fast running hydraulic elevators. Apply to
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Room 720 - - On Premises.

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28, 30 & 32 West 22d Street
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LOFTS TO RENT
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Light lofts especially suitable for business or manufacturing purposes.
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in NEW BUILDING,
35-37 West 31st St.
Bet. B'way & Fifth Av.
All modern improvements, 11th floor, with skylight; immediate possession.
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CHANCE—STORES IN BEST PART OF 3D AV., BRONX.
Adapted for any kind of business; entire block of new 6-story buildings; over 150 families. Apply on premises.

3D AV. & 137TH ST.
CORNER LOFTS, 50x100, 451-3 Washington St., corner Watts; steam heat, elevator; will rent separately. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

37 West 17th St.—The entire building, store, basement, six lofts, 25x92; just completed; will let each floor separate. A. C. Olsen, owner, 1,169 Fox St., Bronx, N. Y.

A.—A.—Two lofts, well lighted, 80x100; open space; southwest corner 3d Av. and 52d St.; long-term lease. Apply Albert A. Wendland, 192 Bowery.

414 west side 4th Av., between 28th and 29th Sts., first flat, for business purposes. Robt. J. Brown, 20 Nassau St.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West side stores; best locations; lowest prices. Chas. E. Duross, 156 West 14th St.

Light loft, 1,400 feet; windows on all sides and three skylights. 174 East 87th St.

Brooklyn.

Light lofts to let; heat, power; low rent. Apply at premises, 133 Floyd St.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Embroiderers desires desk room in swell neighborhood, with privilege of putting show case outside from 9 to 5 o'clock; state price. Embroiderers, Box 106 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Summer seashore cottages, Cape Cod, (Harwich, Mass.;) rented completely furnished; bathrooms; all comforts; $300 to $600; fine beach. Kape, 505 West 124th St.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Wm. Taylor & Son, Props.

Hotel Martinique
Broadway, 32d and 33d Streets.

UPTOWN or downtown—in the shopping or theatre district—Taylor's prompt, quiet service and splendid cooking are nearby.

The Hotel Martinique, Broadway, 32d and 33d Streets, (ladies' entrance 56 W. 33d Street), is now under the same management as Taylor's Hotel St. Denis, Broadway, 11th Street.

Hotel St. Denis

Wm. Taylor & Son, Props. Broadway, Cor. 11th Street.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

BARSTOW
17-19 EAST 27TH STREET.
One or two sunny apartments left; perfect bathing facilities and all modern appliances which make for comfort. We try to make the lot of the transients the envy of home folks by placing every convenience at their disposal and making them comfortable.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 8,661.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROSARIO LENTINO, individually and as a member of the firm of PAINTON & LENTINO, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Rosario Lentino, individually and as a member of the firm of Painton & Lentino of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of January, A. D. 1906, the said Rosario Lentino, individually and as a member of the firm of Painton & Lentino, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee in bankruptcy, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, New York City, on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
February 7th, 1906.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK GESSERT, individually and as member of the firm of BERCOWITZ & GESSERT, bankrupt.—No. 8,562.

To the creditors of Frederick Gessert, individually and as member of the firm of Bercowitz & Gessert of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of November, 1905, the said Frederick Gessert, individually and as a member of the firm of Bercowitz & Gessert, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 16th day of February, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated New York, February 1st, 1906.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 8,580.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EMMA S. READ, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1905, the said Emma S. Read was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of undersigned, referee in bankruptcy, No. 80 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1906, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Feb. 6, 1906.

NO. 8,691.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERRMAN HARRIS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Herrman Harris of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1906, the said Herrman Harris was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1906, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
February 5, 1906. Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CENTRAL LIGHTING CO., bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, February 7, 1906, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 86 Warren St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of over 18,000 incandescent gas burners and a quantity of incandescent mantles, chimneys, glassware, desks, typewriter, chairs, shelves, safe, etc. THOMAS S. HEWITT, Receiver.

FRANK E. LOUGHRAN, Attorney for Receiver, 220 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the mat

FORCE-OF-LIFERS SENT MANY DECOY LETTERS

Wanted to Test Work of Their Testimonial Writers.

GOT $6 FOR 50-CENT REMEDY

Methods of Medical Miracle Workers Described at the Hearing Before Commissioner Ridgway.

With the medical miracle workers themselves listening to him, John S. Cooper, lawyer-detective for the County Medical Society, recited at the hearing yesterday before United States Commissioner Ridgway the story of how he spread the net for "Dr." William Wallace Hadley, Mrs. Laura M. Wilson, E. Virgil Neal, and A. H. Williams of the Force of Life Chemical Company and caught them. He showed a number of "form" letters which, Mrs. Wilson had told him, were used in answering the "patients" of the Force of Life Company.

Mr. Cooper repeated a long conversation with Mrs. Wilson. In this conversation she told him all about how the business was run, but denied that she was the responsible head of the company. He could not get any one to assume responsibility—everybody connected with the concern, said Mr. Cooper, trying to shift the burden to other shoulders.

Mrs. Wilson admitted, according to Cooper's testimony yesterday, that she had got her mother in Vermont to send out decoy letters to get testimonials from "patients." These "patients" had agreed to give testimonials, and Mrs. Wilson's mother wrote to them to see if they were really saying complimentary things about Force of Life as a remedy for all ills.

As many as 2,000 letters would come to 2,255 Broadway, the Force of Lifers' headquarters, in one day. The original letters giving symptoms were not kept, because there were too many of them. The only record kept of any "case" was on a card in the big index. This card would contain the name of the "patient," his address, and the name of the ailment from which he was supposed to be suffering.

"What does it cost you to make this?" Mr. Cooper asked Mrs. Wilson, showing her a "remedy" which cost the consumer $6.

"That costs us about 50 cents," Mr. Cooper said she replied.

"How is it, then," he asked, "that everybody that has anything to do with Force of Life tells me that the company is not making money?"

"Well, we've had to move our headquarters several times and have been put to much expense in other ways, but we're just about at the point now where we'll begin to make money."

When she told him this, Mr. Cooper said, he got her to figure out on a piece of paper just what the cost of manufacture was per package. After putting down the figures, Mr. Wilson laid the sheet of paper down on the table.

"She put it down on the table," Mr. Cooper testified yesterday, "and here it is."

"In other words," said John J. Vause, counsel for the defense, "you purloined it?"

"That is right—I purloined it," answered the witness with a laugh.

Shortly after this, Cooper told of having "purloined" a red-backed book that told all about "Disease, Its Cause and Cure." When Assistant United States District Attorney Houghton requested that the defense produce a certain letter from "Lucille Hoffman," Clarence Lexow, who appeared for one of the defendants, interrupted.

"If it's more than likely, your Honor," he said to Commissioner Ridgway, "that when we look for that letter we'll find that Mr. Cooper has 'purloined' that too."

Mr. Cooper told of conversations he had had with Dr. Hadley and with E. Virgil Neal, the ex-President of the Force of Life Company. Neal told him that the Board of Directors passed on everything that was done; that no advertisements appeared in newspapers or periodicals without its consent. Dr. Hadley, Mr. Neal, and Mrs. Wilson, said Cooper, were all evasive, and he could not find out from any of them who really ran the Force of Life Chemical Company. He described the rooms at 2,255 Broadway at the time of his visit there on Jan. 9. In one of them, he said, there were thirty-five or forty typewriters, apparently all busy.

Mr. Cooper had with him a group photograph of the Directors of the company. Gen. James R. O'Beirne's face was conspicous in the group. This photograph had been pointed out by E. Virgil Neal when Cooper asked him "Who are the Force of Life Chemical Company?"

The case goes on to-day.

OLD OYSTERMAN A SUICIDE.

Weyrich Often Said Those Who Ended Life Were Cowards.

"Weyrich the Oysterman" shot himself in the head with a pistol of .1856 make early yesterday morning in the house of his married daughter, Mrs. Julia Stinson, at 281 West Eleventh Street. It was some hours before the body was found.

Everybody in old Greenwich Village knew "Weyrich the Oysterman." Ferdinand C. Weyrich was his true name. He came over from Frankfort-on-the-Main more than fifty years ago, establishing the first oyster stand that old Jefferson Market knew. He was the pioneer of the now numerous "oyster bays."

Weyrich was proud of his bass voice, which helped out the Fifth Street Beethoven Maennerchor; of his reputation as an oysterman, and of his often expressed opinion that all suicides were fools or cowards. "Weyrich the Oysterman" killed himself, his family explained, because he had a sore affection on his arm that was spreading.

LOST ARTICLES

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

FOUND—On West 73d St., a breastpin. Owner can have it by calling and giving description at 51 West 73d St. on Thursday, Feb. 8, at 9:30 A. M., and paying for advertisement.

LOST—On Sunday, Feb. 4, in or near the Subway, near 72d St., a lady's Waltham hunting case gold watch, with monogram. Finder rewarded by returning it to 37 West 75th St.

LOST—Japanese purse, on Feb. 5, between Stern Bros. and McCutcheon's. Finder will please return to Stern Bros. and claim money purse contains.

LOST—Watch, lower Broadway, with photo engraved on dial; also photos inside case. Reward. Emma Aronson, 61 Belmont Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Bank Book No. 111,350, the New York Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

LOST—A solitaire diamond scarf pin, with catch attached. Reward if returned to D. Brummer, 561 Broadway.

LOST—Book No. 162,530, New York Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

LOST—Pearl bar pin, with two solitaire diamonds. Reward. Shakman, 101 Wooster St., city.

LOST—Braided gold bracelet. Return to Chas. J. Fishel, 556 Broadway. Reward.

LOST—Gold brooch pin (daisy), diamond in centre, on Friday, Jan. 26, between 81st and Broadway and 103d and West End Av.; $10 reward. Wilson, 251 West 81st St.

LOST—Thursday night, Jan. 25, lady's diamond screw stud pin, with small pearl. $50 reward for same or pawn ticket; no questions asked. Return 6 East 69th St.

LOST—Feb. 2, between Waldorf and 118th St., 6th Av. "L" or Subway, aquamarine and diamond brooch. Reward upon return to L. W. Ross, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Lady's small flat watch, Martin's restaurant; finder liberally rewarded; no questions asked. Return to Madame Barrett, 859 7th Av.

LOST—A pansy brooch, in dark blue enamel, with diamond edges. Liberal reward if returned to office of the Patterson, 55 West 47th St.

LOST—Cafe Boulevard, Saturday night, black opera bag, containing glasses, purse, &c.; reward. Address J. G., 1,279 Franklin Av.

LOST—Lady's cuff link, small diamond, between Bloomingdale's and Hotel Ashton; reward at hotel.

LOST—Young English bull terrier, pure white; Cross collar; reward. Notify Shepherd, 127 5th Av.

THE COLDEST WINTER DAY.

Free Ice Forms in the Rivers, with the Mercury at 5 Above.

Yesterday was the coldest day of the Winter. The mercury crept down to 5 degrees above zero at 5 o'clock in the morning and stayed there until 7 o'clock, when it slowly mounted to reach the maximum of the day, 17 degrees, at 3 o'clock. It was but one degree lower yesterday morning than at the same hours on Saturday, but the frostiness of atmosphere was accentuated in the former cold snap by the stiff wind, which prevailed for many hours and at times almost reached the dignity of a gale.

The particular feature of this spell of cold weather was the appearance early yesterday morning of large areas of free ice in the adjacent waters. There was but a trace on Saturday. The absence of wind yesterday favored the formation of it, and daylight yesterday disclosed large white fields moving rapidly toward the bay. From a distance the ice looked substantial, but in reality it was fragile, being little more than a surface scum, which in no way impeded the movements of river and harbor craft.

Forecaster Emery said yesterday that the end of the present cold wave was not in sight, no modifying atmospheric disturbances having made their appearance in local areas in the course of the day. It will not be quite so cold to-day, however, he said.

A year ago yesterday the thermometer registered 22 degrees above zero. The coldest Feb. 6 recorded at the local Weather Bureau was in 1895. It was 3 degrees below zero that day.

"Like its few predecessors this Winter," said the forecaster yesterday, "this cold wave came out of the Northwest. They all come from that section, as a matter of fact. There is nothing really warm in sight, but it won't be so cold to-morrow. West of the Mississippi it is freezing down to Texas, and east of the Mississippi as far down as Northern Georgia and North Carolina.

"It was very cold last night in New England, and the thermometer registered 22 degrees below zero at some points in Northern Vermont. It was cold enough in New York and Pennsylvania, being 8 degrees below zero at Albany and Scranton. There was a light snowfall up the State, and in parts of New England.

"The temperature did not rise much today in the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Western Wisconsin, where it is generally below zero. It has moderated, however, in the Middle West.

"It is unusual to see the first ice so late in the Winter in the Hudson. Last year we had it in December and January."

At many points yesterday the unofficial temperatures reported were much below the figures recorded in the Government observatories. It was 32 degrees below zero at Rome, N. Y., and 40 below at Camden, N. Y. At Enosburg Falls, Vt., the temperature was reported to be 44 below zero yesterday morning.

Large quantities of ice were cut and stored at Oswego, N. Y., yesterday; the temperature was 9 degrees below. Fears of an ice famine were allayed in Vermont, the temperature ranging from 30 to 34 degrees below zero throughout the State. The ice men began cutting in the Mohawk River yesterday. They hope to harvest a large crop within ten days.

One death that was caused perhaps by the cold in this city yesterday was that of Mrs. Helen Green, 55 years old, of 408 West Twenty-ninth Street. She was observed to be shivering from the cold when she entered the German Catholic Church of St. John, at 215 West Thirtieth Street, in the morning. She knelt to pray, but soon toppled over. She soon died. The Rev. John Ludger, the celebrant, administered the last rites of the church.

Skating in Central Park To-morrow.

President Herman of the Park Board announced yesterday afternoon that skating would be allowed in Central Park to-morrow morning if the cold weather continues till then. The ice is now three and one-half inches thick. By to-morrow morning it is expected to be five inches thick.

WINTHROP BEGINS WORK.

Board of Education's President-Elect Must Soon Announce Committees.

Egerton L. Winthrop, President-elect of the Board of Education, got down to business early yesterday morning, disposed of routine work rapidly, and was gone from the hall of the board by 11 o'clock. This celerity rather surprised the employes of the board, who deduced from it that Mr. Winthrop's administration will be a brisk one.

People interested in the board are waiting to see what changes Mr. Winthrop will make in the standing committees and what he will do with special committees.

It is generally thought that John Greene, who was elected Vice President, will be retained as Chairman of the Finance Committee, and that Richard H. Adams, Chairman of the Building Committee, and Robert Harrison, Chairman of the By-Laws Committee, will continue to hold their positions. Henry W. Tifft, the retiring President; will, it is believed, become Chairman of the Committee on Elementary Schools, to succeed Commissioner Wilsey.

What will happen to the special committees is a matter of speculation. There are eleven of these, appointed for special work. The most important is the committee that has been investigating the present system of conducting examinations, of which Aldrich H. Man is Chairman.

The legal status of these committees has never been defined. Most of them sprang into existence in the Tifft administration, before which special committees were practically unknown.

According to the by-laws of the board, President Winthrop will have to announce his committee appointments within ten days of the date of his election.

WOULD RELAX TENEMENT LAW

Two Bills Pending at Albany Denounced by Conference Here.

Strong protests against bills now before the Assembly amending the tenement house law were adopted at a conference of settlement workers, relief societies, and other charitable organizations yesterday morning at the Nurses' Settlement, 299 Henry Street.

Bill 315, introduced by Assemblyman Eagleton, would exempt from the tenement house law houses containing only three families. It was pointed out that there were 22,000 of these, and that great harm would be done by removing the restriction.

Assemblyman Cohalan introduced Bills 480 and 481. The first exempts from the action of the tenement house law houses of not more than three stories and occupied by not more than three families. The second confers on the Tenement House Commissioner discretionary power, so that he may modify the provisions of the law as long as its conditions are in the main fulfilled, and may remit a fine for violations of the law, if he sees good reason for it.

The conference was strongly opposed to Bill 480 on the ground that it would sanction the building of more tuberculosis breeding houses, and to Bill 481 because it was maintained that any discretionary powers were sure to be abused. Discretion existed under the old law, and in one year, it was said, out of 11,000 penalties incurred, 10,966 were remitted.

FIVE FIRES IN TWO DAYS.

Tenants of an Apartment House Alarmed by Succession of Blazes.

Five fires in the apartment house at Lenox Avenue and 117th Street in the last two days, the cause of which is still unknown, terrified the tenants. The building is occupied by twenty-one families, with stores on the ground floor on the Lenox Avenue side.

The first fire was discovered in R. L. Lewis's dry goods store Monday afternoon The stock was ruined before the fire was put out. The second one was discovered an hour later in the bedroom of the apartment occupied by Dr. M. Landau, a dentist, on the second floor. It was thought that this fire might have been started by a spark from the first.

The three fires that were discovered at different times in diffirent parts of the Landau apartment yesterday afternoon could not have originated from those of the previous day. The last four were extinguished before the firemen arrived.

Fire Marshal Seery went to the house last night to conduct a personal investigation.

TRYING TO PROVE IT WAS WOOSTER'S 'O. K.'

On Authorship of Initials Hangs Mann Perjury Charge.

MANN DENIED WRITING THEM

Counsel for Editor Now Makes Wooster Write Disputed Letters and Saves the Sample.

At yesterday's hearing before Justice McAvoy on the perjury charge made against Col. William d'Alton Mann, editor of Town Topics, by Robert J. Collier, a line of questioning was pursued by Mr. Littleton, Mr. Mann's counsel, which seemed to indicate an intention on the part of the defense to attempt to prove that somebody else than Col. Mann wrote the five letters, "O. K., W. D. M.," on the letter from Count Reginald Ward to Moses Ellis Wooster. The strategy employed by Mr. Littleton in getting Wooster to write those letters on a piece of paper made it appear probable that the man on whom the defense will seek to fasten the authorship of the disputed initials is Wooster himself. The perjury charge against Mann is based on his denial that he wrote them.

The hearing was a long contest between Mr. Littleton and Assistant District Attorney Hart, the latter trying to protect Wooster, who was on the stand almost all the afternoon, and the former attacking the witness with reference to the affairs of the Rico Mining Syndicate shares, which, to the number of something like 20,000, were given to Wooster by Count Ward. Ten thousand of these shares passed from Wooster to Mann, and after they had changed hands Town Topics became highly complimentary in its references to Ward, after having spoken of him in very different fashion.

Mr. Littleton said that he wanted to show that the whole syndicate scheme had originated with Wooster, and that the originator of the "Fads and Fancies" idea was also the man who had got Town Topics to advertise young Ward and the syndicate of which Wooster expected to become the American representative. By repeated questions, which Mr. Hart vainly endeavored to get the court to overrule, Mr. Littleton tried to establish his contention that the Rico Syndicate was still unorganized and its shares not yet issued when Wooster met Ward in London in February, 1903.

Wooster told how he came to meet Ward by being introduced to him by young Newhouse, the promoter of the Rico Syndicate mentioned in the letter on which the disputed initials appear. He said that Newhouse wanted him to take charge of floating the stock if Ward did not want to undertake that task. On their arrival in London, after traveling together on the Oceanic, they went to Ward's office. Newhouse went in alone to see Ward. After a while he returned and said that Ward would handle the stock after all, but that he wanted to introduce Wooster just the same. After the introduction, Wooster said Ward said, on hearing of the newcomer's connection with Town Topics:

"Then you know my old friend, Col. Mann?"

Wooster said he knew the Colonel well. It was then agreed between them, Wooster continued, that Town Topics would be just the paper to advertise the syndicate in, as it "was sure to reach the people, who had money." It was also agreed that the advertising should not be done in the usual way, but through "pleasant" paragraphs in the editorial part of Town Topics headed "Saunterings."

The witness said that he received two batches of stock from Ward. He "thought" that the shares turned over to him, partly for himself and partly for Col. Mann, numbered 20,000 in all. He was not sure when and where he had received them from Ward, but thought that they had been mailed to him.

After listening to Wooster's story of how Col. Mann affixed his "O. K." and initials to the letter just mentioned, Mr. Littleton tried to ascertain whether the conversation between the witness and Col. Mann on that occasion could have been overheard by Wooster's stenographer, Miss Bessie Chadwick, in the next room. Mr. Littleton argued that the Colonel's voice ought easily to carry fifteen feet, even though a wall intervened.

"That depends on the Colonel's mood," rejoined Wooster. "Sometimes he speaks loud enough to be heard all over town."

Wooster was asked to show how the defendant wrote the disputed letters. No sooner had he scrawled "O. K., W. D. M." on a piece of paper than Mr. Littleton grabbed it and passed it around smilingly to Lawyers Wray and Craig, his associates. It was then stowed away in a portfolio, and not another word was said of it.

It was brought out that Wooster, since the beginning of the legal proceedings involving Town Topics and the Colliers, had been drawing $100 a week from Osborne & Hess, counsel for the Colliers. It was also elicited that he had received several other letters from Ward, and that all these had been turned over to Osborne & Hess. Mr. Littleton asked permission of the court to put Mr. Collier on the stand to find out where the letters were, as he wanted them in court. The court consented to direct Mr. Collier to produce them, and Mr. Collier replied this would be done, but that the letters were notes of no significance.

During the cross-examination of Wooster Mr. Craig, junior counsel for the defense, referred constantly to a pile of cablegrams before giving points to Mr. Littleton. It was inferred that the defense had established communication either with Count Reginald Ward himself or with somebody who was authorized to see him.

William L. Daniels, Secretary and Treasurer of the Town Topics Publishing Company, was ordered to produce a book of the minutes of the company, and left the building and returned just before adjournment with a volume, of which Mr. Littleton took charge.

The hearing will be resumed this morning.

PHOTOGRAPHER SUES MANN.

Asks $5,000 for Use of Roosevelt Picture in "Fads and Fancies."

A new sort of trouble is threatening Col. William d'Alton Mann on account of the appearance of the Roosevelt article in "Fads and Fancies." One of the four photographs accompanying that article was taken by Peter A. Juley, a photographer of this city, who had copyrighted it. It showed the President sitting outside his home at Sagamore Hill.

With the reproduction of it in "Fads and Fancies" appeared no mention of Mr. Juley, and he has now brought suit, through the law firm of Quinn & Southard, asking $5,000 damages on account of alleged violation of copyright. William L. Daniels, Secretary and Treasurer of the Town Topics Company, was served with a summons in this suit yesterday afternoon while waiting to be called as a witness in the perjury case against Col. Mann.

Col. Mann said later that he had paid Mr. Juley $3 for the use of the photograph, and that he had given him credit, together with others, in a special note printed in "Fads and Fancies."

Divorce for Mrs. Beverley.

Justice Dowling, in the Supreme Court, will be asked in a day or two to approve the report of Max Altmayer, who was appointed referee to take testimony in an action for divorce started by Mrs. Mildred Beverley against her husband, William Woodruff Beverley. She was formerly a member of one of Frohman's theatrical companies. He is a member of the Metropolitan Turf Association. It is said that the referee will report in favor of Mrs. Beverley.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Made from pure cream of tartar.
Safeguards the food against alum.
Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

KEPT ON BLASTING WHILE FIREMEN WORKED

Pennsylvania Tunnel Diggers Not Stopped by Bridge Fire.

IT DIDN'T PLEASE CROKER

Besides, He and the Other Flamefighters, Became Walking Icicles—Eighth Avenue Cars Blocked.

There was an unusual tie-up on the Eighth Avenue surface line yesterday afternoon between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, owing to a fire in the centre of the wooden bridge over the Pennsylvania Railroad's excavations for the new station, connecting New York with the New Jersey terminal of the road.

Almost under the middle of the wooden bridge and thirty-five feet down there has been a coal station, where the locomotives used by the excavators to carry away cars loaded with the earth, and rock get their fuel. The bridge supporting the street cars over the diggings was made of yellow pine supports. The crossbraces were of the same wood.

Shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon one of the engines in the excavation, hungry for more fuel, ran immediately under the bridge, spouting sparks. One of these landed on a pine knot, and it was not long before there was a fierce blaze.

Giuseppe Rugillio and Luigi Calesandro, workingmen, who had been thawing dynamite near by, grabbed up the powerful sticks and carried them away. The two workingmen were not of the sort who thaw dynamite by placing the sticks in hot water. They knew that nitroglycerine dissolves in hot water, and that to shake a pail of it means destruction. They had their stick in a can placed in the boiling water, so that the nitroglycerine could not be diluted. When they saw the fire close by they took out the sticks and ran with them as far as they could. It was at the hour of the mid-afternoon blasting, and they knew what the concussion might mean.

All over the big excavation there were explosions, but the dynamite in their hands soon froze again, and was as safe to handle as sand. The two Italians blessed the saints for their preservation, and then, carrying red flags, warned every one in sight to keep clear of their charge. They didn't have to take this precaution, but did it from habit.

There was a hard fight meanwhile by the firemen to subdue the flames on the bridge. The Italian workingmen, ripping up burning planks and cross-supports to the piers of the structure, now and then made a miscue and punctured a hose with their pickaxes and crowbars, so that they were drenched with escaping water and became moving icicles like the firemen. Chief Croker, who had been early at the work, directing the firemen, came up from under the bridge when the fire was under control, looking like a human Winter Niagara. He arrived at the fire without uniform, and was frozen to the skin. He gave permission for the cars to go over the bridge, saying that though the timbers were scorched, it was safe for them to run over the Pennsylvania excavation.

The Chief, like the firemen under him, was not in happy mood, because the work of the contractors of the Pennsylvania Railway Company had continued during the height of the fire, the engines passing under the burning bridge just as if nothing was happening.

To add to his anger was the fact that just when the fire was under control the firemen were warned that a blast was to be fired at the southeast corner of the excavation.

The flag-waving Italians came rushing upon the firemen, warning them that exploding dynamite was to be added to their ordinary perils. But the flames were still near them and had to be put out. They did not run. As they worked there came a bang. Then rocks flew around like hailstones in a thunderstorm. The firemen, half frozen and with clothing covered with ice, were still busy putting out the blaze. Shortly before 6 o'clock the Eighth Avenue cars moved over the bridge and the fire engines went home.

The firemen did some good work in saving the three-inch water mains running on either side of the bridge.

METZ TO HIT SNAP JOBS.

Controller Is Gunning for the Men Who "Sit Around."

The members of the Stationers' Board of Trade gathered in the Myrtle Room of the Waldorf for their annual dinner last night. The Stationers' Associations of New York, Massachusetts, and Illinois were represented by their respective Presidents. Henry C. Bainbridge was the toastmaster of the evening, and those who spoke were Controller Metz, William A. Prendergast, the Rev. Lindsay Parker, Frank N. Doubleday, and John S. Wise.

The Controller said he was glad to get back among business men again, as he was lonesome with the politicians. In speaking of the unbusiness-like manner in which he said the city's affairs were conducted, he said in part:

"If a man sells anything to the city he has to tack on $1,000 to his bill at the start, for he will have to spend that much in lawyers' fees getting the bill paid. This is because red tape gives us a chance to hold back the payment and this seems to be done at every opportunity.

"Then there are more men sitting around doing nothing than anywhere else in the country. There are many thousand dollars' worth of these snap jobs downtown, and I propose to reduce this amount if I can. I expect to become pretty unpopular as a result, but I rely on the business men to stand by me."

MORE O'BRIEN LUCK.

Four of the Famous Clan Share in Increased City Salaries.

Corporation Counsel Delany, under the authority given to him by the Aldermen and Board of Estimate, has raised the salaries of several of the assistants in the city's Law Department. The increases of salary do not mean any increase in the expenses of the department, but show a reorganization and regrading of the staff.

The luck of the O'Briens holds good there as in other departments of the City Government. Of the twelve promotions announced four go to O'Briens. John L. O'Brien is raised from $5,000 to $6,000, John P. O'Brien from $4,000 to $5,000, John F. O'Brien from $3,000 to $3,500, and Stephen O'Brien from $2,000 to $2,500.

The other increases range from $1,000 down to $250. Franklin Chase Hoyt, the assistant assigned to the Mayor's private office, has his salary increased from $2,500 to $3,000. Mr. Hoyt was a personal appointee of George L. Rives.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Denis O'Leary, whose salary was $6,000, has resigned to engage in private practice.

For Two Days—Wednesday & Thursday

$50 OVERCOATS
$32

THAT'S a sermon in itself—fifty dollars for thirty-two dollars—and that is precisely what it means. The Coats are the best we make; they are as good as the best in the business make. They are all handmade and ready to slip on without a moment's delay. Silk lined.

Paddocks, Chesterfields, the Long, Loose Greatcoat, three-quarter Coats, in Velour, Kersey, Melton, Black, and Oxford fleck, Venetians; $32 instead of $50.

Smith, Gray & Co.
THREE STORES
BROADWAY AT 31ST ST., NEW YORK.
FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV., BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV., B'KLYN.

Nipping weather—at last.

And every winter sack overcoat in stock marked down to one of two prices.

$12.50 or $20.

Values specially good among the long leg-warming tourist ulsters.

There are several hundred men's Winter sack suits at $15—sifted down from higher prices.

The sale of practically our whole stock of our young men's suits (sizes 32 to 35) marked down to $10, and of boys' long trouser suits (sizes 29 to 31 chest) reduced to $5, is not over yet.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.
258 at Warren st. 842 at 13th st. 1260 at 32nd st.

HOPE
FEBRUARY INVESTMENTS
AT 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% BELOW PAR

Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1906.

ON TIME as usual. When the crowds were passing the Hope Corner yesterday morning and showed that they felt the drop in temperature, they saw the display of Winter clothing in our twelve great display windows.

They saw the extraordinary values offered as February investments.

And all day yesterday we were busy.

OVERCOATS AND WINTER SUITS Now $14

Standard Price Twenty Dollars

"BROADWAY—CORNER—CHAMBERS"

TEA EXPERTS IN SESSION.

They Will Select Standards for Customs Officials' Use.

The Board of United States Tea Experts began its annual sessions at the Appraiser's Warehouse yesterday. The board, which is composed of seven tea merchants, meets in this city annually to prepare standard samples of tea for use by the customs authorities in gauging importations in twelve months beginning May 1.

George Hewlett presided, the other members present being George H. Macy, New York; Charles B. Platt, San Francisco; F. Hellyer, and E. A. Schoyer, Chicago; A. P. Irwin, Philadelphia, and Herbert G. Woodworth, Boston. The testing of teas began immediately after organization, and will continue to Thursday or Friday, when the proper teas will have been selected for standards. Chairman Hewlett said yesterday that the standard samples will probably be the same as those now in use.

The stringent tea regulations enacted by Congress and the Treasury Department, it was declared yesterday, are proving effective in keeping out of this country impure and unwholsome products. The law provides for the confiscation and destruction of tea brought into the United States which is inferior to the official standards.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
THIS EVENING, at 8—DON GIOVANNI. Nordica, Jomelli, and Sembrich; Scotti, Dippel, Journet, Muhlmann, Rossi. Cond., Franko.
Thurs. Ev., Feb. 8, at 8, Special Performance—LOHENGRIN. Rappold, Homer; Knote, Goritz, Blass, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.
Special Prices—$1, $1.50, $2.50, $3, $4.
Fri. Ev., Feb. 9, at 8—MARTA. Sembrich, Walker; Caruso, Plancon, Rossi. Cond., Vigna.
Sat. Aft., Feb. 10, at 1:30—MEISTERSINGER. Alten, Homer; Knote, Van Rooy, Goritz, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. Ev., Feb. 10, pop. prices, at 8—FAUST. Jomelli, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Dippel, Journet, Scott, Begue. Cond., Franko.
Sun. Eve., Feb. 11, pop. prices, at 8:30. VERDI'S REQUIEM.
Soloists: Jomelli, Walker; Cavaradossi, Pianicon. Entire Met. Opera Orchestra. Con., Vigna.
Mon. Evg., Feb. 12, at 8—LA TRAVIATA. Sembrich, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Caruso, Scotti, Bars, Dufriche, Begue. Cond., Vigna.
Wed. Evg., Feb. 14, at 8—LUCIA. DI LAMMERMOOD. Sembrich, Bauermeister; Caruso, Journet, Parvis, Bars, Paroli. Cond., Vigna.
Thurs. Evg., Feb. 15, at 8—SPECIAL PERFORMANCE—ZIEGEUNER BARON, ("Gypsy Baron.") Alten, Rappold, Homer, Bauermeister; Dippel, Goritz, Blass, Muhlmann, Bars. Cond., Hertz. In the 3d act ALL the PRINCIPAL Artists not in the cast will make their appearance.
SEATS for this Performance NOW ON SALE.
Fri. Evg., Feb. 16, at 8—LOHENGRIN. Rappold, Homer; Knote, Van Rooy, Journet, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.
Next week's Sale begins to-morrow.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING Pl. Theatre. To-night, Last Time. Der Kilometerfresser. Thurs., Miss Reisenhofer in Leontinen's "Ehemaenner."

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC Society of New York
Friday, Feb. 9, at 2:30; Saturday, Feb. 10, at 8:15. Cond'r, Dr. ERNST KUNWALD of Frankfort. Soloist, Mme. KIRKBY-LUNN, Contralto. Program: Overture, "Carneval Romain," Berlioz; Aria, Adriano; "Rienzi," Wagner; "Till Eulenspiegel," Richard Strauss; Songs by Hugo Wolf and Richard Strauss; Symphony, "Eroica," Beethoven. Box office open daily from 9 to 5.

"Ornatus et Bonitas."
EXTRA QUALITY
DUNLAP & Co.
Celebrated Hats.
SPRING STYLES
correct in every particular.
Will Be Issued Saturday, February 17th.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. Extra Matinee Monday, Feb. 12th, in J. M. Barrie's Maude Adams PETER PAN

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. Extra Matinee Monday, Feb. 12th. ETHEL BARRYMORE in J. M. Barrie's play, ALICE-SIT-BY-THE-FIRE. Also Pantaloon, with Lionel Barrymore.

Knickerbocker B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Sat. only, 2:15. FRITZI SCHEFF in M'LLE MODISTE

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Geo. V. Hobart's Musical Satirette COMING THRO' RYE. THE Feb 12, G. M. Cohan in Geo. Washington, Jr.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. LAST WEEK. Robert Lorraine Bernard Shaw's MAN AND SUPERMAN. Feb. 12—OTIS SKINNER in "The Duel."

SAVOY Theatre, B'way & 34th St. Ev. 8:15. Matinees Thurs. & Saturday, 2:15. LAST WEEK. JAMES K. HACKETT in "THE WALLS OF JERICHO." MARY MANNERING Next Mon., English farce, Mr. Hopkinson.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Feb. 12, 2:15. THE LION AND THE MOUSE. SEATS TO APRIL 1st NOW READY.

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15. ELLIS JEFFREYS in Alfred Sutro's Comedy, The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42 St. West of B'way. Popular Priced Mat. 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.50. KLAW & ERLANGER Present FAY TEMPLETON in Geo. M. Cohan's 45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY. Xtra Mts. Lincoln's & Wash'ton's Birthdays.

BROADWAY Thea. B'way & 41 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TO-DAY & Sat., 2:15. Popular Priced Mat. TODAY, 50, 75, $1 & $1.50. ELSIE JANIS IN THE VANDERBILT CUP with Barney Oldfield's automobile race effect.

LIBERTY THEATRE, 42 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat. 2:15. GEORGE H. BRENNAN presents THE CLANSMAN by THOMAS DIXON, Jr. EXTRA MAT. LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.

NEW YORK Theatre, B'way & 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Prices 25, 50, 75c. & $1. Pop. Mat. To-day 25, 50, 75. Reg. Mat. Sat. THE ROGERS BROS. IN IRELAND. Xtra Mts. Lincoln & Wash'ton's Birthdays.

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. BEGINNING WITH A MATINEE NEXT MONDAY Seats Ready To-morrow. W. H. THOMPSON In a New Comedy, Entitled THE BISHOP

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. $1 Mat. T'day. The Comic Opera Success, MEXICANA. Extra $1 Matinee Lincoln's B'day, Feb'y 12.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. $1 Mat. To-mo. 112TH TIME TO-NIGHT. 8:15. The Earl and the Girl With Eddie Foy. Extra $1 Mat. Lincoln's B'day, Feb. 12.

FIELDS THEA., 42d St., W. of B'way. Eve. 8:15. Phone 44 Bryant. MATINEE TO-DAY 50c. 75c. $1.00. LOUIS MANN AND CLARA LIPMAN. JULIE BONBON.

WALLACK'S B'way and 30th St. Every Eve. at 8:20. TO-DAY AT 2:15, POPULAR MATINEE. Prices 50c. to 1.50. WM. FAVERSHAM IN THE SQUAW MAN. Lincoln's Birthday Matinee Next Monday.

GARDEN Thea., 27th St. & Mad. Av. Ev. 8:20. Pop. price Mat. To-day. Raymond HITCHCOCK in the Galloper. Spec. Mat. Lincoln's B'day. The Galloper By Richard Harding Davis.

PROCTOR'S SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE.
5TH B'way Av. 28th. Mats. 25, 50. "BONNIE BRIER BUSH." Amelia Bingham, Gerald Griffin, & All-Star Co. N'g'ts, 25, 50, 75, $1.
23D ST. Mats. Daily, 15, 25. ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE. The COTTRELLS, Edward's School Boys and Girls, Maggie Cline, Omar Singh, Ed Blondell & Co., & others. Nights, 15, 25, 35, 50, 75.
58TH ST. Mats. Daily, All Seats, 15, 25. ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE. Mr. and Mrs. BOB FITZSIMMONS & Co., McMahon's Watermelon Girls, Herras Family, Mlle. Royal, & others. Nights, 15, 25, 35, 50, 75.
125TH ST. Mats. 25, 50. "A FAIR EXCHANGE." Harlem's Own Stock Co. Miss Morgan, etc. Nights, 15, 25, 35, 50.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. DAVID BELASCO Presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER —AS— "DU BARRY." Mrs. Carter will give a matinee to-day at 1. Popular Prices. Mat. Sat., 1. Evgs., 8. SPECIAL MAT. LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.

BELASCO Ev. 8. Mat. Sat. & Lincoln Day, 2. DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST. By David Belasco.

BIJOU 486th Time in N. Y. To-night. Mat. Sat. & Feb. 12. Evs. 8:15. DAVID BELASCO presents, 2d year in N. Y. WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER.

Garrick 25th St. Ev. 8:30. Mat. To-day & Sat. WM. H. REYNOLDS, President. LAST WEEK AT THIS THEATRE. The Little Gray Lady. Beginning Next Mon. Night, Garrick Theatre Co. will present GALLOPS Seats To-m'w. Cast includes Charles Richman, W. L. Abingdon, Wm. Ingersoll, Geo. Holland, Brandon Hurst, Hall McAllister, Wm. Hawtrey, Geo. Probst, Alfred Hudson, Grace Kimball, Grace Filkins, Frances Starr.

MAJESTIC Beginning Next Monday Mat. THE LITTLE GRAY LADY

WEST END AL. H. WILSON "The German Gypsy" Mat. to-dy. 15c. & 25c.

ARION MASQUERADE BALL
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9th, 1906.
UNSURPASSED DECORATIONS.
GRAND PARADE AUTOMOBILE FLOATS.
BALLET OF THE FOUR SEASONS.
METROPOLITAN O

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Warmer to-day; rain or snow to-morrow; easterly winds.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,547. * * * NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1906.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS.

SHAW SHARPLY REPLIES TO NEW YORK CRITICS

Says They Are Not Well Informed About Some Conditions.

WILLING TO MAKE DEPOSITS

But Does not Think Federal Bonds Should Be Security—Sticks to His Plan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Secretary Shaw has replied to Jacob H. Schiff of New York, who sent to him a copy of the resolutions recently adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of New York, in which exception was taken to some of the Secretary's views on currency legislation.

Mr. Shaw calls attention to inaccuracies in the Chamber of Commerce committee's statement of the existing law and deprecates the lack of knowledge of the real situation shown in the report.

The committee complained that the redemption of National bank notes is limited to $3,000,000 per month, a fact which the report said "ties up the only source of redemption we have" and militates against the proper elasticity of the currency. The committee recommended the repeal of the law.

"The most unfortunate feature of this statement," says the Secretary, "is the fact that there is now no limitation on the redemption of National bank circulation. In the face of the fact that the banks at New York City alone returned to the Treasury for redemption over $12,000,000 in National bank notes during the single month of December last, the foregoing recommendation justifies my regret that the committee did not give the subject that consideration which is its due.

"While there is a law limiting the amount of lawful money which the banks may deposit for the retirement of circulation to $3,000,000 per month, there is no limitation on redemption of National banknotes, and no limitation on the retiremet of National bank circulation by banks that wish to deposit their own notes. The limitation is upon the contraction of lawful money by the deposit thereof for the retirement of bank circulation.

"I beg to suggest that in my opinion the repeal of the provision would not effect the remedy. Logically, banks find it profitable to retire their circulation, sell their bonds, swell their reserve, whenever money is worth excessively high rates of interest. I regret that the committee of the Chamber of Commerce did not study the question in the light of the actual operations of the banks of New York City.

"The repeal of the $3,000,000 per month limitation on the amount of lawful money that can be taken out of circulation for the retirement of National bank circulation would make it possible to retire all our National bank circulation in a given month if all National banks studied the question as closely as do a few banks in New York City."

Mr. Schiff in his letter to Secretary Shaw urged upon him the necessity of bringing to the immediate attention of Congress the Chamber's recommendation that National public funds should be deposited in the National banks at interest. To this the Secretary replies:

"I think favorably of the committee's recommendation that these deposits be at a reasonable rate of interest, provided they be made without specific security. You being a banker must recognize that banks cannot afford to pay 2 per cent. interest on Government deposits, except when interest rates are below 8 per cent. if compelled to give Government bonds as security. It is not likely, however, that any bank would surrender a Government deposit simply because of a fluctuation in current rates of interest.

"Thus you will see that the two recommendations of the Chamber, if they had any effect whatever, would result in further expansion during seasons of plenty and further contraction when interest rates are high."

Mr. Shaw also takes opportunity to defend his plan to relieve money stringency and inject elasticity into our currency system by permitting National banks in time of stringency to increase their circulation to an amount equal to 50 per cent. of their bond-secured currency. He regretted that the committee offered no alternative plan and said he believed in the end the one he advocates will be adopted.

$250,000 CHURCH HOUSE

To Be Built in the Bronx Within a Year—Bishop Greer Tells of It.

Bishop Greer, addressing the members of the General Church Club in the parish house of the Church of the Holy Faith in Trinity Avenue, near 166th Street, the Bronx, last night, told of the new church house to be erected in Fulton Avenue, near the southern boundary of Crotona Park. It is expected to be open within a year. Ground will be broken in about ten days.

The church house will be six stories high in front and three stories in the rear.

The building will cost $250,000, of which $200,000 has already been raised. It will have an auditorium, gymnasium, and boys' brigade drill hall.

STRIKE ON THE MARBLEHEAD.

Only Ten of the 325 Men Would Coal the Cruiser.

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 7.—The United States cruiser Marblehead, Capt. Mulligan, arrived to-day and anchored apart from the other vessels of the Pacific squadron now in San Diego Harbor.

While at Pichilinque Bay, it is said, all but 10 of the 325 sailors refused to participate in coaling the vessel, giving as their excuse for the action a lack of shore leave and an absence of fresh vegetables since the cruiser was last at San Francisco.

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TORTURED BOY MAY DIE.

Locked in Stall with Kicking Mule—Fright Causes Convulsions.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Feb. 7.—Fright has taken such hold upon one family in this city that six children in it are suffering from nervous convulsions that threaten to result fatally in one case and will require most careful treatment in the others. A bad scare to one lad was communicated to some of his brothers and sisters.

These children are members of Terence Clark's family of twelve, the eldest of whom is 20 years old. The one who was frightened first is a boy of 13. On Christmas night the driver of a creamery wagon named Lynch, who is said to have been intoxicated, thought it would be a good joke to give him a good scare.

Lynch picked him up, carried him into a stable, and thrust him into a stall with a mule widely known as a kicker. He locked the boy in the stall and went away.

The lad called for help for more than half an hour before he was released. When he was taken out he was in a pitiable state from fear of the mule and the darkness. He collapsed first and then went from one nervous convulsion into another.

These convulsions finally became so severe that Dr. Banks had the lad sent to St. Luke's Hospital. There he was quieted and in four days it seemed that he would recover. Meanwhile Lynch had been arrested, and it was necessary to have the lad taken to court to testify against him.

The boy was taken to his home, and the nervous convulsions set in again and grew worse. The other children of the family showed great sympathy for him, and his sufferings took such a hold on them that one by one five were taken with the same sort of convulsions. The lad has grown worse steadily, and the others have threatened to become acutely afflicted.

THEY'RE NAVAL CADETS NOW.

The St. Mary's Boys Think New Uniforms Will Bring Respect.

The boys on the schoolship St. Mary's, lying at the foot of East Twenty-fourth Street, went around town last night, proud even to haughtiness in brand-new regulation cadet uniforms, set off with natty blue caps with "New York Nautical School" in gilt letters. No more will they wear sailor garb, with flaunting wide trousers, blue jackets, and sailor hats, while ashore.

John C. Hatzel, a contractor of 22 West 120th Street, a graduate of St. Mary's of the class of '77, was responsible in bringing about the change in uniform. It was said that to start the scheme Mr. Hatzel had contributed $3,000, but he denied this last night.

"The only thing I did," said Mr. Hatzel, "was to suggest to the Nautical Committee of the Board of Education the change, and to demonstrate the idea I had a few sample suits made. It did not take the committee long to see that it would be better all around to make the change. People, generally speaking, always connect the schoolship St. Mary's with a reformatory. Away back in the sixties, when the Mercury was then in use, it was a sort of a reformatory, but that has all passed away."

The eighty-five boys aboard the St. Mary's felt this discrimination keenly, but it remained for one of them, who is known as "Little Willie," because his height is six feet and one inch, to bring the matter to an issue. His father went up to visit his son in New London. With him was Mr. Hatzel. To them the boy, boiling over with anger, recited all the cuts and slights he and his comrades had been treated to since their arrival, and said they liked the uniform worn by the Enterprise boys.

DOES NOT TRUST MITCHELL.

Vice President of Mine Workers Demands Instructions in Writing.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 7.—Thomas L. Lewis, National Vice President of the United Mine Workers, created an uproar in the district convention of the union to-day when he declared he would accept no instructions from President John Mitchell unless they were in writing.

The warring delegates of the convention had called upon President Mitchell to help them oust President Patrick Dolan and Vice President Uriah Bellingham because of their action in the Indianapolis conference last week. Lewis arrived this morning. When asked to rule upon the dispute he refused, saying:

"I will not make a ruling until I learn from President Mitchell what my authority is. And that authority must come in black and white. That is how far I trust him. I do not propose to put myself in jeopardy for John Mitchell or any other man."

The entire day had been spent in a battle in the convention. Dolan refused to relinquish his seat, saying only a referendum vote could oust him, and calmly smoked a pipe in the chair. He blocked all efforts to get rid of him by refusing to entertain motions directed against him, and insisted the convention should proceed with its business.

Mr. Lewis said to-night that he had received some instructions by wire from President Mitchell, but had sent for further clearer statements. He will not make them public until they are before the convention.

All the bituminous coal miners of the Clearfield and Jefferson Coal and Iron Co., in the Dubois district, have gone on strike. This is not a strong union district, but it is said that more non-union men will go out and will throw in their fortunes with the national union.

Ten thousand miners are already out and meetings of others have been called for to-morrow. The action of these men may precipitate a serious strike movement.

MORMON APOSTLE DEAD.

Leaves Seven Wives and 49 Children—Was Wanted as a Witness.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 7.—Marriner W. Merrill, an apostle of the Mormon Church, died last night at Richmond, Utah, aged 74 years.

Apostle Merrill had been summoned twice as a witness before the Smoot investigation in Washington, the last subpoena having been served a few days ago. He was wanted to testify in relation to reports that he had taken a plural wife since the Woodruff manifesto.

Apostle Merrill was rich. He had been married nine times, and at the time of his death had seven living wives, each of whom was maintained on a separate estate. He leaves 49 sons and daughters, 140 grandchildren, and several great-grandchildren.

The Wolverine
is a fine train for Detroit, Grand Rapids, Saginaw, and Chicago. Leaving New York at 4:30 P. M. daily, you reach Detroit next morning, and Grand Rapids, Saginaw, or Chicago next afternoon via New York Central Lines.—Adv.

CONFER ON PLAN TO LIMIT STATE BANKING INQUIRY

Malby Gives Notice of Fight to Confine It to Kilburn.

TO AMEND THE RESOLUTION

It Will Go Back to Assembly Then—Effort to Shield Men "Higher Up," Some Say.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—There was a conference between Gov. Higgins and some Senate leaders this afternoon on the proposed investigation of the State Banking Department. The conference was held prior to transmission to the Senate Finance Committee of the Governor's information relative to the charges against Supt. Kilburn.

Chairman Malby said after the conference that the Senate surely would have an opportunity to vote on the investigation resolution in some form. The Finance Committee would make no effort to suppress it.

"But either the resolution will be amended so as to confine the investigation to Supt. Kilburn's conduct of his office," said Senator Malby, "or some of us will fight it on the floor of the Senate. There is no doubt in my mind that if we attempt to probe the affairs of particular banks that we would break some of the banks, or, at least, create a scare which would lead to a money panic."

Gov. Higgins and Senator Raines, it is said, concur in the view that a general investigation would be unwise.

If the resolution is amended by the Senate it will have to go back to the Assembly for concurrence in the amendment. Some of the Assembly Republican leaders, notably Wainwright of Westchester, are disposed to fight vigorously any proposition to contract the scope of the investigation.

They are inclined to think that the purpose in confining the investigation to whether Mr. Kilburn has been honest and capable is not, as declared, to avoid a financial panic, but to shield some "men higher up," whose reputations might be seriously damaged by a general investigation.

Members of the Senate Finance Committee to-day denied with some show of indignation that in passing the resolution calling upon the Governor for the information relative to the charges against Kilburn they were seeking to put the Governor "in a hole." They declared that Gov. Higgins was consulted about the Finance Committee plan and expressed no objection.

Nevertheless, if the Senate decides to have an investigation the implication will be, some legislators remark, that the Governor protected Kilburn. For the Senate will have no other information on which to base its action than that which the Governor deemed insufficient. Not a few Republicans believe that it would have been much more politic to have ordered the investigation without calling on the Governor for the information before him.

Although the Senate leaders are denying that there is any lack of harmony between them and Gov. Higgins, it is a fact that the Governor is endeavoring to bring about a situation in which responsibility for the passage or failure of certain legislation will be fixed. He recently has consulted members of the Assembly prominent in the reorganization movement on the adoption of a definite legislative programme.

That programme has been arranged. It includes action upon all the insurance legislation which will be presented by the Armstrong Committee—the passage of the Savings Bank Tax repeal bill, and the passage of the 80-cent gas bill within the next six weeks. These measures will then be for the Senate to act on, and there will be sufficient time to stir up agitation in the event that the Senate shows any disposition to defeat, weaken, or shelve them.

HAS "UNDERWRITER" LETTERS

Inspector Carries His Imperial Trustee Inquiry on to Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 7.—Post Office Inspector Cortelyou, who has been working up the case against the Imperial Trustee Company of Jersey City, in which several arrests have been made, including that of Foster Hooper, Vice President of the Hanover Bank of this city, came to Boston this morning to continue investigation of the case.

He is confident that there is a strong case against Hooper, and he has letters, he says, showing the relationship existing between Hooper and J. E. White, President of the trustee company.

The hearing on the receivership of the bank was put over.

The Post Office Inspectors, who are looking up the affairs of the Imperial Trustee Company and its adjunct, the Hanover Bank of Boston, heard yesterday from several more persons who have run up against the New York concern's peculiar method of "underwriting." The Inspectors are meanwhile being impressed with the thoroughness with which the promoters of the scheme worked. The Imperial Trustee Company's methods were, apparently, those of a high-standing concern When a proposal to float a new industrial corporation was made to it, the officers always inquired into the prospective company's standing, its assets, and the like with as much care as officials of a high-class trust company use when they are considering a similar business deal.

Names of complainants are withheld because of a fear that the stock of legitimate corporations in which they are interested will be unfavorably affected.

"The victims," said a Post Office Inspector last night, "come to us chiefly to acquaint us with the methods of the concern. Through these victims we have also learned the names of several alleged brokers and promoters who have operated in connection with the Imperial Company."

The Inspectors say they have learned that William N. Leary, who got jewelry on paper of the Hanover Bank of Boston and who was arrested on Tuesday, obtained certificates of deposit in December on three notes of $5,000 each, bearing the indorsement of New York men, and the promise to pay $15,000 in cash as soon as he had completed certain transactions which he had in hand. The names of the indorsers of the notes have not been made public

CASTELLANE MAY SUE.

Report That He Claims Heavy Damages from the Countess.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—Strong efforts continue to be made on behalf of the Castellane family to bring about the abandonment of the divorce suit begun by the Countess Boni de Castellane, (formerly Anna Gould,) but up to the present the desired result has not been achieved. An attempt made to obtain the Countess's assent to a judicial separation without an absolute divorce has also been unsuccessful, and probably the case will pursue the ordinary course. There is no fixed date for the hearing, but it is expected that it will be about three weeks hence.

According to the French law there is no further necessity for the defendant to appear unless the Judge decides that his evidence is essential.

The pronouncement of a decree dissolves any contract relative to marriage settlements, each party resuming control of his or her own property. A divorced woman may not remarry within ten months after a judgment, while an appeal against a decision must be lodged within six months.

A report which cannot be confirmed says that Count Boni has entered a counter-plea, claiming heavy damages.

DUTY KEPT WALDO FROM BALL

Toured Stations Instead of Leading Osceola Club's Grand March.

Some 3,000 Tammanyites and others attended the annual entertainment and ball of the Osceola Club, the Tammany organization of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, last night in the Lexington Opera House.

Deputy Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo, who was to have led the grand march, was detained elsewhere. Under orders of Commissioner Bingham he was making a tour of police stations instead of appearing at the ball. In his place Cornelius S. Pinkney led the grand march. Mrs. Elizabeth Wallace, sister of Thomas E. Rush, the district leader, was his partner, and four hundred couples followed them. Prior to the march there was a vaudeville programme.

Among the city officials and Tammany men present were James W. Gerard, Jr., Harry Payne Whitney, Montgomery Hare, Dock Commissioner Bensel, Tenement House Commissioner Butler, ex-Dock Commissioner Maurice Featherson, Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan, Lawrence J. Delmour, John J. Murphy, and Justice Hermann Joseph.

KILLED BY PARALDEHYDE.

Physician's Wife Drinks the Stuff by Mistake in the Dark.

Mrs. Warren C. Sneden, wife of a Florida physician who has been in New York about three months, was found dead in bed at the Hotel Vendome, Broadway and Forty-first Street, yesterday morning. Her husband got up, took a bath, and dressed before he noticed the pallor of his wife. He spoke to her, but she did not answer. Then he found that her body was cold.

Having worked over his wife for a long time himself, Dr. Sneden appealed for help to the hotel management. Dr. J. C. Taylor of 32 West Thirty-sixth Street looked at the body and decided that Mrs. Sneden had been dead several hours, probably since 5 A. M. Coroner Shrady found that the death was undoubtedly accidental and gave a burial permit.

The Coroner said later that he had learned that on Tuesday Mrs. Sneden was very ill, and her husband sent to a Third Avenue drug store for a pint bottle of paraldehyde. This is a drug used to strengthen the nervous system after excesses. Dr. Sneden said he took one drachm of the drug himself late on Tuesday afternoon, giving his wife half a drachm. The bottle was put on the table.

It is believed that Mrs. Sneden got up in the night, and getting the paraldehyde bottle in mistake for a whisky bottle, drank nearly two ounces.

Mrs. Sneden was about 50 years old. Her maiden name was Moran, and her parents were wealthy Brooklynites. She married a man named Jackson, and was a widow when Dr. Sneden married her. Dr. Sneden was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons with the class of 1882. He is the son of Warren S. Sneden, who for many years was President of the Metropolitan Savings Bank. He and his wife came up from Waveland, which is near St. Augustine, Fla., and had planned to go back home to-day.

Mrs. Sneden will be buried in New York. The time and place of the funeral have not been decided.

LAWSON'S PROXIES CONTROL?

Gov. Johnson of Minnesota Thinks the Bostonian's End Is Gained.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 7.—Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, after a few hours' conference with Gov. Johnson of Minnesota this evening, left for Chicago. The subject of the conference was the forming of a committee of Governors and other prominent men to seek a voice by proxies in the affairs of the New York Life and Mutual Life Insurance Companies. At the close of the conference Mr. Lawson said:

"Gov. Johnson has consented to remain as a member of the committee I have had in mind. Others who will make up a part of the committee are Gov. Broward of Florida, ex-Attorney General Frank S. Monnett of Ohio, and Fremont Older of San Francisco. I am not yet ready to announce the other names."

Gov. Johnson said:

"I have agreed to remain on the committee, although I refused to act as chairman of it, as Mr. Lawson urged me to do, as it would take too much of my time away from the State."

"Has Mr. Lawson the necessary proxies from policy holders to control the voting in the big life insurance companies?" was asked.

"I believe from the showing he made this afternoon that he has," replied the Governor, "and I believe Mr. Lawson has a card up his sleeve that will astonish some folks."

Fire Sweeps Brooklyn Apartments.

Fire damaged the double apartment house at 309 and 311 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, about $10,000, at 1:30 o'clock this morning. At that hour the firemen were fighting the flames, although having them under control. About ten families occupied apartments in the house. All of them were turned out in the cold.

MAY SEAT HEARST, REPUBLICANS THINK

Leaders at Albany Seek Support of the Recount Bill.

FEAR GUBERNATORIAL RACE

Canvass Has Shown the Possibility of Democrats Putting Him on State Ticket Next Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—There is to be a joint hearing next Wednesday on the Raines-Murphy bill providing for a recount of the votes cast at the recent election in New York City. Both Senator Raines and Assemblyman Murphy to-day announced their intention to make every effort possible to have the bill passed, and expressed the opinion that they would succeed.

Republican leaders are urging support for the bill on the ground that its passage would be the best politics the Republicans could play. They believe that if there should be a recount the result would be to seat William R. Hearst as Mayor. They do not conceal the fact that their desire to seat Mr. Hearst as Mayor is for the purpose of eliminating him from the Gubernatorial contest next Fall.

The Republican leaders fear that the Democrats may nominate Hearst for Governor. If they could be assured that the Democrats would nominate some one else and that Mr. Hearst would be an independent candidate they would not be much worried.

Inquiries by the Republicans as to Democratic conditions in various sections of the State show that the only activity shown is that of the Hearst forces. The reason, according to John B. Stanchfield, who was here to-day, is the belief that Hearst, if he did not get the Democratic nomination, would run independent.

With David B. Hill out of the political game, the Republicans believe there is a considerable likelihood of the Democrats reaching the conclusion that they might as well "take a chance with Hearst." As Hearst will have no effective opposition up State, so the Republicans say, Murphy and McCarren may decide to take him to get even with McClellan, if for no other reason. These arguments are being quietly used to gain votes for the recount bill and, apparently, are proving effective.

There was a story circulated that the bill had not been introduced by Senator Raines in good faith; that he intended it merely for use in trading with the Democrats on other legislation. There are two reasons for believing that story without foundation. The first is that the Tammany Democrats are not strong enough in opposition to the bill to make it available for any trade that would be valuable. The other reason is that Senator Raines gave the bill to Assemblyman Murphy to father in the Assembly. Mr. Murphy is the representative of the Schieren Reform Republicans of Brooklyn and not the man who would have been chosen if the measure were intended merely for a dicker.

LONGWORTH SOUVENIR CARDS

Washington Tourists Mailing Congratulations Ahead of Time.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—A New York firm of photographers has placed on sale in Washington postal cards bearing photographs of Congressman Nicholas Longworth and Miss Alice Roosevelt. Tourists are buying them by hundreds.

Some have printed on the address side in semblance of handwriting the address "Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, White House, Washington, D. C."

The cards have vignetted portraits of the Congressman and Miss Roosevelt, decorated with roses, scrollwork, and cooing doves, and at the bottom the words in script, "Heartiest congratulations and best wishes from—"

Several of these cards were received at the White House to-day.

Miss Roosevelt yesterday received the wedding gift which the French Government had intended for her. It is a Gobelin tapestry representing "Justice," and was presented to Miss Roosevelt by Ambassador Jusserand.

It is understood that President Roosevelt informed several European powers that it would not be agreeable if they sent expensive gifts, and, accordingly, most Governments are expected to send small gifts merely to express their good will. The French Government, however, had given orders for the manufacture of this rare piece of tapestry. The piece, though not large, is invaluable, as that particular kind of Gobelin is solely made for the French Government on special occasions.

The Philippine travelers of last Summer have ordered from a Washington jeweler a star-shaped diamond pendant or brooch considerably larger than a silver dollar.

The Cabinet officers have decided each to follow his individual fancy. A service of flat table silver is being made in Baltimore, presumably the gift of the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Bonaparte.

Mrs. W. Rae McDonald of 223 Monticello Avenue, Jersey City, has prepared a table centrepiece of Irish linen, which she has sent to Mayor Fagan, asking him to forward it to Miss Alice Roosevelt as a wedding present. The centrepiece is of Irish linen. On this is worked a cluster of American Beauty roses in colored silks. The work occupied Mrs. McDonald's spare time for a year. It will go to Miss Roosevelt to-day.

CUT OFF VICTIMS' HEADS.

Robbers Killed a Family of Three in Alabama—Lynching Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

DOTHAN, Ala., Feb. 7.—With their heads cut from their bodies, the corpses of J. M. Christian, his wife and his son, were found this afternoon in their home near this place. The crime was committed some time last night. The house had been fired, but the flames were extinguished by heavy rain.

Robbery was the motive of the murder. Christian was a wealthy man, and the house had been ransacked in a search for money.

Immediately after the discovery of the murder, posses were formed for the pursuit of the criminals. Bloodhounds are being used and the country is being scoured. It is believed that there is a good clue, and the capture of the murderers is expected before morning.

It is certain that a lynching will immediately follow. The Christians were prominent in this section of Alabama, and the neighbors have offered $1,000 reward for the capture of the murderers. The clues indicate that the crime was committed by negroes.

NEW TRAIN SERVICE TO ROCHESTER.
Sleeping car will run through, New York to Rochester, on Lehigh Valley R. R., beginning Feb. 11. Leave N. Y. 7:55 P. M. daily.—Adv.

REPORT ON 80-CENT GAS.

Assembly Expected to Pass Bill To-day—Senate to Fight It.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The Agnew Eighty-cent Gas bill will be reported favorably to the Assembly to-morrow. There is little doubt that it will pass there, but will strike a snag in the Senate.

At to-day's hearing Charles F. Mathewson, for the Consolidated Gas Company, and William J. Carr, for the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, pleaded for further hearing, reiterating that eighty-cent gas would practically mean "confiscation."

W. A. De Ford for the Independence League said his organization was for seventy-five-cent gas.

$500,000 HOLDING COMPANY

For Traction, Gas, Electric Concerns—Meyer, Sheehan, and Borne in It.

The Traction, Gas and Electric Finance Company, of New York City, was incorporated with the Secretary of the State at Albany yesterday. It is formed as a holding company and the capital stock is $500,000. The Directors are John E. Borne, Cord Meyer, Stephen Peabody, Joseph B. Mayer, and William F. Sheehan, of New York City.

The corporation has the power to hold the stocks of gas, electric light, and transit companies, and, it is said, has power to operate in every State of the Union. The Colonial Trust Company, of which Mr. Borne is President, has been associated with interests allied with the traction companies of Anthony N. Brady. Cord Meyer is Chairman of the Democratic State Committee in addition to his banking affiliations. William F. Sheehan's firm has represented some of the traction interests of Thomas F. Ryan.

NIGHT TIE-UP IN SUBWAY.

Flat Car Runs Off Track, Stops North Bound Local Trains.

A train used to collect refuse at the various stations in the subway ran off the track while going north just below the Grand Central Station about 2:15 o'clock this morning.

The train was running slowly and was just about to make the station when one of the flat cars jumped the rails. No one was hurt, but for three quarters of an hour the uptown trains were blocked.

A force of wrecking men were hurried to the scene and worked to lift the car back upon the track, but without success.

In the meantime the north-bound trains were shifted to the south-bound express tracks and the trains, all usually local at that early hour, stopped only at Seventy-second and Ninety-sixth Street stations before branching off to West Farms or Broadway.

Many would-be passengers were congregated in the up-town stations when the block occurred, and when the news of the wreck went along the telephone wire their money was refunded.

The ticket sellers thereafter explained the situation to other passengers who wanted to buy tickets. Up to 8 o'clock the wrecked train had not been righted.

A big crowd was held up in the Times Square station. All had their money refunded who asked for it.

PRESIDENT GUEST OF CLARK.

Goes to the Corcoran Gallery to See the Senator's Pictures.

WASHINGTON Feb. 7.—President Roosevelt, accompanied by Senator Clark of Montana, visited the Corcoran Art Gallery to-day to see the Senator's collection of paintings.

Mr. Clark acquired the collection for his new house in New York. As that is not ready for occupancy he has loaned the pictures to the Corcoran Gallery.

The collection consists of about sixty paintings and includes examples of many great masters.

CAPT. CLAY DIED ON TRAIN.

Grandson of Henry Clay Was Traveling to New York.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7.—Capt. J. B. Clay, grandson of Henry Clay, died on a Pennsylvania Railroad train on its way from Washington to New York early to-day. Heart disease was the cause of death. His body was taken off at the station here.

Capt. Clay was from Lexington, Ky. He was a son of ex-Congressman James B. Clay.

PASSENGERS CHEER RESCUE.

Nelson Smith Saves a Woman from Being Killed by Flying Train.

Nelson V. Smith, a wholesale lumber merchant residing at Lawrence, L. I., last evening at Mineola saved Mrs. Amelia Dietz, a tiny German woman, from being crushed by an express train traveling at the rate of sixty-five miles an hour. Mrs. Dietz was within five feet of the cowcatcher of the engine when Smith Sprang at her. Smith was cheered by the passengers waiting on the platform.

Mrs. Dietz lives at Ronkonkoma. She had bought her ticket and was walking across the tracks to take the westbound local when the westbound express boomed along.

"Look out there!" shouted half a hundred people. Mrs. Dietz hesitated, apparently confused. The next moment Smith leaped for her and seized her. Both rolled over the eastbound track in safety as the express flashed by.

W. J. CLOTHIER HURT.

Philadelphian's Horse Throws Him—His Wedding Postponed.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—William J. Clothier, son of Isaac H. Clothier, was thrown from his horse and seriously injured last night while riding cross country near Llanerch. He is at his parents' home, Ballytore, near Wynnewood. The injury is to the pelvic bone, but surgeons in attendance expressed the belief to-day that the hurt will not be permanent.

The accident necessitates the postponement of Mr. Clothier's marriage to Miss Anita Porter, daughter of Judge W. W. Porter of 2,025 Walnut Street. A thousand invitations for the wedding, set for Feb. 21, were issued last Saturday. These will be recalled.

Jeffrey Powers, Superintendent of Ballytore, died from heart disease a few minutes after he helped carry Mr. Clothier to his room.

DEMOCRATS BITTER IN SENATE DEBATE

Bailey Makes Patterson Admit He Voted for Caucus Rule.

SUGGESTS HE QUIT THE PARTY

Texan Quotes President's Letter Arraigning the Democracy as a Divided Organization.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Democratic Senators had it out this afternoon. It was strictly a Democratic day in the Senate. Not a Republican Senator spoke from the moment Senator Patterson of Colorado took the floor to assail the action of his party's caucus on the Santo Domingo treaty until Senator Bailey finished his withering reply. The debate was enthralling, the best of this session.

Mr. Patterson had prepared himself for several days. He made a strong speech, not merely in defense of his action in bolting, but in arraignment of the whole caucus system. Mr. Bailey, who has been for two days in a hospital, at the bedside of a son who was supposed to be dying, had had but little time for preparation.

In the end Mr. Patterson was forced to confess that he had himself aided in the enactment of the caucus rule affecting treaties he was now decrying as infamous and to make a fervent appeal to his fellow-Senators not to let the issue be clouded by his inconsistencies. When this point was reached both Senators were bitter. It was by a plainly observable effort that they kept from violating the amenities.

Through both speeches ran a mysterious undercurrent. They seemed to be talking not about each other, but about some one else. This one was Clarke of Arkansas, for whose vote both parties are contending.

Bailey Applauded by Foes.

All the reserved galleries to-day were full of wives of Senators and Representatives and Cabinet officers, with their friends. Three-fourths of the audience were Republicans, and yet Bailey had them with him to such an extent that the Vice-President was obliged to suppress the demonstrations. One Republican Senator's wife said afterward that she and all her friends were applauding Bailey when Mr. Fairbanks's admonition came.

Long before the time for the debate the galleries were jammed and long lines were waiting patiently outside for a chance to slip in and take the seat of some outgoing spectator. The executive gallery, nearly always empty, was crowded, and even the diplomatic gallery, whose doorkeeper usually has nothing to do but draw a salary, was almost full.

As the Senate convened Patterson was in the Republican cloakroom, talking with Mr. Spooner, and the two came out together, still conferring. Every Senator who is in the city was in his place. Before long a quorum of the House of Representatives was in the Chamber, standing up in a mass back of the Senators' desks. Every clerk and employe who could squeeze into the Chamber was huddled in with the Representatives.

Patterson Begins His Attack.

Patterson spoke to the resolution introduced by him against the action of the Democratic caucus in defining it to be the duty of Democrats to vote against the Santo Domingo treaty. He told how a Democratic Senator had asked him, before he delivered his speech of last Wednesday, not to commit himself on the treaty until after a caucus, and that he had disregarded the request.

"Now," he said, "I figure in newspaper headlines like this: 'The White House Senator,' 'Senator Patterson, a bolter from his party.' The impression is given that I took this step from selfish and indefensible motives. A leading New York paper has stated that I had some understanding with the President about my re-election or about patronage.

"I have never asked the President for an appointment except once when I asked him to appoint an Episcopal clergyman to a Chaplaincy. He replied that the place belonged to the Methodists and that no Episcopalian need apply.

"Many things he has done I do not approve of. But I feel that in his struggle along economic lines, dealing with the railroad question, with the trust and monopoly issues, he is making such a fight as no President but Andrew Jackson ever made, and I admire him for the brave, courageous stand he has taken."

He repeated his announcement that he would vote for the Santo Domingo treaty, and here Senator Morgan, for the first time indicating that he was aware of Patterson's existence, dug a pit for him. He asked a few innocent questions about Patterson's attitude toward the amendments to the treaty. Patterson was led on to answer, and when he got through Morgan calmly announced that, as Patterson had discussed the treaty the other day and again to-day in open session, he would hold himself free to discuss the treaty himself in open session and not in executive session.

The Republicans received this information as they would have received an unwelcome pill. Having administered it, Mr. Morgan arose and left the Senate as if the rest of Patterson's speech interested him not at all.

Patterson denied that he was a frequent bolter, but admitted that he had joined the Populist Party in 1892. "The Democratic Party," he said, "had fallen so far behind that I concluded to get into another wagon and ride on until the Democratic Party caught up." Here he made an unexpected dash at Tillman, declaring that that gentleman had appropriated Populist principles, labeled them Democratic, and stayed with the Democratic organization until it caught up.

"I have eaten as much crow in submitting to the dictates of a party convention as any man living," interjected Tillman with a grin.

Patronage Used for Bribery.

Mr. Patterson then read the caucus resolutions and asked, "Is that persuasion or coercion? There are Senators canvassing for re-election in their home

States. Imagine such a Senator confronted with such a resolution as this on the verge of his renomination. Let it be proclaimed that he is a bolter and his political doom is sealed. This sort of coercion is cruel. It is liable to force a Senator into disregard of his oath of office or into oblivion.

"The Senator from Georgia said yesterday that Senators on the other side were coerced by more compelling influences than the caucus. I read in the public press of Senators and members being summoned to the White House and of changes in their attitude as a result. I can't tell whether the change is the result of arguments, of reasoning, or not. We know we cannot safely depend on rumor, and what occurs in the privacy of the White House cannot be known.

"But the Senator or member who surrenders his convictions to the promise of patronage and the President who uses patronage to win over Congressmen from their convictions are to be condemned. The use of patronage to win over converts is another form of bribery, and the Congressman so influenced is in the same category with a man who sells his vote for money. It is a mere question of personal gain in the end."

"Who authorized twenty-five or thirty Senators to say what is the duty of any other Senator?" he said afterward. "I have no regrets for the course I have taken and intend," here he made a long pause after each word, "intend to continue to pursue. I may not be admitted to the party councils, but I will bear my excommunication with perfect equanimity. I expect to meet my party friends in the next National Convention, which I hope will nominate a candidate who will be elected and who will be as brave, conscientious, and determined to stand by his guns until the battle of the people is won as is the present Chief Magistrate."

Bailey Takes Up the Challenge.

Mr. Bailey began by denying that his fellow Democrats were denying to Patterson the right to cast his vote according to his conscience.

"He betrays," said Bailey, "an inability or unwillingness to see the difference between his relations to the Senate and his relations to his party. The caucus has defined his duty as a Democrat and it must be for him to determine whether his duty as a Senator requires him to disregard his duty as a Democrat. I can demonstrate to the mind of any man who thinks into things instead of around things that we have infringed the Constitutional rights of no Senator."

He stood directly behind Patterson and bent over him, gesticulating over the Colorado man's head. He seemed to be addressing all he said directly to Patterson.

"The Senator owes his seat to a caucus," he said, producing an account of Patterson's election. "Is it more incumbent on a Senator to vote untrammelled by a caucus than for a member of the Legislature?"

"Where it is merely the selection of a candidate for office," replied Patterson, "a caucus may be held."

"The Colorado Legislature," answered Bailey, "took an oath to perform faithfully its duties. One of the highest duties a Legislature has to perform is to choose a United States Senator. There is hardly a Senator, except the few from the South, who are chosen in direct primaries, who does not owe his seat to a caucus.

"The Senator's rights are not infringed. He can do in a caucus as he did in the National Democratic Convention of 1892; he can withdraw from it. He must know that the Democratic Party is as much responsible for him as he is for it. When he proclaims a false doctrine the party is arraigned before the country. When he fervently eulogizes a Republican President we are made to appear before the country as opposing that President without sufficient reason.

"I wonder he did not have something to say about the President's oath of office when he wrote that letter saying that the place must go to a Methodist parson. In the Constitution it is provided that no religious test can be prescribed. Yet the President told the Senator that this office belongs to the Methodists, and an Episcopalian is ineligible to it."

Patterson jumped up and rather excitedly announced that he had made a mistake in that story.

"The answer did not come from the President," he explained.

Bailey stood with arms akimbo, looking at Patterson with a contemptuous smile.

"Did it come from the President's secretary?" he asked.

"It did," admitted Patterson, amid laughter from the galleries.

Bailey gazed at him for a full half minute with the same contemptuous smile, without saying a word, and then said gently, "Ah." Then he added sarcastically, "The President ought to get him a secretary who will observe the oath as to religious discriminations. I knew they had established some political tests, but I did not know they had divided the offices up among the various religious denominations."

"The President," retorted Patterson, warmly, "did what has been done ever since we had Presidents. Such an argument is unfair."

"The alacrity," said Bailey, "with which the Senator comes to the defense of the President shows that he needs the saving grace of a caucus resolution."

Here the people in the galleries laughed so tumultously, despite their Republican complexion, that Vice-President Fairbanks warned them to stop or the Sergeant-at-Arms would clear them out.

"Without any sacrifice of my independence," proceeded Bailey, "I have submitted over and over again to the decisions of caucuses. I expect to do so until my party promulgates such a platform that my duty as a citizen will not permit me to support it, and then I will withdraw from the party. But in withdrawing I will not try to sow the seeds of disorganization there by denying its authority. When I cannot represent my people I will resign. I will not defy them nor flaunt them."

President's Criticisms Quoted.

He then turned to Patterson's eulogies of the President and said that Mr. Roosevelt, whom Patterson so admired, had denounced the Democratic Party for its inability to get together, for its lack of discipline, for the conflict of opinion in its ranks which Patterson was now upholding, and which the other Democrats were trying to abolish. He read as follows from Mr. Roosevelt's letter of acceptance in 1904:

It is difficult to find out from the utterances of our opponents what are the real issues upon which they propose to wage this campaign. A party whose members are regularly at variance on the most vital issues, and, if united at all, are united only on issues where their attitude threatens widespread disaster to the whole country, cannot be trusted to govern. They do not know their own minds, and no one can tell how long they will keep the same mind, if by any chance they should come to a working agreement among themselves.

"A divided party," added Mr. Bailey, "receives, as it deserves to receive, the contempt of the President. The Senator from Colorado likens him to Andrew Jackson. I doubt if the President would consider that a compliment. I will read what the President thinks of Jackson, and the President can then infer what the Senator from Colorado thinks of him."

He read from Roosevelt's "Life of Benton" a passage describing Jackson as "ignorant and strong-headed." "I leave the Senator," said Bailey, "to settle with his friends in the White House whether in likening him to Jackson he pays him a compliment or not." [Laughter.]

Then he read another passage in which the President tells how under Jackson "progressive debasement and deterioration" took place in the public service and lasted until "checked in our own day." "He means," explained Bailey, "until the election of a Republican President." Next he read a passage in which the President compares Wellington and Jackson and says: "Both were men of strong, narrow minds and bitter prejudices, with few statesmanlike qualities."

"The Senator," he commented, "says the President is like Andrew Jackson.

Lastly, referring to Patterson's eulogy of the President's fight against the "money power" as like Jackson's, Bailey read from Roosevelt's writings criticisms of Jackson's war against the United States Bank.

"If the sainted dead," said he, "are permitted to mingle with the affairs of this world, and if their passions which raged in life are not subdued and chastened, how the mighty spirit of Jackson must rebel against being described as like a man who described him as an ignorant and narrow-minded ruffian! From its place amid the seats of the mighty his towering soul would rage to hear men who profess allegiance to the principles for which he struggled his whole life long eulogizing the men who have defamed his memory and trampled upon the principles which he cherished in his time and which he taught us to cherish till the end of time."

Taking up Patterson again he reviewed that Senator's bolting record.

He then quoted from a speech made by Patterson before his election to the Senate, in which Patterson pledged himself if elected to enter the Democratic caucus, and declared to his constituents that nothing could be done by a man who stayed out of it. He asked Patterson if the quotation was correct.

Patterson floundered. "I did not know," he began, "that I could express myself in such forcible language—"

"Maybe the reporter did it for you," cut in Bailey in a tone like a whiplash.

"But the report is correct," went on Patterson, reddening. "I would not hesitate to repeat the same thing to-morrow were I addressing my Democratic constituents. I had in mind that I would enter a caucus for the purpose of bringing about if possible co-ordination of action on great party measures."

Bailey Hurls His Bomb.

Here Bailey hurled the bomb that wrecked Patterson's case.

"You were present," he said in a tone from which even the pretense of good-natured badinage had fled, "at the Democratic caucus two years ago when we adopted as the caucus rule of action that very resolution making a two-thirds vote binding which you are now denouncing as cruel, coercive, and undemocratic."

Patterson denied it vehemently. "There is some mistake," he declared. "I have always been opposed to coercing Senators."

He went on in a long protest, while Bailey, whose face had grown white, stood with arms akimbo, surveying him with a bitterly contemptuous smile. When Patterson had finished Bailey said in a measured voice that he would not resort to the unseemly practice of calling witnesses, but he was sure Patterson was mistaken. He was interrupted by Mr. Culberson of Texas, who rose with a typewritten document in his hand.

"The statement made by my colleague that the Senator from Colorado was present," said Culberson, "is not only correct, but the records of the caucus show that the Senator from Colorado voted for that resolution."

He handed the minutes of the caucus to Bailey, who turned to the dismayed and red-faced Patterson with a severe face and waited for an explanation.

"It seems," began Patterson, angrily, "that ample preparations have been made to overwhelm me by reason of the stand I have taken. I cannot gainsay the record. It is not impossible that without due reflection I did vote for such a resolution, but it is true that upon due reflection I have receded from that position. Whatever inconsistency there is between that record and my conduct let it stand. It doesn't change the eternal truth."

He delivered this speech with waving hand, while Culberson sat grinning and Bailey stood looking down upon him with the same bitter calmness. When Patterson concluded Bailey denied that any preparations had been made, and said that an hour before the Senate convened he was at his sick boy's bedside and did not expect to be present.

Talk of Ante-Bellum Days.

Patterson got up again and made an appeal to Senators not to let the proof of his own inconsistency becloud the real issue.

"They may reach the conclusion," he said, "that because inconsistency has been shown in me therefore such caucuses are justified. Men are frequently changing their views—"

"Then they should change their party," said Bailey savagely.

"Neither sneers nor innuendoes of that kind will affect me in my relations with my party," retorted Patterson. He declared that the spirit shown in that caucus was the spirit of ante-bellum days, and reverted again to the Democratic Senators who are coerced by fear of not being re-elected

"I waive as unworthy of notice his reference to the spirit of ante-bellum days," said Bailey. "That must be intended as an appeal to the Republican side. He reveals also that his interest is not in himself, but in some Southern Democrat who he fears will be coerced. He may rest easy. There is no Southern Democrat who will hesitate to defy the caucus when his conscience impels him to do so, and he can go among his people and defend his conduct if he can satisfy them that he was right. Why will he assume that other Senators possess less courage than he? The unity of a party is of incomparably more importance than the personal fortunes of an individual Senator."

"The Senator supposes," broke in Patterson sarcastically, "that the Democratic Senators are the Democratic Party."

"No," replied Bailey coldly, "but I suppose they come nearer being it than does the Senator from Colorado."

Then Patterson got up again to explain his reference to the Southern Senators. It did not mean what Bailey said it did, but was merely an ordinary illustration. "One of the dangers of the caucus," he added, "is that aggressive, assertive men like the Senator from Texas will dominate the judgment of weaker men."

Bailey concluded by repeating that the caucus action was merely a rule defining the duties of party men, and had the clerk read the resolution passed by the caucus in 1892 making caucus action binding for the future. The reading showed that Patterson not only voted for the rule, but voted against an amendment excepting two treaties from the scope of caucuses. In his speech at the caucus on Saturday he declaimed strongly against the unprecedented step of making a treaty the subject of caucus action.

Immediately after Bailey's speech the Senate held a five-minute executive session to confirm some appointments and adjourned.

DYNAMITE AT THEATRE.

Derrick at the Button Man's Playhouse Smeared with Explosive.

There was a dynamite scare at the Astor Theatre, at Broadway and Forty-fifth Street, yesterday. The building is being put up for Meyer R. Bimberg, "Bim the Button Man," and there was a strike on it not long ago. Non-union men have been trying to finish the work. The policeman who has been guarding the place was withdrawn on Tuesday night, a derrick was smeared with the explosive.

Nothing was blown up. The unburned part of the fuse and some isolated pieces of dynamite were sent to the Bureau of Combustibles, where they were pronounced genuine, and a report was sent back to Capt. John Daly of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station.

HAIL SENATOR BRACKETT AS 'THE NEXT GOVERNOR'

Saratogans Praise the Anti-Depew Legislator.

HIS MADISON SQUARE IDEA

"If There Is a Decent Spot in New York, Which There Ain't, This Is It," Said He.

Senator Edgar T. Brackett was pretty much the whole show at the dinner of the Saratoga Society at the Hotel Astor last evening. He was vociferously hailed as the "next Governor" when he entered, and at other times in the course of the evening a group whom the Senator was moved enviously to term "those young devils" took up the cry to the exclusion of all other sentiments. The anti-Depew Senator made a speech the text of which was the need of equality before the law, and had to pause at frequent intervals while his hearers expressed their approval of him and his ideas.

The Rev. Dr. George A. Alexander presided and called on the Senator from Saratoga as soon as the tables were cleared.

"Our next Governor!" yelled the crowd.

"Not yet," said Mr. Brackett.

"Yes, yes, yes," came back from the "young devils" in persistent disagreement.

Dr. Alexander had told how his stenographer in transcribing something he had dictated about the Senator recently twisted the words "able and incorruptible" into "able and incorrigible." Dr. Alexander also declared that every Saratogan was proud of a representative at Albany who "is courageous enough to vote for his convictions, though he votes alone."

"I don't believe," replied Senator Brackett, "that it requires courage to vote alone when you think that you are voting right. I think the time is coming when it will take courage for some other men to stand up and explain why they voted in a way they knew to be wrong.

"I feel when I hear people say pleasant things as you have to-night that you are like the man who said of John Quincy Adams that he did some good work, but never voted with the majority. In Albany what appears to be needed more than anything else is a clear conception of what constitutes equality before the law. The great trouble at Albany, and, from my humble observation, at Washington as well, is the continual grabbing after special privileges, and any one who wants to accomplish anything at Albany or elsewhere must recognize that all people have certain inalienable rights in which they are to be protected, both by the courts and by the lawmaking body.

Justice J. W. Houghton, who has recently been designated to sit here in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, reminded Senator Brackett of some of the differences between up-Staters and the folks of the Metropolis. He told a story about a woman who stood in front of the Flatiron Building, and asked a policemen where she could get a Broadway car.

"You'll get it in the back of the neck in about a minute if you stand there," was what Justice Houghton's policeman replied.

Justice Houghton told Senator Brackett's opinion of Madison Square. It seemed that one day the Senator called on the Justice in his chambers in the Appellate Division Courthouse and looked out from an upper window across to Broadway.

"If there was a decent spot in this town," remarked Senator Brackett, according to the Justice, "which there isn't, this is it."

Justice McLaughlin also laid his tribute at the Senator's feet.

"We can't help admiring a man," he said, "who has the courage of his convictions. He may be wrong or he may be right, but the man who can stand up in the Senate and speak out what he thinks is right on public questions in which all the people are vitally interested demands our admiration in a manner that cannot be gainsaid.

"We may disagree with you," the Justice continued, turning to the guest of the evening, "but we know that you are honest and that you stand for your convictions."

Ex-Judge M. L. Townes of Brooklyn spoke in the same vein.

"There is too much class legislation," he declared, taking his cue from Senator Brackett. "We need the equality before the law that the Senator talks about, but what we need most is a man in the Governor's chair who will stand for his convictions, and who will not wabble when he is brought up against an important situation."

Other speakers were ex-Judge Fursman and Col. William L. Stone.

SENSELESS BESIDE NIAGARA.

Niece of the Rev. Dr. Cuyler Had Gone There to Die.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 7.—Miss Louise Boyer, a niece of the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler of Brooklyn, was found unconscious in a snowbank on the Niagara River yesterday morning and is in a serious condition in a hospital at Lockport. She declares that she came from New York to Buffalo with the intention of going over Niagara Falls, ending her existence in the roaring waters of the cataract. She lost heart at seeing the river at La Salle and sat down in a cove and waited for the chill winds and biting frost to kill her. She was unconscious when discovered, but she may live.

Miss Boyer was able to talk to-night. She said her home is in Brooklyn and that she has a sister in New York. She said that she could not get along with her relatives and wanted to die. She was almost penniless and had great difficulty in gathering together enough money to bring her here. It was even necessary, she said, to sell her furniture to procure railroad fare.

She got nearly to the Falls and stood beside the rushing Niagara when desponde ncy and exhaustion overcame her and she sat down and waited for the end. It had nearly come when two men discovered her lying apparently dead in the snow.

Louise Boyer is 50 years old and lives with her sister at 452 West 164th Street. It is believed by her relative that she is slightly deranged.

The Rev. Dr. Cuyler's son, Theodore L. Cuyler, Jr., of Brooklyn, said last night that Miss Boyer left her home suddenly last Saturday morning. Since then her relatives have been seeking her, but did not notify the police, fearing notoriety. It was supposed that she was visiting friends in Brooklyn.

"The first intimation I had that she was in the northwestern part of the State," said Mr. Cuyler, "was when I received a telegram at my father's house. I know absolutely nothing about Miss Boyer's movements after she left home Saturday morning. I have communicated with the authorities in Lockport, and when she fully recovers I will see to it that she is brought back home."

N. Y. LIFE IN GOLD MINES.

Company's Capital Being Used in Nicaragua, Says Consul Trimmer.

Capital supplied by the Standard Oil and New York Life Insurance Companies is being used to develop important gold deposits in Nicaragua, according to Edward W. Trimmer, American Consul at Cape Gracias à Dios, who is in New York. Furthermore, the American investors have a monopoly in the gold-producing industry of this section, the Nicaraguan Congress having put mining machinery on the free list and having granted rights of exploration and navigation to those now engaged in mining.

"American capital," said Mr. Trimmer, "is now mining gold in the Cucunala and Prinzapulka sections at the rate of about 5,000 ounces a month, which aggregates in value about $85,000, at the rate of $17 an ounce. An immense amount of machinery has been installed, for the mining is of the quartz variety, and the production is constantly on the increase. Americans are in charge of the work, and hire Chinese to do the drudgery.

"The gold is among the foothills a few miles from the coast, but is difficult of access. All the gold produced is shipped to the United States, and this country now has a practical monopoly in imports."

The life and snap and vigor in the air these crisp winter days suggest the quaffing of that most bracing of beverages—good old Evans' Ale.

WALDO AND MACK PAY SOME UNWELCOME CALLS

But Skip Capt. Dooley, Who Was Very Ready Indeed.

MAKE A TOUR IN AN AUTO

Rumor of Deputies' Visit Made Stations Mighty Busy—But Some Didn't Get the Tip.

Capt. Rhinelander Waldo, First Deputy Police Commissioner, and James F. Mack, Third Deputy Police Commissioner, set the Police Department by the ears last night. A rumor went about that the two deputies were going to visit station houses, and every precinct from Harlem to the Battery was on the alert.

When the report got to the West Thirtieth Street Station Sergt. McGowan grabbed his dress uniform coat and donned it, smoothed his hair, and twirled his mustache. The doorman got his broom and swept the floor. Walls were dusted, the brass work rubbed, and the place cleaned of the cobwebs. Capt. Dooley strolled in a few minutes later.

"Hey, Cap," called McGowan, "come here, quick."

The Captain hastened to the desk, and half a minute later he ran upstairs, returning soon with his dress uniform coat on, his hair carefully brushed, and his shoes rubbed until they shone.

Walking quickly behind the desk he sat at attention behind his Sergeant, waiting for the Commissioners. Captain Dooley and Sergeant McGowan, and the doorman and the reserves, are all—still waiting.

But in other precincts the deputies did appear. They traveled in an auto and got to the East Twenty-second Street Station shortly before midnight. Capt. Hussey was absent and Sergeant Dempsey was in command. He also had had a "tip." Everything ship-shape. Neither of the deputies made any comment, remaining only ten minutes.

When the Deputies got to the Leonard Street Station poor Sergt. Leary, who did not get any "tip," was lolling leisurely in his chair, foot on the desk, taking it easy. The Deputies appeared not to notice anything.

"By the way, Sergeant, how do you feed your prisoners here?" asked Deputy Waldo.

"Why," hesitated the Sergeant, "we used to bring them food from a restaurant on Greenwich Street."

"How do you do it now?" persisted the new Deputy.

Leary hesitated a moment and then answered:

"We don't feed 'em."

"That's easy," laughingly commented the Deputy, as he and his associate departed.

The Deputies had to introduce themselves at the Delancey Street Station. The Captain was out, but Sergt. Mills lined up the reserve squad and introduced them. After making an inspection of the house Capt. Waldo asked the Sergeant how many detectives were doing duty in that precinct.

"Four," answered Sergt. Mills.

"Two detectives and two ward men, eh?" remarked Mr. Waldo.

"No," answered the Sergeant quickly. "Four plainclothes men."

The two Deputies climbed into their automobile and went to the Union Market Station, where they were received by a Sergeant who expected them. The station has seldom looked so well.

DEED FORGED AND ALTERED.

Expert Carvalho Springs a Sensation in Lawyer Valentine's Trial.

David N. Carvalho, the handwriting expert, testified yesterday in the second day of the trial of Benjamin E. Valentine, the Brooklyn lawyer indicted for uttering a forged deed, that the signature upon the disputed deed not only is not that of Mrs. Marie E. Valentine, wife of the defendant, but that it had been altered since he last saw the deed in the Spring of 1903. The photographs of the signature upon the deed, made before the alleged alteration, will, he stated, when compared with the signature as it now stands, quickly disclose the alteration. The testimony caused a big stir in the court room.

Samuel C. Ransom and Henry S. Starr, Clerk and Deputy County Clerk, respectively, testified that Valentine offered the disputed deed for record June 27, 1900, and asked for and received it within a very few days afterward.

Frank L. Townsend, paying teller for the Brooklyn Trust Company, who had handled Mrs. Valentine's checks since 1888, when she opened an account, swore that, in his judgment, the signature upon the disputed deed was not hers.

When Mr. Carvalho was called he was asked:

"Have there been erasures in the disputed deed?"

"There have. One erasure may be seen by holding the deed up to the light. It was made where the word 'ninety' appears. Another was made upon the printed dotted line between the words 'and' and 'between,' near the beginning of the instrument. I should say the writing was done at two sittings and with different pens. The one who signed the deed undoubtedly had a sample in view, and signed it carefully, and not in the unhesitating manner that Mrs. Valentine always wrote."

A long cross-investigation failed to shake the expert's testimony. The trial will go on to-day.

MRS. TOLLA GETS REPRIEVE.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 7.—Mrs. Antoinette Tolla of Hackensack, who murdered John Sonta, whom she says she killed to protect her honor, may not be hanged. The Court of Pardons, in session here to-day, recommended the extension of a reprieve in her behalf, and Gov. Stokes granted a stay of ninety days from the date of conviction. The reprieve will stay any resentence to death until March 12.

DR. J. S. ELY DIES FROM FALL.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 7.—Dr. John Slade Ely died to-day as the result of a fall from his horse on Monday last. Dr. Ely was thrown heavily on an asphalt pavement and his skull was fractured. An operation for the removal of a clot of blood from the brain was performed yesterday. He was unconscious from the time of his fall. Mrs. Ely recently fell from the same horse and had an arm broken.

Dr. Ely had been Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Yale Medical School since 1897. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in 1886, and from the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale in 1881. He was assistant in pathology in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons from 1888-97, and was also Professor of Pathology in the Woman's Medical College. In 1896 he was President of the New York Pathological Society.

Dr. Ely was born in New York, Dec. 4, 1860, and in 1893 married Miss Grace G. Taylor.

Exhibition of
ETCHINGS and DRY-POINTS
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THE M'MANUS GETS MANY GLAD HANDS AND A RING

A Tammany Love Feast for the Man Who Beat Plunkitt.

"BIG TIM" MAKES A SPEECH

But It Wasn't Very Long and There Wasn't Any Politics in It—Delany on Political Grudges.

The McManuses, great and small, to say nothing of the Sullivans, including "Big Tim" and "Little Tim," assembled to do honor to Thomas F. McManus (The McManus,) leader of the Fifteenth Assembly District, at Shanley's last night. They were not the only ones by any means; there were more than twenty Tammany district leaders present, with some 400 of their friends and political allies.

John J. Delany, Corporation Counsel, made a speech, and Timothy D. Sullivan, "Big Tim," known as "Dry Dollar" a decade ago, made another. That also served to make the occasion notable, for "Big Tim" speaks in public but seldom and then his words are few. They were few last night, and he said them at the head of the stairs as he was going away. Cheers made him step up, after he had started to go. He waved for silence, and shouted with his right hand curved into a megaphone to carry his voice:

"The McManus told me to go over to Washington and earn me pay!"

"Is that all, Tim?" some one yelled, but the Congressman had departed.

Before the feast began (and it was a real feast from start to finish) there was the "most democratic rubbing of elbows ever seen at a political banquet in this city." That's what one of those in charge of it said. The guests gathered on the second floor, where everybody was introduced to the McManus brothers, who include John, Owen, Thomas J., (The McManus,) James L., William F., Edward A., and Charles A.

The dinner, be it known, was tendered to the man who had defeated ex-Senator George Washington Plunkitt for the leadership of the district after about fifteen years of hard fighting by the Business Men's Association of the Fifteenth Assembly District. One man put it differently. He said it was "in grateful recognition of Thomas J. McManus's services to the community." The district leader wore a new three-stone diamond ring before the dinner was over. It was the gift of his admirers in his district, and cost an even thousand.

The new Fire Commissioner and the old—John H. O'Brien and Nicholas J. Hayes (now the Sheriff of New York County)—held an animated conversation before and during the dinner. Warden Anderson of Ludlow Street Jail and Warden Flynn of the Tombs sat side by side at table and exchanged opinions—on no one knows what else. The twenty-odd district leaders were distributed in strategic positions in the big dining hall, and did their best to keep their constituents quiet during the speechmaking. Harmony prevailed, however, and the task was not difficult.

Judge Warren W. Foster of General Sessions made a speech. He said that when he went on the bench he didn't feel it incumbent upon himself to resign from Tammany Hall.

Louis T. Wendel, Jr., who was the toastmaster, made a speech himself, and introduced the dozen others that followed. Corporation Counsel Delany held the attention of the diners longer than any of the other speakers. He spoke chiefly about prevalent political squabbles, and said that big-hearted and big-headed men never held political resentment.

"Every one wants to say a good word for McManus to-night," he concluded. "This is McManus's night—that is, he has had two nights—this and election night."

DOORMAN PASSED METCALFE.

Critic Admitted to the Hudson Theatre from Which He Was Barred.

James Metcalfe, dramatic critic of Life, spent last evening at the Hudson Theatre and saw the performance of "Man and Superman" without having violent hands laid upon him or being asked to withdraw. He passed the doorman without a murmur on that individual's part, and, although the management knew that the barred critic and his wife were in the house, no usher was sent to tell him that his presence was undesired.

When Mr. Metcalfe presented his tickets and the doorman took them the critic looked a little surprised, but passed in. When the doorman was asked if he knew that it was Mr. Metcalfe he had just passed in, he answered after a pause:

"So that was Mr. Metcalfe? Why, I didn't know who he was."

When the man in the box office was told that the critic was in the playhouse he only remarked:

"Is that so?"

Henry B. Harris is at present in Chicago. He is the manager of the Hudson Theatre, and a member of the Theatrical Managers' Association, which voted to bar Mr. Metcalfe from its theatres.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

1:45 A. M.—225 Fourth Avenue; Post-Davis Company; damage, $1,500.
7:50 A. M.—337 West Thirty-fifth Street; Dr. Dalrimple; damage, $100.
8:25 A. M.—822 Broadway; Jacobson, Barnett & Jacobson; damage, $200.
8:30 A. M.—182 Ninth Avenue; Harry Mitchell; damage, $5.
9 A. M.—78 East Third Street; L. Lipschitz; damage, $50.
9:30 A. M.—150 West 128th Street; Mrs. Flora Kerr; no damage.
10:15 A. M.—15 Abingdon Square; Mrs. Daniel Mills; damage slight.
11 A. M.—266 Cherry Street; Mrs. Siegel; damage, $50.
11:25 A. M.—756 East 150th Street; Albert King; damage, $10.
12:05 P. M.—Longwood Avenue and Dawson Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.
1:40 P. M.—447 West Thirty-second Street; John McManus; damage, $200.
2:45 P. M.—401 East Nineteenth Street; Mrs. Freeman; damage, $50.
2:55 P. M.—289 Eighth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $5.
3 P. M.—258 Delancey Street; Samuel Waldman; damage trifling.
3:20 P. M.—131 Norfolk Street; Isaac Levin; no damage.
3:40 P. M.—345 Third Avenue; Gustave Strobel; damage, $5.
4:55 P. M.—Park Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street; New York Central Railroad; damage trifling.
5:30 P. M.—199 Prince Street; K. Cherako; damage, $5.
5:45 P. M.—180 Stanton Street; Stark Brothers; damage, $100.
6:30 P. M.—188 East Sixty-fourth Street; Isaac Benjamin; damage, $500.
6:50 P. M.—470 Greenwich Street; owner unknown; no damage.
7:45 P. M.—495 Seventh Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $500.
7:55 P. M.—378 West Twelfth Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.
8:10 P. M.—423 West Fifty-sixth Street; owner unknown; no damage.
8:10 P. M.—89 Suffolk Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
8:30 P. M.—80 Columbia Street; A. Wiet; damage, $5.
8:40 P. M.—137th Street and Southern Boulevard; owner unknown; damage, $35.
8:40 P. M.—32 Avenue B; owner unknown; damage trifling.
8:40 P. M.—70 Duane Street; Seybold Machine Company; damage, $5,000.
9 P. M.—9 Orchard Street; Abe Manni; damage, $10.
9:25 P. M.—11 Crosby Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
9:45 P. M.—328 Church Street; Ernstthal & Pohly; damage, $500.

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(8 years Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital.)
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VICEROYS AT STORY BALL.

Just Wandered In, and Everybody Thought They Were in Costume.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—Julian Story, the artist, gave a masquerade ball in the Clover Ballroom of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel to-night. He had several surprises for his guests, who numbered 150.

One that he had not arranged, however, was the presence of the the two Chinese High Commissioners, Viceroys Tai and Tuan. The Viceroys left their secretaries and went into one of the elevators, intending to go to the roof, where there was skating. The elevator boy, noting their dress, stopped at the second floor, where the ballroom is. The Viceroys heard the music in the ballroom and wandered that way. As they paused at the door the dancers caught sight of them. They stopped dancing in admiration of what they thought was the perfection of make-up.

"Its the best of all," cried one, and all joined.

Mr. Story came to the front in a domino.

"Don't know you," he whispered, "but its great."

The Viceroys looked puzzled and a bit pained. Then the dancers circled about the commission, laughing and singing.

The Viceroys smiled blandly, but looked worried. Just then the secretaries and the official interpreter came breathlessly up. They broke through to the commission and explained vigorously. There was silence for a moment, and then a shout of laughter.

The Viceroys declined to go on the floor, but made their way to the roof, which was brilliantly lighted and decorated, and was filled with skaters.

Another surprise when the unmasking came was the make-up of Mme. Emma Eames, the prima donna, wife of Mr. Story. She is to appear in "Un Ballo in Maschera" soon, and had had a costume prepared for it. It was made according to her own ideas and was unique in design. She had also stained her face so that she looked like a dark Spaniard. Nobody guessed her identity until the unmasking came. It was thought doubtful whether she would be able to attend the ball because of her opera engagements, but she helped her husband to make the evening an agreeable one.

There Are Many Piano-players But Only One PIANOLA

None but the PIANOLA has a world-wide reputation.
None but the PIANOLA has received the endorsement of the World's Greatest Musicians.
None but the PIANOLA has the METROSTYLE, which insures artistic expression in addition to correct technique.

KUBELIK the great Violinist Says:

"I have seen all the different Piano attachments, but the PIANOLA is the only one which could be considered seriously, for it is the only one which is musical or artistic."

THE PIANOLA PIANO is a union of the complete Metrostyle Pianola and a high-grade piano, in a single instrument.

It is playable either by hand or by Pianola music-roll, at will.

Everything that the great musical authorities have said or written about the artistic merit of the Pianola and the Metrostyle applies with equal force to the Pianola Piano. It is called "the first complete piano" because it is the first piano ever made that unites the two accepted methods of playing: by hand and by the Pianola.

The Pianola Piano is, in fact, *the culmination* of the piano-maker's art, for it represents just as important an advance over the piano played by hand only as that, in turn, was an improvement over the old spinet or harpsichord. Of what use is the finest piano made, if, after it is placed in the home, it stands silent for want of some one who knows how to play it.

We take pianos of all makes in exchange for the Pianola Piano, allowing for them a fair valuation. The balance of the purchase price may be paid in cash or allowed to extend over a series of easy monthly payments, just as the purchaser prefers.

Pianola Pianos cost from $550 to $1,000.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY, Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th St., New York

FOOD.

BUTTERMILK

A Surer Way Out.

The "buttermilk fad," which its followers insist was the cure for all the ills that human flesh is heir to, has pretty well had its day.

Buttermilk is a pleasant and healthy drink, but there are a whole lot of desirable things that it cannot do. A Nebr. woman found something much more worth while. She says:

"Three years ago my stomach was in such a frightful condition that I could scarcely bear to take any food at all. Indeed there was once that I went for 14 days without a morsel of nourishment, preferring starvation to the acute agony that I suffered when I ate anything. And all this entailed upon me almost constant headaches and nervousness. My condition was truly pitiable.

"The doctor warned me that the coffee I drank was chiefly responsible for this condition, and ordered me to drink buttermilk instead. But I despised buttermilk, and could not bring myself to use it.

"Then I was advised to try Postum Food Coffee. It has completely renovated and made over my whole system. The salutary effect on my poor stomach was simply marvelous, and that straightened out, the headaches, nervousness, and other troubles soon vanished. For more than a year I have not felt any distress or pain, such as I once thought would kill me.

"I can truthfully say that Postum has brought me the blessing of the perfect health I enjoy, for I gave up medicines when I began its use." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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The 1906 robes come with separate skirts and waist patterns—a few hours' needlework turns them into a handsome gown that would do credit to the most skilled modiste.

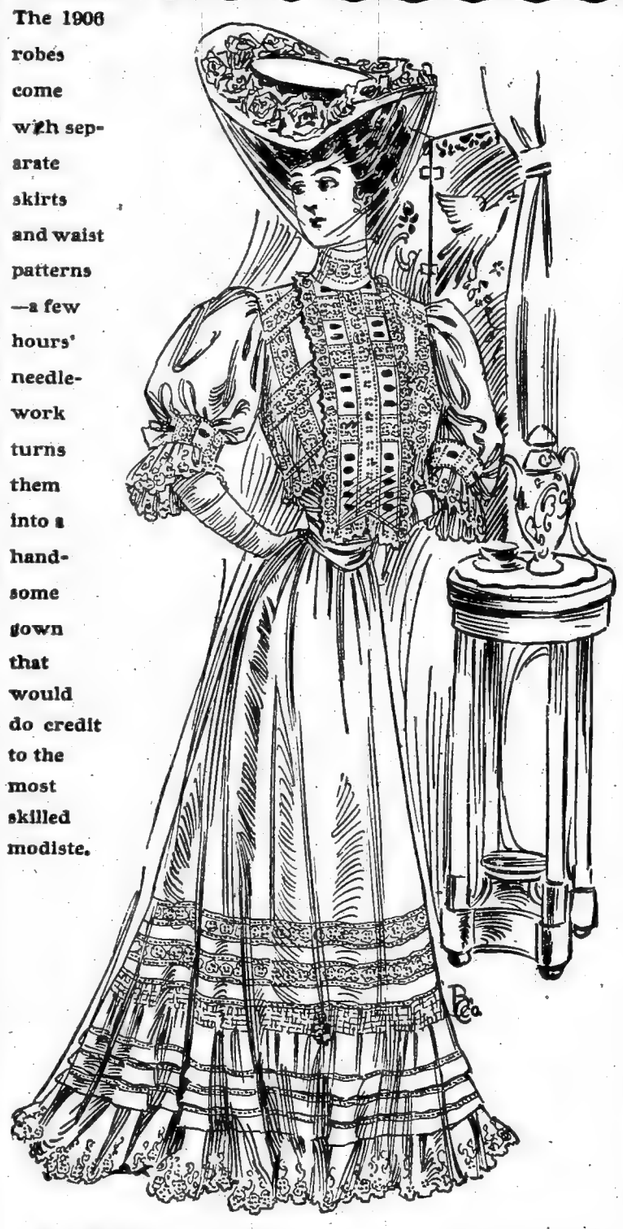

1906 styles in white embroidered robes.

AUTHORITATIVE exhibition of the new styles in white embroidered robes for 1906. A display of style elegance surpassing any similar display ever seen in New York. The world of fashion has never witnessed such a craze for lingerie as this season. Organdies, batistes, fine lawns, elaborately trimmed with lace and embroideries, enjoy royal favor in Fashion's court.

The most striking feature of the embroidered robes is the new Japanese embroidery, resembling the finest hand work, though done by machine.

Beneath the robes a white petticoat or slip of pale pink, Alice blue or similar delicate colorings gives a changing effect to the tout ensemble that you'd only look for in robes that cost several times the price. Main Floor.

$5.00 embroidered robes—worth $7 and $8
$6.75 embroidered robes—worth $10 to $12
$20.00 embroidered robes—worth $30 to $35
$10 embroidered robes—worth $15 and $17.50
$14 embroidered robes—worth $20 and $25.
$25 embroidered robes—worth $40 and $45.

We announce the opening of exclusive importation of the new 1906 contours in

French Judic Corsets

reminding you of the importance of selecting the corset before having the new Spring and Summer gowns and costumes fitted. The new Judic models show all the recent improvements. Upon request an experienced corsetier will call at your home.

Annual sale of men's trousers.

LAST November we secured all the short lengths of suiting materials from one of the foremost clothing manufacturers in America—bought them at a price that wouldn't half pay for the weaving. Second Floor.

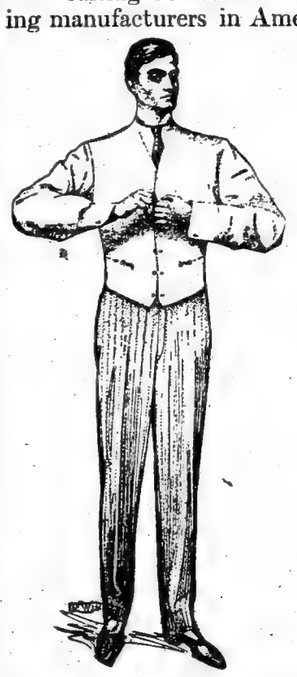

Had these short lengths made up into trousers—some 2,500 pairs. Regular price for trousers made up in the same stylish manner and splendid workmanship would be $5 to 7.50, but we are aiming to give our customers the greatest trousers bargain in New York.

Peg top for stylish young man (sizes 29 to 40 waist.)
Medium cut for the conservative man (sizes 31 to 42 waist.)
Stout cut for the corpulent man (sizes 36 to 46 waist.)
Extra sizes for the very large man (sizes 42 to 54 waist.)

$3

Sizes from 29 to 54 inch waist—any inseam. Here are the fabrics. Neat striped worsteds in silk mixed effects—also fancies, nobby Scotch effects in every desirable pattern—cassimeres, tweeds, etc.

Here's a new Spring suit at 21.50 that will interest you.

IF we were to gauge prices by style, symmetry and grace, we'd name a price above $30 for this suit, but we go the other way around. The cost of production is what we gauge our selling prices by, and we try to approach just as close as possible in style and beauty to the costliest models. Third Floor.

Women's fine serge suits, 21.50.

21.50 These suits are made of a fine grade of serge—hard twisted finish—comes in navy and black—an Eton model with girdle and lined with soft white satin—collar and cuffs of white cloth, with combination of gilt and black silk braid—can fit you as well in these suits as though you went to a modiste and paid double the money we now ask.....21.50

Broadcloth suits, 24.75—Lightweight broadcloth suits in high colors or plain black—also mannish weaves in various shades—smart, nobby hip jacket- well tailored—lined with taffeta—beautiful new trimmed skirts.

Chiffon broadcloth skirts, 15.00.
Very fine quality—two new models—circular flare effect—trimmed in narrow bias bands to form the design.

Women's Panama skirts at 9.75.
Separate skirts of very fine Panama—entirely new model—full circular effect—self trimmed—specially priced at 9.75.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Fur lined coats.

ONE of the most extraordinary bargains ever offered in furs consists of a lot of 63 stylish broadcloth coats—cut and tailored in the most fashionable manner, and lined with fine squirrel skins. Third Floor.

Made with large collars of gray or sabled squirrel. Persian or lynx. Sold a full third higher early in the season. For final clearance, at

$19—$24—$32—$39 and $48.

$245 Alaska coats, $178.

24 inches long, with new shawl collar or square collar and lapels of very choice skins.

Sabled or gray squirrel coats.
Variety of the newest beautiful models—richly lined and finished; were sold up to $79, at.....$49

Men's fur lined coats.
Fine broadcloth lined with dark muskrat skins—fine Persian lamb collars; reduced from $69.50 to..$45

3-skin baum marten fancy scarfs—with heads and tails.....29.50
Sable squirrel large pillow muffs, reduced from $8.75 to.....6.95
4-skin baum marten pillow muffs—with tail.32.50
Gray squirrel pillow muffs; reduced from $8.50 to 6.50
Sable squirrel fancy ascots; reduced from $7.95 to 4.50

The petticoat sale

NEVER before has any petticoat sale in New York created the interest or brought the Crowds that came here Monday. To-day we have another complete supply.

Values such as 4.50 taffeta silk petticoats at 2.95. We mention this, not merely because it shows what a great saving awaits you, but also because it is a good, serviceable garment. Strong silk with accordion plaiting, ruche and sectional ruffle—assorted colors. **$2.95**

6.50 taffeta silk petticoats, 4.90.
In black, plaids, and small checks. Some have sectional flounces—others have flaring flounces, side plaiting and row ruche. Others have the new shirred ruffle.

Silk petticoats special at 6.95.
Plain and changeable shades—full flounces—trimmed with ruches, shirrings and ruffles.

Mercerized sateen petticoats, $1.
Several excellent models—trimmed with deep accordion plaiting—small ruffles.

Heatherbloom petticoats, 1.95.
Made with full flaring flounce and trimmed with tucks and sectional ruffle.
Second Floor.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Introductory sale of the famous Moneybak silks.

THE trade mark "Moneybak" is representative of the superior quality of these silks—a grade that can be absolutely depended upon without qualification of any kind for permanency of dye and durability in wear. Main Floor.

The trouble with many foreign and domestic silks is that they are "loaded" with a chemical preparation, which increases the weight but destroys the strength of the fabric and causes them to stiffen and crack. The manufacturers of Moneybak silks conceived the idea of making a grade of silks that should depend for weight entirely upon the number of threads used instead of the dye.

These are the silks, and so much stronger and better are they than the average silks that the maker agrees to return the money paid whenever these silks show unsatisfactory wear within a period of six months. The dye used is a pure vegetable product that possesses a deep, lasting lustre.

We control the sale of these silks on 6th avenue, and as an introductory offer to make our customers acquainted with these splendid silks, we quote the following prices:

34-inch Moneybak taffeta..... **$1.50**
26-inch Moneybak taffeta..... **$1.25**
20-inch Moneybak taffeta..... **$1.00**
24-inch Peau de Soie..... **$1.50**
20-inch Peau de Soie..... **$1.25**
20-inch Peau de Cygne..... **$1.25**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Irish linen handkerchief seconds from 3 Belfast makers.

ONCE every year three Belfast makers turn over to us all their handkerchief seconds—a quantity that runs into thousands, and includes almost every style and quality manufactured. The handkerchiefs are called seconds because from the point of view of dealer and maker they are imperfect. A little slip in the weave, a knot in a thread, or any blemish, however slight, is enough to cause their rejection from regular orders. Main Floor.

1/2 For all practical purposes they're as good as firsts—defects being so slight as not to be noticeable, except on close examination. The saving is half. **1/2**

Irish linen initial handkerchiefs, 12½c and 15c.
For men and women—all are hand worked.
The regular prices are 25c and 50c. Women's handkerchiefs at 12½c, men's handkerchiefs at 15c.

3,000 women's emb. handkerchiefs, 8c and 12½c.
Mull and batiste. Also men's silk-like handkerchiefs.
Copies of finest French handkerchiefs regularly 35c. During this sale 8c and 12½c.

Plain hemstitched handkerchiefs, 5c. and 8c.
5c., 8c. & 12½c. for women's; 8c., 12½c. & 19c. for men's.
Pure Irish linen—all widths of hemstitching—regular and extra sizes—the kind always in demand at 10c. to 50c. each.

Embroidered linen handkerchiefs, 8c. to 19c.
SHEER SHAMROCK & LINEN—Values up to 50c. each.
Dainty handkerchiefs in many effects—also fine lace trimmed and Mexican hand worked handkerchiefs.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

1.65 for choice of broken lines of women's shoes.

THE lots are small, but there are a great many different styles—and though only a few pairs to a style, the aggregate from which you choose is very large. Second Floor.

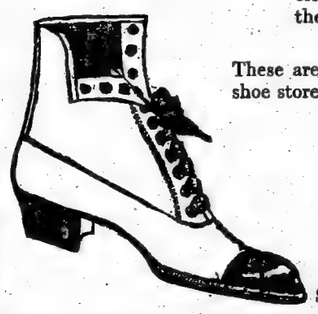

Some are 3.50 shoes—others sold for still more money, but it is not what they sold for once that concerns us, but a speedy clearance of all the broken lines. The sale also includes the balance of a recent purchase of trade mark shoes. Choice **$1.65**

Women's sample shoes, 1.95.
These are the very finest bench made shoes, and cannot be duplicated in any shoe store under $5. Sizes 3, 3½, 4 A, B, here to-day at..... **1.95**

Sale of misses' and children's shoes, 79c.
Was a record breaker even for our large shoe department. To continue this sale we have added fresh sizes. According with our fixed policy of doing business we must have clear decks for Spring action. So all of the next higher priced lines, that were 1.50, 1.25 and 1.00, which we discontinue, are reduced to close at..... **79c**
(Finer grades reduced accordingly.)

Sizes 4 to 8.....1.35 | Sizes 8½ to 10½.....1.65 | Sizes 11 to 2.....1.95

Editorial.

A STORE that is always on time with its sales and displays of merchandise is pretty sure to be a safe store to patronize, and the store that is never quite ready is much like the man who is everlastingly missing his appointments.

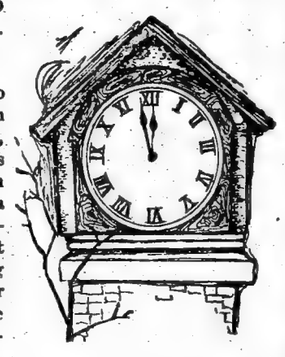

It is better to be too early than too late, but best of all is to be just on time. The man should go by the clock, the store by the seasons. In the year's cycle human necessities recur with certain regularity, and it doesn't take a great mind to make up a table of averages that will serve as a guide. Just now we are displaying the new Spring merchandise—timely displays, for women are beginning to think of the new styles and are glad of the opportunity which these advance sales afford.

Instead of trying to exact the utmost profit on the new goods we are quoting specially low introductory prices. We never mark goods up for the sake of marking them down again—that's another point that pleases our customers and wins faith for our store.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Lingerie waists at 3.95.

ONE of our many exclusive new Spring models that are daily convincing hundreds that our values are unequalled not only in the way they are priced but in style and workmanship as well. Second Floor.

Just imagine—at 3.95—these beautiful lingerie waists with the new designed yoke—front and back made of *alternate rows of lace insertion* and pattern of embroidery below yoke—trimmed collar and cuffs.

Lawn waists, $1.
Several models—effectively trimmed with insertions of lace or embroidery—fine tucks and trimmed collar and cuffs.

Fine lawn waists, 1.75.
Made with exquisite front—trimmed with insertions of lace, side plaits and fine tucks—has the short trimmed sleeves.

Net waists, 5.95.
Silk lined—made with effective yoke of lace medallions and surrounded with val. lace—has the short trimmed sleeves and inserted collar.

Oriental lace waists, 7.50.
Beautifully designed yoke—made of heavy rose medallions and edged with fine lace—has short sleeves inserted with lace.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sample underwear, 25c

ENTIRE sample lines of one of New York's foremost mills—some 1,200 women's vests and pants, which we secured at less than half the price at which the regular lines are now selling for here in New York. Main Floor.

Though it's late in the season, we can't afford to let this chance escape us. Expect that one busy Bargain Friday will just about clean up the entire collection. Choice, while they last, at.....25c

Women's Ypsilanti union suits, 1.50. All wool or part wool—all sizes—natural, blue and black. On sale here to-day at less than half regular retail price.

Women's 1.75 Ypsilanti wool tights.....1.10
Women's $1 and 1.25 wool vests and pants..... 69c
Men's 1.50 worsted rib underwear.....59c
Men's medium weight derby ribbed Balbriggan shirts and drawers; also men's medium weight ecru color union suits.
Men's 85c wool shirts and drawers..... 49c

Odd sizes from various lines—natural wool, camel's hair, mercerized balbriggan and fleece lined.

Men's $1 natural wool shirts and drawers, 69c
In all sizes—a first class garment for present use. They are not seconds, but strictly firsts.

Gloves at $1

FIRST shipment of Spring Cape gloves is here. Splendid assortment of colorings for street wear. Main Floor.

The best wearing $1 gloves made are the new mannish gloves, equal to most gloves usually sold at $1.50 per pair. By placing our orders before the advance we are able to offer them at the low price, per pair, **$1**

Women's and misses' gloves, 79c.
Genuine Mocha—odd lots of the regular $1 and $1.50 qualities.

Men's Cape gloves, 79c
Heavy outseam so much in demand for street use; value $1.

Embroidered initials ready to use.

CLEVER idea, isn't it? Simply stitch the initial into place and there you have it—as dainty a bit of initial embroidery as any one could ask for. Main Floor.

Looks just like handwork, and lasts as long as the linens to which they are attached.

Initials come in 5 sizes—⅝ in. size for handkerchiefs to 3½ inch for table cloths. Washing and ironing doesn't hurt them a particle. No stamping or underlaying—no worry—no fine work to injure the eyes.

Prices 2c to 17c

Hood go-carts, 16.25.

KEEPS baby snug and warm while taking its airing. Is sold regularly at $22. Special lot reduced to close at 16.25. Third Floor.

16.25 Body is made of good quality reed—solid reed sides—reachers are made of drawn steel tubing—best quality steel springs and axles—patent wheel fasteners—wheels have heavy rubber tires and rubber caps on hubs—green enameled gearing—hood of closely woven reed and upholstered with gray carriage cloth—cushions to match—adjustable back and foot rest; was $22, at 16.25

Whitney, Bloch, Simpson Crawford folding go-carts, $8.

Three of the best go-carts made represented in this sale at $8. The Whitney, the Bloch and the Simpson Crawford—three styles that sell regularly at 12.75—so you can save nearly five dollars by selecting one of these go-carts to-day. Decided on these reductions while taking inventory. Must make room for new stocks. That explains it.

Made of good quality reed—heavy metal reachers—steel springs and axles—green enameled gearing—rubber tired wheels—white enameled handles—adjustable back and foot rest. Value to 12.75.....$8

BROOKLYN MAKES PLANS FOR A GREAT UNIVERSITY

In Institute Park, and Allied with Other Schools.

WORK OF COMMITTEE OF 100

An Alternative Plan Suggests an Independent College—Needed Legislation to be Sought.

The Committee of One Hundred, appointed to further the establishment of a public university in Brooklyn, adopted the report last evening of its Plan and Scope Committee of Fifteen, of which Edward M. Grout is Chairman. This report provides for the provisional incorporation of the university and the introduction in the Legislature of the necessary enabling act.

Mr. Grout presided at the meeting, which was held in Long Island Historical Hall Among those present were David A. Boody, Elijah R. Kennedy, Thomas P. Peters, James W. Stevenson, Frank Bailey, J. Edward Swanstrom, Andrew McLean, Hugo Hirsch, Luke D. Stapleton, William J. La Roche, William H. English, Fred C. Cocheu, Nelson G. Carman, Nelson P. Lewis, F. P. Bellamy, Charles M. Higgins, James R. Howe, D. W. McWilliams, Michael Fuerst, W. B. Gunnison, James D. Bell, James H. Raymond, C. L. Rossiter, A. S. Haight, Dr. J. W. Flemming, E. S. Piper, and N. H. Levi.

In calling the meeting to order Mr. Grout reviewed the work which had been done for a university in Brooklyn. He said that the project had been officially indorsed by many influential bodies.

"The establishment of a university in Brooklyn appeals to all classes," he said. "It is not a new thing, for as far back as 1861 an act was passed incorporating such an institution. Just then the war broke out and the plan had to be shelved. In 1868 Olmstead and Vaux, in a report submitted by them, suggested the lands belonging to the city east of Flatbush Avenue and known as Institute or University Park as a site, and in 1889 the report of Dr. Storrs, Gen. Woodward and Mr. Somers of the Park Board called attention to the fact that these lands were reserved from sale, having been dedicated to purposes of education."

Letters of indorsement from citizens of prominence, including Edward M. Shepard, who signed the report of the Committee of Fifteen, were read. The report of the committee was then submitted. It is to the effect that while New York, in its City College and Normal College, has settled the question of higher as well as primary education, these institutions are too far from Brooklyn and Queens to attract students. Institute Park is suggested as a site. The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences is already located there and the central building of the Public Library is to be constructed there.

The Committee of One Hundred suggested that an alliance of some sort should be formed with the existing private institutions of Brooklyn in such a manner as to enable them to receive public support for educational facilities furnished, without losing their individuality or independence.

As alternatives the Committee of Fifteen suggests the organization of a public college, similar in many respects to the present College of the City of New York—the organization of a public university similar to those existing in many States, to include a college or school of arts, a school of scientific instruction, and one or more schools for professional work, such as law, medicine, architecture, engineering, and the like.

Either of these plans could be pursued independently of the existing institutions, or the private institutions could be merged into a private corporation. The committee recommended the necessary steps to procure provisional incorporation, with an enabling act, that definite contracts may be entered into between the Trustees of the provisionally incorporated university, and presented to the city authorities for approval. The recommendation was unanimously adopted.

The petition for provisional incorporation to be presented to the State Regents, naming the members of the Committee of Fifteen as the first Trustees, was approved. These members are Alexander E. Orr, Edward M. Shepard, Augustus Van Wyck, David A. Boody, Elijah R. Kennedy, William J. Carr, Thomas P. Peters, James W. Stevenson, Frank Bailey, J. Edward Swanstrom, Henry Yonge, Andrew McLean, John Greene, Jacob Brenner, and Edward M. Grout.

The petition will be presented to the Board of Regents next week, and simultaneously a bill, read and approved yesterday, will be introduced in the Legislature. This bill confers upon the University of Brooklyn, when it shall have been organized, upon the institutions now existing in the Borough of Brooklyn and upon the City of New York the requisite powers.

The only opposition encountered has been tentative. It comes from the Brooklyn Institute, which insists that Institute Park be not considered as a possible site. With that proviso incorporated in the plan, the institute will work with those who plan the university.

MAYER EXONERATES MERRILL

No Evidence Submitted of Favoritism in Taxing Corporations.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Attorney General Mayer to-day sent to Controller Kelsey his findings exonerating John J. Merrill, Chief Tax Clerk of the Corporation Tax Bureau, under the charges brought by Frank White of this city. Mr. White accused Merrill of neglect of duty in assessing taxes on corporations required to report to the Controller. Mr. White cited many instances in which, he alleged, the tax against corporations had been improperly reduced, due to favoritism.

Attorney General Mayer finds that the evidence does not sustain any of the charges of favoritism in the matter of taxes. With respect to the charge that Mr. Merrill has for several years failed to file with the Attorney General notices of revisions of taxes as prescribed by law, Mr. Mayer finds that Merrill's failure was at most "due to an honest misconstruction of the statute."

SAVINGS BANK BILL CHANGE.

Amendment to Require Holding Companies to Guarantee Old Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The Stevens bill relative to securities in which savings banks may invest will be reported by the Committee on Banks to the Senate with an amendment proposed by the New York City bankers which will provide that holding companies shall guarantee to banks the full per cent. of bonds of such companies as may be bought up or consolidated with the holding company. Often companies which have taken in smaller ones which had bonds out bearing interest at 5 per cent. have called these in and issued new bonds at 4½ per cent.

The bill in no way affects traction mergers, as banks are prohibited by law from investing in such securities.

Hunyadi János

Taken on arising (half a glass), frees the Bowels—thoroughly, but gently—relieves Constipation and cleanses the system. The superiority of "HUNYADI JÁNOS" over other Laxative Waters is acknowledged, as it was awarded the Grand Prize at the St. Louis Exposition.

Take the best cure for CONSTIPATION

CHAMBERLAIN'S NEW IDEA.

Will Not Desert Balfour, but May Organize Tariff Group.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1906.]

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 8.—Mr. Chamberlain in a letter to Lord Ridley, ex-Home Secretary, which is designed to serve as a manifesto to the Unionist Party, states what he conceives to be the attitude of the tariff reformers with respect to the leadership and the party organization.

The importance of the letter is in what Mr. Chamberlain says in answer to the question what relation he and his associates are likely to hold to Mr. Balfour in case the ex-Premier should continue to be leader of his party without adopting Mr. Chamberlain's tariff views and agreeing to fight for them.

Mr. Chamberlain says the great majority if not all of the tariff reformers in the House of Commons are perfectly ready to accept Mr. Balfour's general leadership. He thinks, however, that the majority would welcome a declaration by Mr. Balfour which would show that tariff reform is not to be dropped, and indicate a definite and unmistakable programme for the future to which they could give hearty support.

If, however, it should turn out that the majority of the party are free fooders, practically at one with the Government in offering unconditional opposition to any and every change in fiscal policy, then, says Mr. Chamberlain, the tariff reformers would have to reconsider their position.

"After giving the matter full consideration," says Mr. Chamberlain, "it does not appear to me that it would be necessary or wise for the tariff reformers to separate themselves from the party as a whole or from the general leadership." He thinks, however, that the tariff reformers might properly constitute themselves into a parliamentary group or committee and watch for opportunities to advance the cause to which they are attached, which they could easily do without lacking in loyalty to the party leader. He believes many opportunities will arise when it will be possible to present tariff reform ideas in Parliament.

Mr. Chamberlain insists, however, that the situation in the party is such that it is imperatively necessary to have a party meeting, and it was announced yesterday afternoon that it had been decided to hold such a meeting. No doubt Mr. Chamberlain expects that the tariff reformers will preponderate in that meeting, and it is suggested that the suavity of his manifesto is based on the expectation that the meeting will put strong pressure on Mr. Balfour to make the sort of declaration the tariff reformers desire.

But while this is probably Mr. Chamberlain's expectation, his virtual pledge not to form a fifth party in the House is relied on because it is reasoned that he could not do a sillier thing than absolutely segregate his fold from the Unionist Party.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 8.—Mr. Balfour has finally acceded to Mr. Chamberlain's wish that a call be issued for a general meeting of the Unionist Party, which, it is expetced, will be fixed for Feb. 15, though no details have yet been settled.

In the meantime Mr. Chambelain's manifesto, while accentuating rather than lessening the party tension, still leaves Mr. Balfour a bridge over which to cross into the Tariff Reform camp. The Chamberlainite newspapers this morning apparently assume that Mr. Balfour will cross the bridge, for they head Mr. Chamberlain's letter "The Crisis Ended," "A United Party," &c., and discuss the letter editorially in the same strain.

The suggestion is made by The Daily Chronicle that Mr. Chamberlain has abandoned the frontal attack on Mr. Balfour in favor of an enveloping movement in an attempt to capture the party machinery.

WALLACE ON PANAMA EVILS.

Railroad's Excessive Charges—"System Gone to Seed."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—"That isthmus will blossom like the rose [illegible] once you take the Panama Railroad in hand and make it possible for commerce to have a free path across there," declared John F. Wallace to-day before the Senate Canal Committee. "System gone to seed is the trouble down there now." Mr. Wallace was discussing, at the request of Senator Kittredge, what to do with the Panama Railroad.

The witness said he was astounded when he took charge of the railroad and found how its officers were using freight classification to get as much out of the traffic as possible. One thing was to charge $6 a ton on all Costa Rica coffee because that product could get to market no other way. To favor a brick-making plant in Panama, brick made at Colon was classed as "uncrated articles" and charged $50 a ton for forty miles across the Isthmus.

"I would suggest," said Mr. Wallace, "that if you are to take up the matter of rate legislation you could make no mistake to experiment first on the Panama Railroad.

"I found that the proper way to adjust the matter was to charge a flat rate of about $2 a ton on every kind of freight, without any classification, across the Isthmus. The tonnage charge going through the Suez Canal is $1.70.

"If you spent $5,000,000 to double track the road and equip it the road would have all the business it could handle. Unless you do this the Tehuantepec Road, when in operation, will take all the business. I do not think the Government should operate the steamships on either side. If the railroad is managed properly there will be steamships enough running to the Isthmus."

For safe and practical canal construction there should be a commission of three, he thought, of which the engineer in charge should be one. This commission should report to the President. He thought letting the work out on contract would save money and get the canal done sooner.

Mr. Wallace complimented Engineer Stevens and said he was doing splendid work. The engineer, he said, should get $30,000 a year because he must live on the Isthmus. The man in charge on the Isthmus should be the undisputed head, the Governor of the Zone second, and the man who has charge of procuring supplies and men third. The present arrangement, he said, amounted to a chain of masters. The harder the communication with Washington the less the work would be retarded.

Senator Morgan suggested that Mr. Stevens was receiving as much as all six Senators in the committee room, and Mr. Wallace replied: "Yes, and I presume he earns it."

A HARRIMAN-RIPLEY LINE.

Agreement Said to Have Been Reached on the California Situation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—E. H. Harriman, A. W. Foster, and E. P. Ripley are said to have agreed upon a general plan for railroad extension into the northern territory.

A new company is being organized, according to report, which is to combine the interests of the three and build other lines which will form the nucleus of a Northwestern California system which, besides giving Eureka a rail outlet, will eventually go to Portland, thus forming two trunk lines between Los Angeles and Portland.

The immediate object of a joint rail line to Eureka, it is said, is to tap the great redwood forest district.

UNAMENDED RATE BILL TO BE PASSED TO-DAY

Changes Are Blocked, and House Debate Is Closed.

EXPRESS COMPANIES ESCAPE

Williams and Champ Clark Help Defeat Amendment That Would Have Included Them Specifically.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—With only a roll call remaining to complete the passage of the Hepburn Railway Rate Regulation bill the House adjourned at five minutes to 7 o'clock this evening, after eight solid hours spent in talk and in reading the bill and defeating amendments.

The Speaker had put the question on the final passage of the bill, and Mr. Williams had called for the yeas and nays, when Col. Hepburn moved to adjourn. But it had been settled that the bill is to go through as it came from the committee without the alteration of a word. There was just one chance to change it, and that was when the first amendment was offered. When that was beaten not another proposition submitted had a ghost of a show.

Five hours of set speeches headed the day's proceedings, with Bourke Cockran leading off. Then followed Mr. Mann and John Sharp Williams, and then Col. Hepburn closed the debate. It was just 4 o'clock when Col. Hepburn asked that the bill be read, and the struggle over amendments was on.

As the Clerk paused at the close of the first section Mr. Underwood of Alabama got the floor with the first amendment. In explicit terms it extended the provisions of the bill to express companies.

In the viva voce vote the Chairman, Mr. Vreeland, decided that the amendment was lost, but on the rising vote he counted a tie. Then there was a demand for tellers, and the amendment was beaten by a vote of 119 to 146. All the members of the committee opposed the amendment, and so did Mr. Williams, the minority leader, although not a member of the committee. Mr. Williams carried with him enough Democrats, including that redoubtable champion of the people, Champ Clark, to have passed the amendment had they voted the other way.

No one except Townsend undertook to argue that the express companies should not be included in the provisions of the bill or to answer the contention of Underwood and Cooper that their omission was a fatal defect. The only plea of the opponents of the amendment was that it might lead the way to the adoption of others.

All told forty-six different amendments were voted down, and as the reading of the bill dragged out and the dinner hour was reached and passed the howls of "No" grew louder and hungrier and the chance of each succeeding amendment grew ever less.

WE ACT FOR VENEZUELA.

Request That We Take Charge of the Consulate in France Granted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Venezuelan Government has requested the Government of the United States to take charge of its Consulate in France.

Secretary Root has decided to comply with the request, and will give the necessary instructions to the American Ambassador in Paris.

M. TAIGNY TELLS OF CASTRO.

French Representative Who Was Driven from Venezuela Is Here.

Olivier Taigny, the former French Chargé d'Affaires in Venezuela, who was practically expelled from that country by President Castro, arrived in New York on the Red D Line steamer Zulia yesterday. He went at once to Washington, where he will give all the details of the incident to M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador.

Asked if he thought the French Government considered his expulsion an unpardonable offense, he replied that he did not know what his government thought.

"That is a diplomatic answer," he added, with a laugh, "but Castro says I'm not a diplomat."

"The present state of muddle in Venezuela began on Sept. 16," he said. "President Castro seized the offices of the French Cable Company when it refused to pay an annual tax increase of $35,000. I protested on Sept. 18. On New Year's Day President Castro gave an official reception to the foreign diplomatic corps and failed to invite me. As it was evident that he did not longer intend to recognize my official standing, my government severed diplomatic relations with Venezuela."

"Did the French Cable Company give aid to the Matos revolutionists?" he was asked.

"I do not know," replied M. Taigny. "Castro made the charge and the company denied it."

"What was Castro's object?"

"Money," replied the diplomat. He added that the increase in the company's tax violated its charter.

There were no threats of violence against him in Venezuela, said M. Taigny, and he added that he thought the 2,000 French people in the republic were in no danger.

In telling of his expulsion from Venezuela M. Taigny said that he did not force himself aboard the steamship Martinique in the harbor of La Guayra. After the cables were cut by order of Castro he boarded the vessel to receive dispatches he expected, a thing he had done before. He had always enjoyed the courtesy of being allowed to board French vessels without a customs permit, but when he boarded the Martinique the prefect of police of La Guayra informed him that he had violated the customs regulations.

"He told me," said M. Taigny, "that he had received orders not to let me go ashore, and that if I attempted to go ashore Mr. Helmud, the agent of the steamship company, would be thrown into prison. It didn't seem to bother Castro that Mr. Helmud is a citizen of the Netherlands. I was obliged to remain on the vessel, which did not leave the harbor for several days, in the hope that a French cruiser would come and take me off. Then the Martinique sailed for Willemstadt, in Curacao, at which place I arrived on Jan. 17."

M. Taigny then obtained his baggage and took the steamer Zulia for this port. When he was asked what he thought of Castro he replied, "Well, Castro is just Castro; that's all."

M. Taigny described the incident as "one grand opera bouffe." He declared that the point to be settled concerned his expulsion. He had not received his passports as a diplomat, nor had he been served with a declaration of expulsion. He could express no opinions until he had talked with his Ambassador.

NEW CLYDE STEAMSHIP CO.

Announcement of Purchase by Mr. Morse May Be Made To-day.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 7.—The Clyde Steamship Company filed its certificate of incorporation to-day with the Secretary of State. The authorized capital stock is $14,000,000, all common, with a par value of $100 a share.

The Directors are William F. Moller and E. C. Ramsdell of Boston, Joshua D. Upton of North Reading, Mass.; L. L. Hight, H. L. Crawford, Arthur Chapman, and H. P. Sweetsir of Portland. L. L. Hight is President, and H. P. Sweetsir is Treasurer.

The incorporators of the new company said they knew nothing of the reported negotiation for the purchase of the present Clyde Line of steamers by Charles W. Morse of New York. Announcement may be made at a Directors' meeting in New York to-morrow.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c. —Adv.

That Important Sale of
Distinctive Overcoats for Men
At $17.50

Formerly $22.50, $25.00, $28.00, $30.00
ENDS WITH SATURDAY.

Unless you understand the manner of tailoring of which our garments have the benefit—unless you are conscious of the character and innovations which identify our coats, the price reductions lose half their force.

Single-Breasted Box Models.
Single and Double Breasted Paddock Models
Long Double-Breasted Models.

Saks & Company
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

HAMMERSTEIN EXPOUNDS THE LAW TO BINGHAM

Says If Sunday Concerts Are Wrong, Arrest Vanderbilt.

AND STOP FELIX ADLER, TOO

We'll Test It, Says the Police Commissioner—The Opera Impresario, Mr. Conried, May Be Consulted.

Armed with a copy of the Sunday concert law, Oscar Hammerstein, high-hatted and radiant, faced Police Commissioner Bingham at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon. The Commissioner believes that the sixty-odd concerts given in New York every Sunday night do not come within the law; he decided to ask Mr. Hammerstein what he thought about it. The manager-composer turned lawyer for the time being and expounded the statutes to the Commissioner.

William K. Vanderbilt, August Belmont, John Jacob Astor, and the other men in the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company are just as guilty as he, Mr. Hammerstein says, because the law holds responsible for violations "the owners or lessees of places of public amusement, or any person who shall lease or let out a place of public amusement."

"Now, if you arrest me, Mr. Commissioner," declared the doughty manager, "you'll have to arrest Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Haven and Mr. Astor and all the rest of us. We're all in the same box."

Commissioner Bingham pondered deeply Mr. Hammerstein's words. He seemed to be impressed.

"We'll have a test case," he said.

The law forbidding Sunday theatrical performances is some thirty years old. Few people really know its provisions. Evidence of this ignorance is the common belief that the wearing of costumes is the only thing to be avoided at Sabbath performances. Section 1,481 of the Greater New York charter, dealing with the prohibition of Sunday shows, includes no provision about costumes or the lack thereof. Here is what it says, in part:

"It shall not be lawful to exhibit on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, any interlude, tragedy, comedy, opera, ballet, play, farce, negro minstrelsy, negro or other dancing, or any other entertainment of the stage, or any equestrian, circus, or dramatic performance, or any performance of jugglers, acrobats, or rope dancing."

If this were lived up to there wouldn't be any theatregoing on Sunday in New York. For eighteen years concerts have been given at the Metropolitan Opera House, and for almost as long performances have been given at the Irving Place Theatre on Sunday nights. Nearly all the vaudeville houses offer elaborate, widely advertised programmes for Sunday, some of them giving two performances a day. Acrobats, monologuists, singers, and various other entertainers take part. They wear no costumes, and therefore are not arrested.

"You can't stop all these vaudeville shows," Mr. Hammerstein told Commissioner Bingham, "without stopping the concerts at the Metropolitan and the concerts of Walter Damrosch's New York Symphony Orchestra. You'd have to stop Felix Adler from giving his entertainment Sunday morning, too; he lectures before the Ethical Culture Society.

"This Sunday performance law is thirty years old. It was meant to apply to disreputable dives which used to flourish in New York, but which are wiped out now. The shows given on Sunday nowadays are very different from those at which this old law was aimed."

When he came out of the Commissioner's sanctum Mr. Hammerstein looked distinctly pleased. He repeated the conversation with Commissioner Bingham, who, he said, was going to summon Heinrich Conried, impresario at the Metropolitan Opera House, to Police Headquarters.

"If public morals are not shocked by the Sunday entertainments," asked Mr. Hammerstein of his interviewer, "wherein lies any offense? This law was made a long time ago and is out of date now. There are thousands of men and women in New York who can't go to a theatre any day except Sunday, because they don't get through work in time. They have a right to enjoy a clean, healthful sort of entertainment of the kind that is seen in New York theatres on Sunday.

"Legislators do not dare to change the law—they prefer to 'put it up to' the theatre owners and managers. But the public wants to go to theatres on Sunday, and managers are willing to give them shows."

MUST WEIGH PACKED GOODS.

Dealers Liable for False Marking Under Proposed Law.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Assemblyman Krulewitch to-day introduced a bill making a misdemeanor the sale of packages containing food the weight of which is not marked upon such package.

The bill also makes a misdemeanor the possession with intent to sell or the sale of packages the contents of which do not weigh what they purport to weigh.

MAKES PAWNBROKERS LIABLE

Bill Lays Penalties for Receiving Stolen Goods—Other Measures.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Bills of interest to New York introduced to-day were:

DE GROOT—Providing for direct nomination of candidates at primaries upon petition of 10 per cent. of enrolled voters.

PRENTICE—Making pawnbrokers who receive stolen goods liable for return thereof and for damages or penalties in the same degree as those stealing the goods.

DE GROOT—Fixing salary of Chief Clerk of Queens County Court at $3,000.

DOWLING—Including in list of civil service employes who cannot be dismissed without certain conditions existing at hearing, honorably discharged members of the National Guard and the Naval Militia.

FOELKER—Appropriating $10,000 for the United States Volunteer Life-Saving Corps.

A NEW SMOOT WITNESS.

Ex-Mormon Says the Senator Countenanced Polygamy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The hearing on the charges against Senator Smoot of Utah was opened again to-day by the Senate Committee on Elections. Walter M. Wolfe of Logan, Utah, who was excommunicated from the Mormon Church recently for disavowing certain doctrines of the hierarchy, delivered some damaging testimony against Senator Smoot.

Mr. Wolfe declared that in 1899 he was a member of a party that went to Mexico in order to allow certain Mormons to marry plural wives, and that Mr. Smoot was one of the party and knew of the plural marriages. The party was called home by a telegram from Lorenzo Snow and most of them returned. Mr. Wolfe remained and traveled about, and later found Prof. Benjamin Cluff of Logan living in plural marriage with a Miss Reynolds, a teacher, of Logan. Cluff soon after went back to Logan and resumed his duties as teacher in the Brigham Young School, of which Senator Smoot was a Trustee, his excuse for his absence being his plural marriage. He declared Senator Smoot was present when that excuse was made.

He testified that the oaths of the Endowment House, in his judgment, would disqualify any one from acting as a United States Senator. The oaths bound the candidate to serve the Church before the State or the general Government.

Part of the oath, he said, was:

"You and each of you do covenant and pray, and never cease to pray, God to avenge the blood of the prophet on this nation."

Mr. Wolfe said he discussed the Cluff marriage with Senator Smoot, and expressed his intention to denounce it. The Senator told him to weigh carefully his course and not go off half-cocked.

Mr. Wolfe admitted on cross-examination that he had been forced to resign as teacher on a charge of drunkenness. He also admitted that he had been intoxicated the day succeeding that specified in the charges. The real trouble, however, he declared, was due to his refusal to pay tithing to the Church.

PLEADS FOR MERIWETHER.

Secretary Bonaparte Sees the President—Two More Middies Go.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Secretary Bonaparte to-day read to the President the petition for the pardon of Midshipman Minor Meriwether, Jr., convicted of hazing and sentenced to dismissal from the Naval Academy.

"The acts of hazing proved against the accused," said the Secretary, "are not only as the court says 'mild in form,' but rather good-natured 'horse play' than any deliberate attempt to usurp authority over midshipmen of the fourth class or to oppress or humiliate them."

He asks in the name of the department for executive clemency. A recommendation for clemency was appended by the court to its sentence of dismissal.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 7.—Midshipmen Richard Laurens Desaussaure of Charleston, S. C., and George H. Melvin of Geneseo, Ill., were dismissed from the Naval Academy to-day. The youths are members of the third class and were recently convicted of hazing.

A PERFECT FOOD.

That Scott's Emulsion should act so quickly and satisfactorily in all cases of lost flesh and continued wasting is not surprising when its food value is understood. With pure Norwegian cod liver oil, hypophosphites of lime and soda and glycerine, there is combined in Scott's Emulsion the best elements of nourishment and strength building known to medical science. Any physician will tell you this. The use of these ingredients in the proper proportions; the employment of only the purest grade of each, and to combine them perfectly is the secret of the success of Scott's Emulsion. You will not find a more certain way to stop waste, build flesh and strength and supply nourishment than through Scott's Emulsion.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl St., New York.

Frederick Loeser & Co

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

Store Opens Daily at 8 A. M., Closes at 5:30 P. M.

WROTE A CUSTOMER the other day:

"It is easy enough to tell which stores to believe. If Loeser's advertises something at $5, worth regularly $8 or even $10, I don't need to be convinced by argument that the statement is so. I don't need the 'how' and the 'why' of the sale. I know the goods will be as represented—that's enough for me."

Such confidence is pleasant. We know it is deserved. We have reason to believe it is widespread.

But the Loeser advertising is written for every eye—written in the earnest desire to make everybody in Brooklyn familiar with the Store and its policy and ways of doing business. We don't need to convince the thousands who have proved the Store. We do want to convince those who have yet to prove the Store.

So we give reasons—explain the "how" and "why" of many offerings. So we tell the whole story of most transactions—simply and straightforwardly.

Summer Cottons.

THESE are special favorites for early dressmaking.

MERCERIZED POPLINS, very soft and silky to the touch, lustrous in the lights and rich in the shadows. Nothing drapes more beautifully. Blues, pinks, rose shades, heliotrope, light gray, and white; a 35c. value at..29c

EMBROIDERED MERCERIZED BATISTE, in colors and white. The dots are in various sizes, embroidered in mercerized yarns..... 75c to $2.50

SHADOW PRINTED SILK MOUSSELINES. We cannot describe the lovely shadow effect of white around the flower patterns, but every woman exclaims at their charm and at the little price.....49c

THE ORGANDIES insist upon a word, they are so specially dainty in color effects this year. French sorts in new rose and poppy patterns at 39c. and 48c. American sorts that sharply follow the French in soft blendings, at.....19c

Second Floor.

Household Utilities.

The Big, Helpful Bargain Sale.

TO BUY THE KITCHEN UTILITIES which you must have and TO SAVE A FOURTH TO HALF OF THE USUAL PRICE. This February Sale brings that chance to every Brooklyn housekeeper. It does it on a big, broad, thorough scale. It is the semi-annual event that has come to be looked forward to quite as much as the Furniture Sale or the White Sale or any other of the great merchandise movements characteristic of this store.

It is well to remember, too, that we stand back of the CHARACTER of every article in the Sale, just as though you paid the regular price. You can never buy anything but reliable Housefurnishings here, no matter how little you pay.

50c. Gas Heaters, 15c.
"Ferno" gas heaters. Always ready for use. Can be applied to any gas burner without tubing.

Bread Boxes, extra heavy,
No. 1, regularly 39c. at 25c.
No. 2, regularly 48c. at 35c.
No. 3, regularly 69c. at 48c.
Kreamer's Bread Boxes, extra heavy,
No. 1, regularly 74c. at 59c.
No. 2, regularly 92c. at 79c.
Flour Bins, with hinged cover,
25 lb. size, regularly 69c. at 48c.
50 lb. size, regularly 89c. at 69c.
Japan Umbrella Jars, floral decoration, regularly 49c. at ..... 29c.
Wash Boilers of polished tin, with copper bottoms, regularly 89c. to $1.20, at 69c. to 89c.
Kreamer's Wash Boilers of extra heavy polished block tin, with heavy copper bottom, regularly $1.69 to $2.29, at $1.29 to $1.89
Dust Brushes, regularly 15c. at ..... 10c.
Dust Brushes, regularly 39c. at ..... 25c.
Whisk Brooms, regularly 10c., at ..... 7c.
Whisk Brooms, regularly 25c., at ..... 15c.
Nickel Crumb Tray and Scrapers, regularly 39c., at ..... 25c.
Nickel Crumb Tray and Brush, regularly 69c., at ..... 48c.
Japanned Coal Hods,
16-inch size, regularly 23c., at .. 17c.
17-inch size, regularly 25c., at .. 19c.
Galvanized Coal Hods,
16-inch size, regularly 23c., at .. 19c.
17-inch size, regularly 35c., at .. 25c.

Oil Heating Stoves.
"Model" Oil Heating Stove, polished steel cylinder, with illuminating mica doors, mounted on neat wrought iron frame, regularly $3.50, at $2.48
"Waterman's" Oil Heating Stoves, full nickel trimmed, regularly $3.75, at $2.98

10c. Clothes Pins, 8c.
Long selected hard wood, 100 in carton.

"Waterman's" Oil Heating Stoves, 5 quart fount, full nickel trimmed, $4.10; black Japan finished.....$3.75
"Miller" Oil Heating Stoves, full nickel trimmed, $4.00; black Japan trimmed, $3.75
"Perfection" Oil Heating Stoves, full nickel trimmed, $4.10; black Japanned trimmed $3.75

Miscellaneous.
Clothes Dryers, standing, fold up like an umbrella, regularly 98c., at .... 75c.
Clothes Bars, 3-fold, round bar, 3 ft. 39c., 4 ft. 45c., 5 ft. 55c., 6 ft. 65c.
Clothes Bars, 3-fold, flat bar, 3 ft. 59c., 4 ft. 69c., 5 ft. 93c., 6 ft. $1.05.
Step Ladders, strong and smooth, 4 ft. 68c., 5 ft. 85c., 6 ft. 98c.
Kitchen Chairs, round and square backs, golden oak finish ..... 75c.
Kitchen Tables, with hardwood legs and rail, natural finish, regularly $1.05, at ..... 85c.
Wash Boards, strong zinc, regularly 25c., at ..... 15c.
Wash Boards, crystal, regularly 35c., at 28c.
Ash Sieves, wood rim, at ..... 10c.
Ash Sieves, covered, to fit over ash can, regularly 59c. and 65c., at .48c. and 55c.
Floor Brushes, long hair outside with fine fibre center, polished back and handle, regularly 98c., at ..... 48c.
Floor Brushes, full long hair, with polished back and handle, regularly $1.50, at ..... 79c.

Bath Tub Seats.
Polished natural finished hard wood seats, with polished nickel plated hangers, regularly 59c., at ..... 25c.

Basement.

New Ideas : : Special Values In Women's Separate Skirts.

THIS HAS LONG BEEN a branch of the business to which we have given special attention, and as a result the earliest showing of new styles will generally be found at Loeser's.

We believe that better Skirts were never sold for the money than those that make up the very considerable showing of new styles ready now. The models are largely exclusive. The fit, hang and workmanship of the Skirts are equal to custom tailoring.

Three special groups:

Skirts at $9.98.
Separate Skirts of voile, gored, circular with plaited panel front and back, finished around the bottom with two bands of taffeta, neatly stitched and made over a drop skirt of black taffeta silk finished with ruffles and pin tucks.

Skirts at $10.98.
Made of chiffon panama in blue and black, eight gore flare, inverted plait back and front, finished around bottom with two folds of material.

Skirts at $14.98.
Made of chiffon panama, sixteen gore, extra full flare, deep yoke fitted and finished with three bands of material, neatly stitched, double box plaited panel back and front, finished at bottom with deep bands of material, neatly stitched.

Second Floor, Front.

David and John Anderson Ginghams

THESE FAMOUS GINGHAMS, first sent to America by the celebrated Scotch brothers, are the aristocrats of the Gingham world.

They are far above all ordinary sorts in weave, in color, and in silky texture; but it is, of course, the beauty and perfection of the colors that have made them most desirable to women who will wear only high-class fabrics.

Buy enough of an Anderson Gingham for occasional remodelings and years of use will scarcely wear it out. Colors remain true to the last thread of the fabric. New patterns are in now—some of the prettiest the Loeser Store ever had to show. There are specially dainty designs for children and young girls, and smart, wool-like Suiting patterns for women's street wear, at.....45c. and 49c. a yard

Second Floor.

Special Values in White Fabrics.

18c. White Persian Lawn, 12½c. Fine and sheer, forty inches wide.

25c. Persian Lawn, 19c. A specially fine quality, very sheer, with a soft, beautiful finish. Much used for Summer dresses—and the 45 inch width adds to the splendid value at 19c

25c. Batiste Mull, 15c. Thirty-eight inches wide, soft chiffon finish. Thousands of yards sold already for lingerie blouses and Summer afternoon frocks.

25c. Luster Cloth, 19c. For shirtwaist suits and smart skirts. An assortment of small woven designs.

29c. Mercerized Panama Etamine, 19c. The best plain white Suiting ever sold at the price. Woven from fine mercerized yarns, crisp, cool and dainty as a Summer fabric could be.

Loeser's chamois finish Longcloth, piece of twelve yards.....95c

Main Floor.

Go-Carts Going Under Price.

$12 Heywood Go-Cart at $9. With steel gears, patent foot brake, 16-inch metal wheels with ⅜ inch rubber tires. Full roll side, with adjustable back and foot rest.

Alwin Go-Carts, 1906 Model, at $7.98. Hard wood frames, with full nickel trimming and nickel running gear. Reclining back and adjustable foot rest. The most compact folding Go-Cart made.

$3.50 Folding Go-Carts at $2.50. Wood frame and steel gears, metal wheels with rubber tires.

$4.50 Folding Go-Carts at $3. Reed back, steel gears, metal wheels with rubber tires.

$7.50 Go-Carts at $6. Full reed body with adjustable back and foot rest, steel gears, 10-inch metal wheels with ⅜-inch rubber tires.

Basement.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.
Convenient for tourists.
PREPARED BY
J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

"For me, I am connoisseur. Do I taste in this shop and in that shop? No. I say to my grocer, 'Send me French Olive Oil, send me Grape Salad Vinegar, send me Mustard —all with the label **Alphonse Pinard,** and on the bottle, the round **Cresca Mark.** So is the harmony."

Reiss & Brady,
Importers of the World's Delicacies,
New York and Bordeaux.

VALENTINES

For Children's Parties

For Valentine's Day Dinners

E. P. DUTTON & CO.
31 West 23d St. - New York

"Fifth Ave. Styles and Quality at HALF Fifth Ave. Prices."

VERY SPECIAL
LINGERIE BLOUSES
Lace trimmed yoke of handsome design, short sleeves. (5th Avenue would ask $8.00). Sale price..... **$3.00**

SILK MOIRE VELOUR SHIRT WAIST DRESSES
Very attractive new model, in all prevailing colors, value $20.00. Sale price, **$12.50**

Waists $2.50 to $50.00
Gowns $8.00 to $100.00

THE HOLLY
10 West 22d St.

A Laxative and Refreshing Fruit Lozenge most agreeable to take
FOR
CONSTIPATION
Haemorrhoids, Bile, Headache,
Loss of Appetite,
Gastric and Intestinal Troubles.
TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON,
PARIS, 33, RUE DES ARCHIVES.
Sold by all chemists.

ABCORT
AN **ARROW**
CLUPECO SHRUNK—QUARTER SIZES
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.
MAKERS OF CLUETT AND MONARCH SHIRTS

Superfluous Hair
permanently removed. Free trial treatment at office demonstrating latest scientific method. Registered 1905, Washington; NO ELECTRICITY OR POISONS. Sample package $1, by mail. Mme. MAYME, Face Specialist, 320 Fifth Avenue, 32d St. Tel. 5557 Mad. Sq.

Fiction makes a magazine good. Facts make it great. In McClure's Magazine for March, 7 good stories—5 great articles. 10 cents, all news stands; $1 a year.

Lest You Forget
We Say it Yet—
Uneeda Biscuit

TALK OF FEDERAL GRAFT IN FORCE OF LIFE CASE

Witness Tells of an Offer by an "Attorney General's Brother."

O'BEIRNE TURNED IT DOWN

Brother Was Willing for a Consideration to Get the Company's Literature Through the Mails.

Hints of a scandal involving a United States attorney brought to a climax the hearing in the case of the Force of Life Chemical Company before Commissioner Ridgway in the Federal Building yesterday. John S. Cooper, the lawyer-detective for the County Medical Society, was on the stand. He testified that in a conversation with him E. Virgil Neal, Director and ex-President of the Force of Life Medical Company, said that the brother of "an Attorney General" had made an offer to revise the Force of Life literature so that it would be allowed to go through the United States mails.

"Neal told me the Post Office Department was crooked," said Cooper. "He said the brother of a Government attorney came to him and asked for money. In return the Government attorney's brother was to manage things so that the literature in which Neal was interested would not be stopped by a fraud order or be interfered with in any other way."

Up to this time the questions of John J. Vause and the answers of Cooper had been following fast upon one another. It looked as if something uncomfortable was going to be told. Commissioner Ridgway straightened up in his chair in rigid attention, Assistant District Attorney Houghton looked up in surprise, and the Force of Lifers themselves smiled at the prospect of somebody else being put on the griddle.

"What did Neal tell this man?" asked Mr. Vause.

"The man went to Gen. O'Beirne first," replied the witness. "Gen. O'Beirne asked Neal's advice. Neal advised the General not to give him any money, to 'turn him down.' And he was turned down."

Who did you say this man was?" asked Mr. Vause, leaning forward.

'Neal said he was a brother of 'an Attorney General.'"

"Where does this 'Attorney General,' this Government attorney, stay, in New York?"

"In Chicago, Neal said."

Then Mr. Vause did not go any further. He switched to another subject and there was no further hint of the scandal. The defense, it is thought, is saving up this disclosure for later use. Mr. Vause had the appearance of knowing a good deal more about the mysterious brother of "an Attorney General" than he is willing to tell at present. Cooper was not called upon to elaborate on the phrase "an Attorney General," but it was taken that it meant some deputy connected with the Post Office Department.

Mrs. Laura M. Wilson, A. H. Williams, and "Dr." William Wallace Hadley were in their usual places during the hearing. They appeared to take the testimony with equanimity and laughed frequently at quotations from conversations they had had with Cooper. The witness, under cross-examination by Mr. Vause, told something more about the decoy letters sent through Mrs. Wilson's mother in Vermont to givers of testimonials for Force of Life. When she talked to Cooper on Jan. 11 she thought he was a Post Office Inspector because he came with Inspector Entemann.

"You send out decoy letters," she told Cooper, according to his testimony yesterday; "we've got a right to send them out, too."

"How were you introduced to Mrs. Wilson?" asked Mr. Vause.

"Simply as Mr. Cooper."

"She didn't ask you who you were, or what right you had to question her?"

"No."

"Did she say anything to show that she knew who you were?"

"She addressed me three or four times, connecting me with the Post Office, though she didn't call me 'Inspector.'"

It looked for a minute or two yesterday as if Mr. Vause was going to have the hearing adjourned so that Cooper could be arrested for larceny. This was because the witness admitted having "purloined" a book from Mrs. Wilson's office.

"How did you get that book?" asked the lawyer sharply, referring to the "Guide to Health" in Cooper's hands.

"I took it off the table and put it in my overcoat pocket."

"Mr. Cooper, you are an attorney, are you not?"

"Yes."

"You went there without telling Mrs. Wilson who and what you were?"

"I did."

"Well, you practically stole that book, didn't you?"

"You can characterize it in any way you like."

"Mr. Cooper, are you familiar with the law of New York State as to grand larceny?"

"Does the defense want to prosecute Mr. Cooper for theft or examine him as a witness?" interrupted Assistant United States Attorney Houghton.

"I'm familiar with the law," said the witness, answering Mr. Vause; "also with Justice Gaynor's decision about collecting evidence for criminal cases."

"We don't need your opinion on the law—we'll find out what the law is later," said Mr. Vause significantly.

"Is that a threat?" inquired Mr. Houghton, smiling.

"No, not a threat," retorted his opponent, "only discussion on a legal point."

The prosecution will put three or four more witnesses on the stand. If the Force-of-Lifers are held then the case will go to the United States Grand Jury; then, if an indictment, there will be the regular trial by jury. E. Virgil Neal has not turned up yet.

THE
VERDICT
OF

The
DEATH-KNELL CLUB.
"Rotten" — "The worst ever"—"Not Smoky enough"—"Too smoky," etc.

The
DEW-BALL CLUB.
"Fine" — "A first-class Scotch" — "Mellow and Smooth" — "Can't get enough," etc.

Which club do YOU belong to?

Have you *tried*
SANDERSON'S
"MOUNTAIN DEW" Scotch?

TO THE POLE BY SUBWAY.

Best and Warmest Method, Capt. Osborn Tells Explorer Nordenskjold.

On the eve of his return to his native land, Prof. Otto Nordenskjöld, the young Swedish antarctic explorer, who has spent six weeks lecturing in this country, received a joint tribute of praise last night from the Arctic and the Explorers' Clubs, who gave him a dinner in the Studio Building, in West Sixty-seventh Street. In the after-dinner speaking Dr. Nordenskjöld heard of some easy ways of reaching the north and south pole which have not yet been tried.

Col. D. L. Brainard, Vice President of the Explorers' Club and one of the survivors of the Greely expedition, presided. Among the speakers were Prof. William H. Brewer, Dr. Frederick A. Cook, Anthony Fiala, who was at the head of the second Ziegler expedition; Capt. E. Mikelsen of the Baldwin-Ziegler expedition and who soon will start out to explore the unknown regions north of Alaska; Capt. B. S. Osborn, and J. W. Davidson of one of the Peary expeditions to Greenland and United States Consul at Harbin, where he got into trouble with the Russians.

Dr. Nordenskjöld gave an illustrated lecture of his antarctic trip. He spoke of his experiences in this country as the pleasantest of his career, and paid a high tribute to the courage, perseverance, and achievements of the American explorer.

When the coffee was being served Col. Brainard arose in his seat, and proposed the toast of the guest in Swedish punch.

"Skaol!" roared the diners in response. The explorer smiled at this echo from his native land and language. Prof. Brewer in his speech said:

"There are certain points in regard to Dr. Nordenskjöld's discoveries that have interested me even more than the really wonderful geographical results of his first expedition. That is the geological discoveries. He opens wide a field of speculation as to what this part of the world may have been like once. He brings back fossils showing that once upon a time the Antarctic wastes must have been overgrown with great and mighty forests. We must continue the good work, and to Dr. Nordenskjöld, I would say, 'Good luck on another voyage.'"

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, who has done important work in both the North and South Polar Seas, said:

"Capt. Mikelsen has just told me a story which has not yet been copyrighted. It has to do with the origin of the Aurora Borealis. Its origin was discovered in the interior of Labrador. It was not discovered by a man—no mere man would be likely to make such a discovery—but by a woman, Mrs. Hubbard. She found an opening in the ground out of which came the fire and the heat of the interior of the earth, and this fire, spreading out over the heavens, it is now being positively asserted, is the Aurora Borealis."

Speaking more seriously, Dr. Cook said all Americans ought to co-operate with Nordenskjöld. He wound up by suggesting the automobile as the best means of getting to the north pole.

Capt. Osborn was introduced as a man who had a new scheme for getting to the north pole.

"The only way of getting to the north pole is to go by the Subway," he said. "It's the warmest way. If you want to go the old-fashioned way remember that you don't need a frigate to go to the pole. A small sloop with a few men is better. But they must have sand in their gizzards."

WORKHOUSE FOR ACTRESS.

Fannie Beane Falls on Hard Times—Too Young for Actors' Home.

Fannie Beane, 53 years of age, was arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday on a charge of vagrancy and sent by Magistrate Wahle to the workhouse for six months. The prisoner said she had been an actress in the days of Niblo's and the Bowery Theatres.

In Dr. Maguire, the Yorkville Prison physician, the woman found a friend. He told her that he would see that some provision was made for her besides the workhouse. She told him she was two years too young for admission to the Actors' Home on Staten Island.

THE POPE SUMMONSED.

He Will Be Served by Publication in a Local Will Suit.

Justice Amend in the Supreme Court yesterday signed an order directing that Pope Pius X. may be served "by publication" in an action brought by Charles G. Koss to get the court to put a proper construction on the will of Mary E. Phelan, who died on Sept. 6, 1885.

She left $24,000 in personal property. Her will provided a trust fund for her seven children, and on the death of her last child his share was to be set aside to create a fund. From this $250 a year was to be paid to the Pope. The courts are asked to determine who was the last child, all being dead.

WITTE THANKS HEAVEN.

Glad That the Czar, Unlike King Edward, Doesn't Depend on Jews.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 7.—A delegation of citizens of Ekaterinodar, Caucasia, sent to St. Petersburg to obtain the Emperor's personal assurance that the land question would not be settled by the present Government, but by the National Assembly, was received in audience by Premier Witte yesterday.

The Premier pointed out that the agrarian problem could not be solved by a division of the State lands alone. He said the peasants must be prepared to buy private lands on an easy installment plan, as provided by the imperial ukase of November last. The spokesman of the delegation replied that the peasants did not wish to buy land, but were determined to receive it as a gift from the Government.

At the close of an informal discussion the Premier said he thanked heaven that the conditions in Russia were different from those prevailing in other countries. He said, according to the published report, that a French President was dependent on the electors and an English King on Jewish bankers, but the Russian Emperor was independent. The consummation desired by the revolutionists, that the country be ruled by Poles, Armenians, and Jews, would not be realized. The Premier is said to have added:

"The greatness and happiness of Russia are due to the Emperor. Without the Emperor you who now wear long coats and high hats would still be peasants."

A BRITISH TRADE RECORD.

Returns for January Show Big Increases in Imports and Exports.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Board of Trade returns for January easily beat all records, with imports roundly $267,500,000 and exports $153,750,000. The respective increases amount to the great totals of $28,500,000 and $28,900,000.

The principal increases in imports were foodstuffs, $4,834,845; cotton, $8,645,815, and metals and manufactures therefrom, $4,280,300. The main increases in exports were cotton fabrics, $7,237,770; metals and manufactures therefrom, $5,099,250, and machinery, $2,719,230.

Say They Saw Cossacks Shoot Jews.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 7.—Gen. Orloff soon after his arrival at Gomel received a deputation, including a rabbi and prominent citizens, who concurred in declaring that the outrages were entirely unprovoked. They testified to seeing Cossacks and hooligans shooting Jews and setting fire to their rooms.

Germans to Lend Russia $50,000,000.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 7.—It is rumored that German bankers have agreed to take $50,000,000 of Russian treasury bonds.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., BATHS.
A cure for tired and overworked men and society women. Elegant hotels, ideal Winter climate. Write Bureau of Information, Hot Springs, Ark., for literature; "the Iron Mountain Route, 335 Broadway, or Rock Island Route, 401 Broadway, New York City."
—Adv.

BROKAW BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

1,000 SUITS
Heavily Reduced

Our entire stock of broken lots of Winter Suits, has been reduced from $3 to $8 per suit. The reduced prices of these suits are now

$12 to $22

Sale of Overcoats, at 25% reduction from marked prices, still in progress.

ASTOR·PLACE·AND·FOURTH·AVENUE

Stern Brothers

Dressmaking & Tailoring Dep'ts
(On Third Floor)

Orders will be accepted until February 10th,
At Special Concessions from Regular Prices.

Tailored Walking Gowns,
Advance Models of Latest Materials, at **$52.00**

Classique Corsets

New Paris Models in exclusive materials, including the Long Round Waist Effect, for the Princess & closely fitting gowns now in vogue.

Also large assortments of FRENCH HAND-MADE CORSETS, in the newest models, of Coutil, Batiste and Broche, at
$2.00, 2.50, 3.50, 4.50 & 5.75

West Twenty-third Street

Formal Evening Clothes for Men.

Convention binds a man to the wearing of but one garment when an affair takes on a strictly formal color. And that one suit is the "Swallow-tail."

Ours honor the very latest trend of fashion.

From $25 up, Full Dress Suits of smooth surface and rough surface fabrics, imdorted cloths for the most part —silk lined.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

ARMY PRISONER DIES ON A POISON SPREE

11 Cell Mates in Castle Williams Drank Wood Alcohol.

STUFF WAS SMUGGLED IN

But the Survivors Won't Tell How They Got It—Second Prisoner May Die.

When the officers in charge of Castle Williams, the military prison on Governors Island, made their report to Gen. Fred D. Grant yesterday morning, they said that one prisoner had died in the night, that another was in a critical condition, and several others ill, as the result of drinking wood alcohol. So far, no prisoner who knows anything about the affair has talked, and the authorities are at their wits' end to understand how the alcohol was smuggled into the prison.

The dead prisoner was Robert C. Elwell, who deserted a year ago from Company C of the Ninth Infantry, and who was serving a two-year sentence for the offense. He was 26 years old and was received at the prison Dec. 7 last. Richard D. Sullivan, a former private in the Fifteenth Cavalry, who has been in prison a year, also for desertion, is dangerously ill. The others who drank the stuff are not in any danger.

Elwell died about 9 o'clock Tuesday night. He was ill at least four hours before his cell mates told the authorities what had happened. Had they reported his illness promptly the medical officers believe that his life could have been saved. The cells in Castle Williams are the caissons of the one-time famous fort and each accommodates from eight to a dozen prisoners comfortably. There were eleven men in the cell when Elwell died.

Sergt. Way, the supervisor in charge of the prison, thinks that the men began their poison spree early Tuesday afternoon. Every man in the cell was affected, to a greater or less degree, but they all seemed to realize that they were doing something that would surely result in added punishment to them and for that reason kept very quiet, the result being that none of the officers had any reason to suspect that anything was wrong.

Elwell and Sullivan drank more of the stuff than any of the other prisoners and early in the spree they became unconscious. Still, their cell mates did not realize how serious was their condition, and it was nearly 5 o'clock when the more sober of the men noticed the labored breathing and the writhing of the sufferers, and concluded that something very serious was the matter.

The men who had not succumbed to the poison worked frantically over Elwell and Sullivan, trying to bring them to their senses; but it was no use, and at 5 o'clock the condition of the men was so critical that the other prisoners, then thoroughly frightened, notified Sergt. Way. Both men were quickly transferred to the post hospital, and Major Surgeon Richards and the other surgeons worked over them; but Elwell did not respond to treatment and died at 9 o'clock. Sullivan has a chance to recover.

Late last night Sergt. Way said that the investigation that was begun as soon as the affair was known had failed to show how the wood alcohol got into the prison. It may have been brought in by soldiers of the Eighth Infantry, the garrisoning regiment, or it may have been brought in by outsiders, a great many of whom have recently obtained permission to visit prisoners. Sergt. Way expects to find out all about it to-day.

"The men are scared out of their wits," said the Sergeant last night, "and are laboring under the delusion that somebody is apt to be pinched for murder if the truth becomes known. Every one of them has refused to say a word, but I expect a different outcome to-morrow, and by noon I think I will be at the bottom of the whole thing."

Gen. Grant and Col. Smith are also making an investigation of the affair.

"LION BRAND"
FOR MORE THAN A QUARTER CENTURY THE LEADING
2 FOR 25¢
COLLARS
TIME IS THE TEST OF VALUES
INSIST ON "LION BRAND" ALWAYS

CROFTERS SEIZE AN ISLAND.

Regular War Expedition Fitted Out—Invaders Divide the Land.

EDINBURGH, Feb. 6.—The crofters of Barra Island, Hebrides, have seized the neighboring island of Vatersay, and declare their intention to resist by force of arms any attempt to dislodge them.

A regular war expedition was fitted out by the invading islanders, who collected a fleet of boats and, with flags flying and pipers skirling Highland tunes, soon effected a bloodless landing on Vatersay, hitherto used as a game preserve.

The Barra men have for years claimed the right to cultivate Vatersay, but have been unable to get the necessary permission from the authorities, and now they have seized the island, have apportioned it into small farms, and have distributed them among themselves.

There are no police or troops in the immediate vicinity of this faraway islet, so the Government's action is hampered.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER Co.
SIXTH AVE. — WEST 18TH ST. — NEW YORK.

A Sensational Sale of SHOES For Men, Women and Children.

THIS curious Winter has hurt more than the furriers—the shoe manufacturers have had their troubles, also. Instead of demanding snow-defying shoes and rubbers, an unusually large share of the public has been wearing Oxfords and spats.

Up to now the manufacturers have held on, hopefully watching the thermometer, but the break has come, and this advertisement reveals just how serious they think the situation is.

Ten Thousand Pairs of Winter Shoes at These Low Prices:

Women's $2 Shoes for $1
Patent leather button and lace shoes.
Kidskin button and lace shoes, with kidskin tips.
Kidskin button and lace shoes, with patent tips.
All sizes; A, B, and C widths. Wider widths in the last mentioned lot only.

Women's $2.50 and $3.50 Shoes at $1.95
Every style you have seen in high grade shoes this Winter is represented in this lot. The shoes are all perfectly fresh and new. The lot includes, besides several special purchases, **all our own $2.50 Shoes.**
Patent leather, in button, lace, and Blucher shoes.
Kidskin shoes, button and lace, kid and patent tips.
All good styles in heels and toes.
All sizes in everything from 2 to 9, and widths from AA to EE.

Men's $2.50 Shoes at $1.95
These would be called $3 shoes anywhere else, and would, in fact, sell at $3 in most stores. They are all of box calfskin, Goodyear welt, made on the modified flat last that has been chosen by three men out of four this season. A shoe essentially for service, but stylish in model and honest all through in workmanship.

Men's Patent Leather Shoes at $1.95
Same grade of shoe as above—an average $3 value; our own price has been $2.50.
Made on straight, London last.

Men's $3.50 Shoes for $2.40
All are lace shoes of box calfskin. Made on a proper, straight last; a shoe for the every-day, hard service wear of the well-dressed man. All sizes.

Boys' $2.00 Shoes for $1.50
We do not believe that a better wearing shoe for boys has ever been built. Everything about it, from the sole-leather to the back-strap, is made for hard service. Uppers of grain leather—almost perfectly waterproof. And a good-looking shoe, too.
All sizes up to 5½. **$1.50** a pair.

Boys' Shoes at 69c.
These are shoes that sell the year round at $1 a pair—or higher. Of calfskin—lace style, with lacing hooks.

Girls' Shoes at 69c.
Made of kidskin—button or lace—with patent leather tips. A neat and durable shoe, with much style to it. They have fairly stout soles for hard service.
Sizes 7 to 11. (Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, East.)

A Broadcloth Suit for $9.75

Not only of broadcloth, but of good broadcloth—a firm, heavy, glossy weave that holds its shape and laughs at wear.

There are only fifty of these suits—that's why the price is $9.75 instead of $16.50. It's a broken assortment left from a decidedly "special" lot that we have featured extensively at the higher price.

Black, navy blue or brown broadcloth; 45-inch jacket in choice of two styles, and satin-lined to waist. Tailored seams, gored, plaited skirt with a particularly stylish "hang" to it, proving careful and skilful tailoring. Price while they last **$9.75**

(Siegel Cooper Store, 2d Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Women's Lingerie Waists.

The picture is crude, but it will do to show the general style of one of our new styles. No picture could do justice to the elegance of the garment, anyway.

It is made of the best grade of white lingerie lawn ever put into a waist at this price. A beautifully designed garment, with pointed yoke, front and back, and attached collar of rows of German Val. lace insertings.

The blouse below the yoke is artistically embroidered, pin-tucked and lace trimmed. The waist has the new sleeve, finished with 12-inch lace-trimmed cuff.

An exceptional value, even for us, at **$2.25**
(Siegel Cooper Store, 2d Floor, Center).

We Give "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps.

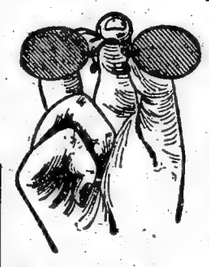

Finch Rigid Eyeglasses

The result of a study for comfort, appearance and accuracy in frame fitting. Not the flimsy, springy kind which bend and twist out of shape, but a correct form of eyeglass mounting that should appeal to you.

We can't explain here, but we mail a booklet to those who write.

E. B. Meyrowitz
OPTICIAN.
104 E. 23d St., near 4th Ave.
125 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Ave.
650 Madison Ave., cor. 60th St.
3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

Of Equal Importance to the Air We Breathe Is the Water We Drink
Filtration Will Not DISTILLATION WILL **REMOVE DISEASE GERMS**

All SCHULTZ Products are compounded with DISTILLED WATER and CHEMICALLY PURE SALTS.

CARL H. SCHULTZ
Established 1862.
Artificial Mineral Water and Ginger Ale, Sarsaparilla and Lemon Soda.
430-444 First Ave., N. Y. Tel. 3420 Madison Sq.

Mrs. Harriman's Death an Accident.

Coroner Nutt, in Jamaica, L. I., held an inquest yesterday into the death of Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, wife of the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor at the last State election, who was killed in an automobile accident in Long Island City on Dec. 18 last. The jury decided that Mrs. Harrison's death was accidental, "due to the overturning of an uncontrollable automobile."

Sea Tales at Church Social.

Explorers Anthony Fiala and Dr. Frederick A. Cook are to tell stories at the monthly dinner of the Men's League of the Broadway Tabernacle, at the parish house, Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, to-night. The subject announced is "Tales of the Sea." Others taking part will be James B. Connolly and Edward A. Sumner of the New York Yacht Club, and Paul Stevenson.

RELIANCE WILL DEFEND THE AMERICA'S CUP

Old Champion Will Be Converted If Schooner Challenges.

DESIGNERS APPROVE PLAN

Change Is Practical and Will Not Decrease Her Efficiency — Possibilities of a Challenge.

In discussing the possibilities of a challenge for the America's Cup from Sir Thomas Lipton or another foreign source, and the probable course of the New York Yacht Club on receipt of such a challenge, the astonishing statement was made by a prominent member of the New York Club yesterday—a member who is influential enough in the club's councils to be regarded as in a measure responsible for its policy—that the Reliance would be used in all probability as the defender of the cup, even though the challenge called for a race with schooners, as has been suggested, and that to meet these conditions she would be converted.

This possibility has apparently never occurred to those who have talked of a schooner race as obviating the difficulty respecting Reliance and the new rule, and will be quite a facer for that element in American yachting that has favored schooners to avoid the Reliance followers insisting on the use of the water line length and sail area rule that has obtained heretofore. Yet it is a perfectly practical suggestion, and meets Sir Thomas and any other challenger at every point.

If a seventy-foot sloop, as suggested by Sir Thomas, is named as the challenger, the challenge will be accepted and the Reliance used against the challenging boat in spite of the big allowance she would have to give. If a 110-foot schooner is named, Reliance will be converted and will still be the defender. If a ninety-foot sloop is named, it will, of course, be Reliance which will cross the line as the defender of America's priceless trophy. Under old rule or under new, Reliance is looked upon as capable of successfully defending the cup, and will certainly be the club's reliance.

Of course it must be recognized that any man speaking at this time, when no formal or informal canvass of the club has been made, must speak unofficially either his personal opinions as to the proper course to pursue or his impression of the probabilities. The opinion expressed yesterday was declared to represent both. There are others in the club who believe that when put to a test the new rule will be accepted as a condition and that Reliance will only be used then in the event of her proving superior to some new boat yet unbuilt, but certainly control of the club rests with the other faction, and a revolution would have to be effected to overthrow its wish.

The effect of transforming Reliance into a schooner was discussed by several prominent yacht designers in this city yesterday. They cited the case of Corona, Arthur F. Luke's racing schooner, formerly the cup candidate Colonia, as evidence that a fast sloop could be converted into a schooner and still be as speedy as she formerly was. They all said that the schooner rig would of course increase Reliance's weight, but that it would be disadvantageous to alter her line of flotation materially, and that lead would have to be taken off her to counterbalance the increased weight of rig to maintain about the same sailing lines. They said the schooner rig would increase her sail spread and her speed somewhat, but that the change would be not nearly so extensive as would at first sight appear, as the sloop rig is materially larger in comparison than the schooner. Further, they all believed that it would not affect the boat's speed materially one way or the other, though it might increase it to a slight extent. It would not decrease her efficiency.

Racing under the old rule there is absolute confidence that no boat that Sir Thomas or any other challenger would bring over is likely to defeat the Reliance as a sloop. Racing as a converted schooner she is an indeterminate quantity with most of the yachtsmen about New York, and they are inclined in the main, unless swung into line by powerful influences, to favor a new boat. Yet they are willing to take the word of those designers who are regarded as capable and informed in the premises who say that the boat would be a safe defender under the old rule if converted. There is, however, a wide disparity of opinion as to the possibility of using the boat should the new rule be accepted as a condition, and a pronounced feeling in some quarters that the new rule should obtain whether or not Reliance is available under it.

It is a fact that Reliance is a fuller-bodied boat than any of the recent cup defenders. It is certainly true that she would rate better under that rule than most if not all of the racing boats built under the old rule. Nevertheless, it is true that she would be handicapped under the new rule somewhat, and would probably be inferior on corrected time to a new boat that might be built specifically to suit its conditions. There appears no good reason why a new boat should not be built to defend the cup, in spite of the tremendous expense entailed, if necessary, but should the challenge call for a seventy-foot challenger a smaller boat could be constructed that would be more serviceable after the races are over, the cost of which would be comparatively unimportant.

The question of whether the new rule must obtain or not will be discussed pro and con until it is settled by actual vote. Certainly any rule may be set by the club as the standard under the mutual agreement clause. If no agreement can be reached, an eventuality that has never yet developed, the boats must race boat for boat. Whether good sportsmanship and the honor of the country and the game dictate that we shall accept the rule that is operative here as the proper standard is a question of individual opinion that no amount of arguing can settle. Though the ideas of Commodore Ledyard, Morgan, Iselin and the rest may prevail when the time comes to settle the point, the final disposition of the question in favor of the old conditions can never be effected without a contest that will stir the club considerably.

If Sir Thomas is looking for American approval he will suit most yachtsmen by getting his new challenge over here as soon as possible and have the whole question settled definitely one way or the other.

Good Prices for Trotters.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 7.—Better prices were realized for trotting horses offered by the Kentucky Sales Company to-day. The best prices were:

Annett Bond, br. f., 2 years, by The Bondsman-Alathea; J. L. McMachin, West Virginia	$800
Doctor Time, b. g., 9, by The Medium-Echo,; Paul Connelly, Philadelphia, Penn.	1,030
Bessie Brown, b. m., 8, by Wiggins-Lady Constantine; W. J. Deboe, Rochester, N. Y.	2,600
May Brook, b. f., 3, by Silent Brook-May B., J. C. Lahmann, Alexandria, La.	1,675
Flinch, br. g., 8, by Stammont-Daldeen; C. R. Todd, Montgomery, Ohio	1,500
Waibells, blk. m., 8, zy Bowbells-Warletta; H. C. Gaster, Princeton, Ill.	900

Bergen Beach Y. C. Election.

The annual meeting of the Bergen Beach Yacht Club was held last night in its meeting room over Kenney's Theatre, Brooklyn, and officers elected for the coming season, as follows: Commodore—George C. Sutton; Vice Commodore—John A. Still; Rear Commodore—George Hopper; Treasurer—E. A. Chapman, Secretary—F. H. Eagle; Financial Secretary—R. H. Whipple; Measurer—C. H. Green. Three members of the Board of Directors were chosen. The retiring Commodore, H. A. Lachicott, and W. H. Pitt were named for two years and C. B. Fitzmaurice for one year.

BAD TRACKS FOR FAVORITES.

Ten Out of Thirteen Beaten at New Orleans—Offenders Ruled Off.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7.—Favorites fared badly in the sloppy going at the Fair Grounds to-day, Footlights Favorite and Third Alarm being the only winning first choices. The former was run up to $1,800 and bought in. Lieber was made favorite in the handicap and was beaten easily. Lady Free Knight fell in the last race and one of her eyes was put out. Radtke, who rode the mare, was not hurt. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Skyward, 109 pounds, (Heffernan,) 4 to 1, won; Wickford, 112, (B. Smith,) 20 to 1, second; Manoeuvre, 112, (D. Austin,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:32 3-5. Long Bright, Corliss, Daytime, Nonie Lucille, Flare, Golden Glow, Honeywell, Rama, and Anna Day also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Short course steeplechase. Gould, 145 pounds, (Pemberton,) 6 to 1, won; Class Leader, 150, (Boyle,) 9 to 2, second; Evander, 150, (Ellison,) 3 to 1, third. Time—3:37 2-5. New Amsterdam, Creolin, and Bluegrass Girl also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; handicap. Sailor Boy, 100 pounds, (W. Daly,) 12 to 1, won; Belindian, 107, (Oregar,) 6 to 5, second; Coruscata, 104, (W. McIntyre,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:50 2-5. Harry Stephens and Sanction also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Mattie, 97 pounds, (Lowe,) 8 to 1, won; Regale, 87, (J. Hennessy,) 9 to 1, second; Yachting Girl, 92, (Oregar,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:40 4-5. Red Fox, Room Mate, Woodclaim, Sweet Kitty Bellairs, Harpoon, and Signal Light also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Tichimingo, 93 pounds, (Perrett,) 7 to 1, won; Airship, 110, (Nicol,) 6 to 1, second; Modred, 113, (Larsen,) even, third. Time—1:16 4-5. Cascine and Chief Hayes also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Chief Milliken, 107 pounds, (Lee,) 4 to 1, won; Attila, 109, (R. Lowe,) 2 to 1, second; Thistle Do, 102, (Ashworth,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:49 1-5. Key Note, Double, Morendo, Iole, and Small Talk also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Bertha E., 110 pounds, (J. Hennessy,) 4 to 5, won; French Nun, 105, (Griffith,) 8 to 1, second; Margaret Angela, 105, (R. Lowe,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:10 2-5. Welsh, Evox, Verdant, Annie Berry, Woodlawn, and Minnehaha also ran.

Chris Martin and Sam Most were ruled off the turf at City Park to-day for an alleged attempt to bribe Jockey B. Smith. The case has been under investigation by the Stewards for several days. W. H. Rudolph and Gerald Evans shared the same fate on a charge of offensive "touting" and other practices contrary to the best interests of the turf. The favorites today could not overcome the sloppy going, and were beaten in each race, except the last, in which Bertha E. made a show of her company. There was a heavy drizzle all the afternoon. Summary:

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THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; handicap. Sailor Boy, 100 pounds, (W. Daly,) 12 to 1, won; Belindian, 107, (Oregar,) 6 to 5, second; Coruscata, 104, (W. McIntyre,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:50 2-5. Harry Stephens and Sanction also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Mattie, 97 pounds, (Lowe,) 8 to 1, won; Regale, 87, (J. Hennessy,) 9 to 1, second; Yachting Girl, 92, (Oregar,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:40 4-5. Red Fox, Room Mate, Woodclaim, Sweet Kitty Bellairs, Harpoon, and Signal Light also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Tichimingo, 93 pounds, (Perrett,) 7 to 1, won; Airship, 110, (Nicol,) 6 to 1, second; Modred, 113, (Larsen,) even, third. Time—1:16 4-5. Cascine and Chief Hayes also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Chief Milliken, 107 pounds, (Lee,) 4 to 1, won; Attila, 109, (R. Lowe,) 2 to 1, second; Thistle Do, 102, (Ashworth,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:49 1-5. Key Note, Double, Morendo, Iole, and Small Talk also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Bertha E., 110 pounds, (J. Hennessy,) 4 to 5, won; French Nun, 105, (Griffith,) 8 to 1, second; Margaret Angela, 105, (R. Lowe,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:10 2-5. Welsh, Evox, Verdant, Annie Berry, Woodlawn, and Minnehaha also ran.

GIANTS LOSE "BILL" CLARKE.

Signs to Play with Toledo—Early Opening in Philadelphia.

As was generally expected "Bill" Clarke, the New York National League Club's utility man, has signed a contract to play with the Toledo American Association Club and Captain the team this year. Clarke was secured from the Washington Club of the American League at the close of the season of 1904 upon the personal solicitation of Manager McGraw, and, according to the astute director of the "Giants," the "old War Horse" could have remained with the world's champions another year if he so desired. Clarke, however, received a most enticing offer from Grillo's club, and putting it up to McGraw the latter told him to accept.

Secretary Frederick Ripley Martin Knowles of the local National League Club has just received a letter from George Browne, who, with his wife, is spending the Winter in Los Angeles, Cal. Browne writes that while he has had plenty of sport, principally on the St. Catalina Islands, he is anxious for the time to approach to begin training in the South. "The weather has been so moderate here," says Browne, "that I have been wearing my Summer clothes ever since my arrival, a short time after the baseball season closed last year."

Philadelphians are to be treated to the first game of major league baseball this year on Saturday, March 31. The Athletics of the American League and the National team will begin a series of nine games, to be played on alternate days on the grounds of the two clubs. As no place has been selected for the playing of the first game, it is believed that inasmuch as the first game last year was played on the grounds of "Connie" Mack's team, the contest on March 31 will take place at National League Park. Thomas Connolly has been appointed by Manager Mack to be his umpire, but President Shettsline has not selected his representative as yet.

The firm of Donlin & Gilbert, which has been doing business at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue during the Winter, will migrate to Hot Springs, Ark., next Thursday for a boiling out process preparatory to meeting Manager McGraw at Memphis, Tenn., on the 1st of March. Both the centrefielder and second baseman of the world's champions are in capital physical condition, but they desire to be in the height of form when the gong sounds for the opening championship game of the season at the Polo Grounds.

AUTO STUDENTS GRADUATE.

Prof. Lucke's Novel Method to Insure Excellence of Chauffeurs.

Over twenty students will be graduated this week from the New York School of Automobile Engineers, 158 West Fifty-sixth Street. The school was opened early in December, and the students who will receive their diplomas are members of the first class to complete the regular course of instruction. Since the opening five classes have been started, and these contain over seventy students. Of the graduates this week eight will receive diplomas entitling them to first-class certificates. All of the men are required to pass a rigid examination upon the mechanical features of a number of machines besides a hard road examination. Particular attention is paid to the latter phase of automobiling, and the last two weeks of each class is spent chiefly in road instruction, each student devoting four hours a day with a competent instructor upon different roads around the city.

One of the purposes aimed at in the school is not only to give students a thorough mechanical training, but to make them absolutely reliable drivers. Prof. Lucke of Columbia University, who is the advisory director of the school, has been endeavoring for some time to secure a better method for the State licensing of chauffeurs. As it is now, no examination of any kind is required. In fact, a man may send the fee of $2 to Albany and get his license by return mail. This practice encourages many young men with a mere smattering of knowledge to become chauffeurs, and it has been found that a large number of accidents are due to the carelessness and inability of that chief terror in the public streets, the green chauffeur.

McGraw & Sloane's New Billiard Room.

John J. McGraw, manager of the New York world's champion baseball team, and Tod Sloane, the premier jockey in his day, embarked in a new business venture yesterday, when they opened a billiard room and cafe at Forty-second Street and Broadway. The new owners held an informal reception throughout the afternoon and evening, and many of the local prominent sporting men attended the formal opening, among them being John T. Brush and Fred Knowles of the New York National League Baseball Club; Frank Farrell and Manager Clark Griffith of the New York Americans; Willie and Frank Hoppe, the billiard players; "Snapper" Garrison, the veteran jockey; Tommy Burns, George Slosson, and Edward McLaughlin. The billiard and pool tables are placed in the room at one time occupied by Frank Ives, the "Napoleon" of billiards. It has been renovated and handsomely furnished.

SYSONBY UNDER SADDLE FOR EXERCISE GALLOP

Great Son of Melton Begins Work at Sheepshead Bay Track.

MAJOR DAINGERFIELD RETIRES

Breaks Down at New Orleans and Goes to the Stud—Another Ringing Case in South.

Sysonby, champion of the American turf, had his first outing yesterday since his retirement at the beginning of the Winter months. Trainer Rowe had his magnificent charge under saddle on the yearling track at Sheepshead Bay, and the colt kept a big exercise boy exceedingly busy holding him within bounds. Every move of the great son of Melton betokened the best of health. Though carrying considerable flesh it should be easy to fit him for the Metropolitan if it should be decided to give him his first race then.

Trainers were out in force at both Sheepshead and Gravesend, and though only very moderate galloping was asked of the horses, there were some moves closely approaching speed at Gravesend. It was at that track that "Jim" McLaughlin sent Poet along for a smart half mile in 55 seconds. Others were content to breeze their horses along at a two-minute gait, and even that exercise was considered rather speedy, except where horses are commencing a preparation for a campaign at the Benning meeting next month.

Race King, whose best claim to greatness is that he ran a dead heat with Sysonby for the Metropolitan last year, was under saddle. He has entirely recovered from his breakdown at Benning last Fall, and should make a good horse this year, unless signs fail. Exercise boys are being recalled from New Orleans, and from this time on there will be considerable activity about the Long Island training quarters.

Major Daingerfield broke down hopelessly in the fourth race at the Fair Grounds, New Orleans, yesterday, and will be retired to the stud. This seven-year-old son of Handspring and Mon Droit enjoyed the distinction of being one of four horses of the American turf which earned over $100,000.

He was purchased from Phil Dwyer, his breeder, by James B. Brady and McLewee, with four others, the price being $40,000 for the lot. As a three-year-old he swept all the stakes, there being little to oppose him, and at the end of that season he had earned about $70,000. In the Fall of 1902 he was sold to C. A. Draper for $11,500. He again changed hands in the Spring of 1903, when purchased by W. B. Leeds for a reported price of $25,000. He developed into a sulker about this time, and was finally bought back by Phil Dwyer. Last Summer he was again sold and "Mose" Goldblatt became his owner. He raced with moderate success for the Western owner up to his breakdown yesterday.

Friendless may or may not have been a ringer, according to the suspicions he aroused when he won at New Orleans Jan. 24, but the Western Jockey Club has discovered that W. A. Tolton, who trained the horse, had no right to the license which had been granted him by that body. The New Orleans officials apparently are satisfied with the identification of the horse, but the fact remains that the trainer was a ringer if the horse was not. At the time E. E. Farley was said to have been behind the killing made on Friendless, and the unmasking of Trainer Tolton would seem to confirm this. When Farley was ruled off for his connection with the Armiesa-Sarah Block ringing case at Detroit in 1903, he had in his employ one William Brown, who was also ruled off.

When the Fair Grounds meeting opened last Thanksgiving Day Brown was on hand with a license, and traveling under the name of W. A. Tolton. He was not identified as Brown until after the claim that Friendless was a ringer had been made. His license has been revoked.

Graham Anderson, who died recently in Brooklyn, at one time owned a number of good horses, including Brisk, Thomas Cat, Bannock, and others. He was a heavy bettor, and in the year 1897 he carried everything before him on the Canadian circuit. With Thomas Cat he beat Mazarine, the star of the Bennington string, which was ridden by Garrison. This was Garrison's last appearance as a flat-race rider, but he failed to win the silver-mounted whip which went to the victorious rider. Anderson had not been heard much of in connection with racing in recent years.

Friends of Enoch Wishard say it is not likely that an effort will be made to get Ort Wells ready for the races before the middle of May. And it is not probable that John A. Drake's patched-up cripple will be seen under colors in the Suburban.

West Point Wins at Hockey.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 7.—By superior team work and their ability to shoot, the cadets to-day defeated the hockey team from St. Paul's School, Garden City, L. I., by a score of 5 to 0. The visitors were kept mostly on the defensive and their few tries for goals were blocked by Sumner at goal. Line-up:

St. Paul's, 0.	Position.	West Point, 5.
Kane	Goal	Sumner
Macklin	Point	Torney
Wheaton	Cover point	P. Park
Davis	Forward	Beavers
Waters	Forward	R. B. Park
Sivard	Forward	Bartlett
Bouton, Bentley	Forward	C. Rockwell

Goals—Rockwell, (3,) Beavers, Bartlett.

SKATERS AT VAN CORTLANDT.

Merry Crowd Enjoys First Good Sport of Season.

Several thousand skaters kept the lake at Van Cortlandt Park very much alive all day yesterday, and so enthusiastic were the young people to try the ice that the Park authorities kept the lake open for skating until 10:30 o'clock at night. It was an ideal night for the sport, the full moon supplying ample light—much better, in fact, than would have been furnished by the arc lamps suspended from the electric light poles that were placed around the lake last year for night use. No attempt has been made this season to put the electric service round the lake in condition for use, and it probably will not be used at all.

The ice on Van Cortlandt Lake was from 5½ inches to 6½ inches thick; the best ice, in fact, on any of the lakes in Greater New York. No effort was made to open the lakes in General Park, for, although the ice was over four inches thick, the Park Department was taking no chances, knowing the enormous crowds that would be there on the first opening of the lakes.

Besides Van Cortlandt Lake, two other popular skating resorts in the Bronx were open, both in Crotona Park. The famous Indian pond was opened for the first time this season, and back of the Bronx municipal building, near 176th Street and Third Avenue, a new pond was opened, made by flooding the old baseball field in the hollow. These ponds are considerably smaller than Van Cortlandt Lake, each being but a little over an acre in area, but they furnished lots of fun to a big crowd of skaters.

About a dozen enthusiastic curlers took advantage of the ice at Van Cortlandt Lake to get in an afternoon's good practice at the popular Scotch game. Most of the players found themselves pretty rusty at throwing the "stanes." Two teams of the Terrace City Club of Yonkers played the first of their annual series of matches for a club medal. It was a hot contest, and up to the last head the score was tied. Good shots by Brown and Wigley, the skip, however, gave the first team the victory by 17 to 16. The players were:

RINK NO. 1.	RINK NO. 2.
R. Peene.	Chris. Field.
J. Brown.	W. Kellock.
T. Wigley, skip—17.	Dr. Garrett, skip—10.

DEVENS WINS SQUASH GAME.

Looks Like New Champion, Unless Ward or Burden Stop Him.

One game was played in the championship squash tournament at the Harvard Club yesterday, but the consolations were begun, and the preliminary round completed, with the exception of one match. Another change was made in the championship tables, A. H. Lockett being permitted to play off the game he defaulted on Tuesday to W. P. Eaton. The two will meet to-day to determine which shall compete to enter the semi-final.

A. L. Devens, by many regarded as the probable champion, won his place in the semi-final by defeating A. Swann easily in two straight sets. Principal interest to-day will centre in the game between W. A. M. Burden, the former Harvard football Captain, and Holcombe Ward, the former National tennis champion. The winner of this match is almost sure to enter the final to contend against A. L. Devens. He will first meet the winner of the J. H. Hunt-W. A. Hadden match in the semi-final.

Of the eleven matches decided in the consolation round two were finely contested. H. C. Satterlee and H. C. Fletcher broke even in the first two sets with scores of 15—11 in each, but Satterlee won out handily. After losing the first set 13—15, F. M. Weld beat R. Dunn 15—8, 15—12. A. H. Schefer gave L. Ross a run for the first set, but finally lost. Summary:

Championship.—Third Round—W. P. Eaton and A. H. Lockett to play.

Fourth Round.—A. L. Devens beat A. Swann, 15—3, 15—2.

Consolation.—Preliminary Round.—H. C. Saterlee beat H. C. Fletcher, 15—11, 11—15, 15—4; J. R. Whiting, Jr., beat H. H. Berry, 15—4, 15—7; E. H. Pool beat R. H. Grimes by default; F. M. Weld beat R. Dunn, 15—15, 15—8, 15—12; R. Derby beat G. O. Franklin, 15—4, 15—4; J. C. Barron, Jr., beat G. S. Dyer, 15—3, 15—7; J. W. Stedman beat M. G. Gonterman, 15—4, 15—4; L. Ross beat A. H. Schefer, 15—12, 15—3; D. F. Downs beat F. O. Byrd, 15—2, 15—12; D. Whiting beat A. Corbin by default; F. Davis and F. H. Kinnecut to play.

W. A. M. Burden and J. L. Devens have entered the squash championship tournament at Tuxedo, representing the Harvard Club.

Fast Ice Yacht on Shrewsbury.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 7.—Trial races between the Hazel L. and X L N C, the crack yachts of the South Shrewsbury Club, attracted a large crowd of ice yacht enthusiasts at Branchport to-day. Five trial races were sailed, the X L N C, Henry S. Terhune's new yacht, winning four of them. The wind was light. Capt. Asher Wardell sailed the Terhune yacht.

The South Shrewsbury yachtsmen are to-night singing the praises of the Terhune boat, which they claim is the fastest ice yacht afloat on the South Shrewsbury, and more than a match for the Drub, which won the third class pennant of the world from the Hazel L. last Winter. The Hazel L. and the X L N C will defend the South Shrewsbury Club in the pennant race at Red Bank.

AERO CLUB BALLOON FOUND.

One Heard from in Connecticut—Ascension at West Point or Pittsfield.

The second of the three pilot balloons that were sent up last Saturday and Sunday by the Aero Club of America to test the quality of different gas plants was heard from yesterday, and a comparison of the two has revealed the fact that the first balloon, found Monday on Long Island, was sent up from the gas plant near 138th Street and the Harlem River, on Saturday afternoon. The balloon sent up from West Point was the one heard from yesterday. It fell at Washington, Conn., and was found by M. O. Camp. The balloon traversed a distance of forty-two miles in one hour and five minutes, a splendid achievement for a small balloon.

Cortlandt Field Bishop, who has had much balloon experience in Paris and is one of the active members of the Aero Club here in planning for the first ascension of the Aero Club's balloon, said last night that the ascension would probably take place either at West Point or Pittsfield. The gas plants in New York State are required to make water gas, and this is practically useless for balloon lifting purposes. Coal gas is necessary, so the ascension must be made outside of New York, but at West Point coal gas is manufactured under the United States Government regulations.

NEW SPEEDWAY TROPHIES.

Road Drivers' Association Gets New Cup for Team Racing.

A well attended meeting of the Executive Committee and Directors of the Road Drivers' Association was held last night at the Hotel Cadillac. Plans for the brushes next season and the Speedway parade were discussed, and the announcement of several new cups was made. Ackley C. Schuyler offered a five-hundred-dollar silver cup for team racing on the Speedway. Miss Morosini has offered a cup similar to her trophy which was won outright last year. The Morosini Cup, however, will be limited to trotters and a new cup will be offered for pacers. In all, ten cups will be offered for different events.

A committee consisting of C. A. Rice, Chairman; T. B. Lahey and L. W. Boynton was appointed to confer with Superintendent Caldwell of the Speedway relative to improvements for the coming season. The committee will meet next Wednesday night, and it will present a report at another meeting of the Executive Committee.

Autoists in Cuba Ready to Race.

HAVANA, Feb. 7.—Lancia, Cedrino, and Demogost spent to-day trying their automobiles preparatory to the 200-mile race which is to take place next Sunday. The sprinkling of a fifty-mile stretch with a mixture of petroleum and asphaltum has proved effective in laying the dust.

Proclamations have been posted warning the public that on race days they must keep off the road, which will be patrolled by 500 soldiers and the police of the towns along the course.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Miller Brothers, Chattanooga, Tenn.; G. H. Miller, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Cohen, laces and trimmings; Hotel Albert.

Frank, M., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Frank, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

Williamson, H. S., Lancaster, Penn.; E. P. Sayers, clothing; J. H. Kennedy, dry goods; 817 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. Eischenouer, furnishing goods; 72 Leonard Street; Union Square Hotel.

Jones & Podmore, Troy, N. Y.; J. W. Podmore, jewelry; Hotel Albert.

Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; B. K. Mumford, woolen dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Hess Brothers, Allentown, Penn.; Miss F. Wyeand, ladies' wear; Miss M. Burke, infants' wear; 817 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Marting Brothers & Co., Portsmouth, Ohio; A. F. Marting, ladies' and infants' wear and ribbons; 817 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.

Tower, E. C., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; A. Von Leuvan, flannels; St. Denis Hotel.

Omead, George, Walton, N. Y., dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. G. Darnell, hosiery, gloves, and underwear; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Hunter, A., S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; C. Van Dyke, carpets, &c.; 55 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Rosenstein Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; F. Miller, upholstery goods, &c.; Hotel Imperial.

Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; S. Lansburg, cloaks, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Imperial.

Watt, Retter & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; J. H. Alexander, hosiery, &c.; 55 White Street; Hotel York.

Bullock, R. B., Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; R. B. Bullock, dry goods, notions, furnishing goods, &c.; R. A. Bullock, cloaks, suits, millinery, &c.; Hotel Imperial.

Brown, E. S., Company, Fall River, N. Y.; R. L. Hudson, house furnishing goods, &c.; Hotel Navarre.

Columbus Company, Columbus, Ohio; H. E. Smith, notions, hosiery, gloves, &c.; Hotel Breslin.

Peck, G. B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; P. A. McKenna, gloves, stationery, &c.; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Renwick Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. W. Renwick, millinery; 626 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Rosenthal Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; C. Rosenthal, cloaks, suits, &c.; Herald Square Hotel.

Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. Alexander, waists, skirts, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bailey Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. A. Synenberg, shoes, rubbers, &c.; 24 Washington Place; Herald Square Hotel.

Thompson, Belden & Co., Omaha, Neb.; W. H. P. Home, linens and white goods; Hotel Gerard.

Brandeis, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; H. W. Brenizen, carpets, rugs, &c.; 683 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Shartenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; E. A. Slattery, domestics, &c.; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Missoula Mercantile Company, Missoula, Mon.; C. A. Barnes, cloaks, suits, and fancy goods; Hotel Woodward.

Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; S. J. Neallis, house furnishing goods, &c.; 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.

Dodson-Fearing-Millar Company, Norfolk, Va.; W. P. Dodson, furnishing goods, toys, &c.; Hotel Navarre.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; I. Younker, cravenettes and suits; 31 Union Square.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; D. H. Heliman, ladies' and infants' wear; 31 Union Square; Hotel Cumberland.

Taylor Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; D. L. Shipman, upholstery goods; 487 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Williams Brothers & Co., Decatur, Ill.; G. O. McKenzie, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

Elband & Co., Galveston, Texas; Miss I. Levy, flowers; 395 Broadway; Hotel Cumberland.

Ware & Solomon, Helena, Ark.; J. N. Were, notions, cloaks, and millinery; 498 Broadway; Hotel Bristol.

Tower, E. C., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; O. M. Healy, white goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Davison-Paxon-Stokes Company, Atlanta, Ga.; E. A. White, wash goods and linens; 684 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. G. Dexter, carpets; J. Gray, silks and dress goods; 67 White Street.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. K. Hoyt, carpets; Sinclair House.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; G. D. Sleigh, leather goods; 2 Walker Street.

Barney, H. S., Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; H. A. Miller, flannels; 75 Spring Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Rosenbaum Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. Rosenbaum, notions; Hotel Netherland.

Adams, J. N., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. E. Brisbois, laces; 214 Church Street.

Conn, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; G. S. Denole, silks; 621 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Troy, N. Y.; J. B. Ford, domestics; Hotel Albert.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. J. Grossman, domestics; D. M. Edwards, millinery, carpets, &c.; Hotel Albert.

Edwards Millinery Company, San Antonio, Texas; Mrs. B. J. Edwards; St. Denis Hotel.

Egger, S. E. & Son, Waxahachie, Texas; Samuel Egger; Belvedere Hotel.

Joske Brothers Company, San Antonio, Texas; Frank Folkstein, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Scarborough & Hicks, Austin, Texas; E. M. Scarborough, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Bradford Brothers Company, Cleburne, Texas; G. W. Anderson, dry goods; Collingwood Hotel.

Arbuthnot-Stephenson Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. M. Born, suits, waists, and skirts; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Plymouth Clothing House, Minneapolis, Minn.; F. E. Tucker, clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Scott Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; G. Scott, skirts; W. J. Russell, dress goods; Miss S. Gentes, corsets, ladies' and infants' wear; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Spear Brothers, Middletown, Conn.; I. Spear, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. E. Sage, dry goods; E. Boughton, furnishing goods; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Navarre.

Nugent, B., & Brothers Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. D. Russell, gloves; 31 Union Square; Hotel Navarre.

Gerber & Freiberg, Seattle, Washington; B. Gerber, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. W. Day, dress goods and silks; 214 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Siegrist & Fraley, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. Stumpf, carpets; 684 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Missoula Mercantile Company, Missoula, Mont.; Miss D. Cyr, ladies' wear; Hotel Woodward.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; A. D. Kaufman, silks; 648 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. H. Webb, domestics and dress goods; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Hotel Spalding.

McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. C. C. Conden, millinery; 214 Church Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Woolf-Morris Silk Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Woolf, silks; H. K. Baird, silks; 487 Broadway; Hotel Cumberland.

Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; C. A. Harmon, cloaks and suits; 214 Church Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; P. J. Dolt, books and white goods; O. L. Mason, laces, notions, and ribbons; 335 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; W. N. Oddie, house furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Porter, J. J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. J. Porter, ribbons; Grand Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; A. V. Vigors, handkerchiefs; Hotel York.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; I. Tolman, dress goods; 8 Greene Street; Hotel York.

Baer, D., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; I. Baer, dry goods; Hotel York.

Freeman Overall Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; R. S. Cory, Jeans; Grand Hotel.

Schipper & Black, Peoria, Ill.; F. L. Zinser, domestics; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Cumberland.

Kirby, F. M., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; J. S. Crail, dry goods; A. P. Kiefer, notions; W. F. Newberry, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. J. Wilson, art goods; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. H. Meyer, dress goods; 2 Walker Street.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss Atwater, art goods; 214 Church Street.

White, J., Brother, Augusta, Ga.; R. H. Patterson, clothing; 214 Church Street.

Hennessy-Robinson Company, Evansville, Ind.; R. C. Smith, cloaks and waists; 320 Church Street.

Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; W. P. Lincoln, silks and dress goods; 320 Church Street.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss Bruce, ladies' wear; 2 Walker Street.

'NO PASS' BAKER STIRS UP A ROW IN A HURRY

3 Days in New Job, He's Threatened with Dismissal.

MAKES AN ATTACK ON COLER

Accuses Him of Treachery to the M. O. League—Ex-Congressman Must Keep Quiet, Says Bensel.

Ex-Congressman Robert "No Pass" Baker has been Secretary of the Dock Department three days. Already he is in direct clash with Commissioner Bensel. Mr. Baker came very near being removed from office yesterday, and is to-day by no means secure in the $4,500 place in which, on Monday, he succeeded Charles J. Collins, a protégé of Charles F. Murphy.

The trouble came because Borough President Coler of Brooklyn was credited in some of the papers with having obtained the place for Baker. Coler was elected on the Hearst ticket, and Baker was an ardent Hearst campaigner, having been a single taxer, a Socialist, and various other things in politics before he landed in the Municipal Ownership ranks. When Baker saw that Coler was credited with his appointment he grew wroth, because he and Coler, he says, were "on the outs." To tell how mad he was Baker prepared a statement:

"With that extreme modesty characteristic of the man, I note that the Brooklyn Borough President claims credit for my appointment at the hands of the Mayor. How magnanimous this is will appear when I state that I have refused to have any communication with the gentleman.

"Weeks ago I expressed my opinion in no uncertain terms of this man's act of unfaithfulness to the Municipal Ownership cause when he appointed to the chief position of power and influence one who not only voted aaginst us, but is, I understand, entirely inimical to our ideas. A man not only opposed to municipal ownership, but, being a syndicator of vacant land, desirous that bridges and tunnels shall be placed where they will do the most good.

"As so many of those of us who were active in the fight for municipal ownership are long-time single taxers, you can imagine our great pleasure in seeing the fruits of victory thus placed in the hands of a man interested in the overthrow of our ideas.

"Under the circumstances, therefore, those who know me naturally expected that I should do what I did do—denounce this appointment as an act of disloyalty to those of us who put Bird S. Coler forward in the belief that though a recent, he was a genuine, convert to our cause. Nor need any one be surprised at my refusing, as I have refused for over two months now, to recognize or have any communication with Bird S. Coler."

Desmond Dunne, Mr. Coler's Superintendent of Public Works, is supposed to be the man for whose appointment Mr. Baker criticises him. Mr. Coler's friends intimate that Mr. Baker was a candidate for that office.

Commissioner Bensel and Mayor McClellan were angry at Baker's statement, and Commissioner Bensel gave hurry orders to have Baker appear before him. The ex-Congressman went to the Dock Department, where he and the Commissioner had a heart to heart talk for nearly an hour. It was a subdued Baker that emerged from the inner room.

"I told Baker I would not stand for any person in my department giving out statements against any head of department or any member of the Board of Estimate," said Commissioner Bensel. "What is more, you can bet your life I am going to insist that he does as I tell him to. I told Baker that so long as I am head of this department no man can do any talking except through me. He can go out personally and unofficially and lick any man if he wants to, but no official talking."

"Has Baker agreed to this?" was asked.

"He's got to agree to it," replied the Commissioner. "I don't care whether he likes it or not; but if he don't he can get out. He's said something about a constitutional right to talk, I believe. Well, I've a constitutional right to remove, too, and one right can be exercised as easily as the other."

Mayor McClellan declined to comment on the incident. Mr. Coler later in the afternoon said that Baker was right in stating that he, Coler, had not brought about his appointment.

"When the Mayor spoke to me about appointing him Secretary to the Dock Department," said Mr. Coler, "I said I saw no objection. I considered it an act of charity. I am sorry to see the radical element returning to the old spoils idea about filling offices."

SONGBIRDS SOLD AS QUAIL?

Killed in Bronx and Eaten in Restaurants—Shooters Punished.

Seven Italians from the William's Bridge district were tried in Special Sessions yesterday for shooting songbirds in or about the Bronx Zoological Garden. State Game Protector John Ferguson, who made the complaint, produced half a dozen guns in evidence as well as some fifty dead birds preserved in alcohol. Among the birds were robins, catbirds, grosbeaks, finches, jays, and high holders, all of which he said the Italians are in the habit of selling to the restaurants as quail.

The End of "Frenzied Finance"

The whole final chapter (in Everybody's for February) is as spicy and dramatic a fact-story as any of the series.

What could be bolder than Lawson's plain exposure and ringing denunciation of the Bay State Gas tricksters?

What could be more dramatic or more exquisitely pathetic than his contrast of a miserable criminal court-scene with the gorgeous offices of frenzied financiers, "paid for out of dollars blood-and-tear-soaked, wrung cent by cent from the honest toilers of the land."

Everybody's Magazine

15 cents a copy $1.50 a year

MRS. OSBORN WILL SUE.

Says Miss Munro, Who Had Her Safe Opened, Owes Her $13,000.

There are possibilities of long litigation between Mrs. Josefa Osborn, the dressmaker, and Miss Norma L. Munro, who together ran the Berkeley Lyceum Theatre as "Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse" some time ago.

On Tuesday Deputy Sheriff Andrew McGivney, accompanied by an expert safe opener, entered the home of Mrs. Osborn at 2 Rutherford Place and seized jewelry and furniture valued at $10,000. The jewelry consisted largely of diamonds, which were in the safe. Mrs. Osborn announced yesterday that she would immediately enter suit against Miss Munro for a debt amounting to $13,000. The seizure was made on a writ of replevin obtained in a civil action brought against Mrs. Osborn by Miss Munro, which was an outgrowth of the business relations of the two women when they were running "Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse."

Mrs. Osborn had made arrangements to sail for Paris on Monday, but learned what was to take place and postponed her trip. Last night she said at her home:

"Miss Munro owes me $13,000. Of this sum $10,000 was money of the firm of the Mrs. Osborn Company, for which I am responsible. The remaining $3,000 was a personal loan. Some time ago the Directors of the Mrs. Osborn Company wanted me to sue to recover the money, but I would not agree to it. Now I do agree and the suit will proceed at once."

BREWERS READY TO FIGHT.

Charge That Tully Local Option Bill Would Aid Blackmailers.

The Brewer's Exchange has undertaken active opposition to the local option bill now before the Legislature. The Exchange, representing substantially the entire brewing interest of the city, through its counsel, William Forster, issued a statement yesterday summarizing its arguments against the bill as follows:

"This bill, which is introduced annually, does not issue in response to any demand from the people of the City of New York, but is brought to the front by a small band of agitators who have not got even the so-called church temperance element back of them. The procedure under this bill to vote against or for a saloon or hotel or other places is so complicated and cumbersome as to enable blackmailers or crank agitators to keep the question of an open saloon in any residential district in court for years. * * * The disreputable hotel and drinking place will have a better chance to continue than a reputable saloon. It will also expose holders of saloon property to the blackmailing forces of so-called local or district anti-saloon organizations.

"This bill will force the hotel keeper, saloon keeper, and brewers into politics, from which all three have been striving to divorce themselves for self protection. It will result in a great loss of revenue to the State, and on the other hand, drinking will not be decreased but indulged in more intemperately. It will also tend to increase the sale of bottled liquors and beers in drug stores, grocery stores, and department stores; in other words, it will drive under cover the saloon business."

COLLEGE TEAMS WON.

Yale Defeated N. Y. A. C., Princeton Won from St. Nicholas.

Yale and Princeton hockey teams won from local organizations at St. Nicholas Rink last night. Yale defeated the New York Athletic Club seven in two short halves by the score of 3 goals to 5, and Princeton scored a victory over St. Nicholas Skating Club team by 3 goals to 2. The games were preliminaries to the meeting of Yale and Princeton in the Intercollegiate championship contest at St. Nicholas Rink next Saturday night.

The game between Yale and the Mercury foot aggregation was a fast and exciting one. The New Haven players showed surprising strength and led their opponents throughout the contest. Behr was the bright particular star of the game. He was all over the rink and scored half of the goals made by his team. He was well supported by Alling, the combination work of the pair being exceptionally strong.

Yale began by scoring within one minute of starting the game, and in less than one minute later Behr had added a second goal. Castleman then scored for N. Y. A. C., and each later tallied two, the half ending 4 to 3 in favor of Yale.

The second half was of the whirlwind order. Yale added 4 goals on superior team work, while New York only twice succeeded in shooting the puck into their opponents' net. Line up:

Yale, 8.	Position.	N. Y. A. C., 5.
Long	Goal	Williams, Strange
Hillworth	Point	White
Flynn	Cover point	Fenwick
Marcus	Forward	Bullen
Behr	Forward	Castleman
Alling	Forward	Locke
Rowland, Stanley, Cornell	Forward	Peabody

Goals—Behr, (4,) Alling, (2,) Stanley, (1,) Cornell, (1,) Castleman, (2,) Fenwick, (1,) Peabody, (1,) Locke, (1.) Referee—E. O'Donnell, New York Athletic Club. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.

On the form Princeton showed last night Saturday's game seems to be a foregone conclusion for Yale. The latter defeated a strong team, while the Tigers opposed only three of the regular St. Nicholas players. Princeton led by the score of 2 goals to 0 in the first half, but St. Nicholas tied the score in the second, and it was only in the last minute of the game that the Orange and Black players were able to score the deciding goal.

Princeton was slow compared with Yale. The players repeatedly lost the puck and gave their opponents many openings to score. The only excitement attended the scoring of the deciding goal, when Dillon, by clever dodging, ran the puck down the side of the rink and centred to Zahnheiser, who shot it past Easton into the net. Line-up:

Princeton, 3.	Position.	St. Nicholas, 2.
Chislett	Goal	Easton
Tenney	Point	Wiley
Zahnheiser	Cover point	Woodbury
Levis	Forward	Winters
Dillon	Forward	Leake
Coxe, Osborn	Forward	Freeman
Chew	Forward	Taylor

Goals—Levis, (2.) Zahnheiser, Leake, Winters. Referee—Herbert White, New York Athletic Club. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

De La Salle Beats Prinnceton Second.

In a clean well-played game the De La Salle basket ball team defeated the second Princeton team yesterday, at the Academy gymnasium, by a score of 19 to 16. Thorp won the game for De La Salle with two field goals and five from fouls. Schroeder did the best work for the Tigers. The line-up:

De La Salle, 19.	Position.	Princeton, 16.
McGuire	Forward	Watkins
J. Meenan, D. Meenan	Forward	Schroeder
Thorp	Centre	Thomson
Hodgson	Guard	Havran
Grady	Guard	Ryan

Goals from field—Thorp, (2,) McGuire, D. Meenan, J. Meenan, Hodgson, Grady, Schroeder, (3,) Thomson, (2,) Havran, (2.) Goals from fouls—Thorp, (5,) Schroeder, 2.) Referee—Mr. McCook, De La Salle. Umpire—Jack Thorp, Columbia. Time of halves—Twenty minutes each.

Leonard Leads at Billiards.

Walter Leonard last night beat Frank Boyd in the amateur handicap eighteen-inch balkline, two shots in, billiard tournament in progress at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, for the interborough trophy, by a score of 215 to 158. Boyd was to have played 225 against Leonard's 215, but he did not get his stroke until late in the game when Leonard held too long a lead to be overhauled. The winner was in good form, and ran 28, 25, 17, and 16 in his best innings, averaging 4 11-51. Boyd's high runs were 14, 13, 12, and 10, and his average 3 5-51. To-night Carl D. White and L. F. Robinson play, 275 to 225.

Schoenweg Beats Dr. Arnold at Pool.

H. Schoenweg, handicapped at 100, and Dr. Arnold, 85, were the contestants in the amateur handicap pool tournament at the Broadway Billiard Academy last night. Schoenweg, with a high run of 21 and two scratches, won by a score of 100 to 69. Dr. Arnold's best run was 12, and he had three scratches. In to-night's game C. Johnson, 100, will play J. Lewine, 90.

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The superiority of American passenger locomotives over those of the best foreign build as regards speed, economy, and power is shown in results of exhaustive tests made under the supervision of some of the leading American and European engineers, and just made public.

A corps of experts, who have been at work for the last twelve months, have completed the compilation of the mass of data relating to the tests. These have been awaited with much concern by the principal railroads and locomotive interests of the world. The work was begun by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at the St. Louis Exposition, and covered a period of more than six months. The tests were most elaborate, and involved an expenditure of $250,000.

The tests were made under the direction of an Advisory Committee, consisting of three members each of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and of the American Railway Master Mechanics' Association. These were Dr. W. F. M. Goss, Dean of the Schools of Engineering, Purdue University; Edwin M. Herr, Vice President of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company; J. E. Sague, First Vice President of the American Locomotive Company; F. H. Clark, General Superintendent of Motive Power of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad; C. H. Quereau, Superintendent of Electrical Equipment of the New York Central, and H. H. Vaughan, Superintendent of Motive Power of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The affiliated members of the committee included John A. F. Aspinall, General Manager of the Lancaster and Yorkshire Railway of England, and Karl Steinbiss, Director of the Royal Prussian Railway, Germany.

The American passenger engines tested were one of the New York Central high speed type used for hauling the Empire State Express and one of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Road's balanced compounds. Several freight engines were also submitted to tests.

One of the foreign locomotives was the much-heralded de Glehn balanced compound built by the Societe Alsacienne de Constructions Mecaniques at Belfort, France. This type of locomotive is used on the Chemins de Fer de Nord, between Calais and Paris, and makes one of the fastest runs in the world. It is also in use on the Great Western Railway of England. This engine is regarded by European experts as the acme of high speed passenger service perfection on the other side. The other European locomotive tested came from the Hannoversche Maschinenbau-Actien-Gesellschaft, Linden Vor Hannover, Germany. This engine was built for the Directors of the Royal Prussian Railway Administration.

Charles Ducas, who was prominently identified with the drawing up of the results of the trial, in an interview says:

"The tests were made on a specially designed plant which carried the locomotive on supporting wheels. The upper faces of these supporting wheels were at the level of the tracks and of the floor of the building. The turning of the locomotive driving wheels caused the supporting wheels to revolve in an opposite direction. The speed of the locomotive was varied by introducing hydraulic resistance to the supporting wheels. The work actually done by the engine under test consisted in overcoming the resistance of the supporting wheels and the resulting force or pull was measured by a traction dynamometer fastened to the coupling pin of the engine.

"During the trials a number of experts were stationed on and about the locomotive in order to record such data as speed, coal, and water consumption, horse power, combustion, vibration, &c. Each locomotive was subjected to twelve tests of about two hours' duration each.

"As regards speed, it was found that one of the two American passenger locomotives made 75 miles an hour for a period of 60 minutes, whereas the best speed attained by the French built de Glehn was 66.9 miles per hour. The German Hannover engine made 65 miles an hour. The economy tests also made out that as regards boiler efficiency the Yankee engines were about 15 per cent. higher than the European. In the matter of boiler power the best domestic locomotive test showed over 30 per cent. more power than the leading foreign engine."

It is understood that plans are now under way with a view to establishing the testing plant permanently at the Altoona shops of the Pennsylvania Road, and continuing the work begun at St. Louis by making further tests of the performances of American and European locomotives.

WOULD GET COAL DIRECT.

Armory Board Wants the City to Buy It at the Mines.

The Armory Board voted yesterday to reject all the bids made to supply the armories with coal and to advertise for supplies to last until Spring. By that method the Mayor hopes to get at least as good prices as were offered and to lay in the year's supply in the warm weather when coal is cheaper.

A resolution offered by Gen. McLeer and unanimously adopted instructed the Commissioners of Accounts to try to devise means by which the city can purchase all the coal needed by all the departments directly from the mines so as to avoid the high prices of local dealers. A similar resolution including wood was also adopted.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

German Paintings Must Pay Higher Duty—Other Decisions.

In a decision by Judge Waite, the Board of United States General Appraisers found yesterday that paintings exported by Heidrich & Mertz of Leipsic and entered at New York were undervalued and must stand higher customs assessment. The local appraiser placed a valuation on the pictures in excess of the prices at which the productions were invoiced. The extra duties were paid under protest, and the matter was referred to the board for review. The Customs Court finds that the pictures were not invoiced sufficiently high to meet the requirements of the tariff laws, the action of the local officers being affirmed.

General Appraiser Lunt handed down a decision for the board in the protest case of Lazard Frères of Buenos Ayres, in which it was held that Collector Stranahan was within his rights in demanding a higher duty on Argentine jerked beef.

The board, in a decision by T. S. Sharretts, decided that Moise Dalla Torre & Co. of Venice were not entitled to lower duty on marble lions and other sculptures entered at the New York Custom House.

Third Trial of Auto Wreck Suit.

For the third time the suit brought against Contractor Charles Hart and the city, in which Edmond Fromont sought to recover $50,000 for injuries due to the wrecking of Frederick C. Havemeyer's automobile, was brought to trial yesterday. Fromont was the chauffeur in charge of the machine which went into a ditch on Nov. 4, 1902, while on the way from the Meadow Brook races. The juries in the two previous trials were unable to agree.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

JULIUS S. SANDLER.—Creditors of Julius S. Sandler, the builder of a block of flats on Amsterdam Avenue, from Ninety-fourth to Ninety-fifth Street, have taken possession of the property through the Ninety-fifth Street Company, which was organized by the creditors to finish the buildings. Mr. Sandler has transferred the property to the company, subject to a mortgage of $300,000, and a dozen mechanics' liens, aggregating over $40,000.

HENRY SAMUELS.—Henry Samuels, a real estate broker of 13 East 101st Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $15,474 and no assets. The debts were contracted as a partner in the firm of H. Samuels & Son, clothing dealers in Baxter Street, which dissolved in 1896. Among the creditors are Samuel Louis & Son and Nathan Stern, $4,648; Leopold Meyer, $2,708; Baruch, Wolf & Co., $1,007, and L. Schwartz & Co., $788.

EDWARD BRANDON HURST.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Edward Brandon Hurst, an actor, residing at 220 West Forty-ninth Street. The liabilities are $4,301, and nominal assets $550, consisting of cash, $25; a note for $200, and debts due, $325. Of the liabilities $3,906 are debts contracted as a partner in the firm of Kitching & Co., brokers, of Chicago, in 1903-1904.

DAVID B. LEVY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of David B. Levy, who did business as Levy Brothers, clothing manufacturers at 55 West Third Street, show liabilities of $42,779 and nominal assets $14,537, consisting of cash, $800; stock taken by the receiver, $9,000; accounts, $457, and unliquidated claims, $4,780. He owes $670 to many girls for wages. Among the creditors are the American Woolen Company, $13,802; Krieger Manufacturing Company, $2,550; L. Rubenstein & Co., $1,057; Jefferson Bank, $2,000; Josephine Levy, $4,350; Lillian Levy, $1,000; Tiny Levy, $1,000; Abraham Levy, $550, and Levy & Shilt, $1,766.

A. WEISS & CO.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Arnold Weiss, doing business as A. Weiss & Co., fur dealers at 132 Mercer Street, show liabilities $18,233 and nominal assets of $7,567, consisting of stock, $3,000; fixtures, $500; accounts, $3,217, and cash in bank, $250. Among the creditors are Eisenbach, Brothers & Co., $2,149; Shulof & Co., $1,240; Charles Arbulatoff & Sons, $1,217; Pollock & Terker, $1,213, and Dimon Brothers, $1,183.

DUPLEX RADIATOR COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Duplex Radiator Company of 229 Broadway and Newton, N. J., show liabilities of $19,416 and nominal assets $3,150.

Judgments.

These judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BRUMME, Alfred—William M. Cavanaugh $2,411
BEGGS, John—John H. Martens 45
BRISTOL, William T. G.—Charles C. Sherman 86
BOHM, Julius—New Amsterdam National Bank of New York 1,322
BOHM, Julius—New Amsterdam National Bank of New York 1,272
BILHARY, Chas. A.—Simon Ottenberg 87
CARROLL, George A.—Weber-McLoughlin Company 66
CHRISTY, Wm. H.—Orlando M. Bogart 172
DOWST, Arthur A.—Standard Oil Company of New York 165
DEERING, James A.—John Schreyer 2,695
DE LANCEY, Amelia—Gladys H. Weld 344
DINGELMAN, Johanna — Interurban Street Railway Company, costs 110
DINGELMAN, Oscar—Same, costs 107
FAERBER, Carl or Charles—Anna M. Klein 233
GOODMAN, Louis—Ike Dubin 73
SAME—Leopold Erstein and another 510
GIRARD, Alexander F.—Morris Levy and another 365
HARLEY, Peter S.—Marston Lumber Company 198
HESS, Ludwig and Julia—Samuel Solomon and another 72
HANN, David and Gussie—Max Brettler and another 86
HAWTHORNE, Bayard—Philip Weinberg 48
JACOBY, Louis and Adolph—Charles S. Bloch 163
JOHNSON, Frederick A.—Rafael H. Gerstle 113
KATZ, Mayer—Francis H. Leggett & Co. 70
KAPLAN, Morris—Jacob Rechintz 39
KEOGH, Wm. T.—Met. Printing Co 508
KRAKOV, Bernard—Met. Plate Glass and Casualty Ins. Co 24
LEE, Henry—Eldredge Ellery 286
LYNCH, Sarah—Michael H. Haffey 1,807
LYKER, James D. and David R.—David Glassford 530
MULLER, Rachael A.—John T. Scott 152
McKEON, Francis P.—Lizzie McKeon 287
MITCHELL, William R.—Modern Stories Publishing Company 639
MIGIO, John—Syracuse Stove Works 209
O'CONNELL, Margaret and Ellen—Henry C. Burroughs 41
PEPER, George—Henry Clews et al 2,542
PEREZ, Arsenio—Benjamin Frankel 580
PERRY, William T.—Gorham Mfg. Co 802
POZ, William M.—Edward I. Bramson 1,087
POLANSKY, Joseph—John Pavero 120
PLANSKY, Joseph—T. Bache Bleecker and another 34
PLIMMER, Walt. J.—Nevada Farrington 47
QUIRK, Thomas, by guardian—New York Bill Posting Company, costs 39
ROE, Mary S.—Morningside Realty Co 464
ROBINSON, Rose, (not summoned)—Leopold Erstein and another 510
STERN, Louis—Parke, Davis & Co 68
STRONG, Herbert A.—John O. Kline 284
SLATER, Jacob, Isaac, and Sarah—Paul Pfotenhauer and another 751
SLATER, Louis, Isaac, and Jacob—Same 1,020
SUTTON, Woodruff J.—H. W. Knight Co 248
SULLIVAN, Michael—John H. Martens 115
SPIER, Charles L.—Merchants' Exch. Nat. Bank of the City of New York 50,870
SHORT, Anna L., executrix—William D. Bloodgood et al 826
SOFRANSI, Henry—Railway Adv. Co 585
SENNETT, Jas. B.—Jas. O. McLoughlin 86
SUFFREN, Chas. C.—Chas. S. Foote 743
SCHARSHEVSKY, Sarah—Interborough Rapid Transit Company, costs 32
SCHLANOWSKY, Moses—Same, costs 27
TOWNE, Charles A.—John B. Tiltotson 1,066
VARVAVO, Vito—Samuel Schimel 29
VACCINO, Amedeo—Globe Lithographing Co 128
VRETMAN, Valdemar—John M. Martin 161
VALENTI, Gabriel—Edw. A. McManus 394
YETMAN, Charles E.—Merchants' Exchange Natl. Bank of City of N. Y 50,670
ZARRILLO, Manuel—Onofrio Distasio 323
MANHATTAN OYSTER CO.—Samil. Poling 320
PERFECT GOLF BALL CO.—Globe Lithographing Co 352
INTERURBAN ST. RY. CO.—Solomon Lederer 429
THE EQUITABLE TITLE GUARANtee—Welwood 514
EGLEE BUNTING CO.—Met. Plate Glass & Casualty Ins. Co 31
THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE City of N. Y.—Margaret J. Fitzgerald 704

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

BERARDINI, Michele—City of New York, Dec. 29, 1905 ..... $153
BERGEN, William C.—Department of Health, Jan. 27, 1906, (vacated) 200
BECHTEL, Eva—L. Franke, May 20, 1905 399
SAME—Same, May 20, 1905 399
FEINSTEIN, Morris—I. Sachs and others, Dec. 29, 1905 111
GOLDFINGER, Abraham—E. Machenbach, Nov. 7, 1905 138
GOODRICH, Edna—S. Goodfriend, Jan. 12, 1906 519
HOHENSTEIN, Albert—L. Minsky, Jan. 27, 1905 264
HYMAN, Jacob—I. Sachs and others, Dec. 29, 1905 111
MULLANY, Joseph—The People, &c., Nov. 20, 1905 500
MURPHY, Ida M.—J. H. Morton, Sept. 13, 1905 148
MAGRATH, Henry—B. Crichton, Dec. 12, 1905 111
MONSETTE, Oliver J.—S. F. Meyers Company, Jan. 10, 1906 71
MARSH, Charles W.—C. H. Keys and others, Dec. 13, 1905 61
McDOWELL, John—City of New York, Nov. 20, 1905 114
McNULTY, Patrick J.—J. C. Handy, Aug. 21, 1905 301
PRUDOVSKY, Jacob N.—New York Glass Company, Aug. 13, 1901 459
RANSOM, De Witt H.—M. A. Craven, Dec. 16, 1903 633
STADER, Joseph—J. P. Peters, Sept. 8, 1902 263
TERRIO, Simon—City of New York, Dec. 28, 1905 75
THOMPSON, William P.—A. J. Woodruff and others, Dec. 15, 1905 105
VARIAN, James A.—City of New York, June 15, 1905 47
WENNER, Jacob—The People, &c, Nov. 20, 1905 500
WEISGERBER, John—B. Hehlhop, June 20, 1905 122
AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY—L. D. V. Smith, Nov. 8, 1905 158
ONE-MINUTE CHURN COMPANY—J. H. Morton, Sept. 13, 1905 148
THE GEORGE BECHTEL BREWING Company—L. Franke, May 20, 1905 399
SAME—Same, May 20, 1905 399

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE ELSBERG BILL.

If the supporters of the Elsberg bill amending the Rapid Transit act who appeared before the joint committee of the Senate and Assembly on Tuesday had been content to let Mr. IVINS do all the talking they would have made out a better case. But he was followed by several open and avowed municipal ownership propagandists, including, of course, Mr. JOHN FORD, who exhibited the drift and real purpose of the Elsberg bill with such perfect frankness that the good impression made by Mr. IVINS's argument must have been pretty thoroughly effaced. Mr. HINRICHS told the committee that if this bill failed Mr. HEARST would be the next Governor of New York—which is not exactly an argument upon the merits of the measure. Mr. IVINS did speak to the merits of the measure when he pointed out one advantage of authorizing the Rapid Transit Commission to make separate contracts for the construction and for the operation of subways. It would take half a dozen years, he said, to build a subway, and if the act should authorize the Commission to defer letting the operating contract until, say, six months before the tunnel was completed the city by reason of the growth of population and the development of new centres would be able to make much better terms with the contractor.

There is something in that. But Mr. JOHN FORD upset the argument and revealed Mr. IVINS's promised advantage as a veritable danger when he with characteristic vehemence declared that contracts covering construction and operation could be let only for routes in the more crowded portions of the city, while our chief need was subways extending into the outlying districts of the Bronx and Long Island, and such routes would be undertaken only by the city. The building and operation of them would distribute our congested population and keep people from migrating to New Jersey.

Mr. IVINS must have seen at once that ex-Senator FORD had made an end of him. The unanswerable argument against separate contracts for construction and operation is that the only safe test of the necessity for building a rapid transit road is the willingness of business men or a private corporation to make a contract to operate it. The city would find scores of contractors to undertake the building and equipment of a route. If it were authorized to proceed on that plan and if the present or some future City Government and Rapid Transit Commission should accept Mr. FORD'S view, roads costing tens of millions might be built which the city would find no one willing to operate, for the simple reason that they would not pay. A rapid transit road along Fort Hamilton Avenue, for instance, or a subway to Richmond Hill or to Bayside, Long Island, would receive Mr. FORD'S approval, but none of these routes would pay operating cost. The capital the city put into them under the terms of the Elsberg bill would be so much money dead and buried. Private capitalists using their own stockholders' money have the most powerful incentives to a safe judgment of the business possibilities of the railroad they are invited to operate. The officers of the City Government using the taxpayers' money are under no such binding obligation of prudence and safety.

The authors of the Elsberg bill foresaw all this. They therefore provided in their amendment to Section 34 of the Rapid Transit act that if the Board of Estimate and Apportionment or other local authority of the city should judge it inexpedient to make a contract for the maintenance and operation of the rapid transit routes they may cause the Rapid Transit Commissioners to "maintain and operate such road or roads for and on behalf of the said city."

There is the meat and meaning of the bill. It means municipal ownership and operation. If it did not contain that provision it would have no interest for several of the most zealous of the municipal ownership agitators who appeared before the committee on Tuesday. The Rapid Transit Commissioners have steadily opposed the principle of the Elsberg bill. They oppose it now. They should stand firm. There should be no wavering. Tuesday's hearing shows what the measure is, what it aims at, what it would do. The credit of New York City is now pretty heavily pledged. Not so long ago we sold city bonds bearing 2½ per cent. We must now pay 4 per cent. interest. Mr. PARSONS pointed out that the subways yet to be built will be enormously costly. Under the present act it is hoped that private capital may be persuaded to undertake some of them. The Elsberg bill would open the door to extravagant ventures and improvident and dangerous use of the city's money.

A HINT TO MR. ROOSEVELT.

While the House is laboring over the "Presidential non sequitur," that is, while the House is providing a rate-regulating statute to remedy the rebate evil, existing statutes are being applied to the same end by contributed funds. There was a great scandal when it was disclosed that the Pabst Brewing Company violated the Elkins law by receiving rebates through the medium of the Milwaukee Refrigerator Company. The Administration was suitably shocked, but the Attorney General had no funds for prosecution. It might have been easier to get the funds to administer an existing statute than to enact an entirely new and contentious statute.

However that might be, the old statute was put into effect through the kind assistance of a competitor of the Milwaukee Refrigerator Company. The Union Refrigerator Company lost business which was diverted by the rebates paid to the Pabst feeder company, and it provided the counsel who is now pressing this large case under the Elkins act. The entire principle of preventing or punishing rebates in this manner is involved in this litigation, and the Administration turned its back upon it, while applying to Congress for aid in behalf of the "Presidential non sequitur." Not more law, but better administration of the law, is the "exhibited" remedy, as a Congressional M. D. would say. It is an instructive incident, occurring as it does during the House debate, and Mr. ROOSEVELT might do worse than ponder upon the hint to him to attend to his business and let Congress attend to its business. The facts are given upon the strength of the testimony of Mr. PHILLIP, who narrated his experience with Mr. MOODY in proceedings at Milwaukee.

TRUST COMPANY RESERVES.

The remarks before the Legislative joint committee are a very pretty exposition of the rivalries of the trust companies and the banks, but as a contribution to the practical side of the question—the only one which concerns the general public—they seem to us wide of the mark compared with President NASH'S address to the Clearing House. Said President NASH to his banking associates, when he had no case to make out as a special pleader: "It cannot be concealed that in case of financial trouble the banks holding cash would not only be called upon to use it for their own liabilities, but would be called upon by the trust companies also to furnish them with the necessary money to carry on their business." Not a single speaker referred to the point which Mr. NASH emphasized as President of the Clearing House. A proposal to arrange the reserve question without reference to the rôle of the Clearing House is futile. So long as the Clearing House maintains cash payments the reserves voluntarily maintained by the trust companies approximate what the proposed law requires. It is only possible to allege that the trust company reserves are deficient by contending that their bank deposits are not cash. The banks should be the last to make any such plea as that, for it would be confession that the banks are in the condition asserted of the trust companies respecting the defective convertibility of their deposits.

The same criticism lies against perhaps the strongest brief yet filed in behalf of the trust companies, that by Mr. GEORGE W. YOUNG. No trust company depositor has lost anything for a generation, says Mr. YOUNG, in his North American Review article, therefore the trust company reserves are demonstrably adequate. It does not follow. Reserves are to assure convertibility; assets are to assure solvency. Trust company depositors have been paid ultimately, but too many of them have been compelled to await liquidation. Reserves are to assure payment of cash upon demand in times when checks are not wanted. This is the weak point of the trust company claim that bank deposits are the equivalent of cash. They are in times like the present, but everybody can remember times when checks good through the Clearing House would not produce cash over bank counters. Against Mr. YOUNG'S representative statement of the theoretical trust company position we would wish to place a statement of how that theory worked the last time it was put to test, in the stringency in St. Louis. We quote Mr. WADE, President of the Mercantile Trust Company:

> I was one of those who had the fallacious notion that 10 or 20 per cent. cash in bank was just as good as it was in your own vaults. I had practical experience; and in one hour, yea, in one half hour, was disillusioned of that notion. In half an hour there were 500 people at the doors of the institution that I have the honor to represent, and in another hour there were 5,000 demanding their money. And that reserve, which was a thousand miles away, was mighty poor satisfaction to the fellow who had his money in our institution. If that run had kept up three days it would have brought ruin and devastation to half a dozen centres in the United States.

New York trust companies contend that the local situation is different from that in St. Louis by reason of the fact that their banked reserves are not a thousand miles away, and because there is a prompt market here for choice securities pledged upon call loans such as does not exist anywhere else in the United States. But a demand for cash such as Mr. NASH says the banks must respond to would embarrass even the soundest banks under conditions which will recur. A specific case may be cited when a first-class New York National bank refused to pay a trust company $10,000 cash. And when the Clearing House is not paying cash it is derisory to talk of calling loans. BAGEHOT says there are times when it is impossible to sell £50 of consols, because nobody has, or having is willing to part with, the £50, although perhaps having bank credits for large sums.

With the movement for larger reserves we are heartily in sympathy, but we contend that those reserves should be at the focus of trouble; that is, inside the Clearing House group. There they are in direct relation to the credit situation, whereas the same amount of cash in the trust companies, although useful, is less efficient because it is beneath loans upon collateral rather than below loans upon credit. The banks are custodians of the credit situation in a sense in which trust companies are not. The Clearing House should rise to the situation, and attract resources instead of driving them outside their jurisdiction. There should be but one Clearing House, and it should include the trust companies, who should then bear their burden of maintaining a proper share of reserve in cash. But the banks cannot pretend to exclude the trust companies and also discipline them, either by ukase or by legislation. Mr. NASH was closer to the heart of the subject when demonstrating this principle than when advocating a statute whose object is praiseworthy but whose details are defective.

UNIONS AND WAGES.

The following extract from The United Mine Workers' Journal, being the text of a resolution referred to the Scale Committee by the Indianapolis convention, has wider application than merely to the threatened coal strike:

> RESOLUTION No. 107.
>
> Whereas, The practice of many of our members, working under favorable conditions in various parts of this country, of making six and seven dollars per shift is detrimental to the best interests of our organization as a whole; and,
>
> Whereas, This has a tendency to make it harder for us to obtain an advance in wages at our convention; and,
>
> Whereas, The average miner is unable to make $3.50 per shift; therefore, be it
>
> Resolved, That this convention place a restriction of $3.50 per shift, clear of all mine expenses, on all miners working at the face.
>
> Presented by Local Union No. 99, Belleville, Ill. A. L. WRIGHT, T. J. HITCHINGS, Scale Committee. Delegates.

It is unnecessary to emphasize the significance of such language to those who read it understandingly. Lest we should be betrayed into using intemperate language of our own we merely cite the words of Archbishop KEANE in his sermon at St. Patrick's Church, at Clinton, Iowa, last Sunday, when he spoke apropos of the bituminous miners' convention:

> The man who slights his work and gives his employer less than he agrees to give is a thief, and any labor union that upholds him in this slighting of work is a school of thievery.

Probably there is not one unionist who did not approve the proclaiming of the similar doctrine that the millionaire who has not given money's worth for each dollar of his accumulations is, in the Archbishop's words, a thief. The unionist who does not give his employer his best services deserves like censure. It is no defense to say that the men are working by the piece, or hour, or quantity, and that they may stop when they have earned their average wage. The employer's mortgage interest does not stop, and he is entitled to all that his machinery can produce when fairly worked. The union that prevents good workmen from making better wages than the worst does them an injustice. The workmen who earn less than they can and should do an injustice not only to themselves but to their wives and children. And the statement of these facts will go far to forfeit public sympathy for the down-trodden toilers who resolve themselves out of higher wages which their employers are under bonds to pay if earned.

TREATING THE CHINESE DECENTLY

When Secretary ROOT told the House Committee on Foreign Affairs the other day that the President was doing all he could to put into tolerable shape the regulations of the Bureau of Immigration as to the inspection of Chinese entering this country, he spoke well within bounds. The changes that have been made at the initiation of the President are now promulgated, and they are certainly a great improvement upon the past.

The chief modification is in the direction of protecting Chinamen who claim the right of entry from arbitrary decision of their claim. If the evidence of their claim is not satisfactory to the immigration officials they are to be notified in the Chinese tongue that they have the right to appeal to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, the time for taking such an appeal is lengthened, and the Chinese Consul, if there be one convenient, is to be notified of the case in order that he may intervene in the interest of his countryman if he wishes. The Bertillon system of identification, which has always been regarded as peculiarly offensive by Chinese, is abolished.

These and like changes probably go as far as is possible under the law, but it is not surprising that the Chinese gentlemen, of the class who are now visiting this country in an official capacity, and educated and respectable Chinamen generally should ask something more. The desire, for instance, that this Government should accept as final a certificate issued by our own Consuls and agents in China, unless there is affirmative and conclusive proof that it is mistaken or fraudulent, is not in the least unreasonable. It is what we should desire from others and should insist on. We should not for a moment admit that any Government, in a matter of dispute between our citizens and its officers, should disregard and repudiate an official certificate made by the agents and under the authority of that Government. Such a pretention by the strongest Government in Europe would be dismissed as preposterous, and much less should we tolerate it were it made by the Chinese Government. If our agents in China are too few, or careless, or corrupt, that is our fault and we should bear the consequences. We should not visit them upon the Chinese.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Peace That Is Viewed Askance.

We have some difficulty ourselves in seeing all the beauty that other people apparently see very clearly in this formal signing of a peace treaty between the Chinese "tongs" of late at such deadly war. Of course, peace is an admirable thing, considered in the abstract, and we know that the making of peace is most commendable, also in the abstract, but it is a little beyond our comprehension why Judge FOSTER of General Sessions and several other official persons should have deemed it either wise or dignified to use their persuasive powers on a particularly murderous gang of ruffians, instead of subjecting the ruffians to the ordinary processes of the law. Such objection, if vigorous and persistent, would also have resulted in the establishment of peace between the New York representatives of the rival "tongs," and if the peace had not come until all of said representatives were dead or in jail it would not have been, to our taste, much the less enjoyable on that account. Chinese of this stamp hardly deserve to be treated as if they were sovereign States, and it would do them a lot of good to learn in the most practical school of experience that our laws are applicable to them, exactly as to everybody else, native or foreign, who lives here; that they will not be permitted to settle their private grievances by private war, and that if they attempt to set up any such special arbitrament for themselves they will get into trouble of extreme seriousness. As it is, these curious products of the picturesquely sanguinary East have what with fair excuse they will think good reason to believe themselves somehow above the American man's law. Instead of being tried for the numerous murders of which they have been guilty, they have been summoned politely to counsel with each other under the presidency of one of our Judges, and their arrival, real or pretended, at a determination not to indulge in any more wholesale slaughter in our streets has been received with something very like a sigh of relief! That sigh is far too much like a confession by the municipal authorities of their incompetence to deal with a group of criminals differing in no essential respects from other criminals. Of course, the problem they created was not exactly an easy one to solve, but there were other solutions attainable than this one, and we do wish that one of the others had been chosen.

A Service in Need of Reform.

Senator HALE might be better employed than in antagonizing the bill to increase the efficiency of the army medical service. To be sure, the bill is not a particularly good one, for under its provisions the service would be enlarged rather than improved, but even the enlargement is something that is rather desperately needed, and after that has been obtained perhaps the improvement will come in time. The present force of military doctors is hardly sufficient to meet the immediate demands of a time of peace, and the system of adding civilian doctors to it when an emergency arrives is an extremely bad one, not because the added doctors are necessarily incompetent for performing the duties of a civilian practice, but because the army surgeon is, or ought to be, a doctor of a wholly different sort, with a different kind of knowledge, slowly acquired in passing through the grades of military practice. But we will never have an army medical service that even approaches the ideal until the members of it possess power as well as competence. They should be authorized to issue orders, instead of making suggestions, in matters coming within their province, and the talk so often heard among line officers, to the effect that such powers would interfere with the conduct of military operations, is not only false in theory, but it has been proved practically false in the Japanese Army, where the surgeons have all the authority that any surgeons ever thought of asking for and have exercised it without producing a single one of the disastrous consequences predicted by the older men in the line. The Japanese, not having to struggle with a long-established system that made the army surgeon merely a man to cure, if he could, such sick and wounded soldiers as were sent to him from the front, adopted the principle that his chief and most important duty was to see to it that the army did not suffer from preventable diseases. This the Japanese surgeons did, not because they are the best surgeons in the world, which, though good ones, they are not, but because they were allowed to do their duty without interference from men who knew little or nothing about what that duty was. That their proceedings under this plan did not injure the Japanese Army as a fighting machine can be ascertained by application to the Russians.

Bills That Should Be Killed.

Public attention is deserved both by the bills now before the Assembly for relaxing the restrictions of the tenement house law and by the efforts making by those who best understand the situation to prevent the passage of the bills. Every year this fight is made, on the one hand to retain such protection of life and health as the law as it is gives the tenement population, and, on the other, to increase the revenues derived from the tenements by decreasing that protection. Of course, the present law is not perfect, but it errs on the side of lenity toward the landlord, rather than on that of kindness to the tenants, and changes in it should be in the right, not the wrong, direction. This is a matter that directly interests everybody in the city, and the assumption that it can be left to the owners and occupants of the houses in question is entirely false. The maladies of the tenements do not remain in the tenements, but spread far and wide to punish the indifferent. The bills of Assemblymen EAGLETON and COHALAN seem to be wholly bad, and their only effects, in the opinion of those best qualified to decide, would be to revive evils that were conquered not long ago after a long war with cupidity and ignorance. Their fate depends upon public sentiment, and it should be aroused to action.

THE SOCIALISTS.

Bolton Hall Vouches for Henry George, Jr.'s, Individualism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES does a valuable service by its usual fairness and has thereby acquired so strong an influence with the more advanced part of the community that any carelessness, especially in its editorial columns, should be quickly and prominently corrected.

Your editorial of Feb. 5 on Mr. George's book, "The Menace of Privilege," implies that Mr. George is a Socialist. It says: "He accepts without examination the stock phrases of socialistic discussion, falls a victim to them, and repeats them."

It is well known that Henry George was the stanchest defender of individualism as opposed to Socialism, or even governmental operation, as the slightest examination of "Progress and Poverty" will show, and his son follows his doctrine in this book.

But the article goes on to say: "Because the press does not accept the nostrums of Socialism, because it will not prescribe such remedies as the abolition of private ownership of land, and taking from the courts the right to enjoin arson and murder," &c. This paragraph implies what it does not venture to say.

Prof. Giddings in that review of "The Menace of Privilege" which called out the editorial expressly says: "Mr. George, in a word, is neither a Socialist nor an Anarchist, but a true Jeffersonian Republican, thoroughly believing in both private property and public property, and, above all, in individual enterprise."

For the rest of the implied accusation, no one knows better than THE TIMES that the courts never had the right to enjoin arson and murder. They have assumed that right, setting themselves above and beyond the criminal law which the Legislature designed for the prevention or punishment of such crimes.

But however this may be, the implication that the Georges, son or father, condone arson and murder is unworthy of your columns. BOLTON HALL.

New York, Feb. 6, 1906.

The instant you call a Socialist a Socialist he begins with both hands and much utterance to tear off the label. It is the one gleam of fun in an otherwise disheartening situation. It all depends upon whether the public must accept from the Socialists the definitions they prefer to use, or whether it may make its own choice of terms that fit the case. An agitator may pay to individualism the tribute of lip service, but when he advocates the turning over to the State or to the city business functions hitherto performed by individuals he preaches Socialism, and we see no reason why he should not be candid enough to admit it. The public is not so blind that it cannot see where all these things tend. If the Socialists dislike the name they ought to quit preaching the doctrine. So, too, a short and easy way to escape the "implication" of condoning arson and murder is to quit condoning them.—Editor TIMES.

SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Nothing makes the dignified Vice President of the United States so unhappy as a slip of the tongue. Hence this was one of his bad days.

"Mr. President," said Senator Bacon of Georgia, rising to move an executive session.

"The Senator from Bacon," rumbled the resounding bass from the throne.

The Senate tittered. The Senator from Bacon made his motion.

From the galleries above a deep red flush was seen to mount to the bald top of the Vice President, and it was still there when five minutes later the executive session ended and the public was readmitted.

Senator Bailey did not use all the means at his command to give Senator Patterson pain to-day. He had in his possession, but did not use, a fact which would have deeply grieved the Colorado Senator who has been waging so valiant a battle against the caucus system.

Each Senator and Representative contributes to the Congressional directory an autobiography, in which he gives only the most important events of his life. In Senator Patterson's autobiography appears this sentence, referring to his election to the Senate:

"In his acceptance speech Mr. Patterson announced that he would in the future act with the Democratic Party and enter the Democratic caucus."

He is the only Senator who has deemed the fact that he pledged himself to enter the Democratic caucus of sufficient importance to warrant inclusion in his autobiography.

President Roosevelt has apparently not been pleased with Senator Culberson's activity in digging up facts with which to confute Republican spokesmen at the critical moment. The other day Senator Spooner was put forward to defend the Santo Domingo treaty, and delivered a powerful argument to show that the President was awaiting the Senate's action before carrying the treaty into effect. Culberson waited till he got through and then annihilated his whole argument by producing a forgotten statement from the President himself in which he stated that the treaty was being carried out at the present time. To-day, after Patterson had denied that he ever favored binding action in a caucus, Culberson crushed him by producing the record on Patterson's vote in the caucus of 1903.

He has done so many of these things that every Republican speaker feels a cold chill when Culberson arises. The feeling has evidently spread to the White House, for when the President was asked what he thought of Bailey and Culberson he said—at least he is quoted by his visitor as having said:

"Texas has one Senator and one detective."

Thought Still Free.

From The Washington Star.

"Have you ever made any effort to bring your colleagues to your way of thinking?"

"No," answered Senator Sorghum, "I don't care anything about their way of thinking. What I want is to bring them to my way of voting."

The Real Thing.

From The Cleveland Leader.

Express Clerk—Value of this package, please?
Fair Damsel—$25,000.
Express Clerk—Huh ? ! ! ?
Fair Damsel—You heard what I said. Those are love letters from old Bagsocoyne, and I'm sending 'em to my lawyer.

HARNESS NIAGARA?

A Contention That the Falls Were Intended to be Used.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is very much said nowadays about the preservation of Niagara Falls as a purely spectacular exhibition. It is truly a wonderful sight, but whether it was made for that especial object may be rationally questioned. There are many wonderful spectacular objects scattered over all the world, all of which impress the mind with sublime manifestations of their great Creator.

The question arises, Were all these great natural wonders predesigned and made for a purpose, or simply as freaks of nature? Probably there is no waterfall in the world equal to Niagara. It is situated in the middle of one of the most enterprising nations of the world. It is the outlet of the series of the largest lakes in the world, extending over half the continent. It is estimated that the Falls are capable of producing 350,000,000 horse power. Is it reasonable to suppose that this great power exists simply for the gratification of a few tourists?

I believe that the Falls were formed for the use of man in his evolved state, and that now is an appropriate time to utilize them. Every year they are wearing away, and there is no way to save the greatest power in the world but to stop the overflow. If we use the water we save the Falls; if we do not use the water we lose the Falls. We have arrived at this point in the progress of the arts and sciences that we are able to utilize this great power for the good of mankind.

Coal and gas will in a few years become scarce and expensive. Electricity is the only power than can take the place of these. This 350,000,000 horse power can and should be so developed that it can be utilized for all the power, light, and heat required for every purpose in Central New York and Central Canada.

Why not in this twentieth century, which is so progressive and ambitious, utilize Niagara Falls for our business and pleasure, and develop them for the use of future generations while we can?

The State ought to reserve a controlling interest in all the franchises granted so as to guard against possible unreasonable demands of the parties who develop them. The State ought also to derive enough revenue from them to pay all its taxes.

D. W. MARVIN.

New York, Feb. 6, 1906.

The Rate Bill a Minor Matter.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there such a thing as National conscience? Are the people of these States so dead to all sense of right and so utterly oblivious to wrong that they will continue to permit their own spoliation by one of the most gigantic schemes of robbery that this century has witnessed?

By virtue of this law they pay tribute to trusts, corporations, &c. A law, too, that works sadly, inasmuch as it injures many industries, has destroyed our shipbuilding, and hangs like a dead weight upon our commerce and trade, which it has swept from the seas.

While this great injustice proceeds, how cunningly other issues are pushed to the front. The Rate bill, for instance. The best thing I have seen yet upon that subject was what was said by Grosvenor in the House yesterday, when he said: "Why not say to the railroads, you shall give to every man along your line the same facilities that you give to any of them, and if you do not we will suspend your charter and turn you out."

But why does the President continue to make war on these windmills when before his vision the many are taxed for the benefit of the few, and the most gigantic robbery against the people is being committed under a tariff law upon which he is dumb and for party purposes dare not open his mouth and show his teeth.

He is out again a-running and is wasting his ammunition on a chipmunk with a big, grizzly bear in sight. SAUGATUCK.

Westport, Conn., Feb. 6, 1906.

Longfellow and Longworth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The story by "a quondam Ohio woman" of Longfellow and Longworth interested me as an example of how the account of an incident may become twisted clear around without quite losing its hold on the truth. The facts originally were:

A gentleman named Longworth, and presumably of the Cincinnati family, was introduced in Cambridge, Mass., about forty years ago to Samuel Longfellow, hymn writer and brother of the better-known poet. The Cincinnatian could think of nothing better to say than:

"Our names are much alike."

"Yes," was Samuel's instant reply. "But, you know, 'worth makes the man, the want of it the fellow.'"

Boston appreciated and preserved such wit in those days, and smiled when Channing dubbed the younger brother's volume of hymns the "Sam-book." E. I.

New York, Feb. 6, 1906.

Final Judgment on Euthanasia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The courage of "M. Glasgow" in writing the plain, unvarnished truth on the subject of "euthanasia" in your Tuesday issue deserves commendation from every one who has paused long enough to calmly think the matter over.

For finite man to assume the place of Infinite God in deciding how long a mortal shall live in this world is a presumption that will surely meet with retribution, if not here in the final judgment to which we are all hastening. VERITAS.

New York, Feb. 7, 1906.

For Snake Bite—Strictly Temperance.

From The Merkel Mail.

This paper notes with deep regret that a number of persons are dying from the bite of rattlesnakes in different sections of Texas. Most all cases are young children, and in a good many instances they are bitten on the hand or foot. In such case the following remedy is said to be a splendid antidote for the rattler's bite, provided it is used immediately after being bitten: Take a pan of bowl and pour in enough kerosene oil to cover the wound. It will draw the poison out immediately, and in the course of a few minutes turn perfectly green; then pour out the oil and refill the bowl, being careful to put in enough oil to completely cover the wound. Leave the foot or hand in the oil as long as the oil turns green. Then put on a poultice of plain table salt and saturate thoroughly with oil. Keep this up for about an hour and there is scarcely any danger of fatal results. Cut this out and preserve for future reference.

Canada to Our Defense.

From The Toronto News.

We shall never trample on the United States. We shall respect their rights, and protect them from foes abroad. If the Republic needs help a letter to the Government of Canada will bring it, and neither Emperor William nor President Castro shall be permitted to bully our neighbors or invade their interests. All these services will be performed free of charge because we recognize that a happy and prosperous nation beside us is a necessity, and that in order to secure this no oppression will be practiced with our consent.

A Celestial Dog Story.

From The New Orleans Times Democrat.

The following story is told by the Chinese Minister at Washington: "There was a Chinese who had three dogs. When he came home one evening he found them asleep on his couch of teakwood and marble. He whipped them and drove them forth. The next night, when he came home, the dogs were lying on the floor. But he placed his hand on the couch and found it warm from their bodies. Therefore, he gave them another whipping. The third night, returning earlier than usual, he found the dogs sitting before the couch, blowing on it to cool it."

AS TO JOHN D., JR.

Talks "That Should Be Confined to the Nursery," but Are Not.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For God's sake will you not stop devoting columns to what you yourself designate the "baby talk" of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.?

You said that such talk should be confined to the nursery. Unless you edit a paper for the nursery, save your columns for something worth while to grown-ups. ISAAC HULL PLATT.

Wallingford, Penn., Feb. 6, 1906.

WANTED—AN INSPIRATION.

Who Will Give the New State a Name We Need Not Be Ashamed Of?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the name of every State in the Union is an inspiration to its sons, the new State name should be the inspiration of its sons.

At present the map is threatened with a "handle" that will at once suggest a breakfast food "ad" or the frontispiece of a "salted" mine company.

The best names in the world are the result of natural gravitation and incident. The town of Alloa, Scotland, got its name, we are told, from an "auld body" who attended a dreary harangue over the proposed name of the new town. The "auld body" lost his temper, and banging the table with his fist, shouted:

"Ye can call 't what ye like, but Ah'll awa' hame!"

Hence Alloa! What might not happen if some old New Mexican or Arizonan became excited?

MONTEZUMA.

New York, Feb. 6, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With reference to the name to be given the new State to be formed in the union of New Mexico and Arizona I would suggest "Mexizona."

Whether any special meaning or significance attaches to the fragments "Mex" and "Zona" which would preclude their use in combination I do not know. But if they could be so used the name would stand as a lasting remembrance of both States and satisfy any sentiment on either side. GEORGE W. MOORE.

New York, Jan. 6, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the new State to be formed from Arizona and New Mexico ever reaches the stage where it needs a name I suggest as an appropriate one "Mexzona," with Mza as an abbreviation. R. S. K.

New York, Feb. 7, 1906.

The "Gods" Protest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to add my protest against the utter disregard for the comfort and safety of the music-loving patrons of Carnegie Hall and the family circle of the Metropolitan Opera House.

Elevator service is provided in all other public buildings. Is it not strange that the part of the house where great numbers of people go weekly and pay from 75 cents to $1.50 per seat, which, though the minimum charged, is not cheap, should be obliged to climb so many flights of stairs?

I know several old people who cannot afford high-priced seats, yet enjoy good music, and would take great delight in attending concerts and operas often if it were not for climbing the stairs. ANOTHER MUSIC LOVER.

New York, Feb. 7, 1906.

More Phantoms for "Rojy."

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

Admiral Rozhdestvensky becomes more and more pathetically like those unfortunate people who complain to Police Magistrates of the persecutions of enemies who will persist in rolling lumps of thunder at them. He has admitted to The Paris Journal's correspondent in Tokio that at one time what, with strenuous British denials and one thing and another, he really did begin to think he was the victim of a hallucination off the Dogger. But in Tokio he found reassuring proof positive to the contrary. One of his interpreter-attendants in hospital was a Japanese naval officer with his arm in a sling—on account of rheumatism, so he said. But one day another attendant let out that the "rheumatism" was really a wound, and Admiral Sherlockholmesky had a clue at once. Discreetly, "in a roundabout way," he pumped a third attendant, and found that the "rheumatic" one had been to Europe with torpedo boats, while yet further sleuthing disclosed that his return to Japan "coincided in a striking manner with the Hull incident," following just at the right interval. That was conclusive, of course. But whether poor Rozhdestvensky saw phantom attendants or that third attendant is now concealing behind an impassive Japanese countenance an unholy joy at having pulled an Admiral's leg, we decline to guess.

Infection from Cats.

The Glasgow correspondent of The London Lancet writes as follows to his paper:

"The bacteriologist for the Burgh of Govan has issued an interesting report on his investigations into the question of diphtheria infection from cats. The cats were taken to the laboratory where their throats were examined. Micro-organisms from the throat were found to correspond in every respect to those of the human subject. In one case the animal had been in the habit of sleeping in the same bed as the patient; in the other the child had been carrying it in her arms and kissing it, as children frequently do with domestic pets. Both cats had been ailing previously to the children becoming affected. Of five cases of diphtheria recently reported in Govan three patients came from two families living in adjoining properties and two from a house in a tenement directly opposite. In the circumscribed area including the back courts of these buildings there had been a stray cat which has eventually obtained a home in one of the families affected. The animal, when examined, was found to be suffering from post-diphtheritic paralysis of the legs."

A Nasty Way to Put It.

From The Butte Inter-Mountain.

He is a rude and disagreeable man who fails to accommodate a woman with the street car seat which he has paid for, but the street car manager who neglects to supply a lady with the seat which she has paid for is usually counted as a polite and amiable person.

SONGS OF SCHOOLDAYS.

Song of the Heaped Coals of Fire.

he yoostoo be mi chum until she kame
betwene uss ann put owt the sakerud flame
uv frendship with the streme uv jellusy.
in oalden daze he yoostoo fite fore me
ann offen let me hoald his kote but now
the mark uv kane is on his eavul brow
becaws he luvs hur so ann heez afrade
sheel go with me ann awl the times we plade
togeathur heez foargot ann wott we were
weel neavur be agenn becaws uv hur.

I wood not be supprized at awl iff he
had hit me with the snobawl yessturde
wenn I am kummen hoam frum skool ann made
mi eye awl black. ann hennry thinks he lade
fore me a haffonowr behind a tree
to get a chance to take a shott at me.
ann hennry beamus sedd I otto ware
a kote uv male unless I wanto shair
a marrturrs fate on sum dark nite ann then
heed be so sadd heed neavur smile agenn.

purhapps sum day in aftur yeers heel kum
to mi back dore ann feebly say olled chum
I am kasst owt frum awl the frends I noo
ann so I kum in mizzery too u
to beg fore bredd ann I wood take him in
ann worm him ann foargive him awl his sinn
until he dide with his hedd on mi brest
ann I wood pray the lored to lett him rest
in parradice becaws he yoostoo be
mi chum befoar this turble jellusy.

J. W. FOLEY.

THEATRE MEN ANSWER COMMERCIALISM CHARGE

Judge Herrick and Others Also Speak at Managers' Dinner.

SOME PALMY DAYS NOW, TOO

President Burnham Says the Stage Is at Least as Good as the People Made It.

Commercialism in the theatre was the theme of the speeches that followed the dinner of the Association of Theatrical Managers last night in the Hotel Astor. That theatrical commercialism was carried too far or was an overwhelming evil was denied vigorously, not only by President Charles Burnham, who made the first address, but by the subsequent speakers, who were in no sense allied with the theatrical profession.

Nearly all the theatrical managers in Greater New York, except those who are known as the independents, were present, while with Mr. Burnham at the head table were ex-Judge D Cady Herrick, Senator Grady, Admiral Coghlan, Recorder Goff, Secretary Leo C. Teller of the associa ion, Col. George Harvey, Edward Laute bach, Health Commissioner Darlington, Champe S. Andrews, and Heinrich Co.rried. The menu was in the form of a theatre programme, showing a performance at the Hotel Astor Theatre. After the curtain had rung down on that part of the show President Burnham spoke.

President Burnham's Speech.

President Burnham began by saying that the managers had done well in the last year. He continued:

"We would not know this by reading the verdict of those self-appointed and self-anointed critics who represent neither the consensus of public opinion nor the average belief of the public press. From these dwellers in a highly rarefied atmosphere of criticism you may have learned to your amazement that the spirit of commercialism has polluted the theatres of to-day.

"On behalf of our business I am willing to plead guilty to the charge that it is a commercial enterprise we are engaged upon, but I deny that commercialism has harmed the stage, and I assert what is easily proved—that the prosperity of the theatre, which, in all its history never was greater than it is to-day, is due mainly to the intelligent commercialism that has been injected into our business by those who stand at its head.

"The unthinking will talk of the 'palmy' days, but there is always a glamour about the past that robs the present of its full due. The palmy days of now are good enough, and I say this as one who knows what true worth there was in the American drama when it was making its earlier struggle. This country has grown wonderfully since the Rialto had its centre at Fourteenth Street, but you cannot deny that the stage has kept pace with the march of progress. Dyspeptic criticism will tell you that there are more bad plays presented to-day than in the past. It is true. But your dyspeptic friend will forget to tell you that there are also a great many more good plays to-day, with 52 places of amusement, playing to an average of 60,000 people a night, as against 20 places of amusement 25 years ago, playing to 15,000. The theatre can afford more failures now than it could then, and that is because it has more successes. But the artistic successes of what are fondly and sometimes foolishly called, if you will permit me, the 'palmy days,' were made possible at the expense of what are sometimes slightingly referred to nowadays as 'popular successes.'

"The theatre can afford to have artistic successes which are a financial failure only when it is wealthy enough to afford such luxuries. In the old days Wallack and Booth and Daly and Palmer were compelled to play pieces the general public would go to see in order to recoup themselves for losses on productions appreciated by only a small proportion of the playgoers."

Mr. Burnham also said that the self-respecting manager would rather be an Augustin Daly or a Henry Irving if he could, would prefer to have a first-class theatre, and would rather be known as a promoter of artistic productions than merely the collector of a great fortune who has done nothing to improve the taste of the public or lift the standards of the business. That the masses of playgoers do not want to buy the classics is not the managers' fault, he said. He concluded thus:

"To those who say to me the ideals of the theatre have been dragged down by commercialism I say that the business we are in holds its ideals as high as those of any other branch of commerce, and surely has not let them fall as low as those of twentieth century finance in the United States. Indeed, I may be pardoned for saying that in this respect we are no worse off than the Church itself, if we consider what some of our best preachers of the Gospel have said about the taking of tainted money to spread the Gospel. The theatre is at least as good as the American people have made it.

"We don't give them anything worse than they demand, and we always try to give them something a shade better."

A Letter from Odell.

Secretary Teller read a letter which came from ex-Gov. Odell. The writer said that he had been for two days under the care of his physician and could not leave his home. One paragraph of Mr. Odell's letter said:

"It was not so very many years ago that the tendency of the stage was demoralizing, and this view of it was entertained by a great number of people. With the advance in thought and the more widespread education along many lines, the stage has now come to be recognized as possessing a great influence for good, both as an educational force and often as a means of giving a moral lesson in a peculiarly effective way."

Ex-Judge Herrick, who was the next speaker, said that a lot was heard nowadays about actors and plays not being what they were, and that plays were greater or better in the days gone by. He said he did not believe anything of the kind.

"I believe," said Judge Herrick, "that we are living to-day in the best age that the world ever saw, in drama, in politics, and in every commercial enterprise. As we grow older and sift down all we hear about the great men of the past we find that they dwindle down, and that they did not know any more than we know to-day. There never has been a time in the history of this country when an emergency arose that we were not able to find enough men to meet it.

"We hear a lot to-day about syndicates. Everything now goes by organized effort instead of individual effort, and our theatrical managers to-day are producing just what the people want—no more and no less. It has been said that the stage reflects the spirit and the morals of the time, and nothing could be truer. We have to-day better actresses and actors and better plays than we ever had before, because the world demands that they should be so.

"I am getting mighty tired of this talk of commercialism. That spirit is probably bad in the pulpit, or on the bench, or in those who are administering other persons' property as trustees, but properly considered, it is one of the best things in the world."

Addresses were also made by Senator Grady, Col. Harvey, Admiral Coghlan and Senator McCarren.

LOOP PERFORMER'S MISHAP.

Mlle. de Thiers, Hurt in Lisbon, Appeared in New York Last Spring.

A report which came here from Lisbon, Portugal, that Mlle. de Thiers, the loop-the-loop performer, had been fatally hurt at a performance aroused great interest yesterday among show and vaudeville agents. They had predicted that she would certainly be killed at her task some day. At the same time they expressed great regret at the mishap.

Mlle. de Thiers appeared here last Spring with the Barnum & Bailey Circus, of which her act was the most sensational feature. Strapped in a light automobile, she rode down an incline and then turned a somersault in the air in the machine before it jumped to another slide. Mlle. de Thiers was not only strikingly attractive in appearance, but always showed a vivacity which swelled the applause that greeted her act. She is a young Parisian. Her first appearance in the act was at the Folies Bergère.

NINE GOATS OF WAR.

Obedient to Their Owner's Whistle, Oppress the Bronx.

Nine ferocious goats that have been uncomfortably expediting the passage of persons and automobiles in the neighborhood of 204th Street, the Bronx, caused Pasquale Husco, owner of one of the terrors, to be arrested and fined $1 yesterday. Magistrate Whitman in the Harlem Court imposed the fine. Forgetful that he might be fined for contempt of court and called to account afterward by Gen. Bingham, Policeman McCarthy interrupted proceedings, begging that the fine be increased 100 per cent.

"Your Honor," he said excitedly, "you don't realize just what kind of goats these nine are. They are goats of war. They're most desperate. If they didn't have horns to butt with they'd use their teeth. Your Honor, the goat owned by this man caught me in the rear and then picked me up just before I landed.

"When I was quite sure that the goats were asleep last Tuesday night I waited outside the prisoner's house. He saw me and whistled for the goats. Nine of 'em with long horns came rushing after me and they nearly all got me. An automobile ran over one, but it jumped up and knocked the number off the rear of the machine besides sending it speeding above the legal limit. With the aid of the other goats I climbed a tree, was reported for 'off post,' and spent a large part of the night hoping that the beasts would try to eat my revolver, which I dropped when I climbed the tree.

"Finally they went away, wagging their tails, and I got to the station."

The Magistrate suggested that Gen. Bingham might plead for a mounted squad to regulate traffic in the region of the "nine goats of war."

GALA "HAENSEL UND GRETEL"

Mrs. Roosevelt and Her Children Coming for Charity Opera.

The performance of "Haensel und Gretel," selected for a benefit of the Legal Aid Society by Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, will take place Thursday evening, March 15, at the Metropolitan Opera House. Mrs. Roosevelt and her family will attend, and so will other women who consented to assist the worthy charity as patronesses.

They comprise Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. W. Delano, Mrs. Goelet, Mrs. Jesup, Mrs. Low, Mrs. V. Everit Macy, Mrs. George B. McClellan, Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Mrs. Elihu Root, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Villard, Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman, Baroness Speck von Sternburg, Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Mrs. Vanderbilt, and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson.

An interesting feature will be a souvenir of the occasion, prepared under the auspices of Louis Windmüller, and containing illustrations by Harley D. Nichols and Thomas A. Sindelar of a new synopsis of the play, pictures of the artists in their stage costumes, original articles about the society's work by Mark Twain, Andrew Carnegie, Arthur von Briesen, Dr. Lyman Abbott, and Prof. Brander Matthews, and reviews of the music and its composer, Herr Humperdink, by Henry T. Finck and Harvey W. Loomis.

Until Feb. 17 tickets may be obtained at regular prices from Mrs. S. Stanwood Menken, 34 West Fifty-second Street.

MANY GRAY LADIES IN LINE.

Gray Gowns and Eyes Got Free Seats, but Gray Hair Didn't.

There was a "gray lady" matinee at the Garrick Theatre yesterday afternoon. The management had announced that all women who were dressed in gray or who had gray eyes could have free seats at the Wednesday afternoon performance of "The Little Gray Lady." Long before the box office opened there was a line of "gray ladies" extending nearly into Herald Square.

The man in the box office had a hard time deciding certain matters. A blonde woman came up to the window, not gowned in the prescribed gray.

"I don't see the gray dress," said the man with the passes.

"I have always been told that my eyes were gray," was the answer. The box office man wilted.

One woman about 60 years was turned down. She asked if she could get in on her gray hair. The man with the passes took a look at the waiting line. He saw a number of gray-haired women waiting, and thought it unwise to establish a precedent in their favor.

"DON GIOVANNI" REPEATED.

The Second Performance of Mozart's Masterpiece at the Opera House.

The second performance of "Don Giovanni" this season, at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening, was given under hardly a more lucky star than the first performance. It was somewhat better than that, but it was far from what it should have been on the composer's birthday. It was a spiritless representation in many respects; it is neither properly prepared for properly carried out. Mme. Sembrich as Zerlina and Mr. Scotti as Don Giovanni are the two bright spots in it. Mr. Journet as Leporello shows understanding and cleverness in depicting the character and singing the music. There were places where Mme. Nordica reached her old-time power as Donna Anna; but Mme. Jomelli has neither the voice nor the skill as an actress for Donna Elvira. Mr. Dippel is not in the least qualified as Don Ottavio, and his voice last evening was at its worst.

"Don Giovanni" needs the most perfect preparation, a conductor intimately acquainted with its spirit, and at least enough scenic equipment to correspond to the demands of the text. These it has not been given this season at the Opera House, and the result is anything but pleasing to the lovers of Mozart's masterpiece.

DUSE PLAYS IN CHRISTIANIA.

Audience Enthusiastic—Ibsen Sends a Laurel Wreath.

CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 7.—Eleonora Duse played in "Rosmersholm" at the National Theatre here to-night before an enthusiastic audience.

Henrik Ibsen, the author of the drama, who will never be able to reappear in public, sent an enormous wreath of laurel to the actress.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The programme on which a committee of the Treasurers' Club of America has been working for many weeks has almost been completed, and a great array of talent is promised for the organization's sixteenth annual entertainment, to be held at Wallack's Theatre on Sunday evening, Feb. 12.

The Shuberts announced yesterday that the engagement of W. H. Thompson in "The Bishop" at the Princess Theatre will be only for a week. The house will be closed part of the following week, and on Saturday, Feb. 24, Henry Woodruff will appear there in "Brown of Harvard."

Doesn't Want a Store Next Door.

David Korn, who owns the house and lot at 924 Madison Avenue, has begun an action in the Supreme Court to prevent his next door neighbor, Georgine Campbell, from converting her dwelling house at 922 Madison Avenue into a store and bachelor apartment house. Korn contends that her deed to her property contains a restriction clause against stores.

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ROCKEFELLER CLASS TALKS ABOUT GIVING

Can the Unselfish Man Make a Success? Asks One.

R. E. SPEER THINKS HE CAN

Though He May Not Make Any Money —Rockefeller, Jr., Inquires About the New Life.

At the first of a series of special meetings held under the auspices of the Rockefeller Bible Class, Robert E. Speer spoke last night on "The Enlargement of the Christian Life." Some seventy-five men gathered in the west wing of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church to listen to him. After the close of his talk Mr. Speer, who is Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, invited his hearers to ask him questions. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was the first to speak.

"When a man has only recently decided to lead a new life, to look to higher things," he asked, "what is the first thing that you consider necessary for him to do in carrying out his purpose? How should he begin?"

"First of all, he should give himself to Christ," replied Mr. Speer. "As the first practical step he should begin to pray the very morning after his decision. For just as one's body must be fed, so that it will not waste away, so the new Christian life must be kept alive and strong with prayer."

After that there were several questions. One member of the class made a distinction between spiritual charity and temporal charity—between giving of one's soul and giving of one's personal, physical property. He said he thought the way to salvation lay in spiritual rather than in temporal charity.

"Do you think, Mr. Speer," he inquired, "that a man ought to give away everything he has? Where is the limit? Is a man to make a slave of himself by giving his all to others?"

"I don't think we are troubled in this city by many men who make themselves slaves to others," observed Mr. Speer. Then he gave his opinion on the matter of giving and the extent to which it should be carried.

"Can a man make a success in the world these days when he thinks of others before himself?" was the next question.

"Yes, I think he can. Of course it all depends on your definition of success. Christ 'succeeded,' but he didn't have any money."

"It seems to me," put in another member of the class, "that a man always helps himself, anyway, by helping others. He makes them his friends, and in return for what he has done they are ready to give him aid."

At this point the discussion seemed to be running away with itself, and as there were only a few minutes left, Mr. Rockefeller got up and asked that the questions be made as pointed as possible.

"We haven't time to discuss everything that may be interesting to us and to Mr. Speer," he said. "So, I think we'd better just ask questions the answers to which will be of some real benefit to us."

One man referred to the merchant who tried to run a store as Christ would run it. The plan was a failure, he said, and this made it seem that it wasn't always advantageous to look out for the other man before yourself. There was no discussion on this point. Another man said he had not prayed for the Holy Spirit for several years because he didn't want to go as a missionary to India or China, and thought he might be called upon to do so.

"Is temptation good for a man?" was one of the questions.

"Provided it is put before us by God, it is," said Mr. Speer, "but not temptation that man runs into and seeks himself. That kind will leave an indelible scar on one's character. There is a great difference between the two kinds of temptation."

"That is a good distinction and a new one, it seems to me," remarked Mr. Rockefeller.

In introducing Mr. Speer at the beginning of the meeting, Mr. Rockefeller said: "There are some fundamental questions which a man, sooner or later, has to answer. Some men there are who ask these questions before it is too late to profit by the answer, and some there are who wait. These questions, such as 'What are we going to make of our lives? What is our destiny?' must be met. We have with us to-night a man who, I think, is well qualified to answer for us such questions as these, and I take pleasure introducing Mr. Robert E. Speer."

Mr. Speer told what he thought were some of the fundamental principles of life. Unselfishness should be one's prevailing motive in his intercourse with men, he said. "A man must get down to other men and help them. We must put other's interests above our own. Give to others rather than keep for yourself, for it is what a man gives away that he really keeps."

Frederick B. Smith will speak on "Men of Action, Men of Power," to-night.

TWAIN ON ROCKEFELLER, JR.

He's All Right, but as to His Knowledge of Veracity—Well!

Mark Twain declared last night that he had never told a lie in his life—up to that moment. Then he said he was glad to be present. Mr. Clemens was a guest at the dinner and entertainment given at the Press Club in memory of Charles Dickens under the auspices of the American branch of the Dickens Fellowship. George Cary Eggleston, Honorary President of the Dickens Fellowship, was toastmaster.

"John D. Rockefeller, Jr.," said Mr. Clemens, "told his Sunday school class a few weeks ago all about veracity, and why it was better that everybody should always keep a plentiful supply on hand, and I want to say to you that among the hundreds of letters I receive each week many of them have suggested that I ought to attend Mr. Rockefeller's class. I know Mr. Rockefeller very well. He is a fine fellow, and competent in many ways, but as to his knowledge of veracity—well, he is only 35 years old, and I am 70. I have been familiar with veracity twice as long as he has."

Mr. Clemens asserted that the world at large had missed the point of the story little George Washington told his father about the cherry tree episode. The boy did not need to tell his father that he could not tell a lie, because he could have done so had he felt like it, and he would not have had to attend a Rockefeller class to teach him now. The pith of the story was the astonishment of George's father to find that he had a son who had a chance to tell a lie and didn't do it.

THE HANDCUFF KING WINS.

Professional Breaker-Out Beats the Knot and Nail Experts.

Houdini, who calls himself the "Handcuff King" and earns a living by escaping from ropes and boxes, got free at Keith's Theatre last night from all sorts of entanglements prepared by experts in tying and nailing. Two committees, one said to be from the Psychic Investigation League and another composed of Brill Brothers' shipping clerks watched Houdini. He had challenged them to keep him from escaping their contrivances.

A sailor tied the performer up with all sorts of kinky knots. Then the escaper was put in a box, which was nailed up. This was placed in a cabinet. Houdini was out in ten minutes, and was cheered for his clever work.

SENATOR McKEE IN OPERA.

Jersey Legislator Appears as King Con in a Paterson-Made Piece.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, Feb. 7.—Before a crowded house "King Con," a comic opera of which John G. Zabriskie of Paterson is the author, was produced to-night for the first time at the Opera House by the Paterson Amateur Opera Association. Mr. Zabriskie is leader of the Opera House orchestra.

The title part was assigned to State Senator Wood McKee. Other parts were taken by Miss Margaret Le Fevre, Miss Ella Goldsmith, Frederick A. Parker, and E. J. MacDonald.

DEBUTANTES TO POSE.

The Junior League Devises a New Entertainment for Charity.

The Junior League entertainment for charity will take place next Wednesday afternoon and evening and Thursday evening at the Berkeley Lyceum, in West Forty-fourth Street. Pinero's play, "The Schoolmistress," will be presented by the débutates of the season, followed by National dances in costume and a dance of the dolls at the close.

The Junior League, organized some years ago under fashionable patronage, consists of many of the season's débutantes. Last year the entertainment took place at the Carnegie Lyceum, and Miss Corinne Robinson, Dorothy Snow, Lily Lee Page, Margaret Tuttle, and other débutantes took leading parts. The tickets, at $5 each, are offered by members of the league only to those whom they know.

The young women who will take part in the play are the Misses Katharine Atterbury, Anne Clark, Marian Clark, May Tuckerman, Dorothy Whitney, Elsie Nicoll, and Susan Sedgwick, and the men will include Buel Hollister, Chalmers Wood, Jr., Elliot Cross, and others. Following the play Miss Lucy Blair will give a Japanese dance, Miss Georgiana Farr a French skirt dance, Miss Lorraine Roosevelt and Miss Cornelia Lee a Dutch dance, and Miss Alice Hitchcock and Miss Beatrice Pratt a Tyrolean dance. The closing scene will be the dances of the dolls. The rising of the curtain will disclose a number of débutantes dressed and posed as dolls asleep. A fairy (Miss Ethel Cowdin) will enter and bring them to life, and there will follow a pantomime and dance.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day there will be the home wedding of Miss George Barker Gibbs and Charles H. Sherrill, whose engagement was announced only two weeks ago. Miss Gibbs will have no attendants. Relatives and a few intimate friends only have been asked. The Rev. Dr. Terry of Garrisons will officiate. In the evening Mrs. J. E. Smith Hadden will give a dinner for her son, Hamilton Hadden, and twenty of his friends, to celebrate his coming of age. Mrs. H. McK. Twombly will also entertain at dinner.

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Mrs. E. H. Harriman has invitations out for a domino party on Feb. 13 for the Misses Mary and Cornelia Harriman.

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David Willcox gave a dance last evening in Sherry's small ballroom for his young cousin, Miss Frances Hadden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Smith Hadden of Hempstead, a débutante of the Winter. The guests were most of them débutantes, a very few young married people being asked. It was an early dance and the cotillion was finished before supper to the music of Lander's Band. The guests were received near the entrance to the ballroom by Mrs. Hadden in a brocaded orchid gown, Miss Hadden, in white tulle and silver, and Mr. Willcox. The cotillion was led by Monson Morris, dancing with Miss Hadden. The favors included all the early Spring flowers, jonquils, daffodils, and others, brought in in large baskets. After the cotillion there was a seated supper at small tables in the suite adjoining the ballroom, followed by general dancing. Among those asked were Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Munroe Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Fuller Potter, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Potter, the Misses Emily Coster, Dorothy Whitney, Gladys Vanderbilt, Ethel Cowdin, Cornelia Lee, Sally Dixon, Gladys Pell, Dorothy Kissel, Gladys Endicott, Laura de Rham, Katharine Barney, Beatrice Pratt, Georgianna Farr, Susan Sedgwick, Valerie Hadden, Lorraine Roosevelt, Alice Kobbe, and Katharine Atterbury.

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Invitations were recieved yesterday for the wedding of Francis Cunningham Bishop, son of the late Heber R. Bishop, to Miss Gertrude Pell, daughter of Mrs. Walden Pell, on Wednesday, Feb. 21, in Calvary Church. The engagement was announced in December.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

LEAMAN—CARTER.

The wedding of Alfred Valentine Leaman and Miss Dorothy Carter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Leavitt Carter, was celebrated at noon yesterday in St. Stephen's Church. The bride, who was in white satin and lace, with a tulle veil, was attended by her sister, Miss Maude Carter.

Dr. Fielding Robeson was the best man, and the ushers were Walter Leaman, Edgar Sargeant, George Batcheller, and Edward Griffith. Little Miss Cassatt, a daughter of Mrs. George Batcheller by her first husband, was the flower girl. A reception at the Carter residence, 9 East Ninth Street, followed the church ceremony.

FINCK—MOTT.

The wedding of James Finck and Miss Florence Moffett Mott, a daughter of the late Prof. Henry A. Mott and granddaughter of the late Dr. Valentine Mott, took place at 3 o'clock yesterday in St. Thomas's Church. Mrs. Isaac Bell Brennan, a sister of the bride, was matron of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses May Farrell, Etta Duffy, Ethel Findley, and Josephine Hall. Francis Roberts was the best man, and the ushers were George and Adam Finck, Townsend Pinckney, Richard Elliott, George Flack, George Hanna, Isaac Bell Brennan, and George Rawson L. Wood. A reception at the residence of the bride's mother, 143 West Seventy-fifth Street, followed the wedding ceremony.

WHITNEY—CRAIG.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 7.—Arthur Edward Whitney of New York and Miss Florence Colgate Craig, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Craig of this city, were married to-day at the residence of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. Edgar W. Work, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, officiated.

Charles Wallace Whitney of New York, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and Miss Lucy White Hayes of Colorado Springs, a granddaughter of Jefferson Davis, was bridesmaid. Numerous guests were present. The house was elaborately decorated.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitney will spend the honeymoon in Colorado.

HELPFUL CO-OPERATION.

What would you do if you received the following letter?

"I desire to refer to you the sad case of Mrs. G.—janitress. The family is in great need, the father is in the hospital with lung trouble. There are six children. Oldest can soon obtain working papers, but the 5 younger are in want of necessaries."

We visited at once, found a German widow of 32, oldest boy 11, baby 11 weeks, mother discouraged, on the point of "putting away" all but the baby.

Necessaries have been given—the children have not been committed. To aid such families as this, $40,000 is still needed. Annual membership, $10; life membership, $250. $1 will buy 20 loaves of bread; $25 will buy six school suits.

Are you doing your share to aid those in distress? Please send your gift, large or small, to Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer, 105 East 22d Street.

N. Y. ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR. 1906

WH-O-O-OP! IRON TAIL AND HIS BRAVES COME

But They Travel on to the Rising Sun This Morning.

SOME 40 GOING TO FRANCE

Buffalo Bill Will See Them Off—Mr. Edward Plenty Holes Expresses Some Pity.

Chief Okiyap Sni, his little son Willie and Mrs. Okiyap Sni, accompanied by forty-three braves, four squaws, one other papoose than Willie, and five Mexican cowpunchers, arrived in New York yesterday by the Erie from Cody, Wyoming, and grunted from 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when they beheld the first tall building, until 11 o'clock last night, when Mrs. Okiyap accompanied her lord and master up the stairs of the International Hotel at Clarkson and West Streets.

The chief is none other than Iron Tail, one of the most famous of the then young braves who participated in the Custer massacre. He is a silent and dignified man, with the hauteur that his prowess on the field of battle and the proper realization of his splendid American family tree should give him and with the majestic carriage becoming his superb raiment of beads, feathers, and paint. George Rose, the only later-day American in the bunch, and head cowpuncher for Col. Cody, was the chief's bodyguard.

Chief Iron Tail and his Sioux braves, squaws, and papooses, will sail on the French liner La Gascogne this morning for Havre, and will be met at Versailles by Jacob White Eyes, Buffalo Bill's chief interpreter, who married a French girl and is able to scramble on all fours through the French language. Col. Cody himself accompanied the party from the town of his name to Chicago. He will arrive here this morning and see that Iron Tail and his party sail.

The Sioux in the party are all from the Pine Ridge Reservation and are known as the Oglalla Sioux, that part of the tribe every man of which was in the death circle around Custer and his troops. The verity of this is shown in the instant clamping of jaws and cunning glances the braves show when the name of Custer is mentioned.

One of the braves is Chief Stinking Bear, a noble specimen of humanity, with a blue and red ring painted around his left eye. Another is Edward Plenty Holes, who frequently tripped on the edge of his blanket. He alone consented to a few lines for publication. He said that he could not understand why the pale faces should crawl around under the earth.

It seemed cruel to him. He had been investigating the Subway, and said that it was bad enough to have people fighting to get up in the air to squeeze into demon wagons, but it was awful to have them fighting to get under the earth. Mr. Plenty Holes was sore in his soul after a general view of the situation here, and said that he liked the pale faces too much to see them acting so unwisely. He preferred to walk, even if it was cold and he had nothing but moccasins.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Comes Out Holy, other members of the party, retired early. The little Early stood the journey well, they reported from upstairs. Willie Children, Understanding Crow, John Long Bull, (of no family connection with Sitting Bull,) Jealous Of Them, Max Red Ear Horse, Jefferson Strikes Plenty, James White Bear Claws, and two or three others started to play cards but were discouraged and sent to bed. The police had not reported any scalping party in West Street up to 2 o'clock this morning.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Richard W. L'Hommedieu.

Richard W. L'Hommedieu died on Monday afternoon after three months' illness at his home, 513 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn. He was born in 1839 at Riverhead, N. Y., and served three years on the Minnesota in the United States Navy. In 1862 he joined the army with the 139th New York Volunteers, and was retired at the end of the war with the rank of Captain. In 1895 he was appointed local representative of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Norway by King Oscar of Sweden. A widow and four children survive him. The funeral will be held this evening at the Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. J. B. LITTLEWOOD of Illinois, Chief of the Division of Chemistry in the Patent Office in Washington, died yesterday from heart disease.

JOHN MILLS, who was Chief of Police of Newark thirty years ago, died at his home there yesterday at the age of 85. He leaves a widow and four children.

ROBERT M. SUTTON, head of the R. M. Sutton Company and one of the most prominent and widely known merchants of Baltimore, died there last night of heart disease. He was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, in 1831.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY, great-grandson of the author of "The Star-Spngled Banner," died yesterday at the home of his parents, 133 South Fifth Avenue, Mount Vernon. Young Key often appeared at patriotic gatherings and recited the poem.

The Rev. LEWIS SHURTER died in Newburg Tuesday night, aged 74 years. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, New York Conference, in 1857, and continued active therein until a few years ago, when he was superannuated. He is survived by six children.

JOHN T. McMAHON died on Tuesday at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Mary E. McMahon, 105 East Tenth Street. He was 43 years old. He was an Alderman for four years. Funeral services will be held at the house to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, and at St. Ann's Church at 10 o'clock.

MORTIMER D. HOWELL died yesterday at the Westminster Hotel after a brief illness. He was 70 years old. Mr. Howell was a descendant of one of the original settlers of Long Island. His family has lived at West Hampton Beach for more than 200 years. From 1865 until just before his death he was the proprietor and owner of the Howell House, a Summer resort at the beach. He leaves a wife and four children. The funeral will be on Saturday at his Long Island home.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Temperatures have generally risen, except in the Southern Atlantic States and the extreme Northwest. They remain, however, from 10 to 24 degrees below the seasonal average east of the Mississippi River and in the West Gulf States. There have been light rains in the Southern States and light snows in the upper lake region; elsewhere the weather was generally fair.

It will be warmer Thursday in the Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic States, New England, the lower lake and eastern upper lake regions.

Winds along the New England coast will be fresh northeast; along the Middle Atlantic Coast fresh northeast, possibly increasing by Friday; on the South Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk northeast, probably increasing; on the East Gulf Coast fresh to brisk north, probably increasing on the Florida coast; on the West Gulf Coast light to fresh northwest to north; on Lake Michigan fresh southwest to northwest.

Steamers departing Thursday for European ports will have fresh northeast winds, with fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair, warmer Thursday; Friday, increasing cloudiness, followed by rain or snow; fresh northeast to east winds.

New Jersey and Delaware—Fair Thursday; Friday, increasing cloudiness, probably followed by rain or snow; light to fresh northeast to east winds.

New England—Fair, warmer Thursday and Friday; increasing cloudiness, followed by snow in north and rain or snow in south portion; fresh northeast winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
8 A. M.....26	12	4 P. M.....22	27
6 A. M.....22	12	6 P. M.....21	28
9 A. M.....18	14	9 P. M.....18	25
12 M.....20	20	12 P. M.....15	23

This termomter is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 20; for the corresponding date last year it was 21; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 31.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 12; at 8 P. M. it was 26. Maximum temperature, 28 degrees at 6 P. M.; minimum, 11 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 75 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 68 per cent. at 8 P. M.

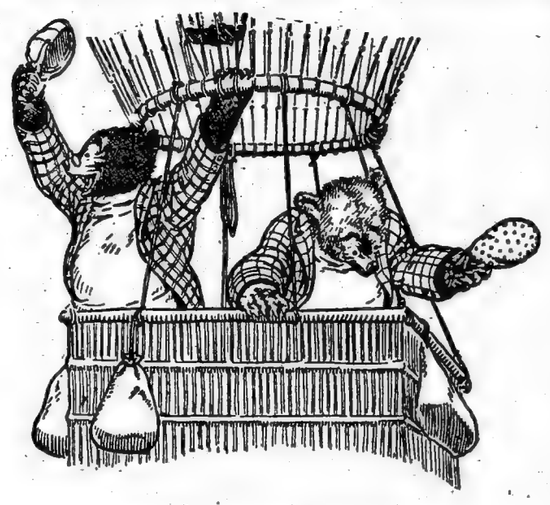

TEDDY-B and TEDDY-G

"The Roosevelt Bears"

Things are just beginning to happen. TEDDY—B and TEDDY—G have the jolliest day of their lives, but it ends in air. They start in early in the morning by running away with a railroad engine. They are dumped by the roadside by a switchman in a Missouri town. A county fair was in progress. "They were out for fun; they didn't care; they saw the whole of that county fair. They shot for canes; it cost a dime; they hit the bull's-eye every time. They climbed a pole to put up flags, and raced with boys in potato bags. But the biggest fun of the fair that day was when TEDDY—G, the farmers say, walked out a pole o'er the river dam to win a prize and to get a ham; and every time he reached the ham he tumbled headlong in the dam." One of the features of the county fair was a balloon ascension. The aeronaut was ill. TEDDY—B and TEDDY—G volunteered to take his place. "The rope was cut and up they flew beyond the clouds and away from view."

Where did they come down? Guess

Mr. Campbell, the Bear artist, has made ten excellent pictures for this chapter. Be sure to order your Sunday NEW YORK TIMES to-day or to-morrow. Don't leave it till Saturday night or Sunday morning.

FATHERS and MOTHERS

Try it! Read a chapter of this story aloud to the children. Let them look at the pictures as they go along. Then suggest that they cut out story and pictures for a scrap-book. It is good wholesome stuff and cannot fail to be helpful as well as amusing.

THE SUNDAY NEW YORK TIMES

Times Square, New York

VOGUE Fashion Published Thursdays 10 cts. on newsstands $4.00 a Year. 11 E. 24th St., N. Y.
VOGUE

City to Fight Tunnel Injunction.

Corporation Counsel Delany announced yesterday that he had assigned Assistant Corporation Counsel Connoly to take charge of the Steinway tunnel injunction proceedings when they come up for argument in the Supreme Court Friday before Justice Amend. This is the attempt to restrain the city from interfering with the tunnel building.

Dinner to Sir C. Purdon Clarke.

Frank R. Lawrence, President of the Lotos Club, has issued invitations to a dinner to be given by him in honor of Sir C. Purdon Clarke on Wednesday evening, Feb. 14, at the Lotos Club.

MARRIED.

COLQUITT—WAGNER.—On Feb. 7, at the First Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., by the Rev. D. R. Frazer, D. D., Anna H. Wagner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Wagner, to Mr. Louis W. Colquitt.

HICKS—BISSELL.—On Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1906, at the residence of the bride's aunt, Miss Bissell, by the Rev. Arthur H. Judge, Katharine Bissell, daughter of the late Augustus Holly Bissell and Sarah Stirling Bissell, to S. Chudleigh Hicks.

ROBBINS—COWL.—At St. George's Church, Hanover Square, London, England, Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1906, by the Rev. David Anderson, M. A., Mary, daughter of William H. Cowl of New York, to Lloyd McCullough Robbins of San Francisco, Cal.

DIED.

BOLTON.—Feb. 5, 1906, at his residence, 320 West 42d St., Henry C. Bolton.
Funeral from the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, West 46th St., Thursday, Feb. 8, at 10 A. M.
Philadelphia papers please copy.

BRENNEMAN.—On Feb. 6, 1906, at his residence, 38 West 126th St., C. W. Brenneman.
Funeral services this Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

ELY.—In New Haven, Conn., Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1906, Dr. John Slade Ely.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 51 Trumbull St., New Haven, on Thursday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FISHER.—On Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1906, Ellen M. Fisher, widow of John H. Fisher.
Funeral from her late residence, 1,389 Clay Av., Thursday, Feb. 8, at 10:30.

FRY.—At her home in Boston, Feb. 7, 1906, Maria Denison Burnham, wife of Charles Fry and daughter of the late John A. Burnham.
Funeral at Trinity Church, Boston, Friday, Feb. 9, at noon.

HARDIE.—At his residence, 4 Arlington Place, Brooklyn, Wednesday, 7th inst., Arthur Hardie, in his 77th year.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

DIED.

HOBBS.—Suddenly, on Feb. 7, Henry H., husband of Catherine B. Hobbs.
Funeral services from the chapel 171 8th Av., corner 19th St., on Friday at 12:30.
Cincinnati (Ohio) papers please copy.

HOWELL.—At New York City on Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1906, Mortimer D. Howell, in his seventieth year.
Funeral at his late residence, West Hampton Beach, N. Y., Saturday, Feb. 10, at 2 P. M. Leave East 34th St. at 10:30 A. M.

LESTER.—At White Plains, N. Y., on Feb. 6, 1906, Charles E. Lester, son of the late John W. and Sarah E. Lester.
Funeral from his late residence on Thursday, Feb. 8, at 1:30 P. M. Immediate friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Interment private.

LEVY.—On Feb. 7, Marie Levy, widow of Gustav Levy and mother of Mrs. Dr. Edward Bero, Hencit, Alexander, Stanley, and William Levy, in her 56th year.
Funeral at her late residence, 117 2d Av., Friday, Feb. 9, at 12 M.

MacMARTIN. — At Spokane, Washington, Feb. 2, 1906, Dr. Daniel M. MacMartin.
Funeral services will be held Friday afternoon at Amsterdam, N. Y.

MEAD.—At her late residence, 60 East 79th St., on

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Sag—Call Money Rates 3@4 Per Cent.

Transactions on Midsummer Scale—Lull in Steel and Iron Reported.

The volume of trading, which has been on a declining scale since the opening of the present week, fell away yesterday to little more than midsummer proportions, while prices, which were largely made and unmade as a result of professional activity, after opening with a show of some little strength and maintaining firmness through much of the day in spite of the prevailing dullness, finally yielded to the general inertia and sagged off slowly until in the last half hour, under a spurt of activity which ran to the close of the market, they sold off sharply and steadily, closing well under the range obtaining on Tuesday. In the fore part of this wholly uninteresting session Distillers Securities was picked out and pushed up in all some 6 points above its low price of the previous day, only to lose all save 2⅜ points of this gain in the later trading. The Great Northern and Northern Pacific shares were again traded in at advancing prices, while Union Pacific also rose rather easily, falling back at the end of the day. Reading was again subjected to more or less pressure on renewed discussion of the uncertainties of the coming conference between the mine owners and the mine workers. Wabash common and preferred were strong throughout, the preferred gaining substantially, while in the bond market Wabash debenture B bonds rose at one time some 2 points on unusually heavy transactions. In explanation of the activity in these issues, there was forthcoming a report that another offer would shortly be made to the bondholders of such an attractive nature that it might prove acceptable and terminate the longstanding disagreement between the railroad company and its security holders. Elsewhere the price movements were of little importance and reflected neglect rather than any selling prompted by news developments of the day.

Coming so shortly after the appearance of the United States Steel Corporation's glowing report for the December quarter and the statement therein contained of the heavy orders on the Corporation's books, no little attention was devoted yesterday to the announcement in the official weekly review of the iron and metal trades that the iron and steel markets were quiet and somewhat easier, while the tonnage of new orders had fallen away owing to the fact that buyers were well covered far into the year and that sellers had contracted for their output. A halt in the pig iron markets was likewise noted. Perhaps more weight was given to these disclosures than is their due; at least, the definite statement that the lull is in part attributable to the fact that many makers have contracted practically to the extent of their capacity should not be overlooked. Contrasted with this showing in the steel situation is the further favorable progress of the railroads in the matter of earnings, the New York Central reporting yesterday gross returns of $7,185,000 for the month of January as against $6,044,000 in the same month a year ago, an increase of over $1,140,000. The banks again lost heavily to the Sub-Treasury, bringing the total drain since Friday last up to $4,897,000, this comparing with a loss of $3,127,000 in the same period a week ago. In spite of the rather unfavorable outlook for a good bank statement, call money was appreciably easier yesterday, the bulk of the day's loans being arranged under 4 per cent. Sterling exchange was again firm and slightly higher, but an advance in the rate of the Paris check on London makes any export of gold improbable at the moment. The London and Paris markets were irregular, influenced once more by concern over the outcome of the conference on the Moroccan question.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

United States Cast Iron Pipe Company.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Underwood Typewriter on first and second preferred.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Company.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1906.	1905.	1904.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,878	1,878	1,876
4th week Jan.	$321,052	$235,973	$257,056
Month	923,602	744,973	807,206
July 1-Jan. 31	6,803,692	6,229,034	5,730,202
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	591	591	591
4th week Jan.	139,625	118,861	104,008
Month	417,241	376,533	342,670
From July 1	3,536,881	3,270,158	3,160,874
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—			
4th week Jan.	115,368	98,073	90,389
From Jan. 1	392,227	336,690	295,663
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	591	591	553
4th week Jan.	106,516	64,998	47,000
Month	235,863	194,150	165,392
July 1-Jan. 31	1,796,879	1,548,458	1,504,276
NEW YORK CENTRAL—			
Gross, January	7,185,768	6,044,458	5,380,746
BANGOR & AROOSTOOK—	1905.	1904.	1903.
Gross, December	184,589	151,003	138,661
Net, December	55,357	41,776	44,057
Gross, 6 months	1,153,799	1,053,090	986,619
Net, 6 months	447,028	391,378	378,304

BOSTON & MAINE for the quarter and six months ended Dec. 31—

Three months (Oct. 1 to Dec. 31:)			
Gross earnings	9,930,204	9,034,895	8,645,736
Expenses	7,287,493	6,563,249	6,364,580
Net earnings	2,642,811	2,471,636	2,281,158
Other income	176,035	173,164	170,831
Total income	2,818,846	2,640,800	2,451,989
Chgs. and taxes	2,067,844	2,028,577	2,060,936
Surplus	751,002	618,223	391,053
Six months (July 1 to Dec. 31:)			
Gross earnings	20,379,881	18,943,736	18,485,252
Expenses	14,453,149	13,279,242	13,050,729
Net earnings	5,926,732	5,664,494	5,434,523
Other income	293,585	277,186	273,879
Total income	6,220,317	5,941,660	5,708,402
Charges	4,106,682	4,061,245	4,090,256
Surplus	2,113,635	1,880,415	1,618,146

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS for six months ended Dec. 31—

Gross earnings	6,707,459	5,966,645	6,058,401
Expenses	3,598,826	3,370,529	3,971,952
Net earnings	3,108,633	2,596,066	2,986,449
Other income	49,142	71,310	67,419
Total income	3,157,775	2,667,376	3,053,868
Charges	2,288,046	2,228,382	2,366,653
Surplus	869,729	438,994	687,215

LONG ISLAND—

	December. Increase.	12 Mos. Increase.
Gross earnings	58,382	803,600
Expenses	97,134	722,375
Net earnings	*38,772	81,234

*Decrease.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for the six months ended Dec. 31—

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Gross earnings	21,082,678	19,339,365	18,853,230
Expenses	14,848,291	12,920,801	12,818,321
Net earnings	6,234,387	6,418,564	6,034,909
Other income	777,083	867,283	700,507
Total income	7,011,470	7,285,847	6,735,416
Charges	3,518,273	3,208,923	3,216,511
Balance	3,493,197	4,276,924	3,518,905
Other deductions	164,386	122,337	100,283
Surplus	2,528,811	4,154,587	3,418,622
Dividends	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,500,000
Balance	1,728,811	2,354,587	1,918,622
L. & N. prop. Ga. R. R.'s prof.	126,718	20,833	.....
Surplus	1,855,529	2,375,420	1,918,622

The decrease in earnings is entirely due to the effect of the yellow fever in the South and to the decrease in passenger receipts which last year were very heavy on account of the St. Louis Exposition.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

Gross earnings	2,375,950	2,312,302	2,207,210
Expenses	1,844,710	1,854,458	1,791,004
Net earnings	731,240	457,844	416,215
Other income	14,662	9,937	19,377
Total income	745,902	467,781	435,592
Charges	578,600	334,184	344,144
Surplus	167,302	133,597	91,448

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 3@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 3¾ per cent.

Time money, 4½@4¾ per cent. for sixty days and 4¾ per cent. for ninety days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $364,665,706; balances, $13,207,977. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $604,979.

Sterling exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.8395 for sixty days, $4.8730 for demand, and $4.8790 for cables. Commercial bills were quoted at $4.83¼@$4.84⅛.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.18⅛ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94⅜@94 7-16 and 95 1-16; guilders, 39 15-16 @40 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—10@15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 11c. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—15@20c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Money was in strong demand in the market to-day and the supply was small and controlled by the Bank of England. Discounts were tolerably firm.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was quietly cheerful. Consols hardened.

Americans opened irregular and grew firmer to over parity on fair support. Illinois Central was the feature. Union Pacific and Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé were wanted. After some irregularity prices closed generally easier.

Japanese Imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103⅛.

Bar silver firm at 30 3-16d. per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 22.22; Lisbon, 4.50.

Bullion amounting to £110,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Chge.
Consols, money	90⅜	..	..	+ 1/16
Consols, account	90⅝	..	..	+3-16
Anaconda	14⅜	279⅜	277	+ 2¾
Atchison	94½	92	91⅜	+ ¼
Canadian Pac.	177¼	172⅜	172⅛	— ⅛
St. Paul	190	185	185	..
Erie	47⅞	46⅜	46½	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	81¼	79½	79	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	183	178¼	178	+ ¼
Louis. & Nash.	155	151	151	..
N. Y. Central	153⅛	149⅛	149⅜	+ ⅛
Pennsylvania	73	142¾	142¼	..
Reading	71½	139	138⅞	+ ⅛
Southern Pacific	70⅝	68⅝	68⅝	+ ⅛
Union Pacific	160	156	155⅞	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel	46	44⅞	44⅜	+ 1/16
U. S. Steel pf.	114⅜	111¾	110½ ex.	— ⅞

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—Prices on the Bourse to-day tended downward at the opening owing to the German press comments relative to Morocco, but were firmer towards the close.

Russian Imperial fours were quoted at 83.60 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 494.00.

The private rate of discount was 2⅝ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes 99 francs 40 centimes for the account.

Exchange on London 25 francs 15½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—Prices on the Bourse to-day had a tendency to be irregular. Business was light.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 50¾ pfennings for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅜ per cent.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird	1 11 0	Esperanza	4 6 3
Tomboy	1 8 0	Dolores	2 1 3
El Oro	1 7 6	Strat. Ind'p'nce.	0 8 3

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 3-16d per ounce and in New York at 65⅜c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50½c.

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Alice sold at 3.87½, 200 Standard at 4.55.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Alice sold at 3.95@3.75, 1,000 Acacia at .10, 2,600 Comstock at .09@.00⅝, 8,000 Comstock bond at .11@.12, 500 Elkton at .48, 300 Jim Butler at .90, 500 May Queen at .30, 500 Mollie Gibson at .08⅝, 700 Original Bull Frog at .28@.29, 200 Sandstorm at 1.55, 300 Standard at 4.55@4.50, 1,000 Silver Pick at .17, 300 Yellow Jacket at .11.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	103⅝	
2s, c., 1930	103⅝	
3s, r., 1918	102¼	103¼
3s, c., 1918	102½	103¼
3s, r., 1918, sm.	102¼	..
4s, r., 1907	103	103¾
4s, c., 1907	103	104
4s, r., 1925	129½	130½
4s, c., 1925	129½	130½
D. C. 3-65s	116	..
Philippine 4s	109	110¼
Adams Exp.	245	260
Alb. & Sus.	240	..
Alb. & W.	145	..
Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	99	99½
Am. B. S. pf.	85	87
Am. Coal	170	195
Am. D. Tel.	37	43
Am. H. & L. pf.	38	38¾
Am. L. pf.	117	117½
Am. Snuff	220	235
Am. Sm. pf.	105	110
Am. S. T. pf.	49¼	49½
Am. S. R. pf.	139	140
Am. T. & C.	90	93
Ann Arbor	32	37
Ann Ag. pf.	72	80
Am. Mal. 1st pf.	108	110
Am. Mal. 2d pf.	106	..
Am. Sug. pf.	150	200
B. & S. pf.	82	86½
But'k Co.	56½	59
Canada So.	68	69¾
C. & S. A. Tel.	135	138
Chi. & Alt.	31	33
C. & A. pf.	75	80
C., B. & Q.	200	..
C. & E. Ill. pf.	130	140
Chi. G. W. deb.	86½	87
C., L. & L. pf.	70	90
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	190	200
C. T. & T.	15¼	17
C. T. & T. pf.	38¼	42
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	117	120
C., L. & W.	90	95
C., L. & W. pf.	110	117
Cleve. & P.	182	..
C. & P. sp.	105	..
C. F. & I. pf.	104	106
C. S. 1st pf.	70½	71½
C. S. 2d pf.	52½	54
Cons. Coal	80	..
D., L. & W.	455	470
D. M. & Ft. D.	21	24
Det. So. cts.	10	11
Det. So. pf. cts.	34	38
East. Kod.	169	..
Elec. S. B.	75	80
E. & T. H. pf.	85	95
E. & T. H. Ft. W. & D. City	73½	..
Gen. Ch. Co.	80	85
Gen. Ch. Co. pf.	106	107
G. & S. T.	120	..
H. B. Claflin.	110	125
H. E. R. pf.	83	84
Hock. Val.	115	116½
Hock. V. pf.	94¾	95¼
Ill. C. L.	163¼	..

	Bid.	Asked.
I. P. Co. pf.	87	87½
Int. Power.	75	80
I. S. P. pf.	80	85
Jol. & Chi.	180	..
Kan. & M.	55	57
K. & D. M.	13	16
K. & D. M. pf.	45	50
K. I. C. pf.	78½	79½
Lacl. Gas.	..	..
Lacl. G. pf.	95	110
L. E. & W.	37	39
L. E. & W. pf.	88	93
L. & W. C.	45	..
Long Island	76	79
Man. Beach.	10	13
Md. C. pf.	100	..
Mich. Cent.	140	147
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	174	178
N., C. & St. L.	143	146
Nat. E. pf.	117½	118
Nat. Enam.	10½	17
Nat. En. pf.	88	90
N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	20¼	22
N. Cent. C.	35	40
N. Y., C. & St. L.	66	68
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	114	120
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	82	86
N. Y. D. Co.	..	50
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	83	85
N. & W. pf.	90	93
Pat. Mining	2½	3
Pac. Coast.	118	120
P. C. 1st pf.	103	108
P. C. 2d pf.	117	119
Peo. & E.	39	44
P., C., C. & St. L.	80	85
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	106	108½
P., Ft. W. & C.	181	..
P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	173	..
Pullman Co.	240	245
Quicksilver.	1¼	1⅞
Q'ksilver pf.	3½	4½
R. R. Sec. Ill. C. stk. cts.	95	97
R. S. S. pf.	100½	107
Rens. & Sar.	208	..
R., W. & O.	135	137
Rutland pf.	55	65
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	71	78
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. cts.	128	135
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	107	125
So. Ry., M. & O. cts.	99	100
Texas Cent.	50	..
Tex. C. pf.	90	..
Third Av.	135½	150½
T., P. & W.	17	20½
U. B. & P. pf.	81½	82
Un. Fruit.	..	110½
U. S. Exp.	120	135
U. S. Leath.	12	14¼
Vand. R. R.	83	100
Vulcan Det.	13¼	13¾
Westinghouse assenting.	166	178
Westinghouse 1st pf.	170	185

$20,000,000
NEW YORK CITY
Four (4%) Per Cent.
GOLD TAX EXEMPT CORPORATE STOCK
Payable November 1, 1955.
To be sold Thursday, February 15, 1906,
AS FOLLOWS:
$19,500,000. Exempt from Taxation except for State Purposes.
$500,000. Exempt from all Taxation.
ISSUED IN REGISTERED FORM.
This stock is a legal investment for trust funds. Chapter 274 of the Laws of 1904, which applies to the sale of Bonds or Stock of The City of New York, provides that "all or none" bids cannot be considered by the Comptroller unless the bidder offering to purchase "all or none" of the Bonds or Stock offered for sale shall also offer to purchase "all or any part" thereof.
Send bids in a sealed envelope, enclosed in the addressed envelope. A deposit of TWO PER CENT. OF PAR VALUE MUST ACCOMPANY BID. Such deposit must be in money or certified check upon a solvent Banking Corporation. For fuller information see "City Record," published at 2 City Hall, New York.
Consult any Bank or Trust Company, or address
HERMAN A. METZ, Comptroller City of New York,
280 Broadway, New York.

Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - $9,500,000
TRUST AND BANKING DEPARTMENT, 59 LIBERTY ST. } MANHATTAN
TITLE DEPARTMENT ..... 37 LIBERTY ST. }
BROOKLYN OFFICES, 188 MONTAGUE STREET.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS subject to check or on certificate, allowing interest thereon.
LENDS ON APPROVED STOCKS, Corporation Bonds and on Mortgages as Collateral.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee or Receiver, Transfer Agent or Registrar of Stocks of Corporations. Takes charge of Personal Securities.
OFFICERS:
EDWIN W. COGGESHALL, President and General Manager.
DAVID B. OGDEN, JOHN T. LOCKMAN, LOUIS V. BRIGHT, HENRY MORGENTHAU, } Vice-Presidents.
HERBERT E. JACKSON, Comptroller.
WALTER N. VAIL, Secretary.
LEWIS H. LOSEE, Asst. Genl. Manager.
ARCHIBALD FORBES, Asst. Treasurer.
GEORGE A. FLEURY, FREDERICK D. REED, } Asst. Secretaries.
THORWALD STALLKNECHT, Treasurer.

International Traction 4s
OF
BUFFALO
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
DANN & ROBINSON
(Members New York Stock Exchange.)
111 Broadway, NEW YORK. 1000 Ellicott Square BUFFALO.
EXCLUSIVE PRIVATE WIRES.

New Jersey Junction Railroad Company.

January 24th, 1906.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and Mr. Harris C. Fahnestock, as Trustees named in the Mortgage or Deed of Trust, dated the 30th day of June, 1886, and received in the office of the Register of the County of Hudson, New Jersey, on the 25th day of August, 1886, and recorded in Book 188 of Mortgages for said County on Page 289, given by the New Jersey Junction Railroad Company to J. Pierpont Morgan and Harris C. Fahnestock, Trustees, having resigned as such Trustees, and having given due notice of such resignation, such resignation has been accepted this day; and that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New Jersey Junction Railroad Company, held this day, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York has been appointed Trustee of said Mortgage or Deed of Trust dated the 30th day of June, 1886, as successor of the said J. Pierpont Morgan and Harris C. Fahnestock, and to fill the vacancy caused by said resignation.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA BANKS.

HONESDALE NATIONAL BANK, HONESDALE, PA.
January 29, 1906.
RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$1,694,300.82	
From other banks	5,529.20	
Cash and reserve	240,653.54	$1,940,483.56
LIABILITIES.		
Capital and surplus	843,607.28	
Circulation	52,000.00	
Deposits	1,544,876.28	$1,940,483.56

HENRY Z. RUSSELL, President. ANDREW THOMPSON, Vice President. EDWIN F. TORREY, Cashier.

RHODE ISLAND BANKS.

OLD NATIONAL BANK, PROVIDENCE, R. I.
January 29, 1906.
RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$3,583,666.82	
From other banks	583,761.92	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	14,000.00	
Cash	220,344.94	$4,401,773.68
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	$300,000.00	
Surplus and profits	100,796.39	
Circulation	196,400.00	
Deposits	3,604,577.29	$4,401,773.68

E. P. Metcalf, Pres.; P. B. Ashley, Cash.; Geo. H. Capron, Asst. Cash.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—Trading showed less activity to-day, very little being done in the purely home stocks. There was an apparent indisposition to either buy or to sell stocks, the result being a narrow movement of prices. The tone of the general list was heavy, and it would not have taken much aggressive selling to have induced sharp reactions.

The coal stocks were particularly susceptible, the Lehigh's as well as Reading yielding rather easily. United Gas Improvement and Cambria Steel were also without effective support in the final dealings, but the remainder of the list was neglected.

Total sales, 28,779 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	Amal. Copper	115⅝	114⅛	114⅞
5	Am. Cement	6 11-16	6 11-16	6 11-16
100	Am. Car & Foundry	45	45	45
3,301	Cambria Steel	35⅝	35¼	35¼
50	Con. Traction, N. J.	81⅞	81⅝	81⅞
965	Electric Co. of Am.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
600	Erie	46½	46	46
375	General Asphalt pf.	46	45⅝	46
15	Hbg., P. & Mt. Joy	106	108	108
10	Philander M. & M.	2	2	2
10	Ins. Co. of N. Am.	28	28	28
566	Keystone Tel	17	16⅝	16⅞
108	Lake Superior Corp.	21⅝	21¼	21¼
1,451	Lehigh Valley R. R.	76½	75	75
2	Lehigh Nav	111	111	111
343	Lehigh Nav. tr. cfts.	111½	111	111
950	Marsden	2 15-16	2⅞	2⅞
125	Pennsylvania R. R.	71 70 11-16	70 11-16	
662	Philadelphia Co.	53½	53	53⅛
27	Philadelphia Co. pf.	51	51	51
2,240	Philadelphia Electric	7⅞ 7 13-16	7 13-16	
600	Phil. Rapid Transit	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝
8	Phil. Traction	101	101	101
30	Rys. Co. General	7 1-16	7 1-16	7 1-16
5,140	Reading	69⅝	68½	68½
5	Reading 1st pf.	47	47	47
31	Reading 2d pf.	50	50	50
200	Rock Island	27¾	27⅝	27¾
900	Southern R. R.	41¾	41	41⅝
45	Susq. Steel	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
25	Tonopah Mining	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
1,000	Union Pacific	156½	155½	155⅝
121	United Gas Imp.	98	97½	97½
7,870	U. S. Steel	45	44⅝	44⅝
375	U. S. Steel pf.	110½	109⅝	109⅝
5	U. Trac. (Pitts.) pf.	51	51	51
200	Warwick Steel	6½	6½	6½

THE CONDITION OF THE TREADWELL
The stock of the GEORGE A. TREADWELL MINING COMPANY has been selling very cheap for some time past. The Company has made good in everything except time. It has demonstrated that it has all the values that we ever claimed for it, and more, but it has taken longer to produce results and put the Company on a dividend-paying basis than was expected. Great progress has, however, been made during the last three months, and conditions are now entirely satisfactory. The new manager, Mr. F. W. Wood, has taken hold in earnest and is devoting all his energies to putting the mines and the reduction works in condition to furnish and handle the additional tonnage required by the smelting plant, working in connection with the concentrators, in time to take advantage of the present high price of copper. Market experts believe that this price will continue for many years to come, and the TREADWELL will be able to get the benefit of it most of the time. We are not, however, afraid of low copper, for we have so much gold and silver in our ores that we are practically independent of the copper market.
The financial condition of the Company is good and its resources ample. The stock is certainly a good buy at present prices and is sure to advance steadily as the work progresses. Other copper stocks have had their advance, and that of the TREADWELL is coming.
Some of the sanest and shrewdest investors in the country are laying in TREADWELL now. They think that copper is the best of investments and that the TREADWELL is to-day the best purchase among the coppers.
You can buy at market rates through your own broker, or we shall be glad to quote prices on application.
George A. Treadwell Mining Co., 27 William Street, New York.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE 1ST MORTGAGE 5% 20-YEAR GOLD BONDS OF THE
SPRINGFIELD COAL MINING COMPANY

The undersigned Trustees under the mortgage above referred to desire, under authority of said mortgage, to expend the sum of nineteen thousand and twenty dollars and forty cents ($19,020.40) in the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided such purchase can, in their opinion, be now made advantageously.
Offers of said bonds may be sent to the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, 66 Broadway, on or before February 26th, 1906.
FREDERICK L. ELDRIDGE, WILLIAM B. RANDALL, } Trustees.
New York, January 24th, 1906.

UNIVERSITY CLUB
SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that University Club Second Mortgage Bonds aggregating $30,000, and of the following numbers, have been drawn for payment under the terms of the mortgage, viz.: Bonds of $1,000 each: Nos. 2, 19, 20, 39, 74, 78, 91, 92, 110, 122, 125, 127, 133, 136, 150, 153, 157, 158, 159, 160, 170, 171, 179, 182, 191: Bonds of $500 each: Nos. 262, 263, 284, 291, 333, 335, 339, 356, 362, 363. Said bonds will be paid, with interest, on March 1st, 1906, upon presentation, with all unpaid coupons, at office of CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of N. Y., No. 54 Wall Street, upon which date interest will cease to accrue.
W. G. OAKMAN, Treasurer.

Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Company First Mortgage.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above Company, dated the first day of January, 1887, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to exceed the amount of Nineteen thousand seven hundred and forty-seven 11-100 dollars ($19,747.11.)
Bids will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon on February 21st, 1906.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By J. N. WALLACE, President.
N. Y., February 5, 1906.

Mississippi River Bridge Company
Owners of bonds of the above company are hereby notified that The United States Trust Company of New York, Trustee, has designated by lot bonds numbered 35, 44, 72, 77, 90, 154, 174, 179, 234, 239, 276, 366, 411, 511, 566, 580, 598, and 636, to be redeemed as required by the mortgage on account of Sinking Fund payment due April 2, 1906, said bonds to be redeemed on that date at the office of The Chicago & Alton Railway Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Interest on the bonds designated above will cease April 1, 1906.
THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

STUDY THE FIGURE
4
IS
ANACONDA
This Year to Cross
400
That will depend not only upon the price of copper and, somewhat, the rate for money, but upon the development at the
2400
Foot Level
When the Boston News Bureau first called attention less than three months ago to Anaconda as relatively cheaper than Amalgamated, and yet the basis of Amalgamated, it was selling, as quoted in New York, at about
140
It has since doubled in price.
Anaconda has opened an ore-body in its main line more than
40
feet wide, and about
800
feet long, that is admitted to assay better than the average
4%
of all the Anaconda mines. It is admitted by the Amalgamated people that this ore body may assay
8%
In Butte it is said that it assays
16%
The Boston News Bureau was the first to give information concerning it, and has never yet failed to be in the lead with Anaconda or Amalgamated information. It will endeavor to keep its readers posted in the future as in the past.
IS
U. S. STEEL
Soon to leave the
40s
and take up its march towards the
80s
Is it this year to begin dividends at the rate of
4%
per annum? Every intel

Thomas L. Manson & Co.,
Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges,
71 Broadway, N. Y.
TEL. 1887-90 CORTLANDT.
Branch Offices: 83 Fulton St. 26 West 43d St. 318 Lenox Ave. Corner of 126th St.
Dealers in Investment Securities.
Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.
ORDERS EXECUTED IN ALL MARKETS.
SHORT TIME SECURITIES.
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California Safe Deposit and Trust Company
SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA
OFFICERS:
DAVID F. WALKER.....President
J. DALZELL BROWN...V. Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
W. J. BARTNETT.....Vice President

Potter, Choate & Prentice
BANKERS

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDNG.
Captial, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,500,000
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

The Security Audit Company
128 Broadway, of New York, New York.
AUDITS INVESTIGATIONS APPRAISALS.

Dividends.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Baltimore, Md., February 7, 1906.
The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the company for the six months ended December 31, 1905, a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company, to be paid March 1, 1906, to the Stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on February 14, 1906.
The board also declared from the surplus earnings of the company a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the common stock of the company, payable March 1, 1906, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on February 14, 1906.
For the purpose of such dividends the transfer books of the company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on February 14, 1906, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on March 1, 1906.
THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.,
By C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY,
No. 111 Fifth Av., New York, Feb. 7, 1906.
A dividend of 2½% upon the common stock of The American Tobacco Company was to-day declared, payable March 1st, 1906, to common stock holders of record on transfer books at close of business February 15th, 1906. For the purpose of said dividend, and also of the annual meeting of stockholders to be held March 14th, 1906, the common stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. February 15th, 1906, and reopen at 10 A. M. March 15th, 1906.
J. M. W. HICKS, Treasurer.

Office of the
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company,
No. 86 Wall Street, New York, Jan. 26, 1906.
Dividends of three per cent. on the preferred and of three per cent. on the common stock of this company have been declared payable February 15 next to stockholders of record February 6 next. Checks will be mailed to stockholders.
J. H. HOCART, Assistant Treasurer.

THE PEOPLE'S GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO. (of Chicago.)
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on February 26th, 1906.
The transfer books will close in New York on February 15, 1906, at 3 P. M., and will reopen February 27, 1906, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF READING COMPANY.
Philadelphia, January 8, 1906.
The Board of Directors have declared from the net earnings a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the first preferred stock of the company, to be paid on March 10, 1906, to the stockholders of record at the close of business February 21, 1906. Checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed dividend orders with the Treasurer.
W. R. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Co.
A dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. has been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, payable February 15th next, to stockholders of record on February 6th at 3 P. M. Dividend checks will be mailed by the transfer agents of the Company.
GEO. H. CLUNE, Treasurer.
Rochester, January 26th, 1906.

New York, February 7, 1906.
ON MARCH 1ST, 1906, THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY will pay its shareholders of record at the close of business February 9th, TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE, proceeds of the sale of some property not needed in the conduct of its business.
BASIL W. ROWE, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF BONDS issued under Consolidated First and Collateral Trust Mortgage of this Company to Title Guaranty & Trust Co. of Scranton, Penn., Trustee, dated Sept. 1, 1903, will be held at the office of this Company in the Land Title Bldg., Phila., Pa., on Wednesday, February 21, 1906, at 2 P. M., to vote for or against a proposal to request said Trustee to release from the lien of above-mentioned mortgage property not to exceed $5,000.00 in value, the proceeds of said sale to be expended on other property covered by said mortgage.
PENNSYLVANIA COAL & COKE COMPANY.
By A. G. EDWARDS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the AMERICAN WHIP EXPORT COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 14 Church St., City of New York, on SATURDAY, February 24th, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual election, and the transaction of all such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Polls will remain open one hour.
WILLIAM J. CASSARD, Secretary.
February 6, 1906.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
Atlantic Building,
Nos. 49 and 51 Wall Street,
New York, Feb'y 5th, 1906.
An election for Trustees of the third class and for three Inspectors of the following election will be held at Room 313 Atlantic Building on Tuesday, February 13th, 1906.
The polls will open at 11 A. M. and close at 12 M.
By order of the Board.
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the ARLINGTON WAREHOUSING COMPANY will be held at the office of Messrs. Goeller, Shaffer & Eisler, No. 207 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of February, 1906, at five o'clock P. M., for the purposes of voting upon a proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved pursuant to Section 57 of the Stock Corporation Law.—Dated N. Y., January 15th, 1906. JOHN P. RYAN, President.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary or proper will be held at the principal offices of the Company, 81-85 Beach Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, February thirteenth, 1906, between the hours of twelve M. and one P. M. The stock transfer books will be closed ten days prior to date of the election. E. E. PALEN, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
Notice is hereby given that the annual stockholders' meeting of the DAIRYMEN'S MFG. CO. will be held at No. 6 Harrison St., New York City, N. Y., at 1:30 P. M. on Wednesday, Feb. 21st, 1906, for the election of Directors and action on such other business as may be properly presented.
New York, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1906.
J. B. CONOVER, Manager.

Bullfrog, Tonopah, Goldfield, Manhattan, Also Copper Stocks
DEALT IN.
Send for Daily Letter and Quotations.
O. F. Jonasson & Co.,
COMMISSION MINING STOCK BROKERS
44-46 Broadway, N. Y.

BANKS NEAR AGREEMENT WITH TRUST COMPANIES

Compromise Likely on the Question of Reserves.

SENATOR STEVENS'S PEACE

Terms of New Bill Will Probably Include Low Cash and Securities Reserves—Better Feeling.

Steps have been taken by the New York State Bankers' Association and by the Trust Company Association to bring about a conference between the two on the subject of trust company reserves. That such a conference will be held, possibly within the next two weeks, was definitely learned yesterday from representatives of both the trust companies and the associated banks. The fact that the trust companies and banks are to confer on the question of legislation in regard to trust company reserves is a particularly interesting development owing to the fact that efforts made to bring about such a conference before the introduction of the bill which is now before the Legislature proved unsuccessful.

A conference between the two sides to the controversy was suggested by Senator Stevens at the hearing held at Albany on Tuesday. Both sides have agreed that this is the best way in which to devise a plan for legislation acceptable both to the trust companies and the banks. Committees representing the two associations will shortly be called together for the purpose of discussing the terms of a new bill to be presented to the Legislature. Just what the terms of the new bill are likely to be cannot be definitely stated at this time. It is believed, however, that if the conference results in an agreement the proposed terms will represent a compromise between the terms of the present bill and the suggestion made by President Bourne of the Trust Company Association for a reserve consisting of 3 per cent. in cash, 6 per cent. in investment, and 6 per cent. in deposits with other institutions.

The explanation now offered for the failure of the efforts to bring about a conference between the trust companies and the banks in advance of the introduction of the Stevens bill is that the banks, after suggesting a conference with the trust companies through Elliott C. McDougal, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the New York State Bankers' Association, did not hear from the trust company representatives as soon as they expected. They therefore introduced their bill into the Legislature without awaiting a conference. It seems that the Trust Company Association replied immediately to the overtures of the Legislative Committee of the State Bankers' Association, but through some accident this reply, of the trust companies was not promptly received by the bankers. This episode led to a somewhat strained situation between the two associations which has, however, been entirely cleared. Mr. McDougal, at his own request, has ceased to act as Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the State Bankers' Association, although he remains a member of the committee.

Bankers who attended the hearing at Albany before the Assembly and Senate committees said yesterday that the committee took considerable interest in the attitude on the trust company reserve question of the Clearing House committee appointed at the last annual meeting of the Clearing House Association. As is already known, this committee has chosen to follow a policy of inaction and has done absolutely nothing toward carrying out the work of bringing about a re-establishment of friendly relations between the trust companies and the Clearing House, for which object it was especially named. Chairman Wainwright of the Assembly Committee on Banking explained at Tuesday's hearing, according to bankers present, that he had written to this committee for an expression of their views, but that he had failed to receive any response.

The New York Clearing House was in no way represented at Tuesday's hearing. William Sheer, Manager of the New York Clearing House, was in Albany on Tuesday, but was not present at the hearing on the Trust Company Reserve bill.

Representatives of the trust companies said yesterday that they were entirely satisfied with the developments at Tuesday's hearing. The attitude of the committee, they said, appeared to be that the trust companies and the banks should agree upon some plan, and this the trust companies thought was the proper procedure. The trust companies have all along insisted that the trust company reserve question was not one to be settled by dictation on the part of the banks, but rather by mutual agreement between the banks and the trust companies.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7.—The trading was rather dull and narrow to-day. Announcement of declaration of 6 per cent. dividend on the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads' Washington branch was generally construed as a result of the threatened investigation by the State Legislature. This is the first dividend in ten years. Officials of the company say it had been practically agreed upon before the Legislature met.

While International Trust advanced 1 point, Maryland Casualty declined 2. United Railways free incomes lost ground, declining to 72. Consolidated Cotton Duck preferred declined ½, Charleston Consolidated 5s gained 1¼ points. The market closed firm but dull.

Sales, bonds, $79,100; shares stock, 1,904. List:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,100	City 3½s, (1930)	105¾	105¾	105¾
1,000	A. C. L. of C. 4s, cfts.	93½	93½	93½
4,000	Seaboard 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼
9,000	R., S. P. & C. 4s	97	97	97
10,000	C. Con. Elec. 5s	95½	97¾	98½
8,000	North. Ry. & L. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼
6,000	United Rys. 4s	94	94	94
24,000	United Rys. inc.	72½	72	72
11,000	Balt. Brick 5s	86	86	86
2,000	Breweries 4s	63½	63½	63½
2,000	Cotton Duck 5s	83	83	83

STOCKS.

20	North. Central	107	107	107
6	Merchants' Bank	184½	184½	184½
83	Western Bank	38	38	38
10	Int. Trust	155	155	155
410	Md. Casualty	55	54	54
100	Mercantile Trust	142	142	142
30	Baltimore Brick	11	11	11
20	Balt. Brick pf.	54¼	54¼	54¼
200	Con. C. D. pf.	38	38	38
1,025	Houston Oil	12	11⅞	12

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$147,445,750
Gold coin and bullion	74,593,852
Gold certificates	39,102,370
Silver coin and bullion	15,809,785
Silver certificates	6,269,449
United States notes	9,530,708
Treasury notes of 1890	31,144
National banknotes	16,987,249
Total receipts this month	14,198,393
Total receipts this year	361,847,229
Total expenditures this month	11,980,000
Total expenditures this year	363,011,571

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$543,988,869
Silver dollars	466,248,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,050,000
Total	$1,018,286,869
General fund	172,408,816
Deposits in National banks	65,287,548
In Philippine Treasury	4,767,198
Awaiting reimbursement	389,194
Current liabilities	95,405,006

TOPICS OF WALL STREET.

Some people seem to want a bull market every minute of the time—a continuous performance without intermissions. It is impossible.

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Commission business has all flattened out. Every active house in the Street has materially reduced its margined lines in the last fortnight. The testimony on this point among brokers is so general that one cannot but wonder where the stocks are. There has been a capacious market for stocks at declines of 5 to 15 points from the high prices touched on the January bulge, and now, with commission-house accounts all lighter than they were, the selling pressure abates and trading becomes narrow and uninteresting. It can only be supposed that the tendency in the last two weeks has been toward a greater concentration of stocks. That is the opposite of distribution. As is always the case when the market becomes dull after a violent reaction, there is now a wide diversity of speculative opinion and brokers complain that the market is barren of allurements. There is, indeed, very little incentive to trade one way or the other. It is an exasperating market under these conditions. It gets just strong enough to tempt buyers, and then just weak enough to tempt sellers, and both are whipsawed if they are trading in fluctuations. Brokers may feel confident that the market is going to got under way again, but their clients will not buy stocks when they are dull. They want to see that prices have started up again. Then they will come in.

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The market very evidently is in need of some fresh inspiration. It is not likely to resume its advance spontaneously. There is greater likelihood, indeed, that unless something occurs to give it a new impulse continued dullness will tire out one by one the larger speculative holders of stocks and cause them to liquidate gradually, as the mood takes them or as their digestion is. That would involve a slow sagging of prices, culminating probably in a fresh decline. Some observers think that a deal announcement would stimulate the market—for instance, the announcement of a copper deal, accompanied by proofs that the benefits of the transaction had not been overdiscounted in the market. Such an incident doubtless would increase confidence in rumors of other deals. Others count more upon fresh initiative in the right line of stocks. Much more effective, of course, would be announcements combined with initiative under the proper leadership. There is evidently not much to hope for in the way of inspiration from the Union Pacific dividend. A mere increase of the dividend to the rate of 6 per cent. would not create any wild bullish enthusiasm, for everybody expects at least that, and the price of the stock has already discounted it. If the dividend is increased to the rate of 6 per cent., it will be argued, no doubt, that the stock can still be bulled beyond 150 on its "equities," but it will not bull itself on its "equities." That is where initiative will be needed.

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The besetting fault of the average speculator is impatience. After a market has suffered a severe setback it takes time to get it started again.

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An operator who believes in the low-priced stocks, considering that they have potential attractions for the public not elsewhere to be found in the market, says: "If the big bull leaders turn their attention to a few of the more popular low-priced railroad issues they will find that activity in that quarter of the market will help them to dispose of the higher-priced stocks with which many of them are loaded up. Once the public gets enthusiastically started it will not confine itself to the low-priced stocks. It will spread itself out. I merely say that it can be induced to trade more freely in the low-priced stocks than in the others. Brokers agree with me in this. They know what their people want to trade in. Take Rock Island common. Argument can be made of the fact that the Rock Island property is being steadily built up under the more conservative financial policies recently adopted. As the results of these policies begin to show the standing of the common stock will be improved. The Wabash earnings are improving rapidly. The improvement will be much more pronounced after the company has completed its connections in May with the Carnegie steel plants. The Wabash does not have to ask for tonnage there. It gets it by contract as soon as it can handle the business. There is the Chicago Great Western, earning more money than ever before in its history. The headway that has been made with this bull campaign in Southern Railway shows what can be done with a low-priced railroad stock possessing popular speculative traditions. There could be a sustained movement in Mexican Central based upon increased earnings and the growing prosperity of the country it serves. I mention these things merely to show what basis there could be for a much broader speculation in the low-priced stocks than has yet been seen."

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Yesterday's session of the market was a stale, unprofitable affair from beginning to end. Quotations in the American quarter of the London market were ½ to 1 per cent. above New York parity, but the market failed to open quite up to the London prices. The highest quotations were generally made in the first hour. During the remainder of the session the principal issues drifted aimlessly and were inclined on the whole to sag, not so much because of any selling pressure, as for want of aggressive buying. In the last hour the dullness begat weakness, and the closing was soft. It was the dullest day for many weeks.

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The most enlivening incident of the day's trading was a demonstration in Whisky stock.

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Those cynics who on every possible occasion assert with prejudice that there is no such thing as philanthropy in Wall Street are surely confounded by the wholly disinterested manner in which speculative capitalists from time to time combine to hold up the price of cotton, for the benefit of the Southern planters. A little while ago Joseph H. Hoadley widely advertised his philanthropic intention to hold cotton at 15 cents until the South could unload, and now E. R. Thomas and a few associates undertake to do at 13 cents what Mr. Hoadley failed to do at 15 cents. The South applauds rapturously and promises to co-operate.

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The Heinze crowd has gone into Bingham Copper as a sort of side issue. The stock already has enjoyed a very sharp advance, and is said by the Heinze followers to be slated for much higher prices. The word mysteriously goes out to them to get aboard of something, and, no matter what it 's, they pile into it and ask no questions. It is no time to ask questions. Everything that this crowd from Butte has touched so far has run into money very rapidly. It has made a tremendous lot of money. The only danger is that it will overstay. The wives of the men from Butte are also here—all speculating in "coppers." It is one of the most remarkable things Wall Street has ever seen. The wife of a man prominent in the Butte crowd's councils says this or says that, and it is regarded as a great tip. The Heinze following is supposed still to be extremely bullish on Amalgamated, United Copper, and Anaconda.

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Amalgamated Copper did nothing worth commenting upon yesterday. It opened at 116, which was the high price of the day, then declined to 114, and closed at a loss of 1⅝ per cent.

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It is understood that the immense buying of Amalgamated Copper last week by a prominent Broadway house was partly responsible for the increase of loans reported by the banks on Saturday. The house referred to bought more than 125,000 shares of the stock, all within a range of about 2 points. The Street is still anxious to know who supplied it.

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Union Pacific apparently has ceased to respond to advances in the Hill stocks.

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There has recently been evidence of considerable quiet liquidation in the United States Steel stocks. Several large speculative accounts are said to have been cleaned up in the last few days, presumably in fear of strike trouble in the coal region. On this subject The Iron Age remarks: "It must be remembered that the Connellsville, Pocahontas, and Alabama coal mines, upon which the iron industry chiefly relies, are not affected by whatever action the miners' union takes." There is some faint suspicion of a slowing up in the steel business. This, perhaps, has influenced speculative selling of the United States Steel shares. Toward the end of the first quarter of last year there was a somewhat pronounced lull in the steel and iron industry. The Steel stocks first reflected it by lagging conspicuously in the market, afterward they broke very sharply. The set-back in business, however, was very brief and a bear campaign which had been laid out in the Steel stocks on the idea that the boom had culminated, ended most unprofitably.

Subways by Popular Subscription.

The East Side Citizens' Improvement Association, after discussing rapid transit on Tuesday night, adopted this resolution:

Resolved, That in view of there being no competition for the building of new subways, this association take upon itself, together with an Advisory Board appointed by the Mayor, to look into the matter of having bankers or others to build these roads by popular subscription, or by the people in a form of popular loan.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1906.

Total sales Feb. 7, 1906	761,005
From Jan. 1, 1906	44,877,062
Corresponding date last year	27,911,225

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
24½	24¾	1,900	Allis-Chalmers Co.	25½	25½	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
63⅝	64½	350	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	64	64½	64	64	— ⅛
114¼	114⅝	101,500	*Amal. Copper Co.	116	116	114	114¼	— 1⅝
31	31¾	400	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	32	32	31½	31½	— ¾
26	28	100	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	27	27	27	27	— ¾
44¼	44½	4,200	Am. Car & Found. Co.	45¼	45½	44¼	44½	— ⅝
103	103½	200	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅛	103⅛	— ⅝
38	38⅜	1,100	Am. Cotton Oil	39⅛	39⅛	38	38	— 1¼
240	245	35	Am. Express	240	240	240	240	...
9½	10	130	*Am. Grass Twine	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
9	9½	50	Am. Hide & Leather	9½	9½	9½	9½	...
44	44½	1,100	*Am. Ice Securities	44⅞	44⅞	44½	44½	— ⅜
24¼	25	200	*Am. Linseed Co.	25½	25½	24½	24½	...
46⅝	47½	100	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	46½	46½	46½	46½	— 1½
75½	75⅞	26,800	*Am. Locomo. Co.	76¼	77¼	75⅝	75½	— ½
6	6	100	*Am. Malt. Co., t. r.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
27	28	100	*Am. Malt. Co. pf., t.r.	27½	27½	27½	27½	...
162⅝	162¾	13,500	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	164⅜	164⅞	162¾	162⅝	— 1⅞
125½	125⅝	1,200	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	126	126	125½	125⅞	— ⅛
101	101½	300	*Am. Smelt. pf., B.	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜	+ ⅛
12⅝	13¼	100	*Am. Steel Foundries	13	13	13	13	— ½
145⅞	145¾	2,200	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	146	146¾	145¼	145¾	— 1
105¾	106	400	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	106	106	105¾	105¾	— ¼
44¼	44⅝	4,000	*Am. Woolen Co.	44½	45¼	44¼	44⅝	...
109	109¾	100	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ ¼
275½	276	9,500	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	278	280	276	276½	— ½
91⅞	92	11,300	Atch., Top. & S. F.	92	92¾	91½	92	+ ⅛
103	103⅜	300	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	103¼	103¼	103⅜	103⅛	+ ⅛
160	161	600	Atlantic Coast Line	162	162	161	161	— 1
113⅜	113⅞	8,700	Baltimore & Ohio	114⅜	114½	113⅞	113⅞	— ⅝
97	98½	550	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	98½	98½	98¼	98¼	— ¼
84¾	84⅞	11,450	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	86¼	86¾	84¾	84⅝	— 1¼
172	172¼	5,300	Canadian Pacific	172¾	173	172¼	172¼	— ⅝
45½	46	2,800	Central Leather	45⅞	46¼	45⅝	45⅞	— ⅛
107	107½	600	Central Leather pf.	107	107¼	107	107¼	— ⅜
223	225	200	Central R. R. of N. J.	224½	224½	224	224	— ¾
58⅜	59	5,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	59⅛	59⅛	59	59	...
21⅞	22	3,840	Chicago Great West.	22⅛	22⅛	21⅞	22	...
78½	79	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	79	79	79	79	...
37⅛	38	4,900	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	38⅛	38⅝	37¾	38	...
184½	184⅞	10,700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	185	185⅜	184⅜	184½	— ½
190	191	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	190½	190½	190½	190½	...
231½	232	900	Chicago & Northw.	232¾	234	231	231	— 1½
188½	190	100	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	188½	188½	188½	188½	— 1½
11⅝	12	2,000	Chicago Union Trac.	12	12⅜	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
		100	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅛
103⅞	106½	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	+ ⅞
72¼	72½	12,300	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	74	74⅛	72⅜	72⅜	— ⅜
34½	34¾	1,200	Colorado & Southern.	34½	34¾	34⅜	34⅝	— ⅛
22¾	23¼	8,625	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	23	24¼	23	23	...
177	179	100	Consolidated Gas	178½	178½	178½	178½	— ¾
18⅝	19	600	Corn Products Co.	19½	19⅝	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
57½	58	800	Corn Products Co. pf.	58	58	58	58	+ ¼
18⅝	19	100	*Corn Prod. Co., t. r.	19	19	19	19	...
57½	58	36	*Corn Prod. Co. pf., t.r.	58	58	58	58	...
210	213	800	Delaware & Hudson	213	213½	213	213	— 2
47½	47¾	2,400	Denver & Rio Grande.	47¾	48⅜	47¾	47¾	— ½
89½	90	200	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½	...
101	101⅝	300	Detroit United Ry.	101½	101⅝	101½	101⅝	+ ⅛
57¼	57⅝	49,475	*Distillers Securities	55¾	59¾	55¾	57⅝	+ 2⅜
20⅞	20⅞	300	*Dul., S. S. & At.	20¾	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	+ ⅜
41½	42½	700	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	42½	42½	42	42	+ 1¼
45⅜	45⅞	12,500	Erie	46⅝	46⅝	45¾	45⅞	— ⅛
39⅝	39⅞	900	Erie 1st pf	40½	40½	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
72¼	72½	1,300	Erie 2d pf	73	73	72⅜	72⅜	— ⅛
180	182	100	Fed. Min. & Smelt.	183⅛	180¼	180¼	180¼	+ ⅛
107	108	1,000	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	107	107¼	107	107	— ¼
176	176⅞	900	General Electric	176¼	176¾	175¾	176¾	+ ⅜
340	341	12,800	Great Northern pf.	340	343	339	340½	+ 2½
39	39¾	400	Havana Electric	39	39	39	39	— 1
		100	Homestake Mining	82	82	82	82	— ¼
176¼	177	2,550	Illinois Central	178	178½	176¾	176¾	— 1½
23½	24	300	Internat. Paper	24	24	23½	23½	— ½
35½	36	200	Internat. Steam Pump.	36	36	36	36	...
32	32½	400	Iowa Central	32¼	32½	32¼	32½	...
59	60	800	Iowa Central pf.	60	60	60	60	+ 1
84	84½	400	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	84	84½	84	84½	+ ¾
308½	31	1,000	Kansas City South.	31½	31½	30½	30½	— ½
60½	62	900	Kansas City South. pf.	62¼	62¼	61½	61½	— ⅞
8½	10	400	Kingston & Pembroke.	9	9	9	9	+ 1
65½	65¾	1,500	Knick. Ice, Chicago	65	66¼	65	65¾	+ ¾
150	150½	900	Louisville & Nash.	150¾	151	150	150	— 1
160	160½	1,000	Manhattan Elevated	160¼	160¼	160	160	— ⅝
70½	71	800	*Met. Securities	71⅛	71½	71⅜	71⅝	— ⅝
120⅜	121	900	*Met. Street Railway.	121⅝	121⅝	120¾	120¾	— 1¼
26½	26¾	9,400	Mexican Central	26⅝	26⅞	26	26⅞	...
77½	79	300	Minn. & St. Louis	78¼	78¾	78¼	78¾	— ¼
97	99	300	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	97	98	97	98	— 2
153	157½	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	155	155	153	155	— 1
36⅞	37½	2,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	37⅝	37⅝	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅝
70	71	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	71¼	71¼	71	71	— ½
101¼	101⅝	6,700	Missouri Pacific	102	102½	101½	101½	— ¼
110¼	111	10	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	109⅜	109⅜	109	109	+ ⅜
80	82	100	*Nat. Lead Co.	86	86	84¼	84¾	— 1⅛
44⅜	44½	77,900	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	105	105	105	105	— ¼
109¾	110	18,320	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	39	39¾	39	39¾	+ ½
48½	49	2,200	*New York Air Brake.	158	158½	158	158½	— 2
114	115	300	New York Central	149	149⅛	148½	148½	— ⅝
55½	54⅞	200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	201	201	201	201	— 1
63	64¼	200	*N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	155	155	155	155	...
24¼	24⅝	6,500	N. Y., Ont. & West.	53¾	53¼	52¾	52¾	— ¼
47	47½	9,100	Norfolk & Western	89¼	89¼	88¾	88¾	— ¼
235	248	182	North American	102	102	101¼	101½	— ½
39⅜	40½	700	Northern Pacific	213¾	215⅜	213⅞	213½	+ ⅜
93½	94	1,000	Pacific Mail	48	50	48	49	+ 1
		200	Pennsylvania R. R.	142⅜	142½	141¾	141¾	— ⅛
		600	People's Gas, Chicago	99	99¼	99	99¼	— ⅛
		200	Pittsburg Coal	15¼	15½	15	15	— ⅝
		800	Pittsburg Coal pf.	57	58	57	58	+ 1½
		4,430	Pressed Steel Car.	62¼	62¼	61	61	— 1¼
		200	Pressed Steel Car pf.	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	— ⅛
		100	*Ry. Steel Spring	61	61	61	61	+ ¾
		86,900	Reading	130¼	130½	130⅞	130½	— 1¾
		240	Reading 1st pf.	93	93	93	93	— 1
		200	Reading 2d pf.	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¾	...
		2,000	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	35⅞	35¾	34¼	34¼	— 1⅜
		500	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	108¼	108¼	107⅝	107⅝	— ⅝
		7,700	Rock Island Co.	28	28	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅝
		4,200	Rock Island Co. pf.	68¾	67	65⅞	65⅞	— 1⅝
		1,350	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	51	51¼	49½	49¾	— 1
		1,000	St. Louis Southw.	24⅝	25¼	24⅜	25	+ ½
		400	St. Louis Southw. pf.	57	57	56½	56½	— ½
		100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	88¼	88½	88½	88½	— 1½
		9,800	Southern Pacific

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Apathetic Trading in the Curb Stocks.

United Copper Sells 100 at 79, but Loses on the Day—Prices Generally Steady.

Trading on the curb market yesterday presented few features of interest. United Copper made a new record at the opening, selling 100 at 79, but the high price was without significance to the market and it fell off steadily, closing, after sales of 26,500 at 75⅛. Industrials were comparatively dull, and what little market developed affected prices only fractionally. Railroads, stocks, and rights were much neglected, selling less than 6,000, and the more popular mining stocks were correspondingly inactive. The coppers, with the exception of United, closed the day with only fractional changes.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,260	Am. Can	10⅜	11⅛	10⅜	10⅞
1,000	Am. Can pf	71	71¼	71	71¼
230	Am. De F. W. Tel	113	113	113	113
72	Am. Tobacco	499	499	493	496
25	Am. W. P. pf	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
110	Cent. Foundry	6¾	6¼	6	6
10	Cent. Fdry. pf	24	24	24	24
1,900	Corn Prod. R. com., w. i	28½	28½	28¼	28¼
800	Corn Prod. R. pf., w. i	87½	87½	87¼	87¼
800	Cont. Coal & Coke pf	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
400	Hartm. Coal	73½	73¾	73½	73¾
400	Houston Oil	12	12	12	12
100	Hous. Oil pf	47	47	47	47
100	H. O. tr. r. pf	48	48	48	48
300	Int. Mer. Mar.	13½	13½	13¼	13¼
1,500	Int. M. M. pf	36⅜	36⅜	36	36
1,500	Int. Salt	40¾	46¾	46¼	46¼
27	Lord & Taylor	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
25	Lord & Tay. pf	103½	103½	103½	103½
1,500	Mackay Cos.	91½	92	91½	92
1,000	Manhat. Trans	4	4	3¾	3¾
300	Seab. Lum. Co	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
33	Standard Oil	694	694	692½	692½
1,548	West. Elec. rts	⅜	⅜	¼	¼

RAILROADS.

40	Am. L. & Tr.	121½	122	121½	122
200	Am. L. & T. pf	103	103¼	103	103¼
160	Chi. Subway	51	51	51	51
1,500	Int.-Met., w. i.	55¾	55¾	55	55
600	Interbor. R. T.	234	235	233	235
2,500	Mo., K. & T. rts.	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
100	N. O. Rys. pf	84	84	84	84
25	No. Sec. stubs	350	350	350	350

MINING STOCKS.

2,000	Blueb. Min.	15¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
7,500	Boston Cop.	30½	31¼	30	30⅝
1,000	B. C. Copper	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
4,000	Copper Sec.	38¼	40	38¼	39⅜
9,000	Dom. Copper	13-32	13-32	13-32	13-32
25	Douglas Cop.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
750	Granby Con.	10¼	*10¼	10¼	10¼
1,500	Greene Gold.	3½	3½	3½	3½
1,000	Gr. Con. Cop.	28	28	27⅝	28
300	Gr. C. C. rts.	35	35	30	30
700	Gr. Gold-Sil.	6	6¼	6	6½
800	Guan Con.	5¾	6	5¾	5¾
800	Jun. G. Min.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
650	Mex. G. Exp.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	Mitchell Min.	13	13	12½	12½
2,400	Nev. Con. C.	12¾	12¾	12½	12⅝
200	P. M. T. & P.	48	48	48	48
100	Tintic Mining	0	0	0	0
700	Tenn. Cop.	47½	47½	47¼	47½
100	Union C. Co.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
26,500	United Copper	78	79	75	75¼
200	United C. pf.	101½	102¾	101½	102¾
400	Utah Apex	7½	7½	7⅜	7⅜
210	Utah Copper	33⅞	33⅞	*32½	33
400	West. G. M.	40¾	40⅝	40½	40⅝
1,200	White K. C.	¼	¼	¼	¼
200	W. K. Cop. pf.	1½	1½	1½	1½

BONDS.

$2,000	A. & S. 3⅛s, 60% pd.	110	113	..	103⅝
4,000	Am. Malt. 6s	105	105¼	105	105¼
2,000	Am. Tob. 6s	88	88	88	88
1,200	Dom. Cop. 6s	53	55	*49¼	49½
140,000	Int.-Met. col. 4½s, w. i.	95¼	93¾	93¼	93½
20,000	Int. M. M. 4½s	84½	84½	84½	84½
10,000	N. Y., N. H. & H. 3½s & int.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼
35,000	N. Y. W. & B. Ry. cft. of int.	91⅞	92	91⅞	92

†Rights on. ‡Sells cents per share. *Odd lots.

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Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Tuesday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Feb. 7.		Feb. 6.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Al. & Sus. 3½s, 60% pd.	110	113	..	103⅝
American Can	10⅞	11⅛	10⅜	10⅝
American Can pf	70⅜	71	71	71⅛
Am. De F. Wire. Tel.	110	115	110	115
Am. Light & Traction	122½	127	122	127
Am. L. & Trac. pf	102½	103	100½	101
Am. Tobacco	490	500	490	495
Am. Steel Foundry 6s, w. i., and interest	90	90½	90	90½
Am. Writing Paper	4¾	5¼	4½	5¼
Am. Writ. Paper pf	33½	34½	33	34
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	87¾	88	87½	88
Bamberger-De Lamar	8½	8¾	8¼	8⅝
Bethlehem Steel	33½	34½	34	35
Bethlehem Steel pf	93½	94½	93½	95
Boston Copper	30	30¼	29¾	30
British Col. Copper	..	..	9¼	9½
Central Foundry	6	6¼	6⅛	6⅜
Central Foundry pf	24	25	24	24½
Central Foundry 6s	82¼	83	82¼	83
Chicago Subway	51¼	51¾	51	51¼
Cent. Coal & Coke	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10⅝
Corn Prod. ref. com. w. i.	28	28¼	28⅝	28⅝
Corn Prod. ref. pf., w. i.	87	87¼	87¼	87⅜
Copper Securities	39½	40	38	38½
Dominion Copper	7-16	½	7-16	½
Douglas Copper	6	6¼	6	6⅛
Dela. & Hudson rights	3	3½	3½	4
Granby Consolidated	10	10¼	10	10¼
Greene Con. Copper	27¾	28	27⅞	28
Greene Con. Cop. rights	25	30	35	40
Greene Con. Gold	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅝
Greene Gold-Silver	6¼	6½	6	6¼
Guanajuato Con.	5½	6	5½	6¼
Hartmann Coal	73⅝	73¾	73½	73⅝
Havana Tobacco	26	29	26	29
Havana Tobacco pf	30	30	30	30
Houston Oil	11¾	12¼	12	12½
Houston Oil pf	46½	47½	47	48
Interborough	233	234	233	234
Inter. Mer. Marine	13⅜	13½	13¼	13⅝
Int. Mer. Marine pf	36	36½	35⅞	36
Int. Mer. Marine 4½s	84	84½	83⅜	84¼
Interborough-Met., w. i.	53	53⅜	55	55½
Inter.-Met. pf., w. i.	95½	96	95	95⅞
Inter.-Met. 4½s, w. i.	93¼	93¾	93	93½
International Salt	46	46¾	46¼	46¼
International Salt 5s	73	74	73½	74
Jap. Govt. 4s of 1905 and interest, w. i.	87⅛	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
Lord & Taylor	114	116	114	116
Lord & Taylor pf	102	104	102	104
Mackay Companies	61⅞	62	60½	60⅞
Mackay Companies pf	74	74½	74½	74¾
Manhattan Transit	3¾	4	3¾	4⅛
Mexican Gold Explor'n.	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1⅝
Mitchell Mining	12¾	12⅞	13	13½
M., K. & T. new 4½s and int., full paid	..	..	90½	91
M., K. & T. rts.	5-16	⅜	⅜	½
N. J. Term. D. & Imp.	45¼	45¾	45¼	45⅝
New Orleans Railways	38	38	37	38
New Orleans Rys. pf	83½	84	83½	84
Nevada Con. Copper	12¼	12⅝	12⅜	12⅞
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	..	..	3¼	3½
N. Y., N. H. & H. 3½s and interest	116¾	117½	116½	117¼
N. Y. W. & B. ctfs. of interest	91½	92	91⅞	91⅝
Northern Securities stubs	350	350	325	350
Otis Elevator pf	104	107	106	108
Pope Mfg. Co	4½	5½	..	..
Pope Mfg. Co. 1st pf	67	72	..	..
Palmer Mt. Tun. & P.	151	153	51	53
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	17	19½	18	19½
Royal Baking Powder	111	113	111	113
Seaboard Lumber Co	67¾	68½	68	68¾
Seaboard Company	21½	21⅝	29½	31½
Seaboard Co. 1st pf	90	92	90	92
Seaboard Co. 2d pf	59	61	59	61
Standard Milling	13	15	13	15
Standard Milling pf	40	42	40	42
Standard Milling 5s	81½	82	81½	82
Standard Oil	692	694	690	693
Tennessee Copper	46	47	45	46
Tintic Mining	8¾	9¼	8¾	9⅛
Tonopah Mining	..	..	18	19
Tonopah Extension	..	..	8¾	8⅝
Union Copper	1¾	2	1¾	2
Union Typewriter	98	100	98	100
Un. Typewriter 1st pf	128	128	125	128
Un. Typewriter 2d pf	121	122	121	123
United Copper	75	75¼	75	79
United Copper pf	100	104	100	104
Utah Apex	7⅛	7⅜	7¼	7⅜
Utah Copper	32⅞	33⅛	33¼	34¼
Western Gold Mining	40¼	40½	40½	40⅝
West. Elec. rights	⅛	⅜	⅜	½

†Rights on. ‡Sells cents per share.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The engineers who have been inspecting the construction of the Gulf and Chicago Railway Company's line from Decatur, Miss., to Middletown, Tenn., have reported favorably to President Robinson on every feature of the work.

The Nassau National Bank of Brooklyn has called a meeting of stockholders for March 15 to pass on an increase of capital from $300,000 to $750,000, the additional stock to be offered to the stockholders at par.

The stockholders of the Hudson Realty Company at their annual meeting yesterday reelected the retiring Directors with the addition of James Frank.

All of the new issue of stock, aggregating 55,000 shares, of the American Light and Traction Company has been subscribed for by the stockholders.

The annual report of President J. W. Duntley of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company gives the profits for 1905 as equal to 9.15 per cent. available, of which only 4 per cent. was paid out in the same period.

The Adams Express Company has declared the customary extra dividend of 2 per cent., payable March 1. The dividend will be paid from the proceeds of the sale of some property not needed in the conduct of the company's business.

BANKER READ REPLIES.

His Statement in Regard to Vermilye Stock Purchases.

William A. Read of the banking firm of W. A. Read & Co., who is being sued by his former partners in the dissolved firm of Vermilye & Co. for their share in commissions on certain transactions conducted by that firm, was asked yesterday to tell his side of the case.

Vermilye & Co.'s business affairs came in for a good deal of publicity during the insurance investigation when President Hegeman of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company was on the stand. As a result of these revelations Donald and George G. Mackay, the only two members of the old firm who are now members of the Stock Exchange, and consequently the only two amenable to discipline, were tried by the Stock Exchange for rebating commissions. The Governing Committee found the two Mackays guilty, but suspended sentence because of extenuating circumstances, which, it was rumored at the time, were comprised in the ignorance on the part of the Mackays of the special favors shown to Hegeman by their firm. Since then the suit has been brought.

Mr. Read has this to say about the action brought against him by the two Mackays, Latham A. Fish, C. T. Hollister, and F. W. Kendrick, all former partners of his in Vermilye & Co.:

The suit is an effort on the part of four of the former partners in the firm of Vermilye & Co., who, after the termination of that firm, organized the firm of Mackay & Co., to recover a part of the compensation earned by me in three transactions which I conducted individually during the last two months of the existence of the firm of Vermilye & Co.

At that time the plaintiffs in this suit had notified me that they would not permit any new business to be accepted by the firm, and by their acts the firm was then practically in liquidation. Acute differences then existed between the partners, and Messrs. Mackay, Fish, and Hollister were engaged in an effort to appropriate to themselves the name and good-will of the firm of Vermilye & Co., excluding me from any interest therein. In this effort they were unsuccessful, Judge Bischoff holding that I had a vested interest in that name and goodwill. Under these circumstances I undertook and carried out on my individual account the three transactions which are the subject of this lawsuit. The acts of my partners prevented my doing the business in any way except individually.

One of the claims made is for a share of a commission on the purchase of plaintiffs' proportion of certain Lake Shore stock owned by Vermilye & Co., which was divided in kind between the partners. I declined to sell my portion. Messrs. Mackay, Fish, Hollister, and Fairchild, as individuals, sold theirs, not through Vermilye & Co., but through an outside broker, making their own terms of sale. I purchased that stock and resold it, receiving a commission which plaintiffs now seek to compel me to divide with them.

As to all these matters I acted under advice of counsel and am content to abide by the decision of the court. If the court shall hold that Messrs. Mackay, Fish, and Hollister are entitled to share in the profits of a business which they did not conduct, and which they had determined should not be carried on by me firm of which they were then members, I can better afford to pay it than they can to accept it.

A. S. Fairchild, another member of the old firm of Vermilye & Co., who has since retired, is not a party to the suit.

DIAMOND MATCH GOOD TRUST.

Never Was a Party to Any Price Combine, Says President Barber.

The Diamond Match Company, which has just completed its seventeenth year, and was one of the original "trusts" that came in for so much popular disapproval in the pioneer days of business combinations, is really a good trust, President O. C. Barber says in his annual report, and not at all the sort which legislative inquiries and magazine articles have been directed.

"At no time in its history," says President Barber, "has it been a party to trade or pooling agreements to maintain the selling price of its products; on the other hand, from its inception to the present day it has worked steadily and determinedly in the direction of reducing the cost of its goods by employing improved methods and the introduction of labor-saving devices, and the consumer has reaped the benefit, as the selling price of matches has been reduced from year to year."

Mr. Barber's resumé of the company's history shows that $21,809,057 cash dividends have been paid during the trust's life and stock dividends of a par value of $7,250,000 which have been worth on an average 45 per cent. above par, or $11,-337,500.

The report recommends an increase of from $15,000,000 to $16,000,000 in capital to provide for a new factory and to retire obligations. The new stock if authorized will be offered to stockholders at par. The profits for 1905 were $1,772,279, or $118,910 over 1904. The surplus, after deducting for depreciation, is $1,000,000.

THOMAS'S COTTON PLANS.

Won't Admit He's In Underwriting Syndicate—Jordan Says He Is.

ATLANTA, Feb. 7.—President Harvie Jordan of the Southern Cotton Association made the following statement to-day, before leaving here for New York:

"I have been definitely assured that an underwriting syndicate headed by E. R. Thomas, and backed by the strongest financial syndicate in New York, will underwrite 500,000 bales of cotton at 13 cents. This proposition will not interfere with those spot holders who desire to hold for 15 cents."

President Jordan declared that the Southern Cotton Association and its officers had no connection with the proposed syndicate, but would work with it, as with any other agency, to raise the price of the staple.

E. R. Thomas would not admit yesterday that he was going to underwrite part of the cotton crop. He declined to talk at all on the subject, except in reply to a question whether he would have a meeting with President Harvie Jordan of the Southern Cotton Association. "Possibly this might happen," Mr. Thomas said.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wed.	Tues.		Wed.	Tues.
Alta	.01	.01	L. W. Con.	.06	.07
Alpha Con.	.07	.06	Mexican	1.30	1.25
Andes	.14	.14	Occid. Con.	.82	.92
Belcher	.12	.10	Ophir	6.01½	6.00
Best & Bel.	1.25	1.25	Overman	.15	.14
Bullion	.27	.22	Potosi	.13	.11
Caledonia	.44	.43	Savage	.41	.40
Cal. Con.	.16	.16	Sierra Nevada	.07	.07
Collar	.11	.11	Silver Hill	.36	.36
Confidence	.75	.70	Standard	.11	.11
C. & V.	1.20	1.15	Syndicate	.08	.08
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	St. Louis	.08	.08
Cr. Point	.09	.08	Union Con.	.54	.52
Gould & Curry	.16	.16	Utah Con.	.05	.05
Hale & Nor.	.01	.00	Yellow Jacket	.09	.09
Julia	.07	.06	Silver bars	.65⅝	.65⅝
Justice	.01	.01	Drafts, sgt.	.10	.10
Ken. Con.	.01	.01	Telegraph	.12½	.12½

Mexican dollars unchanged, at .51@.53.

TONOPAH DISTRICT STOCKS, (CLOSE.)

	Wed.	Tues.		Wed.	Tues.
Adams	.10	.10	Kendall	.76	.74
Blackrock	.05	.05	Manhat. Con.	.56	.49
Bull'g N. B.	.18	.18	MacNamara	.45	.47
Bull'g M. C.	.50	.38	Ohio Tonopah	.41	.47
Cashboy	.23	.28	Orig. Bull'g.	.24	.22
Den. Bull'g.	.39	.39	Red Top	1.97	2.12½
Dia. F. C.	.55	.55	Sandstorm	1.40	2.42½
Dixie	.06	.07	Montana	2.77	2.70
Eclipse	.44	.42	Midway	1.85	1.87½
Golden Anch.	1.32	1.37½	Belmont	3.00	2.97½
Jim Butler	.86	.86	Home	.30	.30
Jumbo	1.40	1.25			

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 7.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	11	11½	Johnson	8½	14
American	2¼	2⅝	Keystone	2	2¼
Anchor	1⅝	2	Lexington	4	4½
Anaconda	12	12½	Little Puck	2⅝	2⅝
Banner	6¾	6½	Moon Anch.	2¾	4
C., K. & N.	7	10	Mollie Gib.	8	8
C. C. Cons.	6¾	6¾	Nevin	5	5½
Dante	6¼	6½	New Haven	3	3½
Dr. Jackpot	7	7½	Old Gold	6	6½
Elkton	46	46½	Pilgrim	2⅝	2⅞
El Paso	91	92	Pharmacist	5	5½
Findlay	89	89½	Portland	180	185
Gold Bond	2	3	Rose Maud	6¾	7½
Gold Coin	2	5	Rose Nicol	6	6¾
Gold Dollar	7¾	8¼	Sample	8¾	9
Golden Cyc.	82	83	Un. Gold	13	14
Sovereign	9	9½	Vindicator	97	97½
Isabella	25½	26	Work	7½	7¾
Jackpot	6⅛	6½	Independence	18	20

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1906.

U S 3s, cpn, 1908-18 500 ..... 102½
Impr Jap Gov 6s sterl loan
14,000 ..... 100⅝
500 100
2d series
2,000 100
2,000 ..... 100½
1,000 100
6,000 ..... 100½
2,000 ..... 100¼
1,000 ..... 100⅛
4½s, sterl loan
1,000 ..... 94⅞
78,000 ..... 94¾
7,000 ..... 94⅞
500 ..... 94½
Imp Jap Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs full paid for new 4½s, 2d ser
5,000 ..... 91¼
5,500 ..... 91¼
3,000 ..... 91¼
40,000 ..... 91⅝
4,000 ..... 91½
2,000 ..... 91⅜
13,000 ..... 91½
2,000 ..... 91⅝
Imp Jap Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs for 4s, sterling loan
2,000 ..... 87⅝
2,000 ..... 87¼
Repub of Cuba 5s
1,000 ..... 107½
Vir 6s defd, Brown Bros & Co ctfs
20,000 24
Am Ice Secur 6s
1,000 ..... 91½
9,000 ..... 91⅜
3,000 ..... 92¼
20,000 ..... 92½
Am Spirits M 6s
1,000 ..... 102½
Am Tobacco 6s
2,000 ..... 116⅝
Am Tobacco 4s
81,000 81
3,000 ..... 80⅞
10,000 ..... 80¾
77,000 ..... 80⅞
12,000 81
At, T & S F gen 4s
7,000 ..... 104¼
116,000 ..... 104⅜
conv 4s
1,000 ..... 104½
15,000 ..... 104⅜
adjustment 4s
1,000 ..... 96½
6,000 ..... 96¾
5,000 ..... 96⅝
stamped
3,000 ..... 96¾
1,000 ..... 96⅛
13,000 ..... 96⅜
8,000 ..... 96⅞
10,000 97
Atl Coast Line 4s
11,000 102
Balt & O pr in 5½s
3,000 ..... 94½
500 ..... 94½
6,000 ..... 94⅜
gold 4s
6,000 ..... 104⅞
P. L. E & W V 4s
1,000 ..... 99¼
B R Tr Ref conv 4s
12,000 98
3,000 ..... 97⅞
1,000 ..... 97⅜
11,000 98
gold 5s
5,000 ..... 108½
Eklyn Un Elev 1st
1,000 ..... 100⅞
20,000 ..... 100⅞
Eklyn Un Gas 5s
6,000 113
Buf, C & N 1st
3,000 101
Canada So 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 101⅜
Cent of Ga Ry
2d inc 5s
85,000 ..... 85⅜
5,000 ..... 86¼
3d inc 5s
2,000 ..... 80⅞
2,000 81
23,000 ..... 81½
Centl Leather 5s
2,000 ..... 101⅞
35,000 ..... 101⅜
12,000 ..... 101⅞
Cent Pac gtd 3½s
1,000 88
Cent Pac gtd 4s
1,000 ..... 100½
10,000 ..... 100¼
10,000 ..... 100⅜
Ches & O con 5s
4,000 ..... 119½
2,000 119
Ches & O gen 4½s
5,000 ..... 108⅜
1,000 ..... 108½
Chi, Bur & Quincy joint 4s
4,000 ..... 101½
11,000 ..... 101¼
Chi & Erie 1st 5s
8,000 ..... 123⅜
Chi, M & St Paul, H & D div 7s
1,000 ..... 112½
gen 4s, Ser A
3,000 ..... 109¼
Chi & N'thwn sinkg fund 6s, regstd
6,000 ..... 114½
Chi, R I & Pac Ry refunding 4s
11,000 ..... 96⅜
9,000 ..... 96⅜
C, R I & P R R 4s
47,000 ..... 81½
5,000 81
10,000 ..... 81¼
10,000 ..... 81½
Chi, R I & P R R col tr 5s
2,000 ..... 92⅞
10,000 ..... 92⅞
Chi Ter Tran 4s coupon off
75,000 ..... 100½
Colorado Industrial 1st 5s, Ser A
20,000 81
10,000 ..... 81¼
1st 5s, Ser B
10,000 ..... 79½
1,000 ..... 79½
20,000 ..... 79¼
9,000 79
Col, F & I gen 5s
1,000 103
Col & So 1st 4s
6,000 ..... 94¼
Consol Gas Co conv deb 6s
600 ..... 107½
Consol Tob 4s
14,000 81
Denv & R G con 4s
3,000 ..... 100⅝
Detr Un Ry con 4½s
7,000 ..... 95½
Dist Sec Cor 5s
10,000 87
1,000 ..... 87⅝
10,000 88
120,000 ..... 88½
2,000 88
2,000 ..... 88½
13,000 ..... 88½
17,000 ..... 88½
104,000 ..... 88¾
10,000 ..... 88½
50,000 ..... 88¾
Dul & Iron R 1st
29,000 114
East Tenn, V & G 1en 5s
3,000 116
5,000 ..... 116½
Erie gen con 4s
12,000 101
Erie, Penn col tr 4s
4,000 ..... 95½
Erie conv 4s
1,000 ..... 107½
10,000 ..... 107⅛
25,000 107
Ho, E & Wn Tex gtd 5s
5,000 ..... 105½
Ill Cen, St L div 3s
1,000 ..... 82½
Ind & Gt Nor 2d
1,000 ..... 102¾
Int Paper cnv 5s
6,000 ..... 98¼
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
2,000 114
K C, Ft S & M 4s
10,000 ..... 87½
2,000 ..... 87¼
Kan City So 3s
10,000 ..... 74¾
1,000 ..... 74⅝
1,000 ..... 74½
Lackaw Steel 5s
173,000 108
1,000 ..... 107¾
7,000 108
L S & M S deb 4s
10,000 ..... 101⅜
Louisv & Nashv col tr 4s
3,000 100
unified 4s
11,000 104
Manhattan con 4s
3,000 103
Met St Ry ref 4s
1,000 ..... 91¼
1,000 ..... 91½
Mex Cent con 4s
1,000 ..... 80½
6,000 ..... 80¼
15,000 ..... 80⅜
6,000 ..... 80⅜
12,000 ..... 80½
3,000 ..... 80⅝
1,000 ..... 80⅜
Mex Cent 1st inc
8,000 ..... 25¼
2,000 ..... 25⅜
10,000 ..... 25¼
50,000 ..... 25⅜
5,000 ..... 25¼
3,000 ..... 25¾
5,000 ..... 25⅜
20,000 ..... 25¾
10,000 ..... 25⅜
10,000 ..... 25¼
20,000 ..... 25¾
4,000 ..... 25⅜
5,000 ..... 25¾
10,000 ..... 25¾
5,000 ..... 25⅜
2,000 ..... 25½
22,000 ..... 25¾
51,000 ..... 99½
Va-Car Chem 5s
1,000 ..... 101½
2,000 ..... 101⅜
Va Ir, Coal & C 5s
3,000 ..... 96½
7,000 ..... 96¼
3,000 ..... 96½
Wabash 1st 5s
10,000 ..... 116¼
Wbash 2d 5s
2,000 ..... 106½
Wabash deb B 6s
10,000 ..... 78½
5,000 78
10,000 ..... 78½
30,000 ..... 78½
25,000 ..... 78¾
20,000 79
5,000 ..... 79¼
10,000 ..... 79¼
90,000 ..... 79¼
60,000 ..... 79½
1,000 ..... 79⅝
20,000 ..... 79¾
2,000 ..... 79¾
20,000 ..... 79¾
3,000 ..... 79⅝
146,000 ..... 79½
20,000 ..... 79⅝
32,000 ..... 79¾
1,000 ..... 79⅝
10,000 ..... 79⅝
20,000 ..... 79⅝
40,000 80
10,000 ..... 79⅞
55,000 ..... 79½
Wab, Pitts Ter 1st 4,000 80
Wab, Pitts Ter 2d 5,000 ..... 39¼
11,000 ..... 39⅜
2,000 ..... 39¾
10,000 ..... 39½
Wn Maryl cnv 4s 2,000 76
West Shore 4s 4,000 ..... 107⅜
1,000 108
West Un funding real est 4½s 6,000 105
W U Tel col tr 5s 1,000 ..... 108¾
Wis Cent gen 4s 5,000 ..... 93½

Net changes of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

ADVANCED.

Chi & Erie 1st 1⅛
Dist Sec 5s 1¼
E T, V & G 1n 5s .. 1½
P Gas, Chi, con 6s .. 1
Wabash deb B 1⅛

DECLINED.

Erie conv 1
Iowa Cent 1st 5s .. 1
So Ry, Mob & O col 4s 1

Total sales Feb. 7, 1906 ..... $4,245,000
From Jan. 1, 1906 123,309,600
Corresponding date last year 177,322,500

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The American Electrical Novelty Company of the Pacific Coast, Jersey City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—H. O. Coughlan, John R. Turner, and B. Stafford Mantz.

The Columbian Corporation, Jersey City; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Frank Van Blarcom, Oliver C. Carpenter, and Harry Brumer.

The Corn Products Refining Company, Jersey City; capital, $3,000. Incorporators—William C. Sherwood, Charles H. Otis, and Charles W. Willard.

The John S. & L. Carlson Company, Montclair; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—John S. Carlson, Ludwig Carlson, and Innetto Carlson.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were disposed of at auction yesterday at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers:

All right, title, and interest of the Gansevoort Bank in and to the lease of premises 354 and 356 West Fourteenth Street, which lease expires April 30, 1910, together with all the furniture, fixtures, and chattels, also vaults containing 546 safe deposit boxes subject to present lessee's rights thereto and 5 money vaults in said premises. Possession of said premises under said assignment of lease and of the aforesaid chattels is not to be surrendered or given to the purchaser until March 1, 1906. $19,500.

15 shares American Cotton Oil Company common, $100 each, 38⅛.

20 shares Corn Products Company common, $100 each, 18⅝.

10 shares Greene Consolidated Copper Company, $10 each, $27⅝ per share.

65 shares United States Steel Corporation common, $100 each, 44.

10 shares Metropolitan Securities Company, ($50 per share paid,) $100 each, 68½.

22 shares Citizens' Central National Bank, $100 each, 145.

$1,000 Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce Building Fund, non-cumulative 3 per cent. income bond, 42.

16 shares Federal Insurance Company of New Jersey, 230.

20 shares United States Rubber Company first preferred, $100 each, 109⅝.

31 shares National Lead Company preferred, $100 each, 105⅝.

100 shares Union Pacific Railroad Company preferred, $100 each, 97.

104 shares Delaware & Hudson Company, $100 each, 213½.

100 shares United States Steel Corporation preferred, $100 each, 110.

100 shares Western Union Telegraph Company, $100 each, 93¼.

100 shares Kingston, N. Y., Consolidated Railroad Company preferred cumulative 4 per cent., $100 each, 50.

8 shares German Alliance Insurance Company, $100 each, 386.

Two unregistered income coupon bonds of the Pasco Improvement Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, of $1,000 each, (Mexican silver,) $450 per bond.

5 shares Declat Manufacturing Company, $50 each, $5.25 per share.

30 shares Garfield National Bank, $100 each, 600.

100 shares Quicksilver Mining Company, $100 each, $1.75 per share.

23 shares E. W. Bliss Company common, $50 each, 150.

562 shares Second National Bank of Jersey City, $100 each, 141½.

21 shares Baltimore and Annapolis Short Line Railroad, $100 each, 127.

30 shares Brooklyn Trust Company, $100 each, 418.

50 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 260.

3 shares New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, $100 each, 1,060.

6 shares Continental Insurance Company, $100 each, 1,450.

13 shares Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, $100 each, 172.

5 shares Irving National Bank, $50 each, 240.

5 shares Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 800.

20 shares Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, $100 each, 420.

6 shares Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, $100 each, 312.

28 shares Realty Association, $100 each, 171½.

30 shares Frank S. De Ronde Company, $25 each, $40 per share.

$50,000 City Investment Association of Milwaukee, Wis., 5 per cent. ten-year debenture bonds, due August, 1913, interest February and August, $1,000 each, 50.

$5,000 promissory note made by the National Electric Company of

The Most Discriminating Furnished Room Seeker

will find quality in the Furnished Room announcements of

THE NEW YORK TIMES

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

West Side.

12TH ST., 39 WEST.—Large connecting room, alcove; running water; small room; table board; reference.

46TH ST., 243 WEST.—Exceptionally clean rooms; well heated; running water; superior French cuisine.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; house and table strictly first class.

51ST ST., 227 WEST.—Quiet, respectable, home-like single rooms; good table; off Broadway, close Subway.

52D ST., 48 WEST.—Desirable rooms; excellent table; table guests; references.

83D ST., 125 WEST.—Large, small rooms, suite; excellent home cooking; table board; private house.

93D ST., 165 WEST.—Pleasant, desirable room, suitable for two; all improvements; telephone; references; moderate.

93D ST., 25 WEST.—One pleasant room; home-like; good table; couple; references.

93D, 168 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished room, for couple or gentlemen; private boarding house.

121ST ST., 150 WEST.—High-class house; rooms connecting, separately; suit family, gentlemen, couples; telephone.

129TH ST., 106 WEST.—Gentlemen find excellent home, superior board; refined Jewish surroundings; references; 'phone.

131ST, 141 WEST.—Large back parlor, spacious closets, running water; excellent board; private family.

132D ST., 265 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private house; excellent home table; telephone.

142D ST., 512 WEST.—Particularly pleasant rooms, with excellent board, near Subway station.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Rooms and board, also table board. Apply 12 to 2, 4 to 6, 441 West End Av.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 121, Washington Square.—Large front, sunny room, heated; excellent board; moderate.

East Side.

2D AV., 1,916.—Widow will board or room few respectable workingmen. McGinn.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Table guests; excellent table.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms and hall rooms, with board; references.

24TH STREET, 120 EAST.—Small and double rooms; excellent table; table board; terms moderate.

34TH ST., 45 EAST.—Large room, with board; private bath; one single room; gentleman; table board; references.

57TH ST, 142 E.—Boarders wanted; large room and hall room; private house.

73D, 12 EAST.—American private family offers second-story suite; excellent table, service; references.

124TH ST., 71 EAST.—Large front rooms; $12 and $14; two; excellent board; cleanliness; Americans.

158TH, 46 EAST.—Excellent German table board; moderate prices; also well-heated room; telephone.

164TH ST., 1,042 EAST.—Norwegian gentleman can get room and board, $5 a week. Handland.

LEXINGTON AV., 461.—Large and small rooms, with board; transients accommodated.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, Brooklyn Heights.—Overlooking Wall St.; second floor, furnished; fit for millionaire; rooms or apartments; neighborhood, table high class.

GOLD ST., 459, Near Fulton.—First-class board in good home; well-kept house; front room, connecting rooms, and hall room.

HEIGHTS, 187 AMITY ST.—Furnished rooms; board optional; table guests; convenient bridge and ferries.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New Rochelle.—Desirable rooms, with board; central location. 39 Washington Ave.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

WANTED—Young men to join us in our furnished apartments; must share cost; will exchange references. B. B., Box 117 Times Downtown.

West Side.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well heated; hot and cold water; bath.

25TH, 26 WEST.—Very attractive large sunny rooms, couple bachelors; neighborhood select, central; reasonable.

59TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; small room; breakfasts; telephone; references.

60TH ST., 218 WEST.—Large furnished rooms, with modern improvements; private house.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished; heat, bath; private house; $2 upward; gentlemen only; references.

46TH ST., 43 WEST.—Comfortable double second-floor room until March 1st.

48TH, 223 WEST.—Large room, heat, water, closet; private house; gentleman.

49TH, 110 WEST.—Cor rtable room; next to bath; clean; $3 ek; gentlemen; private family.

70TH ST., 311 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor of two connecting rooms, dressing room, bath, &c.; near Subway; terms moderate; desirable persons.

76TH ST., 172 WEST.—Front room; private family; reference.

84TH ST., 253 WEST.—One large and one small furnished room; gentlemen only; private house.

86TH, 308 WEST.—An especially good room for two gentlemen; baths; telephone; Subway; $15 a week; also one small room.

92D ST., 102 WEST.—American family offers home comforts refined gentlemen; (board optional:) references. Holden.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; $3 to $6.50.

104TH ST., 60 WEST.—Attractive suite, kitchen privileges if desired; "L," Park, Subway. Kelly.

104TH, 257 WEST.—Desirable room, second floor, private bath; also parlor floor; running water.

107TH ST., 7 WEST.—A suite of rooms and use of kitchen if preferred. Willy.

129TH, 144 WEST.—Heated room, running water; dressing room; private house; one, two gentlemen.

128TH ST., 233 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished second-floor front room; heated; running water; gentlemen.

East Side.

62D ST., 340 EAST.—Bright front hall room, bath; reasonable. Leech.

73TH ST., 164 EAST.—One or two nicely heated furnished rooms; terms moderate. Darcy.

82D, 128 EAST.—Beautiful front room and bedroom, also hall room; modern apartment; gentlemen. Rielow.

128TH ST., 127 EAST.—Two nicely furnished rooms, hot and cold water; conveniently located; references.

135TH ST., 606 EAST.—Large furnished rooms for housekeeping or gentleman; board; $3.

LEXINGTON AV., 75.—Three large rooms, 2d floor; bath, steam; en suite if desired.

MADISON AV., 105.—Large, well-furnished room, adjoining bath; small rooms; telephone; breakfast optional.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3.—One block from Wall St. Ferry; elegantly furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen; convenient to New York.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Nurses.

WANTED—Nurse to care for two children, 2 and 5 years old; must have best references as to competency. Address F. C., 170 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Refined and competent woman to care for child of 3; personal reference required. 187 West 70th St.

Singers.

WANTED—Soprano for Manhattan church; $700. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Chorus sopranos (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Contralto for Manhattan church; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright young girl, well educated, in public stenographer's office; $4 to start. M. & R., 249 Times, Downtown.

WANTED—Jacob Erlich & Co., 33 West 19th St., require neat young girl as stenographer and typewriter; one willing to assist in showroom; must have good education and experience. Call before 10 A. M.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Miscellaneous.

WANTED — Competent female compositors; steady work; good pay. Opportunity, Box 303 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policies; large commission, renewals; county managers wanted every State. A. B. Cilley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Automobiles.

AUTOMOBILES.—Now is your chance to enter the automobile business as chauffeur, earning $100 to $150 monthly; call and see our big school, the largest in the city; we have been asked by owners to supply them with competent chauffeurs. Auto Transportation School, 309 West 41st.

Compositors, Etc.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

WANTED

Electrotype finishers, molders, batterymen, builders-up, and assistants in each branch.

Compositors Wanted,

Non-Union, $21 per week; job, stone, and make-up; also machine operators at $23 per week; absolutely permanent positions guaranteed first-class men of good character; excellent opportunity to obtain a permanent position in one of the oldest, largest, and most modern printing houses in New York City.

THE DE VINNE PRESS,
12 Lafayette Place,
New York City.

WANTED—William Green wants printers at 826 Pearl Street, New York City; wishes to add to his staff a number of experienced compositors, (display, stone, and make-up men,) also experienced monotype operators; these positions will be permanent to efficient workmen of good character; salary will be $21.00 per week; only persons willing to work nine hours in open shop desired; loyalty to employer is expected in return for advantageous working conditions; reply by letter only, giving employer's references and stating experience and qualifications. William Green.

Wanted—Compositors, stone hands, and make-up men; "open shop;" highest salary; permanent position; additional bonus for faithful services; New York, vicinity, and Western points. Call or address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

WANTED—Compositors; experienced job compositor and stone hands; also two-third compositors; open shop; nine-hour day; permanent positions guaranteed to efficient workmen of good character; highest wages; references necessary. Stettiner Bros., 52 Duane St.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for important Methodist Church, Virginia. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 Fifth Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Organist for Ohio church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist, country Catholic church, $800. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Salesmen.

WANTED—First-class salesman for office specialties and supplies. Address R., 191 Times Downtown.

Singers.

WANTED—Chorus tenors (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Tenor for Mannattan church; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Bass for Catholic Church, $250. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Tenor for church; $900. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars, Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

HIGH GRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Salesmen: Machinery, $2,000; silverware, $2,500; chemicals, $2,600; varnish, $1,500 up. Office manager, Scotchman, $1,500; circulation manager, $2,500. Hapgoods, Suite, 508, 309 Broadway.

THE ADVERTISING MANAGER of a publishing house wants a young man as stenographer and assistant; salary $15. Apply in person, between 10 and 12 or 4 and 6, at Room 1,017, 111 5th Av.

WANTED—Young man with some knowledge of shorthand and typewriting as assistant bookkeeper in wholesale liquor house; salary to start, $10 per week. Apply, in own handwriting, C. P. A., Box 110 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Young man in large job printing office as porter and general handy man, with experience on cutting machines. B. A., Box 141 Times, Downtown.

WANTED—Representative of good patented specialty; manufacturers only. Hermann's Specialty, 188 Lake St., Chicago.

WANTED—Office boy in newspaper office; reference required. E. B., Box 150 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Boy of 17 or over for good position in law office. L. L., Box 123 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. *a line*: 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Companions.

COMPANION.—A woman of culture and refinement desires a position as companion to a lady living in this city; will make herself generally useful; highest credentials. Address Z., Box 302 Times, Times Square.

Cooks.

COOK, $30, reference; laundress, $22, reference. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

COOK and WAITRESS, together or separate. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Dressmakers.

ARTISTIC DRESSMAKING (evening gowns, coats) by day or at home; embroidered blouses a specialty. 332 West 55th St.

Governesses.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—Experienced; public school teacher; coaches pupils; advanced elementary; mornings, evenings. Successful, 1,380 3d Av.

Housework.

HOUSEWORKER. — By colored houseworker; city references; neat cook, laundress; apartment preferred; sleep in or out. Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 59th St. Telephone, 47 3—Columbus.

HOUSEWORK.—Good cook, waitress, laundress; family adults; reference. 230 East 43d St., two flights, front.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER. — Neat and tidy; $18; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Nurses.

CHILD'S NURSE.—By college girl as child's nurse with family going abroad for Summer. H. A. L., Box 18, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

NURSE.—Neat and tidy; best reference. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, trustworthy, reliable; American parentage; best references; $12. Protestant, Box 138 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, ambitious beginner; had a thorough business training; good speller and grammarian; moderate salary to begin. Anxious, Box 168 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Six years' experience; rapid, accurate; thoroughly competent to fill high-class position; references; $15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Two years' experience; high school training; accurate, diligent worker; references; $8. Blanche, Box 164 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience, brokerage, commercial; competent; best references. B. Schur, Box 117 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Year's experience contracting law; moderate salary. Anne Andria, Box 175 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and assistant bookkeeper; accurate; experienced; salary $8. N. Willbach, 102 Avenue B.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Miscellaneous.

A refined, educated young lady, with best references, desires position as lady's secretary and companion. Address Box 302 Times, Times Square.

PIANIST.—Young lady wishes position as piano player in department or musical store; good references. A. C. Dyer, 140 W. 62d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT wishes work evenings and Saturday; audits, statements, trial balances, bookkeeping, investigations, &c.; terms moderate; references. Accountant, 16 Waverley Place.

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER.—30; opening, closing, systematizing books; moderate rate. Accountant, 148 East 56th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Head gardener or superintendent; first-class all-around gardener for country place; age, 36 years; married, two children; eighteen years' experience; in this country nine years; reference from present employer. H. O. M., Box 121, Rye, N. Y.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; experienced; competent office assistant; Packard graduate. B. Muschel, 78 East 4th St.

Miscellaneous.

EXPERIENCED real estate lawyer seeks engagement with realty corporation or good law firm. Address A., 198 Times Downtown.

PAINTER, DECORATOR.—Estimates large or small jobs; low figures; highest reference; city or Summer resorts. Metropolitan, 13 West 42d St. Tel. 461 Bryant.

PORTER or MESSENGER.—Colored, sober; in office; responsible; references. Bryam, 216 West 62d St.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN, (two,) well educated, refined, good-looking, well traveled, musical, know Continent well, willing to act as companion or courier to lady. D. A., 320 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) single, having several years' experience in newspaper office as advertising clerk and solicitor, desires position; highest references furnished. R. M., 220 East 58th St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

I can sell your patent; booklet mailed free; fifteen years' experience; patent sales exclusively. Call, write, or telphone, William E. Hoyt, patent sales specialist, 290 B'way, New York.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Antiques, snuff boxes, carved ivories, miniatures, old silver, portieres, furniture, paintings by old masters, arms, armor, bronzes; sacrifice. 34 East 30th St.

I PAY highest prices for furniture, carpets, antiques. JOHNSON, 115 University Place, New York.

Highest cash prices paid for diamonds, old gold, jewelry. Sessler, 1,255 Broadway, cor. 31st.

MACHINERY.

For Sale.—60 h. p. steam engine, condensing; also 22 h. p. Fairbanks-Morse gas engine and air compressor; to make room for larger plant. Carr & Ball Stone Works, 111 Passaic Av., Harrison, N. J.

PATENTS.

Patents promptly procured; advice free. Send for handbook. Edgar Tate & Co., 245 Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

Horses to hire, all purposes, day and night. Max F. Greenbaum, 157 East 25th St.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOSEPH J. MURPHY and JEREMIAH J. MORAN, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of stock of dry goods now in premises Nos. 2,917 and 2,919 Third Avenue, Borough of Bronx, City of New York, and all of the right, title, and interest of the said bankrupts in and to the fixtures in said place, and whatever right, title, and interest the said bankrupts have in and to a certain lease of said premises, will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at the said premises on the 8th day of February, 1906, at eleven o'clock A. M. The property must bring 75 per cent. of the appraised value. The said property will be open for inspection at the aforesaid place on the 5th, 6th, and 7th days of February, 1906, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. The receiver will not be responsible for quality or condition of the merchandise. The stock is in a good condition and consists mainly of staple goods.

Dated New York, January 29th, 1906.

CHARLES H. BROAS, Receiver.

JOSEPH J. MYERS, Attorney for Receiver, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Take Subway or "L" to 149th Street and Third Avenue.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of Joseph J. Murphy and Jeremiah J. Moran, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Feb. 8, 1906, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 297 and 299 3d Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of dry goods, ladies' and gents' furnishings, notions, &c., and all the right, title, and interest of the said bankrupts in and to the fixtures in said place, and whatever right, title, and interest the said bankrupts have to certain lease of said premises. Charles H. Broas, Receiver. Joseph J. Myers, Attorney for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of Albert Eberlein, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Feb. 8, 1906, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 402 Columbus Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of paints, varnishes, wall paper, safe, desks, fixtures, &c. Louis B. De Koven, Receiver. Engel, Engel & Oppenheimer, Attorneys for Receiver, 132 Nassau St., New York.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—Trial Desired in the County of New York.—MAX SPIEGEL, plaintiff, against MARIO SALVINI and THE NEW YORK ART EXPOSITION COMPANY, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated December 24th, 1905.

LEON LASKI,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office Address, 13-21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

TO MARIO SALVINI, one of the above-named defendants, Florence, Italy:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to the order of Hon. Henry A. Gildersleeve, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 31st day of January, 1906, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1906.

Dated January 31st, 1906.

LEON LASKI,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office Address, 13-21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BELLMAN, MARION M.—In pursuance of an order of the Honorable Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARION M. BELLMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of their attorney, Clinton T. Roe, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 5th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of August, 1905. JOHN J. BELLMAN,
MARTHA W. PHILLIPS,
Executors.

CLINTON T. ROE, Attorney for Executors, 132 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—FERDINAND STRAUS, judgment creditor, against HENRY T. McCOUN and MARY E. McCOUN, judgment debtors.—By virtue of an order of this court, dated February 6th, 1906, I will expose for sale to the highest bidder, at the office of Harry M. Moses, auctioneer, No. 150 Broadway, New York City, on February 14th, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon, one pair solitaire diamond earrings, one solitaire diamond ring, and one gold Tiffany watch and chain, the property of Mary E. McCoun, the above-named judgment debtor.

MOSES R. RYTTENBERG, Receiver.

RALPH WOLF, Esq., Atty. for Receiver, 141 Broadway, New York City.

His Whiskers in a Package.

Max Millstein of 157 Suffolk Street was once the proud possessor of a fine pair of flowing whiskers. He went on the evening of Jan. 26 to the home of Jacob Lerner, at 184 Ludlow Street, to collect a bill, and there became involved in an argument, at the close of which he emerged minus his whiskers. He brought several handfuls of them to Essex Market Court yesterday as an exhibit in an assault charge against Lerner. Magistrate Moss decided that the proof was sufficient, and held Lerner in $300 bail.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sunrises..7:03|Sun sets..5:25|Moon sets...6:30

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:45	7:11	12:23	1:07
Governors Island	7:05	7:27	1:05	1:45
Hell Gate	8:58	9:20	2:37	3:17

Arrived—Wednesday, Feb. 7.

SS Lombardia, Naples, Jan. 25.
SS Monterey, Havana, Feb. 3.
SS Zulia, Ponce, Jan. 31.
SS St. Andrew, Antwerp, Jan. 24.
SS Prinz August Wilhelm, Hamburg, Jan. 24.
SS Basuta, Huelva, Jan. 16.
SS Cienfuegos, Havana, Feb. 1.
SS Pilar de Larrinaga, Port Talbot, Jan. 24.
SS American, Antwerp, Jan. 25.
SS El Norte, Galveston, Feb. 1.
SS Bluefields, Baltimore, Feb. 5.
SS Jamestown, Norfolk, Feb. 6.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, Feb. 6.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
*La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Esperanza, Campeachy	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Venetia, Colon	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Matanzas, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Monroe, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Orizaba, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Colorado, Mobile	——	3:00 P.M.
Comal, Brunswick	——	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

*St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
*Carmania, Liverpool	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
*Vaderland, Antwerp	8:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
*Columbia, Glasgow	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Ripley, Argentina	5:30 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Zulia, Venezuela	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Monterey, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Maraval, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Moorish Prince, Brazil	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
P. A. Wilhelm, Kingston	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Honorius, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Minneapolis, London	——	6:30 A.M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	——	6:00 A.M.
Iroquois, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	——	3:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
El Mar, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Pluton	Bordeaux	Jan. 15
Clan McLeod	Antwerp	Jan. 16
Maraval	Grenada	Jan. 25
Matanzas	Cienfuegos	Jan. 26
L. Luckenbach	New Orleans	Jan. 30
Cassel	Bremen	Jan. 27
Armenian	Liverpool	Jan. 29
Excelsior	New Orleans	Feb. 3

DUE TO-MORROW.

Baltic	Liverpool	Jan. 31
El Valle	Galveston	Feb. 3
Nueces	Galveston	Feb. 3

DUE SATURDAY.

La Savoie	Havre	Feb. 3
Lucania	Liverpool	Feb. 3
Philadelphia	Southampton	Feb. 3
Oskar II	Christiansand	Jan. 31
Manuel Calvo	Cadiz	Jan. 30
Vigilancia	Havana	Feb. 6

DUE SUNDAY.

Armenia	Hamburg	Jan. 29
Amsteldyk	Rotterdam	Jan. 27
El Rio	Galveston	Feb. 6
El Paso	New Orleans	Feb. 6

Reported by Wireless.

SS Baltic, incoming, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Siasconset, Mass., at 5:40 P. M. yesterday, when 160 miles east of Nantucket. Due at her pier about 6 P. M. to-day.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Moltke, at Funchal, Feb. 7.
SS Neuenfels, at Bombay, Feb. 7.
SS Vandalia, at Port Said, Feb. 7.
SS Slavonia, at Queenstown, Feb. 7.
SS Florida, at Copenhagen, Feb. 4.
SS Italia, at Marseilles, Feb. 6.

Sailed.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., from Southampton, Feb. 7.
SS Castilian Prince, from Rio Janeiro, Feb. 5.
SS Italian Prince, from Barbados, Feb. 5.
SS Indiana, from Genoa, Feb. 3.
SS Majestic, from Liverpool, Feb. 7.
SS Simoon, from Sabang, Feb. 6.

Passed.

SS Madonna, Naples, for New York, passed Gibraltar.
SS Hamburg, Naples, for New York, passed St. Michael's.
SS Bayonne, Venice, for New York, passed Sagres.
SS British Empire, New York, for Antwerp, passed Scilly.
SS Ghazee, Yokohama, for New York, passed Gibraltar.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

WHEAT.—Efforts were again made to work the wheat market up on crop scares, but after partial success in the forenoon they lost their effect, the market in the final half hour turning weak. Most of the bull advices came from Kansas and Michigan, where freezing and thawing conditions, with a lack of moisture, furnished the chief complaint. In the minds of professionals, however, this was about offset by the promise of higher temperatures through Winter wheat States in connection with the light export demand and disappointing clearances. At the immediate opening of the market prices shaded off about ⅛c. in response to poor cables, but at once rallied on the introduction of unfavorable crop news. Paris closed 5@15 points lower, and Berlin ¼@¾ mark lower, the Budapest market closing 4 points higher. Export sales of wheat were five loads. The cash market closed as follows: No. 2 red, 90½c. elevator, and 92½c. free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 95½c. free on board, afloat.

CORN.—It was another slow day in corn circles both here and in the West, the undertone showing steadiness, but no decided leaning in either direction, as news continued more or less neutral, including among its features rather liberal receipts at Chicago, good weather reports, light seaboard clearances and export demand, dull cables, showing a partial ⅛d net decline, and talk of selling by elevator interests in Chicago. The local market closed net unchanged. Primary receipts aggregated 715,000 bushels, compared with 725,000 the previous year. The cash market closed steady, with sales of eight loads on export account and prices as follows: No. 2 corn, 51½c. elevator, and 49½c. free on board, afloat; No. 2 white, 51½c. and No. 2 yellow, 49½c. free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues. Close.
Wheat—				
May	90 15-16	90 7-16	90½	90¾
July	89¾	89¼	89¼	89¾
September	87⅞	87	87	87½
Corn—				
May	..	..	50½	50½
July	..	..	50½	50⅝
September	..	..	50⅜	50¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues. Close.
Wheat—				
May	85⅝	84 15-16	85	85½
July	84½	83⅞	83⅞	84⅜
September	83¼	82⅝	82⅝	83⅛
Corn—				
May	44½	44¼	44¼	44⅜
July	44½	44⅜	44⅜	44½
September	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
Oats—				
May	30½	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
July	29⅝	29½	29⅜	29⅝
September	..	..	28⅜	28⅝
Lard—				
May	$7.75	$7.67	$7.72	$7.67
July	7.85	7.80	7.85	7.77
Ribs—				
May	7.90	7.85	7.90	7.82
July	8.00	7.95	8.00	7.92
Pork—				
May	14.90	14.75	14.87	14.70
July	14.87	14.75	14.82	14.72

COTTON.—The cotton market was not active but prices ruled much steadier. Sales were estimated at 350,000 bales. The market opened firm at an advance of 6@14 points in response to higher cables and favorable advices from abroad regarding the spot situation and trade demand. Trading here was quiet, but local operators seemed to favor the market for a reaction, and with liquidation light the market gradually improved.

There were various rumors circulating during the day as to the new Wall Street bull pool and its proposition to underwrite a large amount of spot cotton in the South. A wire from Atlanta published early in the day stated that the President of the Southern Cotton Association was leaving for New York for a conference with the Wall Street interests concerned in the scheme, and was in a position to assure them of the co-operation and assistance of Southern banking interests. The local trade, however, was not disposed to place much weight on this proposition.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues. Close.
February	10.55	10.55	10.64@10.65	10.40
March	10.75	10.65	10.74@10.75	10.58
April	10.85	10.78	10.84@10.86	10.66
May	10.93	10.82	10.90@10.91	10.76
June	10.96	10.96	10.95@10.97	10.80
July	11.02	10.91	11.01@11.02	10.85
August	10.86	10.84	10 87@10.89	10.71
September	10.38	10.37	10.43@10.45	10.31
October	10.36	10.23	10.31@10.32	10.20
November	..	..	10.32@10.34	10.21
December	10.40	10.33	10.36@10.39	10.22

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7.—Spot cotton, good demand; sales, 12,000 bales; American, 10,000; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; receipts, 38,000; American, 24,000. Middling upland, 5.86d. Futures opened 4 points lower on near months and 1 point decline on distant positions; closed steady at a net decline of from 1 to 2 points on old crop and unchanged to 2 points higher on new. February and February-March, 5.73; March-April, 5.75; April-May, 5.78; May-June, 5.81; June-July, 5.83; July-August, 5.84; August-September, 5.79; September-October, 5.62; October-November, 5.56; November-December, 5.54. Manchester—Yarns, more demand; cloths, good demand.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT.—Plaintiff Desires Trial in the County of New York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as Substituted Trustee, under the Last Will and Testament and Codicil thereto of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased, Plaintiff, against PHILIP D. JACOBS, Harriet M. Jacobs, Ethel Lizzie Jacobs, David Ernest Jacobs, now known as Ernest James; Daisy Hilda Jacobs, Winifred May Jacobs, Cyril Henry Jacobs, Maurice Newton Nathan, now known as Maurice Nathan Newton, and Henry Nathan, now known as Henry Nathan Newton, individually and as the English executors and trustees, so called, under the last will and testament of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased; Barron Dennett Holroyd, as Trustee in Bankruptcy of David H. Jacobs; Shirley W. Woolmer, Richard Andrew Fawssett, Rachel Levy, Mildred Jane Jacobs, individually and as sole executrix under the last will and testament of May Jacobs, deceased; Ruby Flora Jacobs, Edward P. Nerwich, Henry Charles Creighton Nerwich, Cecil Louis Nerwich, Reginald Stanley Nerwich, Edith Bertha Nerwich, Mabel Ella Nerwich, Basil Althaus, Teresa Annie Althaus, Gladys Louise Althaus, Dorothy Phyllis Althaus, Vivian Ashley Lyons, Percy Ellis Lyons, Adeline Schloesser, individually and as executrix under the last will and testament of Henrietta Jacobs, deceased; Edward Schloesser, husband of Adeline Schloesser; Joseph Sidney Merton, Florence Maud Merton, Arthur Sidney Merton, Harold Maurice Merton, Lizzie Constance Nathan, (now known as Lizzie Constance Newton;) Reginald Henry Newton, Archibald Angel Newton, Clarence Bethune Newton, Edith Constance Newton, Violet Maude Newton, Angelo D. Jacobs, Leah Jacobs, Elizabeth Hilda Barron, Lawrence Henry Jacobs, now known as Lawrence Hanray; Harry Braham Jacobs, now known as Harry Braham Janson; Clara Platnauer, Edward Platnauer, (the name "Edward" being fictitious, the true first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff,) husband of Clara Plat

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Deal for William Waldorf Astor's Riverside Drive Block Front—East Eighty-ninth Street Residence Sold —West 125th Street Purchase.

A report was current yesterday that William Waldorf Astor had sold the block front on Riverside Drive, between 112th and 113th Streets. Mr. Astor's holdings at that point consist of a plot of about thirteen lots with frontages of 208.8 feet on Riverside Drive, 141.7 feet on 112th Street, and 194.6 feet on 113th Street.

At the office of L. J. Phillips & Co., who have recently effected sales of some of Mr. Astor's holdings, it was stated that Charles A. Peabody, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, who is Mr. Astor's personal representative, had approved an offer made for the Riverside Drive property, and that J. S. Montgomery of the office of Baker & Peabody had under way the preparation of papers for the closing of the deal. One of the large realty companies is mentioned as the prospective buyer.

Mr. Astor originally secured this plot with the idea of erecting a mansion there, but later determined to live abroad. It is also said that Charles M. Schwab, in looking around for a residence site, regarded this front between 112th and 113th Streets with some favor before he decided to buy the entire block bounded by West End Avenue and Riverside Drive, Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Streets.

Fine House Sold on 89th Street.

Joseph Hamershlag has sold the six-story American basement dwelling 7 East Eighty-ninth Street, 28 by 100, to Moses Taylor of the banking house of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co. The residence adjoins that of William B. Hornblower.

Deals on 124th and 125th Streets.

L. M. Blumstein has bought from the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Realty Company the four-story buildings which he has occupied under lease for several years at 230 to 236 West 125th Street, running through to 229 to 233 West 124th Street, on plot 62.6 by 201.10.

Another recent transaction also came to light yesterday involving the four five-story flats 235 to 241 West 124th Street, occupying a plot 100 by 100.11, adjoining the Blumstein property and covering all of the 124th Street frontage between it and the Pabst establishment. These properties have been sold by the Wilson estate to Herbert J. Cochran.

Randolph Guggenheimer's Purchase.

George R. Read & Co. have sold for William H. Macy, Jr., 40 East Twenty-first Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, 25 by 92; also 39 East Twentieth Street, abutting, a two-story building, 25 by 92. The buyer, Randolph Guggenheimer, will erect a new mercantile building covering the entire plot, 25 by 184.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for the estate of Charles H. Neilson to A. J. Cammeyer 147 East Twenty-first Street, facing Gramercy Park, a four-story English basement dwelling, on lot 16.4 by 98.9. Mr. Cammeyer owns adjoining property.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co., have sold for Daniel B. Freedman 325 Fourth Avenue, a four-story building, on lot 20 by 83, adjoining the corner of Twenty-fourth Street.

Myers & Aronson and Edward Baer have bought from the Scott estate 231 East Thirty-fourth Street, a five-story double flat with stores on lot 25 by 98.9.

M. & L. Hess have leased for August Oppenheimer for a term of ten years, the four-story building 6 East Seventeenth Street to Anthony Garten, who, after extensive alterations, will use it for his own business.

Concerning the Manhattan Theatre.

It was reported yesterday that the Manhattan Theatre property on Broadway between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets had been sold to the McAdoo tunnel company, which has succeeded in buying nearly all of the property in that block for its terminal. At the offices of Crane & Lockwood, attorneys for the Shepard estate, owners of the Manhattan Theatre, it was said that no sale of the property had been effected.

Prominent East Side Parcel Sold.

Lounsberry & O'Connor have sold, in conjunction with the Atlas Realty Company, for Henry Hesse, 75 to 83 Orchard Street, between Grand and Broome Streets, five two-and-a-half-story brick dwellings on plot 100 by 87.6.

Sale of Amsterdam Avenue Corner.

The Berman Realty Company has sold for Dr. Maximilian Davidoff and others the six-story elevator apartment house at the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 121st Street, on plot 101 by 100. The buyers, D. Sylvan Crakow and Ignatz Roth, give in exchange the block front on the west side of Seventh Avenue between 150th and 151st Streets, a plot 200 by 100.

M. Bernstein has sold to a Mr. Adler the five-story triple flat at the southwest corner of 132d Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

Charles Isaacs has sold for Julius Fisher 1,443 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story triple flat, 27 by 100.

M. H. Lewis has bought for a client from Henry Wingert the five-story single flat 211 West 115th Street, 20 by 100.11.

Charles Zacks has sold for Lizzie Elder to John A. Weser the five-story double flat 245 West 120th Street, 25 by 99.11.

Operator Buys Broadway Lot.

Franklin Pettit has bought the lot, 21.6 by 100 by 26 at the rear, on the east side of Broadway, 25 feet south of 100th Street.

Joseph Hyams has bought and resold, through Arnold Adler, 28 West 114th Street, a three-story dwelling. Mr. Hyams has also resold, through A. Kessner the similar property 50 West 114th Street.

Harris & Timble have sold to J. Newstadt 212 West 102d Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100.

Large Plot on Heights Resold.

Joseph Mandelkern has sold to Moses Kinzler for Joshua Silverstein the plot of eleven lots on the north side of 156th Street, 200 feet west of Broadway, 275 by 99.11, and has resold the property, in conjunction with S. H. Horowitz and the Berman Realty Company, to Louis Meryash. Mr. Meryash gives in exchange the two six-story tenements at 431 to 443 East Eightieth Street, each 53.7 by 102.2

Du Bois & Taylor have sold for the estate of Jennie E. Clark to a client, for occupancy, the three-story dwelling on the north side of 148th Street, 14 feet east of Riverside Drive, on lot 16.8 by 99.11.

Buyers for East Side Dwellings.

Collins & Collins have sold for William N. Benjamin the four-story brownstone dwelling 150 East Sixty-first Street, 19 by 100.5.

Gilsey, Havemeyer & Jenney have sold for Arthur W. Saunders to Mrs. William H. Draper 119 East Fifty-fifth Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 18.9 by 100.5.

Arthur W. Saunders has also sold 127 East Sixtieth Street a four-story dwelling on lot 20 by 100.5.

The Andros Realty Company has sold 20 East Fifty-sixth Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 20 by 100.5.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Daniel B. Freedman to L. Hand 142 East Sixty-fifth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.5.

Mrs. Mary J. Kingsland, wife of William M. Kingsland, not Mrs. George L. Kingsland, is the buyer of 1,026 Fifth Avenue.

Building Sold on Water Street.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has sold for Richard J. Chard the five-story building 245 Water Street, 37 by 76. The property has been held at $55,000.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. have sold for a client 117 and 119 Mercer Street, a five-story business building, on plot 50 by 100.

New Apartments on Park Avenue.

Plans have been filed for a twelve-story apartment house to be built by Henry C. Tinker at the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. The structure will have a façade of brick, granite, and limestone. It will contain accommodations for thirty-six families, and will cost $400,000, according to the estimate of Architect Charles H. Rich.

E. S. Glover, a client of the R. Willmarth Appleton Company, who purchased at auction yesterday the buildings 251 Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of Twenty-eighth Street, and 1 East Twenty-eighth Street, will remodel the structures and have them ready for occupancy within three months.

Lewis Phillips and Hugh D. Smyth have been elected to membership in the Real Estate Auctioneers' Association.

Sale of West 24th Street Parcel.

Charles E. Duross has sold, in conjunction with Kolb & Walters, for Joseph L. Buttenwieser the six-story tenement 123 and 125 West Twenty-fourth Street, on plot 50 by 100.

Edward Baer and Myers & Aronson have bought from George J. Humphreys 145 and 147 West Thirtieth Street, a three-story building, on plot 50 by 89.9.

Clarkson T. Ryttenberg has sold for Jacob J. Fine to Maier Berliner and L. Lowenfels 521 and 523 West Twenty-seventh Street, two five-story tenements, on plot 50 by 98.9.

John Jay Reynolds has bought from W. Klein the four-story brownstone dwelling 44 West Twenty-second Street, 22 by 98.6.

The Columbian Board of Brokers has sold for Isaac Manheimer to the Prescott Realty Company 426 West Forty-sixth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.

John Peters & Co. have sold for J. Herrmann to L. Vogel 513 West Fifty-ninth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.

First Avenue Properties in Demand.

Daniel H. Jackson has sold for Davis & Fine to Abraham J. Dworsky the southwest corner of First Avenue and 107th Street, a six-story tenement, with stores, on plot 63 by 50.

The Cohen Realty Company has sold for Charles and Ferdinand Stern to Joseph Loeb the northwest corner of First Avenue and Eighty-second Street, a five-story flat, with five stores, on plot 40 by 100.

Nathan Kirsh has bought from Garfolo Brothers, through Morris Gladstone and Solomon Rubenstein, the three six-story tenements, 2,037, 2,039, and 2,041 First Avenue, on plot 75 by 100.

Sigmund Levy has sold to Mrs. Marie Eitrich the four-story flat, 1,815 First Avenue, 25 by 75.

Louis Lesser has bought from the Hahn estate 341 and 343 East Seventy-seventh Street, two four-story buildings on a plot 50 by 102.2.

Builder Buys on 131st Street.

Grossman & Passon have sold to a builder the plot, 60 by 100, on the north side of 131st Street, 100 feet east of Park Avenue. Solomon Frank negotiated the deal.

I. Kashare has sold for Adolf Mandel 1,885, 1,887, 1,889, 1,891, 1,893, and 1,895 Lexington Avenue, six four-story buildings at the southeast corner of 118th Street, on a plot 100.11 by 98; also, 152 East 118th Street, adjoining, a four-story house, on a lot 25 by 100.11, making in all a plot 100.11 by 98.

Max Blau has sold for William Greenblatt, builder, 212 East 126th Street, a six-story flat, 30 by 100, and has bought for Joseph Roberts 205 East Eighty-third Street.

The Portman Realty Company has bought 132 East 119th Street, a five-story tenement, 20 by 100.11.

William Gross has sold for the Holzman Realty Company to Samuel Grossman the five-story tenement, 307 East 105th Street, 20 by 100.

Charles B. Gumb has sold to Samuel Grossman the two five-story tenements 313 and 315 East Ninety-third Street, 50 by 100.

Samuel Samuels has bought from Simon Adler and Karoline Adler the five-story flat, with stores, 1,468 Second Avenue, on a lot 88.7 by 25.

Estate Sells Second Avenue Corner.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. have sold for the Carman estate 759, 761, 763, and 765 Second Avenue, southwest corner of Forty-first Street, four four-story tenements on a plot 75 by 75, to Charles Laue.

Gross & Eisler have bought from Reich & Rottenberg the two five-story double tenements 894 and 896 Second Avenue, 50 by 100.

Huberth & Gabel have sold for George Gebhardt to a Mr. Herzfeld the four-story double tenement with store 320 First Avenue, on lot 18 by 90.

Nathan Kirsh has bought from the Pasquelo estate the three four-story buildings 203 to 207 East Forty-fourth Street, 62.6 by 100.

Lippmann & Eisman have sold for Samuel Sobel 344 East Forty-eighth Street, a five-story brick building on lot 25 by 75. I. Epstein was the broker.

Peter P. Sherry has sold for George W. Reeves 330 East Fifty-first Street, a three-story dwelling, to John R. Buchanan.

Avenue B Houses Change Hands.

John Peters & Co. have sold for Dr. Alexander Rosenthal to Morris Berkowitx 235 and 237 Avenue B, two five-story tenements, and have resold the properties to A. Damico.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have sold for the Rosenstock estate the four-story tenement 344 East Twelfth Street, and have leased for Morris Brady the five-story tenement 231 East Ninety-seventh Street, for a term of five years.

Emanuel I. Silberstein, as attorney, has bought for Keery & Kiel 431 East Seventeenth Street, 25 by 92, from Reich & Rottenberg; also, for Leopold Engel 97 East Seventh Street, 25 by 100. Mr. Silberstein has sold, for Rosa Engel to Joseph Weinberger 608 East Ninth Street, 21.6 by 93; also, to Israel & Abraham Gottlieb 340 East Ninety-third Street, 25 by 75.

The Portman Realty Company has resold 186 Madison Street, a six-story tenement 25 by 100; also, 188 Madison Street, a five-story tenement, 17.10 by 100; also, 71 Division Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 67. Weil & Mayer are the buyers of all three properties.

To Improve Market Street Corner.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have sold for Kallman Cohen 61 Market Street, a four-story tenement; also the similar adjoining property 59 Market Street, southeast corner of Hamilton Street. The same firm sold last week 63 Market Street, making in all a plot 75 by 57.6, which will be improved with a six-story tenement.

Abraham J. Dworsky and Nathan Kirsh have bought the northeast corner of Broome and Mangin Streets, 50 by 75, and resold it to A. Pearlman.

Reich & Rottenberg have bought through Harris & Safir from Mr. Marder the northwest corner of Seventh and Lewis Streets, a six-story tenement, on lot 41.6 by 78.6.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for Christian Jacobs the six-story tenement at the northeast corner of James and Madison Streets, on lot 37.7 by 61.

Philip Schoenfeld and Samuel Schnur have sold for B. Bockar to Joseph Schupper and Martin Stern 61 Cannon Street, a five-story tenement, 27 by 100.

Aaron Avrutis has bought the six-story tenement 809 Rivington Street, on lot 25 by 80; also the five-story tenement 270 Avenue A, on lot 24.6 by 95.6.

N. Brigham Hall & Son, in conjunction with Alvan W. Perry, have sold for the estate of Ida Meyer to William Bogen and Aaron Safro 147 Bleecker Street, a six-story brick tenement and stores, on lot 28.6 by 100, near West Broadway. The Meyer estate has owned the property for twenty-five years. The new owners will remodel the building.

Deal for Grand Concourse Lots.

George E. Buckbee, in conjunction with Gerald C. Connor, has sold to William A. Cameron the plot of about forty lots on the Concourse between Tremont and Burnside Avenues, known as the Powers tract. The same brokers have also resold several of the lots for Mr. Cameron to various buyers. This property has been held in the Powers family for over thirty years. The price is said to have been in the neighborhood of $125,000.

M. Bargebuhr & Co. have sold for a Mr. Nicholson the northwest corner of Forest Avenue and 156th Street, a five-story flat, 45 by 100, to Lazar & Brill, who give in exchange a plot on Tremont Avenue, between Marmion and Mapes Avenues, 200 by 190.

Shapiro, Levy & Starr have resold the plot, 100 by 100, on the south side of 172d Street, 118 feet east of Westchester Avenue, to a Mrs. Rutler.

Gilsey, Havemeyer & Jenney have sold for C. A., A. T. & J. H. Valentine nine lots at the northwest corner of Grant Avenue and 163d Street to Dr. William E. Diller; also, for Mrs. Milbank Cauldwell and Mrs. Willard Winslow, an adjoining plot of four lots

Ravenswood Park Resold.

Ravenswood Park in Long Island City was sold yesterday by W. F. Connor for about $500,000. The property consists of 530 lots and is situated near the end of the Blackwell's Island Bridge. Mr. Connor bought it last March from Mrs. Kate T. Woolsey with the idea of establishing an amusement park, but it is believed that the property will now be devoted to building purposes. The name of the purchaser is withheld.

Buying on Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

Bernstein & Feinberg, in conjunction with J. Jelot, have sold for M. Dreiblatt to Samuel Jonas the two double flats 1,441 and 1,443 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

Simon, Wallach, Wolf & Cohn have sold for H. Rosner to Julius Schattman the southwest corner of Throop Avenue and Wallabout Street, Brooklyn, a new six-story apartment house with stores, on plot 50 by 100.

Van Dernoot & Kiely, attorneys, report the sale of 1,044 and 1,046 Greene Avenue, 131 feet west of Broadway, Brooklyn, five-story brick flats on plot 40 by 100, by Kashdem & Rogg to Edward H. Beck.

The Auction Room.

Successful results attended yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom. The northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, 25 by 100, with the adjoining building on the street, was sold under foreclosure for $491,000 after lively competition, in which Robert E. Dowling of the City Investing Company took part.

Auctioneers Day and Kennelly found buyers for several tenement properties on Second and Third Avenues. Mr. Kennelly also conducted successful sales of 153 to 157 West Twenty-third Street and of a large parcel at Hudson, Bank, and Bleecker Streets.

Details of the day's offerings follow:

By Joseph P. Day.
Public Auction Sales.

100th St, 288 to 242 East, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, each 25x100.11, four five-story brick flats; to S. Epstein.....$98,700
137th St, 49 West, n s, 350 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11, five-story triple flat; to Charles B. Gumb..... 28,425
3d Av, 1,763 and 1,765, s e corner of 99th St, 50x83.9, two five-story brick tenements, with four stores; to L. L. Kovner.....
3d Av, 1,317, e s, 102.2 ft s of 70th St, 18.9x165, seven-story loft building, with store; to L. L. Kovner..... 65,000
3d Av, 1,701, e s, 75.8 ft n of 95th St, 25x100, five-story brick tenement, with store; to Charles Michael..... 33,500
2d Av, 895, 897, and 899, w corner of 48th St, 19.8, 19.8, and 21.11, respectively, by 69.6, three four-story brick tenements; partition sale; 899, corner, to Charles Knoche..... 31,850
897, to Emanuel Alexander..... 26,500
895, to Mandelbaum & Lewine..... 15,400
3d Av, 1,256, w s, 62.2 ft n of 72d St, 25x70, five-story brick tenement, with store; partition sale; to M. E. F. Mulvaney..... 13,850
5th Av, 251, n e corner of 28th St, 25x100, together with 1 East 28th St, adjoining, 25x98.9, five-story store and loft building; foreclosure sale; to Henry S. Glover..... 34,500
By Bryan L. Kennelly.
Hudson St, 532 to 538, s e corner of Bank St, together with the abutting property on the west side of Bleecker St, between 11th and Bank Sts, 75.6x88.1x192.3x52.8 and irregular, plot of 13,500 square feet, with five-story buildings; executor's sale, to the Hudson Realty Company..... 491,000
23d St, 153 to 157 West, n s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 60x98.9, three four-story brownstone buildings; public auction sale, to John Mulhall..... 154,000
..... 192,500

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

96th St, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, for two six-story brick tenements, 37.6x87.11; Lipman & Gold of 101 West 115th St, owners; C. M. Straub of 122 Bowery, architect; cost, $70,000.

73d St, n s, 98.6 ft e of Avenue A, for four six-story brick tenements, 37.6x89.2; Messer & Warn of 18 1st Av, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein of 24 East 23d St, architects; cost, $152,000.

141st St, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, for a six-story brick flat, 49x86.11; M. Frank of 19 West 113th St, owner; S. Sass of 28 Park Row, architect; cost, $50,000.

112th St, n s, 250 ft e of Lenox Av, for two six-story brick flats; J. J. and L. Liebenthal of 161 Clinton St, owners; G. F. Pelham of 508 5th Av, architect; cost, $110,000.

Park Av, s e corner of 97th St, for a twelve-story brick flat, 80.5x90; H. C. Tinker of 48 East 57th St, owner; C. A. Rich of 255 West 91st St, architect; cost, $400,000.

158th St, s s, 100 ft e of Courtlandt Av, for a one-story brick store, 81x25; Charles Walker of 65 Liberty St, owner; Charles A. Millner of 3,025 Third Av, architect; cost, $4,500.

Alexander Av, w s, 75 ft s of 141st St, for a four-story brick tenement, 25x63.1; R. C. Blanchard of 488 Willis Av, owner; Charles A. Millner of 3,025 Third Av, architect; cost, $17,000.

Westchester Av, s s, 117.11 ft w of Union Av, for a one-story brick store, 150x83.6; Henry Acker of 1,338 Prospect Av, owner; Adolf Mertin of 33 Union Square, architect; cost, $30,000.

Duncomb Av, e s, 154.8 ft s of Elizabeth St, for a two-story frame stable, 25x125; estate of L. Fleischmann of 141 Broadway, owners; Adolf Mertin of 33 Union Square, architect; cost, $7,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

47th St, 329 East, to a four-story brick studio and shop; Newman & Evan of 33 East 46th St, owners; Delano & Aldrich and H. K. Murphy of 4 East 39th St, architects; cost, $8,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Feb. 7.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 170th St, 75x irregular; Roosevelt Realty and Construction Company to Barnet Miller and another, (mtg $90,000) 100
BATHGATE AV, s w corner of 176th St, —x—; Mary Druke and others to Michael Redmond..... 400
BROADWAY, n e corner of 106th St, 112.1x127.1; Honora V. Cabassud to Roderick F. Curtis and another, (mtg $120,000) 100
BROADWAY, w s, 100 ft n of 218th St, —x—; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company to the Henry Morgenthau Company 100
BROADWAY, n e corner of 97th St, 100.11x165; Linda A. Painter to Benjamin Mordecai, (mtg $430,000)..... Nom.
BRONX RIVER, centre line, adjoining land of Simon Burtis and De Peyster and another ....
FORT INDEPENDENCE ST, being Lots 69, 70, 115, and 116 map of William O. Giles, King's Bridge; People of State of New York to John C. Martin. ..
GOUVERNEUR ST, 47, w s, 16.11x...10; Betsy Hershkowitz to Louis Inovvy, (mtg $8,000) ..... Nom.
GRAND ST, 581 to 585, s s, —x—; Samuel Levy to Irving Bachrach and another, (mtg $37,500) ..... Nom.
INTERVALE AV, e s, at w s of Wilkins Place, —x—; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company to the Henry Morgenthau Company..... 100
JENNINGS ST, s s, 60 ft w of Longfellow St, 50x75; G. H. Montague, referee, to Henry Reubel..... 3,200
JENNINGS ST, s s, 100 ft e of Longfellow St, 25x100; G. H. Montague, referee, to Louis Lese..... 1,800
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, n w s, adjoining land of Willis and Beck and another, contains 11 acres, Wakefield; George D. Russell and others to Henry A. Potter. (mtg $17,000) 100
LEWIS ST, 50 to 54, e s, 75x101.4; Julia V. Goetz to Joseph Weber..... 1,000
LEXINGTON AV, 729, e s, 17.9x95; Abraham Schwab to Leo Schwab, (mtg $22,000) 100
LONGFELLOW ST, w s, 75 ft n of Jennings St, 50x100; Gilbert H. Montague, referee, to Henry Reubel..... 3,025
LOT 108, map of 110 lots, action of Woolf vs. Woolf; Robert Russell, referee, to Mary J. Woolf..... 2,250
LOT 11, map of part of Hyatt farm, near Woodlawn; Emily J. Baker to James T. Penfield 100
LOTS 44 and 45, map of 123 lots, Willis estate; H. P. Rose Company to Mary F. Platt..... Nom.
LOTS 7 and 8, map of 123 lots, Willis estate; H. P. Rose Company to George W. Quigley ..... Nom.
LOTS 120 and 121, map in partition estate of William Acee; Tiburt Strassie and another to Josephine Ward, (mtg $1,900) ..... Nom.
LOTS 79 and 80, map of 123 lots of Willis estate; H. P. Rose Company to Frank R. Uven ..... Nom.
LOTS 139 and 140, map of Tremont Heights; Lamport Realty Company to Nils Peterson 700
LOTS 595 to 598, amended map of Section C of Vyse estate; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company to Henry Morgenthau Company 100
LOTS 40 to 42, 45 to 48, map of 110 lots, action of Woolf vs. Woolf; Mary J. Woolf to George C. Woolf..... Nom.
LOTS 83 to 97, map of William O. Giles, King's Bridge; People of State of New York to John C. Martin. ..
LOTS 82 to 85, 87, 10 to 12, 24, and 1, map of 110 lots, action of Woolf vs. Woolf; Robert Russell, referee, to Louis C. Woolf..... 16,525
LOTS 82 to 85, 87, 10 to 12, 24, and 1, map of 110 lots action of Woolf vs. Woolf; Mary J. Woolf to Louise C. Woolf ..... Nom.
LOTS 2 to 7, 13 to 18, 25 to 39, map of 110 lots, action of Woolf vs. Woolf; Robert Russell, referee, to Mary J. Woolf 34,550
MADISON AV, 1,427 and 1,429, e s, 50x100; Benoit Wasserman to William E. Sutherland, (mtg $75,000) 100
MERCER ST, 117 and 119, w s, 50x100; Herman Wronkow to Elise S. Chalmers, (mtg $70,000) 100
MORRIS AV, 1,043, w s, 25x102.4; Anna Reiss to Morris Rosenfeld, (mtg $8,000) 100
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 2,329 to 2,335, w s, 75x100; Westchester Av, n w s, at w s of Bryant St, —x—; West Farms Road, e s, at w s of Bryant St, —x—; Longfellow St, w s, 146.5 ft s of West Farms Road, 125x irregular; Westchester Av, n w s, 142.1 ft n of Longfellow St, 51.2x103.3; Home St, s s, 147.9 ft w of Westchester Av, 100 x100.8; Home St, n s, 136.5 ft e of Longfellow St, 50x100; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company to Henry Morgenthau Company..... 100
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, at n w s of West Farms Road, 888.7x irregular; Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company to Henry Morgenthau. 100
STEWART ST, n s, 41.5 ft w of 6th Av, 16.4x irregular, n w corner of 30th St, 30x—; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company to Henry Morgenthau, 1-3 part..... 100
WEST END AV, 669, w s, 15x100; James D. Gagan to Margaret Merritt, (mtg $16,500) 100
WEST ST, 304, s s, 20.11x100.2; Ann A. Hill and others to David Lippman and others 100
WESTCHESTER AV, n s, at s e s of 3d Av, 229x irregular; Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company to Samson Lachman and another..... 100
WOODYCREST AV, w s, 327.6 ft n of Kemp Place, 20.2x161.11; Emeline A. Kemp to Anna M. Morell..... 100
2D AV, e s, 24.8 ft n of 40th St, 49.4x 100; Louis L. Goldstein to Charles Bimberg, (mtg $82,000)..... 100
2D AV, 2,133 and 2,135, 54x73; Frank T. Day to Julia Taggart, (mtg $17,000) ..... Nom.
2D AV, 2,133 and 2,135, w s, 54x73; Julia Taggart to Max Borck, all liens. Nom.
2D AV, 948, e s, 20x70; Abraham Shaw to Yetta Jacobs and another, (mtg $8,000) 100
2D ST, w s, being Gore 117, map of Wakefield, —x— to 1st; Samuel S. Granger to Arthur H. Wadick..... Nom.
3D ST, s s, Lot 38, map of Unionport, 200x216; Christian H. Werner to Frank N. Irwin and others, (mtg $6,000)..... 100
8D AV, w s, 74 ft n of 41st St, 24.8x 100; Adam Wachter to Adam Wachter and wife ..... Nom.
5TH AV, 2,228, w s, 25x55; Jonas Weil and others to Rubin Cohen, (mtg $17,250) ..... Nom.
10TH AV, s e s, at s e s of 204th St, 99.11x irregular; 9th Av, s e s, at n e s of 202d St, 199.10x irregular; Naegle Av, s s, 150 ft w of Hawthorne St, 436x irregular; 10th Av, n w corner of Academy St, —x—; Alfred C. Bachman to James N. Butterly, (mtg $200,000).. 100
11TH ST, s s, Lot 253, map of Unionport, 100x125; G. H. Montague, referee, to Adelina Grossman..... 3,750
11TH ST, s s, 83 ft w of Avenue C, 25x 94.9; Elias Wallach and others to Solomon Herskowitz, (mtg $24,700)..... 100
18TH ST, s w s, 220 ft n w of Avenue B, 25x103.3; Elizabeth, Comtesse de Weirzbicka to Randall Salisbury..... Nom.
18TH ST, 159 West, 22x89.6; Arthur G. Larkin to Linda S. Stachelberg, (mtg $20,000) 100
18TH ST, 157 WEST, 18x90.2; William F. Donnelly to Linda S. Stachelberg, (mtg $16,000) 100
22D ST, 447 West, 20x98.9; Wilhelmine Klein to John J. Reynolds, (mtg $12,000) 100
33D ST, 343 East, 25x98.9; Frederick Vogel to Marcus L. Osk and another, (mtg $7,000) ..... Nom.
34TH ST, 208 East, 25x90.2; Jacob W. Mack and others, executors, to Marcus Schlossman 28,000
44TH ST, 522 West, 25x100.5; Paul Kaskel and others to Sadie Roth, (mtg $16,000) 100
46TH ST, 831 East, 25x70.5; Mary Cowen and another executors, and others to Henry Gans and another, (mtg $12,250). 100
47TH ST, 540 West, 25x100.5; William Bruns to Joel Jacobs, (mtg $10,000).... 100
48TH ST, s s, 275.4 ft w of 2d Av, 18.8x 100.5; Isidore Isaacs to Sarah Isaacs, (mtg $9,000) 100
53D ST, 438 West, 25x100.5; Mary E. Van Brunt to Jane Z. Day, (mtg $16,000)..... 100
55TH ST, 349 East, 20x100.5; James J. Flood to the Roman Catholic Church of St. John the Evangelist, (mtg $8,000) 100
58TH ST, n s, 88.10 ft e of 1st Av, 17.7 x100.4; Mary Daken to Jacob Klingenstein, (mtg $2,000)..... 100
58TH ST, 407 East, 16.8x100.4; Patrick Fogarty to Jacob Klingenstein..... 100
62D ST, 219 West, 25x100.5; Harry Saltzman to Louis Goldberg and others, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.
65TH ST, s s, 120.6 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100.5; George E. Brewer to Samuel McCullogh. (mtg $24,000)..... 24,000
74TH ST, s s, 59.7 ft w of Park Av, 20x 102.2; Isaac J. Bernheim and others to Kate B. Drey..... 72,000
80TH ST, 511 to 515 East, 75x102.2; Patrick Goodman to Simon Uhlfelder and another 27,000
82D ST, 312 East, 25x102.2; Herman J. Lurie to Morris Mayer, (mtg $22,500).. 100
84TH ST, 124 West, 25x102.2; Henry W. Gennerich to Hermann Lixmann, (mtg $25,000) 100
97TH ST, 227 East, 25x100.11; Joseph Bieber to Marcus Weil, all liens..... Nom.
97TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Joseph Liebling to Louis Steinlauf, (mtg $22,000)..... Nom.
99TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 125x100.11; Thomas Smith and others to Harris Mandelbaum and another, (mtg $80,000) 100
102D ST, n s, 119 ft e of Columbus Av, 27x100.11; New Amsterdam Realty Company to Charles R. Bauerdorf..... 100
105TH ST, 63 East, 25x100.11; Moses Friedman, individually and as executor, to Solomon Lehmeier, (mtg $21,200) 27,200
108TH ST, s s, 173.6 ft e of Park Av, 51x100.11; Jacob Weinstein and others to Harris Richman and another, (mtg $21,000) 100
109TH ST, 73 and 75 East, 58.2x100.11; Aaron S. Rathowsky and others to Gustavus A. Rogers, (mtg $42,000).... 100
109TH ST, 78 and 75 East, 58.2x100.11; G. A. Rogers to David Sommer, (mtg $74,000) 100
111TH ST, 122 and 124 East, 42.8x 100.11; Amelia Friedman to Ferdinand N. Mingo, (mtg $49,750)..... 100
121ST ST, 234 and 236 East, 50x100.11; Abraham Levy to Ida Machiz, (mtg $47,500) 100
129TH ST, 120 East, 20.1x99.11; Benjamin F. Lee to Marcus L. Osk and another 8,500
129TH ST, s s, 240.2 ft e of Park Av, 40x99.11; M. L. Osk and others to William Bachrach and another, (mtg $15,000) ..... Nom.
133D ST, 30 West, 25x99.11; Harris Rosenberg and others to Frank Siegel; (mtg $20,000) 100
139TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of Lenox Av, 125x99.11; Barnett Hamburger to Louis Hyman, ½ part, all title..... 100
143D ST, n s, 200 ft w of 8d Av, 20x100; Washington H. Beaudine to Maurice Deiches, (mtg $3,000) 100
143D ST, n s, 200 ft w of 8d Av, 20x100; Maurice Deiches to Washington H. Beaudine and another, (mtg $3,000)... 100
145TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, 150x99.11; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Louis A. Solomon..... 100
151ST ST, s s, 475 ft w of 7th Av, 90.4x —; Barnet Miller and others to Roosevelt Realty and Construction Company, (mtg $140,000) 100
155TH ST, 686 and 688 East, 45x100; Frank Durve to Joseph Fromm, (mtg $18,500) 500
180TH ST, n s, 58.4 ft w of Tiebout Av, 16.8x100; Charles M. Preston, receiver, to Mary J. Milks, (mtg $2,350)..... 3,550

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BERLINER, Julius, and another to Corporate Realty Association; 112th St, 228 to 236 East, 99x100, prior mtg $54,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 54,000
BREWER, Robert K., to William Koennecke; Grant Av, e s, 116.8 ft n of 164th St, 20x111, 2 years, — per cent.. 3,000
BESTHOFF, Julius, to Title Gurantee and Trust Company; 82d St, 422 East, 20x102, demand, — per cent..... 10,000
COHEN, Rubin, to Jonas Weil and another; 5th Av, 2,238, 25x85, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 8,250
COHEN, Israel, and another to Simon Uhlfelder and another; 5th Av, n w corner of 137th St, 99x100, demand, 6 per cent..... 10,000
FRANKEL, Cecilia, and others to A. E. Lecourt; St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 141st St, 20x105, and other property, installments, 6 per cent..... 1,197
GOLDBERG, Louis, and others to H. Saltozman; 62d St, 219 West, 25x100, 1½ years, 6 per cent..... 500
GREENBLATT, Nathan, to George G. Dewsnap; 138th St, n s, 462.6 ft e of Lenox Av, due Feb. 6, 1906, 5½ per cent..... 84,000
GROSSMAN, Samuel, to Isidore Grossman; 118th St, 15 East, 25x100, 5 years 22,000
GROTE, George W., to A. K. Ely; 102d St, s s, 445 ft e of 1st Av, 125x100, due June 6, 1907, 5½ per cent..... 5,000
HALLEY, Charles V., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Orchard Av, n w s, 198 ft n e of Locust Av, 66x150, demand, — per cent..... 3,500
HERRMANN, Samuel, to E. Swint; 6th St, n s, 275 ft w of Avenue A, 25x90, 5 years, 5½ per cent..... 33,000
HIGGINS, Rosa L., to Bond, Mortgage and Securities Company; Mercer St, 59, 25x100, as per bond..... 1,000
JACKSON, Max, and another to Harry Goldstein; 160th St, 967 and 969 East, 44x145, secures contract, — per cent.. 3,000
JACOBS, Yetta, and another to Abraham Shaw; 2d Av, 948, 20x70, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000
JACOBS, Joel, to William Bruns; 47th St, 540 West, 25x100, 5 years, 5½ per cent..... 12,000
JUDIS, Irving, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Lenox Av, w s, 50 ft s of 132d St, 99.11x75, prior mtg $59,400, demand, 6 per cent..... 50,000
KLINGENSTEIN, Jacob, to American Mortgage Company; 58th St, n s, 88 ft e of 1st Av, 34x100, due June 30, 1907, 5½ per cent..... 13,000
LEHMEIER, Solomon, to Moses Friedman, individually and as executor; 105th St, 63 East, 25x100, installments, 5½ per cent..... 9,200
LEWINE, Solomon, and another to L. J. Townsend; 117th St, 128 West, 25x 100, 3 years 30,000
MACHIZ, Ida, to Citizens' Savings Bank; 121st St, 234 and 236 East, 50x 100, due June 15, 1911, gold..... 50,000
MILLER, Barnet, and another to Roosevelt Realty and Construction Company; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 170th St, 75x irregular, prior mtg $225,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 10,000
MILLER, Barnet, and another, to N. Aleinikoff; 151st St, s s, 475 ft w of 7th Av, 37.6x99, prior mtg $82,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000
MILLER, Barnet, and another, to N. Aleinikoff;

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'Tis madness to defer."

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YOU CAN MAKE 100 PER CENT.

by Spring on your investment if you buy lots now; there never was a time in the history of LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE when profits were so sure. The public is awakening to the great possibilities of suburban real estate on Long Island. The railroad to

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A free, clear warranty deed, with a policy of title insurance, given to every purchaser free.

$5.00 DOWN; $2.00 MONTHLY

is all you need. DON'T DELAY; write or call to-day for booklet, maps, and free tickets to inspect same.

LONG ISLAND REALTY COMPANY,
258 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

$400

IS NOW THE LOWEST PRICE OF ANY LOT IN

Bayside Park

Next Spring there will be an advance of 25 per cent. on the price of every lot that remains to be sold.

Land values are rising very rapidly along the North Shore of the Sound, and by next Spring we will not have many lots left at Bayside Park.

Several more houses

at $5,500 to $8,500. A payment of 10 per cent. of their cost secures ownership—the balance in small monthly installments: Various shore front privileges go with each house.

Get a FREE railroad ticket at our office and go out to see Bayside Park on any pleasant day. Remember, within three years from now electric trains will carry you from Herald Square to Bayside in about ten minutes.

NORTH SHORE REALTY CO.,
202 East 23d St., N. Y.

Bayside, L. I.—Beautifully situated home site overlooking Little Neck Bay, 50x100, $1,200, cash or easy terms. D. A., Box 334 Times, Times Square.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES

TO LET—North Light,
S. W. Corner
Greenwich & Vestry Sts.,

68,500 sq. ft., 119x80; Seven Stories; Boiler, Engines, Dynamos, Shafting and Elevators; Wired for Light and Power; Heated; Fine Light. Apply your Broker or

JAMES PYLE & SONS,
436 GREENWICH ST.

Columbia Building.

No. 29 Broadway,
Nos. 2,4 & 6 Morris Street.

A large suite of offices overlooking bay and river; every modern convenience.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

LOFTS, OFFICES, STUDIOS
28, 30 & 32 West 22d Street
NEW BUILDING, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO. 28 West 22d St.
or your own broker.

TO RENT.

37 to 41 EAST 18th ST.
STORE AND BASEMENT,
75 FT. X 90 FT.
APPLY TO (10516)
GEO. R. READ & CO.
1 Madison Av., 60 Liberty St.

BELOW 12th STREET
NEAR 5TH AVENUE,
Two dwellings on plot 32 ft. wide, suitable for remodeling or for improvement. (10521)
APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ & CO.
1 Madison Av., 60 Liberty St.

Store, Basement & 1st Loft
114, 116, 118 W. 17th St. to let in new building, 75x92.
All improvements.
H. J. SACHS & CO.,
28 West 22d St.

LOFTS TO RENT in New Building, in the new Business Centre, 120-122 West 31st STREET NEAR 6th Av.

Light lofts especially suitable for business or manufacturing purposes.
TUCKER, SPEYERS & CO.,
435 Fifth Av., (39th St.) Tel. 2750—38th.

FIVE CORNER LOFTS
50x100 each,
WASHINGTON & WATTS STS.
Steam heat, electric elevator.
Possession now or May 1st.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

LOFTS TO RENT in NEW BUILDING, 35-37 West 31st St. Bet. B'way & Fifth Av.

All modern improvements, 11th floor, with skylight; immediate possession.
TUCKER, SPEYERS & CO.,
435 Fifth Av., (39th St.) Tel. 2750—38th.

Very desirable floor space of 7,200 SQUARE FEET—9TH FLOOR.
MORTON BUILDING,
114-116 NASSAU STREET.
Direct light in all rooms.
WILL DIVIDE TO SUIT TENANT.
FRED'K ZITTEL, Agent, premises.

SLATER BUILDINGS, 7 West 42d St., Opp. New Library.

Entire floor, 42x55, six rooms, decorated; suitable fine business or office suite; $1,800 year. Will divide.

Parlor store, 21x43, decorated; parquet floor; $1,800 per year. Apply J. S. McHUGH, on premises, or your own broker.

87 West 17th St.—The entire building, store, basement, six lofts, 25x92; just completed; will let each floor separate. A. C. Olsen, owner, 1,169 Fox St., Bronx, N. Y.

Stable suitable for a garage; Broadway, in the 50s; quick action necessary; principals only; long lease. The Benjamin B. Wobg Co., Real Estate, 28 East 23d St.

414 west side 4th Av., between 28th and 29th Sts., first flat, for business purposes. Robt. J. Brown, 20 Nassau St.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light, elevator; $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Business buildings to lease, 10,000 to 100,000 square feet. Chas. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Large office for real estate or lawyer; $20. Call afternoon, Room 305, 132 Nassau St.

To Let—Office in Leslie Building, 143 W. 125th; fine business location. Apply janitor.

Light loft, 1,400 ft.; windows on all sides, and three skylights. 174 East 57th St.

$50—Amsterdam Av. corner store; 129th St.; owner, Pepper, 40 Columbus Av.

Brooklyn.

Light lofts to let; heat, power; low rent. Apply at premises, 133 Floyd St.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

ARTHUR HALL,
N. E. Cor. 96th St. & Madison Av.
A NEWLY CONSTRUCTED MODERN FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT HOUSE IN THE VERY CHOICEST RESIDENTIAL PART OF THE CITY.

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.

We cannot convey, in type, the grandeur, taste, spaciousness, and conveniences of the apartments. A personal visit and inspection only can supply that.

Apartments consist of 8 and 9 rooms and 2 baths.

SOMETHING DECIDEDLY NEW & NOVEL. A BALLROOM FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF GUESTS.

Rents, $1,200 to $1,800.

Supt. on Premises. Tel. 1752—79.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, Owner.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS

To Let—Unfurnished apartments of two rooms and bath; very reasonable rents; excellent light; meals if desired. Apply to Janitor, 11 West 28th St., or
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE,
51 Liberty St.

1486 Lexington Av., cor. 96th St., $30 up.

Select, sunny corner, six large rooms; tiled baths, private halls, steam heat, hot water.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

Lexington Av., corner 48th.—Elegant corner apartment, six rooms; elevator, telephone, all improvements; $60.

116th St., 20 East.—Four large rooms, steam heat, bath; moderate rent; handy cars. Janitress.

Desirable flats, 55 East 11th, 5 rooms, bath, $25 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West Side.

1,418 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Opera House,
8-ROOM APARTMENTS.
New plumbing, elevator, electric light; decorations to suit.
McVickar Gaillard Realty Co.
489 5th Av., below 42d St. Phone 4000—38th.

8th Av., 2,601, near 140th St. L. Station.—7-room flat, bath, $30; hot water; extra large rooms; private hall; newly decorated. Janitor or Meyers, 2,531 8th Av.

Lincoln's Birthday

Spend the Holiday in a Short and Delightful Trip to

Old Point Comfort
AND
Washington, D. C.,
VIA
OLD DOMINION LINE

S. S. "Monroe" leaves New York, Friday, Febr. 9th, at 3:00 P. M.

S. S. "Princess Anne," Saturday, the 10th, at 3:00 P. M., arriving at Old Point Comfort Saturday or Sunday morning, leaving there Saturday or Sunday night for Washington, D. C., spending one or two days at Old Point Comfort or Washington.

Leave Washington by rail Monday P. M., arriving in New York same evening.

Round trip tickets, including meals and stateroom berth on Old Dominion Steamer, $15.00.

Tickets and stateroom reservations Pier 26, North River.

TELEPHONE 1580 FRANKLIN.

OLD DOMINION LINE
DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. Walker, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

WEST INDIES

One month's Tour with 5 days' board at Marine Hotel, Barbados, $90 up.

BERMUDA IN 48 HOURS

New twin-screw S. S. Bermudian, 5,500 tons, sails Feb. 14, 24, Mar. 7, 17, 24, 28.

SPECIAL TOURS, 10 and 17 days, April 12, 19, 26. All expenses, $65 and $82.50.

Send for descriptive programme.

THOS. COOK & SON
261 AND 1,185 BROADWAY,
649 MADISON AV., NEW YORK.

Mardi Gras
NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 26th TO 28th.
Southern Pacific
Offers delightful sea trip on elegant passenger steamship
COMUS
From New York, Feb. 21st, arriving New Orleans February 28th.
Connections made at New Orleans with steamer for Havana or with rail lines for all points in LOUISIANA, TEXAS, NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA.
Send for full information.
Address 349 B'way and 1 B'way, N. Y.

Fifty Tours to Europe

All Traveling Expenses Included,

$175 ..... to $1,185

Tours de Luxe and Vacation Tours. Itineraries include all points of interest. Leisurely travel. Superior arrangements.

Send for Programme.

THOS. COOK & SON
261 & 1,185 Broadway, 649 Madison Av., New York.

ANCHOR LINE
Glasgow via Londonderry

Columbia, Feb. 10, 10 AM | Furnessia, Feb. 24, noon
Ethiopia, Feb. 17, noon | Astoria, Mar. 3, noon
AND WEEKLY THEREAFTER.

Cabin $50, 2d Cabin $35, 3d Class $27.50 and up, according to accommodation and steamship.

For terms and information apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line,
Sailing from Pier 64, North River, ft. of 34th St., for Naples and Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

VREELAND ADVERTISING COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Henry A. Gildersleeve, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the County of New York, dated January 19th, 1906, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the VREELAND ADVERTISING COMPANY, a corporation lately doing business in the City and County of New York, to present their claims against said corporation, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said corporation, for the benefit of its creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Shepard & Houghton, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 12th day of April, 1906.

Dated January 24th, 1906.

GEORGE E. McCONNELL, Assignee.
SHEPARD & HOUGHTON, Attorneys for Assignee, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT "THE Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New York," a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term thereof, Part I., to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "Seamen's Church Institute of New York."

Dated New York, December 28th, 1905.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY FOR SEAMEN IN THE CITY AND PORT OF NEW YORK,
By DAVID H. GREER,
Vice President.

CARTER, LEDYARD & MILBURN, Attorneys for Petitioner, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of FRANK SEARS, WILLIAM S. HUMBERT, and CHARLES B. SEARS, individually and as composing the firm of SEARS, HUMBERT & COMPANY, and the firm of SEARS, HUMBERT & COMPANY, bankrupts.—No. 4,235.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that M. Linn Bruce, trustee of the bankrupts in this proceeding, has filed his final account in the office of the referee herein, where it can be inspected by creditors, and that a final meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at the office of the undersigned referee, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of February, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said account will be examined and, if found correct, the same will be allowed, and the trustee herein will be discharged of his trust, and the amount, if any remaining for dividends, will be determined by the referee, and a final dividend will be declared if there are funds applicable thereto, and any other business proper to be performed at said meeting may be transacted.

Dated N. Y., February 7th, 1906.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 8,017.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS L. TODD, bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that Louis L. Todd, bankrupt, has filed his petition, verified Feb. 7, 1906, praying that the composition heretofore offered by him to his creditors and accepted in writing by a majority in number of creditors whose claims have been allowed, which number represents a majority in amount of such claims, may be confirmed by the court; and that all creditors and other persons in interest are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, at the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the Borough of Mannattan, City of New York, on Monday, February 19, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

New York, February 7, 1906.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

No. 8,462.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NICOLO LAGUISA, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Nicolo Laguisa of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of October A. D., 1905, the said Nicolo Laguisa was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, New York City, on the 19th day of February A. D., 1906, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 8, 1906.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All communication will be treated confidentially.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE OF AMERICA.
MAIN STEM OF THE
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Operating more than twelve thousand miles of railway east of Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

This is the Direct Line from New York & Boston to Niagara Falls and to the West, the Northwest and the Southwest by way of the great cataract and Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 3:30, 3:40, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours, via New York Central and Lake Shore.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:20 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND & TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK EXP.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:05 A. M. and 2:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415 and 1216 Broadway; 26 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations, New York; 463 and 720 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

To be sure of the best accommodations on any of our through trains it is wise to secure them several days in advance.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

Passengers arriving by Ocean Steamers are met on the pier by a uniformed agent of the New York Central Lines, who will arrange for checking luggage and securing sleeping car accommodations.

Passengers for the Dominion of Canada can have their baggage checked through in bond by this New York Central agent.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. F. DALY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD

(New York Central & Hudson R. R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:

†11:20 A. M.—Mountain and Mohawk Express.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Clevel'd & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det., & St. Louis.
*0:45 P. M.—For Syr., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. F. DALY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

Hamburg-American.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Hamburg

†PRETORIA.....FEB. 10, 6 A. M.
‡‡BLUECHER.....FEB. 15, 10 A. M.
†Waldersee.....Feb. 24 *Deutschland...Mar. 15
¶America.....Mar. 1 †Patricia.....Mar. 17
†Pennsylvania..Mar. 10 ‡Blucher.....Mar. 22
S. S. Amerika Most Luxurious and Most Modern of Leviathans.
*Grill Room. ‡Gymnasium. ¶Elevator & A La Carte Restaurant. †Calling at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES & GENOA.

*Hamburg.....Feb. 17, noon
Prinz Oskar....Mar. 7, 2 P. M.; Apr. 19; June 2
Prinz Adalbert..Mar. 22, 10 A. M.; May 8; June 19
Rates 1st Class, $70, $85, $118 upward, according to steamer selected.
*Call at Gibraltar.

JAMAICA South and Central America.
$20 & $40 one way; round trip at special rates.
BY THE COMPANY'S ATLAS SERVICE.
From New York every week.

FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN or WEST INDIES
GET OUR BOOKLET.

"Winter Voyages to Summer Lands"

Cruises to Madeira, Spain, Mediterranean points, Adriatic points, Egypt, Holy Land, Turkey, Greece, Sicily, Italy, the West Indies, South and Central America.
Office 37 B'y. Phone 1871 Broad. Piers Hoboken.

AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailings Saturday, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
St. Louis.....Feb. 10 St. Paul.....Feb. 24
Philadelphia....Feb. 17 New York.....Mar. 3

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT. Pier 30, N.R.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Feb. 10, 8:30 A. M.
*AMERICA.....Feb. 17, 9 A. M.
*MAINE.....Feb. 24
MINNEHAHA.....Mar. 3, 11 A. M.
*These steamers carry no passengers.

RED STAR LINE.
ANTWERP—DOVER—LONDON—PARIS.
Sailings Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Vaderland.....Feb. 10 Lapland.....Feb. 24
Kroonland.....Feb. 17 Finland.....Mar. 3

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays, Pier 48, N. R.
Baltic...Feb. 14, 9 AM | Cedric...Feb. 28, 8:30 AM
Majestic..Feb. 21, 10 AM | Teutonic..Mar. 7, 10 AM

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.
FROM NEW YORK:
CELTIC (20,904 tons).....Feb. 17, 12:30 P. M.
REPUBLIC...Mar. 6, 3 P. M.; Apr. 21; May 31
CRETIC.....Apr. 3, 10 A. M.; May 10; June 21
FROM BOSTON:
CANOPIC.....Feb. 24, 11 A. M.; Apr. 7; May 19
ROMANIC..Mar. 17, 3:30 P. M.; Apr. 28; June 5
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
Fastest and Most Luxurious of Leviathans.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
K. Wm. II..Feb. 20, 1 PM | Kaiser...Apr. 17, 10 AM
Kaiser..Mar. 6, 10 AM | K. Wm. II..Apr. 24, 6 AM
K. Wm. II. Mar. 27, 7 AM | Kronprinz..May 8, 6 AM
Kronprinz, Apr. 10, 7 AM | Kaiser...May 15, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
BREMEN—DIRECT.
Rhein...Feb. 8, 10 AM | Frankfurt, Mar. 22, 10 AM
Cassel..Feb. 15, 10 AM | †Kurfue't, Mar. 29, 10 AM
Breslau..Mar. 1, 10 AM | Brand'b'g, Apr. 12, 10 AM
Koeln...Mar. 8, 10 AM | Breslau...Apr. 19, 10 AM
†Calling at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
K. Albert..Feb. 17, 11 AM | *Neckar, Mar. 17, 11 AM
Barbarossa..Feb. 24, 11 AM | K. Albert, Mar. 24, 11 AM
P. Irene..Mar. 3 11 AM | Barbarossa, Mar. 31, 11 AM
K. Luise..Mar. 10, 11 AM | P. Irene...Apr. 7, 11 AM
*Gibraltar and Naples only.
From Bremen Piers, 3d and 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

CUNARD LINE
From Piers 51-52, North River.
To LIVERPOOL via QUEENSTOWN.
Carmania..Feb. 10, 3 PM | Campania, Mar. 3, 10 AM
Lucania..Feb. 17, noon | Carmania..Mar. 10, 2 PM
Umbria..Feb. 24, 3 PM | Lucania, Mar. 17, 10 AM
GIBRALTAR—GENOA—NAPLES—ADRIATIC
CARONIA—Fastest and Most Luxurious of Leviathans—Feb. 27th.
Supplements New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers
CARPATHIA...Mar. 6, noon; Apr. 24; June 12
SLAVONIA.....Apr. 3, noon; May 22; July 10
PANNONIA...Apr. 10, 4 P.M.; May 29; July 17
Apply for illustrated booklets, describing the interesting trip through the Mediterranean and Adriatic to Trieste and Fiume and to new Winter resorts.
Vernon H. Brown, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLLAND - AMERICA LINE
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via Boulogne
Sailings Wednesdays as per sailing list.
Staten'm. Feb. 21, 10 AM | Noordam...Mar. 14, 7 AM
Ryndam. Feb. 28, 8:30 AM | Staten'm. Mar. 28, 10 AM
Rotterdam. Mar. 7, 10 AM | Ryndam. Apr. 4, 10 AM
New twin-screw steamer **New Amsterdam**
17,250 registered tons, 30,400 tons displacement.
From N. Y. Apr. 25, May 30, July 4.
Apply for special pamphlet.
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
TOURS & TICKETS
UNION SQUARE, N.Y.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets. ☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.
*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*10:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED. For Cincinnati and St. Louis.
*10:55 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*3:55 P. M. PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. 18 hours to Chicago.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
*6:25 P. M. ST. LOUIS AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURGH SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
*7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, *5:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, *5:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Southern Railway.—*12:55, *3:25, *4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M., daily. Southern's Palm Limited, *12:55 P. M. weekdays. Atlantic Coast Line.—*9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. "New York and Florida Special," *2:10 P. M. weekdays. Seaboard Air Line.—*12:55 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily. "Seaboard Florida Limited," *12:25 P. M. daily. Norfolk and Western Railway.—*3:25 P. M. daily. Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.—*7:55 A. M. weekdays and *4:55 P. M. daily. For Old Point Comfort and Norfolk.—*7:55 A. M. weekdays and 8:55 P. M. daily. Atlantic City.—9:55 A. M. and 2:35 P. M. weekdays. Sundays, *7:55 A. M. Cape May.—12:55 P. M. weekdays. Brown's Mills-in-the-Pines.—9:55 A. M. weekdays. Long Branch, Asbury Park (Ocean Grove) (North Asbury Park Sundays,) and Point Pleasant, 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25 P. M. and 12:10 night weekdays. Sundays, 9:25 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, 9:55, *9:55, *10:55, *10:55, 11:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, 4:35, (*4:35 for North Philadelphia only,) *5:35, *6:25, 6:55, 7:53, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (7:55 for North Philadelphia only,) P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, 9:55, *10:55, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*4:35 for North Philadelphia only,) *4:35, *5:55, *6:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night. *Dining Car. †Extra-fare train. Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, and 96 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 342 Fulton Street, 860 Fulton Street. 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.
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READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R

STATIONS. {West 23d St., N. R. / Foot Liberty St., N. R.

Time shown below is from Liberty St. West 23d St. leaves ten minutes earlier, except as noted by designating marks.

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—z4:00, (7:15 Easton,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (b5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sun., z4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:00, and 6 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—9:10 A. M., 1:20, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, z4:20 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

LAKEWOOD AND LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—z4:00, 9:40 A. M., 1:30, a5:00, x6:08 (Lakewood and Lakehurst, k3:40, c4:10) P. M. Sundays, 8:30 A. M., (9:40 Lakewood and Lakehurst,) P. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., k†3:40 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—z4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., x1:20, g4:45, 5:30, 6:30, j12:01. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 4:00, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

ATLANTIC HLDS., SEABRIGHT, MONMOUTH BCH., EAST LONG BRANCH—z4:00, z5:50, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—*z4:30, m†7:00, m8:00, *9:00, m*10:00, *11:00 A. M., m*12:00, m1:00, *2:00, *3:00, *4:00, m*5:00, m*6:00, *7:00, †8:00, *9:00, $10:30 P. M., j*12:15 mdt.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—8:00, m*10:00, *12:00, m*2:00, m‡*4:00, *6:00, *7:00, *12:15.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE, AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖z4:00, z4:30, †8:00, ‖‖9:10, ‖10:00, ‖11:00 A. M., Reading only.) $‖1:00, ‖1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg only, †4:00, *5:00, 7:30 P. M. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday. $Sundays. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖‖Via Tamaqua. aExcept Saturdays. mDining car. xSaturdays only. zFrom Liberty St. only.

From Twenty-third Street—z5:20 P. M., c3:50 P. M., e‖2:20 P. M., g4:30 P. M., j‖1:50 P. M., k3:20 P. M.

Offices: Liberty St., West 23d St., 6 Astor House, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 281 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 2,798 2d Av., 279 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 342, 343, 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. & Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Passr. Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Stations, Foot of 23d St. and Liberty St.
ROYAL BLUE TRAINS
"EVERY OTHER HOUR ON THE EVEN HOUR"
To Baltimore and Washington, from foot of Liberty Street and 10 minutes earlier from 23d Street.

DAILY trains to CINCINNATI and ST. LOUIS at 10 A. M., 6 P. M., and 12:15 night. CHICAGO, 12 noon and 12:15 night. PITTSBURG 4 P.M. & 7 P.M. COLUMBUS 12:00 noon.

Full information concerning trains, reservation of space, tickets, etc., furnished at Ticket Offices, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton St., Brooklyn; West 23d St. and Liberty St.

After 6 P. M. Sleeping Car Reservations and full information regarding trains, etc., can be obtained at Bureau of Information, Baltimore & Ohio R. R., 23d St. Terminal. 'Phone No. Chelsea 3144.

New York New Haven & Hartford R.R.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d St. and 4th Av., as follows:

BOSTON via New London & Prov.—‡‖10:00, *x‖10:02 A. M., ‡‖11:00, *x‖1:01, *x‖3:00, ‡‖5:00, *‖5:02, *‖12:00 P. M.; via Willimantic—§8 A. M., †2 P. M., via Springfield—9:00 A. M., †‖12:00, *‖4:00, *11:00 P. M.

Worcester & Fitchburg, via Putnam, †3 P. M.

Lakeville & Norfolk—*8:49 A. M., †3:31 P. M.

Gt. Barrington, Stockbridge, Lenox, Pittsfield—‡4:50, †8:49 A. M., †3:31 P. M.

Ticket Offices at cGrand Central Station and c125th St., also at c261, 1,185, c1,354 Broadway, c25 Union Square, c182 Fifth Av., c245 Columbus Av., c649 Madison Av., c273 West 125th St., 2,708 Third Av. In Brooklyn, c342, 860 Fulton St., 390 Broadway.

*Daily. †Except Sundays. ¶Stops at 125th St. xStops at 125th St. Sundays only. ‡Parlor Car Limited. ‖Has Dining Car. cParlor and Sleeping Car tickets also.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortl

MISS WORMSER ATTACKS A BURGLAR IN HER ROOM

Was Scared Till She Found He Wasn't a Mouse.

SAVED VALUABLE PROPERTY

But the Thief Got Away with $5,000 in Jewels—Then Mr. Wormser Shot at the Milkman.

Miss Carrie Wormser, daughter of Leopold Wormser, a retired merchant of 6 West Seventy-first Street, lost $5,000 worth of jewels yesterday morning because she is afraid of mice. But that did not prevent her from making a brave attack on a burglar and preventing him from getting away with a much larger amount of plunder, which he had prepared to carry off. The entire neighborhood was aroused by the uproar which followed Miss Wormser's discovery of the burglar.

The Wormser home is immediately opposite one wing of the Hotel Majestic and adjoins the Barnard apartment house. The stoop is one of the kind that burglars like, running up from the street to the left and then turning to the right, making easy footing to the nearest parlor window.

Shortly after 8 o'clock the burglar pried open the sash, entered, and began to look around for what he wanted, aided by an electric bulb lamp, which, when he fled, he left behind him. He took two small pictures from the wall and then gathered as much silverware as he thought he could carry away with the aid of his "pals." From the amount gathered and later abandoned, there must have been at least three in the party.

With this work done, the burglar went upstairs. He did not stop at the first landing, hearing somebody stirring. It was the maid, Marie, who was attending to the wants of Mrs. Wormser, who is ill. Ascending to the next floor, he passed the door of Sidney A. Wormser, a Wall Street broker, and stole into the room of his sister, Miss Carrie.

In prying open a cabinet he made noises that woke the young woman. She thought they were made by the gnawing of a mouse. Thoroughly frightened by the mouse idea, Miss Wormser covered her head with the bedclothes and screamed for help, but her voice was so muffled that it did not attract the attention of any of the household.

At length the "mouse" stopped gnawing, and she plucked up courage enough to peep from under the bed clothes. She saw a broad-shouldered man stuffing one of her jewel cases in his pocket.

The young woman sprang from her bed, and attacked the man. The intruder threw the girl aside, then laughed pleasantly, and told her she had nerve. Then he started to get away. Miss Wormser followed, shouting at the top of her voice, and awakened her father, who was asleep on the floor below. She rushed into his room to meet him as he was starting out with an army revolver in his hand. The two ran downstairs and fell over an accumulation of the family plate, to find the front window open and the burglar gone.

Mr. Wormser took a pot shot from his stoop at a man going up the street, fortunately missing him. The target happened to be a milkman on his early rounds. While shouting for the police Mr. Wormser fired three more shots into the asphalt, and reserved one for fear there might be another burglar in the house.

Miss Wormser ran upstairs and telephoned to Police Headquarters to notify the officers at the West Sixty-eighth Street Station of the burglary. The reserves were sent on the run. In the meantime Patrolman O'Connor heard the shooting at the corner of Sixty-eighth Street and Central Park West. Rapping his club for assistance he hurried up. In a little while there were a dozen policemen in the house, but they found no burglars.

Miss Wormser counted up her losses as follows: A diamond heart, a diamond bowknot and two hearts, a gold and coral chain, a gold and turquoise chain, a gold purse, a silver chatelaine bag, a $10 gold-piece, three gold-handled mirrors, and a gold snake pin marked "C. W."

When the policemen beat the shrubbery in Central Park they found the cases, but not the jewels.

Lose no time if you have lost anything but telephone your advertisement to

1000 BRYANT

and it will be inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES a preferred medium for this kind of advertising.

Bill will be sent later.

LOST ARTICLES

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 *words to line.*

LOST—Stock Certificate No. 523 for 50 shares of the capital stock of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York. All persons are hereby notified and warned against negotiation of the above original certificate. Notice is hereby given that application has been made for the issuance of duplicate certificate. Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York.

LOST—Lady's gold-filled Elgin watch, in Mount Vernon, between Fulton Av. and Bailey Mansion. Return to 14 West 127th St. for suitable reward.

LOST—Between 23d St. and 8th Av. and 130th and Lenox, gold chain purse, Saturday, Jan. 27. Liberal reward if returned to 112 West 130th St.

LIBERAL REWARD for return of toy brindle bulldog; white breast, long tail; answers name Buster. Maher, 78 West 68th St.

LOST—Ticket. Reward and no questions asked for return to selling agent of ticket lost near Brooklyn Bridge.

LOST—Thursday, Delmonico's, ebony and gold bracelet; reward. Mrs. Stockton, 63 West 56th St.

LOST—Mink muff, Monday evening, in Madison Av. car; reward. Goldsmith, 1,125 Madison Av.

LOST—Intaglio watch charm; Mercury's head, oval, surrounded by gold. 331 West 76th St.

LOST—Locket and Masonic emblem. Liberal reward. Herald Square Hotel.

LOST—Feb. 3, sapphire bar pin. Return to 149 East 37th St. Reward.

LOST—Thursday night, Jan. 25, lady's diamond screw stud pin, with small pearl. $50 reward for same or pawn ticket; no questions asked. Return 6 East 69th St.

LOST—Feb. 2, between Waldorf and, 118th St., 6th Av. "L" or Subway, aquamarine and diamond brooch. Reward upon return to L. W. Ross, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

LOST—A pansy brooch, in dark blue enamel, with diamond edges. Liberal reward if returned to office of the Patterson, 58 West 47th St.

LOST—Cafe Boulevard, Saturday night, black opera bag, containing glasses, purse, &c.; reward. Address J. G., 1,279 Franklin Av.

LOST—Lady's cuff link, small diamond, between Bloomingdale's and Hotel Ashton; reward at hotel.

LOST—Pearl bar pin, with two solitaire diamonds. Reward. Shakman, 101 Wooster St., city.

LOST—Young English bull terrier, pure white; Cross collar; reward. Notify Shepherd, 127 5th Av.

AN ART FIRE MYSTERY.

How a $2,000,000 Collection Shrunk to $1.57.

The realm of art of New York trembled in its boots yesterday. For five hours it was enveloped in a nebulous mystery which portended a grave catastrophe. But it ended well, and then art and artists recovered themselves and took heart.

The "mystery" had to do with a "$2,000,000" collection of paintings and bric-a-brac, which had been threatened with fire twice within forty-eight hours in the Parker Building, at 225 Fourth Avenue. Flames of unknown origin excited residents of near-by hotels when the Fire Department suppressed a blaze in the Parker Building early Tuesday morning. Yesterday another fire occurred in the lithographing establishment on the eleventh floor of the building. It was then discovered that a "great art collection" occupied the floor below. A fire patrolman who rummaged about the collection to offer protection from water from above said that it was the real thing.

"Sure," he said, "it's fine art. I see it myself, and its worth $2,000,000."

The news got about in a jiffy and artists began making inquiries. Who owned it? What were the pictures? They asked a hundred questions of the kind. Recourse was had to the tenth floor of the Parker Building. A diminutive watchman answered all queries about "great art collection." He answered them all in the same words, viz., "On your way, you."

A score of newspaper reporters scurried about the city searching for information. Connoisseurs were appealed to all over New York. None of them knew anything. They displayed great interest, however. The search went on all afternoon, and the affair got worked up to such a state that the art world began to believe that a great collection had been damaged. One afternoon paper had it that a "Baltimore billionaire" had his art treasures stored in the Parker Building. Then the home of the "billionaire" was changed to Philadelphia.

Finally, after diligent search, it was found that the "$2,000,000" collection belonged to George Bruce, an artist of Durham, N. J.

An insurance company was appealed to for a valuation of the "Bruce collection." After a search of the files this entry was found:

"Tenth floor Parker Building, Bruce, artist and painter, 1.57."

"What does the 1.57 stand for?" was asked.

"That's a form of rating," replied the insurance man. "It stands for $1.57."

CITY HALL POLICEMAN STAYS.

Phillips Was Ordered to Patrol Duty —Mayor Got Him Back.

Officials at City Hall learned with surprise yesterday that Policeman George A. Phillips, who has been detailed for duty at the hall for ten years, had been ordered to report in the afternoon at the Church Street Station for patrol duty. Phillips is 75 years old, and is the father of five living children, sixteen grandchildren, and seven great-grandchildren.

Every City Hall "regular" for the last ten years has known Phillips and liked him. When the news came the Mayor sent his Secretary, Frank M. O'Brien, to Police Headquarters to see about it. The Mayor said that no man who might be stationed in the City Hall corridors from time to time could acquire Phillips's knowledge of the cranks and "panhandlers" who gather there from time to time. Before 1 o'clock O'Brien returned to City Hall with the word that the order regarding Phillips had been revoked and that he would remain at his old post.

Phillips has been forty years in the service. For nineteen years he was stationed at the crossing at Christopher and West Streets. In 1862 he enlisted with the One Hundred and Sixty-second New York Volunteers and served three years. He was forage master in the Nineteenth Army Corps, and was in charge of the baggage train when Sheridan made his famous ride from Winchester.

FIGHTING NEW 'PHONE CO.

Old Company Says That Its Franchise Is Illegal.

Ex-Controller Grout called on Commissioner Ellison of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity yesterday to oppose granting the request of the Great Eastern Telephone Company for permission to open streets to lay wires and conduits. Mr. Grout appeared as counsel for the New York Telephone Company.

Mr. Grout declares that the Great Eastern is pretending to have a right to operate under an old and illegal franchise granted by the Board of Aldermen of the old City of New York in 1883.

Commissioner Ellison allowed a week in which to file a brief, and the matter will be referred to the Corporation Counsel's office for an opinion. No grant will be made until the Law Department advises one.

REVIVED HORSE WITH WHISKY

Truck Team Fell Into River, and Was Rescued with Difficulty.

"Dick," a gray, and "Jack," a black, two truck horses belonging to F. O. Nelson & Co., customs brokers, at 68 Wall Street, fell into the North River yesterday morning when the Lackawanna ferryboat Orange broke away from her moorings at the foot of Barclay Street and drifted out into the river.

Dick and Jack were just pulling a heavily loaded truck across the gangplank when this happened. William Weaver of 862 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, their driver, had just time to jump and save himself from a plunge into the river. The brakes stopped the heavy truck from going off the landing.

Jack was hauled out with tackles in the ferry slip, but Dick swam in to the Starin Line pier, where lay the steam lighter Renovator. The lighter's crew pulled him onto the pier, so weak that he fell in a heap.

Charlie Post, mate of a tug, brought a bottle of whisky and poured it down Dick's throat. Then the crew formed a bottle brigade, and after half a gallon or so of whisky had reached his stomach Dick not only got up, but grew visibly elate. With his mate he was taken to a livery stable, where the pair were made comfortable.

NO PAY FOR LIFE'S WORK.

Miss Meyer Sues for $50,000 Which Was Left to Another.

Alleging that she gave up the best part of her life to caring for Mrs. Emma K. Loring, Miss Daisy L. Meyer has begun a suit in the Supreme Court to get possession of Mrs. Loring's estate, valued at $50,000. Mrs. Loring died in San Francisco on June 1, 1903. She left property here and in San Francisco, naming in her will Martin Regensberger as executor of her estate. Miss Meyer, who had been her private secretary, tells a lengthy story of how she cared for Mrs. Loring before the latter's death and how Mrs. Loring promised to leave the entire estate to her.

Finally Mrs. Loring went to Europe and could not be found. Mrs. Loring's adopted daughter then began proceedings to have Mrs. Loring declared insane, but Miss Meyer says she fought against these proceedings, and after much trouble located Mrs. Loring in a Hamburg hospital. Later when Mrs. Loring came back to America Miss Meyer says she had her declared sane. Yesterday Miss Meyer obtained permission from the court to serve the papers on Executor Regensberger by publication.

CONRIED GOES TO THE POLICE.

Wants Speculators Kept Away from the Opera House Entrance.

Heinrich Conried is not pleased with the behavior of the ticket speculators in front of the Metropolitan Opera House. A letter asking aid has gone from his office to Police Headquarters. Mr. Conried wants the police to busy themselves a little more with the speculators and has made his appeal straight to the Commissioner.

"The speculators have become a nuisance," he said last night. "They have a right to sell tickets, being licensed by law, but they have no right to block up the entrance to the opera house and get in the way of everybody that goes in and out.

"Has the withdrawal of policemen from detail duty affected the opera house at all?" Mr. Conried was asked.

"No. We have the same men we've had all the time; none has been removed."

ROYAL

—Absolutely Pure—

The greatest of all the baking powders for strength & healthfulness.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

COL. MANN WROTE IT, WRITING EXPERT SAYS

"O. K., W. D. M." on the Ward Note His, Hay Testifies.

WOOSTER LONG ON STAND

Planned Forty Schemes Like "Fads and Fancies"—His Marriage to Divorced Woman Inquired Into.

The last witness before adjournment yesterday in the hearing of the perjury charge against William d'Alton Mann of Town Topics was Col. Edwin B. Hay, the handwriting expert. Three specimens of the Colonel's handwriting were shown to him. He said the man who wrote them wrote the "O. K., W. D. M.," on a note from Count Reginald Ward to Col. Mann, suggesting that the Count be put on the free mailing list. The perjury charge is based on these letters.

The most of the hearing was taken up with testimony by Moses Ellis Wooster, originator and vendor in chief of "Fads and Fancies," manager of the Society Editors' Association, publisher of "America's Smart Set," and principal witness against Col. Mann. He admitted that he had planned some forty schemes along the lines made famous in "Fads and Fancies."

Wooster fell yesterday into the hands of Martin Littleton and other counsel for Col. Mann. For hours he was under fire, and he did not issue unscathed. All efforts, however, to shake his story of the marking of "O. K., W. D. M.," on the Ward note by Col. Mann remained unavailing. Nor did Mr. Littleton prove very successful in his efforts to show that the Rice Syndicate stock transaction was a scheme of Wooster, with Col. Mann as its unwitting and deluded victim. The most serious new matter produced by the defense was a cablegram from Count Reginald Ward at London, saying:

"Town Topics, New York:'

"I never received copies from your office. "WARD."

The introduction of this message followed the appearance in the hands of Mr. Littleton of the Town Topics "deadhead" list for 1903. This is the list which Mr. Hart vainly tried to obtain by serving a subpoena duces tecum on Secretary William L. Daniels of the Town Topics Publishing Company, and which was not produced by Daniels on the ground that Col. Mann had sole charge of it. Daniels was in court all day yesterday under order of Justice McAvoy. At the end of the day's proceedings he had not yet learned whether he is in contempt.

The list handed to Wooster "for the refreshment of his memory" consisted of some thirty badly handled pages, some of which were full, while others contained only two or three names. On every page were names that had been scratched out. Mr. Littleton asserted that it was the only "free" list of the Town Topics, and insisted that the witness should read it through and see whether he could find the name of Ward. Wooster said the name was not there. The pages of the list were partly loose, and no evidence was introduced to prove that the list was complete.

The attack on Wooster's credibility as a witness began with a question as to his wife's former name. When he replied, "Miss Richards," Mr. Littleton asked if her name was not Mrs. Wendel.

"Oh, I didn't know you meant her name just before our marriage," rejoined Wooster.

Mr. Jerome was in court, and assisted Mr. Hart in protesting against this line of questioning. Justice McAvoy was disinclined to permit it, holding that a man's marital affairs could not prove anything in regard to his reliability. Mr. Littleton insisted that what he wanted known constituted "the greatest moral discredit that could attach to a witness." Wooster spoke up and said that he was perfectly willing to answer any questions relating to himself only and not involving others. He had said that he had been married "unfortunately" to a Miss McMillan in 1892. He also told of his friendship with a San Francisco man named Wendel and his wife, both of whom moved to this city about the same time the witness transferred his operations from the Pacific to the Atlantic Coast. Wendel was a member of a church choir, and Wooster went to board with him and his young wife in Harlem.

"Did Wendel come home from a rehearsal one night to find the doors of his home locked and you and his wife fled to New Jersey?" asked Mr. Littleton.

"No, Sir," roared Wooster. "There was nothing of that kind at all. I did not go to New Jersey."

Gradually he was made to admit that he and Mrs. Wendel left the flat together, and that he conducted her to some place in this city, the name of which he has forgotten. The young woman left for San Francisco afterward, he continued, and he joined her there and became her husband after she had been divorced.

"You were hard up when you went to the Wendels' house?" was the next question.

"Oh, not hard up exactly," replied the witness.

Wooster said he had run a box factory for a year in San Francisco and was forced to quit because he "had no more money to run it with." Then he told of a horse show society which he organized at Los Angeles. In it, he said, were 125 Vice Presidents, including Collis P. Huntington. It appeared from the cross-examination that the show was scheduled to run seven days, but that it came to a sudden end on the third day, Wooster leaving the town in some haste and without waiting to straighten out the affairs of the venture with his associates. He said he took none of the proceeds along, but did take what receipts he was entitled to.

"You didn't stay to see the show wound up?"

"The wind storm wound it up."

Here everybody in court, including Justice McAvoy and Mr. Jerome, broke into laughter.

Wooster said that he once got out a publication called Klondyke in San Francisco.

"Oh!" gasped the counsel for Col. Mann, as if he had just stubbed a toe.

"So there is to be added another to 'Fads and Fancies,' 'America's Smart Set,' 'Homes and Hobbies'—"

"I had just had 'Homes and Hobbies' in mind," explained the witness.

"Did you have any more in mind?"

"Oh, forty others, maybe."

The hearing went over until this morning.

MUTUAL RESERVE PAID $7,000.

Books Show Wells Got That Sum in Settlement of Suit.

Vice President Eldridge of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company said yesterday that that company had not been notified that the Grand Jury was going to take up the affairs of the company.

It is learned, however, that the books of the Mutual Reserve, which have been examined by members of the District Attorney's staff, show that $7,000 was paid out of the funds of the company in settlement of the suit which J. D. Wells brought against President Harper and Vice President Eldridge for false arrest.

Imported bargains.

10,000 men s handkerchiefs of imported, Irish linen—the handkerchiefs we've had before for sales.

Had they been hemmed abroad, they would be our regular 25 cent quality.

But they were hemmed this side of the Custom House, and though linens are up, our importer has let us have this quantity once again,

2 for 25 cents.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

Domestic bargains.

3600 pairs of men's suspenders, made by the well known maker of our regular line.

But made from the short ends of material accumulated in the course of a prosperous season.

Result — a wide variety, often only half a dozen of a pattern, but all of regular 50 cent quality.

25 cents a pair.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

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City Hall.	Union Square.	Greeley Square.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

GLOVES.

16-B. Mousquetaire Real Kid Gloves

900 pairs just received from Paris, made from the pick of selected National skins, black and white, value $3.50 per pair, for..... 2.95

12-button length Saxe Glace Gloves, white, tans and grays, cut full, value $2.50 per pair, for 1,95

An extensive collection of opera shades in Suede, Glace and Mousquetaire Gloves at SPECIAL PRICES.

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Sts.

One Minute from Astor Pl. Subway Station.

Winter & Summer.

Our special offering of the stocks of J. H. Miller & Co. and Tredwell, Schneider & Thomas. They are the finest imported woolens. Choice of either winter or summer weight Suits to order $20. Trousers $5. Fancy Silk Vests $5. Overcoats $25. Our price is about one-third former prices.

Sale on second floor.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & Ninth Street.

MUNICIPAL FERRY NO. 2, AND A THIRD IS COMING

South Brooklyn Line Authorized; Hamilton Ferry Next.

FREE BOATS AT THE BRIDGE?

Metz Says They Would Relieve the Crush in the Rush Hours—He and McGowan to Investigate.

Acting on the recommendations of Dock Commissioner Bensel, the Sinking Fund Commission decided yesterday upon the municipalization of the Thirty-ninth Street ferry to South Brooklyn. The Commission authorized the Dock Department to employ architects and engineers to prepare plans for terminals and boats.

Commissioner Bensel's plan, however, is broader than that which he laid before the Board yesterday. He plans also in the near future to have the city purchase the Hamilton Ferry to Brooklyn, and to take more land at South Ferry, so that the Hamilton, South Brooklyn and Staten Island Ferry terminals may all be joined and enlarged. With these plans carried out there will be seven slips for these systems as against four at present. The Staten Island Ferry has two slips and needs three, the South Brooklyn Ferry has one slip and needs two, and the Hamilton Ferry also needs another slip. The Commissioner wants to take the present Pier 3, assessed at $829,000, and worth $500,000, and a bill is now pending in the Legislature to permit the city to acquire it. At present the pier is reserved by the State for canal uses. The Commissioner is also planning to have the city take land at the Brooklyn terminal of the Thirty-ninth Street line. This land lies between the present ferry slip and a market, and is owned by the Kings County Elevated Railroad.

In order to carry out the scheme the Board of Estimate will have to appropriate the money, as was done for the Staten Island Ferry. The city already owns the Whitehall Street terminal, and the South Brooklyn terminal is to be acquired under condemnation proceedings.

According to Mr. Bensel's plans the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry will be operated with new boats estimated to cost $200,000 each. They will be smaller and of less power than the Staten Island boats, which cost $230,000 each. The Commissioner has the whole scheme well in hand, he said, and he hopes to be able to advertise the specifications for the boats within a month. He will ask John W. Millard, the naval architect, to supervise the construction. The architects, naval and civil, are to get 5 per cent. each on the cost, and a consulting engineer-in-chief is to be paid a one-per-cent. commission on the total cost of the complete system.

Comptroller Metz asked if any scheme of insuring the municipal fleet had been thought out, and the Mayor explained that the city does not insure its property. Mr. Metz said he was aware of this, but that as the city will have, when the terminals and boats are completed, about $2,000,000 worth of property afloat, some account of the cost of insurance should be taken in fixing the cost of running the ferries.

On motion of the Comptroller he and President McGowan were appointed a committee to confer with the ferry companies operating near the bridges to learn at what cost to the city the ferries can be operated free of charge during the two hours of rush traffic, night and morning. The idea is to relieve the bridge crush at those hours. Mr. Grout tried to inaugurate the scheme a year ago, but the ferry companies did not come to his terms.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company obtained, by unanimous vote, a renewal of its lease of the ferry franchise and wharf privileges at the foot of West Twenty-third Street, at an annual rental of $27,490 for the wharf property, and $1 for the franchise, with two renewals at five per cent. advance, each for five years.

TRADE E. & W. MARK

The St. Cloud Shirt.

—Colors—

Azure,

Helio,

Burnt Orange.

EARL & WILSON.

TO BORE UNDER THE HUDSON.

First Contract Is Awarded for Preliminary Aqueduct Work.

The Board of Water Supply has let its first contract looking toward the establishment of $161,000,000 additional water supply system in the Catskill region. The contract involves an expenditure of about $75,000, and is for making borings under the Hudson River at New Hamburg, about six miles south of Poughkeepsie, to ascertain the nature of the rock and soil through which the big aqueduct will have to be run.

The contract was obtained by the American Diamond Rock Drill Company, and it will take from six to eight months to complete the work. The company will make test borings to determine the depth at which the aqueduct should be placed.

Report on Hamilton To-day.

The Trustees of the New York Life Insurance Company will receive at their meeting to-day the report of the Fowler Investigating Committee on the Andrew Hamilton expenditures. It is expected that the report will be made public.

HOPE

FEBRUARY INVESTMENTS

AT 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% BELOW PAR

Thursday, Feb. 8, 1906.

GENTLEMEN! If you have waited until now with buying your Winter clothing,

You have made no mistake.

But if you think Winter is over and that you will hear the birds singing shortly—then you are mistaken.

PLENTY OF COLD WEATHER AHEAD!

New, fresh stock of Winter Clothing of Quality has come into our stores this week *Below Par.* It goes to you the same way.

OVERCOATS AND WINTER SUITS } $17.50 $14 $11.55

HOPE

"BROADWAY—CORNER—CHAMBERS"

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT ST.

Men's Hats—finest quality, lowest priced.

Swell Derbys at 2.75.

The 4.00 Kind Everywhere Else.

Hand made of clear nutria, the best fur used in hatting. You save all middlemen's profit, as we sell you direct from the best factories.

Natty Derbys and College Soft Hats } at 1.90 worth 3.00. { Hand Made with Silk Trimmings

6.00 Opera Hats at 3.90

7.00 Silk Hats at 4.80.

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

BASS' BARLEY WINE

at high-class druggists.

ROBT. BEATTY CO., 58 Varick St., N. Y.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

THIS EVENING, at 8—Special Performance—LOHENGRIN. Rappold, Homer; Knote, Goritz, Blass, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.

Special Prices—$1, $1.50, $2.00, $3, $4.

Fri. Ev., Feb. 9, at 8—MARTA, Sembrich, Walker; Caruso, Plancon, Rossi. Cond., Vigna.

Sat. Aft., Feb. 10, at 1:30—MEISTERSINGER. Alten, Homer; Knote, Van Rooy, Goritz, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.

Sat. Ev., Feb. 10, pop. prices, at 8—FAUST. Jomelli, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Dippel, Journet, Scotti, Begue. Cond., Franko.

Sun. Evg., Feb. 11, pop. prices, at 8:30—VERDI'S REQUIEM. Soloists: Jomelli, Walker; Cavaradossi, Plancon. Entire Met. Opera Chorus and Orchestra. Conductor, Vigna.

Mon. Evg., Feb. 12, at 8—LA TRAVIATA. Sembrich, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Caruso, Scotti, Bars, Dufriche, Begue. Cond., Vigna.

Wed. Evg., Feb. 14, at 8—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Sembrich, Bauermeister; Caruso, Journet, Parvis, Bars, Paroli. Cond., Vigna.

Thurs. Evg., Feb. 15, at 8—SPECIAL PERFORMANCE—ZIEGEUNER BARON, ("Gypsy Baron.") Alten, Rappold, Homer, Bauermeister; Dippel, Goritz, Blass, Muhlmann, Bars. Cond., Franko. In the 3d act ALL the PRINCIPAL Artists not in the cast will appear.

Fri. Evg., Feb. 16, at 8—LOHENGRIN. Rappold, Homer; Knote, Van Rooy, Journet, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.

Next week's Seat Sale begins to-morrow.

✦WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING Pl. Theatre, Every Evg. & Sat. Mat. Reisenhofer, Christians, & Walden in Capus's comedy, **Leontine's Ehemaenner.**

CARNEGIE HALL.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.

Friday, February 9th, at 2:30 P. M.

Saturday, Feb. 10th, at 8:15 P. M.

CONDUCTOR

Dr. Ernst Kunwald of Frankfort A. M.

Soloist MME. Kirkby-Lunn Contralto.

PROGRAMME:

Overture "Carneval Romain".....Berlioz

Aria, Adriano, "Rienzi".....Wagner

"Till Eulenspiegel".....Richard Strauss

"Songs" by Hugo Wolf and Richard Strauss.

Dr. Kunwald at the Piano.

Symphony "Eroica".....Beethoven

Seats 75 cts. to $2. Boxes $12 and $15.

Box office open daily from 9 to 5.

FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

ARION MASQUERADE BALL

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9th, 1906.

UNSURPASSED DECORATIONS.

GRAND PARADE AUTOMOBILE FLOATS.

BALLET OF THE FOUR SEASONS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE BALLET.

Tickets and Boxes for sale now at Arion Hall, 59th St. and Park Av., and all principal hotels and theatre ticket agencies.

Symphony Concerts

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

Frank Damrosch.....Director

4th Concert, Saturday, Feb. 10, at 2:30

Soloist, M. Charles GILLIBERT

Tickets on sale at office Musical Art Society, 1 West 34th St.

CARNEGIE HALL.

Wed. Aft., Feb. 14, at 3. SONG RECITAL MME. EMMA

EAMES

Seats $1 to $2.50; boxes $15, $18, at box office

MENDELSSOHN HALL. TO-NIGHT at 8:15.

KALTENBORN QUARTET

Assisting Artist, Miss Grace Wethern, Pianiste. Res. Seats, $1, $1.50, at Box Office, Mendelssohn Hall.

Mendelssohn Hall, Sat. Eve., Feb. 10, at 8:30.

SONG RECITAL MME. FRIEDLANDER

Seats $2, $1.50, $1, at Hall and 10 E. 17th St.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK

ICE SKATING. | 66th St. and Columbus Av. | 2 sessions daily, except Mondays. Skates free.

GRAND Blanche WALSH The Woman in the Case. Next Wk. WM. COLLIER, On the Quiet

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Extra Matinee Monday, Feb. 12th. Maude Adams in J. M. Barrie's PETER PAN

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Extra Matinee Monday, Feb. 12th. ETHEL BARRYMORE in J. M. Barrie's play, ALICE-SIT-BY-THE-FIRE. Also Pantaloon, with Lionel Barrymore.

Knickerbocker B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Sat. only, 2:15. FRITZI SCHEFF in M'LLE MODISTE

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Geo. V. Hobart's Musical Satirette COMING THRO' RYE. NEXT MONDAY EVG. SEATS READY. GEO. M. COHAN in his new musical play, GEO. WASHINGTON, JR.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., E. of B'way. Last 3 nights, 8:20. Last Mat. Sat. Robert Loraine Bernard Shaw's MAN AND SUPERMAN. NEXT MONDAY EVE. SEATS READY.

OTIS SKINNER in THE DUEL.

SAVOY Theatre, B'way & 34th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Saturday, 2:15. LAST WEEK. JAMES K. HACKETT in "THE WALLS OF JERICHO." NEXT MONDAY MAT. SEATS READY. The Successful English Farce, "MR. HOPKINSON."

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Feb. 12, 2:15. THE LION AND THE MOUSE. SEATS TO APRIL 1st NOW READY.

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway & 30th St. Evs., 8:20. Mat. Sat. & Lincoln Day. ELLIS JEFFREYS in Alfred Sutro's Comedy The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42 St. West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat., Mon., & Wed., 2:15. FAY TEMPLETON in Geo. M. Cohan's 45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY. Xtra Mts. Lincoln's & Wash'ton's Birthdays.

BROADWAY Thea. B'way & 41 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Next Monday, 2:15. ELSIE JANIS IN THE VANDERBILT CUP with Barney Oldfield's automobile race effect. Special Mats. Lincoln's & Wash'n's Birthday.

LIBERTY THEATRE, 42 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Mon., 2:15. GEORGE H. BRENNAN presents THE CLANSMAN by THOMAS DIXON, Jr. EXTRA MAT. LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY

NEW YORK Theatre, B'way & 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Prices 25, 50, 75c. & $1. Pop. Mat. Wed. 25, 50, 75. Reg. Mat. Sat. THE ROGERS BROS. IN IRELAND. Xtra Mts. Lincoln & Wash'ton's Birthdays

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. BEGINNING WITH A MATINEE NEXT MONDAY Seats Ready To-day. In a New Comedy, Entitled W. H. THOMPSON in THE BISHOP

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. $1 Mat. Sat. The Comic Opera Success, MEXICANA. Extra $1 Matinee Lincoln's B'day, Next Monday.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. $1 Mat. To-day. 114TH TIME TO-NIGHT, 8:15. The Earl and the Girl With Ed. Extra $1 Mat. Lincoln Foy. Lincoln's B'day, Monday

FIELDS 42d St., W. of B'way. Wed., Sat. Mats. & Feb. 12. 50, 75, $1. LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN in JULIE BONBON.

PROCTOR'S SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE.

5TH St. B'way Av. 28th. Mats. 25, 50. "BONNIE BRIER BUSH." Amelia Bingham, Gerald Griffin, & All-Star Co. N'g'ts, 25, 50, 75, $1.

23D ST. Mats. Daily, 15, 25. ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE. The COTTRELLS, Edward's School Boys and Girls, Maggie Cline, Omar Singh, Ed Blondell & Co., and others. Nights, 15, 25, 35, 50, 75.

58TH ST. Mats. Daily, All Seats, 15, 25. ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE. Mr. and Mrs. BOB FITZSIMMONS & Co., McMahon's Watermelon Girls, Herras Family, Mlle. Royal, and others. Nights, 15, 25, 35, 50, 75.

125TH ST. Mats. 25, 50. "A FAIR EXCHANGE." Harlem's Own Stock Co. Miss Morgan, etc. Nights, 15, 25, 35, 50.

Garrick 35th St. Ev. 8:30. Last Mat. Sat. WM. H. REYNOLDS.....President. LAST WEEK AT THIS THEATRE The Little Gray Lady. Beginning Next Mon. Night, GALLOPS Seats To-day. Cast includes Charles Richman, W. L. Abingdon, Wm. Ingersoll, Geo. Holland, Brandon Hurst, Hall McAllister, Wm. Hawtrey, Geo. Probst, Alfred Hudson, Grace Kimball, Grace Filkins, Frances Starr.

MAJESTIC Beginning Next Monday Mat. THE LITTLE GRAY LADY

West End. Al. H. Wilson, The German Gypsy. Nxt. Mon. Mat., HAPWARD, "The Grafter." Nxt. Sun. Mat. & Nht. Shepard's Mov. Pictures.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. DAVID BELASCO Presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER —AS— "DU BARRY" Popular Prices. Mat. Sat., 2. Evgs., 8. SPECIAL MAT. LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.

BELASCO Ev. 8. Mat. Sat. & LincolnDay, 2. DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST. By David Belasco.

BIJOU 407th Time in N. Y. To-night. Mat. Sat. & Feb. 12, Evs. 8:15. DAVID BELASCO presents, 2d year in N.Y. WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM in THE SQUAWMAN. Matinee Lincoln's Birthday, Next Monday.

GARDEN Thea., 27th St. & Mad. Av. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20. Raymond HITCHCOCK. Spec. Mat. Lincoln's B'day. The Galloper By Richard Harding Davis.

NEW YORK MAT. DAILY Hippodrome THOMPSON & DUNDY, MANAGERS. A Society Circus WITH COURT OF THE GOLDEN FOUNTAINS. Evs. at 8. Mats. (25c. to $1, except Sat.) at 2.

COLONIAL HENRI DE VRIES in "A Case of Arson." Cinquevalli, Will B'way & 62d H. Murphy & Blanche Nichols, Daily Mts. 25 Lucille Saunders & others.

ALHAMBRA 7th Av. 126St VIRGINIA EARL & 6 Johnnies, Foy & Clark, Staley & Birbeck, Florenz Troupe, Jas. H. Mats. Daily 25c. Jee, Dorothy Kenton & others.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. Sat. More to be Pitied Than Scorned Nxt Wk.—At the World's Mercy.

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Mat. Sat. 10 AM, 2 PM. Master Gabriel, Buster Brown. Next Week—TEXAS. Ted Marks's Concerts. Sun. Mat., Night, 25, 50

MURRAY HILL 42d St. & Lex. Av. Mat. Sat

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain or snow, north winds to-day; fair, cold to-morrow.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,548. * * * NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1906.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

BILLS BAR NEW TUNNELS, SAY SMITH AND RIVES

Not Another Mile of Subway If Pending Measures Pass.

20-YEAR LIMIT IMPOSSIBLE

Speakers at City Club's Rapid Transit Dinner Urge That Attempts to Hamper Commission Be Resisted.

At the rapid transit dinner of the City Club last night the Elsberg bill now pending in the Legislature came in for condemnation from Commissioner Charles Stewart Smith and Counsel George L. Rives of the Rapid Transit Board. Both gave it as their opinion that if the bill became law not another mile of subway rapid transit could be constructed in New York City.

Austen G. Fox presided at the dinner, and it was expected that Senator Elsberg would be present, but he did not appear. Neither did Edward M. Shepard, who was down for a speech. Mr. Fox in his opening address referred to the fact that it was thirty-one years since the first rapid transit act went into effect by a majority of one in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

Charles Stewart Smith said that the statements he made were expressions merely of his individual opinion and not at all binding upon the Rapid Transit Board as a body. He sketched the history of underground rapid transit from the first Hewitt bill, and said that from the first foundation of a Rapid Transit Commission, appointed by Mayor Grant, Alexander E. Orr had been the backbone of the commission which at one time would have given up in despair had it not been for the example set to the other members by Mr. Orr and his conviction that real rapid transit was bound to come.

"Perhaps a study in contrasts will illustrate the success of the system under the Rapid Transit Commission which has given to this city its present transit facilities," said Mr. Smith. "The Hall of Records in Chambers Street was constructed up to the first story at the time that the first spade of earth was turned for the present underground road. The road is built and has been in operation for more than a year, and the building is still incomplete, and no one knows when it will be done.

"This shows that it is better to intrust a commission of business men with a great city project than to trust it to the municipal government. The Subway was the only large city contract ever completed within the time and the cost established for it.

"Mr. Belmont," he declared, "has shown in his merger that the Subway is a paying business enterprise."

Referring to the prospect announced yesterday of a bid from Joseph H. Hoadley of International Power note, Mr. Smith said that the success of underground road building was also proved by the fact that a new bidder had appeared for one of the lines.

"I want to ask the City Club to pay particular attention to the bills now pending at Albany with the twenty-year franchise clause and the rest of the restrictions. I give it as my best opinion, founded upon the experience of ten years as a Rapid Transit Commissioner, that if those bills become laws it will be impossible to get another underground rapid transit road built in the City of New York."

"The question of rapid transit building is purely a business proposition," said George L. Rives. "It is recognized that in its streets the city has a valuable property, and the way to get something out of that property and the best way to develop it and make it pay is the question that confronts us at all times. It may have been good business years ago to give away some of that property in order to have the rest of it made valuable and developed, but that day has gone forever. It has been settled that no more rapid transit roads are to be owned by private persons.

"The wisdom of the provision that the builder of rapid transit roads must also operate them has been established beyond question. A builder who must also be an operator finds it to his interest to build the road as quickly as possible, for only on its completion does he begin to get any profits. He must build it as well as possible to save repair work and reconstruction, and he must build it as cheaply as possible in order to keep down fixed charges.

"I am a Trustee of the new Public Library and I say here that everything possible has been done to have the building completed cheaply and rapidly, and yet to-day there is no one in the world who can tell when the building will be done or what it will ultimately cost.

"And yet with all these policies tried and found to be correct and successful, the Elsberg bill, taking away from the Rapid Transit Board the right to make a franchise for the operation of the roads, aims at the essential features which have made rapid transit a success here. The passage of the bills imposing these restrictions would make the further construction of rapid transit roads in New York impossible. The city would be the only sufferer from municipal operation, between which and municipal ownership there is the widest gulf.

"It is essential for the success of rapid transit in this city to give the commission the greatest power. They must not be told what to do, and how to do it. Their hands must not be tied. The policy that has been pursued with the Rapid Transit Commission must be continued if rapid transit lines are to be constructed, for with restrictions you run the risk of serious failure.

"I do not care whom you put on the board; put 'Tim' Sullivan and others on if you like. But do not tie their hands once you put them there. The City Club and every person who honestly desires the success of rapid transit in New York must keep a sharp watch on the legislation now pending in Albany."

Bridge Commissioner Stevenson said that the city was not at the mercy of any traction mergers. He said that if property was assessed at its real value it would give the city $350,000,000 with which to build any kind of roads that were needed. Such an assessment, he said, would show financiers that mergers and like policies did not put the city at their mercy.

Waldo and Mack on a Tour.

Deputy Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo and James F. Mack made an automobile tour of the west side police stations last night, starting with the Tenderloin and going uptown. They visited all the Harlem stations.

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NEW DISCOVERY BY BEHRING.

Problem of a Prophylactic Against Consumption May Be Solved.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—Prof. Emil von Behring, the discoverer of the diphtheria serum, addressed the German Agricultural Council to-day. He announced his determination to adhere to the resolution which he made known in Paris of keeping his tuberculosis remedy secret till the Autumn.

The professor discussed at length a method of preventing consumption by immunizing milch cows. The aim is to secure milk having immunizing properties. Dr. von Behring asserts that he has approximately solved this problem.

Cows are treated when very young with a fluid which Prof. von Behring calls tuberculase. It is injected under the skin of the young cows repeatedly for two to four weeks. The remedy at first was very costly, because it was almost impossible to preserve the fluid in good condition, but a method has recently been discovered by which it can be preserved satisfactorily and at a moderate cost.

Prof. von Behring also treated cows which showed a virulent type of tuberculosis in their milk, but the bacilli disappeared after several weeks' treatment. His theory is that children fed on milk from cows rendered immune through his treatment become themselves immune.

Prof. von Behring is spending $30,000 a year on his experiments, with a view to the prevention and cure of tuberculosis. Emperor William is a personal friend of this great German scientist, who is a professor of the University of Berlin, and the Emperor increased the professor's salary in order to aid his experiments.

Dr. von Behring was formerly a surgeon in the German Army, and later worked for years with Koch.

TO ADJOURN FOR WEDDING.

House of Representatives Will Not Sit Feb. 17, but Won't Say Why.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Although the House of Representatives will not make official recognition of the wedding of Miss Roosevelt and Representative Longworth on Saturday, Feb. 17, adjournment will be taken on Friday, Feb. 16, until the following Monday without avowing the purpose. In this manner the House will avoid establishing a precedent.

Herr Hengelmüller, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and acting Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, after a conference with officials of the Washington Government, has advised his Government that it is the wish of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt that no official gifts shall be presented to their daughter upon the occasion of her marriage.

Herr Hengelmüller in his circular to the Diplomatic Corps here has informed the members of that fact, and it can be stated that the other European Governments will follow the example of Austria. Whatever presents are sent will be in the names of the sovereigns. They will be in the nature of a personal expression of good-will and not as presents from the Governments.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.—Mrs. Joseph Leonard, widow of Fire Captain Henry R. Leonard of the Gifts Fire Engine Company, will send to Mr. Longworth a bottle of his great-grandfather's golden wedding wine with which to drink the health of the bride at the wedding on Feb. 17.

Forty-six years ago, on the occasion of his golden wedding celebration, Nicholas Longworth, great-grandfather of the Congressman, sent a case of wine to the men at the Gifts Fire Engine House, and three bottles of his golden wedding wine to the Captain. One of the bottles was saved by the Captain and later by his widow, and this bottle will be sent to Washington.

Fallieres to Honor Longworths.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—The first distinguished foreign visitors to be received by President Fallières, according to the Figaro, will be the Queen of Roumania and Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, who will visit Paris on their wedding tour.

TAKES PRESIDENT'S ADVICE.

Senate Holds Up Rough Rider Nominee Lacking Hound's Tooth Record.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Ben Daniels, the valiant Rough Rider and friend of the President, was hung up in the executive session of the Senate to-day because he had a penitentiary record.

The President was aware of Ben's record when he sent his name in to the Senate for Marshal of Arizona. Strange to say, the hanging up to-day was based on the President's own recommendations—not specific recommendations in the case of Ben, but general ones on the subject of getting good men for office.

About three years ago the President nominated Ben for Marshal. Ben had charged up San Juan Hill. The Senate investigated and found that Ben had served a term in the penitentiary. The President withdrew his name—not, as was explained, because of the fact that Ben had "done time," but because Ben had circumnavigated the truth when the President asked him about it. This intellectual agility of Ben's irritated the President, and it was reported that he was very wroth.

Time, however, cooled the President's anger, and at this session he again sent in Ben's name for the same office. It came up in the Senate to-day in executive session, and was about to be confirmed when a Senator, whose name is withheld, pleaded that out of respect to the President there be no hasty action. This Senator argued that the President had over and over again urged that only fit men be appointed to office.

It would be discourteous to the President, he maintained, to disregard the pleas of the President on this subject and to appoint unfit men in the face of these repeated preachments. He understood that Ben had served a term in the penitentiary, and he requested that the President's admonitions be heeded and Ben be not confirmed until full inquiry had been had.

This argument, delivered with the utmost gravity, won the Senate, and Ben's name was hung up pending a complete investigation, despite the fact that his term in the penitentiary is already a matter of official record.

The Train of the Century
is the Twentieth Century Limited, the 18-hour train between New York and Chicago by the New York Central Lines. Leave New York 3:30 P. M., arrive Chicago 8:30 next morning—a night's ride.—Adv.

E. R. THOMAS BUYS INTO ANOTHER NATIONAL BANK

Enters United National, but May Not Yet Have Control.

NEW LINK IN A FUTURE CHAIN

Von Minden, Reisenweber, and Henckeu Stock Bought Out—Five New Directors.

E. R. Thomas has bought his way into another Broadway bank. Yesterday, with his brother, O. F. Thomas, President of the Consolidated National Bank; W. L. Moyer, President of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank; E. R. Chapman, President of half a dozen gas companies and Director in eighteen other corporations, and Thomas L. Lewis, cashier of the Consolidated National Bank, he was elected to the Directorate of the United National Bank of 147 West Forty-second Street.

The United National Bank, while it is now in Forty-second Street next to the corner of Broadway, has an option on the property at the northeast corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street, now occupied by Wilson's drug store, and when its lease on 147 West Forty-second Street expires will move to the Broadway premises.

The Consolidated National Bank, at 56 Broadway, and the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, at 565 Broadway, are both Thomas properties. Another Broadway banking institution in which Mr. Thomas was interested was the Seventh National, now defunct, which formerly occupied the southeast corner of Broadway and John Street.

The entrance of Thomas interests into the Directorate of the United National is in line with E. R. Thomas's known purpose of controlling a string of banks in New York. It has been said by one of Mr. Thomas's friends that his recent offer to President Harvie Jordan of the Southern Cotton Association to underwrite 500,000 bales of cotton at 13 cents was made more with the idea of making himself favorably known to Southern commercial interests, for the furtherance of his banking ambitions, than with any intention of committing himself to speculation in the staple. While it is known that Mr. Thomas and his associates have been quiet but heavy purchasers of the stock of the United National Bank of late, it was denied by an officer of the bank last night that he is in control.

The election of the Thomas interests to the Directorate was secured by their purchase of the stock of Second Vice President Henry Von Minden and Directors John Reisenweber and William F. Henckeu. According to one of the retiring Directors, this stock in all did not exceed 500 shares.

The bank's capital of $1,000,000 is divided into 10,000 shares, so that if this statement is correct the Thomas interests, if they have obtained control, must have purchased in the market more ahan 4,500 shares. The stock has been selling recently around 90, at which price control would represent an expenditure of more than $450,000.

W. L. Moyer, President of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank is a new ally of the Thomas interests. He resigned the Presidency of the National Shoe and Leather Bank in December to become the head of the Thomas institution.

HOUSE PASSES RATE BILL.

Votes for the Measure 346 and Only Seven Against It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—It took the House but little more than half an hour this morning to complete the work of passing the Hepburn Railway Rate Regulation bill. Immediately after the reading of the Journal the roll call, which was left suspended by adjournment last night, was ordered. There was an uninterrupted response of "Aye" until the name of Mr. McCall of Massachusetts was reached. He broke the procession with the first "No."

It had been expected that Littlefield would occupy that position in the list, but he did not respond to his name. Sibley of Pennsylvania and Southwick of New York followed McCall in the negative, and then came Vreeland of New York and Weeks of Massachusetts. On the call of those who had not responded to the first call Littlefield voted "No" with Perkins of New York. These seven represented all the opposition. There were 346 votes for the bill.

James J. Hill on Rate Regulation.

James J. Hill when questioned yesterday said he didn't know what chance the Hepburn bill had of passing the Senate, and wouldn't express an opinion of its value as legislation.

"I know this much about it," he said. "Before some of the railroads get down to the rates the Great Northern is charging now they will all be sick and tired of rate regulation."

UNION LEAGUE WON'T MOVE.

Proposal to Sell Lease Fails of Affirmative Action.

At the regular meeting of the Union League Club last night the members discussed the proposal to sell the lease of the present clubhouse site at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street and purchase a new site, but the prevailing sentiment was to retain the present location. No definite action, however, was taken.

The club owns its building and leases the ground. The present lease will expire May 1, 1922, but the lease allows two twenty-year renewals after that. The club now pays $25,000 a year for the ground, but at each renewal a new appraisement will be made, which may increase this amount.

HUDSON BOATS QUIT.

Navigation to Newburg Closed Forty-two Days Earlier Last Year.

Navigation on the Hudson below Newburg closed yesterday, the steamer Homer Ramsdell making the last trip up from New York.

Last year the Newburg boats stopped running for the Winter on Dec. 28, or forty-two days earlier than this year. Navigation was resumed on March 21, 1905. If the river opens up as early again this year there will have been a closed season of only forty-one days—just about half that of last Winter.

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS.
"N. Y. & Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M.; "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:25 A. M., via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line. 1,161 B'way, N. Y.—Adv.

McCURDYS GOING ABROAD.

Their Servants Get Notice to Quit—Thebaud Home in the Market.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Feb. 8.—Richard A. McCurdy is preparing to leave Morristown. He has arranged to dispose of his carriages and automobiles and has notified his servants to find other employment after March 1.

Louis A. Thebaud, Mr. McCurdy's son-in-law, has put his Madison Avenue home in the hands of New York real estate agents with instructions to sell it as quickly as possible. Where the former Mutual Life Insurance officers with their families are going is not positively known, but it is said they intend to go to Paris.

Mr. McCurdy's physician, Dr. George Stewart Willis, sailed for France a few weeks ago. It was then rumored that Mr. McCurdy would accompany him. Failure to complete household arrangements, it is said, interfered with the plan.

As Mrs. McCurdy has title to the handsome home of the former President of the Mutual Life it will not be put in the market. A caretaker will occupy the mansion. It is considered one of the finest private residences in the country. Mr. and Mrs. McCurdy have been living in it only six months.

THE MOON IN ECLIPSE.

But the Eclipse Itself Was Eclipsed by the Snowstorm.

There was a total eclipse of the moon at 1:58 o'clock this morning, but nobody saw it. Amateur observers who had figured on witnessing the phenomenon were doomed to disappointment by the snowstorm which began early last evening and continued throughout the night. The eclipse was itself eclipsed by a curtain of densely falling white flakes which screened the heavens from earthly eyes.

Late dispatches from Washington, where elaborate preparations for observations had been made at the Naval Observatory, announced that the capital was visited by the biggest snowstorm of this Winter. That upset the plans of the scientific observers there. With a clear sky, a total eclipse of the moon is one of the most beautiful and interesting phenomena an astronomer can witness, so the disappointment was keen.

The time table of the eclipse was: The moon entered the penumbra at 11:54 P. M. and the shadow at 12:57 A. M. The total eclipse began at 1:58 A. M. and ended at 3:36 A. M., the moon leaving the shade at 4:37 A. M. and the penumbra at 5:40 A. M.

Another total eclipse of the moon is due on Aug. 4. This will be visible only in the central and northern parts of North America, Asia, and Australia in its beginning. The end will be visible only in Alaska and throughout Asia and Australia.

CRUSHED, NOT CURSED.

Wallace Corrects Error in Report of His Reference to Taft.

John F. Wallace, former chief engineer of the Panama Canal, last night gave to The Associated Press the following statement:

"In justice to Secretary Taft and myself, I desire to correct an erroneous report which has been given forth by the press of my examination before the Senatorial committee in Washington on Tuesday.

"In the press report of this examination it was stated that I said that Secretary Taft at the Manhattan Hotel interview in New York last June, had almost 'cursed' me. Senator Morgan in one of his questions asked if the Secretary showed temper at that interview. My answer was 'Yes,' followed by the general remark that his denunciation almost 'crushed me,' or words to that effect—referring to the effect of his denunciation, and not to the language used by him.

"When the published press report was brought to my attention I was absolutely at a loss to determine in what way the misunderstanding occurred, until my secretary, who afterward examined the official record, informed me as to how the error had evidently occurred upon the part of the press reporters.

"It may be plainly seen that this error was due to the similarity between the words 'cursed' and 'crushed.'"

WHOLE OF LONG BEACH SOLD.

Morgenthau Syndicate May Make It a Second Atlantic City.

Contracts were signed yesterday for the sale of the whole of Long Beach by the Long Beach Hotel and Cottage Company to a syndicate headed by the Henry Morgenthau Company. The property has been held at $3,000,000.

The deal covers 1,056 acres of land, with five miles of unbroken ocean frontage, as well as the hotel and many cottages owned by the selling company. The water works and distributing system, built by private capital to supply this territory, also become the property of the Morgenthau syndicate. The hotel itself has long been well known because, in point of ground area covered, it is one of the largest in the world.

It is the intention of Mr. Morgenthau and his associates to develop the property into a high-class, restricted cottage colony, or to create an all-the-year-round resort. With the control of five miles of beach, along which a board walk will be built, it is believed that the place will prove, with proper improvements and restrictions, fully as attractive as Atlantic City.

The property has had an interesting history. It was developed originally about twenty-five or thirty years ago, with a view to its becoming the fashionable seashore resort near New York, but was forced into a decline by inadequate train service.

The Long Island Railroad interests were then identified with the Manhattan Beach and Oriental Hotel.

ON LEONG TONGS SIGN.

They and the Hip Sings Plan a Peace Dinner—Trouble Expected.

Three representatives of the On Leong Tong, accompanied by Lawyer Dinnean, appeared yesterday before Judge Foster of General Sessions and signed the treaty of peace negotiated between them and the Hip Sing Tong.

A ratification meeting will be held next Wednesday, when all the signers will acknowledge their names in the presence of Judge Foster, Consul Shah, and Dr. Tong. Next Sunday the members of the Hip Sing Tong will give a dinner in honor of the treaty, to which they have invited Tom Lee and the principal members of the On Leong Tong, Judge Foster, and the two Chinese officials who have assisted in negotiating the peace. Judge Foster has a previous engagement. Persons familiar with Chinatown said yesterday that if the dinner is held without bloodshed it will be surprising.

Next week the two "tongs" will file bonds of $1,000 each with Judge Foster as security for their observance of the treaty provisions, which include the discarding of firearms and a cessation of blackmail and gambling.

Arion Ball
Friday, Feb. 9th.
See amusement columns.—Adv.

J. A. M'CALL VERY ILL; HIS FAMILY NEAR HIM

Fowler Report to the New York Life Kept from Him.

DOCTORS IN CONSULTATION

He Has Serious Liver Complaint, His Physician Says—Failure to Remember His Friends Commented On.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, Feb. 8.—John A. McCall, former President of the New York Life Insurance Company, is confined to his bed to-night at the Laurel House, with two physicians and two nurses in attendance. His condition is giving his family and his friends great concern, and among those who know Mr. McCall doubt is expressed that he will ever be in condition to engage in active business again.

Three or four weeks ago it was announced that Mr. McCall suffered from a serious liver complaint. His complexion, once florid, had become pale, and he had lost so much flesh that his clothes were hanging loosely on his body. Under the bracing air of Lakewood he experienced a marked improvement, and a week ago he was able to go about in his automobile and even take short walks.

The physicians attending him—Dr. John Vanderpoel of New York, his own family physician, and Dr. Paul T. Kimball of the Laurel House here—held a consultation this afternoon. Dr. Kimball is the family physician of George Gould. They have not made any statement regarding the condition of their patient, and the case is said to be a great deal of a puzzle to them.

It is learned to-night that Mr. McCall began to fail anew three or four days ago. This was about the time that the Fowler report on the condition of the New York Life Insurance Company was ready.

Mrs. McCall is in constant attendance at her husband's bedside, and no communication from the outside world can reach the patient without first passing through her hands. To THE TIMES correspondent who called at the Laurel House to-night and sent up a note requesting a statement from Mr. McCall on the Fowler report she sent the following answer:

"Mr. McCall is a very sick man. Under no circumstances can a matter of this nature be submitted to him at the present time. I'm not only acting in accordance with the instructions of the physicians, but upon my own judgment, in determining that my husband must not be troubled about any matter relating to business."

One strange manifestation of the ailment which Mr. McCall has is his forgetfulness in regard to men and events which have figured in his life. A few days ago, before Mr. McCall was as ill as he is to-night, a prominent New York lawyer arrived at the Laurel House with his family. Being a very close personal friend of Mr. McCall, and hearing that he was ill, he sent his card to his apartments. The card did not bring to Mr. McCall's mind the memory of their long friendship, and he merely tossed it aside and declined to receive the visitor. The New York lawyer again sent his card the following day, but with no better result, and it was not until it fell into the hands of Mrs. McCall that there came any recognition of this mark of courtesy and friendship.

Besides Mrs. McCall, there are with Mr. McCall his seventeen-year-old son, Clifford, and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Leo McCall. His oldest son, John C. McCall, and his brother, Justice Edward C. McCall of the Supreme Court, are expected here from New York to-morrow.

Dr. Vanderpoel left for New York this evening, but will return here to-morrow.

Dr. John Vanderpoel, Mr. McCall's family physician, said at his residence, 36 West Thirty-ninth Street, last night, that it was true that Mr. McCall was a very sick man.

"Mr. McCall," he said, "is seriously ill of liver trouble, and since he went to Lakewood about two weeks ago his condition has not improved. I have not seen him in several days, but have, of course, been kept informed as to his condition. Although he will probaly be ill for a long time, he is in no immediate danger."

RIOT ON CENTRAL TRAIN.

M. J. Donlin and Other Ball Players Arrested at Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—Some members of the New York National League Baseball Club and a number of their friends took possession of a car of a New York Central train en route from New York to Albany to-day, with the result that when the train reached here Michael J. Donlin, the centre fielder, was locked up on a charge of assault in the second degree, and Walter Bennett, a Southern League pitcher, and Michael McGrath, another baseball player, were taken along to join him on a charge of intoxication.

Other baseball men on the train included Second Baseman William Gilbert, Third Baseman Arthur Devlin, Pitcher George Wiltse, Infielder Hartman of the Montreal Club, and Outfielder Shultes of Rochester.

The trouble started just after the train pulled out from Poughkeepsie. It is said that some of the players became intoxicated, and very soon balls were flying, and suit cases were used to help along the disturbance.

The conductor tried in vain to quell the row. Donlin hit him in the face, he says. The porter alleges that Donlin drew a pistol and pointed it at him, throwing the other passengers in the car into a panic. Some of the more prudent members of the party took the weapon from Donlin. The conductor had telegraphed to Albany, and when the train reached here at 5 o'clock a number of policemen boarded it. Donlin, Bennett, and McGrath were pointed out as the chief offenders and placed under arrest.

The hunt for bail was a serious matter. The players, who were scheduled to attend a banquet in their honor to-night at Troy, feared they would have to go up the river without the trio. New York members of the Legislature were appealed to, and their influence resulted in bail being furnished by local sporting men.

Donlin is one of the best-known ball players in the country, having played on several major league teams before going to New York. It is said that he recently signed a contract to play with New York again next season.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
In purity and strength pre-eminently superior.—Adv.

LOSES $10,000 NECKLACE.

Woman Misses It in Restaurant After Drive from the Opera.

A woman well known in society, whose name has not been divulged, lost a diamond and pearl necklace valued at $10,000 while on her way from the Metropolitan Opera House to a restaurant at Seventy-fifth Street and Columbus Avenue last night.

She had driven from the Opera House in her carriage.

Her loss was not discovered until she had taken a seat in the restaurant. She immediately notified the proprietor, Joseph Mahler, who believes she dropped the necklace while alighting from her carriage.

The woman left $1,000 with Mahler as a reward for the person who returns the jewelry. It is a dog collar necklace with platinum setting. The police were not notified of the loss last night.

A GARAGE IN EVERY FLAT.

Elevator Takes Your Auto to the Street—A Chicago Idea.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Plans were announced to-day for an apartment building, in which every flat will have its own garage. If the scheme is put into effect as planned, dwellers in these apartments will be able to step into their motor cars from their living rooms, be conveyed to the street by a mammoth elevator big enough for the biggest automobile, and drive away.

This plan is announced on behalf of Laverne W. Noyes of the Aermotor Company. The structure is to be at Elm Street and the Lake Shore Drive. The auto room is to be in the extreme rear of each apartment. The structure is to be seven stories high, with each floor devoted to a single suite.

NO COAL DRIVERS' STRIKE.

Men Accept Compromise Terms, Which Give an Increase in Pay.

There will be no strike of coal drivers this Winter, their representatives having agreed to accept a compromise on their demands for higher wages and to waive the demand for the employment of only union drivers.

Edwin M. Gould, Chairman of the Greater New York Council of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, which engineered the conferences between the Coal Drivers' Union and the Merchants' Association, said last evening:

"We did not like to inflict the hardships of a strike of the coal drivers on the city in the Winter. Under the compromise we agreed to accept the drivers will receive from $1 to $1.50 a week increase in wages. The Coal Merchants' Association agrees not to discriminate against union men.

28 MINERS KILLED.

Explosion in a West Virginia Colliery—Six Bodies Recovered.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Friday, Feb. 9.—At least twenty-eight men are supposed to have met death in an explosion in the Parall Mine of the Stewart Colliers Company near Oak Hill.

Forty men were employed in the mine and only twelve have escaped alive.

At midnight six bodies had been recovered near the mouth of the mine, and it is certain that all the others in the mine are dead.

M. O. HARMONY NEEDED.

Long Night Struggle of All Hearstites to Get It—Bulletins Promising.

Acting for William R. Hearst, Max F. Ihmsen got all of the warring Municipal Ownership League factions of Brooklyn together at the Gilsey House last night, together with the Manhattan branch of the organization, and worked for four hours to bring about peace and harmony. At 1 o'clock this morning they were still at it, but all of the bulletins from the scene indicated that peace and harmony would finally result. Both of the Kings County Committees were represented, as well as the Sheriff Flaherty and the Bela Tokaji organizations of Brooklyn. These organizations have been battling over spoils since Jan. 1. Mr. Ihmsen wants them to get together and use all of their fighting qualities to nominate and elect Hearst to the Governorship this Fall.

Mr. Ihmsen seemed pleased with last night's progress.

STAR TIP ON THE MARKET.

The Hoboken Astrologer Says Look Out for Doings Around Noon.

Take notice everybody in Wall Street and Beaver. The stars foretell great doings to-day. Watch the fateful hours of 11 and 1:30. Then, says the astrologer prophet of Hoboken, Gustave Meyer, railroad stocks and cotton will rise in a way that financial writers call sensational.

Prof. Meyer of Hoboken, like his fellow-prophet of Boston who confines himself to the opposite side of the market, has a high-minded sense of duty which compels him to let the wide world into his star-given inside secrets.

Putting aside the chance to make a coup all by himself, and at the risk of spoiling the tip by a rush of buyers too early in the market, he telegraphed to THE TIMES last night just what his astrolobe had told him.

"Don't forget. Sensational rise in cotton and railroad stocks this morning at 11 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.," say the stars.

REAL WINTER SNOW.

Comes Down Wet and Clinging—Spirits Dampened and Travel Hampered.

The snow which the weather man has been promising off and on for two weeks finally reached this city last night. Beginning soon after sundown it was falling in increasing volume at midnight.

The mercury kept high, shading the freezing point or just a little above, all the evening, and the snow became wet and clinging.

After midnight, when there seemed to be about an inch on the level, it was driving into trolley slots and over third rails sufficiently to afford frequent displays of electric pyrotechnics, and to indicate that, if it continued, there might be serious delays to traffic before daybreak.

Besides spoiling the eclipse, the snow spoiled the skating which suburbanites have been enjoying for the last few days.

For a Chair of Dramatic Art.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe, who are playing here this week, have written a letter to The Washington Post offering to contribute $1,000 as the nucleus of a fund for the establishment of a chair of dramatic art in the George Washington University in this city. They also agree to give occasional benefits for the purpose, and hope that other players will be sufficiently interested to do the same thing.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED DAILY
Leaves New York 12:25 noon, arrives St. Augustine next day at 2:10 P. M. Office, 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

$1,347,382 TO HAMILTON FROM NEW YORK LIFE

He and McCall to be Sued for an Accounting for $1,074,774.

FOWLER REPORT IS ADOPTED

It Discloses Payments of $144,000 in Three Years Through the Paris Office to the "Judge" and McCall.

The Fowler Investigating Committee of the New York Life Insurance Company made its first report to the company's Trustees yesterday. The committee says that a grand total of $1,347,382.41 New York Life Insurance Company money went into or through the hands of Andrew Hamilton from the beginning of his service in 1892 down to the end of 1905. The report is a special one, preliminary to the reports that are to be made on other phases of the past management of the New York Life. The investigators spared neither detail nor language in the criticism of the way in which the New York Life's "Bureau of Legislation" has been conducted.

The report, however, went beyond criticism to the concrete recommendation of suits to determine the legality of payments amounting to $1,074,774.80, and the Trustees of the company without dissent adopted the report and its recommendations. The $235,000 that ex-President John A. McCall paid back when he resigned, and $37,607.61 of Hamilton's salary and expenses from 1892 to 1895, which is not questioned, make up the balance of the grand Hamilton total. Of this amount payments aggregating $743,185.15 were traced on the books of the company, and payments of $604,197.26 were dug up from various sources and did not appear on the books at all except in various bookkeeping totals, which indicated nothing of their true purpose.

Committee's Recommendations.

The Fowler committee makes these specific recommendations:

1. That an accounting be sought by legal means from Hamilton for all money received by his bureau of taxation as shown on the books from 1896 to 1905 inclusive. These aggregate $705,577.54, and the committee bases its claim on the fact that no system of vouchers was employed that could possibly be considered adequate.

2. That Mr. McCall's liability be recognized for all of the $235,000 loan account, which he paid when he resigned.

3. That Hamilton and McCall be held liable for a $75,000 check for payment of State taxes sent to the former on June 8, 1904, and deposited to his own account. The committee remarks that there was no reason for making the check payable to Hamilton and not to the State Controller, and that the evidence appears to show that it was used for his private purpose.

4. That the company is not bound by President McCall's agreement to pay Hamilton one-third of the amount recovered under the decision that the tax on policies was not retroactive, and that Hamilton is liable for this money, $90,386.47.

5. That Hamilton and McCall are liable jointly for payments of $144,500 traced through the Paris office accounts of the company between 1900 and 1903. These constitute an entirely new set of Hamilton payments, the remittances having been made from Paris to this side, in part to Hamilton personally and in part to McCall when in London for Hamilton's account. The committee has been unable to discover their purpose, and they are the only Hamilton payments contained in the present report which were not brought out before the Armstrong committee by Charles E. Hughes.

6. The committee finds that the notes of Hamilton and E. E. McCall to the Central National Bank and to the New York Security and Trust Company transferred to J. P. Morgan & Co. in 1901 and paid by $59,310.79 of the profits on the New York Life's participation in the United States Steel syndicate in 1902, were, on the best evidence it can obtain, discounted by Hamilton for his own purposes. The company, the committee finds, was a stranger to the transaction and under no obligation to pay the notes. Therefore McCall is held accountable for this amount, and the committee holds that the question whether George W. Perkins is not also legally liable should be submitted for legal adjudication.

At many stages of the long report the committee takes issue with the theories advanced by ex-President McCall to explain the methods employed in making the Hamilton payments, and it is particularly pointed in its observations on the payment of the $59,000 note to J. P. Morgan & Co. out of New York Life money.

The report enumerates the notes of Hamilton to the Central National Bank which were disclosed by the Armstrong Committee. These amounted to $63,000 in 1896 and 1897. To them were added a note for $10,000 to the order of Daniel E. Lynch on Oct. 14, 1901, notes of Edward E. and John A. McCall for $3,000 and $1,000, respectively, in the Fall of the same year, and Hamilton's note for $6,000, made on Dec. 16, 1901, and payable to John A. McCall at the New York Security and Trust Company. The sum unpaid on these notes as held by the bank and the trust company on Dec. 31, 1901, was $56,720.55, and this amount was transferred to J. P. Morgan & Co. by Mr. Perkins at Mr. McCall's direction on that date and carried there until Oct. 1, 1902, when it was paid to the amount of $59,310.79 with interest out of the profits of the New York Life's steel syndicate participation.

No Need for Notes.

The report continues:

The explanation that these notes were given and discounted to raise money to be used by Hamilton in connection with his work for the company is inconsistent with the conditions which existed when the notes were given. No reason is given why Hamilton should have raised money for the purposes of the company by discounting his own notes, or those of Edward McCall, or why Mr. John A. McCall should have given him the necessary credit to raise money in that way. In 1897 he drew for his bureau $30,000 less than the sum he claims he was annually allowed for it, and it appears that there was no absolute limit fixed to his expenditures by his alleged arrangement with the President.

There was, therefore, no occasion for him in 1897, or any other year, to raise money to carry on his work for the company by discounting notes. Your committee can only

concluded that Hamilton used and discounted all these notes for his own purposes; that the company was a stranger to them, and under no obligation to pay them, and that their payment out of the profits of the Steel Company Syndicate was an unwarranted payment out of the funds of the company. It is true that the original allotment of a participation of $3,000,000 in the syndicate and the selection of a trust company to act as registrar of the stock were absolutely subject to the control of Mr. Perkins, and he was under no obligation to designate the New York Security and Trust Company as registrar and as the party to whom the participation should be allotted, or to provide that the New York Life Insurance Company should have an interest in the profits of the participation.

But when he made and consummated the arrangement with the New York Security and Trust Company, with which the insurance company was a heavy depositor, whereby the Security and Trust Company was to be appointed registrar and the participation was to be allotted to it, and the insurance company was to have 75 per cent. of the profits of $2,325,000 of the participation, the right of the insurance company to that portion of the profits became fixed, and no one could thereafter without due authority divert them to, or for the benefit of, any other person.

For the payment of the notes out of those profits Mr. McCall is primarily responsible; but by reason of Mr. Perkins having personally made the payment notwithstanding he acted under the direction of the President of the company, your committee is advised that it should be submitted for legal adjudication whether he is accountable therefor or not. It is only just to Mr. Perkins to say that he acted in the matter in entire good faith; that he knew nothing about the notes or their origin; that from what Mr. McCall told him he had reason to believe that they were in some way or other connected with the business of the company; that he derived no benefit from the transaction, and that his liability, if any, is a technical legal one.

How Hamilton Drew Money.

The Fowler Committee reports that it has examined every available record bearing on the Hamilton situation, and believes that it has traced all the payments that were made to or through him. It recites that his relations to the New York Life began in 1892, and tells how in 1896 the Bureau of Taxation and Legislation was created, as ex-President McCall testified before the Armstrong Committee. The committee substantiates the statements printed since the adjournment of the Armstrong Committee that Hamilton had an arrangement whereby he could draw at will on any of the branch offices of the company or even have any branch office remit to him at some other place, as he chose. It notes also that for all these payments, as well as those made through the home office, no voucher but his general one, which contained no specifications, was ever taken.

The report includes this table of payments, made directly and through the branch offices to Hamilton from 1896 to 1905, as shown by the company's books under "legal expenses":

	Services.	Disbursements.	Home Office.	Branch Offices.
1896...	$7,000	$1,917.00	.....	$33,000.00
1897...	8,000	1,173.74	.....	56,500.00
1898...	10,000	705.50	$25,000.00	72,000.00
1899...	7,000	75.80	6,500.00	62,000.00
1900...	14,000	999.00	.....	77,250.00
1901...	10,000	809.85	.....	95,500.00
1902...	10,000	.....	.....	89,000.00
1903...	11,500	626.65	.....	76,000.00
1904...	9,700	321.00	.....	58,000.00
1905...	5,000	.....	7,000.00	.....
Total	$92,200	$8,127.54	$38,500.00	$569,750.00

The report continues:

"Thus, the average sum paid per annum to Hamilton during these ten years for the purposes of this so-called Bureau of Taxation and Legislation, apart from his own services, was, in round figures, $61,000. Whether this was an unreasonably excessive sum the committee has no means of determining. The generalities of Hamilton's Paris statement furnish no aid in forming a conclusion on the subject. * * * The committee has no information that the money was put to illegitimate uses. But the fact that there is no information in the records of the company showing to whom the money was paid or for what purpose condemns the methods and system that have been in vogue during the last ten years."

The Fowler Committee hence commends the stand taken by the board of the New York Life last October, when changes were made in the by-laws of the company, providing that all legal expenditures be fully vouched for and the facts made known to the board. It differs sharply with ex-President McCall's view that expenditures for legislative purposes are necessarily of a secret nature, and points out that the $38,000 paid from the home office in the ten years in question is charged under the heading "to be accounted for." No accounting, the committee finds, has ever been made.

The investigators next take up the two-hundred-and-thirty-five - thousand - dollar loan, noting these checks of the company that went to make up the amount, as brought out by the Armstrong Committee: Dec. 2, 1903, $25,000; Dec. 14, 1903, $50,000; Jan. 6 or 8, 1904, $15,000, (paid in cash;) Jan. 28, 1904, $45,000, and March 9, 1904, $95,000. The committee says of these payments only that the checks were all drawn at the order of Mr. McCall and that his personal liability is unquestioned. It notes that he has paid the obligation in full.

$75,000 Check to Hamilton.

The report goes at length into the franchise tax matter, in the course of which Hamilton deposited to his own account a check for $75,000 sent him for payment of taxes. It says:

There was due to the State of New York from the company on June 6, 1904, for its franchise tax the sum of $111,139.04. On that day, for the purpose of paying the tax, there was delivered to Hamilton, by order of President McCall, the check of the company, payable to Hamilton's order, for that sum. This check was deposited by Hamilton on June 8, 1904, with the New York State National Bank of Albany to his individual credit, but the tax was not then paid. On Aug. 8, 1904, Mr. McCall, as President, directed the Treasurer in a written memorandum to issue a check to the order of the State Controller for $75,000.

Thereupon another check of the company was drawn for $75,000, dated Aug. 8, 1904, payable to the order of the State Controller, and delivered to Hamilton. It was not until Sept. 29, 1904, that Hamilton used this last check and $36,139.04 of other moneys which he provided to pay the tax of $111,139.04. The second check for $75,000 was first charged on Sept. 9, 1904, to an account entitled "Taxes State of New York Insurance Department"; in December, 1904, it was transferred to an account called "Contest Expenses," and later it was transferred to the general expense account of the company. It was never charged to legal expenses.

The explanation given of this transaction is that the tax was not paid when the original check was given, because there was a case pending in the Court of Appeals involving the validity of a portion of the tax which had been argued but not decided; that the money was held by Hamilton awaiting the decision, and that, with the consent of President McCall, he used $75,000 of this money for the purposes of the so-called Bureau of Taxation and Legislation.

If the tax was not to be paid when the check was delivered because of the pendency of the case in the Court of Appeals, there was no occasion for its delivery at that time. As the decision of the case, so it is said, might affect the amount of the tax, a check for the proper amount could have been obtained when the decision was rendered. There was no reason for making the check to Hamilton's order. If it had been payable to the State Controller's order the money would not have been drawn from the funds of the company in bank, presumably at interest, until it was actually used in payment of the tax. Being drawn to Hamilton's order, he was enabled to at once transfer this large sum to his own bank account, which is what he did.

"For His Own Purposes."

It is said that between June 6, 1904, when he received the first check, and Aug. 8, 1904, when he received the second check, he was given permission to use $75,000 of the proceeds of the first check for the purposes of his so-called bureau. But it appears that between May 27, 1904, and June 18, 1904, he drew $40,000 from the branch offices for its purposes. It is scarcely conceivable that between June 6 and Aug. 8, 1904, he needed or spent $75,000 more for its purposes, and this is confirmed by the fact that this sum of $75,000 was never charged to legal expenses. No other conclusion would seem to be permissible than that Hamilton used for his own purposes $75,000 of the proceeds of the check of June 6, 1904, delivered to him for the purpose of paying the State tax, and your committee is advised that both Mr. McCall and Hamilton are, under the circumstances, legally liable for this sum, and therefore recommends that proceedings be instituted against them to enforce its repayment.

The report reviews the history of the refund to the New York Life of $272,703.27 in 1904 from the premium taxes that it had paid, when it had been decided that the premium tax law was not retroactive. Of this amount $119,226.62 was deducted from the company's tax for 1904 by the Controller's department, and the balance of $153,476.65 was placed to the company's credit. On June 16, the report continues, the New York Life assigned $42,386.47 to five other companies for the payment of their taxes as allowed by the statute, and on Aug. 2, $48,000 was similarly assigned to four other companies, making a total of $90,386.47. This sum, the committee finds, was collected by Hamilton, or for him by the assignee companies, and has been retained by him without any entry on the books of the New York Life to show why.

Improvident If Made.

The committee states President McCall's explanation that Hamilton, under an agreement made when he undertook to argue the tax case before the Court of Appeals, was entitled to one-third of the refund, amounting to $90,901.09, but it gives this opinion of the transaction:

The position of your committee as to this matter is that the company cannot under the circumstances admit that if such an improvident arrangement was made the company is bound by it; that the sums collected by Hamilton under the assignments to which reference has been made should be treated as money of the company in his hands to be accounted for by him, and that the burden should be imposed upon him to establish whether he is legally entitled to retain them as his own.

The new Paris office disclosures are summarized in this table:

1900.	
Aug. 27—Remittance to J. A. McCall in London	£1,500
Sept. 8—Remittance to J. A. McCall in London	500
Sept. 14—Remittance to Hamilton at Albany	$50,000
Oct. 4—Remittance to Hamilton	20,000
1902.	
Nov. 27—Remittance to Hamilton	25,000
1903.	
April 21—Remittance to Hamilton	25,000
Nov. 19—Remittance to Hamilton	14,500
Total	$144,500

The committee only recently discovered the existence of these payments and says that it has been advised by Mr. McCall's physicians and by his family that he is physically and nervously unable to take the matter up with it. It therefore holds both McCall and Hamilton responsible for the money and recommends suits as in the other cases. Of Hamiltons' own reference in his statement sent over here from Paris to "unsettled account for retainers, for commissions, and for percentages," the Fowler report says:

No Substantial Foundation.

These unsettled accounts would seem to be without any substantial foundation. The records of the company show that he has presented bills during the past ten years for his compensation for every kind of service that he rendered, and that they were paid. In the account included in his Paris statement, covering the years from and including 1899 to and including 1905, there are three columns headed respectively "5 per cent. of disbursements," "50 per cent. of difference between amount expended and $100,000," and "clerk hire and rent." But from 1892 to July, 1905, when he left for Europe, a period of thirteen years, he rendered bills four or five times a year for his services, and in no bill is there a claim for any 5 per cent. of disbursements, or 50 per cent. of savings, or clerk hire and rent. These bills are inconsistent with the existence of any such claim.

All of these bills were paid, the last as late as Aug. 11, 1905, after he had sailed. In the face of these constant, numerous, and minute bills, covering every kind of service, a claim for percentages, commissions, office rent, and clerk hire for years back should not be recognized.

The presentation of bills by Hamilton, who was in the service of the company at a fixed annual compensation, for services rendered in real estate and mortgage matters and foreclosure cases, during 1903, 1904, and 1905, coupled with the additional fact that during these years he received for himself the costs and allowances in other foreclosure actions which were paid out of the proceeds of the sale of the property when the company was not the purchaser, and the fact that he acted for the company in closing during the same period mortgage loans to the amount of over $2,000,000, for which he doubtless received large compensation from the borrower, suggests the recommendations that all such matters should be within the province of the law department of the company, and not the occasion for special charges and fees.

The report is signed by all the members of the committee, Thomas P. Fowler, Chairman; Norman B. Ream, Augustus G. Paine, Hiram R. Steele, and Clarence H. Mackay. No business was transacted at yesterday's meeting of the New York Life Trustees other than the adoption of the report and its recommendations.

HOW THE HAMILTON MONEY WENT.

HAMILTON MONEY ON COMPANY'S BOOKS—1892-1905.

Services.	Personal Disbursements.	Miscellaneous Expenses. Home Office Accts.	Miscellaneous Expenses. Branch Office Accts.	Total.
$126,281	$8,654.15	$38,500	$569,750	$743,185.15

HAMILTON MONEY NOT ON COMPANY'S BOOKS.

Dec., 1903-Jan., 1904	$235,000.00—Paid back by John A. McCall.
June 8, 1904	75,000.00—Check for tax payments deposited to Hamilton's account.
June 16, 1905	90,386.47—New York Life refund in tax cases assigned to other companies—Hamilton got it.
1900-1903	144,500.00—Sundry payments made through Paris office.
Oct., 1902	59,310.79—Note to J. P. Morgan & Co. paid out of United States Steel syndicate profits.
Total	$804,197.26

HOW THE MONEY CAN BE ACCOUNTED FOR.

Hamilton personally held accountable for	$795,964.01
McCall and Hamilton held accountable for	219,500.00
McCall and Perkins held accountable for	59,310.79
Amount to be accounted for	$1,074,774.80
McCall repaid	235,000.00
Hamilton's salary, 1892-95, not contested	37,607.61
Grand total Hamilton expenses	$1,347,382.41

MISSOURI WARNS COMPANIES.

Insurance Concerns Must Effect Reforms or Cease Business.

Special to The New York Times.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 8.—State Insurance Commissioner Vandiver to-day sent letters to the Presidents of more than sixty life insurance companies doing business in Missouri notifying them that unless they give written promises to institute certain vital reforms in the management of their businesses they will not be allowed to renew their licenses to do business in Missouri when the present licenses expire on March 1.

Mr. Vandiver makes three specific demands upon the companies, as follows:

First—That they cease rebating in every and any form.

Second—That all Advisory Board contracts or other forms of special contracts be abandoned at once.

Third—That all illustration figures or books of estimates of future dividends be prepared in future by the regular actuary of the company or be done away with altogether.

Mr. Vandiver concludes his letter as follows:

"I therefore notify you that this department will exert its utmost influence and authority to stop the above-named practices, and desires to learn the intention of your company before renewing your license."

Mutual Reserve Case Delayed.

The Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company case did not go before the Grand Jury yesterday, as was expected, because much preliminary ground had to be covered with J. D. Wells, formerly a Vice President of the company, who has just arrived from Canada to appear for the prosecution. It was Wells who sued President Burnham and Vice President Eldridge for false arrest three years ago. They paid $7,000 in settlement.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

12:15 P. M.—29 Bridge Street; Herman Capcia; damage, $5.

12:25 P. M.—Lexington Avenue and Fiftieth Street; Butler Construction Company; damage, $300.

12:45 P. M.—2,437 Eighth Avenue; Mrs. Seery; damage, $10.

12:15 P. M.—29 Bridge Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

1:10 P. M.—324 West Thirty-first Street; owner unknown; damage, $20.

3 P. M.—1,091 Lexington Avenue; St. Ann's Boarding Academy; damage, $500.

4:20 P. M.—155 Lafayette Street; Textile Waterproofing Company; damage, $100.

4:30 P. M.—312 East 132d Street; Harlem News Company; damage, $10.

5 P. M.—64 Old Broadway; owner unknown; damage, none.

5:30 P. M.—811 Fifth Street; Morris Hossman; damage, $50.

5:30 P. M.—185th Street and Broadway; James Gordon Bennett; damage, none.

6:25 P. M.—406 West Fifty-fourth Street; owner unknown; damage, $500.

6:50 P. M.—2,250 Morris Avenue; Antonio Dicio; damage, $500.

7:45 P. M.—40 Avenue C; Mrs. Merathic; damage, $20.

8:25 P. M.—371 West End Avenue; owner unknown; no damage.

9 P. M.—440 First Avenue; John Matthews; damage, $300.

9:10 P. M.—149 East Fiftieth Street; Annie Dermody; damage trifling.

9:30 P. M.—54 Elizabeth Street; Raffael Mirhast; damage, $20.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S AMBITION

Was to be One of the Governing Class, Says Parsons to Methodists.

At the annual dinner of the Methodist Social Union at the Hotel Manhattan last night Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse University spoke of "The Church and the Metropolis." He said he envied the college President whose university was in New York City, because he was near so much money. For education, however, he preferred his own quiet hills and valleys.

Discussing "Politics," Chairman Parsons of the Republican County Committee said:

"I don't believe in politicians smashing churchmen's slates, but I do think it would be a good thing if churchmen smashed the politicians' slates. I do not advocate the Church as a body entering into politics, but what we want is churchmen to enter politics. If you would sit with me for a day at Republican Headquarters you would get a good idea of the few churchmen in politics. Most of my time is taken up by men who want selfish things.

"Some time ago a party of men who have been active in politics were talking together, and the question asked was, 'Why did you go into politics?' About the most interesting answer was given by a man who said he wanted to become one of the governing class. I guess he was successful, for he is now in the White House."

RESCUE BY NEWMARKET COAT

Quick-Witted Girl Makes a Cloth Connection Over Thin Ice.

Special to The New York Times.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Feb. 8.—A novel idea, which flashed quickly to the mind of Miss Katherine McCahill of Larchmont, saved the life of 10-year-old John Burgess, when he broke through the ice this afternoon while skating on Premium Pond.

The boy's cries were heard by dozens of other skaters, but the ice was so thin that no one could go near enough to reach him. It looked as though he would surely drown, when Miss McCahill took off her long Newmarket coat, and, skating as near as she dared, threw one end of the garment to the struggling boy, at the same time holding on to the other end. She pulled the boy out of the water, and then called to some girl companions, who ran to a house near by and got a rope.

The girls threw the rope to the boy, who grasped it, and was dragged to a place of safety. He was nearly exhausted.

FLASHLIGHT SHAKES HOTEL.

Taking of Mayors' Picture Startles Guests at Young's in Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—During a meeting held at Young's Hotel to-night of Mayors, Selectmen, and State representatives of cities and towns who organized a Metropolitan Council, a photographer touched off a quantity of magnesium for a flashlight picture, and the room being a small one, the explosion was very heavy, blowing out a transom, shaking the building, and filling the upper portion of the hotel with smoke. The employes hastened up stairs and quieted many of the guests. No one in the room was injured.

At the meeting of the council about forty municipal heads, including Mayor John F. Fitzgerald of Boston, talked over mutual interests. A list of matters now before the Legislature was read, and several acted on favorably, while others were laid aside pending a report on them from cities or towns particularly interested.

GEN. MacDOUGALL BANKRUPT.

Liabilities Given as $1,030,000 and Assets $135,300.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 8.—Gen. Clinton D. MacDougall of Auburn, United States Marshal of the Northern District of New York, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with Judge Ray in the United States court at Utica. The amount of the liabilities as specified in the complaint is $1,030,000, affecting sixty-seven creditors, thirty-seven being banking institutions. The assets consist of $120,000 in life insurance policies held as collateral for loans and $15,300 in real estate, bonds, and mortgages.

Gen. MacDougall was President of the New Birdsall Company, which recently failed, and was indorser on a large amount of paper of that company. Among his chief creditors are Elihu Root and another, as executors of the estate of Henry H. Cook of New York. Gen. MacDougall's father-in-law. This claim is for $631,000.

SCHIFF INVITES DISCUSSION.

Thinks the Problem of Currency Reform May Thus Be Solved.

Jacob H. Schiff gave out a statement yesterday in reference to Secretary Shaw's comment in a letter to him made public yesterday, on the Chamber of Commerce report on the currency question.

Mr. Schiff says that without going into the merits of the report of the Chamber of Commerce, in the framing of which he had no part, not being a member of the committee, the Chamber solely received the report, ordering it to be placed on file. The Chamber by unanimous vote referred the whole subject of currency reform to a National commission, to be constituted through the Chamber's initiative.

Secretary Shaw consulted him by wire before making public his letter, and Mr. Schiff urged the Secretary to do this in the belief that public discussion by earnest men of this important subject could only be helpful in bringing it nearer a solution.

The Dingy Parlor at "Overlooked"

With "very sorry" in a broken chair. Bygone chances have a myrrh-ish taste when days for life insurance are past. Send us a "wait-a-minute" postal today.

The Washington Life Insurance Co.
John Tatlock, President

SENATORS FOR INQUIRY ON PENNSYLVANIA ROAD

Tillman, Foraker Aiding, to Press Matter If the House Fails.

GOVERNOR AGAINST ELKINS

Dawson Sends Letter Backing Up Charge of Discrimination Against West Virginia Coal Mines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Senator Tillman gave notice in the Senate to-day that he would ask investigation of the charge that there was a merger between the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio, Norfolk and Western, and Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Companies if the efforts of Representative Gillespie in the House should fail.

He sent to the desk and had read as "a sort of a petition" a letter from Gov. Dawson of West Virginia affirming the truth of statements Senator Tillman recently made in regard to the refusal of the Pennsylvania Road to allow the Red Rock Coal Company of West Virginia to connect its spur tracks and ship out coal. Senator Tillman aimed his remarks directly at Senator Elkins, who had denied that any discrimination had been practiced on the Red Rock Company. The letter from Gov. Dawson follows:

State of West Virginia, Governor's Offices.
Charleston, West Va., Feb. 6, 1906.

Hon. Benjamin R. Tillman, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator: I do not know that you remember me. I met you at a dinner given by Senator Scott at the New Willard two years ago. I have read with interest and satisfaction your remarks in the Senate a few days ago in presenting the letter of Mr. Bullitt of the Red Rock Coal Company of Upshur County, this State. You said "that such things could be in this State was a disgrace to the State."

Senator Elkins said that we had a law in this State providing a remedy for the outrageous treatment of shippers by railroads. You are nearer right than Senator Elkins. We have some law in this State bearing on that subject, but it is inadequate, and we have no means of enforcing it. I have been trying since 1881 to get a railroad commission in West Virginia, but the railroad lobby would never let us have it. I regret to have to admit that there is much truth in what you say, that this state of things is a disgrace to West Virginia.

The case that you presented to the Senate of the said coal company is only a sample of many. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has been a great sinner in this respect for many years. For a while, when the late John K. Cowan was in charge of the company, there was a good state of affairs. I think an investigation would show that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is interested in the production of coal; not directly, perhaps, but indirectly and substantially.

It makes little difference as to the effect upon our people whether the corporation itself is directly interested in the production of coal in competition with other producers of coal, or whether officers or Directors or controlling stockholders are so interested, the result is the same. I have heard of cases where this company has attempted to say who shall ship coal and who shall not, and when they should ship it, and where they should ship it, and where they should not.

It may be that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company does not legally own a controlling part of the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company or the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company or the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, but I have no doubt that an investigation will show that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company practically controls these three great trunk lines which traverse West Virginia, and which are the only means whereby the product of this State, including coal, can be shipped, either to the lakes in the West or other markets in the East.

Hence it 's a fact that West Virginia to-day is in the grasp of a railroad trust, which practically says what part of the State shall be developed and what shall not be developed, how much coal shall be shipped out of this State, to what points or parts it shall be shipped, and when it shall be shipped. Of course, it makes its own rates, and our people are helpless.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is very largely interested itself in the production or shipment of bituminous coal; it will naturally look after its own interests and the interests of the people along its lines in Pennsylvania and elsewhere first of all, and therefore the interests of West Virginia are subordinated to the interests of these others, and our railroads, upon which we are dependent as before stated, are controlled by an alien corporation practically in direct competition with us. The State authorities stand ready to do everything in their power, and are anxious to do that, to protect our people from these intolerable conditions.

You will be doing a great public benefit if you succeed in having a thorough investigation made of the conditions referred to existing in this State. Very respectfully yours,

W. M. O. DAWSON, Governor.

Senator Elkins said that West Virginia had a law which protected the rights of spur lines, but the fear of troubles to follow enforcement deterred railroad officers and mining companies from seeking to make the stronger road comply with the law.

Senator Foraker said he would stand with Tillman in demanding an investigation. He declared that it was just such practices as those described in West Virginia that had provoked the present outcry for rate legislation. Mr. Elkins asked that the letter be referred to the Committee on Inter-State Commerce. Tillman said he had no objection, as he was a member of that committee and the letter was referred.

IVINS FOR ELSBERG BILL.

Says the Mayor and Rapid Transit Board Should Advocate It.

William M. Ivins, late Republican candidate for Mayor, issued an open letter to Mayor McClellan and the Board of Estimate last night, complaining of the attitude of the city authorities toward the Elsberg bill to amend the rapid transit act. Mr. Ivins says that both the Mayor and the board have been silent on the measure, whereas he believes they should work for its passage.

In the first place, Mr. Ivins points out the paragraph in the bill which removes the prohibition in the present act against permitting the construction of pipe galleries in the subways. This existing law, Mr. Ivins says, was carefully prepared "to protect the monopoly of the gas, electric lighting, and telephone companies, and the city therefore was prohibited from equipping its own subways with these facilities." Mr. Ivins wants to know if the Mayor and his board object to the change which he says will give the city the right to "emancipate itself from the tyranny of these companies."

Secondly Mr. Ivins appeals for the clause of the bill repealing Section 32 of the present law, which permits the Rapid Transit Commission to grant perpetual franchises for subway, surface, or elevated roads to a company operating a single mile of existing road. He says the Rapid Transit Board objects to this clause also.

The third amendment he writes about is the one permitting the board to separate its construction and operating contracts as to persons and time, and also permitting it to operate itself in the event of failure to secure proper bids for operation. Mr. Ivins declares that the board also opposes this section.

Immediately prior to the meeting of the Senate Committee on Cities on Wednesday for the hearing on the Elsberg Rapid Transit bill, the different organizations represented and other parties interested in the passage of the bill agreed upon the formation of a Central Committee on Propaganda, headed by N. A. Elsberg and William M. Ivins. The committee numbers sixteen. Their first meeting will be held at the office of Mr. Ivins to-morrow afternoon, when steps will be taken to hold a series of meetings throughout the city to arouse interest in the bill.

PRESIDENT AND KAISER WIRE.

Congratulate Christian Endeavorers on Twenty-fifth Anniversary.

The City Christian Endeavor Union's twenty-fifth anniversary was celebrated last night in Carnegie Hall. The hall was crowded to the doors, and great enthusiasm was shown as William Shaw, Treasurer of the World's Christian Endeavor Union, set forth the results of the quarter century's work. Twenty-five years ago there was but 1 society, with 50 members. Now there are 67,400 societies, with 4,000,000 young people enrolled. Chairman Lyman S. Stone likened this growth to that from a grain of mustard seed, and prophesied yet greater things in the days to come.

The meeting received telegrams of greeting from President Roosevelt, the German Emperor, Vice President Fairbanks, Gov. Higgins, Speaker Cannon, and Justice Brewer. The message of the President was as follows:

I heartily congratulate the Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor on the twenty-fifth anniversary of their foundation. I wish you all good fortune in your efforts for the moral and spiritual well being of our people.

The German Emperor sent his greeting through the German Ambassador, who wired:

The German Emperor has requested me to offer his hearty congratulations to the Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the organization and to express his hope that the development of the society will increase in the coming year. His Majesty fully appreciates the far-reaching importance of the work the Christian Endeavorers are carrying on in Germany and all over the world.

General Secretary Von Ogden Vogt and the Rev. Dr. James Vance also spoke.

It was announced that the international Christian Endeavor Conference of 1907, if satisfactory railroad arrangement could be made, would be held in Seattle, Wash.

CHAPLAINS FOR THE POLICE.

They Have the Assimilated Rank of Inspectors, Whatever That May Be.

Police Commissioner Bingham made known to reporters yesterday the appointment of two police chaplains "with the assimilated rank of Inspectors," but without even a simulation of pay. The appointees are the Revs. John A. Wade, Episcopalian chaplain of the Tombs, and John D. Chidwick, who was chaplain of the Maine and is now pastor of the Catholic Church of St. Ambrose at Fifty-fourth Street, near Tenth Avenue. The two appointees were sworn in by Mayor McClellan yesterday.

"What is 'assimilated rank'?" the Commissioner was asked.

Gen. Bingham looked apprehensively around at the faces. Then he said genially:

"Look it up, children; look it up."

By the general order the police are instructed to extend to the chaplains the courtesies due their profession and their assimilated rank as Inspectors. They are to go about in the force conversing, especially with the sick and wounded and dying, and are expected to influence the men for the better.

Policemen all over the city last night said this was a fine thing.

MADE ILL BY QUACK CURE.

Blind Woman Near Death After Dosing for Her Eyes.

Special to The New York Times.

YORK, Penn., Feb. 8.—Mrs. Alfred Morris is seriously ill from taking medicine bought from a quack, who advertised to cure her blindness. The woman lost her eyesight eight years ago and has been trying remedies, internal and external, in hope of regaining it.

One day last week a stranger appeared at her home and said he could restore her sight. He sold her for $8.50 a bottle of medicine which she took internally. She was to pay installments of 50 cents each.

After taking seven doses the woman became deathly sick. A physician, after working with her for several days, has succeeded in counteracting partially the effects of the medicine. The peddler's whereabouts is unknown.

BAN ON RICE AT WEDDINGS.

The Rev. Dr. Jones Says It's Foolish to Throw It and He Won't Permit It.

The Rev. Dr. James C. Jones, pastor of St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church, Clausen and Willoughby Avenues, Brooklyn, has put a stop to rice throwing at weddings in his church.

The Rev. Dr. Jones, when seen at his residence, 230 Clausen Avenue, yesterday, said: "I am opposed to the throwing of rice and other missiles at marriages because the custom seems to me to be foolish. At a recent marriage at which I officiated a young woman was struck by a bag of rice and so badly hurt that a physician had to be summoned. Under no circumstances will I permit it to be used at my church."

MADE DESPERATE BY A SONG.

"Everybody Works but Father" Drives a Man to Try Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 8.—Joseph Lehman, driven to distraction by the taunt which he believed was implied in the song, "Everybody Works but Father," which his wife and seven children were eternally singing, made two attempts to end his life to-day. First he took a dose of arsenic, but this was pumped out of his system. On the way to the lock-up he escaped from the officers and plunged into the Des Moines River, from which he was also rescued.

When arraigned this evening Lehman declared that the folks at home sang that song day and night.

PLENARY COUNCIL CALLED.

Report That Roman Catholic Bishops Are Summoned to Baltimore.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 8.—The Post Standard quotes a reliable ecclesiastical authority as saying that a plenary or National council of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States will be held at Baltimore next month.

Every Bishop in the United States must attend, and each will be accompanied by his secretary and a theologian from his diocese. Cardinal James Gibbons will preside. The last plenary council was held at Baltimore in 1884.

ATTORNEY GENERAL ACCUSED.

Commission Hearing Charges Against C. C. Fitts of Vermont.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Feb. 8.—A commission appointed by the Supreme Court to hear charges of unprofessional conduct against Attorney General Clarke C. Fitts held its first session to-day.

Mr. Fitts is accused, among other things, of protecting a liquor seller in return for a check for $130 to pay a bill which it is alleged that Fitts owed.

Costly to Marry Minors in Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 8.—Suit has been begun, under the law recently passed, against the Rev. A. S. Biddle, an Episcopalian clergyman of Jersey City, by the parents of seventeen-year-old Mrs. Daisy Reus-Winters. Mr. and Mrs. Reus ask for $300 damages on the ground that the clergyman married their daughter to James Winters without their consent.

BOSTON BANK GOT OUT ITS CERTIFICATES FAST

$95,000 of the Hanover Concern's Paper Floating Around.

THE CASHIERS JUST OBEYED

Got $15 a Week to Follow the Orders of President White of the Imperial Trustee.

William V. Leary, charged with having defrauded New York dealers in diamonds and jewelry of thousands of dollars' worth of their wares by means of alleged worthless certificates of deposit in the Hanover Bank of Boston, was to have had a hearing yesterday afternoon in the Tombs Court on the charge of grand larceny preferred by Thomas H. Kirkpatrick, a jeweler of 334 Fifth Avenue.

The case went over for twenty-four hours, and Leary, who had been locked up since his arrest on Tuesday, furnished $3,000 cash bail. He left the courtroom with his attorney, P. A. Campbell.

Leary's arrest was the outcome of the action taken by the Federal authorities against the Imperial Trustee Company of Jersey City and the Hanover Bank of Boston, which is declared by the Post Office Inspectors to be but a link in the chain of agencies utilized by John L. White, the Imperial's President, in the pursuit of money. White is now in the Tombs.

Leary himself was the active instrument of Foster Hooper, Vice President of the Hanover Bank, who is now under arrest in Boston on the charge of conspiring with White to defraud and utilizing the mails to that end. He was intrusted with 30 one-thousand-dollar certificates of deposit by Hooper, and four of the certificates were found on him or among his effects when he was locked up by Detective McConville, leaving $25,000 worth unaccounted for.

There were three complainants against him at the time—Kirkpatrick, who says he has lost $1,000 worth of diamonds; Chester W. Smith of 127 Water Street, who says he lost $975 through his dealings with the Boston bank's financial agent, and Louis V. Folkart of 14 John Street, who gave $300 and diamonds worth $600 to Leary for deposit certificates.

The $30,000 of certificates turned over to Leary for negotiation by no means represented the ambitions of Hooper and those connected with him in the Hanover Bank. Hooper himself took over $20,000 of certificates, and there was a special issue of $45,000 more, which was designed for distribution in Texas—a total of $95,000.

The remarkable total was learned when Post Office Inspector Frank T. Cortelyou returned yesterday from Boston. Not even Mr. Cortelyou had any idea of the extent to which the Boston bank was dealing with certificates until he examined the cashier and assistant cashier of the institution, who are mere boys and who blindly followed the direction of Hooper for the salary of $15 a week apiece.

The ninety-five certificates so far uncovered all follow the same form. This is the way they read:

$1,000.

THE HANOVER BANK,
132 Hanover Street.

Not subject to check.
Certificate of Deposit.

There has been deposited in this bank $1,000, payable to the order of ....., ... on the return of this certificate, properly indorsed on or after ....., ..., together with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

(Signed) T. F. McNICHOL, Cashier.

The thirty certificates given to Leary were filled out in his name and bore the indorsement, "Signature guaranteed, John H. Casey, A. Cashier."

McNichol and Casey were in the bank when Mr. Cortelyou visited the place, which had been closed by order of the Banking Commissioners of Massachusetts immediately after Hooper's arrest. Entrance was gained by a side door.

Neither of them hesitated to talk. They frankly admitted having signed the certificates, but declared that they did not know what they were doing or what the paper stood for. They were merely acting, they said, under the instructions of Hooper, their superior officer.

Mr. Cortelyou, after talking with them, found out about the twenty $1,000 certificates retained by Hooper. He also unearthed the special issue for Texas distribution. For some reason no attempt was made to negotiate the $45,000 of certificates designed for Texas, and so far none of the certificates Hooper took charge of have turned up.

"I had a long talk with Hooper," Mr. Cortelyou said yesterday afternoon, subsequent to Leary's release on bail, "and he attempted to explain the issue of the $30,000 worth of certificates which were turned over to Leary for flotation.

"He said that the bank had been instructed by the Massachusetts authorities to pay off all depositors, and that while it had assets there was no ready money in its coffers. The certificate plan was adopted that the instructions of the Banking Commissioners might be carried out.

"Leary, Hooper said, had presented a letter of reference from Francis W. Jacobs, one of the Directors and stockholders of the Hanover Bank and Secretary and Treasurer of the Imperial Trustee Company. Hooper admitted that he had seen Leary but two or three times.

"The understanding with Leary, according to Hooper, was that he should turn over to the bank the proceeds of the first $15,000 worth of certificates disposed of and that, to guarantee the remaining $15,000, he should deposit with the bank three indorsed notes for $5,000 each, due May 8. His certificates were made payable, on their face, May 20. The notes fall due May 12.

"These notes were drawn by Titus K. Hauer in favor of B. F. Howland, and were indorsed by Howland & Leary. Hooper said he had never laid eyes on either Hauer or Howland, but he was informed they were substantial men. He said nothing about the $20,000 worth of certificates he took or the Texas issue, maintaining that the $30,000 given Leary represented the sum total of certificates extant.

"As a matter of fact, I am told that there are still other certificates than those included in the $85,000 floating around somewhere. I am not in a position to say how many or where they are."

A Titus K. Hauer has offices on the fifth floor of 41 Wall Street. Leary gave his own age to the police as 30 years. Hauer does not appear to be so old.

"I am an innocent party," he declared when he was asked to explain how his name appeared on notes for Leary. "I was dragged into this thing."

"The signatures are yours, are they not?"

"No; they are forgeries. I never signed any such notes. If my name is dragged into this story somebody will suffer."

"Do you know Leary?"

"I don't know Leary or Howland or any of the rest of them."

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OLD LEADERS UNHORSE WADSWORTH IN ASSEMBLY

Rogers Defeats Speaker on a Matter of Rules.

SUBSIDY MEMORIAL HUNG UP

Assembly Adopts, Then Reconsiders, Resolutions to Congress on Shipping Bills—Fight on Monday Night.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 8

READY TO MEET MINERS, BUT NOT TO SURRENDER

President Willcox Thinks Enough Has Been Conceded.

HE WRITES TO JOHN MITCHELL

Coal-Carrying Roads, While They May Yield Demands, Are Prepared for a Failure to Agree.

David Willcox, President of the Delaware and Hudson Company, and on many occasions spokesman for the anthracite coal interests, has written to John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers, setting forth the Delaware and Hudson's attitude toward the demands of the miners. Mr. Willcox advises Mr. Mitchell of his willingness to join in the conference to be held in this city next Thursday, but at the same time expresses the opinion that the miners have already gained through the award of the Arbitration Commission, which settled the great anthracite strike of 1902, all that they can reasonably ask.

Mr. Willcox speaks in his letter only for himself and the company of which he is President, but the position he takes is regarded as representing the views of the Presidents of other coal-carrying roads. Mr. Willcox's letter to Mr. Mitchell, while it states clearly the attitude of his company, cannot, he said last night, be regarded as an ultimatum to the miners. After setting forth his views, which he reinforced by reference to official figures in regard to the earnings of the anthracite and bituminous coal miners, he ended his letter by saying to Mr. Mitchell that he hoped the views expressed would commend themselves to the representatives of the miners as reasonable and just.

Although freely consenting to join in the conference between miners and operators, Mr. Willcox expresses the opinion that the proper method in adjusting matters in dispute is through the Board of Conciliation which was established by the Arbitration Commission named by President Roosevelt to arbitrate the strike of the anthracite miners in 1902. Questions which were arbitrated before the commission in 1902 and settled should not now be reopened, Mr. Willcox thinks. Any new questions should, Mr. Willcox argues, be adjudicated by the Board of Conciliation.

The position assumed by the President of the Delaware and Hudson Company on this point is thought to indicate a willingness on the company's part to continue the present arrangement with the miners indefinitely. This, indeed, is believed to be the attitude of all the coal-carrying roads. On the other hand, the miners are credited with the desire of securing from the operators better terms than those awarded them by the Roosevelt Strike Arbitration Commission.

Mr. Willcox maintains in his letter to President Mitchell that the present wages of the miners and in general the conditions under which they are working, including the fact that the Board of Conciliation is open to them for the settlement of any grievance, are as favorable as they can reasonably ask.

Referring specifically to wages Mr. Willcox points out—his figures being taken from official records—that the anthracite miners are now earning from 29 to 60 per cent. more than the bituminous coal miners in Pennsylvania. This fact, Mr. Willcox argues, strongly supports the statement that the award of the Arbitration Commission gave to the miners in the matter of wages all they could ask.

Despite the possibility that concessions may be made by the operators at the conference statements made on behalf of some of the coal-carrying roads indicate clearly that they are preparing for a failure to agree, and are now and have been for some time placing themselves in a position to withstand a long strike.

Chairman Ralph M. Easley of the National Executive Committee of the Civic Federation made the following statement last night:

"Matters have not reached the point where arbitration could be called for. Both the bituminous and anthracite miners are represented in the Federation. Among the anthracite men in the Civic Federation is F. D. Underwood, President of the Erie Railroad. Francis L. Robbins of Pittsburg may be said to represent the soft coal interests. There seems to be a misleading impression that because the soft coal miners' convention has adjourned sine die without any agreement being reached there may be a strike at any time. There would be no strike in any case until April 1. It is not safe to predict that a strike will take place where there are nearly two months ahead with possibilities of a settlement."

SIX ANTHRACITE DEMANDS.

Eight Hours, Higher Pay, and New Conciliation Board Included.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 8.—The anthracite Scale Committee of the United Mine Workers went into session here this afternoon. In the absence of President John Mitchell, District President Fahy of District No. 7 called the convention to order and a secret session was declared at once.

The work of the district officers will not be completed probably before Saturday. It is estimated that six requests are to be made, including: An eight-hour day for the company hands; a trade agreement with the operators; slight increase in wages for all classes in and about the mines; uniform scale for rock, slate, water, and all other kinds of dead work. An effort is also to be made to have the questions of an improved conciliation board and the weighing of all coal embodied.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 8.—Notwithstanding the fact that President Mitchell has decided that local District No. 5 has the power in its present convention to oust President Dolan and Vice President Bellingham, Dolan maintains that he was elected by a referendum vote and can be removed only in the same manner. He refuses to vacate his office, and a split in the district is not beyond a possibility.

Dolan has received a number of telegrams and letters advising him to fight, and, if defeated, to start an independent organization.

Mr. Lewis last night telegraphed Mitchell that the sentiment of the convention was overwhelmingly in favor of removing the two officials for betrayal of trust at Indianapolis, and also explained Dolan's attitude.

When the decision was read to the convention there was turmoil, strife, and confusion. Delegates rushed to the centre of the floor, demanding that Dolan instantly vacate the chair. Cheers and hisses rose from the crowd of excited delegates, and for a time it seemed that the President would be forcibly removed. The storm was calmed by Lewis, who made himself heard moving a recess.

When the convention was called to order again a resolution was passed appointing a committee to draft rules for a new election and to fix the date. It is said that Dolan will be a candidate for re-election but that Bellingham will not.

Through the day the work of the convention was at a comparative deadlock.

PUNXSUTAWNEY, Penn., Feb. 8.—At a mass meeting here to-day of miners employed by the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Coal and Iron Company, the Jefferson and Clearfield Coal and Iron Company, and allied concerns with headquarters here, it was decided unanimously not to go to work again until all grievances between the men and the companies had been adjusted. At Reynoldsville the miners of that district voted unanimously to indorse the action here. About 10,000 miners are affected.

The miners to-day asserted that the Altoona agreement was being violated to even a greater degree than in November, when their complaint was made. National Secretary-Treasurer W. B. Wilson arrived at noon.

A committee headed by Wilson was appointed to call on General Manager Robinson, who is here, and present the miners' grievances. When the coal companies' officers were notified yesterday that work would be suspended to-day in order to allow the miners to attend the meetings, the shipment of coal over the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad was suspended. It is understood that the coal will be used to operate the pumps, keep the mines from flooding, and supply passenger and freight trains in the event of a long strike.

READING, Feb. 8.—The Reading Railroad Company is storing large quantities of soft coal here in anticipation of a strike. Nearly 5,000 tons have been unloaded, and more is on the way.

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Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

GIRL PRISONER A SUICIDE.

Shot Herself in Police Station After Robbing Dressmaker Who Hired Her.

Mme. Vinner, a dressmaker at 18 East Forty-fifth Street, complained to the police of the East Fifty-first Street Station a few days ago that some one had been systematically robbing her of dresses and dress goods, which had been packed in boxes in her establishment. Detective Marion's suspicions led him to watch Ida Meunner and Anna Slevinsky, both employes in the house. Last night he followed them to 327 East Seventieth Street, where John Kaiser, a tailor, lives, and breaking in on the man and the two women, found stolen dress goods worth $500. He arrested the three.

When the two women and the man were charged by Mme. Vinner at the station with having stolen the stuff, Miss Meunner, who had confessed her guilt, protested that Miss Slevinsky had induced her to rob her employer.

"You won't prosecute me for this, will you, Madame?" she begged, as the police started to search her.

"Yes," replied her employer, "I intend to appear against both of you."

"Well," replied the Meunner woman composedly, "you'll never send me to jail." A policeman took her to the women's room of the station, where he left her until the matron arrived. While Marion, Mme. Vinner, Kaiser, and Miss Slevinsky were talking in front of the Sergeant's desk they heard a shot. Marion ran to the women's room, where he saw the girl stretched out on the floor with a revolver in her hand. She had shot herself in the mouth and had died instantly.

THE BIGGEST SAILING SHIP.

Vessel Launched at Bremerhaven Is 438 Feet Long.

BREMERHAVEN, Feb. 8.—At Rickmer's Shipyard here to-day was launched the biggest sailing ship in the world. The length of the craft is 438 feet, her breadth is 54 feet, and she is of 8,000 tons burden.

The vessel launched at Bremerhaven is constructed of steel, displaces 11,350 tons of water, and is rigged as a five-masted ship. Heretofore the largest vessels of this class, called by marine men "windjammers," were the German ships Preussen and Potosi. These ships exceeded greatly the bounds supposed to be the limit of size of wind-driven vessels.

The Preussen, which until the advent of the new vessel, was the largest sailing ship in the world, is 433 feet in length, has a cargo capacity of 8,000 tons, and a displacement of 11,500 tons. She carries forty-three sails, with a total area of nearly 17,000 square feet.

These vessels develop remarkable speed, outclassing many steam-driven ships. The Preussen on a voyage from Hamburg to Iquique covered a distance of 368 nautical miles in twenty-four hours, during four hours of which she made 67 nautical miles, or about 17 miles in an hour. Both the Preussen and the Potosi have made the voyage from Hamburg to Iquique, a distance of over 11,000 miles, in fifty-seven days.

FIREMEN INVADE HIS DEN.

The Peter Stirling Solitude of John Lynn, Importer, Rudely Disturbed.

John Lynn, head of the firm of John Lynn & Co., importers of dry goods and novelties, at 48 Bond Street, has fitted up in his grim old office building a den worthy of an Indian nabob. He is 60 and sedate. Last night, after telephoning to his home in West Eleventh Street that he would dine at the club, he adjourned to his luxurious retreat for an hour or so with his favorite author, Dickens. As he was reclining on a Turkish divan with the ruddy glow from the gas log and the softened light from Oriental lamps shining on paintings and statuary and bric-a-brac and books in costly bindings, he heard the clamor of the fire engines in the street. It did not disturb him until he heard the steel door on the ground floor broken in with a crash, and saw men clad in helmets and with fire axes in their hands rush in.

Some one had seen the ruddy glow of his gas log and lamps through the window, and, considering that any respectable business building ought to be dark after 6, had turned in an alarm. Four engines, two trucks, Chief Croker, two Battalion Chiefs, a water tower, and the fire patrol responded.

The firemen apologized for intruding. Mr. Lynn told them he would not have water pumped into his den for $100,000. They sympathized a bit and went away.

BARGE CANAL FRAUD TALK.

State Grange Will Carry Contest to Court of Appeals.

GENEVA, N. Y., Feb. 8.—In discussing a report on the constitutionality of the Barge Canal act submitted at the State Grange Convention here this morning, John J. Platt of Poughkeepsie said he did not believe that the people of the State of New York gave a majority in favor of the barge canal proposition. He made the accusation that the great majority for the measure piled up in New York City was the grossest fraud ever perpetrated in any election in a Northern State.

"They would have us believe," said he, "that there were more votes cast on the barge canal proposition than for the office of Mayor. In a single district in New York City there were more votes cast for the barge canal measure than for all the candidates for Mayor on the city ticket combined.

"But even if the question was carried by the large majority accorded it, the question still arises, Is the act constitutional? The best legal talent in the State say that it is unconstitutional, and I refer to Elihu Root, Joseph Choate, Judge Andrews, and Judge Cady."

The Grange Committee reported in favor of further testing the constitutionality of the Barge Canal act by carrying it to the Court of Appeals.

CAN'T IDENTIFY PAT CROWE.

Young Cudahy on the Stand and Tells of the Kidnapping.

OMAHA, Feb. 8.—A jury was obtained to-day for the trial of Pat Crowe on the charge of robbing Edward A. Cudahy of $25,000 in conection with the kidnapping of his son.

Edward A. Cudahy, Jr., the boy who was kidnapped, was called as the first witness. He gave an account of his experiences while a prisoner, and was still on the stand when court adjourned.

Young Cudahy has not been able to identify Crowe as one of the kidnappers. Crowe is said to have changed very much in appearance in the last five years.

CONNECTING ROAD TERMS NOW REDUCED ONE-HALF

Pennsylvania Can Have 25-Year Franchise for $1,125,000.

COMPANY LIKELY TO ACCEPT

Interborough Conduit in Fifty-eighth Street Laid Without Authority, Rapid Transit Board Hears.

Cutting the original term exactly in half, the Plan and Contract Committee of the Rapid Transit Commission decided yesterday to offer to the Pennsylvania Railroad the franchise for the proposed New York Connecting Railroad for $1,125,000 for twenty-five years. Under the terms as now proposed the company would pay $125,000 on getting the franchise, $25,000 annually for ten years, and then $50,000 annually for the remaining fifteen years.

Although no expression could be had from the Pennsylvania Railroad interests yesterday, nor would the members of the Rapid Transit Board say they had received assurances that their offer would be accepted, it was generally believed at the board offices that the franchise would be taken on these terms. The committee will report its proposal at the meeting of the full board next week, and by that time it will be known if President A. J. Cassatt and Second Vice President Samuel Rea are ready to take the franchise at the figures fixed. Neither Mr. Cassatt nor Mr. Rea attended the meeting yesterday, but President Orr of the board said that they had sent several letters within the week; that their position was known by the members, and that there was no necessity for their attending the session.

"The terms look fair to us," said President Orr. "We think they are fair to the city and fair to the company."

"I think the solution is good for both sides," said Controller Metz. "In any event, however, I am opposed to giving any franchises for nothing."

There was discussion at the regular meeting of the board, which preceded the executive session of the committee, over the question as to what authority the Interborough Rapid Transit Company had for constructing a conduit or small subway from the Fifty-eighth Street pier on the North River to its power house at Twelfth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street.

This question first came up in December, when Controller Grout called attention to the matter and had it referred to Messrs. Rives and Boardman, counsel to the board. They reported yesterday that they could not find any permission for construction, except a permit from the local Board of Public Improvements, which, they said, was without authority. They also could not find that the company was paying to the city anything for the right. The matter finally was referred to Controller Metz, who will bring it before the Board of Estimate to-day.

Albert B. Boardman reported to the commission on the proceedings of Tuesday, when he appeared before the Cities Committees of the Legislature in regard to the Elsberg Rapid Transit bills. He said the only provision which he had opposed was the one limiting operation contracts to twenty years, believing that too short a time to interest capital. The subject of the new subway contracts then came up.

Controller Metz urged that the board get down to building more subways at the earliest possible moment, and that, if private capital could not be had, the city should go ahead on its own hook and build piecemeal. Replying to Mr. Boardman, he said the city's borrowing power was down to about $48,000,000, and would be increased only $40,000,000 on July 1, making $91,000,000 in all. Of that sum he said about two-thirds already was contracted for.

The Controller, however, advanced the theory that if necessary the city could start building the more important routes, and that, as this would increase property values along the lines, assessments could be raised and the subways carried to completion on the additional borrowing capacity thus created. He was in favor, however, of having the subways built by private capital if it could be had.

A delegation of east side property owners appeared before the board to urge the early construction of a First Avenue subway. They were told that the line already had been laid out, and that if they would go ahead and get the legal consents they would hasten the project materially. Joseph H. Hoadley of International Power fame wrote to the board saying that he represented the Manhattan Transit Company, and that he was prepared to bid for the construction of the proposed Third Avenue subway. His communication was filed.

TEACHERS OPPOSE PAY PLAN.

Hearing To-day on New Scheme for Compensating Absentees.

The By-laws Committee of the Board of Education will hold a public hearing this evening, at the hall of the board, to receive suggestions on a new plan of paying teachers when absent. The teachers generally oppose the scheme, and the High School Teachers' Association, the school men—formerly the Male Teachers' Association—and the Brooklyn Teachers' Association will send representatives to the hearing. President Lyman A. Best will represent the Brooklyn teachers.

Up to last year a teacher absent for not more than five days did not receive full pay. If absent for less than five days the teacher received no pay. Last year the Legislature enacted a new pension law. It provided that teachers could be pensioned after twenty instead of thirty years' service. This caused serious inroads on the pension fund, although the teachers voluntarily gave up 1 per cent. of their salaries to recruit it. It was not enough.

The law stipulates that the pension fund may not be impaired below $800,000. At present it amounts to $890,000. The Board of Education realized that the increased number of claims would not only consume the entire yearly revenue, which amounts to about $500,000, but would take $75,000 out of the present fund, and Commissioner Abraham Stern of Manhattan and Associate Supt. O'Brien were asked to devise a remedy. After much study they drafted the plan on which the By-Laws Committee will hold a public hearing to-night.

Briefly, this plan provides that a teacher who is absent for less than five days will receive half pay; for more than five and less than twenty full pay; for more than twenty and less than ninety-five half pay. This allowance will be made to any teacher in the system for more than one year. Under the old law a three years' tenure of office was required.

"This is merely an experiment," said Mr. Stern yesterday. "It will probably be necessary next year to revise the pension plan, even if it is adopted. It is a difficult problem, and one which may not be reduced to a mathematical basis. We expect some opposition from the teachers to-night, although our proposition is not harsh, surely not as harsh as it may be necessary to make it in the future."

TWO SCHOONERS OVERDUE.

The Ramirez and the Dora Not Reported Since Sailing.

Two sailing vessels, for whose safety there is much anxiety in shipping circles, were posted as overdue yesterday. The vessels are the 500-ton schooner Pepa Ramirez, which sailed from New York for Brunswick, Ga., Dec. 13 last, and the other the schooner Dora, which sailed from Charleston, S. C., for New York, late last November.

Since the Ramirez left New York not a word has been heard of Capt. Jordan and his crew of twelve men, and the same is true of Capt. Martine of the Dora and his crew of nine.

Shipping men still hope that the vessels may have been blown far out of their course and that they will yet turn up at some port.

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CONGRESS GETS REPORTS ON BRAUN'S ARREST

Letters Give Details of Immigration Agent's Troubles.

WAS CENSURED BY MR. HAY

Secretary Said Man Whom President Reinstated Was Guilty of Highly Improper Conduct in Hungary.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8. — President Roosevelt submitted to Congress to-day all the official communications in connection with the arrest in Hungary of Marcus Braun, Special Agent of the Department of Commerce and Labor, who was recently dismissed from the Immigration Inspection Service and reinstated by direct order of the President. The correspondence was made public in compliance with a resolution of Representative Sulzer.

It comprises scores of telegrams, letters, and statements and reviews the case from the time of the first interference with Mr. Braun's mail until the punishment of minor Hungarian officials and the termination of diplomatic representations on the part of the United States. The letter of Secretary Hay finally disposing of the case follows:

"Inasmuch as it appears from the correspondence that Braun was guilty of highly improper conduct as an official of the United States, engaged in a mission in Hungary, in openly attacking the Hungarian Government in the newspapers, and that his antecedents are not such as to require any further action than the proper assertion of the dignity of the United States, and inasmuch as Braun has been recalled and the offending petty officials have been reprimanded by the Imperial Government, the department does not feel that it is desirable to press the matter further with the Austro-Hungarian Government."

On May 15 the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in Washington advised the State Department that Braun had gone to Hungary, was unfavorably criticising the Hungarian Government concerning emigration, and is making through a Hungarian newspaper propaganda for emigration to Canada." The note added that Braun claimed an official mission, and it requested that the United States Government stop Mr. Braun's procedure.

On May 16, Minister Storer at Vienna reported to Secretary Hay that the Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs had told him that Braun was formerly a Hungarian subject involved in various transactions and speculations and had left under a cloud with large unpaid debts; that he had been disorderly and insolent to the authorities; that he was a Jew, and Mr. Storer should have known that friction would inevitably result on that account; that the Hungarian Government never liked the prominent presence of former subjects who had denationalized themselves; that this man had asserted that he was an official of the United States yet was discovered acting for private ends, and that it was a great pity to have the relations between America and Austro-Hungary ruffled by the choice of a troublesome official.

On May 23, Mr. Storer mailed to the State Department a full report from Braun. In this Braun said that for some days his mail matter had been taken, with connivance of a hotel porter, by a Government detective to the head Police Bureau of the Hungarian Ministry of the Interior, and there opened and copied. He exonerates the Post Office officials, and said that upon changing hotels his mail was not again delayed nor tampered with.

He said that the Budapest newspapers had printed a statement given out by the press Bureau of Police of the Ministry of the Interior, according to which the police alleged they had investigated Braun's history and had found that in 1896 the Association of Hungarians at Munich communicated an allegation that Braun had absconded to Paris in 1890 and charged him with blackmail in New York in 1896-8, and made other charges. He denied the accusations, and said they were examined in 1900 by a commission appointed by Gov. Roosevelt of New York and found to be untrue.

Mr. Storer then said the important question was whether the subordinate acted with the knowledge of superiors; that Braun had been most indiscreet and offensive in his interviews, &c., had never presented at the proper Ministry any credentials, passports, &c., as to coming in an official capacity, but had sought notoriety "as an influential personage" charged with confidential instructions, &c., and sought to be noticed as a person "feared" by the Hungarian Government. The foreign office asserted that no superior official had knowledge of any tampering with his mail.

Mr. Storer included a copy of a police order issued by the Hungarian authorities in 1892 instructing officers to apprehend Marcus Braun, charged with the crime of fraud. Mr. Storer stated that the Hungarian Government accepted all responsibility as to the identity of this individual with Mr. Braun.

Mr. Storer also made reference to statements published by Braun in Hungarian newspapers that he knew he never could obtain justice in a Hungarian court, and consequently had no thought of bringing criminal or civil action for the statement published concerning him.

Despite Braun's reported indiscretions, Mr. Storer said he firmly believed that the sanctity of Braun's correspondence was violated, and that he was detained and insulted beyond the technical excuse put forward in justification.

Later the Hungarian Government published the promised disavowal of the former police statement against Braun.

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Scarfs and Muffs of Squirrel and Mink.

An Investment That Will Pay You More Than 100 Per Cent.

Maybe YOU can't help buying them when you see them—we couldn't. And we don't believe that you can, because the fur is just the finest, cleanest squirrel that money can buy, and the richest, closest, darkest Eastern Mink—and the prices are half what these very furs were worth sixty days ago, and undoubtedly less than half what they will be worth six or eight months from now.
You can easily understand that nothing but especially fine furs, cruelly cheap, would have tempted us to make the purchase at this time. Just come in and look at them!

Handsome Squirrel Throw Scarfs, of finest clear gray skins, 58 inches long and lined with gray Skinner's satin 7.50
Pillow Muffs of clear gray squirrel to match scarfs; heart shaped, lined with Skinner satin 7.50
Beautiful Mink Pelerines and novelty pieces; only 45 in all; made of dark Eastern skins, brocade lined, finished with heads or tails. Just half price 49.50
Large Pillow Muffs of dark Eastern Mink to match; 5 stripe and perfectly made; regularly $45. Less one-third 30.00

Good Dinner Sets at $5.75.

If any other store made this offer we would have to see the goods with our own eyes before we'd believe it.
It's a hundred-piece set, in American Porcelain—and if you haven't had recent occasion to learn what our own potters and china-makers are accomplishing you have no idea how delicate and pretty their ware can be.
If we offered this set at $12 we'd be giving a pretty good bargain. But the price on 300 of them in assorted decorations is but 5.75

More China Bargains:

A $35 French China Dinner Set for $19.50
A $5 Chocolate Set for $3.50
A $3 Chocolate Set for $1.50
Fancy Cups and Saucers, after-dinner and chocolate sizes, half price 10c
And fifty other bargains in odd china pieces and sets—all at or near the half-price mark.

10,000 Bargains in Shoes.

These are Winter Shoes—men's, women's and children's. They are selling at these prices because we had Spring weather in Winter. Profit by the chance—for we are likely to have Winter weather long into the Spring.

Women's $2 Shoes for $1.
Women's $2.50 and $3.50 Shoes for $1.95.
Men's $2.50 Shoes for $1.95.
Men's Patent Leather Shoes for $1.95.
Men's $3.50 Calf Shoes for $2.40.
Boys' $1 Shoes for 69c.
Boys' $2 Shoes for $1.50.
Girls' $1 Shoes for 69c.

The above in all sizes and all widths. All fresh, new goods, in styles of this season. The values stated are the prices for which the same shoes sell regularly in our own stock.

Men's $3.50 to $10 Bath Robes, $2.45.

The Leicester and Continental Mills Co. determined the other day to give up their New York stockrooms and ship orders from their Philadelphia factory hereafter. This concern is well known to the trade as one of the very largest and best manufacturers of bath robes and bath robe fabrics in the world.
They had about a thousand bath robes on hand in their New York showrooms, and offered them to us at a price which enables us to sell them at $2.45 each.
There isn't one in the lot that wouldn't easily bring $3.50, and there are

Hundreds of $5, $6, $7.50 and $10 Bath Robes Among Them.

They are made of blanket weaves, terry cloth and eiderdown, in a choice of something like a hundred and fifty colors and patterns.
Choose as long as they last at $2.45

WE GIVE "S. & H." GREEN TRADING STAMPS.

MIDDY DROPPED FROM NAVY.

Bonaparte to Consider Cases of Two Other Dismissed Cadets.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 8.—Capt. Corwin P. Rees, who has served as President of the court-martial which has been engaged in the trial of midshipmen on charges of hazing here, has been relieved of that duty, and Capt. J. B. Murdock has been detailed in his place.

Midshipman Paul Jones Bean of Texas, a member of the class of midshipmen to be graduated from the Naval Academy on Monday next, was to-day dismissed from the academy and the naval service for deficiency in conduct.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8. — Secretary Bonaparte has reserved his decision in the cases of Midshipmen Charles M. James of Iowa and William T. Boyd, Jr., of Illinois, members of the second class, both of whom are under sentence of dismissal for hazing. Before taking action on these cases the Secretary will look more closely into the facts, and possibly consult the President.

HOLD WOMAN AS POISONER.

Grand Jury Says Mrs. W. C. Stewart Tried to Kill Her Husband.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 8.—The Wilkinson County Grand Jury has returned an indictment against Mrs. W. C. Stewart on the charge of poisoning her husband, the alleged motive of the crime being that she held a $10,000 life insurance policy on his life. The indictment alleges that Mrs. Stewart administered morphine to her husband in large quantities, with the intention of killing him, and that it was only through the prompt action of other members of the Stewart family in sending for physicians that his life was saved.

Mrs. Stewart is a relative of M. H. Wilkinson, Circuit Judge of the district, who impaneled the Grand Jury that returned the indictment. Gov. Vardaman will appoint a special Judge to preside at the trial of the woman, which will probably take place next week.

SHORT LINE
TO
CALIFORNIA
FROM
Chicago $33.00
St. Louis $30.00
EVERY DAY
From February 15th to April 7, 1906
via
Union Pacific
and
Southern Pacific
Through Tourist Sleepers every day.
Inquire of
R. TENBROECK, G. E. A.,
287 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Hotel Touraine to Sell Liquor.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—After receiving an opinion from Attorney General Dana Malone that a hotel under a general license can legally maintain a bar which is not a public or open bar, the Massachusetts Senate to-day ordered to a third reading a bill under which the Hotel Touraine will be able to serve liquor to guests. Since District Attorney Moran's ruling several weeks ago that its method of serving liquor was illegal the Touraine has sold no liquor.

ODELL'S FOES WEAKEN; HE MAY KEEP POWER

Not to be Deposed Anyhow Until New Committee Can Act.

HIGGINS'S FRIENDS ALARMED

Brackett Candidacy Jars Second Term Hopes—Harmony Is Called For —Woodruff a Factor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—There will be no meeting of the Republican State Committee in the Spring for the purpose of deposing ex-Gov. Odell as State Chairman if the information given to-day by one of the chief reorganizers truly reflects the sentiment of the controlling spirits in the Roosevelt-Higgins combination.

The authority referred to does not wish to be quoted, but the information he gives is of political interest, showing, as it does, a decided weakening on the part of the opposition to Mr. Odell. He said that the plan to reorganize the State Committee in advance of the meeting to be held in midsummer for the purpose of fixing a date for the holding of the Republican convention, had not only been abandoned, but also that it was probable that Mr. Odell would be allowed to serve until his successor was named by the new State Committee, which will be selected at the State Convention.

It was learned that one of the reasons for the change of plan on the part of the reorganizers is that they are no longer sure of the support of ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. When Woodruff allied himself with the reorganizers the bait of the State Chairmanship was offered him. For reasons best known to themselves those at the head of the reorganization plan began to undermine Mr. Woodruff just as soon as it became apparent that he was the man on whom there was the best chance of uniting the various elements in the State Committee as against Mr. Odell.

Since Mr. Woodruff has begun to realize that there is a lack of enthusiasm, not to say of sincerity, on the part of the reorganizers in his support for State Chairman his own interest in the reorganization movement is said to have waned. Some of Mr. Woodruff's close political friends to-day declared their belief that Mr. Woodruff's support of the plan to reorganize the State Committee in the Spring or any time before the State Convention could not longer be counted on.

The reception to ex-Gov. Odell at the Amen Corner dinner, and the impression he made by his speech, have been much commented upon here in the last week by Republican politicians generally. They are not so sure as they were a month ago that the elimination of Mr. Odell by such an unprecedented process as the reorganization of the State Committee six months in advance of the State Convention would be a wise political move. Another thing that is operating to keep Mr. Odell in control of the Republican organization is the manifest lack of qualified leadership in the reorganization movement. Nobody in or out of the Legislature appears to have any definite idea as to what the Republican Legislative programme is to be. That the ship is drifting, shoals are ahead, and it does not appear to be a very good time to put off the pilot, is the view of many.

Whether there has been any change in Gov. Higgins's own view of the necessity of getting rid of Mr. Odell before the next State Convention, it is of interest that some Republican leaders who are supporters of the Governor are making the prophecy openly that Higgins will be renominated, and that Odell will be found managing his campaign.

The candidacy of Senator Brackett for the Republican nomination for Governor without doubt has thrown a scare into the Higgins camp. Fearing that if Odell should make an alliance with ex-Gov. Black and Brackett to bring about the nomination of the Senator, the combination would develop strength that would overwhelm Gov. Higgins, some of the friends of the Governor are advising a compromise between him and Chairman Odell.

As they look upon it, Gov. Higgins is assuredly stronger now, with the veto power over all legislation, than he will be when he has made his disposition of the thirty-day bills. If there is doubt now, as there is, of the power of the Governor to compel a reorganization of the State Committee, there is no question that he will be impotent to bring about such a result after the adjournment of the Legislature. It is the general opinion that Gov. Higgins desires a renomination, though up to the present he has made no declaration on the subject. Some of his friends are very strongly of the opinion that if he is to succeed in his ambition for a renomination he must work for harmony.

Mr. Woodruff passed through Albany to-night on his way to his Adirondack camp.

AIDS UP-STATE DEMOCRATS.

Tammany Assemblyman Enters Protest Against Kingston Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—Assemblyman La Fetra, a Tammany representative, made formal protest to-day against a bill directed at Kingston City Democrats, introduced by Assemblyman Fowler of Ulster. The bill gives to the Republican Mayor of Kingston a vote in the Common Council. The board, since the last election, has stood 9 Republicans and 9 Democrats. The bill was advanced to a third reading, where it will be fought to a finish.

La Fetra said such legislation would pave the way for similar measures in the future affecting other cities. Fowler said the bill was purely to expedite the city's business.

Two-Cents-a-Mile Rate in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 8.—Gov. Pattison this afternoon signed the Freiner two-cent-a-mile fare bill, which was accepted by the Senate to-day, and it is now a law that will go into effect in thirty days. The law provides that 2 cents per mile shall be the maximum rate charged for transportation of passengers on the railroads of Ohio for all distances in excess of five miles. Only one vote was recorded against the new law.

Straight Talk

Have you anything you want to say, real good and hard—for or against—the things that are being so ably discussed in Everybody's Magazine?

Say it to us in a letter. If we publish it in the "Straight Talk" department, we give you a year's subscription to Everybody's.

Everybody's Magazine

15 cents a copy $1.50 a year

Stern Brothers

Will Offer To-day & Saturday a Special Purchase of

Fur and Fur Lined Coats

At About Half Original Prices.

Broadtail Coats, Several Models, $110.00 to 215.00
Regular Value $225.00 to 400.00

Broadcloth Coats, fur lined, with shawl collars of various furs, $29.50 to 125.00
Regular Value $50.00 to 200.00

Neckscarfs		Flat Muffs
$4.25	Squirrel	$7.50
4.95	Persian Paw	4.50
16.50	Black Lynx	17.50
37.50	Baum Marten	39.75

West Twenty-third Street

TRUST COMPANY CHARTER RUSHED FOR PARTY MEN

Response to Brackett and Nixon in Half the Time for Others.

KILBURN NOW STANDS ALONE

No Protest Against Investigating Him, Says Higgins—Papers Going to Senate Committee To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—If an investigation of the Banking Department is ordered by the Legislature, one subject of inquiry wil be the alleged favoritism shown by Supt. Kilburn in the matter of the organization of trust companies.

A big fight was made here against granting a charter to the Niagara Falls Trust Company. The company filed notice of intention on April 13, 1904, and got a charter on July 30, in three months and a half, despite opposition. The late S. Fred Nixon of Westfield, at that time Speaker, and Senator Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga, were among the signers as incorporators. Brackett did not qualify, but Nixon had twenty-five shares of stock. Another original stockholder was Frederick R. Green, cashier of the defunct Fredonia National Bank. It is said here that Green later transferred his stock.

The Genesee Valley Trust Company of Rochester was not openly opposed. It filed notice of intention in January, 1901, and did not receive its charter from Supt. Kilburn until Aug. 1 of that year. Henry C. Brewster is its President. Other cases are cited in which companies against which there was no opposition, did not get charters for six or eight months.

Censure is not directed against the Banking Department. Some of Supt. Kilburn's friends declare there is ample explanation; that questions of organization among the applicants themselves often cause delay.

The office force of the Executive Department was engaged to-day in transcribing all documents bearing on the Kilburn charges, and the documents will be sent to the Senate Finance Committee to-morrow. Gov. Higgins said he would not give out the papers for publication. If the committee wished to it could.

"I have never received any protests," said the Governor in answer to questions, "against an investigation of the Banking Department as far as it affects the economy, system, and discharge of duty by Supt. Kilburn. I have received protests, however, against an investigation of the banking institutions of the State."

The Governor was asked if he favored confining the investigation to the management of the Banking Department.

"I do not care to make any general statement," he replied, "because some that I have made have been misconstrued."

FOR ELECTED CITY JUDGES.

Foley Bill Increases Their Number to Nine—Other Measures.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—Bills of interest to New York introduced to-day were:

GOODSELL—Appropriating $30,000 for construction of a fire-proof museum at Washington's headquarters, Newburg.

FOLEY—Increasing from six to nine the membership of the City Court of New York and providing for the election of such Judges in the Autumn of 1906.

STEVENS—Prohibiting the marriage of imbecile, epileptic, insane, or feeble-minded persons; making it a felony for sound-minded persons to marry or live in the marital state with feeble-minded, insane, or epileptic persons or to assist such a marriage; establishing by appointment by the Governor a commission to investigate the condition of the blind and compile a register thereof.

KEENAN—To compel the placing of two motormen on elevated trains in Kings, Queens, Nassau, and Suffolk Counties.

FOWLER—Compelling New York to pay all expenses of policing by Deputy Sheriffs and peace officers of Ulster County while work for New York's Catskill water supply is being carried on.

THOMPSON—Providing that investigations as to character of applicants for promotion in the New York Fire and Police Departments shall cover only the three years immediately preceding such application.

LANSING—Making a married woman liable for goods sold and delivered to her or upon order of her agent.

WEDEMEYER—Providing for 80-cent gas in Richmond Borough by 1910.

LEE, (Kings)—Authorizing district school committees to allow taxpayers and civic bodies to meet in New York public schools.

THRASHED BY AN ACTRESS.

Subway Morning Crowd Sees a Woman Resent Insult.

Millie De Leon, a tall young woman of athletic build, thrashed a man early yesterday morning in the Subway station at 149th Street and Willis and Third Avenues. The platform was crowded with people on their way to work.

Suddenly Miss De Leon hit the man nearest her on the nose with a well-gloved left hand. She caught him again with a right-hand blow on his right eye. She repeated the blows with great spirit until she had the man helpless. Several men went to her assistance, but she warned them away.

Policeman Stack started to put the man under arrest, but Miss De Leon said she would enter no complaint. The man had followed and insulted her, but had been sufficiently punished, she said. He fled. Miss De Leon, squaring her shoulders as she tore off her soiled gloves to throw them away, said that she was engaged in the athletic end of a vaudeville show.

Have you lost something? Telephone 1000 Bryant—Adv.

GET BOSTON JAIL-BREAKER.

Local Detectives Capture Howard, Who Escaped After Wedding.

Detective Sergeants Granville and Hahn at the Catharine Street ferry house early yesterday arrested Charles Howard, who escaped on Dec. 13, with two others, from the Suffolk County Jail, in Boston, where he was awaiting trial for burglary. A reward of $250 is offered by the Boston police for the rearrest of Howard or a man known as Carr or Carleton, alias "Boston Al," who escaped with Howard.

Howard is a shoemaker. He had served four years in Sing Sing for burglary, when, on Dec. 6, 1905, he was arrested in Boston, with Carr, on the charge of burglary and was committed to the jail. On Dec. 13 a woman named Abbott went to the prison and said Howard was her sweetheart and that she wanted to be married to him then. She had brought a clergyman and a wedding cake. The marriage was performed.

That night Howard and Carr and Oscar Elgreen, who was in an adjoining cell, escaped. Next morning it was found they had sawed through the bars of their cells. It is believed the wedding cake contained fine steel saws. Elgreen was captured a few days later in Boston.

When arrested, Howard had a revolver. Asked what he was doing with it, he said, according to the detectives.

"My partner done me dirt, and I was laying for him."

TO LESSEN ONE BRIDGE JAM.

Double-Decked Terminal for Manhattan End of Williamsburg Structure.

Bridge Commissioner Stevenson announced yesterday some temporary changes that he believes will greatly improve the facilities of the Williamsburg Bridge. The scheme was devised by the new Chief Engineer, Kingsley L. Martin, and is meant to double the number of cars now crossing the bridge. Every Brooklyn car running over the bridge under the new conditions, Mr. Stevenson says, will be able to find trackage room in Manhattan.

The southern roadway, now encroached on by the trolley tracks, will be restored to twenty feet, its full width. The number of loading stations is to be increased from five to ten. When the changes have been completed, the Bridge Department says, the overcrowded lines will be able to increase their service, and the lines which now do not cross the bridge will be able to cross.

A timber trestle track is Mr. Stevenson's solution of the problem pending the completion of the Subway terminal.

TREASURY DETECTIVES OUT.

Four Discharged When Fund Ran Out —Got $8 a Day and Expenses.

A scare was caused in the ranks of the Special Custom House Agents yesterday by an order issued by Secretary Shaw discharging W. L. Hoskins, Charles H. Benn, George C. Jell, and Hugh A. Dunn.

Ralph W. Clayton, head of the local force, said the shake-up was due to the lack of appropriation by Congress to carry on the work allotted to the Treasury's detective squad in the prevention of fraud on the revenues.

Mr. Hoskins has been in the Treasury service eleven years, and his dismissal was a cause of surprise to his friends. There were reports of friction in the local office, but none of the special agents expressed a willingness to go into details. The compensation of the employes was $8 per day and expenses.

MINISTER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Throws Himself in Front of a Train at Waukegan, Ill.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—The Rev. Justin G. Wade, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Waukegan, Ill., who was arrested yesterday by Post Office Inspectors for sending prohibited matter through the mails, attempted to commit suicide at the Waukegan station to-day by throwing himself in front of a train. His injuries are expected to prove fatal.

Wade a year ago was the business manager and one of the proprietors of a weekly paper in St. Louis. During the World's Fair he was employed as a waiter in the restaurant connected with the fire fighters' exhibition on the Pike. After the exposition he purchased an interest in a weekly paper, but finally sold out and left St. Louis. For two years he was pastor of the Second Congregational Church at Sedalia, Mo.

Miss Anthony's Birthday Celebration.

Political Equality Clubs all over the United States will celebrate the eighty-sixth birthday of Susan B. Anthony, in Washington, on Feb. 15. The Interurban Political Equality Council of Greater New York will give a luncheon in honor of Miss Anthony's birthday at the Hotel Astor, Tuesday, Feb. 20. She and other noted women will speak. Tickets for the luncheon will be $2, and may be had from Mrs. Martha Williams, 106 East Twenty-fifth Street, and Miss Mary Garret Hay, 205 West Fifty-seventh Street.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"

Heirlooms

In many a home are spoons, forks, etc.—still in use—that have lasted through several generations, bearing the trade mark

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

It is this fact that won the title of *"Silver Plate that Wears."*

In buying Tureens, Coffee Sets, Trays, etc., ask for the goods of

...SIN BRITA CO.

LAMBERT

Ebb-tide Prices

OUR

Mid-Winter Sale

OF

MEN'S SUITS

NOW GOING ON

The advantage of buying now a high-grade tailored suit at money-saving price will appeal irresistibly when you see the goods. Prices now are one-third to one-half less than formerly.

$15 Suits at 9.75

$20 Suits at 13.50

$25 Suits, $30 Suits at 16.75

$35 Suits, $40 Suits, $45 Suits at 22.50

That these are Lambert offerings is sufficient guarantee as to their superiority. In style, quality, fit and wearableness they equal the kind fathered by the best custom tailors.

"Ask the man who wears them."

Salesrooms 39-41 Cortlandt Street

LAMBERT

Between 6th & 9th Av. "L" Stations

Mr. HENRY GEORGE, Jr.'s, new

Study of the Dangers to the Republic from the Existence of a Favored Class

The Menace of Privilege

Cloth, 12mo, $1.50 net, (postage 13c.)

"It is strong, clear, and quite irresistible in its sweep of logic."—HAMLIN GARLAND.

"The book is a valuable contribution to the discussions of the day and must be useful for reference."—WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

"With the clearest logic he shows what the real remedy is and what the true line of advance must be."—ERNEST CROSBY.

"Mr. George has given us a book of first rate interest and importance. It is written forcefully and brilliantly . . . as a picture of present-day conditions it is a remarkable piece of description and analysis. . . . Mr. George, in a word, is neither a Socialist nor an Anarchist, but a true Jeffersonian Republican, thoroughly believing in the rightfulness of both private property and public property, and, above all, in individual enterprise."—Professor FRANKLIN GIDDINGS of Columbia University in The N. Y. *Times Saturday Review.*

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$33 PACIFIC COAST

From Chicago, daily February 15th to April 7th.

Correspondingly low rates from other points.

Tickets good on the famous electric-lighted *Los Angeles Limited*, less than three days to Southern California without change of cars, via the Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific and Salt Lake Route, and on *The China & Japan Fast Mail* through to San Francisco and Portland daily via the Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line. Daily and

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS

in Pullman tourist sleeping cars in which a double berth, (two people if desired) is only $7.00, Chicago to the Pacific Coast. Choice of routes. No change of cars.

Round-trip tickets are also on sale at reduced rates

All agents sell tickets via the

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THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

If you want to know about the resources, climate and opportunities on the coast we will gladly send you booklets, maps and full particulars on receipt of four cents for postage.

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UNION PACIFIC OVERLAND ROUTE

Frederick Loeser & Co

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn

Store Opens Daily at 8 A. M., Closes at 5:30 P. M.

Shirts : The Greatest Sale Yet.

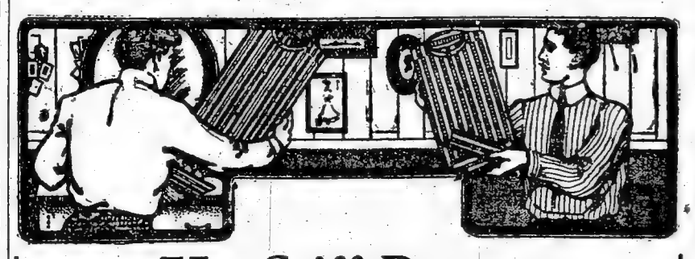

75c. Stiff Bosom Coat Shirts, 39c.

ALMOST FIVE THOUSAND ABSOLUTELY NEW fancy stiff bosom Shirts, made in the coat style, for PRACTICALLY HALF PRICE. It is the most extraordinary of a series of great offerings from the Loeser Store for Men.

These Shirts were made to fill an order—made to sell at 75c. But they were not ready for January First delivery, as agreed, the order was cancelled and the maker sold the entire lot of Shirts to us at about half price.

They are all stiff bosom Shirts (bosoms medium length) and slip on and off like a coat. They are made of excellent percales in the season's newest black and white striped and figured effects. Every one of them is well made and perfectly laundered. They have all separate cuffs to match. Sizes 14 to 17.

Special space has been given up to the Sale. Special preparations have been made to give prompt service, no matter how great the crowds. The Shirts will go by half dozens and dozens. It is the best Sale of the kind we have ever known.

Main Floor. None Sent C. O. D.

Mousquetaire Gloves: Full Stock.

NO OTHER STORE in Greater New York has or has had such complete assortment—a good many stores would like to be in our shoes—in Gloves.

Black or white—suede or glace; all made by the foremost Glove maker of France from selected skins, every detail perfect as can be. Read the list of prices—less than you would expect to pay for Mousquetaire Gloves.

8 button suede	$2	8 button glace	$2
12 button suede	$2.25	16 button glace	$3.25
16 button suede	$2.75	20 button glace	$3.75
20 button suede	$3.25		

Main Floor, Bond Street.

Upholsterings : : Another Budget.

NEARLY EVERYBODY HAS BEEN WATCHING the news from the Loeser Upholstery Store lately—and hundreds have profited by the unusual values. Here are more—as fine as any yet:

$6.75 to $12.50 American Arabian Lace Curtains at $5.45.
Seventy-five pairs, including a large proportion of the most costly kinds, with rich wide insertions, reproductions of fine real point Arab Curtains.

$5 and $6.75 Imported Madras Curtains at $3.98.
One hundred pairs of Scotch and German madras Curtains in an assortment of rich wood colors; also other light and dark color grounds.

$6.75 and $7.50 Ruffled Renaissance Bed Sets at $3.98.
White and Arabian colors, heavy French net with large center and four corner pieces.

$6 and $7.50 White Irish Point Curtains at $4.75.
A large number of pretty styles, but a limited quantity of each style. Some are made with rich, wide borders and deep corners. They are the handsomest Curtains and the best values we have ever offered for this price.

$2.50 and $3 White Nottingham Curtains at $1.75.
All are perfect and 3½ yards long. There is a fine assortment of patterns from which to select.

Third Floor, Front.

A Big, Important, Money-Saving Sale of Carpets.

THE PLAIN FACTS ABOUT THE SALE—that's all we can tell. As to the character of the Carpets, you must judge for yourself when you come—and we will be glad if you will go still further and compare styles and qualities and prices with what you can find in other places.

It is our biggest Carpet Sale—our best Sale. There is a vast quantity of Carpets concerned, all up-to-date, all the best work of the best mills in the country and all—we believe—as fine patterns as can be found anywhere at any prices.

For this February Sale the

Saving Is a Full Fourth.

It will pay to buy now for six months or a year ahead—such good Carpets may not be as cheap again with wholesale prices so steadily advancing. And we will hold your purchases any reasonable time.

85c. Ingrains at 64c.	$1 Tapestry Brussels at 79c.
$1.10 Velvets at 84c.	$1.25 Axminsters at $1.
$1.50 Velvets at $1.29.	$1.50 Axminsters at $1.19.
75c. Tapestry Brussels at 57c.	$1.75 Axminsters at $1.35.
90c. Tapestry Brussels at 69c.	$1.25 Inlaid Linoleums at 95c.

Third Floor.

An Extraordinary Sale of Books.

FIFTY CENT AND A DOLLAR BOOKS FOR FIVE CENTS. Dollar and dollar-and-a-half Books for ten cents. Dollar and dollar-and-a-half Books for fifteen cents.

Is it any wonder that this Book Sale has made such a stir in Brooklyn as we believe no other Book Sale ever equaled?

These are publishers' surplus stocks, all the books perfect and hundreds of titles to choose from. It is the most extraordinary Book Sale that ever occurred—even at Loeser's. Here are price hints:

At 5c., Regularly 35c. Net to $1 Net.

LUCAS (WINIFRED). Units: Poems. 16mo. $1 net. At.....5c
Fugitives: Poems. 16mo. $1 net. At 5c
SHARP (EVELYN). The Making of a Schoolgirl. (The Bodley Booklets.) Wrappers. Sq. 12mo. 25c. net. At.5c
WATSON (WILLIAM). The Year of Shame. With an Introduction by the Bishop of Hereford, and a Frontispiece after G. F. Watts, R. A. 12mo. $1 net. At.....5c
WATTE DUNTON (THEODORE). Jubilee Greeting at Spithead to the Men of Greater Britain. Wrappers. 12mo. 50c net. At.....5c

At 10c., Regularly 50c. to $1.50 Net.

D'ARCY (ELLA). The Bishop's Dilemma. 12mo. $1 net. At.....10c
Monochromes. 16mo. $1. At.....10c
DAVIDSON (JOHN). Fleet Street Eclogues. First and Second Series combined in one volume. 16mo. $1.50 net. At.....10c
The Last Ballad, and Other Poems 16mo. $1.50 net. At.....10c
DAWE (W. CARLTON). Kakemonos; Tales of the Far East. 12mo. $1.25. At.....10c
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FOYE DIVORCE TROUBLE.

Castellane Bridesmaid in Lima to Answer Husband's Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 8.—Mrs. Irène Goodwin Foye, formerly of New York and one of the bridesmaids at the wedding of Anna Gould to Count Boni de Castellane, arrived in Lima to-day to prepare for the divorce case between herself and her husband. Mrs. Foye said that she was a schoolmate of the Countess de Castellane, and that the latter had married the Count because she really loved him, and not, as stated freely, to gain a title. She would not discuss the trouble between the Castellanes.

As regards her own case it appears that business affairs went wrong for her husband and in 1900 he with his wife and two children removed to Mount Gilead, Ohio, to try to retrieve his fortune. After a short time his wife tired of the struggle and went back to her parents. She started suit for divorce in New Jersey and then her husband in retaliation took their children to Lima and filed action there. It was in answer to this suit that Mrs. Foye returned to Lima. She is seeking control of her two minor children.

SAYS MISSIONARIES ARE DEMORALIZED MEN

Chinese Minister in Berlin Declares They Cause Trouble.

RIOTS NOT CHINA'S FAULT

Yin-Tch'ang Asserts That the Holiest Feeelings of His Countrymen Have Been Ignored.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1906.]

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—The Tageblatt prints an interview with Yin-Tch'ang, the Chinese Minister here, in regard to the report that the United States is sending additional troops to the Philippines in order to be prepared for an expected anti-foreign outbreak in China. The Minister said:

"I can only say that China has formed no plans to justify these fears. In fact, the reports are nonsense. There will be no repetition of the military action on the part of the powers against China. I imagine that the American preparations are being made against some country other than China."

In regard to the recent anti-foreign outrages in China Yin-Tch'ang said:

"These are spontaneous expressions of public sentiment. The Chinese dragon, asleep for so long, has been aroused, and the fault is not China's. The holiest feelings of our people have been ignored and abused by the missionaries, most of whom are demoralized men looking out only for their own material advantages.

"How absurd the whole missionary idea is! There is enough to be improved in Europe without wasting any time on the 'inferior Chinese.'"

BALTIC REVOLT NOT ENDED.

Some Troops Were Withdrawn and the Trouble Flared Up Again.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—The insurrection in the Baltic provinces seeming to be under control, if not crushed, the order was given for the withdrawal of some of the troops.

It now appears that the withdrawal of the troops has been followed by a recrudescence of the insurrection. Gen. Orloff's column is hurriedly leaving Riga to resume punitive operations.

RIGA, Feb. 8.—A punitive expedition has captured a large band of revolutionists on the Dahlen estate, in the vicinity of Riga. Fifteen of them have been tried by court-martial and shot. The others have been flogged with knouts.

The expedition also captured several hundred rifles.

TWO MORE CHIEFS SLAIN.

Officials at Penza and Kutais Murdered—Bombs Kill Children.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—The Chiefs of Police at Penza and Kutais were murdered to-day.

Realizinz the futility of open agitation among the workmen at present, and in order to avoid the fate of its three predecessors, the Workmen's Council has formally disbanded, and has published an announcement that it will not resume its deliberations until the forces of reaction have ceased their activity. The revolutionary leaders have now concentrated their energies on preparing for an uprising in the Spring and on acts of terrorism.

Considerable shipments of dynamite have recently been seized by the police, who are now in such close touch with the conspirators that the latter are frequently forced to abandon bombs.

A peasant yesterday fished out three bombs from the Neva. A party of children, while coasting at Nizhni-Novgorod, found in the snow a box filled with bombs, which exploded, killing one child and mortally wounding another.

HEAVY NEW TAXES IN RUSSIA.

Commercial Concerns to Pay Part of Profits to the Government.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—New taxes on commercial undertakings in Russia have been created by an imperial decree issued to-day.

Hereafter all concerns are required by law to publish periodical reports, and will be taxed from 3 to 14 per cent. of their net profit when it exceeds 3 per cent. on the capital. If the profit is over 20 per cent. a tax of 10 per cent. will be imposed.

Directors and managers will be taxed 1 to 7 per cent. of their salaries or bonuses.

NEW ITALIAN CABINET.

Baron Sonnino Premier and Count Guicciardini Foreign Minister.

ROME, Feb. 8.—The new Cabinet, succeeding the Fortis Ministry, which resigned on Feb. 2, is composed as follows:

Premier and Minister of the Interior—Baron SIDNEY SONNINO.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Count GUICCIARDINI.
Minister of Justice—Signor SACCHI.
Minister of the Treasury—LUIGI LUZZATTI.
Minister of Finance—Signor SALANDRA.
Minister of Agriculture—Signor PANTANO.
Minister of Public Instruction—Signor BOSELLI.
Minister of Public Works—Signor CARMINE.
Minister of War—Signor MAINONI.
Minister of the Navy—Admiral MIRABELLO.
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs—ALFREDO BACCELLI.

Although the majority of the Ministers are Conservatives, the new Cabinet includes Signor Pantano, who has always professed Republicanism, and Signor Sacchi, the leader of the Radicals, who now for the first time holds a portfolio.

Count Guicciardini, the new Foreign Minister, belongs to a noble Tuscan family. He is a descendant of the famous Florentine historian Francesco Guicciardini, and was formerly Minister of Agriculture.

FRENCH PRIEST A RIOTER.

Seven Gendarmes Wounded in Fight at Versailles Church.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 8.—When the Commissioner to inventory church property went to the Church of St. Symphorien to-day he found the doors closed. Prefect Poirson ordered the military engineers to break in with hatchets; and, after the doors had been broken, parleyed with the Cure, who asked that the gendarmes be not permitted to enter.

The Prefect consented, and entered the church with the Commissioner. They immediately were bombarded with chairs and brickbats by a few manifestants, who had barricaded themselves in the organ loft. The Prefect was hit on the head.

The gendarmes stormed the loft, and seven of them were sent to the hospital. The inventory was made then, all entrances to the church being guarded with dragoons and engineers.

The manifestants were arrested and taken immediately before the Summary Jurisdiction Court. Three were sentenced to two years' imprisonment and fined $100 each, two to six months' imprisonment, and one to one year. A priest named Briere was sent to prison for one month.

DISCREDIT LAWSON'S FIND.

London Authorities Say Cuferal Is Not Substitute for Copper.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—A dispatch from London to The Boston Herald says that Thomas W. Lawson's supposed new process of "manufacturing" copper, which he recently predicted would knock the bottom out of the copper market, is not a copper-making process at all. Instead, it is a method of making a new white metal, cuferal, copper being one of the constituents. To the extent, therefore, that its use is developed the new metal must figure as one of the items of copper consumption

Dr. Alexander Shiels, who was named as the ingenious discoverer in Lawson's prospectus, is a practicing physician and stomach disease specialist in Glasgow, Scotland. Even in Glasgow, near which city the new and secret concern Kosnoid, Limited, is establishing its plant, rumor had it that such men as Lord Kelvin and Lord Overton were connected with the company. Both deny having anything to do with the Kosnoid Company. Lord Overton once owned the land on which the works are being put up. That is the only reason for the use of his name. The greatest copper company of Glasgow never heard of Kosnoid.

The only representative names connected with Kosnoid are Denny Brothers of Dumbarton yacht fame and Archibald Coats of Paisley, thread manufacturer. It was stated by one authority that Denny was only interested to represent Coats. Kosnoid, Limited, has a rating of about $25,000.

At the offices of Kosnoid, Limited, one man was found in charge. He said definitely that cuferal was not a substitute for copper. The principal merit of the new metal, he said, was its non-oxidizing property. The basis probably is aluminium and copper, but not a pound of it has been made. The correspondent asked for a prospectus, but this was refused.

HAITI CUTS DOWN INTEREST.

Makes It Correspond with the Market Price of Haitian Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The attention of the Washington Government has been called to a recent action on the part of the Haitian Government which threatens to embroil that republic in a new quarrel with its foreign creditors.

Finding that its bonds were selling below par, it seems that the Haitian Government has cut down the interest on these bonds to correspond with their market value. Among the sufferers are the Italian claimants, and this matter was the subject of a long conversation to-day between Secretary Root and Signor Montagna, Italian Chargé d'Affaires.

The Secretary will take up the matter with the American Minister to Haiti in an effort to obtain a satisfactory settlement.

HARD TO FIGHT VENEZUELA.

M. Taigny Says an Invading Army Would Have a Difficult Task.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—M. Taigny, the French Chargé d'Affaires, who was expelled from Venezuela by President Castro, had a conference with the French Ambassador to-day. He did not call at the State Department. He left Washington for New Yorgk to-night, and will sail for France on Saturday.

When asked what he thought of an invasion of Venezuela by a French army, M. Taigny shrugged his shoulders. "It is an extremely difficult country to fight in," he said. "The country is very mountainous, and though Caracas is only nine miles from the coast as the crow flies, the road to the capital is about twenty-five miles long and easily defensible. The people love nothing more than a fight, and would welcome such a beautiful chance. Besides, although the ultimate result would be certain, there is always the danger of complications with the United States or any other foreign nation, and France is not likely to embark on such an expedition as long as she can use other remedies."

HOLLAND SUBMARINE FLIER.

Inventor Plans One to Go Twenty-two Knots—Writes to Foss.

John P. Holland, inventor of the Holland submarine torpedo boat, has written to Chairman George E. Foss of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, asking that the Naval Appropriation bill to be passed at this session be so worded as to give him opportunity to compete individually in bidding for the construction of the new submarines soon to be authorized.

Mr. Holland says he is held in restraint by the Electric Boat Company, with which August Belmont, Isaac L. Rice, and others are identified, by reason of certain alleged contracts he entered into with the company which, it is held, prevent him from competing. Mr. Holland wants the Government to build the boats in its navy yards under Mr. Holland's supervision, the Government to pay him a royalty. He says he is a poor man and cannot compete with the Electric Boat Company, which he characterizes as a submarine boat monopoly.

Mr. Holland claims he can build a submarine boat capable of making 22 knots on the surface or submerged.

HONOR THEIR OLD TEACHER.

George White's Pupils, Headed by Justice Scott, at a Dinner.

About 125 members and guests of the George White Alumni Association attended the sixth annual banquet given last night in honor of George White in the Savoy Hotel. The association includes a number of the former pupils of Mr. White, who is one of the oldest teachers in the public schools in this city. He began teaching school half a century ago, and for the last sixe years his old pupils, many of whom are now prominent in public life, have honored him with a yearly dinner. He appeared hale and hearty when he addressed the members and guests.

Supreme Court Justice Francis M. Scott was the toastmaster. Among the speakers were Supreme Court Justices Fitzgerald and O'Brien, Edward Lauterbach, Mgr. James H. McGean, Abraham Gruber, ex-Justice Ernest Hall, Charles A. Hess, George Wallace, John D. Crimmins, John Whalen, Thomas E. Crimmins, and Peter R. Gatens.

CIVIL WAR PENSION BILL WILL EQUAL WAR'S COST

House, Passing Annual Measure, Hears of $6,000,000,000 Total.

FIGURES OF SPANISH WAR

Those Pensioners Number More Than the Maximum of Shafter's Army in Cuba.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—For three hours this afternoon the House talked about the size of the annual bill for pensions, and then in less than three minutes voted $140,000,000 to meet the pension bills for the next fiscal year, and tacked on a clause which will add more millions to the next bill. Mr. Gardner of Michigan, Chairman of the sub-committee, opened the debate with an analysis of the existing pension rolls and a prophecy for the future that contained some surprising figures.

"The pension rolls now include names chargeable to every war in which this country has ever engaged," he said. "We are 123 years removed from the last day of the War of the Revolution, yet there are still on the rolls six names chargeable to that war. We are 81 years removed from the close of the second war with Great Britain, yet there are now on the rolls the names of 8,000 widows of men who fought in that war.

"Twenty years ago the prediction was made that we had reached the high tide of pension expenditure, and that from that time forward the rolls would rapidly grow shorter. But now, forty years after the close of the civil war, we have the greatest number on the rolls we have ever had, and we are almost at the maximum of appropriation.

"The expense of carrying on the civil war was in round numbers $6,000,000,000. We have already expended for pensions growing out of that war $3,300,000,000, and I venture the prediction that before death has removed the last survivor of that war from the rolls that sum will be increased to an amount equaling, if not exceeding, the original cost of the war.

"Twenty years from now there will be a round half million pensioners still on our rolls, if we have no other war in the meantime. There are now on the rolls 4,700 survivors of the Mexican war, and the widows of 6,700 other Mexican war soldiers. Yet that war was closed ten years before our present President was born.

"If the army in the Spanish war furnishes the same proportion of pension claimants that the Union army in the civil war has furnished, twenty years from now there will be 132,414 Spanish war pensioners on the rolls.

"The Spanish-American war furnished a total of 312,000 enlistments. To-day there are more pensioners on the rolls from the Spanish war soldiers than the maximum number of men in Shafter's army in Cuba. There were killed a total of 698 officers and enlisted men. The entire number of killed and wounded was 3,457, and the deaths from all causes were 6,610, or a small fraction over 2 per cent. of the aggregate enrollment. The deaths and casualties of every sort and kind, of both officers and enlisted men, foot up a total of 9,378, or 3 per cent. of the enrollment. From that army there have already been filed with the bureau 69,637 applications for pensions.

"France, which most nearly approaches our Government in the sum total for pensions, pays but $26,189,900. Germany pays $21,658,000; Austria-Hungary is third, with $10,723,482, and Great Britain is fourth, with $9,856,405. These four great powers, whose soldiers have fought some of the bloodiest battles in modern warfare, pay an aggregate of $68,427,687, less than one-half that paid by the United States."

The clause which the bill adds to the existing law, making a statute of the President's "Special Order No. 78," provides that hereafter age shall be considered a permanent specific disability within the meaning of the pension laws.

CHINESE ENVOYS AT CORNELL.

To be Welcomed To-day by Mass Meeting of Students.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, Feb. 8.—The Chinese Imperial Commission reached Ithaca to-night at 6 o'clock and was met at the station by Dean T. F. Crane, who welcomed them on behalf of Cornell University. The chief dignitaries were driven to the home of Dean Crane and Prof. J. W. Jenks, where dinners were given in their honor. The other members of the party were carried off by a delegation of Chinese students, who had prepared an elaborate celebration, the feature being a banquet at which the choicest Chinese delicacies were served.

Later in the evening the party occupied boxes in the Lyceum Theatre, the play for the evening being "The Mountain Climber," with Francis Wilson at the head of the company.

To-morrow afternoon a mass meeting of students is to be held at which a prominent undergraduate will welcome the visitors on behalf of the students.

VALENTINE GETS A SET-BACK.

His Own Witness Testifies Signature to Deed Is a Forgery.

There was a sharp dispute yesterday shortly after the defense was opened in the case of Benjamin E. Valentine, the Brooklyn lawyer, indicted for uttering a forged instrument, and now on trial in Mineola, L. I. Valentine insisted upon having his way against the protest of Lawyer Timothy M. Griffing, his counsel. He prevailed, and it was not until his own witness testified that the signature upon the disputed deed was not that of Mrs. Valentine that those in the courtroom realized the error Valentine had made in placing the witness upon the stand.

The accused lawyer appeared to be completely taken aback by the unexpected testimony of the witness.

JACK LONDON'S BOOKS.

Derby Neck Library Bars Them Because of His Anarchistic Doctrine.

Special to The New York Times.

DERBY, Conn., Feb. 8.—The works of Jack London were withdrawn from circulation by the Derby Neck Free Library to-day with the following announcement:

As Jack London publicly announces he is an Anarchist, devoting the Constitution to hell and the Government to destruction, we have ordered all his works withdrawn from circulation; and we urge, not only other libraries to do likewise, but all lovers of their country to cease buying his books or taking magazines publishing his stories.

To End Smoot Case This Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Senator Smoot case, so far as introduction of testimony by the protestants is concerned, probably will be closed to-morrow. An announcement to that effect was made at the close of proceedings to-day by John G. Carlisle, who has been prosecuting the case at the present session of Congress. The defense has not announced the number of witnesses it expects to call. Chairman Burrows said to-day that he would insist upon concluding the investigation and making a report to the Senate this session.

Our Battleships Go to Trinidad.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The battleship division of the Atlantic fleet has sailed from Culebra for Trinidad. It is explained at the Navy Department that this has nothing to do with the Venezuelan situation, although the Venezuelan coast is only a few miles from Trinidad. The armored cruisers of the Atlantic fleet have sailed from Culebra for some of the Windward Islands.

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If you will take the time to come here to-day and see these vests, examine the fabrics and the way they are put together, you'll buy a half dozen of them instead of one or two. They were made by one of the most noted manufacturers in this city, and our purchase comprises more than two thousand vests.

There is not a Vest in the lot that could be produced for less than $1.50. A great many of them cost fully Three Dollars to produce; some of them even more. Yet we make a round price of ONE DOLLAR FOR YOUR CHOICE.

Fabrics include fine imported mercerized fabrics and silk mixtures; also piques, basket cloths and duck—in a wide range of designs and patterns. Colorings include silver grays, tans, browns, champagnes, also plain white and white with black figures. Mostly in single-breasted models—correct style for Spring; some double-breasted ones, too.

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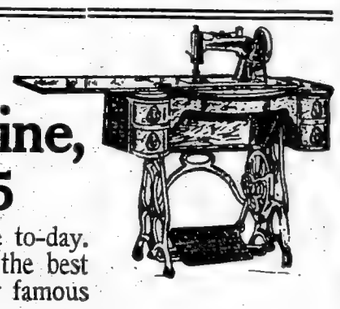

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We want to show you this machine; explain to you its working parts—how they are made and finished; the excellent material used in case and frame, also

Our Famous Waltham $35.00 Machine; drop head model; solid oak case. All working parts ball-bearing..... $12.95

The Adams Machine, with all the above improvements, with automatic lift combined. Agent's price, $50.00; our price..... $18.95

The Automatic Chain Stitch Machine, with all the latest improvements. Agent's price, $75.00; our price..... $40.00

WIT AND ORATORY FLOW FROM FINGERS OF MUTES

Much Silent Eloquence at Their League's Dinner.

TOAST TO MISS ROOSEVELT

All Go Into Ecstasies Over Her in the Sign Language and Applaud "Talks"—Oddest of Feasts.

After-dinner wit and wisdom flowed freely from the limber-fingered orators of the Deaf-Mutes' Union League at its dinner in Reisenweber's ballroom last night. It was an odd feast in all respects. Not a word came from anybody's lips during the entire entertainment, yet there was the regular programme of toasts and responses.

The deaf mutes drank a toast to Miss Alice Roosevelt. They are not going to have another dinner till next year, it was explained, and they couldn't run the risk of being beaten out in congratulations to the bride. The toast was received with wild (but mute) enthusiasm. Waving of bottles and candelabra greeted the digital hieroglyphics put together by Toastmaster Marcus L. Kenner. This was what he said on his fingers:

"To Miss Alice Roosevelt, the prospective Mrs. Longworth, fairest of the Nation's flowers, our congratulations."

The diners all rose at this and lifted high their glasses. Little gurgles of delight came from some, and every single one went into ecstasies in dumb langauge.

E. H. Kohlman was the combined Simeon Ford and Job Hedges of the occasion. He was not on the regular list of finger talkers. Mounting on a chair at every gap in the flow of noiseless talk, he gave vent to his natural qualities as a jokesmith. Once a man in the back of the room got up and made a mysterious sign with his left hand. Mr. Kohlman glared at him.

The sign meant "Sit down!"

Kohlman rebuked the man in more convincing calisthenics, and ther were no further interruptions.

The dining-room waiters, open-mouthed and wondering, stared at the diners, turning their heads about all the time to keep from missing a summons.

Arthur C. Bachrach, outgoing President of the Deaf Mutes' Union League, was re-elected. He began the "speechmaking" by mounting a chair and telling all to gather round. The league members moved their chairs up close to the guest table and watched the President's fingers and head. The waving of his arms and the manipulation of his fingers were very pleasing to his audience, for they interrupted with frequent clapping of hands.

Charles Bothner, a piano manufacturer, responded to the toast, "Past and Present." Amanuel Souweine "spoke" on "Our Wives and Sweethearts." Marcus L. Kenner, the toastmaster, had this to say on his fingers:

"The deaf-mute as an average individual is, in fact, just like the rest of men. He votes, speaks, fights, and debates; he pays taxes, he earns a living, he rears a family. You cannot single him out in a crowd because he behaves just like all the rest, and the fact that he can speak and read the lips has much to do with it.

"It is not always one who speaks who is most intelligent. There are thousands among us deaf-mutes who are high in the business world."

Then Mr. Kenner introduced President Bachrach, who responded to the toast "The Deaf-Mutes' Union League." After that came Mr. Bothner, Samuel Frankenheim, Edwin Allen Hodgson, Mr. Souweine, James B. Gass, and Francis W. Nuboer, and then a general discussion, in which everybody took part.

Stops Passes for Federal Officials.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Senator La Follette to-day introduced a bill prohibiting Federal officials from asking or accepting railroad or other passes and prohibiting railroads from granting them. The punishment for violation of the law is "imprisonment at hard labor not more than five years nor less than one year or by fine not exceeding $5,000 nor less than $100."

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A PAYNE WHITNEY BOOM.

He May Go to Congress to Fill "Big Tim" Sullivan's Seat.

Harry Payne Whitney is being mentioned in Tammany as the probable successor to "Big Tim" Sullivan as Congressman from the Eighth Congress District. "Big Tim's" term will expire soon, and his successor will be elected this Fall. Sullivan plans to return to the State Senate, as he regards the atmosphere of Albany more congenial than that of Washington.

Mr. Whitney, as the Congressman from the Bowery, would be a distinct innovation in politics, but it is known that he has aspirations to get a seat in the House of Representatives, and it also is known that the Sullivans would be glad to nominate him from their stronghold, where he is especially popular. Recently he has been making frequent appearances on the east side, and always under the guidance of "Big Tim," or "Little Tim," or Col. M. Clarence Padden, the "Secretary of War to the Sullivans."

Mr. Whitney is a son of the late William Collins Whitney and married Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt. Young Whitney has the practical management of the Whitney interests. He frequently has been a delegate to State and National Conventions of his party and is a member of the Tammany General Committee of the Twenty-ninth District, of which Thomas E. Rush is leader.

No Rehearing for Hoch, Murderer.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 8.—The Supreme Court to-day denied a rehearing in the case of Johann Hoch, sentenced to be hanged in Chicago Feb. 23 for wife murder.

MAY ARREST CONRIED'S STARS

Test of the Sunday Concert Law Will Then Be Made.

At Commissioner Bingham's invitation, Heinrich Conried, manager of the Metropolitan Opera House, and Charles Burnham, President of the Theatrical Managers' Association, and proprietor of Wallack's Theatre, called on him yesterday to talk over the matter of Sunday theatrical performances, against which renewed protest is now being made.

Commissioner Bingham said after the talk that he might issue a statement on the subject before long.

There will be a meeting of the Theatrical Managers' Association to-morrow to discuss the Sunday night concert situation and as an outcome it will be suggested to Commissioner Bingham that arrests be made at the Sunday night concert at the Metropolitan Opera House in order to make a test case.

A DEAD-LOCK AT ALGECIRAS.

Neither France Nor Germany Likely to Recede on Police Question.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—Opinion concerning the Algeciras Conference has become rather more pessimistic here in consequence of semi-official declarations that neither France nor Germany will recede regarding the question of the Moroccan police.

It is considered that a point has been reached where further concessions on the French side are impossible. The other powers have obtained every point demanded thus far, including the integrity of Morocco and commercial equality, and now France's turn has come to claim her rights, which were recognized in principle before the conference opened.

NO HARVARD FOOTBALL FOR AT LEAST A YEAR

Faculty Favors Prohibition of Intercollegiate Games.

RESUMPTION THEN UNCERTAIN

Reasonable Game Must Be Actually Demonstrated Before the Crimson May Play Again.

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 8.—The official announcement was made to-day by Jerome D. Greene, secretary to President Eliot, that the Harvard Faculty at its recent meeting had voted to inform the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports, that it favored the prohibition of intercollegiate football at Cambridge during 1906 and until a reasonable game shall have been formulated and demonstrated. With the Committee on Athletic Sports rests the actual prohibition of the game, but with the attitude of the university authorities, the overseers, Faculty, and the President announced in favor of prohibition, it is practically forced to proscribe the game.

The action of the Faculty was taken at its meeting on Tuesday, but the announcement was withheld until to-day in order that the expression of opinion might reach the members of the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports before its publication. The resolution adopted and sent to the Athletic Committee was as follows:

"Ordered, That in the opinion of the Faculty intercollegiate football should be prohibited to Harvard students in 1906 and until a reasonable game of football shall have been formulated, and fully exemplified in the practice in individual colleges."

Several weeks ago the Board of Overseers adopted a similar expression of opinion, and while neither the Board of Overseers nor the Faculty now possesses the right to prohibit any form of athletics, it is realized that the Athletic Committee must treat the communications as representing the official attitude of the university. The Committee on Athletics is composed of three members of the Faculty, three graduates, and three undergraduates. In it is vested the authority to settle the question.

It is now regarded as certain in athletic circles here that Harvard will play no football next season, whatever may be done in succeeding years.

The action of Harvard in prohibiting football for the season of 1906, at least, which seems certain to follow the recommendation of both overseers and Faculty, is a terrific facer for the devotees of the gridiron game in the East. Though scarcely unexpected in view of the tenor of the opposition at Cambridge, all those interested in the game have tenaciously retained the hope that the Crimson authorities might be induced to permit one year's trial under the new conditions to be introduced by the rule revision now in progress in the National Intercollegiate Football Rules Committee. It appears now that these hopes are futile and the other Eastern colleges will proceed with their arrangements for the season leaving the Crimson out of consideration as a possibility.

Yale and Pennsylvania are affected by the Harvard action more seriously than any other college, especially the latter. An effort will unquestionably be made by the Quakers to secure a game with Yale or Princeton to take the place formerly occupied by Harvard in their schedule. With the probability that both these institutions will see the necessity of heeding the public demand for a lessening rather than an extending of the already elaborate programmes laid out for the sport, there seems to be little chance of the Quakers filling the void. The effect of Harvard's action in compelling the restriction of the sport in those institutions which it usually plays is likely to extend further and to influence limitation of the number of games elsewhere.

Harvard, Columbia, and Union are the only colleges in the East that have abandoned the game thus far, but in the West the question still hangs fire. Wisconsin and Chicago have instructed their delegates to the next conference of "the nine universities" in the Middle West to vote for the suspension of intercollegiate contests for two years. Neither, however, has favored dropping the sport unless the other parties to the conference should agree, and six of these have already declared for the reform rules proposed rather than for suspension. So the chances are the action will be confined to the three Eastern institutions. But the Westerners favor allowing but five games in a season.

The National Rules Committee meets again in this city to-morrow, when it is expected the new code will be adopted. Technical changes affecting the play are slated for consideration with the main point to be settled, the question of the distance to be gained, and either the further weakening of the defense or strengthening of the attack.

EAST JERSEY GOLFERS MEET.

Two Clubs Admitted to Take Places of Those Losing Their Links.

George B. Jenkinson of the South Orange Golf Club was re-elected President of the East Jersey Golf Association yesterday at the annual meeting which was held at his office, 35 Nassau Street. The meeting was well attended, all of the clubs in the association sending delegates. The Elizabeth Town and Country Club has lost its golf links owing to the purchase of the land for building purposes, but its rights in the association have been transferred to the Suburban Club of Elizabeth. Since the previous meeting the Newark Golf Club has also passed out of existence, due to building encroachments, and the Glen Ridge Golf Club has been elected in its place. The other four members are South Orange, Forest Hill, Roseville, and Cranford.

The advisability of changing the scoring system in team matches was discussed, but no definite action was taken. The selection of a course for the annual East Jersey golf championship will be made by the Executive Committee as soon as the selections and dates for the National championships are announced.

W. A. Waterbury of the Elizabeth Suburban Club was elected Vice President and S. E. W. Thurston of the Roseville Club Secretary and Treasurer.

High School Basket Ball Matches.

Lively basket ball competitions for the High School championship of the Public School Athletic League are scheduled for to-morrow and Lincoln's Birthday. The High School games for Saturday are: Flushing vs. Stuyvesant, at the Seventeenth Regiment Armory, Flushing; Morris vs. Manual Training, at the Manual Training gymnasium, Brooklyn; Erasmus Hall vs. High School of Commerce, at the Pratt Institute gymnasium. On the following Monday, Lincoln's Birthday, these games will be contested: High School of Commerce vs. Flushing, at Savage's gymnasium, Fifty-ninth Street, Manhattan; De Witt Clinton vs. Manual Training, at the Manual Training gymnasium; Erasmus Hall High School vs. Commercial High School, at the Pratt Institute gymnasium, Brooklyn.

A Record Basket Ball Score.

By the largest score in the history of basket ball in this city, the team of the Xavier Athletic Association defeated the St. Mark's Athletic Association team last night, on the Xavier's court, by a score of 152 to 6. The line-up:

Xavier, 152.	Position.	St. Mark's, 6.
Kenny	Right forward	Boyer
Kearin	Left forward	Finken
Cleveland	Centre	Marr
Rocho	Right guard	Berger
Donovan	Left guard	Krause

Goals from field—Kenny (18,) Kearin (14,) Cleveland (16,) Roche (12,) Donovan, (16,) Boyer (1,) Finken (2,) Marr (1,) Berger (1,) Krause (1.) Referee—Mr. Poggi, Xavier A. A. Umpire—Mr. Baker, St. Mark's A. A. Time of Game—Twenty-minute halves.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK RACES.

Brooklyn Defeated Manhattan In Interscholastic Two-Mile Relay.

Nearly all the prominent skaters of the metropolitan district took part in the skating races last night at St. Nicholas Rink. Four events were decided, and spills were numerous.

The interscholastic relay race between Manhattan and Brooklyn was a one-sided event, B. Higgins, Irving School, and Alexis Loughran, Adelphi Academy, starting from opposite sides of the rink. Loughran gained half a lap on his opponent, when he fell and lost all the advantage he had gained. He went after Higgins a second time and sent Clyde Martin of "Poly Prep" a big lead over Brock Putnam, Irving School. Martin quickly passed his man, and at the end of the second relay Brooklyn led by a lap. Stanley Martin, "Poly Prep," held the advantage over Alfred Ingold for four laps, and then spurted and gave Stanley Eldridge, "Poly Prep," a lap and a quarter lead over Clarence Granger, McKenzie School, in the last relay. Eldridge quickly increased his big lead and finished two laps and a quarter ahead of Granger.

The appearance of Morris Wood, the National champion, added interest in the Class A event, but lack of practice told against him and he was unplaced. Phil Kearney of the New York Athletic Club quit four laps from the finish. Alfred Ingold won the Class B mile handicap.

Summary:

Half-Mile Novice.—Won by J. De Angelis; M. Dufresne, second; G. Merlo, third. Time—1:56.

Two-Mile Interscholastic Relay Race, four men to a team, each man to skate half a mile.—Won by Brooklyn team, composed of Alexis Loughran, Adelphi Academy; Clyde Martin, Stanley Martin, and O. Stanley Eldridge, "Poly Prep." Manhattan team, composed of B. Higgins, Irving School; Brock Putnam, Irving School; Alfred Ingold, High School of Commerce, and Clarence Granger, McKenzie School, second. Time—7:01 2-5.

One-Mile, Class A, Handicap.—Won by Allen Taylor, Beacom Skating Club, (40 yards;) W. W. Swan, New York Athletic Club, (90 yards,) second; Hugh Palliser, Brooklyn Skating Club, (30 yards,) third. Time—3:20 2-5. E. L. Crabb, Saratoga Skating Club, (40 yards,) finished second, but was disqualified.

One-Mile, Class B, Handicap.—Won by Alfred Ingold, High School of Commerce, (80 yards;) E. L. Groff, Hoboken Skating Club, (80 yards,) seconds; E. F. Mills, Brooklyn Skating Club, (50 yards,) third. Time—3:29.

CURLING AT VAN CORTLANDT.

Enthusiasts Practice for Big Medal Matches—Mild Weather Softens Ice.

Skating was practically confined to the Bronx Borough yesterday for New Yorkers. Van Cortlandt Lake, as usual, got the benefit of the largest crowd, and a goodly delegation of curlers arrived early in the day. The two smaller ponds in Crotona Park, adjoining Third Avenue in the Tremont district, attracted several hundred boys and girls from the neighboring schools. The ice on the lakes in Central Park is only about 3 inches thick, and until it reaches a thickness of 5 inches no one will be permitted to skate in Central Park. At the Park Department headquarters in the Arsenal it was said yesterday that the chances, with the present mild tendency in the weather, were very slim for any Central Park skating at present. Unless much colder weather sets in the lakes will not be opened to the public to-morrow.

The mild weather affected the ice badly at Van Cortlandt Park, so that toward evening it had been severely cut up by the crowd of skaters who thronged over the frozen surface all the afternoon. Attracted by the good ice of the previous day, a number of Yonkers curlers and a few from this city turned out for a little livening-up practice. The Terrace City curlers of Yonkers had the largest delegation on the ice, but only informal matches were played. Provided the ice remains good, some of the district medal club matches will be played to-morrow. The annual competition for the John Patterson Medal has been set by the officers of the National Curling Association for next Monday. It will bring the best of the American and the Scotch curlers together as opponents. Forrest Macnee of the St. Andrew's Curling Club won the medal last year.

Curling Match for Moir Medal.

The Moir Medal, a prize highly valued by curlers, was played for by two strong rinks at the Hoboken covered rink on Wednesday night. The game was close and exciting, but the rink skipped by W. M. Macfarlane won by the score of 18 points to 13. The skip of the winning rink retains the medal for a year. Summary: M. Gunser, J. McGregor, W. A. Milligan, Macfarlane, skip, 18; A. Gilles, F. Dykes, J. Rennie, J. Duncan, skip, 13.

Champion Wood to Skate To-morrow.

Morris Wood, the National amateur skating champion, who is now a member of the Beacom Skating Club, will be a competitor in the opening race meet of the season at Beacom's Rink, Jerome Avenue and 166th Street, to-morrow night. The champion will start from scratch in two races, and will have as opponents Al Taylor, Arthur Sarony, Jim Wray, W. Sutphen, and Phil Kearney, a formidable field. The Beacom Club has planned to hold races every Tuesday and Saturday night when conditions are favorable.

New York Curlers Get Dewar Cup.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 8.—The two days' curling tournament in this city to-day came to an end, with the Caledonian Club of New York the winner of the Dewar Challenge Cup, having defeated the rink from Utica in the final match by a score of 16 to 10. The Utica team had won the trophy twice, and if it had been successful in the present series of matches it would have permanently retained the cup. Rinks from New York, Utica, and Albany participated in the tournament.

BURDEN BEATS WARD.

Tennis Champion Is Retired from Harvard Club Squash Tourney.

Interest in the Harvard Club squash tourney yesterday centred in the meeting of W. A. M. Burden, the former Crimson football Captain, and Holcombe Ward, the ex-National tennis champion. Both men had shown exceptional promise at squash, which was new to both, and either may be expected to develop into a champion later. Ward's tennis knowledge stood him in good stead, but was offset by Burden's experience at court tennis, so that the meeting of the two was expected to furnish quite a contest.

The result did not disappoint the friends of the two. Ward suffered defeat in straight sets, but made a much harder fight than the score indicates. It seemed impossible for him to get the ball by Burden, who maintained his position in the centre of the court, and had the National champion on the defensive continuously. Ward's quickness on his feet enabled him to make the fight as hard as he did, but he finally succumbed, 15—1, 15—6.

Three other matches were played. A. H. Lockett defeated W. P. Eaton for the right to compete to enter the semi-finals, and, winning, met R. D. Pruyn. The resultant match was easily the best of the day and required three sets to decide, Lockett winning the first and Pruyn the second. In the third match Pruyn got the start and was never headed, earning the privilege of playing A. L. Devens, Jr., in the semi-final, Devens having won his place the previous day.

W. A. Hadden and J. H. Hunt were the other contenders. Hunt, with a better knowledge of the game, proved the winner, although Hadden gave him a run in the first set. The results of the day were as follows:

Third Round—A. H. Lockett defeated W. P. Eaton, 15—6, 15—4.

Fourth Round—W. A. M. Burden beat Holcombe Ward, 15—1, 15—6; J. H. Hunt beat W. A. Hadden, 15—1, 15—4; R. D. Pruyn beat A. H. Lockett, 6—15, 15—9, 15—8; A. L. Devens, Jr., beat A. Swann, 15—3, 15—2.

Semi-Final Round—W. A. M. Burden vs. J. H. Hunt; R. D. Pruyn vs. A. L. Devens, Jr.

The consolations will continue to-day, with the finish of the preliminary round and the commencement of the first round play.

To Collect Funds for Olympic Games.

James E. Sullivan, President of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, has appointed F. W. Rubien, Chairman; Herman Obertubussing and Thomas F. O'Brien a committee to collect funds for the purpose of sending a team of athletes to Athens to represent America at the Olympic games in April. The committee proposes to apply to each club of the Metropolitan Association and endeavor, if possible, to collect $10 or $20 from each club. If this is successful the contribution of the Metropolitan Association will be $1,000 or more.

The different associations of the Amateur Athletic Union are taking great interest in the collection of funds for the Olympic games, and when the total amount is subscribed the Amateur Athletic Union contribution will be a credit to America's greatest athletic organization.

S. E. WILLIAMS, New York City.—The Knickerbockers of this city in 1845 organized the first club in the history of baseball.

TURF RACING DATES FOR COMING SEASON

Empire City Track Again Refused by Jockey Club.

SPRING MEETING CHANGES

James Butler Wanted the Month of August for His Track at Yonkers.

At a lengthy meeting of the Stewards of The Jockey Club yesterday dates were allotted for the different race meetings to be held under the supervision of the governing body in the East. Though the usual order of the meetings is unchanged, there are some slight alterations.

For the second time, James Butler made application for dates for the Empire City track, asking for the month of August, when the regular circuit is at Saratoga. His application was refused, presumably because he had not received a license from the State Racing Commission.

One of the important changes noted in the allotment is the fixing of two Spring meetings for both Belmont Park and Gravesend, as against one meeting formerly held. There is no change in the length of racing time, one meeting being merely converted into two, the tracks alternating. This year, by reason of April 15 being Sunday, will have one less racing day than last season.

The dates are:

Washington Jockey Club—Benning, Monday, March 26, to Saturday, April 14; Spring meeting, eighteen days; Friday, Nov. 16, to Saturday, Dec. 1, Autumn meeting, fourteen days.

Maryland Jockey Club—Monday, April 16, to Saturday, April 28, twelve days.

Queens County Jockey Club—Aqueduct, Monday, April 16, until Thursday, April 26, ten days.

Metropolitan Jockey Club—Jamaica, Friday, April 27, until Wednesday, May 9, eleven days.

Westchester Racing Association—Belmont Park, Thursday, May 10, until Saturday, May 19, nine days.

Brooklyn Jockey Club—Gravesend, Monday May 21, until Saturday, May 26, six days.

Westchester Racing Association—Belmont Park, Monday, May 28, until Wednesday, June 6, nine days.

Brooklyn Jockey Club—Gravesend, Thursday, June 7, until Wednesday, June 20, twelve days.

Coney Island Jockey Club—Sheepshead Bay, Thursday, June 21, until Tuesday, July 10, seventeen days.

Brighton Beach Racing Association—Brighton Beach, Wednesday, July 11, until Saturday, Aug. 4, twenty-two days.

Saratoga Racing Association—Saratoga Springs, Monday, Aug. 8, until Friday, Aug. 31, twenty-three days. This association never makes use of its last day, the meeting coming to a close Thursday, Aug. 30.

Coney Island Jockey Club—Sheepshead Bay, Saturday, Sept. 1, until Saturday, Sept. 15, thirteen days.

Brooklyn Jockey Club—Gravesend, Monday, Sept. 17, until Saturday, Sept. 29, twelve days.

Brighton Beach Racing Association—Brighton Beach, Monday, Oct. 1, until Saturday, Oct. 6, six days.

Westchester Racing Association—Belmont Park, Monday, Oct. 8, until Saturday, Oct. 20, twelve days.

Metropolitan Jockey Club—Jamaica, Monday, Oct. 22, until Friday, Nov. 2, eleven days.

Queens County Jockey Club—Aqueduct, Saturday, Nov. 3, until Thursday, Nov. 15, eleven days.

What Mr. Butler intends to do now that The Jockey Club has refused to again recognize his track he would not say yesterday. He spoke only of the contingency of a favorable action on his application. He significantly said:

Our plan is to have a regular meeting during the progress of racing at Saratoga in August. How The Jockey Club will look upon the proposal I cannot say. Such modifications in the track at Empire City as are necessary will be promptly made if the meeting is arranged, and the track will satisfy all conditions essential to a successful race track. Questions of accessibility can be satisfactorily arranged, and I see no reason why a meeting at Empire City should not be entirely successful.

There will be no trotting at the track this year. No application has been made to the trotting authorities for dates and none will be.

The question of the rearrangement of the track for a big meeting is an important one. The main track is fitted for a race meeting, but chutes and straightaways would have to be constructed, paddocks and new stabling accommodations provided, and additions made to the stands to take care of big crowds such as would doubtless attend. More important even than these improvements is the necessity of facilitating transportation to and from the grounds. It would be necessary for the New York Central to extend a spur from either the main line or the Putnam Branch to the track, as well as extend the trolley connections. The projectors of the movement are confident that the track can be made satisfactory from every standpoint of equipment and accessibility.

PHIL FINCH WAS SECOND.

Carried 133 Pounds and Was Poorly Ridden at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—Top weight, a poor rider and a heavy track defeated Phil Finch in the handicap at the Fair Grounds to-day. Black Mate and Proteus were the only winning favorites, the state of the track telling heavily against the others. Black Mate's race was a good one, the colt standing a drive gamely and winning with something in reserve. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Saulsberry, 115 pounds, (J. Martin,) 10 to 1, won; King's Gem, 103, (Perrine,) 4 to 1, second; Buxom, 96, (Moreland,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:48 1-5. Intrigue, Verbosity, Short Pike, Chauncey Olcott, Ternus, Saul, Pattonville, Raining Leaves, John McBride, and Sachem also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three and a half furlongs. Black Mate, 109 pounds, (Robbins,) 4 to 5, won; Pepper and Salt, 102, (Anderson,) 20 to 1, second; Glad Pirate, 105, (L. Smith,) 9 to 2, third. Time—0:44. Starita, Sanrida, Bob's Pet, and Bitter See also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. King Cole, 104 pounds, (P. A. Walsh,) 12 to 1, won; Luretta, 109, (Diggins,) even, second; Harmakis, 106, (Bedell,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:17 3-5. Benton, Tennyburn, Owasca, Mordella, and Mayor Johnson also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; one mile and twenty yards. Cigar Lighter, 90 pounds, (Moreland,) 9 to 2, won; Phil Finch, 133, (Perrine,) 6 to 5, second; St. Valentine, 116, (W. Robbins,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:47. Judge Himes, Collector Jessup, and Rainland also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Proteus, 105 pounds, (Schelling,) 6 to 5, won; Ruth W., 106, (L. Smith,) 13 to 5, second Lancastrian, 106, (Freeman,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:47 1-5. Bitter Hand, Katherine L., and Clara Maxim also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Besterling, 108 pounds, (Moreland,) 6 to 1, won; Legatee, 104, (Diggins,) 9 to 1, second; Dolinda, 109, (Dennison,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:51 1-5. Mahogany, Evie Green, Depends, Wedgewood, Brilliant, and Colonist also ran.

Bluedale, Freebooter, and Fonsoluca, the class of their respective races, were the winning favorites at City Park to-day. The track was deep in soft mud. Weather clear. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Half mile. Bluedale, 110 pounds, (Nicol,) 3 to 5, won; Black Flag, 105, (W. McIntyre,) 15 to 1, second; Little George, 113, (Obert,) 7 to 2, third. Time—0:50 3-5. Arthur Rosenfield, Merry Leap Year, Tom Morgan, Imposition, Krekow, and Beau Brummel also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Freebooter, 104 pounds, (W. McIntyre,) 4 to 1, won; Kleinwood, 112, (H. Larsen,) 5 to 1, second; Limerick Girl, 90, (Griffith,) 100 to 1, third. Time—1:30 4-5. Cascine, St. Tammany, Brazeil, Baron Esher, Malediction, Gauze, and Galineda also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap; five and one-half furlongs. Leta Duffy, 96 pounds, (Koerner,) 4 to 1, won; Kargut, 99, (Harrigan,) 6 to 1, second; Mint Boy, 95, (F. Perrett,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:10 2-5. Astarita, Bert Osra, Lady Charade, and Dr. Mack also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Monacodor, 112 pounds, (D. Austin,) 4 to 1, won; Garnish, 121, (J. Daly,) 7 to 5, second; Lucy Young, 107, (Romanelli,) 14 to 5, third. Time—1:10 1-5. Sir Andrew, Hans Wurst, Lord of the Valley, Weberfields, Falkland, Charlie Dickson, Roxelle, and Hulde also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Little James, 110 pounds, (Nicol,) 4 to 1, won; Southampton, 116, (D. O'Connor,) 20 to 1, second; Miss Layman, 112, (E. Matthews,) 60 to 1, third. Time—1:11 2-5. Jack Ratlin, Heritage, Blue Blaze, Henry of Franstamar, Wilkey, Conundrum, Applesweet, Thistle Heather, Ranger, Fills, Danseuse, and Nevada also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Fonsoluca, 100 pounds, (Koerner,) 11 to 10, won; Thistle Do, 103, (Ashworth,) 15 to 1, second; Goldie, 91, (Harrigan,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:53 4-5. Elliott, Parnassus, and Daring also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Girard, 111 pounds, (W. McIntyre,) 8 to 1, won; Spendthrift Helen, 100, (Griffith,) 20 to 1, second; Creel, 107, (Harrigan,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:32 4-5. Ezra, Maudina, Last Cherry, Woggiebug, Marimbo, Red Ruby, and America II. also ran.

NEW YACHT RACING RULES.

No Change in Time Allowance, but Important Alterations in Code.

The whole question of the conduct of yacht racing was discussed and finally settled, subject to the approval of the various clubs throughout the country, at the meeting of the Atlantic Coast Conference of Yacht Clubs held at the New York Yacht Club on Forty-fourth Street last evening. The meeting was the most important in its effects on the sport of any yet held, was entirely harmonious, and resulted in the unification of the racing rules into a code to govern all clubs. There can be no question of the acceptance of the new code by the individual organizations.

The changes effected concerned, first of all, the racing rules, and, secondly, the time allowance scale. It was decided with respect to the latter that in spite of the general demand for a reduction in the scale, that the results attained under the new rule had not been conclusive enough to yet warrant any change. Arising out of the repeated victories of the New York thirties over the larger boats in the fleets, indicating seemingly an unfair advantage to the smaller craft, the impression was general that a reduction should be made, but an examination of the data at hand showed that it was always the new boats that defeated the old, and the committee was unwilling to recommend any change until it was demonstrated that between boats built under the same rule the allowance was too large. It was recommended, to avert the necessity of acting by ordering, that in squadron runs small boats under forty feet could not compete against boats of greater than 40-foot length.

The changes in the rules were many. Principal among them were:

The division of the schooners of under fifty-five feet length into three classes, to be styled "DD" between forty-eight and fifty-five feet, "E" between forty and forty-eight feet, and "EE" under forty feet.

The removal of the provision that boats launched since Jan. 1, 1905, should be rated at the top of their class, irrespective of their real rating, when these boats were of greater size than forty feet.

The elimination of the rule allowing boats without competitors in their class advancing to the class above.

The adoption of a rule declaring that a boat crosses a starting or finishing line when any part of her hull or rigging crosses that line.

DASH RACES TO SULKY.

Novel System for the Grand Circuit Meeting at Readville.

The New England Trotting Horse Breeders' Association has agreed to conduct its Grand Circuit meeting at Readville, Mass., from Aug. 20 to 25 under the most novel conditions the followers of harness racing have ever seen in the East. Purses for the early closing events will amount to $27,000, and all the races are to be decided by the dash system. In each event there will be three distinct races, which is a radical departure from the three-in-five and two-in-three systems, and much different from the plan of three heats a race, which was tried at Buffalo and Columbus last year. By the dash system the only horse that will receive any amount of money will be the winner.

Entrance fees in each event will be 5 per cent. of the purse, with nothing deducted from the winners of any part of the purse. The rules of the National Trotting Association will govern, except that hoppies will not be barred, and horses not finishing within eighty yards of the winner in any race will be ruled out of further competition in the event.

Positions of contesting horses will be drawn for the first race, but in the second race the horses will start as they finished in the first, and in the third race as they finished in the second.

NEW ELIGIBILITY RULES.

No Freshmen or Professional Students in College Athletics.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 8.—Cutting down the length of a college athletic career from four to three years and abolishing the eligibility of all freshmen and students of the professional schools in university sports were the proposals discussed by representatives of Princeton, Yale, and Harvard in their meeting here yesterday. It was announced officially to-day that all three universities agreed to make radical reform, but Harvard wanted to modify the proposed rules somewhat before signing an agreement.

The changes are designed to prevent proselyting among preparatory schools and inducing athletes from one college to enter another. Yale and Princeton agreed that to prohibit professional school men from playing was the only cure possible for the latter evil. Harvard has always opposed restricting any special class of students from playing, but favors instead prohibiting any athlete from another college in whatever course he studies representing another institution he may enter. The matter is now being held in abeyance until Harvard officials declare their position definitely.

It is understood that the conference agreed on cutting down gate receipts and reducing the present large income, with the probable result that this would do away with the engagement of professional coaches. The question of limiting the number of graduate coaches and cutting down expenses generally on athletics was also discussed.

BIG TURF COMBINE IN WEST.

Company Formed to Buy Race Tracks Valued at Three Million Dollars.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 8.—The largest turf combination ever formed in this part of the country, involving property worth $3,000,000, has been formed by Matt J. Winn, President of the American Turf Association; Joseph Rhinock, Congressman from the Sixth District of Kentucky, and Edward Corrigan, owner of the Kansas City, Hawthorne, Chicago, and the City Park, New Orleans, race tracks. Congressman Rhinock is the chief owner of the Latonia track, a heavy stockholder in the City Park track at New Orleans, and other race track property. The syndicate proposes to buy outright the track properties of Churchill Downs, Louisville; Latonia track, Covington, Ky.; City Park track, New Orleans, and the Kentucky Association track, Lexington, Ky.

This does not mean the obliteration of the American Turf Association, which controls the principal tracks, with the exception of New Orleans, now in operation in the West.

Johnson Beats Levine at Pool.

Amateur pool players are becoming much interested in the handicap tournament now in progress at the Broadway Billiard Academy, and the indications are that Dr. Howe, the champion, will have his hands full to retain the title. Last night C. Johnson, handicapped at 100, and I. Lewine, 90, were the contestants, Johnson winning by a score of 100 to 62. Johnson's high run was 19 and he had one scratch. Lewine's best contribution was 14, and he was charged with three scratches. The game to-night will bring together Dr. Howe, 100, and Phil Daly, 85.

Byrne Columbia's Champion Fencer.

First honors in the Columbia University handicap fencing tournament, which was finished yesterday afternoon, went to F. J. Byrne, '08 C., C. G. Amend and C. Dwyer, Jr., finishing second and third, respectively. The bouts in the final rounds were lively throughout. Summary:

First Round.—C. Dwyer defeated T. H. Bauchle, R. Carpenter defeated T. S. Small, R. B. Marshall defeated T. S. Small, F. J. Byrne defeated C. G. Amend, J. C. Negus defeated C. Dwyer, C. G. Amend defeated T. S. Small, T. H. Bauchle defeated R. Carpenter, C. Dwyer, Jr., defeated T. S. Small, R. Carpenter defeated J. C. Negus, R. B. Marshall defeated R. Carpenter, F. J. Byrne defeated T. H. Bauchle, J. C. Negus defeated F. J. Byrne, C. G. Amend defeated C. Dwyer, Jr., T. H. Bauchle defeated R. B. Marshall, C. Dwyer, Jr., defeated R. Carpenter, R. B. Marshall defeated J. C. Negus, F. J. Byrne defeated T. S. Small, C. G. Amend defeated R. Carpenter, T. H. Bauchle defeated J. C. Negus, C. Dwyer, Jr., defeated R. B. Marshall, F. J. Byrne defeated C. Dwyer, Jr., C. G. Amend defeated R. B. Marshall, F. J. Byrne defeated R. B. Carpenter, C. G. Amend defeated J. C. Negus, and F. J. Byrne defeated R. B. Marshall.

Second Round for Third Place.—C. Dwyer, Jr., defeated T. H. Bauchle.

Final.—F. J. Byrne defeated C. G. Amend.

Ice Yacht X. L. N. C. a Winner.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 8.—Henry S. Terhune's ice yacht X. L. N. C. to-day won four of the six trial heats sailed with Hazel L. and E. E. Taber's Le Roy, for many years holder of the pennant of the two rivers. The wind, though light, was a little stronger than yesterday. Capt. Asher Wardell was able without any effort to outsail his opponent.

CHICAGO AUTO SHOW ATTRACTS BIG CROWD

Exhibits Critically Examined, and Agents Kept Busy.

OLDFIELD WILL RACE AGAIN

American Automobile Association Elects John Farson of Chicago President—Other Officers.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 8.—The automobile show at the Coliseum attracted another big attendance to-day, and the management is almost certain that the attendance record of the exhibition will surpass all others of the kind ever held here.

While Chicagoans are showing greater interest and knowledge in the automobile and all its intricate parts, there is a large contingent of outsiders in the city whose knowledge shows the good missionary work that has been going on the past year in educating the rural sections of the Middle West in the value of the auto car.

From the Northwest—Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, and even the Dakotas—there is a heavy attendance, and the agents from that section of the country are finding all they can do to keep up with the demands made upon them by the hundreds of visitors who are anxious to look over the show.

Barney Oldfield was a conspicuous figure at the show to-day, passing most of his time at the Peerless exhibit. It was the Peerless Company that built his "Green Dragon," with which Oldfield won his fame as a speed merchant. In speaking of track racing, Oldfield says:

"In spite of the black eye that track racing in power-driven cars has received, the game is far from dead in my opinion. So long as people want to see that kind of racing the game will last, and I am confident the public wants it. There is so much uncertainty about that style of racing, the daring of the drivers and the emergencies that are created making that style of speeding probably the most thrilling that is known to-day.

"I am ready to race any time and any place where there is a chance for track work. My accident last Summer of smashing through a fence has made no difference to me; my nerve is just as good as ever."

Earl Kiser, another famous track racer, is attending the show, displaying the Winton machine. Kiser believes, too, in the track game, and thinks he can get back into it again, notwithstanding the accident with which he met last year, which cost him one of his legs. Kiser says he can handle a machine as well as ever, and is willing to get into the harness if the opportunity shows.

To honor the growth of the American Automobile Association during the year, which has an approximate membership of 8,000, sixty-eight clubs being affiliated with the organization, a meeting was held this afternoon at the First Regiment Armory. A Board of Directors, consisting of thirty members, was elected. The meeting went into session at 2 o'clock and did not adjourn until 4. After the Directors were chosen the new board elected these officers, which were selected by the Nominating Committee: President—John Farson, Chicago; First Vice President—W. H. Hotchkiss, Buffalo; Second Vice President—Dr. W. W. Johnson, Los Angeles; Third Vice President—L. R. Speare, Boston; Secretary—A. G. Batchelder, New York; Treasurer—G. E. Farrington.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

Following out the plan of the American Automobile Association in securing reliable touring information and a list of good hotels in country districts, the Motor Union of England is now adopting a similar policy. At a recent meeting suggestions were made toward securing the aid of recognized hotel agencies for the purpose of getting a satisfactory list of hotels that could be recommended to motor tourists.

E. S. Partridge, Vice President of the Decauville Automobile Company, Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, favors the taxing of automobiles provided the tax be devoted toward improving and building good roads. It is likely that in the new bill which it is proposed to introduce in the New York Legislature some provision for the taxing of automobiles will be made.

Maxwell Norman, one of the leading polo players of the Myopia Hunt Club, near Boston, is making an automobile tour through Europe. He carried over with him a thirty horse power Packard car, being one of the few American tourists who have had an American car shipped abroad for their trip. Among English autoists the Packard car aroused considerable interest and it was studied very closely in London.

As a special feature of automobile interest for the Edinburgh show, a Fiat omnibus started from London just before the exhibit and made the run to Edinburgh.

The demand for earlier automobile shows is now making itself felt in Paris. The big Olympia show in London last November was viewed by the French motor car manufacturers with some alarm, as hitherto Paris has always held the first big show in December. Now some of the leading French autoists are agitating the subject of holding their show in October, which would still bring them in first place and a month ahead of the English exhibit.

The annual meeting of the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers will be held on Feb. 15 at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Besides the election of officers, the plan of holding a series of motor boat races next Fall will probably be discussed. It is likely, however, that the association will abandon motor boat races in favor of the recently organized Motor Boat Club of America, which is arranging to hold a big event this year for National and international trophies.

The plans for an open air automobile show, as suggested at the last meeting of the Automobile Trade Association, are being considered by the Board of Governors, and at the next meeting it is expected that a definite report regarding the affair will be made. A large number of automobile manufacturers are in favor of the scheme, and a number of novel methods have been proposed to add interest to the event.

Columbia Freshman Hockey Games.

Columbia's freshman hockey team has prepared a schedule of games which will keep the youngsters hustling during the rest of the month. The list includes games with the New York University and Yale freshmen. The schedule follows:

Feb. 9, Columbia Grammar School, at New York; 13, Cutler School, at New York; 15, Groff Scholl, at New York; 17, Morristown High School, at Morristown; 21, Berkeley School, at New York; 24, Tarrytown Hockey Club, at Tarrytown; 28, Berkeley School, at New York. Games with Irving School, New York University, and Yale freshmen at New Haven are being arranged for the early part of March.

Senator Bailey's New Stock Farm.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 8.—Senator J. W. Bailey has purchased a tract of land containing 204 acres adjoining his farm on the Versailles Pike, for $40,800, and he will engage in the breeding of trotting horses on an extensive scale. That part of his stock which has been quartered at the Todhunter Farm, owing to a lack of room at his place, will be removed to the new place. It is reported that Garrett D. Wilson will manage Senator Bailey's Kentucky interests.

Winners in N. Y. A. C. Pool Tourney.

Two games were played and one defaulted in the handicap pool tournament of the New York Athletic Club last night. The early game was to have brought out S. N. Markle, handicapped at 60, and J. S. Dickerson, 85. Mr. Markle won by default. Halsey Hazelton, 45, and Otto Wagner, 60, were the principals in the first of the late games, Mr. Hazelton winning by a score of 45 to 47. Mr. Markle and Mr. Hazelton, who were to have met to-night, decided to play last night, and Mr. Markle won by 60 to 34. To-night Townsend Pinkney, 80, and Theodore Cassebeer, 75, will play at 8 o'clock, and Charles W. Plate, 80, will meet E. A. Gamble, 126, a scratch man.

The pool tournament for the championship of the club will begin on Monday evening, Feb. 26. Entries will close on Feb. 23.

Ruled Off the Turf for Fraud.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—Judges Trevelyan and Murphy at City Park to-day handed down the following rulings:

"Jockey J. Daly will not be allowed to accept any more mounts at the meeting.

"For being in fraudulent conspiracy with Sam Most, already ruled off, and William Rabb, U. S. Wishard and all horses owned by him and the said William Rabb, are ruled off the turf. Jockey D. Wishard is suspended from riding until such time as proper arrangements as to his employment can be made."

Vogel Brothers
42nd St. At 8th Ave

A Most Important Sale of Men's High Grade Trousers—Involving Several Thousand Pairs.

Reduced from $5 and $6 to

$3.75

A well timed sale, when most men feel the need of a new pair of trousers to tone up the old coat and vest.

Please bear in mind this: the trousers offered are of the popular hardfinished WORSTEDS and cassimeres, in smart gray stripes, as well as cheviots in many patterns.

In point of fit and tailoring they are far superior to the ordinary ready made sort.

Peg top, regular and straight models, sizes 31 to 46 waist, at $3.75 a pair.

Vog

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

12TH ST., 39 WEST.—Large connecting room, alcove; running water; small room; table board; reference.

46TH ST., 246 WEST.—Exceptionally clean rooms; well heated; running water; superior French cuisine.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; house and table strictly first class.

51ST ST., 227 WEST.—Quiet, respectable, home-like single rooms; good table; off Broadway, close Subway.

52D ST., 48 WEST.—Desirable rooms; excellent table; table guests; references.

93D, 163 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished room, for couple or gentlemen; private boarding house.

93D ST., 25 WEST.—One pleasant room; home-like; good table; couple; references.

94TH ST., 65 WEST.—Nicely furnished sunny front room; excellent table; select house; telephone; references.

121ST ST., 150 WEST.—High-class house; rooms connecting, separately; suit family, gentlemen, couples; telephone.

126TH ST., 106 WEST.—Gentlemen find excellent home; superior board; refined Jewish surroundings; references; 'phone.

131ST, 141 WEST.—Large back parlor, spacious closets, running water; excellent board; private family.

132D ST., 265 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private house; excellent home table; telephone.

142D ST., 512 WEST.—Particularly pleasant rooms, with excellent board, near Subway station.

142D ST., 200 WEST.—Room facing 7th Av.; all improvements; near L, Subway; moderate. Rose.

East Side.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Table guests; excellent table.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms and hall rooms, with board; references.

24TH STREET, 120 EAST.—Small and double rooms; excellent table; table board; terms moderate.

34TH ST., 45 EAST.—Large room, with board; private bath; one single room; gentleman; table board; references.

57TH ST, 142 E.—Boarders wanted; large room and hall room; private house.

124TH ST., 71 EAST.—Large front rooms; $12 and $14; two; excellent board; cleanliness; Americans.

164TH ST., 1,042 EAST.—Norwegian gentleman can get room and board, $5 a week. Handland.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696.—Second floor; three rooms; excellent board; other rooms; American.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, Brooklyn Heights.—Overlooking Wall St.; second floor, furnished; fit for millionaire; rooms or apartments; neighborhood, table high class.

HEIGHTS, 187 AMITY ST.—Furnished rooms; board optional; table guests; convenient bridge and ferries.

LIVINGSTON ST., 297.—Large room with running water; hall room; furnace heat; board reasonable.

COUNTRY BOARD.

First-class accommodations for one or two gentlemen in private house; modern conveniences. 27 South Walnut St., East Orange.

New Rochelle.—Desirable rooms, with board; central location. 39 Washington Ave.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

WANTED—Young men to join us in our furnished apartments; must share cost; will exchange references. B. B., Box 117 Times Downtown.

West Side.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well heated; hot and cold water; bath.

25TH, 26 WEST.—Very attractive large sunny rooms, couple bachelors; neighborhood select, central; reasonable.

38TH ST., 149 WEST.—Very clean, beautiful rooms; running water, porcelain bath, heated; $3 and $8.

39TH ST., 202 WEST.—Elegant parlor floor, connecting room; exceptional opportunity; doctor, dentist; all improvements.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; small room; breakfasts; telephone; references.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished; heat, bath; private house; $2 upward; gentlemen only; references.

44TH ST., 247 WEST.—Elegant parlor floor; exceptional opportunity; doctor, dentist; house well kept; reasonable.

44TH ST., 224 WEST.—Rooms from $3 a week and up; all conveniences; telephone.

46TH ST., 43 WEST.—Comfortable double second-floor room until March 1st.

49TH, 110 WEST.—Comfortable room; next to bath; clean; $3 week; gentlemen; private family.

70TH ST., 311 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor of two connecting rooms, dressing room, bath, &c.; near Subway; terms moderate; desirable persons.

86TH, 308 WEST.—An especially good room for two gentlemen; baths; telephone; Subway; $15 a week; also one small room.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; $3 to $6.50.

104TH ST., 60 WEST.—Attractive suite, kitchen privileges if desired; "L," Park, Subway. Kelly.

104TH, 257 WEST.—Desirable room, second floor, private bath; also parlor floor; running water.

107TH ST., 7 WEST.—A suite of rooms and use of kitchen if preferred. Willy.

Furnished studio to sublet by hour for teaching. 2 Studio Building, 37 West 22d St.

East Side.

50TH ST., 352 EAST.—Splendid heated room; running water, bath; ladies, gentlemen, $3.50; private house.

50TH ST., 228 EAST.—Large front room; all conveniences; steam heat; reasonable. Freese.

69TH ST., 223 EAST.—Two rooms and kitchen with improvements; private family, $5. McGhee.

91ST ST., 161 EAST.—Nicely furnished front room and bedroom, with inlaid wardrobe, bath; with or without board; reasonable. Hyland.

128TH ST., 127 EAST.—Two nicely furnished rooms, hot and cold water; conveniently located; references.

135TH ST., 686 EAST.—Large furnished rooms for housekeeping or gentleman; board; $3.

LEXINGTON AV., 73.—Three large rooms, 2d floor; bath, steam; en suite if desired.

MADISON AV., 105.—Large, well-furnished room, adjoining bath; small room; telephone; breakfast optional.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3.—One block from Wall St. Ferry; elegantly furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen; convenient to New York.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Domestics.

WANTED—German girl for kitchen work; private boarding house. 63 East 83d St.

Singers.

WANTED—Soprano and contralto, $200 and $150. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Soprano for Manhattan church; $700. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Chorus sopranos (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographer, private secretary; refined, well educated, competent, Christian girl. Downing Stenographic Club, 108 Fulton St.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Girl to assist in trimming room and help make out factory payroll; must be experienced in cloak business; steady position to right party. Apply all week, E. D. & Co., 36 East 14th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policies; large commission, renewals; county managers wanted every State. A. B. Cilley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Automobiles.

AUTOMOBILES.—Now is your chance to enter the automobile business as chauffeur, earning $100 to $150 monthly; call and see our big school, the largest in the city; we have been asked by owners to supply them with competent chauffeurs. Auto Transportation School, 309 West 41st.

Clerks.

WANTED—Bill clerk; only good penmen that are rapid and accurate at figures and can give first-class references need apply; steady position. International Tailoring Co., 97 East Houston St., seventh floor.

Compositors, &c.

WANTED—Compositors; experienced job compositor and stone hands; also two-third compositors; open shop; nine-hour day; permanent positions guaranteed to efficient workmen of good character; highest wages; references necessary. Stettiner Bros., 52 Duane St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Compositors, Etc.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

WANTED

Electrotype finishers, molders, batterymen, builders-up, and assistants in each branch.

Compositors Wanted,

Non-Union, $21 per week; job, stone, and make-up; also machine operators at $23 per week; absolutely permanent positions guaranteed first-class men of good character; excellent opportunity to obtain a permanent position in one of the oldest, largest, and most modern printing houses in New York City.

THE DE VINNE PRESS,
12 Lafayette Place,
New York City.

WANTED—William Green wants printers at 329 Pearl Street, New York City; wishes to add to his staff a number of experienced compositors, (display, stone, and make-up men,) also experienced monotype operators; these positions will be permanent to efficient workmen of good character; salary will be $21.00 per week; only persons willing to work nine hours in open shop desired; loyalty to employer is expected in return for advantageous working conditions; reply by letter only, giving employer's references and stating experience and qualifications. William Green.

Wanted—Compositors, stone hands, and make-up men; "open shop;" highest salary; permanent position; additional bonus for faithful services; New York, vicinity, and Western points. Call or address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for important Methodist Church, Virginia. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 Fifth Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Organist for Ohio church, $800. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist, country Catholic church, $800. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Salesmen.

WANTED—First-class salesman for office specialties and supplies. Address R., 191 Times Downtown.

Singers.

WANTED—Chorus tenors (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Tenor for Mannattan church; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Bass for Catholic Church, $250. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Tenor for church; $900. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Young man as stenographer and Remington operator in bank; satisfactory references essential; state age and experience. Fair Salary, Box 130 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars, Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED FOR UNITED STATES ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 2,369 3d Av., 749 6th Av., 2,308 8th Av., New York or 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Young man capable of making detail drawings and first-class tracings. Address Box E. F., Box 114 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Representative of good patented specialty; manufacturers only. Hermann's Specialty, 188 Lake St., Chicago.

WANTED—Office boy in newspaper office; reference required. E. B., Box 150 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—American boy in umbrella factory. Allison & Lamson, 5 East 17th St.

WANTED—Assistant umbrella cutter. Allison & Lamson, 5 East 17th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cooks.

COOK, $30, reference; laundress, $22, reference. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

COOK and WAITRESS, together or separate. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

COOK.—First-class; by day; would accommodate private family; best references. 7 East 78th St.

Governesses.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—Experienced; public school teacher; coaches pupils; advanced elementary; mornings, evenings. Successful, 1,360 3d Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, working, by respectable middle-aged English woman. A. R., 143 8th Av.

Housework.

HOUSEWORKER.—By colored houseworker; city references; neat cook, laundress; apartment preferred; sleep in or out. Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 59th St. Telephone, 4786—Columbus.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Neat and tidy; $18; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Neat and tidy; best reference. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, trustworthy, reliable; American parentage; best references; $12. Protestant, Box 138 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, ambitious beginner; had a thorough business training; good speller and grammarian; moderate salary to begin. Anxious. Box 168 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Six years' experience; rapid, accurate; thoroughly competent to fill high-class position; references; $15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Two years' experience; high school training; accurate, diligent worker; references; $8. Blanche, Box 164 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience, brokerage, commercial; competent; best references. B. Schur, Box 117 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; competent office assistant; Packard graduate. B. Muschel, 78 East 4th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; competent office assistant; Packard graduate. B. Muschel, 78 East 4th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Year's experience contracting law; moderate salary. Anna Andria, Box 175 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; best references; neat, rapid, accurate. M. C., 122 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

A refined, educated young lady, with best references, desires position as lady's secretary and companion. Address Box 302 Times, Times Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT wishes work evenings and Saturday; audits, statements, trial balances, bookkeeping, investigations, &c.; terms moderate; references. Accountant, 16 Waverley Place.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Head gardener or superintendent; first-class all-around gardener for country place; age, 36 years; married, two children; eighteen years' experience; in this country nine years; reference from present employer. H. O. M., Box 121, Rye, N. Y.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

AUDITOR, over 20 years' active experience, railroad, mortgage, and real estate offices, desires to make change; executive man; first-class references and good personality. Auditor, Box 323 Times, Times Square.

JAIL THREAT TO MRS. POILLON

Unless She Answers Questions To-day She May Be Committed.

Unless Mrs. Katherine Poillon answers the questions put to her to-day by Lawyer Charles M. Rosenthal she will be committed to Ludlow Street Jail. This announcement was made yesterday in the City Court by Judge Conlan after Mrs. Poillon had dodged questions designed to show that she is able to pay an $800 judgment obtained against her by the owners of a department store.

When Mr. Rosenthal asked her if it was true that she received $30,000 in settlement of her breach of promise suit against W. Gould Brokaw, she asked for time to think, and the lawyer said he would give her three minutes. Her sister Charlotte then produced a watch, and held it while Mrs. Poillon thought. At the end of the three minutes Mrs. Poillon decided not to answer. In reply to further questions she said she was still living at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and that her sister paid her bill there.

It took Mrs. Poillon half an hour to remember that she had been married, and then she said she could not remember her husband's first name.

"Do you own any real estate?" asked the lawyer.

"If I had a mortgage would that be real estate?" she asked.

"I will give you one minute to answer," said Mr. Rosenthal, and again Mrs. Poillon's sister took out her watch. At the end of the minute Judge Conlan adjourned the hearing until to-day, and told Mrs. Poillon that if she did not then answer the questions put to her she would be committed to jail.

MAY SAY WAYNE DID IT.

Mann Defense Likely to be That He Wrote the "O. K., W. D. M."

Col. Edwin B. Hay, the handwriting expert called by the prosecution in the perjury charge now pending before Justice McAvoy, was kept on the stand all day yesterday under cross-examination by Mr. Littleton. The witness was forced to admit that the letters "O. K.," which Col. Mann denies having written on the letter from Reginald Ward, did not resemble any admitted specimens of the Colonel's handwriting. The reason for this, Col. Hay said, was that the letters on the Ward note were "monstrosities scrawled with the utmost carelessness."

After recess Mr. Littleton caused a stir by insinuating that the witnes had been "tipped off" by some one connected with the prosecution as to the authorship of the initials "W. D. M." appearing in several volumes of "marked copy files" of Town Topics produced just before recess. Col. Hay admitted having had a talk with Moses Ellis Wooster in the corridor during recess and having overheard a few words exchanged between Mr. Hart and Wooster. It appeared from those few words that Charles Stokes Wayne was managing editor of Town Topics at one time. Mr. Littleton wanted to make out from this that Col. Hay had been made aware that Wayne had marked the files brought to court.

From the trend of questioning it seemed likely that the defense will contend that the initials on the Ward letter which provide the issue in the case were written by Wayne, and not by Mann.

Lawyer W. C. Shoup attended the hearing yesterday as the representative of Count Reginald Ward.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The following officers of the Artillery Corps will report to the commandant, Artillery School, Fort Monroe, for the purpose of completing the course at that school: Capts. R. H. McMaster, A. G. Jenkins, R. E. Wylie, and J. B. Mitchell.

The following officers of the Artillery Corps will report, Feb. 26, to the examining board at Fort Monroe for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: First Lieuts. F. E. Hopkins, E. R. Tilton, H. B. Grant, and L. T. Waldron; Second Lieuts. W. S. Bowen, M. S. Battle, and F. T. Thornton. Second Lieut. N. E. Wood, Artillery, will report in person, Feb. 26, to the examining board at San Francisco for examination for promotion.

First Lieut. E. N. Macon is transferred from the Nineteenth Battery, Field Artillery, to the Thirty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery, and First Lieut. L. S. Ryan, from the Thirty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery, to the Nineteenth Battery, Field Artillery.

Capt. J. K. Thompson is transferred from the Twelfth Infantry to the Fifteenth Infantry, and Capt. C. C. Ballou, from the Fifteenth Infantry to the Twelfth Infantry.

First Lieut. L. M. Hathaway will proceed to Jeffersonville, Ind., to examine the male clerks and stenographers employed at that place with a view to determining whether they are mentally and physically qualified for service in the Philippines.

First Lieut. L. Angel, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, is relieved from further duty with the Isthmian Canal Commission and will rejoin his regiment.

First Lieut. A. McC. Wilson, Twentieth Infantry, will proceed to Monterey, Cal., for duty pending the arrival of his regiment at that post.

First Lieut. O. R. Booth, Eleventh Infantry, having been found incapacitated for active service his retirement is announced.

The following assignments of First Lieutenants, recently promoted, are announced: A. C. Keyes, Tenth Cavalry; J. A. Pearson, Seventh Cavalry; C. Burnett, Fourth Cavalry; D. D. Gregory, Fifth Cavalry.

The Navy.

Capt. C. P. Rees, from Naval Academy to home.

Capt. L. C. Heifner from charge Thirteenth Lighthouse District, Portland, Oregon, to home.

Commander J. B. Murdock to Naval Academy.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Newport at Sanchez. Marblehead at San Diego. Cleveland at Newport News.

Sailed—The Maine, the Missouri, the Kentucky, the Kearsarge, and the Yankton, from Culebra for Trinidad; the Hopkins, the Worden, the MacDonough, the Lawrence, the Stewart, and the Truxtun, from San Juan for Trinidad; the Alabama, from Culebra for Barbados; the West Virginia, from Culebra for St. Thomas; the Maryland, from Culebra for Antigua; the Pennsylvania, from Culebra for St. Vincent; the Colorado, from Culebra for Grenada.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Miscellaneous.

EXPERIENCED real estate lawyer seeks engagement with realty corporation or good law firm. Address A., 193 Times Downtown.

PAINTER, DECORATOR.—Estimates large or small jobs; low figures; highest reference; city or Summer resorts. Metropolitan, 13 West 42d St. Tel. 461 Bryant.

PORTER or MESSENGER.—Colored; in office; sober, respectable; references. Bryan, 216 West 62d St.

PORTER, &c.—By a young colored man as porter or elevator man. F., 304 Times, Times Square.

TO WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.—Contractor of fine coats, can factory 20 years, would manage or open a factory for a good house. Address A., 321 Times Downtown.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN, (two,) well educated, refined, good-looking, well traveled, musical, know Continent well, willing to act as companion or courier to lady. D. A., 320 Times, Times Square.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

I can sell your patent; booklet mailed free; fifteen years' experience; patent sales exclusively. Call, write, or telphone, William E. Hoyt, patent sales specialist, 290 B'way, New York.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Antiques, snuff boxes, carved ivories, miniatures, old silver, portieres, furniture, paintings by old masters, arms, armor, bronzes; sacrifice. 34 East 30th St.

I PAY highest prices for furniture, carpets, antiques. JOHNSON, 115 University Place, New York.

Highest cash prices paid for diamonds, old gold, jewelry. Sessler, 1,255 Broadway, cor. 31st.

MACHINERY.

For Sale.—60 h. p. steam engine, condensing; also 22 h. p. Fairbanks-Morse gas engine and air compressor; to make room for larger plant. Carr & Ball Stone Works, 111 Passaic Av., Harrison, N. J.

PATENTS.

Patents promptly procured; advice free. Send for handbook. Edgar Tate & Co., 245 Broadway.

Patents promptly procured; advice free; send for handbook. Edgar Tate & Co., 245 B'way.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

Horses to hire, all purposes, day and night. Max F. Greenbaum, 157 East 25th St.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

C. EDGAR PRESTON.—C. Edgar Preston, carpenter, of White Plains, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities $6,323 and no assets. The debts were contracted in Schenectady in 1902-3.

JOEL F. YURDIN.—Joel F. Yurdin, tailor, of 21 East Twentieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,426 and nominal assets $1,125 in outstanding accounts. Among the creditors are E. H. Van Ingen & Co., $984; Berkman & Co., $565, and E. L. McLean, $559. He began business in 1899.

JACOB KOSSOFF.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Dudley Dupigriac receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of Jacob Kossoff, shoe dealer, of 2,144 Third Avenue. All the assets have been removed by a City Marshal and a receiver was appointed so as to take possession of them if they are found.

GERSTMAN & BANDMAN.—Gerstman & Bandman, manufacturing jewelers at 75 Nassau Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Jan. 29 showing firm liabilities $77,389 and nominal assets $68,169, filed individual schedules yesterday. They have no individual debts, but say they have nominal assets $50,000 in a cause of action existing against the State Bank and the Metropolitan Bank for damages growing out of transactions in 1904-6.

NEW YORK CARBON AND TRANSFER PAPER COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the New York Carbon and Transfer Paper Company of 82 John Street by these creditors: O. Falk Company, $165; Sherman & Sons Company, $1,132; Vernon Brothers & Co., $75. It was alleged that the company is insolvent and on Feb. 7 admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts by resolution of the Board of Directors. The business was started in 1887 by Herman F. Lee.

GREGORIO DI LORENZO.—Gregorio Di Lorenzo, musician, of 2,036 First Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,318 and nominal assets $473, in a judgment against Johanna Di Lorenzo which is uncollectable. He has only three creditors, the New Amsterdam National Bank, $817, on a judgment of April 6, 1904, the validity of which he disputes because he was not served with the summons; Byron Traver, $500 for professional services, for which the petition says he paid in full, and the Appeal Printing Company, $1, the exact amount being unknown.

BELL SPECIALTY COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed here against the Bell Specialty Company, manufacturer of metal specialties, farm implements, &c., with factory in Jersey City, by Clarence B. Iserman of Ridgewood, N. J., a creditor for $581, money lent to the company. It was alleged that the company is insolvent and a receiver was appointed for it in New Jersey on Wednesday. The company is a New York corporation incorporated in June, 1905, with a capital stock of $10,000. Iserman was formerly Secretary of it.

UNITED HEATING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the United Heating Company, manufacturer of steam heating apparatus at 174 Wooster Street, by these creditors: John Simmons Company, $6,506; H. B. Smith Company of Westfield, Mass., $518, and the Gurney Heater Manufacturing Company of Boston, $1,535. It was alleged that the company is insolvent and has transferred cash to various creditors, including George Walton and John O'Keefe. The company was incorporated under New York laws in April, 1902, with a capital stock of $15,000, which was increased to $75,000 in July, 1903. George A. Walton was President and Treasurer. The company did considerable work for the City of New York. Henry W. Sykes, attorney for the petitioning creditors, said yesterday that the liabilities are about $95,000, of which $30,000 is to general creditors and $65,000 to Mr. Walton, the President, for money lent to the company. The nominal assets are probably $50,000.

Out of Town.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 8.—Charles E. Kimball of Summit was to-day named receiver for the Franco-German Gelatine Company by Vice Chancellor Pitney. A rule returnable Feb. 27 directing the stockholders and creditors to show cause why the receiver should not be continued and be directed to continue the business temporarily, was also issued.

Judgments.

These judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDREWS, Frederick S.—New York Edison Company	$755
ARKIN, Samuel J.—Dental Society of the State of New York and another, costs	23
ATKINS, Lillie A.—John M. Berrian	2,900
ABBOTT, William O.—Daniel A. Long	3,050
ARMSTADT, Margaret—Max Hershkowitz	15
AVERY, John E.—Peck Brothers & Co.	418
ABDELNOUR, John A.—Abraham M. Jabalie	326
ABDELNOUR, John A.—Elias S. Elias	323
BOYCE, Edward J.—Alexander Begg	1,087
BINSWAUGER, Jacob—Urban I. W. Peters	27
BERNHARD, Samuel H.—Louis A. Durham	120
COSTELLO, Peter—Corn Exchange Bank	98
CELENTANO, Joe P.—Diogenes Brewing Company	184
CELLENTANO, Joe P.—Diogenes Brewing Company	365
CURTISS, Maurice B. and Marie A.—Charles F. Wildey and another	1,209
CURTISS, Maurice B. and Marie A.—Charles F. Wildey and another	1,207
DAVIDSON, John—Max E. Ebenstein and others	202
DAY, Charles J.—Daniel A. Long	3,650
EASTMOND, John E.—A. L. Squiers	890
EHRENZWEIG, Gustav—David D. Goldstein	44
FOARD, R. J.—Geo. C. Engel Co.	441
FAY, Joseph L.—Arthur McConnell	1,045
FINN, Wm. E.—C. D. Baldwin et al., costs	71
SAME—Thomas Simpson, costs	68
SAME—Same, costs	68
SAME—C. D. Baldwin et al., costs	69
GOLDBERG, Sam and Fanny—Kahn & Glusker	151
HAMILTON, Geo. A.—H. L. Paull	3,889
HYMAN, L. A.—Manhattan Square Co.	64
HART, Benjamin S.—Chas. L. Seale	511
HERZOG, Carl—James P. Calloway	494
ISAACS, Bendet and Gussie F.—C. D. Baldwin et al., costs	71
SAME—Same, costs	69
SAME—Thomas Simpson, costs	68
SAME—Same, costs	68
JAQUES, E. McClure—Geo. B. Boyd	39
JACOBOWITZ, Morris—J. Rosenkranz	200
JONES, E. K.—M. G. Hirsch et al.	4,310
KELLY, Richard B.—Daniel A. Long	3,650
KEEFE, Wm. R.—Peck Bros. Co.	418
LUFOWICH, Wolf—S. Deitshman, costs	69
LUCAS, Jose G.—John Barkley	134
LINDSAY, W. E.—Wm. G. Strait et al.	140
MEYER, George—Albert Telschow	136
MEYERS, David—Isaac Greenbaum	119
MACKENZIE, Alexander H.—John T. Williams	92
MINKUS, Henry—Amalie Minkus and another	1,747
MONE, Daniel—Morris Rosenfield et al.	120
MITCHELL, Robert L.—Francis Gottsberger	1,555
MEEKER, Herman E.—Mary Carpenter	61
McCUE, Wm. J.—Moses Samuels and another	319
McNEIL, Robert G.—Rob. J. Horner, Jr.	189
NAGLE, John E.—Daniel R. Kendall	121
NEWLOVE, George—W. E. Wilkinson	162
OTIS, John—Max E. Ebenstein et al.	202
OTTENBERG, Hannah—Max Grossman	288
POLACEK, Frank—Samuel Krochmal and another	51
RUSSELL, John B.—Henry J. Klappert	249
REESE, J. Ramsey—Moses Samuels and another	319
SCHEUER, Kate—Jeremiah P. Kearns	278
SHEARIN, David—Bert K. Bloch	162
SCHNIER, John—Morris Rosenfield et al.	120
SERVO, Pietro—Cesari Echentille, costs	110
SHEA, Patrick J.—Patrick W. Cullinan	1,846
WARD, Ward W.—Lockland Lumber Co.	82
WILLYOUNG, Elmer G.—H. Randolph Whitman	114
WEISS, Simon—Jacob Dangler	69
WOLFE, Joseph H.—Joseph Clark	84
WAGER, John, Jr., (not summoned,) and John, Sr.—Bert K. Bloch	131
WERSTEIN, Celia—Louis Cohen, costs	68
ZITTEL, C. Florian—Ludwig Baumann & Co., Harlem	519
ZELMIRO, Felici—Peruccio Piccirilli and others, costs	74
CUSHMAN & DENISON MFG. CO.—Clipper Mfg. Co., costs	108
THE INDEPENDENT ORDER FREE Sons of Judah—Bertha Schwartz	622
WALTON H. STORMS & CO.—United States Foundry and Sales Co.	825
PLOCK MARBLE CO.—Jeremiah K. Hower	74
BONDHUS & Co.—Edw. N. Bloomberg and others	499
INTERURBAN ST. RY. CO.—Vincenzo Caldanzo	403
YAQUI COPPER CO.—Broadway Building Co.	3,221

FOOD.

A BOY'S BREAKFAST

There's a Natural Food That Makes It's Own Way.

There's a boy up in Hoosick Falls, N. Y., who is growing into sturdy manhood on Grape-Nuts breakfasts. It might have been different with him, as his mother explains:

"My 11-year-old boy is large, well developed, and active, and has been made so by his fondness for Grape-Nuts food. At five years he was a very nervous child and was subject to frequent attacks of indigestion which used to rob him of his strength and were very troublesome to deal with. He never seemed to care for anything for his breakfast until I tried Grape-Nuts, and I have never had to change from that. He makes his entire breakfast of Grape-Nuts food. It is always relished by him, and he says that it satisfies him better than the ordinary kind of a meal.

"Better than all he is no longer troubled with indigestion or nervousness, and has got to be a splendidly developed fellow since he began to use Grape-Nuts food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

FIDELITY AND CASUALTY CO. of N. Y.—Patrick W. Cullinan 1,846

EQUITABLE TITLE GUARANTEE CO.—Constantine M. Scheld 2,000

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

BIRDSEYE, Chas. E.—J. Oussani, Feb. 2, 1906	$141
CROPSY, Louis—H. Levine, Nov. 20, 1905	12
HANNES, Lazarus—H. Lederer, June 27, 1905	396
SAME—Same, Dec. 28, 1905	101
HARPER, George—W. F. Duckworth, Dec. 29, 1905	77
JAEGER, Herman J.—A. Rothschild, Jan. 18, 1906	30
KENNEDY, David E.—E. Muldoon, Dec. 5, 1905	138
McDONNELL, John—G. G. Bradley, June 13, 1902	474
RELKIN, Nathan—H. Freeman, Aug. 2, 1904	220
RICHMAN, Abraham—A. Kohn et al., Aug. 30, 1898, (canceled)	688
WASBOE, Olaf—P. Imperato, Jan. 24, 1906	212
PRESS PUB. CO.—R. Basso, Feb. 2, 1906	99

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; A. Lonne, dry goods; 57 White Street.

Williams & Shelton Company, Charlotte, N. C.; C. A. Williams, dry goods; Hotel Markwell.

Brandeis, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; A. D. Brandeis, dress goods, cloaks, suits, waists, and laces; 683 Broadway; Hotel Wolcott.

Whittingham Millinery Company, Toledo, Ohio; W. S. Herron, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Belk Brothers, Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Belk, dry goods, millinery, and cloaks; B. F. Matthews, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Peck, G. B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss Franklin, infants' wear; 2 Walker Street.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. R. Clark, millinery and ribbons; 377 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.

Boston Store, Fort Smith, Ark.; H. Kaufman, cloaks, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Wellington.

Sacks, H., Troy, Ala.; furnishing goods; Mrs. H. Hunter, ladies' wear; Hotel Marlborough.

Whitehurst, C. N., Norfolk, Va.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Navarre.

Schrodski, A., Peoria, Ill.; clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; J. G. Mair, laces and umbrellas; 320 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; F. Jedlicka, fancy goods; N. B. Goldstein, jewelry; 31 Union Square; Hotel Cumberland.

Reed Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; T. C. Ellsasser, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Taylor, George R., Company, Wheeling, West Va.; G. E. Johns, dress goods, silks, cloaks, and suits; Hotel Cadillac.

Miller & Paine, Lincoln, Neb.; G. Watkins, domestics and dress goods; L. H. Sutter, dry goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Cumberland.

Martin, J. N., Dry Goods Company, Peoria, Ill.; J. N. Martin, cloaks, suits, waists, and millinery; Hotel Cumberland.

McCourtney Dry Goods Company, Springfield, Ill.; P. McCourtney, notions and furnishing goods; 458 Broadway; Hotel Cumberland.

Miller, Rhods & Swarts, Norfolk, Va.; C. E. Chandler, domestics; 320 Church Street; Hotel York.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; L. H. Webb, domestics; 31 Union Square; Hotel Spalding.

Hopkins, Mrs. M. A., Pittsburg, Penn.; ladies' wear; Miss F. E. Clark, millinery; Hotel Spalding.

Waldorf Manufacturing Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; R. Ranz, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. J. White, carpets and rugs; 214 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Cohn, M. M., Company, Little Rock, Ark.; A. D. Cohn, notions and furnishing goods; 458 Broadway; Hotel York.

Slades, J. S., Sons, Reading, Penn.; Y. M. Britton, dry goods; Ray Seidel, ladies' wear; Grand Hotel.

Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; Miss E. Low, millinery; 15 Mercer Street; Grand Hotel.

Sisson Brothers & Welden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; B. F. Welden, laces and trimmings; Miss K. Hevey, curtains, china, and glassware; Hotel Imperial.

Weill, R., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; W. Murray, laces and embro

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

A WAY OUT.

The new German tariff, under which much higher duties will be imposed upon a large part of our exports to that country, will go into effect on March 1. In the short time now remaining it would be impossible to secure the ratification by the Senate of a reciprocity treaty that would secure for us the benefit of the lower duties of the "favored nation" column of Germany's tariff. There is reason to believe, however, that Germany would accept certain modifications, just and reasonable in themselves, of our Customs Administrative act as an equivalent for admitting imports from this country at the favored nation rates. We have already expressed the opinion that there is no public business now engaging the attention of Congress or of the Administration at all comparable in importance with the removal of the very serious obstacles which the new German duties will plant in the pathway of our exports.

The new German tariff has a double set of duties. The "conventional" rates will be enjoyed by those countries which have effected some reciprocity arrangements with the German Government; the general rates will apply to the commodities of all other countries, including our own, unless we shall have come to some agreement. Russia, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Roumania, Servia, and other European countries have already made tariff treaties with Germany. The increased duties were for the most part imposed with a view to the protection of agricultural products. They would therefore bear most heavily upon some of the principal articles we export to Germany. The difference between the general rates and the conventional rates of the new tariffs is very great, in many cases as much as 100 per cent. The effect upon our trade of a failure to reach some arrangement with Germany may be judged from the following table, which shows the value of our exports of the few articles mentioned for the year 1904, the present German duty thereon, and the duty that will be imposed after March 1 if no agreement is reached:

PER 100 KILOGRAMS, EQUAL TO 220.4 POUNDS.

Articles.	Value.	Present Duty.	New Duty.
Wheat	$6,000,000	.83	$1.88
Lard	15,600,000	$2.38	2.97
Leather and manufactures	1,200,000	....	....
Shoes	.....	11.90-15.47	20.23-42.84
Corn	7,200,000	.38	1.19
Fruits	3,600,000	....	....
Dried	.....	.95	2.38
Fresh apples	.....	Free	2.38
Flour	2,200,000	1.74	4.36

Any one can see that here is a matter not to be neglected. The consequence of neglecting it will be to make Germany increasingly independent of our products. She will look to the Argentine for her foodstuffs, a little country of 5,000,000 people already having a foreign trade of $451,000,000, which is rapidly increasing. She will look to her European neighbors for a larger proportion of her supplies, and Europe, enjoying the benefit of the lower duties, would have a decisive advantage over us.

Those provisions of our Customs Administrative act of which Germany, together with all other countries from which we import goods, has long complained—of which, indeed, our importers loudly and justly complain—relate to the appraisal of merchandise at our ports of entry. It is of the commonest experience for an importer to receive notice that his invoice valuations have been raised by the Appraiser. If he appeals and asks for a hearing the General Appraiser permits him to offer his evidence, but withholds from him all the evidence and information upon which the increase was made, and does not permit him to question the witnesses called in as experts, or even to know who they are or anything about their qualifications. A simple amendment requiring that hearings in reappraisement cases shall be public, that the Government's evidence and information, such as reports of Treasury agents abroad or at home, shall be accessible to the importer, and that witnesses called by the Appraiser shall be subject to cross-examination, would correct the evident injustice of the present star chamber method. The complaint is made, too, that the language of the statute declaring that merchandise shall be appraised at "the actual market value or wholesale price thereof at the time of exportation to the United States" prescribes a most unsatisfactory method of determining values. The Merchants' Association proposes that the statute should be amended to provide that the wholesale price "for exportation" should be accepted as the guide. Many articles of American manufacture, notably machinery, are sold for export at staggering reductions from home prices. What would happen to a European importer who was subjected to a comparison of his invoices with our domestic prices can readily be imagined. Under our 50 per cent. rule his goods would in many cases be confiscated. The provisions of our act relating to the determination of values call for careful revision.

Again, for each 1 per cent. of increase in the reappraisement over the invoice values an importer is subjected to an additional duty of 1 per cent. The gross unfairness of this provision is manifest, since the most conscientious importer would many times fail to keep within 1 per cent. of a reappraisement reached by such arbitrary and unscientific methods. An amendment providing for a margin of 5 per cent. of valuation between invoice and reappraisement without payment of penalty duty would be fair and reasonable.

These changes in the Customs Administrative act have been urged upon the Secretary of the Treasury by the Merchants' Association of this city. That they are reasonable clearly appears from the indisputable fact that the present regulations are unreasonable. They are oppressive, since importers are continually harassed and punished, insomuch that the making of commitments by the sale in advance of merchandise to be imported involves risks that have to be insured by additions to price. The act is an obstruction to commerce. It is not to be denied, we are aware, that the intent of the Dingley act was to obstruct commerce. But we have come now to a point where it is not a question of obstructing the entry of foreign goods into our own country, but of a threatened curtailment of our own export trade, which to Germany alone amounted to $215,000,000 in 1904. It is useless to expect of Congress, animated as it is by the stand-pat spirit, to lower or remit any of the Dingley duties in favor of German goods. An amendment of the Customs Administrative act is a less serious matter—that might not seem to the stand-patters of the House and Senate to be too high a price to pay for the preservation of commercial peace with Germany. That course would be wiser than retaliation, and the failure to secure for our exports the favored nation German duties might involve us, and sooner than anybody would expect, in a commercial war. In some degree, probably, the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury might avail for putting a more liberal construction upon the existing statute. That would not be too much to ask of Mr. SHAW. It is understood that the President, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of the Treasury have had the matter under consideration. If the German Ambassador is able to give the assurance that his Government would accord the benefit of the favored-nation duties to the United States in consideration of more reasonable reappraisement regulations at our ports of entry, which would also apply to imports from all countries, the reaching of an agreement ought not to be a matter of any further doubt or delay. The National interest is too grave to be overlooked and the question cannot be put off.

THE RAILWAY RATE DEBATE.

The Presidential "non sequitur" has passed to its grave in the Senate with fewer nays than the futile Esch-Townsend bill elicited. Inasmuch as in 1907 this bill also will be a last year's bird's nest, any serious attention to its provisions would be wasted. But it may be worth while to ask why there was such a reckless waste of eloquence over such an inconsequential project. Why so much fuss over breaking the eggs for the omelet which everybody knew would be cooked in the Senate?

The mystery is not inscrutable. Not to put too fine a point upon it, the delivery of those speeches is the chief motive force of the bill. Is our Republican President to be allowed to swing around the circle making votes by expounding stolen Democratic doctrine, and are Mr. HEARST and Mr. ROOSEVELT's other colleagues not to be allowed to make similar campaign material? Those speeches are useless only as regards their effect upon legislation. They contain the best, although mistaken, hopes of many candidates in the approaching Congressional campaign, and their delivery is not to be interrupted by any regard of their uselessness for any consideration which can justify making any speech in Congress. It is an odd spectacle. The Democratic Representatives of the sort which the country distrusts are covering the President with unwelcome praise, and the Republican Senators whose names carry weight are beseeching the President to abate or alter his demands. Just how much of this the Republicans can stand is their concern rather than ours. Our curiosity is chiefly concerned with the result of all this pulling and hauling.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD of Maine, and the politics which that implies, led the President's critics, and Mr. GILLESPIE of Texas, and the politics which that implies, gave us his valuable opinion that the Pennsylvania Railway is obnoxious as a railway trust. We would like nothing better than to have that question tried in the Supreme Court, which gave notice that it would be glad of a chance to alter its decision in the Northern Securities case. We borrow no anxiety over the Pennsylvania Railway, and are amused at the prospect of Texas taking control of Republican railway policy, and Maine deserting it. The indications are that the Republican Congressional campaign has before it an experience like that of the English Conservatives.

BROOKLYN TRANSIT REFORMS.

Bridge Commissioner STEVENSON and Borough President COLER go differently to work to accomplish similar objects. The objective being the improvement of Brooklyn passenger accommodations, Mr. COLER tears up idle tracks of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and Mr. STEVENSON provides the company with facilities and then requires it to run more cars. We should say that, if put to a choice, the majority would cast their votes for the method which enables 300 instead of 150 cars to cross the Williamsburg Bridge.

Mr. STEVENSON having thus shown the wisdom of appointing a traffic man to deal with traffic matters, we have hopes that he will be able to apprehend a demonstration that a bridge has capacity for conveying cars in one direction as well as in the other. That is to say Manhattan cars can run to Brooklyn as well as Brooklyn cars can run to Manhattan, with results which his experience with the Williamsburg Bridge is demonstrating. The significance of which statement is that there is no controlling reason why such terminals as are indispensable may not be situated in Brooklyn as well as in Manhattan. There would be a saving of large sums if the change stations were provided in Brooklyn, where room is plenty and cheap, and where the change could be more conveniently made. It was Sir ISAAC NEWTON who cut two holes in a door, one for his cat and another for her kitten. A similar amount of genius has hitherto been shown in operating the bridge. Sir ISAAC admitted that the kitten could pass through the cat's hole. Mr. STEVENSON can see that cars can run easterly as well as westerly, and that there are no insuperable difficulties for making change in a cheap and convenient locality, as well as in an inconvenient and costly one.

THE NEW RACING YACHT.

If Sir THOMAS LIPTON, or any other challenger, chooses to challenge for the America's Cup with a schooner, we do not suppose he will win the cup. That seems to be past praying for. Curious to remember, it was the repeated proof that British schooners had no chance with American which led to the British change of venue in challenging from a two-sticker to a single-sticker, beginning with the Genesta. That challenge we may infer to have proceeded from the further fact that in the old, old days when the Sappho wiped the British and the Irish Channels with the British craft which undertook to compete with her, the nearest thing to her, especially on the wind, was the little cutter Vanguard.

All the same, it is to be hoped that Sir THOMAS, or the next challenger, may challenge with a schooner. Doubtless even in that case we could afford to "stand pat" with the Reliance, converted into a schooner. She would still be rather an absurd craft with her excessive draught. She would not be so fast as she was before, either on or off the wind, since experts are agreed that, in weather in which it can be carried, canvas is more efficient as it is in fewer pieces. But the fewer the sails the more numerous must be the crew. The schooner rig tends to diminish the number of the crew, and, to that extent, to promote the practicability of the boat. The man-eating monster that the recent international competitions have developed is clearly impracticable as a yacht. It would take Standard Oil to run her, and even Standard Oil would not have any fun—if Standard Oil ever does have any fun. A radical change in the system of measurement is "indicated," if the cup races are to have any effect in the improvement of the breed of that noble animal, the yacht. But, short of that change, we can imagine nothing better fitted to promote the conversion of the hunter of the America's mug into a real yacht than a proposition to race schooners instead of sloops or cutters for the mug in question.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

"Baby Talk," But It Is News.

One of our correspondents, Mr. ISAAC HULL PLATT, besought us yesterday, with what seemed to us to be somewhat excessive vehemence, to cease devoting an occasional half column to reports of the remarks made by the junior JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER in the presence of an admiring Sunday school class. And to secure compliance with his request Mr. PLATT used what he apparently thought was the strong argument that we have ourselves characterized Mr. ROCKEFELLER's moralizings as "baby talk" that should be confined to the nursery. "Unless," said the scornful Mr. PLATT, "you edit a paper for the nursery, save your columns for something worth while to grown-ups." We fear that our friend does not quite understand the principles which guide the selection of news. He might have gained an inkling of not the least of them from the fact that, of all we print, he himself chose one of Mr. ROCKEFELLER's sermonettes to write a letter about. That proved that he had read the sermonettes and had found them interesting—provocative of thought. Most other people, we believe, have the same experience, and right there is one very good reason for printing what we called, and still call, "baby talk." Mr. PLATT should also remember that young Mr. ROCKEFELLER is in several ways a person of real importance. At some not remote day he is going to inherit an almost frightful number of millions and to exercise, for good or evil, an enormous power, affecting in one way or another and directly or indirectly, every man, woman, and child in this country. Doesn't that render it judicious to make public as much information as possible in regard to his mental characteristics? Is it not well to know what manner of man he is—his strength and his weakness, his hopes and his fears? It seems so to us, and therefore we feel fully justified in giving space, when he talks, to statements and deductions which we would not dream of printing if they were uttered in different circumstances—as, indeed, they are uttered every Sunday by thousands of teachers in thousands of schools. We are constantly obliged to record speeches, acts, and events which do not meet with our approval, and upon which we comment derisively, indignantly, or contemptuously, as the case may be. Both the recording and the commenting are all a part of the newspaper day's work, and a highly important part of it, too. It would not be wise, and it would hardly be possible, for a newspaper to ignore either the follies or the crimes of the world. As for young Mr. ROCKEFELLER, we think it extremely well that he should learn the opinion held of his discourses by others than the somewhat curious persons who form his Sunday school class—the opinion of THE TIMES and of Mr. PLATT, for instance.

To Want Is Not To Need.

Brooklyn wants a great university. We do not blame Brooklyn a bit, but, on the contrary, find in this desire a new reason for admiring a part of the city for which we have long had a warm affection for other reasons. A great university is a most excellent thing, and any city, or any part of any city, could hardly have a worthier ambition than to possess one. But to want a great university and to need or get one are things widely different, and they are nowhere near as closely connected as certain eminent and amiable Brooklynites seem to think. In the first place, the number of great universities, of universities worthy of the name and the adjective, which any country can have is strictly limited by other things than the mere wanting of cities to have them. In the second place, there is a very general, and we think entirely accurate, impression that this country would be more benefited by the improvement of the universities it has than by the establishment of new ones, to compete with those already in existence, to draw students from them, and to attract gifts and bequests which the old universities need so much. Indeed, not a few people believe that it would be well if a score, possibly if a hundred, little colleges, including several that call themselves universities, but are not, were to go into what would be equivalent to liquidation and to turn their scanty resources over to institutions able to make a better and more profitable use of them. That belief, however, is not a militant one, and we have no intention of denying all of the arguments by which the utility of the small college is defended. We know perfectly well that a good man can get a good education in even the smallest of them—that many and many a good man, as a matter of fact, has done so. But it is also a matter of fact that the present tendency is toward the strengthening of the strong college at the expense of the weak one, and away from ascribing any higher motive for the starting of new universities than that derived from local or personal pride. To both of these forms of pride the cause of education has owed much in the past, and upon them it is still to a considerable extent dependent for its resources, but after all they are just a bit irrelevant, and there are higher motives than they inspire. And, just as a last word, wouldn't the name "University of Brooklyn" be just a little queer—a little too provocative of smiles?

Engineers and Salaries.

There was not much weight in the remark of Senator MORGAN, made while Mr. PARSONS was defending the payment of large salaries for skilled service on the Isthmus of Panama, that the country is already paying the Chief Engineer there more than it pays the six Senators whom Mr. PARSONS was addressing. United States Senators get much besides their salaries, and by that we do not mean to make any invidious intimation about them. They get, in addition to a wage which everybody admits is scanty almost to the point of being ridiculous, a title that ought to be in the very highest degree honorable and is so to no slight degree. They get, besides, a power the exercise of which is a great reward for the able and conscientious statesman and is so considered by all whom the description fits. The engineer in control of the Panama Canal, too, can get more than his salary, for with success will come reputation, and reputation means wealth as well, but he also encounters risks to life and health which the Senators escape, and his tenure of office, as recent events have proved, is precarious. Of all engineering, the cheap variety is by far the most expensive. The most expensive is not always or necessarily the cheapest, but it is very apt to be so when the selection of the engineer is free from politics of the baser kind.

Fallieres's Ingenious Kindliness.

From The London Telegraph.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—One more story of M. Fallieres's ingenious kindliness is told. He was presiding at a banquet at Agen, when a piece of money dropped from his waistcoat pocket onto the floor. His neighbor said, "I think you have let fall a 2f. piece." But he replied, "Let it be; that will be a lucky find for the waiter," and he called the latter, whispering to him to look out for a 2f. piece, which he would find somewhere under his seat on the floor. Toward the end of the dinner M. Fallieres was seen by his neighbor to be feeling with a preoccupied air in his waistcoat pockets. As he rose he looked round, fancied he was not observed, and gently let a 2f. piece slide down onto the floor. His neighbor, who had noticed the strange proceeding, asked M. Fallieres afterward if he would tell him what it meant. "The fact is," M. Fallieres answered, "that I remembered that I keep only coppers in my left-hand pocket, from which the piece dropped that you supposed was 2f., whereas it must have been only 2 sous. So I took out of my right pocket, in which I keep my silver, another coin, which that time really was a 2f. piece, and dropped it for the waiter to find. I did not want to disappoint the man after telling him, you see."

Official Correspondence.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

A fourth-class Postmaster—and he doesn't live in Billville—sent the following to headquarters in Washington:

"This will make three times that I've told you I'm laid up with a bad les' havin' shot myself in the left leg—the one that was wounded in the war—while I wuz tryin' to kill a squirrel for my breakfast; and besides, I don't git much holiday nohow!"

Song by the Sultan of Morocco.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

O, the vultures, let them vultch!
And the buzzards, let them buzz!
For the poor Abdul Aziz
Soon will be Abdul Aswuz.

SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—A witness in the Smoot inquiry was asked in cross-examination to state whether certain passages in the Book of Revelation were made part of the Endowment House oaths.

"Let me have a Bible," said the witness, "and I will show you."

"Oh, my," exclaimed Senator Burrows, the Chairman of the committee, "I am afraid we are a little short on Bibles in this committee room."

The clerks scurried around, but could find neither Bible nor Testament.

"Well," said Senator Dillingham, "I tell you what you do. Go down to my room and get mine. There is one there."

"You are sure of that?" asked Senator Knox, skeptically.

"Absolutely," declared Dillingham, warmly.

"I guess you are right," replied Knox. "You took my old committee room, I remember."

A tall, thin countryman, the typical "jay" of the comic papers, who is so seldom seen in real life, even in the most rural regions, was wandering around the House corridors to-day trying to find a place where he could get in to hear the debates. Finally he brought up before a door which he evidently thought led to a gallery, though in fact it was the main entrance, through which members enter.

"Mister," he inquired, attracting the doorkeeper's attention with a prodigious cotton umbrella, "how much does it cost to get in hyer?"

"I can't tell you exactly," responded the doorkeeper. "The price varies. It cost William R. Hearst $50,000; it cost Curtis of Kansas $8,000; and there are some men who get in for nothing, but all those are from the South."

As soon as routine business was disposed of in the Senate to-day Senator Scott arose. He always reads his speeches, and he had a roll of manuscript in his hand. "Mr. President," he began, and then looked benignly over the top of his glasses at his expectant colleagues.

"All Senators having important business in their committee rooms may safely retire," he said, "for I am about to read a twenty-five-minute essay."

So they went out and he read his speech to an audience of seven. Mr. Scott's thoughtfulness was highly commended in the cloakrooms.

The frisky Senator Tillman saved the dignity of the ponderous Senator Clapp to-day. In order that Mr. Tillman might have a committee room the Senate recently gave him the chairmanship of the Five Civilized Tribes, one of the harmless committees which exist simply for the purpose of giving Senators office rooms to transact their business in. Mr. Tillman has been too busy with other things to note the humorous possibilities of the situation until to-day. Having nothing to do, he looked up the record of bills, discovered a little two-by-four bill relating to the Five Civilized Tribes, which, according to the usual custom, had been referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Tillman arose and moved that this bill be referred to his own highly important committee, pointing out that it was a grave invasion of that committee's rights to give the bill to another. Some one conveyed the news to the serious Mr. Clapp, Chairman of Indian Affairs. He rushed breathlessly into the Senate Chamber and to the rescue of his committee. Tillman persisted; Clapp became warm; and at last Tillman yielded with great show of reluctance. He said gravely that his dignity as Chairman of the Five Civilized Tribes was dear to him, but equally dear was Mr. Clapp's dignity, and rather than infringe it he would permit the bill to remain in the competent custody of Clapp.

Mr. Clapp retired, drawing long breaths of relief. A twinkle irradiated the lone eye of the bad boy of the Senate, and the great debate was over.

"You are making a study of the rate question," said John F. Wallace to the Senators on the Canal Committee. "Let me tell you a story that illustrates how rates are sometimes made.

"While I was running the Panama Railroad a man came to me and said he wanted to ship some brick from a yard in Colon to Panama, where brick were held at a very high price.

"'Well,' I said, 'what can I do for you? What do you want me to do?'

"'I want a new rate,' he said.

"'What is the matter with the present rate?' I asked.

"'The trouble is this,' he replied. 'Years ago there was a brickyard in Panama in which the officials of the railroad were interested and which they wanted to encourage. They put a high rate on brick coming in from the outside. I want to ship now fifty tons of brick over there, but it will cost me $500. The rate is $10 a ton.'

"'Why is it so high?' I asked.

"'Why,' he answered, 'because they classify brick as crockery uncrated.'"

A Cavefull of Dead Indians.

From The Denver News.

Jeff Adams, a well-known cattleman, rode into Phoenix to-day with a tale most gruesome. In the Superstition Mountains he had found a cavern, 35 by 100 feet in area, heaped up with the skeletons of about 200 dead Indians. The cavern is up in the side of a precipitous gorge, reached only by a dangerous trail. In Phoenix Adams found that he had rediscovered the long-lost cave where, in December of 1872, the Fifth Cavalry accomplished the greatest job of Indian killing in the history of the army. The Indians, Mojaves and Apaches, had fled to the cave, pursued by five troops of cavalry and a company of Maricopa Indian scouts.

The besiegers had settled down to starve the aborigines out, when one of the troopers discovered that by shooting at an overhanging rock bullets could be made to glance into the cavern. Firing in this manner was kept up until the glancing bullets had killed or wounded every Apache within. Then the Maricopas led the way and finished the bloody job.

Under the body of its mother was found a year-old babe, which was adopted by a Maricopa squaw, later to be sent to Eastern schools and to become the famous Indian physician, Dr. Carlos Montezuma. To-day the skeletons lie as the bodies fell under the merciless carbine fire, and it is doubtful if in the intervening years a single foot, white or red, has pressed the dust of the cavern floor.

The Maricopas cleared the cave of valuables and took the scalps of the victims.

Only Half the Brain Works.

From The London Express.

Prof. Symes Thompson lectured the other evening before the Gresham College, London, on "The Nervous System." In every man's brain there are many cells waiting to be developed, he said, and, as a matter of fact, the normal person uses only half of the brain, the other half being kept in reserve.

He instanced the case of a man who lost his sight, and at once developed the sense of hearing. A blind man, as he walked along the street, was perfectly conscious of passing lamp-posts and other objects, and could distinguish between a man and a woman.

Prof. Thompson also said that the quality of the brain was not dependent on its weight, but on the number and depth of its convolutions. A man's brain at maturity weighs about one-fortieth of his total weight, and at birth about one-tenth of the total. The brain of an elephant weighs about one-five-hundredth, and that of a whale about one-three-thousandth of its total weight.

EUTHANASIA.

Another Argument in Favor of Quick Death for Hopeless Sufferers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a common failing of the human animal to talk on subjects which it knows nothing about, and the less it knows the more it talks, as a rule. The letters denouncing the proposed extermination of a certain class of incurables which are appearing in the columns of your paper from day to day seem to be written by this latter class. Few individuals who have lived in actual contact with those poor creatures from whom all trace of the human has fled, and who cumber the earth merely as animated lumps of flesh and blood, will be heard opposing a possibility which offers such true humanity to the helpless sufferer or which promises such relief from hideous, moral-blunting service as is required by those who, through necessity, blood bondage or mistaken sentiment, care for those afflicted.

In the "incurable" and "epileptic wards" of nearly every lunatic asylum are found at all times a large number of creatures so old that their ages are lost track of completely, so migratory from asylum to asylum that their very names are clouded in uncertainty, so long demented that their families have forgotten them; public wards, existing in the torments of living death, without even the instinct to know when they are hungry, and yet kept breathing by every means known to science, and their terrible fate allowed to exert its wretched effect upon the young physicians and attendants who must care for them.

The spectacle of youth and talent sacrificing itself to old age and its senility is a common one, and so callous do we become to it that the experience must enter our own lives before we will attempt to deal with it justly. There are those who appear to think that the handful of us who boldly advocate relieving certain forms of misery are a bloodthirsty lot, standing about the bedsides of our sick with bludgeons in our hands, ready to annihilate at the first adverse word of the physician. On the contrary, we are perhaps the only humans who are willing to admit that the savages were sometimes right in their instincts, though they did not have the knowledge of methods which are the result of more intelligence.

LURANA W. SHELDON.
New York, Feb. 7, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the discussion of the subject of "euthanasia," it might be well to take into account an incident in the life of Napoleon, which bears upon the subject.

When Napoleon was leaving Egypt with his army, he found himself embarrassed by the presence of a number of wounded prisoners, whom he could not well take along with him, and did not wish to leave to die without attendance. He proposed to the doctors around him that they should relieve them from their sufferings by poisonous doses of medicine, which would at the same time relieve him from a great embarrassment.

The doctors, however, declined to carry out his wishes, telling him that such a proceeding would be contrary to the etiquette of their profession. W. H.
New York, Feb. 8, 1906.

The Cruelty of Bullfights.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"One Who Has Seen All" and finds bullfights entertaining has apparently seen so much that he has lost sight of the fine lines of discrimination that should be observed in discussion of his subject. It is one thing for men to voluntarily, even eagerly, assume the risks of football and pugilistic encounters, but quite another to goad helpless animals into combat, with torture and death as the inevitable result.
New York, Feb. 7, 1906. J. W. EDMONDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"One Who Has Seen All" suggests that every one should grasp the opportunity to witness a bullfight. Let me say that I have seen many hundreds of my comrades mutilated on the battlefields of South Africa, but the sight held less horror for me than that of my first and only bullfight. L. C. HOWARD.
Brooklyn, Feb. 7, 1906.

Mr. Stedman and Mr. Robinson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to state that I am receiving from various newspaper offices manifold copies of a violent letter addressed by Mr. Tracy Robinson to the Hon. William H. Taft, each of which copies, I am informed, had been sent out with the request, "If rejected please send to Edmund C. Stedman, Esq., Bronxville, N. Y." The same letter reaches me in print from other papers.

I have never seen or heard of this letter until the present juncture. Under no conceivable circumstances would I have assented to any connection with it, or with the matter to which it relates. It was an act of great audacity for Mr. Robinson's associate in controversy to send it forth with my "return address." E. C. STEDMAN.
Bronxville, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1906.

Names for the New State.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to "Montezuma's" request for an inspiration to name the combined States of Arizona and New Mexico, I would suggest "Arizomexica" as being more euphonious than those already suggested.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
New York, Feb. 8, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Americans abroad generally refer to their home land as God's Country. May I suggest that the new State be called "Diotierra," as an inspiration not only to "Diotierra's" own sons, but also to every citizen of "God's Country"? L. A. O.
New York, Feb. 8, 1906.

Wedding Gifts and Coast Lights.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a small unit—a taxpaying one—in this American Republic, may I be allowed to enter a protest against the compulsory giving of wedding presents to Miss Roosevelt?

As long as our Consuls draw their inadequate salaries, as long as our shipping is endangered by improperly lighted coasts—the Valencia disaster being an example of the latter—I, for one, protest against this unnecessary and uncalled for expenditure of public funds. E. ROBBINS.
New York, Feb. 6, 1906.

The "Library Squad."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in the papers that Commissioner Bingham is abolishing all the different police squads or details. I respectfully call the Commissioner's attention to the "Library Squad" at the Carnegie Library on Franklin Avenue, near Fulton Street, Brooklyn. He can always find there, especially in cold weather, one, two, and sometimes three and four policemen in full uniform reading newspapers and magazines or sleeping over a book. E. B.
Brooklyn, Feb. 7, 1906.

The Retort National.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to reply to "Britisher" in to-day's issue seeking information why the word "behooves" is not spelled and pronounced with one "o" in the United States as in England, by asking him why in England two "g's" are employed in spelling the word "waggon"?
Newark, Feb. 7, 1906. AMERICAN.

Thanks to Jwfoley.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

thank heven jwfoley has come back agin
to liven us with stories just like him
songs of school days, henry beammus and the rest
oiled frends cum back to make the heart beat in the chest
he's not kasst owt frum awl the frens he noo
so editor I send kind thanks to u.

YOUNG MR. ROCKEFELLER.

Demand for More of Him from Persons Whom He Has Benefited.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am inexpressibly shocked at reading in to-day's TIMES the invocation to the Almighty contained in Mr. Isaac Hull Platt's letter of request to stop devoting columns to the "baby talk" of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

That such an ill-bred, painfully rude, and cruel communication should appear from the pen of a Christian brother in the heretofore perfectly well-bred letter column of THE TIMES is beyond my comprehension, and I am constrained to inquire if the insertion thereof was not an oversight on your part?

Since reading Mr. Rockefeller's "talks" I have completely recovered from a serious attack of deep melancholia. To-day I am a changed man. I wish you could hear me laugh.

WALTER BEVERLEY CRANE.
New York, Feb. 8, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My old friend, Dr. Isaac Hull Platt, takes you to task in to-day's issue for publishing so much about John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and his Sunday school class. I take issue with Dr. Platt, and urge you to give your readers all the Rockefeller talk that comes to you.

We want all the humor we can get every morning to start the day with. I have had more fun laughing at this young theologian's talk than I could find anywhere short of Artemus Ward.

J. H. JOHNSTON.
New York, Feb. 8, 1906.

Location of Public Buildings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Controller Metz is in favor of erecting a large office building on the ground heretofore occupied by the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory. The location recommended for such a building is not a good one; it seems to me the desire should be to bring all the city departments as near together as possible and in one neighborhood.

A new Court House should be erected on Chambers Street and an office building following the design of the Hall of Records, only that it should be much higher. A public building should likewise be erected on Centre Street, facing the City Hall Park. The time may come when public buildings will be required on Broadway facing the City Hall Park. Buildings of this kind surrounding the City Hall would be beneficial. They would bring in considerable revenue and likewise add beauty to the city. We do not want an office building on Eighth Street and Third Avenue when such a building can be erected in the vicinity of City Hall. HENRY F. MONTAGUE.
New York, Feb. 7, 1906.

An Indiscreet Lecturer?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to make a protest against a few biased lecturers, who are engaged by and working under the auspices of the Board of Education and the People's Institute.

At Cooper Union on Tuesday evening a serious riot was averted by the timely appearance of several policemen. It looked for a time as if the lecturer would be kicked from the platform in spite of the police.

The trouble was caused by some remarks made by Jerome K. Raymond, a Chicago professor, in a lecture on "Madrid." The Chicago professor in his prelude succeeded not only in grossly insulting the few Spaniards present, but also every Catholic in the audience. The next time he voices prejudices he should notify the Police Department in advance.

Is this the system of education which the Board of Education imposes on the people, and for which we pay taxes? J. McC.
New York, Feb. 7, 1906.

Suppress Niagara?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To my mind it is a crime even to attempt to suppress one of the noblest sights in the world for the benefit of a few power companies and the State of New York. I sincerely hope that this country and all civilized people will rise against this.

Let Niagara alone. A READER.
New York, Feb. 8, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I've rumbled and grumbled for millions of years.
What are these whispers above me?
Foes of my freedom or fools and their fears?
Who covet my strength or who love me?
Who is it dares, while my great horn blares
And the tremors of hills resound me?
Where is the man who hath made him a plan
To girdle his minions around me?

I have rumbled and grumbled for millions of years,
Nor listened to whispers before;
But in terror they clung as I gripped them and flung
Them and their plans with a roar
Into my rage-shrieking caldrons of froth
And churned them and choked their affright;
Oh, what are their whispers to me in my wrath?
I am king! and my right is—might!
Feb. 8, 1906. NIAGARA.

Greenwich Meridian for France.

The Echo de Paris suggests that if France adopt the Greenwich Meridian in reckoning time east and west, England might reciprocate by adopting the metric sysem. If France should taken Greenwich for her meridian the country would gain eight minutes, and Frenchmen in going to England would not be obliged to set their watches. As for the metric system, France hopes that not only England but America will adopt that.

In Case Baby Gets Lost or Stolen.

From The Family Doctor.

Let a mother study the appearance of her child's body well and decide for herself whether there be about it any ineffaceable mark by which she could identify him anywhere and at any time. If there is nothing that time may not efface let her have him marked in such a way that she would know him. It is only a question of a few drops of India ink, an operation no more painful than vaccination.

More Like It.

From The Washington Star.

"What we want," said the sincere patriot, "is a railway rate that will be fair to everybody."

"You don't go far enough," said the legislator, who is on the warpath. "What my constituents demand is a rate which will be at least half-fare to everybody."

Effect of Local Option.

From The Houston Post.

A crockery factory near San Antonio is now confining all its resources to the making of jugs. One firm in San Antonio bought two carloads of one and two gallon jugs the other day.

OMAR ON VALENTINES.

Myself, when young, possessed by all the signs
Of puppy-love, sent many valentines,
Squandering thereto my pence, hard-earned and few,
For missives breathing love in all their lines!

Yea, and full many a gushing billetdoux,
That blissful day, came my way flitting, too.
Ah, but I felt a ladies' man gallant,
So many fair ones vowed they loved me true!

Now, my Beloveds, times are changed, indeed!
For, grown to man's estate, with greater need
Of love, the only valentines I get
Are comic ones, or bills for clothes and feed!

MAZIE VIRGINIA CARUTHERS.

S. P. C. A. MANAGERS ADOPT SOME REFORMS

Demand Others, Which Will Be Submitted to the Members.

HAINES GIVES UP SALARY

Formal Resolution Cutting It Off Adopted at His Request — Bookkeeping to be Exact Hereafter.

The Board of Managers of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals held a four-hour meeting yesterday and decided to adopt some of the reforms demanded at a meeting of the members held about two weeks ago and to recommend changes in the by-laws of the society which will radically rearrange the form of operation of the S. P. C. A. in its work.

The first and most important concession secured by the reformers yesterday was in the matter of the bookkeeping system. It was resolved that hereafter the books should be kept so that every penny would be accounted for on paper. For instance, the account of the ambulance department now shows only so much for horse feed in the general item of maintenance. The new system will clearly state the kind of feed used and the price paid for it. Tabulated reports will be at the command of any member who may think an investigation of accounts necessary.

This resolution is the first victory for the reformers, in and out of the society, who have been openly opposing the administration of President Haines.

The meeting was an executive one. The blinds were drawn despite the fact that the board room is on the second floor and a doorman was kept on guard. The anti-Haines element in the board was strong enough to make the meeting one of interest.

"There was a great deal of talk," said one of the board after the meeting, "and the fact that adjournment was not taken during the dinner hour made it evident that the members of the board were absorbed in their work to an unusual degree."

President Haines introduced a resolution which provided for the abolishment of his salary. The salary his office calls for is $6,000 a year, but he has never drawn a cent of it. There was opposition to this resolution, but Mr. Haines insisted on its being put to a vote and objected to a motion that the matter be laid on the table. It had been said, he declared, that in case of his death the executors of his estate could lay claim to the $6,000 a year for the last five years, and one of the demands of the reformers was that the anomaly of a President receiving a salary and turning it back into the treasury should be abolished. The board at last adopted Mr. Haines's resolution cutting off his own salary.

Gen. Charles F. Roe offered a series of amendments to the by-laws of the society. These amendments will radically change the style of the society's administration, and may eventually mean the turning of the institution into a public affair under the supervision of representatives of the public. Mr. Haines was asked after the meeting if the demand of the reformers that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals be made a public institution had been acted on by the board. He said that it had been discussed, but the charter would have to be changed to bring this about.

The question of having the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals under direct supervision of the Governor, the Mayor, and, perhaps, the Controller will be left with the meeting of the members of the society which is to be held next Thursday. If it is made a public institution in the full sense of the word that will completely satisfy the reform element, but before the question is settled there promises to be many interesting debates.

The meeting next Thursday will be a second adjourned meeting of the society, and the members will have reported to them, Mr. Haines says, a complete account of the meeting of their Board of Managers held yesterday afternoon. The board decided to leave all of the recommendations to the members themselves. The fact that the reform element in the board succeeded in making recommendations for Gen. Roe's by-laws changes will, it is believed, be of great advantage to the reform element. What happened at the meeting yesterday will be made public in full next Thursday, according to Gen. Henry W. Carpentier, who attended the meeting yesterday despite the fact that he has for days been on the verge of pneumonia.

Among the members of the board present yesterday were Col. Alfred Wagstaff, the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, Col. J. B. Erhardt, Gordon Knox Bell, Gen. Henry W. Carpentier, Gen. Charles F. Roe, Henry Bergh, John H. Iselin, Evert J. Wendell, Charles M. Jesup, Benjamin D. Hicks, John M. Knox, and President Haines.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—A bill was offered by Assemblyman Lee of Kings to-day which provides for the taking from the State's Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals the right to license dogs and turning over that right and the consequent income to the Agricultural Department. The society in New York, it is estimated, gets $75,000 a year from dog licenses.

NEW ART CURATOR HERE.

R. E. Fry Bought Two Paintings for Metropolitan Galleries.

R. E. Fry, the new Curator of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, arrived from Liverpool on the White Star liner Baltic yesterday afternoon. While in Europe Mr. Fry purchased for the museum Watts's painting, entitled "Ariadne," and a Dutch painting by Flenalle. The last-named picture he brought over with him. While here Mr. Fry will consult with the Directors of the museum concerning his work. It is understood he will represent the museum at the great art sales in Europe. He is expected to go back to Europe soon.

Another passenger on the Baltic was J. Bruce Ismay, President of the International Mercantile Marine. Turbines for the company's steamships, Mr. Ismay said, had not been considered seriously.

Others on board the Baltic were the Earl and Countess of Yarmouth. The Countess was Miss Alice Thaw of Pittsburg. She is on her way to Florida. The Earl will return to England shortly.

New President of Rutgers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 8.—The Rev. Dr. W. H. S. Demarest of this city was unanimously elected President of Rutgers College by the Trustees this afternoon. There were fifteen other candidates. Dr. Demarest has been the acting President of the college since the resignation of Dr. Austin Scott, who obtained a leave of absence last Spring, and later resigned. Dr. Demarest was graduated from Rutgers in 1883.

No Case Against Stuyvesant Fish.

Justice Leventritt yesterday sustained the demurrer interposed by Stuyvesant Fish and other stockholders of the defunct Trust Company of the Republic to the complaint in the suit brought against them by Harry T. Gause. Gause sought to hold these stockholders liable for $200,000 which he and others lost in bonds of the United States Shipbuilding Trust, which the Trust Company of the Republic financed.

START RIGHT—ROCKEFELLER.

And You'll Go Through Life Right, Young Bible Class Leader Says.

The second of a series of addresses to young men under the auspices of the Young Men's Sunday School Class, of which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is the leader, was given last night in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, at 8 West Forty-sixth Street. Some 400 young men and a young woman pianist were present. The speaker was Fred B. Smith, Secretary of the religious work on the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The young leader himself introduced the speaker after a hymn or so. He said that if a man started out with a right set of principles he would find his work running along smoothly and bringing forth material results gratifying both unto himself and his Maker. Having pointed out that if, on the contrary, a young man started with a wrong set of principles, his work, both material and Godly, would be more and more halting. Young Mr. Rockefeller introduced the speaker as one whose words would help every young man present in the making of a set of principles that would be right.

Mr. Smith spoke to the subject, "Men of Action, Men of Power." At a mass meeting for men next Sunday night at the same place Mr. Smith will talk on "A Strong Man."

1869 CORNERSTONE OPENED.

Relics of Holy Trinity Church Recovered—Looked Like New.

A box which on May 6, 1869, was put in the cornerstone of the Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, at Fifth Avenue and 125th Street, was recovered yesterday by Goldman & Simon, the contractors now engaged in tearing down the building to make room for a modern apartment house.

The box was delivered yesterday to the Rev. Dr. H. B. Nichols, pastor of Holy Trinity Church. On opening it Dr. Nichols found the contents to be copies of the daily papers of May 6, 1869, a set of coins, a pocket Bible, and a photograph of Bishop William H. McVickar of Rhode Island, who was then rector of the church. Everything was well preserved and looked as if it had but just been placed in the box.

MARIE REISENHOFER'S DEBUT.

Berlin Actress in a Capus Comedy at Irving Place.

Leontine	Marie Reisenhofer
Adolf Dubois	Rudolph Christians
Plantin	Otto Meyer
Baron de la Jambiere	Harry Walden
Marquise von Varsac	Georgine Neuendorff
Hortense Sylvain	Jo Hegyi
Anatole Grimard	Otto Ottbert
Isabella de Vermeuil	Anna Sanders
Bejon, Sekretar	Carl Knaack
Juliette Premieur	Amanda Blum
Virginie	Marie v. Wegern

The Irving Place Theatre Company last night appeared in Alfred Capus's three-act comedy, "Les Maris de Leontine," played on Broadway about six years ago under the title of "The Husbands of Leontine." The present occasion served to introduce a new member of Mr. Conried's company in the person of Marie Reisenhofer, from the Lessing Theatre, Berlin.

Mme. Reisenhofer is an agreeable actress, with a clean-cut, well-trained method, but apparently without any special brilliancy, if one may judge from her playing last night, when the rôle of Leontine appeared to suffer somewhat in comparison with that of a sap-headed Baron, played with abundant comedy suggestion by Harry Walden.

It may be remembered by those who saw the piece in English that its story deals with the adventures of a frivolous young married woman, who, having been once divorced, succeeds in fascinating a rich Baron, who makes her his wife, and continues to live with her even after he has discovered her in an intrigue with his best friend.

A number of ingenious situations of the kind not uncommon in this style of French farce serve as the means to continued mystification on the part of the Baron, and, incidentally, to laughter on the part of the audience which witnesses them. There is a risque scene in the second act which no acting less gossamer than that of the French could entirely relieve of suggestiveness. But if one is willing to overlook little matters of this sort there is no particular objection to be brought to "The Husbands of Leontine," and its three acts provide a fairly good share of genuine amusement.

Such weight in the performance as did not fall upon the shoulders of the two players already mentioned was carried very creditably by Otto Ottbert and Rudolph Christians, and the best of the minor roles were in the capable hands of Georgine Neuendorff, Jo Hegyi, and Otto Meyer.

The Kaltenborn Quartet.

The Kaltenborn String Quartet gave its second concert last evening in Mendelssohn Hall. The programme included Mozart's quartet in E flat, Arensky's trio in F minor, Opus 73, and Bazzini's quartet in D minor, Opus 73. The Mozart quartet was played with good intonation, and in rather subdued style. Arensky's trio, which was set down as heard for the first time in New York, is in the agreeable vein of this Russian composer, who is a good deal more of a salon composer than a Tartar. His first trio has been found melodious and pleasing music, well made, but unimportant. This is less well made, but still melodious in a rather disjected manner. In this Mr. Kaltenborn and Mr. Heine had the assistance of Miss Grace Wethern of Boston, pianist.

Metcalfe Let In to Never-Never Land.

James F. Metcalfe, the dramatic critic of Life, who for the last year has been barred from the theatres under control of the Theatrical Managers' Association, attended the performance of "Peter Pan" at the Empire Theatre last evening. No attempt was made to stop him, although Thomas Shea, manager of the theatre, was in the lobby when the officially barred critic passed the doorman.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Daniel Frohman sails for London to-morrow to be gone three weeks. "The Lion and the Mouse" will continue at the Lyceum the entire season.

Walter N. Lawrence sold yesterday the English rights to "The Prince Chap" to Nat C. Goodwin.

Klaw & Erlanger have bought Willard Holcomb's play, entitled "Hazing," dealing with cadet life in the navy, and will produce the piece next Autumn.

ANCIENT GLASS AND COINS.

This afternoon and to-morrow at 3 P. M. the entire stock of ancient iridescent glass, scarabs, coins, and seals belonging to Azeeze Khayat will be sold at the Silo Galleries, 366 Fifth Avenue, to the huge enjoyment of those who pass absorbing hours in the pursuit of bits of antique bric-à-brac. The perfume bottles, flat and deep bowls, pitchers and complicated receptacles for oils and cosmetics which come from Syrian tombs often show Greek influence in their forms, and thus add the beauty of line to the amazing wealth of color which has been produced in their texture by the action of the soil. Urns and necklaces of glass beads, small bronzes in the shape of strigils for scraping the skin after the hot bath, axes and mirrors, knives and daggers; clay tablets with cuneiform inscriptions from Mesopotamia, prehistoric flint arrowheads and knives from Syria and bronze arrowheads of later date, vases of terra cotta in curious forms, such as a woman seated with urn, and figurines with mythological subjects will be auctioned off. Many of the scarabs are mounted as pins, and some of the intaglios are set in 14-carat gold rings. These range from early ages to the Renaissance. Among the coins are some gold and many fine silver pieces, such as the Tetradram numbered 120. There are thin gold earrings beaten into forms of grapes and flowers or mounted with glass beads. Among the lots offered for sale are singular entries, such as "Two Greek Arrowheads and 1 Greek Bronze Tweeker, 1 Roman Cross and 1 Amulet."

WHITE HOUSE RECEPTION TO ARMY AND NAVY

Brilliant Close to the Series of Presidential Functions.

CABINET HOSTESSES PRESENT

Long Line of Officers Cordialy Greeted by Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt—Some Interesting Guests.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The last of the series of evening receptions by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt came to a brilliant close this evening, when the entire army and navy contingent now residing in Washington, either on the active or the retired list, constituted the guests of honor.

These officers, all in dress uniform, were in the majority of cases accompanied by wife or daughter, whose toilets were as brilliant as those of their escorts. The Blue Room company which assembled before the opening of the reception was distinctly of a military character.

Among the guests staying at the White House who came in for a considerable share of attention were Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Goodrich of Albany, Mrs. Goodrich being one of the five young matrons for whom Miss Alice Roosevelt has acted as bridesmaid in the last few years. Another attractive visitor was Miss Polly Morton, daughter of the ex-Secretary of the Navy, who is making a short visit in Washington. Mrs. Hobart, with G. A. Hobart, Jr., Mrs. James R. McKee, daughter of ex-President Harrison, with her friend, Mrs. R. J. C. Walker, and Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth D. Robinson, all of New York, were other guests.

The receiving line was entirely complete this evening, in spite of the very bad weather, and all the Cabinet hostesses stood in the line below the President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

The President was in his most genial and happy mood this evening and greeted the very last one of the unusually long line of visitors with as much spirit as characterized his first handshake.

Moving here and there in her group, Miss Alice Roosevelt greeted her friends among the Blue Room guests. She was dressed in pink tulle over satin, the skirt trimmed with rows of little ruffles, running up half way to the top of the skirt; the waist very simple, with a deep satin girdle, and big pink bows over the shoulders.

Miss Roosevelt wore some magnificent new diamonds, evidently some early wedding gifts, and across the shoulders of her gown were strings of diamonds, with big pearl ornaments at the top. At one corner of her bodice was a large diamond crescent, and at the centre, clasping a single white rose, was a diamond sunburst with an emerald in its centre. Her most striking new jewels, however, were in a necklace, consisting of several rows of diamonds.

In the course of the evening, probably as the result of much cordial handshaking, Miss Roosevelt's right glove began to split, and before the evening was over it had ripped so that almost her entire hand, the fingers bearing some beautiful rings, was visible.

For the first time since the announcement of his engagement to Miss Roosevelt, Mr. Longworth was not present at a reception, though his mother, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, was in attendance. Throughout the evening the Marine Band, under the direction of Lieut. Santelman, rendered a continuous programme, consisting largely of selections of a military character.

TO WED BROTHER-IN-LAW.

Engagement of the Widowed Daughter of Hugh McLaughlin Made Known.

It became known yesterday that Mrs. Laura J. Roache, younger daughter of the late Hugh McLaughlin, and widow of Dr. James A. Roache, was engaged to marry John B. Roache, brother of Dr. Roache. The news came as a surprise to most of their friends, although their families are said to have known of the engagement for some time.

The marriage of Miss McLaughlin and Dr. Roache took place in St. James Pro-Cathedral in October, 1899. The couple went to live at 312 Jefferson Avenue, the house being a gift to the bride from her father.

Dr. Roache died in May, 1903. John B. Roache is a contractor, with offices at 350 Fulton Street, and lives in McDonough Street. The date for the wedding has not yet been fixed, but the marriage will probably take place in the Spring.

NEW LINE TO PANAMA.

The Pacific Navigation Company Loses Its Mail Contract.

PANAMA, Feb. 8.—Pinel Brothers to-day signed a contract with the Government under which, in consideration of a yearly subsidy of $36,000, they agree to establish a steamship service between the Pacific ports of the Republic of Panama and carry the mails.

Heretofore the mail service has been supplied by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John Mills.

John Mills, the former Chief of Police of Newark, N. J., who died on Wednesday at his residence in that city, was born in New York in 1821. He became a special Police Justice in Newark in 1867, resigning to become Receiver of Taxes. He was made Chief of Police in 1876. Immediately he instituted a crusade against gamblers and excise violators. Two years later he resigned. Soon thereafter he became Judge of the Second Criminal Court. After three years of service he retired.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES SMITH, founder of the firm of Charles Smith & Sons of Philadelphia, died in that city yesterday, in his eightieth year.

The Rev. WILLIAM WALSH, one of the oldest Episcopal clergymen in the Diocese of New York, died yesterday at Newburg. He was 88 years old.

Col. SOLON W. STOCKING, a member of the Board of Examiners in Chief of the United States Patent Office, died in Washington yesterday. He was 77 years old and went to the Patent Office in 1869.

MICHAEL CONROY, a former School Commissioner and one time Superintendent of Public Works in Newark, N. J., is dead at his home, 161 Norfolk Street, that city. He was 79 years old and leaves six daughters.

RICHARD J. JACKSON, who had been a teller in the Central National Bank for many years, died on Wednesday at his home, 85 St. James Place, Brooklyn. He was forty-eight years old and a native of Brooklyn. Mr. Jackson was treasurer of the Lincoln Club. A sister survives him.

Mrs. E. V. OLMSTED, widow of Edward K. Olmsted and daughter of the late James Remsen Varick, died yesterday in her apartments in the Hotel Ormonde, 2,030 Broadway. The funeral will be held there on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

CHARLES J. RITON of Johnstown, N. Y., one of the best known glove manufacturers of Fulton County, was stricken with apoplexy yesterday at his factory and died before medical assistance could be summoned. He was 45 years old.

HARRY PRESTON, son of Dr. Henry G. Preston, a physician of the Hill District in Brooklyn, returning from a two months' stay in the country, died suddenly at his home, 54 Greene Avenue, yesterday. He had been suffering from heart trouble and died of paralysis of the heart.

J. J. COON, for years a member of the Toledo (Ohio) Produce Exchange, died at Toledo yesterday, aged 65 years. Mr. Coon was President of the Iron Elevator Company, was well-known as an oil operator, and was connected with many of Toledo's business enterprises.

JOHN ENGLISH died at his home, 336 Woodward Street, Jersey City. He was 71 years old. Injuries he got in a street car accident a week ago proved fatal. He was a well-known bluestone contractor, and was one of the founders of the Irish League of America. He leaves a son and two daughters.

HARRISON CORBY, a retired business man of Orange, died suddenly Wednesday night at his home, 52 Cone Street, that city, of heart disease. Mr. Corby was formerly in the house-moving and contracting business. He served through the civil war with Company H, Twenty-sixth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers.

GEORGE LEAROCK, an old actor and stage director at Forepaugh's Theatre, Philadelphia, died yesterday. He was sixty-eight years old. In his younger days he was leading man in the companies of Edwin Booth, Lucille Western, Janauschek, and Thomas Keene, and, it is said, appeared in fully 1,000 parts.

ORDINARILY any investment in Manhattan real estate is safe. In some localities it is the same as buying a gold mine; in others it means a fair income on good security; occasionally it means tying up money without any earning power.

¶ This office has always made money for the purchaser, and also for the seller, except where circumstances have justified a sacrifice.

25-foot corner business building, between 23d and 34th Streets, netting 12% on an equity of $12,500.

Albert B. Ashforth
Real Estate
4 WEST 33D STREET

CAFE CHANTANT FOR CHARITY.

Amateur Talent Amused a Large Audience at the Gibson Studios.

The café chantant for charity last evening at the Gibson Studios was a success from all points of view. The rooms were decorated with French posters, and at the forty tables were young women in short black frocks and white aprons and caps, and young men dressed as garçons. It was the "Café Joyeux," and suppers were served from chafing dishes, the prices were high, and no change was given. Frederick Hoppin was head waiter, and his able assistants were Russell Landale and Eckford De Kay. During supper a continuous vaudeville performance went on, with Mrs. Henry Spies Kip dancing and singing French songs, Mrs. Francis L. Pruyn singing and giving impersonations, Miss Effie Waddington, in a short frock and handling a very long whip, directed the antics of three trained animals—Miss Lily Milhau being a white cat and Frank Thurber and Mr. Morinni the other animals. They skipped ropes, jumped through hoops, and did other stunts.

Miss Beatrice Kinney did a Spanish dance, Frederick Wendt gave musical recitations, and there was a quartet of men's voices. Mlle. Girot gave burlesque imitations of Mme. Bernhardt as Phèdre, and also of Mounet Sully. Mr. Caswell sang French songs and impersonated various Frenchmen. Mrs. Grant gave some funny musical recitations.

Before each act a big placard with the stage names of those about to appear was hung out for the appreciative audience to view. In no instance, however, did the real names appear.

Among the girls and men taking part were Miss Eleanor Whitridge, Miss Blanche Shoemaker, Miss Dorothy Roosevelt, Elizabeth Masten, Antoinette Erhardt, and Hugh Milliken. About 1,000 tickets at $2 each were sold. These were inscribed: "Avis, Café Joyeux, ici on ne fait que s'amuser. From 9 P. M. to 12 M. Continuous vaudeville by imported and exported French talent, souper recherché à la chafing dish American."

The list of patronesses included the names of Mrs. John Alexander, Mrs. James L. Barclay, Miss Grace Bigelow, Mrs. Francke Bosworth, Mrs. John B. Claflin, Mrs. W. K. Draper, Mrs. C. L. Hackstaff, Mrs. H. F. Osborn, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. W. V. M. Hoffman, Mrs. A. H. Joline, Mrs. Hilborne L. Roosevelt, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. Thomas Sturgis, and others.

The guests dropped in at different hours and differently clad, although very few women wore evening dress. A few came from dinners, others from the play, and the whole thing was as informal and jolly as possible.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This evening there will be a theatre party given by Mrs. Robert Olyphant for her débutante daughter, Miss Sophie Vernon Olyphant, to be followed by a supper at the Olyphant residence; a small dance for Miss Evelyn Poor, given by her mother, Mrs. James H. Poor, at her residence, and dance of the Friday Juniors at Sherry's. This afternoon the Cutler School will give its annual entertainment.

***

Miss Gertrude Pell, daughter of Mrs. Walden Pell, whose marriage to Francis Cunningham Bishop, as mentioned yesterday, is set for Feb. 21 in Calvary Church, will have four bridesmaids, the Misses Cynthia Roche, Maria Moran, Laura Swan, and Lelia Burnett of Boston, and her little niece, Miss Nita Wright, will be flower girl. Mr. Bishop's brother, H. Reginald Bishop, will be his best man, and there will be twelve ushers, J. Borden Harriman, G. Blair Painter, William Laimbeer, Andrew Miller, George H. Mairs, Louis Bacon, Alphonse de Navarro, Henry Worthington Bull, Franklin L. Pope, James C. Bishop, Ogden Mills Bishop, and Walden Pell. The ceremony will take place at 3 o'clock in Calvary Church, the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks to officiate, and will be followed by a very small reception, as both families are in mourning, for the immediate families and a very few intimate friends, at the residence of the bride's mother, 518 Madison Avenue.

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Francis C. Bishop will give his farewell bachelor dinner at Delmonico's on Feb. 17.

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Mrs. Reginald Arnold is at home to-day and on Fridays during the season at 51 East Fifty-eighth Street.

***

Mrs. George Kent has cards out for a large reception on Friday next for Mrs. Anna Katherine Green at her studio, 15 West Sixty-seventh Street.

***

Mrs. Roger Pryor will give a tea to-morrow afternoon at her residence, 3 West Sixty-ninth Street, for Miss Ellen Glasgow.

MISS A. H. ROBINS MARRIED.

Became Lloyd Morrison's Bride a Year Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—Although Miss Aida Hill Robins of Baltimore was married to Lloyd Morrison of New York a year ago, the announcement of the wedding has only just been made.

Mrs. Morrison is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Robins, and is well known in art circles in Baltimore and elsewhere. She is a graduate of the Maryland Institute. Mr. Morrison is a son of the late Robert D. Morrison, a lawyer of Baltimore, and is engaged in business in New York.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

SHERRILL—GIBBS.

Miss George Barker Gibbs was married to Charles H. Sherrill yesterday by the Rev. Carroll Terry of Garrison-on-Hudson. Mr. Sherrill's best man was Gifford Pinchot, a classmate of his at Yale. The ushers were Thomas F. Bayard, P. Tecumseh Sherman, Col. Norman S. Dike, Robert Lee Luce, Col. Selden E. Marvin, and Major Alfred R. Whitney, Jr., the two last being associates of the bridegroom on the Military Staff of Gov. Higgins. Victor Herbert and his orchestra gave a specially arranged musical programme. The decorations consisted of American Beauty roses.

CONNFELT—SOLEY.

Miss Una Soley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Russell Soley, was married on Wednesday by the Rev. Dr. Vibbert of Trinity Chapel to Charles Maitland Connfelt. It was intended that the wedding should take place in the Spring or early Summer, but, owing to a change in the bridegroom's plans requiring his early departure for Europe, it was decided to have a quiet marriage at once.

Alfonso to be Married June 2.

MADRID, Feb. 8.—After the sitting of the Ministerial Council to-day Premier Moret had a long conference with King Alfonso, and as a result of the interview the King's engagement to Princess Ena of Battenberg has become official. The mariage will be celebrated on June 2, the ceremony taking place in the Church of San Jeronimo el Real.

THE LAKE

A New Novel By GEORGE MOORE

Father Gogarty was an honest man. He was honest to himself—which is the hardest thing in the world to be. He lived by the lake in the little village of Garranard and followed his conscience as a guide. And because his conscience caused him to judge himself so harshly, one day it made him misjudge a woman in shame. Thereafter the lake of his soul was troubled. He sought the woman to reform her; and did so, always keeping the lake of his soul clear and pure, but at the cost of his own happiness.

D. Appleton & Company, Publishers, New York.

EXPLORER FIALA TALKS OF POLAR PROBLEMS

Tells Men's League of the Magnet That Draws Men North.

HOW THE AMERICA WAS LOST

"Skidoo," Cried the Yankee Engineer —Everybody Fled and the Vessel Disappeared.

Anthony Fiala, who commanded the Ziegler arctic expedition, which was rescued in July, 1905, after it had lost its big sailing vessel, the America, in a polar ice crush, talked to the Men's League at the Broadway Tabernacle Church in Fifty-sixth Street last night about some of his experiences in the Far North.

Mr. Fiala quoted Napoleon's recital of the three requisites of successful war, which were money, more money, and still more money.

"That is what is needed for polar exploration," he said, "but besides that there is one thing which is needed more, and that is the human element of the highest possible form of character. The exploration of the polar region is, after all, a military problem, for it is only by mathematical computation that one would know where he was when he got there. The most important feature to be taken into consideration is the base of supplies established 500 miles from the pole. The intervening distance, when traveled in both directions, places an explorer practically 1,000 miles from his base of supplies. Of course, no one wants to get to the pole without returning.

"There would be neither glory nor benefit to the world in such a performance. He might make great discoveries. He might find the lost tribes of Israel there, but if he couldn't get back to tell about it what practical use would it be? When we take into consideration the great obstacles to be met in that 1,000 miles of travel by sleds the undertaking may be comprehensively considered. There must be a train of at least ten dogs. Each dog must be fed a pound of meat a day. There must be three pounds of food a day for each man, besides the implements for cooking, sleeping quarters, and other paraphernalia.

"If an explorer could make ten miles a day it would take him 100 days to cover the 1,000 miles to be traveled with this vast burden. But the ice is cracked, jagged, rough, and constantly rising and sinking. His dogs are whining and rebellious. Sometimes after eight or ten hours of hard work the explorer is able to make only one and a half miles a day. At that rate the project appears a remarkable one.

"There is a certain charm in that region. The mere fact that a man is able to place his foot in a section where no other man has placed his is inducement enough to lead to the conquest of the snow and the ice. And no one can describe the scientific value of finding the north pole. But the most we can do is to bring back figures as proof of how far an explorer has been and just where the pole is, and if the pole were discovered the only proof that could be offered would be the mathematical calculation."

Mr. Fiala described in detail the destruction in the night of the America, and how every man in the Ziegler party had stuck to the vessel to the last moment. All remained on board until the engineer of the vessel, an east side New Yorker, had cried out:

"Skidoo, or you'll all get a bath."

The warning drove every man to the ice, and the next morning the vessel had disappeared.

James B. Connolly, "The Gloucester Fisherman"; Dr. Frederick A. Cook, who was a surgeon with Peary in the north, and Edward A. Sumner of the New York Yacht Club also spoke.

SONS OF COLUMBIA DINE.

A Pleasant County Festival Held at the Astor.

The Columbia County Association of the City of New York held its annual dinner in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor last night. Dr. Eugene H. Porter, State Commissioner of Health; Ernest P. Hoes, President Stryker of Hamilton College, Attorney General Julius M. Mayer, and the Rev. George C. Yeisley spoke. A. S. Haight, who has served for two years as President of the association, received a loving cup. A vote of thanks was given to E. H. Wetherbee, who had presented a silk banner to the association.

WANT NOISELESS STREETS.

Republican Women After "Howling Hucksters"—Jail 'Em, They Say.

Resolutions petitioning the Board of Aldermen to make the city ordinances against street noises more severe and punish offenders by fine and imprisonment were adopted yesterday at a meeting of the West End Women's Republican Association, held at the Hotel Astor. "Howling hucksters" were alleged to be the most intolerable offenders. A committee of five members of the club will call on the Aldermen to talk it over. Fruit vendors, peddlers, and scissors grinders are also aimed at.

A TEACHER'S INITIATIVE.

A few days ago a principal asked the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor to help a school girl of fifteen. The A. I. C. P. visited the same day. The father, a sober, honest, hard-working man, employed for years by one firm, had been sick for six weeks, had taken the girl from school because there was no one else to provide food and coal. The girl was very much discouraged because she was only in the 2-B grade.

What would you do for such a girl? Send her to school? If so, food and coal must be provided during the father's illness. $25 will be enough for this one family, but what of other girls with burdens as heavy or heavier?

By co-operating with others and sending $1, $5, $10, or $500, you can help discouraged girls, sick fathers, overworked mothers and underfed babies every day of the year.

$40,000 is still needed. Annual membership, $10. Life membership, $250. Please send your gift, large or small, to Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer, 105 East 22d St.

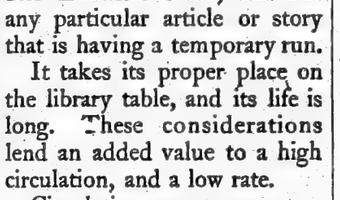

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THE SATURDAY EVENING POST has been called the most "even" publication in America—"even" in the sense that each number is consistently good and does not depend on a "feature" for public approval.

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WATCH FOR RALPH M. EASLEY.

Civic Federationists Hear He Has Lost His and Replace It.

A gold watch and chain were presented to Ralph M. Easley, Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Civic Federation yesterday on behalf of the Conciliation Committee as a token of esteem. The presentation speech was made by August Belmont. Others present were F. D. Underwood, Cornelius N. Bliss, Otto M. Eidlitz, Edward M. Moffet, Samuel B. Donnelly, Henry Phipps, and James Speyer.

The presentation was intended as a surprise to Mr. Easley, some of the members of the committee having heard that he recently lost a watch that he had worn for years.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The moderate Florida disturbance of Wednesday night has developed into a well-defined storm, central to-night near the North Carolina coast. It is attended by general rains in the Eastern Gulf and Southern Atlantic States and snow from Virginia to Southern Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

Temperatures are higher in the central valleys, the East, and South, but considerably lower in the Missouri Valley and Minnesota.

The Southern storm will move northward during Friday, causing rain and snow in the Atlantic States from the Carolinas to Maine. There will also be local snows in the lake region and rains and snows in the extreme Southwest.

It will be colder Saturday in New England and the Middle Atlantic States.

Winds along the New England Coast will be northeast, increasing, and becoming high; Middle Atlantic Coast, brisk to high northeast to north; South Atlantic Coast, fresh north, except brisk to high on North Carolina coast; Gulf Coast, fresh north to northeast; Lake Michigan, fresh northwest, becoming variable.

Steamships departing Friday for European ports will have increasing northeast winds with rain or snow to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Snow in interior, rain or snow on the coast Friday; brisk, possibly high, northerly winds; Saturday, fair, colder.

New Jersey and Delaware—Rain or snow Friday; brisk to high north winds; Saturday fair, colder.

New England—Snow in north, rain or snow in south portion Friday; increasing north winds probably becoming high in south portion; Saturday colder and generally fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Snow in north and western, rain or snow in southeast portion Friday; brisk to high north winds; Saturday fair, colder.

Western New York—Cloudy Friday, followed by snow; Saturday partly cloudy, snow in northern and western portions; winds becoming north to northwest and fresh.

Western Pennsylvania—Snow Friday; Saturday fair, except snow near Lake Erie; fresh northwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	13	20	4 P. M.	27	34
6 A. M.	11	22	6 P. M.	27	33
9 A. M.	14	25	9 P. M.	23	32
12 M.	21	33	12 P. M.	24	30

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 28; for the corresponding date last year it was 19; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 32.

The greatest difference in temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 24; at 8 P. M. it was 32. Maximum temperature, 35 degrees at 2:20 P. M.; minimum, 20 degrees at 3 A. M. Humidity, 80 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 49 per cent. at 8 P. M.

DESCARTES

A Woman's Philosopher.

Edward Cary will contribute to this week's number of

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books

a review of a new book about Rene Descartes by Elizabeth Haldane.

JOHN FISKE.

Montgomery Schuyler will review T. S. Perry's new life of the great historian.

"PETER AND ALEXIS."

Stephen Chalmers will give his impression of the picture of Romanoff genius, brutality, and frenzy in the great story by

DMITRI MEREJKOWSKI.

RARE BOOKS.

There will be a review of the recent interesting transactions in the auction rooms.

A NEGROPHILE.

Dr. T. E. S. Scholes's book called "Glimpses of the Ages" is full of curious ethnological theories, of which some account will be given.

ANECDOTES.

George H. Miles's new, classified anthology of stories of famous men and women will be the subject of an article.

THE FAR EAST.

George R. Bishop will have a long and able review of B. Putnam-Weale's important new book.

GERMAN PLAYS.

A review of the literary side of recent works by dramatists of Berlin and Vienna will be a striking feature.

Books as News.

MARRIED.

BALLARD—BIGLOW.—On Thursday afternoon, Feb. 8, 1906, at 340 West End Av., Elizabeth Gates, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Horatio Biglow, to Edward Lathrop Ballard.

BRACKENRIDGE—NEWMAN.—On Thursday, Feb. 8, at Grace Church Chantry, by the Rev. Thomas A. Conover, assisted by the Rev. Karl Relland, Marcia, daughter of the late John H. Newman, to Charles D. Brackenridge.

CONNFELT—SOLEY.—On Wednesday, Feb. 7, at Trinity Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Vibbert, Una, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Russell Soley, to Mr. Charles Maitland Connfelt.

NOURSE—QUINCY.—At Emmanuel Church, Boston, Feb. 7, by Right Rev. William Lawrence, assisted by Elwood Worcester, D. D., Dorothy, daughter of the late Henry Parker Quincy, to Frederic Russell Nourse.

DIED.

EDMUNDS.—On Thursday, Feb. 8, 1906, James Edmunds, aged 65 years.
Funeral from his late residence, 1,220 12th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., Saturday, Feb. 10, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

FOWLER.—At Albany, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1906, George Ryerson Fowler, M. D., aged 57

Spencer Trask & Co.

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FINANCIAL NOTES.

W. B. Leeds has resigned as a Director of the American Can Company, and has been succeeded by E. H. Ismon, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer of the company.

I. N. Solis of Dick Brothers & Co. has been elected a member of the New York Coffee Exchange.

The Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company will hold its annual meeting on Feb. 23 to elect four Directors. The Subway Realty Company will hold its annual meeting on Feb. 23 to elect six Directors.

The Niles-Bement-Pond Company has re-elected its retiring officers. Charles L. Corbin was chosen Secretary to fill the vacancy caused by the death of E. M. C. Davis. Mr. Cornell also fills the office of Treasurer.

The annual meeting of the United States Leather Company will be held in Jersey City on Feb. 28 at noon. The Directorate will be reduced from twenty-seven to six. This action results from the company's absorption by the Central Leather Company.

N. W. Harris & Co. are offering to investors the $750,000 Allegheny County thirty-year 4 per cent. bonds.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. invite subscriptions on Feb. 14 to $20,000,000 of Pennsylvania Company's 4 per cent. fifteen-twenty-five-year gold loan of 1906, due April 1, 1931. The principal and interest of these bonds are guaranteed unconditionally by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The interest is payable semi-annually, and both principal and interest are free from taxes either under Federal or Pennsylvania laws. The company has the option to redeem all, but not any part, of the issue on April 1, 1921, on giving ninety days' notice.

Joseph J. Rumely, Treasurer of the M. Rumely Company of La Porte, Ind., has been elected a Director of the Colonial Trust Company to fill the vacancy caused by the death of G. A. Rose. Mr. Rumely's company is one of the largest implement manufacturers in the world.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Sag; Call Money Rates, 3½@4½ Per Cent.

Market Again Dull — English Bank Makes Strong Showing.

While the trading in yesterday's stock market was on a slightly larger scale than for some days past, there was once again the familiar hesitation in prices, the characteristic backing and filling in such fashion that at the end of the day, save in comparatively inactive issues, the general level of prices sustained little change. It is by no means unreasonable to look upon this behavior of securities under unfavorable news which accumulates from day to day as an evidence of considerable inherent strength. Yesterday the House of Representatives passed the Hepburn Rate bill, thus setting the seal of its approval upon the species of legislation which for many months Wall Street has been unable to contemplate without a shiver of apprehension; again, Senator Tillman read in the Senate a letter from the Governor of West Virginia, charging the existence of an alliance between the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, which has prevented an independent coal company from doing business in his State, and the Governor added that he was unable to remedy this situation; the air in Wall Street was surcharged with rumors regarding the inevitableness of a clash between the miners and the coal operators; the price of iron dipped a trifle, and the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad met without, so far as could be learned, advising the adoption of any fixed dividend rate by the entire board, which meets on Wednesday next. Not one of these developments failed to contribute its share to the prevailing uneasiness, apparent in the largest degree, it is true, in speculative circles, but in spite of their conjunction the stock market at the worst exhibited nothing more than irregularity. There were no conspicuous features in the trading, unless the rather vigorous rally in Reading might be so termed. Near the close of the day's session the execution of moderately heavy buying orders in Union Pacific, Amalgamated Copper, and United States Steel common converted a dragging and dribbling market into one displaying both action and rallying power, and it was under this influence that the trading closed.

Developments in the money situation concerned chiefly the return of the European banks, the statement of the Bank of England disclosing an increase of $5,270,000 in reserves, $4,000,000 in cash, and a decrease of $7,800,000 in loans was a matter of encouragement to the London market, the Kaffir section of which was depressed as a result of the suicide of a well-known diamond merchant, whose speculative commitments were at times heavy. The proportion of the Bank's reserves to liabilities stands at 46.14, against 42.52 a week ago, but the percentage is still well below the average at this season. Through a falling off in customs collections and the receipt of money from San Francisco, the banks made a small gain from the Sub-Treasury and were able to reduce their total loss to that institution since Friday to $4,377,000, compared with a loss of $3,613,000 in the same period a week ago. While call money rates were little changed, time money was firmer, and rates a trifle higher, with a disposition on the part of the banks to scrutinize collateral.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.
American Radiator Co.
DIVIDEND PAYABLE.
Louisville & Nashville Railroad.
ANNUAL MEETING.
Abingdon Warehouse Co.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	103	103⅜
2s, c., 1930	103	103⅜
3s, r., 1918	102¼	103¼
3s, c., 1918	102½	103¼
3s, 1918, sm.	102¼	..
4s, r., 1907	103	103⅜
4s, c., 1907	103	104
4s, r., 1925	129½	130½
4s, c., 1925	129½	130½
D. C. 3-65s	116	..
Philip'ne 4s	109	110¼
Adams Exp.	245	260
Alb. & Sus.	240	..
Alle. & W.	145	..
Am. B. S.	27	29
A. B. S. pf.	85	86
Am. Coal	170	195
A. C. O. pf.	92½	94½
Am. D. Tel.	37	42
Am. Gr. Tw.	9½	9¾
A. H. & L.	9	9¼
A. H. & L. pf.	38	38¾
Am. L. Co.	24¼	25
A. L. Co. pf.	46½	48
Am. M. Co. pf. ctfs.	27	28
Am. Sm. pf. B.	101⅛	101⅜
Am. Snuff.	220	235
Am. Sn. pf.	105	110
A. S. R. pf.	139	140
A. T. & C.	91	93
Am. W. Co. pf.	109	109½
Ann Arbor	32	37
Ann A. pf.	72	80
B. & O. pf.	98½	99
B. A. L. pf.	106	..
B. Un. Gas.	170	180
Bruns. City.	17⅝	18
B., R. & P.	148	153
B., R. & P. pf.	150	200
C. R. R. of N. J.	222	225
C. & S. A. Tel.	125	138
Chi. & Alt.	31½	33
C. & A. pf.	75	80
C., B. & Q.	200	..
C. & E. Ill. pf.	132	140
Chi. G. W. deb.	85⅞	87
C., A. & L. pf.	70	90
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	190	200
C. T. & T.	15¼	17
C. T. & T. pf.	37	42
C. U. T. pf.	40¼	42
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	117	120
C., L. & W.	90	95
C., L. & W. pf.	110	120
Cleve. & P.	182	..
C. & P. sp.	105	..
C. F. & I. pf.	102	108
Cons. Coal	80	..
D., L. & W.	460	475
D. M. & Ft. D.	22	25
Det. So. pf. ctfs.	34	38
East. Kod.	169	..
Elec. S. B.	80	85
E. & T. H.	75	80
E. & T. H. pf.	85	95
Ft. W. & D. City	73½	..
Gen. Ch. Co.	80	85
Gen. Ch. Co. pf.	106	107
G. & S. T.	120	133
H. B. Claflin	110	125
H. E. R. pf.	82	84
Hock. V. pf.	94	95½
Ill. C. 1.	103½	..
I. P. Co. pf.	87	87½
I. S. P. pf.	80	85
Iowa Cent.	31½	32
Iowa C. pf.	59	60
Jol. & Chi.	180	..
K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	84	84½
K. & D. M.	13	16
K. & D. M. pf.	43	50
Lacl. Gas	..	105
Lacl. G. pf.	95	110
L. E. & W.	37	39
L. E. & W. pf.	88	93
L. & W. C.	45	..
Long Island	74	76
Man. Beach	10	13
Mu. C. pf.	100	..
Mich. Cent.	140	147
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	155	158
Mo., K. & T. pf.	70¼	70½
N. C. & St. L.	143	147
Nat. B. pf.	117½	117¾
Nat. Enam.	16½	17
Nat. Em. pf.	88	90
N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	38½	39⅝
N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	20	21¾
N. Cent. C.	35	46
N. Y. & N. H.	201	202
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	114	120
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	80	86
N. Y. D. Co.	..	50½
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	83	84
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	155	157
N. & W. pf.	90	93
Ont. Mining	2¼	2¾
Pac. Coast.	118	119½
P. C. 1st pf.	104	108
P. C. 2d pf.	116	119
Peo. & E.	39	44
Pitts. Coal.	15½	16½
Pitts. C. pf.	56	58
P., C., C. & St. L.	80	85
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	106	108½
P., Ft. W. & C.	181	..
P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	173	..
P. S. C. pf.	102½	103
Pullman Co.	240	245
Quicksilver	1¼	1⅝
Q'ksilver pf.	3½	4½
Read. 2d pf.	100	100½
Rens. & Sar.	208	..
R., W. & O.	135	137
Rutland pf.	50	65
St. J. & G. Island	21	25
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	33	38
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	71	74
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf.	28	135
S.-S. S. pf.	99	125
So. Ry., & O. ctfs.	99	100
Texas Cent.	50	..
Tex. C. pf.	90	..
T. P. L. Tr.	79	80¼
T., P. & W.	17	20½
U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf. ex div.	94	94¾
U. S. Exp.	125	133
U. S. Leath.	12½	14¼
U. S. L. pf.	115	119
U. S. R. & Imp.	87	90
Vand. R. R.	83	100
Vulcan Det.	13	18¾
W.-F. Exp.	235	249
Westinghouse assenting.	165	170

N. P. May Issue $20,000,000 Stock.

Rumors were circulated yesterday that the Directors of the Northern Pacific at their meeting on Wednesday discussed a plan for the issuance of $20,000,000 additional stock, to be offered to the present stockholders at a price which would yield valuable rights. At the offices of the company nothing confirmatory of this report could be had. The recent upward movement in the stock served to lend some color to these reports.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 3½@4½ per cent., closing at 3½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 4 per cent.

Time money, 4½@4¾ per cent. for sixty days and 4¾ per cent. for ninety days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $345,328,065; balances, $17,521,175. The Sub-Treasury credit balance was $57,837.

Sterling exchange was easier. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.8390 for sixty days, $4.8725 for demand, and $4.8795 for cables. Commercial bills were quoted at $4.83¼@$4.84⅛.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¼@5.16⅜; reichsmarks, 94½@94 9-16 and 95 1-32; guilders, 39 15-16@40 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 11c. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—10@15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Money was in keen demand in the market to-day for Stock Exchange pay day. Discounts hardened.

Trading on the Stock Exchange generally was quietly cheerful, but prices closed easy. Consols were in good demand, lifting up other gilt-edged securities. Home rails were firm on good traffic returns and the excellent Board of Trade report.

Americans opened weak, rallied slightly, were fairly maintained, though some spots tended downward, sagged during the last hour, and closed at the lowest quotations of the day.

Foreigners were dull.

Kaffirs were flat on Continental and Cape sales. Besides this it was said that Kaffirs were somewhat affected by the suicide of a speculator in those securities.

Japanese Imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103.

Bar silver firm at 30¼d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 21.32; Lisbon, 4.50.

Bullion amounting to £13,000 was taken into the Bank of England to-day and £240,000 was withdrawn for shipment to South America.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£1,054,000
Circulation decreased	240,000
Bullion increased	813,626
Other securities decreased	1,566,000
Other deposits decreased	6,547,000
Public deposits increased	1,617,000
Notes reserve increased	1,048,000
Government securities decreased	1,355,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 46.14 per cent., as compared with 42.52 per cent. last week.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England remained unchanged to-day at 4 per cent.

BANK OF FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation decreased	95,225,000
Treasury deposits decreased	45,825,000
General deposits decreased	34,825,000
Gold in hand decreased	125,000
Silver in hand increased	3,450,000
Bills discounted decreased	184,575,000
Advances increased	3,250,000

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Chge.
Consols, money	90⅝	..	..	+ ⅛
Consols, account	90 13-16	..	..	+3-16
Anaconda	14⅛	274⅜	276½	— 1⅜
Atchison	94	91½	92	— ½
Can. Pacific	176½	172	172½	— ½
St. Paul	189	184	184⅝	— ⅜
Erie	47	45⅞	45⅞	..
Erie 1st pf.	81	78⅞	78⅞	..
Illinois Central	181	176¼	176½	— ¼
Louis. & Nash.	153¾	149¾	150¼	— ⅛
N. Y. Central	152½	148½	148½	..
Pennsylvania	72⅛	141⅜	141⅜	— ⅛
Reading	60¾	135⅛	137⅛	— 1⅝
South. Pacific	69½	67⅝	67⅞	— ⅛
Union Pacific	158⅝	154⅝	155	— ⅝
U. S. Steel	45	43⅞	44⅝	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	112½	109½	110	— ½

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was inactive, and prices were unsteady. Russians declined and at the close were very weak.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 83.35 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 493.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 35c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 16c for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was unusually quiet. Prices were slightly weaker.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 51 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Camp Bird	1 9 3ex	Esperanza	4 8 0
Tomboy	1 8 0	Stratton's Ind.	0 8 3
El Oro	1 7 6	Dolores	2 1 3

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Thursday, Feb. 8, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
80	Allis-Chalmers	24⅜	24⅜	23¾	24
22,860	Amal. Copper	114	114⅝	113⅛	114⅛
690	Am. Car & F.	44	44⅛	43⅝	44
10	Am. Ice Secur.	44½	44½	44½	44⅞
3,410	Am. Locomot.	75½	76¼	74⅞	76
2,550	Am. Smelting	161½	163⅜	161	163⅜
1,060	Am. Sugar	145¼	145¼	144½	144½
1,700	At., T. & S. F.	91⅝	92	91⅜	92
240	Balt. & Ohio	113⅞	114	113⅝	113⅝
7,940	Brook. R. T.	84½	84⅞	83⅝	84½
150	Can. Pacific	172	172½	171½	172¼
330	Cent. Leather	45⅝	46	45⅝	45⅝
90	Ches. & Ohio	58⅝	58⅝	58½	58⅝
350	Chi. Gt. West.	21⅞	22	21⅝	22
2,980	C., M. & St. P.	184⅛	184⅝	183	183⅞
11,460	Col. Fuel & I.	72½	72½	71¼	72¼
60	Col. & H. C.	25	25	23	23
10	Den. & Rio G.	47	47	47	47
1,280	Distill. Secur.	58½	59⅝	57⅝	57½
5,350	Erie	45¾	46	45⅝	45⅝
10	Int. Paper	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
90	Louis. & Nash.	150	150	149¼	149¼
150	Metro. Street.	120	120⅜	119⅝	120⅜
10	Metro. Secur.	71	71	71	71
160	Mexican Cent.	26⅜	26⅜	25⅝	25⅞
70	Mo., K. & T.	36¾	36⅝	36¼	36¼
1,030	Mo. Pacific	101½	101⅝	101¼	101¼
110	National Lead	84	84	83	83
250	N. Y. Central	148	148	147⅜	147⅜
340	N. Y. O. & W.	52⅜	52⅝	52⅛	52⅛
40	Norf. & West.	88¼	88⅝	88¼	88⅝
2,980	Pennsylvania	141⅝	141⅝	140⅝	141⅛
20	People's Gas	99	99	99	99
230	Press. St. Car.	61	61½	60¾	60¾
52,440	Reading	136⅝	138⅝	135½	138⅝
360	Republic Steel	34½	34½	33⅜	34
1,520	Rock Island	27⅛	27⅛	26⅞	27
3,190	South. Pacific	67⅝	68	67⅛	68
5,040	Southern Ry.	40⅝	40⅞	40¼	40¼
10	Tenn. C. & I.	159	159	150	150
10	Texas Pacific	35½	35½	35¼	35½
21,800	Union Pacific	154⅞	154⅞	153½	154½
110	U. S. Rubber	52½	52½	52¼	52¼
20,230	U. S. Steel	44¼	44¼	43¾	44
4,470	U. S. Steel pf.	109⅛	109⅝	108¾	109⅜
80	Va.-Car. Chem.	43⅝	43⅝	43¾	43⅞
270	Wabash	24¼	24½	23¾	24¼
500	Wabash pf.	46⅝	47½	46⅝	47

176,210

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$147,814,661
Gold coin and bullion	74,686,732
Gold certificates	40,668,560
Silver coin and bullion	16,152,910
Silver certificates	5,442,271
United States notes	9,389,790
Treasury notes of 1890	33,102
National banknotes	16,749,754
Total receipts this month	15,977,133
Total receipts this year	363,625,978
Total expenditures this month	13,979,000
Total expenditures this year	365,001,571

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$543,695,869
Silver dollars	465,398,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,044,000
Total	$1,017,137,869
General fund	173,568,231
Deposits in National banks	65,848,360
In Philippine Treasury	4,707,108
Awaiting reimbursement	474,879
Current liabilities	96,844,007

Executor — Trustee

Chartered 1822.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
Branch, 475 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

Administrator — Guardian

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY
COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY BUILDING, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus and Profits - - - $3,200,000.00
Transacts a General Banking and Trust Business.

Safe Deposit Vaults and Storage Vaults located at the terminus of all Pennsylvania R. R. Ferries from New York and Brooklyn. These are the nearest vaults to New York that are operated under the law of another State.

Safe Deposit Boxes may be held jointly in the name of husband and wife, and at the death of either the survivor has access to the box.

Check accounts may also be opened jointly, and either or the survivor may withdraw the funds.

OFFICERS.
JOHN W. HARDENBERGH, President. — WM. J. FIELD, Sec'y & Treas.
GEORGE W. YOUNG, Vice-Prest. — JAY S. PERKINS, Ass't Treas.
ROBERT S. ROSS, Vice-Prest. — J. RICHARD TENNANT, Ass't Sec'y.

WE OFFER, AT PRICE TO YIELD NET INCOME OF 4.25%.
$75,000
EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW YORK
First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, due March 1st, 1910.

This issue, $4,312,000 in amount, is secured by an absolute first mortgage on the entire old Edison property, the nucleus and most valuable part of the present N. Y. Edison Co. The real estate alone under this mortgage was assessed in 1905 at over $10,500,000.

Bonds DIRECTLY JUNIOR to this issue aggregate over $23,117,000 par value, and there is a large equity beyond this, as explained in our descriptive circular, sent on request. The Consolidated Gas Co. owns practically all of the $45,000,000 stock of the N. Y. Edison Co.

IN VIEW OF THE UNQUESTIONED SECURITY, WE REGARD THE NET RETURN OF 4.25 PER CENT. AS ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE.

MOFFAT & WHITE
BANKERS
5 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Increase in Price of Lighter Steel Products—Pig Iron Boom.

The demand for some of the lighter steel products, especially for wire rods, continues unchecked. An advance of $1 a ton was reported yesterday in the price of wire rods, and wire nails have risen 5 cents a keg. One of the features of the recent activity in the steel trade has been the very heavy demand for wire products, the consumption of which has been so large that jobbers' stocks have been kept much below the normal, even at times when an effort has been made to accumulate supplies of these products. The advance in wire nails has not been reflected in the price of cut nails, which remains unchanged. Wire nails are to an increasing extent replacing the less desirable products of the nail mills.

The United States Steel Corporation, it is reported, has accepted the offer of the Bessemer Association to sell to the Steel Corporation a small surplus of pig iron which the association controlled after filling its orders. This is regarded as an indication of the need that the Steel Corporation feels of keeping its plants well supplied with pig iron to prevent a shortage which would necessarily cut down its output of finished product.

Only one-third of the 900,000 tons of iron ore stored at Conneaut Harbor when navigation on the great lakes closed for the season now remains to be hauled to Pittsburg. Since Dec. 5 nearly 600,000 tons have been hauled over the Bessemer and Lake Erie, about 300,000 in December, and 267,000 in January. This is the largest tonnage of iron ore hauled over the road in the month of January in any year. The ore still stored at Conneaut Harbor can, it is said, be readily hauled to Pittsburg before the reopening of navigation, so that the docks will be clear when the new supplies of ore begin to arrive from the Lake Superior region.

COPPER MARKET REPORTS.

Copper prices recovered in the London market yesterday to the extent of £1 10s. per ton for spot and £1 for futures. Local quotations for the metal remained unchanged. The assertion was made by a producer of copper yesterday that at prevailing quotations no considerable amount of copper could be purchased. He said that if large quantities of the metal could be had at the price quoted on the Metal Exchange a great deal of business in copper would be done on that Exchange. Even at present, with the official price quoted at 17¾ cents bid, it is said that copper in large quantities for delivery in May and June cannot be had below 18¼ cents.

Closing quotations on the Metal Exchange for copper and other metals yesterday compared as follows with those of the previous day:

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Lake	17.75	18.00	17.75	18.00
Electrolytic	17.62½	17.87½	17.62½	17.87½
Castings	17.50	17.62½	17.50	17.62½
Spelter	6.05	6.10	6.05	6.15
Tin	36.00	36.20	35.90	36.15

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—During the greater part of the day the market was very dull, Reading and United States Steel common being the only stocks which displayed any animation. Commission houses reported little inquiry for stocks, yet admitting at the same time that customers were disinclined to sell. Later in the day, when New York began buying Reading and Lehigh Valley in this market, it was found that stocks were very scarce, and prices at once improved. Changes in quotations, however, were not important.

The absorption of Cambria Steel continued to attract attention, and the short interest was visibly nervous at the close. Easton Consolidated Electric displayed more activity than for a long time past, and advanced a point. Lake Superior Corporation was heavy, as were Philadelphia Company, Tonopah Mining, and United Gas Improvement. At the close the market reflected some confusion in sentiment.

Total sales, 38,641 shares. The list:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
600	Amalgamated Copper	114¼	113⅝	113⅝
66	American Railways	53	53	53
200	Brooklyn R. T.	84½	84½	84½
2	Cambria Iron	50½	50½	50½
1,828	Cambria Steel	35⅝	35¼	35¼
300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	72¼	71⅞	72¼
810	Easton Con. Electric	20	19	20
265	Electric Co. of Am.	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
100	Elec. Storage Battery	81	81	81
900	Erie	45⅞	45¼	45⅞
1	Fourth St. Nat. Bank	300	300	300
55	General Asphalt pf.	45¾	45¼	45¼
110	Highlanders M. & M.	2	1½	2
150	Keystone Telephone	16¾	16½	16¾
300	Keystone Tel. tr. ctfs.	15¾	15¾	15¾
333	Lake Superior Corp.	21	20¾	20¾
3,985	Lehigh Valley R. R.	75¾	74⅞	75½
331	Lehigh Navigation	111	111	111
200	Lehigh Nav. tr. ctfs.	111	111	111
400	Marsden	2⅞	2 13-16	2⅞
30	Minehill R. R.	66½	66¼	66½
251	Pennsylvania R. R.	70⅞	70⅝	70⅝
10	Pennsylvania Steel	109	109	109
560	Philadelphia Co.	53	52¾	52¾
260	Philadelphia Electric	7⅝	7 13-16	7 13-16
870	Philadelphia R. T.	32⅝	32½	32⅝
10	Philadelphia Traction	101	101	101
11,755	Reading	69¼	67⅝	69 3-16
10	Reading 1st pf.	48¾	48¾	48¾
170	Reading 2d pf.	50¼	50	50
300	Southern R. R.	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝
300	Tidewater Steel	¾	¾	¾
3,406	Tonopah Mining	105⅜	107¼	107¼
21	Union Traction	63½	63½	63½
445	United Gas Imp.	97½	97¼	97⅜
8,330	United States Steel	44¼	43⅝	43¾
310	United States Steel pf.	109½	109	109
200	Un. Rys. Inv. F pf.	91⅞	91⅝	91⅞
359	Warwick Steel	6¾	6½	6⅝

Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Company
First Mortgage.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above Company, dated the first day of January, 1887, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to exceed the amount of Nineteen thousand seven hundred and forty-seven 11-100 dollars ($19,747.11.)

Bids will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon on February 21st, 1906.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By J. N. WALLACE, President.
N. Y., February 5, 1906.

6% GUARANTEED PREFERRED SHARES
New York Realty Owners Co. shares, sold at $100 each in amounts $100 to $10,000, pay 3% semi-annually from date of issue. Business established ten years. Ten thousand checks paid for profits, with increased surplus, show results. Write for Booklet B.
New York Realty Owners Co.,
489 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

NO TRACTION CONFERENCE.

Chicago Bankers Here, but They Did Not Discuss Union Company.

The presence in this city yesterday of Chicago financiers more or less closely identified with the Chicago Union Traction Company led to the report that a conference was in progress in regard to its affairs. At the offices of local bankers closely associated with the Chicago traction situation it was denied that any such conference had been held or was to be held. It was said that the presence of the Chicagoans had, in fact, no reference whatever to the Chicago Union Traction Company. The Chicago financiers who were here were J. J. Mitchell, James H. Eckels, and W. W. Gurley. It was said they were here on other business.

A banker in close touch with the Chicago traction situation said that the present situation called for no conference, inasmuch as the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the traction case had not yet been handed down. Until this decision is announced, this banker said, nothing would or could be done.

PROSPERITY OF THE SOUTH.

Big Pig Iron Output in 1905 — Kentucky's Rich Gasfields.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—Official figures show that the South produced 3,219,673 tons of pig iron of 2,240 pounds each in 1905, an increase of more than 600,000 tons over the production of 1901.

Promise of industrial expansion in Cenertal Kentucky is given in correspondence in this week

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The kind of market most trying upon the nerves of the speculative community is a waiting market. Bulls weary of it and bears worry it. A speculator who is bullish can resist a falling market with patient resolution, and one who is bearish can fight a rising market to the end of his resources, but a market that does neither one thing nor the other is likely to warp even a good trader's judgment. He is in danger of making too much of superficial influences, mistaking them for factors, and is generally prone to do the wrong thing at the most inopportune time. A waiting market is conducive to the growth of bearish sentiment. One should suppose that it ought to be the other way—that a bull would have more patience than a beaf, but it is not so. The short interest almost invariably increases in a dull market. This is due, perhaps, to an unconscious regard for the law of gravitation. When the market is standing still, especially at an advanced level of prices, one feels almost instinctively that it will take more to start it up again than to start it down—that it could start down of is own sheer weight, obeying the physical law, whereas it could be started up only by the expenditure of tremendous outside energy.

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In such a market as yesterday's professional or board room sentiment is almost invariably bearish. Brokers reported from the floor that the weight of professional activity was against the market. Traders were on top of it nearly all the time, kicking eighths out of it here and there, but making no very definite impression. Reasons for selling stocks were more readily discovered than reasons for buying them. A psychologist might write a very interesting book on the anatomy of speculative melancholy.

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Shortly after 2 o'clock, prices having been sagging all day more for want of buying than because of any pressure to sell, the bear crowd evidently united in an attack upon three stocks—Union Pacific, Amalgamated Copper, and United States Steel common. By a curious coincidence each of these three stocks showed its point of ultimate resistance at the figure 3½—Union Pacific at 153½, Amalgamated Copper at 113½, and Steel common at 43½. The support offered at these prices was so strong that the selling movement was arrested, and in the last quarter of an hour there was a sharp recovery all around. The ease with which prices rallied in the late trading disclosed a seeming scarcity of stocks. The selling movement inaugurated at the beginning of the last hour was apparently a pretty failure. The bears evidently found that they were losing stocks too easily, and when they turned and tried to repurchase them they had disappeared. A very large proportion of the day's trading was in contracts only.

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It is a difficult market in which to turn a big line of short stocks. The 100-share lot traders could have made 1 per cent. and commissions on the short side yesterday, but no 10,000-share line could have been turned at a profit, owing to the difficulty of buying stocks back without advancing prices, as was shown in the last hour. It is said with perfect truth that the market is in need of some fresh stimulus, but, on the other hand, it is equally true that the short interest now outstanding cannot be covered at a profit unless something occurs to start a fresh selling movement, one that will bring stocks upon the market and increase the supply out of which short contracts may be covered.

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When traders have nothing else to do they begin bulling Distillers' stock, and then start in a procession back and forth across New Street to increase the consumption of the company's product.

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The rumor that Mr. Greenhut is interested in the bull campaign in Whisky stock is positively denied.

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It is understood that the Gates crowd is a little less bullish. Brokers thought they detected some selling yesterday from that source.

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It is obviously to the advantage of the coal operators to keep up the strike agitation. Private advices received yesterday from points in the bituminous region said that the fear of a strike had greatly stimulated the demand for coal, and that the operators were closing large contracts at advanced prices. The bituminous trade was badly in need of some such stimulation, and the operators naturally are making the most of the desire of consumers to stock up on rising prices. From the same source comes the prediction that the operators, especially those in the bituminous trade, will not encourage hope of a settlement until the last moment. Four or five weeks more of strike agitation will help to redeem a very bad season. In the meantime, however, the chances for and against a strike are being shrewdly canvassed by the Wall Street oracles. Everybody asks everybody else if there is going to be a strike, and nobody knows. It is the most prolific source of comment. At every ticker around the Street one finds a friend of a friend of a man in the coal trade who has said either that there will be a strike or that there will not be. A day or two of rising prices would throw the whole business into the background, and people would be talking of something else.

***

Expectations of a Union Pacific dividend announcement following a meeting yesterday of the Executive Committee were disappointed. It is intimated that the dividend will be announced next week. The movements of Union Pacific stock were inscrutable. Its fluctuations covered an extreme range of 1¼ per cent., and it closed at a fractional decline.

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The weakness of the United States Steel stocks during most of yesterday's session had a somewhat depressing effect upon sentiment. It was accompanied by further evidence of a slowing up in the trade. A reaction is not to be wondered at in view of the pace at which the business has been going. It is nevertheless true that the Steel stocks cannot be bulled to any advantage while people are uncertain as to the probable extent of the reaction, and without the Steel stocks the general market is not easily bulled in a manner convincing to the general public. There is probably more Steel common in the offices around Wall Street than at any previous time in two and a half years, and therein would lie the weakness of its market position. The selling yesterday was apparently of no great consequence. The liquidation to which some significance might be attached was unnoticed above 45. Several large speculative accounts in Steel common have recently been cleaned up, but the selling in at least one instance was influenced more by fear of a coal strike than by anything unfavorable in the steel trade itself.

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The bidding for calls on certain stocks, notably Amalgamated, at much higher prices is not entirely convincing.

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It is said with perfect truth that there seems not to be a solitary bear on Amalgamated Copper in all Wall Street. The bears, if there are any, are moving by stealth and in secret their works to perform. One very active broker, who has held a bullish position on the stock for the last eight months, complains that he is getting too much bull talk and too little action in the stock. His people are all long of it, on his advice, and have handsome profits, but they are calling upon him now for fresh inspiration, and all that he can tell them is that he, along with everybody else, gets nothing but the strongest kind of bullish information. "I'm afraid," he said yesterday, "that unless the stock gets started again, and that shortly, some good bulls will lose their patience and begin to let go."

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The strength of the Wabash securities yesterday, especially the debenture B bonds, which sold at 81, was one of the most prominent features of the market. This is not the initiative of the Gould crowd in the Wabash debentures. It comes from another direction, as also does that in the Wabash stocks. On the advance which took place yesterday in the bonds, a broker who has long represented Gould interests on the Stock Exchange sold one block on an open bid, and then asked the purchaser if he wanted any more, as if he could supply an unlimited amount. The purchaser promptly bid him the market quotation for any part of a million, and no more were forthcoming.

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The usual illuminating statement of the American Sugar Refining Company to the Massachusetts Commonwealth (the only one it ever issues) was published yesterday. Among the assets the item, "Sugar, raw and refined," shows a decrease of $8,277,491, and among the liabilities "Debts" show a decrease of $8,207,927. The other changes are nominal. As a clue to the condition of the company the statement is positively worthless. The only idea one could draw from it is that the company is shrinking—assets shrink $8,000,000-odd, liabilities shrink $8,000,000-odd, and the sheet balances.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30¼d per ounce and in New York at 65¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Alice sold at 3.90, 1,600 Comstock bond at .11⅛@.13⅛, 300 Gold Anchor at 1.45, 800 Isabella at .28, 1,500 Indiana Tonopah at .03½, 400 Jim Butler at .90, 300 Mexican at 1.35@1.40, 200 Ophir at 6.12½, 500 Original Bull Frog at .28, 100 Portland at 1.80, 500 Potosi at .13@.14, 400 Sandstorm at 1.50, and 1,000 Silver Pick at .17@.18.

On the Stock Exchange, 100 shares of Alice sold at 4.00 and 100 Standard at 4.50.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thurs.	Wed.		Thurs.	Wed.
Alta	.02	.01	L. W. Con.	.07	.06
Alpha Con.	.09	.07	Mexican	1.30	1.30
Andes	.14	.14	Occid Con.	.92	.92
Belcher	.13	.12	Ophir	6.00	6.01½
Best & Bel.	1.20	1.25	Overman	.15	.15
Bullion	.29	.27	Potosi	.13	.13
Caledonia	.46	.44	Savage	.41	.41
Chal. Con.	.16	.16	Sag Belcher	.07	.07
Challar	.12	.11	Sierra Nev.	.87	.80
Confidence	.75	.75	Syndicate	.11	.11
C. C. & V.	1.20	1.20	St. Louis	.08	.08
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.54	.54
Crown P't.	.08	.09	Utah Con.	.05	.05
Gould & C.	.17	.16	Yel. Jacket	.10	.09
Hale & Nor.	.05	.01	Silver bars	.65¾	.65¾
Julia	.09	.07	Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Justice	.01	.01	Telegraph	.12½	.12½
Ky. Con.	.01	.01			

Mexican dollars were unchanged at 51@58.

Special to The New York Times.

TONOPAH DISTRICT STOCKS, (CLOSE.)

	Thurs.	Wed.		Thurs.	Wed.
Adams	.09	.10	Kendall	.75	.76
Black Rock	.03	.05	Manhat. con.	.55	.56
Bullf'g N. B.	.18	.18	North Star	.51	..
Bullf'g M. Co.	.59	.50	Ohio Tonopah	.42	.41
Cashboy	.20	.23	Orig. Bullf'g.	.22	.24
Denver Bullf'g	.95	.80	Red Top	2.00	1.97
Dia. Fd. con.	.55	.55	Sandstorm	1.35	1.40
Dixie	.06	.06	Montana	2.75	2.77
Eclipse	.57	.44	Midway	1.85	1.85
Golden Anch.	1.82	1.82	Belmont	2.97	3.00
Jim Butler	.87	.86	Home	.80	.80
Jumbo	1.42	1.40			

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 8.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	11	11½	J. Johnson	7¼	7½
American	2½	2⅝	Keystone	2	2½
Anchor	1⅝	2	Lexington	4	4½
Anaconda	12	12½	Little Puck	2⅜	2¾
Banner	4½	4¾	M. Anchor	2¾	3
C. K. & N.	7	10	M. Gibson	6	8
C. C. Cons.	6¾	6⅞	Nevin	5	5¼
Dante	6⅞	6¾	N. Haven	2¾	3
Dr. Jackpot	7	7½	Old Gold	6⅜	6½
Elkton	40	40½	Pilgrim	2⅜	2⅝
El Paso	90	91	Pharmacist	5	5¼
Findlay	88	90	Portland	180	185
Gold Bond	2½	3½	Rose Maud	6⅞	7½
Gold Coin	2	5	Rose Nicol	4¼	4¼
Gold Dollar	8½	8⅝	Sample	8¾	9
Gold. Cycle	80	84	Un. Gold	12¾	13½
Sovereign	9	9½	Vindicator	94	99
Isabella	25½	26	Work	7⅝	8
Jackpot	5⅞	6½	Indep'dence	18	20

A Mississippi Bank Suspends.

CLEVELAND, Miss., Feb. 8.—The Bolivar County Bank, a State institution, failed to open its doors for business today. Its assets are given at $130,000, with liabilities of $110,000. Inability to collect outstanding obligations is given as the cause of the failure.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Thursday, Feb. 8, 1906.

Total sales Feb. 8, 1906..... 947,160
From Jan. 1, 1906..... 45,824,222
Corresponding date last year..... 28,905,816

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
23⅞	24	2,800	Allis-Chalmers Co	24⅛	24⅜	23⅝	24	— ⅜
62½	63½	200	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	62⅝	63¼	62½	63⅛	— ⅞
114	114⅛	101,500	*Amal. Copper Co	114	114½	113¼	114	— ¾
30⅞	31	400	Am. Agri. Chem. Co	31½	31½	30⅝	30⅝	— ¾
95	99	100	Am. Ag. Chem. Co. pf	99	99	99	99	— 1
44	44½	8,800	Am. Car & Found. Co	44	44	43¾	44	— ½
102¾	103¼	200	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	103¼	103¼	103	103	— ⅞
38	38½	1,800	Am. Cotton Oil	38½	38½	38	38	...
240	245	100	Am. Express	240	240	240	240	— 5
44½	45	1,200	*Am. Ice Securities	44½	44½	44	44½	+ ½
75¾	76	8,750	*Am. Locomo. Co	75½	76	74⅜	76	+ 1
116½	117	213	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	116½	116½	116½	116½	— 1
5	6	300	*Am. Malting Co., t. r	5	5	5	5	...
163¼	163½	46,200	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co	161⅝	163⅛	161	163½	+ ⅛
125	125¼	1,300	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	125½	125½	125¼	125¼	+ ¼
12⅞	13	800	Am. Steel Foundries	13	13	12⅞	13	...
49	50	200	Am. Steel Founds. pf	49	49	49	49	— ½
144⅞	145	7,400	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	145	145½	144	145	— ¾
140¼	141	400	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co	140	140½	140	140	+ ¼
105⅞	106	640	Am. Tobacco Co. pf	103¾	105¾	103½	105½	+ ¾
44½	45⅛	3,300	*Am. Woolen Co	44½	45	44¼	45	+ ¼
274	274½	18,400	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co	276¾	276¾	272	274	— 2½
108	110	100	Asso. Merch. 1st pf	108	108	108	108	— ¾
91⅞	92	11,750	Atch., Top. & S. F	91½	92	91¼	92	+ ⅜
103½	103¾	800	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	103½	103⅝	103½	103½	+ ⅜
161	162	400	Atlantic Coast Line	161	161	161	161	...
113¾	113⅞	3,300	Baltimore & Ohio	113¾	114	113⅝	113⅝	— ¼
84½	84⅝	17,800	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	84¼	84⅜	83½	84½	+ ¼
82	88	100	Buff. & Sus. pf	87	87	87	87	+4
56½	59	200	*Butterick Co	56⅜	57	56⅜	57	— ⅛
68	69½	200	Canada Southern	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	— ⅛
173¼	173½	14,000	Canadian Pacific	172	173½	171½	173¼	+ 1
45¾	46	1,700	Central Leather	45½	46	45⅝	45⅝	— ½
106⅝	107	1,350	Central Leather pf	107	107	106⅜	106¾	— ½
59	59⅛	4,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	58½	59	58⅜	59	— ⅛
21⅞	22	1,000	Chicago Great West	21⅜	22	21⅜	21⅞	— ⅛
79⅜	80	600	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	79	79¾	79	79¾	+ ⅜
38⅞	38¾	700	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	37⅞	38½	37⅞	38¼	+ ¼
184	184⅛	11,700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	184½	184½	183	184	— ½
190	191	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	190	190	190	190	— ½
232	234	437	Chicago & Northw	230	230	229¾	230	— 1
187	188½	100	Chi., St. P., M. & Om	188½	188½	188½	188½	...
11¾	12	100	Chicago Union Trac	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
103	106	400	C., C., C. & St. L	103½	106	105	105	— 1⅜
72⅛	72¼	29,700	Colorado Fuel & Iron	72	72⅜	70¾	72¼	+ ⅜
34⅛	34⅝	2,100	Colorado & Southern	34½	34⅝	34	34½	— ⅛
72⅜	72½	2,700	Col. & South. 1st pf	71	72⅜	70⅞	72⅜	+1⅛
52¾	53	2,600	Col. & South. 2d pf	52½	52⅞	52	52⅞	— ⅛
22½	23	400	Col. & H. C. & Iron	22½	23	22½	23	...
177	177¼	100	Consolidated Gas	177	177	177	177	—1½
18½	19	100	Corn Products Co	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	— ⅛
57½	58⅛	300	Corn Products Co. pf	58	58	58	58	...
..	..	100	*Corn Products, t. r	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
..	..	380	*Corn Products pf., t. r	58½	58½	58½	58½	— ⅛
210	212¼	100	Delaware & Hudson	212⅜	212⅜	212⅜	212⅜	— ⅛
47¼	47½	8,800	Denver & Rio Grande	47	47½	47	47⅜	— ⅛
89	89½	400	Denver & Rio Gr. pf	89⅜	89⅜	89	89	— ¼
10	11	200	Detroit Southern, t. r	10	10	10	10	...
100⅜	101	200	Detroit United Ry	101⅛	101¼	101	101	— ⅛
57⅜	58⅛	25,610	*Distillers' Securities	57⅝	59⅜	57¼	58	— ⅝
20	20½	600	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	20⅜	20⅜	20	20	— ⅛
40⅜	42½	400	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	41⅜	41⅜	41	41	—1
46	46⅛	12,200	Erie	45⅞	46	45⅝	46	+ ⅛
78⅜	78⅞	3,000	Erie 1st pf	78⅝	78⅞	78½	78½	— ⅛
72⅜	72½	1,400	Erie 2d pf	72½	72½	72	72½	— ⅛
179	180	100	Fed. Min. & Smelt	180	180	180	180	— 1
105⅜	106	900	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf	106	106½	105⅜	106	—1
175½	176½	300	General Electric	175¾	175¾	175½	175½	— 1¼
339½	340	4,000	Great Northern pf	339	341⅜	338	339	— 1½
38	39	300	Havana Electric	39	39	39	39	...
113	115	200	Hocking Valley	114	114	113½	113½	— ⅝
80½	82	100	Homestake Mining	81¾	81¾	81½	81½	— ⅜
176	176¼	1,385	Illinois Central	177¼	177½	175⅝	176⅛	— ⅜
22	23¼	1,000	International Paper	23½	23½	23	23	— ¼
74½	75	100	*Internat. Power Co	76	76	76	76	— ¼
34⅞	35⅜	200	Infernat. Steam Pump.	35½	35½	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅝
55	57	210	Kanawha & Michigan	56	56	56	56	—1
30½	30½	200	Kansas City Southern	30⅝	30⅝	30½	30½	— ⅛
60⅜	61½	100	Kansas City South. pf	60½	60½	60¼	60¼	—1¼
..	..	400	Kingston & Pembroke	9¾	10	9½	10	+1
65¾	66	2,400	Knick. Ice, Chicago	65¾	66⅜	64⅞	65¾	— ⅛
79	79½	100	Knick. Ice, Chi. pf	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	+1⅝
149½	149¾	2,700	Louisville & Nash	150¼	150¼	149	149½	— ⅝
160	160½	100	Manhattan Elevated	160	160	160	160	— ½
71¾	72	200	*Met. Securities	70⅜	71	70⅜	71	— ⅝
120½	120⅝	3,200	*Met. Street Railway	120½	120⅝	120¼	120⅜	— ⅛
25⅞	26	2,100	Mexican Central	26	26½	25⅝	26	— ⅛
78	79	900	Minn. & St. Louis	78¼	78¼	77½	78¼	— ⅛
99¼	99¾	200	Minn. & St. Louis pf	98¾	99	98¾	99	+1
174½	178	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	174½	174½	174½	174½	—2½
36½	37	2,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	36½	36⅝	36¼	36¼	— ⅜
101¾	101⅞	3,000	Missouri Pacific	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¼	+ ½
70	70⅜	2,300	*Nat. Biscuit Co	69¾	70¼	69¼	70¼	+ ½
83½	84½	2,400	*National Lead Co	84	84½	82	83¼	—1½
105	105½	400	*National Lead Co. pf	105	105⅝	105	105⅜	+ ⅜
156	157	1,000	*New York Air Brake	156	156⅞	156	156⅞	—1⅝
148	148½	6,700	New York Central	148	148½	147¼	148½	— ⅛
66¼	67	700	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	66	66½	66	66½	—2⅜
52⅞	53	2,500	N. Y., Ont. & West	52⅜	53	52¼	52⅞	+ ½
89	89½	6,200	Norfolk & Western	88¼	89	88¼	89	+ ½
101⅞	101½	1,500	North American	101½	101½	101⅜	101⅜	— ⅛
213½	213¾	14,300	Northern Pacific	213	214⅜	212⅝	213¼	— ⅛
48	48¼	900	Pacific Mail	48	48¼	48	48	—1
141⅝	141¾	35,200	Pennsylvania R. R	141½	141¾	140⅜	141⅜	+ ⅛
99¼	99½	1,400	People's Gas, Chicago	99	99¼	98¾	99¼	+ ⅛
61	61½	1,800	Pressed Steel Car	61	61⅝	60½	61⅝	+ ⅝
94	97	80	R. R. Sec., Ill. C. stock	95¼	95½	95½	95½	— ⅛
60¼	61	700	*Ry. Steel Spring	60½	60½	60⅜	60⅜	— ⅛
105½	107	200	*Ry. Steel Spring pf	106½	106½	106	106	—1
138⅜	138⅞	125,300	Reading	138	138⅞	135⅝	138⅞	+1⅜
93	94	100	Reading 1st pf	93	93	93	93	...
34	34½	1,700	*Rep. Iron & Steel	34½	34½	33½	34	— ¼
107½	107½	1,500	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	— ⅜
27¼	27¼	7,200	Rock Island Co	27½	27½	26¾	27⅛	+ ⅜
65¾	66	2,100	Rock Island Co. pf	65⅝	66¼	65¼	65¾	+ ⅜
65½	69	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf	66	66	66	66	— 1
48¾	49½	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	49¼	49½	48⅝	48¾	— ⅜
24⅝	25	1,300	St. Louis Southw	24⅜	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
56½	56⅝	300	St. Louis Southw. pf	56½	56½	56½	56½	— ⅛
87½	88½	400	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	87½	88	87½	88	— ⅛
68	68¼	13,500	Southern Pacific	67⅝	68¼	67⅛	68¼	+ ⅝
118	118¼	100	Southern Pacific pf	118	118	118	118	...
40⅝	40⅞	25,600	Southern Ry. ext	40⅝	40⅞	40¼	40⅝	— ⅛
100⅜	101⅜	1,000	Southern Ry. pf., ext	101	101	101	101	+ ⅛
157½	158	1,100	Tenn. Coal & Iron	155½	160	155½	156½	—1
35¼	35⅝	1,800	Texas & Pacific	35¼	35½	35	35	— ⅜
135	136	100	Third Avenue	136	136	136	136	...
34⅜	35	200	Toledo Rys. & Light	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅜
36½	37	200	Tol., St. L. & West	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	— ¼
56¾	57⅜	300	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	57½	57⅝	57½	57⅜	— ¼
118	119	200	Twin City R. T	117⅞	118½	117⅞	118½	+1½
13¼	14	100	*Union Bag & P. Co	13¼	13¼	13¼	13½	— ⅛
81¾	81¾	100	*Union B. & P. Co. pf	81¼	81¼	81¼	81½	— ⅛
154½	154½	156,900	Union Pacific	154⅜	154⅝	153½	154⅜	— ⅝
97⅜	98	700	Union Pacific pf	97	97½	97	97½	— ⅛
86¾	87½	100	Unl. Rys. of St. L. pf	86¼	86⅞	86½	86½	— ⅛
96	97½	100	United Rys. Invest	97	97	97	97	— ⅜
90½	91	500	United Rys. Inv. pf	92¼	92¾	91	91	— ¾
49¼	49⅜	500	*U. S. C. I. P., ex d	49⅜	49½	49¼	49¼	— ⅛
25	27	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref	27	27	27	27	—2
65	67	200	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf	66½	66½	66½	66½	— ⅛
52¼	52¾	1,600	U. S. Rubber	52½	52½	51⅝	52½	— ½
110¼	111	900	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	110½	110½	109½	110	— ½
79⅞	80	1,400	U. S. Rubber 2d pf	80¼	80½	79½	80	—2
44	44⅛	100,000	U. S. Steel	44	44⅜	43½	44⅛	— ¼
109⅜	109½	24,480	U. S. Steel pf	109½	109⅝	108¾	109½	— ⅛
47⅞	48	1,250	Va.-Caro. Chemical	47½	48	47½	47⅞	—1⅛
114	115	20	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	...
52⅞	53⅝	300	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	52⅛	52⅝	52⅛	52½	—1½
63½	64½	400	*Vulcan Detinning pf	64	64½	63½	64½	...
24½	24½	2,600	Wabash	24¼	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅛
47¼	47⅝	4,200	Wabash pf	46⅜	47⅝	46½	47¼	+ ¼
39¼	40	200	Western Maryland	39¾	39¾	39⅜	39¾	— ⅛
93¼	94	300	Western Union Tel	93¾	93¾	93½	93½	— ⅛
¼	¾	2,100	Westing. E. & M. rts	¼	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
180	185	100	Westinghouse 1st pf	185	185	185	185	—2⅝
21	21¼	500	Wheel. & Lake Erie	20	21	20	21	— ⅛
47	48	1,000	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	47¼	47½	46½	47½	— ⅛
27	28	700	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	28	28¼	27½	27½	—1⅛
28¾	29¼	200	Wisconsin Central	28¼	28⅝	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
57½	58½	100	Wisconsin Central pf	57	57	57	57	—1½

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

SUGAR TRUST'S REPORT.

Its Residuary Balance Is $216,421 Greater Than Last Year.

The American Sugar Refining Company's balance sheet, submitted annually to the Massachusetts Controller of Corporations, which is practically the only glimpse the public ever gets of the trust's financial situation, shows a decline of $8,000,000 worth in the supply of sugar on hand and a corresponding decline in indebtedness. The residuary balance, which may be taken as the equivalent of a surplus for lack of more specific information, shows an increase of $216,421 over last year's figures. The following table compares the figures for 1905 with the previous year:

ASSETS.

	Jan. 2, 1906.	Jan. 2, 1905.
Real estate and mach.	$35,156,876	$35,051,843
Cash and debts rec'd.	38,859,443	33,320,032
Sugar	16,658,731	24,936,623
Investments	54,058,547	54,212,196
Total	$144,533,598	$152,520,095

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$90,000,000	$90,000,000
Debts	40,526,459	48,734,394
Reserve ballance	14,007,138	13,785,717
Total	$144,533,598	$152,520,095

The above statement is the only one given out by the company.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Further strength and activity in Kansas City Railway and Light shares marked the trading in the local market to-day. The common stock rose from 64½ to a new high record at 68 and occasionally dipped back. The preferred sold from 91½ up close to 93. There is some small speculation in stock yards circles due to the fact that Armour interests dominate the company and naturally are bullish on the stock. J. Ogden Armour personally has been advising friends and associates to buy the shares.

Diamond Match to-day reflected the true character of yesterday's annual report. La Salle Street has begun to talk of possibility of a bond issue in a few years if 10 per cent. dividends are maintained. Some one relinquished 1,000 shares of stock and broke the price from 147 down to 145. From there the price rallied fairly. Elsewhere business was quiet. Tcol bonds sold up again to a high record —88½. West Chicago was at 45.

Swift's stock went around 105. The subscription books on the new stock closed yesterday. The recent strength in the stock now is understood to have been due wholly to the fact that the stock was greatly oversubscribed. Heretofore it has been the policy of the company to give employes new stock at par. This time, however, clerks who wanted participations could not get them. For this reason they went into the open market for the rights.

New York exchange, 15c. premium.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
650	American Can	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	American Can pf	70¾	70¾	70¾
160	A. Booth & Co.	39	39	39
16	Chicago Edison	163	163	163
105	Chicago Pneu. Tool	60	60	60
30	Chicago & Oak P. Elev.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1,775	Diamond Match	147	145	145½
8	Illinois Brick	70½	70½	70½
1,900	K. C. Ry. & Light	68	64½	67
1,800	K. C. Ry. & Lt. pf	91¼	91¼	92¾
10	Metropolitan Elev	20¼	20¼	20½
240	National Biscuit	69½	69	69½
10	National Biscuit pf	117½	117½	117½
15	National Carbon	83	83	83
30	Quaker Oats pf	103	103	103
275	Swift & Co.	105¼	105	105
100	United Boxboard	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
250	United Boxboard pf	15½	15½	15½
10	West Chicago	45	45	45
50	Western Stone	38½	38½	38½

Dividends.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF
THE NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY,
80 Broad Street, New York, February 5, 1906.
THIRTEENTH REGULAR DIVIDEND.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND A Q

INTERNAL COMMERCE BROKE RECORD IN 1905

Activity in Iron, Steel, Copper, and Coal Greatly Increased.

GRAIN EXPORTS MUCH BIGGER

Domestic Shipments from Great Lake Ports the Largest in the History of Lake Navigation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The aggregate volume of internal commerce during 1905 was undoubtedly the largest for any twelvemonth period in the history of the country, according to reports received by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics. The greatly increased activities in the iron, steel, and copper industries were particularly worthy of note, having caused iron production, according to reliable commercial sources, to advance 40 per cent. and copper nearly 15 per cent. over similar production in 1904. As a natural consequence, fuel consumption was strongly augmented, so that the production and movement of both coal and coke were heavily increased.

Other movements of important staples, such as the receipts and shipments of grain and live stock, also presented, in the aggregate, heavy gains, while lumber production and shipments in practically all sections of the country, including the Southern and Gulf States, the Mississippi and Wisconsin Valleys, and the Pacific Slope, were far in excess of what they were in 1904.

Add to these facts that the value of imports and exports during 1905 showed a combined advance of $318,890,956, and some idea may be obtained of the scope of the increase in commercial activities which seems to have permeated the whole industrial fabric of the country. Under such circumstances it is not remarkable that nearly all the great railroads should report a marked improvement in both gross and net earnings.

The total grain receipts at twelve important interior primary markets during December amounted to 80,874,040 bushels, of which 23,670,638 bushels were wheat, 27,571,635 bushels corn, 19,074,206 bushels oats, 9,056,290 bushels barley, and 1,501,271 bushels rye. The inbound movement at these cities during the similar month in 1904 aggregated 68,695,580 bushels.

During 1905 receipts of grain at these markets aggregated 762,624,710 bushels, in contrast with 680,851,236 bushels in 1904. The current year's arrivals were divided into 240,742,480 bushels of wheat, 223,857,380 bushels of corn, 207,824,201 bushels of oats, 80,076,914 bushels of barley, and 10,123,755 bushels of rye. As compared with the 1904 arrivals, gains were made in the receipts of all the cereals, except rye.

Grain exports from the United States during December, according to preliminary returns, which include about 97 per cent. of the entire movement, amounted to 33,467,894 bushels, as compared with the corresponding movement in 1904 of 10,382,165 bushels. During the calendar year 1905, 174,036,396 bushels of grain were exported from various United States ports, and of this quantity 102,994,582 bushels were credited to Atlantic ports, 37,305,683 bushels to Gulf ports, 14,872,135 bushels to Pacific ports, and 18,863,996 bushels to Northern border, lake, and other border ports. The similar total outbound movement in 1904 aggregated 69,012,802 bushels.

Both the Atlantic and Gulf ports made heavy gains in the exportation of cereals during the year, if compared with like movements in 1904, although the increase at the Atlantic ports, both from an actual and a relative standpoint, greatly exceeded that of the Gulf ports. Total corn exports, which were 110,990,265 bushels in 1905, as against 46,390,627 bushels in 1904, were the greatest factors in the accomplishment of this improved condition, although the increase in foreign shipments of oats has been remarkable, the movement advancing from 1,192,338 bushels in 1904 to 28,641,663 bushels in 1905.

The domestic shipments from various ports on the great lakes during 1905 reached the remarkably large total of 67,345,620 tons, undoubtedly representing the greatest traffic movements for any calendar year in the history of lake navigation. While the increase of 16,000,000 tons over the 1904 shipments may be partially accounted for by the interruption of navigation in the latter year, owing to the strike of steamship employes during May and June, no such cause can be attributed to the gain of 9,000,000 tons over the 1903 out-bound movements or the increase of nearly 12,000,000 tons over those of 1902.

December's shipments of anthracite coal from the Eastern producing regions amounted to 5,395,113 tons, as compared with the corresponding movement in 1904 of 5,063,144 tons and in 1903 of 4,259,748 tons. The heaviest movement during any one month of 1905 was in May, when 6,0[illegible]158 tons were shipped. During the twelve months of the year just closed anthracite coal shipments amounted to 61,410,201 tons, as against 57,498,462 tons in 1904 and 59,362,830 tons in 1905. The 1905 movement was the largest for any one year in the history of anthracite mining.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Cramp Company Loses Important Tariff Suit.

In a decision by I. F. Fischer, the Board of United States General Appraisers overruled yesterday claims filed by the William Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Building Company of Philadelphia regarding the classification under the Dingley tariff of merchandise invoiced as manganese iron alloy and copper and tin alloy. Duty was assessed on the former at the rate of 8 cents per pound as an alloy of which aluminum is the component material of chief value, and on the latter at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem, as an article composed of metal, not specially provided for.

Several claims for lower duty were made by the Philadelphia concern, but none of them is deemed correct by the General Board, and the protest is therefore overruled. General Appraiser Fischer points out, however, that the Circuit Court of Appeals at Philadelphia has held that all the merchandise in question is dutiable at 2½ per cent. as metallic mineral substances. It is significant that the Federal Court of Appeals at New York has handed down a decision entirely at variance with the conclusion reached by the Philadelphia tribunal. The alloys are used by the Cramps in hardening certain metals.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 8.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Con. Ice	7	7	7
970	Crucible Steel	16¼	16	16
330	Crucible Steel pf	78¾	78½	78¾
50	Fireproofing	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
488	Fireproofing pf	28	28	28
10	Harb. Walker Ref	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
10	Harb. Walker Ref. pf.	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
155	Indep. Brewing pf	41¾	41¼	41¾
65	Lustre	31	31	31
275	Mfrs. L. & H.	32⅝	32¼	32⅝
50	Marsden	3	3	3
10	Ohio Fuel	37½	37½	37½
8,750	Ohio Tonopah	.40	.42	.45
516	Pitts. Brewing	28¾	28	28
100	Pitts. Brewing pf	40⅞	40¼	40¼
100	Pitts. Coal	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
20	Pitts. Coal pf	58	58	58
131	Pitts. Plate Glass	121½	120	120
7	River Coal	8	8	8
20	River Coal pf	23	23	23
1,522	Sewer Pipe	34⅝	33½	34½
150	Tonopah Extension	8.45	8.35	8.45
160	United Copper	75¾	74½	74½
50	U. S. Steel	43¾	43¾	43¾
170	U. S. Steel pf	103⅝	100¾	103½
40	West. Air Brake	156	154½	156
	BANKS.			
21	Colonial Trust	394	390	390
15	Second N. B.	260	260	259
	BONDS.			
$2,000	Indep. Brewing 6s	105½	105½	105½
2,000	McKeesport & C. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾
	RIGHTS.			
2,414	West. Elec	.12½	.10	.10

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, Feb. 8, 1906.

Impri Jap Gov 6s sterling loan	14,000	100¼	
	1,000	100⅜	
	11,000	100¼	
	1,000	100⅜	
	1,000	100¼	
	1,000	100¼	
2d series	1,000	100⅜	
	3,000	100⅜	
4½s, sterl loan	62,000	94⅜	
	1,000	94⅞	
	80,000	94⅜	
	7,000	94⅞	
Imp Jap Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs full paid for new 4½s, 2d ser	500	91⅝	
	500	91⅝	
	500	91⅝	
	500	91⅝	
	500	91⅝	
	500	91⅝	
	500	91⅝	
	5,000	91½	
	500	91⅝	
	4,500	91⅛	
	5,000	91⅛	
	5,500	91⅛	
	21,000	91⅛	
	500	91⅛	
	1,000	91⅛	
	16,000	91⅛	
	40,000	91	
	50,000	91⅛	
	10,000	91⅛	
Imp Jap Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs for 4s, sterling loan	500	88	
	10,000	87¼	
	7,500	87⅜	
	5,000	87½	
U S of Mexico 4s	65,000	94½	
	10,000	94⅝	
Tenn settlemt 3s	1,000	96	
Vir 6s defd, Brown Bros & Co ctfs	10,000	24	
	10,000	23¼	
	5,000	22⅜	
Am Tobacco 6s	37,000	117	
	5,000	117⅛	
	1,000	117⅛	
	1,000	117¼	
	4,000	117⅜	
Am Tobacco 4s	500	81⅜	
	10,000	80⅞	
	2,000	81	
	1,000	80¾	
	30,000	81	
	25,000	80⅝	
registered	8,000	80½	
Ann Arb 1st 4s	5,000	98½	
	1,000	98	
At, T & S F gen 4s	4,000	104⅜	
	7,000	104¼	
adjustmt 4s	5,000	96⅞	
conv 4s	5,000	104⅛	
	1,000	104¼	
Balt & O gold 4s	1,000	104⅜	
	1,000	104⅜	
	1,000	104⅜	
prior lien 3½s	7,000	94⅝	
P, L E & W V 4s	120,000	90¼	
So Wn div 3½s	5,000	92	
B R Tr ref conv 4s	4,000	97½	
	9,000	97⅜	
	1,000	97⅜	
	9,000	97⅛	
	35,000	97⅜	
Bklyn Un Elev 1st	2,000	100⅜	
Canada So 1st 5s	1,000	101⅞	
Cen of Ga Ry con 5s	8,000	114	
2d inc 5s	10,000	85⅛	
	1,000	85⅝	
Centl Leather 5s	5,000	101⅞	
	24,000	101⅝	
Ches & O gen 4½s	3,000	108⅝	
	11,000	108½	
Ches & O con 5s	2,000	119	
Chi, Bur & Quincy joint 4s	3,000	101¼	
	1,000	101⅛	
	1,000	101⅛	
	10,000	101⅛	
	50,000	101¼	
	15,000	101⅛	
	12,000	101¼	
Chi, M & St Paul, H & D div 7s	5,000	112⅝	
Kentucky Cent 4s	1,000	98	
	5,000	100½	
Lacka Steel 5s	10,000	107¾	
	5,000	107⅞	
	10,000	108	
Laclede Gas Lgt Co of St L 1st 5s	1,000	107	
	2,000-c	107	
	2,000	107	
L S & M S deb 4s	38,000	101⅜	
	25,000	101¼	
	15,000	101¼	
Leh Valley Coal 5s	5,000	113¾	
Long Dock 6s	1,000	135½	
Mex Cent con 4s	14,000	80⅜	
Mex Cent 1st inc	1,000	23⅞	
	17,000	25¾	
	2,000	25¼	
Mex Cent 2d inc	44,000	20½	
Minn & St Louis, Pac ext 6s	1,000	120	
Mo, K & Okla 1st	7,000	109½	
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	2,000	101⅜	
Mo, K & E 1st 5s	25,000	116	
	10,000	115¾	
Natl Starch 5s	1,000	75½	
N Y Centl & H R gen 3½s	11,000	98¾	
	3,000	99	
L S col 3½s, reg	5,000	89¼	
N Y, C & St L 4s	10,000	105¾	
	5,000	104⅞	
	4,000	105¼	
N Y, O & W ref 4s	1,000	104	
Norf & Wn gen 6s	2,000	132½	
Norf & Wn con 4s	2,000	101¾	
Norf & Wn, Pocah C & C 4s	1,000	95	
Northern Pac 4s	32,000	105	
Nor Pac gen 3s	2,000	76⅝	
	11,000	76½	
	3,000	76⅜	
Ore Sh L gtd ref 4s	5,000	97	
	26,000	97⅛	
	1,000	97¼	
Pac Coast 1st 5s	11,000	120F	114
Penn conv 3½s	1,000	104	
	5,000	103⅜	
	1915		
	2,000	100	
	2,000	99⅞	
	10,000	99⅝	
	15,000	99½	
Peo & E 1st 4s	10,000	100½	
	6,000	101	
	1,000	100¾	
Peo & E inc 4s	5,000	79½	
Peo G & C, Chi, 1st con 6s	8,000	123	
Reading gen 4s	1,000	101⅝	
	10,000	102	
Reading Jer Central col 4s	21,000	101¼	
St L & San Fr Ry gen 5s	5,000	113	
St L & San Fr R R refundg 4s	18,000	87⅞	
St L Sthwn con 4s	10,000	81¾	
	18,000	81½	
	1,000	82	
South Pac 1st ref 4s	10,000	97⅝	
	10,000	97⅜	
Southn Ry 1st 5s	4,000	118½	
Third Av con 4s	4,000	94½	
Tol & O C 1st 5s	3,000	115	
Tol, St L & W 4s	1,000	84½	
Undgrd E Rys, London prof shar 5s	1,000	98½	
	49,000	98¼	
Union Pac 1st 4s	6,000	105	
	1,000	105⅛	
	10,000	105¼	
U S R & Imp 5s	15,000	97	
U S Steel Corpor skg fund 5s	15,000	99⅝	
	22,000	99½	
	3,000	99⅝	
	30,000	99¾	
	10,000	99⅝	
Wabash 1st 5s	3,000	116½	
Wabash deb B 6s	10,000	79½	
	20,000	79⅞	
	15,000	79	
	60,000	79¼	
	10,000	79⅜	
	5,000	79⅛	
	43,000	79⅝	
	5,000	79⅞	
	5,000	20F 79⅝	
	36,000	80	
	8,000	80¼	
	20,000	80¼	
	15,000	80¼	
	1,000	80¼	
	20,000	80¼	
	50,000	80½	
	1,000	80⅞	
	20,000	80¾	
	20,000	80¾	
	120,000	80¾	
	20,000	80⅞	
	10,000	81	
	20,000	80⅞	
	20,000	80⅝	
	5,000	80¼	
	20,000	80¼	
Wab, Pitts Ter 1st	9,000	89½	
Wab, Pitts Ter 2d	13,000	73½	
	20,000	39¾	
	17,000	40¼	
	7,000	39¾	
	68,000	40	
	40,000	40¼	
	10,000	40¼	
	10,000	40⅞	
	5,000	40⅝	
	5,000	40⅝	
	2,000	40¼	
	8,000	40⅝	
West Shore 4s	3,000	108	
West Maryland 4s	12,000	88½	
	1,000	88¼	
Wn Maryl cnv 4s	10,000	75¾	
	10,000	75¼	
	9,000	75¾	
	3,000	75½	
Wheel & L Erie 1st con 4s	1,000	93¾	
Wis Cent gen 4s	1,000	93¾	

Net changes of 1 per cent or more were as follows:

ADVANCED.

Wabash, Ptts Term 2d.....1

DECLINED.

Col. Ind 5s A.....1¼ | Nat Starch 5s.....1¼
Leh V Coal 5s.....1¾ | Penn conv 3½s.....1

Total sales Feb. 8, 1906.....$3,075,000
From Jan. 1, 1906.....120,984,630
Corresponding date last year.....182,992,500

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Guanajuato Development Company, Jersey City; capital, $4,000,000. Incorporators—H. O. Coughlan, Thomas F. Barrett, Samuel B. Howard, Arthur W. Britt, J. Disbrow Baker, L. H. Gunther, and Kenneth K. McLaren.

The Manufacturers' Chemical Company, Harrison; capital, $1,000. Incorporators—Charles A. Sertz, Arthur W. Britton, and J. Disbrow Baker.

The Inter-State Purchasing Company, Hackensack; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Edward F. Hinners, Alfred E. Sage, and Edward Lawson.

The Dover Improvement Company, Dover; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Isaac W. Searing, George Pierson, and William H. Baker.

The Hart Valve Company, Camden; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Walter Hart, George Hart, and Isaac B. Maitland.

The Hamilton Ice Manufacturing Company, Camden; capital, $250,000. Incorporators—Richard Rose, N. B. Armstrong, and Harry G. McDougal.

The Brixite Explosives Company, Sayreville; capital, $125,000. Incorporators — Theodore Brix, Walter L. Benn, and Walter E. Warner.

The Harcombe Restaurant Company, Rutherford; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Richard Hutchings, Cyril Harcombe, James Harcombe, Edith Harcombe, and Horton H. Curren.

The Commercial Manufacturing Company, Camden; capital, $275,000. Incorporators—F. R. Hansell, J. A. MacPeak, and George H. B. Martin.

The American Electrical Novelty Manufacturing Company, Jersey City; capital, $30,000. Incorporators—H. O. Coughlan, John R. Turner, and B. Stafford Mantz.

The Grossan Brewing Company, Camden; capital, $175,000. Incorporators—John A. MacPeak, George H. B. Martin, and F. R. Hansell.

The Automobile Company of Paterson; capital, $15,000. Incorporators—Alfred B. Watson, Samuel J. Watson, and Edwin M. Squires.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—The local money market is dull. The usual table of rates, &c., follows:

Call loans, 4@4½ per cent.; time loans, collateral, 4⅝@5 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2⅛@3 per cent. New York funds at par. Clearings, $23,945,812; balances, $1,904,225. Sub-Treasury debit, $33,089.

The local market was quiet and almost uninteresting to-day. There was less life shown in the recently activs issues and comparatively little trading to be seen. Bingham continues the leader among the copper shares, with American Telephone, Boston Suburban, and American Pneumatic the features among the local issues. There are but few commission orders drifting into the general list and traders confine their operations to the active stocks. Montana Coal and Coke was active and higher during the last half hour; in fact, the whole market improved considerably and closed strong.

Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Atchison 4s	102⅝	102¾	102¾
8,500	Atchison adjust. 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼
2,000	Atch. adj. 4s, stmpd.	97	97	97
8,000	Am. Bell Tel. 4s	100	99⅞	99⅞
3,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	94¼	94¼	94¼
4,000	Bur. & Missouri 4s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1,000	Chicago Junction 5s	106	106	106
1,000	Japanese 1st 4½s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
1,000	Japanese 2d 4½s	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
7,000	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	123	123	123
1,000	K. C., M. & B. inc	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
1,000	K. C., M. & B. Br. 5s	104½	104½	104½
2,000	Mexican 1st incomes	25½	25½	25½
5,000	N. E. Cotton Yarn 5s	99	99	99

RAILROADS.

200	Atchison	91½	91½	91½
206	Atchison preferred	103⅛	103¼	103⅜
80	Boston Elevated	155¼	155	155¼
1,329	Boston Suburban	27⅝	26	27¼
25	Boston Suburban pf.	70	70	70
33	Boston & Albany	254½	254	254½
117	Boston & Maine	175½	175	175½
135	Boston & Worces. pf.	84	82½	84
27	Chi. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	127	127	127
1	Fitchburg preferred	143	143	143
206	Mass. Electric	10½	10½	10½
26	Mass. Electric pf.	68	67½	67½
50	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	202	202	202
500	Union Pacific	154⅜	153⅝	153⅝
224	West End	99½	99¼	99½

TELEPHONES.

2,237	American	140½	139½	140¼
47	Cumberland	118	117½	117¾
95	New England	137	136¾	136¾
5	Mexican	3¾	3¾	3¾
15	Western preferred	93	92½	93

MISCELLANEOUS.

300	Am. Agricult. Chem.	31½	31	31
134	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	98½	98	98⅛
2,142	Am. Pneum. Service	18¼	17	17
5	Am. Pneum. Serv. pf.	38½	35½	35½
558	American Sugar	145¼	144⅝	145¼
5	American Sugar pf.	139½	139½	139½
50	American Woolen	44¾	44	44
261	American Woolen pf.	109⅝	109⅛	109⅝
100	East Boston Land	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
12	Edison	247	246½	246½
5	Gen. Elec.	162½	162½	162½
195	Massachusetts Gas	90½	90	90
380	Mass. Gas pf.	87	86½	87
21	Mergenthaler	192	192	192
36	Pullman	243	242	242
15	Seattle Electric	76½	76½	76½
16	Seattle Electric pf.	102	102	102
221	Swift & Co.	106	105	105
75	Torrington pf.	26	26	26
54	United Fruit	108	108	108
682	United Shoe Mach.	83	82	82
25	United Shoe Mach. pf.	31½	31½	31½
4,999	United States Steel	44¼	43½	44
541	U. S. Steel pf.	109⅞	109	109⅛
1,374	Westinghouse rights	25c	15c	25c
85	Westinghouse pf.	95	95	95

MINING.

125	Adventure	6¼	6	6
6,212	Amalgamated	114⅜	113⅝	114
10	Allouez	40¼	39¾	40
1	American Zinc	14	14	14
60	Arcadian	4½	4½	4½
510	Atlantic	25½	25	25
15,067	Bingham	49	48	48¾
5,400	Boston Consolidated	20⅜	20	20⅜
200	Bonanza	65c	65c	65c
800	Catalpa	10c	10c	10c
155	Centennial	28¼	28	28
100	Consolidated Mercur	65c	65c	65c
1,432	Copper Range	82¼	81⅝	81⅝
272	Daly-West	17	16	17
3,685	Dominion Iron	32½	29	32¼
1,350	Franklin	20¼	19½	20
407	Granby	10½	10	10¼
219	Greene	28¼	27½	27½
230	Guanajuato	5⅞	5½	5½
230	Isle Royale	24½	24½	24½
255	Mass	10½	10½	10½
320	Michigan	15	14½	14½
119	Mohawk	59	58	58
450	Nevada	12¾	12½	12½
435	North Butte	87	80½	86¼
2,520	Montana Coal & Coke	6½	5¾	6¼
165	Old Dominion	37¼	37	37⅛
100	Osceola	101	100¾	100¾
795	Parrot	40⅜	40	40
100	Phenix	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
608	Quincy	104	90	100
220	Rhode Island	7	6¼	6¾
100	Santa Fe	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
395	Shannon	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
20	Tecumseh	14½	13¾	14
220	Tennessee Copper	47½	47	47½
470	Trinity	10½	10	10½
255	U. S. Coal & Oil	14	13¾	13¾
1,206	U. S. Smelting	60	59	59¾
1,089	U. S. Smelting pf.	46¾	45½	45½
2,415	United Copper	76	73½	74¾
725	Utah	64¾	64	64¾
172	Victoria	7½	6¾	7⅛
265	Winona	6¾	6¼	6¼
60	Wolverine	133⅞	133¾	133¾
10	Wyandotte	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

*Ex dividend.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1906.	1905.	1904.
MINN., ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,825	1,629	1,453
4th week Jan.	$232,511	$182,621	$134,207
Month	847,249	614,272	477,408
July 1-Jan. 31	6,979,917	5,253,968	4,512,226
TEXAS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	227	227	227
4th week Jan.	29,942	23,326	31,143
Month	83,229	69,886	79,357
July 1-Jan. 31	693,061	545,913	510,357
UNITED RYS. OF ST. LOUIS—			
Month Jan.	695,039	605,428	565,098

ATLANTIC & BIRMINGHAM for December—

	1905.	1904.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	81,359	87,994	6,635
Net earnings	9,400	26,212	16,752
Gross, 6 months	531,820	507,345	*24,475
Net, 6 months	141,730	161,872	20,142

*Increase.

BROOKLYN, QUEENS CO. & SUBURBAN for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Gross	358,892	291,791	203,151
Net	177,107	112,399	108,320
Other income	1,940	1,023	12,013
Sur. over chgs.	68,092	7,254	16,045

CROSSTOWN ST. RY. CO. OF BUFFALO for quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1905.	1904.	Decrease.
Gross	140,325	135,236	*14,089
Net	60,704	60,906	202
Other income	1,067	934	*133
Sur. over chgs.	14,461	17,396	2,933

*Increase.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Gross	5,125,563	4,541,805	4,386,975
Ex. and tax	3,041,523	2,763,092	2,613,977
Net	2,084,040	1,778,713	1,772,998
Other income	44,076	42,777	38,863
Total income	2,128,116	1,821,490	1,811,861
Charges	1,113,294	1,075,786	1,000,000
Surplus	1,014,822	745,704	811,861
Dividends	562,500	500,000	500,000
Surplus	452,322	245,704	311,861

Total passengers carried: 1905, 127,009,577; 1904, 116,798,761; 1903, 110,100,650.

INTERNATIONAL RY. CO. OF BUFFALO for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Gross	570,084	478,301	820,966
Expenses	414,203	501,885	492,584
Net	355,881	376,416	328,382
Other income	72,478	58,793	129,773
Total income	428,359	435,209	458,155
Charges	240,471	235,995	199,824
Surplus	187,888	199,214	258,331
Cash on hand	397,720	.....	.....
P. & L. surplus	948,903	.....	.....

INTERNATIONAL TRACTION SYSTEM OF Buffalo for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1905.	1904.	Increase.
Total gross inc	1,136,021	1,028,444	976,449
Expenses	702,954	576,156	571,851
Net	433,067	451,988	404,598
Charges	288,047	416,458	397,473
Surplus	145,020	35,530	7,125

NASSAU ELECTRIC for the quarter ended Dec. 31:

	1905.	1904.	Increase.
Three months:			
Gross earnings	778,411	627,638	150,773
Expenses	460,635	404,425	56,210
Net earnings	317,776	223,213	94,563
Other income	17,481	17,536	*55
Total income	335,257	240,749	94,508
Charges	254,836	240,173	14,663
Surplus	80,421	576	79,845
Six months:			
Gross earnings	1,689,529	1,382,648	306,881
Expenses	922,828	825,360	97,468
Net earnings	766,701	557,288	209,413
Other income	36,709	37,548	*839
Total income	803,410	594,836	208,574
Charges	505,096	488,991	16,105
Surplus	298,314	105,845	192,469

*Decrease.

ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND for December—

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Gross earnings	152,504	100,856	108,231
Exp. and taxes	93,384	81,451	91,580
Net earnings	59,120	19,405	16,651
Charges	17,964	19,183	20,461
Surplus	41,156	222	*3,810
Gross, 6 months	818,437	659,115	691,296
Exp. and taxes	522,861	501,004	560,552
Net, 6 months	250,576	158,111	121,644
Charges	124,476	128,225	118,202
Surplus, 6 mos	17,100	29,886	3,442

*Deficit.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CENTRAL DISTRICT PRINTING & TELEGRAPH CO. of Pittsburg for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Gross earnings	3,372,292	3,059,433	2,738,926
Expenses	2,469,821	2,154,389	1,991,843
Net earnings	902,471	900,544	742,083
Dividends	800,000	800,000	700,000
Surplus	102,471	100,544	42,083

KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO. of Chicago for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Net earnings	391,950	384,528	390,285
Interest	98,491	97,089	99,613
Balance	293,459	287,439	290,672
Preferred div	170,737	170,754	170,736
Surplus	113,702	107,685	110,936
Previous surp	635,154	527,469	416,533
Total surplus	748,856	635,154	527,469

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Another Dull Day in the Curb Market.

Selling Light, with Receding Prices—Coppers Suffer General Decline.

Trading on the curb had another day of sluggishness and apathy yesterday. In the industrial list transactions covered only 17,340 shares and railroads and mining shares were correspondingly inactive. American Can closed even at 10⅜ after sales of 2,800, the largest number traded in on the industrial list. Prices generally were on a scale down, Coppers especially losing on the light selling which prevailed. United Copper, after sales of 29,000, closed at 74½. Tennessee Copper, the only mining stock on the list to show a gain on the day, rose ¾ to 48 on sales of 600.

***

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,800	Am. Can	10⅜	10⅜	10½	10⅜
700	Am. Can pf.	71	71	70½	70½
400	Am. W. P. pf.	34	34½	34	34½
120	Bay State Gas	¼	¼	¼	¼
118	Beth. S. Cor.	33	33	*32½	32½
175	Beth. S

WINTER RESORTS. NEW JERSEY. Atlantic City.
WINTER RESORTS. NEW JERSEY. Atlantic City.
WINTER RESORTS. NEW JERSEY. Atlantic City.
WINTER RESORTS. NEW JERSEY. Atlantic City.
WINTER RESORTS. NEW JERSEY. Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY
NEW JERSEY

THE POPULAR ALL YEAR RESORT

WILL BE THE MECCA OF NEW YORKERS OVER LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY,

Which, falling on a Monday, affords the opportunity to enjoy a week-end outing from Saturday until Tuesday that will be taken advantage of by many and spent where they will find beauty and culture of Metropolitan life, charmed with the environments of the seashore.

The weather prevailing at Atlantic City during this season of the year is delightful and the salt air of the sea most invigorating. It is a time when you can enjoy seaside life and outdoor pleasures. The climate is mild and equable, governed by the warm Gulf Stream that flows directly off the coast and has made the resort a popular Winter and Spring rendezvous for people of wealth, culture, and refinement.

This year the pre-Lenten season far surpasses any in the history of the resort, and indications point that the famous Lenten Season of 1906 will be an exceedingly popular one. No other resort in the world is the scene of such a fashionable gathering at this time.

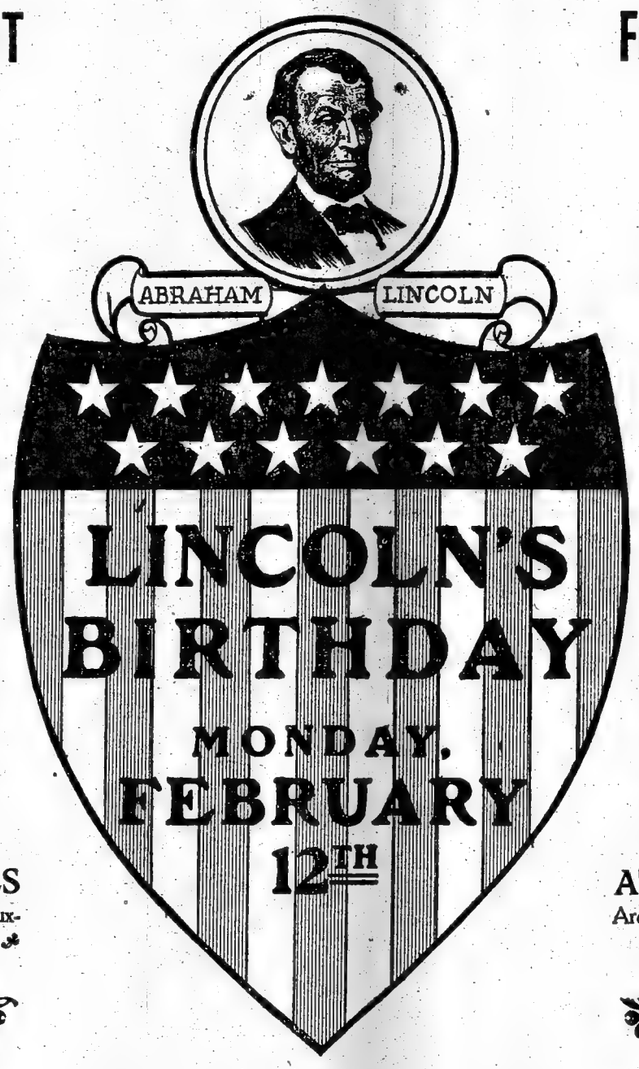

FOR HEALTH, PLEASURE AND FASHION

NO OTHER RESORT IN AMERICA AFFORDS SUCH FACILITIES.

Seven miles of Boardwalk skirting the sea for its entire length, unsurpassed for promenading or the enjoyment of the roller chair. A superb 18-hole golf course always in commission and a well managed clubhouse. A public fleet of yachts for Sailing and Fishing, deep sea or inland waters. A magnificent new meadow boulevard connecting with the direct road from New York City and a speedy beach course for Automobiling, Riding, and Driving. Telford Avenues throughout the city. All kinds of outdoor sports and every facility to fully enjoy them.

The famous Steel Pier with Haley's celebrated Washington Orchestra rendering music Daily and Sunday every morning, afternoon, and evening; vocal, instrumental and promenade dance concerts. Musical attractions at The Casino, Theatres giving latest productions. You will always find the programme and diversity of attractions in the famous resort just right to thoroughly enjoy your sojourn.

ATLANTIC CITY'S LEADING HOTELS

Are acknowledged to be the best found in any resort, offering every possible Luxury, Comfort, and Convenience.

Haddon Hall — LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

The Wiltshire — S. S. PHOEBUS.

Chalfonte — THE LEEDS COMPANY.

Hotel Traymore — TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.

Hotel St. Charles — NEWLIN HAINES.

Write or 'phone to any of the above for information, rates, etc.

Atlantic City is only three hours from New York City.

FOUR THROUGH VESTIBULED TRAINS DAILY WITH PARLOR CARS AND COACHES VIA THE CENTRAL OF NEW JERSEY FROM WEST 23D ST., 9:30 A. M., 3:20 P. M. SUNDAYS, 9:30 A. M. LIBERTY ST., 9:40 A. M., 3:40 P. M., SUNDAYS, 9:40 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. FROM WEST 23D ST. STATION 9:55 A. M., 2:55 P. M. SUNDAYS, 7:55 A. M. CORTLANDT ST., 10 A. M., 3 P. M. SUNDAYS, 7:55 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY'S LEADING HOTELS

Are acknowledged to be the best found in any resort, offering every possible Luxury, Comfort, and Convenience.

Galen Hall — Hotel and Sanitorium. F. L. YOUNG, Manager.

Hotel Rudolf — American and European plans. H. E. EDER.

Marlborough House — Open all year. Its new annex, "Blenheim," opens March 1, under name for both of MARLBOROUGH-BLENHEIM. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

Hotel Dennis — Closed for extensive improvements. Opens February 15th. WALTER J. BUZBY.

Write or 'phone to any of the above for information, rates, etc.

Marlborough House

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Open all the year. Capacity 600.

In the centre of the best hotel section, with a whole block on the ocean front, and adjoining the City Park; all modern conveniences; long-distance telephone, and running ice water in all rooms; hot and cold sea and fresh water in all private baths; music every day in the year; golf privileges.

On March 1st will open its new million-dollar reinforced concrete annex, of which

THOMAS A. EDISON said: "**It is the coming construction for all great buildings—it won't bend, it won't break, and you couldn't burn it if you tried.**"

Under the name of

Marlborough-Blenheim

OWNERSHIP-MANAGEMENT

JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

HOTEL DENNIS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

SITUATED DIRECTLY ON THE BEACH

Will open Second Month (February) 15th. Enlarged and beautifully improved by a strictly Fireproof addition containing one hundred rooms and baths equipped with every known modern convenience. Room plans and information.

W. J. BUZBY, Owner and Manager.

CHALFONTE

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Always Open.
On the Beach. Fireproof.
Send for Literature.

THE LEEDS COMPANY.

HADDON HALL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Always Open. On Ocean front.
Courteous Attention. Homelike Surroundings.
Every Comfort.
Booklet and Calendar on application.

LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT

THE ST. CHARLES

Most select location on the ocean front.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Distinctive for its elegance, exclusiveness, high class patronage and liberal management sea water in all baths. Booklet rates, etc., at 289 4th Av., N. Y. Newlin Haines.

NEW HOTEL PRINCESS (Fireproof.)

Ocean end South Carolina Av. Close to piers. Capacity 400; newest and best. Superior in its table and service. Luxuriously furnished. Private baths, extensive sun parlors, &c. $12.50 up weekly. American and European plans. Booklet. CHAS. B. PRETTYMAN, Owner & Prop'r.

HOTEL TRAYMORE ATLANTIC CITY.

Overlooking the Ocean. Open All the Year.

TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,

CHAS. O. MARQUETTE, Manager. D. S. WHITE, President.

SEASIDE HOUSE,

Atlantic City, N. J. Best location on the ocean front. Complete. Modern.

F. P. Cook & Son.

THE WILTSHIRE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Open all the year. Write for booklet.

S. S. PHOEBUS.

Plainfield.

Plainfield Sanitarium, Plainfield, N. J.—Located Watchung Mountains. Chronic and nervous cases. No insane. Open all the year. Booklet. Telephone 84.

Lakewood.

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL,

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

Conducted on both American and European plans.

The Lakewood Hotel has long been known as the best equipped Winter hotel in this country. The salubrious, health giving pine air of Lakewood and the mammoth, magnificent hotel, affording every comfort, convenience, and luxury to its patrons, have made it the most popular Winter resort on this Continent. This season the cuisine, always noted for its excellence, will be even better than ever. The Chef and staff that have made Berger's of Newport famous in that home of epicures, have been brought to the Lakewood Hotel intact. The same rate as heretofore will obtain, the Lakewood Hotel continuing to be the most expensive hotel in Lakewood, because the best. Accommodations may now be reserved for any time during the season.

CARL BERGER.
JAMES N. BERRY Manager.

BARTLETT INN,

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

Thoroughly Modern, quiet, refined, homelike. Terms moderate. Write for illustrated booklet.

THE BISMARCK, LAKEWOOD, N. J.

Select patronage solicited; terms, $12 and up; transients, $2 and up. H. S. Mollner, Prop.

Brown's Mills.

THE INN

Browns-Mills-in-the-Pines,
New Jersey.

2½ hours from New York. Driest climate in the East. 10 to 15 degrees warmer than New York City. Trains leave New York week days via Pennsylvania R. R., 9:55 A. M.; arrive Browns Mills 12:35.

NEW YORK.

Briarcliff Manor.

POCANTICO LODGE.

OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

Doubled in capacity, generously equipped and conducted, convenient of access, and a centre of many open-air attractions.

GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.

Briarcliff Lodge Will Open June 1 for a Six Months Season, Ending Dec. 1.

D. B. PLUMER,

Gen. Mgr. Hotel and Realty Interests.

Bookings now making for either house, at Pocantico Lodge, Briarcliff Home Office, or New York Office, Windsor Arcade, 5th Avenue and 46th Street, where E. S. Comstock is in daily attendance from 9:30 to 1:30.

New York City.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

PINE FOREST INN

SUMMERVILLE, S. C.

NOW OPEN.

Most delightful health and pleasure resort in the sunny South, magnificently situated in park of world-famed Pines. Private baths, electric lights, steam heat, finest Artesian water, ideal climate.

BEST GOLF COURSE IN THE SOUTH.

Tennis, complete livery, splendid roads, excellent hunting on Hotel preserves, deer and fox hounds. Booklet on request. Edwin H. Lee, Manager, or F. W. Wagener & Co., Charleston, S. C.

From Ocean to Ocean

From

New Orleans to San Francisco

Sunset Express

OF THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

RUNS DAILY

Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway, New York

NORTH CAROLINA.

Famous Scotch Golfers

WILL PLAY AT

PINEHURST

NORTH CAROLINA,

Monday and Tuesday,

Feb. 12th and 13th.

Grand February Golf Tournament,

Feb. 14, 15, 16 and 17.

Four sixteens to qualify.

Beautiful Gorham Silver trophies.

Splendid opportunity to witness the playing of the most famous professionals who ever visited America, and take part in amateur tournament.

18 hours only from New York

via Seaboard Air Line or Southern Ry. Through Pullman service. Round trip from New York, $26.25.

Write Harry W. Priest, Manager Pinehurst Hotel System, Pinehurst, N. C., for hotel rates and reservations.

Beautiful literature at offices of Seaboard Air Line, 1,183 Broadway, and Southern R. R., 1,185 B'way, N. Y.

EXCURSIONS.

WASHINGTON

TRIPS FOR LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.

Three-day trip to WASHINGTON by Royal Blue Line, leaves Feb. 10. Inclusive Fares $12 and $14.50, according to Hotel.

Old Point Comfort and Washington, by Old Dominion Line, 4-day trip, leaves Feb. 9. Inclusive Fare $26.

The Public Buildings in Washington will be open on Monday, Feb. 12.

Tickets and particulars from

THOS. COOK & SON

261 & 1,185 BROADWAY, 649 MADISON AV., NEW YORK.

Hamburg-American.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Hamburg

†PRETORIA.....Feb. 10, 6 A. M.
*†BLUCHER.....Feb. 15, 10 A. M.
†Waldersee....Feb. 24 *†Deutschland..Mar. 15
†Amerika .....Mar. 1 †Patricia.....Mar. 17
†Pennsylvania..Mar. 10 *†Bluecher.....Mar. 22

S. S. Amerika, Most Luxurious and Most Modern of Leviathans.

*Grill Room. ‡Gymnasium. ¶Elevator and A La Carte Restaurant. †Calling at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service.

TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, & GENOA.

*Hamburg.....Feb. 17, Noon
Prinz Oskar..Mar. 7, 2 P. M.; Apr. 19, June 2.
Prinz Adalbert.Mar. 22, 10 AM.; May 3; June 19

Rates, 1st Class, $70, $85, $118 upward, according to steamer selected.

*Call at Gibraltar.

Offices 37 B'way. Phone. 1871 Broad. Piers Hob'kn

EUROPE FIFTY TOURS

Tours *de Luxe* and Vacation, covering All Europe. Varied routes; choice of Steamship lines, $175 to $1,185, including All Traveling Expenses. Leisurely Travel, exclusive service of 125 OFFICES ABROAD. Est. 1841.

THOS. COOK & SON,

261 & 1,185 Broadway, 649 Madison Avenue, New York.

Independent Travel Tickets Everywhere.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line

For Naples and Genoa.

Brasile, new twin screw, Feb. 26; Citta di Napoli, Mar. 8; Italia, new twin screw, April 11. Cabin $55 up. Dining Saloon on promenade Deck. Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 20 Wall St.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON

Sailings Saturday, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.

St. Louis.....Feb. 10 St. Paul.....Feb. 24
Philadelphia....Feb. 17 New York.....Mar. 3

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT, Pier 30, N.R.

MINNEAPOLIS.....Feb. 10, 6:30 A. M.
*AMERICA.....Feb. 17, 9 A. M.
*MAINE.....Feb. 24
MINNEHAHA.....Mar. 3, 11 A. M.

*These steamers carry no passengers.

RED STAR LINE.

ANTWERP—DOVER—LONDON—PARIS.

Sailings Saturdays from Pier 14, N. R.

Vaderl'd.Feb.10, 10:30AM | Zeel'd..Feb.14, 10:30 AM
Kr'nl'd.Feb.17, 10:30AM | Finl'd..Mar.3, 10:30 AM

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Sailing Wednesdays, Pier 48, N. R.

Baltic...Feb. 14, 9 AM | Oceanic.Feb.28, 8:30 AM
Majestic..Feb.21, 10 AM | Teutonic..Mar. 7, 10 AM

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.

FROM NEW YORK:

CELTIC (20,904 tons)....Feb. 17, 12:30 P. M.
REPUBLIC..Mar. 9, 3 P. M.; Apr. 21; May 31
CRETIC.....Apr. 3, 10 A. M.; May 10; June 21

FROM BOSTON:

CANOPIC.....Feb. 24, 11 A. M.; Apr. 7; May 19
ROMANIC..Mar. 17, 3:30 P. M.; Apr. 28; June 5

Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

Fastest and Most Luxurious of Leviathans.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

K.Wm.II..Feb.20, 1 P.M. | Kaiser...Apr. 17, 10 AM
Kaiser...Mar. 6, 10 AM | K.Wm.II..Apr.24, 6 AM
K.Wm.II.Mar.27, 6 AM | Kronprinz..May 8, 6 AM
Kronprin.Apr.10, 7 AM | Kaiser...May 15, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.

BREMEN—DIRECT

Cassel..Feb. 15, 10 AM | †Kurfue't,Mar.29, 10AM
Breslau..Mar. 1, 10 AM | Brand'b'g,Apr.12, 10AM
Koeln....Mar. 8, 10 AM | K.Aldan...Apr.19, 10 AM
Frankfurt,Mar.22, 10AM | Cassel...Apr. 26, 10 AM

†Calling at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

K.Albert..Feb.17, 11 AM | †Neckar,Mar.17, 11 AM
Barbarossa.Feb.24, 11AM | K.Albert.Mar.24, 11 AM
P.Irene...Mar. 3 11 AM | Barbarossa.Mr.31, 11AM
K.Luise..Mar.10, 11 AM | P.Irene...Apr. 7, 11 AM

*Gibraltar and Naples only.

From Bremen Piers, 3d and 4th Sts., Hoboken.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

CUNARD LINE

From Piers 51-52, North River.

To LIVERPOOL via QUEENSTOWN.

Carmania..Feb.10, 3 PM | Campania.Mar.3, 10 AM
Lucania..Feb. 17, noon | Carmania..Mar.10, 2 PM
Umbria..Feb. 24, 3 PM | Lucania..Mar.17, 10 AM

GIBRALTAR—GENOA—NAPLES—ADRIATIC

CARONIA—Fastest and Most Luxurious of Leviathans—Feb. 27th.

Supplements New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers CARPATHIA...Mar. 6, noon; Apr. 24; June 12
SLAVONIA.....Apr. 3, noon; May 22; July 10
PANNONIA...Apr. 10, 4 P.M.; May 29; July 17

Apply for illustrated booklets, describing the interesting trip through the Mediterranean and Adriatic to Trieste and Fiume and to new Winter resorts.

Vernon H. Brown, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLLAND - AMERICA LINE

NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via Boulogne

Sailings Wednesdays as per sailing list.

Staten'm.Feb.21, 10 AM | Noordam..Mar.14, 7 AM
Ryndam..Feb.28, 8:30 AM | Staten'm.Mar.28, 10 AM
Rotterdam.Mar.7, 10 AM | Ryndam.Apr. 4, 10 AM

New twin-screw steamer **New Amsterdam**

17,250 registered tons, 33,400 tons displacement.

From N. Y. Apr. 25, May 30, July 4.

Apply for special pamphlet.

Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow via Londonderry

Columbia..Feb.10, 10 AM | Furnessia..Feb. 24, noon
Ethiopia..Feb. 17, noon | Astoria...Mar. 3, noon

AND WEEKLY THEREAFTER.

Cabin $50, 2d Cabin $35, 3d Class $27.50 and up, according to accommodation and steamship.

For terms and information apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

30 TOURS TO EUROPE TWO TO JAPAN

under superior management; exceptional advantages. Fall Tours Around the World; Annual Oriental Cruise in February. Program N. Free. Frank C. Clark, 96 B'way, New York.

Winter cruises to West Indies by the Royal Mail Steamers.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R

STATIONS. {West 23d St., N. R. {Foot Liberty St., N. R.

Time shown below is from Liberty St. West 23d St. leaves ten minutes earlier, except as noted by designating marks.

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—z4:00, (7:15 Easton,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (b5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sun., z4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:00, and 6 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—9:10 A. M., 1:20, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, z4:20 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

LAKEWOOD AND LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—z4:00, 9:40 A. M., 1:30, a5:00, x6:08 (Lakewood and Lakehurst, k3:40, c4:15) P. M. Sundays, 8:30 A. M., (9:40 Lakewood and Lakehurst.)

ATLANTIC CITY—9:40 A. M., k3:40 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS—z4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., x1:20, g4:45, 5:30, 6:30, j12:01. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 4:00, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

ATLANTIC HLDS., SEABRIGHT, MONMOUTH BCH., EAST LONG BRANCH—z4:00, z5:50, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—*z4:30, m7:00, m8:00, *9:00, m*10:00, *11:00 A. M., m*12:00, m1:00, *2:00, *3:00, *4:00, m*5:00, m*6:00, *7:00, †8:00, *9:00, $10:30 P. M. ‖12:15 mid.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—8:00, m*10:00, *12:00, m*2:00, mf*3:00, *6:00, *7:00, *12:15.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE, AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖z4:00, z4:30, †8:00, ‖10:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only,) ‖‖1:00, ‖1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg only, †4:00, *5:00, 7:30 P. M.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. §Sundays. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. aExcept Saturdays. mDining car. xSaturdays only. zFrom Liberty St. only.

From Twenty-third Street—z5:20 P. M., c3:50 P. M., e12:20 P. M., g4:30 P. M., j11:50 P. M., k3:20 P. M.

Offices: Liberty St., West 23d St., 6 Astor House, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 281 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 2,789 2d Av., 270 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 342, 343, 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg, New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. & Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Passr. Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Stations, Foot of 23d St. and Liberty St.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS

"EVERY OTHER HOUR ON THE EVEN HOUR,"

To Baltimore and Washington,

from foot of Liberty Street and 10 minutes earlier from 23d Street.

DAILY trains to **CINCINNATI** and **ST. LOUIS** at 10 A. M., 6 P. M., and 12:15 night. **CHICAGO**, 12 noon and 12:15 night. **PITTSBURG** 4 P.M.& 7 P.M. **COLUMBUS** 12:00 noon.

Full information concerning trains, reservation of space, tickets, etc., furnished at Ticket Offices, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 103 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton St., Brooklyn; West 23d St. and Liberty St.

After 6 P. M. Sleeping Car Reservations and full information regarding trains, etc., can be obtained at Bureau of Information, Baltimore & Ohio R. R., 23d St. Terminal. 'Phone No. Chelsea 3144.

FALL RIVER LINE

Fares reduced. Orchestra on steamers. Newport, Fall River & Providence, $1.50. Limited tickets.

BOSTON $2.00.

Low rates to all points. Unsurpassed strs. Providence (new) and Plymouth lve. Pier 19, N. R., ft. Warren St., week days and Sundays 5 P. M.

NORWICH LINE via New London. Lve. Pier 40, N.R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. City of Lowell and Maine.

NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Hartford, and North. Lve. Pier 20, E.R., ft. Peck Slip, week days only, 4 P.M. Str. Chester W. Chapin.

BRIDGEPORT LINE from Pier 19, E. R., ft. Peck Slip, week days only at 3 P. M.

BOSTON $1.75 PROVIDENCE $1.00 JOY LINE

PHONE 800 ORCHARD.

Corresponding reducation to all New England points. Every Week day at 5 P. M.

Sailing from Pier 35 East River, ft. Catharine.

THE NEW LINE" "TO FALL RIVER.

$1.75 TO BOSTON, WINTER SERVICE.

Pier 29 (New) East River, foot of Market St. Mon., Wed., Fri. 4:30 P. M. Phone 3106 Orchard

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
TOURS & TICKETS
25 UNION SQUARE N.Y.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Stations foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets. ☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.

*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*10:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED. For Cincinnati and St. Louis.
*10:55 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED. 23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*3:55 P. M. PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. **18 hours to Chicago.**
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
*6:25 P. M. ST. LOUIS AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURGH SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

*7:55, 8:25, *9:20, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, *5:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, *5:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Southern Railway.—*12:55, *3:25, *4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M., daily. Southern's Palm Limited, *12:55 P. M. week-days. Atlantic Coast Line.—*9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. "New York and Florida Special," *2:10 P. M. weekdays. Seaboard Air Line.—*12:55 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily. "Seaboard Florida Limited," *12:25 P. M. daily. Norfolk and Western Railway.—*3:25 P. M. daily. Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.—*7:55 A. M. weekdays and *4:55 P. M. daily. For Old Point Comfort and Norfolk.—*7:55 A. M. weekdays and 8:55 P. M. daily. Atlantic City.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. weekdays. Sundays, *7:55 A. M. Cape May.—12:55 P. M. weekdays. Brown's Mills-in-the-Pines.—9:55 A. M. weekdays. Long Branch, Asbury Park (Ocean Grove) (North Asbury Park Sundays,) and Point Pleasant, 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25 P. M., and 12:10 night weekdays. Sundays, 9:25 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, 9:55, *9:55, *10:55, *10:55, 11:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, 4:55, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, *6:25, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (7:55 for North Philadelphia only,) P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, 9:55, *10:55, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, *5:55, *6:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night. *Dining Car. †Extra-fare train. Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1854, and 90 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 20th St.); 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 342 Fulton Street, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

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GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

New York New Haven & Hartford R.R.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d St. and 4th Av., as follows for:

BOSTON, via New London & Prov.—††‖10:00, *x‖10:02 A. M., ††‖1:00, *x‖1:01, *x‖3:00, ††‖5:00, *‖5:02, *‖12:00 P. M.; via Willimantic—†8 A. M., †2 P. M., via Springfield—9:00 A. M., ††‖12:00, *‖6:00, *‖11:00 P. M.

Worcester & Fitchburg, via Putnam, †3 P. M.

Lakeville & Norfolk—†8:49 A. M., †3:31 P. M.

Gt. Barrington, Stockbridge, Lenox, Pittsfield—†4:50, †8:49 A. M., †3:31 P. M.

Ticket Offices at cGrand Central Station and c125th St., also at c261, 1,185, c1,354 Broadway, c25 Union Square, c182 Fifth Av., c245 Columbus Av., c640 Madison Av., c273 West 125th St., 2,798 Third Av., in Brooklyn, c342, 860 Fulton St., 390 Broadway.

*Daily. †Except Sundays. ¶Stops at 125th St. xStops at 125th St. Sundays only. ‡Parlor Car Limited. ‖Has Dining Car. cParlor and Sleeping Car tickets also.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d A., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. R.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: c12.25, d12.45, e7.30, n5.25, x5.45.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., R
Mauch Chunk Local	†6.40 AM	†6 50 AM
Buffalo Express	*7.25 AM	*7.40 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*11.55 AM	*12.10 PM
Mauch Chunk & Hazleton Local	*c12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wilkes-Barre Express	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Ex.	*n5.40 PM	*n5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 149, 261, 323 and 1234 Broadway, 183 5th Ave., 25 Union Sq. West, 245 Columbus Ave., N.Y.; 323, 349 and 860 Fulton Sts., 390 Broadway, and foot Fulton St., Brooklyn.

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Operating more than twelve thousand miles of railway east of Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

This is the Direct Line from New York & Boston to Niagara Falls and to the West, the Northwest and the Southwest by way of the great cataract and Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 3:30, 3:40, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:20 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours, via New York Central and Lake Shore.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:29 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND & TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK EXPRESS.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EX.

*Daily. †Except Sundays. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:05 A. M. and 2:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

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Telephone "900 28th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

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A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. F. DALY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD

(New York Central & Hudson R. R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:

*11:20 A. M.—Mountain and Mohawk Express.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Clevel'd & Chi.
*8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det., & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syr., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Baggage checked at, from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

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OLD DOMINION LINE

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. Walker, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Deal on Twentieth Street Near Broadway—Fine Dwellings Sold on the West Side—Buyer of Astor Block Front on Riverside Drive.

M. & L. Hess have sold for the Pacific Realty Company the three-story business building 11 East Twentieth Street, 70 feet west of Broadway, to an investor represented by Webster B. Mabie.

Buyer for Riverside Residence.

F. R. Wood & Co. have sold for Joseph Hamershlag to Ward Brower the five-story American basement dwelling 338 Riverside Drive, between 105th and 106th Streets, on lot 25 by 100.

James Carlew has sold 10 West Seventy-seventh Street, a new five-story American basement dwelling, on lot 25 by 102.2. The asking price was $150,000. This is the last house sold of a row of three facing Manhattan Square.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Lillian La Bau Aymar and G. Morgan Brown, as trustees, the four-story limestone and brick dwelling 350 West Eighty-seventh Street, 20 by 62 by 100.8.

To Transform East 70th Street Block.

A series of transactions on East Seventieth Street, between Lexington and Third Avenues, announced yesterday by Pease & Elliman, will, it is believed, result in great changes in the appearance of that block. Nearly all of the houses involved in these deals will be rebuilt or extensively altered. These brokers have sold four houses for John L. Martin—No. 158, to Woodward Babcock; No. 160, to Richard E. Forrest; No. 162, to Henry H. Hollister, and No. 155 to Henry G. Trevor. For Joseph L. Buttenwieser they have sold 154 and 156 East Seventieth Street, 40 by 100.5, to H. H. Hollister and Henry D. Babcock. Other houses in this block have also been secured by clients of Pease & Elliman. These include Nos. 157 and 159, bought by Henry G. Trevor; No. 176, by Park E. Bell; Nos. 169 and 171, by Robert H. E. Elliott; No. 173, by Henry A. Coster, and No. 175, by Mrs. Edgar H. Booth.

Mary W. Stuart has sold 105 East Sixty-fifth Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling, on lot 20 by 80.

Davis & Robinson have sold for Charles A. McMann 160 East Thirty-seventh Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, 20 by 98.9.

Buyer of Astor Block Front.

Regarding William Waldorf Astor's holdings at Riverside Drive, 112th, and 113th Streets, L. J. Phillips & Co., as brokers, said yesterday that Charles A. Peabody favors the acceptance of an offer made by the Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company, and that the sale to that corporation is likely to be consummated. A part, if not all, of the property will probably be offered for resale.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Vincent F. Maginn to Andrew F. Murray the six-story elevator apartment house known as the Claire, at 348 West 118th Street, 50 by 88 by 100.

The William Rosenzweig Realty and Operating Company has bought from Crane & Lockwood two lots, each 25 by 100, on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, one adjoining the northeast corner of Eighty-seventh Street and the other adjoining the southeast corner of Eighty-eighth Street. Sachs & Co. were the brokers.

Comellas & Froman have sold the five-story flat 316 West 119th Street, 25 by 100, for B. Oppenheimer to Henry I. Garner. The same brokers have also sold 308 West 118th Street, a five-story triple flat, 25 by 100.

Entire Block Sold in Bronx.

L. E. Miller and Henry Kuntz have sold to F. Bachman the block of thirty-two lots, bounded by the Southern Boulevard, Whitlock Avenue, Tiffany and Barretto Streets, 400 by 200.9. It is understood that the buyer will improve the property.

David Lang, in conjunction with Reiss, Goldberg & Co., have sold for M. D. Light and William Goldstone the block front on the east side of Avenue St. John, between Fox and Beck Streets, 250 by 110.

To Improve Heights Block Front.

Weschler & Myers report that the Crystal Realty and Construction Company has bought from the Burlington Realty and Construction Company, through I. Rosenhaus, the block front on the west side of Broadway from 138th to 139th Street, a plot 199.10 by 100. The buyers will erect five six-story flats, with stores.

Max Marx has bought from George Pepper, through Huberth & Gabel, 1,774 and 1,776 Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of 148th Street, two five-story triple flats, on plot 49.11 by 100. Mr. Marx sold the property to Mr. Pepper about two years ago.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for R. Clarence Dorsett to Warren Leslie the plot, 103x100, on the south side of 210th Street, 100 feet west of Ninth Avenue.

Buyers for Harlem Apartments.

David Lang, in conjunction with Reiss, Goldberg & Co., have sold for the Roosevelt Realty and Construction Company to William Goldstone and M. D. Light the two six-story apartment houses at the southeast corner of Macomb's Dam Road and 161st Street, on plot 52 by 114.

The McKinley Realty and Construction Company has sold the plot, 119.10 by 112.6, at the southeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue and 146th Street, opposite Colonial Park.

C. M. Silverman & Son have sold to A. Silverman the lot, 25 by 100, on the west side of Eighth Avenue, 74.11 feet north of 154th Street. The buyer will build a six-story flat.

Barry & Co. have sold for Edward Wolf to S. J. Busch the five-story double flat 305 West 148th Street, 25 by 100.

George F. Picken has sold for the estate of Hamilton Nixon the five-story double apartment house 118 West 114th Street, 25 by 100.

Col. Astor Sells on 35th Street.

W. S. Patten and J. L. Van Sant have bought from John Jacob Astor 248 West Thirty-fifth Street, three-story front and rear buildings on lot 25 by 98.9. Daniel Stein was the broker. Col. Astor also owns 234 to 238, in the same block, and nine houses on Thirty-fourth Street, abutting.

Arthur G. Frank, as attorney for Simon C. Bernstein, has sold to Harry M. Goldberg the five-story tenement house, 25 by 75, at 420 West Fifty-sixth Street.

Williams & McAnerney have sold for a client 214 and 216 West Sixty-seventh Street, two five-story tenements, 50 by 100.2.

Deal for West 36th Street House.

George Nicholas is reported to have sold 51 West Thirty-sixth Street, a four-story dwelling, 20 by 98.9.

Mrs. Elisha Stauffer Chalmers is the buyer of 117 and 119 Mercer Street, sold through Richard V. Harnett & Co.

Upper Third Avenue Purchase.

Emanuel Ehrenfeld has sold for Lipka, Hirsh & Wolff to Julius Shweitzer 1,105 Third Avenue, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 100, leasehold.

Joseph Klein has sold for Leon Preyser the five-story double flat 1,625 Madison Avenue, 25 by 95.

Louis Lese has bought from H. Weiss 229 and 233 East Ninety-fourth Street, two five-story double flats on plot 51.6 by 100.8.

Lewis L. Rosenthal, in conjunction with the Harlem Realty Exchange, has sold for a client 219 and 221 East Ninety-fifth Street, two five-story double flats.

H. Hornstein has sold for Moritz Weiss to Ignatz Roth the two five-story double tenements 231 and 233 East Ninety-fourth Street, 50.5 by 100.

The Cuozzo & Gagliano Company has leased for Benjamin Feichman the five-story tenement 305 East 105th Street for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of $15,000; also, for Charles Rubin, the six-story apartment house 415 East Seventy-fifth Street for a terms of years at an aggregate rental of $15,000.

Estate Sells 69th Street Flats.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has sold for the estate of Max Danziger to Jacob Simon 213 to 219 East Sixty-ninth Street, four five-story double flats, on plot 112 by 102.2.

Van Dernoot & Kiely, attorneys, report the sale of 335 and 337 East Forty-seventh Street, two four-story brick flats, on plot 50 by 100, by Stephen H. Jackson to Solomon Weil and another.

Rabinowitz & Mayer have sold for Berkowitz & Frank to Osias Kraus the five-story tenement 322 East Twenty-sixth Street, 25 by 98.9.

Albert E. Lowe has bought 433 East Seventeenth Stret, a five-story tenement, with stores, on lot 25 by 97. Samuel Levy was the broker in the deal.

Downtown Tenement Dealings.

Julius H. Reiter, as attorney for Berkman & Sussman, has sold 137 and 139 Allen Street to Mrs. Fannie Wolf, who gave in exchange the six-story tenement at the northeast corner of Rivington and Pitt Streets.

Simon Wang has sold for Fox, Weisman & Mierkien to Julius Miller and Henry Kalisheim the six-story tenement at the southeast corner of Stanton and Lewis Streets, 25 by 75.

Samuel Grossman has sold to C. B. Gottlieb 12 Lewis Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from the Danziger estate 55 and 57 Leroy Street, two five-story tenements, on plot 56 by 60.

Weinstein & Roth have sold for Stoloff & Kronovet to Schwartz & Haupt the seven-story tenement 749 East Ninth Street, 25 by 96.

Pisani Brothers & Co. have sold for Selig Falk the four-story dwelling 230 East Tenth Street, on lot 25 by 99.

Plot on Woodycrest Avenue Sold.

Walter S. Auld has sold for William J. Verplanck to William Schlichter the southwest corner of Woodycrest Avenue and 168th Street, a plot 86.8 by 124.6 by 71.7 by 116.9.

Adolph Hoexter has sold for Frank B. Walker to Max J. Mark 223 Alexander Avenue, a four-story double flat, on lot 26.8 by 75.

R. I. Brown's Sons have sold for Mary E. Bird and James Moran to Henry Lewis Morris the lot, 25 by 80, on the west side of Sheridan Avenue, 183.7 feet north of 153d Street.

L. Reiter, in conjunction with S. Strauss, has sold a plot, 50 by 90, on the south side of 156th Street, near Union Avenue, to a builder for improvement.

Frank W. Stevens has sold for a Mr. Schneider the plot, 50 by 100, on the south side of 175th Street, 150 feet west of Gleason Avenue. The same broker also negotiated the recent sale of four lots on 172d Street, near Westchester Avenue, for Shapiro & Levy.

New Owners for Brooklyn Lots.

S. J. Harris has bought from the estate of Alonzo E. Delavergne the plot, 50 by 100, on the south side of Fortieth Street, Brooklyn, 225 feet east of Fifth Avenue.

Daniel W. Blumenthal announces that he has bought sixty-four lots on Maple, Midwood, and Canarsie Avenues, Brooklyn.

Stokes & Knowles have effected sales of the following Brooklyn properties: Five lots at Ridgewood, on the south side of Willow Street, 100 feet west of Covert Street, to J. George Grauer; also, 894 East Thirty-fifth Street, a two-story Queen Anne cottage, for Edna R. Fatherley to an investor.

Large Tract Sold at Ardsley.

Angell & Co., who have moved to 16 East Forty-second Street, announce the sale of the Tompkins estate of 100 acres at Ardsley. The property adjoins the Heather Dell Farm, which was sold last month to Adolph Lewisohn by the same firm.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Grand St. 64, n s, 75 ft w of Wooster St, 25x100, seven-story brick building; foreclosure sale; to the plaintiff, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company $45,000

By George R. Read.

Balcom Av, w s, between 171st and Latting Sts, 25x100, being Lot 433 on map of Seton homestead; trustees' sale, to Timothy Donovan 2,150

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

65th St, n s, 175 ft w of Avenue A, for five six-story brick tenements, 37.7x87.5; J. Isaacs of 222 East 87th St, owner; M. Zipkes of 147 4th Av, architect; cost, $200,000.

122d St, n s, 140 ft e of Lexington Av, for a six-story brick tenement, 50.2x55.11; J. Ludman of 23 East 107th St, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 24 East 23d St, architects; cost, $40,000.

82d St, s s, 231.4 ft w of Avenue B, for two six-story brick tenements, 33.0x89.2; F. H. Nadler of 72 Allen St, owner; Storn & Morris of 1,133 Broadway, architects; cost, $80,000.

Ferry Av, w s, near 205th St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x55; Catherine Smith of 697 East 138th St, owner; Alexander H. Smith of 619 East 145th St, architect; cost, $5,500.

215th St, n w corner of 4th Av, for five two-story frame dwellings, 16.3x42; Thomas Greenless, 219th St and 4th Av, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 3d Av, architect; cost, $12,500.

Clark Place, s s, 314.9 ft e of Jerome Av, for a one-story brick stable and dwelling, 18.4x66; A. Cebrelli, Clark Place and Jerome Av, owner and architect; cost, $3,000.

Unionport Road, w s, 174.58 ft n of Columbus Av, for two two-story frame dwellings, 22.1x59 and 22.1x61; Charles Ringelstein of 481 Fillmore St, owner; Bernhard Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

7th Av, 1,966, to a five-story brick tenement and store; H. Goodstein of 200 Broadway, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $5,000.

11th St, 546 East, to a five-story brick tenement; N. Kohn of 171 Avenue C, owner; O. Reissmann of 30 1st St, architect; cost, $7,000.

Delancey St, 120, to a five-story brick tenement; H. Finkelstein of 79 2d St, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $6,000.

Cypress Av, s e corner of 134th St, to a five-story brick piano factory, 50x92; Francis Connor of 107 East 124th St, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co. of 954 Lexington Av, architects; cost, $30,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Feb. 8.

AVENUE A, 1,539, w s, 25x106.0; Samuel Lewis to the Clothiers' Real Estate Company, (mtg $30,500) 100

ALLEN ST, w s, 60 ft s of Rivington St, 40x70; Abraham Sussman to Fannie Wolf, (mtg $49,000) 100

ALLEN ST, 122, 25x87.6; Moritz Sprung to Betsy Sprung, ½ part, (mtg $31,500) 100

DAVISON AV, c s, 108 ft s of North St, 17x115; Carrie J. Singhi to W. R. Osborn, (mtg $4,200) 100

FRANKLIN AV, s e s, 290.5 ft s w of Jefferson St, 29.10x150; Franklin Av, e s, 323.3 ft s of Jefferson Place, 75x145; part of Lot 101, map of Morrisania; George N. Reinhardt to John Boyland 100

FORDHAM ROAD, s e corner of Tiebout Av, 27.8x116.7; Charles W. Vreeland and others to Henry E. Hall, (mtg $8,000) 100

GRAND ST, 474, n s, 25x100; Harry Cohen to Hyman Rechsteit and another, (mtg $28,000) 100

GRANT AV, 996, e s, 20x111.11; Robert K. Brewer to Michael J. Callagy, (mtg $8,000) 100

GRANT AV, s e corner of 163d St, 115x16; Patrick B. O'Regan to Thomas W. Wallace 3,500

HENRY ST, 274 and 276, 42.4x73.10; Annie Goodman to Morris Jerchower and another, (mtg $73,500) 100

HOUSTON ST, 130 East, 25x82; Lena Portman to David Podolsky and another, (mtg $40,000) 100

LENOX AV, w s, 50 ft s of 122d St, 99.11x75; Irving Judis to Morris Yogg and another, (mtg $109,400) 100

LOT 54, Map Van Nest Park; G. Pugliese and others to Josephine B. Rezzano 100

LOT 21, map of Cebric Park; William J. Firth to Mary E. Purdy 100

LOT 54, map of Van Nest Park; Josephine B. Rezzano to Van Nest Woodworking Company 100

LOT 178, map of 370 lots, McGraw estate; Frank L. Bacon to James Horan. 100

LOT 89, map of 123 lots Willis estate; H. P. Rose Company to Paulina Schulte ..... Nom.

LOTS 35 and 50, map of 123 lots of Willis estate; H. P. Rose Company to Stephen F. Whelan ..... Nom.

LOT 25, map of Neill estate; H. U. Singhi to Joseph Diamond, (mtg $5,000) 100

MAIN ST, o s, at s e corner of estate of Henry Dischoff, at City Island; Katherine D. Mackenzie to the City Real Estate Company 100

MADISON ST, s s, Lot 748, Hendrick Rutgers, 26.1x100; Lena Scheinberg to Morris Jones, (mtg $30,000) 100

MULBERRY ST, 38, e s, 20.1x irregular; Vittoria Ginocchio to Michael Bernardini ..... Nom.

JAMES ST, w s, 10.10 ft n of New Chambers St, x—; Charles B. Van Valen to William J. Patterson and another, (mtg $15,000) ..... Nom.

PART OF LOT 56, map of East Tremont; Sigmund Kraus to Frances A. Regan and another 100

PART of Lot 106, map of Unionport; William J. F. Sullivan and others to John Drakard 100

PARK AV, s e corner of 117th St, 64.11x15.10; Henry Bullenkamp to Anna L. Bullenkamp, all liens 100

PARK AV, 1,312, w s, 25x78.3; Rafel Block and others to Bertha Sommer, (mtg $15,000) 100

PLOT begins 940 ft e of White Plains Road and 750 ft n of Morris Park Av, runs n 125x w 100x s 125x e 100; Henry M. Singhi to Joseph Diamond, (mtg $5,500) 100

QUARRY ROAD, between Bathgate and Washington Avs, between lands of Bassford and Morris; Leo Hutter to Ella L. Hebberd ..... Nom.

RIVINGTON ST, 217 and 219, 49.10x57; Morris D. Solinger to Hanie Friedman, (mtg $70,000) ..... Nom.

RIVINGTON ST, n w corner of Pitt St, 60x50.9; Fannie Wolf to David Berkman, (mtg $106,700) 100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 30.11 ft s of 106th St, 25x100; Joseph Hamershlag to Ward Brower 100

SHEIL ST, n s, Lot 205, map of Wakefield, 28.8x109.6; Julius J. Michael, referee, to Charles M. Preston, receiver, (mtg $1,360) 1,350

STANTON ST, 210, n s, 26x100; Henry Moskowitz and others to Herman Ecker, (mtg $41,500) 100

SUB-DIVISION 3 of Plot 46, map of Arden property; North New York City Realty Company to Andrew Hoolahan. 100

ST. ANN'S AVENUE, 315, w s, 25x75; Arthur H. Sanders to Moritz L. Ernst and another, (mtg $12,500) ..... Omitted

THOMPSON ST, 231, w s, 24.1x irregular; Ida Machiz to Benjamin M. Gruenstein, (mtg $26,000) 100

TRINITY AV, w s, 50 ft n of 164th St, 50x100; John Boyland to George N. Reinhardt, (mtg $32,000) 100

WEST ST, 306, e s, 20.7x101.10; Anna Hill and others to Sol Kluge 100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, s ½ of n ½, Lot 141, Map 1 of Olinville, 25x86; Catherine Cash to Robert C. Boeder ..... Nom.

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, s e corner of 222d St, 114x105, Wakefield; Meyer Freedman and others to Henry C. Raynor and another, (mtg $5,000) 100

WEBSTER AV, 3,067, w s; Thomas Basel to William Paulsen, (mtg $6,000). 100

1ST AV, e s, 25.1 ft n of 69th St, 25.1x113; Jonas Federman and another to Samuel Berkowitz, (mtg $30,000) 100

1ST AV, 838, e s, 25.3x80; Isaac Gellis to Siegfried Kraus, (mtg $9,000) ..... Nom.

1ST AV, n s corner of 97th St, 17.3x77.9; Emma Gebhardt to Leonard Weill ..... Nom.

2D AV, 2,074, e s, 25x39.2; Morris Pick to Benjamin F. Ferkin, (mtg $15,000) .. 100

3D AV, 1,891 to 1,895, e s, 75.7x74; Emanuel S. Gates to Louis Kooner, (mtg $74,500) 100

3D AV, 1,891 to 1,895, e s, 75.7x74; Louis Kooner to Emanuel S. Gates, (mtg $56,100) 100

3D ST, 107 East, 22.1x90.2; Caroline Uthoff to John Becker, (mtg $12,000).. 100

4TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 2d Av, 25x105.5; Charles E. Hawthorne, referee, to Jacob Corday 27,325

4TH ST, e s, 62.4 ft s of 1st Av, 31.2x105.1, William's Bridge; Elliot S. Benedict, referee, to Charles M. Preston, receiver, (mtg $1,500) 500

11TH ST, n s, 218 ft e of Avenue B, 25x103.3; Nathan Kohn to Benjamin Praskin and another, (mtg $22,500) 100

13TH ST, 445 East, 25.4x irregular; Donato Cagginno to Domenico De Lauro, (mtg $10,850) 100

15TH ST, n s, 388 ft w of Avenue C, 25x103.2; Morris Haber to Samuel Dworkowitz and others, (mtg $9,000) .... Nom.

15TH ST, 22 to 26 West, 75x93.4; Whitehall Realty Company to Ole H. Olsen, (mtg $80,000) 100

22D ST, 217 to 221 East, 56.3x75; William A. Keener, referee, to Ella M. Pelletreau, (mtg $36,000) 19,000

22D ST, 217 to 221 East, 56.5x75; Ella M. Pelletreau to 110th Street Company 60,000

26TH ST, 322 East, 25x98.9; Julius Berkowitz and others to Osias Krauss, (mtg $19,750) 100

27TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Henry C. Rover to Emerence K. Ager, (mtg $10,000) 100

30TH ST, 452 West, 25x98.9; Solomon Miller to Irving J. Kempner and another, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

42D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.5; Louisa Finck and others, executors, to Louisa A. Schwarzwalder, ½ part, (mtg $17,500) 72,500

42D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.5; August Finck, Jr., and others to Louisa A. Schwarzwalder, ½ part .. Nom.

43D ST, 229 East, 28x100.5; Denis Linehan to Herman Aaron, (mtg $17,000).. Nom.

43D ST, 229 East, 28x100.5; Herman Aaron to Bernhard Klingenstein, (mtg $21,800) ..... Nom.

44TH ST, 318 West, 25x100.4; Edward Davis to Arthur H. Scribner, (mtg $16,000) 100

47TH ST, 540 West, 25x100.5; Joel Jacobs to William Marienhoff, ½ part, (mtg $22,000) 100

47TH ST, 827 East, 25x100.5; William Engel to William Weinstock, (mtg $8,000) 100

47TH ST, 827 East, 25x100.5; William Weinstock to Irving Bachrach and another, (mtg $8,000) 100

49TH ST, 350 West, 25x100.5; Solomon Miller to Irving J. Kempner and another, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

55TH ST, n s, 197.1 ft w of 1st Av, 53.6x100.5; Charles R. Price to Frances White, (mtg $14,500) ..... Nom.

60TH ST, 249 West, 25x100.5; Moses Realty Company to Isaac Huppert, (mtg $8,000) 100

60TH ST, 340 East, 20.6x100.5; Ernestine Amend to Hyman Hyams 100

60TH ST, 338 East, 25x100.5; Carol B. Jones to Hyman Hyams, (mtg $8,000) 100

80TH ST, n s, 72 ft e of Madison Av, 23x83; G. E. Fountain and others to James W. McLean, (mtg $27,000) 100

98TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Bernhard Berman to Hyman Monness, (mtg $23,000) 100

99TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amestrdam Av, 125x100.11; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Samuel Friedelson, (mtg $60,000) 100

102D ST, 225 East, 25x100.11; Celia Elias to Gussie Buchfuhrer, ½ part, all title, (mtg $23,250) 100

102D ST, 164 East, 20x100.11; Rachel Cohn to Morris Pick, (mtg $9,000) 100

103D ST, 114 East, 16x100.11; Eugene Rudinger to Moritz Rudinger, all title, (mtg $5,000) ..... Nom.

109TH ST, s, 225 ft w of 2d Av, 32x irregular; Enrico Casablanca to Giome Gallucci, (mtg $23,000) ..... Nom.

113TH ST, 11 and 13 East, 50x100.11; Hanie Friedman to Morris D. Solinger, (mtg $22,000) 100

118TH ST, n s, 457.1 ft e of Pleasant Av, 40.10x100.11; John W. Wood to Hyman Siegel and another, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

119TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x irregular; Meyer A. Bernheimer to Marcus L. Osk and another, (mtg $55,000) 100

121ST ST, 334 and 336 East, 50x100.11; Ida Machiz to Abraham Levy and another, (mtg $30,000) 100

122TH ST, 113 East, 25x99.11; Henry R. Lilly to Moritz L. Ernst and another, (mtg $17,500) ..... Nom.

132D ST, n s, 300 ft n w of Cypress Av, 125x150; Moses W. Ward to Jacob Doll. 100

134TH ST, 311 West, 25x99.11; Emma Frank to Simon Nachtigall, (mtg $12,000) 100

136TH ST, 883 and 885 East, 50x100; 136th St, 877 and 879 East, 50x100; Morris Dworkowitz to Morris Haber and others, (mtg $68,000) 100

136TH ST, 877 and 879 East, 50x100; Ben Cohen to Morris Dworkowitz, (mtg $24,000) 100

136TH ST, 883 and 885 East, 50x100; Ben Cohen to Morris Dworkowitz, (mtg $24,000) 100

137TH ST, 896 to 902 East, 100x100; Ben Cohen to Morris Dworkowitz, (mtg $47,500) 100

137TH ST, s s, 600 ft w of Home Av, 75x100; Morris Dworkowitz to Morris Haber and others, (mtg $51,274) 100

137TH ST, 896 East, 25x100; Morris Dworkowitz to Mary Haber and another, (mtg $17,000) 100

142D ST, 508 West, 16x90; Frances H. Catlin to Emma Frank 100

143D ST, n s, 90 ft w of Brook Av, 25x100; Margaret Kiernan to Thomas Kiernan, (mtg $13,000) ..... Nom.

151ST ST, s s, 475 ft w of 7th Av, 37.6x99.11; the Roosevelt Realty and Construction Company to Louis Hurwitz, (mtg $40,750) 100

151ST ST, s s, 475 ft w of 7th Av, 37.6x99.11; Louis Hurwitz to Isidore Rogatz, and another, (mtg $40,750) 100

157TH ST, n s, 126.2 ft w of 3d Av, 40.11x187; John F. Helmecke and others to Gustav Ernst 100

184TH ST, s s, 33.4 ft w of Davidson Av, 33.4x80; Henry U. Singhi to Ellis Weisker, (mtg $4,800) 100

198TH ST, s w s, 55.5 ft s of Valentine Av, 25x121.2; Emil Burkhardt and others to Elizabeth Schlemmer, (mtg $5,500) 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AARON, Herman, to Denis Linehan; 43d St, 229 East, 28x100, 5 years, 6 per cent. 4,800

AGER, Emerence K., to Bronx Investment Company; 27th St, n s, 300 ft w of 6th Av, 25x98, due June 30, 1908, 5½ per cent. 25,000

BERKMAN, David, and another to Fannie Wolf; Rivington St, 210 to 214, 60x50, due Nov. 1, 1906, 6 per cent., note. 1,500

BERKOWITZ, Samuel, to Jonas Federman and another; 1st Av, 1,288, 25x113, 2 years, 6 per cent. 3,250

BOYLAND, John, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Franklin Av, e s, 290.5 ft s of Jefferson Place, demand.. 15,000

BROWER, Ward, to City Real Estate Company; Riverside Drive, e s, 30.11 ft s of 106th St, 25x100, demand 65,000

CALLEGY, Michael J., to Robert K. Brewer; 996 Grant Av, 20x111, due March 7, 1906, 5½ per cent. 500

COBURN, Alfred P., and another to City Mortgage Company; Old Broadway, w s, 100.1 ft n of Manhattan St, 75x113, demand, 6 per cent. 10,000

COHEN, Jacob, to H. S. Ogden; Taylor St, e s, 230 ft n of Columbus Av, 25x100, due June 1, 1909, 5½ per cent. 3,500

CREGAN, William J., trustee, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 37th St, 257 West, 16x98, demand 8,000

CORDAY, Jacob, to American Mortgage Company; 84 East 4th St, 25x105, due June 30, 1908, 5½ per cent. 20,000

DOLL, Jacob, to R. A. Beckley Ward; 132d St, n e s, 300 ft w of Cypress Av, 125x150, 3 years 15,000

DISTELHURST, Hugo E., to Union Exchange Bank; James St, 98 and 100, 40x75, demand 12,000

DWORKOWITZ, Morris, to Benjamin Cohen; 136th St, 883 and 885 East, 2 lots, 25x100, 2 mtgs, $5,000, 2 prior mtgs, $12,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. 10,000

DWORKOWITZ, Morris, to Benjamin Cohen; 137th St, 902 East, 25x100, prior mtg, $10,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. 2,274

DWORKOWITZ, Morris, to Benjamin Cohen; 136th St, 877 and 879 East, 2 lots, 25x100, 2 mtgs, $5,000, 2 prior mtgs, $12,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. 10,000

DWORKOWITZ, Morris, to Benjamin Cohen; 137th St, s s, 600 ft w of Home Av, 4 lots, 25x100, 4 mtgs, $4,500, 4 prior mtgs aggregating $30,774, 3 years, 6 per cent. 18,000

ECKER, Herman, to Samuel A. Moskowitz and another; Stanton St, n s, 99.5 ft e of Ridge St, 28x100, due May 6, 1912, 6 per cent. 7,500

ERNST, Gustav, to J. F. Helmecke; 165th St, n s, 126 ft w of 3d Av, 49x107, 3 years, 6 per cent. 4,000

FRIEDMAN, Hanie, to M. D. Solinger; Rivington St, 217 and 219, 49x57, due Aug. 1, 1912, 6 per cent. 16,000

FRIEDELSON, Samuel, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 99th St, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 125x100, (prior mtg $60,000,) demand, 6 per cent. 17,500

FRANK, Emma, to Frances H. Catlin; 142d St, 508, 16x90, 3 years 11,250

GLUCK, Samuel, to Samuel Greefield; Brown Place, 225, 20x82, 1 year, 6 per cent. 750

GALLUCCI, Gione, to Enrico Casabianca; 109th St, 3,318 East, 100x irregular, 3 years, 6 per cent 12,000

GATES, Emanuel S., to A. Kovner; 3d Av, e s, 25.2 ft s of 105th St, 3 lots, together 75x74, (3 mtgs $6,000,) due Dec. 6, 1908 18,000

GIES, Joseph, to Joseph E. Butterworth; 175th St, s s, 116.8 ft w of Vanderbilt Av, 16x108, due June 30, 1907, 6 per cent. 800

GOLDBERG, Joseph M., to Charles P. Buckley and another, trustees; 8th Av, s e corner of 154th St, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 55,000

GOLDBERG, Joseph, to Myer Cohen and others; 8th Av, s e corner of 154th St, 40x100, prior mtg $55,000, due June 15, 1906, 6 per cent. 3,700

HENSEL, Charles, to Walter S. Gurnee and others, trustees; Claremont Av, s w corner of 127th St, 150x91, 3 years.. 200,000

HALL, H. E., to Charles W. Vreeland and others; Fordham Road, s e corner of Tiebout Av, 27x116, 3 years 1,500

HYAMS, Hyman, to Theodore A. Swan, trustee; 60th St, 338 and 340 East, 45x100, due Feb. 10, 1906, 6 per cent. 25,000

HESS, Maria, to William Gray; Attorney St, w s, 66 ft n of Division St, 50x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 3,000

HUPPERT, Isaac, to Moss Realty Company; 60th St, 249 West, 25x100, prior mtg $8,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,000

HOLFELDER, Gertrude, to George W. Silberhorn; Park Av, w s, 39 ft n of 127th St, 18x70, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 7,000

ISAACS, Joseph, to I. Jackson and another; 122d St, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100; 122d St, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x114, demand 5,000

JONES, Morris, to Samuel Barnett; Madison St, s s, Lot 748, map of H. Rutgers, 26x100, 5 years, 5½ per cent. 9,500

KLINGER, Louis, and another to Harlem Savings Bank; Trinity Av, e s, 145.6 ft s of 165th St, two lots, 37x100, two mtgs, $30,000, demand 60,000

KLUG, Sol, to the American Mortgage Company; West St, e s, 120.11 ft n of Spring St, 20x100, due June 30, 1909, 5½ per cent. 13,510

KLUG, Sol, to the American Mortgage Company; West St, e s, 120.11 ft n of Spring St, 20x100, prior mtg $13,510, due June 30, 1907, 6 per cent. 1,500

LAZEROWITZ, Jacob, to Cornelius F. Cronin; Henry St, 47, 25x100, 5 years, 5½ per cent. 30,000

MEYEROWITZ, Emil B., to Johnston Kahn Company; 31st St, n e corner of 1st Av, 49x irregular, 3 years 12,000

NATHAN, Marcus, to Frances Aaronson; 149th St, s s, 420.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x86, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,800

OLSEN, Ole H., to Whitehall Realty Company; 15th St, 22 to 26 West, 75x93, 1 year 60,000

OSK, Marcus L., and another to M. A. Bernheimer; 119th St, s s, 50 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x irregular, (prior mtg $55,000,) 2 years, 6 per cent. 7,000

PODOLSKY, David, and another to L. Partman and another; Houston St, 130, 25x82, 2 years, 6 per cent. 2,500

POWERS, Kate, to J. B. Dunckiee; 104th St, 850 East, 10x95, 5 years, 5½ per cent. 5,500

PAULSEN, William, to Thomas Basel; Webster Av, 3,067, 120x irregular, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,000

PRASKIN, Benjamin, and another to N. Kohn; 11th St, 615 East, 25x103, prior mtg $22,500, 5 years, 6 per cent. 5,725

PICK, Morris, to Frances H. Wolff; 2d St, 2,074, 25x99, (prior mtg $11,000,) 3 years 4,000

QUIGLEY, George W., to the Hudson P. Rose Company; Lots 7 and 8, map of Willis estate, 3 years, 5½ per cent 1,000

REGAN, Frances A., and another to S. Lewis; Grove Av, n e s, 204 ft n e of John St, 150x irregular, due July 1, 1906, 6 per cent. 640

SCHLOSSMAN, Marcus, to Charles Hartman; 34th St, 208 East, 25x00, 3 years, 6 per cent. 8,500

THOMPSON, William F., and another to H. J. Colsey and another; 1st Av, n s, being Lot 125, map of Jerome, 3 years, 6 per cent. 950

UVEN, Frank R., to the H. P. Rose Company; Lots 79 and 80, map of Willis estate, 4 years, 5½ per cent. 500

VAN NEST WOODWORKING COMPANY to Joseph B. Rezzano; Lot 54, map of Van Nest Park, 1 year, 6 per cent 800

WEISKER, Ellis, to Rose M. Butler, trustee; 184th St, s s, 33.4 ft w of Davidson Av, 2 lots, 16x80, (2 mtgs $6,000,) 3 years 12,000

WEINSTOCK, William, to William Engel; 47th St, n s, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100, 3 years, 6 per cent. 6,500

WIGHTMAN, Hester C., to Mary Knapp; 1st Av, w s, 68.5 ft n of 62d St, 32x84, 3 years, 6 per cent. 33,000

WOOD, John W., to Elizabeth Silberhorn; 118th St, n s, 457.1 ft e of Pleasant Av, 40x100, 5 years, 5½ per cent. 20,000

YOGG, Morris, and another to Irving Judis; Lenox Av, w s, 50 ft s of 132d St, 99x75, prior mtg $109,400, demand, 6 per cent. 15,600

ZISOLA, Mary, to Abraham Roffman; 47th St, 340 East, 20x100; 47th St, 342 and 344 East, 40x100, demand, 6 per cent. 1,225

110TH STREET COMPANY to Ella M. Pelletreau; 22d St, 217 to 221 East, 56x75, demand, 6 per cent. 5,000

110TH STREET COMPANY to Ella M. Pelletreau; 110th St, n s, 100 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 75x90, demand, 6 per cent. 10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

5TH AV, 523; Gurney Heater Manufacturing Co. against Thirty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue Realty Co., owner; United Heating Co., contractor $351

WASHINGTON ST,

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

BRICK STABLE.

Capacity for 40 stalls; good condition; ample wagon room; 2¼ city lots; good location; no assessments; south of 140th St.; also apartments for 3 families; $4,500 cash; price, $16,500.

KELLUM BROS.,
3D AV. AND 138TH ST.

CHANCE FOR A SPECULATOR

A plot of 17 lots, including 2 corners, each 25x114; price $19,000; terms reasonable; situated one block west White Plains Road, between 234th and 235th Sts.; send for diagram and particulars.

M. GERMANSKY,
4,025 3d Av., foot 174th St. "L" Station.
'Phone 780 Tremont.

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JUNGMAN, (McKINLEY BUILDING,)
BOSTON ROAD & 169TH ST.

Magnificent 4-story double, 5 large rooms and bath, all modern improvements; finest condition; grand neighborhood, 1½ block from "L" station; rents almost $2,100; price $18,500; must be seen.

Brunssen & Weber,
3,615 3d Av., Near 169th St.

$2,000 cash takes 2-family house; 13 rooms, 2 baths; rental, $500; mortgage, $2,500, 5%, 3 years; lot, 17x100; price, $5,800; worth looking up.

$5,000 cash buys 4-story double flat, Union Av. corner; 30-foot front; rental, $3,000; price, $25,000; near station.
A. A. MOSHER, 800 PROSPECT AV., (Bronx.)

Boston Road and 169th St., McKinley Sq., Finest Bronx Section.

New 5-story stone front, 20 family; lot 50x147; equity, $15,000. Investment, Box 320 Times, Times Square.

For Sale.—Ten of the finest three-story two-family houses ever built in the Bronx; Indiana limestone and brick fronts; private staircases; all hardwood trimmed. About completed. Call on premises, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts., or Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

$5,000 cash will buy 5-story double flat, with 2 stores, near our office, for $22,750. J. Clarence Davies, 149th St. and 3d Av.

$1,500 cash will buy new 2-family house in Bedford Park, direct from builder, for $7,500. J. Clarence Davies, 149th St. and 3d Av.

655 BERGEN AV., NEAR 153D ST., THREE-FAMILY FRAME SINGLE FLAT, $7,500; ONLY $1,500 CASH REQUIRED. F. WALKER, 55 LIBERTY ST.

Avenue double flat, (cold water,) with stores; both leased; (cash security and repairs;) near 138th St.; pays 15% net; price (this week) $18,750. Owner, Box 1,005, Times, Harlem.

Webster Av.—5 lots (25x112 each) north of Woodlawn Road, on west side; asking price, $3,500; terms to suit. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5322-38th St.

12-room house and stable on plot 50x161, Marion Av., near 196th St., $10,000; terms to suit. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 East 42d St. Telephone 5322-38th St.

$3,500 cash, balance mortgage, buys two fine 8-family houses on Intervale Av., four blocks from Subway; price $16,000. Schoenlank, 688 East 138th St.

12 lots on North St., near the new High School; $800 per lot; a bargain for the entire 12. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 East 42d St. Telephone 5322-38th St.

Estate Sacrifice.—37-foot new law flat, vicinity 161st, Trinity, $39,000, (worth $45,000;) mortgaged $30,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Lots near White Plains Av. and 233d St. (not in Yonkers) $500 upward; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

Corner, 65x110; fine for builder, or would exchange; make offer; also 45x102; excavated. Steinmetz, 1,343 Tremont Av., West Farms.

$1,000 cash buys three-family house, corner, 33x80, near Subway; 21 rooms; first mtge. $10,000. Freed 756 Elton Av.

Let me know what you want in Bronx real estate. I will find it for you. Rohland, 852 East 164th St.

Corner plot, 205x123, irregular; $4,000; easy terms; open Sunday. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Corner, new law 35-foot flat, $53,000, worth $60,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

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For Sale.—Mamaroneck, N. Y., Orienta Esplanade, plot 350x300x350, with two corners and three fronts, adjoining one of the most beautiful residences; asking price, $16,500; terms to suit. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5322—38th St.

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FOR SALE.

A Special Bargain.—Cheapest farm, 33 acres, in Northern Jersey; hour out, thoroughly accessible; best possible surroundings; large old-fashioned dwelling of rambling design, contains 12 rooms; electric light; will appeal to artistic tastes; large barns, carriage house, two streams; price $4,250. Walter E. Switzer, 24 State St., Manhattan.

$7,500.—A well-built modern house of 9 rooms and bath, steam heat, up-to-date; lot 40x125; high ground; very conveniently located; must be seen to be appreciated. Address C. H. Nevius, opp. Grove St. Station, East Orange, N. J.

Plainfield residence; 45 minutes out; large plot; 11-room house; decorated; improvements; open nickel plumbing; electric light; fine shade; trolley and depot convenient; 118 trains. T. S. Atwater, 130 Broadway.

East Orange, up-to-date, 11-room house; lot 50 x180; open plumbing, parquet floors, hardwood trim, high location, fine street; price reasonable. Ed. Lasell, 203 Broadway.

COUNTRY.
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Builders! I have corner plots on Mount Hope very cheap. Rappolt, 1,871 Morris Av.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

Mortgage money, any amount; good applications promptly considered; charges reasonable. Morton, 62 William St.

Wanted—Loan of first mortgages on Manhattan, Bronx realty. Stoff, 3 East 114th St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Do you want to sell? Give your property to live people; we have several hundred clients ready to do quick business on anything that looks right. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

Wanted to Purchase—A nice cottage with two lots, in or near New Rochelle or Pelham; price must be reasonable and neighborhood good. G. Arnold Moses, 220 Broadway.

Want to lease for term of years, small factory building or site for same, with railroad siding, and on tidewater; vicinity of New York. Young, 372 West 120th St.

Cyrille Carreau, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, 796 6th Av., (45th,) wants all kinds of properties to rent, sell, manage, insure.

Owners.—We will sell, rent, or manage your property; cash buyers waiting; send particulars. O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St.

Have cash buyers for flats and tenements; also plot of 2 or more houses on, near 2d Av.; principals only. H. Heumann, 890 3d Av.

Attention!—Second mortgage money wanted immediately. Schwab Realty Company, 200 Broadway. (Brokers protected.)

Will pay $3,500 rent for Summer use of a fine house at Roslyn, Little Neck or Oyster Bay. O. N., Box 313 Times, Times Square.

Wanted—Buy or rent one or two family house below or above 130th St. on easy payments. Krisch, 220 6th Av.

We want management of property in this section. Weisel & Allen, 105 East 59th St.

Tenements, with or without violations; call or write. Millard F. Kuh, 320 Broadway.

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Wanted in the Bronx—5 to 10 lots, high ground, for expensive 2-family houses; near the station. I. Wolf, McKinley Building, 169th St., Boston Road.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Lots or a good apartment house wanted in exchange for a down-town billiard parlor; no bar; will add cash $1,000 to $10,000. Inquire at Billiard Parlor, 487 Broadway.

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BARSTOW
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One or two sunny apartments left; perfect bathing facilities and all modern appliances which make for comfort. We try to make the lot of the transients the envy of home folks by placing every convenience at their disposal and making them comfortable.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

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IS NOW THE LOWEST PRICE OF ANY LOT IN
Bayside Park

Next Spring there will be an advance of 25 per cent. on the price of every lot that remains to be sold.

Land values are rising very rapidly along the North Shore of the Sound, and by next Spring we will not have many lots left at Bayside Park.

Several more houses
at $5,500 to $8,500. A payment of 10 per cent. of their cost secures ownership—the balance in small monthly installments. Various shore front privileges go with each house.

Get a FREE railroad ticket at our office and go out to see Bayside Park on any pleasant day. Remember, within three years from now electric trains will carry you from Herald Square to Bayside in about ten minutes.

NORTH SHORE REALTY CO.,
202 East 22d St., N. Y.

ACREAGE
LARGE AND SMALL TRACTS.

65 ACRES AT $1,500, FLUSHING.
30 ACRES AT $1,600, JAMAICA NORTH.
81 ACRES AT $2,700, FLORAL PARK.
172 ACRES AT $1,300, JAMAICA SOUTH.

JOHN KENSETT KELLOGG,
80-82 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
549 NOSTRAND AV., BROOKLYN.

UNPRECEDENTED
SALE OF LOTS IN
BAYSIDE
THE PAST 30 DAYS.
LET US EXPLAIN WHY.
TAYLOR STORM REALTY CO.,
Room 4, 11 E. 42d St.
BRANCH, BAYSIDE, L. I.

Wading River.—400 acres woodland, half mile from station; big frontage on railway; adjoining company's experimental farm; great bargain; $30 per acre; easy terms. Miller, 121 World Building.

Bayside, L. I.—Beautifully situated home site overlooking Little Neck Bay, 50x100, $1,200, cash or easy terms. D. A., Box 334 Times, Times Square.

Are you looking for a country home, a small farm, or a water front, and a square deal? Write Valentine & Reeve, Brook Haven, L. I.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

ARTHUR HALL,
N. E. Cor. 96th St. & Madison Av.

A NEWLY CONSTRUCTED MODERN FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT HOUSE IN THE VERY CHOICEST RESIDENTIAL PART OF THE CITY.

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.

We cannot convey, in type, the grandeur, taste, spaciousness, and conveniences of the apartments. A personal visit and inspection only can supply that.

Apartments consist of 8 and 9 rooms and 2 baths.

SOMETHING DECIDEDLY NEW & NOVEL. A BALLROOM FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF GUESTS.

Rents, $1,200 to $1,800.
Supt. on Premises. Tel. 1752—79.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, Owner.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS

To Let—Unfurnished apartments of two rooms and bath; very reasonable rents; excellent light; meals if desired. Apply to Janitor, 11 West 28th St., or
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE,
51 Liberty St.

120 EAST 34TH ST.

The handsomest 9-room Apartment in the city; elegantly appointed, possessing every desirable feature that appeals to the very select; electricity & fuel furnished; rent $1,500. CONCESSION TO DESIRABLE TENANT.

1486 Lexington Av., cor. 96th St., $30 up.

Select, sunny corner, six large rooms; tiled baths, private halls, steam heat, hot water.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

Lexington Av., corner 48th.—Elegant corner apartment, six rooms; elevator, telephone, all improvements; $60.

116th St., 20 East.—Four large rooms, steam heat, bath, handy, moderate rent. See janitress.

116th St., 18 East.—4 large rooms, steam heat, bath, rent moderate; handy. See janitress.

West Side.

$35.00 to $50.00
WITH
Elevator
AT
PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,
151-59-161-69 West 140th St.
5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
Electric light, telephone, etc.
LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.
L. M. SMITH.
Tel. 79 River. 674 Columbus Av.

1,418 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Opera House,
8-ROOM APARTMENTS.
New plumbing, elevator, electric light; decorations to suit.
McVickar, Gaillard Realty Co.,
489 5th Av., below 42d St. Phone 4000—38th.

8th Av., 2,601, near 140th St. L Station.—7-room flat, bath, $30; hot water; extra large rooms; private hall; newly decorated. Janitor on Premises, 2,521 8th Av.

At Whitestone Station.—Upward of fifty lots, $300 per lot. Huston, 317 West 145th St.

REAL ESTATE.
OUT OF CITY.

Up-to-Date Dwellings.—Latest improvements, handsomely decorated; steam; oak and parquet floors, double shades, ample piazzas; 5 minutes from station; 25 minutes to Herald Square; easy payments if desired. Particulars on request. Realty Trust, 60 Liberty St., New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application.
J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

Summer seashore cottages, Cape Cod, (Harwich, Mass.;) rented completely furnished; bathrooms; all comforts; $300 to $600; fine beach. Kape, 505 West 124th St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Conveniently located place at Greenwich, Conn.; house 12 rooms and 3 bathrooms; separate servants' quarters of 3 rooms and bath; stable accommodations for 5 horses; excellent garden, &c. F. Zittel, 266 Columbus Av., New York.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ROSE T. SHANLEY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Take notice that on the 20th day of February, 1906, at 3 o'clock P. M., on said day, a meeting of the creditors herein will be held at the office of the undersigned, referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, to consider and pass upon the proposed sale, at private sale or at public auction, by the Trustee, to the highest bidder, of certain real property belonging to the estate, consisting of premises No. 319 West 101st Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the said property being more particularly described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 101st Street, distant one hundred and fifty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of 101st Street and the westerly side of West End Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with West End Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty feet; thence southerly again parallel with West End Avenue and part of the way through another party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of 101st Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of 101st Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.

At the time designated I will hear the petition of the Trustee filed with me on the 5th day of February, 1906, for leave to sell said premises subject to a mortgage of $17,000, and subject to unpaid taxes, and will make such order as may seem proper and for the best interests of the estate of the bankrupt.

Dated New York, February 8th, 1906.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

MAURICE P. DAVIDSON, Esq., Attorney for Henry B. Pogson, Trustee, 55 Liberty Street, City of New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of S. BURNETT, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, February 9, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 224 Greenwich Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of show cases, wall cases, cash desk, shelving, safe; and at 1 P. M., at 113-115 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, a very fine stock of ladies', misses', men's and boys' shoes, rubbers, rubber boots, slippers, &c.

LAURENCE J. DRIGGS, Receiver.
C. R. & C. U. CARRUTH, Attorneys for Receiver, 27 William Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DEUTCH & WALDMAN, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, February 9, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of finished and unfinished muffs and scarfs, skins, tails, trimmings, fur machines, safe, fixtures, &c.

WALTER B. WALKER, Receiver.
JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Receiver, 346 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS FATT & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, February 9, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 28 East 4th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of men's and boys' clothing, manufactured and in the course of manufacture, right and title of the lease, safe, fixtures, &c.

FREDERICK J. PHILLIPS, Receiver.
HAYS & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys for Receiver, 141 Broadway, New York.

Above sale has been adjourned to February 14, same time and place.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC and ABRAHAM WILNER, doing business as I. WILNER & SON, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood U. S. auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, February, 9, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of piece goods, woolens, fixtures, &c.

THOMAS G. BARRY, Receiver,
120 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of IZZELLA BROWN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, February, 9, 1906, by order of the Court, at 3 P. M., at 113-115 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of household furniture, &c.

F. A. HOYT, Trustee.
IRA B. STEWART, Attorney for Trustee, 346 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES WINKLER, Bankrupt.

Property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold by order of F. A. Hoyt, Jr., trustee, at public auction, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at his warerooms, No. 113 Leonard Street. City and County of New York, on Friday, February 23d, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon. Said property consists of the right, title, and interest of the trustee in and to certain patents.

Dated New York, Feb. 9th, 1906.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES

72 WALL STREET.

Entire four-story building; fine light; 28 feet frontage; best part of the financial district. Ideal place for banking house, brokerage firm or other similar business.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS
62 CEDAR ST.

Offices to Let
In the remodelled Office Building
41 Park Row and 147 Nassau Street

Formerly known as the TIMES BUILDING. 16 stories high; fireproof; entire new equipment of fast running hydraulic elevators. Apply to
E. A. TREDWELL
Room 720 - - On Premises.

LOFTS, OFFICES, STUDIOS
28, 30 & 32 West 22d Street
NEW BUILDING, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO. 28 West 22d St.
or your own broker.

LOFTS TO RENT
in New Building, in the new Business Centre,
120-122 West 31st STREET NEAR 6th Av.
Light lofts especially suitable for business or manufacturing purposes.
TUCKER, SPEYERS & CO.,
435 Fifth Av., (39th St.) Tel. 2750—38th.

FIVE CORNER LOFTS
50x100 each,
WASHINGTON & WATTS STS.
Steam heat, electric elevator.
Possession now or May 1st.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

LOFTS TO RENT
in NEW BUILDING,
35-37 West 31st St.
Bet. B'way & Fifth Av.
All modern improvements, 11th floor, with skylight; immediate possession.
TUCKER, SPEYERS & CO.,
435 Fifth Av., (39th St.) Tel. 2750—38th.

Very desirable floor space of 7,200 SQUARE FEET—9TH FLOOR.
MORTON BUILDING,
114-116 NASSAU STREET.
Direct light in all rooms.
WILL DIVIDE TO SUIT TENANT.
FRED'K ZITTEL, Agent, Premises.

37 West 17th St.—The entire building, store, basement, six lofts, 25x92; just completed; will let each floor separate. A. C. Olsen, owner, 1,169 Fox St., Bronx, N. Y.

414 west side 4th Av., between 28th and 29th Sts., first flat, for business purposes. Robt. J. Brown, 20 Nassau St.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Factory lots, including power; best locations; manufacturing tenants wanted. Charles Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Desirable space, with or without desk; reasonable; mail privilege. Cook, Room 402, 203 Broadway.

Several factory buildings for sale; attractive prices. Chas. E. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Light loft, 1,400 feet; windows on all sides and three skylights. 174 East 87th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
FURNISHED.

Houses, unfurnished and furnished; desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

EUROPEAN HOTELS.

SAVOY HOTEL, LONDON
See next Sunday's Times for announcement.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of OIL SEEDS PRESSING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 6,515.

To James F. McNaboe, Trustee, and to all creditors of the above-named bankrupt who have filed their claims herein:

Take notice that upon the order to show cause herein, dated February 5th, 1906, and the petition of the Oil Seeds Company thereto annexed, both filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court on the 5th day of February, 1906, and now on file therein, the Oil Seeds Company will move this Court on the 19th day of February, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., at its Court House in the General Post Office Building in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, for an order confirming the deed of the property described in the said petition and situated in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, and known by the Numbers 80-86 Irving Street, in said borough and city, given by the said Receiver to Frank J. Dunham on the 5th day of February, 1904, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of Kings in Section 2, Liber 27, Page 435, Block 316, of Conveyances, on February 9th, 1904, and also directing the Trustee herein to give a deed to the said petitioner, the Oil Seeds Company, of all his right, title, and interest as such Trustee in and to the aforesaid property.

Dated New York, February 5th, 1906.
Yours, etc.,
GEORGE F. BENTLEY,
Attorney for Oil Seeds Company, Petitioner, 150 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

NO. 8,724.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALBERT EBERLEIN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Albert Eberlein of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1906, the said Albert Eberlein was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee in bankruptcy, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, New York City, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1906, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 9th, 1906.

NO. 8,755.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB T. VAN WYCK, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Jacob T. Van Wyck of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1906, the said Jacob T. Van Wyck was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee in bankruptcy, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, New York City, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1906, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
February 9, 1906. Referee in Bankruptcy.

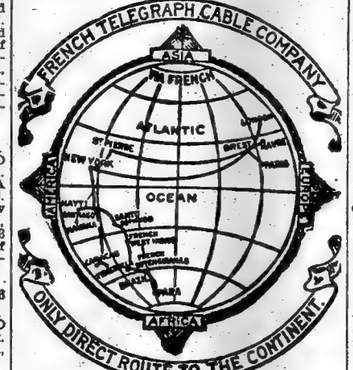

Advertisements for THE NEW YORK TIMES may be left at or telephoned to the following offices: Main, Times Square, (Subway Station in building,) 1000—Bryant; Harlem, (96 Morningside,) 129 West 125th Street; Downtown, (2663 John,) 3 Spruce Street, near Nassau Street; Wall Street, (611 Broad,)

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MASON, SOPHIE C.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary A. Turner, Alice S. T. Barlow, Grace T. Arms, Elisha Turner, Luther G. Turner, Clotilde S. Mason, Anna B. Van Nostrand, John E. Mason, and Frederick E. Mason, the heirs and next of kin of SOPHIE C. MASON, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, May H. Esler of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing bearing date the 4th day of February, 1903, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sophie C. Mason, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 2d day of March, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 15th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

[L. S.] ABNER C. THOMAS, Surrogate.

BARRETT, MARIE M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIE M. BARRETT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Fletcher, McCutchen & Brown, No. 76 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of September, 1905. ALFRED LOCKWOOD BROWN, CHARLES BARRETT, Executors. FLETCHER, McCUTCHEN & BROWN, Attorneys for Executors, 76 William Street, New York City.

BIRMINGHAM, JANE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE E. BIRMINGHAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 202, No. 38 Park Row, in The City of New York, on or before the 16th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of January, 1906. MICHAEL A. BIRMINGHAM, Administrator. JOSEPH F. McCLOY, Attorney for Administrator, 38 Park Row, New York.

BLESSING, BERNARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Bernard Blessing, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Messrs. Kurzman & Frankenheimer, No. 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 12th day of March, 1906.

Dated New York, September 8th, 1905.
CATHERINE T. BLESSING,
Administratrix.
KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Administratrix, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ESELGROTH, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA ESELGROTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Fred. V. Mayforth, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of March, 1906.—Dated New York, the 29th day of August, 1905. THEODORE HAAS, Executor. FRED. V. MAYFORTH, Attorney for Executor, 99 Nassau, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

LINCOLN, JANE K.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE K. LINCOLN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Warner, Wells & Korb, No. 60 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on or before the 7th day of May next.—Dated New York City, 26th day of October, 1905. CALVIN TOMKINS, Administrator, (C. T. A.) WARNER, WELLS & KORB, Attorneys for Administrator, (C. T. A.,) 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

OECHS, ANTHONY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANTHONY OECHS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John B. Pannes, No. 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of January, 1906. CARL RATHEMACHER, Executor. JOHN B. PANNES, Attorney for Executor, 154 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

UHLMANN, FREDERICK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK UHLMANN, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Simonson & Blumenstiel, No. 27-29 Pine Street, in The City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of September next.

Dated New York, the fourth day of January, 1906. SIMON UHLMANN, Executor.
BLUMENSTIEL & BLUMENSTIEL, Executor's Attorneys, 27-29 Pine Street, New York City, Manhattan.

WISE, MORRIS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MORRIS S. WISE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wise & Lichtenstein, No. 40 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of March next.—Dated New York, the first day of September, 1905. KATIE WISE, Executrix. WISE & LICHTENSTEIN, Attorneys for Executrix, 40 Exchange Place, N. Y. City.

New York, N. Y., Jan. 31st, 1906.

At a meeting of the Trustees (Directors) of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, held this day, the following were unanimously adopted as part of the By-Laws of the Company:

ARTICLE I.
Directors.

1. The business and affairs of the Company shall be managed by a board of five Directors, all of whom shall be elected by ballot by the stockholders of record, who shall attend in person or by proxy, at the annual meeting of the Company, and each Director shall be elected to serve for the term of one year from the date of the annual meeting and until their successors are elected.

2. Vacancies in the Board of Directors occurring during the year shall be filled by a majority vote of the remaining members of the board at any regular meeting of the board or at any special meeting called for the purpose of filling such vacancy.

ARTICLE II.
Officers.

1. The Board of Directors, immediately after each annual meeting, shall elect by ballot from their number the officers of the Company for the ensuing year, or until others are elected in their stead or unless sooner removed by the Directors, and a majority vote of the whole number of Directors shall be necessary for the election of each of said officers.

7. Vacancies among the officers of the Company during the year may be filled for the remainder of the term by a majority vote of the Directors at any regular meeting of the board or at any special meeting called for the purpose of filling the vacancy.

ARTICLE III.
Meetings.

1. The annual meeting of the Company shall be held at the office of the Company on the second Monday of March of each year at eleven o'clock A. M. Notice of the time and place of holding the annual meeting shall be given by publication thereof once in each week for two successive weeks immediately preceding such annual meeting in a newspaper published in the County of New York. EDWARD UHL, President.

Wm. Taylor & Son, Props.

Hotel Martinique
Broadway, 32d and 33d Streets.

UPTOWN or downtown—in the shopping or theatre district—Taylor's prompt, quiet service and splendid cooking are nearby.

The Hotel Martinique, Broadway, 32d and 33d Streets, (ladies' entrance 56 W. 33d Street), is now under the same management as Taylor's Hotel St. Denis, Broadway, 11th Street.

Hotel St. Denis
Wm. Taylor & Son, Props. Broadway, Cor. 11th Street.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—Plaintiff desires trial in the County of New York.—JOHN F. SCHREYER, plaintiff, vs. NICHOLAS H. GRANZEN and Ellen R. Granzen; John Schreyer, Mary I. Schreyer; Jane Morrison, the said name being fictitious, the real name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff, the person intended being the wife or widow of one Robert Morrison; Barbara Goldsmith, as executrix, administratrix, or other legal representative of Henry Goldsmith, deceased, the said name being fictitious, the real name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff; Olga Neustadt, the said name being fictitious, the real name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff, the person intended being the wife or widow of one Otto Neustadt; Rebecca Rosenthal, the said name being fictitious, the real name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff, the person intended being the wife or widow of one George Rosenthal; Ann Dallamore, the said name being fictitious, the real name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff, the person intended being the wife or widow of one William Dallamore; Mary D

FORTY-EIGHT GARAGES LOSE GASOLINE PERMITS

Stoves on Premises Are in Violation of the Law.

TANKS ABOVE GROUND, TOO

Receptacles Will Have to be Buried in Back Yards and Fires Must Go Out.

Proprietors of forty-eight garages in the city who have applied to the Fire Department for a renewal of their licenses will receive this morning from Supt. Murray of the Bureau of Combustibles letters telling them that he will not give them new permits for the storage of gasoline on their premises.

The failure to obtain such permits will put these particular garage owners to great inconvenience, for a supply of gasoline is an indispensable part of the equipment of a garage. The ground for Supt. Murray's action, according to a statement made by him yesterday, is that the automobile owners to whom letters were addressed have violated a section of the law providing that garages in which gasoline is stored must obtain their heat from outside the premises. Supt. Murray said that all the places that are to lose their licenses are heated by stoves and that in many cases another section of the law providing that the gasoline tanks must be placed underground had also been ignored.

Throughout the automobile district in Broadway, between Times Square and Fifty-ninth Street, the news of Supt. Murray's action caused much concern, though it is believed that the refusal to renew licenses in most cases applied to smaller garages located on side streets and in residential sections. The names of these concerns were not made public at Fire Headquarters.

Edward C. Griffith, who has a large garage at Broadway and Forty-ninth Street, when told by a TIMES reporter of the action taken by Supt. Murray, said:

"I have the highest confidence in Commissioner O'Brien, and do not believe that he would do anything to unnecessarily harass us, and there may be places which do business in a loose way, but I believe the danger of fire in the average garage is less than in any other place of business. In five years I can remember only one fire in a garage. That was about a year ago.

"In my garage there is a special watchman employed day and night to look out for fire. We have fire drills very much the same as on board an ocean liner, and every employe on the premises is prepared for any emergency. I have here fourteen fire extinguishers instead of the two required by law.

"We have thousands of dollars' worth of automobiles that belong to us and cars worth more than that amount belonging to others on the premises, and we don't want to burn up if only for the reason that the insurance rates are so high that few owners of garages can afford to insure their premises and what is in them to their full value.

"The way gasoline is handled by us reduces the danger to a minimum. There is one thing that ought to be stopped, and that is the washing down of cars with loose gasoline. There ought to be a $50 fine for any one caught in the act of doing it. Beyond that the Fire Department should leave us alone. The Board of Underwriters is attending to our case very thoroughly and exacting almost impossible conditions to give us any insurance at all."

Other public garage owners said that while the action of Supt. Murray would cause considerable inconvenience, it would by no means put them out of business.

"We would have to put out our fires," said one. "The warm season will be here soon, and then that will be no particular hardship. And such proprietors of garages as have their gasoline tanks above ground will have to find some convenient space in the back yard to bury them and lay pipes from that spot to the street. There won't be any impossibility about that, though it would cause some trouble to those who have to do it."

Arabic Off on Her Old World Cruise.

The White Star liner Arabic sailed on her cruise to the Mediterranean and the Orient yesterday with all her cabins filled. The cruise is under the management of Frank C. Clark. The Arabic goes from here to Funchal, Madeira, and then to Old World historical ports. The tourists will cover 14,935 miles by rail and water.

Ice Sinks Lackawanna Tug.

The Lackawanna Railroad tug John S. Smith sank in the North River off Pier 40 early yesterday morning. The Captain and crew were taken off by the tug Vanderbilt before the Smith went down. It is supposed that the tug ran afoul of a big block of ice.

LOST ARTICLES

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—$50 reward for gold mesh bag, pierced and engraved mounting, with alligator purse and some money, lost Feb. 8, between 30th St., 5th Av., and East 65th St. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, gold purse, containing money and old American gold coins. Finder return to office of Hotel Belleclaire, 77th and Broadway; liberal reward and no questions asked.

LOST—In Tarrytown, neighborhood of Grove St., Jan. 23, a pendant of pearls, with diamond centre. Finder will receive reward by delivering same to Room 568, 11 Broadway, N. Y.

LOST—Japanese purse, on Feb. 5, between Stern Bros. and McCutcheon's. Finder will please return to Stern Bros. and claim money purse contains.

LOST—Bank book No. 511,989 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped; please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

LOST—Package containing one old and one new shell comb, Thursday, 5 P. M., 103d and Broadway. Return Hotel Marseilles; reward.

LOST—Horse and wagon; finder rewarded $50; bay horse, black top wagon, red body. Herman A. Wiesel, 2,162 8th Av.

LOST—Brooch, in or near Carnegie Hall, Feb. 6. Return Soupo, 200 West 56th St.; reward.

LOST—Thursday night, Jan. 25, lady's diamond screw stud pin, with small pearl. $50 reward for same or pawn ticket; no questions asked. Return 6 East 69th St.

LOST—Feb. 2, between Waldorf and 118th St., 6th Av. "L" or Subway, aquamarine and diamond brooch. Reward upon return to L. W. Ross, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

LOST—A pansy brooch, in dark blue enamel, with diamond edges. Liberal reward if returned to office of the Patterson, 58 West 47th St.

LIBERAL REWARD for return of toy brindle bulldog; white breast, long tail; answers name Buster. Maher, 78 West 68th St.

LOST—Tuesday evening, Delmonico's, ebony and gold bracelet; reward. Stockton, 63 West 56th St.

LOST—Intaglio watch charm; Mercury's head, oval, surrounded by gold. 331 West 76th St.

LOST—Pearl bar pin, with two solitaire diamonds. Reward. Shakman, 101 Wooster St., city.

LOST—Locket and Masonic emblem. Liberal reward. Herald Square Hotel.

LOST—Feb. 8, sapphire bar pin. Return to 140 East 37th St. Reward.

EMPLOYES' ANNUAL BALL.

Vogel Brothers' Young Men and Women Give a Large Affair.

The Society of Employes of Vogel Brothers, the Forty-second Street clothing firm, held its annual vaudeville entertainment and ball in Terrace Garden last night. Three thousand persons were there. The vaudeville came first; afterward the chairs were cleared off the floor of the big ballroom and the dancers took possession. Henry T. Saxe, a member of the firm of Vogel Brothers, led the grand march with Mrs. Saxe. Six hundred couples were in the figure.

The crowd was made up chiefly of patrons of the firm, the employes themselves numbering about 500. The receipts from the entertainment every year go toward a relief fund for employes. The society is incorporated under the laws of New York.

The newly elected officers are H. Rosenthal, President; M. Moses, Vice President; S. Schulhafer, Secretary; K. S. Slevin, Financial Secretary, and H. J. Newman, Treasurer. The honorary members, who are members of the firm, are Heyman Vogel, Benno H. Vogel, Howard H. Vogel, and Henry T. Saxe.

The vaudeville programme last night was made up of the Dixie Serenaders, Daley and Devere, the Manhattan Ladies' Quartet, the Elite Musical Four, the Karabanza Troups of Japanese Specialists, Press Eldridge, and Reed Birds.

Among those who attended were Mr. and Mrs. D. I. Haft, Thomas J. McManus, Dr. and Mrs. McAdam, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Leicht, Dr. A. M. Maynard, Mr. and Mrs. Wick, Mrs. Teets, Mr. and Mrs. Dorn, Mr. and Mrs. A. Walker, Mr. Wade, and Mr. and Mrs. Hademan.

LEFT ALL TO WOMAN FRIEND.

Frenchman's Will Names Guest at the Savoy as Sole Legatee.

The will of Martin Alfen Penchot, which was filed for probate here yesterday, provides that all of his real and personal property in the United States shall go to Mathilde Gatnau, who lives at the Hotel Savoy. Penchot died on the Island of Jersey on Dec. 12. His will was filed by Mathilde Gatnau, who was named in it as executor. The second clause says:

In acknowledgement of and as recompense for my obligations to Mme. Mathilde Gatnau, known in this country as Mme. Mathilde Penchot, who by loans of money and faithful personal services and advice has largely contributed to the accumulation of all the property I possess in America, I give and bequeath all I possess to her.

Then comes this paragraph, which refers to his wife and family, who are living in Gentilly near Paris:

Having in my lifetime made ample provision for my widow and next of kin who are now residing in the Republic of France, my desire is that they shall not participate in or be entitled to any of the property of which I may die seized or possessed which at the time of my death may be situated in the United States.

The petition accompanying the will says that the personal property left by Penchot is valued at more than $6,000. It also says that Penchot leaves a widow, Camille Penchot, who lives with their two daughters at Paris, and a third daughter, who is a nun in a convent in Kent, England. They will be notified by publication that Mme. Gatnau has filed the will for probate.

FIGHT BROKER'S LICENSE.

Those Doing Custom House Business Oppose Bill Now Before Congress.

The Customs Brokers and Clerks' Association of New York is opposing the bill for the licensing of Custom House brokers, which is before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives. W. Wickham Smith, counsel for the association, has filed a brief with the committee, and members of Congress are being urged to defeat the measure.

The bill provides, among other things, that the collector or chief officer of customs at any port shall issue a license to any reputable and competent person desiring to transact business as a Custom House broker, and that such license may be revoked for reasonable cause at any time by the Secretary of the Treasury after notice and hearing have been given. It forbids anybody to transact business as a broker or agent of importers without a license, but adds that any importer may transact business in person at a Custom House pertaining to his own importations.

New York customs brokers oppose the bill on the ground that it involves a false principle of legislation in that it vests a fiscal administrative officer with judicial power outside of his ordinary and reasonable functions. This power, it is asserted, may be used to the summary destruction of a legitimate occupation without reserving to the injured person any legal redress in the courts.

TEST OF MURPHY'S STRENGTH

To-day's Executive Committee Election May Promote Martin or Oakley.

Tammany Hall's Executive Committee has been called for a special meeting at the Wigwam this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, when a Chairman will be elected to succeed Daniel F. McMahon, who retired last Fall. Either James J. Martin, leader of the Twenty-seventh District, or John T. Oakley, leader of the Fourteenth, will be elected to the post.

Other interesting developments are expected, as Charles F. Murphy wants to have some action taken at the meeting to show the rank and file of the organization that he still is in command despite the warfare that Mayor McClellan has been waging against him.

"I have nothing to say about the meeting now," said Mr. Murphy last night, "but if you drop around to-morrow after the meeting there will be several announcements of interest."

Even those leaders who are known to be against Murphy for the most part, determined to stand by him as against the Mayor in this crisis. They believe that the principle of organization politics is at stake, and that unless they stand by Murphy at this time the effect would be serious on their own future interests, whether Murphy remains as leader after the Fall primaries or not.

The Oakley boom for Chairman was explained last night on the ground that his election, after being rejected by the Mayor for reappointment as Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, would show that Murphy's control was unimpaired.

HITS McCARREN AGAIN.

Brooklyn Democratic Club Appoints a Party Reorganization Band.

At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Brooklyn Democratic Club, held in the Assembly, at Pierrepont and Fulton Streets, Brooklyn, last night, President Daniel Moynahan announced that he had appointed a committee to confer with other Democratic organizations in Kings County in reference to a reorganization of the party in Brooklyn. The members of this committee are Controller Herman A. Metz, Prof. Francis X. Carmody of Columbia University, A. Augustus Healey, A. H. Eastmond, Harrington Putnam, and ex-Borough Presidents Martin W. Littleton and J. Edward Swanstrom. Mr. Moynahan is also a member of the committee.

Mr. Moynahan said that the Democratic Party in Brooklyn had lost touch with the great Democratic voters of the State and Nation because the leaders had failed to realize their duty to the party. "The Executive Committee of Kings County prior to the last election," said he, "voted as a unit in empowering one man to name all the candidates for office without referring the matter to a single delegate. This is why so many Democrats refused to support the party."

Magistrate Finn Seriously Ill.

City Magistrate Daniel E. Finn is seriously ill with pleurisy at his home at 569 Broome Street. It is not expected that he will be able to resume his duties for two or three weeks. He was taken ill while on the bench in the West Side Court on Monday.

ROYAL

The absolutely pure

BAKING POWDER

Contains no alum, lime or phosphates.

"NO PASS" BAKER QUITS HIS NEW $4,500 JOB

Bound to Have His Speech Free Whatever It Cost.

PENS A LETTER, THEN TALKS

"Sounds Like Patrick Henry," Says Dock Commissioner—Then He Makes M. H. Dalbergh Secretary.

After three days of arduous work as Secretary to the Department of Docks and Ferries ex-Congressman Robert "No Pass" Baker got out of his $4,500 job yesterday and Melvin H. Dalbergh, a lawyer of 25 Broad Street, was appointed in his place. Dalbergh is a Tammany man and had the backing of Matthew F. Donahue, leader of the Twenty-first District, where the new appointee lives.

Mr. Baker went down to the Dock Department yesterday morning brimming over with rage at the statements made in the morning newspapers by Commissioner Bensel, who took the Secretary to task for criticising Borough President Coler of Brooklyn, and denying that he had been responsible for the Baker appointment. Baker announced that no man could gag him and prevent him from exercising his rights as a freeborn American citizen. When he got to the office he entered the Commissioner's room, which was empty, and left on Mr. Bensel's desk a letter of resignation. It reads:

544 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1906.

John A. Bensel, Esq., Commissioner of Docks and Ferries, New York City:

Dear Sir: Whatever may have been my feelings as to your right to object to my placing the Brooklyn Borough President before the people in his true colors in your published statement, "I have not given Mr. Baker any permission to issue a statement, and I will not permit it," that respect of the matter sinks into utter insignificance compared with the greater fundamental question raised in your oral remarks to me.

You will remember on my asking, "Does this apply also to public addresses by me?" that you replied, "Yes, certainly," and that I then said:

"I have already accepted invitations to speak at East Orange, Flushing, and at various places in Brooklyn, and that no public office could induce me to keep silent upon the ideas I had long advocated."

I wish now to add that your action strikes at the very essence of American citizenship—the right of free speech and to an equal voice in the affairs of government. No one who values his self-respect could for one moment submit to such assumption of autocratic power by you, or any other official. To do so is not merely to passively submit to tyranny, but would be to undo much that the fathers sought for.

For you, or any other official, to arrogate the right to prohibit any one of political activity, is to strike a blow at the genesis of our institutions. Those who are willing to serve their fellow-men in public offices do not thereby sacrifice their right to any equal, free, and untrammeled voice in governmental affairs. An attempt to deny this equal right is an attempt to establish despotism, a despotism of the most odious kind, against which all self-respecting men must revolt.

Because of this, I must refuse to longer serve as Secretary of the Department of Docks and Ferries. Yours &c., ROBERT BAKER.

Commissioner Bensel was very much interested, and somewhat amused, when he read the letter.

"Sounds like the sentiments of Patrick Henry," was his comment. "Well, anyway, the appointment was not my joke. Baker reminds me of a spoiled child just after his father has whipped him."

Commissioner Bensel then gave out a letter which he had just received from Mr. Coler. It follows:

Dear Sir: Inclosed I hand you newspaper print of Mr. Baker's interview concerning me and my reply to it. I want to apologize to you for having taken the responsibility in the way of having told Mayor McClellan that the appointment would be agreeable to me.

It seems up to Mr. Baker to make a public apology.

Mr. Baker was seen later in the day. He declared there was no necessity for adding anything to the letter he had sent to Commissioner Bensel. Then he talked for fifteen minutes elaborating on the details of the affair.

Still more opinions of Mr. Baker reached the newspapers in the course of last evening. To the ex-Congressman's supplementary statement, received just before THE TIMES went to press, he made known that the late W. C. Whitney "discharged 300 of the employes of the Metropolitan Traction Company in 1896 because the sole Democratic member of Congress who supported Bryan and had received their employment refused to bolt the party at Whitney's orders."

Mr. Dalbergh, who was appointed to succeed Baker in the place which Baker himself assumed on Monday morning, is a lawyer of 25 Broad Street, and has been identified with Tammany politics for several years. He once was the candidate for Assembly from the Twenty-ninth District before he moved into the Twenty-first. During the Parker campaign he was a stump speaker, and he had the backing of ex-Judge Parker for First Deputy Police Commissioner. He is a friend of Fire Commissioner O'Brien.

MORSE CONFIRMS CLYDE DEAL

Bought the Line, but Will Not Change Service at Present.

Charles W. Morse confirmed yesterday the story of his purchase of the Clyde Line. The Clyde Steamship Company, which was incorporated in Maine on Wednesday, is the holding company in which will hereafter be vested the management of the Clyde system. The steamship lines operated by William P. Clyde & Co. and the Clyde Line had already been merged in the Clyde Steamship Company of Maryland, which is able to transfer to the Maine corporation the Clyde properties as a whole.

William P., Benjamin F., and Thomas Clyde, who comprise William P. Clyde & Co., still retain a substantial interest in their lines. The Clyde Steamship Company of Maine, which is capitalized at $14,000,000, all common stock, will issue $4,000,000 in bonds. The election of new officers will be held to-day.

There will be no change, Mr. Morse says, in the service of the Clyde steamers, and for the present at least there will be no merger with Mr. Morse's other steamship systems. Mr. Morse controls the Metropolitan Line, between Boston and New York; the Eastern Steamship Company, between Boston and St. John, N. B., and the People's Line, between New York and Albany.

WON'T INDORSE LIQUOR BILL.

State Brewers' League Repudiates a Measure of the 14.

William Forster, attorney for the New York State Brewers' Association, issued a statement last night denying that his organization had indorsed the amendment to the Raines law as offered by the committee of Fourteen. Mr. Forster said:

"The Committee of Fourteen offering the amendment to the Raines law inaccurately stated that the bill had been agreed upon by the brewers; neither the brewers' committee nor myself had seen the bill, although promises were made by Dr. Peters and Mr. Veillers, Secretary of the City Club, that a typewritten copy would be presented to me and the brewers' committee for consideration before it was introduced."

Mayoral Souvenir of "Little Mac."

John Kennell of Passaic, N. J., called on Mayor McClellan yesterday, and gave him an interesting souvenir of the New Jersey elections of 1872. It was a well-preserved ballot headed by the name of the Mayor's father as candidate for Governor of New Jersey. Mr. Kennell ran for the Assembly the same year.

To-day! and To-morrow!

Attractive Offering in Men's Business Suits.

Values up to $20, special,

$12.50

IN either single or double breasted styles, Blue or Black Cheviots, pretty mixtures, Tweeds and Worsted Cheviots. N. Y. Store only Black Cutaway Frock Coats and Vests, and Tuxedo Coats and Vests, choice for Friday and Saturday, $12.50.

Fine Overcoats.

Values up to $25!

Box or Tourist styles; Kersey, Melton, Velours, Black or Gray Oxford Venetians. All are hand-made throughout, solidly trimmed, and the exclusive output of our own good tailors. All sizes. $14.50

Smith, Gray & Co.

THREE STORES

BROADWAY AT 31ST ST., NEW YORK.

FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV., BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV., B'KLYN.

Good Garb Going!

This Will Appeal to You

$7.50 Trouserings Former Prices $10—$12—$15

HANSEN & SHACKLETON

TAILORS

Fifth Avenue and 42d Street (5 Doors West) New York

OUR DRUGS WERE PURE, SAY FORCE-OF-LIFERS

And Wicked County Medical Society Is Persecuting Us.

NEVER CONCEALED ANYTHING

Gen. O'Beirne Himself Even Asked Post Office Inspector to Investigate —His Letter In Evidence.

It came out yesterday that while he was President of the Force of Life Chemical Company, Gen. James R. O'Beirne wrote to the Post Office authorities and asked them to investigate. His letter to Inspector Entemann was put in evidence at the hearing before United States Commissioner Ridgway yesterday. It was written Dec. 13 last, about a month before the arrest of "Dr." William Wallace Hadley, Arthur H. Williams, and Mrs. Laura M. Wilson for obtaining money under the false pretense of curing diseases.

John S. Cooper, lawyer for the County Medical Society, produced Gen. O'Beirne's letter yesterday. It read, in part:

Mr. Dear Mr. Entemann: I regret having missed you when I called. Can you appoint to-morrow to go over things and make the personal inspection and investigation you promised? Please let me know if I can see you to-morrow, Thursday, Dec. 14, and what hour will suit your convenience.

Both the prosecution and the defense wanted the letter put in evidence. Clarence Lexow and John J. Vause, attorneys for the defendants; have contended from the start that their clients were always perfectly frank in giving out information, and that no subterfuges were necessary to learn about the management of the Force of Life Chemical Company.

Next to the introduction of Gen. O'Beirne's letter, Mr. Lexow's denunciation of the County Medical Society and impugnment of Mr. Cooper's veracity and motives furnished the feature in yesterday's hearing.

"This witness has been engaged by the County Medical Society to put these people in a hole because their remedies compete with those of the members of the society," said Mr. Lexow. "The Government is being made a catspaw by the County Medical Society. It is a fake case from beginning to end. The County Medical Society for twenty years would not permit the use of quinine! And God knows how long it forbade the use of chloral! They want to interfere with the saving of sick men and women whom they cannot save. Your Honor knows that a great majority of those who apply to us have already tried and been given up by regular practitioners. The motives of the County Medical Society are unholy and selfish. We are going to put witnesses on the stand here to testify that the drugs we send out are the purest that can be bought anywhere."

Through questions and direct statements, Mr. Lexow went on to denounce Mr. Cooper and the County Medical Society for writing "fake" letters to the Force of Life Chemical Company when the officers were ready to give all the information that was desired. He made Mr. Cooper admit that Mrs. Laura M. Wilson had been "frank" in her answers.

"Now, did Mrs. Wilson conceal anything that she might have told you about the management of the company?" the witness was asked.

"I don't know about that; she was frank, and answered what questions were put to her."

"As a matter of fact, didn't Mr. Williams say that if there was anything wrong about the concern he wanted to know it, because he had his money in it?"

"Yes, he did say that."

"What was the motive of the County Medical Society, anyway?"

"I don't know what its motive was—I am not the keeper of the society's conscience," replied Mr. Cooper.

When both sides had finished with Mr. Cooper, a letter carrier was put on the stand to tell of delivering registered mail at the Force of Life Chemical Company's offices, at 2,255 Broadway. He was a plainly dressed man, quiet and self-possessed. Going up close to the witness, Mr. Vause asked:

"Did Mrs. Lucke sign both these slips at the same time?"

"No," answered the letter carrier, "she couldn't do that—but she signed one right after the other."

Coal Road Through to Tide Water.

It was announced yesterday that track connection had been made on the Cumberland extension, thus completing the connection between the Western Maryland and West Virginia Central Railroads and establishing the through line from the West Virginia coal fields of the company to tidewater at Baltimore. A train carrying an inspection party of officials passed over the entire extension.

VINCENT says:

I have decided to close out seven lots of English walking coat suits. The fabrics are worsteds in neat and a few decided patterns, Cheviots in exclusive colorings of brown. There are some extra fine suits, flat braided. Here are the prices:

$20 Suit, $16.00
$25 " $20.00
$28 " $22.40
$35 " $28.00
$50 " $40.00

Broadway 22d Street — Sixth Avenue 12th Street

SIXTH AVE. STORE OPEN UNTIL 10 P. M. SATURDAY.

FILTRATION AND FAT JOBS.

Dying Aqueduct Board Is Out for a $10,000,000 Improvement.

Members of the Aqueduct Commission have evolved a plan to construct a $10,000,000 filtration plant and to use the Jerome Park reservoir in connection with the plan.

The Commissioners will be out of jobs as soon as the reservoir work in the Croton watershed is completed, so they have drawn up a bill which they showed to Controller Metz yesterday for the construction of a filtration plant under their jurisdiction. This would give them ten or fifteen years' additional lease of life in office. According to the plan, the Jerome Park reservoir would be used as a storage reservoir for the filtered water. Work was stopped on the reservoir in December. The reservoir has been a worry to the commission and to McDonald & Onderdonk, the contractors, for a long time. The contractors are said to be anxious to get out of the work of completing it. It is reported to be a losing contract, and John B. McDonald is said to be responsible for the report that he has already lost $400,000 on the work. The city has paid about $5,500,000 for the Jerome Park reservoir to date.

NO U. P. DIVIDEND YET.

Road's Executive Committee Met, but Did Not Consider It.

The Executive Committee of the Union Pacific Railroad held its regular weekly meeting yesterday. At the offices of the company it was denied that the committee had considered the question of a dividend on the common stock. The announcement of this dividend has been awaited by Wall Street for several weeks, but thus far the officials of the company refuse to say when the meeting to declare the dividend will be held.

It was reported yesterday that a meeting of the full Board of Directors of the Union Pacific will be held next Wednesday and that action will then be taken on the semi-annual dividend on the common stock. It is generally accepted that the next dividend will be at an advance over the previous rate.

The least that is expected is a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. compared with the previous semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. In some quarters the belief is expressed that in addition to increasing the regular rate a special dividend will be declared.

KILLED BY AUTO TRUCK.

David Ryan of Hudson Struck Down While Crossing Broadway.

David Ryan of Hudson, N. Y., was struck by a heavy automobile truck yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, in front of the Hotel Cadillac. The machine belongs to the New York Transportation Company, and was in charge of Henry Freisel, who lives at 437 West Fifty-third Street. Mr. Ryan was trying to cross Broadway, when he became confused by the passing street cars, cabs, and automobiles. He stepped in front of the heavily laden truck. The chauffeur reversed power and threw on brakes, but it was too late to avoid hitting Ryan.

Policeman Moore of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station ran to the man's assistance. He gave his name, and then became unconscious. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where he died an hour later. In his pockets were many postal cards, illustrative of the sights of New York, all addressed to his wife.

Life Term for a Double Killing.

"Bill" Brown, also known as "Smoky Mokes," the young negro who killed Thaddeus Washington and "Bill" Butler in the Cedar Social Club on the night of Dec. 6, was permitted to plead guilty to murder in the second degree before Justice Davis yesterday. He was then sentenced to life imprisonment. Brown escaped the electric chair because his victims had been his enemies a long time, and had used every occasion to bait him. He is only twenty years old.

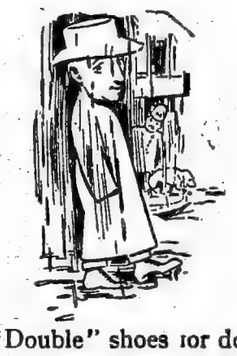

"Double" shoes for double duty.

Rain and shine.

Double thickness of leather all over does its part.

Waterproofing of each thickness helps along.

Oiled silk between the layers counts for much.

Altogether a walking shoe results that is as waterproof as any leather shoe can be.

Black cordovan calf.

$5.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st. — 842 at 13th st. — 1260 at 32nd st.

THE new event alluded to in our previous announcements is practically in readiness.

The Window Displays will be complete in all their novelty this afternoon.

The goods go on sale at 12 o'clock noon to-day.

BUT the issue of the *Hope Investment Gold Bonds* does not open until to-morrow morning.

Details in our half-page announcement in this evening's World. Further details in to-morrow's Times.

HOPE
BROADWAY—CORNER—CHAMBERS ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

THIS EVENING, at 8—MARTA. Sembrich, Walker; Caruso, Plancon, Rossi. Cond., Vigna.

Sat. Aft., Feb. 10, at 1:30—MEISTERSINGER. Alten, Homer; Knote, Van Rooy, Goritz, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann. Cond., Herts.

Sat. Ev., Feb. 10, pop. prices, at 8—FAUST. Jomelli, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Dippel, Journet, Scott, Begue. Cond., Franko. Vigna.

Sun. Evg., Feb. 11, pop. prices, at 8:30—VERDI'S REQUIEM. Soloists: Jomelli, Walker; Cavaradossi, Plancon. Entire Met. Opera Chorus and Orchestra. Conductor, Vigna.

Mon. Evg., Feb. 12, at 8—LA TRAVIATA. Sembrich, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Caruso, Scotti, Bars, Dufriche, Begue. Cond., Vigna.

Wed. Evg., Feb. 14, at 8—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Sembrich, Bauermeister; Caruso, Journet, Parvis, Bars, Paroli. Cond., Vigna.

Thurs. Evg., Feb. 15, at 8—SPECIAL PERFORMANCE—ZIGEUNER BARON, ("Gypsy Baron.") Alten, Rappold, Homer, Bauermeister; Dippel, Goritz, Blass, Muhlmann, Bars. Cond., Franko. In the 3d act ALL the PRINCIPAL Artists not in the cast will appear.

Fri. Evg., Feb. 16, at 8—LOHENGRIN. Rappold, Homer; Knote, Van Rooy, Journet, Muhlmann. Cond., Herts.

Complete Evening Cycle of Richard Wagner's DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN.

Tues., Feb. 27, at 8:30.....DAS RHEINGOLD
Tues., Mch. 6, at 7:30.....DIE WALKUERE
Thurs., Mch. 8, at 7:30.....SIEGFRIED
Tues., Mch. 13, 7:30..GOETTERDAEMMERUNG

Seats for the entire Cycle (4 Perf.) at REDUCED PRICES will be on sale Mon., Feb. 12, at 9 A. M. Orchestra & Orch. Circle, $15; Dress Circle, $9; Balc. Front, $7.50; Balc. Rear, $6; Family Circle, $5.

✦WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING Pl. Theatre. Every Evg. & Sat. Mat. Reisenhofer, Christians, & Walden in Capus's comedy, Leontinen's Ehemann.

CARNEGIE HALL.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.

Friday, February 9th, at 2:30 P. M.
Saturday, Feb. 10th, at 8:15 P. M.

CONDUCTOR

Dr. Ernst Kunwald of Frankfort A. M.

Soloist MME. Kirkby-Lunn Contralto.

PROGRAMME:

Overture "Carneval Romain".....Berlioz
Aria, Adriano, "Rienzi".....Wagner
"Till Eulenspiegel".....Richard Strauss
"Songs" by Hugo Wolf and Richard Strauss.
Dr. Kunwald at the Piano.
Symphony "Eroica".....Beethoven

Seats 75 cts. to $2. Boxes $18 and $15. Box office open daily from 9 to 5.

FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL.

TWO EXTRA CONCERTS

Sunday Afternoon, February 11, at 3. | Tuesday Evening, February 13, at 8:15.

THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Conductor Herr Felix Weingartner

Program: MOZART, Symphony (Jupiter) in C; BRUCH, Concerto for Violin with Orchestra, (G minor;) JOSEPH SUK, Scherzo, (new, first time;) BRAHMS, Symphony No. 2, (in D.)

Soloist Miss MARIE HALL

(HIS LAST APPEARANCE.)

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15 Dockstader's Great Minstrels

Next Week—Frank Daniels in Sergeant Brue.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St., bet. 7th & 8th Avs. Mat. Daily

Elita Proctor Otis & Co., Boyle & McCarthy, others.

THE GOTHAM EAST 125th St.

Mat. To-day—Bon Ton Burlesquers.

GRAND Blanche WALSH in The Woman in the Case.

Nxt Wk. WM. COLLIER, On the Quiet

14th St. Thea. 6th Av. Pop. prices. Xtra Mat. Lincoln Day. (Mon.) BEDFORD'S HOPE

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. The Great Japs. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. HARRY BRAHAM, LEW LEEVER.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Extra Matinee Monday, Feb. 12th. Maude Adams in J. M. Barrie's PETER PAN

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Extra Matinee Monday, Feb. 12th. ETHEL BARRYMORE in J. M. Barrie's play, ALICE-SIT-BY-THE-FIRE. Also Pantaloon, with Lionel Barrymore.

Knickerbocker B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Sat. only, 2:15. FRITZI SCHEFF in MLLE MODISTE

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Geo. V. Hobert's Musical Satiretta COMING THRO' THE RYE. NEXT MONDAY EVG. SEATS READY. GEO. M. COHAN in his new musical play, GEO. WASHINGTON, JR.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., E. of B'way. Last 2 nights, 8:20. Last Mat. Sat. Robert Loraine Bernard Shaw's MAN AND SUPERMAN. NEXT MONDAY EVE. SEATS READY. OTIS SKINNER in Henri Lavedan's THE DUEL.

SAVOY Theatre. B'way & 34th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Saturday, 2:15. LAST WEEK. JAMES K. HACKETT in "THE WALLS OF JERICHO." MARY MANNERING. NEXT MONDAY MAT. SEATS READY. The Successful English Farce, "MR. HOPKINSON."

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Feb. 12, 2:15. THE LION AND THE MOUSE

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. & Monday. ELLIS JEFFREYS in Alfred Sutro's Comedy. The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42 St. West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat., Mon., & Wed., 2:15. FAY TEMPLETON in Geo. M. Cohan's 45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY. Xtra Mts. Lincoln's & Washington's Birthdays.

BROADWAY Thea. B'way & 41 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Next Monday, 2:15. ELSIE JANIS IN THE VANDERBILT CUP with Barney Oldfield's automobile race effect. Special Mats. Lincoln's & Wash'n's Birthday.

LIBERTY THEATRE, 42 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Mon., 2:15. GEORGE H. BRENNAN presents THE CLANSMAN by THOMAS DIXON, Jr. EXTRA MAT. LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.

NEW YORK Theatre, B'way & 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Prices 25, 50, 75c. & $1. Pop. Mat. Wed. 25, 50, 75. Reg. Mat. Sat. THE ROGERS BROS. IN IRELAND. Xtra Mts. Lincoln & Wash'ton's Birthdays.

PRINCESS —B'way & 29th St.— BEGINNING WITH A MATINEE NEXT MONDAY. Seats Ready Now. W. H. THOMPSON IN THE BISHOP

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. $1 Mat. to-mw. The Comic Opera Success, MEXICANA. Extra $1 Matinee Lincoln's B'day, Next Monday.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. $1 Mat. Tomorrow. 115TH TIME TO-NIGHT, 8:15. The Earl and the Girl With Eddie Foy. Extra $1 Mat. Lincoln's B'day, Monday.

FIELDS 42d St., W. of B'way. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 12 60, 75, $1. LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN in JULIE BONBON.

PROCTOR'S SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE.

5TH B'way Av. 28th. Mats. 25, 50. "BONNIE BRIER BUSH." Amelia Bingham, Gerald Griffin, & All-Star Co. N'g'ts, 25, 50, 75, $1.

23D ST. Mats. Daily, 15, 25. ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE. The COTTRELLS, Edward's School Boys and Girls, Maggie Cline, Omar Singh, Ed Blondell & Co., and others. Nights, 15, 25, 35, 50, 75.

58TH ST. Mats. Daily, All Seats, 15, 25. ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE. Mr. and Mrs. BOB FITZSIMMONS & Co., McMahon's Watermelon Girls, Herras Family, Mlle. Royal, and others. Nights, 15, 25, 35, 50, 75.

125TH ST. Mats. 25, 50. "A FAIR EXCHANGE." Harlem's Own Stock Co. Miss Morgan, etc. Nights, 15, 25, 35, 50, 75.

Garrick 35th St. Ev. 8:30. Last Mat. Sat. WM. H. REYNOLDS.....President. LAST WEEK AT THIS THEATRE The Little Gray Lady. Beginning Next Mon. Night, GALLOPS. Garrick Theatre Co. will present. Seats Selling. Cast includes Charles Richman, W. L. Abingdon, Wm. Ingersoll, Geo. Holland, Brandon Hurst, Hall McAllister, Wm. Hawtrey, Geo. Probst, Alfred Hudson, Grace Kimball, Grace Filkins, Frances Starr.

MAJESTIC Beginning Next Monday Mat. THE LIT

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, colder to-day; fair to-morrow; north west winds.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,549. * * * NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1906.—16 Pages and Section Devoted to Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

CONSIDERING A PLAN TO EXTRADITE HAMILTON

If Jerome Doesn't Start Criminal Action Soon, Mayer May.

A CRISIS IN THE MUTUAL

Stuyvesant Fish Still for Thorough Investigation—Influences at Work to Divert Legal Action.

Following the return of Attorney General Julius M. Mayer from Albany yesterday, it was learned that the State administration is keenly interested in the possible criminal phases of the Andrew Hamilton expenditures in the New York Life Insurance Company as disclosed by the report of the Fowler Investigating Committee. It was even hinted that the indictment of Hamilton by a special Grand Jury called by the Governor and his extradition on charges of grand larceny may be considered in the near future unless this course is rendered unnecessary by similar action on the part of District Attorney Jerome.

The proceeding in such a case is for the Governor, either on the application of the Attorney General or otherwise, to appoint a special prosecutor in connection with the assembling of the Special Grand Jury, but such an undertaking is seldom if ever put through unless the State officials are convinced that the local District Attorney has failed to act within a reasonable time. What Judge Mayer thinks of the disclosures against both John A. McCall and Hamilton contained in the Fowler Committee's report may be judged from an interview that he granted at his office here yesterday afternoon. He said:

"The character of the report of the Fowler Committee for thoroughness and candor is most encouraging, and indicates the good faith of the committee."

"Have you arrived at any conclusion as to political contributions?" he was asked.

"Yes," was the reply. "After studying the legal propositions involved, I am convinced that the courts will hold that payment of political contributions was unauthorized and in violation of law. I have no reason to believe that a contrary view is entertained by the investigating committees of the insurance companies."

Legislative Expenses, Too.

"Do you place 'legislative expenses' for which no satisfactory accounting is rendered in the same category as political contributions?" was another question.

"I do," replied the Attorney General.

Pending the decision of the State authorities whether it will be necessary to take up the Hamilton expenditures independently of District Attorney Jerome, Judge Mayer is engaged with the civil side of the life insurance matter. The report which the Trustees of the New York Life adopted at the meeting on Thursday contained recommendations that suits be brought to recover or obtain an accounting for some $1,074,774 of the money Hamilton spent, and it is the announced policy of the Attorney General to allow the Trustees of the Companies to bring such suits of their own accord if they care to do so. The question, therefore, whether he will institute suits against New York Life Trustees on account of these matters will depend on the result of whatever suits the company may bring.

Judge Mayer, it is learned, has confidence in the Fowler Committee and its counsel, but the probability that John A. McCall and Hamilton would never be able to satisfy judgments for the money Hamilton spent, even if judgments were obtained in all cases, has brought up the ultimate question of the responsibility of the New York Life Trustees themselves. It may be said that if such a situation arose, after the determination of the proposed litigation against McCall and Hamilton, the courts would be asked to determine whether the Trustees were not required to make good the difference between the total illegal payments and the amount recovered.

It became known yesterday that the factions in the Board of Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company have reached the stage of open war. The investigating committee is split with Stuyvesant Fish, who demands a thorough investigation by the Mutual of its own affairs regardless of outside influences on one side, and on the other William H. Truesdale and John W. Auchincloss, who prefer the suggestions of President Peabody as to the conduct of the committee's work.

Mutual Influences at Work.

The Mutual's investigating committee had made four reports to the board prior to last week's meeting. These reports contained recommendations that various suits be started to recover funds alleged to have been improperly diverted by the old administration. Men who are now in the board as members of the Finance Committee were mentioned in the recommendations, according to the information which has become current in banking circles, and the result was that powerful influences were set at work to divert such legal action as might be taken into other channels.

The situation was that George H. Baker, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, and H. H. Rogers, the two men who pushed through the election of Mr. Peabody as President of the Mutual, had accepted as among their and his supporters in the board other members of the Finance Committee who were hit by the Truesdale Committee's recommendations. The result when the Truesdale Committee was recommending the suits was that some of the legal questions involved were submitted to Joseph H. Choate independently by President Peabody and were under consideration by him on Mr. Peabody's

Continued on Page 2.

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Special Train from Atlantic City.
Lincoln's Birthday, February 12th, via Pennsylvania R. R. Lv. Atlantic City 5:30 P. M.—Adv.

ROW OVER RATE BILL.

Aldrich Accused of Employing Dilatory Tactics—Clapp in a Huff.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Senate Inter-State Commerce Committee to-day had a stormy session, in which the Hepburn bill was taken up and discussed clause by clause.

Senator Aldrich raised the question that express companies were not included in the scope of the measure, and Senators Clapp and Dolliver accused him directly of dilatory discussion. Senator Aldrich persisted and said several stinging things of the two Western Senators. He finally offered an amendment to include express companies in the bill and urged its consideration. Senator Clapp resented this and declared that the only purpose was to cause delay. He finally got up and left the committee room, exclaiming as he did so: "I will be back here on the 16th when we have agreed to vote on the bill."

After the departure of Senator Clapp Senator Dolliver took the committee to task for its "levity" in considering railroad rate legislation. He called attention to the fact that the committee had been conducting hearings since last Summer and had not arrived at any agreement. He charged that some members of the committee did not appear to desire an agreement.

Objection was made by Senator Aldrich to the charge that "levity" had been displayed, and said that he had been serious in everything that he had offered. Warming up to the defense of his sincerity, he said that he would talk in any manner he pleased in discussing the proposed legislation and would not be called to account by Senator Dolliver.

The Iowa Senator, who is the particular champion of the Hepburn bill, with equal emphasis replied that he, too, would choose his own language and characterize as he chose the methods that he said had been resorted to.

Chairman Elkins, who had participated in the early dispute, rapped for order and a few minutes later the committee adjourned.

There was some talk to-day of the Hepburn bill with some amendment being put to its passage without debate. Some of the opponents of the bill are credited with manifesting a willingness to have it passed without discussion because they are aware of defects in it which they do not wish to have exposed and corrected. They would prefer to take these phases of the bill up later in the courts, where an adverse decision would cripple the bill and put the rate question at a disadvantage for a long time to come. The friends of the bill are said to be willing to concede this course because they want to make sure of passing some sort of a bill.

McCALL HAD RESTLESS NIGHT.

Business Affairs Kept from Him—Illness Largely Due to Worry.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, Feb. 9.—Scores of messages inquiring about the condition of ex-President John A. McCall of the New York Life Insurance Company were received by Mrs. McCall at the Laurel House to-day. Nearly all were from business associates of Mr. McCall in New York. To all inquiries Mrs. McCall returned the same answer:

"Mr. McCall is resting very comfortably to-day."

To reporters Mrs. McCall declined to add anything to this statement. She is assiduously guarding her husband from the intrusion of matters that relate in any way to business affairs. The McCalls are occupying a suite of ten rooms on the second floor of the hotel.

Dr. Paul T. Kimball visited Mr. McCall after breakfast this morning. The patient passed a very restless night, but the physician found that there was nothing in his condition this morning to cause alarm. Dr. Vanderpoel of New York called up to inquire how his patient slept, and afterward telephoned to Dr. Kimball about the case.

John C. McCall arrived here this afternoon, and Judge McCall and his wife are expected here to-morrow morning.

There was no change in Mr. McCall's condition late to-night. Dr. Vanderpoel is expected at Lakewood to-morrow morning for a further consultation.

REBUILD A BROADWAY BLOCK.

Thirty-Story Skyscraper Only Part of the Plan for Cortlandt Street.

The entire south side of Cortlandt Street, from Broadway to Church Street, with the exception of the old Benedict Building, on the Broadway corner, will be turned over on May 1 to wreckers, who will clear the site for the thirty-story office structure to be erected by the City Investing Company.

The company has acquired the various properties included in this area within the last year, and, by buying out the lease of the restaurant at 15 Cortlandt Street for $100,000, has removed the only obstacle that might have prevented the immediate undertaking of the building project. The structures to be demolished are the Parmly Building, at 165 and 167 Broadway; the Smith Building, at 15 and 17 Cortlandt Street, and the Coal and Iron Exchange, at Cortlandt and Church Streets.

The new building, which has been designed by Francis H. Kimball, architect of the Trinity and Empire Buildings, will be twenty-five stories in height at its lowest point and will rise to a height of thirty stories over a large area in the centre of the structure. Extending through it, from Broadway to Church Street, will be an arcade 37.6 feet in width, passing through a central rotunda, which will extend upward through three entire stories. The structure will be known as the City Investing Building, and it is estimated that it will take two years to build it.

Simultaneously with this operation the Singer Manufacturing Company will begin the erection of the annex to its building at Broadway and Liberty Street. This addition will be ten stories high on Broadway and fourteen stories on the side street. These two projects will result in the complete reimprovement of the block bounded by Broadway and Church Street, Liberty and Cortlandt Streets, with the exception of the Benedict Building corner and the lot at Liberty and Church Streets covered by the Church Street Police Station.

ELECTRIC ENGINE IN SNOW.

Went Through Huge Drifts at Sixty Miles an Hour.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Electric Locomotive No. 6,000, built for the New York Central in connection with its electrification plans in and around New York City, had a snow test to-day.

With eighteen inches of snow on the level and many huge drifts the engine plowed through them easily and made between sixty and seventy miles an hour. No difficulty was encountered with the third rail, and the results were most gratifying to the officials in charge.

For people who are in a hurry and yet want perfect comfort in traveling, the New York Central offers unequaled facilities.—Adv.

EXPLOSIONS OF GAS SHAKE A WHOLE BLOCK

Windows Smashed and Children Thrown Down in West 50th St.

FOUR GO TO THE HOSPITAL

Glass in Every House from Tenth to Eleventh Avenue Smashed—Panic Follows the Crashes.

A series of explosions, the cause of which had not been accurately determined at a late hour last night, shook Fiftieth Street between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues at 6 o'clock last evening.

The explosions started with a cannon-like bang in the house at 540 West Fiftieth Street. Then half a dozen manhole covers in the street blew off with a deafening racket and concussions that shattered glass in every house in the block, hurled several babies from their cribs, and set the women folk in the big tenements squealing and shrieking with terror.

With the explosions came clouds of smoke that didn't help the men in the streets to find out what had happened or to calm the frightened women and children who began to race to the doors.

A dozen persons were hurt so seriously that they had to be treated by ambulance surgeons. Four were taken to the hospital.

The first rescuer to reach the explosion zone was Policeman Foley of the West Forty-seventh Street Station. He was at Forty-ninth Street and Eleventh Avenue when the explosions began. Many who were much further off than he were shaken by the explosions. When Foley got into Fiftieth Street—and he wasted no time—he found several children lying dazed in the street. Several women had fallen over, but they had got up.

Foley wasted no time telephoning for ambulances.

Three ambulances raced up in response—two from the Roosevelt and one from the Presbyterian Hospital. Into that from Roosevelt four persons were placed. They were Frank Byrnes, a painter and janitor of the building at 546, who had his hands and face badly cut and torn; Alice Nelson, a middle-aged woman, who lives on the first floor of 546, who had a badly torn scalp; Edward Tillistran, a boy of 8, living at 554, whose left leg was badly torn and who was otherwise injured, and Margaret McGrath, who lives on the top floor of 546 and who was injured about the face and hands by flying glass.

Besides these the ambulance surgeons treated Tony Sutter, a shoemaker, of 542, who was cut on the hands by flying glass; Mrs. Carrie Hammond, of 542, also cut by flying glass; Mrs. Elizabeth Cannon, who has a candy store at 554, and Mrs. Lizzie Jones, who conducts a little grocery at 550. The list grew as the evening wore on.

There is not a building in the block that did not have some of the windows smashed by the explosion. In the building at 546 not a single window remained undamaged. This was the case in several of the adjoining houses, and in the building at 537, across the street. The plastering in several houses was ripped down.

The explosion was apparently caused by a reconnoitring expedition which Frank Byrnes, the janitor of No. 546, and Mrs. Alice Nelson made to find what they thought was a leak of illuminating gas. In the basement at No. 546 is a flat which was once occupied by the janitor, but which was given up by him some time ago, and is now vacant. In front of it, under the sidewalk, is a coal bin.

Byrnes and others noticed a smell of gas in the house at about 5 o'clock, but couldn't find it. The odor soon became so strong, however, that he made another tour of the house, and especially in the basement. This time he took along Mrs. Nelson, who happened to be chopping wood in the cellar. Byrnes says he had a well-covered lantern with him. He found the gas in the coalbin, but nearly lost his life at the same time.

Mrs. Byrnes had followed her husband into the cellar and stood at the door of the flat. Suddenly there was a heavy explosion and she was thrown to the floor. When she regained her wits she crawled to the sidewalk above. She escaped unhurt. Byrnes had gone into the coal bin and had been thrown down there. When he had recovered his wits his first thought was for Mrs. Nelson, whom he heard moaning.

She fell near a window leading out from the flat into the coal bin. This window had been blown out. He dragged her through it and carried her to the street. He was unable to tell then or later just what had happened. There had been a terrific explosion and he had been knocked down and stunned. That was all he knew, he said.

The police were unable, up to a late hour last night, to get into the flat in the basement and stay long enough to find out just what had happened. Apparently, however, the damage there was not very heavy.

After the explosion in the basement at No. 546 six manhole covers out in the street went off with heavy reports. Just why they blew off the police did not learn. The covers went up so high that pieces of several of them landed on the roofs near by. A heavy piece came down in the street and hit the Tillistran boy.

One of the several babies that were thrown from their sleeping places to the floor lives in the house at No. 546. The baby's mother picked it up and, not waiting to cover it with the bedclothes that had stayed on the crib, ran with the child to the street.

When an ambulance dashed into Fiftieth Street the mother and the baby were waiting for the doctor.

"Oh, he's killed, doctor!" said the woman.

The doctor looked at the child a minute and then tickled its feet. The baby began to laugh and crow. Thus a "patient" was lost to the records. The doctors, however, did not lack for work. They spent a busy half hour patching up scratches and cuts and giving simple bandages to those who had been showered with, but not badly wounded by, the flying glass that seemed to rain down when the explosions were half over.

The gas company's emergency wagon was in Fiftieth Street almost as soon as the ambulances. The men who came with it said that the explosion in the basement had not been of illuminating gas. They thought it was sewer gas. Just the same, they turned off the gas so that nobody in the block had any the rest of the night.

Niagara dons her Winter garb. Ice bridge has formed, on which people are crossing below the Falls. Frost effects magnificent. New York Central and West Shore have 20 trains a day to Niagara Falls.—Adv.

SAT IN PRESIDENT'S CHAIR.

Abernathy of Oklahoma Was at a Cabinet Meeting Unawares.

Special to The New York Times.

LAWTON, Oklahoma, Feb. 9.—John Abernathy, who was appointed United States Marshal of Oklahoma by President Roosevelt, is telling about his visit to the White House. He went to Washington, and after numerous inquiries found himself in the President's reception room.

"A man stepped up and asked me what I wanted," said Abernathy, "and I told him to just tell the President that Abernathy wanted to see him.

"'Is this John Abernathy?' asked another man, and when I said I was he took me by the arm and led be into another room, where around a fine table were seated a number of fine looking men. He told the men present my name and then left me standing there.

"Looking around and seeing only one vacant chair, I sat in that. Then the door opened behind me and two powerful hands slapped me on the shoulder, and looking up I recognized President Roosevelt. He grabbed my hand in his and shook it like a brother. Then he laughed and said:

"'John, you're getting up in the world—occupying the President's chair at a Cabinet meeting.'

"I started to spring out of that chair, but the President just pushed me back into it and laughed. He then excused himself to the other men and took me to another portion of the White House, where he introduced me to Mrs. Roosevelt."

WOMAN SHOOTS CHOUKNIN.

Is Killed by a Sentry—Reds Slay Members of the Black Hundred.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 9.—Admiral Chouknin, commander of the Black Sea fleet, was wounded to-day by a woman who attacked him in his office at Sevastopol. A sentry who rushed to the Admiral's assistance shot the woman dead.

No statement has been issued regarding the extent of Admiral Chouknin's injury.

The war between the "fighting organizations" of the revolutionists and the so-called "Black Hundred" assumed a new phase to-night, when a band of reds surrounded the Cabaret Schlusselberg-Chaussée, on the bank of the Nevsky River, above the city, and threw a bomb among an assemblage of workmen. The reds then opened fire on the panic-stricken people in the cabaret, killing three and seriously wounding seventeen.

The bomb, which was hurled through a window into the main room of the restaurant, demolished almost the entire building.

Military detachments hurried to the scene of the disturbance and threw a cordon around the whole district. Wholesale arrests were made.

The restaurant had been for some time known as a resort of the lower of workingmen and rough characters who were believed to be in the pay of the police.

Three employes of the Putiloff Works belonging to the "Black Hundred" were surprised and killed yesterday by a party of revolutionary workmen. They were accused of aiding the police.

Gen. Linevitch reports that a great number of arrests of revolutionaries have been made at Chita, Transbaikalia. Among those arrested are eighty-one soldiers.

MISS HELEN KELLER ILL.

Has Broken Down Under the Strain of Her Work.

WRENTHAM, Mass., Feb. 9.—Miss Helen Keller, the deaf, dumb and blind woman, has broken down under the physical and mental strain of her course at Radcliffe College, and the subsequent work which she has been doing to aid those similarly afflicted. Her physician has ordered a long period of complete rest, and in accordance with his directions all work which Miss Keller had in hand and several engagements to appear at public meetings in aid of the blind have been given up. Miss Keller is living at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Macy of this town, Mr. Macy having married her tutor.

Miss Keller's condition was reported as slightly improved this afternoon. Mr. Macy explained that she was suffering from exhaustion. He did not consider her condition dangerous, nor so serious as to occasion any alarm among her friends.

BERNHARDT IN A SNOW FIGHT.

Actress Engages in a Battle with 200 Pittsburg Schoolboys.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 9.—For about three minutes this afternoon Mme. Sarah Bernhardt engaged in a fierce snowball battle with as much fervor as the boys of the Bellefield School, on Fifth Avenue, who had started the fight.

Mme. Bernhardt left the Hotel Schenley, where she is stopping, in an open carriage, accompanied by her manager, Frédéric Mayer. She was bound for the Belasco Theatre to play at a matinée. When the Bellefield School was reached 200 boys were having a snowball fight. Although Mme. Bernhardt was almost enveloped in a great squirrel skin coat, one of the boys recognized her and yelled: "Here comes Sarah!"

Two hundred snowballs whizzed about the carriage, many of them hitting the actress. M. Mayer was furious and ordered the driver to whip up his horses, but Madame laughed and countermanded the order. Then, gathering up the snow, which by this time filled her lap, she was soon making snowballs herself, and doing her best to hit her adversaries with them.

PAUL L. DUNBAR DEAD.

Negro Poet and Author Was Born in Ohio in 1872.

DAYTON, Ohio, Feb. 9.—Paul Laurence Dunbar, negro poet and author, died here to-night. He was born at Dunbar, Montgomery County, Ohio, on June 27, 1872, and educated in the public schools of Dayton. By private study he made up for loss of a college education. On graduation he made a living for his mother and himself, his father having died, by writing for the local papers and contributing to the Eastern magazines.

His first book, "The Oak and Ivy," was published in 1893. The first edition of his second book, "Majors and Minors," was nearly exhausted, when a review by William Dean Howells introduced Mr. Dunbar as "the first black man to feel the life of the negro aesthetically and to express it lyrically."

From that time he wrote two books each year up to 1899, except 1897. On March 6, 1898, he married Alice Ruth Moore, a teacher in one of the public schools of Brooklyn.

David B. Hill Much Better.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 9.—A special from Camden says that the condition of ex-United States Senator David B. Hill, who is staying there for his health, is considerably improved.

Lincoln's Birthday at Atlantic City.
Special train returning via Pennsylvania R. R. Lv. Atlantic City Feb. 12th, 5:30 P. M. Parlor Cars and Dining Cars.—Adv.

NEW THEATRE BUILDING IN TIMES SQUARE NORTH

It Will Include Offices, a Restaurant and Ballroom.

COST ESTIMATED AT $700,000

To Cover the Whole Block Bounded by Broadway, Seventh Avenue, 47th and 48th Streets.

Times Square is to have another great building. It is to be 18 stories at its highest point, towering 225 feet above the pavement, and is to include a theatre as well as office rooms.

The new building is to be bounded by Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets and Seventh Avenue and Broadway. Plans for the structure were filed with Building Supt. Murphy yesterday, and, according to present arrangements, ground is to be broken about June 1. The building, it is expected, will be completed within 18 months.

The new skyscraper is to include, besides the theatre and office rooms, a billiard hall, a grillroom, a restaurant, private dining rooms, and a ballroom. At present there is nothing in New York like it. The probable cost is estimated at $700,000.

The new building project was made public yesterday with the filing of the plans by the Ingram Brothers & Co. as owners of the proposed structure and lessees of the land. The owners of the property are Thomas F. Murtha of New York and Moritz B. Philips. The architect is Bradford Lee Gilbert, who is now at work completing the details of the plans. Ingram Brothers & Co. are said to be real estate dealers. The personality of this firm was being kept a great mystery last night by the others concerned in the project. The firm does not appear in the directory. The value of the property is estimated to be $3,000,000.

Mr. Murtha declined last night to discuss the project in any way. He refused even to tell who composed the firm of Ingram Brothers & Co. or what they had done in building construction heretofore.

The new structure is to be fashioned after the general architectural design of the Times Building. Rough drafts of the building exhibited last night by Mr. Gilbert show that it is to be generally triangular like the Times Building, with an eighteen-story tower forming the main part of the structure at the junction of Forty-seventh Street, Broadway, and Seventh Avenue. This tower is to be seventy feet square, and above the fourth floor will be occupied by offices. Immediately behind the tower and facing Forty-eighth Street, with sides on Broadway and Seventh Avenue, will be the theatre part of the building, which will be four stories high. The main entrances to both will be on Broadway.

The whole building will be constructed of ornamental brick, with a frontage of 206½ feet on Broadway, 200 4-5 feet on Seventh Avenue, 93½ feet on Forty-eighth Street, and 44½ feet on Forty-seventh Street.

The auditorium will be on the first floor of the theatre section of the building, and, with mezzanine boxes, a balcony, and gallery, will have a seating capacity of 1,500. The stage and dressing rooms will be on Seventh Avenue and the stage entrance on Forty-eighth Street. The foyer of the theatre will run through from Broadway to Seventh Avenue, with the carriage entrance on the Seventh Avenue side.

In the basement of both the tower and theatre sections will be a grillroom. On the first or street floor of the tower will be a restaurant. It is intended to make this establishment a work of art, and its general effect will be Gothic. Over the restaurant will be a series of private dining rooms, access to which will be had by private elevators. Above the dining rooms will be a ballroom, 70 feet square, to be used for lectures and banquets as well as dances.

Mr. Gilbert, the architect, said last night that the proposed building would be unlike anything in New York, and that its projectors had no doubt of its ultimate success both as an office and a theatrical venture. He said that he was busy at work on details of the plans, which will probably be completed within a few weeks.

"The new edifice will be at the northern end of Times Square," said Mr. Gilbert, "and the general plan of the new building will be triangular, like that of the Times."

When the news that another theatre was to be built in the heart of the theatrical district in Times Square became known playhouse managers were deeply interested. The question immediately arose as to whether the new theatre was to be controlled by Klaw & Erlanger, David Belasco, the Shuberts, Charles Frohman, Oscar Hammerstein, or some other prominent manager. Those of them who was questioned disclaimed any financial interest in the concern, and the opinion were questioned disclaimed any financial atre is to be built as a speculation, and that the highest bidder will control the playhouse.

At the offices of Klaw & Erlanger it was said that that firm had no knowledge of the prospective playhouse. The same thing was said by representatives of Mr. Frohman and Mr. Belasco. Mr. Hammerstein said he couldn't imagine what theatrical man was interested in the project. Jacob Shubert was equally in the dark.

"We had an idea of constructing a theatre on this property some time ago," he said, "but so much money was asked for the privilege that we found that such a venture would be unprofitable. However, if the plan is to be run on such a wholesale business scale as you indicate here it may be made to pay."

Thompson & Dundy of the Hippodrome said they had no interest in the new venture.

One or two theatrical managers pointed out that Floyd Grant & Co., the auctioneers at 1,574 Broadway, have an unexpired lease of nine years on part of the property on which the new building is to be erected. It was said on authority last night, however, that this obstacle had been surmounted, and that the way was clear for beginning work on the building.

Terrier Saved Tenants.

The yelping of a fox terrier named Sammie, belonging to Mrs. Susan Barker of 130 East 127th Street, drew attention to a fire in the building at 1:30 this morning, and helped save the lives of the inmates of the three-story building. The noise which the dog made drew Policeman McCauley of the East 126th Street station to the house. When he approached the building he saw smoke coming out of the basement window and broke in the door.

The basement and the lower floors of the house were already filled with smoke. Mrs. Barker and her daughter slept on the second floor, and on the third floor slept Mrs. Barker's son and a boarder named Little. Mrs. Barker was almost overcome by the smoke in her effort to arouse her son. All escaped over the roof of the building. The damage done amounted to about $800.

NEW TRAIN SERVICE TO ROCHESTER.
Sleeping car will run through New York to Rochester, on Lehigh Valley R. R., beginning Feb. 11. Leave N. Y. 7:55 P. M., daily.—Adv.

OPERATION ON ALFONSO.

A Cyst That Had Formed on His Shoulder Removed.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 10.—King Alfonso, according to a dispatch from Madrid to The Petit Journal, underwent a slight operation yesterday for the removal of a cyst which had formed on his shoulder.

The operation has not prevented the King from following his ordinary occupations.

TO FIGHT 2-CENT RATE LAW.

Railroads Talk of Making It Unpleasant for People in Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 9.—Directly the new two-cent fare law goes into effect in Ohio on March 10 the Pennsylvania Railroad, tacitly supported by all other lines affected, will, according to railroad officials, test in the courts the constitutionality of the measure, urging that it means confiscation, as the trains will be run at a loss if only 2 cents a mile is collected.

It is said that extra-legal measures also are to be taken, such as discontinuing the sale of through tickets, causing people to lose train connections when changing trains, and in other ways making the law as obnoxious as possible. A decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, sustained by the courts, that for through trains the fare may be greater than the sum of the local mileage would be, is also to be applied.

J. D. ROCKEFELLER SIGHTED.

At Least a Wisconsin Man Thinks He Saw Him at Key West Sunday.

RACINE, Wis., Feb. 9.—There is a man from Racine who thinks he saw John D. Rockefeller, the lost Standard Oil financier, last Sunday.

Viggo Hansen, a prominent business man of Racine, traveling in the South, writes that a private yacht, with Mr. Rockefeller in the party, laid up at Key West, and that Mr. Rockefeller sat at the next table to him at the hotel. The next stopping place of the yacht was not ascertained.

ALBANY'S TIME MARK DOOMED

Mayor Gaus Falls on Brass Tablet, and Says It Must Go.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—John Boyd Thacher's meridian line, consisting of a brass tablet inlaid in the sidewalk at the City Hall tower, will have to go, Mayor Gaus declares. Hardly a person passed the tower to-day without slipping on the tablet. The Mayor was one of those who fell.

There is a brass meridian line in New Orleans like the one at the City Hall, and there Mr. Thacher got his idea. The tablet is several yards long and has caused more profanity than a rainy half holiday.

Mayor Gaus's idea is to substitute concrete for the brass. He believes the line should be preserved, but thinks concrete would not be as slippery. Although many persons have fallen, no one as yet has brought action against the city for injuries.

GAS BILL ON MONDAY NIGHT.

Albany Watching Certain Assemblymen on 80-Cent Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Majority Leader Moreland was in the chair in the Assembly to-day, and Gates of Oneida was in the seat carrying the Republican leadership. It was the first time that Speaker Wadsworth had not presided. The Agnew eighty-cent gas bill went over to Monday night.

There is great curiosity whether the Consolidated Gas Company will attempt to make any protest against the bill through certain Assemblymen. It is known that it will put up as hard a fight as last May when the bill gets to the Senate.

STORK BRINGS A KUBELIK.

It's a Girl, Like the Famous Twins—Born in Hungary.

News which Jan Kubelik, the violinist, has been anxiously awaiting for more than a month was brought by the cable yesterday. His manager, Hugo Gorlitz, was informed that the stork had paid a visit to his castle, Byechor, near Breczen, Hungary, bringing a baby to his wife, the Countess Czaky Szell. It is a girl.

Kubelik was on his way to St. Louis to play at a concert when the cable dispatch was received here, but a telegram was sent to him immediately, with the congratulations of his manager, and was awaiting him on his arrival in that city. A dispatch received here last night said that Kubelik was very happy, in his quiet way, although he had hoped that the new arrival would be a boy. The famous Kubelik twins, born about two years ago, are girls.

RACED TO SAVE 300 LIVES.

Passenger Train Rushed Down Laveta Pass from a Wildcat Engine.

Special to The New York Times.

LAVETA, Col., Feb. 9.—F. W. Winton and George Matthews, engineers on a Denver and Rio Grande westbound train that carried 300 sleeping passengers raced for miles down the steeps of Laveta Pass about 3 o'clock this morning with a runaway engine in pursuit. They won.

An eastbound engine was jarred loose from its tender at the top of the Pass while the engine crew was trying to repair a broken side rod by a freight train colliding with it in the rear. While the passenger train was crawling up the side of the Pass on its way to Alamosa Vinton saw the headlight of the runaway plunging in and out down the steep curves, and realized that a wildcat engine was dashing upon the train. He signaled to Matthews to reverse his lever. Slowly the passenger train came to a stop, backed, and was soon flying down the hill. A few miles further on the runaway caught up with the train, but so nicely had the engineers gauged its speed that there was no collision, just a slight jar. The train backed into Laveta, left the disabled engine here, and proceeded on its way.

Cannot Oust Santa Fe.

TOPEKA, Feb. 9.—A suit against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway brought a year ago by the State to oust the company from Kansas, was dismissed at Sedan to-night.

The suit alleged violations of the State anti-trust laws in the way of traffic agreements.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LTD. QUICKEST and handsomest Florida train. Lvs. N. Y. 12:25 noon, arrives St. Augustine 2:10 P. M. Office 1,183 B'way.—Adv.

$50 TO CALIFORNIA.
Lehigh Valley R. R., February 14 to April 6. 355, 1,234 B'way, N. Y.; 325 Fulton St., B'klyn.—Adv.

LONGWORTH ILL ABED, A TONSILITIS SUFFERER

President Refuses Wedding Gifts from Governments.

INVITATIONS ALSO SHUT OFF

Requests That Cannot Be Complied With Continue to Pour Into the White House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The fact that Representative Longworth of Ohio was not in his seat in the House to-day and did not make his appearance at the Capitol aroused no little concern among his friends who have known that for several days he has not been feeling well.

Inquiry at the Longworth home brought the information that the young Ohio Representative was sick abed with tonsilitis, resulting from exposure recently during the unusually warm weather for this time of year. It is known that he has gone about in the drafty corridors of the Capitol and he caught a severe cold which finally settled in the tonsils.

His physician said to-night that Mr. Longworth would be all right in a few days, certainly before the wedding day, which is Feb. 17.

President Roosevelt, to emphasize the non-official character of his daughter's wedding, has notified all the foreign Governments who were preparing to send gifts to Miss Alice that no presents will be accepted from any Government. Before the issuing of this notice, however, presents had been already started from Cuba and the French Government, the former a silver set, and the latter a piece of tapestry valued at $25,000. There will be some handsome gifts from the several Ambassadors and Ministers here, but they will be all personal contributions.

Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Roosevelt made a shopping expedition through F Street to-day without any of the annoyances that recently retarded Miss Roosevelt's purchases in New York. Miss Roosevelt contemplates few leisure hours between now and her wedding. Merely to acknowledge the wedding presents now pouring in upon her will occupy several hours of her time each day.

The children's playroom, in the attic of the White House, where the larger gifts have been placed, has reached its utmost capacity, while the smaller gifts, including a regal array of jewels, fine clocks, watches, and traveling bags equipped in gold cases and bottles, are occupying conspicuous places in the bride-elect's own room. The two diamond necklaces and long chain of diamonds and pearls noted by all visitors to the Blue Room at the Army and Navy reception on Thursday evening were the gifts of Mr. Longworth, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, and Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Mills. A gift from the President and Mrs. Roosevelt it is said will be a large corsage ornament of diamonds and emeralds, while Mrs. Longworth is quoted as intending to give her future daughter-in-law a present in jewels in addition to the income of $5,000 a year she has recently settled upon her son.

Mrs. Roosevelt has repeated her statement of several days ago that no presents will be shown the day of the wedding, even to the most intimate friends.

So widespread has been the interest in the marriage, and so prevalent the mistake as to its social and official significance, that Miss Isabella Hagner, Mrs. Roosevelt's secretary, and Mr. Loeb, private secretary to the President, have been sorely beset for the past two weeks with communications from men high in official circles all over the United States, with requests that are almost commands for invitations to the wedding.

In view of these, President Roosevelt authorized the following statement, which was given out at the White House to-day:

"The President and Mrs. Roosevelt ask the kind consideration of many friends who would under ordinary circumstances receive invitations to Miss Roosevelt's wedding. The capacity of the White House required that under existing circumstances invitations be limited to the closest kinsfolk, the personal friends of Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth, and certain classes of officials in Washington.

"No friends of the President or Mrs. Roosevelt are being asked unless they also come within one of these classes, and even with these limitations the number of guests threatens to overtax the capacity of the White House."

THIEVES ROB A POLICEMAN.

He Saw Them, Yet They Stole His Diamond on a Car.

The thieves keep no "immune lists" these days. Two of them tackled a policeman yesterday, and a $150 diamond rewarded their half minute's work. The victim was Policeman Henry D. Ward, who works in the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies at Hedquarters, and what surprised him most was that he knew both the men as crooks, and they knew him to be a policeman, though he was in plain clothes. He had warned them off the race tracks many times.

Ward was riding on the platform of a Thirty-fourth Street cross-town car on his way to dine with some friends about 7 o'clock when he saw the two familiar faces. One of them jostled him while the other, under cover of a newspaper, nipped the stone out of his scarf pin with a pair of pincers. When the trick was done the man jumped from the car and disappeared. Ward discovered his loss a moment later, but too late to catch the thief. He grabbed the other man, however, who gave his name at the Tenderloin Station as John Wilburt of 287 West Forty-second Street. A roll of bills and a woman's watch were found on him. Wilburt admitted that this was not his first appearance as a "stall," and that his picture is in the Rogues Gallery. He would not tell his partner's name.

Ward said that he had had an offer of $150 for the pin on Thursday. He is sorry he didn't sell it.

NEEDN'T GIVE TRANSFERS.

Appellate Division for the New York City Railway in Senior Suit.

According to a decision handed down yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, the New York City Railway is not obliged to issue transfers to the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway. The decision ended the suit brought by Hugh H. Senior, who, after paying his fare on the Lexington Avenue line, was unable to get a transfer to the Forty-second Street line.

PARTY CONCLAVE MEETS IN WOODRUFF'S CAMP

Attempt of Reorganizers to Fix Legislative Programme.

LIKELY TO LET ODELL ALONE

Leaders Find an Organizer Lacking—Diverse Minds at Albany Session —Aldridge Effacing Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff left here to-day for his camp in the Adirondacks with a party made up of leading members of the Legislature. Among those who accompanied him were Speaker Wadsworth, Assemblymen James T. Rogers, George B. Agnew, S. Percy Hooker, Charles F. Murphy, (Kings,) and Otto G. Foelker, and Senators Stevens and Cassidy. Majority Leader Moreland was to have been a member of the party, but at the last moment was unable to leave. The party will pass to-morrow and Sunday in Mr. Woodruff's camp.

It is understood that the purpose of the excursion is to confer on legislation pending and arrange a legislative programme.

Before the departure of the Woodruff party a two hours' conference was held at the Ten Eyck, in which Mr. Woodruff, Secretary of State O'Brien, William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, and Senator White, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Cities, took part. At the close of the conference Mr. Woodruff was not communicative.

"I haven't the faintest idea whether a meeting of the State Committee will be called," said Mr. Woodruff, when asked whether a Spring meeting would be held to depose Chairman Odell.

From another source it was learned that the deliberations of the conference were far from satisfactory. Much was said about the chaotic condition of things here and the necessity of the party having a definite programme was urged by everybody who took part. But as to what was best to be done there was no agreement.

One suggestion offered and the argument it called forth is sufficient to illustrate the perplexity of the reorganizers. The suggestion was that a meeting of the State Committee be called, not for the stated purpose of reorganization, but with the declared intention of having the members of the committee decide the policy to be pursued by the majority in the Legislature. This suggestion met with favor until one of the conferrees suggested:

"Suppose Odell should arise and say, 'Yes, gentlemen, I think you have taken a very wise step. I suggest that the first thing we ought to do is to arrange for a complete investigation of the Banking Department, an investigation of the Insurance Department, and an investigation of the traction situation in New York City. Let us demonstrate our intention to give the people what they want.' How would we meet that situation?"

The silence that fell upon the conference, it is said, was painful and protracted. The proposal for a meeting of the State Committee to arrange a legislative programme was no longer entertained.

The state of mind among the reorganizers with respect to the advisability of eliminating Chairman Odell probably is reflected by one of the conferrees, who said to-night:

"My idea is that we should not endeavor to expel Odell from the party organization, but that we should make an appeal to him to abdicate. While Odell has lost the confidence of the people to some extent, in my judgment the fact remains that he is head and shoulders above everybody else in the party as an organizer. The need of his ability as an organizer is strikingly demonstrated by the condition of things now in Albany.

"We are simply drifting, and if we avoid a wreck it will be due to kindly fate rather than to any intelligent foresight. If we could only convince Odell that he ought to eliminate himself temporarily for the good of the party, that he ought to stand aside for a new State Chairman and direct things without submitting the party to the disadvantage which his present unpopularity will cause it if he remains the forefront an would be well. I have no doubt that if Mr. Odell were to do this he would regain his political prestige in time, for the leaders of the organization do not really believe in the justice of much of the criticism that has been leveled against him."

The possibility of the reorganizers agreeing on any plan for the effacement of Odell without his consent would seem to be remote. The trouble is that they do not trust each other. Their suspicions of each other they make no attempt to conceal. The man whose political shrewdness enabled the reorganizers to defeat Odell in the Speakership fight was Railroad Commissioner George W. Aldridge.

Aldridge admittedly is the best politician in the reorganization movement, but since notice of his unavailability to succeed Odell was given out in Washington he has not been half as enthusiastic for reform as previously. Aldridge has passed very little time in Albany in the last three weeks. He is so much engaged with his duties as Railroad Commissioner, it is said, that he has little time to devote to State politics. There are some who have a different notion of the cause of Mr. Aldridge's inactivity.

Mr. Woodruff and his party will return to Albany on Monday, and more conferences will be held here on that day. Some interesting developments may be expected.

PARSONS SEES HIGGINS.

Talk Over Morgan's Successor Brings No Announcement.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Chairman Parsons of the New York County Republican Committee came here to-day and had a long conference with Gov. Higgins. The possible retirement of George W. Morgan, Superintendent of Elections, was the chief matter for consideration.

Neither Mr. Parsons nor the Governor would say what was decided. It is well known that Parsons would prefer to have the Superintendent stay, but that he wants to name Morgan's successor if there is to be one. A proposition of as much concern is the appropriation for the office. Chairman Parsons wants it to be as large or larger than it ever has been before.

"I talked with the Governor about various things in which the New York Republicans are interested," said Mr. Parsons. "The New York Republican organization hopes ot see the Agnew Eighty-Cent Gas bill passed.

"We also are in favor of a direct nominations measure. Any good bill will suit us. The organization also is in favor of legislation to do away with bribery and corruption at the polls."

PUNISHED FOR BANK RUN.

Editors of a New Orleans Paper Convicted of Criminal Libel.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9.—The run on the Germania Savings Bank last year had its sequel to-day in the conviction for criminal libel of Peter Kirnan, the owner and editor, and Jesse Webb, the city editor, of The Daily America, the newspaper which is alleged to have caused the flurry. The paper has since suspended.

The America charged that Vice President Blaffer was lending the funds of the institution to a speculative planting company in which he was interested, and cast doubt upon the integrity of the institution. The bank was unaffected by the panic. Kirnan denied responsibility at the time, but admitted it when he went to trial. Louis A. Hoffman, who was business manager of the paper, avoided trial by turning State's evidence.

The maximum penalty for the offense is $1,000 fine and two years' imprisonment in the parish prison.

WILL INVESTIGATE ACADEMY.

House Sub-Committee Appointed to Go to Annapolis.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day adopted a resolution offered by Representative Loud, (Mich.,) as a result of which Chairman Foss has appointed the following sub-committee to investigate the Naval Academy: Representatives Vreeland, (N. Y.,) Chairman; Loud, (Mich.,) Dawson, (Iowa,) Padgett, (Tenn.,) and Gregg, (Texas.) The sub-committee will go to Annapolis next week.

As the point has been made that a suspension of further prosecutions at Annapolis would amount to unjust discrimination against the eight young men who have been convicted and dismissed from the academy, Secretary Bonaparte has decided to refer to the Attorney General the question as to whether or not the President has by the extension of pardons the right to restore these midshipmen to their places in the academy. His own opinion is adverse.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 9.—Fifteen members of the graduating class at the Naval Academy, who confidently expected to receive their diplomas next Monday from the hands of the Secretary of the Navy, have almost on the eve of that event been officially notified that they will [illegible] allowed to graduate at that time may never do so, three because acts [illegible]azing alleged to have been committed long ago have been made the basis of charges against them, and the other twelve because they have been found deficient on final examinations in one or more branches.

The three midshipmen who have been charged with hazing are Arthur A. Garcelon, Jr., of Auburn, Me.; William P. Hayes of Louisville, Ky., and Frank H. Roberts of New Haven, Conn.

JOKE ON A BRITISH JESTER.

Ernest Fownes Discovers a Rival Sense of Humor Here.

Ernest Fownes, an amateur British humorist, got here on Thursday afternoon on the Baltic. Mr. Fowne's peculiar brand of facetiousness prompted him to try a joke or two on the port authorities, with the result that he was held over night "for further mental examination."

He was on his way to visit his brother Charles K. Fownes of 248 West Fifty-fourth Street, and he said himself that on the voyage he was the "life of the ship." While he was feeling in a mood to keep on living up to the part Dr. Ward of the Marine Hospital Service, with his little tablets and serious questions, began examining the first cabin passengers.

"What is your occupation?" was the first stock question Dr. Ward put to Mr. Fownes.

"Job lots, jobmaster, anything on the green footstool," replied the Englishman.

Then, according to the doctor, he began a rapid fire of "foolish remarks" addressed to anybody within earshot.

Dr. Ward has a sense of humor, too. He wrote on his record, "Hold for further mental examination," and Mr. Fownes learned that he was to be held overnight.

Then Mr. Fownes didn't like his own joke so much. He protested that he didn't mean it, and his detention was an outrage. The Earl of Yarmouth and several of his fellow-countrymen aboard joined in his appeals. Dr. Ward couldn't see it. Mr. Fownes was marked for detention and detained on the Baltic he'd have to be.

Yesterday a delegation of Marine Hospital surgeons boarded the Baltic at the lunch hour and solemnly examined Mr. Fownes. They found him in a much-chastened and not at all jocular mood and he was declared sane and free. The victim was inclined yesterday to see that it was really a huge joke on himself, but not so his brother, who visited the steamer breathing awful threats on the whole kit and boddle of port doctors. He said he'd see if the British Consul would stand for such outrageous treatment of one of his Majesty's humorists.

TO ARGUE CHURCH DISPUTE.

Lively Hearing Expected on the Westminster Congregation's Secession.

Some of the members of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, which has voted to leave the Presbytery, expect a lively time at the monthly meeting of the Presbytery on Monday afternoon, although there was talk yesterday of a peace and of the return of the church to the Presbytery.

A provision in the charter of the Westminster Church, differing from those held by most Presbyterian churches in New York, forms the basis of the contention. The seceding congregation holds that it permits them while still retaining the Presbyterian name to dissolve any connection with the Presbytery. Concerning this, an officer of the church said last night:

"We haven't taken this step without having considered it from every phase. We discussed it, and we consulted authorities innumerable and lawyers many. Our charter is perfectly clear. It states as plainly as English words can that the right of withdrawal is reserved to this church. We are still to be a Presbyterian church, and Dr. Lee is to be a Presbyterian minister."

HEADS BROOKLYN BAR ASSN.

Albert G. McDonald Elected President at Adjourned Meeting.

At the adjourned annual meeting of the Brooklyn Bar Association last night in the Kings County Court House Albert G. McDonald was elected President. Not one of the defeated "regulars" attended the meeting, and all of the officers besides Mr. McDonald were elected unanimously. Mr. McDonald received 52 of the 55 votes cast.

The other officers elected are: Ex-Judge William B. Hurd, Jr., First Vice President; William J. Carr, Second Vice President; Henry S. Rasquin, Recording Secretary; Moses J. Harris, Corresponding Secretary, and Albert J. Hook, Treasurer.

Anxious About German Tariff War.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—What is to be done by this country to meet the conditions which are to be imposed on America by the new tariff regulations of Germany is a question which Alvin H. Sanders of Chicago, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Reciprocity Tariff League, has come to Washington to discuss with President Roosevelt and with Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Mr. Sanders says the farmers, stock raisers, and manufacturers of America will lose in export trade to Germany alone tens of millions annually.

Smoot May Call 200 Witnesses.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The introduction of testimony against Senator Reed Smoot of Utah was closed by the protestants' counsel to-day. A. S. Worthington, who represents the Senator, said it might be necessary to call from 100 to 200 witnesses to disprove the testimony of the prosecution, unless the committee permitted the filing of affidavits. Senator Smoot was anxious that the case should be closed, and that there should not be one day of avoidable delay.

Cures Colds
For hoarseness coughs and colds nothing equals
Hale's Honey of Horehound & Tar
At all druggists.
Pike's Toothache Drops
Cure in One Minute.

NO YERKES HOSPITAL WHILE MRS. MIZNER LIVES

Louis S. Owsley, Executor of the Will, So Says.

TRUST COMPANY WON'T ACT

Bank Named by Mr. Yerkes Declines Duties as Co-Executor of the Will.

There is no likelihood of the Yerkes Hospital being built before the death of Mr. Yerkes's widow, now Mrs. Mizner, according to Louis S. Owsley of Chicago, who is in town on business for the estate. He and Mrs. Minzer are now the only two executors of the Yerkes will, the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank having declined some two weeks ago to be the third.

The Yerkes will was specific in saying that the hospital should be built upon the death of the widow or of one of the two children. Directly following the death of Charles T. Yerkes, his widow began planning to start with the hospital as soon as the estate was settled. In spite of the terms of the will, friends of the widow believed that the Illinois courts could be induced to loosen the $800,000 necessary to build the hospital, and enough more to keep it going until the death of the widow or one of the children, which would deflect the income of the deceased to the hospital.

The news of the widow's marriage to Wilson Mizner brought out the information that nothing further was to be heard of the early-building plan. They pointed out, as stated in THE TIMES when the widow was married to Mr. Mizner, that her marriage gave her a different status before the courts, and that it would now be practically out of the question to get the hospital moneys loosened before a death among the chief beneficiaries of the dead millionaire, particularly if the move was disapproved by an executor.

"No," said Mr. Owsley last night, "the widow can hardly build the hospital at once unless she does it with her own funds. So far as I know, things will go on just as provided for in the will, and the hospital will not be built, in my opinion, until after the death of Mrs. Mizner."

WALDO AT ARION BALL.

Police Deputy Gets Around Just as Things Are Getting Lively.

The Arion ball of 1906 began when the greater part of New York was going to bed last night and was still going when the milkman and the baker were wading through the snow this morning.

"Just for fun," was the motto of the night. Madison Square Garden was carefully prepared for the occasion. The dancing floor was inclosed in a balustrade of white staff, with big columns trimmed with green, and with huge palms interspersed. The entrances were formed by six huge arches, flanked on both sides by figures representing the twelve months.

The sides of the Garden balconies and boxes were decorated with numerous shields, coats of arms, heraldic designs, and flags, outlined in electric lights.

At midnight the Garden was packed with a parading throng of humanity, and the procession of automobile floats representing the twelve months began. January showed the Goddess of Snow in a Winter scene; February, the carnival month, was devoted to Arion; March showed St. Patrick; April, the heralding of Spring, and so on. It was natural that there should be a number of breakdowns where automobiles were involved, but they were not serious in any instance.

After the parade the carnival spirit broke out in earnest, wine flowed, glasses clinked, and everybody seemed to be good-natured. At 1 o'clock there was some excitement on the floor when word went around that Deputy Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo was in the Garden. Whether there was any official significance in the visit was not made known, but it was established that the visitor was the real Waldo and not an imitator.

WANT 11TH AV. SAFEGUARDED.

Aldermanic Committee Hears Appeals for Removal of Central's Tracks.

The Aldermanic Committee on Railroads, with Alderman Diemer presiding, held a hearing yesterday at City Hall on the resolution offered by Alderman Hahn recommending that the Legislature pass Senator Saxe's bill providing for the removal of the New York Central Railroad's tracks from Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Senator Saxe urged the adoption of the resolution for the weight it would have with the Legislature. He said that under the Rapid Transit act the railroad had power to put its tracks underground, but had declined to do this because of the cost. Under his bill, he said, the Rapid Transit Board could allow the road to construct a subway either under the same streets now occupied or under others to be determined upon.

The Rev. John P. Chidwick, who was Chaplain of the battleship Maine when she was blown up, spoke in behalf of the poor people of the district through which the tracks pass. He said that no other city in the world would tolerate such a condition as was found here. At least ten serious accidents had occurred yearly for fifteen years on these tracks, he said. It was decided to hold another hearing on the resolution before reporting it.

REDUCED RATES STOPPED.

Carlisle Pupils and Employes Must Pay Full Railroad Fare.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Members of Congress are wondering if the railroads are preparing to get back at the Administration by cutting off reduced railroad rates heretofore made in certain cases for the Government.

In a communication sent to the House to-day from the Superintendent of the Carlisle Indian School that official asks for an appropriation of $19,000, instead of $13,000 as heretofore given. He explains that the increased appropriation is wanted because the Trunk Line Railroad Association, the Pennsylvania, and lines east of Chicago, as well as some of the lines west, have discontinued the reduced rates for transportation of pupils and employes of the school.

SALMAGUNDI PRIZE AWARDS.

The First Prize of $500 Won This Year by G. Glenn Newell.

The prizes given at the annual art exhibition of the Salmagundi Club were awarded last night. The first prize of $500 was awarded to G. Glenn Newell, for his painting entitled "At Break of Day." The picture went to the club.

The other prize winners included George M. Reevs, who received the portrait prize of $100, and Warren B. Davis, who got the Evans Prize, also of $100. The three Inness Prizes of $100 each went to Paul Cornoyer, Leonard Ochtman, and Paul King.

CITY BREVITIES.

The marriage of Miss Edna Levy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert I. Levy of New York, and Milton L. Bernstein will take place at Delmonico's on Feb. 19.

Tiffany & Co.'s establishment will be closed on Monday, Lincoln's Birthday.

In an action against the Long Island Railroad Company for damages for loss of a foot a jury in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, returned a verdict for $21,000 yesterday in favor of Edward Seabrook.

HILGERT'S MAGIC CURE.

Left Boy Helpless, Mother Testifies—Boots Held Cheap Now.

Magistrate Pool listened yesterday, in the Jefferson Market Court, to the wonders which magic boots were supposed to do for sufferers from all sorts of ailments. The case is that brought by the County Medical Society against the makers of the wonderful boots, "Prof." Matthew H. Hilgert and Dr. Albert Whitehouse. The charge against them is "practicing medicine without a license and selling boots that caused torture to the wearer."

The first witness called was Mrs. Helena Lubbe of 307 East Twenty-fifth Street. Her son Henry, 14 years old, was injured by a fall. Hearing of the magic boots specialists, she hurried to them. She saw "Prof." Hilgert, she said. Mrs. Lubbe testified thus:

"The professor said to me: 'My treatment is very expensive, but if you can pay for it I'll cure him.' He also said: 'I have one of the best doctors here in the world, and he will give him treatment.'

"I said to the professor: 'If you are perfectly sure you can cure my boy, take him; but if not, keep your hands off.'"

Mrs. Lubbe then explained that Hilgert had told her that the cost would be $100 and that she had paid $25 on deposit, and that she was to pay $2 for each treatment. A plaster cast was taken of the boy's foot, and shoes had then been given to him. The treatment given by Dr. Whitehouse was with the hands, Mrs. Lubbe explained. She also said that the doctor had held an electric battery to her son's spine. This had caused him to scream with pain, she said. Later, she said, he had complained of feeling very bad.

When Mrs. Lubbe went back to the office again to expostulate with "Prof." Hilgert about the poor results of the treatment, his comforting words had been, she said: "You needn't to have taken the treatment. If I told you to jump into the river, would you do it?"

"Where is your boy now?" asked the Magistrate.

"Home in bed. He can't move an inch," was the reply.

Samuel Jacobs of 419 East Eighty-fifth Street brought a pair of the magic boots with him to court. He paid $100 for them, he said, after $250 had been asked. They were bought for his wife, who has locomotor ataxia.

"Here they are now," said Jacobs, throwing the boots on the table. "I'd take anything for them now. Hilgert said to me: 'They're charged with electricity, which will improve the circulation. Tell your wife not to go near the car tracks.'"

Before the case ended, Champe S. Andrews, counsel for the County Medical Society, informed the Magistrate that he had a warrant for each of the defendants, charging them with grand larceny, in addition to the first charge. He asked that the present examination be put off until the larceny charge is heard. This hearing was set for Tuesday next. Bail was fixed at $1,000 for both of the defendants. They were paroled until this morning.

TEACHERS MAKE A PROTEST.

Don't Like Proposed Regulations Covering Absences for Illness.

Appearing before the By-laws Committee of the Board of Education at a public hearing held last evening in the hall of the board, the representatives of the numerous Principals' and teachers' associations of the city protested against a proposed plan of regulating teachers' absences and their pay while absent.

The discussion was confined to the provision that a teacher who has been in the service for one year may, when absent from school because of serious personal illness, receive refunds according to the following regulations: For an absence of one day, no refund; of two days, one-fourth of a day's pay; of three days, three-fourths of a day's pay; of four days, one and one-half days' pay; full pay shall be granted for the fifth and succeeding day of absence to and including the twentieth; half pay shall be granted for the twenty-first and following days of absence not exceeding the twenty-fifth. The money saved is to be devoted to the retiremnt fund.

The teachers' representatives opposed this measure on the ground that it compelled the sick teachers to help support the retirement fund. They proposed that no refunds should be made until the end of the year, when it would be known exactly how much is needed to maintain the retirement fund, and when, with this settled, the refunds could be made on a pro rata basis.

NEW 'COMING THRO' THE RYE.'

Dan McAvoy Gets Out—Other Changes the Audience Liked.

"Coming Thro' the Rye" gave its audience at the Herald Square Theatre last night a revised and regilded edition of itself. In the rearrangement Vandyke Brown gets a brand-new studio with plenty of pictures and statuary, and there are several new faces among the artist's queer Newport friends.

Frank Lalor replaces Dan McAvoy as the Countess-beset tailor. Stella Mayhew has Alice Fischer's part of the society-leading Mrs. Kobb, and Billee Taylor is the new press agent. Much of the first act has been rewritten, and there are new songs, choruses, and costumes.

The audience last night seemed to be satisfied with the new version. Miss Mayhew sang her "Girls Who Want to Go Upon the Stage" to warm applause. Frank Lalor's two songs, "I Think It Must Be Love" and "What Do You Think of That?" proved popular additions, as did also "Mary" and "Everybody Wants to Be a Hero," sung respectively by William Hatch and Billee Taylor.

The piece will go on the road next week in its new form.

MR. SKINNER IN "THE DUEL."

Henri Lavedan's Play Makes a Deep Impression at New Haven.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 9.—Otis Skinner to-night appeared at the Hyperion Theatre in the first production in this country of Henri Lavedan's drama, "The Duel." The play is translated by Louis N. Parker.

Mr. Skinner takes the part of the Abbé Daniel, which has created such a sensation in Paris. The drama made a deep impression on the audience.

The cast includes Fay Davis, who plays the Duchess de Chailles; Guy Standing as Dr. Morey, and Eben Plympton as the Bishop.

C. W. POST
talks about Labor Unions and other trusts in
"The Square Deal."
$1.00 a year. The Square Deal, St. James Bldg, New York.
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220 Fifth Avenue,
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CONSIDERING A PLAN TO EXTRADITE HAMILTON

Continued from Page 1.

presentation of the facts when the Trustees at the meeting a week ago Wednesday were asked to adopt all parts of the Truesdale Committee's reports except those referring to suits against individuals.

The board voted in accordance with this announcement made after the meeting:

The report of the special committee, which was presented at the last meeting of the board, was considered, and all its recommendations were approved except the one relating to certain suits against individuals; as to them the legal questions arising have been submitted to Mr. Joseph H. Choate, and the board has instructed the President to act in accordance with the views and opinion of Mr. Choate as regards any further action.

Mr. Fish Stood Firm.

The open break in the Truesdale Committee, as bankers have heard the story, came shortly after this, when pressure was applied to have the committee withdraw requisitions it had served on the company calling for information about the doings of the Finance Committee under the old administration. Messrs. Truesdale and Auchincloss, it is learned, agreed to withdraw the requisitions, while Mr. Fish stood out. There matters have rested.

A statement of these conditions was presented yesterday to President Peabody and to Messrs. Fish and Truesdale of the investigating committee. Mr. Peabody sent out word from his office that he had nothing to say, and Messrs. Fish and Truesdale held to the position they have maintained since their appointment of not discussing Mutual's affairs in any way. Mr. Aunchincloss could not be seen.

It is understood that Mr. Choate has not yet presented his opinion on the legal questions submitted to him by President Peabody. At last reports he was on a trip in Canada. Attorney General Mayer is still waiting to see if the Mutual Life Trustees will not take action akin to that which the New York Life Trustees took in the Hamilton matter. He declines to say how much longer he expects to wait.

It is understood that the next thing the New York Life's investigating committee will take up will be the payments of money to political campaign funds, and that their inquiry along these lines will be as searching as it was in the Hamilton matter.

DECIDES AGAINST VENNER.

Policy Holders' Names a Valuable Asset to the Unscrupulous, Court Says.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday reversing the decision of Justice Greenbaum of the Supreme Court that an order should issue compelling the New York Life Insurance Company to open its membership card catalogue to Clarence H. Venner, who represents a number of policy holders. The court holds principally that the policy holder in a life insurance company is not in the same position as a stockholder of a stock corporation as regards the right to see the membership lists, the policy holder's relation being primarily contractual.

In contrast with this decision is that handed down by Justice Kellogg of the Supreme Court at Saratoga last week in the suit brought by Mary S. Young to compel an accounting of the old Board of Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Justice Kellogg said:

It seems to me perfectly clear that in a purely mutual company the whole body of policy holders at any given time whose policies are not yet matured have a quasi ownership of the assets of the corporation and are like stockholders in an ordinary corporation.

Justice Kellogg held, further, that any other view would involve the theory that the Trustees were responsible for their administration of the millions of insurance money only to the extent of the policy contracts. That would leave the surplus accumulations in the hands of Trustees who were not under any liability for an accounting except on an action begun by the Attorney General.

Among the reasons which the Appellate Division gave for turning down the Venner application was this:

If this order should be affirmed, it would be impossible to confine the information for which petitioner asks to the mere names and addresses of policy holders. The card index kept by this company, not in obedience to any law, but for its own convenience, contains much information to which the petitioner is not entitled, and which very many policy holders would deeply resent being made public.

The possession of the names and addresses of the 750,000 policy holders of this company might be a most valuable asset in unscrupulous hands. The solicitations these policy holders might be exposed to, the offers that might be made to them to exchange their policies for others, might result in great harm and loss to many innocent, inexperienced, and easily influenced men.

INSURANCE CONTROL HEARING.

Judiciary Committee of the House Investigating the Power of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Acting under instructions of the House, the Judiciary Committee began an investigation to-day that it may report whether Congress has the power to provide Federal control of insurance.

That this authority does exist was maintained by R. W. Breckenridge of Omaha, Chairman of the Insurance Committee of the American Bar Association. Argument on the other side was made by George Whitlock of Baltimore. He is the author of a resolution passed by the association by a vote of 113 to 29 to send to its Insurance Committee for consideration a resolution declaring Federal control of insurance illegal and unconstitutional under the decisions of the United States Supreme Court.

IN PAJAMAS

A New Jersey Woman Chases Burglar —He Rewards Her Bravery.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 9.—Awakening at 4 o'clock this morning and finding a burglar in her room, Mrs. Alice Rhoads, wife of H. W. Rhoads, Jr., of Carabella Avenue, Lodi, without arousing her husband, chased the intruder from the house and followed him a block through snow, clad only in her pajamas.

Her husband was sleeping when she returned. She aroused him and collapsed after telling what had happened. She is still prostrated. The burglar got a diamond brooch, which was returned to Mrs. Rhoads this afternoon through the mail with a note, which said:

"I return your brooch—could not keep it from so brave a woman."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

1:20 A. M.—546 East Eighty-ninth Street; William Carroll; damage, $10.

5:50 A. M.—3,186 Broadway; owner unknown; damage trifling.

11:30 A. M.—353 Grand Street; Alexander Wichesky; damage, $60.

1:20 P. M.—425 West Fifty-seventh Street; Frank Rothery; damage, $200.

1:40 P. M.—541 East Seventy-sixth Street; Max Adler; damage, $15.

2:55 P. M.—30 Front Street; L. C. Littauer; damage, $200.

4:50 P. M.—64 Whitehall Street; John Dittner; no damage.

5:15 P. M.—41 Essex Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

5:35 P. M.—72 Mercer Street; Samuel Platck; damage trifling.

5:55 P. M.—312 East 114th Street; Charles Gallotte; damage, $20.

6:20 P. M.—189 West 136th Street; Lillian Seinger; damage, $25.

6:45 P. M.—239 Monroe Street; Frank Levy; damage trifling.

Would You Like to Know How the Vacuum Cleaner Works?

Our wagon stands at the curb; we run a line of hose from the wagon to the room on any floor in your house.

On the end of the hose is attached a mouthpiece or "renovator." The pumps in the wagon create so strong a vacuum in the hose that every particle of dust which comes under the mouthpiece as it is moved along the carpet, or the walls, or furniture, is instantly drawn into the hose and down into a tank in the wagon. Not a particle of dust can escape.

When you clean with a broom or carpet sweeper you get less than half the dust into the dust pan, and the rest floats in the air and lodges everywhere. When we clean with the vacuum cleaner we get *all* of the dust and carry it away.

For full particulars, prices, etc., address
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ASKS US TO POLICE MOROCCO.

London Statist's Plan to Solve the Franco-German Problem.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Statist, in a long article on the Algeciras conference, says that President Roosevelt alone can save the situation, "just as he alone was able to bring about peace between Russia and Japan."

"The small powers," says the article, "are afraid to meddle between Germany and France, and England cannot do anything that would seem contrary either to the spirit or the letter of the Anglo-French agreement. Russia has too much to do at home, and Austria-Hungary is too much distracted. There remains, then, only the United States. If the United States is willing to undertake the policing of Morocco everybody will hail with joy her readiness to assume an unpleasant responsibility for the sake of preserving the peace of the world.

"Nobody would attempt to dictate to the United States, yet everybody knows that the United States is impartial, and by undertaking the policing would not entangle herself in treaties, would not incur any danger, and would not impose upon herself any gratuitous expense. In return she would sweep away the danger of war between two great European nations—a war which, if it broke out, would in all probability spread and ultimately become worldwide.

"We trust that, for the sake of maintaining the world's peace, the United States will in this cease willingly depart from its settled policy."

PROUDER OF ART THAN TRADE.

Reid, in Receiving Prof. Campbell's Medal, Speaks of Our Ideals.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—At a meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society at Burlington House this afternoon Ambassador Reid received the gold medal for 1905 conferred by the society on Prof. William Wallace Campbell of the Lick Observatory, California.

The President of the society, in presenting it, spoke of Prof. Campbell's great success in spectroscopic work. Mr. Reid replied briefly. He concluded by saying:

"The country is proud of every advance in the arts or sciences made by her sons. She is prouder of these than of triumphs in trade or war and will be gratified that this high recognition of service to one of the noblest sciences comes from the land to which we are so closely related and to whose judgment we attach such importance."

VOTE ON BUILDING STRIKE.

All Unions in the C. F. U. to be Included in a Referendum.

The Executive Committee of the Central Federated Union held a meeting in Beethoven Hall, in Fifth Street, near the Bowery, last night, after which Chairman Hatch and Secretary Bohm announced that all the unions in the building trades would take a referendum vote as to whether 100,000 men would go out on strike in sympathy with the striking housesmiths. The unions will report next week to the governing body.

"The result is to be kept secret," said Secretary Bohm, "until the report is received and passed upon."

TUNNEL INJUNCTION GRANTED.

The City Restrained Temporarily from Stopping the Steinway Work.

On the application of the New York and Long Island Railway Company, Justice Blanchard in the Supreme Court granted a temporary injunction yesterday restraining the city from interfering with the work of construction going on in the so-called Steinway tunnel, which will extend under the East River from the foot of Forty-second Street to Long Island City.

In behalf of the New York and Long Island Railway Company George W. Wickershaw argued that the Steinway franchise was a proper authority for carrying on the work. This work was begun in 1892, but serious accidents had stopped it until June, 1905, when the New York and Long Island Railway Company resumed the work.

Counsel said that in order to prevent interference with the work until the matter had been thrashed out in court he would simply ask for a temporary injunction.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Connolly declared that the city had taken the proper stand in interfering with the work. As to the delay injuring the tunnel company, Mr. Connolly said, a few weeks' delay amounted to nothing, especially as the company had neglected for many years to make use of the franchise.

Mr. Wickershaw then added that the company was acting under authority granted by the Federal Government, the State Government, and the City Government, and had until January, 1907, to complete the tunnel.

Justice Blanchard granted the temporary injunction, with an order to show cause on Friday next why it should not be made permanent.

METZ HAS AN INQUIRY, TOO.

Controller's Men Are Investigating Street Cleaning Department.

Controller Metz is the latest person to start an investigation of the working of the Department of Street Cleaning under Commissioner Woodbury. He announced yesterday that his Bureau of Investigation was at work, and that he intended to run down some stories he had heard.

"What sort of stories have come to your ears about the department?" was asked of the Controller. "Graft?"

"All sort of stories," Mr. Metz said. "I don't believe there are any stories I have not heard. I know it is true that they don't clean the streets, and I want to see if the other charges made can be as adequately backed up."

The peddlers have sent to the Controller a copy of the petition they sent to Mayor McClellan, asking that jurisdiction over them be taken from the Street Cleaning Department and lodged with the police.

The Aldermen have also decided to investigate Major Woodbury and his department. An Aldermanic committee will meet next Friday to decide on a method of procedure.

Muzzle of a 12-Inch Gun Blown Off.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—A telephone message received at the Navy Department states that an accident occurred at the naval proving grounds at Indian Head this morning, part of the muzzle of a twelve-inch gun being blown off. The gun had been used in various kinds of experimental work and had already fired a large number of rounds. Although pieces of the muzzle were blown to a considerable distance, no one was injured.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
SPECIAL TRAIN RETURNING FROM ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Lincoln's Birthday, Monday, February 12th, 1906.
Lv. Atlantic City 5:30 P. M. for New York, Stopping at Trenton, Elizabeth and Newark. Parlor Cars, Dining Cars and Vestibule Coaches.
Regular through trains to Atlantic City lv. New York 9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. Week Days and 7:55 A. M. Sunday.
Returning lv. Atlantic City 9:05 A. M. and 2:20 P. M. Week Days and 5:30 P. M. Sunday.
W. W. ATTERBURY, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Mgr. GEO. W. BOYD, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

SIX INDICTED FOR FRAUD IN BROOKLYN'S SEWERS

Lawyer Miles, Among Them, Was Then Urging a Claim.

A CONTRACTOR INCLUDED, TOO

Two Employes of the Controller's Office Involved—Mr. Metz Says Mistake Has Been Made.

William C. Miles, a Brooklyn lawyer; Frank M. Wandell, Jr., and Charles M. Wells, clerks in his office; Martin J. McMahon, Chief of the Department of Sewer Claims in the Controller's office; John B. Scanlon, an examiner under McMahon, and Daniel Casey, a contractor, were indicted yesterday by the February Grand Jury of Kings County for conspiracy to defraud the city by foisting upon it claims for damages that did not exist. All the men were arraigned before Justice Crane in the County Court, and after pleading not guilty, were admitted to bail.

At the time the indictments were handed to Judge Crane, Mr. Miles was trying a sewer case before Judge Keogh in Part I. of the Supreme Court upstairs, and the defendant, McMahon, was being examined as a witness in the same proceeding. Both men were informed that they had been indicted, and they hurried downstairs, where they were admitted to bail. While this was happening the jury upstairs returned a verdict in favor of Miles.

Mr. Miles was emphatic in his declaration that he was not guilty, and said he would be ready to go to trial next Monday if permitted to examine the minutes of the Grand Jury. District Attorney Clarke refused to permit him to do this, and said that the case, being a bail case, would have to be taken up in its regular order.

Mr. Miles replied that he did not want the indictment to stand against him, and Judge Crane agreed with him, saying that his reputation was at stake. Mr. Clarke thereupon promised that the trial would be had as soon as possible.

The District Attorney issued this statement:

"The impression must not go abroad that the Grand Jury has selected Mr. Miles and his associates as the individuals who are to be solely held responsible for the sewer frauds. It will investigate other cases. Mr. Miles was chosen first because he has brought more cases against the city for sewer damages than any other lawyer."

Controller Metz said last night that a great mistake had been made in indicting Martin J. McMahon and John B. Scanlon, both employes of the Finance Department. Former Controller Grout, with James F. McKinney and J. T. Mahony, the former and present head of the law and adjustment division of the Controller's office, Mr. Metz said, will appear for them and testify that the acts upon which they were indicted were performed under orders of the Controller.

Mr. Metz attributes a great part of the city's loss to inefficiency in the Brooklyn branch of the Corporation Counsel's office.

"Undoubtedly some of the claims are genuine," Mr. Metz said, "but at least 75 per cent. are either absolutely fraudulent or show damages so grossly exaggerated as to make them fraudulent."

THINKS WE'LL SPELL BETTER.

Dr. March Is 80 and Has Worked Many Years for Spelling Reform.

Still determined to reform the spelling of English words, though he is 80 years old, Dr. Francis A. March, the philologist, told the Lafayette College alumni last night that he hoped that English would be altered from the worst-spelled to the best-spelled of languages. It was in celebration of Dr. March's eightieth birthday and his fiftieth year with Lafayette that the alumni gave their annual dinner at the Hotel St. Regis last night. So enthusiastic were they about Dr. March that they rose in a body after his speech and demanded that hereafter Lafayette men should adopt the reformed spelling.

Dr. March, who has degrees from Oxford and Cambridge, has devoted a good part of his life to spelling-reform work. Since 1876 he has been President of the Spelling Reform Association.

"The cause of scientific spelling reform has had its ups and downs," said Dr. March last night, "and now we have reason to look for the rapid adoption of improved spelling. The Philological Association, the different States, and even the United States Government have become interested in the movement.

"I have some hope of seeing the Bible printed in an English readable the world over. That's not such a joke as it may seem. What could be of more benefit to mankind than to have the Bible in such form that it could be universally understood?

"The late President Harrison took the first official step when he appointed a committee to decide the spelling of geographical terms in Government publications. He wanted to appoint a committee on general scientific spelling, but could not get the proper scientific men to serve on it."

There was a cluster of college Presidents and professors at the guest table. They were President E. D. Warfield of Lafayette, President Henry L. Drinker of Lehigh, President Finley of New York City College, President Alexander C. Humphreys of Stevens Institute, Prof. Thomas Day Seymour of Yale, Prof. Tracy Peck of Yale, Prof. Albert Harkness of Brown, and Dr. A. V. W. Jackson of Columbia.

President Warfield said they still liked football at Lafayette, in spite of the ban put on it by President Eliot of Harvard.

$10,000 NECKLACE STILL LOST

At Least, No One Has Got the $1,000 Reward Woman Offered.

Neither the $10,000 diamond and pearl necklace which she lost on Thursday night nor the identity of the woman who lost it while riding from the Metropolitan Opera House to a restaurant at Seventy-fifth Street and Columbus Avenue, could be learned yesterday. Although, as THE TIMES said yesterday, an offer of $1,000 was made to any person who could return the jewels to the proprietors of the café no notice was given to the police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station of the loss. The woman who dropped the necklace adopted extraordinary precautions to keep her identity a secret, and the restaurant management declined to make public her name.

Some one of unusual curiosity called up the restaurant by telephone last night.

"My name is Parkinson," a voice said, "and I have an office at 77 Broadway. I know a street cleaner who found the necklace. Give me the name of the woman, and I'll return it to her."

The managers, however, declined to tell who the owner was. They told "Parkinson" to bring the necklace to them and they would give him the reward in cash. "Parkinson" didn't appear. The police are paying no attention to the case.

Skull Fractured by Highwaymen.

Abraham Levine, 21 years old, who lives with his parents at 734 Cauldwell Avenue, the Bronx, was struck on the head with a blackjack while on his way home, near the Lebanon Hospital, last night. Dr. Lustgarten of 703 Union Avenue said Levine's skull was fractured. Levine was robbed of a small sum of money.

Ball Players' Case Adjourned.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—The cases of the three baseball players, Donlin, Bennett, and McGrath, arrested in this city yesterday afternoon, charged with intoxication and breach of the peace on a New York Central passenger train, were adjourned to-day by Judge John J. Brady until Tuesday, Feb. 27.

CRITICISES NEW YORK LIFE.

The London Times Disapproves of Proxies Named by the Company.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Times in its financial article to-morrow will say that the British policy holders in the New York Life Insurance Company can hardly do anything but send their proxies to Messrs. Claflin, Straus & Mackay, who are named by the company.

"And yet," says The Times, "if the British policy holders accept these nominees they hand over such nominal control as they possess to gentlemen who have been connected with the company for years and are to the extent of their connection responsible for the recent scandals. Under such circumstances all semblance of control over the officials in New York by the foreign policy holders disappears.

"One would have thought that the board, anxious to regain the confidence of policy holders, would have nominated as proxies gentlemen who had no previous connection with the company except as policy holders."

The Times also comments on the statement of the assets of the company sent to the British policy holders. "We should like," says The Times, "to see the valuations conducted by independent actuaries on a really stringent basis."

CARS DIRTY, SAYS AHEARN.

Threatens Legal Proceedings, Unless East Side Conditions Are Improved.

Borough President Ahearn started on the warpath yesterday to get better street car service on the lower east side. He wrote a letter to the New York City Street Railway Company demanding an improvement, and threatened legal proceedings before the Attorney General if the demands are not met. In his letter he said:

"The service on the Canal Street road, the Madison and Chambers Street and the Delancey Street roads, in particular, is, to speak mildly, execrable. There has been no attempt whatever made to maintain a schedule, which in itself is a violation of law.

"In addition there has been an utter failure to provide anything like a sufficient number of cars, and the condition of the few cars which your company does operate is positively indecent. They reek with filth, and are in such a dilapidated condition generally as to be a menace to life and limb. Their unclean condition renders them a positive menace to the health of all who are compelled to use them.

"The condition of the Grand Street road is but slightly better. The people of that whole section are of the opinion, and I agree with them, that they are being discriminated against to an unusual degree, and they protest against it, a protest in which I heartily join. I now call these conditions to your attention and ask their instant remedy."

CUDAHY JUSTIFIES RANSOM.

Tells in Court How He Paid $25,000 to Save His Boy.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Feb. 9.—Edward Cudahy, the packer, testifying this morning in the trial of Pat Crowe, justified as follows his compliance with the kidnapper's demand for $25,000:

"I took the money out there because my boy had been kidnapped. He was in the hands of criminals. They had already committed a great crime in taking him from his father and mother. I took it there because they had threatened to put out my boy's eyes; because they had threatened to cut off his ears; because I feared they would murder him. That is the reason why I gave the money, gentlemen, and that is the only reason. I can state that twice I have had death enter my house, but I never suffered greater anxiety and grief than I did during that time when my boy was taken from me and until he was returned."

As he spoke he leaned forward in his chair and addressed himself directly to the jurors. His eyes filled with tears, and as he concluded his answer to the attorney's question he brought down his clinched fist on the arm of the chair.

The witness detailed the midnight drive with the money to the spot designated in the letter, accompanied by McGrath, head cattle buyer for the packing company.

DROPS OUT OF THOMAS BANK.

Little Exchange Deposits Withdrawn —Banker Controls United National.

It was said on authority yesterday that E. R. Thomas and his banking associates have obtained a full majority of the stock of the United National Bank, to the Directorate of which they were elected on Thursday. It was then denied by one of the retiring Directors that Mr. Thomas and his friends had bought control, but the control was admitted yesterday.

The Thomas interests had been buying United National stock in the market for some time, and needed only the 500 shares obtained from Second Vice President Henry von Minden and Directors John Reisenweber and William F. Hencken to make up a majority.

An interesting development in connection with E. R. Thomas's banking plans was the news which came out yesterday that the Consolidated Stock Exchange has withdrawn its deposits from the Consolidated National Bank, another Thomas institution. The Exchange funds, which sometimes range as high as $100,000, have been transferred to the National Bank of North America.

The Consolidated National Bank was founded with the idea of cornering the business of the Consolidated Exchange and its brokers, but since the bank passed into Mr. Thomas's control one after another of the Exchange officers have withdrawn from its Directorate.

CLERK GONE WITH HIS $50.

Mr. Ciglia Is Still Waiting for a Little Soda Water Change.

Ernest H. Ciglia of 319 West Ninety-fifth Street took his sister into Shandal's confectionery store, at 208 West 116th Street, last night to get some soda water. He did not have any small change and tendered a fifty-dollar bill in payment. He is still waiting for the change and the police are helping him look for it.

"Henry," the obliging young man who drew the soda, said that it wouldn't be any trouble at all for him to "run over to the corner" and get the bill changed. Henry ran over and apparently didn't even stop. He never came back.

Mr. Ciglia waited about an hour and then asked for some particulars about Henry. The management couldn't furnish many; he had only worked there two or three days, and no one knew his last name.

The police of the West 125th Street Station are hunting for Henry.

Lorenz Operation Cures.

Dr. Sidney A. Twinch of Newark, who has had Dorothy I. Dare, the little daughter of Mrs. and Mrs. R. S. Dare of South Orange under treatment for two years, following an operation by the Lorenz method for congenital hip dislocation, has just released the child from his care, completely cured. Her case is said to have been the first successful Lorenz operation in New Jersey.

John Jameson

is a name that instantly suggests good whiskey to those who know.
The fame of "Three Star Jameson" is as world wide and enduring as the quality is unvarying.

W. A. Taylor & Co., 29 Broadway, N. Y.

LAWSON PLANS RALLY HERE.

Thinks 150,000 Policy Holders Will Be at Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Thomas W. Lawson came to Washington to-day to hold a conference with Senator La Follette of Wisconsin with a view to obtaining his consent to act as one of the committee of distinguished citizens of "unquestioned probity and character" to whom he wishes to delegate the duty of representing by proxy the thousands of policy holders in the New York Life and Mutual Life Insurance Companies at the next annual meeting.

In a statement to newspaper men Mr. Lawson said that he had won his fight and had a majority of the policy holders of the New York Life and the Mutual. He had made such a hard fight, he said, that the companies were sending out instructions to their agents to get new policy holders as rapidly as possible. Agents were writing insurance for a dollar a thousand a year in order to get new policy holders, and in every such case they required that the newly insured person should agree to surrender his proxy.

It is his plan to hire Madison Square Garden if it will hold the crowd, and if not the meeting will be adjourned to the square itself. Lawson says he hopes to have 150,000 people present at the meeting. He regards it as the greatest opportunity that will come in fifty years to make the insurance companies in fact as well as in name mutual concerns. The aim is to oust the whole set of officials of the two companies and elect new ones, and to set in operation suits to make good to the policy holders the amounts that may be due them.

Senator La Follette was unable to decide upon accepting the invitation at once and asked for time to consider the matter. Mr. Lawson urged him strongly to enter upon the duty proposed as one of "vast extent for good among all the people of the United States." The Senator not being disposed to decide at once, Mr. Lawson proposed that they have a later conference, and they discussed the matter for over an hour until after it was time for the financier's car to be attached to the 5:35 train to Baltimore, where he was to meet Gov. Hanly tonight, the latter having a lecturing engagement there. Senator La Follette did not give his consent, but took the matter under advisement. He told Mr. Lawson he wanted to know how much work was involved, as his health would not allow him to take on any long continued and burdensome task in addition to his public duties as a Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9.—Thomas W. Lawson arrived here to-night in his private car and had a conference with Gov. Hanly of Indiana, who delivered an address here this evening.

The conference was at the Hotel Belvidere. Mr. Lawson sought to secure the consent of the Governor to act as a member of the Lawson committee to vote the proxies at the election of the New York and Mutual Life Insurance Directors.

Afterward Mr. Lawson stated that Gov. Hanly had consented to act as desired and that he was in perfect accord with Mr. Lawson's ideas on the subject. Mr. Lawson left to-night for Boston.

VANITY A THIEF'S UNDOING.

Wore a Stolen Scarfpin and Was Quickly Caught.

Charles Harmon, an ex-convict just brought back from Cleveland after jumping his bail here a year ago, pleaded guilty in General Sessions yesterday to having stolen a diamond pin from Sigmund Wolf, a Maiden Lane jeweler.

Wolf was on his way to the theatre one night on a 125th Street crosstown car, when a stranger crowded against him. When the man disappeared the jeweler missed his pin. At the Harlem Opera House he told his loss to Detective Sergeant Frank Price, who advised him to see the play as if nothing had happened and to come out after the first act.

A stroll along 125th Street brought the detective face to face with Harmon, who wore a handsome pin in his scarf. When Wolf entered the lobby of the playhouse when the first curtain fell, Price was there with the pin and Harmon. Harmon will be sentenced next Wednesday.

To Extend the Independence League.

W. R. Hearst arrived from Washington yesterday afternoon by request of his associates on the Executive Committee of the Independence League. This afternoon the committee will meet to organize the league throughout the State. Steps in this direction have already been taken in Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Albany, Ithaca, Auburn, Binghamton, Westchester, Saratoga, and Elmira.

Mrs. Poillon Avoids Jail.

Mrs. Katharine Poillon, who for three days refused to answer questions put to her by a lawyer who brought her to the City Court in supplementary proceedings, was about to be committed for contempt yesterday when she pleaded for permission to consult counsel. She obtained an adjournment until Tuesday next. The lawyer is trying to collect a bill for $800.

Left Antiques to Mrs. Carnegie.

MINEOLA, L. I., Feb. 9.—Some rare old furniture is left to Mrs. Andrew Carnegie of New York in the will of Elizabeth J. Vernon, which was offered for probate here to-day. The testatrix died on Dec. 3, 1905, leaving an estate of $5,000 real and $500 personal property.

THE
VERDICT
OF

The
DEATH-KNELL CLUB.
"Rotten"—"The worst ever"—"Not smoky enough"—"Too smoky," etc.

The
DEW-BALL CLUB.
"Fine"—"A first-class Scotch"—"Mellow and Smooth"—"Can't get enough," etc.

Which club do YOU belong to?
Have you *tried*
SANDERSON'S
"MOUNTAIN DEW" Scotch?

5000 yds. neck ruching, yd. 15c.

DELIGHTFUL AND CONVENIENT—OUR EIGHTH FLOOR RESTAURANT.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Lace stocks from Plauen, St. Gall, 25c.

$14 now buys $17.50, $20 and $25 Winter suits and overcoats.

THIS remarkable offer is made for the purpose of stock clearing—a sweeping offer that takes in every suit and overcoat in the house. Same clothing that we sold at $22 to $35 at the commencement of the season. Second Floor.

Our tremendous regular business necessitates our carrying an immense stock right up to the eve of inventory; now comes radical price cutting to get ready for Spring trade. Of course we are losing money, for these are as fashionable, ready to wear suits and overcoats as any man could ask for, including the famous Kuppenheimer suits and overcoats.

You can wear these suits and overcoats for the balance of this season, and have them practically new for another year. A wonderful chance. Don't let it pass.

Any of our men's suits $14 — Fancy cheviot, Fancy worsted, Black or blue, Scotch tweeds — **$14** — Any of our men's Overcoats $14 — Kersey coats, Elysian coats, Vicuna coats, Fancy mixtures.

A very low price—$9.00 for the balance of our $15 and $18.00 suits—we have orders to clear all goods.

$9.00 — Fancy worsted suits, Fancy cheviot suits, Single breasted suits, Double breasted suits — Sold at $15 & $18 for $9.

400 pairs of men's $5 trousers $3

Sizes from 29 to 54 inch waist—any inseam. Here are the fabrics: Neat striped worsteds in silk mixed effects—also fancies, nobby Scotch effects in every desirable pattern—cassimeres, tweeds.

Peg top for stylish young man (sizes 29 to 40 waist.) Medium cut for the conservative man (sizes 31 to 42 waist.) — **$3** — Stout cut for the corpulent man (sizes 36 to 46 waist.) Extra sizes for the very large man (sizes 42 to 50 waist.)

A sale of 400 men's fancy vests—3.00 vests, $1.

Found a manufacturer who had 400 sample vests, all the new effects in fancy waistcoating in stripes, dots, checks and the more conservative effects; sizes from 33 to 44 chest; special at **$1**

Valentines.

HERE'S the largest assortment of valentines in New York. Every fancy that Cupid's fertile brain could conceive for your selection. Third Floor.

Thousands of dainty cards, heart shape and other novel effects from across the sea. Lace valentines for the little ones. Copyright platinum pictures, a new idea for a valentine.

Valentine books with merry verses and love sonnets—tied with dainty ribbons—only a few of the hundreds of charming designs.

Prices 2c up to 1.50.

Watches.

ABOUT 420 ladies' watches in solid silver, gunmetal and fancy enameled on silver in all the leading shades, such as Royal Blue, Turquoise, Green and Red. Regularly sold at from 3.95 to 5.95. Choice 2.95

About 50 ladies' 14k gold watches.

Thin model open face seven jeweled Waltham movement. Val 17.50 to 20.00. At 12.95

50 more of those remarkable

Waltham watches for men—20 year guarantee—gold filled case—seven jeweled Waltham movement. Jewelers ask $15. At 7.85

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Book Sale

THOUSANDS of good books at the bare cost of paper and binding.

5,000 famous copyright novels, 15c., 2 for 25c.

Each book is fully copyrighted and printed from same plates as regular 1.25 and 1.50 editions, handsomely bound in fine art linen and embossed with inks. Third Floor.

A Puritan's Wife. Max Pemberton.
American Wives and English Husbands. Gertrude Atherton.
The Uncalled. Paul Laurence Dunbar.
The House in Bloomsbury. Mrs. Oliphant.
A Fair Barbarian. Frances Hodgson Burnett.
The Splendid Spur. A. Quiller Couch.
Face to Face. Robert Grant.
Free Joe. Joel Chandler Harris.
Across the Chasm. Julia Magruder.
Within the Capes. Howard Pyle.
The Light of Scarthey. A. & E. Castle.
Active Service. Stephen Crane.
The Herb Moon. John Oliver Hobbes.
Cigarette Maker's Romance. F. Marion Crawford.

10,000 handsome cloth books, 17c., 6 for 1.00.

95 titles such as

Ardath, Corelli.
Aikenside, Holmes.
Black Beauty, Sewell.
Black Rock, Connor.
Children of Abbey, Roche.
Evelyn's Folley, Braeme.
Hidden Hand, Southworth.
Inez, Augusta Evans.
Lady Audley's Secret, Braddon.
Little Minister, Barrie.
Macaria, Evans.
Marble Faun, Hawthorne.
Queechy, Wetherell.
Sappho, Daudet.
Sketch Book, Irving.
Thelma, Corelli.
Wee Macgreegor, Bell.
Etc., etc.

Copyright fiction, 45c. Formerly 1.08 to 1.50.

St. Elmo, by Augusta Evans.
Man on the Box, Harold MacGrath.
Bishop's Carriage, Michelson.
Prodigal Son, Hall Caine.
Wings of the Morning, Louis Tracy.
The Grey Cloak, MacGrath.
Brewster's Millions, McCutcheon.
Dorothy Vernon, Chas. Major.
Etc., etc.

Wines.

Bot. Black & White Scotch whiskey, 94c
Highland malt whiskey—bottle.... 69c
Monticello rye—gal. 2.85—qt..... 83c
Baltimore rye—gal. 2.10—qt..... 60c
Old Crow—gallon 2.50—qt..... 72c
Van Gelder's Holland gin—gallon 3.00—bottle..... 68c
Cal. sherry—Port, Tokay—gal. 1.34—quart bottle..... 40c

Misses' broadcloth suits at $19.75

THERE'S just as much care taken in the tailoring of our misses' clothing as in those lines intended for people of mature years. Just as much attention given to style. These are exceptionally attractive. Misses' broadcloth suits; also sizes for women. All the pretty pastel shades—dainty trimmings—jaunty short, semi-fitted coats and new circular coats. Sizes 14, 16 and 18, or 32, 34 and 36—at **$19.75**

Misses' 19.75 suits at $10.

Come in soft finish worsteds and fancy mixtures—several of the season's handsomest models—before lines were broken some suits sold for 19.75. After-inventory price ..... $10 — **$10**

New Spring styles for misses and girls

Misses' long coats, 12.75.

A new long coat at 12.75—has the distinctive style character that appeals to correct judges of dress. Made of Spring weight covert in a full box model—a surprise at the price 12.75

Misses' rainproof coats, 9.75

Full length misses' cloaks—rainproof material—or a very suitable garment for traveling or automobiling—in tan, oxford or olive. Specially priced at 9.75

Girls' $15 coats at 5.00.

Full length—a variety of styles and colors—odds and ends of the season's smartest models—broken sizes.

Girls' 8.95 ⅞ coats, 3.95.

Misses' suits at 21.50.

Every young lady admires these pretty Eton jacket suits in a fine grade of blue or black panama cloth—soft satin lining. Trimmed better than many suits that cost a third more—14, 16 and 18 years. At 21.50

Girls' white dresses, 2.25 to 7.50.

A new assortment—all the dainty sheer materials—muslins, batistes and organdies—trimmed in fine laces, ribbon and embroidery. Sizes 6 to 14 years. Prices, 2.25 to 7.50

Misses' circular skirts, 5.95.

Spring models in blue and black panama; also novelty mixtures—35 to 39 inch length.

Misses' full length coats 7.95

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Men's neckwear from 50c silks, 25c

WE are selling these ties at 25c., but they're exactly the same grade of silks that all haberdashers get 50c. for. Here's why: They're made of short pieces—lengths large enough for only a few ties of any one pattern. Consequently the maker was willing to throw off his profit, and even took a loss in order to clear them away by one transaction. Main Floor.

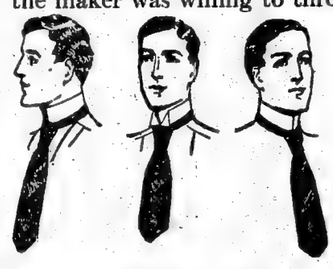

25c — Over 1,200 four-in-hands in the assortment—neat nobby designs, such as the swell dresser insists upon wearing. Almost every kind of 50c. silk represented. Choice at — **25c**

Men's 79c four-in-hands, 50c.

Lot of four-in-hands and English squares — neat patterns — while they last 50c

Men's $1 neckwear at 75c.

About seventy-five dozen — all new, fresh merchandise. All four-in-hands—special at 75c

Sale of boys' shirts and blouses.

The boys share in the great values we are offering during the after-inventory clearing sales as well as the men.

Boys' 65c and 50c flannel blouses, 35c

Made with attached collar or without collars—all sizes. Lots of comfort in these garments. Prices almost cut in half 35c

Boys' 1.50 flannel negligee shirts..... 79c

Boys' $1 and 1.50 shirts at 79c.

Negligee shirts for boys. Just like Papa wears. The lot includes several styles as follows: Boys' stiff bosom coat shirts—cuffs attached and negligees.

Boys' 1.50 shirts reduced to 79c

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sale misses' and children's shoes.

WITH Spring shipments crowding for floor space, we find it necessary to make these final low prices to close out all the broken lines of misses' and children's shoes.

79c — All the short lines of $1, $1.25 and $1.50 juvenile shoes—gathered for quick sale to-day, at ..... 79c — Second Floor. — **79c**

Sizes 4 to 8 — **1.35** | Sizes 8½ to 10½ — **1.65** | Sizes 11 to 2 — **1.95**

Women's shoes at 1.65.

In this lot we include hundreds of our regular 3.50 shoes—vast number of styles—splendid wearing, easy fitting footwear—many protected by trade-mark of one of the leading makers 1.65

Women's sample shoes, 1.95.

Balance of recent purchase of women's sample shoes. Sizes 3, 3½ and 4 A B. Shoes that sell from regular stock up to $5 per pair. Choice 1.95

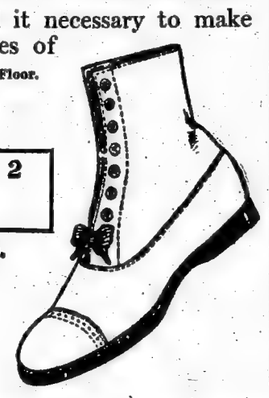

Groceries.

Baker's breakfast cocoa, ½-lb. can. 16c
Waverly Java and Mocha coffee, lb. 20c
Royal Stuart fresh butter, lb. print. 29c
New eggs—not delivered—doz..... 25c
Inner Seal—Graham crackers..... 7c
Drake's pound cake—lb..... 14c
California lemons—dozen..... 10c
Indian River sweet oranges, dozen. 25c
Veribest potted ham—½-lb. can.... 7c
Imported Bar le Duc—glass..... 22c
Premium boiled ham—sliced—lb... 24c
Fancy mixed nuts—2 lbs..... 25c
Baldwin or Greening apples—6-quart basket..... 38c
Florida grape fruit—dozen, $1.00. Three for..... 25c
Boiled corned beef—sliced—lb.... 26c
Bacon—Swift's premium sliced—lb. 18c
Guava jelly—guaranteed pure imported—regular 10c. box..... 6c
Bartow's famous butter scotch—lb. box..... 35c

OPEN-AIR TREATMENT CONQUERS PNEUMONIA

Only One Child Case Lost in Presbyterian Hospital.

PATIENTS ON THE ROOF

Doctors Enthusiastic and Expect Old Methods to be Revolutionized—Amazing Results in Some Cases.

Professors of the practice of medicine, lecturing to their classes on pneumonia a decade ago, invariably announced when the time came to consider the prognosis of the disease, that the death rate was 25 per cent., or one in four. They are still doing so, but the house staff and attending and visiting physicians of the Presbyterian Hospital, in East Seventieth Street, no longer believe it. By methods of treatment employed in the institution (or, rather on it, for the treatment is applied on the roof) the mortality is reduced to the minimum. The treatment consists of fresh air and sunshine without regard to temperature, and is an all-the-year-around procedure.

This method has been followed now for nearly a year, and its employment has been attended with such success in the cases of child patients that only one has died since the plan was adopted.

The roof treatment is adaptable at that particular hospital only to children at present, for the reason that the accommodations in the building are not such as to permit the ready removal of adult patients from their beds in the wards to the roof. But they are treated on practically the same lines. Each ward in which adult pneumonia patients are received is fitted up with an alcove like a bay window, which can be isolated from the body of the ward by means of partitions. The windows in the annex are then thrown open and fresh air and sunshine stream in for hours a time.

The results are really remarkable, according to Dr. C. Irving Fisher, the Superintendent of the institution. The first roof experiment with a child pneumonia patient took place more than ten months ago. The child was lying at the point of death. At the suggestion of Dr. William P. Northrup of 57 East Seventy-ninth Street, one of the attending physicians, the child was carried to the roof "to get a breath of fresh air," for his respiration in the ward seemed about to cease.

The almost immediate change was surprising; the hurried breathing became slower, more regular, and deeper The threadlike, running pulse grew stronger and slower, and the temperature, away up to 105 degrees, soon dropped. The child got well.

Dr. Northrup became an ardent advocate of the open-air treatment, and his enthusiasm was soon shared by all the members of the house staff and the nurses. The roof was then fitted up as an auxiliary ward, with wind shields and such other appropriate protection as the various weather conditions demanded. The staff of the hospital has not yet tabulated statistics of its roof pneumonia patients; that will probably be done when the treatment has been in effect a full year. But only one of the little patients has died. He was but six months old; and in addition to double pneumonia, which resulted in empyema, demanding an operation, he had rickets. The case was one in which it was obvious from the inception of the infection that death would ensue.

The Presbyterian Hospital has but one children's ward. It contains fourteen beds. The patients suffering from all ailments that will permit their being moved at all are carried to the roof every day except when it rains or snows. Most of them have been on the roof every day of the Winter.

Yesterday afternoon was the first clear day on which they were not carried up, and that was because the roof was covered with a thick mantle of snow, which was not removed in time to permit the daily outdoor visit. The convalescents are allowed to romp about as much as their strength will allow, and they enjoy themselves immensely.

This radical treatment is diametrically opposed to the old empirical measures. The old method of treatment, laid down with nicety and exactness by all writers on the subject, was to encase the pneumonia patient's chest in cotton batting protected with an outer coating of oiled silk. The patient's room was then made as nearly airtight as possible, and was kept hot to an uncomfortable degree. The advocates of the open-air treatment now declare that these are most irrational measures. The air quickly becomes foul, and the functions of the lungs, already hampered to the danger point by the consolidation of the pulmonary tissue, become further impaired by the poisonous, germ-laden air that grows more dangerous to health and life with each inspiration.

Formerly, when pneumonia patients were literally burned up with fever and clamored for cooling drinks, these were refused, or at least were confined to tiny sips. The doctors at the Presbyterian allow their patients plenty of fresh water, and the results are as gratifying to them as the draughts are to the patients.

The plan of treatment is simple in the extreme, and is based primarily on the recognition of the fact that a patient with a high fever and a dry skin cannot catch cold. It is also recognized that the feet must be kept warm. Plenty of water, in small quantities at a time, is administered on the theory that it helps sweep from the system the poisons generated by the disease. Food easy of digestion must be administered, so as not to tax the digestive functions unduly when the entire physical system is organizing to combat an army of germs that have attacked a particular part of the body.

One remarkable effect of the open-air treatment is apparent, the doctors say, as soon as the little patients are placed in their cots side by side on the roof. They appear to be perfectly contented, and give no evidence of pain. They lie for hours at a time staring up at the blue sky or quietly sleeping. The character of the respiration appears to change almost immediately, and they do not present the appearance of a lot of very sick children. They are warmly wrapped from head to foot and only their faces are exposed to the cold. They never complain of it, and look forward to the daily visit to the roof with impatience.

Several of the cases treated on the roof were of an extremely aggravated type, with unusual complications; cases that have always been looked upon from the outset of the disease as of the mortal type. One such was that of a six-year-old boy who swallowed a sewing machine bobbin. It lodged in his oesophagus and remained there for nine days, during which time he could not eat. Then it was cut out, and for seven days more the boy could not eat. Then came the septic pneumonia, and the child's life was despaired of for eleven more days; but the roof treatment cured him. The hospital physicians point to a long list of equally serious cases, with ultimate recovery on the roof.

It is expected that when the physicians publish the results of a year's work in the open-air treatment of pneumonia old methods of treatment will be abolished all over the civilized world. The new method is long past the stage of experimentation.

Central Opposing Oglesby Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—That the Oglesby bill, aimed to relieve the public from sharing the expense of the New York Central's improvements from White Plains to Forty-second Street, has stirred the Central became evident to-day. Chief Counsel Ira A. Place and William P. Rudd, counsel in Albany, appeared before the Governor and asked that he do what he could to have the appropriation this year for grade crossings of adequate proportions in view of the work the road was undertaking to electrify its lines in and near New York City. The Governor made no comment.

Fifteen Men Still in Parral Mine.

THURMOND, West Va., Feb. 9.—Following the explosion in the Parral Mine yesterday, when eleven miners were taken out alive and six dead, fifteen miners were found to be missing and are believed to be in the shaft.

SPEEDY HYDROPHOBIA TEST.

Staff of New Willard Parker Laboratory Can Detect Rabies in 20 Minutes.

The new laboratory building and the remodeled Willard Parker Hospital, at the foot of East Sixteenth Street, were formally opened yesterday by Health Commissioner Darlington, and the buildings were inspected by many physicians, surgeons, bacteriologists, and others interested in hospital work. The new laboratory is considered one of the best equipped in the country. It is a handsome building, with seventy well-lighted rooms.

With the added conveniences, Dr. W. H. Park, the Director, expects to accomplish a great deal in the study of antitoxins. He and his assistants have been working in the bacteriological part of the building for more than two months and have already made two substantial advances. One of these makes it possible to ascertain within twenty minutes whether a suspected dog has hydrophobia, whereas heretofore it has taken nearly a week. The other achievement has been in refining and concentrating antitoxin, and this has been highly successful, says Dr. Park.

The Willard Parker Hospital has been made fireproof, is now better lighted, and can accommodate many more patients. The administration building is nearly completed, and will supply fine quarters for the chemists, bacteriologists, nurses, and attendants.

GOFF TO HEAR PATRICK CASE.

Tried to Avoid It—Hearing Will Begin Feb. 19 and Will Be Long.

In spite of his request to counsel for both sides, and especially to District Attorney Jerome, to relieve him from the duty, Recorder Goff will hear the motion for a new trial for Albert T. Patrick, convicted and sentenced for the murder of William Marsh Rice, which has been made by W. M. K. Olcott on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

The hearing will begin Feb. 19 in General Sessions, the Recorder decided yesterday. It will include the hearing of more than thirty witnesses to be placed on the stand by Mr. Olcott. These will be cross-examined in regular fashion by District Attorney Jerome in person.

Among the witnesses are some of the best-known physicians and pathologists in this country, who declare that Rice's death could not have been caused by chloroform. Many others are Texas friends of Charles Jones, the valet whose testimony as State's witness did more than anything else to convict Patrick. Another is Corp. Alexander B. Stanberry of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, a former friend and fellow-servant of Jones in the Rice household, who is now in the Philippines with his regiment. Mr. Olcott said yesterday that the Government had consented to send Stanberry home if it should be found absolutely necessary.

The prospect is that the hearing will last many days and that the outcome of it will decide the fate, once for all, of the man who has fought off death for five years under circumstances that seemed all but hopeless.

The case was first called before Judge McMahon, in Part I. of General Sessions, yesterday. He quickly agreed with the contention of Mr. Jerome that the matter, according to law as well as practice, must go to the Trial Judge, Recorder Goff, and there he sent it in spite of Mr. Olcott's complaint that the Recorder was "unintentionally prejudiced."

Mr. Olcott asked Judge McMahon to grant him a bill of exceptions, saying that he was anxious to preserve every right of his client in order to pave the way for an appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

When the prisoner and counsel appeared before the Recorder, the latter said:

"I have expressed my views on this case to you, Mr. Jerome, and to the counsel for the other side, and I see no reason why I should not say publicly that I would be glad to be relieved. I think the matter ought to be heard by an open mind that is strange to the case."

Mr. Jerome insisted that the law was clear on the matter and that it would take another Judge fully two weeks to read through the evidence of the former trial.

"I'll hear the motion," said the Recorder at last. "I do not wish to escape any duty. I'll set Feb. 19 for the hearing, and we'll adjourn from day to day until all the new evidence has been brought in. We will proceed as in a regular trial."

MAYOR RAPS McCARREN,

But Metz Retorts That the Brooklyn Leader Isn't Dead Yet.

There was an interesting moment in the session of the Board of Estimate yesterday when the members reached a resolution for the extension of Roebling Street, in Williamsburg, through "McCarren Park." The so-called park is a plot of ground which was enthusiastically named for the Brooklyn leader when he was at the height of his power.

"Can't we get another name for this park?" asked Borough President Coler of Brooklyn.

"Wait three years and we may call it Coler Park," suggested Controller Metz, who is as much pro-McCarren as Coler is anti.

"Not until he is dead, too," remarked Mayor McClellan.

"Well, McCarren is not dead, if that is what you mean," said Controller Metz. "Don't make any mistake about that."

The Mayor reddened at the thrust, and turned the conversation by rushing on with the calendar.

The Mayor had evidently made peace with the Controller in the matter of fixing at $7,500 the salary of the board's Secretary, so that Joseph Haag may confine himself entirely to the post and resign his place as Commissioner of Accounts at $5,000. Mr. Metz himself moved the adoption of the resolution yesterday, and it was carried. The Board of Aldermen must yet pass on it.

The board approved a scheme of sewers for the Grand Boulevard and Concourse section of the Bronx at a cost of $81,000, to be defrayed by assessment on the property benefited.

AUTOISTS AGREE TO A TAX.

L'Hommedieu Expects Bill to Pass—Weight to be Basis of Levy.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Senator L'Hommedieu is confident that a law providing for the taxation of automobiles will be passed at the present session. Several persons interested in the question have indicated a willingness to favor a tax which they believe to be fair. It is proposed by the automobile owners that a tax be levied sufficient to cover the cost of maintenance of the roads constructed under the Higbie-Armstrong act.

It is also proposed to change the basis of tax from horse power to weight. The L'Hommedieu bill makes the tax at the rate of $1 per horse power.

MEETS HIS CAMPAIGNERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—President Roosevelt entertained at dinner at the White House to-night in honor of the Executive Committee and officers of the Republican National Committee. The occasion, it was declared, was purely social.

The guests included Chairman George B. Cortelyou, Vice Chairman Harry S. New of Indiana, Treasurer Cornelius N. Bliss of New York, Senator Scott of West Virginia, ex-Gov. Franklin Murphy of New Jersey, Charles E. Brooker of Connecticut, William L. Ward of New York, R. B. Schneider, D. W. Mulvane, George A. Knight, Elmer Dover, Representative J. A. Tawney, First Assistant Postmaster General Hitchcock, William F. Stone, Justice Charles H. Duell of the District Supreme Court, and L. A. Coolidge.

VOTES FOR RAILROAD PROBE.

Pennsylvania House Passes Coal Mining Inquiry Bill.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 9.—The House of Representatives to-day adopted the Creasy resolution directing Attorney General Carson to inquire whether the railroad companies of Pennsylvania are engaged in the mining of coal, which is alleged to be in violation of the State Constitution, and if so to proceed against them.

The resolution will come up in the Senate on Monday night.

SAYS GRAFT WAS TRIED IN CORONERS' OFFICE

Widower Gets After ex-Coroner Bausch, Chief Clerk.

FEE ASKED FOR PROPERTY

By an "Investigator" Whom Bausch Sent—Coroners Warn Clerk to be More Discreet.

A matter which the Board of Coroners yesterday decided to regard merely as an "indiscretion" on the part of their chief clerk, ex-Coroner Jacob E. Bausch, is being investigated by Acting District Attorney Nott and Assistant District Attorney Cardozo. Both of these officials are inclined to regard the matter more seriously, although they admit that there are exculpating circumstances.

The investigation is the result of a sworn complaint made to Mr. Nott by William B. Greenbaum, President of the Neversink Distilling Company and a resident of the Hotel Bartholdi. Mr. Greenbaum's wife was run over and killed by a street car on Feb. 3 at Twenty-second Street and Broadway. While still alive she was carried into the office of the American Express Company, at Broadway and Twenty-first Street.

Seeing that the unconscious woman wore a quantity of apparently valuable jewelry and that the place was packed with curious people, Manager F. L. Roberts took all the jewelry for safekeeping. That night he turned it over to the police, and from them it passed into the hands of Bausch.

On Feb. 5 Mr. Greenbaum went to the Coroners' office to get the property that had belonged to his wife, whose body he had identified at Bellevue Hospital the day before. He was told by Property Clerk Tyndale that he must be vouched for before the jewelry could be delivered to him and that a letter from the undertaker in charge of the burial would do.

Later in the day Mr. Greenbaum returned with his dead wife's brother, Lawyer Edward J. Welch of Boston, and brought a letter from the Stephen Merritt Burial Company. Bausch received him and declared that the letter was not sufficient. Protests on the part of Greenbaum failed to change the attitude of the chief clerk.

According to Greenbaum's complaint, Bausch said:

"I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll send a man up to your home to investigate. He can get all the facts and report them to me. If he says it is all right, it is all right. That man will not cost you more than $15 or $20."

Mr. Greenbaum continued to protest, introducing his brother-in-law, who is also his counsel, and telling what Tyndale had said.

"Well, that does not matter," Greenbaum alleges that Bausch replied. "Tyndale has not the say as to what is required. This is the way we have got to do things, and that's all there is to it."

It was finally arranged that Mr. Greenbaum should be in his rooms at the Hotel Bartholdi at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. At that time a man who introduced himself as Joseph Barnett appeared with a letter alleged to be from Bausch. The letter said, simply:

"This is the man I spoke of."

Greenbaum swears Barnett spoke at length about his ability to straighten out the whole thing.

"What's to be your fee for all this?" Mr. Greenbaum says he finally asked, the reply being: "Twenty-five dollars."

"Who pays?" was the next question. "The Coroners' Office?"

"Oh, no, not they," Barnett is alleged to have answered. "The parties whom I investigate have to pay."

Then Mr. Welch entered the room. Barnett was told that he would not get a cent. He left hastily. Mr. Greenbaum called up Mr. Nott, and later went down to the District Attorney's office.

When Bausch was called on by Mr. Nott to explain he admitted that the story told by the complainant was true in substance, but said he had neither intended nor done anything wrong. He repeated his explanation yesterday before the Board of Coroners, who held a meeting to investigate.

Bausch said that Barnett was a young lawyer whom he knew, and was anxious to help. Valuable property was involved, he said, and he wished to establish the identity of Mr. Greenbaum as carefully as possible. The best way to do so, he thought, was to send Barnett up to see the claimant at his home. Bausch called attention to the fact that he had received no money, and that if Barnett had got any money from Mr. Greenbaum none of it would have gone to him.

The Coroners ended the investigation by administering a rebuke and a warning to their chief clerk, telling him that if it happened again he would be dismissed.

Mr. Nott said last night that the fact that Bausch spoke openly in the presence of the Boston lawyer was an argument in favor of his innocence, but that even if his action was innocent in itself, it was against the law and too serious to be passed over so lightly. He will continue his investigation.

Bausch was elected a Coroner by Tammany, and served up to four years ago. He is from Leader Scully's district. As chief clerk he draws an annual salary of $5,000. Search is being made for Barnett.

GUNNING FOR CASSIDY.

De Groot Reintroduces Bill to Cut Power of Queens Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Bills of interest to New York introduced to-day were:

WELLS—Providing that members of the National Guard shall not be criminally or civilly liable for failure to do acts it is their official duty to perform.

MURPHY—Granting Civil Service Commissions authority to refuse applications for examination from persons over 14 years of age who have been found guilty of a crime.

HAMN—A concurrent resolution providing that amendments to the Constitution shall be by the affirmative vote of a majority of the electors voting for Assemblymen at the election at which the amendments are submitted.

DE GROOT—His bill introduced last year to curtail the power in party conventions of ex-Borough President Cassidy of Queens.

TELLS BY THEIR SLEEP

"I can tell by my little ones' sleep when a cold is coming on" said a mother when speaking of the advance symptoms of colds in children. "They toss about, are restless, their breathing is heavy and there are symptoms of night sweats. The next morning I start with Scott's Emulsion. The chances are that in a day or two they are all over it. Their rest is again peaceful and the breathing normal."

Here's a suggestion for all mothers. Scott's Emulsion always has been almost magical in its action when used as the ounce of prevention. Nothing seems to overcome child weakness quite so effectively and quickly as Scott's Emulsion.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl St., New York.

YOUMANS
Silk—Opera—Derby
Soft and Straw Hats
Beg to Announce the Opening Display of their Spring Styles Feb. 10th.
1107 Broadway 158 Broadway
536 Fifth Avenue.

If You Are Hard of Hearing
YOU SHOULD USE THE
Aurophone
A Scientific Instrument
by means of which you can hear perfectly without effort.
It is fitted to the ear as glasses to the eye.
A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
The Mears Ear Phone Co.,
Manufacturers of Devices for the Deaf.
1 West 34th St., New York.
Branches in all prominent cities.

WIGWAM MAKES M'AVOY EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN

Election Regarded as Proof of Leader Murphy's Strength.

GRADY BILL TO BE PUSHED

But Which Way Isn't Plain Yet—Some Talk of Peace Between McClellan and Murphy.

There was not a murmur of opposition to the leadership of Charles F. Murphy when the Tammany Executive Committee met at the Wigwam yesterday afternoon to elect a Chairman. Thomas F. McAvoy was chosen. The election was unanimous, and, as McAvoy is one of the district leaders whom Mayor McClellan declined to retain in office, the selection was regarded as proving the security of Mr. Murphy's hold on the organization.

McAvoy is the leader of the Twenty-third Assembly District. Under Police Commissioner McAdoo he served two years as First Deputy Police Commissioner. He is a pronounced Murphy man, and is regarded by the other leaders as the safest man Mr. Murphy could have selected out of the four conspicuous district leaders who were turned down for reappointment. Up to almost the last minute the Tammany leader was considering placing either Maurice Featherson of the Twenty-eighth District or John T. Oakley of the Fourteenth District in the Chairmanship. The election of either would have indicated that the committee resented the action of Mayor McClellan in declining to reappoint the men, and that the committee also resented the warfare which the Mayor and his friends have been making on the organization.

It was learned later, however, that Mr. Murphy thought Oakley's elevator would cause some unfavorable comment. He decided, too, that Featherson is already strong enough in the organization. To make him Chairman of the Executive Committee might come too near grooming the ex-Dock Commissioner for the leadership of the Hall, a post which Murphy hopes to retain for himself for some time.

McAvoy, therefore, was picked at the last minute, and, as he is in Havana, he probably does not know yet of his selection. His nephew, Justice McAvoy of the Court of Special Sessions, however, was with Mayor McClellan for nearly an hour yesterday, and there was a report current last night that the selection had been discussed by the Mayor and the Justice. McAvoy was openly praised on the stump last Fall by District Attorney Jerome as the man who had held the Police Department together. Now there is a controversy between the Murphy and McClellan supporters as to which man kept Jerome off the ticket.

After the selection of Chairman McAvoy yesterday Thomas E. Rush, leader of the Twenty-ninth District, sprang a surprise in the shape of a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of fifty to go to Albany next Tuesday and urge the Legislature to pass the Grady bill creating a Board of Public Utilities for this city. The resolution was adopted without question. Its adoption at this time caused comment from the fact that Mr. Rush was in conference with the Mayor for an hour on Wednesday, and the day following the call was issued for the meeting of the Executive Committee. The meeting was held within twenty-four hours. The Mayor wants very much to have the Legislature pass the Grady bill. Under it he would have the naming of the commission, and the powers of the board over the local public service corporations would be the same as the powers of the State Railroad Commission over the railroad lines of the State. There was a report last night that the adoption of the resolution was a move to open peace negotiations between Murphy and McClellan.

As to what the Legislature will do with the Grady bill it was pointed out last night that a great deal will depend upon the personnel of the committee named. It is generally accepted that the surest means of inducing a Republican Legislature to kill a city bill would be to have a committee of out-and-out Tammanyites appeal to that Legislature to pass it.

The committee will be named by Vice Chairman Wahle to-day, Chairman McAvoy being away.

1,000 Overcoats For Young Men at Half Price.

Young men's single and double-breasted Tourist Overcoats, sizes 16 to 20, every one strictly all wool and cut full 52 inches long.
$8.00 Tourist Overcoats, $4.00.
$10.00 Tourist Overcoats, $5.00.
$12.50 Tourist Overcoats, $6.25.

Final Sale of Men's Winter Clothes.
$7.50
For suits and overcoats formerly up to $15.
$10.00
For suits and overcoats formerly up to $18.
$12.50
For suits and overcoats formerly up to $20.
$15.00
For suits and overcoats formerly up to $25.
$17.50
For suits and overcoats formerly up to $30.
$20.00
For suits and overcoats formerly up to $35.
⅓ Reduction
of regular prices of all Worsted trousers.
Underwear
25% reductions from regular prices on ALL Winter weight underwear.

Get the Habit. Go to
Brill Brothers
UNION SQUARE
14th Street, near Broadway.
279 Broadway, near Chambers.
47 Cortlandt St., near Greenwich.
125th St., corner Third Ave.

Real Scotch Whisky is all right!
—Buy the kind they use in the House of Lords
MUNRO'S
Long and Short
—Pot-still Scotch
Bottled in Scotland
Cook & Bernheimer Co.
Sole Agents

Frederick Loeser & Co
In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.
Store Opens Daily at 8 A. M., Closes at 5:30 P. M.

An Important Sale of
Men's Business Suits.

THE HUNDREDS OF MEN WHO KNOW by experience what sort of clothing bears the Loeser label, will be the men most enthusiastic about this chance to buy business sack Suits, EVERY ONE OUT OF OUR OWN REGULAR STOCKS at these reductions.

The cost of woolens has so gone up that we could really save money by carrying the Suits over until next season. But we don't believe in carrying Clothing from one season to another. People have learned to expect ABSOLUTELY FRESH Clothes in the Loeser Store—and they will find them, even at the price of such reductions as these:

Suits at $20.50, Formerly $25 to $30.

Sizes	36	37	38	39	40	42	44	46
Regular	5	5	1		4	5	1	
Stouts	2	4	3	1	2	4	4	4

Suits at $14.75, Formerly $20 and $22.

Sizes	35	36	37	38	39	40	42	44	46
Regular	3	6	2	8		3	6	2	
Stouts		6	5	3	2	4	2	3	1

Final Clearance of Our Finest Overcoats.

The Winter Overcoats ought to be sold now, even if the indications are that the real Winter is yet to come. And certainly at these prices for Overcoats—every one from our regular stock and up to Loeser standard—it would pay to buy them for next season, even if they weren't worn once this year.

18 Overcoats at $26.50. 7 Were $40. 11 Were $35.
27 Overcoats at $20.50. 8 Were $30. 19 Were $25.
48 Overcoats at $14.75. 38 Were $22. 10 Were $20.
Main Floor, Elm Place. None sent C. O. D.

Framed and Unframed Water Colors,
A Third Under Value : : February Sale.

THE STEADILY GROWING APPRECIATION of Water Color Paintings and the fact that we have for a long period specialized in this branch of the business has given to this Store a peculiarly wide and unique reputation in the selling of Water Colors. The best work of the best water colorists comes to the Loeser Store. It is very frequently possible for us to sell exceptionally good Pictures under the usual prices.

For this February event—the most notable sale of the sort we ever held—we have for some time been gathering Water Color Paintings. Altogether there are 427 Pictures, framed and unframed. There is immense variety of subjects and sizes. There is the best work of some of the foremost artists here and abroad. We have filled two galleries with the Pictures and even with that they are not all displayed.

Prices from $1 to $150 : : A Full Third Under Usual

The collection includes the work of such men as:

George Howard Gay,	G. Monti,	M. Botori,
S. A. Mulholland,	J. Barth,	H. Commingeo,
F. F. English,	G. Affiek,	B. Baldo,
R. H. Bemish,	B. Atteros,	F. Schulman,
Hugo Fisher,	E. Ditali,	C. D. Hunt,
Carl Webber,	W. H. Earp,	C. G. Barbers,
D. R. Chillman,	H. Borel,	E. Loyal Field,
S. Sieger,	G. F. Schultze,	A. T. Britcher, A. N. A.,
D. F. Hasbrouck,	D. Asprani,	G. B. Drake,
G. E. Toby,	Gustave Reinian,	A. D. Hunting,
S. Sedwick,	J. J. Francis,	A. Mathews,
R. Avani,	C. F. More,	E. J. Fenn,
E. Ceremani,	F. Coleman,	E. Lamasure,
C. Polibari,	R. F. Lisio,	P. Parsons.

Third Floor.

Heller Upright Pianos,
$250 $275 $300.
The Finest Piano Sold for as Low Prices.

TO MANY PEOPLE THE DESIRE TO OWN A REALLY FINE PIANO is coupled with the necessity to confine the expenditure to $300 or less.

For such people the HELLER PIANO offers a splendid solution of their problem.

HELLER PIANOS are not experiments. Hundreds of them are in use in this neighborhood, and we have yet to learn of an owner who was not enthusiastic in praise of the HELLER PIANO.

The reason for the steady growth in popularity of these instruments is the splendid, singing tone which is one of their most striking characteristics. They are musical instruments in the best and broadest sense of that term. They respond to the touch of a musician. They delight the critical ear. And they are so well constructed that they may be depended on to give many years of service and to hold their rich, mellow tone until the last.

HELLER PIANOS, encased in handsome mahogany, walnut or oak, are priced at $250 to $300. Pianos of equal merit are not to be had outside this Store for as little prices. Pianos of equal merit are usually sold for $350 to $450, and sometimes for more.

We make very easy terms for those who desire that accommodation. HELLER PIANOS will be delivered to responsible people for

$10 in Cash and Thereafter $6 a Month.

We make no extra charge for this accommodation beyond 4% simple interest on the deferred payments—a very small sum altogether.

YOUR OLD PIANO WILL BE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE if it is unsatisfactory—and a fair allowance made for it. We will make any reasonable accommodation to suit your convenience.
Fourth Floor.

Limoges Hand Painted China
Half Price : : A Feature of the Sale.

FEW WOMEN ARE THERE who do not care for dainty hand-painted China, the individual pieces that show their individuality and beauty plainly; the China that there is no fear of duplicating.

One notable feature of the February China Sale is a great collection of hand-painted China from Limoges which, because the pieces were samples, we are selling at actually HALF PRICE.

The larger pieces—and, in fact, nearly all—are signed by the artist. A Brooklyn woman who looked over the stock said to us: "I paint China and instruct a class. But I pay more for my 'plain white' than you ask for a finished piece. It is little short of wonderful."

Here are hints from the stock, including among the lowest-priced pieces some that are prettily decorated, but not hand painted:

Plates.
$1, regularly $2.
$1.25, regularly $2.50.
$1.50, regularly $3.
$1.75, regularly $3.50.
Bonbons.
50c., regularly $1.
75c., regularly $1.50.
98c., regularly $2.
Salad Bowls.
$1.25, regularly $2.50.
$1.50, regularly $3.
$1.75, regularly $3.50.
$1.98, regularly $4.
$2.50, regularly $5.
Cake Plates.
98c., regularly $2.
$1.50, regularly $3.
$1.75, regularly $3.50.
$1.98, regularly $4.
$2.50, regularly $5.
$2.98, regularly $6.
Chop Dishes.
$1.50, regularly $3.
$1.75, regularly $3.50.
$2.50, regularly $5.
$2.98, regularly $6.
$3.50, regularly $7.
Chocolate Pots.
$1.98, regularly $4.
$2.50, regularly $5.
$2.98, regularly $6.
$3.50, regularly $7.
$3.98, regularly $8.
Celery Trays.
98c., regularly $2.
$1.25, regularly $2.50.
Comb and Brush Trays.
$1.75, regularly $3.50.
$1.98, regularly $4.
$2.25, regularly $4.50.
Basement.

NO EIGHT-HOUR LAW FOR ALIENS ON CANAL

Attempt to Amend the House Bill in the Senate Fails.

CALLED A SLAUGHTER HOUSE

Mr. Money Says Work on the Isthmus Means Death—Gov. Magoon Testifies Before Senate Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—In the debate on the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill in the Senate to-day the eight-hour question on the Isthmus of Panama was the subject of prolonged discussion. It was brought up by an amendment by Senator Patterson to strike out the House clause repealing the eight-hour law as applying to alien labor on the canal.

Mr. Patterson contended that the inevitable effect of the clause would be entirely to eliminate the possibility of employing American labor on the canal. With the time limitation removed from one class of labor on the canal, he said, others to whom the limitation did apply would not be employed.

Mr. Hale said it was the opinion that the enterprise must end in failure if alien labor could not be employed. The authorities had been most most anxious on this point. "I suppose," said Mr. Hale, "that this problem has kept the President, the Secretary of War, and others awake more than all others connected with the canal." He expressed the opinion that only the natives of the West Indies could be depended on to do the work.

Mr. Money also opposed the amendment. He did not believe that there would be any American labor on the canal. "They won't live more than eight hours after arrival," he said, "when they are turning up a million germs with every spadeful of earth." Work there, he declared, meant death.

"What it all means, in plain, brutal English, is that there is being prepared on the Isthmus a slaughter house for aliens and that the canal is to be built at a fearful cost, not only of money, but of life," responded Mr. Patterson.

The amendment was lost and the bill was passed.

Gov. Magoon of the Canal Zone was before the Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals to-day. He outlined conditions on the Isthmus when he was assigned to duty there last Spring. He said he found an excellent organization for the government of the zone, but that the men were much overworked and very anxious over the possible effects of the reorganization No removals were made. The sanitary force was also well organized, and it had done, and was now doing, excellent work.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK IN CHINA.

Missions at Chang-Pu Destroyed—Taft Admits Government's Alarm.

PEKING, Feb. 9.—A dispatch from Amoy to-day reports the destruction of the English Presbyterian and Roman Catholic missions at Chang-pu, thirty miles from Amoy, by a mob described as being composed of Boxers. The damage amounts to $50,000. The American missions were uninjured. Details are lacking.

The sentiment in the neighborhood of Chang-pu is hostile to foreigners and it is considered strange that the American missions were not molested, as the boycott of American goods is strong there.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—When Secretary Taft was before the Senate Committee on Appropriations, which was considering the Urgent Deficiency bill, he requested an appropriation of $100,000, to be expended for additional barracks and quarters for the army in or near Manila.

When asked as to the necessity for this appropriation, he stated that the situation in China was such that it might be necessary at any time to send troops there, and that it would be wise to have troops near to be used for that purpose.

The committee did not think it expedient to make the appropriation at this time.

WON'T CASH JEWS' ORDERS.

Russia Refuses to Honor Postal Drafts from This Country.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 9.—According to Dr. Mosesohn, a prominent Jew of Portland, whose assertions are corroborated by the local Post Office officials, a large amount of the money sent from the United States to aid Jewish sufferers in Russia has never been received by those for whom it was intended.

It is stated that there has been a general failure on the part of the Post Offices throughout Russia to cash postal money orders which have been sent to Jews in that country, and many of these money orders have been returned to the senders with the statement that they could not be cashed.

The letters accompanying the returned orders give various reasons for their being dishonored. One of the reasons is that orders have been issued from St. Petersburg to refuse payment of them because the money is for the purpose of aiding the revolutionary cause.

Postmaster Minto and Supt. Whiteside of the money order department of the Portland Post Office bear out Dr. Mosesohn's statement that the orders are being returned, and say they are receiving complaints continually.

Postmaster Willcox said last night that no complaints of the character spoken of in the foregoing dispatch had been brought to his attention.

HELD UP IN BROAD DAY.

A Waiter Severely Beaten and His Savings Taken from Him.

Louis M. Giordiani, a waiter, living at 223 East Fourteenth Street, was held up yesterday afternoon in front of 217 West Sixty-sixth Street, and not only severely beaten, but also compelled to yield $58, all his savings. Giordiani described the highwaymen, and Detective Coleman of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station arrested William Nast of 468 West Fifty-eighth Street. The waiter identified him as one of his assailants.

After leaving the station, Giordiani fainted in the street as the result of the wounds he received at the hands of the robbers. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where his bruises were dressed.

"Errands to go Through slush and snow?"

Why not Telephone?

Rates are low.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
15 Day Street

NOT merely to be called the *best* ale, but to be worthy of the name—that's the constant aim of

EVANS' ALE

Striving to make it better is the foundation upon which its success is built

SULZER TO GET LIGHT ON CUSTOM HOUSE SALE

House Committee Agrees to Report Favorably His Resolution.

NO DEED HAS BEEN EXECUTED

Assistant Secretary Taylor Says So, and Answers the New York Representative's Charges.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds agreed to-day to report favorably Representative Sulzer's resolution calling for information as to when the deed for the sale of the old Custom House property in New York was executed, where it was deposited, and why it has not been recorded in New York County, and for other information in connection with the sale of the property. The resolution is to be amended to designate the Secretary of the Treasury instead of the Attorney General as the official of whom information concerning the Custom House sale shall be sought.

Assistant Secretary Taylor of the Treasury Department, who had been invited to appear at the hearing, said that no deed ever had been executed, therefore it could not be deposited anywhere and could not be recorded. The reason the deed had not been executed was because the property was not fully paid for, and under the contract the National City Bank was not compelled to make final payment and get the deed until the new Custom House was completed.

Mr. Taylor said the records showed that the property, which under an act of Congress Mr. Sulzer declared to have been worth $6,000,000 and to be worth $10,000,000 now, was offered at one time for $4,000,000; that $2,000 was spent in advertising it in efforts to obtain bidders, and not a bid could be secured.

He produced letters from a former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Harrison, and from an Acting Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Cleveland, stating that it was doubtful whether the property could be sold for as much as $3,000,000, and suggesting that it would be unwise to place this limit in the bill, because if no bidders could be secured the sale could not be made.

He also said that under a second act of Congress, fixing the minimum price at $3,000,000, the property was advertised in eleven leading New York papers, and efforts were made for months to secure bidders, and the highest bid of the three submitted was $3,265,000, or $265,000 above the amount fixed by Congress.

He further showed that the Government, instead of having paid $1,000,000 in rentals, had paid less than one-half that sum, and that the property was leased, as Congress had directed, for 4 per cent. of the purchase. He showed that the size of the lot, instead of being two large blocks, was less than one-half of one.

In reply to the charge that the National City Bank had not paid a dollar for the property, but simply transferred the account on its books, he said that the full amount had been actually transferred to the credit of the Government at the Sub-Treasury in New York, making a payment as complete as though the actual currency had been paid over.

TO ATTEND TO CASTRO LATER.

France Will Not Act Till Conclusion of Moroccan Conference.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—The solution of the Venezuelan difficulty, according to authoritative information, will go over until the conclusion of the Moroccan Conference.

The French Government is now waiting Ambassador Jusserand's communication to the Foreign Office of the report of M. Taigny. No further developments are expected until M. Taigny's arrival in Paris.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—M. Jusserand, after a conference at the State Department to-day with Assistant Secretary Bacon, has decided to recommend to his Government that the Venezuelan Consulate papers and other effects in France be turned over to the care of the American Ambassador, this being in line with the request of the Venezuelan Government made to the Washington Government several days ago and transmitted by Secretary Root to the French Ambassador.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, Feb. 9.—A traveler who arrived here to-day from Venezuela said:

"President Castro is busily engaged in enlisting throughout the republic and in other ways preparing for war.

"Information from the best sources indicates that the people do not support President Castro. On all sides are heard expressions of a desire to revolt and overthrow the President's Government as soon as the French blockade is declared.

EXPERTS IN VALENTINE CASE.

They Declare Signature of the Disputed Deed Is Genuine.

In the trial yesterday at Jamaica, L. I., of Benjamin E. Valentine, accused of uttering a forged deed purporting to transfer property from his wife, Marie Valentine, to his mother, Elizabeth H. Valentine, Timothy M. Griffing, counsel for the defendant, sought to prove by William E. Dennis, a handwriting expert, that the signature upon the disputed deed was that of Mrs. Valentine, the accused man's wife. William H. Rand for the prosecution sought to corner Mr. Dennis. He questioned him at great length about "right" and "left" curves.

William E. Kelly, another handwriting expert called by the defense, corroborated Mr. Dennis's opinion that it was not strange for a person to have the same characteristics sixteen years later in life than when the standards used were penned.

Valentine issued a statement last night protesting his innocence. The trial was not concluded.

HUSBAND AND $10,000 GONE.

Mrs. Olin Will File Bankruptcy Petition If He Doesn't Return.

Stephen H. Olin, manager for the real estate firm of D. Van Winkle & Co., Jersey City, has disappeared, and John S. McMaster, counsel for Mrs. Olin, who is the real firm, the business having been bequeathed to her by her father Daniel Van Winkle, says that Olin's accounts are short about $10,000.

The amounts due to creditors, Mr. McMaster said, varied from $200 to $1,000 and were for rents collected in January. Mrs. Olin holds assets amounting to $5,000. These she will turn over to the creditors and file a petition in bankruptcy.

Mr. Olin left his home on Jan. 21 ostensibly to go to Harrisburg, Penn. He was expected to return in a few days, but, except for a postal card mailed in Philadelphia announcing his arrival in that city, he has not been heard from. Mr. Olin was one of the Consistory of the Bergen Reformed Church.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c. —Adv.

ADAMS DRY GOODS CO.
6TH AVE. 21ST & 22ND STREETS. NEW YORK

Valentines

1c to $2

We're ready with a splendid stock of these little messages of love and affection. Very choice variety of all the new novelties in cards and booklets — both sentimental and humorous; also the new Postal Card Valentines.

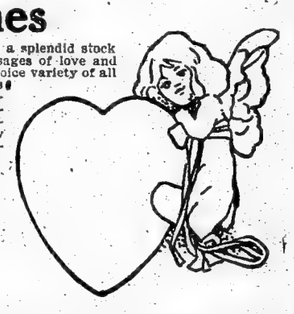

MEATS FOR SATURDAY.

Fresh Little Pig Hams, lb	12c	Short Forequarters Lamb, lb	7½c
Pure Pork Sausage, lb	9c	Stewing Lamb, lb	5c
Full Cuts Roast Steak, lb	12c	Fancy Jersey Fresh Killed Roasting Chicken, lb	18c
Sugar Cured Rump Corned Beef, lb	9c		
Legs Young Canada Lamb, lb	14c		

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

Velour Calf. Box Calf. Vici Kidskin. Patent Colt. Patent Kid. Enamel Leather. Wax Calf. Button & Lace. Regular Styles. Blucher Styles.

1.98

Congress Gaiters. Solid Oak Soles. Wearproof Lining. Leather Back Stays.

In no other make of shoe is it possible to get such a variety of leathers as is named above or so much goodness as is represented in the making of them. Douglas shoes stand far and away at the head of the shoe procession. It is a really wonderful circumstance that permits the sale of "factory damaged" Douglas shoes here at $1.98 the pair. Even the very finest ones, we only charge you $2.59 for. Boys' Douglas shoes are $1.69.

We control absolutely EVERY PAIR of these Douglas Shoes, and they are not to be obtained in any other store in the world below their standard cost—$2.50 to $4.

RUBBER BOOTS AND RUBBERS.

Storm King Boots.

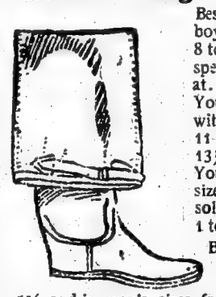

Best quality in boys' sizes from 8 to 10½; very special at... 1.65
Youths' sizes, with heavy soles, 11 to 13½ at 1.85
Youths' large sizes, with heavy soles, 1 to 2 2.15
Best quality in boys' sizes from 3 to 5½, and in men's sizes from 6 to 8; special at..... 2.95

Dull Finish Gum Boots.

Youths' sizes from 11 to 13½; special at..... 1.49
Boys' sizes from 1 to 2; very special at..... 1.69
Boys' sizes from 2½ to 5; very special at..... 1.95
Men's sizes from 6 to 8; very special at..... 1.95

Arctics and Rubbers.

Men's $2.00 pure gum light kersey cloth, Arctics, M & F wide, sizes 6 to 11, special at..... 1.19
Women's rubbers, storm shape, strictly high grade, warranted, M & F wide, every size, at 49c

"Kork Weight" Overboots.

Nathan's "Kork Weight" Overboots for men, women and boys. A boot to be worn over the shoe, knee high, with top strap and buckle. Just the boot for stormy days. Regular $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 kind, at..... 1.65

Men's Finest $25 Silk Lined Tuxedo Suits at $15

Three hundred Suits—and every man who does not possess one will wish to participate in this sale—for they are the equal of any custom made Tuxedos in every particular, beautifully lined and finished. Sorry we haven't more of them—for they'll create a great stir to-day.

Made of fine Black Cloth; lined and faced with silk; made in the very newest models, cut almost square in front, with large lapels, &c.; in fact, the most fashionable suits it is possible to buy.

Ready This Morning—on the 3d Floor.

Six Hundred Terry Bath Robes for Men

$3.00 Robes at 1.95
$4.00 Robes at 2.95
$5.50 Robes at 3.95

Six hundred Bath Robes may seem like a good many to sell in a single day, but the values are so much beyond usual that we believe it will require no great effort to dispose of them in a hurry. Certainly, if men appreciate values, they won't last the day out.

These Terry Robes are made of the very best grade of Cotton Terry Cloth—recognized as the ideal fabric for garments of this nature. They are made with wide collars, flowing box-pleat back, girdle and pocket. They are cut generously full about the shoulders and sleeves, and the bodies are of unusual size, so as to provide the greatest possible comfort.

We bought them at about 40 per cent. less than their regular selling prices, and shall offer them to you on the same basis; that is, $1.95 for Robes worth $3; $2.95 for Robes worth $4, and $3.95 for Robes that always sell for $5.50. First Floor.

Extra Clearance of
Standard Books in Sets.

Do not for one moment imagine these books are in any way damaged or shop worn from handling; they are as bright and fresh as when they left the bindery. We do not care to carry them over the season; we also need room; hence this opportunity to purchase some favorite work at a substantial saving.

They are neatly bound in cloth, printed on good quality paper. In some instances the quantities are limited; so an early selection is advisable.

The Waverley Novels. 12 volumes, bound in silk ribbed cloth. Regular price $12.00, at..... $4.98

Bulwer Lytton's Works. Bound in cloth, 13 volumes. Regular price $12.00, at..... $3.89

Dickens' Complete Works. Bound in cloth. 15 vols. Regular price $7.50; special at..... $1.98

Eliot's Complete Works. Cloth bound, 6 vols. Regular price $1.50, at..... 85c

Macaulay's History of England. 5 vols., cloth bound. Reg. price $2.50, at..... $1.25

Shakespeare's Handy Volume Edition. 12 vols., boxed, cloth bound. Reg. $2.50, at $1.10

Thackeray's Complete Works. Bound in cloth. 10 vols. Reg. price $5.00, at... $1.25

DENIAL BY HAITIAN ENVOY.

Mr. Leger Says His Country Has Never Repudiated a Legitimate Debt.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The following statement was issued to-day by Minister Leger of Haiti:

"The Haitian Minister was greatly surprised to read in the newspapers of this morning the query made at the Department of State by the Italian Chargé d'Affaires about financial measures taken by the Haitian Government.

"The foreign debt of Haiti consists of but two loans floated in France, the annuities on which are regularly paid. The country has always strived to meet its international obligations, and in reality has faithfully kept them without the help or assistance of any one; it has never repudiated a legitimate debt. So it is at a loss to understand the reasons which have prompted the innuendoes against its credit."

GERMANS CHEER DR. PEABODY

Great Throng at His Final Lecture—Minister Studt Thanks Him.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—Dr. Francis Greenwood Peabody, Professor of Christian Morals at Harvard University, delivered his final lecture to-day, summarizing his work here. The lecture was delivered in the largest hall of the university, the doors of which had to be closed, many people being turned away. After the lecture Dr. Studt, the Minister of Education, expressed the hearty thanks and satisfaction of his Ministry at the inauguration of the system of exchanging professors.

Prof. and Mrs. Peabody, Dr. Dickie, pastor of the American Church here, and Mrs. Dickie will sail for New York tomorrow on the Amerika.

Fifty-five Rand Miners Drowned.

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 9.—Fifty-five natives were drowned to-day owing to the flooding of South Rose, a deep gold mine.

REVOLT IN NATAL FEARED.

Natives Oppose Collection of Poll Tax —Six Policemen Killed.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Feb. 9.—The collection of the poll tax from natives near Richmond has led to trouble which, it is feared, will spread, and possibly develop into an ugly native rising.

Armed natives resisted the collection of the tax and wounded with spears an Inspector of Police and a trooper. Fourteen mounted police who were proceeding to the scene were attacked and six were killed.

Cavalry, artillery, and outlying detachments of police have been called in and are being concentrated, to deal with the recalcitrant natives.

Martial law has been declared.

It is reported that the natives are determined to resist thecollection of the poll-tax.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STS. NEW YORK.

A New Spring Suit at $10.50.

This isn't a marked-down Winter Suit, mind you—it is new Spring apparel, fresh as an April morning and true to the style that the best dressed women will prefer.
It has a jaunty, double-breasted Eton Jacket, adorned at collar and on the cuffs of the ¾ length sleeves with inlays of taffeta. It is finished with braid and buttons, and is satin lined, with the new bodice girdle.
Skirt is the approved gored circular style, made with plaits front and back.
The material is an all-wool Panama, in black and navy blue.
It is such a Suit as only the Big Store could give at this price.. $10.50
Same style in light gray and mixtures, at..... $9.50

60 Women's Cheviot Suits, worth up to $12.75, at $5.75 each.

A quick clearance. Suits are of black, blue and brown cheviot, made with short, fly-front jackets; a few in the blouse style. With these, a few suits in handsome serviceable mixtures. All are trimmed with braid in various styles, and all are Suits carefully tailored for our own selling, and heretofore marked at prices up to $12.75.
We will clear them out at one price $5.75

A New Style in Women's "Garren-Tead" Rain Coats at $7.95.

You may need this Coat more two months from now than you do to-day, but you can't have this price then.
It is a new style, made up in the manufacturer's quiet season, when both materials and labor were easier to get than now. We venture to state that

Similar Styles Will Be Priced ¼ More Later in the Season.

The Coat is made in the well-known "Garren-Tead" Rain-Proof Worsted, in tan or Oxford gray. Collarless effect, with outline and cuffs tastefully trimmed with braid; box plaited back and sleeves; loose front with patch pockets. Guaranteed Rain-Proof and only 7.95

Pure Candies. Specials for To-day.

Note that these prices are for to-day ONLY. Monday you must pay regular figures, more in keeping with the quality of the candy.
Frosted Chocolate, Dipped Peppermints, per lb..... 12c
Frosted Chocolate, Dipped Cocoanut, Caramels, per lb..... 12c
Large Red Valentine Hearts, Cherry flavor (hard candy) per lb.. 15c
Assorted Chocolates, or Bonbons and Chocolates, per lb..... 20c

Flags for Lincoln's Birthday.

Display flags for flagstaffs, housetops, or window poles, of wool bunting, at 63c. to $14.50.
Small Silk Flags—for buttonhole, table decorations, or parades, each, 3c. to 75c.
Special lot of Mounted Flags for parades, decorations, made of fast color cotton bunting, at 5c., 7½c., 10c., 20c. and $1 each.
(Siegel Cooper Store, 3d Fl., Rear, 19th St.)

Shoe Sale News.

We sold more fine Shoes on Thursday and Friday than on any two days since we began business. But we had ten thousand pairs to begin the sale with, and are getting more—so we can still say "ALL SIZES IN EVERYTHING."
Here's a compressed list of the bargains offered:
Women's $2 Patent Leather Shoes for $1.00
Women's $3 Kidskin Shoes for..... 1.00
Women's $2.50 and $3 Shoes for..... 1.95
Men's $2.50 Shoes for..... 1.95
Men's $2.50 Patent Leather Shoes for 1.95
Men's $3.50 Shoes for..... 2.40
Boys' $2 Shoes for..... 1.50
Boys' and Girls' $2.00 Shoes for..... 69c
All new, fresh goods and desirable styles in Winter weight goods.
Choice of all the Leggins in the house, 75c. to $2.00 kinds....25c
(Siegel Cooper Store, 2d Floor, East.)

Men's Vests at $1 & $2.

Former Prices up to $5.
About one thousand Vests. These have been divided into two groups.
All Those Formerly $1.50 to $3, at $1.
All Those Formerly $3.50 to $5, at $2.
The Vests at $1 comprise white and fancy piques, washable linens, mercerized fabrics and fancy worsteds.
The assortment of colors and patterns is complete. All sizes, from 33 to 46, in regular and stouts; formerly priced up to $3.
The Vests at $2 comprise white imported piques, fancy silk vestings, and silk worsteds. Light and dark grounds, most desirable colors; stripes and plaid effects. All sizes, 33 to 46, in regular and stouts; formerly priced up to $5.
(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, East.)

$23.50 to $40 Overcoats for $15.

Take your choice of any high-grade Overcoat in the store at $15, except fur-lined coats, and credit yourself with from $10 to $25 clear net saving. And don't put off the choosing until the last thing Saturday night. A great many thousand men are reading this at the same time you are.
At this price these Coats would sell fast even in August. They represent the best garments we have had all Winter. Made from imported Meltons, Elysians and Kerseys, in black, Oxford and popular fancy mixtures. Almost all are silk lined. Among them

A Lot of Superb Paddock Overcoats

made to our special order, and the "swaggerest" Coats seen this season. We have never seen such garments sold for less than $25. They go at $15.
We have all sizes to begin the day with.

$12.50 to $17.50 Suits and Overcoats, $8.50.

The Overcoats at this price include all those which we have formerly priced up to $15.
The Suits were formerly $12.50, $15 and $17.50.
Good choosing in both; a fine lot of colors and patterns in the Suits, and a good variety in medium, extra long and "Tourist" Overcoats. Choice of anything in the entire assortment $8.50

WE GIVE "S. & H." GREEN TRADING STAMPS.

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS. | ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

American Art Galleries
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.

On Free View Day 9 to 6 and Evening 8 to 10
(SUNDAY EXCEPTED)

THE PRIVATE COLLECTION of
Modern Paintings
Water Colors and Drawings
Collected by the late
ALEXANDER BLUMENSTIEL
To Be Sold at Unrestricted Public Sale By Order of His Executors
AT MENDELSSOHN HALL
On Thursday and Friday Evenings next, February 15th and 16th, at 8:15 o'Clock
The Sale Will Be Conducted by Thomas E. Kirby of
THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS
6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South

Daughter Eloped, Mother Dead.

Mrs. Richard D. Schell, wife of a Harlem insurance broker, living at 181st Street and Wadsworth Avenue, died on Thursday in the Rivercrest Sanitarium of heart trouble. Her daughter eloped some time ago with Dr. Frank A. Sutorius, a married physician, who left his wife and several children destitute. The mother never recovered from the shock.

OPEN SHOP TRIALS OF THE BUTTERICKS

Have to Provide Food and Vaudeville for 400 Employes.

'ENTERTAINERS' OUTSIDE, TOO

But Counsel for Striking Printers Deny in Injunction Argument That the Union Men Use Violence.

Argument on the injunction which was obtained by the Butterick Publishing Company a few days ago, and which forbids Typographical Union No. 6 ("Big Six") and other printers' unions from interfering with the company, was heard by Supreme Court Justice Blanchard yesterday. The defendants are restrained from picketing the publishers' place of business, from boycotting the Butterick publications and interfering with the non-union men now employed by the Butterick house. The firm seeks to make this injunction permanent.

Justice Blanchard reserved decision. He will accept briefs on the question.

Herbert Noble of Noble, Jackson & Hubbard appeared for the Butterick Company. Ex-Judge Alfred Steckler, Alfred J. Talley, and ex-Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne, who appeared in behalf of the unions, declared that the injunction was so much at variance with the rights guaranteed to every American by the Constitution that it must be set aside or modified as to most of its features.

Mr. Noble declared that the trouble came when "Big Six" and the other unions affiliated with it demanded eight hours as a work day, and asked for the same rate of wages as were paid for nine hours' work. President McCormick of "Big Six" and Mr. Jackson, another officer of the union, called on the manager of Butterick's last year, counsel said, and asked Manager Birmingham if he was ready and willing to make a three years' contract with the Butterick employes. Mr. Birmingham had replied that the company was willing to make a three years' contract on a nine-hour basis. This was refused by the union representatives, counsel said, and Mr. Birmingham was told that if he employed non-union men in the place the union officers would call all of the Butterick employes out. All of the employes were union men.

At the close of the year, Mr. Noble said, the Butterick manager employed four non-union men, and then the ninety-five compositors in the place walked out, refusing to work with the non-union men. The company, counsel added, never intimated to the men that they wanted the union men to quit, but, on the contrary, asked the union to permit some of their old hands to remain. This was not permitted by the union's organizer. After that trouble came. "Bix Six," Mr. Noble declared, sent circulars all over the country asking persons to boycott the Butterick publications, and the result was that the Butterick trade had been greatly injured. In fact, the lawyer said, the Butterick agents all over the country were intimidated, and declared that they could not afford to antagonize the labor element if the Butterick Company maintained an open shop. Mr. Noble said the union should be restrained from sending out these circulars.

The next point argued by the Butterick Company's attorney was the complaint of intimidation and violence. Charles Bennett, an elevator man in the Vandam Street building, had been chased back while on his way home, counsel said, and the union men's pickets had told him he was worse than a rat. To entertain some of their new non-union employes the company had taken them out in a sight-seeing automobile, but they were stoned, counsel said. Two men who had refused to accept money to return to their homes out of town, the lawyer said, had been assaulted.

"In fact," continued Mr. Noble, "we have had to maintain 400 non-union men right in the building, and have employed vaudeville artists to entertain them, and one of these artists, a negro, was assaulted by a man not a striker, but a man in sympathy with them."

Continuing, Mr. Noble said that one of the Butterick pressmen had been knocked down on his way home, but the man who knocked him down had been arrested and sentenced to the Island. This man's name was Eckstein, and he was a member of the Pressmen's Union, Mr. Noble added.

"Eckstein was a waiter in a restaurant," said Mr. Osborne.

Mr. Noble produced affidavits which he said were from Butterick customers who had been annoyed by the action of the unions.

On behalf of "Big Six," Mr. Talley declared that at no time had acts of violence been committed by the union men. The pickets complained of, he said, were not within 300 feet of the Butterick Building. Anything they did was legal and proper, and consisted in explaining conditions to the new men, thus winning them over and convincing them that as soon as Butterick's got the chance they would get rid of the non-union men. Typographical Union No. 6 had at no time sent out any of the circulars complained of, Mr. Talley said.

Mr. Osborne, arguing against the injunction, on behalf of the union pressmen, said that the Butterick Company had tried to make it appear that every disorderly person in New York was a striking pressman. The company had a perfect right to make its place of business an open shop, Mr. Osborne said, but had no right to come into court with the assertion that it was trying to maintain a union shop, which it was not, and try to enjoin the Pressmen's Union from doing something it had not done or attempted to do.

Judge Steckler, representing Ben Franklin Union No. 23, declared that there was no malice shown on the part of the union men and that there was no allegation of malice, consequently from a legal standpoint the injunction must be dissolved. Lawful, peaceful methods had been employed by the union men, Judge Steckler said, and moral arguments used by pickets. Judge Steckler then raised thirty-one legal points on which he moved the injunction be vacated. As a parting shot he said that the injunction sought to enjoin the defendants from committing acts which it was alleged had already been committed. This was absurd, he concluded. Another argument put forward by the attorneys for the unions was that no conspiracy on the part of the unions had been shown.

INDIANS ON LAND AND WAVE.

Exhibition of Paintings by Frederic Remington at the Noe Gallery.

Annual exhibitions of picture work by Mr. Frederic Remington are regular at the Noé Gallery, 368 Fifth Avenue, and the twenty paintings now to be seen do not differ much in subject from those of other years. However, he is studying the native on the wave as well as the land. "River Drivers in the Spring Break-up" has a skiff full of men more or less Indian in blood navigating through the ice floes under a dull sky and in an atmosphere of mist. "The Howl of the Weather" is a rather strenuous title for a big birch canoe, two men, a squaw and child in a lively seaway. The rush of the canoe through the waves is well indicated.

"Ridden Down," an illustration of Indian life on the plains, tells its own story. On a bare knoll an Indian with his face painted black stands before his winded horse, and down below on the plain prances a brightly decorated group of avengers shaking their spears at him as they realize that he is done for. This is an anecdote of redskin existence before the introduction of firearms, for neither pursued nor pursuers have guns. The tones are light, and the main figure stands out sharply with his blackened face and torso against the tawny background of the desert.

"Hole in the Day" is a group of Indians riding on the slope of a hill just where a patch of sunlight falls. "Evening in the Desert—Navajoes" and "A Sunset on the Plains" are similar pictures with larger figures, more carefully wrought. Anecdotes brightly told are "Firing the Grass to Windward of a Camp," in which the triumph of the hostile Indians is well depicted as they stand or ride near the line of flame, looking toward the quarter where they expect to cause a stampede; and "Ghost Stories," a lean, dark Indian squatted by the campfire with outstretched hand, curdling the blood of a lot of young Indians seated about; and "The Hungry Moon," three Indians skinning and cutting up a buffalo, which lies stark on the snow under the moonlight.

Excellent, if a trifle hard wrought, are the pictures of wild beasts—a wolf howling at the moon in "A Voice from the Hills" and a fox "After the Bacon Rinds" stealing up to the embers of a deserted campfire. Another good snowy nocturne is "The Belated Traveler," a young white man in heavy riding togs knocking at a log cabin from which no light appears. The scattered cabins are seen under a bright moonlight. Less successful is the circle of whites and Indians round the fire in "Halt of a Cavalry Patrol to Warm."

In many of these pictures Mr. Remington shows an easier, broader brushwork than usual; for example, in the view of the pueblo of Taos, where he has introduced a figure all in red in the foreground; also in the "Firing the Grass" above mentioned, and in "The Coming Storm," figure of a horseman. On the other hand, he fails to suggest atmosphere and movement in "Stormy Morning in the Bad Lands."

These pictures will be shown until Feb. 17 inclusive.

THESE CHINESE REFORMED

Fought with Fists, American Fashion, Not with Guns—Discharged.

When Policeman Wooley of the Elizabeth Street Station saw two Chinamen yesterday, in Pell Street, pommeling away at each other with their fists in true American style he could hardly believe his eyes. If he had seen a long, blue-barreled pistol in the hands of one of them the sight would have been more familiar. But he ran up and arrested them all the same.

The Chinamen gave their names as Quong Chung of 4 Doyers Street and Tong Shee of 22 Pell Street. They were arraigned in the Tombs Court. Wooley testified that they were having as lively a mill as he ever saw when he broke in upon them, but qualified his statement by saying that they evidently knew little about boxing.

"What do you mean by breaking the newly signed treaty of peace?" demanded Magistrate Walsh of the accused. "Don't you know that the On Leongs and the Hip Sings have sworn eternal amity?"

There was no reply.

"Were they armed?" asked the Magistrate.

At this juncture Quong Chung broke his silence. Using excellent English, he said:

"We were not armed, your Honor. No Chinaman goes armed now. The peace treaty you spoke of says that we must now settle all disputes in the American way. That was what we were doing when the policeman came up. Americans settle their disputes with their fists."

"That's the better way," admitted Magistrate Walsh, and to show that he meant what he said he discharged both Chinamen.

DOLAN GETS INJUNCTION IN MINE UNION FIGHT

Delegates Restrained from Unseating Pittsburg Leader.

MITCHELL SKIPS MEETING

Going to Philadelphia Direct to Meet Hard Coal Committee—Framing Demands at Wilkesbarre.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 9.—The conflict between President Dolan of the local district of the United Mine Workers of America and the delegates to the district convention, who for five days have tried to oust Dolan from office, has been taken to the courts. Dolan to-day obtained a preliminary injunction restraining the delegates from interfering with him as presiding officer, from putting him out of office, taking possession of the books and property of which he is the custodian, or electing his successor as President.

One hundred and thirty-six delegates are named, and the injunction was served on these individually in the convention hall. Hoots and hisses greeted the servers. A resolution was unanimously passed declaring Dolan's action "cowardly and unmanly." Motion to make the injunction permanent will be heard to-morrow morning.

Dolan affirms that he was elected by direct vote of the members of the several local unions at an election conducted in accordance with the constitution; that he has been guilty of no misconduct; that he has charge of the interests of 20,000 miners; that the delegates are attempting his removal without authorization of the miners who elected him, and finally, that the funds in the treasury, amounting to $25,000, are in danger of being put into the hands of irresponsible persons without authority.

National Vice President Lewis had to caution the delegates to keep order. He said: "If President Dolan told me to sit down I would do so. That is how I regard the injunction that has been served."

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 9.—John Mitchell will leave to-morrow for Philadelphia to meet the miners' officers of the anthracite districts, preparatory to his conference with the anthracite operators and railroad Presidents at New York on Feb. 15. He has not planned to stop at Pittsburg.

WILKESBARRE, Feb. 9.—Two sessions of the Anthracite Miners' Scale Committee were held to-day and the work of formulating the demands to be presented to the operators was continued. The meetings are secret and the members declined to make any statement. It is believed the conference will end to-morrow.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—The Illinois coal operators to-day decided by unanimous vote to refuse demands made by the United Mine Workers. The meeting was attended by 200 operators to act on the report of the joint conference recently held in Indianapolis between the operators and miners.

NOT AN ULTIMATUM—WILLCOX.

Coal Operator's Letter an Individual Expression, He Says.

David Willcox, President of the Delaware and Hudson Company, made public yesterday the text of his letter to Jonn Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers, in response to an invitation to attend the conference between operators and miners. In giving it out Mr. Willcox emphasized that it was an individual expression, given on Feb. 3 before the present situation with the soft coal operators had arisen, and that it was in no sense an ultimatum. The statement issued from his office says:

"The letter contained no ultimatum whatever; it stated the facts and expressed the hope that the conditions established by arbitration should continue in the interest of the public and all parties concerned."

Mr. Willcox declares that there is no association or organization of the producers of anthracite, adding:

"The Strike Commission has conclusively decided that the industry must remain open to all seeking employment. It seems scarcely necessary to add, therefore, that this company must always comply with this award, which, indeed, is based upon well-settled principles of law, and cannot submit to decision by any third persons whatsoever the questions whom it shall employ or how its contracts of employment shall be terminated."

Mr. Willcox shows that for his company in 1905 the average number of hours a day worked by the "company hands" was 7.246 hours, and the average for the miners was 6.656 hours. Suggestion of an eight-hour day therefore does not look to a diminution of actual hours of labor, but merely to a change in wages, meaning an advance of about 12½ per cent. above the standard fixed by the Strike Commission. Such an advance, President Willcox points out, would add about $4,580,000 to the cost of production of anthracite, or about 8 cents a ton, and "would tend to advance the price of coal to consumers." The letter continues:

"In December last the increase in wages by reason of the award of the commission was 16.60 per cent. for the miners and 17.78 per cent. for the employes by the day. For the year the increase in labor cost was 30.72 cents per ton, or an aggregate on 5,599,928.12 tons of $1,720,297.91. It may be added that the total increase in cost for 1905 over 1901, before the strike, was 36.77 cents per ton, or $2,059,093.57, of which labor received $1,720,297.91, while the total increase in price was 37.57 cents per ton, or $2,103,892.99, so that the increase in bare cost of production absorbed the entire increase in price save $44,798.42, or about three-quarters of a cent per ton."

"It is true that the award of the Strike Commission ceases to be absolutely controlling as to future conditions after March 31, 1906, but its decision, after protracted investigation, must be regarded by any other tribunal and by all disinterested persons as conclusive, in the absence of some new facts raising new questions. Similarly to judicial action, the adjudication is final as to the facts involved, and this is no less the case because the affirmative requirements of the judgment have been performed.

"Indeed, it is scarcely conceivable that any party to the award would seek to renew or retry the very serious controversies which were fully heard by that distinguished tribunal and were decided by it in pursuance of the President's injunction, 'to endeavor to establish the relations between the employers and the wage workers in the anthracite fields on a just and permanent basis and as far as possible to do away with any causes for the recurrence of such difficulties as those which you have been called upon to settle.' Every consideration, both of fairness to the public and justice to the parties, dictates that the conclusions thus reached should be observed by all."

Last night it was said that the anthracite operators had adopted the views of Mr. Willcox as the general stand to be taken by the coal road interests at the conference on Feb. 15. The letter was printed in pamphlet form after it was sent to Mr. Mitchell.

A copy of it was read to the coal Presidents at their meeting last Tuesday in the offices of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The letter was indorsed by unanimous vote.

Henry S. Fleming, Secretary of the bituminous and anthracite associations, said yesterday:

"I estimate that there are 10,000,000 tons of anthracite in the hands of the primary selling companies in the East and West. In addition, there is an immense stock in the hands of the wholesale and retail dealers."

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DR. KUNWALD CONDUCTS.

The Philharmonic Society Led by a Director Unknown to New York.

The newest of the Philharmonic conductors is the youngest of them all, and also one who, before he came to conduct the sixth pair of the society's concerts yesterday afternoon and this evening, was unknown in this city, even by name. Dr. Ernst Kunwald is from Frankfort. He is not a great conductor; not one with the finest feelings or a subtle sense for the deeper things in music; but he is a capable one, in many ways an intelligent one, a vigorous and energetic one. He will have life and pulsing energy in his performances, even at the cost of other more important things. He is a man of decision and square-cut gesture, and he unquestionably has control over his orchestra. Whatever may have been thought of some of his readings yesterday, they were such as he desired them to be.

He offered one of the most interesting and well balanced programmes that any of the visiting conductors have presented. It comprised Berlioz's "Carnival Romaine" overture, Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel" rondo, and Beethoven's Eroico symphony. Mme. Kirkby Lunn, the English contralto, was the soloist, and sang Adriano's air from "Rienzi" and songs by Wolf and Strauss.

Brilliant effects of mass and color and contrast Dr. Kunwald manages well. The "Roman Carnival" overture he played with much glitter and sonority. Of Strauss's piece he had a well-wrought, clearly detailed conception. It might have been more unctuous in its humor, more fantastically outlined, but many of the most characteristic effects were capitally reproduced. The orchestra, especially the wood-wind choir, has not the finesse and the virtuoso-like skill to surmount all the difficulties that Strauss has put in the score; beauty of tone is not often required here, but rather an extraordinary resourcefulness in catching the quick play of humorous and waggish idea that runs through the whole.

The piece is one of the most brilliantly original that Strauss has produced, a tour de force of inventiveness and of orchestral effect, and for a listener who has even only a general inkling of the subject, the spirit, the mediaeval boisterousness, the pictorial suggestiveness of it cannot be missed.

The performance of the symphony was the least meritorious of all that Dr. Kunwald did, and in this he showed that his stature as an artist is not yet great. It was not a fine nor an imposing reading, for it lacked repose, symmetry of outline, and cohesion. Its most obvious fault was the exaggerated tempo at which he took the more rapid movements, but the funeral march also had little of its proper impressiveness.

Mme. Kirkby Lunn's most rich and beautiful voice is injured in its effect by her faulty manner of singing that sometimes prevents it from coming forth in its true quality; but even so it is a great pleasure to hear such a vocal organ and many passages of such splendid color. She conceived the air from "Rienzi" in a broad and dramatic spirit, but its effect was of uneven merit.

Of the songs, she gave Wolf's superb "Der Freund" with great eloquence and expressiveness and Strauss's "Traum durch die Dämmerung" with a truly poetical feeling; but she was less successful in his "Cäcilie." Dr. Kunwald played the accompaniments for these upon the piano in a most artistic way.

PUSHCART AND AUTO.

Assembly Has a Bill That Makes 'Em Alike in One Particular.

A meeting of pushcart peddlers will be held on the east side to-morrow and delegates will be sent to Albany to push the pushcart bill. This measure puts the pushcart in the same class with the automobile—so far as its bail-getting abilities are concerned.

The measure is now before the Cities Committee of the Assembly, and was presented by Assemblyman Harawitz. It provides that Magistrates shall accept pushcarts as security for the appearance of the peddlers when they are arrested for ordinance violations, just as the rich may obtain their freedom by putting up their automobiles.

To the peddlers this provision means a great deal, for they are frequently arrested for blocking streets and sidewalks, for license violations and other trivial things, and many of them are too poor to furnish bond.

Women Helping Berthe Claiche.

The trial of Berthe Claiche for shooting and killing Emile Gerdron last July will begin on Feb. 19 before Justice Davis in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. It will be followed closely by several women of prominence who have taken a strong interest in the Frenchwoman ever since her story became known. They confidently expect an acquittal.

Herrera and Hermann Draw.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 9.—Aurelio Herrera, the conqueror of "Young Corbett," and "Kid" Hermann of Chicago fought twenty fast rounds here to-night at the Pacific Coast Athletic Club, the decision being a draw.

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HONOR TO THE JACKIES.

Capt. Wadhams Tells New England Women One of His Experiences.

Capt. A. V. Wadhams of the navy did some active shore duty yesterday at the annual luncheon of the National Society of New England Women at Delmonico's. The society had its honor table flying a full set of naval signals to represent a flagship, with the small tables forming the rest of the squadron. There were port and starboard lights, too, and the fact that the society was having its "Navy Day" was not forgotten for a moment.

Capt. Wadhams faced 175 women when the President, Mrs. George T. Stevens, introduced him. Capt. Wadhams spoke for a strong navy. Then he said:

"We do not honor the officers' gold lace one whit more than the jackies' white tape. Out West some time ago I got on a car with an old salt who in twenty-four years' service had not been out of his uniform twenty-four hours, and who did not know that you can ride on two street cars for one fare by getting a transfer.

"When a dandy contemptuously drew away from the old fellow I put my arm about his shoulder and said: 'Sit close to me. If there is anything I love it's a man-o'-warsman, and if there is anything I hate it's the person who does not respect a man-o'-warsman.' The old salt whispered to me: 'Shall I knock him out, Captain?'"

Mrs. Wadhams, Mrs. Philip Carpenter, and Miss Emma Lathrop also spoke. Just before leaving Capt. Wadhams proudly said that six weeks ago 6,000 sailors went ashore at Portsmouth, and not one was arrested or returned to the ship intoxicated.

WARM RIVALRY AT AUCTION.

Competition of E. H. Litchfield and "Harrison" Enlivens Matsuki Sale.

There was a warm competition between Edward H. Litchfield of Brooklyn and a collector who went by the name of Harrison at the Matsuki sale of Japanese antiques and art treasures at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon. They competed for different pieces of armor, and these consequently brought the highest prices in a sale where the average was low.

The highest bid was $660 for a suit of armor, said to be one of the rarest in existence on account of its repoussé work and odd folding construction. It was Japanese of the fourteenth century and signed by Myochin Yasuchika. There was a close contest up to the sale price, which Mr. Litchfield refused to raise. He paid $95, however, for a helmet bearing the crest of the sixteenth century, which Mr. Harrison also wished. The latter was the largest buyer at this part of the sale. He paid $170 for another helmet, signed Yoshiomi of Mito, which Mr. Litchfield contested hotly.

Daniel P. Duffie paid $280 for a six-piece Japanese tea service, the handles having jade rings. Mr. Litchfield gave $135 for a large silver cup, decorated with sacred dragons, and Mrs. Charles Pfizer paid $105 for a beautiful old temple table. John Fenning bid in a beautiful old hand cannon of finely cast bronze, with a dragon in low relief, for $120. The total returns of the afternoon's sale were $6,970.50. Metal work and wood carvings went very low.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Richards & Wirth, Scranton, Penn.; G. Wirth, clothing; Hotel Breslin.
Montgomery Fair, Montgomery, Ala.; H. Danziger, cloaks, suits, and millinery; A. I. McDonald, dry goods; 214 Church Street; Hotel Breslin.
Yerber, Nott & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; H. C. Yerber, hats; W. J. McAuley, flowers; Hotel Breslin.
Imperial Dry Goods Company, Altoona, Penn.; R. B. Glenn, notions; 493 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
McCurdy & Norwell Company, Rochester, N. Y.; E. Shanks, notions, leather goods, jewelry; 57 White Street; Hotel Breslin.
Ruby, Phillips & Co., Paducah, Ky.; R. B. Phillips, notions and millinery; Hotel Breslin.
Nosonowitz & Shiff, Baltimore, Md.; I. Nosonowitz, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss McNamara, art novelties and zephyrs; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.
Filene's, Boston, Mass.; Miss K. Coakley, muslin underwear; Miss Jackson, infants' wear; Miss Murray, suits; Hotel Breslin.
Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; H. W. Pettis, laces and gloves; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Imperial.
Scowcroft, John, & Sons Company, Ogden, Utah; J. Scowcroft, dry goods; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
French Hat Shop, Baltimore, Md.; Miss E. Brogan, millinery; Miss Mansfield, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Nathanson, M., Providence, R. I.; clothing; Hotel Normandie.
Zodiag, H., Shreveport, La.; dry goods and notions; Hotel York.
Loveman, D. B., Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Miss L. Londress, ladies' and infants' wear and corsets; 874 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.
Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. H. Granten, silks; 487 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Harburger, S., Wheeling, West Va.; dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Chutter, H. E. W., Boston, Mass.; neckwear; Hotel Navarre.
Westheimer, M., Ardmore, Indian Territory; dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Cumberland.
Westheimer, I., Marietta, Ohio; dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Cumberland.
Lumson Brothers Company, Toledo, Ohio; C. M. Lamson, notions and furnishing goods; 320 Church Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. J. Seehoff, millinery; 31 Union Square; Hotel Cumberland.
Daube, S., Ardmore, Indian Territory; dry goods and notions; Hotel Cumberland.
Eisinger, Dessauer & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Eisinger, notions and furnishing goods; 42 East Fourteenth Street; Belvedere House.
Reid & Hughes Company, Norwich, Conn.; H. C. Beoncheimer, carpets; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Mould, J., & Co., Reading, Penn.; G. H. Bell, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Navarre.
Son Brothers & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; A. A. Son, notions and furnishing goods; 101 Duane Street; Hotel Savoy.
Joslin Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; H. M. Stall, upholstery goods; 214 Church Street.
Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; M. D. Long, ladies' and infants' wear; 320 Church Street; Hotel Albert.
Donovan, J. J., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. J. Donovan, millinery, silks, and ribbons; Hotel Breslin.
Little-Long Company, Charlotte, N. C.; H. C. Long, clothing and furnishing goods; 192 West Broadway; Hotel Woodward.
Miller & Peck, Lincoln, Neb.; G. V. Hale, ladies' and infants' wear; 31 Union Square; Hotel Gerard.
"Famous, The," St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. Wingfield, silks, dress goods, and linings; Mr. Weil, laces, art goods, gloves, trimmings, jewelry, and leather goods; Miss Tronlock, infants' wear and muslin underwear; Mr. Boston, housefurnishing goods; Mr. Brown, domestics and linens; 4 Washington Place.
Hills, C. S., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; C. S. Hills, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Cumberland.
Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston, Mass.; J. Powers, lamps; 8 Greene Street.
Hovey, C., & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. W. Jackson, white goods; 29 Greene Street; Grand Hotel.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; A. M. Marks, hosiery; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Spalding.
Bauman-Johnson Company, Toledo, Ohio; G. McL. Johnson, ready-to-wear garments; 438 Broadway.
May Company, St. Louis, Mo.; I. Solomon, notions; Mr. Patterson, house furnishing goods; Miss L. Rengstarff, corsets, muslin underwear, and infants' wear; Mr. Warhurst, furnishing goods; W. P. O'Brien; silks and dress goods; J. Beattie, laces and neckwear; 4 Washington Place.
Taft, J. H., & Co., Spencerville, Ohio; F. Coulter, dry goods and notions; W. A. McKinney, furnishing goods; Hotel Breslin.
Hart Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; M. Hart, manufacturing department; 40 Thomas Street; Hotel Breslin.
Waldorf, M., & Son, Hornellsville, N. Y.; M. Waldorf, dry goods; C. R. Phillips, furnishing goods; Hotel Breslin.

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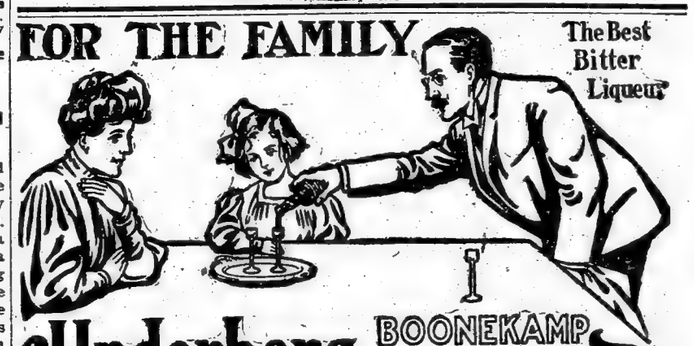

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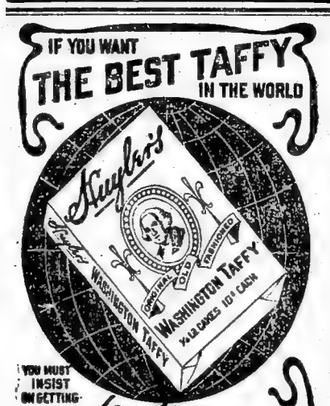

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PENN BEAT COLUMBIA IN BASKET BALL GAME

Champions Lost Extra Period Contest by Two Points.

EXCITING PLAY THROUGHOUT

Visitors' Plucky Stand Against Columbia's Early Lead—The Score Was 17 Goals to 15.

Pennsylvania defeated Columbia's intercollegiate champion basket ball team by 17—15 last night in the roughest and most hotly contested game ever seen in the Columbia gymnasium.

It required an extra period to decide the issue. The Pennsylvania boys were particularly aggressive from start to finish, playing a good game all the way through, getting stronger as the game progressed, and winding up with a rush, finally tieing Columbia for championship honors. The Columbia five were no less aggressive and skillful. During the early part of the contest Columbia was practically running her own way, piling up a goal on the score every few minutes and keeping Pennsylvania busy watching the ball.

All during the first half the Blue and White players kept the lead, scoring two goals and two fouls before Pennsylvania could make connection with the basket. The Columbia men kept pushing the game through to the end of the half, slacking up for a short time, which gave the Philadelphians a chance to tally two goals. The play was going at a swift pace, with Columbia in the lead by 10 to 6, when the first bell rang.

Starting out with a rush, Columbia got a big lead in the early part of the second half, which Pennsylvania had a hard time pulling down. The visitors kept digging into the game and cutting down the Columbia lead with a vim that showed they were going to finish strong. The Morningside boys kept playing harder as the game drew to a close, and if they lacked anything of their usual winning style it was team work. The aggressiveness of the Quakers seemed to affect the home lads in this department of the game, and toward the last play for individuality seemed to predominate. The visitors were not slow in taking advantage of this slip.

With the score of 13 to 11 against them, Pennsylvania forged to the front and made two goals which tied the score after five minutes of the hardest kind of playing. With the score a tie when the second half ended, Columbia consented to play an extra period to decide the contest. The winning goal was scored by Pennsylvania by pretty team play and rapid passes, in less than two minutes after play began.

In starting the game Columbia went off like a whirlwind, playing with such vigor and speed that they got in their old trick of having the first foul called on them. Flint scored on a neat throw.

Ryan scored for the Morningside boys on a double pass, and White and Moore each added two more points in rapid succession, putting the local team four points ahead.

In the second half Moore scored first on a foul. Flint followed suit a minute later, Ryan getting loose from the Pennsylvania plays after a regular scrimmage scored a difficult goal from field. Ehlers then netted two goals in rapid succession, when Hurley got the ball and scored from the middle of the field. Kienath, who had been inconspicuous during first half, got into the game and tallied a pretty goal from field, making the score 15—13 with Columbia still in the lead. With less than a minute to play Ehlers got the ball from McCrudden and put it into the basket for a goal, tieing the score. A second later the half ended. Score, 15—15.

Pennsylvania, intent on defeating the champions, played harder than ever, winning on Flint's goal from the field in less than two minutes of play of the extra period. Line-up:

Columbia, 15.	Position.	Penn., 17.
Ryan	Right forward	Flint
Moore	Left forward	Keinath
M. White	Centre	Ehlers
Hurley	Right guard	Kiefaber
Fettridge	Left guard	McCrudden

Goals from foul—Moore, 5; Flint, 2. Goals from field—Hurley, 2; Ryan, 2; White, 1; Ehlers, 5; Keinath, 1; Flint, 1. Referee—H. G. Lochmuller, A. A. U. Time of halves—Twenty-five minutes.

The Manhattan College team will meet the University of Pennsylvania five to-night on the Long Acre A. A. court, 156 East Twenty-ninth Street. As the Manhattan boys are extra fast this year, having lost but two games and these in the early part of the season when the team was crippled, to-night's game should be interesting.

CRESCENT A. C. IN YACHTING.

Brooklyn Club to Follow the Sport on an Elaborate Scale.

An informal meeting of Crescent Athletic Club men interested in yachting was held at the Hotel Astor last evening, at which plans were discussed for the season. It is proposed to go into the sport on an elaborate scale and take as prominent a part in it as any of the clubs on Gravesend Bay. Application will be made for admission to the Gravesend Bay Yacht Racing Association, and a regular part taken in the proceedings. A regatta will be scheduled that will be open to the association fleet vessels, a race for the O'Donohue Cup for thirty-footers, and several series races.

It is proposed to secure an anchorage on Gravesend Bay, besides dredging out a basin at the club's regular dock at the clubhouse at Bay Ridge. There are owned in the club a dozen racing boats, including four of the new ones building for Gravesend Bay, and a fleet of fully 200 pleasure boats.

Schoenweg Wins Again at Pool.

H. Schoenweg continued his victories in the amateur handicap pool tournament at the Broadway Billiard Academy last night, defeating H. Howe by a score of 100 to 93 in a remarkably close and well-played game, in which both men showed splendid form. Each played a string of 100 points and were never separated by a wide margin during the mabe on an equal number of margin. Schoenweg's high run was 24, and he played without a scratch, while Howe's best was 19. He scratched twice. On the last frame, when Schoenweg broke, the score stood 95 to 92. Howe was left comparatively safe and got a single ball and missed, Schoenweg running out. W. Downs (100) and L. Davis (100) play to-night.

Delehanty Balks at Signing Contract.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 9.—Frank Delehanty, who was one of the leading batters of the Southern League last season and who finished the year as a member of the New York Americans, refused to sign his contract with the New York team for 1906 until he receives $500 of the $2,000 which the Birmingham Club received for his release. In other words, he is trying to use Griffith to force Birmingham to divide the proceeds.

Delehanty recently received an offer from Arthur Irwin, manager of the Altoona team of the Tri-State League, and possibly intends jumping in case he cannot bring Birmingham to terms.

Cricketers Condole with Dr. Rainsford.

When the Metropolitan Cricket District League was organized in 1899 the Rev. Dr. Rainsford became its first President and took an active interest in its affairs for many years. In view of that fact the following resolution was passed at a meeting of the league yesterday:

"The Executive Committee of the Metropolitan District Cricket League desires to express to Dr. Rainsford the great regret felt by all cricketers in the district on learning of his continued illness and his retirement from the useful and prominent position he has so long occupied in New York."

Yacht Margarita at Cannes.

CANNES, France, Feb. 9.—The American steam yacht Margarita, owned by Anthony J. Drexel, New York Yacht Club, has arrived here.

Pays $47,000 for Prince Wilbourne.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—John E. Madden paid $47,000 for Prince Wilbourne at the Splan sale here yesterday. The price is about the highest ever paid for a horse in the West.

NO CRICKET AMALGAMATION.

Metropolitan League Votes Against Recommendation of Committee.

The Executive Committee of the Metropolitan District Cricket League held a special meeting at the Cosmopolitan Hotel yesterday to consider the proposed amalgamation with the New York Cricket Association. Delegates were in attendance from the Brooklyn, Kings County, and Staten Island Clubs and from the New York Veterans' Association. The following resolution was adopted:

"That it is the sense of this meeting that the time is not yet ripe for the adoption of the resolutions recommended by the sub-committee appointed to confer with the sub-committee of the New York Cricket Association; that it is deemed inexpedient to take any action in the matter at present, and that the resolutions be tabled with regret."

Arrangements were made for the presentation of prizes to take place at the clubhouse at Livingston, S. I., on Saturday, March 3, to which all cricketers are invited. The bowling prize won by T. D. Killick of the Staten Island Club will be tendered to him somewhat in advance of this date, as he will sail for England shortly.

NOVICE IN ENGLISH SPORT.

Governing Athletic Body of Great Britain Makes Important Ruling.

In his latest letter from London pertaining to English sports William J. C. Kelly, the former Assistant Secretary of the Public Schools Athletic League of this city, points to the fact that the Amateur Athletic Association of Great Britain had just adopted a new definition of a novice. It is as follows:

"A man who enters a novice and a handicap event, wins a heat in the novice race, and then wins a prize in the open event, still retains his eligibility to compete in the final heat of the novice race on that day."

The association accepted the offer of 5,000 francs from the Olympic Games Committee toward the expenses of British athletes, ruling that this was a bona fide international competition and that the expenses of the competitors may be paid, provided they are not paid direct to the competitors themselves. If funds are left with the Amateur Athletic Association its Championship Committee will pick the team. It was also decided that the spirit and letter of agreement between the National Cycling Union and the Amateur Athletic Association be adhered to, but that under no consideration shall professional foot races take place under the auspices of the National Cycling Union, where amateur cyclists take part.

A. Shrubb of the S. L. H. attended the meeting and presented his appeal, but after discussing his explanation it was resolved to disallow the appeal. Shrubb made his first appearance as a professional on Jan. 22 at Olympia in a two-mile race against G. Chivers and Sid Thomas, the latter an ex-champion and record holder. Shrubb won in 9:27.

For the first time in sixteen years the South was successful against the North in their annual football match under Association rules, winning by a score of 2 goals to 0 before an attendance of 7,000. This is reckoned a large crowd there, owing to the fact that the game was played on Monday and that the country is a hotbed of Rugby.

The cycling tournament for the British Empire championship will take place at Belfast on June 30. Scottish C. U. and Irish C. A. approve of the date and place.

Much interest is being manifested in a proposed race between W. G. George, the retired champion runner, and Alfred Shrubb, England's greatest distance runner at present. George challenged Shrubb for a series of three matches over the latter's favorite distances for not less than £100 a side each race. Shrubb has answered the defi that he will be prepared to meet either George himself or any one he cares to bring forward, on the terms stated, at the Olympia, during his engagement there. Shrubb's performances at the Olympia will be the last he will ever give to the public, as it is his intention to give up racing for good and devote himself to his business.

NEW ORLEANS RACING.

Not a Favorite Won at Fair Grounds—Three Won at City Park.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9.—Stoner Hill and Usury ran a dead heat in the fifth race at the Fair Grounds to-day. In every other race the favorite was beaten decisively. Cousin Kate, a strong favorite in the handicap, stopped to a walk after going half a mile. The weather was clear and the track heavy. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Arsenal, 107 pounds, (Sewell,) 4 to 1, won; Bonebrake, 103, (Diggins,) 10 to 1, second; Enverite, 110, (Radtke,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:19 4-5. Gotowin, Moderator, Balmer V., Ogonts, Esteplata, Mordella, Sea Voyage, The Plains, Baywood, and Dave Sommers also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three and a half furlongs. Saliva, 103 pounds, (Sewell,) 3 to 1, won; Helen Lucas, 111, (Radtke,) 8 to 1, second; King Leopold, 110, (Crimmins,) 10 to 1, third. Time—0:45 1-5. Jardiniere, Baleshed, Quien Sabe, Buster Jones, Pink Princess, Dorothy M., and Bitter Anne also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Ben Lear, 112 pounds, (Johnson,) 10 to 1, won; Fargo, 97, (Radtke,) 7 to 2, second; Whorler, 114, (L. Smith,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:19 1-5. Odd Ella, Pinsticker, Fancy Dress, Bishop Weed, Mart Gentry, Safeguard, and Trigg Morse also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs; handicap. Lady Navarre, 104 pounds, (Sewell,) 5 to 1, won; Deuxtemps, 100, (Crimmins,) 10 to 1, second; James Reddick, 106, (Perrine,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:04 2-5. Mary Primm, Portworth, Cousin Kate, Pity, and Naughty also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Stoner Hill, 107 pounds, (Radtke,) 7 to 2, and Usury, 97, (L. Smith,) 7 to 1, ran a dead heat; Delmore, 102, (Diggins,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:25 4-5. Peter Mathaniel, J. Clem, and Holloway also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a quarter. Los Angelenc, 112 pounds, (Dennison,) 8 to 5, won; Auronaster, 107, (Radtke,) 9 to 10, second; Athena, 110, (Crimmins,) 8 to 1, third. Time—2:20. Hickory Corners, Maggie Dorlen, Goo Goo, Casnier, and Harry New also ran.

Adesso, Garnish, and Double were the winning favorites over the heavy track at City Park to-day. In the steeplechase Blue Grass Girl bolted through the wing of the eighth jump. Double was much the best in his race and won in a gallop. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Wickford, 99 pounds, (B. Smith,) 6 to 1, won; Honeywell, 91, (H. Graham,) 30 to 1, second; Burnolette, 96, (J. Hennessy,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:12. Lady Mistake, Miss Shylock, Esterre, Ecliptic, Marimbo, Evelyn J., Golden Glow, and Oak Grove also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, short course. Python, 150 pounds, (Gaddy,) 12 to 1, won; Redman, 137, (Dillison,) 5 to 2, second; Flying Raincloud, 147, (Dupee,) 4 to 1, third. Time—3:43 1-5. H. M. P., Wild Range, and Conclave also ran. Blue Grass Girl fell.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Adesso, 97 pounds, (W. McIntyre,) 3 to 1, won; Merlingo, 92, (F. Perrett,) 4 to 1, second; Suzanne Rocamora, 99, (Koerner,) 16 to 1, third. Time—1:25 2-5. Father Tallent, Jack Adams, Mattie H., and Skyward also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Tarp, 89 pounds, (Koerner,) 5 to 1, won; Beiden, 91, (F. Perrett,) 3 to 1, second; Bon Mot, 111, (O. Mahoney,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:45 4-5. Juba, Foreigner, and Little Elkin also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Garnish, 109 pounds, (Nicol,) 3 to 1, won; Chief Hayes, 111, (Romanelli,) 5 to 1, second; Precious Stone, 101, (Shoen,) 75 to 1, third. Time—1:05 3-5. Censor, Knickerbocker, Wilkey, and Woodlawn also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Double, 109 pounds, (Nicol,) 2 to 1, won; Del Carina, 99, (J. Finn,) 16 to 1, second; Flying Charcoal, 106, (R. Lowe,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:48 2-5. Knowledge, Algonquin, Monochord, Evaskill, and Thistle Heather also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Little James, 101 pounds, (F. Perrett,) 3 to 1, won; Tryon, 99, (W. McIntyre,) 5 to 1, second; John Garner, 96, (R. Lowe,) 13 to 5, third. Time—1:25 3-5. Doeskin, Little Red, Planet, Digby Bell, Brown Vail, Gentian, and Red Ruby also ran.

WOMAN TRACKED THIEF.

Boarder Lived at the Gotham, She Says, on Proceeds of Theft.

The Harlem police cleared up a theft in short order last night, after the woman who had been robbed tracked the thief and planned his capture. He had gone to the Hotel Gotham, she declared, to live on the proceeds of the robbery, but he didn't get enough to keep him there long.

The woman who did the detective work is Mrs. Ellen Luttrain of 250 West 126th Street. Edward Luhfeld, a young man in the early twenties, rented a room from her about two weeks ago. Instead of paying his rent last Saturday night, Mrs. Luttrain says, he stole jewelry and clothing valued at $250 from the house and disappeared. Mrs. Luttrain traced him to the Gotham, and last night reported at the West 125th Street Police Station that he was in Siever's bowling alley at 125th Street and Seventh Avenue.

Detectives Campbell and Curley entered the bowling alley just as Luhfeld rolled a strike. At the police station he fell on his knees and begged for mercy. He admitted robbing Mrs. Luttrain, and said that he had pawned the stolen property and had been having a good time on the proceeds

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AUTOISTS WANT MORRELL AS RACING CHAIRMAN

May Accept Reappointment, but Demands Radical Changes.

SPEEDWAY FOR CUP RACE

Vanderbilt Event May Be Run Over Private Course This Year—Ormond Complaints Filed.

Several radical changes in the management of automobile racing this coming season have been planned by those actively interested in the successful running of big competitions in this country. The troubles that arose over the late Vanderbilt Cup race and the many complaints of mismanagement during the Ormond speed contests two weeks ago have revealed the fact that something drastic must be done if the confidence of home and foreign competitors is to be retained for future events.

The positive assurance from William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who has just notified Robert Lee Morrell from Paris that the Vanderbilt Cup race will be held in America next season, will undoubtedly hasten action on the part of those interested in the successful conduct of big American events. The American Automobile Association, which had its annual meeting in Chicago this week, will hold its first Directors' meeting in this city next month. The Chairmen of committees will be announced at that time, and it is more than probable that changes will then be suggested, if not positively adopted, in the racing committee methods.

Robert Lee Morrell has stated since the last Vanderbilt Cup race that he would decline a reappointment as Chairman. There are indications that he has modified his opinions within the last few days, and it is known that strong pressure has been brought to bear upon him from a number of automobilists to accept the office another year. Mr. Vanderbilt himself is anxious to have Mr. Morrell act again. If he does, it is almost certain that the racing committee methods will be changed. All of the troubles in the Vanderbilt Cup race last year were directly due to inefficient members of the Racing Board. The committee was overcrowded with men, some of whom had no practical training in conducting automobile events.

This lamentable condition of affairs was recognized by all observant automobilists, and Mr. Morrell, who has hitherto said very little on this phase of the subject, did not hesitate to speak plainly yesterday upon what he considered necessary for future racing methods.

"I believe there ought to be an Executive Committee of the Racing Board," said Mr. Morrell, "and this committee should have absolute charge of the racing management. A committee of three would be large enough, but each one of the three should be picked for his working abilities, his knowledge of the conditions, and his intelligence upon automobile matters in general. No man should have a place on this committee on account of his name or personal influence in other walks of life. The committee was unwieldy last year, and if we are to have the highest form of success the Racing Board of the A. A. A. wants workers and comparatively few men."

In discussing the Vanderbilt Cup race for this year, Mr. Morrell made the significant statement that it was by no means certain that the big event would ever be held on Long Island again. It will be remembered that the A. A. A., at a meeting held in this city during the recent automobile shows, adopted a resolution favoring the running of road races hereafter on special speedways. In view of the energy that has been displayed by the promoters of the Pennington automobile speedway, the impression has gained weight that the thirty-mile track proposed to be built there will be pushed to completion in time for the big race next October.

It is barely possible that the A. A. A. may be asked to take the management of the Ormond races next season. The local management there failed lamentably this season to give even tolerable satisfaction. It was learned yesterday that two or three unofficial complaints have been sent to the Automobile Club of America. While the latter body has no government of the Ormond races, this simply shows the prevailing demand for efficient management and the desire to have some responsible body take charge of the big Winter meet.

New York A. C. Handicap Pool.

The New York Athletic Club handicap pool tournament brought together Townsend Pinckney and Theodore Cassebeer in the early game last evening, resulting in a victory for Pinckney by a score of 80 to 58, and E. A. Gamble, the scratch man in the tourney, and Charles W. Price, in the late game, Gamble winning, 125 to 37. Pinckney allowed Cassibeer 10 balls and Gamble allowed Price 45. There will be no game to-day, but on Monday W. B. Wheeler plays Scott R. Hayes, 75 to 80, and the winner meets Percy Gardner, playing 100.

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187 MANN EXHIBITS NOW.

And More Coming, with a View to Confound the Writing Experts.

The hearing on the perjury charge against Col. William d'Alton Mann, editor of Town Topics, threatens to keep Justice McAvoy and counsel busy for many days to come.

The number of exhibits introduced, most of them being old marked copies of Town Topics for the trapping of the handwriting experts, numbered 187 when an adjournment was taken last night until Tuesday morning. And Mr. Littleton not only refused to let A. S. Osborn of Rochester, the second expert put on the stand by the prosecution, examine the exhibits in the meantime, but threatened to keep on showing him new ones until the inherent infirmity and worthlessness of expert testimony had been fully proved.

Like Col. Hay, Mr. Osborne declared unequivocally that the "O K, W. D. M." on the note from Count Reginald Ward had been written by Col. Mann. He remained on the stand all day yesterday. He will face the questions of Mr. Littleton again on Monday.

Col. Mann received a summons to appear in supplementary proceedings in the City Court yesterday, but owing to the fact that his case was on in the Special Sessions the lawyers in the case agreed to postpone the City Court proceedings. They were brought by George J. Cox on an assignment of a judgment obtained in 1887 by Joseph and Simon Franko, who alleged that Col. Mann purchased jewelry from them for $1,288 and tendered in payment a promissory note which went to protest.

New Charges Against Leary.

William V. Leary, the broker accused of obtaining goods from New York merchants by certificates of deposit drawn by the Hanover Bank of Boston, faced Magistrate Walsh, in the Tombs Court, yesterday for the third time, and for the third time his case went over. Assistant District Attorney Corrigan presented two complaints charging grand larceny signed by Chester W. Smith and Louis D. Folkart. Leary gave cash bail.

Best Horses for Durland's Show.

Forty classes, including a special class for saddle horses, have been provided for the Spring horse show of the Durland Company, to be held at the Academy in West Sixty-sixth Street on the evenings of April 17, 18, 19, and 20. Three thousand dollars in prize money will be awarded to those who are fortunate enough to carry off the ribbons. The coming show differs a little from that of last year, it being an open one, and professionals as well as dealers being able to exhibit. It is expected that this will swell the number of entries to almost twice the extent of last year, which numbered close to 600.

Already most of the prominent horse exhibitors throughout the country have signified their intention of showing their best stock. There will also be many new aspirants for horse-show honors.

Keane Wins Amateur Billiards.

John Keane won the amateur billiard match last night in the 14.2 balk-line tournament in progress at the Knickerbocker billiard Academy, Brooklyn. He scored his required 200 against 157 for L. A. Servatius. The latter conceded 25 points to Keane, as Servatius was required to make 225 to win. Keane's average was 3 26-58, and his best runs 17, 17, 15, and 14. Servatius averaged 2 43-57, and his high runs were 22, 13, and 11. The next tournament game will be played Tuesday night.

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SECRETARY SHAW AND MR. SCHIFF

Just why Mr. SHAW should instruct Mr. SCHIFF regarding a slip in statement by the Chamber of Commerce committee is not apparent upon the face of the correspondence. Perhaps Mr. SHAW did not care to hurt the committee's feelings by direct instruction; perhaps Mr. SHAW had nothing better to say upon the merits, and so seized upon a detail. It is apparent that the principle whether or not it is well that a nation's currency should be secured upon bonds is unaffected by considerations regarding redemption of currency in whatever sums, and for reasons unconnected with either the volume of bonds or the need for currency. The proposition is that there is a better basis for currency than bonds, and that there are better reasons for expanding or reducing currency circulation than reasons of profit or loss to the issuing banks. Just so far as Mr. SHAW is committed to the negative of those propositions by Mr. SCHIFF we think he did well in addressing his remarks to another topic. For ourselves, in the interest of harmony upon the main topic, we think it well to say little regarding differences upon detail, lest such differences should give critics the idea that there are no principles involved, and that no agreement is possible upon them.

Mr. SHAW expresses his regret that the committee did not go more deeply into the subject. We have heretofore expressed the same opinion, and we may add now our regret that Mr. SHAW did not set the committee an example by himself going deeper into his suggestion of an excess issue of a bond-secured currency. Mr. SHAW having now taken official cognizance of the fact that the banks issue bond-secured currency in a 1 per cent. money market, and withdraw that currency in a 100 per cent. market, we should think that the idea of issuing of that sort of currency one-half more than the law allows, because of some temporary need, might be dropped, if there is any alternative. Such an additional issue is subject to all the objections to bond-secured currency in principle, with the further special objections that it weakens a situation already strained. No additional assets are provided for the additional issue, nor any new means of redemption. There is more uncovered currency now in the United States than in any other country, and here is a provision for another possible quarter billion without the addition of one dollar of primary money to the banks' stock. The notes are good as an undivided interest in a portion of the National debt, or as a similar interest in the assets or credit of the entire country. Nobody would asperse the greenbacks or the National banknotes, lest it should hurt some patriot's feelings, but it is permissible to say that there is a limit to the amount of currency which it is advisable to issue without providing a metallic basis in sight and pledged to that particular use. Mr. SHAW ingenuously suggests that there is no danger of excessive issue because the crisis was limited to New York. Mr. SHAW also remarks upon the committee's proposal of enlarging the practicable retirement of bank currency that it makes possible the retirement of the outstanding half billion of banknotes. Neither view is convincing to us, but the reduction to absurdity seems at least as applicable to the Secretary's plan as to the committee's. That is, there is about as much likelihood of the retirement of a half billion notes as there is of the issue of a quarter billion. Practical men would not lose sleep over either danger.

The Frenchman who ranks first in war with his own hand wrote into the charter of the Bank of France, "The notes shall be covered either by coin held by the bank, or by notes secured by collateral, or by notes signed by three responsible persons." A century has passed and that remains good banking practice. Our own experience would have been brighter had we banked upon such principles. However, it is necessary to admit that our experience has been such, and so strong are the interests intrenched in antagonism that something specific must be pledged to redeem our National banknotes. What is the matter with gold? Why not saturate our banks with it when it is so plenty? Controller RIDGELY has made that suggestion. Lord GOSCHEN made it when the subject of increasing the reserves of London banks was acute after the Baring crisis. It failed in England because of the national dislike to paper money. The objection in England might be a reason for success here. If the proposition were merely to allow banks to issue $1 in notes for $1 in gold it might not be profitable. Suppose it were enacted that National banks might issue $2 in notes for $1 in bullion. This would not be inflation because the banks could not force the issue beyond the needs of the time, and as the notes would only be given for value received, they would be safe. There would be double the factor of safety so familiar and so satisfactory for the convertibility of deposits. And it might be added that upon payment of a tax the issue might be enlarged to 4 for 1. Possibly it would be well to substitute the Clearing Houses for the Treasury as agents of issue and redemption. Will the National banks continue to block every suggestion, or will they place themselves at the head of a movement which then they can mold to their wish?

WHY OUR VAST PENSIONS?

What is the explanation of the startling figures of our pension payments given by Mr. GARDNER of Michigan, from the Committee on Pensions? The House voted an appropriation of $140,000,000 on Thursday, and added an amendment to the law embodying the President's famous old-age order, which makes age in itself a disability, and will keep the annual figures up to the preposterous level they have reached. Mr. GARDNER pointed out that time has a negligible effect on pensions, and hardly more on pensioners. We are paying pensions to-day, 123 years after its close, to claimants from the war of the Revolution. As to the great civil war, which closed more than forty years ago, Mr. GARDNER states that the cost was in round numbers $6,000,000,000, and that we have already paid out $3,300,000,000. According to other official statistics, the total cost of that war has been fixed at less than $5,400,000,000, so that the pensions have already amounted to a good deal more than one-half of the cost of carrying on the war. Mr. GARDNER is quite within the limits of probability when he predicts that "before death has removed the last survivor of that war from the rolls, that amount will be increased to a sum equaling, if not exceeding, the original cost of the war."

The case of the Spanish-American war is equally striking. Mr. GARDNER puts the total number of enlistments at 312,000, and he points out that to-day "there are more pensioners on the rolls from Spanish war soldiers than the maximum number of men in SHAFTER'S army in Cuba." He adds that the total number of killed was but 698, and the total number of casualties of every sort was but 9,378, or, roughly, 3 per cent. of the enrollment, "yet there have already been filed with the bureau 69,637 applications for pensions." He predicts that if the Spanish war army "furnishes the same proportion of pension claimants that the Union Army in the civil war has furnished, twenty years from now there will be 132,414 Spanish war pensioners on the rolls." Mr. GARDNER sets over against our appropriation of $140,000,000 a year the expenditures of the four military Powers of Europe, each of which has fought one long war and numerous small wars since the close of our civil contest. They are:

		Army in Peace.
France	$26,189,900	613,117
Germany	21,658,000	594,088
Austria-Hungary	10,723,482	303,660
Great Britain	9,856,405	270,128
Total	$68,427,787	1,780,993

In other words, the United States pays every year for pensions more than twice as much as these four nations combined, with a total armed force in time of peace of 1,780,993, and a war force at least five times as great, or, say, 9,000,000 men.

What, we venture to ask, is the explanation of this enormous discrepancy and of the tremendous wastefulness of our method of granting pensions? There are, of course, more reasons than one, but we believe that the chief reason is the persistent refusal of the Congress of the United States to maintain a decent regular army, that is to say, a regular army sufficient for the beginnings of war and forming a really safe skeleton, or cadre, for the organization of the militia or volunteer forces. This primary condition of the cost and losses in all our wars is brought out very clearly in an article by F. L. HUIDEKOPER in the current number of The North American Review. He gives a table showing the number of regulars and of militia or volunteers employed in all the wars of the United States from the Revolution to the Spanish war inclusive. It shows that the regulars have been only 549,115 as compared with 3,686,175 of the others, or, if we omit the war of the Revolution and limit the figures to those wars undertaken after the adoption of the Constitution and our complete National organization, the ratio is still more striking, 317,344 regulars and 3,522,088 others. This means that at least nine-tenths of our soldiers in all our wars taken together have been untrained troops. Nor is this the worst of it. They have as a rule fought under untrained officers, and under the direction of an unskilled, unprepared, and ignorant War Office.

This accounts largely in the first instance for the actually greater number of deaths and casualties, especially in the [illegible] from invalidism. But it has another and still more important effect on the pension rolls. There remain after every war great multitudes of volunteers, with corresponding voting power, who do not apply to the solicitation of pensions the same standard of professional honor that prevails among regulars. They feel also that they have made special and unusual sacrifices for their country, and under the guidance of the pension sharks they are ready to move on the Treasury with all the energy they showed in the field, and far more effectively. The only sensible and practical safeguard against pension waste in the future is an adequate regular army.

THE TWO-EDGED RATE BILL.

It has become apparent to most of those who are striving to perfect the rate measure that under the appeal provision of the Hepburn law, the shipper, who in all cases would be the original complainant, has not right of legal redress should the Inter-State Commerce Commission determine his complaint in a way that he regarded as unjust to himself. This is a new phase of the situation which has just dawned upon many of the foremost rate law advocates, and it may have a material effect in the direction of determining them to support the proposal to amend the Hepburn bill.—Washington Dispatch to The Sun of Friday.

THE TIMES remarked on Wednesday that the ratemakers did not seem to understand their own bill, pointing out that if the Hepburn measure should be enacted it would be useless for any shipper to appeal to the courts against an unreasonable rate. The Washington dispatch to our neighbor The Sun, above quoted, shows that the ratemakers were quick to see the point they had so strangely overlooked.

It cannot be too often repeated that under the Hepburn bill a rate fixed by the Inter-State Commerce Commission will be in fact and effect a law of Congress. The legislative body delegates to the Commission one of its own functions, that of making rates. The courts will not set aside a rate fixed by the Commission, that is, a law made by the Commission, save upon the ground of unconstitutionality. If the rate is so low as to be confiscatory it would be unconstitutional, and the court, if the fact of the confiscatory nature of the rate were established by the railroad, would require another and reasonable rate to be substituted for it. But the rate may be in the judgment of the shipper exorbitantly high; it may be higher than he had paid before the passage of the act; it may embarrass him and his customers and force the readjustment of prices—these things will not avail with the court. Congress, if it passes the bill, will by its express terms make the Commission the judge of reasonableness. It is not for the court to review the Commission's judgment upon that point. Upon considerations of public policy the Commission may decide that through rates from Chicago to Boston must be raised in order to harmonize with through rates from Chicago to New Orleans. Questions of public policy are determined by the political department of the Government—that is, by Congress. The Supreme Court has repeatedly said that public policy is to be dealt with by Congress or by Congress co-operating with the Executive Department.

So the shipper, though Commission-made rates may now and then inflict loss upon him and make him squirm, will be wholly without hope of relief.

"PERFECTLY SINCERE."

On the occasion of the debate in the House of Lords upon the proposition to soften the violent language of the British coronation oath, Lord SALISBURY objected to the mitigation unless it were made clear that the substituted language should constitute an equal guarantee for the Protestant Succession. And this he did on the ground, as he put it, that there was a certain number of persons who would be alarmed by the omission without the substitution, and that those persons were "perfectly sincere, though not very wise."

This last phrase seems to fit with reasonable accuracy the case of Mr. ROBERT BAKER, as exhibited by his present predicament. It is within the memory of many men that when he was a Member of Congress his haughty spirit could not brook the insult of a "pass." He not only refused the pass, as was without question within his rights. He "hired a hall," so to speak, to hurl back the pass into the teeth of the insulter, who assuredly had no notion of insulting. Having now been accommodated, doubtless not without his own privity and consent, into a subordinate office in the Department of Docks, he has seized the occasion to make a public attack upon "a co-ordinate branch," to wit, the Presidency of the Borough of Brooklyn, the incumbent of which had helped him to get his own office. Being admonished by his chief of the impropriety of his conduct, Mr. BAKER declared that his chief "strikes a blow at the genius of our institutions," and resigns his office.

The resignation brings relief, one supposes, to Mr. BAKER'S chief, who says, by way of comment, that Mr. BAKER talks like PATRICK HENRY. Doubtless it brings relief to Mr. BAKER, who once more comes before us unmuzzled. We see no reason to question that Mr. BAKER is "perfectly sincere."

THE W. C. T. U.

A great many people must have sat up and rubbed their eyes over a declaration made by Mrs. FRANCES W. GRAHAM that it was "none of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union's business" whether or not wine was served [illegible] breakfast, in the White House, of the daughter of the President of the United States.

Not that there was anything astonishing in the remark. It was the expression of mere common sense and common decency. The President of the United States does not, in fact, abdicate all his personal rights by becoming such. He still retains the right to order his own household according to his own notions and according to the customs of polite society. Nobody but a fanatic or a fool would dispute that right. In declining to dispute it, Mrs. GRAHAM merely indicates that she is not a fanatic nor a fool.

But she is President of the W. C. T. U. for the State of New York. That is the fact which makes her profession of merely civilized sentiments astonishing. Times have changed, apparently, since the forces of "temperance" enthusiastically rallied around the wife of a President for her high-minded and economical refusal to allow any wine to be served in the White House, even at dinners to diplomatists, who had never in their lives dined without wine. Mrs. GRAHAM'S act denotes that the general intrusiveness into other people's business which has earned her society the nickname of "We See To You" may be about to cease. There is a bright ray of hope that the W. C. T. U. may some day even withdraw its pretension to manage the internal affairs of the United States Army in opposition to the opinions of all the persons who are entitled to an opinion upon the matter. In that case, and by confining itself to its legitimate sphere of action, the W. C. T. U. will earn the approbation and the active aid of thousands of citizens who have resented its frequent intrusion into affairs which were "none of its business."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Advertising for Jack London.

Derby Neck, Conn., we are glad to see, has a free library, and we are almost glad to see that the managing authorities of the free library have issued an exceedingly foolish announcement—it would hardly be worth while to call the announcement outrageous—to the effect that henceforth all books by JACK LONDON are banned from the shelves of the library, and that it is hoped by them that the managing authorities of other libraries will do the same thing. The censors of Derby Neck even go so far as to advise "all lovers of their country" to cease buying Mr. LONDON'S books or taking magazines printing his stories! We say that we are almost glad that this absurd thing has been done in Derby Neck, not because we like the doing, but because it seems to be inevitable that some such folly will be committed at regular intervals by the officers of some library somewhere, and, this one having been committed in Derby Neck, there is a good chance that nothing of the kind will be done for some time to come in a place of sufficient importance to make it really humiliating to the American population. It is a fact, as the Derby Neckers have somehow heard, that Mr. LONDON recently indulged in some crazy talk about the Constitution and the Government. There is a difference as to just what it was he said, but it was certainly bad enough to justify harsh criticism of him as a politician and economist, and we are with Derby Neck in disapproving of the speech. But what has that to do with the fact that Mr. LONDON has written a considerable number of stories, long and short, which are not only entirely innocent in such theories and doctrines as they contain, but are of somewhat unusual excellence as literature. This is not the place for determining the exact measure of their excellence, but it can safely be stated here that these stories have a peculiar strength, that their descriptive passages are both vivid and accurate, and that from them the reader can get a realizing impression of several remote lands and the vigorous people who inhabit them. For Mr. LONDON writes skillfully of what he has seen with a keen eye, and he is a poet-realist of the kind that has few representatives in any generation. And these are the books that Derby Neck puts under the ban because their author gets up in a public hall and spouts passionately about Governments and Constitutions! Ah, well, the ban, even when imposed by Derby Neck, is good advertising for some good books, and no doubt their sale will be largely increased in that part of Connecticut. Such stupidities usually have the effect of increasing the sales of books less innocent.

A Change for the Better.

With a most ungracious air of conceding an unreasonable demand merely for the sake of peace, the managers of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have at last undertaken to keep a set of books that will show the contributors of the money they spend and what is done with it. The managers ignore the fact that their previous failure to keep such books was a most grave neglect of an obvious and highly important duty—a neglect that both invited and justified the suspicion that there was something very seriously wrong in the conduct of the society's financial affairs and fully explains the rapid falling off in its receipts. The honor or honesty of President HAINES has never been impugned, but there are other misuses of money than that of stealing it, and the trouble with this organization is that its funds disappeared in mysterious channels to reappear in shapes that had little direct connection with its avowed object of protecting animals from abuse. Where there is no accounting there is no responsibility and there is no contentment. Hereafter every expenditure will have to be one that can be defended, and the officers will maintain their positions, not because they are estimable gentlemen, but because of their efficiency in the performance of the duties they are expected to perform. The change was most desirable.

Advice to Commissioner Bingham.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now is the time for Commissioner Bingham to emphatically instruct his men to notify householders and property owners to immediately remove snow from the sidewalks in front of their respective holdings, and in every case of failure to do so to invoke the law's aid.

MARY SCOTT ROWLAND.

New York, Feb. 9, 1906.

The Company Pays.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to the question of a reader as to whether deportation expenses are borne by the steamship company or the deported passenger, reference to Revised Statutes, 1903, shows that the transportation company which brought the immigrant must bear the expense of transportation for deportation. JOSEPH POWERS.

New York, Feb. 9, 1906.

SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Senator Allison was trying to satisfy several opposition Senators that they should be willing to get piecemeal legislation on the eight-hour law on the Isthmus of Panama.

"Let us take what we can get now," said the venerable Senator from Iowa, "remove the eight-hour restriction so far as alien labor is concerned, and later take it off as to Americans."

"But why not do that now by just striking out the word 'alien' in the repeal clause and be done with it at once?" asked Senator Clay.

"Unfortunately there is another legislative body that must be reckoned with," replied Allison, and stopped there.

He saw Senators looking at him in amazement on all sides. He caught his breath and raised his hands deprecatingly as if to say, "What are you looking at? What have I done?"

"Senator," said Senator Frye in a low voice, "you said unfortunately."

"Oh—ah—yes," observed the Senator, who has a reputation for careful statement, "ah—um—well, that can be stricken out. There is another legislative body."

One of the chief electricians at the big building occupied by the Post Office Department while walking up Pennsylvania Avenue to-night observed that there were no lights on the floor occupied by the Postmaster General and his assistant. He rushed up and dashing into the dynamo room asked if there had been an accident.

"Why, no, there is no one on the Postmaster General's floor," explained the dynamo tender.

"Anything happened to the gentlemen?"

"No, they're taking dinner at the White House to-night."

"Good heavens, pardon me. That's the first time that floor has been in darkness since March 4, 1905, and I thought you were having trouble."

It is the Postmaster General's fourth night off since taking office. Gen. Hitchcock, his first assistant, took his fourth night off in three years.

A distinguished foreigner was being shown through the Capitol by an American friend, and the two gentlemen having spent some time in the gallery passed through the Senate lobby where the portraits of the two great statesmen, Daniel Webster and Henry Clay, hang opposite each other. The guide pointed out these paintings saying:

"And here you see the portraits of some of our great statesmen of the past."

"Ah, indeed," remarked the distinguished foreigner, admiring Webster's solemn likeness. Turning around to Henry Clay he exclaimed with astonishment in his voice:

"But how do you get the picture of this cigar man here?"

Senators are not above cracking jokes at the expense of each other when chance offers. Gov. Murphy of New Jersey was a visitor at the Capitol to-day, and with Representative Wood of the Trenton district on one side and Senator Dryden on the other enjoyed a half hour's study of the most dignified legislative body in the world.

Soon Senator Kean was seen to enter the gallery and make his way down to the Governor's seat to shake hands with him.

"Dryden," observed a Senator who was looking at the party, "has got Murphy to take a policy in the Prudential by this time."

"And now," said another, "John Kean is going to sell him his copy of 'Fads and Fancies.'"

NEARLY CORRECT.

Sam Fessenden Said It When Manley Declared Reed Had No Chance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you inform me under what circumstances the Hon. Joseph Manley of Maine was once told that "God Almighty hates a quitter"?

My recollection is that it occurred in connection with the Republican Convention of 1896, which nominated McKinley, when Manley, who headed the instructed Reed delegation to St. Louis, on reaching the ground and finding how strong the tide was running in favor of McKinley, desired to be released from his instructions. ALAN C. REILEY.

New York, Feb. 7, 1906.

Says Immigration Doctors "Bungle."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to protest against an outrage I received at the hands of a medical officer connected with the Immigration Department of your city.

On Sunday, Feb. 4, I arrived with my wife and daughter in New York Harbor from Nassau, N. P. I was fully aware of the existence of the law that forbids the landing of aliens afflicted with certain diseases at any port of the United States. As soon, therefore, as a physician of the Immigration Department appeared, I told him I was myself a medical man and that I was not afflicted with any ophthalmic disorder, expecting that the word of a gentleman and a physician would be sufficient. In spite of this, however, he proceeded without even asking my permission, and in an exceedingly rude and violent way, to pull down my lower eyelids with his unwashed fingers. He next gouged his thumbs into the sockets of my eyeballs, in order to evert the upper lids. The severity of the treatment received may be judged, when I aver that as the resulting eye disorder has not worn away yet, I intend to consult a specialist.

I protest against a law which makes it possible for a bungling official to perpetrate such injuries on his fellow-men, no matter what may be the nationality of his victims. If this is the experience of a first-class passenger traveling for recreation, and a member also of the medical profession, I shudder to think of the brutal treatment the poor, defenseless immigrant is likely to receive.

WILLIAM H. HOWITT, M. D.

New York, Feb. 8, 1906.

More Names for the New State.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why not New Arizona? What American, whether from Maine, California, or Philadelphia, does not feel a certain amount of pride in our wild Western life of former days, and does not the very name Arizona convey the strenuous existence of those days?

YOURS FOR AMERICA.

New York, Feb. 9, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the authorities are looking for a name for the new State why not call it "Monroe," after the author of the famous doctrine.

Brooklyn, Feb. 8, 1906. A. McCOWAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a name for the new State let me suggest "Armonia." We have many blessings in this country; among others, let's have 'armony.

Brooklyn, Feb. 8, 1906. G. S. F.

Now, Will You Be Vegetarian!

To the Ecitor of The New York Times:

The Glasgow correspondent of The London Lancet seems to be considerably worked up concerning the supposed fact that cats communicate diphtheria to those who have them as household pets.

One can but wonder why he does not exert his pen to agitate against the "vaccinated veal" that has been discovered in England and sold for food. Meat poisoned from the various diseases to which cattle under man's domestication are subject, can probably account for more of our present-day maladies than all other causes put together.

This is a suggestion which I, as a non-meat eater, feel in conscience bound to give to those whom it may concern.

New York, Feb. 7, 1906. VEGETARIAN.

BENEFIT AND INJURY.

Artistic Propriety of Herr Conried's Benefit Performance Questioned.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is not an impressive spectacle that is at present to be observed at the Metropolitan Opera House, where art is supposed to be cultivated with a large A in these days.

A great masterpiece, Mozart's "Don Giovanni," was recently produced there for the subscribers and in honor of the composer's birthday—heaven save the mark!—in a way that showed every evidence of insufficient preparation, with scenery that lacked some of the plain requirements of the text, and a general effect of indifference toward the work.

These facts are to be considered in connection with the announcements that for weeks "The Gypsy Baron" has been in rehearsal at the Opera House, and that the rehearsals have been conducted "under the direct supervision of Mr. Conried with as much thoroughness as if the work were to be heard every week"; that "new and characteristic scenery, costumes, and properties will add to the interest of the event."

"The event," it may be observed, is for the benefit of the Director. It is to occur outside the subscription series, and the public, including the subscribers, is invited to pay double prices for the privilege of being present. The Director, by the terms of his contracts, has the right to call on each of his singers to appear for him once in the course of the season, for nothing. He chooses to "corral" them all into this operetta, and to put them into a series of specialties or "turns," as they are known on the vaudeville stage, interpolated in the third act.

There is no need of questioning too seriously the artistic propriety of such a production on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House, nor of entering into the justice of compelling great artists to appear under such circumstances before the public. But there is very good reason why the subscribers and the public should feel that their interests are being sacrificed when great masterpieces are slighted for the sake of such a catchpenny scheme. And it might occur to the proprietors of the Opera House, I should think, to wonder why a Director, who has profited so largely through their and the public's liberality, should be enabled to lower the prestige of the institution and injure the dignity of his artists for the sake of speculating thus for still more profits.

New York, Feb. 9, 1906. PAN.

MR. RAYMOND'S LECTURE.

Under Auspices of People's Institute and No Concern of Taxpayers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning J. McC. enters protest against the lecture delivered at Cooper Union on Tuesday evening by Jerome K. Raymond of Chicago on the general ground that it was insulting to the Spaniards and Catholics in the audience and that the Board of Education should not compel taxpayers to pay for lectures of such character.

Permit me to say that if J. McC. is a taxpayer he will not have to pay one cent of taxes for the lecture delivered by Mr. Raymond. That lecture was not delivered under the auspices of the Board of Education, but at the invitation of the People's Institute, which invited Mr. Raymond to deliver a course of lectures before its audiences last year and again this year. It is a basic principle of the People's Institute that its lectures shall not be merely entertaining or instructive, as are the lectures held under the auspices of the Board of Education, but discursive, and in following out that plan they permit people in the audience to discuss each lecture at its conclusion.

Of the particular lecture complained of I might say that Mr. Raymond's subject that night was "Madrid: Evolution of Freedom." In his lecture Mr. Raymond referred to the dark days in Spain's history, which it would be difficult, I believe, to find Spaniards or Catholics to defend in these days, and then he went on to give credit to the people of Spain and the Catholics of Spain for ridding themselves of the bonds which enslaved them.

I saw but two men in the audience who took any exception to what he said. They had a chance to talk by Mr. Raymond's invitation at the conclusion of the lecture, but were so incoherent in their remarks that the audience howled them down.

PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE.

New York, Feb. 9, 1906.

AN ENGLISH RADICAL.

Rebukes as Quite Superfluous "A Certain Condescension" in Americans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am an out-and-out radical and convinced free trader, and have no liking or sympathy for either Mr. Balfour or Mr. Chamberlain; yet I cannot see any justification of the attack on these gentlemen in THE NEW YORK TIMES for Feb. 6. The dispute about the leadership of the Conservative Party is a perfectly fair and open contest, rendered inevitable by the curious and unforeseen result of the general election. I see no reason for calling it a "cynical, unpatriotic, and immoral game"; and the, perhaps, somewhat self-righteous assertion that it could not be matched in this country seems decidedly superfluous. JAMES F. MUIRHEAD.

New York, Feb. 8, 1906.

Queen Elena Embarrassed.

According to the Rome correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette, the King and Queen of Italy are the most quiet and democratic royal couple in Europe. The other day, according to the correspondent, one of the King's aides sent to the Chief of the Central Station begging him to reserve a first-class compartment in a certain train. This, of course, was done, but as it happened to be just at the busiest moment the compartment, after being selected, was locked and forgotten. When the hour for departure was approaching a private carriage, in no way conspicuous, drove up to the station, and three gentlemen and a lady descended. No one took the least notice of them, and they passed through the hands of the ticket checker without his even glancing at them, at which the lady appeared very much amused. On the platform, which was crowded, the lady got separated, and the smallest of the three men was heard to say:

"Elena, Elena, do not be rash. Keep close to us."

At last the carriage was reached, only to find it locked, and before any one could be found to open it quite fifteen minutes passed, during which the lady helped a mother to pick up her little one, and also was asked, not too politely, not to block the way. Suddenly she was recognized, and a high voice was heard to exclaim, "Why, that is the Queen! I am sure it is," and her Majesty's blush was the only confirmation needed. At that moment, however, the locked door flew open, and she and the King disappeared.

Prompters and Prompting.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The ex-prompter of the Comedie Francaise has committed suicide. The poor man had been an inmate of Sainte Anne's lunatic asylum for some time. At 8:30 o'clock each evening he fancied he heard the three traditional knocks which, in a French theatre, herald the going up of the curtain. He would become very excited, and declare that the company was waiting for him. "And what will M. Mounet-Sully say?" he would exclaim. Stories are told of other prompters. There was one good man in a suburban theatre whose own private troubles were revived every time the innocent heroine was carried off by the villain of the piece. "Ah! the scoundrel!" he would shout from his box. "Can they not see what he is doing?" He would give audible warnings to the husband to keep his wife clear from all intrigues against her fidelity. These remarks "hors texte" were a little embarrassing to the actors and actresses upon the stage, who were never quite certain which belonged to the book and which was the invention of the "souffleur."

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

Mr. Schiff Declared Correct in His Understanding of the Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES who are not familiar with the details of the National Banking act would take it for granted, after reading the Secretary of the Treasury's remarks, as reported this morning, that Mr. Schiff was in error when he said that the redemption of National banknotes is limited to $3,000,000 per month.

"The most unfortunate feature of this statement," says the Secretary, "is the fact that there is now no limitation on the redemption of National bank circulation. In the face of the fact that the banks at New York City alone returned to the Treasury for redemption over $12,000,000 in National banknotes during the single month of December last, the foregoing recommendation justifies my regret that the committee did not give the subject the consideration which is its due."

The Secretary should add to his statement that the $12,000,000 in National banknotes which he says were sent to the Treasury for redemption during the month of December were all immediately reissued by his department and sent to the various banks whose notes were redeemed.

Mr. Schiff is perfectly correct in his understanding of the law, which says that a bank can make a deposit of lawful money and withdraw a proportionate amount of the bonds held as security for its circulation, provided, however, that not more than $3,000,000 of lawful money shall be deposited during any calendar month for this purpose. FRANK O. ROE.

New York, Feb. 8, 1906.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.

A Variety of Opinions on the Young Man and His Bible Class.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I quite agree with you that it is well for the public to know more of young Mr. Rockefeller. Rich men's sons so seldom furnish stories of the "fit to print" variety that I for one find it exceedingly diverting to turn from the stale, nauseating, oft-told tales of liaisons and gambling debts to anything as fresh as the "baby talk" of a rich young man whose only fad or fancy seems to be clean, decent living. E. P. PECK.

New York, Feb. 9, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why are there criticism and talk about John D. Rockefeller, Jr., without seeing or hearing the man? He is a clean-cut, fine-looking, and intelligent gentleman, meaning well, endeavoring to live his life as he sees fit, and doing good.

With such a son I cannot believe any of the malign charges against the father.

DAVID H. SALIS.

New York, Feb. 9, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The space you devote to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., when there is so much "fit to print" and worth printing makes me ask why you print stories of him to the exclusion of so much good utterance by brighter men of greater purpose. OLD SUBSCRIBER.

New York, Feb. 8, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To Dr. Isaac H. Platt, who requests THE TIMES to-day not to devote columns to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., I would suggest that it is barely possible THE TIMES acts in John D., Jr.'s case on this principle:

"Give a calf rope enough and he'll hang himself." FARMER.

Charlemont, Mass., Feb. 8, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read Dr. Platt's letter. Amen! And once again—Amen!!

J. G. STANTON, M. D.

New York, Feb. 8, 1906.

Washington Memorial.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reference to Bishop Potter's letter in THE NEW YORK TIMES, under date Jan. 13, he does not seem to be aware that a "Washington Memorial" has already been taken in hand by some influential Americans.

This is to commemorate the fact that Lawrence Washington, rector of Purleigh, 1633-43, was the father of the first Washingtons who set foot in America.

Coming from America it is at Purleigh that you come upon the vestiges of the Washington family. Here were the last abiding footsteps of the emigrants on leaving the mother country. R. T. LOVE, Rector.

Purleigh, Essex, England, Feb. 1, 1906.

The proposed memorial is the restoration of the crumbling tower of Purleigh Church, of which Lawrence Washington was rector.

When a Strike Is Mutiny.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES you use the word "strike" relative to the refusal of men on board the United States Cruiser Marblehead to do their duty. Might I suggest that the word "mutiny" is the correct term to use regarding this incident, as the men are subject to naval law and discipline?

POWNAL APLIN.

New York, Feb. 8, 1906.

Yankee Scores One.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As to the American spelling of "behooves" against the English single "o," I find that my "Johnson's Dictionary—London, 1792," spells it "behoove." YANKEE.

New York, Feb. 7, 1906.

How It Was Done.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"It's strange to me how you got the rival bosses both to your banquet."

"Dead easy. We made each believe the affair was the other's funeral."

SONGS OF SCHOOLDAYS.

Song of the Departure of Henry Bemis

fairwel olled chum. uve bin a frend uv
mine
in enny kind uv wether rainershine
ann wenn ime in grate trubble i kood get
mutch ade from u ann ever since we met
uve yoozed me rite. ann awl the gurls
ive had
uve let aloan witch maiks it offle sad
ure fokes have mooved ann u musst go
away
but i wil fede ure dogg ann every day
ile think uv u ann shedd a silcunt teer
ann o how loansum it wil be down hear.

hear is mi jaknife jusst uz good us noo
fore u to kepe ann ile remembur u
frum the fishpoal u lefft fore me. ann
wenn
in fewchure yeers we too shal mete
agenn
no mattur if itts fiffty yeers ile be
uz fond uv u uz i am now ann wee
wil be olled chums the saim uz we are
now
with harts uv goald butt silvur on our
brow
ann we wil sitt ann wenn the twilite
kums
smoak big siggars ann talk abowt olled
chums.

ann i wil tel the boys u gave ure shair
uv the base bawl things awl to them
ann kair
fore them uz if thare preshus stoans ann
wenn
u kum back near thale awl be ures agenn.
ann u wil have ure shair uv everything
us boys have got. ure shair in the big
swing
ann in the springbored at the swimmen
pool
ann in the kave ware we plade afftur
skool
ann in the harts uv awl uss boys ann
wenn
u kum back hear thale awl be ures again.

J. W. FOLEY.

CITY DEEP IN SLUSH, OVERHEAD A FAIRYLAND

Two Days More Before Streets Can Be Clean.

MANY FALL AND ARE HURT

Trains Are Delayed, Wires Down, and Trolley Traffic in Outlying Boroughs Badly Crippled.

There was little poetry about the heavy mantle of snow that covered the city when New Yorkers awoke yesterday morning. By the time the town was astir it had been converted into five inches of chocolate-colored slush which made walking bad and greatly hampered traffic. In the parks, however, and the suburbs, where the ice coated every bough and twig and blade of grass with a sheath that flashed and sparkled in the sunshine, the picture was one of wonderful beauty.

It was a great day for those who were able, in the words of the poet, somewhat modified, to leave the ground in order to lose themselves in the sky. The only trouble was that it was a little difficult to withdraw one's attention from the ground. For any one who did so the chances were that he would either slip and break some bones or put a foot and the best part of a leg in an atrocious combination of snow and slush.

But to the firm-footed and to the rubber-booted the day was inspiring. The sky was of the color sung by the poets and reproduced by the porcelain artists of China—the "blue of the sky after rain." From the high buildings of Manhattan Long Island and Jersey appeared only a stone's throw away, and to those walking in the streets every twig glittered like a million jewels.

The worst of it was that the sleet which made the scene so fair, even more than the slush underfoot, interfered with material comfort by holding up transportation and communication in all sorts of ways.

After 3:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon all telephone and telegraph communication between Lakewood, N. J., and this city was cut off on account of the breaking down of the wires from the accumulation of ice. There was no snow or sleet in Jersey south of Long Branch, but the sea was so high on the Jersey coast that the New Jersey Central's tracks were flooded for several hours, and had to be sanded in order that trains might move.

The sleet tied up the trolley service all over Brooklyn and Staten Island. It broke many telephone and telegraph wires on Long Island, and there was a delay of from two to three hours to many passenger trains. The life-saving crews experienced difficulty in covering their patrols, and the storm threatened disaster to shipping along the beach in the vicinity of Eastport.

In town it was just the sort of a downfall that makes the snow-removal man figure on his profits.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning Snow Contractor William Bradley received word to put his men to work and clear the streets, as the fall had gone over three inches. It was not long before Bradley, despite his best efforts, found himself badly handicapped. He had several thousand men and about 1,500 carts out, but in a little more than an hour most of the teamsters quit. They had had enough of sitting in a sleet storm with the rain freezing on them and their horses steaming and suffering in the downpour. Many of the shovelers quit, too, and so the day went on without much inroad being made on the flood of slush except that in places the men had piled the mass into mounds.

Mr. Bradley sent scouts along the Bowery and offered 20 cents an hour for shovelers and 32 cents for carts, but not many responded until nearly noon, when the mild weather and the sun made snow removal easier. The contractor was cheerful. He soon heard, however, that the Weather Bureau predicted a drop in temperature by to-day. When slush freezes solid the snow contractor begins to figure up on the wrong side of the ledger.

By the time the sun had sunk in a crimson glory over the Jersey hills Bradley had repaired his fences, and at dusk announced that a double shift would work all night from Fifty-ninth Street down all over Manhattan, and that above Fifty-ninth Street the double shift would be kept on until midnight.

"That rainstorm of the early morning knocked things endwise," said Mr. Bradley yesterday. "When a man gets soaked through to the skin, and the rain is freezing on him, and his horses are being done up, he goes home to bed and puts his horses in a stable. Then it is a hard job to make him come out again."

The contractor said last night that, in spite of yesterday's efforts, his men had two full days of work ahead of them. The first day's work of the season, he said, was always unsatisfactory, because the men are mostly green hands. In the daylight hours yesterday 3,500 laborers and 2,500 vehicles were at work in Manhattan and 700 laborers and 350 vehicles in the Bronx. Through the night 2,000 laborers and 1,800 vehicles were kept at work.

D. C. McManus, General Superintendent of the William Bradley Company, gave some figures on the work of snow removal. He said that up to 11 o'clock last night 250,000 wagon loads of snow had been removed. He promised that by noon to-day Broadway will be clear of snow as far up as Times Square. Fifth Avenue, from Twenty-third Street to Forty-second Street, will also be cleaned by that time, and several of the side streets. Mr. McManus said that he had received word that a large number of teams will come from New Rochelle and surrounding towns to-day. By noon he expects 4,000 men with 3,000 carts and wagons to be at work.

Usually Broadway is cleaned like magic as soon as the snow has stopped falling. It is along that thoroughfare that the contractor usually makes his best showing. The downtown district was in bad shape up to dusk, and it was a hard job for trucks to plow their way through the sticky piles of slush. Last night Broadway from Twenty-third Street north to Fifty-ninth Street had along both sides hundreds of mounds of muddy slush, and the contractor was trying hard to get wagons to take the mounds away before they froze.

The surface lines in Manhattan were not greatly inconvenienced. General Manager Oren Root ordered out all the electric snow plows, sweepers, and scrapers early Thursday evening and kept them going all night. He did not go home until 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and after that the thaw helped to keep the tracks clear. There was some trouble from the sleet and the water in the conduits, but this did not last long.

The elevated road was less fortunate, for the ice on the third rail made good time impossible, in spite of the rail scrapers. The passage of the trains in the early morning hours was marked by an unending electric display. The lights in the trains would go out suddenly and then be rekindled, and vivid blue flashes illumined the sky, while sparks darted out with crackling sounds from underneath the cars.

These conditions made the Subway very popular, and in the morning hours particularly the stations were packed to their utmost capacity. At some of them men were posted at stairways, and the crowd was not allowed on the platforms until the trains had carried away some of those already there.

In Brooklyn the conditions were at their worst, the thin coating of ice on the trolley wires making the progress of the cars very slow. At times the lines were tied up for blocks. It was well on toward noon before there was any semblance of regularity on the Sea Beach or Fifth Avenue routes that run to Bensonhurst, Bath Beach, and Borough Park.

The sleet caused many accidents, and the ambulances were kept busy in the early hours of the morning. Shortly before 5 A. M. John Maart of 44 East Twenty-third Street found a well-dressed young man lying in a doorway at Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue. The man managed to tell Maart that he was James Downey and then became unconscious. Maart picked up Downey, carried him down into the Subway, where it was warmer, and labored to revive him, while an ambulance was on the way. Downey was taken to Bellevue Hospital suffering from exposure. The doctor said that Maart had saved Downey's life.

Margaret Travers of 21 Abingdon Square fell and broke one of her wrists; Frederick Pallick of 1,556 First Avenue broke his left leg on the stairs of the Subway station at 110th Street and Lenox Avenue; Thomas Parpy of 165 East Sixty-ninth Street and Jacob Wentert of 168 Avenue D each fell and broke a leg; Theodore Leoheardt of 998 Brook Avenue broke his ankle; Thomas Brennon of 9 West Sixty-third Street received a similar injury, and Bernard Flanegan of 46 West 132d Street broke a ligament in his left knee.

Walter Dellinger of 505 West Twenty-ninth Street slipped and fell on the ice on the pier at the foot of West Eighty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon and broke his right leg.

W. S. Chapman, a builder of 91 Hamilton Place, slipped as he was leaving the Subway station at Seventy-second Street last night. He was severely bruised about the head, but refused to go to a hospital. He was taken home in a cab.

In the Bronx surface car traffic was crippled for several hours after 5 o'clock, but thereafter conditions steadily mended. The first car down from Mount Vernon to 129th Street took nearly four hours for the trip with a snow sweeper in front. The usual time is a little over an hour. A new device on the surface cars, a little plow attached to the forward wheels, proved useful on the Union Railway.

Trains on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad were delayed from forty minutes to an hour and a half. The Twentieth Century Limited, the eighteen-hour train from Chicago, was an hour and twenty-five minutes late at the Grand Central Station. The Chicago Express, a twenty-hour train, was two hours late. The Adirondack Express was forty minutes late.

A team of horses ran into a broken electric wire at Jackson Avenue and Honeywell Street, Long Island City, yesterday. The wire touched the foreleg of one of the animals. The horse was unable to move until William B. Walsh, a motorman, dragged the wire away, using the tail of his rubber coat as a protection for his hands.

The heaviest snowfall in this State was reported from Ballston. Two feet and one inch had fallen at noon yesterday, and the storm continued. Traffic of all kinds was impeded, and trains were from half an hour to several hours late in the storm radius. Many of the Pennsylvania collieries were obliged to suspend operations. A fifty-mile gale blew nearly all day yesterday off Cape Hatteras, but no marine disasters were reported. A great fleet of vessels found a haven in Hampton Roads. The Virginia oystermen predict an oyster famine because of their inability to tong on account of the high seas.

The snowfall was light in the neighborhood of Syracuse, but a blizzard raged in and around Newburg. The snow was over a foot deep in the Mohawk Valley last night. At Saratoga it was snowing at the rate of two inches an hour, and a foot had fallen before noon.

Traffic was badly crippled in Albany and Troy, with more than a foot of snow on the ground. There was a heavy rainfall in Connecticut after the snow.

FROZEN ON WIFE'S GRAVE.

Ratcliffe Had Visited It Every Day Since Her Death.

Arthur W. Ratcliffe, who lived on the Clare Road, Concord, Staten Island, was found frozen to death on his wife's grave in the Moravian Cemetery at New Dorp yesterday afternoon.

His wife died about a year ago, and he had visited her grave every day since.

He was 63 years old, and had been a motorman on the Midland Railroad.

WOMAN WANDERS HOMELESS.

Mrs. Friecault's Husband Vanished and Family Was Dispossessed.

Mrs. Annie Friecault, now homeless, but recently of 239 West Sixty-sixth Street, was found wandering in the streets last night by B. A. Rosenthal, President of the Lincoln Republican Club of Seventy-fifth Street and Broadway. She said she had been evicted from her flat on Thursday night and that she and her three children would have had to sleep in the storm unsheltered but for the kindness of neighbors, who took them in.

"I had no money for the rent," she told the Sergeant of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, "because my husband disappeared three weeks ago. He was a longshoreman, and never stayed away from home. I don't know whether he's lying in some hospital injured or is dead."

A general alarm was sent out for the missing husband, and Mr. Rosenthal is helping the woman and her children to keep a roof over their heads until some news of Friecault is obtained.

"MARTA" AT THE OPERA.

An Old Favorite Heard After Many Years by a Large Audience.

Lady Enrichetta	Mme. Sembrich
Nancy	Miss Walker
Lionello	Mr. Caruso
Plunkett	Mr. Plancon
Sir Tristan	Mr. Rossi
Lo Sceriffo	Mr. Dufriche

Conductor, Mr. Arturo Vigna.

It was natural and indeed inevitable, as the repertory has been taking shape recently at the Metropolitan Opera House, that "Marta" should be restored to it. The wonder was indeed that it had not been reached before. Last night it was produced for the first time in Italian since 1899, though the last time it was heard in the house was in the English season in the Autumn of 1900. But before that it had not been regularly in the repertory for a number of years and only sporadic repetitions of it were given, as one in 1897, made sadly memorable by the death of Castelmary on the stage in the second act, and one in 1896. Earlier, of course, it was one of the most popular of all the lighter operas and a favorite not only of all the prima donne, but of the public. It is quite likely to regain this place in the operagoing public's esteem now, for its charm is still potent, its grace and vivacity not staled. Its melodies still keep their savor and the performance last evening exhibited them all in the most ingratiating light. There was a very large audience present, that gave evidence of much pleasure through the evening.

The excellences of this representation were wholly due to the principal singers who were concerned in it. These were Mme. Sembrich, Miss Edyth Walker, Mr. Caruso, Mr. Plancon, and Mr. Rossi, and they all entered delightfully in spirit of the work. Mme. Sembric Miss Walker were both charming, Lady Enrichetta and Nancy, and Mme. Sembrich's singing was as brilliant as her acting was gay and spontaneous.

In "The Last Rose of Summer" her voice was somewhat unsteady and she was slightly below the pitch, but it was beautifully expressive, and the applause after it led her to repeat it, when "Qui sola, vergin rosa" was transformed into "The Last Rose of Summer," as has been done before. Mr. Caruso had his opportunities for his most expansively romantic and tearfully expressive achievements as Lionello and his "M'Appari" was so rapturously applauded that he was obliged to repeat it, too. M. Plançon seemed at first somewhat out of his element as Plunkett, but he soon demonstrated his command over the essential features of the part, and his singing, though a little predominant in the concerted numbers, was admirable. Mr. Vigna conducted with a rather heavy hand, bringing the orchestral accompaniment often too much into the foreground, but he put much spirit and life into it. No special attempt had apparently been made to present handsome scenic surroundings for the production, and there were mostly stock scenes employed. But the audience was delighted with "Marta" as it was, and it will be surprising if the operagoers are not given several more opportunities to hear the work this season.

BANG! IN BOROUGH HALL.

Fat Policeman Trod on a Toy Torpedo —Awful Rumors Thereon.

Dark rumors of an attempt to blow up the Borough Hall and Borough President Coler got afloat in Brooklyn yesterday when a toy torpedo exploded under the foot of a fat policeman in the basement of the building. For half an hour business in the hall was at a standstill while detectives and borough officials fell over each other in an effort to run down the dastardly conspirators who had placed the explosives in the borough's seat of government.

At first it was reported that the "Black Hand" had done it; then one after another of the warring Municipal Ownership clans came under suspicion. Even ex-Congressman Robert Baker, who doesn't like Mr. Coler any more, and resigned a salary of $4,500 on Thursday with a ringing "liberty or death" defiance, was not overlooked.

Policeman Thomas Tierney set off the bomb or mine or torpedo or percussion cap or whatever it was. Then, despite his weight, he broke all the police high-jumping records and let out a yell which was heard in the offices round. After he had recovered to find that neither he nor the Borough Hall had been blown to pieces, Tierney looked around and found seven tiny torpedoes lying on the corridor floor.

Col. "Bill" Hervey, Superintendent of the Bureau of Combustibles, who is said to be so indifferent to explosives that he bites dynamite sticks for amusement, was summoned. The Colonel stuffed six of the torpedoes into his overcoat pocket and leaned carelessly against a hot steam radiator while he examined the seventh.

"Nothing to 'em," said he, contemptuously. "Just Dago noisemakers; that's all."

$6,000 FOR REMBRANDT'S PORTRAIT OF HIMSELF

Scott Sale Realized a Grand Total of $73,750.

$5,100 PAID FOR A MILLAIS

The American Canvases Sold Well—An Urchin Model Who Became a Picture-Buying Millionaire.

The collection of pictures, old and modern, made by the late Irving M. Scott of San Francisco was sold by order of his executors under the direction of the American Art Association at Mendelssohn Hall last evening for $73,750. There were only fifty-seven canvases, and this meant a fair average of prices. A number of the pictures were bought in by an agent for different members of Mr. Scott's family.

Irving M. Scott was the shipbuilder from whose yard were launched such warships as the Oregon, the Wisconsin, the San Francisco, and the monitor Monterey. He was interested in art throughout his life, and bought according to his own individual taste. The collection presented last night was diversified. A comparatively large number of American artists were represented. There was not as large a gathering at the sale as at some others of this and past Winters, and it was not perhaps as representative, but the bidding was general.

Rembrandt's portrait of himself as a young man brought the highest price of the evening, $6,000. The highest starting price of the evening was $2,500, for Millais's "Ducklings," a large canvas, 48 by 30 inches. The picture brought the second highest price, $5,100. A big picture which brought a good price, but took a long time in the selling, was de Hoogh's "Een Boterham," which started at $1,000, and then went up by jumps of $100 and $50 to $4,250. A small canvas, which also climbed slowly but surely, was Roybet's "Drinking Song," a canvas 18 by 21⅝ inches, which started at $500 and ran up to $3,600.

The American painters made a good showing at the sale. Brush's "Indian and the Lily" opened at a $1,000 bid, jumped to $1,500, and then to $2,000. It sold for $4,900. Mr. Kirby in selling the "Street Parade," by J. G. Brown, read extracts from a letter received from the artist.

In this Mr. Brown said that one of the persons represented in the "Street Parade," which shows a group of street urchins, had become a millionaire, and bought one of his, the artist's, pictures for $850. Mrs. Allaway bid it in for $1,025.

One of the pictures which did not bring as high a price as was expected was Van der Meer's "The Lace Maker," for which, it was said, Mr. Scott had refused $20,000. It sold for $1,900.

Following is a schedule of pictures, artists, prices, and buyers:

A Spanish Flirtation, Jules Worms; to A. R. Flower	$400
In the Boudoir, Vicente Palmaroli; to H. D. Babcock	125
On the Banks of the Seine, Emile Normand; to J. R. Andrews	210
Shadows of Night Begin to Fall, George H. McCord; to E. N. Lawrence	270
The Jackdaw, Otto Piltz; to Charles A. Schieran	340
A Rainy Day, Eduardo Zamacois; to James De W. Cutting	510
L'Eau Benite, Mihaly Munkacsy; to Charles A. Moore	560
Landscape, E. Sanchez Perrier; to Emerson McMillin	650
Louis XIII. Enfant, Sortant de l'Eglise, E. G. Isabey; to Emerson McMillin	1,700
Still Life, Jan Weenix; to J. Rhodes	225
Moonlight, Aart Van der Neer; to Otto Bernet, agent	510
Magdalen Praying, Jean Jacques Henner; to F. J. Goodhart	1,300
Drinking Song, Ferdinand Roybet; to E. Brandus	3,600
Very Hot in Spain, F. Beuvy; to R. H. Rutherford	320
Spiritual Consolation, Roekler; to Emerson McMillin	200
The Indian and the Lily, George de Forest Brush; to A. Torth & Son	4,900
The Simoon, Eugene Fromentin; to C. L. Fliermans	3,025
Cattle, Adriaan Van der Velde; to Otto Bernet, agent	1,500
The Estaminet, Gerard Terburg; to Otto Bernet, agent	1,950
First Aid, David Teniers; to J. K. Fletcher	600
The Lace Maker, Jan Van der Meer; to Otto Bernet, agent	1,900
Portrait of a Young Man, Hans Holbein; to J. K. Fletcher	700
Portrait of the Artist, Rembrandt Van / Rijn; to Otto Bernet, agent	6,000
Study for Ceiling Decoration, Giovanni Scopolo; to E. D. Brandegee	650
The Morning Walk, Erskine Nicol; to A. Tooth & Son	500
Dawn, William Keith; to Charles A. Schieren	200
First Up, Seymour J. Guy; to Harry L. Toplitz	175
Courting Scene, Albert Gustav Aristid Edelfelt; to Emerson McMillin	750
Leaving Home, W. Roegge; to Harry L. Toplitz	75
Portrait of a Man, Anton Vandyke; to A. H. Rutherford	3,400
Marriage of St. Catherine, Bartolome Esteban Murillo; to Otto Bernet, agent	1,800
Landscape, Jakob Ruysdael; to Senator W. A. Clark	4,500
Portrait of Miss Robinson, George Romney; to Emerson McMillin	2,600
Female Portrait, William Hogarth; to Otto Bernet, agent	800
Portrait of Himself, John Constable; to D. Brandegee	2,200
"Een Brandegee," Pieter de Hoogh; to E. D. Brandegee	4,250
The Bathers, Theodor, Jean Leon Gerome; to A. Tooth & Son	1,500
Sheep, F. P. Ter Meulen; to C. L. Fliermans	825
On the Scheldt, Paul Jean Clays; to T. Bandoyne	2,100
Quilting, E. Wood Perry; to H. Allaway	225
L'Hermite, Jean Baptiste Corot; to P. J. Goodhart	2,400
Ducklings, Sir John Everett Millais; to A. Tooth & Son	5,100
Sunset, C. D. Robinson; to G. E. Trowbridge Hollister	270
Dress Parade, J. G. Brown; to Mrs. H. Allaway	1,025
"He Loves Me, He Loves Me Not," Ernest Narjot; to Harry L. Toplitz	160
Nooning, H. Bethke; to Otto Bernet, agent	375
The Hay Harvest, William Keith; to William Wilson Miller	750
Sunlight Through the Fog, C. D. Robinson; to Dupont	400
The Song of the Harem, Edouard Richter; to Otto Bernet, agent	400
"Greenland's Icy Mountains," William Bradford; to Harry L. Toplitz	300
Landscape, Gustave Paul Dore; to E. D. Brandegee	1,025
The Pasture, H. Savry; to A. M. Henry.	230
The Pilgrim's Goal, Virgil Williams; to Otto Bernet, agent	375
The Yosemite Valley, Thomas Hill; to A. J. Somers	275
The Majesty of the Oaks, William Keith; to Senator W. A. Clark	2,300
The Derelict, J. G. Denny; to J. K. Fletcher	100
Gypsy Encampment, A. Van der Venne; to W. B. Gottlieb	220

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Henry Vibart replaced Guy Standing in the role of Col. Raynor in "The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt," at Daly's Theatre, last evening. Mr. Standing is to appear in "The Duel" at the Hudson Theatre on Monday night.

Daniel Frohman has purchased the American and English rights to a new comedy drama of modern life, written by Brander Matthews and George Arliss, and will produce the piece next season.

Woodward's troupe of educated Alaska seals and sea lions will be seen at the Hippodrome on Feb. 19, as an additional act in "A Society Circus."

Edna Wallace Hopper, who has been out of the cast of "The Heart of Maryland" for two months because of illness, started yesterday for Chicago to resume her part in the melodrama.

Our Warship Aids a Danish Governor.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Feb. 9.—The United States armored cruiser West Virginia, flagship of Rear Admiral Brownson, arrived here to-day. Admiral Brownson, learning that Gov. Cold of St. Thomas desired to go to St. Croix, offered to take him there on board the West Virginia. The offer was accepted and the West Virginia left St. Thomas at noon to-day for St. Croix.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Henry Meyer Johnson will give a small tea this afternoon for her niece, Miss Forsythe of New Orleans. Miss Forsythe will return to New Orleans on Feb. 14, and Mrs. Johnson's daughter, Miss Grace Ruggles, will go with her to remain over for the Mardi Gras festivities. Mrs. Roger Pryor will also give a tea this afternoon for Miss Ellen Glasgow at her residence, 3 West Sixty-ninth Street.

***

The engagement has been announced in Washington of Dr. Henry Stuart Patterson of New York, a son of Judge Edward Patterson, to Miss Charlotte Hopkins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Hopkins of Washington. Mrs. Harris Robbins Childe, now in Africa with her husband, whose business interests are there, and Mrs. Richard Walden Hare of Boston are sisters of Dr. Patterson.

***

Mrs. James Speyer will give a dinner at her residence 257 Madison Avenue, this evening and another next Saturday.

***

The marriage of Miss Alice G. Agnew, daughter of Andrew G. Agnew, of 9 West Fifty-sixth Street, to Henry J. Fisher, will take place on Feb. 27 in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

***

Mrs. John Neeser has cards out for a bridge party on Feb. 15 for Mrs. J. Bruce Ismay of London, who was Miss Florence Schieffelin of this city. Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mrs. Ismay's sister, will also give a bridge party for her on Feb. 13.

***

The Lenten Sewing Class, The Helpers, organized by Mrs. Stuart Pullman West and Mrs. Reginald Arnold, will again sew for the benefit of the Home for Incurables on Wednesday afternoons during Lent from 3 till 6 P. M., March 7, 14, 21, 28, and April 4. The meetings will be at 51 East Fifty-eighth Street.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Perry (Miss Lounsbery) are spending their honeymoon in Bermuda.

***

Mrs. Morton Grinnell intends sailing next week for Japan.

***

Among the patronesses of the annual ball of the Junior Class of Columbia, which is this year to be given at Delmonico's on Feb. 23, are Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. George Gould, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Daniel Le Roy Dresser, and others. Seth Low Pierrepont is Chairman.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Olyphant gave a theatre party last evening for their débutante daughter, Miss Sophie Vernon Olyphant. There were forty guests, chaperoned by Mrs. Olyphant and Mrs. John Ross Delafield, who saw "The Lion and the Mouse," after which there was a seated supper, followed by informal dancing at the Olyphant residence. The guests included the Misses Edith Landon, Alice Fox, Elsie Nicoll, Grace Ruggles, Margaret Hiss, Cornelia Lee, Annie Tinker, Margaret Smallwood, Anna Olyphant, Katharine Olga Kobbe, Martha Prentice Strong, Gretchen Hoyt, Vera Gilbert, Helen Olyphant, and the Messrs. John Ross Delafield, Eugene L. Delafield, V. S. A. Olcott, Albert Aikin, David Dows, H. L. Hitchcock, E. A. Huntington, Frederick Kobbe, Kierstedt Hudson, George Riddle, Hendrik Hudson, R. M. Olyphant, Jr., Harold Turner, Everett Dominick, Stewart Waller, Robert Barbour, F. N. Anderson, and others.

***

Mrs. James Harper Poor gave a small and informal dance at her residence last night for her daughter, Miss Evelyn Poor. About fifty guests were invited, and dancing was general. There was a buffet supper, and the house was decorated with palms and cut flowers.

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Another of the Friday Junior dances took place last nigth at Sherry's, the guests being received by Mrs. E. C. Potter, Mrs. Hiss, Mrs. Thebaud, and other patronesses. It was a valentine dance. The favors were valentines, all sorts of them, arranged on a screen. There were also fancy striped walking sticks with men's heads at the tops and whistles, while the girls received miniature hoops decorated with clusters of flowers to hang on their arms. The cotillion, led by Griswold Thompson dancing alone, took place before the midnight supper, after which the affair closed with a Virginia reel. Among the girl members and guests—the members being the débutantes of this or next season—were the Misses Nathalie Bailey, Rosamond and Frances Burr, Marjorie Gould, Anna Lawton, Hilda Hiss, Alice Kobbe, Sophie Vernon Olyphant, Alice Anderton, Beatrice Benjamin, Harriet Glover, Léontine Suse, Dorothea and Emily Potter, Rosina Otis, Martha Knox Orr, Gwendolyn Wickersham, Ruth Elizabeth Winslow, Gertrude Slocum, Katharine Harris, Jeannette Hatch, Vera Gilbert, and Miss Rodewald, the latter being among the guests asked. Several dinners preceded the dance. The next dance will be on April 20.

***

Mrs. George P. Slade sailed on Tuesday with Mrs. De Witt Clinton Blair on the Deutschland for the season at Cairo. Later they will go to the Riviera and will also probably visit Constantinople and Greece. Mrs. Paul, the mother of Mrs. Henry Barclay, also went over with Mrs. Blair.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Southern storm has moved rapidly since Thursday night from the North Carolina coast to extreme Northeastern New England with increased intensity, and attended by quite heavy rains and snows, and high northerly winds in the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

It will be colder Saturday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, and warmer in the extreme Northwest. It will be warmer Sunday in the Upper Mississippi Valley.

Winds along the New England coast will be brisk northwest to west; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh northwest to west; on the South Atlantic Coast, light to fresh northwest to north; on the Gulf Coast, light to fresh north to northeast; on Lake Michigan, light to fresh west.

Steamers departing Saturday for European ports will have diminishing northwest winds with fair, cold weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair, colder Saturday; Sunday fair; fresh northwest winds.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Fair, colder Saturday; Sunday fair; light to fresh northwest winds.

New England—Fair, colder Saturday, preceded by snow in extreme northeast portions; diminishing northwest winds; Sunday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	24	30	4 P. M.	34	33
6 A. M.	27	30	6 P. M.	34	34
9 A. M.	31	31	9 P. M.	32	32
12 M.	32	30	12 P. M.	32	30

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 33; for the corresponding date last year it was 30; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 31.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 31; at 8 P. M. it was 34; maximum temperature, 36 degrees at 5 P. M.; minimum, 30 degrees at 12:05 A. M.; humidity, 94 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 81 per cent. at 8 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENT.

GIFTS ACKNOWLEDGED

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor acknowledges the following gifts in answer to recent appeals for needy families:

$1; I. H. W., Stamps, for Mrs. A. L., Station V, Cash (4); $3, Cash; $5, J. W., F. A. R., O. H. S.; $10, Walnut, W. W. A., Winter Relief, Love and Sunshine, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co., C. W. J., Cash; $18, Cash M. Le B.; $20, German Evang. Lutheran Church; $25, In Memoriam M. W. B.; $50, "Divide as most needed"; $100, C. S., in memory of M. T. Van R.; $300, A Friend; $500, N. R.; $1,000, A Friend.

By co-operating with others and sending similar sums you can be assured that the needy will be promptly and adequately helped in all weather, all sections of the city, every day of the year.

Of $80,000 needed, $40,000 has already been contributed. Annual membership, $10. Life membership, $250. Please send your gift, large or small, to Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer, 105 East 22d St.

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Particularly so in the case of the
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which will last more than twice as long as ordinary pencils. The black lead in the Venus Pencil is durable, smooth, and will give perfect satisfaction in any of the
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NEW YORK.

OUTCASTS' FRIEND DIES IN HOSPITAL

Hadley's Last Words Were for His "Poor Bums."

ROSE FROM GUTTER HIMSELF

For Twenty Years He Had Been Head of the McAuley Mission—Had Rescued Thousands.

A good many men who have a large and personal acquaintance with the seamy side of life among the "wharf rats" and river thieves of the city got a real shock when they heard of the death of the Rev. Samuel H. Hadley, Superintendent of the Jerry McAuley Water Street Mission, who died yesterday in the Presbyterian Hospital after an operation for appendicitis.

Upstairs in the mission the rooms were crowded with men whom he had helped, and from them will be selected those who will carry the body of the mission worker into the old John Street Methodist Episcopal Church, where the services for the dead will be held Monday afternoon. Men prominent in New York business life will be present, and men from the wharves, the saloons, and the gutters will be just as welcome.

Having been himself a hopeless drunkard, a gambler, a thief, and then just a "bum," Hadley, whose wife stuck by him even in the dregs, managed to drag himself to a police station one night twenty-six years ago and ask to be locked up so that he could be kept away from temptation. A victim of delirium tremens, eager to end his life and misery, he gathered strength enough behind the bars to make one more try at bracing up. It was successful, and he stumbled into the McAuley Mission to get a helping hand. The mission warmed him, fed him, and cheered him up. It didn't lecture him much. In two years he was not only a sober man, but had acquired a standing in business and was making $2,500 a year. He then gave up his business and went to work trying to uplift others in the gutter who had not been as lucky as he.

Before the mission worker died in the Presbyterian Hospital after an illness of only a week one of the nurses saw his lips moving. She bent over him and caught his message. "My poor bums," he whispered, "my poor bums; who will look out for them for me?"

Mr. Hadley came of good English stock, his mother being the daughter of a minister and a descendant of Jonathan Edwards. He was born in a log cabin in Malta Township, Morgan County, Ohio, in 1842. He became a drunkard and later a thief, and was so often in danger of the penitentiary that he was compelled to leave Ohio. He came to this city and got a place with an insurance company through the influence of his brother, Col. H. H. Hadley, but whisky lost him this place, and he was quickly in the gutter. He drifted from saloon to saloon, and was frequently on the verge of suicide.

After his reform, Mr. Hadley, gaining the confidence of the backers of the Jerry McAuley Mission, was asked to take charge of the work twenty years ago. In his twenty years of service he accomplished so much among the outcasts that students of sociology the world over visited his mission. Within the last month one of these visitors was the prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, the Rev. H. W. Webb-Peploe, who came to New York especially to study the work of the mission.

The evangelist rescued thousands from the gutter, and some of them have become men of good position and considerable wealth. His methods were simple. "We generally hit a man in the stomach with a beefsteak or a loaf of bread, or both," he once said, "before we pray with him."

"It is not a very inviting place to live," he said of the mission. "The Brooklyn Bridge thunders over our heads with its ceaseless rumble of trains the whole day and night through. A great boarding stable is next door to us, but I would sooner live here in old Water Street than in any other place on the civilized globe. From early morning until late at night a ceaseless tramp of weary feet comes up the stairway into my office, bringing tales of weariness and sorrow. Our janitor, Tom Farmer, who has spent fifteen and a half years in prison, receives them kindly, no matter what their errand may be." He said that it was the first place established where a drunken man was more welcome than a sober man.

It is estimated that Mr. Hadley obtained 75,000 conversions during his work at the mission, a great part of them resulting in new and clean lives and profitable, happy citizenship.

On Monday morning a special service will be held in the mission, and in the afternoon the last services will be held in St. John's. The honorary pall bearers will be John S. Huyler, B. De F. Curtiss, R. Fulton Cutting, the Rev. J. Frederick Talcott, W. T. Wardwell, Walter M. Smith, S. W. Bowne, Col. A. P. Ketchum, A. N. Ryerson, Christian F. Tietjen, W. E. Lougee, M. Hartley Dodge, and Lieut. Gov. M. Linn Bruce.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. John Eaton.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Gen. John Eaton, a distinguished civil war veteran and educator, died here to-day, aged 77 years. His great-grandfather was Nathaniel Eaton, who fought at Bunker Hill. Gen. Eaton spent the earlier part of his life on his father's farm, attending the district school whenever he could. At the age of sixteen he began teaching in order that he might continue his studies. He prepared for college at Thedford Academy, and was graduated at Dartmouth in 1854. From 1856 to 1859 he was Superintendent of Schools at Toledo, Ohio, resigning to study theology at Andover, Mass. In 1861 he entered the war as a chaplain, and later served as brigade sanitary inspector.

In 1862 Gen. Grant, finding that the number of slaves was demoralizing his lines and spreading disease, ordered Gen. Eaton to gather them in camps, where they could engage in self-supporting industries. Referring to this service, Gen. Grant said in his "Memoirs": "Under him the Freedman's Bureau had its origin in the Mississippi Valley." Out of the camps that Gen. Eaton set up 70,000 troops were organized.

He founded The Memphis Post in 1865 and edited it until 1867. Then he organized the free school system of Tennessee. In 1870 he was appointed Commissioner of the Bureau of Education, holding the place for sixteen years. He became a counsellor of the American Public Health Association, Vice President of the American Association of Advance of Science, and was twice President of the American Social Science Association.

Among the international recognitions he had received were the honorary membership of the French Ministry of Public Instruction and the Order of the Commander of the Rose, from the Emperor of Brazil. In 1886 he became President of Marietta College, Ohio, and in 1898 President of the Sheldon Jackson College, Salt Lake City.

William Morton Grinnell.

William Morton Grinnell, a member of the law firm of Morton & Bliss, 40 Wall Street, died at his home, 873 Madison Avenue, yesterday, of pneumonia, after less than a week's illness. Mr. Grinnell was a son of Mr. and Mrs. William Grinnell, who now live in Paris. His mother is a sister of ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton.

Mr. Grinnell was born in New York City forty years ago, was a graduate of Harvard and the University of Heidelberg, and a member of the Metropolitan, University, and Lawyers' Clubs and the Society of the Mayflower. His widow, who, with two young children, survives him, is a daughter of Major Gen. Oswald W. Ernst, retired, United States Army.

Mr. Grinnell was a Director of the Illinois Central and the Rio Grande, Sierra Madre and Pacific Railroads, of the Mount Morris Bank, and the Gunly Coal Company. He was also the author of several books on sociology. The funeral will be held at the Grinnell residence to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The burial will be in Greenfield, Mass.

Richard Conover Jackson.

Richard Conover Jackson, Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service in the General Post Office, died suddenly at his home, 634 West 147th Street, on Thursday night of heart disease. He was born in this city, his father being of an old Dutch farmily and his mother a descendant of old Revolutionary stock.

He entered the postal service as a young man and did much toward bringing the service, especially in the Eastern States, to its present standard. About ten years ago he was made Superintendent of this branch of the service and remained in that post

Church Services To-morrow

BAPTIST.

At Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, 6-8 West 46th St.,
Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor.
Public Worship with preaching by the Pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
BIBLE SCHOOL, 9:45 A. M.
YOUNG WOMEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S CLASSES.

Amity Baptist Church, 312 West 54th St.—Rev. Leighton Williams, D. D., Pastor, will preach: 11 A. M., "The Universal Christ"; 8 P. M., "The Early Church in Jerusalem," an illustrated sermon; 4 P. M., Holy Communion.

Baptist Church, Epiphany, Madison Av., 64th, Madison C. Peters, 11, "Are the Dead Alive and Interested in Human Affairs?" 8, "Why Abraham Lincoln, Though a Christian, Never Joined a Church?" People's Meeting 3:30; Drs. MacArthur, Peters, and other distinguished speakers on the Negro Problem; open parliament.

Calvary Baptist Church, 57th St.—Dr. MacArthur, 11, "College Students and Church Life," and at 8, assisted by Dr. L. A. Banks.

Central Baptist Church, 42d, West of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "Christian Forbearance"; 7:45 P. M., "The Man Lincoln;" Anderson Camp, Sons of Veterans, in attendance.

Madison Avenue Baptist Church,
MADISON AVENUE, CORNER 31ST ST.
KERR BOYCE TUPPER, D.D., LL.D., Minister.
9:30 A. M.—Sunday School; Madison Ave. League Bible Class.
11 A. M.—Worship and Preaching. Sermon Theme: "An Essential Element in the Education of the Student."
8 P. M.—Worship and Preaching. Sermon Theme: "Christianity's Hold on Thinking Men." MUSICAL SERVICE AT 7:45 P. M.
A CORDIAL WELCOME TO ALL.

Memorial Baptist, Washington Square South.—Edward Judson, Pastor, preaches, 10:45, "The Baptist Church," second in series on the Church, and 7:30, "The Transfiguration"; Evening Prayer daily from 7:30 to 8; Church Prayer Meeting Friday night.

Mount Morris Baptist Church,
Fifth Av., above 126th St.,
Dr. HENRY M. SANDERS, Acting Pastor.
Public worship at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Rev. J. HERMAN RANDALL of Grand Rapids, Mich., will preach at both services.

Washington Heights Baptist, Convent Av., W. 145th, Boardman B. Bosworth.—11 A. M., "The Original Director's Liability Act"; 8 P. M., "Was There Such a Person as Jesus: Any Proof Outside the Bible?"

West 33d Street Baptist Church, Rev. E. S. Holloway, Pastor.—Services, 10:45, "Flowers from Nero's Palace"; 7:45, "A New Emancipation." Welcome.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist,
Central Park West and 68th St.
Christian Science Services Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School 11 A. M. Wed. Eve. meeting at 8. Central Christian Science Reading Room, 23 W. 22d, Harlem Branch, 123 W. 125th. Open daily, except Sunday, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Broadway Tabernacle,
Broadway and 56th St.,
Rev. C. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor.
Public worship 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Dr. Jefferson will preach at both services.
5 P. M.—Dr. Thomson's Bible Class.

Manhattan Congregation, Broadway and 76th St., Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor, 11 A. M.; Vesper Service, 4 P. M.; J. Henry McKinley, Musical Director. Seats free. Everybody welcome.

Pilgrim Congregational Church, Corner Manson Av. and 121st St., Rev. Frederick Lynch Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

Society for Ethical Culture, Carnegie Hall, 57th St., 7th Av.—Prof. Nathaniel Schmidt of Cornell University will lecture next Sunday, Feb. 11th, at 11 A. M.; subject, "The Religion of the Unchurched."

JEWISH.

Temple Beth-El, 5th Av. and 76th St., Sunday, 11 A. M., Dr. Schulman on "The Fourth Commandment: The Sabbath Idea and the Dignity of Man."

LUTHERAN.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, Central Park West and 65th St., Rev. C. Armand Miller, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Advent, Broadway and 93d, G. F. Krotel, D. D.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

Evangelical Lutheran Church, (St. James's,) Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Services, 11 and 8; Sunday School, 9:15 A. M.

NEW CHURCH.

Church of the New Jerusalem, 35th St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.—Sunday school, 10 A. M.; Service, 11 A. M., with preaching by the Pastor. Subject, "Spiritual Hearing."

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Centenary M. E. Church, Washington Av. and 166th St., Rev. B. C. Warren, D. D., Pastor.—10:30, "Permanence of a Sanctified Passion"; 7:55, "The Daughter of Moab."

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, West 104th St., Near Columbus Av., Rev. T. H. Baragwanath, Pastor.—11, "The Touch of Life"; 8, "Man—Sinner and Saint."

Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church,
Corner 60th St.
Rev. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D.,
Pastor.
Preaching by the Pastor
at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Metropolitan Temple,
7th Av.—14th St.,
Rev. ROBERT BAGNELL, D. D., Pastor.
PASTOR PREACHES 10:45 AND 7:45.
Attractive services every night. All seats free.
TEMPLE CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

People's Church, 61st St., Near 3d Av., Rev. Frank A. Scofield, Pastor.—Services 11 and 8.

St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.,
Rev. ANDREW GILLIES.
11 A. M.—"The Christian Doctrine of Man."
8 P. M.—"Samson and Delilah."

St. James Methodist Episcopal Church,
Madison Avenue and 126th Street,
Allan MacRossie, Pastor.
Morning worship at 11. Evening worship, 7:45.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Av. and 86th St.,
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Dr. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS.
8 P. M.—Dr. HOWARD H. RUSSELL.
Wednesday, 8 P. M., Discussion of Social Problems.

Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, Montague St., four flights from Brooklyn Bridge.—8:30, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Rev. J. H. Melish preaches at 11.

St. John's Chapel, Trinity Parish, Varick St., Below Canal, Rev. Philip A. H. Brown, Vicar.—Sunday services, 7:30, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St.,
Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.
11 A. M.—Matins and Litany.
7:40 P. M.—Recital. 8 P. M.—Evensong.

Christ Church, Broadway and 71st St., Rev. G. A. Strong, Rector.—Services, 8 and 11 A. M.; Rev. R. B. Kimber, 4; Evensong, 8 P. M., Rector.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9; Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45; Evensong, 4 P. M.

Church of the Ascension,
Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street,
Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11 A. M.—Morning Service. Sermon, (Rector,)
8 P. M.—Reinecke's "Evening Hymn."
Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith will preach.
8 P. M.—Evening Service. Sermon, (Rector.)

Church of the Beloved Disciple, 89th St. and Madison Av., Rev. Henry M. Barbour, Rector.—Services at 7:30, 10, 11 A. M., and 8 P. M.; Rector preaches at 11; Rev. Arthur H. Judge, specially to men, at 8.

Church of the Heavenly Rest,
Fifth Avenue, above Forty-fifth Street,
Rev. D. PARKER MORGAN, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer; Litany; Preacher, The Rector; 8 P. M., Evening Prayer; Preacher, Rev. Herbert Shipman.

Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St.—8 and 11 A. M.; 4 P. M., Service for Association in Interest of Labor; Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, preacher.

Church of the Transfiguration, 1 E. 29th.—Communions, 7, 8, 9; Sermon and Concone's Mass, 10:30; CHORAL EVENSONG, 4; CHORAL LITANY and SERMON to Men, 8 P. M.

Church of Zion and St. Timothy,
334 West 57th St.
Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L.
Holy Communion.....8 A. M.
Morning Prayer; Preacher, The Rector,
11 o'clock.
Choral Service; Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton,
8 P. M.

St. Bartholomew's Church.
Services: 8:30, 11 A. M., and 4 P. M.
Anthem: "The Radiant Morn Hath Passed Away," Woodward.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square. The Rev. Charles Henry Babcock, D. D., will preach on Sunday morning next, February 11th, at 11 o'clock.

St. James's Church, Madison Av. and 71st St.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Service and Sermon by Bishop Courtney.
8 P. M.—Evening Service and Sermon by Rev. J. Cairns.

St. Mark's, 2d Av. and 10th St., Rev. Dr. L. W. Batten, Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M.; Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 A. M.; Evening Service, (all seats free,) 8 P. M.

St. Thomas's Chapel, 230 East 60th St., Rev. R. R. Claiborne, Vicar.—Rev. A. S. Lloyd, D. D., Secretary Board of Missions, will preach at 11 A. M.

The Rev. Geo. R. Van De Water, D. D., Rector of St. Andrew's, Harlem, 5th Av. and 127th St., will preach at 11 A. M. on "God Knows Best," at 4 P. M. at Children's Service on "Truth Telling," and at Choral Service, 8 P. M., on "The Man Not Properly Clothed." Strangers welcome at all services.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Adams Chapel, Union Theological Seminary, 700 Park Av., Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock, the sixth sermon in the course on "The Christian Doctrine of Faith": Preacher, the Rev. President Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D., LL. D., of Union Theological Seminary; subject, "Faith and the Study of Religions." All are welcome.

Brick Church,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: Rev. William R. Richards, D. D.
Rev. Shepherd Knapp.
At 11, and VESPER SERVICE at 4.
Dr. Richards will preach. Mr. Knapp at CHORAL SERVICE at 8. SEATS FREE.
Bible School and Classes, 9:45 A. M.
MEN'S CLASS taught by Dr. FAGNANI.
Wednesday Service, 8 P. M. Friday, 5 P. M.

Central Presbyterian Church, West 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Joseph Taylor Britan, Assistant.—Rev. A. F. Schauffler will preach at 11 A. M.; at 8 P. M., Special Musical Service, with short Sermon by Mr. Britan; Sunday School at 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Sunday evening at 7 o'clock; Devotional Meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church,
Fifth Avenue and 55th Street,
REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D.,
Minister.
Rev. Geo. H. Trull, Assistant.
Services on Feb. 11 at 11 A. M. & 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Stevenson will preach.
In the afternoon will be observed
The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.
Bible School meets at 9:30 A. M.
Wednesday Evening Service Commences at 8:15.
Strangers are cordially invited.

Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Corner 22d St.—Rev. Walter Duncan Buchanan, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Communion at the morning service.

Fourth Presbyterian Church,
West End Av. and 91st St.,
Rev. PLEASANT HUNTER, D. D., Pastor.
Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Madison Square Presbyterian Church,
Madison Av., Corner of 24th St.
Sabbath Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
The Pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach in the morning,
and Rev. George R. Montgomery, Assistant Minister, in the evening.
Bible School in Chapel, with Classes for Adults, 10 A. M.

Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Northeast corner 73d St.—Public worship 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; the Rev. A. J. Brown, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, at 8 P. M.

New York Presbyterian Church, 7th Av. and 128th St., Rev. Dr. D. J. McMillan, Pastor. Services 11, 8; Christian Endeavor, 7. Cordial welcome.

Old First Presbyterian Church,
Fifth Avenue, Eleventh to Twelfth Street,
HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"The Lord's Supper."
4:30 P. M.—"The Lord's Prayer."

Rutgers Presbyterian Church,
Broadway and 73d St.
REV. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Allen W. McCurdy, Assistant Minister.
Services at 11. Preaching by Dr. Mackenzie.
Communion Service at 4.

Scotch Presbyterian Church, 96th St. and Central Park West, Rev. David G. Wylie, D. D., Pastor; Rev. John E. Triplett, Assistant.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

University Place Presbyterian Church, Corner of 10th St., Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Ralph K. Hickok, Assistant.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; at the services to-morrow the Pastor will preach; Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

West Presbyterian Church, 42d St., Bet. 5th and 6th Avs., Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. Dr. William Spurgeon of Cardiff, Wales, cousin of the late Charles Spurgeon of London, England, will preach at 11 A. M.; the Pastor at 8 P. M.

At West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Av., corner 105th St., Rev. A. Edwin Keigwin, Pastor. Services at 11 and at 8.

Westminster Presbyterian, 23d St., Near 7th Av., Rev. John Lloyd Lee, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Song Service.

REFORMED CHURCH.

Collegiate Church,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Collegiate (Marble) Church,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"I Believe in the Holy Catholic Church."
Evening—"A King in the Pillory."

Collegiate Church,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"A Word of Cheer to the Disheartened."
Evening—"An Old Man's Possession; the Sins of His Youth."

Collegiate Church,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister
Rev. Herman C. Weber will preach 11 A. M.
Rev. W. C. Stilson, D. D., 8 P. M.

Madison Avenue Reformed Church, Cor. 57th St., Rev. Abbott E. Kittridge, Pastor; Rev. William B. Forbush, Junior Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.; Dr. Forbush will preach morning and evening.

South Church,
Madison Av. and 38th St.,
Rev. THOMAS SEDGWICK BRIDGES, D. D.,
MINISTER.
9:45—CHILDREN'S SERVICE.
11—MORNING SERVICE.
4—AFTERNOON SERVICE.

34th Street Reformed Church, West of 8th Av., Rev. Robert W. Courtney, Pastor.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

REFORMED CATHOLIC.

Services in Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St., afternoon, 3:30; preaching and testimonies by Revs. O'Connor, Kenning, and Giardina. Catholics invited.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Theosophical Society, N. Y. Branch.
Lecture by C. Jinarajadasa, B. A., Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "Practical Use of Theosophy"; Wednesday, 8:15 P. M., "Parsifal: Its Theosophical Interpretation"; Piano Illustrations by Bruce G. Kingsley. Assembly Hall, United Charities Bldg., 4th Av. and 22d St.; Sunday lecture free; Wednesday, admission 50 cents.

Theosophical Society, 244 Lenox Av., public lectures every Sunday and Tuesday, 8:15 P. M.

UNITARIAN.

All Souls', (Unitarian,) 4th Av., 20th St.—Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Pastor, will preach on "The Crisis of a Single Hour"; Services 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

At Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, corner 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, Pastor, will preach at 11; subject, "The Christ Ideal"; Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.

Church of the Messiah, (Unitarian,) 34th St., Cor. Park Av.—Services 11 A. M.; Rev. Robert Collyer will preach; Sunday School, 10 o'clock, in Chapel, entrance on Park Av.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

Washington Heights United Presbyterian Church, 172d St. and Audubon Av.—The service on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock will be conducted by Rev. John F. Carson, D. D., Brooklyn.

UNIVERSALIST.

Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and 76th St., Frank Oliver Hall, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "Through Doubt to Faith"; 8 P. M., Hampton Institute will conduct service; Negro Quartette with plantation songs.

OTHER SERVICES.

A UNIQUE SERVICE.
Sacred Song and Scripture Response
by Children of the
Five Points House of Industry,
155 Worth Street.
HEAR THEM SING AT 3:30 P. M.
Organist—S. N. Penfield, Mus. Doc.
Superintendent—Wm. R. Garbutt.

Gospel Tabernacle Church,
44th St. and 8th Av.
Services 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.; preaching at both services Rev. F. E. MARSH; subject for the morning, "WHAT ARE THE EVIDENCES OF THE BAPTISM OF THE SPIRIT?" the evening subject, "FIVE SPARROWS FOR TWO CENTS"; Song Service conducted by Rev. H. KENNING. A hearty welcome to all.

Mr. Booker T. Washington will speak at the Home of the White Rose Industrial Association, 217 East 86th St., at 3 P. M. Sunday, Feb. 11, 1906; Ninth Anniversary Exercises, Reports, &c.

Vedanta Society.—Swami Abhedananda, 32 West 71st, Sundays, 11 A. M., "Steps Towards Realization."

OTHER SERVICES.

Norman Hapgood, Editor of Collier's Weekly, will speak on "What Lincoln Stands for To-day," at Men's Mass Meeting, Majestic Theatre, Broadway and 59th St., auspices West Side Y. M. C. A., Sunday, 3:30.

The Old Jerry McAuley Mission, 316 Water St., Under Brooklyn Bridge.—Meetings every night and Sunday afternoon at 3. Everybody welcome, especially drunkards. S. H. Hadley, Superintendent.

Wesley Rescue Hall,
293 Bowery.
Saturday night, at 8 o'clock,
Memorial Service for S. H. Hadley,
The beloved and lamented Superintendent.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton and Montague Sts.—Holy Communion, 8:30 A. M.; Morning Prayer and Sermon at 11, when Archdeacon Hughson will preach; Evening Prayer and Sermon at 8, Rev. S. P. Bishop will preach.

COURT CALENDARS.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Court of Appeals calendar for Monday, Feb. 12: Nos. 327, 333, 491, 334, 336, 341, 344, 349.

Decisions.

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

In the matter of Emily M. Lord, deceased.—Order reversed and matter remitted to Surrogate, with $10 costs and disbursements of appeal to appellant. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Simon Uhlfelder, appellant, vs. the Palatine Insurance Company of Manchester, England, respondent.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, unless the parties waive a new trial, in which event, judgment directed for the plaintiff upon the findings of the court below, for $966.68, with interest and costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

In the matter of Willis Avenue Bridge.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs and disbursements to respondent. Opinion by Clarke, J.

People ex rel Clarence H. Venner et al., respondents, vs. New York Life Insurance Company, appellant.—Order reversed and application for writ denied, with costs to appellant. Opinion by Clarke, J. (Houghton, J., dissenting.)

Lillie Beardsworth, individually, &c., appellant, vs. John A. Whitehead, individually, &c., respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Ralph Raymond, respondent, vs. Security Trust and Life Insurance, and others, appellants.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Houghton, J.

Elna B. Hall, as executrix, respondent, vs. Otto Wagner et al., appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J. (Laughlin and Houghton, JJ., dissenting.)

Ferdinand N. Monjo and another, respondents, vs. Annie Woodhouse, impleaded, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs to respondent against appellant. Opinion by Ingraham and Houghton, JJ. (Houghton and McLaughlin, JJ., dissenting.)

Thomas Kirkwood, respondent, vs. Harry M. Smith, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Augustus K. Sloan, appellant, vs. National Surety Company, respondent.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Alfred Urbansky, appellant, vs. George P. Shirmer and another, respondents.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham J.

People ex rel. Thomas A. Burke, relator, vs. John N. Partridge, as Commissioner, respondent.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with costs. No opinion.—(McLaughlin, J., dissenting.)

William H. Wade, as administrator, appellant, vs. Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Bankers' Surety Company, respondent, vs. David Rothschild et al., Isaac Frank, appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted to the extent stated in opinion, with $10 costs, with leave to plaintiff to serve amended complaint. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Mercantile National Bank, respondent, vs. Henry B. Sire, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Harry J. Hearn, appellant, vs. Charles A. Stevens & Brother, respondents.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Clarke, J.

Jacob Kissinger, respondent, vs. William Livingston and another, appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Percy S. Hildreth, appellant, vs. City of New York, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company, appellant, vs. David J. Garth, respondent.—Order affirmed, with costs, on the opinion of the court below.

Malca Wander, an infant, respondent, vs. Joseph Wander, appellant.—Judgment reversed, and matter remitted to the trial Justice as directed in opinion, without costs. Opinion by Clarke, J.

Donald Grant, respondent, vs. City of New York, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J. (Houghton, J., dissenting.)

Emily S. Haubner, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs. No opinion. (Ingraham, J., and Clarke, J., dissenting.)

Annie Gallagher, as administratrix, respondent, vs. Edgar B. Newman, appellant.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Emily R. Caldwell and another, respondents, vs. New York and Harlem Railroad Company, and another, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Alter Kushes, appellant, vs. Isidore Ginsberg, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Sarah A. Bly, respondent, vs. Edison Electric Illuminating Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

In the matter of John Smith, deceased.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

People ex rel Herman J. Levy, appellant, vs. Edward J. Butler, Commissioner, &c., respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Martha Stronge, appellant, vs. The Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Ingraham and Houghton, JJ. (Houghton, J., dissenting.)

People ex rel Uvalde Asphalt Company, appellant, vs. Edward M. Grout, Controller, &c., respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Amelia Friedman, respondent, vs. Ramon Hotel Company, impleaded, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Hugh H. Senior, appellant, vs. New York City Railway Company, respondent.—Determination affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Ingraham, Laughlin, and Clarke, JJ. (O'Brien, P. J., and Clarke, J., dissenting.)

Eastman Kodak Company, appellant, vs. Julius L. Lewis, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Helene Fitter and another, respondents, vs. Edward Moreney et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Edwin W. Knickerbocker, appellant, vs. Groton Bridge and Manufacturing Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs to respondent, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Samuel W. Ehrich, respondent, vs. Hugh J. Grant, impleaded, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Houghton, J.

Shepard N. Edmonds, appellant, vs. Attuck Music Publishing Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

In the matter of the estate of Solomon W. Ashheim, deceased.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Martin M. Goodman, respondent, vs. Montgomery Maze, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

David Heyman, appellant, vs. Leo Schlesinger, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Charles E. Fennessy, respondent, vs. Gertrude Victoria Fennessy, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Henry E. Fox, respondent, vs. Isaac Davidson, appellant.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

Jane Oakes, as executrix, respondent, vs. Arthur L. Meyer and another, appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Leo Schlesinger as receiver, appellant, vs. Andrew Gilhooly, respondent.—Order reversed and preference awarded, with $10 costs and disbursements to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Francis J. Markham, respondent, vs. David Stevenson Brewing Company, appellant.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified the judgment and order appealed from affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. (O'Brien, P. J., dissenting.)

Louis Arkin vs. Interborough Rapid Transit Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Calendars for Saturday, Feb. 10.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.: James Daugherty, John H. Garrison, Julia Cahn.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Ellen Curran, executrix, &c., vs. Robert Magee—Walter H. Stewart.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Percy B. Williams vs. Joseph T. Dowd—Gustave B. Drachman. William T. Hookey vs. Joseph Greenstein et al.—Thomas Shiels.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Amend, J.—In re Reeves —Richard J. D. Keating.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Curran vs. Magee—Edward Browne.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Kaufman vs. Shiels—Nathaniel A. Elkins.

LIVELY RELAY RACES IN REGIMENTAL GAMES

De Witt Clinton Team Captures High School Event Handily.

DANAHER BEATS NORTHRIDGE

Freund Wins Two Medals at Twelfth Regiment Armory—Callan Takes Half-Mile Race.

Two well-contested relay races supplied the most exciting features last night of the athletic games held in the Twelfth Regiment Armory under the auspices of Company H. With the exception of these events and a special sixty-yard dash, the other seven events on the programme were closed to members of the regiment.

The first of the relay races, at one mile, was open to teams from High Schools, and four schools were represented. The De Witt Clinton runners took the lead in the first lap, H. Waters starting off, and, despite a game effort on the part of Seton Hall, the De Witt Clinton lads held their advantage and won by over five yards. Beside Waters, E. Staley, T. Clancy, and G. Hurlbut were the victorious runners. The High School of Commerce was third. Morris High School also entered a team.

The second relay was open to regimental teams. The boys from the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn won by a small margin. They were strong favorites, for the team consisted of Bacon, Northridge, Sedley, and McMeekin. The Twenty-second Regiment came second, and the Seventy-first Regiment was third. The winning team's time was 3:53 3-5. J. J. Danaher ran the final lap for the Twenty-second, and his opponent on the winning team was Sedley. Danaher made a hot finish, and was roundly cheered for his effort. He was in good running trim, for he captured the sixty-yard invitation event in 0:06 3-5 from scratch, beating Northridge by about a foot. W. J. Keating was third.

W. Freund of Company E proved the double victor of the evening. He first captured the sixty-yard handicap, receiving an allowance of ten feet, and then, starting from the ten-yard mark in the 300-yard run, won in a close finish from Fred J. Conklin of Company D, who received eighteen yards. Freund's time was 0:32 2-5. The half-mile run was an interesting event, the men keeping well bunched until toward the finish, when W. J. Callan of Company C shot to the front and won handily in 2:38. The summary:

60-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by John E. Peters, Co. H; A. Caulfield, Co. C, second; C. Kane, Co. G, third. Time—0:07.

60-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by W. Freund, Co. E, (10 feet;) A. Greene, Co. G, (10 feet,) second; Frank Merz, Co. D, (5 feet,) third. Time—0:06 4-5.

60-Yard Dash, Invitation, Scratch.—Won by J. J. Danaher, Xavier A. A.; S. C. Northridge, Irish-American A. C., second; W. J. Keating, Irish-American A. C., third. Time—0:06 3-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. Freund, Co. E, (10 yards;) Fred J. Conklin, Co. D, (18 yards,) second; William Keitsik, Co. D, (18 yards,) third. Time—0:36 2-5.

600-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by Fred Holler, Co. G; John E. Peters, Co. H, second; J. E. Green, Co. H, third. Time—1:31 4-5.

Sack Race, One Lap.—Won by A. Greene, Co. A; Max Block, Co. G, second; J. L. McAdams, Co. G, third. Time—0:27.

One-Mile Relay, Interscholastic.—Won by De Witt Clinton High School, (H. Waters, E. Staley, T. Clancy, and G. Hurlbut;) Seton Hall, (W. J. O'Gorman, A. E. Walsh, H. Coates, and A. McDonough,) second; High School of Commerce, (Doursby, Lang, Smith, and Vohles,) third. Morris High School also started. Time—3:57.

Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by W. J. Callan, Co. C, (30 yards;) J. L. McAdams, Co. G, (35 yards,) second; J. J. McAleer, Co. E, (35 yards,) third. Time—2:38.

Potato Race.—Won by Joseph Schepp, Co. D; Francis Biegler, Co. D, second; E. L. Ennis, Co. G, third. Time—0:31 1-5.

One-Mile Relay, Regimental, Scratch.—Won by Twenty-third Regiment, (S. C. Northridge, J. McMeekin, C. Bacon, and E. C. Sedley;) Twenty-second Regiment, (Smith, Grady, Meyers, and Danaher,) second; Seventy-first Regiment, third. Time—3:53 3-5.

HARVARD CLUB SQUASH.

Play in the Consolation Progresses to the Second Round.

There was no play in the championship rounds of the squash tournament at the Harvard Club yesterday, but the consolations proceeded until but two matches of the second round remain to be played. To-day these two matches will be completed after the semi-finals of the championship tourney are finished. W. A. M. Burden meets J. H. Hunt, while A. L. Devens, Jr., plays R. D. Pruyn to decide who shall contest for the title.

Play in the consolation occupied the courts all day. There were a number of close matches, three sets being required for F. M. Weld to defeat R. Dunn, for H. S. Satterlee to beat H. Fletcher in the first round. Nine matches were played and seven byes drawn. The closest contest in the second round was that between F. H. Kinnicutt and F. Davis, Jr., which the former won, 12—15, 15—9, and 17—14. The last set was a bully fight. O. W. Winston also forced John Corbin to a deuce set but finally was beaten. The scores of the play follow:

First Round—John Corbin, O. W. Winston, and M. E. T. Brown, byes; H. S. Satterlee beat H. Fletcher, 15—11, 15—4; E. H. Whiting beat H. H. Berry, 15—4, 15—7; E. H. Pool beat R. H. Grimes by default; F. M. Weld beat R. Dunn, 10—15, 15—8, 15—12; R. Derby beat G. A. Franklin, 15—4, 15—4; J. C. Barron, Jr., beat Georgs J. Dyer, 15—3, 15—9; J. W. Stedman beat M. G. Conterman, 15—4, 15—4; L. Ross beat A. H. Sheffer, 15—12, 15—3; E. F. Byrd beat D. F. Downs, 15—4, 15—7; F. Davis, Jr., F. H. Kinnicutt, S. Whitney, and A. Corbin, byes.

Second Round—John Corbin beat O. W. Winston, 15—9, 18—13; H. S. Satterlee beat M. E. T. Brown, 15—5, 15—7; J. R. Whiting and E. H. Pool to play; F. M. Weld and R. Derby to play; J. N. Stedman beat J. C. Barron, Jr., by default; O. F. Byrd beat L. Ross, 15—0, 15—4; F. H. Kinnicutt beat F. Davis, Jr., 12—15, 15—9, 17—14; S. Whitney beat D. Corbin by default.

Cory Leads Palm Beach Golfers.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 9.—The first important golf tournament of the season began on the Palm Beach links to-day. The event was for the Visitors' Cup, offered by A. W. Black of the Lakewood Golf Club. There were about fifty entries. The qualifying round was of thirty-six holes, and the sixteen who got in the first set for the chief trophy are:

C. B. Cory, 151; H. R. Worthington, 152; D. T. Daniel, 152; A. P. Clapp, 153; E. Cluett, 153; W. S. Hardan, 157; Walter Fairbanks, 158; A. F. Haston, 161; D. Lloyd, 161; J. Dunlap, Jr., 161; G. C. Christian, 162; D. O. Wickham, 154; A. J. McClure, 164; William Diston, 166; P. Waterman, 167; J. B. Tilton, 167.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

Although the announcement was made over two weeks ago that the Automobile Club of America would hold an endurance and economy run this Spring, President Dave H. Morris said yesterday that only eight or ten members had sent their names to him as being willing to act as inspectors or watchers on the competing cars during the contest. Mr. Morris asked the members to notify him at an early date of their willingness to serve as officials. He hopes to ascertain by this means how many club members are interested in making an event of practical importance a decided success.

A. G. Bat

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

12TH ST., 39 WEST.—Large connecting room, alcove; running water; small room; table board; reference.

46TH ST., 246 WEST.—Exceptionally clean rooms; well heated; running water; superior French cuisine.

51ST ST., 227 WEST.—Quiet, respectable, home-like single rooms; good table; off Broadway, close Subway.

82D ST., 48 WEST.—Desirable double rooms, baths, gentlemen; excellent table; telephone; references.

82D ST., 48 WEST.—Desirable rooms; excellent table; table guests; references.

93D, 166 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished room, for couple or gentlemen; private boarding house.

93D ST., 25 WEST.—One pleasant room; home-like; good table; couple; references.

94TH ST., 65 WEST.—Nicely furnished sunny front room; excellent table; select house; telephone; references.

121ST ST., 150 WEST.—High-class house; rooms connecting, separately; suit family, gentlemen, couples; telephone.

125TH ST., 100 WEST.—Gentlemen find excellent home, superior board; refined Jewish surroundings; references; 'phone.

131ST, 141 WEST.—Large back parlor, spacious closets, running water; excellent board; private family.

132D ST., 265 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private house; excellent home table; telephone.

142D ST., 200 WEST.—Room facing 7th Av.; all improvements; near L, Subway; moderate. Rose.

East Side.

21ST ST., 139 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms and board; steam heat; also skylight room; $7.

22D ST., 29 EAST.—Desirable large rooms and hall rooms, with board; references.

34TH ST., 45 EAST.—Large room, with board; private bath; one single room; gentleman; table board; references.

57TH ST, 142 E.—Boarders wanted; large room and hall room; private house.

61ST ST., 206 EAST.—Two large, neatly furnished rooms for two gentlemen or couple.

72D, 324 EAST.—In private house, a nicely furnished heated front room, with running water; board optional.

124TH ST., 71 EAST.—Large front rooms; $12 and $14; two; excellent board; cleanliness; Americans.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696.—Second floor; three rooms; excellent board; other rooms; American.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, Brooklyn Heights.—Overlooking Wall St.; second floor, furnished; fit for millionaire; rooms or apartments; neighborhood, table high class.

HEIGHTS, 187 AMITY ST.—Furnished rooms; board optional; table guests; convenient bridge and ferries.

LIVINGSTON ST., 297.—Large room with running water; hall room; furnace heat; board reasonable.

COUNTRY BOARD.

East Orange, N. J.—Private family have large, comfortable room with excellent table to offer one or two gentlemen; terms, $10.00 and $18.00. Address 297 No. Grove Street.

First-class accommodations for one or two gentlemen in private house; modern conveniences. 27 South Walnut St., East Orange.

New Rochelle.—Desirable rooms, with board; central location. 39 Washington Ave.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

WANTED—Young men to join us in our furnished apartments; must share cost; will exchange references. B. B., Box 117 Times Downtown.

West Side.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well heated; hot and cold water; bath.

25TH, 26 WEST.—Very attractive large sunny rooms, couple bachelors; neighborhood select, central; reasonable.

38TH ST., 149 WEST.—Very clean, beautiful rooms; running water, porcelain bath, heated; $4 and $8.

39TH ST., 202 WEST.—Elegant parlor floor, connecting room; exceptional opportunity; doctor, dentist; all improvements.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; small room; breakfasts; telephone; references.

42D ST., 222 WEST.—Nicely furnished; heat, bath; private house; $2 upward; gentlemen only; references.

44TH ST., 247 WEST.—Elegant parlor floor; exceptional opportunity; doctor, dentist; house well kept; reasonable.

46TH ST., 43 WEST.—Comfortable double second-floor room until March 1st.

49TH, 110 WEST.—Comfortable room; next to bath; clean; $3 week; gentlemen; private family.

70TH ST., 311 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor of two connecting rooms, dressing room, bath, &c.; near Subway; terms moderate; desirable persons.

78TH ST., 201 WEST.—Cozy, homelike room; elevator apartment; handsome surroundings; very moderate.

85TH, 308 WEST.—An especially good room for two gentlemen; baths; telephone; Subway; $15 a week; also one small room.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; $3 to $6.50.

104TH ST., 60 WEST.—Attractive suite, kitchen privileges if desired; "L," Park, Subway. Kelly.

104TH, 257 WEST.—Desirable room, second floor, private bath; also parlor floor; running water.

107TH ST., 7 WEST.—A suite of rooms and use of kitchen if preferred. Willy.

112TH ST., 306 WEST.—Elegant newly furnished suite, two rooms and bath; all improvements; reasonable; second floor. Martin.

Furnished studio to sublet by hour for teaching. 2 Studio Building, 37 West 22d St.

East Side.

3D AV., 1,026.—Refined Jewish gentleman can have room with breakfast in strictly private house; $6 weekly; telephone. Address Comfort.

49TH ST., 147 EAST.—Nicely furnished heated room; hot and cold running water; convenient; reasonable.

50TH ST., 238 EAST.—Large front room; all conveniences; steam heat; reasonable. Freese.

61ST, 238 EAST.—Third story front, bath adjoining, $4, to desirable permanent gentleman. Owner.

69TH ST., 223 EAST.—Two rooms and kitchen with improvements; private family, $5; McGhee.

83D, 126 EAST.—Handsome connecting rooms, gentleman or couple; one flight; all improvements. Crockford.

83D, 128 EAST.—Beautiful front and bedroom, also hallroom; steam-heated apartment. "Kielow."

91ST ST., 161 EAST.—Nicely furnished front room and bedroom, with inlaid wardrobe, bath; with or without board; reasonable. Hyland.

128TH ST., 127 EAST.—Two nicely furnished rooms, hot and cold water; conveniently located; references.

135TH ST., 606 EAST.—Large furnished rooms for housekeeping or gentleman; board; $3.

LEXINGTON AV., 73.—Three large rooms, 2d floor; bath, steam; en suite if desired.

MADISON AV., 105.—Large, well-furnished room, adjoining bath; small rooms; telephone; breakfast optional.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3.—One block from Wall St. Ferry; elegantly furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen; convenient to New York.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Singers.

WANTED—Soprano and contralto, $200 and $150. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Soprano for Manhattan church; $700. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Chorus sopranos (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Girl to assist in trimming room and help make out factory payroll; must be experienced in cloak business; steady position to right party. Apply all week, E. D. & Co., 36 East 14th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policies; large commission, renewals; county managers wanted every State. A. E. Ciley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Automobiles.

AUTOMOBILES.—Now is your chance to enter the automobile business as chauffeur, earning $100 to $150 monthly; call and see our big school, the largest in the city; we have been asked by owners to supply them with competent chauffeurs. Auto Transportation School, 360 West 41st.

Clerks.

WANTED—Clerks, Christian, under 25, with technical education; estimating; salary $12. Call to-day until 6 P. M. The Ingram Corporation, Metropolitan Insurance Building.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Compositors, Etc.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

WANTED

Electrotype finishers, molders, batterymen, builders-up, and assistants in each branch.

Compositors Wanted,

Non-Union, $21 per week; job, stone, and make-up; also machine operators at $23 per week; absolutely permanent positions guaranteed first-class men of good character; excellent opportunity to obtain a permanent position in one of the oldest, largest, and most modern printing houses in New York City.

THE DE VINNE PRESS,
12 Lafayette Place,
New York City.

WANTED—William Green wants printers at 326 Pearl Street, New York City; wishes to add to his staff a number of experienced compositors, (display, stone, and make-up men,) also experienced monotype operators; these positions will be permanent to efficient workmen of good character; salary will be $21.00 per week; only persons willing to work nine hours in open shop desired; loyalty to employer is expected in return for advantageous working conditions; reply by letter only, giving employer's references and stating experience and qualifications. William Green.

Wanted—Compositors, stone hands, and make-up men; "open shop;" highest salary; permanent position; additional bonus for faithful services; New York, vicinity, and Western points. Call or address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for important Methodist Church, Virginia. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 Fifth Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Organist for Ohio church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist, country Catholic church, $800. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for suburban church, $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Salesmen.

WANTED—First-class salesman for office specialties and supplies. Address R., 191 Times Downtown.

Singers.

WANTED—Chorus tenors (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED — Tenor for Manhattan church; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Male alto for church, $250. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Bass for Catholic Church, $250. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Tenor for church; $900. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

RENTAL AGENT.
MAN WITH EXPERIENCE.
APPLY AT ONCE
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO. 786 Prospect Av.

THE OSBORNE COMPANY, Hubert, West, and Washington Sts., New York, require immediately a correspondent; a strictly first-class man of education, character, and experience, who can handle correspondence successfully, will find this an opportunity to grow into a responsible and important position. Call Saturday, Feb. 10.

WANTED—Butler, before April 1, in private family where two footmen are kept; must be thoroughly competent, have best city references. Send particulars, nationality, age, height, name, and address to D. J., 1,364 Broadway.

WANTED—Printer with job printing plant to take loft with stationer, who will trade out rent, south of Fulton St. X., Box 119 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Representative of good patented specialty; manufacturers only. Hermann's Specialty, 188 Lake St., Chicago.

WANTED—Office boy in newspaper office; reference required. E. B., Box 150 Times, Times Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cooks.

COOK, $30, reference; laundress, $22, reference. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

COOK and WAITRESS, together or separate. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Housework.

HOUSEWORKER. — By colored housekeeper; city references; neat cook, laundress; apartment preferred; sleep in or out. Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 59th St. Telephone, 4780—Columbus.

HOUSEWORKER.—In small Christian (Protestant) family; state salary; references. L. H., Box 319 Times, Times Square.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Neat and tidy; $18; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By young lady, 20 years of age, as nurse; understands children. Mrs. Mulvy, 174 East 85th St.

NURSE.—Neat and tidy; best reference. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, trustworthy, reliable; American parentage; best references; $12. Protestant, Box 138 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, ambitious beginner; had a thorough business training; good speller and grammarian; moderate salary to begin. Anxious, Box 168 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Six years' experience; rapid, accurate; thoroughly competent to fill high-class position; references; $15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Two years' experience; high school training; accurate, diligent worker; references; $8. Blanche, Box 164 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience, brokerage, commercial; competent; best references. E. Schur, Box 117 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; competent office assistant; Packard graduate. B. Muschel, 78 East 4th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; best references; neat, rapid, accurate. M. C., 122 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

AUDITOR, over 20 years' active experience, railroad, mortgage, and real estate offices, desires to make change; executive man; first-class references and good personality. Auditor, Box 323 Times, Times Square.

PAINTER, DECORATOR.—Estimates large or small jobs; low figures; highest reference; city or Summer resorts. Metropolitan, 13 West 42d St. Tel. 461 Bryant.

TO WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.—Contractor of fine coats, can factor 20 years, would manage or open a factory for a good house. Address A., 121 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

I can sell your patent; booklet mailed free; fifteen years' experience; patent sales exclusively. Call, write, or telphone, William E. Hoyt, patent sales specialist, 290 B'way, New York.

A good position and part interest in a growing mercantile business is offered to an energetic man with about $3,000 to invest. D. A., 300 Times, Times Square.

Would like to buy men's furnishing store for cash. L. H., Box 317 Times, Times Square.

PERSONAL.

WANTED—EDWARD HODGSON, left Edenhall, Cumberland, about 47 years ago; last heard of at Philadelphia. Enquirer, Sister Mary Ann. Important news. Mrs. M. BARTON, 8 Upp. Braithwaite St., N. S. Blackpool Lane, England.

PATENTS.

Patents promptly procured; advice free; send for handbook. Edgar Tate & Co., 245 B'way.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

DAVID PERLMAN.—David Perlman, clerk, residing at 1,680 Madison Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,035 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1901 for paper and hardware.

PERFECT GOLF BALL COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Rinn has received an execution against the Perfect Golf Ball Company, manufacturer of golf balls at 100 Reade Street, for $352 in favor of the Globe Lithographing Company, but was unable to find any property to levy on.

ABRAHAM G. REED.—A meeting of creditors of Abraham G. Reed, commission butter and eggs, at 141 Reade Street, was held yesterday at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy, at 71 Broadway, and Harry E. Ward was elected trustee. The liabilities are $27,774, and nominal assets $18,659.

UNITED EDUCATIONAL COMPANY. — A meeting of creditors of the United Educational Company, book publishers, of 61 East Ninth Street, was held yesterday at the office of W. H. Willis, Referee in Bankruptcy, at 90 Wall Street, and John K. Creevy was elected trustee with a bond of $40,000. The liabilities are $98,530, and nominal assets $268,845.

GOLDMAN BROTHERS.—Louis and Max Goldman, who compose the firm of Goldman Brothers, dealers in men's furnishing goods, at 130-132 Stanton Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,173 and no assets. They began business seven years ago and sold out a few weeks ago. They made an offer of settlement at 20 cents on the dollar, but creditors refused to accept it.

FRANK W. GAYLOR.—Frank W. Gaylor, manager, residing at White Plains, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities of $1,333 and no assets, except a gold-filled watch, $15, and a gold ring (heirloom) $3, which are exempt. The debts were contracted in White Plains in 1904 and 1905, and in Newport, R. I., in 1901 and 1902, for coal, dry goods, drugs, bread, groceries, ice, hardware, furniture, meat, shoes, &c.

GALASSO & GARIULO.—Joseph A. Galasso and Vincenzo Gariulo, who compose the firm of Galasso & Gariulo, dealers in groceries and wines at 387 Broome Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $15,231 and nominal assets $9,370, consisting of stock, $2,730; fixtures, $150; accounts of 200 customers, $5,535; cash, $32; Federal Bank balance, $254; unliquidated claims, $669. They began business in August, 1902.

WILLIAM GRUENFELD.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against William Gruenfeld, dealer in meat at 206 West 116th Street, under the style of the Court Market, by these creditors: Moe Frank, $87; George F. Hinrichs, $235; A. Silz, Incorporated, $137, and James E. Murphy, $94. It was alleged that he is insolvent, gave a chattel mortgage to Fred Boffo on Jan. 16 for $800 on fixtures, horse and wagon, and on Jan. 24 allowed Conron Brothers Company, a creditor, to obtain a preference by a judgment for $510.

CHARLES H. JONES, JR.—Charles H. Jones, Jr., stock broker at 25 Broad Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $77,796 and no assets. The debts were contracted as a partner in the firm of Sperry, Jones & Co. of Baltimore, who made an assignment on May 8, 1903. Among the creditors are the City Trust Company, Boston, $25,166, balance due on an underwriting by the firm of bonds of the Hygienic Ice Company for Dr. Kauffmann of Boston; Bank of Nuevo Leon, Monterey, Mexico, $5,102, on a draft disputed; Mrs. Eliza Grant Jones, New York, $9,175; Dr. William Simon, Baltimore, $16,936; Miriam Brandt, Baltimore, $3,937; University School for Boys Company, Baltimore, $754, and Mrs. Lucy W. Sperry, $1,547.

IRIS MUSIC COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Iris Music Company, which managed a department store music branch, by these creditors: Edward T. Paull, $135; Robert Teller Sons & Dorner, $757, and Edward S. Brill, $8. It is alleged that the company while insolvent made preferential payments of $1,000, and transferred merchandise and accounts of $1,000. Judge Adams of the United States District Court appointed Elbert B. Hamlin receiver of the assets, fixing his bond at $1,250. It was stated that the company had abandoned the business, and the assets left consist of stock, $1,500, and outstanding accounts, $1,000. The Leeds & Catlin Company has obtained a judgment against the company in the City Court for $1,300 on a note.

Out of Town.

NEWARK.—The Franco-American Gelatine Company, for which Charles E. Kimball was appointed receiver by the New Jersey Chancery Court at Newark on Thursday, had its office at 200 Broadway, New York, until a few days ago. It was said there that the offices had been moved to Bound Brook, N. J., on Tuesday, where the company has a large factory and plant. The company was incorporated in November, 1903, with a capital stock of $500,000, and did a large business. John H. Flagler has been President of the company, and is reported to have invested a large amount of money in the concern. On Jan. 31 Maderia, Hill & Co. obtained an attachment against the company for $1,069, but it was paid immediately in cash. It is currently reported that $500,000 has been invested in the business. George L. Olney was Treasurer. Some time ago it was said that the Provident Securities and Banking Company of Boston was a large stockholder in the company, and held one-third of the capital stock.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARMSTRONG, Paul—H. Heide, costs...	$395
BECKER, De Witt C.—A. V. Harris....	112
BECK, George—Moses Straus Co.....	492
BAUERNSCHMIDT, G.—J. C. Wemple Co	488
BENNER, Harry D.—Ira B. McKnight.	163
BOUGHAN, B. A.—Cremo Light Co.....	2,338
SAME—Same	2,336
BUSKIRK, Geo. W.—O. J. Gude Co., costs	118
COOKE, H. H.—J. H. Caswell and ano.	142
CARRUCCI, Antonio T. (not summoned) and Nicolo—Louis Taubenblatt.....	1,263
CASEY, David F., (not summoned)—Cremo Light Co.....	2,336
SAME—Same	2,330
DOESCH, Mich and Mary—A. Wolf.....	266
DE LORIS, J.—L. Burghardt and ano..	103
FOX, Walter—Frank H. Barnes.....	251
GRUESCHOW, Albert—Thomas J. O'Neill	1,567
GLAESER, Emanuel—Same	1,567
HAYES, Warren F.—Wm. G. Rosenheim	691
HENDERSON, H. H.—P. S. Rosenheim.	693
HUFF, E. Jr.—F. E. Phelps and ano..	248
HOCHTADTER, Oscar J.—J. Grossman	248
KILPATRICK, J.—H. F. Deane and ano.	282
KAHN, Jesse O., (not summoned)—William Blath	355
KLEIN, Sam. and John—John Gillies Co.	361
KRAUSZ, Bernath—Jacob Grossman....	248
KATZ, Philip—Samuel Steinfeld.....	150
LARBEY, John F.—Carl A. Kehrwieder.	125
MURRAY, J. Archibald, trustee—William T. Blodgett, costs.....	126
MASPERO, Antonio, (not summoned)—Leonard W. Simmons.....	269
MILLER, Abraham, Nelson, and Frank —William E. Crampton.....	270
McCORMICK, John—Annie A. Shea, costs	253
McLAURIN, Daniel P.—Thomas J. O'Neill	1,567
O'BRIEN, William J., as Sheriff—Isador Hannel and another.....	517
O'BRIEN, William J., as Sheriff—Israel Harris	416
PAIGE, Chester G.—Louis Baldinger and another	49
PIERCE, Robert—Byron B. Dodge.....	482
PISANI, Victor P.—Leonard W. Simmons	269
QUINT, Abraham—Samuel Shatinoff....	150
RABINOWITZ, William, (not summoned) and Morris—Blue Ridge Enamel Brick Company.....	144
ROCHE, Patrick H.—George W. Martin and others.....	195
REYNOLDS, Ellworth—William Blath..	355
RICHARDS, John B.—New York Club..	393
ROSENDAHL, Adolph—Milly Schelinsky	185
SKIDMORE, Samuel—Chas. F. Murphy.	20
SWEENEY, Henry A.—Henry C. Copeland	44
SACHS, Oscar—Alexander Macdonald....	189
SABEL, Sigmund—Jacob Grossman.....	248
SKOLNA, Abraham, (not summoned)—Leonard W. Simmons.....	269
SCHACHTEL, George—Dorothea Schachtel	1,275
TILLOTSON, Sherwood D.—J. Fred Ackerman and another	114
WHITE, Leslie D.—Gurney Heater Manufacturing Company	476
ZINKE, George—Fred E. Rosebrock & Co	304
THE WEEK IN NEW YORK—Harper Paper Co	102
CENTRAL CROSSTOWN R. R. CO.—Patrick Garrity	337
INTER. ST. R'Y. CO.—Jas. J. Kearns..	334
SAME—Margaret Kearns	1,136
SAME—Timothy M. Lester.....	1,843
SAME—Francis Tuiti	1,636
STATE BANKING AND SAFE DEP. Co.—Eugene Van Schaick.....	606
SAME—Same	591
THE CITY OF N. Y.—Max Teffer....	960

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

AVERY, Frank C.—A. J. Appell, Jan. 29, 1906.....		
AVERY, Frank C.—A. J. Appell, April 10, 1905.....		71
BARTNETT, Robert—D. M. Torrey, Aug. 31, 1905.....		83
CRANE, Wm. F.—Met. St. Ry. Co., Oct. 18, 1905.....		107
COHEN, Joseph H.—J. Gimpiowitz and others, Dec. 14, 1905....		131
FLETCHER, Max—T. Sucho, Sept. 22, 1905		27
FLETCHER, Max—M. Lehman and others, Sept. 15, 1905.....		119
GINGOLD, Isaac—C. F. Byron, March 10, 1905, reversed.....		49
HAFFNER, William—L. Miller and others, Dec. 27, 1895.....		119
KALLOWSKY, Morris—C. Krichner, Sr., and others, Feb. 1, 1906, vacated.....		125
LISKOWITZ, Philip—C. Krichner, Sr., and others—Feb. 1, 1906, vacated.....		264
LEVY, Carrie F.—Agricultural Insurance Co., Nov. 8, 1905, vacated.....		204
ROSENTHAL, Harris—M. A. Rernheimer, Dec. 28, 1905.....		158
SCHLANSKY, Moses—R. Cohen, Jan. 6, 1898, cancelled.....		129
SHAFFER, Jacob—I. Rothschild, Dec. 21, 1905.....		1,573
SOLOMON, Samuel, and Max Rothstein —The Jefferson Bank, Nov. 20, 1905...		535
TRUNKITT, Joseph—H. Mendozal, Jan. 8, 1906.....		619
THE NEW YORK HERALD CO.—J. G. Adams, June 23, 1905.....		136
THE NEW YORK HERALD CO.—J. G. Adams, Dec. 30, 1905.....		10,212
		118

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..7:01|Sun sets..5:28|Moon rises..7:12

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:15	8:42	1:57	2:34
Governors Island	8:30	8:53	2:30	3:03
Hell Gate	10:23	10:46	4:02	4:35

Arrived—Friday, Feb. 9.

SS Valdivia, Santa Marta, Feb. 1.
SS Oranje Nassau, Trinidad, Feb. 29.
SS Willkommen, Bremen, Jan. 20.
SS El Valle, Galveston, Feb. 3.
SS Iroquois, Jacksonville, Feb. 5.
SS Bloomfield, Shields, Jan. 24.
SS Excelsior, New Orleans, Feb. 3.
SS Exeter City, Swansea, Jan. 26.
SS Armenian, Liverpool, Jan. 29.
SS San Juan, San Juan, Jan. 28.
SS Princess Anne, Norfolk, Feb. 8.
SS Advance, Colon, Feb. 2.
SS Prins Willem II., Port au Prince, Feb. 2.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
*St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
*Carmania, Liverpool	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
*Vaderland, Antwerp	8:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
*Columbia, Glasgow	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Ripley, Argentina	5:30 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Zulia, Venezuela	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Monterey, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Maraval, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Moorish Prince, Brazil	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
P. A. Wilhelm, Kingston	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Honorius, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Minneapolis, London	——	6:30 A.M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	——	6:00 A.M.
Iroquois, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	——	3:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
El Mar, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Manuel Calvo, Havana.

SAIL MONDAY.

Monroe, Norfolk ..... 3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Pluton	Bordeaux	Jan. 15
Clan McLeod	Antwerp	Jan. 15
Nueces	Galveston	Feb. 3
La Savoie	Havre	Feb. 3
Lucania	Liverpool	Feb. 3
Philadelphia	Southampton	Feb. 3
Oskar II	Christiansand	Jan. 31
Manuel Calvo	Cadiz	Jan. 30
Vigilancia	Havana	Feb. 6

DUE TO-MORROW.

Armenia	Hamburg	Jan. 29
Amsteldyk	Rotterdam	Jan. 27
El Rio	Galveston	Feb. 6
El Paso	New Orleans	Feb. 6

DUE MONDAY.

Krooniand	Antwerp	Feb. 3
Statendam	Rotterdam	Feb. 3
Philadelphia	La Guayra	Feb. 5

DUE TUESDAY.

Kaiser Wilhelm II	Bremen	Feb. —
Celtic	Naples	Jan. 31
Morro Castle	Havana	Feb. 10
Denver	Galveston	Feb. 7
El Dia	Galveston	Feb. 7

Reported by Wireless.

SS Caronia, incoming, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Siasconset, Mass., at 3 P. M. yesterday, when 160 miles east of Nantucket. Due at her pier about 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Lucania, incoming, was reported by Marconi wireless passing Nantucket at 4:20 P. M. yesterday. Due at her pier about 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Philadelphia, incoming, was in wireless communication with the station at Siasconset, Mass., at 6:20 P. M. yesterday, when 70 miles east of Nantucket. Due at her pier at about 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Bermudian, incoming, was reported by De Forest wireless 175 miles southeast of Sandy Hook at 8 P. M. yesterday. Due at her pier about 8:30 A. M. to-day.

SS City of Atlanta, incoming, was reported by De Forest wireless 175 miles south of Sandy Hook at 7 P. M. yesterday. Due at her pier about 8:30 A. M. to-day.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Campania, at Queenstown, Feb. 9.
SS Prinzess Irene, at Naples, Feb. 9.
SS Slavonia, at Liverpool, Feb. 9.
SS Koranna, at Colombo, Feb. 8.
SS Prometheus, at Flushing, Feb. 8.
SS Rotterdam, at Plymouth, Feb. 9.

Sailed.

SS Maine, from London, Feb. 9.
SS Byron, from Pernambuco, Feb. 8.
SS Brasile, from Genoa, Feb. 7.
SS Algeria, from Palermo, Feb. 4.
SS Earl of Douglas, from Point Glasgow, Feb. 8.
SS Lobelia, from Plymouth, Feb. 7.

Passed.

SS Rotterdam, New York, for Rotterdam, passed Scilly.
SS Gyller, New York, for Stavanger, passed Isle of Wight.
SS Anglo-Chilian, New York, for Rotterdam, passed Dungeness.
SS Koenigin Luise, New York, for Naples, passed Fayal.
SS Cevic, New York, for Liverpool, passed Fastnet.
SS Narragansett, New York, for Flushing, passed Isle of Wight.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

WHEAT.—The impetus due to the absence of snow in Winter wheat States carried wheat prices along on a higher basis throughout the entire session and left them finally ½ to ⅞c above the previous night. The Liverpool market, instead of responding to Thursday's decline on this side, closed ⅛d higher, thus contributing another strong point in the day's influences. The decrease of 300,000 bushels in Minneapolis stocks and light interior receipts led to predictions that the next visible supply statement would show another fair decrease. The Paris market closed partly 15 points lower, Berlin was ½ mark up, and Budapest 8 points higher. On export account there were 10 loads. Cash wheat in New York closed firm, as follows: No. 2 red, 90¾c elevator and 92¾c free on board afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 95¾c free on board afloat.

CORN.—Trade in the local market was decidedly more active, and at the West also reflected large transactions, part of which was understood to represent the closing out of some long May corn by a prominent operator. This, in connection with larger receipts than expected, gave the market a rather weak tone in face of the wheat advance, followed by a moderate rally in the last half hour, which left the market finally unchanged to ⅛c net lower. Liverpool was partly ½d under the previous night. The Argentine shipments aggregated 684,000 bushels, compared with 292,000 bushels the previous week. Seaboard clearances reached 782,000 bushels, but for the week show a large decrease as compared with the previous week. Export sales amounted to 10 loads. No. 2 corn was quoted 50½c elevator and 48¾c free on board afloat; No. 2 white, 50½c, and No. 2 yellow, 48¾c free on board afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
Wheat—				
May	90 13-16	90 5-16	90⅝	90¼
July	89¾	89¼	89⅝	88 15-16
September	87½	87¼	87½	86⅞
Corn—				
May	50	49¾	50	50⅛
July	50⅛	50	50⅛	50¼
September	50½	50⅛	50½	50¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
Wheat—				
May	85½	84⅞	85¾	84¾
July	84½	83⅞	84¾	83⅝
September	83⅛	82 11-16	83⅛	82½
Corn—				
May	44	43¾	44	44
July	44¼	44	44¼	44⅛
September	44⅝	44⅜	44⅝	44½
Oats—				
May	30¼	30	30¼	30⅛
July	29½	29⅜	29½	29⅛
September	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	28⅜
Lard—				
May	$7.85	$7.80	$7.80	$7.82
July	7.95	7.90	7.90	7.95
Ribs—				
May	8.02	7.97	7.97	8.00
July	8.12	8.07	8.10	8.10
Pork—				
May	15.17	15.10	15.12	15.15
July	15.07	14.95	15.00	15.02

COTTON.—There was very little business in the cotton market and most of the trading appeared to be in the way of evening up for over the holidays, during which both New Orleans and Liverpool will be open. The local market will be closed to-day, (Saturday,) and will remain closed until Tuesday morning. Fluctuations consequently were rather irregular within a narrow range, but the undertone was fairly steady and the close was steady at a net decline of 1@6 points, most of the active months being at practically the opening figures. Sales for the day were estimated at only 175,000 bales.

The opening was barely steady, at a decline of 3@5 points, in response to lower cables. There was some covering, but no sign of bull support, and the market gradually sagged off to a net decline of 9@11 points on the active months. Around 10.66 for March and 10.88 for May, covering became a factor and the market in the afternoon received support from a prominent spot house with New England connections that frequently carries large accounts. The close was quiet and steady.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Thomas L. Manson & Co.,
Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges,
71 Broadway, N. Y.
TEL. 1887-90 CORTLANDT.
Branch Offices: 83 Fulton St. 26 West 43d St. 318 Lenox Ave. Corner of 126th St.
Dealers in Investment Securities.
Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.
ORDERS EXECUTED IN ALL MARKETS.
SHORT TIME SECURITIES.
Private Wires to Boston, Philadelphia, New Haven, and Hartford.

RUDOLPH KLEYBOLTE & CO.
BANKERS
Dealers in High Grade Railway and Municipal Bonds
Act as Fiscal Agents for Corporations and Municipalities
interest paid on deposit of Moneys awaiting investment and Checking Accounts
27 PINE ST., NEW YORK
CINCINNATI CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA

Hodenpyl, Walbridge & Co.
BANKERS
7 WALL STREET
Investment Bonds

N. W. HARRIS & CO.
BANKERS
Pine Street, Corner William
Chicago NEW YORK Boston
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
LIST ON APPLICATION.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.
BANKERS,
Members New York Stock Exchange. 27 William St., New York.
TAX EXEMPT INVESTMENTS.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
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AUDITS INVESTIGATIONS APPRAISALS.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Friday, Feb. 9, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,500	Amal. Copper	114⅝	114⅝	114	114⅝
270	Am. Car & F.	44½	44¾	44⅝	44⅝
830	Am. Locom'e.	76¼	76¼	75⅝	76
2,180	Am. Smelting	164	164	162¾	164
730	Am. Sugar	145¼	145¼	144⅝	144⅞
40	Am. Woolen	45¼	45¼	46	45
400	A. T. & S. F.	92¼	92	92	92⅜
380	Balt. & Ohio	114½	114⅝	113⅜	114⅜
4,630	Brook. R. T.	84⅝	85⅜	84⅜	85⅛
300	Can. Pacific	175½	175¼	174⅜	175
190	Cen. Leather	45⅞	46	45⅜	45⅞
40	Ches. & Ohio	59	59¼	60	59⅜
30	Chi. Great W.	22⅛	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛
2,420	C., M. & St. P.	184½	185	184	185
6,190	Col. Fuel & I.	73	73½	71⅞	72⅝
40	Del. L. & W.	47¾	47¾	47¼	47¼
30	Dis. Securities	58	58⅜	58	58
1,780	Erie	46	46⅛	45⅞	46⅜
20	Ill. Central	177¾	177¾	177¾	177⅝
40	Louis. & Nash.	150¾	151	150⅜	150⅜
60	Met. Street	120	120⅞	120	120⅞
20	Met. Securities	71¼	71¼	71¼	71½
40	Mex. Central	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
490	Mo. Pacific	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
50	Nat. Lead	83⅞	84½	83¾	84¼
150	N. Y. Central	148⅞	149⅝	148⅜	149⅝
150	N. Y., O. & W	52⅜	53⅜	52⅝	53⅛
10	Norf. & West.	89	89	89	89
1,580	Pennsylvania	141⅞	141⅞	141¼	141⅞
210	People's Gas	99⅝	100⅛	99⅜	100⅛
170	Pressed S. Car.	61⅞	62⅜	61½	62
34,980	Reading	139⅜	142	138⅜	141
430	Rep. Steel	34	35⅜	34	35¼
230	Rock Island	27¼	27½	27	27⅜
2,630	Southern Pac.	68	68½	67⅜	68¼
3,500	Southern Ry.	40⅝	41½	40⅝	41⅜
20	Texas Pacific	35½	35½	35½	35½
20,310	Union Pacific	154⅞	156¼	154⅞	156
50	U. S. Rubber	53	53¼	53	53¼
13,250	U. S. Steel	44¼	45¼	44¼	44⅞
3,340	U. S. Steel pf.	109⅜	109⅞	109⅛	109¼
70	Va.-Car. Chem.	48	48	48	48
100	Wabash	24½	24⅝	24⅜	24½
100	Wabash pf.	47¼	47½	47¼	47½

110,010.

Higher Pay in British Cotton Trade.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The millowners of the northern counties have granted to the cotton operatives an increase of wages amounting to 2½ per cent., commencing in May. The increase will affect 150,000 operatives. This is the first time in thirty years that they have been placed on the full wage standard adopted fifty years ago.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Rise; Call Money Rates, 2½@4 Per Cent.

Advance Led by Hill Shares and Coalers—Banks Lose Cash.

Where a slight increase in the volume of trading on Thursday was accompanied by sagging prices, a similar enlargement in the trading in yesterday's stock market was followed by general strength and by rather sharp gains in a dozen or more active stocks. The advance in Delaware and Hudson and Reading, the one issue gaining 3⅝ points and the other 2⅜ points in all was accepted as reassuring in connection with the discussion of the strike in the anthracite regions, and supplemented as it was by horizontal advances in Great Northern and Northern Pacific and by a corresponding gain in Union Pacific, went far to encourage operations for the rise. No definite announcement of the conclusion of an arrangement between the Great Northern and the United States Steel Corporation for the disposal of the former's ore properties was made, but Wall Street takes it for granted that such a consummation is close at hand, and to the impetus given the stocks of the roads interested in such a transaction there was added a further spur in the shape of reports that the Great Northern and Northern Pacific were considering a plan by which the Burlington might be turned over to the Great Northern. Lacking in confirmation as they were, these matters were, nevertheless, impressive to speculators, and provoked purchases of stocks in other directions. St. Paul rose rather easily, as did Louisville and Nashville and Canadian Pacific, the last-named stock being helped by the announcement of an issue of additional stock to the stockholders upon favorable terms. Business was interfered with to some extent by the interruption to the wire service of many important commission houses, but in spite of this the buying seemed fairly general, and such selling as was prompted by the approach of the holiday on Monday was readily absorbed, the market closing at practically the best prices of the day.

Matters of interest coming to light during the day included the preliminary estimates of the currency movement of the week, these seeming to indicate a loss of some $4,000,000 in the cash holdings of the local banks. As the loss last week was not entirely reflected in the bank statement covering that period the drain from the banks may prove larger than these preliminary estimates foreshadow. As usual, it is upon the loan item that the statement will turn, and unless this is enlarged again by reason of operations not directly connected with the stock market there is ground for the belief that it will show no such expansion as that reported last week. The passing of the dividend on St. Louis and San Francisco second preferred stock was announced, this action being in line with the general policy of the Rock Island system to turn its earnings back into the property. Prices in the wheat markets were higher following the publication of reports from Winter wheat districts to the effect that while a large area has been protected by a snow covering, there was in Kansas and Nebraska little or no snow, and in the Southwest there exists rather serious apprehension of damage where the plant is unseasonably advanced in growth. Call money rates were appreciably easier, the low point of the season, 2½ per cent., being touched during the day, while foreign exchange rates were unchanged. Markets abroad with the exception of that of London were little changed, although prices of iron shares in Berlin were reported as depressed owing to the falling prices of pig iron in this country. In London the Kaffir department was unsettled.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Alliance Realty Co.
American Radiator Co. preferred.
Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway.
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad.
Delaware and Hudson Railroad.
Niles-Bement Pond Co. preferred stock.
Philadelphia Co. preferred stock.
Pratt & Whitney Co. preferred stock.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Casein Co. of America preferred stock.
Oswego and Syracuse Railroad.
Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

National Biscuit Co.
People's Gas Co. of Chicago.
Pittsburg Coal Co.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Greene Consolidated Copper Co.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30¼d per ounce and in New York at 65¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50½c.

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Alice sold at 3.95, 340 Horn Silver at 2.10@2.15.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 Alice sold at 3.90, 500 Alpha at .10@.11, 500 Chollar at .13, 2,350 Comstock at .09@.09½, 5,000 Comstock Consolidated at .12½@.14½, 200 Golden Anchor at 1.45, 400 Hale & Norcross at .95, 1,200 Isabella at .03, 1,000 Jack Pot at .05½@.05, 1,000 Leadville at .07, 200 Mexican at 1.35, 500 May Queen at .30, 300 Original Bull Frog at .27, 600 Sandstorm at 1.50, 500 Savage at .43.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—New York exchange was 20c premium. Time and call loans, 4¾@5½ per cent. There was some minor profit taking in local stocks to-day, caused by recently established high prices for some qualities. Kansas City Light dipped to 66, after having sold as high as 68½ on an odd-share purchase. The preferred held rather well around 92@92½. Diamond Match continued to reflect the dubious annual report, and dipped to 144½. Swifts sold off from 104¾ to around 103½. City Railway sold at 195. Western Stone was easy at 38.

Pneumatic Tool's annual report was being exploited favorably, and the stock sold to 62, while the five per cent. bonds were active between 90 and 89. There was some buying in Quaker Oats, which took the common up to 140 and the preferred to as high as 104½. National Carbon was firm around 83.

In the afternoon, Kansas City Light sold as low as 65½. In spite of the agitation now begun against franchise extensions in Kansas City, that city was a buyer of stock to-day. Biscuit sold up to 70. Tool, after getting up 3 points, eased to 62. List:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	10⅝	10½	10½
200	American Can pf.	70⅞	70¼	70⅝
40	American Radiator	115	115	115
200	American Ship	57½	57½	57½
100	Chicago City Ry.	195	195	195
675	Chicago Pneu. Tool	63	61	62
110	Chicago & O. P. El.	6¾	6¾	6¾
4	Chi. & O. P. El. pf.	26½	26½	26½
100	Chi. Union Traction	11¾	11¾	11¾
594	Diamond Match	145	144½	144½
880	Illinois Brick	69⅜	69	69¾
1,532	Kansas City Light	68½	65¼	66
400	Kansas City Light pf.	92½	92	92
150	National Biscuit	70	69¾	70
45	National Carbon	83¼	83	83
200	Quaker Oats	140	135	140
264	Quaker Oats pf.	105	103½	105
555	Swift & Co.	104¾	103½	104⅝
100	Bd. Board pf.	15½	15¼	15½
105	Western Stone	38	37½	38

SUIT FOR BAY SHORE ROAD.

Philadelphia Firms in Court at Norfolk to Clear Title.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 9.—Alfred L. Sweeney of New York to-day entered suit in equity here against Charles H. Burr, Edward B. Smith, Frank Bond, and George Morris, all of Philadelphia, and a number of local bondholders in the Bay Shore Railroad to prevent the bonds passing out of the jurisdiction of the Norfolk courts.

Sweeney, acting for Burr, held the first contract for the purchase of the Bay Shore Railroad by taking up all receivers' debts and expenses and paying the bondholders 40 cents on the dollar. Burr did not take up the contract, but now seeks to purchase the Bay Shore in another way. He declares that as soon as he can break with Burr he will be able to take up the original contract.

Burr is of the Philadelphia firm of Burr, Brown & Lloyd, and Smith, Bond, and Morris are of Edward B. Smith & Co. Both firms are now working in harmony to get the Bay Shore.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2½@4 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 3¾ per cent.

Time money, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for sixty days and 4¾ per cent. for ninety days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¼@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $327,297,445; balances, $9,527,345. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $359,702.

Sterling exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.8385 for sixty days, $4.8725 for demand, and $4.8790 for cables. Commercial bills were quoted at $4.83¼@$4.84¼.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¼@5.16½; reichsmarks, 94½@94 9-16 and 95@95 1-16; guilders, 39 15-16@40 and 40 1-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c discount. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7c; telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—5c premium. St. Louis—10@15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium.

CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

Estimates of the amount of cash lost by the banks this week on the movement to and from the interior and in the operations with the Sub-Treasury varied yesterday from $3,500,000 to about $4,000,000. The loss to the Sub-Treasury was unusually large, amounting to $5,942,700 for the week. The banks gained a little on the interior movement.

Concerning the week's currency movement, The Wall Street Journal says:

The reported movements of currency this week indicate a loss in cash held by the banks of $3,951,200. They received from the interior $6,358,600, and sent to the interior $5,550,800, including $1,985,000 National banknotes sent to Washington for redemption. The gain from the interior was $807,800.

The receipts of new gold were $1,183,700, namely, $657,800 on New York Assay Office checks $471,000 on San Francisco Mint checks and telegraphic transfers, and $54,900 on Seattle Assay Office checks.

Ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $24,609,300. Payments by the banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., were $30,552,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $5,942,700. The total gain from the interior, $807,800, and new gold, $1,183,700, was $1,991,500. Deducting this from the loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper, the net loss was $3,951,200.

Receipts of currency from the interior were about $1,000,000 less than in the preceding week, while shipments were about $200,000 greater. Receipts were chiefly from near-by and eastern points, and the bulk of the shipments were also made to cities not far from New York. Interior banks are evidently retaining their cash at home for use in the planting season, sending to New York only the surplus reserve and enough currency in addition to cover exchange drawn on New York.

The large loss on Sub-Treasury transactions proper was caused chiefly by payments by the banks to the Sub-Treasury into the 5 per cent. redemption fund for themselves and their correspondents. There were also some transfers of internal revenue collections. Pension payments were only $624,500, comparing with $701,000 in the preceding week. Customs collections fell off nearly $1,000,000, being $3,683,000, comparing with $4,631,600 in the preceding week.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Money was in good demand in the market to-day, and supplies were not plentiful despite considerable borrowings from the Bank of England. Discounts were firm.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were irregular. Consols were easier at the opening, but closed a fraction above the lowest quotations of the day.

Americans opened with a good tone, improved a fraction, moved irregularly, eased slightly during the last hour, recovered and closed steady. Grand Trunk was firm on the satisfactory dividend Canadian Pacific spurted on the proposed new capital.

Foreigners occasionally had a better tendency.

Kaffirs were weak.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 102⅞.

Bar silver firm at 30¼d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 20.65; Lisbon, 4.50.

Money, 4@4½ per cent.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 15-16@4 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅞ per cent.

Bullion amounting to £9,000 was taken into the Bank of England to-day, and £10,000 was withdrawn for shipment to South Africa.

BANK OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Cash in hand increased	4,100,000
Treasury notes increased	680,000
Other securities decreased	53,360,000
Notes in circulation decreased	45,240,000

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Chge.
Consols, money	90⅞	..	..	—
Consols, account	90⅞	..	..	—1-16
Anaconda	14⅜	274⅜	274	+ ⅜
Atchison	94⅜	91⅞	92	+ ⅜
Can. Pacific	179⅜	174⅜	173¼	+ 1⅝
St. Paul	189	184	184	....
Erie	47¼	46⅛	46	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	81¼	79⅛	78¼	+ ¼
Illinois Central	180½	175¾	176⅜	— ⅜
Louis. & Nash.	154	150¼	149½	+ ⅝
N. Y. Central	152	148¼	148¾	— ⅛
Pennsylvania	72½	141⅜	141⅜	— ⅛
Reading	71⅛	138¾	138⅝	— ⅛
Southern Pacific	69⅜	68	68¼	— ⅛
Union Pacific	153⅞	154⅞	154⅝	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel	45¼	44⅛	44⅛	....
U. S. Steel pf.	112¼	109¼	109½	— ⅜

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was inactive, but prices throughout had an upward tendency.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 83.30 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 93.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 40c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 16½c for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were weaker. Iron shares were depressed owing to the fall in the prices of American iron.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 50 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short and three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	9	6	ex	Esperanza	4	8	0
Tomboy	1	8	9		Dolores	2	0	0
Con. Mercur	1	7	6		Stratt. Ind.	0	3	3

'FRISCO ROAD PASSES SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

Directors Decide to Devote Earnings to Improvements.

ROCK ISLAND BOARD CHANGES

B. F. Yoakum Becomes Chairman, James Campbell Takes Place of W. B. Leeds.

The Directors of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company decided yesterday to pass the semi-annual dividend on the company's second preferred stock, which falls due March 1. The reason for this action, it was explained, was that the earnings of the company were needed to provide for improvements. A statement submitted at the meeting showed that the needs of the company for additions, improvements, and enlarged terminal facilities at St. Louis and other points amounted to $2,915,629 in addition to sums already authorized for these purposes. The action of the Directors in passing the dividend was unanimous.

The Directors of the Rock Island Company, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, and of the various other lines in the Rock Island and 'Frisco systems also met yesterday. At these meetings the vacancies on the several Directorates and in the various committees caused by the resignation of W. B. Leeds and the death of Marshall Field were filled. B. F. Yoakum, whose interest in the Rock Island was increased recently by the purchase, with Mr. James Campbell, of the stock formerly held by W. B. Leeds, was made Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Rock Island Company, and a member of the Finance Committee. Mr. Campbell took the place in the Board of Directors of the Rock Island Company vacated by Mr. Leeds. Robert Mather was elected a member of the Finance Committee.

The changes made on the board of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company were the election of James Campbell to succeed Mr. Leeds, and of F. L. Hine as a member of the Executive Committee in the place of the late Marshall Field. Mr. Hine was also elected to the Executive Committee of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, and C. W. Hillard was made a Director of that road.

At the meeting of the Directors of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad George T. Boggs was elected a Director, and F. L. Hine was made a member of the Executive Committee. Mr. Boggs was also made a member of the board of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis.

C. W. Hillard was elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Fort Scott Road and a Director of the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—The local money market is practically unchanged. The usual table of rates, &c., follows:

Call loans, ⅞@4½ per cent.; time loans on collateral, 4½@5¼ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 4¾@5 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2½@3 per cent.; New York funds, 5c discount; clearings, $28,189,016; balances, $2,337,302; Sub-Treasury debit, $15,505.

Trading in the Boston market was mostly in the local issues, which have been active at advancing prices. Mass. Gas, Montana Coal and Coke, and American Telephone controlling the volume of business. The tone in the copper list was very good, but little business was done in them outside of Amalgamated and Bingham, both of which were in good demand all day. The close was irregular and at a slight recession from the high point of the day.

Complete list of transactions follow:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Am. Bell. Tel. 4s	100	99⅞	99⅞
20,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	94⅝	94¼	94¼
2,000	C., B. & Q. 4s	101	101	101
1,000	Chi. & West Mich. 5s	104½	104½	104½
2,000	Ill. Steel 5s, 1910	101	101	101
9,000	K. C., M. & B. inc.	93¾	93⅜	93⅜
1,000	U. S. Steel 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼
1,000	West. Tel. 5s	103½	103¼	103¼

RAILROADS.

100	Atchison pf.	103½	103½	103½
73	*Boston Elevated	156	155	155
220	Boston Suburban	27	26½	26½
13	Boston & Albany	256	255	255½
51	Boston & Maine	175½	175¼	175½
150	Boston & Worcester	34	34	34
275	Boston & Worc. pf.	83½	82⅝	82⅝
30	C. J. R. & S. Y.	175	175	175
112	Fitchburg pf.	145	148⅝	145
26	Mass. Electric	19	18	18
100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	203	202	202
25	Old Colony	208	208	208
10	Pere Marquette pf.	55	55	55
330	Union Pacific	155¾	154⅝	155½
53	West End	99½	99	99
90	West End pf.	114½	114	114

TELEPHONES.

3,264	American	142½	140½	142½
61	Cumberland	117¼	117	117
72	*New England	137	136½	136½
220	Mexican pf.	8¾	8¼	8¾
426	Western	17	16	16
50	Western pf.	96	96	96

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Ag. Chem.	30½	30½	30½
2,612	Am. Pneu. Service	18½	17½	18¼
105	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	38¾	38¼	38¼
580	Am. Sugar	145¼	144⅞	145
2	Am. Sugar pf.	140	140	140
430	Am. Wool pf.	45¼	45	45
100	Am. Wool pf.	109⅝	109½	109⅝
30	Ga. Ry. & Elec Light	99	99	99
4,002	Mass. Gas	52¾	51½	52⅜
131	Mass. Gas pf.	87	86½	87
2	Morgenthaler	192	192	192
10	Pullman	242	242	242
19	Seattle Elec.	77	77	77
1,017	Swift & Co.	105	103	104½
208	United Fruit	107¾	107½	107½
475	United Shoe Machine	82	81½	82
585	United Shoe Mach. pf.	31½	31½	31½
6,423	U. S. Steel	45	44	44⅞
1,430	U. S. Steel pf.	110	108¾	110
468	Westinghouse rights	30c.	15c.	15c.

MINING.

250	Adventure	6¼	6¼	6¼
2,557	Amalgamated	114⅜	114⅛	114⅛
825	Allouez	42½	40	42½
600	Atlantic	25½	25	25½
3,910	Bingham	49⅝	48½	48⅝
1,900	Boston Con.	20	20⅛	20⅛
6	Calumet & Hecla	705	705	705
70	Centennial	28⅝	28	28⅝
585	Copper Range	82½	81⅞	82½
370	Daly-West	16½	16	16½
2,051	Dominion Iron	32⅜	31⅞	32⅜
100	Elm River	2¼	2¼	2¼
930	Franklin	20¼	19⅝	20¼
600	Granby	10⅛	10	10⅛
740	Greene	28	27⅝	28
100	Guanajuato	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
275	Isle Royale	24¾	24¼	24¼
15	Mass	10½	10½	10½
280	Michigan	15	14½	14½
154	Mohawk	59	58	59
2,030	Nevada	13	12⅜	13
345	North Butte	87½	86½	87
7,578	Montana C. & C.	6¾	6¼	6⅜
300	Old Dominion	37	36½	36½
326	Osceola	101	100	100½
380	Parrot	41	40	40
60	*Quincy	101	98	101
285	Rhode Island	6¾	6¼	6¼
515	Shannon	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛
15	Tamarack	108	108	108
150	Tecumseh	14	13½	13⅝
308	Trinity	10¼	10	10
1,000	U. S. Coal & Oil	13⅝	13½	13⅝
1,054	U. S. Smelting	60	59⅝	60
2,670	U. S. Smelting pf.	45⅞	45	45⅝
1,300	United Copper	74⅝	74⅜	74½
502	Utah	65	64	64
215	Victoria	7½	7⅜	7½
910	Winona	6	6	6
140	Wolverine	134	134	134

*Ex dividend.

WORLD'S SUPPLY OF COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton, issued to-day, shows the total visible to be 5,855,579 bales. Of this the total of American cotton is 3,826,519, and of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, &c., 1,520,000.

Of the world's visible supply of cotton there is now afloat and held in Great Britain and Continental Europe 2,067,000; in Egypt, 190,000; in India, 895,000, and in the United States, 1,503,000 bales.

$20,000,000
PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY
Four Per Cent. Fifteen-Twenty-Five Year Gold Loan of 1906.

DUE APRIL 1, 1931,

WITH THE OPTION TO THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY TO REDEEM ALL, BUT NOT ANY PART, OF THE ISSUE ON APRIL 1, 1921, OR ON ANY INTEREST DATE THEREAFTER, ON GIVING NINETY DAYS' NOTICE.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY ON APRIL 1st AND OCT. 1st IN NEW YORK

Principal and interest payable without deduction for any tax or taxes, which the Trustee or the Pennsylvania Company may be required to pay, or retain therefrom, under any present or future law of the United States of America or of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

COUPON CERTIFICATES IN DENOMINATION OF $1,000 EACH WITH PROVISION FOR REGISTRATION OF PRINCIPAL.

The above loan is to be secured by the obligation of the Pennsylvania Company, the pledge of:

$10,000,000 par value of the common stock of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company,

14,000,000 par value of the common stock of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company,

4,000,000 par value of the stock of the Vandalia Railroad Company,

and by the unconditional Guarantee of The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF THE ABOVE LOAN HAVING BEEN SOLD, THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER THE UNSOLD PORTION FOR SUBSCRIPTION AT 100½ PER CENT. WITH INTEREST ADJUSTED TO APRIL 1ST, 1906, FROM WHICH DATE THE LOAN BEARS INTEREST.

The subscription list will be opened at the office of the undersigned at 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, February 14, 1906, and will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. or earlier on the same day, the right being reserved to reject any applications and to allot smaller amounts than applied for.

Allotments made upon subscriptions are to be paid for on March 1, 1906, against temporary receipts of the Trustee, which will be exchangeable for actual certificates as soon as ready. The amount payable on that date with interest adjusted to April 1st is $1,001.66 per $1,000 certificate.

For further details as to the above loan, reference is made to the agreement relating thereto, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

Application will be made to list the above loan on the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, February 9, 1906.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
William and Pine Streets.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.—Sentiment again underwent one of those unexplainable over-night changes. Traders were bullish to-day, and a successful demonstration was made against the short interest in Reading, Lehigh Valley, and Cambria Steel. New York was a heavy and persistent buyer of these issues and United States Steel common, resulting in substantial advances in the entire group. Commission houses were also buyers, the feeling being that the so-called "investigations" were being overdone, and that the probability of a general strike among the miners was growing less and less each day.

The strength of the stocks named imparted a firmer tone to the general list, which closed somewhat higher than yesterday. Philadelphia Electric became a late feature on the belief that the new Commonwealth Electric Company would refuse any ordinance that did not permit it to merge with another company.

Total sales, 53,952 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2	Alliance Insurance	21	21	21
10	American Gas	102	102	102
12	Cambria Iron	50¼	50¼	50¼
14,598	Cambria Steel	37¼	35½	37⅛
100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	73	73	73
400	Con. Traction, N. J.	82	82	82
20	Diamond Steel pf.	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Distillers' Securities	58	58	58
110	Easton Con. Electric	20	20	20
50	Electric Co. of Am.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
240	Erie	46½	45¾	46½
10	Hilander M. & M.	2	2	2
1	Hunt. & B. Top. pf.	54½	54½	54½
6	Ins. Co. of N. America	27¾	27¾	27¾
10	Keystone Telephone	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
200	Keystone Tel. tr. ctfs.	15¼	15¼	15¼
210	Lake Superior Corp.	21	20½	21
5,855	Lehigh Valley R. R.	76½	75½	76½
200	Lehigh Nav. tr. ctfs.	113	112¾	113
25	Little Schuylkill R. R.	62¼	62¼	62¼
1,000	Marsden	2¾	2¾	2¾
8	North Penn. R. R.	105	105	105
295	Pennsylvania R. R.	71	70⅝	71
50	Penn. Steel pf.	109	109	109
1,307	Philadelphia Co.	53½	53	53⅛
1,220	Philadelphia Electric	8¼	7 13-16	8¼
12,051	Reading	70⅞	69 7-16	70⅜
100	Reading 2d pf.	50¼	50¼	50¼

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Continuous heavy trading in one stock within a narrow range of quotations, as, for example, in Amalgamated Copper or Union Pacific, since the first of the year, is taken by a bull to indicate accumulation and by a bear to denote distribution. Either view is tenable until the stock develops a pronounced tendency, as sooner or later it must do. If that tendency is upward, the theory of accumulation is confirmed, or vice versa. The two stocks mentioned furnish the most conspicuous present examples of enormous trading on one level. They have been the objects of extraordinary speculative interest. They are the stocks in which the tendency of the general market from this level, therefore, is likely to be first discovered. Consequently, the influence of either or both of them upon general sentiment is very great. It is so understood. Optimistic observers are confident that Amalgamated Copper and Union Pacific will shortly be turned to the bull side of the market in a decided manner, and there can be no doubt as to the effectiveness of their leadership. It would stimulate speculation enormously. Their leadership, it may be supposed, would be equally effective on the other side.

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It is understood that some very large loans have recently been made on Amalgamated Copper collateral. From the manner in which the stock has become concentrated in certain quarters, it must be supposed either that the distribution on the last 20 points of the advance was overestimated or that the reverse process has been at work in the last few weeks, commission house holdings decreasing in proportion as enormous private lines have been increased.

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The sensational rise in the Hill stocks yesterday was not ascribed to astrological conditions.

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The prominence yesterday of high-priced stocks, the list including, besides the Hill stocks, such issues as Delaware and Hudson, Canadian Pacific, Reading, St. Paul, Northwestern, Atlantic Coast Line, and Louisville and Nashville, was hardly calculated to give the market a popular aspect. The same amount of energy expended upon low-priced issues undoubtedly would have tended more to broaden the speculation. Several low-priced railroad issues were made active, notably St. Louis and Southwestern and Kansas City Southern; but speculative interest converged principally upon the higher-priced stuff, trading in which ties up a great deal of capital. It takes, for example, more than a third of a million dollars to finance an operation in 1,000 shares of Great Northern preferred. The same amount of money would finance operations in 10,000 shares of a stock selling around 35.

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A bad bank statement to-day not only is generally expected, but Wall Street has been talking about it since Monday. It would seem that the only chance for surprise would be in getting a better statement than has been looked for.

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The advisory feature of the brokerage business has been developed in the last two or three years to an astonishing degree. In former times it was the business of the broker merely to execute orders and finance the speculations of his clients, and he found that it increased his commissions to coincide always with the views of his customer. Thus, on the heels of a man who had been warmly encouraged to buy stocks might come one who desired to sell something, and the resourceful broker, with an eye only to the business, would say: "U-h-h, well, of course, the market looks very strong; but the speculation is becoming a little too enthusiastic, perhaps, besides which, as we all know, things are made to sell." In fact, it was in those days the highest accomplishment of a broker to find out first what a client wanted to do in the market and then encourage him to proceed. Nowadays it is different. A broker is expected to take a position openly either for or against the market. He is held personally responsible for the success of his client's ventures. He must tell them when to buy, what to buy, and then get them out with their profits. That is, he is expected to do it. The freedom with which brokers have called attention from time to time in the last five or six months to the dangers lurking in the market has frequently been commented upon. It has seemed in many instances that they went out of their way to warn and protect clients at the expense of their own business. There are many known cases where houses have hurt their business by talking against the market when their clients wanted to buy stocks.

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Brokers not only here in Wall Street but all over the country have been more conservative about the market than their clients have been. Their conservatism in many instances has amounted to outright bearishness, and it has restrained speculation. Conservatism always does. It seems that the modern broker cares more about being right on the market than for the business it costs him to advise people against buying stocks. It may be said that as a general rule he has lost business and been wrong at the same time. A prominent Pittsburg house having a membership on the New York Stock Exchange issues this week a "special letter" warning people against the market. It reads: "Wall Street opinion expressed for publication is so unanimous that the stock market will yet witness a great wave of bull speculation, carrying prices higher than ever, that we feel it is time to call the attention of speculative holders and buyers of stocks at this level to some of the factors in the situation which seem to point in the opposite direction." It then enumerates, under eight separate heads, the possibility of bad crops, the danger of a coal strike, the probability of higher money, public and private extravagance, the anti-graft agitation, the temper of Congress, the foreign situation, and the new German tariff. Every possible argument against the market is brought forward, and such arguments as might be found in its favor are lost sight of entirely. A letter like this does not bring in business. It would not be worth commenting upon if it were not typical of hundreds of letters issued by reputable and prominent brokerage houses. Such a division of opinion among brokers, publicly expressed, is in itself a fair insurance against speculative excesses on the part of the public. It contrasts strangely with the great unanimity of bullish sentiment among brokers toward the culmination of the last bull market.

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Some one has been at considerable pains to circulate in Wall Street in neatly printed form the speech delivered a few days ago by Stuyvesant Fish, President of the Illinois Central Railroad, before the Louisville Board of Trade. In this speech Mr. Fish criticises modern corporation management, and says: "Indeed, things have come to such a pass that in certain quarters it is now considered indecorous and ill-bred for us, the many, to even discuss, much less to correct, the shortcomings of the elect few." And it is rumored that Mr. Harriman is crowding Mr. Fish.

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The strength of the Hill stocks this week has done a good deal to sustain bullish sentiment. Yesterday both Northern Pacific and Great Northern preferred advanced very sharply, each making a new high record price—Northern Pacific at 223, and Great Northern preferred at 348. Northern Pacific was much the more active of the two. The market in both stocks is freer than has been the case for many months. The activity of Northern Pacific, exceeding 75,000 shares, was unusual. It is referred to by the Hill followers as the stock that has not had its proportionate advance. Great Northern preferred has been going ahead much more rapidly than the other. The reason generally assigned for the rise in Great Northern is that the stockholders will soon get their profits from the company's ore lands. It is now expected that the Northern Pacific will shortly take its profit in Burlington, that property to be turned over to the Great Northern, whereupon a handsome distribution will be made to Northern Pacific stockholders.

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The Hill following is as much celebrated for its patience as for its loyalty. It waits contentedly for Mr. Hill to work things out in his own way, and is never mystified by his apparent contradictions. Mr. Hill says, in his conservative moments, that Great Northern preferred would be cheap at 400 and that Northern Pacific would be cheap at 250, and his followers are satisfied that he knows. Every man who has followed him has made a great deal of money. Those who bought Great Northern in the beginning around 60 or 70 have it still, together with a great deal more which they have bought on the way up, and they never sell.

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The most popular feature of yesterday's market, no doubt, was the improvement that took place in the United States Steel stocks. It was said that a good deal of the buying could be traced to Morgan sources. The Morgan following appears to be somewhat more bullish on the general market.

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The abrupt and severe decline in prices which followed the January bulge entailed some very heavy speculative losses. Speculative capital in many instances has been seriously impaired. This accounts to some extent for the less aggressive attitude of those operators who were so bullish on stocks at the highest prices of last month. The market, no doubt, is stronger without them, but some will say that even their operations were preferable to dullness. Here and there around the Street one hears of the slow adjustment of large speculative accounts which were badly hurt in the recent break.

MAY SELL THROUGH HARRIMAN

Union Pacific Still Has Great Northern and Northern Pacific Stock.

The plans of the Union Pacific Railroad for the sale of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific stocks which it still holds in its treasury are rapidly maturing, it was said in Wall Street yesterday. A large part of these two stocks received by the Union Pacific in exchange for its share in the Northern Securities was disposed of many months ago. Large blocks of the stocks, however, have remained in the hands of the Union Pacific.

It is said that instead of selling its Great Northern and Northern Pacific in the open market, the Union Pacific, through E. H. Harriman, has arranged to turn the stocks over to a syndicate formed by the Hill-Morgan interests.

Conferences, it was said yesterday, were being held between representatives of Hill and Harriman interests at which details of the transaction were being settled. Jacob H. Schiff visited the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. and then called on E. H. Harriman. J. J. Hill himself, it was said at his office, was not downtown yesterday.

The plans of the Harriman interests for the sale of these stocks have been under consideration for some time. That they would finally go to a syndicate formed by the Hill interests has recently been accepted as a fact in well-informed quarters.

$1,250,000 IN GOLD TO GO.

Shipments to the Argentine Republic by Next Thursday's Steamer.

Arrangements were completed yesterday for the shipment of $1,250,000 in gold coin to the Argentine by next Thursday's steamer. The National Bank of Commerce will send $500,000 of this amount, and $750,000 will be forwarded by the Merchants' National Bank. The gold coin will probably be withdrawn next Wednesday.

The transaction, of course, will have no effect on this week's bank statement, inasmuch as the cash will remain undisturbed in the banks until the day before the shipment. The present movement of gold from New York to the Argentine has been under way for a number of weeks, but shipments have only been made at irregular intervals. Most of the gold sent from this city to South America represents transactions carried out for London account.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday, Feb. 9, 1906.

Total sales Feb. 9, 1906..... **936,979**
From Jan. 1, 1906..... **46,761,201**
Corresponding date last year..... **29,093,201**

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
24⅜	24⅝	1,000	Allis-Chalmers Co.....	24⅛	24½	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅜
114⅝	114⅞	54,720	*Amal. Copper Co.....	114½	114⅞	114⅛	114⅞	+ ⅞
31½	32	1,000	Am. Agri. Chem. Co...	30¾	31½	30¾	31¼	+ ¾
27½	28⅛	400	*Am. Beet Sugar Co....	28	28	28	28	+ 2
44½	44⅝	3,300	Am. Car & F. Co.....	44⅞	44⅞	44½	44⅝	+ ⅛
38	38⅜	2,100	Am. Cotton Oil	38¼	38⅝	37⅞	38⅝	+ ⅝
38	38¾	100	Am. Hide & Leath. pf..	38½	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
44⅞	45	2,300	Am. Ice Securities	44	45	43⅜	45	+ ½
75⅞	76	1,300	*Am. Locomo. Co.....	76	76	75⅞	76	...
163¼	163⅜	24,100	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co...	163¼	164	162½	163⅝	— ⅛
125½	126	500	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf...	126	126	125½	125¾	+ ½
101⅝	101½	100	*Am. Smelt. pf., B....	101½	101½	101⅛	101½	+ ½
13	13¼	300	Am. Steel Foundries....	13	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
48¾	49¼	1,100	Am. Steel Founds. pf...	49¼	49⅜	49	49	...
145	145¼	6,800	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.....	145¾	145⅞	144½	145	— ¼
139½	140	100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf..	139⅞	139¾	139¾	139⅝	+ ⅛
92	93	200	Am. Tel. & Cable Co...	92	92	92	92	— 1
142	143	100	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.....	141¾	142¾	142¼	142½	+ 2⅛
105⅜	105⅝	500	Am. Tobacco Co. pf....	105¾	105¾	105⅛	105⅜	+ ⅛
45	45⅛	2,310	*Am. Woolen Co.....	44¼	45¼	45	45⅛	+ ⅛
274½	275	11,600	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co...	275	275¾	273¼	274⅝	+ ⅛
108	110	150	Asso. Merch. 1st pf....	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	+ ¾
92⅛	92¼	6,900	Atch., Top. & S. F.....	92⅛	92¾	91⅞	92¾	+ ¼
103½	104	600	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf..	103¾	103¾	103⅝	103⅝	+ ⅛
163	163½	1,500	Atlantic Coast Line....	162	163¼	162	163½	+ 2½
114⅝	114½	2,200	Baltimore & Ohio.....	114	114½	114	114½	+ ⅜
99½	99½	550	Baltimore & Ohio pf...	99	99	99	99	+ ⅜
85⅛	85¼	8,125	Brooklyn Rapid Tran..	84⅝	85¼	84⅝	85¼	+ ⅜
17⅝	18	200	Brunswick City	18	18	18	18	— 1
174⅞	175	16,200	Canadian Pacific	175½	175¼	174⅜	175	+ 1⅜
45⅞	46	500	Central Leather	46⅝	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅛
106⅝	106⅞	335	Central Leather pf....	106⅝	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝	+ ⅛
59¼	59½	4,000	Chesapeake & Ohio....	59¼	59⅜	58⅞	59⅜	+ ⅜
21⅞	22⅛	600	Chicago Great West....	22	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
79½	80	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A..	79	79	79	79	— ⅛
38½	38⅝	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B..	38½	38⅝	38½	38⅝	+ ⅛
185	185¼	10,850	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul....	184½	185¼	184	185¼	+ ¼
233	234	700	Chicago & Northw.....	230	233	230	233	+ 3
12	12¼	1,700	Chicago Union Trac....	12	12½	12	12¼	+ ⅛
42	42¼	400	Chi. Union Trac. pf....	42	42½	42	42½	+ ⅜
104¼	104½	100	C., C., C. & St. L., x d..	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ 1⅜
72½	72⅝	13,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron...	73⅜	73⅝	71⅞	72½	+ ⅛
95¾	96	10,200	Colorado & Southern....	94¾	95¼	94⅞	95⅛	+ ⅛
72¼	72⅜	3,000	Col. & South. 1st pf....	72¼	73	72¼	72¼	+ ⅛
53	53¼	3,300	Col. & South. 2d pf....	54	54	52⅝	53	+ ⅛
23	23½	200	Col. & H. C. & Iron...	23¼	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
177½	178½	162	Consolidated Gas	177½	177½	177½	177½	+ ½
18½	19	300	Corn Products Co.....	18¾	18¾	18½	18½	...
18¼	19¼	300	*Corn Products Co., t.r.	18¾	18¾	18⅞	18¾	+ ⅛
...	...	200	*Corn Products Co. pf..	58	58	58	58	— ⅛
215½	216	3,200	Delaware & Hudson....	212½	216	212½	216	+ 3⅝
47⅞	48	2,500	Denver & Rio Grande..	47⅜	48	47⅜	48	+ ⅛
101⅜	101⅝	900	Detroit United Ry.....	101	102	101	102	+ 1
57½	58	5,410	*Distillers Securities...	56½	58⅜	57⅜	57⅜	— ⅛
20	21	100	*Dul., S. S. & At.....	20½	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
41	43	200	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf...	42	42¼	42	42¼	+ 1¼
46½	46⅝	12,000	Erie	46⅛	46⅝	46	46⅝	+ ½
78½	78¾	300	Erie 1st pf.....	78½	78½	78½	78½	+ ...
72½	73	400	Erie 2d pf	72¼	72¾	72¼	72¾	+ ¼
183	183¾	1,000	Fed. Min. & Smelt....	184	190	184	188	+ 8
108	109	600	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf..	107	108	107	108	+ 2
346	347	12,300	Great Northern pf.....	340	348	340	346¼	+ 7½
37	39	600	Havana Electric	38	38	37½	37½	— 1½
113	116	100	Hocking Valley	116	115	115	115	+ 1½
81½	82	50	Homestake Mining.....	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	...
177¼	178	745	Illinois Central	176½	177½	176½	177¼	+ 1⅜
23⅞	24	1,700	International Paper....	23½	24	23½	24	+ 1
87	87½	200	Internat. Paper pf....	87½	87½	87½	87½	+ ¼
76	84	200	*Internat. Power Co....	76	76	75	75	— 1
32½	32¾	3,840	Iowa Central	31¾	33½	31¾	33½	+ 1
60½	61	1,100	Iowa Central pf.....	59½	60¾	59	60¾	+ ¾
32¼	32½	8,200	Kansas City Southern..	30¾	32¾	30¾	32¼	+ 1⅜
62¼	63	4,500	Kansas City South. pf..	61½	63⅝	61½	63⅝	+ ⅜
...	...	100	Kingston & Pembroke..	9	9	9	9	+ 1
65¾	66	2,800	Knick. Ice, Chicago....	65⅝	66½	65⅝	65⅞	+ ⅛
70¼	70½	100	Knick. Ice, Chi., pf....	70½	70½	70½	70¼	+ ⅛
151	151½	8,300	Louisville & Nash.....	149¼	151⅝	149¼	151⅝	+ 2⅛
71¼	71⅝	800	*Met. Securities	71	71¾	71	71⅝	+ ⅛
120¾	121	1,100	*Met. Street Railway..	120¾	120⅞	120⅜	120⅞	— ⅛
25⅞	26	1,100	Mexican Central	26	26	25⅞	26	...
77	79	200	Minn. & St. Louis.....	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	...
158½	160	250	M., St. P. & S. S. M....	158	159	158	159	+ 4
176	181	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.pf..	174½	174½	174½	174½	— ½
36½	37	2,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas.....	36⅜	36⅝	36½	36½	+ ⅛
70¼	71¼	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf..	71	71	71	71	— ½
101½	101⅝	2,200	Missouri Pacific.....	101⅜	102	101½	101⅝	+ ¼
143	147	25	Nash., Chat. & St. L...	143	143	143	143	...
69¾	70	1,100	*Nat. Biscuit Co.....	70½	70¾	70	70	— ⅛
16½	17	200	Nat. Enam. & Stamp..	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
84½	85	1,400	*National Lead Co.....	84½	84⅝	83½	84⅝	+ 1½
105¼	106¼	1,100	*National Lead Co. pf..	105¼	106¼	105½	106¼	+ ⅞
150½	161	6,100	*New York Air Brake..	156⅞	160⅞	156⅞	160⅞	+ 4
149⅞	150	5,100	New York Central	148¾	150	148⅝	150	+ 1½
67	68	1,500	N. Y., Chi. & St. L....	67	68½	67	67½	+ 1
202	202½	605	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	202	202½	202	202½	+ 1¼
53¾	53¾	1,200	N. Y., Ont. & West.....	52¾	53⅜	52½	53½	+ ⅛
89¼	90	4,300	Norfolk & Western.....	89¼	89⅞	89	89⅞	+ ⅛
102⅞	103	4,500	North American	101¾	103¼	101¾	103	+ 1⅜
222	222¾	79,917	Northern Pacific	214	223	214	222	+ 8½
48¼	49	100	Pacific Mail	48¼	48¾	48¼	48¾	+ ⅛
141¾	142	24,845	Pennsylvania R. R.....	141¾	142	141¾	142	+ ⅛
100¼	100⅜	6,700	People's Gas, Chicago..	99⅝	100⅝	99⅜	100⅛	+ ⅛
40	42	260	Peoria & Eastern	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ¼
105	108½	200	P., C., C. & St. L. pf..	107½	107½	107½	107½	+ 1
15½	16½	100	Pittsburg Coal	16	16	16	16	+ 1
56	58	100	Pittsburg Coal pf.....	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	— ⅛
62	62⅛	3,910	Pressed Steel Car	61¾	62½	61½	62	+ ¾
102½	103	1,100	Pressed Steel Car pf...	102¼	102⅞	102	102⅞	— ⅛
60⅜	60¼	400	*Ry. Steel Spring	60¼	60¾	60	60¼	+ ⅛
141⅞	141¼	177,100	Reading	139⅝	142	138½	141¼	+ 2⅛
94	95	100	Reading 1st pf.....	94	94	94	94	+ 1
100¼	100½	1,000	Reading 2d pf.....	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ¼
35	35¼	6,400	*Rep. Iron & Steel.....	34¼	35⅞	34	35⅝	+ 1⅝
107¾	108	400	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf..	107	108	107	108	+ ½
27½	27¾	3,100	Rock Island Co.....	27¾	27½	27	27¾	+ ½
65¾	65⅞	1,400	Rock Island Co. pf....	65½	66⅜	65¾	65⅞	+ ⅛
24	26	200	St. Jo. & G. I.....	24½	24½	24½	24½	...
68	70	600	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf..	68	69	68	69	+ 3
38	40	300	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf..	38	39	38	39	+ 4
48½	49	1,200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	49¾	49¾	49	49	+ ½
26¼	26¾	3,100	St. Louis Southw.....	25⅞	26⅝	25⅛	26¼	+ ⅛
50½	59¾	4,900	St. Louis Southw. pf...	57	59¾	57	59½	+ 1⅝
88½	89	800	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co...	88¼	89	88¼	89	+ 1
68⅜	68½	7,500	Southern Pacific	68	68½	67⅞	68½	+ ¼
41¼	41⅜	35,700	Southern Ry. ext.....	40⅝	41½	40½	41⅜	+ ⅛
100¾	101	215	Southern Ry. pf., ext..	101	101	100⅞	100⅞	— ⅛
157½	158	100	Tenn. Coal & Iron.....	158	158	158	158	+ 1½
35½	35¾	1,500	Texas & Pacific	35¼	35¾	35¼	35¾	+ ¼
34⅞	35	600	Toledo Rys. & Light..	35	35	35	35	+ ¼
36⅜	37	300	Tol., St. L. & West....	36⅜	36⅝	36½	36⅝	...
57¼	57½	418	Tol., St. L. & W. pf....	57⅜	57⅜	57⅛	57⅛	...
118½	118¾	400	Twin City R. T.....	118½	118½	118½	118½	+ ⅛
156	156¼	147,400	Union Pacific	154⅝	156¼	154⅞	156	+ 1⅝
97½	98	300	Union Pacific pf.....	96	98	97½	97½	...
91½	92	750	United Rys. Inv. pf...	91	92	91	91½	+ ½
49	49½	600	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe..	49½	49½	49	49	— ⅛
93¼	94½	200	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf...	94	94¼	94	94¼	...
52½	53	950	U. S. Rubber	52⅞	53	52⅝	53	+ ½
109½	110	400	U. S. Rubber 1st pf....	110⅞	110½	110	110	...
80½	81½	1,100	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.....	80	81¼	80	81	+ 1
44⅞	45	86,500	U. S. Steel	44⅛	45	44	45	+ ⅞
109⅝	110	10,160	U. S. Steel pf.....	100	110	109	109⅞	+ ⅜
51⅜	51⅝	9,100	Va.-Caro. Chemical	47⅜	51⅞	47⅜	51⅛	+ 3⅛
114	115½	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf....	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	— ⅛
53¾	54½	700	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke..	52	53½	52	53½	+ 1
13	13¾	150	*Vulcan Detinning	13½	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ½
63¾	64½	200	*Vulcan Detinning pf...	64½	64½	64¼	64¼	+ ½
21½	24⅝	1,300	Wabash	24½	24¾	24⅜	24⅝	+ ½
47⅜	47½	500	Wabash pf.....	47⅜	47⅜	47⅛	47⅜	+ ⅛
40½	41	900	Western Maryland	39¾	40	39½	40	+ ⅛
93¼	93⅜	200	Western Union Tel.....	93¼	93⅜	93¼	93⅜	+ ⅛
165½	170	50	Westinghouse E. & M..	165¼	165½	165¼	165¼	— ¼
...	...	500	Westinghouse rights....	¼	¼	¼	¼	...
21	21½	1,500	Wheel. & Lake Erie....	21¼	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
47	48	500	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf..	47¼	47½	46½	47⅜	+ ⅛
28	29	900	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf...	28¾	28¾	28½	28½	— ⅛

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, Feb. 9, 1906.

U S 2s, cpn, 1930 1,000....103
Impri Jap Gov 6s, sterl loan 62,000....100¼ 23,000....100⅜ 2d series 6,000....100⅜ 1,500....100 500....100½ 500....100⅝ 2,000....100⅝
4½s, ster loan 32,000....94⅞ 5,000....95 15,000....94⅞ 500....95⅛ 115,000....94⅞ 53,000....94⅞ 50,000....94⅝ 10,000....94⅝
Imp Jap Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs full paid for new 4½s, 2d ser 10,000....91½ 4,500....91⅝ 6,000....91½ 2,000....91⅜ 37,500....91⅜ 4,000....91⅛ 5,000....91⅜ 47,000....91½ 500....91⅝ 5,000....91⅜
Imp Jap Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs for 4s, sterling loan 2,000....87½ 2,000....87½
Repub of Cuba 5s 500....107
Va 6s defd, Brown Bros & Co ctfs 10,000....23⅞ 5,000....23
Adams Express 4s 20,000....104⅝
Am Hide & L 6s 3,000....100
Am Ice Secur 6s 10,000....92½
Am Tobacco 6s 12,000....117½ 10,000....117⅜ 8,000....117⅞
Am Tobacco 4s 2,000....81 21,000....80⅝ 10,000....81 58,000....80⅞
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 2,000....96⅜
At, T & S F gen 4s 1,000....104⅛ 2,000....104⅜ 7,000....104⅜ 20,000....104⅜ 2,000....104½ 1,000....104½ 8,000....104⅜ 2,000....104⅞ 8,000....104⅞
adjustment 4s 16,000....96⅞
stamped 6,000....97
Atlan Coast Line 4s 6,000....102⅛
Aus & Nthwn 5s 10,000....110
Balt & O gold 4s 5,000....104⅝ 4,000....104⅜
prior lien 3½s 5,000....94½
P, L E & W V 4s 8,000....99⅛
So Wn div 3½s 6,000....92⅛
B R T ref conv 4s 32,000....98
Bklyn Union Elv 1st 11,000....103¾ 10,000....100⅞
Bklyn Union Gas 5s 1,000....113
Canada So 1st 5s 5,000....101⅝
Cen of Ga Ry 1st 5s 2,000....114
1st inc 5s, stmpd 2,000....93⅞
2d inc 5s 10,000....85⅛
Centl Leather 5s 6,000....101⅞ 5,000....101⅞
Cent Pac gtd 4s 1,000....100¼
Cent Pac gtd 3½s 500....87⅞
Cent Pac T St L 4s 10,000....90⅞
Ches & O con 5s 7,000....119½
Ches & O gen 4½s 1,000....108⅜ 10,000....108⅜
Chi & Alt R R 3s 5,000....81⅝ 5,000....81½
Chi & Alt 3½s 5,000....80⅜ 2,000....80½
Chi, B & Q joint 4s 10,000....101¼ 5,000....101¼ 15,000....101½ 9,000....101⅜
Chi & E Ill 1st sktg fund 6s 1,000....103⅞
Chi, Mil. & St. Paul 1,000....104⅛ 2,000....104⅜ 7,000....104⅜
Chi, R I & Pac Ry refundg 4s 5,000....90⅜ 1,000....90⅜
Chi, R I & P R R 4s 6,000....81½ 1,000-c....81 71,000-c....81
Chi, R I & P R R col tr 5s 1,000....92⅝
C & W In gen 6s 2,000....114⅜
Col F & Iron gen 5s 5,000....103
Colorado Industrial 1st 5s, Ser A 2,000....80½ 5,000....80½ 2,000....80½ 3,000....80⅜ 3,000....80⅜ 4,000....80⅜ 6,000....80⅜ 5,000....80⅜ 5,000....80⅜
1st 5s, Ser B 16,000....77½
Col Mid 1st 4s 1,000....77 151,000....76⅝ 15,000....77
Col & So 1st 4s 18,000....94½ 7,000....94½
Denv & R G con 4s 1,000....100⅜ 5,000....100⅜
Det, Mon & T 1st 5,000....101⅛
Detr Un Ry con 4½s 1,000....93 3,000....93
Det So, On So div 4s 3,000....93
Dist Sec Cor 5s 1,000....87⅜ 12,000....88
Dul, S S & Atl 5s 5,000....113
Erie 1st con 4s 5,000....101 1,000....101½
Erie 1st gen 4s 9,000....92½ 1,000....92½ 1,000....92½
Erie conv 4s 5,000....100⅞ 20,000....107 2,000....107¼
Erie, Penn col tr 4s 2,000....93⅝ 3,000....95⅝
Ft Wth & D C 1st 10,000....114½ 1,000....113
Green Bay & Wn deb ctfs B 5,000....21¼
Gulf & Ship Isl 5s 2,000....102⅛
H & St Jo con 6s 10,000....112½
Inter Paper 6s 1,000....107⅞
Kans City So 3s 1,000....74½
Lacka Steel 5s 20,000....108 14,000....107⅜
Laclede Gas Lgt of St L 1st 6s 4,000....101½ 5,000....107⅛ 5,000....107
L E & W 1st 5s 2,000....119
L S & M S deb 4s 5,000....101½
Long Isld gen 4s 1,000....102 2,000....101⅝
Louis & N unified 4s 1,000....103⅜
col tr 4s 10,000....99½ 2,000....99¼
Lo, N A & C 1st 5,000....103¼
Mah Coal R R 5s 3,000....122⅝
Met Elev 1st 6s 4,000....105
Met St Ry ref 4s 2,000....91
Mex Cent 1st inc 20,000....25⅜
Mex Cent 2d inc 5,000....20⅜
Minn & St Louis 1st & ref 4s 1,000....96½ 1,000....97
Mo, K & E 1st 5s 7,000....115⅞
Mo, K & Ok 1st 5,000....100⅜
Mo, K & T ext 5s 1,000....107⅜
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 9,000....101⅜
Mo, K & Tx 2d 4s 10,000....90¼
Mo, Kans & Texas, St L div 4s 100,000....98⅛
Nat R R of Mexico 1st con 4s 21,000....87
N Y Cent & H R gen 3½s 1,000....99 2,000....98⅝
deb 4s, 1934 1,000....101⅜
L S col 3½s 2,000....89½
7,000....90
N Y Dock Co 4s 1,000....95½
N Y G, E L, H & P pur money 4s 4,000....89⅞
N Y, O & W ref 4s 1,000....104
Norf & Wn con 4s 1,000....101¾ 500....102
Pocah C & C 4s 3,000....94⅜
Northn Pac 4s 6,000....105½ 17,000....105¼ 11,000....105¼ 4,000....105
Nor Pac gen 3s 500....76 1,000....76½ 3,000....76¾ 500....76¼ 1,000....76½
Ore R & N con 4s 5,000....101½
Ore Sh L gtd ref 4s 4,000....97⅛ 1,000....97
Penn conv 3½s, 1915 11,000....103½
Penn conv 3½s, 1915 20,000....93⅜
Reading gen 4s 1,000....101⅝
Rdg Jer Cen col 4s 10,000....101¾ 10,000....101 2,000....101¼
St J & G Isld 1st 4s 3,000....94½
St L, Ir Mt

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Tone Steady Through Dull Day on the Curb.

Stocks Well Held in Light Trading—Canadian Pacific Rights Appear, Selling Up to 12.

The curb market yesterday maintained a fairly steady tone through a day of inactive trading. Prices throughout the list made only fractional changes, and many closed the day without change. Coppers suffered from the general inactivity, though prices were fairly well maintained. United Copper closed at 74½, the opening price, after sales of 17,400. Boston Copper lost ⅝ on light trading, and Copper Securities, which was the only mining share to make any considerable movement, rose from 39 to 40¾ at the close, after sales of 3,500. Canadian Pacific rights appeared on the curb for the first time, selling 800 from 11¾ to 12.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	American Can.	10½	10½	10⅜	10⅜
840	Am. Can pf....	70	*70⅝	69⅜	70
54	Am. B. N. rts.	†1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Am. De For. Wireless Tel.	$1.13	$1.13	$1.13	$1.13
300	Am. Wr. Pap.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,000	Am. W. P. pf.	84½	85¼	84½	85¼
5,400	Bay St. Gas..	5-16	5-16	5-16	5-16
110	Beth. St. C. pf.	*93¾	93¾	*93½	93½
500	Cent. Foundry.	6	6	6	6
100	Cent. Fdry. pf.	24½	24½	24½	24½
300	Chi. Pn. Tool.	58½	59¼	58½	59½
1,200	Con. Refriger..	7	7½	7	7¼
2,400	Corn Prod. R. com. w. i.	28	28	27¾	28
1,200	Corn Prod. R. pf., w. i.	87½	87⅛	87¼	87¼
300	Cont. C. & C. pf.	103	103	103	103
400	Hartm. Coal ..	74¼	74¾	74¼	74¾
38	Houston Oil ..	11⅝	12	11⅝	12
200	Int. Mer. Mar.	13¼	13½	13¼	13½
100	Int. M. M. pf.	36¼	36½	36¼	36½
800	Int. Salt	46	46⅜	46	46⅜
200	Mackay Cos...	61½	61⅞	61½	61⅞
100	Mack. Cos. pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½
1,000	Manh. Transit.	4	4	3⅞	4
400	N. J. T. D. & Improve.	45½	45½	45½	45½
10	Nor. Nat. Bk.	170	170	170	170
100	Seab. Lam. Co.	67½	67½	67½	67½
35	Standard Oil ..	695	695	695	695

RAILROADS.

100	Am. Lt. & Tr.	122	122	122	122
800	Can. Pac. rts..	11¾	12	11¾	12
435	Chi. Subway...	51	51	51	51
1,200	Int.-Met., w. i.	55	55	54¼	54¼
10	Int.-Met. pf., wh. issued..	95	95	95	95
600	Interbor. R. T.	233	233	232½	233
1,500	Mo., Kan. & Texas rts....	¼	¼	¼	¼
200	N. O. Rys. pf..	84	84	84	84
125	No. Sec. stubs.	337½	362½	325	350

MINING STOCKS.

235	Bam.-De Lam.	*8¾	*8⅝	8¼	8¼
2,800	B.C.M. & S.Co.	40¾	49⅝	47	48½
2,600	Boston Copper.	29⅝	29⅜	29	29
1,000	Brit. Col. Cop.	9¼	9¾	9⅛	9¼
5,500	Cop. Securities	39	41¾	38½	40¾
5,000	Dom. Copper..	⅜	⅜	11-32	11-32
1,700	Granby Cons...	10	10¾	10	10¾
50	Greene Gold...	3½	3½	3½	3½
1,600	Gr. Con. Cop..	27⅞	27½	27½	27½
2,000	Gr. C. Cop. rts.	28	28	25	28
1,800	Gr. Gold-Silver.	6¼	6¼	5⅞	6¼
2,800	Guanajuato C.	5¼	5½	5⅛	5½
490	Mex. Gold Ex.	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
800	Mlcmac G. M..	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
4,000	Nev. C. Cop..	12¾	13	12¾	13
100	P. Mt. T. & P.	50	50	50	50
500	Tenn. Cop. Co.	47¼	48	47	47
300	Tintic Mining.	8¾	8¾	8½	8¾
150	Ton. Extension	8½	8½	8½	8½
500	Union Cop. Co.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
17,400	United Copper.	74½	74¾	74	74½
1,000	Utah Apex.....	7	7	6½	6½
400	Utah Copper...	32	32	32	32
500	W. Gold Min..	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾

BONDS.

$1,000	A. S. F. 6s w. l. and int....	90¼	90¼	90¼	90½
6,000	A. W. Paper 5s	88¼	88¼	88¼	88½
10,000	C. Fdy. 6s flat	82¾	82¾	82½	82¾
250,000	Inter-Met. col. 4½s, w. i....	93½	93½	93¼	93⅝
12,000	Int. Salt 5s....	73½	73½	73½	73¾
12,000	Mo., K. & T. 4½s, f. p., ctf.	91	91	90½	90½
50,000	N. Y. W. & B. Ry. c. of int.	92	92	92	92

*Odd lots. †Cash. ‡Sells cents per share.

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Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Thursday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Feb. 9. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 8. Bid.	Asked.
Al & Sus. 3½s, 60% pd.	110	113	110	113
American Can	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅜
American Can pf.....	70	70¼	70	70½
Am. De F. Tel. rts..	1	1¼	1	1¼
Am. Light & Traction.	123		120	125
Am. Light & Trac. pf..	101¼	102	101	103
American Tobacco	496	500	498	500
Am. Steel Foundry 6s, w. l...and interest....	90	90½	90	90½
Am. Writing Paper....	4⅝	4¾	4¾	5¼
Am. Writ. Paper pf....	33⅝	34½	34½	34⅞
Am. Writ. Paper 5s....	88	88¼	87¾	88
Famberger-D. Lamar..	87½	89		
Bethlehem Steel	22½	34½	32½	34½
Bethlehem Steel pf....	93	94	92½	93¾
Boston Copper	29	29¼	29⅜	29⅝
British Col. Copper....	9½	9¾	9¼	9½
Can. Pacific rights....	11⅞	12	..	..
Central Foundry	6	6¼	6	6¼
Central Foundry pf....	23	24	25	26
Central Foundry 6s....	82¼	83	82½	83
Chicago Pneumatic Tool	60	61	..	..
Chicago Subway	50¾	50¾	50¾	50⅞
Cont. Coal & Coke.....	11⅜	11¼	10⅞	11¼
Con. Refrigerating	7	7⅛	6⅜	6⅝
Corn Prod. ref.com., w.i.	27⅞	28	28½	28¼
Corn Prod. ref. pf., w.i.	87	87½	87½	87⅝
Copper Securities	40½	41½	38	38¾
Dominion Copper	7-16	½	7-16	½
Douglas Copper	6	6¼	6	6¼
Granby Consolidated....	10	10¼	10	10⅜
Greene Con. Copper....	127½	27⅝	27¼	27½
Greene Con. Cop. rights.	25	28	25	28
Greene Con. Gold.....	3⅞	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Greene Gold-Silver	6	6½	6	6¼
Guanajuato Con.	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
Hartmann Coal	74¾	74¾	74¾	73⅝
Havana Tobacco	25	28	26	29
Havana Tobacco pf....	35	39	36	39
Houston Oil	11½	12	11	11¾
Houston Oil pf.....	46	48	45	48
Interborough	232½	233	232½	233
Inter. Mer. Marine.....	13⅜	13½	13¼	13½
Inter. Mer. Marine pf..	36¾	36½	36	36⅜
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s.	84	84¼	84	84½
Intercontinental-Met., w. i.	54½	54¾	54½	55
Inter.-Met. pf., w. i.	94	95	95	95¾
Inter.-Met. 4½s, w. i....	93	93¾	93	93¾
International Salt	45¾	46¼	46	46⅝
International Salt 5s...	73¼	73¾	73	74
Mackay Companies ...	61½	62	61¼	61⅝
Mackay Companies pf.	74½	74¾	74½	74½
Manhattan Transit	3⅞	4¼	3⅝	4
Mexican Gold Explor'n.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1½
Mitchell Mining	12½	12¾	12¾	13
Mo., K. & T. new 4½s and int., full paid....	89	89¾	..	..
Mo., K. & T. rights...	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
N. J. Term. D. & Imp.	45¼	45¾	45¼	45¾
New Orleans Railways.	38	39	37	38
New Orleans Rys. pf..	84	84½	83½	84
Nevada Con. Copper....	12⅞	13	12¾	12⅞
N. Y., N. H. & H. 3½s and interest	116¾	117½	116¾	117¼
N. Y. W. & B. ctfs. of interest.	91¾	92	91½	92
Northern Nat. Bank...	170		170	
North. Securities stubs.	350	362½	300	325
Otis Elevator pf.....	104	107	104	107
Pope Mfg. Co.....	4½	5½	4½	5½
Pope Mfg. Co. 1st pf...	66	72	67	72
Pope Mfg. 2d pf.....	17	18½	17	19½
Royal Baking Powder.	111	113	111	113
Seaboard Lumber Co....	67½	67⅝	67¾	68¼
Seaboard Company	28	31½	28	31½
Seaboard Co. 1st pf....	89	91½	89	91½
Seaboard Co. 2d pf....	58	61	58	61
Standard Oil	694	696	693	695
Tennessee Copper	46½	47½	47¼	47⅞
Tintic Mining	8¾	9	8⅝	9¼
Union Copper	1¾	2	1¾	2
United Copper	73¼	74¼	73¾	74
United Copper pf.....	97	102	99	102
Utah Apex	6¾	6⅞	7¼	7½
Utah Copper	31½	31⅞	31¼	32¼
Western Gold Mining..	40¼	40¾	40½	41
West. Elec. rights....	¼	⅜	¼	⅜

†Rights on. ‡Sells cents per share.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 9.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Con. Ice	7½	7½	7½
1,351	Crucible Steel	16¾	16¼	16¾
405	Crucible Steel pf....	79¼	78¾	79¼
275	Fireproof	9⅛	9	9
104	Fireproof pf	27½	27½	27½
225	Harb. Walker Ref...	13¾	13¼	13¼
120	Independent Brew....	14	14	14
305	Lustre	31	30	30
201	Mfrs. L. & H.....	32⅜	32¼	32¼
75	Marsden	3	3	3
12,250	Ohio Tonopah	.47	.43	.47
60	Ohio Fuel	37½	37½	37½
650	Philadelphia Co	53	52⅜	53
14	Philadelphia Co. pf..	49¾	49¾	49¾
120	Pittsburg Brew.....	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
120	Pittsburg Brew. pf...	48¼	48¼	48¼
10	Pittsburg Coal	16	16	16
185	Pittsburg Plate Glass.	120	120	120
30	River Coal pf.....	23	23	23
62	Sewer Pipe	34½	34¼	34
1,365	Tonopah Ex.....	8.45	8.31	8.40
250	U. S. Steel.....	45	44¼	45
12	U. S. Steel pf.....	109½	108⅝	109½
365	West. Elec. 2d.....	83	82¼	83

RIGHTS.

4,599	West. Elec.	.12½	.10	.12½

BONDS.

$3,000	Pitts. & Alle. Tel. 5s.	82½	82½	82½

SALE OF TELEPHONE BONDS.

American Co. Arranges Disposition of a Big Block, Report Says.

It was reported in Wall Street yesterday that the American Telephone and Telegraph Company has practically completed arrangements for the sale of a large block of the $150,000,000 of 4 per cent. convertible bonds authorized in December. No confirmation of the story was obtainable at the office of the company, but it is understood that the issue, which may reach $25,000,000, will be divided between New York and Boston, where the head office of the company is located. The last issue of American Telegraph and Telephone Company stock was made through Speyer & Co. in New York and Lee, Higginson & Co. in Boston.

The bonds are convertible into stock at not less than par after two years from issue, and not longer than twelve years.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company now pays dividends on $131,551,400 of stock and on $88,000,000 4 per cent. collateral trust bonds, of which $25,000,000 will be returned to the treasury upon the maturing of $20,000,000 debenture notes, issued in 1904, for which they are security. At the time the $150,000,000 convertible bonds were authorized it was announced that they would be issued gradually to meet the exigencies of expansion.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Little Falling Off in Orders and Mills Still Far Behind.

The falling off in new orders for steel products noted this week by the trade organs is said to have been very slight. The orders still coming to hand, it is said, fully equal the present production, so that the steel mills are believed to be just as far behind their orders now as they were at the beginning of the year. Only a small part of the 400,000 tons of structural steel required for the construction of buildings now planned in New York, Chicago, and other cities has been ordered so far, according to current report. The placing of the balance of these orders will add materially to the work now on the books of the structural steel plants.

The production of pig iron in the Southern States in 1905 amounted to 3,219,673 tons, an increase of 600,000 tons, or nearly 25 per cent. over the production in the same territory five years ago. During the same period the production in the whole United States increased from about 15,500,000 tons to nearly 23,000,000 tons.

A decline of 50 cents a ton is reported in the price of scrap, compared with the price a week ago. While the demand for scrap has been fair, the supply has been greater than usual at this season, owing to the fact that the railroads have been freer sellers than is usual during the Winter months. This is accounted for, as was noted some time ago, by the open Winter, which facilitated the gathering of old rails and other steel material along the lines of the railroads.

COPPER MARKET REPORTS.

Exports of copper for present week amounted to 4,706 tons, making a total of 5,114 tons for the first ten days of February. This is at a rate somewhat larger than was maintained in the months of January and December.

The price of copper in the London market, as well as in our own, was unchanged yesterday. The recent recovery in the London market, which halted yesterday, is said to have been due largely to short covering.

Closing quotations on the Metal Exchange for copper and other metals yesterday compared as follows with those of the previous day:

	—Friday.— Bid.	Asked.	—Thursday.— Bid.	Asked.
Lake	17.75	18.00	17.75	18.00
Electrolytic	17.62½	17.87½	17.62½	17.87½
Castings	17.50	17.62½	17.50	17.62½
Lead	5.65	5.75	5.65	5.75
Spelter	6.05	6.10	6.05	6.15
Tin	36.00	36.25	36.00	36.20

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Incorporated to-day:

L. P. Fries Company, New York, (real estate;) capital, $1,000. Directors—L. P. Fries, William Mallett, and J. L. Fries, New York.

W. A. Mallett Company, New York, (contracting; capital, $1,000. Directors—William A. Mallett, L. P. Fries, and J. H. Burk, New York.

National Lace and Embroidery Company, New York; capital, $70,000. Directors—Louis Dreyfus, Frederick Brunner, and A. P. Trader, New York.

Perry & Sly, Elmira, (real estate and insurance;) capital, $5,000. Directors—G. W. Perry, Mary W. Perry, Elmira, and H. B. Sly, Springfield, Mass.

Leggett Land Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Arthur Knox, Rebecca K. Porter, and V. M. Vosler, New York.

The Insco Packing Company, Rochester; capital, $40,000. Directors—E. B. Clarke, Clarence Carey, and T. E. McCue, Rochester.

Essex Construction Company, Buffalo; capital, $50,000. Directors—H. E. Crouch, C. C. Heustis, and R. P. McKee, Buffalo.

Frank Brothers, New York, (dry goods;) capital, $200,000. Directors—Julius Frank, Alfred Frank, and Morris Frank, New York.

Coney Island Realty and Improvement Company, Brooklyn; capital, $100,000. Directors—Frederick Diehl, Karl Meyer, and Hyman Epstein, Brooklyn.

The Alaska Tin Corporation, New York, (mining;) capital, $100,000. Directors—F. O. Huck, F. B. Pierce, and J. B. Kilburn, New York.

Heath Machinery Company, New York; capital, $500. Directors—Sylvan Eller, H. S. Bandler, and E. S. Jaros, New York.

County and Suburban Construction Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—A. L. Morse, Scarsdale; B. F. Bell and E. H. Blane, New York.

Bushwick Building Company, Brooklyn; capital, $50,000. Directors—Leopold Bloch, J. S. Stetson, and C. A. Bruen, Brooklyn.

The Tonjes-Gaskell Corporation, New York, (physicians' supplies;) capital, $5,000. Directors—S. S. C. Gaskell, Mrs. Helena Tonjes, and Henry Tonjes, New York.

Hudson Plumbing Company, New York; capital, $2,000. Directors—T. R. Delacey, F. E. Allaire, and Elizabeth Delacey, New York.

Irving Mining Company, New York; capital, $200,000. Directors—B. N. Duke, A. H. Burroughs, and R. B. Arrington, New York.

Roe Dry Goods Company, Ithaca; capital, $50,000. Directors—David Roe, Nina B. Roe, and R. B. Roe, Ithaca.

Kertscher & Co., Elmira, (woodwork;) capital, $350,000. Directors—Herman Kertscher, E. A. Kertscher, New York, and T. H. Markthaler, Elmira.

Innis, Speiden & Co., New York, (drugs and medicines;) capital, $20,000. Directors—G. V. Sheffield, Pompton Lakes, N. J.; C. C. Speiden, Summit, N. J., and Marion Speiden, New York.

American Electric Welding Company, New York; capital, $500,000. Directors—Maurice Lachman, Reginald Hawley, and Joseph Solomon, New York.

Bardenhever Hygienic Underwear Company, New York; capital, $75,000. Directors—Rudolph Bardenhever, College Point, L. I.; Harry Lever and J. B. Reilly, New York.

Medical Security Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—Adolph Hilsdorf, S. A. Jenkins, and P. M. Hammond, New York.

George J. Scott Motor Company, New York; capital, $500,000. Directors—Adolph Hilsdorf, Madaline Scott, Westwood, N. J., and Jacob Michaels, New York.

The Dobbs Ferry Traction Company, (to operate a street surface electric railway from Hastings to Dobbs Ferry;) capital, $30,000. Directors—Mark J. Katz, Isaac A. Levy, Harry A. Mendelson, and Thomas J. Snee, New York.

J. B. Malcolm & Co., Marion, (farm produce;) capital, $50,000. Directors—J. B. Malcolm, Marion; I. N. Croucher, Canandaigua, and Malcolm Brenner, Medina.

Long Island City Interboro Development Company, Queens Borough, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—Harry Wilson, Newport, R. I.; William Butler, Jr., and C. F. Ayer, New York.

No Change in Tea Standards.

The Board of United States Tea Experts, which has been engaged this week in fixing standards for importations for the twelve months beginning May 1, finished its labors yesterday. After testing a large variety of teas from the leading markets of the world, the board has decided to make no change in the standards now prevailing. George Hewlett, Chairman of the board, said that the strict Government regulations had stopped the importation of spurious teas.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 204 failures in the United States during the week against 228 for the previous week and 207, 202, 217, and 265 for the corresponding weeks of 1905 to 1902. The Middle States had 73, New England 24, Southern 35, Western 45, Northwestern 15, Pacific 12, and Territories 0. Canada had 27 against 24 for the preceding week. About 87 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 10 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital:

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Upper Lexington Avenue Purchase by Operator—Deal for Dunmore Apartments on West Forty-second Street—Business of Large Volume.

Daniel B. Freedman has bought from the Schuster estate 955, 957, and 959 Lexington Avenue, 21 feet south of Seventieth Street, a four-story apartment house, a vacant lot, and a dwelling, making together a plot 79 by 80.

Mr. Freedman has also bought, through Samuel Redlich, from the Purchasing Mortgage Company, the four-story brownstone dwelling 168 East Sixty-first Street, 20 by 100.

Dunmore Apartments Change Hands.

John G. McCullough has sold the Dunmore, a six-story apartment house on plot 75 by 98.9, at 228 to 232 West Forty-second Street, between the Bruce Free Library and the Liberty Theatre. Slawson & Hobbs were the brokers in the deal. It is understood that the new owner will make extensive alterations to the building.

To Build on West 110th Street.

Irving I. Lewine and Henry Mandel are the buyers of the plot of eight lots on 110th Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, sold recently by A. F. Holly. They have also bought, through Mr. Holly, the adjoining property to the west, owned by the Stix estate, and have resold a plot, 125 by 100, to Joseph Oussani, for improvement.

Charles S. Kohler has sold for Moses Hamburger and Samuel Schonfeld the two five-story double flats 31 and 33 Manhattan Avenue, on plot 54 by 100; also, resold for Mrs. E. T. Ringe, the five-story double flat 48 East 129th Street, on plot 37.6 by 100.

Leyland Apartment House Sold.

Leon S. Altmayer has sold for Peter Banner to Max and William Greene the six-story elevator apartment house known as the Leyland, at 306 and 308 West Eightieth Street, between Riverside Drive and West End Avenue.

Harry Goodstein has bought from Edward Corey the southwest corner of Ninety-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story double apartment house, with stores, 26 by 90. Natkins & Co. were the brokers. Mr. Goodstein will make extensive alterations to the building.

The Polstein Realty and Construction Company has sold the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 169th Street, a plot 100.11 by 100.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Andrew F. Murray the five-story apartment house 126 and 128 West Ninety-ninth Street, 42 by 88 by 100.

Resale of Corner on the Heights.

Max Marx has resold, through Millard Veit, to the A B C Realty Company 1,774 and 1,776 Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of 148th Street, 49.11 by 100, two five-story triple flats.

A. S. Nichols has sold for the Union Real Estate Company to L. F. J. Welher the northwest corner of Audubon Avenue and 180th Street.

H. H. Dreyer has sold for Martin Kilpatrick 61 Audubon Avenue, a five-story flat, 25 by 85 by 95.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have sold the plot, 75 by 100, at the northeast corner of Broadway and 164th Street to builders, who will erect a six-story elevator apartment house.

Operator Buys 47th Street House.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have sold for William L. Sutphin to D. B. Freedman the four-story dwelling 253 West Forty-seventh Street, 21.8 by 100.

Daniel B. Freedman has also bought, through John F. Crawford, from the Howland estate 139 and 141 West Sixty-third Street, two three-story dwellings, each 18.6 by 100.

The Gross & Gross Company has sold for Mrs. Adelaide P. Frost to W. J. Dilwiller 324 West End Avenue, a four-story brick dwelling, 15 by 100.

Arnold Adler has bought 28 West 114th Street, a three-story dwelling, 17.6 by 100.11; also, 311 East 121st Street, a four-story double flat, 26 by 100.

More Sales on East 70th Street.

Pease & Elliman, in addition to the sales already reported on Seventieth Street, between Lexington and Third Avenues, have also sold 179 East Seventieth Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling, 12.6 by 100.5, for Mrs. Elizabeth H. Stanton to a client, for occupancy; also, have resold 171 East Seventieth Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling, on lot 16.8 by 100.5, for Robert H. E. Elliott.

Deal for 135th Street Flats.

Bernstein & Feinberg have sold for A. Goodman 25 to 33 West 135th Street, three six-story apartment houses, with stores, on plot 125 by 99.11.

Simon Adler has bought from Otto Kampf 440 and 442 West 124th Street, two five-story triple flats, on plot 50 by 100.

Lots Sold in Dyckman Tract.

Slawson & Hobbs have resold for Warren Leslie the plot, 100 by 99.11, on the south side of 210th Street, 100 feet west of Ninth Avenue.

Slawson & Hobbs have also sold for the Atlantic Realty Company the plot, 100 by 155, on the east side of Sherman Avenue, 100 feet north of Dyckman Street.

Buyers for West Side Tenements.

Jacob J. Tabolt, formerly with Thomas P. Fitzsimons and now at 857 Sixth Avenue, has sold for F. C. Baumann to Mrs. B. W. Blair the five-story brownstone tenement 522 West Forty-ninth Street, 17.6 by 85 by 100.

Joseph F. Feist has sold for S. Martin 532 West Forty-fifth Street, a five-story double tenement, 24.6 by 100. He was also the broker in the recent sale of 530 West Forty-fifth Street to Schmeidler & Bachrach.

Snowber & Co. have sold for S. Well and A. Parpart the five-story four-family tenement 450 West Seventeenth Street.

A. M. Johnson & Co. have sold for George W. McAdam 253 and 255 West Twenty-seventh Street, four-story buildings, on plot 50 by 98.9.

Upper Second Avenue Buying.

H. A. Jackson has sold for Hyman Ruben and Sadie Cohen to Elias Krantz 1,822 to 1,826 Second Avenue, three four-story tenements with stores.

The New Amsterdam Realty Company and Leonard Weill have sold 1,694 Second Avenue, a five-story double flat with stores, 25 by 75.

Isidor A. Wallheim has sold 1,464 Second Avenue, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 88. Philip Field was the broker.

The Harlem Realty Exchange, in conjunction with the Enterprise Realty Company, has sold the two five-story flats 219 and 221 East Ninety-fifth Street, 50 by 100, for Meyer Ullman to a Mrs. Kadisch.

The Herbert Realty Company has sold to Joseph Roberts 129 East 118th Street, a four-story flat; 25 by 100.

Other Deals on Upper East Side.

Dr. Joseph Bruder has bought 123 East 108th Street, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 100, from Louis Eigenmacht.

E. V. C. Pescia & Co. have sold 323 East 107th Street, a five-story double tenement, to M. & L. Jarmulowsky.

Louis Solomon has bought through S. D. Tomback 228 East 107th Street, a four-story double tenement on lot 25 by 100.11.

Abram Bachrach has bought 227 East 126th Street, a five-story apartment house, 33.6 by 100.

I. Haatenbrech has sold for a Mr. Lilly to A. Adler 311 East 121st Street, a four-story double flat on lot 26 by 100; also, for Charles Blohm 122 East Ninety-first Street, a five-story single flat on lot 20 by 100; also, for Frank M. Frankin 222 and 224 East Seventy-sixth Street, two four-story double flats on plot 50 by 100; also, for S. Wallach a plot 100 by 105, and a plot 79 by 100, on Sixth Avenue, Mount Vernon.

Estate Sells on East 69th Street.

Gross & Sneudaira, as attorneys for Isaac Specter, have bought from the estate of Max Danziger 221, 231, and 233 East Sixty-ninth Street.

Lippmann & Eisman have bought from A. Schumann 216 and 218 East Seventy-fifth Street, two four-story single flats, 40 by 102.2. Rosenblatt & Schalk were the brokers.

Paul J. Corn has sold to the Toch Realty Company for Weil & Zuckerman 170 East Ninety-sixth Street, a four-story tenement, on plot 30 by 100, and has resold the property to a client.

William E. Jacobs has bought from Giuseppe Stella 403 East Seventy-seventh Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100. Herzog & Cohn and Arthur Baum were the brokers.

Charles Berlin & Co. have sold 115 East Eighty-sixth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.8; also, to Robert Benjamin, 346 East Seventeenth Street, a six-story tenement, on plot 44 by 92; also, 250 and 252 East Twenty-seventh Street, in six-story flat, on plot 45 by 98.9, to Mrs. Fanny Perlera.

The same firm has bought from Simon Goldberg 3 East 112th Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 27 by 100.11; also, from Frederick Lese, 230 East Eighty-third Street, a five-story tenement, with stores, on lot 25.5 by 102.2; also, from A. Cohen, 42 East Seventh Street. They already owned 40 and now control a plot 40.10 by 92.

More Mortgage Tax Opposition.

At a meeting of the Mortgage Exemption Committee held yesterday it was decided that the various organizations represented therein be requested to send committees to Albany to urge the repeal of the mortgage tax law and the total exemption of mortgages from taxation.

Lower East Side Corners Sold.

Charles L. Singer has sold for B. Younker the northwest corner of Houston Street and First Avenue, a six-story tenement, 50 by 76; also the southeast corner of Suffolk and Broome Streets, a six-story tenement, 50 by 50, and the adjoining five-story tenement on Broome Street, 25 by 75.

Shapiro, Levy & Starr have bought the northwest corner of Jackson and Front Streets, five frame buildings, on plot 70 by 78.6, from the Leggett estate. The same firm has sold 380 Front Street, 16.8 by 70. E. H. Ludlow & Co. and Vogel & Morris were the brokers.

Karl Shapiro and Davis Silber have bought the two six-story tenements 104 and 106 Monroe Street through Charles S. Rosenthal, as attorney.

Lippmann & Eisman have bought from the Rosen Realty Company 306 and 308 Cherry Street, two five-story flats, 50 by 80. S. Goodman was the broker.

L. J. Phillips & Co., in conjunction with M. Kahn & Co., have sold for Samuel Friedlander the six-story tenement 163 Allen Street, 25 by 87.6

M. Kahn & Co. have sold for a client the five-story flat 53 Seventh Street, 25 by 92.6, to Max Dorf.

Operator Sells on Hudson Street.

G. Tuotl & Co. have sold for Joseph L. Buttenwieser the four-story flat 634 Hudson Street.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have sold the two five-story tenements, with stores, 701 and 793 Washington Street, on plot 50 by 95.

M. Kahn & Co. have leased to Max Dorf the six-story tement 50 Carmine Street.

Purchase of Jackson Avenue Corner.

Samuel Kahan, as attorney, has bought 879 East 160th Street, northwest corner of Jackson Avenue, a five-story flat, with stores, on lot 25 by 75.

Williamson & Bryan have sold for Louis Hassinger 656 Bergen Avenue, a four-family single flat, on lot 17 by 100, to Frank B. Walker, who owns adjoining property.

Simon, Wallach, Wolf & Cohn have sold for Julius Schattman to H. Rosner 1,257 Franklin Avenue, a five-story apartment house, on plot 50 by 100, and two frame dwellings adjoining, on plot 76.6 by 168.

W. C. White & Co. have sold for Thomas E. Rush, as attorney, 1,507 Bryant Street, northwest corner of 172d Street, a two-family house and stable, on lot 25 by 100.

Ogden Avenue Lots Find Buyer.

E. Osborne Smith & Co. have sold to John F. Kaiser a plot on the east side of Ogden Avenue, adjoining Macomb's Dam Park, 80 by 115, with an adjoining strip, 5 by 100; also, for W. C. Deane, the two lots on the east side of Ogden Avenue, 175 feet south of 165th Street, 50 by 100; also, the lot on the east side of Woodycrest Avenue, 100 feet north of 165th Street, 25 by 100.

The Ernst-Cahn Realty Company has sold for Sigmund Mendelssohn to Frank B. Walker the northeast corner of Webster Avenue and St. Paul's Place, a four-story flat, on lot 24 by 90.

Robert Cecil Nesbit reports the following sales: Exterior Street, southeast corner of Cheever Place, a plot 50 by 98; also, a plot 50 by 96 on the east side of Exterior Street, between 138th Street and Cheever Place; also, a plot 47 by 89 on the east side of Exterior Street, between 138th Street and Cheever Place.

The Wakefield Park Realty Company has sold to Thomas Gorman Lots 367 and 368 and to Annie Gorman Lots 365 and 366, at Wakefield Park.

New Owner for Brooklyn Parcels.

S. H. Frankenheim & Co. have sold for A. Kern the five four-story tenements 171 to 179 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, on plot 125 by 100, to L. Weinberger & Co.

Syndicate Buys Long Island Farms.

The Ernestus Gulick Company, which has recently opened offices at 156 Broadway, reports the sale of a tract of 175 acres, consisting of the farms formerly owned by the Hendrickson and Kromenacher estates

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

Do Prudent Men Take Chances?

No one exercising ordinary caution in business affairs leaves his property uninsured against fire, even for a single day.

And yet at the very worst it could be only a partial loss—fire couldn't destroy the land.

A flaw in the title can cause the loss of both building and land.

And is as likely to happen as a fire.

No prudent business man dreams of assuming his own fire risk.

Then why take the title risk?

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

Capital & Surplus, - $10,000,000

146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.
Mnfrs. Branch, 198 Montague St., Brooklyn.

West Side.

BARGAIN FLATS.
Substantial Profits Assured

Invest $10,000. Profit 17%.
West Hundreds, near Park; 34 ft.; 5-story double; open plumbing; hardwood trim.

$5,000 Cash
will purchase excellent 5-story 25-ft. triple flat; mortgages, $25,000; rentals, $3,300.

Eighties, Near Broadway.
$5,000 cash above mortgages $31,200, buys 5-story 6-room double; rentals, $3,900.

Columbus Avenue, 80s.
5-story triple; large store; cold water; price, $46,500; mortgages, $35,000.

If you feel interested enough to investigate further, call, write, or 'phone

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co.,
206 BROADWAY. Telephone 3262 Cort.

LOOK AT THESE for $10,000 cash.

Lenox Ave., near 116th St.
6-story, 25x100, with store. Rent $4,700. Price $43,000.

Six-story new law house,
50x100, near 5th Av., Rent $9,000. Price $75,000, 4½% Mtg.; only $10,000 cash.

5th Ave., near 116th St.
Rent $5,700. Price $55,000. Mtg. 4½%; $10,000 cash.

Bradhurst Ave., nr. 145th St.
6-story, new law, 50x100. Rent $10,500. Price $90,000; 5 year Mtg.; only $10,000 cash required.

A. B. MOSHER & CO.,
55 West 116th St., Near Lenox Av.

SPECIAL FLAT BARGAIN

A snap is offered in 5-story flats, excellent location near Broadway below 96th; convenient to "L" and Subway station; great renters; private house rear; price below market if sold at once; worthy quick inspection.

F. R. WOOD & CO.,
Cor. Broadway and 80th St.

FOR SALE FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

West 17th St., 121-125....75 x 92
West 19th St., 43-47.....55.9x 92
West 21st St., 40-44.....50.4x 92
6th Av., 929.....25 x100
West 53d St., 102.....20 x 50
Terms to suit.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 WEST 22D ST.

NEAR BROADWAY.

Six-story elevator apartment house, 75x100.11, 2 blocks from Subway station; price $160,000; present rental $16,000, easily increased; equity $32,500; small amount cash; might consider exchange.

WILLIAM B. VAN ALST & CO.,
2,790 Broadway, Near 108th St.

Dry Goods Houses, Attention.—Exceptional opportunity for first-class retail dry goods house of substantiability to locate in choicest section in upper part of city. (Manhattan;) owners will improve and lease to right parties for a term of years on fair basis; plot contains about 10,000 square feet; transit facilities unsurpassed. H. I. Phillips, 153 Broadway. Tel. 1711 Cortlandt.

A WIND-UP OF SYNDICATE HOLDINGS ENABLES ME TO OFFER SOME CHOICELY LOCATED PARCELS AT BARGAIN PRICES. FULL COMMISSION PAID.
HENRY HELLMAN, 135 BROADWAY

Attention, Builders and Speculators! — For sale, desirable corner plot, with buildings, 125x100 feet, near 157th St. Subway Station, on Amsterdam Av., suitable for high-class apartment and business building. Owner, Wm. Hirsch, 55 Liberty St.

The owner of an entire block of unimproved property west of Broadway, north of Canal St., and south of Washington Square, will entertain proposals concerning the same. William E. Carnochan, Attorney, 52 William St., New York.

Cold Water Modern Tenement.

Five-story, 4 family, 14 rooms; open shafts, &c.; 25x100; rent $3,050; price $28,250. Jonas & Co., 2,234 8th Av.

Unusual investment proposition, $9,000 cash; price $42,000; handsome, well-built, six-story plot, above 125th St., west side; large, light rooms; rent nearly $4,600; very low; no agents. Box 118 Times, Harlem.

Neighborhood of Lenox Av. and 113th St.—Elegant double flat; modern; rent $3,552; price $32,500; mortgage $22,000, 5 years, at 5 per cent.; cash, $6,000. Stoff, 3 East 114th.

A private party has $100,000 to loan on second mortgage in sums from $1,000 to $10,000; second mortgages bought by assignment. Write or call N. Hirsch, 150 Nassau.

Manhattan, Brooklyn, investment properties; exceptional opportunities. Particulars O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St.

122d St., Near Lenox Av.—3-story, basement dwelling; possession if required; price low; easy terms. W. M. Christie, 127 East 23d St.

West 94th St.—20-foot front private house, free and clear; might exchange for investment property. R. L. Julian, 2,752 Broadway.

Bargains for Sale.—551 W. 42d, 423 W. 17th, 252 W. 115th, 530-532 W. 35th. Inquire for particulars. H. Nichols, 418 W. 39th.

Must be sold, 50x100, with old tenements, near 45th St. and Tenth Av.; bargain. George Seiboth, 1,971 1st Av.

Plots, tenements, stables, and factories; all locations; bargains; building loans. Duross, 155 West 14th.

East Side.

JOHN T. & JAMES A. FARLEY,
WINDSOR ARCADE,

are offering for sale two new

AMERICAN BASEMENT HOUSES
Nos. 30 & 32 East 52d St.

Inspection invited. Caretaker on premises. Descriptive pamphlets on application.

SACRIFICE! SACRIFICE!
2d Av., near 75th St., 5-story, 25x100, price $29,500; East 91st St., 5-story, 23.4x100, price $51,000. N. HARRIS,
40 West 34th St.

Personal interview only gets east side corner, five-story, four-family, cold-water, guaranteeing 28 per cent. over expenses, for $6,000 cash outlay quick. Schwab Realty Co., 200 Broadway.

Lexington Av.—For sale, two 4-story, steam-heated flats. For particulars apply Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194 Broadway, New York.

110th St., adjacent Lexington; 4-story single; $18,000. A. M. Kirtland, 103 East 125th St.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

East Side.

$3,000 cash purchases 4-story single; 122d St., adjoining 2d. Kirtland, 103 East 125th St.

Washington Heights.

Speculation.—15 per cent. income; Washington Heights double; $6,000 cash. Attorney, 192 Times Downtown.

BRONX. FOR SALE.

BRICK STABLE.

Capacity for 40 stalls; good condition; ample wagon room; 2¼ city lots; good location; no assessments; south of 149th St.; also apartments for 3 families; $4,500 cash; price, $16,500.

KELLUM BROS.,
3D AV. AND 138TH ST.

CHANCE FOR A SPECULATOR

A plot of 17 lots, including 2 corners, each 25x114; price $19,000; terms reasonable; situated one block west White Plains Road, between 234th and 235th Sts.; send for diagram and particulars.

M. GERMANSKY,
4,025 3d Av., foot 174th St. "L" Station.
'Phone 780 Tremont.

IT'S MY BUSINESS TO LET THE PEOPLE KNOW "YOUR BUSINESS."

SIGNS

JUNGMAN, (McKINLEY BUILDING,) BOSTON ROAD & 169TH ST.

For a saloon keeper, grocer, or butcher, corner triple flat, 25x96x100; price $35,500; five stores. Loeser, 871 Brook Av.

$2,000 cash takes 2-family house; 13 rooms, 2 baths; rental, $500; mortgage, $2,500, 5%, 3 years; lot, 17x100; price, $5,800; worth looking up.

$5,000 cash buys 4-story double flat, Union Av., corner; 30-foot front; rental, $3,000; price, $28,000; near station.
A. A. MOSHER, 809 PROSPECT AV., (Bronx.)

Boston Road and 169th St., McKinley Sq., Finest Bronx Section.

New 5-story stone front, 20 family; lot 50x147; equity, $15,000. Investment, Box 320 Times, Times Square.

For Sale.—Ten of the finest three-story two-family houses ever built in the Bronx; Indiana limestone and brick fronts; private staircases; all hardwood trimmed. About completed. Call on premises, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts., or Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 671 5th Av., Manhattan.

658 BERGEN AV., NEAR 153D ST., THREE-FAMILY FRAME SINGLE FLAT, $7,500; ONLY $1,500 CASH REQUIRED. F. WALKER, 55 LIBERTY ST.

Webster Av.—6 lots (25x112 each) north of Woodlawn Road, on west side; asking price, $3,500; terms to suit. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5322-38th St.

12-room house and stable on plot 50x161, Marion Av., near 196th St., $10,000; terms to suit. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 East 42d St. Telephone 5322-38th St.

Lots near White Plains Av. and 233d St. (not in Yonkers) $500 upward; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

Corner, 65x110; fine for builder, or would exchange; make offer; also 45x102; excavated. Steinmetz, 1,343 Tremont Av., West Farms.

Let me know what you want in Bronx real estate. I will find it for you. Rohland, 852 East 164th St.

$600 up, William's Bridge, Wakefield lots; now booming; lists mailed. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

Corner plot, 205x123, irregular; $4,000; easy terms; open Sunday. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Foremen or others make big money selling Bronx property. Bronx Company, 4,030 3d Av.

Bargain.—Triple, corner, with stores, almost new; price $26,000. Bliss, 3,221 3d Av.

2-family brick house, 13 rooms, $8,250. Rihlend, 852 East 164th St., corner Trinity Av.

Builders! I have corner plots on Mount Hope very cheap. Rappolt, 1,871 Morris Av.

BROOKLYN. FOR SALE.

Happy is the man who has a home free of encumbrance, and knows how to enjoy a simple life. There is an air of dignity and refinement about the man who owns his own home. We have the finest selection of two-family houses in Brooklyn.
Eastern Parkway & Kingston Avenue, also Lincoln Road and Rogers Avenue.

Kingston Realty Company
Main Office, 44 Court Street.
Write for Booklet.
RALPH LEININGER, Pres.

RICHMOND. FOR SALE.

Double corner, 45x100; principal business street; best town Staten Island; 4 families, 16 rooms; rents $360; cost $6,000 build; price $3,000, ½ mortgage. Kempson, 20 Broadway.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE.

WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th St.; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Evenings.

12 lots on North St., near the new High School; $800 per lot; a bargain for the entire 12. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 East 42d St. Telephone 6322-38th St.

New Rochelle—10-room house, all improvements, residence park; $7,500. Downey, 20 North Av.

Mount Vernon.

One of the finest residences on best avenue of Chester Hill; style all Colonial; price $27,000; write for photo, full description; stands on terraced lot, 100x135 feet.

This is a good time to select a suburban home; I have properties to offer here from $3,500 upward.

WILBUR DE REVER.
16 East 1st St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

AT MOUNT VERNON.

INVESTOR!

Two new frame and stucco six-family steam-heated apartments; fine location; all rented to very desirable parties; plot 100x100; price, $37,500; mortgage, $16,000, 5%; rent, $4,106. Anderson Realty Co. Wm. S. Anderson, Pres. Near New Haven Station.

AT MOUNT VERNON.

$7,800 buys a new 11-room house, four rooms on first floor, four and bath on second, three on third; hardwood floors and trim; excellent location.
Anderson Realty Co. Wm. S. Anderson, Pres.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle, Stephenson Park, overlooking Sound, plots 50x160, from $500 up; highly restricted. Address Frank W. Thurman, on the property, or 24 Park Place, New York.

White Plains.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE
for houses and lots in Battle Hill Park, White Plains; all improvements in property; restricted: high ground; 10 minutes' walk from station; nothing better; prices reasonable.
WESTCHESTER SYNDICATE,
28 East 42d St., New York.
2 Depot Square, White Plains.

White Plains.—18 acres between Post Road and railroad; asking $30,000; terms to suit. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5322-38th St.

Yonkers.

Yonkers.—Rent, sale, exchange. George A. Flagg, 203 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW YORK STATE. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING

COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY	INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE. OWNERS WISHING TO SELL CALL OR WRITE

Phillips & Wells, 95K Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

For Sale.—Mamaroneck, N. Y., Orienta Esplanade, plot 350x300x350, with two corners and three fronts, adjoining one of the most beautiful residences; asking price, $16,500; terms to suit. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5322—38th St.

At White Plains.—Plot, 100x125, Kensico Av., corner Minerva Place; price, $1,000. Bronx Realty Co., 1,039 Fox St.

House, barn, 8 acres; mile north of White Plains depot; $3,000. S. W. Hendrickson, White Plains.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE.

$7,500.—A well-built modern house of 9 rooms and bath, steam heat, up-to-date; lot 40x125; high ground; very conveniently located; must be seen to be appreciated. Address C. H. Nevius, opp. Grove St. Station, East Orange, N. J.

Plainfield residence; 45 minutes out; large plot; 11-room house; decorated; improvements; open nickel plumbing; electric light; fine shade; trolley and depot convenient; 118 trains. T. S. Atwater, 180 Broadway.

Palisade, N. J.—Fine new house, artistically furnished; in fine condition; all modern improvements; owner wishes to sell at once. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

QUEENS. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"Be wise to-day;
'Tis madness to defer."

Lay the foundation of a fortune. The surest and safest way is to invest in Real Estate. Queens Borough Real Estate is the opportunity of a lifetime. Held back for years by inadequate transportation, now that that barrier is removed the growth and development will be proportionately greater than any other part of the City.

Don't buy without investigating Elmhurst Square.

Write at once for Booklet No. 6, which will tell you how large profits can be made by investing at

ELMHURST SQUARE

(16 minutes from 34th St.)

The best Real Estate proposition in New York for investment or residence. Lots and plots now at less than acreage values.

The $150,000,000 being spent on improvements will quadruple its value.

Paris & McDougall,
1123 Broadway, N. Y.

BETTER THAN HARLEM

Next SUNDAY or LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY

VISIT ELMHURST HEIGHTS
LESS THAN HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE

350 PER CENT. PROFIT WILL BE REALIZED WITHIN THREE YEARS ON OUR IMPROVED LOTS BOUGHT AT PRESENT ACREAGE PRICES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS BECAUSE OF THE $90,000,000 FOR IMPROVEMENTS DIRECTLY BENEFITING THIS PROPERTY

THE GROUND IS HIGH THE PRICE IS LOW
NOTHING NEARER, BETTER, CHOICER OR CHEAPER EVER SOLD
A $20 DEPOSIT SECURES SELECTION
Take 34TH ST. Ferry, "CORONA" Trolley, and Get Off at FISK AVENUE
BANKERS' LAND AND MORTGAGE CORPORATION
886 MANHATTAN AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

NEARER THAN BRONX

Bargain.—Seven-room cottage, new, every improvement; good location; $3,200, $500 cash. Hamilton, Corona.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

$400
IS NOW THE LOWEST PRICE OF ANY LOT IN
Bayside Park

Next Spring there will be an advance of 25 per cent. on the price of every lot that remains to be sold.

Land values are rising very rapidly along the North Shore of the Sound, and by next Spring we will not have many lots left at Bayside Park.

Several more houses
at $5,500 to $8,500. A payment of 10 per cent. of their cost secures ownership—the balance in small monthly installments. Various shore front privileges go with each house.
Get a FREE railroad ticket at our office and go out to see Bayside Park on any pleasant day.
Remember, within three years from now electric trains will carry you from Herald Square to Bayside in about ten minutes.

NORTH SHORE REALTY CO.,
202 East 23d St., N. Y.

ACREAGE

LARGE AND SMALL TRACTS.
65 ACRES AT $1,500, FLUSHING.
80 ACRES AT $1,600, JAMAICA NORTH.
81 ACRES AT $2,700, FLORAL PARK.
173 ACRES AT $1,300, JAMAICA SOUTH.

JOHN KENSETT KELLOGG,
80-82 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
549 NOSTRAND AV., BROOKLYN.

UNPRECEDENTED
SALE OF LOTS IN
BAYSIDE
THE PAST 30 DAYS.
LET US EXPLAIN WHY.

TAYLOR STORM REALTY CO.,
Room 4, 11 E. 42d St.
BRANCH, BAYSIDE, L. I.

On Great South Bay.—For sale, the finest building plots of from 1 to 10 acres each; neighborhood the best; country seats worth $100,000 to $150,000 on either side; near fine golf links; boating and bathing. Send for maps and particulars.
John A. Potter, Patchogue, Long Island.

South Side Long Island.—For sale, a fine mansion of 25 rooms, gas, water, open fireplaces, laundry; view of bay and ocean for 75 miles; stable, with coachman's room; tennis court; near golf links; about 8 acres lawn; price $15,000, on easy terms.
Potter & Price, Patchogue, L. I.

Elegant Country Seat for Sale.—Fine residence, with all improvements, 19 rooms; small cottage; carriage houses, barns, poultry houses, tool shops, and sheds; 60 acres, with fruit trees; large garden; near Great South Bay and fine golf links; price $25,000; can be seen at any time. Potter & Price, Patchogue, L. I.

Wading River.—400 acres woodland, half mile from station; big frontage on railway; adjoining company's experimental farm; great bargain; $30 per acre; easy terms. Miller, 121 World Building.

For sale, cheap, on easy terms, country property all kinds, poultry farms, other farms, pretty residences, lots, hotels, boarding houses, furnished or unfurnished. Robert H. Metcalfe, Patchogue, L. I.

Bayside, L. I.—Beautifully situated home site overlooking Little Neck Bay, 50x100, $1,200, cash or easy terms. D. A., Box 334 Times, Times Square.

REAL ESTATE. OUT OF CITY.

For Sale.—An island in Georgian Bay, Ontario, of 3,500 acres deeded (hardwood timber) land, with good growing soil; would be a paradise as a Summer resort; an opportunity seldom offered; price, $6 per acre. For further particulars write Dewar & Co., (Timber Lands,) 200 Huron St., Toronto.

Up-to-Date Dwellings.—Latest improvements, handsomely decorated; steam; oak and parquet floors, double shades, ample piazzas; 5 minutes from station; 25 minutes to Herald Square; easy payments if desired. Particulars on request. Realty Trust, 60 Liberty St., New York.

Will exchange 40,000 acres pine timber land in North Carolina for New York or Philadelphia real estate. Address P. O. Box 682, Norfolk, Va.

Southern farms; suburban property; investments; (farms on salt water.) Grant Parish, Washington, D. C.

COUNTRY. FOR SALE.

COUNTRY PROPERTY.

If you wish to Sell or Buy, Rent or Lease, first write for a copy of THE OUTLOOK and its List of Trustworthy Real Estate Agents. State fully what you desire in the real estate line—a Country House, a Farm or Ranch, Seashore or City property—and we will try to serve you. To get the information places you under no obligation. Address
THE OUTLOOK REAL ESTATE DEPT.,
287 Fourth Avenue, New York.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

Mortgage money, any amount; good applications promptly considered; charges reasonable. Morton, 62 William St.

Wanted—Loan of first mortgages on Manhattan, Bronx realty. Stoff, 3 East 114th St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

BARSTOW
17-19 EAST 27TH STREET.

One or two sunny apartments left; perfect bathing facilities and all modern appliances which make for comfort. We try to make the lot of the transients the envy of home folks by placing every convenience at their disposal and making them comfortable.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

At Whitestone Station.—Upward of fifty lots, $300 per lot. Huston, 317 West 145th St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

All kinds of Bronx property; buyers waiting for four and five story double, triple, quadruple new law flats; also want lots and large plots in Unionport, Van Nest, William's Bridge, Woodlawn Heights, &c. Chas. A. Weber, 149th St., east of 3d Av.

Wanted—A reasonable 5-story single flat in good repair, showing good income, about $18,000; west side preferred; will invest from $3,000 to $5,000. Principals notice. Box 117 Times, Harlem.

Long Island water front wanted; must be large tract and cheap. Owners send particulars to Archibald Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Cyrille Carreau, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, 796 6th Av., (45th,) wants all kinds of properties to rent, sell, manage, insure.

Owners.—We will sell, rent, or manage your property; cash buyers waiting; send particulars. O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St.

Have cash buyers for flats and tenements; also plot of 2 or more houses on, near 2d Av.; principals only. H. Heumann, 890 3d Av.

Wanted—Cheap tenements. S. A. Moss, 203 Broadway, Room 704.

Client wants small home, Bronx; might buy 2-family house. Waltr D. Abraham, 99 Nassau.

We want management of property in this section. Weisel & Allen, 105 East 59th St.

Tenements, with or without violations; call or write. Millard F. Kuh, 320 Broadway.

Bronx.

Attention Owners!—We have several clients ready to buy cold water flats at reasonable prices; send particulars. Hansen & Hoffgaard, 3,492 3d Avenue.

Wanted in the Bronx—5 to 10 lots, high ground, for expensive 2-family houses; near the station. I. Wolf, McKinley Building, 160th St., Boston Road.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Lots or a good apartment house wanted in exchange for a down-town billiard parlor; no bar; will add cash $1,000 to $10,000. Inquire at Billiard Parlor, 487 Broadway.

Corner plot, 100x100, on Mapes Av. and 177th St., free and clear, and $3,000 cash, to exchange for income flat or tenements. Kretsch, 1,017 Crotona Av., Bronx.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

ARTHUR HALL,
N. E. Cor. 96th St. & Madison Av.

A NEWLY CONSTRUCTED MODERN FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT HOUSE IN THE VERY CHOICEST RESIDENTIAL PART OF THE CITY.

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.

We cannot convey, in type, the grandeur, taste, spaciousness, and conveniences of the apartments. A personal visit and inspection only can supply that.

Apartments consist of 8 and 9 rooms and 2 baths.

SOMETHING DECIDEDLY NEW & NOVEL. A BALLROOM FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF GUESTS.

Rents, $1,200 to $1,800.

Supt. on Premises. Tel. 1752—79.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, Owner.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS

To Let—Unfurnished apartments of two rooms and bath; very reasonable rents; excellent light; meals if desired. Apply to Janitor, 11 West 28th St., or
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE,
51 Liberty St.

67 EAST 93D ST.,
NEAR MADISON AV.

The grandest new seven rooms and bath, with all best modern improvements.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

Lexington Av., corner 48th.—Elegant corner apartment, six rooms; elevator, telephone, all improvements; $60.

116th St., 20 East.—Four large rooms, steam heat, bath, handy, moderate rent. See janitress.

116th St., 18 East.—4 large rooms, steam heat, bath, rent moderate; handy. See janitress.

Desirable flats. 55 East 11th, 5 rooms, bath, $25 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West Side.

1,418 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Opera House,
8-ROOM APARTMENTS.
New plumbing, elevator, electric light; decorations to suit.
McVickar, Gaillard Realty Co.,
489 5th Av., below 42d St. Phone 4000—38th.

252 AND 254 WEST 84TH ST.,
Private house block.
Between West End Av. and Broadway.
Six rooms and bath.....$36-$38
Jesse C. Bennett & Co., 2,259 Broadway.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
111 West 43d St.
Single room and bath.....$25
Two rooms and bath.....$50
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

2,087 AMSTERDAM AV., NEAR 164TH ST, 5 and 6 rooms and bath; new apartment; all improvements.
W. D. MORGAN,
1,687 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

8th Av., 2,601, near 140th St. L Station.—7-room flat, bath, $30; hot water; extra large rooms; private hall; newly decorated. Janitor or Meyers, 2,521 8th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

92D, 102 WEST.—American family offers home comforts refined gentlemen; (board optional;) references. Holden.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

Brooklyn.

Seven-room house, Parkville, overlooking Ocean Parkway; improvements; excellent neighborhood; 917 East 5th St., Brooklyn; $30.00.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Summer seashore cottages, Cape Cod, (Harwich, Mass.;) rented completely furnished; bathrooms; all comforts: $300 to $600; fine beach. Kape, 505 West 124th St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Conveniently located place at Greenwich, Conn.; house 12 rooms and 3 bathrooms; separate servants' quarters of 3 rooms and bath; stable accommodations for 5 horses; excellent garden, &c. F. Zittel, 266 Columbus Av., New York.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES

Offices to Rent.

Broadway, Corner 81st Street.

ONLY STRICTLY OFFICE BUILDING, WITH ELEVATOR, ON WEST SIDE; LARGE CORNER SUITE FOR INSURANCE COMPANY.

JESSE C. BENNETT & CO., Agents,
on premises, 2,259 Broadway.

LOFTS, OFFICES, STUDIOS
28, 30 & 32 West 22d Street

NEW BUILDING, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO. 28 West 22d St.
or your own broker.

FIVE CORNER LOFTS

50x100 each.
WASHINGTON & WATTS STS.
Steam heat, electric elevator.
Possession now or May 1st.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

241 Water St., near Beekman,
4-story building, 25x75;
suitable any business; rent reasonable.
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

37 West 17th St.—The entire building, store, basement, six lofts, 25x80; just completed; will let each floor separate. A. C. Olsen, owner, 1,169 Fox St., Bronx, N. Y.

45th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.—Two houses; easily altered; plot 33x100.
H. J. Sachs & Co., 28 West 22d St.

414 west side 4th Av., between 28th and 29th Sts., first flat, for business purposes. Robt. J. Brown, 20 Nassau St.

Factory lots, including power; best locations; manufacturing tenants wanted. Charles Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light, elevator; $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

To Let—Office in Leslie Building, 143 W. 125th; fine business location. Apply janitor.

Light loft, 1,400 ft.; windows on all sides and 3 skylights. 174 East 87th St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 8,527.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEANDER S. SIRE, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Leander S. Sire of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1905, the said Leander S. Sire was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee in bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall Street, New York City, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1906, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Feb. 10th, 1906. WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 8,745.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THEODORE D. LYONS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Theodore D. Lyons of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1906, the said Theodore D. Lyons was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1906, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Feb. 9, 1906. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 8,660.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of C. P. BRAINARD & COMPANY, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1906, the said C. T. Brainard & Company were duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, referee in bankruptcy, No. 80 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1906, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Feb. 9, 1906. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 8,588.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB HACKER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Jacob Hacker of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1905, the said Jacob Hacker was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
February 9th, 1906. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 8,762.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of EDWARD BRANDON HURST, individually and as a member of the firm of Kitching & Co., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1906, the said Edward Brandon Hurst was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of undersigned, referee in bankruptcy, No. 80 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Feb. 9, 1906. Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ELIZABETH J. WELLWOOD, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed her petition, dated February 2d, 1906, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on February 26, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Feb. 9, 1906.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—LOTTIE HARTMANN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed her petition, dated February 5, 1906, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on February 26, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Feb. 9, 1906.

WEST INDIES

One month's Tour with 5 days' board at Marine Hotel, Barbados, $80 up.

BERMUDA IN 48 HOURS

New twin-screw S. S. **Bermudian,** 5,500 tons, sails Feb. 14, 24, Mar. 7, 17, 24, 28.
SPECIAL TOURS, 10 and 17 days, April 12, 19, 26. All expenses, $65 and $82.50.
Send for descriptive programme.

THOS. COOK & SON
261 AND 1,185 BROADWAY,
649 MADISON AV., NEW YORK.

THE R. M. S. P. CO.
Cruises West Indies,
Jamaica, Colon, Porto Colombia,
Windward and Leeward Islands,
Cherbourg and Southampton.
MAGDALENA..Feb. 22 TAGUS.....March 17
ORINOCO.....Mar. 3 ARAUCA.....Mar. 31
Large transatlantic steamships, with magnificent passenger accommodations.
The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
Pier 50, North River.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 22 State St., N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE

DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. Walker, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line,
Sailing from Pier 64, North River, ft. of 44th St., for Naples and Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Broadway.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE OF AMERICA.
MAIN STEM OF THE
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Operating more than twelve thousand miles of railway east of Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

This is the Direct Line from New York & Boston to Niagara Falls and to the West, the Northwest and the Southwest by way of the great cataract and Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 3:30, 3:40, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours, via New York Central and Lake Shore.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:29 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pull

COLER SEES DANGER FOR SALUS POPULI

Which, He Says, Is Suprema Lex, and Ought to be Sacrosanct.

THIS REFERS TO THE MERGER

He Wants the Aldermen to Investigate It—Corporation Counsel Gets His Letter to Translate.

Appearing before the Aldermanic Committee on Railroads yesterday to advocate the adoption of his resolution to investigate the Interborough-Metropolitan merger, Borough President Bird S. Coler said he would try to have Charles E. Hughes retained as counsel for the investigation, if it were ordered. He also expressed every confidence in being able to get the Board of Estimate to approve the $25,000 appropriation which his investigation resolution proposes.

As Mr. Coler had not expected to be present at the hearing he had already written a long letter, filled with denunciation of the merger. This letter he presented in person as supplementing his talk. As a question has been raised as to the power of the Aldermen to investigate the merger, and as there also is a question as to what the board could do to remedy any unsatisfactory conditions, the committee decided to refer the case to the Corporation Counsel's office for an opinion as to the powers of the board.

To the Committee on Railroads Mr. Coler in his speech declared he was convinced that the board had the power to investigate, especially the question of earnings. If it appeared that the city would be financially affected by the diverting of any part of its share of subway earnings, he said, it was indeed a party at interest. He said also that the ultimate effect of the consolidation of railroad interests would be that the people would get nothing in the way of future rapid transit except what the merger interests should see fit to bid on.

Another effect, he said, was the taking away from the city of a good part of the brains of the Rapid Transit Commission. He called attention to the fact that the traction interests already had taken William Barclay Parsons from his place as Chief Engineer of the board and that they also had retained Edward M. Shepard, who for years was counsel to the board.

"When I was in the board," he said, "everything those men said went. But here is a case where a man gives up his case for the city and accepts a retainer from the opposition. What would we think of counsel who left us to go over to the other side? In some cases of this kind the one who did it would be disbarred."

Mr. Coler declared that conditions were as bad in Brooklyn as in New York, because the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and the Long Island Railroad had an agreement not to intrench on each other's territory. He said that Mr. Parsons, when questioned last Tuesday as to what was proposed for the development of rapid transit in Brooklyn, said he did not know.

Mr. Coler's letter was described by one of the members as "the Subway puzzle dramatized." It was seven typewritten pages long, and filled with quotations from ancient, mediaeval, and modern litterature, with straight and mixed metaphors. In one place it ran on for 371 words without a period. Here is a sample:

> The interest of the people who "are" this "city" is nothing less than that "salus populi" which is admittedly, incontrovertibly, "suprema lex"; the controlling, overruling, all-governing consideration, the law of laws, and the touchstone and test of Constitutions; the one thing in no account to be ignored, impaired, or even made little of, the one summary "interest" by all means, by all the resources of civilization, to be safeguarded, promoted, guaranteed, defended, kept "sacrosanct." With this "interest" for which we speak that of those who, with fatuous and suicidal arrogance claim our transportation "facilities" (how ironical the word sounds) as absolutely and exclusively owned "private property" of their and its maladministration (to our intolerable hurt) their "business" and not ours (!), this interest, I say, compares with ours, as a ghost with an army of living men, as a shadow with the sun, as the elemental forces with empty space. Be not deceived, my honored colleagues. Even in spite of all the errors and treasons which have so far greatly dwarfed and starved the formal embodiments of our client's rights, we as the people's spokesmen still have "a standing in court," which even the most purblind judicial torysim or solicitude for the safety of privilege—had we by any imprecation mischance to encounter that—will not (not persistently) deny to be even technically available to authorize our proceeding with the solemn and indispensable high request which I beg of you to recommend.

As nearly as could be figured out, the letter declared the merger to have terrible significance and to be fraught with dangerous consequences. It called on the Board of Aldermen to protect the interests of the city and promised that the people would stand by the board if it took such a stand.

The letter was referred to the Corporation Counsel's office, supposedly for an opinion as to what it meant.

Sheriff Set After a Dance Hall.

A large delegation of William's Bridge residents, headed by the Rev. Edward D. Perry and his wife, went to Special Sessions yesterday to testify against Stanislaus Graboski, a Russian, who was charged with keeping a saloon and a dance hall at 225th Street and Fourth Avenue, and making a nuisance out of it. The Justices found the defendant guilty, and ordered Sheriff Hayes to abate the nuisance and to revoke the liquor license if he could not do it any other way.

LOST ARTICLES

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—$1,000 reward for the return of a diamond necklace, lost on the night of Feb. 7, between the Metropolitan Opera House and Columbus Av. and 72d St. The above amount will be paid in cash and no questions asked at the office of La Rochelle Restaurant, Columbus Av. and 75th St.

LOST—On Thursday, between West 75th St. and West 77th St., a small mink necklace. Reward if returned to 312 West 77th St.

LOST—Male collie; white collar; answers name "Bips"; return and receive liberal reward. 30 West 10th St.

LOST—Feb. 9, gold watch, with five diamonds on back. Reward on return to 48 West 82d St.

LOST—Diamond crescent pin, Hotel Victoria; large reward; no questions. Return Hotel Victoria office.

LOST—A diamond bar pin; reward. Miss Heine, Hotel Majestic, 72d St., West.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, gold purse, containing money and old American gold coins. Finder return to office of Hotel Belleclaire, 77th and Broadway; liberal reward and no questions asked.

LOST—In Tarrytown, neighborhood of Grove St., Jan. 23, a pendant of pearls, with diamond centre. Finder will receive reward by delivering same to Room 568, 11 Broadway, N. Y.

LOST—Feb. 2, between Waldorf and 118th St., 6th av., "L" or Subway, aquamarine and diamond brooch. Reward upon return to L. W. Ross, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

LIBERAL REWARD for return of toy brindle bulldog; white breast, long tail; answers name Buster. Maher, 78 West 68th St.

LOST—Horse and wagon; finder rewarded $70; bay horse, black top wagon, red body. Herman A. Wiesel, 2,162 8th Av.

LOST—Brooch, in or near Carnegie Hall, Feb. 5. Return Soupo, 200 West 56th St.; reward.

LOST—Locket and Masonic emblem. Liberal reward. Herald Square Hotel.

LOST—Feb. 8, sapphire bar pin. Return to 140 East 37th St. Reward.

The Certain Protection

of our bread, biscuit and cake from alum is in the use of

Royal Baking Powder only.

THE CITY MUST TAKE ALL BOROUGH FERRIES

Commissioner Bensel Says They'll Stop, Otherwise.

THEY'RE ALL LOSING MONEY

Cost of Purchase Would Be $20,000,000—Big Annual Deficit Also to be Expected.

Dock Commissioner Bensel has informed various members of the Sinking Fund Commission that he believes the city will be obliged before long to take over every ferry now operating between the various boroughs of the city. As a result several kinds of trouble are developing in that body, and strong opposition is springing up against the general plan of municipalizing unproductive properties.

"Few of the ferries running between Manhattan, Queens, or Brooklyn are making money," said Commissioner Bensel yesterday, "and as they are in effect continuations of streets from one borough to another it is only a question of time before they all must be operated by the city. We had to face the same conditions in regard to the Staten Island ferry, and now we are face to face with them with the South Brooklyn ferry. The Hamilton ferry also ought to be purchased by the city. In the plans outlined to the Sinking Fund Commissioners provision has been made for the enlargement of the terminal facilities at South Ferry so that we shall have seven instead of four slips. This means that every boat can be handled there satisfactorily, the Hamilton Ferry included.

"With the ferry companies in their present condition, paying few or no dividends and in many cases facing bankruptcy, it would only be a short time before their lines would be stopped unless the city takes them over and operates them at a loss in order to gain material benefits for its residents."

Most of the Commissioners are unalterably opposed to saddling the city with the cost of these enterprises. It is figured that the various ferry lines would cost the city a total of approximately $20,000,000, and that not a cent could be earned from them to help pay the interest of the bonds authorized for the purchases. Interest on this price, at 4 per cent., which the city now is paying on bonds, would mean an annual expense of $800,000, and on top of this there would be a deficit of from $700,000 to $1,200,000 annually on the operating expenses. New boats would have to be constructed, new terminal facilities provided, and a general overhauling made.

The Staten Island ferry, as it stands, cost the city $2,500,000 and is "earning" a handsome deficit annually. The Thirty-ninth Street, or South Brooklyn, ferry, the purchase of which has been authorized, will probably show a deficit of $250,000 annually. The South Brooklyn line is owned by R. Fulton Cutting and W. Bayard Cutting. They ask $1,100,000 for it, though city officials say the terminals are worth $300,000 and most of the ferryboats would have to be replaced. The line has been losing money steadily, it is said.

Controller Metz is anxious to do something to keep the ferry lines going, as he thinks they will relieve the crush on the bridges. Last Wednesday he got the Sinking Fund Commission to name himself and President McGowan of the Board of Aldermen as a committee to confer with the various ferry companies with a view to obtaining free ferry service during the rush hours of morning and evening.

Two years ago Mr. Grout tried this scheme, but no satisfactory terms could be had from the companies, as they held that these two hours were the only time of the day when they made any money.

SUIT OVER STEAM TURBINES.

Westinghouse Machine Co. Begins Action Against Allis-Chalmers Co.

An important patent litigation was begun yesterday in the United States Circuit Court for the Third Circuit, when the Westinghouse Machine Company of Pittsburg, Penn., filed a bill of complaint against the Allis-Chalmers Company of Milwaukee. The outcome of the suit will be of great interest to users and manufacturers of steam turbines in this country.

It is alleged that the Allis-Chalmers Company has in its turbines incorporated many of the important patented improvements owned by the Westinghouse Machine Company.

The turbine manufactured by the Westinghouse people is known as the Westinghouse-Parsons steam turbine, of which there are about 1,000,000 horse power in operation. In principle it is the same as that invented and developed by Charles A. Parsons of England and was brought to its present state of efficiency by George Westinghouse and his engineers.

In 1895 the Westinghouse Machine Company purchased from Mr. Parsons and his associates all their American patents. In addition they contracted for all rights covering improvements which Mr. Parsons or his associates might make during a term of years.

It appears that the Allis-Chalmers Company has made a later arrangement with Mr. Parsons, and, while they do not claim the rights to the fundamental Parsons patents, they nevertheless contend that they have contracted for later inventions and improvements.

HAD TO KILL RESCUED HORSE.

Animal Fell Into a Ditch and Rescuers Worked Clumsily.

For four hours 200 men, women, and boys worked yesterday to rescue a horse which had fallen into a ditch on Avenue C, near Fifteenth Street, Bayonne. When they did get the animal out they had injured it so badly that it was put to death by an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The horse belonged to Dennis Keating, an expressman of West Brighton, S. I. The hole into which it tumbled was five feet deep, and was dug to make a water connection.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.

A little of everything in Fine Underwear at cut prices.

1.00 wool undershirts, 69c.
Odd sizes of fine natural wool. (shirts only.)
Heavy ribbed balbriggan, 79c shirts (or drawers, blue only, worth 1.25
Wright's Fleeced at 98c
Shirts or Drawers worth 1.50
3.00 White Merino at 1.49
4.00 Silk & Wool at 1.98

This Splendid Glove at 98c
Made of imported skins, silk stitched. Such a glove elsewhere would cost $1.50.

1.00 White Dress Shirts, 69c.
Extra wide bosoms, all lengths in sleeve.
Vests.
4.00 Flannel Vests, 2.98.
4.00 Full Dress Vests, 2.98.

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS
BASS' BARLEY WINE
at high-class druggists.
ROBT. BEATTY CO., 58 Varick St., N. Y.

RAINS COOKS AT LEWISOHN'S.

And Then the Police Unearth a New Employment Swindle.

A shabbily dressed young woman rang the servants' bell at the residence of Adolph Lewisohn, the banker, at 9 West Fifty-seventh Street yesterday morning, and when the door was opened started to walk in.

"What do you want?" inquired the butler.

"I've come to work," the girl replied. "Mr. Lewisohn has engaged me as cook." The butler investigated and found there was a mistake. Ten minutes later the performance was repeated by another girl. Then another and still another, till at least thirty young women, who thought they had been employed by Mr. Lewisohn, were turned away.

Mr. Lewisohn complained to the police of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station, who, upon investigation, unearthed a new swindle, which they say is being perpetrated by a "Mrs. White." Mrs. White's game is to call upon women advertisers for situations and tell them that they are to be employed by some well-to-do person. Mrs. White then finds that she has lost her pocketbook and needs $10 temporarily, of course. In many cases the money was paid. Margaret McCarthy of 324 West Forty-fourth Street and Kate Donohue of 457 West Thirty-ninth Street were among those who paid.

CHINESE VISITORS AT COURT.

Marvel at Women's Presence and Get a Copy of the Penal Code.

Several members of the Chinese Commissioners' staff, including the secretary to Commissioner Tuan, visited the Criminal Courts Building yesterday, spending part of their time in the Tombs Court as the guests of Magistrate Walsh and the rest of it with Justice Davis in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. They were much interested and at times amused by the proceedings, the details of which were explained to them.

When one defendant got off with a fine of $1 in the police court Secretary Lui showed surprise and said that in his country the offender would have been fined much more heavily, and would have got a whipping besides. One thing that puzzled them almost more than anything else was the presence of women in each courtroom, and when they were told that one of the women had come to furnish security for a prisoner that was to be released on bail they seemed vastly amazed. Before they left the Supreme Court they accepted a pocket edition of the Penal Code as a gift from Justice Davis.

CLYDE LINE REORGANIZED.

C. W. Morse's New Company Headed by Calvin Austin of Boston.

The Directors of the Clyde Steamship Company, the corporation organized by Charles W. Morse to take over the Clyde Line and other steamship interests of William P. Clyde & Co., elected Calvin Austin of Boston President and M. H. Campbell of New York Treasurer yesterday.

The other officers and a new Directorate will be elected next week. Mr. Austin is President of the Metropolitan Steamship Company, which is one of the Morse lines. Mr. Campbell is President of the People's Line, which operates steamboats between this city and Albany.

A story was afloat yesterday that Mr. Morse had bought, or would soon get, the Old Dominion Line also. President William L. Guiliaudeu of the line said: "That is simply foolishness. The Old Dominion Line and is not and will not be for sale."

GEO. LYNCH AGAIN ACCUSED.

Is Charged with Taking Money Collected for a Sanitarium.

George Lynch, a son of the late Mrs. Theresa Lynch, the jeweler, was arraigned before Recorder Goff yesterday on a charge of having appropriated money which he had collected under daubtful circumstances for St. Gabriel's Sanitarium, an institution in which Dr. W. Seward Webb, Mr. and Mrs. David McClure, and other well-known people are interested. It is charged that he received two checks of $100 each from Joseph P. and William R. Grace; that these were cashed, and that only $75 reached the sanitarium.

At the time of the Irish Industrial Exposition in this city Lynch was found guilty of a similar offense, but sentence was suspended. The likelihood is now that he will be sent to prison under the old sentence. He was committed to the Tombs yesterday.

CAN DRILL TO KEEP WARM.

Controller Says Urgent Need for Coal Doesn't Include Armories.

Controller Metz has decided that he will be forced to approve some at least of the coal contracts which have been held up because of the high rates charged by the dealers. In other cases he will resist the demands as extortionate.

The Controller says that except the Department of Docks and Ferries the city departments cannot lawfully make contracts in advance or that run from one year to another.

"These conditions," he continues, "prevent the city from buying coal on the same basis as would private corporations, and, accordingly, we fail to get the best market price. I shall be obliged, because of the exigencies of the case, to approve some coal contracts now pending at the high prices, as in the instance of the Department of Docks and Ferries for the operation of the municipal ferry to Staten Island and for the Department of Water Supply pumping stations in Queens. In view of the possibility of a coal strike, the city will be obliged to stand for the exorbitant charges this time.

"In the matter of the armories, however, they can wait. If worst comes to worst, the boys can keep themselves warm drilling."

Commissioner Ellison of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity announced yesterday that he would open bids on Feb. 19 for furnishing 6,000 gross tons of anthracite coal to be delivered before March 24.

HOPE NEW YORK

FEBRUARY INVESTMENTS
AT
20% 30% 40%
50% 60%
BELOW PAR

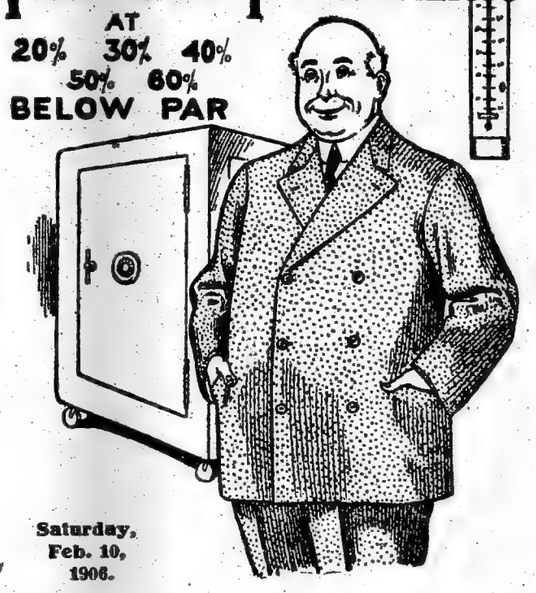

Saturday, Feb. 10, 1906.

Those Who Have Waited-- Have Waited Well!

Right on Time With the Wintry Weather New Stocks of Winter Clothing Are Placed on Sale at the Hope Corner To-Day Under Most Remarkable Condition To Men Who Pay Cash.

Clothiers would make poor sea captains, as they always carry too much "Sale." Many manufacturers were "swamped" by the "warm wintry waves." Some were almost ready to ship new winter stocks, prepared for the January business, to "storage houses" when they learned that "Hope" had little or no "ballast." They called on us, and the sequel is:—

We Have Become the Clearing House For Stocks of Winter Suits and Overcoats.

Clothing of quality designed for January, 1906, and many "advanced" styles for winter 1906-1907.

These stocks have come to us **below par**, and go to you at the same ratio. The second edition of our celebrated **"Ant-I-Wet" Winter Suits** and **Overcoats** have been added to the incoming stocks—the total forming a selection of high-class wearing apparel that could not have been surpassed by any store at the beginning of the season (instead of **now**, virtually at the close). Therefore our **February investments** offer opportunities of a high order.

THE "HOPE" COLOR TAG SYSTEM.

Every garment has the regulation white metal edge tag with printed standard price thereon. In addition you will find the color tag denoting the percentage of the **cut** from standard price and the new or investment price. Green denotes 20% off; Red, 30% off; White, 40% off; Blue, 50% off; Yellow, 60% off

A Brief Synopsis of The Timely Offering.

Auto Great Coats at $20; Tuxedo Coats and Vests at $12.25, $16.50 and $20; Full Dress Coats and Vests at $16.50, $20 and $24; Black Sack Suits at $11.55; English Walking Suits at $14; Double Breasted Suits at $9.45; Fur Trimmed Great Coats at $17.50; Storm Coats and Ulsters at $14; Paddock Overcoats at $18; Genuine "Montagnac" Coats at $33; Extra Long Overcoats at $9; Livery Overcoats at $16.50; Prince Albert Coats and Vests at $13.50; Driving Coats at $14; Fur Lined and Trimmed Great Coats at $104, $65 and a few at $27.50; Young men's Suits at $6.60; Men's Winter Trousers at $2.40.

The Furnishing Store comes to the front with opportune offerings. We quote the following:—Celebrated makes of underwear such as "Glastenbury" at $1.05, "Cooper Ribbed" at $1.05, "Royal Silk Plush" at 75c., Lamb's Wool Sweaters at $1.80. The celebrated makes of "Fownes," "Perrins" and "Meyers" Gloves at $1.05, &c., &c.

An important feature that should appeal to Men who look for Investments is

OUR BROADLY LIBERAL GOLD BOND.

It not only guarantees the return of the principal, but in addition a 10% Dividend within 8 months—thus an investment with interest at the rate of 15% per annum. The Hope Clothing Company issues this Bond to prove the extraordinary values they offer in their February investments. To create a wide circle of personal advertising, investments are limited to **Two Garments** to one purchaser. *With the continual increase in the cost of wool every investment will naturally double its value.*

THE WOOL SITUATION.

The "Daily Trade Record," the representative newspaper on textiles, devoted an entire page to this subject on Feb. 3. We have deduced the following statistics: Imports of raw wool during 1905 were 246,821,389 lbs. less than required by American manufacturers. Decrease of exports since 1899:—From Australia, 350,263 bales; from Argentina, 136,268 bales. Canada shows a decrease of 537,439 head of sheep between 1881 and 1901. The decrease in the whole world's flocks since 1895 figures up 71,820,199 head, or about 500,800,000 pounds of wool. **On the other hand:** Increased population and greatly increased demand for woolen fabrics, caused by the general prosperity. **And wool can be grown only one way—on sheeps' backs.**

NOTE—Our offerings are not accidents. We make the **clothing business** our constant study. At most stores you find To-day the "Left-overs" from two months' "clearance" and "Final" Sales. **NEW FRESH WINTER STOCKS HERE.**

HOPE
AT BROADWAY — CORNER — CHAMBERS ST.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

February 10th

Spring Styles NOW READY.

199 Broadway, near Dey St.
605 Broadway, near Houston.
849 Broadway, near 14th St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St.
1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

Do You Want the Best

Imported cloths in your next suits? We will make them to order at the popular price of $20. Trousers, $5. Fancy silk vests, $5. Overcoats, $25. Including this Winter's and last Summer's materials. They are the stocks of J. H. Miller & Co., and Tredwell, Schneider & Thomas. Their prices were three to four times the prices we ask.

Sale on second floor.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & Ninth Street.

When winds really roar roughly, rough and ready coats are the real thing.

Like the plaid traveling ulsters, which fell down to $20 from higher prices because the early Winter weather was rough only on the ulster business.

Rain and snow are a pair which show the double advantage of the "Double" shoe.

Two thicknesses of waterproof leather; but the looks of a stylish walking shoe.

$5.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

TRADE E. & W. MARK

The mere statement of "AWANDA" a new tab collar, isn't startling. The collar has its good points all the same.

EARL & WILSON.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
This Afternoon, at 1:30—MEISTERSINGER. Alten, Homer; Knote, Van Rooy, Goritz, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.
This Evening, pop. prices, at 8—FAUST. Jomelli, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Dippel, Journet, Scotti, Begue. Cond., Franko.
Sun. Evg., Feb. 11, pop. prices, at 8:30—VERDI'S REQUIEM. Soloists: Jomelli, Walker; Cavaradossi, Plancon. Entire Met. Opera Chorus and Orchestra. Conductor, Vigna.
Mon. Evg., Feb. 12, at 8—LA TRAVIATA. Sembrich, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Caruso, Scotti, Bars, Dufriche, Begue. Cond., Vigna.
Wed. Evg., Feb. 14, at 8—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Sembrich, Bauermeister; Caruso, Journet, Parvis, Bars, Paroli. Cond., Vigna.
Thurs. Evg., Feb. 15, at 8—SPECIAL PERFORMANCE—ZIGEUNER BARON, ("Gypsy Baron.") Alten, Rappold, Homer, Bauermeister; Dippel, Goritz, Blass, Muhlmann, Bars. Cond., Franko. In the 3d act ALL the PRINCIPAL Artists not in the cast will appear.
Fri. Evg., Feb. 16, at 8—LOHENGRIN. Rappold, Homer; Knote, Van Rooy, Journet, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING Pl. Theatre. To-day Matinee & Ev., Reisenhofer, Christians, & Walden in Capus's comedy, Leontinen's Ehemaenner.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
Saturday, Feb. 10th, at 8:15 P. M.
CONDUCTOR
Dr. Ernst Kunwald of Frankfort A. M.
Soloist MME. Kirkby-Lunn Contralto.
PROGRAMME:
Overture "Carneval Romain".....Berlioz
Aria, Adriano, "Rienzi".....Wagner
"Till Eulenspiegel".....Richard Strauss
"Songs" by Hugo Wolf and Richard Strauss.
Dr. Kunwald at the Piano.
Symphony "Eroica".....Beethoven
Seats 75 cts. to $2. Boxes $12 and $15. Box office open daily from 9 to 5.
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

Symphony Concerts
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.
Frank Damrosch.....Director
4th Concert This Afternoon at 2:30
AT CARNEGIE HALL.
Soloist, M. Charles GILLIBERT
Tickets on sale at Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Mr. Gericke Conductor.
Thursday Evening, Feb. 15, Harold Bauer
Saturday Afternoon, Feb. 17, Marie Hall
Tickets, $2 to 75c., at Box Office, Tyson's, (5th Av. Hotel,) and Luckhardt & Belder's, 10 E. 17th St.

Mendelssohn Hall, Sat. Eve., Feb. 10, at 8:30.
SONG RECITAL MME. FRIEDLANDER
Seats $2, $1.50, $1, at Hall and 10 E. 17th St.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK 66th St. and Columbus Av.
Hockey Game To-night. Yale vs. Princeton.
OPEN MONDAY, Lincoln's Birthday.
Perfect Ice. 3 sessions daily. Adm. 50c.

MAJESTIC Beginning Next Monday Mat. THE LITTLE GRAY LADY.
WEST END—Al. H. Wilson, The German Gypsy Next Mon. Mat., Hap Ward, "The Grafter." Tom'w Mat. & Ev.—Shepard's Moving Pictures.

Manhattan Evgs. 8:30. Mat. To-day 2:20. Extra Mat. Lincoln's Birthday
LAST TWO WEEKS.
BEFORE AND AFTER

Madison Square Theatre. 24th St. Evg. 8:15. Mts. Tdy. Mon. & Wed. 2:15.
"A HIT."—HERALD. LUCKY MISS DEAN.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Ev. 8:20. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
Extra Matinee Monday, Feb. 12th.
Maude Adams in J. M. Barrie's PETER PAN

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
Extra Matinee Monday, Feb. 12th.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in J. M. Barrie's play, ALICE-SIT-BY-THE-FIRE.
Also Pantaloon, with Lionel Barrymore.

Knickerbocker B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
FRITZI SCHEFF in M'LLE MODISTE

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
Geo. V. Hobart's Musical Satire COMING THRO' THE RYE
NEXT MONDAY EVG. SEATS READY.
GEO. M. COHAN in his new musical play, GEO. WASHINGTON, JR.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., E. of B'way. Last night, 8:20. Last Mat. To-day.
Robert Loraine in Bernard Shaw's MAN AND SUPERMAN
NEXT MONDAY EVE. SEATS READY.
OTIS SKINNER in Henri Lavedan's THE DUEL.

SAVOY Theatre. B'way & 34th St. Ev. 8:15. Matinees To-day & Mon., 2:15.
LAST 2 TIMES.
JAMES K. HACKETT in "THE WALLS OF JERICHO."
MARY MANNERING
NEXT MONDAY MAT. SEATS READY.
The Successful English Farce, "MR. HOPKINSON."

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day, Mon. & Thurs. 2:15.
THE LION AND THE MOUSE

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day & Monday.
ELLIS JEFFREYS in Alfred Sutro's Comedy
The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42 St. West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day, Mon. & Wed. 2:15.
FAY TEMPLETON in Geo. M. Cohan's 45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY
Xtra Mts. Lincoln's & Wash'ton's Birthdays.

BROADWAY Thea. B'way & 41 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tdy & Next Monday, 2:15.
ELSIE JANIS IN THE VANDERBILT CUP
with Barney Oldfield's automobile race effect
Special Mats. Lincoln's & Wash'n's Birthday.

LIBERTY THEATRE, 42 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tdy. & Mon. 2:15.
GEORGE H. BRENNAN presents THE CLANSMAN
by THOMAS DIXON, Jr.
EXTRA MAT. LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY

NEW YORK Theatre, B'way & 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Prices 25, 50, 75c. & $1.
Pop. Mat. Wed. 25, 50, 75. Reg. Mat. To-day.
THE ROGERS BROS. IN IRELAND
Xtra Mts. Lincoln & Wash'ton's Birthdays

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St.
MATINEE NEXT MONDAY BEGINNING WITH A Seats Ready Now.
W. H. THOMPSON IN THE BISHOP

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The Comic Opera Success, MEXICANA
Extra $1 Matinee Lincoln's B'day. Next Monday.

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117TH TIME TO-NIGHT. 8:15.
The Earl and the Girl With Edith Foy.
Extra $1 Mat. Lincoln's B'day, Monday

FIELDS THEA., 42d St., W. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Phone 44 Bryant.
MATS. TO-DAY & Next Monday. 50c., 75c., $1.00
LOUIS MANN AND CLARA LIPMAN
JULIE BONBON

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"BONNIE BRIER BUSH."
Amelia Bingham, Gerald Griffin, & All-Star Co. N'ts, 25, 50, 75, $1.
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Harlem's Own Stock Co. Miss Morgan, etc. Nights, 15, 25, 35, 50.

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DAVID BELASCO Presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER as DU BARRY.
Popular Prices. Matinee To-day, 2. Eve. 8.
Special Mat. Lincoln's Birthday.

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DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in By David Belasco.
THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST.

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WILLIAM FAVERSHAM in THE SQUAWMAN
Matinee Lincoln's Birthday, Next Monday.

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Raymond HITCHCOCK
Special Mat. Lincoln's B'day. The Galloper By Richard Harding Davis.

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American Matinees To-day 10 A.M. & 2 P.M. Master Gabriel, Buster Brown. Next Week—TEXAS. Ted Marks's Concerts. Sun. Mat., Night, 25, 50.

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COLONIAL B'way & 62d St. HENRI DE VRIES in "A Case of Arson," Cinquevalli, Will H. Murphy & Blanche Nichols, Daily Mts. 25 Lucille Saunders & others.

ALHAMBRA 7th Av. & 126th St. VIRGINIA EARL & 6 Johnnies, Foy & Clark, Staley & Birbeck, Florenz Troupe, Jas. H. Mats. Daily 25c. Jee, Dorothy Kenton & others.

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THOMPSON & DUNDY, MANAGERS
A SOCIETY CIRCUS WITH COURT OF THE GOLDEN FOUNTAINS
Evs. at 8. Mats. (25c. to $1, except Sat.) at 2.

GARRICK To-day 2:15. To-night 8:15. Last 2 t. THE LITTLE GRAY LADY.
BEGINNING NEXT MONDAY NIGHT Garrick Theatre Co. will present GALLOPS SEATS SELLING.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day. LEW DOCKSTADER and His Great Minstrels
Next Week—Frank Daniels in Sergeant Brue.

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THE GOTHAM EAST 125th St. Mat. To-day—Bon Ton Burlesquers.

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YORKVILLE 86th, nr. Lex. Av. WM. J. KELLY. MAT. TO-DAY. By Right of Sword

The New York Times

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1906. 16 PAGES.

HENRY HARLAND.

Died December 21, 1905.
BY CHARLOTTE BECKER.

ONE who was aye in love with life lies dead—
A Pierrot of the pen, whose happy wit
Gathered its store of fancy exquisite
In green old gardens, where the sunbeams spread
Down terraced ways the drowsy lizards tread;
And where he watched the golden finches flit
Through trellised vines, by scarlet blossoms lit;
Or drank from fountains, myrtle garlanded.
Sparkling with youth, his tales gay, whimsical,
Enchanted-wise set memory astir
Unto the tune of some forgotten dance,
And lead—although the leaves of Autumn fall—
Through paths of rosemary and lavender,
Back to that far-off country of Romance!

JOHN FISKE.

By MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.

ONE hails with particular acclamation the little biography of John Fiske which Mr. Thomas Sergeant Perry has contributed to the excellent series which Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co. have projected for the purpose of affording the reading public in a brief space the information which it craves and has a right to, so to speak, about men who by their works, whether in the "active" or the "contemplative" departments of life, have done work or "works" which have excited that curiosity. There have been several lucky hits in the conjuncture of author and subject. Assuredly there has been no hit luckier than that of getting Mr. Perry to write about John Fiske.

From incidental allusions in the text one guesses that the author and his subject were not only pretty well lifelong acquaintances and friends, but that they were coevals if not classmates at Harvard during the civil war. The biography thus gives us a sketch, quite incidental, but not on that account less valuable, perhaps on that account more valuable, of the conditions which prevailed at that time in that institution. The best equipped for literary work, and perhaps for teaching work, of all the undergraduates of Harvard in those years was John Fiske, whose habit, which we may all be glad he never broke himself of, of telling the truth as he saw it, branded him, even in that comparatively latitudinarian and distinctly "Unitarian" seat of learning, with the stigma of "atheist." It seems that he was really debarred from what would have been his appropriate career by reason of the stigma. It seems strange of a college, just budding into university-hood, which had already entertained as guides and philosophers Ralph Waldo Emerson and Theodore Parker. "Do you mean the Socinian preacher?" Daniel Webster a quarter of a century before John Fiske's college time had inquired of Carlyle in London, responding to Carlyle's inquiry after his Massachusetts friend Emerson. The early sixties seem a near date for the survival of the prejudices of New England "orthodoxy." And yet Mr. Perry's account of those days in Harvard has a self-verifying authenticity.

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NOT that this little biography has anything at all of "tendenz." Distinctly it has not. It is a picture of the life of an American scholar for the sixty years from 1840 to 1900, and these little complications and dislocations are relegated to their proper place in the background. It is the life of a "typical" American, one would say, if every American were not typical, more or less. And it is to be wished that John Fiske were more typical than there is reason to hope that he is. He simply devoted himself to knowing about things and trying to be right about them. Any other conception of "success" did not trouble him in the least, as nothing ever troubled him overmuch. But at the same time he at an early age had a family to support, and found it difficult to support the same, largely on account of the difficulties which were put in the way, by the prejudices of the time, of his pursuit of his chosen career.

Still, as Carlyle said, philosophically, "we will complain of nothing"; Carlyle, who spent his life complaining of everything. If John Fiske, "atheism" and all, had been accepted as an instructor and in due course a professor at Harvard, we should probably have missed the first American historian of America who really became "popular," in other words, whose instruction really reached his "class," the people of the United States. He knew in our history, as in all history, what was significant, and he also knew what was interesting. Cavils of specialists about the detail of his work, however well grounded, do not alter the fact that none of the cavilers could have done it. Mr. Perry very justly puts the main stress of his sketch upon his subject's historical work, ignoring, comparatively, the work which may have displayed the same qualities, as in fact it did, but which appealed to a restricted audience. And incidentally we get a picture of the personality of John Fiske, the big, frank, learned, lucid, transparent, perennial boy, which must impress readers to whom this is the first real glimpse of that personality, excepting such as they may have divined for themselves out of his writings; but which is especially impressive and endearing to those who knew the actual John Fiske.

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THIS little biographical essay would make an excellent preface to the collected works of John Fiske. It is only some twenty thousand words long, but there is a great deal in it. It is to be hoped that, when a reprint of the works of John Fiske is called for, the little biography may be put to fulfill its most appropriate function.

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DESCARTES.

A Woman's Philosopher—Elizabeth S. Haldane's New Book About His Life and Times.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

EDWARD CARY.

AT first blush it would not seem likely that a philosopher so essentially dry and abstract as René Descartes should find an adequate biographer in a woman. That at this late day has been the fortune of the great Frenchman. Elizabeth S. Haldane, sister of J. S. Haldane, F. R. S., and of R. B. Haldane, one of His Majesty's Ministers, has given us a story of Descartes' life extremely interesting and informing, with a value and even a charm quite its own. To begin with—and to the weary reviewer it is a promising beginning—Miss Haldane is quite innocent of pedantry. Not that she is not up in the subject matter with which she is bound to deal, or that the general reader cannot get from her volume an idea of the work of Descartes, of its relation to his times, and of the part to be assigned to it in the history of philosophy such as the general reader distinguished from the special student may be supposed to desire and require. But it is Descartes the man that appeals to her, and she traces the course of his experience and development patiently, minutely, with sympathy, and with simplicity that verges on the naïve.

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THE biography she offers us is not—far from it—a literary achievement in the ordinary sense. It is, in fact, singularly free from literary conventions. The style is unaffected, direct, almost colloquial. That is to say, it is the style in which a very intelligent woman, full of her subject, deeply interested in it and its relations, would, to use one of Miss Haldane's familiar locutions, "just" talk of it. It is not quite easy to explain what a real advantage this confers on the reader. One does not exactly like, three centuries after Descartes acquired so great a reputation, to present the proposition that the man is more interesting than the philosopher, and that the man from the point of view of a very sensible woman is even more interesting than the man whom his male biographers have delineated for us. It would not at all be so if the woman biographer had set out with the intention to give us a woman's view of the man who was such a famous philosopher. In that case we should have had, it is to be feared, a pretty dull and rather negligible portrait. It is because, very simply and honestly, Miss Haldane gives us, all unconsciously, the woman's view, that the result is so interesting and so satisfactory. We listen to the quiet, sincere, copious "talk" about Descartes with the inevitable interest which, intrinsically, it is fitted to excite.

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FOR one thing, Miss Haldane has hit upon a fortunate analysis of the life of Descartes, and its distribution under three general heads: His education, from 1596 to 1612; his "Wanderjahre," from 1612 to 1628, spent in seeing the world, in travel and in warfare, and, finally, what may be called his constructive period, "after his active warfare was over, and this dates from 1628 to 1650." The three periods are, from his birth to the age of 16, from 16 to 32, from 32 to his too early death at 54. In tracing his experience in each of these periods Miss Haldane gives much and very intelligent attention to the environment, historical and personal, in which it was passed; and this has the merit not only of bringing out more distinctly the true picture of Descartes, but of rendering the general reader, for whom obviously the work is done, more at home with the man, since he is realized in his surroundings. And in all this I must again insist

*DESCARTES: His Life and Times. By Elizabeth S. Haldane. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4.50.

FEB 9 1906

on the real value of the writer's singularly candid point of view. It gleams on every page. She simply cannot accept the conventional. She does not dispute it; she does not argue about it; she only gives here and there a note of doubt, of suggestion, of interrogation. But the result is that out of the tradition woven about the philosophic "sommité" there emerges the man Descartes with his splendid gifts undimmed, but with his limitations indicated, his foibles disclosed, his passions, ambitions, prejudices, jealousies revealed. We feel with Lear, however Descartes in the mist of the ages may have been "sophisticated," "this is the thing itself."

Although Miss Haldane gives all due attention to the Platonic relations of Descartes with the Princess Elizabeth of Palatine, of whom a very winning portrait accompanies the text, and with Queen Christina of Denmark, she devotes barely a page or two to his "love affairs," and the "stories" concerning these she discusses with perfect taste though with a touch of feminine cynicism. An extract is worth while; it will enable the reader to "sample" a book quite too important adequately to be described in the space available:

He seems to have been really interested in another lady (whom Baillet names Mme. du Rosay) of "birth and merit," but the lady would appear to have felt that the courtship left something to be desired, and that for Descartes [he was then about 30] philosophy held the first place. His gallantry on this occasion, too, had been at fault, for though she was by no means plain, he told her that "no beauty was comparable to that of Truth." She also said that the young man had discoursed at length to a company of young gallants on their relationships with women, and after expressing to the company his astonishment at seeing so many who had been made their dupes, he declared that so far he had not been personally affected, and that his own experiences—not to say the refinement of his taste—led him to declare that a beautiful woman, a good book, and a perfect preacher were the things the most impossible to discover in the world.

Probably Madame did wisely to draw back with so little to discourage her. However, she felt honored by her temporary distinction, such as it was, and delighted to tell a tale of how one day when her friend accompanied her to Paris, along with some other ladies, he was attacked by a rival lover on the Orleans road, and how he first disarmed him, and then delivering up his sword to his antagonist told him that it was to the lady and not to his own exertions that he owed his life. This has quite the air of a Musketeer adventure, but there is little of such romance in Descartes's life, and it is difficult to thing that he and D'Artagnan belonged to a similar age, or, indeed, that this tale had much foundation on fact. We know that he had a liaison with a woman later, but it appears not to have played a great part in his life, except through the child that was born to him. His real interest in womankind came later, when he formed those Platonic friendships of which we shall speak further on.

***

IT is permitted to point out a possible weakness in Miss Haldane's reasoning at this point. Descartes's Platonic friendships naturally and properly fill a goodly space in his correspondence from which his relations with other women are as naturally and properly excluded; the account of the former may indicate "his real interest in womankind," but the evidence is negative and not conclusive. This, however, is aside and in no wise is meant as a deduction from the appreciation with which the critic set out of the interest, value, and charm of Miss Haldane's quite unusual work.

New York, February, 1906. E. C.

Elements of Debate.

The Macmillan Company is bringing out for use in high schools and academies a "Manual of Argumentation" compiled by Prof. Craven Laycock of Dartmouth College and A. Keith Spofford of the Hartford (Vt.) High School. The volume attempts to present in a "clear and simple way" the elements of debate to that class of students who are not advanced enough to master the college text books on the subject. It has been divided into ten lessons on the nature of argumentation, evidence, refutation, the brief, presentation of the argument, &c. In appendices are a brief on Burke's speech on "Conciliation," questions for debate, and a list of general reference books.

MEREJKOWSKI'S TALE OF "PETER AND ALEXIS."

Part of a Great Trilogy—The Strength, Brutality and Audacity of the Great Czar—Effeminacy of Alexis.

By STEPHEN CHALMERS.

DMITRI MEREJKOWSKI'S "Peter and Alexis" (Putnam) is his first novel on a purely Russian theme, and it would not be surprising if it were the last, for in "Peter and Alexis," which is the third novel of a trilogy on one underlying idea, the author seems to have used up the study of a lifetime, and, in fact, left little untold that is of world interest on the subject of Russia, its Government, its ignorance, depravity, struggles to redemption, religions, and superstitions.

As one reads this semi-biographical novel one is struck by the similarity between conditions as they existed at the time of Peter the Great and as they obtain in Russia to a great extent today. Although the capital which Peter founded has advanced as the Czar prophesied, the rest of Russia seems to have jogged along in the same old way. The picture presented by Dmitri Merejkowski, compared with the similar conditions existing at the beginning of the recent war, (which has threatened to revolutionize everything,) should leave in the mind of the careful reader an interrogation point after the word "Finis."

That 200 years should pass over Russia and bring little change seems wellnigh impossible. Yet it is a fact, unless perhaps one asserts that Dmitri Merejkowski has taken present conditions as he has studied them, and pictured the same as in the time of Peter. It might also be asserted that in the Alexis of the early eighteenth century the author has painted the lineaments of Nicholas II., for they are practically one and the same.

Such assertions, however, would be unfair under the circumstances. The fact that Russia and its lower classes are where other nations were five hundred years ago is proof enough that two hundred years ago Russia was a great deal worse than Dmitri Merejkowski paints it. The impression is that he has carefully erred on the safe and generous side of coloring. As the prefatory note says: "It is a simple and earnest psychological study, * * * a sketch, vivid and true, of classes and conditions, of Court and society, of peasants and wild religious beliefs, in Russia at the beginning of the eighteenth century."

***

IT is decidedly a book for men and women of deep and serious thought. There are scenes in it that excel in literary excellence and other things the festal scene in "Quo Vadis?" But it is such scenes in "Peter and Alexis" that bring out, like a brilliant light against a black shadow, and vice versa, the remarkable character of the great horny-handed Czar and the vacillating moods of the effeminate Alexis. In both are to be seen the characteristics of the Romanoff family—the fury that has more than once appalled Europe; the weakness that has astonished the world; the power that has shaken itself to pieces.

In Alexis we find a character, or lack of it, that is familiar to all who have read the newspapers in the last two years. He is a young man born to the best of intentions, gradually growing despondent in the shadow of existing conditions, hoping against hope that, when he comes to the throne, things will be different. That he does not come to the throne, but is flogged to death by his own father, (the brute flogging the better self and the better self looking upon its own corpse aghast,) does not affect later history. Alexis has reigned more than once, and the result is apparent.

Peter the Great! There is the figure in the book. Little wonder his presentation on the stage has ever failed. Here, in a few extracts, is this extraordinary man:

It is his custom, (says the diary of a maid of honor,) when all are drunk, to double the guards and let no one pass out of the door. At the same time the Czar, who is never drunk, much as he may take, tries purposely to provoke quarrels among them. He then learns what he could never have known otherwise. * * * The banquet develops into a public inquiry into character. * * * The human faces all looked beastlike; the Czar's the most terrible of all. * * * Calm and disdainful, his look was clear and piercing. He alone had remained sober; and was now with curiosity peering into the vilest mysteries, into the bared soul of human beings. * * *

Added to this, the man had a passion for blood. He took an active part in executions. On one occasion he showed an executioner in practice the neatest way to lop off a head. When he was not at this recreation Peter performed autopsies, even upon his deceased relatives. So great was his pride in his surgical skill that the Court feared to betray illness, for in that event he would immediately get out his instruments and cut up the whole body to discover what was wrong. But here is the more admirable side of the man:

At 6 in the morning he began to dress. Pulling on his stockings, he noticed a hole; he sat down, got a needle and a ball of wool, and began darning. Ruminating about a road to India, in the footsteps of Alexander of Macedonia, he darned his stockings.

He began to dictate ukases as to a fit place for the deposit of manures; on the substitution of hair sacks for sacks of matting in which to carry biscuits to the galleys; and barrels, or linen bags, for grain and salt, "mats should on no account be used"; on the saving of lead bullets used at practice firing; the preservation of forests; "the prohibition of hollowed-out trunks for coffins," which were to be made of planks. "N. B.—England to be written to for a model."

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A FEW notes from his memoranda suggest queer trains of thought:

"Exposed foundling infants to be educated."

"The fall of the Greek monarchy was caused by contempt of warfare."

"Buy the secret of making German sausages."

"Chemical secrets for testing ore."

"Engage foreign comedians at high pay."

The progress of Christianity is the underlying theme in this novel, as in the other two of the trilogy, "The Death of the Gods" and "The Forerunner." Around this are painted pictures, terrible and extraordinary. But nothing is so powerful in the book as its character studies.

FLORIAN AMIDON.

DOUBLE TROUBLE; OR, EVERY HERO HIS OWN VILLAIN. By Herbert Quick. With illustrations by Orson Lowell. Pp. 310. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

WITH the refreshing liveliness and novelty of his "Aladdin & Co." still lingering gratefully in the public memory, Mr. Herbert Quick had something to live up to in any subsequent story writing that he might do, but the latest product of his nimble brain is proof enough that his resources of ingenuity and wit are easily equal to any such test, and that he is in no danger of passing into oblivion among the one-novel novelists. Quite the contrary is suggested from start to finish of "Double Trouble," which is an extremely clever and interesting working out of the things likely to happen to a man whose subliminal self gets control of him for a season, or, in plain English, who suffers one of those strange and inconvenient lapses of the memory that have been the well-recognized cause of the mysterious disappearance of more than one normal and respectable citizen from his own community to reappear in another with an entire change of personality and character. The possible complications in such a case would be suggested to the dullest imagination, but Mr. Quick still further widens them by giving his Florian Amidon a clue to what he has been doing during his five years of living in the guise of Eugene Brassfield and a powerful incentive to cling to some of the associations then formed. This apparently simple desire is found to be attended by enormous difficulties in the carrying out, and the author's presentation and solution of them are sufficiently powerful to hold one's absorbed attention from first to last.

Florian Amidon starts on a pleasure trip from his village home in Wisconsin on the evening of June 27, 1896, and when he knows himself as Florian Amidon again it is Jan. 7, 1901, and he is on a Pullman train bound for New York, with another man's baggage, another man's clothes, even another man's name, and in his pocket an ardent love letter from an "Elizabeth" of whom he has not the slightest remembrance. Other letters in his possession of a business nature acquaint him with Brassfield's affairs in a vague and puzzling fashion, but give no hint as to how or where he had exchanged identity with Amidon himself. Everything points to murder, but, by putting himself under the control of a hypnotist, he learns that it is simply a case of dual personality, and that Eugene Brassfield is Florian Amidon on another plane of existence. The evident prosperity of Brassfield, and still more the alluring letter from "Elizabeth," are the factors that draw him back to the scene of his strange adventure and the attempt to resume his life there. How he succeeded is a capital story of strange happenings most convincingly told. The story was published serially under another title.

IMMORAL FINANCE.

MONEY INFLATION IN THE UNITED STATES. A Study in Social Pathology. By Murray Shipley Wildman, Ph. D., Instructor in Economics, University of Missouri. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.20.

MR. WILDMAN'S book has nothing to do with individual morals, but is an attempt to explain certain incidents in our National life to which as a people we cannot point with pride. We are a people with a financial "past," and Mr. Wildman sets out to rehabilitate us by connecting financial vagaries little different from immoralities, with facts in our National history which show that we were not naturally bad, but yielded to stress of circumstances, and most naturally.

From the settlements in the East our frontier advanced westward by a series of leaps, and each leap was marked by a financial convulsion. The increment of saved capital in the East was swallowed successively in the development of the westward waves. The advance from the Alleghanies to the Mississippi Valley was associated with the rise and fall of the State banks and the United States Bank, and the advance across the Rockies was associated with the silver heresy. Each zone of freshly cultivated farms increased the competition with those which had cost more money, so that as a Nation we have gone through several crises such as have impoverished the English landed classes by the dumping there of cheaper foreign-grown foodstuffs. There is a close analogy between the abandoned farms of Old England and New England, but it remains to be explained why financial heresies did not thrive in the old country as in the new, when the soils were so similar.

It was because in Old England there was no frontier. Old England was well settled, thickly populated, and with excellent communications. Our prairies were almost as solitary as the seas, with sparse and scattered communities as diverse in their interests as though they were separate peoples. East and West did not understand each other, and were embittered, the one by unpaid loans and the other by a mighty hankering after assistance to reap the fortunes within its sight but always just out of reach. Fertile lands to be had for the asking kept those who took them up land poor, with their capital expended in land which was mortgaged for means to work it. The eggs were too nearly in one basket, and crop failures were followed by psychological phenomena marked by alternations of hope and despair, of assumption of obligations and painful liquidation of them. And always there was the frontier point of view—loneliness, isolation, narrowness of thought and experience, great future fortunes justly counted upon, but associated with narrowness of present means.

It was indeed a trying experience, and it is by no means sure that the last phase of it has been passed. Twin relics of the war of the rebellion still survive in the war tariff and the war currency system. We are in the very throes of sloughing them off at the present time. Whether we shall emerge from this new trial unscathed is a problem of the moment, and it is conceivable that Mr. Wildman may have cause to add a chapter on this decade. The frontier has vanished. We are a wealthy and homogeneous people, with no excuse for misunderstanding each other when railways carry us and our newspapers so freely from one section to another. Mr. Wildman has written a most ingenious and suggestive apologia for our financial heresies of the period he selected, and he has handled his brief so that an impartial jury of ourselves may be excused from agreeing upon a verdict of not guilty upon a charge of willful intent to cheat our debtors by greenbacks and half flat silver currency. We shall be convicted not of immorality, but of folly and ignorance if we fail safely to free ourselves of banking and currency crudities now under attack by the Chamber of Commerce committee appointed upon Mr. Schiff's motion.

Mottoes and Badges.

A curious little volume of more value in England than here is Mr. W. S. W. Anson's "Mottoes and Badges." It contains the mottoes of British and German potentates, princes and powers, of British commoners, of regiments and corps of the British Army, and of British schools. There is an index to all but the German names, which the author naively says "are too lengthy."

No single volume covers quite so much ground as this little 32mo, certainly none other covers so much in so little space. The book is published in this country by E. P. Dutton & Co., the Routledges being the British publishers, and the price is 50 cents.

FEB

OMAR KHAYYAM.

Mr. Shirazi's Novel Views About the Poet's Name, Profession, Religion, and Philosophy.*

MR. SHIRAZI has made an interesting book out of a subject that at first sight seemed to have been done to death. But that he should have done so is but natural; as a Persian educated in Europe, he certainly has had opportunity to study the life of Omar Khayyam from points of view unattainable by Western students, and he has used his advantages ably. In his preface he speaks gratefully of his opportunities; he has had access to "certain extremely rare and interesting manuscripts of unquestionable authenticity, the property of the Royal House of Persia, and of private persons, noblemen and heads of religious houses, to whom they have been handed down as heirlooms. Thanks to religious prejudices," he continues, "all or most of these are practically inaccessible to Europeans." Mr. Shirazi has thus been able to throw new light on Omar, and he draws conclusions regarding his subject quite at variance with the accepted views of the poet.

Omar, Mr. Shirazi thinks, was born at Nishapur, and was not a tentmaker, as usually described. He was of Arabic origin, and of a family named "al-Khayyami," Tent-Maker. "The best authorities," says the author, "are agreed that neither in ancient nor in modern Persia does the name al-Khayyami exist as a patronymic. Among Arabs, however, the name is fairly common. To assume that Omar was a tent-maker, from the Persian point of view, is much the same as arguing that because a man is called Smith it necessarily follows that he or his father must have been a worker in metals. Moreover, in Nishapur in the eleventh century the chances were all against any one following the occupation of tent-maker, much less of apprenticing his son to it. Khorassan was the richest province in Persia; the population as a whole occupied houses of burnt brick or stone. It is difficult to see how any member of such a trade could have been in a position to place his son in the college of Nishapur under a teacher like Imam Mowaffik."

To the people of his time Omar was known as a man of science, an astronomer, a man of learning, an expert in the Koran. In the year 1074 he was one of a commission of seven which reformed the Persian calendar, planning the Jalali era, which Gibbon says is almost as good as the Gregorian. He arrived at the Archimedean principle, perhaps, for one of his best-known works was "The Balance of Wisdom," which dealt with the method of determining the value of articles set with precious stones without removing the stones.

Omar was a heretic, according to Mr. Shirazi; at least, he did not accept the decisions of the Koran as the rest of the world of his time and place did. When he condemned or doubted, it was not in ignorance but in the fullness of knowledge; "he was thoroughly familiar with the Koran and its various commentators, so familiar as to be regarded as an authority whose readings were worthy of the most careful consideration, however heterodox they might be in their tendencies." The author cannot agree with the majority of the Persian critics that Omar was a member of the Sufi sect; to his mind, "Omar gave in his adherence to no religious sect. Agnosticism, not faith, is the keynote of his works. But it is always Agnosticism modified by Mohammedanism and a very human liking for the joys of life."

The Mussulman leaders opposed Omar and his teachings, even persecuting him because of his opinions. In the accepted descriptions of the poet's death Mr. Shirazi finds a yielding to the temptation "on the part of those who stood around the sage to read into any words he may have uttered the meaning which, as the dying speech of a professing Mohammedan, they should have borne. His friends may well have feared that even burial according to Mohammedan rites might be denied him had not they come forward with some assurance of his having died in the true faith.

It is in the West that Omar is most popular. In Persia several reasons exist to make him unpopular. Least important of these is the fact that he was a schoolmate of Hassan, the founder of the Assassins; then his repute as a Suni makes him, ipso facto, hated by the Shi-ites; but most important, his works are under the ban of Mohammedanism. Just as the Catholic Church has condemned the essays of Montaigne, which the rest of the Western world admires, so have the doctors of Islam condemned Omar's works.

Mr. Shirazi's volume will have to be acquired by all members of the many Omar Khayyam clubs. It is admirably printed, with very beautiful decorations in Persian style in gold and colors.

*LIFE OF OMAR AL-KHAYYAMI. By J. K. Shirazi. 8vo, boards. Pp. x.-108. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

Books in Demand.

The circulating department of the New York Public Library reports the following books most in demand during the week ended Feb. 7: Adult fiction—Mrs. Wharton's "The House of Mirth," Miss Glasgow's "The Wheel of Life," Nicholson's "The House of a Thousand Candles." Juvenile fiction—Rhoades's "Little Girl Next Door," Tomlinson's "Three Young Continentals," Mrs. Burnett's "Little Princess." Miscellaneous — Baldwin's "Fifty Famous Stories Retold," Hunter's "Poverty," and Hill's "Fighting a Fire."

QUAKERS.

A HISTORY OF THE FRIENDS IN AMERICA. By Allen C. Thomas, A. M., and Richard Henry Thomas, M. D. Fourth edition, thoroughly revised and enlarged by Allen C. Thomas, A. M. 12mo. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Company.

MENTION of the Society of Friends in America suggests at once William Penn and his City of Philadelphia. However, the history of the Friends in America does not begin with the City of Brotherly Love in 1682. These quaint people began to come to New England as early as 1656, and, as all good New Englanders will remember, the Colony of Massachusetts Bay hanged no less than three men and one woman of them, and submitted many others to indignities and punishments more cruel than unusual in that day. In 1672 Roger Williams, reputed father of toleration, was ready to hold a "disputation" with George Fox, founder of the sect, who was then in Rhode Island, Williams averring that "their [the Friends'] prinsipels & profession are full of Contradictions and Hipocrises," while Connecticut enacted that Quakers were "loathesome heretics" and prescribed penalties according. About 1660, also, there were Friends settled about the now world-famous Oyster Bay, L. I., who were stoutly persecuted by the redoubtable Peter Stuyvesant till that worthy got orders otherwise from Holland. About the same time Gov. Berkeley was "peevish and brittle" with certain of the sect in Virginia, and the Burgesses prescribed whippings and imprisonment, and occasionally enforced these barbarous penalties. Even Maryland persecuted them.

This volume—a fourth edition of a work published as long ago as 1894—takes up the story of the Friends from the very beginning in the dreamings and preachings of George Fox and traces the growth of the society in England before settling down to American matters. It summarizes the scattered comings and persecutions mentioned above, tells briefly about Penn's settlement, and then goes on to trace in terms decidedly dry the subsequent development of the Friends in this country, and the fallings out among these peaceful ones, which have resulted in the sub-sects called "Orthodox," "Hicksites," and "Wilburites." The first schism arose in 1827, and was due to the peculiar views of their earnest and eloquent preacher, Elias Hicks, of Hempstead, Long Island. It appears that a Hicksite is to an Orthodox Friend as a Unitarian is to an Orthodox ordinary Christian. That is, the latter makes Jesus of Nazareth a supernatural being, the first counts him man merely.

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Thus Cosmo Gordon Lang, the Suffragan Bishop of Stepney, characterizes the parables of Jesus in his volume of fourteen papers, which appeared originally in Good Words. It is written along the same lines as the volume on "The Miracles of Jesus," and each paper, the author points out, "may be read separately rather than as chapters in a consecutive book." The introduction deals with "The Use of Parables in the Teaching of Jesus." The use of parables by Jesus, writes the Bishop, was a fitting way of teaching:

It was a method to which His hearers were accustomed. * * * It was a method which arrested attention. * * * It was a method which aroused thought. * * * Hence it was a method which preserved the truth. What men can think out for themselves they never forget. * * * Moreover, the language of symbols * * * is more powerful and enduring in its effects than the language of mere abstract words. * * * And mere words are constantly changing their meaning, whereas the symbols of life and nature such as our Lord used in His parables are as abiding as nature and life themselves.

Spenser on Thin Paper.

Bible paper has made possible the collection of all the poems of Edmund Spenser into three volumes, of which two, containing all of "The Faerie Queene," are now published. The volumes form part of the well-known Caxton edition, (Charles Scribner's Sons; per volume, $1.25,) and will be especially valuable to the many who like to have a volume of poetry with them to read at odd moments. Spenser is especially open to such intermittent reading; no less than most others is read deliberately, we think. He fills odd moments, especially in Summer.

There are no notes to the text, but the table of contents is detailed, and tells exactly how each canto is divided. Those who hate to have even good editors choose "the best of this, that, or the other" poet will rejoice at getting the works of Wordsworth's "gentle bard" in a complete and charming form at a price almost nominal.

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RESHAPING THE FAR EAST.

Mr. B. L. Putnam-Weale's Informing and Comprehensive New Book on the Problems Succeeding the Treaty of Portsmouth.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

GEORGE R. BISHOP.

THIS comprehensive and luminous discussion of the development of Far Eastern affairs bears evidence that it was composed amid changes so swift and multiform that it was difficult to follow them. A part of it, written before the Peace Commissioners met, presents a forecast of the probable course of the war, based on an estimate of the resources and endurance of the combatants. As the treaty brought hostilities to an end, this chapter has been relegated to an appendix—in association with treaties and other important documents. But students of Eastern affairs should not feel justified in disregarding it for that reason; the facts it sets forth should be known to those seeking complete knowledge of the East. When it was written Kuropatkin's defeated and scattered forces had retired northward, permitting the Japanese to select their true line of advance, the march on Harbin, situated in the great wheat plains of the Amurward-flowing Sungari.

Transportation facilities considered, there should have been four lines of supply available to them. Tichling, about 300 miles north of Dalny seaport, was a natural base for armies advancing on Central Manchuria; by mid-November they should have been able to direct a grand advance thence; and with Kirin captured and the Sungari reached, a further eligible base should have been attained. With this accomplished and a supporting army—which should have captured Vladivostok—advancing from Possiet Bay to Nunguta, the spectacle should have been presented of 800,000 men advancing from different points on Harbin, the taking of which was indispensable to final success. Thus on the Sungari plains should have been fought the desperate battles that would seal the fate of Central Manchuria. True, the Russians, unless thwarted by revolutions, might, the author concluded, send 600,000 men into the field, especially as the Siberian Railway had developed a capacity far beyond what had been foreseen; yet he thought the chances were with the Japanese in the final contest. His questions, What are the Russians going to do? How long will they resist the victorious march of the Japanese? were the ones publicists the civilized world over were then asking. The prophecy of Gen. Linevitch, "When we have 300,000 men we will crush the Japanese flat—flat as Liao plain," had been falsified, amid terrible slaughter. The questions were thus highly relevant and timely.

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CHAPTER XXVI., vividly summarizing the story of the war, need not detain us; but the next, "The Great Mistakes of the War," demands attention. The mistakes alleged were chiefly those committed by the Japanese. The author points out that in February, 1904, the 90,000 Russian troops who were engaged in guarding 1,600 miles of railway, garrisoning Port Arthur, defending the Yalu line, and watching 400 miles of Manchurian seacoast, were overburdened; that they could not have been materially reinforced in less than three months; that thus the Japanese had that time in which to act as they pleased, without the hazard of encountering much opposition, and that this great opportunity they threw away. Alexieff, the Viceroy, was incompetent; he had an enormous amount of politico-naval affairs to attend to; the confusion was inextricable; hence the inducement to Japan to strike promptly. But if here she exhibited dilatoriness, she was hasty, he thinks, in breaking off negotiations—as three weeks' delay would have enabled her secretly to mobilize 350,000 men, to dispatch bridge wrecking parties into Manchuria, to prepare to close Port Arthur Harbor by arranging to sink cement-laden ships in the entrance, and to seize New-Chwang, a true base whence to conduct operations. He quotes an eminent English military critic who declared that they should have captured Harbin by May, 1904—that city one of the immediate objectives, Port Arthur another. The author sees no reason why, while the latter had a garrison of not more than 10,000 or 15,000, the Japanese should not have captured it by a fierce assault, with the sacrifice of only a fraction as many lives as the capture ultimately involved. The victory of Liao-Yang, achieved without the help of Nogi's army, and fought almost as a forlorn hope, he regards as having redeemed the situation for the Japanese. It gave them a base from which to provision their armies from New-Chang and Dalny. Then, too, they were led to call for an additional 250,000 men. It does not seem needful to particularize the mistakes which he charges the Russians with having committed.

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THE author had shown, by his earlier work, "Manchu and Muscovite," that he had much knowledge on the general subject; and he had, before writing this, accumulated other facts industriously and seems to have deduced his conclusions carefully and conscientiously. His first chapter, "A Historical Prologue," is remarkable as a condensation; its last two paragraphs—too lengthy to be quoted—very compactly state conditions created by treaties between the two Eastern and the great Western powers. The crucial position of China is insisted on, with reference to her exploitation, her threatened partition, and the awakening which this author prophesies for her, under which she may ultimately expel all intruders. That he might study her as well as possible from the inside, he forsook the most traveled routes, sailed up the Yangtse 644 miles to within 400 miles of the head of steam navigation, then left Hankow, a city of 2,000,000 people, "a middle point in the Middle Kingdom," seeking a passage northward by the Hankow-Peking Railway. He observed, as he looked from Pagoda Hill, that railway bridges curved away inland—signs indicative of a great future trade centring at this "Harbin of four great provinces." He thought the British settlement focused the greatest activity, though apparently the Germans fancied they were supplanting everybody else; he felt that the passivity shown by government in most parts of China was disappearing here, for the great arsenal contained a splendidly appointed rifle factory that turned out Mausers by the thousand; a big-gun factory, where everything down to the least screw was made, and a powder mill, where gun-cotton and every modern explosive could be produced almost without limit.

And as he saw lakes, canals, rivers, and lagoons in every direction, he comprehended that no destructive drought could be felt there. The railway leading north was under a Belgian concession, and nominally constructed and operated by Belgians. The concessionaires he criticises as reckless in their methods both of construction and management; as inefficient; as tolerant of jobs and "squeezes," exhibiting a marked contrast to the English, and to the Germans on the eastern coast at Kaiochow and Tsingtao. Even the Chinese, appreciative of the promise of great prosperity, were buying lands in choice locations. As to the inhabitants—he was aware that when one ascends the Yangtsze into Hunan, he encounters a restless, determined race, from whose ranks armies may be recruited when occasion shall arise. He notes that China is sending bright young men to Japan and elsewhere abroad, for a modern military training, and that her antiquated military system will disappear. He also believes that twenty years hence opinion will force the Government into wholesale reforms or compel its displacement.

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FORTIFIED with an intimate knowledge of Chinese, and suspecting that the Belgian concession was only nominally that, he proceeded by railway on his northward tour of observation. The main financing of the railway enterprise had taken place in Paris; he was satisfied that what was professedly Belgian was really French, and knowing how France and Russia sympathized, he concluded that Russian influence might be predominant in the matter. He used the railway as far as he could. The reckless rate of speed at which the train was run, after it was boarded by an Inspector who desired to see what the new locomotive was capable of, amused him, while it alarmed him for his safety; but he arrived in safety at Hsuchow, 300 miles from Hankow. From this point he journeyed a hundred miles by cart, via Kaifengfu, the provincial capital. Many of the numerous villages passed were walled, for this had been a brigand province, and the Taiping rebels had made a devastating march through it.

The people were curious; they would journey a dozen miles in their clumsy bullock carts to see a railway train. And the soldiers were better armed; for while further south they had Mausers, but no ammunition, here each man carried twenty rounds for his rifle. Here, also, in the interior Reuter telegrams, with news of Kuroki's successes, were promptly received—a great innovation for China. Yet when he reached the Yellow River, (Hoang-ho,) a stream subject to violent freshets, ordinarily a mile and a half wide, but at times ten or twenty, the most primitive methods of crossing prevailed; several hours were consumed in the passage; they were carried downstream four miles, the current running ten miles an hour in mid-channel. Landing at last, and seeking shelter in a reed teahouse from the scorching and prostrating heat, the temperature even there was 110; so that lack of energy was not surprising. Again seeking the railway, they found no sign of it for many miles; the Imperial Highway which they followed, was bad, discrediting its high-sounding title. When they again came in sight of the railway a flood had ripped it up, and no one knew whether a train would ever start again. Ultimately they did reach a safe track again. Italians, Frenchmen, Belgians, and Germans were on board the train, but at a certain sandy river somewhere ahead all would have to dismount. There a huge bridge had been wrecked by a freshet, the whole track torn up.

The engineering had been atrocious; the bridge masonry had been built with a fifty-centimeter foundation on a sandy bottom; no sluiceways had been provided to permit the floods to escape; to save expense temporary bridges had been built of rotten timber. Nor was the individual passenger a subject of much concern; a coolie fell from the rear car, and was evidently much bruised, but no stop was made for him; he was simply left to pull himself together, and "catch up." Transferred finally to a railway that was undamaged, they arrived at Peking sixteen days after leaving Hankow, not favorably impressed with Franco-Belgian railway construction or management.

In his chapter on Trunk Railways as Political Weapons he makes further disclosures in relation to the Grand Trunk, showing how the southern, or Canton-Hankow part was conceded. The terms exacted by an American syndicate had seemed too high, and the Belgians—that is, nominally—got the concession, but later it appeared that Parisians held the largest interest—unmasking the real situation. It was understood, too, that Paris stood directly behind Russia. The intricacies of the situation, its ins and outs, the author devotes himself to unfolding; and this distinctive feature deserves close attention. He also comments on certain proceedings of the Germans in connection with their Kaiochow concession, under which they are pushing railways into the interior, where, under an extreme construction of assumed extra-territorial rights, they established a postal service in connection with their railway line, in direct opposition to the Government service! All this he thinks necessitates vigilance, readiness for prompt action on the part of England, the United States, and Japan, while from China herself much may be expected presently.

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THE author asserts that Port Arthur need not have surrendered, and charges cowardice on the part of Russian naval officers there earlier when Japan destroyed their first ships; discusses China and her religions, and the position and attitude of the missionaries; expresses gratification at the appointment by the United States as its Minister of Mr. Woodville Rockhill, who understands Chinese and knows the East; asserts the importance of our improving the qualifications of our Consuls there, in terms which Secretary Root would approve; condemns the apathy of England while he recognizes her strength; discusses the position of Korea, and closes with a chapter of conclusions and suggestions.

He concedes that talk of China's arming is not new, but declares that now real progress is making. The activity in the Hankow Arsenal has been noted, in Wuchang there is another, and one of the most impressive illustrations in Vol. II. shows the large group of factories and chimney stacks at Wuchang. One at Tien-Tsin was destroyed in 1900. Two others are to be established, the southern one at Ching-Yuan, 100 miles northwest of Canton—a contract already signed for its great plant and high speed machines. Probably the fourth will be built at Kaifengfu, on the Yellow River, "the safest place in China." He says the tall walnut-colored man from the north must be the dominant factor in the great reorganization. In his trip of 2,500 miles he inspected newly enlisted soldiers in a number of provinces and found everywhere clean, well-kept rifles and ammunition and fine-looking men housed in good, modern barracks. He looks on the Chinaman as a natural artillerist. From the Mongolian plains, too, fine horses can be obtained.

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AS intimated, the author believes the reorganization of her army on modern lines will affect the relation of China to the world; he also perceives that the spirit of nationality is growing in that country. He discovers that even those members of the vernacular press that are apparently pro-Japanese are at heart pro-Chinese. He tersely characterizes the three Continental powers that evidently look for the partitioning of China within a few years and seem determined to thwart the aspirations of the East as the "Continental Block." He realizes the significance of the United States as something to be reckoned with; says that if we had combined to compel Russia to execute the protocol of April, 1902, the war might have been averted, and that in negotiating the treaty of October, 1903, we ought to have insisted that the whole of Manchuria be thrown open.

A visit to Japan in war time enabled him to see with what a grim determination that little people met the severe demands on them, necessitated by the exigencies of the great struggle. This, however, others have written of quite as fully. But his clear and comprehensive account of China and her religions should receive close attention. His review of the coming into contact with the ancient religion of the Nestorians and the Jesuit, Dominican, and Franciscan Catholic orders need not detain us, except that it is interesting to note that shortly after the two last named appeared on the scene a controversy arose between them and their Jesuit predecessors touching the propriety of certain rites of ancestor worship which the Emperor had construed to be secular and civil—not religious, and which the Jesuits, having accepted this construction, practiced with the natives. This hostility between the Christian orders inevitably impaired the confidence of the Chinese in the authority of the new faith, especially when, as the result of appeals to Rome, the final decision was that those rites were idolatrous, and not permissible. The Catholics, however, who had obtained a firm foothold, managed to evade all decrees of expulsion. They acquired large estates throughout the empire, and made every effort to conciliate the natives and render themselves popular. The Jesuits completed a great survey of China, which stands as authoritative to this day, and taught the sciences, according to their understanding of them at the time.

The earliest comers among the Christians, the Nestorians, carried back to Europe the silkworm, and their contact with the East was thus instrumental in establishing a great industry in the West.

The pioneer among the Protestants was Robert Morrison, whose career in the East began in 1807. He was a scholar, wrote a Chinese dictionary, a six-volume work, and with the aid of Milne translated the Bible. He was also active in erecting a hospital in Canton. Later they were suspected of having incited the Taiping rebellion. But the Protestants wisely persisted in establishing hospitals and secular schools—a continuance of which policy the author thinks may save them from expulsion when the growing nationalist sentiment and the reorganization of the army shall have inspired the determination and given the power to defy all external interference. He is emphatic in expressing the opinion that the English and the Americans who send money to missionaries in China should content themselves for at least a score of years with cementing cordial relations with the people by establishing many hospitals and secular schools; that educating, cleaning, and healing are the three things indispensable for Protestants to do; that they should leave proselytizing entirely to native catechists. He asserts that the benevolent services of the medical missionaries have been so conspicuous in succoring the villages in Manchuria around the Lelo during the terrible course of the war that thousands of Chinese would if necessary lay down their lives for those who have been instrumental in affording that relief.

The missionary must preach with a schoolbook in one hand and a bar of soap in the other, and should have medicine bottles and instruments in his pockets. He thinks our American missionaries, recognizing the truth of this and unhampered by conventionalities, are doing the most useful service, though they are evolving a new kind of missionary, who still shocks the old-fashioned kind. Their great printing establishments, their hospitals, and their schools he unqualifiedly approves. Believing that the making of China Christian is a vain dream, he sees the possibility by these methods of saturating millions of people there with Anglo-Saxon ideals and conferring an inestimable benefit. His commendation, as an Englishman whose knowledge of China is so complete, of our American methods in the East should win for him a wide study of these volumes, which, for comprehensiveness of presentation and wisdom of criticism and judgment on Eastern affairs, are perhaps unrivaled.

The volumes are clearly printed and well and liberally illustrated. Maps should be added in any subsequent edition, not only a general one, showing the provinces and the outlying territory, but a sketch or the theatre of military operations like that, e. g., facing Page 175 of Krausse's "Far East." G. R. B.

New York, February, 1906.

* THE RESHAPING OF THE FAR EAST. By B. L. Putnam-Weale, author of "Manchu and Muscovite." Two vols. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company. $8.00.

G. R. Chester's New Story.

George Randolph Chester's new story, entitled "John Sterne, Master," will appear serially in The Men and Women Magazine, beginning in the current issue. It is said to be this popular magazine writer's first "full length" novel to be printed. His short stories in McClure's, The Saturday Evening Post, and other periodicals will be remembered.

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BOSTON NOTES.

Dr. Frank Parsons on Railways—Arthur Stringer's New Book—A Batch of New Editions.

FOR some twenty years Dr. Frank Parsons, the author of "The World's Best Books," has been studying railways and the relations between them and the people, and in the prosecution of his investigations he has not only thoroughly examined the American railway system, traversing three-quarters of the actual territorial extent of the United States, but he has visited nine European countries and has discussed railway matters with company officials of all grades and with Government officials in those countries in which the railways are under State control; also he has studied the manifold literature issued by the railway companies and the legal reports and judicial decisions in regard to them. All this work has been preparatory to the production of a treatise presenting every aspect of the railway question, but, while prosecuting it, Mr. Parsons has become convinced that the solution of the existing American railway problem is impartiality in the treatment of shippers, and he has made this proposition the subject of a separate work, which will be published by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. under the title "The Heart of the Railway Problem." As a necessary preparation for his argument, Mr. Parsons gives a history of railway discrimination in its myriad transformations, and of legislation in regard to it, and considers the offered remedies and their practicability. It will be remembered that the statements which Mr. Parsons made before the Senate Inter-State Commerce Committee and the United States Industrial Commission attracted much attention, but the intervening years have brought many changes, new questions, and new knowledge.

***

Mr. Arthur Stringer has used an entirely modern form of wickedness for the bad element in his coming novel to be issued by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., as is evident from its title, "The Wire Tappers," but the chief tappers sin against their will, and the title by no means tells the whole story.

***

Many new printings are announced by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Mr. Le Baron R. Briggs's "Routine and Ideals" is in its fifth edition, "A Third Century of Charades" is in its fourth, Mr. Arthur Stanwood Pier's "The Ancient Grudge" is in its third, and Mr. William Vaughan Moody's "The Fire Bringer," Mr. Albert H. Tolman's "The Views About Hamlet," and Mr. Norton Dexter's "The England and Holland of the Pilgrims" are in their second. Mrs. Clara Louise Burnham's "The Right Princess" is in its nineteenth edition.

***

No more complete surprise can be embodied in any novel of the season than awaits those who open Miss Lilian Bell's "Carolina Lee" without previous knowledge of its character, for it is a Christian Science story, and, owing to its author's temperament, more controversial than "The Right Princess" or "Quod" or "Talitha Cumi," its predecessors in the field.

***

The Rev. Washington Gladden, Moderator of the National Council of Congregational Churches, will be 70 years of age Sunday, having been born on the day called Washington's Birthday in the American school books of his time, and indeed much later, for the New Style was not applied to it until the Mount Vernon purchase movement and Edward Everett's eloquence caused the anniversary to be celebrated as a holiday.

***

Prof. Wilhelm Ostwald's "Individuality and Immortality," the Ingersoll lecture, will be published Saturday of next week, together with "What Is Religion?" by Mr. Henry S. Pritchett, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a volume composed of "talks" to his students. The subjects are "What Is Truth?" "What Is Religion?" "The Science of Religion," "The Significance of Prayer," and "Ought a Religious Man to Join a Church?" The aim of the talks was to contend with the belief, a survivor of obsolete mid-nineteenth century theories, that religion and science are opposed.

***

The first volume of "The Proceedings of the International Congress of Arts and Sciences" will also appear at the same time. It contains the papers on philosophy and mathematics, printed as they were read or spoken, those in foreign languages being translated; a bibliography for each department, and a minute index with references. By way of setting an example to the Government, which gives away similar matter when it comes into the possession of a department, a fair price is placed upon the volumes, which will be sold separately or in sets. The seven to come are "Politics, Law, and Religion," "Language, Literature, and Art," "Inorganic Science," "Biology and Psychology," "Medicine and Technology," "Social Science," and "Education and Religion." They are to be printed in large crown octavo volumes and will summarize the world's thought at the opening of the century as completely as the best minds of the time are able to summarize it, making a perfect landmark for the historian.

***

Does any one read "The Chain of Sacred Wonders" now? Time was when it was familiar to the pious Methodist, and so was the name of its author, Samuel Arminius Latta, first a Methodist minister and afterward a Cincinnati physician, but both book and author are so far forgotten that the author of "The Blue Girdle" in the February Atlantic has been more than once called "Miss" Latta Griswold, although the name is plainly masculine to the initiated. Those to whom Newport is a Summer home are aware that he is assistant pastor of Christ Church, but there are a few millions of Americans not quite familiar with the city of marble cottages.

***

The March Atlantic will contain a paper on "Love of Wealth and the Public Service," by Prof. F. W. Taussig, editor of The Quarterly Journal of Economics; "Some Equivocal Rights of Labor," by Mr. George W. Alger; "Shakespeare and the Stage," by Mr. John Corbin, and "Anatole France," by Mr. Bradford Torrey. "The Prodigy," by Miss Fanny Kemble Johnson, with its pleasantly ambiguous title equally suggestive of an infant phenomenon and a miracle, and "Old Goodwin's Wife," a "Clammer" story, will be the principal fiction.

***

Mrs. Mary Austin is preparing a study of sheep breeding in the Southwestern States and calls it "The Flock." Miss Jewett has written of a Maine shepherdess, but the great Australian flocks celebrated in "Never Too Late to Mend" are the only ones to compare with those of which Mrs. Austin writes, and the shepherds of the West have little in common with those found in Scottish fiction and less with him of Salisbury Plain.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Feb. 9, 1906.

The Bible Student and Teacher.

The February number of this periodical includes among its contents an article by Prof. Willis J. Beecher reviewing Dr. William N. Clarke's recent book on "The Use of Scripture in Theology," a paper on "Belshazzar and Darius the Mede," by Prof. Robert D. Wilson of Princeton; "Recent Books for Bible Students," by President McPheeters of Columbia, S. C., and a series of daily readings from the Bible by Dr. Gregory, the editor, and others.

THE KIDNAPPERS.

THE trouble with "The Passenger from Calais," by Arthur Griffiths, (Boston: L. C. Page & Co.,) is the lack of the certain magnetic something which in a story of mystery leads the reader onward, more or less breathless, through the mass of details cunningly arranged to impede his progress and inflame his curiosity. This story tries, in other words, to play its fish without bait, and the baitless condition of the hook is pretty plain from the beginning to any reasonably wise fish. Yet the idea is a good one. A British army officer, traveling to Italy, finds upon an otherwise empty Engadine express at Calais a young woman, a maid, and a baby, the last evidently stolen. The young woman immediately annexes the officer. At Amiens a greasy fellow, clearly a detective, gets on, and after that the reader is kept dodging back and forth over France and Switzerland after the women and the child, who, with the officer's assistance, are continually striving to give the detective the slip.

The whole lot of them are extraordinarily stupid and all, in pairs and trios, hold involved conversations which lead nowhere and provide nothing spicy or exciting as they go. The machinery of narration provides that the officer shall tell part of the story, the lady shall tell another part, and that still other parts shall be covered by the reports of the detective. Where these histories would overlap the author inserts passages in italics explaining the omission. As the officer, the young woman, the detective, and the author are all equally lacking in narrative gift the result is decidedly dull, especially since (as hinted above) the mystery is really no mystery and nothing really interesting can possibly happen.

"Vrouw Grobelaar's" Author.

Perceval Gibbon, whose volume of tales of the Veldt, "Vrouw Grobelaar and Her Leading Cases," is being published by McClure, Phillips & Co., was born in Carnarvon, Wales, about thirty years ago. He went to sea when very young, and traveled in nearly all parts of the world. He became a journalist and wrote for the London papers. Finally he was sent by some of the dailies to South Africa, where he served during the Boer war. During the Russo-Japanese war he was correspondent at St. Petersburg for The London Daily Mail.

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The Divine Fire. Miss Sinclair's remarkable story of the regeneration of a London poet and the degeneration of a London critic is favorably compared by competent critics with the work of Thackeray, George Eliot and Meredith.

The Princess Passes. A motor love story by the authors of *The Lightning Conductor* which was not only *one of the three books of 1905*, that appeared in six of The Bookman's twelve monthly lists of the best selling books, but was praised by such high and conservative authorities as *The Dial, The Nation, Critic, Outlook, The New York Post, Tribune, etc.*

Henry Holt and Company, 29 WEST 23RD ST., NEW YORK.

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8 Illus. by Malcolm Strauss.

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Ready Feb. 20th **THE CORSICAN LOVERS**

A STORY OF THE VENDETTA

By CHAS. FELTON PIDGIN Author of "QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER," &c.

8 illus. $1.50.

B. W. DODGE AND COMPANY, 43 & 45 East 19th St., New York.

A NEGROPHILE.

Dr. T. E. S. Scholes's Curious Ethnological Treatise—Some Unusual Theories.*

THE author of this book is what we might term a scientific negrophile. He subjects to review the arguments in support of the superiority of the white and the inferiority of the colored race. These are in the main, he tells us, "fossil arguments, founded on fallacies, inaccuracies, and inconsistencies" which "still constitute the chief pillars supporting white superiority and colored inferiority." His purpose is to show that the colored races are not inferior to ours.

Dr. Scholes accepts the ethnological theory of Monogenesis, which derives all the races from a single human pair, rather than Polygenesis, which considers each race as a distinct species, or Evolution, which regards them as sprung from separate stocks of a single species. In each of the races all varieties of complexion are found, and the distinction between white and colored is nothing more than the climax of the distinction between blonde and brunette.

***

The Function of Color in the Skin.

The function of color is to modify adverse climatic conditions, particularly heat. The African's black skin is not caused by the heat of the climate; his "cutaneous equipment caused him to seek tropical Africa, for its climate harmonized with his peculiarities." Variation of color is in itself no indication of superiority or inferiority, and investigations in "cranial variation" the author believes have not been carried far enough to warrant any generalizations concerning the intellectual capacity or relative intelligence of the races. The quality of physical beauty among the races is relative and conventional. A black man is repulsive only if judged by the white standard. The aquiline nose is as repulsive to the negro as his round and flattened nose is to us. Dr. Scholes tells the story of a native woman of South Africa who was filled with disgust when a Scotch missionary paid her a visit, because she perceived a strong resemblance between the skin of the reverend gentleman and that of a scalded pig.

***

An Author Who Shocks Prejudices.

Like most persons who seek to overthrow long and commonly accepted beliefs, Dr. Scholes lacks moderation. He is of spiritual kin to William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips. He does not exactly tell us he is ashamed of his white skin, but he would not care much if it were black. He is constantly shocking our prejudices, and prejudices should be treated with some respect. We can understand the point of view of the South African woman; Dr. Scholes should try to understand ours. He thinks he is administering us a stinging rebuke for our illogical and inconsistent attitude when he asks this question: "Is this walking of a white woman abroad with a man of color more repulsive than the walking abroad of a white man swathed in black?" Risking the charge of illogicalness and inconsistency, we should answer without hesitation, "Yes, it is."

He is so disgusted at the assertion that there is an unpleasant odor about the negro that he waxes sarcastic. During all the period of slavery, he says,

> there was never heard a complaint of there being any offensive odor emanating from the negro. We are left, therefore, to infer either that the pungent air of freedom had led to an abnormal growth of the sudoriferous glands, whose secretion, we are informed, is responsible for the odor in question, or that in the Euro-American, both the olfactory nerves and schneiderian membrane of his nasal organs had, by means of this aerial stimulant, been chronically thrown into a state of hyperasthesia.

***

Colorless and Colored Races.

Turning to history, Dr. Scholes says it cannot be shown that the "colorless" race has always been progressive, or that the colored races have always been unprogressive, or that the unprogressiveness of the latter has always been greater than that of the former. The second of these propositions which he is disputing certainly cannot be maintained if we accept his argument that the Egyptians were African negroes. If this is so, the negro has been capable of developing a civilization. It is a matter for the ethnologist to determine, and it has not yet been decided in favor of Dr. Scholes. He has no difficulty, of course, in showing how much European civilization owed to ancient Egypt. To her astronomers the achievements of Sir Isaac Newton may be ultimately traced:

> But although so deeply indebted to the ancients of the three races, particularly to the African race, for the earlier developments of science and art, not omitting in this latter category even the alphabet, with the bulk of the colorless race, the practice now is, not only to ignore the obligation, although that had been bad enough, but, affecting an air of supercilious and disdainful incredulity, to inquire whether the darker races—particularly the African—are capable of scientific and artistic culture.

It is not the least novel part of this remarkable book that bases our civilization upon the negro.

As proving that the African can assimilate a higher culture and a loftier religion, the author refers to the Mohammedan Mandingoes. He is hopeful of the future of the negro in America, and lays great emphasis upon the work and teaching of Mr. Booker T. Washington. He concludes a chapter on "Africa as Seen in the Present" by describing four great leaders of the negro race, Booker T. Washington, Fred Douglass, Dr. E. W. Blyden, and Toussaint l'Ouverture, believing that "a correct estimate of the position of a race presupposes some knowledge of its ability or its inability to produce leaders." Somewhat unfortunately for Dr. Scholes's contention that the negro race has this ability, two of his four "leaders" owe quite as much to the "colorless" as to the colored race. Only two were pure negroes.

***

The Future of the Colored Races.

Modern civilization we are thus asked to regard as a continuity with its foundations in the soil of negro antiquity. In the future progress of mankind Dr. Scholes thinks the colored races will play a prominent part. Neither science nor history can be invoked to show that the negro is an inferior race, or that he cannot develop a civilization. Torrid Africa, though the colorless race cannot thrive there, may become the seat of a great negro civilization.

It becomes highly probable that with time equaling in duration that which the European race took to evolve its civilization, the Ethiopian, too, will have produced a civilization. And this probability gains further support from the fact that, like the two other races, the Ethiopic race in Egypt and Ethiopia developed spontaneous civilizations.

**GLIMPSES OF THE AGES: or the "Superior" and "Inferior" Races, So-Called, Discussed in the Light of Science and History. By Theophilus E. Samuel Scholes, M. D., &c. London: John Long.*

TO FIND THE THIEF.

IN "The Castlecourt Diamond Case" (the Funk & Wagnalls Company) Geraldine Bonner has gathered into a sheaf what purport to be the reports or statements of the several persons concerned in the theft of certain jewels—the ancestral pride of the Most Noble the Marquess of Castlecourt. The parties represented are Laura the Lady, a crook famous on two continents, not only for her crimes, but for the beauty and fineness of her hands; Cassius P. Kennedy, an honest American business man, resident for commercial reasons in London; Mrs. Cassius P. Kennedy, wife of the other, also American, intent on butting into society; J. B. Gilsey, a private detective, and last but not least, Gladys, Marchioness of Castlecourt. You are to discover from these documents whether Laura stole the diamonds or some unknown person, or if, by any chance, Gladys, Marchioness of Castlecourt, stole her own diamonds.

Mr. J. B. Gilsey, private detective, inclines to the last hypothesis, while numerous circumstances combine to fix the crime upon Laura. In the course of the story this Laura, driving in a hansom to the theatre, hears another hansom following persistently behind and hastily descends and dines with the Kennedys, who don't know her and take her for a great lady. Later Laura's husband and pal plays burglar, and in that capacity is courteously entertained by Mrs. Kennedy in her bedroom. The story is quite short and contains some lively and ingenious matter.

"The Christ of English Poetry."

In the dedicatory letter to Sir Oliver Lodge, Dr. Charles William Stubbs, the Dean of Ely, indicates the scope and purpose of his book of Hulsean Lectures on "The Christ of English Poetry," which E. P. Dutton & Co. are to bring out shortly in this country. Dr. Stubbs writes:

> My chief object has been to impress upon my undergraduate congregation the doctrine that personality is the mightiest force which God can bring to bear upon man, that the supreme personality in all history, the most potent factor in all civilized change and progress, is that of Jesus Christ, and how and why, therefore, this claim of Christ to supremacy in all human thought and action ought to affect and influence the moral character no less than the intellectual attitude of every baptized disciple of Jesus. In these lectures I have endeavored to show how this conception of Christ's personality has been brought home to the English people at four representative periods of our national life by making my appeal, not to the witness of the theologians, but to the witness of the poets of England.

The four periods referred to are those of Cynewolf, William Langland, Shakespeare, and Robert Browning. Very full notes accompany each lecture, and there are also many extracts from the poets under consideration, with explanations of some of the principal points and events or places mentioned. There are, besides, footnotes of reference.

Dr. Stubbs is a well-known English writer, among his publications being "Christ and Economics," "Village Politics," "Pro Patria" (English and American sermons), "Charles Kingsley," "In a Minster Garden," a volume of poems entitled "Castles in the Air," "The Story of Cambridge" (in the Mediaeval Towns Series), &c.

BORD-EL-DJEDID.

CARTHAGE OF THE PHOENICIANS IN THE LIGHT OF MODERN EXCAVATION. By Mabel Moore. With numerous illustrations. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

THIS book is valuable as a record of facts—as providing the first satisfactory record in English of the remarkable discoveries which have been made in the course of the last ten years on the site of the ancient Carthage. These discoveries are of intense interest, revealing a people who possessed a far higher development than had been supposed, who were, contrary to the general belief in modern times, something more than mere traffickers and merchants, and who evolved an art of their own, a unique and fascinating blend of the ideals of the Semite and the Greek.

Our knowledge of the Phoenicians is still shadowy and fragmentary, but the work conducted by the White Fathers of Carthage under the direction of their learned Chaplain, Father Delattre, has provided at least a foundation for the further researches and comparisons in which the savants of Europe and America will no doubt soon be engaged. Miss Moore's book tells us just what the White Fathers have accomplished, and the carefully printed illustrations which it contains form an excellent pictorial record of the discoveries in the necropolises of Douimes, St. Louis, and Bord-el-Djedid.

When the author passes from fact to comment and conjecture her work is not so valuable. In the very first pages we come across such remarks as that sun and moon worship, "by reason of the universality of its symbols, would seem to have formed the nucleus of all faiths, save one, that the world has ever known." Surely this statement, if not actually untrue, is greatly exaggerated. Some of Miss Moore's ethnological ideas also seem rather queer.

But there is very little in the book that departs from the category of facts, and for the exhaustive care which has been displayed in compiling this record from the many publications of the White Fathers and from other sources there can be nothing but praise.

The word "fascinating," as applied to some of the discoveries in the necropolises of Carthage, is absolutely justified. Take the frontispiece of Miss Moore's book, a reproduction in colors of an anthropoid sarcophagus of a Phoenician priestess discovered in 1902 in the necropolis of Bord-el-Djedid. It is believed that the priestess lived some time in the third century B. C. The colored marble sarcophagus is of workmanship that a Greek artist of the best period would not have disdained. Perhaps a Greek carved this tomb, but the point is that we have in the representation of the priestess a figure of a type unlike any Greek art known—a type of beauty as delightful as it is strange, a countenance of a noble loveliness that is haunting in its strangeness and its charm. As Miss Moore says:

> The brilliancy of color and strangeness of her attire, far from detracting from the dignity of her presence, seem, on the contrary, to enhance the noble simplicity and gentle restraint suggested by the effigy. A rare and lovely personality seems to have inspired the sculptor in this instance, and not the least remarkable trait indicated is the absolutely unique character of this type of beauty. She does not resemble a Greek, still less an Egyptian, and the Semitic mold is hardly recognizable here. The dove which she holds in her right hand might be taken as a symbol of her own gentle beauty and serious sweetness. * * * Surely here is a pure type of Phoenician womanhood. That majestic calm which is the outward and visible sign of the highest courage within accords well with all we are told of the women of Carthage—of their bearing and enduring in that most terrible siege which tried and proved them valiant unto death. It is easy to understand how so many visitors, on leaving the hall of the museum where she has been placed, after having gazed at this sweet priestess for a long time cannot refrain from turning one last admiring glance toward her before they pass through the door.

Other great discoveries have been made in the necropolis of Bord-el-Djedid, but nothing as yet quite as beautiful as this priestess's sarcophagus. The ground, however, has so far been merely scratched. It is said that in this one necropolis alone there are millions of tombs. The White Fathers have done splendid work, for which they deserve the thanks of all who find delight in the study of the past and of all who love beauty. But the very magnitude of the possibilities they have opened up would seem to indicate that the work should now be taken over by some organization of greater resources, the French Government, for instance, which could go about the unveiling of this long-forgotten civilization systematically.

FRENCHMEN IN RUSSIA.

WITH the exception of seven or eight chapters, the two volumes on "Russia," (12mo. About 500 pp. each. Illustrated. Green cloth with gold decorations. Gilt tops. Separate limp green cloth covers. Boxed. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Company. $5,) translated from the French by Florence MacIntyre Tyson, consist of Théophile Gautier's impressions of Russia and other towns in middle Europe, including Berlin, Hamburg, Schleswig, Lübeck, &c. The other contributions—chapters on Russian art, the Mir, the press and censorship of Russia, Siberia, Russian literature, &c.—are by well-known French writers and travelers, including Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, Gustave Lejeal, Désiré Lacroix, Prof. L. Léger of the College of France, E. M. de Vogüé of the Académie Française, Marius Vachon, Jules Légras. An additional chapter, on "Russian Policy in the Far East," has been written by the translator, who sums up her remarks as follows:

> The autocratic government of Russia will give way in time, either through wise concessions on the part of the rulers * * * or through some terrible social upheaval in the line of the French Revolution. * * * Industry has in late years done much for the Russian people. Whereas, formerly, the country was practically divided into nobility, merchants, and peasants, the development of manufacture has produced a class of working people somewhat better educated than the peasants, and who provide fertile ground for the sowing of revolutionary seed.

The volumes, which are uncommonly well printed and bound, are profusely illustrated from modern photographs reproduced in tinted half-tones. There are pictures of buildings, &c., in Berlin, Hamburg, and the other German cities described in Vol. I., portraits of the Czar and his consort, views of the Kremlin in Moscow, the New Bazaar in this city, the St. Petersburg War Department, monuments, museums, cathedrals, &c.

MARY STUART AGAIN.

A VERY large number of books dealing with the life and times of the unfortunate Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, has appeared in the last eighteen months or so. The latest to come to hand is "Mary Stuart," by Florence A. Maccunn, author of "A Life of John Knox," bearing the imprint of E. P. Dutton & Co. There are almost fifty illustrations in the book, many of them unfamiliar. These include drawings of the trial at Fotheringay and of the execution of Mary. The other pictures are principally photographs in half tone of Queen Mary, Elizabeth, Henry III. of France, Philip of Spain, and many others connected with the history of the Queen of Scots.

In many parts of her book the author gives an illusion of the diction of the times of her subject. She writes in a dramatic, rather than narrative, style, as may be judged from the following passage describing Queen Mary's execution:

> Then she sat down on her stool, raised her head, and stretched her neck, expecting the sword stroke, for such was the privilege of royal persons condemned to death in France. No stroke came, but a confused sound of voices and a giving of new directions—a fearful strain on her tense nerves. The executioners helped her to rise and to arrange her head on the low-lying block. With eyes darkened, but with hand clasping the cross of Christ, through the terrible silence of that crowded room she cried with unfaltering voice: "In manus tuas Domine me commendo." Then the axe fell. When, after the savage fashion of the time, the executioner held up the head before the assembled people, the head dress fell off and showed the hair below it quite white and short; in the anguish of death the beautiful face had contracted suddenly and looked worn and pinched like that of an old woman. The faithful little dog still lay cowering beside the dead body and could not be induced to leave it.

To-Morrow Magazine.

This month's number of this periodical opens with an editorial on "Marshall Field, Merchant," with a portrait as frontispiece. It is followed by an article on "The Correct Way to Spend a Million." Other contributions include "How to be Useful, Though Educated," by Joseph Loeb; "The History of Human Marriage," by Lida Parce Robinson; "The Doctrine of Human Rights," by Herman Kuehn; "Is Civilization a Failure?" by D. F. Hannigan; "High Finance in Mexico," by Parker H. Sercombe, &c. A picture of John Ruskin adorns the front cover of the magazine, and portraits of Lincoln and Haeckel as "Prophets of To-morrow" are published, with an article calling attention to their birthday anniversaries.

FEB

1906

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

Poetry, Essays, and General Literature.

THE LIFE OF REASON; OR, THE PHASES OF HUMAN PROGRESS. By George Santayana. "Reason in Science." 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

JOHN BURTON'S STAGE YARNS. By Annie B. Cooper. 12mo. New York: The Broadway Publishing Company.

OUTLINES OF THE LITERARY HISTORY OF COLONIAL PENNSYLVANIA. By M. Katherine Jackson. 8vo. Lancaster, Penn.: The New Era Publishing Company.

THE PAST AND PRESENT. By Sienarf. 12mo. New York: The Neale Publishing Company.

EVOLUTION, The Master Key. A Discussion of the Principles of Evolution as Illustrated in Atoms, Stars, Organic Species, Mind, Society, and Morals. By C. W. Saleeby. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2 net.

AXEL AND VALBORG. An Historical Tragedy in Five Acts. Translated from the Danish and German of Adam Oehlenschlaeger. By Frederick Strange Kolle. 12mo. New York: The Grafton Press.

Religion.

THE UNREALIZED LOGIC OF RELIGION. A Study in Credibilities. By W. H. Pitchett. 12mo. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.25 net.

WHO KILLED HIM? Gentiles, Not the Jews. A Gentile Lawyer's Answer. Mr. Lu B. Cake. 12mo. New York: L. B. Cake.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL, 1780-1906. The Official Report of the Eleventh International Sunday School Convention, Toronto, Canada, June 21-27, 1905. 8vo. Boston: Executive Committee of the International Sunday School Association. $1.

History.

THE JEFFERSONIAN SYSTEM. 1801-1811. By Edward Channing. With maps. The American Nation, A History System. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2 net.

Fiction.

THE ETERNAL SPRING. A Novel. By Neith Boyce. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Fox, Duffield & Co. $1.50.

THE PORTREEVE. By Eden Phillpotts. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

THE LAST SPIKE. And Other Railroad Stories. By Cy Warman. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

THE STRUGGLE. By Sidney Tapp. 12mo. New York: A. Wessels Company.

THE ONE WHO SAW. By Headon Hill. 12mo. New York: B. W. Dodge & Co. $1.50.

TWENTIETH CENTURY GOSLINGS. A Modern Love Story. By Frances Mead Seager. 12mo. New York: Broadway Publishing Company.

THE GREAT REFUSAL. By Maxwell Gray. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

THE LAKE. By George Moore. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

RANDVAR, THE SONGSMITH. By Ottilie A. Liljencrantz. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Educational.

COURSE OF STUDY IN THE EIGHT GRADES. By Charles A. McMurry. Two volumes. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. Volume I., Grades I. to IV.; Volume II., Grades V. to VIII. 75 cents each.

THE PRINCIPLES OF ORAL ENGLISH. By Erastus Palmer. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 60 cents.

ADVANCED ALGEBRA. By Arthur Schultze. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE ELEMENTS OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR. With Suggestions for Composition Work. By Albert Le Roy Bartlett and Howard Lee McBain. Pp. viii.-345. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co. 60 cents.

MODERN ENGLISH. Book I., "Elementary Lessons in English." By Henry P. Emerson. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 35 cents.

ARGUMENTATION AND DEBATE. By Craven Laycock. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 60 cents.

PSYCHOLOGY AND HIGHER LIFE. By William Arch McKeever. 12mo. Topeka, Kan. $1.

Miscellaneous.

THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF TUBERCULOSIS. A Collection of Articles of a Popular Character on the Subject of Tuberculosis by Many Well-Known Doctors. Compiled by Joseph R. King. 12mo. Denver: H. M. Brinker.

THE PHYSICAL NATURE OF THE CHILD AND HOW TO STUDY IT. By Stuart X. Rowe. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 90 cents.

A TREATISE ON AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP. By John S. Wise. 8vo. Northport, L. I.: The Edward Thompson Company.

SCIENCE OF THE NEW THOUGHT. By E. Whitford Hopkins. 12mo. Bristol: The New Thought Book Concern.

INDEXED COUNTY AND RAILROAD POCKET MAP AND SHIPPER'S GUIDE OF CALIFORNIA. Accompanied by a New and Original Compilation and Ready Reference Index Showing in Detail the Entire Railroad System. New York: Rand, McNally & Co. (Pamphlet.) 25 cents.

Brentano's Importations.

The February importations of Brentano's include the following: From Paris—"Cendres," a novel, and "Les Tentations," a French version of Italian tales by Grazia Deledda; Rudyard Kipling's "L'Histoire des Gadsby," "L'Etat et la Liberté," a collection of speeches and essays by the late French statesman, Waldeck-Rousseau; "Vers le Coeur de l'Amérique," Charles Wagner's impressions of America; H. G. Wells's "Quand le Dormeur S'eveillera." ("When the Sleeper Awakes"); "Mémoires sur l'Impératrice Josephine: La Cour de Navarre et la Malmaison," by G. Ducrest; A. Michel's "Histoire de l'Art," in two volumes; a collection of "Les Caricatures de Puvis de Chavannes," with a preface by N. Adam. From Rome—Antonio Fogazzaro's "Il Santo," Angelo Mosso's "La Vita Moderna degli Italiani," Lorenzo Stecchetti's "Le Rime," and Grazia Deledda's "I Giuocchi della Vita." From Madrid—J. I. Blasco's "La Horda," Dr. C. Horta y Pardo's "Tratado completo de Aritmetica Mercantil Novisima," "Joyzelle's" "Rebellion," A. J. Menendez's "Marin de Abreda," M. A. Rodenes's "Tierras de Paz," and W. R. Villa-Urrutia's "Relaciones entre España y Austria durante el Reinado de la Emperatriz Doña Margarita." From Berlin—E. Berner's "Kaiser Wilhelm des Grossen Briefe, Reden und Schriften," Paul Dehn's "Kaiser Wilhelm I. als Erzieher," Paul Heyse's "Crone Stäudlin," K. G. Lenz's "Ueber Rousseau's Verbindung mit Weibern," from the original of 1792, and including some hitherto unpublished letters from Rousseau to the Countess Houdetot; R. Martin's "Die Zukunft Russlands und Japans," Marcel Prévost's "Neue Pariserinnen," Roosevelt's "Die Rauhen Reiter," and Otto Weiss's "So seid Ihr!" with a foreword by Georg Brandes.

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The Sunday School.

In view of the announcement of the World's Fifth Sunday School Convention to be held in Rome, Italy, May, 1907, the work on "The Development of the Sunday School," from Robert Raikes's conception of it in 1780 down to 1906, may be of interest. It is published by the International Sunday School Association of Boston, Mass. Its contents include the official report of the Eleventh International Sunday School Convention at Toronto, Canada, June, 1905, and 125 contributions by Bishop Vincent, Dr. Hurlbut, Dr. Hazard, and others. The illustrations consist of 400 half tone plates, including portraits, views, &c. There is also a classified list of "lessons" from 1872 to 1906, giving topic, text and date, and showing the number of times a certain topic has been studied in thirty-five years. The volume is a crown octavo of 732 pages, and is sold for 50 cents.

ARCHITECTURE.

PROF. F. M. SIMPSON of London University College has made several tours to Italy, Sicily, Greece, Turkey, and Asia Minor for material for his first three volumes in the Architects' Library, of which he is editor. These deal with "A History of Architectural Development"—ancient, early Christian, Byzantine, Mediæval, and Renaissance. The first volume was begun several years ago. Its aim is "to trace the development of architecture through the planning, construction, materials, and principles of design of the buildings described, and to try to indicate the broad lessons which may be learned from them." Prof. Simpson writes in his preface that no one can ignore these lessons.

For the history of architecture is the history of evolution; and all work in all countries and at all periods has been evolved from preceding efforts. Various influences from time to time have combined to give to the buildings of each country their distinctive character; and it is in the successful solution of the difficulties which arose in consequence of these that the value of architectural studies lies. Such influences are religion, climate, tradition, geographical situation, the materials available, the condition of the labor market, the wealth or poverty of a people, their life, character, and requirements. These and others have made themselves felt in turn; some with great power, others with less effect.

An analysis of the connection between countries and the influence of each upon the others is given in the present volume. The work considered extends from the Pyramid days of old Egypt to about 1000 A. D. The author discusses Egyptian architecture, the architecture of Babylonia, Persia, and Assyria, Greek architecture, the buildings of the Romans, Basilican churches, Byzantine architecture, &c. The book is profusely illustrated from drawings and photographs. It contains a full bibliography.

Although Prof. Simpson treats of his subject in the simplest manner possible and also with most pertinent illustrations—textual and pictorial—his work can hardly be said to be popular in exposition and argument. A knowledge of Egyptian, Greek, and Roman history and of architectural terms is presupposed. Above all, the author is a teacher, his prime idea being to make others partake of the knowledge which he has acquired rather than to reveal to his fellow-architects his own supposed successes in discovery or happy adaptation. For reasonably mature beginners, who intend to make a serious study of architecture, we know of no work which seems so well fitted to give them a general view of the development of the subject without undue time being spent on the æsthetical phases which can readily be supplied by teachers or more fanciful books. One feature certain to be found of value is the general threefold manner in which architectural monuments are analyzed. In almost every case there is a half-tone reproduction of a recent photograph, a scheme of reconstruction, and finally architectural plans which show details by sections of construction as well as ornamentation.

The volume before us, "Ancient, Early Christian and Byzantine," (medium 8vo., pp. xvi. and 239, cloth. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., $4 net) will be followed by Vol. II., "Mediæval"; Vol. III., "Renaissance," both of which are now in press, thus completing Prof. Simpson's "History of Architectural Development" in the Architects' Library. The next work in this library will be two volumes by Prof. Beresford Pite on "Building Construction."

HARPERS BOOKS

Randvar the Songsmith

A romance of the fabled Norse occupation of America by Ottilie A. Liljencrantz. Flushed with passion and great deeds, and starred with beautiful episodes, Randvar, the king's song-maker, loses his heart to the king's sister—the old love-tale, but in a new atmosphere, where stirring fact and mystic legend meet. Altogether it is a tale of great charm, novelty and stirring romance.

Evolution the Master-key

Dr. C. W. Saleeby's new volume shows how the law of evolution has grown in authority since the time of Herbert Spencer, and how the results of modern investigation point more and more to evolution as the master-key to the solution of all problems of phenomena. Dr. Saleeby's comment on the newest phases of the great scientific questions makes an interesting and very readable book.

The Jeffersonian System

Volume 12 of that great History, *The American Nation*, is by Professor Edward Channing of Harvard University. This volume is called "The Jeffersonian System." Jefferson's interesting personality is the dominant note in the period. The volume emphasizes the innate tendency toward expansion of territory, begun with the Louisiana Purchase, and other important phases of the young republic's growth.

Books About Italy and the Mediterranean

Picturesque Sicily

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Illustrated with photographs of this most picturesque and interesting of the islands in the Mediterranean. A charming guide for the tourist.

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By Richard Harding Davis

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These delightful volumes by a literary master have become classic as guides to the great historic objects of interest in these Italian cities.

Harper & Brothers

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS
LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 10, 1906.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

IN one of the obituary notices of Henry Harland, (Sidney Luska,) we notice the amusing assertion that the phrase "yellow journalism," long prevalent in this country, and only lately fallen into desuetude, originated with The Yellow Book, established in London by John Lane, with Mr. Harland as its editor. Now, the origin of the phrase "yellow journalism" must seem nowadays very unimportant, but it is well to bear in mind that history is written from contemporary records, and that posterity is likely to accept as important evidence even so trivial a statement as this, if it be permitted to pass unchallenged. In one of the early numbers of Harper's Magazine there was a story entitled "A. D. 3000," which comprised a humorous prophetic picture of the future development of man. One of the characters argued plausibly that Washington and Joshua were identical. The likeness of their names and the scant records of their careers, he declared, made sufficient evidence for him of the truth of his theory. This proves how needful it is for us to keep the separate identities of Joshua and Washington clearly in mind now, while there is time to prevent confusion of identity for all ages. Of course, the aesthetic, exquisite, short-lived Yellow Book of The Bodley Head had nothing whatever to do with the long-popular nickname of American sensational journalism. That grew out of the droll, extravagant rivalry, about nine years ago, of two of the newspapers in the matter of so-called "Yellow Kids" in their colored Sunday supplements.

HILAIRE BELLOC is one of the new members of the British Parliament. The author of the best "Life of Danton," and other excellent books, will be in good literary society at St. Stephen's. The new Parliament will actually rival the Athenaeum and the Savile as a literary club. Apart from the literary members of the Government who will have seats on the front bench, there will be Sir Gilbert Parker and A. E. W. Mason, the novelists; C. F. G. Masterman, whose bright book of essays, "The Peril of Change," has just been published here by B. W. Huebsch, and is now in the reviewers' hands; Herbert Paul, the historian and biographer of Froude; James Henry Yoxhall, and others, for the list is not yet complete. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle just missed getting a seat in this Parliament, and Mr. Clement Shorter divulges the fact that every effort was made to induce Mr. J. M. Barrie to contest the election for the United Universities of Aberdeen and Glasgow. Either Sir Henry Craik, author of the "Life of Swift," or Prof. Henry Murison, known as a journalist and author of educational works, will fill the seat Mr. Barrie declined. These, with the literary Ministers, Morley, Birrell, Haldane, Bryce, Sydney Buxton, Lord Crewe, and Sir Edward Grey, will certainly give the new Parliament a literary tone. Moreover, there is a rumor that John Redmond may find places on the Irish benches later on for Stephen Lucius Gwynn, whose "Life of Thomas Moore" we recently reviewed, and Richard Barry O'Brien, author of biographies of Parnell and Lord Russell of Killowen, "A Hundred Years of Irish History," and other works.

THE latest collected volume of "Political Caricatures," by that famous English cartoonist, F. Carruthers Gould, (Longmans, Green & Co.,) comes to us rather late in the day; the situation in British politics has changed entirely since these capital pictures were drawn. Chamberlain, Balfour, Brodrick, Lyttelton, and their fellows have, so to speak, taken back seats. Some of them, also, have no seats at all—in Parliament. In a few weeks droll caricatures will be in order of Campbell-Bannerman, Morley, Haldane, Grey, and Bryce. Morley will be an unfortunate mouse in a jampot, and Haldane a new Mr. Turveydrop laying down the rules of deportment. We shall have Campbell-Bannerman and Grey as the walrus and the carpenter, and Haldane as the afflicted clown in the pantomime. A Liberal Free Trader will turn up as Mr. Micawber in the comic cartoons, and a Labor Party leader will find himself caricatured as Humpty Dumpty. The fellows on top are the popular caricaturist's best subjects. British risibilities are not stirred by the humorist who lampoons a man when he is down. All the same, these pictures of Mr. Gould represent quite his best work. They were wonderfully effective in their day, (so quickly passed,) and they helped largely to bring about the change.

MOST of the London newspapers and reviews, in noting the transfer of the publication of the London edition of The Atlantic Monthly to the long-established firm of Messrs. Archibald Constable & Co., have something to say of the worth of the magazine. The Atlantic Monthly, indeed, occupies a place distinctively its own among the magazines of the English-speaking world, and it is known and esteemed wherever the English language is spoken and read. Lighter in quality and more varied in contents than the older English reviews, it keeps apace with the best of them in the fine literary quality of many of its articles, and it has bravely and successfully clung to its traditions, the traditions of Holmes, Emerson, Lowell, Longfellow, Whittier, and Alcott. Occasional moods of modern "enterprise," to be sure, have led the editor of The Atlantic into such experiments as a special "Western number," but that particular number, all the same, was one of good literary quality. The Atlantic is a magazine of which all cultivated Americans are justly proud, and its English interests have fallen into good hands. The house of Constable is one of the oldest and soundest in London. One of its younger members is Mr. William Meredith, son of the author of "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel."

FEW contemporary novelists, even of the most enterprising American type, would have the courage and persistency of Mme. de Krudener, a French writer. She wrote a novel called "Valérie," which was published. Then she went the rounds of the big shops, daily, asking for various articles "à la Valérie." She persisted in this course so bravely that the mystification and annoyance of the salespeople gave way to curiosity and interest. Articles "à la Valérie" presently began to appear in the show windows. They served to advertise the book, but the book, in its turn, advertised them. We tell the tale as it was told to us; but we have really known a few contemporary writers quite capable of that much persistency. The story of Mme. de Krudener, however, is quite outdone by the story gravely told by The Bookman of this city of one Lionel Terry. Mr. Terry, it seems, is a writer, born in England and educated at Eton and Oxford, who has lately been living in New Zealand, and putting forth books protesting against alien immigration. To advertise one of these, called "The Shadow," he deliberately murdered an aged Chinaman, and is now under sentence of death. Excess of enterprise has evidently made Mr. Terry mad.

SIR MOUNTSTUART GRANT-DUFF did not long survive the publication of the last volume of his remarkable diary, which brings the record of an active and interesting career down to the year of Queen Victoria's death. He lived long enough, however, to have his quarter-page in the 1906 edition of "Who's Who." He had numbered very nearly seventy-seven years, and was in Parliament in the days of great men. He was also many years in the diplomatic service, and filled many honorary offices. He wrote books of travel and occasional political works; was a biographer of Renan and Sir Henry Maine; and he edited a "Victorian Anthology"; but his greatest work was his published diary, an array of volumes of personal anecdotes, bits of political history, reminiscences of the eminent in every walk of life.

A MORE noteworthy personage in the field of letters than Grant-Duff was George Jacob Holyoake, whose death in his 89th year was recently announced. Holyoake was the founder of Secularism, a creed which, in his own words, "substitutes the piety of usefulness for the usefulness of piety." He suffered imprisonment for his violent expression of unpopular views, and while in prison, having been provided by well-meaning folks with such improving books as Paley's "Natural Theology," he employed his enforced leisure in writing pamphlets condemning their arguments. He was an authority on co-operation, the greatest authority in his day, and it is understood that he has left a great deal of written matter to supplement his history of the co-operative movement, published in 1891. His best-known books are "Sixty Years of an Agitator's Life," 1892, and "Bygones Worth Remembering," published only a few months ago.

THE London Times cleverly likens Baron Suyematsu's "A Fantasy of Far Japan" to some of Mr. Henry James's early books. Those books, it says, have been described as "an apology to Europe for America." The "diffident contention" of Mr. James always seems, to this reviewer, "to be that Americans are what they are because they know no better and cannot help it." Baron Suyematsu, however, explains rather than apologizes. He wants the Western world to abandon the false Pierre Loti point of view in observing Japan. Loti, he insists, has misled Europe, and has failed to reveal the soul of the Japanese people, which he does not comprehend. Lafcadio Hearn's interpretations were better informed. But they are unheeded, while Loti prevails, and the distinguished Chairman at a banquet in honor of a great diplomat of Nippon complimented the Japanese gentlemen present on the graces of the geishas.

THE London Academy has words of cordial praise for President Roosevelt's "Outdoor Pastimes of an American Hunter." The reviewer is moved to admiration by the fact that a man of the President's high position can write simply "as a gallant and generous sportsman," never intruding his political greatness in the smallest degree. Few authors, he thinks, "possess so direct and explanatory a style of writing," and he marvels at the absence of "the slangy and high-falutin words so common in American journalism." But why should he expect to find the peculiar diction of American journalism, bad or good, in Mr. Roosevelt's writing? The President is not a journalist.

A FINE CATALOGUE.

A BOOKSELLER'S catalogue calling for especial mention is that recently issued, bearing this title: "A Portrait Catalogue of the Books Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., with a Sketch of the Firm, Brief Descriptions of the Various Departments, and Some Account of the Origin and Character of the Literary Enterprises Undertaken." It is notable first for the character of the publications named in its pages, and for the portraits of the authors shown, and secondly, for the beauty of its appearance. It is printed on heavy plate paper, that the portraits may be shown to the best advantage, and is bound in gray boards, with a blue cloth back and paper label. The book is dignified and exceedingly pleasing to the eye.

The house of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., as publishers, dates only from 1864, but its list of publications and of American authors is remarkable. Emerson, Hawthorne, Holmes, Longfellow, Lowell, and Whittier are wholly "Houghton authors." But these are not the only stars in the firmament of "Houghton, Mifflin." To be sure, the others, like them, are largely of New England origin, but they are stars, and are recognized as such. Some of them are of the first magnitude.

It will be news to many to learn that from its origin in 1864 to 1878 the house had its headquarters in this city, Mr. Hurd, the senior partner, being a New Yorker, and its publications were dated from New York and Cambridge. In 1865 the firm entered the periodical business with its famous Riverside Magazine, of too short an existence. A bare mention of this magazine is made in this catalogue, which, however, confines its attention to "books in being." In 1873 the firm bought the Atlantic Monthly, and in 1878, by its union with James R. Osgood & Co., acquired control of the list of publications of the old firm of Ticknor & Fields, who had published for the great Boston writers for years.

The catalogue describes the processes of printing used at the Riverside Press, the growth of the firm's business, the origin of The Atlantic Monthly, and the portraits shown are a remarkable tribute to the founders and maintainers of the firm.

GREAT BOOKS CHEAP.

MR. DENT of London, whose name in this country has long been identified with elegantly and comprehensively edited classics on thin paper, has joined with E. P. Dutton & Co. of this city to bring out a library consisting of more than 1,000 uniform volumes containing the world's finest and most permanent literature. The library is edited by Ernest Rhys, and working in conjunction with him as editors of the various departments—essays, fiction, history, poetry, and drama, &c.—are men like Andrew Lang, Arthur Symons, Walter Jerrold, Sir Oliver Lodge, Richard Garnett, and many others.

The format of the volumes will be a small 12mo, each one of which, owing to the thinness of the paper employed, will contain 700 or 800 pages. The binding will be cloth or pliable leather, stamped on the back in gold. A particular effort, it is stated, will be exercised to have the binding done in a substantial manner.

The title of the collection is drawn from an old morality play and will be most appropriately named "Everyman's Library." On March 1 fifty-three volumes are promised, and these will be followed by fifty more in August. The March installment will include among its fiction items some Scott, Lytton, Kingsley, Austen, Dumas, Balzac, and Dickens; History—Macaulay, Carlyle, Motley, &c.; Poetry and drama—Tennyson, Browning, Shelley, and possibly Keats; Biography—Boswell, Lockhart, and others. We are also assured that science, oratory, essays, and classical juveniles will be proportionately represented.

It is quite likely that the feature which will claim most attention in "Everyman's Library" is the price, which will be found to appeal to the flattest purse. This, of course, is made measurably possible through the fact that Mr. Dent is able to utilize the material of many of his more expensive editions in the new series without prohibitive additions to the original expense.

Wood Craft.

A long article on wooden pulleys and flywheels appears in Wood Craft for February, followed by a discussion of the Fox lathe; articles on furniture carving and wainscoting; shrinkage, the legal liability of the maker of patterns; cabinet-making, in which is described the style and the influence of machinery on the furniture designer; planing mill experiences are detailed, &c. The number, as usual, is fully illustrated.

FEB

NEWS OF THE BOOK WORLD ABROAD

Dr. Paget Toynbee's New Dante Book—Reminiscences of a Royal Courier —A New Novel by Tolstoy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

[Copyright, 1906.]

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Dr. Paget Toynbee's "Dante in English Literature," to be published this Spring by Messrs. Methuen & Co., covers a period of 464 years, from Chaucer's second visit to Italy in 1380 to the death of Henry Francis Cary, the translator of the complete Divina Commedia, in 1844. Dr. Paget Toynbee traces nearly 300 English writers in this period who mention Dante or quote him.

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THE same publishers announce "The Land of Pardons," which is an illustrated translation by Frances M. Gostling of Anatole le Braz's work on Brittany.

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MRS. ALEC TWEEDIE'S authorized "Life of President Diaz of Mexico," prepared from materials supplied by Diaz himself, will be published next week by Messrs. Hurst & Blackett.

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THE Oxford University Press will soon publish the concluding volume of Prof. Ewart's translation of Dr. Pfeffer's "Physiology of Plants." A number of new philosophical books will soon be published by the Oxford University Press, including Dr. Rashdall's "Theory of Mortality," Prof. Beare's "Ancient Greek Theories of the Sense," Harold H. Joachim's "Essay on Truth," and H. W. B. Joseph's "Introduction to Logic."

***

A VOLUME of reminiscences entitled "On the Queen's Errands," by Capt. Philip Wynter, one of Queen Victoria's couriers, will be published in the Spring by Sir Isaac Pitman's Sons. A new volume of "Historical and Critical Essays," by Prof. Villari, will be published soon by Fisher Unwin, who also announces an English edition of the American book, already published in New York, entitled "Bossism and Monopoly," by Thomas Carl Spelling.

***

MRS. JOHN LANE'S new volume of essays entitled "The Champagne Standard," is having a remarkable success. No volume of essays published in England in years has been so generously praised by the critics. The Times says the author has carried the art of prattle on paper to rare perfection.

***

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of a new novel by Tolstoy, soon to appear, dealing with the upheaval in Russia, and called "The Building of the Tower." W.

A BUSY SEASON IN AUCTION ROOMS.

Glance at the Results of the Last Four Months of Trade in Rare Books —Some High Prices.

THE book-auction season of 1905-1906 is already nearly half over. It began in September, and during the rather more than four months since the first sale has proved itself, if not startlingly active, at all events enjoyably busy. No sales of first importance have taken place in this city, though there have been several of high standard, with many desirable lots among them. Sellers apparently have held back to see how the market would go; they appear now to have made up their minds that the season is a good one; at all events, the principal sales are now going on, the two great auction houses are as busy as beehives in the flower time, and well-known and valuable collections are soon to be brought under the hammer.

Taking the season thus far, it has, as indicated, been good. Prices have averaged higher than last year, though the "fad" books have brought no more than they did then. The Doves and the Kelmscott books are coming up in price again, but practically all of the other fancy books have kept near the low mark of last season. There has been a revival of interest in Oscar Wilde's works and in books relating to Wilde. At the Glaenzer sale in December last nearly half the numbers were of Wildeana, and they brought good prices. Unique among the pieces offered was a German edition of Sallust's Conspiracy of Catiline, in Latin, carefully and fully annotated by Wilde. The second part of the library of John Kendrick Bangs, sold in November, contained some good Tennysoniana, which brought fairly good prices; it numbered also first editions of Wilde's books, which were not neglected by the buyers. A sale of unique interest was that of the library and Shakespearean relics of the late Frederick S. Tallmadge, for many years President of the Society of Colonial Wars. Mr. Tallmadge's library was made up largely from the collections of W. E. Burton, the famous comedian, and of Richard Grant White, the Shakespearean scholar. These dissimilar persons were responsible for the Shakespearean relics, made from the wood of the Shakespeare mulberry, and for the Fisher cardboard models of buildings—houses, school, and church—in and about Stratford-on-Avon, some nineteen in number. As a whole, the season has been notable less for important sales and epoch-marking lots than for the high average prices realized for books not out of the ordinary.

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IN Philadelphia and in Boston, the other book centres of the country, the same state of affairs has obtained in the former city, however, there have been sales rising above the table-land average of the season, such as those of the Cope library, of the fourth part of the Hampton L. Carson library, of the first part of the library of Gov. Pennypacker, of Judge Mitchell's portrait collection, and of a collection of American prints. The Cope library was strong in fine editions of standard authors and in portraits; the Carson collection, sold on Oct. 31 and Nov. 1, was wholly of engraved portraits of American naval commanders, explorers and navigators, and of battle scenes. Judge Mitchell's collection brought good prices. In fact, Philadelphia has again proved itself the market for engravings.

Judge Pennypacker's library, or that portion offered for sale, consisted wholly of Frankliniana: books printed by Franklin, books from his library, and others relating to him; letters written by him and by his son, Gov. Franklin, and, finally, Benjamin West's portrait of Franklin. It was easily the most important sale of the season up to that time in Philadelphia.

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THE Denny sale in Boston, concluded at the fourth session on Friday, Feb. 2, was marked by the sale of a copy of each of the first four folios of Shakespeare's works for $8,050. Two of the four volumes were desirable, though none of the four was perfect, or indeed notable for condition or size. To obtain the copies he wished the purchaser had to take the others, which naturally raised the price, if not the value. The acuteness of the seller was justified by the results of his out-of-the-ordinary lumping of volumes, but not his respect for old customs. The record price in England for the four is $15,783; in this country, $7,700. These prices, however, were for copies sold separately at different sales.

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A SPECIAL exhibition of books was made by the Scribners, the volumes shown being offered for sale together or separately. This was a collection of first editions of 100 famous books, printed between 1463 and 1765. The earliest book shown was the 1463 edition of the "Summae Theologicae" of St. Thomas Aquinas; the latest, Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister's Lehrjahre," 1795; and between these extremes were many from the Venetian and other early presses, and others of more immediate interest, as Boswell's "Life of Johnson," 1791; Montaigne's "Essais," 1588; Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," 1621, and Barclay of Ury's "Apologie for the Quakers." The collection was extremely interesting and instructive. At the same time another collection was shown, consisting of books from royal libraries.

In the near future some sales of well-known libraries will occur, among these those of Gen. Rush C. Hawkins, Sir John George Bourinot, Wilberforce Eames, and a collection of relics of Edgar Allan Poe. This last has other articles than books. There will also be several sales of theatrical books and articles, and two more parts of the library of the late A. M. Palmer. A complete list of the Grolier Club books is soon to come under the hammer, as well as the bibliographical works purchased for the Young Men's Christian Association library from the Niblo Bequest, now dispersed and sold for the benefit of the association. Sir John Bourinot's library is likely to prove interesting, for its owner has long possessed many rare items of Americana. The season past has not been greatly interesting; the part yet to come is likely to be, if not actually notable, at least important.

TWO "POETIC" PAINTERS.

THE two Newnes Art Library volumes before us present half-tone and one or two photogravure reproductions of some of the best-known paintings by Puvis de Chavannes and Dante Gabriel Rossetti. (Each 8vo. Board and linen back. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.) The first mentioned has sixty-five illustrations; the second fifty-seven. Arsène Alexandre has written the biographical and critical introduction to the Chavannes volume, while that in the Rossetti is from the pen of Ernest Radford.

M. Alexandre begins his article with an intimate sketch of the painter, because, he writes:

> I do not think that really great men gain by being represented as mere solemn abstractions. The nearer they are to life the better they know it and love it, the more capable they are of reproducing nobler impressions in their works. Contrary to the vague and indistinct idea usually held, poetry is perhaps the most precise and exact of the sciences. Puvis de Chavannes, although the composer of sublime visions, was far from being the absentminded and irrational creature called a dreamer.

He presents Chavannes in his daily pleasant and working life. Then comes a very brief sketch of his youthful days and scientific education, and later his devotion to painting and his preparation for his chosen profession. Descriptions are given of some of his biggest works, and mention is made of a number of his "easel" pictures, executed at various times—"Hope," "The Poet's Dream," "Orpheus," &c. The author writes:

> * * * I have given a fixed date to each painting. But it must be remembered that his compositions were all spread over a number of years. For most of them it would be necessary to give at least two dates. The first would be the year in which the cartoon, a simple monochrome drawing, was exhibited. The second would be the date when this drawing was transformed by the addition of color. The metamorphosis was so extraordinary that, without seeing the process, one could hardly believe it.

The pictures include reproductions of the cycle of St. Genevieve—"Hope," "Astronomy," "Physics," "The Prodigal Son," "Marseilles, Gate of the East," "Summer," "The Fisherman's Family," &c.

The introduction to the series of half-tone reproductions of Rossetti's paintings deals principally with these pictures. Mr. Radford not only describes them, but he gives their meanings as well as the date of their production. The first part of the introduction, it should be added, is a brief outline of Rossetti's early life and education. The writer speaks thus of Rossetti and the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood:

> Though associated with the Pre-Raphaelites, he produced nothing so excessively labored as the most characteristic work of the Brethren. In the exceptional case of the picture called "Found," where everything had to be "lifelike," the task proved altogether too hard, and, though commenced in 1853, it was still in hand when he died. What we have to look for in the work of these few years is not the Pre-Raphaelitism which he had preached, but rather the indications of genius which, though often obscured by the subject-matter, are never entirely lost.

Reference is also made to Rossetti's work in verse writing. The pictures shown include "Carlisle Tower," "Found," "Fair Rosamond," "Paolo and Francesca," "Mariana," "Dante's Dream," "Lady Lilith," "Rosa Triplex," "The Day Dream," &c.

Barnes's Educational List.

A. S. Barnes & Co. announce that they have taken over from The United Educational Company four periodicals and many books for teachers, students, &c. The periodicals include The Teacher's Magazine, the weekly School Journal, the weekly issue known as "Our Times," and Educational Foundation. The books include the twenty-volume Teacher's Library; "The Teacher's Month by Month Books" for ordinary grades, covering the subjects of the principles and science of education, school management, methods of teaching, &c.; teachers' aids, arithmetics, geographies, nature study treatises, books on manual training, &c. Besides these the Annual School Directories, fifteen in number and covering twenty-four States, have also been purchased. The statement is made by A. S. Barnes & Co. that their plans "include many important improvements and developments of both the periodicals and the book list along such new educational lines as are approved by educational authorities."

AN UNFORGETTABLE BOOK.

On February 26th we shall publish what we can only describe as a terrible book—but yet a novel of great interest. The scene is laid in the stock yards of Chicago.

The author makes so many startling accusations that we at first refused to take them seriously, but being supplied with certain evidences, we were led to send a competent and unbiased lawyer to Chicago to discover the truth.

One result is absolute proof that diseased meat is regularly used and sold for human food. This being established, it seemed to us proper that such a book should be published, so that the public may be the judge of what is to be done.

The book is not written for sensational purposes; it indicts a system rather than an individual; yet we recall no American novel of recent times which is so overwhelming, so unforgettable.

JACK LONDON says of it: "It is written of sweat and blood, and groans and tears. . . . The 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' of wage slavery."

DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS: "The greatest novel published in America in fifty years. . . . It is so simple, so true, so tragic, and so human.

And there are many other comments equally significant.

The author is Mr. Upton Sinclair, whose novel "Manassas" was published with success a year or so ago. The title of the new book is "The Jungle." $1.50 postpaid.

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FROM READERS.

Poets Who Rhyme "Proserpine" With "Vine" Are Not "Ignorant Authors."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

IN your issue of Feb. 3 a writer, very naturally disturbed by the errors of "Ignorant Authors," criticises a poet for printing in "The Century" a sonnet in which "Proserpine" is made to rhyme with "vine." Why, pray? Proserpine is neither the Greek Persephone nor its Latin form, Proserpina, but an Anglicized word of three syllables, and a very slight acquaintance with English verse would have disclosed the marked preference of the poets for this very use of the long sound of "i" in the final syllable. In D. G. Rossetti's "Pandora" occur these lines:

"Was it that Juno's brow might stand a sign
Forever? and the men of Pallas be
A deadly thing? and that all men might see
In Venus' eyes the gaze of Proserpine?"

So, likewise, in Swinburne is found:

"No heather-flower or vine,
But bloomless buds of poppies,
Green grapes of Proserpine."

Mrs. Browning writes:

"Then Psyche entered in to Proserpine
In the dark house, and straightway did decline—"

And, finally, Shelley sings:

"Breathe thine influence, most divine
On thine own child, Proserpine."

"Magazine Poets" need not be disturbed by criticism that finds them in this goodly company. T. F. L.

New York, Feb. 8, 1906.

A Neglected Poet.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

My attention has been attracted to the interesting communications of John Jerome Rooney and others in recent issues of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW relating to George H. Miles. As a professional man of letters I have been a careful student of Mr. Miles's writings as a preparation for several articles upon the subject. He was what Goethe called "a many-sided man"; he was an elegant English and classical scholar, a poet, novelist, essayist, critic, lecturer, and dramatist, both in comedy and tragedy. One of his comedies, ("Señor Valiente,") was brought out in New York, Baltimore, and Boston on the same night, and received the highest praise from the dramatic critics. Another of his pieces, ("The Seven Sisters,") kept the stage almost constantly during the Winter of 1860-61. "The Seven Sisters" were the seven cotton States which first seceded. Such a play, at such a time, when the whole country was profoundly agitated by the burning question of secession, naturally attracted wide attention.

The pity is that a man so variously gifted as was George H. Miles—a man so cultured, so accomplished, so richly endowed with the literary gift, should be almost forgotten when he left works which should not die. Had he been born in Boston, instead of Baltimore, where native talent is never appreciated, his had been a happier fate in life and after death.

As a specimen of George H. Miles's poetry I quote the last lines of his "Inkerman," a poem which has far more dash, spirit and energy than Tennyson's famous "Charge of the Light Brigade." The author writes as an English Guardsman, and describes the brilliant charge of the French Zouaves who saved the English from destruction at Inkerman.

Heard ye not that tramp behind us?
If a foeman come that way,
We may make one charge to venge us,
And then look our last of day.
As the tiger from the jungle,
On the bounding column comes,
We can hear their footfall ringing,
To the stern roll of their drums;
We can hear their billowy surging
As up the hill they pant.
Oh, God, how sweetly sounded
The well-known "En avant!"
With their golden eagles soaring,
Bloodless lips and falcon glance,
Radiant with the light of battle,
Came the chivalry of France.
Ah, full well, full well we knew them,
Our bearded, bold allies,
All Austerlitz seemed shining
Its sunlight from their eyes.
Round their bright array dividing,
We gave them passage large,
For we knew no line then living
Could face that fiery charge.
One breathing space they halted—
One volley rent the sky—
Then the pas de charge thrills Heavenward
"Vive l'Empereur!" the cry.
Right for the heart of Russia
Cleave the swart Gallic braves,
The panthers of the Alma,
The leopard-limbed Zouaves.
The cheer of rescued Briton
One moment thundered forth,
The next—we trample with them
The pale hordes of the North.
Ye that have seen the lightning
Through the crashing forest go
Would stand aghast to see how fast
We lay their legions low.
They shrink—they sway—they falter—
On, on!—no quarter then—
Nor human hand, nor Heaven's command
Could stay our maddened men:
A flood of sudden radiance
Bathes earth and sea and sky:
Above us bursts exulting
The sun-of victory,
Holy moment of grim rapture,
The work of death is done,
The Muscovite is flying,
Lost Inkerman is won!

EUGENE L. DIDIER.

Baltimore, Feb. 5, 1906.

Brandes and Froude.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I take exceptions to two points made in a recent review of the last volume of Brandes's "Main Currents of Literature," &c. The first is a comparison between Brandes and James Anthony Froude, to the latter's disadvantage. Surely no Britisher ever sacrificed facts and logic to fine phrases with the abandon that Brandes does it. This should be obvious even to the casual reader, who is not familiar with Brandes or his subjects.

The second point with which I disagree is the uncalled-for praise of the translator's work. I doubt if Brandes was ever poorly translated. The smoothness is due to the author more than to the translator. For Brandes, being at home in so many modern languages, uses cosmopolitan idiom, so that his Danish is even read into English with the greatest ease.

B. A. BRONSON.

New York, Feb. 9, 1906.

"Ben Blair."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

One of the several delicious assumptions in "Man and Superman," both in the author's introduction and throughout the action of the play, is Mr. Bernard Shaw's statement that in lovemaking woman is the seeker and man the sought. Mr. Shaw buttresses his position by proof that it is woman's chief business in life to secure affection, just as it is man's to secure a living, and he cites himself and Shakespeare as in practical agreement upon that point. It may be added that many of the women who see the stage production of the play admit in the first flush of enthusiasm that Mr. Shaw has wonderful insight into the heart.

Now comes a writer out of the West, Will Lillibridge by name, to present Ben Blair in the cowboy romance of that name as one whose methods give absolute contradiction to Mr. Shaw—and Shakespeare, too. Ben's wooing differs little from that of the savage who, club in hand, waits at the crossing of two jungle paths to win his life partner by that club's timely aid. Incidentally this comparison goes to show the essential weakness of the Shawian assumption: we know that Ben Blair's lovemaking was essentially that of all mankind for a period the length of which is known only to students of that desperately named science, archaeological anthropology.

The interest of the book, after its earlier motive of hatred and revenge is dismissed, centres wholly about the love of Ben Blair for Florence Baker, and in the girl's none too dexterous attempts to avoid both his manifestations and declarations of affection. There is not a passage upon which the reader can place his finger and find her leading him on, cajoling him, using one of the devices Mr. Shaw calls feminine in support of his ingenious theory. The attitude of Florence is always that of escape—like that of some remote ancestress of hers who was not stunned by the first impact of her lover's club.

Now, Ben Blair is a popular hero—the sales of the book prove that. He must be popular because of his lovemaking, because we all know that it is "heart interest" which catches and holds the contemporary fancy in fiction, just as we know that most readers are women. Does it not follow that the sisterhood looks upon his manner of wooing and winning with approval, and by conferring approbation upon Ben Blair supports his method while frowning upon Mr. Shaw and his "Man and Superman"? I admit, however, that the subject has difficulties, and that these remain to be cleared up by those chiefly concerned, our womankind.

WALLACE RICE.

Chicago, Feb. 7, 1906.

Hybridization of Plants.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In the review of Maeterlinck's book, "Old-Fashioned Flowers," in your issue of Feb. 3, Mrs. Mabel Osgood Wright refers to "New Creations in Plant Life." She advises her readers, such as do not understand "the effect of the will of man upon plant and flower hybridization and development" to read that book of pleasant fiction. To such as are interested I would say by all means read "Plant Breeding," by Prof. L. H. Bailey. Evidently M. O. W. has taken seriously the fairy tales so ingeniously and plausibly spun by Mr. Harwood. Has she tested any of the marvels in "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife"? Had she visited the flower show of the American Institute in New York City last November she would have seen a spineless cactus not grown by Mr. Burbank. Mr. Harwood makes much of that plant in his book, when, as a matter of fact, it is not uncommon, and existed before Mr. Burbank. He is credited with imparting fragrance to the verbena, when it was in it at least before he ever hybridized a flower. The tomato and the potato were crossed successfully by E. S. Carman, late editor of The Rural New Yorker, nearly twenty years ago, who abandoned it as valueless—merely a curiosity.

Mr. Harwood's book is really remarkable in one thing—viz., his childlike ignorance of and wonder at the primary facts of plant breeding. It is both ludicrous and pathetic. He attributes almost supernatural powers to Mr. Burbank, but they are entirely a figment of his mind, or possibly he has been brought under "the influence." There is no mystery about the methods of plant hybridization. Phrases like the one quoted from M. O. W.'s contribution are misleading. As well say "the effect," &c., upon a hod of bricks when the carrier manipulates it. Selection, hybridization, reselection, and propagation by regular methods constitute all the occultism there is in it. The wonder to the initiated is that Mr. Burbank has not produced more plants of real merit, considering his opportunities. Compared with Lemoine, for instance, his work is crude and paltry. In our own country such men as Dr. F. W. Van Fleet, T. V. Munson, E. S. Carman, E. L. Coy, Jacob Moore, E. S. Rogers, Antoine Wintzer, John Cook, C. W. Ward, E. G. Hill, Fred Dorner, Peter Fisher, H. A. Terry, E. W. Bull, and possibly others have contributed individually varieties of greater value than any yet obtained from Mr. Burbank.

PATRICK O'MARA.

Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 8, 1906.

The Irish and Genius.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Regarding the recent discussion of the "Irish and Genius," permit me to say that a few years ago there was founded the "American Irish Historical Society" for the ostensible purpose of making better known the achievements of the Irish in American history. The President of this society is John D. Crimmins, and the society has a large membership, but I have waited in vain to see any steps taken by its members to erect any memorials to the illustrious men of Irish birth or descent who have achieved distinction in American history.

Where are the memorials, erected by Irishmen, to John Barry, who "made the first capture of a British war vessel accomplished by an American cruiser"; Charles Thomson, Secretary of the Continental Congress; Gen. John Sullivan, "Mad Anthony" Wayne, the hero of Stony Point, and John Stark of the Revolution; Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the Signer; Copley and Healy, the painters; Andrew Jackson, the hero of New Orleans; Col. George Croghan, the gallant defender of Fort Sandusky; Gen. James Shields, a soldier of two wars and Senator from three States; Gen. Philip Henry Sheridan, whom Gen. Grant called "one of the ablest of Generals"; Gen. Thomas W. Sweeny, who, according to Gen. Sherman, "saved the day" at the great battle of Shiloh? These and a score of others remain unmemorialized by the race they did so much to honor.

It seems that the Irish at home, too, live up to the unenviable reputation for neglect of their men of "light and leading," for on reading the sketch of Francis Sylvester Mahony—"Father Prout"—in the "Maclise Portrait Gallery," (edited, by the way, by an Englishman,) it is stated that "a subscription was set on foot by Mr. Dillon Croker in 1873, [for a memorial,] and when a 'final appeal' was made in 1882 only £30 had been collected in ten years—just £3 per annum—and, so far as I know, there is yet no record to mark the grave of Mahony in the city which he has honored."

S. C. REAGAN.

New York, Feb. 7, 1906.

"The Missourian."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

While we who live in Mexico, and know whereof we speak, are greatly interested in "The Missourian," and generally acclaim it the very best story of modern Mexico, there is one serious defect in the novel that all lovers of truth deplore—namely, that of ascribing to Maximilian a penchant for women other than his wife. I have talked with at least a dozen people who were very near the Emperor and Empress, and all unite in saying that never was there a more devoted couple; that the Emperor was truth and faithfulness personified in all his dealings with his consort and with the ladies and gentlemen of his court. Never was a sovereign more greatly loved than "the Dreamer from Austria"; but all who knew him deplored the too lenient and vascillating trend of his nature. "In his private life he was perfect," exclaimed an American lady, who was much at the court at Chapultepec. "In his dealings with his enemies, had he employed the same stern measures that were responsible for the success of Juarez, Maximilian might have continued to rule Mexico to-day. He was too good, too lenient, too much of a dreamer, and, while putting his trust in God, forgot the advice of Napoleon, and did not "keep his powder dry!"

And while on the subject of "The Missourian," I cannot refrain from congratulating Mr. Lyle on the accuracy of the Spanish words and phrases he employs. His Spanish is perfect, oh, wonder of wonders! And the same cannot be said of Mary Austin's "Isidro," a novel of no plot to speak of, but whose charm is entirely due to her unusual style. Never have I read anything containing so many gross errors in Spanish. Her ignorance of the language is appalling; and why, oh why, do not publishers supply their proof-readers with a Spanish dictionary?

MARIA VIDAL.

Mexico City, Feb. 5, 1906.

Maeterlinck and Burroughs.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I would like to thank Mrs. Mabel Osgood Wright for her article in THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW last week.

It seems a pity that our dear John Burroughs should in his declining years take such a stand against man's best four-footed friend. He has missed much, for evidently he has never taken to his heart and comradeship a dog. If he had done so he would not theorize; he would know that they have both intelligence and reasoning powers, likewise something very like a soul! Bring up a child as some do a dog, and how much intelligence will it develop? Bring up a dog as you would a child, and you have an animal humanized to a wonderful degree.

ONE WHO LOVES DOGS.

Somerville, N. J., Feb. 8, 1906.

Books of Boy Life.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I have been interested in the recent discussion about books of boy life, but have waited in vain for mention of Eugene Wood's charming volume, "Back Home," which pictures so vividly that wholesome, simple life of a generation or two ago that is now but a fleeting memory. Mr. Wood recalls the days of the little red school house and the primitive traveling circus that was more than a nine days' wonder when it came to town. He takes you to Sabbath school and to the firemen's tournament, and when those in authority are not looking you sneak out with the other boys and steal a forbidden dip in the swimming pool. You meet once more the village school mistress, the minister to whom you repeated your text, and the blushing maiden for whose smile you endured the ridicule of your pals. But the tears dim your eyes when he calls to mind that picture of your mother, and with arms akimbo on the kitchen table you are a boy again watching her put the cover on the pie, "trim off the edge, and pinch it up in scallops." Surely this picture of boy life is entitled to a place in the "post-graduate" class with "The Story of a Bad Boy." "Lonely O'Mally" is another droll story of boy life that has appeared within the last four months, and attention might also be called to "The Widow O'Calleghan's Boys" and "Pinkey Perkins: Just a Boy."

C. BOARDMAN ROGERS.

New York, Feb. 5, 1906.

Poe's Mother-in-Law.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In the matter of "Poe's Mother-in-Law," and the famous sonnet "To My Mother," inscribed to her by the poet, you have printed two communications which call for some comment and emendation. This particular mother-in-law was also the poet's aunt, being the only sister of his father, David Poe, and the widow (and second wife) of William Clemm, once a prominent citizen of Baltimore. By a somewhat singular coincidence the clergyman who officiated at the funeral following Poe's sudden and still mysterious death at Baltimore in 1849 was a kinsman of said deceased uncle, the Rev. W. T. D. Clemm. Your contributor, Mr. Cornell, errs in calling Poe's child wife Margaret. Her name was Virginia. In his verse she figures as "the rare and radiant maiden whom the angels name Lenore," "the fair and gentle Eulalie," "the beautiful Annabel Lee," the "lost Ulalume." In his prose she is immortalized as, and the story of their love rhapsodically told in, "Eleonora" of the Valley of the Many-Colored Grass. The mother, Maria Clemm, survived until 1871, when she died at the Church Home and Infirmary in Baltimore. Dickens once visited her and presented her with $150. Your other correspondent (Mr. Wolfe) to the contrary, Poe himself did not die at that home, but at the Washington University Hospital in Baltimore. Mrs. Clemm was the guardian angel of the Poe household, and the go-between for Poe with publishers, creditors, and disgruntled friends. M. A. LESSER.

New York, Feb. 8, 1906.

COLONIAL LIFE.

LIFE IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By George Cary Eggleston. Illustrated. 12mo. A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.20.

MR. EGGLESTON'S book is one intended to supplement in a measure the ordinary narrative history of the schools and to give the youthful reader something more than the skeleton of dates and concrete events there set down. The period covered (as the title indicates) is the eighteenth century, the place (which the title fails to indicate) is the British colonies in America. Unfortunately the excellent intention just mentioned seems only partly realized. The author has dealt too largely in generalities, included too much vain repetition of the matter contained in the very volumes to which this one should be auxiliary, and omitted too many of the picturesque minor details which more than anything else reveal what the life of any past epoch really was. The pictures do more in that way than the text—for these represent colonial dwellings, colonial coins and bills, colonial costumes, colonial furniture, implements, and vehicles, and are quite numerous. To tell the truth, the compiler of such a volume needs a fuller knowledge of the paraphernalia of the time treated than Mr. Eggleston seems to possess; the samples which are to assist the youthful imagination in forming a just idea of the old life ought to be selected from a workshop full of such things by a person quite steeped in the subject; otherwise the presentation lacks so much of definition that it fails of effect.

In a perfunctory sort of way, however, Mr. Eggleston's book covers a deal of ground. He does give you some details of how the colonists lived, he does indicate the differences between the manner of living in one colony and another, and he explains why these differences existed. He tells about the navigation acts and their effects, he explains that "English bricks" were not imported from England, nor "Dutch bricks" from Holland; he shows why schools were commoner in the northern colonies, and makes it plain that the institution of African slavery was fastened upon the colonies over their protest by England. Especially he shows how each section of the Atlantic seaboard developed and built up for itself the kind of political and social structure which actual conditions made most convenient—how the plantation was the unit in some colonies and the village community or "town" in another. He enlivens the matter with some anecdotes and contemporary instances, and assumes throughout the complacent, patriotic optimism supposed to be proper in books for the rising generation.

1906

A SOLDIER REPORTER.

Gen. Hamilton's Capital Unofficial Description of Scenes in the Russo-Japanese War.*

ONE of the most interesting books produced by the Russo-Japanese war is this by Sir Ian Hamilton. It is not official—Gen. Hamilton's official report was made, not to the public, but to the Horse Guards. But this is probably as correct as the official report, and most certainly, being less technical, is more interesting to read than that would be to a person whose idea of strategy is getting a seat in a bridge or trolley car in the rush hours. Gen. Hamilton was the highest in rank of the Military Attachés sent to view the war, and that fact and the fact that Japan was a recent ally of Great Britain, gave him an advantage in the way of getting information and seeing things that no other attaché had, which he utilized thoroughly. Here, in passing, it may be remarked that it pays to send as attaché to a friendly country an officer of proper rank; England sent a Lieutenant General, with his aides, whom he was able to place where they "would do most good"; we sent a Judge Advocate, ranking as Colonel, who had left the line as a Lieutenant, and a junior Captain of artillery. But this, of course, is beside the matter of this book.

This "scrapbook" of Gen. Hamilton would appear to be compiled of letters home and notes not used in his official report—the happy and intimate tone of the "scraps" being due to the letters, the pertinent comments and comparisons (pertinent but quite out of place in a report) to notes made at the time or afterward. Here is an extract, which shows clearly what sort of a writer and critic Hamilton is:

> This brings me to my second point: Why did Kuropatkin send Sassulitch to Fenghuangcheng with a force too small to fight effectively, too big and too immobile to extricate itself creditably, when once it had come into contact with the enemy's superior forces?
>
> If in private life a sober, quiet individual upsets all previous estimates of his character by marrying his cook, it is not necessary to say "cherchez la femme," because she stands there as large as life. Where a gross and palpable blunder in elementary strategy is made by a General of repute it should be equally unnecessary nowadays to seek for the statesman, who is usually quite apparent. * * * The Church could at least sometimes inspire the soldiery with individual fanaticism, which might compensate for much bad direction. Per contra, the statesman has nothing in his gift but disaster as soon as he leaves his own business of creating or obviating wars and endeavors to conduct them. The American war, for instance, was a war where the feebly timorous civilian strategy of the Federals was a perpetual and never-failing standby to its weaker adversary, while the greatest victory the North ever scored was when Jefferson Davis took a leaf out of Lincoln's book and had the ineptitude to replace that competent, sagacious, careful commander, Joseph E. Johnston by a mere thrusting divisional General, infinitely his inferior in all the higher attributes of generalship.

Gen. Hamilton knows his American civil war probably as well as any American soldier, and his comments on the Russians' operations are pointed again and again by references to our experiences forty (and eight) years ago. Leaving this kind of comment, Gen. Hamilton is even more pleasing as a reporter of events. At the battle of the Yalu he notes:

> Every advantage was taken of the lie of the ground, and much artifice was employed to conceal the position from the Russian gunners on the north bank of the river. Trees were transplanted a short distance in front of the batteries to hide the tell-tale flash of discharge, and were carefully chosen from among those which were growing either directly in front or directly behind the intrenchment which was to be concealed. Thus the landscape appeared unchanged from the Russian side of the river. * * * The earth dug out of the deep gunpits was most carefully and with great labor scattered broadcast, so as not to disclose any irregularity of terrain.

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GEN. HAMILTON, as a soldier, does not agree with the accepted idea that "war is hell." Discussing the question of the possible Yellow Peril, he says that in his opinion the future of the white man depends on whether "he has the good sense to close his ears to those who tell him that wars and preparations for wars are pure evil, and that pure, unadulterated commercialism would be an earthly paradise instead of the limbo of dead souls which I personally should conceive it to be. It is heroism, self-sacrifice, and chivalry which redeem war and build up national character." Later, on another subject, he remarks, "I am astonished when I see that the war being waged here is the most fortunate thing which ever occurred to rich or poor dwelling in the theatre of operations." Here Sir Ian draws the color line:

> I found the Commandant at a small table in the courtyard of his house, a soldier standing behind him with a fly-switch. He asked me to sit by him and to partake of some tea and lollypops, which I was very glad to do. I was enjoying myself immensely when I caught sight of a European looking at me out of a small barred window on the opposite side of the yard. A moment later another face looked out, and then I realized that they were the faces of Russian prisoners. This incident has spoilt my enjoyment of the sweetmeats and the tea. I confess it gave me a sharp pang—to see white men the prisoners of Asiatics.

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SIR IAN describes a visit fom a Japanese friend, quite drunk, who, though they were alone, "behaved exactly as if we were in a room filled with inquisitive people, and kept pulling me by the sleeve first into one corner and then into another, whispering into my ear so softly that I could hardly make head or tail of what he was driving at. He must have taken an hour to tell me four or five things which might easily have been said in as many minutes." Here is another scene, impossible in an official report: "As we were climbing the back of a steep ridge a nightingale broke into song in a thicket close on our left. All the little Japs were entranced, and stopped as still as stones to drink in every note of the uguis, which is the pretty liquid name they give to the warbler of the groves. Sometimes I see points of resemblance between Thomas Atkins and the Jap; sometimes I notice points like this!" Gen. Hamilton's "scrap book" ends with a description of the Russian retreat from Pentin, seemingly in October, 1904. The author gives almost no dates. His is a good book by a good observer. Even if one is tired of war, he can read this with interest.

*A STAFF OFFICER'S SCRAP BOOK During the Russo-Japanese War. By Lieut. Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, K. C. B. Maps, plans, and illustrations. One volume. Pp. xii.-362. 8vo. Cloth. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4.60.

SHAKESPEARE'S POEMS.

THE supplement to the Clarendon Press edition of the fac simile reproduction of the Shakespeare First Folio, edited by Sidney Lee, contains the play of "Pericles" and the four volumes of poems, "Venus and Adonis," "Lucrece," the "Sonnets," and "The Passionate Pilgrim." Elaborate historical and critical introductions have been provided for each volume by Mr. Lee. He not only describes the different editions and gives photographs of original title pages, but also provides notices of the lives and characteristics of booksellers and printers of the various editions, an account of the changes introduced into the text at every printing, together with the story of the conditions in which each volume was originally put to press.

Each volume has been reproduced, page by page, by the collotype process, photographed from the collection in the Bodleian Library. Each introduction has appended a "Census of Copies," in which are described all exemplars of the early editions now extant in Great Britain, America, and Germany. These descriptions are by Mr. Lee or by the owners or guardians of copies, in every instance the name of the owner being inserted. In addition, the prices for various copies are now given for the first time.

The work is issued in two forms, each in two styles of binding. The first form is in five separate volumes, in real vellum with kid leather ties and in paper boards, imitating vellum; the second, in a single volume, similar, except in size, to the First Folio, is issued in rough calf with leather ties and in paper boards. All copies have been numbered and the "Venus and Adonis" of each set contains Mr. Lee's signature. It seems almost unnecessary to add that the work in either form is a splendid achievement from the printer's and bookbinder's point of view. The modern texts are printed from types which bear a historical, but not impertinent, relation to the beautiful collotype reproductions.

WARTIME IN WISCONSIN.

A NONDESCRIPT book called "Deacon White's Idees," by S. W. Brown, (Boston: Mayhew Publishing Company,) professes to give pictures of life and transcripts of conversations belonging to a certain rural part of Western Wisconsin just before, "endurin' of," and just after the great war between the States. Deacon White is a character of the region, a farmer, a holder of odd religious views, a man with a free tongue and a tight fist. He has and expresses "idees," but the book is not devoted exclusively to the setting forth of these "idees." You will find descriptions of farming operations, reports of heated discussions of the slavery question at the village store, anecdotes of the country public school and a queer vegetarian schoolmaster who wielded the birch there, and narratives of horse trades with much palaver thereto appertaining.

The community was one which contained men of different minds, and you hear what all these said upon the election of Mr. Lincoln. Some had warlike ardors. Some were men of peace, some abolitionists, and some not so. As for Deacon White, he was one whose moral enthusiasm was high till the actual call for troops came. Then he wavered, but his eager soul fired up again and produced a real warlike blaze when the Government began to offer $300 per man bounty money. He enlisted and marched away to the South; he did no fighting, but he was captured and imprisoned at Andersonville.

Bill Emmett was another "character." He was drafted earlier and died in Andersonville Prison. The deacon returned to outlive his good wife and marry Bill's widow.

Doubtless the book is intended to be a picture of life as it was in Wisconsin at an interesting period and of soldiering and military prison life as certain Wisconsin enlisted men found it. It is doubtful, however, if that intention is realized. After a familiar old homestead pattern the alm is of course partly humorous. Occasionally the humor is there, though rarely of the sidesplitting sort.

IN CHINA SEAS.

Logbook of the Captain's Clerk on the Saratoga in Commodore Perry's Day.*

THOUGH the "Perry Expedition" and the "opening of Japan" may seem now very much like ancient history, "The Logbook of the Captain's Clerk," by Mr. John S. Sewall, reminds us that it all happened only fifty-four years ago and that there are men still living who took part in the very interesting and important event. All the chief actors are dead and gone, of course, but, out of the 2 000 officers and men who accompanied the great expedition, nearly a score are known to survive, one of them the author of this entertaining little book, who was so lucky as to spend his first four years out of college as clerk to the commander of the United States ship Saratoga. The Saratoga happened to be stationed in Chinese waters when Commodore Perry arrived in Hongkong on the way to Japan with his famous message, and, as she was forthwith ordered to join his fleet, the "Captain's Clerk" was provided with opportunities for learning history at first hand that were evidently thoroughly appreciated and improved by him.

The main events in regard to the expedition have doubtless all been faithfully chronicled and are available for reference, but, even if they add nothing historically important to the record, these impressions and recollections of one who was an observing and enthusiastic eye-witness are certainly interesting to present-day readers, if only in the light of recent events in Japanese history and in presenting afresh the contrast with conditions in the Sunrise Kingdom only half a century ago. The author's estimate of the book's value is modest enough in itself to disarm all hostility and puts one in the mood to enjoy thoroughly his cheerful, discursive, happy-go-lucky method of writing history. He never brings his thoughts up short with "that's another story," but always tells the other story—which isn't a bad way if one has plenty of time and space, and the "other story" is a good one.

Accordingly, there are many things in "The Logbook of the Captain's Clerk" besides Commodore Perry's great achievement in diplomacy, though that is the kernel of the whole story, both in the writer's intention and in the reader's impression of it. Previous to joining Perry's fleet, the Saratoga was engaged in protecting American citizens and American commerce in the East, and in his first five chapters Mr. Sewall gives a racy account of the adventures which befell her and her crew while she was engaged in the exciting work of chasing Chinese pirates and bringing Chinese mutineers to justice or just lying at anchor in some harbor between times. What the pirates didn't furnish in the way of battle the numerous and wicked typhoons of the China seas did, and the latter seem to have been in most cases the more dangerous foe.

In the year which intervened between the first expedition and the return for Japan's answer the Saratoga spent considerable time at Shanghai and gave her officers and crew an excellent opportunity to view the Taiping rebellion, or at least that part of it which was taking place in that vicinity. The matter was serious enough doubtless to the participants, but the author's account of the queer Chinese tactics makes very amusing reading, and throws much light on the nation's character and history. On the whole, though, he is thoroughly cognizant of the Chinaman's faults and deficiencies, Mr. Sewall seems to have found him rather more admirable than his Japanese neighbors, and he certainly describes their hoary civilization to the best advantage in a chapter which he calls "A Journey Through History Backward," and wherein he very cleverly contrasts their hosterical periods with those of the West back to about 3000 B. C.

Of the two diplomatic conferences which resulted in the opening of Japan to the world, Mr. Sewall gives a most picturesque and vivid description, and includes many interesting anecdotes. They may not all be new to students of the subject, but are sure to prove enough so to make his story entertaining to most readers into whose hands it will fall, even though they are not the "personal friends" of the author, for whose pleasure it was first written.

Sidney A. Reeve.

The author of "The Cost of Competition," recently published by McClure, Phillips & Co., at present teaches steam engineering at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. He was graduated at Yale, and at one time edited Progressive Age. He has contributed much to the development of the modern gas engine. Prof. Reeve was an intimate friend of Edward Bellamy during the balmy days of "Looking Backward."

*THE LOGBOOK OF THE CAPTAIN'S CLERK. ADVENTURES IN THE CHINA SEAS. By John S. Sewall. One volume. Pp. 273. Bangor, Me.: C. H. Glass & Co.

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SOME NOTABLE PLAYS BY GERMANS.

A Glance at the Literary Side of Recent Works by the Playwrights of Berlin and Vienna—The Passing of Sudermann.

PUBLISHED BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE LONDON TIMES.

ASSUREDLY playwrights are seeking at present fresh woods and pastures new. Among a number of plays before us, for instance, W. von Scholz has revived a fruitful subject in his "Jude von Konstanz," to which, in spite of some technical imperfection, we give precedence on account of the originality of the author's aim and his freedom on the one hand from the "necessary evil," (as G. Hauptmann called it,) of Ibsenism, and on the other from a distorted or exaggerated following of Nietzsche. Scholz adheres to the true Teutonic tradition of Shakespeare and Goethe, embodying his idea in the form that best likes him rather than founding himself upon however perfect a model. "Der Jude von Konstanz"—if we must needs classify—belongs to the category of historical drama, an expression of ill-omen nowadays, and with ourselves, for the most part, synonymous with ineptitude. The time chosen is the fourteenth century, when "Judenhasse" expressed itself in even more violent form than now. Nasson, the Jew, is not, however, so far as we are aware, an historical personage. Though baptized as a Christian, he has actually no belief in the peculiar dogmas of either religion. He desires to join a community with a settled home and government, and to establish himself in domestic peace, and practice his calling as a physician with equal beneficence to Jew and Gentile. His benevolent and egoistic intentions are alike frustrated, on the one hand by the suspicions and mistrust of his brethren by race, and on the other hand by the machinations of the Christians.

A plot is formed against the inhabitants of the Ghetto. Nasson assumes again the costume of his tribe, and warns them, too late, to flee from persecution. He himself is arrested as a renegade, together with the other Jews whose fate of burning he had endeavored to avert, and his beloved, Bellet, who was prepared to forsake her people for his sake, is slain for her apostasy by the fanatical young Jew Amlai. There is an epilogue in which the philosophy of the author is summed up. Nasson, brought forth with his brethren to the auto-da-fé, is repudiated by them and his rescue attempted by the Bishop, whom he had recovered of his sickness. But he accepts rather death, and offers himself to satisfy the lust for blood of the populace, for the other victims have also been respited by a turn in the politics of the town. Thus the "Wandering Jew," as in some versions of the legend, becomes, as it were, a reincarnation of the Christ, and thus, in a sense, also a type of all humanity. It is this mystic tone which gives value to the author's treatment of his material. Nasson does not live in the memory like Shylock, but, on the other hand, we retain the impression of meeting and conflicting floods of emotion, of figures moving in the lurid light, of sudden terrors, and sudden heroic thrills; in short, of all that sense of drama that we get from the passing crowd of humanity, even when each individual soul is shrouded from view.

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THOMAS MANN'S "Fiorenza" is historical in a stricter though a less veracious sense. Lorenzo and Savonarola are represented as two "Overmen" each bent upon being Master of Florence. There is much eloquent and witty conversation among the minor characters, Giovanni dei Medici, Angelo Poliziano, Pico dello Mirandola, and others, and of comment by these persons on the two opponents. In the last act the Prior and the Magnifico meet, and the well-known scene related by the biographers is enacted between them, interpreted, however, in the author's own manner. "Fiorenza" has many dramatic qualities, but it is drama after the style of Browning, in which the author is lengthy and discursive without reference to the impatience of his audience. A more serious defect, however, is the treatment of the two principal characters, which leads to a sort of anticlimax.

There is something tempting at the first view in the use of the "Uebermensch" for dramatic purposes. Throughout this play we anticipate the encounter of the two great souls. But when they actually meet, it appears that the contest between them resolves itself into a sort of wrestling match, in which the strength of spirit seems not more dignified or spiritual than strength of thews or muscles. We are not concerned to defend or oppose the doctrine of the "Overman" as a philosophical dogma. But no doubt the more orthodox and old-fashioned interpretation of historical facts, in which Savonarola represents the Hebraizing as opposed to Lorenzo's Hellenizing element, trite though it be, offers material for drama of a more effective kind. In the latter case we have a real contrast of temperaments, while, according to T. Mann, the two natures are represented as identical in every respect but external manifestation. They are big, but not great. When Savonarola, face to face with his opponent, reveals himself as equally affected by the pleasures of sense, and equally actuated by the mere ambition to master Florence, no matter under what pretext, there is a sense of blankness, and we perceive that not the character of either of these will decide the conflict, but that "victrix causa deis placebit." The death of one of the rivals for mastery simply leaves the field to the other, and neither sympathy nor moral judgment is enlisted on either side.

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TWO other plays in verse which draw their inspiration from the past may be briefly mentioned. "Demetrios," by Paul Ernst, deals with an imagined episode in the early history of Sparta. Pytheas, the supposed son of the slave woman Tritäa, is declared by her to be actually Demetrios, son of Orestes, whose kingdom had been overthrown and himself slain, as well as his infant son, by Nabis. Demetrios seizes upon his father's kingdom and overthrows Nabis, in his turn to be slain by Lykortas, when doubts are again cast upon his royal birth. The author seems to have imbibed something of the Greek spirit in his conception of persons and destiny. "Nausikäa," by Ernst Rosmer, (after Homer!) is pretty and shows some skill in versification. But there are sacred spots in literature where the minor poet should fear to tread. E. von Keyserling is better advised in his choice of a modern period, the revolution of 1848, for his "Benignens Erlebnis." The delicate workmanship of the piece is as exquisite as the book itself is slight in bulk.

Nothing less than classical perfection of style is aimed at by Keyserling. This two-act comedy betrays on the first reading that an amount of study has gone to its composition. Each sentence of the dialogue, nay, even of the stage directions, has been carefully thought out and polished to the last degree. Not a word is anywhere superfluous, but neither is a word labored. The result is a structure of airy lightness, the grace and brilliance of the best French work, with suggestions of depth and largeness, such as must needs go to the making of fine comedy. Benigne, a name perhaps intended symbolically, hearing the distant echoes of the revolution, desires to "experience" (erleben) something of those emotions that are going on in the outside world from which she is sheltered. Accident brings a young revolutionist to be laid wounded in the garden of her father, Baron Krafft. How the interesting invalid is cherished by the ladies of the family, and how his presence is tolerated with grudging politeness by the Baron, and how his wound turns out to be fatal, so that life and revolution, Benigne's declaration of passion, and his own absent love Rese become alike indifferent to him—all this is suggested by means that are perfectly legitimate in drama, and therefore perfectly lucid.

The character part of Baron Krafft would make the fortune of a budding Coquelin aîné. With the Münchener Keyserling we naturally associate his Viennese comrade, A. Schnitzler. Both belong to the same school of what might be called perfectionists. But Schnitzler has been more ambitious and wider in range than Keyserling, whose fastidious talent recalls the scrupulosity of Gray. "Zwischenspiel" is perhaps Schnitzler's finest work, next to the immortal "Der grüne Kakadu." It is a study of the relations between a married couple, the "Kapellmeister" and composer Amadeus Adams, and his wife Caecilie Adams-Ortenburg. Their marriage has been a love match, but they have endeavored to base their union on higher, or at least different, principles than those that usually obtain. There is to be absolute truth between them, and it is agreed that if either of the two finds his or her passion for the other cooling he or she is to confess the change of sentiment, while the second party to the contract pledges himself (or herself) not to be surprised or annoyed. They are evidently well suited—with similar tastes and sufficient difference of temperament for an ideal married life, as it is generally understood. But this attempt to introduce "rational system" into their affections is shown by the author with fine irony to be incompatible with even true comradeship. Amadeus finds himself driven to belie his lofty principles and to enact the part of the ordinarily jealous husband, and Caecilie yearns secretly for the resumption of ordinary wifely duties.

The title "Zwischenspiel" (Interlude) and the treatment throughout illustrates again Schnitzler's favorite obsession with the idea "All the world's a stage." His man and woman endeavor to play a part before the world and before each other, and neither is quite certain at any time how much is reality and how much is "acting." The distinction and difference between the art of life and the life of art and of the artist have rarely been better treated than by the ironic method of this little tragi-comedy. The "Stilpe-Komoedien," by O. J. Bierbaum, a worker in the same school as the two above mentioned, are founded on the author's novels, "Stilpe" and "Die Schlangendame," and contain amusing and fluent dialogue, but Bierbaum has more regard for effective than for veracious situations.

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IF we decline to accept the dogma of the Shakespeare-Baconians, should we not as unwillingly admit the possibility of our "St. William" having had a brother of equal genius with himself? Yet the greatest modern German dramatist has a brother, "Carl Hauptmann," who may perhaps eventually outtop his more famous relative. Carl certainly shows himself in "Die Austreibung" an equal, dramatically speaking, of Gerhardt. That is to say, he has an equal facility—facile exactly describes the talent of each of the brothers in this regard—for fulfilling the ordinary and obvious laws of the stage, the rules which every intelligent playgoer understands, but which not all even intelligent playwrights have skill to follow. To the brothers Hauptmann these things are evidently as easy as "A." Their countrymen are, however, rarely deficient in stage technique. The distinguishing Hauptmannesque quality, which indeed any dramatist who "arrives" must possess in some measure, is a certain definiteness of conception and clearness of treatment going further to the root of the matter than mere technique.

The title—The Expulsion—refers to the thrusting out from his ancestral home of a German peasant by the machinations of his second wife, Ludmilla. Hauptmann wisely, if unconsciously, following the advice of Sebald Soeker, has emancipated himself from the tradition of peasant dialect, and has used blank verse throughout, to be spoken by the actor (pace, Mr. W. B. Yeats) not as verse, but so as to "convey the effect of a secret lilt (Reigen.)" Thus the author's Foreword! Enough has been said to indicate the richness both in promise and performance of the German drama. For a treatment of the subject, not as an isolated fact, but as part of the whole mass of European literature, we recommend readers to Max Martersteig's altogether admirable and masterly account of "Das deutsche Theatre im 19. Jahrhundert," which deserves a column to itself. We have only space to quote the following just word about Sudermann:

He busily tracks down moral ideas, appropriates them from the significant utterances of the struggling Time-Spirit, and embodies them in trite, and therefore easily comprehended, formulae. Neither on the psychological nor on the sociological side does he establish for his ethics a convincing basis—which is the proper vocation and glory of the dramatist. He builds splendid facades out of the elements of ethical questions, but behind and within the building he is concerned with far other problems, and never fails to bring them to a climax by the one method of strong sensual excitement.

The pre-eminence of Sudermann as a household name would, indeed, be discouraging did we not reflect that the above estimate points out exactly such demerits as inevitably procure for an author as inevitably in tens of thousands. In a word, Sudermann has more than a touch of commonness.

It was once customary to speak of him as the German Ibsen. His true derivation is far more from Dickens—from Dickens, that is to say, in his least inspired and most sentimental moods.

'DER JUDE VON KONSTANZ, by W. von Scholz. (Munich: G. Muller, 3m.) FIORENZA, by T. Mann. (Berlin: S. Fischer, 2.50m.) DEMETRIOS, by P. Ernst. (Leipsig: Insel-Verlag, 2m.) NAUSIKAA, by Ernst Rosmer. (Berlin: S. Fischer, 2.50m.) BENIGNENS ERLEBNIS, by E. von Keyserling. (Berlin: S. Fischer, 1.50m.) ZWISCHENSPIEL, by A. Schnitzler. (Berlin: S. Fischer, 2m.) ZWEI STILPE-KOMOEDIEN, by O. J. Bierbaum. (Munich: G. Mueller, 2m.) DIE AUSTREIBUNG, by C. Hauptmann. (Munich: G. D. W. Callwey, 3m.) DAS DEUTSCHE THEATER IM 19. JAHRHUNDERT, by Max Martersteig. (Leipsig: Breitkopf und Haertel, 15m.) STEIN UNTER STEINEN and DAS BLUMENBOOT, by H. Sudermann. (Stuttgart: J. S. Cotta, 2m. and 3m.).

IN STUART TIMES.

THE AGE OF LOUIS XIV. By Martin Philippson, Ph. D. Volume XIII. of "A History of All Nations." With illustrations. Pp. xii.-348. 8vo. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers. Subscription.

VOLUME XIII. of the History of All Nations—Prof. Wright's English version of Die Weltgeschichte—deals with the age of Louis XIV. of France, a fruitful period, as any one who has ever read history knows. But the volume, as becomes its position in a history of the world, does not concern itself only, or even chiefly, with French history. The English revolution of 1640-9, the history of France under Mazarin, and of Germany under its various forgotten Emperors; Europe in the middle and at the end of the seventeenth century, the northern kingdoms, the southern kingdoms, the great revolution in England in 1688, are all treated in the volume. Dr. Philippson is the author of the original treatise which Prof. Wright has had translated; the seventeenth century is his chief field of work, and his history is, though necessarily but an outline, a very full outline. It is interesting, even more so, probably, than if it were a developed picture, for that might easily have too much detail.

The illustrations of the volume are peculiarly attractive and illustrative—a statement not so tautological as might appear. Most of the men who molded the history of that time were portrayed by good artists, so that the editors of this work have been able to show their features practically as they really were—even Oliver Cromwell's wart appears in his portrait. Documents and autographs of the time are reproduced, adding both to the value and the interest of the history here set out. The publishers have done their share toward making the book attractive. Type, printing, and binding are all in good taste and effective; the printing of the illustrations is especially good.

THE SLAVERY DISPUTE.

AMERICAN POLITICAL HISTORY, 1763-1876. By Alexander Johnston. Edited and Supplemented by James Albert Woodburn. In two parts. II.—The Slavery Controversy, Civil War, and Reconstruction, 1820-1876. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

PROF. JOHNSTON was particularly interested in the history of political parties. He gives a full account of them from 1824 to 1876 in a very lengthy, but very readable, chapter in this volume. The root of party differences in our country has been construction of the Constitution.

On this fundamental question of a strict or a broad construction of the Constitution all legitimate National party differences in the United States are, and always have been, based, and all efforts to establish National parties without reference to it have proved failures.

The author apparently considers the National Republican, or Whig Party, of 1832, rather than the Democratic-Republican Party which elected Jackson, the real successor of the Republican Party of 1816, for he speaks of the "new" Democratic Party. In reality, however, none of its issues was "new." The topic with which this volume is principally concerned is, of course, slavery. He dates the final phase of the sectional conflict, resulting in civil war, from the Kansas-Nebraska bill. The civil war itself is treated exclusively from the political, not at all from the military, point of view. The author retains the word "rebellion."

As it was unsuccessful and as the Nation maintained its previous and future entity, the logic of events has stamped the struggle as a rebellion of individuals, not a civil war between States.

Among the important political events of the war, he dwells upon the Emancipation Proclamation, the suspension of habeas corpus and arbitrary arrests, the draft, and foreign relations during the war.

The various theories of "Reconstruction" and the principal events of the post-bellum period are presented. The substantial identity of Johnson's and Lincoln's policy of restoration is pointed out. Prof. Johnston's explanation of why Johnson failed when Lincoln would probably have succeeded—though Lincoln, too, had his troubles with Congress—is that Johnson had an unfortunate temper, that he was unable to temporize, and that he had a "controlling" sympathy with the non-slaveholding Southerners. It is agreeable to be able to note that the author does justice to this tactless, but much-abused, President.

He tells us that Southern legislation in the Autumn of 1865 seemed to look toward "the re-establishment of an 'imperium in imperio,'" and that this "swung the whole Republican Party into opposition to the Presidential policy." This is going too far. When Congress met in December, 1865, there were many prominent Republicans willing to work with the President if he would only meet them half way. These men did not finally break with him till he vetoed the Civil Rights bill in March, 1866. Prof. Johnston does not tell us that party motives had anything to do with the House's determination not to admit the Southern Representatives. Almost all historians have overlooked this point. Yet the fear of a reunited and triumphant Democracy must have operated on Thaddeus Stevens and his followers to impel them to keep out Southern Democrats as long as possible. Reconstruction was, Prof. Johnston tells us, in an essential point a success:

It gave the freedmen a status as men which, if not altogether satisfactory, is more than they could have hoped for in a century under the simple restoration policy. If the ballot is a nullity to the negro, his other rights are not, and he owes this to reconstruction. * * * This process, to speak simply, and perhaps brutally, gave the Southern whites enough to attend to at home until a new generation should grow up with more sympathy for the new and less for the old.

"The Divine Man."

The True Light Publishing Company of Mechanicsburg, Ohio, is bringing out "The Divine Man," a volume of moral and religious sentiments, by Joseph Ware.

A BIG BOOK FULL OF ANECDOTES.

Mr. Alfred H. Miles's Collection of Stories of Famous Men and Women, Told by Them or About Them.*

MR. ALFRED H. MILES has collected anecdotes all his life as some men collect pottery, paintings, or postage stamps. His accumulations must weigh a full ton or two. Yet the anecdotes, as such, are not heavy. He has not only collected anecdotes—mostly humorous or witty—but he has also assorted and arranged them. He has noted that the same story is often accredited in anecdotal history to many men; that tradition makes various persons in various eras victims of the same joke. His anthology of anecdotes is an entertaining work, not without value as a book of reference. The journalist and the playwright will be glad always to have copies of it on their handiest bookshelves.

Here are all the old stories—or nearly all of them—tales of Sheridan, Hood, Sydney Smith, Jerrold, yarns of the musicians and the lawyers, wheezes fastened by tradition on Foote, Mathews, Swift, and Hook; greenroom memories, stories about amusing errors of speech, vagaries of printers, quips of beggars, dueling stories, children's sayings, and the like, classified and annotated. Not all of them are traced to the actual fountain head. Who could do that? Not all are identified as mere variants of older tales—though Mr. Miles has done much in that respect. That long familiar anecdote of the one man who could make a sovereign (or a shilling or a dollar or a quarter) go further than any one else is here told of Foote and Garrick. We have heard it told of John Brougham and William E. Burton, of Davidge and John Gilbert. Doubtless it was told of Killigrew and Betterton, Cibber and Quin. It seems always to have been a theatrical yarn. Here is the version Mr. Miles gives:

Coming out of the Bedford one night, Foote dropped a guinea from his purse; impatient at not finding it, he exclaimed: "Where on earth can it have gone to?" "Gone to the Devil, I think," rejoined Garrick, who was also annoyed at the delay. "Well said, David," cried Foote; "let you alone for making a guinea go further than any one else."

We subjoin a few of the anecdotes, all ancient, of course, from Mr. Miles's ample collection:

Music and Manners. Since the classical days when "Little Tom Tucker sang for supper" many musicians have been asked to partake of hospitality and then requested to pay for it in artistic service. Fischer, the famous oboe player, once gave a very neat answer to a certain noble lord who invited him to supper, adding the remark, "Of course you'll bring your oboe with you." "Thank you, my lord," said Fischer, "my oboe never sups."

•.•

What the Eye Doesn't See the Heart Doesn't Grieve After. The celebrated composer Wagner when in Naples was troubled, it is said, with a headache, so he sent to have his hair cut short. When the barber received the summons and heard its purport he sold every prospective hair of Wagner's head to his admirers, getting half the money down. To the barber's intense chagrin, Mme. Wagner witnessed the operation and appropriated the whole of the severed hair to her own use. What was to be done? The hairdresser made a clean breast of it to Madame, and she suggested that a butcher around the corner had the same kind of hair as her husband. And half Naples slept that night with the hair of the butcher under its pillow. "Lord, what fools these mortals be!"

•.•

A Wit Ont-witnessed. Incledon was one day President at a large dinner party at a coffee house much frequented by actors, in Bow Street, Covent Garden, when he found great fault with the wine, and though it was more than once changed for better, still expressed dissatisfaction, at the time, for the very fine wine he had in his cellar, "Bin No. 2," and brandished in his hand his nectar key, as he called it. Shortly afterward Munden, who sat next to Incledon, adroitly extracted the key from his friend's pocket, while he was singing, and sent it to Mrs. Incledon, by a person whom he could trust, with a message to deliver to the bearer six bottles of the old port wine, Bin No. 2. When the man returned, Mat Williams, the proprietor of the house, who was in the secret, brought up one of the bottles himself and said he hoped the company would find it better; he had only six bottles of that wine in the house. Incledon still protested that it was worse than any of the others, notwithstanding which, however, the whole of the six bottles were called for in turn. The joke continued, and when the last bottle made its appearance a bumper was drunk to the President as donor of the last six bottles. The President was more astonished than amused.

•.•

A Dry Pump. A small Scotch boy was summoned to give evidence against his father, who was accused of making a disturbance in the street. Said the Bailie to him: "Come, my wee mon, speak the truth, and let us know all ye ken about this affair." "Weel, Sir," said the lad, "d'ye ken Inverness Street?" "I do, laddie," replied his Worship. "Weel, ye gang aliang it and turn into the square and across the square—" "Yes, yes," said the Bailie, encouragingly. "An' when ye gang across the square ye turn to the right, and up into High Street till ye come to a pump." "Quite right, my lad; proceed," said the Worship; "I know the old pump well." "Well," said the boy, with the most infantile simplicity, "ye may gang and pump it, for ye'll no pump me."

•.•

A Specimen of Circumstantial Evidence. Warren, the distinguished lawyer and author, once produced a great sensation in court by his examination and exposure of a false witness. The witness having been sworn, he was asked if he had seen the testator sign the will, to which he promptly answered he had. "And did you give it at his request, as subscribing witness?" "I did." "Was—Did you see him seal it with red wax?" "I did." "Where was the testator when he signed and sealed this will?" "In his bed." "Pray, how long a piece of wax did he use?" "About three or four inches long." "Who gave the testator his piece of wax?" "I did." "Where did you get it?" "From the drawer of his desk." "How did he light the piece of wax?" "With a candle." "Where did that piece of candle come from?" "I got it out of the cupboard in his room." "How long was that piece of candle?" "Perhaps four or five inches long." "Who lit that piece of candle?" "I lit it." "What with?" "With a match." "Where did you get that match?" "On the mantel shelf in the room." Here Warren paused, and, fixing his eyes on the prisoner, he held the will above his head, his thumb still resting upon the seal, and said, in a solemn and measured tone, "Now, Sir, upon your solemn oath, you saw the testator sign that will; he signed it in bed; at his request you signed it as subscribing witness; you saw him seal it; it was with red wax he sealed—a piece two, three, or four inches long; he lit that wax with a piece of candle which you procured for him from a cupboard; you lit that candle by a match which you found on the mantel shelf?" "I did." "Once more, Sir, upon your solemn oath, you did?" Witness, emphatically, "I did." Counsel, addressing the Judge: "Your Honor—it's a wafer!"

•.•

A Staircase. Bannister used to tell a story of his having been introduced, with Mrs. Bannister, to an elderly lady of exceeding "high notions." After the presentation had taken place, the lady asked a wit of the day who was present: "Who are the Bannisters? Are they of good family?" "Yes," said the wit, "very good indeed; they are closely allied with the stairs." "Oh," said Lady Lucretia, "a very ancient family from Ayrshire, dates back to 1460; I am delighted to see your friends."

•.•

A Herd of Bulls. The herding of bulls is not by any means confined to the Emerald Isle. It was a Scotchwoman who said that the butcher of her town only killed half a beast at a time. It was a Dutchman who said that a pig had no marks on his ears except a short tail. It was a British Magistrate who, on being told by a vagabond that he was not married, responded, "That's a good thing for your wife." It was a Portuguese Mayor who enumerated, among the marks when found, "a marked impediment in his speech." It was a Frenchman who, contentedly laying his head upon a large stone jar for a pillow stuffed it with hay. It was an American lecturer who solemnly said one evening, "Parent, you may have children; or, if not, your daughter may have." It was a German orator who, warming with his subject, exclaimed, "There is no man, woman, or child in the house who has arrived at the age of fifty years but has felt the truth thundering through their minds for centuries."

*ONE THOUSAND AND ONE ANECDOTES. Arranged and Edited by Alfred H. Miles. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.50.

EARLY ILLINOIS.

HISTORIC ILLINOIS. The Romance of the Earlier Days. By Randall Parrish. With map and fifty illustrations. Pp. 479. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

THIS is an attempt by a popular novelist to make early Illinois history interesting. No special originality is claimed, though Mr. Parrish says that every known writer on Illinois history has been consulted. The arrangement of the subject matter is topical rather than chronological.

He begins with a very interesting chapter on "Some Monuments of Lost Races." Archaeological investigations show that the Illinois country was peopled at a very remote period. "In this glacial drift underlying Chicago," the author tells us, "flint implements of the true Palaeolithic age have already been found." This implies the presence of man there as long ago as the Glacial epoch. This is a piquant introduction to the picturesque story which follows.

Historic Illinois begins with the explorations of La Salle and his fellow French voyageurs. The first permanent settlement by Europeans in the Mississippi Valley was Kaskaskia, in Illinois, first an Indian village, then a missionary station, and finally the seat of "a vagrant white population." The life of these French frontiersmen is told by Mr. Parrish.

When the Revolution came, Illinoisans of French blood were willing enough to strike a blow for freedom. When in 1763 they became English subjects they began to demand freedom, like the English subjects across the Alleghanies. Mr. Parrish tells a strange and practically unknown story of a Frenchman named La Balme, who came to America early in the Revolution. He appeared in Illinois and recruited a force of volunteers shortly after Clark's great conquest. He attacked and captured an English trading post in Indiana, but was subsequently routed. No one knows by what authority La Balme organized his expedition or, in fact, anything else about it. The subject of Illinois in the Revolution is a most interesting one, and has been almost entirely neglected.

Mr. Parrish has not allowed any dramatic scenes to escape him. The author of "A Sword of the Old Frontier" dwells naturally upon daring ventures and hairbreadth escapes. He dwells upon such episodes as the Fort Dearborn Massacre. Altogether he gives a very tolerable idea of Illinois history. The many illustrations add considerably to the narrative.

RISEN FROM THE SLUMS

THE WISDOM OF THE SIMPLE: A TALE OF LOWER NEW YORK. By Owen Kildare. One volume. Pp. 333. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.

"THE WISDOM OF THE SIMPLE" will be received by those who read Mr. Owen Kildare's "My Mamie Rose" as fulfilling in a most substantial and satisfactory manner the promises of stronger and better work to come that were plainly discernible in that earlier story. Not that the latter was not achievement enough—a successful book written at thirty-eight by a man who, at thirty, could not read or write the simplest sentence, but the smooth idiomatic style, the breadth of view and depth of thought, the sympathy and insight evidenced by this second story seem an almost incredible result of the few intervening years that he has spent in journalistic training. The life story that can be read between the lines of "The Wisdom of the Simple" by any one who knows the facts of Owen Kildare's rise to a place in the world of letters is of greater interest really than the tale of Wittle Street that he has written down; for it is easy to imagine that the author himself is very much such a boy as his hero, Martin Toner. At least his environment, his upbringing, and his outlook were the same, or worse, once again proving the old adage that truth is stranger than fiction.

The slums of New York have been described in fiction often enough, but not often by one who knows as much about them from the inside as does Mr. Kildare. He was born in the very Wittle Street that figures so impressively in his story. How he was rescued from its mental, moral, and physical darkness he told in "My Mamie Rose," and now he proceeds to show the real nature of the horrors from which he had the good fortune to escape. It is a sombre enough picture for the reformer to dwell on, but surely not altogether without the light of hope so long as it is possible for one such man as its painter to rise from the depths of Wittle Street and work for its betterment. For, however many books Mr. Kildare may find time to write for our very necessary enlightenment, it is certain that he is the kind of man who can and will do his people good.

The worst thing about such places as Wittle Street is that its denizens are born and die there, as a usual thing, without ever knowing how badly they compare with the rest of the world. Indeed, they manifest in this story a certain weird pride in their birthplace, and fight fiercely to uphold its traditions, the main one of which seems to be man's inalienable right to beat his wife and children on Saturday night and spend his week's wages for drink. This was the regular custom in the Toner household, and the Toners were facsimiles of their neighbors.

"The Wisdom of the Simple" is concerned principally, however, with the traditions of the youthful members of the Wittle Street families commonly called "the gang," and they made their appearance playing craps, of course; but speedily drop that to chase an unoffending strange boy out of their exclusive hunting ground. From this seemingly unimportant incident grows Martin Toner's story, for Martin, following the boy to his home, made a momentary escape from the habit that usually forbade such reckless wandering, and the fascinating outside world got hold of him, never to let go again. In a literal sense the strange boy proved his worst enemy, but spiritually he made possible Martin's escape from the certain fate of Wittle Street boys to follow in their fathers' footsteps to wreck and ruin. How he was changed from a hoodlum of the slums into a citizen of whom any city might be proud makes about the most interesting story that we have come across in a long time. It is something better than interesting—it is suggestive, encouraging, and inspiring, the kind of a book that renews one's trust in the saving grace of the human heart. Mr. Kildare's work is plainly marked out for him—the interpretation of these people of the nether world whom he knows so marvelously well.

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QUERIES.

TO secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large, and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must always be prepared to await their turn.

J. M. ESKEW.—I saw some time ago, in a magazine article, a reference to a poem written by Robert Browning, addressed to some English author who had said that he was glad Mrs. Browning was dead. I can find no such poem in Browning's collected works. Can you tell me about it?

Browning was ashamed of himself and tried to suppress the "poem," and it is omitted from his poems by his wish. It appeared in The Athenaeum of London on July 13, 1889, and consisted of these twelve lines:

TO EDWARD FITZGERALD.

I chanced upon a new book yesterday;
I opened it, and where my finger lay
'Twixt page and uncut page these words I read—
Some six or seven at most—and learned thereby
That you, Fitzgerald, whom by ear and eye
She never knew, "thanked God my wife was dead."

Ay, dead! and were yourself alive, good Fitz,
How to return your thanks would task my wits;
Kicking you seems the common lot of curs—
While more appropriate greeting lends you grace;
Surely to spit there glorifies your face—
Spitting—from lips once sanctified by Hers.

Edward FitzGerald was dead, and in his "letters," collected and edited by William Aldis Wright, was a letter to W. H. Thompson, dated July 15, 1861, in which the translator of Omar wrote: "Mrs. Browning's death was rather a relief to me, I must say; no more Aurora Leighs, thank God! A woman of real genius, I know; but what is the upshot of it all? She and her Sex had better mind the Kitchen and their Children; and perhaps the Poor; except in such things as little Novels, they only devote themselves to what Men do much better, leaving that which Men do worse or not at all." In The Athenaeum for July 20, 1889, Mr. Wright, editor of the letters, apologized to the living and the dead—Browning and FitzGerald—for not having struck out the sentence, which he said did not show his author's real feelings toward Mrs. Browning, but merely reflected a momentary irritation.

HUNLEY ABBOTT.—Will you tell me how and where I can find information concerning the geography and topography of the Atlantic Ocean sea bottom?

You will find where the information is by consulting the catalogue of the Astor Library, and probably by consulting that of Columbia College. In the Rev. H. M. Field's "History of the Atlantic Telegraph" you will learn something of the subject, and in Sir Wyville Thomson's "Depths of the Sea" and Sir John Murray's "Floor of the Atlantic Ocean," (Bulletin of the American Geographical Society, 1905, Pp. 18-21,) you will find more. Most of the literature on the subject is in German; a good deal is in French; very little is in English.

C. S. S., Albany, N. Y.—Kindly give me the history of the Temple Edition of Shakespeare, who had the matter in charge, when and where it was first published, and the general idea of its publication, name and coat of arms. And similar information regarding the edition of Shakespeare published by Archibald Constable & Co., Westminster, with the J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia.

The Temple Shakespeare was published by J. M. Dent & Co. of London some ten years ago, and in this country by the Macmillans. The editor was Israel Gollancz. The name was given to it because of the Temple in London where two of the Inns of Court are situated, and in the garden of which Shakespeare, according to history, placed the famous interview and quarrel between the adherents of the house of York and the house of Lancaster in their struggle for the English throne. See I. Henry VI., Act 2, Scene IV. The coat of arms was Shakespeare's. The other edition seems to have had not even so much history as the Temple; it had no especial name, being advertised as a "new illustrated edition."

E. A. FINK, New York City.—R. O. Setin, New York, inquired on Jan. 27 as to whether Czekoff's books have been translated into English, and the name of the publisher. Mr. Herman Bernstein has translated nearly all of Anton Chekhov's books into English, and Ernest A. Fink, 336 East Eighty-sixth Street, New York, has accepted for publication three of his one-act plays translated by Herman Bernstein, and they are now in press.

B. Z. R.—What books, text books and otherwise are used in the colleges and universities of this country in the study of the Hebrew language?

We cannot answer for all the several hundred "colleges and universities of this country," but these books are used very generally: Davidson's Introductory Hebrew Grammar, Harper's Hebrew Vocabularies, Gesenius-Krautch's Hebrew Grammar, Davidson's Hebrew Syntax, Driver's Hebrew Tenses. Other books are Harper's Hebrew Method and his Elements of Hebrew.

A. COOPER.—Answering J. McF., Chattanooga, Tenn., as to a song called "Little Nell": In England, about fifty years ago, I and a number of friends (all great admirers of Charles Dickens and his works) used to sing a ballad with the above title. I never heard the author's name. The melody was simple, and such as in those days passed as appropriate. I remember it well, and it runs in my mind as I write this.

The lines have been sent to J. McF., Chattanooga.

GEORGE E. HOOPER.—Will you kindly refer me to some book, magazine, or paper in which I may find any printed matter on the open and closed shops question?

The following magazines discussed the question during the past year: Independent, (February;) World's Work, (December;) North American Review, (January and June;) Review of Reviews, (January and May;) International, (July;) Charities, (November;) Economist, (May.)

E. G. R., New York.—Please inform me if any value is attached to an original copy of "Acts and Laws of Connecticut," Timothy Green, New London, 1776. I have been told that there are several different copies of this work, some having more value than others, but can find out nothing definite about it.

Your copy seems to have but little value; no sale of it is recorded. The editions of 1702, 1715, 1750, 1754, 1769, 1784, are those which bring more than $5 at book sales. The first of these was published in Boston, the others in New London.

L. V. LEDOUX, New York.—In reference to the question of "A. C.," there is an essay by Charles Lamb included in Prof. Woodberry's edition of "The Rhyme of the Ancient Mariner." It is given (in the appendix) on account of its relation to Coleridge's early life. The volume is published by the American Book Company.

"A. C." corrects his first question to read: "Has Prof. Woodberry published an essay on Lamb? If so, in what volume of his writings?" We can now answer that he has edited Lamb's "Essays of Elia."

Mrs. ALICE HARRIMAN, Helena, Mont.—I wish to find a poem entitled "Beautiful Hands," author unknown. I have one poem by that title beginning "Such beautiful, beautiful hands," but I have seen another poem of same title which spoke of the creases in the old nails and the large veins on the back of the dear old mother hands.

The poem you wish seems to be by Ellen M. H. Gates, "Beautiful Hands," or "My Mother's Hands." Under the first title the poem is in No. 15 of Best Selections; under the second in Vol. III. of Harper's School Speaker. Another poem of the same name is by Benjamin Swing, and is in Vol. II. of the last-named collection.

I. N., Reading, Penn.—Kindly give me the origin of the lines, "As we journey through life let us live by the way."

This is a very modern saying, apparently. We do not find it in Ray's proverbs, or in Hazlitt, or in the work of any other collector.

E. C. R., Philadelphia.—I was told that Holmes wrote a poem on the pine tree that was on the lawn of his Summer place at Pittsfield, but I cannot find it in the collection of his poems. Can you tell me where to find it?

We find no trace of it among the poems written between 1848 and 1854, when he spent the Summers at Pittsfield.

Mrs. A. HARRIS.—What are considered the fine arts?

Music, painting, sculpture, architecture, poetry, oratory, and dancing.

J. J. O'B., Corona, N. Y.—Where can I get a copy of Plutarch's "Isis and Osiris"?

Plutarch's treatise "On Isis and Osiris" is in one of the two volumes of his Morals, included in Bohn's Library. These are published by Macmillan.

Mrs. B. G. SAUNDERS.—In what sequence should one read Francis Parkman's historical works in order to get the various descriptions correct in point of time?

The books should be read in this order: "Pioneers of France in the New World," "The Jesuits in North America," "La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West," "The Old Régime in Canada," "Count Frontenac and New France," "A Half Century of Conflict," "Montcalm and Wolfe," "The Conspiracy of Pontiac."

G. H. G., Grand Rapids, Mich.—The poem about a ginger-bread man, for which "J. A. B." asked, is "The Fate of a Ginger-bread Man." The first verse is:

"Here's a nice brown ginger-bread man,
Freshly baked in a baker's pan,
Spiced and sugared and spick and span;
Cloves for his eyes and paste for his tie—
Oh, what a nice sweet man to buy!"

It was published in St. Nicholas, Vol. III., 1876, and may be found in a collection of poems from that magazine called "Baby Days."

RICHARD M. WILSON, Philadelphia.—I inclose a copy of the response to the query, "Where is the Land of Bohemia?" asked for by James A. McGrath. "Where is Bohemia? Anywhere, everywhere, nowhere. It exists in the hearts of its denizens; in the lives of those who love it; it is the land of stanch comradeship, of kindly sympathy, and kindred intellects, where hearts beat high and hands grasp firm; it is the land to which the primitive virtues go for refuge from the shams of society, and where Mrs. Grundy holds no sway."

ELIOT G. B.—In THE REVIEW of Jan. 27, you reply to the query of Irving McElroy about the source of the slang expression, "nothin' doin'," which he had traced back to 1854 A. D.: "It has been traced as far back as Shakespeare, possibly even to Chaucer, we think." This expression is "as old as Julius Caesar," for, in his Commentaries, "De Bello Gallico," he uses on several occasions the words "Nihil faciens"—which may be translated literally "nothing doing." And I have no doubt it was in use in Athens in Alcibiades's time.

We referred, of course, to the use of the phrase in English.

W. C. OLIVER, Brooklyn.—The poem inquired for by W. W. Wilcox, Tarrytown, N. Y., Jan. 20, is entitled "Hullca," by Sam Walter Foss, who is librarian of the City Library at Somerville, Mass. It will be found in his book of poems, "Whiffs from Wild Meadows."

C. M.—I have an edition of Shakespeare, published in London in 1805 by Alexander Chalmers from the text of George Steevens, which gives the quotation in "Much Ado About Nothing," Act II., Scene 2: "Hear Margaret term me Borachio."

S. H. D., Brooklyn.—Answering "H. L. C., Methuen, Mass.": The poem beginning, "From yonder gilded minaret Beside the Steel-blue Neva set," is by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, and is entitled "Batushka," (Little Father.)

ERNEST A. FINK, New York.—Robbins's "Elements of Mythology," which was asked for by H. M. Skinner of Chicago, is still published, though not listed, by Hinds, Noble & Eldredge of New York.

Appeals to Readers.

ROSETTA R.—Can you give me the "Ode to a Peacock's Feather," in which the following lines appear:

"In nature's workshop but a shaving;
Of her poem, but a word;
But a tint brush from her palette
This feather of a bird."

Who wrote it?

G. S. G., JR.—I inclose copy of some lines which I have known for many years and have vainly tried to ascertain the author, or to find the remainder of the little song or poem. Can you help me?

"I know a little hand,
'Tis the fairest in the land,
And I feel its pressure bland
While I sing.

"Lily white and resting now
Like a roseleaf on my brow."

H. G. HANN.—Can you tell me where to find a poem entitled "War," by Wallace, contributed, I am told, to one of the London dailies? It is descriptive of the working of the surgeon over a mortally wounded soldier, and the refrain is "It's War."

F. E., Brooklyn.—Kindly inform me who is the author of the poem, "Song After Labor," which begins, "Labor's strong and merry children." Where can I find it?

D. A. E., New York.—Who wrote this line: "Glad, confident morning"?

KU KLUX KLAN.

KU KLUX KLAN. Its Origin, Growth, and Disbandment. By J. C. Lester and D. L. Wilson. With appendices containing the prescripts of the Ku Klux Klan, specimen orders and warnings, with introduction and notes by Walter H. Fleming, Ph. D., Professor of History in West Virginia University; author of "Civil War and Reconstruction in Alabama." 12mo. New York and Washington: The Neale Publishing Company. $1.50.

PARTICULAR attention has been attracted of late to the organization known as the Ku Klux Klan by that energetic author and playwright and facile letter writer, Thomas Dixon, Jr. The present volume provides the curious reader with authentic first-hand information about that mysterious order. The kernel of the book is a reprint of an account of the origin and development of the Klan first privately printed in Nashville, Tenn., twenty-one years ago. Of the authors, Major J. C. Lester of the Confederate Army was one of the six original members of the parent chapter or den of Ku Klux, established in Pulaski, Tenn., in May, 1866. The other, the Rev. D. L. Wilson, was a Virginian, pastor of a Presbyterian church in Pulaski from 1880 to 1902. Mr. Wilson put the narrative here printed in its present form; Lester furnished most of the facts and revised the manuscript. Prof. Fleming has provided an introduction in which are contained additional facts about the Klan and similar organizations, such as the Knights of the White Camelia, the White Brotherhood, the Pale Faces, &c., the first of which covered an even wider territory than the Ku Klux proper. Prof. Fleming is responsible, also, for the appendices containing the constitution and specimens of orders and warnings issued by the Klan, and has supplied the names which a score of years ago Messrs. Lester and Wilson regarded it as imprudent to reveal.

According to these gentlemen, it was in May, 1866, that certain young men of Pulaski, time hanging heavy on their hands just after the war, organized a social club much like a college fraternity, and having for its object amusement for themselves and mystification for the public. They wore ghostly disguises and held elaborate mock terrific initiations. At that time the celebrated Parson Brownlow was ruler in Tennessee, and the negroes and certain evil white men held the country in terror, burning houses, killing ex-Confederates, and insulting women. When it was observed what terror the members of the Ku Klux (a deliberate corruption of the Greek word Kuklos, a circle,) inspired in the negroes, the social club gradually transformed itself into a band of regulators. Similar clubs were presently organized in neighboring towns, and so the order spread through Tennessee and the adjacent States.

In 1867 delegates of the different clubs met in Nashville and organized all the scattered bands into a centralized body, at the head of which Gen. Nathan B. Forrest was placed as Grand Wizard. The avowed object was to maintain order in a distracted country, always, however, "subject to the Constitution of the United States." Afterward Parson Brownlow's Legislature passed very harsh laws against the Klan, and, though (say the authors) all the persons caught committing outrages in the disguise of the order turned out to be "loyal men," (that is, adherents of Brownlow himself,) Gen. Forrest (whose name, of course, is supplied by Prof. Fleming) disbanded the Ku Klux in March, 1869. The authors admit the awkwardness of the organization as an unofficial police, admit even unwisdom and disorderly conduct by Klansmen unauthorized by their higher officers, but they are sure that much good was done at a time when something had to be done and no other means seemed available. For alleged Ku Klux outrages after 1869 they urge that the Klan was not responsible—having ceased to exist—and they show that the membership of the order was confined, as far as possible, to sober and responsible citizens—gentlemen, most of them former Confederates. The book is undoubtedly one of great interest.

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FEB

1906

THE PUBLISHERS.

Some New Books Announced for Immediate Publication—Some Spring Plans.

"A LADY IN WAITING," Charles W. Savage's new book, is announced by D. Appleton & Co. for publication Feb. 23. The heroine is described as very "sweet" and altogether charming and the book has been praised by several Catholic clergymen who have seen the advance sheets. On the same day these publishers will also issue Major L. L. Seaman's new book, "The Real Triumph of Japan," which deals principally with the progress of army surgery and hospital service.

The March Century will contain a paper by Joseph Bucklin Bishop, who will tell of his friendship with the late Secretary of State, John Hay. In this number also will appear an article on "The Jews in Roumania," from Carmen Sylva, the Queen of Roumania, showing how the absolute poverty of that country is the cause of the persecution of the Jews. Charles de Kay has prepared an illustrated description of "The New New York Custom House," which stands on Bowling Green and Battery Park. Besides the serials by Mrs. Humphry Ward and Dr. Mitchell, the fiction will include tales by L. Frank Tooker and others. A new serial will be "The Garden of the Sun," the account of Sicily and travel there, which was found among the literary remains of William Sharp.

McClure, Phillips & Co. have made arrangements to have published in England Vaughan Kester's novel of American life, "The Fortunes of the Landrays." It may here be added that the Holts announce that Hodder & Stoughton of London will issue "Studies in American Trade Unionism," edited by Profs. Hollander and Barnett of Johns Hopkins University.

April has been set down by the Macmillan Company for the issue of Owen Wister's latest achievement, "Lady Baltimore." This new story is entirely different from "The Virginian." In it are seen mostly beautiful women, and the scenes are "civilized," the action taking place in a historic city. "Lady Baltimore" is said to be "a new departure in American fiction." It will be illustrated.

Henry Holt & Co. will bring out this month Vols. II. and III., completing Profs. Chamberlin and Salisbury's work on "Geology." They will deal with "Earth History." Prof. Chamberlin has here elaborated his criticisms of the nebular hypotheses. Vol. I., it may be remembered, was devoted to "Geologic Processes."

"The Four Million" is the title finally chosen for O. Henry's new book of short stories which McClure, Phillips & Co. will issue immediately. All the tales concern New York City.

The Macmillan Company announces that "The Sin of George Warrener" has been decided upon for the name of Miss Marie Van Vorst's new story. It will probably be ready for publication in May.

B. W. Huebsch of this city is bringing out, in view of Edward Howard Griggs's series of lectures on Shakespeare, Dante's "Divine Comedy," Browning, and "Moral Leaders," handbooks to each of these courses. The pamphlets contain outlines of the lectures, topics for study and discussion, and references and a bibliography.

Thomas Whittaker is just issuing "The Human Nature of the Saints," the latest volume of sermons by Dean Hodges of Cambridge, Mass., who is now preaching a special course of sermons at Leland Stanford University.

Apropos of the present antagonistic attitude against the Senate of the United States, as shown in many of the American magazines, it is interesting to hear that the next volume in Henry Holt & Co.'s series of American Public Problems, edited by Ralph Curtis Ringwalt, will be "The Election of Senators," by Prof. G. H. Haynes.

The Baker & Taylor Company announces for issue this month a new novel by Edith Rickert, author of "The Reaper." "Folly" is its title, and it deals with the conversion of a selfish love. A beautiful, self-centred woman marries a man because he loves her. Then comes the "other man." Miss Rickert has chosen the couplet,

In tragic life, God wot,
No villain need be; passions spin the plot,

as an "index finger" to her tale. "Folly" is said to resemble George Eliot's heroine, Gwendolen Harleth.

D. Appleton & Co. announce the following publication dates of some of their books: The middle of this month for Maarten Maartens's "The Healers," Clara E. Laughlin's "The Complete Hostess," (which, by the way, includes contributions by Priscilla Leonard, Eleonora K. Marble, and Mrs. John Foster Kirk, Jr.;) late in the Spring, Emory R. Johnson's "Ocean Transportation and Inland Water," and in May or June, Frederic J. Stimson's "In Cure of Her Soul."

The G. W. Dillingham Company will publish in May Frederick Upham Adams's new novel, "The Bottom of the Well." The scenes are laid in Jamaica, England, and New York City. This new book by the author of "John Henry Smith," &c., will appear simultaneously in this country, England, Canada, and Australia.

The fiction to appear this Spring from the J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia includes the following: Edgar Saltus's "Vanity Square," Louis Becke's "Adventures of a Supercargo," and "The Colonel of the Red Hussars," by a new writer, John Reed Scott.

A new book by Dr. W. J. Dawson, literary critic, lecturer, and evangelist, is about to be brought out by the Revells, entitled "The Forgotten Secret," and dealing with prayer. Dr. Dawson is delivering lectures in various parts of this country.

The Baker & Taylor Company is about to publish "Landscape Painting and Modern Dutch Artists," by E. B. Greenshields of Montreal, for many years a student and collector of landscapes by Dutch painters. The book is written from the point of view of the layman. A part of it was printed in pamphlet form a year ago and attracted some attention.

L. C. Page & Co. will issue Rupert Sargent Holland's "The Count at Harvard; Being the Adventures of a Young Gentleman of Fashion at Harvard University," March 1. This is a composite picture of the author's own classmates. The "Count" is not a foreigner, but the nickname of one of the chief figures in the story.

A biographical directory of "American Men of Science" has been compiled by J. McKeen Cattell, editor of Science and The Popular Science Monthly, and bears the imprint of The Science Press. Records are included of over 4,000 men of science, a star having been prefixed to 1,000 of them to indicate the students of the "natural and exact sciences in the United States whose work is supposed to be the most important." Each entry has the full name of the subject, his mail address, birth dates, education, positions, degrees, subject of research, works, &c.

The Baker & Taylor Company has acquired the American rights for the publication of a story of English rural life, "Hazel of Heatherland," which, as "The Vacillations of Hazel," has gained popular attention in England. The author is Mabel Barnes-Grundy, who describes in this book life along the banks of the River Dee.

The Gramercy Publishing Company is preparing a new and revised edition of the late Prof. Benson J. Lossing's history of "Our Country," brought up to the recent Russo-Japanese Peace Conference in New Hampshire. The work will begin publication this month.

Valentine editions are announced by the Baker & Taylor Company of Le Gallienne's "Romances of Old France" and of "Old Love Stories Retold." The bindings will represent the old-time deep lace valentine, and there will be landscapes on the covers.

Herbert B. Turner & Co. will issue immediately "The Snare of Strength," by Randolph Bedford, an Australian author. This is a tale of life in Australia, presenting pictures of colonial life, Australian politics, the struggles of the back-country farmers, prospecting, &c.

"Social Progress for 1906" will be sent out by the Baker & Taylor Company March 1. It has been revised and has added statistics. It is edited by Josiah Strong.

The February publications of the G. W. Dillingham Company include "Skiddoo," by the author of "John Henry," &c.; "The Financier," by Harris Burland, author of "The Black Motor Car"; "Love Letters that Caused a Divorce," by Mrs. A. E. Aldington, and "The Opal Serpent," said to be one of the best of Fergus Hume's detective stories since his "Mystery of a Hansom Cab."

Prof. Edward T. Devine's address on "Efficiency and Relief," delivered at the School of Philanthropy during the current academic year, has been put into book form and published by the Columbia University Press through the Macmillan Company. In his brief introduction to the small volume, President Nicholas Murray Butler speaks of the address as stating "plainly and with directness the large philosophical conception which underlies the attitude of the modern university in its relation to problems of social efficiency."

The B. F. Johnson Publishing Company of Richmond, Va., is bringing out, uniform with Prof. Sheppee's "Word Studies: Primary Book," his new "Advanced Book" on the subject.

A couple of theological books are being issued by the Baker & Taylor Company. One is Dr. Arthur T. Pierson's lectures, delivered at Exeter Hall, London, in 1904, which appear under the title "The Bible and Spiritual Criticism" and as a companion to "God's Living Oracles." The second volume is "The True Doctrine of Prayer," by Leander T. Chamberlain, President of the Evangelical Alliance of the United States, with a foreword by Dr. Huntington of Grace Church.

GOOD LEGAL STORIES.

THE REMINISCENCES OF SIR HENRY HAWKINS, BARON BRAMPTON. Edited by Richard Harris, K. C. One volume. Portrait. Pp. xi.-358. 8vo. Cloth. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

IN England of course every one who is likely to read Lord Brampton's reminiscences knows who his lordship is, so that probably Mr. Richard Harris, K. C., the editor, is quite right in starting his book at what to an American editor would be the middle. But in that infinitesimal fraction of the world outside of England some persons will not have heard of Lord Brampton, or Sir Henry Hawkins, or even of Sir 'Enery Orkins, and for such persons some introduction would seem necessary. (This assumption that you know is one of the English customs that both irritates and flatters the American.)

Lord Brampton is the peerage title of Sir Henry Hawkins, who for more than thirty years was a great English jury lawyer, and for twenty-three years more was one of the best known Judges in England. In the late sixties and early seventies he was counsel for the Tichborne family against Arthur Orton, the "claimant," and then for the Government in the prosecution of Orton for perjury. He made his principal reputation on those two cases, though he was well known before they were tried, and shortly after they ended he was created a Judge. In 1898 he retired from the bench and was made a peer, and after a few years as a judicial member of the Lords retired permanently. He is eighty-nine years old, a member of The Jockey Club, and the husband of an actress. He was in every big case, on one side or the other, from the time he became a Queen's counsel in 1859 until he went on the bench in 1876, and was known to about every criminal in England. He is not a typical Englishman, but a remarkable and unique specimen.

Such a man, with sixty years of active life at the British bar and on the British bench, should have a store of reminiscences; and Lord Brampton has. Mr. Harris has set many of them forth very well, as a whole. He gives no notes, however, and explains nothing, so that some of the value of the various stories is lost to one not "in the know." Many of the stories told here have already been published even in this country; we shall be surprised if many others are not kept in circulation, their provenance changed, for years to come.

Hidden in a chapter on election petitions is a reference to a famous case in London society. Lord Brampton does not mention names, but refers to his client as "a man who, although deserving of reprobation, is also entitled to admiration for the chivalry of his true nature. * * * He was charged with assaulting a young lady in a railway train between Aldershot and Waterloo."

I say nothing of what might have been proved or not proved; but speaking as an advocate, I will not hesitate to affirm that cross-examination may sometimes save one person's character without in the least affecting that of another. But this was not to be. Whatever line of defense my experience might have suggested, I was debarred by his express command from putting a single question. I say to his honor that as a gentleman and a British officer, he preferred to take to himself the ruin of his own character, the forfeiture of his commission in the army, the loss of social status, and all that could make life worth having, to casting even a doubt on the lady's veracity in the witness box.

This unnamed client of Sir Henry Hawkins's was Valentine Baker, Colonel of the Tenth Hussars, who never regained his position in England, and died in Egypt as the head of the gendarmerie in 1887. His American friends will read this tribute gladly.

A story throws a curious light on the independence of the British jury; if an American juror behaved as Sir Henry describes the Briton, he would go to jail for contempt of court with much rapidity.

When half past seven arrived, an hour on circuit which I always considered too early to adjourn * * * the British lion seemed to assert himself in the jury box, and rising on his hind legs said in a husky voice which seemed to come from a concealed cupboard in his bosom:

"My lord, I've been cramped up in this 'ere narrer box for fourteen hours, and the seat's that hard and the back so straight that now I gets out on it I ain't got a leg to stand on."

"I'm sorry for the chair," said I. He was a thick-set man and went on with tears in his eyes:

"My Lord, when I went 'ome last night arter sitting 'ere so many hours, I ecouldn't sleep a wink." I could not help saying:

"Then it's no use going to bed; we may as well finish the business."

That was all very well for him; but another juryman arose, amid roars of laughter, and lifted up a hard, wooden-bottomed chair and beat it with his heavy walking stick. I asked: "Is that to keep order, Sir!"

The excitement continued a long time, but at last it subsided.

When Sir Henry Hawkins was made a peer his family wished him to keep the family name in the peerage title. "I must confess I had some attachment for it, as it had rendered me such good service. If, however, I had any hesitation, it would have been removed when one afternoon a friend called on me and in his chaffing manner said: 'Well, I hear you're to be Lord 'Awkins of 'Itchin, 'Erts.' 'Be —— if I will,' said I." So he took the name Brampton from some property he owned in Huntingdonshire—Pepys's Brampton it was—and no longer is known as Sir 'Enery 'Orkins. His recollections are various and all are interesting.

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PAGES IN WAITING.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, who have already on their list several scientific books carefully fashioned between special and popular taste, which often means authoritative and classical sensationalism, are shortly to bring out in this country an English version of that wonderful book by the late Otto Weininger about which the German press has been vociferously talking. The translation is from the sixth German edition, and will be called "Sex and Character."

Otto Weininger's Book in English.

It is an astonishing fact that such a work, revealing as it does not only a lifetime of experience, but apparently a career of scientific research dealing with a great philosophical, biological, and social question, could have been written by a German student of less than 21 years of age. It is, he says, an attempt to place the relations of sex in a new and decisive light, and to refer to a single principle the whole contrast between man and woman. Herr Weininger does this in an eminently literary manner and with a decisive style of utterance which must be as fascinating to some as the subject matter may appear marvelous or offensive to them. Here are a few of his phrases taken from a chapter, the point of which is to show that woman is not only soulless and mindless, but that she is actually man's baser part and not a separate sex by herself:

> The further we go in the analysis of woman's claim to esteem the more we must deny her of what is lofty and noble, great and beautiful. * * * However degraded a man may be, he is immeasurably above the most superior woman, so much so that comparison and classification of the two are impossible. * * * Woman is neither high-minded nor low-minded. She is the opposite of all these. * * *

Nevertheless, our author admits that "a woman is never so stupid as a man can be"—and so he continues in an ever-fascinating yet curiously weird and exasperating fashion.

***

Father Gapon's Story of His Life.

The autobiography of the Russian priest who led the laborers of St. Petersburg to slaughter a year ago Jan 22 is now about to appear in book form. Many may remember it as a valuable running commentary on current Russian affairs when it was presented as a serial in The Strand Magazine. It makes a large-type volume of about 270 profusely illustrated pages. It will be called in this country "The Story of My Life," and will bear the imprint of E. P. Dutton & Co.

Students of the Russian revolutionary movement, as well as others to whom the book will primarily appeal as a dramatic, human document, will be interested to learn the story of what led up to the massacre of Bloody Sunday, related by the most prominent actor in the tragedy. The account of the affair given by Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace in his "Russia" is not so complimentary to Gapon as the admirers of the priest might wish. Gapon's change of tactics, however, in preferring to conduct labor organizations under the auspices of the revolutionists rather than under those of the Ministry of the Interior is to be found—just as the explanation of Bloody Sunday is to be found—in a single sentence—he did not believe that the soldiers would fire on the people.

In the closing chapter of the book the author presents his views as to the prospects of revolution in Russia. A great awakening is going on, promoted by ineffective reforms, loss of faith, and the consciousness of growing popular strength by means of organization. The author looks upon the fall of the Czar and autocracy as inevitable and soon.

***

Browning in Friendship and Religion.

A couple of handy volumes dealing with Robert Browning as a friend and the poet's dogmatic views are about to appear in this country. The former is entitled "Robert Browning and Alfred Domett." It presents the letters by the former to the latter written during the period from 1840 to 1846, principally while Domett was in New Zealand in the employ of the British Colonial Service. It may be remembered that Alfred Domett is the "Waring" of Browning's poem of that title. The volume also includes several letters from Joseph Arnould, later the well-known Indian Judge, to Domett, in which the writer refers to Browning, their common intimate friend. The three men were natives and neighbors of Camberwell. Domett was born in 1811, Browning the year following, and Arnould in 1813. Portraits of each are given in the present publication, which, by the way, is edited by the well-known English author, Frederic G. Kenyon, and will bear the imprint here of E. P. Dutton & Co. They present the friends between the ages of twenty-three and twenty-five. The editor has provided introductory and other matter of interest.

The second volume will come from the Macmillan Company. It is a collection of lectures on "Browning and Dogma" delivered by Ethel M. Naish at Birmingham, England, in 1904. They deal with the poet's attitude toward dogmatic religion as shown in "Cleon," "Bishop Blougram's Apology," "Caliban Upon Setebos," "La Saisiaz," "Christmas Eve," and "Easter Day." Three of the eight lectures are devoted to the two last-named poems. The author summarizes the poems in her introduction:

> In "Caliban Upon Setebos" * * * is presented the lowest conception of a Deity and of His dealings with the world and humanity. * * * With "Cleon" follows the substitution of the Greek conception of life at the beginning of the Christian era. * * * Of the character of the changes separating the world of religious thought of Blougram from that of Cleon, suggestions are afforded by the "Epilogue" to the "Dramatis Personae." * * * "Bishop Blougram's Apology" is a possible exposition of the religious attitude of a professing Christian of the nineteenth century. * * * In "Christmas Eve" * * * its author would impress upon his public * * * that in no one form of creed is the Divine influence to be exclusively found. * * * In "Easter Day" the discussion * * * deals with the individual difficulties involved in an unconditional acceptance of Christianity itself. * * * Finally, with "La Saisiaz" we are brought face to face unmistakably with the struggle, with the doubts, and yearnings of Browning himself at a critical hour of life, twelve years before the end.

***

Two More "Beautiful Colored Books."

Two new additions are shortly to be made to the series of large octavos with colored and other full-page illustrations which the Macmillan Company publishes in America, and which includes Menpes's "Rembrandt," "Whistler as I Knew Him," and many others. One of these volumes is "Bruges and West Flanders," painted by Amedée Forestier and described by G. W. Tomond; the other, "Days with Velasquez," by C. Lewis Hind, the well-known art critic and author.

The first named deals principally with "a few leading incidents" in the history of the country painted and considered, because, the author writes in his preface:

> There is no part of Europe more wanting in what is known as "scenery" than Flanders, and those who journey there must spend most of their time in the old towns which are still so strangely mediaeval in their aspect, or in country places which are worth seeing only because of their connection with some event in history—Nature has done so little for them.

A few "passing allusions" have been made to the oft-described subject of the Flemish school of painting and architecture; but some space has been devoted to an account of the recent development of the Flemish littoral, "which has been so remarkable during the last quarter of a century." The illustrations number thirty-seven and show interesting parts of Bruges, natives, market places, views of Furnes, Nieuport, Coxyde, Adinkerque, La Panne, and other places.

Mr. Hind's latest book is devoted to the pictures of Velasquez in the galleries of Europe—the Prado in Madrid, Apsley House in England, the British National Gallery, Hertford House, Yorkshire, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and elsewhere. Here and there among the descriptions are given bits of information about the Spanish master's life. Among the two dozen pictures are eight colored reproductions, the others being in black and white. The colored illustrations include "Prince Balthasar Carlos," "The Surrender of Breda," "The Tapestry Weavers," "The Maids of Honor," &c.

***

Joinville's Memoirs of St. Louis of France.

I give all men to know that I have herein set down a great part of the deeds of this, our holy King, by me seen and heard, and a great part of his deeds that I have come across in a narrative, which I have caused to be written in this book. This I mention in order that those who shall hear this book may believe firmly in what the book says, which I have truly seen and heard. This was written in the year of grace MCCCIX., in the month of October.

Thus closes the volume of "Memoirs of the Lord of Joinville," which Ethel Wedgwood is having published here by E. P. Dutton & Co. and in London by John Murray. John, Lord of Joinville, was Seneschal of Champagne, and accompanied King Louis on all his journeys abroad and at home during the space of six years. He wrote the memoirs at the request of his "liege lady," the wife of St. Louis's grandson. The book has been divided into two parts—"the first part tells how he (Louis) ordered his time according to God and the Church and to the profit of his realm"; the second part treats of his "knightly prowess and great feats of arms."

The volume is full of anecdotes and sayings of the King, and, as the editor says in her preface:

> The King, seen through Joinville's record, is a far nobler character than he is represented by his extravagant monkish eulogists—Geoffrey de Beaulieu, Guillaume de Nangis, and the rest; and that he was a hero to his own commonplace intimates is a much greater testimony to his personality than any enumeration of his qualifications for sainthip. * * * Joinville himself, as he appears through his narrative, is a fine sample of the great baron of feudal times. True to his word, firm in his justice, shrewd in business, intellectually limited, he approaches closely to the modern popular idea of an English squire.

The present English version is based on Michel's edition of the fourteenth century manuscript in the Bibliothèque Royale. Details are given here and there concerning Joinville's life. There are several tables of pedigrees.

Early Bibles.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

When I sent to you a copy of the letter of Edward A. Fetherick, a learned librarian of England, my motive was to communicate facts about early German Bibles. The fact that Luther characterized the book of James as "an epistle of straw" is sufficient evidence that he rejected it as uninspired, and is it not folly to contend that he did not reject the Apocalypse when he said it is "a farrago of nonsense"? I have an old quarto Protestant family Bible containing the Apocrypha, but who does not know that those apocryphal books have never been accepted by Protestants as inspired? They are not printed by the American Bible Society.

Luther not only derided the Epistle of James and the Apocalypse, but he interpolated the word "allein" in the Pauline text about justification, making it read: "Therefore we conclude that man is justified by faith alone."

His New Testament in the Congressional Library is a quarto; the other German translation is a folio like the eighteen others save one, as declared by Catholic writers.

WILLIAM HENRY EURR.
Washington, D. C., Feb. 7, 1906.

The Country Town.

A sociological work is promised for February publication by the Baker & Taylor Company entitled "The Country Town: A Study of Rural Evolution," by Wilbur L. Anderson, with an introduction by Dr. Josiah Strong. The author traces the deterioration of some and the recovery of other country towns and suggests remedies for the general "salvation" of rural settlements.

Happy Life.

The Fleming H. Revell Company has received the manuscript of a new book by Hannah Whitall Smith, author of "Christian's Secret of a Happy Life," &c. The object of the volume is to help those people who have "just enough religion to make them miserable."

DOUBLE your delight
divide your TROUBLE
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"A weird conception—uproariously funny."—Chicago Evening Post.

"Alert with the hustle and nerve of the life that is not simple, but rather—exhilarating."—Pittsburg Post.

THE GREAT REFUSAL
By the author of
The Silence of Dean Maitland

Miss Tuttiet, known as "Maxwell Gray," the famous auti... of "The Silence of Dean Maitland," has written another powerful novel. The hero is a handsome young University man who, is oppressed by the knowledge of the great ill-gotten wealth which he is about to inherit, and which he thinks he ought to give up in order to gain the kingdom of heaven. Two girls fall in love with him, and he falls in love with the one with the most beautiful body and least beautiful soul. The wrong girl refuses him poor, and he ultimately marries the right girl. Like "The Silence of Dean Maitland," this book treats of the tremendous will power and indomitable perseverance of a man with an ideal.

D. Appleton & Company, Publishers, New York.

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Pictorial Section, Part 1.

The New York Times

Sunday, February 11. 1906.

MRS. ALFRED VALENTINE LEAMAN (nee Carter.)
(Photo by Marceau.)

MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT.
A Favorite Portrait.
(Copyright, 1905,
by Frances B. Johnston.)

MARQUIS SAIONJI,
New Premier.

S. TERAUCHI,
Minister of War.

KEI HARA,
Home Minister.

MINORU SAITO,
Minister of Navy.

M. MATSUDA,
Minister of Justice.

S. MAKINO,
Minister of Education.

The New Japanese Premier and His Cabinet.

(Photos by Brown Bros., N. Y.)

PRESIDENT CASTRO OF VENEZUELA AND MRS. CASTRO.

GEN. GRANT POINTING OUT THE SIGHTS AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.
(Photo by Pictorial News Co.)

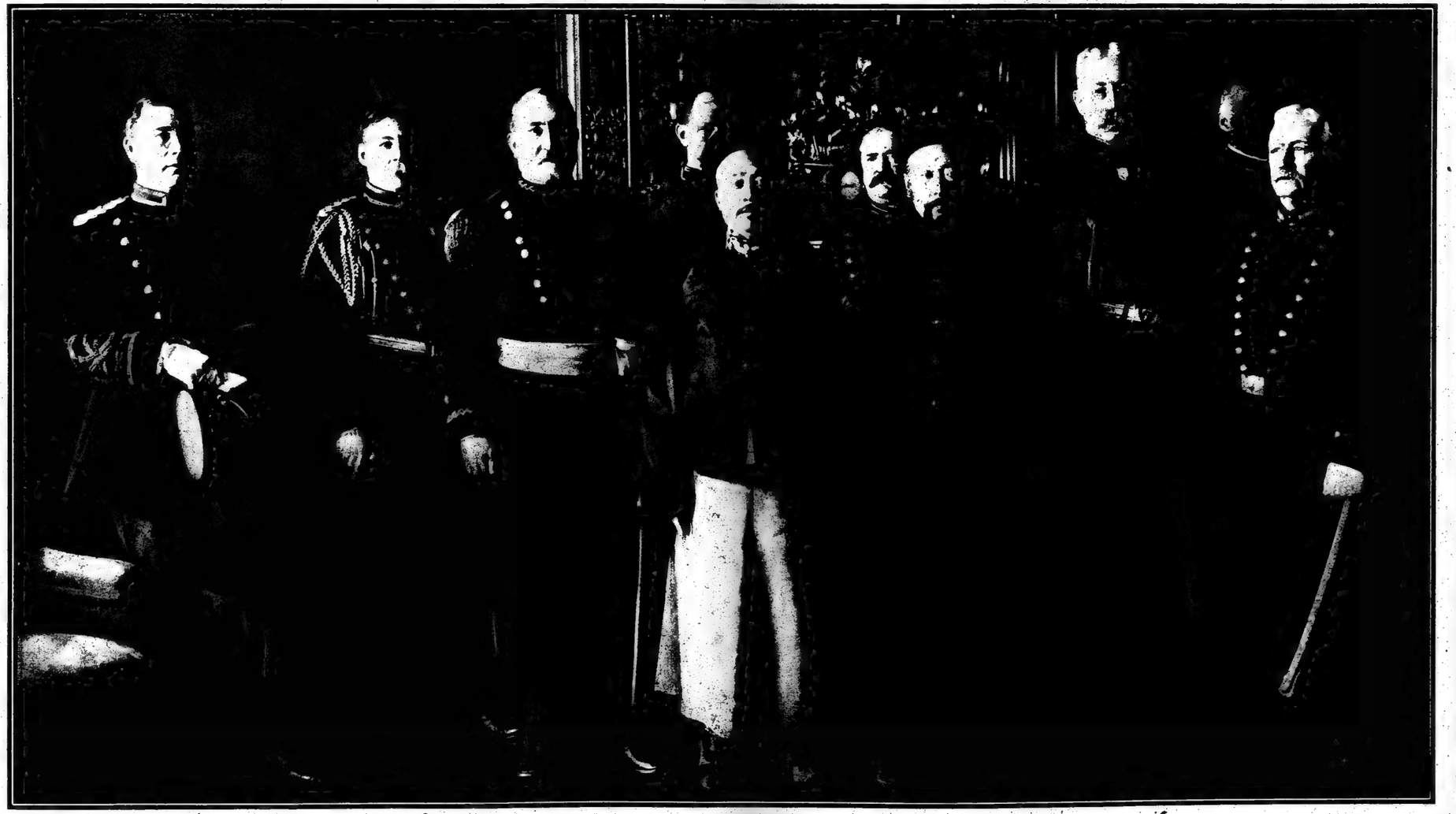

VISIT OF THE IMPERIAL CHINESE SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS.

RECEPTION AT THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.

From left to right: Capt. Johnson, Col. Herstand, Gen. Frederick D. Grant, Tai Hung-Chi, Assistant Secretary of the Imperial Chinese Treasury; Tuan Fong, Viceroy of Fukien; Col. Scrtner, Col. Kerr, Col. Osgood, Col. Pullman.

(Photos by Underwood & Underwood.)

THE PRINCE INSPECTING THE CUP.

Copyright, Illustrations Bureau.

THE TASHI LLAMA
Returning to His Carriage

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS
and Lord and Lady Minto in the Royal Box

LORD KITCHENER
on the Club Lawn.

Prince and Princess of Wales at the Calcutta Races.

The Duke of Almodovar Going to Visit M. Revoil, the French Delegate.

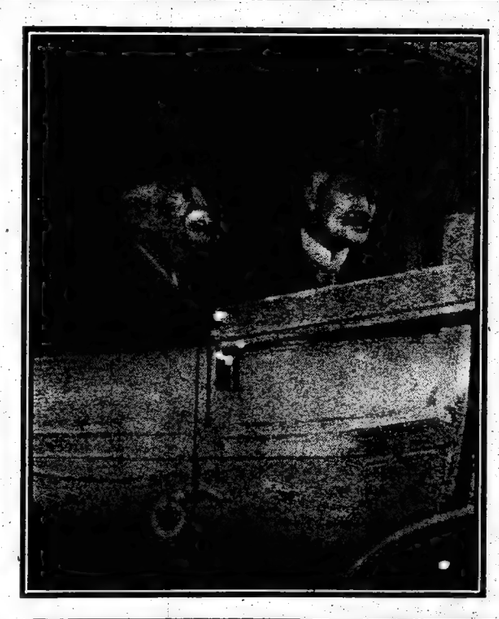

Herr von Radowitz and Count von Tattenbach, the German Delegates.

THE MOROCCAN DELEGATES.

The Governor of Andalusia Welcoming the Moroccan Delegates.

Scenes at the International Conference at Algeciras.

LE POURBOIRE— Jules Worms.

PSYCHE — William Kray.

THE BOOKWORM—
J. G. Vibert.

HOME FROM HARVEST—
A. Hagborg.

Gems from the Blumenstiel Collection at the American Art Galleries.

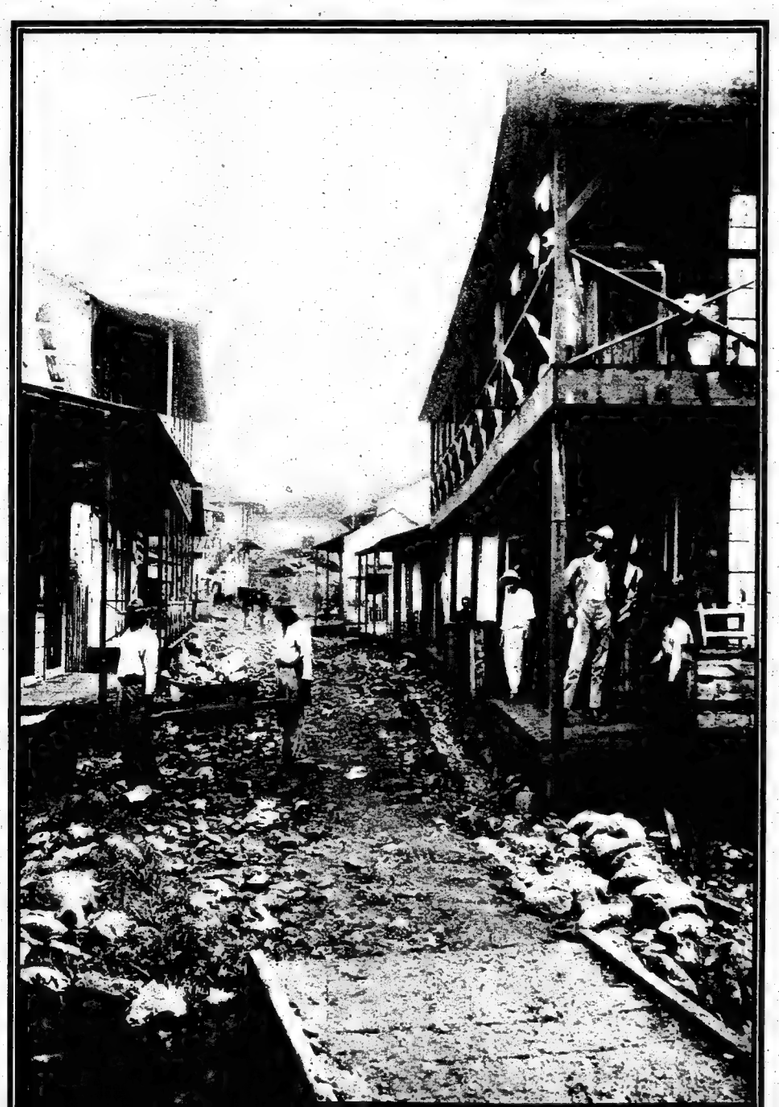

QUARTERS OF MEN EMPLOYED ON CANAL WORK AT CRISTOBAL.
(From Stereograph by C. L. Chester, Copyright, 1906, by Underwood & Underwood.)

HOTEL AND RESIDENCES IN CULEBRA.
(From Stereograph by C. L. Chester, Copyright, 1906, by Underwood & Underwood.)

Contrasting Street Scenes in Panama Canal Zone.

The New York Times — Sunday, February 11, 1906

THE BRIDE'S BOUDOIR.

(Copyright, 1905, by Waldon Fawcett.)

THE DRAWING ROOM.

(Copyright, 1905, by Waldon Fawcett.)

THE OLD FASHIONED DOORWAY.

THE DINING ROOM.
(Copyright, 1905, by Waldon Fawcett.)

THE LONGWORTH HOUSE IN WASHINGTON.

Miss Roosevelt's Future Home.

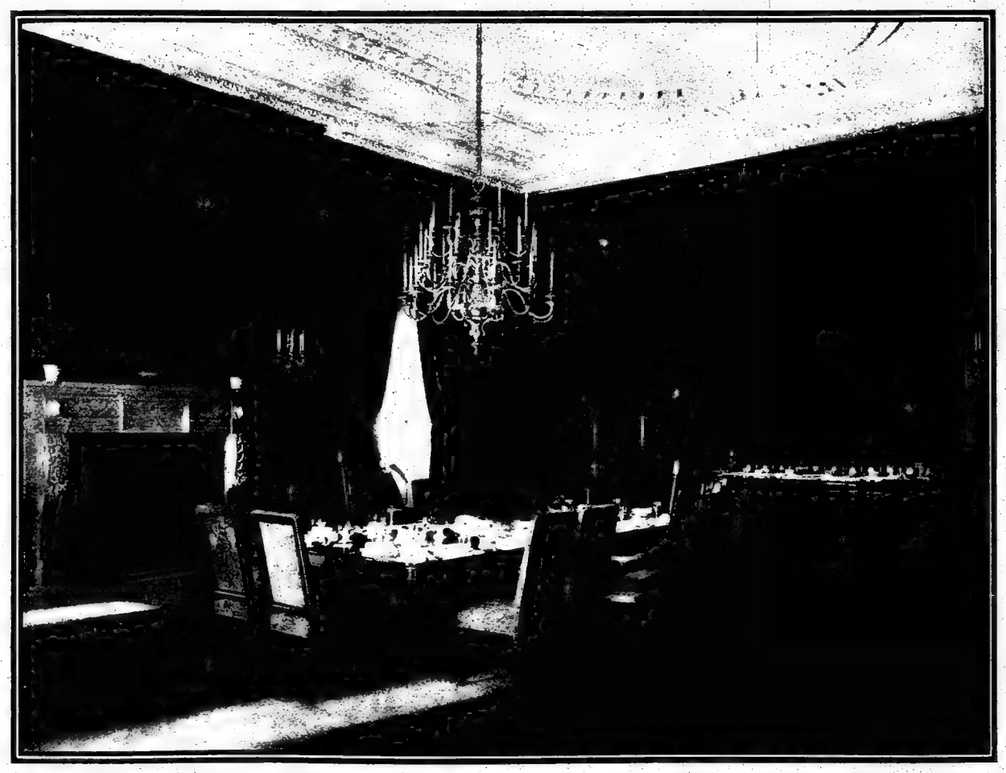

DINING ROOM IN THE WHITE HOUSE.
Where the Wedding Breakfast will be Served.

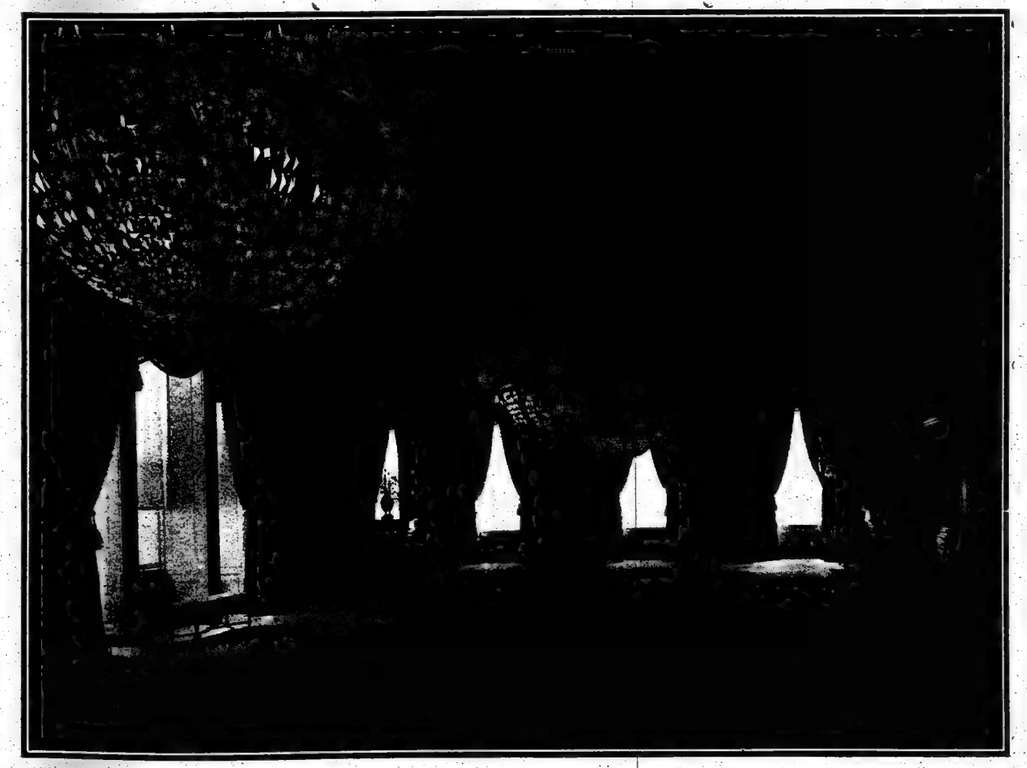

EAST ROOM IN THE WHITE HOUSE.
Where Miss Roosevelt will be Married to Mr. Longworth.

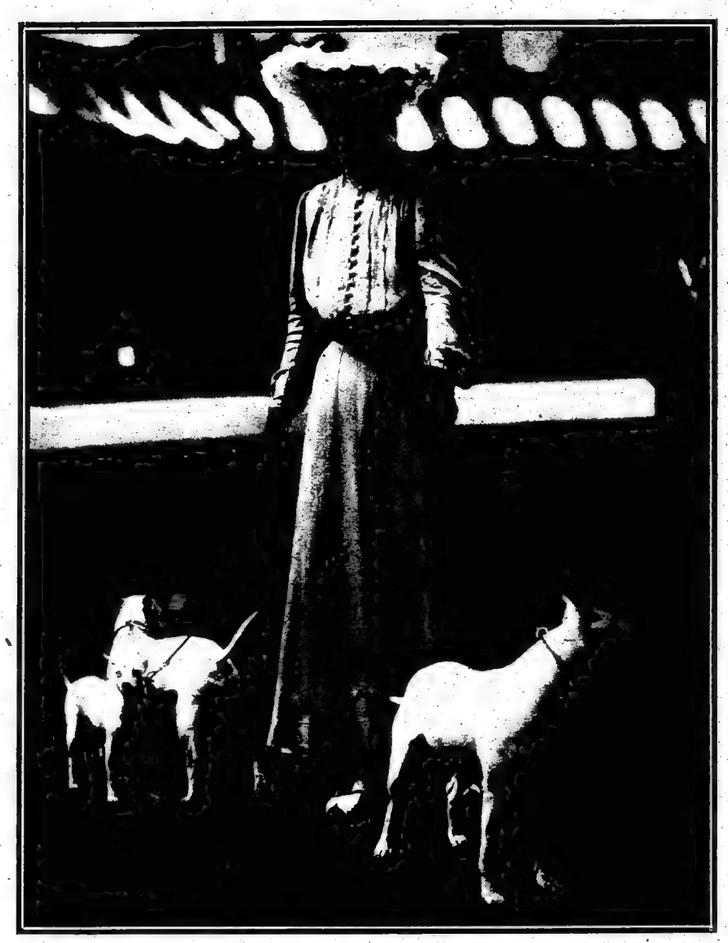

MISS CYNTHIA ROCHE AND THE ELM COURT KENNELS' BULL TERRIERS.

KENNELS AND BEAGLES OF WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER.

Champion Rupert, French Poodle, Red Brook Kennels.

Champion Richelieu and Champion Sarah, French Bulldogs, R. A. Hunt.

Champion Baby Beautiful, St. Bernard, Willowmere Kennels.

Some of the Stars at the Westminster Kennel Club Show at the Garden this Week.

(Photos by C J Ross.)

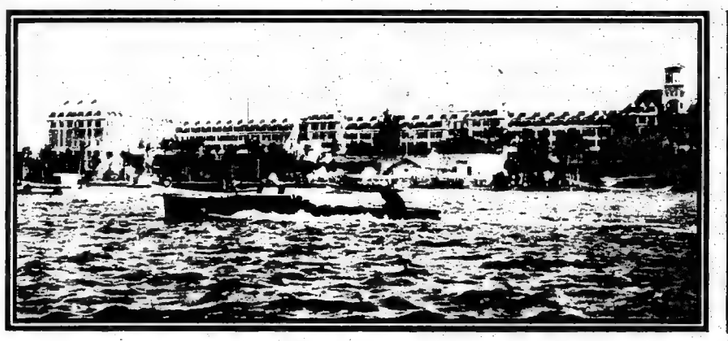

TWENTY-THREE SPEEDING BY THE HOTEL.

SIMPLEX III., WINNER IN CLASS C.

POSSUM BEATING TWENTIETH CENTURY.

The Motor Boat Races at Lake Worth, Fla.

(Photos by Penfield.)

Off from New York for Manila.
Sailing of the United States Transports Kirkpatrick and McClellan.

(Photos from Underwood & Underwood.)

Gala Day Crowd in Havana.
Around the Malecon, the fashionable drive, where the automobile races start. Morro Castle in the background.

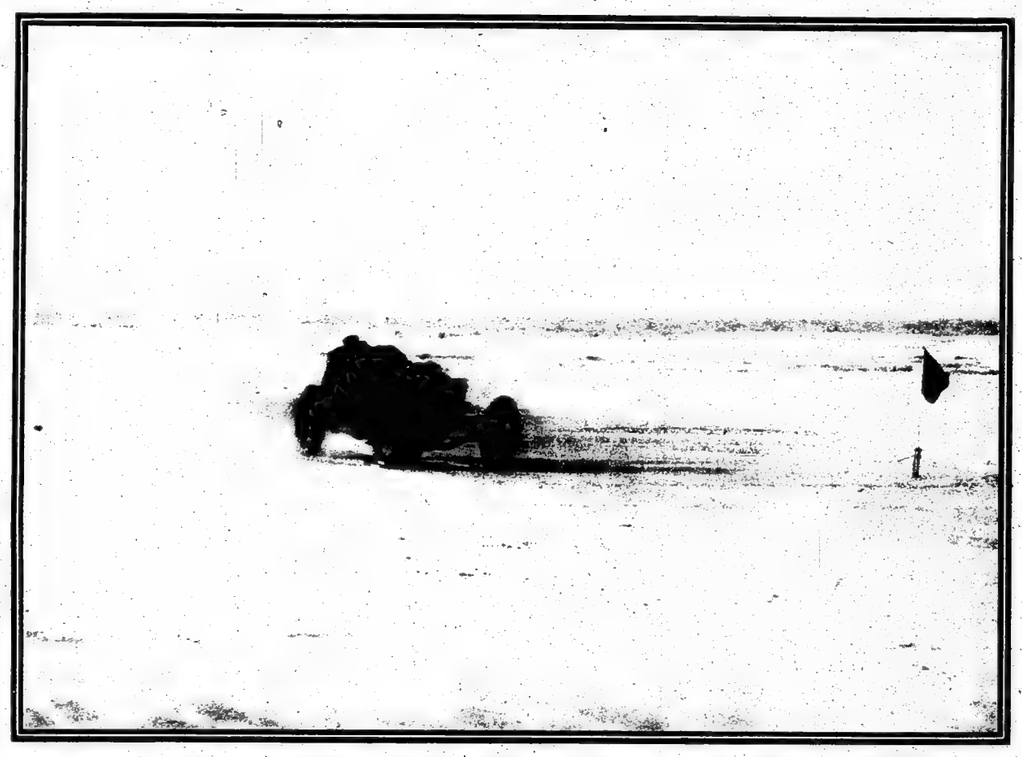

VICTOR DEMOGEOT FINISHING TWO MILES IN 58 4-5 SECONDS—AT ORMOND, FLA.

(Photo by Pictorial News Co.)

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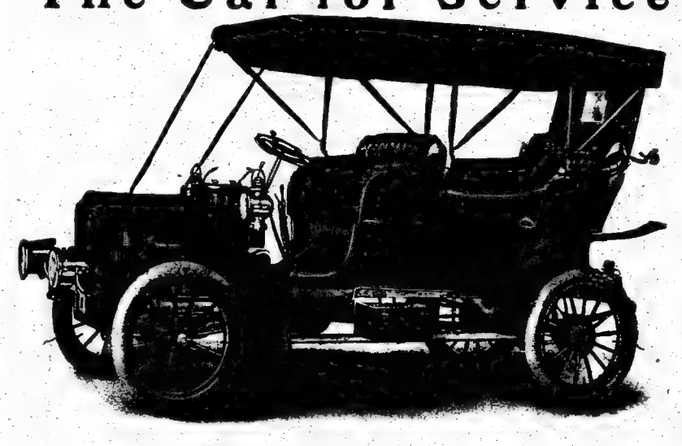

WHITE WINS ANOTHER RELIABILITY TEST.

The silent, swift and steady White steam car starts on its sixth year of successful service with a sweeping victory in an important competition. The Los Angeles-San Diego endurance contest, held January 25th-26th, was won by a White steamer, carrying five passengers and 150 pounds of baggage. The winning White, driven by Charles A. Hawkins, made a perfect score—1,000 points—and consumed but seventeen gallons of gasoline on the 180-mile mountainous journey. Four other Whites participated and all of them received first-class certificates. Three of these were driven by private owners who lost but one, two and three minutes, respectively.

The results of the above competition, except for differences in dates and places, read much like the summaries of every other reliability trial which has been held, starting with the New York-Rochester run of 1901.

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"They had rested up for a day or more, and bought some clothes in a country store."

THE ROOSEVELT BEARS

(Copyright, 1905, by Seymour Eaton. All rights reserved)

By PAUL PIPER

VI. THE BEARS AT THE COUNTY FAIR

The bears had learned the farming trade,
They could milk a cow or use a spade.
They'd taught a school and learned the trick
How country boys get ahead so quick.
They were ready now for city life;
For fame or fun; for business strife.
They had rested up for a day or more;
They'd bought some things in a country store:
Two sweaters gay, a red and blue;
Some lighter shoes and stockings, too;
Two caps, the kind that tourists wear,
And walking sticks and a dozen pair
Of cuffs and collars of glossy white
To wear when they went out at night;
And pins and buttons on cards in rows;
And two handy grips to hold their clothes.
They said good-bye to farm and beast,
And started again on their journey East.

"Pullman travel," said TEDDY—B,
"Is too expensive for you and me;
Let's try an engine for a mile or so
To learn the way that engines go."

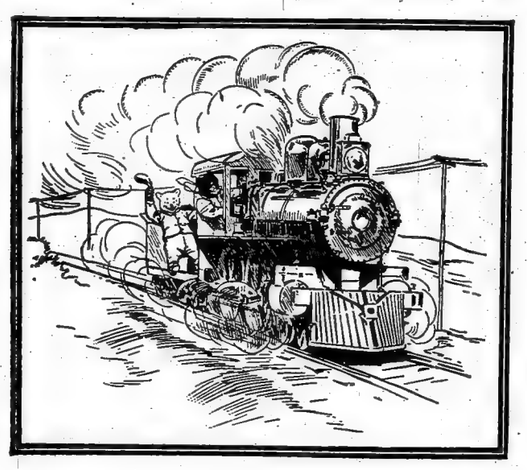

"A good idea," said TEDDY—G,
"I have always thought I'd like to be
A circus clown or an engineer.
You run the fire and I shall steer,
And we'll make the engine hit a pace
That was never seen in a railroad race."
The engine stood on a siding near;
No one was there; (bears have no fear;
They hadn't learned like me and you
The things that are wrong for bears to do.)
The men were in a house close by,
Waiting orders and eating pie.

TEDDY—G climbed up to the engine cab,
Turned on the steam and kept sharpest tab
On things in front, at left and right,
And watched when signals came in sight;
While TEDDY—B with pokers eight
Made the furnace blaze at a lively rate.
They rang the bell and the whistle blew;
The track was clear and before they knew
They were in a town, and had run clear through.
They whizzed along for an hour or two
When a trainman waved a flag in front
And turned a switch and made them bunt
Into a load of coal and a crossing gate
In a country town in Missouri State.

TEDDY—G showed cards at the entrance gate
And said: "I'm sorry, but our train was late;
The engine ran into an open switch
And almost put us in the ditch."
"You'll excuse our clothes," said TEDDY-B;
"We were in the country, don't you see,
And didn't want to delay the fair
While we changed our clothes or combed our hair."
The official took them by the hand,
And gave them seats on the judge's stand,
Where they could see the fun and hear the band.

"We didn't come," said TEDDY—B,
"To judge your show; we're here to see.
If you don't mind we'll walk around,
And see what's doing on the ground."

They were out for fun; they didn't care;
They saw the whole of the county fair.
They shot for canes; it cost a dime;
They hit the bull's-eye every time.
They turned a crank to see butter made;
And drank some purple lemonade.
They climbed a pole and put up flags,
And raced with boys in potato bags.

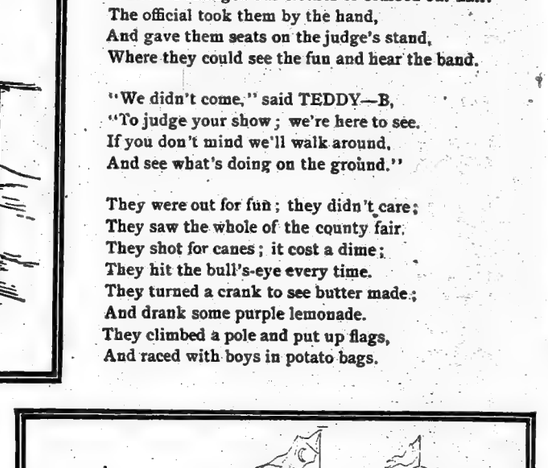

They took a turn on a tandem wheel,
The pole it shook from east to west
And up and down; it did its best
To shake the bear but TEDDY—G
Could walk a limb or climb a tree.
And he did the pole from start to tip
With quickest step and without a slip;
But every time he reached the ham
He tumbled headlong in the dam.
Like Bruce's spider of years gone by,
He'd try, and try, and try, and try;
Till at last he won the money prize
And a Missouri ham of largest size.

The children gathered in a ring,
To see them dance and hear them sing.
They walked on ropes drawn good and tight,
And jumped through hoops and landed right.
They rode a donkey and bought some toys,
And gave them away to girls and boys.
The children found them cakes to eat,
And asked them home their friends to meet.

The bears got in with grips and things,
And bags of sand and food and strings,
And telescopes and ropes and maps:
The basket full of balloonist traps.

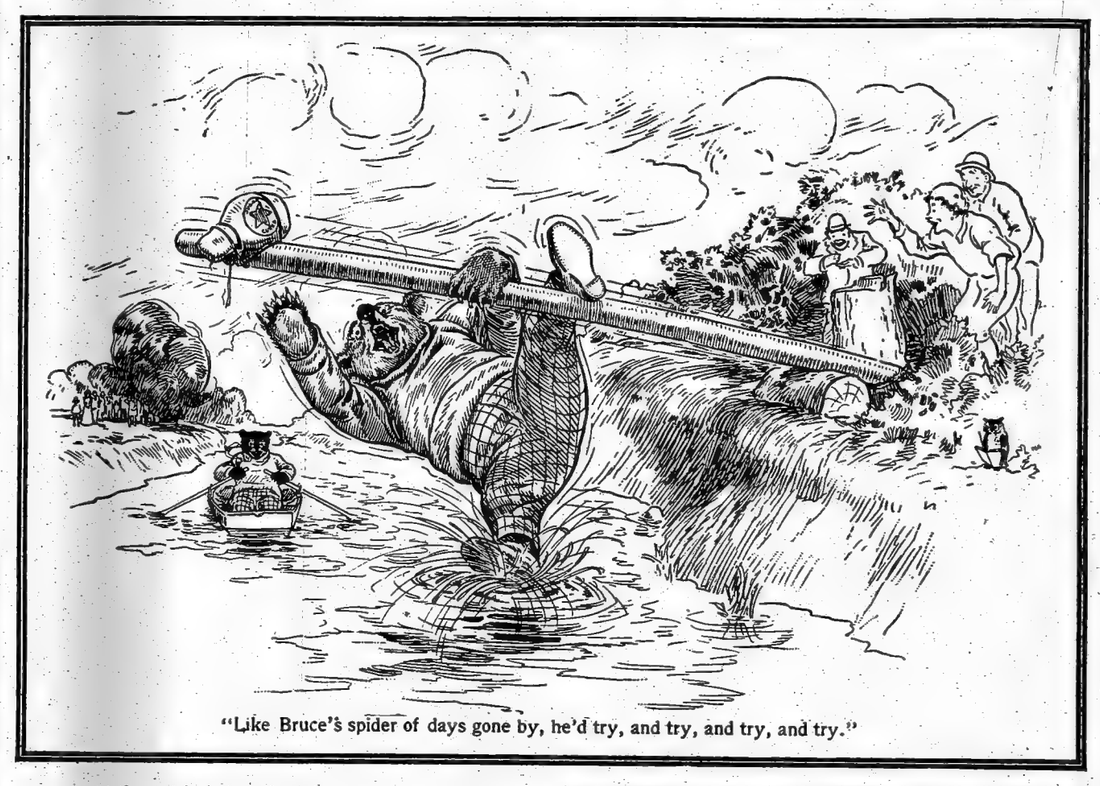

"Like Bruce's spider of days gone by, he'd try, and try, and try, and try."

At three o'clock that afternoon,
A man would go up in a balloon.
The man was sick; he couldn't go;

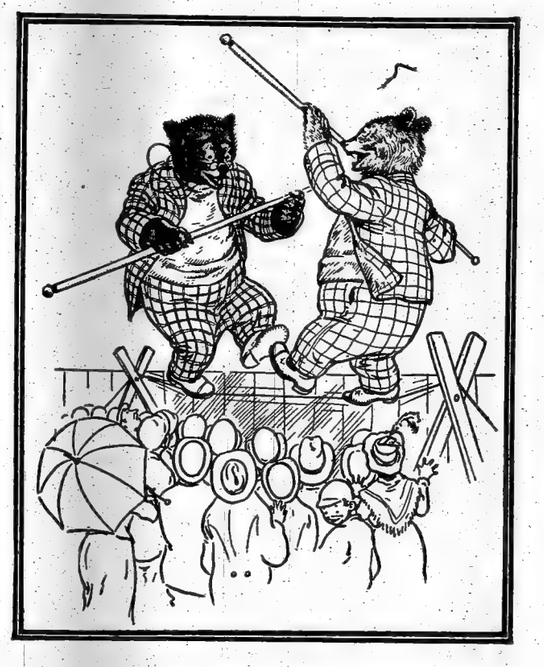

And TEDDY—B said, "If that is so
Give us a chance; we'd like to try
A little journey to the sky."

A rope was fastened strong and tight,
The balloon shot up to its greatest height.
The crowd below made lots of noise,
The two bears called down to the boys:
"Let go the rope, we like the fun,
It beats the farm or the broncho run."
The boys called out to hold on tight.
The bears called back "Be sure to write."
The rope was cut and up they flew,
Beyond the clouds and away from view.

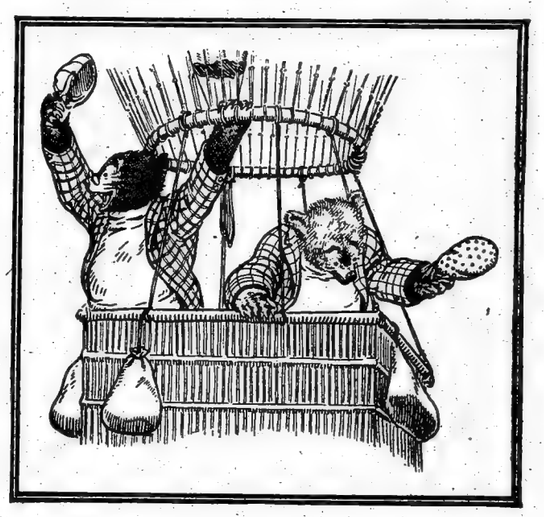

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THE WEATHER.
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VOL. LV....NO. 17,550. ** NEW YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1906.—46 Pages, in Six Parts, including Pictorial Section. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

$10,000 FUND TO AID THE RUSSIAN ACTORS

Debt Almost Crushed Orleneff Company of Players.

CARNEGIE AND MORGAN HELP

Russians Now to Play Here Under Frohman Management — They Were Almost Starving Once.

A group of New Yorkers has been working for several weeks to extricate from extraordinary pecuniary entanglements the Russian company of players headed by M. Orleneff and Mme. Nasimoff. The plans of the players' friends have now so far advanced that success is assured. A guarantee fund of $10,970 has been pledged, and with this to back the Russian actors it is believed that they can quickly be made something better than self-supporting.

Daniel Frohman has consented to take over the management of the Russians, who have suffered for some time from lack of a competent director. Mr. Frohman is in Europe at present, but he will be gone only three weeks. In his absence the enterprise will be looked after by Charles Frohman.

The list of guarantors of the fund contains many well-known names. Andrew Carnegie is down for $1,000, as also are Edward Wasserman and Paul M. Herzog; Otto H. Kahn is down for $2,700. The other guarantors are Isaac N. Seligman, $500; Jefferson Seligman, $500; Mrs. Henry Seligman, $500; Mrs. M. L. Schiff, $500; Miss Chandler, $50; William H. Bliss, $500; "A Friend," $50; Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, $500; Leo Arnstein, $100; Mrs. A. Lewisohn, $100; J. Pierpont Morgan, $500; Mrs. Charles Rindskopf, $100; S. Neustadt, $200; Eugene Meyer, $200; V. Everit Macy, $500; George Blumenthal, $200; Edward J. King, $20; William L. Cahn, $50; Benjamin Stern, $25; Mrs. L. S. Wolff, $25; William Saloman, $100; M. Grab, $50.

While the sum of $10,970 has thus been guaranteed, the committee in charge of the matter thinks it desirable to have it increased to $15,000, if possible, though none of the subscriptions will be called for unless the venture which the Russian players are now to undertake under Mr. Frohman's management should prove a business failure. The members of the committee are Owen Johnson, Chairman; Charles Klein, the playwright; Ernest Crosby, John Barry, Paul Herzog, and Mrs. Frances Hellman. Any additions to the guarantee fund may be sent either to Mr. Johnson at the Players Club, 16 Gramercy Park, or to Mrs. Hellman, at 36 West Fifty-fourth Street.

M. Orleneff, Mme. Nasimoff, and the company of twenty-six actors they brought with them from Russia last Autumn, were practically starving when their American friends came to their relief. The two principals of the company were here in the Winter of 1904-5 and made such a good impression that the Tcherikoff Society, which is made up largely of Russians in New York, offered to raise a six-thousand-dollar fund to bring another company over in the Fall of 1905. This offer was accepted and the Russians came. But the six-thousand-dollar fund did not materialize. The Tcherikoff Society could raise only $2,500. M. Orleneff had to borrow the remaining $3,500 to get a start.

This was where all his troubles began. He has been his own manager, for the most part. He speaks no English whatever, and that $3,500 note has been a burden around his neck ever since he made it.

The Russian actors started in at the Third Street Theatre, a small house at 15 Third Street. For this they paid $1,400 a month rent. After the lease was executed M. Orleneff found that the rent didn't include seats for the audience. This mildly surprised him, but he bought some chairs for $500. After that it was discovered that there were not enough dressing rooms for his players. The manager declined to put them in. M. Orleneff had to have them built. It cost him $1,000 more.

When the Russians finally were ready to give performances they discovered that over the theatre was a dance hall, from which, at the most solemn moments of plays like "Ghosts," would come the floor-shaking tread of the dancers and the blare of an east side orchestra playing "Everybody Works but Father."

Under such conditions the Russian exiles (they had been banished from Russia for playing "The Chosen People") struggled along for some weeks. They had some encouragement from cultivated persons who appreciated the quality of their work and who used to go downtown often to the little east side theatre and take their friends. Of course, there was a certain amount of regular attendance from the Russians of the city, but the conditions were too adverse. The company lost money from the start. Soon they had to have more money. M. Orleneff borrowed it. It doesn't matter from whom. The conditions under which it was borrowed are so onerous that it is not likely that the lenders would be pleased to see their names in print.

For the new loans M. Orleneff had to give his notes. He agreed, in writing, not to touch a cent of the box office receipts until the principal of the notes was repaid. By this time the proceeds of his earlier notes had all been eaten up and the company was reduced almost to the verge of desperation. By Christmas they were almost starving.

About that time a group of New Yorkers, among them Richard Watson Gilder, "Mark Twain," Robert Underwood Johnson, Charles Klein, and Mrs. Hellman, began to see what could be done for them. The rescuers raised at one time $1,500, and at another about $800. These sums were given outright to the Russians, and kept the actors from starving or freezing to death.

Under fashionable patronage a series of matinées was held at the Criterion Theatre, at which the Russians appeared before large audiences and cleared $5,000. This enabled M. Orleneff to pay his actors. It had been a long time since the ghost had walked for them.

These remedial measures did not strike at the root of the matter, however, so the friends of the Russians began to raise the guarantee fund and asked Daniel Frohman to give the foreign actors the benefit of his advice. To their delight, Mr. Frohman consented.

At present the company is playing an engagement obtained for them in Chicago by Ben Greet. On March 1 they will go to Boston to play a two weeks' engagement in one of the Frohman theatres.

About March 21 they will return to this city to begin a series of performances un-

LAWYER VALENTINE GUILTY.

Attorney Says Crime of Which He Was Convicted Is Not Known.

Benjamin E. Valentine, the Brooklyn lawyer charged with uttering a forged deed, was convicted yesterday by the jury that had been sitting for a week at Mineola. The jury was out an hour and a half.

Valentine, cool and unemotional as he has been, quailed before the steady eyes of the jurors while the foreman delivered the verdict. He stood for a moment and then sank into his chair while his counsel began making the customary motions. Justice Rogers entertained a motion for arrest of judgment, and named Saturday, Feb. 24, for argument, ordering that briefs be submitted to him in the meantime. Bail was increased from $2,000 to $5,000. John Lyon of Hempstead, the bondsman, will qualify in the larger amount.

Harvey Spencer, a Manhattan handwriting expert, was the last witness for the defense. District Attorney Franklin A. Coles, who had said that two of Valentine's daughters would be called as witnesses by the prosecution, decided that the people did not need their testimony.

Valentine was accused of forging his wife's signature to a deed transferring property in Nassau County. The witness Spencer testified that the general aspect and particular characteristics of the disputed signature were like the admitted genuine signatures of Marie A. Valentine. An exact similarity, he contended, would raise a suspicion.

Timothy M. Griffing, counsel for Valentine, summing up, said:

"My client produced the deed here in open court. Consider what he might have done, what indeed any guilty man would have done. He might have destroyed the deed, or hidden it so effectually that it could not be found. That could have been done by him before it was photographed.

Mr. Rand, for the people, declared: "I will say one thing for all the witnesses, and that is that every one told the truth as he or she saw it.

"If the signature on the deed was genuine, why did Valentine try to secure the services of Carvalho, as has been shown here?" demanded Rand of the jury, but looking toward the accused lawyer. "He saw the expert and showed him many signatures which he said were genuine beyond all question. But Carvalho had already studied the handwriting, and, while he told Valentine that he would cheerfully go before a Judge and proclaim his own error if he could be convinced that he had made one, Valentine was unable to prove to him that the signature upon the disputed deed was that of Marie A. Valentine.

Lawyer Griffing and his client contend that there is no such crime known to the statutes of this State as "uttering a forged instrument." The case will be carried to the Court of Appeals if Justice Rogers does not dismiss it upon the indictment.

$3,000 A FRONT FOOT.

Remarkable Advance in 125th Street Property Within Three Weeks.

Moses Barnett, a veteran real estate operator of Harlem, called attention last evening to the unprecedented boom in 125th Street property, between Park and Lenox Avenues, in the last three weeks. In this interval the price of real estate on the north side of Harlem's main thoroughfare has reached the high-water mark of $3,000 a lineal foot. Mr. Barnett gives credit for originating this activity to the New York Operating Company and the Elm Realty Company. B. H. Lynch is President of the first-named company and B. J. McCoy of the other. In conjunction they bought the Temple Beth Israel site and sold it to Joseph A. Lewis, representing a theatrical syndicate of Chicago, which, according to Mr. Lewis, intends to build a $600,000 Opera House on it. It was also reported yesterday that the Jesse Powers block, at Fifth Avenue, had been sold for $575,000. It was bought by Mr. Powers twenty-two years ago for $22,000. It includes 85 feet on 125th Street, 200 feet on the avenue, and 100 feet on 126th Street.

Martin D. Fink has sold 35 to 41 West 125th Street to the New York Operating Company for $250,000. Moritz Benjamin has sold 45 and 47 West 125th Street to John Kline of Chicago, while 79 East 125th Street was sold by Mrs. Gerety to the Hudson Realty Company, of which Henry Morgenthau is President. Mrs. Anna M. Spencer has sold to the same corporation 61 and 61½ East 125th Street, and 49 and 51 West 125th Street was bought five days ago by the New York Operating Company and sold two days ago to Edward F. Joyce.

Mr. Barnett says it has also been reported on the best authority that the Mount Morris Bank Building at the northwest corner of Park Avenue has been sold to the New York Central Railroad. If this is correct, that railroad now owns both sides of Park Avenue from 125th to 126th Street. M. Schwan, an officer of the bank, denies that the sale has been made, but admits, Mr. Barnett says, that the railroad has been making offers.

SUGAR CARGO ABLAZE.

Steamship at Long Island City Docks Has a Stubborn Fire.

A fire was discovered at midnight last night in the forward hold of the tramp Norwegian steamship Azon, lying in the docks of the New York Sugar Refining Company, at the foot of Pidgeon Street, Long Island City. The vessel is laden with sugar valued at $800,000. She arrived from Cienfuegos, Cuba, on Friday.

Shortly after Edward Jacobson, a watchman, discovered the fire, dense volumes of smoke were pouring from the hold. The entire fire apparatus of Long Island City was called out, with the reserves of several precincts.

A large crowd collected, but no one was allowed to get near the vessel. The firemen were unable to estimate the extent of the blaze. No flames were visible, but the smoke prevented their getting close enough to see just where the blaze started. Several lines of hose were run into the hold, with the intention of flooding the forward compartment, but early this morning the smoke was pouring out undiminished in volume. The Azon is owned by L. W. Hanson of the Munson Steamship Line.

TRAIN HITS A RUNAWAY.

Horse Bolts Up Track—Woman Killed and Man Hurt.

WATERBURY, Conn., Feb. 10.—While

RIOT AGAINST DOLAN AVERTED BY LEWIS

Pittsburg Miners Rise in Anger Against Their President.

HE GOT ELECTION CONFIRMED

Forces Reading of Report on Recent Ballot — Makes Protestants Hire Counsel at Their Own Expense.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 10.—National Vice President Thomas Lewis averted a riot at this afternoon's convention of the United Mine Workers of the Pittsburg district. He spoke sharply to delegates who had worked themselves into a frenzy of rage against President Dolan, and warned them that their hot-headed actions were rendering them liable to prosecution.

The outburst came late this afternoon when District President Dolan played his trump card and forced the tellers of a recent election to read their report which selected him as President of the Pittsburg district for another year beginning with April 1, 1906, and also re-electing his allies, Vice President Uriah Bellingham and Secretary William Dodds.

For a week the enemies of Dolan had fought against the report of these tellers being read, the ground having been taken that until formal report of the election was made to the convention the re-election of Dolan was not confirmed, but Dolan this afternoon simply forced the matter through, thus gaining another strong point over his enemies. The angered delegates burst on the floor wild with rage, and for a moment things looked critical. Vice President Lewis, quick to see that the delegates were getting beyond themselves, rose and shouted:

"I hope none of our people will put themselves within the pale of the law. You are beside yourselves. Be careful, and don't make yourselves amenable to the laws."

He urged them carefully to consider all their actions, as it was 30,000 miners whom they represented, and not only a few locals.

"If you do not heed my advice," said he, "when I leave this city I will not come back to advise you, and no man in the United States can compel me to."

This caused the angry delegates to subside, but they did so with great sullenness. A delegate asked Dolan relative to his attitude in the Ryan resolution at Indianapolis, and Dolan answered:

"Within twenty-four hours I will give to the world a full statement of my position at Indianapolis. I will send copies of this statement to every local union in the Pittsburg district, and also to every local union in the United States."

He ruled out a motion to set aside his own election, and in the midst of another row the convention adjourned to reconvene next Wednesday.

The instructions wired to the Pittsburg delegates by President Mitchell last night to hire an attorney at the district expense to fight Dolan's injunction suit were turned down this morning by President Dolan, who ruled that not a cent of the district money should be paid out for lawyers. The delegates then hired an attorney privately, and going into court, got the Dolan hearing postponed until next Wednesday.

INDEPENDENTS TO JOIN FIGHT.

Are Compelled to Stand with the Coal-Carrying Companies.

It was learned yesterday that the independent operators will stand with the coal carrying companies in any action they take after the conference with President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers this week. The independent anthracite operators are fewer in number than before the strike of 1902, and will identify their interests with those of the companies, strike or no strike.

A representative of Peale, Peacock & Kerr, individual anthracite and bituminous operators, 1 Broadway, said last evening:

"I believe in any case the individual operators have no resource but to side with the companies. They have us in their power as they haul our coal for us when they do not purchase it from us. If there is a strike against the companies it will also be against the individual operators."

Secretary Henry S. Fleming of the Bituminous Coal Trade Association is also Secretary of the Anthracite Mine Operators' Association, consisting of independent operators. He said that the Anthracite Mine Operators' Association amounted to little now, as most of the holdings of the individual operators had been bought by the companies. Whatever action was taken by the companies would be followed by the individual operators.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 10.—President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America left Indianapolis to-night for New York, where he will attend the meeting of anthracite coal operators and miners on Thursday. Mitchell said he would not stop at Pittsburg.

ACCUSES HEADS OF COAL CO.

Funds Said to Have Been Used to Aid Other Interests.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 10.—Richard Donohue of Boston to-day asked the United States Circuit Court to appoint a receiver for the Mountain Coal Company. He charges fraudulent use of the company's funds by George F. Huff, Lloyd B. Huff, Richard Coulter, Joseph P. Wilson, and Richard Coulter, Jr., all of Greensburg, and Robert Pitcairn, resident assistant to President A. J. Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Donohue says he is a stockholder of the company. George F. Huff is President and Lloyd B. Huff Secretary and Treas-

WALDO'S COUSIN HELD UP?

Victim Says He's "Jack" N. Gallatin, a Relative of the Deputy.

Two men ran into the Tenderloin station house about 1 o'clock this morning and told Sergt. McGowan that they had just been held up and robbed on the northeast corner of Forty-first Street and Seventh Avenue. One of the men said he was "Jack" N. Gallatin, a stock broker, of 119 East Thirty-eighth Street, and the other said he was Dwight Harris, a broker, of Greenwich, Conn. Gallatin said he was a cousin of First Deputy Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo.

"We spent the evening at an uptown theatre," said Gallatin to the police, "and afterward dined at a nearby hotel. Then we walked down Broadway to Forty-first Street and over to Seventh Avenue. Two men approached us on the corner and one whipped out a gun and told us to 'give up!' There was nothing left for us to do but to follow instructions. The two hold-up men got $30, all the money we had. They didn't take our watches."

Capt. Dooley sought to prove that the spot where the hold-up took place was in the precinct covered by the West Forty-seventh Street Station.

"I protest that it is not," replied Gallatin. "I'm a cousin of Deputy Commissioner Waldo. When I was held up I telephoned him at the Army and Navy Club. He said he would give personal attention to this case."

Capt. Dooley said he would make an investigation. The name of "Jack" N. Gallatin does not appear in the City Directory. The Directory shows, however, that Albert R. Gallatin, a broker, lives at 119 East Thirty-eighth Street.

JULIAN STORY IS ILL.

Was Able to be at His Masked Ball Only Two Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—It became known here to-day that Julian Story, the artist, attended his own costume ball at the Bellevue-Stratford on Wednesday evening under the greatest difficulty, and that he has been ill ever since at his studio here. He is suffering from pleurisy.

Mr. Story exposed himself while making his preparations for the ball, and when the night approached an attack of pleurisy developed. Although he was advised to go to bed he insisted on seeing that everything was prepared for his guests. At the time for their arrival he was at the Bellevue-Stratford to receive them, and remained for two hours until he had seen that everything had been done for their comfort. He was then compelled to go to his apartments, as it was feared that too great exposure would have serious results.

In his absence Mme. Emma Eames Story, his wife, acted as the hostess. It had not been certain that she could be present because of her professional engagements, but when she learned of Mr. Story's condition she decided that nothing could keep her from the ball. She excused her husband to his guests, and kept the fun going until the time for parting came without letting any except a few friends know that the host was more than indisposed.

Mrs. Story remained here until Friday with her husband, and saw him through the worst of his ailment before it was necessary for her to return to New York to attend to some professional matters in connection with her coming recital. She had physicians and a trained nurse take charge of the patient, and has kept in constant telephonic communication.

It was said to-night that Mr. Story is recovering, and that he may be able to go about by the middle of next week.

FOUND A WONDER CAVE.

Kentucky Explorers Tell of Flocks of Birds and Many Animals.

Special to The New York Times.

DANVILLE, Ky., Feb. 10.—Enthusiastic over the beauties of a newly discovered cave found by Irvin E. Parks five miles from Danville and two miles east of Perryville, Parks, Eugene Carpenter, George and Joseph Godbey, and John Mitchell returned this evening, bearing geological curiosities and five opossums and five coons. One of the coons weighed 50 pounds and is the largest animal of its kind ever seen here. The animals were vicious and showed fight.

Other animals were seen and flocks of birds were heard making strange noises as they darted through the dark passages. The party was equipped with lanterns and penetrated the cave eight miles. They did not reach the end of the cave. They carried provisions to last one week, and the expedition lasted that long. Parks and his companions say the cave rivals in splendor the Mammoth cave. In one place they came across a room lined with mirror-like stone, and the reflection from the lanterns produced a dazzling effect. A small stream of water was crossed. It was not more than two feet deep, but the current was swift, cool, and refreshing.

AGED GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES

More Than Seven Hundred Have Passed Three Score and Ten.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—More than seven hundred employes in the departments here admit that they are seventy years of age or over. Assuming that several have failed to recall the exact date of their birth, in the opinion of the heads of departments there are really more than eight hundred who have lived beyond the span of three score and ten.

Recently Congress adopted a resolution calling upon the President to submit information as to the number of employes in the classified service in each of the departments who have reached the age of seventy or more. Investigation showed that the Treasury leads in the number of old employes, as it has 274. The smallest number is in the State Department, which has only 3. The ages of the ol dclerks range from seventy to eighty-eight. Only

RUNS DOWN MURDERERS OF PASSENGER ON TRAIN

Massachusetts Posse Chases Desperadoes Through the Snow.

LONG CLIMB EXHAUSTS THEM

After Blowing Open a Safe, Robbers Are Trapped on Train, but Get Away by Shooting.

Special to The New York Times.

EXETER, N. H., Feb. 10.—After a chase of fifteen miles through the snow, two men, who had robbed a store and afterward killed a man on a train, were captured this afternoon. They are Joseph Gouin, a shoe worker, and a companion, whose name is not known.

After the shooting on the St. John express to Boston they fled from Rockingham Junction and tried to escape in the woods of Rockingham County. Mounted men, however, were able to follow their tracks in the snow, and after they had become exhausted in a hard climb over a hill they were surrounded and taken. One fired upon his pursuers, but with bad aim.

The men broke into the Luddy & Currier Company's shoe factory in Dover late last night, and blew open the safe. They got about $20 in money and several checks. The Dover police were soon alarmed, and they learned that two men had gone to the Boston and Maine Railroad station about an hour before daylight.

Before they could reach the station the express from St. John arrived and had gone. They learned that the two men they were seeking had boarded the train, entering the smoking car. The officers telegraphed to the operator at Rockingham Junction, the next station for the express, asking that the men be detained.

When the train reached the Junction at 6 A. M., Howard A. Reeves, the conductor, received the telegram, and had no difficulty in recognizing from the description what men were wanted. Accompanied by the baggage master, George T. Brackett, who is a special police officer, he went to the smoking car and informed the men that they would have to await the officers from Dover.

The men said they were willing to wait, and stood up, apparently to put on their overcoats. The train men were not looking for resistance, but within a few seconds both the suspects had drawn pistols. The train hands and the dozen passengers in the car were ordered to hold up their hands.

Most of the men obeyed. An Italian named Giuseppe Giampa of Boston, who was on his way home from Sprague Mills, Me., where he had been working, became alarmed and started to leave the car. Before he reached the door one of the robbers fired five shots, four of which took effect in Giampa's back and one in his head. He died soon afterward.

As soon as Giampa fell, the burglars, keeping the others covered with their pistols, edged their way to the car door and jumped from the train. One fell in the snow, but nobody interfered and both entered the woods near the station. They went in the direction of Portsmouth, discarding their overcoats in their flight.

Within an hour deputy sheriffs from Stafford and Rockingham Counties, town officers from Exeter and other places, and some civilians were in pursuit. The fugitives were easily tracked in the snow. They headed for the town of Strathan, crossing the Newmarket and Stratham bridge over the Exeter River.

They emerged from the Stratham woods about 8 o'clock and had breakfast at a farmhouse. They then continued through Stratham and made for North Hampton.

They had to climb Stratham Hill, which is over 1,000 feet high, in order to keep in this direction. It was evidently their purpose to get a view of the surrounding country and keep in a position of vantage over any pursuers. They had much trouble in trudging to the summit through the snow, and when they got there they were almost exhausted. The horsemen in pursuit could see where they slipped and stumbled in their haste.

Gouin was unable to go much further and his companion left him. Gouin made for a patch of woods in North Hampton. He had thrown away his pistol, and when the officers overtook him he surrendered without resistance.

Officers Walter Sterling of Dover and Fred H. Howe and Maurice Dwyer of Exeter and some civilians continued the chase for the other man. He was overtaken eight hours later near the Exeter, Hampton and Amesbury Street Railway, four miles from the scene of Gouin's capture. As the officers approached he hid behind a clump of bushes. He fired six shots at his pursuers and several of the bullets passed near Dwyer. The officers returned the fire and the robber surrendered. Like Gouin, he was exhausted, but had not been wounded.

In the prisoner's pockets were found two bottles of nitro-glycerine, a large number of fuses, several skeleton keys, a large quantity of smokeless cartridges, and $23.44 in money.

Gouin was identified as a French-Canadian shoemaker, who had recently been working at Haverhill. He is about 34 years old, and his companion is about the same age. The prisoners declined to say anything to-night.

STABBER OF WOMEN CAUGHT.

Young Man In St. Louis Confesses to Many Assaults In Streets.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10.—John Brady, 22 years of age, a waiter out of employment, to-day confessed that he was the man who had stabbed many women on the streets during the last three weeks.

Brady was arrested to-day in a resort where on a previous visit he had boasted that he was "Jack the Stabber." He was closeted with Chief of Detectives Desmond only a short time before making

HENDRICKS'S LAST 2 DAYS,

Unless He Is Reappointed or Permitted to Hold Over.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—The term of office of Francis Hendricks as Superintendent of Insurance will end on Monday. While no announcement on the subject has been made it is generally understood that Mr. Hendricks does not desire reappointment.

Gov. Higgins to-day would not intimate whether Mr. Hendricks was to remain, or in the event of his retirement, who his successor would be.

In response to questions he said he had received the names of several candidates for the position, one of these being Edward J. Sullivan of New York and Rochester, who recently resigned the office of United States Consul at Trebizonde, Turkey.

TIBETANS BESIEGE BRITISH.

Expedition Necessary to Relieve Troops Left in the Country.

LONDON, Sunday, Feb. 11.—Reynolds's Weekly Newspaper says that the small British garrison left in Tibet has been surrounded by hostile tribes.

An expedition for the relief of the garrison is necessary.

TRAIN DROPS NINETY FEET.

Engineer and Firemen Cling to Wire Cables Till Rescued.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 10.—A work train on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad fell 90 feet from a temporary bridge at the Broadway Street crossing this afternoon.

Engineer Russell and Fireman Wolcott saw that the bridge was giving way. They seized wire cables and held on to them till they were rescued. The five cars of the train were smashed.

LAKE SHORE FLIER IN CRASH.

Passengers from Chicago to New York Shaken and Bruised.

LA PORTE, Ind., Feb. 10.—The Lake Shore Limited train, east-bound, which left Chicago this evening for New York, struck a light engine at Burdick, Ind., to-night and was derailed, causing excitement among the passengers, none of whom was seriously injured, although nearly all were bruised. The engineer of the local locomotive, however, was badly hurt.

Wrecking crews from Elkhart and a work train from La Porte went to clear the wreck. The passengers were transferred to other coaches and sent eastward in another train.

WHERE IS J. D. ROCKEFELLER?

From His Wife's Lakewood Home Comes Word That They Don't Know.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, Feb. 10.—According to a statement made over the telephone this evening by a member of the Rockefeller household, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller does not now where her husband is. After maing an ineffectual attempt to see Mrs. Rockefeller this afternoon, a reporter called up the Rockefeller home on the telephone and asked for her. A male voice offered to take the message.

"Please ask her if Mr. Rockefeller is there," said the reporter.

"We don't know anything about Mr. Rockefeller," was the answer made by the person at the telephone.

"Is he in Lakewood?" was asked.

"We don't know where he is," came the answer.

STUDENT WEDDED SECRETLY.

Edwin K. Norton of New York Married a New Haven Girl.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 10.—Edwin Kenneth Norton of New York City, a freshman in the Sheffield Scientific School, was married on Jan. 13 to Miss Josephine Birney, daughter of Mrs. Bessie Birney of this city.

The marriage was kept secret by the young couple until to-day, when the certificate was filed. The ceremony was performed by a Justice of the Peace, Christian M. Newman, in Bridgeport. The couple have since lived here as husband and wife without the knowledge of the boy's classmates.

Young Norton was greatly disturbed when the news was made public to-day, and at first refused to confirm it, but afterward admitted that he was married.

MAY TAKE MAN FROM ASYLUM.

Judge Keogh Orders Inquiry In Case of James C. Sykes.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 10.—James Clarence Sykes of Syracuse, a patient in the Middletown State Hospital, who wrote a letter to Justice Keogh declaring that he was wrongfully confined as a madman, was taken before Justice Keogh at a Special Term of the Supreme Court to-day.

Sykes was so rational that Justice Keogh appointed a lawyer to look into his case, and, if the facts warrant it, to institute proceedings to secure his release. Sykes is 58 years old and was committed from Syracuse in 1904. He was connected with the Syracuse Power Company.

SYLVIA GERRISH'S MISHAP.

Went Out and Broke Her Ankle, but Dodged Process Servers.

The siege of Sylvia Gerrish in the Henry Hilton house at 177th Street and Sedgwick Avenue, the Bronx, nearly came to an end last night. For three months, with bulldogs and padlocks, she has defied process servers who have been trying to serve dispossess papers on her. Yesterday she ventured out and met with disaster.

Miss Gerrish had been spending the evening with friends, and about 11 o'clock was running for a train at High Bridge

BEAUTIFUL PRESENTS FOR MISS ROOSEVELT

Gifts for Her Wedding Arriving in Large Numbers.

MR. LONGWORTH IS BETTER

But Must Remain Quiet for Several Days as a Result of His Attack of Grip.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The indisposition of Representative Nicholas Longworth, who is confined to his home with grip and tonsilitis, and the necessary breaking of several engagements for dinners and luncheons are leaving Miss Roosevelt leisure to enjoy the wedding presents now arriving in large numbers.

Among the additions of to-day was a beautiful set of cocktail cups of heavy silver, the stands perfectly plain save for the initials of the owner with the bowls of latticework and the inner cup of gilt-edged Beleeke, which were sent by the Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks. The Secretary of State and Mrs. Root selected a long chain of particularly well-matched turquoises made to Mrs. Root's own order in New York.

The Cuban Minister and Mme. Quesada were the first of the diplomats to have their gift delivered, their selection being a tea service of silver. The German Ambassador and Baroness von Sternburg are greatly disappointed at the non-arrival of their present, which was ordered immediately upon the announcement of the engagement, and may fail to reach Washington in time for the 17th. Their selection is a set of Dresden plates made on order with a special decoration by a famous German artist, and the bride's monogram on each piece.

One of the choicest gifts is that of the Ambassador from Austria and Baroness Hengelmuller, a brooch or pendant in an almost four-cornered design wider than deep, with the centre a large sapphire surrounded with diamonds.

Five watches have already been received. One of the last sent is from Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean of this city. It is a small Swiss timepiece in a case incrusted in sapphires and diamonds.

Mrs. Knox, wife of the Senator from Pennsylvania, has sent a silver jewel case made to accommodate a large portion of the collection of jewels. This box is nearly eighteen inches long and nine inches in height, of heavy hand-carved silver, and lined with light blue velvet in various compartments for watch, necklace, rings, brooches, chains, and a tiarra, the latter being the only ornament not yet received by the bride-to-be.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Bonaparte have sent a service of small table silver made in Baltimore from an exclusive design, while in course of decoration by the same silversmith is a complete dinner service.

The bachelor diplomats invited have decided to confine their gifts to flowers, to be sent the morning of the wedding.

Representative Longworth was reported as much better to-day. It was stated at his home, however, that it will be necessary for him to remain quiet for several days.

Miss Roosevelt was entertained at luncheon to-day at what will probably be the last luncheon party of her maiden days, her hostess being Mrs. Hope Slater. She called at the residence of Mr. Longworth this afternoon, as has been her custom each day since he has been confined to the house.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt will entertain a dinner company of young people on Monday evening in honor of Miss Roosevelt's twenty-second birthday. A musicale will follow the dinner.

The statement made in the morning papers, in which the President and Mrs. Roosevelt ask the kind consideration of many friends for not inviting them to Miss Roosevelt's wedding on account of the capacity of the White House, came as a great surprise to Washington society, where it was understood that less than one thousand guests were expected on this occasion.

Mrs. Roosevelt's order to a local caterer last week was for a breakfast for 700 people, which, while large in itself, is a comparatively small company in the White House, where 1,000 people as regularly seated at an evening musicale and 2,500 accommodated at an ordinary state reception.

Just who is to overtax the White House on Feb. 17 is a matter of much speculation in society circles to-day, where the non-invited very greatly outnumber the invited friends and acquaintances of the bride and bridegroom as well as of the former's parents.

The invitations in what might be called the Administration circle have been limited strictly to the Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks, the members of the Cabinet and their wives, the chiefs of embassies and legations, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court and their wives, the Ohio delegation in Congress, and the greater part but not all of the New York delegation in the House of Representatives. All those number less than 200 persons, as in nearly every instance only the wife of the official is included in his invitation, and in no case both wife and daughter. The members of the Philippine party are invited, as also are certain Senators and Representatives from other States than New York and Ohio. As stated a week ago, few of the younger diplomats are asked, while Miss Roosevelt's personal friends in resident society who have been honored by a card of invitation number less than fifty.

Less than 200 guests witnessed the marriage of Miss Nellie Grant to Algernon Sartoris, and according to the testimony of many Washingtonians of that time no one felt offended. President and Mrs. Monroe, at the marriage of their daughter, did not invite even the members of the Cabinet to witness the ceremony, which took place in the Blue Room in the presence of a family party numbering less than 100.

A small package, four by two inches in size, which was said to be the Austro-Hungarian Government's present for Miss Alice Roosevelt, arrived on the Cunarder Lucania yesterday morning. The package was in charge of Andrew Milliken, purser of the Lucania, and was sent to Washington in bond, obviating the necessity of a customs inspection at this port.

W. C. T. U. UP IN ARMS.

Columbus Members Hear Ohio Delegation Will Give a Loving Cup.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 10.—The various societies representing the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Columbus

REFORMERS WON'T FIGHT BIG TRACTION MERGER

It's Legal, Says Ivins, but There Must Be No More of 'Em.

PLAN TO PUSH ELSBERG BILL

Civic Bodies Confer Behind Closed Doors and Say the City Must Guard All Future Subway Rights.

Civic organizations interested in better transit facilities for this city were represented by delegates at a meeting held yesterday afternoon at the office of William M. Ivins for the purpose of organizing public opinion in favor of the Elsberg Rapid Transit bill, now pending in the Legislature.

The delegates selected and organized a joint committee, which from now on will maintain an active propaganda in favor of the Elsberg measure. Senator Elsberg himself attended the meeting, which was held behind closed doors, and made a speech. A sub-committee was appointed, which will meet early this week to make arrangements for a series of mass meetings in every part of this city in favor of the passage of the Elsberg bill. Mr. Ivins was elected Chairman of the general committee of which this sub-committee is a part. Mr. Ivins, after the conference was over, gave out the news of what had taken place.

"We discussed ways and means of organizing public opinion in this city in favor of the Elsberg bill," he said. "The gentlemen who attended were all here as representatives of civic organizations, and among us we organized a sub-committee of five, with power to add to its membership, to marshal all civic bodies in this city behind the Elsberg bill and to arrange for a series of public meetings.

"Every one that attended the meeting was impressed with the urgency of passing the Elsberg bill, which provides for public ownership of public franchises, and makes it possible for the city to operate its own subways in case private concerns cannot, or will not, give satisfactory service. There was not one of the gentlemen that attended who was not opposed to the traction merger or alive to the fact that it is a great menace to the public interests."

Mr. Ivins said that while it was realized that with the appearance of the merger the transit situation in this city had reached a crisis, the merger itself was not discussed at the meeting.

"What would be the use?" said Mr. Ivins. "The merger is an accomplished fact. It is legal, and no measure framed for the purpose of giving New York better transit facilities could undo it, because no such measure could be retroactive and at the same time constitutional. We leave to others the undoing of the merger. The Elsberg bill, it is hoped, will prevent any new merger, and will enable the city to retain for itself the principle of competition."

Going into greater detail regarding the plans of the committee, Mr. Ivins said that the fight for transit reform would concentrate on three demands, all met by the Elsberg bill. The first would be a demand for the construction of pipe galleries in all future subways, the second an amendment to Article 32 of the rapid transit law, doing away with the granting of franchises in perpetuity, and the third would be a demand that in all future subway building the contract for construction and the contract for operating **it be separated, and that** the latter be not **granted until the subway** is nearing completion.

"The Rapid Transit Commission is opposed to all three of these demands," said Mr. Ivins. "For purposes of its own that body explicitly and emphatically objected to having the power of authorizing pipe galleries in the subways conferred upon it. Pipe galleries belonging to the city in its subways would be a blow to the gas trust, inasmuch as they would enable the city to compete with it.

"The Rapid Transit Commission is also opposed to any amendment to Article 32. With the new east side and west side subways already laid out in the interest of Belmont and Ryan solely, and Controller Metz, on behalf of the administration, having paved the way by declaring that the city is not financially able to undertake any subway construction on its own hook, there is good reason to fear that these gentlemen may dig up some excuse for falling back on the provisions of Article 32 in giving out the franchises for these subways, and giving them away for all time and beyond recovery."

Those attending the conference included Calvin Tomkins, ex-Senator John Ford, John De Witt Warner, Senator Elsberg, Charles Sprague Smith, James P. Holland, J. Aspinall Hodge, Arthur J. Boulton, Prof. John Martin, Robert Hunter, Irving Washburn, the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, F. W. Hinrichs, Albert E. Bard, James F. Lehmaier, and J. H. Cohen.

The organizations represented included the Citizens' Union, the Reform Club, the Committee of One Hundred for Transit Reform, the West Side Association, the People's Institute, and the University Settlement.

AMATEUR SLEUTH REWARDED.

Victim Turns Detective and Catches Thieves After Long Watch.

While passing through Fifty-fourth Street, near Eighth Avenue, last evening, Patrick O'Hara of Forty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue saw two young men who, with another, had assaulted and robbed him on the night of Tuesday, Jan. 30. He called Policeman Herlihy of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, who was near by. The policeman arrested the pair. At the station they described themselves as William E. Alger, 19 years old, of 529 West Forty-eighth Street, and Walter Fitzpatrick, 21 years old, of 506 Ninth Avenue.

When asked why he had not reported the case to the police station, O'Hara said that he had told an officer on the street, but that, seeing no signs of police activity, he decided to do a little detective work himself. He kept a close watch on Fifty-fourth Street and its vicinity for three days before he discovered two of the young men who had assaulted and robbed him. They got a gold watch and chain, a gold ring, and six dollars in bills, he said. The police say the prisoners have bad records.

DRANK EMBALMING FLUID.

William Boyd Dead and Cornelius Kenna Dying Through a Blunder.

William Boyd of 213 Navy Street, Brooklyn, is dead, and Cornelius Kenna of 329 Hudson Avenue, the same borough, is dying in the Cumberland Street Hospital, as a result of drinking a mixture of what the police believe was whisky and embalming fluid.

The men were at Boyd's home Friday night and Boyd sent a bottle out to be filled with whisky. The bottle is thought to have held a small quantity of embalming fluid left by a man employed by an undertaker. The mixture was deadly. Boyd died yesterday afternoon at his home, and Kenna, it was thought last night, could not live until morning.

Accused of Shanghaiing a Sailor.

Accused of aiding in having Chester Ainsworth, a marine machinist of 52 Market Street, Manhattan, shanghaied aboard the steamer La Compine, Andrew Brown, the proprietor of a sailors' boarding house at 39 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, was arrested in that borough yesterday. Ainsworth asserts that while he was drunk he was taken aboard La Compine on Christmas Day. When he came to his senses the vessel had started for Antwerp. He was put to work and sent ashore penniless at Antwerp. Brown will be arraigned in court to-day.

Have you lost something? Telephone 1000 Bryant—Adv.

VICEROYS AT NIAGARA.

Other Members of the Chinese Commission Visit Sing Sing Prison.

NIAGARA FALLS, Feb. 10.—The Imperial Chinese Commissioners arrived here this morning and were met by a special committee and escorted to the Prospect Hotel.

The morning was occupied in an inspection of the power plant and other points of interest. This afternoon the members of the commission were taken over the belt line of the International Railway Company and the Gorge Road, from which they viewed the whirlpool and other points in the Gorge between this city and Queenston. At 6 P. M. the Commissioners started on their special train for Boston.

OSSINING, N. Y., Feb. 10.—Three members of the Imperial Chinese Commission now in this country paid a visit this morning to Sing Sing State Prison. They were accompanied by Dr. Charles S. Benedict of the New York City Health Department. The visitors were Fong Tsiang-Kwang, Secretary to the Imperial Commissioners; Dr. M. Y. Tong, physician to the Commissioners, and T. Y. Luk, another secretary.

The party were received by Principal Keeper Connaughton, who conducted the visitors through the prison and showed them everything of interest. The death chamber and the hospital were the places that seemed to have the most interest for the Chinese. The electric chair was closely examined, and the visitors sat down in it in turn to find out "how it felt." Mr. Connaughton explained the working of the chair.

The party visited all the shops where the convicts were at work.

MIDDIES' MINDS UPSET.

Courts-Martial Result in a Poor Showing at the Examinations.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 10.—It has been officially announced that eleven Midshipmen of the first class will not receive their diplomas on Monday on account of deficiencies in certain branches, but will be compelled to go to sea and will be reexamined next May 15, or such other time as may be selected. This announcement comes as a great surprise, as it is most unusual for Midshipmen to fail at a time so close to their graduation.

The circumstance is thought to be largely due to the unsettlement of the minds of most of the Midshipmen on account of the hazing courts-martial.

The Midshipmen who will be delayed in receiving their diplomas are: Vestal P. Coffin, Boisé, Idaho; Stuart W. Cake, Pottsville, Penn.; Robert W. Cabaniss, Birmingham, Ala.; James P. Olding, Carson City, Nevada; Sherwood E. A. Taffinder, San Francisco; Archibald G. Stirling, Baltimore; Aubrey W. Fitch, St. Ignace, Mich.; Robert V. Lowe, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Claude A. Bonvillion, Houma, La.; Herndon B. Kelly, Lebanon, Ky., and William F. Newton, Georgia.

The second class suffers to the extent of at least fifty of its 260 members, while the third class loses seventy-five out of 240. The fourth class marks are not complete, but it is certain that it will lose a considerable number. This, however, is always the case in this class.

Although the three midshipmen of the graduating class who will be charged with hazing were not put under arrest to-day, that they will not graduate with their class was stated at the office of Admiral Sands. They are Arthur A. Garcelon, Jr., of Auburn, Me.; Frank H. Roberts of New Haven, Conn., and William P. Hayes of Louisville, Ky. When and under what conditions they will be called upon to face a court-martial will depend upon what Congress or the President shall direct in the matter.

The court-martial which adjourned about two weeks ago will reassemble on Tuesday morning, and the order from the Secretary of the Navy will be laid before it. It will then adjourn to meet at such time as shall be directed by higher authority.

TO FIGHT SMOKE NUISANCE.

Darlington to Get After Tugs and Jersey Factories.

Commissioner Darlington of the Department of Health said yesterday that within a few months he expected to abate the smoke nuisance from tugs in the rivers and from factories on the New Jersey side of the North River.

Many complaints were filed with the Commissioner about the smoke from the chimneys of the glucose company's factory at Shadyside, N. J., which is opposite West 107th Street. In December last Commissioner Darlington m[illegible] a complaint before the New Jerse[illegible]ts. An order was then served on F. [illegible]isher of the glucose company, and a few days ago he notified the Commissioner that the nuisance was abated. Commissioner Darlington said yesterday:

"This means that we will continue the work and hope to abate the smoke nuisance in the city. The tugboats in the rivers send out lots of black smoke, which is injurious to the health of the city, and steps against this nuisance will be immediately taken. Factories on the other side of the Hudson River will also be looked into."

RAILROAD MEN FEAST.

Passenger and Ticket Agents Dine and See a Vaudeville Entertainment.

Two hundred and fifty members of the Empire City Association of Passenger and Ticket Agents dined together last night at the New Grand Hotel. After the dinner the members had a vaudeville entertainment.

Among the invited guests were John Francis of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, H. T. Jaegel of the West Shore, A. J. Simmons of the Lehigh Valley, E. F. Burnett of the Erie, Charles Studds of the Pennsylvania, W. J. O'Meara of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, J. B. Bishop of the Illinois Central, George C. De Lord of the Santa Fé, J. P. McCann of the Missouri Pacific, and H. J. Ball of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.

The following officers were elected: E. D. Spencer, President; George W. Higgins, First Vice President; Herbert A. Bonsor, Second Vice President; W. F. Thornton, Secretary; A. Waldbauer, Treasurer, and William Bevan, Sergeant at Arms.

TO DAM THE HURON RIVER.

Electric Power Merger in Michigan Said to be Under Way.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 10.—A local newspaper to-day says that a merger is practically completed of the Detroit Edison Company, the Central Heating Company of this city, and electric power plants in Port Huron, Pontiac, Grosse Pointe, Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor, Jackson, and Kalamazoo, and that an immense power dam will be built across the Huron River near Ann Arbor, which will result in the formation of a lake at least five miles in extent.

The merger, which is said to be financed and controlled by the North American Company of New York, will make possible the transmission of electric current and power between the cities named.

MAYOR WOULDN'T MARRY 'EM.

Paterson's Executive Says Marriage Ceremonies Are Work for the Clergy.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, Feb. 10.—Mayor Johnson refused to officiate at a marriage ceremony in the City Hall to-day, and advised the young couple to seek a clergyman or a Justice of the Peace. He said he did not intend to marry anybody.

"That's work which the priests, the pastor, or the Recorder may perform," he declared. This is a new stand for a Paterson Mayor to take. Other Mayors have always performed marriage ceremonies on request.

New City Finance Auditor.

Controller Metz has appointed William M. Hoge an auditor of accounts in the Finance Department at $4,000 a year. Mr. Hoge managed the Manhattan end of Mr. Metz's campaign.

NEWSBOY FINDS CHECK; RETURNS IT TO BANK

"Always on the Level," He Says, So Looked for the Owner.

NO REWARD FOR HIM YET

"Not Looking for One," Spencer Tells Cashier of the Hamilton Bank in Harlem.

Harry Spencer, a Harlem newsboy, known by the other newsies as "Dowie," returned to the Hamilton Bank in West 125th Street yesterday a wallet containing a certified check for $4,000 and about $10 cash.

Spencer, who is the support of a widowed mother, earned the title of "Dowie" by his solemnity and the fact that he was always "on the level with the bunch." From a newsboy he rose to be driver on one of the delivery wagons. He is 18 years old.

While dashing up Eighth Avenue Friday afternoon with a load of afternoon papers Spencer had occasion to stop at 139th Street, and in jumping from the wagon almost stepped upon the wallet lying in a snow bank. He opened it as he continued his journey up the avenue and was startled when he discovered the amount of the check. It was drawn on the Passaic National Bank by C. Bahnson & Co., to the order of H. B. Clark, and indorsed to J. H. Kimbal.

The news of Spencer's find soon spread among the crowd of newsboys, who were eager to get a look at the check. Spencer, however, guarded his prize carefully and took it to his home at 302 West 128th Street Friday night, where he showed it to his mother and expressed his intention of finding the owner if possible. Almost the first advertisement that met his glance in the lost-and-found columns of yesterday morning's papers was one that described the wallet he had found, and stated that if it was returned to 80 Leonard Street or to the Hamilton Bank no questions would be asked. Spencer made for the bank as soon as the doors were opened.

"Have you got four thousand pennies on tap?" said Spencer as he pushed the check toward the cashier with a grin. As the cashier attempted to pick it up Spencer withdrew the check and explained his errand. The clerk beamed upon him, and as he gathered in the lost property said: "Give me your name and address, and perhaps you will get a reward."

"I am not looking for a reward; give me a receipt and you can have it," said Spencer.

A receipt made out in proper form was handed him, and Spencer returned to his wagon. He hadn't received any reward up to a late hour last night.

NEW HAVEN ROAD EARNINGS.

Latest Quarterly Report Shows a Large Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 10.—The quarterly report of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company for the three months ended Dec. 31 last was issued to-day and showed an increase of $1,162,742 over the gross earnings of the similar period a year ago. This increase brings the gross earnings up to $13,546,069, which is the largest quarterly return in the history of the road. The operating expenses were $9,586,270 for the quarter, which is an increase of $79,159. The net earnings from operation were $3,959,798.93, an increase of $1,083,582.41. Income from other sources than operation increased $316,429.92. Interest, rentals, and taxes increased $235,555.76.

The net income from all sources for the quarter was $2,083,569.84, an increase of $1,164,456.57 as compared with the same quarter of 1904.

DIVORCE CONGRESS PLANS.

Will Meet in Washington on Feb. 19 to Organize Permanently.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Delegates from forty-two States and the District of Columbia, forming the congress on divorce, will convene in this city on Monday, Feb. 19, to form a permanent organization.

Gov. Pennypacker, representing the State of Pennsylvania, which initiated the movement, will deliver an address. In the afternoon President Roosevelt will receive the delegates, and on the next day representatives of the Inter-Church Congress will report on the action which the Inter-Church Conference on Marriage and Divorce has taken.

SMALLPOX IN BIG PRISON.

Hundreds of Convicts Vaccinated and the Sufferer Isolated.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 10.—It became known to-day that a convict in the Western Penitentiary, who has been imprisoned for a year, was recently attacked with smallpox.

The patient has been isolated in the infirmary, and every precaution is being taken by the authorities to prevent a spread of the disease among the 950 inmates of the prison. All the prisoners have been vaccinated.

BOSTON BROKER ARRESTED.

John V. Flanagan Accused of Keeping a Gambling House.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—John V. Flanagan, President of the Metropolitan Stock Exchange, was held in $5,000 for a hearing next Thursday in the Municipal Court today on a charge of keeping a common gambling house.

The arrest of Flanagan was the outcome of a crusade made by a local newspaper against "brokerage houses, commonly known as bucket shops.

Shot a Woman and Himself.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—In a jealous rage Frank Populace, aged 29 years, today shot and instantly killed Mrs. Anna Jablausky, aged 35 years, with whom he boarded. Then he ran to the street and was pursued by a crowd until after a chase of two blocks he turned the weapon upon himself. The bullet entered his right eye, and he is dying in a hospital.

Jamestown Exposition Stamps.

NORFOLK, Feb. 10.—Postmaster General Cortelyou has notified the Board of Governors of the Jamestown Exposition Company that the Post Office Department will publish a special issue of souvenir stamps commemorative of the Jamestown Exposition. They will be of the denomination of 1 and 2 cents, and will be of appropriate design.

Policemen Kill a Bartender.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Charles Caipas, alias Miller, a bartender in a saloon at Taylor and Canal Streets, engaged in a pistol fight with three policemen to-day and was killed. Detective Egan was shot twice and was seriously wounded. The officers had gone to the saloon to arrest Caipas on a charge of robbery.

Soldier Killed by Comrade.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Feb. 10.—Private Thomas Stewart, aged 24, whose home was at Hopper, Ky., was accidentally shot and killed at Fort Brady to-day while doing guard duty. Stewart was walking in front of Private Joseph Young of the Fourth Infantry when the latter's gun was discharged, a bullet entering Stewart's back and penetrating his heart.

RAILROADS TO OBEY LAW.

Two-Cent-a-Mile Ohio Rate to be Put Into Effect.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 10.—According to statements given out here to-day by officials of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway there will be no opposition made by that company against the adoption of the new State law which requires that passengers must be carried at the rate of 2 cents a mile instead of 3 cents.

Officials of the Erie and Nickel Plate Roads are also quoted as saying that their lines will adopt the reduced schedule. The new law goes into effect on March 10.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 10.—J. J. Brooks, general counsel for the Pennsylvania lines, said to-day that the company had no intention of contesting the two-cent rate law passed by the Ohio Legislature.

"The law is valid," he said, "and the only thing we can do is to operate under it the best we can. We mean to give the two-cent rate a fair trial. We do not wish to take off trains, reduce the speed of trains, or do anything else that will make the service poorer.

"However, if we find that we cannot maintain service as good as at present and make a fair revenue from our passenger traffic we will prepare data and statistics which we will present to the Legislature at its next session and will ask for the repeal or modification of the two-cent law. We shall make no protest against the law if we can make a fair revenue under it."

B. A. Worthington, Vice President and General Manager of the Wabash lines east of Toledo, said to-day:

"Under the two-cent-a-mile rate established in Ohio it will be utterly impossible for the Wabash and a number of other railroads to operate passenger trains without a loss. If I had my way I would take off every passenger train, not as an act of retaliation, but simply to prevent the company from suffering a loss in maintaining the service.

"The Wabash is losing money to-day on its passenger trains under the three-cent rate. The average deficit of the passenger department amounts to $25,000 a month at present, and it will be one-third greater under the two-cent rate."

FATHER ROMANELLI OUSTED.

Bishop O'Connor Dismisses Him from the Newark Diocese.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 10.—Bishop John J. O'Connor of the Newark Catholic Diocese dismissed from the diocese to-day the Rev. Father Francesco Victor Romanelli, who has been charged with being responsible for riots and other troubles over the Italian Catholic Hospital, which kept Orange in a turmoil for about a week last month. After the trouble Bishop O'Connor transferred Father Romanelli from the parish of Our Lady of Mount Carmel in Orange to the smaller parish of St. Ann's Church in Hoboken. Now he has been removed from that charge, and the Rev. Michael Disatio of West New York has been sent to Hoboken.

Father Romanelli originally came from Naples, and is a member of the Naples Diocese, being permitted to come to this country by the Superior of the Naples Diocese. Bishop O'Connor says he is free to return to Naples if he cares to do so.

The trouble at the hospital, which was founded by Father Romanelli, started when the Italian physicians on the hospital staff were dropped and some Italian patients were sent away. Then a circular was issued, calling a meeting, which later developed into a riot.

PRISONER FLED FROM COURT.

Escaped to the Woods, but Was Caught After a Two-Mile Chase.

ATLANTIC CITY, Feb. 10.—Clifford Perr of Pittsburg, who had been brought to this county for trial on a charge of embezzling $8,000, was arraigned at the May's Landing Court House to-day, when it was found that the indictment was faulty.

The Prosecutor was getting a new warrant, intending to hold the accused man until a new indictment could be found, when Perr made a leap from the dock, ran out of the courtroom before any of the officers could head him off, and fled to the neighboring woods. The escape was so sudden that the court officers hardly realized what had happened before Perr was a good distance from the Court House. As soon as they had gathered their wits a pursuit was begun, and a posse of constables, accompanied by a number of citizens, joined in the chase. After a run of about two miles Perr was recaptured and taken back to jail.

HITS GREENE AND GAYNOR.

Major Gillette Says Work Done for Government Was Useless.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 10.—Major Cassius E. Gillette, United States Army, in the trial of the Greene-Gaynor case today, testified that the mattresses sunk by the defendants in Cumberland Sound were no more than bundles of brush; that they were not worth more than a tenth of the price that the Government paid for them; that instead of supporting the stones that were thrown on them, the stones went right on through them, and that he was unable to get a copy of the specifications at the scene of the work.

"I saw one of the mattresses sunk," said the witness. "A great quantity of dry leaves floated away. It struck me that a very large percentage of the mattresses was floating away."

VALUE OF FARM ANIMALS.

Total of $3,675,000,000 Shown by Bureau of Statistics Report.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Crop Estimating Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture to-day issued a statement of the numbers and values of farm animals in the United States on Jan. 1 of the present year, as follows:

	Number.	Value.	Aver. Price.
Horses	18,718,578	$1,510,889,906	$80.72
Mules	3,404,361	334,680,520	98.31
Milch cows	19,793,866	582,788,562	29.44
Other cattle	47,067,656	746,171,709	15.85
Sheep	50,631,619	179,066,144	3.54
Swine	52,102,847	321,802,571	6.18

The total value of farm animals thus shown is $3,675,399,442.

Ambassador McCormick Sails.

Robert S. McCormick of Chicago, the American Ambassador to France, sailed for Liverpool on the Cunarder Carmania yesterday afternoon. On the same vessel were M. Olivier Taigny, Chargé d'Affaires for France in Venezuela; John L. Griffiths, American Consul at Liverpool; Clarence Phelps Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Macdonald, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Todd.

Catholic School in Albany Burned.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—St. Joseph's Academy for boys, a Catholic institution at North Pearl and Colonie Streets, was burned this morning with a loss of about $30,000. The deep snow in the streets and frozen hydrants greatly hampered the work of the Fire Department.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

1 A. M.—130 East 127th Street; Susan Barkey; damage, $500.

2:40 A. M.—58 West Fifteenth Street; Hess & Co.; damage, $5.

3:55 A. M.—Northeast corner of 138th Street and Lenox Avenue; Meyer Frank; damage, $800.

4:25 A. M.—Blackwell's Island; city property; damage, $200.

5:40 A. M.—2,490 Second Avenue; D. P. Ingraham; no damage.

6:40 A. M.—132 West Thirtieth Street; Mrs. Carrie Knight; damage, $50.

9:55 A. M.—50 Laight Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

11:20 A. M.—Thirty-third Street and Eighth Avenue; Margaret Dunkins; damage, $50.

11:45 A. M.—301 West 147th Street; Henry Danonsky; damage trifling.

12:20 P. M.—223 East Eighty-ninth Street; Carl Lenour; damage trifling.

4:25 P. M.—14 East Twenty-ninth Street; Susie Whelan; damage, $1,000.

5:15 P. M.—191 Second Street; Julius Frankel; damage, $25.

5:50 P. M.—358 Bleecker Street; owner unknown; damage, $500.

8:35 A. M.—88 Mulberry Street; J. Weinstein; no damage.

9 A. M.—430 West Fifty-ninth Street; Robert Briggs; damage, $50.

10:45 P. M.—535 Third Avenue; Catharine Beullin; damage, $25.

EDITOR HAPGOOD FINDS FLAWS IN THE DAILIES

All Tainted by Commercial Influences, He Says.

AND JEROME TOLD THE TRUTH

Opinions of a Weekly Journalist on the Daily News Publications, with Novel Illustrations.

Norman Hapgood, editor of Collier's Weekly, talked on "Newspapers and Public Morals" before the League for Political Education, in the Hudson Theatre yesterday morning, to an audience almost entirely feminine.

Mr. Hapgood devoted himself almost entirely to the daily newspapers of this city, and he abused them collectively and individually. In their presentation of news and their editorial opinions, he declared, all were more or less biased by particular influences, financial or otherwise. Like men, he said, newspapers had many traits, good and bad. The best of them had features that were bad and the worst of them had features that were good. He went on to say:

"Our attention has been called recently in this town to the worst of which the press is capable. We have been forced to think of the most degraded expression that can be given to human vice. We have beheld a vision of a gray-bearded scavenger poisoning innocent minds that he might turn scandal into gold. We have seen a man in high judicial office hired to watch a stream of polluting facts and lies in order to draw the line of legal danger. Such a vile and scandalous journal is not to be found in the whole newspaper field."

After that Mr. Hapgood went on to say that the "so-called respectable and conservative press" is open to much of the same criticism that has been directed against yellow journalism.

Good Words for Yellow Journals.

"Yellow journalism has its faults," he declared, "but it was the first to shake the newspapers out of the old rut and give them new vigor. Before the advent of this class of journals there was no organ among the conservative press to speak down to the people. It was the consequence of a growing democracy and had for its purpose the establishment of a press wherein the laboring classes would have expression."

He attributed the increased boldness and popular tone of the conservative press to the influence of yellow journalism. Going into details he then related what he said was "an instance of the false impression that the press from time to time gives to the public." He was at the St. Louis Convention which nominated Judge Parker, he said. He "was in a position to know that the so-called radical wing of the Democratic Party had no desire to force the silver question as an issue." Such men as Bryan, Folk, and Johnson wanted for the nominee a man to represent an issue of popular rights, and were satisfied to relegate the free silver question to the rear. Nevertheless, said Mr. Hapgood, with much gravity, the nomination of Judge Parker was heralded by the press throughout the country as a victory for the gold standard.

After that Mr. Hapgood took up, one by one, the leading morning newspapers and registered his criticism of each. He began by saying that all of the so-called conservative papers, as distinguished from the yellow journals, were controlled or influenced in their news and editorial columns by financial interests of one kind or another. District Attorney Jerome, he continued, spoke the simple truth when he said that the newspapers of New York were influenced by money, and it was only a moderate expression of the truth. Yet Mr. Jerome's remarks were sent throughout the country as if there was no foundation for them and as if Mr. Jerome didn't know what he was talking about.

Some smiles were noticeable in the audience when at this point Mr. Hapgood quoted James W. Osborne's question to Jerome at a dinner at which both Osborne and Jerome were guests: "Why didn't you make that criticism of the newspapers before election?"

A Few Detailed Criticisms.

Getting down to criticisms of particular newspapers, Mr. Hapgood tackled The Sun first. Of that newspaper he said:

"Its opinions, when money is not concerned, are most illuminating and attractive. But the problems that we have before us to-day are financial and economical, and what do we find that the attitude of The Sun is on these questions? It is the attitude of J. Pierpont Morgan."

Of THE TIMES he said: "THE TIMES is rather commonplace and uninteresting, but it is a fair sort of paper. It prints all the news that is fit to print. On questions relating to the merger, to rapid transit, and such matters, however, its sympathy is shown for the traction people. I would not venture to say what the relations were beween THE TIMES and August Belmont. Mr. Hearst, some time ago, said that THE TIMES was owned by Mr. Belmont, and suit was brought against him for more money than I would want to be sued for. But, ownership or no ownership, THE TIMES is biased for the interests of Mr. Belmont."

Concerning The Tribune he said: "It is an honest paper, a good, old, respectable journal, read by staid people. It represents the stereotyped style of old party loyalty. That is how it happens that the editor is the Ambassador to the Court of St. James's."

Of The Herald he said: "It is tainted with every fault that can be charged to yellow journalism. Never in its history has it taken up a cause without money consideration. The distance that it will go for money is almost without limit."

Of The World he said, in effect, that the greater part of Mr. Pulitzer's fortune was made from the publication of questionable advertisements. "And now," he added, "Mr. Pulitzer has endowed a college of journalism to teach the ethics of the profession."

The Hearst papers, he asserted, got more than $1,000,000 a year "by collaboration with the patent medicine interests." He denounced these papers for publishing advertisements of palmists, fortune tellers, and men who sought to sell jewelry to children, describing these as "disreputable swindles." He also criticised the "personal" advertisements in The Herald and Evening Telegram. Then he went back to the Hearst papers.

"The Evening Journal," he said, "is in some respects the most influential journal in the city. It publishes editorials calculated to correct the bad habits of people. It strives to remove the gambling habit in its editorials, and in its news columns it gives all the news of the races, tells what the three best bets are, and publishes the results on the first page. Its policy is in effect: 'We'll give up the editorial page to attacks on what we print on the first page.'"

Jerome Campaign Revelation.

Mr. Hapgood went on to charge with the utmost solemnity that in the last campaign "there was an agreement between the newspapers to make the people believe that Mr. Osborne was drunk from the beginning of the campaign to the end, and that he was making charges that Mr. Jerome was corrupt. I have known Mr. Osborne some time, and very intimately of late," he continued, "and I know that he was not drunk and the worst he said of Mr. Jerome was that he was inefficient."

"What is the influence of The Evening Post?" came a question from the audience.

"That is a question that I hoped you would not ask me," answered Mr. Hapgood. "The Post is one of the best of our papers. It stands for independence in political thought and high academic culture. Yet it is open to the same objections that I have made to the other papers. If we had only The Post to get our news from we would not have all the truth."

Asked what he thought of the qualifications of the staffs of newspapers to-day, he said: "As far as the technical education goes, it is very high. Some years ago it was hard for a man who was a college graduate to get a position as a reporter, nowadays it is hard to get a position if you are not."

Mr. Hapgood Still Hopes.

He declared finally that notwithstanding the faults that were to be found with the newspapers, the outlook was promising of better things. Sensationalism had about reached its limit and there was already a reaction. The morality of the press was increasing, and its influence becoming better and better in quality.

"The newspapers, like any other business," he said, "can be born again, as we can ourselves, when the dollar mark ceases to be the symbol of American life."

Robert Hunter, formerly of the University Settlement, said a good word for the yellow journals, confessing to a liking for Mr. Hearst's evening paper, and then the audience gave Mr. Hapgood a rising vote of thanks for his attitude in regard to Town Topics.

TROUBLE ON BIG CRUISER.

The Tennessee Had to Get Picked Coal for Government Test.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—The new 14,500-ton armored cruiser Tennessee has not had such luck as her sister ships had on their trial trips. Since she left Cramp & Sons' works more than a week ago for her official speed trials off the Maine coast, she has had several troubles.

After leaving the Delaware River an attempt was made to get up her full power of steam, 250 pounds, to show in the first receiver of the high pressure cylinder, but not more than 225 pounds pressure could be raised. This failure was attributed to the indifferent quality of coal. On the following night an effort was made to get a maximum speed, and one of the blowers that produces forced draught broke down by reason of excessive speed. It was asserted, however, that a speed of 22½ knots was made for about three hours. The guaranteed speed is 22 knots on the trial.

The vessel arrived here on Monday, and after coming out of dry dock a large force of men was put to work to put on several hundred tons of picked Pocahontas coal. They were so slow in their work that they did not finish until Thursday night, instead of early on Wednesday afternoon, as was expected. Then it was planned for the ship to leave for the trial course on Friday morning and to make her trial runs to-day, but the terrible snow and sleet storm of yesterday held her back.

The ship sailed this morning, and is to make her runs for standardizing the screws and speed on Monday, after taking the Naval Trial Board on board at Rockland. On Tuesday, if successful at the other trials, she will make her endurance trial.

In the days of delay the contractors have had their force of experts and the crew to run the trials on board, and the expense in wages and keep must be borne by them, hence each day of delay adds a big expense. If the trials are successful the Government will meet all expense for docking, more than $2,000, charged to the builders, also for the coal; otherwise the contractors will have to meet the cost. It is expected, however, that with the selected coal and the expert crew on board the ship will make her speed and endurance runs successfully.

ROCKLAND, Me., Feb. 10.—The armored cruiser Tennessee arrived from Boston late to-day for her standardization trial on the Owl's Head course, which will probably take place on Monday. The cruiser had an uneventful trip from Boston.

WOMEN SUFFRAGISTS DIVIDED

One-Woman-One-Vote Motion Lost After Lively Discussion.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10.—Disaffection has cropped out in the National Woman's Suffrage convention. It is a fight between the West and East. A faction headed by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of New York seems to be marshalling its forces against the organization's present officers.

At to-day's session "the one-woman-one-vote" proposition launched by Mrs. Catt yesterday, and which was presented to-day as a constitutional amendment, caused one of the most spirited debates of the convention. Miss Blackwell, the Secretary of the convention, was violently opposed to its passage. She argued that the Western States were the big suffrage States.

"We cannot afford," said she, "to disgruntle Oregon and the other Pacific States. It is very hard to get from the Pacific Coast as far East as we are now, and in many instances a State organization can get only one woman who is willing to make such a journey. If she is to be allowed only one vote her State will not be adequately represented."

The Rev. Anna Shaw, the President, declared she was unalterably opposed to the amendment, and that Miss Anthony was equally firm against it.

The amendment was lost.

BODY ASTRAY FROM MORGUE.

Identified as Hayes, Whose Son Later Disclaims It—A Hospital Mystery.

The body of a man, which had been identified yesterday as that of James Hayes of 501 West Twenty-seventh Street, was returned to Supt. Armstrong of the Morgue last night as unclaimed.

The body was received yesterday from the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island as that of James Hayes. The death certificate showed that the man had died from tuberculosis. He had been admitted to the hospital on Dec. 20 last. Edward Hayes of 528 West Thirty-seventh Street, 19 years old, went to the Island, and, according to the doctors, identified the body as that of his father, and gave permission to have an autopsy performed.

Then Hayes is said to have ordered John McCormick, an undertaker at 225 Tenth Avenue, to prepare the body for interment. The undertaker did so, and after preparing the body for burial called the relatives to view it.

Young Hayes, accompanied by his grandfather, the moment they saw the body, declared that it was not that of their relative. The City Hospital was notified and the reply came back that there had been only one James Hayes there and that the dead body was that of the man identified during the day by Edward Hayes.

TRAIN RACE TO DALLAS.

Gould Line Beats 'Frisco-Katy Combination by 13 Minutes.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 10.—In the Southwestern fast mail race from St. Louis to Dallas and Forth Worth the Gould line beat the 'Frisco-Katy combination by thirteen minutes. The Gould line cut its schedule time into Dallas one hour and thirty-seven minutes, arriving here at 6:50 this evening. The 'Frisco-Katy cut its schedule one hour and six minutes, arriving here at 7:08 o'clock.

The Katy "took the bridles off" at Vinita, Indian Territory, and ran its fast mail through to Dallas as a special. The Gould line turned its train loose all the way.

SHOT TWO BOYS DEAD.

Man Used Revolver in a Quarrel After a Party.

ROCHELLE, Ga., Feb. 10.—At the home of Jesse Hearn, north of Rochelle, last night, Joe Watts shot and instantly killed D. S. McDuffie, Jr., 19 years old, and Orrin B. McDuffie, 16, sons of D. S. McDuffie, Sr.

They were at the gate leaving for home after a party. There were a few words between Watts and the elder McDuffie. Then Watts drew a revolver and shot both the boys through the heart. Watts fled, and is now being pursued by the Sheriff.

To Report the Pilotage Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—By a vote of 8 to 5 the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries agreed to-day to make a favorable report on the Littlefield bill, which does away with compulsory pilotage on sailing vessels engaged in the coastwise trade.

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MAY ONLY DELAY DRAFTS.

Postal Officials Do Not Think Russia Is Refusing to Cash Them.

The Post Office officials in this city do not regard very seriously the report that the Russian Government is refusing to cash money orders sent to Jews, on the ground that the money would be used for revolution

MUTUAL INVESTIGATORS NOT SPLIT, PEABODY SAYS

He Thinks Reported Differences Are Only Trifling.

INFORMATION GLADLY GIVEN

The Recommendations Involving Legal Action Against Individuals Await Mr. Choate's Opinion.

President Charles A. Peabody of the Mutual Life gave out an interesting interview yesterday about the condition of affairs in that company. It was his first long talk with reporters since he became President of the Mutual, and followed the publication of stories setting forth Wall Street's version of the troubles within the Mutual's board and the split in its investigating committee. On Friday Mr. Peabody had no comment to make on these stories. Yesterday he said:

"About the reported split in the committee, I know nothing more than what I read in the newspapers. If there are any evidences of inharmonious relations between the committee members they have never come to my attention. It is, of course, natural that three men of position in the community should have differences of opinion in such an undertaking as that which the committee has on hand, but I am aware of nothing to indicate that these have assumed serious proportions."

Mr. Peabody was asked about the progress of the investigation.

"The accountants employed by the committee are going ahead with their work," he said. "There is no truth in the report that information has been withheld or refused concerning the workings of the Finance Committee. You can make that as emphatic as you please. So far as I am concerned, and so far as the board is concerned, I am ready, and the board is ready, to give to the committee all the information at our command, and all the information it may seek."

Mr. Peabody was asked about a published statement that Messrs. Truesdale and Auchincloss had concurred in withdrawing requisitions for information made previously by the committee. He said:

"There has been no such policy. The only policy we have had here has been to give the committee all the information in our possession, and I will say now that any information that the committee wan and will ask for it will get. I will ta the resources of the company to obtain any information that the committee desires.

"In regard to the reported suppression of the committee's reports, it is my belief that everything of consequence that is contained in them or that is to be found out about the company has already been printed, and that little remains that is of public interest. The committee has made four reports and so far as its recommendations are concerned they were all adopted except those recommending legal action against individuals. That is a matter of the greatest importance to the board, and the board felt that it could take no chance of going wrong. It wanted the highest legal advice on the subject, and it could get no higher advice than that of Mr. Choate. I understand that his opinion will be ready for the board by next week."

Mr. Peabody's attention was called to the fact that the recommendations of the committee have been backed by the opinions of its counsel, Judge James B. Dill, ex-Judge D Cady Herrick, William G. Choate, and Bainbridge Colby. He said:

"I saw in the papers that the committee had retained counsel, but we had no official knowledge that these recommendations had the legal sanction of counsel. I have no desire to disparage the talents of the counsel whom the committee has engaged in saying that the board wanted the highest possible legal advice in the matter of bringing suits."

Mr. Peabody was asked if he would tell whate statement of facts had been presented to Mr. Choate for his opinion. He said that it was the statement contained in the reports of the committee without modification.

Mr. Peabody's interview occasioned some surprise among insurance men and financiers, in view of the published record of happenings in the Mutual Life. The reports of dissensions in the Mutual's investigating committee between Stuyvesant Fish on the one side and William H. Truesdale and John W. Auchincloss on the other, because the two men last mentioned had agreed to withdraw requisitions after pressure had been brought to bear, have been discussed in banking circles for a week or ten days, and have attracted particular attention since the simultaneous publication here and in Chicago a week ago of stories that the Union Pacific Railroad had acquired control of the Illinois Central, of which Mr. Fish is President.

Mr. Peabody is a Director of both the Union Pacific and the Illinois Central. Those who pushed his candidacy to a successful issue in the Mutual Life were H. H. Rogers and George F. Baker, with whom E. H. Harriman, the active man in the Union Pacific and allied railroads, has had close affiliations since the readjustment of railroad affairs following the Northern Securities decision last year.

JOHNSON PRAISES LAWSON.

Minnesota Governor Thinks He Can Reorganize Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 10.—Gov. John A. Johnson of Minnesota arrived here this evening and said:

"I spent last Thursday afternoon with Mr. Lawson, and I am deeply impressed with his sincerity and apparent ability to bring about reorganization of the insurance companies that are engaging his attention and get restitution for the policy holders of the vast sums that have been diverted to what Mr. Lawson calls the system.

"He told me that he has spent $300,000 of his own funds thus far in the insurance fight, and that he expects that it will cost him as much more. I am convinced that Mr. Lawson's only motive is to make those who have profited at the expense of the policy holders disgorge."

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—Thomas W. Lawson arrived in Boston late to-night and went at once to his home. He says he is well satisfied with his trip to the West, and with his call at the White House.

"We will hold a mass meeting in New York the day of the election of the big insurance companies," Mr. Lawson said, "and I expect there will be 150,000 people in Madison Square Garden. We will rout the old officers, elect new ones, and place the companies in the hands of their policy holders.

"While I do not pretend to have the majority of the proxies of all the companies, I believe I have what will prove a controlling interest in each case."

Mr. Lawson's idea is that more than half the Trustees of each company shall be annually elected.

It is understood that Samuel Untermyer is to conduct Mr. Lawson's fight before the Legislature at Albany for the amendment of the charter of the Mutual Life and the New York Life.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 10.—Gov. Cummins has practically decided to accept Thomas W. Lawson's offer of membership on the Lawson Insurance Committee, though he will make no definite announcement until after a conference with Gov. Johnson of Minnesota. Gov. Cummins, however, will not accept the Chairmanship, as he is busy with his campaign for a third term and cannot undertake the additional work.

REPORTS TO WASHINGTON.

New York Life Now Sends Statements to Department of Commerce.

The New York Life Insurance Company is sending out a pamphlet with the financial statement for Jan. 1, 1906, which notes, among other things that the company now files its annual statement with the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States.

In his report from Paris some weeks ago Andrew Hamilton declared that he had expended a large amount of New York Life money in creating sentiment for a Federal supervision of insurance. The company's pamphlet also says:

"The New York Life has for years believed in and advocated publicity."

ACCUSES COUNT OF LARCENY.

Frenchman Says He Told Him Part of Trinity Church Was His.

Count Pedro S. de Moreno, who summoned his wife, Jean Emile la Pierre, and a woman friend of his wife before a Police Magistrate several days ago and charged them with stealing a trunk containing the titles to valuable New York properties, was yesterday arraigned before Magistrate Walsh in the Tombs Police Court on the charge of grand larceny.

The charge was preferred by La Pierre, who said he was a wine merchant in Bordeaux and that he had come to this country at the solicitation of De Moreno, who had told him he was one of the heirs to an estate in New York City worth $500,000,000.

The Count, who is a real Spanish grandee, according to La Pierre's attorney, met the Frenchman at the dock, took him to a hotel, and later showed him about the city. On the trip, says the complainant, he pointed out the Cornelius Vanderbilt mansion, in Fifth Avenue; Trinity Church, and the Flatiron Building as some of the structures in which La Pierre rightfully owned an interest. La Pierre, he says, turned over $425, the understanding being that the sum was to be employed by the Count to hire an attorney to fight for La Pierre's rights.

Magistrate Walsh fixed De Moreno's hearing for next Wednesday and remanded him to prison in default of $1,500 bail. The prisoner is a brother, so his son says, of Admiral de Moreno of the Spanish Navy.

NOT A COUNT, SAYS PENALOSA

Charged with Taking a Letter Not His —Spurns the "Countess."

Henri Penalosa, who has been posing as a Spanish Count, was held yesterday by United States Commissioner Shields in $1,000 bail on a charge of having intercepted the mails of the Oliver Typewriter Company, by which he was employed.

When Penalosa was brought before the Commissioner he was accompanied by a young French woman, who declared she was the Countess de Penalosa, and who pleaded for his release. The prisoner would not admit that she was his wife, and denied that he was a Count at all. He was remanded to the Tombs in default of bail.

The "Count," as he is termed by his acquaintances, is dapper, well groomed, and speaks several languages. He was a salesman for the Oliver Typewriter Company and, it is alleged, collected $65 for a machine which he failed to turn over to his employers. He learned that the purchaser intended to write the company and, presenting an order on the Post Office, which, it is alleged, was forged, intercepted the letter.

"I have never posed as a Count," Penalosa declared. "I am not from Spain at all, but from Havana. If there really is a Count of my name I hope this will not injure him or give his family any cause for anxiety."

WAUGH BAILS HIMSELF OUT.

But Another Imperial Trustee Prisoner Stays in Jail.

Frederick Waugh, who was arrested in connection with the Imperial Trustee Company swindle and is alleged to have been the Philadelphia member of that concern, deposited $1,000 cash bail yesterday with the Federal authorities and was released pending the examination of himself and other prisoners in the case on Feb. 20.

Two men appeared at the Federal Building yesterday afternoon who declared that they had come to qualify as sureties for Robert G. Ruxton, another prisoner in the case. As the office of the United States District Attorney was closed for the day, there was no one to accept bail, and Ruxton will remain in the Tombs over Sunday.

A Post Office Inspector said that complaints against the Imperial Trustee Company and the Hanover Bank of Boston continued to come in; that the relation between the two concerns would be proved, and that there might be more arrests this week.

NEW PRIZE FOR A GOOD BOY.

Teacher Names the Baby After Him—Remarks of the Envious.

The stork visited the home of Principal Charles H. De Kroyft of the Elmwood Public School, in East Orange, a few days ago and left a son.

Mr. De Kroyft couldn't think of a name for the infant that suited him. So he decided that he would name the baby after the best boy in his school. After looking up the records of all the boys, the honor fell to Robert Barradale. The De Kroyft baby is accordingly Robert.

The envious boys in the school say that the Barradale boy is not entitled to the honor. They aver that he smokes cigarettes in secret and plays marbles on Sunday.

DINES KAISER'S COMMISSION.

Mr. von Bermuth Entertains Social and Economic Investigators.

The special commission that the Kaiser sends here every year to investigate social and economic conditions in this country was entertained at dinner last night in Reisenweber's "beefsteak garret" by Oscar von Bermuth of the German Club of this city. The Commissioners have just returned from a trip through the West Indies and the Southern States and are to sail for Germany in a few days.

Among those present were Dr. Lewald, Major von Buelow, Baron von Werthern, and Capt. Bombach of the Commission, Consul General Buenz, and about forty members of the German Club. There were no speeches, the evening ending with a brief vaudeville entertainment.

DELAY FOR NEW COURTHOUSE.

Bidder Will Take Jersey City Heights Contract Into Court.

E. M. Waldron, whose company was the lowest bidder for the exterior work on the new $2,000,000 County Court House on Jersey City Heights, began proceedings in Newark yesterday to test the right of the Hudson County Court House Commission to award the contract to the Wells Brothers Contracting Company of New York and Chicago. The litigation may delay the building of the new Hudson County Court House for two years.

"And I purpose," said Mr. Waldron, "to find out where the $114,000 the commission is to pay above my bid is to go to."

It is said, too, that the Legislature will be asked to pass an act taking the work out of the hands of the Freeholders' Comsion and intrusting it to a commission to be named by Supreme Court Justice Dixon or Circuit Judge Blair.

The war began when the Building Trades Assembly protested that the Waldrons were not acceptable to the labor element of the county, and Architect Roberts afterward declared that the granite offered by the Wells Company was better than that offered by the Waldrons. The Waldrons' bid was $740,000.

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MORE SENATE LEVITY OVER HEPBURN BILL

Committeemen Say It Would Include Automobiles and Bicycles.

CLAPP NOT AT THE SESSION

Chairman Knapp Says the Bill Does Not Cover Express Matter or Sleeping Cars.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Inter-State Commerce Committee of the Senate continued its consideration of the rate question to-day by meeting at 9:30 o'clock and listening for an hour to Judge Martin A. Knapp, Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Judge Knapp was asked to define for the committee the word transportation as related to the language of the Hepburn bill.

If Senator Dolliver's criticism that the committee showed too much levity in discussing the rate question was apropos yesterday, it was still more so to-day. Opinions were offered by members of the committee that the Hepburn bill had been drawn so loosely that it would in effect include automobiles, bicycles, and practically any sort of means of transportation. Judge Knapp said that transportation as intended by the House did not include Pullman cars or express companies.

The most significant matter in connection with the meeting of the committee was the absence throughout the session of Senator Clapp of Minnesota, who was said yesterday to have caused trouble by charging Senator Aldrich with attempts to bring on dilatory discussion and prevent the preparation of suitable legislation.

Senator Clapp himself denied that any such trouble occurred, and similar denials were made by Senators Dolliver, Foraker, and others of the committee. The story would have been disbelieved had it not happened that before the denials were made, Senator Tillman, who is given to hurling out the truth on every occasion, had told a fellow-Senator a circumstantial tale of the occurrence.

The session to-day demonstrated that the committee is far from anything like an agreement, and that the daily sessions of the committee that have been arranged to take place until a vote is taken next week, Friday, will hardly suffice to exhaust debate.

Members of the committee said to-night that both sides were satisfied that the Hepburn bill was dangerously loose in its wording, and it is clear that there will be a great deal of tinkering with it in the committee before a compromise bill can be brought out. The battle is over the right to take the question of a reasonable rate as fixed by the Inter-State Commerce Commission to the courts before it shall go into effect. There is also a strong following that supports the contention of Senator Knox that the rights of both shippers and carriers as to getting into the courts are fully protected in the laws of the land and need no amplification in the bill itself.

CAN'T AFFORD TO BE CONSUL.

Efficient American Resigns Because Oriental Office Pays Too Little.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Opposition in Congress to an improved Consular Service with permanent tenure of office has caused the loss to the Consular Service of one of its most efficient and experienced officers.

The State Department announced with regret to-day the resignation of James W. Davidson, Consul to Antung, Manchuria, who after a service of nine years retires because of his inability longer to draw on his private income to maintain the Consulate. In his letter of resignation Mr. Davidson says:

"The salary of my post as Consul to Antung is insufficient, even with the increase which the new Consular bill, now pending in Congress, provides, to maintain any Consulate in the Orient with becoming dignity and efficiency, in view of the necessity of competing with the Consulates of other powers which, owing to the importance of this great and growing field of commercial and political activity, have large sums expended upon them by their respective Governments."

Mr. Davidson adds that the salary at each of the Consulates he has served has been too small to conduct in a satisfactory way the several offices he has held, and had he not possessed some private income, obtained from literary work, it would have been impossible for him to have continued in the service.

Mr. Davidson entered the service as a Consular Agent at Tamsen in 1896, and he served successively as Consular Agent at Shanghai, Nanking, and Antung.

B. R. T. DEFENDS TRACKS.

Enjoins Borough President Coler from Removing Those in 52d Street.

A temporary injunction was served on Borough President Coler yesterday restraining him from removing the tracks of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company in Fifty-second Street. Mr. Coler says the company has no right to the use of Fifty-second Street, between Second Avenue and the shore, and he was planning to have the tracks there ripped up when the injunction was obtained from Supreme Court Justice Burr.

The company declares it was permitted to lay the tracks by the highway authorities as a convenience in the operation of its power station there.

"This injunction is just what I wanted," said Mr. Coler. "It supports the statement I made that the company's purpose in obtaining in 1902 a sweeping order restraining the city from interfering with its tracks unless five days' notice was given was merely a scheme to protect itself in the possession of privileges to which it has no title. These tracks obstruct the entrance to the public pier between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets. We have already moved to have the sweeping order of 1902 vacated."

HOUSESMITHS TAKEN BACK.

The Fuller Company and Independent Firms Settle with Strikers.

The first change of importance in the strike of the housesmiths was announced yesterday. These firms have made a compromise with their striking ironworkers by which 500 of the strikers will return to work to-morrow or Tuesday at $4.80 a day: The George A. Fuller Company, Terry & Tench, Wells Brothers, the Thompson-Starrett Company, and Jobson & Hooker. With the exception of the Fuller Company, which is affiliated with the Allied Iron Association, all these firms are independent.

It was stated that the settlement, which was the result of a long conference with a union committee last week, is a verbal one.

The following statement was made last evening by the Allied Iron Associations in explanation of the act of the Fuller Company in taking its union strikers back:

"The Fuller Company was tied up with strikes of the iron workers in Chicago and had an emergency contract in this city, the Plaza Hotel, which was being held up by the strike. It applied to the committee for liberty to take the men back on this contract, and the application was granted, but this does not affect the general stand taken. The Allied Iron Associations will employ no housesmiths except as individuals, in accordance with its resolution declaring the open shop in the trade. There are several hundred members of the union who are now working as individuals at $4.50 a day. No agreements were signed by the employers who took their men back."

A general conference of the unions in the building trades was held in Brevoort Hall, in East Fifty-fourth Street, last night, to consider the question of assisting the striking housesmiths. There were present 220 representatives of 22 organizations.

A motion was made to put to a referendum vote whether or not 100,000 men shall strike in sympathy with the housesmiths. It was finally decided not to interfere in the plans of the Central Federated Union. It was also decided to stop internal warfare, and resist any attempt to introduce the open shop in any other union except the housesmiths.

PINK TEA BOYCOTT.

Jersey City Women Bind Property Owners to Oppose New Trolley.

James C. Clarke, Register of Deeds in Hudson County, N. J., put on file yesterday a unique real estate lien. It is a stipulation signed by owners of most of the property fronting on Bergen Avenue, Jersey City Heights, and streets approaching it binding them for five years to refuse to sign "consents" for running trolley cars past their property. Register Clarke was told, when the paper was offered for record, that it was designed to force every signer to put in any deeds of transfer a covenant of that tenor. On advice of counsel Mr. Clarke concluded to admit the document to record.

The five-year agreement is the culmination of a fight the women of the Heights have been making against threatened trolley invasion. A preliminary map of the proposed route of the new Hudson Street Railway Company, organized as a competitor of the Public Service Corporation, revealed the company's purpose to lay tracks through Bergen Avenue, the choicest residential street in Jersey City.

Two or three of the women leaders in Bergen Avenue circles went from house to house soliciting signatures to remonstrances. The few who hesitated to sign were struck from visiting lists.

The Public Service and the new syndicate, it is said, within a day or two buried the hatchet and signed a compact for joint development of under-river tunnels and trolley extensions.

HORNER CASE WITNESS LOW.

Wisnewski Likely to Die Without State Getting His Evidence.

Frank Wisnewski, the young Polander who became insane immediately after testifying against Dr. James W. Simpson at the inquest on Bartley T. Horner of Northport, L. I., is dying at the State Hospital for the Insane in Kings Park. Wisnewski and Dr. Simpson, it is believed, are the only witnesses of the shooting of Horner.

District Attorney Livingston Smith, whose term of office expired two days after the inquest, did not learn all Wisnewski knew. The new District Attorney, Furman, took hold of the matter with vigor, but the witness then had lost his reason.

"Wisnewski would have been a very important witness if he had recovered his reason, as I was led to believe he would do," said Furman yesterday. "But his loss will not be an insurmountable obstacle, for the circumstances are exceedingly strong."

ALARM WIRES DOWN.

Firemen Patrolled Streets After Storm on Watch for Flames.

The breaking of wires by the storm made it necessary for Deputy Chief Lally to establish a fire alarm patrol in Brooklyn and Queens, a big section of the suburbs being cut off from direct connection with headquarters for twenty-four hours. Not in twenty years had the local fire alarm system been so crippled.

Chief Lally discovered on Friday afternoon that the wires connecting with 108 alarm boxes in Brooklyn and Queens had been broken, and he immediately organized a patrol service, which did duty up to noon yesterday. Firemen patrolled the streets in four-hour relays, but luckily no fire occurred in the affected districts, which included Bath Beach, Coney Island, Sheepshead Bay, Canarsie, Rockaway Beach, and part of Long Island City.

"This dangerous crippling of the fire-alarm system," said Chief Lally yesterday, "is a convincing argument that all the department wires should be under ground."

Beekman Leases Stowe Estate.

The Stowe mansion and estate at Wheatley Hills, L. I., have been leased for a long term of years by Robert Livingston Beekman. The house will be remodeled and a large training stable put up for the accommodation of Mr. Beekman's fine string of horses. Other improvements will be made.

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CASSATT SAYS INQUIRY WOULD PLEASE HIS ROAD

No Objection to Investigation of Alleged Pennsylvania Merger.

HAS CONFERENCE WITH BAER

Tillman Would Not Trust Commerce Commission or Bureau of Corporation to Make Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad and President Baer of the Reading Railway held a prolonged conference to-day in Mr. Cassatt's office. The proposed investigation of the coal interests of the two corporations was freely discussed. Mr. Cassatt was asked what was the attitude of his company toward the investigation proposed by Congress in regard to the ownership by the Pennsylvania Railroad of the stocks of other companies.

"The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has nothing to conceal and will welcome an opportunity to have the facts brought before the public," he replied.

This statement sets at rest the report that the railroad company would vigorously oppose any inquiry made into the interests held by it in other coal-carrying roads, including the Baltimore and Ohio, the Norfolk and Western, the Chesapeake and Ohio, and, through the Baltimore and Ohio, an interest in the Reading Road.

From another source it was learned that the Reading management would base its claims to legality in operating coal mines on its charter.

James McCrea, First Vice President of the Pennsylvania Company, operating the line of the Pennsylvania system west of Pittsburg, made a statement in Pittsburg to-day denying the charges contained in the letter of Gov. Dawson of West Virginia to Senator Tillman, which was read in the United States Senate Monday.

"The Pennsylvania Railroad is not and never has been an owner or miner of bituminous coal, either directly or indirectly," he said, "and, therefore, could not have influenced the West Virginia roads in which it is interested to suppress development of that State to protect its own coal interests. Certainly there has been no promoting on the part of the Pennsylvania in regard to the Red Rock case, or any other similar case."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Senator Tillman, who on Monday will introduce a resolution for an investigation of the alleged merger of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Norfolk and Western, the Chesapeake and Ohio, and the Baltimore and Ohio, received the assurance to-day of many members of the House that there was no possible chance of getting an inquiry resolution through that body.

"We cannot hope," said Mr. Gillespie, who took the lead in the House, "to get any action there, and we ask you not to wait for us. We want the investigation and would be glad to have you go forward with your resolution in the Senate."

Senator Tillman will ask that the investigation be conducted either by a committee of the Senate or by a joint committee. He will object to having it placed in the hands of the Department of Commerce or of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

He unhesitatingly declares that from what observations he has been able to make of the methods of the Bureau of Corporations or the commission, an investigation put in the hands of either would consist chiefly of a systematic effort not to find out the facts desired to be brought to light.

Representative Townsend of Michigan, the author in part of the Esch-Townsend Rate bill that passed the House last session, will soon lay before the Attorney General facts in the alleged merger case and ask that proceedings be instituted to bring the roads in question into the courts as the Northern Securities Company was called to answer in the matter of the merger of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Roads.

Swarm of Bob-Tailed Cats.

William Luyster, Hoboken agent of the Hudson County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has had his attention called to the large number of bob-tailed cats in the River Street section of Hoboken. His investigations have led him to believe that cooks in the River Street boarding houses have been nipping the ends off the animals' tails to keep them out of the kitchens.

RECEIVERS FOR A BIG HOTEL.

The Belvidere, at Baltimore, Is to Continue Open.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10.—The Belvidere, the largest hotel in Baltimore and one of the finest in the South, was to-day placed in the hands of receivers on the application of the first mortgage bondholders. The hotel was opened in December, 1903, and, although for two years a centre of social life, it has never been a profitable venture. It is on Charles Avenue in the most fashionable residential section.

Olin Bryan, a lawyer, recently obtained a judgment against the hotel company for $10,000 for injuries received in an elevator accident. He applied for a receiver, but the court appointed the receivers under a clause in the first bond mortgages which gave the holder the right to name the receivers.

The Union Trust Company, being the holder of these bonds in the sum of $850,000, asked for the receivers and availed itself of the right to name the appointees. The hotel will continue open. Edgar Miller, one of the receivers, says the property is now in a better condition financially than it has ever been before. It has not defaulted on any bonds, and has no bad debts. A number of the wealthiest men in Baltimore are interested in it.

Counsel for Mr. Bryan, in his plea for receiver, asserted that nearly $200,000 was owing to the creditors.

CONRIED IN A TEST CASE.

Bingham Will Summon Him to Decide If Sunday Concerts Are Legal.

A meeting of the Theatrical Managers' Association was held yesterday morning at the Hotel Astor to determine a policy in regard to the Sunday night concert situation. Charles Burnham, President of the organization, later made this statement:

"It is the desire of the theatrical managers to obey the police regulations, and the concerts this evening will be toned down as much as possible. But it is the desire of the managers to determine their rights. These have never been legally determined.

"There will be no arrests to-night, but Police Commissioner Bingham will have Heinrich Conried, manager of the Metropolitan Opera House, summoned on Monday, probably before the Jefferson Market Court. Thus we shall be able to find out the law on the subject. Commissioner Bingham assures us that he will not take away any licenses; he merely wants to decide the matter."

When asked last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House what he had to say in regard to his case being used for a test, Mr. Conried said:

"I do not know anything."

TWO HURT IN SLEIGH SMASH.

Horse Broke Railroad Gate and a Train Hit the Vehicle.

Frederick McAllister of 301 Clifton Avenue, Newark, and William Erb of 34 State Street, Bloomfield, both said to be men of means, were badly injured at the Lackawanna Railroad crossing at Central Avenue, Orange, last night.

The gates were lowered for an express train bound for New York, and the men were holding their horse, attached to a light cutter, until the train should pass. The horse became frightened, broke through the gates, and ran in front of the train, which carried the entire outfit several hundred feet before it was stopped.

McAllister has internal injuries and a suspected fracture of the skull, and Erb's thigh was broken. The sleigh was smashed, but the horse was only slightly cut, and ran a long way before it was caught.

Police Raid Stops Fighters.

Capt. Farrell of the West 100th Street Police Station and seven plain-clothes men raided the Metropolitan Athletic Club, at Broadway and 110th Street, about 11 o'clock last night. The outcome of the raid was the arrest of "Jack" Nelson and "Jack" Doyle, two prize-fighters, who were engaged in a bout at the time; J. J. Crowe of 210 West Sixty-eighth Street, the club's Secretary; Andrew J. Darden, the timekeeper at the fight, and J. J. Buckley of 310 West Thirty-seventh Street, the referee. All were promptly bailed out.

Opera Stars and Conductors Dine.

Conductors Nahan Franko and Alfred Hertz and Messrs. Van Rooy, Goritz, Blass, Knote, and several other Metropolitan Opera House stars dined together at Reisenweber's restaurant last night, and engaged in an informal discussion of musical matters.

Maine University Men Dine.

The New York Alumni Association of the University of Maine held its annual dinner last night at the Graduates' Club, 111 Fifth Avenue. President A. W. Sargent presided. Only informal speeches were made.

STABBED BY HIS STEPSON.

Orange Negro Wounds His Stepfather Fourteen Times—Victim Is Dying.

Anger growing out of a quarrel over the signing of a coal dealer's receipt temporarily transformed George William Woods, colored, into a wild beast yesterday afternoon in Orange. Before his frenzy had spent itself he had plunged a dirk fourteen times into the body of his stepfather, George Woods of 12 Central Place.

The elder Woods is dying in the Orange Memorial Hospital. His left lung is punctured and he has an assortment of wounds almost any one of which may be fatal. George William Woods is in a cell at Police Headquarters.

The younger man was formerly a mess attendant on the battleship Massachusetts. He was discharged on Nov. 16 last as undesirable. Some coal was delivered at the Woods home yesterday afternoon, and in the fight over the signing of the teamster's receipt the old man succeeded in getting the boy down on the floor, but the two were separated by persons who happened to be in the house.

Soon after that the old man went into his room, and was followed by his son-in-law, who attacked him with the dirk.

Young Woods offered no resistance when arrested by Detective Drabell and Roundsman Reinhardt. The wounded man identified him as his assailant.

CAPITAL AND LABOR TO MEET.

National Civic Federation to Convene Here Next Month.

A call was issued by the Executive Council of the National Civic Federation yesterday for its annual meeting which will be held in this city on Monday, March 19. The principal business will be the election of officers and the outlining of the work for the ensuing year.

The New York Civic Federation will hold its annual meeting on Wednesday evening next at the Park Avenue Hotel. The subject for discussion will be "Welfare Work." Papers on the subject will be read by Charles A. Moore of Manning, Maxwell & Moore; H. H. Vreeland, President of the New York City Railroad Company; John Huyler, and Orrin S. Goan of the National Biscuit Company. Timothy Healey, President of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, and Herman Robinson, General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, will speak on behalf of the employes.

Former Police Commissioner McAdoo on behalf of the public will read a paper on "The Necessity of Providing Better Accommodations for Policemen." Homer Folks of the State Charities Association and Charles P. Neill, United States Commissioner of Labor, will also deliver addresses.

STEWART LAND RESOLD.

$1,300,000 Purchase at Garden City for Development Purposes.

Contracts were signed yesterday for the sale of 750 acres of the Garden City holdings owned by the A. T. Stewart heirs, which were bought about ten days ago for the joint account of Henry Morgenthau and Dean Alvord. A syndicate of Manhattan bankers gets the tract for $1,200,000. Mr. Morgenthau and others within a few days bought Long Beach.

It is predicted that the whole 3,000 acres in the Stewart tract at Garden City will be broken up and developed. The property surrounds the Garden City Hotel, and has been the scene of the great automobile meets. The property has all been laid out by Charles W. Leavitt, landscape engineer, on the general plan of the City of Washington. The boulevards are 200 feet wide, with parkways in the centre, and the other main avenues focus in the three railroad stations on the property. It is asserted that the purchasing syndicate already has disposed of half its acquirement in large blocks for development.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The retirement of Col. Frank Thorp, Artillery, with rank of Brigadier General, on his own application after forty-one years' service, is announced.

Major Evans will proceed to Fort Slocum, N. Y., and assume command thereof and of the recruiting depot at that post.

Major D. C. Shanks, Fourth Infantry, will proceed to Fort Slocum for station at that post.

First Lieut. R. E. Smyser, Fourteenth Cavalry, will make two visits per month to Millis, Mass., on business pertaining to contract for shoes.

The Navy.

Commissions: C. H. Stockton, Rear Admiral; W. H. Turner, K. Rohrer, T. S. Phelps, Jr., and A. G. Berry, Captains; J. C. Gillmore, T. D. Griffin, C. A. Coove, D. W. Coffman, and R. T. Mulligan, Commanders; J. H. Sypher, A. H Scales, A. T. Long, G. W. Logan, L. C. Bertolette, B. C. Bryan, and E. H. Durell, Lieutenant Commanders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Callao at Canton; Indiana at Tompkinsville; Cleveland, Leonidas, and Des Moines at Hampton Roads; Maryland at Antigua; Denver at Guadeloupe; Pennsylvania at St. Vincent; Hannibal at Newport News; Alabama, Illinois, and Iowa at Barbados; Maine, Missouri, Kentucky, Kearsarge, Hopkins, Worden, MacDonough, Lawrence, Stewart, Truxtun, and Yankton at Port of Spain; Yankee at Guantanamo.

Sailed—Abarenda from San Juan for Hampton Roads; Nero from Norfolk for Baltimore; Brooklyn, Galveston, Chattanooga, and Tacoma from Villefranche for Genoa; West Virginia from St. Thomas for St. Kitts; Bainbridge from Canton for Hongkong; Oregon from Cavite for Hongkong.

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FAILURE OF MOROCCAN CONFERENCE EXPECTED

Neither France Nor Germany Shows Signs of Giving Way.

FRENCH ATTITUDE RESENTED

Berlin Officials Say France Must Surrender on Police Question or Conference Will Go to Pieces.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1906.]

BERLIN, Feb. 10.—The German officials and newspapers are now pessimistic in regard to the outcome of the Conference on Moroccan Reforms.

I was informed to-day at the Foreign Office that France must give way on the police question; otherwise the conference would go to pieces. I was authorized to say that Germany would not change her attitude on this question.

The attitude of the French press is bitterly resented here. At the Foreign Office the hope was expressed that the French representatives at Algeciras would present less extreme demands than were to be found in the French newspapers. It was declared that these demands contradicted the principle of the open door, and that if they were presented officially they could only produce the impression that France desired the conference to fail. It was remarked that all the powers in favor of the open door must, if they were logical, support Germany's attitude on the police question.

I received the impression that the powers are not supporting Germany, but are in favor of the French contentions.

BERLIN, Feb. 10.—The negotiations at Algeciras have reached a decisive point, and the dissolution of the conference without an agreement on the principal subjects of discussion appears to be the probable result.

The positions of France and Germany have now been clearly disclosed. Each country, supported by several other powers, holds tenaciously to its own principle of settlement. France wants special recognition in Morocco because of her geographical and historical relation with that country, and Germany wants a strict application of the doctrine of equal treatment of all countries in the future of Morocco.

Both the Paris and Berlin Governments saw that a controlling influence could be exercised in Morocco either through the command of the semi-military police or by holding the Moroccan purse. France has indicated that she might give up the police administration provided she were allowed to have a paramount position in the State Bank organization, which will represent Morocco's foreign debts, largely held in France, and which will control the Sultan's future borrowings.

Herr von Radowitz and Count von Tattenbach, the German delegates to the conference, said that Germany could not consent to France having control of the bank, as this would simply be another way of turning over the country to France. Then MM. Revoil and Regnault, the French envoys, two days ago dropped the bank question and raised that of the police. Germany insisted upon equal participation of all the powers in the policing. There the discussion rests.

ALGECIRAS, Feb. 10.—The Moroccan Conference to-day desultorily discussed various questions which previously had been referred to special committees, but no final decisions were reached.

The proposed schemes for the unification of the customs of Morocco and the suppression of contraband traffic were sent to the Drafting Committee, with instructions to present them to the conference on Feb. 13.

REDMOND STILL LEADS IRISH.

Nationalists Re-elect Him—Lehmann Has a Seat in Parliament.

DUBLIN, Feb. 10.—At a meeting of Irish members of Parliament to-day John E. Redmond was re-elected Chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party.

The members who acted as whips for the party during the last session of Parliament were also re-elected.

A resolution was unanimously adopted reiterating the demand of the Nationalists for self-government and declaring that the party could not support any English party which did not favor home rule for Ireland.

R. C. Lehmann, the English journalist and oarsman, who is well known in the United States, is a member of the new Parliament, representing the South or Market Harborough Division of Leicestershire in the Liberal interest.

By a cable mistake it was announced that he was defeated.

GIFT FROM BRITISH SAILORS.

A Silver Cup to be Sent to the American Atlantic Fleet.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The bluejackets of the British Second Cruiser Squadron will shortly present to the American Atlantic Fleet a handsome silver cup as a souvenir of the British squadron's recent visit to the United States.

The cup has been completed, and will be exhibited on each of the British cruisers which participated in the visit before it is forwarded to America. It bears an inscription recalling with "grateful remembrance the many kindnesses, tokens of good-fellowship, and wonderful entertainments given to their British cousins by their comrades across the sea."

The design introduces the American and British flags crossed.

TO PUNISH NATAL NATIVES.

Troops Leave Pietermaritzburg—Malcontents Are Christians.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Feb. 10.—A punitive expedition of 400 carbineers with artillery left here to-day for the scene of the troubles in the Richmond district caused by the natives' refusal to pay the poll-tax. Another detachment of 220 men will start to-morroow.

The ringleaders of the turbulent faction have disappeared in the bush. The chief of the tribe, who is now here, describes the malcontents as being the "troublesome, Christianized section of the tribe." They are said to be converts to the Ethiopian Church, whose banner is inscribed with the words, "Africa for the Africans."

The Government does not anticipate protracted field operations.

DURBAN, Feb. 10.—Ninety mounted police have started from Durban for the scene of the native disturbance.

The local militia has been warned to be in readiness for active service.

SENTENCED CHOUKNIN TO DIE.

Terrorists Have Also Durnovo and Doubassoff on Their List.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 10.—The Admiralty has received a report from the surgeon in charge of Vice Admiral Chouknin, who was shot by a woman in his office at Sevastopol yesterday, to the effect that his wounds are not dangerous. The most severe wound is in the breast. The other wounds are in the right shoulder and both legs.

The murderess, who was shot and killed by an orderly who rushed to the Admiral's assistance, is believed to have been an emissary of the St. Petersburg group of Terrorists. She arrived at Sevastopol on Feb. 7, and registered at a hotel under the name of Krupnitskal. She was well dressed, was quiet in her manner, and attracted no attention.

The crime beyond doubt was political. Chouknin had long been a marked man on account of his activity as commander of the Black Sea fleet in repressing disorders. When the sentences imposed on the sailors for participation in the Odessa mutiny were before him for review formal notice was served on Chouknin that if he approved the death sentences he would share the same fate.

The hand of the Terrorist is now raised against all classes of officialdom, military and civil, which are called upon to curb the revolutionary movement. The shadow of terror hangs over those who are on the list of "enemies of Liberty," high on which are the names of Interior Minister Durnovo, Gov. Gen. Doubassoff of Moscow, and Gen. Sollogub, Governor General of the Baltic Provinces.

It is noticeable that a large proportion of the recent Terrorists' sentences have been executed by women, who are among the most devoted members of the fighting organization. The number of police officers who have been slain on account of their "pernicious activity" is mounting up so rapidly that the reports of such crimes hardly receive comment. Several cases occur daily.

WARSAW, Feb. 10.—A bomb thrown by a boy in Sgoda Street to-day exploded and mortally wounded four gendarmes.

All the windows in the neighborhood were broken. The boy escaped.

Assaults on the police throughout this Government continue.

CORNELL DINES AND CHEERS.

President Schurman's Novel Speech—Doesn't Ask for Money.

The Cornell alumni held their twenty-seventh annual dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. From the beginning of it to the end there was cheering. Pretty nearly every man in the room heard his name three times after the Cornell yell. President Schurman was there and made a speech, as did Prof. Ralph C. H. Catterrall and William H. McElroy and Dr. Louis Seaman. Three hundred alumni were there, and the boxes were filled with women.

An innovation was a speech by a woman, Miss Elizabeth M. Rhodes. The entrance into the Astor Gallery of Miss Rhodes, who is President of the Cornell Alumnae, was a surprise. She came to ask that every Cornell man should come to the performance of "Before and After," to be held at Manhattan Theatre this week for the benefit of an athletic field at Cornell.

Walter C. Kerr presided. He introduced President Schurman by saying that this would be no cut-and-dried presidential speech. He was right. The President did not make a single request for funds. Once when he paused somebody shouted: "Now, for the money!" But no request came.

Speaking of Cornell alumni who have attained distinction, President Schurman said: "Within a month an old student of Cornell has been made Governor of New Mexico; within a month another alumnus has been made a party leader of the Assembly at Albany, and within three months still another has been raised from the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to the Court of Appeals. And where can there be found a man who is doing more for the country than Joseph B. Foraker of the class of '69?"

MURDERER ROSSA HANGED.

Gallows Hurried to His Jail by Sleigh—The Hangman Threatened.

Jeremiah Rossa, who shot Demetro D'Anafino two years ago at Bogart Heights, N. J., was hanged in the Bergen County Jail in Hackensack yesterday.

The order to carry out the death sentence came unexpectedly on Thursday at the last moment and Hangman Van Hise had to take the gallows from Newark to Hackensack in a sleigh. He arrived at the jail at midnight and the scaffold was erected opposite the cell which Rossa occupied before he was moved to the detention room over the Sheriff's office.

When the warrant was read to him on Friday night Rossa at first showed no emotion, but afterward broke down completely. It was feared it might be necessary to carry him to the scaffold, but the ministrations of the Rev. Father Lambert of St. Mary's Church, Hackensack, and Father H. D. Gartland of the Newman School, brought him to a calmer state of mind. At 10:30, the hour of the execution, he walked quietly to the scaffold.

After the black cap had been drawn over his eyes Rossa pushed it up and asked Father Lambert if he might say something. He then asked permission to say good-bye to some of his friends and particularly Mrs. Valentina and Mrs. Tolla, the Italian women condemned to death, who are also in the County Jail. Father Lambert refused his request and signed to Van Hise. He pulled the lever and the body fell. The man's neck was broken. The body was buried in Potter's Field.

Sheriff Mercer denied that he had received any letters from Italians threatening to dynamite the jail, but Hangman Van Hise said he had been in receipt of nineteen such letters from Pittsburg. They began to come after the sentences on Mrs. Valentina and Mrs. Tolla, but he paid no attention to them.

Outside the jail there was a small crowd, but the police would not allow any one to come within half a block of the prison.

Want Teddy, Jr., to Referee Games.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 10.—An invitation has been mailed Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., by President William Hale Thompson of the new Illinois Athletic Club, asking the young Harvard student to officiate as honorary referee and fire the first pistol to open the club's second annual charity athletic carnival in the Coliseum the latter part of next month.

BRITAIN'S MYSTERIOUS BATTLESHIP LAUNCHED

Giant Dreadnought May Revolutionize Naval Warfare.

BIGGEST AND FASTEST AFLOAT

To be Driven by Turbines—Result of Lessons Learned in the Russo-Japanese War.

PORTSMOUTH, England, Feb. 10.—The monster battleship Dreadnought, which, when finished, will have cost $7,500,000, was launched here to-day by King Edward.

The ceremony was the most simple possible, his Majesty having vetoed all decorations and pageantry on account of the death of his father-in-law, King Christian.

There was a moment of suspense after the King touched the electric button removing the last block, as the huge ship hesitated and appeared to be reluctant to take the water, but ultimately she glided down the ways in safety.

Among the occupants of the royal stand were the American Naval Attaché, Lieut. Commander John H. Gibbons, and the other attachés, the Admiralty officials, and a few privileged persons.

Work on the Dreadnought was begun last Oct. 2, and the completion of the hull in only a little over four months is a record in naval construction. The vessel is to be completed within a year from now. The guns, armor, machinery, boilers, and other fittings are already manufactured.

What is known to outsiders about this battleship can be told in a few words. She is to displace 18,500 tons, and will therefore be the largest warship in the world; she is to carry ten 12-inch guns and no other guns except some quick-firers to repel torpedo attacks; she is to be driven by turbines, and she is to be the fastest battleship afloat.

All the other details of her construction are kept absolutely secret. Usually when a British warship is being built a board is placed at the nead of the ship giving her name, displacement, principal dimensions, horse power, and speed. In the case of the Dreadnought not an item of the design is revealed, the board containing only the words: "His Majesty's ship Dreadnought, commenced Oct. 2, 1905."

Great Britain was the only power allowed by the Japanese to have observers on Admiral Togo's ships during the war with Russia. After peace was concluded the experts went home with their data, and their reports were submitted to a special committee, consisting not only of the ablest constructors in the employ of the Admiralty, but including also Lord Kelvin and a number of leading private shipbuilders.

The Dreadnought is the result. It is asserted that she will be practically invincible and practically unsinkable, that she will be capable with one discharge of her guns of throwing with unparalleled force twice as much metal as any foreign warship now afloat, while her armor will render her immune from attack by any enemy's guns, and, it is said, even against torpedoes fired at the usual battle range.

In a battle the Dreadnought will be able to discharge every minute ten projectiles weighing in the aggregate 8,500 pounds with sufficient energy to send them twenty-five miles or to penetrate about sixteen inches of the hardest armor at a range of two miles. Her gunners will be at a great advantage, because the turbines render the vessel much steadier than is the case with ordinary ships. A naval expert, writing of the power of the Dreadnought, says:

"Nothing as devastating as this concentrated destruction has ever been conceived in the brain of man. It is impossible to picture the result of one minute's well-directed fire at an enemy's ships, and when one minute is followed by others, the effect would be too terrible for words, presuming the gunners get the range and fire as at target practice.

"To this length has the contest for sea power gone, and this is not the end, for the time is not far distant when the British ensign will fly over fleets and squadrons of Dreadnoughts, vessels costing a million and a half sterling or more, each with ten or twelve twelve-inch guns, which will engage an antagonist when three or four miles distant and will pour in a succession of shells, each weighing 850 pounds, carrying wholesale destruction in their wake."

"The Dreadnought," says another expert, "will make all other battleships obsolete."

KAFFIR OPERATOR'S SUICIDE.

Ernest Schwarbacher Hard Hit by Slump in South African Shares.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—An inquest held today to determine the cause of the death of Ernest Schwarbacher, Chairman of several important South African companies, who was found shot last Tuesday in his residence here, resulted in a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity.

The evidence adduced showed that Mr. Schwarbacher had been depressed for some months owing to losses due to the slump in Kaffir shares. He had a unique collection of pictures and other works of art and the possibility of having to sacrifice it preyed upon his mind.

Mr. Schwarbacher consulted his solicitor the day he was found shot with reference to the payment of many thousands of pounds to stockbrokers. His death was a contributory cause to the further depression of Kaffirs on the Stock Exchange during the week.

Cardinal Perraud Near Death.

AUTUN, France, Feb. 10.—Cardinal Adolphe Perraud, Archbishop of Autun, is believed to be dying. He is suffering from double pneumonia, which he contracted last week during a visit to the establishment of the Little Sisters of the Poor. The last sacraments have been administered.

MAY TIE UP BOSTON SHIPS.

Demands of 4,000 Longshoremen Are Rejected by Agents.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—Delegates of the trades' council and the steamship agents met in conference at the Chamber of Commerce to-day to consider demands made by the longshoremen, and for the third time they separated without having reached an agreement. There is no immediate prospect of another meeting.

The longshoremen demand an increase of from 30 cents an hour to 40 cents on all bulk cargo, and 5 cents an hour for additional overtime. The agents to-day agreed to pay 5 cents advance on bulk cargo and 5 cents additional an hour for overtime, provided the overtime was reckoned from midnight instead of beginning the overtime scale at the early evening. The longshoremen in Boston, who number 4,000, may strike.

ACTRESS SHOOTS; WON'T DIE.

Kitty Owens, Out of Work, Seeks Death in a Rooming House.

A woman about 22 years old, known as Kitty Owens, an actress, at 150 East Thirty-third Street, where she had occupied a third-floor room for a week, shot herself last night. The wound, in the left breast, it is believed will not prove fatal.

Samuel McIlvane, who occupied a room on the same floor, heard a shot about 8:30 o'clock, called Policeman Hugh O'Donnell of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, and succeeded in restoring the young woman to consciousness.

"I did it myself. Shoot me again! I want to die and end it all!" the girl cried.

She was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and Coroner Harburger was summoned to take her ante-mortem statement. All she would say, over and over again, was:

"I stand by my original statement. I did it myself."

Mr. Winne, landlord of the furnished-room house, said she had told him she was an actress, and that her husband was also in the theatrical business, but that he was on the road with a company. She added that she was out of an engagement, but was rehearsing. A note in her room was addressed to F. J. Clark, in care of J. H. Martin, 211 East Thirty-third Street. Martin denied that he knew either Miss Owens or F. J. Clark.

"Well, can't you tell us something? Miss Owens has killed herself."

"What?" exclaimed Mr. Martin, "Kitty Owens has killed herself? When and how and where?"

Then he recovered his composure and repeated that he did not know either of the persons. A business card of Frank Forrester, 1,204 Broadway, Imperial Circuit Theatrical Company, was found in the room.

CONFESSES FOR SMALL, TOO.

Johnson Now Says Accomplice and Not He Killed Miss Allinson.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Feb. 10.—Deeply stirred by a religious appeal made by F. T. Webster, Presiding Elder of the Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal Church, Rufus Johnson, who confessed that he murdered Miss Florence Allinson, made a second confession to-day, in which he declared that George Small, one of the suspects now in jail, is the real murderer and that he (Johnson) robbed the house. Johnson's counsel is trying to obtain a reprieve for Johnson, so that his testimony may be used against Small. Johnson is under sentence to be hanged on Friday, Feb. 23.

Johnson made his confession in the presence of Charles Goodenough and Mrs. Woodhaus, by whom he had been employed. He said both agreed that neither would incriminate the other in the event of the capture of either one.

Prosecutor Atkinson will have to decide what effect this confession may have in delaying Johnson's execution. If Johnson's story is true, he is still guilty of murder under the law.

STOCK FORGER SENTENCED.

Harry C. Brown, Boston Broker, Must Serve Thirty Months.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—Harry Clifford Brown, a broker, was sentenced to State's prison to-day for a term of from two and a half to five years for forging and uttering certificates of stock of the Boston and Albany Railroad, valued at $135,000. He had pleaded guilty.

Alienists reported to the court that Brown was sane, in their opinion, but that he had an inherent moral weakness. In imposing sentence the court took this into consideration.

HEARST STATE CAMPAIGN TO BEGIN HERE IN APRIL

A Demonstration, Perhaps a Ball, Will Then Be Held.

LEADERS TO MEET IN MARCH

Manager Says Candidate Hasn't Promised Not to Run Even If There Is a Recount.

To make plans for the Fall State campaign William R. Hearst called the members of his Independence League Executive Committee to his home yesterday afternoon and held a two-hour session with them. This League is the State organization of the Municipal Ownership League of the city, and through it the Hearst men intend to make their fight for the Governorship.

At the meeting were J. G. Phelps Stokes, Justice Samuel Seabury, Clarence J. Shearn, Thomas Gilleran, Melvin G. Palliser, John Ford, John Palmieri, and Max F. Ihmsen. Bird S. Coler is a member of this committee, and a notice of the meeting was sent to him, but he did not attend. C. Augustus Haviland, the only other absentee, was out of town. As the meeting was held soon after Mr. Hearst's return to the city it was taken as indicating his desire to get things in motion as soon as possible, so as to be prepared for the Governorship fight.

After the meeting Mr. Ihmsen said that the members of the committee had discussed plans for a gathering of State leaders to be held in Albany early in March for the purpose of laying out detailed plans for the State campaign, and also to organize a State committee. Arrangements will be made at once for this gathering, and it will be followed later by a demonstration of some sort in this city in April. Mr. Ihmsen said this might take the form of a big ball in Madison Square Garden.

"It has not yet been decided whether or not we shall have our State ticket and legislative tickets in the field," said Mr. Ihmsen in reply to questions. "That will depend entirely on developments, and cannot be decided for some time. The Independence League is fighting for certain definite principles. If we can get them through the present Legislature and if the nominees for office next Fall are satisfactory we shall not have candidates in the field. If, however, the Legislature declines to give us legislation which we seek, then we shall have a legislative ticket anyway, and probably a State ticket."

Asked concerning the probable attitude of Mr. Hearst toward running for Governor, especially in view of the reported plan of the Republican legislative leaders to pass the bill granting a recount of the ballots in the hope of seating Hearst and taking him from the State field, Mr. Ihmsen called attention to one of Mr. Hearst's utterances in the Mayoralty campaign.

"He then said that he was running for Mayor and for no other office," remarked Mr. Ihmsen. Mr. Hearst's campaign manager also declared that no pledges had been sought of Mr. Hearst or given by him to Republicans that he would stay out of the State field if the recount bill were passed.

MAY BE WRECKED RAMIREZ.

Ward Liner Sights a Derelict Off the Florida Coast.

The steamship City of Washington of the Ward Line arrived yesterday from Tampico and Havana with three passengers and merchandise. Capt. Michelsen reported that off the Florida coast, in Latitude 26.40 and Longitude 79.44 he passed a derelict schooner bottom up. The vessel was about 150 feet long, and appeared to be new. Her bottom was painted a copper color.

Capt. Michelson had not heard that on Thursday the schooner Pepe Ramirez was posted as overdue. The description of the derelict tallies closely. The Ramirez sailed from this port on Dec. 13 for Brunswick, Ga. There has been no news of Capt. Alonzo Jordan and his crew of twelve. The Ramirez, a three-master, of 450 tons, was built at Columbia Falls, Me., in 1893.

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS. | ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

American Art Galleries

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.

On Free View Day 9 to 6 and Evening 8 to 10
(SUNDAY EXCEPTED)

THE PRIVATE COLLECTION of

Modern Paintings

Water Colors and Drawings

and

The Remarkable Art Fans

Collected by the late

ALEXANDER BLUMENSTIEL

To Be Sold at Unrestricted Public Sale by Order of His Executors

AT MENDELSSOHN HALL

On Thursday and Friday Evenings next, February 15th and 16th, at 8:15 o'Clock

The Following Artists are Represented:

Beraud	Dupré, Jules	Millet, J. F.
Blommers (3 examples)	Fantin-Latour (2 examples)	Meyer von Bremen
Bonheur, Rosa (4 examples)	Flaming	Pasini
Boudin (7 examples)	Fortuny	Reynolds, Sir Joshua
Bouguereau	Gérôme (3 examples)	Rico
Breton, Jules	Harpignies (2 examples)	Robie
Cazin, J. C. (4 examples)	Henner (6 examples)	Rosseau
Clays (7 examples)	Inness	Roybet
Corot (2 examples)	Isabey (3 examples)	Schreyer (3 examples)
Courbet (2 examples)	Israels	Swan
Dagnet-Bouveret	Jacque (3 examples)	Thaulow (3 examples)
Daubigny (3 examples)	Jacquet (2 examples)	Troyon (2 examples)
Defregger	Jongkind	Van Marcke (2 examples)
De Neuville	Lefebvre (2 examples)	Vibert (4 examples)
Diaz (3 examples)	Leloir, Louis	Vollon (4 examples)
Dieterle	Lhermitte	Worms (3 examples)
Domingo	Maris, J.	Ziem (5 examples)

The Sale Will Be Conducted by Thomas E. Kirby of

THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS

6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South

H. O. WILBUR & SONS,
Manufacturers of
Cocoa and Chocolate,
Philadelphia.

Cable Address,
Wilbur—Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1st, 1905.

The New York Times:

In response to your request for my views, I take pleasure in making a statement of my belief that, for reaching high-class, intelligent trade with large purchasing capacity, THE NEW YORK TIMES affords the best opportunity of all the New York City morning newspapers, both for local and national advertisers.

I consider its advertising rate, in view of the service rendered, remarkably fair.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) J. F. BEALE, Jr.,
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WOMEN'S GARMENTS AND ACCESSORIES FOR TRAVELING AND MOTORING,

SUITABLE FOR LOCAL WEAR, OR ADAPTED FOR SOUTHERN CLIMATES.

Cloaks of cloth, tweed, pongee, rajah, taffetas and moiré mousseline; Women's Steamer or Motor Caps of cloth, silk or linen fabrics; Veils in desirable colorings; Motor Gloves; Double-face Himalayan and Scotch Clan Tourist Shawls; Automobile Rugs.

Leather Goods, including Hampers fitted with luncheon service; Traveling Bags and Suit Cases; Writing, Dressing and Traveling Cases; Automobile and Traveling Clocks. Cretonne Cabin Bags and various articles for touring use.

RIDING HABITS, TRAVELING GOWNS and COATS,

MADE TO ORDER IN NEW FABRICS OF TROPICAL OR MEDIUM WEIGHT.

(Dressmaking Department, Third Floor.)

FOR THE APPROACHING SPRING SEASON AND FOR WINTER RESORTS, SELECTED ASSORTMENTS OF

PARASOLS, FOOTWEAR AND GLOVES.

New designs in Parasols of heavy linen, embroidered in English or French patterns; also of fine linon inset with real lace; silk, embroidered with chenille; and of chiffon and lace. Parasols made to order to match costumes, for which imported handles are shown, and covers of lace, in sizes adapted for promenade or carriage use.

Summer Footwear, including Low-cut Ties and Pumps of canvas, patent leather, black and tan Russia calf. Evening Slippers in fashionable colorings; and the latest designs in Slipper Ornaments.

Advance Importations of Gloves, in suede or glacé kidskin, cape, castor, silk mesh and lisle.

On TUESDAY, February 13th,

WOMEN'S MOUSQUETAIRE GLOVES will be placed on sale at an especially low price, as follows:

Eight-button length, black, white and tan glacé, per pair, $1.10

IN THE DEPARTMENTS FOR COMPLETED GARMENTS, SECOND FLOOR, A NUMBER OF SPRING MODELS AND NEW DESIGNS ARE OFFERED IN

WOMEN'S GOWNS AND SEPARATE BLOUSES.

Costumes of silk chiffon voile, chiffon cloth including pompadour effects, chiffon taffetas, checked louisines, crêpe de chine, messaline, nets and laces; Bodices for informal dress wear, made of clair de lune, crêpe de chine, taffetas, chiffon and various laces; Hand-made and Hand-embroidered Blouses of linon, lawn and batiste.

Made-up Gowns and Waists will be offered at the following Special Prices

On TUESDAY, February 13th:

Gowns of silk, black and in desirable colorings, silk lined, including Princesse models	$58.00
Tailor Suits of black and colored chiffon broadcloth, Eton and short coat effects; braid trimmed and having round length skirt	$32.00
Separate Skirts of chiffon broadcloth	16.00
Waists of peau de cygne, lace trimmed	12.00
Waists of crêpe de chine, lace trimmed	15.00
Waists of Persian lawn, hand-made	11.50 and 15.00

On TUESDAY, February 13th,

BLACK CRÊPE DE CHINE AND VOILE

WILL BE OFFERED AT CONSIDERABLY LESS THAN USUAL PRICES, AS FOLLOWS:

Two Thousand yards of Black Silk Crêpe de Chine, of desirable quality, forty-eight inches wide, at

Per yard, $2.75, 3.25 and 4.00

Four Thousand yards of Black French Voile, at per yard, 65c.

(Counters Rear of Rotunda on First Floor.)

STORE WILL BE CLOSED DAILY AT FIVE P. M.

Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

ENEMIES OF SALOONS SCARE REPUBLICANS

Legislators Who Vote Against Local Option Must Face a Fight.

WELL ORGANIZED CAMPAIGN

Scalps of Some Assemblymen Taken Last Election, and Warning Given to the State Organization.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—No proposition before the Legislature is causing the members more worry than the Tully-Wainwright Local Option bill. Senator Lewis, Chairman of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, has announced a hearing on the bill for Thursday, Feb. 22, and it promises to be the biggest of the session.

Ministers from all over the State are expected to be present. The clergy are manifesting a great interest in the measure. Besides the Anti-Saloon League is presenting practical arguments to legislators in support of the bill, which are leading them to give it more serious consideration than they have ever given to any similar measure in the past.

When support was aked in previous years for a measure in restraint of the liquor traffic, the reply of the legislator usually was to the effect that while he would like to give it his support the liquor interests in his district were so powerful that it would be political suicide for him to do so. For years measures in the interest of temperance have been killed because of the declared fear of members of the Legislature that they could not return if they voted for them.

Experience taught the advocates of such legislation that there was only one way in which they could ever hope to accomplish their object, and that was to convince the members of the Legislature that it would be more serious for them politically to offend the temperance sentiment of their community than to offend the liquor interests.

When local option failed at Albany last year, Congressman W. S. Bennet, who is the legal representative of the State Anti-Saloon League, and T. B. Reed, who is the legislature superintendent of the association, decided to pursue a new line of attack. They started out to do campaign work for all of the members of the Legislature who had given the local option bill their support and against the members who had been active in the opposition. They enlisted church people of all denominations all over the State in their cause.

The result was that not a single member of the Legislature who voted for the local option bill last year was defeated, and most of them had their majorities considerably increased. On the other hand, the league kept several of its opponents at home.

Assemblyman Wainwright, who has introduced the local option bill in the Assembly, was moved to do so by the extraordinary influence the Anti-Saloon League exerted in his behalf in the last campaign. Mr. Wainwright lives in Westchester, but the Annexed District of New York forms part of his Assembly District. Through the influence of Congressman Bennet Mr. Wainwright got the indorsement of the Jerome electors, and a greatly increased plurality.

When a member of the Legislature this year makes the old argument about the power of the liquor interests to either Congressman Bennet or Mr. Reed they take out a little table which shows results last November. They do not stop there. They are calling the attention of the Republican leaders to the defeat of Gov. Herrick in Ohio, and to the fact that the rout of the Republican Party in that State is being principally attributed to the weakening of the Brannock local option bill.

Senator Raines, the majority leader of the Senate, has had several conferences with the representatives of the league on the Tully-Wainwright bill. He has not yet been able to come to any agreement with them, but he and other leading Republicans of the Senate and the Assembly realize that in the local option bill this year they have a serious political proposition to deal with.

To many members of the Legislature the proposal to block out dry districts by petition seems radical. Some of the members who have been favorably disposed toward legislation which would enable the electors of any residence district to vote out saloons have sought an explanation of Messrs. Reed and Bennet as to why the league substituted the petition plan for the election plan.

Several reasons for the change are given. It is said that in Ohio, where the election plan prevails, notice of election in any district resulted in colonizing by saloon interests. The liquor interests in that State have mapped out districts to suit themselves, and to an extent have defeated the purpose of the Brannock law.

Still another ground of objection to the election plan, it is said, is that it is expensive and inconvenient. It is much less trouble for a resident to sign a petition than it is for him to go to the polls. It is true that under the petition scheme there can be no secrecy about the position which a man takes on the question of saloon or anti-saloon, but the representatives of the league hold that there should not be. When the decision is made at an election, they say, many professed advocates of temperance will vote with the saloon interests.

The Tully-Wainwright bill is a combination of the Ohio law and the Indiana law. In Indiana the question of whether there shall be a saloon in a residence district is left entirely to the will of the people resident in that district. If a majority of them remonstrate against it the saloon has to go.

The Tully-Wainwright bill provides in general terms that whenever a majority of the qualified electors of any residence district shall sign and file with the Judge of the County Court, or, in the City of New York, with any Judge of the City Court, a petition remonstrating against the sale of liquor in any form, the sale of liquor in that form shall be prohibited. No district can be blocked out bounded by three or more connecting streets in which 50 per cent. of the foot frontage is used for business purposes.

"77"

Dr. Humphreys' Seventy-Seven breaks up Grip and

COLDS

A fresh Cold is stopped by the timely use of "Seventy-seven." A neglected Cold or Grip are broken up by the continued use of "Seventy-seven."

One advantage of "Seventy-seven" over all other remedies is, that while most medicines reduce, the tonicity of "77" sustains the system during the illness.

At Druggists, 25 cents, or mailed. Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

Lest You Forget
We Say it Yet—
Uneeda Biscuit

YALE TEAM BEATS PRINCETON.

New Haven Hockey Players Score 3 Goals to 0 in Lively Game.

Yale defeated Princeton last night in a splendidly played hockey game at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, West Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, by the score of 3 goals to 0. Nothing was scored in the first half. Princeton surprised even some of her strongest supporters by the strenuous fight her hockey players put up against the most compact team work of Yale. The New Haven lads were also the faster skaters, and their positions were more correctly kept, a Yale man invariably being ready to take the puck when passed to him in a quick run down the ice.

Princeton's weakness was more noticeable in the second half, when the New Jersey men were evidently tired, and showed several evidences of slow play and ineffectual passing. Soon after the game started Alling shot a goal, but it was made from an offside play and was not allowed. Zahnheiser and Levis of the Princeton team were sent to the side lines for tripping, and Dillon was penalized for two minutes for interfering with a Yale player in a lively run for the puck near the rail. During the latter part of the half Yale kept Princeton on the defensive, and only Chislett's skill in stopping good shots for the goal saved Princeton from having several goals scored against her. Chislett's grand work as goalkeeper has seldom been exceeded in hockey contests in the St. Nicholas Rink.

Yale began play on the rushing basis at the opening of the second half. For the greater part of the time the puck was in Princeton territory. The Yale forwards adopted the successful ruse in carrying the puck down the ice of massing two or three of the forwards as quickly as possible directly in front of the net, so that when the final pass was made preparatory to the goal shot, Yale had several men ready to take it. Within three minutes after play began and after two hard efforts to earn a goal, Behr shot the puck over from the side. It landed within a few inches of the net. Chislett pushed it aside at once, but Stanley, who was on the other side of the net, shot it back before Chislett could turn around and the long-coveted goal was made. The Yale crowd in the gallery went wild with joy and a pandemonium of cheers burst forth. Practically similar methods earned the second goal for Yale four minutes later, Marcus shooting the puck from a pass by Stanley, and toward the close of the match Stanley made the third goal from a difficult side shot on a pass from Behr.

The closing minutes of the game were characterized by some rough work, occasioned by Princeton's desperate efforts to score. Flinn of Yale and Chew of Princeton were ordered to the side lines. The line-up and score:

Yale.	3.	Position.	Princeton.	0.
Lang		Goal		Chislett
Dillworth		Point		Tenney
Flinn		Cover point		Zahnheiser
Marcus		Forward		Levis
Behr		Forward		Chew
Stanley		Forward		Cox
Alling		Forward		Dillon

Goals—Stanley (2,) Marcus (1.) Referees—H. Hornfeck, Wanderers Skating Club, and Bert White, New York Athletic Club. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

CUBA'S AUTO RACE TO-DAY.

Demogoet and Lancia Will Be Rivals in 218-Mile Contest.

HAVANA, Feb. 10.—The road over which the 218-mile automobile race will be run to-morrow is in splendid condition. The starters will be Lancia, driving E. F. Connill's 110 horse power Fiat car; Cedrino, in Gustav Bock's 110 horse power Fiat; Demogoet, in Luis Marx's 80 horse power Darracq, and Bernin, in W. Gould Brokaw's 90 horse power Renault, all being gasoline-propelled cars. The race will be run in four laps of 54.375 miles each, with controls at each end of the route, making the actual distance 217½ miles.

There will also be a race for three lighter local machines at half the distance of the big race. The prize for the minor race is $15,000, each owner having put up $5,000 to make the purse.

AT TRAVERS ISLAND TRAPS.

New York Athletic Club Members Have Good Sport at Clay Targets.

The clay target shooters of the New York Athletic Club had good sport at the Travers Island traps yesterday, and although the light was a handicap to good shooting the scores as a rule were excellent. Dr. Held and Dr. De Wolfe were the principal contenders for the February Cup, Dr. Held winning in the shoot-off by a score of 25 to 24. Gus Greiff, the Chairman of the Shooting Committee, the only scratch man at the traps, annexed two trophies, both by one target. The scores:

FEBRUARY CUP—25 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
Dr. R. T. Held	0 25	G. Greiff	0 22
Dr. De Wolfe	3 25	C. McMurtry	3 21
D. A. Loring	3 23	H. E. Zittel	7 21
J. Frost	7 22	J. N. Hibbard	5 22
G. D. Mackay	7 22	F. R. Robinson	6 19
C. W. Kuchler	7 22		

Shoot-off—Dr. Held, 25; Dr. De Wolfe, 24.

TROPHY SHOOT—25 TARGETS.

Dr. Held	6 22	J. Frost	7 18
F. R. Robinson	6 22	G. D. Mackay	7 18
J. N. Hibbard	5 22	Dr. De Wolfe	3 17
D. A. Loring	3 20	H. E. Zittel	7 15
C. W. Kuchler	7 19		

Shoot-off—Dr. Held, 25; F. R. Robinson, 22; Hibbard, 20.

G. Greiff	0 24	H. E. Zittel	7 20
C. M. McMurtry	3 24	D. A. Loring	3 19
F. R. Robinson	6 24	J. Frost	5 19
Dr. Held	6 24	Dr. De Wolfe	3 18
G. D. Mackay	7 22	C. W. Kuchler	7 16
J. N. Hibbard	5 20		

Shoot-off—Greiff, 25; Held, 24; McMurtry, 22; Robinson, 21.

J. N. Hibbard	5 24	J. Frost	5 19
D. A. Loring	3 23	G. D. Mackay	7 19
Dr. Held	6 21	C. McMurtry	3 19
G. Greiff	0 20	H. E. Zittel	7 15
Dr. De Wolfe	3 19		

G. D. Mackay	6 27	C. McMurtry	3 21
G. Greiff	0 22	D. A. Loring	3 21

G. Greiff	0 22	D. A. Loring	3 21
G. D. Mackay	6 21	C. McMurtry	3 21

SAYS JAPAN ISN'T BACK OF CHINESE BOYCOTT

Wouldn't Antagonize Us So, Declares Japanese Diplomat.

PHILIPPINES NOT COVETED

Mr. Hioki, at Silk Association Dinner, Says Japan Doesn't Wish to Monopolize Chinese Trade.

Eki Hioki, the Japanese Chargé at Washington, was the principal speaker at the thirty-fourth anniversary dinner of the Silk Association of America, held last night in Delmonico's. There were other notables who responded to toasts, and the list of guests included many men of prominence, but it was Mr. Hioki who aroused the greatest enthusiasm.

The Japanese diplomat disclaimed any inclination on the part of his country to cast covetous eyes upon the new possessions of the United States in the Pacific and earnestly denied that Japan was in any way responsible for the Chinese boycott of American goods.

Gen. Joseph W. Congdon, President of the association, introduced Mr. Hioki to respond to the toast, "The Emperor of Japan," which was drunk standing, while the band in the gallery played a Japanese national air.

"Since our last meeting," said Gen. Congdon, "the great war with Russia is at an end and Japan is at peace again. We congratulate her upon her honorable and successful war, the conclusion of peace, and the vast opportunities for development which are now hers."

"I highly appreciate the honor of being present on this occasion," said Mr. Hioki, "and it is especially gratifying to me to be here as the representative of a nation with which this country, and particularly the gentlemen who compose this distinguished association, have long enjoyed such close and friendly relations. I am happy to state that our future relations are to be still closer and more friendly.

"I will make my address a very short one, because I believe that a poor speech, like the face of a Japanese spaniel, is better entitled to high appreciation when it is short. I wish, however, to say a few words regarding some of the charges made against the Government and people of Japan, mostly, I believe, by people who are thoughtless, if not malicious.

Japan Not Covetous.

"I refer to the statements which make appearances now and then in the newspapers and magazines that Japan casts covetous eyes upon your new possessions in the Pacific, and that Japan is at the back of the Chinese boycott made against American goods.

"Of the first allegation time has had the effect of convincing the public mind of its absurdity, so that any extended explanation from me on this score before this audience would, as our saying goes, amount to preaching Buddhism to Buddha.

"The second charge is comparatively new and a question involving the direct interest of the American people. It is gaining, I am afraid, undue importance in the eyes of the public.

"The allegation that Japan's ambition is to monopolize the markets of China, and as a means to that end the people and the Government of Japan have joined hands and instigated the Chinese people to boycott American goods is without foundation. That this Chinese boycott of American goods should be attributed to the policy of the Japanese Government appears to me to be too absurd to need any refutation.

"Why should Japan strive to make a trifling gain at the risk of forfeiting the great sympathy and traditional friendship of the great Republic? Even if the gain calculated to be acquired by these means was not small, why should we direct this policy against this country and not direct it against some other competitor in a field less friendly than America?

"In conclusion I beg to reiterate the expression of my appreciation of the honor of being here to-night, and to wish the ever-increasing prosperity of this association, to which we, the silk-producing nation, are so much indebted."

There were fully 400 members in attendance, and among the guests were Gov. Utter of Rhode Island, Congressman McCleary of Minnesota, Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, J. B. Reynolds, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Rear Admiral James Entwistle, and S. Uchida, Consul General of Japan at New York.

Advice to Manufacturers.

The banquet hall was covered with silken flags of all nations, that of Japan occupying a foremost position, and at each plate was a silken American flag. In welcoming the guests President Condon said that there never had been a time when the buyer had a firmer grip on the throat of the manufacturer.

As a relief for existing evils he advocated co-operation on the part of the principal manufacturers of broad goods and ribbons in reducing the expenses of selling goods and controlling their output so as to avoid overproduction.

Gov. Utter, responding to the toast "Our Country," said: "There must be in the heart of every man in this audience the desire that this country should maintain in the future what it has earned in the past. This can only be achieved by its maintenance of respect among the people for the law and the equal right of every man under the law to make the best uses he can of the opportunities God gives him."

Congressman McCleary, assigned to the toast "Protection, Our Proper, Permanent Policy," declared that protection would endure as long as did the Federal Government. There seemed to be a division among his hearers on the matter of the tariff, and he was interrupted once or twice by questions.

MR. ROOT MAY EXPLAIN.

Likely to Tell Congress Why He Is Alarmed Regarding China.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—It is probable that Secretary Root will have an opportunity to explain to Congress through one of the House committees the need of the proposed increase of the number of American troops in the Philippines, which led to the recent passage between Secretary Taft and the Senate Committee on Appropriations. It is said that the War Department in moving in this direction is simply following the suggestion of the State Department, and it is probable that Mr. Root will find it necessary to explain to Congress the facts which have impelled him to make the suggestion to Secretary Taft.

This explanation will doubtless be made in confidence; for, although it is known in a general way that the State Department has had many disquieting reports from its agents in China, it would scarcely be diplomatic to publish them.

It can be stated, however, that the conditions in China at present bear a striking resemblance to those that preceded the Boxer uprising of 1900, and the position of the State Department is that as only the presence of American troops made the Peking relief expedition possible, it would not be justified in refraining now from taking every precaution necessary to avert the possible loss of American lives and property.

CHINESE STUDENTS' CHARGES.

Cruel Treatment on Arrival at San Francisco Is Alleged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—Charges of cruel treatment of Chinese students on their arrival in this country were made to-day before United States Commissioner Hart North by several young Chinese, who maintain that they were treated with indecency.

Fifteen students were examined concerning the case of a young man named Ching.

The students are all attending the University of California. They made their report to Commissioner North at the request of Secretary Metcalf.

NO PARSONAGE FOR MINISTER.

There's Not a House for Rent in Flushing, It Seems.

The Rev. C. Rexford Raymond of Bellevue, Ohio, recently accepted a call to the Congregational Church at Flushing, L. I. He arrived there about ten days ago with his family, and as the church did not own a parsonage, the minister had to get temporary lodgings in a boarding house.

A few days ago G. Howland Leavitt of Flushing purchased a fine house adjoining the Congregational Church, on Bowne Avenue, and presented it to the church for a parsonage as a memorial to his mother and his sister. After the purchase it was discovered that the tenant of the house held a lease until Oct. 1. The tenant would move out, but cannot get another house in Flushing, and there is not one that can be leased for the Rev. Mr. Raymond and his family until Oct. 1.

THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES.

Sunday.

EQUALITY, the True and the False, by the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, under the auspices of the People's Institute. Music, quartet All Soul's Unitarian Church, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

Monday.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY, meeting of section belonging to New York Academy of Sciences, American Museum of Natural History, 8 P. M. Speakers, George F. Kuntz on "Diamonds in America," G. M. Richards, "Geology of Wallace Expedition to Labrador Country," illustrated; J. F. Kemp, "The Trap Dike in Fayette County, Penn." 8:15 P. M.

REPUBLICAN FRANCE, THE CONSTITUTION.—Governmental and Administrative Problems, by Prof. Adolph Cohn, Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8:15 P. M. Columbia University lectures in co-operation with Cooper Union. First lecture in course on France's Political and Economic Problems.

PORTO RICO AND PANAMA, by Dr. Guy Carlton Lee, League for Political Study Roome, 23 West Forty-fourth Street, 8:30 P. M. Last lecture in course on "Growth of the Nation."

SESSHU and the Masters o fJapanese Landscape Painting, by Arthur M. Dow, 309 Havemeyer, Columbia University, 4 P. M.

CIVIL SERVICE and Method of Reform, by William Potts, at Public School 5, 141st Street and Edgecombe Avenue, 8 P. M.

FOODS and Their Dietetic Value, by Dr. Sarah W. Lyons, at Public School 33, 418 West Twenty-eighth Street, 8 P. M.

THE SHIP, the Development of, by George Crouse Cook, at Public School 86, Ninety-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue, 8 P. M.

ARCHITECTURE, a Glimpse at the History of, by Grenville T. Snelling, at Public School 159, 241 East 119th Street, 8 P. M.

LINCOLN, by Hal Bell, at the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, 8 P. M.

COMETS AND METEORS, by S. Alfred Mitchell of Columbia University, at St. Peter's Hall, Twentieth Street and Eighth Avenue, 8 P. M.

Tuesday.

A WINTER WALK, by Eugene Smith, at meeting of the Linnaean Society, American Museum of Natural History, 8:15 P. M.

ORCHIDS, General Botanical Features of, by George V. Nash, at meeting of the Torrey Botanical Club, American Museum of Natural History, 8 P. M.

ANCIENT THEBES—The Wonderful Temples of Luxor and Karnak, by Walter Scott Perry, Director of Fine Arts of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, at Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Columbus Avenue, 8 P. M.

EMPIRE STATE, How It Is Governed, by William Fairley, at Judson Memorial Hall, Washington Square South, 8 P. M.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by Frank M. Kerr, at University Settlement, 184 Eldridge Street, 8 P. M.

ZOROASTER and His Teachings, by Prof. A. V. W. Jackson, Room 305 Schermerhorn, Columbia University, 4 P. M.

BRUSSELS, the Conflict with Clericalism, by Prof. Jerome H. Raymond, at Cooper Union under the auspices of the People's Institute, 8 P. M.

Wednesday.

SCHUBERT, the Romanticism of, by Daniel Gregory Mason, auditorium of Earl Hall, 4 P. M. Doors closed promptly at 4:10.

FIRST VOTER'S COURSE, "The Citizen and the City," under the auspices of the People's Institute, for young men especially. Leader William A. Hoy. 237 East 104th Street, 8:15 P. M.

OPERAS by German Composers, illustrated vocally and instrumentally, by Mrs. Marie Matfield, Public School 171, 103d Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, 8 P. M.

NAUTICAL SCHOOL, the New York, by Commander G. C. Hanus, U. S. N., retired, at High School of Commerce, Sixty-sixth Street west of Broadway, 8 P. M.

AMERICAN IDEAL, Endurance and Courage in the Formation of the, Robert E. Lee and U. S. Grant, by Prof. Guy Carleton Lee of Johns Hopkins University, at Public School 165, 108th Street near Amsterdam Avenue.

ENGLAND, Democracy in Action in. First course lecture on "Democracy in Action," by John Martin, at Y. M. C. A. Hall, 5 West 125th Street, 8 P. M.

DR. AUGUSTUS CHOATE HAMLIN, authority on tourmalines and other gems, the life and work of, by George F. Kuntz, American Museum of Natural History, 8 P. M.

SWITZERLAND, a Walking Tour Through, by Prof. Louis Auguste Loiseaux of Columbia University, at Public School 46, 156th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, 8 P. M.

THE PIAZZAS OF THE PEOPLE, by William Burnett Tuthill, at Public School 135, First Avenue and Fifty-first Street, 8 P. M.

BOOKS, the Friendship of, by Isabelle Ely Lord, librarian of Pratt Institute Free Library, at Public School 166, Eighty-ninth Street and Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, 8 P. M.

PARIS, How It Was and Is Made Beautiful, by Andre Tridon, at Public School 170, 111th Street between Fifth and Lenox Avenues, 8 P. M.

GOVERNMENT, Separation of the Administrative Side of from Politics, by Prof. Guy Carleton Lee, Horace E. Deming, under People's Institute Club A, 318 East Fifteenth Street, 8:30 P. M.

L'ACADEMIE FRANCAISE en 1905. Les Auteurs Dramatiques, by Prof. Cohn, 305 Schermerhorn, Columbia University, 4 P. M.

Friday.

LIGHTHOUSES and the Life Saving Service, by Herbert F. Sherwood, at St. Francis Mission, 448 West Fifty-sixth Street, 8 P.M.

PORFIRIO DIAZ, the Regenerator of Mexico, by Thomas B. Connery, at Public School 168, Avenue A and Seventy-seventh Street, 8 P. M.

ROBERT E. LEE and U. S. GRANT, Domination of the American Ideal, by Prof. Guy Carleton Lee, under the auspices of the People's Institute, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

FREE EDUCATION, Social Aspects of, lecture in course by Dr. James H. Canfield, at the New York School of Philanthropy, United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, 4 P. M.

Saturday.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, by Gen. George B. Loud, at Public School 184, 116th Street and Fifth Avenue, 8 P. M.

THE PLANETS—Their Telescopic Appearance and Physical Condition, by Prof. Robert W. Prentiss of Rutgers College, at Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Columbus Avenue, 8 P. M.

OERSTED'S DISCOVERY. Galvanometers, Electro Magnets, Electric Telegraph, by Prof. Charles L. Harrington, under auspices of the Brooklyn Institute, Central Museum, Eastern Parkway, 8 P. M.

BIRD LIFE, Its Uses and Beauties, by William Rogers Lord, at Board of Education, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, 8 P.M.

THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST—The Lewis and Clark Exposition, by Prof. John J. Holdsworth of Drexel Institute, at Cooper Union, Third Avenue and Eighth Street, 8 P. M.

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PERFECT
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Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.

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WHITE SILKS AND SATINS FOR WEDDING GOWNS. NOVELTIES FOR BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES.

COSTUMES AND SUITS. Attractive Models for Early Spring and Southern wear. High class Tailor Suits, showing latest Paris ideas and colors. Conceptions in Drap d'Ete, Voile and Taffeta. Costumes of Crepes, Rajhas and Voiles.

WAISTS. New Imported and American Models in French Batiste, Handkerchief Linens, Mulls, Chiffons, hand embroidered and lace trimmed. Waists of lace, Messaline, Calcium, Crepes and Chiffon Taffeta.

ROBES (unmade). New importation just received in fine hand embroidered Lingerie and Tulle, Irish Crochet, Calcium imprime, Marquise, Breton, Point d'Applique, Crepe; also Anglaise Linen with Cluny and Caracul effects.

DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING. Orders are now being taken at modified prices for Dresses and Wraps for early Spring and Southern wear, from newest fabrics of Sheer Wool, Summer Silks, Cotton and Plain and Embroidered Linens. On exhibition, a number of Models from our own workrooms showing the advance Paris ideas.

Salon de Robes, 2nd Floor.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

COLORED DRESS FABRICS. A variety of weaves in fashionable plain colors and fancy stripes and checks, our regular high class materials, suitable for Street, Traveling and dressy Costumes. Regularly $1.50, $1.75, $2.00 yard 80c yard

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SUITS of fine Black Herringbone Serge, also of fine Panama in black, blue and gray 30.00

SKIRTS, latest models, of Black Taffetas, Black Voiles and Black Broadcloths, 15.50, 16.50, 18.00

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SKIRTS, formerly $2.25 to $5.00, 1.75 to 3.50
FRENCH HAND EMBROIDERED DRAWERS, trimmed with real laces. Formerly $8.50 to $18.00, 6.50 to 10.00

Also a number of single sample pieces in fine GOWNS AND SKIRTS; also CHILDREN'S FRENCH DRAWERS, odd sizes at REDUCED PRICES.

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in all the newest fabrics for Early Spring Wear.

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At About Half Original Prices.

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Black Dress Goods Dep't

3000 Yds. Chiffon Broadcloths, medium and light weight, 50 and 51 inches wide, at $1.35

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To-morrow and Tuesday, a Large Purchase of

Dress Silks

Consisting of

8000 Yds. Crepe de Chine
24 in. wide, in the most desirable colors, including black, white, ivory, cream and grays, at 75c

Regular Price $1.00 Yd.

5000 Yds. Colored Taffetas, superior quality, in a complete assortment of shades, 58c

Women's Waists & Blouses

Exclusive Models and Distinctive Styles

of Radium, Messaline, Crepe de Chine, Taffeta and China Silks; Linen, Mull, Nainsook and Lawns, Hand Embroidered and Lace Trimmed,

For Street, Afternoon or Evening Wear.

Special Values, To-morrow

Crepe de Chine or Taffeta Waists, with lace insertions and tucks, at $6.50

Crepe de Chine with medallions of silk eyelet embroidery, lined with China silk, " 8.95

Chiffon, tucked yoke and lace insertions, elbow sleeves, " 14.50

Lace Bridge Coats, " 18.50

Lace & Muslin Curtains

Very Attractively Priced.

Ruffled Muslin, Pair $1.25, 1.75, 2.75
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Cross Striped, " 1.65, 1.95, 2.75
Lacet Arabe, " $14.00, 18.50

Values $18.50 and 23.50 Pr.

Also the remainder of 1, 2 and 3 Pair Lots

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New Spring Models.

Misses' Suits, Eton Model, of fancy mixtures and Panama cloths, neatly trimmed, excellent tailoring, 14 and 16 yrs., $27.50

Girls' Three Quarter Coats, of red and blue Cheviots, also tan covert cloths, 4 to 14 yrs., 6.95

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Girls' Shirt Waist Guimpes, of white lawn, clusters of tucks and insertions, 4 to 14 yrs., 59c

West Twenty-third Street

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY.

The name of "Labor Party" in the House of Commons is to some extent misleading. There are in all fifty-four members who are usually classed as Labor members, but only a little more than half of them belong to the organized group, formed in 1900, having, in the language of the Trades Union Congress, "their own whips, and agreeing upon their policy, which must embrace a readiness to co-operate with any party which for the time being may be engaged in promoting legislation in the direct interest of labor." This group has twenty-nine members, and Mr. BURNS is recognized as its most prominent leader, though his acceptance of office under the Ministry will involve some obligations not wholly consistent with direct leadership of the group. Then there is another section of the Labor group which is called the Independent Labor Party, which has seven members, and is devoted, according to its programme or platform, to securing "the collective or communal ownership of all the means of production, distribution, and exchange." This party was represented in the late House by but one member, Mr. KEIR HARDIE. Its relative gain in the present House is obviously considerable, and it will probably show more energy and unity than other portions of the Labor Party, but it is not likely to work in close harmony with the rest.

Undoubtedly the chief force in the Labor group is that of the Trades Unions, which maintain forty-one of the fifty-four Labor members, or practically four-fifths. The central committee of the Trades Union Congress estimated the strength of the party at its latest conference at 900,000, organized in 165 unions and seventy-six trades councils. In this estimate the Independent Labor Party is included. The committee commands a Parliamentary fund of some $35,000 annually, from which each member elected under the auspices of the committee receives a salary of $1,000 a year and an allowance of one-fourth of his election expenses, the remainder being made up by the local constituents. The strongest element in the trades union representation is supplied by the miners, who have sixteen members in all. These form a group apart, and only two of them are subject to the Labor caucus. The next strongest fraction is that of the railway servants, with three members, which is the same number as that of the printing trades. No other union has more than two members, and there are seventeen in all represented.

In a House of 670 members the fifty-four Labor members do not, of course, make necessarily a strong showing. They are for the present quite powerless to effect any legislation, even if they were united, which they are not. Their influence will be found in the degree to which other parties will seek their co-operation. What contingencies of this sort may arise in the immediate future it is impossible to say. The regular Liberal Party is entirely independent for the present of any practicable coalition, having a clear majority over all other parties and groups larger than the late Ministry was able to command. That is to say, so long as the Liberals stand together by their leader, Sir CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN, they can carry out any policy, positive or negative, on which they may determine. But it is the general expectation that they will not be able so to unite for long, and when they cease to do so the chance will arrive for the Labor Party.

For instance, it is the general opinion that the Liberals will at an early date undertake legislation on the subject of education, and it is certain that it will be on lines distinct from and substantially opposed to the legislation of the Unionist Party, which was a considerable cause of the overthrow of that party at the recent elections. The most offensive feature of the Unionist legislation was the favor shown to the Established Church in connection with the schools, and the Liberal policy will undoubtedly tend in the direction of secularizing the schools. In anticipation of this action it is reported that a bill has been prepared by representatives of the Labor Party providing for secular education, abolition of religious tests for teachers, general schooling at imperial cost, but under local regulation, and including secondary and technical schools, with medical examination and treatment and one free meal a day for all pupils. This is regarded in England as exceedingly radical. But, with the exception of the provision as to a free meal, it is exactly what is prevalent in this country in nearly all the larger cities in theory and often in practice. It does not, indeed, go nearly so far as some of our States, which provide collegiate education free of cost for tuition. It is highly improbable that the slow-going English Parliament will adopt any such measure, but it is plain that its introduction will divide the Liberals, and may give the first opportunity for that alliance of the Labor members with other groups which they will eagerly seek.

At least all must recognize that the Labor members are in the House in accordance with the representative principle, and their future record is likely to be one of intense interest.

GLASGOW'S ADVICE TO CHICAGO.

Information of great interest to the people of Chicago is contained in a Glasgow dispatch to The Chicago Tribune embodying a statement made by Mr. DALRYMPLE, the expert in municipal street railway operation, whose report upon the Chicago system was suppressed by Mayor DUNNE. Mr. DALRYMPLE, by the way, says that he understood himself to have been invited by the City of Chicago to examine the street railway system, and that he did not at all understand that he was Mayor DUNNE'S private guest. He sees no reason why Mayor DUNNE should withhold his report from the public.

Mr. DALRYMPLE declares that the street railways of Chicago are in a wretched condition; the plant, roadbeds, and tracks were never substantial, but they are now "utterly worn out"; the companies have been in such an uncertain position that they have had no inducement to spend money in betterments. He therefore warns the people of Chicago that the $75,000,000 which Mayor DUNNE'S ordinances authorize the city to spend for the purchase of the street railways "would be just a starter," since "the roads are in such a terrible condition that enormous sums would have to be spent on them" to bring them to a state of efficiency. The Mueller law authorized the city to issue certificates for the purchase of the street railway plants. The ordinances provide for the issue of $75,000,000 of these certificates. When that money has been spent Chicago would have to look about for further millions to put the tracks and rolling stock in order. The city is already staggering under a burden of debt and expenditure. It needs more policemen, more schools, and is puzzled to find the money to meet these and other requirements. Its perplexities will be materially increased, evidently, by the experiment it is to undertake in municipal ownership and operation of street railways.

In Glasgow, Mr. DALRYMPLE says, the system works very well because the lines are operated just as a private company would operate them, and they are "not in the least influenced by questions of politics." Cost of operation, he says, is not any cheaper per car mile than cost in Chicago; wages are lower, and the men work fewer hours; cars are not run so fast as in this country. Revenue per mile is not much different from that earned by American tramway lines. Fares are graded according to distance from 1 cent up to 10 cents. "The revenue works out," says Mr. DALRYMPLE, "about the same as the American 5-cent fare with transfers. But we think the 1-cent fare ranging up to 4 cents suits the largest body of the community; one-third of our population pays only a 1-cent fare, and our average fare is considerably less than 2 cents."

The 1-cent and 2-cent fares are charged in Glasgow in the central zone of the city, where the average ride is short, and where the working-class population is dense. The tendency of the Glasgow system, therefore, is to huddle the poorer population together in the centre of the city, and to discourage its dispersal in suburban homes. In New York the policy of our street railways works exactly the other way. Passengers who here are carried great distances for 5 cents would pay 10 cents or even more in Glasgow for a much shorter ride. Moreover, the United States Army, backed up by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, the Supreme Court, the Civic Federation, and the American Board of Foreign Missions, could not keep politics out of municipal street railway operation in Chicago or New York.

CITY FERRIES AND GAS.

Municipal ownership certainly has its uses. For example, the city merely bought sites for a municipal lighting plant and the trust made such concessions upon its charges as amply justified the threat implied. Besides, there is a handsome profit on the real estate, now salable for more than its cost. This is much more satisfactory than as though persistence with the operation had involved the city in losses. Surely even an advocate of municipal ownership, who had no ulterior motives, would find his ardor chilled if private enterprise served the city as well and cheaply. That is the situation produced by the municipal lighting project, according to Commissioner ELLISON.

The situation regarding the municipal ferries is different. Here municipal ownership has passed from theory into practice, and it is proposed that the experiment shall be enlarged. Yet the first ferry to Staten Island never gave more dissatisfaction than since the city took it over regardless of expense. New boats and larger staffs have given only poor service. Yet it is proposed that the city shall persist and take over two more ferries, one of them being a losing venture even under private administration, with which public management would almost certainly cut a disadvantageous comparison. Controller METZ limits his connection with the scheme to a proposal of free ferriage during rush hours only, to lessen the bridge crush. It would be worth any reasonable price if it did so, but the mere acquirement of the ferries will not suffice. Happily the Bridge Commissioner is a traffic man, and appreciates the advantage of traffic arrangements made betimes. If the city is to divert traffic from the bridge it ought to make sure that it will be accommodated by the trolleys. Cars should be stipulated for, and transfers exacted beforehand. They will be impossible to get afterward. Summing up, it may be deduced from the city's experiments thus far that municipal ownership is better as a threat than as a fact.

FUSS AND NONSENSE.

The impassioned oratory over the railroad rate question resembles the eloquence over the various monetary questions which we have settled—as we must settle the railway matter—by reason rather than by buncombe. Every adult American with a memory will recall the fervid flights over the blood-stained greenback, and, later, the hallowed silver dollar of the fathers. But nobody would cash the eloquence, and no matter how convinced the hearers were, there was no escape from giving a gold dollar for a silver or a paper dollar in order to make the values of all equal. Nor will there be any other way to settle the railway question than by reason and right.

It is right that rebates and discriminations should be forbidden and punished, but that will never be done by making rates in any particular way. Yet Mr. LAMAR, in support of the bill which he says is Mr. HEARST'S, although it is claimed upon behalf of Mr. ROOSEVELT, talks in this way:

> The very minute an unreasonable freight rate goes into effect the rate has to be challenged, and upon hearings it may be revised, but in the meantime the commerce of the country has been subjected to extortion.

Yet the fact is that no court ever declared any rate unreasonable since the Inter-State Commerce Commission has existed. As soon as the Inter-State Commission has decided that any rates are unreasonable, the crafty railways have altered them, with malice aforethought, just in order that nobody should say that unreasonable rates are charged, we suppose, although the fact that unreasonable rates are unlawful, either with or without the Inter-State commerce law, might have had something to do with it. Denunciation of unreasonable rates, when in fact the present law prevents their existence, will not make reasonable rates unreasonable, any more than language alone would put value into depreciated dollars. If Mr. LAMAR is dissatisfied with conditions under which unreasonable rates are revised forthwith, what ought he to think of a proposal that a Commission which is oftener wrong than right should make all rates, and without any provision for revision. To us it seems that the amendment is worse than the original law.

"SOCIAL INSURANCE."

In to-day's Magazine Section of THE TIMES there is given a brief account of the work of Dr. RAINSFORD in St. George's Church during the past twenty years. No disinterested and competent person can dispute that it is a very great work, not many such persons will dispute that it is precisely the greatest work to which a benevolent and patriotic man can devote himself in this city and at this time.

A few years ago a writer in the Sunday Supplement of THE TIMES gave an account of what he described as "Centres of Civilization" on the lower east side. At that time the region in question, below Fourteenth Street and east of the Bowery, had a population about equal to that of Buffalo. It is much larger now. But this writer went on to show that if Buffalo had no more numerous or important civilizing agencies than the lower east side of New York, Buffalo would be disgraced among American cities, instead of holding the high rank among them which belongs to her. St. George's stands just at the edge of the region in question, and doubtless operates within it, to an extent not definable by statistical returns. And there are institutions within it, manned by efficient and devoted workers, filled with the "Enthusiasm of Humanity," which are doing their utmost to enlighten and cheer and educate that desolate quarter. But statistics show that they are sadly inadequate to the great work they have to do. "The harvest indeed is plenteous but the laborers are few."

The endowment of St. George's is so plain a civic requirement, in view of the work it has been doing under its retiring rector, that there can be no doubt, we suppose, of its accomplishment. Twenty such institutions on the lower east side would not suffice. Fifty such institutions, supplementary to the common schools, would probably not be too many. Is there any way in which a well-to-do citizen can better show his desire for the betterment of his worse-to-do fellow-citizens than by laboring for the increase and multiplication of such "centres of civilization"? Is there any way whereby he can more effectually pay the premium of what may properly be called his social insurance?

It is quite true, and it is open to any cynical observer to reply to us, that "endowment" does not seem to be the only requirement. Such an observer may point out to us that the most richly endowed ecclesiastical institution we have is precisely the most grotesque and ghastly failure in the way of doing the work it was endowed to do. He may point out that, for the past generation, its temporalities have been administered with an appalling lack of common business sense, and its spiritualities with a narrowness that takes little heed of the actual spiritual wants of men and women in the New York of the twentieth century.

We may not be prepared entirely to refute the suggestions thus conveyed. Dry rot is, in fact, liable to take possession of any inactive and undisturbed institution. It is conceivable that an endowed St. George's might at some time in the future become the haunt of barnacles, clerical or lay. But that is not a good reason why public-spirited citizens, clerical or lay, should weary in well-doing. At least so long as the men who have endowed it are alive, an endowed church is likely to continue to do the work for which it was endowed. When that time passes, the law ordaining the forfeiture of franchises and privileges for non-use or misuse may justly be put in force, as possibly there may be occasion for putting it in force even now.

THE NEW BRITISH BATTLESHIP.

The battleship Dreadnought, launched at Portsmouth yesterday, is more than the greatest and most powerful warship in the world; she is a symbol of the effectiveness, the sincerity, and the power of the alliance between Great Britain and Japan. Had it not been for that alliance the Dreadnought would never have been built, for she is a direct outcome of the naval lessons learned in the Russo-Japanese war. It is now known—it was quite unknown while the war lasted—that Great Britain was permitted by Japan to station naval attachés on the vessels of Admiral TOGO'S fleet. Doubtless these observers were the most competent officers the British Admiralty could find; it is hinted that they included more than one naval constructor. The results of what they learned are all to be incorporated in the giant Dreadnought.

It seems that the British Admiralty has learned at least one of the lessons taught in the Russo-Japanese war. It is the lesson of secrecy. The Dreadnought was begun about four months ago, but not one detail has been published in regard to her other than the details which the Admiralty was willing to have published. We know that her tonnage is to be over 18,000, that she is to have the terrific armament of ten twelve-inch guns and no other guns except a few quick-firers, and that she will be driven by turbines. There the knowledge of outsiders in regard to the Dreadnought ends. It is stated that she will be the fastest battleship afloat, and that in spite of all the improvements on her she will cost considerably less than other battleships, but how these ends are going to be attained is an absolute mystery.

Another thing that is evident is that Japan takes an alliance more seriously than perhaps any other Power. The alliance once concluded, she gives her partner all that she has to give, including implicit faith. We have yet to hear that France allows Russia to have the benefit of all her military and naval secrets, or that Austrian and Italian naval constructors are welcomed at Bremen and Kiel.

NIAGARA.

Niagara Falls has been lavishly wasting power throughout the ages which is now merchantable. Mr. D. W. MARVIN, whose letter we published the other day, pleads eloquently for the utilization of the Falls to develop electrical energy, and in support of his argument he employs the following remarkable statements of fact:

1. It is estimated that the Falls are capable of producing 350,000,000 horse power. Is it reasonable to suppose that this great power exists simply for the gratification of a few tourists?

2. Every year they are wearing away, and there is no way to save the greatest power in the world but to stop the overflow. If we use the water we save the Falls; if we do not use the water we lose the Falls.

3. Coal and gas will in a few years become scarce and expensive. Electricity is the only power that can take the place of these. This 350,000,000 horse power can and should be so developed that it can be utilized for all the power, light, and heat required for every purpose in Central New York and Central Canada.

If the facts as stated are sound the argument for preserving the power of a cataract with such marked suicidal tendencies is well buttressed. But where did Mr. MARVIN get his information that Niagara is capable of producing 350,000,000 horse power, and that only a "few tourists" are gratified by its thunders? President CHARLES M. DOW of the New York Reservation at Niagara has stated that the Falls are visited by 800,000 tourists each year coming from all parts of the world. According to the best calculations of the power companies, the total horse power of the cataract is but 3,800,000, which "would be increased by the additional fall from the height of the rapids to the crest of the Falls." The power of nearly 4,000,000 horses is vast enough for Niagara, supposing it could be made available. As a matter of fact, the millions of dollars set in circulation by the visiting tourists render the Falls some benefit, even from the commercial point of view.

It is easy to say that in a few years coal and gas will become scarce and expensive, but this is not true. The eminent scientist, Prof. N. S. SHALER, has calculated that the world will go on using coal and its products to meet its larger needs for at least three or four centuries before the supplies now known are exhausted. We grant that water power will be increasingly utilized to develop electrical energy; its output is not like that from coal, in process of exhaustion, but permanent and unceasing. But why "harness" Niagara any more, or in particular? Throughout the extent of the Eastern States and Canada streams are prodigally wasting undeveloped power. Niagara is unique. While prosaic power remains unutilized at our door let us still worship the magic and sublimity of the world's cataract—that is, unless it is really fast committing suicide.

Mark now, how plain a tale upon this point shall put Mr. MARVIN down. Dr. JOHN M. CLARKE, New York State Geologist, Director of Science and of the State Museum, says:

> The heavy bed of tough dolomite limestone at the crest of the Falls, which is the occasion of their existence, lies above a thick mass of soft shale which easily caves in under the rebound of the falling waters, and by so doing becomes the chief cause of the breaking down of the crest and of the cataract's retreat. This bed of shale runs down into the earth in the direction from which the water comes, the south. It will be out of the reach of the cataract after a while, leaving an escarpment wholly composed of the tough limestone, which will make the problem of retreat thenceforward quite a different one from what it is to-day. There are, moreover, fifty-seven feet of hard dolomites above the crest of the Falls over whose edges the water now descends in rapids. As the cataract moves southward by the falling away of its rock face it will grow higher instead of lower, until after it has passed the parting of the waters above Goat Island. Indeed, it may become fifty feet higher than it now is and so firmly upheld by the heavy masonry of limestones that caving in must cease and further retreat will be reduced to its slowest terms.

SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—There was a ripple of laughter around the Capitol today when the annual report of Major Richard Sylvester, Washington's Chief of Police, was read. Major Sylvester is required by law to report to Congress annually showing how efficient his force is. Among other things he has to make up a set of statistics giving the number of arrests, with the race, complexion, occupation, and offense of each individual arrested.

In the report are many columns devoted to tabulated petty crimes, involving the arrest of gamblers, touts, tramps, burglars, pickpockets, saloon keepers, fakirs, bunko men, and all that sort of shady humanity.

Two lines in the list, however, attracted the most attention. These stated there had been an arrest "of one Senator" and "two Representatives in Congress."

Everybody in the Senate and the House wants to know who the Senator and Representatives are.

Senator W. A. Clark of Montana would have made an artist if he had not had the luck to be a centimillionaire.

"I am fond of art and artists," said the Senator last night at the reception at the Corcoran Art Gallery on the occasion of showing the fifty-six pictures of his collection, which is a most interesting one. It has cost the owner more than $100,000.

"I sometimes wish," he continued, "that I had studied art."

"What would have been your line, Senator?" he was asked.

"Oh, I should have chosen great subjects. I would never have painted sheep or cattle or peasants. I should have chosen to paint lions."

More Names for the New States.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It strikes me that "L. A. O.'s" suggestion of "Diotierra" is a singularly happy one from all points of view.

The name is as short as any yet given, and certainly more euphonious than the others, besides being one of which no country need be ashamed. A. d. G. H.

New York, Feb. 9, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In giving a name to the State to be formed from the combination of Arizona and New Mexico I would suggest that it be named after some General or other person who has done a great act—for instance, Abraham Lincoln or McKinley—instead of a name with a lot of letters and no meaning to it.

HENRY SCHARFMAN.

New York, Feb. 9, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Could we not have a more simple and euphonious designation than most of those proposed by your correspondents for the new State? I propose "Mexona." G. P. K.

New York, Feb. 10, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When the State of Washington was named we paid to our greatest President due tribute. Let us follow this precedent, and commemorate the patriotic services of one of the greatest Americans that ever lived—our martyr President, Lincoln. "MAGYAR."

Youngstown, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I venture to suggest for the name of the new State "Mexicona."

Other suggestions, but not so euphonious, are "Mexona," "Arixico," "Arizico," and "Arimexo." T. W.

New York, Feb. 9, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the past week numerous letters have appeared with suggestions for a name for the new State.

I am an Arizonian. Let me beg of these writers not to add wrong to injury. President Roosevelt forced joint Statehood on Arizona and New Mexico against the unanimous wish of Arizona. Our only consolation is that the beautiful name Arizona, so dear to every native and adopted son and daughter, shall be the name of the new State.

Dr. A. F. MAISCH.

New York, Feb. 10, 1906.

PERHAPS.

Perhaps if lip would answer lip
In very truth each day,
The weary hours would faster slip
Along their destined way.

Perhaps if heart would answer heart
In every vital thought,
More joy life's message would impart—
More miracles be wrought.

LURANA W. SHELDON.

"A LIFE FOR A LIFE."

Capital Punishment Is Non-Ethical, Unscientific, Defeats Its Own Ends.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The entertaining but careful editor who conducts your "Topics of the Times" column may not have been looking for trouble when he wrote last Monday, (ironically, of course,) on the question of the abolition of capital punishment, that the introduction of Assemblyman Eagleton's bill "will give everybody really interested in making the change an opportunity of one sort or another to express an opinion on the subject." However, ironically or not, he has opened the floodgates, and my views may possibly be permitted to flow in with the torrent.

First and foremost let me say that I heartily concur in the view expressed by the editor that the problem involved is a utilitarian one altogether—"society * * * need only decide whether or not the effect of using the gallows or the chair makes for its own improvement." I contend that the ancient doctrine of "a life for a life" is not only non-ethical, but thoroughly unscientific from a sociological standpoint; in other words, it defeats its own ends. It accomplishes the very thing which in the nature of the case it seeks to avoid—namely, the taking of human life without so much as permitting the murderer or murderess (who, statistics prove, in nine cases out of ten, commits the act while under some such influence as drunkenness, jealousy, family or individual enmity, &c.) to repent, reform, and restore his or her self to the former normal condition.

The only warrant at law for judicial murder is this ancient doctrine which, I think, in common with others who have bestowed some study upon the subject, the experience of society during these past centuries has demonstrated to be a false and futile one. The report of the New York State Superintendent of Prisons for the year 1905, just issued, shows that of the life term prisoners who have been released during the past thirty-five years less than 1 per cent. have again committed a criminal offense. What clearer proof is needed to show that the vast majority of men and women convicted of murder (no matter what the degree or the circumstances under which the crime was committed) if allowed a reasonable period in which to struggle with their consciences and gradually become restored to their normal selves, under corrective, reformative care, would undoubtedly be returned to their respective communities as good citizens as, probably better than, they were before being incarcerated?

The kingdom of Italy abolished capital punishment a good many years ago, I believe, yet statistics do not show a greater number of murders in that country, in proportion to population, than in other Latin-European countries. Further, I do not doubt that properly managed prison reform associations, in Italy as in the United States, would in time bring about not only a decreasing number of killings, but an improved social order and moral uplift, which would result in fewer crimes in general. Indeed, with all our boasted progress along many lines of worthy endeavor, have we not overlooked, to a large extent, the possibility of reclaiming those who have wandered too far from the "straight and narrow," and fallen into the law's clutches? Have we given our criminals, offenders against society, a Rooseveltian "square deal"? I think not. "Society need think only of itself"—that is true; but a necessary corollary to that proposition is that society cannot think of itself and its improvement without thinking of its foes and their betterment. We may set this down as an undisputed fact deduced from sociological history—that society is at bottom a purely co-operative institution, and, as such, possesses in the main democratic tendencies and humanitarian motives. It follows, therefore, that all members of this co-operative institution who violate its rules—which have been adopted and are observed by the vast majority of the membership—should undergo such form of corrective punishment as will most speedily restore them to good standing with their fellow-members. This plan may sound Utopian at the present day, the view of a dreamer gazing far off through unseen and unknown vistas, but I am willing to risk any reputation I may have as a prophet (sans honor or otherwise) that as the minds of men broaden and their hearts beat more attune with triumphant democracy, the nearer will society come to attaining this ideal which is neither wholy scientific nor wholly sentimental, but somewhat of both—that is, wholly utilitarian. REFORMER.

New York, Jan. 23, 1906.

"For Want of a Nail," &c.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Irving Ward throws no new light on the origin of the saying, "For want of a nail," &c. He may be satisfied that it is much older than Franklin, but he hides his evidence as if he were a Standard Oil Director testifying before Mr. Hadley.

He says that "early in the nineteenth century" a scientist spoke of "the old Spanish proverb." It probably escaped Mr. Ward's notice that Franklin's proverbs date from about the middle of the eighteenth century, and that "old" is a comparative term, the meaning of which depends wholly on the user, not the hearer or the reader. It does not take many years to make a saying "old."

New York, Feb. 6, 1906. SOUTH ORANGE.

The Niagara Discussion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One matter D. W. Marvin failed to state, and which might strike more forcibly than the mere mention of the horse power developed by Niagara Falls and rapids, is the fact that it is very nearly the equivalent of the total amount of coal consumed by the whole of the United States.

The late Dr. Siemens once stated that it was a matter well within the power of electrical engineering to conduct that vast amount of energy across the State to New York City with a loss of not more than 20 per cent.

Were but 3,000,000 of the horse power recovered would the people of this State be willing to pay 1 per cent. of its annual rental value in taxes for the preservation of the falls?

S. F. ADAM.

Franklin, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1906.

More "American Comstockery."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I appeal to fair-mindedness in entering a protest against the decision of the Derby Nack Free Library in withdrawing Jack London's books from its shelves? So far I am not aware that Mr. London, in his literary work, has given expression to his Socialistic convictions as offensively as shown in conspicuous public utterance. But it seems to me that to boycott an author because of a brutality of expression is an act of retaliation so out of proportion with the gravity of the offense that it can be viewed only with indignation by the hot-headed and with a smile by those who have heard of what George Bernard Shaw was pleased to call, I believe, "American Comstockery."

EUGENE P. METOUR.

New York, Feb. 9, 1906.

A Receipt in Full.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I represent Felix Gaidis, a Russian revolutionist now in the Tombs, technically charged with larceny, so as to bring him within the treaty and extradite him to Russia in order to compel him to testify as to who visited Gen. Lamanski during the revolutionary movement. An American gentleman mailed me a check for $50 in aid of Gaidis. I wish to express my thanks to him through your paper, which inspired the act.

Accept the thanks of the entire Russian colony. E. ROSENTHAL.

New York, Feb. 9, 1906.

DR. PLATT TAKES IT BACK.

He Admits His Sense of Humor May Have Been Defective.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I take it all back.

It was probably my defective sense of humor that prevented my seeing that, as literature, John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s, "baby talk" was to be classed with the writings of Artemus Ward, or from recognizing it as a therapeutic agent.

Let the good work go on. Give us excess of it that, surfeiting, the appetite may sicken and so die. But remember—it was you who said it should be confined to the nursery, so you see we were both wrong.

I wish I could hear Mr. Crane laugh. I wish he could have heard me when I read his letter. ISAAC HULL PLATT.

Wallingford, Penn., Feb. 9, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How thankful we are for the information you are giving us of the life and character of that estimable young man, John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Let us try and forget the wealth and possessions of the scion of the house of Rockefeller, and look upon him as a man among men, trying to benefit and uplift the human race. A. S. C.

New York, Feb. 9, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I subscribe with all my heart to the letters of Walter Beverley Crane and J. H. Johnston, and am surprised that Mr. Platt has taken the junior's talk seriously. M. W.

New York, Feb. 9, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recalling young Mr. Rockefeller's latest effort as teacher and his selection of Joseph as his idea of "a grand young man," the justification of the choice seems not so far to seek, since Joseph was the first promoter of a corner in wheat of whom we have record.

As Bill Nye is dead and Mark Twain busy, however, let us rejoice that our sense of humor may still enjoy this freedom from constraint. M. M. H.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 9, 1906.

EUTHANASIA.

Lurana W. Sheldon's Argument Attacked in Seriousness and Sarcasm.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Lurana W. Sheldon's arguments for "euthanasia" are very practical, but what legal safeguards could limit such a custom?

Think of the intense, natural interests which urge the extinction of many lives; the money there would be in it; the bribe to domestic treason, selfishness, rapacity; the class of physicians it would develop. Think of the gloom and horror which it would cast over old age and sickness; the pressure on minds of those anxious to relieve others of a burden; the voluntary suicide of wronged wives and husbands; the suspicions which would poison hearts and eyes; the gossip of survivors; the bitterness, the feuds.

The care of children of the helpless and the old has been the moral educator of mankind, and has raised it above the beasts. The race can never dispense with this stern instruction nor dismiss its Instructor. L. M. N.

New York, Feb. 9, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the discussion on "euthanasia" there appears an account of an incident of Napoleon's life, when he suggested to his surgeons that they might rid him of the responsibility of caring for some prisoners and also relieve their sufferings by administering poison in their food, which the surgeons refused to do.

A more drastic and less humane measure was taken by Napoleon in the expedition to Egypt. I quote from Bourrienne's memoirs:

"Four thousand prisoners were there. It was necessary to decide their fate. * * * The third day arrived without it being possible to come to any conclusion favorable to the preservation of these unfortunate men. The order was given for shooting the prisoners and executed.

"They were placed before the open sea and fired on from the land."

This massacre is excused because of the exigencies of war, as Napoleon had no provisions or ships in which to convey these prisoners from Egypt to France. S. W.

New York, Feb. 9, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Lurana W. Sheldon is quite right in this morning's issue. Because Ma and Pa were fools enough to waste love and care on us in our young days it does not follow that we should be fools enough to waste care on them in their old days. Knock 'em on the head; get 'em out of the way! Compassion may be a factor of civilization. But what is the use of civilization if we must be bothered with a fool thing like compassion? CHARITY.

New York, Feb. 9, 1906.

Two Sams Make a "Sam-Book."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The version of the Longfellow-Longworth incident given by your correspondent "E. J." in reply to "A Quondam Ohio Woman" may be the true one. But "E. J." is unfortunate in his closing paragraph. After transferring the credit for the famous witticism from Longfellow, the poet, to his younger brother Samuel, the hymn writer, he says:

"Boston appreciated and preserved such wit in those days, and smiled when Channing dubbed the younger brother's volume of hymns the 'Sam-book.'"

Your readers must be wondering where the laugh comes in. The hymn-book in question was compiled, not by Samuel Longfellow alone, but by Samuel Longfellow in collaboration with his dear friend Samuel Johnson, and the fact that each of the collaborators was named Samuel was what gave point to Channing's joke, the pair being often spoken of as "the two Sams." BENJAMIN R. TUCKER.

New York, Feb. 8, 1906.

Try Again, Mr. Green.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Tonsilitis, not tonsilitis. Longworth's sore throat is not different from any one else's.

New York, Feb. 10, 1906. T. GREEN.

BELATED JACK FROST'S ARRIVAL.

"Fooled," said Mrs. Sparrow, looking at her nest.
"Fooled," said Mr. Sparrow, curving in his chest.
"Fooled," said everybody, including all the rest.

"True," said a little lady, sliding on a sled,
"You didn't hear what I did, the warning by my bed
You ought to have listened to what Jack Frost said.

"He woke me with his nibbling at my fingers and my toes.
Then he found a place for speaking on the tip of my nose.
He was like the dear old preacher in attitude and pose.

"'Sweetheart, while you were dreaming of the dolls you love so much,
I've been busy at the windows with frost paint and my brush.
There's your rag doll, Annabella, painted to the life,
And your brother's leaden soldiers, engaged in martial strife.

"'There's everything a little girl loves to dream about,
If you don't much like my drawing, 'tis easy to rub out;
But don't you dare forget that Old Jack Frost's about.
Watch out! Yes, watch out! Just watch out!'"

ROBERT HALSTEAD.

PRESIDENT HEARS PLAN TO FIND A CONTINENT

Capt. Mikkelsen Tells Him About His Coming Arctic Voyage.

NEW LAND TO BE AMERICAN

Expedition Hopes to Gain Knowledge of Eskimos' Ancestry—Ponies and Dogs to be Sacrificed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Capt. Ejmar Mikkelsen, who is to command the Anglo-American polar expedition, called at the White House to-day and had an interview with President Roosevelt, in which he explained the object of the expedition and his plans for accomplishing it.

Capt. Mikkelsen was presented to the President through the Danish Minister, Mr. Brun. He told the President that he had no intention of looking for the north pole. He is going to try to settle the question of whether or not there is a continent or a great archipelago off the Siberian coast somewhere between the Parry Islands and Wrangel Land. It has been believed for some time by geographical and other scientific societies that such a body of land does exist to the north and west of the Beaufort Sea.

Incidentally the expedition will make scientific investigations and collect data on geology, meteorology, hydrography, and ethnography. If he discovers the land he expects to find he will hoist the United States flag and claim it as an American possession.

Capt. Mikkelsen will be accompanied by Ernest Leffingwell of Knoxville, Ill., who will have charge of all the scientific work, and Ejnar Ditlevsen of Copenhagen, who is both a zoologist and an artist. Ditlevsen served with Mikkelsen in the Andrup polar expedition of 1900, and Leffingwell was a member of the Baldwin-Ziegler arctic journey of 1901-2. Mr. Leffingwell's father has subscribed several thousand dollars toward the undertaking, as has Mikkelsen himself. Additional sums have been given by individuals in America as well as through Sir Clement Robert Markham, K. C. B., President of the Royal Geographical Society of England; the Duchess of Bedford, and others. The expedition goes out under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society.

In the latter part of May Mr. Leffingwell and Mr. Ditlevsen will start from Edmonston, British America, on a voyage of 2,200 miles to the mouth of the Mackenzie River, where a fleet of eleven arctic whalers are now frozen. For the first twelve hundred miles they will journey in a light skiff, built for rough water and shooting rapids. This boat will be waiting for them at Athabasca Landing. From Fort Smith, Great Slave Lake, they will travel in a steamboat of the Hudson Bay Company. They expect to obtain much geographical and geological data, and to make hundreds of photographs about a practically unknown region.

Meanwhile, Capt. Mikkelsen will sail from San Francisco for Bering Strait, carrying his outfit of sledges, furs, provisions, firearms, and scientific apparatus. Practically all of this equipment was constructed or gathered in Denmark and Norway, and is now aboard a steamer which is due in New York within a few days. Several prominent Americans have undertaken to provide a ship, and Capt. Mikkelsen will sail under American colors, with an American crew.

After passing through Bering Strait Capt. Mikkelsen will touch on the arctic coast of Siberia and there pick up two Siberian ponies. Then he will return to Northern Alaska and send letters home by a whaler, after which he will coast eastward along Alaska and the extreme northern boundary of British America, landing now and then to buy dogs, and reaching the mouth of the Mackenzie River in August, where he will meet Leffingwell and Ditlevsen. They will board the ship, which will go straight to a sheltered bay on the northwest coast of Banks' Land, where permanent headquarters will be made.

For eighteen months Capt. Mikkelsen expects to spend much of his time in training his dogs so that each team of eleven animals can pull a load of 1,000 pounds indefinitely. This is the crucial point of the whole undertaking. Upon his ability to transport food sufficient to last three men for several months depends the exploration of the hitherto unknown polar region.

While Mikkelsen is bringing his dog teams to the highest point of efficiency he will be traveling constantly over Banks' Land, about which nothing has been added to the records made by McClure in 1851; and he will also journey across Wollaston Land, to the southeast, where he will remain with one companion about eight months, living with Eskimos and studying their modes of living and their legends.

Mr. Leffingwell and Mr. Ditlevsen, with two other scientists, not yet appointed, will be engaged in their scientific work during that year and a half, among other things, in excavating remains of native villages mentioned by McClure half a century ago. They expect to find some implements of the tribes who lived there centuries ago, and hope in this way to gain some knowledge of the ancestry of the Eskimos, a problem which up to this time never has approached solution.

In the early Spring of 1908, Capt. Mikkelsen, with Mr. Leffingwell and Mr. Ditlevsen, will say good-bye to their ship and start northwestward, with ponies and dog teams, across the floating ice toward longitude 150 degrees west, latitude 75 degrees 30 minutes north, where it will be decided, according to the ice conditions, whether they can possibly continue to Wrangel Island or have to gain the Alaskan coast. Capt. Mikkelsen calculates that the journey will require 140 days, and it is on this trip that he expects to settle the question of the existence of the supposed continent.

On the whole journey a line of marine soundings will be made, by which they can tell whether they still are above the continental submarine shelf. If they get beyond the shelf, there is little hope of finding land. For this reason the edge of the shelf will be carefully followed by constant soundings.

As food supplies give out, one pony will be killed, and then the other. After them the dogs will go, one by one. Capt. Mikkelsen expects to reach Wrangel Island (or the Alaskan coast) by June, 1908, having got dogs left, and his party themselves dragging their remaining supplies and three kayaks, (arctic canoes,) in which they will paddle and drift across the hundred miles of water between Wrangel Island and Siberia.

Having no camp equipment remaining, they will sleep on the icefloes at night. On reaching the Siberian or Alaskan coast, they will board the first homeward-bound whaler that heaves in sight.

The ship left at Banks' Land, will start for Bering Strait in July, 1908. How soon it will reach San Francisco will depend upon winds and floating ice. Capt. Mikkelsen expects that he and Mr. Leffingwell and Mr. Ditlevsen will see the Golden Gate ahead of the ship.

President Roosevelt was very much interested in what Capt. Mikkelsen had to say. When Mikkelsen spoke of securing ponies on the Siberian coast the President was especially keen. He had not known before that ponies could be had there which could stand the hardships of arctic Winters.

"Look here," he said, "why can't we get some of those ponies down in Alaska and do away with this dog sledging that we have to do now?"

Again when Mikkelsen mentioned the fact that the migration of the musk ox to Greenland was responsible for the extermination of reindeer there, the President wanted to know how he figured that out. Mikkelsen replied that the arctic wolves that followed the musk ox had killed off the reindeer.

Miss Helen Keller Improves.

WRENTHAM, Mass., Feb. 10.—Miss Helen Keller, who is suffering from overwork, was reported to be much improved to-day. She is very weak, but was able to sit up.

HAD ENOUGH OF LIBERIA.

"Uncle Jack" Tucker, After Five Years, Comes Back to Georgia.

"No mo' Libeery fer mine; Georgy is good 'nuff fer me," was the way "Uncle Jack" Tucker, a negro from Fitzgerald, Ga., expressed his opinion on his arrival here from Liberia yesterday morning. The old man, accompanied by his wife and five children, came in the steerage of the Cunarder Lucania. As soon as they proved their right to land they started for Fitzgerald.

Five years ago they left to make a fortune in Liberia. Tucker says "Liberia ain't nothin' lak it's cracked up ter be," and his advice to all good negroes is to stay at home. The members of a church in Georgia sent the Tuckers money to come home. He left one of his children in a Liverpool hospital with fever. Four others died in the five years he was away.

AT THE OPERA.

"Die Meistersinger" with a Novice as Eva—"Faust" Given in the Evening.

A disappointment awaited the matinée operagoers yesterday afternoon when they came to "Die Meistersinger" and learned that Miss Alten's indisposition had resulted in the substitution of Miss Paula Ralph, at very short notice, in the part of Eva. Those who knew of Miss Ralph as a member of the company knew of her as a novice, at least in such parts as Eva; and the expectations they based on this knowledge were not in any way disappointed. Miss Ralph was not certain of her lines and music, and she sang with a voice that was so small as to be quite out of the general focus of things. But she was in a difficult position, and she did the best she could unquestionably. That it was not good enough to satisfy the audience that came to hear the admirable performance of "Die Meistersinger" expected at the opera house was not her fault. As for the responsibility of a great operatic institution that finds itself obliged to put forward such a substitute upon such an occasion, that is a different question.

As for the rest, the performance was superb. It would no doubt be difficult anywhere else to match a cast that presents the Hans Sachs of Mr. Van Rooy, the Walther of Mr. Knote, the Beckmesser of Mr. Goritz, the David of Mr. Reiss. They are respectively of an almost unique excellence. Their performance, and Mr. Herz's reading of the score, were delightful with an infinite richness of poetry and humor, of fine characterization, of dramatic vigor.

In the evening "Faust" was sung (in French) to a large house. There were some vacant seats, but there were also many "standers," and that is a significant fact when there are no stars of the first magnitude announced to act as magnets. It was an excellent performance of the kind that has often been called for by those who advocate opera without "star" attractions at popular prices, and it would be interesting to see how the same cast would draw on one of the regular high-priced nights.

The chief honors of the evening went to Mr. Journet, who, both dramatically and vocally, gave a most interesting impersonation of Mephistopheles. Mr. Dippel, always a conscientious and competent artist, was not in the best of voice, but still rendered a good account of himself as Faust. Needless to say, Mr. Scotti sang and acted the part of Valentine exceedingly well.

As Marguerite, Mme. Jomelli made a very pleasant impression, though she came far from the measure of many predecessors, whose names will readily come to mind. Mme. Jacoby was a good Siebel, and Mr. Begue sang the small part of Wagner. Mr. Franko conducted.

ELLEN BEACH YAW RETURNS.

Singer with High Top Notes Is Now a Prima Donna.

Miss Ellen Beach Yaw, the California young woman who was a musical sensation in America eight years ago, because of her high "top notes," returned to America yesterday on the steamship Lucania. She had been in America only once since she made the concert tour, on a flying trip to see her mother in California and return to Italy.

Miss Yaw comes back with a new name, Mlle. Elena Elvanni, assumed for operatic purposes abroad. She explains, however, that this was used, not because of any personal dissatisfaction with her American name, but because she found in Italy, where she made her entry into the operatic field, the natives had great difficulty in pronouncing Yaw, and was advised that it would be better to be known by some name that would be more suitable to Italian tongues.

She explained that in her studies in recent years she has made a point of broadening and increasing the volume of her tones. In her operatic work she has appeared principally in Italy, but has also sung at the Paris Opera and at Covent Garden. "Faust," "Rigoletto," "Romeo and Juliet," and "Lucia" are now in her repertoire. She will make a concert tour in America, singing at Carnegie Hall soon.

Miss Yaw was met at the pier by Mrs. Esterbrook, a California friend, who came from San Francisco to greet her. Miss Yaw for several weeks before sailing was the guest of Lady Meux, the English horsewoman and patron of music.

London Applauds N. C. Goodwin.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—N. C. Goodwin, the American actor, to-night had a flattering reception at the Shaftesbury Theatre, where he opened an engagement with "A Gilded Fool."

GOOD NEWS KILLED HER.

Mrs. MacCullom Died on Hearing She Had Inherited $50,000.

Mrs. Martha J. MacCullom, who was buried in the old graveyard at Springfield, near Newark, yesterday, died on hearing that a long-awaited inheritance was ready to be paid to her.

Some years ago Mrs. MacCullom was informed that an uncle who had died in Chicago had left her $50,000. She was very poor, and had a hard struggle to keep her little family together. There was trouble over the settlement of the estate, and she had to worry along in poverty. She went to Philadelphia for employment, and was living there when, on Wednesday night, her lawyer telegraphed that he had the inheritance for her, and it would be paid at once.

IN THE SOCIAL WHIRL.

There will be a tea and musicale for the thirty-six members of Auxiliary No. 3 of the Little Mothers' Aid, Mrs. Malcolm McLean, President, to-morrow. It will be held in the residence of Mrs. C. Albert Jacob, 45 West Seventy-first Street, at 3 o'clock.

***

Mrs. B. Fales Brown, who has taken Winter quarters in Crescent Court, Claremont Avenue and 127th Street, received informally on Friday and yesterday.

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The final dance of the Winter series of the Friday Evening Assemblies took place on Friday at Delmonico's. Mrs. James Griswold Wentz, 312 West Eighty-first Street, is the organizer of these dances, which are attended by 150 members. There were about fifty guests on Friday. On April 20 there will be a Spring dance of the Assemblies, which will probably close the club's festivities for the season.

Wine Crop of France.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Consul Gaulin of Havre writes that the first official approximate estimates of the wine crop of France for the year 1905 give a total production of 1,478,300,000 gallons. That would be 265,556,000 gallons less than in 1904, but an increase of 288,300,000 gallons over the average crop of the last ten years. As compared with the crop of 1904 the increase is found chiefly in the departments producing the Burgundy wines. Nearly all the other departments suffer a considerable decrease.

Rhoades-Nye Wedding Feb. 24.

The wedding of Lyman Rhoades, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Rhoades, to Miss Carol Beardsley Nye will take place on Saturday, Feb. 24, at 3:30, in the Central Presbyterian Church, Auburn, N. Y. The wedding reception will be at Melrose, the home of the bride's father, George Hyatt Nye. Stephen P. Nash of this city, a cousin of the bridegroom, will be the best man.

CURATOR FRY HOPES TO EDUCATE TASTE

Means to Buy Works by Painters Now Unappreciated.

GETS AN ETTY FOR NEW YORK

He Will Spend Most of His Time in Europe—Says the Metropolitan Museum Has a Splendid Start.

Roger E. Fry has been Curator of Paintings of the Metropolitan Museum of Art only a very short time, but he has already bought two pictures for the museum. One of them is Watts's "Ariadne" and the other is a work by William Etty.

The purchase of the Etty is significant of what Mr. Fry means to do. It indicates a new policy in museum management, new not only in America, but in any museum. At present Etty's work is despised and rejected by the majority of art critics. The period in which he worked is regarded as a period of debased taste and ignoble ideals, of the petty-petty and the pretty-pretty. The splendid scorn of Ruskin, the delicate irony of Pater, and the fulminations of a hundred lesser critics have been directed toward the English painters of the time in which Etty lived.

Mr. Fry does not agree with them; he believes that Etty will regain the place he once held in the estimation of art lovers, and he has the courage of his convictions. He has, therefore, bought the best Etty he could find for the Metropolitan Museum at a tenth of the price he would have to give for the work of an artist who is fashionable at present.

This is the policy he means to follow in regard to purchases for the museum. Of course he will obtain works by famous masters when he is able to do so, but beyond all he realizes the fluctuating character of taste not only of the public but among connoisseurs, and he believes that the thing to do is to buy pictures that are not being sought by rich men—in other words, that the public is paying him for his good judgment, and that it is the object of a museum not only to provide the public with things that are already admired, but to educate the public taste.

"It must not be forgotten," said Mr. Fry yesterday, "that in future it will be almost impossible to obtain important works by some of the greatest masters. There is no Leonardo that is ever likely to come into the market again; no Raphael, no Dürer. Some portraits by Holbein may perhaps come up for sale, and possibly a Botticelli or two; but the famous pictures of the world are most of them already in public galleries."

Mr. Fry is enthusiastic regarding the future possibilities of the Metropolitan Museum. "New York," he said "is bound to be the art centre of America, and a splendid beginning for a collection worthy of the city and the country has been made."

Some of the pictures in the Marquand collection, in particular, were mentioned by Mr. Fry as works which would be regarded as among its most precious possessions by any museum in the world. The new Curator does not believe that the artists to whom some of the pictures in the museum are ascribed painted them, and it is possible that a good many of the labels will be altered, but he regards as the most important department of his work, not the arrangement and rearrangement of the pictures in New York, but the acquisition for the museum of good examples of art of the various schools and periods. With this object in view Mr. Fry means to spend the greater part of his time in Europe, attending sales and watching for opportunities to acquire paintings by private negotiation.

For work of this sort there is said to be no better equipped man living. Mr. Fry is familiar with all the public collections, but he has also an intimate knowledge of most of the private collections in Europe and America. Mention the name of any artist to him, and he will run off a list of works by that artist, in the possession of private collectors, with astonishing facility. Tell him of an obscure collector who has succeeded in obtaining anything important of which he has not heard, and he is like a hunter after a new quarry.

THE TIMES reporter spoke of a New York lawyer who spent a good deal of time in Italy before the law against the exportation of works of art was passed and who succeeded in acquiring some remarkable specimens of the Tuscan and Venetian primitives. Mr. Fry wanted to know all about them—where they could be seen, and when; whether a letter of introduction was necessary; whether the owner possessed real expert knowledge, or whether he had simply bought the pictures and labeled them according to haphazard fancy.

Mr. Fry's principal work so far has been in the study of the pictures of the early Flemings and of the early and Renaissance Italians, but his taste is catholic. His first purchases for the museum, the Watts and the Etty, are accepted as showing that he is not likely to lay himself open to the criticism applied to the recent management of the British National Gallery—of neglecting everything else in favor of the pre-Raphaelites. He regards the "Ariadne" as one of the best things Watts ever painted and is proud of having been able to obtain it for the Metropolitan.

TIMES SQUARE THEATRE.

Block on Which the Building Will Stand Leased for 63 Years.

Ingraham Brothers & Co. of 25 Broad Street refused yesterday to disclose further details of their plan for a big theatre, restaurant, and office building on the north side of Times Square. Ingraham Brothers & Co. are the originators of the idea, but who is supplying the capital could not be learned. Thomas F. Murtha and Moritz B. Phillips, the owners of the property, have agreed to a sixty-three years' lease.

Provisional contracts for the building of the structure have also been made, and a theatrical concern has been found to take over the theatre. This firm, Mr. Ingraham intimated yesterday, is one of those mentioned as disclaiming any knowledge of the enterprise.

"Since they have seen fit to hide their interest," said Mr. Ingraham, "they have probably good reasons, and I don't think it is up to me to say who they are."

LAD OF 14 HAS SAVED $350.

He Paid for His Clothes and His Schooling as Well.

Robert Brennen, 14 years old, a pupil in the public school at Great Neck, L. I., has not spent 1 cent for boyish luxuries in four years. He has put all his spare pennies in the school savings bank, and to-morrow he will become a business man. He has saved $350, and it will be lent on mortgage at 5 per cent.

The boy has made a record in his school work and has been active besides. Besides the $350 he has earned enough to clothe himself and pay his school expenses. W. Gould Brokaw and other wealthy residents have taken an interest in the lad.

W. A. Duer Left a Large Fortune.

William A. Duer, who died in October last at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, left a personal estate of $781,077 in this State alone. The appraisal filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office shows that the net personal estate amounted to $659,000. It will go to Mrs. Mackay, who is also named as executrix.

J. I. Raymond's Estate $1,664,714.

The appraisal of the estate of James I. Raymond of the Stock Exchange, filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office, shows that while Mr. Raymond left a gross personal estate of $2,869,521, he had many debts. The net personal estate is $1,242,714, and the real estate $422,000.

ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE.

Objects and Models in Exhibition Classed as Arts and Crafts.

The largest canvases and statues at the twenty-first annual of the Architectural League, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, have already had mention, so far as it is possible to pick and choose from so large a number of exhibits. Little has been said, however, concerning objects of industrial art which usually provide the most attractive part of the show. Though not so abundant as in former years there are many things of this kind worth seeing.

Here is Mr. Alfred Lenz with his copyrighted design for the grand punch bowl to be presented to Emperor William by veterans of the Franco-German war resident in the United States. It has a shallow wide bowl and a very tall stem, and carries two profile likenesses of the German Emperor and American President facing each other. Mr. Henry Linder has made some spirited figures, girl and boy babies, for the tops of andirons, and Miss Lillian Link a rectangular centrepiece to contain growing plants for the table, modeled with dancing cupids in relief. The Grueby Faience Company shows decorations composed of large tiles, one of six the other a ten tile decoration. "Autumn" is a landscape with stag, doe, and fawn, "Oxen" a procession of oxcarts. Miss Harriet Fobes in the South Gallery contributes a panel with design burnt in, and colors to stain the picture of an Italian garden with two peacocks facing in opposition right and left.

A tree, nest, and birds in the nest have been forged of iron by Clement Bagell of West Hoboken, who also contributes branches of rose and laurel and a wreath of laurel and oak leaves hammered from iron on the anvil. A design for a fountain is shown by Vincenzo Alfano. It is a small nude boy for bronze, who shrinks from his plunge into the water in a very natural way—a piece of realism. Palmer & Hornbostel exhibit samples of a decorative frieze in terra cotta for the Carnegie Technical Schools, Pittsburg, in which strong relief is used, and Miss Mary Chase Perry offers a number of tiles in dull colors and rough surface having elephants, parrots, and arabesque designs in relief. Charles Volkmar offers a design for a decoration in tiles and terra cotta panels suitable for a public building, while F. G. R. Roth models a seated bear with the idea that it might be carried out in chinaware.

Attention should be given to Mrs Carol B. MacNeil's design for an inkstand with electric light attachment, Felix Jellinek's design for a candlestand, and L. J. Neumann's graceful threefold screen of carved wood in Louis XIV. style. Miss Sofie Hormann's reproductions of Pompeiian wall paintings cover the better part of the east wall in the East Gallery, and are very literal, although she has not chosen examples which give an idea of the better sort of paintings on the houses at Pompeii.

When motor cars were first introduced they were specimens of a fantastic preference for what is ugly, and one sees still about the streets the carriage or cab that runs of itself with a driver on the box, but no horse in front, like an undigested dream. Improvements, however, are not lacking; the ordinary motor car for country use is getting some lines in it, some features adapted to the purpose for which it is built. A further flight takes Mr. William L. Welton by exhibiting a design for a motor car which is not without some graceful lines. In front it tapers down to a head of Mercury, from whose open mouth will issue the "honk." A Greek fret runs along the base or floor of the body, the sides of which terminate just before the steering wheel in decorative carved edges.

Gargoyles as decorative bosses on modern Gothic edifices are still in vogue if we may judge from the examples designed by George B. Post & Sons for the College of the City of New York. Some of these grotesques recall the Maya figures on the columns and panels found by Stephens in deserted temples in Yucatan. Other gargoyles are exhibited by Benjamin W. Morris, Jr.

Jewelry is suggested here and there. Thus Miss Ethel Lloyd exhibits a case of art-nouveau pieces, Miss Margaret Uhl shows book plates, and Miss Sara B. Hill exhibits designs for book bindings and a model for a Celtic cross. Elaborate schemes for covers of books and magazines are many, from Leyendecker, Clark Hobart, Blendon Campbell, Gertrude M. Stein, and George Wharton Edwards.

$23,760 FROM MATSUKI SALE.

C. L. Freer Paid $2,400 for an Old Chinese Palace Screen.

At the last session of the sale of the Matsuki collection, yesterday, C. L. Freer paid the highest price of the entire sale, $2,400, for a Chinese palace screen. This was a magnificent one from Peking, made in the year 1672 as a gift to the Imperial Prince Yoku-wo-ko from his friends on his return to Peking from the Governorship of the Province of Un-nan. It was in twelve folding parts of wood, lacquered in black, the decoration being made by incision, the designs cut through the lacquer to the wood with sharp knives. The incised parts were filled in with coloring, and the scene represented a Spring morning festival.

The second highest price of the afternoon was $1,575, paid by Edward H. Litchfield for a complete suit of Japanese armor considered a masterpiece of the famous artist Myochin Munesuke, the last of a line of armorsmiths. The decorations were in repoussé work. The date September, 1723, and name of the artist appear on the shoulder guards.

C. I. Hudson paid $200 apiece for a pair of gold-plated cloisonné jars of the early Ming period. The decoration of these was a conventionalized peony design, and they were mounted on stands with covers of teakwood mounted with jade.

The returns from the afternoon sale were $12,877.50, and for the entire collection $23,760.

COLLEGE WOMEN MEET.

Elmira Alumnae Are Raising Money for a Cowles Chair Fund.

The New York Elmira College Club gave a tea yesterday at the Hotel Majestic with a large attendance of members and friends who came to talk over college days and to help on the Cowles Chair Fund. The Rev. Augustus Cowles, who took the Presidency of the college when it was first founded in 1855, remained its active head for thirty-five years, and the members of the alumnae of the college are now raising mony to endow a Chair of Ethics and Philosophy bearing his name.

The club has a membership of 150 with officers: President—Mrs. W. H. Doty; Vice President—Mrs. W. R. Bross; Secretary—Miss Anna L. Hardy; Treasurer—Miss Amelia Davis. On the Reception Committee yesterday with Mrs. Bross, Chairman, were Mrs. Henry Elliot Mott, Mrs. George Henry Robinson, Mrs. John Shotwell, and Miss Manners. Others present were Mrs. E. P. Telford of Brooklyn, Mrs. Henry Martyn Chance, and Mrs. William Newbold Watson of Philadelphia, Miss Stanwood, and Mrs. L. W. Fowler of Boston. Mrs. Herman Dowd of Orange, Mrs. John W. Loveland, Englewood; Mrs. Charles S. Francis, Troy; Mrs. Madison S. Peters, Baltimore, and Mrs. John W. Stewart, founder of the Needlework Guild of America, Glen Ridge.

MONTANA SOCIETY DINES IN SIOUX WAR GEAR

"B'iled" Shirt Feast. "Biled"-Shirt Feast.

TELL OF STATE'S GLORIES

Predictions of Next Year's Mineral Output Range from $100,000,000 to $1,000,000,000—Nobody Cares.

There was a "b'iled shirt" dinner at Delmonico's last night. And to the tune of "Big Chief Love 'Um Kickapoo Maiden," 200 men of the mines and mountains, wearing really stiff collars and patent-leather shoes, topped by imitation Sioux war bonnets, with big vari-colored feathers, stood facing each other with raised glasses. Half of them yelled:

"How."

The other half responded, "How."

Then the room rang with short, sharp yells like the redskins', while the diners danced about whooping in warpath fashion. Then they sat down to hear eulogies on the Far West generally, and of the great Rocky Mountains in particular.

Most of the braves present were natives of Montana. The occasion was the second annual dinner of the Montana Society of New York, but there were many there also from California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, and Nevada. And it was a night of great fun. J. Campbell Cory had prepared a song to the tune of "Just My Style," which was sung standing a dozen times. It was entitled "Old Montana," and it ran:

> Take me where the sage is plenty;
> Where there's rattlesnakes and ticks;
> Where a stack of "whites" cost twenty,
> Where they don't sell gilded bricks;
> Where the Old Missouri River
> An' the Muddy Yellowstone
> Make green patches in the Bad Lands,
> Where old Sittin' Bull was known.
>
> Take me where there ain't no subways
> Nor no forty-story shacks;
> Where they shy at automobiles,
> Dudes, plug hats, an' three-rail tracks;
> Where the old sun-tanned prospector
> Dreams of wealth an' pans his dirt;
> Where the sleepy night herd puncher
> Sings to steers an' plys his quirt.

William B. Thompson, President of the society, acted as toastmaster, and as he arose to the cries of "Big Chief" he told the diners that Edwin Holter would offer a welcome.

"Friendly sons of St. Patrick and Montana," said Mr. Holter, "the time was when we in Montana were satisfied with a twenty-five-cent Rooseveltian handout, and now we're paying $10 a plate for a dinner. Think of it, you who're sitting around here in real biled shirts! It reminds me of the fellow who was traveling through the West, when the conductor of his train approached him:

"'Have you got change for a ten-spot,' said the conductor.

"'No, I haven't,' replied the passenger. 'But I'm much obliged for the compliment.'

"And now," said Mr. Holter, "I propose this toast:

> Montana the land of copper and gold,
> And of many comedies and tragedies untold.

State Senator John M. Quinn then talked of Montana and New York. "I want to offer a welcome to you foreigners and aliens," he said, "and incidentally I want to say that Montana holds her place in the Union as one of the greatest communities in the world. We can dig enough gold and silver out of that State within a year to whip any nation on earth."

Representative Joseph M. Dixon of Montana said:

"John Allen of Mississippi, when a World's Fair Commissioner, went to the capital of the State of Arkansas to get an appropriation for the exposition. In addressing the State Legislature in joint session he saw a great many former Mississippians among them. He was sorry to see them in Arkansas, and in winding up his speech said:

"'Gentlemen, I still believe that if you had stayed at home and stood trial most of you would have been acquitted.' I don't apply that to you Montanians, but I want you to come back to the old State. Within the next year we'll get $100,000,000 of precious metal from her ground."

"A billion," indignantly interrupted one of the diners, rising to his feet.

"No, it's a hundred million," insisted Mr. Dixon.

"Oh, let it go," interjected another, "what's a little thing like $900,000,000 between friends?"

Mr. Dixon said that within the next ten years Montana would increase her population by 1,000,000 people, and that the State would prove a marvel as an agricultural as well as a mining centre. Mr. Dixon pointed to a souvenir copper crucible—an ash receptacle which was offered to each guest—as evidence of the freedom of the copper output, and said that the State would not be long in getting to the front in every material respect.

A. J. Seligman spoke of the tenderfoot in the East and F. Augustus Heinze spoke briefly in praise of the State.

Before the diners disbanded they formed the nucleus of "The Rocky Mountain Club," which is to be composed of men in New York from the Far West. It is intended to elect officers and provide plans for a clubhouse in the near future.

Among the guests last night were M. E. Downs, Benjamin Thayer, Dr. C. K. Cole, A. P. Heinze, Henry Altenbrand, Dr. Maurice Eisenberg, W. L. Moyer, J. A. Coram of Boston, James Phillips, Jr., J. J. McHatton of Butte, James J. McEvilly, and State Senator Martin Saxe.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Pressure continues high east of the Rocky Mountains, and is low to the westward. It has, however, fallen decidedly in the Northwest. There have been local snows in the lake region and rains in the Southwest; elsewhere the weather was fair. It is much warmer in the Northwest and somewhat colder over the eastern half of the country, and in California.

Rains will continue Sunday and probably Monday in California and the Southwest, and there will also be snow in the middle plateau. There will be rain Sunday night or Monday in the Eastern Gulf States, including Florida, and probably local snows Monday in the northern upper lake region.

It will be warmer Sunday in the Northwest and Central West and warmer Monday over the northern districts east of the Mississippi River.

Winds along the New England Coast will be fresh northwest, becoming easterly by Monday; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to fresh north, becoming easterly Sunday night; South Atlantic Coast, fresh northeast; Gulf Coast, fresh northeast to west; Lake Michigan, fresh southeast to south.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Fair Sunday; Monday fair, somewhat warmer; light to fresh north to easterly winds.

New England—Fair, colder Sunday; Monday fair, somewhat warmer; fresh northwest winds becoming easterly by Monday.

Western New York—Fair Sunday; Monday fair, warmer; winds becoming southeast and fresh.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair Sunday; Monday fair, warmer; fresh northeast, to southeast winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermomter at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	30	28	4 P. M.	33	34
6 A. M.	31	26	6 P. M.	30	32
9 A. M.	32	25	9 P. M.	27	28
12 M.	35	29	12 P. M.	23	24

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 29; for the corresponding date last year it was 31; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 32.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 24; at 8 P. M. it was 32. Maximum temperature, 34 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 24 degrees at 8 A. M. Humidity, 73 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 80 per cent. at 8 P. M.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Clansman" will end its engagement at the Liberty on Feb. 26. Following at this theatre William A. Brady will present a play entitled "The Indian."

Hope Booth will return to the stage next month in a one-act vaudeville sketch by Will M. Cressy, entitled "Her Only Way."

ANDERSON FOWLER DEAD.

Retired Head of Fowler Brothers, Ltd., Stricken on a Voyage to Naples.

Cable dispatches from Naples received in this city yesterday announced the death, on the steamship Republic, of Anderson Fowler, late managing Director of Fowler Brothers, Limited, which, until its recent retirement from business, was one of the largest packing and provision houses in the world. After Fowler Brothers, Limited, went out of existence, Mr. Fowler acquired large interests in iron and coal properties.

With his wife Mr. Fowler sailed from New York on the Republic on Jan. 26 for an extended trip through Egypt and the Holy Land. He was in perfect health at the time of departure, and the cable dispatches failed to give the immediate cause of his death.

Mr. Fowler was not alone prominent in the business world. His charities were large and many. He was a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and one of the foremost contributors to the support of the various educational and missionary movements of that organization. He was the Treasurer of Drew Theological Seminary and for years had interested himself especially in the establishment of the self-supporting missions of his Church in South America.

He was born in the North of Ireland of English parents about sixty-three years ago, and came to New York when twenty-one years old to engage in business with his brothers. He had lived in this city ever since. He took charge of his firm's exporting department shortly after his arrival, and remained at the head of that branch of the business until his retirement.

Mr. Fowler leaves a widow, the daughter of the Rev. William Arthur, a distinguished clergyman of the Wesleyan Church of England, and nine children. Arthur A. Fowler, the oldest son, with Miss Emily Fowler, a daughter, sailed yesterday afternoon to meet their mother and bring the body home. Mrs. Edward Shepard Hewitt is the oldest daughter.

Mr. Fowler was President and a Director of the American Ventilating Company, Vice President and a Director of the Chapman Iron, Coal and Coke Company, and a Director of the Allegheny Ore and Iron Company, the Empire Steel and Iron Company, the J. B. & J. M. Cornell Company, the Northern Insurance Company, the Oppenheimer Institute, the Red Rock Fuel Company, and the Pittsburg and Fairmount Fuel Company.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Justice Thomas N. McClellan.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 10.—Thomas N. McClellan, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama, died in a private car as the Louisville and Nashville train from Montgomery was entering New Orleans to-day. Justice McClellan had been in failing health for some time and was on his way to San Antonio. Death was caused by heart disease.

Obituary Notes.

E. B. EDDY of Hull, Ontario, a well-known manufacturer, died yesterday.

Mrs. ANNIE WEEKS FULLER, wife of Dr. Frank Fuller and daughter of the late Capt. Jacob Weeks and Artemisia Rindge Thompson of Portsmouth, N. H., died yesterday. She was a sister of the late Jacob Hale Thompson, for many years the exchange editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHN BENTLEY, who was for many years in business in Manhattan as a type founder, died on Friday at his home, 1,040 Dean Street, Brooklyn. He was 70 years old and was born in Savannah, Ga. He was a Trustee of the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, the Deaconesses' Home, and of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society.

Mrs. MARGARET D. TODD died on Thursday morning at her home in the Navarro, Central Park South, in her sixty-ninth year. She was the daughter of the Rev. Simeon J. Drake, a Baptist clergyman, and was the widow of William James Todd, head of the firm of Todd & Co., salt merchants at Front Street and Coenties Slip, for more than a century. She was identified with a number of charitable societies in this city. Two daughters survive her.

HOSPITAL FUND INCREASES.

Churches Aid Saturday and Sunday Association Work.

Charles Lanier, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following additional contributions to the collection now in progress:

FROM CHURCHES AND SYNAGOGUES.

St. Thomas, Episcopal	$8,498.12
Brick, Presbyterian	3,083.44
St. Bartholomew's, Episcopal	2,175.88
Incarnation, Episcopal	2,017.39
Collegiate, Reformed	1,393.96
Temple Emanuel	1,140.00
Grace, Episcopal	1,110.00
Messiah, Unitarian	807.55
Fifth Avenue, Presbyterian	775.00
St. George's, Episcopal	734.11
St. James's, Episcopal	677.70
Riverdale, Presbyterian	620.28
Trinity Chapel, Episcopal	610.33
Zion and St. Timothy, Episcopal	375.00
Christ, Episcopal	362.69
Heavenly Rest, Episcopal	361.75
Temple Beth-El	250.00
Society for Ethical Culture	231.69
All Angels', Episcopal	225.05
Trinity, Episcopal	187.87
St. Agnes' Chapel, Episcopal	183.64
Ascension, Episcopal	164.82
Holy Trinity, Harlem, Episcopal	157.12
St. Andrew's, Episcopal	136.61
Holy Trinity, Lutheran	131.86
St. Michael's, Episcopal	123.81
St. Mark's, Episcopal	70.69
French, Evangelical	57.54
Cathedral Crypt, Episcopal	53.80
Lenox Avenue, Unitarian	50.00
Madison Avenue Synagogue	50.00
Du St. Esprit, Episcopal	48.00
Bethany Sunday School, Congregational	46.00
St. John's Chapel, Episcopal	40.39
Memorial Church, Baptist	35.00
St. James's, Fordham, Episcopal	34.20
Incarnation Chapel, Episcopal	29.45
Holy Faith, Episcopal	25.00
St. Peter's, Westchester, Episcopal	23.88
St. Luke's, Episcopal	23.00
Holy Apostles, Episcopal	22.00
Manor Chapel, Reformed	20.11
Church of the Holy Trinity, Episcopal	18

SMATHERS DENIES ALL KNOWLEDGE OF 'DOPING'

Accused of Knowing That Lou Dillon Was Drugged.

SHERIFF SEIZES GOLD CUP

Former Owner of Major Delmar Says It Is a Conspiracy—Will Fight to Retain Prize.

E. E. Smathers, who once owned the trotter Major Delmar, and drove the gelding in a race against Lou Dillon, driven by her owner, C. K. G. Billings, in a race for the Gold Cup at Memphis, Tenn., in October, 1904, which was won by Major Delmar, emphatically denied yesterday any knowledge of the alleged "doping" of Lou Dillon in that race.

The charge, which is reputed to be substantiated by Millard Sanders and George Spear, is that when the two famous trotters met for the Gold Cup, Lou Dillon was drugged so as to enable Major Delmar to win. Sanders and Spear allege that it was the result of a conspiracy to which they were a party.

Acting upon affidavits, Murray Howe, secretary of the Memphis Racing Association, secured a writ of replevin, and on Wednesday, while Mr. Smathers was out of town, Deputy Sheriff John Murray went to Mr. Smathers's apartments at the Pierrepont, in West Thirty-second Street, and taking away the cup deposited it in the Sheriff's office. When Mr. Smathers returned to the city he deposited a bond for $7,000 with the Sheriff, and expects to regain possession of the cup.

Mr. Smathers claims the charge is the result of a conspiracy against him, and points out how utterly impossible it would be for him to be a party to such an offense against racing and good sportsmanship. In discussing the affair yesterday he said:

"A full and complete answer to the suit, denying all the charges, has been filed by my attorneys, Adams & McIntyre, and asserting that the cup which Major Delmar won at that time is rightfully mine and that I intend to keep it. I expect to have the cup back in my possession shortly.

"I have seen the affidavit of Murray Howe, upon which he secured the writ of replevin. It is based on affidavits which he says he possesses from George W. Spear, my former trainer, and Sanders, the trainer for C. K. G. Billings, who owns Lou Dillon. Mr. Howe states that myself and other persons who are unnamed entered into a conspiracy to 'dope' Lou Dillon. But Howe, Sanders, and Spear are only figureheads.

"Jealousy and spite are behind the entire business. If Lou Dillon was drugged I knew nothing about it. It is true that Lou Dillon beat Major Delmar a year previous to their meeting at Memphis, but Major Delmar had been steadily improving in the interval. I tipped off all my friends that he ought to win, although the odds were 3 to 1 against him. Mr. Billings drove Lou Dillon, and he certainly should have known the condition of his horse."

The complainant in the case is the Memphis Trotting Association, represented by Murray Howe. The plaintiff alleges that upon information and belief the defendant, together with George Spear and Millard Sanders, and other unknown to plaintiff, prior to Oct. 18, 1904, conspired together for the purpose of deceiving and defrauding the plaintiff and obtaining possession of said Memphis Gold Cup, and inducing plaintiff to part with possession thereof and deliver the same to the defendant and his fellow-conspirators; to deprive the plaintiff, the true owner of its property, the said cup, and the use and benefit thereof.

"That pursuant to and in furtherance of said conspiracy, and as a part thereof, and to carry same into effect, the defendant and the said Spear and Sanders and other fellow-conspirators wrongfully and wickedly drugged, injured, and disabled the said mare Lou Dillon, thereby causing the said mare to lose said contest or race and enable the defendant wrongfully and dishonestly to win the same with the said horse Major Delmar."

LOU DILLON TAMPERED WITH?

Doubtful If the Mare Ever Recovers Her Former Greatness.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—C. K. G. Billings, owner of Lou Dillon, is on his way to New York, and it is understood that he is decidedly averse to any participation in the controversy regarding the cup offered by the Memphis Driving Association and the alleged tampering with the champion trotting mare. There are, however, several gentlemen in this city who witnessed the meeting between Lou Dillon and Major Delmar at Memphis in 1904. One of these men said to-day:

"It is incredible that the Memphis Driving Association would take steps of so radical a nature without possessing evidence which it regards as conclusive that the mare Lou Dillon was tampered with.

"The matter was of such importance that the action which has been taken could not have been the result of any sudden determination, but must have been the result of premeditated and carefully conceived and executed plans. In view of this fact, the Driving Association, believing that a gross wrong has been perpetrated, had to be carefully persistent and unflagging in running down all of the clews which were developed. The association met with the usual difficulties attendant upon unearthing a premeditated conspiracy, and it was only after the conspiracy was developed and circumstances pointing unerringly to the consummation of the scheme had been disclosed that all the evidence secured was laid before eminent counsel, who, it appears, have taken action in the courts.

"The best veterinarians in this country have had Lou Dillon under their care and scrutiny, and to this day none of them is able to say that she will ever recover her former greatness. Assuming that the legal action for the recovery of the cup is brought to a successful issue, it is manifest that probably the least important feature of the matter has been settled, and there will still remain the graver question of responsibility for the damages done to the mare, as well as the personal responsibility involved.

"If the association succeeds in the action for the recovery of the cup the atrocious character of the wrong done would necessarily indicate to the public officials the next step to be taken."

SANDERS MADE NO AFFIDAVIT.

Trainer of Lou Dillon Answers "Dope" Story—Feeling at Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10.—The story from New York involving E. E. Smathers in a scandal built around his possession of the $5,000 gold trotting cup won with Major Delmar from Lou Dillon at Memphis in 1904, wherein the mare is alleged to have been "doped," is denied by Cleveland horsemen. Private telegrams from Mr. Smathers in New York and Millard Sanders in Pleasanton, Cal., deny the charge. The telegrams follow:

Smathers—In filling my answer I denied the charge as being absolutely false. You of all men should guess who is back of the whole matter.

Sanders—Story absolutely false. I have never made affidavit of any kind regarding Lou Dillon's race with Major Delmar at Memphis or any other place.

"All the world knows that Lou Dillon was sick when that first heat was trotted," said "Doc" Tanner, who had charge of the mare for a time. "But regarding that part involving Mr. Smathers I know nothing. I know, however, that Mr. Billings's great mare was her old self while warming up, but that she was taken suddenly sick just before the first heat was trotted and was unable to do herself justice."

H. K. Devereux of Cleveland, one of the most prominent amateur reinsmen in the country, witnessed the race for the cup.

"Just as the horses turned to score for the first heat," said Devereux, "I heard Millard Sanders, who was training Lou Dillon, say to Billings that the trotting queen was in perfect condition. But she had covered scarcely a quarter of a mile before it was seen that something was wrong with her. She could not keep up her gait, and a mile in 2:15 would have been a fast one at the rate she was going.

"The heat was finished in slow time, and in the second heat it was plain that the mare was in no condition for a race. An examination by a veterinary disclosed the fact that her stomach was in bad shape. No definite statement concerning her illness was made. It was called a case of the thumps."

"DOPE" STORY DISCREDITED.

Veterinarian Who Attended Lou Dillon Did Not Detect Drug.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 10.—Until charges are proved that Lou Dillon was a victim of drugs on the occasion of her defeat in the memorable contest for the Gold Cup by Major Delmar, harness horsemen here seem unanimous in the opinion that the best horse that day, at least, won. The veteran reinsman Ed Geers, Dr. E. E. Haynes, who has occupied the judges' stand on nearly every occasion when meeting have been held at the Memphis course, and Dr. Julius Scheibler, a veterinary surgeon, who was called on to attend Lou Dillon after she developed thumps in the first heat of the contest, were among many seen today who discredited the story.

Facts leading up to the race, which show that Lou Dillon had been dangerously ill at Cleveland with fever just before reaching Memphis, were recalled by horsemen discussing the case, also that just before the start of the cup race she made the first "break" from her usually perfect stride within recollection of horsemen.

Dr. Scheibler said he was sure that he would have detected any symptoms of drug had such been administered. He attended Lou Dillon just after she finished the first heat and found her suffering from "thumps" or palpitation of the heart, which might have been caused, he said, by indigestion or ailings in health difficult to detect among horses. It is also said that saliva was taken from the mare and diagnosis made at the time, which failed to show any symptoms of drugs.

It is recalled that at the time of the race a report was circulated that iced water had been given to Lou Dillon shortly before her warming up trials, and it was hinted then that the water had been administered to Lou by a groom connected with a rival stable. Nothing, however, ever came from the rumors.

The fact that the gold cup had been seized came as a complete surprise here, especially since Murray Howe, former Secretary of the association, has resided in Chicago for several months.

ON THE TUXEDO COURTS.

Annual Championship Games In Squash and Racquet.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO, N. Y., Feb. 10.—The National squash and gold racquet championships began here to-day. While the entry list is a small one, the contestants are the most expert in the country. The feature of the day's play was the match between L. Waterbury and Erskine Hewitt, in the preliminary round for the gold racquet, in which the former won three out of four games after a good contest.

In the preliminary round in the seventh annual national championship at squash a Harvard Club entry, Devens, who showed excellent service, won in two straight games from W. Post, the champion of 1901.

In the racquet match between Waterbury and Hewitt, the latter won the choice and took the hand in, but retired without counting. Waterbury scored an ace by Hewitt's return to the telltale, and lost his hand. A run of four marked Hewitt's next hand, but Waterbury returned to the telltale, and did not count. There was plenty of play in the fourth. Hewitt secured an ace by service, and then annexed three by Waterbury's failure in returns. The latter replied with three, which he duplicated two hands later. Hewitt scored a brace in his eighth hand, and in the following hand got an ace, and scored the winning point by service.

Hewitt got an ace to start the second game on a service. Waterbury opened with a count of 3 on misses. Both men failed in the second hand, but in the two following Waterbury added 5 aces against 1 by his opponent. In the seventh hand Hewitt made a brilliant rally and registered 5 aces before failing in a return. Waterbury secured the point necessary to win the game in the next hand.

The third game was an interesting one for five hands, the score standing 7 all. At the sixth hand Waterbury began playing at his best, and slowly piled up his score and ran out the winner in the tenth hand by the score of 15—8.

The tally by hands:

Hewitt	0 4 0 4 1 0 2 2 2—15
Waterbury	1 0 1 3 0 3 2 1 ..—11

Aces by service—Hewitt, 4; Waterbury, 9. Aces by placing—Hewitt, 5. Aces by opponent's miss—Hewitt, 6; Waterbury, 2.

Hewitt	1 0 1 0 0 2 0 5— 9
Waterbury	3 0 2 3 1 4 1 1—15

Aces by service—Waterbury, 5; Hewitt, 7. Aces by placing—Hewitt, 2; Waterbury, 3. Aces by opponent's miss—Waterbury, 7.

Waterbury	1 2 1 2 1 1 2 2 2 1—15
Hewitt	3 1 0 1 2 0 0 0 1 ..— 8

Aces by service—Waterbury, 8; Hewitt, 4. Aces by placing—Waterbury, 2; Hewitt, 1. Aces by opponent's miss—Waterbury, 5; Hewitt, 3.

Waterbury	6 1 0 6 0 0 2—15
Hewitt	0 0 0 0 0 5 ..— 5

Aces by service—Waterbury, 9. Aces by placing—Waterbury, 3; Hewitt, 2. Aces by opponent's miss—Waterbury, 3; Hewitt, 3.

Marker and referee—Robert Moore, Tuxedo Tennis Club.

National Squash Championship.—Preliminary Round—A. L. Devens, Harvard Club, beat William Post, Racquet and Tennis Club, 15—2; 15—6.

Semi-Final Round—A. L. Devens plays E. Hale, New York; W. P. Burden, Tuxedo, plays R. Fincke, Racquet and Tennis Club.

BUSY WEEK IN BASEBALL.

Major League Schedules to be Adopted —Americans' Southern Trip.

All the arrangements for the playing season in the American and National Leagues will be completed this week, when the schedules of the two leagues will be adopted. It is believed that Presidents Pulliam and Johnson have got their playing dates in such shape that they will be adopted as they stand. Several conflicts have been avoided since the first drafts were compared in this city. According to President Johnson there will be only twenty-four conflicting games throughout the two circuits. Four are in New York, nine in Chicago, six in St. Louis, three in Philadelphia, and two in Boston. There were twenty-three conflicts last season.

The National League will hold its schedule meeting at the Victoria Hotel on Wednesday, and the American League will hold forth at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. On Tuesday the National Commission will meet at President Pulliam's office in the St. James Building, Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street. A joint meeting of the Rules Committees of the two leagues was expected to be held, but Mr. Pulliam says there is nothing to call for a meeting of the National League Committee, composed of Barney Dreyfuss of Pittsburg, Charles W. Murphy of Chicago, and Edward Hanlon of Cincinnati. This means, therefore, that there will be no changes in the old league's rules, and there will be no joint meeting with the Americans.

The decision of President Johnson to open the American League season on April 14 in the East made it necessary to revise the plans of the Greater New York team for its Southern training trip. According to Manager Griffith's new itinerary, the team will start South on or about March 5, going direct to Birmingham, Ala., where the team will stay for the balance of the month. Games will be played at Birmingham with the Southern League team of that city, every Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

The players will leave Birmingham on the night of March 31, arriving at Atlanta the next day. The team will receive its finishing touches there. The April schedule will be as follows: 2, Atlanta Southern League team; 3, Georgia School of Technology; 4 and 5, open; 6, 7, and 8, Atlanta. The team will leave Atlanta on the night of April 9, coming direct to New York. On the afternoon of April 11 the local team will play Providence, champions of the Eastern League, and the next day the Newark team.

Manager Griffith received yesterday the signed contracts of Willie Keeler and Eddie Hahn, as well as letters from "Doc" Newton, Catcher Kleinow, and Tom Hughes of Topeka, Kan., all accepting his terms for the coming season. So far the following players are under contract: Walter Clarkson, Norman Elberfeld, Al Orth, Joe Yeager, Hal Chase, Ira Thomas, Frank and Eddie Hahn, and Willie Keeler. Before March 1 Manager Griffith expects to have the entire team under contract.

South Shrewsbury Ice Yachts Out.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 10.—Trial heats were sailed to-day by yachts of the South Shrewsbury Ice Yacht and Boat Club. The yachts sailing were XLNC, Capt. Asher Wardell; Hazel L., Capt. Jacob W. Edwards, and Le Roy, Capt. R. Caulk. Le Roy won one heat and Hazel L. and XLNC divided honors in the other four. XLNC's best time before a good breeze was 9:43. The time is fast when it is considered the several turns the yachts are compelled to make in making the distance between Pleasure Bay and Branchport.

The club will sail its first race of the club's fifteen-mile triangular course at Shallow Point on Monday.

Another Diamond Sculls Aspirant.

TORONTO, Ontario, Feb. 10.—Selby Henderson, the Winnipeg oarsman, will try for the Diamond Sculls at Henley next Summer. He is a member of the Argonaut Rowing Club of this city, and will now wear its colors in the event.

YACHT RACING TABLES SHOW SURPRISING FACTS

Popular Impression Favoring Reduced Time Allowance False.

INCREASE IS RECOMMENDED

Figures of Nearly Eight Hundred Finishes Last Season Prove a 95 Per Cent. Table Was Needed.

The decision of the Atlantic Coast Conference of American Yacht Clubs to make no change in the time allowance tables to govern their races during the coming season was not an arbitrary opposition to the sentiment of nine-tenths of the yachting men on the Sound and bay in favor of a reduction of the scale, but was based on an exhaustive study of race conditions by a committee of experts and a finding adverse to the popular impression. The committee not only found a decrease was undesirable, but that an increase was proper on the basis of actual results, and it recommended raising the standard to 80 per cent. The conference delegates, however, primed for a reduction of the scale in response to the general demand, could not bring themselves to act exactly contrary to their impressions and decided instead to stand pat on the 70 per cent. basis.

In reaching its conclusions the committee examined and tabulated data of 34 regattas and used the records of 730 boats. It found that to equalize conditions between the smaller and larger boats on actual performance the little fellows would have had to be allowed time on a 95 per cent. basis, and in the cases of the Long Island Sound races as much as 119 per cent. In view of this, their recommendation to increase the basis of computation to 80 per cent. is plainly conservative. Their findings are extremely important and interesting. They are in part as follows:

In studying the time allowance question a limited amount of material was available, consisting chiefly of the report of the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club for 1905 and reports of the results of the races of the Larchmont, Manhasset Bay, New Rochelle, Indian Harbor, Harlem, Horseshoe Harbor, and Northport Yacht Clubs. It is to be regretted that we were unable to get the results of races run by the clubs forming the Yacht Racing Association of Gravesend Bay, the Eastern Yacht Club, and clubs from Massachusetts Bay.

In all, the results of some thirty-four race days, including upward of 730 finishes, were examined. Some material was discarded at the outset as being worthless either on account of the extreme slowness of the sailing or because there was a lack of sufficient data. Five hundred and twenty-seven finishes were actually used in the preparation of this report. Exactness is from the nature of the problem an absolute impossibility. The best that can be hoped for is an approximation of the average condition which prevailed.

The method pursued consisted of: First, the drawing of a curve of time allowance on the 70 per cent. basis, as given in the standard tables, and also a curve of the full 100 per cent. allowance; second, the plotting of the data and drawing curves; third, comparison of the curves so drawn with the 100 per cent. curve; fourth, comparison of the curves with one another, and finally, the deduction of conclusions.

Diagrams were prepared to show the actual conditions for 1905, the boats being taken in classes as far as possible, reduced to an average rating, and to an average elapsed time over the course. For the sake of uniformity this average elapsed time was reduced to seconds per mile. These seconds per mile were plotted for the average of each class on each day, and fair curves drawn for each race day.

To avoid confusion of lines the material has been grouped on two classes, one devoted exclusively to the New York Yacht Club races, and the other to the races of the Long Island Sound organization.

The average for the New York Yacht Club series is 73 per cent., while that for the Long Island Sound series is 119 per cent., and the average for all is 95 per cent. of the full time allowance, indicating that the allowance under the present 70 per cent. tables is too small.

The large difference between the New York Yacht Club series and the Long Island Sound series is very noticeable. In explanation of this attention is called to the Indian Harbor races of Sept. 21, where an average of 112 per cent. was obtained, 134 per cent. as high record, and 97 per cent. as the low. Taking the seventies and the New York Yacht Club thirties independent of the others, it would be 90 per cent.

These figures, taken in conjunction with the fact that while the New York Yacht Club thirty-footers are the top points in the New York Yacht Club series, they are frequently the bottom points in the Long Isand Sound series, show that no standard based on the present method of calculating time allowance can be fair to all classes. The Long Island Sound series would be much more valuable had there been more boats of classes from H to N, and the New York Yacht Club curves would have been better for the presence of boats of classes P, Q, and R.

There were but four occasions when all boats sailed as one class. These were the New York Yacht Club races of June 15 and Aug. 11, 12, and 14. On two of these days (Aug. 11 and 12) there was a fair wind and tide, and the races were finished in remarkably quick time, with the order of finish on corrected time almost directly as the rating measurement, with the small boats first, showing that the large boats had to give a great deal too much allowance for these conditions.

Of the others, one (that of June 15) was a triangular course, when the order of finish on corrected time was directly as the rating measurement, with the large boat first, and the other (Aug. 14) was a dead beat to windward, with the boats well mixed on corrected time, and while there was a difference of over an hour on corrected time in the finishes there was a difference of almost fifty minutes in the finishes of the one-design class of thirty-footers.

As these two conditions are more nearly those that the time allowance table was designed to cover it will be well to consider them.

The aggregate corrected time for the first four boats for these two races was: Yankee, 7:17:00; Mineola, 7:17:30; Cara Mia, 7:18:12; Ibis, 7:20:40.

This shows a remarkably close finish for a total distance of 59½ miles. Noting and allowing for the fact that there was a favorable tide in the straight course race which would unduly aid the small boat, we arrive at the conclusion that the time allowance as given in the 70 per cent. table is insufficient, which also agrees with the average ratios derived from the curves.

The seventies and thirties were raced persistently throughout the season, and although they are boats of dissimilar form and some of the races were sailed over similar but not the same courses, still the table below showing their performances on all days when both classes were represented is of interest.

Race.	Speed in Seconds Per Mile. 30-Footers.	70-Footers.
N. Y. Y. C., May 30	632	388
N. Y. Y. C., June 15	747	465
Larchmont, June 17	500	409
Larchmont, July 4	843	479
N. Y. Y. C., July 8	684	515
Larchmont, July 15	625	430
Larchmont, July 19	715	470
Larchmont, July 22	876	549
N. Y. Y. C., Aug. 10	616	463
N. Y. Y. C., Aug. 11	468	356
N. Y. Y. C., Aug. 12	456	347
N. Y. Y. C., Aug. 14	630	432
Indian Harbor, Sept. 21	653	401
	8,555	5,704
Average	658	439

This shows a difference in average time of 219 second per mile, while the tabular 70 per cent. allowance is but 196 seconds, thus further confirming the correctness of the percentage indicated by the curve ratios.

Ideally, time allowance for any one race should be based on the speed of the fastest boat and on the shortest actual distance sailed. In practice this is impossible, as neither of the quantities is measurable, and if they were, a lengthy calculation would be needed for each race. It is obvious that no rule can be formulated which will cover boats of all sizes for all sailing conditions; the remedy is to avoid racing all boats as one class. We desire especially to emphasize this point.

In conclusion we recommend for adoption that the 80 per cent. tables in force in the New York Yacht Club and Eastern Yacht Club in 1904 be re-established.

The committee presented tables and diagrams. The results of the Long Island Sound and New York Yacht Club regattas showed as follows:

LONG ISLAND SOUND RACES.

Place and Date.	Boats.	Ratio. P.C.
Larchmont, June 17	27 sloops	112
Larchmont, July 4	27 sloops	150
Larchmont, July 15	33 sloops	109
Larchmont, July 17	28 sloops	150
Larchmont, July 19	33 sloops	106
Larchmont, July 20	24 sloops	114
Larchmont, July 22	30 sloops	145
Manhasset, June 10	19 sloops	122
Manhasset, Sept. 30	14 sloops	...
New Rochelle, July 1	19 sloops	92
Indian Harbor, July 29	21 sloops	93
Indian Harbor, Sept. 21	28 sloops	112
Average		119

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB RACES.

Place and Date.	Boats.	Ratio. P.C.
Glen Cove, May 30	20 sloops	100
Glen Cove, June 15	19 sloops	102
Glen Cove, July 8	19 sloops	65
Glen Cove, Aug. 10	14 sloops	64
New Haven, Aug. 11	19 sloops	39
	11 schooners	39
New London, Aug. 12	20 sloops	40
	8 schooners	}
	6 auxiliaries	} 36
Newport, Aug. 14	17 sloops	81
	7 schooners	}
	6 auxiliaries	} 82
Glen Cove, Sept. 13	3 sloops	100
	3 schooners	137
Glen Cove, Sept. 14	3 schooners	...
Average		73

WHITNEY CASTOFF A WINNER.

Goldsmith Easily Took Audubon Selling Stakes—New Orleans Results.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 10.—The Whitney castoff, Goldsmith, with Jack Martin up and weighted at 115 pounds, galloped home in the Audubon Selling Stakes, worth $2,250 to the winner, at the Fair Grounds to-day. Colonel White was a well-backed favorite and finished gamely after a hard race. Lieber was never prominent until the end. Colonel White, Captain Bob, and Decoration were the beaten favorites. The weather was fine and the track slow and lumpy. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Lady Henrietta, 105 pounds, (Radtke,) 7 to 5, won; Gay Adelaide, 103, (Sewell,) 5 to 2, second; Dolinda, 110, (Perkins,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:16 4-5. Van Hope, Tennyburn, Pretty Nellie, Paul Clifford, Glen Gallant, and Marvel P. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Half mile. Zick Abrams, 105 pounds, (Bell,) 4 to 5, won; Our Own, 102, (L. Smith,) 10 to 1, second; Glad Pirate, 105, (Anderson,) 8 to 1, third. Time—0:52. Blacklock, May Gilmore, Regal Lad, My Son, Fast Mail, and Retlaw also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. Canyon, 111 pounds, (Sewell,) even, won; Sincerity Belle, 99, (Moreland,) 12 to 1, second; Harry Scott, 102, (Anderson,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:50. Wedgewood, Bonnie Prince, Charlie, and Besterling also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Audubon Selling Stakes; one mile. Goldsmith, 115 pounds, (J. Martin,) 7 to 1, won; Colonel White, 104, (Sewell,) even, second; Joe Lesser, 102, (Diggins,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:44 4-5. Macy, Jr., Holloway, King Cole, Lieber, and Rainland also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Two miles and seventy yards; Cup Preliminary Handicap. Footlights Favorite, 97 pounds, (Radtke,) 13 to 5, won; Captain Bog, 108, (J. Martin,) 11 to 5, second; Los Angeleno, 107, (L. Smith,) 13 to 5, third. Time—3:43 2-5. Louis Kraft and Cashier also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Tristan Shandy, 106 pounds, (Sewell,) 2 to 1, won; Kenton, 103, (Radtke,) 5 to 2, second; Cottage Maid, 108, (L. Smith,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:51. Mint Leaf, Firing Line, Chauncey Olcott, Safeguard, Will Shelley, Bendora, Saul, O. G. Parke, and Bouvier also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. Colonist, 105 pounds, (Dennison,) 15 to 1, won; Katie Powers, 105, (Moreland,) 7 to 1, second; Lemon Girl, 108, (Perrine,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:51. Brilliant, Light Note, Decoration, Dapple Gold, and Bishop Weed also ran.

The Heaslip Cup at two miles and worth $1,570 to the winner, was the feature of the City Park card to-day. There was but little class to the field, yet the seven starters furnished a good race. Harry Stephens, the well-backed favorite, winning by a neck in a drive from Double, which had been a close contender all the way. New Amsterdam's clumsiness at the fifth jump gave the steeplechase to Gould. Except Harry Stephens, all favorites were beaten. Weather clear, track slow. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Two miles and an eighth. Helgerson, 99 pounds, (E. Smith,) 4 to 1, won; Regale, 89, (R. Lowe,) 12 to 1, second; Hymettus, 101, (J. Hennessy,) even, third. Time—3:39 3-5. Rankin, Mildred L., Hardcastle, Del Carina, and Harpoon also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Short course steeplechase. Gould, 158 pounds, (Dupee,) 5 to 1, won; New Amsterdam, 166, (J. Ford,) 13 to 2, second; Oliver Mc., 158, (Pemberton,) 8 to 5, third. Time—3:44. Evander and Poor Lands also ran. Pirate unseated his rider.

THIRD RACE.—Mile. Gauze, 110 pounds, (D. Austin,) 4 to 1, won; Manoeuvre, 101, (R. Lowe,) 25 to 1, second; Girard, 107, (Nicol,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:40 2-5. Goldie, Gray Dal, Galmeda, Little Mike, Daught, and Ezra also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Two miles; the Heaslip Cup. Harry Stephens, 112 pounds, (Nicol,) 6 to 5, won; Double, 97, (J. Hennessy, 11 to 1, second; Attila, 112, (R. Lowe,) 6 to 1, third. Time—3:45. Rossmond, Drexel, Safety Light, and Lou M. also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; handicap. Kargut, 97 pounds, (Harrigan,) 7 to 1, won; Siss Lee, 90, (Hefferman,) 15 to 1, second; Bell Indian, 112, (Oregar,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:54 3-5. Corpscate, Louis H., and Hadur also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. Tryon, 108, (R. Smith,) 4 to 1, won; Tapiola, 109, (J. Jones,) 15 to 1, second; Colin George, 106, (R. Lowe,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:53 1-5. The Don, Mary Worth, Small Talk, Fred Mader, Foxhunting, Danseuse, Limerick Girl, and Lieber Gore also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. Thistle Do, 102, (McIntyre,) 4 to 1, won; Fonsoluca, 104, (Koerner,) 3 to 5, second; Labor, 98, (Lindsey,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:51 3-5. Orient, Conundrum and Lythia also ran.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..7:00|Sun sets..5:29|Moon rises..8:21

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:58	9:20	2:45	3:13
Governors Island	9:11	9:30	3:12	3:45
Hell Gate	11:04	11:32	4:44	5:17

Arrived—Saturday, Feb. 10.

SS La Savole, Havre, Feb. 3.
SS Lucania, Liverpool, Feb. 3.
SS Philadelphia, Southampton, Feb. 3.
SS Caronia, Naples, Jan. 30.
SS Advance, Colon, Feb. 2.
SS Vigilancia, Havana, Feb. 6.
SS Manuel Calvo, Cadiz, Jan. 30.
SS Nueces, Galveston, Feb. 3.
SS Hugoma, Porto Rico, Feb. 1.
SS Daggry, Campeachy, Jan. 31.
SS Louisiana, Shields, Jan. 25.
SS Celtic Princess, Maceio, Jan. 22.
SS Jefferson, Norfolk, Feb. 9.
SS City of Atlanta, Savannah, Feb. 7.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, Feb. 7.
SS City of Washington, Havana, Feb. 5.
SS Julia Luckenbach, San Juan, Feb. 2.
SS Prins Willem II., Port au Prince, Feb. 3.
SS Oscar II., Christiansand, Jan. 31.
SS Gut Heil, Havana, Feb. 5.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Manuel Calvo, Havana		

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

El Norte, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
Apache, Charleston		3:00 P.M.
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Pluton	Bordeaux	Jan. 15
Clan McLeod	Antwerp	Jan. 15
Armenia	Hamburg	Jan. 29
Amsteldyk	Rotterdam	Jan.
El Rio	Galveston	Feb.
El Paso	New Orleans	Feb. 6

DUE TO-MORROW.

Kroonland	Antwerp	Feb. 3
Statendam	Rotterdam	Feb. 3
Philadelphia	La Guayra	Feb. 5

DUE TUESDAY.

Kaiser Wilhelm II	Bremen	Feb. —
Celtic	Naples	Jan. 31
Morro Castle	Havana	Feb. 10
Denver	Galveston	Feb. 7
El Dia	Galveston	Feb. 7

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Majestic	Liverpool	Feb. 7
Koenig Albert	Gibraltar	Feb. 5
Hamburg	Naples	Feb. 1
Ethiopia	Glasgow	Feb. 3
Maranense	Para	Feb. 2
Barbarossa	Bremen	Feb. 4

Reported by Wireless.

SS Kroonland, incoming, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Sable Island, Nova Scotia, at 1 P. M. yesterday, when 670 miles east of Sandy Hook. Due in New York to-morrow morning.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Campania, at Liverpool, Feb. 10.
SS Cevic, at Liverpool, Feb. 10.
SS Rotterdam, at Rotterdam, Feb. 10.
SS Narragansett, at Flushing, Feb. 10.
SS New York, at Plymouth, Feb. 10.
SS Anglo-Chilian, at Rotterdam, Feb. 10.
SS Florida, at Stettin, Feb. 8.

Sailed.

SS St. Paul, from Southampton, Feb. 10.
SS Zeeland, from Antwerp, Feb. 10.
SS Umbria, from Liverpool, Feb. 10.
SS Ryndam, from Rotterdam, Feb. 10.
SS Furnessia, from Glasgow, Feb. 10.
SS La Bretagne, from Havre, Feb. 10.
SS Morro Castle, from Havana, Feb. 10.
SS Prinzess Irene, at Genoa, Feb. 10.
SS Parodi, from Naples, Feb. 7.
SS Hellig Olav, from Copenhagen, Feb. 8.
SS Chicago City, from Swansea, Feb. 9.
SS Korona, from St. Thomas, Feb. 9.
SS Manoa, from Demerara, Feb. 9.
SS Breslau, from Bremen, Feb. 10.
SS Atrato, from Barbados, Feb. 9.
SS Indramayo, from Shanghai, Feb. 9.
SS Coronda, from Montevideo, Feb. 3.

Passed.

SS Prins Maurits, New York, for Amsterdam, passed Ponta Ferraria.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

H. C. F. KOCH & Co.

Koch's Uptown Prices Make Downtown Shopping an Extravagance.

OPEN ALL DAY MONDAY (LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY)

No Mail or C. O. D. Orders

Household Requisites

Monday Tuesday & Wednesday.

Again the Basement comes to the fore Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday with scores of attractive offerings that ought to crowd this section no matter what the weather conditions. The Koch high standard of quality rules supreme notwithstanding the unusual underpricing. Check off your requirements from this itemization and use it as a shopping list.

Laundry Requisites.

CLOTHES HAMPERS—all bleached willow; square....98c
CLOTHES BASKETS—Best grade; small, 43c.; medium, 54c.; large..69c
IRONING TABLES—Folding....79c
SKIRT BOARDS—Felt covered; 5 ft.85c
SLEEVE BOARD—Cloth covered..19c
CLOTHES BARS—Folding; 4 feet..35c
CLOTHES POLES....10c
UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER—11 inch rubber rolls; guaranteed for three years....2.49
CURTAIN STRETCHERS—"Neversag," 69c.; "Star"....89c
WASHBOARDS—Laundry size, with protector....29c
WASHBOARDS—Extra quality; large, with protector....35c
WASHBOARDS—Laundry size; solid zinc....43c
CLOTHES PINS—Selected quality; 5 in. long; carton of 100....9c
CLOTHES PINS—Crate of 720....49c
PAIL WASHBOARDS....9c
SASH CORD—best braided; 100 ft.59c
MANILA CLOTHES LINES—100 ft..35c
WHITE COTTON CLOTHES LINES—50 feet....19c
KEYSTONE SASH CORD—100 ft..25c
MRS. POTT'S IRONS—Nickel plated; set of 3....75c
SLEEVE IRONS—Detachable handle..25c
SAD IRONS—Black; 6-lb., 21c.; 7-lb., 25c
SAD IRONS, nickel-plated, 6-lb., 27c.; 7-lb....30c
CLOTHES LINE PULLEYS—Wood, 3c.; Iron....4c
ASBESTOS IRON HOLDERS....3c
LAUNDRY SOAP (Procter & Gamble's "Lenox")—7 cakes for....25c
NAPHTHA SOAP—6 cakes for....25c
HANDY IRONING WAX—Dozen....9c

Brooms, Brushes, Etc.

BROOMS—Extra fine quality corn; 5-sewed....25c
BISSELL'S STANDARD CARPET SWEEPERS—"The Koch"....1.49
PARQUET FLOOR BROOMS—All hair; 12-inch, 59c.; 14-inch....89c
HEARTH BRUSHES—All bristle....19c
OSTRICH FEATHER BRUSHES—10-inch 25c.; 11-inch....35c
JANITORS' DUSTERS—15-inch..39c
WALL DUSTERS—Lamb's wool..69c
COUNTER DUSTERS....39c
DUSTING MITTS—Lamb's wool..19c
BRIC-A-BRAC DUSTERS—Fancy colors....5c., 10c. and 25c
RATTAN RUG AND CARPET BEATERS..9c., 15c., 19c. and 25c
WHISKBROOMS....10c
MOP AND BRUSH HOLDERS....10c
SC

NEW FOOTBALL GAME NOT YET COMPLETED

Committee, After a Long Session, Adjourned for Three Weeks.

FORWARD PASS EXTENDED

Passes Allowed Beyond Line of Scrimmage, Ball Free on Kicks, and Ten-Yard Rule Provided.

The meeting of the National Intercollegiate Football Rules Committee held at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday adjourned at nightfall, after an eight-hour session, with another big step taken toward the perfecting of a code for a new game of football and its work practically completed. The codification of the rules is still to be done and various definitions phrased, such as the definition of holding, but the scheme of the game is decided upon, and evidently to the satisfaction of most of the delegates present. Every measure was adopted by a vote of at least eight of the twelve men present, and there was an expression of general approval from all at adjournment, save one. Lieut. Charles D. Daly of West Point prolonged the session abnormally by his opposition to most of the proposals, he voting negatively on every vote taken during the day. The meeting adjourned until 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, March 3, three weeks hence, during which time free discussion of all the proposals is invited. The next meeting will also be held at the Murray Hill.

It was decided that the ball might be passed forward not more than once on each play, beyond the line of scrimmage if desired, but that it could not be passed directly forward within the space encompassed by five yards on either side of the centre; in other words, if passed beyond the line of scrimmage it must be passed to one side. This was done believing that it would compel the defense to spread out over a wide range of territory and prevent its concentration within a small compass in front of the point where the ball was put in play and so make the defense weaker, aiding ground gaining.

The provisions made for the forward pass were:

(a) One forward pass may be made on a play, provided the ball does not touch the ground before being touched by a player on either side on such a pass. Should the ball touch the ground without being touched by a player on either side it shall go to the opponents on the spot from which the pass was made.

(b) No player on the offense who was on the line of scrimmage when the ball was put in play may receive a forward pass, except the two men on the ends of that line. Any player who was behind the line of scrimmage when the ball was put in play may receive a forward pass.

(c) A direct lob over the line within the space of five yards on either side of the centre shall be unlawful.

Besides these it was determined to increase the opportunities of an attacking team by providing that when a ball is kicked it may be caught by an opponent, who may make a fair catch without interference if he so desires as previously prescribed, but in event of a catch not being made and the ball touching the ground it may be secured by a player on either side. The question of affording protection for the catching back was left to a subsequent meeting. It was felt that this change would compel the back field to spread out for a kick, encouraging fakes, would compel prettier handling of the ball and would encourage kicking.

On the ten-yard rule it was decided that ten yards must be gained in three downs. Dr. Harry L. Williams proposed that if the attacking team failed to gain ten yards in three downs, it might still be permitted to kick, but this was voted down.

These were the only changes affecting the technical game. The question of foul play was then taken up again, and the penalty of disqualification extended to encompass even more fouls than before. It was voted that a player be disqualified who, on defense, shall strike the player running with the ball in the face with the heel of his hand or meet him with his knee. The practice of line men in breaking through striking their opponents with the locked hands is also to be punished by disqualification. These fouls were previously punished by distance penalties, and were formally styled unnecessary roughness. The other offenses under that head—tripping, tackling the runner out of bounds, and piling up are still punishable by a distance penalty.

To avoid these, however, it was decided that the ball must be declared dead when any part of the runner carrying it, except his hands or feet, shall touch the ground while he is in the grasp of an opponent. This will prevent a player crawling along with the ball after being downed, and will remove the incentive to pile up on him.

Dr. Dashiel tendered on behalf of the Naval Academy the use of its field and facilities for the purposes of the field laboratory to test the rules in actual play. West Point had previously made the same tender. Both institutions were formally thanked, and their offers will be taken advantage of.

A report was also made by the committee appointed to formulate means for the creation of a Central Board of Officials to serve in all games. This report was not acted upon, but was announced for publication in the hope that it might evoke a discussion which would aid the committee in its work. Suggestions along this line are specifically requested. The plan devised, which is an elaborate one, is fully set forth in the report, as follows:

The sub-committee on formulating suggestions relative to the forming of a Central Board of Officials recommends that:

(a)—A Central Governing Committee of three or five, three of whom constitute a majority, be appointed as a sub-committee of the Intercollegiate Rules Body, to constitute a National Committee on Officials.

(b)—Sectional Committee of three each, to include a member of the General Rules Committee, be appointed to represent different geographical sections of the country or separate league groups.

(c)—A permanent Secretary outside the committee be appointed, with appropriate salary, to manage executive and clerical details. This salary to be raised or contributed as seems wise.

(d)—All universities and colleges accepting the provisions of the Rules Committee prior to the Fall of 1906, be requested to submit lists of all college men whom they consider desirable and competent game officials.

(e)—This list to be carefully investigated by the (General and) Central and Sectional Committees and a general official announcement to be issued containing, first, a complete list of officials judged competent by the Central Committee, with appropriate addresses; second, a sub-division of games in order of collegiate importance, relative to remuneration for officials. Class A, $100; Class B, $50; Class C, $25; Class D, $10; third, definite instructions from the Central Committee as to game officiating and rules interpretation.

(f)—Colleges and universities throughout the country be requested to select by joint agreement from this list, officials for stated games, and be urged to complete all arrangements three weeks prior to the date of the game in question.

(g)—Every college subscribing to this plan be requested to fill out and send to the Secretary of the Central Committee, within one week after the game, a blank stating in detail the opinion of the college as to whether the services of the officials were in all respects satisfactory. Blanks for this purpose will be sent out by the Central Committee. If this comment be adverse, the Central Committee shall in all cases afford the official in question full opportunity to be heard in his own defense. If, in the opinion of the Central Committee the incompetency be proved, his name shall be at once withdrawn from the list, and the college subscribing to this plan be immediately notified of such withdrawal.

(h)—Officials will be assigned for special games by the Central Committee upon request from the two colleges engaged.

(i)—The Secretary of the Central Committee shall tabulate and publish annual reports of results obtained under this system.

(j)—The Central Committee assumes no responsibility for officials selected outside the official lists, nor shall they be held accountable to the Central Body, nor vindicated by the same.

West Point Fencers Beat Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 10.—In their annual fencing tourney here to-day the cadet fencers defeated Yale 8 bouts to 1. The Yale foilsmen gave a good exhibition, all the bouts being closely contested. In the fourth round Bedwell tied with Willford, the latter getting minute each way being fenced, Willford getting the decision. Endicott also fenced an extra period to decide his bout with Humphreys, the Army man winning by a small margin. Staley won Yale's only bout from Dickinson. The Yale team was composed of Bedwell, Endicott and Staley, and Willford, Humphreys, and Dickinson were the Army representatives.

DOGS' GREATEST SHOW.

Nearly 2,000 Entered for Westminster Kennel Club Exhibition.

For the past twenty-nine years the bench shows of the Westminster Kennel Club have been regarded as the most successful in the history of dog exhibitions in this country, and this year the show, which opens to-morrow in the Madison Square Garden and continues until Thursday, inclusive, promises to eclipse any of its predecessors, for not only is the number of entries greater by far than any exhibition ever held in America, the total being 3,013, but the number of dogs, 1,951, is more than ever benched in any show in the world, not excepting the great show of the British Kennel Club in the Crystal Palace, London. Quality as well as quantity is also not lacking, for the best dogs from all over the world will be shown, and there will be many novelties. The brace and team classes are new, and there are some novelties in breeds, such as the Roseneath terriers and the Papillon or butterfly spaniels.

A special feature of the show will be the field trial dogs, setters and pointers. The same classes have been shown in other years, but the dogs benched have been old dogs, whose usefulness was gone. This year, however, there will be a different showing, for the best dogs of the present time will be there, and the winners of the field trials this Winter will be shown. Nothing like this exhibition of champions has ever been seen before.

Of Newfoundlands there will be five on exhibition, while among the deerhounds R. C. Vanderbilt's Lork Eck and Mrs. B. F. Lewis's Lansdowne Lucania are all prominent. Russian wolfhounds are many and good, and the contest for the premier honors is likely to be close in several classes. The greyhounds will include Mrs. Philip Hone's Leeds Elect II., Mrs. H. C. Kelly's champion Brannock III., and Miss Amelia M. Sculley's Bit of Blue. The Middlesex and Orange County Hunts will have a good showing of English foxhounds, but the display of American hounds will not be numerous.

Pointers and English setters will be conspicuous, and the indications are that the newcomers will give the champions a hard run for the blue ribbons. The Irish setter classes have filled well, and the Gordon setters, too, will have an excellent representation.

There promises to be a smart contest among the collies, for all the old antagonists of years have returned to the show, while J. Pierpont Morgan and Samuel Untermyer have entered big strings to try for the ribbons, some of the exhibits being bought especially for this show. Old English sheepdogs will include R. C. Vanderbilt's champion Bouncing Lass and Stylish Boy, and Mrs. R. H. Davis's champion Crossroads Quality.

Bulldogs will be in great abundance, there being many entries from the kennels of C. G. Hopton, Thomas W. Lawson, and W. S. Kilmer. Bull terriers will also make a fine showing, including many champions.

Boston terriers will lead all classes in number, and before the judge concludes his labors there will be many disappointments, for the owners of these canines are regarded as being harder to please than breeders of any other type. Among the many to be shown will be M. W. Robinson's champion Oarsman, champion Sportsman, champion Selwonk Beauty, champion Lady Dainty, and the Spotswood Kennels' champion Boyleston Reina and champion Governless. There will also be many newcomers, and in the brace and team classes M. W. Robinson, W. N. Kimball, M. A. Knipe, and the Spotswood Kennels have made one or more entries.

Of the fox terriers there will be many representatives of the best of the breed of both types. Irish terriers will include such champions as Father O'Gorman's Celtic Badger, Monson Morris's Courtland Pat and Courtland Kearney, Rowsley Kennels' Historian, and a lot of good puppies from many well-known exhibitors. Welsh, Scottish, black and tan, and other terriers of their general type will make a good showing, and whippets and Schipperkes are a good lot.

ON THE BASKET BALL COURTS.

Penn Beats Manhattan College in Fast Game by 29 to 26.

The University of Pennsylvania basket ball team defeated the Manhattan College five on the Longacre A. A. court, 158 West Twenty-ninth Street, last night by a score of 29 to 26. The game was fast and interesting. The Manhattan boys started out with a rush and soon had a lead of 14 to 9, but Penn rallied toward the close of the half and tied the score, 18 points each. When the bell rang the teams were playing at a great pace.

In the second half Keinath scored first for Penn on a field goal, but Hanrahan evened matters for Manhattan with a phenomenal shot from the visitors' end of the court. Kiefaber then got loose from the whole Manhattan team and scored a clean field goal. Manhattan then took the lead on Hanrahan's basket from foul, but it was only for an instant, for Flint evened the total for the third time, and a minute later he again shot a foul, giving Penn a lead, which she held until the end. The line-up:

Manhattan, 26.	Position.	Penn., 29.
Amezaga	Right forward	Flint
Manhoney	Left forward	Keinath
Hanrahan	Centre	Ehlers
O'Donnell	Right guard	Kiefaber
Miller	Left guard	McCrudden

Goals from fouls—Hanrahan, 4; Flint, 5. Goals from field—Amezaga, 3; Mahoney, 4; Hanrahan, 4; O'Donnell, 1; Miller, 1; Flint, 4; Keinath, 5; Ehlers, 1; Kiefaber, 2; McCrudden, 1. Referee—Robert Thompson, St. Peter's A. A. Timer—J. M. Fitzgerald, Manhattan. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

The basket ball team of Morris High School defeated the Manual Training five of Brooklyn yesterday at the latter's gymnasium by a score of 22 to 6. Manual exhibited poor shooting ability when within reach of the basket. The line-up:

Morris High, 22.	Position.	Manual, 6.
McCreedy	Right forward	Evans
		Goedecke
O'Day	Left forward	Norman
Amory	Centre	Goedecke
		Evans
Jube	Right guard	Renouard
Cockey	Left guard	Laskoski

Goals from field—Amory, 1; McCreedy, (2,) O'Day, (2,) Jube, (2,) Cockey, (2,) Evans, (2,) Renouard. Referee—Mr. Harper, Manual Training High School. Umpire—Mr. Knoepel, New York University. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

The Flushing High School basket ball five easily defeated the Stuyvesant High School team by the score of 47 to 18 in one of the Public School Athletic League games at the Seventeenth Separate Company's Armory, at Flushing, yesterday. The home team outplayed its rivals at all stages of the game, and Judd, who played centre for Flushing, threw twelve field goals and nine from the foul line, making a total of 33 points for his team. Line-up:

Flushing, 47.	Position.	Stuyvesant, 18.
Tonjes	Right forward	Johnson
Pittman,		
Collins	Left forward	Cavallaro
Judd	Centre	Repko
Gillies	Right guard	Shangling
McElroy, Reilly	Left guard	Grande

Goals from field—Tonjes, 4; Pittman, 2; Judd, 12; McElroy, 1; Johnson, 1; Cavallaro, 1; Repko, 1; Shangling, 3; Grande, 1. Goals from foul—Judd, 9; Johnson, 2; Repko, 3. Referee—A. J. Tooker.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 10.—In a one-sided game of basket ball here to-day the cadets defeated Company B, Seventh Regiment of New York City, basket ball team by a score of 76 to 25. The visitors lacked team work, and their failure to cover effectively was responsible for half of the cadets' goals. F. Benjamin and Searles were the worst offenders in this respect, allowing their men to stand by the goal and score without interference. Downes made several pretty shots, for which he was applauded by the cadets. The first half ended with the score, Seventh Regiment, 4; Army, 28. In the final period the cadets made several changes in their team. Line-up:

Army.	Positions.	Seventh Reg.
Elting, Rice,		
Smith, Dailey	Left forward	E. Benjamin
T. J. Johnson	Right forward	Downes
Higley	Centre	Grant
Hetrick	Right guard	Searles
Castle	Left guard	F. Benjamin

Goals—Elting, 12; Johnson, 15; Higley, 2; Rice, 1; Smith, 2; Castle, 4; Hetrick, 2; Searles, 2; F. Benjamin, 2; Grant, 1; Downes, 4; E. Benjamin, 3. From foul line—E. Benjamin. Referee—Prof. Samonds, Seventh Regiment. Umpire—Cadet Cruse. Timekeeper—Mr. D. Young, Seventh Regiment.

Pratt Institute basket ball five easily defeated Yale University second team by the score of 44 to 17 at the Pratt gymnasium, on Ryerson Street, Brooklyn, last night. The visitors started out like winners, Mixter and Mills each throwing a basket in rapid succession, but at this stage of the game the Pratt players got in some good team work, and Oaks and Mills put the ball in the basket several times each. The first half ended with Yale 9 points and Pratt 23 points. In the second half Pratt had such a lead that Wise was put in to play left guard in Hall's place, but this did not keep the team from piling up a large score. The line-up:

Pratt, 44.	Position.	Yale, 24, 17.
Oaks	Right guard	Fawley, Lewis
Hall, Wise	Left guard	Church
Tuttle	Centre	Beebe
Mills	Right forward	Mixter
Klein	Left forward	Scott

Goals from field—Oaks, 7; Tuttle, 3; Mills, 5; Klein, 4; Mixter, 4; Beebe, 1; Scott, 1. Goals from foul—Mills, 6; Mixter, 5. Referee—Mr. Lochmuller.

NATIONAL REGATTA BIDS WILL NOT BE WANTING

Worcester, Philadelphia, and Springfield Want Event.

LIVELY TIMES IN PROSPECT

N. A. A. O. Committee Ready for Report in Cases of Vespers and of Mulcahy and Varley.

The annual Spring meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, which will be held in this city on Saturday evening, March 17, promises to be of unusual interest, and a lively session is in prospect. Amateur oarsmen are already discussing the question as to where this year's National Regatta will be held. It is considered a certainty that Philadelphia will again be an applicant, while Worcester and Springfield are anxious to entertain the oarsmen. The National Regatta can be held at Philadelphia when no other location is available, as the Quakers have always shown a willingness to handle the big event. The Wachusett Boat Club of Worcester, Mass., will make a big effort to have the National events decided on Lake Quinsigamond this year, and the Springfield Boat Club will work hard to secure the big aquatic attraction for the Connecticut River.

Two special committees will report to the executive body. That appointed to take cognizance of the rumors of professionalism against certain members of the Vesper Henley crew, so far as can be learned, has been unable to learn anything of a definite nature against the Quaker oarsmen, and the committee can hardly have anything to report on March 17, unless there are new developments in the meantime.

Local interest is centred in the report of the special committee on Mulcahy and Varley of the Atalanta Boat Club, who went to Hamburg to represent the Amateur Oarsmen of the United States. There will be a mass of evidence in the case, and as Mulcahy will present some weighty testimony in his favor, it is impossible to predict the outcome. One point is absolutely certain, Mulcahy and Varley did not win the race they claimed to have won. This can be proved by incontestible evidence, but whether they can satisfactorily explain their actions to the Executive Committee is another proposition. It would not be surprising if the committee urges that drastic measures be taken on the matter of obeying referees, as the order of the referee was not carried out in the case of Mulcahy and Varley.

The success of octuple sculls racing is certain to result in the feature being added to the regular National Regatta programme. Interest has suddenly developed in this style of rowing, and so popular has it become that a quadruple sculls event has been added to the Intercollegiate Rowing Association Regatta at Poughkeepsie on June 23. The race, however, is a conditional one, as at least three of the colleges must send entries. Hearty support of the plan has come from the University of Pennsylvania and Cornell, and Columbia is expected to complete the trio, notwithstanding the recent statement of Coach Jasper T. Goodwin. It is not likely that Georgetown or Wisconsin will enter the event, as both the colleges are short of funds and good oarsmen. Hope is entertained that Syracuse will send a crew.

The strongest argument that those in favor of sculling advance is that the tendency will be to produce an equal development of each side of the body and do away with lopsidedness that comes from continually pulling on one side of the boat.

NEW YORK ATHLETES WIN.

Bonhag Takes Championship Race at Boston A. A. Games.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 10.—New York runners made a splendid showing in the indoor games of the Boston Athletic Association in Mechanics' Pavilion here to-night. Pitted against some of the best athletes in the country, including the entire Harvard string of 190 contestants, and the best men at Yale, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Princeton, and the Middle Western colleges, they were successful in every event. The two-mile Amateur Athletic Union Championship, which was the feature event of the night, was won by George Bonhag of the Irish-American Athletic Association, with Harvey Cohn and Melvin Sheppard of the same organization second and third. T. P. Sullivan, another Irish runner, won the mile.

Harry L. Hillman and L. T. Robinson equaled the world's record mark in an attempt to lower the figures in their unique specialty, the three-legged race. Charles J. Seitz, the New York Athletic Club sprinter, was second in the forty-yard invitation dash to W. D. Eaton, the wonderful Amherst sprinter, holder of the world's record, both men beating the Western cracks, Archie Hahn of Michigan and Walter Eckersall of Chicago. Altogether it was a Gotham night.

Aside from these contests relay races between college teams were the most attractive feature of the programme. Yale defeated Harvard, Cornell won from Princeton, and Dartmouth beat Pennsylvania in the three major events. The Cornell team took the final honors, their quarter-milers covering the approximate 1,600 yards in 3 minutes and 12 seconds, the best time of the day. The race between Harvard and Yale was between their two-mile teams, Yale covering the 3,200 yards-odd in 7 minutes and 7 seconds, and winning by a good margin, after Harvard had led for three laps. Parsons won the race for them. Dartmouth ran away from Pennsylvania's quarter-milers, winning by half a lap, in 7:15.

The summaries:

40-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by K. Richards, (7½ feet,) Newton; R. B. Todd, (8 feet,) M. I. T., second; J. J. Kelly, (8 feet,) Noble and Greenough, third. Time—0:04 3-5.

40-Yard Dash, Invitation.—Won by W. D. Eaton, C. G. A.; C. J. Seitz, N. Y. A. C., second; F. A. Reed, Amherst, third. Time—0:04 3-5.

Relay Race.—University of Maine defeated Tufts. Time—3:17½.

Two-Mile Run, Scratch, A. A. U. Championship.—Won by G. V. Bonbag, I. A. A. A.; H. W. Cohn, I. A. A. A., second; M. W. Sheppard, I. A. A. A., third. Time—9:47 2-5.

1,000-Yard Run.—Won by G. W. Jones, (45 yards,) Worcester; W. D. Shannon, (50 yards,) Exeter,) second; R. H. Single, (35 yards,) Princeton, third. Time—2:25 3-5.

Harvard Class Relay Race.—Won by juniors. Time—3:17 2-5.

Relay Race.—Brown defeated Amherst; winning team, H. H. Thurlow, J. W. Mayhew, J. R. Houis, E. A. Kelly. Time—3:13 3-5.

Three-Legged Race.—Won by Hillman and Robertson of New York. Time—4:06.

Putting 16-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by T. A. Scanlon, Holy Cross, (5 feet 6 inches;) L. W. Bangs, Harvard, (5 feet 6 inches,) second; B. T. Stephenson, unattached, (2 feet 10 inches,) third. Distance, 43 feet 7 inches.

Relay Race.—Williams defeated Wesleyan. Winning team—Griswold, Hurlburt, Horrax, and Ayers. Time—3:14 1-5.

Relay Race.—Dartmouth defeated Pennsylvania. Winning team—E. C. Shepley, R. P. Pritchard, H. G. Thrail, and W. Jennings. Time—7:15.

45-Yard High Hurdle, Handicap.—Won by R. R. Hill, (7 feet;) R. G. Leavitt, Williams, (scratch,) second; L. C. Porter, Yale, (3½ feet,) third.

440-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by R. D. Jenks, Worcester Academy; R. White, Noble-Greenough, second; R. D. Godfrey, M. I. T., third. Time—0:57 2-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. P. Sullivan, I. A. A. A., (scratch;) R. W. Dixon, Worcester A. A., (35 feet,) second; G. V. Bonbag, I. A. A. A., (8 feet,) third. Time—4:44.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by R. P. Kernan, Harvard, (scratch;) S. E. Allen, Boston Y. M. C. A., (5½ inches,) second; G. Horrax, Williams, (5 inches,) third. Height, 6 feet ⅝ of an inch.

Relay Race.—Yale Freshmen defeated Harvard Freshmen. Winning team—Browning, Howe, Burch, McNulty. Time—3:15.

Relay Race.—Bowdoin defeated Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Time—3:15 2-5.

Relay Race.—Cornell defeated Princeton. Winning team—C. M. French, J. M. Herr, J. C. Carpenter, H. M. Rogers. Time—3:19.

Relay Race.—Yale defeated Harvard. Winning team—Cates, L. Englin, Tilson, Parsons. Time—7:07.

SCHOOL LEAGUE GAMES.

Two New Records at the Meet of Richmond Borough District.

Youthful aspirants for athletic honors competed in the second annual indoor championship games of the Public Schools Athletic League yesterday for District No. 4. This district includes all of the schools in the Borough of Richmond. The contests were held upon an improvised track in the German Club concert room, Prospect Street and Richmond Road, Stapleton, S. I. Five hundred boys competed and two records were made.

William Buon of Public School 14 distinguished himself in the senior standing broad jump by clearing 7 feet. This is a new record, as the distance last year was 6 feet 2 inches, made by George Johnson, Public School 16. In fact, all of the competitors in the jump yesterday passed the record of a year ago, indicating the marked improvement among the young athletes.

A sturdy little lad, Charles Bamberger, Public School 8, created something of a sensation by chinning the bar 18 times in the junior division. The record last year was 14 pull-ups by Robert Burnside, Public School 16. Bamberger even beat the boy of the senior division, Robert Lyons, Public School 17, who equaled the record with 14 pull-ups. Summary:

Junior Chinning—Won by Charles Bamberger, Public School No. 8, 18 pull ups; James Lynch, Public School No. 17, 11 pull ups, second; Augustine Spies, Public School No. 21, 7 pull ups, third.

Senior Chinning.—Won by Robert Lyons, Public School No. 17, 14 pull ups; Robert Burnside, Public School No. 16, 12 pull ups, second.

Senior Running High Jump.—William Deegan, Public School No. 20, and William Blaine, Public School No. 14, tied at 4 feet; Henry Snyder, Public School No. 17, 3 feet 8 inches, third. First prize divided.

Junior Running High Jump.—Won by John Heitman, Public School No. 6, 3 feet 9½ inches.

Junior Standing Broad Jump.—Won by Leon Dennis, Public School No. 3, 6 feet 8¾ inches; Albert Wakeman, Public School No. 20, 6 feet 3¾ inches, second; Harold Cunningham, Public School No. 21, 6 feet, third.

Senior Standing Broad Jump.—Won by William Buon, Public School No. 14, 7 feet; Carl Steiger, Public School No. 17, 6 feet 10½ inches, second; John Lovington, Public School No. 20, 6 feet 7 inches, third.

Junior Relay Race, distance quarter mile.—Won by Public School No. 19—team composed of John Kelly, Walter Brown, Harold Snedeker, and William Maloy; Public School No. 20—team composed of Elmer Jenkins, Raphael Hannan, John Redmond, and Stanley Kennedy, second; Public School No. 17—team composed of Vincent Callahan, Frank Bowman, Harry Sandon, and James Butler. No time taken.

Senior Sack Race—Won by Linwood Seaman, Public School No. 3; Herman Jacot, Public School No. 14, second; Paul Matovic, Public School No. 20, third.

Junior Potato Race—Won by Aloysius Delaney, Public School No. 20; Charles Reitman, Public School No. 17, second; William Caspari, Public School No. 6, third.

Senior Relay Race, distance half mile—Won by Public School No. 14 team, composed of R. Hoerscher, Alexander Smith, James Tappen, and Abell Kiviot; Public School No. 21 team, composed of Walter Fisher, Frank Bunze, Moscs Konovitz, and Edward Rourke, second. Time—3:13.

Junior Sack Race—Won by Jacob Baumgarten, Public School No. 6; Arthur Grosjean, Public School, No. 8, second; John Steele, Public School No. 17, third.

Midget Relay Race, Distance Quarter Mile—Won by Public School No. 14 team, composed of Milton Glaser, Leroy McKnight, Thaddeus Wright, and John Conroy; Public School No. 17 team, composed of Thomas Steele, Jacob Geinsburg, Joseph Allen, and William Quigley, second. No time taken.

Senior Potato Race—Won by Charles Doeries, Public School No. 17; George Gilby, Public School No. 8, second; Robert Kunath, Public School No. 6, third.

Inter-School Tug-of-War—Won by Public School No. 14 team, composed of Frank Doerr, George Nordenhold, Otto Bardes, and Bernard Rosendale.

LIGHT BAD FOR SHOOTING.

Crescent's Marksmen Affected by Sun's Rays on the Snowy Surface.

The Crescent Athletic Club's trap shooters were put to a severe test yesterday at the Bay Ridge traps, for while the temperature of the weather favored the marksman, the sun's rays upon the snowy surface made accurate shooting an almost impossibility. Furthermore, one set of traps was affected by a rather strong wind, the flight of the targets being extremely annoying.

For the February Cup, the principal competition of the day, sixteen men participated, and Frank B. Stephenson, one of the scratch shooters, and Capt. Henry B. Vanderveer, with three birds' handicap, tied at twenty-three. Four teams entered in the team shoot for the club's prize, and F. B. Stephenson and O. C. Grinnell, Jr., carried off the premier honors. Henry M. Brigham, from scratch, beat Dr. F. C. Rayner, with a handicap of four, in a leg for the $100 Stake Trophy. Six trophy shoots were decided, the scratch event being stoutly contested. In the final trial Oliver C. Grinnell, Jr., beat Frank B. Stephenson by one bird. The scores:

FEBRUARY CUP—25 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
H. B. Vanderveer	23	W. W. Marshall	21
F. B. Stephenson	23	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	21
F. Thomas	22	L. M. Palmer, Jr.	21
C. W. Heckling	21	G. G. Stephenson	20
J. H. Ernst	21	H. M. Brigham	19
Dr. F. C. Rayner	21	C. A. Lockwood	19
Dr. S. P. Hopkins	21	A. G. Southworth	19
L. C. Hopkins	21	Dr. Teeter	18

TEAM SHOOT—25 TARGETS.

F. B. Stephenson	21	G. G. Stephenson	19
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	21	F. T. Bedford, Jr.	21
Team total	42	Team total	40
A. G. Southworth	21	L. M. Palmer, Jr.	18
W. W. Marshall	20	L. C. Hopkins	17
Team total	41	Team total	35

STAKE TROPHY—25 TARGETS.

H. M. Brigham	22	Dr. S. P. Hopkins	20
Dr. F. C. Rayner	22	H. B. Vanderveer	20
F. B. Stephenson	21	F. Thomas	19
G. G. Stephenson	21	C. A. Lockwood	19
W. W. Marshall	21	C. W. Hickling	19
L. C. Hopkins	21	J. N. Teeter	18
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	20	J. H. Henry	13
A. G. Southworth	20	Dr. J. J. Keyes	14
H. W. Bissing	20		

Shoot-off—H. M. Brigham, 20; Dr. Rayner, 17.

TROPHY SHOOTS—15 TARGETS.

F. B. Stephenson	15	L. M. Palmer, Jr.	10
C. E. T. Foster	10	H. M. Brigham	10
C. W. Hickling	13	Dr. F. C. Rayner	10
J. H. Ernst	13	H. Bissing	9
Dr. J. N. Teeter	13	F. T. Bedford, Jr.	8
L. C. Hopkins	13	W. W. Marshall	7
C. A. Lockwood	12		
J. H. Ernst	15	W. W. Marshall	12
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	15	C. W. Hickling	11
L. C. Hopkins	14	Dr. J. N. Teeter	11
F. B. Stephenson	14	Dr. Thomas	10
C. E. T. Foster	13	Dr. F. C. Rayner	10
C. A. Lockwood	12	H. M. Brigham	9

Shoot-off—Grinnell, 12; Ernst, 8.

O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	15	H. B. Vanderveer	13
F. B. Stephenson	13	L. C. Hopkins	13
A. G. Southworth	13	Dr. S. P. Hopkins	12
F. Thomas	13	Dr. J. N. Teeter	10
H. M. Brigham	13		
F. B. Stephenson	13	J. J. Adams	10
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	13	Dr. S. P. Hopkins	10
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	13	F. Thomas	10
H. M. Brigham	13	L. C. Hopkins	8
C. W. Hickling	11		

Shoot-off—Stephenson and Grinnell, 14, divided.

H. M. Brigham	15	L. M. Palmer, Jr.	11
L. C. Hopkins	14	H. W. Bissing	11
J. H. Ernst	14	C. E. T. Foster	11
Dr. S. P. Hopkins	14	C. W. Hickling	11
H. B. Vanderveer	14	Dr. J. N. Teeter	11
F. Thomas	14	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	11
F. B. Stephenson	13	A. G. Southworth	10

Shoot-off—Brigham, 15; L. C. Hopkins, 14.

SCRATCH SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	13	G. G. Stephenson	11
F. B. Stephenson	13	A. G. Southworth	10
F. T. Thomas	13	H. B. Vanderveer	10
H. M. Brigham	12	L. C. Hopkins	8
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	12	C. W. Brown	6

Shoot-off—Grinnell, 13; F. B. Stephenson, 13; Thomas, 13. Second Shoot-off—Stephenson, 13; Grinnell, 13; Thomas withdrew. Third Shoot-off—Stephenson, 14; Grinnell, 14. Final Shoot-off—Grinnell, 13; Stephenson, 12.

COLUMBIA'S ROWING DATES.

Triangular Race with Middies and Georgetown Likely on May 19.

The Columbia Rowing Association through its manager, Perry D. Bogue, has announced a schedule of races which will give the Columbia boys a good opportunity to show their mettle. The race with the naval cadets on May 19 will probably be tripartite, admitting Georgetown. The date had already been given by the cadets to Georgetown. It was arranged that in event of Georgetown not being able to change its date, a triangular race with Columbia, Annapolis, and Georgetown will take place on the day set.

The schedule opens on May 5 with the Spring regatta on the Hudson; following on May 12 with Yale freshmen against Columbia freshmen on Lake Whitney; May 19, triangular race with Georgtown and Annapolis on the Severn; May 30, Harlem regatta; June 4, removal at Poughkeepsie; June 23, intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie.

Downs Defeated Davis at Pool.

W. Downs (100) defeated L. Davis (125) last night in the amateur pool tournament at the Broadway Billiard Academy. Downs played a good game, and although Davis conceded him 25 points, he scored faster than his opponent, running out his string of 100, while Davis totaled but 88. Downs's high run was 17, with 2 scratches, and Davis's best contribution was 16. On Monday night W. Croll (125) will play E. Hayes (100.)

NATIONAL AUTO BOARD DEMANDED IN RACING

Small but Competent Committee Likely to be Appointed.

RADICAL CHANGES AT ORMOND

Competitors Prefer February for Florida Speed Tests—A. A. A. and A. C. A. Likely to Work Together.

In the discussion that is sure to arise over the management of big automobile racing contests in America at the coming meeting in this city of the Directors of the American Automobile Association it was learned yesterday that a plan may be proposed to put the racing control under the exclusive supervision of a special Executive Committee to be composed of a few men of acknowledged ability in the handling of motor competitions. Indications that radical changes are necessary are admitted by all practical automobilists who were at all acquainted with some of the difficulties that handicapped the competent officials at the Vanderbilt cup race, but few autoists had any idea how serious the racing conditions had become until complaints were made public by several of the foreign automobilists.

Naturally at that time a cry arose that the Automobile Club of America should step to the front and assume entire charge of the big American events. This view of the subject still has many supporters, but it is a fact that a majority of the racing officials of the American Automobile Association, who managed the Vanderbilt Cup event, are members of the Automobile Club. Good arguments are brought up on both sides, the American Automobile Association adherents claiming that the latter association is a more truly National body, representing all the clubs throughout the country, and therefore entitled to conduct international contests. This view of the case alone is by no means convincing. Those who oppose the American Automobile Association point to the lamentable decision of the committee after the elimination race last October when three of the leading five cars were passed over and places on the American team given to cars that made no creditable showing.

Valuable lessons have been learned as a result of the last race, and whatever system of management is adopted, it is safe to say that most of the mistakes will not be repeated again.

A still further demand for the control of racing by a small but well selected Executive Committee has been made since the recent Ormond races. The utter inability of the local club to manage the events properly has led both competitors and many prominent Northern automobilists who went South to witness the contests to a conviction that the Ormond events should also be managed by this National racing committee.

The Ormond races are an international affair. Efforts are made to secure as competitors the best racing men and the fastest machines abroad. The racing results on the Ormond beach have always represented triumphs of automobile speed, and if the races are to merit future success new methods in management are needed.

"I never thought it was necessary for the referee to superintend the plans for the races," said Mr. Morrell yesterday. "I know that when W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., came out on the Long Island track to referee the Vanderbilt cup race he did not have to do anything but walk up and down the track and referee. When I got to Ormond on the day that the big races were to be held no arrangements had been made for timing, and a few of the New Yorkers had to get to work and rush things along."

It is probable that a mutual understanding will be reached between the Automobile Club of America and the American Automobile Association regarding the appointment of the proposed Executive Committee on auto racing, thus insuring a community of interests. The two organizations are by no means rivals. They have always worked together in perfect harmony, and the most practical minds of each organization will undoubtedly be asked to offer suggestions in formulating a plan that will give a greater measure of satisfaction in all auto events of a broad National and international character.

COLUMBIA ATHLETIC REFORMS

Gate Receipts to Go, Professional Coaches and Training Tables, Too.

Plans for the radical reorganization of athletics at Columbia University have been assuming definite shape within the past week, and while the joint committee of the Faculty, graduates, and undergraduates has made no public report, an indication of their propable action has been given. It is understood that they will provide among other things for the absolute elimination of gate receipts, with all attendant consequences, including the probable passing of the professional coach. Not that a rule would be passed prohibiting such coaching necessarily, but that the lack of money would compel its abandonment. The possibility is suggested that the instructors in rowing, baseball, and similar sports, now engaged by the athletic authorities, be appointed and paid as members of the Faculty by the corporation in the same manner as is now done in fencing, swimming, gymnastics, and similar sports which are adjuncts of the department of physical culture.

Such an order would mean the revolution of present

ATTACKS SALARY RAIDS IN CITY DEPARTMENTS

Citizens' Union Notes Increases of $59,000 This Year.

1905 PAYROLL UP $873,844

Messrs. Oakley, Best, and Featherson Made Increases of $180,000 Just Before They Quit.

The Citizens' Union Bureau of City Betterment has been at work for several days obtaining data on the salary increases of the City Government during the last few weeks. Last night it issued a long statement of these increases with the idea of combating the system of irregular and unsystematic increases for political purposes.

The statement calls attention to the fact that Commissioners Oakley, Best, and Featherson made large increases in their departments just before leaving office, the increases totaling $180,000, which will be felt in the payroll for the current year. Mr. Oakley's net additions for increases and new appointments are shown to have figured $99,000, Mr. Featherson's were $37,000, and Mr. Best's $46,280. The statement also attacks the "salary raids" which have been made since Jan. 1 and shows that at the Bord of Estimate meetings of Jan. 12 and 19 and Feb. 2 new places were created or salaries of present places raised to the total of $59,000 for thirty-six places. Still another $30,000 of increases are pending before the board.

According to the statement the different departments participating in the increases granted by the board since Jan. 1 are as follows:

MEETING OF JAN. 12.

Department of Finance	$4,700
Commissioners of Jurors	2,300
Borough President of Richmond	300
City Courts, (thirteen attendants)	3,900
Borough President of Manhattan	450
Borough President of Brooklyn	6,500
Total	$18,150

MEETING OF JAN. 19.

Department of Correction	$1,150
Law Department	27,000
Police Department	2,100
Total	$30,250
Department of Correction (decreases)	2,000
Total	$28,250

MEETING OF FEB. 2.

College of the City of New York	$2,070
Department of Health	1,800
Department of Parks	1,050
Public Administrator, New York County	120
Superintendent of Buildings, Manhattan	8,000
Total	$13,040

Among the requests for the creation of new grades, which have been referred to a special committee of the Board of Estimate, the following are notable items: Consulting engineer in the Department of Bridges at a salary of $10,000 a year; stenographer and typewriter in the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity at a salary of $1,800; draughtsman in the Department of Docks and Ferries at $2,100; Superintendent for the new Municipal Lodging House at $2,400; District Superintendent of Street Cleaning in the Borough of Queens at $1,800; two statisticians in the Borough of Richmond at $1,200 and $1,500; establishment of positions of law clerks in the office of the Board of Estimate, with salaries at the rate of $1,200, $1,350, and $1,500.

Reviewing the increases of 1905, the statement shows that six departments increased the city pay roll by $873,844 in the last six months of the year. The Finance Department increases were $24,800; Rapid Transit Commission, $43,220; Department of Bridges, $46,357; Board of Education, $52,010, exclusive of teachers' salaries; Fire Department, $275,140, and Department of Docks, $432,309. The Citizens' Union makes excuse for the latter department because of the operation of the Staten Island ferry service, begun in October.

The union favors the plan advocated by Alderman Meyers, Republican leader of the Board of Aldermen, to have salary increases made only at the time of making up the annual budget, and to have them follow some regular system of rewarding employes for long and faithful service.

LOST ARTICLES

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Saturday afternoon, 2-2:30, between Columbus Av., 92d and 88th Sts., Broadway, handsome white embroidered batiste waist and kid gloves; no questions asked; reward. Wittko, 2,389 Broadway.

LOST—A diamond and sapphire buckle in leather case, also containes two checks, in the vicinity of Hotels Savoy, Netherlands, and Iroquois. A very liberal reward will be given if returned to 20 East 48th St.

LOST—At Hudson Theatre, at matinee Saturday, Russian sable muff. A liberal reward offered for return of same to Algonquin Hotel.

LOST—Tuesday evening, Delmonico's, ebony and gold bracelet; reward. Stockton, 63 West 56th St.

LOST—Diamond crescent pin, Hotel Victoria; $300 reward; no questions. Return Hotel Victoria office.

LOST—Jefferson Bank book No. 986; payment stopped; finder please return book to bank.

LOST—Jefferson Bank book No. 2,184; payment stopped; finder please return book to bank.

LOST—Wednesday evening, white bull terrier; liberal reward. Hicks, 1,179 Broadway.

LOST—Gold watch, between 81st St. "L" and 107 West 82d; reward. Barbour.

FOUND—Lady's gold watch. Inquire store, 135 East Broadway. B. Bramsen.

LOST—$1,000 reward for the return of a diamond necklace, lost on the night of Feb. 7, between the Metropolitan Opera House and Columbus Av. and 72d St. The above amount will be paid in cash and no questions asked at the office of La Rochelle Restaurant, Columbus Av. and 75th St.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, gold purse containing money and old American gold coins. Finder return to office of Hotel Ilelclaire, 77th and Broadway; liberal reward and no questions asked.

LOST—In Tarrytown, neighborhood of Grove St., Jan. 23, a pendant of pearls, with diamond centre. Finder will receive reward by delivering same to Room 563, 11 Broadway, N. Y.

LOST—Feb. 2, between Waldorf and 118th St., 6th Av. "L" or Subway, aquamarine and diamond brooch. Reward upon return to L. W. Ross, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

LOST—On Thursday, between West 75th St. and West 77th St., a small mink neckpiece. Reward if returned to 312 West 77th St.

LIBERAL REWARD for return of toy brindle bulldog; white breast, long tail; answers name Buster. Maher, 78 West 68th St.

LOST—Horse and wagon; finder rewarded $50; bay horse, black top wagon, red body. Herman A. Wiesel, 2,162 8th Av.

LOST—Feb. 9, gold watch, with five diamonds on back. Reward on return to 48 West 82d St.

LOST—Brooch, in or near Carnegie Hall, Feb. 6. Return Soupo, 200 West 56th St.; reward.

LOST—A diamond bar pin; reward. Miss Heine, Hotel Majestic, 72d St., West.

LOST—Locket and Masonic emblem. Liberal reward. Herald Square Hotel.

LOST—Feb. 8, sapphire bar pin. Return to 140 East 37th St. Reward.

REWARDS.

$250 REWARD will be paid for information regarding the whereabouts of jewelry, including strings of pearls, watch engraved "Jeanette, Aug., 1900," and other jewelry taken from Gotham Hotel between Dec. 28 and Jan. 1 last. Address F. M., Post Office Box 1,522 New York City.

BAD ENGLISH IN OUR SCHOOLS

Schoolmasters Hear Some Criticisms of Teaching Methods.

The Schoolmasters' Association of New York and vicinity had a luncheon yesterday at the St. Denis, following the monthly meeting at the University Building, in Washington Square. Upward of fifty men teachers and Principals were present. The President, Charles D. Larkins, Principal of the Manual Training High School of Brooklyn, presided.

Theodore C. Mitchill of the Boys' High School, Brooklyn, one of the principal speakers, evoked applause when he said:

"I wish to express my opposition to the undermining influence of athletics. At one time that was out of the grammar schools; now it's in, and it is having very bad results."

Mr. Mitchill declared that many public schools are graduating boys who are to all practical intents almost as illiterate as when they entered the school. An almost diabolical ingenuity, he claimed, was required, or sought for, in having pupils spend hours upon hours in solving mathematical problems which could be of no possible benefit to them after they had left school. The one thing of importance, the correct use of the tongue that one is to use in his intercourse with his fellowmen, he said, is neglected. He also said:

"With the vast numbers of immigrants who are coming into this city, our population is being rapidly, shall I say, de-Americanized? At any rate, a great change is being wrought, which involves the need of meeting new conditions. We are not meeting those conditions. In mathematics and in the natural sciences we hurl masses of terminology at the pupils; but we do not teach them English. Perhaps I should say that too often the teacher is himself not competent to instruct in English. In our peculiar population comparatively few of the pupils live in homes where good English is spoken, and when they are gathered in large classes the personal influence of the teacher can hardly be felt. Just listen to pupils from our public schools when they are on the streets, unless they happen to live in homes where good English is spoken. They will talk among themselves in the same slovenly lingo that the ordinary street boy uses."

Dr. John T. Buchanan, Principal of the De Witt Clinton High School, disagreed with Mr. Mitchill. He said we have every nationality under the sun here in New York, and the children of them all come out of the public schools speaking pretty good English. He didn't believe in devoting more time to the teaching of English; in fact, he would give rather less, if anything.

President Jacob G. Schurman of Cornell University, speaking on "Liberal Culture," compared the intellectual culture of ancient Greece with that of modern America. Athens, he said, was an ideal which no democracy, and least of all our own democracy, can afford or should be willing to disregard. He laid stress on the influence of American newspapers as a means of influencing public opinion. He spoke of the system of public schools as a stimulus toward the culture sought, and he referred to the defective rational and artistic development of Americans. President Schurman suggested the cultivation of taste and imagination by means of poetry and the furtherance of the artistic development by means of art objects placed in the schools.

Henry Dayton, Chairman of the School Board and also of the High School Building Committee of Greenwich, Conn., and Archibald L. Hodges of the Wadleigh High School also spoke.

ANNEX ALL SOUTH AMERICA.

M. Taigny Says We Should Do It or Abolish Monroe Doctrine.

M. Ollivier Taigny, the Chargé d'Affaires of France who was expelled from Venezuela by President Castro, and who has been in Washington conferring with the French Ambassador on Venezuelan affairs, sailed for France yesterday on the Carmania.

In an interview at the Holland House on the eve of his departure M. Taigny said, referring to the Venezuelan difficulty, that it would be the best thing for all concerned if the United States were to either annex the South American republics or abolish the Monroe Doctrine.

"As things are," said M. Taigny, "every one of the South American republics, and especially Venezuela, is an exer-present hornets' nest to the peace of the world. Their rulers are as unscrupulous as they are audacious and arrogant in their dealings with European countries, because they seem to imagine that your Monroe Doctrine protects them from foreign invasion and chastisement.

"France has, I need hardly say, no desire to get into trouble with the United States over Venezuela if she can possibly avoid such a danger by tact and diplomacy, but the ways of President Castro have become intolerable, and it now only awaits my return to France, where I shall lay the Venezuelan problem fully before the Foreign Office, before my Government shall take final action regarding Mr. Castro."

CALM SEAS FOR FOUR LINERS.

But the Caronia Lost a Sailor Coming Over—Some Notables Arrive.

Four transatlantic liners got in yesterday, the vessels being the Cunarders Caronia and Lucania, the former from the Mediterranean and the latter from Liverpool; the French liner La Savoie, from Havre, and the American liner Philadelphia, from Southampton. All four reported pleasant voyages.

Some of those on the Lucania were Charles E. Hands of The London Mail, A. Donar Law, who was defeated recently for Parliament by the Liberal candidate in the Mid Lanark District of Scotland; R. A. Ward, a son of Lord Dudley; Capt. Hugh Glennie, Royal Navy; Col. H. V. Hunt, and Capt. and Mrs. Duncan Campbell.

On the Caronia came the Right Rev. Mgr. John I. Barrett of Brooklyn, who returns from a visit to Rome, where he told the Pope of conditions in his diocese; Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Bull, Horace Cook, and Dr. George S. Willis. In mid-ocean the Caronia lost one of her sailors, who accidentally fell overboard and drowned before a life crew could get to him.

Some of those on the Savoie were Comte de La Valette, Major H. P. Read, Meredith Read, and Isaac Friend. On the Philadelphia, among others were Miss Lilian Forsyth, Commissioner Coombs of the Salvation Army, and Dr. Paul Garnault.

TALES OF THE TAFT JOURNEY.

Lectures on the Philippines by Its Official Photographer.

Burr McIntosh, who was the official photographer on the journey of Secretary Taft to the Orient, will deliver the first of two pictorial lectures on the subject at Carnegie Hall next Sunday night. Several thousand interesting photographs were taken, and from these 400 in colors have been selected to illustrate the lectures. The views shown at the first lecture include those made on shipboard of the Taft party, scenes in Honolulu, Yokohama, Tokio, Kyoto, Kobe, Nagasaki, Manila, Iloilo, Bakalod, and Zamboango.

The second lecture will include a great variety of scenes in Jolo, the home of the Sultan of Sulu, and on the journey home.

WITNESSED FIELD CODICIL.

Craig Wadsworth and Rev. Mr. Kirshbaum Here to Attest Signatures.

Craig W. Wadsworth, Second Secretary of the American Embassy in London, and the Rev. Samuel Kirshbaum of London, who witnessed the codicil of the will of the late Marshall Field of Chicago, were among the arrivals on the Cunarder Lucania yesterday morning. Both Mr. Wadsworth and Mr. Kirshbaum came over to go to Chicago and attest their signatures to the codicil.

The Rev. Mr. Kirshbaum is the minister who married Mr. Field to the then Mrs. Caton. Immediately after the wedding breakfast, which was served at Claridge's, Mr. Field asked Mr. Wadsworth and Mr. Kirshbaum to witness the codicil to his will. Mr. Wadsworth said that the coming to this country of himself and Mr. Kirshbaum was not absolutely necessary, but that they made the trip at the request of Mr. Field, who is settling the Field estate.

HOPE OF CLEAN STREETS BY TO-MORROW NIGHT

Snow Contractor Using 7,000 Men, and the Sun Is Helping.

ODD SCENES AMONG WORKERS

Many Negroes and Jewish Refugees Get Temporary Employment—Side Streets Good Sliding Grounds.

The warm sun, melting the snow which lay undisturbed over a large portion of the city, made conditions in the streets yesterday about as bad as they could be from a few inches of snowfall. Many were the complaints about the Street Cleaning Department and the wishes for the good old days of Col. Waring.

Nevertheless, the contractor for snow removal, William Bradley, had 7,000 men at work in Manhattan. Of these, 4,000 were using the pick and shovel and 3,000 were drivers. An indication of the "good times" the city is enjoying is found in the comparatively small number of applicants for the work which a snowstorm brings temporarily for the unemployed. By to-morrow night, the contractor and Street Cleaning Department officers say, the streets probably will be cleared, unless more snow comes.

When most of Broadway in the business districts was cleared of the snow the stretch between Twenty-seventh and Thirty-first Streets was lined along both curbs with masses of slush and ice as high as a man. It was impossible for carriages to get near the theatre and hotel entrances. Their occupants had to get out in the middle of the street, with the result that the street car service was seriously hampered and many persons missed the first acts.

The melting sun and high temperature proved a boon to the contractor. His pay, 15 1-10 cents a cubic yard in Manhattan and Bronx and 21½ cents in Brooklyn, is computed on the basis of the area of streets he is ordered to clear and the average depth of snowfall. He pays his men by the cartload actually removed. All through yesterday tons of slush which the contractor might have had to pay for carting away, was finding escape through the gutters and sewers.

The majority of the men employed in the streets were Italians, but there was a surprising number of negroes. According to some of the policemen on duty around "San Juan Hill" and other negro colonies, there has been a large influx of negroes from the South recently. There being no cotton to pick, the new arrivals were only too glad to shovel snow. They went at it in cheerful, lazy fashion, singing old plantation melodies. One of the favorites was:

Before I'd be a slave, I'd be resting in my grave
And go home to my Lord and be free.

They seem to get along well with the Italians, who were quick to catch the harmony of the negro melodies. The Italians seemed to do best with "Jacob's Ladder," with its final verse:

Do you think I'd make a sojer,
Do you think I'd make a sojer,
Sojer of the Cross?

In the lower sections of the city the majority of the workers were Jews, refugees from Russia, young men and old. Several of them proved too weak for the work and had to quit, exhausted. The training to respect the old was shown again and again where a young man would take up the task of an older one.

"Here, father," he would say, "you'll get the pay ticket just the same. I need the exercise."

Perhaps the liveliest and laziest of the workers were those taken from Cherry Hill to shovel on Grand Street. They were the despair of their foremen. They sang like the negroes, but their unanimous choice was:

Everybody works but father,
He sits around all day.

They seemed to have inherited his ailment. When they were not busy lighting pipes, or cigarettes, they were discussing politics, leisurely lifting spades full of snow into the waiting wagons. Now and then there would be a fight, so attractive that everybody had to stop work to witness the finish. The street cleaning officials have given orders that no more recruits are wanted from Cherry Hill.

They prefer the men from the lodging house districts, who are too hungry, or thirsty, to fight and discuss politics. More than one of this crew returned to his bunk last night wearing shoes almost new, or a coat or hat given to replace worn-out apparel. This gang had been sent to clear Fifth Avenue.

The horses drawing the snow carts suffered more than their drivers and the laborers. Shortly after 3 o'clock the wind grew keen, and where the sun was shut out the asphalt took on a coating of ice. Many of the horses fell.

The one element of the city's population that had little fault to find with the conditions yesterday consisted of the children with Christmas sleds. The piles of snow thrown up by Commissioner Woodbury's men in the side streets, to await the advent of the contractor's carts or the work of the elements, were so many hills upon which thousands spent the day in sliding.

JEROME TO ACT ON JUROR.

Damage Case Substitute Not Liable for Contempt, Court Decides.

The case of William H. Tillinghast of 312 West Twenty-second Street, who admitted that he served as a juror in City Court suits in which another man should have served, will now be taken up by District Attorney Jerome. Justice O'Dwyer held yesterday that Tillinghast was not technically guilty of contempt of court, but liable to prosecution in the Criminal Courts. Tillinghast worked a game that brought about jury disagreements in New York City Street Railroad suits. Justice O'Dwyer's decision says:

"The testimony taken upon the hearing shows that the respondent willfully personated a juror regularly notified to attend before the Trial Term, Part V., of this court, and that by false representation procured the juror so drawn to be excused from service from Jan. 2 to 4. Punishment appears to be provided for in Section 1,122, Code of Civil Procedure, making it a misdemeanor to knowingly make a false statement or representation to a Judge for the purpose of enabling or assisting himself or any other person to evade duty as a juror."

Union Pacific Buys Coal Lands.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company, through its subsidiary company, the Union Pacific Coal Company, has purchased 15,000 acres of coal lands near Durango, Col., from the Porter Fuel Company. The price is said to have been $1,000,000. A Director of the corporation said yesterday that the security issue for the financing of the company would not all be sold at once.

Browne to Fight Extradition.

The fight over the extradition of Charles C. Browne, the fugitive customs examiner, will come up to-morrow before a Commissioner in Montreal. The same attorneys who acted for and against Gaynor and Greene have been engaged for the litigation, and every legal obstacle to Browne's return will be interposed by his counsel.

Judge Grosscup to Lecture To-day.

Judge Peter S. Grosscup of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of Chicago will lecture this afternoon in the New Rochelle Theatre on "The Individual Man." The lecture will be delivered under the auspices of the People's Forum at 3:30 P. M. William M. Ivins will preside.

Herman Stiefel Very Ill.

Herman Stiefel, Assistant Corporation Counsel, in charge of the Bureau for the Collection of Penalties, is seriously ill at his home, 248 East Fourth Street. He was suffering with toothache early in the week, and had the tooth taken out. The dentist was unable to stop the flow of blood for several hours, and now erysipelas has set in.

BIG SCARE, NO BURGLARS.

Frightened Woman Brings Police to the Zabriskie Mansion in a Rush.

There was much ado about nothing over a false burglar alarm at the home of Andrew C. Zabriskie at 716 Fifth Avenue early yesterday morning. It all started when Sergt. Mangin at Police Headquarters received a telephone call from the Zabriskie household.

"Oh, Mister policeman," a quivering voice pleaded, "send an officer here at once. We are surrounded by burglars."

Mangin rang up the East Fifty-first Street Station in a hurry and to Desk Sergeant Ennis yelled:

"Get the reserves around to 716 Fifth Avenue quick; there's a gang of burglars surrounding the house."

Ennis detailed a couple of policemen to the scene, and just as they were going out of the station door he received another call from Headquarters.

"Hurry your men in a wagon to Fifth Avenue. Just got another call."

Ennis called three more patrolman and they were driven at top speed to the scene of the supposed burglary. When they arrived, there wasn't a burglar in sight. There wasn't even a footprint in the snow. A maid let them inside and after a search of half an hour, with drawn nightsticks and guns, they decided to give up the task as a bad job. The only consolation they got was from one of the servants, who said:

"I guess James left one of the windows open and it fell, springing the burglar alarm."

TURBINE PATENT DISPUTE.

The Allis-Chalmers Company Replies to the Westinghouse Interests.

The Allis-Chalmers Company issued a statement yesterday setting forth its side of the Parsons turbine patent dispute with the Westinghouse Machine Company of Pittsburg, which has been brought to a head by the filing of a complaint by the Westinghouse Company in the United States Circuit Court. The latter company manufactures the Westinghouse-Parsons turbine, of which more than a million horse power are in use, under the Parsons patents, and claims the exclusive right to all of Mr. Parsons's inventions for a term of years.

The Allis-Chalmers Company, according to the statement issued yesterday, has proceeded in its use of the later Parsons patents under the best technical and legal advice and welcomes the opportunity to demonstrate the basis of its claims. The statement says:

"The Allis-Chalmers Company acquired some time ago from the Parsons interests the right to all their turbine patents in this country except those granted prior to Sept. 11, 1900, which constitute the only Parsons rights purchased by the Westinghouse Company, none of which the Allis-Chalmers Company has included nor desires to use in its turbines."

WHOLE COURT SQUAD GOES.

Essex Market Transfers Follow Investigation of Graft Charges.

Commissioner Bingham transferred yesterday the entire squad attached to the Essex Market Court, including a Sergeant, a Roundsman, and three policemen. Sergt. Joseph Ivory, who has been in command of the squad for more than two years, was sent to the Amity Street Station, Brooklyn, and Roundsman William F. Sheehan goes to the East 104th Street Station. Sergt. James Post exchanges places with Ivory, and Roundsman William McKenna succeeds Sheehan.

Some time ago District Attorney Jerome heard that there was grafting in the court, and he assigned two of his assistants and County Detective Reardon to investigate. The result of the investigation was not announced.

Commissioner Bingham was asked why the entire squad was taken from the court.

"I have nothing to say," he replied.

Reporters told him of the graft charges, and it was suggested that a stigma might attach to the transferred men.

"Let the stigma stick," the Commissioner said emphatically; "let it stick."

U. S. MAY LOSE $1,000,000.

In Duties on Japanese Sake If the Importers Win Test Suit.

The United States Government has decided to pursue energetic measures in its efforts to collect a heavy duty on sake, the national drink of Japan. Both under the Wilson and Dingley tariffs the litigation has dragged until importers of sake claim refunds in duties amounting to more than $800,000. The test case stands in the name of Komada & Co. of San Francisco, and will probably be tried in May.

Sake is not provided for by name in the present tariff act. The importers insist that it is dutiable at only 20 per cent., or 10 to 12 cents per gallon, while the Government will produce testimony to show that the product is dutiable, by similitude to still wine, at the rate of 50 cents per gallon.

The litigation will probably not reach its final stage for two years, at the end of which time the Treasury Department will stand to lose $1,000,000 in excess duties if the decision of the United States Supreme Court is against the Government.

MAYER WON'T INTERFERE.

Attorney General Says Utopia Land Co. Fight Must Go to the Courts.

The hearing in the petition to begin an action against certain Directors of the Utopia Land Company to have them removed was begun yesterday before Attorney General Mayer in his office at 27 William Street.

The company owns about 160 acres of land in Flushing. The hearing was instituted by Jacob B. Greenspan, a stockholder, and the defendants are Max Reiss, the President, and others. It is alleged that the company's property is being sold too cheaply and that there had been a conspiracy on the part of the officers of the company to do things they had no right to do in the management of the company.

After he had heard the arguments of both sides Attorney General Mayer said the Attorney General could not be made a party to every litigation. He would therefore take no action until the merits of the case had been decided by the court. The case will be heard in the Supreme Court on Tuesday on an application for a receiver.

TO PUNISH GARAGE KEEPERS.

Chief Inspector Murray Will Prosecute Those Who Break the Law.

Chief Inspector Murray of the Bureau of Combustibles at Fire Headquarters announced yesterday that he will prosecute keepers of automobile garages who have refused to comply with the law regarding the storage of gasoline on their premises. Mr. Murray says the law is being disobeyed, in spite of the fact that a renewal of permits to store gasoline was refused in twoscore cases last week.

A representative of the Standard Oil Company called on Inspector Murray at Fire Headquarters yesterday and requested a list of the names of the garage managers whose licenses were revoked or to whom renewals were denied. The request was refused. Mr. Murray says he will use as evidence against garage managers the weekly satement of oil companies (chiefly the Standard Oil Company) relative to the sale and distribution of dangerous oils in the city.

The Wind Up.

This week will end the sale of last Spring & Summer and this Winter's finest materials of Tredwell, Schneider & Thomas and J. H. Miller & Co. We offer their goods at the following prices: Suit to measure $20. Trousers $5. Fancy Silk Vests $5. Overcoat $25. Our price is about one-third what they formerly sold for.

These goods are displayed on second floor.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & Ninth Street.

NEGRO KILLED IN STREET, MEN DODGING THE SHOTS

Waiter Fired and Prizefighter Fell in Crowded Seventh Avenue.

QUARRELED OVER 80 CENTS

Murderer Would Have Tackled Policeman Who Caught Him, but His Gun Was Empty.

There was a fatal shooting of the Wild West sort in Seventh Avenue yesterday afternoon, in which Clarence Brooks, a negro waiter, killed William Mitchell, a negro prizefighter, also known as "Gold Tooth Tacks." The shooting occurred on the eastern sidewalk on the avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Streets.

It was in the middle of the afternoon, and the sidewalks, as well as the roadway, were filled with men, women, and children. Brooks had just emerged from a restaurant in the block. On coming out of the place he saw the prizefighter standing near the curb. Without much parley Brooks walked up to him, put the muzzle of his revolver against Mitchell's breast, and fired. He fired again before the prizefighter, who made an effort to dash across the street, could get out of the way, and kept on firing. He fired either four or five shots. At the second shot Mitchell dropped into the snow, dead. Meanwhile men, women, and children in the block were trying to get under cover and were crowding into the hallways.

The Traffic Squad detailed at the Metropolitan Opera House had just succeeded in getting the matinée opera crowd into the Opera House and the cabs out of the way of traffic. George Frisch, one of the mounted men, heard the shots, and, giving his horse the spurs, dashed toward the scene of the shooting. He got there so quickly that he caught Brooks with his revolver still in his hand.

In a moment Frisch, still on his horse, had his revolver out, too, and covered the murderer. Brooks made a motion to raise his weapon as he caught sight of the mounted policeman coming at him.

"What are you butting in for?" he shouted.

"Drop that gun!" yelled back Frisch, keeping Brooks covered with his revolver.

The negro did as he was bid. There was nothing left in the revolver. He had emptied it firing at Mitchell.

Frisch now jumped from his horse, leading the animal, which began to rear and dance close to the negro Brooks, and grabbed him by the collar, threatening to shoot him down if he moved. A big crowd was gathering about the prostrate form of Mitchell. "He's dead! He's dead!" they yelled.

Frisch had no sooner grabbed his prisoner when the crowd, which had slipped into the hallways, came rushing out again. Most of them were colored people. Frisch, who began to fear that he had arrested an idol of the neighborhood, stopped a baker's wagon, and with the assistance of a citizen threw the murderer into it and had him taken to the Thirty-seventh Street Police Station. At the latter place it was discovered that the crime had been committed just within the lines of the Tenderloin Precinct, and the prisoner was taken thither.

The news of the shooting spread like wildfire through the district west, bordering on Hell's Kitchen, and colored men and women stood on their stoops gaping at the prisoner, Brooks, who, with his brown derby tipped back on his head, was taken through the streets to the station, seemingly enjoying the notoriety which his crime had brought him. He beamed on the crowds as he passed, and smiled at the audible comments on the shooting.

At the West Thirtieth Street Police Station Brooks told Capt. Dooley that Mitchell, the prizefighter, had been living on him for two years. He said that during the morning Mitchell had won a small sum of money from him—about 80 cents—at "monte," a favorite card game with negroes in the district, and because he could not pay him on the spot, had threatened him. He said that Mitchell had put his hand to his hip pocket when he emerged from the restaurant, and he had shot him, fearing Mitchell had a gun.

"Search the dead man," said Capt. Dooley. "See if he has a gun."

No weapon was found on the dead man. He lived at 350 West Thirty-seventh Street.

GAMBLING AT COLUMBIA.

The Faculty Is Investigating, and a Proctor Is on Guard.

Though gambling is prohibited in the student dormitories of Columbia University, some of the undergraduates who live in the new halls have been playing games of chance since the opening of the college year. Yesterday it was learned that the Faculty has been investigating, and summary punishment is likely to be the lot of those whose names have become known to the authorities. A proctor now paces the halls at night to preserve order.

Not long ago a student poker party meeting in one of the rooms early in the evening played the game all night and till noon the next day. At the outset the limit was not high, but later in the evening it was increased. No great sum was lost by any of the players. No attempt has been made by the students to conceal the fact that gambling was going on, and surprise is now expressed by them that the matter has not been taken up by the Faculty before this.

Having alcoholic liquors in the halls is also prohibited, and the authorities have discovered that this rule also has been violated. Several men have left the dormitories, supposedly because they infringed one or both of the rules regarding drinking and gambling.

New Detective Bureau Heads.

Capt. Charles Formosa, who a few days ago was transferred from the Hamilton Avenue Station, Brooklyn, to command of the Detective Bureau in that borough, was put in charge of the Detective Bureau in the Bronx yesterday. Detective Sergeant John McCauley, who has been in charge of the Manhattan Detective Bureau, was sent to Brooklyn to take Formosa's place.

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IF it is your purpose to buy the BEST Furniture that is manufactured — Furniture possessing a distinctive individuality of tone and character, and embracing the newest designs and finishes as produced — where large choice in all lines makes selection a pleasure, and where everything is price-marked at lowest possible cost at which fine goods can be sold—you will find these most desirable advantages ONLY AT OUR ESTABLISHMENT.

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West 23d St.—61, 63, 65.

A HOME FOR INVENTORS.

J. W. Bunker Says He'll Build It for the Worthy Who Are Destitute.

Believing that there is need of a home for destitute inventors, J. W. Bunker, himself an inventor, says he will build such a home near New York City. Mr. Bunker asserts that he has already in hand sufficient capital to erect the building and equip it with facilities to enable indigent inventors to prosecute their labors. He says there are many persons in the United States who have made valuable inventions, but who have failed to gain any considerable returns from them.

Mr. Bunker has financial interests in New England, but has recently been staying at the Broadway Central Hotel. Before starting recently on a pleasure trip through the South he made known his intention of building a home for indigent inventors. Mr. Bunker says lawyers will also be engaged to aid poor inventors to get patents from the Patent Office and for the protection of patents already obtained.

"I have often wondered why some of our very wealthy Americans whose fortunes have been made out of some other fellow's patent did not start such a movement before," said Mr. Bunker. "Thomas A. Edison ought to be the wealthiest man on earth to-day if his fortune could be measured by the good he has done mankind. But, as a matter of fact, he is not as wealthy as some persons who have profited by his inventions. But it is for that vast majority of inventors who have become destitute that I have started out to build this home. There are hundreds of them in this country, if not thousands.

"The Government does not protect the inventor as it should. He has to fight for his patent rights in the courts almost invariably, and pending this litigation the courts allow the other claimant to go ahead manufacturing the same article. Mr. Edison fought for fourteen years for his incandescent lamp, and a Frenchman was allowed all this time to make these lamps. At the expiration of fourteen years Mr. Edison was declared to be the real inventor, but the life of a patent is only seventeen years, and Mr. Edison had only three years left.

"As soon as I return from the south I shall look for a site upon which to build this home. We have already had plans drawn by competent architects."

STEINWAY TUNNEL TO GO ON.

Justice Blanchard Temporarily Enjoins the City from Interfering.

Supreme Court Justice Blanchard signed yesterday the temporary injunction restraining the city authorities from interfering with work on the so-called Steinway tunnel under the East River. The lawyer representing the Belmont interests and Assistant Corporation Counsel Connoly must file briefs by next Friday, and later Justice Blanchard will decide whether or not the injunction is to be made permanent.

Meanwhile the tunnel work will proceed. If the Justice's decision is in favor of the Belmont interests there will be no suspension of tunneling operations; if the city wins, then the permits allowing the work will be revoked. In any case the case will probably go to the Court of Appeals.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Connoly said yesterday that the chief point in the city's favor is the fact that the New York and Long Island Railroad Company's original charter allowed a tunnel under the East River to the foot of Thirty-fifth Street, Manhattan, but that the route had been changed without authority.

PUBLIC WAY OVER TRACKS.

Jury Awards $17,500 to Plaintiff Injured at West Seventy-second Street.

The tracks of the New York Central Railway do not shut off West Seventy-second Street from the North River, according to the verdict given yesterday in a case before Supreme Court Justice Maddox and a jury at White Plains.

Harry Best was run over while crossing the tracks on March 19, 1904, and lost his right arm and left foot. The company contended that he was trespassing. His lawyer, Abraham Oberstein, argued that as there was a flight of steps down the retaining wall used openly for thirteen years, the company was responsible for the exercise of due care in running of trains at the point. The jury awarded the plaintiff $17,500.

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Fine China—Rich Cut Glass

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WHITE AND GOLD
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We announce the inauguration on

Monday, February 12th,

of a most extraordinary Sale of White and Gold China and Glass. For several months preparations have been in progress, and when you visit this Sale we are very confident you will be pleased not alone with the magnitude of the assortment but at the really reasonable prices at which you can buy a dainty White and Gold China or Glass Service.

The new White and Gold Booklet illustrates and describes a few of these exclusive offerings. Shall we send a copy?

LIMOGES CHINA
WHITE AND GOLD
DINNER SERVICE

This dainty White and Gold service has burnished gold lace work border and solid burnished gold handles. It is particularly adapted for monogram work. Can be bought in any quantity desired.
Dinner set.....$57.15

ENGLISH WHITE
AND GOLD CHINA

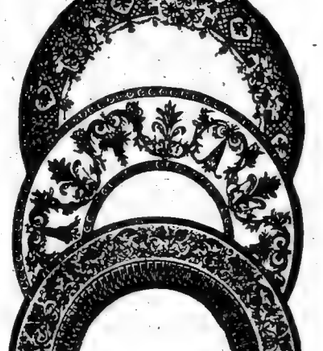

Three choice specimens of Service Plates from Minton's.

It is impracticable to even attempt a description of the beautiful White and Gold English Service Plates, Bouillon, Tea and After Dinner Cups and Saucers, Complete Dinner Sets, etc., which we will exhibit from the famous and well-known factories of Cauldon, Minton and Doulton.

GOLD DECORATED
GLASS SERVICE

This design is etched in the glasses and filled with best burnished gold; has cut stem and star cut bottom.

12 Tumblers 12 Clarets
12 Cordials 12 Sherries
12 Saucer Champagnes
60 pieces as above....$66.45

Sold in single dozen lots or any quantity desired.

FANCY GOLD GLASS Not the least interesting in this White and Gold Sale is our unusual and practically unlimited collection of rare White and Gold Glass: Compotiers, Olives, Bon Bons, Vases; Sugars and Creamers, Cocktail and Ice Cream Sets, Grape Fruit Glasses, etc.

SPECIAL DECORATION OF CHINA AND GLASS The special ornamentation of China and Glass with crests, monograms, flags, etc., continues to be a notable feature of our business. We maintain one of the most complete firing, enameling and decorating plants in this country, and employ the most competent artists in their profession to work exclusively for us. We furnish designs, original or suggested, and match pieces already in existence. Where practicable, samples will be furnished without charge. We will be pleased to take this matter up with you.

West 21st and West 22nd Sts.,
Near Sixth Avenue.

Part Three
First Magazine Section

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1906.

Part Three
First Magazine Section

"GIVE THE CZAR A CHANCE!"

LEWIS NIXON'S OBSERVATIONS ON PRESENT CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA.

MR. NIXON AND A GROUP OF RUSSIAN WORKMEN, WHO WERE PUT UNDER HIS ORDERS

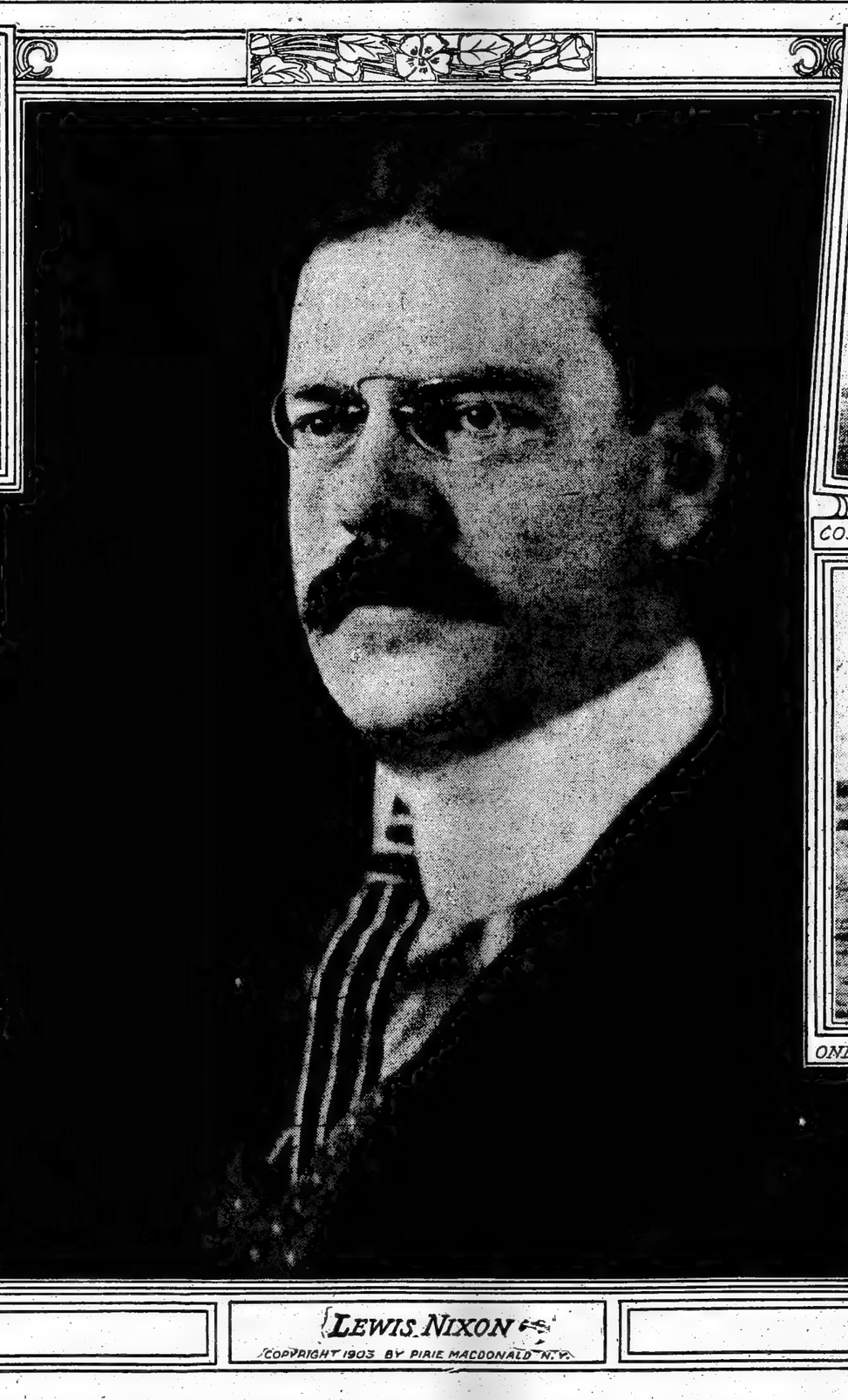

LEWIS NIXON

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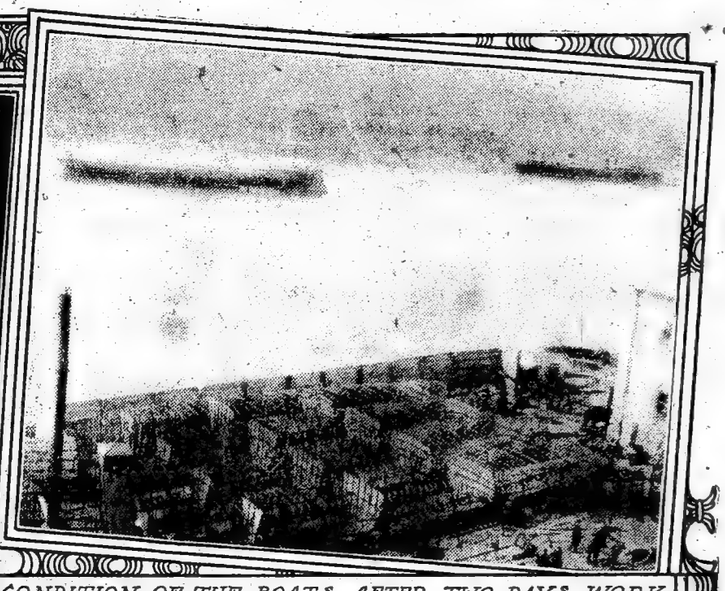

CONDITION OF THE BOATS AFTER TWO DAYS' WORK

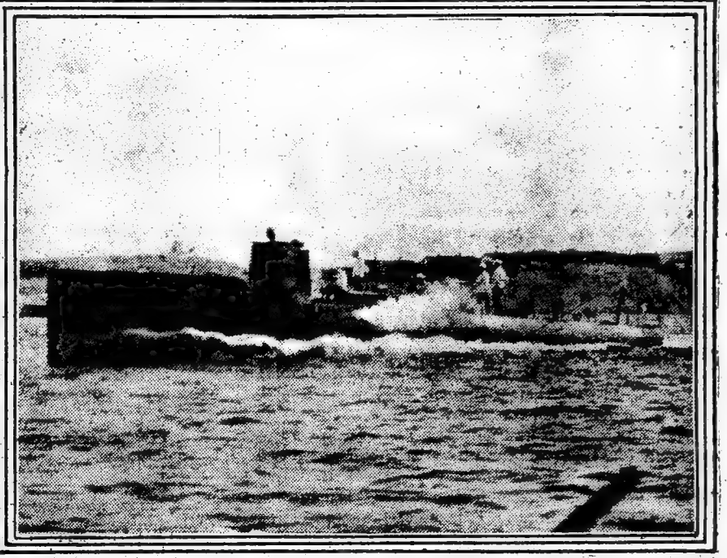

ONE OF THE BOATS ON ITS TRIAL TRIP AFTER FIVE WEEKS

Shipbuilder, While Constructing New Torpedo Fleet, Had Opportunities to Study the Emperor, His Ministry, the Government, and the People---Nicholas Confronted by a Gigantic Task--Student Rioters Taken Too Seriously.

"THE world should give the Czar a chance," said Lewis Nixon, master builder of ships. He was speaking the other day from his wide observations of conditions in Russia. He has been there as confidential adviser to the men who have the enormous task of rebuilding Russia's navy, and he is going back before long to continue his work with them. Just now business affairs demand his presence here.

Lewis Nixon's figure is no unfamiliar one in New York. Politics have known him. To metropolitan finance he is not a stranger, and the men who do things count him as the ablest naval architect that the country has produced since the modern war vessel was developed. His unique relation to the Russian Administration grew out of the reputation that he achieved as a shipbuilder in this country, and the taking of his shipyard by the United States Shipbuilding Company left him free between the development of other projects to take up this task with the Czar's naval advisers.

Mr. Nixon's observations of Russia have not made him an extremist on either side. He has seen too clearly the magnitude of the problems that are presented there, even presupposing the ablest and most patriotic administration of public affairs. His idea that the Czar should have a chance in the eyes of the world to work out the salvation of the empire, if he is able to do it, is born of the realization of these things.

There are practical reasons for whatever of optimism Mr. Nixon may feel. He went over to Sevastopol about a year ago this time with a contract to build ten torpedo boats to replace those which Admiral Togo had put out of business. The materials were to come from this country, and the terms of the agreement provided that the first boat should be ready in six weeks after he landed; the others at the rate of one a week thereafter until the ten were completed. Mr. Nixon did not have mechanics imported from this side of the water, or even from other countries of Europe. He had such labor as the Russian shipyards could furnish, types of which can be seen in the group picture which THE TIMES prints. What had been done at the end of two days is shown in the photograph of the frames of four torpedo boats set up. What had been accomplished at the end of five weeks appears from the picture showing the first of the boats to be completed on her trial trip; and the other nine craft followed their leader into the water at intervals of three days instead of seven.

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Now, Mr. Nixon does not claim any undue credit for this performance. But he points to the fact that it was primarily the achievement of Russian workmen as one reason for his belief in the future of the empire. For the present, however, his interest, like that of most other people, is in the political situation, and it was of this that he talked to a representative of THE TIMES last week.

"Just figure what it would mean to this country," he said, "if we had to organize the entire electoral system anew; had also to frame the election law itself for our forty-five States, and at the same time had to present it to a voting population a hundred times more diverse in character and a thousand times less able to comprehend the responsibilities of citizenship than is our own the country over. Yet Russia has not only this problem to work out, but she has every question that is involved in the establishment of some kind of constitutional government where none has existed heretofore. It took the United States four long years to settle one constitutional question, and many times four years have passed without bringing a solution of every problem that followed upon the struggle of the North and the South. How, then, shall we expect the Czar in a few months, no matter how astute his advisers, to perform a task far more intricate, under circumstances many times more difficult than those in which the reconstruction issues were settled in this country?

"And the Czar is a young man, although in the forty years of his life has been crowded enough of responsibility and of personal peril to make most men old. It is a false conception to imagine him an intellectual weakling, swayed by this faction or that among his advisers. The fact that he stood out as he did against the pressure which was exerted upon him to bring about the grant of the Constitution for years before the present Constitution was granted is an illustration of the strength of the man. I think it is fair to him to say that he recognized the need of some form of constitutional government in Russia quite apart from the developments of the Russian Japanese war and their effect upon the prestige of the dynasty at home. He undertook to grant the Constitution when he thought the time was ripe for such a change, and it was opposed then by certain elements in the Court, as it always had been.

"Of course one must recognize that the Czar is one of the three most powerful rulers in the world. With the President of the United States and the Sultan of Turkey he shares the mighty prerogative of naming his own Ministers and of continuing them in office so long as he sees fit. Without this power it might well have been impossible for him to undertake to grant a constitutional government and to put it into effect. But the right to name his Ministers means the right to appoint a Witte and to intrust to such a man—one of the master minds of Europe—the tremendous constructive and administrative questions involved.

"Witte is, of course, the head and front at present, and he impresses his personality upon all the acts of the Ministry. Tall, gray, gaunt, and stern, he seems to feel the strain of his labors and to be tried almost to the breaking point, but he keeps right along and refuses to be hurried or diverted from the task in hand. Durnovo took hold of internal affairs with an iron hand at a time when stern measures of repression were necessary. He is evidently a man with a mind of his own and the will to carry out his ideas.

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"The Minister of Marine, Admiral Birelef, administers the navy not as a subordinate to one of the Grand Dukes, but as the real head. Matters move with a snap now, as the Minister is a stern taskmaster and gives his orders in such way that they are obeyed. He won the admiration of the foreign residents of St. Petersburg by going personally to Kronstadt on the breaking out of trouble there, when others were fleeing, and he speedily secured order by the strength of his own personality. He seems to be determined that the sailors shall receive the fairest treatment and is rapidly winning their confidence and affection. Shipoff, the new Minister of Finance, was on the Peace Commission. He is a young man, but is rapidly drawing the attention of the public. He has given out some of the best interviews upon the public finances I have read, showing not only a grasp of the situation, but a matured policy.

"The opportunities for men of attainment to forge ahead are few, but with the participation of men of all ranks and minds in the nation's Government the better men will come to the front and their selection will no longer be a happy accident in picking a good man by one whose time is all taken up with other matters. This is one of the most hopeful signs of the future, as there are in Russia many men of great ability that can be drawn upon. Troubitzkoi, Gouchkov, and Shipoff would be great men in any country.

"Yet it must not be believed that the Czar's ability to name his Ministry removes the pressure entirely. It is no more than natural that a favored class in any Court or in any Government, for the matter of that, should endeavor to preserve all of its prerogatives, and no one who has not seen Russia with his own eyes can appreciate how extensive are the prerogatives of the nobility which has ruled in Russia since time beyond memory. To the pressure within the Court is added the agitation kept constantly under way by those throughout the empire who are determined to see no good in anything that the Czar or his advisers may do, and are equally determined to permit no one else to approve. These may be divided roughly into two classes, the professional agitators and the members of what is known as the anti-Russian party, and the separation brings us to consider the two major divisions of people in Russia, judged from a political standpoint.

"One finds the Russian and the anti-Russian parties as the broad divisions of the population. Both contain a multitude of diverse elements and neither stands for a given theory of government or administrative policy. The division signifies merely that those in the Russian party believe in the unity of the empire, while those in the anti-Russian party, for innumerable reasons, would see the empire overthrown, its territories divided, and its governmental integrity destroyed.

"This very diversity of political elements renders more complicated the task of any administrator in carrying out the present programme. The Czar and his advisers are no more able to count upon the support of all the members of the Russian party than to depend upon the majority of the anti-Russian party. In the first category, for example, are included not only the sincere believers in an autocracy, but whatever disingenuous political elements there may be in the autocratic ranks. Another large division of the Russian party is made up of those who believe in the establishment of a Constitutional Government, but do not consider that the masses of the people have reached a point where they can intelligently exercise the simplest franchise rights.

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"And one must not suppose that this idea is based merely upon class prejudice. It is apparent to any observer who has seen the workings of democratic institutions in his own land that the masses of Russia's population are far below the standard which we would require if the question were put to us whether we should grant them the ballot. They have shown, to be sure, a marked ability to grasp democratic ideas, although these have come to them often in distorted fashion through the misguided or professional agitator. They have shown a willingness to learn, and the workingmen in their organizations have made practical application of the theories in which they have been instructed. But, take them all in all, under the most favorable circumstances it must be a long time before there can be an intelligent and self-controlled exercise of suffrage rights throughout the empire.

"Looking still at the composition of the Russian party, one finds many of the Liberals in its ranks, including men whose ideas go so far beyond those which have received royal sanction that they cannot possibly be included as among the supporters of the Czar. Then finally come the masses of the people, intensely loyal to the Czar as the religious and political head of the empire. Not even the agitations which have swept over the country, not even the revolutionary outbreaks that have occurred have shaken the faith of the people in the "Little White Father." It is not they that seek his life, but a coterie of men and women whom they are fast recognizing as their foes and to whose preachings they are not likely to give attention forever.

"The anti-Russian party contains about as many varied elements as the Russian party, and as a political unit it is no more effective than the other. It contains in the first place the general class of professional agitators to whom reference has been made. It contains all their variegated following, the students, the workingmen, and the farmers, who from time to time are stirred up to the point where they believe that the existing régime must be overthrown at any hazard. The disaffected elements in different parts of the empire are also members of this second great political division. They number the Roman Catholics of Poland, many of the Finns and Jews, and a large part of the inhabitants of the Caucasus. In each quarter there is a belief that a territorial division of the empire must be obtained, and any Governmental programme that contemplates holding the Russias together is fought to the bitter end.

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"The students are taken altogether too seriously. They might be a joke in so far as their political activities are concerned, were they allowed to meet and talk and parade and carry red flags as much as they like. We had in New York not long ago a parade many times more numerous than the student parades which have marched through the streets of St. Petersburg and Moscow. There were red flags in our procession, there were inflammatory speeches, not, to be sure, against our own Government, but no more severe in their criticism of Russia than speeches which have been made without disturbance in many American political assemblies. Nothing happened. And why? Simply because there was no effort to confine the demonstration. It was like a heavy current of electricity running at low potential through a large wire. If the attempt were made to confine the current, things would happen. So if the attempt had been made to confine or oppose the demonstration of a few weeks ago or to prohibit the speeches in Union Square, things would have happened.

"It was the realization of this fact that enabled Trepoff, able administrator that he is, to prevent in St. Petersburg during the last recrudescence of agitation the slaughters that were enacted in Moscow. Trepoff allowed the students to roam at will. They had their meetings, they had their parades, they carried their red flags, and they made their speeches. Only there were soldiers at every corner and in and upon the outskirts of the crowds they presented a constant reminder that the watchful eye of the Government was upon the demonstrators. The soldiers joked the students and the students the soldiers, so everything was good-natured for St. Petersburg in time of agitation, and there was no bloodshed. What a contrast between this and the events of Moscow!

"The last uprising throughout the empire with the attempt at general strikes furnishes us a good illustration of the way in which such things start in Russia. The Constitution had been announced; everybody began to criticise it, the agitators and their student disciples began to go about through the masses of the people making trouble. Sometimes they said that they were agents of the Government and spread rumors of policies of repression far more extreme than any that had preceded them. Finally the law governing what was termed 'the freedom of the press' was promulgated. It didn't please the papers at all. They believed that it gave them less liberty than they had enjoyed before. Many of them attacked it. More encouraged the workingmen's organizations toward the declaration of strikes. Some printed the strike manifesto, which contained utterances against the Government and the Czar that might be allowed to pass in this country under whatever public censure they would have received, but could not be permitted under the conditions then obtaining in Russia. The papers were closed up. The next morning most of them reappeared under other names with 'a change of management.' Then they had to be closed up again, only to break out as frequently.

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"The strike was now declared on as regards the telegraph and railroad. Soon there came the uprising in the Baltic provinces, and the acts of violence against the land-holding and property-holding class there. Now the disturbance spread to Moscow. There was but one thing left for the Government to do if it proposed to survive—that was to put down the rebellion. And this was exactly what it did do, with the support of the more conservative elements in the population regardless of their political belief.

"In the Baltic provinces there were certain of the peasants who had acquired some little property, but their lives had been no more safe while the mobs were at work than had been the lives of the German Barons, their old-time oppressors. Among the students there were some at least who recognized that no good could come out of a condition of complete anarchy, and were disposed to counsel their brethren to wait until it should be seen what the Czar and Witte were going to do and how the Douma would work in actual operation. The professional agitators were becoming recognized as such, and their hold upon the people decreased accordingly.

"That is about the way the situation stands today and will no doubt stand until the elections are held in April. Witte is engaged almost constantly in preparing for that tremendous undertaking, for it is not one kind of suffrage to be conferred, but several, and each must be fitted to the character of the people who are to use it. I saw him when I was in St. Petersburg—met him by appointment in his workshop, a plainly fitted governmental office in which a much-littered table was the principal article of furniture. Witte was at work on a state document, but he wasn't dictating and he had no secretaries with him. He was writing it out laboriously in long hand. He could do it better that way, he said, and was willing to make the sacrifice of time. Perhaps he makes up for it by the dispatch with which he handles other business. Some compensation of this sort is necessary for the man who has only a few months in which to organize the electorate of an empire.

"The strictly governmental problems, however, are by no means the only ones that Russia has to face. A series of uprisings such as the last few years have seen in many parts of the empire are bound to have left their effect throughout the entire industrial establishment. It is vastly to Russia's advantage in the present situation that her resources are overwhelmingly agricultural, for land which has run red with blood will produce the corn or the wheat the next year if there is any one left to till it. The Russian farmer, then, is by no means out of business, nor in many parts of the country have his conditions of life been materially disturbed, and he has in the

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Princess Troubetskoy's Latest Poem

"Augustine the Man" Remarkable in Its Dramatic Appeal and Imagery---The Conflict of Heart and Mind.

THE rank as a poet which her last book, "Selene," has given the Princess Amélie Rives-Troubetzkoy in American classics (for, in spite of all enduring neglect, there is classical quality to be found in some native literature of our own period) makes it a matter of universal interest to know what she has accomplished in her new book, "Augustine the Man," which will be issued in the Spring by John Lane, the Bodley Head, London and New York.

After reading it, one is impressed with the audacity of lies through which a man's soul must pass in life before the truths of spiritual insight are seen.

It is profound in places, dramatically appealing when human love is set aside for Christian purposes, and it ends as man's life often ends to-day, scarred by the avenging angel with a grieving for his arrogance of doctrine, for his assumption of orthodox government, remembering how the blood and heart of the woman who adored him cried out to him in human love against these things.

For many reasons this poem, written in dramatic form, and told in four scenes, (symbolizing four eras in the progress of Augustine the Man to Augustine the Saint,) creates a sensation of great pity for the Magdalene of modern life, and an intellectual sense of unrest for the unending conflict of spirit and flesh to which we are born.

The poet spares no ugly modern truth its ugliness, denies no agnostic problem of the times its full measure of exploitation.

For the woman who has sinned through love of Augustine the man, the father of her child, the poet has made a rosary of love about her heart, purifying her of the orthodox sin, avenging the modern measure of her soul by planting sadness and grief, through the death of his child, to shadow the remaining years of Augustine the monk.

It is a tremendous plea for a new gospel, for the brotherhood of spirit, for the love of the great love that is shown in the simplicity of little children.

The historical phase of "Augustine the Man" is unimportant, it is the imagery of a poet limning out the conflict of moral and intellectual problems that are confronting the senses of any thinking man and woman of the hour.

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The verse is smooth, rings clear in tone, as though each line were hammered out of the white heat of this poet's anguish for humanity, and it has its surprises, its skill that awakens in you a culture you scarcely knew you had.

It is the most important work Amélie Rives has done; it marks the period of her meditative mood, from which all great and lasting ideals are born.

In "Selene" we had exquisite graces of verse, picturesque ecstasies of fairy meanings, of the deeds and doings of the gods; but in "Augustine the Man" there is a document wrung from a poet's breast, where it has lain for years, made up of hurts and cries, and sadness and despairs, and fears and the human cravings to bear all rather than count a lie a friend to lean upon.

It is a desperate confession of her struggle with indefinite hindrances to get a glimpse of the definite meaning of things, for, as all great poets must, she has "tasted the bitter and the sweet, and has found both nourishing."

"Augustine the Man" is you and I, and every one we know, and the rest of the world besides: it is the innermost secret of our misgivings, it is the scroll of man's worst failure, the failure of his moral obligations, to the God he professes to serve, to the woman he professes to love.

Yet it is no arraignment: the poet has not set herself in judgment upon these questions that are torturing man to-day as much as they ever did.

The poem ends with a throb of human sorrow, with a last wrenching of Augustine the man, who has crept, deliberately it would seem, under the protection of the monk's robe and cowl to cover up his perplexities, for, when his son dies, he remembers bitterly the injustice of his chosen Christian doctrine against Melcara, the Magdalene mother of that son, and he says:

> Into Thy hands, dear Lord, into Thy hands!
> Oh, poor Melcara! How art thou avenged!
> Thinking but of myself, I took him from thee,
> And he hath left me, thinking but of thee!

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The poem is comforting, in spite of the dismay it fastens in the heart, because of the increasing pains it proves, inflicted through the blind stupidity of modern standards of feeling.

"Augustine the Man" is not cast upon the world as an allurement in verse; it is the voice of a woman in earnest with herself, in sympathy with the stricken and the struggling virtues of human nature, so frail in its passions and its pieties, mighty in its tenderness and its divine seal that no vice can destroy, no indignity of flesh may countersign.

This is not simply a poet's phantasy of some utopian dream, it is a gospel that has crystallized itself in the soul of a woman, who has made it her innermost prayer that she might rear an altar in herself where temporal truths could make confession of their faults, to purify their inherent spiritual purposes.

It is an act of consecration, which many women strive to make because of the keener sensibility aroused in them by their training to the refinements of thought and feeling; but, few are there who can see clearly beyond the analysis of conflicting feeling; only a poet can chant the universal hymn of praise and thanksgiving that is smothered by the roar and rush of material nature.

"Love is the fulfilling of the law," and the poet has analyzed the molding of this precept in the analysis of Augustine's soul.

This drama of Augustine begins as the drama of most men's lives—at the ripening of mind and heart in the maturity of worldly success.

The scene is the room of a house in Carthage, and "Augustine enters with a roll of parchment in his hands and the crown of gilded leaves, given him for his poem by the Proconsul Vindicianus, upon his head."

> Augustine.—At least I here can be the man I feel,
> Not seem the man I should be. Emptiness * * *
> Emptiness * * * Emptiness * * * Could I inhale
> The heaven with all its stars, methinks in truth
> I still would seem as void unto myself
> As were the air without them. Crowned, my masters!
> Crowned for a poem so called. A show of words,
> A shadow cast by shadows, ghost of a ghost—
> The right apt miming of some other mimes
> Who in their turn have mimicked real poets.
> No whit, shred, gleaning of myself in it,
> —Not even mine own peculiar emptiness—
> Therefore no poem! yet, please you, they have crowned me.
>
> * * * Oh, give me something real, though it be sin!

Such also is the modern cry of the perplexed yet profoundly reverent spirit of man to-day in his groping search for the infinite truth.

Had Augustine been a Christian at this time, he would have compromised with reality in his faith, but this was the man trying to seize his destiny, and the poet, reading the heart of man amazing well, makes Augustine in his extreme disgust with brave illusions, turn to woman for a soothing answer.

In the garden outside is Melcara, "his sun-bird," and her "nestling," Adeodatus, the son and heir of their affections.

Augustine calls to them from an open window to join him, and as he hears her voice in answer to his call, he cries:

> * * * Ah! that was real,
> That cry of hers, as any Springtime bird's
> Answering its mate. And real that lovely hair,
> Blowing before her as it fain would reach me
> Ere her sweet self. * * *

For an instant there is peace and delight in his soul, as these two living, breathing answers to his most natural self cling round about him in the all-adoring excitement of being near him.

> There—there! Calmly! I've news for ye—great news
> To-day I have been crowned the King of Carthage,

he tells them.

> Adeodatus (the boy.)—Then mother is a Queen and I'm a Prince!
> Oh! it is like the stories mother tells me.
> I like to be a Prince. Is that thy crown?
> Melcara.—Nay, sweetest, not so fast and not so free.
> Thou must not be so free, dear, with thy father.
> Adeodatus.—He likes it * * * Dost thou not?
> Augustine.—Like it, magician?
> Who would not be enscorched with such wiles?
> Judge if I like it.
> (Catching him up in his arms.)
> Adeodatus.—Now I can touch thy crown.
> Is it real? Is it gold?
> Augustine.—No! brass, brass, brass, my Prince!
> And heavy it seems as lead, though light as air.
> There, take it. Thou may'st have it.
> Adeodatus.—And play with it?
> Augustine.—Ay, 'tis a plaything.

The symbol is put into the child's hands to dream itself a King, but it remains for the woman to coax into happiness the mood in the man, for then speaks Melcara.

> Melcara (shyly.)—I know that thou wast jesting
> When thou did'st say they crowned thee King of Carthage.
> It was thy poem they crowned thee for, was't not?
> Augustine.—And poets are Kings, or should be, even in Carthage.
> Yet did they crown me wrongfully to-day—
> For thou, thou art my chiefest poem, sweet,
> Being my saddest and gladdest both in one.
> (Here he catches up the child passionately before him with both hands.)
> O may the greatest of such gods as he
> Cherish thee as I cannot!
> Run, now—play!
> (The child runs out, holding the crown.)
> Then follows the tenderest scene in the poem:
> Melcara.—Thou art suddenly so sad. Ah! look at me.
> Speak to me as thou did'st a moment gone.
> I dread thy sadness.
> Augustine (absently.)—Why dost dread it, dear?
> Melcara.—O like a darkling spirit it slips between us.
> And blurs thy heart from mine! Then do I fear
> I know not what, which fear is worst of all.
> Or there doth run a whispering through my blood
> As though myself unto myself hissed forth
> As with a thousand tongues! "Lo, it is written,
> And he will leave thee one day, and no more
> For evermore remember thee. One day
> Thou far apart from him shalt slowly die
> Of utmost longing, while he no more grieves
> Than grieves the cradle bough for last year's nest."
> Augustine.—Weep not, or if thou must, here on my heart,
> Augustine.—Dear, thou teachest me.
> Nay, I'm in earnest. * * *. Look not sorrowful.
> Which is thy nest. Let not such fancies grieve thee.
> Melcara.—I know I live in sin, if to love thee
> Be sin, dear lord; but ah! my heart is true
> As any wife's.
> Augustine.—Pure gold to match this hair.
> Ne'er was saint haloed like my sweetest sinner.
> Melcara.—Alas! thou dost but love my hair, my eyes—
> The way I move, the lips that sting thy blood.
> I am all these, yet more than all of these,
> Even as the song's the bird, yet far, far more.
> Thou lov'st not me, but that which houses me—
> This garment which I wear, of flesh and youth.
> Augustine.—My sun-bird. * * *
> Melcara.—Nay, we women know, dear lord.
> We sit within our bodies shivering
> While love shines hot without and doth not reach us.
> Augustine.—Why, what is this, thou willful woman thing!
> Thou hast been thinking!
> Melcara.—O, thou mayst mock at me!
> But there's a wisdom born of ignorance
> Not all your schools of rhetoric can teach.
> Such wisdom hath a woman when she loves
> With real love, setting herself aside,
> For then she seeth clear, not what she longs for,
> But what must be. Ay, though she lack the learning
> To comprehend the poems her lover writes,
> She lacks not wit to comprehend the lack
> Of love in him that would not read them to her.
> Augustine.—Is that the bee that steals away my honey?
> Thou who dost live with me a poem of love,
> Jealous of empty words? Why, dearest heart,
> That ode had been astronomy to thee!
> Melcara.—Yet those unlearned in astronomy
> May gaze with joy upon the stars. So I
> Had loved the words thou wrotest because thou wrotest them.
> O dear my lord! thou who dost teach so many,
> Wilt thou not teach me more, that I, having learned,
> Thou mayest more love me?

PRINCESS AMELIA RIVES TROUBETZKOY.
From Photograph taken at Lake Maygiore, Italy, bp Her Husband, the Prince.

> To think that underneath this golden web—
> (Lifting a length of her hair musingly, and caressing it while he speaks.)
> Which I did only deem the snare of love—
> Thoughts buzzed and stung. Tell me, my little one,
> Who art so innocent-wise, what god dost pray to?
> Melcara.—Oh, how I've longed that thou shouldst show me God!
> Augustine, (bitterly.)—How should I show thee that I have not found?
> But every woman hath some whispering god
> Who tells her secrets. Share thine with me, sweet.
> Melcara.—If thou didst laugh at this I could not bear it.
> Augustine.—Laughter hath never entered in my heart.
> That is thy dwelling place. Tell on: fear not.
> Melcara, (gazing before her vaguely.)—I know not how to tell it, 'tis like dreams—
> So fain in dreaming drest in words so poor.
> * * * 'Tis something that without me yet within—
> Whene'er I anguish o'er the riddle of things,
> And would, and would not, craving I know not what,
> Breathes soft, "I know * * * I know!"
> 'Tis like a wind that kindleth fire to flame,
> And lo! I am that flame and it the wind;
> And when I overleap this present joy
> And tremble in a future bare of love,
> There hath it fled before me, and with wings
> As of a tender darkness folds me round
> And blends me with the night. Or sad, or glad,
> Ever it whispereth, "I know! * * * I know!"
> Augustine.—Now hides not any deepest-hearted flower
> More beauty than a woman! Tell me more.
> Melcara.—I never saw my mother; but one there was
> My nurse, long dead now, who in golden words
> Taught me of that fair Carthaginian god
> Who had no temple but the hearts of men—
> Melcarth the Beautiful, who loved not blood,
> And me she named in honor of his name,
> Praying his grace on me for that name's sake.
> Here, as I said, he had no temple, but one
> In far off Tyre he had,—Magnificent
> Wrought by the gods to singing of the stars,—
> But never image had he, there or here.
> Only two pillars there were that stayed his house—
> One of pure gold, one like to emerald,
> That shone at night as with a soul of fire.
> Sometimes my dreams are lighted with that glow,
> And through the splendor of my own spirit I walk
> One with the god. * * * I know not how to tell it, * * *
> But oftener there doth rise and ebb in me
> A fountain of ineffable delight,
> Whose waters may not see the glare of day,
> Whose source lies hid in dreams, and with the tide
> Of life doth flow inversely,—like that spring
> Which welling forth at Gades in his temple
> Inversely with the sea-tide rose and fell.
> To this god I have prayed for thee beloved.
> Augustine.—And thou didst long for me to show thee God!
> Thou hast but opened thy heart, and I have seen Him.

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Melcara's confession of what her "whispering god" has taught her should make many women who have lived and felt as Melcara has turn to the crumpled pages of their secret selves and search, no doubt in vain, as she did, for an echo in the spacious corridors of man's heart.

Most deftly and most truly does the poet blur the love of man for woman with worldly interruptions, for just at the moment when Melcara has all but steeped Augustine's soul in the sweet incense of her holiest self—there enters Antonius, a complacent Christian friend of Augustine's, and snaps a thread between these two, the same thread that almost binds the heart of every man to the unorthodox yet unevasive renunciations of an untarnished and eternal love, that great women like Melcara make for men.

But, the woman passes out, neglected, her heartache unatoned, and Augustine plunges into other torturing moods, to the alarm of Antonius the Christian, whose consolation is but poor stuff beside the comforting unselfishness of Melcara.

> Antonius.—Cheerily! * * * Thou'rt every ready to drop to hell
> When thou hast failed in scaling Heaven.
> Augustine.—In truth
> I have never found myself to lose myself
> Nor am I sure there is a Heaven to scale.
> Antonius.—Rightly thou sayest thou hast not found thyself
> deep within himself
> For when a man dives
> And rises with that chief pearl of his being—
> Resolve unto the highest—he is King
> Of more than his sole self, and sun and moon
> Fight for him in their courses. So with Heaven.
> For since that possible god, man, is, God must be;
> And he who finds himself, finds God

But Augustine is too close a student of realities, too careless, perhaps, of more important instincts of his soul, for he answers, still unmoved by religious fervor:

> Augustine.—Say rather
> That he who finds God finds himself. Thou knowest not
> Such counter-currents as my turbulent being.
> Thou art a sad believer.
> * * * A quiet Christian,
> Whose man-made God moves orderly when priests,
> Bishops, and Archbishops do thumb the strings,
> And answering prompt the cue of holy Church,
> Appears, divinely punctual, when summoned.
> Forgive me!
>
> * * * * * * * * *
>
> Hast thou e'er thought on silence, how dread it is?
> The implacable silence that answereth man's clamor
> And keepeth deity inviolate?
> * * * * * * * * *
> Then have come other moods, and I have thought
> That not within the flesh dwelt all our being;
> That we had other means than of the senses
> And their accustomed uses by which to know
> To apprehend the invisible. Might, as 'twere,
> See with our ears, hear with our eyes, and know
> Beyond the brain. * * * Oh madness breathes upon me,
> Heed me not, dear Antonius. Patience, patience.
> * * * * * * * * *
> Antonius.—Thou sinnest against thyself
> With these mad ravings, dear Augustine. Peace,
> Till reason come again.
> Augustine.—Oh, thou calm soul!
> What dost thou know of sin? I—I, Augustine,
> Who am his dear familiar, will instruct thee
> That so thou mayest avoid him evermore.
> * * * * * * * * *
> Man, man, thou hast not sinned with thy chief essence,
> But with some little outer part of thee.
> Thou knowest sins, not sin.

Augustine's confessions, though not made in detail, are powerfully reflected in their bruising destiny against his soul.

Of course only a small part of the originality which this American poet has conceived in her reflections upon this struggle of the man can be given here.

I have chosen the most remarkable passages, leaving equally fine analysis in the book covers.

> Antonius says: Thou wilt yet serve God, but He will conquer thee;
> With love victorious Christ will vanquish thee
> Augustine.—The lovely sovereignty of that fair Name
> Hath ever swayed the nobler man in me—
> That Name thou last did utter—name of gold
> And ivory, of stars and lightning's wrought.
> Tender as flowers and terrible as fire
> Consuming idols. And yet—and yet Antonius
> * * * * * * * * *
> My reason questions. I were not Augustine
> Were pride in intellect set underfoot.
> For surely God is Mind as well as Love.
> Wherefore, then, came He only to the humble,
> The poor in mind? Wherefore these fishermen?
> Were not great Caesar humbled, and through love,
> A mightier work than humble men uplifted
> Until they wrangled for high place in heaven?
> And why should God—as man—scorn intellect?
> O, had Christ lived in Greece and talked with Plato!
> There were a miracle worthy of his Godhead.
> All love and knowledge blent to feed the ages!
> * * * * * * * * *
> Antonius.—But there's a voice in me that saith not reason
> Shall bring a man home to the heart of being.
> That he who knows and knoweth not how he knows
> That man hath knowledge. Such an one am I * * *
> Augustine.—Not so with me.
> I hold if love descends with God to man,
> The intellect ascends with man to God:
> And, like Prometheus in the ancient fable,
> Had rather boldly filch my fire from heaven,
> Knowing its source, than in the dark to feel
> An unknown flame that feeds upon my reason,
> Leaving me naught save feeling as a witness.

Antonius explains, pleads that the very storm in Augustine's nature breeds sorrow

> Which doth unlock the kingdom of the soul.
> Augustine.—Ay, what if sorrow doth reveal to man
> That God hath wept? That when he did repent Him
> Of making man, the cause of His repentance
> Was the so awful woes of helpless beings.
> Himself had ordered into suffering?
> That His immaculate justice did ordain
> Himself should become man and suffer manhood:
> That only thus could He undo His deed
> And expiate creation on the cross?
> 'Tis a wild thought that doth appeal to me.
> * * * * * * * * *
> Whence came I? Now, Antonius.
> I have put that question to myself ere this.
> Did infancy succeed some other age,
> And what before that life again? Where was I?
> Or was I any one, as now we think
> Of being and its attributes: Nay, truly
> The dignity of the soul forbids the thought
> That it was fashioned some few years ago
> As men mold statues. Let us once admit it,
> And what a blasphemous vision darkens light
> Man has but to sin, and lo! God makes a soul!
> We the created create ere the Creator,
> And this Omnipotent Being outsits eternity,
> Breathing forth souls, as children breathe forth bubbles,
> At man's behest! No! 'Tis unthinkable.

The second scene reveals Augustine in Milan.

Alypius, a fellow-student of Augustine, thus describes him:

> Thus hath he sate since Pontitianus left us.
> His sight bent inward; all his body listening
> As to some voice that speaks within his soul.

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Then follows a wonderful soliloquy of Augustine's, a profound analysis of a man's nature revealed to him in all its shivering nakedness of sin, which ends in a spiritual climax triumphant for Augustine, as he exclaims after his reading of the Scriptures:

> My God! My God! I thank thee! Thou hast shined
> Within my heart, and all my night is day!

The scene where Augustine renounces his life with Melcara is remarkable chiefly for the human pathos there is in it, and, as usual, touches most intimately the newest quivering passion of the modern Magdalene.

The presence of Monica, Augustine's mother, reveals to Melcara that her sin is known:

> What! She—she—here? O God! then I'm awake,
> Awake for all my life to honor and woe!
> * * * * * * * * *
> O wilt thou not this little one last time
> Leave us together, lady? Thy God will bless thee.
> He who was kind to Magdalene will bless thee
> For being kind to me—Wilt thou not leave us?
> Monica—O child, if thou wouldst only turn to Him
> Thoudst find thy joy in Him, like Magdalene!
> Melcara (softly,)—My lady * * * She repented of her sin,
> And since my sin's the love I bear my lord,
> How then shall I repent, who must forever
> Love him? * * * My sin is all that you have left me,
> Your God can take my life, but not my love.
> Wilt thou not leave us?

Monica goes and leaves her with Augustine, who stands with his face hidden from her. Only a very slight suggestion can be given in so brief and incomplete a form of this most dramatic situation in the drama.

From Augustine the man she wrings these words:

> * * * I love thee now! * * *
> Canst thou not see when souls are crucified,
> Because they have not blood as bodies have?

Then Melcara, forgetful at last of her own sorrow, thinks of their child.

> Melcara.—What wilt thou tell the boy?
> He loves me dear, my lord. What wilt thou tell him?
> Augustine.—Melcara!
> Melcara.—Wilt thou let him think me dead?
> 'Twere best that way—and! oh, be careful with him.
> Watch him thyself—He is not strong, Augustine.
> Augustine.—Lord God! I am flesh. * * * I cannot bear this. * * *
> Melcara.—Why, I am bearing it,
> And have no God to help me.

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The scene works up, and up, until Melcara is taken away raving. The son cries out in passionate sorrow for his mother, and Augustine, at last left alone, sinks exhausted with the torturing of lives:

> O thou who wast in all points tempted even
> As we are, look with pity on Augustine!
> Christ! By the lovely hair Thou ne'er didst touch,
> By the dear eyes that never mirrored Thine,
> By the sweet lips thou only taughtest to pray,
> By the one woman Thou as man didst love—
> As God didst teach to love but God in Thee,
> Have mercy upon her and me. * * * Have mercy!

With this scene the human tension is supplanted by the glow and religious fervor of Augustine the man, who having found the glory of the Lord, walks on the earth in spiritual ecstasy, his only human tie being the frail and delicate Adeodatus, Melcara's son.

At last he is taken away, and Augustine, chastened, sanctified, all but relieved of the conflicting tortures of man, is left alone under the weight of deep experience, his last words in the drama, as in the dreams of all other men, being about the woman he adored:

> all other men, about the woman he adored.
> Oh! poor Melcara! How art thou avenged!
> Thinking but of myself, I took him from thee,
> And he hath left me, thinking but of thee.

PENDENNIS.

"HARD" AND "SOFT" WATER.

PROGRESSIVE physicians, says The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette, are awakening to the the fact that pure water means water not only free from any decaying animal or vegetable matter or disease organisms, but also free from any lime. The only way to obtain such pure water is by distillation. The particles of dissolved stone which make water "hard" cannot be used by the body like the organized lime found in cereals, but, on the contrary, the stone in "hard" water produces irritation in the kidneys, aids in the formation of kidney and gall stones, attaches itself to the walls of the arteries, to the valves of the heart, and causes chalky deposits in the joints. Everywhere it does harm and no possible good.

A physician who has practiced for thirty years in a California valley says the hillside upon which he lives is of granite formation, and the water the people drink is consequently "soft." The other side of the hill is composed of limestone, and the water from the springs and well is "hard." The doctor has been struck with the fact that his practice is enormously greater in the limestone district. He finds that the hard water drinkers die of Bright's disease and are crippled with chronic rheumatism, while the soft water imbibers generally live longer and are free from these diseases.

When the pleasures of life begin to pall on a man he thinks about getting married.

"GIVE THE CZAR A CHANCE!"

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

great wheat-raising belt at least as fertile a land to till as there is in the world.

"What handicaps the farmer most is the fact that if the strikes tie up the railroads he can't get his goods to market. The manufacturers are similarly handicapped even if their establishments happen to have been free from labor troubles, and in some places all manufacturing industry is at a standstill, so that it will be a matter of months before mills will be in operation again. Of course the fact that the railroads are under Government control will facilitate matters somewhat, particularly in whatever financial problems may be presented—that is, if more strikes do not come on to interfere between now and the time when the Government under the new Constitution shall have fully reasserted itself.

"There is a world interest in Russia's industrial situation as well as in her politics, for a country with resources so immense cannot be disregarded and cannot remain isolated from the trade of the world. There are as a matter of fact but two fields now open for large scale exploitation. One is Russia and the other is South America. Africa has occupied a similar position for a number of years, but attention has been turned toward Africa for so long that it can hardly be considered new territory for the developer of industry. In Russia, however, there is original opportunity to which the attention of the world must inevitably be attracted sooner or later.

"It is this which more than anything else brings out the foolishness of the English-Japanese alliance from England's standpoint. Russia for some time will not manufacture what she can buy and Japan won't buy what she can manufacture. It is Japan's policy to exploit Manchuria and China for her own and not for the world's interests, and political and financial and moral aid given to Japan in carrying out her policy can only react to the stifling of the world's trade sooner or later. There are 5,000 Chinese students in Japanese universities at the present time, and it is the policy of the nation to encourage intercommunication, while the Japanese in their turn are constantly drawing upon the genius of the entire civilized world outside of their borders, and are rapidly turning the Pacific Ocean into a Japanese lake.

"The Emperor of Germany, who is the greatest commercial mind of the age in my opinion, is the only one who has recognized clearly the opportunities that are offered for the development of trade relations with Russia. It is very well to say that the German Emperor's interest results from his knowledge that a general revolution in Russia would bring about a Socialist uprising in Germany, probable war between Austria and Hungary, and possibly revolution in France, but the appreciation of this has been coupled with a keen realization of the commercial opportunities, and the tie between Russia and Germany is not one that is lightly to be dissolved with any change of political sentiment.

"There is plenty of chance for the United States. The Czar is keenly mindful of the traditional friendship which has existed between the two nations. He remembers Russia's attitude during our great civil war, and does not believe that the spasmodic outbursts of anti-Russian sentiment in this country fairly represent the feelings of the American people. Moreover Russia needs the things that we have to sell to her—our machinery, our tools and implements of all kinds, especially agricultural implements, and she offers and will continue to offer opportunity for the investment of our capital. It remains to the United States to make up its mind whether it will avail itself of these opportunities for the extension of its trade and its enterprise. But first of all this country must answer the question that is presented to the entire civilized world—whether it will give the Czar a chance."

There is more love and romance in one play that lasts three hours than the average person crowds into a lifetime.

DISPEPTIC PHILOSOPHY.

Most of us have promises to mend.

Let us hope that heaven is a place where the suburbs are not in the hands of real estate speculators.

Men wouldn't flatter if women didn't flirt.

The fellow who casts slurs generally throws a boomerang.

Some men fall in love and never get on their feet again.

Ignorance is bliss only when it is wise enough to recognize its own blissfulness.

The mistakes of other people are always more or less amusing to us.

The under dog generally gets our sympathy, in spite of the fact that he often deserves all he gets.

A man is never too old to learn, but he is sometimes too young.

Even a "good fellow" may reform.

Good resolutions don't always make good.

A soft answer turneth away graft. Nit!

Israel's Lost Tribes Again Found

This Time in the Japanese, Whose Country Was Said to be Originally Conquered by a Race from "Somewhere."

ARE the Japanese the descendants of the lost tribes of Israel?

This is the extraordinary question that is being asked in Japan and Europe and is being answered by some people with a strong affirmative. And, to support their argument, they are producing evidence which, to say the least, is surprising. It may not be conclusive. The savants of Japan and the West will have to decide on that point, but it is of such a character that it must be taken seriously until it is shown to be illusory.

A volume has been printed in Japan from which the illustrations that accompany this article are taken. The evidence presented in it is so remarkable that it appears to have convinced, among others, Hugues Le Roux, the well-known French author, who will be remembered as having delivered a series of lectures in this country some years ago. M. Le Roux has written an article in the magazine Je Sais Tout in which he reproduces the arguments and some of the illustrations in the Japanese book, and enforces them with the results of personal experiences gained in a journey he made to Abyssinia, or, as he calls that country, Ethiopia.

One portion of M. Le Roux's argument will probably be dismissed at once as fanciful. He finds not only a probability that the Japanese are descended from some of the ten lost tribes, but that the English are descended from the rest. That theory has long been entertained by certain Englishmen, and there is even a society in England which has no other object than to prove it. So far the theory and its upholders have met with little but ridicule in England, and there seems no immediate prospect that they will meet with anything else at the hands of scientists.

But the argument in regard to the Japanese seems to be quite another affair. To begin with, the facial characteristics of many Japanese are startlingly similar to those of the Jews. Six portraits are printed on this page. In two of them, perhaps, the Jewish characteristics are not very evident, but the others seem unmistakable. M. Le Roux says:

"These people are not Japanese. They are Israelites. They are Jews—Russian Jews, bearing without doubt more of the marks of Asia than their brethren in Western Europe, but still the posterity of Jacob. They are from the ghettos of Moscow and Warsaw."

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And yet they are the faces of Japanese—well-known Japanese at that. They are all portraits of statesmen, and the features that appear even more Jewish than any of the others, that look like those of some old Russian-Jewish pushcart man, are those of the Prince Chikusen.

There are other Japanese types which are not Jewish at all. The Ainus of the north, for instance, are of a quite different race from the people here depicted, and there is a race in the south which is believed to be almost pure Malay.

All this is in accord with the Japanese legend—the legend of an immigrant race which arrived in Japan at some time, from somewhere, conquered the original inhabitants, and has been the ruling race ever since. It is this tradition which forms one of the chief arguments for those who believe that the Japanese are the descendants of the lost tribes—the tradition as expressed in the pictorial and symbolical art of Japan.

One of the pictures printed on this page shows the coat of arms on the gates of the Palace of Kyoto. According to the Japanese who believe in the Israelitish theory it represents the escutcheon of Israel and of Judah. The unicorn of Israel is lodged in the crown. The twelve lions represent the twelve tribes.

"The gates of the Palace of Kyoto," remarks M. Le Roux, "were not made yesterday. They are a chef d'ouvre of ancient art. It cannot, therefore, be pretended that they were forged in an hour of gratitude in order to form a permanent souvenir of the alliance of Great Britain and Japan." He is alluding to the similarity between the Japanese and British escutcheons.

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But these gates are by no means the only or even the most significant evidence. M. Le Roux reproduces old Japanese pictures which represent some kind of an exodus—the exodus of the Jews to Japan, in his opinion. He says:

"They show what could be described as the advance guard of the tribes in their exodus. If these pages come under the notice of rabbis familiar with the archaeological traditions of their people they will no doubt be struck by the resemblance that can be seen between the canes, umbrellas, and banners which appear in these pictures and the similar objects which were in use in the Temple of Israel. For my part I have met in the Ethiopian Church, which is still imbued with the Hebraic cult, these forked sticks and crutch-sticks of the priests, these bonnets of judgment, these umbrellas, and these hornlike coiffures, which are found even in the head of the 'Moses' of Michael Angelo as a sign of his initiation. I am especially impressed by the processions of personages, armed and helmeted, half religious, half military figures, which issue from the depth of the Talmud and are found in the Solomonesque Church of Ethiopia, just as in these processions of the Japanese pictures.

"I have under my eyes a curious engraving which represents the embarkation of the tribes for their new fatherland. The background of the composition is occupied by a conical mountain, the indications being that it is the Island of Sakhalin. A large raft is seen, which sailors are guiding with poles. In the centre of this raft an important personage is seated, wearing the bonnet of judgment. Tables which may be those of the Law are at his side. A crowd of priests is around him, attired in two-pointed helmets, bearing sacred objects, raising banners, lances, and warlike weapons, in accordance with the forms of the ritual. It was certainly not to submit to the yoke of the aboriginal Malays that the Israelites had gone such a long journey by land and sea to Japan. They intended to dominate this insular kingdom, where they landed with all the symbols of their faith and of their strength. They brought with them the three crowns which tradition places on the brow of the elect of God."

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M. Le Roux finds much significance in the crown of the Empresses of Japan, seeing in the twelve pendants which weight it on each side symbols of the twelve tribes of Israel. To most people, however, it is not in the symbols, but in direct pictorial representations, that the most startling correspondences will be discovered.

Take one of the pictures printed herewith. Surely it represents the visit of the Queen of Sheba to King Solomon. "With its Decalogue, its symbols, and its myths," says M. Le Roux, "Israel brought to Japan the legends which are as the titles of its history. One of those which throughout the ages has most tormented it is the adventure of the Queen of Sheba, who went to see Solomon, seduced his wisdom, and bore him the bold man who one day was to violate the Temple, reach the Ark, seize the Tables of the Law, carry them off with the permission of God, and thus tear out Israel's very heart and prepare for the dispersion of the tribes. Wherever Israel is in exile the story of the Queen of Sheba has taken root. It sometimes happened that to throw dust in the eyes of infidels they turned it into irony, but the preoccupation of the Children of Jacob is betrayed even under this disguise. I have seen Ethiopian illuminated manuscripts which represented the arrival of the Queen of Sheba when she visited Solomon. I was struck by the profoundly Asiatic character of these paintings.

"In the presence of the harmonious composition which shows us this adventure treated in the purest Japanese style one cannot help but think that humanity lives on a small number of stories and that through Europe and Asia Israel was the extraordinary commercial traveler who carried the symbols of the initiated."

M. Le Roux believes that in the religion of Shintoism distinct traces of the ancient religion of the Jews are to be found. He asserts that in Japan there are still temples in which "the pure doctrine of Moses has made efforts to preserve itself intact." He declares that there is an esoteric religion in Japan. Its priests bear the name of Kan Nushi, that is to say, the initiated of the Lord. He remarks that in the Shinto temples there are two sanctuaries, the tabernacle and the holy of holies. He says that the Shinto priests make music in their temples, and he declares that all the instruments they use are of Jewish origin. Like the Jewish priests of Biblical times, he says, the priests of Shinto wear bonnets and knee breeches and robes of linen, that they assume only when they officiate.

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But, says M. Le Roux, one should not forget that the tribes which made the journey to the Far East had been contaminated by their long familiarity with the Assyrian and Babylonian cults. He tells his readers to examine closely the "queen picture" which appears to be a Japanese representation of Eve and the Serpent, and he adds:

"You will see there a dragon that is being watched by a priestess and which will give birth to a diabolical beast. That diabolical beast is the ancestor of all the Japanese Emperors—the serpent Mi, of which you will find the ancestral impress in the ancestral name Mikado. It would appear that it was Israel which brought that serpent from Babylon. How can it otherwise be explained that on the other side of the Yellow Sea you come across the legend of the terrestrial Paradise where the woman was tempted by the serpent? The man, the Adam, whose anxious face watches in a corner of the frame, could but be the witness of the mysteries which were to be accomplished. This dragon, Mi, who crossed the sea on the raft of the priests of Israel, is the old brass serpent that Moses knew in Egypt. It follows in the tracks of God's people like a souvenir of their sin."

These are some of the arguments employed by M. Le Roux in support of the theory that the Japanese are descendants of the lost tribes. The scientists are yet to be heard from. The philological test, for instance, has apparently never been applied to the subject, and we have yet to learn that there is any similarity between Hebrew and the language of the Japanese.

That the origin of the Japanese race is a profound mystery has long been admitted by scientists, who have put forward one suggestion after another, only to find them untenable. Perhaps the latest theory regarding the subject may wear better than its predecessors.

JEWISH TYPES OF JAPANESE.

SOLOMON AND THE QUEEN OF SHEBA

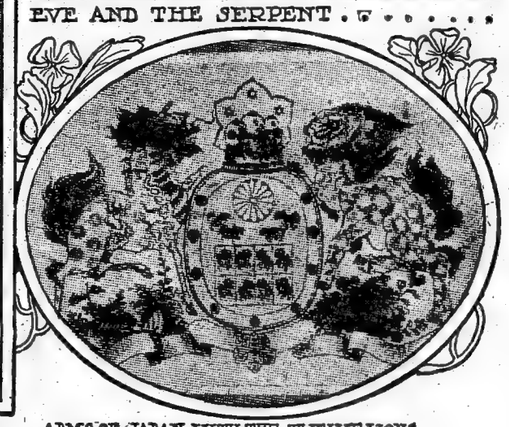

EVE AND THE SERPENT.

ARMS OF JAPAN WITH THE TWELVE LIONS OF ISRAEL

"Ole Nick"

PREACHER in de White 'Ouse wid a Bible in his han',
Ole Marse Nick won't run away dis time f'om holy man!
So him dar a-grinnin' in a han'some long black coat,
Flower in his buttonhole, big collar 'roun' his throat:
Young gal standin' by his side a-blushin' lak a rose—
Ole Nick's got de bes' ob all de young men dat I knows!
When dat chile was toddlin' in de nurs'ry mammy said:
"Look heah, honey, Ole Nick's waintin' dar behind dat bed
Fo' de chillun what is bad, an' ef yo' don't look sharp
He's sho'ly gwine to rob yo' ob yo' golden crown an' harp."
An' dar he stan's a-grinning! Lawd, Lawdie, chile, de pick
Ob all dat's good in dis heah worl' is grabbed by Ole Marse Nick."

JOHN A. MOROSO.

MILK AND TYPHOID FEVER.

CAREFUL investigation by the Health Department of the City of New York has demonstrated that the fear of contracting typhoid fever from eating raw oysters is not so great as one would believe, judging by reports from England, where recently fatalities have occurred for which the agency of infected oysters was clearly established.

To determine the factors in the causation of typhoid fever as it appeared in the city, 1,322 cases of the disease were studied, and it was found that only 5 per cent. of the patients were consumers of raw oysters—and the great majority of them were also drinkers of raw milk, which is a significant fact, when it is taken into consideration that 51.7 per cent. of the typhoid fever patients used raw milk as a part of their dietary. More than half of those infected with typhoid fever, says The Medical Record, were milk drinkers.

Only a fool will give a receipt for a debt that is paid in promises.

ARE CATS SUPERSTITIOUS? A CASE IN POINT

SUPERSTITION was Clem's undoing. At least that is what the gossips say over in Charles Street, and it is the only explanation Miss Bertha Rembaugh has to offer for the late downfall and humiliation of her prize tomcat.

"Why else," she asks, "should my Clem, the very monarch of cats, who has proved himself more than a match for one of Lester Reilly's famous bulldogs, be thrown into spasms of terror by a toy dog, less than five inches long, made of canton flannel and with shoebuttons for eyes?"

Clem's mistress, it may be said in passing, is the attorney in charge of the Legal Aid Society's west side branch. She occupies apartments in Charles Street, but frequently, in Summer, she flits away to a little cottage that nestles in the sand dunes at Lavallette, on the long and narrow peninsula that separates the ocean from Barnegat Bay.

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And it was at Lavallette that she met Clem. A strange hunter cat, a huge gray fellow wandering at large among the bayberry bushes, stalked one day by chance into the Rembaugh cottage, and from that hour gave up a vagabond life to become the comrade and protector of the girl from New York.

Clem, the natives said, was a cat with a history. Always the only cat on the wind-swept peninsula, he was first seen following about, like a dog, a low down seaman, who came from nobody knows where. This fellow started for his cabin one stormy night, deep in his cups, and fell dead by the way.

That night Clem took to the bush. He lived on birds and fish, and for a year and a day he had refused to enter a house or to consort with human beings, except, on stormy days in Winter, to wait on the beach for the fishing boats.

His hair had grown long and bushy and he had attained a prodigious size. He is said to have thrashed every dog in Lavallette, and certain it is that the largest mastiff in the town gave Clem a wide berth.

The magic of feminine caresses soon converted the savage wanderer, to all outward appearances, into a sleek, contented, purring pussycat. With no other cats about to teach him how, he took to his new rôle as one to the manor born. It was just an ordinary housecat, saving for his great size, that Miss Rembaugh brought with her on the train to New York last September. Except for the fact that he tore the lid from his basket and leaped into his mistress's lap, after the conductor had gone by, his traveling manners might have put many a respectable, stay-at-home cat to shame.

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Once in Charles Street, Clem settled down as if he had always lived there. In politics he was speedily elected district leader by the tomcats of the neighborhood. For occasional amusement he gave lessons in deportment to city dogs.

But one evening last week Miss Rembaugh, while rummaging in an old trunk, picked up and casually placed on the floor by her side a silly and altogether harmless-looking trinket in the form of a canton flannel dog. Then something happened. A monstrous gray object tore through the air, overturning chairs and everything else that came in its way. Clem, erstwhile dozing in a corner, was flying about the room in an effort to escape. Finding every avenue barred, he at length backed into a corner. His eyes, fastened upon the stolid thing of canton flannel, were dilated to twice their normal size. Each individual hair on end, he looked just a mass of fur, quivering. He was too much terrified to make a sound except a feeble hiss, which he steadily directed at the inoffensive cloth dog.

Surprised at such conduct in the hitherto dauntless Clem, Miss Rembaugh playfully gave the dog a slight movement with her hand. With Clem it was no kittenish matter. He gave one leap from the floor a sheer distance of eight or nine feet to the top of a heavy screen. There he remained, bracing himself against the wall, but still in a very precarious position, for the balance of the evening. When he was taken down at length from this uncomfortable perch he was still trembling.

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On the following night, to amuse some callers, Miss Rembaugh again produced the terrible creature of canton flannel. Clem was not to be caught napping. He had no stomach for experiments, and at first sight of the flannel monster he leaped for a half-open window. He was in a perfect frenzy of terror, and had it not been for prompt intervention of the strong arm he would have dashed himself to pieces on a stone pavement, many stories below.

No amount of petting and coaxing availed to overcome Clem's apparently irresistible terror of this canton flannel apparition. He was once induced to draw near, with many starts and trembling fits, while the dog appeared to be looking the other way, but when the shoe-button eyes were turned upon him there was a sudden flash of fur, with some broken crockery in its wake, to discourage all further investigation for the evening.

Miss Rembaugh maintains that Clem has a sense of the supernatural, and that this thing which is like life and yet not life represents, for him, the terrors of a spirit world. But some friends who know Clem's history maintain that it is partly a matter of conscience, and that Clem sees in the terrifying canton flannel dog a ghost of the dark past, symbolic of some bloody deed committed in his old freebooter days.

When a girl speaks of her affinity she generally means a fellow with money.

Two Anecdotes

A NEW YORK newspaper man who knew Stephen Crane, one of the most promising writers of English of his generation—who died before he was 30—when he was in London just after his return from the Graeco-Turkish war, relates some amusing stories concerning that erratic genius.

One morning Crane dropped into a newspaper office to borrow a sovereign from a friend. He said that he was going to luncheon with Harold Frederic, the London correspondent of THE TIMES, now also dead, for whom he had an admiration almost amounting to awe, but with whom he was then only slightly acquainted, though they afterward became inseparable friends.

In the middle of the afternoon Crane came back for another sovereign and told a tale of woe. He had asked Frederic into a "pub" to have an appetizer on their way to luncheon, and had handed out the sovereign he had just borrowed in payment therefor. The barmaid had laid the change down before Frederic, who, engaged in an earnest discussion with Crane, had mechanically picked it up and put it in his pocket, without pausing for a moment in his conversation. Crane's reverence for his fellow-craftsman was so profound that he preferred to lose the money rather than embarrass him by asking for it.

Acquaintances of S. S. McClure, proprietor of McClure's Magazine, will appreciate Crane's emotions on another occasion about the same period. McClure has two brothers, and the three bear a striking resemblance to one another, with their pronounced Scotch features and fair hair and mustaches. Crane rushed up to a friend in Trafalgar Square one morning in a condition of great excitement.

"I've had a terrible shock," he said. "I was coming through the Strand just now and I saw three S. S. McClures standing at the corner of Bedford Street."

CASTLE WILLIAMS HAS A BAND ORGANIZED BY AND MADE UP OF PRISONERS

THERE is music every night in Castle Williams, the military prison of the Department of the East, United States Army, on Governors Island.

The music is by a band that has been splendidly trained by a former cornetist of the famous Marine Band at Washington, the instruments used are the gift of Miss Helen Gould, while the special sponsors for the organization are the officers in charge of the prison and the Rev. Mr. Smith, the Post Chaplain on Governors Island.

Until about three months ago such a thing as a band was never dreamed of in Castle Williams. There had always been among the prisoners, it is true, many good musicians, but up to that time no man who had the necessary training to organize and lead a large band of musicians had entered Castle Williams as a prisoner. In the latter part of last Spring this long-looked-for leader came. He was Fritz Schauffenbach of the Marine Band at Washington, who had long before taken French leave of the Seventeenth Infantry when that famous organization was dodging the bullets of the bandits and insurgents in the island of Mindanao, one of the biggest of the Philippine group.

About three months ago Sergt. Martin Way, the prison Supervisor of Castle Williams, who had long been wondering who was responsible for so many cornet solos on the second tier of cells, decided to make an investigation. Accordingly he followed the sound of the intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana," stopped in front of a big cell on the northern side of the building, one of the occupants of which was Schauffenbach.

The big Sergeant, who is now getting ready to start for the Philippines a second time, entered the cell and was confronted by the German musician.

"Where did you get the horn?" asked the Sergeant.

"It's a present from friends who appreciated my musical attainments," answered the German.

"Cut loose and let me see what you know about it," ordered the Sergeant, whereupon Schauffenbach, beginning with the favorite of Santiago, "There'll be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-Night," following it with selections from "Faust" and "Il Trovatore," and ending with a popular medley in which "Yankee Doodle" and "Dixie" formed an important part, showed the prison Supervisor just what he could do with the cornet. When Schauffenbach stopped Way looked at him a moment and, after a gruff "you are all right, so far as the horn goes," suggested that he get busy and organize a prison band.

The suggestion was quickly assented to by the prisoner, and the next day he talked to every prisoner in the Castle who could play an instrument whatsoever, from a harmonica to a bass horn. At the end of the week Schauffenbach had selected the nucleus of his band and the rehearsals began. Sergt. Way and the other officers of the prison had been out foraging in the meantime, and had gathered in a motley set of instruments for the use of the musicians.

At the end of a month Schauffenbach had so far advanced with his musicians that Sergt. Way decided to let him give an open air concert within the prison inclosure. The night of the concert the official inhabitants of Governors Island and several outsiders, hearing what was coming off, journeyed to the prison to hear the new band. They all expected to hear music the kind that has made wayside hamlets and mountain villages famous, and so it can be imagined how great was their surprise when they heard instead good music, well played, by Schauffenbach and his musicians. When the concert ended Chaplain Smith had a talk with Schauffenbach and then with Sergt. Way. When he left he said he would see what could be done in the way of providing suitable instruments for so promising an organization.

Accordingly Mr. Smith got busy, and the upshot was that in the course of a conversation with Miss Helen Gould, whose interest in everything connected with the United Service is well known, he told her about the band of musicians in old Castle Williams. Miss Gould was immediately interested, and a few weeks later a full set of instruments was received at the Castle for the use of the band. Since then the band has made remarkable progress, and to-day there is not a similar organization in any of the various prisons throughout the army that can approach it.

As for Schauffenbach, the leader, his history is one of the most interesting of any of the 350 odd prisoners now serving time for desertion and other military offenses in the famous old circular prison on Governors Island. About six years ago he enlisted in the Seventeenth Infantry, and in the due course of events his regiment was assigned to duty in the Philippines. On the arrival of the organization at Manila the Commanding General of the department ordered the regiment to Mindanao. Schauffenbach did not like Mindanao a bit. He taught music, and saved his regular army pay, and after a year's service—all the time dreaming of the land on the other side of the Pacific—he one day counted his money and found that he had enough saved up to go home in style, provided, of course, he could get away from Mindanao without his regimental officers knowing it.

One day a foreign sailing craft arrived off Mindanao, near the headquarters of the Seventeenth Infantry, and Schauffenbach, having a little time to himself, sought the skipper of the craft in question, and after a conversation the exact [illegible] which has never been learned, arrangements to leave Mindanao. Several days later he landed at Manila. He was dressed in civilian clothes, and no one knew him. In another week or two he turned up at Yokohama. At Yokohama he purchased a ticket for San Francisco, and three days after his arrival in the Japanese port sailed for San Francisco.

When he landed in San Francisco Schauffenbach was without funds and decided that he would join the United States Marines. He was accepted by the enlisting officer, and in due course of time his duty took him to Washington, where his musical abilities attracted the attention of the officers in charge of the Marine Barracks, who recommended him as a man who would be of better service in the famous band that makes the music for the White House. Schauffenbach made good in the band, and all went well until the inauguration of President Roosevelt.

During that ceremony somebody connected with the army who knew Schauffenbach when he was carrying a Krag-Jorgensen in the Seventeenth recognized him. A few days later he was arrested by the military authorities, a court-martial followed, and he was sentenced to serve a term in Castle Williams.

The dog in the picture, which Schauffenbach always refers to as his mascot, is named "Teddy," and is owned by Capt. Knabenshue, a brother of Roy Knabenshue, the airship navigator.

BAND ORGANIZED AMONG PRISONERS AT CASTLE WILLIAMS

How the City Has Fought the White Plague

A Medical Man Reviews the Work of the Blackwell's Island Metropolitan Hospital---9,000 Patients Since 1902.

DURING the past twenty years the medical, economic, and sociological aspects of the "great white plague," tuberculosis, have received a constantly increasing amount of consideration. It has been estimated that one-seventh of the world's population die of tuberculosis. The question was and is still, How can such terrific waste be stopped?

In 1882 Prof. Koch announced to the scientific world his discovery of the tubercle bacillus. Immediately a new impetus was given to the study of the disease. Experiment has since shown that sunlight is the greatest natural enemy of the tubercle bacillus; that direct sunlight will kill it in two hours, diffuse daylight in four to six hours; that very high or very low temperatures also affect it, but that in warm, damp places, away from the light, the germ may live for days or weeks.

In this brief outline we have the key to prevention and cure. The most important preventive is prime physical condition. Perfect physical condition, however, is not always possible. Another preventive is the destruction of the sputa of tuberculosis in which the bacilli are reproduced in great numbers. The sputa are not dangerous, except when disseminated throughout the atmosphere. Then they become a menace. For this reason the Department of Health for the last ten years has classified tuberculosis as an infectious disease, and has required physicians to report all cases under their care. Cases among the poor are now visited, and circulars giving directions as to the handling of sputa are distributed. Among the better classes the attending physicians are expected to give the necessary directions. Although at first the reporting of tuberculosis cases to the Department of Health was bitterly opposed by the medical profession, the results in a lowered death rate have amply justified its wisdom. The credit is due to Dr. Herman M. Biggs, then, as now, the department bacteriologist.

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The great loss of life by tuberculosis attracted attention for many years. As most patients are sick for a year or two before death the economic loss is also great. This feature of the disease has attracted the attention of economists and sociologists, and with their help much has been done for the poor consumptive which the medical profession, unassisted, could not do. I refer to the establishment of public sanitaria. Belief in the open-air treatment has made rapid strides in the past few years. Dr. Trudeau was one of the earliest and warmest advocates of it in this country. Various private sanitaria were established in places where the climatic advantages were supposed to be best. Briefly, a place where there is a maximum of sunshine and a minimum of moisture is the ideal.

In 1896 Massachusetts established a public sanitarium under the joint medical supervision of the so-called allopathic and homeopathic schools. This institution is in the country and receives none but those in the very earliest stages of the disease. Advanced cases are not received. Admission is had only after physical examination by State examiners in one of the larger cities. In 1904 a similar institution was opened by New York State in the Adirondack Mountains. This also is for incipient cases only.

Neither of these places opens its doors to the poor man who has delayed until his case is far advanced, perhaps hopeless. There is only one such institution, so far as I know, and that belongs to the great City of New York, and is under the control of the Department of Public Charities. Its establishment was a growth, the result of evolution. As long as there have been charity hospitals in New York City there have been consumptive patients in the wards. They were in the general medical wards with the other patients. In 1889, when I entered the Ward's Island and Homeopathic Hospital, Department of Public Charities, as an interne, the consumptives were kept together in certain parts of the wards by themselves as a matter of convenience. In 1894, when the hospital was transferred to Blackwell's Island, and the name changed to the Metropolitan Hospital, the consumptive patients were placed in separate wards.

During the administration of John W. Keller as Commissioner of Public Charities some buildings adjacent to the Metropolitan Hospital were vacated by the State insane and turned over to the city. Commissioner Keller informed the Medical Board of the Metropolitan Hospital that these buildings would be added to their institution and placed under their medical control. Commissioner Keller was asked if one of them might not be used for the isolation of consumptives. Mr. Keller gave the proposition his indorsement, but left final action for his successor, the Hon. Homer Folks. Commissioner Folks also approved of the idea, and on Jan. 30 the new building was formally opened for the exclusive care of consumptives, and all such patients were transferred from the main hospital.

This was the beginning of the separate housing of consumptives by the City of New York, and was simply a species of evolution. First the consumptives were placed together as a matter of convenience; then were put in a separate ward; finally they were placed in buildings by themselves. When this last move was made the city found itself in possession of a sanitarium for the treatment of tuberculosis. The credit for it belongs primarily to the members of the Medical Board of the Metropolitan Hospital, Commissioner Keller, and Commissioner Folks.

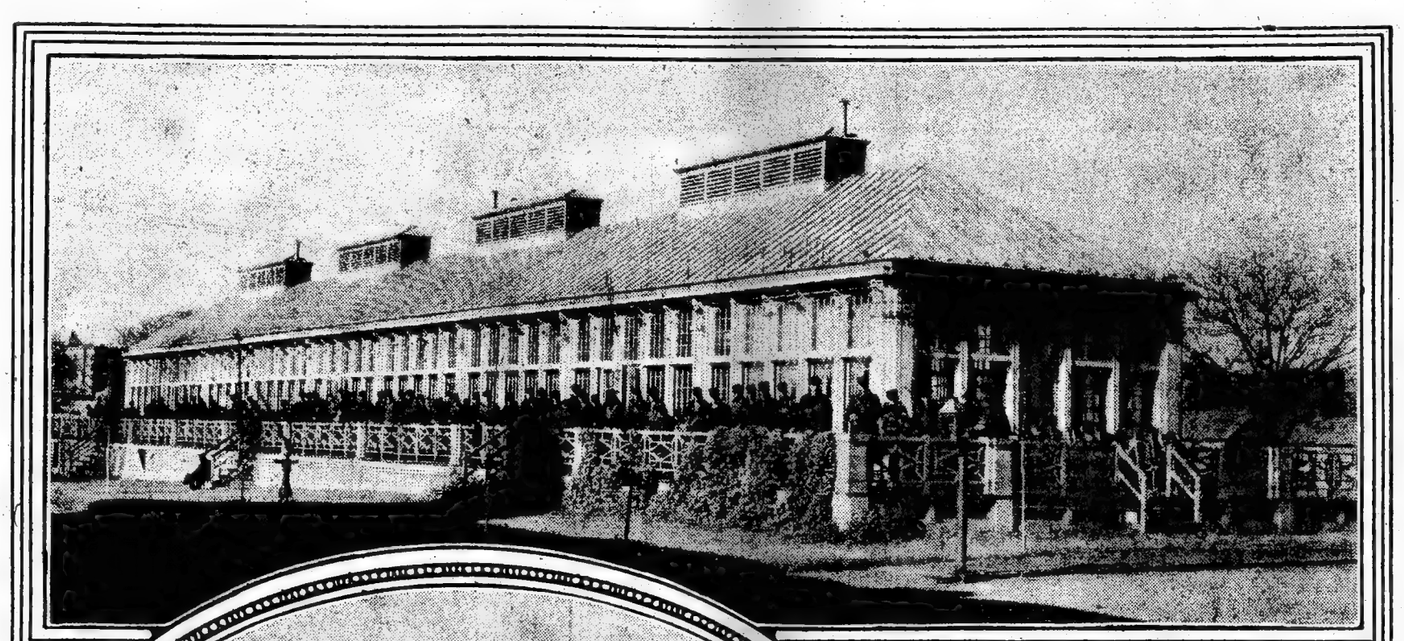

THE SOLARIUM ON A FINE DAY.

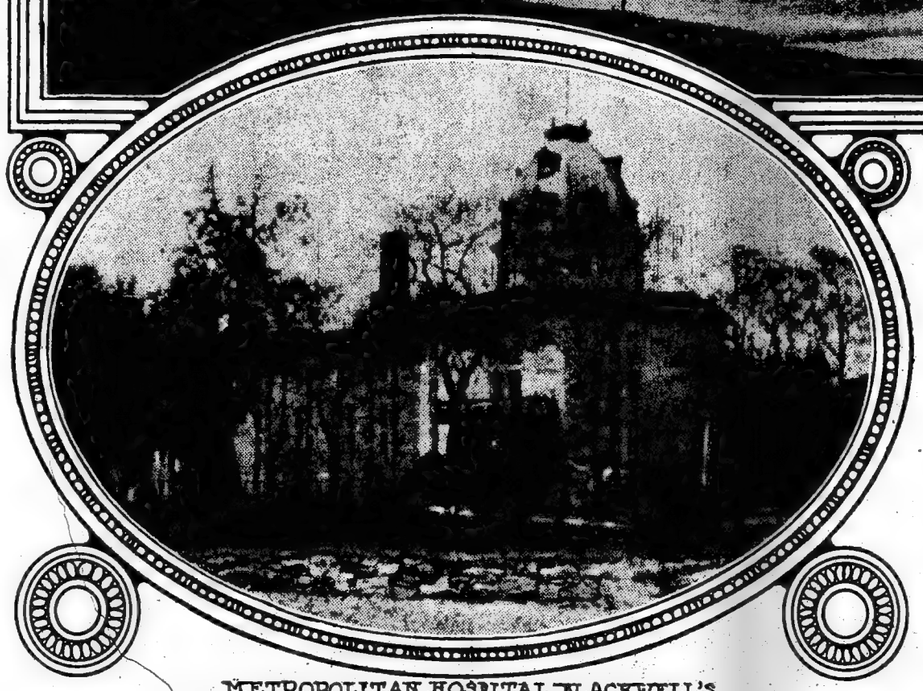

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

The original tuberculosis building is of brick, two stories high, each floor being an open ward. It accommodates about 100 patients, and at present is used for women. At first it was used for men, but all of the hospitals began transferring their cases to us, and another and larger building was fitted up for the men. This is a stone building, three stories high. Most of it is divided into rooms. In the centre of each floor are large alcoves. Each floor can accommodate approximately 100 patients.

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In order that the greatest amount of outdoor life might be possible, an experimental tent was erected. This proved very satisfactory, and now there are fourteen of them, twelve for men and two for women. Each tent will hold twelve patients. The tents are permanent structures. They have wooden floors, rectangular in shape, raised a foot or two above the ground. A wainscoting three feet high runs around the floor sides, except where a door is cut through at each end. The roof is double, with a foot of space between the two inner parts. The inner roof is of canvas, the outer of wood. The sides of the tents are of canvas stretched on frames that swing on hinges from the top. They are habitually kept open. In case of storm the sides from which the storm comes are closed. These tents are occupied by the stronger of the patients, who sleep there all the year round.

Another feature is the solarium, or sun parlor. This building is 200 feet long and 20 feet wide. The entire four sides are of window glass set in sashes. Running completely around the solarium is a broad piazza. The male patients use this building as a sitting room and recreation hall. In pleasant weather they sit about the piazzas. In stormy weather they can go inside. When the windows on the exposed side are kept closed the windows on the other side are opened.

Perhaps the most pleasing feature is the large dining room for the men who are able to be about. At first these patients were fed in a part of the wards where they slept. Now at a regular hour three times a day they are served with meals in this large dining room.

Blackwell's Island, perhaps, is not an ideal place for consumptives. But it is the best that can be offered by the city. After all, it is not so much the place as it is the life one leads that counts. No better place even could be procured within the city. Blackwell's Island, in the East River, between Manhattan and Long Island City, is about an eighth of a mile wide and nearly two miles long. The tide runs very swiftly on either side when in full swing, carrying off any sewage. Fresh air is plentiful. The river traffic is large, so that the constantly passing boats are a source of interest to the patients. The island is truly a delightful spot. Besides, it is accessible, a ferry running every half hour, and visitors are permitted every day in the week. The diet is plentiful and nutritious. Patients are required to retire early, and may rest at any time.

The three cardinal principles of treatment are therefore at the disposal of all, namely, fresh air, nutritious diet, and rest. Patients in all stages of the disease are received. The vast majority of deaths occur within a month after the patients enter the hospital. The patients are either people who have worked until they could work no longer, or they are the flotsam and jetsam of a great city population. If the first, they have been obliged to work to support themselves and their families until the disease has progressed almost beyond hope of recovery; if the latter, dissipation and exposure have made the subjects doubly hard to treat. All are charity patients, who have applied to the city authorities for treatment.

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All patients, except those that are practically moribund, are benefited at first. The change to clean and wholesome surroundings benefits some; the abundance of fresh air, good food regularly served, and regular hours benefit all. Patients are free to come and go at will—that is, if a patient insists on being discharged he cannot be detained. Many of them, therefore, when they get a little better, ask to go home. Some try to work; others go on a drunk. In either case they come back sooner or later in worse condition. Some will do this two or three times, only to come back to die at the end.

A few patients, not far advanced, have remained long enough to be cured, and, so far as we can tell, have remained cured. Others, who had friends who could aid them, have been referred to other places, where the climatic conditions were better than near New York. On the whole, considering the class of patients, the results have been very satisfactory.

The results have been so satisfactory that Bellevue, which is no longer a part of the Department of Public Charities, has started a tent colony on its own grounds. The Department of Health has also had a tent colony for a year or more on North Brothers Island, further up the East River.

At present the city Department of Health is preparing a farm in the middle of New York State for the treatment of incipient cases. The Department of Public Charities is preparing a similar place on Staten Island.

The experiment at the Metropolitan Hospital, however, was the first strictly municipal sanitarium for consumptives in this country. At present it contains the largest number of consumptives under the control of one management anywhere in the world. As an average, 500 patients are constantly under treatment. From the opening of the infirmary, Jan. 31, 1902, to date, there have been 9,000 patients admitted.

M. D.

ORIENTAL RUGS: WHERE THEY COME FROM AND HOW TO JUDGE THEM

THE subject of Oriental rugs has been more or less shrouded in mystery. Their strange-sounding names and their distant origin have cast such a spell on the popular mind that they have come to be regarded as outside the pale of ordinary commodities of life. While it has paid shrewd dealers not to disturb this, to them a favorable, condition of the public mind, the average buyer himself is in a measure responsible for its continuance.

I have known cases where a customer would not purchase a certain rug (comparatively new) until assured by a salesman that it was "about" a hundred years old. Few people take a sensible view of the question by putting quality before any other consideration.

The question of "antiques" in Oriental rugs should be dismissed from the mind in purchasing rugs for ordinary uses. Among recent importations, in carpet sizes, there are hardly any antiques in the true sense of the word. Real antiques that have found their way to this country have been secured by private collectors who were alive to the worth of such pieces long before the general public showed any sign of appreciating the beauty and the charm of the products of the Oriental looms.

Of such lucky collectors there are many in this country who could to-day realize a handsome profit on their modest investment of several years ago. Even to-day, provided one knows something of comparative values in rugs, or is advised by an expert, there is no safer thing to purchase than a good Oriental rug. Any other article in the household will depreciate in value in time: it is only a good Oriental rug that not only keeps its beauty but actually grows more beautiful by use—always provided, however, that one bought with discretion, and that the rugs do not receive too hard usage, in which case the nap will wear out before light and air have done their work in toning down its colors and giving the rug a silky effect.

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A friend of mine in Pittsburg has conceived an idea which I think is unique. He has more than one rug for his different rooms and occasionally he changes them, using now the one and now the other. In this way he not only secures a welcome change, but keeps his floor coverings in a much better state of preservation. I think his example is worth following. I would also suggest, in the case of rugs of light textures, to line them with burlap or similar material.

It must be understood that in the countries where Oriental rugs are made they are treated with more consideration and care than we accord to them in the existing conditions of our modern life. First of all the number of rugs used on walls, sofas, &c., far exceed those used on the floor, and the latter do not get any harder wear than those used on couches, from the fact that in the Oriental countries people invariably walk over the rugs with soft slippers or bare feet. The native method of cleaning the rug, which is very simple, also has much to do with proving the truth of the statement that "Oriental rugs do not wear out."

The day has passed when Oriental rugs were mere luxuries. It is strange, but yet true, that they were so when they could have been bought at almost half the present prices, prior to the establishment of the present high tariff. Within the last ten years the import of Oriental rugs has grown from a few hundred thousand dollars to over four millions, and it is indicative of the advanced state of our people's taste no less than their prosperity that there are more Oriental rugs in the United States to-day and of a far better standard of grade than in the entire Continent of Europe.

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Oriental rugs are classified according to the country where they are made; the names Turkish, Persian, Caucasian, Indian, &c., denoting the nationality of the rug, so to speak. Then again they are reclassified with respect to the district or town where they are actually woven. It is this designation which gives Oriental rugs the names by which they are known in the market, and this designation alone conveys the idea of value and character. For instance, to say a rug is Persian is to say very little. One Persian rug may be ten times the value of another Persian rug of the same size. But when we say Mosoul or Kerman, then at once we know very nearly their comparative value and distinction. The best rugs are imported from Persia. Persians are the oldest and most skillful rug weavers in the world. In fact, we might safely say that all other countries who send us the product of their looms are simply imitators.

Some of the best-known Persian rugs in this country are Kerman, Goeravan, Tabriz, Sultanabad, and Khorassan.

Kermans—The principal features of these rugs, which distinguish them from others, are their soft neutral dainty colors, the prevalence of floral designs in their pattern, a glossy sheen, and a short-cut pile. These rugs represent the highest standard of the art of rug weaving ever achieved. They are the favorite rugs on the market to-day and are generally used for parlors and other rooms where the scheme of decoration calls for light and soft effects in the floor covering.

Goeravan—Next in popularity in Persian rugs come Goeravan or Serapi. It is easy to recognize this type. A bold medallion, bright colors, and lack of detail work in the pattern are their characteristic marks. For a medium-priced, good-wearing rug for library or dining room I cannot recommend anything better than a good Goeravan. They, however, vary a good deal in texture, hence care ought to be exercised in selecting them.

Tabriz—In point of texture and durability Tabriz are probably the best rugs made, but from a decorative point of view they lack all the desired features of Kermans. Colors are crude, designs too exact, and outlines too sharp; the very firmness of the weave and formation of the pile preclude the wool from taking on gloss. The City of Tabriz, by its proximity to Turkish and Russian frontiers, has lent its rug industry to outside influence more readily, and this is plainly seen in its too formal design and the quality of the dyes. Nevertheless some of the Tabriz reproductions of old masterpieces, both in silk and wool, are among the best works of art imported to this country. Both for their indestructibility and their colorings Tabriz rugs are more suited for libraries, dining rooms, and halls.

Sultanabad—This rug is called after the city of that name, one of the principal rug centres of Persia. Rugs woven here are known in our country under the names of Sultanabad, Mushkabad, and Savalan. There is no appreciable difference between them. The European influence of which I spoke in connection with Tabriz rugs is felt much more extensively in these rugs, inasmuch as here American and European concerns superintend the working of the looms, thus injecting into the colors and the pattern of the rugs more than a modest amount of Western methods and spirit. Of these rugs might be said, more than of any other Oriental rug, that they lack the true Oriental sentiment. Commercial consideration has overruled the aesthetic inclination of the weaver, and the result is that Sultanabads and others of the same family do not commend themselves to the cultivated taste of lovers of Oriental rugs.

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As to the practical merits of the rugs, I would not recommend them for places where their wearing qualities are liable to be heavily taxed. Unlike the rugs of better grade, the colors in them do not improve with age; quite the contrary. The price is, perhaps, the most attractive thing about these rugs. A 9 by 12 Sultanabad of fairly good grade is advertised as low as $85.

Khorassan—It is natural to expect that in a country like Persia, where transportation facilities are still of the primitive kind and people are averse to traveling, populations in different districts will retain their exclusive local stamp, and their handicraft shows marks of the same artistic temperament and the effect of geographical conditions from century to century. This is particularly true in the case of rugs made in the Province of Khorassan. The sheep and the goats here produce a remarkably soft and silky wool. This fact and the loose formation of the nap are responsible for the fact that Khorassan rugs are always soft to the touch and silky in appearance. In the matter of pattern also these rugs are easily distinguishable. The border is almost always formed by numerous narrow strips, sometimes more than twelve, all blending together harmoniously. There is a bold and sharply formed medallion on a plain centre and corners to match.

While this province has produced, and still produces, some of the choicest pieces of the Oriental art, the average modern importation of Khorassan rugs is devoid of the merits and intrinsic value of the old specimens.

The name of Meshed is sometimes freely given to these rugs by dealers who often show more enterprise than knowledge in the matter. Meshed rugs are distinct from the Khorassan proper. They are made in the city or neighborhood of Meshed, the capital of Khorassan, and are better rugs.

Besides these more important ones, there are other species of rugs made in Persia and Turkey, both large and small, which might be treated on another occasion. These few facts, however, which are given above for the benefit of your readers, will not fail to be of some advantage to those who anticipate buying or who are interested in Oriental rugs generally.

Of more practical value to the average buyer is, however, the question of quality rather than kind. Few people know how difficult it is to-day to procure Oriental rugs of real merit, representing, in all respects, all the best-known qualities of the ancient art. Unless full confidence is reposed in a dealer or the service of an expert is availed of, it is becoming a risky enterprise to invest any large sum in these commodities.

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The present practice of washing rugs with preparations of lime, &c., to reduce the bright colors of the modern rugs has done much to shake the faith of the informed public in these goods, of once undoubted merit. It is argued that if an application of such chemical solutions is strong enough to affect the surface of the pile, it may be strong enough to penetrate its warp and weft, which, once affected, will sooner or later result in the decay of the textile fabric. Thus the life of the rug is practically endangered for the sake of bringing it into a stricter harmony with the requirements of a modern decorative scheme.

Another ingenious practice often indulged in by certain dealers is that of dyeing them with paint and brush, introducing desirable hues and substituting certain common tints with colors more sought after, such as green, rose, &c. These practices are too recent to furnish sufficient data to form an opinion as to their ultimate effect on rugs so treated. But they emphasize the need of extreme care on the part of purchasers in the selection of their rugs. The wisest as well as the safest course would be, especially when costly pieces are under consideration, to secure the services of a disinterested party whose knowledge can be relied upon.

There is no doubt that with due care both in buying and in using them Oriental rugs will still be found worthy of the high reputation which they have uniformly enjoyed as the standard of excellence and worth

H. MICHAELYAN.

The Parsee Substitute for Christening

A GRANDCHILD of Sir Dunshan Petit, who lives in Bombay, India, recently was invested with the Sudrah Kusti, which is the Parsee form of christening. This ceremony is one of the most interesting rites of the Orient, and consists of placing upon the child the sudrah, a shirt believed to protect the body from harm, and the tying on of the kusti, a thread girdle, which is supposed to keep the soul from evil.

The custom is one of the many handed down from the Persians. It is usually held in a vast room fitted with the most valuable treasures of the family—paintings, cut glass, carpets, and carved sandalwood.

A boy or girl of the Parsees must begin his or her religious training at the age of 7, after which three months are necessary in which the child is taught the duties thenceforth incumbent as a true Mazdajusian, or worshipper of Ahura Mazdu. The ceremony is not a secret one, but only a few guests are invited as a rule. The witnesses sit in a circle around the priests—of whom there should be forty—and the child, who is clad in pink trousers, a white shirt studded with gems, and a jeweled cap. The priests receive the sudrah and kusti. Then the priests face the child, to whom the shirt and the thread girdle are handed. Around the room outside the circle of guests are ranged as many ordinary priests as the family can afford.

The high priest, or Dastur, as he is called, performs the ceremony. The child holds the sudrah in the right hand while reciting the "purification prayer." The priests also pray, swaying their bodies rhythmically before a sandalwood fire, which is kept burning in a large silver vase fully four feet high.

Then the candidate recites the Kalma Din, or confession of faith. Then the sudrah is put on by the priests, and an other prayer, called Ahuma, Vairjo, is chanted.

The Dastur then stands behind the child and recites the "Kirang i Kusti," and at the same time winds the thread girdle around the waist of the one who is being christened. Two knots are made in the front and two behind. The Dastur then sits down and recites the "Hôshbân" the while he anoints the child with a strange red powder called "Kunkun." After that a garland of flowers is placed around the neck of the child, who is presented with betel nuts, dry dates, and some silver or gold coin, which is turned over to the family after the ceremony.

The final act of the ceremony of Sudrah Kusti is the pronunciation of the benediction, or Tandarosti, while kopra is showered upon the child's head. The father and mother, who then dress the child, also come in for a blessing. In return for all this a cashmere shawl is placed over the shoulders of the high priest, while the ordinary priests receive smaller presents. As a rule, at this ceremony the child receives a large number of gifts from friends and relatives. In cases of wealthy Parsees almost a fortune is known to have been given to a child in gold, silver, spices, and jewels.

The sudrah, which strictly means a garment leading to the right and profitable path, is made of nine pieces of cambric, the joinings of which represent each a lesson in morality. This kusti is made from snow-white wool, and consists of seventy-two threads and the weft of one unbroken thread. The kustis are usually made at Navsari, the headquarters of Parsee priesthood. According to religious tradition the kustis can be made only by females of the priestly class, for the sons of priests may marry and yet later become priests. The knots of the kusti represent the sun and the moon, and the four twists of each knot are symbols of the four elements—fire, water, air, and earth.

There are many other details of the ceremony of the Sudrah Kusti, such as the mother blessing her child on the threshold, which go to the making of a picturesque rite, the quaint charm of which is much heightened by the bare-footed priests in their white robes and the handsome Parsee women in their embroidered sarees shimmering with jewels.

A Good Man's Great Work

How Dr. Rainsford Has Converted a Moribund Parish Into a Centre of Active Civic Usefulness.

OLD ST. GEORGE'S," originally a chapel of Trinity, a building of the eighteenth century, still stood in Beekman Street less than forty years ago. Its site is even now marked by a business building of the early seventies, fronted with white marble and inscribed "The St. George." But many years before that the new St. George's had been established in Stuyvesant Square, of which its stately church remains the chief architectural ornament. It was, in fact, built in 1849, only three years after the completion of the present "Old Trinity." The senior Stephen H. Tyng, an active and militant "Evangelical," and the leading "Low Churchman" of these parts in those days, had brought a congregation to the point of venturing upon the bold experiment of a great church so far "up town." His architects were two enthusiastic young Germans, devout believers in the Romanesque revival, then prevalent in Germany under the leadership of Gaertner of Munich. Messrs. Blish and Eidlitz, the former a Grand Prix of Munich, who died young; the latter still surviving in an honored age, though retired from the practice of his art, but who remained in it long enough to design the "parish house" which adjoins the church and conforms to it, and next to it forms the most important material part of the parochial "plant" of St. George's.

This latter building it is, erected as a memorial to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tracy, of which the expense was borne by the senior warden of the church, J. Pierpont Morgan. Architecturally it is extremely ingenious, in that the new addition being really only a square five-story building, which, in the hands of anybody but an architectural artist, would have appeared a mere box, becomes not merely a distinctly ecclesiastical edifice, but entirely congruous with the architecture of the church, which, but for the effective interval occupied by the recessed rectory, it adjoins. The architectural mediation is wrought mainly by the introduction and the treatment of the tower of the later building. The interior itself, originally constructed with "hanging galleries," of which the supports were bracketed into the buttresses of the side walls, leaving the main floor unobstructed, was, partly on that account, for many years the architectural wonder of New York. But it is many years since the galleries were independently supported on light metal posts. In the one condition as in the other, the interior of St. George's has for more than half a century remained one of the most impressive and dignified church interiors in New York, as well as one of the most capacious and practical of church "auditoriums." The exterior has been shorn of its chief ornament by the demolition of the open spires, in imitation of the German models of Friburg and Cologne, which had adorned it. In consequence of the fire which burned out the interior of St. George's, and partly in consequence, possibly, of the disregard of practical and structural considerations into which the zeal of the young architects had betrayed them, these spires were demolished some twenty years ago, and the towers have since existed in a truncated condition.

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However this may be, a quarter of a century ago, or at least after the death of Dr. Tyng, the founder of St. George's as an independent parish, the church and the rectory were all that remained of St. George's. It seemed that they were doomed, like so many others. St. Bartholomew's had gone north from Lafayette Place. So had St. Thomas's from Houston Street and Broadway. Christ Church, to mention only churches of the Episcopal denomination, was shortly to follow. A wave of immigration was submerging the congregation of St. George's and driving it northward. The churches were following the flocks, unmindful of that Scripture which sets forth that the owner of the flock rejoiceth more of "the one restored sheep out of his hundred than of the ninety and nine which went not astray." Besides that, of the new additions to the possible flock there were ninety and nine stray, or unattached, sheep to the one which had gone uptown.

There were, however, certain laymen in the vestry and congregation of St. George's to whom this relinquishment of the field opened for evangelization by the new immigration seemed even then horrible and intolerable, and to whom it seemed that St. George's was deserting a great opportunity by joining the sheeplike march of the Protestant church uptown. St. George's, as a "business proposition," was in a desperate condition. Out of the hundreds of parishioners and pew owners who had built the great church but fourteen families remained in its communion. There was a parochial debt of $35,000. Undoubtedly the easiest and simplest course was to sell the site of the church for what it would bring and follow the northward "trek." But the obstinate laymen who had the perception that for such a church as St. George's, "the best was yet to be"; that the great opportunity for "evangelization" and civilization and Americanization was before the parish and not behind it, these laymen, or the survivors of them, are entitled to a great share of the credit for this wonderful rehabilitation of a moribund church, which is not merely a rehabilitation, but a great expansion.

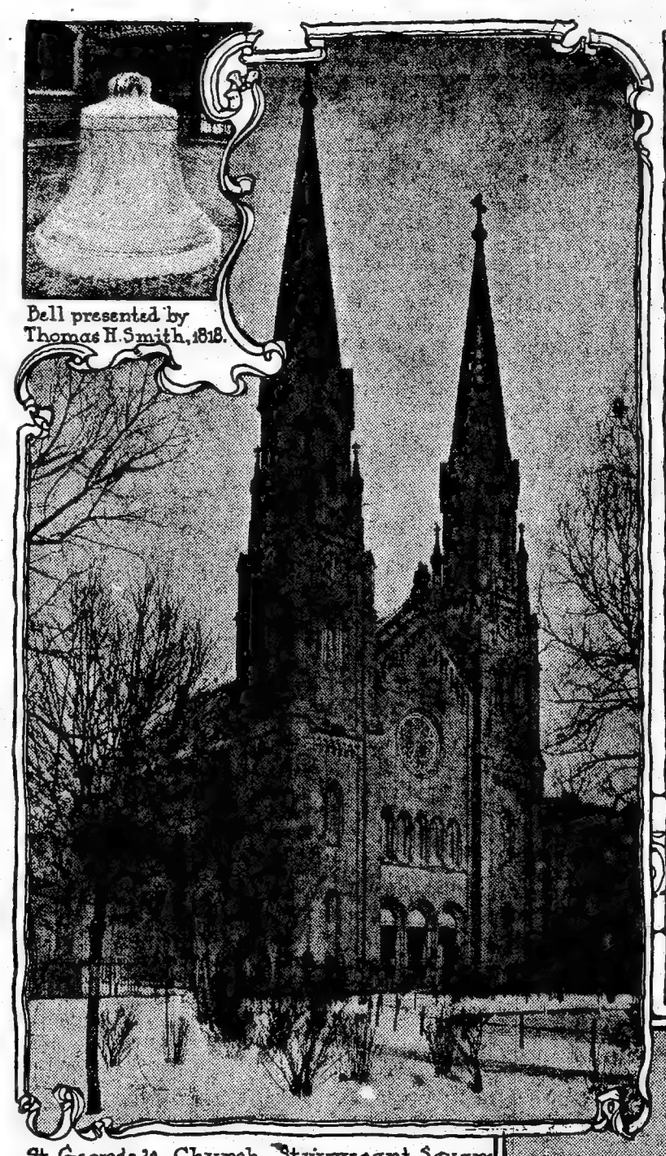

Bell presented by Thomas H. Smith, 1818.

St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square as it appeared before the fire which damaged the open-work spires

The Rev. W. S. Rainsford

PHOTO BY GERTRUDE KASEBIER
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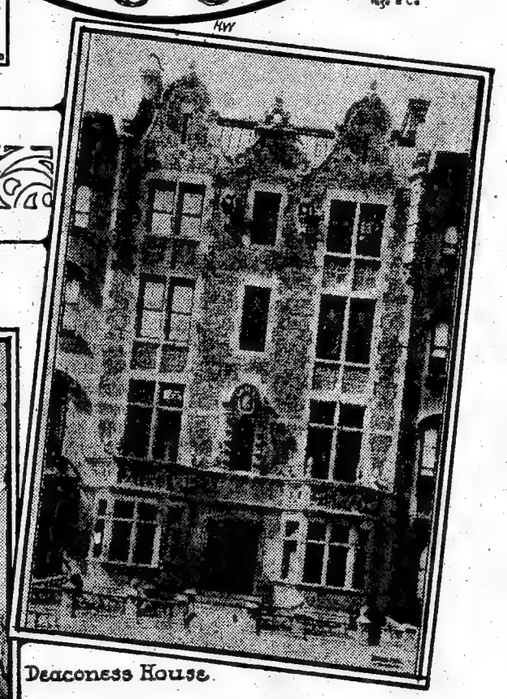

Deaconess House.

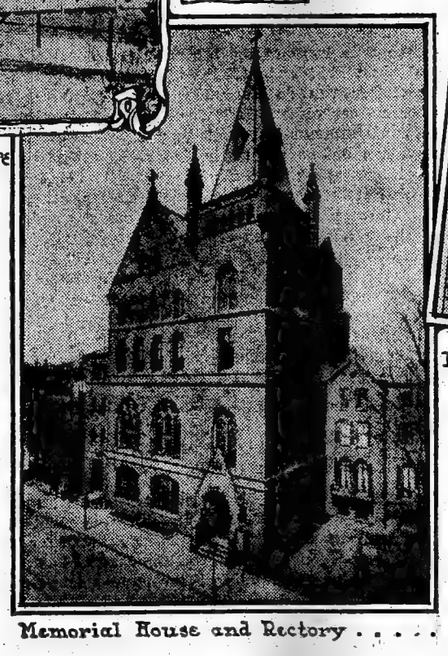

Memorial House and Rectory . . . . .

Dr. Rainsford was not, perhaps, their first choice. Like the Grecian philosopher, they were looking for "a man." The present writer does not know whether the overtures were authorized by the vestry, but he does know that overtures were made in those years to Phillips Brooks of Boston, the rector of the newly built Trinity there, and with troubles of his own. He answered that he had no doubt the work was great, but that he doubted whether he was the man to do it, whether he could conciliate the prejudices of a New York congregation. He did not deny that Bostonians had their prejudices also, "but," he added, "I know what those are. I'm a Bostonian myself." At any rate, he, and possibly others, gently but firmly repelled the overtures.

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It was at this juncture that the attention of the laymen of St. George's who vehemently objected to giving up the work which they foresaw still to be in store for the parish had their attention drawn to a young clergyman of Irish birth, at that time a rector in Toronto, who had visited New York, and even preached from the pulpit of St. George's in an unconventional way which had attracted attention. Overtures were made to him, which brought him again to New York, and to a parley with the vestry of St. George's. According to the account of Mr. Jacob Riis, published some time ago in "The World's Work," this parley began with an offer, on the part of the vestry, of an ample salary. But the candidate answered:

"We will discuss that afterward. I want three things if I come to St. George's. You must make the seats free, discharge all the committees except the vestry, so as to leave me entirely free hands, and give me $10,000 a year for three years, to use in parish work as I see fit without asking anybody's consent."

And, unusual as the conditions were, the vestry at once said "Done." And it was done.

That was the day of small things. As has been said, there were fourteen families on the books of the parish. But, the rector said long afterward, "in three weeks I preached seven of them out." He who was not with the new evangelist in his endeavor to make his church a church of the people in its neighborhood was against him. And he took particular pains not to be misunderstood.

After twenty-two years, what is the result? The number of families in the care of the Register of the church has expanded from the seven to which the new rector reduced it twenty-two years ago to 1801, including 7,674 individuals. The communicants number 4,966. The secular and philanthropic activities of the parish are of bewildering number and variety. It would be tedious to give the catalogue, including, as it does, not merely charitable but social organizations. But it is only fair to say that the laymen who objected to abandoning the parish work of St. George's in a field which was open to every church which has abandoned it, but which this church, almost alone of Protestant churches, has remained to till, have never failed Dr. Rainsford. The "parish house," or, officially, Memorial House, is as busy as any office building or department store. Its tenants are, among others, and besides the clergy, the Girls' Friendly Society, the Men's Club, with its library, billiard rooms, and gymnasiums, the Dramatic and Literary Society, the Boys' Battalion Club, which sent fifty volunteers to the war with Spain. And, just across Sixteenth Street, is St. George's Deaconess House, the meeting place of so many "schools," "societies," and "classes," a home for so many otherwise homeless:

So much one man can do
That does both act and know.

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The church itself is the centre from which these activities all radiate and the focus to which they all converge. But it is a proof of Dr. Rainsford's practicality that no profession of faith is necessary in order to share in the social privileges that St. George's, under his guidance, has offered to the swarming region which it serves. No religious credentials are exacted of the beneficiaries of the clubs; only it is exacted of them that they take their share with the others in the purely secular and charitable work of giving their time if they have no money to give to the relief of human misery and the supply of human want. The necessity of companionship, the necessity of recreation, the necessity even of excitement, have all been recognized by the rector of St. George's, the latter, indeed, in ways that have scandalized some good people, as for that matter have also the ways of his ecclesiastical superior, the Bishop of this diocese. In Dr. Rainsford's view, as indeed in Bishop Potter's, the Church is, as it was in Matthew Arnold's, a "Society for the Promotion of Goodness." Matthew Arnold's conception, as popularized in "Robert Elsmere," by his niece, excited a far wider attention than the original version. Dr. Rainsford may not be a great "pulpit orator." In fact we know that some of his sermons are "to the Greeks," even to the clerical Greeks, "foolishness." But he has steadily inculcated this view of "churchmanship." "Whoever wishes to be better, and to help make the world better," as he said in one of his sermons, was a good enough Christian to be admitted to St. George's. And the dogmatic requirements he uniformly reduced to the minimum. In his pamphlet "Let Us Anchor Our Churches and Make Them Free"—a plea for endowment—he says: "We believe that we represent the divinest thought of men, and the most winning and beautiful life ever known among men."

That is a broad platform, on which it would be difficult for a man to refuse to take his stand, whatever might be his opinions about certain doctrines and mysteries. There are doubtless clerical colleagues of Dr. Rainsford who would refuse to admit a professor of no more than these beliefs to their communions. But the popular attractiveness of his hospitality is attested by the fact that the church itself has been as popular under his administration as any of its subsidiary and secular organizations. The crowded services and the 5,000 communicants of St. George's are at least impressive facts.

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Of course the success of a rectorship cannot be statistically determined. The real monument of a zealous and devoted clergyman is to be found in the hearts of the people who have found in him a help in time of trouble and who are not apt to be relating the circumstances in public. It is, in truth,

That best portion of a good man's life,
His little, nameless, unremembered acts
Of kindness and of love.

These are private affairs, into which it does not behoove an outsider even to inquire, and concerning which the outsider can judge in Dr. Rainsford's case only by the affectionate regret, expressed by the vestry, that his retirement must be permanent.

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But it is not only open to anybody, one may almost say that it is incumbent upon everybody, to take notice of the public aspects of Dr. Rainsford's work. Among the 8,000 souls which his administration has brought into and kept in the community of St. George's there are a few rich and a great number poor—poor in the sense that they earn their daily living by their daily toil, and that, in time of trouble, they are liable to become dependent on the help of others. It is upon persons in this situation that the temptation to "envy, malice, and all uncharitableness" is very strong. It is they who are liable to desire a division of goods in the form of that spoliation of the rich for the benefit of the poor which in effect constitutes the doctrine of Socialism. Are the parishioners of St. George's as likely as their neighbors who have not undergone their experience to fall victims to these doctrines? Every one of those parishioners, of the poor majority, knows that he could not enjoy the advantages he does enjoy but for the ready aid in the benevolent projects of the rector of the parish which has been rendered by his more fortunate fellow-communicants. Will a workingman, even of the humblest laboring class, be as likely to be found on the side of a fierce and envious Socialism if he has been a parishioner of St. George's as if he had been entirely neglected by his better-to-do fellow-citizens? Is it not, as Mr. Hewitt used to maintain that it was, to put it on the lowest possible ground, a cheap form of "social insurance" for a rich man to be connected with such a great popular benefaction as that which St. George's Church has been rendering under the rectorship of Dr. Rainsford?

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In any case, there can be no cavil about the reality or the extent of the benefaction. Coleridge said that every Anglican church was a centre of civilization. Perhaps that is not so true as it ought to be. But certainly every such church as St. George's has been under Dr. Rainsford is a centre, not only of civilization but of social reform and civic usefulness. Dr. Rainsford was quite in the right when he said, in one of his sermons, that the success of such a church as he was trying to make was a matter not only of municipal but of National importance. Of his own success there is no question. It accounts fully for a lifetime of work. It is to be hoped that the old and stately spires of St. George's may be restored as a Rainsford memorial, bringing to all within their shadow or within sight of them a perpetual reminder of the great work that has been done there, no longer only as a symbol of religious faith, but also as a lasting monument of public service.

SUCCESSFUL SPINSTERHOOD REQUIRES GENUINE TALENT

WILL no one sing the old maids of England?" cries G. Bernard Shaw, who is too busy anathematizing their marriageable sisters to undertake the business himself.

The old maids of England have been sung, as well as the old maids of America, but the song is pitched to the merry ragtime of the comic papers or cadenced to the slow and mournful rhythm of an out-of-date ballad whose every note drips with the sadness of a has-been.

It is as farcical as to ask "Will no one sing the mother-in-law?" Many a weekly journal has been supported on no sounder foundation of fun than that which exudes from these two prime joke factors. No special talent is required to become a mother-in-law or even a wife. One is knighted in the service by a stroke of fate or chance, and merely accepts the inevitable. But for the life of single blessedness a rare genius is required, and not only a rare genius but a steadfast, unwavering purpose, a loyalty to some principle of life unknown and unguessed by the flippant who strews "snares, traps, gins, and pitfalls for the capture of man."

Every woman who marries is either a good wife or a good mother. The combination is rarely seen in equal proportions. She will be willing, if put to the test, to forsake her husband and cleave to her children, or else she will be willing to leave her children for the sake of her husband. Her talent for faithfulness and devotion to the one or the other is abnormally developed at the expense of other talents.

But the woman who has no children and no husband must obviously develop talents along other lines. She must be an all-round woman to prove an acceptable and agreeable companion. It is not permitted her to be fussy or dowdy, listless or strident. She may not be rude or overbearing, flirtatious or diffident, kittenish or overdignified, for her position in the world of the married is unique and her footing is of the slenderest and slipperiest, so far as the condescension of others is concerned.

She views her married sister much as a mouse on the outside of a trap views the mouse within—with a shiver of delight at its freedom, yet a passion of longing for the cheese on the hook.

She realizes that both situations have their advantages and disadvantages. To be shut in with the bait, or shut out with freedom—it is a matter of choice, and the normal and usual mouse doesn't hesitate a moment to become a prisoner.

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But spinsterhood is an abnormal condition which was never intended to exist, and yet does exist purely by will of the elect.

A convent is a house of old maids. No one regards it in that light, because the old maids take the pretty names of sister, or mother, and because in so large a community no one would dare explode such an opprobrious epithet.

The old maids of the world are as truly nuns as though they had taken religious vows instead of purely secular ones, but, being scattered over the earth in solitary places, they are easily made the target of many quips.

Spinsterhood, as its amused commentators would say, is but "the substitution of the obsolete fictitious for the contemporary real." It is, to be more explicit, a habit of looking at life from quiet corners. It is contenting one's self with reading a story instead of living it, of looking at the photograph of a view instead of thrilling at sight of the view itself.

And after a fashion this is all true, for to the spinster the ideal story is possibly the story that is read, not lived; and she who would rapturize over a photograph of the Grand Canal would perhaps shudder at actual sight of the things that float in it.

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The spinster is rather apt, however, to take the world at its true value. Her prejudices are not biased, and she has not to compare this house by the one provided for her by a husband, this child by her own flesh and blood, this man by the master of her fate, always to the detriment of what is not her own.

Having entered into a compact of single life with herself, she does not view this or that man in the light of a possible lover or husband, and the timid creatures, seeing no net, no pitfall, relax their muscles of flight and condescend to unusual agreeability. By the same token children whose intuitive powers are usually abnormal, finding that they have no dread of a woman who has no children of her own to mark a comparison, take to the spinster as ducks take to water. The maiden aunt is matter of history.

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The average talent is a precocious affair. It crops out in the budding years and is cultivated or nipped according to the ambition that backs it, but the talent for spinsterhood is of slow growth and flowers late in life. Many a woman has gone carelessly through her earlier years without once realizing that she possessed this talent. The first intimation of its existence is not infrequently a shock and a sharp disappointment. She feels as though to indulge and cultivate it would be to turn traitor to the ideals of womanhood, for no woman may turn away from the "drudgery of creation" without some sense of having shirked her duty to the world and herself.

Yet the talent is an insistent one. The woman has work to do in the world which she can only do by retaining her freedom. She has a niche to fill which she must fill alone. Instinctively she knows that she is not prepared to take upon herself the responsibility and burden of other lives. Instinctively she realizes that loneliness must be her portion if she is to fill "the circle marked by heaven." "A life of ambition is a terrible grind, you say," wrote Kate Field to an aunt who was urging her to marry. "But how about most marriages? Are they not terrible grinds? Do you realize what would happen if I married and made a mistake? I do. Therefore the less said to me about marriage the better. My observation makes me afraid of lifelong experiences."

No one could doubt that Kate Field's career would have been sadly marred by marriage. It was hers to blaze a trail not only for the women who have followed after her in journalism, but for those who have escaped from the restrictions of iron-bound convention into the broader paths of literature and life.

Spinsterhood is rarely anything but a matter of choice. Even in those States in which statistics prove men to be outnumbered, almost every woman has a chance to marry, and matrimony is certainly no less popular now than in the days of the Lydia Languishes; but here and there are women whose fine talent for spinsterhood amounts almost to genius and will not be denied.

For these women to marry would be a breach of faith in themselves, and no matter with what amount of severity their friends may pretend to regard a state which cannot be happy since it is lived singly, or how vociferous may be their demands that such a one should enter into the holy bonds and live happily ever after, they are only too well aware that marriage for this woman would be profanity, the ruthless breaking of an ideal of life which only the woman with a talent for spinsterhood could keep inviolate.

SALLY RYLAND.

Prosperity Has Bred Unrest in Egypt

Cairo, Jan. 20.

THE principal hotels are full of Americans, and the season has begun much earlier this year, on account of the cold weather along the Riviera. Old residents in Egypt claim that Cairo is becoming colder each year. The weather was so chilly here at the end of December that the visitors wore overcoats in the daytime, had fires in their bedrooms, and many of them were driven to go to Upper Egypt in search of warmth. The rain fell continuously for two weeks.

The natives in Alexandria and Lower Egypt generally are in a very unsettled state. During the last twenty years the country has become so prosperous that the fellaheen (peasantry) have become wealthy beyond their wildest dreams. Now they have become dissatisfied with the British domination and want Egypt for themselves. This is very noticeable in dealing with the Egyptian tradesmen, who are now as insolent and independent in their business as they were once servile. The police make frequent raids at the Arab cafés and search the customers for concealed weapons. They have captured as many as 3,000 knives in one day. The British have now only 3,000 troops of all arms in Egypt, and depend on the Soudanese troops to remain loyal in case of a rising.

There are several warships at Port Said, Alexandria, and other adjacent ports which could be called upon at short notice. The relations between Lord Cromer and the Khédive are very strained and have been so for some time. The Khédive shows himself very little in Cairo these days, and spends most of his time at his palaces, Koubeh and Abdin. Formerly he used to drive out every afternoon, and made a point of passing Shepheard's Hotel about 5 o'clock, when the terrace was crowded with bevies of pretty American girls taking afternoon tea.

There is a boom here in real estate, and numbers of Greeks and Armenians have made fortunes in buying and selling land. One man bought land for $15 an acre, rigged up pumps, and spent a little money in having little irrigating ditches dug. Then he sold the land for $300 an acre, which yielded him a handsome profit.

The Soudan will be the great country of the future. Already companies are being formed to acquire territory and build up industries on the banks of the White Nile. Several parties of Americans have already gone to Khartoum and chartered dahabeahs to take them to the great game country toward Fashoda. Lower Egypt has been so overrun with sportsmen that the game has been practically exterminated or driven away.

The British officers in garrison here do not fear the natives, and treat them with contempt.

First Foreign Salute to the American Flag

The Dutch of St. Eustatius, West Indies, Who Supplied Much of Washington's War Material, Honored "Old Glory" Nov. 16, 1776.

THIS is the first salute ever pay'd to the American flagg," (on Friday, Feb. 13, 1778,) wrote Dr. Ezra Green, Surgeon of the Ranger, the American man-of-war, fitted out at Portsmouth, N. H., and commanded by Paul Jones. Of course, the Yankee doctor meant by this salute in Quiberon Bay, Brittany, France, "the first even given by a foreigner." But was it?

It was "the Stars and Stripes"—a comparatively new standard, and not adopted until June, 1777, or over two years after the battle of Lexington—that was saluted by the French in 1778. Yet this same flag of thirteen stars and thirteen stripes had, before the French episode, been already and repeatedly seen and saluted by the Dutch in the West Indies.

The first recorded salute by a foreign officer to the flag of the Continental Congress and the United States of America was at the Island of St. Eustatius on Nov. 16, 1776, by the Dutch Governor, de Graeff, after his reading the Declaration of Independence.

Apart from the historical and political aspects of the case, we ought to know more of the economic basis of the American Revolution. Where did our Continental fathers get their supplies of good, honest rag paper on which Alexander Hamilton, George Washington, and the Continental Congress wrote their documents, and Paine penned his trumpetlike calls, and whence came the powder and ball, the blankets and shoes, for the soldiers in buff and blue?

It is quite plain from British accounts that probably one-half of the war material for Washington's armies was imported from the Dutch at St. Eustatius. Much of what was fired from the American muskets and cannon is known to have been made in England and consigned to Holland by English merchants, who were more fond of the shilling than of the King, under the name of "grains," (of powder,) "tea," "rice," and "hardware." The saltpetre came from Bengal, and the British Government got the profits on what sent the redcoats to battle graves.

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Where to-day in Philadelphia, not far from the site of Penn's treaty tree, stretch the many-acred shipyards of the Cramps, at which some of our modern floatting fortresses are constructed, there was, in the early seventies of the eighteenth century, the shipbuilding plant of the Eyre brothers, Manuel and Jehu, who built ships for the infant navy of the thirteen colonies. This was officially begun under the act of Dec. 22, 1775, and the five men-of-war, the Columbia, (flagship,) Cabot, Alfred, Providence, and Andrea Doria, received their names from the President of Congress, John Adams. The Andrea Doria was named after the famous Italian, who, after subduing a city, gave its people the privilege of choosing a republican form of Government. She was a brig, with a crew of over 100 men, under the command of Capt. Josiah Robinson of Philadelphia, and carried fourteen "reinforced" four-pounders and fifteen swivel guns. Even before the act of Congress she had been purchased by the Pennsylvania Naval Committee, on which Manuel Eyre served. By the first of January, 1776, the United States flag of thirteen white and red stripes was raised, and before the crowded wharves of the Quaker City, with the burning of much cannon powder and many cheers, the little fleet sailed, but only to be frozen fast for six weeks in the ice near Reedy Island, in Delaware Bay.

When thawed out the Andrea Doria cruised at sea, capturing several prizes, and on coming back anchored off the New Jersey town of Gloucester.

Now in those evil days the press gang was in force for recruiting ships' crews, and Mr. John Trottman of Barbados, a Princeton College student, who evidently lived up to his name as a pedestrian, learned naval customs to his inconvenience. He was out walking late one evening with a fellow-student from Philadelphia, when both were seized and made sailors on the Andrea Doria. Afterward he made affidavit before the British Governor concerning the character of the ship as a man-of-war and the salute fired by her and returned by the Dutch commander of Fort Orange. It was late in October, 1776, when the Andrea Doria sailed to St. Eustatius to obtain clothing, cannon, gunpowder, and other war supplies.

Now, the Dutch were our ancestors in federal government. Since A. D. 1579, they had had a red, white, and blue flag; a naval flag of seven stripes, one for each State in the union; a written Constitution, a union of States, a declaration of independence, a Federal Government, with President and Congress, together with all the problems arising from national supremacy and of States' rights, union, and secession. They used in common speech such phrases as the "cradle of liberty," "the union forever," and many others dear to Americans and supposed to be original in New England. The Dutch understood at the outset that the revolt of the colonies in 1775 against Great Britain was made in the interest of freedom, law, and order, according to the principle of "no taxation without consent," enunciated so clearly by their first Netherlands Parliament in 1477, and modified by our fathers into the motto, "No taxation without representation." Hence, long before the United Netherlands formally recognized our country, "the intellectuals" of the Netherlands had discussed the American Revolution fully, written a whole library of pamphlets, and prepared the way for the final recognition in 1780 of the younger by the older republic. This act drew upon the Netherlands Great Britain's declaration of war and gave to the Continental Congress a loan which, when paid up in 1809, amounted to nearly fourteen millions of dollars. In Great Britain's "manifesto" of war against Holland, dated Dec. 20, 1780, the protection and assistance given to King George's rebellious subjects was made the chief pretext.

With the sentiment at home Gov. de Graeff of St. Eustatius was from the first well acquainted. This little rocky volcanic island, seven miles long, is in the Leeward group, surrounded on all sides by British and Danish and other European islands, with a population of 120 whites and 1,200 blacks; it was exceedingly rich, because as a free port it was a mighty emporium of commerce. While other nations persisted in the restrictive systems common before Adam Smith's day, the Dutch held to the principles of colonial free trade. Hence when the old sources of supply were closed to our fathers they knew very well where to go with their fleets of whalers and other sailing ships, whose ordinary trade had been lost by the war. These, armed as privateers, suddenly doubled the Dutch commerce with the Western world. As early as 1774 the tremendous increase of trade was noted, two Boston agents being in Amsterdam buying gunpowder and stores. In October, 1775, Congress called upon all the colonies to send more produce—tobacco, sugar, indigo, furs, fish, &c.—to the West Indies to replenish the patriot army's stores. The Continental privateers and traders which swarmed at St. Eustatius were usually small vessels with twelve or fourteen light guns, and were manned by from eighteen to twenty-four men or boys. Toward the end of the war they were larger. Not only individuals, but States, made St. Eustatius their headquarters, as the numerous letters of Abraham Van Bibber of the famous family at Baltimore and St. Eustatius show. Even British merchants kept large stores at this neutral port, because here they were safe from French attack. Yet besides this prudential there was a selfish motive, for many of them were often only too willing to sell their goods at high prices to Yankee customers in exchange for American tobacco and sugar.

In 1778-9, within thirteen months, 3,182 vessels sailed from St. Eustatius, and 12,000 hogsheads of tobacco and nearly 1,000,000 ounces of indigo were exchanged in 1779 for naval and other supplies from Europe. The island was the general Post Office for the United States for mails from Europe. Even Thomas Paine, as he tells us, wrote his famous appeals on Dutch paper from St. Eustatius. The correspondence of Lord Yorke, the British Minister at The Hague, shows how gunpowder went disguised from Rotterdam in tea chests and rice barrels, being sold to the Continentals at a profit of 500 or 600 per cent. In Holland the pensionary of Amsterdam, Van Berckel, wanted the city to open direct trade with the United States. In May of one year eighteen Dutch vessels cleared with powder and ammunition for the Americans, one merchant sending 20,000 pounds, to be divided between Charleston, S. C., and Philadelphia, Penn. Later on, one ship took out 49,000 pounds. In exasperation and despair Yorke wrote that everything and everybody meant to be clandestinely conveyed to America. The Dutch ships searched by the British cruisers were found loaded with powder, muskets, bayonets, and cartridge boxes. The first Governor of St. Eustatius was removed on the complaint of the British Minister, but when, in the Summer of 1776, the Secretary, Johannes de Graeff, was made Governor, it was worse for the British. Instead of doing any better by turning over one new leaf, he turned over two of them, and, besides continuing to favor the Americans, opened the harbor without reserve.

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Concerning the Andrea Doria, the record is copious. The full story is told in the 315 octavo pages of the Blue Book of the States General of Holland and West Friesland. (Extract uit het Register der Resolution van de Hoog Hogende Herren Staaten Generaal der vereenigde Nederlanded.) From Philadelphia traditions and writings and British publications the details are many and vivid, though very few Americans have noticed the episode. Alas, that writers of American history for the most part ignore the language and the documents of our ally, whence we have taken the precedents of Federal Government! When Capt. Robinson approached "the volcano-chimney island," he carried a copy of the Declaration of Independence and his commission from the Continental Congress, with authorizations in blank, but signed by John Adams, for the equipment of privateers. The thirteen-striped American flag, no longer of the Congress only, but of "the United States of America, free and independent," flew at his ship's masthead as she dropped anchor in front of Fort Orange. Only a few yards away was an English ship, on which two Captains, John Dean and John Spicer, were standing. Said the latter to the former:

"There comes the tender of a man-of-war."

"No," answered Capt. Dean. "By G—d, it is an American privateer. Don't you see the flag of the Continental Congress with thirteen stripes?"

Splash went the anchor and down went the red, white, and blue flag of the Dutch Republic over Fort Orange dipping welcome to the American ship. The Andrea Doria heaved too, lowered her sails, and fired eleven guns, the reports of which brought out crowds of black and white folks from their houses to swell those on the docks, who were watching the advent of the new flag.

The commander of the fort was Abraham Ravené. What should he do? Salute with the complement of "honor shots" usually given to men-of-war, and thus officially recognize the United States of America? Cautiously he held in the peaceful war dogs, and bidding his men hold their matches he walked over to the house of the Governor at the other end of the town, receiving at once from him the order to salute the new flag with two guns less. For de Graeff was a lawyer and knew how to keep well inside the letter of the statute. On the other hand, the British Governor, Greathead, of the Island of St. Christopher, only eight miles away, in reporting this act, while speaking of the Dutch as "the avowed adherents of their [the Americans'] treacheries and promoters of their piracies," charged that they (the Dutch) were "*the first public recognizers* of a flag till now unknown in the catalogue of national flags." The italics are ours. Later on he wrote concerning the "complimentary shots purposely answered by a Dutch fort to a rebel, known to the commander of that fort as the flag of his Majesty's rebel subjects. * * * Whether the rebel brig fired thirteen or eleven honor shots, and whether they were answered with an equal or an inferior number, will not alter, I think, the real ground of my complaint." In fact, the Dutch Governor's letter of explanation contained no denial or disavowal.

But the American Captain Robinson and his crew were not long left in doubt as to the significance of this act of burning peaceful powder. When he called on De Graeff to present a copy of the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776, and to explain what this flag of thirteen stripes, borrowed (as are the colors and the stripes of our National emblem, now 128 years old) from that of the Dutch Republic, meant, the Governor politely welcomed and hospitably treated him. Within a few days other ships flying the colors of the Continental Congress sailed in, one of them being The Baltimore Hero, owned by the Marylander Isaac Van Bibber. Five days after the first salute (which was probably repeated many times) she captured an English brigantine outside of the harbor, or, as Gov. Greathead complained, on Dec. 16, The Baltimore Hero, equipped with Dutch provisions and munitions and carrying "a certain flag called that of the Continental Congress, did, nearly within reach of the cannon of St. Eustatius, capture the ship and property of his Britannic Majesty's dutiful and faithful subject." The Andrea Doria, after her people had been feasted and in every way handsomely treated, sailed away, loaded with powder, cannon, blankets, and other munitions of war, which duly reached Gen. Washington. She captured the armed vessel Racehorse and other prizes on her way home. When on the approach of the British fleet Fort Delaware was evacuated, both the Continental brig and her prize were burned to save them from the enemy.

Despite the pressure on the States General by Sir Joseph Yorke, De Graeff did not return to the Netherlands till 1779; and then, notwithstanding floods of ink, oratory, and Government printing, De Graeff was sent back in honor to St. Eustatius, where Admiral Rodney met him, and not only him, but also the twenty-six-gun Yankee privateer De Graeff and the eighteen-gun warship Lady De Graeff, and forty-eight other American vessels of war. To the original salute given the American flag in 1776, Rodney referred when he wrote home in February, 1781; another Englishman adding that without De Graeff's assistance "the American navigation could not possibly have been supported."

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Though our average American historiographer seems ignorant of the facts, yet so thoroughly were the details of all this "aid and comfort" known in London that when the mighty fleet of Rodney was sent across the Atlantic, instead of co-operating with Cornwallis he went rather to the West Indies to clean out the headquarters of supplies for Gen. George Washington. There he found among the 250 "sail" 50 American ships flying the Stars and Stripes, with over 2,000 American officers and sailors. After quick surrender on Feb. 3, 1780, to the overwhelming force of fifteen battleships and several frigates, with 3,000 land troops, the beach was piled high for weeks with tobacco, sugar, indigo, cordage, and supplies from the mile and a quarter line of emptied storehouses, the plunder amounting to $15,000,000. The Admiral turned auctioneer and tried to recoup his wasted fortune; but alas, for the man who had deserted Virginia and Cornwallis, for St. Eustatius and Fort Orange! In London the Tower guns were fired in joy, and Government stocks went up 1¼ per cent. But woe to the spoiler! As John Adams wrote on May 29, 1781, the French Admiral M. De la Motte Piquet captured and carried into Brest twenty-two vessels laden with the spoil of St. Eustatius which Rodney had sent under convoy of Commodore Hotham and four ships of the line. Only eight of the merchant ships got safely into Deephaven Bay. "Thus the cards once more turned upon the gambler."

To-day fort, church, and Governor's house are in ruins, and only a few people, mostly black, live on St. Eustatius. Yet it was neither Rodney's raid nor the awful hurricanes of later years that permanently hurt the place, which flourished until 1835. Indeed, the collapse did not come until 1852 or 1853. The commercial rise of St. Thomas and Barbados as ports of call killed the trade of St. Eustatius. De Graeff's son, from Surinam, in 1828, sent us a copy of his father's picture, and the portrait of "the first public recognizer" of our flag hangs in the hall of the House of Representatives in Concord, N. H., the State of the great peace congress of 1905. St. Eustatius is now so unprofitable to the Netherlands that the United States could buy cheaply the island at which the first historic salute was fired in honor of the American flag.

LONDON LEADER WRITERS HOLDING POLITICAL INQUEST

LONDON, Jan. 30.

THE political leader writers of London have turned themselves into political coroners, for the time being, and are holding inquests into the general election, which may be regarded now as practically completed. Naturally there is a world of disagreement in the pronouncements these coroners emit as they proceed with their inquests, for, to begin with, they are of all political sorts—Conservatives, Unionists, Liberals, Nationalists, Laborites, Protectionists, Free Traders, Free Fooders, Nonconformists, Roman Catholics, Radicals, Socialists, and so on—and in the second place, no two coroners of any denomination are able to get quite together.

There are about fifty distinct versions of what has happened, so that nobody is able to make a universally acceptable statement of the causes of the great disaster that has fallen upon the Conservative Party. There is not even a consensus as to what issues were really in the minds of the voters as they went to the polls. Therefore it may be said in all truth and soberness that the election, instead of clarifying the political atmosphere of the country, has befogged it. Everywhere there is confusion and clash of opinion, when men talk about the meaning of the people's verdict and undertake to say what its fruits will be.

It cannot be determined, for example, to what extent voters were moved by the tariff issue. It is persistently asserted by the Liberal press that the British people have repudiated, once and for all, the suggestion of a protective tariff tendered them by Mr. Chamberlain. It is quite as persistently maintained by the Conservative newspapers that there has been nothing even remotely approaching a popular judgment of the Chamberlain idea. Nobody knows—actually knows—the precise truth with respect to this matter; but the chances are it lies considerably nearer to the Conservatives' contention than to the other.

The tariff issue undoubtedly hurt the Conservatives and helped the Ministerialists; but it didn't make the cataclysm. A good many votes were thrown against it; but there's so much vitality left in it that in all probability it will be heard of again as an election issue.

The value of the home rule issue is another quantity concerning which the coroners are not in accord. We hear from one source that it did not affect the election in the slightest degree; from another source that it made votes for the Conservatives and helped to save a few seats which but for it would have been captured by the Ministerialists; from still another source we hear it helped the Ministerialists tremendously.

It seems to me there can be no doubt in the mind of any man who looks at the matter without prejudice that home rule actually figured impressively in the election. It apparently helped both sides, but gave the greater help to the Ministerialists. It would be absurd to assume that among the thousands who listened to the appeals made by Mr. Balfour and other Conservative leaders to the anti-home rule sentiment of the country there were not a considerable number who responded with their ballots on election day. Those appeals failed to arouse the country, but there can be no question that they made votes for Conservative Parliamentary candidates.

But it was not in the enlistment of support for the Conservative Party that the declamations about the danger of disunion had their greatest effect. Mr. Balfour and his friends made far more votes for the Ministerialists with their home rule talks than they made for their own party. They convinced the Irish leaders that the Government was strongly inclined to home rule, and forthwith word went all over England that Irish voters who loved the Emerald Isle would act wisely if they should support the Government. This word, which was equivalent to a mandate, was obeyed, and the result was the gain of a large Irish support for Ministerial candidates.

It is almost a certainty the country has returned a home rule Parliament. There is very little doubt that if an informal vote could be taken on the proposition that Ireland ought to have a Government like those enjoyed by the British colonies, a respectable majority of the House of Commons would be ranged on the affirmative side. It may be true that the only thing that will keep Ireland from getting what Mr. Redmond and his fellow-Nationalists demand for her is the ante-election pledge that the Liberal Party, if returned to power, would not bring in a home rule bill.

It is an interesting fact, though, that before the pollings began the Irish leaders doubted that that pledge would be an effective barrier against them. They feel differently now, it is said, and the very thing that causes them to feel differently also produces in their minds the conviction that they made a great tactical blunder when they came into England and bade all the Irishmen support Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. They don't like the look of the enormous majority the Government has piled up; don't feel at all agreeable when they contemplate the fact that the straight Liberal vote in the House of Commons will be so large that the Government can do without help from the Nationalists.

At the time the Irish leaders came to the assistance of the Liberals it seemed doubtful whether the Government would be able to muster strength enough, even with the aid of the Nationalist vote, to maintain a strong majority in the House. "This is our hour," the Irish leaders said; "we'll put the Government under obligations to us which later on we will transmute into something worth while." Now they wish very much they had let the campaign in England alone; for they realize they have helped create a Parliamentary body from which it will be impossible, in the natural order of things, to obtain what they want by intimidation.

But, after all, one must talk of something else than tariff and the Irish question if one wishes to get at the great factors that have been influential in the election. Mr. Balfour, in his Queen's Hall speech, said the people were about to give their answer to the question: "Will you have tariff reform or home rule?" There lay the issue of the coming election, the Conservative leader thought. He was mistaken. The men whose votes were to contribute most to determining the result of the election took little notice of his challenge. It is more than probable that if the relations of the two great parties to these two issues had been reversed and the Conservatives had stood for home rule and the Liberals for tariff reform the Government would have triumphed and the cataclysm would have lost little of its immensity.

Two bodies of voters practically settled the question of majority—the Labor men and the Nonconformists. Each of these bodies was moved by a great purpose to such an extent it was practically single-minded.

The Labor men were determined to create a Labor Party in the House of Commons, a body that should work for labor and if possible get for labor the legislation its leaders had been asking in vain from Liberal and Conservative Governments. This was no sudden determination, brought about by contemplation of the issues the politicians were prescribing for the campaign; their scheme was the growth of years—of hard work, patient waiting, and skillful planning. They had experimented with several constituencies in former elections; now they had come to a time which invited a grand and general movement.

They voted for Labor, and as a rule were virtually unmindful of the various matters upon which the Conservative and Liberal orators excitedly declaimed.

The Countess of Warwick, in a little address she made to an assemblage of workingmen at West Ham, said: "Vote for an independent Labor Party and realize the great good for which the labor unions have been striving for so many years—working, working, working—quietly working, while the politicians have been fighting and quibbling among themselves."

Those words of the Countess came back to me early this week, as the election returns made clear that the Labor people had succeeded in building up a Parliamentary party of very respectable dimensions. It seemed clear this result had been obtained by absolute single-mindedness. And so, as a corollary, it seemed also to be true that no man would be justified in saying, with respect to any one of the prescribed issues, what had been approved by the workingmen and what condemned.

The same sort of thing must be said about the Nonconformists. There was one thing they wanted to come out of this election, one thing they were bound to bring out of it—reform of the Educational act. No doubt most of them had views with respect to the tariff and other things that figured in the discussions of the campaign, but they voted as they prayed, and their prayers were for strength enough in the next House of Commons to bring about educational reform. They turned neither to the right hand nor the left, but, burning with religious ardor, marched ever steadily forward, their thought centred on the school question. Now, who is going to say, with any degree of certainty, what this body of Christian soldiers thought about the tariff question or any other question than the matter of education?

THE COON HUNT---By Victor A. Hermann

De moon am full, de night am ca'm,
De woods am white wid snow;
Cum erlong Remus, Jaspeh, Sam—
Down in de swamps below.
Torches red fum de lightwood lawgs
Will keep de snow paff light;
Bring dem sticks en bring dem dawgs—
Deh's fun foh all to-night.

Remus:
"Luk et de sinneh up det tree!
Bless de Lawd, he grinned et me;
He shook his hed en he showed his teef,
En grinned et de dawgs down underneaf!"

Jasper:
"Keep still deh, you ohry pup!
Cum heah, Remus, lif' me up;
Ah'll shake dat tree an Ah'll bring him down—
Ah cleeh he weighs sum twenty poun'."

Sam:
"Ol' Brer Coon is es sly es kin be,
He hide hisself in de hollow tree;
Yu reach foh him he nip yo' thumb,
En down he go in de heaht ob de gum."

Midnight cum en midnight gon',
Heah det spooky owl;
De gatepos's blink en de grabeyahds yawn—
En de ebil spirits prowl.
What's det soun' down bac' ob de hill?
What's det peepin' fro de trees?
Ah cleeh Ah feel a creepy chill
Det ketch me by de knees!

Remus:
"Hesh! Hesh! Hesh! Did yu heah det soun'?
What's det movin' in de grabeyahd groun'?
Ghos' iak cloud am on de moon—
Huhlhy up, man, en lan' det coon!"

Jasper (up the tree):
"D-deed, Ah cleeh Ah'm s-skeehed to deff,
Han'ts to de right en han'ts to de lef';
Sumfin in a shroud flyin' in de ath.
Chill mah bones en rais' mah hath."

Sam:
"Light det torch, Ah'm skeehed in de dahk,
Lawzee, how dem coon dawgs bahk;
Lim's am crackin', he'll cum down soon—
Ketch him! Sic him! Grab det coon!"

(Going Home Chorus):
Pass det grabeyahd, hol' yo' bref',
En hol' det bush-tail sinneh;
Han'ts to de right en han'ts to de lef'—
But we's got to-morrow's dinneh!"

Moving Platforms to Offset Bridge Rush

Project, Three Years Old, Being Favorably Considered by the Bridge Commissioner---Room for All, It Is Asserted, and Many Thousands More.

IN the face of the fact that the increase of traffic in Greater New York—in Manhattan and Brooklyn especially—has vitiated the quondam relief afforded by the Subway and by improvements in the trolley and elevated service, and inasmuch as the Rapid Transit Commission has tacitly admitted its inability to provide immediate or even fairly prompt remedial measures, the proposition made to Bridge Commissioner Stevenson on behalf of the Continuous Transit Securities Company for the use of the Williamsburg Bridge in carrying out a practical test of the continuous train or moving platform railway thereon has aroused the deep interest of transportation experts, if not the public in general.

Simply and briefly, the promoters of this company propose, if the Bridge Commissioner is agreeable, to install on the bridge a continuous moving platform railway provided with seats holding three or four persons, traveling at the rate of from nine to twelve miles an hour. It is also proposed, if permission can be obtained from other quarters, that the moving platform shall leave the Williamsburg terminal, proceeding under ground to the Bushwick station. If, being put into operation as above set down, the railway proves entirely practicable, then the company will ask and no doubt obtain permission to run its platform through a subway to be constructed from the Manhattan end of the bridge, under Grand Street to the North River. This will connect with lines running up and down Manhattan Island, while in Williamsburg the main arteries of Brooklyn traffic will be connected.

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At the hearing before Mr. Stevenson it was stated by Edward M. Grout of counsel for the company and by Max E. Schmidt, the general manager, that 84,000 seats on this platform would move past a given point in one hour. Considering that at the height of the present crush on the Brooklyn Bridge the crowd of homeward bound Brooklynites numbers 27,000 in half an hour—54,000 in an hour—the infinite ease with which a continuous railway platform providing 84,000 seats an hour could cope with the present rush-hour throngs may readily be imagined. In fact, the Transit Securities Company was very eager to make the test on the Brooklyn Bridge, but many considerations stood in the way of this, not the least of which was the fact that sooner or later this aerial thoroughfare is to be closed to the public for reconstruction. And so the Williamsburg Bridge was selected, as embodying at least some of the Brooklyn Bridge's conditions.

The project has been before the Rapid Transit Commission for three years, and at a hearing held in 1904 it was highly favored, although not to the extent of granting permission to construct the platform across Manhattan, under Thirty-fourth Street, as requested. This request was preferred by Mr. Schmidt, by Stuyvesant Fish, President of the Illinois Central Railroad; by Gen. Eugene Griffin, First Vice President of the General Electric Company, and by Louis B. Stillwell, electrical engineer of the Interborough Company, all of whom were and still are prominent as promoters of the moving platform railway. The commission decided against this request on the ground that the contiguity of Thirty-fourth Street to the new Pennsylvania Railroad terminal would make that thoroughfare the most important crosstown link in the future subway systems contemplated for this city. There was no objection to the moving platform as such. Far from that, the commission intimated that if the promoters were willing to consider some other important cross-town street, such as Twenty-third Street, a proposal would be entertained. Since that time the commission has been entertaining such a proposal.

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The promoters of this continuous train, or moving platform, (both names are coupled officially,) while appreciating the Rapid Transit Commissioners' convictions upon the wisdom of hurrying slowly in all things, were nevertheless eager to put their platform before the public. The application to Bridge Commissioner Stevenson, who has, so to speak, the power of attorney in all matters pertaining to his department, was the consequence. If the use of the Williamsburg Bridge demonstrates the practicability of the project, it is expected that little or no difficulty will be experienced in enlisting the co-operation of the city in applying the platform to municipal requirements along very extensive lines.

The good features of the platform are painted alluringly by its promoters—a platform combining the promise of absolute absence of congestion at stations, with the facts of great carrying capacity and small cost of operation. A traffic utility without weight or smoke or noise where crowding and waiting are fundamentally impossible, where passengers and pedestrians cannot be knocked down or run over, where there are no switching or trackage obstructions, no waiting at stations, no collisions, no missing of trains, no delays of any sort—it all sounds Utopian. And yet a glance at the plans and details of this continuous moving platform railway affords seemingly abundant testimony as to its extreme simplicity and feasibility.

In the first place, the matter was not presented to Commissioner Stevenson, nor to the Rapid Transit Commissioners, for that matter, as a novelty, an innovation. It is nothing of the sort. While never tested as to its value as a factor in every-day municipal affairs, the moving platform has figured prominently in three great international expositions, those at Berlin, Paris, and Chicago, and in all has carried more than 12,000,000 persons without accident worthy of the name, without serious personal injury or loss of life, without crowding, and without delay. This is considered by the prime movers in the Continuous Railway Company a test not devoid of practical features. Since then improvements have been made which were necessary before the moving platform could be presented for recognition as an aid to municipal transportation. The most important, perhaps, was the increase of speed from three miles to nine or ten or twelve miles an hour; another improvement was an appliance which will enable the platform to turn the sharpest curves, such as that around a city block. Thus equipped, the projectors of the plan are assured of complete success once it is applied in this city.

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It is proposed that on an average there will be a station every other block. The subway through which the platform runs will be of concrete, and outside the station the subway will be divided into halves, one for the platform moving in one direction, the other for the platform moving in the opposite direction.

The whole tunnel will be thirty feet wide and fourteen feet high. Eight feet of this height will be above the platform level, and six feet will be below the platform, where the motive power is. This six feet will afford the workmen and inspectors headroom while moving about the mechanism. The moving platform consists of three continuous lines of steel plating—three continuous lines of sidewalk, to put it simply. The three sidewalks or lines of plating overlap one another laterally at their sides. There is a fourth outside steel platform or sidewalk which is designed merely as an emergency section to run in case of breakdown of the other platforms. The first platform being stationary the greater part of the time, the platform adjoining it will run at a rate of three miles an hour, the next at a constant speed of six miles an hour, and the next platform, the one with seats on it, will run at the rate of nine miles an hour constantly. If the main platform is run at a greater rate of speed the speed of the minor platforms will be increased proportionately. The first two moving platforms will be known as stepping platforms. You step from the stationary platform to the platform moving at the rate of three miles an hour, thence you step to the six-mile-an-hour platform, and thence to the main platform with seats, which moves at the rate of nine miles an hour. It is plain that to step from a stationary footing to a platform moving nine miles an hour would upset the equilibrium of nine persons out of ten. But even a tottering old woman can step from a stationary footing to a platform moving three miles an hour, and thence to a platform moving six miles an hour, and thence to the main platform going along at nine miles an hour. Alighting from the main platform, the immovable platforms are reached simply and safely by this graduated speed device. In order that equilibrium may be still further assisted, posts are placed in the stepping platforms at regular intervals.

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The platforms will be built in sections, each section being about six feet long, the abutting ends of these sections being struck to a radius which will permit the turning of sharp curves with scarcely a break between the ends of these sections of plating.

Beneath each platform is a pair of I beams, the upper flanges of which are riveted to the bottom of the platform, while the lower flanges support the weight of the platform upon pairs of wheels, which turn on transverse shafts. These shafts, in turn, are mounted upon concrete piers placed at intervals of two feet nine inches. Between each pair of I beams the platform carries pairs of guide wheels, lying flat, and engaging a guide rail running directly beneath the centre of the platform. This serves to keep the perfect alignment. At every seventy-five feet ten-horse-power motors are mounted on the floor of the subway, and are connected by chains with the transverse shafts. These shafts turn the wheels upon which the rails of the platform rests, and thus the propulsive power is obtained. The size of the wheels determines the speed at which the platform moves. For example, the wheels of the three-mile platform are eight inches in diameter, the wheels of the six-mile platform sixteen inches in diameter, and the wheels of the nine-mile platform twenty-four inches in diameter. The wheels on which the platform rails run are covered with rubber, as are also the guide wheels, and consequently the movement is noiseless and smooth. The floors of the steel platforms are also covered with rubber, and thus the danger of slipping is reduced to a minimum.

It can readily be seen that a platform moving at the rate of nine or ten or twelve miles an hour would render congestion impossible. Such platforms are to all intents and purposes the continuance of a busy street on which great throngs walk safely. Yet such streets may be blocked by crowds, but it is impossible to see how a moving platform could be thus blocked. It is moving all the time, and any congestion thereon moves along with it.

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And the carrying capacity may be limited only by width and speed. The great problem of transit in all times, especially modern times, has been to combine light weights, speed, and carrying capacity. It would seem that the projectors of this platform scheme have hit upon a solution of this problem. There are no engines or heavy motors necessary; rolling stock consists of the platform itself; collisions are impossible; motormen and conductors are not required, and a continuous motion which eats up time and space to a degree which can hardly be appreciated by the unthinking is secured. If, as might occur, the main platform stops through some accident, all the passengers have to do is to alight to the secondary platforms and continue their journey standing, which is much better than waiting in the middle of a congested, impatient, jostling crowd. Or, should the entire system break down, passengers could make their way out of the subway without danger of contact with third rails or swift-rushing trains.

In fact, this aspect of the moving platform presents an alluring desideratum, absolute safety. It is impossible to see where personal accident could figure.

At the rate of nine miles an hour a moving platform fitted with seats holding two or three persons is capable of delivering 47,250 seated passengers per hour. The capacity of the four-track section of the New York Subway using eight-car express trains every two minutes and five-car local trains every minute is 28,080 seated passengers in one direction every hour. If the moving platform should do what is claimed for it it would exceed the Subway service in point of capacity nearly 70 per cent., and this does not include the persons who might not be seated, who are walking or standing on the various platforms, nor does it include increased speed. If a person who boards the nine-mile platform is in a hurry he may walk alongside the seats—there is sufficient space—and if he plugs along, say, at a speed of four miles an hour his resultant rate of travel will be thirteen miles an hour, which is good going.

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As to power, it has been estimated that ten kilowatts an hour is utilized in moving ten seated passengers in the Subway; this power, ten kilowatts, would move 200 seated passengers on a moving platform. These figures were given by Mr. Stillwell, electrician of the Interborough Company, at the hearing before the Rapid Transit Commission.

As to the failure of the moving platform system to be adopted as a part of the transit improvements in Paris, Berlin, and Chicago, where it had its practical test, it has been explained that many of the improvements that have now been made were not then in existence—among these the increased speed facilities and the ability to make sharp turns. Six miles an hour, the speed made at these expositions, of course could not recommend itself to those in search of adequate rapid transit, and then, too, the moving platforms were regarded merely as toys, something that in the future might develop.

It is now claimed that this development has been obtained.

"It is slow work getting an innovation before the public," said an officer of the Continuous Railway Securities Company recently. "You will recall that it was way back in 1856 that a man named Wickerson proposed the first elevated structure. Of course he was laughed to scorn. It was not until fifteen years later that the city gave Dr. Gilbert ten city blocks in which to run his elevated structure. We hope, if we secure the Williamsburg Bridge, or any portion of it which Mr. Stevenson may allot to us, to educate the public just as Dr. Gilbert did."

MOVING PLATFORM IN A SUBWAY—AS IT WILL LOOK IN OPERATION.

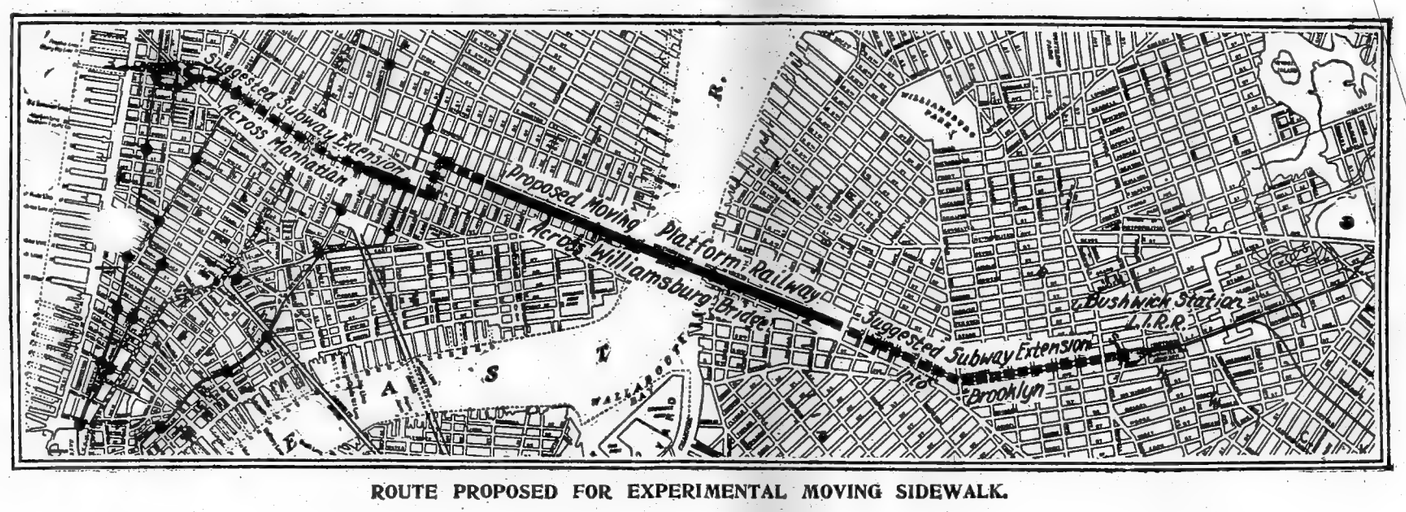

ROUTE PROPOSED FOR EXPERIMENTAL MOVING SIDEWALK.

AMERICANS AND COATS OF ARMS---FEW ENTITLED TO THEIR USE

SOME recent investigations in a genealogical library brought vividly to attention the fact that nearly every published American genealogy is prefaced with a coat of arms credited to the surname in question, in most cases elaborately emblazoned in colors. From an aesthetic viewpoint such a frontispiece is attractive, and as a matter of pride appeals strongly to one able to prove descent from an ancestor believed to have been distinguished enough to bear such insignia; but to one conversant with the strict laws of heraldry and descent the frequency of such displays induces doubt and tempts one to ask a question often propounded in the late political campaign: "Where did he get it?" Can it be possible that nearly every one, or even a majority, of the early immigrants to this country was entitled to bear coat armor?

In raising this question one must take into consideration the danger of incurring the hostility of the average American who believes in his right to do as he pleases, for we cannot deny his inherent right to preface his family history with a blazon displaying, if he choose, all the symbols and tinctures known to heraldry, but we must not forget that this does not imply the right to appropriate a coat of arms belonging to another, to which the appropriator can show no shadow of claim beyond similarity of name. Nor can we forget that our only millionaire Sunday school teacher has lately decided that the truth must be told on all occasions irrespective of consequences. In response to this dictum, and regardless of the feelings of those who have already decorated their genealogies with handsome coats of arms and of those who are dreaming of doing so, we boldly assert that the percentage of Americans entitled to bear coat armor is so small as to be scarcely worth counting, and, further, that the genealogical compiler who deliberately prefaces his family history with the heraldic bearings of another to which he has no right is as guilty morally as one who steals another's coat. In countries where heraldic laws obtain, such an act is punishable as a crime; in a republic, though the perpetrator may not be responsible legally, he ought at least to be branded with moral turpitude, for his act is as indefensible as would be the hoisting of a revenue flag on his private yacht.

The late Col. Chester, who did so much for American history and genealogy through researches in England, though well aware of this, and having little patience with those whose vanity prompted such displays, hesitated to tell the truth regarding them. In a letter of some twenty-five years ago in reply to one asking him to write an article on the subject he said:

"I have been in doubt whether it would be politic in me to write an article that would place me in such open antagonism with so large a portion of my countrymen whom I know to be claiming and using armorial bearings to which they have no shadow of right. The truth is that they do not wish to be undeceived, and will not only not thank me for undeceiving them, but will be angry with me for having done so. * * * No statements I can make, however fortified, will convince the descendants of a score of families which I could name that they have no more right to the arms they claim and use than they have to the royal coat of England, and yet I know that it is true."

Col. Chester refers, of course, to the descendants of those whom we are accustomed to call the "old families" as distinguished from later immigrants, and especially of those who came earlier than the eighteenth century. While a few of these were of gentle birth, of what we call the gentry, by far the larger part were of the yeoman class—small farmers and villagers who made no pretensions to high descent. Some of this class doubtless were of good ancient stock, but if so most of them had forgotten it, the reality of the present being of far more consequence to them than dreams of the past. They looked only to the future, and their children in many cases forgot even the names of their old homes or of their progenitors, thus making it almost impossible, except through happy accident, for their descendants, perhaps grown rich and important in the New World, to trace the link binding them to the Old World.

The few armigers among the Colonial settlers are usually distinguished on the early records by the prefix "Mr.," although that does not always imply the right to bear arms, and sometimes by the affix "Gentleman," or, as abbreviated, "Gent." The very deference paid to those thus distinguished shows that the social standing of the great majority of immigrants was below the rank of gentleman, and therefore that they were not entitled to bear coat armor. In saying this we cast no aspersions on the character of the thousands of such who sought our shores. Their lives in Colonial times and the lives of their descendants, many of whom stand higher to-day than the heirs of some entitled to the prefix "Mr.," show that they were honest, godly men, of the stuff of which States are built. That they possessed no coat of arms was no reflection on them as men of honor, ability, or intelligence, for many were well-to-do and some were graduates of universities; it merely implied that they were not classed among those entitled by birth to certain so-called degrees of honor derived from feudalism. These degrees, the lower grades of which were styled "noble," were hedged in by strict laws, with penalties attached to their assumption by persons not legally entitled to them. The outward symbol of such degrees was the coat of arms, the bearer of which was generally assumed to be of at least knightly rank, though there were exceptions.

In 1528, when heraldic visitations were instituted, the Clarencieux King-at-arms was empowered to visit the several counties to view and take note of all arms, cognizances, crests, &c., as well as of all descents, pedigrees, and marriages of the nobility and gentry therein, and also to reprove and make infamous by proclamation all such as unlawfully and without just authority usurped or took any name or title of honor or dignity. Similar commissions were appointed until about the beginning of the eighteenth century, and as a result of these inquisitions, the labor of which was performed through the agency of heralds, we have some 160 volumes of visitations, or on the average about four for each county. These include only the gentry and ignore the mass of the people, the bone and sinew, from whom sprung most of those who emigrated to America. But the wealthy American of the present, obliged by the exigencies of fashion to have a coat of arms and undeterred by any fear of being made "infamous by proclamation," does not hesitate to adopt from these visitations a pedigree or a coat of arms, assuming as of sufficient evidence of consanguinity similarity of name or of locality. On like evidence he would be entitled to purchase a gallery of foreign portraits and hang them on the limbs of his own ancestral tree.

The ordinary American who talks about his family arms does not realize what it means. It involves a claim on his part that his family in Colonial times was distinguished above others through either the accident of birth or the favor of royalty. The late W. H. Whitmore, who was thoroughly conversant with heraldry as connected with genealogy, asserts that any family whose ancestor used a coat of arms "possesses a noble cornerstone to erect his English pedigree upon." Again: "A man using a coat of arms, by that act asserts that his ancestors have been of knightly rank, as contemporary evidence declares, or have so distinguished themselves as to receive from the Crown permission to assume similar rank." As an instance of American usage in this respect, he cites a certain town history embellished with eleven engraved coats of arms, only one of which had the slightest pretension to authority.

The establishment of a College of Heraldry being antagonistic to our institutions, Mr. Whitmore proposed the adoption in lieu of it of certain rules to govern in this country the use of heraldic insignia, suggesting that those American families should be entitled to bear arms:

1. Who can trace descent from a family using them in England.

2. Who can show a deed executed in Colonial times, say before 1750, bearing a seal, with arms engraved, used only by the signer; letters similarly sealed, or a tombstone thus inscribed.

3. Who possess any painting of a coat of arms that has been in the family more than a hundred years.

Of these rules only the first will bear criticism, the last two being certainly subject to exceptions. The writer believes that arms used on some legal documents and letters, and even on some tombstones earlier than 1750, cannot be substantiated, and knows of heraldic pictures at least as early as that date which are undoubtedly spurious. About that time a heraldic painter named Cole supplied many Colonial families with coats of arms, which are still treasured as undoubted evidences of their right to bear arms, but which, unaccompanied by attested pedigrees, are worth little more than the paper on which they are tricked.

The American, then, who aspires to a coat of arms and honestly desires that his blazon shall be free from taint is limited to two expedients. He must either prove himself the lineal descendant of one in the Old World entitled to bear arms or must content himself with following the example set by Admiral Dahlgren and Andrew Carnegie—manufacture his own coat of arms, rather than purloin one belonging to some one else. It is well to note, in closing, that even our multi-millionaires are debarred from buying a coat of arms, at least in Great Britain, for only a British subject can obtain from the Heralds' College either a grant or a confirmation of armorial bearings.

JOHN D. CHAMPLIN.

Some Impressions of the Passing Show by Hy. Mayer

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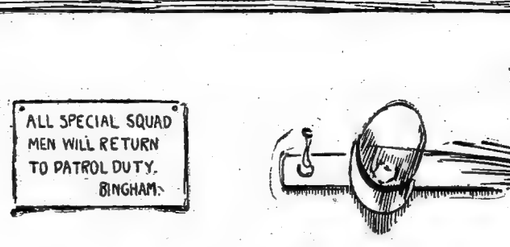

Part Four
Second Magazine Section

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1906.

Music---Drama---Art
Society---Fashions

MUSIC AND MUSIC MAKERS

GUSTAV MAHER
Whose Fifth Symphony will be played this week.

A New Symphony by Gustav Mahler

It Will Be Played by the Boston Orchestra ---His Works Have Made a Deep Impression Abroad, but Are Little Known Here.

ONE of the interesting and important incidents of the season will be the first performance in New York of Gustav Mahler's fifth symphony, which Mr. Gericke will give with the Boston Symphony Orchestra on Thursday evening. Only one other of Mahler's symphonies—of which he has written six, the last not yet having been publicly performed—has been heard in New York. That is the fourth, which Walter Damrosch played last season with the New York Symphony Orchestra. The fact is noteworthy, since New York has generally heard most of the works of men of mark soon after they have been brought out in Europe. And Mahler is unquestionably a man of mark. He is one of the most distinguished of the younger school of German conductors, and is at present at the head of the Imperial Opera at Vienna, where he rules with an iron hand, bending prima donnas and first tenors to his will as though they were mere orchestral players, and brooking no interference with his policy by even the loftiest Court personages, who are prone in German Court theatres to attempt such meddling. There he has achieved results of the most remarkable sort, it is affirmed by competent witnesses, with means, at least so far as the leading singers are concerned, not of the best.

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Of late years Mahler has come to be seriously reckoned with as a composer and some of his symphonies—he has written nothing else of importance for orchestra—have made a deep impression and have summoned up a passionate propaganda for Mahler and his works, as well as a strong opposition to them. This militant championing of somebody with something new, or at least unusual, strange and to some repellant, to say in music, seems to be one of the intellectual necessities of modern Germany. It may take the shape of "Vereins," as the "Wolf Vereins," and even the "Ansorge Verein"; as once, with much better reason, it resulted in the formation of numerous Wagner vereins, which now find their occupation gone. Or it may simply take the form of such pamphleteering as rages around Strauss and Reger and, to a less extent, Mahler.

Mahler, however, would say with the Apostle Paul, that none of these things move him. Neither the passionate zeal of self-appointed partisans nor the abuse of the hostile seems to affect him. An interesting article about him by August Spanuth in The Boston Transcript recently pictured this unruffled attitude of Mahler, the composer. He says:

"When asked some time ago whether he would not like to come to America and conduct a sort of Mahler festival after the example of the Richard Strauss festival, he replied: 'Why should I? If I should absent myself from my post of duty during the season, my singers would ask the same privilege, and that I cannot grant. Furthermore, whenever one of my symphonies is played before a new audience, failure is a foregone conclusion.' And he said this without any apparent bitterness."

And again he writes:

"If Mahler could ever be convinced that this or that in his symphonies was bad or wrong, he would not hesitate to sacrifice it. He is not of the vain type of self-adoring weaklings; he has the making—and, besides, the looks—of an silly love for every note he pens that some of his symphonies are interminably long. On the contrary, he is fully convinced that such lengths are necessary to make his ideas understood."

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Mahler occupies a curious and rather anomalous position in the field of modern orchestral music. He is no follower of the modern idea of "programme music," as it is most characteristically embodied in the music of Richard Strauss. What he writes he calls symphonies, though they are symphonies often only in a loose acceptance of the term. They do not follow closely, sometimes they do not follow at all, the formal outlines of symphonic movements. He vehemently objects to having any "programmes" laid down for his music, or even to permitting any thematic analyses to appear in the concert rooms where it is played, though a detailed thematic analysis of this fifth symphony has been published, apparently with his sanction. The story is told that at a supper after a concert, where his enormous C minor symphony was performed, he broke out into denunciation of "programme books." Springing up from the table, he cried in animated tones: "Away with programme books, which beget false ideas! Let the public have its own thoughts about the work performed; let it not be forced to read during the performance, let no preconceived ideas be instilled into it! If a composer has of himself impressed upon his listeners the feelings that surged through him, his object has been attained. The speech of tones has then approached that of words; but it has infinitely more to impart than words can express."

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Yet he has given in many of his works hints, and more than hints, of underlying poetic ideas outside and beyond the music itself—which constitutes the essence of programme music. The fourth symphony, played here last season, is plainly enough based on the suggestions of a naïve mediaeval poem in "Des Knaben Wunderhorn," and in the last movement a soprano voice sings this poem at length. It was said in The Times then that "the whole work is, in a certain way, the expression of the time and place and atmosphere to which the verses take us back." His third symphony he at first entitled "A Summer Morning's Dream," and the six movements had originally superscriptions suggesting various experiences with nature. Here, too, there is a contralto solo, and words that are said to be Nietzsche's. But it is to be observed that the score was published without the titles. The second symphony has also an alto solo, a chorus, and a bird's voice, all with various superscriptions that will convey little meaning without some further explanation from the composer. The first symphony was originally entitled "Titan," and the five movements had curious and disconnected superscriptions—"Spring and No End," "Mosaic," "Under Full Sail," "The Hunter's Funeral Procession," "From Hell to Paradise." Some have found in this even an intention to gibe at programme music. If this were so the composer changed his mind, for the symphony is published without title or superscriptions. It is evident that his present attitude toward programme music has been reached after a change of heart.

What that attitude is Mahler has diametrically opposed to Strauss's. His music, he declares, "comes to a programme as to the ultimate ideal explanation of its meaning in language; with Strauss, the programme is as a task set to be accomplished." He adds: "When I conceive a great musical picture, I always arrive at the point where I must employ the 'word' as the bearer of my musical ideas. * * * My experience with the last movement of my second symphony was such that I actually ransacked the literature of the world up to the Bible, to find the expository 'word.'"

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He has dispensed, however, with the "word" in his fifth symphony. There is not a word in it; and there is thus less of a hint of what extra musical "meaning" it may have than either of its four predecessors. It is in five movements, which are grouped under three parts. The first part opens with a long funeral march; it is followed by a movement of stormy agitation, "with the utmost vehemence." The second part consists of a scherzo; the third, of a short adagietto, leading directly into a "dondo-finale." He has employed an elaborate orchestral apparatus—though it is not comparable with some that he has demanded in his earlier symphonies, notably the second. His style of writing, so far as we in New York know it through his fourth symphony, is individual. He has the modern's cheerful indifference in the face of dissonance and discord. He writes freely in that modern style of counterpoint that gets its themes and subjects and countersubjects together anyhow, whether euphoniously or not. He is by no means indifferent to effects, however, and his score swarms with the most minute directions as to tempo—changes, dynamic gradations, and all manner of points in the expression. His themes are not only very numerous, but also often very extensive in compass. The analyst of this symphony points out that the opening theme of the funeral march is "only thirty-three measures long, that is, for Mahler, not a very long one." His predilection for melodies of a naïve or folk-song character, which he indulged freely in his fourth symphony, comes to light in the scherzo of this one, which has the character of an Austrian Ländler; and the tendency to develop such themes with an almost fantastic elaboration goes with it.

Some have thought to find in this symphony a picture of life in Vienna; that the opening dead march was suggested by the military funerals in that capital, and that the Ländler is characteristically local in spirit. The editor of the programme book of the Cincinnati Orchestra, which first played the symphony in this country on March 25, 1905, found a more philosophical content in it. There were the plaint of one who has not realized his aspirations, and in his disillusionment stands at the verge of desperation; his reconciliation to his lot through the harmless play and life of nature; his return to his life work with willingness, insight, and renewed strength; finally reaching heights before unattainable. These two interpretations of the same thing seem to differ widely. There is not the slightest indication that the composer has ever given any sanction to either of them.

RICHARD ALDRICH.

PHOTO COPYRIGHT BY AIME DUPONT.

EMMA EAMES,
Who will give a song recital on next Wednesday afternoon.

BURR McINTOSH, PHOTO

BIANCA FROELICH
Leader of the ballet at the Opera.

GESSFORD, PHOTO

HAROLD BAUER, PIANIST
With Boston Symphony Orchestra on Thursday

AT THE OPERA.

The thirteenth week of the opera season begins to-morrow night. It will be distinctly popular in character. Among the chief features will be a production of Johann Strauss's operetta, "Der Zigeuner Baron," ("The Gypsy Baron.") Special prices will be charged.

To-morrow night the bill will be "La Traviata."

Wednesday evening will bring another performance of "Lucia di Lammermoor," with a familiar cast.

On Thursday evening will be produced "Der Zigeuner Baron," ("The Gypsy Baron,") which for some weeks has been in rehearsal at the Metropolitan under the personal supervision of Mr. Conried. It is a good many years since this operetta has been heard here, and this will be its first interpretation at the Metropolitan.

In the third act of the opera, at the entry of the victorious Hungarians, including a gypsy regiment headed by Barinkay, will appear in an interpolated episode the stars and singers not in the regular cast, among them Mmes. Abott, Emma Eames, Fremstad, Jacoby, Jomelli, Mulford, Nordica, Poehlmann, Ralph, Sembrich, Walker, and Weed, with Messrs. Burgstaller, Bégue, Caruso, Campanari, Franke, Journet, Knote, Parvis, Plançon, Paroli, Reiss, Rossi, Scotti, and Van Rooy. These artists will be introduced as captives of the victorious troops, in various costumes, and, at the request of the Gypsy Baron, will sing solos, duos, and other selections for their ransom. The cast for the performance of the opera will include Miss Bella Alten as Saffi, Mme. Marie Rappold as Arsena, Mme. Louise Homer as Czipra, Miss Bauermeister as Mirabella, Mr. Dippel as Barinkay, Mr. Blass as Count Carnero, Mr. Muehlmann as Homonay, Mr. Bars as Ottokar, Mr. Dufriche as Pali, and Mr. Goritz as the hog raiser, Zsupan. Miss Froelich will head the ballet in the incidental dances, and Mr. Nahan Franko will conduct.

For Friday evening, Feb. 16, the bill will be "Lohengrin," sung by Mmes. Marie Rappold and Edyth Walker, and Messrs. Knote, Van Rooy, Journet, and Muehlmann.

"Marta" will again be presented on Saturday afternoon, with Mme. Sembrich, Mme. Louise Homer (for the first time this season) as Nancy, Mr. Caruso, Mr. Plançon, and Mr. Rossi.

On Saturday night "Tannhaeuser" will be sung, at popular prices, by Mmes. Jomelli as Elisabeth, Miss Fremstad as Venus, Mr. Burgstaller as Tannhaeuser, and Mr. Goritz as Wolfram.

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

The fourth visit of the Boston Symphony Orchestra to New York will be made this week. At the first concert on Thursday evening Harold Bauer will be the soloist, playing Schumann's piano concerto; at the second Miss Marie Hall, violinist, will appear in Mendelssohn's concerto, and Heinrich Gebhard, pianist, will take part in Vincent d'Indy's symphony on a mountaineer air for piano and orchestra. The programmes will be as follows:

THURSDAY EVENING.

Overture, "Egmont".....Beethoven
Concerto in A minor for pianoforte, Op. 54..Schumann
Symphony, No. 5, in C sharp minor....Mahler

PART I.

1. Dead March, with measured tread, like a funeral train, C sharp minor. Suddenly faster, passionately wildly. A tempo.
2. Stirringly restless; with utmost vehemence; A minor.

PART II.

3. Scherzo; with force but not too fast; A minor.

PART III.

4. Adagietto; very slow; F major.
5. Rondo, finale; allegro; D major. (First time.)

Solo artist, Mr. Harold Bauer.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Symphony in D major (B. & H. No. 2)..Haydn
Concerto for violin in E minor....Mendelssohn
Symphony on a Mountain Air for orchestra and pianoforte, Op. 25.....d'Indy
(Mr. Heinrich Gebhard, pianist.)
Solo artist, Miss Marie Hall.

MME. EAMES'S RECITAL.

Mme. Emma Eames will give her song recital, the only one she will undertake here, at Carnegie Hall on Wednesday afternoon. Amherst Webber will be her accompanist. Her programme will be as follows:

Air, Armide.....Gluck
Mein glaeubiges Herz.....Bach
Caro mio ben.....Giordani
Cherry Ripe.....Horn
Gretchen am Spinnrade.....Schubert
Traum durch die Daemmerung } .....R. Strauss
Zueignung }
Als die alter Mutter.....Dvorak
Meine Lieb' ist gruen.....Brahms
Who is Sylvia?.....Schubert
Love in May.....H. Parker
Spring.....G. Henschel
Comment disaient-ils.....Liszt
En Avril.....Amherst Webber
Deception } .....Tschaikowsky
Pourquoi }
L'eau qui court.....A. Georges
L'Incredule.....R. Hahn
Tu (Habanera).....S. Fuentes

MR. WEINGARTNER'S FAREWELL

In response to many requests to hear Herr Felix Weingartner include a symphony of Mozart in his farewell concerts, this afternoon and on Tuesday evening, Feb. 13, with the New York Symphony Orchestra, the programme has been amended. It will read as follows:

Symphony ("Jupiter") in C.....Mozart
Concerto for Violin with Orchestra, in G minor.....Bruch
Miss Marie Hall.
Scherzo.....Joseph Suk
(New. First time.)
Symphony No. 2 in D.....Brahms

JUDAS MACCABAEUS.

The Oratorio Society's revival of Handel's "Judas Maccabaeus" on Tuesday evening, Feb. 20, at Carnegie Hall, will be accomplished under Frank Damrosch's leadership, with the following soloists: Miss Laura Combs, soprano; Miss Elizabeth Elmer, contralto; Daniel Beddoe, tenor, and Charles M. Clarke, bass. The Oratorio Society's chorus and the New York Symphony Orchestra will be the other forces concerned.

Judas Maccabaeus, who is the hero of his oratorio, is one of the towering figures of Jewish history, famous both for valor and piety. He was second son of Mattathias, the priest, whom he succeeded in the year 166 B. C., as leader in the struggle against the Syrian ruler, Antiochus Epiphanes, for religious and political liberty. Though Handel's librettist, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Morell, for the sake of legitimate dramatic effect, concentrates in one scene the popular determination to revolt, the uprising really began as a sort of guerilla warfare. Gradually, Judas gathered an army, with which he defeated Apollonius, the Strategus of Samaria. The Syrian General was slain and Judas appropriated his sword, which he wore thenceforth.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Miss Olive van Wagner will present the popular melodies of France of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries to the accompaniment of the clavecin and in the costume of the period. Miss van Wagner is accompanied on the clavecin by M. Robert Lortat-Jacob, a pupil of Diémer.

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Mme. Emma Calvé's last appearance in New York this season will be at Carnegie Hall on the afternoon of Feb. 22. Because the prima donna must hasten back to Europe to fill engagements, the plan for her to appear in two special performances of "Carmen" at the Metropolitan Opera House cannot be carried out. There is every reason to believe that Mme. Calvé will be heard in opera in New York next season, but not under Heinrich Conried's management. Plans in that direction are under way, but cannot be announced in detail as yet.

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Heinrich Gebhard, pianist, at his recital in Mendelssohn Hall, Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 20, will play Schumann's "Carnaval" and pieces by Bach, Brahms, Chopin, Liszt, and the two ultra-modern composers, Debussy and Fauré.

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Abraham Nelson, a young American pianist, just returned from study abroad, will give a piano recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Wednesday evening, Feb. 21.

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A letter has been received in New York saying that Mme. Schumann-Heink, on her journey across the Atlantic, was fairly embraced by passengers on the Hamburg-American liner Amerika. She sang in the usual concert before reaching Hamburg, one of her selections being Gounod's "Ave Maria." "We rose en masse to embrace the dear woman," said the letter writer. It was done in fact, for Mme. Schumann-Heink took some of the enthusiasts to her in motherly fashion and let them embrace her.

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Victor Beigel's concert announced for next Wednesday evening in Mendelssohn Hall has been postponed until Wednesday evening, March 21. The soloists on the occasion will be Miss Susan Metcalfe, Miss Frances Ives, Miss Van der Veer, and William Raymond.

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The Vienna Quartet, which is known in drawing rooms, will give a chamber music concert in the Lyceum of Carnegie Hall next Sunday afternoon. Messrs. Schoenberger, Liggy, Krist, and Zucker organized the quartet in 1898, and they came to America a few years ago to play private engagements. The coming concert will be their first public appearance in New York.

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The Russian Symphony Orchestra will have as soloists at its Carnegie Hall concerts of Saturday evening, Feb. 24, and Sunday afternoon, Feb. 25, Joseph Lhévinne, the Moscow pianist. Mr. Lhévinne will be heard only in piano pieces without orchestra. He will offer a different list for each concert. Two important changes in the orchestra's programme have been made. Owing to the non-arrival from Moscow of the orchestral parts of Borodin's overture to "Prince Igor," this work will be deferred until a later concert. Instead Glazunoff's latest composition, "From the Middle Ages," a score of symphonic dimensions, will be played. To make room for this the Rubinstein "Don Quixote" will be omitted. At the Sunday afternoon concert, at the request of subscribers, Tschaikowsky's first symphony, "Winter Reverie," will be played instead of the

A MONTH'S MUSICAL CALENDAR

Feb. 11—N. Y. Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 13—N. Y. Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 13—Mendelssohn Trio, Hotel Majestic.
Feb. 14—Mme. Eames, song recital, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 15—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 15—Miss Narelli's recital, Waldorf-Astoria.
Feb. 17—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 17—People's Symphony, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 17—Sadie Rosenzweig, violin recital, Mendelssohn Hall.
Feb. 18—Vienna Quartet, chamber concert, Carnegie Lyceum.
Feb. 20—Heinrich Gebhard, piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall.
Feb. 20—Oratorio Society, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 21—Abraham Nelson, piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall.
Feb. 22—Mme. Calvé, song recital, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 22—Women's String Orchestra, Mendelssohn Hall.
Feb. 22—Volpe Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 24—Margulies Trio, Mendelssohn Hall.
Feb. 24—Young People's Symphony, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 24—Russian Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 25—Russian Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 26—Heinrich Gebhard, piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall.
Feb. 27—Musurgia, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 27—Kneisel Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall.
March 2—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall.
March 3—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall.
March 4—N. Y. Symphony Society, Carnegie Hall.
March 5—Harriet Cady, song recital, Mendelssohn Hall.
March 6—Olive Mead Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall.
March 6—New York Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
March 8—Sam Franko Concert of Old Music, Mendelssohn Hall.
March 8—Musical Art Society, Carnegie Hall.
March 8—Marum Quartet, Cooper Union.
March 10—New Music Society, Carnegie Hall.
March 11—Josef Lhévinne, piano recital, Carnegie Hall.
March 13—Mendelssohn Trio, Hotel Majestic.
March 15—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
March 17—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
March 17—Russian Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.

Concerts, Recitals and Church Choir News

"DEVILS I HAVE KNOWN."

A Talk With Pol Plancon, Who Discourses on His Own and Other Impersonations of the Evil One.

"And one man, in his time, plays many parts."

IF none is this more literally true than of the singer who interprets opera. But, even as the stars differ from each other in glory, so do the tenors, and the baritones, and the bassos of the Metropolitan Opera House.

The versatility of the tenors and the baritones is, on the whole, put to wider tests than that of the big bassos. Your basso, as a rule, is by a fatality which he deplores, but is powerless to resist, more or less bound to a few lines of parts.

When he is not pontifying, he is usually doing the exact opposite—he is playing the devil. Not with his part, however. But he is playing the devil, which, by the bye, is probably the most difficult task that a basso (or, for that matter, a baritone) could be called upon to accomplish.

Pol Plançon, the popular Frenchman, has done more perhaps than any of his confrères on the boards to distinguish himself in diabolism. True, his efforts have been confined to the interpretation of one special devil, known in his various garbs and transformations by the name of Mephistopheles. And one Mephistopheles is in effect unlike the next. One is a rollicking, amiable kind of devil. Another is sardonic. Another is malignant. To express the subtilities which divide them from each other would tax any basso.

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An interviewer stopped M. Plancon the other day on the threshold of a restaurant, and insisted on his discussing devils with him. He submitted, sighing a little as he did so, but with philosophy.

"Sit down," said he, "and try some of my favorite dish. Kingfish, a la meuniere. Ah, it is savory. It is delicate. Shall it be Burgundy or Bordeaux? Ah, Bergundy."

"You have known many devils," said the interviewer, when the waiter had brought the order and presented the great basso with a red carnation. "Won't you tell me about them all?"

"Yes," replied the singer. "I have known many. And I have impersonated several. It is a relief to me to break loose as Mephisto now and then, after living, as I do, so much in the odor of sanctity. There is something piquant, something fascinating, in changing suddenly from a dull priest or a stern monk into an arch enemy of the Church. It stimulates me. It excites me. It inspires me. Ah, Mephisto! My favorite rôle!"

"Which Mephisto?" said the interviewer.

"Why, I have no preferences. They are all dear to me. The Mephisto of Barbier and Gounod is possibly the one with which I have been most successfully associated. But I am told, and by good critics, that I am more satisfying as the Mephisto of Boito. Nor should I wish you to suppose that I am indifferent to the attractions of the tempter in the 'Faust' of Hector Berlioz."

"What do they differ in?"

"Well, the character whom we meet in the Gounod opera is the most gentlemanly of the three. He is wicked of course. Oh, yes. He is a devil of a fellow. But he has humor, tact, wit, grace, charm. Think of the Garden scene. Poor Marthe. To her, at least, he seemed a perfect gentleman. In the original of Goethe, as you will remember, Mephisto is the Spirit that denies. Bolto gets closer to Goethe than Gounod, or rather than Gounod's librettist did. His devil is a brooding, monstrous, sinister character, closer to a fallen archangel and at the same time more malevolent than the person devised by Barbier. The Mephisto of Berlioz, on the other hand, is sardonic, evil, mocking, dark, relentless. Remember the Ride to Hell, and the Serenade, so much more poignant and malignant in expression than Gounod's. There are suggestions of Don Juan, and even of Figaro, in the Mephisto of 'Faust.' His namesakes in the works of Berlioz and Boito are less amusing and, I think, more terrible. Try an omelette aux champignons, cher Monsieur. It is excellent."

The interviewer tried the omelette.

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"Sometimes, M. Plançon," said the interviewer, "I have noticed that you dress Mephisto in red. Sometimes in black. Sometimes in black and red. Do you attach any symbolical importance to these colors?"

"Yes. Yes. In a way no doubt I do. Red, you know, is the color of anarchy. Black is suggestive at once of night, mystery, and evil. But I really have not gone very deeply into this matter of color symbolism. Maurel, who occasionally sang Mephisto, once indulged his fantasy by dressing him in gray. I can't tell you what significance, if any, he saw in that color. There is a Russian singer, by the bye, I cannot recall his name, but I am told he is remarkable, who appears in the character with bare arms and neck. In an opera called 'Griselidis'—a charming work—Fugere, the baritone of the Opera Comique, dressed a devil whom he impersonated in green. Oh, he was devilish enough.

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"The first great devil whom I remember having known on the boards," continued M. Plançon, "was Faure, then the idol of the Paris Opera House. He had style, art, grace, authority—he had wondrous qualities. Yet I preferred him in other parts, as Don Juan, for example, and as Nevero. His voice was admirable—almost impeccable. So, in a way, was his acting. But it was too studied. Faure is still living, in retirement, at Etretat.

"Lassalle, who succeeded Faure in Paris, was rather too heavy for the rôle of Mephisto. Edouard de Reszke, for whom I have only friendship and esteem, seemed to me much happier in such characters as Leporello and Marcel than as a diabolic personage. None the less, as you know, he was accepted and applauded for long years, here, in Paris, and in London as the Tempter. Please, however, do not make me say one word to belittle my old comrade. He is a great artist—a very great artist.

"I have traveled comparatively little outside of France, England, and America, so I am unable to say anything about the German or the Italian notions on the subject of stage diabolism.

"Frankly, to give the devil his due, (and I fail to see why one should not be fair even to a character afflicted with his reputation,) I have found his Satanic Majesty and his Satanic Majesty's emissaries (of whom Mephisto is only one) much more polite, much better bred, much better company, than certain Cardinals, high priests, and monks whom I have met. I mean, of course, whom I have met in the fantastic world of opera. Grand opera Cardinals, you see, are addicted to boiling innocent heroines in oil. Most of the high priests, again, are not only fanatical, but also apt to be tedious. Friar Laurence, doubtless, meant well when he provided that sleeping draught for Juliet. But what a mess he made of it! Devils in grand opera may frequently be baffled. Yet they are resourceful, active, clever, and, whatever else they may be, they are always interesting.

"I like devils on the stage. There are moments when I wish that there were more of them, and that I could impersonate them all. Ah, cher Monsieur, how very tired one grows after a few years of singing in the odor of sanctity!"

THE "RING" CYCLE SALE.

To-morrow morning the public sale of seats for the second and last cycle of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" announced for this season, will begin at the Metropolitan Opera House. The performances will be given on the evenings of Feb. 27, ("Das Rheingold,") March 6, ("Die Walküre,") March 8, ("Siegfried,") and March 13, ("Götterdämmerung,") with the casts heard in the first cycle of the season and under the musical direction of Mr. Alfred Hertz.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

Franz X. Arens, conductor of the People's Symphony Concerts, will make a programme of works entirely by one composer at the next set of concerts, which will take place Thursday evening, Feb. 15, at Cooper Union; Friday evening, Feb. 16, at Grand Central Palace, and Saturday evening, Feb. 17, at Carnegie Hall. Tschaikowsky is the composer chosen, and the programme will include his Fourth Symphony, "Nutcracker" Suite, and Marche Slav. The soloist will be Ellison Van Hoose.

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The third concert of the Mendelssohn Trio Club will be given at the Hotel Majestic on Tuesday afternoon. Mozart's Trio, Op. 15; Dvorak's sonatine for violin and piano, Op. 100, and Tschaikowsky's Trio, Op. 50, will be played. Edwin Wilson, baritone, will sing.

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The second concert of the Deutscher Liederkranz will be given this evening at the clubhouse. Henri Marteau, violin, will be the instrumental soloist, and will play Mendelssohn's violin concerto, Beethoven's romanze in F, and Saint-Saëns's "Rondo Capriccioso." Engelbert Humperdinck's "Wallfahrt nach Kevlaar" will be among the choral works given, and the orchestra will play Fritz Volbach's symphonic poem, "Old Heidelberg," for the first time.

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The Women's Philharmonic Society will give its next reception and musicale on the evening of Feb. 13 in the banquet room of the Waldorf-Astoria. Mme. Goldie, Chairman of the evening, announces that the following artists will give the programme: Susan Douglas Edson, mezzo-soprano; Ruth Anderson Reohr, violinist; Milma Anderson, pianist, and W. G. Barber, tenor.

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Verdi's Manzoni "Requiem," interpreted by Mmes. Jomelli and Walker and Messrs. Cavadaressi and Plançon, will be given at to-night's popular Metropolitan Opera House concert. The orchestra and the chorus of the Metropolitan will take part in the performance. Mr. Arturo Vigna will conduct.

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Mme. Delly Friedlander gave a song recital at Mendelssohn Hall on Saturday, Feb. 10, at 8:30. She was accompanied by Max Herzberg, pianist, and James Liebling, 'cello obbligato. Mme. Friedlander has sung in Paris, French provincial cities, and Berlin. She prefers French music, classic as well as modern, and this music will have a large place in her programme.

REISENAUER LIKES THE WEST.

The Distances Impress the German Artist, and He Lives Well.

Alfred Reisenauer is having some new experience on his Western tour. His respect for the size of America is growing with each new one and his liking for it shows signs of increasing, despite the drawback of its lack of some of the high art he would scatter broadcast through his programmes, but is not permitted.

Mr. Reisenauer was not enthusiastic over a trip to the Pacific coast. He had been as far west as Chicago and St. Louis, traveling by easy stages, and that seemed far enough to one used to cramped European territory. When he was told of what he must expect further than that he felt like rebelling. He likes good things to eat and has been known to miss trains for performances rather than abandon a chance to get German beer, and he was informed that these were not to be had west of Milwaukee and St. Louis.

However, he went and now he has got as far as the Pacific coast. In letters he has written to friends he remarks that all the pictures of the West that had been drawn for his benefit were gross exaggerations of conditions. He found that he could live pretty well all along the way, and as for San Francisco, he found that he could have "the fat of the land."

"But the distances!" he wrote, after a jump from Fargo, S. D., to Butte, Mont., "that is the thing to think about. I have traveled farther than from Berlin to St. Petersburg without stopping. It is a great country here."

MME. GADSKI TAKES A CHANCE.

Will Race Across the Ocean for a Performance in Opera.

Mme. Gadski has become so accustomed to the strenuous ways of concert life that she has made an engagement for another piece of quick traveling and close connections, with no less than a performance at Covent Garden in view.

She has agreed to sing Brünnhilde in "Die Walküre" at that opera house on May 14. Her last engagement in this country will be at the Cincinnati festival on May 5. She will start for New York after this engagement, and will catch the first fast steamer out. This will be due to arrive at an English port on the night of May 13 or the morning of the 14th, and if it should have the best of luck the prima donna will have to make a quick journey to London, and will be compelled to go on in opera before she has recovered from the roll of the sea. She says she is a good sailor and doesn't mind that, but hopes that she will have good luck in the voyage and not be delayed.

The Covent Garden engagement is for six performances. It was at first intended by the opera management that she should appear at the beginning of the season and sing with Richter as conductor. She was anxious to take this opportunity, in view of the differences she has had with the opera management in New York, but could not do so because of her contract with the Cincinnati Festival, and declared that as she had left the opera here because of the performance of a contract she would hold to any one she might make. So she declined the offer. After some cable correspondence the arrangement was made for the six special performances.

In June Mme. Gadski will sing at the opera in Cologne under Mottl. She will also appear in Munich.

In the Autumn Mme. Gadski plans to do something new in England. She has undertaken to make a concert tour of the English provinces, and will see what can be done there by American methods. Loudon G. Charlton, her American manager, will go to England personally during the Summer and look after the exploitation of this tour.

"The idea is Mme. Gadski's," said Mr. Charlton. "She believes that the concert field abroad could be greatly developed if American methods were employed. The interests of singers and other artists in England are generally placed in the hands of some agent who merely looks after the details and never plans anything or tries to develop territory. There is none of the American system of exploitation of new fields or of the work which creates interest in an artist.

"There is no reason why the injection of some American ginger should not have a good result. There is plenty of money in England and plenty of musical interest, if it were properly excited. I do not doubt that with some live work the field could be made more profitable to artists. I shall at least look it over and see what can be done. I cannot stay over for the tour, but will take at least a month in setting things in motion."

MME. KIRKBY-LUNN REFUSED.

Was Offered a Three Years' Contract with the Opera.

Rumors that have been going about since Mme. Kirkby-Lunn came to America early this season that she would be taken into the Metropolitan forces can be dismissed. Negotiations have come to an end because the English contralto would not accept terms offered.

The matter was taken up by representatives of the singer and the Metropolitan management soon after her arrival, and in the end a contract for three years with the company was offered to Mme. Kirkby-Lunn. She had been with the opera forces before and had been the Kundry in the Savage production of "Parsifal." What the terms were are not stated. The singer declared that she could do better with operatic engagements abroad and concert engagements abroad and here and refused to sign the contract. The opera management on the other hand refused to meet her terms, deciding to look around for another contralto who would be more reasonable.

Eugene Dufriche of the Metropolitan Opera.

Heinrich Gebhard, who will play with the Boston Symphony Orchestra on Saturday.

Maria von Unschuld, pianiste, who made her first appearance last week.

Mme. Kirkby-Lunn has closed contracts whereby she will spend at least a month of every year for several years with the opera at Vienna and Budapest.

IN THE ORGAN LOFT.

At St. Bartholomew's this morning Elgar's "Salut d'Amour," well known, but not often heard in a church, will be played by Mr. Stokovski for the organ prelude. The offertory anthem "How Blessed Are Those Whom Thou Hast Chosen" Tschaikowsky, with its suggestion of Palestrina and Russian Greek Church music, will be given for the offertory anthem. The organ prelude for the musical evensong service is also something new for church music. It is the aria from an old English opera of the sixteenth or seventeenth century, "Dido et Aeneas," the first opera of Purcell, written when the composer was 21. The notes of this, heard a number of years ago, hovering in the organist's brain, he resurrected it for this purpose. Mr. Stokovski's postlude for this service is also the youthful work of a composer—"Retribution," a sonata representing the vengeance of the Deity at the last appearance, a sonorous piece of music by Reubke, who died at an early age. The anthem for this afternoon's service will be "The Radiant Morn Has Passed Away," (Woodward.) There are several familiar hymns sung at these services, and the vesper hymn at the close is sung with choir and congregation kneeling and without organ accompaniment. There is an increasing interest in serious music in the church, as was shown last Sunday afternoon by the number of people who stayed at St. Bartholomew's to hear Mr. Stokovski's rendering of Bach's toccata and fugue in D minor.

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Haydn's "Creation" will be given as the third in the course of four lectures upon "Oratorios and Their Traditions," by William C. Carl, in the Chapel of the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street, on Thursday of this week at 4 o'clock. Miss Effie Stewart will be the soprano soloist, illustrating the lecture.

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The new chorus of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, which Prof. H. E. Parkhurst, organist and musical director, has been rehearsing for some time, is nearly ready for a public hearing, and on Sunday, Feb. 25, will appear at both morning and evening services with the regular choir of the church. This marks a new departure in the church's music. The regular order of music will be given in the morning, but there will be a special musical service in the evening, and these are to be continued every Sunday evening in future. Nothing of special elaboration is planned for the first services, but as time goes on more ambitious work will be undertaken. These musical services will be a decided innovation for the Madison Square church.

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Dr. Gerrit Smith of the South Congregational Church, who has nearly reached an even 300 in the number of organ recitals given there, is to begin a new series in the early Spring. A notable organ recital to be given by Dr. Smith will be at Yale on April 2. Among others who have been invited to give recitals in that series are Dr. Horatio Parker of the university and organist of the Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street; Prof. Spalding of Harvard, and Arthur Foote of Boston.

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New York organists figure well among contemporary composers. Dr. Smith has a number of new compositions just appearing or already popular. A book of ten Easter carols by him, a sequel to a series of Christmas carols previously written, are being issued by Schirmer and will be ready for Easter. The Choral Club of 250 voices, Geneva, N. Y., is singing two of his part songs, "The Rose of Plymouth" and "There Is Sweet Music Here," and the Amateur Glee Club of New York is to produce another, "When I Am Dead, My Dearest," at its concert at Aeolian Hall this month. In a light vein are a number of little songs written for or of children, just brought out by Schmidt. "The Candy Lion," words by Abbie Farwell Brown—"The candy lion's very, very good, because he cannot bite," &c.—is set to one of the delightful little airs.

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The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan entertained the men of the choir of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, with the organist, at a dinner at one of New York's restaurants this past month. The dinner was given in a private room. There was music with toasts. Dr. Morgan, being unable to be present on account of illness, sent a letter expressing his appreciation of the music of the church. An annual dinner which the choirmen will attend will be at the house of Mr. J. Christopher Marks, the organist, where they are entertained each year.

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There was an interesting reiteration of the fact that a prophet is not known in his own country at the Church of the Heavenly Rest after the service last Sunday evening. A caller upon the rector, Sir Algernon Coote, Bart., of Ballyfin, Queen's County, Ireland, was interested in meeting Mr. Marks, the organist, as a compatriot from Dublin. "But one thing I would like to ask about your music," said the visitor. "How did you happen this evening to be singing 'Now the Day Is Over,' to the same tune that we sing it on the other side in the churches and in our homes? I didn't expect to hear it over here."

"Perhaps I may have heard it before you did," said Mr. Marks. "I composed it."

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They gave such an excellent rendering of the Stabat Mater at the Collegiate Church, 123d Street and Lenox Avenue, last Sunday evening that the quartet of the church was engaged on the strength of it to give it again in New Jersey. The Collegiate Church has a good quartet, Miss Edith R. Chapman, soprano; Miss Corinne Welsh, contralto; John Young, tenor, and Claude Cunningham, baritone. At these special musical services Frank Smith, the organist and musical director, some times gets together a remarkable chorus, or one with some unusual voices in it, drawing from the ranks of his friends who are soloists and not occupied on the particular evenings when he is having extra music. Gwilym Miles, for instance, was one of his singers last Sunday.

HEAVENLY REST'S NEW CLUB.

The choir boys of the Church of the Heavenly Rest have a new club which meets every Tuesday in the guild room beneath the church. The boys have desired to form this organization for some time. It not only gives them a chance to have pleasant social meetings, but enables them to keep up their connection with the choir after they are obliged to stop singing. With these things in mind the boys presented themselves last month before the clergy of the church and asked permission to organize. Every one was glad to assist and the new club was speedily formed.

For officers it has the Rev. Herbert Shipman, President; Vice President—J. Christopher Marks, organist and choir director; Secretary—George Standing and Treasurer—L. Hills, both choir boys; Physical Director—Jocelyn Marks, a son of Mr. Marks and graduate of King's College, Dublin; Director—Mrs. J. Christopher Marks. For honorary members there are the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. D. Parker Morgan, the Rev. Sidney Evans, Mrs. Herbert Shipman, Mrs. Andrew Terhune, Mrs. Little, and Miss Howland.

Meetings of the club open with devotional exercises. Following this comes the regular business and then the gymnastic work, which takes about an hour. The boys have not a great amount of paraphernalia, but in time they may have a gymnasium.

The uniform worn is a light gymnasium shirt, with the letters "C. H. R." cut from blue cloth—a part of the uniform which the boys made for themselves—white knee trousers, and black or white "gym" shoes. Mrs. Marks is the presiding officer at the club, and plays for the several hymns which are sung during the evening and for the boys to march to their respective classes. Three of the boys act as under instructors in the gymnasium work: F. Skinner, L. Stephan, and G. Standing.

A special meeting is to be held once every month, at which the boys will have refreshments and an address on personal lines made by one of the clergy. Each meeting is closed with a hymn, the boys forming a line and joining hands while singing. Following this they repeat: "Let the words of my mouth and the meditation of my heart," &c. There are twenty boys in the club. Last Wednesday night Dr. Morgan took them to the Hippodrome. Mrs. Morgan, Miss Stanley, and Mrs. Marks were in the party.

By-laws were drawn up by the boys themselves. They propose to have individual pledge cards in which they will promise to refrain from drinking, smoking, and profane language. The latter was a special suggestion of one of the boys. In addition to the cards, there will be a signed sheet which will remain at the church.

MISS FOSTER RECOVERING.

She Now Expects to be at the Cincinnati Festival.

Word has been received from Muriel Foster, the English contralto, that she is recovering her health, but will not be able to take up any of her engagements in America until April 24. She writes that her recovery from the effects of her attack of the grip has been very slow, and the doctors advise her that she will not be in condition to sing as she wishes until that time. She expects to sail on April 14 and will keep her engagement at the Cincinnati festival.

Through the illness of Miss Foster an opportunity has been offered for the appearance in "Samson and Delilah" with the New York Oratorio Society on April 3 of Miss Janet Spencer. She will fill some other engagements of Miss Foster and will also be heard at the Cincinnati festival.

JOSEPH HOLLMANN TO RETURN.

'Cellist Arranges for a Concert Tour on His Own Account.

Arrangements have been made for a concert tour in this country next season by Joseph Hollmann, the Dutch 'cellist. Mr. Hollmann was brought to America for the tour of Mme. Eames, and it was only after that tour was closed that he appeared on his own account. He filled several important concert engagements, and was heard in New York with Marie Hall and Raoul Pugno. The result of the engagements he filled was the contract with Henry Wolfsohn, whereby he was to return and give at least forty concerts.

His determination was largely the result of interest shown by Mrs. Roosevelt. She heard him at a concert in Washington, and the President asked him to visit the White House. He did so and had a chat with the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, giving to the President an opportunity to show that he had not forgotten his Dutch ancestry and was well acquainted with Dutch art.

Mr. Hollmann left New York last Tuesday, sailing on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. He will go directly to Monte Carlo, where he is to give a series of concerts in conjunction with Saint-Saëns.

THE NEW MUSIC SOCIETY.

The New Music Society of America will give its first concert of American orchestral music at Carnegie Hall on Saturday evening, March 10, instead of on Feb. 19, as previously announced. The second concert will take place on the evening of Monday, April 2. At each the Russian Symphony Orchestra will play, under the leadership of Modest Altschuler.

The programme for March 10 will include the "Ouverture Joyeuse," Arthur Shepard, (awarded Paderewski Prize;) concerto for pianoforte No. 2, in D minor, Edward MacDowell, (Miss Ruth Lynda Deyo;) "Salammbo's Invocation," for soprano and orchestra, Henry F. Gilbert, and "Indian Suite," Opus 48, Edward MacDowell.

Miss Ruth Lynda Déyo, who will play the piano concerto, is a young American woman who has recently returned to New York after several years of study and concert work abroad. Miss Déyo was a pupil of Mr. MacDowell in piano and counterpoint, and in Berlin she studied with Mme. Teresa Carreno and Stepanoff. Seats for the two concerts of the New Music Society of America are now on sale at Carnegie Hall and at Luckhardt & Belder's, 10 East Seventeenth Street.

CROTCHETS.

Arrangements have been made for two combination concerts, in which Marteau, the violinist, and Gerardy, the 'cellist, will be brought together, supported by the New York Symphony Orchestra. The concerts will be given in Carnegie Hall on March 18 and 25. Marteau in the first will have two solos and Gerardy one, and they will close with a Brahms number for the two and the orchestra.

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Artists who have a high position to hold in the musical world have sufficient calls on their money to keep them from having more than a comfortable profit even from their big earnings. Mr. Caruso, however, generally finds some way of giving to charity a good portion of the money he gets in America. His most recent donation of this kind was the sum he received for his appearance at the special performance at the Metropolitan Opera House on Feb. 1, which he divided equally among these institutions: The Italian Benevolent Institute, the Society for Italian Immigrants, and the St. Raphael Society. Many of his countrymen here have reason to thank him for gifts he does not tell about.

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Arrangements have been made for a concert tour next Fall by Signor Scotti, the baritone of the Metropolitan Opera House. He will spend at least six weeks in this work. It will not be possible for him to give any concerts in New York, as his contract with the opera management places him under its control.

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The People's Choral Union and Singing Classes of Brooklyn will give this year S. Coleridge Taylor's "Scenes from the Song of Hiawatha." It is composed of three separate parts, "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast," "The Famine; or, Death of Minnehaha," and "Hiawatha's Departure." It will be the first authoritative reading given in New York, the director, T. Bath Glasson, having spent the last Summer in London studying with the composer. The concert will be given at the Baptist Temple, Brooklyn, Feb. 20. The soloists are Miss Kathrin Hilke, soprano; Edward Barrow, tenor; and Livingston Chapman, baritone.

The People's Choral Union and Singing Classes of Brooklyn are educational organizations that co-operate for the purpose of training singers to read music intelligently. The organizations are non-political and non-sectarian. The dues of the members pay all expenses. The director and officers give their services without remuneration. The Choral Union is formed of graduates from the Singing Classes. It is the effort of the society to give one or more concerts each year of the best works of the present masters. Last year's work was Dvorak's "Stabat Mater."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:30 O'CLOCK At Popular Prices.
VERDI'S REQUIEM
Soloists: Mmes. Jomelli, Walker; MM. Cavaradossi, Plancon. Entire METROPOLITAN OPERA CHORUS & ORCH. Conductor, Mr. Vigna.
Mon. Evg., Feb. 12, at 8—LA TRAVIATA. Sembrich, Jacoby, Dauermeister; Caruso, Scotti, Bars, Dufriche, Begue. Cond., Vigna.
Wed. Evg., Feb. 14, at 8—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Sembrich, Baermeister; Caruso, Journet, Parvis, Bars, Paroli. Cond., Vigna.
Thurs. Evg., Feb. 15, at 8—Special PERFORMANCE ZIEGEUNER BARON, ("Gypsy Baron.") Alten, Rappold, Homer, Bauermeister; Dippel, Goritz, Blass, Muhlmann, Bars. Cond., Franko. In the 3d act ALL the PRINCIPAL Artists not in the cast will appear.
Fri. Evg., Feb. 16, at 8—LOHENGRIN. Rappold, Homer; Knote, Van Rooy, Journet, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. Aft., Feb. 17, at 2—MARTA. Sembrich, Walker; Caruso, Plancon, Rossi. Cond., Vigna.
Sat. Evg., Feb. 17, pop. prices, at 8—TANNHAEUSER. Fremstad, Jomelli, Alten; Burgstaller, Goritz, Blass, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.
Complete Evening Cycle of Richard Wagner's DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN.
Tues., Feb. 27, at 8:30.....DAS RHEINGOLD
Tues., Mch. 6, at 7:30.....DIE WALKUERE
Thurs., Mch. 8, at 7:30.....SIEGFRIED
Tues., Mch. 13, 7:30...GOETTERDAEMMERUNG
Seats for entire Cycle (4 Perf.) at REDUCED PRICES, on sale to-morrow at 9 A. M. Orch. & Orch. Circle, $15; Dress Circle, $9; Balc., Front, $7.50; Balc. Rear, $6; Family Circle, $5.
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IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evs. at 8:20. Every Evg. and Sat. Mat., Mme. Reisenhofer, Mr. Christians & Mr. Walden in Capus's New Comedy, LEONTINEN'S EHEMAENNER "LEONTINE'S HUSBANDS."

CARNEGIE HALL
Wednesday Afternoon, Feb. 14, at 3.
Only Song Recital
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"Air Armide".....Gluck
"Mein Glaubiges Herz".....Bach
"Caro mio ben".....Giordani
"Cherry Ripe".....Horn
"Gretchen am Spinnrade".....Schubert
"Traum durch die Dammerung," "Zueignung" } R. Strauss
"Als die alte Mutter".....Dvorak
"Meine Liebe ist grün".....Brahms
"Who Is Sylvia".....Schubert
"Love in May".....H. Parker
"Spring".....G. Rewschel
"Comment disaient-ils".....Liszt
"En Avril".....Amherst Webber
"Deception" "Pourquoi" } Tschaikowsky
"L'eau qui court".....A. Georges
"J'Incredule".....R. Hahn
"Tu" (Habanera).....N. Fuentes
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This Afternoon at 3
THE New York Symphony Orchestra
and Tuesday Eve., FEB'Y 13, at 8:15.
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MOZART, Symphony (Jupiter) in C; BRUCH, Concerto for Violin with Orchestra (G minor); JOSEPH SUK, Scherzo (new, first time), BRAHMS, Symphony No. 2 (in D.)
Soloist Miss MARIE HALL
CONDUCTOR,
Herr Felix Weingartner
HIS LAST APPEARANCE.

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PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY CONCERTS
ORCHESTRA OF 70.
Cooper Union.....Thursday, Feb. 15
Grand Central Palace...Friday, Feb. 16
Carnegie Hall.....Saturday, Feb. 17
Fourth Symphony, Andante Cantabile, Nut Cracker Suite, Marche Slav.
Franz X. Arens.....Conductor.
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CARNEGIE HALL THURSDAY MAT. February 22d, at 3, CORT & KLONBERG announce FINAL CONCERT OF
CALVE
Prices $1.00 to $2.50. Boxes $15 and $18. SEAT SALE OPENS TO-MORROW.

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Tuesday Evening, Feb. 20, at 8:15
THE ORATORIO SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Conductor
"Judas Maccabaeus."
Tickets, 50 cts. to $2. Boxes $13.50 & $15, on sale at Box Office, at offices Musical Art Society, 1 W. 34th St., and Novello & Ewer, 21 E. 17th St.

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Thursday Evening, Feb. 15, Harold Bauer
Saturday Afternoon, Feb. 17, Marie Hall
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Carnegie Hall, Next Sunday Eve., Feb. 18. Burr McIntosh
Intensely interesting and timely lecture.
"With Secretary Taft in the Orient."
275 Wonderful Colored Views
Facts Americans Should Know.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM
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VIENNA QUARTET
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Seats Box Office, Mendelssohn Hall, $1.50, $1, 50c.

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BURR McINTOSH
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275 Beautifully Colored Views.

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THE STAGE AND ITS PLAYERS

OTIS SKINNER in "The Duel" at the Hudson.

G.M. and J.J. COHAN in "George Washington, Jr."

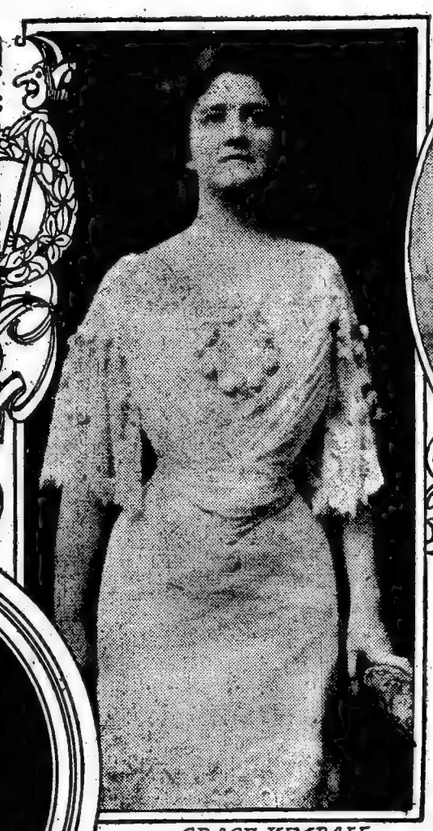

GRACE KIMBALL in "Gallops" at the Garrick.

W.H. THOMPSON "The Bishop" at the Princess

MABLE BARDINE in "Bedford's Hope" 14th Street Theatre

ANNE HUGHES in "Mr. Hopkinson" Savoy

Comedy and Comedians

Scarcity of Legitimate Laugh Producers---The Diverting of a Natural Talent for Fun.

THAT the acting of comedy, like the writing of it, requires a specific talent, and one wholly different from that which is involved in the expression of serious or pathetic emotion on the stage, is such a self-evident fact that it would hardly seem to demand any emphasis. And yet we are constantly being reminded that confusion exists on the point.

One does not have to put a great strain on the memory to recall instances of actors who, having made substantial reputations as comedians, have become imbued with the idea that they could more properly employ their talents in tragedy. But search as we will it does not appear that the sum total of all such misapplied energy, say, in the last ten years, has resulted in adding a single tragedian to our theatre. We still await the successor to the ample tragic mantle left unfilled since the passing of Edwin Booth, and there are no indications that a likely candidate will present himself for the consideration of the present generation of playgoers.

The decadence of tragedy need not be discussed. That subject has been sufficiently thrashed out, and nothing remains to be said that would not savor of endless repetitions. But it appears that for a long time we have all been so busy deploring the absence of great tragic actors from the American stage that we have quite failed to take notice of a shortage in the supply of comedians. This fact was brought home on the occasion of the presentation of "Lucky Miss Dean," a slender and inconsequential farce, which, without creating any particular stir at any time, would have at least provided the means, in its chief male character, for the development of a comic personality and the gift of comedy expression. There has been occasion more than once to commend Mr. Courtleigh for intelligent and capable acting, but in this case the effort which engages him is so far removed from what his previous training and service have suggested as his métier, that one can only sit back and wonder as to the actual conditions which occasioned his selection for the rôle in question. Are the actors of comedy so few that this exhibition of unfitness was from necessity rather than deliberate choice?

Certainly, we have few great comedians. The actors, like most of us who write about the theatre, have been so gravely concerned with the absence of tragic figures that they have occupied themselves in setting about to remedy that defect. Talent for comedy expression which promised to amount to something like positive genius has, in the case of a man like Sothern, been diverted and misdirected, with the resultant loss to our stage of a possibly great comedian and the gain of only a positively indifferent tragedian. Mr. Goodwin has frittered away the best years of his life, and John Drew, possibly the most conspicuous example of the evil resulting from personality exploiting, has been narrowed and restricted to the extreme limits of individual and idiosyncratical expression. The typical Drew part is as well known as a fashion in waistcoats or collars, only the fashion in wearing apparel changes, while the other is apparently perennial. Mr. Sothern, Mr. Goodwin, or Mr. Drew, with continued application to the best ideals of comedy acting, might have become eventually great figures in American theatrical history, but to-day one's search is futile for the men who in the years to come will occupy positions in the memory relative to those now held by William J. Florence or Joseph Jefferson. These men stamped themselves upon their time as great actors of comedy, but we seek in vain for their legitimate successors.

Now the question arises, are we equally poor in actors capable of giving vitality to the complications of three-act farce? Enormous talent is not required for such a part as Mr. Courtleigh assumes in "Lucky Miss Dean." A man might be highly successful there without in any respect qualifying as a great comedian. Is the American stage devoid of men equal to even the limited amount of comic suggestion necessary in such a case as this? Such a conclusion is wholly unreasonable.

The selection involved in the casting of "Lucky Miss Dean" probably followed the ordinary method of procedure. It is thought necessary, for business reasons, to have a familiar name at the head of the cast, and Mr. Courtleigh, being at liberty and being tolerably well known to our public, is chosen. In the meantime actors whose forte is comedy are passed over in the very plausible belief that people will not come to see a play which does not exploit a chosen few already known to the public at large.

It may very properly be asked upon what knowledge such an assumption is based. And in answer to that question an example may be cited.

In the early days of the Charles Frohman stock company an actor named William Morris was its leading man. For several years he was conspicuously successful here as an exponent of heroic young men. Then he disappeared from view and became an unknown, at least so far as Broadway was concerned. A year ago, when "Mrs. Temple's Telegram" was played at the Madison Square Theatre, first-nighters and critics suddenly discovered that in William Morris, who had returned unheralded and whose name was familiar only to those whose memories of theatricals go back further than last week, the American stage had a farceur of the very best class.

Talent, when once recognized, is as generously treated in New York as in any city in the land, but, oddly enough, there still exists a peculiar quality of provincial conservatism in these matters. The new-comer is measured and judged by a standard which the populace is willing to forget where its recognized favorites are concerned. With familiar names in the cast acting is frequently tolerated—and patronized—that would be promptly condemned if the protagonists were strangers. And occasional evidences of talent on the part of a new-comer, expressed in rôles that do not happen to be prominent, are much more likely to be overlooked than encouraged.

This is perhaps only the same condition which exists in every other line of effort. But it is peculiarly unfortunate in the case of the player. For his court of appeal sits to-day, not to-morrow; his opportunity is always now, not then. And the application is apparent in such a case as has been cited. Had a name not been necessary, it is probable that some one more peculiarly fitted for comic expression could have been found for the new farce at the Madison Square.

In the meantime, however, since the commercial side of the proposition must be considered, why should not some of the actors with names endeavor to develop themselves along comedy lines? There is Mr. Hackett, for instance, son of a man whose name is associated with comedy. For a number of years now Mr. Hackett has insisted upon the public's acceptance of him as an actor of serious parts to which he is unsuited, and romantic parts which he has outgrown. No one can doubt that he has had ample training and experience in the mechanical fundamentals of his profession. But he repeatedly fails to be convincing. A large amount of injudicious praise was heaped upon his recent essay in lugubrious character suggestion. But it was encouragement wholly misapplied.

Since we cannot have versatile actors let us at least have actors who are fitted for their tasks. There has been too much tolerance of "vaulting ambition which o'erleaps itself." If, for instance, instead of kindly telling Mr. Hackett that his faults are thus and so, and might be amended here and there, we came out bluntly and told him that he is altogether on the wrong tack, that he had better have a try at something wholly different, would we not be better serving him and the public generally?

If we ceased to descant upon Mr. Sothern's failings in tragedy and came out more frankly and more generally with the plain, blunt statement of the truth that he is a good comedian gone wrong, that he need his comedy more than we need his tragedy, that instead of the mediocre tragedian the American stage is in sore need of the great comedian, would we not be performing a greater private and public service?

Why, after all, should comedy stand abased in the presence of tragedy? Why regard the man who can make us laugh with less respect than the man who can bring salt tears? In reality the gift for comedy—true comedy—is rare.

The greatest difficulty has been that we hold our laughter at too cheap a price. There is little incentive to the thoughtful player to develop his talent for mirthful provocation when he beholds the inane caperings that so often pass current as comedy and that have the more general circulation.

THIS WEEK'S OFFERINGS

OTIS SKINNER IN "THE DUEL,"

a play by M. Henri Lavedan, at the Hudson Theatre to-morrow evening.

"MR. HOPKINSON,"

a farce by R. C. Carton, at the Savoy Theatre, to-morrow afternoon.

GEORGE M. COHAN IN "GEORGE WASHINGTON, JR.,"

a musical play by Mr. Cohan, at the Herald Square Theatre, to-morrow evening.

W. H. THOMPSON IN "THE BISHOP,"

a comedy by John Oliver Hobbes and Murray Carson, preceded by a curtain raiser, entitled "For Love's Sweet Sake," at the Princess Theatre, to-morrow afternoon.

"GALLOPS,"

a comedy by David Gray, at the Garrick Theatre, to-morrow evening.

TO-MORROW night at the Hudson Theatre Charles Frohman will bring Otis Skinner back to New York, presenting him in a new play entitled "The Duel." The production will be made at the Hudson Theatre. The play is by M. Henri Lavedan, one of the Forty Immortals, and is one of the greatest Theatre Français successes of recent years. It created a sensation when originally presented in Paris last Spring. It has been presented in all the continental cities, and London is to see it at the Garrick Theatre a little later on. Louis N. Parker has made the English translation. It is claimed that the rôle of the Abbe Daniel played in Paris by the famous M. Le Bargy, will offer Mr. Skinner the finest opportunity he has ever had since he began his career. The Abbe is a priest of the most spiritual type. He has a brother who is a physician and a free-thinking scientist. These two fight a duel for the soul of a woman. They do not fight with rapiers, but with brains, hearts, feelings, and passions, the physician wishing to secure her love and the priest to insure here eternal salvation. The female rôle which was played in Paris by the celebrated Mme. Bartet will be in the hands of Miss Fay Davis. Guy Standing, Ebon Plympton, and others will be in the cast.

Following is a short story of the play: The play opens with the revelation to both doctor and Duchess of their love for each other, the doctor's passionate appeal to her, and her feeble resistance. In the second act she seeks her hitherto unknown father confessor at his home and comes face to face with the priest. Meanwhile in the first act the priest has visited his brother by strange coincidence, and the duel of the brothers as brothers takes definite form. The doctor interrupts the interview between Duchess and priest, having spied upon the former. There is a tremendously dramatic scene between the three, and a powerful climax of defiance between the brothers. The old missionary has passed across the scenes, and now in the third and last act the priest seeks him out in despair just as he is packing his things to return to China with his devoted Chinese servant (one of his former tormentors.) The Duchess precedes the priest, however, and both lay bare their inmost souls, full of doubt and anguish. The saintly old priest compels them to meet each other in a farewell exchange of emotions; the doctor appears to intensify the result, but all ends for the best and the only possible happy solution.

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Beginning with the holiday matinée tomorrow at the Savoy Theatre, a new play, described as a farce in three acts entitled "Mr. Hopkinson," written by R. C. Carton, the well-known English dramatist, author of "Lord and Lady Algy," "The Home Secretary," "Liberty Hall," &c., will be given its first production in this city. "Mr. Hopkinson" is the first of the plays to be given under the arrangement of the newly formed firm of Curson & Hackett. "Mr. Hopkinson" was first produced last February at the Avenue Theatre, London, and scored a success.

The story of the farce tells how, by the death of an uncle, Samuel Hopkinson, a grocer's clerk, is left a considerable fortune, and armed with this weapon he immediately becomes the victim of social ambition. An impecunious old Duchess is found who is willing to introduce him into society, with an eye to profit. As it happens, this Duchess is under certain pecuniary obligations to the Earl of Addleton, and in order to appease that nobleman it is requisite that she should provide his daughter, Lady Thyra, with a rich husband. Lord Addleton has made two conditions in regard to any future son-in-law, first, that he should be the possessor of a considerable income, and, secondly, that he should bear an unblemished reputation, and although Hopkinson confesses to a mild flirtation with a certain young lady named Eliza Dibbs, the Duchess is willing to overlook this slight blemish in an otherwise stainless character. Unhappily, chance brings Eliza Dibbs to the Duchess's house, who obtains for her an engagement as maid to Lady Thyra, of all things the most luckless that could happen to poor Hopkinson. When at length Lady Thyra is brought face to face with her fate, when her marriage with Hopkinson is within twenty-four hours of its consummation, she realizes how impossible it is for her to carry out her promise. This is Lord Gawthorpe's opportunity, and although he has not scrupled to borrow a thousand pounds from his rival in order to put his design into execution, he bears off Hopkinson's unwilling bride, and makes her his wife. Samuel Hopkinson is not destined, however, to remain a bachelor, for Eliza Dibbs makes it worth while for him to redeem his old pledge.

In the cast are Annie Hughes, who, in addition to creating the rôle of Eliza Dibbs in "Mr. Hopkinson," is more than pleasantly remembered as the original Angela Muir in Arthur Law's comedy, "A Country Mouse," when it was first produced in England. Hubert Druce, who played in this country on the last visit here of George Grossmith, has an important part in "Mr. Hopkinson," and Dallas Welford, an English comedian, will be seen in the title rôle.

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George M. Cohan, who made the unique record of twelve engagements in New York in his own play, "Little Johnny Jones," in the eighteen months last past, will return to this city to-morrow evening and present his new musical play, "George Washington, Jr.," at the Herald Square Theatre. This attraction, of which Sam H. Harris is the sponsor, is the fifth which Mr. Cohan has written and staged in the past five years.

Like "Little Johnny Jones," Mr. Cohan wrote the book, lyrics, and music of "George Washington, Jr.," staged the piece himself, and plays the principal rôle.

The piece, in three acts, representing the Washington Mansion at Mount Vernon, the rotunda of the Willard Hotel in Washington, a corridor leading to the ballroom of the Willard, and the Belgrave home at Providence, R. I. In the latter scene, the unveiling of a monument is a conspicuous feature.

Mr. Cohan plays the rôle of George Belgrave, the son of United States Senator Belgrave, who has made up his mind to quit America and establish his home in London. To aid him in securing a social standing in that city he has planned to marry his son to the daughter of Lord Rothburt, an English nobleman, paying this bankrupt gentleman the sum of $2,000,000 to wipe out his back debts as a consideration. Young Belgrave refuses to listen to this match-making scheme, and is told that he is a disgrace to his name and is disinherited. He declares that the Father of his Country can give him the only name that he can ever know, and calls himself "George Washington, Jr." He meets Dolly Johnson, the character played by Ethel Levey, who is the niece of Senator Hopkins, Senator Belgrave's rival in the Senate. He asks Senator Hopkins to consent to his marriage with Dolly, but the Senator refuses to listen to him, and as a joke says that when a monument is erected to the memory of George Washington, Jr., he will look on the match with favor. After a series of complications the statue is erected and George wins the girl.

Mr. Cohan sings two new patriotic songs, "The Grand Old Rag," and a topical song, "If Washington Came to Life." Miss Levey has a number called "Virginia." Mr. Cohan's supporting company consists of fifty people.

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After a fortnight of darkness, the Princess Theatre will be reopened on Monday afternoon, when W. H. Thompson and a company including Drina De Wolfe will appear in a one-act play entitled "For Love's Sweet Sake" and a three-act comedy called "The Bishop." This latter piece is from the pens of John Oliver Hobbes and Murry Carson, and was produced several years ago at the Manhattan Theatre under the title of "The Bishop's Move."

The scenes of "The Bishop" are laid in the South of France. The title role is assumed by Mr. Thompson, and is described as a sagacious, humorous, broad-minded, and truly lovable ecclesiastic, opposed to a clever woman of the world, the Duchess of St. Quenten, in the management of the affaires de couer of the Bishop's nephew. The mission of the clergyman is to set right the tangle in which his nephew has become enmeshed with the capricious young Duchess. Ultimately the Bishop succeeds by his tact and wisdom in gaining the end desired by him and the audience. The first act of "The Bishop" is in the refectory of the Abbey of Veyle, and the last two acts in the drawing room of a chateau near Dinan.

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The first production of Senator Reynolds's newly organized Garrick Theatre company will be made to-morrow night with the presentation of David Gray's comedy, "Gallops." The play is taken from the author's stories under that title, and portrays the life of the rich cross-country riders. There is a steeplechase and a hunt ball, and a number of other features and incidents that are employed to give local color.

The company includes Charles Richman, W. L. Abingdon, William Hawtrey, Brandon Hurst, George Holland, Grace Kimball, Grace Filkins, and Frances Starr.

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

The plays that remain indefinitely are Maude Adams in "Peter Pan" at the Empire, Blanche Bates in "The Girl of the Golden West" at the Belasco, David Warfield in "The Music Master" at the Bijou, William Faversham in "The Squaw Man" at Wallack's, "The Lion and the Mouse" at the Lyceum, and Raymond Hitchcock in "The Galloper" at the Garden.

This is the second week of "Lucky Miss Dean" at the Madison Square. Ethel Barrymore in "Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire" and Lionel Barrymore in "Pantaloon" remain at the Criterion. "The Clansman" is still at the Liberty. At the Fields, Louis Mann and Clara Lipman are appearing in "Julie Bonbon." "The Little Gray Lady" begins a two weeks' engagement at the Majestic to-morrow afternoon. Ellis Jeffreys is at Daly's in "The Fascinating Mr. Vandervelt." This is the last week of "Before and After" at the Manhattan. "Leontine's Ehemaenner" will be retained for the week at the Irving Place.

MUSICAL ATTRACTIONS.

Fritzi Scheff in "Mlle. Modiste" at the Knickerbocker, Fay Templeton in "Forty-five Minutes from Broadway" at the New Amsterdam, Elsie Janis in "The Vanderbilt Cup" at the Broadway, "The Earl and the Girl" at the Casino, "Mexicana" at the Lyric, "Twiddle-Twaddle" at the Joe Weber Music Hall, and "The Rogers Brothers in Ireland" at the New York will remain in the city for some time to come.

AT OTHER THEATRES.

Mrs. Leslie Carter continues in "Du Barry" at the Academy of Music.

"Bedford's Hope" begins its fifth popular week at the Fourteenth Street Theatre to-morrow night.

Frank Daniels in "Sergeant Brue" comes to the Harlem Opera House this week.

Al Wilson will appear at the Murray Hill in "The German Gypsy."

The Trocadero Burlesquers come to the Circle this week.

"At the World's Mercy," with William Bonelli, is the attraction announced for the New Star.

"Texas" is the booking for the American, opening a week's engagement with a matinée to-morrow.

"The Grafter," with Hap Ward, will be the week's offering at the West End.

"His Last Dollar" will be the offering at the Metropolis.

William Collier will appear in "On the Quiet" at the Grand Opera House this week.

William J. Kelly and his company will revive "Prince Karl" at the Yorkville.

"The Eye Witness," a melodrama, by Lincoln J. Carter, will be the attraction at the Third Avenue.

"Beside the Bonnie Brier Blush" will be the week's offering of the stock company at Proctor's 125th Street Theatre.

To-morrow, beginning with a holiday matinée, the Proctor all-star company will appear in Bernard Shaw's "Cashel Byron's Profession." James J. Corbett will appear in the title part.

VAUDEVILLE.

VICTORIA—Louise Gunning; the Military Octette; Doland and Lenharr, in "The Wire Tappers"; Mathews and Ashley; Green and Werner; Tom Hearn; James Lee, tight-wire performer; Brandow and Wiley, colored singers and dancers; Rejchpin's acrobatic dogs, and the vitagraph.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE—Mme. Rentz, equestrienne; Mr. and Mrs. Bob Fitzsimmons; Five Society Belles; Cole and Johnson; Rice and Prevost; James Richmond Gilroy; Foy and Clark in "A Modern Jonah"; Tobin Sisters; Hubert De Veaux; De Witt Sisters, and the moving pictures.

PROCTOR'S FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET THEATRE.—The Cottrells, Emmet Corrigan and company in "The Card Party," Gus Edward's schoolboys and girls, the Empire City Quartet, six Glinserettis, Gardner and Vincent, Kelly and Violette, Dixon, Bowern and Dixon in "The Three Rubes," Mlle. Latina, and the moving pictures.

KEITH'S.—John C. Rice and Sally Cohen in "All the World Loves a Lover," Edmund Day and Blanche Crozier in "The Sheriff," Auguste Van Biene, 'cellist; Charles H. Burke and Grace La Rue; Wotpert Trio, Basque Quartet, Dora Pelletier, Rice Brothers, Dudley, Chesiyn, and Burns, Daniel Healy, Huston and Dallas, and the kinetograph.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S—Grace Cameron, Cressy and Dayne in "Town Hall Tonight," Sydney Dean and company in "Christmas on Blackwell's Island," Ward and Curran in "The Terrible Judge," Howard Brothers, Larsen Sisters, and Warner and Lakewood, the "scarecrow and the lady."

HUBER'S FOURTEENTH STREET MUSEUM—The Cliffords, J. H. Moore's minstrels, and moving pictures.

EDEN MUSEE—Capt. Canto, Hungarian Band, the Cinematograph, and the "World in Wax."

COLONIAL—Henri de Vries in "A Case of Arson," Joe Welch, "The Four Seasons," Louis A. Simon and Grace Gradner in "The New Coachman," Howard and North, the Four Lukens, Augusta Glose, Three Leightons, and the vitagraph.

ALHAMBRA—Royal Hungarian Boys' Band, Carter de Daven and Flora Parker, Paul Sandor's dogs, "In the Sunny South," Gallagher and Barrett, Captain Bloom, Mazaz and Mazette, Dorothy Jordan, and the vitagraph.

THE HIPPODROME.

The crowds continue to go to the Hippodrome. Twice daily "A Society Circus" fills the bix Sixth Avenue showhouse and sends its auditors away delighted.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

AMERICAN.—Ted Marks presents tonight Charles A. Mason and Lew Kelly; Charles Guyer and Beth Stone; Raymond Findlay and Lottie Burke; Lavine and Leonard, and Morton, Temple, and Morton.

GRAND—Joe Welch; Hallen and Fuller; Four Colines; Monroe, Mack, and Lawrence; De Veaux and De Veaux; Lawson and Namon, and John J. Neston.

MURRAY HILL—Billy Van; J. C. Nugent; Four Colines; Lillian Shaw; Coakley and McBride; Majestic Trio; Mattie Lockett, and Kimball and Donovan.

NEW STAR—Le Roy and Clayton; Sidney Grant; Lena Thurber; Bates Trio; Smith and Baker; Minnie Harrison, and Joe Belmont.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

Marie Cahill will play a weeks' engagement in Brooklyn at the New Montauk Theatre in "Molly Moonshine."

"The Prince Chap," with Cyril Scott, is the announcement for the Shubert.

The top-liner acts at the Orpheum will be given by Paul Cinquevalli, Mill Murphy and Blanche Nichols, and the Vassar Girls.

OUT-OF-TOWN STARS.

Viola Allen will spend the week of one-night stands at Troy, Glens Falls, Gloversville, Utica, and Auburn. Kyrle Bellew has the week in St. Louis. William H. Crane is in Philadelphia for the week. Henry E. Dixey is playing an extended engagement in Chicago. Maxine Elliott will be in Boston the entire week. Mrs. Fiske has the week at Cleveland. Francis Wilson will be seen at Albany, Springfield, Worcester, and Providence.

Ferdinand Gottschalk Discusses Stage Presence of Mind

"YOU can't let emotion down your wits on the stage."

Ferdinand Gottschalk, who is playing the part of the young man susceptible to draughts in "Lucky Miss Dean" at the Madison Square Theatre, laid down his cigarette and turned to his mirror again. The talk had sauntered through many subjects to that of deliberation in the player's art.

"After all," went on Mr. Gottschalk, "the one time when you really abandon yourself to emotion and derive therefrom real inspiration is the hour when you first get your part and are alone in the privacy of your own room. Then, careless of criticism, you throw yourself into the thing with all completeness and naïveté. You have the reassuring consciousness that whatever you make of it is only tentative.

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"If you have dramatic instinct you somehow from the very first do things unconsciously but with approximate accuracy. Very often indeed what you have done comes to you as a surprise, and you must be constantly on the watch for these auto-suggestions in order to catch and fix them.

"In reading certain lines you find yourself suddenly exclaiming, 'Hello! I did thus and so, and it was right. I'll do it again.' These repetitions of the right things are precisely what constitute rehearsal. But at a very early moment, after all, the thing becomes deliberate.

"In actual public performance you have something to be conscious of besides your part. You can't afford to lose yourself completely, because you must constantly watch your audience. In a comedy part, for example, speeches which might naturally run together, but which differ in seriousness, have to be carefully and delicately separated. If your audience is laughing at one line you must take care that the prolonged laugh does not obscure a more important line that may chance to follow.

"More obviously still, you must continually have your wits about you for emergencies. Stage accidents are often highly disconcerting both to actors and audience. The one way to treat them is deliberately to adapt them into the picture, and one needs a clear head to effect the adaptation.

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"I recall a little incident that happened once when I was playing in 'The Circus Rider,' with Rosina Vokes. Miss Vokes was alone on the stage. I was playing the part of a servant and was waiting in the wings for the sound of a bell with which she summoned me to give some order. Suddenly all the lights in the house went out and we were left in pitch darkness. The audience gave a nervous start and a few people sprang up. Instantly in the darkness came Miss Vokes's voice: 'Lights, please.' To which I responded blithely, 'Yes, Madam.' The audience roared with laughter, lights were on a moment later, and a panic was averted.

"I should suggest as a plain, homely device for the actor the somewhat trite phrase, 'Hold your horses.' A player in the full swing of his part always suggests to me a charioteer guiding a half dozen spirited horses. To the horses correspond the actor's various faculties of emotional expression. To the average spectator all the different resources of emotion seem to be tearing along of their own volition. But in reality the driver is carefully controlling each rein, tightening here, loosening there, shouting to one steed, or whispering to another. Nor is it always the charioteer who shouts loudest who gets in first. In acting, as in the conversation of every-day life, instantaneous adaptation to suddenly arising moods or circumstances—taking your audience as a single person and handling and holding him accordingly—is one of the surest qualifications for success.

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"I remember another similar instance in the same play. Still as the servant I was on the stage, standing by a table, pouring out a glass of ice water. All at once I noticed a smell of burning, and saw a little cloud of smoke drifting out of the open fireplace, where a handful of papers seemed to be smoldering. The audience saw it, too, and the slight rustle that is often a preliminary of a general exit went around the house. Without changing my gait, which in

Ferdinand Gottschalk.

that character happened to be particularly deliberate and sedate, I moved over to the fireplace, pitcher and glass in hand, filled the glass with water, poured it thoughtfully over the papers, filled another, emptied that, and so on until no more smoke arose. In short, I tried to make the putting out of that fire merely incidental or rather accidental to the scene. But the point is that if I hadn't been 'holding my horses' panic might perfectly well have seized me, to say nothing of the audience.

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"One of the best things in the world for the actor is to cultivate a variety of different arts apart from his own, provided they are such as afford opportunity for expression. Deliberate striving after artistic effect in various lines is an immense aid to grasping for your own purpose the intention of an author or dramatist. I find my painting and my music at once the greatest of reliefs and tonics. When I say this sort of thing, however, the people usually retort: 'Why so much emphasis on beauty from you, who do almost entirely grotesque parts?' My answer is that you must admire a beautiful lie in order to know what the truth is. You can only portray the grotesque from your knowledge of what is beautiful. When I am going to do a comic gesture I think first of all what the graceful thing is and then contrive the exact opposite. On general principles, of course, harmony goes with beauty and discord with the grotesque. Accordingly, if I have a grotesque part to play, I deliberately try to make it obviously cacophonous.

"After all, from the time you are heaved into the world until the time you are heaved out of it to do things well you must know you are doing them. I could answer a complete examination paper on what I am doing at a given moment in a given characterization and exactly why I am doing it—even at moments when I am silent. I remember a well-known leading man who, when confronted with a part in which he had to wait for some time on the stage, before his cue, said to the manager, 'But I can't stand here doing nothing.' It is a neglected art—this art of doing nothing and doing it well. If you 'do nothing' effectively you are giving the highest proof of dramatic ability, because you are living a character without the aid of materials provided by the author.

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"I confess," said Mr. Gottschalk, as he rose, gathered up his straw hat, and made sure he had his very necessary handkerchief on hand, "that as I go about seeing players on the stage I am constantly tempted to inquire with brutal point, 'How did you get there?'

"Not long ago in a large school of acting, being more than ever surprised at the incomputable variety of ways in which people may lack talent, I ventured to put my question to several of the students, one after the other. Three answers proved characteristic. Said a girl of good manners, good appearance, but absolutely no gifts:

"'My people lost their means, and of course you know I have always rather liked the stage.'

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"Said a young man: 'Oh, a chum of mine used to make good money at it, and I thought I'd have a try.'

"Said a wriggling, giggling girl, with a figure of twenty and a face of forty:

"'Why, I don't know. I took it up just for the fad.'

"A few days ago a young woman here in New York wrote and asked to see me. She proved to be young, pretty and already in a secure position on the stage. But she had reached a point where she didn't know exactly how to go on. She felt that my experience might prove of some help to her.

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"I produced my usual question, 'Why are you on the stage?' Her answer was prompt and direct: 'Because I want to act. It is the greatest delight I know.'

"I was charmed.

"'Are you willing to work and work until you drop?'

"She replied simply: 'I was carried out of rehearsal once from exhaustion.'

"'I've had precisely the same experience,' I assured her, and I gave her what help I could. She is one of the sort that really count."

Some Playhouse Gossip

A YOUNG MAN in this town who is really experiencing "the joy of living" is David Gray, the author of "Gallops," which is to be produced at the Garrick to-morrow night. The routine of rehearsal work has been a new experience for Mr. Gray, and his polite objections and suggestions have provided much entertainment for the players. Last Sunday at the first dress rehearsal Mr. Gray, in frock coat and top hat, swung up and down the aisles chuckling under his breath. When the steeplechase act was on the young author became somewhat subdued, but when Victor Mapes, who has had the production in charge, rubbed his hands with satisfaction and inquired pleasantly, "How was that?" Mr. Gray responded: "Fine! They kept the pitch of excitement up beautifully." After a pause, however, Mr. Gray remarked apologetically, "I suppose when the lights are worked that back curtain will give the effect of distance all right? Seems a bit close to me. It is a handsome one," he hurried along loyally, "but from their position on the coach it looks as if they had their noses glued to that big tree!"

"Why, that isn't the drop!" exclaimed Mapes in astonishment. "Good gracious no! We have a dandy one, exquisite! Why, that is just an old one here in the theatre. The new one isn't finished."

The relief on Mr. Gray's face was so evident that Mr. Mapes sat right down to explain to him several things missing at rehearsal.

David Gray is a graduate of Harvard of the class of '92. His first play really was for the Harvard Hasty Pudding Club, which he called "The Sphinx," and which was brought to New York and produced at the old Brooklyn Lyceum. After leaving college Mr. Gray went in for newspaper work, and did reporting and editorial work for various papers in New York and Buffalo, finally becoming managing editor of The Buffalo Courier. In 1897 Mr. Gray took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced several years, but his successful excursions into literature eventually lured him back to writing. His best-known stories are published by the Century Company in two volumes under the title of "Gallops."

These stories show that the author wrote from practical experiences. Mr. Gray has hunted with the Genesee Valley Hunt, of which Mr. W. Austin Wadsworth is the M. F. H. and one of the most famous cross-country riders in this country. Mr. Gray is a member of other hunting clubs in the East, and has ridden in many American steeplechases.

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Managers who ought to know say that it has ceased to be good policy to advertise musical comedy by its costliness. The advance notices for one of the big musical shows now running in this city, the cost of which is said to have been $60,000, ended up with the shy statement, "The production is said to be adequate."

"It pays to be modest," said a manager the other day, "and let your costumes and scenery speak for themselves. A musical play was practically killed by too much advertising of the dollar-mark sort. Extravagance in putting on plays has increased slowly but surely until now it has reached a kind of commonplace excessiveness which the public is weary of hearing exploited. The original production of 'The Mikado' at the Savoy Theatre in London cost £1,200. I remember the whole item for costuming in D'Oyly Carte's account was 'To six seamstresses, working 12 days on costumes at 4 shillings per day, £14 8s.'

"The original 'Black Crook' at Niblo's Garden did not cost over $10,000.

"One of the reasons for the increased expense of these big spectacles is of course the later habit of using real materials of the best quality. Old productions that used to cost from $15,000 to $20,000 really looked just about as well as those of to-day, but they used the cheaper kinds of gorgeousness and only laid it around where it would show. Nowadays we have come to think we must buy dress materials at $4 and $5 per yard, and almost paint the back of the scenery."

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"Brown of Harvard," with Henry Woodruff in the title rôle, which will follow "The Bishop" at the Princess Theatre, is said to be founded upon Thomas Hughes's novel "Tom Brown at Oxford," the action being transposed to the atmosphere of the American college.

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Beatrice Agnew, who is now appearing in both the Barrie plays, "Pantaloon" and "Alice-Sit-By-the-Fire," has played with Miss Barrymore for several years past, becoming first known in New York through "Cousin Kate." When Miss Barrymore played "Sunday" there being no part suitable for her, Miss Agnew played the rôle of maid

Beatrice Agnew.

in the café where Francis Wilson as Cousin Billy had his first glimpse of the Alps. When it was decided that Miss Barrymore and her brother would appear in the two Barrie plays Miss Agnew felt particular interest in the pantomime piece. She saw both plays in London, and made careful studies, both from old prints and plays and from modern dancing masters in the arts and graces of pantomime.

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Henry Vibart, who has been playing with Henri de Vries in "A Case of Arson," has now replaced Guy Standing as Colonel Gray in "The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt." Mr. Vibart makes the third actor this season who has played the part of the gallant Colonel who carries the day in the face of Mr. Vanderveldt.

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Mrs. H. C. De Mille has sold to Wallace Erskine the one-act play by Mrs. Ethel Watts Mumford which is the stage version of "A Morning Call," a short story published a few weeks ago in one of the evening papers. It is said that the morning after the story appeared Mrs. Mumford received a dozen requests for permission to dramatize it. A few days later one ambitious young woman even brought a stage version which she offered to sell to Mrs. Mumford. Mrs. Mumford's reply was to produce a complete manuscript of her own play version, which was written before the tale itself. The piece, which deals with an episode of a girl and a ladylike burglar, will be produced in vaudeville.

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A one-act curtain raiser will precede "The Bishop," in which W. H. Thompson is to open to-morrow night at the Princess Theatre. This little piece, "For Love's Sweet Sake," first saw the footlights at a Lambs gambol, as did also "Nazareth," another play by the some author. These gambols seem to have been the starting point for not a few successful dramatic ventures. It is generally understood that "The Squaw Man" began as a one-act divertissement for the delectation of omnivorous Lambs.

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New Haven had the honor last week of being the "dog" upon which were tried two of the plays which open in New York to-morrow night. R. C. Carton's "Mr. Hopkinson" opened in the university town on Thursday night, and the English adaptation of "The Duel" followed on Friday evening.

"New Haven," said a well-known actor now playing on Broadway, "provides the best first-night audience in the United States. Whether they like or dislike you, they do it all together and with a will, reminding one pleasantly or unpleasantly, according to the side one happens to be on, of a university football game.

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A series of miracle plays aiming to portray Old Testament characters will be given at the Carnegie Lyceum during Lent by Miss Catherine Lewis. The stories of Abraham, Hagar and Ishmael, Samson and Delilah, Naomi and Ruth, Samuel and David, are among those which will be presented. Miss Lewis will be remembered by many people as one of the late Augustin Daly's company.

THE GIRLS MEN LIKE.

Dorothy Donnelly Analyzes a Character and Deducts a Moral.

DOROTHY DONNELLY, the former Candida, who is now playing the pert boarding house young woman in "The Little Gray Lady," does not believe that versatility is good for American players.

"What American audiences want," said Miss Donnelly the other evening, as she rose from the piano in the wings after the characteristic boarding house trills which precede her appearance on the stage, "is something and somebody they can always recognize and be sure of. They love to see an actress they know doing parts which they have learned once and for all to associate with her. They make up their minds that a particular artist is always to do a certain kind of rôle, and it somehow disappoints them if she appears on the stage in an unexpected character. Therefore, from my point of view, it is far better to identify one's self with a certain well-defined class of rôles than to experiment with a score of varied characterizations that only bewilder the public and blur the artist's individuality. As long as audiences continue to be interested in persons more surely than in parts, specialization rather than versatility is the actress's safer line.

"I don't mean, of course, that one's rôles need necessarily be always pleasant; they may perfectly well be just the opposite. But to be associated in people's minds with doing one sort of thing and doing it pretty well is the surest way of becoming secure in the real interest and affection of your public.

"It is a curious fact, though, that one can rarely play unpleasant people quite to the life. Usually you have to take care not to make the characterization utterly repellent—particularly when the character is supposed to be in any way attractive to the other people in the play.

"To me this lightening of the actually unpleasant is the most interesting problem of the landlady's daughter. Ruth's type is common and sordidly familiar enough to every one. You see her in the streets, behind the counters

Dorothy Donnelly.

in the big stores, and in the homes of hard-working mothers. With all her prettiness she is selfish, shallow, incapable of deep feeling either of pleasure or pain. Yet the fact remains that she is eternally attractive to men, and you have somehow got to suggest that attractiveness as well as the hardness and vulgarity.

"It seems to me men like that kind of girl mainly because of her shrewdness and her absolute poise. She knows exactly what to do on all occasions, and her feelings never get in the way of her instinct for the main chance. In dealing with men, therefore, she has a big advantage over her sisters who are apt to lose themselves in their own simpler emotions. The general run of men are immensely attracted by a girl who always knows just what to do and say and who never seems to drop out of her bright, gay, calculating manner. Men like to be managed.

"Accordingly I have tried to make Ruth's ease and sureness of manner a little overbalance her ignorance and her vulgarity."

THE AUTHOR OF "LE DUEL."

Henri Lavedan Tells the Story of His Early Career.

IN a quiet little salon, opening on Rue Paire-Charron, almost at the corner of l'Avenue Marceau, M. Henri Lavedan, sunk in his armchair, with his feet toward the fireplace, was reading a book, a picture of contentment. Only a soft and subdued light filtered through the drawn curtains. All around the room glass cabinets sheltered old books and souvenirs of the eighteenth century and the Revolution; the walls were covered with engravings, sketches, and portraits which recalled the same epochs.

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"How did I start in life?" This in answer to an inquiry from an interviewer of Le Theatre. "Oh, very, very simply. I was born April the 9th, 1859. When only 8 years old I was already an inmate of the Seminaire de la Chapelle, Saint Mesmi, near Orleans. It was an immense building, with splendid parks sloping down to the River Loire. The old priests were kind and I was very happy. There my love for nature was developed. Comedies were played there in which, in spite of my youth, I often took parts, but very insignificant ones. Mgr. Dupanloup, the Director of the college, lived close by in a château that had belonged to Mlle. Rancourt, who left in it many souvenirs. Mgr. Dupanloup had no idea of the value of those antique relics, and he sold them to relieve the distress of the poor. He was much surprised when a Paris dealer offered him 100,000 francs for the famous actress's desk.

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"One day I wanted to revisit this place, which had been so dear to me. The janitor tried to prevent me from entering. But I got in all the same, and ran, hiding like a thief, way back into the garden. Nothing was changed. I found it all as it had been in the olden days. Ah! how moved I was! I had spent three years there, so the place was rich with memories.

"After that began a wandering existence. My father was editor of Le Français. He had followed the Government to Tours, where he edited his paper. I studied at the Lycée de Tours. But you may imagine how much I studied when regiments were marching and orators everywhere were making speeches. One Winter day as we were sitting down to table my father came in excitedly.

"'We'll start to-night for Bordeaux,' he said. 'The Prussians will reach Tours to-morrow.' Those were exciting times. At 8 in the morning we were on the train, shivering.

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"I was in school in Paris when the Commune broke out. Later my father wanted me to study law, but I would rather have died. I took the first examination, but refused to prepare for the second—it was more than I could endure. So I enlisted in a regiment—the Twenty-fifth Dragoons—and lived a healthy life as a simple private. After having surrendered my helmet I amused myself writing down my impressions of soldier life. I presented my manuscript to Hetzel, but it was refused. Not discouraged at the failure of my first attempt, I was resolved

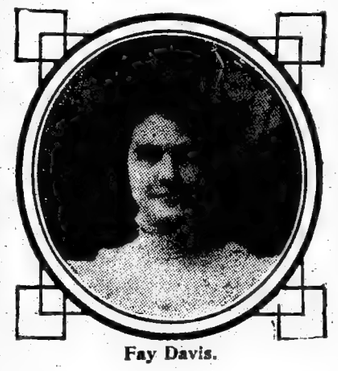

Fay Davis.

to follow a literary career in spite of my father's objections. He finally yielded."

M. Lavedan told of the days when he frequented a small club called "Le Fancheuis," (reapers,) composed altogether of members of the aristocratic régime. The Reapers were bitter; they did not speak except to utter desperate thoughts; they drank warm milk; they were dyspeptics—prejudiced against everything and everybody. Lavedan studied them closely, lived with them, listened to them, and took notes. When he knew them thoroughly he selected them as the speakers of his dialogues. One evening at the Cirque Molière Jules Claretie remarked to him:

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"You ought to write for the theatre."

"The theatre!" he answered. "I want to write novels." Claretie urged him and said: "Bring me one act." He finally yielded to persuasion, but instead of one act he wrote three in "Une Famille." In his naïve conviction that serious work could be written only in solitude he had gone to the shore of Lake Majeor, at Locarno. He was very lonesome there, but stuck to his task. His play was received with applause and Got predicted a glorious career for the young author. As one of the Forty Immortals it may be assumed that the prediction has been realized.

Henri Lavedan, Author of "The Duel," and Mme. Lavedan in their Paris Home.

W. H. Crane's Banishment.

The question is frequently asked this season, "Where is William H. Crane?" Mr. Crane is appearing this year in a play by Charles T. Dazey and George H. Broadhurst called "The American Lord," in which the actor plays a character of rugged, large-hearted Americanism not unlike his Senator. Brought up in the West, a thorough democrat and despiser of titles, a curious freak of descent makes this American an English lord. Once reconciled to the fact, he proceeds straight to England, settles on his estate, puts electric lights into the parish church, tries to change the election laws, and falls in love with a dashing Irish widow. Mr. Crane has been playing in the West and more recently in Philadelphia. It is not certain whether or not he will come to New York this season.

Alwin Schroeder's Illness.

Alwin Schroeder, the 'cellist of the Kneisel Quartet, has been ill for a fortnight with a painful but not dangerous affection of the throat. He is now rapidly improving, but is still unable to play with the Quartet. Some of the concerts have been postponed. In others the Quartet has had the assistance of Leo Schulz and of Iwan d'Archambeau of this city.

HAUPTMANN'S NEW PLAY.

Symbolism of "As Pippa Dances" Explained by Its Author.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

Berlin, Jan. 25.

A NEW play by Gerhart Hauptmann, the famous German dramatist, is always a public event, and this again proved true this week when his new symbolic drama, "As Pippa Dances," was presented at the Lessing Theatre before a large audience. There was little applause during the first and second acts, but some enthusiasm followed the third.

Hauptmann himself outlines the play as follows:

"In the mountains of my Silesian home a Venetian legend exists which announced that at one time Venetians came to Silesia and here endeavored to awaken the unknown treasures of the mountains. The idea forming the basis of this story has kept me busy for some time. Venetian splendor and its magnificent glass industry united in my imagination with the mountains and arts of my home, and so out of love for my native heath grew my new legendary drama. In 'As Pippa Dances' I endeavored to bring together the beautiful, sensuous world of Venice with the serious rough world of the mountains. The name of the chief character of my drama is Pippa. Involuntarily I thought of the most famous of all dancers. Pepita (Pippa) is the daughter of an Italian glassmaker. Although he is her father she cannot love him. He came from Murano, where Venetian glass is made, but settled in Silesia. His daughter by her winning ways charms every one. She has several admirers, among them the manager of the local glassworks, a poor uncouth glassblower named Huhn, and finally a wandering artisan named Michel Hellriegel.

"Pippa's father is killed by some glassblowers, whom he has robbed while gambling, and his daughter is carried away by force by Huhn. Michel liberates her, and during a storm they flee through the mountains. The lovers obtain shelter in the house of a hermit named Wanu, but Huhn, who has followed them, kills Pippa. Michel, who becomes blind, sees in his raving the golden palaces of Venice.

"This is the plan of my drama. I have treated the stage material in the form of a fairy tale. I endeavored to say in this play that in all of us lies something for which our souls are yearning; we can pursue something which is dancing before our souls in beautiful colors and attractive forms. This something may be called Pippa. She is that beauty followed by all in which the imagination has not entirely disappeared. The manager of the glassworks, who wants to marry her, dreams of Tizian; the old Huhn is a brutal fellow with brutal instincts who seeks only the forms of beauty, while the young lover Michel is the symbol of that which lives in the German 'Volksseele'; he is the youth free of materialism, the youth of naïveté and simple humor, full of hope and desire, the youth who with humor gives himself up to the tragic fate, but who does not lose his illusions.

"Although brutal strength conquers in 'As Pippa Dances,' as it does so often in life, Michel lives a true exponent of our nation. He will follow after the ideals of beauty as of yore, but beauty, just as Pippa does before the mob, must dance and dance. Beauty is killed by the masses like Pippa by the old man of brutal strength—Huhn. And Wanu, whom I have portrayed as a mystical personage, is a venerable old man, devoting his life in the mountains to science. He looks in a philosophical way to the people, shelters youth and beauty, and endeavors to protect them, but cannot save them as brutal strength drives beauty to death."

The leading Berlin critics are not pleased with Hauptmann's play. It is pronounced even more symbolical than "The Sunken Bell," but is said to lack the strength and beauty of the latter. The part of Pippa was well played by Ida Orloff, a very talented young actress.

Legrand Howland's Opera.

Legrand Howland, an American musician, sends word of the impending production in Florence of his opera "Sarena," of which he is both author of the libretto and composer of the music. It will be given at the Alfieri Theatre on March 1. Two Americans will take the leading parts—Josephine Schaffer, formerly of the Opera School at the Metropolitan, and Miss Marguerite Cain of Portland, a pupil of Mr. Howland's. The opera is in one act and two scenes and the action takes place in India. Mr. Howland for seven years was musical director of St. Joseph's Church in Paris, and in 1898 produced his first opera, "Nita," at Paris and Monte Carlo.

A Fancy.

Knicker—The only dogs allowed in our apartment house are frankfurters.

Bocker—Heavens, in what shape do they allow children?

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CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mon., Wed. & Sat. 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager. 3 MATINEES THIS WEEK. TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY. CHARLES FROHMAN presents ETHEL BARRYMORE in J. M. BARRIE'S 3-act comedy, ALICE-SIT-BY-THE-FIRE And J. M. Barrie's Playlet, PANTALOON with LIONEL BARRYMORE. EXTRA MATINEE THURS., FEB. 22.

KNICKERBOCKER THEA., B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only, 2:15. AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors. THIS WEEK SATURDAY MAT ONLY. NEXT WEEK XTRA MAT. THURSDAY. CHARLES DILLINGHAM presents Fritzi Scheff in a new Comic Opera, M'LLE MODISTE. The story of a shopgirl who became a famous prima donna. By Victor Herbert & Henry Blossom.

HUDSON THEA., 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. HENRY B. HARRIS.....Manager. TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVEG., CHARLES FROHMAN presents OTIS SKINNER in HENRI LAVEDAN'S Play, Translated by L. H. Parker. THE DUEL. Cast includes FAY DAVIS, GUY STANDING, Eben Plympton. MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

HERALD SQ THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. "THE TEMPLE OF LAUGHTER." CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager. TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVEG., SAM H. HARRIS presents THE YANKEE DOODLE COMEDIAN, GEO. M. COHAN in his new American musical play, GEORGE WASHINGTON, JR with cast including Jerry J. Cohan, Helen F. Cohan, Eugene O'Rourke, Truly Shattuck, Harry Montgomery, Lola Hoffman, Cleveland Nicholson, Rosella Rhodes, Agnes Gildea, and ETHEL LEVY. WEDNESDAY MATS. BEST SEATS $1.50.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 45th St., E. of B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager. CORPORATION COUNSEL JOHN J. DELANY SAYS: "The Man Who Has Seen THE LION AND THE MOUSE Should Thank God That a Playwright Could Conceive Such a Drama; the Moral is Magnificent." EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW. Beginning Feb. 19, Yvette Guilbert Matinees.

DALY'S THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Mon. & Sat. 2:15. DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager. EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW. "As bright as gold, as sweet as roses, the success of the play and performance is decisive and unequivocal."—William Winter in The Tribune. ELLIS JEFFREYS AND HER LONDON COMPANY, including FRANK WORTHING, in Alfred Sutro's Comedy success, THE FASCINATING MR. VANDERVELDT

The Season's Greatest Popular Success. GARDEN THEATRE Mad. Av. & 27th St. Seats One Month in Advance Ev'gs at 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:20. Pop. Price WED. MAT. BEST SEATS, $1.00. SPECIAL MATS. TO-MORROW AND WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, FEB. 22. HENRY W. SAVAGE OFFERS RAYMOND HITCHCOCK A Farce with a Laugh in Every Line. THE GALLOPER By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS. EXTRA MATINEE To-Morrow, LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.

::: WALLACK'S :::: B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Wed. Mat. 50c. to $1.50. EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW, 50c. to $1.50. 133d to 140th Time at This Theatre. THE PLAY EVERYBODY IS TALKING ABOUT. WM. FAVERSHAM (By arrangement with Charles Frohman) in Edwin Milton Royle's Western Romance, THE SQUAW MAN "The Best Play of the Season." Liebler & Co., Managers. —Seats 4 weeks ahead. Seats on Sale for Washington's Birthday.

WALLACK'S THEATRE TO-NIGHT Good Seats 50c, 1.50, 2.00. 16th Annual Entertainment for RELIEF FUND TREASURERS' CLUB OF AMERICA. Adele Ritchie, S. Miller Kent, Tom Nawn & Co., Mary Norman, Matthews & Ashley, George Backus, & Winona Shannon, Green & Werner, Field & Ward, Nettie Vesta, Harry B. Lester, Theo. Julian, Katamura Japs, Dixie Serenaders, St. Bartholomew Glee Club, American Vitagraph, and others.

DAVID BELASCO'S ATTRACTIONS NOW PLAYING IN NEW YORK. ACADEMY of MUSIC New York's Most Popular Theatre. E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins Mgrs. 14th St. & Irving Place. LAST TWO WEEKS of Mrs. Leslie Carter's N. Y. Engagement. Special Matinee To-morrow. DAVID BELASCO PRESENTS MRS. Leslie CARTER In the third of her notable creations, "DU BARRY" By DAVID BELASCO. —POPULAR PRICES— Regular Mat., Sat., 2, Eve. 8. Special Mat. Washington's Birthday.

BELASCO THEATRE. 42d St., West of B'way. Ev. 8. Mat. Sat., 2. Extra Mat. To-morrow (Lincoln Day) at 2. DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES IN "THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST" A play in 4 acts of the period of '49—Scenc, California—by DAVID BELASCO —— SEATS 5 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Mats. To-morrow & Sat., 2. Evs. 8:15. DAVID BELASCO PRESENTS WARFIELD in Charles Klein's Comedy Drama, THE MUSIC MASTER 500th Time in N. Y. Mar. 6th. Seats Selling Four Weeks Ahead.

ATTRACTIONS PLAYING IN NEW YORK UNDER DIRECTION OF THE MESSRS. SHUBERT.

Princess B'way & 29th St. Tel. 2845 Mad. Beginning with a MATINEE TO-MORROW Evs. at 8:15. Reg. Mats. Thurs. & Sat FOR ONE WEEK ONLY W. H. THOMPSON And a Distinguished Company, including Drina De Wolfe, in the Comedy Success by John Oliver Hobbes and Murray Carson, Entitled THE BISHOP

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Tele. 1648 Bryant. Evs. at 8:15. Extra Matinee To-morrow BEST SEATS, $1 Regular $1 Matinees Wed. & Sat. MORE EXCELLENCE I CAN NOT ASK FOR—Irving Lewis in THE TELEGRAPH. Book by Clara Driscoll and Robert Smith. Music by Raymond Hubbell. Staged by R. H. Burnside. Cast includes Thos. Q. Seabrooke, Christie MacDonald, Joseph Herbert and Blanche Deyo.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Tele. 1646 Bryant. Evs. at 8:15. Extra Matinee To-morrow BEST SEATS, $1 Regular $1 Matinees Thurs. & Sat. HAVE A LAUGH WITH ME! 118TH TO 126TH TIME OF THE EARL AND THE GIRL WITH EDDIE FOY.

FIELDS 42d St., West of B'way. Tele. 44 Bryant. Evs. at 8:15. Oscar Hammerstein, Owner & Manager Mats. Wed. & Sat. Extra Mat. To-morrow, 50c, 75c, $1 HAVE YOU SEEN LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN AS POUJOL AS JULIE IN JULIE BONBON

PROCTOR'S Seats Reserved in Advance.

5TH B'way & 28th Av. Mats. Daily 25, 50. Rec. on Stage After Fri. Mat. Phone 3390 Mad. Entire Original Production Cashel Byron's Profession Co. of All-Star Players. Misses Amelia Bingham, Evesson, Gordon, Golden; Messrs. Van Bueren, Young, Hawley & James J. Corbett in title role. Nts. Res., 25, 50, 75 & $1. TO-DAY & NIGHT ALL STAR CONCERT.

23D ST. The Bill of Novelty. Mats. Daily, 15, 25. Phone 1026 Chelsea. Mr. & Mrs. Robert FITZSIMMONS & CO. First Time RADHA Special Novelty! Mme. Rentz—Cole & Johnson, Rice and Prevost, Foy & Clark, Mason's Society Belles, James Richmond Glenroy. Nts. 15, 25, 35, 50, 75. TO-DAY & NIGHT ALL STAR CONCERT.

58TH ST. All Star Vaudeville. Mats. Daily All Seats 15, 25. 'Phone 2061 Plaza. The Marvelous COTTRELLS Edwards' Schoolboys and —Schoolgirls— EMMET CORRIGAN & CO. Empire City Quartette, Six Glimseretts, Dixon, Bowers & Dixon, Gardiner & Vincent, Kelly & Violette. Nts. 15, 25, 35, 50, 75. TO-DAY & NIGHT ALL STAR CONCERT.

125TH ST. Mats. Daily, 15, 25. 5th Recpn. on Stage Wed. Aft. Feb. 14. Phone 1240 Har. The Prize Play, "BONNIE BRIER BUSH" Harlem's Own Company. Misses Morgan, Scott, Deshon, Jewell; Messrs. Griffin, McAlister, Hill, Aiken, Reed, others. Star Vaud'le Cabaret's Dogs, others. N'g'ts, 15, 25, 35, 50. TO-DAY & NIGHT ALL STAR CONCERT.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE 24th St., near Broadway Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. WALTER N. LAWRENCE, Manager. EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW (LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.) THE LONDON SUCCESS, LUCKY MISS DEAN Comedy by Sidney Bowkett. "Lucky Miss Dean a hit."—Herald. "Did not bore me * * * Well acted."—Alan Dale. "Well provided with comical situations."—Evening Post. "Received with laughter."—Times.

MAJESTIC Broadway & 59th Street. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. ONE WEEK ONLY——BEGINNING TO-MORROW MATINEE. ALAN DALE says: "THE LITTLE GRAY LADY IS THE NICEST GIRL IN TOWN." Direct from THE GARRICK THEATRE "THE LITTLE GRAY LADY" Best play of the year. The talk of the town. "WINS A SUCCESS. HOUSE ROSE AT HER." —HERALD. with Dorothy Donnelly and Julia Dean. STARTING TUESDAY, FEB. 20 SEAT SALE NEXT THUR. MELVILLE B. RAYMOND presents WILLIAMS AND WALKER In the new musical absurdity, ABYSSINIA Book and lyrics by J. A. Shipp and Alexander Rogers. Music by Will Marion Cook.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV. One Week, Beginning Tom'w Mat. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w (Lincoln's Birthday) & Sat. 2:15. CHARLES DILLINGHAM Presents FRANK DANIELS In The Musical Farce Hit of Two Continents, SERGEANT BRUE. Special Matinee To-morrow. Feb. 19th—WONDERLAND. TO-NIGHT BIG CONCERT ★10 ACTS★ 1,000 RESERVED ORCHESTRA SEATS, 50 75 $1 HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL. 125th St., bet. 7th & 8th Avs. To-day 2:15—All Stars—To-night 8:15. Beg. To-mor., Lincoln's B'day & All Week. Mat. every day. Ent. orch. All seats res'd, 25c WILL M. CRESSY & BLANCHE DAYNE Sydney Dean & Co., Carroll Johnson, Ward & Curran, Howard Bros., Larsen Sisters, Warner & Lakewood, The Love-Sick Youth. Special Attraction GRACE CAMERON

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. 'Phone, 351-38. WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS.....President. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15. TO-MORROW NIGHT THE GARRICK THEATRE CO. presents GALLOPS By DAVID GRAY. COMPANY INCLUDES: Charles Richman, W. L. Abington, Wm. Ingersoll, George Holland, Brandon Hurst, Hall McAllister, George Probert, Wm. F. Hawtrey, Alfred Hudson, Grace Kimball, Grace Filkins, Frances Starr.

HIPPODROME THOMPSON & DUNDY, Managers. A Programme of Paramount Phenomenalism, Presenting Drama, Opera and Circus. "A SOCIETY CIRCUS" WITH COURT OF THE GOLDEN FOUNTAINS And Sensational New Arenic Acts. EVENINGS AT 8. MATINEES DAILY AT 2. Prices, 25c. to $1.00, Except Saturdays.

Manhattan Theatre. Broadway and Thirty-third Street. HARRISON-GREY FISKE.....Manager. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Mon. & Sat. at 2:20. LAST WEEK!! Extra Mat. To-morrow, Lincoln's Birthday. "The Most Legitimate Laughing Success In Many Years." Leo Ditrichstein's BEFORE AND AFTER Management Robert Hunter "Funnier than his 'Are You a Mason?'" FRIDAY, FEB. 16—Cornell Night. *** Monday, Feb. 19, First Production of THE TRIANGLE Cast includes Charlotte Walker, William Morris, Ferdinand Gottschalk, William Bramwell and others.

WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB 30th ANNUAL DOG SHOW MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. THIS WEEK, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY. —Open 9 A. M. to 11 P. M.— PERFORMING DOGS Every Eve. at 8:30. Thursday, at 3 P. M., JUDGING FOXHOUNDS and BEAGLE PACKS.

KEITH'S 14th St. n'r B'way Subway Express Station. Continuous Performance, 1:30 to 10:30 P. M. JOHN C. RICE AND SALLY COHEN. EDMUND DAY & CO. CHAS. H. BURKE AND GRACE LA RUE CO. AUGUSTE VON BIENE. BASQUE QUARTETTE. SMITH & CAMPBELL. WOTPERT TRIO. Dudley, Chesiyn and Burns, Daniel Healy, Trolley Car Trio, Dora Pelletier, Huston & Dallas. PRICES, 25c. and 50c. Reserved Seats, $1.

COLONIAL Broadway and 62d St. 'Phone 4457 Col. CONCERT TO-NIGHT AT 8.15. Henri de Vries & oths. Week beginning To-morrow, Mat. Daily, 2d and Last Week, HENRY DE VRIES in 'A CASE OF ARSON.' JOE WELCH. LOUIS A. SIMON & GRACE GARDNER & CO. THE 4 LUKENS. THE 4 SEASONS. AUGUSTA GLOSE. SALERNO. Howard & North. 3 LEIGHTONS. THE VITAGRAPH.

ALHAMBRA 3d Ave. & 126th St. 'Phone 5011 Morn. Concerts To-day, 2:15; To-night, 8:15. WEEK FEB. 12. MATINEE DAILY, 25c. Just from Europe, ROYAL HUNGARIAN BOYS' BAND—40. Bert Leslie & Rob't L. Dailey. CARTER DE HAVEN & FLORA PARKER. PAUL SANDOR. IN THE SUNNY SOUTH. Bloom's Wireless Telegraphy, Gallagher & Barrett, Dorothy Jordan, Mazuz & Mazett, Vitagraph.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS WORLD IN WAX. EDEN MUSEE. LATE KING OF DENMARK LYING IN STATE. LINCOLN Freeing the Slaves. This Afternoon at 3, Evening at 10, LEW LEEVER, Descriptive Songs. THE WONDERFUL CINEMATOGRAPH. To-day, Grand Concerts, Commencing 2 o'clock. New Budapest Hungarian Orchestra. To-morrow Afternoon and Evening, HARRY BRAHAM in His MASKS AND FACES. EXTRA ATTRACTIONS All Day Lincoln's Birthday.

Huber's 14th St. Museum. LAST WEEK—Myrtle Corbin, the 4-Legged Woman. First time, the Cliffords in Wonderful exhibition of sword swallowing, Norman Green, living skeleton. Lady Olga, snake charmer. Marie Lill, Balbrane, others. THEATRE: J. M. Moore's N. O. Minstrels Big Colored Show; 20 other Acts. Sunday Concerts.

HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-MORROW. GRAND Opera House. WILLIAM COLLIER in ON THE QUIET. TO-NIGHT JOE WELCH, Gallagher & Barrett, The Four Colines, Monroe, 25c., 50c. Mack & Lawrence, Etc.

14TH ST. THEATRE at 6th Ave. EVES. & SAT. 25c TO $1.50 MATS. WED. & SAT. 25c & 50c NO HIGHER. Extra Matinee To-morrow. Lincoln's Birthday. LAST WEEKS of the Greatest Western Play ever written. All New York should see the thrill-inspiring, exciting race between an automobile and an express train. Its like never before produced on any stage. YOU MUST SEE BEDFORD'S HOPE By Lincoln J. Carter. Seats as usual in advance. To-Day 2.15—8.15 To-Night. All Seats 25c. Moving Pictures. SHEPARD'S 25c. & 50c.

JOE WEBER'S MUSIC HALL Evenings at 8:10. Matinees Mon. & Sat. Special Mat. To-m'w, Lincoln's B'day. ALWAYS THE BEST SHOW IN TOWN. TWIDDLE-TWADDLE. 100 PLAYERS, INCLUDING MARIE DRESSLER, JOE WEBER And the World's Prettiest and Best Singing and Dancing Chorus. Adms. 50c.

AMERICAN 42d St. and 8th Av. Mat. To-morrow. 25c., 50c., 75c. THE AMERICAN COMEDY DRAMA, TEXAS. TED MARKS' VARIETIES. To-day at 2:15. 25c. and 35c. To-night, 25, 35, 50c. Mason & Kelly & Co., Chas Guyer & Beth Stone, Finlay & Burke, Lavine & Leonard, Harrington, the Ventriloquist, and 7 Other Big Acts.

METROPOLIS 42d St. & 3d Av. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Mon., Wed. & Sat., 2:15. DAVID HIGGINS in "HIS LAST DOLLAR." To-day Mat. 2:15 2-Big Concerts-2 & at 8:15 To-night

NEW STAR Holiday Mat. Tom'w. AT THE WORLD'S MERCY To-Night Big Sunday Concert 15, 25 35 and 50c. 15c 25c 35c 50c 75c Mats. Mon., Wed., and Sat. Leroy & Clayton, Sidney Grant, 15 other Acts.

West End Prices 15c, 25, 35, 50, 75 & $1.00. Wed. Mat. 15, 25 & 50c. Sat. Mat. 15, 25 & 50c. Beginning TO-MORROW MATINEE. HAP WARD in The Grafter To-day & To-night, Shepard's Moving Pictures. Week Feb. 19th—Special Mat. Washington's Birthday, first time in New York, "BEHIND THE MASK."

ST. NICHOLAS RINK, 66th St. and Columbus Av., IS OPEN TO-DAY. Three sessions daily, except Mondays, At 10:30 A. M., 2:30 and 8:30 P. M. Perfect Ice. Skates Free. Admission, 50c. 3 SESSIONS MONDAY. HOCKEY GAMES THIS WEEK: Tues., Feb. 13, Hockey Club vs. St. Nicholas. SAT., FEB. 17, YALE vs. HARVARD.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

SHUBERT THEATRE Mats. Wed. & Sat. OPP. CITY HALL, BROOKLYN. Walter N. Lawrence Presents CYRIL SCOTT in "THE PRINCE CHAP." Entire New York Production and Cast. Next Week "BEFORE AND AFTER."

The Modern "Uncle Tom's Cabin" Parade.

NOT long ago a tourist from the North, while stopping at a hotel in a little town somewhere south of Mason and Dixon's line, was surprised one morning to find that his repeated calls for a bellboy were not answered. This seemed unusual from the fact that, owing to the Northerner's liberality in tips, there were generally several pickaninny "Boots" and "Buttons" lurking around the door of his room when not needed. The guest gave one more frantic pull at the bell cord and then rushed down to the office.

"Look here!" he demanded with an impatient frown, "what kind of help have you around this hostelry? I've been ringing for a boy for the last twenty minutes. What's the trouble?"

The clerk lit a long black cigar and lazily blew the smoke in blue rings.

"My dear Sir," he said, between puffs, "don't you know that 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' is in town?"

"I do not," replied the irritated tourist, "and I do not care. I'm talking about bellboys. Where is that horde of grinning imps that has been dogging my footsteps day and night in expectancy of a dime? I want my shoes shined, my coat dusted, my laundry from the old colored woman around in the alley, and a dozen other little things attended to."

The clerk smiled.

"You are not acquainted with the South, Sir. When I said 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' was in town, that was a sufficient explanation as to the whereabouts of every colored man, woman, and child for ten miles around. They are all packed out on Main Street to see the big parade, and you couldn't get one of them to work until it passes if you gave them a dollar for each minute. If it doesn't pass pretty soon you will go without your dinner, for every cook and waiter is outside watching for the first band. Order them to work? Well, I guess not. It would start a riot, and every one from the dishwasher to the head waiter would walk out on us and we'd be boycotted. Let them get a glimpse of the gilded wagons and hear the brass bands and they'll be twice as attentive to their duties when the parade has passed. If they should miss it they'd be sullen for a year."

This was news to the Northerner, and he returned to his room and raised the front window. It was a remarkable sight that met his gaze. Main Street was one bustling, chattering hive of colored folks. There was every type of the race from the old "mammy" in flaming bandanna and shining rings in her ears, to the foppish hotel waiter in box-cut coat and extension-soled patent leathers. Up in the trees and telegraph poles were swarms of grinning pickaninnies who amused themselves while waiting for the parade by tossing pebbles and peanut shells down among the ever-shifting throngs below.

An old man who resembled the original Uncle Tom dozen in a bullcart that was drawn up by the sidewalk. His sons had driven in from the country, and the father was determined to see the parade if he had to sit there all day.

The sighting of the pageant was heralded by the pickaninnies in the trees. Then there was a wild scramble on the sidewalks for points of vantage. Every spoke in the wheels of the carts and wagons along the curb was the resting place of several feet. Babies were held aloft, and the bootblacks and stable boys climbed on one another's shoulders. As the music of the leading band came crashing through the dusty air the excitement increased. Buxom, bareheaded mothers held their cooing infants above their heads and shuffled their feet on the sidewalks. The old man in the bullcart awoke and began clapping his leathery hands in time to the rapid-fire music of the band. For noise, that "Uncle Tom's" band could eclipse every circus and minstrel band that ever toured one-night stands. There were two drum majors who went through more contortions than Japanese acrobats, and trombone players who ripped up the atmosphere worse than an explosion. When that band swept past the wild spectators had to hold their hats.

The manager of the company and some of the performers followed the band in carriages. Their tall silk hats were brown with dust. The strains of the first band had not died out before another trombone-bass drum aggregation came tearing along behind the carriages. Then came Uncle Tom. With ludicrous dignity he sat perched on a golden chariot, his white curls flying in the breeze and his huge red lips puffing a cigar. Just behind Uncle Tom was Simon Legree, in red flannel shirt and wicked mustache. Storms of hisses greeted him when the cheers for Uncle Tom had died out. Three pickaninnies were being towed along by four huge bloodhounds they were trying to keep at a respectful distance from Uncle Tom. Possibly the hero of the great play had a sandwich in his pocket and the dogs detected it. There was a bullcart full of cotton bales in the parade and a cabin on wheels.

"Doan dat house luk natural?" commented an old mammy in the crowd. Before she received a reply another brass band struck up a ragtime air, causing a stampede that swept the old woman clear around the corner. Then came a combination of cakewalkers, buck-and-wing dancers, banjo players, singers, &c., on foot. Their blue silk hats and pink satin coats won the hearts of the admiring spectators. "Great day!" breathed one fascinated youth. "Ah'd rather wear such clothes es dem one day den go to Heaben fohevah." And his rash sentiments were shared all through the crowd.

Presently there was a great stretching of necks. Little Eva was sighted approaching in a tiny coach attached to a pony. She was a child of doubtful age, with a suit of the yellowest hair imaginable. But in the eyes of the crowd she was idolized. "Dah now!" cried one sable admirer, "Ah could kiss dat child to deff. Luk et dem sweet lil'l shoes. Whah's yo' mammy, honey?" Little Eva smiled and displayed the fact that she was chewing gum.

"En de po' child hes to die ebby day," sighed a laundress who had taken a day from work to see the parade. "When Ah seed her die las' yeah Ah almos' cried mah eyes out."

"Eva, but Mis' Eva goes to de good place when she dies," remarked a waiter. "Dat's mo' den som' ob us would do."

And so the comments continued. Little Eva was followed by the Lawyer Marks, astride a balky mule. Miss Ophelia and the St. Clairs occupied a carriage, while Liza and her little boy were on a float that represented a river of ice. It was all very realistic in the eyes of the spectators along each sidewalk. Then came another band and the last of the parade was over. The main street looked like a maelstrom of dark humanity. The pickaninnies shinned down from the trees and poles and ran after the rapidly moving music. Mothers searched for their offspring that had become strayed in the confusion. The help of the hotel went back to work with broad grins on their faces. The Northern visitor lowered the window in his room and went down into the office again.

"Don't look much like 'Uncle Tom' is dying out in this section of the country," he remarked at the desk.

"No," responded the clerk, "and it never will as long as the colored race is in the South. It is surprising, though, the evolution of this great play. Years ago there was an Uncle Tom, Liza, Little Eva, &c., and that was all. Now there are acrobats, jugglers, and a dozen other special additions to the show. If it keeps on the parade will beat a circus procession. And, by the way, you better get all the work out of the bellboys you need before night."

"Why so?"

"Because every colored man, woman, and child will be at the Opera House tonight to see 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' on the stage. This is a one-night stand, you know, and not one is going to miss the show. If they haven't shoes on their feet, they are going to find a way to rake up the price of a ticket. Yes, Sir, I've been seeing that show come to town before to-day. Take this and go down to-night and see the fun. If you don't say you spent the evening of your life I'll buy the toddies when you get back."

And the obliging clerk handed the visitor a ticket that represented a seat in the first row at the Opera House.

Cigarettes and Other Smokes.

IN smoking a cigarette we are partly inhaling about ten grains of tobacco, which as a rule is milder and freer from adulteration than any other form of smoking tobacco. One pound of tobacco will furnish filler for about 416 cigarettes, and one pound of cigarette paper will serve to envelop 12,000 cigarettes. One cigarette consists of one twenty-sixth of an ounce of tobacco wrapped in about one hundred and fifty-sixth of an ounce of rice paper. Ten cigarettes about equal one full-sized cigar. An ordinary pipe holds tobacco equal to the amount required to make five cigarettes.

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

Social Calendar of the Week.

SUNDAY—

Miss Callender and Miss de Forest, at home.

MONDAY—

Mrs. Frederick Pearson and Miss Josephine Pearson, at home.
Mrs. H. Mason Raborg, cotillion for Miss Frances Livingston.

TUESDAY—

Mrs. John C. Jay and Miss Edith Van Cortlandt Jay, at home.
Mrs. E. C. Harriman, domino party for the Misses Harriman.
Mrs Henry G. Trevor, bridge party for Mrs. J. Bruce Ismay.
Mrs. William H. Bliss and the Misses Barnes, at home.

WEDNESDAY—

Mrs. Dwight Arven Jones, at home.
Mrs. Clarence M. Hyde and Miss Hyde, at home.
Mrs. Stewart L. Woodford, bridge.

THURSDAY—

Junior League entertainment at Berkeley Lyceum, afternoon and evening.
Concert for the Minturn Hospital of Scarlet Fever and Diptheria, Sherry's.
Junior League entertainment at Berkeley Lyceum, evening.
Mrs. James A. Burden, dinner.
Mr. and Mrs. Hans Winterfeldt, musicale.
Wedding, Miss Henrietta Constance Weatherbee and Clark Potter Read, Church of the Incarnation.

FRIDAY—

Mrs. Gustav Amsinck, reception for Mrs. J. Bruce Ismay.

SATURDAY—

Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, dinner for Miss Gladys Pell.
Wedding, Dulany Howland and Miss Daisy McClure, bride's residence.
Wedding, Miss Alice Lee Roosevelt and Nicholas Longworth, White House, Washington.
St. Valentine's Kettledrum, Sherry's.

LOOKING FORWARD—

Feb. 21—Wedding, Miss Gertrude Pell and Francis C. Bishop, Calvary Church.
Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens, dance, Castle Point, Hoboken.
Feb. 22—Neighborhood cotillion, Dodworth's.
Thursday Evening Club, residence Mrs. Frederick Whitridge.
Feb. 24—Wedding, Miss Thora Strong to Reginald Ronalds, Erie, Pa.
Metropolitan Dance, Delmonico's.
Feb. 26—Senior Cotillion, Delmonico's.

HOLIDAYS are coming thick and fast, and to-morrow Lincoln's Birthday will prove a boon to Tuxedo and Baltusrol and those places where house parties are given at the week end. Should the cold weather continue, Winter sports will be fully enjoyed, and they will be almost a novelty this season. The promise of the winds of March, not a pleasant augury to some, will hasten the departure for more genial climates. Last week a number of well-known people sailed for the Mediterranean or went to Florida.

This week contains a varied assortment of events to please all. Besides Lincoln's Birthday, there is St. Valentine's Day on Wednesday, one of the favorite dates for small dinners and informal dances. On Saturday comes a day which is of interest to the entire Nation, for at Washington on that day will be married Miss Alice Roosevelt, the daughter of the President, and Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnati. The details of the wedding, the description of the bride's gowns, and the names of the best man and ushers have already been published. From New York there will go members of the Roosevelt family—quite a little army in themselves—the Misses Mills, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, and a few of the intimate friends of the Roosevelts, including Mr. and Mrs. R. Munroe Fergerson, and others. Craig Wadsworth, the Second Secretary of the Embassy to the Court of St. James's, will be over here. He sailed last week, en route for Chicago, and doubtless he will be one of the guests, as will also be Reginald Ronalds, soon to be married himself, and his betrothed, Miss Strong, and her cousin, Miss Mathilde Townsend of Washington. Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting will be included in the party. There will be almost as large a delegation going over to Washington as traveled fifteen years ago this coming week to Philadelphia to be present at the wedding of Col. John Jacob Astor and Miss Ava Willing. Miss Roosevelt has many warm personal friends in New York, especially in the Newport set. Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid have each sent her superb jewels, and Mrs. Cutting and Mrs. Robert Goelet have given handsome tokens to the bride of the White House.

There has been a round of gayety in Washington this Winter. Many New Yorkers have helped to maintain it. There will be a Spring season, and those who go to the South will stop en route at the capital.

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In town this week there is the Dog Show at the Madison Square Garden. Next to the Horse Show, this always has been given the second place in the calendar of fashionable sporting events. The motor shows are struggling for supremacy, but the dogs will have a week for receiving the homage of society and the world generally. Nearly all the large householders will exhibit, while Long Island, Tuxedo, the Hudson, and Westchester will be present after Monday in festal array. The season of large dances and balls is about over, and the week, in contrast to those which have gone before, will be rather dull. The last of the Junior Cotillions took place on Tuesday. Next Winter, as in this, the cotillions will be given on the first Tuesday of December, of January, and of February. The subscription is increasing, and there is a waiting list. Next Winter promises to be even more devoted to dancing than the one which is passing away. There will be many débutantes, and no doubt a number of private dances. The Metropolitan Dance for the débutantes of next Winter takes place on the 24th. This will be the last one of the Winter. These dances are ultra smart. They are the link which binds the débutante ball and the boy and girl party at the Christmas and Easter holidays.

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Several quite interesting engagements were announced during last week. Westchester came to the front with the trysting of Miss Juliet Adee, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Adee, and Dr. Charles Raynham Townshend of New Haven. Miss Adee has been in mourning for her relative, Ernest Adee, who married Miss Fitzgerald and who died about eighteen months ago. Mrs. Adee was a Miss Stanton. Miss Adee is one of the best golf players in Westchester. She has won laurels in many other athletic sports. Dr. Townshend was graduated from Yale in 1900 and comes from an old Connecticut family. The engagement of Miss Hope Shepley to Harry H. Hollister, Jr., was announced some days ago. Miss Shepley is from Providence. Mr. Hollister is the son of Henry H. Hollister. His mother was a Miss Stephenson. Mr. and Mrs. August Montant announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marie Adele Montant, to J. Huntington Norton. The Montants are among the oldest of the French families who have formed a little set among themselves in New York society, but who are always included in the most exclusive and conservative lists. Mrs. August Montant was a Miss Townsend of Long Island. Miss Montant made her début two years ago. Mr. Norton is a member of the Union Club, and his family has a country place at Cazenovia. His mother is Mrs. Frank L. Norton. He is a graduate of Harvard.

One of the weddings of the month will be that of Francis Cunningham Bishop, the son of the late Heber R. Bishop, and Miss Gertrude Pell, the daughter of Mrs. Walden Pell. It will be celebrated at Calvary Church on Feb. 21. The engagement was announced in THE TIMES in December. Mrs. Stephen Pell, who is in the South, may be able to come to New York for the wedding of her sister-in-law. As both families are in mourning, there will be but a small reception. The Misses Cynthia Roche, Marie Moran, Laura Swan of New York, and Leila Burnett of Boston will be the bridesmaids. Reginald Bishop will be the best man, and the ushers will be J. C. and O. M. Bishop, Walden Pell, J. B. Harriman, G. Blair Painter, William Laimbeer, Andrew Miller, George H. Mairs, Louis Bacon, A. de Navarro, H. W. Bull, and F. L. Pope.

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The stay of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt abroad will be brief. They are due at Newport at the end of March. Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt are to be at the Boston Horse Show in April. Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt is said to be still quite an invalid, although better than she was when she sailed a month ago. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt are to go abroad in a short time. The Baroness M. de Briennen will sail with them.

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California, both the South and the Golden Gate, appeals to many travelers. There are already several parties en route there. Mr. and Mrs. George Baker and their daughter, Mrs. William Goadby Loew, are among these. They will be absent about a month. Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hunter of Newport are en route to California. With Mr. and Mrs. Hunter will be Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Norman. Mrs. Hunter was a Miss Norman. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs is to be in San Francisco this month. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Martin will shortly leave the Golden Gate and come to New York before sailing for Europe. To-morrow evening a small party of Newporters and Californians are to go to Philadelphia for the opening night of Shafter Howard's musical comedy, "His Majesty." Mr. Howard is from San Francisco. He married Miss Mary Hunter of Newport, a sister of Mrs. William Morgan and a daughter of Mrs. Thomas R. Hunter, who was Miss Wetmore of Newport. Mr. Howard had a private rehearsal of his opera on Friday at New Rochelle.

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Miss Dorothy Whitney will be presented at Court later in the season, as soon as the Drawing Rooms are resumed, after the term of mourning for the King of Denmark has expired. Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget have taken a London house. The residence is that of the Earl and Countess of Londesborough, 8 South Audley Street. Mr. Paget was not fortunate in his political aspirations, having been defeated in the recent election in England.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney are going abroad for a short visit in the late Spring. Mrs. Whitney is much interested at present in establishing a yearly exhibition of sculpture, at which the works of American artists will be shown.

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J. Henry Smith will probably go abroad late in May. Hursley, where his relatives, Sir George and Lady Cooper, are domiciled, is one of the most beautiful places in England. They recently gave a large children's dance, and are constantly entertaining the Hampshire people. They have also a town house in London for the season.

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On Thursday Miss Henrietta Constable Weatherbee, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee, is to be married to Clark Potter Read in the Church of the Incarnation. The Right Rev. David H. Greer, Auxiliary Bishop of the New York Diocese, will perform the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. William M. Grosvenor, rector of the church, and the Rev. Dr. Frank E. German of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, Mamaroneck, which was built by the Constable family in memory of Miss Constable. The bride is a granddaughter of the late James M. Constable, an old-time merchant of New York. The Weatherbees have lived at Mamaroneck for years, where they have a large estate, coming to town only for a short time during the Winter. Miss May Weatherbee will be her sister's maid of honor. The bridesmaids will be Misses Helen and Edith Read, cousins of the bridegroom; Miss Mabel Hyde, daughter of Dr. H. E. Hyde, and Miss Elsie Ladd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Whitehead Ladd, Jr. Hicks Arnold will be the best man. The ushers are to be James Hammond McLean, Harold Oddie, Henry Gruner, Russell Carter, Charles S. Bulkley, Morris Groves, Sewell Boardman, and Stephen Barber. Mr. Read, the bridegroom, is a grandson of William G. Read. The new rectory of the Church of the Incarnation, recently completed, is a quaint Georgian structure, which has become a landmark on that part of Madison Avenue. The Misses Grosvenor, sisters of the rector, have been holding a series of afternoon receptions which have been largely attended by society.

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The literary microbe has been moving in New York society. There is hardly a month but that some personage well known to the fashionable world enters the lists and makes a success. One of the forthcoming announcements is a novel by C. Wickliffe Yulee of the Knickerbocker Club. This is not Mr. Yulee's first venture. The Yulees came originally from Florida and are well known in the South. Mr. Yulee married Miss Anne Peyton Murray. Besides belonging to the Knickerbocker Club, he is also a member of the Metropolitan of Washington.

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The wedding of Dulany Howland and Miss Daisy McClure next Saturday, although it will be a quiet affair, is of much interest to New York society, especially the older set. Mr. Howland's grandmother was a Miss Meridith of Baltimore, and his mother was the beautiful Miss Dulany, also from the same city. The Howlands and the Aspinwalls, the Minturns, and the Grinnells and the Brugères are among the names known in New York society for nearly a century. Dulany Howland is a son of the late G. G. Howland. His uncle was rector for many years of the Church of the Heavenly Rest. His sister, who was Miss Maud Howland, and who inherited the beauty of her mother and of her grandmother, is the wife of Percy R. Pyne. Her daughter will be one of the bridesmaids. The Howlands have a picturesque residence on Washington Heights, on that narrow isthmus between the Harlem and the Hudson. Miss McClure, who is the daughter of David McClure of the Manhattan Club, is a handsome young woman, accomplished and clever. As both families are in mourning, there will be only a small reception for relatives and intimate friends.

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Miss Grace Ruggles will be one of the New York guests at the New Orleans carnival. She leaves at the end of the week for the Crescent City. Miss Ruggles has with her as guest in New York Miss Forsyth of New Orleans, whom she will visit when in that Southern city. Miss Forsyth's mother was one of the daughters of the late Bradish Johnson, the father of Henry Meyer Johnson, who married Miss Ruggles's mother a few years ago. The Forsyths have a beautiful home in New Orleans and a country place in Virginia. The residence which the late Bradish Johnson built for his family in New Orleans was one of the landmarks of the city, but was seldom occupied by them. It was sold to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Denegré of New Orleans, Washington, and Tuxedo. Mr. and Mrs. Denegré have been at Tuxedo a great part of the Winter, coming into town for some of the large entertainments and for the Opera. Mrs. Denegré was Mrs. Armour of Chicago, a distant relative of the Ogden Armours.

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On Saturday's ship sailing for the Mediterranean will be Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy and Miss Kennedy. They are to make a motor trip in Italy. Mrs. Sydney Dillon Ripley and Miss Ripley are also among those who are sailing. They will return in the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan, Mrs. Ladenburg, and Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Collier are in Ireland. As it was stated last week, Mr. Collier has taken Lord Athlumney's place for the hunting season. The American party appeared at the famous Meath County Hunt ball. The ball was given at the Court House at Kells. The Marquess and Marchioness of Headfort, from Headfort House, were present. The Marchioness was formerly Miss Rosie Boot of the London Gaiety Company. Since her marriage to the Marquess of Headfort, she has resided with him on the family estates and has taken her place in county society.

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Palm Beach is filling up slowly. Many suites are said to be engaged at the Royal Poinciana, but so far not many New Yorkers have gone to Florida. Robert M. Thompson has been entertaining on his houseboat. Henry T. Sloane and his daughter, Miss Emily Sloane, have been among the arrivals, and Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly are expected shortly. Mrs. Robert is at her cottage and Mrs. Richard Gambrill and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson are among those at the hotel. Mrs. Gambrill was something of an invalid and went to Palm Beach to recuperate. There are rumors that James Gordon Bennett is to be at Palm Beach with a party, in which are Mrs. George Ingraham and Miss Nathalie Ingraham. He is on a cruise in the West Indies at present. With the exception of Viscountess Maitland it does not seem as if Palm Beach will have its quota of titled people. The Countess of Yarmouth is to be with her mother in Pittsburg, but as yet there is no hint of the Duke and Duchess of Manchester repeating their visit of a year ago. William Astor Chanler, John D. Crimmins, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Watson make up the New York contingent at the beach just now.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Redmond are going to Palm Beach in March and Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll and Miss Elsie Nicoll will make a tour through Mexico about the same time. Mr. and Mrs. Phoenix Remsen are at present at St. Augustine. August Belmont and Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry are arranging for a Southern trip. Clarence Mackay has been at his game preserves in North Carolina. Mrs. James E. Martin has gone to the South for the present.

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Tableaus and theatricals now occupy as much attention as musicales. These two former methods of entertaining are, however, put in use for charity. Although the Nordica-Maitland entertainment was given up, there was a very amusing and skillfully arranged affair for St. Andrew's Home for Convalescents at the Gibson Studio on Thursday evening. It was a café chantant and it had the benefit of such fashionable performers as Mrs. Henry Spies Kip, who sang several French songs; Miss Beatrice Kinney, and Mrs. Frances L. Pruyn. Mrs. Kip as "Miss Jones" showed talent, coupled with a delightful voice. For a time she studied with her kinswoman, Mrs. Grenville Snelling, who made a fad of French chansons. The living pictures will not be presented until the end of March, but Stanford White has already arranged his plans, and he is going to give New York something about which to talk. The musicale on Thursday for the benefit of the Minturn Hospital for Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria will be held at Sherry's. The list of patronesses, headed by Mrs. Astor, is a long and distinguished one. On Saturday also the annual St. Valentine's kettledrum will be held at Sherry's.

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Already there are hints of the coming Newport season. Some time ago Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney purchased a cottage there and more recently Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., have taken a villa, so as to be near Mrs. Frederick Sands, Mrs. Spencer's mother. The purchase of Friedheim by Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones establishes this popular couple as Newporters. Friedheim is one of the best-adapted houses there for entertaining, and each year it has been let most advantageously. Mrs. Havemeyer will remain abroad. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Clarkson Potter will next year bring out Miss Dorothea Potter. Miss Potter, with her parents, were at the Opera on Wednesday evening as the guests of August Belmont.

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Mr. and Mrs. Forsythe Wickes are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter. Mrs. Wickes was Miss Marion Haven. Her wedding was one of the notable events of the Easter season last year. She is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Haven. The happy event took place last Saturday.

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There are yet a few more dances to be held before the season is over. Mrs. E. H. Harriman will give a domino party for the Misses Harriman on Tuesday. The guests will be restricted to a small number of the friends of the Misses Harriman. Domino parties have been quite a rarity in New York of late, and one is a welcome change from the routine of set affairs. A very successful domino dance was given some years ago at Newport by the late Mrs. August Belmont. The guests were in mask and dropped their disguises at midnight. Last week Julian Story held an amusing and enjoyable party of this character in Philadelphia, where he has been stopping this Winter.

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Mrs. Mason Raborg's cotillion for her daughter will take place to-morrow evening at Delmonico's. Miss Frances Livingston, for whom the affair is given, is Mrs. Raborg's daughter by a former marriage. Mrs. Raborg, previous to her marriage with Mrs. Livingston, was Miss May Wigham. She and Mason Raborg, who comes from an old Southern family, were married a few years ago. At the end of the month Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Stevens are to give a reception and dance at Castle Stevens, Hoboken. There have been but few entertainments at the castle of late years, owing to the Stevens family being in mourning for one or another member of the family. A famous masquerade was given there about ten years ago, many of the guests appearing in Elizabethan and other old English costumes.

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The first general rush of New Yorkers to the Mediterranean took place last week. Mr. and Mrs. Francis K. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dana, Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Brokaw, Mr. and Mrs. Francis M. Bacon, and Mrs. William Metcalf Bliss were among the number who sailed. Mr. and Mrs. Van Ness went abroad two weeks ago. They are to go to the Pyrenees and afterward to join Gibbes Ingraham and Miss Ingraham in a motor trip to Cannes. Mrs. Morton Grinnell will shortly go to Japan, where she will remain for the Summer.

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The death of Col. William H. Allen in Honolulu has been noticed. He was a half brother of Frederick H. Allen of the Knickerbocker Club, who married Miss Daisy Stevens, a daughter of Frederick Stevens and his first wife, who is now Mrs. Livingston-Sampson, having divorced the Duc de Dino, her second husband. The death was also announced of Fitzgerald Peploe, the sculptor, who some years ago was a well-known figure in New York society. He was a bachelor and gave several enjoyable entertainments at his studio.

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An engagement of interest recently announced is that of Milton S. Barger, the son of Samuel F. Barger, to Mrs. Camilla Leonard Morgan, the widow of L. Henry Morgan. Mr. Barger is a brother of Mrs. Barger-Wallack. Mrs. Morgan was Miss Leonard. Her husband died in 1900.

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On Wednesday afternoon and evening and Thursday evening the Junior League, composed of the débutantes of the season, will present Pinero's play, "The Schoolmistress," at the Berkeley Lyceum. As stated on Thursday last, those taking part will include the Misses Katharine Atterbury, Anne Clark, Marian Clark, Elsie Nicoll, Susan Sedgewick, Dorothy Whitney, May Tuckerman, Buel Hollister, Chalmers Woods, Jr., Elliott Cross, and others. The notice on Thursday was the first one printed of the entertainment, as it had been kept very quiet. The tickets, at $5 each, have been offered to the league's friends and their friends only, so that the audience will be a strictly fashionable affair. In addition to the play, the Misses Beatrice Pratt and Alice Hitchcock will do a Tyrolean dance, the Misses Lorraine Roosevelt and Cornelia Lee a Dutch dance, Miss Lucy Blair a Japanese dance, and Miss Georgianna Farr a French skirt dance. There will be a pantomime and dance at the close with Miss Ethel Cowdin as a fairy to waken the dolls taking part.

THE SOCIAL WHIRL.

ON Tuesday evening, Thursday afternoon, and Friday afternoon of this week, Mrs. Albert H. Gleason will entertain at bridge in her apartments in the Ansonia. On Saturday, Feb. 17, she will give a reception from 4 until 7, and will be assisted in receiving by Mrs. Harry Cameron Grant, Mrs. Elbridge Moore, Mrs. John Yawger, Mrs. Leonard Hill, and Miss Florence Guernsey.

Miss Eleanor Brown, 342 West Seventy-first Street, will give a large bridge party on Thursday to introduce Mrs. R. Daniell Jeffreys.

Dr. and Mrs. Henry Clarke Coe, 8 West Seventy-sixth Street, gave a pretty little dinner on Thursday evening to sixteen of their friends. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Reid, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Sells, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic J. Swift, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stuart Fleming, Miss Delle Fay Norris, Miss Sarah L. Middlebrook, Anson Wood Burchard, Frederic J. Middlebrook, William H. Jones, and John H. Stoddard.

Mr. and Mrs. Bingham have recently returned from their honeymoon spent in Ormonde. Mrs. Bingham was Miss Knight of Portland, Me.

There was a meeting and election of officers of the State Society of the Daughters of the Revolution on Tuesday in Genealogical Hall, West Fifty-eighth Street. The society has planned to place a tablet near Tuxedo to mark the forge where the chain was made that was stretched across the Hudson during the Revolution.

The officers who were elected were: Regent—Mrs. John Howard Abeel; First Vice Regent—Miss Josephine Wandell; Second Vice Regent—Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Zeb Mayhew; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Juanita K. Leland; Treasurer—Mrs. Wilbur F. Wakeman; Registrar—Mrs. Bernardo F. Fischer; Historian—Mrs. Axel O. Ihlseng; Librarian—Mrs. George F. Hanford; Curator—Mrs. S. A. Goldschmidt; Chaplain—The Rev. Robert Morris Kemp. On the Board of Managers are Mesdames Dayton, Helfer, Casey, Hotchkin, Coxford, Bleakley, Van Inwegan, Kingsbury, Mook, Pierce, Williams, Meyer, and Miss Carville. The Regent, Mrs. Abeel, will give a reception to the society on Feb. 21 in her home, 148 West Seventy-third Street.

At noon Wednesday Miss Katherine Sterling Bissell became Mrs. S. Chudleigh Hicks. The marriage took place in the bride's home, 265 West Eighty-first Street, and was followed by a reception. The bride's only attendant was Miss Clara Hotze, who came from Little Rock, Ark., for the occasion. James Kissam Holly acted as best man. The bride wore white brocade and old lace and a diamond pendant, the gift of the groom. After March 1 Mr. and Mrs. Hicks will be at home in the Beverly, West Eighty-first Street.

Among the number of bridge parties scheduled for Valentine's Day is one to be given by Mrs. William Henry Childs, 116 West Seventy-ninth Street.

To-morrow evening at 8 Miss Miriam Post Bagg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Milton P. Bagg, will marry George Phelps Fort, in the Church of the Incarnation, Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Terhune were to have entertained the Small and Early Bridge Club on Monday evening in their home, but owing to illness the meeting was held in the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Terhune.

Mrs. Simeon H. Newhaus, who has recently returned from a six months' trip to Europe, gave a reception on Thursday in her home, 46 West Seventy-third Street.

The annual breakfast and installation of officers of Minerva will take place on Tuesday in the Waldorf. Fifteen of the Presidents of the city's woman's clubs have been invited as guests of honor. The officers who were elected at the last meeting were Mrs. Howard McNutt, President; Mme. Newhaus, First Vice President; Mrs. John Pettit, Second Vice President; Mrs. Alcinous B. Jamison, Treasurer, and Mrs. Yawger, Corresponding Secretary.

Mrs. Henry Snowden Bowron, Graham Court, will give Tuesday the first of four at-homes on Tuesdays.

Mrs. Bond Stowe gave an at home Tuesday at 16 West Seventy-fifth Street to introduce Mrs. Abram Rose, who is Mrs. Stowe's sister-in-law. Assisting were Mrs. Joseph Zimmerman, Mrs. Frank Keith Taylor, Mrs. Oscar Calkins of Chicago, and Mrs. Frank Sheldon.

On Thursday the Bridge and Luncheon Club organized by Mrs. Augustine Banks met in the home of Mrs. Jamin Seth Morse, 411 West End Avenue.

Mrs. Oliver Morehouse Farrand and Mrs. Alexander McNaughton, 238 West 113th Street, have sent out cards for an at home on Wednesday.

The next meeting of the Well and Strong Euchre Club will take place Thursday. The meetings are held in the Astor dining room of the Waldorf once a month. Some of the members are Mesdames William Fischer Lewis, Montford Mills, J. H. Judge, Herbert Ashton Post, Frank Bales Vermilye, William J. Coates, Egerton Eames Bliss, Ferdinand Sholoman, Wilton Lackaye, Mary E. Hoffman, and James W. Clark.

Mrs. William Smith Young, 330 West Eighty-fifth Street, and Mrs. Charles Cowper Jackson, 274 West Ninety-fourth Street, have cards out for bridge parties on Friday evening.

Mrs. Gustavus Humphreys will give a hearts party on Valentine's Day at the Endicott.

Arrangements are under way for the Lincoln's Day luncheon at Delmonico's, to be given by the Woman's Republican Club, Mrs. James Griswold Wentz, President. Congressman W. H. Bennett will speak on "Statehood, Its Requirements and Obligations to National Government," and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford will give a short talk on "Personal Recollections of Lincoln."

Mrs. Francis Bellamy, 795 St. Nicholas Avenue, will receive on Lincoln's Birthday from 4 until 7.

Mrs. Alonzo B. Hepburn, 205 West Fifty-seventh Street, President of the New Amsterdam Whist Club, has cards out for a bridge on Feb. 17.

Mrs. William Smith Young, 330 West Eighty-fifth Street, and Mrs. Charles Cowper Jackson, 274 West Ninety-fourth Street, will give bridge parties on Wednesday.

Mrs. Frederick Hamlin Mills, 250 West Ninety-fourth Street, gave two at homes last week—one on Thursday, the second on Friday. She was assisted at the first by Mrs. Miguel Eduardo de Aguero, Mrs. Victor Hawkins, Mrs. Charles B. Eaton, Mrs. J. Carleton Francisco, Mrs. Emil August Tauchert, Miss Mabel Mills, and Miss Grace Oakley. On Friday Mrs. Hawkins, Mrs. Eaton, Mrs. Robert McCreery, Mrs. Robert Henry Goff, Jr., Mrs. James H. Hutchins, Mrs. Herbert Wallace Todd, and Miss Mills received with Mrs. Mills. Yesterday afternoon there was a euchre given by the same hostess to twenty-four of the young friends of Miss Mills, and Mrs. Hawkins, who are Mrs. Mills's nieces.

Yesterday afternoon from 3 to 6 the Elmira College Club of New York City held a tea and reception in the Majestic. The college flowers, pansies, and the colors, purple and yellow, were used in effective decoration. Elmira College is the oldest one for women in the United States, antedating Vassar by two years. This is its fifty-first year. The committee who had charge of the arrangements were Mrs. William R. Bross, Mrs. Henry Elliott Mott, Mrs. John Shotwell, Mrs. George M. Robinson, Mrs. William Toothe, and Miss Marie Manners. The officers of the club are Mrs. William H. Doty, President; Mrs. E. R. Bross, Vice President; Miss Amelia Davis, Treasurer, and Miss Anna L. Hardy, Secretary.

Mrs. Robert Henry Goff, Jr., gave a large bridge party on Wednesday afternoon in her home, 325 West Ninetieth Street.

Arrangements are under way for the Valentine euchre to be given on Feb. 14 in the Waldorf by the Professional Woman's League. This is one of the most helpful organizations in the city. The philanthropical side of it being to loan money to struggling young actresses who are out of employment and to help them buy costumes. The President, Mrs. Edwin Arden, has for her assistants Mesdames Ida Wells, Boyd L. Delbridge, J. H. Van Tine, Kate L. Chrystal, H. Soule Parker, C. H. J. Child, Sol Smith, F. H. Bosworth, I. C. Stern, G. B. McAuliffe, W. G. Jones, S. L. Westford, and Harry Leighton, and the Misses Rand, Nahm, Otaigen, Shaw, and Howes.

Mrs. John De Witt Warner and Miss Lilian Warner have sent out cards for a reception on Tuesday. It will be the third of a series of four, and they will be assisted in receiving by Mrs. Henry B. Harding, Mrs. Lyon de Camp, and Miss Marie Chatillon.

Mr. and Mrs. George P. Woodward, 143 Riverside Drive, left yesterday for Palm Beach, where they will spend a month.

Mrs. Harry Cameron Grant of 236 West Seventy-fifth Street, will entertain a number of her friends with bridge to-morrow.

SOME VALENTINES OF LONG AGO.

IN those sunny days when I was a girl, a far-away time now, alas! St. Valentine's Day was universally honored. Not by children alone but by the young people, and not by comic verses and grotesque pictures, but by carefully written and well-chosen poems, sometimes original, and always well selected. Nothing more than a fancy envelope or lace-edged paper indicated that the communication was out of the ordinary.

These were delivered by hand wherever this was possible, as invitations to a social function would be. I remember well my first valentine. I was so small that I was not used to receiving letters, and it was therefore an event in my life.

I was not more than 10 years old when coming home one day I spied on the floor in the front hall a letter. Of course I thought it was for my mother, as I had no correspondence of my own and I did not look at the superscription. I only saw that the envelope was very fine, with embossed figures on it, as I picked it up.

My dear mother was greatly amused when I placed it in her hands. "Why, dear, it is for you!" she exclaimed.

"For me!" I said in great astonishment. "What is it?"

"Why, it is a valentine," she replied, and she explained that it was a message of friendship, going no deeper into the meaning and significance of the usage.

It was a very beautiful valentine in the most wonderful handwriting so fine that it was like copper plate. It was highly complimentary, of course, but so far as I can remember not at all ardent. There was very little mystery about it, and we soon learned that it came from a boy about two years older than I. That is, it came from him theoretically. As a matter of fact I think that it was written for the little fellow and at the instigation of his mother, who professed an admiration for our family.

As I grew older the valentines increased in numbers, till I remember one year when I received thirty-eight. They were all of them rhymed and very few of them original. Of course under such conditions there were sure to be duplicates, and once there came from no less than three admirers this verse:

By these four lines of metre
I'd have you for to know
That for to seek a lover
I am going for to go.

Further than this there was no hint of any preference, apparently any lover would do; and of course there was no hint of the personality of the writer.

Very often, however, a shrewd guess as to the sender was quite possible, and where the admiration was undisguised no pains was taken to disguise the hand and identification was easy.

There was a fair-haired, blue-eyed boy who lived near who sent me on one of the anniversaries of St. Valentine some verses which have lingered in my memory ever since:

A VALENTINE.

I dreamed my heart enkindled lay
On Cupid's burning shrine;
I dreamed he stole your heart away
And placed it next to mine.

I dreamed that yours began to melt
Like ice before the sun,
Till both the kindred ardor felt
And mingled into one.

This was signed, vaguely, "An Adorer," but by some mysterious clairvoyance I speedily guessed the sender and was rather indignant at him for supposing that under any circumstances I should respond to this tender flame.

Alas! the gentle lad who sent this missive fell long ago on the battlefield, and the gay troupe of youngsters that were so interested in the valentines that were fashionable in those days are here on longer or are worn with the battle of life. And yet a little sheet of yellow paper with a few lines in faded ink brings back to the veterans who have survived a faint, far-off memory of the enchanted days of youth and love and song.

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Latest Styles in Evening Gowns

SOME really beautiful and artistic evening gowns have been in evidence at balls and the opera within the past few evenings. As an example of carrying out one's own coloring in most artistic fashion, the gown frock worn by Miss Grace Ruggles at the dance given for her at Sherry's by her mother, Mrs. Henry Meyer Johnson, was a success.

The gown was bronze-colored net over silk of the same hue, and the net was covered with golden-bronze paillettes, a bow knot of the paillettes being used on her bronze-gold coiffure, and around her neck was a dog collar in gold. To still further carry out the color scheme, deep ecru-colored gloves, instead of white, were worn. As Miss Johnson is what is termed a golden blonde, with warm complexion and bronze-gold hair, the effect was wonderfully good. The robe was a princess, with the top cut round, to cover the shoulder curves, and with puffed sleeves nearly to the elbow. Tulle of the same bronze shade as the gown was used round the neck. Miss Ruggles descends from the Mr. Ruggles who gave Gramercy Park to the City of New York.

White Brussels net over satin dotted in black. White lace garlands of ribbon trim it.

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At this dance Mrs. Henry Meyer Johnson wore a mauve panne velvet robe, a trained skirt, and princess coat, trimmed with gold lace. A collar of pearls was also worn.

The trimmed skirt, which otherwise was plain, had a band of gold lace curving around it just above the hem, and the bottom of the princess coat was cut in corresponding curves, with gold lace turned back over its edges, so that the curves of the gold lace on the coat joined those on the skirt. This coat was cut round at the top with gold lace turned back over it. The bands of gold lace at the bottom of the coat extended up the side fronts to the top of the low corsage. The sleeves were single puffs of velvet reaching almost to the elbows, with gold lace turned back over the hem in cuff fashion. An aigrette to match was worn in her hair.

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The Countess Festetics, the guest at the opera the other evening of her youthful step-grandmother, Mrs. James B. Haggin, was in a charming Parisian creation of white chiffon cloth, brocaded with wreaths of roses, done in pink ribbon and green leaves. In each wreath was a corquois, or quiver, and a rhinestone was set in the centre of each flower.

The bodice had extending up from the waist line on each side of the front leaves in green ribbon, with great pink roses done in pink ribbons, and these clasped the bust in corselet effect.

The sleeves that came a little more than half way to the elbows were full ruffles of the chiffon cloth, bordered with a line of colored satin.

Mrs. Haggin was in turquois blue satin, chiffon, and tulle, and wore some of her wonderful gems.

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A remarkably handsome princess robe in satin-finished white cloth, very supple and fine, has side panels of silver network and embroidery, giving a coat effect to it. These panels, going up the sides of the skirt portion, extend up the side fronts of the bodice section and shape it into the figure.

To begin, there is a high stock and chemisette of Venetian lace over chiffon, and attached to the lower part of this lace chemisette at the front is a V-shaped section of silver bead fringe, each strand ending in a row of little silver balls. This fringe falls from the chemisette to a little below the waist line, and at its widest is eight inches broad. Tiny silver threads connect the fringes until the eight little silver balls—each a quarter of an inch from the next, strung on silver thread—are reached; these last swing free. A fold of silver gauze ribbon forms a V in the back just below the chemisette, goes over the shoulders, bordering the lace as it goes, and extends below the lace in the front to the bust line, and holding down a portion of the swinging silver plastron, it is tied at the bust line in a bow having two little loops, but no ends. On each shoulder, and arranged in the back as in the front, start sections of the cloth embroidered in outline in fine silver cord. These sections are laid in narrow box plaits at the centre tops. These box plaits flare and widen to their lower edge, just below the bust line. These plaits are not pressed in, but are tacked along their underlying inner edges to retain their shape.

At the bottom of the boxplaits each is cut in a short, upward turning V, the side sections of the cloth running down on each side to a sharp point, the one point at each side reaching almost to the under arm seams, and the other extending almost to the swinging silver network of the front. The silver embroidery extending up under the arms is attached to the tight coat, and stopping a little distance from each side of the centre front leaves a vest effect that widens toward the waist line of the cloth. Silver loops of cord extend from each side of the centre and loop over flat, carved silver cabochons. In the back the space between the silver panels is wide and plain cloth only is seen.

Down the centre front of the skirt portion is a panel formed of three pressed-in boxplaits of the cloth, over which the sides of the skirt lap. Down the centre plait are set in two groups two sets of cabochons, four in each row. Loops of silver cord extend from each edge of the overlapping section and go over the cabochons. From the last section set depends a silver network and fringe matching that on the bodice, the lower edge reaching to the knee line.

This panel effect widens as it gets nearer the floor. At the top the centre only of the centre plait is seen, while at the bottom all three are visible.

The silver side panels end six inches from the edge of the robe, and they are sixteen inches wide at the broadest portion, tapering to six inches at the waist line, but widening to ten inches under the arms. The design is of silver network and long, feather-shaped medallions in cord and gauze.

In the back the robe is plain from the chemisette to the hem. The proper fullness is given by underlying boxplaits, beginning just below the waist line in the back.

The sleeves are single puffs of cloth, ending three inches above the elbows under cuffs of silver guaze over plain cloth, the gauze being laid on in narrow folds going around the arms. Silver lace is gathered to form frills that end at the outside of the arm, the lace standing straight out some two inches from the arms and the ruched top coming at the inside seam. There are two of these on each sleeve, one under the arm, the other on the top.

An inch back from the ruched edge are ree small flat silver cabochons, forming straight row down the inside of each .rm. At the back of the arm half a dozen silver strands ending in silver balls and matching those on the bodice and skirt, droop to within five inches of the hand, when the arms hang down at the side.

The hat is a white beaver, tipped very much to one side, but very little over the face. Its soft crown is of silver gauze and lace, and a mass of white ostrich plumes fill in the left side and droop over the crown as well as the coiffure. At the back a cachepeigne of silver gauze and white tulle is fastened.

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A simply cut but rich gown in the trousseau of a bride of less than two weeks ago was a golden brown panne velvet bordered at the bottom with a two-inch band of mink fur. The skirt touched all around, trailing slightly in the back, was full at the bottom, but so gored in at the top that a few lengthwise tucks extending from the waistline down about sixteen inches in the front, twelve at the sides and six inches at the back, held the fullness into the figure. The bodice was gathered and had the fullness at its lower part laid in lengthwise tucks that tapered out at the top, and the belt was a two-inch fold of tucked velvet edged with two rows of soutache braid, one ecru and the other a golden brown. This belt was slipped through a dull gold buckle at the back and closed in the front with a larger one. The top of the bodice was in bolero coat effect, its edges rolled in under and drooping the least bit over the tucked-under portion. The bolero back was raised in the centre back by three little plaits each side of the back, that slanted down and out to the under arm seams. The front was similarly arranged, the bolero part covering the bust.

A bias fold of velvet, three inches wide, edged at the outer edge with a three-quarter-inch gold lace border, was laid over the top of the bodice, outlining the V-shaped guimpe of old yellow lace. Where these pieces met in both the centre back and the front was a small, dull-gold buckle. The elbow sleeves were full single puffs having turned-back cuffs of three-inch bias velvet, the upper edge showing gold lace. At the back of each sleeve, just at the elbow, was a small gold buckle.

The guimpe of old yellow lace was over gold gauze. It had a Dutch, or round, neck.

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Many of the new models just arrived from Paris show small sleeves, many of them being plain and almost tight, but most of them of elbow length. The rather small sleeve is the ideal one. When the arm is too thin, or too large and fat, the large sleeve is a blessing, but for the round, plump arm, tapering from the shoulder to the wrist, the latter plump but small, and the forearm rounded but tapering, the sleeve coming a trifle below and tight enough or thin enough to show the arm above the elbow, is the most artistic possible. It is a curious fact that the arms of most women are as large and often larger just below the elbows than above. When such a defect exists the two should never be exposed together. The ideal arm is much larger above the elbow than below; it is round, white, and plump from top to hand, with no ugly muscles showing anywhere—as every one should know, but the rage for athletics among women has in many cases overdeveloped the lower arm. However, the muscular forearm is not so bad as the skinny one showing no flesh. The girl or woman with beautifully shaped arms should by all means adopt the nearly tight sleeve—the perfectly tight is too uncomfortable for any one, besides being harmful, as it impedes the circulation.

With the tighter sleeves other changes will come, and unfortunately in Paris, at least, the longer skirt is more than creeping in, even for street wear. It is safe to predict that on this side of the water women will not go back to skirts that trail or even touch for walking. The skirt that clears the ground by at least an inch or two or three is better. The latter length is the ideal one for walking and informal occasions. The woman of moderate purse may have to compromise and wear the skirt that just clears, but the woman of wealth can have her really short skirts for walking in the morning and her slightly longer skirts still short enough to clear the street for the afternoon promenade or informal call. In some instances the new short gowns just made for young girls and the younger matrons are extremely short—six and even eight inches from the pavement. These are, of course, for morning wear, shopping, and to wear out in the train to where one golfs or skates, as the weather permits, and the weather, with its sudden changes, permits almost everything now.

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The wedding robe of Donna Bianca Colonna, daughter of Clarence Mackay's half sister, the Princess Stigliano Colonna, when she married the Count Jules Benvouloir, was white satin trimmed with panel effects in point lace, her veil being a voluminous one of tulle. At the bottom of the robe were three ruchings of tulle an inch or two apart. The bodice, of satin, was surpliced, showing a high stock and pointed guimpe of rare point lace over tulle and chiffon. At the shoulder seems on each side extended a wide border of point lace that extended down under the arms, and at the waist line was drawn down in close plaits, then extending on down each side of the front breadth of the satin skirt, leaving a panel effect more than twice as wide at the bottom as at the top; at the bottom one of the large scallops of the lace was twisted slightly around, and at its back, where it was fastened to the skirt, a large tulle chou was caught. Similar lace panels extended from the back down the sides of the skirt, the scallops running toward the back and finished similarly to the first with large tulle chous. Between these wide bands of lace the satin showed in sharply tapered panels beginning a little below the hip line, some ten inches wide at the bottom. Around the long, round satin train were three full tulle ruchings, each some inches from the one beneath it, the lowest being on the extreme edge, and at intervals along the middle ruche large tulle chous were caught. The sleeves were satin puffs ending several inches above the elbow and having tulle ruches as a finish. The long gloves came far above the elbows.

Mrs. Mackay, the bride's grandmother, was in pale gray velvet, beautifully embroidered in openwork or ajour embroidery, outlined in exquisite chenille. The bodice was a mass of this embroidery with a deep guimpe of point de Venise over silver gauze. The body of the embroidered velvet being a bolero in effect, with scalloped edges and elbow sleeves. The deep girdle had large cabochons—a little to one side of the front. The skirt trailed of course. Vines and flowers in the ajour work edged with chenille extended down each side the centre front, and also each side of the centre back to a point a little above the knees, and then trailed off in tendrils of leaves alone, the ends of these terminating several inches above the skirt's hem. Between these downward turning sprays and at the knee line half wreaths in a more solid pattern of the same design formed semi-circles.

Pale green gauze over a tight liberty satin slip trimmed with bands of silver in Greek key designs and butterflies in silver and green.

White chiffon cloth embroidered in white crystals.

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Mrs. J. E. Smith Hadden wore a really exquisite orchid gown. She received on Wednesday evening with her daughter Miss Frances Hadden, at the dance David Willcox gave for the latter at Sherry's, Miss Hadden being his cousin. The latter was in a fluffy white tulle gown touched with silver over white silk.

Mrs. Hadden's gown in princess effect was white silk gauze and long napped material, the fabric being half plain lustrous gauze, the other half the finest white silk plush—that is not the French name, but it explains the material fully. This last was white, covered with orchids in mauve and green, and showing also an odd shade of pale blue, the green being the shade showing in green orchids. The orchid colors were carried out in narrow velvet ribbons in green, blue, and mauve veiled with white lace.

The low cut bodice was tight fitting with the material draped in soft folds around the figure closing invisibly. There was no girdle, the plain skirt, with several plaits at the waist line in the back, lapping over the pointed bodice and sweeping out in a short train at the back. A panel of Irish crochet lace started from the bottom of the skirt at the front and ran clear to the top of the bodice in the centre front, tapering to a sharp point at the upper edge.

Around the top of the bodice was a frill of lace, having leaf designs at intervals, this forming a five-inch bertha frill. Over this frill in the centre and at each side of the sleeve tops was a wreath of Irish crochet flowers. On the sleeves and at each side of them, near the front and back, and only slightly veiled by the frill of lace, were sets of straps, three in each set, of velvet in mauve, green, and blue respectively. These were about a third of an inch wide, and terminated at each end in a tiny straight bow having two loops and no ends. These were so arranged as to have the effect of holding in the full short puffs that formed the sleeves. The sleeves were of the orchid, brocaded gauze, and had also short sleeve frills of lace matching the bertha.

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Miss Florence Moffett Mott, who married Mr. Finck, had her wedding gown of white satin embroidered in seed pearls and silver. It is to be hoped that other brides of the near future will deviate from the time-honored white satin and lace by having at least some little novel touch—novel, that is, as fashions in wedding gowns go here. In France there is also a tendency toward the old time idea that pure white satin and lace or tulle are the necessary and only things required for bridal robes. In England, however, the land of the fashions that do not compare with either the French or American models, wedding gowns are often really gorgeous creations, showing pearls, silver embroidery, crystals, and all sorts of white, silver, or golden decorations. Brocades are often used with good effect.

To tell the truth, unless the design is entirely novel there is something decidedly tedious in the white satin gown. Any other material is better, and on youthful brides nothing equals the clinging crepes and filmy lace creations. In gorgeous gowns for girls of sufficient dignity to carry it well and in the Winter white velvet is an ideal fabric, yet but one bride of the Winter, Miss Alice de Goicouria, now Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., appeared in it. The idea of having orange flowers, fruit, foliage, and stems done in seed pearls on the fabric was another artistic novelty.

The attendants at the Perry-Lounsbery wedding also wore most effective costumes, French coats and skirts and Directoire canes topped with mauve orchids. The headdresses, like Juliet caps, with the addition of butterfly bows in white tulle and gold lace worn by the attendants of Miss Bessie Moulton, now Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall, were objects of admiration.

It would seem as though some little novelty might be evolved for almost every wedding, either in the bride's gown or the costuming of her attendants, but this is so rare that it always causes special notice. If some modiste would devote herself entirely to the designing and creation of wedding gowns, including those of the attendants as well as the bride, she could make a small fortune, for women would be willing to pay double prices for novel and artistically beautiful wedding gowns.

Among the minor novelties which have now been used at several weddings, and which are effective, are the shading down of the coloring in the attendants' gowns from deep tones in the frock of those who lead to very pale tints in those at the rear of the line, or vice versa, the hats and accessories all blending with each shade. This effect is especially charming in pinks and mauves; in yellows it is not, for owing to the artificial light in churches the yellows fade to almost white, and in order to get the right effect by artificial light the yellow tones would be so pronounced as to be loud and vulgar when seen in the daylight.

The wearing of pale blue by two attendants, of pale mauve by the following two, and pale pink by the last two, is also effective. A variation yet to be seen would be to pair a pale blue and mauve together, and a pale green and pink, being careful to select the proper shades.

Hats with strings, either scarfs of lace or tulle, or tiny bands with bows at the sides, are far more picturesque on a bride's attendants than any other modes can possibly be, and are always greatly admired. A bridal party is intended to be a beautiful parade, and everything should be done to make it so, otherwise it misses its object.

What is a large church wedding for if not to present a beautiful spectacle? Otherwise people would be married quietly at home or without attendants and with only their immediate relatives around them. To see the robes and decorations is the principal reason for people attending weddings, and that is why crowds, especially of women, gather around the church entrance when a wedding is taking place. The crowd doesn't care a tuppence who the bride is, probably never heard of her, eve nif she be of the alleged "one hundred and fifty," but they do wish to see the pretty gowns of principals and guests. It is the same motive that takes their wealthier sisters to the church, and the more novel and artistic the gowns the greater satisfaction is expressed, and the success of the wedding is measured by its gowns.

MARIE WELDON.

Personal and Otherwise

IN the illustrated section will be found a picture of the Princess Stigliano Colonna, who was Miss Eva Bryant, a daughter of Mrs. John W. Mackay by her first husband and a half sister of Clarence Mackay. The Princess, like her mother, is short and sout, with dark coloring. Her marriage to the Prince Stigliano was not a happy one, and the couple separated several years ago. His branch of the Colonna family is not the older one, but an offshoot, and he is entitled to call himself Prince Stigliano, but not Prince Colonna. The daughter of the Princess married a short time ago the Comte Jules de Bonvouloir, a member of an old and aristocratic French family. It is understood that the Donna Bianca did not take any dower to her French husband and that their income depends largely upon Mrs. Mackay, who is devoted to her granddaughter. The latter is about 18, and had made her début only a few months before her marriage. She resembles her mother in stature and coloring and is said to be a charming, unaffected young girl. She did not accompany Mrs. Mackay and the Princess when they came over last Spring for a visit of several weeks.

Mrs. Alfred Valentine Leaman, a picture of whom is seen in the supplement, was Miss Dorothy Carter, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Carter of East Ninth Street. Until within the past several years the Carters lived in Philadelphia. Mrs. Leaman is related to the Cassatts and other well-known Philadelphia families. Her mother was Miss Julia Phillips. Her marriage to Mr. Leaman was celebrated Thursday noon in St. Stephen's Church. As her picture shows, she is very youthful, being the youngest of four sisters.

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Miss Frances Hadden, for whom a third dance was given on Wednesday evening, and who is a débutante of this season, is apparently one of the most popular girls in society. The Haddens live at Hempstead, L. I., their home being Uniondale Farm. Miss Hadden is a cousin of Miss May Hadden, who married Kenneth Robinson, a niece of Miss Elizabeth Stewart Hamilton, who gave a cotillion at Sherry's for her on Jan. 15, and also a niece of Mrs. John Beverly Duer, who gave a reception for her. Mrs. John Hobart Warren had a dinner in her honor, and in the Autumn Mr. and Mrs. Madden gave a hunt ball for her at the Meadow Brook Club.

Miss Hadden is petite, with a rounded figure, dark-brown eyes, hair close to the golden brown, and a clear, fair complexion. She is simple and unassuming, and is credited with as much good sense as she has good looks, and any one can see that she is well equipped in the latter respect. She is fond of outdoor sports, and rides a great deal.

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THE WORLD OF ART AND ARTISTS

ART WORKS IN DANGER

Museums and Art Galleries Here and Abroad Exposed to Heavy Conflagrations in Cities---New Methods of Safeguarding Them.

PEOPLE forget so quickly—it came as a great surprise when a chance conflagration in an office building on Fourth Avenue revealed the fact that the Massaranti collection of old paintings and sculptures bought in Rome by Mr. Henry Walters of Baltimore was still in this city, practically unknown to amateurs. The Massaranti collection, as the purchase of an American at a figure which was only surmised, was a nine days' wonder, and then forgot. Its owner set his face stonily against all consideration of it in the press and seemed only anxious that its very existence should be ignored. If it was remembered at all, it was supposed to be in Baltimore at the Walters residence.

The reason for this reticence on the part of Mr. Walters is not far to seek—at least not farther than Baltimore. He is very loyal to that city, and is building a large gallery on its oldest square, where the W. T. Waters Gallery stands. From these facts it may not be hard to draw the deduction that Mr. Walters must desire to open the first exhibition of the Massaranti collection in Baltimore and with good and abundant light; therefore he does not care to listen to the siren song of those who would like to have it shown, in part or as a whole, before the galleries in the "Monumental" City are ready.

This is the rather simple situation. The Massaranti pictures have remained in New York under the care of competent curators, waiting for the grand opening of the galleries, an event which will bring to Baltimore a host of the critically curious and happily enthusiastic. Then, after precedents established by the late W. T. Walters and continued by his son, perhaps the local charities will have the benefit of the income from fees for admission.

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Don Marcello Massaranti was an old priest in a confidential position at the Vatican who might have stepped out of the pages of Ferdinand Fabre, so far as his appearance and genial manners were concerned, or from those of Balzac, so far as relates to his hobby. Haunting the auction sales in Rome, where he competed with Dutuit the Norman for crusty old canvases and metal crucifixes battered with age, for old masters correctly attributed and those wildly wrong in the catalogue, he accumulated with antlike industry a huge collection of paintings and sculptures and of mediaeval objects chiefly relating to the Church. Possibly he regarded the Quirinal with detestation, and being more Churchman than patriot, disliked the idea that his treasures should enter the national museums. At any rate, he used to tell Americans that he longed to see these rare objects safely bestowed in the New World, where they would do most good and where they might remain together, with his name attached to them.

It is all very well to shrug the shoulder and hint that this was a mere wile to conceal a sordid love of Yankee gold. If we give e'en the de'il his due, why refuse to credit this kindly potterer amid bric-à-brac shops and auction rooms, this genial old priest who met the wiliest of the picture trade on their own ground without being altogether worsted, with the very natural longing to hand down to posterity his name as a collector? Unless he made Rome a present of his collections as Dutuit gave his to Paris it was certain that they would be dispersed and his identity vanish. He is gone to his account, and it may be that the memory of Don Marcello Massaranti degli Ordelaffi, humble, kindly, snuffy and keen at a bargain, will flower in Baltimore long after the Popes whose servitor he was shall have shared the fate of forgotten potentates and Kings. All depends on the quality of the objects he scraped together during his long and obscure life.

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The fire that menaced this little-known collection brings into startling relief the question of safety for priceless objects of the fine arts brought together in one place. What marvels of man's handiwork have not fallen victims to careless housing! A stone tumbling from the roof of a temple in Arcadia smashed a marble statue which, if it had been preserved, might have been to-day the sole survivor of all the statuary that came directly under the chisel of Pheidias. The chance burning of a temple in Rome destroyed a number of masterpieces of sculpture, loot out of Greece. The National Gallery in London is not yet completely safeguarded from fire, if the nearest buildings should be once in flames. As for the Louvre, there is every reason to fear that a conflagration well under way at the end toward the Hôtel de Ville, where there are offices and kitchens, inflammable partitions, and abundant furniture, would baffle all the efforts of the city's Fire Department to stop it, in case a strong wind were setting toward the main body of the museum where the most famous paintings and the Greek, Roman, and Renaissance sculptures are kept.

Very few of the European art galleries and museums are fireproof. They are of stone and brick and full of wooden beams, floors, and partitions, dry roofs, oily old wainscotings, and carved woodwork. It is only very recently that unburnable buildings have been evolved by architects and engineers. The exploits of the Communards show how easily such structures as the Tuileries succumbed. But if they went up in flame so readily under the torch, a heavy wind-aided conflagration would set them flaring, exploding, and tumbling in like the so-called fireproof structures in the Baltimore fire.

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As art galleries and museums are being erected on this side every year, it should be the care of architects to study the system of reinforced concrete which has been worked out in France, Belgium, and this country. Properly constructed, a building of this material could not burn, and if the contents of one gallery or room went up in smoke the objects in the next gallery and on the floors above and below would not suffer. The exterior might be of any color required; it might be covered with marble, terra cotta, tiles, or brick; or again it might be of the concrete itself molded into any desired reliefs. To these plastic advantages, which allow the architect to combine in himself the sculptor and the painter, it adds the radical quality of cheapness. At Washington the Freer Collection of American paintings will have to be housed, since it is understood that the Smithsonian has accepted Mr. Freer's gift. In New York the Numismatic Society has received from its new President, Mr. Archer M. Huntington, the gift of a splendid site on Manhattan overlooking the Hudson at 155th Street. These coming buildings should be made of reinforced concrete throughout so that their valuable contents would not lie at the mercy of a fire started inside or one approaching from without. One looks forward to the time when iron stairs and beams, wooden floors and galleries, and roofs of burnable materials will not be permitted in new constructions for theatres and hotels in cities.

C. DE K.

Art Matters at Home and Abroad

PAINTINGS belonging to the late Mr. Alexander Blumenstiel were opened to the public yesterday at the American Art Galleries, 6 East Twenty-third Street. They represent the leisure hours of a business man who found in the study of the various schools of modern work relaxation and in the purchase of pictures from the artists themselves or from dealers during his travels an added zest to his pleasure trips. They will be sold at Mendelssohn Hall on the evenings of Thursday and Friday next.

Among the modern Dutch painters are Blommers, from whom he had "Industry," "Peeling Potatoes," and "Mending the Nets," a characteristic interior, with peasant women at work; Jakob Maris, who is seen in a picturesque view of old town gate and fishing craft on the banks of the Zuyder Zee; Clays, with a "Morning Effect on the Coast of Holland," a fleet of heavy fishing craft becalmed; Van Marcke, with "Landscape and Cattle." Some interesting Courbets are there—Swiss sawmill, with overshot wheel in a woody glen, "The Surf," a gray and angry mass of billows, and two beautiful Corots, "Nymphs Bathing," once in the Morgan sale, and "Path Through the Forest," showing a vista under overhanging boughs. There are two good Cazins, "The Brook" and "A Provincial Town"; a sheep flock by Troyon; "Returning Home," a well-drawn cavalry "Sentinel" on foot by de Neuville, and an upright nude "Andromeda" by Henner, of whom he had six examples. There are three Daubignys and four Jacques, seven Boudins and two Fortunys, three Innesses and two Fantin Latours, three Schreyers and five Ziems, a Millet, a Rousseau, a Dagnan-Bouveret, an Israels, a Jongkind, four Vollons and two Raffaellis. Of Americans there are examples of Kost, Ochtman, Mosler, Wiggins, Albert Lynch, L. Simons, J. M. Hart, W. M. Chase, Warren Eaton, and Bierstadt.

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Four paintings in the Alexander Blumenstiel collection are reproduced in the pictorial supplement. The Scandinavian artist Hagborg is seen in a somewhat unusual vein—"Home from the Harvest," a French, not a Scandinavian, group of peasants returning with scythe and straw bundles, the woman in wooden sabots. "The Bookworm" by J. G. Vibert is a study of a study, in which stands an ecclesiastic, fastidiously dressed, who is more the courtly collector of beautiful tomes with a hobby than the mouser among dusty book shops. Wilhelm Kray shows up with a very typical female figure by a stormy sea, called "Psyche" for short, and duly authenticated as Psyche by the little butterfly wings growing out of her shoulder-blades. Of three examples of the careful, neat brushwork by Jules Worms we have here "Le Pourboire," a scene in the court of a Spanish town where a waggish young farmer in Chorro dress holds a coin tantalizingly between the waiter and the young girl who has brought up his traveling steed, a goodly mule. These pictures represent one side of the Blumenstiel collection, the genre pictures. His was a very varied taste, which included Casanova and Millet, Inness and Bouguereau.

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Many persons will take more interest in the fans of Mr. Blumenstiel than the large paintings, for these fans—one of which is reproduced on this page—mean the work of a dozen years on his part and personal application to as many artists as there are slats in the fans. Each little slat has a miniature picture painted and signed by some artist more or less famous; so that one of these fans is a memento of a pleasant interview with as many painters as it has spokes. Whenever Mr. Blumenstiel lent them for exhibition they were sure to gather a curious crowd, and at the coming sale they are likely to prove not the least attractive pieces.

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The Pratt Institute of Brooklyn [illegible]

is showing twoscore landscapes by Mr. L. H. Meakin of Cincinnati in the galleries on Ryerson Street, which may be seen till the end of the month daily except Sunday. One takes the De Kalb Avenue car from the Manhattan end of the bridge. Some of Mr. Meakin's pictures were seen a year or so ago at the National Arts Club in a showing of the works of "Four Western Artists," but this is the largest exhibit he has made in New York. Besides the Ohio scenery he offers views from Kentucky, Colorado, and Maine. Mr. Meakin notes in the catalogue the very individual character of landscapes in France, Holland, the Mediterranean. "In Colorado, where there is a great deal of sunlight, nature usually appears exceedingly real and tangible. The rocks and mountains are very solid; the color is rich and positive, and the light brilliant. There is a spaciousness and largeness of form and line, and a dignity of arrangement, all peculiarly characteristic of the place and suggestive of large canvases. On the other hand, in the vicinity of Cincinnati, while there is much that is very fine, indeed, in line and form, a very interesting and characteristic feature is the variety of peculiar atmospheric effects in which the smoke incidental to a great city plays its part." Here are two views of Eden Park, Cincinnati, "Moonrise, Blue Grass Country, Kentucky"; Colorado sketches and scenes at Chioggia, near Venice, and in Normandy. Maine coast views preponderate. Mr. Meakin is a teacher at the Art Academy in Cincinnati, and received a silver medal at the St. Louis World's Fair.

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The galleries of the Photo-Secession, 291 Fifth Avenue, will contain until the 19th of the month a combined exhibit of photographic prints made by Mrs. Gertrude Käsebier of New York and Mr. Clarence H. White of Newark, Ohio. They afford many charming vagaries of the camera, many happy combinations. The galleries are open from 10 to 6 daily, Sundays excepted. On Feb. 21 begins an exhibition of prints by Mr. Craig Annan of Glasgow and architectural photographs by Mr. Frederick H. Evans of London, together with a collection of photographs made sixty years ago by D. O. Hill, F. S. A., of Glasgow, who is called the "actual pioneer of modern pictorial photography." This will be sure to interest all photographers, professional or amateur. In March there will be a show of prints by Mr. Edward Steichen, followed by an exhibition entirely out of the line of the Photo-Secession, an exhibition of paintings! These are to be pictures by Americans refused at the shows of the National Academy, the Society of American Artists, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburg. So New York is to have a "Salon des Refusés," after all. The Photo-Secession is a very lively little organization to extend its hand to the victims of juries of artists. Fortunately, its wall space is limited and conditions compel a very aggressive form of selection among the thousands of canvases snubbed by these four societies.

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Learning in 1899 that the Hotel de Lauzon on the Quai d'Anjou was about to be sold by the heirs of Baron Pichon, the municipality of Paris bought it for $60,000. It is a small residence built in the seventeenth century, has a sober, but elegant façade on the quay, painted ceilings, carved doors, and delicately wrought woodwork. But the city has been unable to find a use for the house and the heirs are to buy it back for the same amount they received six years ago. The only proviso the city makes is that in case the heirs should sell again a delay of six months shall be allowed, during which the city may decide whether to take it again. Apparently it is too small to use as a museum of the decorative arts, and the proposition to store city archives in it did not met with favor. In 1896 Paris bought the old Medical College on the Rue de la Bucherie to save it from being torn down and sold piece by piece, and last year Paris bought the park and chateau of Bagatelle, a pleasaunce erected for the Comte d'Artois, to save it from a similar fate. Little as most of the buildings serve for the immediate necessities of the City Government these are good investments in one way. Their value constantly rises and when there is need for a museum or a public park they save the expenditure of a much larger sum.

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A Municipal Art Society in the capital of this State has prepared a bill for passage through the Legislature, the object of which is twofold—to embellish Albany and add to the city's income. Senator Page has charge of the bill, and the Home Rule Committee of the Reform Club is working with him. The idea is that Albany shall buy by condemnation proceedings property adjacent to public buildings, parks, and other improvements and sell again when profitable and expedient after laying out new streets and parks. The height of buildings will be fixed and their character defined in accordance with the best architectural judgment. It is believed that property thus protected from encroachment by undesirable buildings and by those which destroy the beauty of streets and squares will greatly rise in value and add substantially to the exchequer of the city.

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A Danish painter of miniatures, J. W. von Rehling-Qvistgaard, is showing portraits at the Tooth Galleries, 299 Fifth Avenue, where they may be seen until the 17th of the month.

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Mr. Okakura, the Japanese expert, has arranged a score of Japanese and Chinese paintings and carved images for the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, where he is one of the Curators. The color scheme for the background of these twenty exhibits consists of notes in gray, which bring out the objects very well. Among the carvings is a wooden lacquered image of Kwannon, the merciful goddess, credited to the fourteenth century; also an Amidha Buddha of the twelfth, and a figure of Daitoku Miowo, the saint who usually perches on a buffalo, from the tenth century. The largest drawing in colors, from the same period, represents Bishamon, one of the four Rishis, guardians of heaven, attended by celestial beings and demons. He represents Vaisravana in India, and his wife is the same as Lakshmi, the Indian Goddess of Love. He stands on the unraised hands of his consort, Kichijoten, (Lakshmi,) and holds a drawn sword in his hand; his robes curl about in gold and curious waves. Consort and attendant spirits are less than half the size of this wealth and power-giving being, who was thought of more as an embodiment of ideas than a god in the true sense.

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The largest canvas on record outside of panoramas is naturally a product of Paris, where the artists vie one with the other in "painting big" for the Salon. This one, however, is so large that the Salon walls cannot display it, for it measures 807 square feet. In order to paint it the artist had to secure the loan of the Galerie des Machines, a building as large as a railway station. M. Roussel Geo has painted a scene of 1789 just after the Bastille fell, when the Parisians, with Lafayette at their head, proceeded to the Hotel de Ville. Those who have counted them say that it contains more than a thousand figures, the foremost being the size of life. It will hang at Ivry in the Town Hall. This huge canvas must have given the authorities satisfaction, for M. Geo is said to have a commission to paint one bigger still, representing a grand congress and banquet of societies for self-help which were held in the Galerie des Machines. Many thousands attended this banquet.

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Mr. Thomas Walker of St. Paul, Wis., who has given a museum to that city, has recently taken to buying miniatures. During a late visit to New York he secured a hundred miniatures, which will doubtless find their way into the public museum in due course.

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The Knoedler Galleries are exhibiting portraits by a Viennese painter, who has found many distinguished sitters in London and wields a brush of remarkable swiftness and certainty. Herr Emil Fuchs shows portraits of the Marquis of Blanford, Countess Fabricotti, Lord and Lady Normanton, Lady Victoria Grenfell, and Lady Alice Montague. The likeness of Mrs. Maesmore Morris is a dashing piece of workmanship. Medals and studies in bronze and marble give variety to the show.

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The Comtesse de Béarn has discovered a seventeenth century frame of Italian workmanship which she considers worthy of the famous "Monna Lisa" of the enigmatical smile in the collections of the Louvre. She has presented it to the Louvre and it is now in place. The frame is said to suit Leonardo da Vinci's masterpiece very well.

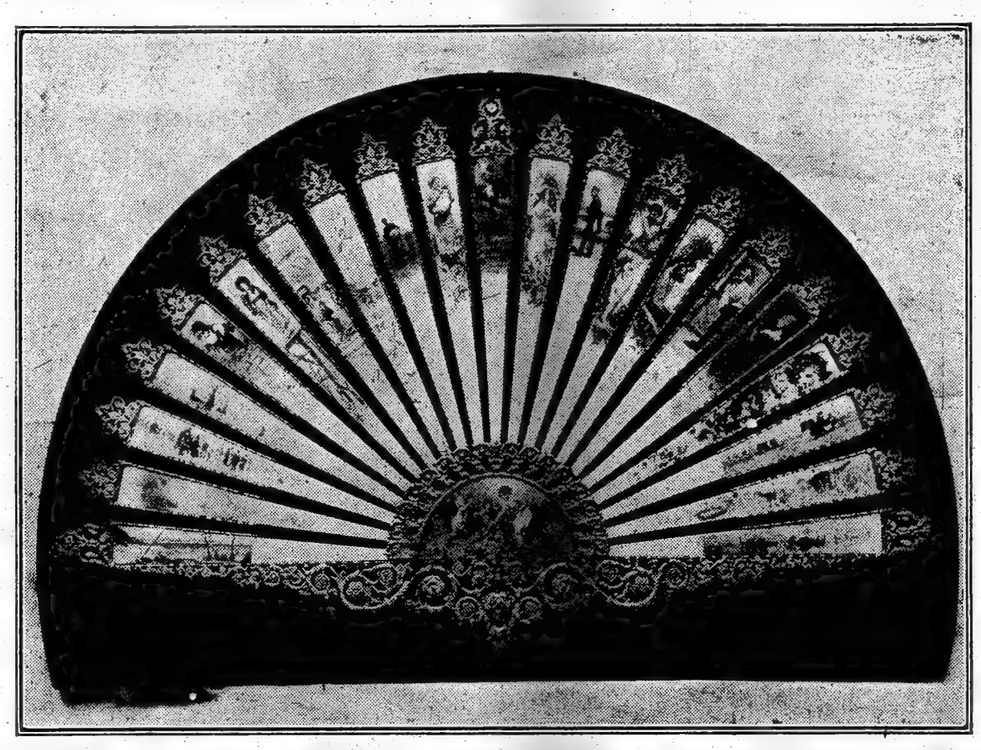

Fan with paintings by various distinguished artists, From the Blumenstiel Collection at American Art Galleries.

What the Artists Are Doing

MISS JEAN McLANE is putting the final touches on a group of studies of street life of which she is to give an exhibition in a Fifth Avenue gallery some time in the near future. Her pictures have for background the trees and grass plots of Washington Square, which lies just across the street from her studio in one of the old residences on the south side of the square.

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Colin Campbell Cooper has gotten down from the lofty heights of our tall buildings long enough to make some studies for a picture of Park Row at the entrance to the bridge, which he calls "The Rush Hour." His composition includes the press of the hurrying figures that dominate that spot in the early evening hours, with a background of the stairways leading to the bridge approach.

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Miss Clara D. Davidson has been engaged lately in illustrating a book for the Appletons, and is doing a series of illustrations for three works of fiction for Dutton.

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One of the difficulties of recording the work of miniature painters is the impediment that so many of the things they are engaged on are meant to be gifts and surprises at the same time, thus they don't like to mention the little pictures that they are working on. Out of all the commissions William J. Baer has at present only one is free from the obligation of a mysterious silence. That is a miniature of Dr. Gilbert C. Greenway.

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In her studio on the top floor of an old mansion on East Fourteenth Street Miss Letitia B. Hart is finishing a large figure picture which she calls "Bridesmaids." It shows a group of six young women arrayed in pink satin frocks, five of whom are at the foot of a winding staircase, while the sixth one is seen half way up the staircase in an attitude that suggests she is going up to hurry the bride along. The canvas is brilliant in coloring and the atmosphere around the pretty young women suggests the gayety to come in a characteristically clever way.

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F. de Haven has recently finished a large canvas called "October Twilight," which shows an old wood road winding out toward the open country between some lofty oaks. The problem that interested the painter in the composition was to portray the clear blue sky one sees at evening between the openings in such tall trees. It is rendered in Mr. de Haven's usual convention of red and blue. Another interesting picture is a study of a sassafras tree made on Mason's Island near Mystic, Conn.

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Mrs. Anne West Shaw Harrow, the miniature painter, has returned to New York from her home in London for the purpose of completing several commissions. She has rented the studio of William Thorne in the Sherwood, where she will remain for a month or two.

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Gutzon Borglum is busy at present with modeling the bronze doors and the ornaments surrounding the entrances of the new "Day and Night" bank. In his studio he has his group "I Have Piped Ye," which has never been shown publicly in this city as yet, and a group showing two centaurs embracing, that is to be put in marble in the near future.

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Miss Ida J. Burgess has recently finished a portrait of Miss Julia Marlowe, in the costume of Juliet, in stained glass. The famous actress's head and shoulders are seen against a background suggesting an Italian landscape, over which hangs a deep blue sky. The likeness is an extremely good one.

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Max Bachman has added another symbolic group to the long list of these things with which his name is so intimately connected. He calls this last one "Evolution," and the Darwinian suggestion is carried out with a monkey seated in a state chair in the middle of the composition, while on either side of his throne are arranged the figures of Wagner, Shakespeare, Confucius, and Columbus; Caesar, Napoleon, Washington, Lincoln, and an Indian chief.

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Miss Mary Theresa Hart has recently completed a portrait of Dr. M. L. Bailey of Brooklyn, and is painting a half-length seated portrait of Dr. George H. Knight of Lakeville, Conn.

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John C. Johansen of South Washington Square is preparing for an exhibition of his city street scenes which is to take place in March. In his studio at present he is working on two scenes in the square that are to be shown in his exhibition.

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Miss Laura V. McLean has recently finished four of the rooms in the Miller place in Elizabeth, N. J., for which she has painted all of the mural decorations. The drawing room in this residence is finished in a scheme based on the peacock, while the reception room is done in the manner of an old tapestry. Miss McLean will complete the remaining two rooms in the Spring.

Talk of the Studios

WGRANVILLE SMITH spends much of his time at Bellport, L. I., at a fine old place on the Great South Bay. In his studio at 96 Fifth Avenue he converts the sketches and studies made during the Summer into paintings for coming exhibitions. In the open Long Island country, with its wealth of marshland, inland ponds, bayous and trout streams, he finds nature in various aspects and scenes from the life of the yachtsman, farmer, fisherman and oysterman.

A large canvas now on the easel shows a Bellport windmill nearly 100 years old, a moonlight effect, a willow tree with drooping branches adding to the picturesqueness of the scene. One end of the millhouse is in dark shadow, while a group of figures are seated by the roadside. Mr. Smith will submit this painting to the annual exhibition of the Society of American Artists. In different vein are "The Old Cedars," by the Great South Bay, with luminous Summer sky, and "Afterglow on a Long Island Pond," a picture of a little inlet fringed with trees. Two fishermen trailing their seine at an early morning hour is another picture from life painted by the artist last Fall. Like a glimpse of Holland is a painting of fisherfolk at Sayville, with several figures, Dutch in type, in the foreground.

Other studies include a catboat scudding before a southwest breeze into a storm approaching from the northwest; sketches of bathers clutching the life-line as the big rollers come splashing in on the beach, and also little groups of Summer vacationists enjoying sun baths on the sand. "Norway Maples" is the title of one of the latest compositions. A glimpse of his own old Colonial house may be seen through the trees. For the annual exhibition of the American Water Color Society Mr. Smith is about to paint a water color of an old mill at Yaphank.

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An exhibition of recent landscapes and marines by Reynolds Beal and Gifford Beal will open to-morrow at the galleries of William Clausen, 381 Fifth Avenue. On the first floor at Clausen's an exhibition of sixteen landscapes of the Adirondack country by R. M. Shurtleff will also be held. Mr. Shurtleff spent last Summer among the mountains. These pictures comprise his recent work.

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Jerome Uhl of Cincinnati has opened a studio at 15 West Twenty-ninth Street, where he is now engaged in completing several portraits, including one of Major Gen. Thomas Ewing of Yonkers, who is a son of Thomas Ewing of Ohio, a well-known character of the civil war period. The artist began this portrait of Gen. Ewing about twelve years ago, but only within a few days gave the final touches to the canvas. He has also painted lately a portrait of William Ewing, a son of Gen. Ewing. Another recent portrait is that of Mrs. S. A. York of New Haven, Conn., who is said to bear a striking resemblance to a beautiful English actress.

On the artist's easel is an uncompleted portrait of Mrs. William C. Wurtenberg, wife of Dr. W. C. Wurtenberg of New Haven. A commission for a family group of four has just been given Mr. Uhl by Armin Fassler, a prominent citizen of Topeka, Kan.

Mr. Uhl has spent much time in Washington, D. C., where he has painted portraits of Senators, Cabinet officers, and others prominent in National life. His portrait of President Grover Cleveland hangs in the Corcoran Art Gallery. He has also painted Gen. U. S. Grant and Hillary Herbert, formerly Secretary of the Navy. Another work still in his studio is the likeness of Mrs. Ethel Howard Arndt, the actress, in her rôle in "A Scrap of Paper." His son, Jerome Uhl, Jr., is an illustrator and a contributor to the magazines. At present he is on a sketching tour in Santo Domingo with a member of the editorial staff of Collier's Weekly, gathering material for illustrations.

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Henry H. Ahl of 15 West Thirtieth Street has recently completed several landscapes in and around Newburyport, where the artist spends the Fall and Summer. In "Sunset Glow," a big oak tree with gnarled trunk forms the dominant note of composition with branches silhouetted against the luminous western sky. A few sheep are browsing in the foreground. Another is a forest interior of dark tonality with the fading rays of sunlight glimmering on the trunk of a maple tree. Other pictures are glimpses of the flat marshland of Newburyport and the Hawkswood Oaks, mentioned by John G. Whittier. Three recent pictures—"Forest Interior," "Sheep at Sundown," and "The Bathers"—have lately been purchased by a Boston collector. He has just finished a portrait of R. M. Shurtleff, the landscapist. An exhibition of pencil sketches and studies in the Tyrol, France, and Scotland, some of which may be converted into etchings, will be held soon in a Thirty-third Street art shop.

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Carle Blenner will give an exhibition some time this month of his ideal heads at a Fifth Avenue art gallery. Pictures by William Coffin, Carlton T. Chapman, and Edward Gay, who is now in Greece, will be placed on view, together with those of Carle Blenner.

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In his studio in the Holbein Hugo Ballin is painting a large picture of a religious subject which he hopes to complete in time for the Society of American Artists. Mr. Ballin has also received a commission to paint two large mural decorations, which will probably occupy his time for over a year.

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Among the American artists who have contributed examples of work to the exhibition under the auspices of the Carolina Art Association at the Gibbes Memorial Art Museum, which opens in Charleston on Feb. 19 are Frank D. Millet, Cullen Yates, Robert Henri, Joel Nott Allen, Walter Satterlee, H. Bolton Jones, Birge Harrison, Charles Warren Eaton, Edward H. Potthast, F. K. M. Rehn, J. Carroll Beckwith, Carlton T. Chapman, E. Irving Couse, F. Luis Mora, Ben Foster, Wilhelm Funk, Charles C. Curran, Clara L. MacChesney, George H. Smillie, Stanley Middleton, Robert W. Van Boskerck, W. S. Robinson, Arthur Parton, De Witt Lockman, Rhoda Holmes Nicholls, C. Myles Collier, Alexander T. Van Lear, Paul King, and W. Merritt Post. The exhibition will continue for four weeks.

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Arthur R. Freedlander, who has a studio in the Bryant Park Building, has recently completed a bust portrait of Edwin M. Welsh, a member of the Players' Club. "The Boudoir," a figure piece, has just been contributed to the annual exhibition of the Salmagundi Club, which opens this week. The artist gave a musicale and reception in his studio on Thursday evening, when he invited a number of friends to view the portrait of Mr. Welsh. Among those asked to the reception were Daniel Frohman, Jules Guérin, J. H. Freedlander, Edward G. Kennedy, Rupert Hughes, Thomas G. Fogarty, Christian Brinton, Harrison Blake Hodges, Heinrich Meyn, and Thomas Walsh.

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Under the auspices of the Architectural League a lecture on "Architecture in the Far East" will be given by C. W. Stoughton on Wednesday evening, Feb. 14, in the League rooms at the American Fine Arts, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street.

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Alphonse Jongers, one of the Sherwood Studio colony of artists, has commenced to paint a three-quarter length standing likeness of William Guggenheim. He has also just given a few finishing touches to a bust portrait of Henry B. Wilson.

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A course of six lectures on "Perspective" will be given by Leon Narcisse Gillette before the members of the Art Students' League at 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. The lectures occur on consecutive Thursday evenings, beginning Feb. 15.

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Paul Cornoyer is giving a two weeks' exhibition of eighteen of his recent pictures at the Powell Art Gallery on upper Sixth Avenue. These pictures include views of well-known centres of city life, among them Madison, Washington, and Chelsea Squares, and also several forest interiors.

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Francesco Paolo Finocchiaro has returned to his studio in the Bryant Park Building from a trip to Washington, D. C., where he painted a family group of five persons. He is now engaged on several portrait commissions.

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The Society of Illustrators will celebrate Washington's Birthday, the 22d, with a Colonial dinner, when their guests will be the associate members of the society.

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Albert L. Groll, who spent last Summer on the plains of Arizona, the scene of his recent prize-winning picture now on view at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts Exhibition in Philadelphia, is at present engaged in painting a large canvas showing two giant redwood trees in Mendocino County, Cal. A burst of sunlight is breaking in the open country beyond the forest, while in the foreground of the picture is a pool of water with reflected light.

"CECILE, THE SINGER."

FASHIONABLE society folks of Hoboken are looking forward with much interest to the first rendering of a one-act operetta, "Cecile, the Singer," the libretto of which is by Charles H. Dorr and Frank L. Freeman, and the music by Adrian Schubert, a young New York musician.

The operetta will be produced on Tuesday evening, Feb. 20, for the benefit of the Trinity Guild's new parish house. The title rôle of Cecile will be sung by Miss Marie Strebel, a soprano, who was chief flower-girl in Herr Conreid's "Parsifal" cast at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Irvin Myers, a baritone, and a pupil of Oscar Saenger, will sing the rôle of Aurele, an artist. Mr. Myers has sung in concerts and recitals with much success. Next year he goes abroad to fulfill a contract with the Royal Opera House Company of Hamburg, Germany.

The opera tells the story of the love affairs of an artist and a French girl, who has been parted from her lover by a quarrel at a masquerade ball, preceding the action of the piece.

Mr. Schubert will direct the orchestra when the opera is first presented, and will take over a band of professional players for the occasion.

THE "OPEN DOOR" QUESTION AGAIN.

TWO old colored men, lifelong members of the "leisure class," meeting at the little grocery, shuffled its seats near to each other—and to the cracker barrel.

"'Pears to me yoh ain't lookin' peart lately, Billy," said one to the other.

"I ain't feelin' right sma't," admitted Billy, gloomily. "Fact is, Jim, I gotter delicate institootion, an' I 'quires mo' 'n' better food than what I gits these days!"

"What!" exclaimed Jim, quickly sympathetic, "yoh ole woman ain't out o' wo'k?"

"No, Lindy's got the same place she's had these fo' years, up to ole Judge Jacobs's. But sence ole Mis' Jacobs took sick things is mighty bad. Young Mis' Jacobs, she done come down from the No'th to stay, an' she's constitootin' a lot o' new-fangled ways!" Billy wagged his head dejectedly.

"Now, Lindy uster slip quiet-like outer the kitchen, when her wo'k was done at night; but young Mis' Jacobs, she 'quires that Lindy gotter go out the front doo'!"

ART GALLERIES.

"Old Masters"
Portrait Show
Eighty-five Portraits of Beautiful Women and Famous Men.
The Ehrich Galleries
8 West 33rd Street.
Free View Daily from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

PART FIVE.

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1906.

BUSINESS SECTION
Real Estate, Financial and Commercial.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

A recapitulation of the many unfavorable developments which the stock market was called upon to appraise last week explains readily enough the hesitation which marked the price movement through this period. Without particular regard to their importance, these developments included expressions of opinion by both the leaders of the miners and of the coal operators which were far from an assurance that we are not face to face with a great strike in the coal regions; the passing by the House of Representatives of the Hepburn bill for the regulation of railroad rates; inimical utterances in both the House of Representatives and in the Senate against certain railroads, the most serious being, perhaps, in the Senate, where Mr. Tillman gave notice of his intention to press the question of an alliance in restraint of trade between the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio system, and quoted in support of his contentions a letter from the Chief Executive of West Virginia to the effect that such an alliance existed in his State and that he was unable to prevent it; reports from Washington that the Attorney General would within a short time investigate on his own account the status of the Pennsylvania Railroad system and its allied lines; agitation at Albany for a reduction in the price of gas in this city, and tentative legislation for an investigation of the State Banking Department; a decline in the price of pig iron, and announcements by the organs of the steel and iron trades that both in raw material and in finished products there had come an appreciable lull, in contrast with the great activity which has been a source of so much comfort to those engaged in stock market operations; a decline in the price of copper; a hardening in foreign exchange rates which made possible from day to day, were only the least encouragement forthcoming, exports of gold from this city; concern over the position of Winter wheat, and a continued drain to the Sub-Treasury from the banks, which made it evident early in the week that the cash holdings of the local banks were to be heavily reduced and surplus accordingly contracted. It is seldom, indeed, that the stock market is called upon to consider in so short a time so many matters which contain within themselves the elements of no little mischief. It is not surprising, therefore, that speculators hesitated or altogether refused to take on fresh commitments under these conditions, or that prices sagged, unless, indeed, one is so exacting as to demand a repetition of the contumacious markets of the late months of 1905. Prices suffered last week from neglect rather than from any pressure by those whose courage was unequal to the task of facing with equanimity the week's array of depressing influences.

Some of the developments enumerated may, of course, be dismissed as not of serious importance, at least at the moment. A bill regulating railroad rates was passed by the House of Representatives at its previous session, and the importance of this was nullified by the refusal of the Senate to consent to such legislation. It would be, perhaps, unsafe to argue from this that a similar fate will attend the Hepburn bill when this reaches the Senate, but it is not too much to believe that if this measure is accepted by the Senate it will only be after such moderation as to allay any fears that the railroads will suffer by the completed legislation. The possibility of a legislative investigation of the State Banking Department is in no way food for panic; if it is permitted by the State Senate, which now seems doubtful, it could only serve to disclose the inefficiency of the department, and if it went beyond this and revealed unsoundness in any financial institutions under the State's supervision, the immediate liquidation of such institutions would be a matter for congratulation rather than for dismay, since in this event danger of an extension of the trouble through neglect would be obviated. The situation in regard to gold shipments is also one more disturbing in prospect than in actual culmination, for the loss of any considerable amount of gold, coupled with the reduction of cash holdings which always occurs at this season of the year, owing to the drain to the interior, would undoubtedly result in the establishment of such rates of interest as to limit the outgo of the yellow metal. From the speculative point of view, it is better worth while to study the currency movements at this season of the year and to apply the experience gained by this to the present money situation, for in this way it will be discovered that if between this and the end of March we lose no more cash than the smallest amount which we have lost in any of the last seven years, excluding only 1904, and granting the usual fluctuations in the loan account, our banks will again face a deficit in surplus reserves. The prospect of a strike in the anthracite and bituminous regions is a serious matter, but even granting that such a disturbance must come there are factors mitigating its effect. In the anthracite regions it is acknowledged that the operators have provided themselves with a supply of fuel for public consumption which will put the endurance of the miners' union to the extremest test. The closing of their mines for a somewhat protracted period would not entail irrecoverable losses to the operators, and might on the contrary assist them in working off their supplies at good prices. In the bituminous regions a strike would be most unfortunate, owing to the fact that many of our great railroad and industrial corporations have provided themselves with only a moderate amount of fuel ahead, owing to the protracted weakness in bituminous prices, which have invited delay in placing orders. However, the head of the bituminous miners has told his union with much frankness that it was wholly unprepared for a strike financially and otherwise, and if this is true, it makes the possibility of a disturbance rather remote. So far as sentiment is concerned, the effects of a strike in the coal regions would be most depressing, although the factors working to ameliorate the consequences of such a disturbance would gradually lead, undoubtedly, to more equable contemplation of its progress. The differences between the miners and the operators seem by no means irreconcilable, and it is not too much to hope that at the coming conferences an adjustment of the matters in dispute may be reached.

The widespread knowledge of the accuracy with which fluctuations in the iron and steel trades measure the general business situation secured for the announcements of a lull in the iron and steel business a quick and careful reading. In the better known iron trade journal whose review of the situation is rather closely followed in Wall Street, there appeared on Wednesday of last week a statement that the markets generally were quiet and in some spots easier, while the tonnage of new orders being placed was diminishing, chiefly because buyers were well covered far into the year, and because sellers had contracted for their output. Easing off in the pig iron markets for forward delivery was also noted. Another journal of influence in the iron trade reported the pig iron market as very quiet, with signs here and there of weakness, but with prices generally fairly well maintained. Relative to these announcements and to the decline of 25 cents or more in the price of pig iron, this being the first recession in the price of the raw material for many months, it would be too much to expect that on top of the great influx of orders to all the steel manufacturers there could continue additional buying for a period in advance of that covered by the orders already on hand. Fully as much weight may safely be given to its explanation as to the lull. In the same trade organ which first pointed out the halt in the trade it was announced that the railmakers of this country have thus far taken orders for delivery during the present year for between 2,400,000 and 2,500,000 tons, exclusive of export sales. This tonnage of rails alone is 210,000 tons greater than all the rails manufactured in this country in 1904, and only 872,000 tons less than the total rail output of 1905. Nevertheless, the situation is one of great interest, owing to the affiliation of the iron and steel business with general trade, and will repay careful scrutiny.

SWITZERLAND'S STATE BANK.

Some Facts Regarding the Institution Now Approved by the Confederation.

As a result of the failure to obtain 30,000 signatures to a demand for a general vote against the establishment of a National bank of issue in Switzerland, that country will now enter the list of European States having national banks. The opposition to the creation of such an institution came near succeeding, for there were only 2,000 signatures wanting to obtain a referendum.

The law providing for the creation of the bank was passed in October, 1905, by the Federal Assembly of the Swiss Confederation, and by it the privileges and obligations of the national bank were carefully defined, the name selected for the institution being the Schweizerische Nationalbank. The bank is to be capitalized at practically $10,000,000, having 100,000 shares of the par value of $100 each. It is to be administered under the surveyance of the Confederation and with the help of the Confederation, with its administrative seat at Berne and its general direction at Zurich, both of which cities are to provide the necessary property for the conduct of the bank's business. Provision is made for branches or agencies in the different Swiss cantons and in cities and villages.

Like other great European State banks, the Swiss Bank is permitted to carry on the issue of notes and the discounting of bills of exchange, as well as their purchase and sale, and also to carry on the ordinary transactions in gold and silver. The notes to be issued by the bank are to be in amount $10, $20, $100, and $200, and under extraordinary conditions $4, it being provided that the total circulation of notes shall be represented by legal tender or ingots or by bills of exchange, while the metallic reserve must at all times be equal to 40 per cent. of the notes in circulation, it being a matter of interest in connection with percentage that 40 per cent. is also the traditional "dead line" of the English Bank. The bank must be prepared to accept its notes at par, paying for them legal tender at its headquarters at Berne, or at any of the agencies. The Federal and Capital Treasuries must also accept the notes of the bank in payment at par, and the bank is to serve without expense as treasury for the Confederation so far as this is demanded of it.

At the end of each civil year the accounts of the bank are to be submitted for the approval of the Federal Council, and of the net profits of the bank there are to be turned in 10 per cent. to a reserve fund until this shall amount to 30 per cent. of the capital, the purpose being to meet unexpected losses. After this payment a maximum dividend of 4 per cent. may be paid on the bank's stock, and any further surplus is to be divided according to provisions made between the different Swiss cantons and the Confederation. The Confederation is to have representatives on the different boards controlling the bank, is to nominate the general directing board and the local boards, and is to approve reports through the Federal Council.

The bank is to enjoy these privileges twenty years, after which the Confederation can renew the privilege for a ten-year period or can take over the bank on a basis agreed upon.

SPRING CASH MOVEMENTS

Banks Gain Heavily in January and Frequently in February.

LOSE REGULARLY IN MARCH

Surplus Now Smallest in Years for This Season—Loans Expand as Cash Leaves New York.

During the first week of the current month the call money rate was higher and the surplus reserves in the banks smaller than during the corresponding period in any other year since 1899 at least. The unusually high interest rates which prevailed during the first week of the year have thus been succeeded by rates low in comparison with the year's opening rates, yet higher than is usual at this season. Call money ten days ago loaned at 5 per cent. The highest rate during the first week in February in any one of the previous five years was 3½ per cent, in 1903. The surplus reserves of the banks at the close of the first week of February this year amounted to 1.04 per cent. of deposits, compared with 1.64 per cent., the previous low point for the past six years.

This comparison gains in interest when the fact is borne in mind that during the week under consideration the banks lost this year over $1,000,000 of cash. The demands from the interior for funds, which has been expected to make its appearance earlier this year than usual, has not yet assumed large volume. At the same time there are reasons for anticipating the outflow of a large amount of money despite the relative low position of the reserves of the local banks. There is the possibility, too, that the movement of funds to the interior will be coincident with the shipment of gold abroad, possibly on a large scale. The question of gold exports, it is true, presents more uncertainty than the probable outflow to the interior, but it must nevertheless be given due consideration in any survey of the monetary situation.

These facts lend particular interest at this time to the course of bank reserves and money rates during the early months of previous years. How far this year's experience will tally with those of other years remains necessarily a matter of conjecture. We have already entered upon the period in which in many years the banks begin to lose cash heavily. The surplus reserve is now so small that if it should be reduced before the close of March by the average amount lost during this period in pervious years the New York City banks would be at the end of next month show a deficit. It is true that in one year out of the last six the banks instead of losing cash during this period gained a large amount and showed a larger surplus at the end of March than at the beginning of February. This was in 1904, before the revival in business had gained much headway, and when stock market operations were on a smaller scale than at any time in a number of years. It was on March 18, 1904, that the dealings on the New York Stock Exchange fell to 73,000 shares, and during that month the earnings of the United States Steel Corporation amounted to only a little more than $6,000,000. It was natural under these conditions that the surplus of the banks should be increased by the country's idle cash. The situation this year is in no way comparable to that in 1904.

Reasonable ground scarcely exists, therefore, for the expectation that the banks this Spring will gain instead of losing cash. If they are to lose heavily the present situation is one promising interesting developments in the money market.

The cash holdings of the banks at the beginning of February and at the close of March and the net change during this period in each of the last six years are shown in the following table:

NEW YORK CITY BANKS—CASH HOLDINGS.

	First Week February.	Last Week March.	Decrease.
1906	$276,478,400	.....	.....
1905	319,087,000	$294,144,800	$24,942,200
1904	278,631,900	289,636,000	*11,004,100
1903	253,590,700	229,845,900	23,754,800
1902	270,622,600	248,303,900	22,318,700
1901	267,318,200	258,941,300	8,376,900
1900	229,850,600	211,790,300	18,060,300

*Increase.

The percentage of reserve and the amount of the surplus at the same dates are given below:

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—RESERVE.

	First Week Feb. P. C.	Surplus.	Last Week P. C.	March. Surplus.	De-crease P. C.
1906	26.04	$13,266,375	.....	.....	.....
1905	26.64	19,841,925	25.56	$6,479,325	1.08
1904	27.12	21,842,700	27.61	27,488,800	*.49
1903	26.96	18,545,600	25.68	6,280,900	1.28
1902	27.72	26,623,300	25.71	6,965,500	2.01
1901	27.56	24,838,800	25.77	7,870,500	1.79
1900	28.87	30,871,200	26.20	9,836,100	2.67

*Increase.

It is noteworthy that during this two months' period, when as a rule the cash holdings of the banks are decreasing, the loans of the banks in two years out of three show increases. In this way surplus reserves are reduced as a result, not of cash losses alone, but of increased reserve requirements as well. This phase of the situation is indicated by the following figures:

NEW YORK CITY BANKS—LOANS.

	First Week February.	Last Week March.	Increase.
1906	$1,057,305,100	.....	.....
1905	1,128,086,800	$1,109,701,700	*$18,385,100
1904	998,850,800	1,007,863,700	9,012,900
1903	924,958,600	904,599,200	*20,359,400
1902	889,531,700	904,074,500	14,542,800
1901	871,808,200	916,889,900	45,081,700
1900	699,582,600	742,611,900	43,029,300

*Decrease.

What the effect of these movements has been on the call money market is interesting. In 1903, when the loans increased over $20,000,000 and cash decreased $23,750,000, call money in the last week in March rose to 7 per cent. The lowest rate at the end of March was 1¾ in 1904, which is readily traceable to the conditions to which reference has already been made. This is the call money record for the same years covered by the previous figures:

CALL MONEY RATES.

	First Week February. High.	Low.	Av.	Last Week March. High.	Low.	Av.
1906	5	2½	4	.....	.....	.....
1905	3	1¾	2¼	4½	2½	3⅝
1904	2	1½	1⅞	1¾	1½	1⅝
1903	3½	2	3	7	3½	5¼
1902	3	2¼	2¾	5	3	4¼
1901	2	1½	1⅞	3	2¼	2⅝
1900	3	2	2¾	4½	2	3½

The movements in the cash holdings of the banks during the first two months of the year are shown in more detail in the following tables:

	1906.	1905.	1904.
January.			
1st week.	—$2,198,700	— $795,800	+$10,028,700
2d week.	+15,008,500	+ 9,948,000	+ 17,388,600
3d week.	+11,996,700	+10,488,800	+ 14,149,600
4th week.	+ 3,501,200	+ 3,245,750	+ 8,466,500
February.			
1st week.	— 1,129,600	+ 7,093,900	— 2,488,100
2d week.	— 5,297,100	— 8,805,000	+ 1,663,300
3d week.	.....	— 1,832,500	+ 7,544,400
4th week.	.....	+ 2,238,900	+ 4,517,300
January.	1903.	1902.	1901.
1st week.	+$4,740,100	+$3,457,800	+ $8,010,400
2d week.	+ 12,282,400	+ 5,037,500	+ 11,648,500
3d week.	+ 9,122,900	+ 9,037,900	+ 13,971,300
4th week.	+ 6,207,500	+ 9,007,100	+ 7,451,800
February.			
1st week.	— 7,234,800	+ 7,873,500	+ 2,163,000
2d week.	+ 16,500	+ 2,555,900	+ 1,692,900
3d week.	— 3,760,700	— 686,100	+ 3,326,400
4th week.	— 4,843,000	— 55,400	+ 1,158,700

The movements so far this year have not differed materially from those of several previous years. February, as will be seen, is a month of uncertain movements in the banks' cash holdings. The uncertainty disappears to a large extent in March, as is indicated by the summarised figures given in the first table. Notwithstanding the irregular fluctuations in February the banks in five years out of the last six reported at the close of March a net loss of cash compared with the figures for the first week of February.

WAR LOAN RATES.

Recent Russian Loan at 6% Compares with Last Japanese Loan at 4.95%.

The recent issue of Russian notes placed in Paris were sold at a price to yield the investor 6 per cent. The last issue of Japanese bonds placed in November, 1905, carried 4 per cent. interest, and were sold at a price which yields about 4.95 per cent. to the purchaser of the bonds. These offer a striking contrast to those which govern the first of the loans put out by the Russian and Japanese Governments after the two countries had become engaged in war. Russia found no difficulty in the beginning in borrowing funds at about 5 per cent., while Japan had to sell 6 per cent. bonds at a discount. The reversal of the credit of the two Governments is particularly interesting when it is remembered that in the early stages of the war the Russian authorities were advancing the claim that whatever else might occur Russia would necessarily win the war in the end, owing to her superior financial strength.

The advance in the Russian interest rate and the decline in the interest paid on Japanese bonds for all the external loans sold by either country since February, 1904, in which month the two countries went to war, with the single exception of the short-time bonds sold by Russia in Germany, are shown in the following tables:

RUSSIAN WAR LOANS.

	Amount.	Int. Rate.	Y'd.
January, 1906, Paris	$50,000,000	5½	6.00
January, 1905, Paris and Berlin	120,000,000	4½	4.60
1904, Paris	160,000,000	5	5.00

JAPANESE WAR LOANS.

Nov., 1905, Paris, London, Berlin, and New York	$125,000,000	4	4.95
July, 1905, London and New York	150,000,000	4½	5.25
April, 1905, London and New York	150,000,000	4½	5.25
Oct., 1904, London and New York	60,000,000	6	7.25
April, 1904, London and New York	50,000,000	6	7.00

The decline in the rate which Japan had to pay for accommodation from foreign investors is the more remarkable for the reason that its borrowings have been heavier than those of Russia. The last loan placed by Japan was solely for refunding purposes, the proceeds of the loan having been used to provide for the retirement of the internal loans placed in Japan during the war, which carried relatively high interest. While Japan has been selling bonds to refund the former issues, in order to effect a saving in interest, Russia has been forced to place a short-time issue at relatively high rates to provide for deficiencies in its revenue.

A statement made in Paris by the Russian financial agent at the time the last loan was placed in that city said that the $50,000,000 advanced to Russia by the Paris bankers would enable the Government to care for the expenses which would arise during the first few months of the year. Refunding operations, it is true, were not as important to the Russian Government as to the Japanese Government, inasmuch as the early issues of Russian bonds were at 5 per cent. and 4½ per cent., compared with the 6 per cent. carried by the first two issues of Japanese bonds.

With the improvement in Japanese credit a large number of markets participated in the advances to that Government, whereas Russia, after having borrowed in the beginning from France and Germany, was for the purpose of this last loan again forced to resort to Paris alone.

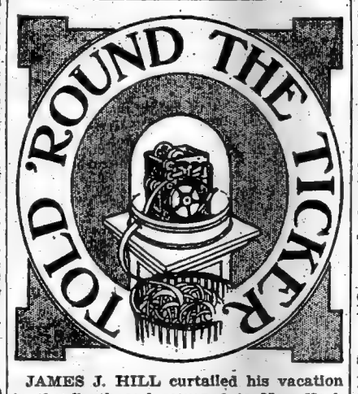

JAMES J. HILL curtailed his vacation in the South and returned to New York last week after having spent a few days at Aiken, S. C. It was said that Mr. Hill's return was hastened by developments in the Hill properties, which had progressed more rapidly than Mr. Hill had expected. Mr. Hill, however, came back from the South less communicative than usual and refused to admit that he was brought back to the city by any important deal in which the Great Northern Railway is concerned. Mr. Hill has naturally been asked many times within the last few days about his views on the railroad rate bill passed by the House of Representatives last week. His usual comment has been that the Great Northern's rates are already very low, so low, in fact, that many other railroads will be tired of marking down their rates long before they reach the level already fixed by Mr. Hill on his own lines. Mr. Hill is proud of his rate reductions and of his policy, as he expresses it, of taking the farmer into partnership with the railroad.

The delegation of New York trust company officers which went to Albany to appear before the legislative committees in opposition to the trust company reserve bill found, when they went to the station at Albany to take a train for New York, that all the seats on the Empire State Express had been bought up by representatives of the delegation of bankers. The trust company men had planned to get back to New York that evening and were much disappointed. It seems that the bankers had been similarly disappointed in the morning when they found that the seats on the Empire State Express leaving New York had been preempted by the trust company men. The bankers' purchase of all the seats on the Empire State on the way back to New York was, perhaps, intended as a bid of retaliation against the trust company men, but if this were the case they repented before the train started. The trust company representatives who were bemoaning the necessity of taking a late night train were invited by the bankers to occupy some of the seats which they had purchased, and so it was that they came back to the city together. It has been remarked in banking circles since that there has been more good fellowship between the bank and trust company officers who have been taking the active parts in the controversy over the trust company reserve question.

A. BARTON HEPBURN, President of the Chase National Bank; Clark Williams, Vice President of the Columbia Trust Company, and Arthur Turnbull, of Post & Flagg, are three Wall Street sportsmen who have joined the devotees of quail shooting in South Carolina, where accommodating game laws prolong the open season. Mr. Hepburn is a seasoned hunter, as several handsome trophies in his office in the Chase National Bank bear testimony. The musk ox head, which is the envy of every sportsman who visits his office, is not, however, a trophy of his own shooting. It was brought back from the far north by one of the Peary expeditions.

WALTER P. HORN of J. P. Morgan & Co. is another Wall Street man who finds time in the shooting season to get away to the big woods. Away back in the Caribou country of New Brunswick, fifty miles from the head of the settlements, he is well remembered, and on the west side of Moose Mountain not more than a mile from Nipisiquit water there were still to be seen last Fall the fox-gnawed bones of a big bull caribou that fell under the rifle of Mrs. Horn a season or two ago.

THE RUSSIAN BUDGET

Finance Minister's Report Provides Loan to Meet Expenditures.

WAR COST, $1,041,000,000

Revenues Increased by Additional Taxation to Care for Interest Excess, War Bills, Baku Loss, and Crop Failure.

The report of M. Chipoff, Russian Minister of Finance, to the Czar on the budget of the Russian Empire for the year 1906 has just come to hand in the French translation, and is an interesting document from two points of view. In the first place it throws some light upon the financial matters, including an estimate of the cost connected with the war with Japan, and in the second place it discloses the sources from which the Government expects to draw its revenues for the present year and the extent of these revenues, both of which matters are of the utmost moment to the French and German holders of Russian securities, and in a larger sense to the financial markets of the world.

The question uppermost in all minds has been, of course, the ability of Russia to produce adequate revenue in view of the thoroughly unsettled condition of the country, and this was undoubtedly, also in the mind of the Russian Minister of Finance when, after noting in his report the fact that the different factors working for or against the calculations made had been taken into account, including the satisfactory state of the cereal planting, he added:

"It is also permissible to rely upon the justification of the calculations of the budget, provided, however, that the troubles at this moment under way in Russia subside. The continuation of these disturbances might result, in connection with certain branches of the revenue, in a diminution of returns, the extent of which it is now impossible to foresee."

It is evident from a comparison of the estimated revenue with that of the previous year that the Government is counting on a state of quiet in its territory, for the estimate of the income of the year runs some $25,000,000 above that of 1905. As will be seen from the tables which follow, there have been made sharp reductions in one or two directions, notably in the payments to be made by peasants in redemption of the land held by them; in the income from the taxation on oils, this following, of course, the destruction of the Baku wells, for the reconstruction of which the Government has made loans of some $7,500,000, and in the revenues from the forests. The increases in revenue, which are also enumerated in detail below, are comprised in the main in the added returns expected from the sales of spirits and of sugar. Many of the Government's establishments for the sale of spirits have been destroyed by mobs, a fact which would seem to offset in part, at least, the optimism of the Finance Minister over the returns from this source, especially so when in the report there is noted the setting aside of $15,000,000 for the succor of peasants in districts where the harvests failed.

The following tables are self-explanatory:

REVENUES.

	1906.	1905.
Ordinary revenue	$1,013,929,000	$988,622,000
Extraordinary revs.	1,000,000	1,375,000
Total	$1,014,929,000	$989,897,000
To be secured by means of loans	240,557,000	.....
Treasury funds	.....	7,419,000
Grand total	$1,255,486,000	$997,316,000

EXPENDITURES.

Ordinary	$1,009,038,000	$258,632,000
Extraordinary	246,448,000	39,284,000
Total	*$1,255,486,000	$997,316,000

*For these tables the Russian ruble is valued at 50 cents.

In the sources of revenue there are reported some interesting and important changes. From the tables printed below it will be seen that a large loss in income follows the Czar's sweeping reduction in the payments to be made by peasants on their lands. On the other hand, revenues have been increased in other items by augmented taxes and by new imposts. The price of spirits, the sale of which constitutes a Government monopoly, has been horizontally raised; taxes have been levied on incomes and appointments from the State and increased on malt, inheritances, and stamps, while they have been doubled on matches and applied to all naphtha products. The more important changes are as follows:

DECREASES.

From.	Total.	Decrease.
Serfs on lands	$17,502,000	$20,700,000
Oil	13,390,000	3,644,000
Forests	27,317,000	1,205,000

INCREASES.

From.	Total.	Increase.
Spirits sales	$284,218,000	$21,500,000
Sugar	45,757,000	6,150,000
Customs	106,715,000	4,200,000
Woods	15,407,000	2,900,000
Matches	6,836,000	2,800,000
Postal	22,103,000	2,000,000
Railroads	237,447,000	1,750,000

The total increase of some $25,400,000 in estimated revenues from ordinary sources is confronted with an increase of $51,000,000 in estimates of ordinary expenditures, the most important increase being that in the interest on the Government debt due, of course, to war loans. The important changes in expenditures are set forth in this table:

Interest, &c., on State debt	$167,000,000	Increase. $15,500,000
War Ministry	187,000,000	3,500,000
Interior Ministry	65,500,000	11,500,000
Communications	238,500,000	14,500,000
Marine Ministry	52,000,000	*6,000,000
Finance Ministry	170,300,000	6,500,000

*Decrease.

The only decrease noted here is that in the budget of the Marine Ministry. In the Minister's budget provision is made for the expenditure of some $3,000,000 more than in 1905 on naval construction, but there are sharp reductions in navigation estimates. Admiral Togo may perhaps be credited with bringing about this reduction.

The most important item in the extraordinary expenditures foreseen in the budget is that connected with the Russo-Japanese war, in connection with which the Minister of Finance estimates present and prospective expenditures of $205,000,000, this to include the repatriation of the troops now in Manchuria and other expenses growing out of the war. It may be noted in this connection that the Japanese Government, for purposes somewhat similar, has estimated its expenditures at practically $400,000,000, and it is doubtful if the Russian Government can do with much less. The report states specifically that the total of credits opened for the prosecution of the war with Japan can be estimated at $838,500,000, to which is to be added, of course, the $205,000,000 mentioned above, bringing the total cost of the war so far as this is acknowledged, up to $1,041,000,000. The Minister states definitely that further amounts may be added to this total when the budgets of the different army chiefs in Manchuria come to hand.

In order to meet the estimated expenditures, including extraordinary items, the Minister of Finance has included in his estimate of revenue $240,557,000, to be secured by means of loans. Treasury notes to the amount of $200,000,000 were authorized by the Imperial decree of Dec. 9, 1905, and $50,000,000 of these notes were sold a few days ago to French bankers. The introduction of this item of money to be secured by loans into the budget is clear evidence of the unsettled condition of financial affairs in Russia.

A significant paragraph in the report of M. Chipoff is that recalling the fact that the budget submitted to the Czar for the year 1906 will be the last which will be passed upon solely by the Council of the Empire without the concurrence of an elected assembly.

STEEL TRADE POSITION.

Pittsburg Reports Sagging Prices in Spite of Activity.

The production of pig iron is increasing. The furnaces, according to The American Manufacturer, produced 2,085,797 gross tons during January, an increase of 43,931 tons the month previous. The largest output, according to the same authority, in any one district is in Pittsburg, where 43 out of 44 furnaces are in blast.

Southern furnaces are doing all they can to maintain prices, which show a tendency to sag. This will drag Northern prices down also. The furnaces in the North are so well sold up for the first six months and into the last half of the year that there cannot be much of a sag in prices. Northern Bessemer is now selling at $17.75 per ton, but only small lots are being bought. There will be an increased demand for foundry iron just as soon as the vast orders for rolling mill machinery are let. Foundry No. 2 is quoted at $17.50 to $17.75 at the furnace. Gray forge is $16.50 to $16.75. Basic iron is finding ready sale in the East. Locally it is bringing $17.50 at the furnace.

The structural mills are being crowded with orders. The railroads are heavy buyers. There is a chance for extra charges on shapes on prompt deliveries, but it does not appear that the mills are taking advantage of it.

The Steel Plate Association is scheduled to meet this month in New York. There was some talk last year of advancing plates to $1.70 per hundred. This died down as the United States Steel Corporation opposed any increase. The Eastern plate mills increased the price for a time from $1.60 to $1.70, but now seem to be booking orders at $1.60. The plate mills are booked up into the middle of the year.

The pipe and tube trade shows improvement. The oil interests are heavy buyers, and the open Winter has aided oil operations considerably. Prices have not been changed. The output of pipes with the new mills at Lorain, Ohio, and McKeesport, Penn., working, is unprecedented. The export trade promises improvement, and it is the intention to unload much of the surplus stock of these mills on the foreign market should the domestic market fail to absorb the output.

There has been a marked improvement in the coke market since the coal miners started their squabble. Everybody is getting ready for a strike. The coke output has been greater than the consumption. There has been a rush of orders from all sections for coke. It can be stored better than soft coal. Furnace coke had gotten down to $2.25 per ton, but has advanced to $2.50, and under the stimulus of a strike will advance to $3 per ton. Many of the coke furnaces will shut down as soon as the strike takes place, and the coal mined will be sold in the open market as such. The coal miners employed in the coke country are not union men. They will continue at work. Thus probably 75,000 to 100,000 tons of coke will be diverted weekly into coal because better prices can be secured for it as green fuel.

The billet supply is getting better, owing to the starting of another mill at Chicago. Billets and bars still remain around $27 per ton.

There is an increasing demand for sheets and tin plates, especially of the better grades. Prices are firm. Additional mills are being started. The American Sheet Steel and Tin Plate Company is rearranging some of its plants.

In the hoop trade there has been a tendency to increase the output by rushing production per mill. The men at a local mill were tendered a dinner several days ago because the mill broke a record in producing hoops.

Bar iron is getting weaker in price, and sales are reported at $1.80 per hundred, as against $2 several weeks ago.

The cold wave which passed over the country cut the production slightly during the week. Scrap metal is not selling any more readily, although there is scarcely an idle open-hearth plant in the country.

THE COST OF REVOLUTION.

The Russian Proletariat Strike Involved $500,000,000 Loss.

Aside from the moral and political questions involved, a matter of much interest connected with the recent proletariat strike in Russia has been the problem of the cost of the resultant disturbances in terms of money, and upon this matter most interesting light has been thrown by the publication in The London Statist of the careful estimate made by Prof. Migoulin, one of the foremost economists of Russia, who places the direct loss from mob disorder at $175,000,000. Prof. Migoulin attributes to the disorders at Baku, the great oil producing district of the empire, which was devastated by fire, an actual loss of $50,000,000; estates, here and there through the ravaged country, destroyed by the peasantry represented $25,000,000; factories, sugar mills, and other manufacturing plants in provincial districts burned by mobs made up a loss of $20,000,000; the incendiary burning of the port of Odessa involved a loss of $25,000,000; wholesale pillaging of sixty towns and villages in the month of October alone led to the destruction of $30,000,000 of property; while warships, Government stores and property, and houses destroyed by cannonade involved another $25,000,000, bringing the total from these items alone to $175,000,000.

But, it should be noted, these are the direct losses, the first-hand destruction brought about by the revolutionary forces. In the wake of this destruction and the unsettlement following it there were collateral losses which far overtopped this total. Thus, the loss to the railway administration is put at $20,000,000 during the first strike in October; the loss of wages to workmen and the shutting off of productive capacity in many directions amount to at least $100,000,000 more, while beyond these matters, but still arising from the great strike disturbances, are to be set down some $100,000,000 withdrawn from the country by Russians fleeing from their unhappy land, the enormous bankruptcies, involving some $50,000,000, and withdrawals of as much more by foreign bankers with Russian branches or Russian correspondents. The grand total from all these sources, including the direct losses hitherto enumerated, run well above $500,000,000.

Paris Bourse Settlements.

At the recent annual meeting of the members of the Coulisse for operations for the account on the Paris Bourse, a resolution was passed favoring fortnightly settlements instead of the single monthly statement which now obtains. The motives for the change are a diminution of the risks of the brokers and an extension of the option business which would be favored by the establishment of a second monthly account day. Fortnightly settlements are the order on the London Stock Exchange, while on the New York Stock Exchange settlements or clearings, as they are called here, are made daily.

DELEGATED POWERS IN FIDUCIARY COMPANIES

Legal Questions Raised by Charters of Insurance Corporations.

ARE COMMITTEES "AGENTS"?

If So, Lawyers Question Permanent Exercise of Delegated Power—If That, All Such Powers Are Denied.

There is an interesting legal question involved in the current discussion of the responsibility of Directors and Trustees of life insurance companies and fiduciary institutions which may figure largely in whatever litigation is instituted to recover life insurance funds misapplied or wasted by the former managements of the companies that have been under investigation. This has to do with the fundamental rights of the Board of Directors or Trustees permanently to delegate its powers or any of them to officers or to sub-committees of its number.

The situation is brought most clearly to view by a comparison of the charter provisions of the Equitable Life, New York Life, and Mutual Life Insurance companies relating to the exercise of the corporate powers of the several institutions.

Section 4 of the charter of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, which is Chapter 246 of the laws of 1842 reads as follows:

"All the corporate powers of the said company shall be exercised by a Board of Trustees and such officers and agents as they may appoint. The Board of Trustees shall consist of thirty-six persons, all of whom must be citizens of this State. They shall elect a President annually, who shall be a member of this corporation, and they shall have power to declare by by-law what number of Trustees less than a majority of the whole, but not less than nine, shall be a quorum for the transaction of business."

Article IV. of the present charter of the New York Life Insurance Company provides as follows:

"Section 1. All the corporate powers of the company shall be exercised by a Boar of Trustees and such officers and agents as the board may appoint.

Sec. 2. The Board of Trustees shall consist of twenty-four elected persons, a majority of whom shall be citizens and residents of the State of New York, and the President, who shall be ex-officio a member of the board.

In the articles of association of the Equitable Life, which was adopted May 2, 1859, Article 4 provides:

"The corporate powers of said company shall be vested in a Board of Directors, shall be exercised by them and by such officers and agents as they may may appoint and from time to time empower. * * * The Board of Directors shall consist of fifty-two persons, a majority of whom shall be residents of the State of New York."

Competent legal authority has advised the Trustees of at least one of the three insurance companies from whose charters the quotations are taken that in no case does the phrase "such officers and agents" entitle the board to appoint committees who shall exercise the powers of the company permanently or for extended periods of time without renewed grants of authority at stated intervals. No mention of committees as distinct from "officers and agents" is made in the charter of any one of the three companies, and while the charters provide in general that by-laws, under which in actual practice the committees are organized, may be adopted for the "transaction of the business of the company," it is held that this does not contemplate the delegation of corporate powers beyond the language of the charter itself.

In the Equitable Life the charter provision is even more specific. "And by such officers and agents as they may appoint and from time to time empower" is the language. For if committees are "agents" the legal view is that the Directors may confer upon them the corporate powers only for a limited period, and that if they are not "agents" then the board cannot confer on them any corporate powers at all.

The practice in all three of the great companies, however, as shown by the testimony of witnesses before the Armstrong Insurance Investigating Committee, was, under the old régime, to leave practically all the corporate affairs in the hands of officers and committees, the Trustees meeting monthly, in the case of the Mutual and New York Life, and quarterly in the case of the Equitable, to receive reports and pass on them. Trustees of the Mutual Life told how the Finance Committee had many years ago delegated the power once conferred on it by the board to fix salaries upon a sub-committee of its number; and this committee was of such ancient standing that one of its members had to consult the records of the company to find out how he got on it at all.

So a member of the Agency Committee, which is charged under the by-laws of the Mutual Life with "the general supervision of the Agency Department of the company's business," declared that the committee from time to time beyond memory had left the matter of fixing agency contracts in the hands of the President and had ratified his acts without examining the contracts. And the Board of Trustees at its meetings was content to accept from the Agency Committee a report that necessarily disclosed nothing of the real state of affairs, inasmuch as the Agency Committee itself did not know it.

A concrete illustration of what this means may be obtained from the working of the Executive and Finance Committees of the Equitable under its former management. The Executive Committee was charged with the purchase and sale of securities and with the other details of the financial affairs of the society. It met three times a week, and its membership was the same, with a single exception, as that of the Finance Committee, which, in its turn, was charged with supervising the transactions of the Executive Committee and with approving or disapproving its sales. Mr. Schiff was the member of the Finance Committee who was not on the Executive Committee, and he testified that when the committee met it simply heard a list of sales and purchases read as accomplished transactions and passed its approval.

Its minutes, as reported to the Directors, contained the information only that on certain days the sales and purchases of securities as reported in the security register had been approved. The minutes of the Executive Committee, meantime, contained only the information that on certain days securities amounting to so many million dollars were purchased and securities amounting to so many million dollars were sold. The Board of Directors could form any conclusion it pleased.

That the board of the Equitable is now meeting monthly and hearing in detail of the affairs of the society in the interim since the last meeting; that the

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Dull — Surplus of Banks Sharply Reduced.

Local Institutions Lose $5,300,000 Cash —San Francisco Takes $2,000,000.

A loss in cash by the banks and an increase in loans, which brought surplus reserves down $5,184,000 to $5,943,000, the lowest figure reported at the end of the second week of February since 1882, had relatively small influence on prices in yesterday's stock market, not more than a scant half dozen of the active issues of the day closing with a loss of a full point. Up to the time of the publication of the bank statement containing these figures the trading had been desultory, finding no impetus in news developments, and prices moved up and down indifferently. Following the appearance of the statement there were declines here and there, but this movement was quickly arrested, and in general prices exhibited moderate firmness up to the close. The Great Northern and Northern Pacific shares, which were so conspicuous in the advance of Friday under the stimulus of reports regarding a disposition of the Great Northern's ore lands, lost ground rather steadily yesterday and closed, Great Northern with a loss of 3¼ points and Northern Pacific with a loss of 1⅛ points. The most conspicuous feature of the day's dealings was the rise of 13 points in Anaconda Copper, this movement being accompanied by reports from Butte of the discovery of another rich vein of ore in the Anaconda property. This coincidence of horizontal advances in Anaconda and the "striking" of rich copper veins in the mine itself has been repeated so often that Wall Street has become skeptical, and yesterday it was noted in support of this questioning attitude that Amalgamated Copper shares responded to this roseate news from Butte with the unflattering gain of five-eighths of a point. Southern Railway issues were little changed by the official announcement, which for some reason has been long delayed, of a comprehensive plan for the refunding of much of the company's debt, this involving a bond issue of $200,000,000. Wall Street is not convinced that dividends upon Southern Railway common stock have been brought appreciably nearer by this announcement.

The loss in cash reported by the banks yesterday conforms rather closely to preliminary estimates published on Friday, if to these be added the known loss of the previous week, which failed to show in the bank statement owing to the average system. The small increase in loans, $4,632,000, is a fairly adequate reflection of the stock market operations of the week, and is little more than one-quarter of the increase reported at the end of the previous week. As a result of the various changes surplus has been carried down to a position well below what it should be on the eve of the conventional drain to the interior for purposes preliminary to crop planting. From the first week in February last year to the last week in March the banks lost practically $25,000,000, and, to go back no further than 1900, there is only one year, 1904, in which the loss between these two dates, if repeated this year, would not wipe out present surplus reserves and leave a heavy deficit. The banks start the present week with a loss of $2,280,000 to the Sub-Treasury, the shipment of $2,000,000 currency to San Francisco through the Sub-Treasury explaining the bulk of this drain. As a result of tentative arrangements completed during the week the banks will be called upon to suffer another important loss before the appearance of next week's bank statement through the shipment of some $1,250,000 gold, which will probably go out to Argentina. On the direct currency movement the banks may offset some of these extraordinary losses, for exchange at Chicago was quoted yesterday at 30 per cent. premium, this indicating, of course, a demand for funds for shipment to New York.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Large Loss in Cash—Loans Increase—Surplus Cut in Half.

The bank statement yesterday showed a loss of $5,297,600 of cash, an amount larger by about $1,000,000 than the loss estimated on Friday. A slight decrease in deposits was also reported, so that the net loss in surplus reserve was a little less than the reduction in the cash holdings of the banks. The surplus, however, was about cut in half, being reduced from $11,127,425 to $5,943,575. In keeping with the usual course of the bank statement at this season loans increased this past week coincidently with the loss in cash. This loan increase amounted to $4,632,100.

The items of last week's bank statement, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of Feb. 4, 1905, follow:

	LIABILITIES.		
Capital ..	$115,972,700	.....	$115,972,700
Profits ..	140,160,800	.....	134,328,700
Deposits..	1,060,950,900.	$452,200	1,202,972,300
Circula'n.	51,449,800	529,100	48,025,100
Total..	$1,368,534,200	$981,300	$1,496,298,800
Loans ..	$1,061,997,200	*$4,632,100	$1,142,106,100
Specie ..	190,894,500	1,597,800	222,571,000
Leg. ten..	80,286,800	3,690,500	89,209,000
Total..	$1,333,178,500	$665,000	$1,453,886,100
Res. held	$271,181,300	$5,297,100	$311,780,000
Leg. res..	265,237,725	113,050	300,743,075
Surp...	$536,419,025	$5,410,150	$812,523,075

*Increase.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30⅜d per ounce and in New York at 66c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50⅝c.

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Alice sold at 3.92½, 400 Iron Silver at 5.00.

On the Consolidated Exchange 5,000 shares Comstock bond sold at .15@.14½, 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.40, 500 Elkton at .48, 1,000 Indiana Tonopah at .03½, 1,200 Isabella at .28, 800 Jim Butler at .90, 300 Little Chief at .09, 2,000 May Queen at .30, 1,200 Mollie Gibson at .09, 50 Ontario at 2.75, 100 Ophir at 6.00, 500 Original Bull Frog at .26, 1,500 Silver Pick at .17.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Saturday, Feb. 10, 1906.

Total sales Feb. 10, 1906 456,911
From Jan. 1, 1906 47,516,380
Corresponding date last year 30,433,543

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
24¼	24½	200	Allis-Chalmers Co....	24⅞	24⅞	24	24	— ⅝
115⅝	115½	80,485	*Amalg. Copper Co....	115	115⅞	114⅝	115½	+ ⅝
30¾	31¼	200	Am. Ag. Chem. Co....	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ¼
29	29½	200	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	29	29	29	29	....
44⅜	44½	1,200	Am. Car & Foundry..	44⅝	44⅝	44⅜	44½	— ⅛
102⅛	103½	100	Am. Car & F. pf.....	103	103	103	103	....
37	37⅜	300	Am. Cotton Oil.....	38	38	37⅜	37⅝	— ⅞
235	242	100	Amer. Express	240	240	240	240	....
9	9⅜	300	Am. Hide & Leath...	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅜
38½	39½	400	Am. Hide & L. pf...	38¾	39¼	38¾	39	+ ½
44⅜	45	400	*Am. Ice Securities..	44⅞	44⅞	44½	44⅞	— ⅛
75½	75¾	1,800	*Am. Locomotive Co..	76	76	75½	75¾	— ⅛
163½	163⅝	3,800	*Am. Smelt. & Ref...	163	163⅞	163	163⅝	+ ¼
49¼	49½	100	Am. Steel Found. pf..	49½	49½	49½	49½	+ ½
145	145¼	1,300	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co..	145	145½	144⅜	145⅛	+ ⅛
139½	140	100	*Am. Sugar Ref. pf..	139½	139½	139½	139⅝	— ¼
141½	142⅜	100	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co...	142½	142½	142½	142½	....
105¼	105½	500	Am. Tobacco Co. pf..	105¼	105¼	105	105	— ⅝
44½	45	900	*Am. Woolen Co.....	45	45	44½	44½	— ⅝
287½	288	70,800	*Anaconda Cop. Min..	277½	288	277½	287½	+13
91⅞	92	4,000	Atch., Top. & S. F....	91⅜	91⅞	91⅜	91⅞	— ½
160½	162	100	Atlantic Coast Line...	163	163	163	163	— ½
113⅜	114	1,500	Baltimore & Ohio....	114	114	113⅜	113⅞	— ⅝
84⅜	85	3,600	Brook. Rapid Transit..	84⅜	85¼	84½	85	— ½
174⅜	174¾	3,100	Canadian Pacific	174	174½	174	174⅛	— ⅞
45⅞	46	4,100	Central Leather	45¾	46½	45¾	45⅝	+ ⅛
106⅜	106⅞	1,000	Central Leather pf...	106¾	106⅞	106¾	106⅝	....
50½	50⅝	2,100	Chesapeake & Ohio....	50	50⅝	50	50¼	— ⅛
21⅜	22	400	Chi. Great Western..	21⅞	21⅞	21¾	21¾	— ⅜
38½	38⅝	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	— ¼
184⅜	184¾	2,650	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	184⅜	184⅞	184¼	184¼	-1
230½	237	1,500	Chi. & Northwestern.	233	237	233	237	+4
191	193	300	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	188	191	188	191	+2½
15½	15¾	1,200	Chi. Terminal Trans.	15¼	16½	15⅛	15⅝	—1
37	38	1,400	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	36	39	36	38	—2
11⅞	12	300	Chi. Union Traction..	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅝
41	43	200	Chi. Union Trac. pf..	41	41	40½	40½	—2
71⅞	72⅛	4,300	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	72½	72½	71⅞	72	— ½
35	35¼	4,500	Colorado & Southern.	35	35⅝	35	35⅜	+ ¼
72¼	72⅜	700	Col. & South. 1st pf..	72½	72⅜	72½	72⅜	+ ½
53¼	53⅜	200	Col. & South. 2d pf..	53½	53⅜	53½	53⅜	+ ½
22	23	800	Colum. & H. C. & I..	23	23	22½	22½	—1
176½	178	100	Consolidated Gas	177	177	177	177	— ½
212½	213	400	Delaware & Hudson...	215½	215½	213	213	+3
48⅛	48⅜	2,500	Den. & Rio Grande...	47⅝	48⅜	47⅝	48⅜	+ ⅝
101¼	101⅞	100	Detroit United Ry...	101½	101½	101¼	101½	+ ½
57⅛	57½	1,200	*Distillers' Securities.	57¾	57¾	57	57⅛	— ⅝
41	42	100	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	41	41	41	41	—1¼
45⅞	46	4,800	Erie	46½	46⅜	45⅝	46	— ½
189	190	500	Fed. Min. & Smelting	189	190	189	190	+2
107½	108	1,400	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	108¾	108¾	108	108	....
175	176	300	General Electric	175¾	175¾	175	175	— ½
343¾	344	2,270	Great Northern pf....	343	344½	342½	343¼	—3¼
23⅞	24	700	International Paper...	23¾	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅛
74	84	100	*Internat. Power Co...	74½	74½	74½	74½	— ½
83	84	100	Int. Steam Pump pf..	83½	83½	83½	83½	—1½
34¼	34½	3,100	Iowa Central	33½	34⅜	33½	34⅜	+ ⅞
61½	61⅝	1,000	Iowa Central pf.....	60½	61⅝	60½	61⅜	+1
84	84½	100	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	84	84	84	84	— ½
32	32¼	1,000	Kan. City Southern..	32¼	32½	32	32½	— ⅛
62	62½	300	Kan. City South. pf..	62⅜	62⅜	62	62	—1⅝
8	15	100	Kingston & Pemb....	10	10	10	10	+1
65½	65¾	600	Knickerb. Ice. Chi....	65¾	65¾	65	65½	— ⅜
79	79½	60	Knick. Ice, Chi., pf..	79½	79½	79½	79½	....
150¼	150½	800	Louisville & Nash....	150½	150¼	149⅞	149⅞	—1½
160¼	161	1,000	Manhattan Elevated...	161	161	160½	160⅝	+ ⅛
70¼	72	1,300	*Met. Securities	71	71	70¼	70¼	—1½
120¼	120½	1,700	*Met. Street Railway.	120½	120½	120⅜	120¾	— ⅛
25⅝	26	400	Mexican Central	25⅞	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	— ⅛
97	99½	100	Minn. & St. L. pf....	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	+ ¼
157	158½	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	158¾	158¾	158¾	158¾	— ¼
36⅜	36⅝	1,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas...	36½	36½	36⅛	36⅜	— ⅛
101⅜	101⅞	1,300	Missouri Pacific	101⅜	101⅞	101⅜	101⅞	+ ⅛
69⅝	70	600	*Nat. Biscuit Co.....	70	70	69½	69¾	— ¼
117½		200	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf..	118	118¼	118	118¼	— ¼
84	84½	300	*Nat. Lead Co.....	84	84½	84	84½	— ⅛
160	161	700	*New York Air Brake.	160½	160⅝	150½	160	— ⅞
150¼	150¼	4,600	New York Central....	149¾	150¼	149½	150¼	+ ⅝
68¼	69	500	N. Y., Chi. & St. L...	67½	68¼	67½	68¼	+ ⅝
52⅜	52½	400	N. Y., Ont. & West...	52¼	52½	52¼	52½	— ⅛
88½	88⅝	2,900	Norfolk & Western...	89½	89¼	88½	88⅝	—1¼
102⅞	103	1,400	North American	103	103¼	102⅞	103	....
220⅞	221	25,600	Northern Pacific	222	222⅜	220	220⅞	—1⅛
118	121	100	Pacific Coast	120	120	120	120	....
48½	49	400	Pacific Mail	47½	47½	47¼	47¼	—1
141⅜	141½	7,171	Pennsylvania R. R....	141⅝	141⅞	141¼	141½	— ⅝
99⅞	100	500	People's Gas, Chi....	100¼	100¼	100	100	— ¼
15	16	100	Pittsburg Coal	15	15	15	15	— ¼
62¼	62½	1,200	Pressed Steel Car....	62	62⅜	62	62⅜	+ ⅛
102¾	103¼	100	Pressed Steel Car pf..	103	103	103	103	+ ⅛
3¼	4½	200	Quicksilver pf.....	3	3	3	3	+1⅝
140⅝	140¾	50,800	Reading	139⅞	141½	139⅞	140⅝	+ ⅝
34½	35	700	*Rep. Iron & Steel...	35	35	34½	35	— ¼
107	108	400	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107⅝	— ¼
26⅞	27	5,600	Rock Island Co.....	26⅞	27⅜	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
65¾	66	1,800	Rock Island Co. pf...	66½	66½	66	66	— ½
24	26	200	St. Jo. & Grand Isl...	25	25	25	25	— ½
48	48½	1,100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	48¾	48⅝	48¾	48½	— ¼
26	26½	200	St. Louis Southwest'n	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅜
58	59	400	St. L. Southwest'n pf.	59½	59½	59	59	— ½
88	89	50	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. Co.	89	89	89	89	....
67⅞	68	2,300	Southern Pacific	68⅛	68¼	67¾	67⅞	— ¾
117⅞	118	1,300	Southern Pacific pf...	118¼	118¼	118	118	....
40⅝	40⅞	9,700	South. R'way ext.....	40⅞	41⅛	40¼	40⅞	— ⅛
100½	101	625	South. R'way pf., ext.	101	101	101	101	+ ⅛
156½	157	2,400	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	155	157	155	157	—1
35¼	35⅝	100	Texas & Pacific.....	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
36¼	37	100	Tol., St. L. & West...	36½	36½	36½	36½	— ¼
57½	58	200	Tol., St. L. & W. pf...	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	....
155¼	155⅜	51,200	Union Pacific	155¾	156⅞	155⅞	155	— ⅝
97½	97¾	80	Union Pacific pf.....	97¼	97½	97¼	97½	....
91⅜	92½	100	United R'ways Inv. pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½	....
48½	48⅝	200	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	49	49	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅝
67	70	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	68	68	68	68	+1½
52⅝	53	150	U. S. Rubber	52⅝	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	— ⅜
110	110½	200	U. S. Rubber 1st pf...	110	110	110	110	....
81	81½	150	U. S. Rubber 2d pf....	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	+ ¼
44⅝	44¾	36,000	U. S. Steel	44¼	44⅝	44⅛	44⅜	— ⅜
109⅜	109½	5,475	U. S. Steel pf.....	109½	109⅝	109½	109½	— ⅛
51⅜	51½	2,500	Va.-Caro. Chemical....	51⅜	51⅝	50⅝	51⅝	+ ⅜
12⅜	12¾	200	*Vulcan Detinning	12	12⅞	12	12⅞	— ⅛
63¾	64	100	*Vulcan Detinning pf..	64¼	64½	64¼	64¼	— ⅛
24¼	24½	900	Wabash	24¼	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
47	47¼	1,500	Wabash pf.....	47½	47¾	47	47	— ⅜
39⅜	40½	265	Western Maryland	40	40	40	40	....
93½	94	100	West. Union Tel.....	93¾	93¾	93¼	93¼	— ⅛
¼	⅝	1,500	West. E. & M. rights..	¼	½	¼	¼	....
20	21½	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie..	21	21	21	21	— ⅛
46½	47½	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	47	47	47	47	— ⅝
27½	28	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf..	28	28	27½	27½	+ ⅜
28⅝	29¼	100	Wisconsin Central....	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅜
58½	59¾	100	Wisconsin Central pf..	59	59	59	59	—1⅛

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

ON THE LONDON 'CHANGE

Expectation of Better Business Held by Leading Financiers.

Government Will Try to Keep Load of Its Paper Off the Market—Apprehension of American Coal Strike.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Feb. 10.—Although transactions on the Stock Exchange have not been large this week evidence has not been lacking that expectation of better business and prices is stoutly held by many of the leading financiers.

This expectation is based to a large extent on the belief that money market conditions are improving and cheaper rates are coming within a short time. It is based also on the understanding that the new Government hopes to do something to relieve the market to some extent of the burden of carrying the enormous issues of Government paper every now and then.

The scheme is to reduce partly the floating debt, the large volume of which it is believed injuriously affects the money market and at the same time keeps down the prices of consols. These securities are already gaining ground on the strength of the expectation that the new Government intends to better their market value.

There has been a good demand for them this week in spite of the dear money. It is said that many persons who had been waiting for more consols to become cheaper have abandoned their idea and are making their purchases now. To some extent the same thing has taken place with respect to other home and colonial stocks.

Outside of this group most of the departments have been depressed. Home rails had a downward tendency throughout the week, and have been affected considerably in the last two days by weakness caused by the liquidation of a deceased speculator's holdings in mines.

Foreign bonds have been quiet and the market both here and on the Continent has been unsettled.

American issues have been traded in more than any other speculative stocks, but the prices have been determined in a large measure by the New York movements. The British speculators are now wondering whether the coal strike talk is a stock-jobbing bogy or is based on a genuine apprehension of trouble. If they shall be convinced that the latter is true, thereafter they will operate in American shares with caution, they say.

Mining issues are dull and lower.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Supplies of money were rather more plentiful in the market to-day and rates were steady. Discounts were firmer.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was quiet and irregular. Home securities were affected by fears of new flotations in the near future. Consols were easy on the Moroccan situation. Home rails drooped.

Americans opened firm, eased, on expectations of a poor New York bank statement, to rather below parity, and closed dull. Canadian Pacific suffered on profit taking.

Foreigners were a shade lower.

Kaffirs rallied slightly after yesterday's extensive sales and closed easier.

Imperial Japanese 6s of 1904 were quoted at 102⅞.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 20.77; Lisbon, 4.50.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Clos.	Net Chge.
Anaconda	14½	274⅜	274½	+ ¼
Atchison	91½	91⅞	92⅜	— ⅛
Atchison pf.....	106½	103½	103⅜	— ⅛
Balt. & Ohio	117	113⅞	114½	— ⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf...	101½	98⅜	99	— ½
Ches. & Ohio.....	60½	59	59⅜	— ⅜
Chi. Gt. West.....	22½	21⅞	22⅜	— ⅛
Can. Pacific.....	179¼	174¾	175	— ¼
Denver	49	47¾	47⅞	— ⅛
Denver pf.....	91¼	89	....	....
Erie	47½	46⅜	46½	— ⅛
Erie 1st pf.....	80⅜	78⅝	78½	+ ⅛
Erie 2d pf.....	74½	72½	72⅝	— ⅛
Ill. Central.....	181⅜	177	177½	— ½
Kan. & Texas....	37½	36½	36½	....
Kan. & Texas pf.	73	71	71	....
Louis. & Nash....	155	151¼	151⅜	— ⅛
Mex. Central....	25½	25⅛	26	— ⅛
N. R. R. of M. pf.	40	39	....	....
Nor. & Western..	91½	89	89⅞	— ⅛
Nor. & West. pf..	93	92½	....	....
Nor. Pacific.....	226½	220½	222	— 1½
N. Y. Central....	154	150¼	150	+ ¼
Ont. & Western..	54½	53½	53½	....
Pennsylvania	72¾	141½	141⅞	— ⅜
Reading	73½	140¼	141¼	— ⅛
Reading 1st pf...	48¼	93¾	94	— ⅛
Reading 2d pf....	51½	100¼	100¼	....
Rock Island.....	28	27⅜	27⅜	....
Southern Railway	42	41	41⅝	— ⅜
So. Railway pf...	104	101	100⅞	+ ⅛
So. Pacific.....	70	68¼	68½	— ⅛
St. Paul.....	190	185	185¼	— ½
Un. Pacific.....	150½	156½	156	— ½
Un. Pacific pf....	100½	97⅜	97½	+ ¼
U. S. Steel.....	45⅜	44⅝	45	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf....	112½	109½	109⅞	— ⅛
Wabash	25	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅛
Wabash pf.....	48	40⅞	47⅜	— ½
Wabash deb B...	82	79⅞	80	— ⅛

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were weak and business was dull throughout in consequence of the approaching discussion of the Moroccan police question.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 83.30 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 492.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 25c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 16c for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 10.—Prices on the Boerse to-day generally were depressed. Reports to the effect that the delegates at the Moroccan Conference had disagreed produced an unfavorable effect.

Exchange on London, 20 marks' 41½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird....	1 9 6	Esperanza	4 5 0
Tomboy	1 7 0	Dolores	2 0 0
El Oro.....	1 7 6	Strat. Ind.....	0 8 3

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money, 4½@4¾ per cent. for sixty days and 4¾ per cent. for ninety days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4⅛@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $35,893,521; balances, $14,203,494. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $185,008.

Sterling exchange was quiet. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.8835 for sixty days, $4.8725 for demand, and $4.8790 for cables. Commercial bills were quoted at $4.88¾@$4.84½.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.18⅛ and 5.16¼@5.16⅛; reichsmarks, 94⅛@94 9-16 and 95@95 1-16; guilders, 39 15-16@40 and 40 1-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5@10c discount. Chicago—30c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7c; telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—5c premium. St. Louis, 10@15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium.

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Trading Much Quieter — Rumored Change in Bingham Control.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—There have been but two features in this week's copper stock market, the general trading being in a waiting mood. The change in control of Bingham Consolidated, which was first made public in this column last Sunday, caught the attention of the local writers in the middle of the week, and ever since there has been vigorous guessing as to the identity of the new ownership. Meanwhile the stock has appreciated 10 points. All efforts to penetrate the secret have failed, and the Street declares its belief that persons connected with American Smelting are the purchasers. The somewhat startling suggestion was made today, however, that friends of F. Augustus Heinze are the people in the deal, although the broker who made the suggestion admitted that he could not explain what may be in the wind.

Boston Consolidated has furnished the other feature, if an advance of 3 points may be called a feature. The hitch in the deal between this company and the Utah Copper Company as to consolidation is now said to be over the Cactus properties. Furthermore, the Utah people think that their mine should go in at a higher ratio than was proposed.

Pending the accomplishment of these details the general market maintains a halting position, and this is likely to continue several days, perhaps a fortnight.

The activity in Bingham Consolidated has affected Eagle and Blue Bell, of which stock the Bingham company owns 20,000 shares. Otherwise the curb has not shown much activity this week.

Mr. Cole's denial that he is to be President of Amalgamated does not affect the statement made in this column that he is destined to occupy a foremost place in the Butte mining camp. The gentleman who a fortnight ago mentioned Cole's growing prominence to me said to-day: "Mr. Cole's friends think he has brought about an agreement between the Amalgamated people and Heinze. They never thought that Amalgamated was to absorb the Heinze properties or to be absorbed by them, but that a new company was to be formed, with Cole at its head, and to that notion they stick. One thing is certain—people very near to Ryan are tremendously bullish on Amalgamated. Heinze's friends are also bullish, but the public doesn't seem to be enthusiastic about United Copper.

In event of this deal going through it is said to be unlikely that the public will be allowed to share to any extent; the profits are destined for Cole's friends, the Amalgamated crowd, and the Steel people.

The assessment upon Winona is regarded as a bull card, showing that Mr. Stanton regards the exploration work as encouraging.

Locally the discovery of air blasts in the Quincy mine is of great interest. The price of shares dropped 16 points on the announcement, later recovering 10. Quincy is one of the investment coppers, and a great favorite in Boston.

Arizona Commercial's annual report states that net earnings are at the rate of $12,000 or $15,000 per month.

Salt Lake advices mention the probability of the new United States Smelting Company taking over several of the producing mines of the Tintic district, with the Centennial-Eureka as the centre, the object being to acquire smelting ores.

The West Butte Mining Company is announced. It has 20,000 ten-dollar shares and will operate the Columbia mine, west of Butte, and has options on other properties. The Columbia produced considerable silver at one time, and the shaft bottoms in copper ore. Boston is interested in the proposition.

The conversion of the shares of the old United States Mining Company into the shares of the United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Company is entirely completed. The exercising of the rights granted under the reorganization was practically unanimous.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930.	103	103⅜	Hock. V. pf.	94¼	95¼
2s, c., 1930.	103	103⅜	Homestake..	81	82
3s, r., 1918.	102¼	103¼	Ill. Central.	176½	177
3s, c., 1918.	102½	103¼	I. C. L.	103½	....
3s, r., 1918, sm.	102¼	....	I. C. L. pf.	87	....
4s, r., 1907.	103	103¾	Int. S. P.	34⅞	35¼
4s, c., 1907.	103	104	Jol. & Chi.	180	....
4s, r., 1925.	129¼	130¼	Kan. & M..	55	57
4s, c., 1925.	129½	130¼	K. & D. M.	13	16
D. C. 3-65s.	116	....	K. & D. M. pf.	....	45
Philip'ne 4s.	109	110¼	Lacl. Gas..	....	105
Adams Exp.	245	255	Lacl. G. pf.	95	110
Am. Express	240	....	L. E. & W.	37	39
Am. Sug.	140	....	L. E. & W. pf.	....	88
Allis-Ch. pf.	63¼	64	L. & W. C.	45	....
A. A. C. pf.	95	100	Long Island.	75	78
A. B. S. pf.	83	85	Man. Beach.	10	13
Am. Coal.	170	195	Md. C. pf.	115	....
A. C. O. pf.	92	94½	Mich. Cent.	140	148
Am. D. Tel.	32	40	M. & St. L.	77	78½
Am. D. Tel. pf.	9½	10	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	174½	178
Am. L. Co.	24½	25	Mo., K. & T. pf.	70½	71
A. L. Co. pf.	46	48½	N., C. & St. L.	143	147
Am. Loc. pf.	116½	117½	Nat. Enam.	16	17
Am. M. Co. ctfs.	5	5½	Nat. En. pf.	87	90
Am. M. Co. pf. ctfs.	27	28	Nat. L. pf.	106	106½
A. S. & R. pf.	125¾	126	N. R. R. of M. pf.	38	40
Am. Sm. pf.	101⅜	101½	N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	20	21¾
B.	225	....	N. Cent. C.	35	46
Am. Snuff.	220	....	N. Y. & N. H.	202	202½
Am. Sn. pf.	105	110	N. Y., C. & St. L.	84	....
Am. St. Fd.	13	13

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The professional element of Wall Street had a somewhat more bullish feeling of the market at the end of last week than at its beginning. Speculative comment on Monday became extremely despondent, and continued so for several days, with all the traders, one could have supposed, arrayed against the market, pounding the eighths out of it here and there, first in one stock and then another, and making much more fuss than impression. As the difficulty of making headway on the bear side became more and more apparent, owing to the absence of any real selling pressure, bearish views of the immediate situation underwent some modification, and before the week was ended some of Monday's bears were on the other side of the market, ridiculing the self-same arguments which they had advanced in favor of selling stocks. Shrewd traders declared on Friday and Saturday that the market presented to them a sold-out appearance, a view which was greatly strengthened when yesterday a bank statement which was fully as bad as anybody had expected was received without comment and affected prices not as much as ½ per cent.

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Various aggressive speculative organizations, notably the Gates crowd, were reported on Saturday to have adopted a somewhat more bullish set of opinions.

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The next fortnight is likely to be prolific of developments calculated to influence speculative thought. It is understood that, for one thing, the Union Pacific dividend will be announced, and the Street will feel relieved to have that matter out of the way, whatever the dividend may be. It is possible that something definite on the impending "copper deal" will be vouchsafed within a few days. It is something for which the market is waiting with considerable impatience. As to the Great Northern's ore deal with the United States Steel Corporation, it would seem that the details of that transaction cannot be much longer withheld. In certain well-informed quarters it is understood that the deal is practically closed, but that Mr. Hill is for holding the announcement off either until Congress adjourns or becomes preoccupied with matters other than corporation baiting. Mr. Hill's friends say that he has a strange dread of squalls at Washington.

***

"Recent events in this market," said the oldest customer yesterday, "have recalled to me Jack Purdy's panic. Ju-ever hear of Jack Purdy? Of course not. It was long before your time down here. He began as an office boy, and at last entered upon his speculative career with a capital of $1,000. He caught the market on a big upward swing, pyramided steadily on the advance, and presently was carrying a line of 45,000 shares of stock. That was a pretty big line in those days for a mere trader to be swinging, and Purdy, becoming puffed up, began to talk about himself. He made a pretty target, and it was not long before somebody was gunning for him. A combination supposed to have been got up by the bucket shop crowd suddenly descended on the market, attacking the stocks of which Purdy was long up to his neck, and they got him. While he was going out the market broke very sharply. The whole trouble was Purdy, and we called it Purdy's panic. In ten days the market was higher than it was before they began gunning for him."

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Amalgamated Copper, Union Pacific, and the United States Steel stocks closed yesterday at fractional variations from the closing quotations of the previous week.

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Recent disguised attacks upon the Metropolitan issues have been traced to a house whose unfortunate campaign on the bear side of Metropolitan Street Railway about three years ago seriously impaired its prestige in Wall Street. This brings to mind a curious fact regarding the traction stocks, which is, that, although theoretically for several days they have been a short sale on their earnings, every bear campaign that has been laid out in them has resulted disastrously to the sellers. It shows how untrustworthy mere accounting is as a guide to speculative action in Wall Street, without knowledge of the plans of the insiders. The house referred to engaged experts to go very thoroughly into the finances of the Metropolitan system. On the reports of the experts it seemed impossible that a bear campaign should fail. But it did fail, in a very signal manner. The figures even at this day are very little better on their face, with Third Avenue earning a deficit, Metropolitan Street Railway falling far short of its new 5 per cent. guarantee, and with the Manhattan barely earning its 7 per cent., but the weight of speculative experience is against selling any New York traction security short on its earnings, or lack of them. Mr. Keene is perhaps the only operator who ever succeeded in a bear movement against this group of securities, and he has had some very narrow escapes from the fate of most other bears in the same field. Out of his bearish operations grew the undying enmity between himself and the late Mr. Whitney.

***

The strength yesterday of "coppers," especially Anaconda, imparted to the general market a rather better tone than it might otherwise have had. Some persons declared their conviction that the demonstration in Anaconda was intended to promote cheer and good feeling at the dinner of the Montana Society to be held in the evening uptown. The Butte folk were found to be looking forward to this dinner with delirious anticipations. There is more money in the Butte crowd than could be counted in a week, and its spirits and appetite are accordingly good.

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Charles B. Macdonald, who for two years has been perhaps the most prominen ttrader on the floor of the Stock Exchange sailed yesterday for Europe. He has made a gerat deal of money—no less than $3,000,000, his friends say—on the bull side of the market. He has been a consistent bull for about two years, with a special preference for Union Pacific, a stock in which he was very successful. He is one of the few active traders who have made big money in Union Pacific. He caught its swings with almost unfailing accuracy. In the last eighteen months he has perhaps traded in and out, in the entire common capital stock. On Friday evening he entertained about thirty intimate spirits uptown, first at dinner and then at the Arion ball, leaving his friends just in good time to catch the steamer by which he departed yesterday morning. He pronounced himself still a bull. He had promised his family to go abroad, he said, else he would probably have stayed to see the bull market through.

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Wall Street is inclined to draw happy conclusions from the co-operation of J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. in recent undertakings of finance.

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It is easy to attach too much importance to dismal reports at this early time concerning the outlook for Winter wheat. They are, to say the least, premature. The leading crop experts say that it will be impossible to judge of this matter until late in March, when the weak spots will begin to show. In the meantime individuals take it upon themselves to make predictions which are purely guesswork. There is a very warm day in Michigan, and somebody there, with a passion for expression, announces over the wires that there can't be any wheat crop after a Winter like this. A few days later it is unseasonably warm at some other place, and a similar prediction is put upon the wires. It is too early to get up a genuine crop scare. The wheat market is the most trustworthy guide, and it has not been advancing.

NOT A HILL ROAD CONCERN.

Great Northern Development Co. of Maine Still a Guessing Matter.

At the offices of the Great Northern Railway is was said yesterday that the Great Northern Development Company, recently incorporated in Maine, had no reference to the negotiations for the sale of the Great Northern's ore lands or their lease to the United States Steel Corporation. The Maine company is capitalized at $100,000. It was reported yesterday that this company had been formed in the interest of the Great Northern, and that the capital of the company would be increased to possibly $120,000,000.

The denial that the Great Northern Railway was interested in the Great Northern Development Company of Maine was accompanied by the suggestion that no significance could be attached to the similarity in names for the reason that "Great Northern" was a name assumed by any number of enterprises in the Northwest, as well as in Canada.

TARIFF RULING ON ZINC.

Ore Importers Lose in Fight with the Missouri Producers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Following the advice of the Department of Justice, an order has been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury classifying ores chiefly valuable for the zinc which they contain as metallic mineral substances in a crude state under Paragraph 183 of the Tariff act, which pays a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem. Silicate of zinc is free of duty under Section 514 of the Tariff act. Sulphides and carbonates will pay a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem.

This ruling is the substance of an extended contest between the zinc producers of Missouri and the ore importers. It is understood that the importers, who have lost, will appeal from this decision to the courts.

MORSE SHIP MERGER PLANS.

$18,000,000 Securities to be Issued to Finance the Deal.

The Clyde Steamship Company of Maine, organized by Charles W. Morse, to take over the steamship interests of W. P. Clyde & Co. and the Clyde Line of forty steamers, will be financed by the issue of $14,000,000 of common stock at $25 per share and $4,000,000 of 5 per cent. sinking fund bonds.

Eventually all of the Morse steamship lines will be merged in one holding company.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, Feb. 10, 1906.

Imprl Jap Gov 6s, sterling loan
2,000.....100¼
4,000.....100⅝
2d series
10,000.....100½
2,000.....100¼
4½s, sterl loan
18,000.....94⅜
20,000.....94⅝
5,000.....94⅜
500.....95
11,000.....94⅜
1,000.....94⅝
24,000.....94⅜
30,000.....94⅝
Imp Jap Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs full paid for new 4½s, 2d ser
89,000.....91¼
25,000.....91⅛
Imp Jap Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs for 4s, sterling loan
5,000..... 88
Adams Express 4s
5,000.....104½
Am Tobacco 6s
10,000.....117⅝
Am Tobacco 4s
25,000..... 80⅞
50,000..... 80¾
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000..... 98
At, T & S F gen 4s
5,000.....104½
conv 4s
14,000.....104⅜
adjustment 4s
5,000..... 96⅞
4,000..... 96¾
stamped
5,000..... 96⅞
Atl Coast Line, Lo & Nash col 4s
1,000..... 95⅜
Balt & O gold 4s
4,000.....104⅝
3,000.....104⅝
prior lien 3½s
15,000..... 94½
So Wn div 3½s
8,000..... 92
E R Tr refg conv 4s
25,000..... 98
Bklyn Ferry 5s
1,000..... 49
C of Ga Ry 3d inc 5s
1,000..... 80⅞
Centl Leather 5s
5,000.....102
Cent Pac gtd 4s
27,000.....100⅜
5,000.....100½
Ches & O con 5s
1,000.....119
Ches & O gen 4½s
1,000.....108¾
Chi, Bur & Quincy joint 4s
84,000.....101⅝
11,000.....101½
10,000.....101¼
2,000.....101⅜
Ill div 3½s
1,000..... 94½
Chi, Mil & St Paul gen 4s, Ser A
2,000.....110
Chi, R I & Pac Ry refunds 4s
10,000..... 96⅜
10,000..... 96¼
10,000..... 96⅜
C, R I & P R R 4s
3,000..... 81
1,000..... 80¾
Chi, R I & P R R col tr 5s
15,000..... 92⅞
3,000..... 92⅞
Colorado Industrial
1st 5s, Ser A
10,000..... 80½
10,000..... 80½
22,000..... 80⅜
1,000..... 80¼
20,000..... 80½
1st 5s, Ser B
10,000..... 77½
Col & So 1st 4s
2,000..... 94⅛
3,000..... 94¼
Col Mid 1st 4s
5,000..... 76½
Consol Tob 4s
38,000..... 80⅝
3,000..... 80⅞
Den & R G impvt 5s
19,000.....108¼
Dist Sec Cor 5s
2,000..... 87⅞
14,000..... 88
East Tenn V & G
con 1st 5s
4,000.....119⅜
Erie 1st con 4s
2,000.....100½
10,000.....100⅜
Erie Penn col tr 4s
4,000..... 94⅞
H & Tx C gen 4s
5,000..... 99
Ill Cent 4s, 1953
1,000.....105½
Int Paper 6s
6,000.....108
Kentucky Cent 4s
5,000.....100
Lacka Steel 5s
1,000.....107¾
4,000.....107¼
Laclede Gas Lgt of St L 1st 5s
13,000.....107
L S & M So 3½s
6,000.....100¾
Manhattan con 4s
7,000.....103
Mex Cent con 4s
35,000..... 80½
M, St P & S S M
1st con 4s
1,000.....101¾
Mil & Nor 1st con 6s
10,000.....115
Mo, K & East 1st
1,000.....115⅜
N Y Cent & H R gen 3½s, regstd
3,000..... 98¼
10,000..... 98½
L S col 3½s
1,000..... 89½
N Y G, E L, H & P pur money 4s
1,000..... 89⅞
Nort & W con 4s
5,000.....101½
Northn Pac 4s
5,000.....105
Nor Pac gen 3s
500..... 77¼
1,000..... 76¾
Ore Sh L gtd ref 4s
1,000..... 97½
1st con 5s
8,000.....105
Penn conv 3½s, 1915
5,000..... 99⅝
4,000..... 99¾
Reading gen 4s
2,000.....101½
5,000.....101⅝
Rdg Jer Cent col 4s
3,000.....101
1,000.....101¼
Rio Gde Wn 1st
1,000..... 99¼
St L & San Fr R R refundg 4s
7,000..... 87⅜
1,000..... 87½
South Pac 1st ref 4s
10,000..... 97⅜
San An & Ar P 4s
5,000..... 90
Tenn Coal Ir & R gen 5s
1,000.....101
Third Av con 4s
3,000..... 94½
5,000..... 94⅜
Undgrd E Rys, London prof shar 5s
1,000..... 98½
Union Pac 1st 4s
4,000.....105¾
4,000.....105
U S Leather 6s
2,000.....109½
U S Steel Corpor skg fund 5s
19,000..... 99½
5,000..... 99⅝
63,000..... 99¼
21,000..... 99⅜
2,000..... 99½
Wabash 2d 5s
1,000.....106¼
Wab, Pitts Ter 2d
25,000..... 40
10,000..... 40½
Wn Maryl cnv 4s
6,000..... 75⅜
West Shore 4s
7,000.....108
Wis Cent gen 4s
2,000..... 93⅝

The only advance worth noting was an advance of 3¾ in Brooklyn Ferry 5s.

Total sales Feb. 10, 1906.....$1,172,000
From Jan. 1, 1906.....130,749,600
Corresponding date last year.....192,688,000

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$147,811,383
Gold coin and bullion	76,304,640
Gold certificates	39,784,540
Silver coin and bullion	15,962,180
Silver certificates	5,650,738
United States notes	9,896,688
Treasury notes of 1890	38,436
National banknotes	16,631,712
Total receipts this month	19,198,934
Total receipts this year	366,847,780
Total expenditures this month	17,320,000
Total expenditures this year	368,551,571

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$542,347,869
Silver dollars	465,687,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,038,000
Total	$1,016,072,869
General fund	174,778,935
Deposits in National banks	66,386,531
In Philippine Treasury	4,767,198
Awaiting reimbursement	42,029
Current liabilities	98,163,310

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

NOTE.—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Baltimore & Ohio (semi-annual)	3	Mar. 1	Feb. 14	Mar. 1
Baltimore & Ohio (semi-annual)	2	Mar. 1	Feb. 14	Mar. 1
Boston & Maine, com., (quar.)	1¾	April 2	Holders of record	Mar. 1
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg	3	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 6
Buff., Roch. & Pitts pf	3	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 6
Canadian Pacific, com	3	April 2	Feb. 24	April 3
Canadian Pacific pf	2	April 2	Feb. 24	April 3
Chestnut Hill (quar.)	1½	Mar. 5	Holders of record	Feb. 20
Chicago Gt. Western pf. A	2½	April 1	Mar. 10	April 2
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha (semi-annual)	3½	Feb. 20	Holders of record	Feb. 6
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Feb. 20	Holders of record	Feb. 6
C., C., C. & St. Louis com. (semi-annual	2	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 10
Cleve. & Pitts. orig. gtd. (quar.)	1¾	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 10
Cleve. & Pitts. special gtd. (quar.)	1	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 10
Delaware & Bound Brook	2	Feb. 21	Holders of record	Feb. 9
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 23
Erie 1st pf	2	Feb. 28	Jan. 31	Mar. 1
Erie 2d pf	2	April 9	Holders of record	Mar. 12
Evans. & Terre Haute pf	2¼	April 16	.....	.....
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	3	Mar. 1	Jan. 31	Feb. 21
Illinois Central (extra)	½	Mar. 1	Jan. 31	Feb. 21
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf. (annual)	5	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 1
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf. (annual)	3	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 1
Norfolk & West. pf. (semi-ann.)	2	Feb. 16	Holders of record	Feb. 2
Oswego & Syracuse	4½	Feb. 20	Feb. 10	Feb. 20
Phil., Germantown & Nor. (quar.)	3	Mar. 5	Holders of record	Feb. 20
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. com. (semi-annual)	1½	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 5
Reading 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Mar. 10	Holders of record	Feb. 21
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
Vandalia Railroad	2	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 5
STREET RAILWAYS.				
Boston Elevated	3	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	Feb. 16
Easton Cons. Electric (extra)	$2.50	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 17
Phila. Co. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 10
Rochester Railway & Light pf	1	Mar. 20	Holders of record	Feb. 20
Twin City R. T. com (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 15	Holders of Record	Feb. 1
Whatcom Co. (Wash.) Ry. & I. pf.	3	Mar. 1	Feb. 19	Mar. 2
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Adams Express (extra)	2	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 9
Amalgamated Copper	1½	Feb. 26	Jan. 25	Feb. 15
A. Booth & Co. pf. (semi-annual)	4	Mar. 1	.....	.....
American Chicle com. (month)	1	Feb. 20	Feb. 14	Feb. 21
Amer. Graphophone com. (quar.)	1¼	Mar. 15	Holders of record	Mar. 1
Amer. Graphophone pf. (quar.)	1¾	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 1
Amer. Pneumatic Serv. pf. (quar.)	1½	Mar. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 27
American Radiator (quarter)	1	Mar. 31	Mar. 24	Apr. 2
American Radiator pf (quar.)	1¾	Feb. 15	Feb. 9	Feb. 16
Am. Smelt. Securities pf. A, (quar.)	1½	Mar. 1	Feb. 21	Mar. 2
Am. Smelt. Securities pf. B, (quar.)	1¼	Mar. 1	Feb. 21	Mar. 2
American Tobacco (quar.)	2½	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	Mar. 2
Brooklyn Union Gas (quar.)	2	Mar. 1	Feb. 10	Mar. 1
Butterick Co. (quar.)	1	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	Mar. 2
Cambria Steel (semi-annual)	1½	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 31
Columbus Gas Lt. & Heat. com	3	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 31
Con. Gas. Co., N. Y. (quar.)	2	Mar. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 24
Diamond Match (quar.)	2½	Mar. 15	Mar. 10	Mar. 16
Du Pont Int. Powder pf. (extra)	1	Feb. 15	Dec. 20	.....
General Asphalt Co. pf	2	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 17
General Chemical com	2	Mar. 7	Feb. 24	Mar. 8
Homestake Mining	50c	Feb. 26	Feb. 20	.....
International Salt (quarter)	1	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	Mar. 2
International Salt (quarter)	1	June 1	May 15	June 2
International Salt (quarter)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 2
Internat. Smokeless Powd. (extra)	½	Feb. 15	.....	.....
Int. Time Recording Co. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Mar. 1	.....	.....
Int. Time Recording Co. (extra)	½	Mar. 1	.....	.....
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron pf	2½	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 6
Lit Bros. Corporation	5	Feb. 20	Holders of record	Feb. 1
Milwaukee & Chicago Breweries	3	Feb. 27	.....	.....
National Carbon pf	1¾	Feb. 26	Feb. 5	Feb. 27
New England Tel. & Teleg. (quar.)	$1.50	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
Niles-Bement-Pond com	1½	Mar. 20	Mar. 15	Mar. 21
Niles-Bement-Pond com	1½	June 20	June 15	June 21
Niles-Bement-Pond pf. (quar.)	1½	Feb. 15	Feb. 10	Feb. 16
North American (quarter)	1¼	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 15
People's Gas Lt. & Coke (quar.)	1¼	Feb. 26	Feb. 15	Feb. 27
Pratt & Whitney pf. (quar.)	1¾	Feb. 15	Feb. 10	Feb. 16
Pressed Steel Car pf (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 23	Feb. 2	Feb. 23
Procter & Gamble com. (quar.)	3	Feb. 15	Jan. 30	Feb. 15
Pullman Co. (quarter)	2	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 31
Quincy Mining Co. (semi-annual)	$5	Feb. 26	Feb. 1	Feb. 8
Standard Consol. Mining	10c	Feb. 23	Feb. 9	Feb. 27
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe com. (quar.)	1	Mar. 1	.....	.....
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe pf. (quar.)	1¾	Mar. 1	.....	.....
U. S. Casualty Co. (quar.)	2½	April 2	Mar. 17	April 3
U. S. Steel pf. (quar.)	1¾	Feb. 28	Feb. 6	Mar. 1

*Books do not close.

†At the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the period between Dec. 15, 1905, and Feb. 1, 1906.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Feb. 10 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

NEW YORK CITY—Borough of Manhattan.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dep. with Clear. H'se Agent.	Dep., other Banks and Trust Cos.	Net Deposits.
Century	$200,000	$1,034,900.00	$25,500.00	$55,800	$60,900.00	$59,800.00	$982,500.00
Colonial	100,000	3,792,900.00	60,500.00	323,400	445,000.00	196,800.00	4,490,300.00
Chelsea Exch.	100,000	612,400.00	39,300.00	25,900	20,100.00	128,400.00	738,600.00
Columbia	300,000	6,230,000.00	298,000.00	240,000	614,000.00	3,700.00	6,853,000.00
Con. Nat.	1,000,000	4,621,000.00	585,000.00	52,200	367,400.00	66,000.00	3,260,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	998,856.00	20,320.00	57,190	97,420.00	.....	1,020,200.00
14th Street	500,000	4,726,400.00	168,200.00	277,600	282,000.00	62,000.00	5,303,900.00
Hamilton	200,000	4,428,300.00	214,300.00	175,400	193,800.00	210,000.00	4,910,800.00
Jefferson	400,000	3,517,500.00	7,600.00	177,800	205,400.00	162,500.00	3,548,400.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,792,000.00	141,200.00	125,300	288,300.00	57,000.00	3,328,100.00
Metropolitan	1,000,000	4,289,058.00	274,020.00	63,020	315,271.00	672,225.00	4,312,983.00
Mutual	200,000	3,807,052.00	28,658.00	325,288	103,920.00	57,500.00	3,820,781.00
19th Ward	200,000	3,203,812.00	26,421.00	231,452	356,908.00	.....	3,558,172.00
Plaza	100,000	3,940,000.00	225,000.00	214,000	391,000.00	.....	4,423,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,587,400.00	24,900.00	128,900	122,300.00	101,600.00	1,803,500.00
State	100,000	11,960,000.00	660,000.00	330,000	216,000.00	1,076,000.00	13,420,000.00
34th St. Nat.	200,000	1,179,600.00	234,700.00	32,400	119,900.00	24,300.00	1,178,200.00
12th Ward	200,000	2,341,000.00	42,000.00	248,000	208,000.00	32,000.00	2,867,000.00
23d Ward	100,000	1,582,500.00	56,200.00	171,100	121,400.00	122,500.00	1,952,900.00
Union Exch.	750,000	7,119,800.00	86,800.00	474,500	283,100.00	300,000.00	6,825,100.00
United Nat.	1,000,000	2,286,700.00	221,700.00	70,300	94,900.00	.....	1,283,000.00
Wash. Heights	100,000	804,330.00	17,750.00	34,710	78,850.00	.....	664,030.00
Yorkville	100,000	3,085,500.00	43,700.00	311,200	147,100.00	91,800.00	3,514,500.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Borough	200,000	2,264,400.00	46,700.00	164,000	216,700.00	77,300.00	2,540,800.00
Broadway	150,000	2,615,325.00	201,108	220,496.00	92,638.00	2,795,182.00	
Brooklyn	300,000	1,925,300.00	139,600.00	69,700	207,400.00	48,300.00	2,197,100.00
Mfrs. Nat.	252,000	4,580,700.00	418,700.00	98,200	682,000.00	219,000.00	5,004,500.00
Mechanics'	1,000,000	9,880,400.00	287,300.00	511,000	1,099,700.00	161,600.00	11,451,300.00
Nassau	300,000	5,533,000.00	218,000.00	431,000	821,000.00	.....	5,752,000.00
National City	300,000	3,447,000.00	138,000.00	310,000	545,000.00	61,000.00	3,967,000.00
North Side	100,000	1,714,908.00	27,561.00	104,086	45,057.00	121,724.00	1,775,454.00
People's	100,000	2,217,100.00	54,000.00	122,800	73,400.00	137,200.00	2,202,700.00
Union	300,000	7,417,000.00	156,000.00	315,000	623,000.00	682,000.00	8,529,000.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First Nat.	400,000	4,438,400.00	171,100.00	321,700	1,538,900.00	863,000.00	5,713,100.00
Hudson Co.	250,000	2,861,407.00	96,930.00	76,477	176,908.00	152,590.00	2,355,699.00
Second Nat.	250,000	901,500.00	62,400.00	15,000	235,900.00	16,200.00	952,500.00
Third Nat.	200,000	1,840,151.28	47,350.58	67,533	308,425.84	25,274.48	2,065,545.25
HOBOKEN.							
First Nat.	110,000	2,374,400.00	130,800.00	28,300	199,700.00	85,300.00	2,198,900.00
Second Nat.	125,000	1,365,350.00	48,203.00	47,980	42,800.00	115,100.00	1,484,700.00
BAYONNE.							
Mech. Tr. Co.	50,000	2,669,059.00	19,247.00	135,657	262,896.00	315,939.00	3,246,676.00

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for week ended Saturday, Feb. 10, 1906:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,729,200	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$16,811,000	$2,766,000	$1,459,000	$15,428,000	$1 148000
2,050,000	2,576,300	Bank of Man. Co.	24,230,000	4,504,000	2,238,000	27,450,000	.....
2,000,000	1,413,100	Merchants' Nat.	12,249,700	3,030,300	1,250,300	16,509,100	.....
3,000,000	3,413,500	Mechanics' Nat.	19,329,000	3,162,000	1,959,000	19,121,000	537,900
1,500,000	3,855,300	Bank of America	23,036,400	3,877,400	2,220,900	24,688,000	.....
1,000,000	286,800	Phenix Nat.	6,565,000	1,596,000	242,000	•6,283,000	904,700
25,000,000	18,771,700	National City	167,372,500	34,569,800	7,879,300	158,533,300	7,601,000
300,000	7,806,500	Chemical Nat.	24,903,800	5,097,400	1,751,100	24,265,000	.....
600,000	396,700	Merch. Exch. Nat.	5,577,900	871,800	607,300	5,911,300	220,400
1,000,000	2,284,900	Gallatin Nat.	8,330,400	1,078,700	549,600	6,228,000	968,000
300,000	142,500	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	2,508,200	585,300	89,700	2,782,600	46,700
700,000	359,000	Mechan. & Traders'	5,838,000	799,000	770,000	6,346,000	.....
500,000	561,600	Greenwich	4,911,100	775,500	577,500	5,300,000	.....
5,000,000	4,502,500	Am. Exch. Nat.	28,900,000	3,729,200	1,572,400	21,322,100	4,708,700
25,000,000	12,540,200	Nat. Bank of Com.	140,491,000	20,871,600	9,995,000	120,963,400	12 538900
3,000,000	4,386,700	Mercantile Nat.	21,795,800	3,209,200	1,543,100	18,558,600	2,265,000
422,700	551,000	Pacific	3,510,100	371,900	384,300	3,906,600	.....
450,000	1,053,400	Chatham Nat.	5,979,000	642,800	814,600	5,973,000	49,000
200,000	437,200	People's	2,209,300	102,400	557,800	2,566,800	.....
2,000,000	1,931,200	Nat. Bank of N. A.	14,376,800	2,290,300	1,510,300	13,666,200	614,500
3,000,000	7,287,800	Hanover Nat.	48,850,600	7,483,700	6,220,600	55,763,000	1,692,000
1,000,000	1,095,500	Irving Nat.	6,981,000	1,129,500	536,400	6,521,000	243,900
2,550,000	678,600	Citizens' Cent. Nat.	19,379,200	3,972,800	1,058,500	19,850,100	1,537,500
500,000	325,900	Nassau	3,347,300	592,700	183,800	3,745,000	.....
1,000,000	1,333,800	Market & Ful. Nat.	7,266,900	1,087,600	731,000	7,114,600	47,900
1,000,000	487,500	Nat. Shoe & Leath.	5,849,700	1,508,000	350,400	7,450,800	198,600
2,000,000	3,358,600	Corn Exchange	31,882,000	5,804,000	3,841,000	38,392,000	.....
750,000	1,130,300	Oriental	9,069,400	1,819,500	393,400	9,435,000	.....
1,500,000	6,755,100	Imp. & Trad. Nat.	24,760,000	4,281,000	1,310,000	22,157,000	45,800
3,000,000	7,450,100	National Park	71,808,000	14,353,000	7,438,000	83,142,000	2,955,400
250,000	118,100	East River Nat.	1,364,700	257,400	125,100	1,584,100	49,400
3,000,000	2,928,500	Second Nat.	11,593,200	2,956,700	2,675,900	21,863,100	50,000
300,000	1,591,800	Second Nat.	10,462,000	984,000	1,671,000	11,184,000	267,000
10,000,000	17,351,000	First Nat.	89,161,000	16,286,500	2,356,500	75,175,000	8,622,100
1,000,000	912,400	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	9,078,200	1,773,100	496,800	8,846,800	634,200
250,000	774,100	Bowery	3,108,000	421,000	204,000	3,451,000	.....
200,000	824,400	N. Y. Co. Nat.	4,931,300	931,000	465,400	5,680,600	50,000
750,000	561,100	German-American	4,196,000	752,900	187,400	4,138,600	.....
1,000,000	5,284,900	Chase Nat.	47,109,000	12,285,800	1,538,300	53,686,700	927,900
100,000	1,743,600	Fifth Avenue	10,703,200	2,486,000	576,000	12,001,900	.....
200,000	754,600	German Exch.	2,886,900	165,000	875,000	4,241,100	.....
200,000	898,100	Germania Bank	2,920,200	489,300	664,700	5,381,500	.....
300,000	1,492,400	Lincoln Nat.	15,312,100	1,640,600	2,235,500	16,577,800	294,200
1,000,000	1,291,100	Garfield Nat.	7,659,400	1,688,300	277,700	7,917,400	49,100
250,000	425,800	Fifth Nat.	2,809,200	551,900	163,800	2,847,900	234,100
1,000,000	1,615,800	Bank of Metropolis	9,507,500	1,136,800	845,300	10,428,300	.....
200,000	749,800	West Side	3,890,000	759,000	354,000	4,253,000	.....
1,000,000	1,057,600	Seaboard Nat.	18,371,000	3,917,000	1,659,000

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Unset Painted Intaglios Awarded Lower Duty—Other Decisions.

In a decision by T. S. Sharretts the Board of United States General Appraisers sustained yesterday a claim filed by Benedict & Warner of New York regarding the rate of duty applicable to unset painted intaglios. The articles are intended to be mounted in jewelry, and were assessed by the Collector at 50 per cent. ad valorem. After considering the evidence in the case and the action of the Federal courts on the subject, the board reached the conclusion that the merchandise was entitled to entry, as claimed, at the rate of 10 per cent. ad valorem.

The Customs Court handed down decisions sustaining claims filed by the Judkins & McCormick Company and Rothschild Brothers & Co. of New York; Semon Bache & Co., Marquette, Mich., and Mills & Gibb, New York.

The board denied claims made by A. & H. Veith, James G. Johnson & Co., Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Adolph Kraut, Worthington, Smith & Co., and Bloomingdale Brothers, New York.

Protests by A. Bader & Co. and Jules & Hugo Rosenberg, New York, were partially sustained.

BOSTON MANUFACTURING STOCKS

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—Following are this week's quotations of manufacturing stocks:

Sales.	Prices.	Prev. Quot'n.
178—Amory	176@177	178
2—Amoskeag	2050	2150
5—Androscoggin	135	130¾
..—Appleton	..	118
..—Arlington Mills	..	156
..—Atlantic	..	60
..—Bates	..	175
..—Belvidere Wool. Mfg., Lowell	..	702½
..—Bigelow Carpet	..	120½
..—Boott (old)	..	25¼
..—Boston (new)	..	100
6—Boston Belting	226½	226
..—Boston Duck	..	1275
10—Cabot	62½	60
..—Chicopee (old stock)	..	83½
4—Chicopee (new stock)	100¼	99½
..—Cocheco	..	135
..—Columbia	..	1012½
..—Continental	..	384½
1—Dwight	1052½	1042½
..—Edwards	..	175¼
..—Everett	..	127
20—Franklin	103½	103
15—Great Falls	161@161¼	162¼
1—Hamilton Cotton	700	670
..—Hamilton Woolen	..	38
..—Hill	..	84½
..—Hillsborough Mills (woolen)	..	25
..—Jackson	..	732
..—Lancaster (new)	..	85
5—Lawrence	133½	132½
..—Lockwood	..	90
..—Lowell	..	632½
..—Lowell Bleachery (new)	..	110¾
..—Lowell Machine Shop	..	902½
..—Lyman Mills	..	77¾
28—Manchester Mills pf	141@142	142
32—Manchester Mills com	140¼@141	141
..—Massachusetts	..	92¼
..—Mass. Cotton of Georgia	..	98
..—Merrimack com.	..	35¾
..—Merrimack pf.	..	91¼
..—Middlesex	..	75½
..—Monadnock	..	1000
..—Naumkeag Steam Cotton	..	70
..—Nashua Mfg. Co.	..	712½
..—Newmarket Mfg. Co.	..	243
..—Otis	..	1852½
..—Pacific	..	2850
..—Pepperell	..	276¼
..—Plymouth Cordage	..	230½
..—Queen City Cotton	..	100
..—Salmon Falls Mfg.	..	108
..—Stafford	..	107½
..—Thorndyke	..	1062½
..—Tremont & Suffolk	..	90¾
..—Waltham Bleach & Dye Wks	..	96½
..—Wamsutta	..	120¾
..—York	..	937½

FALL RIVER COTTON STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Feb. 10.—G. M. Haffords & Co. quote cotton stocks as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.	Last Sale.
American Linen Co	90	85	
Arkwright Mills	90	..	
Barnard Mfg. Co	72½	..	
Bourne Mills	80	..	
Border City Mfg. Co	99	..	
Chace Mills	99	102½	..
Davol Mills	100½	85	..
Davis Mills	92½	95	94½
Flint Mills	92½	94	93½
Granite Mills	..	130	..
Hargraves Mills	..	55	..
King Philip Mills	128½	..	..
Merchants' Mfg. Co	70	..	..
Mechanics' Mills	70	75	70¼
Narragansett Mills	97	100	98
Osborn Mills	75	80	75
Richard Borden Mfg. Co	..	132½	..
Luther McC	..	90	..
Sagamore Mfg. Co	110	115	..
Stafford Mills	74	78	..
Tecumseh Mills	126	..	127½
Wampanoag Mills	69	..	70
Weetamoe Mills	..	60	..

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—New York exchange was 35c. premium. Time and call loans, 4¾@5½ per cent.

Local securities were quiet at the close. Metropolitan Elevated gold 4s were the feature of the local Exchange, $15,000 being transferred at 94⅝ and 94¾. Pneumatic Tool lost a point, National Biscuit was fractionally weaker, while Kansas City Light was steady on small sales. List:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	American Can	10¼	10¼	10¼
50	Am. Shipbuilding	57½	57½	57½
100	Chicago City Ry	194½	194½	194½
100	Chicago Telephone	138	138	138
240	Chicago Pneu. Tool	62½	61½	61½
251	Diamond Match	144½	144	144½
455	Kansas City Light	66	66	66
300	Kansas City Light pf	92	92	92
50	Metropolitan Elevated	27	27	27
50	Metropolitan Elev. pf	69¾	69¾	69¾
100	National Biscuit	69¾	69¾	69¾
115	Quaker Oats pf	105½	105¾	105¾
88	Swift & Co	104¼	103¾	103¾
110	Boxboard	2½	2½	2¼
150	Boxboard pf	15⅝	15½	15½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Sat.	Fri.		Sat.	Fri.
Alta	.01	.02	L W. Con	.07	.07
Alpha Con	.11	.11	Mexican	1.30	1.25
Andes	.13	.18	Occid Con	.02	.02
Belcher	.12	.12	Ophir	6.00	6.00
Best & Bel	1.20	1.20	Overman	.14	.15
Bullion	.27	.30	Potosi	.11	.12
Caledonia	.43	.43	Savage	.41	.41
Chal. Con	.16	.16	Sag Belch	.08	.08
Chollar	.11	.11	Sierra Nev.	.37	.37
Confidence	.70	.70	Syndicate	.11	.11
C. C. & V.	1.45	1.45	St. Louis	.09	.08
Con. Imp	.02	.01	Union Con	.52	.51
Crown Point	09	.09	Utah Con	.05	.05
Gould & C.	.17	.17	Yel. Jack	.10	.10
Hale & Nor.	.94	.95	Silver bars	.65⅝	.65¾
Julia	.07	.07	Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Justice	.01	.01	Telegraph	.12½	.12½
Ky. Con	.01	.01			

Mexican dollars were unchanged at 51@53.

TONOPAH DISTRICT STOCKS, (CLOSE.)

	Sat.	Fri.		Sat.	Fri.
Adams	.00	.08	Jim Butler	.95	.80
Blackrock	.05	.05	Jumbo	1.45	1.40
Bullfrog Nat. Bank	.20	.21	Kendall	.73	.74
Bullfrog Mining Co	.60	.59	Manhat. Con.	.58	.57
Cash Boy	.23	.23	North Star	.57	.52
Denver Bullfrog	.97	.98	Ohio Tonopah	.46	.45
Diamond Con.	.47	.46	Original Bullfrog	.40	.23
Dixie	.06	.06	Red Top	1.05	1.95
Eclipse	.08	.60	Sandstorm	1.60	1.47
Gold Anchor	1.30	1.30	Montana	2.70	2.70
			Midway	1.87	1.87
			Belmont	3.05	3.00
			Home	.30	.30

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 10.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	11	11½	Keystone	2	2½
American	2½	2⅝	Lexington	4	4½
Anchor	1¾	2	Little Puck	2½	2¾
Anaconda	12	12½	M. Anchor	3⅝	4
Banner	3¾	4	M. Gibson	6½	7
C., K. & N.	8½	10	Nevin	5¼	5¾
C. C. Cons.	6¾	7	N. Haven	2⅜	3
Cash Gold	6¼	6¾	Old Gold	6¼	6¾
Dr. Jackpot	6	6¾	Pilgrim	2¾	2¾
Elkton	46⅜	46¾	Pharmacist	5	5½
El Paso	88	89	Portland	180	180¾
Findlay	88	89	Rose Maud	3⅞	4
Gold Bond	2¼	3	Rose Nicol	4¼	4½
Gold Coin	2	5	Sample	8	8½
Gold Dollar	82	84	Un. Gold	12¼	13½
Golden Cycle	9⅜	10	Vindicator	97	99
Sovereign	9¾	10	Work	7½	8
Isabella	26¾	27½	Indep'dence	18¾	20
Jackpot	6	8¼	Teutonic	8¾	4½
J. Johnson	7½	12			

Lake Shore Bond Issue Rumored.

Reports were current yesterday of an intended issue of bonds by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway to be underwritten, it is said, by J. P. Morgan & Co. The reports, which were not confirmed, did not specify the amount of the issue, nor the purpose for which the bonds were to be sold. At the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. no information in regard to the matter was to be had.

SOUTHERN ROAD BOND ISSUE.

$15,000,000 to be Issued at Once and $185,000,000 Held in Reserve.

The Southern Railway proposes an issue of $200,000,000 fifty-year 4 per cent. bonds, of which $15,000,000 will be issued immediately for refunding and improvement purposes and the remaining $185,000,000 held in reserve for future refunding and betterment plans.

The plan has been approved by J. P. Morgan, Charles Lanier, and George F. Baker, the voting Trustees of the company's stock, and a meeting of the stockholders has been called for April 18 to pass upon the measure.

To obtain the bonds a new general mortgage will be created, which will be made to the Standard Trust Company of New York, and secured by a prior lien upon additional property acquired since the creation of the first consolidated mortgage, in 1894, and on properties covered by existing divisional prior lien mortgages which the new bonds are to refund.

Of the $15,000,000 bonds to be issued at once, $6,536,226 will be expended for double tracking, revision of grades, and general improvements; $4,962,774 will go to refund payments for equipment which have been charged to the capital account, and $3,501,000 will be utilized in refunding investments in the securities of subordinate companies and for the acquisition of property not heretofore funded.

Out of the $185,000,000 of the bonds to be held in reserve, $80,834,000 will be issued at the rate of not more than $5,000,000 a year for improvements and equipment, and, as new railroads and terminals are purchased, amounts equal to their actual cost will be issued in exchange for first mortgage bonds against the new properties.

The remaining $86,066,000 of the $200,000,000 of bonds will be reserved for the following purposes: $10,000,000 to pay for the Eastern Division of the Tennessee Central, not later than July 1, 1908; $10,000,000 to purchase the capital stocks of some of the company's leased lines, and the remainder to retire certain bonds and equipment obligations.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Feb. 10	5,047,327
Same week last year	5,704,685
To date this year	47,516,380
Corresponding date last year	30,433,543

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Bonds for the week	$17,394,500
Same week last year	$32,813,000
To date this year	$130,749,600
Corresponding date last year	$192,668,000

***

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	Feb. 11, '05.	Feb. 10, '06.	Decrease.
Railroads	3,627,951	3,079,174	548,777
Industrials	2,076,734	1,957,153	119,581
Banks	201	124	77

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	Feb. 11, '05.	Feb. 10, '06.	Decrease.
Railroads	$21,261,000	$10,650,500	$10,610,500
Industrials	6,787,000	4,318,000	2,469,000
Government	4,705,000	2,300,000	2,465,000
State	.....	126,000	*126,000

*Increase.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

DOWD & CO.—Judge Blanchard of the Supreme Court has granted a motion for the appointment of Gustave S. Drachman receiver of the assets of the firm of Dowd & Co., who did business as the Twelfth Ward Stables, boarding stables, at 307 to 311 East 113th Street, in a suit brought by Percy B. Williams against Joseph T. Dowd for a dissolution of the partnership and an accounting. The partnership was formed on Aug. 24, 1904.

WILLIAM M. POZ.—William M. Poz, agent for silk and satin mills, with an office at 477 Broome Street and residing in Tarrytown, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $22,787 and assets $466, consisting of cash, $250; office furniture, $200, and a debt due, $16. Of the liabilities $20,912 are secured. Creeff & Co. are the largest creditors, $20,000, secured by merchandise. Edward I. Bramson obtained a judgment against Mr. Poz on Wednesday last for $1,087 for breach of contract of employment. Mr. Poz has been in this line for five years.

BAYARSKY, EPSTEIN & CO.—Bayarsky, Epstein & Co., composed of Frank Bayarsky, Simon Epstein, and Max Alpern, manufacturers of children's clothing at 85 East Broadway, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $3,365 and nominal assets $2,283, consisting of stock, $800; fixtures, $500; goods with a railroad company, $250; cash on hand, $10; cash on deposit for gas and rent, $28; accounts, $695. Judge Adams of the United States District Court appointed Edward S. Thomas receiver of the assets. The firm was formed about a year ago.

MICHAEL SEILER.—Michael Seiler, dealer in hay and feed at 671 Water Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $22,463 and assets $2,925, consisting of stock, $915; four horses, $810; accounts, $1,110, and cash in bank, $100. Among the creditors are Cornell Thomas & Co., Brooklyn, $8,007; Brooklyn Hay and Grain Company $2,551, Charles Schaeffer, Brooklyn, $2,446, American Hay Company $2,387, Charles E. McShane & Co. $2,613, and the State Bank $550. He has been in business since 1899 and resides at 215 Hopkinson Avenue, Brooklyn.

HENRY L. DANIELS.—Henry L. Daniels, flour agent at 25 Whitehall Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $8,621 and no assets. The principal creditors are J. C. Ayer & Co. $4,613, and Italian-American Trust Company $2,591, both claims being for advances. He owes $106 to the Borough of Glen Ridge, N. J., for personal taxes. Mr. Daniels has been in this line of business since 1870.

JOSEPH RUDINGER.—Joseph Rudinger of 21 Avenue B, formerly a cloak manufacturer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $808 and no assets. He was formerly of Schachter & Rudinger in 1902-3.

GALASSO & GARGIULO.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Edward S. Bernstein receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of Galasso & Gargiulo, dealers in groceries and wines at 387 Broome Street and at 17 Marion Street, and fixed his bond at $1,250.

GOLDMAN BROTHERS. — Charles Tolleris, attorney for Goldman Brothers, dealers in men's furnishing goods at 136-138 Stanton Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Friday, said yesterday that a composition of 25 cents on the dollar had been offered and accepted by a majority of the creditors, and the bankruptcy proceedings were taken to compel the outstanding creditors who had refused to sign the composition to be bound by the composition which the majority of the creditors had accepted.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANHALT, Charles—United Electric Light & Power Co. 20

BRODSKY, Chas.—Sam Greenwald and another 162

BERNSTEIN, Chas. (not summoned)—Sam Greenwald and another 162

BRANOWER, Alexander and Aaron—Diamond Match Co., costs 111

CAMPBELL, Robt. S.—Isaac Stern et al. 552

COHN, Simon—Joseph P. Schmitt 237

SISENBERG, Abraham H.—Harry Rasindorf and another 90

FERRARO, Giuseppe—Patrick W. Cullinan 10

GREENSPAN, Abraham—Alter Gottlieb. 303

GETZLER, Edw.—Chas. Willis 443

GALLAUNER, Edmund—Frank C. Hollis 325

HODGE, Alfred—Patrick W. Cullinan.. 600

HOETZER, Ellen S.—Frederick Hoetzer, costs 25

HOFFMAN, Geo. J.—Gustavus Robitzek and another 27

HURD, Geo. A.—Jas. G. Wallace 165

HELLGER, Helene—Elise Grechen 117

IRIS, Louis—Leeds & Catlin Co. 1,313

LORGE, Julius B.—Chas. W. Miller 1,038

LEVINE, Bessie (not summoned)—Morris Rose 64

LOMBARDO, Jos.—Max Rogow 220

LEDWITH, Jas. F.—N. Y. Edison Co. 112

MELTZNER, Chas.—Morris Rose 64

MILLER, Geo. W.—Mich. Savings Bank. 2,569

MAY, Wm. D.—Same 2,569

ORY, Morris—Morris Rose 64

PARK, P. W.—C. H. Van Buren et al.. 538

ROOTSKY, Barney, (not summoned)—Joseph P. Schmitt 237

RONAYNE, M. G.—Isaac Stern et al... 227

SASESEVITZ, Charles, (not summoned)—Morris Rose 64

SMITH, Wm. E.—F. Ramsteck and ano. 64

S. RUDLER, J.—Manhattan Woolen Co. 226

WISE, Thomas—P. W. Cullinan 600

WESTON, Frederick—H. Wirth, costs.. 134

WATKINS, E. B.—G. D. Curtis and ano. 175

WOLFF, Solomon—N. Y. Edison Co..... 16

WARD, Thomas—John Swenson 302

SAME—Same, costs 63

WALKER, Elizabeth, (not summoned)—N. Y. Edison Co. 107

WAGNER, Jennie—Same 107

WHITTLE, Peter—Edward McInnes..... 281

IRIS MUSIC CO.—Leeds & Catlin Co..... 1,313

GEORGE A. FULLER CO.—E. Rutzler. 16,136

THE ROYAL REALTY CO.—N. Y. Edison Co. 151

HOTEL FLORENCE CO.—Same 242

BROWN & FLEMING CONTRACTING Co.—Cornell Steamboat Co. 8,704

COY, HUNT & CO.—Michigan Savings Bank 937

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

BLEIER, Benjamin—V. H. Duell et al. July 12, 1905. 123

SAME—Same, Feb. 14, 1905 1,102

COLEGORD, Alice B.—H. White et al., July 25, 1904. 110

FEINER, Joseph—Manhattan Electric Light Co., March 5, 1898, (canceled).. 93

OCHENDEN, Richard W. Tuff, Jan. 30, 1906. 346

RICHMAN, Abraham—Westchester Mark Co., Oct. 26, 1905, (satisfied) 946

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Tuesday, Feb. 13.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

65—Hastorf-Ferryboat Maine
47—Michaelson-SS Arizona

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy. Discharges.

8576—William Dassler
8524—Samuel Cohen
8037—Edward C. Mix
8397—George J. Ressing
8575—Morton B. Jacobs
8496—Abraham Lodger
8633—Max Frank
8461—Dietrich, American Branch
Cases under objection.
8420—Joseph Simon
7891—Oswald L. Simpson
8383—Roger Morgan
8111—Edward J. Sandy
7815—Hy. Harris
8407—Walter Von Erlenbell
7787—Johansmeyer & Mingst
8532—Edmund L. Campion
Adjourned cases.
7617—Samuel Deutsch
8311—Abraham Futeral
7501—Samuel Tornowski
7363—H. Mayer & Co.
7728—J. Rashkis & Sons
8392—Owen P. McDonald
Involuntary cases.
8449—Martin C. Spreitzer
8571—Am Resort Co
8668—Joseph Hurwitz
8741—H. H. Walker
Motions.
In re O'Rourke, Creamer & Noble.
In re Charles Greenspan
In re Moritz Latzer
In re Merrill & Baker
In re Laskinsky & Stein
In re Resht & Herman
In re Louis Routenberg
In re Hudson Pub Co
In re Huennekes & Co
In re Dup Rad Co
In re Sig Schulhafer
In re Adolph Moses
In re Coons & Co
In re Bryant Park Hotel Co
In re Temporest Pattern Co
In re J. F. Ressmeyer
In re Orlando M. Harper
In re Avon F. Adams
In re Peckham Mfg Co
In re Robert
In re Baxter & Co
In re Max Smuckler
In re Hy Sofranski
In re Green premium Stamp Co
In re Hy. J. Robert
In re M. Weinstein

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Tuesday, Feb. 13.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—O'Brien, P. J.; Patterson, McLaughlin, Laughlin, and Houghton, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

29—Treadwell-Clark
30—Christie-Miller
32—Corn Exch Bank-Peabody
33—Dassan-N Y Ice Co
37—Bambace-Int St Ry
39—Griffin-N Y City Ry
40—Dwight-Lawrence
42—Keene-Newark Watch Case M Co
11—Flynn-Smith
18—Layton-Kraft
43—Judge-Int St Ry
44—Tannenbaum-Fed Match Co, (No. 2)
45—Baker-Met Life Ins Co
46—Fanning-Varick Con
47—Meltzer-Int St Ry

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Germania Bank-Schillinger
2—Kinsbrauner-Fashion Emg, &c, Co
3—Hirsch-Jones
4—Isaac G. Johnson & Co-La Salle Co
5—Prager-Van Benschoten
6—In re Henderson
7—In re Export Lumber Co
7½—Same
8—Muller-Phil
9—Fry-Same
10—McGovern-Man Ry
11—Reville-Wittke
12—In re King's Bridge Road
13—Skitt-No Am Trust Co
14—Cullington-Man Ry
15—Ponticelli-N Y Ry
16—Alexander-Moglewsky
17—Pratie-Butler
18—Camp-Camp
19—Wells-Erlanger
20—Bachmann Brew Co-Burke
21—Gause-Boldt
22—Habirshaw-Isler
23—Same-same
24—Same-same
25—Cohen-Sun Ins Office
26—Faubel-Faubel
27—Thym-Daniel
28—Reynolds-Sousa
29—Barson-Mulligan
30—Van Slattery
31—Elsner-Elsner
32—Cullinan-Shea
33—In re East Bay Co
34—Austin-Silverman
35—Weisker-Schmidt
36—Bevans-Fastineau
37—Livingston-Monell
38—River-Fuller
39—Goldenberg-same
40—Olshei-Dooling
41—Simons-Simons
42—Horsich-Tolner Soc
43—Krullst-Scannell
44—Martin-same
45—Amarm-same
46—Carroll-same
47—McLauthlin-same
48—Clark-Addicks
49—Crane-Mosheim
50—In re McGlynn
51—In re 312 East 81st St
52—Glass-Glass
53—Bauer-Baptist Ch
54—Wychoff-Woarms
55—Herman-Herman
56—Krug-Dowd
57—Bankers' Safety Co-Schlessinger
58—In re Eccleston
59—McCormick-Stokes
60—Siebold-Donhoue
61—Tripp-Tripp
62—In re Mankinski
63—Mann-Haukey
64—Teitelbaum-Scheinert
65—In re Liberti
66—Blum-Goble
67—Park-Park
67½—Same-same
68—Same-same
69—Carlisle-Nat Surety Co
70—Kelley-Oil Co
71—In re Higgins
72—Jacobs-Ref Co
73—Patton-Maxwell
74—Gorman-same
75—Miller-Kramer
76—Felsenheld-Schonzeit
77—Skitt-Trust Co
78—City of N Y-Rothschild
79—Knickerbocker-Conger
80—C L Co-Butler
81—McWhirter-Bowen
82—Pub Press-Tyner
83—Buehler-Helm
84—In re Nathan
85—Clark-Bank
86—Hahn-Hahn
87—Gardiner-Sanders
88—Peters-Kelly
89—Bankers' Surety Co-Schlesinger
90—Winick-Press Pub Co
91—Lavelle-Schuessler
2—Romanoff-Romanoff
93—Rumore-Goldberg
94—In re O. J. Gude Co
95—Lanner-De Lacey Co
96—Shapiro-Prager
97—In re Ettin
98—In re Eccleston
99—Mazza-Mazza
100—Brown-Berkowitz
101—Greenblatt-Goldberg
102—Shapiro-Nathanson

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

Demurrers
1067—Bastable-Carroll
958—Mantner-Chaitin
1060—N Y Finance Co-Homan
1080—Dunham-Hastings Pavement Co
1068—Leggett-Campbell Preferred causes
4086—Fleischmann Con Co-Martin
3910—Putzel-Pigneron General calendar
835—De Peyster-Sperb
338—Victor-Rosenberg
3248—Schaeffer-Schaeffer
2825—Taddenio-Flora
2644—Spieler-Mindermann
2286—Brown-Brown
403—Wilde-N Y & H R R
3295—Wax-Lippstadt
1433—Ring-Mitchell
1441—Same-same
589—Dwyer-Cullen
1546—Cutro-City of N Y
1547—Wanner-Inter St Ry
1336—Heller-N Y, N H & H R R
717—Churchill-Man R
270—Spencer-N Y & H R R
3328—Applegate-Applegate
3331—Feist-Block
3375—Same-same
3394—Kidansky-Peltyn
3435—Wadick-Mace
3440—Duke-Duke
3464—Grossman-Mullane
3471—Lower-Firemen's Ins Co
3487—Chelsea Realty Co-Reddy
3490—Cogswell-Bellows
3503—Mele-Mele
3531—Bullesbach-Finn
2652—O'Neill-O'Neill
3732—Baldwin-Funke
3747—McLoughlin-Howard, Cullen & Cuff Mfg Co
3748—Brown-Bluestein
3791—Zimmerman-Webb
3798—Berg-Gillender

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 3811.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Clinch, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Kenefick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Deputy Attorneys General Blau and O'Brien and Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Vandiver for the People.

Inquest, 2772—Knepper-Moffatt	1120—Minuth-Marie
Inquest, 2106—Tyler-Wells	1666—Blewitt-Kraft
2354—Oatman-Waterous	2480—Rogers-C of N Y
2462—Lynch-Block	2473—Grayler-Van Emden
2627—Samek-Goodman	2488—Stephens-Gutter
2001—Carr-Webb	2505—Farrar-Newman
2465—Harby-Yager Co	2537—Whalen-Mahoney
2243—Heller-Raymond	2548—Ehler-City N Y
2607—Pierce-Leake	2696—Sklarsky-De La Vergne Ref Co
2632—Dunne-City N Y	2698—H Koehler & Co-Nicholson Co
2224—Devlin-City N Y	8271—Linden-Theriot
2528—Wannemacher-Schnepp	2177—Williams-Cosmopolitan Lgt Co of Del
2534—Same-Krauss	2623—Kellogg-Washington
2735—Granger-Tilyou	2551—Mantusciello-Samuels
2636—Devlin-City N Y	5945—Smith-McLeod
2702—Picker-Weiss	4827 to 4841—Arlington Co-Ins Co of N Y and 14 others
2709—O'Rourke-U S M & T Co	2491—Baroni-Oppenheimer
2765—Wightman-Jeff	
2228—Walker-C of N Y	
1496—Baird-same	
1334—Peterson-same	
1881—Chris Nally Co-same	
1985—N Y Brew Co-Foley	

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 3269.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned until Monday, Feb. 19.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Guldersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate At 10:30 A M

John N Tisdale	16—Eliza W Higbie
Christina Leisenheimer	17—Hyman Israel
Thomas J Long	18—Mary Garvin or Robins, &c
Anna Weinberger	19—Godfrey Haas
Katharina Gross	20—Godfrey Haas
Lawrence S Casey	21—Mary Keefe
At 2:30 P M	22—Elvira Cummings
Gabriel M Tooker	23—Sophia Gunther
Perry D Hunt	24—Catherine Veniere
Frederick Rosenberg	25—Ramon M Hernandez
1—Frederick Duckos	26—Jane Sullivan
2—Abraham J Rost	27—Charles Pfeifer
3—George G Sickles	28—Sarah F Walker
4—Johanna Harris	29—Joseph Colwell
5—Patrick Larney	30—Alice Whalen
6—Joseph Colwell	31—Mary A Fitzgerald
7—Emma C Speer	32—Margaret Costello
8—Cornelius McCoon	33—Augustus P Greene
9—Gerard D Shay	34—Andrew Boardman
10—Carroll-same	35—Julia Campbell or Deegan
11—Michael Davey	36—Lizzie Levy
12—John Vallely	37—John Haile
13—Alexander S Hunter	38—Mary P Hoadly
14—Robt A Leonhardt	39—Eliza W S Parkman
15—Letitia Fitz Randolph	40—Arriba Savin

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1786—Connell-Butterfield	1449—Warren-Fifth Av Coach Co
1803—Steen-Int Ry	6496½—Muller-Man Ry
1804—Tauber-Scheuer	1513—Lewis-Daub
1806—Smith-Int Ry	1822—Sulton-Un Ry
1808—O'Connor-Seab'd Realty Co	1781—Grossman-Storner
6625½—Breen-Isaacs	1774—Johnson-S C Co
1865—Hill-Cotello	6232½—Wolf-Dembosky
1873—Piltz-Int Ry	1837—Nausner-Elditz
1468—McCreery-Un Ry	1867—Guidera-La Velle
1200—Zaloon-Saikald	1471—Waters-Elev Supply, &c, Co

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1641—Gubner - Supreme Council, &c	1883—Briglio-Mensching
4848—Miller-Schnitzer	1877—Kinney-Int Ry
1857—Sullivan-Int Ry	1917—Goldman-Met Ry
1790—Hofman-Int Ry	1927—Pinner-same
1859—Willhausen-same	901—Wainwright-Int Ry
1320—Cully-same	
2686—Joyce-N Y City Ry	
1522—Koelsch-Int Ry	
1335—Buslawski-Cent Crosstown R R	

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1614.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Foote, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Howard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 2.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the Bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

In point of its scope and general activity the present market apparently leaves little to be desired—except, possibly, a wild clamor on the part of investors to put their funds into $1,000,000 parcels of real estate. So far as professional interest is concerned, it may safely be asserted that there never has been a time, certainly not within the last ten years, when it has been so widely and so evenly distributed as it is at presnt.

A lower Broadway deal has come to be regarded so much in the light of a regular weekly occurrence that the sale of 181 occasioned only the ordinary amount of curiosity, not gratified as yet, as to the buyer's identity and some surprise at the reported price of $425,000. Only recently the United States Realty Company paid $400,000 for the adjoining buildings, 177 and 179, together with 10 Cortlandt Street, which transaction, in view of the price paid for 181, looks now as though the company had bought the Broadway buildings and received the Cortlandt Street parcel as a bonus. The really interesting feature of all this business is that lower Broadway is no more exempt from a boom than is the further Bronx or Jamaica. For years nobody has wanted these properties south of Fulton Street which have been sold within the last six weeks, and now apparently everybody wants them.

That the continuing bull market in Wall Street is yielding its full quota of buyers for fine residences has been apparent for some time, but not to such an extent as last week, when 1,026 Fifth Avenue, valued at over $500,000; 7 East Eighty-ninth Street, 10 West Seventy-seventh Street and numerous other houses worth from $50,000 to $100,000, were taken out of the market. The volume of the demand for dwellings east of Central Park is best evidenced by the extension of buying to within a stone's throw of Third Avenue. On Seventieth Street, between Lexington and Third Avenues, clients of one brokerage firm have bought up practically all of the available property with a view of transforming the block into one of high-class modern residences.

Sales of apartment houses on the upper west side and on Morningside Heights, to investors, still provide current business with one of its most substantial features. The Subway has added so materially to the accessibility of this entire region that it seems destined to become to a greater extent than ever before the favored field for the construction of elevator apartment houses. Some such form of improvement is undoubtedly planned for the block front on Riverside Drive, between 112th and 113th Streets, sold by William Waldorf Astor. This deal not only ranked as one of the largest of the week, but has been the subject of considerable comment because it may destroy that popular fiction about the Astors' never-sell policy. Of course, the Astors have appeared before as sellers, but the properties have usually been small or isolated parcels. The Riverside Drive block front, on the other hand, is a great big plot in a developing neighborhood—just the kind of property which, it has been generally supposed, an Astor would see fit to hold.

LATEST DEALINGS BY BROKERS.

John N. Golding has sold for Dr. E. L. Keyes the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, 27.2 by 100, to Simeon B. Chapin, who will remodel the house and occupy it.

Sale of 72 Wall Street.

William A. White & Sons and Charles B. Van Valen have sold for the New York Fire Insurance Company to Seth Sprague Terry and Charles C. Nadal 72 Wall Street, a four-story building, on lot 28 by 43.2. The parcel adjoins the Seaman's Bank for Savings, at the corner of Pearl Street, and has been owned and occupied by the insurance company for sixty years.

Operator Sells 125th Street Building.

Max Marx has sold, through the Winslow Realty Company, to the Elm Realty Company 35 and 43 West 125th Street, a two-story business building, on plot 100 by 99.11.

The Hudson Realty Company has bought, through D. H. Scully, from Anna M. Spencer 61 and 61½ East 125th Street, between Park and Madison Avenues, two five-story buildings, on plot 33.2 by 99.11; also, from Mrs. Mary Geretz, 79 East 125th Street, a five-story flat, on lot 27.11 by 99.11, adjoining the Mount Morris Bank Building, at the northwest corner of Park Avenue and 125th Street.

Buyer for De Peyster Apartments.

William H. Van Alst & Co. have sold for Andrew P. Morrison the six-story apartment house known as the De Peyster, at 529 West 111th Street, on plot 100 by 100.11.

Slauson & Hobbs have sold for Friedman & Feinberg the plot, 50 by 100.8, on the north side of Eighty-ninth Street, 225 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue. The buyer will erect a five-story garage.

Many Park Avenue Houses Sold.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Mary H. Maynard to I. N. Phelps Stokes 893 Park Avenue, a four-story dwelling, on lot 18.2 by 80; also, for Effingham Maynard to the Co-operative Building and Construction Company, 927 Park Avenue, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100; also, for J. Willett Van Nest, 976 Park Avenue, southwest corner of Eighty-third Street, a four-story flat, on lot 25.6 by 90; also, for Mrs. Nathaniel Smith, 1,159 Park Avenue, northeast corner of Ninety-third Street, a five-story flat, on plot 18 by 88.6; also, for Otto Strack to James W. McCulloch, 1,140 Park Avenue, northwest corner of Ninety-first Street, on lot 20 by 67; also, for William Seggie to a client, for occupancy, 1,142 Park Avenue, a dwelling, on lot 17.3 by 77.4; also, for Frank Gulden to the Charter Realty Company, 101 East Ninety-fourth Street, a dwelling, on lot 17 by 68; also, for William Mohr, 1,161 Park Avenue, a three-story dwelling, on lot 18 by 88.6; also, for the Glen Realty Company, the plot, 100.8 by 105, at the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Ninety-third Street, five five-story flats, to the Charter Realty Company, Walter E. Maynard, R. H. E. Elliott, Arthur Coppell, and H. H. Pease.

Purchasers for Houses on Heighths.

Du Bois & Taylor have sold for Frank Storrs the new three-story dwelling 606 West 148th Street, on lot 16.6 by 99.11.

David Stewart has sold for Bertha E. Potter the four-story American-basement dwelling 554 West 173d Street, on lot 16 by 100.

Long Lease of Hotel Dunmore.

Slawson & Hobbs, who negotiated the sale of the Dunmore Hotel, at 228 to 232 West Forty-second Street, announce that they have leased the property for thirty years to John L. Murray, at an aggregate rental of about $1,250,000. Both the new owner and the lessee will expend large amounts in the alteration and interior decoration of the structure.

Operator Sells on 141st Street.

Goodwin & Goodwin have sold for Morris Freundlich to Dr. J. Elias 267 West 141st Street, a four-story double flat, with stores, on lot 25.4 by 100.

Isaac Hattenbach and F. W. Dennis negotiated the sale of 440 and 442 West 124th Street for Otto Kampfe to Simon Adler.

William S. Patten and J. L. Van Sant have sold 216 and 218 West 124th Street, two three-story dwellings, on plot 32 by 100, through Knap & Co., to Samuel M. Greer of Brooklyn.

"Al" Adams Still Selling.

W. Clarence Martin has bought from Albert L. Adams, 218 West Twenty-eighth Street, a four-story building, on lot 16.8 by 98.9.

Philip Liberman and H. Shapiro have bought from a Mr. Bush 224 West Sixty-seventh Street, a five-story flat, with stores, on lot 25 by 100.5.

Williams & McAnerney have sold to a client the two-five-story tenements 238 and 240 West Sixty-seventh Street, 50 by 102.2.

Thirty-fourth Street Store Leased.

J. G. Goldsmith has leased to the Pantasote Leather Company the remaining store in the Goldsmith Building, on Thirty-fourth Street, adjoining the Waldorf-Astoria. T. Sherwood Boyd was the broker.

Edward McVickar has leased the following buildings: 354 Greenwich Street, for the Hoffman estate to Waddell & Co.; 97 Beekman Street, to A. L. Canfield; 162 Water Street, to John H. Goetz; 80 Pearl Street, to William Parkerton; 187 Water Street, for R. J. Chard; 414 West Fourteenth Street, for the Astor estate to the Boley Manufacturing Company, and 426 West Fourteenth Street, to A. Silz.

Charles E. Duross has leased the six-story building at the corner of West and Gansevoort Street for A. D. Russell to the Cincinnati Abattoir Company for a term of twenty-one years; also, the ground floor and basement of the building 676 Hudson Street, for Thomas J. Kenny to the Atlantic Hotel Supply Company; also, the three-story building 220 West Thirtieth Street, for Ann Duffy to John E. Lloyd; also, 426 Sixth Avenue, for Codington & Mink to Bela Tokaji, and 32 Gansevoort Street, for Sartirana & Co. to Fair, Lennon & Co., wholesale grocers.

Purchase of Third Avenue Corner.

Max Marx has bought, through Isidore Bleiman, from Mary E. Kenney, 1,663 Third Avenue, northeast corneer of Ninety-third Street, a five-story tenement, 25.8 by 90.

Stern, Simon & Heilbrunn have sold for Weiss Brothers to Blumenkrahn & Freundlich 340 East Eighty-sixth Street, a six-story triple flat, with stores, 25 by 102.2.

S. Ganz has sold for Cohn & Levy to A. Brandstein 119 East 127th Street, a five-story double flat, 31 by 100.

Upper Madison Avenue Deal.

D. H. Scully has sold for John J. Barrett the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and 138th Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 19.11 by 80.

Irving C. Charig has bought from Mrs. M. A. Baxter 1,655 Lexington Avenue, a five-story flat, 16.8 by 75. Mr. Charig owns 1,653, adjoining.

P. Fried has sold for a Mr. Ungerland the four-story tenement 404 East Eighty-eighth Street, 26 by 100.

O'Reilly & Dahn have sold to a client of Ignatz Gross 1,491 First Avenue, a five-story tenement with stores on lot 25 by 100.

Estate Sells Prominent Corner.

C. F. Heitmann has sold for the estate of D. H. Bultmann the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, a five-story building on lot 25 by 100.

Pease & Elliman have sold for E. B. Cory to Joseph L. Buttenweiser the southeast corner of First Avenue and Thirty-second Street, a five-story tenement on lot 20 by 100.

Glazer, Mendelsohn & Stern have moved their offices from 125 East Twenty-third Street to the Hegeman Building, 200 Broadway.

Downtown Tenement Dealings.

Brody, Robinson & Co., in conjunction with A. I. Sadev, have sold for M. Berkowitz 129 Allen Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 87.6, to Halprin, Diamondstone & Levine.

J. Broadman & Son have bought from Max Goldstein the five-story double tenement 617 East Sixth Street, 25 by 90.10.

B. I. Schafler and Hyman Laster have sold for M. Federman the seven-story double flat 241 East Thirteenth Street, 24 by 103.3.

B. I. Schafler and F. Kurtz have sold for a Mr. Brand 266 East Fourth Street, a six-story tenement, 25 by 97, to Mr. Jaffier.

Bronx Properties Change Hands.

Eugene J. Busher has sold for the estate of John Henneberger 628 East 150th Street, a three-story building on lot 25 by 100; also, for Patrick Burns, four lots on the south side of Twelfth Street, Unionport, 100 by 105.

George J. Sticker has sold for Anton Rinschler to Solomon Sobol the three-story frame dwelling on plot 50 by 100, at 500 East 153d Street, between Courtlandt and Morris Avenues.

S. Steingut & Co. have sold for a Mr. Lewis 2,060 Prospect Avenue, a three-story dwelling, on lot 17 by 150; also, for M. Franklin, 506 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, a four-story flat with stores, on lot 22 by 66.

H. L. Phelps has sold for Jacob Rubin the northeast corner of 141st Street and St. Ann's Avenue, a five-story flat on plot 25.6 by 90 by 81; also, for Louis Wieker 881, 883, and 885 East 135th Street, three five-story flats, on plot 120 by 100.

S. J. Taylor has sold for Albert C. Lum, the two-family house on the south side of 198th Street, 50 feet east of Creston Avenue, on lot 25 by 109.

George R. Read negotiated the sale of the block of thirty-two lots bounded by the Southern Boulevard, Whitlock Avenue, Tiffany and Barretto Streets, for L. E. Miller and Henry Kuntz to F. Bachman.

Bedford Avenue Deal in Brooklyn.

Catherine E. Scott has bought from William Herod, for $40,000, the apartment house at Bedford Avenue and Park Place, Brooklyn, known as 1,448 Bedford Avenue and 711 Park Place.

Pierce Keefe reports among others the following sales of Brooklyn properties: For Abels-Gold Realty Company, the three-story single flat 568 Forty-ninth Street; also, for Cornelia S. Smith, the two-story two-family frame house 335 Fifty-second Street; also, for John S. Allen, the two-family brick house, 470 Forty-sixth Street; also, for Alexander Shlikerman the two-family brick house 637 Fifty-second Street, and for Lucille Boyd the two-family frame house 759 Fifty-eighth Street.

Weissman & Tepper have sold the two-family brick houses 2,210, 2,212, 2,218, and 2,220 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn.

The Simpson-Swany Company has sold to clients the following plots in Brooklyn: At East Thirty-second Street and Avenue I, 480 by 100; at East Thirty-first Street and Avenue D, 120 by 100; at East Twenty-sixth Street and Clarendon Road, 312 by 100, and at East Twenty-sixth Street and Clarendon Road, 100 by 140.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

The successful sales on Wednesday again pointed to the ready market at auction which awaits tenement properties in almost any section of Manhattan. Out of a list covering fifteen parcels of this class there was only one withdrawal, and in most cases excellent prices were realized.

Sales of two properties of higher class yielded scarcely less encouraging results. The northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, together with the adjoining parcel, 1 East Twenty-eighth Street, sold under foreclosure, was struck down to E. S. Glover for $491,000, an amount considerably in excess of the incumbrances. Auctioneer Kennelly found a buyer for 153 to 157 West Twenty-third Street, three four-story buildings on plot 60 by 98.9, at $192,500.

Possibly on account of to-morrow's holiday auctioneers have apparently fought shy of this week, and the schedule, so far as the Vesey Street salesroom is concerned, is a very short one. At the Bronx Salesroom, on Wednesday, Julius H. Haas will conduct a sale of three well-located plots in that borough—the southeast corner of Jerome Avenue and 181st Street, the northwest corner of Bathgate Avenue and 182d Street, and four lots on the east side of Franklin Avenue, near 166th Street.

Under partition decree, Auctioneer Day will offer on Friday the seven-story building 112 Wall Street, on lot 22.1 by 72.10, between Front and South Streets.

Wednesday's list includes a voluntary sale of 10 Mangin Street, near Broome Street, and a partition sale of 354 East 124th Street. The only offering down for to-morrow is an adjourned foreclosure of 1,128 Second Avenue.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR WEEK.

There were recorded last week 532 mortgages, for $6,881,998, of which 293, for $2,506,098, were at 6 per cent.; 109, for $2,016,900, at 5½ per cent.; 48, for $1,150,100, at 5 per cent.; and 8, for $109,000, at 4½ per cent. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 598 mortgages, for $9,427,651, of which 215, for $1,945,304, were at 6 per cent.; 2, for $11,500, at 5½ per cent.; 228, for $2,557,390, at 5 per cent.; 69, for $2,863,122, at 4½ per cent., and 6, for $377,835, at 4 per cent.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Unless Otherwise Specified.

TUESDAY, FEB. 13.
By Parish, Fisher & Co.

2d Av, 1,128, e s, 50.2 ft n of 59th St, 25.8x76.7, five-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, John J. Lenehan, referee; due on judgment, $22,658.

1st Av, 1,135 and 1,137, w s, 68.5 ft n of 62d St, 32x94, five-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, Paul Kiernan, referee; due on judgment, $2,445; subject to another mortgage for $22,500.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14.
By James L. Wells.

71st St, 433 East, n s, 175 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2, one and two story frame buildings; sale by order of administrator.
By Samuel Goldsticker.

Mangin St, 10, e s, 75 ft s of Broome St, 25x51.6, three-story brick and frame dwelling; public auction sale.
By Joseph P. Day.

124th St, 354 East, s s, 118.6 ft w of 1st Av, 18x100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; partition sale, Morris Cooper, referee.
By Julius H. Haas.
At Bronx Real Estate Salesroom.

Jerome Av, s e corner of 181st St, running through to Walton Av, 200x200 and irregular, vacant; public auction sale.

Bathgate Av and 182d St, n w corner, 25x97, vacant; public auction sale.

Franklin Av, e s, 236 ft s of 166th St, 54x200, vacant; public auction sale.

THURSDAY, FEB. 15.
By Parish, Fisher & Co.

Fox St, 1,048, e s, 385.8 ft n of 165th St, 18.9x100, three-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale Abraham R. Lawrence, referee; due on judgment, $8,959.

FRIDAY, FEB. 16.
By Joseph P. Day.

Wall St, 112, n s, 96.8 ft e of Front St, 22.1x72.10x23x71.11, seven-story brick building; partition sale, Rufus B. Cowing, Jr., referee.
By Rufus D. Smyth.

144th St, 511 West, n s, 150.3 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.6x99.11, three-story brick building; foreclosure sale, J. O. Duffy, referee; due on judgment, $10,569.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

149th St, s w corner of Exterior St, for a one-story steel engine house, 18x40; Pioneer Real Estate Company, 148 Liberty St, owner; John J. McCleece of 143 Liberty St, architect; cost, $2,000.

149th St, s w corner of Exterior St, for two concrete retaining walls; Pioneer Real Estate Company, 143 Liberty St, owner; John J. McCleece of 143 Liberty St, architect; cost, $2,500.

Bracken Av, w s, 425 ft n of Jefferson St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x42; Israel Rosenthal of 1,414 Madison Av, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 3d Av, architect; cost, $3,500.

Grand St, n w corner of Mott St, for a six-story brick flat and stores, 51.4x89.4; Gordon, Levy & Co. of 230 Grand St, owners; E. A. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $70,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Feb. 10.

96TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 125x100.8; John H. Scudder to Ellen Y. Scott, (mtg $45,000) 100

96TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 125x100.8; Ellen Y. Scott to Realty Mortgage Company and others, (mtg $45,000) 100

31ST ST, 127 East, 18.7x55.6; New York Trust Company, trustee, to Clara Spencer 25,000

128TH ST, 10 East, 20x99.11; Maria A. Donnegan to John A. Donnegan, (mtg $17,000) ..... Nom.

87TH ST, 430 East, 21.6x100; George Phillips and another, executors, to Theresa Pecht 11,500

76TH ST, 353 East, 25x102.2; Harmon Kehlenbeck and others to Bertha Kehlenbeck, (mtg $12,000) 13,100

LOTS 20 to 22, map of 123 lots, Willis estate; H. P. Rose Company to Adam Bauer ..... Nom.

LOT 112, map of 123 lots, Willis estate; H. P. Rose Company to Adolph G. Stahl ..... Nom.

ROGERS PLACE, w s, 258.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x73.4; Timothy F. Sullivan to Mary A. Kelly ..... Nom.

109TH ST, 229 East, 18.7x100.10; Simon Epstein and others to Donato Cefola, (mtg $7,800) 100

7TH ST, s s, ½ of Lot 212, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Albert Guidano to Caterino Chiavenuto, ½ part, (mtg $1,300) 1,500

43D ST, 339 West, 25x100.5; Mary S. McCormack and others, executors, to Lewis A. Mitchell 26,281

43D ST, 339 West, 25x100.5; Lewis A. Mitchell to Paul Kaskel and others, (mtg $18,000) 100

WALNUT AV, n w corner of 133d St, 203.5x322; F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company to John J. Roche, (mtg $30,000) ..... Nom.

156TH ST, 1,034 East, 25x90.5; Jose Fernandez to Nona A. Fernandez, (mtg $5,000) ..... Nom.

WORTH, AV, w s, 100 ft n e of Spring St, 50x100; Walter E. Andrews to William D. Miller ..... Nom.

CARTER AV, w s, 97.7 ft n of 174th St, —x—; William D. Miller to Joseph Diamond 100

107TH ST, 323 East, 25x75; Meyer Jarmulowsky and another to Rosa Nicolosi, (mtg $18,500) 100

107TH ST, 323 East, 25x75; Rosa Nicolosi to Louis Schiechter, (mtg $18,500) 100

38TH ST, s s, 82 ft w of 3d Av, 9x irregular; Mary C. Thompson to John Gutzon de la Nothe Borglum 22,500

Columbus Av, 461, e s, 26.8x100; William Nelson to Isaac Huppert, (mtg $30,000) 100

74TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Marie A. Heitz to John A. Weeks and another, (mtg $17,250) ..... Nom.

19TH ST, 434 West, 25x92; Edward A. Scott to William Herod, (mtg $22,500). Nom.

77TH ST, 245 East, 25x102.2; Louis Levinsohn to Karl M. Wallach, (mtg $20,000) 100

90TH ST, 46 West, 25x100.11; Joseph Feiner and others to Frederick Wiener, (mtg $28,750) 100

47TH ST, 341 East, 21x50.3; Max Disetnick and others to Max Mayerson, (mtg $7,000) 100

47TH ST, n s, 154 ft e of 9th Av, 21x irregular; Mary Kinzie to Paul Kaskel and others, (mtg $14,000) 100

3D AV, s w corner of 74th St, 102.2x104.10; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Gottlieb M. Karpas, (mtg $100,000) ... 100

12TH ST, s s, 420.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.8; Salvatore Genovese to Francesco Genovese, (mtg $17,000) 100

11TH ST, 416 and 418 East, 50x½ block; Frank Genovese to Salvatore Genovese, (mtg $27,600) 100

CLINTON ST, n s, 120 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100; Louis Romm and others to Julius Freeder, (mtg $66,600) 100

LOTS 4 to 11, 19 to 35, 140 to 153, 168 to 187, 214 to 227, 246 to 249, 272 to 289, 293 to 305, map of Adee Park; William Runkle to Cathleen Turney, (mtg $25,000) 100

LOTS 19 to 35, 140 to 153, 168 to 187, 214 to 227, 246 to 249, 272 to 289, 293 to 305, map of Adee Park; Cathleen Turney to George McCauslan, (mtg $25,000) 100

LOTS 4 to 11, 312 to 317, map of Adee Park; Cathleen Turney to Bound Realty Company 100

150TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Brook Av, 50x100; Augusta S. Saulpaugh to William L. Saulpaugh ..... Nom.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Pauline Hauser to Frederick E. Steeg, (mtg $14,750) 100

117TH ST, s s, 56.5 ft w of Lexington Av, 88.8x100.11; John S. Myers, administrator, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 100

102D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 75x100.11; Julius Freeder to Bessie Walkoff and another, (mtg $87,500) 100

107TH ST, 323 West, 25x75; Bank of M. & L. Jarmulowsky to Meyer Jarmulowsky, all liens 100

LOT 188, map of Cammann estate at Fordham Heights; Minnie Simon to John C. Rodgers 100

CLAY AV, n e corner of 169th St, 197x80; Augusta M. De Peyster to Thornton Brothers Company ..... Nom.

17TH AV, n e corner of White Plains Av, 57x105; Elizabeth Rawcliffe to the Sound Realty Company, (mtg $4,464) ... 100

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 162 ft n of Fitch St, 46x100.1; Jacob Cohen and others to Rose Hammer 100

PLOT, begins 400 ft e of White Plains Road and 1,050 ft n of Morris Park Av, runs e 100 x n 100 x w 100 x s 100; Mary Zvanovec to William Holtz. 100

150TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Vincent Greubel, executor, to the American Real Estate Company, (mtg $3,100) 17,000

MAIN ST, n e corner of Cemetery Lane, 101.10x228; City Island; Wesley Thorn to the City Real Estate Company 100

KING AV, s e corner of Bowne St, 50x100, City Island; Katherine D. MacKenzie to the City Real Estate Company ..... Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

KUGELMAN, Julius G., to C. Lauer; 104th St, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100, due June 30, 1907 23,000

KEHLENBECK, Bertha, to H. Lefler; 76th St, 353 East, 25x100, 5 years, 6 per cent., gold 13,000

FREEDER, Julius, to Louis Romm and another; 102d St, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 2 mtgs $10,750, 2 prior mtgs $33,000, 5 years, 6 per cent. 21,500

MITCHELL, Lewis A., to Mary S. McCormack and others, executors; 43d St, s s, 275 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100, 1 year 18,000

GURGEL, Lena, to P. Rosenzweig; Avenue D, s w corner of 5th St, 41x80, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,000

PERLMAN, Victor, to Jacob Schlamp; Lewis St, 57, 25x100, 5 years, 6 per cent. 5,000

HUPPERT, Isaac, to William Nelson; Columbus Av, 461, 26x100, demand ... 27,000

HUPPERT, Isaac, to Jennie Goldstein; Columbus Av, 461, 26x100, prior mtg $57,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 5,000

MINSKY, Louis, to L. Reiner; Broome St, n e corner of Suffolk St, 25x75, prior mtg $80,000, due June 30, 1911, 5½ per cent. 5,000

DONNEGAN, John A., to Worth House; 128th St, 10 East, 20x97, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,500

SCHLESINGER, Abram, and another to Golde & Cohn; 105th St, n s, 136 ft w of 2d Av, 81x100, demand, 6 per cent... 25,000

GUTZON DE LA MOTHE BORGLUM, John, to Paul M. Warburg; 88th St, s s, 82 ft w of 3d Av, 80x irregular, 1 year 9,500

ROCHE, John J., to F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company; Walnut Av, n w corner of 133d St, 203x322, 1 year, 6 per cent. 40,000

SCHLESINGER, Abram, and another to George Macculloch Miller and another, trustees; 105th St, n s, 136.8 ft w of 2d Av, 40x100, 5 years 37,500

STEEG, Frederick E., to P. Hauser; Southern Boulevard, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,500

SCHLECHTER, Louis, to R. Nicolosi; 107th St, 323 East, 25x75, prior mtg $18,500, 2 years, 6 per cent. 1,100

WELLS, Leonard, to Katherine Elias; 1st Av, s e corner of 57th St, 57x17, 1 year, 6 per cent. 4,000

THORNTON BROTHERS COMPANY to Augusta Morris de Peyster; Clay Av, n e corner of 169th St, 197x80, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 7,500

SPENCER, Clara, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 81st St, 127 East, 18x55, demand 15,000

HOFFMAN, Samuel, and another to Henry Arnstein; Old Broadway, 2,378 and 2,276, 51x100, demand, 6 per cent. 12,500

TURNEY, Catherine, to William Runkle; Lots 140 to 153, 168 to 171, 214 to 227, 246 to 249, 272 to 282, 293 to 305, map of Adee Park, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 15,000

TURNEY, Catherine, to Henry Lipps, Jr.; Lots 19 to 35, 172 to 187, 238 to 289, map of Adee Park, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 10,000

TEASDALE REALTY COMPANY to Agnes Decker; Lot 508, map of Van Nest Park, 25x100, 1 year, 6 per cent. 800

TIETJEN, John H., and A. Klepper to L. S. Tenny; 16th St, 447 West, 30x92, re-recorded from Dec. 7, 1905, demand 16,000

KARPAS, Gottlieb M., to P. Lowenfeld and another; 3d Av, s w corner of 74th St, 102x104, 1 year, 6 per cent. 26,000

MARCUS, Nathan, to Rose Peck; Chrystie St, 48, 25x100, 1 year, 5½ per cent. 32,000

GOTTLIEB, Minnie, to Charles D. Hilson; 106th St, 208 and 210 East, 100.11 x irregular, 1 year, 6 per cent. ... 1,800

BARTHOLD, Rodolfo, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 92d St, n s, 265 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100, as per bond 11,000

Mechanics' Liens.

MADISON AV, n w corner of 97th St, 100x100; Robert Killough & Co. against Metropolitan Construction Company, owner and contractor..... $8,950

114TH ST, 28 East; Barnet Rosenberg and another against Charles Schoenstein, owner and contractor..... 535

1ST AV, 1,052; John Keller against John H. Komarens, owner and contractor 440

63TH ST, 14 and 16 West; Jacob Shapiro against Margaret Pinkernelly, owner and contractor..... 57

54TH ST, 336 East; Samuel Baxter against David M. Mayerson, owner and contractor..... 1,267

172D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 175x94.6;; Valenti Brothers against Albert Londo and Louis Meryash, owners; Louis Meryash, contractor... 600

BROADWAY, 1,440 and 1,450; Nason Manufacturing Company against Florence L. Maber and Broadway Vendome Company, owners and contractors.... 105

97TH ST, 308 and 310 West; George Mongo & Son against Edward H. and Grace D. Litchfield, owners; Hartly Haigh, contractor..... 296

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

29TH ST, 10 West; I. J. Meyer and others against Thomas Morgan and others, May 27, 1904, (canceled)..... $420

29TH ST, 10 West; Thomas M. Mulry against Thomas Morgan and others, May 28, 1904, (canceled)..... 2,814

29TH ST, 10 West; Thomas M. Mulry against Thomas Morgan and others, May 31, 1904, (canceled)..... 2,814

29TH ST, 10 West; Berger Manufacturing Company against Thomas Morgan and others, May 28, 1904, (canceled)... 581

29TH ST, 10 West; Waldemar H. Mortensen and others against Thomas Morgan and others, May 28, 1904, (canceled) 6,439

29TH ST, 10 West; Thos. J. F. Blanchard Company against Thomas Morgan and others, May 31, 1904, (canceled)..... 425

29TH ST, 10 West; Adolph Grant & Co. against Thomas Morgan and others, June 3, 1904, (canceled)..... 407

29TH ST, 10 West; Thomas J. Fanning and others against Thomas Morgan and others, June 6, 1904, (canceled)... 1,182

29TH ST, 10 West; Neuchatel Asphalt Company, Limited, against Thomas Morgan and others, June 6, 1904, (canceled) 862

29TH ST, 10 West; Jacob Meurer and others against Thomas Morgan and others, July 13, 1904, (canceled)..... 881

5TH AV, 332; Clifford L. Miller and others against The Royal Company and others, Jan. 6, 1906..... 248

BATHGATE AV, 181.1 ft n of 174th St, 90x110; Bathgate Av, s s, 100 ft n of 174th St, 215x231.10; Frank Genninger against Abraham Goodman and others, Feb. 7, 1906..... 531

LEXINGTON AV, 368; H. W. Johns Manville Company against Jean R. McMillan and others, May 3, 1905.... 73

Lis Pendens.

45TH ST, n s, 226.8 ft e of 3d Av, 33.4x100.5; 87th St, n s, 150 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; 44th St, s s, 310 ft e of 10th Av, 20x100.4; Oren M. Beach, Jr., against Margaret M. Fulton and others, (action to set aside deed;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

45TH ST, n s, 226.8 ft e of 3d Av, 33.4x100.5; 87th St, n s, 150 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; 44th St, s s, 310 ft e of 10th Av, 20x100.4; The A. W. Burnitt Company against Margaret M. Fulton and others, (action to set aside deed;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

7TH AV, e s, 40 ft s of 46th St, 20x100; George D. Glass and others against Durwood H. Martin and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, R. W. Keene.

129th St, 251 to 255 West; T. R. De Lacey Company against Crescent Mercantile and Realty Company and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, D. Tim.

17TH ST, n s, 120 ft e of 5th Av, 20x92; Isaac D. F. Lansing against Donald McCredie and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Joline & Larkin & Rathbone.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 172d St, 95x175; Atlas Improvement Company against Albert Cavanagh and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Parker & Aaron.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

WHEAT.—An early decline of ⅛ to ¼c in wheat prices on Saturday had for its basis a disappointing Liverpool market showing ⅛ to ⅝d net decline where improvement had been looked for in view of the American strength on Friday. Paris, on the other hand, closed 10 to 15 points net higher, and Berlin was 1 point up, Budapest closing net unchanged. The market at 1 o'clock was firm at the best point of the day, May being quoted 90⅝c, July 89⅜c, and September 87¼c. Interior receipts were 528,000 bushels, compared with 320,000 last year; seaboard clearances were moderate. No. 2 red in New York closed 89⅝c elevator and 92½ free on board afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth 95⅛c free on board afloat.

CORN.—The corn market was under bear pressure practically all day and showed little steadiness even when wheat rallied in the last hour. The 1 o'clock close on May in New York was 49⅝c, July 49⅞c, and September 50⅝c. Selling on a liberal scale commenced right at the opening of the market, influenced by the decline of ⅜d at Liverpool, larger Chicago receipts than expected, and predictions for a liberal interior movement next week. The total Western arrivals for the day were 640,000 bushels, compared with 509,000 bushels last year. Sales on export account amounted to 11 loads, and the cash market in New York closed as follows: No. 2 corn, 50½c elevator and 48¾c free on board afloat; No. 2 white, 50½c, and No. 2 yellow, 48¾c free on board afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
Wheat—				
May	90⅝	90 9-16	90⅝	90⅝
July	89⅛	89½	89½	89⅜
September	..	..	87¼	87½
Corn—				
May	..	..	49⅝	50
June	50	49¾	49¾	50
July	..	..	49⅞	50¼
September	..	..	50⅝	50½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
Wheat—				
May	85⅝	85¼	85¼	85⅝
July	84¾	84	84⅜	84⅝
September	83¼	82 13-16	83⅛	83⅜
Corn—				
May	43⅞	43⅝	43⅝	44
July	44½	44	44	44¼
September	44½	44⅜	44⅜	44⅝
Oats—				
May	30¼	30⅛	30¼	30¼
July	29½	29⅜	29⅜	29⅝
September	..	..	28⅝	28⅝
Lard—				
May	$7.80	$7.75	$7.75	$7.80
July	7.90	7.87	7.87	7.90
Ribs—				
May	7.97	7.87	7.87	7.97
July	8.05	7.97	7.97	8.10
Pork—				
May	15.10	15.00	15.00	15.12
July	14.95	14.85	14.90	15.00

PRICES STILL ADVANCING ON HARLEM'S GREAT THOROUGHFARE

Recent Sale on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street at Highest Figure Yet Reported—Renewals of Leases at Increased Rentals—Subway's Influence on Adjacent Blocks.

The consideration in the recent deal for the Blumstein store property at 230 to 236 West 125th Street, running through to 229 to 233 West 124th Street, is believed to be the highest yet recorded in connection with property on Harlem's great business thoroughfare.

No authoritative statement as to the price has been made, but it is said that, even with a large allowance for the 124th Street end of the plot, the 125th Street end shows a figure well above $100,000 a lot, the value until recently attached to property in this block by many competent appraisers.

The fact that Mr. Blumstein is the buyer also gives to the high price an added significance. The eagerness of many of the large dry goods and department store owners to occupy leased buildings or buildings on leased ground means, of course, that however desirable the real estate in question may be, these proprietors want to "turn" their money in merchandise instead of having any large part of it tied up in property. Mr. Blumstein had a lease of his store property, running for ten years from April, 1902, at an annual rental varying from $16,000 to $20,000. Either one of these figures shows a comparatively low rate per cent. on

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auct.,

31 Nassau St., New York City.

PARTICULARS OF MY

BIG SALE

TO BE HELD ON

Wednesday, February 28th, 1906,

At 12 o'clock Noon,

At the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N.Y. City,

17 PARCELS—AS FOLLOWS:

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
Under the direction of Algernon S. Norton, Esq., Referee.
PARCEL NO. 1.

67 BANK STREET,

2½-story and basement Brick B'ld'g. Size 25x100, more or less,
and
PARCEL NO. 2.
To be sold in one parcel.

S. E. COR. WEST 13TH & WASHINGTON STREETS,
Known as 432 West 13th St.,

3-story Brick B'ld'g, with store, and
as Nos. 837 to 841 Washington St.,

Three 5-story and basement tenements, with stores.
Size 25x103.1½.
Robert B. Livingston, Esq., Atty. for Plaintiff, 27 William St., N. Y. City.
Messrs. Phelps & East, Attys. for Defts. Sam'l Deane, Sr., et al., 30 Broad St., N. Y. City.
Messrs. Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, Attys. for Deft. Wm. T. Deane, Sr., 22 William St., N. Y. City.
Messrs. St. John, Talley & Sherrick, Attys. for Deft. Agnes H. Deane, etc., 27 William St., N. Y. City.

451 & 453 WEST 52D ST.,

Two 5-story brick tenements,
To be sold separately.
Size 25x100.5 each, more or less.
4—3's and bath on each floor.
EASY TERMS.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
Under the direction of John P. Cohalan, Esq., Referee.

N. E. COR. 9TH AVE. AND 51ST ST.,

4-story brick b'ld'g, with store and frame building thereon. Size 25.5x100.
Louis Wendel, Jr., Esq., Atty. for Plaintiff, 277 B'way, N. Y. City.
Flammer & Flammer, Attys. for Defendant, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE.
Under the direction of Harry H. Bottome, Esq., Referee.

410 WEST 18TH STREET,

Three-story and basement brick building.
Size 20.6x92.
John Vincent, Esq., Atty. for Plaintiff, 45 Cedar St., N. Y. City.
Henry H. Glass, Atty. for Defendant and others, 49 Chambers St., N. Y. City.

156 PRINCE STREET,

4-story, with stores and basement stores front and rear tenements.
EASY TERMS.
Size 25.8x101, more or less.

6 EAST 132D STREET,

5-story and basement double flat.
6 rooms and bath to a family.
Size 25x99.11.
EASY TERMS.

LEGATEE'S SALE,
to close an estate,
THE 7-STORY BRICK & IRON BUILDING, 143 GOERCK ST.

Gross rental about $4,200 per annum. Leased to one tenant with cash security at $3,100 per year, and all inside repairs and water rates, and all excess of city tax over $301.25 per year, which lease has 30 days' cancellation clause on payment of $258.33 and return of security, expiring March 1st, 1907.
75 per cent. at 4½ per cent. or 80 per cent. at 5 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for one year.

EXCELLENT INVESTMENT.
115 LUDLOW STREET,

5-story and finished basement brick tenement with store.
Ranges, boilers and baths. Practically a new building.
EASY TERMS.
Size 20x87.6, more or less.

N. E. COR. BLEECKER & BARROW STS.,
(Known as Nos. 297 & 299 Bleecker St. and 26 & 28 Barrow St.)

6-story and basement brick tenement, with 5 stores and 4 basement stores; 22 rooms on each floor, three 4s and two 5s; baths and hot water supply; all improvements.
LIBERAL TERMS.

130 EAST 23D STREET,
RUNNING THROUGH TO 145 E. 22D ST.,

3-story brick building, with store, on 23d St.
5-story brick double tenement, with stores, on 22d Street.
Size 25x197.6, more or less.
EASY TERMS.

418 EAST 63D STREET,

5-story double tenement.
Size 25x100.5, more or less.
EASY TERMS.

To settle estate of
late Michael Fritz, deceased,
N. E. COR. GREENWICH ST. & W. 11th ST.
(Known as Nos. 753, 755 & 757 Greenwich St.)
Three 3-story and basement brick tenements, with store.
Sold in one parcel.
FREE AND CLEAR.
Size 59.10½x78.7x71.2x30.11x irregular.
HENRY H. GLASS, ESQ., Attorney, 49 Chambers Street, New York City.

BUILDING PLOT.
SOUTH SIDE 132D ST., 100 FT. W. AMSTERDAM AV.,
Size 125x99.11.
To be sold in one plot.
EASY TERMS.
Ripe for improvement.

Building Plot,
S. S. 149TH ST., 175 FT. W. OF B'WAY.
Size 50x99.11.
EASY TERMS.
Ripe for improvement.

40 & 42 SPRING STREET,

40 Spring St., 5-story double tenement & store; 42 Spring St., 5-story single tenement & store, 4-story brick factory on rear of both buildings.
Size 50.6x121.6x irreg.
LIBERAL TERMS.

Maps and booklets, giving entire descriptive information, can be obtained at office of above attorneys or auctioneer.

ANNOUNCEMENT

I Have Removed My Offices to

THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING,

31 NASSAU ST.,

SUITE 700 TO 704.

JOSEPH P. DAY.

FIRST BIG MARCH SALESDAY

MARCH 14TH, 1906.

Executors, Attorneys, Investors and Operators desiring to offer any of their holdings for that date had better communicate at once with

JOSEPH P. DAY, 31 Nassau St.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auct'r,

31 Nassau St., New York City.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,

under the direction of Rufus B. Cowing, Jr., Referee.

112 WALL STREET,

IN THE CENTRE OF THE FINANCIAL DISTRICT.

7 story brick office building, with electric elevator,

Size, 22½ front x 23½ rear x 71.11½ on the westerly side x 72.10 on the easterly side, more or less.

To be sold at Public Auction

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1906,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y. City.

MESSRS. WILSON & WALLIS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
48 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

For maps and further particulars apply at the office of above attorneys or auctioneer.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auct'r,

Office 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE
Under the direction of JAMES J. FARREN, Esq., Referee,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION

The Entire Block Front,

Directly Opposite Pennsylvania Railroad Terminal, on

West Side of Eighth Avenue,

running from 33d to 34th Streets,
(Known as Nos. 461 to 479 Eighth Avenue.)
Four and six stories brick Storage Warehouse, with stores; and elevators; covering entire plot.

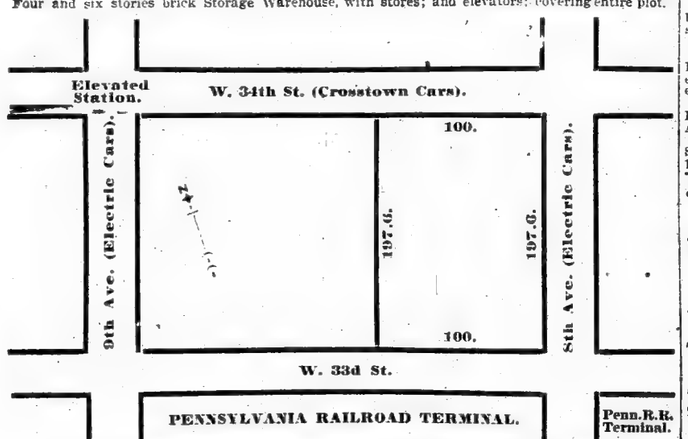

ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27TH, 1906,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOMS, 14-16 Vesey Street, N. Y. City.
MESSRS. BROWNELL & TILDEN, Plaintiff's Atty's,
542 Warren Street, Hudson, New York.
For maps and further details apply at offices of Messrs. J. Romaine Brown & Co., 53 West 22d Street, or above Attorneys, or JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r,
will sell at auction
Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,

Executors' Sale,

estate of JOHN RHEINFRANK, deceased, by order of Frederick Rheinfrank and John Rheinfrank, Esqs., Executors:—

408 Second Av.,
Near 23d St.,
the four-story front, with two stores, and two story rear brick Buildings;
size of lot, 26.6½x100.

108 Avenue D,
Southeast Corner 8th St.,
the five-story brick Tenement, with one store front, and the four-story brick Tenement, with two stores on rear; size of lot, 25x75.

215 SECOND ST.,
near Avenue B,
the five-story brick Tenement, with one store, size of lot, 20x72.44.

80 PER CENT. OF THE PURCHASE PRICE MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE FOR ONE YEAR AT 5 PER CENT.
TITLES GUARANTEED BY THE LAWYERS' TITLE COMPANY AND POLICIES DELIVERED TO PURCHASERS FREE OF CHARGE.
Messrs. Tanner & Bradley,
Attorneys for Estate, 20 Broad St.
Maps, &c., with attorneys or at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

Same Day,

Executors' Sale

by order of the
estates of HENRY GANZENMULLER
and
JOHN RHEINFRANK, deceased,

ENTIRE FRONT
East Side Goerck St.,
BETWEEN EAST HOUSTON, EAST 3D STS., size 181 feet on Goerck St., 60 feet on East Houston St. and 45.4 feet on East 3d St.

N. S. East Houston St.,
90.9 Feet East of Goerck St.,
two choice Plots, 40x81 each,
running through to
South Side Third St.,
90.5 East of Goerck St.,
two choice Plots, 45.5x88.7½ and 45.4x82.
80 PER CENT. OF THE PURCHASE PRICE MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE FOR ONE YEAR AT 5 PER CENT.
TITLES GUARANTEED BY THE LAWYERS' TITLE COMPANY AND POLICIES DELIVERED TO PURCHASERS FREE OF CHARGE.
Messrs. Tanner & Bradley,
Attorneys for Estates, 20 Broad St.
Maps, &c., with attorneys or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

SAME DAY.

Executors' Sale,

Estate of Hugh Cheyne, Dec'd,

519 West 148th St.,
the three-story basement and cellar brick and stone high stoop Dwelling; size of lot, 15.6x99.11; possession caretaker.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auc'r,
will sell at auction
THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,

Executors' Sale,

Estate of Ellen G. Corlies, Dec'd,

39 Christopher St.,
the three-story brick dwelling, size 21.4½x72.0.
GEORGE R. DUTTON, Atty., 107 Broadway.
Maps, &c., with attorney, or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

Same Day,

Executors' Sale,

Estate of William Gibson, Dec'd,

330 West 12th St.,
Adjoining Greenwich St.,
the three-story and basement brick dwelling; size of lot, 20x44.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auc'r,
will sell at auction
THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.
EXECUTORS' SALE
ESTATE OF YETTA MEYER, DEC'D,
1,528 Avenue A,
ADJOINING 81ST ST.,
The four-story brick double tenement, with two stores; size of lot 26.2x73.
226 EAST 80TH ST.,
NEAR THIRD AV.,
The five-story brick double flat, four rooms and bath to each apartment; size of lot 18x102.2.
CHARLES KAUFMANN, Attorney for Estate, 135 Broadway.
Maps, etc., with attorney or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct.,
will sell at auction
THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,
By order **Joseph E. Freeman,** Referee.
2,062 THIRD AV.,
Southwest Cor. 113th St.;
the four-story brick apartment, with stores; size of lot, 25 27-100x100.
421, 423, 425, 427
EAST 116TH ST.,
the four three story and basement brownstone dwellings; size of lots, 20x100.11 each.
303 EAST 118TH ST.,
Adjoining 2d Av.;
the four-story brownstone apartment; size of lot, 20x100.11.
502 EAST 89TH ST.,
the four-story brownstone flat; size, 20x60.
138 WEST 121ST ST.,
the three-story and basement brick dwelling; size, 20x100.11.
71, 73, 75, 77 E. 112TH ST.,
Northwest Cor. Park Av.,
the four two-story and basement brick dwellings; size, 17.3x100.11 each.
2,022 MADISON AV.,
19.11 Feet North 128th St.,
the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling; size, 18x70.
219 WEST 121ST ST.,
the five-story brick apartment; size, 24.9½x100.11.
Messrs. De Grove & Riker,
Attorneys, 145 Nassau St.
Maps, &c., with attorneys or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

POSITIVE AUCTION

JERE. JOHNSON JR. COMPANY

LIQUIDATION SALE

OF THE ASSETS OF THE

MONTAUK THEATRE CO.,

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES IN LIQUIDATION,

THURSDAY, MARCH 1ST, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, in the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, 189 Montague St.,
Two of the most valuable business properties in Brooklyn,

NOS. 585 & 587

FULTON ST.

AND S. E. CORNER OF

DE KALB AV. & FLATBUSH AV. EXTENSION,

being those portions of the Montauk Theatre site not acquired by the City of New York for Flatbush Av. Extension.
Parcel No. 1 has a frontage of 44 feet on Fulton St., running through to Flatbush Av. extension, with a frontage of 58.81 feet on said extension.
Parcel No. 2, S. E. corner De Kalb Av. and Flatbush Av. extension, 62.63 feet on De Kalb Av. and 124.79 feet on Flatbush Av. extension.
Diagrams and particulars from JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., 211 Montague St., Brooklyn; 187 Broadway, N. Y.

JULIUS H. HAAS, Auct'r
Will sell at Public Auction
Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1905
At 10 o'clock sharp.
At the Bronx R. E. Auction Rooms
S. W. Cor. 149th St. and Third Ave.
The plot of ground on the S. E. cor. of

Jerome Av. & 181st St.

Through to Walton Av., 200 feet on Jerome Av., 200 feet on 181st St., and 153 feet on Walton Av.

Bathgate Av. & 182d St.

Northwest corner, 25x97, vacant.

East Side, Franklin Av.

236 ft. south of 166th, 54x200, vacant.
FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO AUCTIONEER'S OFFICE,
S. E. COR. 149TH ST. & 3D AV.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

Wanted in the Immediate vicinity of my office
Management of Tenements, Flats and Apartment Houses.
Reference submitted
J. Frederick Calhoun,
955 Park Ave., Bet. 81st and 82d Streets.

FOR SALE

Gilt edged purchase money mortgages (first lien) in amounts ranging from $600 to $1,500, at 5½ per cent. per annum, representing only 60 per cent. of value of lots sold at auction. Principal and interest guaranteed by mortgagees. Safest and most profitable investment. For particulars apply to Walter Schulze, 1,170 Broadway, New York City.

Geo. R. Read & Co.

REAL ESTATE.
Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way.
Branch: 1 Madison Av., 23d St.

OWNERS OF APARTMENTS.

In consideration of 6 or 7 room suite rent free, or partly free, a thoroughly responsible young married man of many years' experience will assume full management of an apartment house; lease, collect rents, &c.; guarantee to put house on paying basis by intelligent economy. A Box 190 Times Downtown.

ROOFS

Metal, asphaltum, or tar and gravel. Tin roofs repaired, painted, and guaranteed. Tel. 53 Main. Grafton & Son, Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

Wm. A. White & Sons

REAL ESTATE,
62 Cedar Street.
Tel. 2,797 Cort.

THOS. M. HENNEBERRY
206 BROADWAY,
Suite 47. N. Y. City.
Now located at the above address for the transaction of a general real estate business.

M. H. RAUBITSCHEK,
136 WEST 116TH ST.

Investments in real estate and exchanges my specialty for 25 years. Telephone 5864 Morningside. Office hours: 8-11 A. M., 4-6 P. M.

We have hundreds of up-to-date 2-family houses, all prices; also lots and acreages for subdivision, Greater New York and vicinity; bargain prices; we have experienced representatives everywhere. New York and Connecticut Realty Co., 235 Broadway, Manhattan.

We inspect monthly and keep repaired the plumbing work of houses for small fee per month. Prices quoted and particulars furnished by William A. Soles Plumbing Inspection System, 1,691 Park Av. Estimates on plumbing violations.

A1 New York City real estate investment; first-class improved property, central location, about $135,000; extraordinary bargain. Address by letter only, "Fireproof," Room 1,201, No. 108 Fulton St., New York.

Harlem.—Twelve 4-story tenements, $200,000; rents $26,000; mortgages $166,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Investors!—Have several cheap old-law tenements. Write or call on Mooney & Lawrence, 141 Broadway.

East Side.

JOHN T. & JAMES A. FARLEY,
WINDSOR ARCADE,
are offering for sale two new
AMERICAN BASEMENT HOUSES
Nos. 30 & 32 East 52d St.
Inspection invited. Caretaker on premises. Descriptive pamphlets on application.

28th St., near 4th Ave.

FOR SALE, plot 42 feet front, convenient to Subway and crosstown cars. Cheapest property in "Kips Bay" section.
Apply to
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
1 Madison Av. (10501) 60 Liberty St.

72D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.

For sale, to settle an estate, a large and unusually well built and handsome American basement house. For further particulars apply to the agents,
Frothingham & Moore, 51 Liberty St.

79th st., Park & Lex. avs.

4-sty. h. s. high-stoop Dwg., good order; open rear; 19x102.2; seen by permit only. L. SACHS, owner, or 28 West 22d St.

55TH ST., near 5TH AVE.

FOR SALE—Medium-sized dwelling; also 25-ft. lot, suitable for improvement.
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
1 Madison Av. (10495) 60 Liberty St.

Lewis St.—Two five-story tenements, all improvements; price $68,000; East 12th St., 4-story, 14-room tenement, $18,000; rents $2,000. The Benjamin B. Woog Co., 28 East 23d St.

SACRIFICE! SACRIFICE!
2d Av., near 75th St., 5-story, 25x100, price $29,500; East 91st St., 5-story, 33.4x100, price $51,000. N. HARRIS, 40 West 34th St.

East 118th St.—Six-story tenement, $25,000; terms to suit; East 104th St., 5-story triple, $31,000; rents $3,400; terms to suit. The Benjamin B. Woog Co., 28 East 23d St.

Third Av., plot 10 excavated lots, including four corners, within block "L" station, $65,000, equity $30,000; exchange and add cash for improved property. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Personal interview only gets east side corner, five-story, four-family, cold-water, guaranteeing 28 per cent. over expenses, for $6,000 cash outlay quick. Schwab Realty Co., 200 Broadway.

Five-story, twelve-room, four-family, cold-water tenement, with toilets, 44th, near Third Av.; mortgages $22,000; price $28,500; pays over 15% net. Sharum, 141 Broadway.

Fifth Av., vicinity 116th, five-story 14-room corner triple flat, three stores; open plumbing; $56,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

For Sale—Six lots in Seventies, near 1st Av., $90,000; six lots in Fifties, near 1st Av., price $62,000. H. P. Miller, 1,167 Washington Av.

For Sale, Bargain—Three-story brownstone residence, fine location, 126th St., near Fifth Av.; easy terms; satisfactory reasons for selling. B. E., Box 50 Times, Harlem.

34th St.—4-story house, near 2d Av.; price $18,000; good investment. Cyrille Carreau, 796 Sixth Av., above 45th.

Park Av. and adjoining cross streets; exceptional investment properties. John Kavanagh, 953 Madison Av.

Investment property; Grand Central section; east side; dwellings, tenements. Write 873 2d Av.

100th St., Bet. Lexington and 3d Avs.—10-room house; must be sold. Julian Benedict, 1 West 34th St.

44th, Near 3d—5-story modern tenement, $26,000; rents $2,770. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$3,500 will buy 5-story, 12-room triple flat, 97th St., near Park Av.; rents $3,000; price $32,500. Sharum, 141 Broadway.

511 East 119th St.; 25x100; will be sold cheap to quick buyer. Julian Benedict, 1 West 34th St.

93d, near Lexington—3-story private house, $16,000, $3,000 cash. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

East Side Tenements.—Several good ones for sale; estate settlement. E. A. Tredwell, 41 Park Row.

121st St., vicinity First Av., 4-story double; bargain price. Particulars Broker, Times, Harlem.

$3,000 cash purchases 4-story single, 122d St., neighborhood Second. Kirtland, 103 East 125th.

119th St., adjacent Lexington, 4-story single, $13,000. A. M. Kirtland, 103 East 125th St.

110th, Near 2d—Two 7-story tenements, $75,500, $12,000 cash. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Park Av., 70s.—Nearly 30 ft. from residence site. John Kavanagh, 953 Madison Av.

East 33d St., 37-foot plot, with three-story buildings. Plumber, 201 East 33d St.

West Side.

Snap.—Price $33,500; $6,500 cash buys 25-ft. double flat, six rooms, vicinity 129th, Lenox Av. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Tenth Av., 40's, saloon corner, $51,000; $11,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Ninth Av., five-story, 20-ft. flat, bakery, $25,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE. West Side.

Would You Buy a Lot on 125th St., Manhattan, for $1,000?

Of course you would, quick, because you know (if you know anything about real estate) that the market value is at least $80,000. Yet there was a time when property went begging on 125th St. for $1,000 per lot. Think of it? And yet somebody had foresight enough to buy them.

If people got rich by aftersight there would be a new race of millionaires, but the stubborn fact is no one can get rich by hindsight, although many have grown rich by accident.

What Makes Millionaires?

It is a fact that some men "builded wiser than they knew," but, after all, rational, common sense should be the guide of every one's actions. If luck comes your way all right, but don't bank on it. It is not good collateral. A famous writer has said that "we can only reason from what we know." Here are a few facts; think them over and reason them out in your own way:—

A Reasonable Proposition.

Elmhurst Square, in Queens Borough, is relatively nearer the heart of Manhattan to-day in actual measurement than 125th St., and lots can be bought there for $1,000 and less, with Sewers, Water, Gas, Sidewalks, Curb and Gutter, Macadamized Streets and all improvements. No assessments. What makes such a tremendous difference in the relative values when the two given points are equidistant from "the hub" of New York—Herald Square? The answer, of course, is—transportation.

Rapid Transit Makes Values.

But transportation plans, so vast and gigantic, which a few years ago would be incredible, are under way. New tunnels and bridges—a veritable network of rapid transit—will practically eliminate the East River as a dividing line in Greater New York, and passengers will be carried hither and thither as though it never existed, and property to the eastward will sell for its actual value.

Vestibule Trains Instead of Ferries.

Parlor car and regulation trains instead of the ferryboat will carry at 60 miles an hour hundreds of thousands of human beings to their homes in Queens, or across the continent, as they desire. What will the price of lots be at Elmhurst Square then?

Are you familiar with London? Does the Thames form a barrier to the price of Real Estate on either bank? No! The Thames does not exist as far as commercial London is concerned. It is crossed by bridges above and subways below, and as a consequence urban Londons spread out north and south, forming township after township, which, taken together, makes the greatest city in the world. It does not take a prophet to say what will happen in New York in the next few years. What will the value of Real Estate at Elmhurst Square, 16 minutes from Herald Square, be then?

Some Choice Lots Left.

We have not very many lots left at Elmhurst Square, but among those are several choice ones, and they will not last very long, as they are going very rapidly. Take advantage of Lincoln's Birthday and visit the property. Prices will be positively advanced 25% within the next 30 days.

A Raise Warranted.

We could raise the price now as easy as not, and we will soon, but for the time being the current prices hold, and the first come is first served. If you want one lot or more now is your opportunity.

Transportation Book No. 6, showing a bird's-eye view of Manhattan, tunnels and bridges, with relative distances plainly marked—a valuable guide to investors—mailed on application.

PARIS & MACDOUGAL,
1,123 Broadway, N. Y.
Telephone 4,813 Madison Sq.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

A GRATIFYING RESULT.

THE NEW YORK TIMES:

I thought it might interest you to know that I recently advertised a house in three prominent papers, including THE NEW YORK TIMES.

From one I received no replies, from another several letters, which proved to be from brokers, and from THE TIMES two replies.

As I sold the property to one of the latter, I certainly was well repaid for the expenditure for my little ad. in THE TIMES.

Trusting I may be equally fortunate in the future, I remain

Yours very truly,
(Signed) HENRY WEIL,
35 West 131st Street.

West Side.

LOOK AT THESE for $10,000 cash.

Lenox Ave., near 116th St.
5-story, 25x100, with store. Rent $4,700. Price $43,000.

Six-story new law house,
50x100, near 8th Av. Rent $9,000. Price $75,000, 4½% Mtg.; only $10,000 cash.

5th Ave., near 116th St.
Rent $5,700. Price $55,000. Mtg. 4½%; $10,000 cash.

Bradhurst Ave., nr. 145th St.
6-story new law, 50x100. Rent $10,500. Price $90,000; 5 year Mtg.; only $10,000 cash required.

A. B. MOSHER & CO.,
53 West 116th St., Near Lenox Av.

NEW LAW FLAT BARGAIN.

154th St., near 8th Av., 37.6 wide; 6 stories, 18 rooms; $55,000; want offer.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

A WIND-UP OF SYNDICATE HOLDINGS ENABLES ME TO OFFER SOME CHOICELY LOCATED PARCELS AT BARGAIN PRICES. FULL COMMISSION PAID.
HENRY HELLMAN, 135 BROADWAY

CLUB SITE

OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK, near Subway station; best plot in New York for clubhouse. Present building might be suitable for alterations. Particulars and terms of agents,
M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co.
'Phone 2287-8—Cort. 135 Broadway.

West side dwellings:
71st St., 4-story dwelling, near Subway station, $28,000.
78th St., 4-story high-stoop house, $28,000; will exchange.
83d St., 4-story 20-foot house, near Park, owner anxious to sell; wants offer.
William R. Ware, 451 Columbus Av.

SHERMAN SQUARE, 40 x 65,

for improvement; can increase size if necessary; well adapted for automobile garage, business, market, wines, music hall. F. R. Houghton, 156 Broadway.

The owner of an entire block of unimproved property west of Broadway, north of Canal St., and south of Washington Square, will entertain proposals concerning the same. William E. Carnochan, Attorney, 52 William St., New York.

Bargain Price!—Want offer, 7-story elevator 8-room apartment house near Lenox Av. 125th St. Subway; always rented to finest tenants; low rents, nearly $17,000; mortgage $100,000; reliable income investment. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

$40,000 cash buys seven-story west side elevator apartment house, balance five-year mortgage; 100x100; 42 apartments; no vacancies; pays 15 per cent. net; investigation invited; title guaranteed. Owner, 111 Broadway, Room 410.

$36,000 each, rent $3,840; three five-story double flats on Manhattan Av.; six rooms; modern plumbing; steam heat; $6,500 cash each house, balance mortgage; sell one or all; offer considered; bargain. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

LOT NEAR 59TH ST. AND 10TH AVE.

25x100, suitable for stable, tenement, factory; for sale cheap; might trade and add cash. F. R. Houghton, 156 Broadway.

Cold Water Modern Tenement.

Five-story, 4 family, 14 rooms; open shafts, &c.; 25x100; rent $3,050; price $28,250. Jonas & Co., 2,234 8th Av.

7th Ave., Nr. 120th St. 27-ft. 5-story double, with stores; 7 rooms and bath, steam and hot water; price $44,500; rents $4,864.
GEO. F. PICKEN, Cor. 118th St. and 7th Av.

$6,000 cash each buys two five-story double flats, vicinity West 102d; asking $28,250 each; balance mortgage three years, 4½%; easy terms; title guaranteed. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Direct from Builder.—Corner store property, 100x100x100; advancing west side business location; $40,000 required; pay 25% on investment; terms to suit. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Bargain! Columbus Av., in the 80's. Corner 5-story, 4-family, with stores; 6 rooms and bath; size 52x100; to close estate.
GEO. F. PICKEN, Cor. 118th St. and 7th Av.

116th, Near 8th.—5-story single, with large store; property has all improvements; A1 condition; can guarantee 16% on investment of $5,250. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Between 6th Av. and Broadway, two four-story basement dwelling houses; good for alterations.
Cyrille Carreau, Agent, 796 Sixth Av., 45th.

$9,000 Below Cost!—44-ft. corner triple flat, vicinity 140th, Eighth; cost $70,000; will be sacrificed at $61,000 if sold this week. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Neighborhood of Lenox Av. and 113th St.—Elegant double flat; modern; rent $3,552; price $32,500; mortgage $22,000, 5 years, at 5 per cent.; cash, $6,000. Stoff, 3 East 114th.

West 28th—5-story tenement, $18,000; rents low, $1,800; West 59th, 5-story tenement, $18,000, $3,500 cash; all improvements. The Benjamin B. Woog Co., 28 East 23d St.

—264 WEST 43D ST.—
Four-story private dwelling.
Arthur S. Levy, 68 West 39th St., or your own broker.

$9,000 below cost, 44-ft. corner triple flat, vicinity 140th, Eighth; cost $70,000; will be sacrificed at $61,000 if sold this week. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

West 90s, Near Park.—2 4-story dwellings, free and clear, $30,000 each, together or separate; take back $22,000 mortgage, 5%. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Columbus Av. (Nineties) extra wide corner; 100 feet on avenue; four stores; price $110,000; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Eighth Av., 14-room triple flat; open plumbing, tiled halls; perfect order; $36,000; worth $40,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

122d St., Near Lenox Av.—3-story, basement dwelling; possession if required; price low; easy terms. W. M. Christie, 127 East 23d St.

Tenement, 14 rooms, improvements, 45th, 8th Av., $30,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

6th Av., Near 46th St.—4-story house, leased for two years.
Cyrille Carreau, 796 Sixth Av., above 45th.

Attention!—$6,500.00 cash will buy 5-story triple flat, best locality on the west side. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

Bargains for Sale.—551 W. 42d, 443 W. 17th, 252 W. 115th, 530-532 W. 35th. Inquire for particulars. H. Nichols, 418 W. 39th.

33d St., near 7th Av., opposite Pennsylvania Terminal, two houses, $175,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West 94th St.—20-foot front private house, free and clear; might exchange for investment property. R. L. Julian, 2,752 Broadway.

116th St., vicinity Lenox, 32-ft. flat, four stores, $57,500; rent over $5,900; very easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

West 56th—5-story, 10-room, 20-family tenement, fine condition; $24,500, $6,000 cash; rents $2,760. Frank W. Stevens, 41 Park Row.

Five-story triple flat, 12 rooms, baths, no heat. West 115th St.; rents $3,500; price $33,500. Sharum, 141 Broadway.

25th, Near 7th.—4-story private house, $12,000; good condition. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$4,000 cash, price $20,000, buys five-story 20-ft. single flat, vicinity 115th, 7th Av. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

A Bargain.—Cold-water tenements, 4-family, west side, near 9th Av., above 42d St. O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St.

Estate Sacrifice.—Two 35-ft. double flats; perfect order; rent $9,000; price $85,000; very easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

8th Av., Near 145th.—5-story triple, improvements, 4 stores, $38,000; old rents, $3,630; mtge., $24,000. McCreedy Co., Columbus & 88th.

44th St.—Private; near Broadway; must be sold.
Arthur S. Levy, 68 West 39th St.

Corner triple flat, all exposed rooms; guaranteed rent $8,900; sacrificed for $80,000; pays 16%. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

5-story, 4-family, 10-room tenement, 58th St., near 9th Av.; rent $2,500; price $23,000. E. Sharum, 141 Broadway.

West 48th, Near 10th.—5-story tenement, $27,500; terms arranged. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Amsterdam Av. (Eighties) five-story double flat, bakery; $48,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

Attractive Investments

West Side.

West 103d, adjacent Central Park, 5-story double, 6 rooms and bath, open plumbing, tiled baths, all improvements; 50x100; rents $7,100; mtge. $52,000; price $64,000.
113th, near Fifth; 5-story double, 5 rooms, open plumbing, 4 stores; 25x100; rents $3,200; mtge. $23,000; price $29,000.
125th, near Amsterdam; 5-story, 5 rooms and bath, 4 stores, hot water only; 25x100; rents $3,200; price $29,000.
133d, near Eighth; 5-story double, 25x100; hot water only; rents $2,850; mtge. $19,000, 4½%; price $27,000.
Braisted, Goodman & Hershfield, 2,783 B'way.

TWO BLOCKS FROM BROADWAY, SUBWAY, THEATRES, PARKS, ETC. TENANTS WAITING. HOUSES WILL SELL FROM THE PLANS. AN ENTIRE BLOCK OF ABOUT 30 LOTS OFFERED FIRST TIME IN SUBDIVIDED PLOTS, 40 OR MORE FEET. BROKERS, ATTENTION. BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY COMPANY, 135 BROADWAY.

RENT $4,200. PRICE $38,500.
35-story double flat, fully rented, in 80's, convenient to "L" and Subway stations.
RENT $3,700. PRICE $34,500.
Recently renovated; 5-story flat, modern, in private house block; solid investment.
F. R. WOOD & CO.,
Cor. Broadway and 80th St.

HERALD SQUARE

Just north of 34th St.
FOR SALE, plot 37 ft. 6 in. front, adjoining corner. Suitable for improvement.
Apply to
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
1 Madison Av. (10495) 60 Liberty St.

FOR SALE FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

West 17th St., 121-125....75 x 92
West 19th St., 43-47.....55.9x 92
West 21st St., 40-44.....50.4x 92
6th Av., 929.....125 x100
West 53d St., 102.....20 x 50
Terms to suit.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 WEST 22D ST.

AMSTERDAM AVE. CORNER,

SUBWAY STATION STREET.
7-story, stores, and apartment houses.
½ BLOCK FRONTAGE ON AVENUE, 100 feet on street; rental $37,000.
70% can remain at 4½%.
CAN BE PURCHASED UNDER $340,000.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av., 81st St.

SALE OR LET.

1722 Broadway,

3-story old building, full size.
SOLE AGENTS,
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY,
749 Fifth Avenue.

AN INVESTMENT OR SPECULATION.

An elevator apartment house, seven and eight rooms, now renting for over $10,800; can be increased $600; a little over $100,000 will purchase; mortgage at 4 per cent., long term; at Subway station.
William R. Ware, 451 Columbus Av., 81st St.

A SURE PROFIT

If you buy 60-ft. plot, Columbus Avenue, suitable for immediate alterations for stores.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

CHEAP NEW LAW FLAT,

6-story 41-ft., 4 families, 19 rooms. Rentals, $7,400; price, $65,000. Want offer.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

MANHATTAN AVENUE.

5-story 25-ft. 6-room double; all improvements. Price, $32,000. Easy terms.
**BERT G. FAUL

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

NEW ROCHELLE DISTRICT On the Sound.

Is PRE-EMINENTLY the leading suburban section of New York.

Growing at the rate of HUNDREDS every MONTH.

Subway rapid transit road paid us $13,000 for right of way and station ground on our property. Construction being pushed night and day.

WHERE WILL REALTY PRICES GO WHEN COMPLETED?

1905 was a money maker for our patrons.

September 1st we offered ALL CUSTOMERS 20% advance; paid several 100%.

Our 1906 opening sale February 22, 23 and 24.

Lots which can't be bought elsewhere for $500, at this sale $160.

Insurance policy free. Prices will advance May 1st.

Information and maps.

SOUND SHORE REALTY & TITLE CO.,
32 Broadway, New York.
Tel. 995 Broad.
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Only a limited number of
LOTS AT $75 UP
on easy payments
AT PLEASANTVILLE HEIGHTS,
at the station of Pleasantville,
on the Harlem R. R., only a short ride from Grand Central Station.
HOUSES FROM $1,500 UP.

Speculators and investors can make no mistake by buying at once, as this is the only piece of property just outside of New York City having the advantages of the city. Pleasantville has 30 trains day and night from the Grand Central Station in direct connection with the Subway. Fare 11c. Write, call, or telephone at once for booklet and free passes.

COMMUTER'S REALTY CO.,
240 BROADWAY, N. Y. C.
Telephone, 3088 Cortlandt.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

THE FINEST PIECE OF ACREAGE ANYWHERE AROUND NEW YORK; 20 MINUTES FROM 125TH ST.; 120 ACRES; OVER FOUR MILES OF STREETS MADE; WATER IN STREET; TROLLEY ON ONE SIDE. GRANT, 26 COURT ST., BROOKLYN, ROOM 70.

ON QUAKER RIDGE.
THE MOST EXCLUSIVE RESIDENCE SECTION OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY; 15 ACRES BEAUTIFUL PROPERTY, WITH VIEW OF SOUND; $1,500 AN ACRE. T. J. S. FLINT, (OWNER.) 7 EAST 42D ST.

WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th St.; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Evenings.

IN THE BOOM SECTION
AT LARCHMONT.
Choice corner plot, 54x135, opposite Larchmont Park. Very low price and easy terms.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

ALL DAY.
Our offices are open on Lincoln's Birthday, Monday, all day; carriage service; courteous treatment and complete information. Cooley & West, Inc., opposite Depot, White Plains, and Morgan Building, Mount Vernon.

Larchmont.—40 choice city lots; three blocks frontage on Chatsworth Av., near station; proposed Subway extension crosses the property; price $40,000; commission to brokers. Maxwell S. Mannes, 135 Broadway.

LARCHMONT.
Send for list of houses to rent. Building lots for sale. T. J. S. FLINT, 7 East 42d St.

---

12 lots on North St., near the new High School; $800 per lot; a bargain for the entire 12. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 East 42d St. Telephone 5322-38th St.

A rare bargain; new 10-room house, all improvements, 3 lots; owner leaving city; must sell. C. Van Alstyne, Nepperhan, Yonkers.

Two lots, 50x114, near White Plains Av.; price $1,850. Friend, 748 Wendover Av.

Mount Vernon.

2c TELLS ALL
CHANCE FOR HOME SEEKERS at MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

Send 2c. stamp to-day for real estate edition of The Daily Argus, out on Feb. 17. Send to THE ARGUS, MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

One of the finest residences on best avenue of Chester Hill; style all Colonial; price $27,000; write for photo, full description; stands on terraced lot, 100x125 feet.

This is a good time to select a suburban home; I have properties to offer here from $3,500 upward.

WILBUR DE REVERE.
16 East 1st St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE
IN MOUNT VERNON.

Handsome residence, nine (9) rooms and bath, and stable; ground 100x100. Splendid location; great future value; asking $17,500.

WILLIAM F. CLARE, Attorney,
149 Broadway, N. Y. City.

New Rochelle.

Am authorized to sell for estate
About 80 Acres,
Weaver Av. and Quaker Ridge Section,
New Rochelle;
magnificent view of Sound and adjoining golf links;
Price $50,000;
will take back reasonable mortgage; Subway extension now building will make this property very convenient; commission to brokers.

MAXWELL S. MANNES,
135 Broadway.

NEW ROCHELLE.
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

For Sale—One of the most attractive homes in city; 12 rooms, 3 baths, billiard room; exposed plumbing; fine electrical fixtures; steam heat; parquet floors; expensively decorated; large grounds; view of Sound. Open fireplace each room; fully and handsomely furnished. Sacrifice $17,000. Terms to suit.
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---

875 acres, New Rochelle, on trolley; $1,500 per acre; will take back 75% on mortgage for thirty years at 2% per annum first five years, 3% next five years, and 4% for remaining twenty years; great opportunity for quick buyer. N. Y., W. & B. R. R., now building, which is practically an extension of the Subway, will cross this tract; commission to brokers.
MAXWELL S. MANNES, 135 Broadway.

New Rochelle, Stephenson Park, overlooking Sound, plots 50x200, from $500 up; highly restricted. Address Frank W. Thurman, on the property, or 24 Park Place, New York.

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WHITE PLAINS ACREAGE.
BARGAIN FOR QUICK BUYER.
16½ acres, with a frontage on three different roads of about 2,000 feet, one mile from White Plains. Trolley in front of the property, over 200 lots, exclusive of streets, plotted or otherwise, $1,000 per acre.

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White Plains.—18 acres between Post Road and railroad; asking $30,000; terms to suit. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5322-38th St.

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Yonkers.—Rent, sale, exchange. George A. Flagg, 203 Broadway, N. Y.

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"It has been the history of all suburban communities that those who have purchased at the beginning have got in on the ground floor. Every high-class residence section within the metropolitan area has proved a gold mine to the early investors, values sometimes doubling and trebling."

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THIS IDEAL LOCATION IS ONLY 15 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK, VIA 130TH ST. FERRY AND TROLLEY TO PARK AV., VIA BROAD AV., OR 45 MINUTES TO CITY HALL, VIA N. R. R. OF N. J.

Lots and House sold on monthly payment plan if DESIRED. SEE THE PROPERTY TO-DAY. IT WILL LOOK BETTER IN THE SPRING, BUT PRICES WILL BE HIGHER.

For Illustrated Map, address Dept. A.

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Seabright, N. J.
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250 ft. Ocean frontage & 135 ft. on Shrewsbury River

House with Twenty Rooms, Electricity and Hot Water Heating.
Fine Piazza, Lawns and Shrubbery.
Laundry and Stable.

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Fine old Colonial house, 18 rooms, 1½ acres; hardwood floors; all improvements; two baths; seven open fireplaces; exceptionally beautiful trees; stable; rent $900.

MODERN ENGLISH DWELLING.
12 rooms, all improvements; five open fireplaces; old shade; rent $600.

SEVERAL ATTRACTIVE COTTAGES.
8, 10, and 12 rooms; all improvements; open fires; shade; shrubbery; rents $350 to $550.

HOUSES AND GROUNDS IN THOROUGHLY GOOD ORDER.
Time, 40 to 45 minutes. Commutation, $5.50. Walk from station, 5 to 6 minutes.

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We are the owners of the finest residential property in the most charming and picturesque suburban town in New Jersey, 45 minutes from New York City; 30 train daily; population 5,000; every city convenience; excellent school system, including high school; churches of all denominations; numerous clubs, including golf; choice building plots, 50x150, from $600 up; we build modern houses on liberal terms, after your own ideas, and will submit plans; you can get more for your money at West Nutley than anywhere else around New York. Write for particulars.

NUTLEY REALTY COMPANY,
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Six new seven and eight room houses; every modern improvement; hardwood trim; large plot; finest location; $3,500 to $4,500; easy terms.

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Opposite Ridgefield Park Station.
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ELEGANT COTTAGE,

11 rooms, all improvements, at Belmar, N. J., facing Shark River; completely furnished; for sale cheap, on easy terms; also 10-room cottage at Basking Ridge, N. J., with stable and 10 lots. POTTS & PARTRIDGE, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

For Sale, $20,000—A gentleman's elegant country residence in A1 condition in best part of town of 10,000; fifty minutes from New York on one of main lines; house, 16 large rooms; open plumbing, porcelain bath; large lawns, all kinds fruit; large stable, carriage house; poultry house; only four minutes' walk to station; must be seen to be appreciated. Address B. A., Box 134 Times Downtown.

For Sale—40 acres farming land, all tillable; 100 acres good woodland, 40 acres cranberry bog, eight-room house, 20 miles from Lakewood, 2 hours from New York; cranberry bog yielded 200 bbls. last year; woodland will yield 30 cords to acre lowest estimate; all land adjoins; price for all $5,000, part mortgage. Address Jas. Storms, 42 Union Av., Jamaica, N. Y.

All real estate values advancing, but we have beautiful houses ready at old prices; all improvements; large plots; very little cash needed; 45 minutes from Chambers St., (Erie,) "hills of Northern New Jersey." Dry air; high ground; nothing like these houses offered elsewhere. Come out Monday. Asahel Chapin, Oradell, New Jersey. 15 Wall St., New York.

A Special Bargain.—Cheapest farm, 33 acres, in Northern Jersey; hour out; thoroughly accessible; best possible surroundings; large old-fashioned dwelling of rambling design, contains 12 rooms, electric light; will appeal to artistic tastes; large barns, carriage house, two streams; price $4,250. Walter E. Switzer, 24 State St., Manhattan.

All the Oranges.—Desirable homes, every modern improvement; sale or rent; convenient to all stations; several handsome new houses and fine building sites for sale at decided bargains. Open Lincoln's Birthday. Victor W. Voorhees, Opp. Brick Church Station, East Orange, N. J.

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Navesink Beach—Handsome cottage for sale, furnished or unfurnished; a great bargain. For details, address X. Y. Z., Rooms 1,400-3, No. 32 Broadway.

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This week only; 9 miles from Greater New York line. Apply 6 John St.

Farms, factory sites, business properties, and suburban homes for sale, near New York. Bergen Realty Co., Hackensack, N. J.

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Health, wealth, pleasure; boating, bathing, fishing unsurpassed; 145 acres bearing grape vines, peaches, pears, apples, small fruits; 60 acres general farm land; two cottages; two farmhouses; barns, icehouse, boathouse; horses, implements; launch; ¾ mile lake front, west shore Seneca Lake, midway Geneva and Watkins; seven hours from New York City, New York Central or Pennsylvania Railroad; delightful climate; beautiful scenery; would subdivide in plots with lake frontage; exchange equity $28,000 for New York City income property. O. A. Jenks, owner, 60 Nassau St., Room 41.

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OWNERS WISHING TO SELL CALL OR WRITE
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Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application.
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Beautiful furnished cottages to let for the season. Apply Luke Eldert, Hammels, Rockaway Beach.

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FOR SALE.

5 CITY LOTS $90

125 FEET FRONT. 125 FEET DEEP.
FEBRUARY PRICES
FEBRUARY TERMS
$5 DOWN MONTHLY.

Every foot high, dry and level, and covered nicely with shade trees—only short distance from the bay, where you have yachting, fishing, and the pleasures of the Great South Bay. On the ground you can raise all the vegetables your family need and raise 1,000 chickens if necessary. 15 to 25 minutes' walk from depot, stores and churches.

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ONE ACRE, $250
$5 Down $5 Monthly

TWO ACRES, $500
$10 Down $8 Monthly

FREE EXCURSION TICKETS TO HOMESEEKERS AND INVESTORS
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Apply in person or by mail at once.

Ask for Acre Plots
Brook in Rear, $350
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"THE UNRIVALLED."

Next Spring Lots Now Offered for $400 will be advanced to $500
Easy Monthly Payments if desired.
Completed Houses for $5,500 to $8,500

UNRIVALLED in location and attractions.

UNRIVALLED in the opportunities it affords for making big profits in an investment of lots.

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Then it will be only 15 minutes from Herald Square.
GO AND SEE THIS IDEAL SPOT ON THE SOUND.
Free R. R. tickets may be had at our office.

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LARGE AND SMALL TRACTS.
49 ACRES, $850, WESTBURY.
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CHOICEST BUILDING SITES. ATTRACTIVE COTTAGES FOR SALE AND TO LET.
DESIRABLE RESIDENTIAL LOCATIONS EASILY ACCESSIBLE TO AND FROM NEW YORK
TERMS TO SUIT. PRICES REASONABLE.
WALTER SCHULZE,
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SALE OF LOTS IN
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THE PAST 30 DAYS.
LET US EXPLAIN WHY.
TAYLOR STORM REALTY CO.,
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On Great South Bay.—For sale, the finest building plots of from 1 to 10 acres each; neighborhood the best; country seats worth $100,000 to $150,000 on either side; near fine golf links; boating and bathing. Send for maps and particulars.
John A. Potter, Patchogue, Long Island.

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Potter & Price, Patchogue, L. I.

CEDARHURST HOMESTEAD.
107 acres, including old manor house and outbuildings; few rods from station; 25 minutes from Herald Square; bargain for quick buyer; $1,000 per acre; very easy terms; full commission to brokers. Alfred M. Rau, 135 Broadway.

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FOR SALE.

BELLCOURT
a tract of 1,500 restricted lots
IN NEW YORK CITY,
located at Bayside, L. I., one block from station; only 30 minutes from Herald Square; 5 minutes from the Sound and 75 feet above the water.

LOTS $225 TO $500.

They are selling now at mid-winter prices, which will be *advanced 25% within 60 days.* Not a great many left, but these are

GOOD FOR BIG PROFITS!

Write for our booklet and views to-day, free, with handsome maps and tickets to the property on request. *Don't fail to send us your address.*

BELLCOURT LAND COMPANY,
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No. 1 West 34th St.

A BEAUTIFUL
COUNTRY HOME
AT
BAYSHORE.

Modern 12-room country home, with two acres of ground, beautiful barn and carriage house for 6 horses and 6 carriages; located on Clinton Av., near the water, with unobstructed view of bay and ocean; walks, with roadways all laid in bluestone; the house is most attractive, newly decorated and painted, hardwood floors, elegant mantels and mirrors; two elegant marble bathrooms; a broad veranda, 15 feet wide, around three sides of the house; a perfect house in every detail; cannot be improved upon; house cost $28,000; will sell for $25,000, on reasonable terms, or lease for a term of years at $2,000 per year.
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116 NASSAU ST., N. Y.
REAL ESTATE BROKER
LONG ISLAND PROPERTIES
A SPECIALTY.

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34 acres; over 1,000 ft. on trolley; level and just ripe for subdivision; $2,100 an acre. Brokers protected.
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Will sell two lots, Cleveland, near Thomson Av., Woodside, $2,000 for both; easy terms; two months' contract; will double in value in a few months; commission to brokers.
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Best manufacturing site on N. Y. harbor; 1,000 feet deep water front; rights to build docks in addition to those on property; 10 acres of upland; railroad siding; terms, $300,000 cash. Waterfront, 105, 617 6th Av.

For sale, cheap, on easy terms, country property all kinds, poultry farms, other farms, pretty residences, lots, hotels, boarding houses, furnished or unfurnished. Robert H. Metcalfe, Patchogue, L. I.

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105-acre farm; all high land; with about a mile frontage on Merrick Road, Amityville; price $75,000; full commission. Maxwell S. Mannes, Attorney, 135 Broadway.

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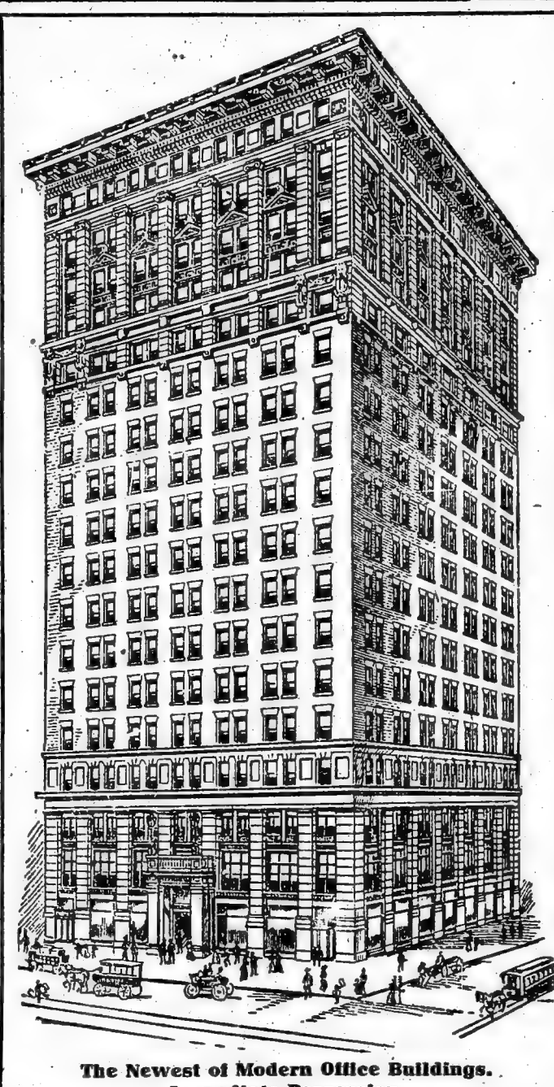

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This absolutely fireproof, 18-story office building, containing every device known to modern architecture for the comfort and convenience of its tenants.

Floors connecting and arranged for large corporations; or offices singly or en suite for lawyers, etc.

Every office directly lighted.

The doors and all interior trim are metal covered; no woodwork of any kind is used. The first office building equipped with Wire Glass in all wall openings exposed to conflagration hazards.

The 2nd floor is arranged for 2 tenants—especially desirable for Financial Institution, Steamship or Railroad Office.

Eight rapid elevators; also fine large basement suitable for high class restaurant.

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ONLY STRICTLY OFFICE BUILDING, WITH ELEVATOR, ON WEST SIDE; LARGE CORNER SUITE FOR INSURANCE COMPANY.
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To Lease—Plot on 125th St.,
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STORE AND BASEMENT,
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APPLY TO (10516)
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BELOW 12th STREET
NEAR 5TH AVENUE.
Two dwellings on plot 32 ft. wide, suitable for remodeling or for improvement. (10521)
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114, 116, 118 W. 17th St. | to let in new building 75x92.
All improvements.
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FIVE CORNER LOFTS
50x100 EACH.
WASHINGTON & WATTS STS.
STEAM HEAT, ELECTRIC ELEVATOR.
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103 WEST 45TH ST.

Desirable 4-story and basement dwelling, suitable for dressmaker or other light business. Rent only $1,400 per annum.
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23 AND 25 EAST 21ST ST.,
Just off Broadway.
Extra light seventh loft, for salesroom or fine manufacturing; first-class appointments, including freight and passenger elevators; rent $3,000; immediate possession. Your own broker, or S. B. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th, (5th Av. Hotel.)

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241 Water St., near Beekman,
4-story building, 25x75;
suitable any business; rent reasonable.
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37 West 17th St.—The entire building, store, basement, six lofts, 25x92; just completed; will let each floor separate. A. C. Olsen, owner, 1,169 Fox St., Bronx, N. Y.

S. E. corner 55th St. and 6th Av., light studio stores, one with north skylight.
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Broadway, between Fulton and John Sts., lofts and offices; steam heat, elevator, and janitor service; rents reasonable. Apply to Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194 Broadway.

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Store to let, with four large rooms, in wide street, near Subway station, $50. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Will erect a garage in the Eighties, adjoining Broadway; choice location.
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A large three-story corner building to rent; also a three-story building, second door from corner, to rent; right in the heart of the downtown business district. Apply Downtown Office of John F. James & Sons, 198 Montague St., Brooklyn.

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28, 30 & 32 West 22d Street
NEW BUILDING, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO. 28 West 22d St.
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Light corner loft, 80x100; steam heat, freight elevator; will divide and furnish power. Star Iron Works, 4,077 Park Av., near 174th St.

Desk room, with good size room, rear real estate office; good place for electrician, plumber, painter. M. H. Meyers, 2,521 8th Av.

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43d-44th Sts., 11th-12th Avs.
Twenty-four buildings; mill constructed, truss-roofed, absolutely unobstructed light every floor.
OVER 400,000 FEET FLOOR SPACE.
Every modern improvement; electric power, light, steam heat; only low-rated insurance business considered. Apply to Easton & Co., Agents, 600 West 43d St. Main office, 206 West 42d St. Open Monday for inspection.

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Broadway, near 42d St.; four-story building. Arthur S. Levy, 68 West 29th St.

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512 WEST 122D ST.
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Apartments of seven and eight rooms with all modern conveniences.
Rents $900 to $1,000.

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OPEN FOR INSPECTION
Apartments of five, six and seven extra large rooms, elevator, &c.
Rents $540 to $900.

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2,783 BROADWAY, AT 107TH ST.

$35.00 to $50.00 WITH
Elevator
AT
PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,
151-59-161-69 West 140th St.
5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
Electric light, telephone, etc.
LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.
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NEW APARTMENTS,
4, 5 and 6 rooms; all improvements; telephone and hall service; $30 to $44.

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Opposite Metropolitan Opera House,
8-ROOM APARTMENTS.
New plumbing, elevator, electric light; decorations to suit.
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HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
562-4 W. 173d St.
Four, five, and six rooms and bath; all improvements; rents $28 to $40.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

APARTMENTS.
7 rooms and bath, cor., 200 W. 81st St., $65.
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EDWARD C. H. VOGLER,
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252 AND 254 WEST 84TH ST.,
Private house block.
Between West End Av. and Broadway.
Six rooms and bath..... $36-$38
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New buildings, 5 rooms, bath, all improvements; rents moderate. Kirkpatrick & Urquhart, 2,856 8th Av.

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Single room and bath..... $25
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At the Manitou, 221 West 141st St., near 7th Av. Driveway.—Elegant large elevator apartments, $52.50 to $45; telephone, electricity, &c.; near elevated and Subway. Superintendent on premises.

2,087 AMSTERDAM AV., NEAR 164TH ST.
5 and 6 rooms and bath; new apartment; all improvements.
W. D. MORGAN,
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APARTMENTS TO LET IN UPPER HARLEM SECTION, $16 TO $38; 4 TO 6 ROOMS; NEAR SUBWAY AND L STATIONS. LEVY BROS., 116 WEST 135TH ST.

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206 St. Nicholas Av., 4 rooms and bath, heat and hot water..... $20
2,197 2d Av., floor, 4 rooms..... $12.50
Cyrille Carreau, 796 Sixth Av., above 45th.

Four rooms, $16 and $18.
2,479 8th Av.

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"FLORENCE COURT"
Corner Pierrepont and Hicks Streets.
A choice of two fine apartments in this most exclusive of Heights apartment hotels; 7 rooms and bath, with housekeeping facilities if desired; electric light, elevator, uniformed attendants, dining room on premises, private telephones, &c.; rates moderate. Apply to representatives on premises, or
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Elegant 3, 4, and 5 room light apartments; modern improvements; reasonable rentals; 226 Bradhurst Av., adjacent to 155th St. "L" station.

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A NEWLY CONSTRUCTED MODERN FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT HOUSE IN THE VERY CHOICEST RESIDENTIAL PART OF THE CITY.
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
We cannot convey, in type, the grandeur, taste, spaciousness, and conveniences of the apartments. A personal visit and inspection only can supply that.
Apartments consist of 8 and 9 rooms and 2 baths.
SOMETHING DECIDEDLY NEW & NOVEL. A BALLROOM FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF GUESTS.
Rents, $1,200 to $1,800.
Supt. on Premises. Tel. 1752—79.
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At Reduced Rental
Choice apartments of eight large rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lights, steam heat, and all modern improvements.
Rents from $120 to $145 per mo.
Superintendent on premises at all hours.
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ADJOINING 4TH AV., 114, 116 EAST 28TH ST.,
NEAR SUBWAY STATION.
Elegant light offices and studios in new fireproof building; elevators, steam heat, electric light, janitor service; moderate rents. Apply on premises.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
To Let—Unfurnished apartments of two rooms and bath; very reasonable rents; excellent light; meals if desired. Apply to Janitor, 11 West 28th St., or
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE,
51 Liberty St.

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120 EAST 34TH ST.
The handsomest 9-room Apartment in the city; elegantly appointed, possessing every desirable feature that appeals to the very select; electricity & fuel furnished; rent $1,500.
CONCESSION TO DESIRABLE TENANT.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

Lexington Av., corner 48th.—Elegant corner apartment, six rooms; elevator, telephone, all improvements; $60.

Desirable flats, 55 East 11th; five rooms, bath, $25 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

---

340 East 17th St.—Elegant apartments, 5 large rooms; steam, improvements; good location; $29 up.

To Let.—Elegant 4 and 5 rooms, with bath, hot water supply, and steam heat; rents very moderate. 105 East 97th St.

116th St., 20 East.—Four large rooms, steam heat, bath, handy, moderate rent. See janitress.

116th St., 18 East.—4 large rooms, steam heat, bath, rent moderate; handy. See janitress.

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312 East 124th St., single flat, one flight up, 7 rooms and bath, $27.50.

Light floor; all improvements. No. 11 East 42d.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

Called Abroad.—Private family will rent handsomely furnished seven-roomed second-floor apartment; large bath, shower, telephone, and every modern improvement; West Eighties, near elevated and Subway; rent $75 to responsible tenant. F. W., Box 302 Times, Times Square.

Gentleman will rent his high-class, fully furnished apartment, 7 rooms, all improvements, facing Park; convenient to Subway and all cars; $110 month. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Hotel apartment suite to sublet; two very desirable front rooms and bath, on the avenue; furnished or unfurnished. L., Hotel Winthrop, 7th Av. and 125th St.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. VAN RENSSELAER, 15 East 11th St.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY
VISIT ELMHURST HEIGHTS
LESS THAN HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE
350 PER CENT. PROFIT WILL BE REALIZED WITHIN THREE YEARS ON OUR IMPROVED LOTS BOUGHT AT PRESENT ACREAGE PRICES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS BECAUSE OF THE $90,000,000 FOR IMPROVEMENTS DIRECTLY BENEFITING THIS PROPERTY
THE GROUND IS HIGH THE PRICE IS LOW
NOTHING NEARER, BETTER, CHOICER OR CHEAPER EVER SOLD
A $20 DEPOSIT SECURES SELECTION
Take 34TH ST. Ferry, "CORONA" Trolley, and Get Off at FISK AVENUE
BANKERS' LAND AND MORTGAGE CORPORATION
886 MANHATTAN AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

BETTER THAN HARLEM — NEARER THAN BRONX

We Have Secured Several Most Desirable and Valuable
ACREAGE PROPERTIES
Just Over the Brooklyn Border Line in
Queen's County, Greater New York,
On Direct Lines of Transit.
5c. Fare and Good Connections.
Parcel 1, producing 600 lots...$300,000
Parcel 2, producing 182 lots.....90,000
Parcel 3, producing 290 lots.....85,000
Parcel 4, producing 175 lots.....26,000
With Several Others.
To those who are in a position to invest, very large profits can be made in the developement of any of these pieces.
WILLIAM P. RAE COMPANY,
Established 1879.
REAL ESTATE MANAGERS,
180 Montague St.

Morris Park, Wickes St., near Chichester Av., 7 lots; convenient to railroad and trolley. Pasfield, 901 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

Bargain.—Seven-room cottage, new, every improvement; good location; $3,200, $500 cash. Hamilton, Corona.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Nine acres, good buildings, village, chicken farm or location for blacksmith. Hull, Madison, Conn

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—Desirably situated lots in Greater New York from owners at low figures; also Long Island lots, large or small parcels. You incur no obligations by sending full particulars. 'Phone or call.

JAMES FRANCIS LESTER,
41 and 43 Wall St., N. Y.
Telephone, 1002-1003 Broad.

WANTED FOR CASH BUYERS

WEST SIDE TENEMENTS.

P. C. ECKHARDT,

603 9TH AV.,
Bet. 47th and 48th Sts. Tel. 674 Bryant.

Mining man, who desires to bring his family East, will exchange mining stock in company owning best mines at Goldfield and Bullfrog, Nev., for residence in or near New York. What have you to exchange? F. W., Box 345 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—DWELLINGS FOR SALE OR RENT; SPRING LIST.

PORTER & CO.,

159 West 125th. Broadway, at 104th St.

Wanted—West side apartment house for equity in dwelling, West 70s, also Normandy, L. I., amounting to $49,000; both properties fully furnished; owner will not add any cash, but will give back 2d mtge. in lieu of same. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS DWELLINGS FOR SALE——FOR RENT.
W. D. MORGAN.
1,687 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

Wanted, at once, well-connected, up-to-date outside real estate man, thoroughly understanding selling and exchanging city and country properties; salary and commission. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Wanted—All kinds of Manhattan, Bronx, and Brooklyn property for investment, building, and improvement purposes. Write, giving full particulars, to Louis Baron, 20 Chatham Square, New York.

Wanted to purchase a private house with all improvements at a reasonable price by a cash purchaser, on west side, between 70th and 98th Sts. Purchaser, Box 136 Times Downtown.

Wanted—West side and Harlem property; for sale, rent, or management; established 19 years. Chas. S. Kohler, 506 Columbus Av., (104th.)

Have buyers for small houses, tenements, and stables in the lower west side section above Canal St. Porrino & Ragaglia, 553 West Broadway.

Want to invest in long-term leases high-class apartment houses and store properties; cash security furnished. Sunby, 257 West 34th St.

H. A. Raymond (2 West 125th) invites owners to send particulars; flats, tenements, dwellings, old properties; have many buyers wanting such properties.

Attention, Owners.—Cash buyers waiting for Manhattan cold-water, four-family tenements; all conditions. O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St.

COLD WATER TENEMENTS
on hand. Call 12 to 2.
W. J. RAUCH, 132 Nassau St.

Owners, send me full particulars of your tenements, flats, and apartment houses; have $500,000 cash to invest. Shatuni, 141 Broadway.

Long Island water front wanted; must be large tract and cheap. Owners send particulars to Archibald Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Cyrille Carreau, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, 799 6th Av., (45th,) wants all kinds of properties to rent, sell, manage, insure.

Have cash buyers for flats and tenements; also plot of 2 or more houses on, near 2d Av.; principals only. H. Heumann, 890 3d Av.

We have cash buyers for city and country properties for quick results. Send full particulars, McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Farm wanted on Long Island, near station, within hour. "Westchester Preferred," Box 174 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Downtown business property at reasonable figures; well rented. Mooney & Lawrence, 141 Broadway.

WANTED.
Bronx water front; 50x30 lots, buy or lease; quick deal. 1,023 Madison Av.

Flat or tenement in Yorkville or Harlem; have $10,000 to invest. Trustee, Box 142 Times Downtown.

Stone Working.—Suitable factory and yard, with or without machinery. Bennett, 1,364 Broadway.

Wanted—House and two lots at New Rochelle; also same at Stamford. G. Arnold Moses, 220 Broadway.

Wanted—Cheap tenements. S. A. Moss, 203 Broadway, Room 704.

We want management of property in this section. Weisel & Allen, 105 East 59th St.

Tenements, with or without violations; call or write. Milford F. Kuh, 320 Broadway.

Bronx.

Attention Owners!—We have several clients ready to buy cold water flats at reasonable prices; send particulars. Hansen & Hoffgaard, 2,492 3d Avenue.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

BARSTOW
17-19 EAST 27TH STREET.

One or two sunny apartments left; perfect bathing facilities and all modern appliances which make for comfort. We try to make the lot of the transients the envy of home folks by placing every convenience at their disposal and making them comfortable.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

IN THE FIFTIES.

A 4-story medium-sized dwelling will be altered to suit tenant; will give long lease at a reasonable rent.

For particulars and permit apply to

WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,

'Phone, 5840—38th. 373 Fifth Avenue.

For Rent—Fully furnished, large, comfortable house at Pelham Manor, New York; 14 rooms, 3 bathrooms and stable; conveniently located, near both the main line and Harlem Division of New Haven Railroad; possession from May to October; rent moderate. Charles Solelac, Pelham Manor, New York.

Most Desirable Dwellings To Let.	Call or Send for List. PORTER & CO., 159 West 125th st.; 2,727 Broadway, at 104th.

To lease from May 1st, 261 and 263 West 42d St. R. S. Treacy & Son, Times Building.

Brooklyn.

209 Congress St., bet. Clinton and Court Sts.; private house; five rooms and bath; all improvements; convenient to ferries and bridge.

FOR SALE.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO. formerly J. M. Mossman, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

WATER POWER

for sale in the centre of this village. Address A. A. Griffing, Mechanicsville, N. J.

RENT TYPEWRITERS Lowest Prices. All Makes.
SELL Any Style. Rebuilt, Guaranteed.
The Typewriter Exchange.
1 1-2 Barclay St. Telephone 1151—Cort.

Unusual investment proposition, $9,000 cash; price $42,000; handsome, well-built, six-story flat above 125th St., west side; large, light rooms; rent nearly $4,600; very low; no agents. Box 115 Times, Harlem.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place, Telephone 8570 Cortlandt.

SEVEN TATOSIAN BROS. Est'd 1899.
Oriental Rug Cleaners and Repairers.
70 W. 39th St., cor. 6th Av. Tel. 3685—38th

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, safes, letter presses, counters, shelvings; stores, offices fitted; 400 dozen chairs. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Gentlemen's clothing to order on $1 weekly payments; perfect fit; fine material. Exchange Clothing Co., 239 Broadway, Rooms 3 and 4.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex. 243 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 2080 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Mirrors, large and small; framed, unframed; bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 145 West 32d.

Entire furniture of private house, including new Sohmer upright piano. 41 East 50th St.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

Sleighs, 6, 4, and 2 persons, at a bargain; also stylish brougham; black cob, 15.2, 8 years old. Kingswood Stables, 163 West 132d St.

FOUND.

A solution for renting rooms.

Telephone 1000 BRYANT

Your advertisement will be inserted in

The New York Times

and bill will be sent after insertion

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

PHYSICIAN and trained nurse will give permanent home, excellent table, best care, sunny room, to chronic invalid; no stairs. Reasonable. Box 310 Times, Times Square.

West Side.

25TH ST., 28 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; telephone; table boarders; transients accommodated.

46TH ST., 246 WEST.—Exceptionally clean rooms; well heated; running water; superior French cuisine.

50TH ST., 23 WEST.—A handsome square and hall room, with board; references exchanged.

51ST ST., 227 WEST.—Quiet, respectable, home-like single rooms; good table; off Broadway, close Subway.

82D ST., 48 WEST.—Desirable double rooms, baths, gentlemen; excellent table; telephone; references.

82D, 140 WEST.—Nicely furnished large front room, suitable for two or three gentlemen; refined Southern family; references.

82D ST., 10 WEST.—Large front room with dressing room; separate tables; parlor, telephone; references.

83D ST., 60 WEST.—Neatly furnished single rooms, select house; table guests accommodated; references; telephone.

92D ST., 50 WEST.—Room with board; table boarders; parlor dining; convenient to "L," Subway; references.

93D, 103 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished room, for couple or gentlemen; private boarding house.

93D ST., 25 WEST.—Pleasant room; good table; couple; references.

94TH ST., 65 WEST.—Nicely furnished sunny front room; excellent table; select house; telephone; references.

121ST ST., 150 WEST.—Handsome second floor rooms, connecting, separately; family, couples, gentlemen; references; telephone.

131ST, 141 WEST.—Large back parlor, spacious closets, running water; excellent board; private family.

132D ST., 265 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private house; excellent home table; telephone.

142D ST., 200 WEST.—Room facing 7th Av.; all improvements; near L, Subway; moderate. Rose.

East Side.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Table guests; excellent table.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms and hall rooms, with board; references.

34TH ST., 45 EAST.—Large room, with board; private bath; one single room; gentleman; table board; references.

47TH ST., 130 EAST.—Large, desirable rooms, neatly furnished; all conveniences; excellent table; terms moderate.

57TH ST, 142 E.—Boarders wanted; large room and hall room; private house.

61ST ST., 206 EAST.—Two large, neatly furnished rooms for two gentlemen or couple.

72D, 324 EAST.—In private house, a nicely furnished heated front room, with running water; board optional.

72D ST., 147 EAST.—Fine, large room for gentlemen or couple; refined Jewish family.

124TH ST., 71 EAST.—Large front rooms; $12 and $14; two; excellent board; cleanliness; Americans.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696.—Second floor; three rooms; excellent board; other rooms; American.

Brooklyn.

AMITY ST., 137, (Heights.)—Furnished rooms; board optional; table guests; convenient bridge and ferries.

LIVINGSTON ST., 297.—Large room with running water; hall room; furnace heat; board reasonable.

BOARD WANTED.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

A WOMAN wishes board in home of refined, private family; highest social references. Address Teacher, Box 310 Times, Times Square.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Mt. Vernon.—Sunny rooms, en suite and single; excellent table; gas, steam; near trolleys and N. H. station. 152 S. 1st Av.

New Rochelle.—Desirable rooms, with board; central location. 39 Washington Ave.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

A PHYSICIAN will take into her perfectly appointed city home one chronic invalid; every facility for proper treatment; highest references. Address S., Box 119 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Young men to join us in our furnished apartments; must share cost; will exchange references. B. B., Box 117 Times Downtown.

West Side.

25TH, 26 WEST.—Very attractive large sunny rooms, couple bachelors; neighborhood select, central; reasonable.

27TH, 47 WEST.—Large steam-heated double rooms; nicely furnished; location central.

38TH ST., 149 WEST.—Very clean, beautiful rooms; running water, porcelain bath, heated; $3 and $8.

39TH ST., 202 WEST.—Elegant parlor floor, connecting room; exceptional opportunity; doctor, dentist; all improvements.

44TH ST., 247 WEST.—Elegant parlor floor; exceptional opportunity; doctor, dentist; house well kept; reasonable.

44TH ST., 118 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with or without board; reference.

44TH ST., 224 WEST.—Rooms from $3 a week and up; all conveniences; telephone.

49TH, 110 WEST.—Comfortable room; next to bath; clean; $3 week; gentlemen; private family.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well heated; hot and cold water; bath.

59TH ST., 139 WEST.—Second floor room; bath; ball room, steam heated; exclusive home; references.

70TH ST., 311 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor of two connecting rooms, dressing room, bath, &c.; near Subway; terms moderate; desirable persons.

78TH ST., 201 WEST.—Cozy, homelike room; elevator apartment; handsome surroundings; very moderate.

86TH, 308 WEST.—An especially good room for two gentlemen; baths; telephone; Subway; $15 a week; also one small room.

89TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, light furnished room to let; heat. Willford.

104TH, 257 WEST.—Desirable room, second floor, private bath; also parlor floor; running water.

112TH ST., 306 WEST.—Elegant newly furnished suite, two rooms and bath; all improvements; reasonable; second floor. Martin.

112TH ST., 319 WEST.—Large sunny room, elegantly furnished; running water; bath; private family.

123D ST., 121 WEST.—Large and small rooms; gentlemen; references; private house.

132D ST., 52 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; $1.50 to $4.

133D ST., 116 WEST.—A large furnished front room for one or two gentlemen; private family.

136TH ST., 168 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; telephone; private family; gentleman; references exchanged.

143D ST., 477 WEST.—Private family; corner apartment; will let two large connecting rooms; handsomely furnished; breakfast optional. Kimball.

152D ST., 533 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room for one or two gentlemen; telephone.

Furnished studio to sublet by hour for teaching. 2 Studio Building, 37 West 22d St.

MANHATTAN AV., 111, (Near 104th.)—Pleasantly furnished rooms; newly decorated; refined people only; cleanliness.

East Side.

3D AV., 1,026.—Refined Jewish gentleman can have room with breakfast in strictly private house; $6 weekly; telephone. Address Comfort.

8TH ST., 5 EAST.—Pleasant, large room, $5; medium size, $3.50; hall room, $3; steam heat, baths, hot water supply.

17TH ST., 217 EAST.—Handsomely furnished room; all conveniences; private house; to gentleman; references.

24TH ST., 124 EAST.—Sunny hall room; gentlemen; references.

49TH ST., 165 EAST.—Furnished room; all conveniences; private family; references; terms moderate. Orlowitz.

48TH ST., 147 EAST.—Nicely furnished heated room; hot and cold running water; convenient; reasonable.

49TH ST., 165 EAST.—Nice front room; private entrance; steam heat, bath; private family. Kennedy.

50TH ST., 238 EAST.—Large front room; all conveniences; steam heat; reasonable. Freese.

58TH ST., 55 EAST, Hotel Oxford.—Two very large, handsome rooms, with bath, to sublet; lady sailing. Mrs. Fox.

61ST, 238 EAST.—Third story front, bath adjoining, $4, to desirable permanent gentleman. Owner.

66TH ST., 223 EAST.—Two rooms and kitchen with improvements; private family. 64 McGhee.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

East Side.

83D, 128 EAST.—Beautiful front and bedroom, also hallroom; steam-heated apartment. "Kielow."

91ST ST., 161 EAST.—Nicely furnished front room and bedroom, with inlaid wardrobe, bath; with or without board; reasonable. Hyland.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Beautiful room; view; elevator apartment; delightful air; Columbia University Subway. Gans.

120TH ST., 351 EAST.—Furnished rooms, with bath, for light housekeeping or gentleman; reasonable.

128TH ST., 127 EAST.—Two nicely furnished rooms, hot and cold water; conveniently located; references.

135TH ST., 636 EAST.—Large furnished rooms for housekeeping or gentleman; board; $3.

LEXINGTON AV., 73.—Three large rooms, 2d floor; bath, steam; en suite if desired.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 8.—One block from Wall St. Ferry; elegantly furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen; convenient to New York.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c., 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Mother, two grown-up sons, desire rooms or apartment, furnished or unfurnished, below 23d St. Gould, 664 Broadway, New York.

Single gentleman desires permanently one large or two-room suite with bath in desirable location; state best terms. Immediate, Box 301 Times, Times Square.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Clerks.

WANTED—Entry and bill clerk; young lady, rapid and accurate at figures. Address, with references and salary expected, A. L. T., Box 137 Times Downtown.

Singers.

WANTED—Soprano and contralto, $200 and $150. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Soprano for Manhattan church; $700. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Soprano and contralto; city church; $275 to $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Chorus sopranos (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange. 136 5th Av., near 18th.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A commercial house is desirous of engaging two young women of stylish presence and cultivated taste for a light business connected with fashionable materials and not actually requiring experience. Address, with particulars, Fabrics, Box 335 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Girls on Easter novelties and paper goods; $3.50 to start, 50 cents raise in two months, 50 cents raise four months thereafter, &c.; only respectable girls taken; nice, light, clean work rooms and good companions. Call Tuesday, J. & P. B. Myers, corner John and Gold Sts.

WANTED—A refined young woman of good education and accustomed to reading aloud as useful companion to a young lady; some knowledge of music desirable; references required. Address F. W., Box 318 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Girl to assist in trimming room and help make out factory payroll; must be experienced in cloak business; steady position to right party. Apply all week, E. D. & Co., 36 East 14th St.

WANTED—A young lady of education and refinement, over 20 years of age, with a knowledge of correspondence and typewriting, who can give positive assurances as to her reliability for a confidential position in a large house, can learn of a desirable opportunity by addressing, with particulars, Correspondence, Box 337 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—A capable, young general housework; two in family; must be good, plain cook. Apartment 7C, 229 West 97th St.

WANTED—Experienced hairdresser and Marcel waver. Mme. Comlossy, 1,209 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Girl to write and tag umbrella frames. Allison & Lamson, 5 East 17th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Agents.

WANTED—Agents, for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policy; large commissions; renewals; General Agents wanted some States. A. B. Cilley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—Bookkeeper; young man about 20 preferred; must be correct at footing and write a good hand. S. J., Box 139 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Young man as assistant bookkeeper in downtown wholesale house; state age, experience, salary desired, and references. T. W., 156 Times Downtown.

Compositors, Etc.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

WANTED
Electrotype finishers, molders, batterymen, builders-up, and assistants in each branch.
Compositors Wanted,
Non-Union, $21 per week; job, stone, and make-up; also machine operators at $23 per week; absolutely permanent positions guaranteed first-class men of good character; excellent opportunity to obtain a permanent position in one of the oldest, largest, and most modern printing houses in New York City.
THE DE VINNE PRESS,
12 Lafayette Place,
New York City.

WANTED—William Green wants printers at 326 Pearl Street, New York City; wishes to add to his staff a number of experienced compositors, (display, stone, and make-up men,) also experienced monotype operators; these positions will be permanent to efficient workmen of good character; salary will be $21.00 per week; only persons willing to work nine hours in open shop desired; loyalty to employer is expected in return for advantageous working conditions; reply by letter only, giving employer's references and stating experience and qualifications. William Green.

Wanted—Compositors, stone hands, and make-up men; "open shop;" highest salary; permanent position; additional bonus for faithful services; New York, vicinity, and Western points. Call or address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

WANTED—Compositors; experienced job compositor and stone hands; also two-third compositors; open shop; nine-hour day; permanent positions guaranteed to efficient workmen of good character; highest wages; references necessary. Stettiner Bros., 52 Duane St.

Organists.

WANTED—Organists and singers, Catholic church, $150 to $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist for important Methodist Church, Virginia. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 Fifth Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Organist for Ohio church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist, country Catholic church, $800. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Salesmen.

SOME HIGH-GRADE OPPORTUNITIES.
SALESMEN: Chemicals, $2,600; meats, $2,600; silverware, $2,500; real estate, $2,000; varnish, $1,500; machinery, $1,500 up. ADVERTISING MANAGER: Pennsylvania, $2,000. SUPERINTENDENT: Rubber shoe factory, $4,000. MANAGER—Spring bed factory, $2,000. HAPGOODS, Suite 508, 309 Broadway.

TRAVELING SALESMEN to carry side line; tremendous seller everywhere shown; goods guaranteed satisfactory or money back; vest pocket samples sent postpaid for 25 cents. Standard G. R. Co., 395 Broadway, New York.

Singers.

WANTED—Chorus tenors (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Tenor for Manhattan church; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Male alto for church, $250. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Bass for Catholic Church, $250. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Singers.

WANTED—Tenor and bass; city church; $300 to $450. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Tenor for church; $900. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars, Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

LEARN show card writing by mail; good pay while learning; (upon wages, $18. Address Globe Institute, Dept. 5, Minneapolis, Minn.

Wanted—Experienced Solicitors of Insurance for New York City and Middle Eastern States; parties having acquaintance with merchants and manufacturers can familiarize themselves with this line; salary or commission. Address by letter only
I. TANENBAUM, SON & CO.,
17 Battery Pl., New York City.

WANTED—Automobiles. The demands on our resources being so great, we are compelled to establish a new department, just being outfitted, with advanced six weeks' course, at $50.00, beginning March 1st; success guaranteed; positions pay $100 to $150; short course, $25.00, four weeks, makes you competent to handle any machine; dissatisfied students from every other school in city in attendance; requests constantly on file for competent chauffeurs; investigation invited; circulars mailed. Auto Transportation School, 309 West 41st St.

WANTED—A young man to make himself generally useful in office of wholesale cloak house; must have some knowledge of bookkeeping and able to stenograph and typewrite. Address, stating experience and salary expected. Energetic, Box 24 Times, Times Square.

WANTED.—Newspaper positions now open for competent reporters, editors, advertising, and circulation men, linotypers; all departments; write for booklet. M., Fernald's Newspaper Men's Exchange, (Established 1898,) Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—Butler, before April 1, in private family where two footmen are kept; must be thoroughly competent, have best city references. Send particulars, nationality, age, height, name, and address to D. J., 1,364 Broadway.

WANTED AT ONCE—Well-connected, up-to-date outside real estate man, thoroughly understanding selling and exchanging city and country properties; salary and commission. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

WANTED—Boy for office; must be neat, know something of figures, reside with parents, and be well recommended; state age, &c. B. A., Box 138 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Sugar coater; man experienced on tablet work; with good references. Address, giving age and salary expected. H. K. Mulford Co., P. O. Box 1,404, Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—Jeweler, experienced in making gold match boxes, cigarette cases, &c., to go to San Francisco. Address Godfrey Eacret, 58 Nassau.

WANTED—Bright, neat boy, real estate office, 42d St.; hours, 8:45 A. M. to 5:15 P. M.; wages $5. Address F. W., Box 317 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Floor walker in retail meat market; must be experienced and of good address; age, 35-40; state references and salary required. Box 1, Station L, N. Y. P. O.

WANTED—Silver mounters; several experienced sterling silver mounters to go to San Francisco. Address Godfrey Eacret, 58 Nassau.

WANTED—A young man acquainted with builders in the upper part of the city. Apply C. L. Miller, 125 East 23d St.

WANTED—Silver polisher, to go to San Francisco; only first-class man wanted. Address Godfrey Eacret, 58 Nassau.

WANTED—Cutter; young man having experience in cutting with short knife as assistant. Allison & Lamson, 5 East 17th St.

WANTED—Woodworkers experienced on carriage parts. Apply Brewster & Co., Broadway and 47th St.

WANTED—Wheelwright, experienced carriage work. Apply Brewster & Co., Broadway and 47th St.

WANTED—Editor and manager for an insurance journal. Address W., Box 25 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Diamond mounter; first-class man, to go to San Francisco. Address Godfrey Eacret, 58 Nassau.

WANTED—Office boy in newspaper office; reference required. E. B., Box 150 Times, Times Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Cooks.

COOKS from $20 to $30; waitress, chambermaids, $18 to $22; general houseworkers, $18 to $20; nurses, $18 to $20; seamstresses, two girls together; laundresses, day workers, references on file, a number of good servants at Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

COOK—LAUNDRESS, &c.—By mother and daughter in small, plain family as cook and laundress, chambermaid and waitress. 224 West 37th St., top floor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Perfect fitter; quick worker; seven years forewoman in first-class house in this city; wishes engagements out by day; highest reference. R. E., 421 West 50th St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORKER.—By colored houseworker; city references; neat cook, laundress; apartment preferred; sleep in or out. Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 59th St. Telephone, 4786—Columbus.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Dressmaker; makes shirt waists; remodelling dresses, care linen, hairdressing, good packer and traveler; kind and obliging; best personal reference; wages $25. Lady's Maid, 140 West 65th St.

LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN POSITION FOR her competent maid and seamstress. Call employer's, 80 Madison Av., Monday until 1 o'clock. Wages, $30.

MAID FOR STORE, office, or cleaning; colored woman; few hours daily; speaks English and Spanish; good reference. 221 West 18th St. Clark's bell.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By young lady, 20 years of age, as nurse; understands children. Mrs. Mulvy, 174 East 35th St.

Stenographers.

MASSEUSE.—Swedish; graduate of Stockholm and New York; perfect knowledge in applying treatments and cure for all ailments; practical, refined, obliging; highest indorsements from physicians and patients. Scientific, Box 302 Times, Times office.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, AND OFFICE assistant; three years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; references; $10. Conscientious, 182 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—A thoroughly competent young woman; experienced; desirable; references; $15. V., 166 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious; references; $12. Miss E., 115 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Typewriter; two years' experience; neat, accurate, rapid; references; $8. Neatness, 122 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; competent office assistant; Packard graduate. B. Muschel, 78 East 4th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; best references; neat, rapid, accurate. M. C., 122 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

A RELIABLE WOMAN WISHES TO TAKE work home; references. Mrs. Bartley, 1,057 3d Av.

FRENCH lady offers thorough instruction in lace making; beautiful designs in Cluny and Torchon lace; designs sent to your residence; references from successful pupils. Lescamela, 344 Manhattan Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT wishes work evenings; audits, statements, trial balances, bookkeeping, investigations, &c.; terms moderate; references. Accountant, 16 Waverley Place.

ACCOUNTANT writes up, opens, closes, systematizes books; moderate rate. "Accountant," 148 East 55th St.

Cooks.

CHEF.—Engagement by one of the most thoroughly competent and reliable chefs in the city (white) to cook for and care of bachelor's apartments; compensation moderate; highest references. Allen, 129 West 26th St.

COOK.—Japanese wants position cook; only $25 monthly. Address Kid, care Yamane, 35 East 51st.

Gardeners.

GARDENER, married, no family, as head gardener; four years' reference from last employer, James, care of W. Elliott & Sons, 207 Fulton St.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Young man, 26; to make himself useful; city, country; references. F., 230 West 19th St.

Miscellaneous.

AUDITOR, over 20 years' active experience, railroad, mortgage, and real estate offices, desires to make change; executive man; first-class references and good personality. Auditor, Box 323 Times, Times Square.

BOY, age 18, wishes work in private family; good references. William Oaker, 43 Vandam St.

COUPLE, French, want situation private family or club; man cook or butler, wife to make herself useful. Berges, 125 West 49th St.

HOUSEMAN, &c.—Houseman or useful man; from country; just disengaged; three years in last place; good reference. F. W., Box 318 Times, Times Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Miscellaneous.

MAN, qualified, long experience with recent State Regents' certificates, wants position; expert translator, interpreter, critic; English-German, German-English. X. Y. Z., care O. D. Bell, 1,253 De Graw St., Brooklyn.

PAINTER, DECORATOR.—Estimates large or small jobs; low figures; highest reference; city or Summer resorts. Metropolitan, 13 West 42d St. Tel. 461 Bryant.

PAINTER.—The best work; reasonable; estates, landlords; commission to agents. Blumfeld, 228 East 90th.

REAL ESTATE man, well posted, desires position to assist owner in caring for his real estate. Anderson, 97 Times Harlem.

VISITING VALET—Desires two or more gentlemen; very best references. Frank, 414 East 70th St.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND MID-WINTER TOURS

CALIFORNIA

Tours leaving Feb. 13, 22, 27, May 1, and including visits to Riverside, Pasadena, Los Angeles, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Monterey, Santa Cruz, San Jose, San Francisco. Choice of return routes. Tickets good to return until Nov. 1. Passenger is relieved of every detail and annoyance.

FLORIDA

Splendid tours, including Charleston, St. Augustine, the Ocklawaha River, the magnificent East Coast resorts, with their palatial hotels, Nassau, &c. Tickets are good to return until May 31.

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Thirty-seven tours varying in length of time throughout Spring and Summer. Small parties, first-class accommodations, leisurely travel, experienced and competent couriers. Write for circular now and make arrangements early.

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Railroad and Steamship Tickets by all lines. Traveller's Condensed Guide, containing much useful information, sent on application. Booklet "American Tropics" sent on request. When writing state information desired.

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AUCTION SALES.

Peremptory Sale by Public Auction.
COMPLETE, SUMPTUOUSLY FURNISHED
MANSION,
1,054 FIFTH AVENUE,
By Order of Owner now living in Paris, France.
J. HATFIELD MORTON, AUCTIONEER,
Will sell TUESDAY and WED.,
Feb. 13th and 14th, 1906,
at 11 o'clock A. M., on premises of
1,054 FIFTH AV., NEAR 86TH ST.,
contents contained therein, consisting of completely furnished DRAWING ROOMS, RECEPTION ROOMS, LIBRARY, DINING AND BED ROOMS, LOUIS XV. AND XVI. CABINETS, TABLES AND PEDESTALS, EMPIRE CABINETS AND TABLES, DUTCH MARQUETERIE AND BUHL CABINETS AND TABLES, OLD JAPANESE LACQUERED CABINETS AND SCREENS, CHINESE HAND CARVED CHAIRS, LARGE BRONZES IN GROUPS AND FIGURES, MARBLE STATUETTES AND PEDESTALS, LOUIS XVI. AND EMPIRE CLOCK SETS.
Collection of Ivories, Miniatures and cabinet pieces, large ivory pieces, formerly the property of King Ludwig.
Gallery of about 100 Oil Paintings by well-known European and American Artists.
An original complete set of Hogarth's Engravings. Fine specimens of Polar, Grizzly Bear and Leopard Skins. Persian, Turkish and India Rugs and Carpets throughout the entire house.
Magnificent electric Chandeliers and Electroliers. All Mantel and Pier Mirrors. Andirons and Fenders throughout
Diningroom in solid mahogany, with elegant crystal cabinets.
Complete outfit of Bohemian and French crystal. Rich decorated Fish and Game Sets. Full equipment of Sheffield Dinner, Lunch and Tea Service. Old original Dutch and Flemish steins and Blue China. Pewter, copper and brass.
All lace Curtains and Draperies throughout.
Dutch Marqueterie Bedroom, complete with Twin Beds, purchased in Holland.
Colonial Bed Room complete. Heavy Brass Beds and Bedding. Mahogany and Marble Bureau, Chiffoniores, etc.
Library consisting of about 2,000 volumes standard Authors. Edition de luxe. Library Furniture, Bookcases, Couch, easy Chairs, etc.
Deposits will be required from all purchasers.
Exhibition and catalogues on Premises, Monday, Feb. 12, from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M. Cards of admission at Auctioneer's office.
J. HATFIELD MORTON, AUCTIONEER,
111-115 West 38th St., City. Tel. 2790—38th St.

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Highly profitable commercial ties of common interest are extremely desirable between America and England. Practical plans have been prepared by experts, submitted and highly commended by many of the great bankers, statesmen, etc., of both countries. Wanted, gentleman of large independent means, world knowledge and experience, abundantly able to provide about $20,000 in amounts as required, to join in promoting enterprise as above. RARE OPPORTUNITY to make great and lasting name, enlarge circle of acquaintance with leading men of England and surely make great fortune. Principals only. Address, in strictest confidence, EUREKA, Box 300 Times, Times Square.

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Clerks or salesmen between ages 25 and 50, working for $75 to $100 per month, with little chance of increase, can receive instruction without charge, not interfering with their present occupation, which will enable them within few weeks to take up perfectly legitimate business that will guarantee their present income and commission in addition; best references for good faith furnished. All communications will be held in strict confidence. Address Enterprise, Box 193 Times Downtown.

Manufacturing concern, with growing business, handling product that consumers are in constant need of, desire to make arrangements with enterprising men in leading cities outside of New York and Brooklyn to introduce and further sales; article revolutionizes modern industry; must have push and some capital; splendid opportunity for enterprising man; goods advertised extensively. Address, for particulars, P. O. Box 564 New York.

A.—Printing—Half Price—Printing.—1,000 fine business cards, 75c.; 1,000 envelopes or billheads, $1.35; 1,000 letterheads, $2; elegant stock; samples sent; books, booklets, folders, everything low; linotypes, cylinders; designing, engraving; get estimate, anything, anywhere; save money; get finest work; best service; telephone, Call Press, 49 West 13th St., near 6th Av., New York.

Wanted—Persons with entrée to American picture buyers, to sell on big commission high-class paintings and water colors; no capital needed, but agents must give bond for pictures entrusted; good side line for interior decorator. Foreign Dealer, D. A., Box 311 Times, Times Square.

For Sale.—A growing butter, cheese, and egg business; established 27 years in large downtown city market; sales increasing; special bargain for quick buyer; selling to close an estate. For full particulars address Executrix, Box 120

The New York Times.

WEEKLY QUOTATION SECTION—PART SIX.

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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1906.

FEB 1906

Sales of Stocks on New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 10, 1906.

Range for Year 1905. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1906. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Feb. 10. Bid.	Ask.	Net Week's Changes	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Feb. 10, 5,047,327.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Feb. 10. First	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Feb. 10, '06.
24¼	13	27⅝	Jan. 24.	22	Jan. 3.	24¼	24½	+ ..	**Allis-Chalmers Co.**	100	$19,820,000	.....	..	..	23½	25⅝	23½	24	16½	18,000
68	46½	67	Jan. 24.	61	Jan. 9.	63½	64	+ ½	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	62¼	64½	62½	63¾	65	2,550
111⅜	70	116¾	Feb. 1.	103½	Jan. 4.	115⅜	115½	+ ⅞	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,000	Nov. 27, '05.	1¼	Q	114	116½	113¼	115½	74¼	610,775
29½	20	34⅛	Jan. 27.	24½	Jan. 3.	30¼	31¼	— ⅝	American Agricult. Chem. Co.	100	17,215,600	.....	..	..	32	32⅝	30¼	31¼	22½	2,800
95	89½	102	Jan. 25.	93½	Jan. 6.	95	100	— 1	American Agricult. Chem. Co. pf.	100	18,153,000	Oct. 2, '05.	3	SA	99⅞	99⅞	99	99	90	200
36¼	23	35	Jan. 6.	26	Jan. 30.	29	29½	+ 2	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	.....	..	..	27¼	29	27	29	24⅞	800
43⅝	31	47½	Jan. 24.	39½	Jan. 4.	44⅜	44½	+ ⅝	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 2, '04.	½	..	43⅜	45¼	43⅝	44½	34	28,600
104½	91½	105	Jan. 24.	99⅛	Jan. 4.	102⅝	103½	..	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	103⅛	103½	103	103	103⅜	100
40⅛	27⅝	44½	Jan. 11.	37	Jan. 30.	37	37¾	— ¼	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '05.	1	Q	37	39⅜	37	37⅜	34⅞	7,800
246	210	249½	Jan. 26.	222	Jan. 11.	235	242	— 9	American Ex. ess Co.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¼	SA	245	245	240	240	239	335
14	4¾	11⅜	Jan. 15.	9⅜	Feb. 7.	9½	10	— ⅛	American Grass Twine Co.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	¼	..	9⅜	9⅜	9⅝	9⅝	10¼	230
11⅝	6	10⅜	Jan. 29.	8¾	Jan. 11.	9	9⅜	— 1⅜	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	9½	9⅞	9½	9⅝	10¼	350
55⅝	29½	43	Jan. 25.	36½	Jan. 18.	38¼	38½	+ ½	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,543,300	Aug. 5, '05.	1	..	38¼	39¼	38¼	39	48⅝	800
38	24⅝	46½	Jan. 18.	35¼	Jan. 2.	44	45	— ½	American Ice Securities Co.	100	14,286,300	.....	..	..	45	45¼	43⅜	44⅞	..	7,800
23	15¼	29¼	Jan. 22.	20	Jan. 5.	24⅞	25	— ½	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	24¼	25½	24½	24½	16⅜	900
48½	36	53	Jan. 20.	41½	Jan. 12.	46	48½	— 1½	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	15,750,000	Sep. 5, '00.	1¾	..	46¼	46½	46½	46¾	40	100
76¼	33	78½	Jan. 3.	70¾	Jan. 23.	75½	75¾	+ ⅞	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	.....	..	..	74	77¼	73½	75¾	37½	79,750
122⅝	103¾	129½	Jan. 16.	116½	Jan. 30.	119½	117½	— ½	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Jan. 22, '06.	1¾	Q	117	117½	116¼	116¾	110	1,388
8⅝	4	6¼	Jan. 24.	5	Jan. 3.	5	5½	— ½	American Malting Co.	100	14,400,000	.....	..	..	5¼	5½	5	5	7	1,200
28½	20	29	Jan. 15.	25	Jan. 5.	27	28	— ½	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,500,000	Oct. 16, '99.	1¾	..	27½	27½	27½	27½	24⅞	400
170⅝	79⅜	174	Jan. 18.	161	Feb. 8.	163½	163⅝	— 1	Amer. Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Jan., '05.	1¾	Q	163¾	165⅜	161	163⅜	85½	117,300
137	111¼	130	Jan. 12.	125¾	Jan. 30.	125¾	126	— ¾	Amer. Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	126	126½	125½	125¾	118¼	6,700
102	97¼	101¾	Jan. 18.	100⅜	Jan. 3.	101½	..	+ ⅛	American Smelters' Sec. pf. B.	100	30,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	1¼	Q	101⅜	101⅝	101½	101½	..	700
18⅝	6⅝	15¼	Jan. 17.	12⅞	Feb. 5.	13	13½	— ⅛	American Steel Foundries.	100	17,700,000	.....	..	..	12⅞	13⅞	12⅞	12⅞	15⅞	2,900
67½	35⅛	53⅛	Jan. 17.	48¾	Feb. 3.	49¼	49½	+ ½	American Steel Foundries pf.	100	17,700,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1	..	49	49¾	49	49½	62¼	2,650
154⅝	130	157	Jan. 8.	144	Feb. 8.	145	145¼	— 1¼	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	145	146½	144	145½	144	23,200
141	133	140	Jan. 19.	138⅜	Jan. 3.	139½	140	+ ½	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	139½	139¾	139½	139¾	..	300
95	90	93	Feb. 1.	90	Jan. 22.	91½	93	— 1	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	1¾	Q	92	92	92	92	92	200
147	131	144⅜	Jan. 19.	138¼	Jan. 16.	141½	142¾	+ 3½	Amer. Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	131,551,400	Jan. 15, '06.	$2½	Q	140	142¼	140	142¾	143¾	800
109⅝	91⅞	109	Jan. 22.	104⅜	Jan. 11.	105¾	105½	— 1	American Tobacco Co. pf. new.	100	78,589,100	Jan. 2, '06.	1½	..	105¾	106	105	105	99	2,840
47½	20⅜	48	Jan. 6.	40⅜	Jan. 4.	44½	45	+ ½	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000	.....	..	..	42¾	45¼	42¾	44½	24⅜	19,510
108½	93¼	110⅜	Jan. 24.	103	Jan. 3.	109	109½	..	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	24,998,900	Jan. 15, '06.	1¾	Q	109½	109¾	109½	109¾	89¼	200
295	100¼	298	Jan. 2.	220	Jan. 3.	287½	288	+11	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Jan. 13, '06.	87½	Q	274½	288	272	287½	107	149,050
110½	96	108¾	Feb. 3.	106⅞	Jan. 11.	108	110	..	Associated Merchants 1st pf.	100	6,253,800	Jan. 15, '06.	1⅞	Q	106	108¾	106	108¾	..	250
83⅜	77⅝	96⅞	Jan. 13.	80	Jan. 2.	91⅞	92	— ¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	2	SA	91⅝	93	91¼	91⅞	88½	56,750
105⅝	99	106	Jan. 3.	102¾	Jan. 8.	103½	103⅞	— ⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '06.	2½	SA	103½	103⅝	103	103⅜	102½	1,500
170	120	167¾	Jan. 20.	157	Jan. 4.	160½	162	+ 2	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	42,980,000	Jan. 10, '06.	3	SA	160½	163½	160⅛	163	122	3,800
117	100½	117	Jan. 27.	112¼	Jan. 5.	113¾	114	— ⅝	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	124,538,000	F p. 1, '05.	2½	SA	114½	114¾	113⅝	113⅞	103¾	21,300
100	95⅝	99½	Jan. 5.	98	Jan. 3.	98½	99½	+ ⅛	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	†59,973,800	Sep. 1, '05.	2	SA	98¼	99	98¼	99	98	1,200
91⅝	56⅞	94⅛	Jan. 26.	83½	Feb. 8.	84⅜	85	— 1⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	.....	..	..	85½	87¼	83½	85	62⅜	65,205
22½	10⅞	20½	Jan. 9.	17½	Jan. 31.	17½	18¾	— 1	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	18	18	18	18	11¼	700
91⅛	84	87	Feb. 8.	83	Jan. 4.	82	88	+ 1	Buffalo & Susquehanna pf.	50	3,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	1	Q	87	87	87	87	89¾	100
60½	50	59⅞	Jan. 23.	55	Jan. 16.	55½	59½	..	Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	1	Q	57	57	56⅝	57	..	300
74⅞	67	70⅞	Jan. 8.	68	Feb. 3.	69	69½	+ ⅛	**Canada Southern.**	100	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '06.	1¼	SA	68	68¼	68	68¼	70	400
177⅜	130⅜	177¾	Jan. 10.	169	Jan. 29.	174⅛	174¼	+ 1	Canadian Pacific.	100	101,391,200	Oct. 2, '05.	3	SA	173	175¼	171¼	174⅛	134⅛	64,050
47⅛	40	49⅜	Jan. 24.	44¼	Jan. 5.	45⅛	46	— ⅜	Central Leather Co.	100	37,595,500	.....	..	..	45¼	46¼	45⅜	45⅞	..	15,200
106⅞	102⅛	107½	Jan. 24.	103½	Jan. 5.	106¾	106⅞	— ⅜	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	29,943,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	107	107⅜	106¾	106⅞	..	4,185
235	190	231½	Jan. 22.	222	Jan. 3.	224	225	— 1	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	†27,431,800	Feb. 1, '06.	2	..	223	224½	223	224	199	325
130	118⅜	137	Jan. 23.	137	Jan. 23.	135	138	..	Cent'al & South Amer. Telegraph.	100	7,917,600	Jan. 9, '06.	1½	Q	135½	135¼	135¼	135½	..	50
60⅛	45½	62¼	Jan. 23.	54⅞	Jan. 5.	59⅛	59⅜	+ ⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	†62,793,700	Nov. 29, '05.	1	A	58	59¾	57⅝	59¼	51¼	27,800
44½	30	38¼	Jan. 15.	30	Jan. 4.	32½	33	— ⅝	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,800	.....	..	..	32	32	32	32	42	100
25⅛	17½	23⅝	Jan. 20.	20¾	Jan. 5.	21¾	22	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western.	100	44,404,500	.....	..	..	21⅝	22⅜	21½	21⅝	22⅜	13,040
78½	60	80	Jan. 31.	75	Jan. 10.	79½	80	— ½	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	Feb. 29, '04.	2½	..	78⅝	79½	78¾	79	67½	1,300
37⅛	29	39⅜	Jan. 22.	34½	Jan. 4.	38½	38⅝	+ ⅞	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,489,100	.....	..	..	37⅜	38⅝	37½	38⅜	30¼	10,800
89	83⅜	86¼	Jan. 17.	85⅜	Jan. 24.	85⅜	87	+ ½	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	27,577,000	Jan. 15, '05.	2	SA	86½	86½	85½	86¼	80¾	100
187¼	163½	193	Jan. 22.	179¾	Jan. 5.	184¾	184¾	— ¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,185,000	Oct. 10, '05.	3½	SA	184½	186	183	184½	175¾	59,600
192½	182¾	196	Jan. 22.	190	Jan. 5.	190	191	— ½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	49,612,400	Oct. 10, '05.	3½	SA	190½	190½	190	190	188	200
249	190⅞	240	Jan. 15.	220	Jan. 4.	236½	237	+ 8	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	58,949,500	Jan. 2, '06.	3½	SA	231	237	229¾	237	240	4,837
225	150	198	Jan. 15.	188	Feb. 10.	191	193	— 2½	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha.	100	†21,403,200	Aug. '21, '05.	3½	SA	188½	191	188	191	203	500
20	7⅞	18¼	Jan. 19.	13	Jan. 2.	15½	15¾	— 1	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	15¼	16½	15½	15¾	17	1,200
42½	17½	42¾	Jan. 22.	36	Jan. 8.	37	38	— 2	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	36	39	36	38	30	1,400
13⅝	6	12⅞	Feb. 2.	10	Jan. 10.	11⅞	12	— ⅝	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	12	12¾	11⅝	11⅝	12½	7,500
54	30¾	43¼	Feb. 2.	39	Jan. 10.	41	43	— 1	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	..	41	42½	40½	40½	51¾	1,200
111	90	100⅞	Jan. 15.	104¼	Feb. 9.	103	104	+ 1½	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	35,597,600	Sep. 1, '05.	2	SA	105	106⅝	104¼	104¼	94¾	1,000
59	38	83⅜	Jan. 26.	55⅛	Jan. 4.	71⅞	72½	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	30,132,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1⅝	..	71	75	70	72	51	112,800
105	80	112½	Jan. 29.	95	Jan. 8.	102	103	— 5	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '03.	4	..	105	105½	105	105½	85	200
30¼	22¼	37	Jan. 24.	29½	Jan. 4.	35	35½	+ ½	Colorado Southern.	100	31,900,000	.....	..	..	34¾	35⅞	34	35¼	20¾	24,900
69⅞	52	73	Feb. 9.	68	Jan. 5.	72½	72¾	+ 1½	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '04.	2	..	71¼	73	70⅜	72¾	64½	6,600
55	32½	56¾	Jan. 12.	52	Feb. 8.	53¼	53¾	— ½	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	52½	54	52	53½	38	6,100
20	11⅜	20⅝	Feb. 1.	17½	Jan. 4.	22	23	— 1	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,925,600	Mar. 1, '04.	½	..	22	24¼	22	22½	16½	10,125
214	175	181¾	Jan. 23.	168½	Jan. 17.	176½	178	— 3	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	Dec. 15, '05.	2	Q	178	179¼	177	177	209½	972
22⅜	8¾	19¾	Jan. 3.	16¾	Jan. 18.	18½	19	— ¼	Corn Products Co.	100	45,215,500	Feb. 10, '04.	1	..	19	19½	18¾	18⅞	21¾	1,600
79	40	61¼	Jan. 3.	55½	Jan. 17.	59¼	60	..	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,380,700	Apr. 10, '05.	1	..	57⅜	58	57⅝	58	73	700
...	...	19¼	Jan. 31.	18¼	Jan. 26.	18¾	18⅝	..	Corn Products Co., trust rects.	....	.....	.....	..	..	19	19	18⅜	18⅝	..	1,900
...	...	58½	Feb. 8.	58	Feb. 2.	58	..	..	Corn Products Co. pf., trust rects.	....	.....	.....	..	..	58	58½	58	58	..	636
240⅜	178½	229¼	Jan. 18.	212⅜	Feb. 8.	212½	213	— 3½	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	40,240,000	Dec. 15, '05.	1½	Q	213	217	212⅜	213	193	7,500
498½	335	474¾	Feb. 2.	459½	Jan. 3.	460	475	..	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,000	Jan. 20, '06.	2½	Q	460	460	460	460	353	10
39½	27¼	51⅞	Jan. 26.	38	Jan. 4.	48½	48¾	+ ⅞	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	†38,000,000	.....	..	..	47¼	48¾	47	48⅜	32⅜	18,300
91½	83½	91½	Jan. 22.	87	Jan. 4.	89	90	..	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	†45,705,700	Jan. 15, '06.	2½	SA	88⅞	89½	88⅞	89	88	615
12⅜	8	11	Jan. 22.	10	Jan. 4.	9¼	11	..	Detroit Southern, trust rects.	....	9,506,800	.....	..	..	10	10	10	10	9⅝	200
96½	76½	102	Feb. 3.	93¼	Jan. 11.	101¼	101⅞	+ ¼	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Feb. 1, '06.	1½	Q	101	102	100¾	101¼	73	3,100
54⅛	34½	59⅝	Feb. 8.	51	Jan. 30.	57⅛	57½	+ 4⅜	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	30,412,100	Jan. 27, '06.	1	Q	52¼	59⅜	52½	57½	37¼	99,636
22⅜	11⅜	22⅞	Jan. 11.	19	Jan. 3.	20	20½	— ½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	20½	20⅞	20	20¼	16	1,400
46¾	21	45	Jan. 11.	39½	Jan. 5.	41	43	+ ½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	42½	42½	41	41	33½	1,400
89¼	76	87¼	Jan. 19.	81⅜	Jan. 3.	86	86	..	**Electric Storage Battery.**	100	16,000,200	Jan. 2, '06.	1¼	Q	84	84	84	84	..	20
52⅜	37½	50⅝	Jan. 16.	45¾	Feb. 8.	45⅞	46	— ⅝	Erie.	100	112,378,900	.....	..	..	46	47	45⅝	46	43⅜	75,250
85½	74⅞	83	Jan. 15.	78½	Feb. 8.	78½	78⅝	— 1	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,832,400	Sep. 7, '05.	2	SA	79	79½	78½	78⅝	79⅞	5,700
78⅝	55⅛	76⅜	Jan. 16.	72	Feb. 8.	72½	73	— ⅝	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Oct. 9, '05.	2	SA	73¼	73¼	72	72¾	65	5,400
96	85	88	Feb. 6.	88	Feb. 6.	85	95	+ 3	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	50	1,284,000	Oct. 16, '05.	2½	SA	88	88	88	88	..	200
145	60	120	Jan. 22.	138	Jan. 4.	189	190	+10	**Federal Mining & Smelting Co.**	100	6,000,000	Dec. 15, '05.	‡2½	Q	180	190	180	190	92	1,900
110½	75	112⅞	Jan. 22.	104	Jan. 4.	107½	108	+ ½	Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	100	12,000,000	Dec. 15, '05.	1¾	Q	106⅞	108¾	105⅝	108	80¼	5,300
107¼	101	106½	Feb. 1.	105¼	Jan. 4.	106	107	..	**General Chemical Co. pf.**	100	10,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¼	Q	106	106	106	106	..	100
192	169	181¼	Jan. 9.	172	Jan. 30.	175	176	— ¼	General Electric Co.	100	54,216,200	Jan. 15, '06.	2	Q	174¾	177¼	174¼	175	187	3,200
335	236	348	Feb. 9.	283	Jan. 5.	343¼	344	+11¾	Great Northern pf.	100	125,024,800	Feb. 1, '06.	1¾	Q	330	348	330	343¾	272½	43,770
38½	15	40	Feb. 6.	33½	Jan. 19.	36	37⅝	..	**Havana Electric Ry.**	100	7,500,000	.....	..	..	38	40	37½	37½	..	2,730
121½	86⅜	119	Jan. 3.	113⅛	Feb. 8.	113	116½	— 2½	Hocking Valley.	100	11,000,000	Jan. 15, '06.	1½	SA	114	115	113½	115	92½	300
97¼	90	95⅞	Jan. 6.	94	Feb. 1.	94¼	98⅝	+ 1	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 15, '06.	2	SA	95	95	95	95	91⅝	100
82	72	82	Jan. 4.	80½	Jan. 24.	81	82	— ½	Homestake Mining Co.	100	21,840,000	Jan. 23, '06.	50c	M	82	82	81¼	81¼	73	250
183	152¾	182	Jan. 12.	173	Feb. 5.	176½	177	+ 4	**Illinois Central.**	100	†95,040,000	Sep. 1, '05.	$3½	SA	173	179¾	173	177¼	157⅞	23,030
25½	18⅛	26¼	Jan. 15.	22	Jan. 4.	23⅞	24	— ¼	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	.....	..	..	23½	24	23	23⅞	21⅜	6,800
88¼	76	90	Jan. 12.	84⅜	Jan. 3.	87	87½	+ ½	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,339,700	Jan. 2, '06.	1¼	Q	87¼	87½	87¼	87½	77⅜	300
100	48	95	Jan. 20.	58	Jan. 5.	74	84	— 6½	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	Oct. 2, '05.	1	Q	84½	84¾	74½	74½	73¾	1,000
40⅞	20	37½	Feb. 5.	27	Jan. 2.	34½	35½	— 1¼	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,265,500	Apr. 1, '05.	½	..	36	38	35½	35⅝	38⅝	1,700
88⅝	78½	85⅜	Jan. 19.	79	Jan. 11.	83	84	— ½	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Feb. 1, '06.	1½	Q	85	85	83½	83½	86	200
32	24	34⅜	Jan. 12.	29⅜	Jan. 2.	34½	34½	+ 1½	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900	.....	..	..	31¼	34⅜	31½	34⅜	30⅜	3,540
61	50	63¾	Jan. 13.	59	Jan. 2.	61½	61¾	+ ½	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,675,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	59	61¾	59	61¾	56½	2,500
58⅝	29½	58	Jan. 2.	56	Jan. 24.	55	57	— 1	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	100	†9,000,000	.....	..	..	56	56	56	56	37	210
87	81⅝	84½	Feb. 7.	82	Jan. 29.	84	84½	+ ¼	Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	13,510,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1	Q	83¼	84½	83¼	84	82¼	770
36¼	22⅛	37⅝	Jan. 5.	30	Jan. 30.	32	32¼	+ 1½	Kansas City Southern.	100	30,000,000	.....	..	..	30½	32½	30½	32¼	31⅜	13,100
70	52	71	Jan. 5.	60	Jan. 29.	62	62½	..	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	61¾	63⅝	60¼	62	68⅝	6,100
6	6	10	Feb. 8.	7	Feb. 5.	8	15	+ 4	Kingston & Pembroke.	50	†2,304,000	.....	..	..	7	10	7	10	..	1,300
63	10	68	Jan. 15.	61¾	Jan. 10.	65½	65¾	+ 4	Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago).	100	4,000,000	July 1, '01.	1	..	65¼	66¼	64½	65½	..	3,700
80	60	80	Jan. 11.	77¼	Jan. 15.	79	79½	+ 1½	Knickerbocker Ice Co. pf.	100	3,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	3	SA	77⅝	79½	79¼	79½	..	260
47¼	28¼	44⅞	Jan. 12.	38	Jan. 3.	37	39	..	**Lake Erie & Western.**	100	11,840,000	.....	..	..	38	38	38	38	..	300
73⅞	50¼	81¾	Jan. 16.	67⅝	Jan. 4.	75	78	+ ⅞	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Nov., '00.	1	..	76½	76⅞	76⅜	76⅜	63	100
157⅝	134½	156½	Jan. 19.	148½	Jan. 30.	150¼	150½	+ ⅞	Louisville & Nashville.	100	†60,000,000	Feb. 9, '06.	3	SA	150	151¾	149	149½	137½	14,700
175	161	168	Jan. 26.	159½	Jan. 11.	160½	161	+ ¼	**Manhattan Elevated.**	100	55,200,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	159⅞	161	159⅜	160¾	174⅜	2,980
91	68⅝	75¼	Jan. 18.	69	Jan. 30.	70½	72	— ½	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100	....	.....	..	..	70¾	72¾	70¾	70¾	32¼	7,100
133	114	127	Jan. 18.	120	Jan. 30.	120½	120¾	+ ¼	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	Jan. 15, '06.	1¾	Q	120½	122½	120½	120¾	122¼	9,300
26	18¼	25¾	Jan. 19.	24¼	Jan. 30.	25¾	..	+ ¼	Mexican Central.	100	54,624,100	.....	..	..	24¾	25¾	24¾	25¾	22⅝	42,500
84¾	56¼	84¼	Jan. 11.	77¾	Feb. 5.	77	78½	3½	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	3,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	2½	..	77¾	79½	77¼	78½	60	2,000
106	86	100¼	Jan. 3.	97	Feb. 7.	97	99½	= 3	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '00.	2½	SA	97	99¼	97	99½	80¼	600
145	80¼	153	Jan. 10.	141½	Jan. 4.	157	158½	+ 4	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	Oct. 16, '05.	2	SA	155½	159	155	158¾	103½	950
173	148	183¾	Jan. 11.	173	Jan. 2.	174½	178	— 2½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	Oct. 16, '05.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 10, 1906.—Continued.

Range for Year 1905. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1906. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Feb. 10. Bid.	Ask.	Net Change from Week's	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Feb. 10. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales for Week Ended Feb. 10, '06.
168¾	140	168¾	Jan. 5.	154½	Jan. 30.	160	161	..	New York Air Brake	100	8,012,500	Jan. 17, '06.	2	Q	160¼	160¾	156	160	153½	5,600
167¾	136¾	156¾	Jan. 8.	147½	Feb. 8.	150¼	150⅝	+ 1½	New York Central	100	149,055,500	Jan. 15, '06.	1¼	Q	145⅞	150⅞	147⅛	150⅛	147⅞	24,200
70½	42	72½	Jan. 20.	66	Feb. 8.	68¾	69	— ⅝	New York, Chi. & St. Louis	100	¶14,000,000	..	..	..	66	68½	66	68¼	44½	4,700
54¾	21½	60½	Jan. 31.	53½	Jan. 4.	..	49¾	..	New York Dock Co.	100	..	..	..	..	49	49	49	49	..	100
79	59	83	Jan. 31.	78½	Jan. 4.	83	85	..	New York Dock Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	Oct. 16, '05.	1¼	SA	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	..	40
215¾	192	204¾	Jan. 19.	197	Jan. 2.	202	202¼	+ ½	New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	80,000,000	Dec. 30, '05.	2	Q	202	202½	201	202½	206¼	1,506
172½	168½	155	Jan. 30.	154½	Jan. 23.	155	157	..	New York & New Jersey Telephone	100	12,500,000	Jan. 15, '06.	2½	Q	155	155	155	155	170½	12
64	40⅞	57¼	Jan. 27.	51¼	Jan. 4.	52⅜	52¾	— ⅛	New York, Ontario & Western	100	58,139,900	July 31, '05.	1½	..	51¼	54	52¼	52¾	45⅝	12,800
88½	76	93½	Feb. 1.	85	Jan. 4.	85½	86¾	— ⅞	Norfolk & Western	100	160,000,000	Dec. 15, '05.	2	SA	89¼	90⅜	88¾	89¾	83½	31,220
96	91½	96	Jan. 6.	92	Feb. 5.	91	93½	— 4	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	123,000,000	Aug. 18, '05.	2	SA	92	92	92	92	92	200
107	95⅝	107	Jan. 12.	98	Jan. 2.	102½	103	+ 2	North American	100	29,700,000	Dec. 1, '05.	1½	Q	101¾	103½	100¼	103	104¾	9,900
216½	165	223	Feb. 9.	199	Jan. 5.	220½	221	+ 8⅛	Northern Pacific	100	155,000,000	Feb. 1, '06.	1¾	Q	210	223	210	220⅝	..	177,642
6	1	4	Jan. 11.	2½	Feb. 5.	2¼	3	— ⅝	Ontario Mining	100	15,000,000	Dec. 30, '02.	30c	Q	2½	2½	2½	2¼	4	100
100¼	78¼	123	Jan. 20.	108¾	Jan. 5.	118	121	..	Pacific Coast	100	7,000,000	Feb. 1, '06.	1½	Q	120	120	120	120	96½	300
53⅜	33	51½	Jan. 19.	46	Jan. 8.	48½	49	— ⅝	Pacific Mail	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	1	..	47¼	50	47¼	47¼	47	4,750
148	131½	147½	Jan. 23.	140¾	Feb. 8.	141¾	141¾	— 1	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	302,751,600	Nov. 29, '05.	3	SA	141¾	142¾	140¾	141½	140¼	122,900
115½	97¼	103	Jan. 2.	96¾	Feb. 3.	99½	100	+ 2⅛	People's Gas, Chicago	100	32,968,700	Nov. 25, '05.	1½	Q	97	100⅝	97	100	108½	16,800
48⅝	27	46½	Jan. 16.	39¼	Feb. 9.	40	43	..	Peoria & Eastern	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	39¼	39¾	39¼	39¼	32½	200
87½	70	87	Jan. 24.	81½	Feb. 6.	80	84	— 1½	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	24,780,800	Aug. 15, '05.	1½	SA	81½	81½	81½	81½	83	200
112	105	108½	Jan. 24.	106	Jan. 22.	105	108¼	+ 1	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	27,456,000	Jan. 16, '06.	2	SA	107½	107½	107½	107½	..	200
21	12⅜	17½	Jan. 19.	14½	Feb. 5.	15	16	— 1¼	Pittsburg Coal Co. of N. J.	100	32,000,000	..	..	..	14½	16¾	14½	15	..	1,200
90¼	45¾	62½	Jan. 19.	56	Jan. 30.	56	60	— ¾	Pittsburg Coal Co. of N. J. pf.	100	32,000,000	Apr. 25, '05.	1¾	..	56⅞	58	56⅞	57⅜	..	500
58⅞	34	64⅞	Jan. 24.	53¼	Jan. 4.	62¼	62¾	+ 1⅝	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 31, '04.	1	..	60½	63¼	60	62⅝	38¼	21,740
101½	87	105	Feb. 1.	100	Jan. 8.	102¾	103¼	+ ¼	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Nov. 23, '05.	1¾	Q	102	104	102	103	90½	2,850
4⅞	2¼	6	Jan. 13.	2⅞	Jan. 8.	3¼	4½	— 1⅝	Quicksilver pf.	100	4,291,300	May 8, '03.	½	..	3	3	3	3	..	200
63½	30	62¾	Jan. 15.	58¾	Jan. 30.	60	60⅝	— ½	Railway Steel Spring Co.	100	13,500,000	Oct. 15, '05.	2	Q	60¾	61½	60	60¼	34¼	3,400
108	93	107	Jan. 24.	103½	Jan. 5.	105½	107	— 1	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	13,500,000	Dec. 20, '05.	1¾	Q	106¾	106¼	106	106	96	200
100	92	98	Jan. 15.	96	Jan. 4.	96½	97½	..	Railroad Sec., Ill. Cent. stk. ctfs.	100	8,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	2	SA	96	96	96½	95½	96	130
145¾	79	164	Jan. 23.	134¼	Jan. 30.	140⅝	140⅝	+ 2¾	Reading	50	70,000,000	Feb. 1, '06.	2	SA	136	142	135¾	140⅝	105¼	552,900
97	90	96	Jan. 22.	92½	Jan. 2.	93½	95	+ 1	Reading 1st pf.	50	24,000,000	Sep. 8, '05.	2	SA	94	94	93	94	93½	1,040
101	94	102	Jan. 20.	96½	Jan. 2.	100	100¼	..	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	Nov. 10, '05.	2	SA	100¼	100½	100¼	100¾	90½	1,900
36⅛	15	39	Jan. 12.	32	Jan. 30.	34½	35	+ ½	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,352,000	..	..	..	34½	36⅞	33¾	35	18½	15,200
108	67	110¾	Jan. 9.	104½	Jan. 30.	107	108	+ ½	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	20,852,000	Jan. 2, '06.	¶3½	Q	107¼	106¾	107	107⅜	75½	6,800
37⅛	21¾	28⅛	Feb. 6.	23⅜	Jan. 3.	26⅞	27	+ ⅛	Rock Island Co.	100	89,443,800	..	..	..	26½	28⅛	25⅝	26⅞	34¾	24,600
85	60½	67⅝	Feb. 6.	61½	Jan. 4.	65⅝	66	..	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	48,956,800	Nov. 1, '05.	1	Q	65⅞	67⅝	65⅝	66	81½	17,300
25	12	27	Jan. 12.	23	Jan. 10.	24	26	+ 1	St. Joseph & Grand Island	100	4,000,000	..	..	..	24½	25	24½	25	17½	400
65	46½	69¼	Jan. 22.	62¼	Jan. 2.	68	69	+ 3	St. Joseph & Grand Isl. 1st pf.	100	5,500,000	July 15, '02.	2½	..	66	69	66	69	58	721
35	20	40	Jan. 12.	35	Jan. 11.	36	39	+ 4	St. Joseph & Grand Isl. 2d pf.	100	3,500,000	..	..	..	35	39	35	39	29¾	300
81¼	67	72¼	Feb. 6.	70	Feb. 2.	70	72	+ 2¼	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	9,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1	Q	72½	72¾	72½	72¼	79¾	100
73½	45	51¼	Feb. 6.	45¾	Jan. 30.	48	48¼	— ¾	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	1	Q	49	51¾	48¼	48½	72¾	9,850
27½	20	27½	Jan. 19.	20¾	Jan. 2.	26	26¼	+ 1½	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,500,000	..	..	..	24¼	26¾	24¼	26¾	29¾	6,600
66¾	55	61¼	Jan. 24.	53	Jan. 5.	58	59	+ 2¼	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,900	..	..	..	56¼	59⅞	56¼	59	43¾	6,700
118½	60	97¼	Jan. 12.	85½	Jan. 30.	88	89	..	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	10,000,000	Oct. 2, '05.	2½	SA	87¾	89¾	87¼	89	67½	3,550
72⅜	57⅝	72⅜	Jan. 22.	65¾	Jan. 4.	67⅜	68	— ⅛	Southern Pacific	100	197,849,200	..	..	..	67½	68⅝	67¼	67⅝	69¾	76,900
122¼	115¾	118¾	Jan. 19.	117½	Jan. 3.	117⅜	..	..	Southern Pacific pf.	100	40,000,000	Jan. 15, '06.	3½	SA	118	118¾	118	118	118⅞	1,610
38	28	42⅞	Jan. 26.	35¾	Jan. 2.	40¾	40⅞	— ½	Southern Railway, extended	100	119,900,000	..	..	..	40¼	41¾	40¼	40⅞	34⅜	144,500
102½	95	103	Jan. 16.	100	Jan. 2.	100½	101	— ¾	Southern Railway pf., extended	100	60,000,000	Oct. 17, '05.	2½	SA	101⅜	101¾	100¾	101	98	2,380
148	68	165	Jan. 12.	129	Jan. 2.	156½	157	+ 1	Tennessee Coal & Iron	100	22,553,600	Feb. 1, '06.	1	Q	157¾	160	155	157	81¼	5,800
41	29⅜	39⅝	Jan. 24.	32¾	Jan. 4.	35¼	35¾	— ½	Texas Pacific	100	38,760,000	..	..	..	35¼	36	34¾	35¼	36½	11,600
66	37½	63½	Jan. 24.	64¾	Jan. 2.	78	80	— ⅝	Texas Pacific Land Trust	100	7,658,500	..	..	..	80	80½	80	80¼	40	400
141	120	139½	Jan. 11.	135	Jan. 2.	135	137	— 1	Third Avenue	100	16,000,000	Jan. 31, '06.	1¼	Q	135¼	136¼	135¼	136	132	1,000
37¼	22¼	36	Jan. 22.	32¼	Jan. 9.	34	..	+ ½	Toledo, Railways & Light Co.	100	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '05.	1	SA	35	35¼	34¾	35	27¼	1,025
43⅝	34½	40¼	Jan. 19.	35	Jan. 5.	36¼	37	— 1½	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	37¼	37¾	36	36¼	36½	1,800
65	51¾	59½	Jan. 19.	56	Jan. 5.	57½	58	..	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	57¼	57¾	57	57¾	55	2,168
122½	105	122¼	Jan. 22.	116	Feb. 6.	118	118⅞	+ 1⅞	Twin City Rapid Transit	100	18,000,000	Nov. 15, '05.	1¼	Q	116¾	118½	116	118½	106	1,780
15⅝	8⅝	15¼	Jan. 19.	12¼	Jan. 6.	13¼	13⅞	— ½	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	16,000,000	..	..	..	13½	13¼	13¼	13¼	10⅞	200
82⅝	68	84	Jan. 18.	80½	Jan. 5.	81½	81¾	— ½	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	Jan. 15, '06.	1¾	Q	81¼	81½	81½	81½	74⅝	100
151¼	113	160¼	Jan. 24.	142	Jan. 3.	155¼	155⅝	+ ¼	Union Pacific	100	191,267,900	Oct. 1, '05.	2½	SA	154¼	157⅛	153¼	155½	122⅝	739,700
101⅝	95½	99½	Jan. 2.	96¾	Feb. 7.	97½	97⅝	..	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,569,300	Oct. 1, '05.	2	SA	97	98	96¾	97½	97⅝	3,045
85	80	87½	Jan. 13.	86¼	Jan. 2.	86¾	87½	..	United Railways of St. Louis pf.	100	12,983,200	Jan. 10, '06.	1¼	Q	86¼	86½	86¼	86½	..	400
22½	21½	98	Jan. 18.	88½	Jan. 3.	96	97	— ½	United Railways Investment Co.	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	97½	97½	97	97	33	300
94½	84⅞	93¼	Jan. 17.	87	Jan. 2.	91⅜	92¼	— 1½	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	2½	SA	92	92¼	91	91½	78½	3,260
48¼	17⅝	53	Jan. 17.	46¼	Jan. 2.	48⅛	48⅝	— 1¼	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. Co.	100	12,106,300	Dec. 1, '05.	Q	..	49	51	48⅝	48⅝	25½	13,220
97¾	79¼	96⅞	Jan. 24.	94	Jan. 2.	93½	94½	— 2	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	Dec. 1, '05.	1¾	Q	95¾	96½	94	94½	84¾	1,200
134	114¼	138½	Jan. 26.	124¾	Jan. 12.	124	134	..	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '05.	2	SA	125	125	125	125	134	25
119	100⅝	117	Feb. 7.	117	Feb. 7.	115	119	+ 1½	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,232,300	Jan. 2, '06.	1½	Q	117	117	117	117	104¾	100
98½	77	94½	Jan. 20.	87⅝	Feb. 7.	87	89	— ⅝	U. S. Realty & Improvement Co.	100	16,155,300	..	..	..	87½	87¾	87¾	87¾	89¾	100
40½	18	34	Jan. 2.	27	Feb. 5.	28¼	29	— 4	U. S. Reduction & Refining Co.	100	5,918,800	Apr. 1, '03.	..	..	27	29	27	27	..	400
73¼	35	71	Jan. 4.	66½	Feb. 8.	67	70	— ¼	U. S. Reduction & Refining Co. pf.	100	3,945,800	Jan. 1, '06.	1½	Q	68	68	66¾	68	..	1,200
58½	33¾	58½	Jan. 22.	51	Jan. 4.	52⅝	53	+ ⅝	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,666,000	Apr. 30, '00.	1	..	51½	54	51½	52⅝	30½	7,525
118½	98⅝	116	Jan. 15.	100½	Jan. 2.	110	110¼	+ ⅝	United States Rubber Co. 1st pf.	100	28,705,800	Jan. 31, '06.	2	Q	110½	110⅞	109¼	110	108¼	2,746
83⅝	75	87½	Jan. 15.	79⅝	Feb. 8.	81	81¼	+ ⅝	United States Rubber Co. 2d pf.	100	8,477,300	Jan. 31, '06.	1½	Q	81	82	79¾	81¼	..	3,350
43¼	24¾	46¼	Jan. 20.	42	Jan. 5.	44½	44⅝	+ ⅝	United States Steel Corporation.	100	508,496,200	Dec. 30, '03.	..	..	44	45¼	43½	44⅝	31⅝	563,665
107	90⅝	113¼	Jan. 20.	105	Jan. 5.	109⅝	109½	— ⅞	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,814,100	Nov. 30, '05.	1¾	Q	110⅜	112	108¾	109½	94½	114,535
53⅝	28¾	58	Jan. 2.	44	Jan. 30.	51⅜	51½	+ 2¼	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.	100	27,084,400	June 1, '03.	1½	..	47⅞	51¾	47½	51⅝	37¼	18,750
118⅝	103⅝	117¼	Jan. 2.	114	Jan. 4.	115	115½	— ⅛	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co. pf.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 15, '06.	2	Q	114	115	114	114⅝	106⅞	520
52½	36	56½	Jan. 24.	50	Jan. 4.	53	54	— ½	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.	100	5,641,600	..	..	..	52	54	52	53½	42½	2,300
14½	8	15½	Jan. 26.	9	Jan. 18.	12⅜	12¾	— ⅛	Vulcan Detinning Co.	100	2,000,000	July 20, '03.	1	..	13¼	13¼	12	12⅝	..	350
54¾	49	64⅞	Feb. 2.	50	Jan. 11.	63¼	64	+ 1	Vulcan Detinning Co. pf.	100	1,500,000	Jan. 20, '06.	¶12¼	Q	63¼	64½	63	64¼	..	1,900
24¼	17½	26¼	Jan. 24.	20¼	Jan. 5.	24¼	24½	+ ⅛	Wabash	100	38,000,000	..	..	..	23⅞	24⅞	23¼	24¼	23	19,400
48	37	45⅝	Jan. 24.	40¼	Jan. 3.	47	47¼	+ 1⅛	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000	..	..	..	44¾	47¾	43¾	47	44⅝	20,000
260	227	248	Jan. 26.	240	Jan. 8.	235	248	— 3	Wells-Fargo Express Co.	100	8,000,000	Jan. 15, '06.	¶4	SA	245	245	240	245	248	182
90	28¼	42	Jan. 29.	32	Jan. 3.	39⅜	40½	— 1⅝	Western Maryland	50	15,685,400	..	..	..	41¼	41¼	39¼	40	..	2,695
105½	92	94¼	Jan. 26.	93	Jan. 2.	93¼	94	— ⅝	Western Union Telegraph	100	97,370,300	Jan. 15, '06.	1¼	Q	93¾	93⅞	93¼	93¼	93¼	1,800
184	152	176	Jan. 5.	166	Jan. 27.	165	169	..	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	20,996,350	Jan. 10, '06.	2½	Q	165¼	165¼	165¼	165¼	179⅜	50
197	187½	188	Jan. 10.	185	Feb. 8.	181	185	— 3	Westinghouse E. & M. 1st pf.	50	3,998,700	Jan. 10, '06.	2½	Q	185	185	185	185	..	100
..	..	⅜	Feb. 5.	¼	Feb. 7.	¾	⅝	..	Westinghouse E. & M. rights.	..	..	..	..	..	⅝	⅝	¼	¼	..	11,365
19⅜	15	21⅝	Feb. 6.	17⅞	Jan. 3.	20	21⅞	+ 1	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	20,000,000	..	..	..	20	21⅝	20	21	18⅜	11,900
48	36	48½	Feb. 6.	41½	Jan. 2.	46¼	47½	+ 2	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,986,900	..	..	..	46¼	48½	45¾	47	47	5,500
28¼	20	29½	Feb. 6.	25¾	Jan. 10.	27½	28	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,993,500	..	..	..	28¼	29½	27½	27½	27½	4,300
33½	20	33	Jan. 17.	28	Jan. 30.	28¾	29¼	— ⅞	Wisconsin Central	100	16,147,900	..	..	..	20	29¼	28½	28⅞	22¾	1,600
64½	45	64	Jan. 15.	57	Feb. 8.	58½	59¼	+ ⅛	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,200	..	..	..	58	59	57	59	50	400

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Beet Sugar	2	North American	2
Am. Tel. & Tel.	3½	Nor. Pacific	8⅞
Anaconda Copper	11	Peo. Gas, Chi.	2⅞
At. Coast Line	2	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	1
Buff. & Sus. pf.	4	Pressed Steel Car	1⅝
Can. Pacific	1	Reading	2⅝
Chi. & N. W.	9	Reading 1st pf.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Reading 2d pf.	1
Col. South. 1st pf.	4½	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	1
Dist. Sec	4⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	3
Evans. & T. H. pf.	3	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	4
Fed. Min. & Sm.	10	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2½
Gt. Northern pf.	11¾	St. L. Sthwest.	1⅞
Hock. Valley pf.	1	St. L. Sthw. pf.	2¼
Ill. Central	4	Tenn. C. & Iron	1
Iowa Central	1⅝	Twin City R. Tr.	1¾
Kan. City So.	1⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Kings. & Pem.	4	Va.-Car. Chem.	2⅞
Knick. Ice, Chi., pf.	1⅞	Vulcan Detin. pf.	1
Nat. Biscuit pf.	1	Wabash pf	1⅞
Nat. Lead pf.	1⅝	Wheel. & L. E.	1
Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	1½	Wh. & L. E. 1st pf.	2
N. Y. Central	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	1	Int. St. Pump	1¼
Am. Express	9	Kan. & Mich	1
Am. Linseed pf.	1½	Minn. & St. L.	3¾
Am. Smelting	¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	2⅞
Am. Sugar	1¼	N. Y. Dock	1
Am. Tel. & Cable	1	N. Y., O. & W.	1
Am. Tob. pf.	1	Norf. & West. pf.	4
Brook. R. Tr.	1⅜	Pennsylvania	1
Brunswick City	1	P., C., C. & St. L.	1½
Cent. of N. J.	1	Pitts. Coal	1¼
C., St. P., M. & O.	2½	Quicksilver pf	1⅝
Chi. Term. Trans.	1	Rway Steel Sp. pf.	1
Chi. Ter. Tr. pf.	2	Third Av	1
Chi. Union Tr. pf.	1	Tol., St. L. & W.	1½
Col. F. & Ir. pf.	5	U. Rys. Inv. pf.	1½
Col. & Hock. Coal	1	U. S. Pipe pf.	2
Consol. Gas	3	U. S. Red. & Ref.	4
Del. & Hudson	3¼	Wells-Fargo Exp.	3
Erie 1st pf.	1	West. Maryland	1⅝
Hocking Valley	2½	W. El. & M. 1st pf.	3
Int. Power pf.	8½		

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brooklyn Ferry 5s.	2⅝	Ken. Cent. 4s	1
Cons. Gas 6s	1½	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1⅝
Dist. Sec. 5s	1½	Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	3
E. T. V. & G. in. 5s	2¼	Peo. G., Chi., 1st c.	1
Gen. Elec. 3½s	1⅜	Wabash deb. B	1½

Bonds Declined.

Col. Ind. 5s A	1⅛	Laclede Gas 5s	1½
Col. Ind. 5s B	2½	Lake Shore deb. 4s	1
Col. Mid. 4s	1½	Mo. Pac. con.	1
Det. City Gas 5s	1½	Nat. Starch 5s	1½
Erie prior 4s	1½	Norf. & W. con.	1
L. S. & M. S. ja. ref. 4s	1	Union Pac. conv.	1⅞
Long Cent. 1st	4	Wab., Omaha 3½s	2¾

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Feb. 12.

Fenimore Knitting Mills—Annual meeting.
Ohio Traction Co.—Annual meeting.
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, Feb. 13.

American Diesel Engine Co.—Annual meeting.
American Writing Paper Co.—Annual meeting.
A. Slawson & Co.—Annual meeting.
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.—Election.
Aztec Land & Cattle Co.—Annual meeting.
Blackinton Manufacturing Co.—Annual meeting.
British Columbia Copper Co.—Annual meeting.
Brunswick Dock & City Improvement Co.—Annual meeting.
Charles Crashe Co.—Adjourned annual meeting.
Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards Co.—Annual meeting.
New York Edison Co.—Annual meeting.
Old Dominion Steamship Co.—Annual meeting.
Pittsburg Plate Glass Co.—Annual meeting.
Revere Rubber Co.—Annual meeting.
Samuel Stevens Realty Co.—Annual meeting.
Whatcom County Railway & Light Annual meeting.

Wednesday, Feb. 14.

American Chicle Co.—Books close for dividend on common.
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Central Stamping Co.—Annual meeting.
Kingston & Pembroke Railroad—Annual meeting.
Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Co.—Annual meeting.
New York Fire Insurance Co.—Annual meeting.
New York & New Jersey Railroad—Annual meeting.
Peoria & Eastern Railroad—Annual meeting.
United States Casualty Co.—Annual meeting.
Woodhaven Water Supply Co.—Annual meeting.
W. H. Hays Co.—Special meeting.

Thursday, Feb. 15.

American Graphophone Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Radiator Co.—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
American Tobacco Co.—Books close for dividend on common.
Boston Elevated Railroad—Dividend payable.
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Butterick Co.—Books close.
Cambria Steel Co.—Dividend payable.
Columbus Gas, Light and Heating Co.—Dividend payable.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Du Pont International Powder Co.—Dividend payable.
Fourteenth Street Store—Annual meeting.
General Chemical Co.—Annual meeting.
International Smokeless Powder Co.—Extra dividend payable.
Jefferson and Clearfield Coal and Iron Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Long Island Electric Cos.—Annual meeting.
Mackay Cos.—Annual meeting.
New England Telephone and Telegraph Co.—Dividend payable.
Niles-Bement-Pond Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
North American Co.—Dividend payable March 1 to holders of record this date.
People's Gaslight and Coke Co. of Chicago—Books close.
Pere Marquette Railroad—Books close for special meeting.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway—Dividend payable on common.
Pratt & Whitney Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Procter & Gamble Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Pullman Co.—Dividend payable.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad—Dividend payable.
Simpson-Crawford Co.—Annual meeting.
Twin City Railway—Dividend payable on common.
United Lead Co.—Annual meeting.
Vandalia Railroad—Dividend payable.

Friday, Feb. 16.

American Cereal Co.—Annual meeting.
Norfolk and Western Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Quaker Oats Co.—Annual meeting.

Saturday, Feb. 17.

Consolidated Lead Co.—Annual meeting.
Delaware and Atlantic Telephone and Telegraph Co.—Books close for annual meeting.
Easton Consolidated Electric Co.—Extra dividend payable March 1 to holders of record this date.
General Asphalt Co.—Dividend payable on preferred March 1 to holders of record this date.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Feb. 9, 1906	$15,304,579
Week ended Feb. 10, 1905	17,046,459
From Jan. 1, 1906	82,799,406
From Jan. 1, 1905	84,670,021

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Feb. 6, 1906	$14,449,640
Week ended Feb. 7, 1905	7,558,942
From Jan. 1, 1906	64,112,531
From Jan. 1, 1905	48,769,015

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 9, 1906	$49,908
Week ended Feb. 10, 1905	63,422
From Jan. 1, 1906	238,768
From Jan. 1, 1905	407,885

**Exports of Gold

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 10, 1906.

BONDS Sales W'k Ended Feb. 10,$17,894,000	Week ended Feb. 10, 1906. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104⅝	104½	104⅝	104½	25
American Hide & Leather 6s	100	100	99	100	23
American Ice Securities 6s	91½	92½	91½	92½	43
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	102½	102½	102½	102½	1
American Tobacco 6s	117½	118⅝	117⅝	118⅝	216
American Tobacco 6s reg	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	2
American Tobacco 4s	81	81	80½	80⅝	522
American Tobacco 4s	80½	80½	80½	80¼	8
American Tobacco 4s reg	98½	98½	98	98	15
Ann Arbor 4s	104½	104½	104½	104¼	257
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	7
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s reg	96½	96⅞	96½	96¾	50
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adj. 4s	96½	97	96¼	96⅝	580
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s, stamped	104½	104½	104¼	104⅜	182
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé conv. 4s	102	102½	102	102½	29
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	1
Atlantic Coast Line, L. & N. col. 4s	110	110	110	110	10
Austin & Northwest 5s					
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	94½	94⅝	94½	94½	394
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	104⅜	104⅜	104¼	104⅜	40
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest. Div. 3½s	92	92⅝	92	92	42
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	124
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	49	49	49	49	1
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	97⅞	98½	97¼	98	297
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	108½	108½	108¼	108¼	5
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	110¼	110¼	109⅝	109⅞	47
Brooklyn Union Elev. 1st 5s, stamped	110	110	110	110	2
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	113	113⅜	113	113	13
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & North. 1st 5s	101	101	101	101	8½
Canada Southern 1st 5s	101⅝	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝	17
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	114½	114½	114	114	20
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s, stamped	96⅞	96⅞	95⅞	95⅞	2
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	95⅛	96½	95⅛	95½	2
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	85	86¼	85	85½	93
Central of Georgia 3d pf. inc. 5s	79⅜	81⅛	79⅜	80⅛	104
Central Leather 5s	101⅞	102	101¾	102	217
Central of New Jersey 5s	131¾	131⅝	131⅝	131⅝	15
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	88	88	88	88	11½
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	52
Central Pacific Through Short Line 4s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	10
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	106½	106¼	106½	106¼	1
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	106¾	108⅝	106½	108⅝	43
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	119¼	119¾	119	119	19
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	5
Chicago & Alton 3½s	81¼	81¼	80½	80¼	17
Chicago & Alton 3s	82	82	81½	81½	12
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s	101¼	101⅝	101½	101⅜	317
Chi., Bur. & Quincy deb. 5s	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	3
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	94½	94½	94½	94½	1
Chicago & East. Illinois 1st s. f. 6s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	2
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	8
Chicago & Indiana Coal Railway 5s	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	4
Chicago, Ind. & Louisville ref. 6s	133	133	133	133	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	109¼	110	109¼	110	7
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi., Pac. & W. 5s	115	15	114¼	114¼	14
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, La., C. & Dav. 5s	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	5
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, So. Minn. Div. 6s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Wis. & Minn. Div. 5s	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Hast. & Dav. 7s	112	112⅜	112	112⅜	9
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	1
Chicago & Northwestern s. f. 6s reg	114½	114½	114½	114½	6
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1933, reg	117	117	117	117	5
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific ref. 4s	96⅜	96⅞	96⅜	96⅜	97
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 5s	92⅛	93	92	92⅞	115
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	103	103	103	103	2
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. gen. 4s reg	102	102	102	102	10
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s	120	120	120	120	10
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	81½	81½	80⅜	80⅜	309
Chicago & Western Indiana gen. 6s	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	2
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s, coupon off	100	100⅝	100	100⅛	117
Cin., Ind., St. Louis & Chicago 4s	103	103	103	103	3
Cin., Ind. St. Louis & C. 4s reg	103	103	103	103	2
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L., Cairo Div. 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	2
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	103	108	103	108	7
Colorado Industrial 5s, Series A	81⅜	82½	80	80½	753
Colorado Industrial 5s, Series B	80	80	77½	77½	111
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	77⅜	77⅜	76½	76½	205
Colorado Southern 1st 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½	61
Consolidated Gas conv. deb. 6s	166½	167½	166½	167⅛	45
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	80½	81	80½	80⅝	70
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100¼	100⅜	9
Denver & Rio Grande imp. 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	19
Detroit City Gas 5s	102	102	102	102	1
Detroit, Monroe & Toledo 1st 7s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	5
Detroit United Railway consol. 4½s	95	95½	95	98	23
Detroit Southern, Ohio Southern 4s	93	93	93	93	3
Distillers Securities Corporation 5s	90½	88¼	86¼	86	359
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	29
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	113	113	113	113	5
East. Tenn., Virginia & Ga. reor. lien 5s	116	116½	116	116½	11
East Tenn., Virginia & Georgia consol. 5s	119⅝	119⅝	119¼	119¼	5
Edison Elec. Ill. of New York conv. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	60
Erie 1st consol. 4s	101	101⅜	100⅝	100⅝	35
Erie general lien 4s	92⅜	92⅝	92¼	92½	20
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. tr. 4s	95⅝	95⅞	94⅜	94⅜	107
Erie 2d extended 5s	114	114	114	114	7
Erie convertible 4s	107½	107½	106⅞	107¼	100
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	114½	115	114½	115	15
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 4s	90	90	90	90	1
General Electric 3½s	86¼	89⅜	86¼	89⅜	13
Grand Rapids & Indiana 1st gtd. 4½s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	4
Green Bay & Western deb. B	21	21½	21	21½	61
Gulf & Ship Island 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	2
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	10
Havana Electric 5s	93½	93½	93½	93½	5
Hocking Valley 1st 4½s	106½	106½	106½	106½	1
Houston, East & West Texas gtd. 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	5
Housatonic 5s	125	125	125	125	1
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	99	99	99	99	5
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	103½	103½	103½	103½	1
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3½s	82½	82½	82½	82½	1
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	5
International & Gt. Northern 1st 6s	119½	119½	119½	119½	1
International & Gt. Northern 2d 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
International Paper 6s	108	108	107⅞	108	3
International Paper conv. 5s	98	98½	98	98¾	16
Iowa Central 1st 5s	115	115	114	115	3
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	99	99	99	99	1
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis 4s	87½	87⅞	87¼	87⅜	22
Kansas City Southern 3s	74½	75	74½	74½	39
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	20
Kansas City (Mo.) Gas 5s	98	98	98	98	1
Kentucky Central 4s	100	100½	100	100	20
Kings Co. El. L. & Power pur. money 6s	122	122	122	122	10
Laclede Gas of St. Louis 5s	107⅜	107⅜	107	107	34
Lackawanna Steel 5s	105¾	106¼	107¼	107¼	255
Lake Shore deb. 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	153
Lake Shore 3½s	100⅜	100⅜	100¼	100⅜	7
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	119	119	119	119	2
Lehigh Valley Coal 5s	113¾	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	5
Long Dock 6s	135¼	135⅞	135⅛	135⅞	1
Long Island ref. 4s	102½	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜	10
Long Island gen. 4s	102	102	101⅝	101⅝	3
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	103⅝	104	103⅝	103⅝	33
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	120	120	120	120	10
Louisville & Nashville coll. tr. 4s	90¼	100	90¼	90¼	17
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago 6s	108½	108⅝	108½	108⅝	4
Mahoning Coal Railroad 5s	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	3
Manhattan consol. 4s	103¼	103¼	103	103	18
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	105	105	105	105	4
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s	114	114	113¼	113¼	9
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	91¼	91¼	91	91	8
Mexican Central consol. 4s	80¾	80¾	80¼	80¼	105
Mexican Central 1st income	26	26	25	25½	610
Mexican Central 2d income	21	18⅝	18⅝	20⅝	1,048
Milwaukee & Northern 1st con. 6s	115	115	115	115	10
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	96½	97	96½	97	2
Minn. & St. Louis, Pacific ext. 6s	120¼	120	120	120	4
Minn., St. Paul & S. S. Marie con. 4s	101⅜	101⅜	101¼	101⅜	6
Missouri, Kansas & Oklahoma 5s	100½	100½	100⅜	100⅜	25
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	101⅜	101⅝	101¼	101⅜	14½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	90¼	90¾	90¼	90¼	33
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	109¾	109¾	109¼	109¼	13
Missouri, Kansas & Texas, St. L. Div. 4s	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¼	100
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	116	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	43
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st & ref. 4s	88¾	91	88¾	91	57
Missouri Pacific coll. 5s	103	103	103	103	2
Missouri Pacific 4s	94½	94⅝	94¼	94¼	1
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	124	124	124	124	1
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis consol. 5s	114⅝	118	114⅝	118	3
Nassau Electric 6s	107	107	107	107	1
National Railroad of Mexico 4½s	93¾	94	93¾	94	43

BONDS.	Week ended Feb. 10, 1906. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
New York Central deb. 4s, 1934	102	102	101⅝	101⅝	5
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	89¼	90	89½	89½	3
New York Central, L. S. coll. 3½s reg	89	89¼	89	89¼	15
New York Cent., Mich. Cent. coll. 3½s	90¼	91	90¼	91	10
New York Centrat gen. 3½s	98¾	99	98¾	98⅝	17
New York Central gen. 3½s reg	98¼	98½	98¼	98½	13
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	105½	105½	104½	105½	24
New York Dock 4s	95½	95½	95½	95½	64
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 5s	90	90	89⅞	89⅞	7
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	104	104	104	104	19
New York, Susque. & West. 1st & ref. 6s	116	116	116	116	5
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	101¾	102	101½	101½	21
Norf. & West., Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	95¼	95¼	94⅝	94⅝	8
Norfolk & Western gen. 6s	132½	132½	132½	132½	2
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	105½	105⅝	105	105	112
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	76½	76⅝	76½	76⅝	41½
Northern Pacific gen. 3s, reg	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	2
Oregon Railroad & Navigation cons. 4s	101½	101½	101¼	101½	10
Oregon Short Line gtd. ref. 4s	97½	97¼	97	97½	69
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	118	118	118	118	9
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	17
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	103½	103½	103½	103½	11
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s, 1915	99¾	99¾	99⅝	99¾	29
People's Gas of Chicoga 1st con. 6s	123	123	123	123	4
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	100	101¼	100	100¼	26
Peoria & Eastern income	79¼	79⅝	79¼	79½	14
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Ser. E	92½	92½	92½	92½	6
Reading general 4s	101⅞	102	101½	101⅝	35
Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s	101¼	101¼	101	101¼	53
Richmond & Danville consol. 6s	114½	114½	114½	114½	1
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	99	99¼	99	99¼	13
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 4s	94½	94½	94¼	94½	5
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & Southern gen. 5s	117¾	117¾	117	117	26
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. unif. & ref. 4s	93⅜	93½	93¼	93½	24
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So., R. & G. 4s	95	95	95	95	1
St. Louis & San Francisco gold notes 4½s	96	96	96	96	6
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	87⅜	88	87⅝	87⅝	239
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	113¼	113¼	113	113	7
St. Louis & Southwestern consol. 4s	81⅜	82	81½	81⅜	90
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	90½	99½	90½	90½	13
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. Dakota ext. 6s	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	8
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	90	90	89⅜	90	35
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	91	91	91	91	5
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	101	101	101	101	2
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	1
Southern Pacific 4s	95	95½	95	95½	10
Southern Pacific refunding 4s	97¼	97⅜	97¼	97⅜	303
Southern Railway 5s	119	119⅞	118½	118½	19
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	99¼	99½	99½	99¼	17
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio col. 4s	98	98½	97½	97½	14
Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. gen. 5s	101½	101½	101	101	3
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	110	110	110	110	6
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Tenn. Div. 6s	110⅝	110⅝	110⅜	110⅝	2
Term. Association of St. Louis 1st con. 5s	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛	4
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	123	123½	123	123	7
Third Avenue con. 4s	94	94½	94	94½	18
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	115	115⅞	115	115⅞	5
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	84	84½	84	84	11
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	91½	91½	91½	91½	1
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	2
Underground El. Rys., Lon., prof. sh. 5s	98½	98⅝	98⅜	98½	73
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105½	105⅝	105	105	73½
Union Pacific conv. 4s	153⅜	155⅝	153⅜	154	44
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	89½	89⅝	89⅞	89¾	112
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s	93½	93⅝	93¼	93¼	1,127
United States S. Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s reg	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	1½
United States Leather 6s	109½	109½	109½	109½	2
United States Reduction & Refining 6s	100	100¼	100	100	12
United States Realty & Improvement 5s	97	97½	97	97½	30
Virginia-Carolina Chemical 5s	101	101½	101	101½	21
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	96⅞	97	96½	96⅞	30
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 1st 4s	89¼	89½	89	89½	30
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 2d 4s	39	40½	38⅝	40½	542
Wabash 1st 5s	116⅞	116⅞	116¼	116⅞	6
Wabash 2d 5s	106¼	106½	106	106½	5
Wabash, Omaha Div. 3½s	85¼	85½	85¼	85½	3
Wabash debenture A	91¼	91¼	91	91½	125
Wabash debenture B 6s	77½	81	76½	80	1,924
Western Maryland 4s	88½	88½	88¼	88½	36
Western Maryland conv. 4s	76	76¾	75⅝	75⅝	78
West Shore 4s	107⅜	108	107⅜	108	19
West Shore 4s reg	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	1
Western Union coll. tr. 5s	108	108½	108	108½	14
Western Union fund. & real estate 4½s	105	105	105	105	6
Wheeling & Lake Erie, Wheel. Div. 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	3
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	93	93½	93	93½	26
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	93½	93¾	93¼	93¾	59
Total sales					$14,968,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Week ended Feb. 10, 1906. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 2s, coupon	103	103	103	103	1
United States 3s, coupon	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	3½
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	8½
Philippine Islands pur. money 4s	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	2
Imperial Japanese 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	102
Imperial Japanese 6s, 2d series	100	100¼	100	100¼	81
Imperial Japanese 4½s, K. L. & Co. ctfs	94½	95	94⅝	94⅝	1,021
Imp. Jap. 4½s, K. L. & Co. ctfs., 2d ser	91¼	91⅝	91	91⅛	766
Imp. Japanese 4s, K. L. & Co. ctfs	87⅝	88	87¼	88	531
Republic of Cuba 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
United States of Mexico 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	170
United States of Mexico 5s	100	100	100	100	2
Total sales					$2,300,000

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee Settlement 3s	96	96	96	96	1
Virginia deferred 6s, B. B. & Co. ctfs	22½	24	22½	23¾	125
Total sales					$126,000
Grand total					$17,394,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Where no sale occurred in 1906 the last price in 1905 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	103¾	Jan. 11	103¾	Jan. 11	103¾	Jan. 11
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon Q. Jan.	103¾	Jan. 5	103	Jan. 15	103	Feb. 9
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	153¼	Jan. 23	108	Jan. 17	103¾	Jan. 23
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	103¾	Jan. 3	103¾	Jan. 22	103¾	Jan. 22
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.					130⅝	Dec. 18
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.	131½	Jan. 11	129⅝	Feb. 6	129⅝	Feb. 6
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	104	Jan. 30	102½	Feb. 7	102½	Feb. 7
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	103¾	Jan. 5	103¾	Jan. 5	103¾	Jan. 5
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	102½	Jan. 15	102	Jan. 15	102	Jan. 15
Dist. of Columbia, 3-65s, 1924, F. A.					121	Mar. 16
Philippine 4s, 1914-1934 Q. F.	109¾	Feb. 8	109¾	Jan. 20	109¾	Feb. 8
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 6s Q. J.	106	Jan. 16	99¾	Jan. 19	100	Feb. 8
United States of Mexico 4s	95	Jan. 26	92⅝	Jan. 3	94⅝	Feb. 8
Republic of Cuba 5s	108	Jan. 30	105¾	Jan. 2	107½	Feb. 7
Imp. Japanese Government 6s	100⅝	Jan. 15	99¾	Jan. 3	100⅝	Feb. 10
Imp.Jap.Gov.6s,K.-L.Co.cfs. 2d ser	100⅝	Feb. 2	99⅝	Jan. 3	100⅛	Feb. 10
Imp.Jap.Gov.4½s,K.-L.Co.cfs.,f.p.	95⅛	Feb. 2	93⅝	Jan. 2	94⅝	Feb. 10
Imp.Jap.Gov.4½s,K.-L.cfs.,2d ser.	93¼	Jan. 9	91	Jan. 27	91⅜	Feb. 10
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4s, K.-L. temp. cfs.	88	Jan. 13	87	Jan. 3	88	Feb. 10

STATE BONDS.

Where no sale occurred in 1906 the last previous price is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.					100	Dec. 8, 1905
Alabama currency fund 4s J. J.					103	Mar. 28, 1906
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1925 J. J.					102½	Dec. 6, 1905
North Carolina consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.					100	Oct. 26, 1905
North Carolina special tax A. O.					100	Dec. 29, 1905
Tennessee 6s, 1913 J. J.	98	Feb. 8	98	Feb. 8	98	Feb. 8, 1906
Tennessee 3s, 1913 J. J.	66	Feb. 8	66¼	Jan. 4	66	Feb. 8, 1906
Virginia deferred 6s					127	Nov. 11, 1905

Complete Bond Quotation List of the N. Y. Stock Exchange for the Week Ended Feb. 10, 1906.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1906. Highest.		Range for Year 1906. Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	QJ	90	Jan 19	97	Jan 19	98	Feb 10	..	99
At., T. & S. F. g. 4s, 1995	AO*	104½	Jan 29	102⅝	Jan 2	104½	Feb 10	104⅛	104½
Do registered	AO*	103½	Jan 23	101½	Feb 5	101½	Feb 5	101¼	104
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	97⅝	Jan 19	94	Jan 2	96⅝	Feb 10	96	97
Do do registered	Nov.	..	....	..	....	95	Se 11, 05	..	..
Do stamped	....	97	Jan 19	94	Jan 5	96⅝	Feb 10	96	97
Do 50-year conv. g. 4s, 1955	*JD	105⅜	Jan 15	102⅞	Jan 2	104⅝	Feb 10	104⅛	104½
Do deb 4s, Series B, 1907	*FA	..	....	..	....	99⅝	My 2, 05	99¼	..
Do deb. 4s, Series F, 1908	*FA	..	....	..	....	99½	No 3, 04	98⅝	..
Do deb. 4s, Series G, 1909	*FA	100½	Jan 19	100⅜	Jan 19	100⅛	Jan 19	98¾	..
Do deb. 4s, Series H, 1910	*FA	..	....	..	....	99¼	Ja 10, 05	97⅞	..
Do deb. 4s, Series I, 1911	*FA	..	....	..	....	96⅝	No 23, 04	96¼	..
Do deb. 4s, Series K, 1913	*FA	..	....	..	....	97	Oc 26, 04	95⅝	..
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914	*FA	..	....	..	....	92⅞	No 10, 02	95¼	..
Do Ea. Ok. Di. 1st g. 4s, 1928	*MS	101¼	Jan 9	98½	Jan 9	99	Feb 2	99¼	..
Atl. C. Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952	MS	102½	Jan 27	101½	Jan 11	102¾	Feb 9	102	102¼
Do registered	....	..	....	..	....	102	No 27, 03	..	..
Sa., Fl. & W. 1st c. g. 6s, 1934	*AO	132⅞	Jan 30	132⅞	Jan 30	132⅞	Jan 30	133	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*AO	..	....	..	....	112⅝	Ja 26, 01	118½	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	MN*	..	....	..	....	114½	No 14, 05	115½	..
Bruns. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*JJ	..	....	..	....	100¾	No 6, 05	99¼	..
L. & N. col. g. 4s, Oct., 1952	MN	95½	Jan 19	94⅝	Jan 6	95⅝	Feb 10	95	95⅝
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf R. R. and land grt. g. g. 4s, 1918	JJ*	..	....	..	....	101	De 18, 03	90⅝	..
Baltimore & Ohio—									
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ*	95¼	Jan 8	94⅛	Jan 3	94⅛	Feb 10	94⅛	95⅞
Do do registered	....	..	....	..	....	96	No 7, 04	..	..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	AO	105½	Jan 26	103	Jan 2	104⅜	Feb 10	104¼	105
Do do registered	....	103½	Jan 26	101½	Jan 5	103½	Jan 26	101¼	..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	MN*	92	Jan 10	91⅜	Jan 6	91⅞	Jan 16	91⅜	91⅞
Do P., L. E. & West Va. ref. g. 4s, 1941	MN*	99⅝	Jan 16	97⅜	Jan 5	99¼	Feb 8	99	99⅝
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	*JJ	92¼	Jan 22	91	Jan 4	92	Feb 10	91¾	92½
Do do registered	....	..	....	..	....	90½	Jy 16, 02	..	..
Mon. Riv. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*FA	..	....	..	....	108½	Jy 13, 05	106¼	..
Cen. Ohio reo. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	MS	..	....	..	....	109	Ap 25, 05	108½	..
Pitts., Cl. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	AO*	..	....	..	....	119½	Mr 7, 04	120¼	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ*	100	Jan 18	99½	Jan 18	100	Jan 22	98⅝	100½
Buff., R. & P. gen. g. 5s, 1937	MS*	..	....	..	....	123¾	No 21, 05	125	..
Clearf. & M. 1st gt. g. 5s, 1943	*JJ	..	....	..	....	103	Ap 14, 97	117½	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	*FA	..	....	..	....	125¾	De 27, 05	122⅝	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JD*	..	....	..	....	125⅝	De 5, 05	126	..
B. & S. 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	JJ	99¼	Jan 4	99¼	Jan 4	99½	Jan 4	97	98
Canada So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	*JJ	101⅞	Jan 23	101	Jan 4	101⅜	Feb 9	101⅝	101¾
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*MS	103⅝	Jan 18	103⅝	Jan 18	107	Feb 3	107	108
Do do registered	*MS	105¾	Jan 3	105¾	Jan 3	105⅜	Jan 3	..	..
Cen. B. U. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	*JD	..	....	..	....	94	Ja 4, 05	94½	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	FA	121	Jan 16	120	Jan 5	121	Jan 16	119	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	MN*	114½	Jan 19	113¾	Jan 3	114	Feb 9	114	114½
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	MN*	..	....	..	....	105½	Je 7, 04	112½	114
Do 1st pf. in. g.5s, Nov., 1945.	Oct.	96	Jan 19	93¾	Jan 10	95½	Feb 5	95½	96
Do do stamped	....	95⅞	Feb 9	95⅞	Feb 9	95⅞	Feb 9	..	..
Do 2d pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945.	Oct.	86½	Jan 24	80½	Jan 11	85½	Feb 9	85	86
Do do stamped	....	..	....	..	....	81	De 27, 05	..	..
Do 3d pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945.	Oct.	81½	Jan 25	75¾	Jan 8	80⅞	Feb 10	80¾	81½
Do do stamped	....	75	Jan 16	75	Jan 16	73	Jan 16	..	..
Do Chat. D. pu. m. g. 4s, 1951	*JD	..	....	..	....	93¾	Jy 12, 05	94¼	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	*JJ	..	....	..	....	115½	De 13, 05	111¾	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. D. 5s, 1947	*JJ	..	....	..	....	110⅝	Se 5, 05	112	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JJ	..	....	..	....	115¾	Au 3, 05	113	..
Cen. R. & B. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	*MN	..	....	..	....	108¾	Au 4, 05	107¼	..
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	JJ*	132	Jan 15	131¼	Jan 5	131⅝	Feb 6	131⅝	132
Do do registered	QJ	131½	Jan 10	131	Jan 17	131⅛	Jan 19	131	132¼
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	JJ*	..	....	..	....	113¾	De 27, 05	112½	..
Leh. & W. C. 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	MN	..	....	..	....	102	De 28, 05	102½	..
Do con. 7s, ex.at 4½ to Je 1, 1910	QM	102¼	Jan 18	101¾	Jan 5	102⅛	Jan 18	101½	..
Ch. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	AO	106¼	Feb 6	106	Jan 17	106¼	Feb 6	106¼	..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	AO	109⅝	Jan 22	109⅝	Jan 22	109⅝	Jan 22	110	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	119¼	Feb 1	118¼	Jan 2	119	Feb 10	119	119¼
Do do registered	*MN	..	....	..	....	118¾	De 1, 05	116¼	118½
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*MS	108¾	Jan 23	107¾	Jan 3	108⅝	Feb 10	108⅜	109⅝
Do do registered	*MS	..	....	..	....	107⅜	No 17, 05	..	108
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	JJ*	..	....	..	....	113	Mr 8, 05	111½	..
Do R. & A. 1st g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	102½	Feb 5	102	Jan 3	102½	Feb 5	..	102½
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	..	....	..	....	98	Jy 26, 05	96	..
Do W. Sp. V. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MS	..	....	..	....	113¼	Fe 17, 05	122¼	..
Greenb. Ry. 1st gtd. 4s, 1949	AO*	99⅜	Feb 2	99⅜	Feb 2	99⅜	Feb 2	..	..
Chi. & Alt. ref. 3s, 1949	AO*	82½	Jan 8	81⅛	Feb 9	81½	Feb 9	..	82
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950	JJ*	82	Feb 1	78½	Jan 3	80½	Feb 9	80½	81½
Do do registered	....	..	....	..	....	80¾	My 4, 05	..	..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—									
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	*FA	102	Jan 13	102	Jan 13	102	Jan 13	100	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	JJ*	95¼	Jan 3	94⅜	Jan 2	94½	Feb 10	94	95
Do do registered	....	..	....	..	....	96½	Fe 24, 05	..	..
Do Illinois Div. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	..	....	..	....	105⅜	Au 5, 04	105⅞	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	AO*	..	....	..	....	110¼	Ja 5, 05	109¾	..
Do do do 4s, 1919	AO*	102¼	Jan 13	102	Jan 15	102¼	Jan 20	102½	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*MN	106½	Jan 24	106½	Jan 24	106½	Jan 24	106⅞	..
Do do registered	*MN	..	....	..	....	106¼	Je 16, 05	..	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	MS*	..	....	..	....	100	Ap 10, 05	100	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*MN	107	Jan 18	106	Jan 2	106⅜	Feb 9	106⅝	..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911	*MS	112¾	Jan 12	112¼	Jan 26	112½	Feb 9	112¼	..
C. & E. Ill. 1st g.4s, ref.& imp., 1955	JJ*	96¼	Jan 23	94⅞	Jan 5	96¼	Jan 23	95⅜	..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	JD*	103⅞	Feb 5	103⅞	Feb 5	103⅞	Feb 9	103⅞	104⅜
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	AO*	130	Jan 25	132	Jan 3	132⅜	Jan 25	134⅜	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	MN*	119¼	Jan 26	117⅞	Jan 4	119	Jan 29	118⅜	120
Do do registered	MN*	..	....	..	....	119¼	Mr 2, 05	..	..
Chi. & Ind. C. R. 1st 5s, 1936	*JJ	118⅞	Feb 6	118	Jan 22	118⅞	Feb 6	118¼	..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 6s, 1947	JJ*	133	Jan 11	132¾	Jan 5	133	Feb 5	132⅞	..
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	JJ*	113¾	Jan 22	112¾	Jan 22	113½	Jan 22	113	115
Louis., N. A. & C. 1st 6s, 1910	J*	108⅛	Feb 9	107⅝	Jan 4	108⅛	Feb 9	108	108⅛
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—									
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	JJ*	108¼	Jan 31	108¼	Jan 31	108¼	Jan 31	108⅛	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Se. A, May, 1989	JJ	110½	Jan 15	109¼	Feb 5	110	Feb 10	..	110
Do do registered	QJ	..	....	..	....	109½	Je 18, 04	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Se.B, May, 1989	JJ	97	Jan 15	96¾	Feb 1	96¾	Feb 1	..	96¾
Do C. & L. Su. D. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	..	....	..	....	115¼	Oc 24, 05	113½	..
Do C. & M. River D. 5s, 1926	JJ*	..	....	..	....	118½	De 20, 05	117¼	118¼
Do do registered	....	..	....	..	....	118¼	Ja 17, 05	..	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	*JJ	108	Feb 3	107⅞	Jan 16	108	Feb 3	107⅝	108½
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	*JJ	114½	Feb 9	113½	Jan 3	114¼	Feb 9	114	114½
Do Dak. & G. So. g. 5s, 1916	*JJ	109	Jan 15	109	Jan 15	109	Jan 15	108¾	..
Do Far. & So. as. g. 6s, 1924	*JJ	..	....	..	....	137½	Jy 18, 99	126¾	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*JJ	112¾	Feb 8	111¾	Jan 16	112¾	Feb 8	111⅞	113
Do do 5s, 1910	*JJ	..	....	..	....	106	Au 3, 04	104¼	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	JJ*	..	....	..	....	185	De 12, 03	..	..
Do 1st Lac. & Day. 5s, 1919	JJ*	113¾	Jan 27	112¾	Feb 6	112¾	Feb 6	112	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910	JJ*	..	....	..	....	106⅝	Ap 3, 05	104¼	..
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	*JJ	107⅝	Jan 29	107¼	Jan 9	107⅝	Feb 9	107½	108½
Do Southw. Div. 6s, 1909	JJ*	106¾	Jan 25	106¾	Jan 11	106¾	Jan 25	106¾	..
Do Wis.-Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	113⅝	Feb 5	113½	Jan 24	113⅝	Feb 5	113⅝	..
Mil. & N. 1st main li. 6s, 1910	*JD	..	....	..	....	110	Oc 10, 05	108⅝	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	*JD	115	Feb 10	115	Feb 10	115	Feb 10	114½	115
Chi. & N. W. c. 7s, Feb., 1915	QF	126	Jan 24	126	Jan 24	126	Jan 24	..	..
Do ex. 4s, Aug., 1886-1920	FA 15	105½	Jan 17	105½	Jan 17	105½	Jan 17	106½	108
Do do registered	FA 15	..	....	..	....	102⅜	No 15, 05	..	108
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	MN*	100⅛	Jan 9	100	Jan 2	100⅛	Jan 25	99	100½
Do do registered	QF	..	....	..	....	103	No 19, 98	..	99
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	AO*	..	....	..	....	114½	No 2, 05	..	..
Do do registered	AO*	114½	Feb 7	114½	Feb 7	114½	Feb 7	114	..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	AO*	..	....	..	....	111	No 23, 05	111	..
Do do registered	AO*	..	....	..	....	108¼	No 11, 03	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	MN*	104⅞	Feb 2	104¼	Feb 8	104¼	Feb 8	104¾	104¾
Do do registered	MN*	..	....	..	....	104	Mr 3, 04	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	AO 15	..	....	..	....	111¾	Oc 31, 05	112¾	..
Do do registered	AO 15	..	....	..	....	108¾	Ja 12, 04	..	..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*MN	117	Jan 26	117	Jan 26	117	Jan 26	117	..
Do do registered	*MN	117	Feb 8	117	Feb 8	117	Feb 8	117	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	MS	..	....	..	....	105¾	De 11, 05	106	..
Ott., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	*MS	..	....	..	....	104	De 5, 05	104⅝	..
Win. & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	MN*	..	....	..	....	110½	Mr 28, 05	106	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*MN	126½	Jan 19	126⅛	Jan 2	126½	Jan 19	126¾	..
Do ex. and im. s. f. 5s, 1929	*FA	..	....	..	....	120	De 29, 05	117¾	..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*MS	..	....	..	....	142½	Fe 10, 02	129½	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	JJ*	..	....	..	....	131½	Ja 5, 05	128	..
Do con. deb. g. 5s, 1907	*FA	..	....	..	....	100	Se 9, 03	98¾	..
Do incomes, 1911	*MN	..	....	..	....	110	Au 21, 05	108⅝	..
St. P., East. & Gr. Trk. 6s, 1913	JJ	..	....	..	....	122	De 1, 05	..	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J*	120	Feb 9	119	Jan 4	120	Feb 9	119	..
Do registered	J*	..	....	..	....	123	My 22, 03	118¼	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	*JJ	103¼	Jan 8	102¾	Jan 18	103	Feb 9	..	..
Do do registered	*JJ	102	Feb 5	102	Feb 5	102	Feb 5	102⅞	103¼
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1934	*AO	97	Jan 31	95	Jan 4	96⅝	Feb 10	96¾	96⅞
Do do registered	....	..	....	..	....	96	No 20, 03	..	..
Do col. tr. sc. 4s, Se. H, 1910	*MN	..	....	..	....	97	Jy 14, 04	95¾	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. I, 1911	*MN	..	....	..	....	97½	My 25, 05	94¾	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. J, 1912	*MN	..	....	..	....	96¾	De 19, 03	94¼	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. L, 1914	*MN	..	....	..	....	96¼	My 26, 05	93½	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. M, 1915	*MN	..	....	..	....	96	No 11, 05	93¼	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. N, 1916	*MN	..	....	..	....	93	My 24, 04	92¾	..
Do col. tr. sc. 4s, Se. O, 1917	*MN	..	....	..	....	94½	De 14, 03	92¾	..
Do col. tr. sc. 4s, Se. P, 1918	*MN	..	....	..	....	90	My 11, 04	92¼	..
Chi., R. I. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1913	MS*	93	Feb 2	88¼	Jan 3	92⅞	Feb 10	92¼	93
Do registered	....	..	....	..	....	97	Fe 20, 05	..	..
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific R. R. col. tr. g. 4s, 2002	MN*	81½	Feb 2	79	Jan 15	80¾	Feb 10	81	81¼
Do registered	....	..	....	..	....	79,	De 19, 05	..	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	*JD	101	Jan 31	100¼	Jan 4	101	Feb 7	101	101¼
Do do registered	....	..	....	..	....	101¾	Mr 14, 04	..	..
Do con. 1st and c. t. 5s, 1934	*AO	..	....	..	....	118¾	De 9, 03	119¼	..
Do do registered	*AO	..	....	..	....	120¾	Mr 16, 03	117½	..
C. R., I.F.& N.W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	AO*	..	....	..	....	111	No 20, 05	112¼	..
Cho., Ok. & G. gn.g.5s, Oct.1, 1919	JJ	106⅝	Jan 3	106⅜	Jan 3	106⅜	Jan 3	106	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1952	*MN	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 20, 05	113	114½

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1906. Highest.		Range for Year 1906. Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	Ask'd.
Keokuk & D. M. 1st 5s, 1923	AO*	109⅛	Jan 8	109	Jan 29	109	Jan 29	108⅜	109½
Do small bonds, 1923	AO*	..	....	..	....	102¾	Ap 26, 01	105	109
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*JD	135½	Jan 17	135	Feb 1	135	Feb 1	136	..
Do do reduced to 3½s, 1930	*JD	..	....	..	....	98	De 19, 03	94½	..
C. St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*MN	..	....	..	....	135¾	No 6, 03	..	..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*JJ	..	....	..	....	128¾	Mr 3, 05	133	..
St. P. & S. C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*AO	..	....	..	....	123	Oc 24, 05	123	..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	..	....	..	....	100	De 30, 05	..	..
Do do coupons off	....	100¼	Feb 2	98	Jan 3	100⅜	Feb 7	..	..
Chi. & W. I. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	QM	114⅝	Feb 9	114⅜	Feb 9	114⅜	Feb 9	..	..
Chi. & West Mich. 5s, 1921	JD*	..	....	..	....	109	Ap 28, 02	..	..
Cin., H. & D. 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*JJ	..	....	..	....	112⅛	Oc 10, 00	103	..
Cin., D. & I. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*MN	112	Jan 25	112	Jan 25	112	Feb 2	112	..
C., I. & W. 1st & rf. gt. 4s, 1953	*JJ	..	....	..	....	96¾	Jy 13, 05	94	..
C., C. C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	*JD	105⅜	Feb 1	102¼	Jan 4	105½	Feb 3	..	105½
Do do registered	....	..	....	..	....	97	No 2, 03	..	..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	*JJ	100¼	Feb 6	100¼	Feb 6	100⅛	Feb 6	100¼	..
Do C. W. & M. D. 1st g. 4s, 1991	JJ*	100¾	Jan 15	100⅞	Jan 24	100¾	Jan 31	100¼	101⅛
Do St. L. D. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	MN*	103	Jan 22	102⅛	Jan 11	103	Jan 22	101⅛	..
Do do registered	MN*	..	....	..	....	100	Oc 3, 04	..	..
Spr. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	MS*	..	....	..	....	99⅜	Fe 8, 05	95	..
Wh. W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	..	....	..	....	94½	Au 31, 03	93	..
C., I., St. L. & C. con. 6s, 1920	*MN	..	....	..	....	105	Ja 22, 04	105¾	..
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	QF	103½	Jan 31	103	Jan 17	103	Feb 5	102	106½
Do registered	....	103	Feb 5	103	Feb 5	103	Feb 5	..	..
C., S. & Cle., con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	*JJ	115	Jan 10	115	Jan 10	115	Jan 10	112⅝	115
C., C. C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*JD	122	Jan 29	122	Jan 29	122	Jan 29	121	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	*JJ	135	Jan 29	134¾	Jan 31	134¾	Jan 31	131¼	..
Ind., Bl. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	*AO	..	....	..	....	103	No 19, 01	101¼	104½
Pco. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*AO	101¼	Feb 8	100	Jan 5	101½	Feb 8	100⅜	..
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	80	Jan 20	78	Jan 3	79¼	Feb 8	79¼	79¾
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	AO*	..	....	..	....	115⅜	No 9, 05	113¾	..
Cleve. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	*JJ	..	....	..	....	116½	Ja 23, 05	118½	..
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	79½	Jan 24	74⅝	Jan 4	76¼	Feb 10	76½	77½
Col. & South. 1st g. 4s, 1929	*FA	96½	Jan 24	93½	Jan 2	9 ½	Feb 10	94	94½
Con. & P. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*AO	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	MS*	107¾	Jan 29	107	Jan 23	107⅞	Jan 31	107¾	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	*MN	125½	Jan 20	123¼	Jan 5	125⅞	Jan 20	124½	125½
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*JD	127	Jan 13	126⅝	Jan 5	127	Jan 16	126¼	128
Do do registered	JD	..	....	..	....	127	Je 23, 05	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*JJ	126¼	Jan 3	126¼	Jan 3	126¾	Jan 3	126	127
Do do registered	....	..	....	..	....	135½	Se 14, 05	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923	FA*	114⅝	Jan 25	113⅜	Jan 2	114⅝	Jan 25	111½	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	*MN	..	....	..	....	105	Oc 23, 05	103	..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	AO*	104¼	Jan 10	104¼	Jan 10	104¼	Jan 10	104¾	..
War. R. 1st ref. gtd.g.3½s, 2000	F A*	..	....	..	....	102	Fe 2, 03	95½	..
D. & H., 1st P. Div. 7s, 1917	MS*	..	....	..	....	134	My 2, 03	132½	135
Do do registered	MS*	..	....	..	....	149	Au 5, 01	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st c. gtd. 7s, 1906	*AO	102⅝	Jan 19	102⅝	Jan 19	102⅝	Jan 19	102¾	..
Do registered	*AO	..	....	..	....	122	Ja 6, 02	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1961	*AO	102¼	Jan 20	102¼	Jan 20	102¼	Jan 20	102	..
Do do registered	....	..	....	..	....	101½	De 5, 03	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*MN	..	....	..	....	142½	Mr 10, 05	138½	..
Do registered	*MN	..	....	..	....	147½	Je 18, 02	..	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*JJ	100⅞	Jan 31	99¼	Jan 4	100⅜	Feb 9	100⅛	100⅝
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	....	..	....	..	....	106⅝	Se 2, 05	103	..
Do Improvement g. 5s, 1928	*JD	108¼	Feb 10	108	Jan 17	108¼	Feb 10	108¼	..
Rio Gr. West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	JJ*	100	Jan 22	97¼	Jan 2	99¾	Feb 10	99	99⅝
Do mtg. & c. tr. g. 4s, Se. A, 1949	*AO	92	Jan 20	90	Jan 3	90	Jan 25	90	..
U. C. 1st gtd. g.1.g. 4s, Jan.1, 1918	AO	..	....	..	....	97	Ja 3, 02	95½	..
D. M. Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917	MN*	..	....	..	....	110	Se 30, 04	..	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	*JD	100	Jan 11	100	Jan 11	100	Jan 11	99¼	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	*JD	96	Jan 10	95	Jan 4	95¼	Jan 23	95¼	97
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*JD	..	....	..	....	81¾	Mr 1, 05	..	..
Do Oh. So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*MS	93¾	Jan 24	93	Jan 23	93	Feb 9	92	93
Dul. & Ir. Range 1st 5s, 1937	AO*	114	Feb 7	113¾	Jan 17	114	Feb 7	113¾	..
Dul., So. Shore & At. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	113¼	Jan 5	113	Feb 9	113	Feb 9	112¾	..
Elgin, J. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	119½	Jan 30	118½	Jan 18	119¼	Jan 30	119¼	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*MN	107½	Jan 30	107¼	Jan 30	107½	Jan 30	107⅝	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	MS*	114

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Week Ended Feb. 10, 1906—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1906. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid As'd.
Do deb. g. 5s, 1934	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	110 Je 22, 04	110 ..
Do 1st refunding g. 4s, 1949	*MS	102½ Jan 30	101⅜ Jan 11	102⅜ Feb 6	101¾ 102⅜
Bk. & M. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1911	*MS	.. ....	.. ....	106½ De 9, 05	106 ..
N. Y., B. & M. B. 1st cn. 5s, 1935	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	112 Mr 10, 02	113 ..
N. Y. & R. B. 1st g. 5s, 1927	*MS	111 Jan 23	111 Jan 23	111 Jan 23	110¼ ..
Long Island, North Shore Branch 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, Oct., 1932	QJ	.. ....	.. ....	112¾ Jy 7, 03	111½ ..
La. & Ark. 1st mtg. g. 5s, 1927	MS*	105 Jan 26	105 Jan 26	105 Jan 26	104 103½
Louis. & Nash. gen. g. 6s, 1930	*JD	120¾ Jan 24	118¾ Jan 3	120 Feb 5	118¾ 120
Do g. 5s, 1937	*MN	120 Jan 18	120 Jan 18	120 Jan 18	121½ ..
Do unified g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	104¼ Jan 9	103½ Jan 4	103⅝ Feb 9	103⅝ 104
Do do registered	....	.. ....	.. ....	101⅞ Je 18, 04	.. ..
Do col. tr. g. 5s, 1931	MN*	115¾ Jan 5	115¼ Jan 5	115¼ Jan 5	113 116
Do 50-yr. c. tr. d. g. 4s, 1923	AO	100½ Jan 20	98½ Jan 3	99¼ Feb 9	99¼ 99⅞
Do E. H. & N. 1st 6s, 1919	JD*	.. ....	.. ....	114¼ Je 6, 05	114 ..
Do L., C. & L. g. 4½s, 1931	MN*	.. ....	.. ....	109 Mr 6, 05	108 ..
Do N. O. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1930	*JJ	129 Jan. 8	128 Jan 3	128¾ Feb 2	128¾ ..
Do 2d g. 6s, 1930	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	128 Au 25, 05	.. ..
Do Pensac. Div. g. 6s, 1920	*MS	.. ....	.. ....	114 Ap 26, 05	109¼ ..
Do St. L. Div. 1st 6s, 1921	*MS	.. ....	.. ....	121¼ My 2, 05	122½ ..
Do do 2d 3s, 1980	*MS	.. ....	.. ....	74⅜ Oc 4, 05	72 78½
Atl., Kn. & Nor. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JD*	.. ....	.. ....	114¼ Se 6, 05	114¾ 119
Hend. Bdge. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931	MS*	108½ Jan 3	103½ Jan 3	108½ Jan 3	109 ..
Ky. Cent. Ry. g. 4s, 1987	JJ*	100½ Feb 8	99 Jan 4	100 Feb 10	100 ..
L. & N., M. & M. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	108 Se 7, 05	109¼ ..
L. & N.-S. R. M. joint 4s, 1952	JJ*	96 Jan 2	95¼ Jan 5	96 Jan 23	.. 96
Do registered	....	.. ....	.. ....	95 Fe 6, 05	.. ..
N., F. & S. 1st g. 5s, 1937	FA*	117⅜ Jan 29	116¼ Jan 26	117⅜ Jan 29	113¾ 119
Do Pen. & At. 1st g. 6s, 1921	FA*	.. ....	.. ....	115½ De 28, 05	112 ..
So. & N. Ala. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	FA*	.. ....	.. ....	107 De 4, 05	111½ ..
L. & Jef. B. Co. gtd. g. 4s, 1945	*MS	100½ Feb 2	100½ Feb 2	100½ Feb 2	99¼ ..
Manhat. Ry. con. g. 4s, 1990	*AO	103⅞ Jan 22	103 Feb 7	103 Feb 10	103 103¼
Do registered	....	.. ....	.. ....	104 Ap 5, 05	.. ..
Metropolitan El. 1st g. 6s, 1908	JJ*	105 Jan 4	104¼ Jan 6	105 Feb 9	104⅝ 105⅜
Mexican Cent. con. g. 4s, 1911	JJ*	79⅝ Jan 2	78⅛ Jan 2	80½ Feb 10	80 80½
Do 1st con. in. 3s, Jan. 10, 1939	July	26⅜ Jan 19	24 Jan 30	25¾ Feb 9	25¼ 25¾
Do 2d con. in. 3s, Jan. 10, 1939	July	21 Feb 7	18¼ Jan 5	20⅜ Feb 9	20 20¾
Do col. tr. g. 4½s, 1907	FA	98⅝ Jan 31	98¼ Jan 6	98⅝ Jan 31	.. ..
Mex. Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	90⅜ Jy 29, 01	.. ..
Mex. Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	JD*	.. ....	.. ....	105 My 2, 00	.. ..
Minn. & St. L. 1st g. 7s, 1927	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	137 Je 29, 05	138½ ..
Do Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	JD	.. ....	.. ....	111⅛ Oc 26, 05	109 ..
Do Pac. ext. 1st 6s, 1921	*AO	120½ Feb 6	120 Feb 1	120 Feb 8	118½ ..
Do Southw. ext. 1st 7s, 1910	JD*	.. ....	.. ....	113¾ Mr 10, 05	110 ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	MN*	114¼ Jan 20	113 Jan 2	114½ Jan 20	114 115
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1949	MS	97 Jan 17	96½ Jan 4	97 Feb 9	97½ 97⅝
Des M. & Ft. Dodge 1st gtd. 4 per cent. 20-year g., 1935	*JJ	97½ Jan 30	97¼ Jan 30	97¼ Jan 30	.. ..
M., S. St. M. & At. 1st 4s, 1926	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	103 No 11, 01	101 ..
M., St. P. & S.S.M. 1st con. 4s, 1938	JJ*	101¾ Feb 5	101 Jan 9	101¾ Feb 10	101½ 101¾
Mo., Kan. & Texas 1st g. 4s, 1990	*JD	103 Jan 22	100 Jan 2	103⅛ Feb 9	101½ 102
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990	FA	92⅝ Jan 29	89 Jan 4	90¼ Feb 9	90 91
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	MN*	107½ Jan 16	107 Jan 3	107⅜ Feb 9	107⅜ 108
Do 1st & ref. mtg. 4s, 2004	MS*	91 Feb 6	88 Feb 1	91 Feb 6	.. ..
Do St. L. D. 1st rf. g. 4s, 2001	*AO	93⅝ Feb 7	93¼ Feb 9	93¼ Feb 9	93 93⅜
Dal. & Wa. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	MN*	107 Jan 8	107 Jan 8	107 Jan 8	107¾ ..
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	FA*	96 Feb 1	95⅞ Feb 5	95⅞ Feb 5	95⅜ ..
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	*AO	116 Feb 8	115¼ Jan 5	115⅞ Feb 10	116 ..
Mo., Kan. & Ok. 1st g. 5s, 1943	*MN	109⅞ Jan 25	108¼ Jan 5	109⅜ Feb 9	109¼ 109¾
Mo., Kan. & Tex. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	MS*	109½ Feb 6	107¼ Jan 3	109¼ Feb 7	109¼ ..
Sher., Sh. & So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1943	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	107½ De 4, 05	108¼ ..
Tex. & O. 1st mtg. gtd. 5s, 1943	MS*	108¾ Jan 5	108¾ Jan 5	108¾ Jan 5	109 109½
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s, 1906	MN*	103⅜ Jan 29	103 Jan 22	103⅜ Jan 29	103¼ ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	MN*	125½ Jan 3	123¼ Jan 2	124 Feb 6	123⅝ 124½
Do tr. g. 5s, stamp., Jan., 1917	MS	107 Jan 29	106 Jan 4	107 Jan 29	107 ..
Do do registered	....	104 Jan 6	104 Jan 6	104 Jan 6	.. ..
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	FA*	108½ Jan 25	106 Feb 7	106 Feb 7	105⅞ ..
Do 40-yr. 4 p. c. loan, 1945	*MS	94½ Jan 13	93¼ Jan 3	94¼ Feb 7	.. 94½
Cen. Br. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1919	*FA	99 Jan 18	97½ Jan 2	98½ Jan 22	96 97½
Ler. & C. V. A. L. 1st g. 5s, 1926	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	110 Mr 13, 05	103 ..
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	FA*	105 Jan 11	104¼ Jan 2	105 Jan 11	102½ ..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	JJ*	120⅜ Jan 25	120 Jan 16	120⅜ Jan 31	119¾ ..
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. con. l. gen. g. 5s, 1931	*AO	117¾ Jan 20	116 Jan 9	117 Feb 9	117⅜ 117½
Do do gtd. g. 5s, stam., 1931	*AO	.. ....	.. ....	116 No 6, 05	117¼ ..
Do do uni. & ref. g. 4s, 1929	JJ*	93⅜ Jan 23	92¼ Jan 3	93¼ Feb 7	93¼ 93½
Do do registered	....	.. ....	.. ....	87¼ Ap 23, 04	.. ..
Do R. & G. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1933	*MN	96 Jan 17	94¾ Jan 9	95 Feb 7	94¼ 95¾
Mobile & Bir. pri. inc. 5s, 1945	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	111½ Mr 8, 04	112 ..
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	96 Oc 9, 05	.. 98
Do do, small	....	.. ....	.. ....	94 Au 6, 04	.. ..
M. J. & K. C. 1st con. g. 5s, 1953	*JJ	97 Jan 3	96¼ Jan 3	96⅞ Jan 5	.. 97
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	JD*	26½ Jan 30	126¼ Jan 30	126½ Jan 30	126½ ..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927	QJ	.. ....	.. ....	122 De 20, 05	121½ ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	MS*	99 Jan 15	98¾ Jan 20	98¾ Jan 20	98½ ..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	*FA	.. ....	.. ....	115¾ No 1, 05	110¼ ..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	101 No 9, 04	98 100
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1930	QF	.. ....	.. ....	92¼ Oc 18, 05	91¾ ..
Nash., Ch. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	JJ*	119¼ Jan 31	118 Jan 3	119¼ Feb 1	119¼ 120
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*AO	115 Feb 6	114¼ Jan 3	115 Feb 6	114¼ 115½
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasp. Br., 1923	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	124 Oc 12, 05	118¼ ..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M., W. & Alb.	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	116⅞ Mr 9, 05	112¾ ..
Do T. & P. Br. 6s, 1917	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	113 Jy 6, 04	112 ..
Nat. R. of M. pr. lien g. 4½s, 1926	*JJ	102½ Jan 26	102½ Jan 26	102½ Jan 26	.. 107
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951	AO*	87½ Feb 3	85 Jan 2	87 Feb 9	86½ 87
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915	AO	.. ....	.. ....	108½ Aug., 94	113 ..
New York Central & Hudson River—					
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	JJ*	99¼ Jan 16	98 Jan 2	98⅝ Feb 8	98⅜ 99
Do do registered	JJ*	98½ Feb 10	98¼ Jan 11	98½ Feb 10	98½ ..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1934	*MN	102 Feb 5	100¾ Jan 5	101½ Feb 9	101¼ 102
Do do registered	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	102 Jy 8, 05	.. ..
Do L. S. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	93 Jan 24	89¼ Feb 6	89½ Feb 10	89½ 90
Do do registered	*FA	91½ Jan 18	89 Feb 6	89¼ Feb 8	88 89¼
Do Mich. C. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	91 Feb 6	89¾ Jan 5	91 Feb 6	.. 91
Do do registered	*FA	90¼ Jan 17	90¼ Jan 17	90¼ Jan 17	88 90
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	106⅞ Se 29, 05	104½ ..
Do registered	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	104 De 13, 05	102¾ ..
C. B. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s, S. A., 1940	JJ	.. ....	.. ....	95 Ap 3, 02	82 ..
Do do registered	....	.. ....	.. ....	104 Jy 27, 97	.. ..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	105 No 20, 05	106½ 107¼
N. Y. & P. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	105 Oc 10, 02	103 ..
N. J. Jun. R. gtd. 1st cts., 1986	*FA	.. ....	.. ....	106 Se 8, 02	102½ 104¼
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*JJ	108 Jan 11	107¼ Jan 8	108 Feb 10	107¾ 108½
Do registered	*JJ	107¼ Jan 4	106¾ Jan 16	107¼ Feb 5	107 107¾
Lake Shore g. 3½s, 1997	*JD	100¾ Jan 8	100 Jan 5	100¾ Feb 10	100 ..
Do do registered	*JD	99¾ Jan 23	99¾ Jan 23	99¾ Jan 23	.. 99¼
Do deb. g. 4s, 1928	MS*	101⅜ Jan 9	101¼ Jan 3	101¼ Feb 9	101¼ 101½
Do do registered	....	.. ....	.. ....	101 My 16, 05	.. ..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	FA*	101¼ Feb 9	101¼ Feb 9	101¼ Feb 9	98½ ..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	JJ*	122¾ Feb 9	122¼ Feb 1	122¾ Feb 9	122½ ..
P., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	130 Ja 21, 03	128 ..
Mich. Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1909	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	109¾ Ap 19, 04	106½ ..
Do 5s, 1931	*MS	120 Jan 3	120 Jan 3	120 Jan 3	119¾ ..
Do 7s, 1902, March, 1931	QM	.. ....	.. ....	119 Je 6, 05	116¾ ..
Do 4s, 1940	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	106 Jy 1, 05	104 ..
Do registered	....	.. ....	.. ....	106½ No 24, 00	.. ..
Do g. 3½s, 1952	*MN	97⅛ Feb 2	97⅛ Feb 2	97⅛ Feb 2	98 ..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	105¼ Mr 2, 05	.. ..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	119½ Mr 31, 05	112 ..
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, Jy., 1922	AO	116⅜ Jan 30	116 Jan 2	116⅜ Jan 30	116 ..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*FA	.. ....	.. ....	113¾ Ja 25, 02	.. ..
Utl. & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	107½ Fe 4, 05	105½ 106½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	AO*	105½ Jan 25	104½ Jan 2	105¾ Feb 8	104¾ ..
Do registered	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	103 Oc 6, 05	.. ..
New York, New Haven & Hartford—					
Housat. R. con. g. 6s, 1937	MN*	125 Feb 6	125 Feb 6	125 Feb 6	123¾ ..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	125½ Fe 6, 97	.. ..
N. Y. O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	MS	104¾ Jan 9	102¾ Jan 2	104 Feb 9	103¼ 106⅞
Do do registered, $5,000 only	MS	.. ....	.. ....	105⅝ Oc 11, 05	.. ..
Norfolk & So. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	109 Jan 25	107¾ Jan 5	108 Feb 1	110¼ 112
Norfolk & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*MN	132¾ Jan 22	132½ Feb 8	133¾ Feb 8	132⅜ ..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*FA	.. ....	.. ....	132½ My 16, 05	130¾ ..
Do New Riv. 1st g. 6s, 1932	*AO	.. ....	.. ....	129¾ No 27, 05	129¾ ..
N. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	AO*	102¾ Jan 17	101¾ Jan 2	101½ Feb 10	101 102
Do registered	....	.. ....	.. ....	90¼ Se 23, 05	.. ..
Do div. 1. l. and gen. g. 4s, 1944	JJ*	96¾ Jan 19	96¾ Jan 4	96¾ Jan 30	99¼ ..
Do Poca. C. & C. 1. 4s, 1941	JD*	95½ Jan 12	94¾ Jan 30	94¾ Feb 9	.. ..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	100¼ Fe 20, 05	100⅛ ..
S. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	MN*	101¼ Jan 18	100¾ Jan 3	101 Feb 9	.. ..
Nor. Pac. Ry. prior lien ry. and l. gen. g. 4s, Jan., 1997	QJ	108¾ Jan 12	104¾ Jan 2	105 Feb 10	105 105½
Do registered	QJ	108 Jan 25	104 Jan 5	106 Jan 25	105½ ..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	QF	78¾ Jan 24	76¾ Feb 3	78¾ Feb 10	76¼ 76⅝
Do do registered	QF	75½ Jan 18	75¼ Feb 7	75¼ Feb 7	.. ..
Do St. P. & D. Div. 4s, 1996	JD*	101 Jan 24	101 Jan 24	101 Jan 24	101 ..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C., B. & Q. col., 1921	JJ*	101⅞ Jan 19	98¾ Jan 3	101⅛ Feb 10	101¼ 101⅜
Do do registered	....	101⅜ Jan 19	99½ Jan 3	101 Jan 29	.. ..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*FA	.. ....	.. ....	125 Oc 11, 05	125¼ ..
Do registered certificates	QF	.. ....	.. ....	152 Jy 28, 99	116 ..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931	FA*	109½ Jan 31	109¼ Jan 31	109½ Jan 31	112½ ..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	105 Je 27, 05	108¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*JD	100¼ Jan 10	100¼ Jan 10	100¼ Jan 10	99¾ 102
Wash. C. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	QM	.. ....	.. ....	94 De 5, 05	94¾ ..
Nor. Pac. T. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	116 Jan 19	115 Jan 2	118 Jan 19	116¼ ..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	118 No 9, 05	112 116
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	AO*	114¾ Jan 30	114¾ Jan 5	114¾ Jan 30	113 ..
Oh. & Ch. C. 1st ntg. gtd. 5s, 1913	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	98 De 28, 99	113 ..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JD	114¾ Jan 30	114¼ Jan 5	114¾ Jan 30	114 ..
Penn Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	JJ*	107¼ Jan 19	106⅝ Jan 8	107¼ Jan 23	106¾ ..
Do registered	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	107⅝ De 11, 05	.. 107¼
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	93⅜ No 4, 05	93¼ ..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts., Series E, 1941	*FA	92¾ Jan 18	92¾ Jan 18	92¾ Jan 18	91¼ ..
Do gtd. 3½s, tr. cts., Sr. D., 1941	JD*	93 Jan 30	93 Jan 30	93 Jan 30	.. ..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916	MN*	97⅝ Jan 13	97½ Jan 6	97⅝ Jan 13	98 ..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	AO*	122 Jan 15	122 Jan 15	122 Jan 15	118¼ ..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	108¼ Au 21, 03	113⅛ ..
Do 3½s, Series C, 1948	MN*	.. ....	.. ....	88½ De 15, 05	98¼ ..
Do 3½s, Series D, 1950	FA	.. ....	.. ....	96 Jan 8, 04	96¼ ..
E. & P. gen. gtd. g. 3½s, S. B., 1940	JJ*	96¼ Jan 2	96¼ Jan 2	96¼ Jan 2	96¼ ..
E. & P. gen. 3½s, 1940, Series C	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	93¾ Ap 4, 05	96¼ ..
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. con. gen. g. 4½s, April, 1940, Series A	AO*	112¾ Feb 2	112¾ Feb 2	112¾ Feb 2	112 112¾
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*AO	112¼ Jan 12	112 Jan 12	112¼ Jan 18	112 112¾
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	MN*	.. ....	.. ....	112½ Je 12, 05	.. ..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	MN*	.. ....	.. ....	103½ De 15, 05	103 ..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	FA*	94½ Jan 2	92½ Feb 7	93⅝ Feb 7	92½ ..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	127⅜ Oc 21, 02	.. ..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	JJ*	117½ Feb 2	117½ Feb 2	117½ Feb 2	.. ..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	AO	.. ....	.. ....	119 Ap 11, 04	.. ..
Penn. R. R. Co. r. e. g. 4s, 1923	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	107 De 6, 05	106½ ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1919	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	114 De 15, 03	.. ..
Do con. g. 4s, 1943	MN	.. ....	.. ....	106 Au 25, 03	.. ..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	MN*	105¾ Jan 22	103½ Jan 2	103⅝ Feb 9	103½ 104
Do conv. g. 3½s, Oct. 1, 1915	JD	101 Jan 17	99 Jan 3	99⅜ Feb 10	99½ 100
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*MS	.. ....	.. ....	104½ Oc 26, 05	105¼ ..
Clev. & M. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	110 Ja 19, 05	.. ..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	JJ*	108¾ Feb 6	108 Jan 18	108¾ Feb 6	108 ..
Phil., B. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1943	MN*	100½ Jan 27	100 Jan 15	100½ Jan 27	100¼ ..
Un. N. J. R.R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*MS	.. ....	.. ....	110¾ Se 28, 04	.. ..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	QF	.. ....	.. ....	123⅛ Ja 18, 05	118 ..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	MN	.. ....	.. ....	100⅜ De 5, 05	93¾ ..
Père Marquette—					
Flint & Père Mar. g. 6s, 1920	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	12.½ Oc 16, 05	116 ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	110½ Jan 19	110½ Jan 19	110½ Jan 22	110 114½
Do Pt. H. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*AO	111½ Jan 19	111½ Jan 19	111½ Jan 20	112 ..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	JD*	.. ....	.. ....	137 No 17, 97	127½ ..
Pitts. Junc. 1st r. 6s, 1922	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	120 Oc 11, 01	119½ ..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Series A and B., Jan., 1928	AO	.. ....	.. ....	112½ De 13, 02	108 ..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	AO*	120 Jan 30	118 Jan 9	120 Jan 30	118½ ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	93 Jy 14, 97	116½ ..
P., Y. & A. 1st con. 5s, 1927	MN*	.. ....	.. ....	116 My 24, 05	114½ ..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*JJ	102¾ Jan 9	100¾ Jan 2	103⅝ Feb 10	101½ 101¾
Do registered	*JJ	101½ Jan 6	101½ Jan 6	101½ Jan 6	100¾ ..
Do J. C. col. 4 per cent. 50-year g., 1951	*AO	101¼ Feb 8	100 Jan 4	101¼ Feb 10	100¼ ..
Phil. & Reading con. 6s, 1911	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	113¾ Fe 23, 05	.. ..
Do 7s, 1911	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	114 Dec 5, 05	113¾ ..
Do registered	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	118 Jan 7, 05	.. ..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	109 Mr 11, 05	106½ ..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	76 De 20, 05	.. ..
Do guaranteed	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	89 Jan 4, 05	.. ..
Rut. R. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1941	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	103¾ Oc 24, 05	106½ ..
Og. & L. Ch. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1945	JJ*	100½ Jan 17	99½ Jan 25	100 Feb 2	.. ..
Rutl. Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	101¼ No 18, 01	96 ..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 5-4s, 1947	*JJ	94½ Jan 25	92½ Jan 2	94½ Feb 9	94½ 95
St. Law. & A. 1st g. 5s, 1996	JJ*	122 Jan 18	122 Jan 18	122 Jan 18	.. 123
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	MN*	102¾ Jan 31	102 Jan 11	102¾ Jan 31	102¼ ..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	MN*	102 Jan 11	102 Jan 11	102 Jan 11	102¼ ..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	JJ*	127 Jan 16	127 Jan 16	127 Jan 16	.. 129
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	JJ*	113¾ Jan 26	111¾ Jan 12	113 Feb 8	113 ..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	98½ Se 26, 05	.. 97½
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	102½ Au 7, 05	.. ..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	JJ*	88 Feb 5	85 Jan 9	87¾ Feb 10	87¼ 88
Do 5-yr. 4½ p. c. g. notes, 1908	JD*	96 Feb 9	95¼ Jan 29	96 Feb 9	95¼ 96½
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	125 Au 31, 05	122½ ..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. g. 4s, 1936	AO*	87½ Jan 18	87 Jan 2	87¾ Feb 8	87½ 88
Do do registered	....	.. ....	.. ....	78¾ Ja 14, 04	.. ..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	MN*	99¾ Jan 22	96½ Jan 3	99⅜ Feb 9	99 99½
Do 2d g. 4s, inbd. cts., Nov., 1989	JJ	86½ Jan 15	85¼ Jan 18	85⅝ Jan 22	.. 86
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	*JD	82 Jan 8	80¼ Jan 4	81⅝ Feb 9	81¾ 82
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	108¼ De 26, 05	109 110½
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	137½ Jan 31	136¼ Jan 20	137½ Jan 31	137 140
Do do registered	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	140 My 14, 02	.. ..
Do do reduced to 4½s	JJ*	112½ Jan 27	112½ Jan 27	112½ Jan 27	112¼ ..
Do do do registered	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	116¼ Ap 15, 01	.. ..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	MN*	110⅞ Feb 7	109¾ Jan 19	110⅝ Feb 7	110⅜ 111
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*JD	104¼ Jan 18	103¾ Feb 2	103½ Feb 2	103 104⅛
Do do registered	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	103¾ Se 19, 05	.. ..
East Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	AO	.. ....	.. ....	107⅜ De 12, 05	103 ..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	124 My 4, 05	.. ..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	JJ*	136 Jan 25	136 Jan 25	136 Feb 1	134½ 136½
Do registered	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	134½ De 20, 04	.. ..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ*	119½ Feb 1	119½ Feb 1	119½ Feb 1	119⅜ 120
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	121½ Oct 3, 05	120 ..
Do registered	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	115 Ap 24, 96	.. ..
S. Fé, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	MS*	112½ Jan 16	112¾ Jan 16	112¾ Jan 16	110 ..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	110 Oct 4, 05	107½ ..
Seaboard A. L. Ry. g. 4s, 1950	AO*	92 Jan 17	89¼ Jan 2	91 Feb 8	.. 91
Do col. tr. ref. g. 4s, 1911	*MN	103¼ Jan 26	102¾ Jan 3	103¼ Jan 25	.. 103¾
At.-Bir. 30-yr. 1st g. 4s, My., 1933	MS	97 Jan 24	96½ Jan 3	97 Jan 24	95½ ..
Carolina Cen. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	*JJ	.. .

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Week Ended Feb. 10, 1906—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1906. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid Af'd.	
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1 2000. Mar.		102	Jan 9	102	Jan 9	102	Jan 9	..	102
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1951.....*JJ		106¼	Jan 12	105¼	Jan 12	105¼	Jan 12	107⅞	105
Weatherford Min. Wells & North western gtd. 1st 5s, 1930... FA*		..	....	..	....	100¾	No 7, 04	..	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935...J*		115½	Feb 9	112⅝	Jan 10	115½	Feb 9	..	115
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935...AO*		..	....	..	....	113	Oc 28, 05	111	114
Do gen. mtg. 5s, 1935.....*JD		107	Jan 3	107	Jan 3	107	Jan 3	107⅝	..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990.*AO		99¼	Jan 22	96⅞	Feb 1	99	Feb 3	99¼	99½
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917...J*		92	Jan 4	91¼	Feb 6	91½	Feb 6	91½	..
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925. J*		90	Jan 12	89¾	Jan 22	90	Jan 12	90¾	..
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950.....*AO		84½	Jan 24	82¾	Jan 3	84	Feb 9	..	84½
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946. JD		..	....	..	....	99½	No 4, 05	..	..
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928. *JD		112¾	Feb 9	112¾	Feb 9	112¾	Feb 9	111¾	..
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, 1952.....AO*		98	Jan 5	93	Jan 8	93	Jan 29	..	..
Union Pac. 1st & ld. gr. g. 4s, 1947. J*		106¾	Jan 9	104¾	Jan 30	106	Feb 10	105	106¼
Do registered.....J*		105¼	Jan 17	105¼	Jan 25	105½	Jan 25	105	..
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911..*MN		156¾	Jan 24	147¾	Jan 3	154	Feb 9	154¾	155½
Do do registered.....		..	....	..	....	140	De 11, 05	..	..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946...*JD		101⅝	Feb 1	100⅝	Jan 4	101¼	Feb 9	101¼	101⅝
Ore. Sh. Line R. 1st g. 6s, 1922.*FA		126	Jan 26	125¼	Jan 4	126	Jan 31	123½	125
Or. Sh. L. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946....J*		118½	Jan 10	117⅝	Jan 2	118	Feb 10	118	118½
Do do registered.....		..	....	..	....	103⅝	De 31, 04	..	..
Do do 4 p. c. gtd. ref. 4s, 1929. JD*		97¼	Jan 18	96⅜	Jan 3	97¼	Feb 10	97	97¼
Do do registered.....		..	....	..	....	96½	De 30, 05	..	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908....J*		105¼	Jan 16	105¼	Jan 16	105¼	Jan 16	106¼	..
Do g. 5s, 1926.....J*		..	....	..	....	114½	Ap 19, 02	..	..
Vandalia con. 4s, Ser. A, 1955. *FA		105	Jan 16	102⅞	Feb 1	102¾	Feb 1	101	..
Vera Cruz & P. gtd. g. 4½s, 1934. J*		..	....	..	....	101⅜	No 29, 05	..	..
Virginia S. W. 1st gtd. 5s, 2003....JJ		112	Jan 29	108	Jan 8	112	Jan 29	110	..
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939.....*MN		116¼	Jan 30	115¼	Jan 2	116½	Feb 8	116	116¼
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939.....*FA		109	Jan 30	106	Feb 9	106½	Feb 10	106¼	..
Do deb., Series A, 1939.....J*		91¼	Feb 9	87¾	Jan 9	91¼	Feb 9	90	94
Do do Series B, 1939.....JJ*		81	Feb 8	73¾	Jan 6	80	Feb 9	79½	80
Do 20-yr. 1st l. eq. s. f. 5s, 1921. *MS		..	....	..	....	102	De 28, 05	101⅞	..
Do 1st l. 50-yr. g. term 4s, 1954. *JJ		..	....	..	....	92	Ap 17, 05	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, Det. & C. ext. 1941. JJ*		108	Jan 4	108	Jan 4	108	Jan 4	106¾	..
Do Des Moines Div. 4s, 1939..*JJ		..	....	..	....	97	No 16, 04	90	..
Do Omaha Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1941. AO*		85¼	Feb 5	85¼	Feb 5	85¼	Feb 5	85¼	..
Do Tol. & Ch. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941. *MS		..	....	..	....	97	My 27, 05	92	..
St. L., K. C. & N. S. C. B. 1st 6s, 1908. AO		..	....	..	....	109¼	Mr 13, 06	..	..
Wab.-Pitts. Term. 1st g. 4s, 1954..*JD		90¼	Feb 1	88	Jan 8	89½	Feb 8	..	89¼
Do 2d g. 4s, 1954.....*JD		41¼	Jan 20	34¼	Jan 3	40½	Feb 10	39¼	40½
West Maryland 1st g. 4s, 1952...AO*		89¾	Jan 24	89¾	Jan 24	89¾	Jan 24	88	89½
Do gen. l. & conv. g. 4s, 1952. AO*		76¾	Feb 2	69	Jan 2	75¾	Feb 10	75¼	76
West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937. *JJ		117¾	Jan 18	117	Jan 2	117¼	Feb 2	117¾	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1943.....*AO		97¾	Jan 30	97	Jan 10	97¾	Jan 30	..	97⅜
Do inc. 5s, April, 1943.....Nov.		30	Jan 19	30	Jan 19	30	Jan 19	..	32
West. Va. Cen. & Pitts. 1st 6s, 1911. JJ*		..	....	..	....	110	Au 3, 05	107¼	..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926...AO*		114	Jan 3	114	Jan 3	114	Jan 20	114	114¾
Do Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928. JJ*		112½	Feb 9	112½	Feb 9	112½	Feb 9	..	..
Do ext. and imp. g. 5s, 1930..*FA		..	....	..	....	111½	Au 25, 05	100½	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1922.....*JJ		..	....	..	....	102⅝	No 28, 05	100	..
Wh. & L. E. R. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949. MS*		93½	Jan 22	91	Jan 3	93⅝	Feb 8	..	93¼
Wis. Cent. 1st gen. g. 4s, 1949....JJ*		95	Jan 12	92	Jan 2	93⅝	Feb 10	93¾	93⅝
STREET RAILWAYS.									
Brooklyn Rapid Tr. g. 5s, 1945...AO*		109	Jan 28	107⅜	Jan 3	108½	Feb 7	108	108½
Do 1st ref. conv. g. 4s, 2002...JJ*		100	Jan 28	96½	Jan 5	98	Feb 10	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941..JJ*		106¾	Jan 13	106½	Jan 13	106½	Jan 13	106¼	106½
B., Q. C. & S. con. gtd. g. 5s, Jul. 1941. MN		102½	Feb 1	102½	Feb 1	102½	Feb 1	..	105
Bk. Un. El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950...*FA		113¼	Jan 22	109¾	Feb 8	109¾	Feb 9	109¼	109¾
Do stamped, guaranteed.....		110	Feb 6	110	Feb 6	110	Feb 6	..	110⅝
Kings Co. Elev. 1st g. 4s, 1949. FA*		95	Jan 26	95	Jan 26	95	Jan 31	..	..
Do stamped, guaranteed.....		96¼	Jan 16	96¼	Jan 25	96¼	Jan 25	..	94½
Nas. Elec. R. R. gtd. g. 4s, 1951. *JJ		89½	Jan 17	88	Jan 3	89¼	Feb 7	88¼	..
City & Sub. Ry. Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922. *JD		..	....	..	....	102⅝	Apr. 95	..	..
Con. Ry. & Ltg. 1st & ref. g. 4½s, 1951. *JJ		..	....	..	....	102¾	No 25, 05	..	..
Do stamped, guaranteed.....		102¼	Jan 17	100⅜	Jan 30	100⅜	Jan 30	100⅜	..
Denver Con. Tram. 1st g. 5s, 1933. AO		..	....	..	....	97½	Je 13, 00	..	..
Det. Un. Rys. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1932. *JJ		95½	Jan 19	94½	Jan 6	95	Feb 9	94½	..
Havana El. Ry. con. g. 5s, 1952...*FA		95½	Jan 15	93¼	Feb 2	93¼	Feb 2	..	94
Met. St. Ry. gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997. *FA		117	Jan 12	113¼	Jan 3	113½	Feb 5	..	114
Do 100-yr. ref. g. 4s, 2002...*AO		92	Jan 27	90¾	Jan 5	91	Feb 9	..	91-
Bway & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943. JD*		116¾	Jan 3	115¼	Jan 6	116¾	Jan 29	116	116¾
Do registered.....		..	....	..	....	119½	De 3, 01	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993. MS*		119½	Jan 12	119¼	Jan 12	119¼	Jan 12	120	124
Lx. Av. & P. Fy. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993. MS*		..	....	..	....	117¾	De 13, 05	..	..
Third Av. 1st con. gtd. 4s, 2000..*JJ		95½	Jan 10	94	Jan 23	94¼	Feb 10	94¼	94¼
Do 1st 5s, 1937.....JJ*		119	Jan 11	118¼	Feb 1	118½	Feb 1	117¼	118½
Met. W. S. El. Chi. 1st g. 4s, 1938. FA*		..	....	..	....	94	Oc 23, 05	..	..
Mil. El. Ry. & Lt. con. 30-yr. 5s, 1926. *FA		..	....	..	....	103	Oc 27, 99	104½	..
Minn. St. Ry. (M. L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5s, 1919.....JJ15		..	....	..	....	106¼	No 22, 04	107¼	..
St. P. City Cable con. g. 5s, 1937. *JJ15		..	....	..	....	114½	No 18, 05	..	..
Underground Electric Ry., London, profit-sharing 5s.....JD		98⅝	Jan 26	96¼	Jan 2	98¼	Feb 10	98¼	98⅜
Union El. (Chi.) 1st g. 5s, 1945.....AO		..	....	..	....	106⅜	Jy 13, 05	103	..
U. Rys. of St. L. 1st gen. mtg. 4s, 1934. JJ*		88½	Jan 13	88¼	Jan 8	88¼	Jan 13	..	88½
Unit. Rys. of S. F. s. f. 4s, 1927..*AO		90	Feb 2	87⅜	Jan 3	89¼	Feb 9	..	89¾
West Chi. St. 40-yr. con. g. 5s, 1936. MN		..	....	..	....	90	De 28, 97	..	..
MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.									
Adams Ex. col. tr. g. 4s, 1948....*MS		104½	Feb 10	103¾	Jan 3	104¼	Feb 10	..	..
Am. S. S. Co. of W. Va. g. 5s, 1920. MN*		..	....	..	....	100¾	Je 4, 02	..	..
Bkn. F. C. of N. Y. 1st con. 5s, 1948. FA*		52	Jan 12	46¼	Feb 1	49	Feb 10	..	..
Chi. J. & Stk. Yds. g. 5s, 1915....JJ*		..	....	..	....	108	Jy 3, 05	..	..
D., Mac. & M. l. g. 7s, Sr. A, Oc. 1, 1911. SA		78	Jan 8	78	Jan 8	78	Jan 8	..	..
Mad. Sq. Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919...MN		..	....	..	....	102	Jy 8, 97	..	..
Man. B. H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4s, 1940. MN		..	....	..	....	50	Fe 21, 02	..	..
N. Y. Dock 50-yr. 1st g. 4s, 1951. FA*		98	Jan 22	95½	Feb 1	95¼	Feb 9	..	..
Provdt. Loan So. N. Y. 4½s, 1921. MS*		..	....	..	....	99	De 13, 05	100	..
St. Jo. Stock Yds. 1st g. 4½s, 1930. JJ		..	....	..	....	100¼	Se 15, 05	..	..
So. Yuba Water Co. con. g. 6s, 1923. JJ*		..	....	..	....	112	Jy 27, 04	..	..
Spring Y. Water Wks. 1st 6s, 1906. MS		..	....	..	....	113½	Jy 3, 00	..	..
United States Mtg. & Trust Co. real estate 1st g. col. trust bonds— Series G, 4s, 1903-18.....FA		..	....	..	....	100	Mr 15, 00	..	..
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.									
Bkn. Un. Gas 1st con. g. 5s, 1945. *MN		113¼	Jan 10	113¼	Jan 3	113	Feb 9	..	113
Buff. Gas Co. 1st mtg. 5s, 1947..AO*		..	Jan 3	79¼	Jan 23	80	Jan 30	78½	80
Con. Gas 1st g. 5s, conv. Sub., 1950. JJ*		169¾	Jan 26	165	Jan 13	167¾	Feb 6	164	166
Det. Gas Co. con. g. 5s, 1918. *FA		..	....	..	....	106	Jy 3, 05	106	..
Det. City Gas Co. g. 5s, 1923.....JJ		106½	Feb 1	102	Jan 11	102	Feb 8	101¼	105¾
Equit. G. L. Co. N. Y. con. g. 5s, 1932. MS		..	....	..	....	113	No 11, 05	108½	..
Gas & El. Co. of Bergen Co. con. 5s, 1949. JD		..	....	..	....	97	Oc 2, 03	..	..
Gen. Elec. Sub. g. 5½s, 1932.....FA*		89¾	Feb 9	86¼	Feb 5	89¾	Feb 9	89¾	..
Grand Rap. G. L. Co. 1st 5s, 1915. *FA		..	....	..	....	107⅝	De 17, 09	..	..
Hudson Co. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1949....MN		..	....	..	....	109¾	Fe 20, 06	108	..
Kan. City (Mo.) Gas 1st g. 5s, 1922. *AO		98	Feb 8	98	Feb 8	98	Feb 8	97	..
Kings Co. Elec. Light & Power Co. pur. money 6s, 1997.....AO*		122	Feb 6	121½	Jan 24	123	Feb 6	121	125
Do. Eq. Ill. 2Skn. 1st con. g. 5s, 1939. JJ		..	....	..	....	98	Dec 7, 05	96	..
Lac. G. L. Co. St. L. 1st g. 5s. My. 1919. QF		108½	Jan 23	107	Feb 6	107	Feb 10	..	..
Do ref. and ext. 1st g. 5s, 1934. *AO		..	....	..	....	105½	My 20, 05	104¼	..
Milw. G. L. 1st mtg. 4s, 1927.....*MN		98	Jan 10	98	Jan 10	98	Jan 16	95½	..
N. Y. Gas, El. Light, Heat & Power col. tr. 5s, 1948.....JD*		108¾	Jan 16	108¼	Jan 4	109¼	Jan 31	..	108¾
Do purchase money 4s, 1949. *FA		82	Jan 19	80¾	Feb 7	80¾	Feb 10	80½	80¾
Ed. El. Il. N. Y. 1st conv. g. 5s, 1910*MS		104¼	Jan 22	104	Jan 9	104¼	Feb 6	104½	105
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1995.....*JJ		..	....	..	....	121½	No 27, 05	117	120¾
New York & Queens Co. Elec. Light & Power 5s, 1930.....FA*		104¼	Jan 26	102¾	Jan 4	104¼	Jan 31	101¼	..
N. Y. & Rich. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1921. *MN		..	....	..	....	103	No 8, 05	..	..
Paterson Gas & El. con. g. 5s, 1949. MS		..	....	..	....	104¾	No 12, 05	105½	..
Peo. Gas & C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1943. *AO		123	Feb 7	122	Jan 4	123	Feb 8	..	..
Do refunding g. 5s, 1947.....MS*		107¾	Jan 3	107¾	Jan 3	107¾	Jan 3	..	108½
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937. JJ*		107	Jan 3	107	Jan 3	107	Jan 3	107	..
Con. Gas, Chi., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1938. JD*		..	....	..	....	106¼	De 13, 05	108	109
Mut. Fuel G. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1947. MN*		..	....	..	....	103½	De 18, 05	108½	..
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1949. *MS		..	....	..	....	110	My 13, 05	..	..
Westch. Lighting Co. g. 5s, 1950. JD		108¾	Feb 3	108¾	Feb 3	108¾	Feb 3	107½	108¼
MANUF. AND INDUSTRIAL.									
Am. C. Oil deb. ext. 4½s, Nv. 1, 1915. QF		98	Jan 15	97	Jan 18	97½	Jan 22	97	97¼
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919. MS*		100¼	Jan 31	99	Jan 10	100	Feb 9	..	..
Am. Ice Sec. deb. g. 6s, 1925.....*AO		93	Jan 19	87	Jan 4	92½	Feb 9	92½	92¾
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915. MS*		102½	Jan 24	102	Jan 3	102½	Feb 10	102¼	102¾
Am. Thread 1st 4s, 1919.....*JJ		90¾	Jan 13	90¾	Jan 13	90¾	Jan 13	91½	..
Am. Tob. Co. 40-yr. g. 6s, 1944...AO*		117½	Feb 8	114¾	Jan 3	117½	Feb 10	117¼	117½
Do registered.....AO*		116¼	Feb 6	115	Jan 13	116¼	Feb 6	..	..
Am. Tob. Co. g. 4s, 1951.....FA*		84	Jan 22	80¼	Jan 2	80¾	Feb 10	80¼	81
Do registered.....		80¾	Jan 3	80	Jan 25	80½	Feb 7	78½	..
Barney & Smith C. Co. 1st 6s, 1942. JJ*		..	....	..	....	105	Ja 10, 00	..	..
Cent. Leather 1st lien g. 5s, 1925. *AO		102	Jan 26	100¾	Jan 2	102	Feb 10	101¾	102
Cons. Tob. 50-yr. g. 4s, 1951.....FA*		83¾	Jan 22	80¾	Jan 2	80½	Feb 10	..	81¼
Do registered.....		..	....	..	....	85¼	De 3, 04	..	..
Dist. Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 25-year 5 p. c. con. g., 1927....*AO		88¾	Feb 7	82¼	Jan 5	88	Feb 10	87¾	88¼
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s, 1911. *JJ		..	....	..	....	99	Se 16, 03	..	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910....*JJ		..	....	..	....	90	Jy 17, 99	..	..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913....*AO		..	....	..	....	92	Fe 23, 04	..	..
Int. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918....*FA		110½	Jan 26	107¾	Feb 9	108	Feb 10	107	107¾
Do conv. s. f. g. 5s, 1935.....*JJ		100	Jan 3	97	Jan 3	98¼	Feb 7	..	98
Int. Steam Pump deb. 6s, 1913....*JJ		103	Feb 2	101⅜	Jan 5	103	Feb 2	103¼	..
Knick. Ice, Chi., 1st g. 5s, 1928...AO		..	....	..	....	97½	Oc 20, 05	..	..
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1923. *AO		108½	Jan 30	106½	Jan 2	107¾	Feb 10	107⅜	107¾
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920. *MN		92	Jan 16	85	Jan 5	92	Jan 16	92½	..
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925..JJ*		77	Jan 12	75	Jan 10	75½	Feb 8	75	..
Stand. Rope & T. Inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1940.		2½	Jan 2	1½	Jan 15	1½	Jan 15	..	1¾
U. S. Realty & Imp. 5 p. c. conv. g. deb., 1924.....JJ*		99	Jan 20	97	Feb 8	97½	Feb 9	..	97
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913. *MN		109½	Feb 10	107⅝	Jan 19	109½	Feb 10	109	..
U. S. Red. & R. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931. JJ*		101½	Jan 13	99¾	Jan 13	100	Feb 9	..	..
U. S. Steel Corp. col. tr. 2d mtg. g. s. f. 5s, April, 1963.....*MN		99¾	Feb 2	96¼	Jan 5	99¼	Feb 10	99¼	99¾
Do registered.....		99¾	Jan 24	96¼	Jan 4	99¾	Feb 6	95	..
Va.-Car. Ch. col. tr. s. f. g. 5s, 1912. AO		101½	Feb 7	101	Jan 15	101½	Feb 7	101¼	..
COAL AND IRON.									
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943. *FA		105	Jan 22	103	Feb 2	103	Feb 9	..	103
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911. FA*		102	Jan 27	91⅞	Jan 15	102	Jan 27	..	..
Col. I. Co. 1st mtg. cv. 5s, S. A., 1934. FA*		85½	Jan 27	78	Jan 4	80¼	Feb 10	80¼	90¾
Do do Series B.....		83½	Jan 26	77½	Jan 4	77½	Feb 10	77½	78
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909. JJ*		..	....	..	....	55	No 2, 00	65	..
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919.....*MN		..	....	..	....	107	Oc 7, 04	102	..
Con. Coal 1st s. f. gtd. g. 5s, 1962...FA		..	....	..	....	107⅜	De 12, 04	..	..
Jeff. & Cl. C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926. JD		..	....	..	....	107	My 22, 97	101½	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926.....JD		..	....	..	....	102½	Oc 27, 03	99¾	..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. 5s, 1951. JJ*		..	....	..	....	105½	Oc 7, 05	..	..
Pleas. Val. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928...JJ		..	....	..	....	105	Oc 24, 00	..	..
Sunday Creek Coal 6s, 1912.....JD		..	....	..	....	105	Au 10, 05	104	..
Tenn. C. I. & R. R. gen. 5s, 1951. JJ*		101½	Jan 27	97⅜	Jan 5	101	Feb 10	101	..
Do Tenn. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917. AO		110⅝	Feb 6	110	Jan 18	110⅝	Feb 6	110	111
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917. *JJ		110½	Jan 27	109	Jan 13	110	Feb 5	110	110½
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922. JD*		..	....	..	....	104	De 28, 03	..	..
De Barde, C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910. *FA		..	....	..	....	104¼	Oc 11, 05	..	..
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5 per cent. 50-year g., 1949.....*MS		97	Feb 6	91¾	Jan 15	96¾	Feb 8	96	97
TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE.									
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929...JJ*		95¼	Jan 18	94¼	Jan 11	95¼	Jan 18	..	..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397. QJ		96	Jan 10	96	Jan 10	96	Jan 10	..	..
Do registered.....		..	....	..	....	106½	Oc 30, 01	96½	98
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1926. JJ*		..	....	..	....	100	Oc 7, 99	..	..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918. *MN		..	....	..	....	100¼	My 18, 05	106⅝	..
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s, 1920. *MN		..	....	..	....	105¾	Jy 2, 03	104½	..
W. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938. *JJ		109¾	Jan 19	107¼	Jan 15	109¾	Feb 7	..	108½
Do ref. and r. e. 4½s, 1950...*MN		105	Jan 20	104¼	Jan 5	105	Feb 7	104¾	105
Do do registered.....		..	....	..	....	103¼	Ja 23, 03	..	..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911...MN		107	Jan 15	107	Jan 15	107	Jan 15	106	..
Northwestern Tel. Co. gtd. funding g. 4½s, 1934.....		..	....	..	....	103½	Jy 26, 04	..	..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity.

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and at the corresponding date in 1905 and 1904:

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Jan. 6	$571,000	$11,608,250	$14,686,975
Jan. 13	12,808,650	24,459,275	23,181,750
Jan. 20	16,764,575	23,733,800	26,072,075
Jan. 27	15,829,850	26,978,550	25,129,050
Feb. 3	13,266,375	21,941,825	21,842,775
Feb. 10	5,943,575	11,036,925	20,379,225

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1905, 1904, and 1903:

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Feb. 11	$11,036,925	$20,379,225	$15,529,675
Feb. 18	9,204,425	27,506,600	9,041,675
Feb. 25	14,946,075	32,150,200	5,591,900
March 4	8,389,700	29,943,350	666,975
March 11	9,278,133	29,937,075	1,024,000
March 18	5,154,175	27,310,575	3,180,400
March 25	6,479,325	27,468,575	6,280,900
April 1	8,064,575	27,755,050	2,130,825
April 8	8,882,525	22,916,400	3,741,300
April 15	9,332,400	27,304,600	6,007,650
April 22	11,448,050	34,203,700	10,985,475
April 29	16,665,250	33,144,250	11,181,850
May 6	18,729,425	22,724,200	10,020,825
May 13	16,712,575	12,827,250	8,922,625
May 20	8,219,975	13,004,275	9,222,725
May 27	11,465,800	29,692,325	9,645,150
June 3	6,050,275	31,700,875	4,775,650
June 10	9,827,500	35,562,400	9,477,175
June 17	7,209,500	38,869,875	10,099,575
June 24	15,094,675	38,452,675	12,923,850
July 1	11,658,875	36,105,300	8,377,675
July 8	7,957,825	36,017,725	5,068,475
July 15	19,523,250	44,563,350	13,278,475
July 22	14,949,950	50,609,800	18,915,400
July 29	15,366,975	55,989,600	24,060,750
Aug. 5	12,163,525	56,308,850	21,587,075
Aug. 12	12,846,800	57,731,475	21,563,575
Aug. 19	9,355,675	55,613,075	21,058,200
Aug. 26	8,978,175	57,375,400	20,877,025
Sept. 2	5,496,725	47,503,400	17,296,975
Sept. 9	4,851,350	38,438,250	15,372,200
Sept. 16	4,635,300	29,353,150	15,173,625
Sept. 23	7,440,050	26,251,025	14,589,800
Sept. 30	7,440,025	19,913,425	13,937,500
Oct. 7	4,280,175	12,636,900	16,577,125
Oct. 14	10,211,400	15,057,875	17,438,250
Oct. 21	12,583,150	17,583,925	17,944,450
Oct. 28	12,430,925	16,793,650	10,274,150
Nov. 4	2,354,275	10,112,400	5,394,225
Nov. 11	*2,428,800	8,894,550	6,138,425
Nov. 18	5,057,175	9,658,700	3,911,350
Nov. 25	9,157,100	8,381,375	6,125,200
Dec. 2	2,565,375	8,539,075	6,306,300
Dec. 9	*1,246,525	9,385,200	8,077,975
Dec. 16	3,961,075	14,546,625	15,025,500
Dec. 23	4,159,400	15,247,225	12,574,625
Dec. 30	4,292,575	19,083,425	9,541,575

*Deficit.

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1906	$5,943,575	1890	$40,162,425
1905	11,036,925	1895	33,766,225
1904	20,379,225	1894	35,833,700
1903	16,529,675	1893	17,240,575
1902	13,560,350	1892	33,853,825
1901	20,302,625	1891	18,492,700
1900	27,882,575	1890	9,858,900
1899	32,437,050	1889	14,152,975
1898	32,437,505	1888	20,143,275
1897	51,638,225		

Maximum surplus reserve since 1890, $111,623,000, Feb. 3, 1894; minimum, (deficit,) $16,545,375, Aug. 12, 1893; maximum since 1900, $56,308,850, Aug. 6, 1904; minimum, (deficit,) $2,428,800, Nov. 11, 1905.

The following table gives the total reserve loans and net

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Last Dividend. Period	Last Dividend. Date.	Quotation Feb. 10, 1906. Bid.	Quotation Feb. 10, 1906. Asked.
BANKS.						
Actna Nat.	$200,000	..	..	.....	200	210
America	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 1, 06	530	540
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 05	260	265
Astor National.	350,000	5	Q	Nov. 1, 05	775	825
Bk. of Discount	100,000	..	..	.....	175	..
Batt'y Pk. Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	140	155
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	Jan. 1, 06	325	..
Bronx Borough.	50,000	..	..	.....	300	..
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	170	..
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	105	..
Chase National.	1,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1906	700	..
Chat'm Nat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 06	300	320
Chelsea Exch.	100,000	..	..	.....	180	..
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Dec., 1905	4200	4350
Cit's' Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1906	140	148
City (National).	25,000,000	4	S	Nov 1, 05	275	280
Coal & Iron Nat	300,000	..	..	.....	250	255
Colonial	100,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	625	..
Columbia	300,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	400	..
Commerce(Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 2, 05	195	196¼
Consol'd Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	152	158
Corn Exchange.	2,000,000	7	S	Aug. 1, 05	375	..
East R.Nat.($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	150	160
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Fifth Avenue.	100,000	25	Q	Jan. 1, 06	3500	..
Fifth National.	250,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	350	..
First National.	10,000,000	11½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	775	790
Fourteenth St.	500,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 05	200	..
Fourth Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	280	290
Gall'tinNat.($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Oct. 6, 05	395	405
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	11	Q	Dec 30, 05	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 05	160	175
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	Jan. 1, 06	430	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov. 1, 05	475	..
Greenwich	500,000	4	S	Nov 1, 05	285	..
Hamilton	250,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	220	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	515	525
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 1, 06	570	585
Interborough	100,000	..	..	.....	155	..
Internat. B'k'g.	3,000,000	4	S	Oct., 1905	135	145
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 06	242	260
Jefferson	400,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 06	195	..
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 06	500	525
Lincoln Nat.	300,000	4½	Q	Jan. 1, 06	1500	1750
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	Jan., 1906	310	325
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	265	275
Mechanics' Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	280	290
Mech. & Tr.($25)	700,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	170	190
Mercantile (Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 06	260	265
Merch. Nat.($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 1, 06	164	168
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	165	175
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Dec., 1905	375	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	..	..	.....	170	185
Monroe	200,000	..	..	.....	105	125
Mount Morris.	250,000	4	S	Nov 1, 05	220	..
Mutual	200,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 06	300	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov 1, 05	200	..
Nat. Bk. of N.A.	2,000,000	6	S	Jan., 1906	275	..
New Ams. Nat.	500,000	6	Q	Jan. 6, 06	475	500
N. Y., (N.B.A.).	2,000,000	6	S	July 1, 05	315	325
N.Y.County Nat	200,000	50	S	Jan., 1906	1300	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch	1,000,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 05	207	212
N.Y. Prod. Exch	1,000,000	3½	S	Oct 16, 05	170	180
Nineteenth W'd	200,000	2½	Q	Dec 30,05	350	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	165	175
Oriental ($25).	750,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	260	270
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Nov 1, 05	235	255
Park (National)	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 06	485	500
People's ($25).	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1906	300	..
Phenix Nat.($20)	1,000,000	3	..	July, 1900	185	195
Plaza	100,000	10	S	Jan. 1, 06	560	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 06	250	..
Royal	100,000	3	Q	July 1, 04	110	120
Seaboard Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	350	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	700	..
Shoe & L.(Nat.)	1,000,000	1	..	July, 1902	170	..
State	100,000	25	S	Jan. 1, 06	1700	..
34th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Twelfth Ward.	200,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	200	..
23d Ward	100,000	3	S	Aug, 1905	200	..
Union Exchange	750,000	..	..	.....	215	225
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	105	110
U. S. Exchange.	100,000	..	..	.....	125	150
Wash. Heights.	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
West Side.	200,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	600	..
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	375	..
TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.						
Am.Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	Dec., 1905	185	195
Bankers' Trust.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 1, 06	530	..
B'd & Mtg.Guar	2,000,000	2½	Q	Nov, 1905	420	430
Bowling Green.	2,500,000	4	S	Jan., 1906	220	226
Broadway Tr.	700,000	3	S	Nov. 6, 05	165	170
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 06	410	..
Central	1,000,000	20	Q	Jan. 2, 06	2200	2275
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1906	405	415
Com'wealth Tr.	500,000	..	..	.....	..	95
Empire	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1906	310	..
Equitable Trust.	3,000,000	5	S	Dec 30, 05	490	510
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25).	1,000,000	10	Q	Nov 1, 05	1425	1470
Fif'th Avenue.	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30, 05	570	590
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1906	205	225
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30, 05	325	375
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec 30, 05	..	585
Guardian Trust.	500,000	..	..	.....	..	225
Hamilton	500,000	2½	Q	Nov. 1, 05	300	310
Home	500,000	..	..	.....	175	..
Kings County.	500,000	6	S	Nov. 1, 05	400	435
Knickerbocker.	1,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1906	190	..
Lawyers'Mtg.In.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 1, 06	190	195
Lawy's Title In.	3,500,000	2½	Q	Nov, 1905	310	320
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	600	..
Long Island.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1906	300	310
Manhattan ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	490	500
Mercantile	2,000,000	7½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	..	900
Metropolitan	2,000,000	5	Q	Jan. 2, 06	610	620
Mtge. Bond Co.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	112	118
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec., 1905	835	875
Mutual Alliance	500,000	..	..	.....	210	..
Nassau	500,000	4	S	Aug, 1905	250	255
National Surety	500,000	5	S	Aug, 1905	150	..
N.Y.Life In.&T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec, 1905	1000	1075
N.Y.Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 06	198	208
New York.	3,000,000	5	Q	Dec 30, 05	715	730
People's Trust.	1,000,000	1	M	Jan. 1, 06	330	350
Real Estate.	500,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	350	..
Standard	1,000,000	5	S	Nov 30, 05	420	450
Title Guar. & T.	4,875,000	4	Q	Sep 30, 05	670	680
Title Insurance.	1,000,000	3	S	Oct. 2, 05	155	175
Tr. Co. of Am.	1,000,000	6	Q	Jan. 2, 06	740	755
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Jan 10, 06	1375	1425
U. S. Mtg. & T.	2,000,000	112	Q	Dec 30, 05	480	500
United States.	2,000,000	25	S	Jan. 1, 06	1380	1400
Van Norden.	1,000,000	14	Q	Dec 30, 05	340	..
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 06	430	..
Williamsburg	700,000	2	Q	Jan. 2 06	225	235
Windsor	1,000,000	5	..	Dec 31, 05	265	275
GAS COMPANIES.						
Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,680,300	1	Q	Feb. 1, 06	120	125
Do preferred.	9,396,900	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 06	101	104
Bay State.	250,000,000	..	..	.....	½	¾
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948.	250,000	2½	S	Oct., 1905	98	100
B'klyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	60	70
Do 1st mtg.5s	500,000	2½	S	Sep., 1905	101	..
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	8	9
††Do 5s.	3,900,000	2½	S	Oct., 1905	79	81
Cent. Ut. 5s,1927	3,450,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	104	107
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,250,000	3½	S	Jan. 1906	94	..
††Con.Gas of N.J. 1st con. 5s,1936	971,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	96	98
Denver G. & El.	3,650,000	..	..	.....	75	78
††Do 1st con. 5s, 1949	1,500,000	3½	S	Nov, 1905	96	97
Do 1st 5s,1918	3,000,000	3	S	Oct., 1905	86	90
††Ft. Wayne Gas 1st 5s,1948	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1906	96	98

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Last Dividend. Period	Last Dividend. Date.	Quotation Feb. 10, 1906. Bid.	Quotation Feb. 10, 1906. Asked.
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915.	1,500,000	2½	S	Feb., 1906	102	104
Hudson Co. Gas	10,500,000	1½	S	Nov., 1905	110	112
Do 1st 5s.	10,290,000	2½	S	Nov., 1905	108	109
Ind'apolis ($50).	2,000,000	2	..	July 3, 00	65	70
††Ind.Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1908.	800,000	3	S	Jun, 1904	25	..
††Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924.	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1904	48	53
††Logansport & W.V.1st 6s,1925	1,750,000	3	S	Jun, 1904	30	35
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip.	100,000	3	S	Oct., 1905	100	..
Do 1st 6s,1926	350,000	3	S	Oct., 1905	106½	110
Mutual	3,500,000	15	S	Jan 10, 06	260	275
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948.	10,635,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	106	109
N.Y. & E.R. 1st 5s, 1944.	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	110½	112½
Do con.5s,1945	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	107	110
North. Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	Nov, 1905	104	106
††Ohio & Ind.1st 6s, 1924.	1,940,000	2½	S	Sep., 1905	29	34
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937.	762,000	3	S	Jun, 1904	98	100
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944.	2,537,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	98½	101
South. Lt. & Tr. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Sep., 1905	87	90
Standard (N.Y.) 1st 5s, 1930.	1,362,000	2½	S	Nov, 1905	110	112
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	2,047,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	103½	105
FERRY COMPANIES.						
Brooklyn	$7,500,000	..	..	.....	2	3½
††Do 5s.	6,500,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 06	45	48
Hoboken con.5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	Nov 1, 05	108½	110½
N. Y. & E. R.	750,000	1½	Q	Dec 15, 05	68	73
Do 1st 5s,1922	750,000	2½	S	Nov 1, 05	89	91
N.Y. & Hob.gen. 5s, 1946.	3,300,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 05	108½	110
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1905	40	50
Do 1st 5s,1919	550,000	2½	S	Dec 1, 05	90	95
Union	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2 06	29	30½
††Doist5s,1925	2,200,000	2½	S	Nov 1, 05	96	97½
INSURANCE COMPANIES.						
Commonwealth.	$500,000	6	S	Jan. 6, 06	130	..
Continental	1,000,000	22½	S	Jan., 1906	1200	..
Empire City	200,000	8	S	Jan. 4, 06	125	..
Germ. Alliance.	400,000	6	S	Jan., 1906	300	..
Germ'n-Amer	1,506,000	15	S	Jan., 1906	630	..
Germania ($50).	1,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1906	430	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1906	180	..
Hanover ($50).	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1906	170	..
Home	3,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1906	510	520
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1906	215	..
New York	200,000	3½	S	Feb., 1906	111	..
Niagara ($50)	500,000	10	S	Jan., 1905	200	..
Nor. River ($25)	350,000	5	S	Oct., 1905	205	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1906	90	..
Peter C'per ($20)	150,900	5	S	Feb., 1906	180	..
Ph'ix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	Q	Jan., 1906	330	..
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1902	110	..
Un. States ($25).	250,000	3	..	Jan. 11, 04	85	..
W'chester ($10).	300,000	15	S	Feb., 1906	500	..
W'sb'g City ($50)	250,000	20	S	Jan., 1906	725	..
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.						
Am. Bk. N. ($50)	$3,600,000	$1	Q	Dec 30, 05	90	92
American Can.	41,233,300	..	..	.....	10	10¼
Do preferred.	41,233,300	1¾	Q	Jan. 1, 06	69¾	70
Amer. Chicle	6,000,000	1	..	Dec 20, 05	170	175
Do preferred.	3,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan. 1, 06	102	106
Am. De F. ($10)	11,500,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Do pf. ($10)	3,500,000	..	..	.....	$1.10	$1.15
††Am. Malt. 6s.	3,893,000	2	S	Dec. 1, 05	105¼	106
Am. Tobacco	40,242,200	12½	Q	Dec. 1, 05	496	500
Am. Type F'd's.	4,000,000	1	Q	Oct 16, 05	35	40
Do preferred.	1,648,800	1¾	Q	Oct 16, 05	100	101
Am. Writ. Pap.	11,500,000	..	..	.....	4¾	5¼
Do preferred.	9,500,000	..	..	.....	33½	35
††Dolst5s,1919	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	87⅞	88½
Bamberger De Lamar ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	8¼	8½
Bethlehem Steel	15,000,000	..	..	.....	22	24
Do preferred.	15,000,000	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 05	93¼	94½
Bord. C. Milk.	17,500,000	4	S	Aug 15,05	174	180
Do preferred.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 15, 05	114	116
Boston Copper.	£500,000	..	..	.....	29⅝	30
Brit.Col.Cop.($5)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	8¼	9⅜
Casein of Am.	5,402,000	..	..	.....	4¼	4⅝
Do preferred.	1,000,000	2	Q	Nov 10,05	75	85
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	133	135
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1½	S	Sep., 1905	15	20
Do preferred.	1,287,200	3½	S	Sep., 1906	70	75
Cent. Foundry.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6	6¼
Do preferred.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	24½	25
††Do 6s.	3,863,000	..	S	Nov 1, 05	82¾	82⅝
Chese'gh Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	Nov 15,05	430	450
Chi. Pneu. Tool	6,113,800	1	Q	Oct 25, 05	60½	61½
Chicago Subway	40,000,000	..	..	.....	50½	51
Con. Refrig'ing.	17,500,000	..	..	.....	7	7¼
Electric Vehicle.	10,400,000	3	Q	Dec., 1899	17	19
Do preferred.	8,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	18	19
Empire Steel.	2,281,400	..	..	.....	3	8½
Do preferred.	2,500,000	1½	S	July 1, 05	40	42
Gr. C. Cop. ($10)	8,640,000	4	B	Dec 30, 05	27¼	27⅝
Gr. C. Gold ($10)	5,000,000	2	..	July, 1905	3⅝	3⅞
Guanajuato Con.	1,925,000	..	..	.....	5¼	5½
Guggenheim Ex	13,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 2, 05	298	305
Havana Tobac.	30,000,000	..	..	.....	25	29
Do preferred.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	35	39
Houston Oil.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	11¾	12
Do preferred.	7,500,000	3	S	Feb 28, 03	46	48
Interbor. R. T.	35,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 2, 05	232	233
Int. Merc. Mar.	49,932,400	..	..	.....	13¼	13⅝
Do preferred.	52,866,800	1	..	.....	36	36½
††Do 4½s.	52,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1905	84	84½
Internat. Salt.	18,750,000	1	Q	Dec. 1, 05	45¼	46¼
††Do 1st 5s.	7,500,000	2½	S	Oct., 1905	73½	74
Lackaw. Steel.	34,971,400	..	..	.....	13	81¼
Lan.M'type ($20)	4,827,240	..	..	.....	15	15½
Mackay Cos.	41,000,000	1	S	Jan. 2, 06	61½	62
Do preferred.	35,000,000	1	Q	Jan. 2, 06	74¼	74½
Man. Tran. ($20)	6,000,000	..	..	.....	4	4½
Marconi W. T. of America.	6,650,000	..	..	.....	22	28
Marconi W'less of Canada ($5)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	⅜	4
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Sep 30, 05	198	199½
Mex. Gov't 5s.	£22,700,000	1¼	Q	Oct., 1905	102½	103¼
Mex. Nat. Const. pf. $20 pd. off.	$7,000,000	..	..	.....	11¾	13
Mitchell Mining.	5,000,000	1	B	Dec 27, 05	12½	13
N. J. T.D.&I.Co.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	45¼	45¾
N. Y. & Q. El.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	54	60
Do preferred.	1,250,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 05	84	90
N.Y.Trans. ($20)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	6	7
Nor. Sec. stub.	3,954,000	..	..	.....	350	362½
Otis Elevator.	6,350,000	2	..	Oct 15, 05	56	60
Do preferred.	5,482,800	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 06	105	107
Proc. & Gamble	5,250,000	2	Q	Nov 15,05	315	350
Do preferred.	2,500,000	2	Q	Oct 14, 05	205	208
Roy. Bak. P. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 30, 05	111	115
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting.	4,927,000	6	Q	Dec 23, 05	220	310
Seab'd Co. com.	$5,976,920	..	..	.....	30	31
Do 1st pf.	7,625,000	..	..	.....	90	91
Do 2d pf.	17,923,250	..	..	.....	66	71
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 05	560	600
Stand. Coupler.	1,200,000	1	S	Jan 31, 06	35	40
Do preferred.	800,000	4	S	Jan. 30 05	125	130
Stand. Milling.	4,600,000	..	..	.....	13	15
Do preferred.	4,900,000	1	S	Oct 31, 05	40	41
††Do 1st 5s.	2,447,000	2½	S	Nov, 1905	80¾	80¾
Standard Oil.	$97,500,000	10	Q	Dec 15, 05	625	635
Texas Cop. ($10)	4,175,000	5	..	Jan 25, 05	42	43
Trans Co. ($5).	5,000,000	..	..	.....	8¾	9
Tuscarora Min. ex						
Union Bag. ($100)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	75	80
Union Typ.	10,000,000	1	Q	Dec 30, 05	74	75
Do pf.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 05	115	125
U. S. Cast I. P.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	30	35
Do preferred.	5,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 30, 05	115	120
U. S. Envelope.	750,000	..	..	.....	25	35
Do preferred.	3,750,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 04	87	95
Virginia & S.W.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	52	60
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,976,950	15	Q	Oct 10, 05	*141½	..
Worth. Pump pf.	2,000,000	2½	S	Nov. 1, 05	120	..
STREET RAILWAYS.						
Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1906.	$730,000	2½	S	Oct., 1905	101	103
Do gen.5s,1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Oct., 1905	111½	113½
Do imp.5s,1934	220,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	108	110
Bleecker St.& F. Ferry stock.	900,000	¾	S	Jan., 1906	31	34
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	Jan., 1906	94	97
Bway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1906	240	243
Do 2d 5s,1914	500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	104	107
B'way Surface guar.1st 5s,1924	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	107	110
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933.	250,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	100	102
B'lyn C. R.($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1906	236½	237
††Do 1st con. 5s, 1941.	6,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	106	108
B'lyn City & N. 1st 5s, 1939.	3,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	110	113
B., Q. C. & Sub. 1st 5s.	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	106	107
Buff. Cross'n 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	Nov, 1905	112	113
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	3½	Q	Jan., 1906	340	360
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	Nov, 1905	117	121
Cen.P.,N.& E.R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1906	205	210
Chris. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	Jan., 1906	170	180
Coney Isl. & B.	2,000,000	3	Q	Nov, 1905	275	290
Do 1st con.4s, 1948	1,300,000	2	S	Jan., 1906	94	98
Con Tr. of N.J.	15,000,000	1¼	S	July 15,05	81	83
Do 1st 5s,1933	15,000,000	2½	S	Dec., 1905	108	109
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock.	1,200,000	1½	..	May, 1898	115	130
Do 1st 5s,1932	950,000	2½	S	Dec., 1905	110	113
Do 5% scr.1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Aug, 1905	97½	99½
Eighth Av. R.R.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Jan., 1906	390	410
42d St.&Grand St	748,000	4½	Q	Dec., 1905	395	415
Do 1st 6s,1909	186,000	3	S	Jan., 1906	105	108
42d St.,Man.& St. N.Av.1st 6s,1910	1,200,000	3	S	Sep., 1905	105	108
Do inc. 6s,1915	1,500,000	..	..	.....	65	80
Fulton St. 1st 4s, 1955.	500,000	2	S	Nov, 1905	93	95
Grand Rapids	2,000,000	..	..	.....	57	60
Do preferred.	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Nov, 1905	87	92
Int.T.R. of Buf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	36¾	37½
Do preferred.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	73	75
††Do 4s.	15,715,000	2	S	Jan., 1906	81½	82½
J. C., El. & P. 4s	13,102,000	2	S	Nov, 1905	76	77
††Nassau Elec., Bkn.con.4s,1951	10,476,000	2	S	Jan., 1906	89	90
New Orl. Ry.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	38½	40
Do preferred.	10,500,000	..	..	.....	83	85
Ninth Avenue.	800,000	2	Q	Jan., 1906	195	200
Nor. Hudson Co Ry. ext. 5s.	900,000	2½	S	Nov, 1905	104	107
Nor. Jer. St. Ry. 1st 6s, 1948.	14,000,000	2	S	Nov, 1905	79½	81
Pub. Serv. Corp.	$25,000,000	1	S	Nov, 1905	129	131
Do certfs.	.....	1	S	Nov, 1905	76	77
Rochester Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	105	110
Do preferred.	2,250,000	1¼	Q	Jan., 1906	94	98
††Do c.5s,1930	2,700,000	2½	S	Oct., 1905	107	108½
††Do 2d 5s,1933	1,500,000	2½	S	Dec., 1905	102	105
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	650,000	2	S	Sep., 1905	82	85
Second Av. stk.	1,862,000	2½	Q	Dec., 1905	205	210
Do 1st con.5s, 1948	5,184,000	2½	S	Aug, 1905	112¼	114½
Do 1st 5s,1909	1,600,000	2½	S	Nov, 1905	100	102
Do deb.5s,1909	216,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	100	103
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan., 1906	170	180
So. Boul. 5s,1945	250,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	102	106
So Ferry 1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Oct., 1905	108	109
Stein'y Ry.1st 6s	1,500,000	3	S	Jan., 1906	116	119
Syracuse R. T.	2,750,000	..	..	.....	40	..
Do preferred.	1,250,000	1¼	Q	Jan., 1906	95	96
Do gen.5s,1946	2,500,000	2½	S	Sep., 1905	108	109
T'town, W.P. & M. 1st 5s,

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APPRECIATION IN COLLATERAL

Increase in Value of Stocks Pledged Under Missouri Pacific Note Issue.

The $6,000,000 Missouri Pacific collateral trust notes which are about to be retired by the issue of an equal amount of two-year notes were originally issued as of February 10, 1904. The security to be pledged under the new issue is the same as that deposited as collateral under the former issue. It is interesting to note the extent to which the value of these pledged securities has appreciated during the two years between the time the notes were originally issued and the present renewal. This is shown in the following figures:

Stock.	No. of Shares.	Value Feb. 10, 1904.	Value Jan. 15, 1906.	Inc. in Value.
D. & R. Gde	100,000	$2,000,000	$4,600,000	$2,600,000
D. & R. G. pf.	40,000	2,720,000	3,560,000	840,000
Wab. pf.	20,000	720,000	860,000	140,000
St. L. Ir. Mt. &S.	25,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	.....
Total	.....	$7,940,000	$11,520,000	$3,580,000

It will be seen that the margin between the market value of the collateral and the amount of the notes increased from about 25 per cent. at the time of the first issue to almost 100 per cent. The improvement in the stock market during the past eighteen months has similarly strengthened the position of a number of other collateral trust issues secured by the deposit of sundry stocks.

America's Mineral Prosperity.

Prosperity in the mineral industry in America is suggested by the payment of $11,766,790 in dividends in January, as reported by forty-three companies to The Mining World of Chicago. High prices and an increased consumption of metals and mineral products during the month explain these large profits.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1906.	1905.	1904.
CHATTANOOGA SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	105	105	105
4th week Jan.	$4,022	$2,264	$2,637
From July 1	79,060	77,039	.....
GULF & SHIP ISLAND—			
Mileage	280	280	261
4th week Jan.	57,757	43,450	41,157
Month	188,373	146,500	145,849
From July 1	1,182,900	1,092,052	1,091,904
HAVANA ELECTRIC—			
4th week Jan.	35,155	30,116	.....
Month	154,519	128,094	.....
1st week Feb.	39,188	34,538	.....
From Jan. 1	193,707	162,632	.....
ILLINOIS SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	137	137	137
Month Jan	31,321	20,629	20,283
From July 1	222,272	170,912	126,501
SOUTHERN INDIANA—			
Mileage	172	172	166
Month Jan	113,246	112,509	96,575
From July 1	839,134	843,131	767,786
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	469	469	469
4th week Jan.	149,161	96,226	.....
Month	441,275	319,170	.....
From July 1	3,341,567	2,640,219	.....

CANADIAN PACIFIC for six months ended Dec. 31—

	1905.	1904.	Increase.
Gross	31,381,976	27,152,022	4,229,954
Expenses	19,194,577	18,007,274	1,187,303
Net	12,187,399	9,144,748	3,042,651
Charges	3,518,517	3,400,151	118,366
Surplus	8,668,882	5,744,597	2,924,285
Dividends	3,799,066	3,292,066	507,000
Surplus	4,869,816	2,452,531	2,417,285

"Other income" deducted.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for the half year ended Dec. 31—

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Gross	4,627,330	4,000,939	4,461,903
Expenses	2,928,221	2,700,227	3,180,822
Net	1,699,109	1,300,712	1,281,081
Chgs. and int. on deb	1,027,065	1,030,275	964,069
Balance	672,044	270,437	317,012
Div. on pf. A	284,310	.....	284,310
Surplus	387,734	270,437	32,702

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for December—

Gross	476,082	445,065	405,913
Exp. and taxes.	316,668	295,563	281,039
Net	159,414	150,102	123,874
6 mos. gross	3,132,900	2,914,076	2,830,015
Exp. and taxes.	1,951,705	1,772,379	1,706,231
6 mos. net	1,181,195	1,141,697	1,123,785

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

Three months (Oct. 1 to Dec. 31.)			
Gross earnings	13,546,069	12,383,327	11,892,406
Expenses	9,586,271	9,507,111	9,079,684
Net earnings	3,959,798	2,876,216	2,812,722
Other income	466,562	149,132	272,430
Total income	4,425,360	3,025,348	3,085,152
Charges	2,341,791	2,106,235	1,970,750
Surplus	3,083,569	919,113	1,114,402
Six months (July 1 to Dec. 31.)			
Gross earnings	27,395,584	25,372,356	25,177,974
Expenses	18,380,201	18,228,906	17,805,997
Net earnings	8,815,383	7,143,450	7,371,977
Other income	553,928	283,619	306,679
Total income	9,369,311	7,427,069	7,680,656
Charges	4,674,640	4,214,671	3,939,315
Surplus	4,694,671	3,212,398	3,741,041

SEABOARD AIR LINE for December—

Mileage	2,611	2,611	2,611
Gross earnings	1,239,109	1,120,400	1,100,202
Expenses	823,620	749,392	767,080
Net earnings	415,540	371,008	333,122
Other income	221	1,587	86
Total income	415,761	372,595	333,208
Chgs., taxes, &c.	301,160	291,554	334,785
Surplus	114,601	81,041	*1,577
Gross, 6 months	7,237,237	6,581,921	6,150,759
Expenses	4,847,621	4,396,837	4,357,595
Net, 6 months	2,389,636	2,217,084	1,799,164
Other income	8,304	10,516	6,998
Total income	2,397,840	2,233,600	1,806,150
Chgs., taxes, &c.	1,782,761	1,751,605	1,682,821
Surplus, 6 mos.	615,079	481,995	123,329

*Deficit.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN for December—

	1905.	1904.	Increase.
Gross earnings	363,193	346,210	16,983
Op. expenses	265,835	254,150	11,685
Net earnings	97,357	92,059	5,298
Other income	4,741	*1,902	6,643
Net earnings	102,098	90,157	11,941
Chgs. and taxes	60,739	57,916	2,822
Surplus	41,354	32,240	9,118
Gross, 6 months	2,179,295	2,023,688	155,607
Op. expenses	1,586,976	1,461,557	125,419
Net, 6 months	592,319	562,131	30,188
Other income	10,048	5,846	4,201
Net earnings	602,368	567,978	34,390
Taxes and chgs.	366,687	347,500	19,187
Surplus, 6 mos.	235,681	220,478	15,202

*Deficit.

SPECIE MOVEMENT.

Imports, New York, Week Ended Feb. 10.

Colon, Colon, gold ore	$3,392
Colon, Colon, silver ore	45,496
Colon, Colon, silver bullion	36
Colon, Colon, gold bullion	2,727
Colon, Colon, foreign gold coin	837
Colon, Colon, foreign silver coin	6,362
La Plata, Kingston, foreign silver coin	800
La Plata, Kingston, American silver coin	100
La Plata, Kingston, foreign gold coin	75
La Plata, Corinto, gold bullion	6,010
La Plata, Colon, gold bullion	3,185
Maraval, Trinidad, gold bullion	2,495
Graecia, Porto Colombia, gold bullion	3,072
Altai, Porto Colombia, gold bullion	4,164
Esperanza, Vera Cruz, gold bullion	2,793
Esperanza, Vera Cruz, silver bullion	24,362
Sibiria, Pt. Limon, silver bullion	9,648
Sibiria, Pt. Limon, gold bullion	15,331
Finance, Panama, gold bullion	927
Finance, Panama, silver bullion	28,870
Venetia, Kingston, American silver coin	500
Fontabelle, Martinique, American gold coin	4,000
Total	$165,084

Exports, New York, Feb. 5 to 10.

Feb. 5..K. Wm. der Grosse, London, silver coin, (Mexican)	$102,900
Feb. 5..K. Wm. der Grosse, London, silver bars	282,900
Feb. 6—Teutonic, London, silver bars.	25,800
Feb. 7..La Gascogne, Havre, silver bars	164,000
Feb. 9..St. Louis, London, silver bars	394,729
Total	$1,040,295

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Feb. 2..New York, London, silver coin, (Mexican)	$125,000
Feb. 2..Campania, London, silver bars	287,550
Grand total	$1,452,845

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Feb. 10, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1906.	1905.	P. C.
New York	$1,530,016,952	$1,472,087,015	+ 3.9
Boston	134,068,180	109,428,584	+22.5
Philadelphia	113,633,186	105,040,407	+ 8.2
Baltimore	22,602,425	18,595,803	+21.5
Chicago	181,597,124	166,963,141	+ 8.8
St. Louis	50,182,106	45,216,969	+10.9
New Orleans	15,969,636	15,379,380	+23.0
Seven cities, 5 days	$2,051,009,608	$1,932,731,305	+ 6.1
Other cities, 5 days	350,461,927	274,974,681	+27.5
Total, all cities, 5 days	$2,401,471,535	$2,207,705,986	+ 8.8
All cities, 1 day	512,613,987	464,183,498	+10.4
Total, all cities, for week	$2,914,085,522	$2,671,889,484	+ 9.1

The following compilation is derived from the same source:

Week Ended.	1906.	1905.	1904.
Feb. 10	$2,914,085,522	$2,671,889,484	$1,817,417,219
Feb. 3	3,701,353,038	2,895,930,178	2,125,168,916
Jan. 27	3,568,669,284	2,477,473,024	2,081,457,763
Jan. 20	3,749,001,517	2,912,527,881	2,171,463,754
Jan. 13	3,764,170,834	2,750,640,917	2,227,800,021
Jan. 6	3,560,580,397	2,845,002,259	2,413,979,304
	1905.	1904.	1903.
Dec. 30	$3,049,270,653	$2,131,145,578	$1,946,677,375
Dec. 23	3,398,674,451	2,579,125,839	1,988,389,339
Dec. 16	3,421,982,195	2,910,220,458	2,073,300,131
Dec. 9	3,225,716,306	3,291,348,845	2,193,055,157
Dec. 2	2,997,495,097	3,387,361,131	2,232,995,566
Nov. 25	3,096,278,141	2,643,741,846	1,746,860,919
Nov. 18	3,309,903,341	3,231,578,528	2,007,033,810
Nov. 11	2,975,797,559	2,529,051,836	2,096,374,505
Nov. 4	3,133,413,690	2,946,352,065	1,977,598,922
Oct. 28	2,903,265,232	2,825,959,962	1,941,442,065
Oct. 21	2,826,809,221	2,839,384,747	2,015,359,540
Oct. 14	2,802,794,447	2,451,184,424	2,027,395,485
Oct. 7	3,167,034,630	2,673,388,264	1,977,167,077
Sep. 30	2,560,155,451	2,190,058,315	2,228,903,412
Sep. 23	2,550,517,066	2,031,356,028	1,861,588,947
Sep. 16	2,519,659,309	2,280,590,827	1,840,347,178
Sep. 9	2,241,541,789	1,715,104,350	1,449,736,241
Sep. 2	2,534,011,734	1,963,210,925	1,737,903,320
Au. 26	2,410,915,454	1,737,573,563	1,540,019,497
Au. 19	2,518,595,024	1,870,214,361	1,585,338,319
Au. 12	2,250,577,996	1,743,203,924	1,922,909,628
Au. 5	2,525,073,486	1,790,098,982	2,048,919,290
Jy. 29	2,279,033,613	1,814,567,371	2,000,291,071
Jy. 22	2,377,288,056	2,112,229,024	2,071,472,008
Jy. 15	2,697,201,557	2,114,014,233	2,305,373,230
Jy. 1	2,718,349,814	2,067,025,004	2,184,607,140
Je. 24	2,286,659,594	1,827,403,624	1,944,234,033
Je. 17	2,368,141,474	1,890,359,927	2,103,359,927
Je. 10	2,410,380,237	1,763,189,929	2,252,044,353
Je. 3	2,411,140,485	1,635,187,233	2,428,946,756
My. 27	2,234,938,127	1,763,972,378	1,747,848,300
My. 20	2,726,710,098	2,007,470,894	2,245,251,625
My. 13	2,545,107,062	1,996,400,340	2,139,565,009
My. 6	3,269,910,769	2,191,761,452	2,136,436,808
Ap. 29	3,190,706,418	1,760,038,161	2,227,717,052
Ap. 22	2,857,455,980	1,912,398,338	2,133,602,624
Ap. 15	3,066,395,037	1,979,086,890	2,354,043,345
Ap. 8	3,044,956,632	2,002,117,230	1,966,850,314
Mh. 25	2,706,299,990	1,905,717,600	1,984,836,793
Mh. 18	3,010,572,200	1,918,560,549	2,125,488,030
Mh. 11	2,958,766,051	1,757,772,460	2,321,972,907
Mh. 4	3,386,001,427	1,938,888,933	2,464,581,140
Feb. 18	2,331,505,901	1,876,925,942	2,154,189,963

Total exchanges for the week ending at this date in 1903 were $2,416,704,428; in 1902, $2,256,827,105; in 1901, $2,313,162,334, and in 1900, $1,749,618,194. Largest clearings last year were $3,421,982,195, in the week ended Dec. 16, and the smallest $2,230,577,996, in the week ended Aug. 12. Largest clearings on record were $3,764,170,834 in the week ended Jan. 13, 1906, comparing with the previous high record of $3,680,907,393 for the week ended May 11, 1901.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Monday fair; Tuesday probably snow; easterly winds.

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AERONAUT IN FLIGHT OVER HUDSON RIVER

Frenchman Ascends in Balloon Under Aero Club's Direction.

WEATHER CONDITIONS FINE

Officers, Cadets, and Scientists Watch Ascension from Siege Battery at West Point.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Amid a salvo of cheers from the officers and cadets of the West Point Military Academy and with the Stars and Stripes proudly flying from the French balloon L'Allouette, Charles Levee, a young Parisian aeronaut, who arrived in America about three weeks ago, made the first balloon ascension to-day conducted under the auspices of the Aero Club of America. The ascension took place at 3:50 o'clock from the siege battery commanding the approach to West Point from the north. The weather conditions were perfect.

"You wouldn't get a day like this in a thousand years for ballooning," exclaimed Cortlandt Field Bishop, who had his first taste of sailing through the air in Paris last Summer, "but," he added, "there might be a little more wind."

Not a cloud was in the sky. The sun was slowly sinking behind the hills west of the parade ground, and as the huge circular yellow ball slowly rose in the air, the sun's rays made it shine like gold as it gracefully ascended midway between the snow-capped tops of Crow Nest and Storm King, sharply silhouetted against the clear blue sky.

To properly judge the strength and direction of the wind above the surface, the aeronauts filled a small pilot balloon just before the big ascension was made. The little balloon first started toward the south, as though it would like to get as near New York as possible. The wind had been in that direction during the greater part of the day, and it had been expected that the big balloon would make tracks for the metropolis as soon as released from the sand bags that held it to earth. In fact, bets were made that it would beat the railroad train, and Count George de Portmaier, a balloon enthusiast, fresh from Paris, suggested that his friend Levee should meet him for dinner at the Waldorf.

The pilot balloon, however, after going up a few hundred feet, stopped as though cogitating what to do, and suddenly made a dash of a few hundred yards up the river. It then veered northeast, crossing the river, and in half an hour was almost lost to sight nearly a mile above Storm King.

The big balloon only went up about half as high as the small one. The basket, with the aeronaut and 150 pounds of sand carried as ballas' weighed 380 pounds, and in the light wind it was a severe drag, notwithstanding the fact that the 28-foot diameter balloon was inflated with 12,500 cubic feet of coal gas. Levee waved his cap jubilantly to his friends as he shot up from the old siege battery, bidding them farewell in French and then in English, and after rising to a height of 2,000 to 2,500 feet, and going due north, the balloon ceased to mount higher, and, falling into a comfortable air current having a velocity of from twelve to fifteen miles an hour directly over the bed of the river, sailed majestically over the ice-incrusted Hudson toward Newburg.

"It is well named the 'Lark,'" exclaimed John F. O'Rourke, the tunnel contractor and Vice President of the Aero Club of America, as he stamped his feet in a snowdrift and adjusted his field glasses to see what the Frenchman was doing. "I feel as though I had been on a lark myself, getting an early train from the city and then walking around in the snow to keep warm, while the balloon was slowly filling with gas. The sport in ballooning, I tell you, lies in getting ready for it. The man in the basket has all the fun, and the uninitiated crowd has all the expectancy of something exciting."

The officers of the Academy were as eager as the cadets to see the fun, for it was the first time that a balloon has ever ascended from the frowning ramparts of West Point. Col. R. L. Howes, as Acting Superintendent in the absence of Gen. A. L. Mills, extended every courtesy to the members of the Aero Club. He was assisted by Quartermaster J. M. Carson, Jr., Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, a member of the French Aero Club; Col. G. H. Macdonald, Col. William B. Gordon, and Col. G. J. Feibeger.

The balloon was inflated back of the old Ordnance headquarters, close to the gas works. A two-inch pipe supplied the gas from the tank. The filling began at 11 o'clock in the morning, and at 3:30 o'clock the tube was removed and Charles Levee, assisted by Leo Stevens and half a dozen Frenchmen, carefully grouped the eighty sandbags that held the balloon down around the basket while the ropes were being adjusted. L. Stevens was the constructor of the dirigible balloon used by Knabenshue in his flight over New York last Summer. It had been hoped that his big balloon carrying two persons would be inflated at the same time, but it was found impossible to get it ready. In fact, it was doubtful at one time whether Levee's balloon could be used, for the severe cold in the morning had made the cotton fabric very brittle and it had to be laid in the sun for an hour to get it in condition for inflating.

At the time of the ascension the barometer registered 30.6, giving the greatest buoyancy, said the aeronauts, that the barometer has shown this year. This counteracted in a measure the fickleness of the wind, and the ascension was highly successful both from the scientific and spectacular standpoints. The amount of gas in the balloon had a lifting power of 614 pounds. Levee weighs 150 pounds, and he carried six sandbags of ballast, each weighing a trifle over 20 pounds. Attached to the side of the basket was a medium-sized grappling iron. He wore an ordinary Winter overcoat and a close-fitting cap.

Besides Cortlandt Field Bishop, the Aero Club of America was represented by Augustus Post, A. M. Herring, Dr. Julian P. Thomas, who went up the night before with his wife; Edward Durant, whose father, Charles F. Durant, made one of the first American ascensions in 1833; E. R. Bronson, who told of an anscension he made from old Madison Square Garden in 1874, going to Saratoga; J. C. McCoy, and Paul Nocquet.

So pleased were the members of the Aero Club with the success of the ascension that plans were at once made to make another ascension at Tuxedo on Washington's Birthday. The Aero Club's balloon No. 1, built by Leo Stevens, and the latter's larger balloon will probably both be used at that time, provided satisfactory arrangements can be made to make hydrogen gas at Tuxedo. That kind of gas has better lifting power, and the Aero Club's balloon was built especially for its use. Levee will probably go up again, so that three ballons may be sent up from Tuxedo on Feb. 22.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Charles Levee, who made a successful balloon ascent from West Point this afternoon, was carried about thirty miles to the northward. The descent was made in an open field on the farm of Mathew B. De Witt at Hurley, near this place. The car took the ground easily and sustained no damage. The trip occupied about four hours.

Pure Food and Burnett's Vanilla are the same. Get Burnett's and take no risks. —Adv.

WATERSPOUT HIT A BARK.

Tore Away the Besnard's Sails and Smashed Her Mainmast.

When the British bark Robert S. Besnard passed in at Sandy Hook yesterday morning her skipper, Capt. Andrews, said that the reason it had taken him more than three months to get to New York from Montevideo was that, on Christmas Eve, while off the coast of Georgia, he ran into a waterspout.

"It was shaped like a mushroom," Capt. Andrews declared. "It hit the Besnard and was broken off, near the root, with the result that all the water fell on the ship, tearing her sails to shreds and otherwise so badly damaging us that it's mighty lucky that we are here at all."

The Besnard left Montevideo on Nov. 2 last and had good weather all the way to a point several hundred miles east of the Georgia coast. Then weather conditions changed. The day had dawned bright and clear, but about 8 o'clock the sky suddenly became overcast and it began to rain. An hour later the skipper sighted the waterspout bearing down on him. It towered, he said, almost to the cloud line, and there broadened out enormously.

Capt. Andrews knew there was trouble ahead and yelled to the man at the wheel to steer clear of the onrushing column of water. The waterspout was traveling too fast, however, and struck the ship broadside, with tremendous force. The impact heeled the Besnard far over to starboard. The spout was broken off about ten feet from its base as if it had been only a big brittle pipestem.

A tremendous weight of water crashed down on the deck of the Besnard. The mainmast gave way, her sails were ripped, and when she staggered from under the deluge not a rag of canvas was left.

Once all was clear, the crew of fourteen was set to clearing away the wreckage. This done, the men rigged up a single sail, and under this the Besnard headed for Charleston, S. C., off which port she arrived Feb. 1. She was towed into the harbor by the tug Protector. The tug Edward Luckenbach brought her to New York.

SENATOR KNOX'S RATE BILL.

Roosevelt Likes It—Ready If Dead-Lock Comes on Hepburn Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Senator Knox within the last few days has shown to some of his fellow-Senators a rate bill which he has prepared on the lines of his policy as set out in his Pittsburg speech.

The important feature of this measure is that it provides in plain terms the right of both parties to a rate decision by the Inter-State Commerce Commission to seek a review of that decision in the courts. Senator Knox does not wish at this time to discuss the bill or to make the positive statement that he intends to introduce it. He does not deny, however, that he may introduce it when the psychological moment arrives in the struggle over passing a rate bill.

It is understood that the Pennsylvania Senator is acting in full accord with the President and with an eye to the possibility of a dead-lock in the Senate brought on by the entangling contentions being made by the opponents of rate legislation.

Senators who have seen the bill drawn by Senator Knox say that it is unlike the Hepburn bill, and is entirely affirmative in character. It is simple in language, but most explicit.

Senator Knox had several conferences with the President during the past week in regard to the rate legislation, and it was at the request of the President that the bill was drawn. The numerous criticisms that came to the President from members of the House and Senators, who considered the language of the Hepburn bill unsafe in terms, led to the determination to have ready a bill that could not be torn to pieces by the lawyers on the Inter-State Commerce Committee. The President still hopes that the committee may report a satisfactory measure and no steps will be taken to get consideration for the Knox substitute until it is an assured fact that there is no hope of positive constructive legislation from the committee.

That issue will appear by the end of the present week, the committee having decided to take a vote on the Hepburn bill next Friday. The Knox bill will be laid before the country as soon as the discussion reaches its crisis.

The terms of Senator Knox's bill have been under discussion by Congress and the country practically ever since his Pittsburg speech. It is the aim of the bill to put new rates made by the Inter-State Commerce Commission in force after a thirty days' interval, to be enforced unless set aside by the courts.

POUGHKEEPSIE TROLLEYLESS

Power Plant and All but One Car Destroyed by Fire.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 11.—The entire plant equipment of the Poughkeepsie City and Wappinger's Falls Electric Railway Company was destroyed by fire early this morning, and to-day Poughkeepsie is without any surface railway accomodations, twenty-two of the twenty-three electric cars of the company having been burned.

When the firemen arrived the flames had eaten through the machine room to the car barn, from which they leaped across Main Street, making it impossible for the firemen to fight the flames at close quarters. Within fifteen minutes after the blaze was discovered the interior of the building was destroyed, and the huge dynamos and engines were wrecked.

Steps are to be taken immediately to install a new plant and procure new cars. It is believed that a couple of cars can be operated on the Main Street line in a day or two, with power furnished by the Poughkeepsie Light, Heat and Power Company. It will take several months to install a new plant, and many conductors and motormen will be thrown out of employment.

Latest Shipping News.

Pannonia, outgoing, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Fastnet at 2 A. M. to-day, when forty miles to the westward.

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Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals of Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 8.
Financial News.—Page 9.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

FIVE FIREMEN INJURED IN A $500,000 BLAZE

Falling Floor Buries Three Under Debris and Water.

BROADWAY COATED WITH ICE

When the Flames at 836-838 Were Out, Men Had Hard Work to Uncover Car Tracks.

Five firemen were injured in a fire at 7:45 A. M. yesterday in the six-story building at 836 and 838 Broadway. The flames did $500,000 damage.

The building is midway between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets in Broadway, with an L which runs to Thirteenth Street. The fire started on the Thirteenth Street side on the second floor, ate its way to the third floor, found the elevator shaft, and shot to the roof and began gnawing toward Broadway around the high, modern thirteen-story building at the corner of Thirteenth Street and Broadway before the firemen could get good fighting ground.

The building was wrecked and the stocks of seven firms destroyed, despite the fact that seventeen fire companies were battling with the flames from Broadway and Thirteenth Street and from the roofs of the buildings adjoining.

The first alarm came from the automatic apparatus in the building, and Chief Croker was at the scene with the earliest of the engines. The flames then had a threatening start, and the buildings around seemed in danger. Chief Croker sent in three alarms, one after another in quick succession, and took charge of the fight himself, climbing to the second floor and directing the placing of the streams as fast as they could be turned on.

The building—an old-fashioned one belonging to the Roosevelt estate—offered little resistance to the flames. The ceilings crumpled like paper before the scorching blasts, and the partitions furnished fine kindling material.

Three Caught by Falling Floor.

The firemen worked their way to the third floor on the Thirteenth Street side as the flames advanced toward the roof. While they worked there, down crashed the fourth floor, burying Capt. Walsh of Engine Company No. 14 and two of his men, Firemen Healy and Kelley. Chief Croker was on the floor at the time, but escaped in a shower of cinders and bits of blazing clothing and hats.

Men of Companies 20, 14, 7, 2, and 3 were with him and he ordered them back to the windows and ladders. Water was being poured in in torrents from a dozen lines of hose on the third floor at the time and a dozen more nozzles were shooting streams from above when the crash came. The floor was filled with steam and charred timbers, debris, and smoldering and flaming stock. It was thought that Capt. Walsh and his two men were killed, but Capt. Devan of Engine Company 72 and two of his men, Firemen Magrino and Snyder, volunteered to try to dig them out and plunged into fire, smoke, and water, with their helmets reversed, to save them if they were still alive.

The buried men were almost drowned when the rescuers managed to remove enough debris from their bodies to draw them into places where they could get a breath of air, heavy as it was with smoke. Walsh's eyebrows were gone and his heavy mustache was singed short when he was pulled out. The hair of all three of the men was burned close to the scalp and all were bruised, scorched, and cut from head to foot.

Healy had a broken rib besides his other injuries. He was taken to Bellevue, Walsh was taken to St. Vincent's, and Kelley was taken to his engine house.

Ladderman George Knecht of Truck 3 was dragging a hose up the Thirteenth Street front of the building when the fall of part of a heavy coping sent him plunging nearly two stories to the ice-coated sidewalk. Henry Ball of the same truck pulled him to a place of safety. He was taken unconscious to St. Vincent's Hospital, but quickly recovered. Chief Shay of the Sixth Battalion was knocked down by the same falling debris, but was able to stay on duty.

Much Damage by Water.

So fierce was the blaze and so fast did it spread that the high buildings south of the burning building in Broadway, in the same block, were entered and water turned into the standpipes, and hose stretched therefrom to their roofs. In Nos. 826 and 828 Broadway some of the standpipes were opened, but not connected with hose, and streams of water poured through these buildings doing much damage. Hose was stretched also over the cornices of the Twelfth Street buildings and lugged over the roofs to the burning structure.

As water was poured on the burning buildings it froze. Even the spray, carried by the wind many yards to the south in Broadway, froze on the fronts of the buildings. Fire escapes and ladders were coated with ice, and Broadway was covered so thickly that when those was uncoupled from the fire lines withdrawn for the sake of street car traffic, it took two score men with picks an hour to dig out the tracks so that cars could be sent over them.

The heaviest loser by the fire was the Mitchell Vance Company, manufacturers of electroliers and chandeliers. The stock of this company was very costly, and was insured for $125,000. The loss was estimated at $200,000 by an insurance man on the spot. Philip Anderson, manufacturer of hats, in whose plant the fire is believed to have originated, carried $75,000 insurance and his loss seems to be complete. J. Goldstone & Company, manufacturers of cloaks and suits, carried $67,000 insurance, it was said, and every bit of their stock was lost. Heller & Company, said to have $90,000 insurance, also suffered a complete loss. The Pioneer Suspender Company, the Heath Krises Company, manufacturer of felt hats, and the Savoy Shirt Company were also heavy losers.

Deputy Waldo Took Command.

Capt. Hodgins of the Mercer Street Police Station, as soon as he realized the seriousness of the fire and the danger to the buildings surrounding, telephoned to Deputy Commissioner Waldo, who immediately hurried to the scene and took charge of the police. Sixty men were necessary to keep the curious out of harm's reach.

During the fight against the flames, which lasted five hours, Adolph Hofstetter and his two sons, Austin and Edwin, and David Bruce Brown, who are enthusiastic "buffs," or amateur firemen, carried gallons of hot coffee to the firemen, climbing up the ladders and fire-escapes to deliver it. When the proprietor of the St. Denis Hotel heard that the Hofstetters were using up all his visible supply of coffee, and signing checks for the cost, he tore up the checks and declined to accept any pay. All the available coffee experts were sent to the hotel kitchen to make the beverage as fast as the "buffs" could carry it to the fire.

The Hotel St. George, across Broadway from the burning building, opened its kitchen and cafe for the men as they were relieved at their work, with their coats and even their hair caked with ice.

FLORIDA—PINEHURST—CAMDEN.
Seaboard Air Line, shortest route. Seaboard Florida Limited, handsomest and quickest train. Office, 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

GROSVENOR ADMITS DEFEAT.

Ohio Congressman Threatens to Work Against the Party Nominee.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 11.—After twenty years' service in Congress, Charles H. Grosvenor, the "Sage of Athens," faces certain defeat in his campaign for re-election. After a three days' personal inspection of the situation in the Eleventh District, he to-day made a detailed statement bearing on the arrangements for the nominating convention which meets next week at Lancaster. He says the will of the Republicans of the district has been throttled, and nowhere in the entire country has there been furnished such an example of bossism and graft.

Gen. Grosvenor expressed his views this morning while in Columbus on his way back to Washington. He will not make any fight for renomination "in a game where the cards are stacked against him and he is not even permitted to cut the pack."

Gen. Grosvenor says the action of the "political highbinders in the district simply means the turning over of a normally heavy Republican vote to the Democrats."

He said he did not decide to make a statement until conditions in the district showed that political manipulators were overriding public sentiment to the extent that defeat at the polls is certain. He reserves the right to stand with the people and work against the nominee of the convention if the wishes of the voters are to be stifled and bossism and graft are to rule.

MORGAN IN JERSEY COMPANY.

New York and Philadelphia Capitalists to Control Public Service Corporation.

A preliminary agreement was entered into Friday whereby a two-thirds interest in the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey passed into the hands of New York and Philadelphia capitalists. The stock of the company will probably figure on the New York Stock Exchange.

The financial control has been transferred from the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark to J. P. Morgan & Co., who represent the Pennsylvania Railroad and the United Gas Improvement Company.

The same influences which compelled the Public Service Company to surrender its high-speed plans to the Pennsylvania, it is said, are potent factors in the present deal. The Pennsylvania will probably control the transportation facilities of the company, while the various gas and lighting companies will be under the supervision of the United Gas Improvement Company.

The "treasury stock" of the company, amounting to $12,500,000, which has not yet been issued, will be disposed of by Morgan & Co. for cash, if the present plans are carried out, thereby raising the total of the stock issue to $25,000,000.

Part of the proceeds is to pay floating indebtedness and part is for extensions and development. It will be divided so that one-third will be controlled by Morgan & Co., while the balance will be in charge of Newark and Philadelphia capitalists.

SEWALL GETS A FROCK COAT.

President's Favorite Guide Goes to Attend the Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 11.—Bill Sewall, the "Czar of Aroostook County," Postmaster, Customs Inspector, and President Roosevelt's favorite guide, has started for Washington. He is going to attend Miss Roosevelt's wedding. For the first time in his life the big game hunter and sleuth of the forest will wear a frock coat, high collar, and silk hat.

When Sewall went to the train an enthusiastic contingent of his fellow-citizens accompanied him and gave him three parting cheers as the train rolled out of the station.

BADGE FOR MISS ROOSEVELT.

Daughters of Empire State to Give Her Society's Emblem.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Mrs. Miriam Mason Greeley, President of the National Society Daughters of the Empire State of New York, who will present to the President to-morrow petitions bearing the signatures of about 2,500 residents of the State of New York praying for the preservation of Niagara Falls, also brings with her a badge of the society, which is to be presented for the society as a wedding gift to Miss Roosevelt.

The badge is of beautiful design. From a gold bar bearing the words, "New York," is suspended by silk ribbons a pendant upon which appears the coat of arms of the State.

MISS ROOSEVELT'S QUIET DAY.

Dines with the Longworths—Victor Emmanuel's Handsome Gift.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Miss Roosevelt did not go to church to-day. She spent some time looking at presents that were received during the morning and also in writing notes of acknowledgment.

To-night she dined at the Longworth home as the guest of her future mother-in-law. Mr. Longworth, for the first time since his illness, came downstairs and accompanied his fiancée. The party was a family affair, embracing those named and the Viscountess Chambrun, Mr. Longworth's sister.

Mr. Longworth will not be able to go out for two or three days, and will therefore not be present at the party to-morrow night at the White House to celebrate Miss Roosevelt's twenty-second birthday. His physician promises that he will have fully recovered by next Saturday.

Of rare value and beauty is the gift of the King of Italy to Miss Roosevelt. It is a table of Italian mosaic work, showing scenes from Italian cities and towns. The table was made in Florence, and was personally selected by the King.

4 KILLED ON SOUTHERN ROAD.

Passengers Escape When Passenger Train Runs Into Open Switch.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., Feb. 11.—Train No. 34, north-bound on the Southern Railway, ran into an open switch this morning in the yards just north of Pomona and crashed into a switch engine, both locomotives being thrown from the track. The engineer of the passenger train, Owen Norville; Yard Engineer Zellers, Yard Conductor Newman, and Fireman Johnson were killed. Two employes were badly injured.

None of the passengers was injured, although some were well shaken. No. 34 was running at a high rate of speed. Just south of the point where the collission took place there is a curve and it was impossible for an engineer to see far ahead until he entered the yards.

Niagara dons her Winter garb. Ice bridge has formed on which people cross below the Falls. Frost effects magnificent. New York Central and West Shore have 10 trains a day. —Adv.

VERDI'S REQUIEM SUNG UNDER POLICE AUSPICES

Inspector, Sleuth, and Lawyer Heard Opera House Concert.

TO TELL IT IN COURT TO-DAY

Manager Conried Will Be Tried Later for Violating the Sunday Law—Effect of This on Vaudeville.

A splendid interpretation of Verdi's solemn requiem mass was given in the Metropolitan Opera House last night under the special supervision of Police Inspector Schmittberger, a representative of the District Attorney's office, and a plain-clothes detective.

These three representatives of the law were sent to the Opera House to carry out the plan agreed upon by the police and the theatrical managers to "test the Sunday law." They occupied a box in the grand tier, and appeared to be deeply impressed by the singing of the mass, as was the great audience that heard it with them. Their testimony in court concerning its sacred character should be interesting.

The presence of the police at this performance, for the purpose for which they were there, came about in this way: Managers of theatres where vaudeville shows have been given on Sunday nights under the guise of "sacred concerts" were threatened with having their performances stopped as being in violation of the Sunday law.

"We are not violating the law any more than is Mr. Conried at the Metropolitan Opera House on Sunday nights," they protested to Police Commissioner Bingham. "Arrest him. The law prohibits any stage entertainment on Sunday nights for which an admission fee is charged, and Conried charges admission, and his entertainment is given on a stage."

So Mr. Conried, it was agreed upon by the authorities and the Theatrical Managers' Association, should be "the goat." He will be summonsed to a police court to-day, and the Magistrate will send the case down to the Special Sessions Court for trial. Why the singing of a great requiem mass should have been chosen for the test case in this question of violation of the Sunday law is one of the things that has not yet been explained.

Whatever the verdict of the police and the court may be on the performance at the Opera House, the audience gave it unstinted praise by listening to the requiem for two solid hours in rapt attention. Mr. Arturo Vigna conducted. The work of the orchestra and the chorus was all that could be desired. The soloists were Mme. Jeanne Jomelli, Miss Edyth Walker, Mr. Giovanni Cavaradossi, and Mr. Pol Plancon.

There were the usual crowds at the New York and American Theatres and the vaudeville establishments, where "sacred" concerts rule on Sundays. The arrangements under which Director Conried of the Metropolitan Opera House is to serve as the medium in the determining of managerial rights were well understood, and nowhere was there any expectation of trouble with the police.

There was unquestionably a certain amount of toning down in the matter of costuming and dancing on the programmes submitted, the performers appearing, for the most part, in street clothes, and singing predominating on the bills. But there were many numbers which could not, by any stretch of the imagination, be classified as coming within the scope of a "sacred concert"—monologues, acrobatic performances, and the like. Nowhere were the police to be seen in the theatres, except at the Metropolitan, and if any effort was made by the authorities to keep tab on what was going on it was not apparent.

"Everything will be all right when we ascertain the law on the subject of Sunday concerts," said Oscar Hammerstein. "We are all anxious to obey the police regulations, but we want to have our rights determined for us. They never have been legally defined."

At Wallack's Theatre the sixteenth annual entertainment for the relief fund of the Treasurers' Club of America attracted a large attendance. The house was crowded, and an excellent programme, which included a little of everything, was given. Mrs. Theodore Moss lent the theatre free, the attaches served without remuneration, and between $2,700 and $2,800 was realized.

The London and the People's Theatres on the Bowery were closed last night, no concerts being given in either house. Capt. Murtha of the Eldridge Street Station said that the managers of those theatres had decided voluntarily to stop the Sunday night concerts pending settlement of the question as to the validity of the Sunday amusement law.

BOTH SCHOOLS FOR THIEVES.

Archbishop Keane Thinks Alike of Capital and Labor Combinations.

Special to The New York Times.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Feb. 11.—From the pulpit of St. Raphael's Cathedral Archbishop Keane to-day again preached against the principle of unionism.

"There are unions organized to bring the competent men down to the level of workmen who are not so skilled," he said. "The workmen who should receive more do not, because they are bound in unionism to hold up incompetent men. They force employers to pay poor laborers more than they earn. Their aim is to get shorter hours and do as little work for their employer as possible. They don't earn their salaries. This practice in unionism is a school for thievery.

"Since I have made my position in the matter of unionism plain the press of the country has spread it broadcast. I cannot see the necessity for it. It is simply a Christian belief, and any one having a Christian belief should think the same. The principles of unionism are against Christian doctrines."

The Archbishop then took organized capital to task and said the efforts of big financiers to deprive men of natural rights was wrong.

"Such organized capital is a school for thievery," he said.

JOHN A. McCALL OUT AWHILE.

Still Receives No Visitors Other Than the Members of His Family.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 11.—John A. McCall, who is seriously ill at the Laurel House, was said to be much better to-day. He sat out on the porch of the hotel wraped up in shawls for nearly two hours yesterday afternoon, and was out for a short time again to-day. He has received no visitors beyond the members of his family, and Mrs. McCall continues to guard him from all matters relating to business.

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS.
"N. Y. & Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M.; "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:25 A. M., via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line. 1,161 B'way, N. Y.—Adv.

CALABRIA AGAIN SHAKEN.

Earthquake Does Serious Damage—People Camp in the Streets.

ROME, Feb. 11.—An earthquake shock lasting eight seconds caused serious damage in Calabria to-day, especially at Cantanzaro and Monteleone.

The people of those places became terror-stricken, left their homes, and camped in the streets, notwithstanding the stormy weather prevailing.

THROUGH TRAINS TO HAVANA.

Flagler Plan to Run Ferry from Key West, Mobile Hears.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 11.—Henry M. Flagler, according to report here, has a plan to send fully equipped trains across the straits to Cuba by ferryboat from Key West. The boats are to be constructed of unusual breadth to resist rolling. The water trip would require several hours.

If railroad connections on the island could not be obtained Mr. Flagler would build a road through Cuba.

DIDN'T SEE MR. ROCKEFELLER.

Crowd Waits in Vain Around the Baptist Church at Lakewood.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 11.—Mrs. John D. Rockefeller attended service at the Baptist Church this morning with her sister, Miss Lucy Spellman, and her grandson, Fowler McCormick. She rode to church in Mr. Rockefeller's automobile. A crowd gathered at the close of the service, expecting to see Mr. Rockefeller, but they were disappointed.

GEN. BELL AN ACTOR.

An ex-Rough Rider and ex-Adjutant General of Colorado.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 11.—Gen. Bell, ex-Adjutant General of Colorado, who was with Roosevelt's Rough Riders in Cuba, is about to go on the stage in a melodrama named "Ding Dong Bell."

Gen. Bell will wear the thousand-dollar uniform which he had made when Adjutant General of the State. It makes a lavish display of gold lace, cords, and tassels.

A FLORIDA LIMITED WRECKED.

Illinois Central's Fast Train from Chicago Overturned.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 11.—The Illinois Central Railroad's Chicago and Florida Limited, leaving here to-night at 7 o'clock for Chicago, was wrecked at Chapmansborough, thirty-four miles west of here.

Three passenger coaches and the locomotive turned over. Details are not yet known, as there is no telegraph station at Chapmansborough. A wrecking train has gone from here to the scene.

Conductor S. A. Cherry, Engineer Charles McGee, and two passengers, whose names have not been obtained, were injured. Six other passengers were slightly hurt. The train is said to have struck an obstruction on the track. The locomotive, baggage car, smoking car, and the first chair car turned over. The sleeping cars did not leave the track.

BOY FAILS TO SAVE MOTHER.

Wife of a Poughkeepsie Engineer Killed by an Express Train.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 11.—As Abram Atkins, aged 12 years, was vainly trying this afternoon to drag his mother, Mrs. Abram B. Atkins, out of the path of the approaching Metropolitan Express, a flier on the Hudson River Railroad, the woman was struck by the cowcatcher and killed.

The boy's arm was brushed by the driving wheels of the locomotive, but he was unharmed.

The point where Mrs. Atkins was killed is opposite her home, at the Poughkeepsie Water Works pumping station. Mr. Atkins is Chief Engineer of the pumping plant. Mr. and Mrs. Atkins and their son had been out for a sleigh ride. Mr. Atkins stopped at his barn, near his home. His wife and the boy started across the tracks to the house. Mrs. Atkins became confused and stepped from the northbound to the southbound track in front of the approaching train.

PRESIDENT SAVES DESERTER.

Pathetic Circumstances Keep Him from Receiving Serious Punishment.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 11.—President Roosevelt has interfered to save Albert L. Davis, a technical deserter from the navy, from serious punishment. Davis was on furlough from the United States cruiser Pennsylvania, and came to Pittsburg to the deathbed of his mother. When he arrived his mother was dead. The cost of the funeral exhausted his funds, and the boy had no money to pay his way back to Philadelphia.

After ne had overstayed his leave for several days, Davis was arrested as a deserter and taken to Philadelphia. Several women interested themselves in the case and wrote to the President asking for clemency. As a result, a letter was received to-day from Lieut. Commander H. B. Wilson, in which he said:

"In view of the pathetic story connected with this desertion, instructions have been given for a trial by summary court-martial only. Davis's punishment will be very light indeed, compared to what his sentence would have been if tried by a general court."

GEORGIA DUEL IMMINENT.

John Temple Graves and Col. English Say More Things About Each Other.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Feb. 11.—The prospect of an encounter between John Temple Graves, editor of The Atlanta News, and Col. James W. English, Jr., chief of the Governor's Staff, is alarming their friends. The men have denounced each other as liars in published cards in connection with the litigation over The News, which arose from an injunction to prevent Graves from talking about himself on its editorial page.

Both men have records as fighters, and the caustic character of the epithets they have applied to each other seems to leave no escape from personal satisfaction. In his last card English said:

"Col. Graves is such a continuous liar that it is impossible to specify the myriad lies he has told during the course of this affair."

Graves had previously given the lie to a statement made by English, and added: "It is impossible to hear the name of English in Georgia without hearing the clanking of convict chains." This referred to the fact that the Englishes have been interested in State convict labor.

It is reported to-night that a Board of Honor is working to adjust the trouble.

Fast trains to Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis by West Shore Railroad. Ask a West Shore ticket agent for particulars.—Adv.

DOLAN SAYS MITCHELL NEVER WON BIG STRIKE

Roosevelt and Hanna Had to Intervene in Hard Coal Fights.

ASKS MINERS TO HOLD BACK

Pittsburg President Says That for a Local Trouble They May Sacrifice What Has Been Gained.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 11.—President Patrick Dolan issued a statement to-day to the miners of the country concerning the possibility of a coal strike and the troubles which have arisen in the Pittsburg district. He is severe on John Mitchell, President of the miners' National organization, telling his constituents that Mitchell has invariably led them to disaster and that he never won a great strike. All of the soft-coal strikes were failures, Dolan declares, and the two anthracite strikes were settled by third parties. He says Mitchell is helpless to make a contract with the hard-coal operators in New York, and his visit to that city will be futile.

"In the Joint Scale Committee, before the matter was submitted to the joint convention, the Illinois miners and operators got into a dead-lock over the shot firers' bill," says President Dolan. "The operators of Illinois stated positively that they would never sign any agreement which did not compel the miners to pay the wages of the shot firers. President Perry of the Illinois miners immediately replied that there would not be any agreement if that were the case, as the Illinois miners would never agree to allow such a provision to go into the scale. This once local issue in the State of Illinois, therefore, prevented further progress on scale in the Scale Committee, and we were forced to report to the convention without any agreement.

"As soon as the miners' officials of the State of Illinois saw that they could not get an agreement on local issues in their own State, Secretary-Treasurer W. D. Ryan, of the Illinois miners, presented a resolution in the miners' convention declaring that no district in the United States would be permitted to make a settlement unless they all settled at one time. This resolution was passed. I voted against it and tried to talk against it, but was hissed and hooted down.

"This resolution puts the miners of the country in a ridiculous position. One little district in Michigan or British Columbia can bring strife and woe to more than six hundred thousand miners just because these little districts have some local grievance to settle. John Mitchell is going down to New York to ask the anthracite operators for a contract which he has not the power to enter into because the National Convention has him tied hand and foot.

"With these facts in mind, I voted for a reaffirmation of the present scale. I knew that nothing but a miracle or a complete backdown on the part of the miners would avert a tremendous strike, the end of which none can foresee, but which threatens us and the country with terrible loss.

"I was alone in my vote, but I was not alone in my opinion. At the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Pittsburg in November, I consulted President Mitchell and W. D. Ryan, and they both told me they would be satisfied with a renewal of the present agreement, but that we ought to demand advance as a matter of policy.

"Later I consulted President Haskins of the Ohio miners. He told me the same thing. After Haskins had been defeated for re-election and was relieved of all responsibility, he advocated a demand of 10 per cent. increase in wages in his annual address, but the convention of Ohio miners refused to indorse his position. Is this fact not significant?

"Let us be honest about these things. Our wages have been increased more than 100 per cent., and our hours of labor decreased from ten to eight hours since 1897. Is it right, under this Ryan resolution, to jeopardize all these things? And let me tell you the miners have never won a prominent soft-coal strike under the direction of President Mitchell. Mark Hanna settled the first anthracite strike, and President Roosevelt settled the second. Nobody has settled our big soft-coal strikes, because we have lost them.

"President Mitchell's first big strike was in the Southwest. It lasted seventeen months, and was a failure. The second was in Maryland, when our people of the entire State were utterly defeated. In Kentucky, also, our people were beaten. In Colorado our organization spent over $500,000, and was wiped off the earth. In the Cabin Creek district in West Virginia, where we spent over $300,000, we lost. In the Myersdale region we spent over $400,000, and were defeated. We now have a strike on in Alabama against a 10 per cent. reduction. Under the Ryan resolution the operators there would have to concede to the miners, and at the same time grant them an increase of 12½ cents, a difference of 22½ cents.

"This district has been criticised because it has not more than 28,000 members. President Mitchell came into the non-union Irwin district to hold the widely advertised meetings. At one we had fifteen men. The other we postponed because nobody came. When Mitchell can't get a meeting, what can a fellow like me do?

"I have been in the labor movement for thirty-five years. From boyhood I learned it is a leader's duty to tell his people what they should know, not what they would like to hear, but what they should hear. This is my platform, and I am willing to rise or fall with it before the miners and the people of this country."

President Doian's statement came as a bomb in the ranks of the insurgents and has started the rank and file of the organization in this district to lining up for him against the delegates he fought all last week in the convention. The miners here want an advance, and believe they could get one by peaceable means, despite the talk at the convention, but they fear a strike will produce conditions which will force them to take even less than the present scale.

DOES NOT EXPECT A STRIKE.

F. L. Robbins Thinks Bituminous Miners Will Keep What They Have.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 11.—Francis L. Robbins of the Pittsburg Coal Company, does not believe that the bituminous coal min-

ers will strike. He is of the opinion that another conference may be held before April 1 and an amicable agreement reached. He said to-day:

"I do not believe the bituminous coal miners will be foolish enough to throw away all they have gained by the inter-State agreement. We have been working amicably with the United Mine Workers since 1897. If they break away from this agreement it will be their own fault. M. D. Ryan of Illinois, knowing the Illinois operators were unwilling to settle the scale on account of the shot firers' dispute in Illinois, sprung the resolution on the convention not to settle in any district unless every section of the country settled a scale. We will not go into any wage agreement except where it refers to our own competitive districts."

Mr. Robbins was asked whether he thought the miners would settle if they obtained an advance of 5 cents a ton instead of the 12½ cents which they demand. He said: "I believe they would jump at the offer. However, no offer of a compromise has been made."

JOHN MITCHELL IN NEW YORK.

Comes to Confer with Anthracite Coal Companies' Presidents.

John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, arrived in New York last night from Indianapolis and registered at the Ashland House.

Mr. Mitchell is in town primarily to confer on Feb. 15 with the Presidents of the various anthracite coal companies with a view to discussing the differences between the mine owners and mine workers. Later he will talk with the subordinate anthracite mine workers' Presidents, and a general programme of action will be decided upon.

Mr. Mitchell last night declined to discuss his mission. "I'm just in from Indianapolis and am tired out," he said. "I can't talk to-night. To-morrow I may have something to say."

NO MORE COLUMBIA GAMBLING

Students' Committee Says Isolated Cases Were Quickly Disposed Of.

The Columbia students living in Hartley and Livingston Halls, held informal meetings in Hartley Hall yesterday to say that there has been no gambling or drinking in those dormitories.

The Hall Committee of the dormitories says that reports of isolated cases of gambling were made by students to the Hall Committee, which immediately stopped the offenses without referring them to the Faculty or other officers. There are no proctors, the committee says. There is a night watchman for the dormitories, a common thing in all buildings, but no watchman outside. No students have been expelled from the dormitories.

TRAIN CREW KILLED AT WORK.

Were Repairing Damage to Their Engine When Train Ran Them Down.

Special to The New York Times.

YORK, Penn., Feb. 11.—While repairing a tire on a freight engine near Seitzland this morning, J. C. Baughman of Shrewsbury, Silas Adler, and Frank McFadden of Baltimore, members of a Northern Central freight crew, were struck by a southbound passenger train and killed.

The men did not see or hear the approaching train on account of the escaping steam from their own engine. Adler, the conductor, was crushed beneath the wheels. McFadden, it is believed, died of fright, as an examination disclosed no injuries. Baughman, the engineer, had a broken back. The passenger train proceeded to Baltimore, its crew unaware of the fatal collision.

YOUNG ICEBOATMAN LOST.

Lad Drowned Under the Ice in the Shrewsbury River.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, Feb. 11.—Charles Hendrickson of Fairhaven, who was seventeen years old, was drowned to-day in the Shrewsbury. An ice yacht he was sailing broke through the ice. His brother, Benjamin, who was with him, saved himself by getting out on one of the runners which did not break through. When the boat broke through Charles was thrown under the ice. His body was recovered about an hour afterward.

The accident occurred between Fairhaven and Oceanic, where the tide runs swiftly and where the ice was not more than two inches thick.

Went Home to Commit Suicide.

Alexander Fisher, 28 years old, of 26 Madison Avenue, Irvington, N. J., committed suicide at his home Saturday night. He had been away from home for nearly a year. He slipped into the house and blew his brains out while his mother and sister were asleep. Fisher was for a while an inmate of the Essex County Hospital for the Insane.

Bennet Expects Local Option.

Congressman William S. Bennet of New York addressed a public meeting in the interest of the local option bill now pending before the New Jersey Legislature at the Third Presbyterian Church in Newark yesterday. He predicted the passage of a similar measure at this session of the New York Legislature.

CHOIR STRUCK WHEN CALLED A HOWLING MOB

Wouldn't Sing Till They Got an Official Retraction.

PAID QUARTET SUBSTITUTED

Then Dr. Goodell Called a Board Meeting and Calvary Methodist Congregation Regained Its Choir.

The Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church at 129th Street and Seventh Avenue, said to have one of the largest Methodist congregations in the United States, has always borne the reputation of having a first-class choir. Most of its communicants have long inclined to that belief. So has A. Y. Cornell, choirmaster and organist, as well as the twenty-five young men and women who have sung under his direction.

At least one member of the official board of the church, however, has been impressed rather differently and had the temerity to say so. When he did he ruffled the temper of the choir, and yesterday morning it declined to participate in the services. Instead, its members sat in pews just like the rest of the congregation and heard a paid quartet do their work.

The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Goodell, the pastor, after some diplomacy, brought the striking choristers back into their places, and last night everything was well again.

The trouble arose last Monday night, when the official board of the church held a meeting. It was noted that recently the attendance at Sunday services had increased.

"I think it's due to the fine work of the choir," suggested one member of the board.

"What!" objected another. "The choir? That howling mob!" Then he used uncomplimentary adjectives. The choir members attribute this unflattering attitude to George B. Class. Mr. Class contended, it is said, that the increased congregation was due to the fine preaching of the Rev. Dr. Goodell.

The next day word of the discussion got to the choir, which was a unit in favor of an immediate retraction or a strike. There was no doubting its temper, and when Choirmaster Cornell called a rehearsal for Saturday night he was told in no uncertain terms what the church might expect.

"A retraction or a strike," said Charles Ross, who acted as spokesman for the singers. "We won't stand for this sort of a roast from anybody, and we must have notice from the official board that they don't indorse it."

"Ladies and gentlemen," argued Mr. Cornell, "I appeal to you not to go on strike. It's too late to get a retraction before Sunday. Sing to-morrow morning and we'll fix it up later."

"We decline," was the ultimatum and they stuck to it. When services began in the church yesterday morning the choir filed down the main aisle of the church and took seats. Just as services were about to begin the congregation began to ask questions. Instead of twenty-five men and women occupying the accustomed choir seats there were only two women and two men, professional singers, who had been paid to fill in for the service. When the services concluded the striking choir took their fellow communicants into their confidence. Dr. Goodell was appealed to.

"I should like to have the choir come back and render music for the evening," he said after the services.

The singers, however, stood out obstinately.

"Let us have a retraction and we'll come back," they repeated. "Otherwise we shall never sing here again."

Mr. Goodell immediately called a meeting of the board. For an hour there was a discussion, and when it was concluded this statement was given out:

Whereas, We are assured by the member who used the word to which objection has been made that he used the word merely to designate the choir as an aggregation of individuals, and not in any sense as a term of opprobrium, and that he now withdraws the term used; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Music Committee be directed to inform the members of the choir to this effect and to assure them that their services are highly appreciated by every member of the official board.

The striking choir was awaiting the decision of the board, and when the resolution was read it expressed its approval by applauding. An excited member of the board handed the resolution to a newspaper reporter.

"Copy it," he said, "and if you change a word I'll hold you personally responsible."

Last night the choir was in its accustomed place, and the incident was closed. Mr. Class declined to talk about it. Dr. Goodell said the whole affair was unfortunate, but that all differences between the board and the choir had been straightened out.

No News of British Tibet Garrison.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Neither the Foreign Office nor the India Office has any confirmation of the report that the British garrison in Tibet is surrounded by hostile tribes.

NOW ATTACKS ROOSEVELT.

Norman Hapgood Hints the President Does Not Always Tell the Truth.

Norman Hapgood, editor of Collier's Weekly, lectured to the members of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association in the Majestic Theatre yesterday on "What Lincoln Stands for To-day." He varied the lecture with a few remarks on patent medicine advertising and its influence on newspapers, and incidentally criticised President Roosevelt.

After Mr. Hapgood had talked of patent medicine advertising for a while, denouncing some widely advertised remedies as alcohol and noxious drugs in disguise, Charles W. Powlison of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, who sat on the platform, suggested that, after all, Lincoln was the subject Mr. Hapgood was advertised to discuss, and if he intended to keep faith he should say something about him. Cries of "Lincoln!" arose from the hall, and Mr. Hapgood began to talk of the war President.

He said that charity was the keynote of Lincoln's character; also that he represented the modern spirit of democracy breaking down the accumulated prejudice of caste and giving to every man as far as possible an equal chance at the beginning of his life.

"With the statesmen of to-day," he continued, "Lincoln counts more than any of their predecessors. The President has set him up as the one star he thinks he follows—I say thinks, because he cannot be followed by any one less than he. Of Jerome, the only campaigner this town affords, it is peculiarly true that his model is Lincoln. He is a Democrat, but there is for him more of the spirit of the new democracy in Lincoln than in Thomas Jefferson.

"If Lincoln were President now, he would be all that Roosevelt is and something more. Of him we would have none of the doubts we have of Theodore Roosevelt. The people would feel he was one of them. There would be no sayings to explain away, no putting it on his Secretary. There would be no calling of the newspaper men before him to tell them something, and then later denying the statement. There would be none of that conduct that is turning all the Washington correspondents against the President inevitably if unjustly.

"He would be all Roosevelt is and something much greater that he. I believe in the President, but he could learn from Lincoln much that he lacks."

CAUGHT WITH STOLEN SILVER.

Three Men Who Robbed Franklin Edson's House Quickly Captured.

Three burglars forced an entrance into the country villa of Franklin Edson, at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, early yesterday morning and stole $2,500 worth of silverware. They were chased three miles by a posse headed by two Irvington policemen, but were caught by Detectives Fee and Shay of White Plains. The detectives boarded an early morning trolley car near White Plains station. Fee saw three men in the front of the car with big bundles on their laps.

"What have you in the bundles?" Fee asked.

"Only old clothes we are taking to the laundry," was the reply.

"Well, this is a funny time to be going to a laundry," said Fee. He jabbed one of the bundles with his club and some of Edson's silverware fell on the floor. The three men were quickly handcuffed and taken to the police station, and, just as they arrived, word was received of the robbery in Irvington.

The burglars entered the Edson home by forcing a window on the first floor, and they were seen leaving the house by Milkman Thomas Neilly. He knocked down one of the burglars, but the man was up again in an instant and escaped.

The prisoners gave their names as John McDonald and John Sullivan of New York and Joseph Thompson, alias Joseph Garside, of Australia. Thompson, who was well dressed, said he was once employed as a coachman for W. K. Vanderbilt at Newport. All Mr. Edson's silver was recovered.

BRYAN STIRS CHINESE.

Report That a Speech by Him Caused Boycott to be Renewed.

SPOKANE, Feb. 11.—Samuel Glasgow, manager of a milling company of Spokane and Seattle, said to-day that he had received from William Burtt, Chinese representative of the company, newspapers and letters which say that the Chinese interpretation of a speech made by William J. Bryan before Chinese merchants at a dinner given by them in his honor has been used by Chinese agitators to stir up renewed antipathy to American products.

The letters say that at a meeting held by delegates from the various Chinese guilds of Shanghai, Canton, and Hongkong, they had agreed on twelve modifications of the American Chinese Exclusion law. The American representatives agreed to have their houses urge these on Congress, and the Chinese agreed immediately to call off the boycott. Then, according to Hongkong papers, Mr. Bryan was entertained by the Chinese merchants at a dinner, and made his speech.

One of the Chinese merchants at the dinner reported the proceedings to Chinese newspapers. He quoted Mr. Bryan as declaring that the labor party was so strong in the United States that Chinese workmen, skilled or unskilled, would never be permitted to enter, and as drawing a gloomy picture of what would happen to American workmen if the Chinese were allowed to take away their employment.

After this interpretation of Mr. Bryan's speech was circulated the Chinese merchants became convinced that Congress would not adopt the changes recommended by the American merchants, and that their best policy was to put on the boycott screws tighter than ever.

CHINESE BOSTON'S GUESTS.

High Commissioners Visit Harvard and Will Be Guests at State Banquet.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—The Chinese High Commissioners, who will be the guests of the city and State for about fifty hours, arrived here this afternoon and passed a very busy day, devoting most of the time to sightseeing. The party was received at the station by Gov. Guild and Adjt. Gen. Frye, and later were taken to Harvard College, where they were entertained at luncheon by President Eliot.

To-morrow the party will visit the cotton mills of Lawrence and Lowell, and in the evening will be the guests of the State at a formal banquet. They will leave on Tuesday noon, after a visit to Wellesley College.

AN ANTI-AMERICAN VICEROY.

Governor at Canton Seems Determined to Create Friction with Us.

HONGKONG, Feb. 11.—A dispatch received here from Canton says that the anti-foreign sentiment there is due to the atttude of the Viceroy, who appears to be determined to create friction with the United States.

The Viceroy up to the present has taken no action in connection with the representations of the Consular body regarding the recent attacks on foreigers.

A leaflet has been widely circulated in Canton urging the people to co-operate with a view to the expulsion of the Viceroy.

TENNESSEE'S FAST TIME.

One Dash of 22.36 Knots an Hour—Endurance Trial To-day.

ROCKLAND, Me., Feb. 11.—In her screw standardization trial to-day over the Owl's Head mile course the armored cruiser Tennessee made one dash at a speed of 22.36 knots an hour, and the Government trial boat ascertained that 126.3 revolutions of her screws a minute is necessary for the vessel to reach her contract speed of 22 knots an hour.

The Tennessee will to-morrow endeavor to maintain 127 revolutions of her screws for four hours in a run down the coast, which, if accomplished, will complete the speed tests required by the Government.

Edward Cramp of the building firm stated that he was perfectly satisfied with the performance of the cruiser and had no doubt she would keep up the necessary revolutions in her endurance run.

Lincoln's Birthday

Special

PIANOLA RECITAL

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, at 3 P. M.

(No cards of admission necessary)

SOLOIST

Mme. Delly Friedlander, Mezzo-Soprano

Mr. ERNEST HUNTER at the Organ and Pianola.

PROGRAM

Prelude, Op. 8, No. 2.....Pachulski
Valse Caprice, Op. 14.....Cesek
PIANOLA.
Aria Iphigénie en Tauride.....Gluck
MME. FRIEDLANDER,
Accompanied with the Pianola.
Hansel und Gretel—Dream music, Humperdinck
AEOLIAN PIPE ORGAN.
Caprice, Op. 45.....Leschetizky
Fantaisie-Nocturne, Op. 2, No. 1, Gabrilowitsch
Etude, Op. 5.....Cleve
PIANOLA.
Sans Toi..... d'Hardelot
Der Mönch zu Pisa.....Loewe
MME. FRIEDLANDER,
Accompanied with the Pianola.
WEBER PIANO USED.

FOR this extra Recital, a program of special interest has been arranged. The piano music is of unusual brilliancy and difficulty, and were it not for the invention of the Pianola, it could be given in public only by a virtuoso of the highest attainments. Much of this music, owing to its recent publication, will be heard for the first time in this country.

The Dream Music from "Hansel and Gretel," with full orchestral effect, also appears for the first time on a Recital Program. A composition demanding such a wide range of tonal effects could ordinarily be performed only by a full orchestra, yet the Aeolian Pipe Organ gives a wonderfully adequate and artistic representation of this, the most effective passage in the entire opera. The arrangement of this music was specially made for the Aeolian Company by Alfred Hertz, who conducted the opera this winter at the Metropolitan Opera House under the eye of the composer.

The soloist will be Mme. Delly Friedlander, a recent acquisition to the first rank of concert artists in this country. Mme. Friedlander has a high musical reputation in Berlin, Paris and Munich, this being the occasion of her second appearance before an American audience.

The Aeolian Co., Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St., New York

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GEN. HOWARD ON LINCOLN WHOM, HE SAYS, I LOVED

A Tender Picture of the Great War President.

REPLY TO WESTERN DOUBTER

How Lincoln Looked at a Review and How He Won Young Men—His Wisdom.

The Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church was filled to the doors last evening by a public eager to hear Gen. O. O. Howard, the one-armed veteran of the civil war, deliver an address on Abraham Lincoln, whose ninety-seventh birthday is being celebrated to-day. Large delegations from the Hamilton Post of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Sons of Veterans were present, and the church was appropriately decorated. Lieut. Gov. M. Linn Bruce, who was introduced by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Thompson, presided, and in a brief speech presented Gen. Howard, "the co-laborer of Abraham Lincoln."

In a familiar and conversational manner the General spoke of the war and his friendship with Lincoln. He was first introduced to the President by Simon Cameron, then Secretary of War. The occasion was a meeting of the Cabinet to discuss the military situation in the early Autumn of 1861. The young soldier—he was a Colonel then—forgetting the awe he should have felt in so august a company, spoke up and was promptly snubbed by the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward. The President, however, took both the young man's hands and smiled.

"And from that day," said Gen. Howard, "I loved him. There was something about him that always won young men. He was the epitome of loving kindness."

He described Lincoln as he rode beside Gen. McClellan, reviewing the Army of the Potomac. The President was on a very small horse, his feet almost touching the ground, with a very tall hat cocked on his head, presenting altogether a most awkward figure. There were many sneers and smiles at his expense. "But I defended him," said Gen. Howard, "and those about me quit abusing him."

He told a story about one of Sherman's men, who approached the President when he was reviewing Sherman's command, and complained of the treatment he had received.

"Mr. President," he exclaimed, "Gen. Sherman says he will have me shot if I do so and so."

Lincoln thought a minute or two and then, putting his lips close to the man's ear, said in a stage whisper "I wouldn't do it if I were you, for I believe Gen. Sherman would keep his word."

After the great Union defeat at Chancellorsville some officers went to Lincoln and asked to have Gen. Howard removed. The President listened carefully to their arguments, and then replied: "Gentlemen, let Howard alone, and he'll bring things out straight."

Gen. Howard passed modestly over his work at Gettysburg, where he succeeded Reynolds when the latter fell and sustained the Union lines until Gen. Meade came up with the Army of the Potomac. He spoke of the great impression made upon him by Lincoln's famous address on the battlefield at Cemetery Ridge.

During the darkest period of the war Lincoln was asked by a professor in a Western college how he thought it would end. "We are anxious to know what you think. Shall we succeed?" The President's face grew haggard as he answered with emotion:

"Professor, we shall win."

"What are your grounds for thinking so?" he was asked.

"I am not depending upon my constituents," Lincoln replied, "loyal though they are; nor upon my Generals, though they are as able and faithful as any monarch or Emperor ever had; not even upon my army and navy, but upon the God of our Fathers, who has raised this Nation up and will never suffer it to perish."

Gen. Howard closed his speech with some remarks upon his educational work among the freedmen after the war. He quoted Lincoln as having said: "Put Howard in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau as soon as he can be spared from the field."

RIOT IN A CHICAGO CHURCH.

Priest, Accused of "Graft," Afterward Besieged—24 Persons Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—A service at the Providence of God Church ended in a riot to-day. The Rev. Thomas Stefanovitch narrowly escaped death, and twenty-four persons, including four detectives, were injured. Some of the injured are said to be badly hurt.

Mr. Stefanovitch had preached his sermon and the contribution box was being passed, when cries of "Graft!" started among the congregation. Charges of mismanagement of funds on the priest's part have for some time divided the church into two factions.

As he walked down the aisle a beer bottle was thrown at Stefanovitch's head, and immediately the church was in a turmoil, a dozen fist fights raging between the entrance and the altar. In the confusion Stefanovitch escaped to the parish house, which soon afterward was surrounded by a mob of 5,000 persons, some still fighting among themselves and others hurling stones and sticks at the priest's residence. Stefanovitch, who had been bruised in the attack made on him in the church, remained within the house, while his friends dispatched a riot call for police assistance.

On the arrival of the police the street and the yard in front of the house were packed with a crowd in no mood to brook interference. A pitched battle between the two church factions seemed likely, one being intent on storming the house and taking personal vengeance on the priest. The police charged the mob again and again, while the wives of the men in the crowd shouted to them to keep on fighting. By firing their revolvers in the air the police finally dispersed the crowd and rescued the priest.

Fifteen arrests were made.

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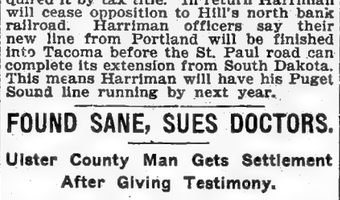

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HARRIMAN'S TACOMA SITE.

Purchase of Water Front and Right of Way for a Terminal.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Feb. 11.—Harriman interests yesterday purchased seventy acres of tide land, comprising a third of the site of the St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company plant, for the Harriman system's chief terminal on Puget Sound. The purchase gives Harriman 2,900 feet of deep water frontage. The price was more than $1,000,000. It lies just across the waterway from the 100 acres bought last year by the St. Paul Railroad.

The Harriman interests have purchased nine blocks of land along Jefferson Avenue, including several dozen brick and frame factories and wholesale buildings, to provide a right of way through the city, together with sites for depots and freight houses.

Harriman is negotiating for the purchase of the old Union Pacific grade between Portland and Tacoma. Hill acquired it by tax title. In return Harriman will cease opposition to Hill's north bank railroad. Harriman officers say their new line from Portland will be finished into Tacoma before the St. Paul road can complete its extension from South Dakota. This means Harriman will have his Puget Sound line running by next year.

FOUND SANE, SUES DOCTORS.

Ulster County Man Gets Settlement After Giving Testimony.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Feb. 11.—A suit for giving an alleged erroneous certificate of insanity against Theodore Fowler of Clintondale, Ulster County, was settled by Henry Oliver, Dr. Eber F. Heston, and Dr. Joseph Freston, the three defendants, at the conclusion of Fowler's testimony before Justice Betts and a jury in the Supreme Court in this city yesterday. The action was brought to recover $5,000.

Fowler feigned illness just before he was to be tried for assault growing out of some family trouble, and the case was dismissed. The next day he learned that the defendants had declared him insane, and he was about to be committed to an asylum.

Judge Cantine decided to examine Fowler personally. As a result of that examination he dismissed the application. Then the suit for damages was brought against Oliver, who had made the application, and the doctors who had certified that he was crazy.

PREACHED LOVE, BUT FOUGHT.

Negro Pastor and Opposition Trustees Started Riot After Sermon.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 11.—Strife of several weeks' standing among the members of St. James's African M. E. Church culminated in a fight over the collection to-day and two trustees and the pastor, the Rev. Seymour, were laid out on the church floor at the close of a sermon on "Brotherly Love." A riot call brought a patrol wagon full of policemen to quiet the combatants.

Seymour had refused to give up the pastorate, although the Trustees cut his salary from $80 a month to $10. To-day after the sermon two of the opposing Trustees came forward to take up the collection, but Seymour called on two stewards faithful to him to gather up the offering. He attempted to take the box held by an opposing Trustee, and the fight started in front of the pulpit. Women rushed toward the altar, knocking one of the pastor's opponents down.

CONTEMPT FOR A JUDGE.

Union Printers' Feeling After the Butterick Injunction Was Granted.

Robert Campbell, delegate of Typographical Union No. 6, reported yesterday that figures had come from the unions of printers throughout the country as to the status of the present strike in book and job offices for the eight-hour workday and the closed shop. He said the returns showed that out of 47,000 members nearly 43,000 were working under the eight-hour system. The figures include men in the newspaper offices.

"There are still 700 men out in this city," he said, "but there are 4,000 in the union. At this time in the year business is generally dull, and 10 per cent. of the printers would be idle anyway. We have $113,000 in our treasury."

Campbell said that if the injunction asked for in behalf of the Butterick Company was made permanent there would be no liberty for workingmen during a strike.

"We have a contempt, not for the people who break the injunction," he said, "but for the Judge who issued it."

He declared that one firm would sign an agreement with the union this week and that two others were ready to sign later.

SCHOONER JOSEPH HAY SUNK.

Crew Saved When Vessel Founders on Sow and Pigs Reef.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Feb. 11.—The famous Sow and Pigs Reef at the entrance of Vineyard Sound claimed another coaster to-day when the schooner Joseph Hay, Capt. C. B. McLean, of New York, with coal from Perth Amboy to St. John, N. B., struck on one of the western ledges and sank fifteen minutes later in twelve fathoms of water. The six men on board, who jumped into their yawl without saving any of their belongings, were brought here this afternoon by the tug Dudley Pray.

The revenue cutter Dexter was in the vicinity of the Vineyard Sound Lightship at the time, and the watch saw the vessel go down. The cutter was headed toward the scene, and when the crew of the schooner rowed alongside they were taken aboard. Shortly after the tug Dudley Pray, with a tow of barges, bound east, came in sight and the crew were transferred to the tug and landed here.

The Joseph Hay was built in Cohasset in 1864 and was originally a two-masted schooner. Recently she was rebuilt and changed to a three-master. She was 165 tons net burden, 103 feet long, 29 feet wide, and 10 feet in draught. She was owned by Archer C. Puddington of New York.

RAIN POSTPONES AUTO RACE.

Cuban Road Contest Will Be Run To-day—Thousands Disappointed.

HAVANA, Feb. 11.—Owing to a hard rain which fell this morning and continued fitfully during the day, the course over which the 100 and 200 mile automobile races were to have been run was spoiled for fast speeding and the events were postponed until to-morrow. Excursionists who journeyed to various points along the route to watch the contest were greatly disappointed.

Four cars are entered for the big race, which will be run four times over a 54½ mile lap course, making the total distance 218 miles. Lancia and Cedrino will drive the Italian Fiat machines, Demogeot will drive his fast Darracq, and Bernin will drive W. Gould Brokaw's 90 horse power Renault.

Three cars belonging to wealthy Cubans will compete in the shorter race. They are Luis Marx's 60 horse power Mercedes, Julio Rabel's 30 horse power Clement, and Juan Arguill's 30 horse power Mors. For this race each owner has put up a purse of $5,000, the total amount to go to the victor.

OPENING

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13TH.

A. Simonson

HAIR MERCHANT

HAS REMOVED

TO HIS NEW BUILDING

398 Fifth Avenue

36-37 STREETS, OPPOSITE TIFFANY'S

A CARD

Having catered to and dealt with the most fastidious and fashionable class of ladies all my lifetime, I fancy that I possess the fullest knowledge of their requirements, and in anticipation of this fact I have erected at the above address a building as complete and quite as near perfection in all its details as architects and builders were able to accomplish.

I am quite satisfied that my numerous patrons, friends and the public at large will be pleased with the luxurious accommodations I am able to offer them.

A cordial invitation to inspect my new establishment is herewith extended to all.

NEW DEPARTMENTS

With so much more space (*my present place of business is exactly six times as large as the old*) I have added, besides the well established

Human Hair Goods, Hair Ornaments and Hairdressing Departments,

A Manicure Parlor

and

Facial Massage, Electric, Pedicuring and Dermatological Departments

☞ For Ladies Exclusively. ☜

It is needless to say that after a whole year's time of constant preparation I have everything on a scale of elegance and comfort such as the best people of this city are accustomed to.

A. SIMONSON

398 FIFTH AVENUE

36-37 STREETS, OPPOSITE TIFFANY'S

NEGROES WIN SCHOOL FIGHT.

"Jim Crow" Classes Are to be Abolished in East Orange.

After a fight lasting many months a settlement has apparently been reached between the colored people of East Orange and the East Orange Board of Education which, a while ago organized "Jim Crow classes" in the public schools and placed colored children in them.

The members of the Board of Education held a long conference Saturday night with representatives of the colored people and yesterday it was stated that the negro children who have been out of the public schools since the trouble started would return and take examinations so that they could be assigned to proper classes.

There was great rejoicing yesterday among the colored people when announcements were made in their churches.

GRAIN BROKER A SUICIDE.

Business Troubles Thought to Have Made C. C. Cameron Shoot Himself.

Charles C. Cameron, a grain broker, committed suicide yesterday morning behind his house, at 113 Vose Avenue, South Orange, by shooting himself in the temple. His body was found about 7:30 o'clock by members of his family. Mr. Cameron is thought to have become discouraged through business troubles, the firm he was formerly connected with having recently failed.

Up to about six weeks ago Mr. Cameron had been the New York representative of a firm of grain brokers in Chicago. He was a member of the Produce Exchange and had an office in the Produce Exchange Building. People who know him say that he had been worrying considerably over his business for some time. When the Chicago firm failed he got a place with the Wall Street firm of T. A. McIntyre & Co.

Mr. Cameron was born in Maryland forty-two years ago and had lived in the North about a quarter of a century. He leaves a wife and two small children. He was a member of the Board of Governors of the South Orange Field Club and was an expert bowler and an enthusiastic golfer.

CUTTING ICE AT LAST.

Cold Weather Brings Belated Crop to Up-River Harvesters.

CATSKILL, Feb. 11.—For the first time this season ice hoisting will begin here to-morrow, last night's zero weather having frozen solid the snow-covered ice fields which had been flooded on Saturday. Working by lantern light, men to-night are marking and plowing the ice fields in Catskill Creek, and on the river at midnight hundreds of ice harvesters and hoists went out to make ready for the hoisting.

The ice is from eight to nine inches thick. Should all the houses begin operations at once a scarcity of help is feared, and the bosses look to see the farmers as well as the unemployed in the towns and cities gathering at the river.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

12:35 A. M.—1,537 Second Avenue; owner, Litscher & Grossman; damage, $20.
2:55 A. M.—97 Broome Street; owner, Morris Levy; damage trifling.
3:55 A. M.—174 Henry Street; owner, Abraham Menker; damage, $15.
5:50 A. M.—1,703 Second Avenue; owner, Paul Kealer; damage, $100.
6:30 A. M.—480 East Houston Street; owner, Frank Wagner; damage, $25.
6:40 A. M.—82 and 84 Market Street; owner, Max Exnoff; damage, $2,000.
7:45 A. M.—836-838 Broadway; owner, Mitchell, Vance & Co.; damage, $500,000.
12 M.—446 Park Avenue; owner, Henry Wise; damage, $500.
12:10 P. M.—54 East 120th Street; owner, James Nickertz; damage, $25.
12:10 P. M.—161 West Sixty-third Street; owner, Mrs. M. Corbet; damage, $25.
12:35 P. M.—1,270 Third Avenue; owner, Emil Koch; damage, $25.
12:45 P. M.—114 Second Street; owner, Frank Halpin; damage, $50.
12:45 P. M.—523 Ninth Avenue; owner, Jacob Eckstein; damage, $10.
3:55 P. M.—326 East Twenty-fourth Street; owner, Richard Comeford; damage, $150.
4:30 P. M.—Bank Street and North River; owner, L. Strauss & Son; damage, $200.
4:40 P. M.—281 Broadway; owner, Brill Brothers; damage trifling.
4:40 P. M.—12 Pitt Street; owner unknown; damage, $50.
4:50 P. M.—173 East Houston Street; owner, L. Baum; damage, $10.
5:30 P. M.—127 Monroe Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
5:45 P. M.—34 East Forty-fifth Street; owner unknown; no damage.
7:15 P. M.—75 and 77 Leonard Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
7:30 P. M.—159½ Ludlow Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.
9:30 P. M.—Fordham Station of New York Central Railroad; damage slight.
10:25 P. M.—270 East Seventy-eighth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

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PERFECT PLEASURE TRAVEL

CALIFORNIA AND GRAND CANYON OF ARIZONA

March 1 to 31. Special Pullman Train, visiting the world's greatest canyon; the beautiful cities of Southern California, the Pacific Coast, Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs, Denver, &c.

RATE from New York (covering all necessary expenses).....$385

FLORIDA Two weeks of Summer

February 20 and March 6. Special Pullman trains between New York and Jacksonville. Independent travel in Florida.

RATE from New York.....$50

WASHINGTON The American's Mecca

February 22, March 8 and 22, April 9 and 19, and May 17. Three-day trips to the National Capital.

RATE from New York (all necessary expenses).....$12 or $14.50

According to hotel selected.

PINEHURST Golf Tournaments

February 16 and March 30. RATE from New York.....$32

Covering round-trip transportation, Pullman berth, and meals on going trip, and two and three-quarters days' board at Hotel Carolina. Tickets good for eighteen days.

NEW ORLEANS MARDI GRAS

February 23 to March 1. Special Pullman Train to and from New Orleans. Reserved seats in Special Grand Stand.

RATE from New York.....$75

OLD POINT COMFORT, RICHMOND, WASHINGTON

February 24, March 10 and 24, April 14. Six-day trips through Old Virginia.

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OLD POINT COMFORT only (same dates).....$17

Each of the above tours will be accompanied by a Pennsylvania Railroad Tourist Agent and Chaperon.

Illustrated and Descriptive Itineraries, giving full information, will be furnished by Ticket Agents, C. STUDDS, E. P. A., 263 Fifth Avenue, New York, or

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

The real February

Furniture values

are assembled here.

Morris chair, golden oak or mahogany finished, complete, with velour cushion; formerly $10.50, now $5.75

Dining chair, quartered oak, box frame, cane seat, nicely polished; formerly $2.50 ..... $1.65

	FORMERLY	NOW
DINING CHAIR, quartered oak	$3.50	$2.50
DINING CHAIR, genuine leather	$7.50	$5.50
DINING TABLE, golden oak, 6 foot extension; formerly $21.00, now		$14.75
DINING TABLE, quartered oak	$24.50	$16.50
CHINA CLOSET, golden oak, round ends and polished shelves; formerly $20.00		$12.75
CHINA CLOSET, quartered oak	$25.00	$14.75
CHINA CLOSET, quartered oak	$37.00	$27.50
SIDEBOARD, quartered oak, highly polished, extra large mirror; formerly $38.00		$24.75
SIDEBOARD, quartered oak	$50.00	$35.00
SIDEBOARD, quartered oak	$60.00	$42.50
SIDEBOARD, selected quartered oak	$75.00	$47.50
BUFFET, golden oak, highly polished; formerly $28.50, now		$21.00
BUFFET, golden oak	$36.00	$24.75
BRASS BED, handsome design, best French lacquer; formerly $27.50		$18.50
BRASS BED, latest design	$38.50	$29.50
BRASS BEDS, six styles	$45-$60	$35.00
OSTERMOOR MATTRESS, guaranteed sanitary, fancy ticking; formerly $30.00		$18.50
X QUALITY MATTRESS, pure hair, 40 lbs., the best ticking; formerly $15.50		$10.00
PURE HAIR	FORMERLY	NOW
XX QUALITY MATTRESS	$21.00	$15.00
XXX QUALITY MATTRESS	$24.50	$18.00
XXXX QUALITY MATTRESS	$32.00	$25.00
PRINCESS DRESSER, solid mahogany, inlaid; highly polished; formerly $48.00		$36.00
LADIES' DRESSING TABLE, solid mahogany, highly polished, very handsome; formerly $20.00. now		$16.00
DRESSERS in all the popular woods; nicely polished; formerly $21.00, now		$15.00
CHIFFONIERS in all the popular woods; highly polished; formerly $16.50, now		$13.50
PARLOR SUIT, 5 pieces, mahogany finished, nicely carved frames, covering damask, Verona velour or tapestry; formerly $100.00, now		$69.00
MAHOGANY FINISH	FORMERLY	NOW
PARLOR SUIT, 5 pieces	$52.00	$41.50
PARLOR SUIT, 5 pieces	$72.00	$57.50
PARLOR SUIT, 5 pieces	$90.00	$72.00
PARLOR SUIT, 5 pieces	$115.00	$92.00
PARLOR SUIT, 3 pieces	$67.50	$55.00
PARLOR SUIT, 3 pieces	$26.00	$19.50
PARLOR SUIT, 3 pieces	$32.00	$25.75
PARLOR SUIT, 3 pieces	$50.00	$35.00

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

DELIGHTFUL AND CONVENIENT—OUR EIGHTH FLOOR RESTAURANT.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Curtains--Upholsteries.

WE have greatly enlarged our curtain and upholstery section—doubled many of our lines—and now to fittingly celebrate the opening of our new upholstery section we offer the best bargains New York has ever seen.

ODD LACE CURTAINS.

About 400 odd lots, including Renaissance, Arabian, Irish Point, Brussels, Swiss Tambour, Marie Antoinette, Cluny and Nottingham Curtains, in lots of 2 to 6 pairs of a style, including soiled samples.

Lot No. 1—1.50 to 2.25 curtains, pair, 98c
Lot No. 2—Up to $5 curtains, pair, 1.95
Lot No. 3—Up to 8.90 curtains, pair, at 3.75
Lot No. 4—12.50 curtains, per pair, 5.90
Lot No. 5—Up to 17.50 curtains, per pair, 9.75

Bonne femme lace curtains—300 Renaissance Femme Curtains in white and Arabian color. Regularly $3.00, each $1.50

148 RENAISSANCE FEMME CURTAINS—REGULARLY $8.50, $9.75 and $11.50, at, each $4.50

Ruffled Renaissance bed sets—376 sets with large hand-made centre-piece and corners well made of good net. Regular price $6.75 ..... $2.95

Ruffled muslin bed sets—33 slightly soiled sample sets—$2.75 to $4.85 ..... 98c

Ruffled muslin curtains—700 pairs striped and dotted muslin, $1 quality 49c

TAPESTRY AND DAMASK PORTIERES.

193 lots of 1 and 2 pairs of a style priced as follows:—

Portieres worth up to $5 per pair at 2.50
Portieres worth up to $10 per pair at 5.00
Portieres worth up to $15 per pair at 7.50

Tapestry couch covers. Oriental reversible—72 inch tassel fringe. Each 1.95

1,200 REMNANTS OF CURTAIN GOODS.

China silks, figured satins, cretonnes, sateens, curtain madras and curtain laces and nets of all descriptions.

19c, 25c, 35c and 75c curtain remnants, yd., 5c, 10c, 15c and 25c

SHORT LENGTHS OF TAPESTRIES, DAMASKS, ETC., AT 1-3 AND 1-4 REGULAR PRICES.

SILK BROCADED DAMASK PILLOW TOPS, at half 29c

700 YARDS JAPANESE FIGURED NOVELTY PRINTS, 36 inches wide, for draperies or kimonos, regular price 25c. per yard 12½c

TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS.

About 160 covers, comprising 6-4, 8-4, 10-4 and 12-4 sizes—all odd styles—divided into 2 lots and priced as follows:—

Lot 1—Covers which were $2 to 2.95, at 98c.
Lot 2—Covers which were 2.75, 3.95, at 1.50.

Umbrellas

An immense purchase, but at these prices hardly expect them to last the day.

Not a collection of old, shopworn stock, but new, clean goods, made to our own order.

A prominent maker retiring from business has closed out his stock at less than cost.

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S Spitalfields all silk taffeta umbrellas—regularly $4—men's, 28 inch; women's, 26 inch $1.95

MEN'S $3 umbrellas, 26 and 28 inch—made of short lengths of silk—fine yarn dyed taffeta—union silk serge, Spitalfields all silk taffeta and pure silk serge $1.45

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S $2.50 and $3 umbrellas, 1.45; handles of imported natural wood, in princess, opera and root effects; Spitalfields silk serge, etc. $1.45

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S $2 to $2.50 umbrellas at 95c—tape edge union silk taffeta—Sterling silver handles 95c

CHILDREN'S 89c umbrellas—sizes 20, 22 and 24 inch 59c

Bag suit cases.

Balance of A MAKER'S SURPLUS STOCK; bags that we sold from $5 to $10, at $5

Every style of bag and every size. Materials the finest, include all colors.

Sole leather suit cases, 4.25.

This is the most remarkable value ever offered in a suit case—made of genuine sole leather, such as wears for years. 40 of them to select from—24 inch sizes—steel frame—Irish linen lined—have shirt pocket—solid brass lock—straps and buckles in russet and brown—easy carrying handle, 4.25

New Lyons silks.

15,000 yards bought from a New York importer at less than the cost of the weaving.

These silks are of the very highest standard of quality, and nothing to equal them has ever been offered in New York at the beginning of a season. Main Floor.

1.25 silks at 79c. a yard
1.50 silks at 79c. a yard } 79c

SILKS FOR EVENING GOWNS,
SILKS FOR STREET GOWNS,
SILKS FOR BRIDAL COSTUMES,
SILKS FOR ULTRA-MODISH WAISTS.

All these silks are made in Lyons, France, the greatest silk centre of the world—are the standard $1.25 and $1.50 qualities sold over all silk counters.

Messaline brilliante—gros de brilliant
Satin faillette—precieuse glace
Drap de Juno—gros de Paris
Plain silk duck—glace silk duck
Swiss imperial—louisine radia.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Black taffetas

Thousands of yards of 36-in. guaranteed black taffetas, rustling and chiffon finish.

Quality that sells regularly at 1.35 per yard at } 98c

Very desirable grade of silks for full costumes and petticoats—nothing better made in black taffeta.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

New 1906 Robes

ONE-THIRD SAVING IN PRICES

Among the hundreds of exclusive creations you find but one or two of a kind—every robe typical of the high standard of art for which the robe makers of Europe are renowned. Main Floor.

HAND-EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEF LINEN ROBES.

SHEER MULL AND BATISTE ROBES.

COMBINATIONS OF HAND EMB'D'Y AND BABY IRISH.

$5 for $7 to $8 robes.
$6.75 for $10 to $12 robes.
$10 for $15 to $17.50 robes.
$14 for $20 to $25 robes.
$20 for $30 to $35 robes.
$25 for $40 to $45 robes.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Our great February sale of housefurnishings.

PRACTICALLY everything that the housekeeper requires can be secured during this sale at savings that will average 33⅓% on the dollar. It's not a clearing sale, but the opening sale of enormous purchases in which manufacturers have made tremendous price concessions. Everything right up to date and can be relied upon absolutely for quality. Includes nothing bought just to sell. Grades are the same as we shall carry all the year. Basement Salesroom.

No sale could possibly demonstrate better the Simpson Crawford motto of "Not how much, but how little." Everything we secured through buying in vast quantity is taken off the selling prices during this sale. Our aim is to make this department the most popular housefurnishing store in all New York. The goods are here. The values are here. The demonstrations now going on in our basement are worth going miles to see.

Demonstrations.

"New Century" fruit and vegetable parer, slicer, apple corer, fish scaler and cabbage cutter. Indispensable in the kitchen. See it demonstrated. It sells for 15c

The Mystic fireless cooker—the wonder of the 20th century—Cooks without fire. Interesting to see demonstration. You can return from the theatre at night and find a midnight lunch ready without leaving any fire in the house while you are away.

Sanitary waterproof kitchen cutlery—Set of six pieces, packed in box, consisting of 1 butcher knife, 1 bread knife, 1 table knife, 2 kitchen knives, 1 cooking fork. Price is $1, but to introduce them during the demonstration, the entire set ..... 85c. See them demonstrated.

Estacon furniture polish—Needs no exertion; on slight application does the work. See it demonstrated and be convinced. It sells for 25c, but is worth many times its price.

The 45 straining and seeding press—Two quarts of apple sauce strained in 30 seconds, 1 gallon of pumpkin strained in 60 seconds; no water; no spattering.

Wear-ever aluminum cooking utensils—Demonstrator will make griddle cakes, showing that no grease is necessary with aluminum griddle pan. Will also show a tea kettle will not be injured if left on the stove; also that cereals will not burn in pans made of this ware.

Famous agatite—The greatest mending cement in the world for holes in agate and enamel ware. Sells for 25c

Eclipse bread maker—Demonstrator is here to show you why the Eclipse surpasses all other makes. The pan turns, not the paddle, which makes the work half as light as in other mixers, and one-twenty-fifth as light as the old way with the hands. Price $2

Peerless knife and scissors sharpener—Keeps your scissors and kitchen and table knives in perfect cutting condition. Worth 50c, but during the demonstration 39c

How to save your lace curtains will be demonstrated this week with a new curtain stretcher in which the pins move automatically. The regular stationary pin stretcher at 75c

Household notions.

15c gas lighter and box 30 tapers 10c
10c electric silicon—silver polish 7c
5c pkg. or roll toilet paper, 13 for 50c
10c pkg. or roll toilet paper, 12 for $1
13c ready mixed paints 10c
13c ready mixed enamel paint 10c
13c ready mixed varnish stains 10c
S. C. S. silver polish 25c
10c magic metal polish 8c
Ironing wax with wood handle, doz. 6c
X ray stove polish 4c
Household ammonia, ½ gal. 9c
25c Clothes pin bags—large size 20c
25c net shopping bags 20c

98c electric gas lighter with battery for 36c.

Galvanized iron.

40c Galv. garbage cans, tight covers 30c
20c Galv. water pails, 12 qt 15c
35c Galv. coal scuttle 25c
55c Galv. wash tub 39c
8c Galv. coal hod shovel 5c
Hustler ash sifter 4.50

Bamboo furniture.

50c Tabourette, 10½ in. matting top 39c
60c Hanging book rack, 2 shelves—12 in 49c
1.25 Hanging book rack, 2 shelves—20 in 1.00
1.10 Standing book rack, 40 in.—3 shelves 85c
$2 Standing book rack, 48 in.—4 shelves 1.65
$2 Library table, 29 in., 15 in. top and under shelf 1.65

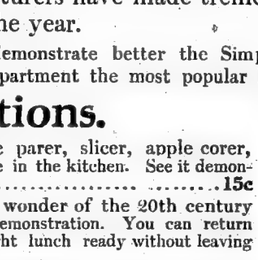

2.00 Golden oak step ladder chairs 1.60
4.50 Sidway adjustable table 3.50
1.25 Carved bread boards 1.00

Fancy woodenware.

Plate and cup and saucer rack weathered or golden oak—36 inches wide—1.50 value 1.00
1.50 Coat and hat rack—36 inches—weathered or golden oak—6 hooks, mirror centre 1.10
1.50 Weathered oak bathroom mirror and towel rack 1.00
2.50 Medicine cabinet of weathered oak, with stained glass bottom panel and plate mirror panel 2.00

Incandescent mantles.

79c. incandescent burner complete with mantle, chimney and 10 inch white opal shade. 47c
1.25 incandescent burner complete with genuine Welsbach mantle and air mixing opal bulb. 65c
3.25 gas portable—Welsbach burner, Welsbach mantle, chimney, 10 in. green reading shade and 6 ft. gas proof tubing and brass gooseneck 1.98
1.25 Lindsay burners, mantle and air mixing bulb 95c

Blue and white china.

25c. blue and white china salt boxes 18c
50c. blue and white china salt boxes—large 39c
25c. blue and white cereal jar 18c
10c. blue and white china spice jars 8c
Cereal sets on polished hardwood racks—complete set of spice jars, cereal jar, rolling pin, oil and vinegar bottles, salt boxes ..... 16.50 to 25.00

Nickel plated ware.

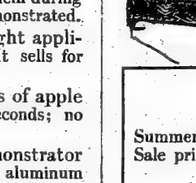

3-pint heavy nickel plated chafing dish—side handles—on nickel plated stand—non-explosive alcohol lamp. 4.50 value 3.50
2-quart nickel plated pudding dish, with white enameled baking pan. $2.50 value 1.95
3-quart nickel plated pudding dish, with white enameled baking pan. $3 value 2.45
5 o'clock tea kettle—heavy nickel plated—mounted on nickel stand—with extra quality alcohol lamp. 2.50 value 1.95
Nickel plated coffee percolator—mounted on nickel stand, with patent regulating alcohol lamp. $6 value 5.25
Tiled tumbler trays, with nickel band 20c

Big reductions on refrigerators.

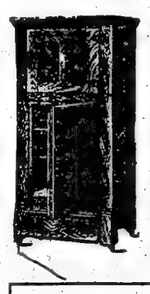

A LITTLE early to talk refrigerators, but THERE'S A REASON. These refrigerators were to be shipped here April 1st, but, through an error, were shipped Feb. 1st. Rather than go to the expense of taking them back the manufacturer has given us a concession.

They were manufactured by the Alaska Refrigerator Co., known all over the world as the most scientific constructors of refrigerators. Economical in the use of ice and refrigerating qualities unequalled.

They are constructed of kiln-dried hardwood—finished in golden oak and highly polished. The food and ice chamber are lined with silver finish zinc—waste pipe is removable. Food and ice racks are of galvanized iron.

Lift cover style.

	35 lb. ice	45 lb. ice	75 lb. ice	85 lb. ice	105 lb. ice
Summer price	$8.00	$9.25	$13.00	$15.50	$17.50
Sale price	6.00	7.00	10.00	12.50	13.50

Apartment house style with ice chamber door in front.

	65 lb. ice	85 lb. ice	110 lb. ice	150 lb. ice
Summer price	$12.75	$14.75	$17.25	$20.00
Sale price	10.25	12.00	14.25	15.50

Guaranteed enameled ironware

Every piece is first quality and fully guaranteed by the manufacturer to us and by us to you.

The celebrated ideal double coated ware.

45c Double rice boiler, inside boiler 1½ qts 33c
35c Berlin kettle—4 qts 25c
45c Berlin kettle—6 qts 30c
50c Berlin kettle—8 qts 35c
60c Flat bottom tea kettle No. 7 ..... 45c
50c Fourteen-quart extra deep dish pans 35c
60c Seventeen-quart extra deep dish pans 40c
18c Four-quart deep pudding pans 12c
35c Berlin sauce pans, long handle—4 qts 25c
50c Berlin sauce pans, long handle—8 qts 35c
25c Lipped sauce pan—4 qts. with long handle 18c
30c Two-quart lipped coffee pot 22c
25c One-and-a-half-quart tea pot 19c

20% off marked prices on L. & G. Agate Nickel Plated Steel Ware. When we say L. & G. Ware, we mean Lalance & Grojean, not El-an-ge. L. & G. AGATE NICKEL STEEL WARE is the kind your mother used to use.

Woodenware.

15c oiled chopping bowls 12c
4c wood coat hangers ..... 2 for 5c
5c butter ball pats, at 3c
50-ft. waterproof clothes line 19c
Best quality clothes pins—100 in a box 9c
Zinc wash boards—extra quality 25c
Hollywood rolling pins—value 25c., at 19c
Covered ironing boards—adjustable 1.00
Hardwood step ladder, 5, 6 or 7 foot length, with pail shelf—value 13c. ft. 10c
Snow shovels—value 19c., at 15c
Snow shovels—value 25c., at 19c
Snow shovels—steel blade 25c
Wide snow pushers—value 30c., at 25c
Spice cabinet—8 drawers—val. 75c., at 60c
Clothes sticks 5c
Wood knife tray 10c
Folding clothes dryer—value 85c 65c
Covered ash sifters—value 65c 49c
1.25 Universal folding wash bench—holds wringer and two tubs 1.00

We are the New York Selling Agents for McDougall Kitchen Cabinets. Most complete labor saving household device ever made.

Brooms, brushes, etc.

Brooms made of extra quality corn, 3-sewed and capped; not a broom purchased for sale purposes, but our well known 25c brooms. At 18c
Extension ceiling or moulding duster, 6-ft. handle, brass joint. 39c. val. 25c
Feather duster, extra quality ostrich feathers, each feather 8 inches long. Value 25c. At 18c
Hair floor broom, 14-inch block made of polished hardwood; long soft hair, white outside. 1.25 value 89c
Dust brushes, full size; polished wood block; long soft hair. Value 25c, at 19c
$1 dust brush, polished wood block, long pure white bristles 75c
35c. clothes brush, satin finished; hardwood block, white outside 25c
Shoe brush without dauber, fine quality hair. Value 25c 19c

Shoe brush with dauber attached, soft black hair. 25c. value, at 19c
Stove brush, of soft black stock on rocker shaped block 19c
Sanitary closet brush with bent handle. Value 50c, at 35c
Refrigerator brushes for waste pipe with long wire handle. 10c val 5c
Paint scrub brush, one with which you can scrub paint without scratching the woodwork. Value 35c, at 25c
35c. white hair crumb brushes 25c
Hair floor broom, long black hair. Value 75c, at 60c
Cuspidor brushes. Value 25c, at 20c
Nail brushes. Value 5c 3c
Glass Brushes. Value 25c, at 17c
Fringe brushes. Value 60c, at 45c
Pastry brushes. Value 60c, at 45c

Miscellaneous housefurnishings.

Mrs. Potts's Irons—set of 3 irons, stand and cold handle. Value 98c, at 69c
Rogers's Ash Can Truck—takes your ash can out without labor 1.50
Bissell's Standard Carpet Sweeper. Value 1.75, at 1.39
25 lb. Dial Family Scale. Value 1.00 ..... 83c
Apple Parer and Corer. Value 55c, at 45c
Silver's Hand Potato Masher and Berry Press 25c
Electric Polishing Irons 5.00
Electric Heating Stoves 6.00
Smokeless Broiler 10c
Hanging Wire Soap Dishes 4c
Wire Potato Mashers—wood handle 4c

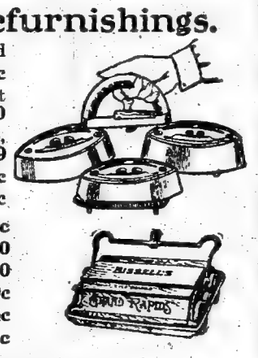

Household hardware.

15c Tack hammers, with hardwood handles 10c
15c Nail hammers—ladies' size 10c
40c Nail hammers—full size—cast steel head 25c
4c Carpet tacks—full packages 2c
Brass headed nails—50 in a box 3c
Mrs. Potts' iron handles—value 10c 7c
10c Peerless can openers—the only opener 7c
10c Forged screw drivers—7 inch size 8c
12c Two-foot folding rules—made of boxwood 9c
25c Seven-inch steel gas plyers 19c
25c Kitchen cleavers—good quality 19c
60c Cast steel axe—sportsman's style 45c
25c Self-acting cork screws 19c
Brass door chains—value 25c., at 19c
15c Steel wire cork screws—riveted handles 10c
15c Three-foot folding rules 10c
Family soldering sets 10c
15c Family glue pots 10c
50c Force cups for stopped-up sinks 40c

Willow ware.

25c. fancy waste paper baskets 18c
50c. fancy waste paper baskets 39c

1.25 square willow clothes hampers 95c
$1 willow dumbwaiter baskets 79c
65c. oval clothes baskets—heavy willow 45c
45c. square office baskets 33c
25c. durable carpet beaters 19c
75c. professional rattan carpet beaters 60c
1.25 telegraph ticker baskets 1.00
2.25 oval clothes baskets—whole willow 1.85
1.25 palm leaf knife tray 85c
Dog sleepers ..... 1.00 | Dog carriers 2.25
Hair receiver ..... 20c | Fancy clothes hamper 3.50

Special sale of nickel plated bathroom fixtures.

We do not carry in stock fixtures that are plated on iron. Ours are all nickel plated on BRASS and will not rust through.

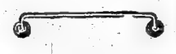

35c Eighteen-inch towel bar—½ inch 25c
45c Twenty-four-inch towel bar—½ inch 33c
35c Two-arm towel rack 25c
45c Sponge racks to fit bath tub 33c
50c Sponge rack for bath tub 35c
1.25 Heavy sponge racks for bath tub 1.00
35c Toilet paper racks for roll paper 25c
Soap dishes—regularly 1.25 ..... 1.00
Tumbler holders—regularly 35c, at 25c
Tumbler holders—regularly 55c, at 40c
Tooth brush holders—regularly 35c, at 25c
Soap dishes—regularly 60c, at 45c
Soap dishes—regularly 30c, at 20c
Tooth brush holders—regularly 55c, at 40c
Soap dishes—regularly 35c, at 25c
Soap dishes—regularly $1, at 75c
1.75 Twenty-four-inch glass shelves with nickel bracket 1.50
2.75 Seven-inch adjustable shaving mirrors 2.25
Robe hooks—value 25c 15c
Whisk broom holders—value 50c 40c

COAL MINING ROADS SAFE FROM LAW---BAER

Old Charters Validated by Pennsylvania Constitution.

DENIES LAWMAKER'S FIGURES

Increase to the Reading Company in Seven Years 10.3 Cents, Not $1, a Ton, He Declares.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—George F. Baer, President of the Reading Company, in a statement issued to-day, asserts that the coal companies are not liable to prosecution under the action of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives last Friday, instructing the Attorney General to bring court proceedings against anthracite carrying railroads if he finds they are violating the State Constitution. The resolution, introduced by Representative T. Creasy of Columbia County, a Democrat, will come before the State Senate to-morrow night. It quotes Article XVII., Section 5, of the State Constitution, which says:

No incorporated company doing the business of a common carrier shall, directly or indirectly, prosecute or engage in mining or manufacturing articles for transportation over its lines.

The resolution names the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. Mr. Baer's statement follows:

"My attention has been called to the possibility that there are a great many good people in the country who may take the action of the Pennsylvania Legislature seriously, so that some statement of the facts should be made.

"First—As to the right of the Reading Company to own the stock of coal companies: The legislators seem to be the only law officers and lawmakers of the State ignorant of the provisions of the Constitution of 1873. All the corporations referred to obtained their rights and franchises under the charters granted prior to the adoption of the new Constitution. The framers of the Constitution well knew that these were vested rights fully protected by the law of the land, and to prevent any misapprehension the new Constitution explicitly declares in Article XVIII., Section 2, 'and all rights, actions, prosecutions, and contracts shall continue as if this Constitution had not been adopted.' And to still further set forth their meaning they declare in Article XVI. that 'all existing charters or grants of special or exclusive privileges under which a bona fide organization shall not have taken place and business been commenced in good faith at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall thereafter have no validity.'

"The Supreme Court of the State has several times passed upon the effect of the new Constitution in repealing vested rights and franchises, and uniformly has held that these constitutional limitations did not apply to corporations existing prior to the passage of the new Constitution. But all this can safely be left to the report of the Attorney General. The reign of law has not ceased in Pennsylvania, and investors in Pennsylvania securities need not be alarmed at the vagaries of the Legislature.

"Second—The resolution avers: 'It is alleged that the price of anthracite has been raised since the last anthracite strike $1 to $1.25 per ton, yet the so-called operators are refusing to allow the miners an increase in wages, thus another strike is threatened.' This is in form a cowardly statement the falsity of which the public should know.

"Prior to 1900 the wages paid by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company were fixed by a sliding scale. In 1900 under the leadership of the United Mine Workers the labor troubles began. It is just, therefore, to compare prices and costs in 1899 with present costs and prices. The average price per ton received by the coal and iron company for its coal at the mines in 1899 was $1.713; the average price per ton received in 1905 was $2.449. This shows an increase of 73 6-10c. per ton in seven years.

"The increase in the cost of mining coal was 63.3 cents per ton, which was made up as follows: Labor cost per ton, 1899, $1.067; labor cost per ton, 1905, $1.584. The cost of materials increased from 31.4 cents in 1899 to 43 cents in 1905. In other words, the increased cost of production was: Labor, 51.7 cents; materials, 11.6 cents, or a total of 63.3 cents, leaving to the coal company an increase of only 10.3 cents per ton in the last seven years.

"In point of fact, notwithstanding this increase, if the coal and iron company had charged the usual average royalty of 30 cents a ton for coal from its own mines the operations of the company would have resulted in a loss. By reference to the annual report of the coal and iron company for the year 1899, it will be found that the surplus for that year was only $422,088.30. In the previous year there was a deficit of $53,524.54.

"But some one will ask, Why is it that the Reading system is now making money and its stock advancing? Does it not make up in the transportation of anthracite what it loses in mining coal? Again the facts will be a full answer:

"The transportation of anthracite is not the important factor in the increased revenue of the Reading system. As far back as 1877 the anthracite traffic was 61.6 per cent. of the total freight and passenger traffic receipts of the Philadelphia and Reading Company. Now the proportion of anthracite traffic has diminished to 33.5 per cent. To-day the passenger receipts alone are equal to one-half the traffic receipts on anthracite. The increased prosperity of the Reading system is due to the increase of miscellaneous traffic, passenger traffic, and bituminous coal traffic. The traffic receipts from anthracite in 1883 were $10,046,760, and in 1893 $10,123,575.

"These are the facts, and if any committee of the Legislature wants to verify their accuracy, the books of the company are open for inspection.

"GEORGE F. BAER,
"President Reading Company."

A WORKINGMEN'S THEATRE.

Plans on Foot for One—Want Humor in Their Plays.

An attempt is being made by Julius Hopp, head of the Progressive Stage Society, and by the Associated Building Trades and a number of individual unions to have a theatre in which plays supposed to interest workingmen are to be given. Meantime performances are to be given which will be supported by the unions to raise funds for the proposed theatre. The first of these performances took place last week, on Tuesday, when two plays, "On the Road," by Clara Ruge, and "The Scab," by Elsa Barker, were given.

The Associated Building Trades and a number of individual unions have appointed committees, which have conferred with Mr. Hopp. James Entwistle of the Steamfitters' Union, a member of one of the committees, said last evening:

"The chief objection to the two plays offered last week was that working people are just like other people, and want plays with humor in them. There was a big audience, all the unions buying tickets, and they wanted a little fun sandwiched in with the sad parts."

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

BEGINNING THIS MORNING

The Final Clearance

Suits and Overcoats for Men

At Twelve Dollars

That were $15, $16, $18 and $20.

We understand the term "final"—the true significance. It is upon that basis which this sale has been organized. Every garment involved has been designed for this season's service, and every one of them must find service this season. We will pay the penalty with a good grace.

The Suits—Single and double breasted models punctuated by a few Chesterfield frock suits.

The Overcoats—Single-breasted box models and long single and double breasted coats with self or velvet collar.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

PIANO FACTORY BURNS.

Medal-Winning Fireman Slightly Hurt at a Tenth Avenue Blaze.

The three upper floors of a five-story brick building on the southwest corner of Tenth Avenue and Fifty-second Street were gutted by fire last night. The building belongs to the R. M. Bent & Co. piano factory, which occupied the top floor. The two floors below were used by the Braunmuller & Co. piano factory. On the ground floor are Rinken's confectionery store and John Scollan's saloon, which were damaged by water and smoke.

The fire started at 11 o'clock and was discovered on the third floor on the Tenth Avenue side. Policeman Jenkins of the West Forty-seventh Street Station turned in an alarm, and Battalion Chief Duffy arrived with the fire apparatus. The blaze made headway with such rapidity that Duffy turned in another alarm in seven minutes. Chief Croker answered that in person and directed operations until the fire was under control at midnight.

Michael Stevens, Duffy's driver, mounted a fire escape with others, and was badly cut by flying glass when a window blew out. He was attended by a neighboring physician. Stevens won the Stevenson Medal last year by saving three lives at a down-town fire.

Capt. Daly ordered the tenants out of the five-story tenements at 763 and 765 Tenth Avenue and at 508 West Fifty-second Street. They left in a hurry, but a squad of policemen guided their flight and there was no panic.

The fire is supposed to have started in the third floor and eaten its way up through the fourth and fifth floors and through the roof. There was no one in the building when it began, but men had been working there up to 6 o'clock yesterday.

IT WANTS TO BE ABOLISHED.

River Improvement Board Unsalaried —Plan to Raise Hudson's Level.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—The State River Improvement Commission, in its report, which will go to the Legislature to-night, recommends that it be legislated out of office. Of an appropriation of $10,000, the commission has spent less than half, $4,088. The commission is convinced that floods and unsanitary conditions due to extreme high and low water in the streams of the State can be controlled, if not obviated, by scientific storage of water.

The commission consists of the Attorney General as President, the State Engineer and Surveyor, the Superintendent of Public Works, the Forest, Fish, and Game Commissioner, and an engineer member appointed by the Governor. The four members who also hold other State offices in a supplementary report express their belief that:

"This work and the problems connected therewith are of so important a character that the personnel of the commission should be changed. The duties of the Attorney General, the State Engineer and Surveyor, the Superintendent of Public Works, and the Forest, Fish, and Game Commissioner are such that these officers cannot give to these matters the time, continuous consideration, and personal inspection which they deserve, and as these duties are likely to increase in the future, the same condition will apply to any persons hereafter filling the offices referred to.

"The Engineer Commissioner, Wallace C. Johnson, has devoted himself to the work with ability and diligence and at a very economical cost to the State."

The most important of the matters considered by the commission were based upon complaints of the Cities of Albany, Troy, and Rensselaer about the overflow of the Hudson River. Mr. Johnson reports: "For the regulation of the flow of the Hudson we must look to other tributaries than the Mohawk for the most part. I have shown by my reports on the Sacanadaga that a storage of some 19,000,000,000 cubic feet can be obtained on that river. The Indian Lake Reservoir has a capacity of about 5,000,000,000 cubic feet. It is said that a reservoir can be created in the valley of the Schroon by a dam at Tumble Falls, which would have a capacity of about 16,000,000,000 cubic feet. Reservoirs can be created on the Battenkill and other tributaries which would have a capacity of at least 5,000,000,000 cubic feet more.

"If all these reservoirs were constructed, there would be a total reservoir capacity on the Hudson above Albany, Troy, and Rensselaer of 54,000,000,000 cubic feet. The low-water level at Albany would be increased one and a half to two feet, affording much aid to navigation and saving a large amount of money in dredging."

ALABAMANS LYNCH NEGRO.

Was One of Quartet Charged with Murder of White Woman.

GADSDEN, Ala., Feb. 11.—Bunk Richardson, a negro, charged with the murder of Mrs. Sarah Smith here July 15 last, was taken from the jail here this morning by four masked men and hanged to the bridge of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, across the Coosa River.

Four negroes were charged with killing Mrs. Smith, two of whom have been legally executed. The third, Will Johnson, was recently convicted and sentenced to death, but last week Gov. Jelks commuted the sentence to life imprisonment. Richardson had not been indicted, but was in jail awaiting the action of the Grand Jury.

STATE GAS COMMISSION STOPS WATERED ISSUES

Cuts 40 Per Cent. the New Capitalization of Companies in 1905.

NOT MANY DIVIDEND PAYERS

Less Than One-fifth Lighting Companies in State Yield Return—36,397,747,816 Feet of Gas Sold.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—The first annual report of the State Commission on Gas and Electricity to be presented to the Legislature to-morrow night summarizes the steps taken on the complaints of consumers in New York City relative to the price, pressure, and quality of illuminating gas. But it does not forecast action by the commission.

The commission has compiled a table of the comparative cost of illuminating gas in the cities, towns, and villages of the State. It shows that of 390 operative companies only 71 are dividend paying. Malone, where the rate is $3 a 1,000 feet, pays the highest for gas, with Plattsburg and Canandaigua, at $2.50, tied for second place. Several cities have a $2 rate. Binghamton's minimum of 85 cents is the lowest.

In all cases of application for authority to issue stock and bonds, the commission has required testimony as to the needs of the companies and the purpose to which the proceeds were to be devoted, resulting in a reduction of $2,120,000 of stock from a total of $5,068,000 applied for, and of $1,389,000 of bonds from a total of $2,815,000 applied for—about 40 per cent. The effect, the commission believes, is bound to be far-reaching on the price for gas and electricity by those companies.

Four hundred and seventy-five reports have been received, 399 of which were from operative companies, 50 gas and electric, 188 electric, 51 coal and water gas, 17 oil gas, 38 natural gas, 22 acetylene gas, 30 municipal electric, and 3 municipal gas. Of 156 electric companies, 34 only pay dividends, and of 50 gas and electric companies only 14 pay dividends. The coal and water gas companies make even less favorable showing in this respect, for of the 51 reporting only 8 are producing returns to stockholders.

The bonds and stock issued by all lighting and power companies of the State amount to $531,251,468.33, equal to about $75 for each inhabitant of the State. The individual and municipal plants represent an investment of $1,101,348.92. The amount of gas of all kinds sold anually to consumers is 36,397,747,816 cubic feet and the amount sold for public lighting is 1,569,446,124 cubic feet.

The report presents some interesting figures showing the growth of the lighting business in the State since 1900, the year of the last census returns. The preferred stock of gas companies has increased from $15,538,400 to $23,716,000, and the common stock from $101,492,116 to $130,837,111, and the gas sold from upward of 20,000,000,000 cubic feet to upward of 30,000,000,000 cubic feet. These figures all show an approximate increase of from 4 to 50 per cent. within five years.

Municipal lighting industries in the State show comparatively small increase, there being thirty municipal stations, compared with twenty-eight in 1900, with an authorized issued bonded indebtedness of $563,078, as compared with $519,340 in 1900.

New York City companies furnish 78 per cent. of the total amount of bonds and stock issued in the State by companies furnishing gas only and 93 per cent. of the total sales to consumers. Of purely electric companies, New York City furnishes 71 per cent. of the capitalization and 77 per cent. of the commercial incandescent lamps. Nearly half the public inclosed arc lamps in use in the entire State for street lighting are in use in New York City, and 3,250 open arc lamps, as against 2,045 in the rest of the State.

FOR MARRIAGE LICENSE LAW.

State Health Commissioner Wants One to Improve Keeping of Records.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Three State authorities lay special stress in their annual reports this year on the prevention of pollution of public water supplies. The State Water Supply Commission, the River Improvement Commission, and Dr. Eugene H. Porter, State Commissioner of Health, take up the subject. Dr. Porter says:

"In the past year 1,554 deaths from typhoid fever occurred in this State, and it is no exaggeration to say that almost every one of these deaths was caused by infected water."

"The problem of securing the essential supplies of pure water for future use by the cities and villages of the State can only be solved by intelligent and comprehensive action.

Of the registration of births, which he says is far from satisfactory, Dr. Porter says:

"The most incomplete registration is shown in the Cities of Albany and Troy. Albany shows a birth rate of but 10.1 per thousand of population, as against a resident death rate of 16.7. Troy shows a birth rate of 11.8 and a resident death rate of 19.1. It is doubtful whether one-half of the births occurring in these cities are reported to the local Boards of Health, and no doubt from 15 to 20 per cent. of the births occurring in other cities are not registered."

While the registration of marriages is more complete, he says, it is unsatisfactory, and it would appear that the most effectual remedy would be the enactment of a marriage license law.

The statistics of the State for the year show 172,259 births, 137,816 deaths, and 78,261 marriages, as against 165,014 births, 141,363 deaths, and 74,677 marriages in 1904, a birth rate of 21.3 per thousand, and a death rate of 17.

TO PRESERVE THE BIRTHPLACE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

97 years ago to-day, on a blue-grass farm near the little hamlet of Hodginville, Kentucky, in a simple log cabin, Abraham Lincoln was born.

For years it has suffered the same neglect as Mt. Vernon, the beautiful home of Washington, until a patriotic association was formed to care for it.

The Lincoln Farm Association has now been formed for the purpose of restoring Lincoln's birthplace, of caring for the cabin in which he was born, building a museum for Lincoln relics and providing a fund whereby it may be worthily maintained as a National park.

The object is one which will appeal to every patriotic American, and it is hoped that the Trustees will receive a generous response so that on the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of his birth, three years from to-day, the reproach of neglect and indifference may be removed and a worthy commemoration held on the very spot which gave this country one of its greatest men.

The Lincoln Farm Association

Organized and Incorporated to Develop the Lincoln Birthplace Farm Into a National Park.

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It is the desire of the Trustees to push the work forward vigorously and at once, and they hope that the appeal made on Lincoln's Birthday will find a ready and a generous response.

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To Preserve Lincoln's Birthplace.
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FREIGHT RATES COMPARED

Our Roads Kill Six Times as Many Passengers Per Million as Prussian Lines.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—Privy Councilors M. Hoff and F. Schwabach, whom the Prussian Government sent to the United States in 1904 to study American railroad systems, have just published an exhaustive work on their findings which is attracting much attention in the German press. Herren Hoff and Schwabach make many striking comparisons between the American and Prussian railroads, often to the disadvantage of the former. They quote official statistics showing that per million passengers carried the American roads killed six times and injured twenty-nine times as many of them as the Prussian roads.

The writers found that the average passenger rate in America was 2.02 cents per mile, against 0.98 cents in Prussia, while freight rates nominally averaged 0.78 cents per ton per mile in the United States against 1.36 cents in Prussia. This comparison, the authors affirm, is fallacious, because it ignores some essential facts. The American statistics, they say, include freight carried for the railways themselves, while the Prussian statistics show only pay freight. On the other hand, the American statistics exclude high-class goods carried by express companies, which class is included in the Prussian figures. Furthermore, the American roads receive immense sums for carrying the mails and the Prussian lines almost nothing, and, besides, the latter carry a volume of postal packages for which the American roads get large extra sums from the express companies.

If conditions were equalized at all on these points, Herren Hoff and Schwabach figure the American average for freight would be 1.44 cents per ton per mile and the Prussian 0.95.

Bellevue Doctor Has Blood Poisoning.

Dr. John N. Drury of the Bellevue Hospital staff will leave to-day for his home in Lowell, Mass., to undergo treatment for blood poisoning. Several months ago Dr. Drury performed a series of operations on a woman. In the work the doctor's right hand was scratched and the wound infected. It was thought then that all danger had been averted.

PESSIMISM AT ALGECIRAS.

Blame for Bad Outlook in the Conference Is Placed on Germany.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ALGECIRAS, Feb. 11.—In a recent dispatch I ventured to say that the fate of the conference was trembling in the balance. It is trembling still, and the chances of a rupture have increased in the last few days. Some who were optimistic a week ago now ominously shake their heads and express grave doubts whether an amicable agreement will be reached and whether such an agreement is really desired by Germany.

If the conference breaks down the responsibility must rest upon Germany, because she has gone far beyond taking precautions to secure the open door and has constantly acted on the assumption that she has a right to hold in Morocco a position of perfect equality with France except on the Algerian frontier. Such a contention, obstinately maintained, can hardly fail to wreck the conference.

And what then? Germany, say her partisans, will have no reason to complain. She can then consolidate and render permanent the influence in Fez acquired by Count von Tattenbach's mission and French influence in Morocco will be proportionately diminished.

We need not attempt to pass through the labyrinth of the hypothetical future until we have further proof that Emperor William is ready to permit the strangulation of the favorite child on which he has lavished much thought and affection. It would certainly not redound to the moral prestige of Germany if his historic visit to Tangier and insistence in demanding the conference as the only means of securing the economic equality of all the powers should end in an attempt by his own Government to establish for itself exclusive predominance in Morocco.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 12.—Telegrams from Continental capitals and editorials in the London newspapers this morning reflect the renewal of uneasiness over the outcome of the Algeciras conference.

A long Algeciras dispatch of a semi-official nature published in Paris to-day seems to foreshadow an abortive result, if not the actual rupture, of the conference, and declares that the line has been reached beyond which it is impossible that France can go.

The newspapers in their editorials decline in any case to believe that war could result, even if the conference should fail.

Killed by Fall from Window.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Mrs. M. C. Hulse, who has been in Ithaca for the past few years while her son was a student at Cornell, fell to her death from a fourth-story window of the Ithaca Hotel here to-day. She became ill during the night, and while leaning from a window to get fresh air she fainted.

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SCHOOLS FOR STATE WARDS.

Charities Board Wants Education Plan for 30,000 Dependent Children.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—The importance of providing for proper education of 30,000 dependent and delinquent children in institutions under the State Board of Charities and the enforcement of immigration laws so as to prevent entrance into this country of undesirable foreigners, are the principal features treated in the thirty-ninth annual report of that board, which will be transmitted to-morrow night to the Legislature. An appropriation is asked to enable the board to employ a qualified Inspector of education.

For the State institutions under its jurisdiction the board recommends an appropriation of $1,411,250 for maintenance and $846,672 for improvements, making a total of $2,257,922.

"One of the principal reasons why the service in the almhouses has not improved more rapidly," the report says, "is to be found in the frequent changes, mainly for petty political reasons, in the incumbents of the positions of keeper and matron in the almshouses, and it was hoped that the extension of the rules so as to include the larger counties would assist in putting an end to these undesirable changes in a service devoted to the care of the poor. Now, however, that a beginning has been made, it is desirable that the rules of the civil service be extended to cover every almshouse in the State of New York."

The total number of beneficiaries in institutions subject to the visitation and inspection of the Board on Oct. 1, 1905, was 67,144. During the year the Board approved the incorporation of twenty charitable institutions, societies, and associations, and granted licenses to five dispensaries. Through its department of State and Alien Poor the Board returned 419 persons to their homes in other States and countries during the year. Relief was afforded to fifty Indians in almshouses or other institutions, while others were provided with relief in their homes. The number of placed-out and boarded-out children reporting to the Board on Sept. 30, 1905, was 10,188.

TO MOVE VATICAN PICTURES.

Collection to be Placed in the Wing Adjacent to the Library.

ROME, Feb. 11.—Pope Pius has decided upon changes in the Vatican, including the removal of the famous picture gallery from the present quarters, which were provisionally chosen at the instance of Pope Pius VII. by Antonio Canova, the sculptor, and Cardinal Consalvi. The present quarters are above the Hall of the Consistory, and the pictures are believed to be in danger of being burned should a fire break out at any of the functions held there.

The Pope has chosen for the new gallery a room in the wing of the Vatican adjacent to the library. Not more than fifty persons will be allowed in it at one time.

The Pope has also ordered the hastening of work on the new quarters of the Secretary of State, which when completed will leave the Borgia Apartment, now occupied by Cardinal Merry del Val, open to the public.

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Annual subscription to VOGUE—52 issues, including four special numbers—is $4. For a time, $1 will be accepted in full payment for 10 weeks' subscription, including two of the special numbers, which sell for 25 cents each. Sample copy on request.

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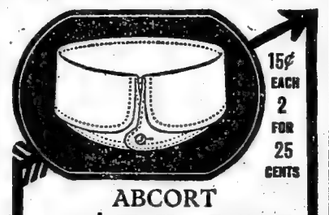

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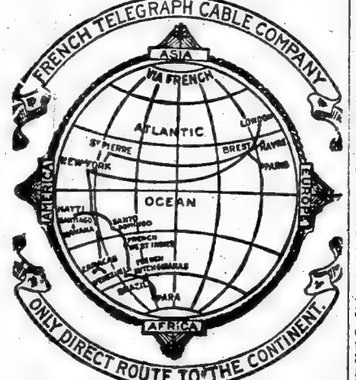

The New York Times invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.—The New York Times, "All the News That's Fit to Print."

TONG DINNER PEACEFUL; ON LEONGS STAYED AWAY

Not One Member of the Hostile Faction Appeared.

REGRETS PLENTY AND POLITE

Rival Feast Is to be Held To-night and the Police Expect Trouble.

The Hip Sing Tong gave a dinner in Chinatown last night in celebration of the recent peace treaty between the warring tongs. The On Leongs, members of the second party to the treaty, who had been invited, stayed away, and the peace dinner passed off without bloodshed.

Foreign devils who graced the occasion dined behind a bullet-proof partition, and wise old Tom Lee, "Mayor of Chinatown" and Chief of the On Leong Tong, sent a ten-yard-long scroll, closely covered with Chinese characters in red ink, to explain why he could not be present at the peace banquet. Not a solitary member of the On Leong Tong appeared at 16 Pell Street, where the Hip Sing Tong feast was spread. Inquiries for Mock Duck, the sharpshooter and power behind the throne in the Hip Sings, brought the answer that he was "too busy in the cellar," which was taken to indicate that Mock Duck was sticking close to the bomb-and-burglar-proof subterranean vault in Doyer Street, constructed for his personal safety.

Mock Duck's Charmed Shirt.

Mock Duck these days never ventures into the open without wearing a charmed shirt of mail, which was sent on for the adornment of the joss figure in the Hip Sing headquarters by a San Francisco member of the society. The joss wears the shirt of mail himself this week in celebration of the New Year festival.

In Chinatown the peace treaty between the warring Tongs, though it has been solemnly subscribed to before a Judge of the Court of General Sessions, is not taken seriously. Both the police and the On Leongs were looking for trouble at the peace feast last night, and that is why the On Leongs stayed away. The peace treaty has not as yet been ratified, and when the On Leongs are having their peace banquet to-night at 11 Mott Street the police have been warned to look out for some shooting.

Orchestra's Warlike Strains.

When the guests began to gather for the banquet last night and the Mongolian Orchestra in its niche in the northeast corner of the Wai Ying Low Company's restaurant struck up the first inspiring strains of the Chinese Götterdämmerung, which sounded as though the cooks were fighting with saucepans, every eye was turned toward the door and watching for Tom Lee.

In his place a messenger entered, who carried a scroll which he placed on the table, where Chong Pon Sing, President of the Hip Sings, presided. This done, he scurried away with many backward glances until he was well out of the door. It was Tom Lee's letter of regret.

"I would have honorably liked to be your unworthy guest this evening," it ended.

Other letters of regret found their way to the toastmaster as the banquet progressed. They were from members of the On Leong Tong, and Chong Pon Sing read them with a shrug of his shoulder and oblique glances toward the ceiling.

While the banquet was under way a company of Chinamen, who were guests of Chung Chi, a Chinese merchant of 15 Pell Street, came along and wanted dinner. At once there was a scramble toward the door of the two hundred who attended the Hip Sing dinner.

Yip Shung, Secretary of the Hip Sing Tong, went to the door and began questioning the new arrivals. Chung Chi explained that he had honorably invited twenty of his friends to dine and had engaged tables in advance. Chung Chi, after he had solemnly sworn that neither he nor any member of his party was a member of the On Leong Tong, was finally permitted to take possession of two vacant tables in the hall. A dozen waiters carried in a heavy and apparently solid Chinese screen, which was placed between them and the other diners in the room.

One Diner Moved His Chair.

One Hip Sing Tonger got up and moved his chair, so as to place a solid iron column between himself and the guests behind the screen. Then the peace jollification went on.

Electric lights shone on the quaint Oriental traceries on the walls and the place was alive with ear-splitting music as guests for the banquet began to assemble. The Hip Sings had invited a score or more of American friends and prominent among these were Agents McLelland and Hamilton of the Parkhurst Society. That organization has been mightily helpful to the Hip Sings in their work of elevating Chinatown by raiding On Leong gambling places. The raiding of Hip Sing concerns has generally been attended to by the police.

Alderman Frederick A. Ware was there with his wife, so were Mrs. Wilton Lackaye, a Mrs. Browne, and Miss Florida Cornell, an actress. So were Lawyer Eli Rosenberg, William Lee York of the Philadelphia Chinese Y. M. C. A., and others.

Judge Warren W. Foster, before whom the treaty of the peace of Chinatown was signed, did not attend, but sent Jacob Newman, his private secretary, with a letter of regret.

The dinner was as elaborate as most Chinese affairs of the kind. It began with Yu Chi (shark fins) and two brands of Yin Wah (bird's nest soup) followed; there was some Sip Yi, and some Bok Yo, for which the foreign devils have not yet invented a name. As the chicken chop suey, which was the sixth course, was being served, there was a sensation.

"The next course will be fried pigeon," announced Yip Shung. "It will not be served until 10:30."

Interval of Two Hours.

This was more than two hours off. It was the first time a public dinner in Chinatown had been served in sections. When some of the foreign devils in attendance asked the cause of the delay, Chong Pon Sing, who presided, shook his head gravely.

"It is the custom," he said.

The diners, who were helping themselves to the various courses with chopsticks from huge bowls placed in the centre of their tables, were by this time in high spirits. They raised their little cups with Chinese wine repeatedly, and arose with roars of "Sing Ah, Sing Ah."

"That means 'Victory,'" explained one of the Chinese diners. "The On Leongs fiaid come here."

The second installment of the dinner was served on schedule time. The fried pigeon was followed by various Chinese sweetmeats and more Chinese wine and tea. Meanwhile little Wong Foo, a winsome Chinese girl, wrung sweet melodies from an Oriental lute, while half a dozen big policemen on the sidewalk mounted guard to see that no On Leong discord crept into the Hip Sing music.

While the Hip Sings were dining the On Leongs, to show how heartily they entered into the spirit of the occasion, in the Chinese theatre controlled by their tong, gave the first installment of a sixteen-act melodrama entitled "In Darkest China," in which all the villains were Hip Singers.

There was a general scarcity of On Leongs throughout Chinatown last night. Gin Gun, the versatile Secretary of the Tong, could not be found, and the only persons at the On Leong headquarters in Mott Street were two Chinamen who were busy amending the peace treaty.

One of the chief points in the treaty of Pell Street is a clause by which both Tongs agree to lay aside firearms forever. Yesterday morning Detectives Enright and Sullivan of the Elizabeth Street Station arrested a well-dressed Chinaman in Pell Street who had a big pistol. He gave his name as Charles Wing, and said he came from Waterbury, Conn. Mock Duck obtained a lawyer for Wing, and he was paroled by Magistrate Walsh, in the Tombs Court.

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SEVEN NATIONS AT TENNIS.

Britons Pleased That Americans Will Play for the Davis Cup.

Seven nations promise to be represented in the international challenge matches for the Dwight F. Davis lawn tennis cup this year. The list includes the American challengers, and teams of French, German, Belgian, Swedish, and Australian players. These will contest in the preliminary tournament, and it is against the winner of this series that the English holders of the much prized trophy will defend. This is the immediate news from London where the Britons have hailed with delight the prospect of an American invasion of their courts this year.

German and Swedish competitors for international lawn tennis honors will be new comers to the tournament as all of the others were represented last July in the meeting at Wimbledon. Neither of the two new comers has formally sent in an entry, but has expressed an intention to do so if the arrangement of a team can be decided upon before March 1, the date upon which the challenges must be received by the English Lawn Tennis Association. Kaiser William and the Crown Prince of Germany have been devoted followers of the sport for several years, and last season the Kaiser caused six fine courts to be laid out upon property he owned in Berlin.

This knowledge of the nations that will be represented in the international matches will materially assist the American committee in arriving at a decision as to the personnel of the team from this country. The messages from London indicate that there is a feeling over there that the Americans will probably regain the cup next July. A coincidence is also in evidence as the Englishmen favor a two-man team for the Americans, composed of Beals C. Wright, the national champion, and Holcombe Ward, ex-champion. This is the team favored by the experts in this country. A meeting of the Committee on Details, Frederick G. Anderson of the Kings County Lawn Tennis Club and Raymond D. Little, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, will be held in this city this week. William J. Clothier, the Philadelphian who met with a serious injury last week while riding, is also a member of the committee. It appears probable that his place on the committee will be taken by another, and Holcombe Ward has been suggested for the place.

The fact that several of the British experts have had the temerity to declare that the famous Doherty brothers can hardly hope to successfully defend the cup against such gruelling playing as the Americans displayed a year ago, and that the Australians might even defeat them, is regarded as little short of treason in some quarters of England. It has already brought about a heated controversy, in which P. A. Vaile, a veteran expert, takes the stand that the Dohertys are by no means superior to the Americans and Australians. Dr. Eaves, who has played in this country, champions the invincibility of the Dohertys, and both factions are depending upon the coming internationals to settle the disputed points.

Vaile in upholding his side of the argument voices the opinion that the Dohertys secure an immense advantage by standing out of the draw and not being compelled to play through the meeting as are the American and Australian players. Both Ritchie and Brookes, of the Australian team, or Wright and Ward, of the American team, may reasonably expected to defeat H. L. Doherty, the English champion, upon even conditions. Meeting him during a blazing summer's week either the Australians or Americans are practically sure to come off the victors.

BRUSHING OVER THE SNOW.

Little Spot on Speedway Where the Roadsters Had Good Sport.

For the first time this Winter there was good sleighing in the city yesterday, and from early until late Seventh Avenue and the Central Park drives resounded with the merry jingle of sleighbells. The Speedway, however, was somewhat of a disappointment to the owners of fast trotters and pacers. On the lower stretch the snow was found to be loose and lumpy, while on the upper course there were spots where the runners cut through to the dirt. A few of the most enthusiastic reinsmen discovered a good quarter-mile stretch of well-laid path where the footing was firm at the extreme end of the Speedway, near Dyckman Street, and several good brushes resulted.

Among the first on this stretch was the Ottinger brothers, Leo and Max, driving their new purchase, Silver Spring, a handsome gray trotter with a mark of 2:17. The mare took to the snow path as though she had been trained upon it, and after several warming jogs was turned to a good start with George Coleman's new gray trotter Sprinter. The latter was true to his name in the first heat, for he won on a sprint made a dozen strides from the finish, but he was beaten an open length in the second. In the final Sprinter got a trifle the better of the start, but he only held his lead a short distance when he was overhauled and outfooted by the mare. Another heat in which the mare showed her speed was in company with a team of black trotters driven by Robert E. Newcomb.

Frederick Spear drove the pacer Direct L. (2:19¼,) but found company scarce. Louis G. Henderson drove a new black pacer, which he says he has not named, a winning heat with the pacer Benton Boy, driven by A. B. Van Orden, and William Cowan, with his trotter Mike, finished head and head with the trotter Kalassa, driven by W. J. Farrell. Among the many others who participated in the sport was Frank Archibald, driving a bay pacer hooked to a speeding cutter; George Alexander, driving the black gelding Hesper; George Huber, driving the pacing team, Gracie and Bessie Pandit; J. L. Finch, driving his team of bay trotters; George J. Cook, driving his high school bay cob; Joseph Stern, behind a team of trotters; George W. Humphreys, behind a speedy bay trotter hooked to a feather-weight speed cutter, and George Howe, driving a team of well matched black pacers.

Seawanhaka Cup Challenge.

The Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club has decided to challenge for the Seawanhaka International Cup in 1907, and will notify the Manchester Yacht Club, the American winner of the cup, to that effect at once. The work of designing a challenger was placed in the hands of A. J. C. Robertson of Glawgow, now a resident of Montreal, and the plans will be ready for submission to the club's committee within another month.

The club has proceeded on the assurance of the Manchester Yacht Club, expressed in its answer to the Seawanhaka Corinthians' proposal to change the conditions of the races for the trophy as set forth in the deed of gift from the Oyster Bay club, that no change would be accepted in the conditions until after the Royal St. Lawrence Club had had at least one chance to win back the cup under the same conditions under which it successfully defended the trophy for ten years.

Oarsmen In Cross-Country Runs.

Harlem River oarsmen braved the elements yesterday and participated in cross-country running. Fifteen members of the Metropolitan Boat Club ran nearly four miles, J. Callahan reaching home first in 21:15. The others finished in the following order: Andy Walsh, Joseph Thompson, Louis Rivas, E. Rogers, G. Laughlin, A. J. McCarthy, and M. Murphy.

There was a good turnout of the Crescent Boat Club members. The course was out Jerome Avenue to Sedgewick Avenue and return. G. Searles was the first man to finish, his time for the five miles being 31:28 1-5. The order of the others was: T. Pattenaud, J. Vingi, George Hyde, F. Cole, J. Gibson, W. Koop, and C. E. Le Mar.

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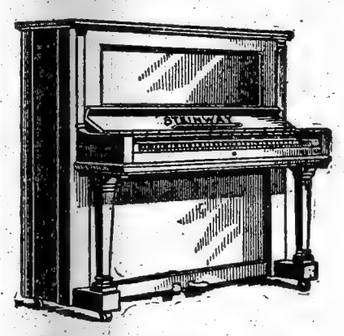

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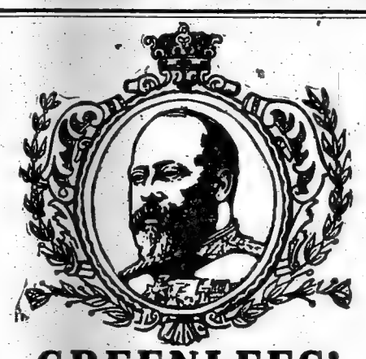

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HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Games This Week Will Decide College and Possibly League Honors.

On the issue of this week's games in the Amateur Hockey League largely depends the outcome of the race for the championship. New York and Crescent Athletic Clubs play in Brooklyn on Friday and a victory for New York insures that team at least a tie for first place. If St. Nicholas then beats Crescent that team can tie for first. If St. Nicholas is beaten New York will win the pennant. Should Crescents beat New York and then defeat St. Nicholas there will be a three-cornered tie. St. Nicholas plays the Hockey Club on Wednesday. The standing of the clubs to date follows:

Team.	W.	L.	P.C.	Team.	W.	L.	P.C.
N. Y. A. C.	3	1	.750	Crescent A. C.	2	2	.500
St. Nicholas.	3	1	.750	H. C. of N. Y.	0	4	.000

As anticipated the intercollegiate hockey championship depends on the outcome of the game between Harvard and Yale next Saturday night. Harvard completed her preliminary schedule by defeating Brown at Cambridge, and Yale finished hers when she beat Princeton. Neither team has lost a game. The standing of the teams follows:

Team.	W.	L.	P.C.	Team.	W.	L.	P.C.
Harvard	3	0	1.000	Princeton	1	3	.250
Yale	3	0	1.000	Brown	0	4	.000
Columbia	2	2	.500				

Naval Cadets' Rowing Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

ANAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 11.—The dates for the races between the crews of Yale and Columbia and the Naval Academy have been definitely fixed, the former for May 5 and the latter for May 19. An effort will be made to induce Georgetown to enter the race with the Navy and Columbia on May 19. It is expected that Pennsylvania will open the season on April 21, but the date is not definitely fixed. The Quakers will row their 'Varsity and freshman crews against the first and second of Annapolis. Georgetown and Columbia will also row first and second crews. Yale will again enter her college or Annapolis crew against the midshipmen. The Navy rowed against the same four crews last season and won all.

WHITNEY TO MEET MACKAY.

The Two Will Contest for Gold Racquet Championship To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Clarence H. Mackay of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club and Payne Whitney, his clubmate, will meet in the final contest to-morrow to decide the Gold Racquet Championship. In to-day's games Mackay, the present holder, defeated L. Waterbury of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club, and Payne Whitney scored a double victory, winning from W. P. Burden, of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club in the first round, and from I. Townsend Irwin of the Tuxedo Club in the semi-final round.

Two matches were scheduled for the morning, but Charles E. Sands defaulted to I. T. Irvin, leaving Whitney to play Burden. The service of Whitney early proved the undoing of his opponent.

Mackay won the first game with Waterbury in five hands. In the second Mackay secured a big lead and held it throughout, although he failed to score in six hands. The third game was nip and tuck, with Waterbury leading at the end of the seventh hand by the score of 12 to 10. Mackay brought the match to a close by running out in the eighth hand with five aces.

The final match of the day brought together Payne Whitney and I. T. Irvin. The first game was a walk-over for Whitney, who made a brilliant run of eleven aces in the third hand. Irvin showed to better advantage in the second game. Whitney needed one point for the game in the eighth hand, but missed an easy chance. Irvin tallied four aces, and added two more in the ninth hand, making the score 14 to 13 in Whitney's favor. Irvin had a good chance to even the score, but was overanxious and failed. The last game proved easy for Whitney.

The squash tournament for the amateur championship of America was brought to the championship round. A. L. Devens of the Harvard Club easily defeated E. Hale of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club in the first match, and Reginald Fincke of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club defeated W. P. Burden, his clubmate, in two straight sets, and will meet Devens for the championship to-morrow. Summary:

WHITNEY VS. BURDEN—FIRST GAME.

Whitney	4	5	1	0	2	3	—	15
Burden	3	0	3	1	2	—	—	9

Aces by service—Whitney, 8; Burden, 4. Aces by placing—Whitney, 5; Burden, 3. Aces by opponent's miss—Whitney, 2; Burden, 2.

SECOND GAME.

Whitney	1	0	5	9	—	15
Burden	0	3	0	—	—	3

Aces by service—Whitney, 6; Burden, 1. Aces by placing—Whitney, 6; Burden, 0. Aces by opponent's miss—Whitney, 3; Burden, 2.

THIRD GAME.

Whitney	0	0	2	5	6	0	5	—	18
Burden	5	1	0	0	5	2	—	—	13

Aces by service—Whitney, 9; Burden, 3. Aces by placing—Whitney, 4; Burden, 4. Aces by opponent's miss—Whitney, 5; Burden, 6.

MACKAY VS. WATERBURY—FIRST GAME.

Waterbury	0	0	2	0	1	—	—	3
Mackay	0	7	2	0	6	—	—	15

Aces by service—Mackay, 8; Waterbury, 2. Aces by placing—Mackay, 3; Waterbury, 0. Aces by opponent's miss—Mackay, 4; Waterbury, 1.

SECOND GAME.

Mackay	0	2	4	5	0	0	0	0	4	—	15
Waterbury	2	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	—	—	8

Aces by service—Mackay, 4; Waterbury, 2. Aces by placing—Mackay, 5; Waterbury, 3. Aces by opponent's miss—Mackay, 6; Waterbury, 2.

THIRD GAME.

Mackay	1	1	3	0	2	3	0	5	—	15
Waterbury	2	0	0	1	3	4	2	—	—	12

Aces by service—Mackay, 8; Waterbury, 6. Aces by placing—Mackay, 4; Waterbury, 3. Aces by opponent's miss—Mackay, 3; Waterbury, 3.

WHITNEY VS. IRVIN—FIRST GAME.

Whitney	2	2	11	—	15
Irvin	3	0	—	—	3

Aces by service—Whitney, 5; Irvin, 2. Aces by placing—Whitney, 4; Irvin, 0. Aces by opponent's miss—Whitney, 6; Irvin, 1.

SECOND GAME.

Whitney	3	0	1	3	2	1	2	2	0	1	—	15
Irvin	1	0	2	0	3	0	1	4	2	—	—	13

Aces by service—Whitney, 6; Irvin, 2. Aces by placing—Whitney, 6; Irvin, 4. Aces by opponent's miss—Whitney, 3; Irvin, 7.

THIRD GAME.

Whitney	2	1	3	3	5	1	—	15
Irvin	0	1	0	1	1	—	—	3

Aces by service—Whitney, 10; Irvin, 1. Aces by placing—Whitney, 2; Irvin, 1. Aces by opponent's miss—Whitney, 3; Irvin, 1.

Referee—Clarence H. Mackay, New York Racquet and Tennis Club. Marker—Robert Moore, Tuxedo.

Squash Championship of America.—First Round—A. L. Devens, Harvard Club, beat E. Hale, New York Racquet and Tennis Club, 15—9, 15—2.

Semi-Final Round—Reginald Fincke, New York Racquet and Tennis Club, beat W. P. Burden, New York Racquet and Tennis Club, 15—4, 15—10.

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Call 4,000 Chelsea

There is a telephone on an average of every 25 feet throughout this entire establishment. Every counter has from 2 to 10; telephones are scattered thickly through the departments, workrooms and offices. On calling 4,000 Chelsea (a number which has so many connecting lines that you will never be told it is busy,) you will get instant connection with our main switchboard. On telling the operator there what you want, you will be put into direct connection with a salesperson at the very counter where the goods are sold and who talks to you with the goods before her. If you have a personal acquaintance with any of our salespeople, you will be connected upon request.

Our sales force has been very carefully drilled for the last two weeks, and we believe the new system will make it perfectly easy to shop at home.

Deliveries will be made C. O. D. to any address. Any goods of special emergency, on a special understanding, we will make special deliveries of goods by messenger.

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NOT AN EXPERIMENT.

It is a little curious that so many of those who discuss the need of a truly elastic currency—one that will shrink or stretch in response to actual legitimate conditions—seem to regard the matter as novel, unlighted by experience, something to be thought out and justified de novo, like a flying machine or a self-winding clock. Approached in this fashion, the idea has its terrors. Novelty gives shivers down the back to your prudent banker; it puzzles the ordinary business man who thinks of banking only as it affects him personally, and it seares the politician who dreads to have to explain to constituents what he cannot himself very clearly understand.

The notion of a banknote that is issued when it is needed to aid in the daily exchanges of a trading community, that will remain in circulation as long as it actually is employed in aiding such exchanges, and that will be redeemed naturally and inevitably so soon as it ceases thus to be employed—this is a notion which almost any one can understand, and, in theory, accept. But as there is not in this busy and prosperous land of ours anywhere a single institution that does or can issue such a note, and as only men beyond the line of threescore years can recall the existence of such institutions, the theory presents itself to the general public as merely ideal, not as practical and as presumably utterly impracticable. We have a considerable variety of credit notes used as "money," but none of them has these admittedly precious qualities. We have the United States note, or greenback, redeemable in gold on demand. We have the silver certificate, redeemable in standard silver dollars, which it is the duty of the Government to keep at par with gold. And we have the National bank note, redeemable in legal tenders, secured by the deposit of bonds, absolutely "safe," but in volume regulated by conditions with which the demands of legitimate trade are only remotely connected. For more than forty years the business of the country has been conducted with one or more of these forms of credit notes. During that time there never has been lacking a certain number of critics who have pointed out the defects of such currency and its dangers, and have advocated a truly elastic currency, but nothing in actual contemporary experience has shown how the ideal could be made practical.

Yet the system of banknote issues in New England at the opening of the civil war put this ideal in practice, and had done so for a time quite long enough to test its adaptation to the wants of a community then the most actively industrial in the country. The essence of the system lay in the rule that no bank should pay out the notes of any other bank, and that every bank "cleared" its notes at the Suffolk Bank, Boston; that is to say, every bank redeemed the balance of its notes remaining after the general exchanges, precisely as the Clearing House banks redeem their checks each day in this city. Under this rule if a bank discounted a customer's note and issued to him the amount due in its own bills, he would pay them out for goods or services, and they would continue so to be employed until gradually they found their way to other banks, when they would be sent to the Suffolk Bank and there would be redeemed.

Here it will be seen was provision for the real needs of the community as they arose by means of notes, which, when those needs were satisfied, were automatically retired. No banknote would be deposited so long as its holder wished to buy something with it or to pay a debt with it. The holder might be an employer of labor; the note, first used in payment of wages, next used for purchase of groceries or clothing, then used by the grocer or shopkeeper for payment of goods, kept on its serviceable way until it reached the hands of some one no longer needing it for such uses. Then it was deposited and promptly and surely redeemed. In other words, the banknote performed readily the precise functions for which it is intended and for which alone it is justified, and quietly closed a useful career in the vaults of the issuing bank. Its issue was not a serious temptation to inflation by the banks, for, however far away it might be sent, the moment it ceased to do its allotted task in hand-to-hand exchanges, it came back to the Clearing House, where it must be taken care of at the risk of fatal discredit. No one will pretend that with such a bank currency all the risks of banking will be abolished, but so far as these risks flow from note issues, they are reduced to a minimum; practically they are done away with.

MR. BENDER AGAIN.

The Journal of Albany thinks that Gov. HIGGINS ought not to be urged to investigate the charges against Mr. BENDER, Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities, because an appeal is pending as to the authority of the Civil Service Commission to conduct such an investigation. The Governor should be allowed to await undisturbed the result of the appeal.

We cannot agree. There is no question in the courts or elsewhere as to the authority of the Governor to investigate the conduct of Mr. BENDER. There is, for that matter, no reasonable question as to the authority of the Civil Service Commission to do so, since the Attorney General and the Appellate Division uphold that authority without qualification. But if the Commission is restrained by the courts, or by its interpretation of the obligation imposed by an appeal to the court of last resort, that is only a stronger and more urgent reason why the Governor should proceed thoroughly and promptly to make the necessary investigation. He can do it if he wishes to, without the slightest reference to what the Commission can or cannot do. There was ample evidence brought out before the Commission, and is at the disposal of the Governor, to make the offense of Mr. BENDER worth looking into, quite enough to establish his violation of the law if it cannot be refuted. He is morally and legally on his defense. He ought to seek an opportunity to clear himself. Since he does not, the Governor, who can remove him and who ought to do so if the facts are as they appear on record, should investigate his conduct immediately.

WASTEFUL ECONOMY.

The ingenuity with which our Consular system is arranged to make it difficult to get and keep good men is shown in the case of Mr. DAVIDSON, who has just been forced to resign his place as Consul at Antung in Manchuria because he is no longer able to eke out his salary by his private income. Mr. DAVIDSON has been in the service a little over nine years. In that time he has been Consular Agent at Shanghai, Nanking, and Antung, and Consul at the last-named place. He is regarded at the State Department as one of its most efficient officers. The past decade, every one knows, has been the most important in the history of the Orient, and especially important with reference to the vast possibilities of trade opened to this country by the changes that have taken place there, possibilities much more pregnant than those offered in any other quarter of the globe. During this time Mr. DAVIDSON has been able to acquire knowledge and understanding of the prevailing conditions which no new man could possess and none could readily attain, since Mr. DAVIDSON has been on the ground while the developments have gone on. During that time also he has been in constant association and more or less in competition with Consuls of foreign nations who do not hesitate to spend all the money necessary to secure first-class officials and to keep them in the highest efficiency.

Now we lose the services of such a man for the discreditable reason that we are not willing to pay him fairly, and are not willing to make in the Consular Service a career that will attract and satisfy such men. We look with justifiable pride on the sagacious policy of the State Department under Mr. HAY in insisting on the principle of the open door; we congratulate ourselves upon the skill, persistency, and ability with which that statesman succeeded in wringing from the reluctant Powers assent to this principle. And when we have won the diplomatic triumph, when in addition we have the advantage of the special pledge in support of that principle given by Japan and her ally Great Britain, we will not take the first and simplest step to use the advantage we have gained by organizing an intelligent and adequate Consular Service. We stupidly throw away the benefits of experience, training, special aptitude in our most efficient Consuls, and why? For no other reason than that a really good Consular Service would afford no places for the political and personal favorites and dependents of the Senators of the United States.

It is not merely or chiefly, however, the moderate salaries that must be held accountable for the difficulties we encounter. These are bad because they are attractive to poor candidates and not sufficient for good ones, but they would not be so mischievous if there were sensible modes of promotion and security of tenure for competent persons. Very capable men find it pleasant to serve in public positions, with the dignity attached to them and the chance of rendering sound service to the country, provided that the service is recognized by proper promotion and a reasonable future is assured. It is these priceless advantages that this Government refuses to accept. The reform of the system has been urged on Congress for years and years by the most able men we have had in the State Department, and by the representatives of the business interests of the country. Congress turns a practically deaf ear for the reason that a reformed system would interfere with personal and [illegible]. Possibly through rates across party schemes. That is the sum of the situation, and it is not nice.

THE STATE AND THE MERIT SYSTEM.

There is a lot of encouragement for lovers of decent and practical administration in the report of the State Civil Service Commission. In the first place, the scope of the Commission's work has been extended by taking in the service of the four counties of Albany, Monroe, Onondaga, and Westchester. In the second place the Commission has made some important and successful experiments in applying the principle of competition to selection for places to which it has not before been applied. In the third place, the powers of the Commission, disputed by appointing officers and others, have been defended in the courts and the decisions—not yet final—are so far all favorable.

The report of the Commission as to the mode of selection of a supervisor of farm cottages at the State Industrial School, Rochester, is particularly interesting, since it shows what good sense and good will can accomplish in the working of the competitive principle. We quote the substance of it:

> Though the practicability of testing the relative qualifications of candidates for a position for the successful filling of which the personal equation is so important a factor was gravely doubted by the officials of the institution, the result was highly satisfactory to all concerned. Nearly eighty candidates, representing all parts of the State, entered the competition. About one-half of these were eliminated by the preliminary examination by reason of facts shown in their own statements in regard to age, habits, education, or previous experience. The personal interview with the remaining candidates elicited information as to character, temperament, and family relations which, together with that obtained by examination of answers to the letters of inquiry referred to, enabled the examiners to rate their relative merit and fitness on a fair and intelligent basis. An eligible list of nineteen resulted, and of these twelve received appointments, and two declined appointment on account of change of circumstances. The Board of Managers highly commends the competition as having brought into the field as candidates many excellently qualified men of whom it would not otherwise have known, and as having enabled it to make appointments to the position from a large list of candidates whose fitness had been ascertained by a most practical test.

As the Constitution expressly provides that appointments shall be made for merit and fitness tested by competitive examinations where practicable, this simple demonstration of what really is practicable is of value.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

A series of extremely interesting and informing articles on technical education is being published by The Tradesman of Chattanooga. The current number contains the second article; it is from the pen of Prof. CREIGHTON of the Technological Department of Tulane University, New Orleans, and is an admirable statement of what technical instruction and training can and can not do for young men and women. The solid results attained with the students of Tulane are well known not only in the South, but throughout the country.

This series of articles, from the men actually engaged in the work of technical schooling, throws light not only on what is being done, but upon the extraordinary needs of the South, for which what is now doing is utterly inadequate. During the past year, according to the statistics of The Tradesman, 6,000 and more new industrial establishments were reported in the South. During the same period the total enrollment in all the technical schools of that section was but 4,000, of whom less than 10 per cent. were graduates. Two Northern schools—Boston and Cornell—enrolled more than this number of students.

Of course, the South is not and can not be confined to its own schools for trained men; but at least it should do all that it possibly can to supply its own needs. As we have repeatedly urged, the solid basis of varied natural resources for industrial development in the South is extraordinarily great and valuable. The rapid progress made within the last generation is utterly insignificant compared to possibilities. These possibilities will be realized in exact proportion to the extent of technical and industrial training in the South—training that is for workmen and for those who are to direct the energies of workmen. That is the key to enormous future wealth, which, without it, will not be unlocked.

TWO-EDGED TOOLS.

The people of Ohio are represented as being delighted at the prospect of saving $4,000,000 annually by the 2-cent fare law. And the railways are said to be planning all sorts of reprisals for the Legislature's interference with their business.

The only contingency which will justify the railways in resisting is that open to all citizens whenever their property is reduced in value by confiscatory legislation. Short of that it is to be presumed that the railways will in good faith make every effort to conduct their business profitably under the new conditions. This is the only showing upon which they could apply to the Legislature for relief if in fact the new law should prove to be both constitutional and oppressive. If in fact the railways are to be deprived of $4,000,000, it is to be expected that they will try to save it by economies. It is to be supposed that fewer or slower trains will be run, or that less expensive cars will be supplied. Perhaps rates now below the 2-cent rate, as upon excursions or 1,000-mile tickets, will be [illegible]. Possibly through rates across the State may be affected if it proves necessary to meet the reduction by the intra-State law. This is not revenge, but good business, and it is for Ohioans to see whether or not they prefer the new arrangements to the old.

Just now there is an epidemic of compulsory reductions of railway income. Illinois reduced freight rates 20 per cent. Missouri ordered 10 per cent. reduction upon agricultural freight. Kansas reduced grain rates 5 per cent. Minnesota railways are showing cause against reductions of 25 to 50 per cent. Wisconsin increased taxes, and Indiana and Nebraska are agitating about railway assessments. Indiana, Michigan, and Illinois are likely to imitate Ohio's 2-cent action, and such a bill was offered in the Maryland Legislature on Friday. Some of these laws are directly attributable to the railways refusing passes, which was the excuse assigned for Representative GROSVENOR'S proposal to reduce the mail-carrying appropriation by $10,000,000.

How are we to explain this reversion to procedure which experience has proved to be a two-edged weapon? It is scandalous to suggest that Legislatures are levying blackmail upon the railways for obeying the law, but such levity is preferable to supposing that a more serious and deeper motive is arising without the excuse of the early nineties. It would almost seem that that experience ought to have taught us something. It has been believed that Americans had become convinced that there was no real satisfaction in persecuting railways. Their ramifications are so broad that it is almost impossible for the railways to thrive without the entire people thriving. The interests of the railway, the passenger, and the shipper are so close that each can harm or help the other. Ohioans are likely to find, for example, that if the railways do not collect that $4,000,000 they will not, because they cannot, disburse it. The employés perhaps will have less to spend, and the loss of the profits of their spending will depress all shops where wages have been spent. If this does not happen it will be because history does not repeat itself. Sooner or later the legislators in our forty-six Capitols may learn that once more tney are playing with two-edged tools.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Blackmail and Its Ethics.

Was or was not EDWARD CUDAHY under any obligation to explain and thereby to defend his payment of $25,000 ransom to the brigands who kidnapped his son? Evidently he felt some such obligation, for while on the witness stand in the Pat Crowe trial last week he went at some length into the motives which impelled him to take this large sum of money and hand it over to blackmailers with precautions that insured their safety from capture. He knew, he said, that they were desperate criminals, and he believed that they were quite capable, if he did not yield to their demands, of first torturing and mutilating and then killing his son. "I can state," Mr. CUDAHY added, "that twice I have had death enter my house, but I never suffered greater anxiety and grief than when my boy was taken from me and until he was returned." It was the father that spoke then—not the Roman father of tradition and possibly of history, a citizen first and a father second, but the human being moved by human affections. Yet, as a man of practical affairs, Mr. CUDAHY realized that what he did was somehow wrong—that in some way or another he should have subordinated his private emotions and interests to the public welfare, which is certainly to some degree imperiled every time such a plot to extort money is allowed to be carried to success. There would be no blackmailers if nobody paid blackmail, and the extremely troublesome operation of kidnapping children would never be performed if all parents were "Roman." If Mr. CUDAHY, instead of handing over the $25,000 to the men who had stolen his son, had let them know, as he easily could, that if they hurt a hair of the boy's head he would use to the utmost the power of his wealth to bring them to justice and the utmost severity of the law, there are at least many chances that the threat would have been effectual and that the end he desired would have been attained as quickly as it was and in a much better way. He had to reckon, however, with the fact that the intelligence of criminals is small and that, therefore, while they would appreciate the immediate convenience of adding murder to their first crime, they might not appreciate how much that addition would increase the probability of their ultimate punishment. Such cases are extremely complex, and it is much easier to feel than to prove that what Mr. CUDAHY did was right—to feel than to prove that what he did not do would have been wrong. And anyway, there is some satisfaction in the evidence that even a big meat packer is a very human person after all.

Explanations of an Explorer.

In describing the dangers and difficulties of arctic travel, Mr. ANTHONY FIALA, as might have been expected, is entirely comprehensible as well as highly interesting, but when he comes to explaining the objects of that travel and the fascination that drags him, like so many others, again and again to that desolate region, he cannot be followed so easily. In his Broadway Tabernacle address he said: "The mere fact that a man is able to place his foot in a section where no other man has placed his is inducement enough to lead to the conquest of the snow and the ice. And no one can describe the scientific value of finding the north pole." This is decidedly vague. In a way one understands the satisfaction of doing something, no matter what, that nobody has ever done before, and of being in a place, no matter where, that has never had a human occupant; but when the thing done is particularly painful and of no use whatever, and when the place has never been occupied for the very good reason that it is particularly uncomfortable, the satisfaction needs a lot of explaining. And Mr. FIALA, we think, was even more accurate than he intended to be when he said that "no one can describe the scientific value of finding the north pole." Certainly nobody has yet succeeded in describing or measuring it. In jest Mr. FIALA spoke of the possibility of finding at the pole the lost tribes of Israel, and of course it is a possibility, in the sense that it is not yet a positively demonstrable impossibility, but it is equally possible to find there the long-missing gods of ancient Greece, and Mr. FIALA knows well enough for all practical purposes that he will make no such discoveries if he attains to the meeting place of the meridians. However, there is undoubted pleasure—of a sort—in hunting the north pole, and far be it from us to deny its reality or to persuade people who like it from following their tastes. They might easily do worse in the search for amusement.

Payments to Sick Teachers.

Many people, very many, we hope, will lack the patience required for reaching a decision as to just how much of a deduction should be made from the salary of a teacher in the public schools whom illness compels to be absent from the post of duty. Elaborate schedules have been drawn up, fixing mulcts of assorted sizes for absences of different length, ranging from one day up to a score or more, and vehement arguments are making as to the relative merits of withholding, in such cases, this or that sum from a wage that is little more than decent when paid in full. Would it not be an evidence of higher civilization if the discussion were over the abandonment of this whole fining system? It would be opposed, of course, and there is no difficulty in seeing the chance there would be for occasional abuses of the more generous plan of paying full salaries during any absence, not unreasonably long, that was due to real illness. But the opposition, we think, would be rather shamefaced, and it would not last long. Few private employers who are brought into anything like personal relations with their employés find it either judicious or humane nowadays to "dock" a salary because of a day, or several days, of illness, and a very large number of them will continue for weeks or months to pay for services they do not get, rather than to multiply by many times the gravity of sickness by cutting off the sufferer's income when it is most needed. It is the general impression that this is generosity that pays well in the long run and is not by any means the throwing away of money. The city can hardly afford to exercise a severity which the private employer rarely shows. The teachers as a class are not at all likely to absent themselves from school for trivial causes or for dishonest causes, and when they are obliged to be absent it is hard indeed that they should be compelled to contribute to any fund, either for substitute teachers or for their own partial payment in the future. Such contributions, when systematized, amount to a reduction of salary by indirection, and it is in matters of money that indirection is most to be avoided.

THE HEATHEN CHINEE.

Predicted That, If Not Better Treated, He Will Cease to be "Childlike."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with considerable interest your last two editorials on the subject of the boycott and the decent treatment of China. The idea that the boycott is due to Japanese influence is far-fetched. It is simply seeking an imaginary cause when fully adequate causes are clearly at hand.

Thirty years of gross injustice to China, including violation of sacred treaty obligations and exhibiting the utmost contempt for the rights of individual Chinese, is not only sufficient to explain the existence of the boycott, but very much more than enough. Not only so, but that the natural and proper resentment of the Chinese should have taken such a mild form of exhibiting itself is highly to their credit as a patient and wise people. If any nation on earth undertook to subject us to the treatment we have meted out to the Chinese we would not wait thirty years nor answer with a boycott.

The attempt to remove the causes of Chinese discontent and to put a stop to the boycott by a patching up of the regulations of the Bureau of Immigration as to the inspection of Chinese entering this country is simply playing with the matter, although the regulations are certainly open to improvement. How did any such regulation ever come into existence? And what is there in the exclusion law even to justify such regulations? There is no other ground except this: China is a country and the Chinese are a people not entitled to the same treatment as the rest of the world. That is the principle upon which we have developed our peculiar treatment of China and the Chinese, and from which have resulted violated treaties, contemptuous immigrant regulation, and, finally, the mild protest of the boycott.

It seems to me, therefore, that instead of seeking some inadequate cause outside of ourselves, it would pay us much better to look at the matter exactly as it is. Then we shall find that this boycott is a protest against an unjust and unendurable attitude of America toward China and the Chinese. The faster we change this attitude the better it will be for all parties concerned, for what we ourselves would not endure for a moment without war, even the patient and far-seeing China will not endure indefinitely.

I venture to predict that within a decade no power will be able to dictate to China.

J. W. D.

New York, Feb. 8, 1906.

Kwestionz ov Speling.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With regard tu the speling ov "behooves" and "wagon" yur korespondents "Britisher" and "American" ar indulging in an enteirli unprofitabel diskushon, and, moarover, thay hav not got doun tu the fakts.

In England, the wurd "behooves," iz pronounst "behoovz." Nuttall's and Pitman's dikshonariz prefer tu spel it "behooves," but thay aulso admit "behoves." Prof. Skeat oanli rekogneisez "behoves," and wheil saing nuthing about pronunsiashon, suports hiz orthografi thru a lein of Anglo-Sakson, Oald Frisian, Sweedish, Dainish, and Eislandik derivashonz.

Az tu the speling ov "wagon," Skeat preferz the breefer form as dereivd from the Duch "wagen," and not from the Midel Inglish "waggen." Pitman admits onli the shorter form, but Nuttall preferz "waggon," tho he givz "wagoner," "wagonette," and so foarth, Inglish printerz jenerally uz "waggon," and rairli admit the shorter speling.

But, az I sed at the begining, diskushonz on maters apertaining tu orthodoks speling ar unprofitabel. The adopshon ov a method qv speling such az that in which this iz ritten wud put an end tu such arguiments. It wud be beter stil if we kud adopt a seientifik alfabot.

DUDLEY W. WALTON.

Brooklyn, Feb. 10, 1906.

Western Union Reports No Trouble.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it possible for you to ascertain the exact condition of Ecuador? It was reported that cable communication had ceased with Guayaquil, and also suggested that recent earthquake shocks had something to do with it. Nothing has been reported since.

To relieve many anxious hearts will you kindly investigate? A SUBSCRIBER.

New York, Feb. 8, 1906.

Shall the New State Be "Roosevelt"?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I suggest that the new State be called "Roosevelt." Where can man's activity find a finer field than in making those arid wastes into a garden of fruits and flowers? Those who think the President's energy worthless, can look at the sand. Those who believe in the results of his efforts can dream of the luxuriant vegetation to come through Government irrigation. A READER.

New York, Feb. 2, 1906

CUBAN BONDS.

Opinion That Holders of Revolutionary Issues Need Not Worry.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note the suggestion in the press that the Cubans might better express their good-will to the United States by paying the bonds issued at the commencement of the revolution that ultimately brought them their freedom.

I have just returned from a visit to Cuba. I was wonderfully impressed with the prosperity and the promise of still greater prosperity of that island. As a holder of the revolutionary bonds of Cuba, I naturally sought to find out the opinions of representative Cubans as to the payment of the revolutionary bonds of 1869 and 1872. All agreed that it was only a question of time when the earlier issue of bonds, which at par hardly equal $9,000,000, would be funded and paid.

When the present organization of the Republic of Cuba came into existence there was great fear that the nation might be held for the old Spanish debt, but she was saved from this through the good offices of the United States. Now, with Palma, the President of the revolution of 1868, as President of the republic, the great prosperity of the island, with the feeling of the people that every debt incurred in accomplishing "Cuba Libre" should be honored, I feel that every holder can wait, resting in absolute confidence upon the honor and in the integrity of the Cuban nation and people, and that they need not look upon the unanimous vote of the Cuban Congress to send a wedding present to the daughter of our President as a suggestion of the possible repudiation of so honorable a debt as her revolutionary bonds, but rather as a notice that the Republic of Cuba will be not only just, but will be generous as well, to the friends who stood by her in the hour of her greatest need. W. C. E.

New York, Feb. 9, 1906.

THE MUSE IS STIRRED.

By John D., Sr., "Petroleocrat of Petroliferous Plutocracy."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the variety of opinions expressed in THE TIMES on John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and his Bible class is a letter from David H. Salis, the closing paragraph of which reads: "With such a son, I cannot believe any of the malign charges against the father."

I refrain from putting in apposition the petroleocrat of a petroliferous plutocracy, but for the benefit of father and son and David H. Salis I will quote two sonnets illustrating the distinction and the difference between the good great man and the great good man:

THE GOOD GREAT MAN.

How seldom, friend, a good great man inherits
Honor and wealth, with all his worth and pains!
It seems a story from the world of spirits
When any man obtains that which he merits,
Or any merits that which he obtains.

For shame, my friend, renounce this idle strain!
What wouldst thou have a good great man obtain?
Wealth, title, dignity, a golden chain,
Or heap of corses which his sword hath slain?
Goodness and greatness are not means, but ends.

Hath he not always treasures, always friends,
The good great man? Three treasures, love, and light,
And calm thoughts, equable as infant's breath;
And three fast friends, more sure than day or night—
Himself, his Maker, and the Angel Death.

THE ANSWER.

I would not have a great good man defile
His hand with grasping, nor his soul with guile,
Nor sacrifice, to any outward things,
His inward splendor and his upward wings.

But, also, would I not behold him blind
To the world's bitterness and pinching facts—
Far less, if means of life with a free mind
Be HIS, while penury his friend distracts.

Oh, noble sage, forget not, when the hour
Of inspiration ends, that for its lamp
To burn with purity and constant power,
Oil, and four walls, that reek not with the damp,
Are needful, that the man with steady eye
May look in his wife's face nor o'er his children sigh.

WALTER DEVERLEY CRANE.

New York, Feb. 10, 1906.

Commends Calder's Movement.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Congressman William M. Calder of the Sixth New York District deserves unlimited praise for his admirable movement as reported in THE TIMES.

The consulting of the opinion of all constituencies in the Nation through their representatives in Congress is decidedly the best medium through which to feel the national pulse on public questions.

As a Porto Rican, I certainly deplore his omission to include among the consulting matters that which refers to the ridiculous political status bestowed upon my countrymen by the Treaty of Paris. It would have been exceedingly interesting to know how each constituency looks upon President Roosevelt's recommendations to the Congress in his last annual message as to vouchsafing American citizenship to the Porto Rican waif.

We feel inclined to believe that should all the colleagues of Representative Calder emulate his sound example there would be such an outburst of public expression in favor of some of the measures on the checkerboard of Congress that the present procrastination of the immovable body would come to grief in the person of the representatives and Senators when they stand again for re-election.

Porto Rico is paying the penalty of this legislative indifference to all insular problems.

D. C.

New York, Feb. 8, 1906.

Supt. Maxwell Again.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With reference to the letter of "Anonymous," under the heading, "A Word for Supt. Maxwell," I would like to ask, What has Maxwell done since he has been in office? Nothing but make trouble for all connected with the schools—witness all the lawsuits brought against him, also an honorable court telling him he cannot set himself up as Czar of the schools. Such things were unknown until he came into office.

Our schools are suffering? True. But who is to blame? No one but Maxwell, with his fads and fancies. Business men appreciate this all too plainly by the applications for positions they receive from the school children. To-day, as things are, the whole school system is Maxwell; no one else dares to have an opinion or express it.

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT.

New York, Feb. 7, 1906.

Not from People's Institute.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your issue this morning a communication signed "People's Institute." Without desiring in any way to criticise the communication so signed, I would ask you to correct a possible misapprehension on the part of your readers. The letter does not proceed from the People's Institute, though probably from a registered member of the audience. All official communications from the Institute are signed by my name.

CHARLES SPRAGUE SMITH.

New York, Feb. 10, 1906.

More Stylish.

From The Boston Herald.

The women suffragists in convention assembled demand a square deal, too. Some of their more frivolous sisters still prefer it cut bias.

PRIVILEGE AND THE PRESS.

Newspapers Depend on the Public, Not Upon Privilege, for Existence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been much interested in reading your editorial of the 5th inst. on "Privilege and the Press," a subject that was raised, as I understand it, by Henry George's book on "The Menace of Privilege," together with Prof. Giddings's review thereof. In this editorial you ask a number of questions and make several statements in attempting to sustain your contention that privilege does not control the press, as alleged by Mr. George. I hope I may be permitted to attempt to answer your questions, comment upon some of your statements, and possibly propound some questions of my own.

"If privilege controls the newspapers," you ask, "why does it permit them to fill their columns with reiterated and furious attacks upon it?"

May I venture to suggest that it is because a newspaper that would not print the news with more or less fidelity to fact could not exist, because the public would not patronize it? The strongest attack that can be made against privilege is the recital of the wrongs committed by privilege. These wrongs often come under the head of news. What New York newspaper could have ignored the insurance scandals or the Standard Oil investigation and retained its readers?

Then, you say that newspapers that "may upon their editorial pages preach the gospel of the rights of wealth are continually printing news reports * * * that are enough to make wealth tremble and privilege positively sick."

True. But does this prove that the editorial utterances are true and the facts reported in the news columns are false, or the reverse? Newspapers of a certain class often declare on their editorial pages that the country is "enjoying wonderful prosperity," while printing on the news pages of the same issue facts that tend to show that the bulk of the population are having difficulty to pay the constantly increasing prices that are exacted for the things they consume. That the editorial pages and the news pages are nearly always fighting each other with conflicting statements is obvious, and both pages cannot be right. Is privilege so magnanimous that it is "faking" news reports against itself?

"To the foes of privilege" you say, "the press offers without charge a medium through which they can reach the masses. * * * In effect, a hall is put at the disposal of the agitators, they are invited to mount the platform, every opportunity is given them to prove their case. If they could prove it, if their case was sound, their arguments convincing, who would pay any attention to the dronings of the money power on the editorial page?"

Is it not true that a constantly increasing number of persons are ceasing to "pay any attention to the droning on the editorial pages"? The case of Mr. Hearst, whom you mention, illustrates this point. As you say, newspapers that opposed him editorially printed the facts about his candidacy. In fact, no paper except his own supported him. Did the 225,000 citizens who voted for him heed the "dronings" on the editorial pages or the facts in the news columns? Which pages did the Chicago voters read who elected Judge Dunne? No paper except the Hearst papers supported him, though all of the newspapers printed the facts about his candidacy in their news columns.

And is it true that the press constitutes a platform upon which the agitators are permitted, much less "invited," to speak? You say you print reports of "Socialist meetings, speeches, &c." True. But how do you print them? The Socialist speakers themselves can hardly recognize their speeches when they appear in your columns. What kind of a report did you make of Jack London's speech at New Haven? I do not contend that you intentionally misrepresented Mr. London. It is more likely that the man who reported it knew so little of his subject that he only took flying leaps at it, leaving out the intervening clauses that gave sense to the statements that were reported.

So I am still unconvinced that the press is a platform from which agitators are invited to speak. It's a platform, of course, and agitators occasionally get on it. But the public, sitting in the body of the house, seldom hear the agitators speak. It is as if the agitators were dumb and the editors and reporters were telling the audience what the agitators had just written upon a sheet of paper—the agitators, meanwhile, in frantic pantomime, trying to make the people understand that they had said nothing of the kind.

In conclusion, is it not true that privilege has, as a matter of fact, so far throttled the press that if a newspaper writer really be radical he cannot express himself upon the very newspaper upon which he works? Are there not many Socialists writing editorials even upon the New York papers? Are there not many Socialists employed as editorial writers on newspapers outside of New York? I know there are. I know the names of a few such writers in New York who would doubtless lose their positions instantly if public mention of their names should call attention to the manner in which privilege is stifling them. Doubtless you know the names of these writers, or at least some of them, as well as I do. Within my own personal knowledge I can name a score of other Socialist writers who are being suppressed by privilege outside of New York.

All of which facts I am glad to make known to the great audience seated in THE TIMES hall, since I have been given a general invitation, in common with all other agitators, to mount THE TIMES platform and be heard. And I confess a considerable curiosity as to whether I shall be heard. ALLAN L. BENSON.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 7, 1906.

SONGS OF SCHOOLDAYS.

Song of the Attraction of the Lass.

he turnd a summersett fore hur ann throo
a hannspring jusst to sho wott he kood doo
ann wuns wenn she was goen bi he took
a runnen start ann jumpt acrost the brook
witch nun uv uss kood doo ann skinned the katt
a duzen times ann thenn he throo his hatt
uz hi uz possibul ann wenn it fel
he kott it on his hedd ann walkt a spel
upon his hands ann did it jusst to sho
thare is no kommun stuff in uss uno.

Ann hennry beamus sedd he hurd hur say
heed be a serkus ackrobatt sum day
if he keppt on ann awl the fokes wood go
frum farrannwide to sea him in the sho
ann bring him flours becaws he yoostoo be
a boy in this smal town ann he wood sea
awl uv his frends onn the topp seets ann taik
moar panes to doo his besst jusst fore the saik
uv oalden times ann maybec shee wood go
ann say sheez gladd heez famus now uno.

but hennry sedd he duz not kair fore faim
ann if heez famus hee wood be the saim
uz he is now. ann wenn sheez goen bi
he oniey turns a hannspring soze to tri
ann sho hur wott a boy like uss kan doo
ann thinks sheed like uss bettur if she noo
owr skil. Ann heez not showen off at awl
but onley hoaps bi dooen so to cawl
attenshun too the hoal uv uss ann so
weel stand an eaven chance with hur une.

J. W. FOLEY.

VOLLEY OF QUESTIONS SHOT AT DR. SLICER

People's Institute Members Keep Him Busy Telling About Equality.

HE DECRIES SPIRIT OF ENVY

Guarantee of Equal Chances for All True Democracy, He Says—Calls Yellow Editorials Insincere.

"Equality," the subject of the discourse delivered last night by the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer to the People's Institute in Cooper Union Hall, brought forth many interesting questions from members.

"Nine out of ten men who talk with me about social conditions," said Dr. Slicer, "want something that belongs to another. Democratic principles do not seek to guarantee conditions, but to guarantee equal opportunities to all. The desire of many seems to be to level down society instead of bracing it up. We do not want charity, but it is good discipline for us to be just to those who have what we have not; to do justly one must consider justice as working from the bottom up as well as from the top down.

"Our business is to settle our state of mind so as to be able to enjoy what benefits come to us with our efforts."

Dr. Slicer referred to what he called a yellow editorial in one of the New York newspapers, an editorial illustrated with a picture of three old women picking cinders from ash barrels. He said that the editorial was sophistical, unreal, and insincere. It sought to arraign one part of society against another. What would have been right would have been to find out what brought the three women to the stage where they were compelled to pick cinders and to state the facts and work for a remedy, he said.

"Is it possible for the three women to get coal when the mines and the railroads control the output and the prices?" demanded one of the audience.

"It must be digged for the consumer," said Dr. Slicer.

"Do not the yellow papers keep alive the spirit of discontent?" asked another.

"I would not mind," replied Dr. Slicer, "if their editorials were sincere, but I do not believe they are sincere."

"Hasn't it been the custom for ages," demanded a man in the rear, with vehemence, "for the rich to have excuses offered the poor in the form of libraries, &c., instead of equal opportunities?"

"In the past we didn't get anything from the rich," replied Dr. Slicer, "and now that we are getting something I can't for the life of me see why we should kick about getting it.

"You will find that the majority of the big fortunes of to-day were founded by poor men who took advantage of their opportunities, and this is the case with the Astor fortune, whatever the Astors to-day may amount to. I believe the founder of that fortune hung out a sign on Gold Street, which read, 'Furs and Pianos.'"

Dr. Slicer said that when equality of conditions came to a dead level a monotonous, unproductive state would be reached.

"You will admit that the family is a social gathering?" demanded one of the audience, with a paterfamilias appearance.

"Yes."

"And you will admit that in the family there is social equality?"

"Yes."

"But will you say that the family equality is an unproductive state, a dead level above which there is nothing higher?"

"I will say that in the family the father often spanks his young son and improves him," replied Dr. Slicer.

"Jack London says," sounded a sonorous voice to the right of the platform "that the man in the stone age was better off than the workingman in this day of civilization. How about that?"

"This about it," said Dr. Slicer. "Mr. Jack London is a writer of fiction."

"Did not discontent bring about the French Revolution and the American Revolution?" another member asked.

Dr. Slicer answered this question by stating the principles at issue in the American Revolution. He said that what he was preaching against was envy, scolding, and bitterness.

"It is a sign of a very low order of development," he declared, "when men will only rally to one another about a grievance."

MAY REVIVE GERMAN TREATY.

Controversy Likely When Present Trade Agreement Expires March 1.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—In view of the termination of the trade agreement with Germany on March 1, considerable interest attaches to the fact that there is still in existence a treaty of peace made in 1828 between the United States and Prussia, which contains a favored-nation clause. It is contended that under this the United States has the right to demand the application of the German minimum tariff rates to its imports, as has been accorded various European countries. This treaty is recognized by the German Government and was assumed by it after the confederation of the German States.

If any relief for the United States is to be obtained from this source, however, it means the thrashing over again of an old diplomatic controversy which was thoroughly ventilated in 1899 and 1900 by the late Secretary Hay and Count von Hollenben, then the German Ambassador. It was out of that correspondence that the present agreement with Germany was reached.

The question at issue grew out of the construction placed on the most-favored-nation clause of the treaty of 1828, Germany contending that the clause did not apply to reciprocal agreements. Germany's notice of the termination of the agreement then entered into seems, according to the officials here, likely to preclude the probability of that Government yielding to the United States in the matter of the application of minimum tariff rates to American imports.

BALL NETTED $13,300.

Proceeds of the German Charity Affair Distributed by Committee.

The German charity ball netted $13,300 this year. This is said to be the largest sum ever brought in at such an affair. The ball committee, headed by George Enret, Jr., made this distribution yesterday:

German Hospital and Dispensary, $2,300; German Aid Society, $1,450; St. Mark's Hospital, $1,450; Wartburg Orphan Asylum, $1,150; West Side German Dispensary, $1,050; Isabella Home, $1,150; German Poliklinik, $1,450; St. Francis Hospital, $1,450; Ladies' Society in Aid of Needy Widows and Orphans, $1,050. The next ball will be Jan. 24, 1907.

DR. RAINSFORD'S SUCCESSOR.

J. P. Morgan Thinks the Rev. Hugh Birckhead Will Accept.

"The Vestry expects to hear from the Re. Hugh Birckhead some time this week," said J. Pierpont Morgan yesterday after the morning service at St. George's Church. "Mr. Birckhead will preach next Sunday, and it is not unlikely that he will then announce his acceptance of the rectorship of the church.

"Of course, the Vestry does not know that Mr. Birckhead will accept, but we do not anticipate that another offer of the pulpit of St. George's will be necessary."

Mr. Birckhead, who has been in charge of St. George's Church since October last, when Dr. Rainsford went abroad, was out of the city yesterday.

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MERIDEN BRITA CO.

SCORES CAPITOL PAINTINGS.

Rev. Dr. Ganss Objects to Designs for New Building at Harrisburg.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Feb. 11.—The Rev. Dr. Henry G. Ganss, rector of St. Patrick's Catholic Church here, and one of the best-known scholars in the American Catholic priesthood, has issued a pamphlet objecting to the paintings that are to decorate the Governor's reception room in the new Capitol at Harrisburg. The commission in charge of the building commissioned Miss Violet Oakley to paint thrirteen large canvases for the room. Six are completed and are being shown at the Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia.

Miss Oakley has chosen for the series of historical friezes a central idea embodying the "Founding of the State of True Liberty Spiritual," represented in the "Triumph of the Growing Idea of True Liberty of Conscience" in the "Holy Experiment of Pennsylvania." The six finished cartoons represent respectively: 1. William Tyndale Printing the Translation of the Bible into English and Smuggling the New Testament into England. 2. William Penn, Student at Christ College, Oxford. 3. Attempt to Stop the New Learning, Burning of the Books at Oxford and Martyrdom of William Tyndale. 4. Rise of the Puritan Idea. 5. George Fox on the Mount of Visions. 6. Answer to Tyndale's Prayer and Martyrdom of Anne Askew. The first, third, and last are double panels, the others single.

Dr. Ganss in his pamphlet says: "Without discussing the artistic merit of the paintings or challenging the motives of their inspiration; without impugning the good faith of the Capitol Building Commission or attributing to it other than honest designs; without presuming to formulate new art canons or intrude on the architect's matured plans, it is respectfully submitted that the three double panels not only sin against good taste and propriety, but are in direct violation of historical truth, that they will kindle the very religious animosity whose evils they pretend to portray, and give official sanction to an affront offered the largest church body in the State.

"The issue which the Capitol paintings raise, abstracted altogether from the artist's motif and art, are associating the Catholic Church with intolerance and burning of heretics and the prohibition of Bible reading in the vernacular.

"Should these designs be accepted and carried out, it will be in flagrant violation of all historical evidence, a wanton insult to the largest religious body in the State, a repristination of sectarian intolerance, and an official sanction of monstrous falsehood."

GIVES A BORGLUM GROUP.

James Stillman Presents "The Mares of Diomedes" to the Metropolitan.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art announces that James Stillman has presented to the Museum a bronze group of Gutzon Borglum, representing Diomedes chasing several wild mares. It is entitled "The Mares of Diomedes." The group is now on exhibition at the Museum.

Mr. Borglum is the sculptor who shattered several angels that he had intended for St. John's Cathedral a month or so ago because some critics held that his angels were feminine, not masculine.

MRS. BLOOMINGDALE'S GIFT.

Hebrew Institute Gets $50,000 for an Addition to Its Building.

The annual meeting of the Hebrew Technical Institute was held at the institute building at 36 Stuyvesant Street yesterday. One of the incidents of the meeting was the presentation of an oil portrait of the late Joseph B. Bloomingdale, formerly President of the Institute. The idea of the presentation of the portrait originated with Lyman G. Bloomingdale, who died himself before it was accomplished. The presentation was made by Samuel Bloomingdale.

The treasurer's report announced a gift of $50,000 from Mrs. Clara Bloomingdale, widow of Joseph B. Bloomingdale, which is to form the nucleus of a fund for the erection of an addition to the present building. A strong plea was made during the meeting for increased donations for the maintenance and extension of the institute, especially in view of the anticipated increase in Jewish immigration as a result of the Russian persecutions.

These directors were elected to serve three years: S. Morrill Banner, Mrs. Joel E. Hyams, Louis Kahn, Isaac H. Klein, Ferdinand G. Loeb, Alfred Nathan, and Abraham Steinam.

The membership of all kinds was increased by 154 during the last year, bringing the total membership up to 2,174. The donations during the year amounted in all to $64,753.

EQUALITY FOR THE NEGRO.

Dr. MacArthur Advocates It and Says Many Southerners Agree with Him.

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, in an address he delivered yesterday in the Church of the Epiphany advocated the social equality, higher education, and general uplifting of the negro.

"And," said Dr. MacArthur, "some of the very best people of the South agree with me in my views. The Governor of Georgia agrees with me, and I have received letters from many other prominent Southerners."

Asked after the meeting to give the names of other prominent Southerners from whom he had received letters expressing such views, Dr. MacArthur declined to give them, on the ground that to do so would create unnecessary discussion.

"The Negro Problem" was the subject of the Sunday afternoon discussion in the Epiphany Church. The church was crowded, negroes and whites rubbing elbows on equal terms. All of the speakers lauded the negro to the skies. Dr. MacArthur said, in part:

"I am opposed to the peaceful colonization as advocated for the negro at present, because it is 350 years behind the times. It is entirely impracticable. Who is going to say who shall be colonized, the negro or the white man? Who has the authority? The scheme is ridiculous.

"When I speak to a negro I feel like saying to him: 'You have a better right to be in this country than I have; you are the owners of this country.' I came to this country in 1863. The negro has been here almost from the time the country was discovered. I have no ancestors here; the negro has thousands. The negro must work out his own destiny in this country, but if you are going to let him work it out you must give up writing books that should never have been written and give up staging plays that should never have been staged.

"I am in close touch with people all over the South, and the best people of the South. They all agree with me in what I think. I have received hundreds of personal letters from these people in which they advocate my ideas. In a recent conversation with the Governor of Georgia he advocated my ideas. There are thousands of white men whom I would not have at my table, but there are hundreds of negroes that I would be glad to have dine with me. My advice to the negro is, go out first and get a bank roll; make the white man honor your money; avoid bitterness of feeling; don't drink; don't gamble; don't play policy; be honest; and eventually you will be on an equal plane with your white brethren."

Dr. Peters said that in his opinion the only salvation for the negro was to go back to the soil. He cited the founding of Mound Bayou, Miss., founded twenty years ago by one family, and now a town of 400 people, having 30,000 acres in cultivation, exporting 4,000 bales of cotton annually, and doing a business of $175,000 per annum. These people, he said, have six churches and no jail, and theirs was the only community in the country voting solidly for Roosevelt at the last election.

ROCKEFELLER'S CLASS HEARS ABOUT LINCOLN

Told That the War President Held Christian Principles.

STORIES ABOUT HIS HONESTY

Robert C. Ogden Addresses the Class—Mr. Rockefeller Will Keep Up Bible Work, Says a Member.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., told his Sunday school class, in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church yesterday, that during the last year he had read carefully a history of the life of Lincoln and that, despite the contentions over the War President's views regarding Christianity, he believed that Lincoln realized the beauty of the life of Christ.

Mr. Rockefeller did not lecture to his class, but got in a word or two after Robert C. Ogden had given a short talk on Lincoln. In these few words he brought up the question of Lincoln's religious views.

"Whatever may have been his particular form of religion," said Mr. Rockefeller, "I believe that his life showed that he undertook to live up to the principles set by Christ."

Mr. Ogden, in his talk on Lincoln, gave one incident in the life of the War President which, he said, had never been in print. He dwelt especially on Lincoln's business honesty and thought this element in his character as one of those most worthy of the careful consideration of the younger members of Mr. Rockefeller's class.

"His absolute honesty in business," said Mr. Ogden, "was shown in the manner in which he discharged his obligations brought about when a member of a little firm before he became a lawyer. His partner was careless and Lincoln knew little of business. When they failed he did not seek to compromise with his creditors, but set to work to pay them dollar for dollar. He was still paying when he was in Congress, but he paid every cent he owed.

"When Lincoln was President and Congress appropriated a sum of money for the refurnishing of the White House a member of his family was sent to this city to make the purchases, and more money was spent than the amount allowed by the appropriation. As soon as Mr. Lincoln heard of it, he immediately drew his check for the difference, although at that time he did not have any too much money.

"Once a young man wrote him, asking if in the practice of law there was not a compromise with conscience on the part of the lawyer. He wrote back to the young man that if he couldn't be an honest lawyer, to be honest without being a lawyer.

"He knew all kinds of people, from the humblest to the highest," said Mr. Ogden, "and he was never uncomfortable except when he was among that class of people called society."

Mr. Rockefeller will talk to his class on Tuesday night, and may resume then his discussion of Joseph.

In the last month Mr. Rockefeller's class has been growing rapidly. There were about 175 present yesterday, and after the class every one of them filed into the room adjoining the main body of the church to shake hands with Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Ogden.

One of the oldest class members said yesterday that the son of the Standard Oil head was not at all disturbed by the comments made on his endeavors as a Bible instructor.

"He says," said this member, "that he intends to keep on doing his duty as he sees it, despite the views of any other person. I have been in his class since it started, and I know that he will keep on with his Bible studies and instructions, whatever the papers may print. He gives at least three nights a week to his church work."

A special service for men only was held in the church last night under the auspices of the Young Men's Bible Class. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., presided and made a brief exhortation to everybody present to strive after the spiritual life.

"Every man who came here to-night," he said, "did so in the hope of finding here something he needed. Some have come here hoping to find a new life. There are some who have failed and others who live in the new life, but have met with discouragement, and they all come seeking the new hope. No man who comes here with a sincere desire need to go away empty. Deepen your own earnest desire and have faith in the giver of all gifts. In our quest after better things we will have a man to talk to us who knows men, and I am sure, under God, he will help us."

Then Fred B. Smith said that the work of the Bible Class had done more for the cause of God than his hearers were aware of. Then he spoke about the craze for money, and said that the ability to use money honestly was a great gift. He himself never could sing the hymn beginning with the words "I care not for riches, nor silver or gold." He added that the ability to make money honestly and to use it so was a God-given power.

Mr. Smith called upon those who were practicing the Christian life to stand up. Most of the congregation rose, but there were some who kept their seats. The latter were asked if they wanted to be prayed for, and most of them signified their assent by rising. Later the converts, by invitation of Mr. Smith, went into an ante-room and shook hands with him and Mr. Rockefeller. They were asked to give their cards, and many did so.

FREE SONS OF ISRAEL MEET.

Chairman of District Grand Lodge No. 1 Says Graft Has Not Touched Them.

The annual convention of District Grand Lodge No. 1 of the Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, the largest Jewish order of its kind in the United States, was held yesterday at Harlem Casino, 124th Street and Seventh Avenue.

District Grand Master Emil Tausig called the convention to order. In his report, which the convention received with enthusiasm, Mr. Tausig said that the Free Sons have now a reserve fund of $1,008,000, the largest reserve fund of any Jewish order in the country.

At 1 o'clock the convention adjourned for dinner, after which these officers were elected:

Emil Baer, Grand Master; Eugene D. Klein, First Deputy Grand Master; Abraham Hofer, Grand Secretary; Adolphus E. Karelsen, Grand Treasurer; M. J. Lichtenberg, Chairman Board of District Deputies.

United States Grand Master M. S. Stern, who is a School Commissioner in this city, installed the newly elected officers and then made an address. He said that "graft," so prevalent all over the country, had not yet touched the Free Sons of Isreal. Mr. Stern suggested that the order try to obtain from the Federal Government a tract of land in the West where poor Russian Hebrews, coming over here from Russia, could settle and be educated.

Among those present were Coroner Harburger, who spoke; School Commissioner Benjamin B. Blumenthal, Maurice B. Blumenthal, and Isaac Hamburger, the oldest member as well as the originator of the Independent Order Free Sons of Israel.

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RUFUS E. SHAPLEY DEAD.

Famous Philadelphia Lawyer Who Won Pennsylvania Salvage Case.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—Rufus E. Shapley, one of the most successful lawyers in this city, died at 9 o'clock this morning at his home, 104 South Twenty-first Street. He became famous in his profession through one of the most noteworthy cases in marine jurisprudence on record, that of the salvage of the steamship Pennsylvania of the American Line in 1874, but he was more widely known through a political satire which he wrote in 1881, entitled "Solid for Mulhooly."

Mr. Shapley was born in Carlisle, Aug. 4, 1840, was graduated from Dickinson College in 1861, and was admitted to the bar after a year of study in the office of a brother of Judge Clement B. Penrose.

The suit for salvage on the Pennsylvania was brought by a man named Brady, who was a passenger on her. A tidal wave had swept from the steamship all of the officers down to the fourth mate, who proved incapable of taking charge. The vessel was in great peril when Brady mounted the bridge and issued the necessary comands to the crew.

The passengers organized and elected him Captain. He brought her safely to port. The company fought his claim for salvage on the ground that being a passenger himself in equal peril with the others on board, he was entitled to no special compensation for what he did.

Cross-examined by Mr. Shapley, who had previously studied navigation, the fourth officer declared that on the day when the ship actually arrived at the Delaware Breakwater she would have been, had he navigated her, in a certain latitude. This latitude proved to be somewhere in the interior of New York State not far from Lake Erie, or fully 300 miles distant from the Atlantic Ocean. The suit for salvage was won, and a precedent in that class of cases was established.

Mr. Shapley edited in collaboration with A. R. Spofford, then Librarian of Congress, a "Library of Wit and Humor."

He married in 1877 Miss Annie McCord of Pittsburg, who survives him, as does one daughter. At his request, made not long ago, there will be no meeting of the bar on account of his death, and no public announcement of his funeral.

BROOKS THE BANJOIST DEAD.

He Had Made Three European Tours and Had a Notable Career.

Reuben R. Brooks, better known among musicians as "Ruby" Brooks, and called by his friends and admirers the King of Banjoists, died in the New York Hospital on Saturday, following an operation for cancer of the throat performed in the preceding week. He was a member of the firm of Brooks & Denton, banjo teachers, composers, and musical publishers, at 670 Sixth Avenue, and was 44 years old.

Mr. Brooks had made three European tours, and had been summoned to play before royalty. He had played seldom in this country in the last few years, except at private entertainments. His pupils included many women in society. In addition to a large number of medals and other prizes, Mr. Brooks cherished as souvenirs of his career as a banjoist many autograph letters from distinguished persons in America and Europe.

It was in 1887 that Mr. Brooks suddenly leaped to fame as a banjo player. There was a banjo tournament for prizes in Chickering Hall. Brooks had never taken a lesson in his life, but he had picked away at the strings in Stamford, Conn., where he was born, and his friends considered him a pretty good performer. He entered the tournament, and his playing was of such a high order that he easily won the first prize. The winner of the second prize was Harry M. Denton. The two men had never met before, but they immediately entered into a partnership that lasted until Mr. Brooks's death.

According to his friends, Mr. Brooks could play anything on the banjo, from the latest "coon" song to the most difficult classical music. Brooks and Denton went to Europe in 1891, and were requested to play before the then Prince of Wales, now King Edward, at Mrs. Arthur Paget's London home. In the following year they made a second European tour, in which they appeared at Windsor Castle. Mr. Brooks made a third European tour alone. They played at the celebrated "Captains of Industry" dinner at Sherry's, at which Prince Henry of Prussia was a guest. Mr. Brooks numbered among his pupils Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and the Princess Charles of Isenburg.

Mr. Brooks leaves a widow. He had been married but fifteen months.

The funeral services will be held this morning at 10 o'clock at the Church of the Transfiguration.

CARDINAL PERRAUD DEAD.

Prefect Orders Suspension of Inventory of Autun Cathedral.

AUTUN, Feb. 11.—Cardinal Adolphe Perraud, Archbishop of Autun, died here last night from pneumonia.

An inventory of the Cathedral of Autun was to be made yesterday afternoon, but hearing that the condition of Cardinal Perraud was much worse, the Sub Prefect ordered a suspension of the work out of respect for the distinguished prelate.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The news of the death of Cardinal Perraud was received with much regret here, and prayers for the repose of his soul were offered in the principal churches to-day.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Hannah A. Washburn.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Feb. 11.—Mrs. Hannah A. Washburn, widow of former Gov. and Senator William B. Washburn, died at her home here to-day from heart disease. She was 82 years old. Mrs. Washburn, whose maiden name was Sweetser, was born in Athol. She was married in 1847. She lived at Washington during the years that her husband was a Representative from Massachusetts and later, when he succeeded Charles Sumner as a Senator from this State. Of the six children born to her, a son and three daughters are living.

Mrs. Mary Keyser Bingham.

Mrs. Mary Keyser Bingham, widof of Samuel Dexter Bingham, died last night of heart disease at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles F. Naething, 67 West Seventy-second Street. Mrs. Bingham was the daughter of the late Ernest Keyser, one of the founders of Washington Market. Besides Mrs. Naething, her children are Lloyd Bingham, the husband of Amelia Bingham, the actress; Samuel Dexter, Ernest K., a Sergeant in the East Fifty-first Street Police Station, who is a veteran of the civil war, and Theron A. Bingham. The funeral will be held on Wednesday. The body will rest in the family plot in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ROBERT H. HALSTEAD, who was the daughter of Leonce F. and Hortense Dufourcq, died yesterday at her home, 162 West Eighty-fourth Street.

Capt. DANIEL McCLOUD of the three-masted American schooner Edna A. Pogue died in Norfolk on board the Pogue yesterday. Capt. McCloud was from Bethel, Del.

Dr. PENNOCK BROWNING ROGERS, an interne at the Manhattan Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital, died yesterday. He was the son of Gen. William C. Rogers of the United States Army. The burial will be in Washington.

JOHN GRADY, sixty years old, of 631 First Avenue, who for twenty years had been sexton of St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church in East Twenty-ninth Street, died in Bellevue Hospital last night. He was stricken with apoplexy in front of the church yesterday morning as he was about to prepare for the morning services.

Mrs. ANNE ELIZABETH DODD MITCHELL died last evening at her home in East Orange. She was 67 years old. Mrs. Mitchell had lived in the Oranges nearly all her life and was a member and prominent worker in the Grove Street Congregational Church. She leaves two sons, Dr. W. D. Mitchell, and City Councilman Arthur H. Mitchell, and a daughter, Miss Anne Mitchell.

Dinner to George H. Daniels.

The friends of George H. Daniels of the New York Central Railroad will give a dinner in his honor on Tuesday evening, Feb. 20, at the Waldorf-Astoria. The Committee of Arrangements includes the following men: Frank Presbrey, Chairman; James Rodgers, Secretary; George H. Hazen, Conde Nast, Charles W. Price, Louis Wiley, and more than sixty men well known in public life.

BOOKER WASHINGTON SPEAKS TO NEGROES

Urges Them to Win the Good Opinion of the North.

SAYS INDUSTRY WILL HELP

At the Church of the Divine Paternity a Negro Officers to Buy Mr. Dixon's Real Estate.

Booker T. Washington spoke yesterday afternoon before the White Rose Industrial Association, at its headquarters, 217 East Eighty-sixth Street. The association's home offers shelter for respectable negro girls seeking employment. It was so crowded yesterday that many had to be turned away. There were many white persons present who have taken an interest in the work of the President of Tuskegee.

Mr. Washington urged the necessity of the negro servant being a better servant than his white rival.

"This is one of the places of good works in which I have been most deeply interested," he said. "It represents practical and not imaginary needs. In the City of New York there are 65,000 representatives of our race—negroes. Some of our people do not like that term."

"I do," came a response from a black man at the rear of the room. "I can't rub it out, praise God!" When the "Amens" were over the speaker continued:

"The negro population increases rapidly, and it is for the welfare of the Nation that there are institutions like this. In the great anxiety to get forward in modern business and life it is difficult to get one race to feel that it is not the only race. Forty years ago there were 6,000,000 negroes in this country and now there are 10,000,000. They must be considered.

"In the large wholesale business they send out drummers with samples of the goods they want to sell, the honest salesman declaring that the goods represented by the samples are even better than the sample. It is very important to our race that you here in the North should show yourselves worthy samples of industry and progressiveness. Your responsibility is tremendous. You owe it to yourselves and your people in the South that you should gain the favorable opinion of the people of the North.

"The objects of the work of this institution are the protection of the negro girls coming here from the South, seeing to it that they get proper employment and that they are taught the proper habits of labor and its saving power. There could be no work more worthy.

"The wants of the girl coming here are many times multiplied. The simple needs of the South are gone. She must learn to labor as well, if not better, than the white girls in the kitchen, the dining room, the nursery, and the sewing room, if she is not to fall here. The same thing is true of the colored man. He must do his work as well, if not better, than other men in cleaning, bootblacking, and other work which he tries. If necessary, he must shine shoes with electricity or clean houses with a steam wagon and a hose, or he is crowded out by competition."

At the evening service in the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street, last night the collection was devoted to the needs of Hampton Institute. A quartet from that institution sang songs of the plantations.

Thomas Walker, a graduate of the institute, who has lived and worked over twenty-five years in Gloucester County, Va., told of the education given to him by Gen. Armstrong, and differed from Thomas Dixon, Jr., about the status of the negro in Virginia. He asserted that the negro was getting every aid and sympathy from the white man.

He said that from being a slave he had become a landowner, and that he and his fellows would be only too glad to buy the Virginia real estate of Mr. Dixon to divide it up into small farms to be cultivated by intelligent negroes.

Booker T. Washington will speak to-night at a special meeting in the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-third Street, in celebration of Lincoln's Birthday. The meeting will begin at 8:15 o'clock. The Tuskegee educator will speak on Lincoln's life and work. A cordial invitation is extended Mr. Washington's white friends to be present.

TORONTO REGIMENT INVITED.

The Queen's Own Rifles May Visit New York in April.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Feb. 11.—The Queen's Own Rifles of Toronto have been invited to visit New York in April and take part in the military tournament at Madison Square Garden. Canadian companies have been to New York before, but if the invitation is accepted, the Queen's Own will be the first entire Canadian regiment to visit that city.

Sir Henry Pellatt, the commanding officer, says he is hopeful that the invitation will be accepted. The regiment is 800 strong, has both brass and bugle bands, and is one of the finest in Canada. The men are anxious to go to New York, and it is thought that a three days' trip, with an exhibition at the Garden, will be arranged.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Southwest disturbance is now moving slowly eastward with increased intensity, and the rains have about ended in California, although they still continue in the Southwest. Another disturbance appears to be developing near South Florida, and in conjunction with the great high pressure area to the northward caused rains Sunday in the South Atlantic States. There was no other precipitation except light local snows in various sections.

There has been a further slight fall in temperature in the Atlantic States and a decided rise in the lake region, the Central Valleys, and the Central Rocky Mountain regions. There will be rain Monday throughout the South and Southwest generally, and rain or snow in Utah, Colorado, Nebraska, and Kansas, followed by fair weather Tuesday. There will be rain or snow Monday night or Tuesday in the Central Valleys, the Middle Atlantic States, and Southern New England. There will also be local snows Monday in the northern upper lake region. In the Northwest and the Pacific States the weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday. No decided temperature changes are at present indicated.

The winds along the New England Coast will be fresh southeasterly; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh to brisk easterly; on the South Atlantic Coast, brisk, possibly high, northeasterly; on the Gulf Coast, light to fresh northeast to east; on Lake Michigan, fresh southwest to northwest.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Monday; warmer in the interior; Tuesday, probably snow; fresh easterly winds, increasing Monday night.

New England—Fair, warmer Monday; Tuesday, fair in north, rain or snow in south portion; fresh to brisk winds, mostly southeast.

Delaware and Eastern New Jersey—Fair Monday; Tuesday, rain or snow; fresh northeast winds, increasing.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, warmer Monday; Tuesday, snow in north, rain or snow in south portion; fresh easterly winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair Monday and Tuesday; variable winds.

Western New York—Fair Monday; warmer in eastern portion; Tuesday, fair; fresh to brisk south winds, becoming variable.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	20	18	4 P. M.	26	27
6 A. M.	19	16	6 P. M.	25	27
9 A. M.	18	20	9 P. M.	21	28
12 M.	22	24	12 P. M.	19	28

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 22; for the corresponding date last year it was 22; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 34.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 18; at 8 P. M. it was 28. Maximum temperature 23 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 16 degrees at 5:30 A. M. Humidity, 71 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 84 per cent. at 8 P. M.

REAL ESTATE records for sixty years show fewer changes in 5th Avenue holdings than in any other section of New York; in every case sales giving enormous profits. And almost similar conditions prevail on the contiguous streets.

This office specializes in "Avenue" Realty, and its services are used by all those who wish investment in the high grade real estate on 5th Avenue and the cross streets immediate to that thoroughfare.

Business property on west side 5th Avenue, between 26th and 34th Sts. Price, $200,000. Can give possession of property or deliver with a tenant paying 5% net on investment.

Albert B. Ashforth
Real Estate
4 WEST 33D STREET

VOGUE Fashion Published Thursdays 10 cts. on news-stands
VOGUE $4.00 a Year. 11 E. 24th St., N. Y.

PUPILS UNDERFED, HE SAYS.

John Spargo Declares 3,000,000 in This Country Are Ill-Nourished.

John Spargo, who for a year has been investigating the conditions of schoolchildren, especially as to the food they get, has finished his work and the results of it will be published this week in a volume entitled "The Bitter Cry of the Children." Mr. Spargo concludes that the figures given by Robert Hunter for this city are "most conservative," and that there are more than 3,000,000 children in the public schools of the United States who are badly underfed and suffering physically and mentally in consequence.

He does not believe that the number of children who go absolutely breakfastless to school is so alarming, though the number of these is at times very great. What is much more serious, he says, is the constant day-by-day underfeeding or the feeding upon poor and unwholesome food of which children are the victims.

In one New York school where the Principal himself investigated, with a view to proving that no problem of hunger existed, out of 865 children examined, 104 were reported as having had no breakfast at all and 54 as having had nothing more substantial than bread with tea or coffee.

CHURCH IN WOODS FINISHED.

Now Surrounded by Flathouses, Its Completion Is Celebrated.

"The Little Church in the Woods," as the Washington Heights United Presbyterian Church at 172d Street and Audubon Avenue is known, celebrated the completion of its edifice yesterday. When organized thirteen years ago by the Rev. J. C. K. Milligan, it was in a thick wood, and in that way it received the name which has clung to it, although rows of flathouses now surround it.

The first services were held in a private dwelling by the Rev. Dr. Milligan, who after two years' hard work had a small congregation, which built the basement of the present church. As the congregation grew in size a building fund was started, but it was years before operations on the old foundations were renewed.

The structure was finished a few days ago and a praise service was held yesterday morning. The Rev. John F. Carson of Brooklyn delivered the sermon and closed his remarks with a brief history of the church, which now has a membership of about 150 and a Sabbath school with an average attendance of 300.

The church is built in Gothic style of white sandstone and brick, with a frontage of fifty feet on Audubon Avenue and seventy-five feet on 172d Street.

A Colony of the Unmarried.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Feb. 11.—A peculiar condition exists in Manorville, a farming village of 200 inhabitants ten miles west of this place. Until recently there were living in fourteen houses two widows, four widowers, three bachelor maids, and five bachelors, all within half a mile of each other. All are well to do, all are good friends, and all are natives except two.

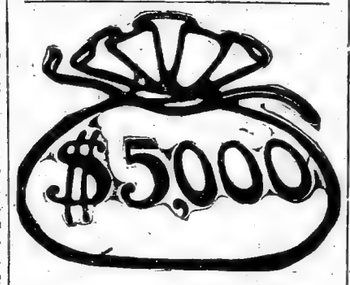

A manufacturer was disappointed who wished to buy the back cover page of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL and could not. His agent said to him:

"Failing to get THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL'S back cover page, why not try the back cover of one or two other magazines which offer just as large a space for the display of your goods, at an expense in proportion as their circulation is less than THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL?"

"No," he said. "The particular reason why I wish THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL'S back cover page is because it is more generally known that that page costs five thousand dollars than any fact about the cost of space in any other medium. Aside from the advertising value of this page, the fact that we pay five thousand dollars for a page one time in one magazine has a strong effect upon our trade. We do not get this secondary effect by using any other publication."

In other words, THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL has made its circulation valuable in itself, but for a long time the fact that a page costs five thousand dollars has been one of the interesting facts about advertising to the lay public.

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giving you three years' time on a piano WITHOUT INTEREST. Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.
Horace Waters & Co.
Three Stores:
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.,
127 West 42d St., near Broadway.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings),
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

An Automobile Engagement.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Ella A. Krueger, daughter of Judge Gottfried Krueger of 605 High Street, Newark, to Inglis M. Uppercu, Secretary of the Motor Car Company of New Jersey. Miss Krueger met Mr. Uppercu at the Madison Square Garden automobile show two years ago, when she was planning to buy an automobile.

DIED.

CARR.—On Sunday, Feb. 11, 1906, at 1:50 P. M., Harry F., son of Harry W. and Catherine McDermott Carr, aged 9 years, 2 months.
Funeral from the family residence, 6,710 Simen St., East End, Pittsburg, Penn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CLAPPE.—At Morristown, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 9, Louise, widow of the late Dr. Ferdinand Clappe.
Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, on arrival of the 8:50 A. M. train from New York, D., L. & W. R. R.

COLTER.—Entered into rest Saturday night, at 12 o'clock, after a lingering illness, Miss Margaret Colter.
Funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, David J. White, Tuesday, Feb. 13, at 2 o'clock, at St. Louis, Mo. Interment in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DE BARRIL.—On Feb. 9, at the Stratford House, 11 East 32d St., Manuels L. de Barril, widow of J. J. de Barril.
Funeral services at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Monday, 10:30 A. M.

FABRICIUS.—On Feb. 9, after a short illness, Julius Carl, beloved son of Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Fabricius, at the age of 9 years.
Funeral private.

HADLEY.—On Feb. 9, the Rev. S. H. Hadley, Superintendent of the McAuley Mission of Water St. and of the Wesley Rescue Mission on the Bowery.
Funeral services on Monday, Feb. 12. Private services

BILLINGS IS SILENT ON LOU DILLON CASE

Refuses to be Interviewed, Denying Knowledge of Suit.

HOWE TAKES RESPONSIBILITY

Secretary of Memphis Association Declares He Alone Is Behind the Effort to Recover Gold Cup.

The arrival of C. K. G. Billings, the owner of Major Delmar and Lou Dillon, and the owner and driver of the latter in the final race for the Memphis Gold Cup in 1904, when she was alleged to have been drugged by Edward Sanders, who made an affidavit that he had entered into an agreement with E. E. Smathers so as to permit him to win permanent possession of the valuable trophy, was awaited by New York horsemen yesterday with the keenest interest. It was expected that the well-known horseman would make a statement on the subject of the conspiracy charge brought against E. E. Smathers by Secretary Murray Howe of the Memphis Trotting Association, but Mr. Billings said that he had made and would make no statement on the case, and had no connection with it in any form whatsoever.

It was said at the Hoffman House, however, that Mr. Billings had visited Murray Howe, who was responsible for the charges, and had talked with him about the matter. This Mr. Howe would neither deny nor affirm, other than to say that he, and he alone, was responsible for the charges against Mr. Smathers; that he brought legal action in his official capacity in the Memphis Trotting Association, and assumed the whole onus of the prosecution in event of his failure to prove his charges.

Mr. Billings, however, was quoted by a well-known trotting man as denying specifically all responsibility for the preference of charges and all knowledge of the case prior to the announcement that the cup had been seized on a writ of replevin by a representative of the Sheriff, acting for Murray Howe. In regard to the rumor of an ill-feeling existing between himself and E. E. Smathers, he is said to have made the significant answer:

"The best evidence that I have none but the friendliest feeling for E. E. Smathers is the fact that I drove Lou Dillon at Memphis in the final race for the Gold Cup, in spite of the fact that veterinarians pronounced her unfit and that I did so for the sole purpose of giving Mr. Smathers a clear title to the cup. I have no ill-feeling against him whatever."

Murray Howe, at the Hoffman House, talked freely of the Smathers case. He said he had brought the action as the representative of the Memphis Club only after mature consideration, with legal advice and his conviction that his charges could be proved.

He said on the day of the race after the first heat he was convinced that Lou Dillon was unfit and suspected she had been drugged. He said he then pledged himself to investigate and discover the truth if it took him years to get to the bottom of it. He had begun his investigations then and there and had continued them unflaggingly since until he had gathered what appeared to him to be convincing evidence that the great mare had been drugged. It was only after he had proved this to his own complete satisfaction that he had begun proceedings. He further declared he proposed to push them to the limit.

There is an evident disposition on the part of those supporting Mr. Smathers's interests to connect Mr. Billings with the legal proceedings in some way. In this connection they state that the reason for Murray Howe's presence in Chicago recently is that he has assumed an important position in the employ of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company, the company which Mr. Billings dominates.

SURGEON SCOUTS STORY.

Declares Lou Dillon Suffered from Free Use of Alcohol.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 11.—Dr. S. W. Gibson, the veterinary surgeon, who was with the Smathers Stable at the time of the now famous race between Lou Dillon and Major Delmar at Memphis in October, 1904, scouts the story that mercury was used in a quarter boot to make the mare lose the race. He said to-night:

"I was in the employ of Mr. Smathers at the time of that race and had been all the season. On the day of the big race I looked Lou Dillon over and she appeared to be in as good shape as she had at any time during the season. You know she had not been in the best of condition early in the season, having been sick at the Glenville track until Aug. 1.

"In my opinion the trouble with the mare was that she was burned up by the excessive use of alcohol on her. Time and again that season I saw her trainers pour a quart or more of alcohol over her while she would be cooling out between heats. This alcohol would have the effect of closing the pores and as a natural consequence her blood would become heated. This lasting all season would be sure to take some effect in the end."

PENN LEADS AT BASKET BALL.

Quakers Displace Columbia Who Is Tie With Harvard for Second.

Columbia lost her chance to win the intercollegiate basket ball championship when she was defeated by the Pennsylvania five in her gymnasium on Friday night. The Quakers have now played six games, winning five, and stand an excellent chance of going through the season without losing another game, with a record of 9 games won and 1 lost. Columbia has the possibility of making the same record, those two teams markedly outclassing the remaining teams in the league, but she has all her hardest opponents except Pennsylvania to play.

Columbia plays Princeton on Wednesday at Princeton, and Yale in New York on Friday, while Princeton also meets Harvard at Princeton Friday and Yale plays Cornell at New Haven on Saturday. The only game Penn plays this week is with Harvard. The standing of the teams to date is as follows:

Team.	W.	L.	P.C.	Team.	W.	L.	P.C.
Pennsylvania	5	1	.833	Yale	2	2	.500
Columbia	3	1	.750	Princeton	1	4	.200
Harvard	3	1	.750	Cornell	0	5	.000

The scores of the games played are as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA.		YALE.	
12—Columbia	14	28—Princeton	22
40—Princeton	5	9—Pennsylvania	36
32—Princeton	15	29—Cornell	18
13—Harvard	9	9—Harvard	25
36—Yale	9		
17—Columbia	15	75	101
150	67	CORNELL.	
COLUMBIA.		10—Harvard	16
		8—Columbia	38
14—Pennsylvania	12	16—Columbia	24
38—Cornell	8	18—Yale	29
24—Cornell	16	14—Princeton	30
15—Pennsylvania	17	66	137
91	53	PRINCETON.	
HARVARD.		5—Pennsylvania	40
		15—Pennsylvania	32
9—Pennsylvania	13	8—Harvard	36
36—Princeton	8	22—Yale	28
16—Cornell	10	30—Cornell	14
25—Yale	9	80	150
86	40		

Recreation Piers for School Athletes.

Borough President Ahearn at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on Friday afternoon proposed a plan to utilize the recreation piers for the use of the school children of the city for athletic purposes and for exercise. Commissioner of Docks Bensel was called on for an expression of opinion on the project and heartily favored the plan, provided the expense of opening the piers during the eight months they are generally closed can be reasonably met.

Gen. George W. Wingate, President of the Public Schools Athletic League, who was present at the meeting, called attention to the fact that there were two piers on the East River and one on the North River that would furnish excellent facilities for the athletically inclined children of the schools to exercise during the closed season. Further hearing will be held upon the project this week.

THE FOOTBALL TANGLE.

Sidelights on Developments at Harvard and Elsewhere.

Interesting sidelights on matters of great moment to the college athletic world were developed during the discussion of college affairs incident to the meeting of the Intercollegiate Football Rules Committee at the Murray Hill Hotel. There were other things talked of at that meeting besides rules, among them the question of the status of football at Harvard, the eligibility reforms proposed at the Yale-Harvard-Princeton conference, the possibility of a Penn-Princeton football game, and similar matters. The Harvard football condition in brief is:

The Athletic Committee at Harvard has been consistently working against the known sentiment of Faculty and Overseers of the university and against President Eliot's wish to secure the continuance of football. It is favorable to the game, but desires such radical reforms as will satisfy the opponents of the sport. It has sole authority to decide the course to be followed toward the game, and while undoubtedly influenced by the Faculty's and Overseers' views it is not without the range of possibility by any means that they will authorize the game.

But even if it should the action will not be final, but may be rescinded by joint action of both the Overseers and the corporation. That joint action can be secured is likely, as the personnel of the two bodies is much the same, but whether or not it will upset all precedent and overrule the Athletic Committee is the real question that is bothering Harvard men, who hope for a favorable verdict from the committee.

On the score of eligibility it was announced that the move for uniformity was proposed by Harvard, but it was surmised that she had assumed a bit more than she was prepared to accept. Princeton and Yale, it was believed, had taken advantage of the opportunity to force on Harvard the restriction of professional school students, as they had in 1892 under similar conditions. Their reason was declared to be the prevention of the importation of athletes by one college from another, which students, they said, usually entered the professional schools.

Harvard took the stand then, and it is believed will take the stand now, that no departments should be discriminated against, and the proper way to prevent importation was to rule out all athletes who have competed at one college competing for another. Yale and Princeton were not prepared to do this, and there the matter rested. The rule prohibiting the participation of freshmen and allowing but a three-year term to any athlete is favored by all three. The whole question appears to turn on the professional school matter.

On the score of the possibility of a Penn-Princeton game it developed that there is a pronounced feeling at Pennsylvania that there will be no Harvard game and that another big contest must be substituted. To this end a game with Princeton or Yale was sought. The latter is improbable in spite of the probable loss to Yale of her Harvard game, but a Princeton game was by no means impossible. Prof. Fine at Princeton is particularly favorable. The decision of the matter apparently rests with C. C. Cuyler, the alumnus who practically dominates the situation.

Finally it was learned with reference to the football tangle of the nine conference colleges in the West that all had agreed except Wisconsin and Michigan to the conference recommendations—namely, doing away with training tables and professional coaches, except members of the Faculty; cutting out preliminary training, reducing the season to five games and stopping play two weeks before Thanksgiving. Michigan agreed to all these except the elimination of professional coaches.

Berkeley School Athletes Busy.

Athletics are evidently flourishing at Berkeley School, on West Seventy-second Street. Hockey is one of the favorite pastimes of the boys this Winter. The team is playing a strong game, having had good practice since early in December. Its victory over Cutler was a clever performance, and next Saturday the Berkeley seven will go to West Point to play the cadets. The school expects to see the game in a body and will leave for the academy in the morning so as to attend the dress parade.

The track and baseball teams at Berkeley School have started active training. Frederick W. Robinson, former Captain of a Yale track team, is in charge of the work. The athletes will appear in a dual meet with Cutler, and in the interscholastic meet with Cutler, De La Salle, and Barnard. The baseball schedule includes games with Morris High and Neumann schools and Loyala Academy.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

May Company, St. Louis, Mo.; I. Solomon, notions; Mr. Patterson, house furnishing goods; Miss L. Rengstarff, corsets, muslin underwear, and infants' wear; Mr. Warhurst, furnishing goods; W. P. O'Brien, silks and dress goods; J. Beattie, laces and neckwear; 4 Washington Place.

"Famous, The," St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. Wingfield, silks, dress goods, and linings; Mr. Weil, laces, art goods, gloves, trimmings, jewelry, and leather goods; Miss Tronlock, infants' wear and muslin underwear; Mr. Boston, house furnishing goods; Mr. Brown, domestics and linens; 4 Washington Place.

Cohen, Mose, Mount Vernon, Ind.; dry goods; Hotel Earlington.

Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; L. H. Kelleny, domestics; J. A. Walker, dress goods; Mrs. F. Davison, notions, ribbons, corsets, jewelry, and leather goods; W. E. Ambrose, general buyer; 214 Church Street; Hotel Earlington.

Summerfield, J., & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; M. A. Summerfield, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; C. F. Gordon, corsets; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

McCabe, L. S., & Co., Rock Island, Ill.; William Reck, dress goods, cloaks, and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Rubel, L., Paducah, Ky.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Chamberlin-Johnson-Dubose Co., Atlanta, Ga.; H. S. Johnson, dry goods; E. H. Mason, millinery; 320 Church St.; Hotel Breslin.

Hertz, R., Anniston, Ala.; dry goods; Hotel Breslin.

Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; L. W. Lear, domestics; 396 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Harrison & Harrison, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; J. I. Harrison, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Jackson & Gutman, Savannah, Ga.; J. E. Gutman, laces and cloaks; Miss M. V. Malloy, ladies' wear; Grand Hotel.

Tracy-Wells Co., Columbus, Ohio; N. Tracy, Jr., notions and hosiery; Hotel York.

Strauss, L., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. F. Spranger, linens; 196 Broadway; Hotel York.

Gilmore Bros., Kalamazoo, Mich.; J. F. Gilmore, dry goods; Hotel York.

Fries & Schnele, Cleveland, Ohio; O. A. Schnele, cloaks, suits, and infants' wear; Hotel Wellington.

Miller & Paine, Lincoln, Neb.; G. McDougall, hosiery, gloves, and furnishing goods; A. D. Smith, notions, trimmings, ribbons, jewelry, and leather goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Wellington.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; George Lawyer, notions; J. A. Roberts, embroideries; 115 Worth Street.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Z. Dicker, cloaks, suits, and waists; L. D. Smith, dry goods; S. D. Stall, fancy goods; D. Friedman, dry goods; 433 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.

Elder & Johnston Company, Dayton, Ohio; J. R. Johnston, cloaks, laces, and notions; 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.

Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; J. D. Levy, laces and notions; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Higbee Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. C. Northrup, silks; Grand Hotel.

Joseph, J., Sons, Fremont, Ohio; B. Joseph, furnishing goods and carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Horne, Joseph, Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; G. L. Adams, toys; 320 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Marler-Dalton-Gilmer Company, Winston, N. C.; J. L. Gilmer, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Newcomb-Endicott Company, Detroit, Mich.; F. T. Buchanan, carpets; 341 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Gottschalk, E., & Co., Fresno, Cal.; E. Gottschalk, cloaks and suits; 438 Broadway.

Harrell & Klein, Austin, Texas; J. Harrell, clothing; E. Klein, furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Rutledge, hosiery and underwear; C. A. Calfer, white goods; 72 Leonard Street; Union Square Hotel.

Keely Company, Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Murphy, laces; 530 Broadway; Hotel Brazzell.

May Clothing Company, Charleston, West Va.; A. J. Schwabe, clothing; Prince George Hotel.

Clawson & Wilson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Wilson, furs; 51 Leonard Street.

Dayton Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. C. Luker, domestics and white goods; 4 Washington Place; Westminster Hotel.

City of Paris Dry Goods Company, San Francisco, Cal.; Miss M. O'Brien, ladies' and infants' wear; 486 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Johnston & Larimer Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan.; W. K. Jones, furnishing goods; 350 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Frankland, Sol, Nashville, Tenn.; dry goods; Hoffman House.

Mandell Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; W. T. Campbell, laces and trimmings; 450 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Rurode Dry Goods Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.; C. Puddy, laces and white goods; L. E. Hageman, cloaks and suits; E. C. Rurode, Jr., dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Rollman & Sons Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Rollman, dry goods; M. Traxel, furnishing goods; Hotel Spalding.

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There isn't anything in the world just like THE SCRAP BOOK. It is an idea on which we have been working for several years, and for which we have been gathering materials. We have bought hundreds and hundreds of scrap books from all over the country, some of them a century old, and are still buying them. From these books we are gathering and classifying an enormous number of gems, and facts and figures, and historical and personal bits that are of rare value. Furthermore, we have a corps of people ransacking libraries, reading all the current publications, the leading daily papers, and digging out curious and quaint facts and useful facts and figures from reference book, cyclopedia, etc., etc.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the copartnership formerly existing between the undersigned, doing business as Consulting Engineers at 500 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, was by mutual consent dissolved upon the 31st day of January, 1906, and that WYATT W. TAYLOR will continue said business at the same address in his individual name.
Dated New York, February 1st, 1906.
WYATT W. TAYLOR,
JOHN S. ELY.

RAW MATERIAL MARKET SLACKENS IN ENGLAND

Contracts in Most Lines Being Cut Down on Renewals.

STEEL MILLS KEEP BUSY

Booked Orders Taking Up the Output —Berlin Public Buying Americans.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Times in its financial supplement to-morrow will say:

"The most important change in business and industrial conditions has been in the markets for raw material, lower prices being reported generally, due to slackening demand and also to realizing by speculators. In finished products the new business has been on a moderate scale. There are few directions in which old contracts are not being worked off of greater volume than the new ones that come to hand.

"The grain markets, under the influence of liberal shipments, are quiet and easier. Cottonseed and cottonseed oil are higher, other seeds and oils lower. The cotton trade continued easy for American raw material, while Egyptian advanced. Yarns were firm and well sold. The manufactured goods have gone well in all directions. Wool is generally firm. Business in woolens is irregular. Huddersfield reports few new orders, but other centres show fairly satisfactory results. At Bradford tops are still tending upward.

"Pig iron has declined materially on bull liquidation. Hematite also is lower. All centres report the manufacturers of finished iron and steel products busy, but the new orders are coming forward indifferently. Tin plates have declined. Otherwise prices have been maintained. The metal markets fluctuated considerably, and with the exception of spelter, which is slightly dearer, are lower, although closing above the worst."

GERMANS BUY STEEL SHARES.

Rumor of $75,000,000 Southern Pacific Bonds to be Offered in Berlin.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—No changes of importance have taken place on the Boerse in the last week and business has been limited. The general tendency, however, was fairly firm in spite of occasional pressure exercised by the weakness exhibited in New York.

The announcement that the American Congress had directed an inquiry into the relations of the Pennsylvania Railroad with other railway companies raised temporary apprehensions, but the last returns of the United States Steel Corporation created a good impression and led to considerable purchases of that corporation's shares by the general public and professional speculators. The political situation exercised little influence last week.

The situation in the money market has taken a turn for the better. Private discount averaged 3¼ per cent. throughout the week. At the same time there is still no immediate prospect of any further reduction in the Imperial Bank's discount rate in view of the high figure at which foreign exchange stands. According to advices from St. Petersburg a further consignment of several million rubles of gold has been dispatched to Berlin.

It is understood that $75,000,000 worth of 4 per cent. refunding mortgage bonds of the Southern Pacific Railway shortly will be put in circulation on the Berlin Boerse.

There has been no break in the continuous record of prosperity of the iron and steel industry of recent months. It is still impossible to meet the demand for raw iron and semi-manufactured goods.

Returns of the steadily increasing export trade show what an important part is played by the markets of the world in German industry. In view of the parallel growth of the home demand it is considered probable that an increased rate of production will become necessary.

PARIS TRADE MORE ACTIVE.

Decline in Russian Industrials Due to Fear of New Tax.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The trading on the Paris Bourse was somewhat more active last week, although the market fluctuated within very narrow limits. After a strong opening on Monday, Thursday's market sold off. In the latter part of the week the decline was more accentuated in Russian industrial securities, owing to the rumor of a new tax to be imposed on the profits of these enterprises.

On the other hand, an improvement in the price of the ruble helped the Russian Government stocks. Spanish exteriors and Spanish railway shares were firm on further decline of the premium on foreign exchange at Madrid. Turkish securities, Brazilians, and Argentines remain practically unchanged. Bank stocks were well supported. Rio Tintos were heavy in sympathy with the decline in price of copper. The South African department was lifeless, with a downward tendency.

The Banque Française Pour Le Commerce et L'Industrie has sold its 20,000 shares of the Compagnie Française des Mines d'Or to the Metallgesellschaft, a powerful German concern, chiefly interested in copper, tin, silver, and lead mines in various parts of the world. This indicates that the Compagnie Française des Mines d'Or no longer will devote its whole attention to gold mines, but interest itself in other mining propositions.

A syndicate has been formed, it is said, by the Berliner Handelsgesellschaft, the Hungarian Commercial Bank, and a French group of bankers for the issue of a loan to the City of Sofia of 35,000,000f., bearing 5 per cent. interest. The proposals of the syndicate have been submitted to the Sobranje for ratification.

SPANISH TRADE GROWING.

Imports from Portugal Have Increased While Exports Declined.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Trade of the United States with Spain and Portugal amounted in the fiscal year 1905 to over $34,000,000, according to a report issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor. Of this $15,000,000 was imports and $19,000,000 exports. Of the imports $6,500,000 were from Portugal and $8,500,000 from Spain. Of the exports $2,000,000 went to Portugal and $17,000,000 to Spain.

Imports from Portugal have greatly increased during the last few years, while exports to that country have declined quite as rapidly. Exports to Portugal are chiefly raw cotton, tobacco, mineral oil, lumber, and manufactures of iron and steel.

Trade with Spain shows a marked growth in recent years. Imports into this country have increased from $3,500,000 in 1897, the last year prior to the Spanish war, to $8,500,000 in 1905, and exports have increased from $11,700,000 to $17,000,000 in the same period. The largest exports to Spain are raw cotton, which amounted in 1905 to $12,725,778.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.
Fenimore Knitting Company.
Ohio Traction Company.
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Saturday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	245	255
Albany & Susquehanna	240	..
Allegheny & Western	145	..
Allis-Chalmers	24¼	24½
Allis-Chalmers pf	63½	64
Amalgamated Copper	115⅝	115½
Am. Ag. Chemical	30¼	31¼
Am. Ag. Chemical pf	95	100
Am. Beet Sugar	20	20½
Am. Beet Sugar pf	83	86
Am. Car & Foundry	44⅜	44½
Am. Car & Foundry pf	102⅛	103⅛
American Coal	170	195
Am. Cotton Oil	87	87¾
Am. Cotton Oil pf	92	94½
Am. Dist. Telegraph	37	42
Am. Express	235	242
Am. Grass Twine	9½	10
Am. Hide & Leather	9	9⅜
Am. Hide & Leather pf	38½	39½
Am. Ice Securities	44⅜	45
Am. Linseed Co.	24½	25
Am. Linseed Co. pf	46	48½
Am. Locomotive	75¾	75¾
Am. Locomotive pf	116½	117½
Am. Malting Co. t. r.	5	5½
Am. Malting pf., t. r.	27	28
Am. Smelting & Refining	163½	163⅝
Am. Smelting & Ref. pf	125⅝	126
Am. Smelters pf. B	101⅜	101½
Am. Snuff	220	225
Am. Snuff pf	105	110
Am. Steel Foundries	13	13½
Am. Steel Foundries pf	49¼	49½
Am. Sugar Ref.	145	145¼
Am. Sugar Ref. pf	139½	140
Am. T. & Cable	91½	93
Am. Teleg. & Telephone	141½	142⅝
Am. Tobacco pf	105½	105½
Am. Woolen Co	44½	45
Am. Woolen Co. pf	109	109½
Anaconda Copper Mining	287½	288
Ann Arbor	32	37
Ann Arbor pf	72	80
Associated Merchants' 1st pf	108	110
A., T. & S. F.	91⅞	92
A., T. & S. F. pf	103½	103⅞
Atlantic Coast Line	160½	162
Baltimore & Ohio	113⅝	114
Baltimore & Ohio pf	98½	99½
Boston A. L. pf	106	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	84⅝	85
Brooklyn Union Gas	170	180
Brunswick City	17½	18¾
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	148	153
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf	150	200
Buffalo & Susquehanna pf	82	88
Butterick Co.	55¼	59½
Canada Southern	69	69½
Canadian Pacific	174⅛	174¼
Central Leather	45⅞	46
Central Leather pf	106¾	106⅞
Central R. R. of N. J.	224	225
Central & S. A. Tel.	135	168
Chesapeake & Ohio	59¼	59⅜
Chicago & Alton	32½	33
Chicago & Alton pf	75	80
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	200	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	130	140
Chicago Great Western	21⅜	22
Chicago Great Western pf. A	79½	80
Chicago Great Western pf. B	38½	38⅝
Chicago Great Western deb	85⅞	87
Chi., Ind. & Louisville pf	70	90
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	184⅝	184¾
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	230½	101
Chicago & Northwestern	236½	237
Chicago & Northwestern pf	250	257
Chicago, St. Paul, M. & O.	191	193
Chicago, St. Paul, M. & O. pf	199	200
Chicago Terminal Transfer	15½	15⅝
Chicago Terminal Transfer pf	37	38
Chicago Union Traction	11⅞	12
Chicago Union Traction pf	41	43
C., C., C. & St. L.	103	104
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	117	120
Clev., Lor. & Wheeling	90	95
Clev., Lor. & Wheeling pf	110	120
Cleveland & Pittsburg	180	..
Cleveland & Pittsburg special	104½	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron	71⅞	72⅛
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	102	108
Colorado Southern	35	35¼
Colorado Southern 1st pf	72¼	72¾
Colorado Southern 2d pf	53¼	53¾
Colorado & Hocking Coal & Iron	22	23
Consolidated Coal	80	..
Consolidated Gas	176½	178
Corn Products Co.	18½	19
Corn Products Co. pf	59¼	60
Delaware & Hudson	212½	213
Delaware, Lack. & Western	460	475
Denver & Rio Grande	48¼	48¾
Denver & Rio Grande pf	89	90
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	22	25
Detroit Southern ctfs.	9¼	11
Detroit Southern pf. ctfs	33	38
Detroit United Ry.	101¼	101⅞
Distillers' Securities	57⅛	57½
Distilling Co. of Am. pf	60	..
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	20	20½
Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	41	43
Eastman Kodak	178	..
Electric Storage Battery	80	84
Erie	45⅞	46
Erie 1st pf	78½	78¾
Erie 2d pf	72½	73
Evansville & Terre Haute	75	80
Evansville & Terre Haute pf	65	85
Federal Mining & Smelting	180	190
Federal Mining & Smelting pf	107½	108
Ft. Worth & Denver City	32½	..
General Chemical Co.	80	85
General Chemical Co. pf	106	107
General Electric	175	176
Gold & Stock Tel.	120	..
Great Northern pf	343¼	344
H. B. Claflin	110	125
Havana Electric Railway	30	37⅝
Havana Electric Railway pf	80	83
Hocking Valley	113	116¼
Hocking Valley pf	94¼	95⅛
Homestake	81	82
Illinois Central	176½	177
Illinois Central, leased lines	103½	..
International Paper Co.	23⅞	24
International Paper Co. pf	87	87½
International Power	74	84
International Steam Pump	34⅞	35¼
International Steam Pump pf	83	84
Iowa Central	34½	34½
Iowa Central pf	61½	61¾
Joliet & Chicago	180	..
Kanawha & Michigan	55	57
Kansas City, S. & M. Mem. pf	84	84½
Kansas City Southern	32	32½
Kansas City Southern pf	62	62½
Keokuk & Des Moines	13	16
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	45	50
King. & Pem.	8	15
Knick. Ice, Chicago	66½	65¾
Knick. Ice, Chicago, pf	70	78½
Laclede Gas	..	105
Laclede Gas pf	95	110
L. E. & W.	37	39
L. E. & W. pf	88	93
Lehigh & West. Coal	45	..
Long Island	75	78
Louis. & Nash.	150¼	150½
Manhattan Beach	10	13
Manhattan Elevated	160½	161
Md. Coal pf.	115	..
Met. Sec. Co.	70¼	72
Met. Street Railway	120¾	120¾
Mexican Central	25¾	26
Michigan Central	140	148
Minn. & St. Louis	77	78½
Minn. & St. L. pf	97	99¼
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	157	158½
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	174½	178
Mo. K. & T.	36⅝	36⅝
Mo., K. & T. pf.	70½	71
Missouri Pacific	101⅜	101¾
N., C. & St. L.	143	147
National Biscuit	69¾	70
National Biscuit pf	117½	..
National Enameling	16	17
National Enameling pf	87	90
National Lead	84	84½
National Lead pf	106	108¾
Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf	88	40
Nat. R. R. of Mex. 2d pf	20	21¾
New Central Coal	35	46
N. Y. Air Brake	160	161
N. Y. Central	150¼	150½
N. Y. & New Haven	202	202½
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	68¼	69
N. Y., C. & St. Louis 1st pf	115	120
N. Y., C. & St. Louis 2d pf	82	86
N. Y. Dock Co.	..	49½
N. Y. Dock Co. pf	83	85
N. Y. & N. J. Telep	155	157
N. Y., Ont. & West	52⅜	52¼
Norf. & Western	88½	88⅜
Norf. & Western pf	91	93½
North American	102⅞	103
Northern Pacific	220¾	221
Ontario Mining	2¼	3
Pacific Coast	118	121
Pacific Coast 1st pf	103	108
Pacific Coast 2d pf	116	120
Pacific Mail	48½	49
Pennsylvania R. R.	141⅝	141½
People's Gas, Chi.	99⅞	100
Peoria & Eastern	40	43
Pittsburg Coal	15	16
Pittsburg Coal pf	56	60
Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	80	84
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf	103	108¼
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	181	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. gu.	178	63¼
Pressed Steel Car	62¼	63¼
Pressed Steel Car pf	102⅝	103¼
Pullman Company	240	245
Quicksilver	1¼	1⅞
Quicksilver pf	3¼	4½
R. R. Sec. Ill. C. stock ctfs	96½	97½
Railway Steel Spring	60	60¾
Railway Steel Spring pf	105½	107
Reading	140⅝	140¾
Reading 1st pf	93¾	95
Reading 2d pf	100	100½
Rens. & Saratoga	208	..
Republic Iron & Steel	34½	35
Republic Iron & Steel pf	107	108
Rock Island	26⅞	27
Rock Island pf	65¾	66
Rome, W. & O.	135	137
Rutland pf	50	65
St. Jo. & Grand Island	24	26
St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st pf	68	69
St. Jo. & Grand Island 2d pf	36	39
St. L. & San F. 1st pf	70	72
St. L. & San F. 2d pf	48	48½
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs	177	188
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs	128	135
St. L. S. W.	26	26½
St. L. S. W. pf	58	59
Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	88	89
Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf	108	125
Southern Pacific	67⅝	68
Southern Pacific pf	117¾	118
Southern Railway	40⅜	40⅞
Southern Railway pf	100½	101
So. Ry., Mob. & Ohio ctfs	98	100
Texas Central	50	..
Texas Central pf	90	..
Tenn. Coal & I.	156½	157
Texas Pacific	35¼	35⅝
T. P. Land Tr.	78	80
Third Avenue	135	137
Tol., Peo. & West	17	20½
Tol., St. Louis & Western	36¼	37
Tol., St. Louis & Western pf	57½	58
Twin City Rapid Transit	118	118⅞
Union Bag & Paper	13¼	13⅞
Union Bag & Paper pf	81¼	81½
Union Pacific	155⅞	155⅝
Union Pacific pf	97¼	97⅜
United Rys. of St. Louis pf	80¾	87½
United Rys. Inv.	96	97
United Rys. Inv. pf	91¾	92½
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Fdy.	48¼	48¾
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Fdy. pf	93½	94¼
U. S. Express	124	134
U. S. Leather	12½	14¼
U. S. Leather pf	115	119
U. S. Realty & Imp't	87	89
U. S. Reduction & Ref.	28¼	29
U. S. Reduction & Ref. pf	67	70
U. S. Rubber	52⅝	53
U. S. Rubber 1st pf	110	110½
U. S. Rubber 2d pf	81	81½
U. S. Steel	44⅞	44¾
U. S. Steel pf	109⅜	109½
Vandalia R. R.	93	95
Va.-Car. Chemical Co.	51⅝	51½
Va.-Car. Chemical Co. pf	115	115½
Va. Iron & Coke	53	54
Vulcan Detinning	12⅜	12⅜
Vulcan Detining pf	63¼	64
Wabash	24¼	24½
Wabash pf.	47	47¼
Wells-Fargo Express	235	248
Western Maryland	39⅝	40½
Western Union Telegraph	93¼	94
Westinghouse assenting	165	169
Westinghouse 1st pf.	181	185
Wheeling & Lake Erie	20	21½
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf	40½	47½
Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf	27½	28
Wisconsin Central	28⅜	29¼
Wisconsin Central pf	58½	59¼

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:59|Sun sets..5:30|Moon rises..9:31

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:43	10:16	3:32	4:03
Governors Island	9:55	10:26	3:58	4:28
Hell Gate	11:48	12:19	5:30	6:00

Arrived—Sunday, Feb. 11.

SS Celtic, Naples, Jan. 31.
SS Grenada, Trinidad, Feb. 3.
SS Sicilian Prince, Naples, Jan. 25.
SS Ettrickdale, Greenock, Jan. 25.
SS Manhansett, St. Lucia, Jan. 24.
SS Chesapeake, Liverpool, Jan. 28.
SS Texas, Copenhagen, Jan. 24.
SS Melville, Algoa Bay, S. A., Jan. 6.
SS El Rio, Galveston, Feb. 6.
SS City of Birmingham, Norfolk, Feb. 10.
SS Benefactor, Philadelphia, Feb. 10.
SS Jamestown, Norfolk, Feb. 10.
SS Moltkefels, Calcutta, Dec. 23.
SS Trojan, Cardenas, Feb. 6.
SS Colonel E. L. Drake, Port Arthur, Texas, Jan. 31.
SS Shawmut, Key West, Jan. 26.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

El Norte, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

*Baltic, Liverpool	5:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Lombardia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Honorius, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Altai, Haiti	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Moorish Pr., R. Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Olinda, Caibarien	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Cienfuegos, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
New York, S. Domingo	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Excelsior, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Huron, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Pluton	Bordeaux	Jan. 15
Clan McLeod	Antwerp	Jan. 15
Armenia	Hamburg	Jan. 20
Amsteldyk	Rotterdam	Jan. 27
El Paso	New Orleans	Feb. 6
Kroonland	Antwerp	Feb. 3
Philadelphia	La Guayra	Feb. 5
Cearense	Barbados	Feb. 4

DUE TO-MORROW.

Kaiser Wilhelm II	Bremen	Feb. —
Morro Castle	Havana	Feb. 10
Denver	Galveston	Feb. 7
El Dia	Galveston	Feb. 7
Sarnia	Kingston	Feb. 7
Statendam	Rotterdam	Feb. 3

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Majestic	Liverpool	Feb. 7
Koenig Albert	Gibraltar	Feb. 5
Hamburg	Naples	Feb. 1
Ethiopia	Glasgow	Feb. 3
Maranhense	Para	Feb. 2
Barbarossa	Bremen	Feb. 4

DUE THURSDAY.

Graf Waldersee	Hamburg	Feb. 3
Ville de Rouen	Havre	Feb. 3
Comus	New Orleans	Feb. 10
Grecian Prince	Barbados	Feb. 8
Korona	St. Thomas	Feb. 8
El Cid	Galveston	Feb. 9

Reported by Wireless.

SS Statendam, incoming, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station on Sable Island, Nova Scotia, at noon yesterday, when 700 miles east of Sandy Hook. Due at her pier about 2 P. M. to-morrow.

SS Kroonland, incoming, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Siasconset, Mass., at 3:40 P. M. yesterday, when 120 miles east of Nantucket. Due at her pier about 2:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Denver, incoming, was reported by De Forest wireless 520 miles southeast of Sandy Hook at 6 P. M. yesterday. Due in New York to-morrow.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS New York, at Southampton, Feb. 10.
SS Bohemian, at Naples, Feb. 11.
SS Couldson, at Perim, Feb. 11.
SS Cevic, at Liverpool, Feb. 11.
SS Republic, at Naples, Feb. 11.

Sailed.

SS Umbria, from Queenstown, Feb. 11.
SS Zeeland, from Dover, Feb. 11.
SS St. Paul, from Cherbourg, Feb. 10.
SS Ryndam, from Boulogne, Feb. 10.
SS Furnessia, from Moville, Feb. 10.
SS Amerika, from Dover, Feb. 11.

Passed.

SS Bulgaria, New York, for Hamburg, passed the Lizard.
SS Deutschland, New York, for Naples, passed Ponta Ferraria.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

His Followers to Dine James E. March.

James E. March, Republican leader of the Sixth Assembly District, is to be banqueted at Shanley's on Monday evening, Feb. 26. The Loyal Republican Club of the Sixth Assembly District gives the feast, and several Republicans of State and National prominence have promised to speak.

Executor Trustee

Chartered 1822.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
Branch, 475 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

Administrator Guardian

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE 1ST MORTGAGE 5% 20-YEAR GOLD BONDS OF THE

SPRINGFIELD COAL MINING COMPANY

The undersigned Trustees under the mortgage above referred to desire, under authority of said mortgage, to expend the sum of nineteen thousand and twenty dollars and forty cents ($19,020.40) in the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided such purchase can, in their opinion, be now made advantageously.
Offers of said bonds may be sent to the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, 66 Broadway, on or before February 26th, 1906.
FREDERICK L. ELDRIDGE, } Trustees.
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, }
New York, January 24th, 1906.

6% GUARANTEED PREFERRED SHARES

New York Realty Owners Co. shares, sold at $100 each in amounts $100 to $10,000, pay 3% semi-annually from date of issue. Business established ten years. Ten thousand checks paid for profits, with increased surplus, show results. Write for Booklet B.

New York Realty Owners Co.,
489 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

Dividends.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Baltimore, Md., February 7, 1906.
The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the company for the six months ended December 31, 1905, a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the company, to be paid March 1, 1906, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on February 14, 1906.
The board also declared from the surplus earnings of the company a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the common stock of the company, payable March 1, 1906, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on February 14, 1906.
For the purpose of such dividends the transfer books of the company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on February 14, 1906, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on March 1, 1906.
THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.,
By C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of one per cent., payable March 1st, 1906, on the Capital Stock of this Company was declared on November 2d, 1905, to stockholders of record February 15th, 1906. Transfer books will close at three o'clock P. M. February 15th and reopen March 2.
MORTIMER B. FULLER,
Treasurer.

THE PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO. (of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on February 26th, 1906.
The transfer books will close in New York on February 15, 1906, at 3 P. M., and will reopen February 27, 1906, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock has been declared, payable February 28th, 1906, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 14th, 1906. Transfer books will be closed from February 15th, 1906, to February 28th, 1906, both inclusive. F. H. BUGBEE, Treasurer.

HOMESTAKE MINING CO.

Mills Building, 15 Broad Street.
New York, Feb. 10, 1906.
DIVIDEND NO. 886.
Dividend No. 886 of Fifty (50) cents per share has been declared, payable at the Transfer Agency in New York on the 26th inst. Transfer books close on the 20th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT CORPORATION.

Office 18th St. & Lehigh Av., Philadelphia.
The NINETY-THIRD MONTHLY DIVIDEND of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared, payable February 15th, 1906.
JOHN B. KILBURN, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INTERBORO BANK OF NEW YORK.
A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Interboro Bank will be held at the office of the Bank, at No. 110 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of March, 1906, at Twelve o'clock noon, to determine whether the Capital Stock of the said Bank shall be increased from One Hundred Thousand ($100,000) Dollars to Two Hundred Thousand ($200,000) Dollars, and the number of shares of Capital Stock increased from One Thousand (1,000) Shares to Two Thousand (2,000) Shares of the par value of One Hundred ($100.00) Dollars each.
DAVID F. WALKER, President.
H. W. BAKER, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF BONDS issued under Consolidated First and Collateral Trust Mortgage of this Company to Title Guaranty & Trust Co. of Scranton, Penn., Trustee, dated Sept. 1, 1903, will be held at the office of this Company in the Land Title Bldg., Phila., Pa., on Wednesday, February 21, 1906, at 2 P. M., to vote for or against a proposal to request said Trustee to release from the lien of above-mentioned mortgage property not to exceed $75,000.00 in value, the proceeds of said sale to be expended on other property covered by said mortgage.
PENNSYLVANIA COAL & COKE COMPANY.
By A. G. EDWARDS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,

Atlantic Building,
Nos. 49 and 51 Wall Street,
New York, Feb'y 5th, 1906.
An election for Trustees of the third class and for three Inspectors of the following election will be held at Room 313 Atlantic Building on Tuesday, February 13th, 1906.
The polls will open at 11 A. M. and close at 12 M.
By order of the Board.
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES,
Secretary.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary or proper will be held at the principal offices of the Company, 81-85 Beach Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, February thirteenth, 1906, between the hours of twelve M. and one P. M. The stock transfer books will be closed ten days prior to date of the election. E. E. PALEN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the Keewaydin-Talofa Camps will be held at the office of Wells & Nash, attorneys at law, at No. 150 Nassau St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of March, 1906, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the corporation be dissolved forthwith

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JULIUS H. HAAS, Auct'r

Will sell at Public Auction

Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1905

At 10 o'clock sharp.

At the Bronx R. E. Auction Rooms

S. W. Cor. 149th St. and Third Ave.
The plot of ground on the S. E. cor. of

Jerome Av. & 181st St.

Through to Walton Av., 200 feet on Jerome Av., 200 feet on 181st St., and 153 feet on Walton Av.

Bathgate Av. & 182d St.

Northwest corner, 25x97, vacant.

East Side, Franklin Av.

236 ft. south of 166th, 54x200, vacant.
FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO AUCTIONEER'S OFFICE,
S. E. COR. 149TH ST. & 3D AV.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

**BUILDERS—
INVESTORS—
SPECULATORS**

Figure over this proposition. You can make $30,000 in less than six months' time. OUR REPUTATION ON IT.

Present rental of house	**$3,600**
Putting in stores will show increase in rental of	**1,412**
Total rental	**$5,012**
Store property showing this rental will bring	**$47,000**
Present price of house	**36,500**
Gross profit to investor	**$10,500**
Cost of operation	**$3,000**
Net profit on one house	**$7,500**
Net profit on four (4) houses	**$30,000**

Each house is 29x100 and can be bought on an investment of from $3,000 to $10,000 cash.
We can deliver one, two or four houses.
This is the surest money-making proposition WE HAVE EVER HAD.
See us and we will convince YOU.

A. B. MOSHER & CO.,
Nos. 55, 57, 59 West 125th Street.

Real Estate Mortgages

For sale to investors at all times on New York City Real Estate, in amounts to suit. Every mortgage made doubly safe by a policy of title insurance issued by this company.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS $9,500,000

Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company

37 Liberty St., Manhattan.
(Title Department).
59 Liberty St., Manhattan.
(Trust Department).
188 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Geo. R. Read & Co.
REAL ESTATE.
Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way.
Branch: 1 Madison Av., 23d St.

Tel. 2,797 Cort.
THOS. M. HENNEBERRY
206 BROADWAY,
Suite 47. N. Y. City.
Now located at the above address for the transaction of a general real estate business.

M. H. RAUBITSCHEK,
136 WEST 116TH ST.
Investments in real estate and exchanges my specialty for 25 years. Telephone 5864 Morningside. Office hours: 8-11 A. M., 4-6 P. M.

We inspect monthly and keep repaired the plumbing work of houses for small fee per month. Prices quoted and particulars furnished by William A. Soles Plumbing Inspection System, 1,691 Park Av. Estimates on plumbing violations.

West Side.

RENT $4,200. PRICE $38,500.
5-story double flat, fully rented, in 80's, convenient to "L" and Subway stations.

RENT $3,700. PRICE $34,500.
Recently renovated; 5-story flat, modern, in private house block; solid investment.

F. R. WOOD & CO.,
Cor. Broadway and 80th St.

NEW LAW FLAT BARGAIN.
154th St., near 8th Av., 37.6 wide; 6 stories, 18 rooms; $55,000; want offer.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

BEST INVESTMENT
on west side; 34-ft. 5-story double flat; price $50,000; rentals nearly $5,400.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

A WIND-UP OF SYNDICATE HOLDINGS ENABLES ME TO OFFER SOME CHOICELY LOCATED PARCELS AT BARGAIN PRICES. FULL COMMISSION PAID.
HENRY HELLMAN, 135 BROADWAY

$36,000 each, rent $2,840; three five-story double flats on Manhattan Av.; six rooms; modern plumbing; steam heat; $6,500 cash each house, balance mortgage; sell one or all; offer considered a bargain. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Cold Water Modern Tenement.
Five-story, 4 family, 14 rooms; open shafts, &c.; 25x100; rent $3,050; price $28,250. Jonas & Co., 2,234 8th Av.

$6,000 each buys two five-story double flats, vicinity West 102d; asking $28,250 each; balance mortgage three years, 4½%; easy terms; title guaranteed. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

$8,000 Below Cost!—44-ft. corner triple flat, vicinity 140th, Eighth; cost $70,000; will be sacrificed at $61,000 if sold this week. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

West 28th—5-story tenement, $18,000; rents low; $1,800; West 59th, 5-story tenement, $18,000, $2,500 cash; all improvements. The Benjamin B. Woog Co., 28 East 23d St.

$8,000 below cost, 44-ft. corner triple flat, vicinity 140th, Eighth; cost $70,000; will be sacrificed at $61,000 if sold this week. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Columbus Av. (Nineties) extra wide corner; 100 feet on avenue; four stores; price $110,000; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Eighth Av., 14-room triple flat; open plumbing, tiled halls; perfect order; $36,000; worth $45,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

122d St., Near Lenox Av.—5-story, basement dwelling; possession if required; price low; easy terms. W. M. Christie, 127 East 23d St.

Tenement, 14 rooms, improvements, 45th, 8th Avs., $40,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Attention!—$8,500-00 cash will buy 5-story triple flat, best locality on the west side. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

West 94th St.—20-foot front private house, free and clear; might exchange for investment property. R. L. Julian, 2,752 Broadway.

116th St., vicinity Lenox, 32-ft. flat, four stories, $37,500; rent over $5,900; very easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

West 56th—5-story, 10-room, 20-family tenement, fine condition; $24,500, $6,000 cash; rents $2,700. Frank W. Stevens, 41 Park Row.

$4,000 cash, price $20,000, buys five-story 25-ft. single flat, vicinity 115th, 7th Av. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

A Bargain.—Cold-water tenements, 4-family, west side near 9th Av., above 42d St. O'Shea & Klein, 226 West 48th St.

Corner triple flat, all exposed rooms; guaranteed rent $8,900; sacrificed for $80,000; pays 16%. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Amsterdam Av. (Eighties) five-story double flat, bakery; $48,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Snap. Price $32,500; $6,500 cash buys 28-ft. double flat, six rooms, vicinity 129th, Lenox Av. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Tenth Av., 40's, saloon corner, $51,000; $11,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Ninth Av., five-story, 20-ft. flat, bakery, $25,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Pennsylvania Section—Three four-story, 109 ft. deep; price $35,000. Durosa, 155 West 14th.

Large 9th Ward factory building, 50,000 feet; sell cheap. Charles Durosa, 145 West 14th.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

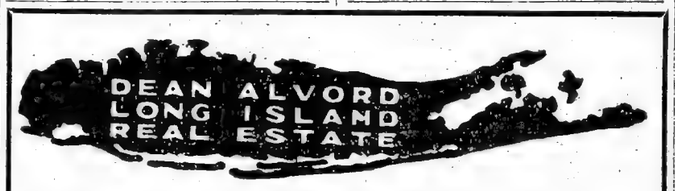

Acreage Investments

MANHASSET.
68 acres; high, rolling farm country; adjoins beautiful estates. No. 54-54.

OYSTER BAY.
175 acres; great elevation; magnificent views of Sound and harbor. No. 54-60.
52 acres good farm buildings; fine elevation; price $500 per acre. No. 369.

EAST NORWICH.
125 acres, within ¾ mile of Syosset station; great elevation; beautiful views. No. 54-61.

ROCKY POINT.
600 acres; magnificent shore front on Sound; close to station; good elevation. $150 per acre. No. 441.

PINELAWN.
144 acres; 3,000 feet road front; good elevation; fine views; 60 acres cleared. No. 601.

BABYLON.
53 acres; large frontage on Main St., with 5 acre plot on Great South Bay. Price $16,000. Can be sold in two parcels. No. 6.

HUNTINGTON.
140 acres; 300 feet elevation; 2½ miles from station; beautiful views; good farm house. Price $16,000. No. 431.

FLUSHING.
10 acres; south of Broadway station and near trolley, for immediate subdivision. One of the best small parcels in Queens. No. 480.

MILLER'S PLACE.
60 acres; 2,000 feet on shore frontage; beautiful Sound views; 1½ miles from station. $350 per acre. No. 628.

Permanent or Summer Homes.

CEDARHURST.
Beautiful 20 room house, 12 acres of ground; ocean views; in exclusive colony. Price $75,000. No. 490.

FAR ROCKAWAY.
12 acres; beautiful summer home, with stable, gardens, &c. Price $100,000. No. 518.

HEMPSTEAD.
3 acres, ¼ mile from railroad station; 13 room house with bath; hardwood trim; all improvements. $12,000. No. 446.

HUNTINGTON.
3 acres of high ground overlooking harbor, with good house and stable. Price $15,000. No. 443.

MANHASSET.
20 acres, first class house suitable for all the year home. Price $25,000. No. 494.

MT. SINAI.
A nine room house, with barn, on plot 200x350; 200 feet on shore front; hardwood trim and hardwood floors. Price $9,000. No. 516.

LOCUST VALLEY.
12 acres, 16 room house; good stables, orchards, garden, trout brook. Price $20,000. No. 324.

GOOD GROUND.
3 acres on Peconic Bay; 12 room house, 3 bathrooms, laundry and engine house; a bath-house having four rooms and piazza; house on bluff 40 feet high, commanding beautiful views. Price $15,000. No. 524.

Rental Properties.

HEMPSTEAD.
12 room house, with bath and all improvements; nicely furnished. $100 per month. No. 496.

HEMPSTEAD.
10 room house, completely furnished; hot and cold water; gas range; all modern improvements; rent for June, July and August for $130 per month.

OYSTER BAY.
20 room house, five minutes from station, close to Oyster Bay Harbor, with good water views; price $100 per month furnished, or $75 a month unfurnished. No. 449.

QUOGUE.
2 cottages, completely furnished, on plots having shore frontage. One at $600 and one at $750 for the season. No. 570.

GREAT NECK.
3 acres of ground, with fine old fashioned residence; all modern improvements; with stable and outbuildings; one mile from station; completely furnished, for $1,500 a season. No. 567.

SOUTHAMPTON.
Furnished house in the best and most convenient location in Southampton; 1½ miles from railroad station, ¼ mile to water; $3,000 for the season. No. 592.

BABYLON.
12 room house, with bath, barn and carriage house; with 77 acres of ground. For sale for $45,000, or to rent for season, $1,500. No. 549.

BAYSIDE.
16 room house, with modern improvements; furnished; very desirable location; $1,500 for the season. No. 504.

277 Broadway, New York City.

ACREAGE

LARGE AND SMALL TRACTS.
49 ACRES, $850, WESTBURY.
7 ACRES, $20,000, WEST HEMPSTEAD.
30 ACRES, $25,000, WATER FRONT, HUNTINGTON.
65 ACRES, $1,500, FLUSHING.
50 ACRES, $1,500, QUEENS.

JOHN KENSETT KELLOGG,
80-82 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
549 NOSTRAND AV., BROOKLYN.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.
West Side.

**FOR SALE
FOR IMPROVEMENTS.**

West 17th St., 121-125	75 x 92
West 19th St., 43-47	55.9x 92
West 21st St., 40-44	50.4x 92
6th Av., 929	25 x100
West 53d St., 102	20 x 50

Terms to suit.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 WEST 22D ST.

A SURE PROFIT
if you buy 60-ft. plot, Columbus Avenue, suitable for immediate alterations for stores.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

CHEAP NEW LAW FLAT,
6-story 41-ft., 4 families, 19 rooms. Rentals, $7,400; price, $65,000. Want offer.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

MANHATTAN AVENUE.
5-story 25-ft. 6-room double; all improvements. Price, $32,000. Easy terms.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

WEST HUNDREDS,
near Park; two 25-ft. 5-story 6-room doubles; $33,000 each; rentals $3,540.
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T. E. HAYMAN CO., 217 WEST 125TH ST. Have upward of eight hundred clients for good flat or tenement proposition from owners only. It will pay you to call or send full particulars promptly.

8th Av.—$16,500 cash; 50x80; 5-story, 4 families on floor; 4 stores and basement stores; all improvements; brokers protected. Owner, Dr. Elias, Cor. 120th St., 7 Avenue.

East Side.

JOHN T. & JAMES A. FARLEY,
WINDSOR ARCADE,
are offering for sale two new
AMERICAN BASEMENT HOUSES
Nos. 30 & 32 East 52d St.
Inspection invited. Caretaker on premises. Descriptive pamphlets on application.

Attention!! Fifties!! Second Av. corner; 3 four and five story flats, $52,500; only $6,000 cash required. East 82d St. five-story double flat, price $21,000; $5,000 cash. First Av. 5-story tenement, 12 rooms, stores, price $31,000; easy terms. East 115th St., near 5d Av., elegant double flat, $26,000. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

79th St., Park & Lex. avs.
4-sty. h. s. high-stoop Dwg., good order; open rear; 19x52.2; seen by permit only. L. SACHS, owner, or 28 West 22d St.

Lewis St.—Two five-story tenements, all improvements; price $68,000; East 12th St., 4-story, 14-room tenement, $18,000; rents $2,000. The Benjamin B. Woog Co., 28 East 23d St.

East 118th St.—Six-story tenement, $25,000; terms to suit; East 104th St., 5-story triple, $31,000; rents $3,400; terms to suit. The Benjamin B. Woog Co., 28 East 23d St.

Personal interview only gets east side corner, five-story, four-family, cold-water, guaranteeing 28 per cent. over expenses, for $6,000 cash outlay quick. **Schwab Realty Co.,** 200 Broadway.

MUST SELL. BIG BARGAIN.
61st St., near 1st Av.; good renting neighborhood; 5-story triple flat about 6 years old; open plumbing; price $20,000; mtge. $15,500. Mrs. Cahn, 2,018 Fulton Av., Bronx, near 174th.

ADJOINING VANDERBILT BUILDING.
CORNER BEEKMAN AND NASSAU STS.
TWO DESIRABLE LOTS FOR SALE.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Fifth Av., vicinity 116th, five-story 14-room corner triple flat, three stores; open plumbing; $56,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Sacrifice—123 East 87th.—Dwelling, less ground value; account partnership; price $12,000; mortgage to suit. Particulars, call 165 Broadway, Room 30.

121st St., vicinity First Av., 4-story double; bargain price. Particulars Broker, Times, Harlem.

$3,000 cash purchases 4-story single, 122d St., neighborhood Second. Kirtland, 103 East 125th.

Estate Sacrifice.—Two 35-ft. double flats; perfect order; rent $9,000; price $85,000; very easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

119th St., adjacent Lexington, 4-story single, $15,000. A. M. Kirtland, 103 East 125th St.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

WE REFRAIN

From saying about the future of Long Island City.

We have no acreage to offer, but we have the

BEST LOCATED LOTS
IN
LONG ISLAND CITY.

First come first served.
Our last list withdrawn.
Present list will not last beyond this week.

JOHN M. THOMPSON & CO.,
198 Broadway, New York.

LONG ISLAND CITY LOTS

Main Thoroughfares only.
Adjacent to Blackwell's Island Bridge, Tunnels, Terminals, Ferries and Trolleys.
Immediate action advisable.

G. B. F. RANDOLPH,
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North Shore Long Island; ten acres Sound front, $1,000 per acre; 7 acres modern, up-to-date buildings. Shore front; snap at $15,000; other bargains. Call or 'phone. Stephen Yates, 150 Broadway. Tel. 2019 Cortlandt.

Bayside, L. I.—Beautifully situated home site overlooking Little Neck Bay, 50x100, $1,200, cash or easy terms. D. A., Box 334 Times, Times Square.

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ISLIP, L. I.
FOR RENT
for Season of 1906.

Very attractive, fully furnished houses, built and owned by **H. O. HAVEMEYER,** directly on the Great South Bay; all modern conveniences; deep water in front of your piazza; boating, golf, and tennis near by. Stabling for horses and automobiles.

RENTS $1000 to $1500.

For full information apply to the agent

HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
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MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.
East Side.

30's, near 2d—25x98.9, old tenement, $11,500; easy terms. Durosa, 155 West 14th.

Below 14th Street.

VICINITY CHATHAM SQUARE.
GREAT SPECULATIVE FUTURE.
Corner 5-story; saloon, &c.; leased, nearly $4,100; price $50,000; cheapest property this section.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

Speculation or Investment.—Cold water, 12-room tenement; good location lower west side; open shafts; quick turn will net purchaser $1,000 profit. Quick, Box 23 Times, Harlem.

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DYCKMAN TRACT BARGAIN.
Broadway corner, 9 lots; also Dyckman St. plot, 4 lots; asking $100,000; easy terms.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS,
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

Price $36,000; rents over $4,000; magnificent five-story steam-heated triple; $10,000 cash needed. A. M. Kirtland, 103 East 125th St.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Nine acres, good buildings, village, chicken farm or location for blacksmith. Hull, Madison, Conn.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A DELICHTFUL HOME CENTRE
with all the advantages and improvements of the metropolis.
16 MINUTES FROM 34th STREET.

ELMHURST SQUARE

IS THE MOST DESIRABLE HIGH-CLASS ADDITION IN NEW YORK CITY.

Splendid transportation facilities, fare 5c., and unequalled future possibilities. The $150,000,000 being spent by the Penn. Railroad, L. I. R. R., and allied corporations will increase many hundred per cent. values at Elmhurst Square, because it is right in the line of improvements.

Lots and plots for sale now at acreage values. Monthly payments if desired.

The only addition in the Borough with sewers and paved streets.

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TO-DAY, LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY

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350 PER CENT. PROFIT WILL BE REALIZED WITHIN THREE YEARS ON OUR IMPROVED LOTS BOUGHT AT PRESENT ACREAGE PRICES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS BECAUSE OF THE $80,000,000 FOR IMPROVEMENTS DIRECTLY BENEFITING THIS PROPERTY

THE GROUND IS HIGH THE PRICE IS LOW
NOTHING NEARER, BETTER, CHOICER OR CHEAPER EVER SOLD
A $20 DEPOSIT SECURES SELECTION
Take 34TH ST. Ferry, "CORONA" Trolley, and Get Off at FISK AVENUE
BANKERS' LAND AND MORTGAGE CORPORATION
886 MANHATTAN AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

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We Have Secured Several Most Desirable and Valuable
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Just Over the Brooklyn Border Line in
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On Direct Lines of Transit.
5c. Fare and Good Connections.

Parcel 1, producing 600 lots	**$300,000**
Parcel 2, producing 182 lots	**90,000**
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With Several Others.

To those who are in a position to invest, very large profits can be made in the developement of any of these pieces.

WILLIAM P. RAE COMPANY,
Established 1879.
REAL ESTATE MANAGERS,
180 Montague St.

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FOR SALE.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

THE FINEST PIECE OF ACREAGE ANYWHERE AROUND NEW YORK; 20 MINUTES FROM 125TH ST.; 120 ACRES; OVER FOUR MILES OF STREETS MADE; WATER IN STREET; TROLLEY ON ONE SIDE. GRANT, 26 COURT ST., BROOKLYN, ROOM 70.

WESTCHESTER PARK
on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th St.; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Evenings.

IN THE BOOM SECTION
AT LARCHMONT.
Choice corner plot, 84x135, opposite Larchmont Park. Very low price and easy terms.
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ALL DAY.
Our offices are open on Lincoln's Birthday, Monday, all day; carriage service; courteous treatment and complete information. Cooley & West, Inc., opposite Depot, White Plains, and Morgan Building, Mount Vernon.

12 lots on North St., near the new High School, $800 per lot; a bargain for the entire 12. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 East 42d St. Telephone 5322-38th St.

Two lots, 50x114, near White Plains Av.; price $1,850. Friend, 748 Wendover Av.

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AT MOUNT VERNON.
INVESTOR!
Two new frame and stucco six-family steam-heated apartments; fine location; all rented to very desirable parties; plot 100x100; price, $37,500; mortgage, $16,000, 5%; rent, $4,100. Anderson Realty Co. Wm. S. Anderson, Pres. Near New Haven Station.

AT MOUNT VERNON.
$7,300 buys a new 11-room house, four rooms on first floor, four and bath on second, three on third; hardwood floors and trim; excellent location.
Anderson Realty Co. Wm. S. Anderson, Pres.

New Rochelle, Stephenson Park, overlooking Sound, plots 50x150, from $500 up; highly restricted. Address Frank W. Thurman, on the property, or 24 Park Place, New York.

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WHITE PLAINS ACREAGE.
BARGAIN FOR QUICK BUYER.
16½ acres, with a frontage on three different roads of about 2,000 feet, one mile from White Plains. Trolley in front of the property, over 200 lots, exclusive of streets, plotted or otherwise, $1,000 per acre.
S. J. TAYLOR,
2442 JEROME AVE., NEW YORK.

White Plains.—18 acres between Post Road and railroad; asking $30,000; terms to suit. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5322-38th St.

Twenty lots, block from Broadway, on grade, no rock; $7,000. S. W. Hendrickson, White Plains.

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FLAT AND TENEMENT BARGAINS.

7th Av., above 125th St., twelve rooms; rents, $4,120, guaranteed; price, $37,750. 101st St., West: five-story double; twelve rooms: only $28,500; very cheap.
101st St., West; triple, twelve rooms, cold water; rents $3,100; price, $30,000; cash, $6,000.

9th Av., near 57th St.; six-story, four families on floor; hot water only; rent, $5,000; price, $47,000.
Amsterdam Av., two doubles; rents, $4,400; price, $42,000; cash, $10,000 each.
143d St., West; six-story new law triples; rents, $7,200; price, $62,000; big bargain.
24th St., East; five-story, cold water, fourteen rooms, four families; rent, $3,100; price, $27,000; cash, $7,000.

44th St., East; five-story triple, twelve rooms, cold water; rents, $2,800; asking $26,000; cash, $6,000.
99th St., East; triple, twelve rooms; rent, $3,300; price, $29,000; cash, $7,000.
145th St.; double, five-story, ten rooms; rent, $2,300; price, $22,000; $4,000 cash; bargain.
Webster Av., corner; seventeen rooms on floor; rents, $4,218, guaranteed; asking $37,000, with $7,000 cash consider offer.

Second Av., corner; sixteen rooms on floor; four families, cold water; rents, $5,200; price, $42,000; cash, $10,000.
'Phone, 1000. T. E. Hayman Co., Morningside. 217 West 125th St.

OUT OF CITY.
Will exchange 40,000 acres pine timber land in North Carolina for New York or Philadelphia real estate. Address P. O. Box 682, Norfolk, Va.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

East Orange, up-to-date 11-room dwelling; lot 50x160; open plumbing, parquet floors, hardwood trim, high location, fine street. Edw. Lasell, 203 Broadway, N. Y.

BUILDING LOTS $3 EACH.
This week only; 9 miles from Greater New York line. Apply 6 John St.

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Bargain.—Seven-room cottage, new, every improvement; good location; $3,200, $500 cash. Hamilton, Corona.

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For a saloon keeper, grocer, or butcher, corner triple flat, 25x86x100; price $35,500; five stores. Loeser, 871 Brook Av.

A MOST DESIRABLE PLOT.
JENNINGS, S. E. COR. OF BRYANT ST., 125x100, large modern dwelling, close to Subway station, will be sold cheap.
RULE & BACH,
McKinley Building, Boston Road & 169th St.

Most complete two-family houses, everything up to date, oak trim, private stairs, porcelain fixtures, steam heat, superb location, magnificent view, overlooking Speedway and Washington Heights; 7 minutes' walk from west side elevated, 155th St. Station; terms easy; apply on premises. Joseph Harris Jones, Builder, Sedgwick Av., 165th St.

For Sale.—Ten of the finest three-story two-family houses ever built in the Bronx; Indiana limestone and brick fronts; private staircases; all hardwood trimmed. About completed. Call on premises, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts., or Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

$20,000 equity in a choice 5-story business corner, 40x100; 20 rooms; no steam; choice location; mortgage, $45,000, at 5 per cent.; rent, $7,000; will exchange. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 133th St.

Absolutely Given Away!—37-ft. new law flats, vicinity 161st, Trinity Av., $39,000; mortgaged $20,000, five years; could not be produced for $45,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

658 BERGEN AV., NEAR 153D ST., THREE-FAMILY FRAME SINGLE FLAT; $7,500; ONLY $1,500 CASH REQUIRED. F. WALKER, 55 LIBERTY ST.

Webster Av.—5 lots (25x112 each) north of Woodlawn Road; on west side; asking price, $3,500; terms to suit. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5322-38th St.

$4,500 cash buys modern three-story brick dwelling, best section Mount Hope, Tremont; balance mortgage, 5 per cent. House, Box 300 Times, Times Square.

12-room house and stable on plot 50x161, Marion Av., near 196th St., $10,000; terms to suit. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 East 42d St. Telephone 5322-38th St.

$7,000 buys the cheapest and best-built 5 story, 20 families, 40x100; rent, $4,700; mortgage, $33,000; netting 18%. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th.

Estate Sacrifice.—Corner 35-ft. new law flat, vicinity 161st, Trinity, $53,000; mortgaged $40,000, five years. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Builders!—Prospect Av., adjoining Boston, plot about 10,000 square feet, sacrificed at $27,000, very easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$500 cash buys two-family house direct from builder; all improvements; near 183d St. L station. 2,138 Hughes Av. Commission to brokers.

$4,000 buys 4-story double flat; price $17,500.
L. Reifer, Cor. Westchester and Jackson Avs.

Lots near White Plains Av. and 233d St. (not in Yonkers) $500 upward; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

$6,000 buys 5-story double flat, 27x100; open plumbing, hot water; price, $23,500; rent, $2,500. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., 135th St.

5-story triple, colored tenants, Bronx; rented for $2,750; price $22,000. Friend, 748 Wendover Av.

$600 up, William's Bridge, Wakefield lots; now booming; lists mailed. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

Builders! I have corner plots on Mount Hope very cheap. Rappolt, 1,871 Morris Av.

Bargain.—Triple, corner, with stores, almost new; price $26,000. Bliss, 3,221 3d Av.

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TO HOME SEEKERS
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SMALL INVESTORS
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REALTY TRUST owns large plots of lots in various locations along the elevated railroad lines between Manhatan and Coney Island and along the lines of the proposed Subway recently promised by the Rapid Transit Board of the City in response to requests made by the various local improvement associations. These lots are offered now at low prices and on very easy terms of payment. THEY ARE BARGAINS NOW and are being rapidly absorbed by the leading builders of this section.

Don't neglect this opportunity to buy. Write or call for locations, prices, and terms. A LITTLE MONEY invested now in Brooklyn lots will bring BIG PROFITS in the near future.

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Remember I am the only real estate dealer in Flatbush handling bargains exclusively; I sell nothing but bargains, both houses and lots. Call or write for information. Office always open. Edwards, 848 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

ATTENTION!
NINE TWO-FAMILY STONE HOUSES,
SIZE, 19x55x LOT 110 FEET.
1,537-1,553 DEGRAW ST.;
ELEVEN ROOMS, TWO BATHS; STEAM.
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For 1st and 2d Mortgage.
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All good applications promptly considered; charges reasonable.
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to loan in small or large amounts, 4½ to 5½ per cent.; will purchase good second mortgages any amount.
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$15,000 wanted for twelve months; security; good interest; established business. Manufacturer, 310 Times, Times Square.

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Patents promptly procured; advice free; send for handbook. Munn Tate & Co., 365 Broadway.

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Offices to Let
In the remodelled Office Building
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Formerly known as the TIMES BUILDING. 16 stories high; fireproof; entire new equipment of fast running hydraulic elevators. Apply to
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Room 720 - - On Premises.
OFFICES OPEN for inspection to-day (Lincoln's Birthday).

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Broadway, Corner 81st Street.
ONLY STRICTLY OFFICE BUILDING WITH ELEVATOR ON WEST SIDE; LARGE CORNER SUITE FOR INSURANCE COMPANY.
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To Lease—Plot on 125th St.,
near Park Av., 125x100.11; 21 years, renewal 5% basis. Slight alteration will make
A Good Income Producer
with early and almost certain prospects of
An Excellent Future.
McVICKAR, GAILLARD REALTY CO., 489 5th Av., below 42d St. 'Phone 4000—38.

A Six-Story Modern Corner Building,
378 WASHINGTON STREET,
To Let or For Sale.
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LOFTS, OFFICES, STUDIOS
28, 30 & 32 West 22d Street
NEW BUILDING, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO. 28 West 22d St.
or your own broker.

Store, Basement & 1st Loft
114, 116, 118 W. 17th St. | to let in new building 75x92.
All improvements.
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ADJOINING 4TH AV.,
114, 116 EAST 28TH ST.,
NEAR SUBWAY STATION.
Elegant light offices and studios in new fireproof building; elevators, steam heat, electric light, janitor service; moderate rents. Apply on premises.

FIVE CORNER LOFTS
50x100 EACH.
WASHINGTON & WATTS STS.
STEAM HEAT, ELECTRIC ELEVATOR.
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23 AND 25 EAST 21ST ST.,
Just off Broadway.
Extra light seventh loft, for salesroom or fine manufacturing; first-class appointments, including freight and passenger elevators; rent $3,000; immediate possession. Your own broker, or S. B. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th, (5th Av. Hotel.)

LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT.
80½ 4th Av., above Wanamaker's; possession at once.
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APPLY SUPERINTENDENT,
695 BROADWAY.

241 Water St., near Beekman,
4-story building, 25x75; suitable any business; rent reasonable.
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

37 West 17th St.—The entire building, store, basement, six lofts, 25x92; just completed; will let each floor separate. A. C. Olsen, owner, 1,169 Fox St., Bronx, N. Y.

Broadway, between Fulton and John Sts., lofts and offices; steam heat, elevator, and janitor service; rents reasonable. Apply to Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194 Broadway.

Renting of lofts and loft buildings on lower west side, above Canal St. and south of 14th St., a specialty. Porrino & Ragaglia, 552 West Broadway.

45th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.—Two houses; easily altered; plot 33x100. H. J. Sachs & Co., 28 West 22d St.

Store to let, with four large rooms, in wide street, near Subway station, $50. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Will erect a garage in the Eighties, adjoining Broadway; choice location. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 West 42d St.

Store, basement, 91 9th Av., 25x60, suitable wholesale, retail; reasonable. Durosa, 155 West 14th St.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Lofts, basement, 25x121; electric elevator, power; steam heat; excellent light. Saladino, 380 Broome St.

Desk room, with good size room, rear real estate office; good place for electrician, plumber, painter. M. H. Meyers, 2,321 8th Av.

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Wanted—Desirably situated dwellings for particular clients for cash in Greater New York from owners at low figures; also Long Island lots, large or small parcels. You incur no obligations by sending full particulars. 'Phone or call. James Francis Lester, 41 and 43 Wall St., N. Y. Telephone, 1002-1003 Broad.

WANTED FOR CASH BUYERS
WEST SIDE TENEMENTS.
P. C. ECKHARDT,
893 9TH AV.,
Bet. 47th and 48th Sts. Tel. 674 Bryant.

WANTED—DWELLINGS FOR SALE OR RENT; SPRING LIST.
PORTER & CO.,
159 West 125th. Broadway, at 104th St.
All kinds of Bronx property; buyers waiting for four and five story double, triple, quadruple, new-law flats; also want lots and large plots in Unionport, Van Nest, William's Bridge, Woodlawn Heights, &c. Chas. A. Weber, 149th St., east of 3d Av.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS
DWELLINGS
FOR SALE——FOR RENT.
W. D. MORGAN,
1,687 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

SEVENTH AVENUE DRIVE.
Elevator apartment near 125th St., most desirable section of Harlem; rent, $14,000; price, $120,000, with $25,000 cash; a real opportunity. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

Wanted—West side and Harlem property; for sale, rent, or management; established 19 years. Chas. S. Kohler, 906 Columbus Av., (104th.)

Have buyers for small houses, tenements, and stables in the lower west side section, above Canal St. Porrino & Ragaglia, 552 West Broadway.

H. A. Raymond (

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10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

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25TH ST., 38 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; telephone; table boarders; transients accommodated.

46TH ST., 246 WEST.—Exceptionally clean rooms; well heated; running water; superior French cuisine.

51ST ST., 227 WEST.—Quiet, respectable, homelike single rooms; good table; off Broadway, close Subway.

52D ST., 48 WEST.—Desirable double rooms, baths, gentlemen; excellent table; telephone; references.

82D, 140 WEST.—Nicely furnished large front room, suitable for two or three gentlemen; refined Southern family; references.

82D ST., 10 WEST.—Large front room with dressing room; separate tables; parlor, telephone; references.

94TH ST., 65 WEST.—Nicely furnished sunny front room; excellent table; select house; telephone; references.

121ST ST., 150 WEST.—Handsome second floor rooms, connecting, separately; family, couples, gentlemen; references; telephone.

131ST, 141 WEST.—Large back parlor, spacious closets, running water; excellent board; private family.

132D ST., 265 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private house; excellent home table; telephone.

East Side.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms and hall rooms, with board; references.

34TH ST., 45 EAST.—Large room, with board; private bath; one single room; gentleman; table board; references.

47TH ST., 130 EAST.—Large, desirable rooms, neatly furnished; all conveniences; excellent table; terms moderate.

57TH ST, 142 E.—Boarders wanted; large room and hall room; private house.

61ST ST., 206 EAST.—Two large, neatly furnished rooms for two gentlemen or couple.

72D, 324 EAST.—In private house, a nicely furnished heated front room, with running water; board optional.

124TH ST., 71 EAST.—Large front rooms; $12 and $14; two; excellent board; cleanliness; Americans.

MADISON AV., 673, (694, 696, (Cor. 61st.)—Second floor suite, two or three rooms, private bath; single room; excellent table; American.

Brooklyn.

AMITY ST., 187, (Heights.)—Furnished rooms; board optional; table guests; convenient bridge and ferries.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

WANTED—Young men to join us in our furnished apartments; must share cost; will exchange references. B. B., Box 117 Times Downtown.

West Side.

25TH, 26 WEST.—Very attractive large sunny rooms, couple bachelors; neighborhood select, central; reasonable.

27TH, 47 WEST.—Large steam-heated double rooms; nicely furnished; location central.

39TH ST., 202 WEST.—Elegant parlor floor, connecting room; exceptional opportunity; doctor, dentist; all improvements.

44TH ST., 118 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with or without board; reference.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well heated; hot and cold water; bath.

65TH ST., 139 WEST.—Second floor room; bath; hall room, steam heated; exclusive home; references.

70TH ST., 311 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor of two connecting rooms, dressing room, bath, &c.; near Subway; terms moderate; desirable persons.

78TH ST., 201 WEST.—Cozy, homelike room; elevator apartment; handsome surroundings; very moderate.

86TH, 308 WEST.—An especially good room for two gentlemen; baths; telephone; Subway; $15 a week; also one small room.

104TH, 257 WEST.—Desirable room, second floor, private bath; also parlor floor; running water.

112TH ST., 306 WEST.—Elegant newly furnished suite, two rooms and bath; all improvements; reasonable; second floor. Martin.

118TH ST., 520 WEST.—Beautiful room; view; elevator apartment; delightful air; Columbia University Subway. Gans.

136TH ST., 108 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; telephone; private family; gentleman; references exchanged.

152D ST., 533 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room for one or two gentlemen; telephone.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 426.—Furnished room, water, bath; private American family; $3. Dixon.

Furnished studio to sublet by hour for teaching. 2 Studio Building, 37 West 22d St.

East Side.

5D AV., 1,026.—Refined Jewish gentleman can have room with breakfast in strictly private house; $6 weekly; telephone. Address Comfort.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Table guests; excellent table.

49TH ST., 147 EAST.—Nicely furnished heated room; hot and cold running water; convenient; reasonable.

61ST, 238 EAST.—Third story front, bath adjoining, $4, to desirable permanent gentleman. Owner.

83D, 128 EAST.—Beautiful front and bedroom, also hallroom; steam-heated apartment. "Kielow."

120TH ST., 351 EAST.—Furnished rooms, with bath, for light housekeeping or gentleman; reasonable.

128TH ST., 127 EAST.—Two nicely furnished rooms, hot and cold water; conveniently located; references.

135TH ST., 846 EAST.—Large furnished rooms for housekeeping or gentleman; board; $3.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3.—One block from Wall St. Ferry; elegantly furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen; convenient to New York.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Domestics.

WANTED—Neat Danish or Norwegian girl for general housework; small apartment; two in family; good wages. Mrs. Clark, 218 West 112th.

Singers.

WANTED—Soprano and contralto, $200 and $150. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Soprano for Manhattan church; $700. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Soprano and contralto; city church; $275 to $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Chorus sopranos (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Girls on Easter novelties and paper goods; $3.50 to start, 50 cents raise in two months, 50 cents raise four months thereafter, &c.; only respectable girls taken; nice, light, clean work rooms and good companions. Call Tuesday, J. & P. B. Myers, corner John and Gold Sts.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Agents.

WANTED—Agents, for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policy; large commissions; renewals; General Agents wanted some States. A. B. Ciley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—Young man as assistant bookkeeper in downtown wholesale house; state age, experience, salary desired, and references. T. W., 156 Times Downtown.

Compositors, Etc.

WANTED—William Green wants printers at 328 Pearl Street, New York City; wishes to add to his staff a number of experienced compositors, (display, stone, and make-up men,) also experienced monotype operators; these positions will be permanent to efficient workmen of good character; salary will be $21.00 per week; only persons willing to work nine hours in open shop desired; loyalty to employer is expected in return for advantageous working conditions; reply by letter only, giving employer's references and stating experience and qualifications. William Green.

Wanted—Compositors, stone hands, and make-up men; "open shop;" highest salary; permanent position; additional bonus for faithful services; New York, vicinity, and Western points. Call or address Room 1,320 320 Broadway

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Compositors, Etc.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

WANTED

Electrotype finishers, molders, batterymen, builders-up, and assistants in each branch.

Compositors Wanted, Non-Union, $21 per week; job, stone, and make-up; also machine operators at $23 per week; absolutely permanent positions guaranteed first-class men of good character; excellent opportunity to obtain a permanent position in one of the oldest, largest, and most modern printing houses in New York City.

THE DE VINNE PRESS, 12 Lafayette Place, New York City.

WANTED—Compositors; experienced job compositor and stone hands; also two-third compositors; open shop; nine-hour day; permanent positions guaranteed to efficient workmen of good character; highest wages; references necessary. Stettiner Bros., 52 Duane St.

Organists.

WANTED—Organists and singers, Catholic church, $150 to $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist for important Methodist Church, Virginia. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 Fifth Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Organist for Ohio church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist, country Catholic church, $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Singers.

WANTED—Chorus tenors (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Tenor for Manhattan church; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Male alto for church, $250. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Bass for Catholic Church, $250. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Tenor and bass; city church; $300 to $450. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Tenor for church; $900. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars, Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—Automobiles. The demands on our resources being so great, we are compelled to establish a new department, just being refitted, with advanced six weeks' course, at $50.00, beginning March 1st; success guaranteed; positions pay $100 to $150; short course, $25.00, four weeks, makes you competent to handle any machine; dissatisfied students from every other school in city in attendance; requests constantly on file for competent chauffeurs; investigation invited; circulars mailed. Auto Transportation School, 309 West 41st St.

WANTED FOR UNITED STATES ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 2,360 3d Av., 749 6th Av., 2,306 8th Av., New York, or 503 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Butler, before April 1, in private family where two footmen are kept; must be thoroughly competent, have best city references. Send particulars, nationality, age, height, name, and address to D. J., 1,364 Broadway.

WANTED—Boy for hardware office, 14 to 16 years; one just leaving school preferred; address in own handwriting, inclosing school references; salary $4 first year. Address B. A., 143 Times, Downtown.

WANTED—Office boy in newspaper office; reference required. E. B., Box 150 Times, Times Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Cooks.

COOKS from $20 to $30; waitress, chambermaids, $18 to $22; general houseworkers, $18 to $20; nurses, $18 to $20; seamstresses, two girls together; laundresses, day workers, references on file, a number of good servants at Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Housework.

HOUSEWORKER.—By colored houseworker; good cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress; apartment preferred; neat, obliging; city references. Lincoln Exchange, 314 W. 50th. Tel. 4786 Columbus.

HOUSEWORKER, &c.—By young woman, general houseworker, plain cook, laundress; 2 years' reference. Kunifick, 748 6th Av.

HOUSEWORK, cook, waitress, laundress; reference; call or car fare. 230 East 43d St., 2 flights front.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By young lady, 20 years of age, as nurse; understands children. Mrs. Mulvy, 174 East 55th St.

Stenographers.

MASSEUSE.—Swedish; graduate of Stockholm and New York; perfect knowledge in applying treatments and cure for all ailments; practical, refined, obliging; highest indorsements from physicians and patients. Scientific, Box 302 Times, Times office.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, AND OFFICE assistant; three years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; references; $10. Conscientious, 182 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; with responsible firm where advancement is possible; salary, $9. F. W., Box 338 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER. — A thoroughly competent young woman; experienced; desirable; references; $15. V., 166 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious; references; $12. Miss E., 115 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Typewriter; two years' experience; neat, accurate, rapid; references; $8. Neatness, 122 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; competent office assistant; Packard graduate. B. Muschel, 78 East 4th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT wishes work evenings; audits, statements, trial balances, bookkeeping, investigations, &c.; terms moderate; references. Accountant, 16 Waverley Place.

ACCOUNTANT writes up, opens, closes, systematizes books; moderate rate. "Accountant," 148 East 55th St.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

AUDITOR, over 20 years' active experience, railroad, mortgage, and real estate offices, desires to make change; executive man; first-class references and good personality. Auditor, Box 323 Times, Times Square.

PAINTER, DECORATOR. — Estimates large or small jobs; low figures; highest reference; city or Summer resorts. Metropolitan, 13 West 42d St. Tel. 461 Bryant.

PAINTER.—The best work; reasonably; estates; landlord's commission to agents. Blumfeld, 228 East 98th St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

I can sell your patent; booklet mailed free; fifteen years' experience; patent sales exclusively. Call, write, or telphone, William E. Hoyt, patent sales specialist, 290 B'way, New York.

Established profitable business, lady or gentleman with $500. Owner going abroad. F Box 310 Times, Times Square.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

Horses to hire, all purposes, day and night. Max F. Greenbaum, 157 East 25th St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 8,709.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIUS LEMLE, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Julius Lemle of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1906, the said Julius Lemle was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
February 12th, 1906.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE OF AMERICA.

MAIN STEM OF THE

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Operating more than twelve thousand miles of railway east of Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

This is the Direct Line from New York & Boston to Niagara Falls and to the West, the Northwest and the Southwest by way of the great cataract and Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 3:30, 3:40, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours, via New York Central and Lake Shore.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:29 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND & TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK EXP.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415 and 1216 Broadway; 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations, New York; 463 and 726 Fulton St. and 104 Broadway, Brooklyn.

To be sure of the best accommodations on any of our through trains it is wise to secure them several days in advance.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

Passengers arriving by Ocean Steamers are met on the pier by a uniformed agent of the New York Central Lines, who will arrange for checking luggage and securing sleeping car accommodations.

Passengers for the Dominion of Canada can have their baggage checked through in bond by this New York Central agent.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. F. DALY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD

(New York Central & Hudson R. R., Lessee.) Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:

*1:20 A. M.—Mountain and Mohawk Express.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Cleve'd & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det., & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syr., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. F. DALY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailings Saturday, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15. N. R.
Philadelphia....Feb. 17 | New York.....Mar. 3
St. Paul.....Feb. 24 | St. Louis.....Mar. 10

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT. Pier 30, N.R.
*AMERICA.....Feb. 17, 9 A. M.
*MAINE.....Feb. 24
MINNEHAHA.....Mar. 3, 11 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Mar. 10, 5 A. M.
*These steamers carry no passengers.

RED STAR LINE.

ANTWERP—DOVER—LONDON—PARIS.
Sailings Saturdays from Pier 14, N. R.
Kr'nl'd.Feb.17, 10:30AM | Finl'd..Mar.3, 10:30 AM
Zeel'nd..Feb.24, 6:30 AM | Vaderl'd.Mr.10, 3:30PM

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays, Pier 48, N. R.
Baltic...Feb. 14, 9 AM | Oceanic.Feb.28, 8:30 AM
Majestic..Feb. 21, 10 AM | Pentonic..Mar. 7, 10 AM

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.

FROM NEW YORK:
CELTIC (20,904 tons).....Feb. 17, 12:30 P. M.
REPUBLIC..Mar. 9, 3 P. M.; Apr. 21; May 31
CRETIC.....Apr. 3, 10 A. M.; May 10; June 21
FROM BOSTON:
CANOPIC.....Feb. 24, 11 A. M.; Apr. 7; May 19
ROMANIC..Mar. 17, 3:30 P. M.; Apr. 28; June 5
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

Fastest and Most Luxurious of Leviathans.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
K. Wm. II..Feb. 20, 1 PM | Kaiser..Apr. 17, 10 AM
Kaiser..Mar. 6, 10 AM | K. Wm. II..Apr. 24, 6 AM
K. Wm. II. Mar. 27, 7 AM | Kronprinz..May 8, 6 AM
Kronprinz, Apr. 10, 7 AM | Kaiser...May 15, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.

BREMEN—DIRECT
Cassel..Feb. 15, 10 AM | †Kurfue't, Mar. 29, 10 AM
Breslau..Mar. 1, 10 AM | Brand'b'g, Apr. 12, 10 AM
Koeln...Mar. 8, 10 AM | Breslau...Apr. 10, 10 AM
Frankfurt, Mar. 22, 10 AM | Cassel...Apr. 26, 10 AM
†Calling at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
K. Albert..Feb. 17, 11 AM | *Neckar, Mar. 17, 11 AM
Barbarossa..Feb. 24, 11 AM | K. Albert, Mar. 24, 11 AM
P. Irene...Mar. 3 11 AM | Barbarossa..Mr. 31, 11 AM
K. Luise..Mar. 10, 11 AM | P. Irene...Apr. 7, 11 AM
*Gibraltar and Naples only.

From Bremen Piers, 3d and 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Hamburg

*BLUECHER.....Feb. 15, 10 A. M.
†GRAF WALDERSEE.....Feb. 24, 6 A. M.
§Amerika.....Mar. 1 | †Patricia.....Mar. 17
†Pennsylvania..Mar. 10 | *Bluecher.....Mar. 22
*Deutschland..Mar. 15 | †Pretoria.....Mar. 31

S. S. Amerika, Most Luxurious and Most Modern of Leviathans.

*Grill Room. ‡Gymnasium. ¶Elevator and A La Carte Restaurant. †Calling at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service.

TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, & GENOA.
*Hamburg.....Feb. 17, Noon
Prinz Oskar..Mar. 7, 2 P. M.; Apr. 19, June 2
Prinz Adalbert, Mar. 22, 10 A.M.; May 8; June 19
Rates, 1st Class, $70, $85, $118 upward, according to steamer selected.
*Call at Gibraltar.
Offices 37 B'way. Phone. 1871 Broad. Piers Hob'kn

CUNARD LINE

From Piers 51-52, North River.
To LIVERPOOL, via QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania...Feb. 17, noon | Carmania..Mar. 10, 2 PM
Umbria...Feb. 24, 3 PM | Lucania..Mar. 17, 10 AM
Campania..Mar. 3, 10 AM | Umbria..Mar. 24, 2 PM

GIBRALTAR—GENOA—NAPLES—ADRIATIC
CARONIA—Fastest and Most Luxurious of Leviathans—Feb. 27th.
Supplements New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers
CARPATHIA...Mar. 6, noon; Apr. 24; June 12
SLAVONIA.....Apr. 3, noon; May 22; July 10
PANNONIA...Apr. 10, 4 P.M.; May 29; July 17
Apply for illustrated booklets, describing the interesting trip through the Mediterranean and Adriatic to Trieste and Fiume and to new Winter resorts.
Vernon H. Brown, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLLAND - AMERICA LINE

NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via Boulogne
Sailings Wednesdays as per sailing list.
Staten'm. Feb. 21, 10 AM | Noordam..Mar. 14, 7 AM
Ryndam. Feb. 28, 8:30 AM | Staten'm. Mar. 28, 10 A M
Rotterdam. Mar. 7, 10 AM | Ryndam..Apr. 4, 10 AM
New twin-screw steamer **New Amsterdam**
17,250 registered tons, 30,400 tons displacement.
From N. Y. Apr. 25, May 30, July 4.
Apply for special pamphlet.
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow via Londonderry
Ethiopia..Feb. 17, noon | Astoria...Mar. 3, noon
Furnessia..Feb. 24, noon | Caledonia..Mar. 10, 9 AM
AND WEEKLY THEREAFTER.
Cabin $50, 2d Cabin $35, 3d Class $27.50 and up, according to accommodation and steamship.
For terms and information apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

30 TOURS TO EUROPE TWO TO JAPAN

under superior management; exceptional advantages. Fall Tours Around the World; Annual Oriental Cruise in February. Program N. Free. Frank C. Clark, 96 B'way, New York.

COOK'S TOURS TO EUROPE.
50 this season, $175 to $1185. Programmes.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,185 Broadway, 649 Madison Av., N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line,
Sailing from Pier 64, North River, ft. of 14th St., for Naples and Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Winter cruises to West Indies by the Royal Mail steamers.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Stations foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets. ☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.
*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*10:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED. For Cincinnati and St. Louis.
*10:55 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*3:55 P. M. PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. 18 hours to Chicago.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:25 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
*6:25 P. M. ST. LOUIS AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURGH SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
*7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, *5:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, *5:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Southern Railway.—*12:55, *2:35, 3:25 A. M., 12:10 night. Sunday. Southern's Palm Limited, *12:55 P. M. weekdays. Atlantic Coast Line.—*9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. "New York and Florida Special," *2:10 P. M. weekdays. Seaboard Air Line.—*12:55 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily. "Seaboard Florida Limited," *12:25 P. M. daily. Norfolk and Western Railway.—*3:25 P. M. daily. Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.—*7:55 A. M. weekdays and *4:55 P. M. daily. For Old Point Comfort and Norfolk.—*7:55 A. M. weekdays and 8:55 P. M. daily. Atlantic City.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. weekdays. Sundays, *7:55 A. M. Cape May.—12:55 P. M. weekdays. Brown's Mills-in-the-Pines.—9:55 A. M. weekdays. Long Branch, Asbury Park (Ocean Grove) (North Asbury Park Sundays,) and Point Pleasant, 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25 P. M. and 12:10 night weekdays. Sundays, 9:25 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, 9:55, *9:55, *10:55, *10:55, 11:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:28, 4:55, (*†4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, *6:26, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (7:55 for North Philadelphia only,) P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55, *10:55, 11:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, *†4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, *5:55, *6:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night. *Dining Car. †Extra-fare train. Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, and 96 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 342 Fulton Street, 860 Fulton Street. 800 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R

STATIONS. {West 23d St., N. R. / Foot Liberty St., N. R.

Time shown below is from Liberty St. West 23d St. leaves ten minutes earlier, except as noted by designating marks.

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—z4:00, 7:15 Easton,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sun., z4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:00, and 6 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—9:10 A. M., 1:20, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, z4:20 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

LAKEWOOD AND LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—z4:00, 9:40 A. M., 1:30, a5:00, x6:08 (Lakewood and Lakehurst, k3:40, c4:15) P. M. Sundays, 8:30 A. M. (9:40 Lakewood and Lakehurst.)

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., k†3:40 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—z4:00, 7:30, 11:30 A. M., x1:20, g4:45, 5:30, 6:30, ‖12:01 Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 4:00, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

ATLANTIC HLDS., SEABRIGHT, MONMOUTH BCH., EAST LONG BRANCH—z4:00, z5:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—*z4:30, m7:00, m8:00, *9:00, m*10:00, *11:00 A. M., m*12:00, m1:00, *2:00, *3:00, *4:00, m*5:00, m*6:00, *7:00, †8:00, *9:00, $10:30 P. M., ‡12:15 mdt.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—8:00, m*10:00, *12:00, m*2:00, m†*4:00, *6:00, *7:00, ‡12:15.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE, AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖z4:00, z4:30, †8:00, ‖9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only,) ‖11:00, ‖1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg only, †4:00, *5:00, 7:30 P. M. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday. §Sundays. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. aExcept Saturdays. mDining car. xSaturdays only. zFrom Liberty St. only.

From Twenty-third Street—z5:20 P. M., c8:50 P. M., c12:20 P. M., g4:30 P. M., j11:50 P. M., k3:20 P. M.

Offices: Liberty St., West 23d St., 6 Astor House, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 281 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 2,708 2d Av., 279 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 342, 343, 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. & Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Passr. Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Stations, Foot of 23d St. and Liberty St.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS

"EVERY OTHER HOUR ON THE EVEN HOUR."

To Baltimore and Washington, from foot of Liberty Street and 10 minutes earlier from 23d Street.

DAILY, for Pittsburg, CINCINNATI and ST. LOUIS at 10 A. M., 6 P. M., and 12:35 night. CHICAGO, 12 noon and 12:15 night. PITTSBURG 4 P.M. & 7 P.M. COLUMBUS 12:00 noon.

Full information concerning trains, reservation of space, tickets, etc., furnished at Ticket Offices, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 5 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., 3,043 3d Av., 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn; West 23d St. and Liberty St.

After 6 P. M. Sleeping Car Reservations and full information regarding trains, etc., can be obtained at Bureau of Information, Baltimore & Ohio R. R., 23d St. Terminal. 'Phone No. Chelsea 3144.

New York New Haven & Hartford R.R.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d St. and 4th Av., as follows for:

BOSTON, via New London & Prov.—†‡‖10:00, *x‖10:02 A. M., †‡‖1:00, *x‖1:01, *x‖3:00, †‡‖5:00, *x‖5:02, *†12:00 P. M.; via Williamantic—†8 A. M., †2 P. M., via Springfield—*9:00 A. M. ‖12:00, ‖†4:00, *11:00 P. M.

Worcester & Fitchburg, via Putnam, †3 P. M. Lakeville & Norfolk—†8:49 A. M., †3:31 P. M. Gt. Barrington, Stockbridge, Lenox, Pittsfield—†4:50, †8:49 A. M., †3:31 P. M.

Ticket Offices at cGrand Central Station and c125th St., also at c261, 1,185, c1,354 Broadway, c25 Union Square, c2,708 Fifth Av., c245 Columbus Av., c649 Madison Av., c273 West 125th St., 2,798 Third Av. In Brooklyn, c342, 860 Fulton St., 390 Broadway.

*Daily. †Except Sundays. ‖Stops at 125th St. xStops at 125th St. Sundays only. ‡Parlor Car Limited. ‖Has Dining Car. cParlor and Sleeping Car tickets also.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d A., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. B.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes; c12.25, d12.45, e7.30, n5.25, x5.45.

	Lv. N. Y., A	Lv. N. Y., B
Manch Chunk Local.....	†8.40 AM	†8 50 AM
Buffalo Express.....	*7.25 AM	*c7.40 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS.....	*11.55 AM	*12.00 PM
Manch Chunk & Hazleton Local	*c12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wilkes-Barre Express.....	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local.....	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibuled Ex.	*n5.40 PM	*e3.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN.....	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 149, 261, 355 and 1234 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Sq. West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 323, 342 and 860 Fulton St., 390 Broadway, and foot Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

FALL RIVER LINE

Fares reduced. Orchestra on steamers. Newport, Fall River & Providence, $1.50. Limited tickets.

BOSTON $2.00.

Low rates to all points. Unsurpassed strs. Providence (new) and Plymouth lve. P

THE BUILDING STRIKE WORRIES CENTRAL UNION

Housesmiths' Delegate Asks Sympathetic Action.

EXPECT DECISION THURSDAY

Unions Under Arbitration Agreement Don't Want to Break It, but May Be Induced To.

Whether the building trades unions under the arbitration agreement will stand by that agreement or strike in sympathy with the Housesmiths' Union will be decided this week. Final action will be taken on Thursday by the unions in the building trades represented in the Central Federated Union.

In accordance with a resolution passed at a previous meeting the building trades in the Central Federated Union were required to strike in sympathy with the housesmiths if the open shop declaration against them by the Allied Iron Associations is not rescinded by Thursday. Jesse Lorrimer, delegate of the Housesmiths' Union, reminded the Central Federated Union of this at its meeting yesterday. He appealed to the unions to make a demonstration if the open shop declaration is not withdrawn by Thursday. He added:

This is not the fight of the housesmiths alone. It is the fight of all organized labor. We could fight our own fight if it was a question of wages, but we need the other trades to help us to fight the open shop. The open shop in one trade would be the biggest menace that trades unionism has ever had in New York."

There was an evident disinclination on the part of some of the delegates to talk about a sympathetic strike. The unions under the arbitration agreement do not want to break it, but at the same time they do not like to see the Housesmiths' Union destroyed.

"If the open shop was declared against us," declared Lorrimer, "it would not end there. The whole question is: Will you stand by and work with men under the open-shop system? I don't think you will. We gained a compromise from five of the largest employers last week, and I am more than pleased that the George A. Fuller Company of the Allied Iron Associations is one of them. We hope to have a conference with the Allied Iron Associations, and offer the same compromise this week. If we fail, then it is for the unions to come out and assist us."

All direct mention of a sympathetic strike was evaded, and questions on that point were referred to the Executive Committee. Some of the delegates got angry and said they would like to know where they stood on the matter. Evidently some of the unions were ready to strike, and some were not.

Several reports were made by unions of assistance rendered to the striking housesmiths. James Daly of the Dock Builders' Union reported that it had given $1,000 and said that one or two other unions were going to contribute like amounts.

CHURCH WORKER DROPS DEAD

John Feeney Stricken in Our Lady of Good Counsel's Vestry.

John Feeney, 69 years old, of 214 East Ninetieth Street, for forty years an active member of the Catholic Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, at 230 East Ninetieth Street, was stricken with apoplexy and died yesterday morning in the vestry of the church. None of the congregation knew of his death at the time.

Feeney had long been active in the church and its missionary and charitable work. He had been busy preparing for a mission to be held in the church this week by the Paulist Fathers. His work for the church probably led to his fatal stroke.

$20 Fine for Selling Liquor to Boys.

Peter Leek and Paul Norwidg, saloon keepers, were fined $20 each by Recorder Lazarus in Bayonne, N. J., yesterday, for having sold whisky to boys. One of the boys, Frank Burnsky, aged 13, was found unconscious in the street, and for a time his condition was precarious.

LOST ARTICLES

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—February 10th, a diamond and sapphire buckle in leather case, also contained two checks: vicinity of Hotels Savoy and Netherland. A very liberal reward if returned, or will buy pawn ticket. 20 East 48th.

LOST—WALLET containing money, mileage book, and Hippodrome tickets for Monday matinee. Finder keep money and return contents to A. Haustatter, 6 East 42d St.

LOST—Sunday, black fur BOA, Madison Avenue car. Suitable reward if returned to 11 East 82d St., Room 43.

LOST—At Hudson Theatre, at matinee Saturday, Russian sable muff. A liberal reward offered for return of same to Algonquin Hotel.

LOST—Limp leather appointment book, Columbus Av. car, on Saturday; stamped Frederick Lester Stanton; reward. 85 West 38th St.

LOST—Tuesday evening, Delmonico's, ebony and gold bracelet; reward. Stockton, 63 West 56th St.

LOST—Diamond crescent pin, Hotel Victoria; $300 reward; no questions. Return Hotel Victoria office.

LOST—Jefferson Bank book No. 2,184; payment stopped; finder please return book to bank.

LOST—Gold watch, between 81st St. "L" and 107 West 82d; reward. Barbour.

LOST—$1,000 reward for the return of a diamond necklace, lost on the night of Feb. 7, between the Metropolitan Opera House and Columbus Av. and 72d St. The above amount will be paid in cash and no questions asked at the office of La Rochelle Restaurant, Columbus Av. and 75th St.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, gold purse, containing money and old American gold coins. Finder return to office of Hotel Belleclaire, 77th and Broadway; liberal reward and no questions asked.

LOST—In Tarrytown, neighborhood of Grove St., Jan. 23, a pendant of pearls, with diamond centre. Finder will receive reward by delivering same to Room 565, 11 Broadway, N. Y.

LOST—Feb. 2, between Waldorf and 118th St., 6th Av. "L" or Subway, aquamarine and diamond brooch. Reward upon return to L. W. Ross, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

LOST—On Thursday, between West 75th St. and West 77th St., a small mink neckpiece. Reward if returned to 312 West 77th St.

LIBERAL REWARD for return of toy brindle bulldog; white breast, long tail; answers name Buster. Maher, 78 West 68th St.

LOST—Horse and wagon; finder rewarded $50; bay horse, black top wagon, red body. Herman A. Wiesel, 2,162 8th Av.

LOST—Feb. 9, gold watch, with five diamonds on back. Reward on return to 48 West 82d St.

LOST—Brooch, in or near Carnegie Hall, Feb. 6. Return Soupo, 200 West 56th St.; reward.

LOST—A diamond bar pin; reward. Miss Heine, Hotel Majestic, 72d St., West.

LOST—Locket and Masonic emblem. Liberal reward. Herald Square Hotel.

LOST—Feb. 8, sapphire bar pin. Return to 140 East 37th St. Reward.

REWARDS.

$250 REWARD will be paid for information regarding the whereabouts of jewelry, including strings of pearls, watch engraved "Jeanette, Aug., 1900," and other jewelry taken from Gotham Hotel between Dec. 28 and Jan. 1 last. Address F. M., Post Office Box 1,523 New York City.

M. O. INQUIRY PLANS.

Expert Sails for London for the Civic Federation—Others Assigned.

The Public Ownership Commission of the National Civic Federation, organized to examine into the relative merits of municipal and private ownership and operation of quasi-public utilities in this country and abroad, has completed all of its plans and begun the actual work of investigation.

Milo R. Maltbie, one of the expert members of the commission, sailed yesterday on the Minneapolis for London, where he will be joined by William J. Clark of the General Electric Company's Foreign Department, another member of the commission. These two will arrange for the coming of the entire commission in May.

A sub-committee consisting of Prof. Frank J. Goodnow of Columbia, Walton Clark, Third Vice President of the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia; Edward W. Bemis, Superintendent of Cleveland's water works; J. W. Sullivan, editor of the Garment Workers' Journal of New York, and Mr. Maltbie have charge of the arrangements for the work of the commission in this country. As the commission is composed of men representing different views on the subject of municipal ownership and operation, two sets of engineers, accountants, and other experts have been hired. One set is inclined toward public ownership and operation and the other toward private control.

Two engineers, Alton B. Adams of Worcester and J. C. Humphreys of this city, will begin a study of the municipal electric lighting plants of Massachusetts this week. Accountants will also start work on the accounts of the municipal electric light works of Allegheny and the municipal gas plants of Wheeling. A. E. Forstall of New York and probably L. L. Morrison of Toronto, gas engineers, will investigate the Wheeling plants. Dabney Maury of Peoria, Ill., will begin a study of the Chicago water works this week, and Prof. John H. Gray of the Northwestern University will begin a study of the social and political conditions in connection with quasi-public undertakings in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other large cities.

It is planned to have the experts finish their work by the time the general commission visits the plants under investigation. The commission will investigate about twenty representative cities in this country before going abroad.

WANT PAY TWICE A MONTH.

Long Island Railroad Men Approve Keenan's Bill in Secret Meeting.

At a secret meeting of employes of the Long Island Railroad, held in Long Island City yesterday afternoon, it was decided to ask the support of all employes of the company for State Senator Keenan's bill which provides that the railroad company shall pay its men every two weeks instead of monthly as at present. Senator Keenan introduced the bill at the request of a committee of employes of the railroad. He said yesterday that he had no doubt of its passage.

"What makes it hard for me is that the committeemen requested me to introduce the bill must not make themselves known or they will lose their places of employment," he added. An old employe of the road said yesterday that the men want their wages paid to them twice a month in order to end a credit system by which he declared, the railroad men are charged 10 per cent. extra.

"The grocers and other dealers know we are likely to be killed any time," he said, "and when they give us credit they charge 10 per cent. extra for it. The most of us need that money."

CARNEGIE HELPS CHURCH.

To Pay Half the Cost of Organ for New East New York Structure.

The new Arlington Avenue Presbyterian Church, in East New York, was dedicated yesterday afternoon. At the services the Rev. Warren H. Wilson, the pastor, announced that Andrew Carnegie would bear one-half of the cost of a new organ soon to be installed in the church. A memorial window to Creolus C. Creveling was unveiled, and the Rev. Dr. Arthur Cushman McGiffert, Professor of Church History in the Union Theological Seminary, preached at the morning service.

Although the church is one of the largest in the upper section of the borough, it was thronged to the doors, and many were turned away.

The Rev. Cleland Boyd McAfee, pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, preached at the dedicatory services in the afternoon. V. L. Haines, Chairman of the Building Committee, read a report of the work that had been accomplished, and a request was made for subscriptions to wipe out a mortgage on the church property amounting to $17,000.

CHILD FRIGHTENED A CROWD.

500 Persons Shouted to Four-Year Lazarus Not to Jump—He Didn't.

Mrs. Sadie Berberowitz, who lives on the fourth floor of the tenement at 69 Jackson Street, locked her four-year-old son Lazarus in her rooms yesterday afternoon and started for a nearby grocery store. While she was away the boy crawled to the sill of an open window and looked down upon the street. Persons in the street saw the child on the window ledge and soon fully 500 men and women gathered and shouted to the child not to jump.

Policeman Coine of the Delancey Street Station formed a "human net" of half a dozen men and then ran upstairs. The policeman smashed in the door, reached out and grabbed the boy and pulled him from the window sill, while the crowd cheered.

Woman Sues Magistrate Tighe's Son.

An action has been begun against James A. Tighe, son of Police Magistrate James G. Tighe of Brooklyn, for $10,000 damages for alleged breach of promise by Miss Daisy Going of 342 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. The young man was arrested under an order signed by Justice Burr of the Supreme Court, but was liberated on bail within half an hour.

Shopping by Telephone

Such a volume of shopping is now being done by telephone that stores, wholesale and retail, in every line of business, are installing telephones in large numbers, placing them at all points of activity throughout their establishments.

Easy to Buy, Easy to Sell

With a telephone at every counter and selling point, a store places its entire resources within the immediate reach of the millions of telephone users in New York and vicinity. Thousands of orders are taken by telephone that would never have been received had the buyer been obliged to take the time and trouble of a shopping trip.

A Sixth Avenue Department Store Has Contracted With Us for Over 1,000 Long Distance Telephones

nearly all of which have been installed and are now in operation—(see advertisement on page 5). This progressive store is the first in New York to recognize the telephone trend of the buying public—and prepare for it in an adequate way.

This latest development bears evidence to the importance of the telephone in every phase of life and activity, and shows the ever-growing value and scope of the service.

New York Telephone Company

A telephone may be ordered at any Contract Office.

CONTRACT OFFICES:	TELEPHONE NO.:
15 Dey Street	9010 Cortlandt
115 West 38th Street	9040-38th
220 West 124th Street	9000 Morningside
616 East 150th Street	9020 Melrose

JUSTICE A FIERY CROSS, JUDGE GROSSCUP'S IDEA

Corporation Domain as Lawless as Arizona, He Says.

IVINS CALLS FOR ACTION

Asks New Rochelle Audience What New York's Prosecutors Are Doing—Chicago Judge Heartily Applauded.

Lecturing on "The Individual Man," Judge Peter S. Grosscup of Chicago expounded yesterday to an audience of about 1,200 men and women in the People's Forum at New Rochelle his scheme for "peopleizing" the corporations. The audience seemed intensely interested. At times it became so engrossed in Judge Grosscup's speech that it very apparently forgot to applaud, and remembered itself only at the end, when Judge Grosscup, pleading for protection from illegal combinations compared justice to an illuminated cross hanging in the sky, such as he had seen hanging over the immune spots of Baltimore during the fire. This cross, Judge Grosscup said, seemed to him to cry out: "Not here! Not here!" So he said it should be with grasping and illegal corporations in this country—a cross should be hung over us which would plead for justice and righteousness, crying out: "Not here! Not here!"

William M. Ivins presided and added local color to Judge Crosscup's theme.

"What the Judge has said of corporations as distinguished from the individual shareholder is true," said Mr. Ivins. "But suppose these powers he speaks of go astray? Your danger now is that the individual man may become so great that he is able to tackle the State and control the State. For years men seeking their own ends and possessing the magnificent powers of their character have been lurking in the halls of our Legislature and have been making common cause with the bosses and the politicians until the power of these individual men has strangled the power of the State.

"Have we any institutions that can be made greater factors for the welfare and happiness of the people? Up until two years ago it was believed that the men who were in command of the large insurance corporations were the summum bonum of our citizenship. When some one was looking about for a representative body of men to serve on this or that committee they turned to the boards of these insurance companies and their allied trust companies. Just one year of surgical operation by Dr. Hughes has sufficed to show us that the whole scheme of the management was rotten.

"But what is the use of my talking, of your talking, if, in spite of these revelations Andy Hamilton, Mr. McCurdy, Mr. McCall, and Mr. Hyde can go to Paris?

"We wonder what in the name of just Heaven we have a District Attorney or an Attorney General for?

"What is the use of your laws if the wrongdoer escapes? We have in the City of New York seven different gas companies whose franchises have lapsed. The lapses are from twenty-five to thirty years old, yet those franchises are still being operated under. Who should insist upon your getting your rights in this matter—who but the Mayor?

"Philosophising, talking, dreaming, are all very fine, but what practical good do they do? Until someone fights for you you will hardly get the justice which you deserve and which is your right. You will not get it by flattering your District Attorney into the pleasing state of blissful and eternal sleep. [Applause.]

"The wrong of the corporation," said Judge Grosscup, "is not in the corporation itself but in the public policy of the State and National Government that has permitted the corporation to become the exclusive right of a few people. If, when these great transformations were taking place there had been carried with it the interest, the proprietorship, the co-operation of the men whose places were being taken—if, for instance, the shoemaker had become a part proprietor in the shoe factory—none of this outcry and none of the causes for outcry would exist. But such was not the case, for some reason or other, for some reason which is a very good reason looked back at retrospectively.

"We took care that our public lands should become the property of the people. Seven million acres of lands belonging to the Government, a great new domain of property that this people inherited, not by conquest but from the hands of the Creator Himself, we gave to the public. The inhabitants are themselves the proprietors of little farms, the buttress bulwark of our republican institutions.

"If the corporate domain, if these great corporate properties which constitute the corporate domain, could have been distributed thus in the matter of proprietorship among the people of America at large, as the farming domain was, the problem that presses us with such anxiety every day would have no existence.

"If the railroad engineer had a share in the property for which he was risking his life; if the man at the loom, in addition to the daily wage he gets, had a property interest in the whole institution—if, in short, this great domain of property that transcends four times the agricultural domain, had been distributed, as it was in the case of the lands of the West, under any laws that had encouraged a widespread popular ownership, we would have escaped.

"It was left a lawless region—a lawless region as lawless as Arizona was before any government was put there or as lawless as any places in the plains before any United States Marshal was put in charge of the peace of the vicinity. Any man could do as he pleased in the way of creating the corporation. I have said elsewhere, and I repeat here again, because it is illustrated, that under the laws of any State in the Union except Massachusetts and perhaps New York—and I am not sure that I can except New York—five men can sit around a table, put a dollar in the centre, and organize a corporation calling for a million dollars' worth of capital, repocket the dollar, and go home after sending a certificate of incorporation to the Secretary of State with a million-dollar enterprise ready to launch.

"It is possible for any corporation under the existing laws of this country to so arrange its securities not simply in the matter of its capitalization, but also in the matter of its arrangements of bonds, stocks, preferred stock, and other stock, that no man who has invested his savings or taken an interest in any one of the stocks offered with the seal of the Government upon it can locate his claim.

"We must invite our citizenship back to first principles again. I do not wish to be understood as being against wealth or the wealthy man. The man who has by the force of his character, by honest endeavor, driven his estate to thousands, nay, to millions, has my unbounded respect. I would, however, have laws enacted which would be operative upon the large corporations as well as the small ones. We all know that some of our larger combinations are flourishing now under conditions which, if the combinations were smaller, would lead to their extermination. I would enact a law which would cause the bandits, the marauders, and the trespassers to go forever." [Applause.]

Judge Grosscup said that his remedy would be, first, to have any body of men who proposed to form a corporation show that they had the actual assets, the capital they pretended to have at the outset; then to place proper safeguards around the corporation to see that it was legally managed, and to simplify the routine, the issuance of stock, and so on, so that men in the ordinary walks of life could understand the conditions.

"Many of the corporations have long been in the suspect class," he added.

WITH MURPHY AT ITS HEAD

Goes Tammany's Delegation to Albany to Speak for the Mayor's Bill.

Charles F. Murphy will head the Tammany delegation which is to go to Albany to-morrow morning to appear before the Legislature in behalf of Senator Grady's bill creating a Board of Public Utilities for this city. The board, according to the bill, is to be appointed by the Mayor and to have absolute control of all public service corporations.

The personnel of this committee was announced last night by Acting Chairman Charles G. F. Wahle of the Tammany Executive Committee, the committee having been appointed pursuant to a resolution offered by Thomas E. Rush and adopted by the Executive Committee at its meeting last Friday. Congressman W. Bourke Cockran is the second man on the committee and is expected to make the chief address in behalf of the bill. Congressman Timothy D. Sullivan also goes with the delegation. The other members are:

Charles V. Fornes, John F. Ahearn, Louis F. Haffen, Charles H. Knox, Lewis Nixon, Charles G. F. Wahle, John C. Sheehan, M. Warley Platzek, William Sulzer, John B. Hasslacher, Patrick F. McGowan, Francis Burton Harrison, I. H. J. Ronner, Antonio Zucca, Randolph Guggenheimer, Warren Leslie, T. C. T. Crain, William F. Grell, Eugene L. Bushe, Bartow S. Weeks, George W. Loft, Edward Swann, Joseph F. Mulqueen, John T. Dooling, John J. Freschi, George Naegelis, Charles Naething, M. H. Whalen, A. Obenstein, Milton Roblee, Thomas F. Smith, Philip F. Donohue, Joseph P. Day, Patrick A. Whitney, A. S. Hamersley, A. G. Ferguson, C. Le Baron, Rocco Marasco, Isidor Cohen, William Sohmer, George Roesch, H. B. Devoe, Joseph Goodman, Edward Mandell, J. J. Levy, Dr. J. Leighton, A. C. Wiegand, T. J. Creamer, Hugh Reilly, Henry Miller, David Lazarus, John Donohue, James P. McGovern, Anson J. Moore, M. F. Loughman, John H. Fitzpatrick, Franklin Leonard, Jr., John J. Harrington, Dr. Denis McDonald, Myron Sulzburger, Thomas J. Brady, James W. Gerard, and John F. Carew.

THE ATHOS 30 DAYS OVERDUE.

Old Liner, Bound from Sydney to Gibraltar, in Trouble Again.

The old Atlas liner Athos, now of the Donald Line, it is feared is in trouble again. The vessel, which some sailors have cruelly called a "Jonah ship," is now long overdue at Gibraltar from Sydney, Cape Breton, and unless she shows up in the next few days or is spoken by some other craft, shipping men will begin to fear for her safety.

The Athos left Sydney on Dec. 28 for Genoa, and since that time not a word of her has been received. With just ordinary good luck the Athos should have made Gibraltar in about fifteen days, and it is now forty-five days since she cleared the harbor of Sydney. The vessel was to have sailed from Sydney on Dec. 27, but the crew, learning of the bad luck that had befallen her on several occasions, became frightened, and the delay of twenty-four hours was necessary for the skipper to convince them of her seaworthiness. The cargo of the ship had something to do with the apprehensions of the men. She left Sydney with pitch as a big part of her cargo.

The Athos was beached on the Jamaican coast in the Fall of 1905, and a few weeks later her machinery broke down on the voyage to New York from Port Antonio. On that occasion she reached New York two weeks overdue. Her passengers told many stories of privation.

BURGLARS' LITTLE JOKE.

Left a Good-Luck Memento—Steins Think Chloroform Was Used.

Burglars broke into the flat of Herman Stein, at 170 East 103d Street, early yesterday morning and stole fur coats, jewelry, silverware, and cash aggregating in value about $2,000. The thieves removed the moldings of the front door, shifted the top and bottom latches, and gathered all the valuables they could carry. Before leaving they arranged all the glassware in the dining room in the form of a horseshoe, with the words underneath:

"Good luck and good night."

Among the articles stolen were three fur coats, valued at $875; a scarf and muff, valued at $135; gold watch, $75; silverware, $350; about $200 in cash, and many other articles. Stein says he didn't notify the police of the robbery because he'll find the ribbers himself. The Steins think the burglars chloroformed them.

Republican Club's Lincoln Dinner.

The Republican Club will hold its twentieth annual Lincoln dinner to-night at the Waldorf-Astoria. Preparations have been made for nearly 600 members and guests. Gen. Horace Porter will make the principal speech of the evening on "Lincoln." Other speeches will be delivered by Congressman James T. Cleary of Minnesota, Congressman J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira, and Lieut. Gov. M. Linn Bruce of this city.

ROYAL Baking Powder

makes

Delicious Biscuit, Griddle Cakes and Doughnuts

Good Garb Going!

This Will Appeal to You

$7.50 Trouserings

Former Prices $10—$12—$15

HANSEN & SHACKLETON

TAILORS

Fifth Avenue and 42d Street (5 Doors West) New York

"You may fool all of the people Some of the time, And some of the people All of the time, But you can't fool all the people—all the time."

—Abraham Lincoln.

OUR announcements of the opening of New Winter Stocks and the issuing of Investment Bonds in connection therewith brought out large numbers of investors last Saturday.

Men well known in the "street." Men from banks and trust companies. In fact, men from the most important business centres came in to investigate.

All day our window displays attracted crowds of spectators.

The most enthusiastic investors were those who had made the rounds of other stores where they found only the "flotsam and jetsam" left from clearing sales.

Note.—As the lines become lowered, additions will be made daily from new stocks coming in or awaiting our orders.

The People Have Faith in "Hope" Ads.

HOPE—BROADWAY—CORNER—CHAMBERS ST.

4 TONS OF DYNAMITE A DAY

Used in New York Blasting Operations—Murray Would Inspect Tunnels.

Inspector of Combustibles George W. Murray accompanies his annual report to the Fire Commissioner with recommendations on the subject of supervision of tunnel building. He writes:

The many serious accidents which occur in the tunnels now under construction should be looked after carefully, and the law should be amended which would give the Fire Commissioner the right to appoint civil engineers who would supervise all mechanical appliances within the tunnel and should decide the dangerous features that might come to his notice from time to time. This would of course cause an increase in our bureau, but for the sake of life it is wise that such a step should be taken either by legislation or by whatever amendment the Board of Aldermen may suggest.

Recently a pump hose took fire (in the Belmont shaft) which caused the loss of three lives. This could be entirely obviated by lubricating oil having been tested by a competent man, but, owing to the carelessness or the avarice of those who sell such lubricants, these lives were sacrificed.

The annual report of the Bureau of Combustibles for the year ended Dec. 31, 1905, shows receipts of $49,586.50, of which $4,370 is from blasting operations. This is an increase of $3,918 over 1904. During the last year the dynamite used in blasting operations has averaged four tons daily.

CELTIC BACK AGAIN.

Few of Those Who Went to the Mediterranean Return on Her.

The White Star liner Celtic, in yesterday from a Mediterraneau cruise, brought back only a few of the passengers who sailed away on her. They will return by other vessels of the line, sailing from Naples and English ports. Some of those who did come back were Joseph Pulitzer and Miss Constance Pulitzer, Mr. and Mrs. George V. Massey, Col. C. A. Hopkins, and Mr. and Mrs. James H. Cogswell.

The only incident out of the ordinary in the Celtic's long cruise was the grounding of the liner in the Bay of Naples. She was ashore only a little while, and got back into deep water undamaged. While the Celtic was in Naples a reception to several hundred prominent citizens of that city was held on board the liner.

A Memorial to Dr. Twing.

To the memory of the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Leighton Twing, for more than twenty years rector of the Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, Bushwick Avenue and Grove Street, Williamsburg, a tablet was unveiled yesterday in that church before a large congregation. Dr. Twing died a year ago.

Woman Killed by a Car.

Mrs. Molly Weiner, forty years old, of 3,718 Third Avenue, was knocked down and killed yesterday morning by a southbound trolley car of the Fordham line at St. Paul's Place and Third Avenue, opposite Mrs. Weiner's home. She was crossing the street behind a northbound car and did not notice the southbound car.

Spring Styles

"Ornatus et Bonitas."

EXTRA QUALITY

DUNLAP & CO.

Celebrated Hats Will Be Shown Saturday, Feb. 17.

Dunlap Styles lead in fashionable headwear.

If you're taking a holiday today, and want to tell us how it feels—we'll be ready for you.

For we shall be doing business as usual—selling good clothing, furnishings, hats and shoes for men and boys.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st.	842 at 13th st.	1260 at 32nd st.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

THIS EVENING, at 8—LA TRAVIATA. Sembrich, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Caruso, Scotti, Bars, Dufriche, Begue. Cond., Vigna.

Wed. Evg., Feb. 14, at 8—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Sembrich, Bauermeister; Caruso, Journet, Parvis, Bars, Paroli. Cond., Vigna.

Thurs. Evg., Feb. 15, at 8—Special PERFORMANCE—ZIEGEUNER BARON, ("Gypsy Baron.") Alten, Rappold, Homer, Bauermeister; Dippel, Goritz, Blass, Muhlmann, Bars. Cond., Franko. In the 3d act ALL the PRINCIPAL Artists not in the cast will appear.

Fri. Evg., Feb. 16, at 8—LOHENGRIN. Rappold, Homer; Knote, Van Rooy, Journet, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.

Sat. Aft., Feb. 17, at 2—MARTA. Sembrich, Walker; Caruso, Plancon, Rossi. Cond., Vigna.

Sat. Evg., Feb. 17, pop. prices, at 8—TANNHAEUSER. Fremstad, Jomelli, Alten; Burgstaller, Goritz, Blass, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.

Complete Evening Cycle of Richard Wagner's DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN.

Tues., Feb. 27, at 8:30.....DAS RHEINGOLD
Tues., Mch. 6, at 7:30.....DIE WALKUERE
Thurs., Mch. 8, at 7:30.....SIEGFRIED
Tues., Mch. 13, 7:30..GOETTERDAEMMERUNG

Seats for entire Cycle (4 Perf.) at REDUCED PRICES, on sale to-day at 9 A. M.: Orch. & Orch. Circle, $15; Dress Circle, $9; Balc. Front, $7.50; Balc. Rear, $6; Family Circle, $5. WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PI. Theatre. Every Ev. & Sat. Mat., Reisenhofer, Christians & Walden in Capus' Comedy, "Leontinen's Ehemaenner."

CARNEGIE HALL.
EXTRA CONCERT
Tuesday Evening, February 13, at 8:15.
THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conductor Herr Felix Weingartner
Program: MOZART, Symphony (Jupiter) in C; BRUCH, Concerto for Violin with Orchestra, (G minor;) JOSEPH SUK, Scherzo, (new, first time;) BRAHMS, Symphony No. 2, (in D.)
Soloist Miss MARIE HALL
(HIS LAST APPEARANCE.)

CARNEGIE HALL
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Mr. Gericke Conductor.
Thursday Evening, Feb. 15, Harold Bauer
Saturday Afternoon, Feb. 17, Marie Hall
Tickets, $2 to 75c., at Box Office, Tyson's, (5th Av. Hotel,) and Luckhardt & Belder's, 10 E. 17th St.

CARNEGIE HALL. Wed. Aft., Feb. 14, at 3. SONG RECITAL MME. EMMA EAMES
Seats $1 to $2.50; boxes $15, $18, at box office

SALE OPENS TO-DAY.
CALVE
CARNEGIE HALL THURS. MAT., FEB. 22.

NEW YORK MAT. DAILY Hippodrome THOMPSON & DUNDY, MANAGERS
A SOCIETY CIRCUS WITH COURT OF THE GOLDEN FOUNTAINS
EVENINGS AT 8. MATINEES AT 2.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK, 66TH ST. & COLUMBUS AV.
3 SESSIONS TO-DAY.
Perfect Ice. Admission 50c. Band Concerts.

GARRICK 35th St., B'way. Phone 351—38th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Wm. H. Reynolds, President.
BEGINNING TO-NIGHT, THE GARRICK THEATRE CO. present GALLOPS By DAVID GRAY.

Madison Square THEA. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Today. 24th St. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. LAST WEEK LUCKY MISS DEAN.
*** Next Week—Winston Churchill's THE TITLE-MART.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St. 25, 50, 75, 1.00. DAILY MATS. 25, 50c. Louise Gunning, The Military Octette and the Girl with the Baton, Dolan & Lenharr & Co., Mathews & Ashley, Green & Werner, oth's

RUNAWAY VICTIM MAY DIE.

Williamsburg Man's Horse Was Frightened by an Elevated Train.

John Smith, 29 years old, of 137 Suydam Street, Williamsburg, was perhaps mortally injured in a runaway yesterday at Central and De Kalb Avenues. Smith's horse took fright at an elevated train while passing under the Ridgewood elevated railroad structure and Smith was pitched forward and trampled on by the runaway.

The horse ran on the sidewalk for a block before it took to the roadway again. The buggy bumped into a car and was upset, and the runaway was caught near Bushwick Avenue. Smith suffered a compound fracture of the right leg and some internal injuries. He was taken to the German Hospital.

President's Word to Newsboys.

Lincoln's Birthday will be celebrated at the Newsboys' Home, 14 New Chambers Street, by a turkey dinner, given, as usual, by Lawyer F. Delano Weekes.

Following the dinner there will be an entertainment of music and recitations. An invitation was sent to President Roosevelt, and last night Supt. Heil received a letter of regret from Mr. Roosevelt, who wished the boys a "happy time."

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Today, Wed. Sat. 2:15. Extra Matinee To-day, 2:15. in J. M. Barrie's Maude Adams PETER PAN

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. OTIS SKINNER in THE DUEL.

SAVOY Theatre, B'way & 34th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day, Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. THE ENGLISH FARCE, MR. HOPKINSON

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. GEO. M. COHAN in his new musical play, GEO. WASHINGTON, JR. Wednesday Matinees Best Seats $1.50.

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Ev. 8:20. Mat. To-day, Wed. Sat. 2:15. Extra Matinee To-day, 2:15. ETHEL in J. M. Barrie's play, BARRYMORE ALICE-SIT-BY-THE-FIRE. Also Pantaloon, with Lionel Barrymore.

Knickerbocker B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Sat. only, 2:15. FRITZI SCHEFF in MLLE MODISTE Extra Matinee Thursday, Feb. 22.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. To-day, Thur. & Sat. 2:15. THE LION AND THE MOUSE

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day & Sat. ELLIS JEFFREYS in Alfred Sutro's Comedy The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42d St., West of Broadway. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat. 2:15. EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY. Fay Templeton in Geo. M. Cohan's 45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY Extra Matinee Washington's Birthday.

BROADWAY THEA. B'way, 41st St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15. HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:15. ELSIE JANIS THE VANDERBILT CUP With Barney Oldfield's Automobile Race Scene. Special Mat. Washington's B'day.

LIBERTY THEATRE, 42d St., W. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS | EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY. George H. Brennan presents THE CLANSMAN, by Thomas Dixon, Jr. Extra Matinee Washington's Birthday.

NEW YORK THEA. B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15 Prices 25, 50, 75c. & $1. EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY. Pop. Mat. Wed., 25, 50 & 75c. Reg. Mat. Sat. THE ROGERS BROS. IN IRELAND Extra Matinee Washington's Birthday.

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mat. To-day Matinees Thursday & Saturday. W. H. THOMPSON IN THE BISHOP

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evenings at 8:15. $1 Mat. To-day $1 MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY Hear Christie MacDonald Sing "Supposing," in MEXICANA

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. at 8:15. $1 Mat. To-day $1 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 119th Time To-night of THE EARL AND THE GIRL WITH EDDIE FOY

FIELDS THEA., 42d St., W. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Phone 44 Bryant. MATS. TO-DAY Wed. & Sat., 2:30. 50c., 75c., $1.00 LOUIS MANN AND CLARA LIPMAN JULIE BONBON

PROCTOR'S SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE

5TH B'way. 5 AV. 28th Mats. 25, 50. "Cashel Byron's Profession." Miss Bingham, Mr. Van Buren, Young & Jas. J. Corbett. All Favorites. Nts. 25, 50, 75, $1.

23D ST. Mats. Daily. 15, 25. ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE. Mr. & Mrs. Robert Fitzsimmons, "Radha," Mme. Rentz, Cole & Johnson, Rice & Prevost, other Stars. Nights, 15, 25, 35, 50, 75c

58TH St. Mats. Daily. All Seats, 15, 25. ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE. Marvellous Cortellis, Schoolboys & Girls, Empire City 4, Emmett Corrigan & Co., other Stars. Nights, 15, 25, 35, 50, 75c.

125TH ST. Mats. 15, 25. "Bonnie Brier Bush." Beatrice Morgan, Gerald Griffin, others. Nights, 15, 25, 35, 50, 75.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. MATINEE TO-DAY. DAVID BELASCO Presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER as DU BARRY Popular Prices. Mat. Sat. 2. Eve. 8.

BELASCO W. 42 St. Ev. 8. Mat. Tdy. & Sat. 2. DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in By David Belasco. THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST.

BIJOU B'way 500th Time in Mats. To-day & 30th N.Y. Mar. 6th. Sat. Evs. 8:15. DAVID BELASCO presents, 2d year in N.Y. WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER.

Westminster Kennel Club 30th ANNUAL DOG SHOW MADISON SQUARE GARDEN THIS WEEK, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY. Open 9 A. M. to 11 P. M. PERFORMING DOGS Every Eve. at 8:

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain or snow to-day; probably to-morrow; north winds.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,552. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1906.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

STEVENS WOULD OUST GAS BOARD AS FAILURE

Startles Republican Senators with Bill to Abolish It.

NO REFORM PLAN IN REPORT

Similar View of Commission Taken at Woodruff Conference—Assembly Extends 80-Cent Gas Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Without consultation with Gov. Higgins or any of the Republican leaders of the Senate, Senator Stevens, Chairman of the Stevens Gas Investigating Committee of last year, to-night introduced a bill to repeal the law creating the State Commission of Gas and Electricity. The introduction of the bill was a shock to the Senate. The State Gas Commission was created less than a year ago as the result of an investigation made by the Stevens committee into the conditions surrounding the production and sale of gas in New York City.

When the Eighty-Cent Gas bill was defeated in the Senate by one vote at the last session it was said by Senator Stevens, and reiterated by Gov. Higgins, that the defeat of the bill in the Senate would work no injury to the people of New York City, for the reason that the State Gas Commission had full power to regulate the price of gas and electricity, and certainly would fix a price for the sale of gas in New York, which would accord with the findings of the Stevens committee as to what was to be a reasonable rate.

Gov. Higgins appointed as members of the State Gas Commission Frederick E. Gunnison of Brooklyn; John C. Davies of Camden, and Lucien L. Shadden of Plattsburg. The salaries of the Commission were fixed at $8,000 a year.

One of the Commission's first acts was to allow a consolidation of gas interests in Auburn which resulted in raising the price of gas in that city from 50 cents to $1.35 per thousand cubic feet. Recently the Commission has given hearings in New York City to determine what would be a proper price for gas there. The report of the Commission was made public to-day. In it there was not a word about eighty cent gas. Instead there was a strong intimation that the people of New York were now receiving gas at a reasonable rate.

Senator Stevens was incensed over the report. Shortly after his arrival in the city this evening he drew up the bill for the repeal of the law authorizing the creation of the Commission. When he offered it in the Senate to-night he made no comment. Amazement spread over the countenances of the Republican Senators as the title of the bill was read, but no one said a word.

MR. STEVENS'S EXPLANATION.

Newspaper men immediately besieged Senator Stevens for a statement of the reasons which had prompted his action in asking for the repeal of so important a law of which he himself was author. The Senator dictated this statement:

"It was intended to be a real commission and received ample power to do something, to adjust differences, to right wrongs, and generally to ameliorate a condition of the suffering public throughout the State. In theory it was intended to protect the public from being overcharged, and to permit corporations to make a just and honest charge for the gas and electricity furnished to its consumers; to take into consideration the cost of production largely dependent upon the location of the operating plant, the volume of the gas and electricity consumed and the cost of the material and all expenses entering into the product thereof. It is most humiliating for me to admit that in practice it has fallen far short of my expectations at least.

"The special joint committee reported a bill giving to the people of the City of New York 80-cent gas. It believed that it was warranted in doing this by the evidence obtained from the officers and managers of the companies investigated. The manner in which the bill was defeated in the Senate is well known to all, but we believed that notwithstanding the defeat of the bill the people would ultimately be relieved of the exorbitant price now charged by some action to be taken by the company.

"Our belief that relief would be afforded by the commission has been strengthened owing to the fact that it has been currently and continuously reported that the price of manufacture would be shown to be even less than that reported by the committee. And now, after months of delay, the commission submits a report which is in a large measure a compilation of facts and figures familiar to all. No recommendation has been made, and we are only informed that the people in the City of New York receive gas at as low a figure as any other citizens of the State and apparently they should be satisfied.

"The commission evidently has failed to take into consideration the fact that the gas companies in the City of New York, by reason of their enormous output and also the close relations existing between them and the Standard Oil Company, are able to buy the raw product at a lower figure than any other companies. Their cost of manufacture for the same reasons are proportionately low and owing to the population the cost of the distribution is proportionately smaller and therefore the people of New York are justly entitled to a lower rate of charge.

COMMISSION OF NO USE.

"It seems to me that the commission has proved to be of no value to the public, and is an expensive luxury, and therefore should be disposed of at the earliest moment possible. I was greatly in hopes that their recommendations would be affirmative. It appears to me that they are negative. A commission of this kind should be composed of men acquainted with the subject with which they have to deal, otherwise their efforts are doomed to failure. It is now up to the Legislature to pass the Eighty-Cent Gas bill, and

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CANAL ENGINEER INSANE.

Threatens Physician with Revolver—Due to Panama, Father Says.

Wallace Pickens, a surgical engineer in the service of the Panama Canal Commission, rang the bell at the residence of Dr. George Woolsey of 117 East Thirty-sixth Street, one of the visiting physicians of Bellevue, about midnight last night. Dr. Woolsey answered the ring in person, and was startled to have Pickens shove a revolver in his face.

"I want morphine," exclaimed the young engineer, hoarsely, "and I want it quick. If you don't give it to me, I'll kill you and myself, too."

Dr. Woolsey calmly invited Pickens into the house. "I'll call my carriage," he added, "and we'll go together and get you the morphine. I haven't any here."

The doctor and Dr. W. R. Draper, who was visiting him, talked with the young man and induced him finally to put the revolver in his pocket. Then the three entered Dr. Woolsey's carriage.

"Drive to Bellevue Hospital as fast as you can," were the instructions Dr. Woolsey had privately given to his coachman, and before Pickens realized where they were, the carriage drew up at the hospital entrance. Pickens evidently recognized the place, for when it was suggested that he enter the hospital, he grew violent again, and it required all the tact of Dr. Woolsey, Dr. Draper, and Dr. Gregory, chief alienst at Bellevue, who came out to the carriage, to induce the man to do as they wished.

Once inside the psychopathic ward Dr. Gregory wanted Pickens to consent to remain for treatment. But he refused and a policeman had to arrest him.

He returned from Panama only about a week ago. He lives with his father, Green Pickens, at 116 East Eighteenth Street. Green Pickens said over the telephone after learning of his son's condition, that Wallace was not addicted to morphine and had not been drinking. He attributed the young engineer's condition to the effect of the climate on the Isthmus.

MISS ROOSEVELT'S BIRTHDAY.

President Gives a Dinner and Musicale In Her Honor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Miss Alice Roosevelt celebrated her twenty-second birthday to-day. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained at dinner in honor of the event, and several hundred additional guests were asked to a musicale at 10 o'clock.

The dinner guests included Senator and Mrs. Newlands, the Countess de Chambrun, sister of Representative Longworth; Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Norman of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. George Howard, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Story, Jr., the Misses Boardman, Miss Martha Cameron, Miss Katherine Elkins, Miss Amy McMillan, Miss MacVeagh, Miss May, Miss Nott, Miss Root, Miss Townsend, the Misses Warder, Representative Longworth, the Hon. Ronald Lindsay of the British Embassy, Baron Zichy of the Austrian Embassy, E. V. Morgan, Ernest Rennie of the British Embassy, Walter V. R. Berry, Major McCawley, Capt. Cosby, Gerard Barry, E. B. McLean, W. D. Straight, William Hitt, and Lieut. U. S. Grant, third.

At the musicale which followed the guests numbered several hundred, and were seated in the East Room. The Boston Symphony Quartet, consisting of Prof. Willy Hess, first violin; Otto Roth, second violin; Emile Ferir, viola, and Heinrich Warnke, violoncello, furnished the programme. They played three novelettes for two violins, viola, and violoncello, Opus 15, by Glazounow; soli for violoncello, Bach's air and Popper's Mazurka, Mr. Warnke; trio, from Beethoven's Serenade in D Major; solo for violin, Lalo's Romance, Opus 21, and Ries's "Moto Perpetuo," Prof. Willy Hess, and two quartets, The Emperor's Hymn, with variations, from Haydn's Quartet No. 3, Opus 76, and Presto from Haydn's Quartet in D major, Opus 64.

Representative Longworth, who was confined to his residence because of illness last week, took a drive to-day and was present in the House, where he was warmly congratulated.

The Japanese Legation to-day received advices that the present of the Emperor and Empress of Japan to Miss Roosevelt arrived at Seattle on the 9th inst., and was immediately forwarded by express to this city. The character of the gift will not be disclosed until its arrival here.

Mrs. Miriam Mason Greeley to-day presented badges of the National Society of the Daughters of the Empire State to Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Roosevelt, thus conferring upon them honorary membership in the society.

DAINTIES FOR THE WEDDING.

Rare Fruits Will Be Sent from H. C. Frick's Conservatories.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 12.—It is announced here to-night that H. C. Frick will furnish dainties from his conservatories for the wedding breakfast for Miss Alice Roosevelt next Saturday. Grapes and strawberries will adorn the feast, and even some of the cherished Frick mushrooms, but the choicest offering will be the "Princess Alice" pear. It is the product of budding a Bartlett pear on a Peaberry pear bush, and is the work of an Idaho enthusiast, and the output this year amounted to only a couple of hundred pears. The pears will reach Washington in a box 8 inches deep and 18 inches long, specially made from a piece of a pear tree trunk.

WOULD HONOR MISS ROOSEVELT

Motion for Congratulations of the State Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Mr. Hartman of New York introduced in the Assembly to-night a concurrent resolution extending the felicitations of the Legislature of the State of New York to Miss Alice Roosevelt upon the occasion of her approaching wedding.

The resolution went over under the rules, against the protests of its introducer.

DIED ON WEDDING TRIP.

Carnegie Steel Co.'s Head Draughtsman Expires at St. Denis Hotel.

Per Brynn, head draughtsman of the Carnegie Steel Company of Pittsburg, died at the St. Denis Hotel last Saturday while on his wedding trip. Brynn, who was a Norwegian, was married at Pittsburg on Feb. 1 to Mrs. Josephine Opsion. He had known her as a schoolgirl in Norway. Her first husband died years ago in Pittsburg.

Best Service to Cleveland.
There are 11 trains per day to Cleveland via New York Central Lines, including the famous Lake Shore Limited.—Adv.

OUR TROOPS MAY INVADE CHINA IN THE SUMMER

Administration Regards the Situation with Grave Anxiety.

TO SEND ANOTHER REGIMENT

Transports to be Ready at Manila—United States May Have to Assume the Burden.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The War Department is making preparations to send another regiment of infantry to the Philippines in anticipation of an outbreak in China which will necessitate our armed intervention. There is no effort at either the War or State Department to conceal the fact that the Administration regards the situation in China with grave anxiety and is deeply apprehensive of having to make a campaign there in the coming Summer.

Secretary Root has urged upon Secretary Taft the adoption of proper military precautions to meet any emergency that may arise. While not regarding an anti-foreign uprising in China as exactly imminent, Mr. Root is convinced that it is his duty to pursue a course looking to the protection of American life and property in the empire. He has not hesitated to express this view to his Congressional callers.

Advices from the Orient are disquieting from this fact, that it is clearly established that the Chinese Government, while not perhaps actually aiding the development of this anti-foreign sentiment, has not exerted itself to prevent the spread of the anti-American boycott, notwithstanding the publication of numerous proclamations by the Viceroys. News of repeated incidents all tends to show the unsettled conditions that exist in the different provinces.

Definite choice of the new regiment to go has not yet been made, but it is likely to be the Twenty-sixth Infantry, stationed in Texas. It will be sent to one of the brigade posts near Manila and held in readiness for immediate dispatch to China should the emergency arise.

The Second Infantry, which was one of the two regiments first chosen for this service, has already arrived at Manila, and the transport which carried it is being held there for use in case it is ordered to China. The transports which carry out the other regiments will also be held in Manila for emergency use.

The War Department is looking ahead to the possibility of a long campaign, and is collecting supplies of Winter clothing for the regiments sent out, which will be held at San Francisco, whence they can be forwarded at once if necessary.

The main difficulty of the War Department in making adequate preparation for such a campaign is lack of money. The refusal of Congress to grant the $100,000 asked for by Secretary Taft in the Urgent Deficiency bill has left the department crippled. If the apprehended outbreak occurs before some such appropriation is made it will find the department in need of an emergency appropriation.

Officials of the State and War Departments are not saying anything about a phase of the situation which is the occasion of much discussion among another class of Washington residents who are in position to know what is going on generally in the world. Among these men there is almost as much apprehension of war between Germany and France in the early Summer as there is on the part of the Administration of an outbreak in China.

It is pointed out that if that occurs the United States will be the only power that will be able to maintain order in China. Japan, just beginning to recover from the strain of her war with Russia, and faced by a widespread famine, is not in position to take any considerable share. Russia is out of the question. That leaves only England, France, and Germany, all of whom, it is pointed out, would be engaged in the European war.

These sources also call attention to the fact that it is to the interest of the United States, for the sake of its trade, to demonstrate to the Chinese its willingness and ability to preserve order in their empire. They say that in no other manner can the boycott on American goods be effectively checked.

In spite of this, it can be said on the very best authority that no such idea enters into the preparations now going on for a possible interference in China. The Administration has not thought of seeking to compel the Chinese to trade with Americans, and is concerned only with safeguarding the lives and property of Americans now lawfully in that empire.

ELEVATOR BOY QUIETS PANIC.

Quick Work with Elevator at a Little Blaze in the Windermere.

Andrew Lawrence, 18 years old, elevator boy in the Windermere apartment house, 400 West Fifty-seventh Street, which is owned by James R. Keene, averted a panic among the 225 persons there last night by his good judgment.

Defective insulation in the room occupied by Miss Minnie Gibson on the third floor front caused a blaze, the smoke of which filled the corridors, whirled up the elevator shafts and frightened the occupants of the building, who rushed for the elevator and demanded to be taken down immediately.

Young Lawrence sent in an alarm from the house, smashing the glass of the alarm box with his fist. Then he carried his car slowly up the shaft, assuring the frightened lodgers that it was a very small fire and that he would take them down as quickly as he could.

The firemen wrecked Miss Gibson's room in putting out the fire and Miss Gibson and the other occupants were taken down to the ground floor by Lawrence, who made many trips and prevented a panic by frequently assuring everybody that there was no danger.

ASK HENDRICKS—HIGGINS.

But the Insurance Commissioner Won't Tell Whether He Seeks New Term.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—When Gov. Higgins was asked to-day whether State Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks, whose term expires this week, was a candidate for reappointment, he referred his questioners to Mr. Hendricks. Mr. Hendricks had nothing to say on the subject.

Niagara dons her Winter garb. Ice bridge has formed on which people cross below the Falls. Frost effects magnificent. New York Central and West Shore have 30 trains a day.—Adv.

HEPBURN BILL'S FOES WIN.

Senate Committee Majority Will Favor Giving Court Review of Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The enemies of the Hepburn bill will win their fight on Friday when the vote is taken in the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce on the final report. The first sign of this result came to-day in a refusal to consent to a pair in the case of Senator Cullom, who is in the South on account of ill-health, and of Senator Carmack, who is in Tennessee looking after his political assets.

It therefore seems a foregone conclusion that the Administration measure will get before the Senate only as a minority measure. McLaurin and Foster, Democrats, are regarded as likely to stand with Aldrich and the majority. This leaves Tillman and Newlands voting with Clapp and Dolliver, Republicans, for the bill. It is barely possible that Carmack will return to vote, but this cannot change the result.

There is now little doubt that the majority of the committee, under lead of Elkins and Aldrich, will report a bill with an amendment providing for immediate appeal from the decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and the suspension of the new rate until the courts shall have passed on the legality and reasonableness of the rate.

HURT IN CUBAN AUTO RACE.

Cedrino Badly Injured—Lancia's Mechanic Thrown.

HAVANA, Feb. 12.—Victor Demogeot, the French automobilist, driving an 80-horse power Darracq, similar to the one that won the Vanderbilt Cup race, won the big road race here to-day, covering the 218 miles at an average of 59.77 miles per hour in 3:38:18 3-5. The competition was marred by two bad accidents. Lancia the favorite, going at a seventy-mile clip, around a curve near Artemisa, swerved his 110-horse power Fiat so suddenly that his mechanician, Ajassa Battesta, was thrown out and sustained a fractured arm. Lancia stopped and carried Battesta to the nearest physician.

Cedrino overturned his 110-horse power Fiat while taking the curve near Candelaria at high speed. The car turned a complete somersault and Cedrino, though fortunately thrown free from the machine, was seriously injured internally. He was removed to Havana this evening. Cedrino's mechanician was also badly hurt. These accidents marred the splendor of the race.

The fourth competitor was M. J. Bernin, who drove the ninety horse-power car owned by W. Gould Brokaw of New York. He led at the end of the first lap of 54½ miles, his time being 51:04, but he failed to complete the first half of the race within the time limit, and Demogeot thus won virtually with no competitor.

The actual distance of the race was 218 miles. It was run in four laps of 54½ miles each. Cedrino, who holds the American record for medium-weight gasoline cars, drove the high-powered car entered by Gustave Bock of Havana, while the winning Darracq was entered by Louis Marx of Havana.

COUNTESS'S BUSINESS PLAN.

Will Take Boarders and Present Them at Court for $3,000 a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 12.—Somebody signing the name of Countess Grace von Rittberg of Detmold, Germany, in a letter to a local paper says she is willing to receive one or two young ladies as paying guests into her home for one year. The terms will be $3,000 per year for each, payable in advance. She promises all living expenses from the day of arrival at Detmold, Germany, all entertainments, presentation at the Court of the Principality of Lippe, and about six weeks of travel in the year.

The Countess's husband is an officer in the Prussian army, and is attached to the Court of Detmold as Chamberlain to the Prince. Of herself the Countess says:

"I am an American. My father was a prominent statesman from Ohio, at one time Minister to Mexico, and my mother's brother was United States Minister to Russia."

CAUCUS NAMES McKELWAY.

Hooker Republicans Vainly Try to Oust State Regent.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Although he was assailed by men he had antagonized by his criticisms of Justice Hooker and his friends, St. Clair McKelway was renominated for Regent of the State University at the Republican legislative caucus to-night. Thomas P. Peters of The Brooklyn Times was put up to oppose him.

Arthur C. Wade of Chautauqua, who led the Hooker forces in the Legislature last Summer, attacked Mr. McKelway to-night. Messrs. Williams of Chautauqua, Foelker of Kings, Hartman of New York, Yale of Putnam, and Brennan of New York joined with him.

Speeches for McKelway were made by Senators White, Raines, and Gardner, and Mr. O'Neill of the First Kings on behalf of the Assembly.

All the Senators voted for Mr. McKelway, and he received 65 votes of Assemblymen out of a total of 90. Mr. Peters received 18 votes. The Democrats in their caucus were unanimous for Mr. McKelway.

A SLEEPING CAR MYSTERY.

Young Woman Found Almost Dead—Doctors Are Puzzled.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 12.—Mrs. Maude Henry, about whom nothing is known but her name, was found almost lifeless in a sleeping car from Cincinnati attached to a Louisville and Nashville Railroad train arriving here to-day.

When she was aroused she became hysterical, and then relapsed into semi-unconsciousness. At the Charity Hospital the physicians cannot tell the nature of her ailment. She was traveling alone.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 12.—Arthur Henry of New York, author and literary adviser of the A. S. Barnes Company, was formerly the husband of Maude Wood Henry, whose mysterious ailment is baffling the New Orleans physicians. They were divorced several years ago. Mrs. Henry was on her way to land owned by Mr. Packard of Toledo, which she was advertising for him. Her employer is out of the city.

ANOTHER JEWISH MASSACRE

Reported to Have Taken Place at Kalarashi, Bessarabia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 12.—A massacre of Jews is reported to have taken place at Kalarashi, Bessarabia.

$50 TO CALIFORNIA.
Lehigh Valley R. R., February 14 to April 6. 355, 1,284 B'way, N. Y.; 325 Fulton St., B'klyn.—Adv.

DERAILED CAR BLOCKS SUBWAY IN RUSH HOUR

Motorman Passed Red Light—Switchman Acted Promptly.

HEADED OFF A COLLISION

Threw the Local Off Rails and Stopped an Express Automatically—No One Hurt.

About the time that most New Yorkers were homeward bound late yesterday afternoon, uptown traffic in the Subway was suddenly choked off by an accident at the cross-over track just above the Ninety-sixth Street station platform. A West Farms local train, going north, on leaving the station started for the tracks which lead through the east side tunnel, although danger signals were set against it, a Lenox Avenue express being about to take this track.

To avoid collision between the express and local the switchman at Ninety-sixth Street threw his switch, derailing the motor car of the local train, and at the same time putting a block against the express, which stopped at once. The West Farms local was crowded, and its passengers were frightened and tossed about, but no one was injured.

Investigation showed that the forward trucks of the motor car had passed the switch, and had taken the tracks leading to the Lenox Avenue branch of the road, while the rear trucks were turned up Broadway. As the "tripper" on the motor car in this instance was at the rear of the car, instead of at the forward part, the motive power was not thrown off when the forward trucks passed the red signal light, but the "tripper" at the rear of the car worked well enough to prevent the local train from going very far.

It was about 5 o'clock when the accident happened, and from that time until 5:50 the northbound local tracks were blocked, trains being stalled along the line from the Battery to Ninety-sixth Street.

General Manager Frank Hedley and Traffic Superintendent Merritt got to work straightening out the tangle two minutes after the accident occurred. After seeing that the passengers in the derailed car were safely transferred to the "island" platform at Ninety-sixth Street, the Interborough officials brought up a wrecking train, boosted the wrecked car back to the rails, and towed it to the repair yards.

The blocking of the road caused much confusion at the various downtown stations, where hundreds of men and women elbowed each other in an effort to get down the stairways to the crowded platforms. Those in the stalled trains did not know what had happened, but the majority seemed to think that holiday crowds from out of town had choked the Subway. Said General Manager Hedley:

"The local motorman who ran his train past the red signal light is one of our most-experienced employes, and just why he did it we have not yet been able to learn. The motor car was derailed, but the safety appliances with which the road is equipped worked admirably and prevented a serious accident."

The Lenox Avenue express, which was due to take the crossover when the switchman threw the local from the rails, was brought to a standstill by its motorman, who held the train at the station until the wrecked car was jacked back on the track.

CLOTHIER TO WED ON FEB. 21.

Marriage of Injured Tennis Player Not to be Postponed.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—Though unable to leave his bed because of a fracture of the right pelvic bone William J. Clothier, the noted tennis player, will marry Miss Anita Porter on the date originally set for the wedding, Feb. 21.

This card will soon be issued by ex-Judge and Mrs. William W. Porter:

Mr. and Mrs. William Wagener Porter announce that the invitations to the marriage of their daughter must be recalled. The marriage will be solemnized privately on Feb. 21, and the wedding breakfast will be postponed until Mr. Clothier's recovery from an injury recently received.

More than a thousand persons had received invitations to attend the wedding.

As Mr. Clothier was riding across country last Tuesday afternoon he was thrown from his horse near Llanerch and fell so heavily on the frozen ground that his right hip was fractured. He and his fiancée decided, however, not to put off their wedding.

CLERGY TO FIGHT JOHNSON.

Cleveland Mayor Called a Deceiver—A Broadside on Sunday.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 12.—Mayor Tom L. Johnson was attacked at a session of the Cleveland Ministers' Union in the Y. M. C. A. Building this morning. He was accused of being a "cool, smiling, and adroit deceiver" and of ruling Cleveland as Caesar ruled Rome, with an iron hand. At one time a cry of "Impeach him!" went up.

It was decided that Mayor Johnson has received ample warning that the ministers want the Sunday laws enforced and that he is from now on to be fought unless he shows repentance. A great broadside is to be fired at the Mayor from the pulpits next Sunday if there is no change in the situation before that time.

"SCHMITTY."

Development of the Abbrevation Habit in Police Administration.

"Nothing to say" was Police Commissioner Bingham's reply yesterday to questions put to him regarding his plans with regard to testing the legality of Sunday theatrical performances. He varied the form but not the meaning of his reply once, when he was asked:

"Did Inspector Schmittberger, with a stenographer and an Assistant Corporation Counsel, go to the Metropolitan Opera House last night and hear the concert by your order?"

"It is Schmitty's business to look after his own business," replied the Commissioner.

Police Headquarters was practically deserted yesterday in observance of Lincoln's Birthday. The Commissioner remained only an hour or two.

Cut Rates to Colorado, California, and the West, also Texas, Florida, and the South. Frank's Ticket Agency, 347 B'way.—Adv.

Long Island, ten acres Sound front for sale, bargain. Apply Yates, 150 Broadway.—Adv.

TO NULLIFY OHIO RATE LAW.

Railroad Men Considering Extra Charges to Meet Lower Fares.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 12.—Railroad men are considering plans to keep up incomes, despite the fact that the two-cent-a-mile fare law goes into effect. In chair cars the rate may be made at least 3 cents per mile, and there may be charges for baggage and for transfer and other little extras.

A meeting of the officials of the various roads will be called soon and these charges considered.

"I think that it would be no more than right for the railroads to charge for transporting baggage," says Albert S. Ingalls, Superintendent of the Big Four. "An extra car has to be provided for every train especially for baggage, and it costs just as much to haul the baggage car as any other car."

BRYAN QUITS AS TRUSTEE.

Denounces Illinois College Trustees for Considering Tainted Money.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Feb. 12.—Because the Trustees of Illinois College have put themselves on record as willing to accept "tainted" money, W. J. Bryan has written from Hongkong resigning from the board. He says he cannot participate in the management of a school which tries to serve God and mammon.

Mr. Bryan refers to "Carnegie and other plutocrats" who try to suppress the teachings of economic truths, and he expresses sorrow that his Alma Mater is placing itself in a position to be tempted. He says he would not have given what money he did to the college had he known that the board contemplated soliciting funds from "highwaymen."

MIDNIGHT RUSH OF M. P.'S.

New Members Scrambling to Get Good Seats in the Commons.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 13.—When "Big Ben" chimed midnight a group of fifty new members of the House of Commons, waiting for the opening of the doors of Parliament House, made a rush to secure favored seats, especially corner places.

A great rush is anticipated between 6 and 8 o'clock this morning, and by the latter hour probably all the desirable seats will have been appropriated.

SUBWAY A BIG MONEY MAKER.

Interborough Reports Increased Receipts for Both Its Systems.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 12.—For the quarter ended Dec. 31 the Interborough Rapid Transit Company reports over the corresponding quarter in 1904 an increase of $708,747 in gross earnings and $123,711 in net income.

The division of earnings for the quarter was Manhattan Division, $3,294,284 gross earnings and $159,602 net income; Subway Division, $1,887,317 gross earnings and $808,678 net income. The operating per cent. was: Manhattan, 42.26, and Subway 39.47.

OBJECT TO ROYAL MARRIAGE.

Protestants Petition King Edward to Restrain Princess Ena.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The expected Protestant protests against the marriage of Princess Ena of Battenberg to King Alfonso of Spain have commenced with a petition from the Imperial Protestant Federation appealing to King Edward to withhold his consent.

The Federation, which has a large membership, declares that the proposed marriage has caused the deepest sorrow and distress to Protestants, and that the Princess's intended entry into the Roman Catholic Church has greatly shocked them.

The King's answer to this first officially formulated disapproval is awaited with interest.

GREAT SEARCH FOR JEWELS.

Grandmother Threw 'Em Away—Fished and Flushed Out of Sewer.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 12.—In her anxiety to give her granddaughter a glass of water quickly, Mrs. James Deshler of Livingston Avenue threw down the waste-pipe, last Wednesday, a pair of $900 diamond earrings which she had placed in the glass of alcohol.

After working nearly two days, a plumber, with the aid of a fish-hook contrivance, got one of the diamonds today in the sewer about fifty feet from the Deshler residence.

Then the man got an engine company's hose and flushed the entire main sewer for 700 feet. The other earring was then found at the foot of the street, 700 feet from the house.

PARDON FOR MERIWETHER.

Welcome News Received on Graduation Day at Naval Academy.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 12.—Word was received during the graduating exercises at the Naval Academy that the President had pardoned Midshipman Minor Meriwether, Jr., of Louisiana, a member of the third class. He was convicted and sentenced to dismissal for hazing. For his fight with Midshipman Branch, who was killed, he is still under sentence of a year's confinement to the Academy grounds. The news of his pardon was welcomed by the midshipmen.

The graduation exercises took place in the new armory this morning. Secretary of the Navy Charles J. Bonaparte delivered diplomas to 101 members of the class in the presence of fully 2,500 persons.

Shot for a Burglar.

Special to The New York Times.

NUTLEY, N. J., Feb. 12.—While he was entering the house of Charles Ira Smith of Highland Lane this morning to see his sweetheart, Maggie Hannon, a servant in the Smith family, Patrick McKenny of Paterson was shot in the cheek by Mr. Smith, who had mistaken the visitor for a burglar. The injured man is now in the Passaic General Hospital, and it is believed he will recover.

Died in the Theatre.

Isaac Levy, 46 years old, of 243 West 124th Street died at a performance at the Gotham Theatre, on 125th Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues, yesterday afternoon. Levy, with William Wolf, of 557 East 141st Street, was standing in the back of the house. Suddenly he fell, and Mr. Wolf found he was unconscious. Dr. Bauich, who was in the audience, was unable to revive him.

817 Broadway, office SAVANNAH LINE. Tickets at reduced rates to all points south.—Adv.

VOTES FOR TILLMAN'S COAL ROAD INQUIRY

Senate Adopts Joint Resolution—He Calls Rate Bill a "Farce."

STIRS KNOX TO REPLY

Lodge Declares for Prison Penalty to Stop Rebating—Says Senate Is Adrift from President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Mr. Tillman's concurrent resolution, directing the Inter-State Commerce Commission to investigate the alleged discrimination by railroad companies in the matter of transportation of coal and other commodities, was adopted by the Senate this afternoon without a dissenting vote. The resolution calls for an inquiry whether the railroad companies own stock in coal companies or producers of other commodities carried by them, and as to the system of car distribution and other evils complained of particularly in the West Virginia coal fields. The report is to be made to Congress as early as possible.

The vote came after the Senate had listened to two speeches of opposite character on the subject of rate legislation, though the speakers, Lodge and Tillman, both declared in favor of action.

The views of Mr. Lodge, long recognized as spokesman for the White House, were a revelation to many of the Senators. He advised that Government rate making, where tried abroad, had proved generally a failure. He reverted to the Esch-Townsend bill of last year as the desirable measure if action were to be taken, accused Congress of drifting from the mark set by President Roosevelt in his message and speeches, and insisted that the fullest degree of security by review of the courts should be given to the railroads against the taking effect of hasty and ill-considered steps by an executive commission. The penalty for rebating, he declared should be imprisonment. A fine, however large, was ineffective.

Mr. Lodge spoke for two hours from a carefully prepared speech, printed copies of which were in the hands of the Senators whom he was addressing. Aldrich, Foraker, Elkins and Kean listened with beaming faces until toward the end of the speech. Mr. Lodge declared that, with all his misgivings, he should vote for the bill to control rates. Senator Foraker, in a passage with Tillman later, declared that, had he ever thought of voting for any sort of a bill to regulate rates, he would have been convinced against it by Lodge's speech.

Tillman entered the debate roughshod, waving in his hand the resolution upon which he had expected to be goaded into a fight but on which the Senate committee had surprised him by authorizing a favorable report. He characterized the Rate bill proceedings in the present Congress as a "stupendous farce."

"You could not only drive an automobile, but a whole freight train through the present rate bill," he declared.

He accused Senator Knox of being counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad, which was "the head devil in the whole policy of monopoly." Secretary Root, too, he said, had been an adviser of "the magnates responsible for the devilment of this whole rate business." And President Roosevelt was one to be "monstrously persuaded by some people who get around him and honey-guggle him with flattery."

"Now, you'll never stop this devilment until you put some millionaire in the penitentiary and put the stripes on him," was the conclusion Tillman reached.

"Every paper you read brings assurance that the President has won his fight and yet, when you examine further, you find that the President's two principal advisers are Elihu Root, who has been the closest adviser of the railway magnates of New York, and Mr. Knox, the junior Senator from Pennsylvania, who has been, for I don't know how many years, in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad."

"The Pennsylvania Senator was out of the Chamber at the time, but as soon as he returned he interrupted Tillman with:

"I was never either employed or associated as counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, either temporarily or permanently, directly or indirectly during my entire professional career."

Mr. Tillman expressed satisfaction over the denial, saying to Mr. Knox that he "would respect him for the balance of his life," despite the fact that it was common report that the Pennsylvania Senator owed his seat in the Senate to President Cassatt and the Pennsylvania Railroad.

"I will say that I would sniff less at the meat that is to be set before us in the dish the Inter-State Commerce Commission is preparing. I would have less mistrust of the poison in it if it had not had such cooks as the Secretary of State and the Senator from Pennsylvania," said the South Carolinan.

"Even the poor besotted Pennsylvania Legislature, owned body and soul by the Pennsylvania and the Reading, has shown signs of life by adopting a resolution as to the control of the coal output by the railroads, as if everybody did not know that the anthracite output is, and has been for years, controlled both as to quantity and price."

He read from an advertisement in a New York paper offering Pennsylvania Railroad bonds for sale, showing that the company offered stock of the Baltimore and Ohio, the Pittsburg and Chicago Line, the Vandalia, and other companies as collateral. This he termed an open, shameless avowal of the very thing which had been officially denied.

Then he turned to call the Hepburn bill "a perfect bog of words." Senator Foraker asked if he was satisfied with the bill. Tillman said he was not, and asked Foraker if he liked it. The Ohio Senator said he did not. Tillman asked:

"Do you intend to vote for it?"

"I do not," Foraker replied.

"Then," retorted Tillman, "I wish my good friend from Colorado, Senator Patterson, who is always preaching independence, was here to extend the right hand of fellowship to the Senator from Ohio."

"There are half a dozen snakes in the Hepburn bill," declared Tillman. "There is not a line in it that will afford relief for the Red Rock Company and all others in the coal fields that are bottled up by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

"I would like to see the Senate legislate intelligently. I know we are under a cloud. The people believe their only friend is Theodore Roosevelt, and the Sen-

ate is his supple tool. They think that the President, Mr. Root, and the Senator from Pennsylvania and perhaps the Attorney General fixed up this rate bill and said: 'Here, Pete, pass this,' and then Pete got up in the House and swore all things were in it, and certain things were not in it."

He declared that a very strenuous effort had been brought to bear on the President to grant the railroads the privilege of appeal to the courts before the orders of the Inter-State Commerce Commission should go into effect. He had heard that threats were being made that the President must yield.

"If he stands firm and does not yield, then I will have more confidence," said Tillman.

Paul Morton and the Santa Fé rebates came in for attention.

"What a nice man to put in charge of a large life insurance corporation having the lives and savings of widows and orphans in his hands!" exclaimed the South Carolinian. "What a man to put there in New York, the tramping ground for as dirty a lot of thieves as ever congregated together!"

Then Tillman read the names of the President's guests the night he entertained the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee and said:

"The President has been elected nearly a year and a half and never has it been found necessary or desirable to bring these friends of his, these true and tried lieutenants and counselors to dine with him. The inevitable conclusion in my mind is that these people were brought together to confer as to how the money could be raised to help poor old McCall out of the bog into which he has sunk and refund $148,000 which he stole from policy holders and contributed to the campaign funds of the National Republican Committee.

"The other day somebody here made an allusion to the comparison between Andrew Jackson and President Roosevelt. Andrew Jackson never put Nicholas Biddle in his Cabinet. He used no blandishments, he used a bludgeon. The President had no need for any campaign fund, but his lieutenants did. Mr. Bliss collected it, Mr. Cortelyou spent it. Mr. Cortelyou is in the Cabinet, and, as is expected, the trusted friend and attorney of the money power in New York."

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 12.—The Pennsylvania House to-night adopted a concurrent resolution that the Attorney General be instructed to inquire into the allegations that the Pennsylvania Railroad, the New York Central, and the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad Companies and their leased lines are directly or indirectly engaged in illegally mining bituminous coal, and if they are, to proceed against them.

TO MAKE EMPLOYES SPOTTERS.

Penalty of Double the Rebate, Half Going to Informant.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The House passed another anti-rebate bill to-day, after a brief discussion. The object is to obtain evidence from the clerks and employes of the rebaters. The bill was introduced by Mr. Parker of New Jersey, and provides that any person or corporation that receives any rebate shall be liable to the United States for the amount of the rebate, and, if it was received "knowingly," the receiver shall be liable to the United States for twice the amount received. Action for such recovery may be instituted by any person as informant, and the informant is to receive half the amount recovered. The penalties provided by the bill are additional to those decreed by existing laws.

In the short debate it was pointed out that the bill would open the courts to any citizen to obtain redress by his own action, and it would "make foul play unprofitable and unpopular in the great game of business."

EX-GREEN GOODS KING JAILED.

James McNally, Once Rich, Arrested for a Petty Theft.

A man not yet of middle age, but who has the face of a man of 60, was arrested yesterday in a Broadway department store on the charge of stealing a few articles worth $15. The police said the prisoner is James McNally, the former "green goods King." He was locked up in the Tenderloin Station. There he said he was James Morgan of 329 East Ninth Street, a waiter.

Yesterday, according to the store detective, a saleslgirl saw "Morgan" put a silver cup, a silver toothbrush, and a few other things in his pocket.

Chinese Visitors in Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—The Chinese High Commissioners and party paid a visit to-day to the mills of Lawrence and Lowell and returned to Boston in time to attend the afternoon session of the Massachusetts Legislature. A banquet was tendered to them to-night by Governor Curtis Guild on behalf of the State, at the New Algonquin Club.

EULOGY OF LINCOLN STIRS REPUBLICANS

500 Rise and Cheer as Gen. Porter Makes His Peroration.

EPIGRAMS FILL HIS SPEECH

Hardly a Subscriber Awake at the Republican Club's Annual Celebration—Many Women Present.

For twenty years the Republican Club has held its annual dinner on the night of Lincoln's birthday. Its popularity was never better attested than last night, when, after the members and guests had taken their seats in the Waldorf-Astoria, it was found that only five subscribers and but one guest were absent. In all nearly 500 diners were in the big banqueting hall. In the Astor Gallery were more than 100 women, who also partook of the hospitality of the organization.

Gen. Henry E. Tremain presided. With him at the principal table were William B. Fuller, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, Gen. Fred D. Grant, Attorney General Julius M. Mayer, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, State Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., James T. McCleary, Gen. Horace Porter, Lieut. Gov. M. Linn Bruce, Congressmen J. Sloat Fassett and William L. Ward, Herbert Parsons, William M. Ivins, Charles H. Treat, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken of New York University, John R. Van Wormer, Oscar R. Hundley, and Charles A. Moore.

The dinner souvenirs were all reminiscent of the Great Emancipator. The ices were served in boxes shaped like axes, recalling the early "rail-splitting" days. The menus bore a likeness of Mr. Lincoln said to be the last portrait of him ever taken, and there were also distributed framed fac similes of the famous Bixby letter which the martyred President wrote to the mother who had lost five sons in the war.

Gen. Tremain's Speech.

In his opening address Gen. Tremain referred to the fact that the Republican Club was a pioneer in making Lincoln Day a National holiday. Continuing, he said in part:

"From the life and times of Abraham Lincoln there may justly be drawn the uplifting thought that wherever there is American manhood there cannot exist American slavehood. So in the political life of the American citizen, there must be no chains that bind him to a 'system,' be it a system of high finance, or of low finance, or of no finance at all—no chains that bind him to a dogma, to a dollar, or to a combination of dollars, to a fetich, a delusion, a blind partisanship, or to the devices of a sectional oligarchy.

"The emancipation that is signalized by the name of Lincoln is that of a pure and lofty citizenship, that heeds not the perils of life, the temptations of personal gain, the temptations of corporate intrigue, of vicious greed for power, the temptations to subjugate, to misrepresent or to repress the voter—an emancipation into a righteous atmosphere that in every State shall vivify an honest electorate, and in every city and hamlet, in every section shall secure the establishment, according to the American instinct, of a fair standard of political manhood."

There was tremendous enthusiasm when the name of President Roosevelt was mentioned at the end of a letter of regret, and this enthusiasm was redoubled when Gen. Porter was announced to respond to the toast of "Abraham Lincoln." From first to last Gen. Porter never wavered from his text, and when in his peroration he pointed to the large portrait of the President that hung just behind his seat and delivered a fervent eulogy, the guests and the women in the balconies rose and cheered him to the echo.

In his address Gen. Porter mentioned the fact that a movement was on foot to buy the Lincoln birthplace and convert it into a National park and museum, and there was much applause when he said he hoped that every American would subscribe to the project.

Gen. Porter told of his first meeting with Lincoln. That was the time when Grant first met him, forty-one years ago. Gen. Porter told also how Mr. Lincoln had shown his love of animals and how his great heart could go out to the humblest of God's creatures, when he took three little kittens to the sutler's tent before the camp at Appomattox and personally saw to it that the kittens were fed and cared for. Here are a few of the things Gen. Porter said of the great President:

Gen. Porter's Epigrams.

"He preferred to trudge along on foot so that all the people could keep pace with him;"

"His was a great mind. He had nothing in common with the men who are educated beyond their intellects;"

"Lincoln never attempted to massage the back of a political porcupine;"

"He said himself that he always found it a losing game to try to shovel fleas across a barnyard;"

"When he and Grant met there was no personal ambition or feeling on either hand to mar the meeting. Both knew that it was time to abandon the path of ambition, when it was found that two could not walk it abreast;"

"Lincoln said of Grant after that first meeting: 'When Gen. Grant gets hold of a place he hangs on to it as if he had inherited it.';"

"Lincoln lived to learn two things about success: that it was like sunshine, that brings out the vipers, and that it was a narcotic that kept others from sleeping;"

"He was a man who marked the hours while others only sounded them."

Continuing, Gen. Porter said that after Thermopylae the Greek children were required to go over the deeds of its famous heroes every day, and he said that it would be an inspiration to every American child if the deeds and words of Lincoln could be similarly commemorated in the public schools.

Congressman Fassett spoke to the toast: "The Republican Party," Congressman McCleary to "Shall the United States Make Its Own Laws?" and Lieut. Gov. M. Linn Bruce to "The State of New York."

IVINS DIDN'T MEAN IT.

Tells Mayer He Didn't Intend to Accuse Him of Inactivity.

One of the amusing features of the Republican Club's dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last night was the meeting of Attorney General Mayer and William M. Ivins. Mr. Ivins rushed over to the Attorney General as soon as he came into the room, and there followed a long talk which had for its basis this remark of Mr. Ivins at the New Rochelle People's Forum on Sunday night, after he had spoken of the insurance scandal:

"We wonder what in the name of just Heaven we have a District Attorney or an Attorney General for."

Mr. Ivins assured the Attorney General that the reference to him was a mere slip of the tongue, and that his remarks referred solely to Mr. Jerome. He deprecated the fact that so much prominence had been given to the Attorney General's name in connection with his speech. The conversation, which was long and which was held in plain view of all the diners, caused much comment throughout the room.

JOY AT NEWSBOYS' DINNER.

They Nearly Upset Tables Applauding —Telegram to Roosevelt.

Four hundred newsboys ate all the turkey they could tuck away at their annual dinner at the Newsboys' Home at 14 New Chambers Street yesterday. When their friend Evert Wendell came in to greet them they very nearly upset the tables in hammering them with knives and forks and jumping up and yelling.

The dinner was the gift of Lawyer F. Delano Weekes. Near him sat William Church Osborne, President of the society.

Mr. Weekes made an address, telling them of Abraham Lincoln.

Letters of regret were read from President Roosevelt and others. This reply was sent to the President:

To the President:

The boys of the Brace Memorial Lodging House of the Children's Aid Society, who are assembled this evening to celebrate the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, respectfully send their thanks and express the deepest gratitude for the President's kind letter just received. His remembrance of us will never be forgotten and will always help us to be good and loyal citiens.

"KID" BETTS, "LISE" ADAMS, "SUNNY" JIM, "KID" BISCUIT, "CANAL BOAT" JOE.

Prof. John Paul's orchestra furnished the music.

MITCHELL AND MEN HERE; SHAKY ABOUT DOLAN

Will Make Demands on Operators Before Thursday.

HOPE TO AVOID A STRIKE

Mitchell Says Dolan Is Trying to Divide the Organization—Scales Committee Meets To-day.

The Presidents and Secretaries of the three anthracite districts of the United Mine Workers came to this city last night from Wilkesbarre and joined President Mitchell at the Ashland House. These officers, with Mitchell, are included in the Scales Committee of the Anthracite Mine Workers, which has thirty-six members. The balance of this committee is expected to arrive to-day.

The district Presidents and Secretaries are: District No. 1—Thomas D. Nichols, President, and John T. Dempsey, Secretary; District No. 7—William Dettrey, President, and J. P. Gallagher, Secretary; District No. 9—John Fahey, President, and George Hartlein, Secretary. They left Wilkesbarre after a session of the Scales Committee late in the afternoon to see Mitchell ahead of the rest of the committee.

Their arrival was apparently a great relief to Mitchell. He shook hands effusively with every member of the delegation. Before they came he was plainly nervous about them, and early in the afternoon said in reply to questions that he expected the committee every minute. He became more and more uneasy as the evening wore on, fidgetting and holding frequent talks with people over the long distance telephone. He appeared to be afraid of some hitch.

Before the arrival of the committee Mitchell was asked what he had to say about the possibility of a peaceful settlement with the coal operators. He declined to discuss the matter and issued the following brief statement in reply to questions as to the criticisms of his management of the union by President Dolan of the Pittsburg soft coal district:

"I do not propose to be drawn into a newspaper controversy with Mr. Dolan or any one else. At the proper time and in the proper way I shall make answer. At present I am too busily engaged solidifying the ranks of the miners and protecting their interests to say anything that would assist his apparent efforts to destroy their hopes and divide their strength."

Mitchell went out shortly after the District Presidents and Secretaries arrived. He returned after a time and had a brief conference with them. They were evidently on Mitchell's side, for he brightened up after a whispered conference with them. Several women typewriters with their machines came with the District Presidents, as there are to be extended reports of the result of the conference. The District Presidents and Secretaries were unwilling to talk on the situation or make predictions, but the following general statement was made on their behalf:

"We have not yet been able to get reliable reports as to the general sentiment in the anthracite districts, as the district Presidents and Secretaries live so far apart that it takes some time for them to get in touch. We hope there will be no strike. In all probability the strike committee will come together when the conference takes place with the coal Presidents on Tuesday. As to Mr. Dolan's criticism, we only know of them through the newspapers. He is over twelve years in office, and, like many another labor leader, thinks it time, possibly, for him to get before the public."

It was stated that nothing definite will be done until the rest of the Scales Committee get here. Copies of the demands when they are put in shape will be typewritten, and may be sent to the coal Presidents before Thursday.

DOLAN'S ENEMIES COMING.

Ordered to New York to Help Mitchell —Support for Dolan.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 12.—In response to a telegram demanding their immediate presence in New York William Little, International Executive Board member from the miners of this district, and Edward McKay, National Organizer, started for New York this evening to meet President Mitchell. As they are both enemies of President Patrick Dolan their going is looked upon as significant. A conference with President Mitchell will be held upon their arrival to-morrow morning, and the situation in the Pittsburg district will be thoroughly gone over. Some interesting developments are looked for upon their return.

President Dolan was the recipient today of letters and telegrams from all quarters complimenting him upon the stand he has taken and upon the statement he issued yesterday. The most highly prized one came by wire from President Samuel Burns, head of the Window Glass Workers' Association, who is in Washington on business. He wired:

"Congratulations on your explanation and for your fearless, honest, and broad-minded stand."

In an interview wired from Washington to a local paper, President Burns is quoted as saying: "No matter what the Pittsburg district or the National laws are and regardless of what Mitchell believes about the present trouble, if it continues he will be more to blame than all others. When the dispute was referred to him he could have advised and insisted on the present fight being dropped until the scales were signed. The position taken by President Dolan is unassailable, and in the end the mine workers will discover that he was really their best friend."

President Burns is looked upon as one of the most conservative labor leaders, and his congratulations and the statements in his interview are particularly pleasing to President Dolan at this time when he is fighting the whole organization almost single-handed. Dolan said to-night:

"John Mitchell may say what he pleases, but his hands are tied and he is in New York on a useless errand. I saw that when the Ryan resolution was presented at Indianapolis and I fought against it, but was howled down and threatened with violence when I voted against it.

"Now that little local issue about who is to pay the shot firers' wages out in Illinois has plunged the whole country in turmoil and threatens the greatest strike in the history of labor. I know that I was right and I stand on that. Mitchell may make all the speeches he pleases, but he is confronted by the hard fact that he made a mistake and put himself in just the position the operators wanted to get him in."

At Wilkesbarre to-day the members of the Anthracite Scale Committee were hurriedly called together, but for what purpose was not given out.

The Scale Committee adjourned finally this afternoon and the members left at once for New York to confer with President Mitchell.

MISS FLAGG ENGAGED.

The Young Debutante Will Wed Philip Boyer of Philadelphia.

Formal announcement has just been made by Mrs. W. Allston Flagg of the engagement of her débutante daughter, Miss Josephine B. Flagg, to Philip Boyer, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Boyer of Philadelphia. Miss Flagg has been engaged to Mr. Boyer for some months—in fact, before her début—but the engagement was known to her intimates only. She is now barely 18, and Mr. Boyer is not yet 21. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Flagg is one of the most attractive of the season's débutantes. She had a gay Winter in prospect, when the death of her grandfather, Thomas A. Robins, threw her into mourning almost immediately after the large reception given for her by her mother at her town house, 41 West Forty-eighth Street.

Mr. Boyer is a member of the old Boyer family of Philadelphia and a nephew of Dr. Beverly Robinson and Charles Robinson of this city. He entered Harvard, but preferred active business life to finishing his college course and left college to go into Wall Street. He has just become a member of Squadron A, but, not being of age, is not a clubman.

Dry Cleaning

DISINFECTS—permeates every part of the garment and removes all traces of perspiration from shirt waists.

Barrett, Nepl e vs & Co.

Est'd 1819 **Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment**

Four Offices in Columbus Ave.
304, near 74th St. | 338, corner 76th St. | 556, corner 87th St. | 912, near 104th St. L.
Charge Accounts opened and solicited.
24 other stores in New York.
See telephone book for addresses.

MARRIAGE TOO EASY—McADOO

Says He'd Have a Commission Appointed to Examine All Applicants.

William McAdoo, ex-Commissioner of Police, discoursed last night at the first annual entertainment of the John Hay Literary Society of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, at Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue, on the decisions a young man has to make—the marriage question, the choice of a career, and the opportunities of politics.

Mr. McAdoo talked until William H. Mitchell, Superintendent of the association, reminded him there was a long programme still to be run through. He hardly referred to police affairs, except to remark:

"I will say nothing of the police except to join in the familiar chorus of to-day, 'Nothing to say.'"

Mr. McAdoo urged the importance of right ideals, and said: "You are a part of the world, not the world itself. Take the broader view. I venture to say that Mr. Schiff, as he sits back in the solitude of his room, is prouder of having given this building to the association than of any of his business deals.

"Don't believe all you read. As a race you are the most intelectual people I know, and have marvellously patient and studious habits. But you are carried away by what you read, and some of you are too young to digest the tremendous books you read. I heard a boy of 9 ask for Herbert Spencer at the Educational Alliance, and another of 10, only a year from a Russian village, was making a critical study of the battle of Saratoga in order to understand the character of Benedict Arnold.

"There are two sorts of newspapers in this city—yellow and black. Black journalism is one long wail. Everything is going to a place we don't mention in the Young Men's Hebrew Association, and there are no good men and very few good women. Read discriminately. There was one boy, when I was Commissioner, sentenced to twenty-five years in the State Prison for burglary. He had two cravings, for cigarettes and 'extras.' He had literally read himself into crime by reading a number of books on sociology until he was eaten up with discontent."

Marriage was touched upon and Mr. McAdoo urged love matches after due discrimination. "Marriage," he said, "should be made more difficult. It may be a dream, but I would like to see a Matrimonial Commission to examine every candidate for marriage, mentally, morally, and otherwise. If it was made impossible for the ceremony to be performed in the middle of the night by a sleepy Alderman or a complaisant parson, there would be cobwebs on the divorce court."

WOLVERINE OUT OF THE ZOO

Scares Third Avenue Small Boys and Rips a Man's Trousers.

Some time on Sunday night a wolverine got out of its cage in the Bronx Zoological Park and out of the park altogether. It roamed about the neighborhood until captured late yesterday afternoon at a spot a mile away from its home.

When the keepers went to feed this particular wolverine yesterday morning the cage was empty. The wire had been bitten and twisted until a hole large enough for the animal to get through had been made. The cage was in the centre of the park, with the wolves and coyotes around.

About noon word came from the Tremont police that the wolverine had been cornered at 188th Street and Third Avenue and somebody had better hustle there to take him. The policemen did not like the job. Mr. Hornaday and a dozen keepers got into a wagon with their nets and poles and started off.

Some boys, it seemed, had discovered the wolverine in a yard in the rear of a saloon. They crowded around the gate, throwing stones at the animal till a policeman appeared.

"What's the row?" the policeman demanded.

"Something inside there, a lion, or a tiger, or something," replied a youngster. "Got teeth as long as year arm. Better look out."

"I know what it is," said the policeman, and sent the news to the Zoo.

When Director Hornaday and the keepers entered the yard the wolverine gave a bark and a leap, jumped over the head of a stalwart keeper, and ran out of the gate and into a carriage stable across the road. There ne was surrounded and by the use of nets attached to the ends of the long poles was captured, put in a barrel, and driven away. An hour later he was safe behind the bars at the Zoo.

Before the keepers arrived, Joseph C. Lee, who had on a brand-new pair of trousers, volunteered to catch the wolverine and hold it. He did, but his trousers were ripped and he gave up the attempt.

TURKEY TO APOLOGIZE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Representative Ryan of New York was advised to-day by Secretary Root that the Turkish Government has assured the United States that all possible amends will be made for the arrest of Miss N. C. Stern of Buffalo, N. Y., and Miss Anna Snyder of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

These women were taken into custody by Turkish officials and held at a Constantinople police station for four hours, despite the fact that they were provided with passports visèd by the Turkish Consul at New York. At the request of Judge Jacob Stern of Buffalo, father of Miss Stern, the case was brought to the attention of Secretary Root.

Four Burned to Death.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Feb. 12.—At least four persons lost their lives in a fire at the east end of the Morrison Street bridge, spanning the Willamette River, early today. Ten or more persons were seriously injured.

Nathaniel P. Young, a watchman; Eddie Dailey, a boy, and two persons whose bodies have not been identified, were burned to death. Several persons are reported missing.

Opening Date of Jamestown Fair.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 12.—The formal opening of the Jamestown Exposition has been set for April 26, 1907, instead of May 13, as originally planned.

Dinner Coats for Men.

When the rays of the arc-light supplant the rays of the sun, it's time to supplant the suit you have on with a Tuxedo—if you're going to an informal.

We don't know of smarter dinner coats than ours.

From $12.50 to $28, separate dinner jackets of all the favored fabrics. The higher priced jackets are lined throughout with silk.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway. Houston St.

THE DRINK HABIT CURED BY THE OPPENHEIMER TREATMENT

ADMINISTERED BY YOUR OWN PHYSICIAN UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE OPPENHEIMER INSTITUTE.
No Suffering. No Injections. No Detention from Business.
NO BAD AFTER EFFECTS.
Desire for Drink Overcome in Twelve to Forty-eight Hours.

Lady HENRY SOMERSET, of London, England, Writes:

"I have carefully watched the cases which, during these past few months, passed under his care, and I am quite prepared to state that Dr. Oppenheimer has accomplished what he undertook to carry out. I frankly own that at first I was sceptical as to what the result would be. I had seen so many failures, and had hitherto little faith in such remedies; but from the first Dr. Oppenheimer maintained that what he would undertake to do was to kill the urgent desire and craving which a patient might have for stimulants, and that he would restore him to health."

REPRESENTATIVE PHYSICIANS in each city of the United States administer the Oppenheimer Treatment. Write for the name and address of the physician in your locality.

For confidential information concerning the Oppenheimer treatment, cut out this coupon and mail to the

Oppenheimer Institute,
159 West 34th Street, New York City.

Name .....
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STEVENS WOULD OUST GAS BOARD AS FAILURE

Continued from Page 1.

in future act for itself rather than delegate its powers."

For some time the relations between Gov. Higgins and Senator Stevens have been none too friendly. Senator Stevens's criticism of the character of the appointments to the State Gas Commission is not likely to improve those relations. It has been the belief of some of the leading Republican politicians that one of the impelling motives which led Gov. Higgins to decide upon Assemblyman James W. Wadsworth for Speaker was a desire to squelch the Stevens Gubernatorial boom. Senator Stevens comes from Congressman Wadsworth's district, and the selection of young Wadsworth for Speaker, it is said, will give Gov. Higgins the vote from that section in the State Convention in the event of his being a candidate to succeed himself.

When Senator Page, who was the New York City member of the Stevens Gas Committee, was asked what he thought of the action of Senator Stevens in asking for the repeal of the State Commission law he said:

"I am struck speechless. I have no comment to make."

Senator Brackett said that Senator Stevens was just beginning to realize the truth of the observations which he made to him and to other State leaders at the time the State Gas Commission bill was under consideration.

"I told them," said Senator Brackett, "that it was a piece of folly to delegate the powers of the Legislature to a State Commission. I told them that instead of creating a new commission we ought to abolish some of those already in existence, but they wouldn't listen to me."

Senator Grady made no attempt to conceal his delight over the introduction of the repeal bill. He said:

"I am entirely in accord with the belief of Senator Stevens that the State Gas Commission is a useless luxury. I am glad that Senator Stevens has come around to the view which I held and expressed when the bill was under consideration in the Senate last year."

It was learned to-night from one of the Senators who was a member of the party that accompanied ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff to his camp in the Adirondacks that the gas problem was discussed in camp, with the result that it was agreed that the State Gas Commission bill ought to be repealed and a bill passed that would fix the rate for gas in third class cities at $1 per 1,000 cubic feet, the rate for second class cities at 90 cents, and the rate for cities of the first class at 75 cents.

The Assembly to-night amended the Agnew Eighty-Cent Gas bill so as to include in the eighty-cent provision all of Manhattan, all of Brooklyn except Coney Island and the old Town of Gravesend; to give the Second and Fourth Wards of the Borough of Queens the rate of $1, the Third Ward of Queens, Richmond, and Gravesend and Coney Island $1 after 1910; First Ward of Queens, 80 cents; the Bronx, 80 cents, save for Pelham and Eastchester, which with the Fifth Ward of Queens are not mentioned in the bill.

There was no objection whatever to the adoption of the amendments, those with relation to William's Bridge and Wakefield having been put into the bill by the insistence of Wainwright of the Second Westchester. Speaker Wadsworth and Messrs. Wainwright and Agnew had a long conference on the bill this afternoon, the result of which was Agnew's acceptance of the amendments.

Minority Leader Palmer was the only member to say anything on the bill. He began by asking Agnew whether he had any excuse to offer for his bill if the State Gas Commission was the body it was claimed to be.

"I haven't any knowledge about that commission," replied Agnew.

"Now, Mr. Speaker," said Mr. Palmer, "I voted for the cheap gas bill last year, but I did not vote for the creation of the Gas Commission. I opposed it to the best of my ability. It was claimed then that this commission would regulate the price of gas. What has it done? Why, in some places the price of gas has been raised 100 per cent. by this commission. We haven't heard that it has decreased the price of gas one cent. Let this commission get into operation. Let it do something."

"Yes," broke in Oliver of New York, "let's legislate them out."

"Let us know if this commission is doing anything," Mr. Palmer continued. "If it is not, let the Commissioners get out and surrender their salaries."

The bill will be reprinted and come up for passage during the week.

Union Men in the Presbytery.

Two members of the Central Federated Union, James P. Archibald and William T. Timmons, were received by the Presbytery as fraternal delegates at its meeting yesterday. This was in return for the admission of the Rev. Milton S. Littlefield and the Rev. John B. Devine, representing the Presbytery, to the Central Federated Union a few weeks ago.

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AMBASSADEURS
108-110 W. 38th St., Just off Broadway.
Embodies all characteristic features of
PARIS and LONDON
Cafés, famous for their superiority of cuisine and service.
The CHIC-est After Theatre place for society's reunion.
Telephone, 5518—38th St.

CONGRESS ON MOROCCO MAY FAIL THIS WEEK

Britain Has Abandoned Hope of an Amicable Settlement.

FRANCE'S POLICY UNCHANGED

Will Police Frontier and Suppress Disorders, Leaving Germany to Object with Ultimatum or Acquiesce.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—While the British Government has not relaxed its efforts to bring about an agreement between France and Germany on the question of the Moroccan police, it has given up hope of an amicable settlement. It is expected in official circles that the Algeciras Conference will break up possibly during the present week, leaving the Moroccan situation where it was before the Conference was called.

To Germany is given the credit for the failure. In fact, it is believed here that Emperor William, realizing that there is no hope of Germany's demands being indorsed by the powers, is now anxious that the Conference shall fail.

Great Britain maintains her position, supporting the French demands in regard to the police, and cannot see any reason for a compromise.

Should the Conference break up it is understood that France will continue her policy of policing the Algerian frontier, and should serious troubles break out within the Sultan's dominions France will undertake to suppress them, notifying the powers that she cannot allow the disorder to continue, as it threatens the peace of her colony.

Germany will then be in the position, it is pointed out, of having either to concede the right of France to police Morocco or issue an ultimatum to the effect that France must not interfere in the affairs of the country.

ROME, Feb. 12.—Most pessimistic official news has been received here from Algeciras, causing considerable apprehension. It is said that France is determined to consider Franco-Spanish organization of the Moroccan police as her ultimate concession, and that Germany refuses to agree to this, thus breaking up the Conference.

ALGECIRAS, Feb. 12.—The delegates to the Moroccan Conference persist in their declarations that they expect to reach a satisfactory conclusion. The German delegates declare that despite the serious difficulties in the way everything will come out right at the last moment.

Mrs. L. P. Dexter Killed.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., Feb. 12.—Mrs. Almira D. Dexter, wife of Lewis P. Dexter of this place, was killed by an eastbound Montauk express at the Park Avenue crossing here to-day. She was about 55 years old.

Standard Oil Company.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

1 A. M.—Fifth Avenue and 102d Street; Hattie Lozer;; damage unknown.

1:35 A. M.—97 Morton Street; Miss Hunter; damage, $50.

3:40 A. M.—144 Allen Street; D. Syrap; damage, $10.

4:07 A. M.—220 Division Street; Morris Kantor;; damage, $2,000.

7:15 A. M.—258 Second Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

8:10 A. M.—449½ West 145th Street; Sharp & Co.; damage, $50.

8:30 A. M.—66 Lewis Street; Henry Slodonsky; damage trifling.

9:50 A. M.—1,515 Madison Avenue; Harry Schonolowitz; damage slight.

11:25 A. M.—319-321 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $100.

11:45 A. M.—1,548 Broadway; Elizabeth Crane; damage, $25.

11:45 A. M.—216 West Sixty-ninth Street; owner unknown; damage, $75.

11:55 A. M.—456 Willis Avenue; Mary Johns; damage, $1,000.

12:35 P. M.—15 Corlear Street; Edward Morrison; damage trifling.

1 P. M.—363 East Tenth Street; Mr. Weiss; damage, $10.

1:15 P. M.—109 Front Street—Banks & Parsons; damage trifling.

4:50 P. M.—334 Delancy Street; Nathan Summergrade; damage, $1,000.

6:08 P. M.—213 Green Street; Samuel Einthorn; damage, $200.

7:30 P. M.—21 Marion Street; A. Steinel; damage, $25.

7:30 P. M.—400 West Fifty-seventh Street; T. J. Bradley; damage, $300.

10:10 P. M.—337 East Fifty-seventh Street; Henry Hill; damage none.

The PIANOLA PIANO

Distinguished Musicians All Over the World Are Co-operating with the Aeolian Company in Making This Instrument

Indispensable to Music Lovers

IN the history of music are occasional instances of some great composer or pianist who has assisted a piano manufacturer by suggesting some valuable improvement in construction. But such cases are rare and certainly no music house has *ever before* had the active co-operation of such a galaxy of musicians as are represented in the following list.

All of these artists have Metrostyled for the Pianola and Pianola Piano their interpretations either of their own compositions or the works for the public performance of which they are noted. The Pianola roll in each instance bears the fac simile of the artist's certificate that this is *his personal interpretation.*

Rafael de Aceves French Pianist	**Sir Edward Elgar** English Composer	**Nathalie Jarotha** Polish Pianiste	**Raoul Pugno** French Pianist
Isaac Albeniz Spanish Composer	**Gabriel Faure** French Composer	**Alberto Jonas** Spanish Pianist	**Carl Reinecke** Pianist and Composer
Homer N. Bartlett American Composer	**Arthur Friedheim** German Pianist	**Wanda Landowska** Russian Pianiste	**Alva Glover Salmon** Am. Pianist & Composer
Harold Bauer Concert Pianist	**Gabriel-Marie** French Composer	**Joan Manen** Spanish Composer	**J. de Santesteban** French Composer
Carl Bohm German Composer	**Ossip Gabrilowitsch** Russian Pianist	**Leon Moreau** Composer	**Philipp Scharwenka** German Composer
Ferruccio Busoni Concert Pianist	**Louis Ganne** French Composer	**Maurice Moszkowski** Composer and Pianist	**Xaver Scharwenka** Composer and Pianist
A. Bustini Pianist	**Ernest Gillet** French Composer	**John Orth** American Pianist	**Giovanni Sgambati** Ital. Composer & Pianist
Teresa Carreno Pianiste	**Magdeleine Godard** Violinist	**Ignace J. Paderewski** Polish Pianist	**John Philip Sousa** The March King
Cecile Chaminade French Composer	**Wilhelm Goldner** German Composer	**Emil Paur** Orchestral Conductor	**Richard Strauss** German Composer
Edouard Colonne Paris Conductor	**Edvard Grieg** Norwegian Composer	**Isidor Philipp** French Pianist	**Francis Thome** French Composer
Frederic H. Cowen English Composer	**Alfred Hertz** Cond'tor Met. Op. House	**Francois Plante** French Pianist	**Adela Verne** Pianiste
			Joseph Wieniawski Pianist and Teacher

THE above list has a double significance. It shows, in the first place, *the genuineness* of the praise which the entire musical world has bestowed upon the Pianola. That musicians of the calibre of Strauss and Grieg, Paderewski and Moszkowski should record their interpretations upon Pianola rolls is only explainable on the ground that they thoroughly believe in the artistic merit of the instrument.

Secondly, this list brings home impressively the enormous power for instruction and entertainment that the ownership of a Pianola Piano represents. *Think of playing the piano under the personal guidance of all these masters of music.* The greatest conservatory in the world cannot make such an offer.

Caution: The genuine Metrostyle Pianola is found only in the instruments made and controlled by the Aeolian Company. On sale in Manhattan at Aeolian Hall *only.*

Pianola Pianos containing the genuine Metrostyle Pianola cost from $550 to $1,000.

Purchasable on easy monthly payments.

The Aeolian Company, Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th St., New York.

POMMERY "Sec" AND "Brut"

THE STANDARD FOR CHAMPAGNE QUALITY

The Best Wine
that Money, Care and Experience can Produce.

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Discretion is the better part of Digestion

Evans Ale

Stimulates and aids assimilation

Ale Sellers Everywhere

An old-way manufacturer may say:

"Shivers cannot afford to sell cigars at wholesale prices when he is selling in lots of only one hundred."

Shivers' Panatela Exact Size and Shape.

I couldn't sell at wholesale prices if I had to get a new customer for every hundred cigars I sell.

To be sure, my introductory offer is of a hundred cigars, but as a matter of fact I sell most of my customers THOUSANDS of cigars each.

I RECENTLY filled ONE ORDER for twenty-five hundred.

It is these reorders, costing me nothing, that cut down my selling expense. Not only do I save all dealers' profits, but my advertising expense per hundred cigars is almost infinitesimal.

That is how I can afford to sell my cigars at wholesale cost, although I sell in lots of one hundred.

My offer will prove to you that I DO as well as CAN give the values I claim to.

MY OFFER IS: I will, upon request, send one hundred Shivers' Panatela Cigars on approval to a reader of THE TIMES, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining ninety at my expense if he is not pleased with them; if he is pleased and keeps them, he agrees to remit the price, $5.00, within ten days.

Simply enclose business card or give personal references, and state whether mild, medium or strong cigars are wanted.

HERBERT D. SHIVERS,

913 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

"LOOK FIRST TO THE EYES." If the head aches or the eyes tire, don't put it off as a trifle.

Eyes examined by Oculists who are Registered Physicians of experience. Glasses Only If Needed—often as low as One Dollar—always at moderate prices.

J. Ehrlich & Sons

Oculists and Opticians.

43 Years' Practice.

223 Sixth Avenue, Below 15th St. | 1345 Broadway, Below 36th St.

350 Sixth Avenue, Below 22d St. | 217 Broadway, Astor House.

25 Broad Street Arcade.

Kuyler's

VALENTINES

The kind everybody wants and nobody but Kuyler's sell

AT ALL THEIR

RETAIL STORES

"LION BRAND"

FOR MORE THAN A QUARTER CENTURY THE LEADING

2 FOR 25c

COLLARS

TIME IS THE TEST OF VALUES

INSIST ON "LION BRAND" ALWAYS

ALL SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Radically destroyed. Mme. Julian's Specific is the only unfailing remedy. 36 years' experience. Protected by law. Treatment at office. Beware of imitations. No connection with any other person. Mme JULIAN, 123 5th Ave. (20th St.)

VOLTA cures

Hundreds of unsolicited testimonials tell of freedom from pain that Volta has given. No drugs to swallow. Try it and be cured.

RHEUMATISM

Lest You Forget

We Say it Yet—

Uneeda Biscuit

CONVERTS WEEP BESIDE S. H. HADLEY'S COFFIN

Crowds Attend Mission Worker's Two Funeral Services.

HIS FIRST CONVERT SPEAKS

Dr. Pierson Describes Him as a Christian Statesman—The Burial Was at West New Brighton.

Two funeral services were held yesterday over the body of the Rev. Samuel H. Hadley, for the last twenty years Superintendent of the Jerry McAuley Mission in Water Street. The first was in the morning in the mission itself. It was largely attended by those who had been lifted from the gutter by the man who had made it his business, after getting out of the gutter himself a quarter of a century ago, to rescue the drunkard and the outcast.

The coffin was then taken to the old John Street Methodist Episcopal Church, where a public service, which began at 1 o'clock and lasted until 3 o'clock, was held. The church was crowded with more than 1,300 persons from all walks of life, 400 of them being Hadley converts. Hundreds more stood outside in the street, being unable to gain admission, and waited for the funeral procession to start. The church service consisted of addresses by several clergymen, singing, and prayer.

Among the relatives present were the widow, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Hadley; her son Harry, the Rev. Dr. George H. Hadley of Jersey City, a nephew; his sister, Mrs. Hannah E. Allen of Ohio, and Mrs. Anna Corledge of Washington, Mrs. Hadley's sister.

The honorary pallbearers, who were present at both services, were the Trustees of the mission. They were John S. Huyler, R. Fulton Cutting, William T. Wardwell, W. M. Smith, W. E. Lougee, Lieut. Gov. M. Linn Bruce, S. W. Bowne, A. N. Ryerson, M. Hartley Dodge, C. F. Tietjen, and B. De F. Curtis. The Rev. J. Frederick Talcott was the only Trustee unable to attend.

The morning service was opened with the singing of the "Glory Hymn," led by Charles Alexander, who sang it at the Torrey revival services in Wales last year. Miss Bertha Chapman, a daughter of the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, then sang "Jesus, Oh, How Sweet the Name." W. M. Smith, who conducted the service, then introduced the Rev. Alexander T. Pierson, who read a Scriptural lesson. Mr. Smith was the first speaker. He said:

"Brother Hadley has often told us that on the first night he took charge of a meeting here he prayed silently to God to give him just one soul as a token. When he called for a show of hands, just one hand was raised. I am glad that the man who raised that hand, Mr. Hadley's first convert nineteen years ago, is here today, and I will call upon James C. Edwards to give his testimony."

A tall, broad-shouldered man with white hair arose and stood beside the coffin.

"It's just 19 years 9 months and 11 days," he said, "since I staggered into this room, a homeless, lost drunkard. I fell down there by the door. Brother Hadley, the dear, noble soul, picked me up. He helped me to the front and knelt beside me there in prayer. I want to say God bless him.

"When I got up I was sober, and have been ever since. I am no longer a homeless bum in the streets of New York. How we will miss the handshake and warm-hearted 'God bless you' of this great and good man."

The next speaker was R. Fulton Cutting, head of the Citizens' Union and Treasurer of the mission.

John S. Huyler told of taking a transcontinetal trip with the missionary. He said that Mr. Hadley prayed one night as follows:

"This is Thy service, O Lord. I remember when I was in the devil's service I could not get 2 cents to cross the ferry."

Such was his delight over being able to take such a trip.

The service ended with a benediction by the Rev. J. Wesley Johnston, pastor of the John Street Church, to which the body was then taken.

After the preliminary prayer, singing, and reading of the Scriptures, the Rev. Dr. Pierson spoke.

"There is not a man living adequate to write the life of S. H. Hadley," he said. "I never knew such a winner of souls. In his death the Christian Church has sustained its greatest loss in half a century. He was a Christian statesman. While we have been talking he has been working, and while we have been schmeing he has been solving. He had the attributes—child-like simplicity, lowly humility, and a mighty passion for saving souls."

At the conclusion of the service the body was taken to Fountain Hill Cemetery, West New Brighton, S. I.

LINER ALMOST HIT A WHALE.

Also Brought Mrs. Smedley, Who's for an American Institute in Paris.

The Red Star line steamship Kroonland which arrived yesterday afternoon had among her passengers Mrs. Matilda Smedley, who is interested in the founding of the American Institute in Paris to furnish a post graduate course for American students who desire to study abroad. Mrs. Smedley is on her way to Washington, where a bill is now under consideration to appropriate money for the Institute.

A building is to be erected in the Champs de Mars, she said, which will cost $200,000. The site has been given by the French Government. Scholarships are to be apportioned to the various States.

Others on board were Mr. and Mrs. Louis Cunningham, F. G. Fox, Mrs. Jefferson Jackson, W. Olthoff, manager of a plantation in Java; H. G. A. Ryan, and H. P. Tappe.

In midocean the Kroonland just missed hitting a whale.

DOG SCARE IN THE PLAZA.

Somebody's big black dog, which had been frisking about letting little children pat his big head and pull at his tail in an ecstasy of canine mirth, fell in front of a heavy wagon on the Plaza, at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday at noon. The wheels crippled him, and in his anguish he crawled to the pavement in front of the Savoy Hotel, yelping and barking. There was a wild scurrying of the nurse maids with their charges.

Daniel Ryan, a cabman, caught the dog by the nape of the neck and threw him into the street. Pitifully whining, the dog crawled in front of the Hotel Netherland. There Mounted Patrolman Michael Dinnen ended its sufferings with a single shot. Of course this was reported as the end of a "mad dog."

Pay Car Hits B. R. T. Train.

A rear-end collision on the Broadway branch of the Brooklyn elevated railroad yesterday blocked traffic on the westbound tracks for nearly two hours. A collection car hit a regular train with such force that both were badly damaged, pieces of glass and woodwork dropping into the street. No one was hurt.

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PROBLEM OF CITY WATER.

Filter It from the Hudson, Says Major Gillette—Pollution from Mt. Kisco.

The Medical Association of the Greater City of New York held a stated meeting in the Academy of Medicine last night, devoted exclusively to a symposium on public water supplies and sewage. A paper by Major Charles E. Gillette, Engineers' Corps, United States Army, was read by George C. Whipple.

Major Gillette indicated that he was opposed to the plan of going to the mountains for an increased water supply for New York City if it can be obtained more economically by filtering the waters of the Hudson River. River water, he wrote, is plenty good enough for filtration if it is drawn from rivers at a reasonable distance from cities, where it cannot be contaminated by their sewage. He added that bacteria multiply in reservoirs in the Winter to a greater extent than in the rivers.

Dr. Charles Harrington, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, wrote that only five communities in his State had filtration plants, because of the diligence with which the water supply is guarded in all parts of the State.

Dr. E. T. Lederle, ex-Commissioner of Health and a member of the State Water Supply Commission, addressed the association on "The Problems of Public Water Supply of New York City." He said:

"There are three matters of vital importance to New York which the city does not seem able to keep up to. They are the matter of water supply, its transportation, and the housing of school children. Three separate investigations were made in the matter of water supply, and the most exhaustive investigation and report was that of 1903.

Dr. Lederle exhibited a large number of stereopticon views showing the Croton and Cornell Dams and previous and present conditions along the watershed. Convincing evidence of the pollution of the city's water supply by drainage from Mount Kisco was then shown and dilated upon by the speaker.

Speaking of Brooklyn, he declared that last Summer the conditions there in regard to the water supply had never before been equaled in a large city. There was almost a water famine, he said.

Dr. Lederle then explained the proposed aqueduct plan by which the city would get a supply of 500,000,000 gallons a day from Lake Ashokan, eighty miles distant, with a filtration plant at White Plains and a reservoir holding 170,000,000,000 gallons. He said that 130 written protests from individuals who would suffer along the route had already been received. In some sections the inhabitants have already succeeded in getting bills through the Legislature prohibiting the city from getting water from their neighborhoods.

"Some advocate taking water from the Hudson," continued the speaker. "It would have to be pumped, and would contain dilute sewage, which would necessitate filtration. If 500,000,000 gallons a day were taken from the river the tide would flow up so far that we would get salt water. The water would come through the aqueduct by gravitation from an altitude of 600 feet."

Dr. Herbert E. Smith, Dean of the Medical Faculty at Yale, read a paper on "Sewage in Its Relation to Health." He said that the possibility of the transmission of disease from sewage by means of the air was not as seriously considered as formerly.

DR. MACLAURIN VINDICATED.

Baptist Committee Exonerates Minister on Every Count.

By a report of the committee of the Permanent Council of the Baptist Church, read before the Baptist Ministers' Conference at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church yesterday, the Rev. Archibald B. MacLaurin, pastor of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, was vindicated of the charges brought against him last Fall. Those who made the charges are Murdock MacPherson, Mrs. MacPherson, Miss Kate Woodruff, Emma Blakeit, James R. Smith, Miss Fannie Lord, and several other members of the church.

At the time the charges were made Dr. MacLaurin demanded an investigation. The church deacons exonerated him by a vote of 5 to 2, and at a business meeting of the Church those who had brought the charges were expelled from membership. They, however, then brought the charges before the Permanent Council of the Baptist Church. The council appointed the Rev. Drs. R. S. MacArthur, D. C. Hughes, Dr. A. Lincoln Moore, and Dr. W. J. Swaffield to go into the charges an dreport.

The report says the charge of intoxication against the pastor is not sustained. The charge of slander against Dr. MacLaurin is also not sustained.

The charge of using unbecoming language at the home of one of the church families was also found to be unsustained.

PRESBYTERY CLAIMS CHURCH.

Won't Let the Westminster Congregation Go Without a Fight.

The trouble between the Westminster Presbyterian Church and the Presbytery was accentuated yesterday when the Presbytery accepted the withdrawal of Dr. Lee from its membership, declared the pastorship of the Westminster Church vacant, and appointed the Rev. George Alexander, pastor of the University Place Presbyterian Church, moderator of the sessions of the Westminster Church.

This means that the Presbytery will take charge, or attempt to take charge, of the affairs and property of the church pending the appointment of another pastor. The Presbytery also designated its own Trustees as a committee to preserve the interest of the Presbytery and the Presgyterian Church in the real and per-Presbyterian Church in the real and personal property of Westminster Church.

Dr. Lee and his adherents in the church hold that their charter is of a special character and gives it the right to withdraw from the Presbytery and be conducted as an independent Presbyterian Church. The Presbytery holds the contrary, and will proceed immediately to enforce its rights of control. It holds a mortgage of $22,600 on the church property.

IN JAIL; WEDDING OFF.

Theft Charge Against Bridegroom Will Cause Recall of Invitations.

William G. Spencer, who is also known as George J. Taylor, of 8 St. Paul's Avenue, Jersey City, was before Police Justice Manning yesterday charged with stealing clothing valued at $43 from John J. Sterling of 18 Ferris Street, where Spencer had boarded in December last. Spencer waived examination and was committed in default of $500 bail.

Patrick Fitzgerald, at whose house Spencer had boarded since he left the Ferris Street address, told Justice Manning that although Spencer had only been known to his family since the latter part of December, his daughter Lillian had become engaged to Spencer and that they were to be married Thursday next.

"Spencer insisted on having 200 invitations to the wedding sent out," said Fitzgerald, "though my few rooms will not accommodate a quarter of that number. But I guess my daughter's love for him will be cured by this arrest and the invitations can be recalled. At all events there will be no wedding Thursday night."

Mr. Fitzgerald said that his daughter had been prostrated by Spencer's arrest, but had recovered when he left home.

Proposed Panama Canal Fair.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Representative Sparkman of Florida introduced a concurrent resolution to-day authorizing the President to issue a proclamation asking the States and foreign powers to participate in an exposition to be held in Tampa in 1908. The resolution also provides for naval participation in the fair.

The exposition is designed to emphasize to the world the importance of the Panama Canal and to hasten its completion.

SPRING DISPLAY of world renowned

KNOX HATS

will be ready and on exhibition THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

452 Fifth Avenue, Corner 40th St.

194 Fifth Avenue, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

189 Broadway, Corner Dey St.

MADISON PARK RUNAWAY INJURES THREE PERSONS

Shopping Crowd Cheers Policeman Day as He Stops It.

BABY'S SURPRISING ESCAPE

Baby Carriage Smashed, but Infant Was Not Scratched—"All in the Day's Work," Says Policeman.

Taking fright at an automobile, a green Western horse got the better of his driver yesterday afternoon as he was being driven through Twenty-fifth Street, between Lexington and Madison Avenues, and ran away, seriously injuring three persons before he was caught.

Frank Jager of 575 Second Avenue was driving the horse with the greatest care, his task being to break it for city use for his employers, a firm of horse dealers in East Twenty-fourth Street.

The animal, stepping gingerly, was driven before a light runabout. Jager had no trouble until he got to the corner of Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, when an automobile whizzed by, with a hoarse blast from its horn. The horse reared and plunged, and Jager was hurled to the street.

Then the horse dashed through Twenty-fifth Street to Madison Avenue at top speed. On the sidewalk of Madison Square at the end of the street was Margaret Meyers, twenty years old, a nurse, pushing before her a baby carriage, in which Esther Whitley, three months' old, crowed and kicked as she enjoyed her afternoon outing.

The frightened brute ran across Madison Avenue and over nurse, baby, and carriage. People on the avenue and in the park shrieked with horror as they beheld the nurse trampled down, the baby carriage crushed like an eggshell, and, as they thought, the infant beaten to death by the iron-shod hoofs.

But the baby rolled from under the hoofs and the wheels of the runabout and tumbled comfortably into a snowbank, not in the least hurt.

Across Madison Square Park dashed the frightened horse, clearing benches and dodging trees and fountains, and statues.

Joseph Corr of 201 West Sixteenth Street failed to get out of the way. He was knocked spinning by the swinging runabout. Miss Alice A. Budd of 50 West Twenty-fifth Street became terror-stricken and could not drag herself from the path of the runaway. She was thrown to the ground.

With the hotel within a few yards, the runaway swerved to the left and galloped down the sidewalk toward the Twenty-third Street crossing, where men were wildly waving their arms, women were shrieking, and motormen were backing their cars out of the way. A genuine stampede was going on when Policeman John Day of the Traffic Squad, six feet five in his stockings, who has been guardian at that dangerous point for six years, saw the horse tearing toward him on the sidewalk. Day turned and ran a few steps in the direction in which the runaway was headed, grabbed the dangling reins near the bit, and hung on.

A cheer went up from the frightened crowd, and Day yanked on the bit as hard as he could, but the horse wouldn't give up at once, and in a moment charged at the building at the southwest corner of Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. It looked as if the policeman would have to let go, when all at once his antagonist sheered off to the middle of the Twenty-third Street car tracks and collapsed. There he stood, all the fight gone out of him, quivering, weak and conquered.

The parents of the baby were found to be Mr. and Mrs. James Whitley of 134 East Thirty-fourth Street. The little one was carried there at once.

At Bellevue Hospital the nurse was said to be seriously injured. It is feared that she is suffering from concussion of the brain. The baby carriage was smashed to bits.

Corr was taken to the New York Hospital. Several of his ribs were broken and it is believed that he suffered a fracture of one of his hip bones.

Miss Budd's injuries were dressed in the hotel and she was taken to her home in a carriage.

Day limped back to his post at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street and began helping the women across, but he got such a shaking up that he was ordered to report to the Traffic Squad station at 1 East Twenty-seventh Street. He complained only of a wrench in the back, asked only time to change his coat, and then returned to his post, remaining on duty until the 6 o'clock relief.

"It was all in the day's work," he said to a TIMES man.

PHILIPPINE ROAD CONTRACT.

Cornelius Vanderbilt and Associates Get One Concession.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The bid of Solomon & Co., Cornelius Vanderbilt, J. G. White & Co., all of New York; Charles M. Swift of Detroit, the International Banking Corporation, H. R. Wilson, and Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., has been accepted by the Philippine Government for the railroad concessions in the islands of Negros, Panay, and Cebu.

Their bid provides for a full Government guarantee, authorized by Congress, on 4 per cent. bonds for thirty years on 95 per cent. of the cost of construction. There will be 100 miles each on Negros and Panay, and ninety-five miles on Cebu.

Woman Suffragist Election.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12.—At the convention of the Woman's National Suffrage Association to-day these general officers were re-elected: Honorary President—Susan B. Anthony; President—the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw; Vice President at Large—Florence Kelley; Corresponding Secretary—Kate M. Gordon; Recording Secretary—Alice Stone Blackwell; Treasurer—Harriet Taylor Upton; Auditors—Laura Clay and Dr. Annice Jeffreys Myers.

Ex-Senator Thurston's Daughter Dead.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Miss Grace P. Thurston, eldest daughter of ex-United States Senator Thurston of Nebraska, died to-night in a hospital here following a recent operation for appendicitis. She was 22 years old.

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SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN NEW YORK — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Some Bargains for To-day

You can't touch the space below with the tip of your finger without seeing a chance to save money.

If you want to profit by any one of them, you will probably have to do so to-day. Our public is too alert and too well posted on values to allow such chances as these to remain unpicked longer than a day.

Squirrel Scarfs or Muffs at $5.00

Both Scarfs and Muffs are made of fine, clear, perfectly matched squirrel, lined with gray Skinner satin.

The Scarfs are made in the throw style, in the most popular length. The Muffs are a correct heart-shape pillow style. These same pieces could not have been bought, even thirty days ago, for twice the money now asked for them..... **$5.00**

Women's Gloves.

$1.25 Kind, for 90c.

Another fortunate purchase enables us to offer for to-day P. X. M. Walking Gloves—mannish style—well made—perfect fitting—in the smart tan and oak shades—sizes 5¾ to 7¼.

You can't afford to neglect the opportunity. By taking advantage of this sale you will get gloves appropriate for Winter and Spring wear at a much lower price than you will have to pay for the Spring gloves a few weeks from now.

1,000 Pillows at $1.59.

We have ticketed these great value. The size is 21½x27 inch, covered with blue-striped Linene ticking, filled with half down and feathers; weigh 3 lbs. to a pillow; very fluffy and light. A special offering for to-day only, to introduce, this number, each.....**$1.59**

Special Values in *Bed Pillows.*

A Special Purchase of Pure Feather Pillows at 25 to 50 per cent. less than regular prices.

300 Pillows covered with A. C. A. Ticking and filled with curled feathers. Regularly 50c. each; sale price **37c**

500 Pillows covered with fancy Striped Ticking, filled with odorless feathers. Regularly 95c. each; sale price.....**59c**

Favors & Candies

For St. Valentine's Day.

Paper Individual Hearts, dozen	20c
Paper Cupids, each 5c.; dozen	55c
Brass Bows and Arrows, each 5c.; dozen	55c
Heart Boxes, to hold candy, each	3c
Valentine Paper Napkins, doz., 6c.; hundred	20c
Heart Ice Cases, dozen	35c
Candy Hearts for decoration or fillings.	
Solid Chocolate Hearts, lb.	60c
Large Clear Red Hearts, lb.	15c
Miniature Clear Red Hearts, lb.	20c

Silks.

Taffeta, in the new, old rose tint, also in gray, Alice blue, twelve other good shades and black, white and cream; a firm, solid, all silk weave; yard..... **33c**

Lining Taffeta, 36-in. width, all shades; yard **50c**

Queen's Gray Brocade, 27-inch pure silk, in beautiful floral and geometrical designs, at the low price of, yard **$1**

Rough Shantung Pongees, 27-inch goods in all the new shades, with plenty of the old rose, Alice blue, gray, tan and black; just compare this offer with others elsewhere advertised; yard **49c**

Dress Goods.

English Beiges, double width in the popular tan, blue and gray mixtures. To-day only.....**25c. yd.**

Shepherd Checks, in black and white, blue and white, and several other good combinations. To-day only **49c. yd.**

French Batiste Veiling, 40 inches wide, fine wool, beautiful line of new shades. To-day only .....**69c. yd.**

All Wool Broadcloths. To-day only **75c. yd.**

Buttons! Buttons! Buttons! Our Yearly Clearance.

Regardless of cost, we have classed our fine imported metal Buttons into 3 lots—**10c., 15c.,** and **25c.** a dozen. They comprise all kinds and colors. This is one-fifth to one-tenth of original prices. You will find 50c. ones among the 10c. lot and $2.00 ones in the 25c. lot. Many are just as good as the new ones, but the assortment of colors is broken and lines are incomplete. This price will separate them from us quickly.

Val. Laces and Insertions.

Less Than Half Prevailing Prices.

All new, fresh goods, in the finest grades of Swiss and French production. Beautiful patterns, too, and plenty of them.

At regular prices these would cost you from 50c. to $1 for a dozen yards.

Take your choice to-day for just about half the regular prices.

25c., 35c. and 49c. a Dozen Yards.

Gold Parlor Pieces

We announced a Sale of these Sunday, and what is left of the limited lot will make a delicious mouthful for to-day's shoppers.

The pieces are Parlor Tables, Music Cabinets and Parlor Chairs—finished in gold and Vernis-Martin. They are exquisitely designed and finished, being exhibition pieces from two prominent Grand Rapids manufacturers.

Prices Are 1-3 Less Than Regular.

Women's Shoes $1

To be correct, they are Oxfords—just the thing for evening wear and dances now, and later on for outdoor wear. The assortment includes both patent leathers and all-kidskin. Made on the very latest lasts.

A regular $2.50 value; all widths and sizes. Price for this sale, **$1.00**

Boys' Winter Hats.

75c. Values at 25c.

If the youngster's cap looks somewhat the worse for wear, here's an opportunity to freshen up his appearance at small cost.

We're getting ready for new stocks, so all broken lots must go. That they may go quickly we've gathered together all our Tams, Tourists, Plush Polos, Camel's Hair Tams, and Double Band Golfs that sold up to 75c. and marked them.....**25c**

Notion Specials.

CLARK'S O. N. T. 200-YARD SPOOL COTTON at 3c. a spool. Limit 6 spools to a customer. No mail or telephone orders filled.

For To-day only, 3c.

Kleinert's Gem Nainsook Featherweight Dress Shields, Nos. 3, 4 and 5; regular prices 20c., 22c. and 26c.—our prices, **15c., 17c.** and **19c.**

Men's $2 to $5 Vests Reduced to $1 & $2

Semi-annually we make this clearance reduction in Men's Vests. Every vest—both fancy and white—is thus treated. All must go. All sizes and a tremendous variety; priced at $2 to $5; for this sale, **$1 and $2**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Fl., East.)

Women's Gold Belts.

There are about 2,000 belts in the offering, but they won't last long.

They are discontinued styles of a prominent belt maker, and were made to sell for really three times what we ask you to pay for them. All are good, wanted designs and styles of finish. Can't be equaled elsewhere for less than $1. Our price is.....**39c**

Here Are Unusual Values In

Boys' Blouses.

You never can have too many blouses for the boys; but when they are priced as low as we quote here, it would be easy to excuse overbuying. If your boy is within the ages of 6 to 14 years you're lucky. Here are the reductions:

All of our 95c. Blouses, now..... **78c** (Sizes 6 to 14 years.)

All of our 75c. Blouses, now..... **58c** (Sizes 6 to 12 years.)

All of our 50c. Blouses, now..... **38c** (Sizes 6 to 12 years.)

Included in this offering are the following well known makes of blouses: "Mother's Friend," "Cadet," and "K. & E."—all reduced in price as above.

$1.75 to $2.95 Waists at 95c.

At the above price we place on special sale for to-day about 50 dozen Women's Nun's Veiling Waists in a number of attractive styles. They are neatly designed, embroidered and side plaited models in variety of light colors. The selling price does not cover the cost of the material, and as we are desirous of distributing this value as widely among our customers as possible, we will only sell two to a customer.

Price, To-day Only, 95c.

"We Give "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps.

F. M. Vermilyea's Fur Coat Stolen.

F. M. Vermilyea, a dealer in railroad supplies, was in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning as a complainant against a cabman whom he accused of stealing his $450 fur coat. He said he hired William Curley, a cabman of 21 West Twenty-seventh Street, to take him to the Calumet Club, and Curley drove off without being paid, taking with him a Persian lamb overcoat. Curley and Thomas Gorman of 224 West Thirtieth Street were held. The police have recovered the coat.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Capt. J. C. W. Brooks will proceed to Fort Monroe and report to the commanding officer.

A board, to consist of Major G. E. Bushnell, Surgeon; Capt. E. L. Munson, and First Lieut. P. C. Hutton, Assistant Surgeons, is appointed to meet at Fort Bayard, March 12, for examination of officers for promotion.

First Lieut. C. N. Barney, Assistant Surgeon, will report to the foregoing board for examination.

Capt. J. E. Hoffer is relieved from duty at Springfield Armory, March 15, and will take station at Sharon, relieving Capt. J. H. Rice of the inspection duty with which he is now charged.

Capt. Rice will repair to Washington and report to the Chief of Ordnance for duty in his office.

Capt. J. T. Crabbs will proceed to New York City and Governors Island and carry out such instructions as he may receive from the Quartermaster General.

First Lieut. W. L. Reed, Tenth Infantry, is detailed for general recruiting service at Columbus Barracks, relieving First Lieut. W. S. Brown, Tenth Infantry, who will join his regiment.

Brig. Gen. Chambers McKibbin, retired at his own request, is relieved from duty with the militia of the State of Pennsylvania.

At the request of the Governor of Massachusetts Major John Bigelow, Jr., retired, is detailed for duty with the militia of Massachusetts for a period of four years.

First Lieut. G. Robinson is attached to the Eighty-third Company Coast Artillery.

The Navy.

Commander G. W. Mentz died at League Island Feb. 11.

Superfluous Hair

permanently removed. Free trial treatment at office demonstrating latest scientific method. Registered 1905. Washington; NO ELECTRICITY OR POISONS. Trial package $1 by mail. Mme. MAYME, Face Specialist, 320 Fifth Avenue, 32d St. Tel. 5557 Mad. Sq.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—The Brooklyn, the Chattanooga, the Tacoma, and the Galveston, at Genoa; the Lebanon, at Lambert Point; the West Virginia, at St. Kitt's; the Bainbridge, at Hongkong; the Indiana, at Hampton Roads; the Nero, at Baltimore;; the Uncas, at Key West; the Celtic, at Monte Christi;; the Barry, at Canton.

Sailed—The Porter, the Dupont, the O'Brien, and the Blakely, from Port Royal for Key West; the Cleveland, from Hampton Roads for Boston; the Porpoise and the Shark, from New York for Newport; the Arethusa, from San Juan for Guantanamo; the Yankton, from Port of Spain for San Juan; the Denver, from Guadeloupe for Martinique.

METZ GOING TO FIGHT THE CITY'S GRAFTERS

Says He'll Spend Four Years Hitting Guilty Heads.

SCORNS CARNEGIE LIBRARIES

Costly Philanthropy for the City, He Tells Cooper Union Graduates—He Prefers Playgrounds.

Controller Herman A. Metz served notice last night that the next four years of his official life are to be devoted to the discovery and destruction of the city office-holding grafter. He says it will probably make him unpopular, but that he's going into the work in earnest and will hit a grafter's head wherever it shows up.

"My guide is not going to be the four hundredth and something or other section of the city's charter," said Mr. Metz, "but Section 8 of the Ten Commandments, which says: 'Thou shalt not steal.'"

Mr. Metz made his declaration before the annual dinner of the Cooper Union Alumni Association at the Hotel Astor. He was the principal speaker.

"Twenty years ago when I was in Cooper Union," he said, "I studied many things, and among them the science of chemistry. I had a lot of fun studying chemistry, but I believe that the knowledge I got there of 'H-2-O' did me more good than almost anything else I ever learned.

"Cooper Union has made more men real men than any other institution in the city. I believe in Peter Cooper's form of philanthropy, and I don't believe in Andrew Carnegie's idea of the public library. I have had occasion to say a few words about gold bricks, and I think I can class this public library proposition among them.

"The public library scheme looks well on paper, but when we come to analyze it we find that if the city erects a library it can do better without philanthropic help. I'm going to announce some figures pretty soon showing what these libraries are costing us. We don't need Carnegie libraries, but we would like to have a few Carnegie playgrounds and recreation parks.

"Now I've been working up to 6 o'clock every evening since I've been Controller, and I've found out that my employes generally quit at 4. When I ask them to work till 5 they ask for 'dinner money.' I don't believe in keeping a man from his dinner, but I tell you that those men have got to work till 5, ay, till 6, and yet manage to get their dinner in the usual way. Either that or I'll get some one else in their places."

On graft Mr. Metz said:

"I had a man come to me some time ago and urge me to run for Borough President of Brooklyn.

"'I can't afford it on the salary,' I said by way of evasion, for I didn't want the job.

"'Yes,' he replied, 'but you'll have pickings.'

"It is the 'pickings' that we must fight shy of. They are sometimes called 'graft.' I believe that a man should be as honest in political life as in private life. I'm going to spend four years in getting at the grafters. I'm going to hit a head wherever it bobs up. It will take all my time probably, but I'm going to do it."

TAMMANY AID FOR THE POOR.

Amsterdam Democratic Club Plans Systematic Help for the Needy.

The Amsterdam Democratic Club, which is the Tammany organization of the Nineteenth Assembly District, James J. Hagan, leader, has undertaken the systematic relief of the poor and destitute of the district, without regard to politics, creed, or color.

A relief committee has been selected, with Joseph Gordon as Chairman; James J. Barrett, Secretary; Frederick F. Straub, Treasurer, and Thomas C. T. Crain, Hugh Riley, N. Taylor Phillips, William A. Sweetser, William Compton, James M. Brooks, and March Ingraham as members. The committee will meet every Monday night at the clubrooms, 131 West Sixty-fourth Street. The meetings will be open for visitors or suggestions.

The committee has some funds given by members of the club, and is using the money in all cases shown by investigation to be worthy. A ticket system has been adopted for those persons in need of groceries, eatables, coal, and wood. Dispossess cases will be looked after, employment is secured wherever possible for those capable of working, and there is a staff of three physicians, who are members, and who will look after disability cases without charge.

FOOD.

SIMPLE HEALTHFUL LIVING

The Problem Not Difficult of Solution.

A Western woman who had been for years a sufferer from "chronic gastritis, induced, it is believed, by overindulgence in coffee," gives an interesting experience with a good, healthy moral attached to it:

"For 5 or 6 years I tried every patent nostrum advertised for the relief or cure of dyspepsia. Sometimes I found temporary relief; sometimes I was for months blistered and burned with plasters externally, or drugged and dieted till I was too disheartened and despondent to care whether I lived or died, for I never got any permanent relief.

"I have lived for weeks at a time on raw eggs, or dry toast, or buttermilk, or sweet milk. I have fasted for days, suffering the agonies of starvation, and then endured equally acute agony because I must eventually eat.

"My kidneys became badly affected and a female weakness resulted. I was dropsical at times, at others much emaciated. I tried change of climate and spent 3 years traveling in search of health, coming back home to the same old routine of medicine.

"It is about 3 years now since I first tried Grape-Nuts food—not with any hope of finding anything I could eat, but because I was so sick of everything else. I liked the flavor of Grape-Nuts so much that I ate scarcely anything else for a week.

"I well remember my astonishment when I found I could satisfy my appetite without paying the penalty of hours of suffering; that I could eat a supper of Grape-Nuts and sleep all night afterward—something I had not done for years.

"But even after a month's use of Grape-Nuts I did not imagine the relief was anything more than temporary till I found I was gaining flesh at the rate of 5 or 6 pounds per month, that my digestion was restored, my kidney trouble had disappeared and my nerves had become toned up and steady. I have eaten Grape-Nuts daily ever since and shall continue to do so as long as I live.

"At present I weigh 157 pounds—not flabby, dropsical fat, but hard, solid flesh. I eat 3 meals every day, can indulge in fruit, and never suffer a single pang from indigestion. My husband, who used to suffer from coffee poisoning (sour stomach, flatulence and heartburn) has long since given up the Arabian berry and, using Postum Coffee and Grape-Nuts food, has become a hale, hearty, healthy man.

"We think we have solved the problem of simple, healthful living, for after 3 years of Grape-Nuts food we are not tired of it. It is still delicious and supplies so perfectly the place of meat that our butcher's bills are an almost unknown quantity." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

SPEECH MAY SAVE BALFOUR.

Ambiguous Utterance on Fiscal Reform Heartens Followers.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Arthur J. Balfour's dialectical skill has again served him well and probably reinstated him in the leadership of his diminished party. He has still to run the gantlet of the party meeting which has been arranged to be held at Lansdowne House next Thursday; but after the speech which he delivered in this city to-night at a banquet given to Sir Edward Clarke, former Solicitor General, and Alban G. H. Gibbs, who has relinquished the seat in Parliament to which he was recently elected in order that Mr. Balfour may have another opportunity to obtain a place in the House of Commons, it is fairly safe to say that little further will be heard of any alternative leadership.

While his speech was fully as ambiguous as any of his previous utterances, the former Premier declined to accept the country's verdict in the recent elections as final. He declared himself still for a policy of fiscal reform in terms only a trifle more definite than he formerly employed, but which is accepted by the Chamberlainite organs as by far the clearest and most unmistakable utterance Mr. Balfour has yet given his countrymen.

BRITISH LEATHER CRISIS.

Scarcity Likely to Result in Heavy Losses to Manufacturers.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

LEICESTER, England, Feb. 12.—The great scarcity of all descriptions of leather suitable for boot and shoe manufacture has brought about an acute crisis in the trade, and very heavy losses have been suffered.

This condition of affairs, which has been gradually becoming worse, has suddenly assumed an acute phase in consequence of the arrival of the period of greatest activity in the whole year. Manufacturers who had booked large orders for delivery in March and April now find it impossible to secure adequate supplies of leather, and what they do secure can only be purchased at a great advance in prices. It is impossible to meet contracts placed except at a very heavy loss, and the position has become so bad that large manufacturers declare that nothing like it has been experienced for fifty years.

Manufacturers are compelled to appeal to buyers to revise prices and pay enhanced rates on orders already placed. Where this is done, manufacturers will be able to tide over their difficulties, but where buyers insist on deliveries in accordance with the terms of contracts, enormous losses will be suffered.

RUSSIA FAR FROM PACIFIED.

Artillery Sent to Suppress Revolt in the Caucasus.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 12.—The official assurances that the country is being fast pacified are daily belied by independent information published in the newspapers.

The Caucasus and Baltic and southern provinces have furnished no evidence of such pacification except under armed pressure.

Three mountain batteries have been dispatched from Kieff to suppress an insurrection in the Caucasus.

BRITISH DEMANDS ON CHINA.

Must Compensate Missionaries and Punish Chief Rioters.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Great Britain today demanded that China compensate the missionaries for the destruction of their property at Chang-pu, near Amoy, and also asked for the punishment of those responsible for the disorders.

The Government here has no information regarding the reported general unrest in China beyond the reports of the Consuls, which are conflicting.

MOB THREATENS MOTORMAN.

His Car Killed a Mechanic—Police Club Crowd Back.

While crossing Seventh Avenue at Twenty-seventh Street last night, on his way home from work, Dominick Lemonier, a mechanic who lived at 146 West Twenty-sixth Street, was knocked down and run over by a north-bound electric car and instantly killed. It is believed that Lemonier became confused while crossing the street.

A crowd of several hundred persons threatened the motorman, Patrick Curley of 12 Emmet Street, Brooklyn. Policeman Logue protected the motorman, with the help of several policemen, who drew their clubs. Logue drove the crowd back and got his prisoner to the station. A wrecking crew had to jack up the car to release Lemonier's body.

ENGLISH GOLFER LEADS.

Wimbledon, Professional, Beats Americans in Pinehurst Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 12.—The opening rounds in the seventy-two-hole medal play contest between the English and prominent American professionals were played to-day in heavy rain and a brisk wind, which kept all but the most ardent members of the gallery indoors, and which took most of the snap out of the players. The sandy soil of the fair green was in good condition, but accurate work on the flooded sand greens was impossible, and the scores were in consequence high.

Roland Jones of the Wimbledon Golf Club, London, led the field with a grand total of 162, going out in the morning in 39 and coming back in 40 and making 42 and 41 in the afternoon. George Low of Baltusrol was second, with 164—83 and 81. The score:

	Morning.	Afternoon.	Total.
Roland Jones	79	83	162
George Low	83	81	164
Alexander Ross	82	83	165
Donald J. Ross	84	82	166
Alexander Herd	88	81	169
Alexander Smith	88	81	169
Robert Barrett	86	84	170
Andrew Kirkaldy	86	84	170
David O'Gilvie	88	84	172
Robert Taylor	87	91	178
Alexander H. Findlay	92	89	181
William Braid	95	93	188
Jack Jolly—Withdrew.			

The contest ends with two eighteen-hole rounds to-morrow. The annual St. Valentine amateur tournament begins Wednesday morning with an eighteen-hole qualification round.

HARVARD AGREES WITH YALE.

Students in Professional Schools Barred from University Teams.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 12.—The announcement was made at Yale to-day that Harvard has accepted the proposition of Yale, made at the athletic conference held here last week, that students in professional schools be debarred from membership on the university teams. Princeton has already acquiesced to the proposition. In Yale the action of Harvard is considered to be a great concession, as she is so strong in her professional schools. Yale did not have so many to draw from, and Princeton is the gainer, having depended almost wholly upon her academic department for athletes.

A further announcement made is that training table expenses of Yale athletic teams will be greatly reduced, the reforms to begin with the baseball and crew squads. Training tables for the greater part of the preparatory period of the squads will be at Commons, where it will be necessary for the individual members to meet their own table bills. The custom of late has been to have private tables, the expenses of which have been borne apparently by the general athletic fund.

Have you lost something? Telephone 1000 Bryant—Adv.

S/W Tips

When you buy a vertical filing cabinet or a "system"—whichever you like—ask the salesman to show you the Globe-Wernicke "drop" that releases the pressure on the papers so they open up like the pages of a book—the tabbed folders—the bellows folders—the Guides with reinforced eyelets.

There are certain mechanical points about G/W Vertical Filing Devices that are as important to know as the "system." Some people think more important.

The Globe-Wernicke Co.

380-382 Broadway, Cor. White.

BULLDOGS FAVORITES IN GARDEN'S BIG SHOW

Thomas W. Lawson and Richard Croker, Jr., Divide Honors.

SPLENDID LOT OF COLLIES

Reginald Vanderbilt Offers to Sell Champion Sheep Dog for $5,000—Record Entry List.

Never before in the history of the Westminster Kennel Club have so many dogs been entered for honors as was the case yesterday when the thirteenth annual bench show opened in Madison Square Garden. Just 1,051 separate dogs are entered in 538 classes, and the judging, which began before noon, was continued until nearly 7 o'clock. In the evening there was an exhibition of trick dogs in the big ring on the arena floor, which is subdivided into six rings during the day. The attendance, which was of holiday proportions in the afternoon, was unusually large in the evening.

During the evening the Chinese Envoys who are now on a visit to this country paid a visit to the show and inspected the dogs with great interest, and in turn the dogs appeared to be highly honored.

Bulldogs, Boston terriers, collies, sporting spaniels, Dalmatians, and the different breeds of terriers divided the honors of the day, and in front of the pens of the more notable animals a crowd of enthusiasts was always gathered. It was a bit incongruous to hear fashionably gowned women waxing eloquent upon the beauty of the burly looking bulldogs, but remarks of that character were by no means uncommon. It requires careful dog training to call the ferocious bulldog a beauty, but that is only one of many things that a person soon learns whose dog education has previously been neglected.

So great is the entry of bulldogs that a special judging ring was set apart for these favorites in the gallery on the north side of the Garden. The seats back of the ring were filled during the afternoon, while men and women crowded to get satisfactory standing room back of the seats.

Before the judging had gone very far it was easy to see that Richard Croker, Jr., and Thomas W. Lawson were to be the rivals for leading awards. Croker led in number of prizes, getting seven firsts, while Lawson's Dreamwold Kennels secured four blue ribbons. Croker, however, failed to land the coveted winners' prize, while Lawson won it for bitches with his Champion La Roche, a heavy, black streaked dog over five years old, and his Lady Somerset got the reserve. Among the bitches Croker's Black Maria, a ten months' old puppy, was one of the surprises of the day. Starting by taking first in the puppy class, it was equally successful in the novice class and in both of the open classes. Croker's Broadway won two prizes in the dog classes, but was beaten in the winners' class by W. C. Codman's Berners of Providence. C. G. Hopton, an old time bulldog winner, got only two prizes in each of the limit classes. A finer lot of bulldogs has never been seen in the Garden, and they are admirably benched for careful inspection.

The collies, which occupy a good location on the north side of the arena floor, were not judged, but that did not prevent a close study of the merits of the best dogs owned by J. Pierpont Morgan and Samuel Untermyer. Mr. Morgan and Mr. Untermyer show eleven dogs each, and they are all magnificent specimens. Mr. Untermyer's recent importations, Greystone Enchantress and Parbold Prunella, attracted much attention, and the collie fanciers are awaiting the judging with keen interest.

Close by the collies is a fine display of old English sheepdogs. Two of the largest, whose hair is so fluffy and long as to cover their faces so that even the eyes can with difficulty be detected, are entered by Reginald C. Vanderbilt. One is the well-known champion Bouncing Lass, and the catalogue states that Mr. Vanderbilt is willing to part with it for $5,000. The other is Sandy Point Rags, a nine months old pup, whose mother is Bouncing Lass.

Frank Gould, who used to be a prominent exhibitor of St. Bernards, has but a single entry, Coquette II., and it was placed second in the limit class for bitches to the Willomere Farm's Aunt Thankful. The Willimere dogs captured most of the blue ribbons.

Mrs. R. F. Lewis of Lansdowne, Penn., won the majority of prizes in the deerhound classes. In fox terriers the Sabine Kennels and the Wandee Kennels divided honors. George Porter of Ardsley won three firsts with his Porridge of Ardsley in the Scotch terrior classes, beating George Lauder's champion Sandown Tartar in the winner's class. Miss M. C. Bourne of Oakdale, L. I., won a blue in the puppy class for Dalmatians, but most of the big prizes were captured by the Rockcliffe Kennels of Hempstead. The Dalmatians this season worthily merit all the popularity that has been accorded them.

The Rev. T. Moore Smith of Scotch Plains, N. J., did nearly all of the winning with his Irish water spaniels, his Erin Exile taking three firsts.

The leading awards follow:

BULLDOGS.

Open, Dogs, (under 45 pounds).—Won by W. C. Codman's Berners.
Open, Dogs, (45 pounds and over).—Won by Andrew Albright, Jr.'s, champion Mersham Jack.
Open, Dogs, (bred in the United States or Canada).—Won by Richard Croker, Jr.'s, Broadway.
Open, Dogs, (bred by exhibitor).—Won by Richard Croker, Jr.'s, Bull's Eye.
Winners—Won by W. C. Codman's Berners.
Open, Bitches, (under 40 pounds).—Won by Thomas W. Lawson's Lady Somerset.
Open, Bitches, (40 pounds and over).—Won by Thomas W. Lawson's Champion La Roche.
Open, Bitches, (bred in the United States or Canada).—Won by Richard Croker, Jr.'s, Black Maria.
Open, Bitches, (bred by exhibitor).—Won by Richard Croker, Jr.'s, Black Maria.
Winner—Won by Thomas W. Lawson's Champion La Roche.

RUSSIAN WOLFHOUNDS.

Open, Dogs.—Won by Valley Farm Kennels' Bistri of Perchina.
Winners.—Won by Valley Farm Kennels' Bistri of Perchina.
Open, Bitches.—Won by Valley Farm Kennels' Nayada of Perchina.
Winners.—Won by Valley Farm Kennels' Nayada of Perchina.

BEAGLES.

Open, dogs, (not exceeding 13 inches).—Won by Windholme Kennels' Windholme's Bartender.
Open, dogs, (over 13 and not exceeding 15 inches).—Won by Rock Ridge Kennels' Rock Ridge Doctor.
Open, dogs and bitches, (that have been placed in any public field trial in the United States or Canada.)—Won by Waveland Kennels' Waveland's Jewel.
Winners—Won by Rock Ridge Kennels' Rock Ridge Pyrola.

ENGLISH SETTERS.

Open, Dogs.—Won by George C. Thomas, Jr.'s, Bloomfield Racket.
Winners—Won by George C. Thomas, Jr.'s, Bloomfield Racket.
Open, Bitches.—Won by George C. Thomas, Jr.'s, Meg o' Leck.
Winners—Won by George C. Thomas, Jr.'s, Meg o' Leck.

ST. BERNARDS.

Open, Dogs.—Won by Willowmere Farm's champion, Willowmere Judge.
Winners—Won by Willowmere Farm's champion Willowmere Judge.
Open, Bitches.—Won by Willowmere Farm's Baby Beautiful.
Winners—Won by Willowmere Farm's Baby Beautiful.
Open, Smooth, Dogs.—Won by Hellgate Kennels' Hellgate Hector.
Open, Smooth, Bitches.—Won by Willowmere Farm's champion Dolly Varden II.
Winners.—Smooth—Won by M. A. Petersen's Prinz Arthur Petersen.

SHOW DOG BITES POLICEMAN.

Miss Marks's Newfoundland Grabs McGuire's Arm at Garden.

A big Newfoundland dog, exhibited at the Madison Square dog show by Miss A. A. Marks of Sound Beach, Conn., bit Policeman William McGuire of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station yesterday afternoon. McGuire, who was on duty at the show, was passing the dog's cage, when it became angered at something, and leaping out, sunk its teeth in the policeman's right arm, causing a painful wound. The dog was tied with a shorter leash and McGuire had his wound cauterized. McGuire, who was formerly in the Tenderloin Precinct, helped to raid the famous Seeley dinner.

SKILLFUL BILLIARDS.

"Short Stops" Begin Play in 18.2 Tournament at Daly's.

Playing position skillfully, Thomas J. Gallagher of Chicago won the opening match of the balk-line billiard tournament for "short-stops" yesterday afternoon. Gallagher defeated Alexander Taylor, champion of Illinois, by the score of 400 to 230 in Maurice Daly's academy, Thirty-first Street and Broadway. The competition was the first of the series in this city at the eighteen-inch balk-line game, two counts allowed in balk, the winner of the series to be eligible for play in the world's championship that is to be held in April in Madison Square Garden Concert Hall. The other contestants for the right to meet Slosson Hoppe, Schaefer, Sutton, Morningstar, and others include Harry Cline, champion of Pennsylvania, and Albert C. Cutler, champion of New England. Edward McLaughlin of this city has been obliged to withdraw from the competitions because of illness. It is probable that his place will be taken by Peterson, the St. Louis professional.

Summary:

Thomas J. Gallagher—12, 35, 0, 2, 20, 0, 15, 16, 25, 0, 0, 8, 47, 22, 7, 1, 21, 8, 3, 1, 0, 2, 57, 3, 4, 5, 66, 20. Total, 400 points; average, 14 8-28; high runs, 66, 57, and 47.

Alexander Taylor—1, 13, 0, 3, 3, 28, 8, 1, 2, 0, 0, 8, 2, 4, 0, 14, 30, 0, 4, 0, 53, 22, 12, 0, 0, 0, 7, 15. Total, 230 points; average, 8 6-28; high runs, 53, 30, and 28.

Referee—H. A. Coleman.

Delicacy of stroke and closeness of manipulation on the part of Albert G. Cutler, the New England champion, brought him through to victory in the evening competition. He defeated the Pennsylvania champion, Harry Cline, by the score of 400 points to 210. Cutler finished his string with an unfinished run of 98. carroms and his average was 14 22-27. During this run Cutler was several times faced with the most intricate sort of problems, but his remarkable execution and his resourcefulness at playing dazzingly brilliant shots never failed him. The summary:

Albert Cutler—25 7 7 0 42 0 9 30 53 1 35 0 10 2 3 1 24 7 0 0 15 2 0 2 18 8 99. Total, 400 points; average, 14 22-27; high runs, 99, (unfinished,) 53, and 42.

Harry Cline—0 15 10 0 1 0 1 19 0 29 1 1 51 0 4 3 26 7 1 0 0 9 1 3 15 5 8. Total, 210 points; average, 7 21-27; high runs, 51, 29, and 26.

Referee—J. H. Harris.

Billiardist Hoppe Opens Room.

William F. Hoppe, fresh from winning the world's championship at eighteen-inch balk line, one count in balk, from Maurice Vignaux, last night entered the list as proprietor of a billiard room at 56 West Thirtieth Street. Hoppe engaged Charles Harrer, the professional, in a match at eighteen-inch balk line, two counts in balk, in which he was an easy winner.

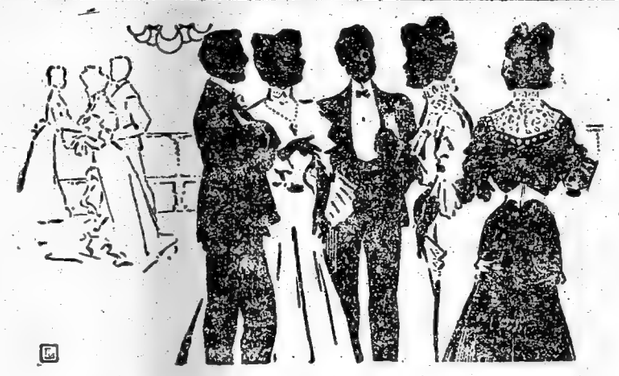

At All social Gatherings

true beauty gleams in beautiful teeth. There is little excuse for yellow teeth when Sanitol Tooth Powder can be procured everywhere.

Sanitol not only polishes the teeth but also, by its antiseptic properties, cleanses them. The oxygen released tones up the whole mouth, and makes you feel better.

Get a package to-day, and try it.

At all druggists, 25c.

The Sanitol Chemical Laboratory Co., St. Louis

Frederick Loeser & Co

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

Store Opens Daily at 8 A. M., Closes at 5:30 P. M.

Men's Fur Lined Overcoats

Forty Per Cent. Less Than Usual.

IN THE FIRST PLACE it is probably the finest showing of fur lined Overcoats ever made in Brooklyn. In the second place the prices are probably lower than they will ever be again for Coats of equal quality. The chance is so good that it will pay to buy now, even if you do not wear the Coat once this season.

They are the product of our best maker—he was overloaded on account of the open Winter. They will stand comparison with the best Overcoats you can find anywhere—and you can save $40 on every hundred of their worth.

The linings include all the popular furs, such as mink, sable gills, blended and natural muskrat, blended marmot, blended coney, muskrat gills, etc. The Coats are of fine kerseys with shawl collars of Persian lamb (whole skins, not pieces), natural muskrat and natural otter.

Here is a suggestion of the way prices run:

$37.98 Fur Lined Coats, $22.20
$50 Fur Lined Coats at $31.
$60 Fur Lined Coats at $35.50.
$67.50 Fur Lined Coats at $40.
$85 Fur Lined Coats at $49.
$100 Fur Lined Coats at $57.75.
$150 Fur Lined Coats at $90.
$300 Fur Lined Coats at $178.
$350 Fur Lined Coats at $200.
$475 Fur Lined Coats at $288.

Second Floor.

Women's Dainty New Dresses.

An Exhibition at Loeser's To-day.

ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING AND BEAUTIFUL FASHION SHOWS to which Brooklyn women have been invited is now an attraction in the Loeser Store. Dozens of fresh, new and entirely original Summer Frocks make the Store like Summerland, no matter what the weather may be out of doors.

These Dresses are individual creations. They are a credit to the genius of the best American maker. They show the influence of the most recent Parisian styles. They also, of course, are to be seen in Brooklyn exclusively at Loeser's.

Included are hand embroidered Robes, linens, mulls, batiste, nets, linen lawns and silks. There are short Eton coats, pony coats and half and three-quarter length tailor made coats. There are many frocks in the popular Princess effects, some in colors, but white predominating. Some have pique collars and cuffs. Others are strictly tailor finished. Some are beautifully embroidered and others have insertions of embroidery and lace.

Wash Suits are $18.98 to $90.
Linen Coats are $18.98 and upward.
Separate Skirts are $9.98 and upward.

It is a display no woman will care to miss, whether she wishes to buy now or not.

Second Floor, Front.

75c. to $1 Mohair Suitings 49c.

ONE OF THE BEST BARGAINS in a popular fabric we ever had to offer.

For these Mohair Suitings are bright and fine and lustrous.

The Suiting mixtures include white in combination with black, navy, brown and green; navy with white hair lines, also brown, black and green with white hair lines; dark grounds shot with contrasting colors, grays with white hair lines and so on.

They are 42 to 46 inches wide and sold regularly at 75c., 85c. and $1 a yard. We took all the maker had to get them for the new price.

Second Floor, Elm Place.

French Lingerie Waists.

New Models Daintier Than Ever Before.

"JUST A SIMPLE LITTLE WHITE LAWN WAIST," says a man—and wonders what all the fuss, and the price, is about. But every woman reads the story of intricate hand embroideries; of laces caught together with finest crocheted threads, or whipped to the sheer fabrics so patiently and closely as to simulate a cord effect; of medallions filled in with cobwebby hand stitches; of pin tucks so fairy fine that they look like thickened threads in the fabric, and over them—tossed on, it seems—sprays of hand-wrought embroidery.

Names inside like the *Maison Robert* and the *Maison Pardoux* evidence their aristocratic Parisian birthplaces. Most of these exquisite Blouses are imported to sell at $25 to $125, but the Loeser Store, because of its large clientele in Brooklyn who depend on this Store for these high grade and exclusive French Blouses, has them to sell at greatly under the ordinary cost. Prices range from.....$12.50 to $75

Copies of French Blouses, $7.98 to $18.50.

Made here, after the Parisian models. The practical work is done by machine, but the dainty effects are put in by hand—the featherstitching, French knots and fine tucking. Materials are like those of the imported sorts—French lawns, mulls and linens, with trimmings of fine Val. lace.

In response to many requests from our patrons, some of the finest of the French and domestic Blouses are made with long sleeves for those who do not care for the elbow sleeved effects.

Second Floor.

Reliable Notions : : Bargains

In the Great February Sale.

THE THOUSANDS OF WOMEN who came to get a share in the offerings of the Notion Sale yesterday morning bought in quantities because they know that LOESER NOTIONS ARE UNFAILINGLY OF THE HIGHEST CHARACTER.

There is no easier way to test the difference in standards between this and usual Stores than comparing this and usual Notion Sales.

We are selling these good Notions now for VERY MUCH UNDER USUAL PRICES. Here are details:

Spool Cotton.

Machine Cotton, 200 yard spools, assorted colors, regularly 22c. a dozen, at.....1c. a spool
Three cord Machine Cotton, assorted sizes in white, regularly 22c. a dozen, at.....1½c. a spool
500 yard Machine Cotton, 4 cord, assorted colors, regularly 5c. a spool, at.....3c
1,200 yard, white only, regularly 12c. a spool, at.....9c

Pins, Needles, Etc.

Best American Pins, "N. P. U. Extra," size F3½; regularly 5c. paper, at.....3c
Loeser's imported Pins, size F3½; 8c. a paper; 85c. a dozen; S. C., 9c. a paper; 95c. a dozen; M. C., 10c. a paper; $1.10 a dozen.
Dressmakers' English Pins, half pound boxes; regularly 35c. a box, at.....20c
Jet Pins on fancy cards; regularly 5c. a card, at.....3c
Lace Pins on plush cards; regularly 10c. a card, at.....5c
Phoenix Safety Pins, heavily nickeled; regularly 5c. a paper, at...3c
"Capsheaf" Safety Pins, coilless; cannot catch in garment; regularly 6c. to 8c. a dozen, at.....5c

Tapes and Bindings.

India Tape, 6 assorted widths in bundle, for.....2c
Taffeta Seam Binding, assorted colors, regularly 9c. a piece, at....5c
Velveteen Binding, with brush edge, in black only, regularly 7c. a yard, at.....3c
Mercerized Skirt Braid, in black and colors, 5-yard pieces, regularly 15c. a piece, at.....10c

Dress Shields.

Nainsook covered, rubber lined Dress Shields.....5c. a pair
Assorted sizes in light weight, highly absorbent and pure gum-coated Dress Shields; regularly 15c. to 20c. a pair, at.....10c
Japanese silk covered, sizes 4 and 5, 15c. a pair

Hose Supporters and Garter Elastic.

Fancy frilled silk Supporters with pin top; regularly 25c. a pair, at 15c
Assorted styles of hook-on, sew-on and abdominal pad Supporters, many with velvet-grip button, 25c. a pair
Fancy Garter Elastic, silk frill and plain silk web, regularly 25c. to 35c. a yard, garter lengths....15c
Lisle loom Web, in black or white, assorted widths, regularly 4c. to 10c. a yard, at.....3c
Silk honeycomb Web, assorted colors, in ¾ and ⅞ inch widths, regularly 21c. to 25c. a yard, at.....15c
Silk Hat Elastic, in black or white, regularly 5c. to 9c. a yard, at...3c

HOUSE HAZES BACHELOR ON WHIPPING POST BILL

Refuses to Take Seriously Mr. Adams's Plan to Protect Wives.

WITS AT PLAY FOR TWO HOURS

Then Hepburn Silences Them and the Bill Is Laid Away on the Table.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The House took two hours off to-day to play with a bill establishing the whipping post for wife beaters in the District of Columbia, introduced by Representative Robert Adams of Philadelphia. In his official autobiography Mr. Adams calls attention to the fact that it was he who "drafted, introduced, reported and passed through the House in one hour, the declaration of war against Spain." What the House did with his whipping-post bill will probably be remembered alongside that notable incident.

Mr. Adams is a bachelor within a few days of his fifty-seventh birthday, and his appearance as the champion of abused wives excited the levity of many of his colleagues. They saw in the bill only a good opportunity to haze Mr. Adams, and before the vote was reached a dozen or more of them had taken turns at that pastime. The whipping post measure was laid on the table, 153 to 60.

Mr. Adams in opening the debate showed he was in earnest on the subject. He began by telling of the prevalence of wife-beating in the District of Columbia. Several smiling members were soon after him, asking him to yield to questions. He saw the game and declined.

In final rebuke Mr. Adams said: "The people who send flowers to the cell of the condemned murderer and who forget the victim lying in the cold ground, they are the ones who oppose this legislation."

Mr. Wachter of Maryland, said that if the bill passed the City of Baltimore would sell at a bargain a very good whipping post in the Baltimore city jail. In fifty years it had been used but twice.

"The women of Maryland don't want it used any more than the men," he said triumphantly.

"Where does the gentleman get his information?" asked Mr. Adams, craftily.

"At home," replied Mr. Wachter, and then as the members took up the laugh on him, "Oh, I mean in Baltimore."

Mr. Stanley of Kentucky then took up the hazing. He began with a fair show of seriousness, saying: "There is no argument that can be used in favor of this brutal measure for brutalizing a brute that cannot be used in favor of all the dead instruments of torture that were buried a hundred years ago in the darkness of barbarism."

He then set the members guffawing with pointed remarks at Mr. Adams.

"I am surprised that this unusual measure should originate with the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania," he said. "Of all men in the House, the last man to shed great tears as big as buttermilk biscuit over a beaten wife is the gentleman from Pennsylvania. [Laughter.] If it had come from some distinguished Representative from Utah I might have listened to it with more patience. [Laughter.]

"Now, if the gentleman wants to take in all the suffering women of this country, I think he ought to accept an amendment. There are more of them who are really in pain because they are unmarried than are in pain because they are married and are beaten. [Laughter.] The gentleman from Pennsylvania belongs to a class who really inflict more torture than the wife-beater.

"Mental anguish is more terrible than physical pain, and if he would think of the great number whom he has left alone lamenting and upon whom he should have mercy he would not inflict so much agony on the fair sex. [Laughter.] If this bill is to go through, I want to have an amendment in it that a like punishment shall be inflicted upon not only those who are guilty of wife-beating, but those who feloniously refuse to take a wife." [Laughter.]

Mr. Gaines of Tennessee asked what he would do if he were to witness a husband beating his wife.

"It would depend," replied Mr. Stanley, "on the husband and on the wife; if she was red headed, even my Southern chivalry would not tempt me to interfere." [Laughter.]

Mr. Bartholdt of Missouri offered several amendments. One to put on the rack a man guilty of non-support of his family; one that a wife deserter should be pinched with redhot tongs; another to penalize every man over 25 years of age who refused to take a wife, providing that he shall first stand in the pillory, and after six months, if he still refuse, he shall be burned at the stake. These amendments were received with hilarity.

Mr. Mahon of Pennsylvania created much merriment by offering an amendment providing for the punishment of women who are "common scolds, commonly called hell cats," who shall be ducked in the Potomac River not less than five nor more than ten times. The amendment exempted wives of various public officials.

The humor came to a sudden end, however, when Col. Hepburn, who had been listening with impatience to the efforts of some of the hazers, closed the debate with a stern speech.

"This bill ought to pass," he said, "but I know well that it will not. It is a bill to prevent the crimes of wife beating in the capital of the Nation, and gentlemen all over the House laugh and make merry over the proposition. In the last two years 508 wives were beaten here in this capital, and gentlemen in this House consider that a subject for levity and jokes.

Mr. Payne moved to lay the bill on the table, and on that the yeas and nays were called for. There was reluctance in rising by members, and for a moment it looked as if the call would not be sustained by the necessary twenty-five. At that Gaines of Tennessee, who was an ardent supporter of Adams, shouted out:

"Get up, over there. We want to put you wife-beaters on record."

He succeeded, and the roll call was ordered. There were 155 votes to table the bill to 57 for it.

Mr. Longworth of Ohio was jokingly congratulated by several of the "wife-beaters" because he voted with them.

SAYS POLICE ROBBED HIM.

Chinaman Beaten in His Laundry by Men in Uniform.

Lee Yen Lip, an old Chinaman, was found badly cut and bruised in the doorway of his laundry at 1803 Park Avenue early yesterday morning. When revived and taken to the East 126th Street police station he declared that he had been held up and robbed of $80 by two policemen in uniform.

Lip said that he was awakened at midnight by the two policemen, one of whom asked for a glass of water. They followed him back into his laundry and beat and robbed him. His son came to his rescue too late.

At first the police of the East 126th Street Station were inclined to make light of the Chinaman's story, explaining that probably two railroad men or firemen in uniform had held up the Chinamen. But at 9 o'clock last night, when Inspector Titus took charge of the matter, declaring he would personally investigate the case, Capt. Burns and his men concluded that the Chinaman had been robbed by policemen in uniform.

Inspector Titus began his investigation by questioning the Chinaman and his son. They were sure that the policeman had "33" or "39" on their coat collars. These are the precinct numbers of the West 152d Street and Wakefield Police Stations. Inspector Titus soon was satisfied that policemen had robbed the Chinaman, and he started to question the men of the East 126th Street Precinct. Policeman Hartigan, who was on post at 125th Street and Park Avenue at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, said he remembered seeing two strange policemen standing on the corner, but as Hartigan was some distance from them he was unable to recognize them. The Chinaman's laundry is about half a block from the place where the strange policemen were see by Hartigan.

Policeman Ruggles, whose post adjoins Hartigan's, said he remembered seeing two strange policemen on the corner about 1 o'clock. When Ruggles passed them he declared they saluted him and said "good morning" to him, but he was not close enough to recognize them. He remembered that the precinct numbers on their coats were either 33 or 39. After passing them and walking down two blocks Ruggles said he heard screams for help, and, running up Park Avenue, was told of the robbery by an Italian.

After examining Ruggles, the Inspector had Lip taken to the West 152d Street station. There, however, Lip was unable to identify any of the men lined up. He was next taken to the Wakefield Police Station, where he waited to see the men going out on post at midnight.

HARRIMAN BUYS COAL LAND.

$2,000,000 Deal in Colorado—Gould Interests Also Buying.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—E. H. Harriman, Epes Randolph, and associates, who are interested in an Arizona and Colorado railway enterprise that will eventually become a Southern Pacific branch, have bought a coal land area near Durango, Col. The purchase price, it is said, will amount to $2,000,000. The Porter Fuel Company and the Boston Coal and Fuel Company's coal lands are included.

Surveyors have been at work for months between Durango, Pueblo, and Clifton, Arizona, on the line of the Southern Pacific, which means that the company proposes to get into Pueblo for the benefit of Eastern traffic and for a share of the business of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

The Utah Coal and Fuel Company, owned by Gould and others of the Denver and Rio Grande, has been buying coal lands around Durango in competition with Harriman.

WOMEN'S PLEA FOR NIAGARA.

Mr. Roosevelt Suggests Pressure on New York Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Mrs. Miriam Mason Greeley of New York, President of the National Society of the Daughters of the Empire State, to-day presented to President Roosevelt a petition bearing 2,500 signatures praying for a law to prevent the destruction of the grandeur of Niagara Falls.

The President assured Mrs. Greeley that he was in cordial sympathy with the movement started for the preservation of the Falls. He suggested that Mrs. Greeley and the members of the society take up the matter with the New York members of Congress.

STATE MOTOR BOARD PLAN.

Speed Limit Twenty Miles an Hour Outside of Local Regulation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—A State motor vehicle commission for control of automobile trafic is contemplated in a bill introduced to-night by Assemblyman Stanley of New York. A license for chauffeurs, after examination, is provided for, the fee of $5 to be paid but once.

The bill says motor vehicles may be run at a speed of one mile in three minutes, except where a different rate of speed has been established by local boards. Failure to come to a stop when signaled, in order that name and address of the owner of a machine may be taken, constitutes a misdemeanor.

FOR VOTING MACHINES HERE.

Stanley Bill Makes Use Compulsory—Parsons Consents to Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Assemblyman Stanley of New York to-night introduced a bill which makes it mandatory for the city to install such voting machines as the State Voting Machine Commission shall recommend. Mr. Stanley said that he had consulted with President Parsons of the Republican County Committee before framing his bill.

DEFIES COMMERCE BOARD.

New Haven Road Refuses to Obey Order Regarding Delivery of Cars.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 12.—The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad has declined to comply with an order of the Inter-State Commerce Commission issued on complaint of D. W. Miner, an independent beef merchant of this city.

The railroad says, in a letter sent by its attorney, that the order would result in the serious obstruction of consignees in obtaining freight from the yard at which Miner desired his cars to be left.

Boy Killed in Elevator.

George Nugent, 9 years old, of 676 East 175th Street, had his head cut off yesterday afternoon, and Francis Holtman, 8 years old, had his right hand crushed while skylarking in an elevator at the factory building at 4,085 Park Avenue.

The two boys, with several companions, had been playing with the unguarded freight elevator for some time, opening the guarding doors at the various floors and jumping for the landings as they went down. Young Nugent missed his footing at the third floor and was caught by the car. Young Holtman tried to catch him with the result that as the other boy was killed young Holtman's hand was crushed.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c. —Adv.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY OBSERVED IN SPOTS

Wall Street and Wholesalers Kept It—Retailers Didn't.

BIG DAY FOR RESTAURANTS

J. G. Phelps Stokes Thinks Lincoln Would Have Delighted in Tackling That "Lung Block" Problem.

It was evident yesterday that New York has not got used to considering Lincoln's Birthday the legal holiday that it is. There was a mingled observance and non-observance. Wholesalers were at home taking a rest, retailers were never busier. The Wall Street district was dead, but there were crowds of shoppers in Sixth Avenue. Factory workers had leisure, but retail shop girls worked as hard as ever.

Lincoln's Birthday is the latest of all our holidays. New York is one of the few States where it is even supposed to be legally observed. There may come a day when Father Knickerbocker will really shut up shop, but it's not here yet.

"It's not only that we don't want to lose the day," said the manager of one of the big Sixth Avenue department stores yesterday afternoon," but the business is actually better on account of the half-observance. Thousands of women who work in factories, banks, and wholesale houses take this day for shopping. On Washington's Birthday, of course, we close, and they can't come to us then. But to-day"—the manager stopped and swung his arm around toward the crowd of purchasers—"to-day the crowd in here is nearly twice as big as usual."

Those who did observe the day did it very quietly. But for the many dinners that were held last night there was not much to mark it as an American festival day. Of the athletic games and orations which usually serve to defeat the real purpose of a rest day there was none. It was a real holiday—for labor. Working men and women (except for those in the retail trade) rested. The schools and the courts were closed.

There never was any weather more calculated to destroy the holiday spirit. It was sloppy, foggy, and dismal. There was some sleighing in Central Park, but it was pretty poor. The snow had spoiled the skating on the Park lakes, but the indoor rinks were crowded. Hundreds of youngsters celebrated the holiday by coasting down the hill in the rear of the American Museum of Natural History.

The theatres were crowded to suffocation at the special matinées given in the afternoon. Nearly every playhouse in New York had an extra performance. Many engineering and contracting firms did business as usual. It is such a busy time of the year for them that they could not afford to knock off work. One firm offered to give its employes two days off two months hence in exchange for uninterrupted labor yesterday.

It was a big day for the restaurants. Somebody has said that when a New Yorker can think of nothing else to do he eats; it looked that way yesterday. The proprietor of a big restaurant near Columbus Circle said that he had had to turn away thousands between 10 o'clock in the morning and 6 in the evening, even after putting in extra tables. Every room of his place was filled. The others further down Broadway were in the same fortunate predicament.

"Me for a holiday once or twice a week," said one restaurant keeper when he was asked what he thought of Lincoln's Birthday. "I think they ought to make President McKinley's birthday a holiday, and Grover Cleveland's, and Roosevelt's, and Gen. Grant's, too. What's the matter with that? Honor the country's great men, I say. How's a President of the United States going to be remembered if they don't set aside a day for him? People will forget who was President when Louisiana was annexed and who invented that keep-out-of-South-America doctrine if Congress don't watch out."

At the regular weekly meeting of the Presbyterian Ministers' Association yesterday the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell gave personal reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln. He told about the famous Lincoln-Douglas debate, which he heard when he was thirteen years old. Dr. Thomas O. Lowe, who heard Lincoln speak at Dayton, Ohio, recalled the jeers hurled at the speaker by Democrats.

Another Lincoln talk was made by J. G. Phelps Stokes before the boys of the Berkeley School, West End Avenue and Seventy-second Street. The martyred President's greatness, said Mr. Stokes, lay in his unselfishness, "his work for justice and equality, democracy and fair dealing.

"Every occasion of evil in the world can be traced," said the speaker, "to the attempts of certain individuals and groups of individuals, meaning nations, to advance their own interests at the expense of others."

Mr. Stokes mentioned the "lung block," near his east side home, as an illustration of present-day greed. Four thousand persons live in this block, and in the last nine years there has been a new case of tuberculosis every twelve days. Yet, Mr. Stokes said, when an effort was made to raze the block and build a park in its place the bill in the Legislature was killed at the instance of property owners, who protested that the improvement would increase the assessment of their holdings. To tackle a problem like that, concluded Mr. Stokes, would have delighted Abraham Lincoln.

WOMEN OBSERVE THE DAY.

Their Republican Club Hears of Lincoln from Some Who Knew Him.

The Woman's Republican Club celebrated Lincoln's Birthday with a luncheon at Delmonico's. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, one of the thirty-four guests of honor present, spoke to the women of their responsibilities.

"It was the stepmother of Lincoln who made Lincoln," he said, "and you women of to-day are the republic of the future. If wealth prevails, if frivolity frivols, if mothers give to self what flag and country demand, then flag and country will go down."

Gen. Woodford, as messenger of the Electoral College, carried the first vote for Lincoln, from Albany to Washington.

Julius M. Mayer, Attorney General of New York, said: "The right kind of public man welcomes criticism, but the critic should know what he is talking about. So far, the President of this club is the only person I have heard disclaim a desire to run the Government. The Empire State moves with reason and care, though not so rapidly as enthusiasts would like. But its measures usually are permanent."

Mrs. Charlotte P. Wilbour declared the great point in Lincoln's character to be an infinite sweetness. She said she had dined at the same table with him and had heard him lecture.

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake became the heroine of the luncheon, after she had told of Lincoln's telling her he was "never too tired to shake hands with a pretty lady." "But that was many years ago," she added.

About 200 persons attended the luncheon, twenty-four of whom are Presidents of women's clubs.

HONORED BY IMMIGRANTS.

Newly Arrived Italians Ask About and Cheer Lincoln.

Three thousand Italians were landed in New York from the steamers Caronia and Sicilian Prince yesterday morning.

Word that it was an American holiday spread quickly among the immigrants. Such of them as had saved the red, white, and blue circulars sent out by the steamship companies to advertise the opportunities in the United States, pinned them to their coats. Coming over to the Barge Office they applauded the passing ferryboats and tugs, which flew the American flag in honor of the day.

Many of the immigrants who were piloted past the tall buildings of lower Broadway, each of which displayed a huge flag, stopped again and again to ask their guides about Abraham Lincoln. Some of them heard singular stories of Lincoln, but all of these were in his praise.

Stern Brothers

will continue to-day their sale of

Dress Silks

Consisting of

8000 Yds. Crepe de Chine
24 in. wide, in the most desirable colors, including black, white, ivory, cream and grays, at 75c
Regular Price $1.00 Yd.

5000 Yds. Colored Taffetas, superior quality, in a complete assortment of shades, 58c

Exceptional Value in their

Black Dress Goods Dep't

3000 Yds. Chiffon Broadcloths, medium and light weight, 50 and 51 inches wide, at $1.35
Real Value $1.75 Yard.

Also an important offering of

Fine White Goods

4700 Yds. Embroidered Swisses, Chiffon Finish, in a large variety of dots, also 5000 Yds, Satin Finish Brilliants, in dots and stripes, and Jacquard Figured Mercerized Madras, in numerous designs for waists and suits, 15c

2500 Yds. Swiss Pongenette, 48 inches wide, very desirable for embroidered waists and gowns, at 22c
Value 35c Yard

Women's Shoes—(First Floor Annex)

Walking Boots, Pumps, Toga and Sailor Ties in Patent Leather, Vici Kid, Black, Tan, Coral, Green, Gray, Orchid and White Russia Calf and Canvas.

Most Approved Shapes and highest grade workmanship, suitable for Early Spring and present wear.

Special attention is directed to a variety of Original Designs in Dress Slippers in Gold and Silver Applique.

West Twenty-third Street

HORSE IN $200 WINDOW.

Then Dives Into Cellar—Puts a Barber to Flight.

While Philip Fassett, a barber, was busy shaving a customer yesterday afternoon a large horse entered through the window of his shop at 617 East 138th Street. The entrance was most unceremonious. Before barber and customer knew what was happening they saw the frightened animal shaking his head above them. They fled hastily through the rear door, leaving the horse in possession.

The horse smashed a two-hundred-dollar plate-glass window, a good number of pieces of which remained in him.

The horse was helping his partner pull a water wagon—a mineral water cart from Brooklyn—when the blind staggers came on.

Straight through Fassett's window he went. Then he turned around and tried to get out again. Blinded by the pain of the cuts, instead of regaining the street the horse pitched headforemost down a flight of dark cellar stairs and lay there.

Policemen Gilmartin and Turbidy tied a rope around his neck. A big crowd that had gathered offered aid. Everybody tugged at the rope. Finally they pulled the horse out, took it to a stable, and had its wounds dressed.

MRS. BLAIR WINS SUIT.

Provident Life Must Pay $27,854 on Suicide's Policy.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—A jury in the St. Louis Circuit Court to-day returned a verdict for $27,854 in favor of Mrs. Appolonia Blair, widow of the former general counsel of the St. Louis World's Fair, in her suit against the Provident Savings and Life Assurance Company of New York.

The company refused payment on the ground that Blair contemplated suicide when he signed the policy contract. He took his life when he faced serious charges of embezzlement of trust funds.

STATE PRINTER'S PROTEST.

Brandow Threatens Suit If Governor Signs the Armstrong Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Gov. Higgins has received from the Brandow Printing Company a vigorous protest against his approving the bill authorizing the Armstrong Committee to contract with any printing company it chooses for 5,000 additional copies of the insurance investigation testimony. The protest is accompanied by a threat, if the bill becomes a law, to sue the State for the amount which the State printer loses.

The State printer asserts that the printing of the 50,000 volumes authorized by the Armstrong bill will cost the State $50,000, while the same could be obtained at contract prices from the State printer for about $18,000.

ICE HARVEST ACTIVITY.

Thousands of Unemployed Men Now Find Work to Do.

Special to The New York Times.

HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 12.—The ice harvest is again in full swing. Thousands of former unemployed men as well as regular ice-cutters are at work, and their pay averages $3 a day. In the Troy district on the Hudson River there is a great scarcity of help.

The representatives of New York ice companies have been in this district during the past two weeks, and have contracted for thousands of tons of ice, one firm alone undertaking to supply 30,000 tons if the weather permits. Already the Boston and Maine Railroad is running special ice trains from northern points, and there is now hardly any reason for anticipating an ice famine unless the weather should suddenly break again.

FOOD.

IT'S DIFFERENT

Since Coffee Left.

A Wisconsin lady says of coffee:

"From childhood I had been used to drinking coffee, and grew very fond of it.

"When, in the course of time, I began to suffer from stomach and bowel troubles, with accompanying headaches, pains in the chest, and loss of appetite and flesh, I was slow to suspect that coffee was the cause. My sister, who had used and knew the virtues of Postum Food Coffee, persuaded me to try it. I gave up the old kind of coffee with reluctance, thinking that I would never find a hot table drink that I would relish so well.

"I was therefore most agreeably surprised to discover that Postum when properly made—thoroughly boiled, was so very palatable. It proved to be a rich, creamy, delicious beverage, soothing and quieting to the nerves and healthily invigorating. I also found it nutritious, as the old kind of coffee never was.

"Postum began to help me from the very beginning, and I was thus encouraged to continue its use, until, I am happy to say, it landed me safely in Wellville, where I have been for three years and where I propose to remain. I find it a glorious and happy place to be in.

"I never before had such good health as I have now. No trace of my former ailments remain, I have put on weight until I am almost 'fleshy,' and my complexion has resumed the bloom of my girlhood days.

"My mother lost her life (as I can see now) through coffee drinking. Her ailments were precisely the same as mine were, but no one suspected at that time that they were due to coffee, and she continued to use it, her health growing steadily worse and worse till death put an end to her sufferings. If I had only known then what I do now, she might be living to this day.

"My father was also a great coffee drinker and tobacco user as well, and, I am sorry to say, too fond of liquor. He lives with me, and I have taught him to drink Postum, with the result that he uses much less tobacco and has entirely lost his appetite for strong drink, to the great improvement of his health. I feel most sincerely grateful to the discoverer of Postum Food Coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs

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AT MENDELSSOHN HALL,

On Thursday and Friday Evenings of this week, promptly at 8:15 o'clock.

Admission by card, to be had free of the Managers.

The Sale Will Be Conducted by Thomas E. Kirby of

THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS,

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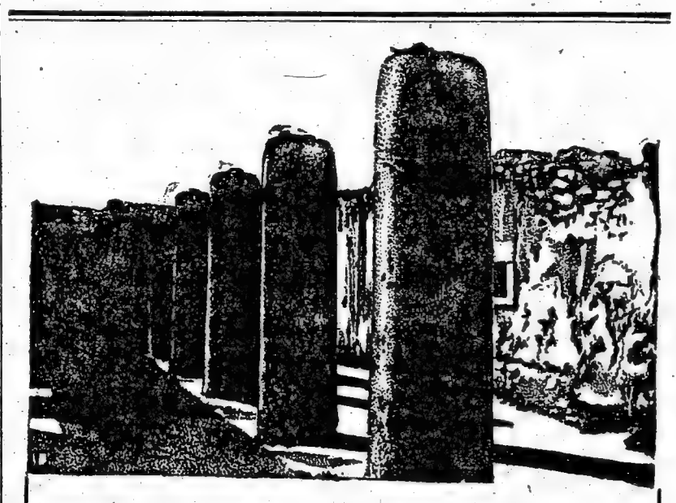

Mitla of Mysteries

The ruins at Mitla in Southern Mexico remain an unfathonable mystery, and will probably remain so for all time to come. Who built the wonderful temples; what manner of people were they that erected such magnificent edifices? An enlightened race beyond question; for none other could have made such beautiful carvings or laid such intricate fittings or planned such temples as these. But they have left behind them naught to tell who they were, whence they came or whither they went. The ruins were apparently ancient when the Spaniards came in 1519. They bear no resemblance to the work of the Aztecs, and were undoubtedly of an age long before that of Montezuma.

These ruins are only one of hundreds of interesting sights to be seen on a trip through Old Mexico.

Now is the Time to Visit Mexico

A month there at this time is a month away from the disagreeable, blustering weather of early Spring—a month amidst novel and interesting surroundings.

An attractive booklet, "Sights and Scenes in Old Mexico," is ready for distribution. It is replete with interesting facts and fiction about the Egypt of the New World. Write for free copy.

How to go to Mexico

The principal highway to Mexico lies through St Louis. Most roads run through trains to St. Louis, and the M. K. & T. Ry. runs through sleepers from St. Louis to the city of Mexico, without change. The route lies through the most interesting section of the United States—Indian Territory and Texas, where greatest activity and development are manifest. Most of the principal cities of Texas and Mexico; Dallas, Ft. Worth, Waco, San Antonio, Torreon, Zacatecas, Aguascalientes, Guanajuato, etc., lie along the route, and stop-overs are allowed at pleasure. Ask your ticket agent to sell you a ticket via St. Louis and the M. K. & T. Ry. For rates and full information, write

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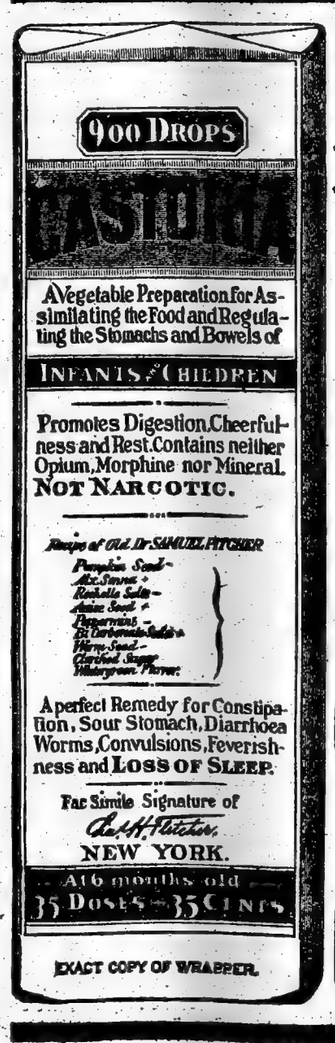

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

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Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
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Peppermint
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Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
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At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

OLD CROW RYE

Bottled Only by Us.

Is Never Sold in Bulk.

The Highest Quality OF RYE WHISKEY.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

H. B. KIRK & CO., New York.

Distillery, FRANKFORT, Ky.

Appearance, Comfort and Security in combination with correct optical alignment of lenses make the FINCH RIGID EYEGLASSES far more satisfactory than the ordinary form of eyeglass mounting.

Our booklet explains much more than this space permits.

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TWELVE PAGES.

JUDGE GROSSCUP'S REMEDIES.

The wrong of the corporation is not in the corporation itself, but in the public policy of the State and Nation that has permitted the corporation to become the exclusive right of a few people. If, when the formation of the industries of this country into corporations was taking place, the producers were given the chance of proprietorship and participation in them; for instance, if the shoemaker had become a part proprietor in the shoe factories and the engineer of the railroad in whose employ he daily risks his life, none of this outcery and none of the causes for outcry would exist. But such was not the case for some reason or other.—From Judge GROSSCUP'S address at the New Rochelle People's Forum, Sunday.

We can imagine some of the reasons why shoemakers have not become part proprietors of shoe factories. One of the commonest reasons, probably, was the lack of money to invest. But if a shoemaker had saved up, let us say, $1,000 by toil and frugal living, would Judge GROSSCUP advise him to invest it in the shares of a shoe factory? Would he have given him that counsel years ago, when "the formation of the industries of this country into corporations was taking place"? Sooner or later a lot of shoe factories fail and go into the hands of receivers. The Trustees of savings banks, a class that includes the most experienced, the most prudent, and the most capable investors in the country, do not put on their lists of investments even the bonds, let alone the shares of stock, of shoe manufacturing corporations. We suppose the small shoemakers of the country have pretty generally felt that the risks of factory management and production made it inadvisable for them to acquire proprietary interests.

Judge GROSSCUP'S idea is that the ownership of corporation properties should be distributed among the people, as the ownership of land is thus distributed through its division into small farms. We see no reason why his reform, if it be a reform, should not automatically accomplish itself. Corporate shares may be bought by anybody who has the price of them. In the case of the United States Steel Corporation this distribution has measurably taken place. That corporation has, we believe, some 80,000 shareholders, and it has offered valuable inducements to its employés to become the owners of shares. But the disastrous depression in Steel shares during the three years that followed the organization of the Corporation illustrates the point we have made with regard to the shoemaker. Railroad shares are very widely distributed among the people. When the corporations that own some of the chief mills in New England were organized their shares were likewise broadly distributed, the names of shareholders owning only a few hundred dollars' worth of stock appearing in great numbers on their books. But in general these investments, though small, were shrewdly made by persons in comparatively easy circumstances. Judge GROSSCUP apparently thinks it desirable that wage-earners and those of small accumulations should have a show. We think the answer to his criticism of present conditions is that wage-earners, either on advice or of their own motion, have preferred to put their money into savings banks. We have no doubt their decision was wise. A very large part of the corporation shares in this country are more or less speculative as investments. Wage-earners cannot afford to speculate.

Moreover, if corporate shares, like the soil of the country, were widely distributed among the people a tendency toward concentration would at once be observed. There is no such marked tendency in respect to real estate. The condition Judge GROSSCUP sets up as an ideal would be highly unstable. The shoemaker's thousand dollars' worth of stock would always tend to pass out of his hands, for the reason that he or his family would not have the capitalist's power to retain it. The shoemaker might fall sick and die—the family would have to sell the shares to get money for living expenses. So, the railroad engineer owning a few shares of railroad stock, when he became disabled through illness or old age, would use his corporation property exactly as he would a savings bank deposit, to pay his bills. Misfortune, improvidence, a desire to buy a house or a piano, the resolve to discharge a debt or pay off a mortgage—these and a hundred other things would continually tend to disturb and destroy Judge GROSSCUP'S ideal of distribution. The old conditions would be re-established. Corporate securities would obey the law they now obey, that tends to concentrate them in hands strong enough to retain them in reasonably permanent possession.

The thing that stands in the way of Judge GROSSCUP'S ideal is not the wicked corporation, but the habits of the people. He ought to begin by abolishing the savings banks—then, indeed, there would be a great popular demand for corporation shares. But the remedies he proposes of National incorporation and the establishment of "a Government exchange or a private exchange under Government supervision, through which the securities of National corporations could be bought and sold" seem to us a barren futility. National incorporation would be no guarantee against insolvency. The privilege of buying shoe factory stock in the Government Stock Exchange would not be so alluring to a sober-minded workingman that he would withdraw his savings bank deposit in order to buy shares. His remedy has the vice inherent in so many other nostrums offered to the public in these days of outcry and agitation, that it seeks to direct by a narrow, artificial regulation the behavior of large masses of men already and for centuries under the sway of natural law.

POLICING MOROCCO.

The reports from Germany as to the Algeciras Conference are again pessimistic. We do not attach great importance to that fact; it is likely to be part of the game, and if it does not serve its purpose the German tone will probably change. The controlling fact in the situation which is not always kept in mind, or is concealed, by the German press is that the conference was in effect called by Germany and that it will be a serious injury to the German prestige if it fail, especially if it fail by the sole action of Germany.

Nominally, the conference was proposed by the Sultan of Morocco, and that in itself was an innovation not without a good deal of unpleasant significance, for it is not agreeable to the participants in the European concert that a sovereign so obscure, weak, and irresponsible as this little African monarch should be recognized as entitled to bring all the Powers into action in a conference. His call would have been ignored, and he would have been treated with amused contempt, if Germany had not practically indorsed his action and to that extent made it her own. In so doing the German Government took upon itself a considerable and a definite accountability for the fortunate outcome of the conference, unless it were her intention that the outcome should be unfortunate, and only a step to war. Much is said in the German papers as to a "veto" to be exercised by Germany. It is a misleading term, but it has a foundation in fact. According to the precedent established in the conference of 1880, the affirmative action of the conference must be unanimous, and in this sense, if Germany chooses to oppose any determination taken by all the other Powers represented in the conference, she can defeat it. But the same thing could be done by any other Power. In the case of Germany, who brought the Powers together at Algeciras, such a course would be very grave. We hardly think she will venture that far.

The question then remains whether the claim of France to a practical control of the policing of Morocco will be sustained by all the other Powers than Germany. It is too soon to venture an opinion on that point. But it is worth while to remember that France could stand out for such a claim even against a majority of the Powers, and allow the conference to fall through on that account, without incurring the responsibility which a like policy on the part of Germany would impose, for France has a substantial and acknowledged interest in Morocco, which Germany distinctly has not. Nor is there any danger that she will be left to stand alone. Great Britain will firmly support her. Russia will support her, though not so steadfastly. Italy and Spain are likely to stand with her, and, with the exception of Austria-Hungary, whose position as yet is undefined, it does not now seem that any Power other than Germany will actively oppose her. In this situation we regard it as highly improbable that Germany will take the responsibility of a failure of the conference. If she does, her purpose cannot be a peaceful one.

POLITICS AND THE SCHOOLS.

We regret to say that the bill introduced into the Assembly by Mr. TOMPKINS, Tammany Democrat of the Fifth New York District, involves a definite risk of the injection of party politics into the management of our public schools. We enither know nor desire to intimate anything as to the motives of Mr. TOMPKINS or of the backers of the bill in the Board of Education or elsewhere. But it is plain to us, as, we think, it would be to any one impartially examining its provisions, that the effect of the bill, if passed, must be largely to increase the powers of the Board of Education with reference to the teaching side of the work of education which precisely it was the intention of the charter to confide to professional experts.

The bill, to begin with, excludes the City Superintendent of Schools from the Board of Examiners. It requires that the Board of Education shall by by-laws regulate the duties of the Examiners, shall provide the academical and professional subjects for examination, subject only to the State school law, and shall fix the times, places, and conditions of the examinations; that licenses to teach shall be issued in the name of the Board of Education, and be signed by the Secretary, and that the Board of Education shall have discretion to make licenses permanent or to refuse so to do. These are specific and practical functions in connection with the ascertainment of fitness in teachers and in connection with their employment for which the Board of Education not only possesses no adequate capability, but for which its members are necessarily and peculiarly incapacitated.

It was a foundation principle of the present system as organized under the charter that the entire teaching force should be selected and administered by competent and responsible officials selected impartially. The essential basis of that principle was that the Board had in the past abused such powers when they were reposed in it. The danger still exists. It would be unspeakable folly to go back a single step in the direction of the old, bad methods. This Tompkins bill would be such a step. Fortunately it is not likely that the Republican majority in the Legislature will directly aid their political opponents in such a plan.

THE MINERS' DILEMMA.

We now have two formal statements, one giving the reason why the bituminous colliers ought not to strike, and the other stating the operators' case against an anthracite strike. These are ex parte documents and attract attention to the lack of any statement by the miners justifying a strike. As the matter stands they simply demand what they want, with threats in case of refusal. If they strike they will have need of the support of public opinion, and this is not the way to secure it.

As regards the anthracite trade Mr. WILLCOX, with the approval of other employers, takes his stand upon the award by President ROOSEVELT'S Commission. "If there be any new facts which raise new questions beyond the scope of the Commission's award, they have not been brought to public attention." The presumption is, therefore, against the anthracite miners' demands, for the authority and impartiality of the Commission are beyond dispute. It is also indisputable that both miners and operators have thriven under the Commission's finding better than the general public, which in the future as in the past must bear the burden of any agreement between the combinations of labor and capital. Mr. MITCHELL'S chief demands are understood to be for "recognition" of the union and for the eight-hour day. Both these topics have been ruled upon. The Commission found against any arrangement which should limit employment to trades unionists, and the country is agreed that so long as this is a free Nation no third party should be allowed to force itself between employer and employé. One of the inalienable rights of every American is the right to sell his labor on his own terms, and the duty not to obstruct others in the exercise of the same right. The average anthracite work day is now under eight hours. The demand really is not for a shorter day, but for more pay by the hour, working out to an increase of 12.5 per cent. above the standard fixed by the Commission, which was itself an advance. It is not enough to make such a demand and enforce it by a labor trust. Mr. MITCHELL has his work cut out to overcome the presumption against him. An open mind will be kept for whatever he has to advance, but thus far he has presented no case.

The bituminous demand is prejudiced by differences among the men who advance it. When the men cannot agree among themselves, it is open to outsiders to choose between the contentions inside the union. It is not necessary to ask what is the operators' side of the dispute, because it is set out convincingly by the opponents of the strike within the union. Last July President DOLAN and Vice President BELLINGHAM were among the hottest supporters of the proposal to strike. Now they are attacked as traitors because they oppose a strike. Were they bribed? Is this a reasonable suggestion regarding men in such confidence among their associates that they have just been re-elected? Mr. DOLAN says wages have been doubled and the day shortened by two hours without a strike. To risk this gain by a failure to reach an agreement at a time when the industry is not prosperous is contrary to his judgment. It was an inspection of the operators' books which altered his mind.

Mr. DOLAN further objects to the tactics which prevent an agreement in any district unless every district reaches an agreement. He thinks it wrong that a National strike should be necessitated by the inability of the Illinois miners to agree with the operators whether the miners should pay the wages of the shotfirers. It is absurd enough that the bituminous industry should be thrown into turmoil over this detail, contrary to the previous practice of the union itself. It is intolerable that the anthracite industry also be stopped for such a petty reason. Yet Mr. MITCHELL, as President of both trades, has no authority to sign for either unless both get complete agreement upon every local dispute. This is a better way to cause a great strike than to win it. This is so obvious that it is necessary to seek an explanation of anything so desperate, and it is found in Mr. MITCHELL'S previous misfortunes in another policy. Having been previously beaten in detail by some miners working while others were idle, he is attempting to tie the two trades together. A strike of the entire industry would be portentous if it could succeed. Being foredoomed to failure by dissensions before it begins, and by the very fact of proportions beyond successful management, it is more threatening to the strikers than to others. If they will not heed advice, it will be necessary to beat them so that they will stay beaten until their case deserves success.

THE SUNDAY LAWS.

In a way, it is a matter for general congratulation that the "test case" respecting Sunday entertainments should be made upon a performance of VERDI'S "Requiem" at the Metropolitan Opera House. The prosecution of this "offense" brings into the most violent relief the absurdity of the Sunday laws of the State of New York.

Probably the great majority of New Yorkers are agreed that, as to public amusements, some line should be drawn between Sunday and other days. A far greater, and doubtless an overwhelming, majority of New Yorkers are doubtless agreed upon the propriety and even necessity of preserving the "rest day," one in seven. The Penal Code of the State of New York lays down the right principle in undertaking to prohibit on Sunday acts which are "serious interruptions of the repose and religious liberty of the community." But some of the details of prohibition are in serious or comic conflict with this principle. "Fishing," for instance, is expressly prohibited, although the proposition that a lone fisherman, that innocent and quiet man, is seriously interrupting the repose and religious liberty of the community would not be seriously maintained by any adult male within the boundaries of this Commonwealth.

The proposition that VERDI'S "Requiem" is calculated to undermine the morals of the community is particularly startling. Perhaps the fact that that happened to constitute the programme at the Metropolitan Opera House on this last Sunday was accidental. All the same, the prosecution of the ordinary and miscellaneous music given at a Sunday night concert at that resort would be justified only by the narrowest and most technical construction of the statute. Nobody can have helped observing that the more closely what we may call the programmes of the church services on Sunday evenings approach the conditions of the prohibited "stage entertainment," the more attractive and successful they are.

It is plain that the Penal Code, in its relation to Sunday amusements, should be reformed by an intelligent codifier, bearing in mind, in his specifications the excellent general prohibition of "serious interruptions of the repose and religious liberty of the community."

When it was found that Mr. DALRYMPLE'S views did not comport with the prejudged theories of EDWARD F. DUNNE, Mayor-elect, then Private Citizen DUNNE put in a claim to private ownership in the report and peremptorily forbade Mayor DUNNE from giving it to the public.—Alderman FOREMAN of the Chicago Committee on Local Transportation.

Why ascribe to Mayor DUNNE any motive but that which he elaborately avows—that of seeking to exploit an officer of a foreign municipality for his own private ends?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Holidays Not Observed.

Beyond any slightest doubt, the fame of LINCOLN and the National reverence for his name are steadily increasing. The whole country is now agreed in its estimate of his greatness, his wisdom, and his nobility, but—well, nobody could have passed through many of New York's business streets yesterday without realizing that the attempt to make Feb. 12 a holiday has been an almost complete failure. For work and trade were going on about as usual and there was really nothing of importance, except the closed doors of the banks, to indicate that the day is set apart from other days in memory of one who not only was, but is everywhere and by all gladly proclaimed to have been, a hero worthy of apotheosis. The trouble is that as a Nation we do not care for holidays of this sort and do not much believe in them as expressions of respect. Fourth of July is the only one celebrated from the popular heart, and the "barbarity," even of that celebration, has many and severe critics among that large and influential part of our population, the neurasthenics. Christmas is not ours, but Christendom's, and of course that holds its favor despite the frequent mutterings about blackmail and extravagance. All the rest have been put to other than their avowed purposes, in greater or less degree, usually in the behalf of "sport," and the two holidays coming in the short and chilly month of February have deteriorated into a mere excuse for after-dinner speeches. This is regrettable in some respects, but it is quite hopeless to contend with National instincts in a matter of this kind, and if the people do not want to take two holidays in February, in addition to its four Sundays, the people are not going to do it in spite of all laws and scoldings. They honor LINCOLN and WASHINGTON, but they insist on doing it in their own way, and the way doesn't happen to be that of devoting two days to commemorative ceremonies of a formal and distinctively tiresome kind. The appearance of disrespect troubles us all, however, and it would be well if the useless effort to keep up these holidays were abandoned. But to do so is probably impossible. Any legislator who made such a suggestion would be the instant target for fierce denunciation from sentimentalists who cannot see facts or who have no regard for them, and his "career" would come to an end at the next election, when he would be vehemently permitted to attend strictly to his private affairs.

Mere Play, and Silly at That.

By the exercise of all the kindness and ingenuity at our command we have as yet been able to view with almost convincing gravity the achievements and plans of the Aero Club. We have been helped in keeping straight faces while contemplating such proceedings as those of Sunday at West Point by the feeling that it is a good thing for a considerable number of men with money and leisure to interest themselves in the great problem of aerial navigation. We hope with something like confidence that before long that problem will be solved, and we would be especially pleased if the first practical airship were to be launched from American soil and sailed—before its more ambitious flights—through American skies. There are only mechanical difficulties to be overcome, and with the rapid improvement of motors, by which their energy is increased and their weight decreased, it almost seems as if it would soon be easy to build an airship in any well-equipped machine shop. But when our would-be sons of Daedalus not only waste their time and money on useless playthings with which they certainly cannot do anything not done by the hired aeronaut of the county fair and the traveling circus—with which, indeed, they have not done, and apparently do not propose to do, one-tenth as much in the way of taking risks and offering a thrilling spectacle as do those hirelings in scores of country places every Summer day—then we find ourselves threatened with loss of patience and feel within us the symptoms that in the past have often ushered in an attack of sarcasm. We haven't much respect for "balloons with paddles," of the kind made familiar by SANTOS-DUMONT and KNABENSHUE, but for the balloon without even a paddle we haven't any respect at all, and the only man who has an excuse for playing with such toys is the man so hard put to it for a living that for $5 or $10 he will risk death to amuse and astonish a crowd of gaping yokels. If our Aero Club is made up in any large part of amateurs who think they are engaged in serious business, or even in intelligent amusement, when they have paid a Frenchman bolder than themselves to make an aimless drift through the air under a bag of gas—and to laugh in his sleeve at them while he does it—the club is a pretty ridiculous institution. We understand that it contains several men of a wiser breed and that there is already talk of a "split." It cannot come too soon if the club, or a part of the club, really wants to advance the great cause of aerial navigation.

Tried to Thrill, But Couldn't.

According to The Chicago Inter Ocean, a patriotic thrill should go through every American at the thought that no labor leader of ours will ever be confronted, as was, recently, the unfortunate JOHN BURNS, M. P., with the cruel necessity of putting on a ruffled shirt, knee breeches, silk stockings, low shoes, a gold-laced coat, and a cocked hat over powdered hair before he can pay his respects to the titular head of his Government. We admit that the facts are about as The Inter Ocean states them, but somehow the patriotic thrill is missing, though we are ready enough to admit that the costume it describes is more than slightly ridiculous, according to modern taste. It is, however, a costume like any other, and we know no particular reason why anybody should refuse to wear it on an occasion where the established and accepted conventions required such garments under penalty of being unduly conspicuous if otherwise appareled. To our possibly degraded notions it was a mistake for Mr. BURNS to make a point of a matter so trivial, and he showed true wisdom in not sticking to the point too long. Our own labor leaders do not insist on calling at the White House clad in overalls or leather aprons. Many of them wear conventional evening dress whenever such garb is expected, and if they suffer from it they manage to conceal their pain with more than Spartan fortitude. It is well to be patriotic, and it is well to be sensible, but it is not patriotic to scorn everything foreign, and it is not sensible to indulge in the loud bow-wows about less than nothing.

Brooklyn Takes Time.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Herewith please find a letter from the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, which speaks for itself. It is bad enough if we have to wait two or three months in Manhattan to get papers returned from the Register's office, but when it takes a year to get them back from Brooklyn some relief ought to be provided. Perhaps a little publicity will provide the remedy. L. A. MALKIEL.

New York, Feb. 10, 1906.

Dear Sir: The mortgage asked for in your letter of the 8th inst. has not as yet been returned to us. As soon as we receive it from the Recorder's office we will forward it to you. It takes about a year now for us to get our papers back from record. C. D. BURDICK.

New York, Feb. 9, 1906.

A Moving Plea.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

o mister foley whi did hennry leeve his
busum frend aloan to sit ann greeve
ann moove away tu sum strainge furrin
land
whair hee cant see his fais or grasp his
hand
o bring olled hennry back tu himm wunse
moar
ann heel bee happi as hee wus befoar

Jersey City Heights, Feb. 10, 1906. A. J. W.

That Matter of Spelling.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Chaucer is an excellent authority for confounding the whole theory or lack of it upon which the spelling of the modern English language is based. Furthermore, from the standpoint of King Alfred's scribes and lawmakers, Chaucer or the compilers of the Doomsday Book are made to look like graceless libertines—free thinkers of the loudest type.

So if "Yankee" will take the long way because Johnson took it in 1792, let him carry his argument to its logical limits and grace his correspondence with all the philological peculiarities of the eighteenth century.

New York, Feb. 11, 1906. F. F. V.

The Only Born King.

From The Boston Herald.

There is a fact about King Alfonso well worth knowing. Of all the kings who have ever lived, with the sole exception of Jean I. of France, who lived but a few hours, he is the only one to be a King from the moment of his first breath—a veritable "born King." And since he is much spoken of these days it is not amiss to know his name, which is, his Most Catholic Majesty Don Alfonso XIII., King of Spain, of Castile, of Leon, of Aragon, of the two Sicilies, of Jerusalem, of Navarre, of Gibraltar, of the Western and Eastern Indies, of the Oceanic Continent, Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, of Brabant and Milan, Count of Hapsburg of Flanders, of the Tyrol, and Grand Master of the Golden Fleece. This is not really all, but it is a good deal to live up to, even for a King.

"Amusing Phrases."

From The Montreal Gazette.

Mr. Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, says that never in the history of the United States has there been threatened a strike of such far-reaching effect as that which he and his association are preparing for. And he seems to think that the situation is one that everybody but the strike makers should worry themselves about. This assumption of the union's separation from the interests of the rest of mankind has its amusing as well as annoying phases.

His Preparation.

From The Daily News.

"Bill Nye" once told a story about a man who, after eight hours' work on a country daily, was fired for incompetency and then went on a lecture tour of the country on the subject of "Journalism!"

A PLEA FOR ENTERTAINERS.

Urged That Actors and Singers Be Allowed Sunday for Rest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of your article in to-day's Times about the Sunday concert at the Metropolitan Opera House, may I suggest that possibly its entirely "sacred" programme may have been due to the fact that the police were expected?

It is not always thus. Sometimes one sacred number appears on the programme, sometimes more, but there is often a choice selection of purely secular music.

However this may be, the law seems to be plain enough—namely, that there shall be "no stage entertainments on Sunday nights for which an admission fee is charged." Cannot THE TIMES and other respectable papers in New York take up this question, and insist upon the enforcement of this law?

It will probably be more efficacious to appeal to the public on the humanitarian side than to mention any law—Divine or human. In common justice, let us give our actors and musicians one full day of rest, with no evening performance to mar it. After a matinée and an opera in the evening on Saturday the performers certainly should not be obliged to sing on Sunday.

While they are about it, cannot the authorities close the penny-in-the-slot shows on Broadway, which seem to flourish on Sunday? I have seen children going into some of them, and, while I do not know the character of the pictures, I suppose they are not of an elevating nature. G. E. STARR.

New York, Feb. 12, 1906.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the mother of sons whom I am anxious to see develop into as high a type as possible of the true American gentleman, I cry out in indignant protest against your correspondents who so ungraciously decry devoting so much space to Mr. Rockefeller.

What the public needs is more of the inspiration that comes from this notable example. How can we ever hope to attain a chivalrous American manhood when the exalted personality and magnificent efforts of Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., are so little appreciated as to occasion the suggestion that, so far as the public is concerned, he is too high a type of manhood to be interesting reading?

MARION L. WILCOX.

Tarrytown, Feb. 10, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., would it not be more to his credit and self-respect if, instead of dealing out moral platitudes to his Sunday school class, he employed his time in making restitution to a large number of men and women whom his father has mercilessly ruined? J. S. M.

New York, Feb. 11, 1906.

The Use and Abuse of Patronage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a great deal of talk in the newspapers nowadays about the use of patronage by the President of the United States for the purpose of getting support for his policies. In the days of Robert Walpole, Prime Minister of England, money and offices were used for similar purposes.

Is our President a statesman of the Walpole type? If so, the situation is worthy of comment, to say the least. I do not think Mr. Roosevelt is a corruptionist, but is he resorting to bad methods for "good" purposes?

I am tempted to say that corruption is good when it is used for good purposes with pure motives, but is very bad when used by bad men for bad purposes. To do a great right let us do a little wrong. Let us have corruption for holy purposes, a la Roosevelt. D.

New York, Feb. 12, 1906.

A Staten Island Protest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are fighting against what Manhattan endeavors to put at our doors that would compel us, who have pleasant residences in Staten Island, to sell and seek homes elsewhere. I consider it simply an outrage to put up immense buildings for a tuberculosis hospital to contain thousands of consumptives from your east side, and to bring people to live among the thousands who will occupy the very centre o fthe island and the best part of it. We do not want to make our lovely island the dumping ground of east side Manhattan.

STATEN ISLAND.

New York, Feb. 10, 1906.

A Question of Ethics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I saw a letter in THE TIMES about how to make angel janitors.

What would you advise me to do about a woman, fourth floor west, in this house who won't wait for the dumbwaiter to go up and drops cans and bottles down the shaft three times a day and straight along on Sunday?

New York, Feb. 11, 1906. JANITOR.

His First Bribe.

From the McAlester (Indian Territory) News.

The editor of this paper begs to acknowledge receipt for the first bribe of his editorial career. Some days ago we made inquiries of one of our society young ladies concerning a news item and elicited the following reply: "Yes, it's true, but ple-e-e-ease don't print it in the paper. If you leave it out, I'll give you a nikel's worth of peanuts."

We are not passionately fond of peanuts, but gallantry is our long suit. That "please" would have separated us from our overdraft at the bank without a single regret. So we omitted the story. It wasn't anything very startling, anyway.

This morning a Senegambian gentleman, preceded by about six inches of pleasant smile, wafted into the editorial sanctum with a package under his arm about the size of a week's washing.

Peanuts! The whole family will be kept busy for a week eating up the outward and visible manifestations of our venality. We begin to appreciate the joys of being a boodler.

Police Efficiency in Chicago.

From The Chicago Evening Post.

Great activity prevails in police circles. Two hold-up men were not only foiled in their attempts at robbery but were actually captured and carried to the police station. These remarkable achievements have not received the attention their importance merits, and it is only fair that the police force should be warmly congratulated and commended for its gallant and successful struggle against a hitherto invincible enemy.

By Another Name.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

Two "gentlemen thieves" were arrested in New York recently while bowing themselves out of apartments in which they had been surprised. We judge from the account of their manoeuvres that a gentleman thief is a sneak thief.

Old Words with New Meanings.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

After the teacher had carefully explained the familiar story she asked Tommy whether he expected to be among the sheep or the goats.

"How's a feller to tell," answered Tommy, "when his maw calls him a lamb and his paw says he is a pesky kid?"

In the Very Best Society.

From The Boston Herald.

By annexing the adjacent City of Allegheny, Pittsburg not only becomes the sixth city in the country, but she ranks right next to Boston. This is glory enough.

A Winter Song.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

I.

A singin' in de daytime—
A dancin' in de night;
Fix dat Georgy hoecake—
Roas' dem 'taters right!

II.

Ham in ever' smoke house
Sweet enough for grace;
(Yander come de fiddler:—
Ladies, take yo' places!)

DERBY NECK LIBRARY SPEAKS.

Hopes Its Minor Folly May Direct Attention to Others' Greater Follies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As President of the Derby Neck Library I thank you for calling attention to our stupidity, which is natural, and as Beethoven would say, "by the grace of God"; but you entirely miss the point. You should not advertise the natural failings of the foolish, but better call attention to the loose ravings of those able public men who, with charming manners and unquestioned talent, handle public questions in such a way as to lead the weak-minded to excess.

If our action shall even in the slightest degree lead to reflection on the part of the public and public speakers, it will accomplish all that we expected. We shall hear less of "to hell with the Constitution," "the destruction of the Government by war," and "the martyrdom of our rulers." W. F. OSBORNE.

Derby, Conn., Feb. 10, 1906.

ROOSEVELT AND RUSSIA.

Has the President's Interference Produced Bad Results?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In spite of the many foolish things Roosevelt has said and done I have always had a warm spot in my heart for the man. He is honest and independent, and his influence on American life and politics is distinctly salutary. But I fear that by his interference in the fight between Russia and Japan he has more than neutralized all the good he has ever done, or is ever likely to do. The pernicious effect of his meddling is beginning to be apparent only now.

I am opposed to war; but, as I stated in your columns at the beginning of the Russo-Japanese war, that war was necessary in the interest of humanity, in the interest of civilization. A few more victories—which undoubtedly would have been scored if Roosevelt had not so inopportunely "butted in"—and the brutal Russian autocracy would have been beaten to death.

Now its Medusa head is raised again. Heart-rending massacres of men, women, and children are instigated by it; the prisons and dungeons are overcrowded with the youth and intellectual flower of the country; thousands of people are subjected to unspeakable agonies and shot without trial, and the sky of Russia is as black—with only a red streak here and there—as never before.

One hates to think that things might have been entirely different if our good President, Roosevelt, had kept his hands off.

WILLIAM J. ROBINSON, M. D.

New York, Feb. 11, 1906.

Euthanasia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will Lurana W. Sheldon kindly inform an ignoramus whether the ultimate result of the practice of euthanasia would not be the destruction of all the finer feelings and of all the softer virtues? Perhaps they are useless and ought to disappear? Perhaps humanity has been on a wrong tack altogether for nineteen hundred years? Miss Sheldon's concluding sentence in her letter of Feb. 7 is well turned, but gives no answer to my questions.

Though I am still by far on the bright side of forty, and in no danger of being chloroformed, I am old-fashioned enough to see in this bedlam of modern print a rapid tendency toward savagery, down from the unfortunate phrase about the "survival of the fittest," through the labyrinths of Nietzsche's actual madness, the two immortal Richards, and the Dr. Osler of a day. And I thank God for every new author who gives us an oasis in the desert, or an eddy from the rapids where the blue sky is mirrored, and we may still dream of love, charity, humility, and compassion. S. A. Y.

New York, Feb. 10, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Veritas" appears to be a dealer in peculiar logic. If "finite man" can bring souls into this world why can he not send them out? If one is to juggle with the existences of others at one end, why not at the other? God seems to need the active assistance of man to bring souls here, so who knows but what the Almighty is awaiting help from man in running His co-operative handiwork elsewhere?

It is strange how men relegate to themselves the right to do a thing that is agreeable to them and consider wrong a thing that is not especially pleasant. L. W. S.

New York, Feb. 11, 1906.

State Names Discussion Narrows.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's paper is a plea from an Arizonian that the new State should be called Arizona. I agree with him. There is already one Mexico. Why have another? ONE WOMAN.

New York, Feb. 11, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apart from any sentimental considerations I and my friends are very much in favor of the name "Diotierra" suggested by "L. A. S." I heartily recommend its adoption. G. P.

New York, Feb. 11, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Without pretending to be an expert on phonetics I think "Diotierra" a very pretty name for the new State. Am surprised that it was not suggested before, being so obviously simple. MARIEKEL.

New York, Feb. 12, 1906.

Extravagance of a Countess.

From The London Express.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—Mme. la Marquise de la Rochefontenille is once more the Parisienne of the moment, and she is asking to be relieved of the too embarrassing attentions of the Court of Chancery, of which she is the ward.

The Marquise is one of the most famous "prodigal children" that even Paris has known.

At the age of 18, when she was Mlle. Therese la Perche, she was married to the Marquis de la Rochefontenille. In the course of five years she and her husband had got so badly into debt that her father had them both put under the care of the Chancery Court, which appointed M. Laenier its representative.

In 1894 the Marquise obtained a separation from her husband, and, it is alleged, went to extraordinary lengths in her prodigality. When ill she had her bed strewn three times daily with fresh orchids, a fad which cost hundreds of pounds a week.

Now she is seeking freedom from judicial control and declares that she is quite capable of managing her own affairs.

A POPULAR SONG.

(Recommended to sentimental composers and silver-voiced tenors.)

I.

A soldier boy was leaving
His sweetheart at the gate;
Their grief was something awful,
But such is human fate.
They held each other's fingers,
As sadly they did walk,
And 'mid their fond caresses
They sobbed this line of talk:

When the pumpkin patch is blooming in the Spring
And on the lowly thatch the robins sing,
Our sorrows will be done,
For you and I'll be one
When the pumpkin patch is blooming in the Spring.

II.

That boy returned from battle—
He heard no robins sing;
A patch of watermelons
He noticed blossoming;
He found his sweetheart married—
"You broke your vows!" he said.
"Nay! nay!" cried she, "remember
That we are to be wed—

"When the pumpkin patch is blooming in the Spring
And on the lowly thatch the robins sing."
Well, thinking of those words,
I shooed away the birds
And planted watermelons in the Spring."

THOMAS R. YBARRA.

R. C. CARTON'S HONEY NOW TURNED TO GALL

"Mr. Hopkinson" at the Savoy Is Biting Satire.

PROVIDES MUCH LAUGHTER

The Piece Is Capitally Acted by an Excellent English Company Headed by Dallas Welford.

Duke of Braceborough.....H. Stephenson
Earl of Addleton.....Fred Lewis
Lord Gawthorpe.....Howard Sturge
Hon. Otho Dursingham.....Charles Crawford
Mr. Smethurst.....Hubert Druce
Parbury.....Lewis Fielder
Samuel Hopkinson.....Dallas Welford
Lady Thyra Egglesby.....Miss Olive Temple
Eliza Dibbs.....Miss Annie Hughes
Duchess of Braceborough...Miss Elinor Foster

The sentimental Mr. Carton, who wrote "Liberty Hall" and "Lord and Lady Algy," conceals himself completely in his new work. Where we have been accustomed to a pen dripping honey we now find only gall. "Mr. Hopkinson," the latest Carton importation, seen yesterday afternoon at the Savoy, is a concoction of such unfamiliarly familiar design that one not only fails to recognize it as of the typical Carton brand, but is equally put to it in attempting to determine is species with respect to others.

Mr. Carton calls it a farce, and there is every reason for believing that he should know, yet one must disagree with him. Under analysis the play discloses such depths of pessimism, its character depicting and the events, their causes and effects, develop such hideous aspects of human nature, that one pauses to ruminate on the possible motive of the author when undertaking his task. Was it not his intention rather to produce a biting satirical comedy and point a moral in an uncompromisingly harsh and direct kind of way?

In any event, Mr. Carton has called his play a farce. Whether he has meant this as a Shawism, for the purpose of finding out whether we are blind enough to believe him and accept the play (undoubtedly clever and deeper than it looks) at its face value as set down by him in the programme, or whether we are reading into it something which was never intended, may be left for each auditor to determine as suits him best. There was no question at the Savoy yesterday afternoon as to the pleasure which "Mr. Hopkinson" afforded and is likely to afford successive American audiences. The laughter was continuous, and the applause—not so hearty, perhaps, as the English players deserved and expected—was rather more pronounced than is usual on these holiday afternoons.

It may as well be frankly admitted, however, that both the humor and its lesson would have seemed more pointed had Mr. Carton seen fit to remove at least one of his characters from the shadows for a small space of time. A more contemptible lot—from the bounder Hopkinson himself to the fashionable leeches who drain him—would be difficult to imagine.

The Tittlebat-Titmouse theme with which Mr. Carton deals in this play is not conspicuously original, but he does manage to put new wine into the old bottles, the only regret being that all the wine is so very acid.

The chief interest of the piece lies in the attempts of the Duchess of Braceborough to introduce Samuel Hopkinson, an erstwhile counter jumper, now inheritor of £10,000 a year, into a set where he is, of course, impossible. The Duchess and her husband are under certain pecuniary obligations to the Earl of Addleton, and in order to appease that nobleman it is necessary that they should provide his daughter, Lady Thyra Egglesby, with a rich husband, the only other stipulation in regard to eligibility being that the man shall not have a past. Hopkinson appears to me such a person, and Lady Thyra, although in love with Lord Gawthorpe, agrees to marry him. Despite the hopeless commonness of the prospective bridegroom, matters appear to be coming on satisfactorily until Eliza Dibbs, a young woman of Hopkinson's own class to whom he has formerly "made up," appears on the scene in the capacity of lady's maid to the prospective bride. When Lady Thyra is within twenty-four hours of her marriage to Hopkinson she suddenly realizes that it is impossible for her to carry out her promise, and arranges to elope with Gawthorpe, a plan, by the way, which is only carried out after that worthy gentleman, with a meanness not so surprising after what one has seen of all the other persons concerned, borrows the money needed for the purpose from his rival, Mr. Hopkinson. Subsequently Eliza, playing her cards cleverly, manages to extract £5,000 from Lord Addleton on a promise of silence as to her relations with Mr. Hopkinson, and when the storm bursts and passes over she is in possession of enough wealth to make it worth while for the bounder to redeem his pledge and lead her to the altar.

If one can divorce one's self from the idea that the people in Mr. Carton's play are intended to reflect real types—that is to say, if the whole affair can be looked upon, as he suggests, merely as laughable farce—it will provide a most diverting entertainment. The acting is, in the main, excellent, the English company succeeding in giving to the whole affair just the atmospheric suggestion which even our cleverest people cannot reproduce.

In a rôle to which in London James Welch lent his unique personality, Dallas Welford is certainly most excellent. A meaner little shrimp of a human being than his Mr. Hopkinson could not be conceived, but he is exceedingly droll in spite of his meanness. And the fact that he never once arouses a grain of sympathy can hardly be attributed to the actor, for Mr. Carton has not made Hopkinson in even the most infinitesimal degree a hero. Elinor Foster suggests the high-bred distinction of the Duchess admirably, and reveals a personality so agreeable that one almost forgives her for the cold, calculating business which, for the greater part, engages her attention. H. Stephenson plays the Duke with distinction and naturalness, and Lady Thyra, not an exacting rôle, is very satisfying in the hands of Olive Temple. As Eliza Dibbs, Annie Hughes provides an excellent bit of self-contained, easy, and assured comedy. The others are generally competent, though Mr. Fred Lewis errs in making the Earl more of a low-comedy figure than seems wholly necessary.

BOTH FOOD AND MEDICINE.

We like best to call Scott's Emulsion a food-medicine. It is a term that aptly describes the character and action of our Emulsion. More than a medicine—more than a food, yet combining the vital principles of both. It is for this reason that Scott's Emulsion has a distinct and special value in all wasting diseases. There is nothing better to remedy the troubles of imperfect growth and delicate health in children. The action of Scott's Emulsion is just as effective in treating weakness and wasting in adults.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

"GALLOPS" MAY HAVE A RUN.

Hunting Play, with Charles Richman, Entertains a First-Night Audience.

To the tune of coach horns and cracking whips, with a brave display of riding habits and scarlet coats, "Gallops" a new four-act play by David Gray, made its appearance at the Garrick Theatre last night. Nothing had been left undone to give the piece proper atmosphere. The orchestra played hunting airs and bugle calls, and the theatre ushers were togged out in complete hunting costumes with blue caps, scarlet coats, riding boots and spurs.

The play itself will probably have a familiar ring to those who have read Mr. Gray's short stories of cross-country life. Its action runs along in bright, out-of-door fashion, telling a little story of the life of sportsmen and ending up with the usual hunt ball.

As the result of a well-meant joke of a woman friend, "Jack" Hemenway, gentleman and good fellow, finds himself masquerading under false colors in the midst of a rabid hunting colony on Long Island. Everybody supposes him to be the great "Jack" Hemenway of steeplechase fame. In point of fact, he is only a cousin of the great rider, and has himself lost his nerve through a terrible accident in California.

Of course there is the inevitable girl who "loves a reckless rider," and to whom the masquerader must in honor bound unmask. But to prove his courage in the face of the insults of the "other man," Hemenway insists upon riding in the great race just at hand. He does so, and saves his rival's life at a nasty jump only to be accused by the latter of fouling. The girl has her moment of doubt. But a trusty groom who happened to be near the fatal fence sets everybody right, and the ungrateful villain takes himself and his broken collarbone into the night, while the hunt ball goes happily on.

The audience sees the race itself through the eyes of an excited group on top of a drag. But a real horse kicks over the dining table in the last act.

The piece was played by the new Garrick Theatre stock company, of which Charles Richman is leading man. A large audience applauded Mr. Richman's stalwart Hemenway, and liked him better and better in his successive riding togs, jockey's blouse, and scarlet evening coat. There was also approval for Frances Starr, who played the part of Nell Colfax, the girl at stake; Grace Filkins, as Mrs. Innis, a woman continually subject to calls on the long distance 'phone; W. L. Abingdon, who played Randolph Gordon, the unprincipled, and W. F. Hawtrey as the honest and providential groom.

At the close of the third act the audience discovered the author of the piece in the depths of a box, and he was forced to stand up and voice his thanks.

"THE BISHOP" HERE AGAIN.

William H. Thompson Reappears in Mrs. Craigie's Comedy.

"The Bishop," with W. H. Thompson in the title rôle, opened the week at the Princess yesterday afternoon and evening. Under its old title of "The Bishop's Move," this little three-act comedy, by John Oliver Hobbes (Mrs. Craigie) and Murray Carson, had a long run at the Garrick Theatre in London four years ago, and Mr. Thompson has already played it at the Manhattan Theatre in this city.

Mr. Thompson's slow, droll, kindly old Bishop was duly applauded. Drina De Wolfe, in pretty frocks and violets, was the fascinating but true-hearted Duchess, while Fay Wallace, in the ingenue part, and Thomas Ince, in the somewhat passive rôle of the nephew, rounded out the cast.

"The Bishop" was ushered in with a one-act curtain raiser, by Clay M. Greene, called "For Love's Sweet Sake." Despite its title, the piece hasn't a petticoat in it. It introduces a widowed banker, who has been five years abroad in search of health and who returns to his only son with loving greetings and a remembrance of $2,000,000 in Government bonds. In the first ten minutes after the meeting it develops that the son is about to be arrested for an embezzlement, of which the boy announces he has confessed his guilt. In the next ten minutes it develops that the noble youth, to shield the only girl he has ever loved, is taking upon himself the guilt of the man who married her. Thereupon, after some natural protest, the father hails his son as the biggest man in the world and weeps upon his shoulder. Sleigh bells and Christmas chimes contribute to the general cheer.

Mr. Thompson played the self-made father and Mr. Ince undertook the promising son.

COHAN AS G. WASHINGTON, JR.

A New Musical Piece by the Author of "Little Johnny Jones."

George M. Cohan's latest musical play, "George Washington, Jr.," was seen for the first time in this city at the Herald Square Theatre last night, with the author as the star. A large audience saw the production and seemed to be pleased with it.

The story tells of how George Belgrave (Mr. Cohan) breaks away from paternal guidance and changes his name to George Washington, Jr., because his father is an Anglomaniac and wants his son to make an English marriage. At this point the young gentleman meets Dolly Johnson, from Norfolk, Va., who is an obstacle in the way of an international marriage—an insurmountable obstacle, as it turns out.

Mr. Cohan sang two songs that will doubtless be whistled on Broadway before many days pass. These were "The Grand Old Rag" and "If Washington Came to Life." Other musical numbers that were popular last evening were "Virginia," sung by Miss Levey in the first act; "I've Never Been Over There," sung by Truly Shattuck in the second act; "Wedding of the Blue and the Gray," sung by Mr. Cohan and Miss Levey in the second act, and "He Was a Wonderful Man."

The action of the first act passes at Mount Vernon, with the historic mansion in the background, and the second act takes place in the corridor of the new Willard Hotel in Washington.

Many of the players who were with Mr. Cohan in "Little Johnny Jones" were in his support last evening.

HINDU DANCE IN VAUDEVILLE.

It Illustrates, at Proctor's, the Soul's Liberation from the Senses.

The head-line attraction at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre yesterday was a Hindu temple dance entitled "Radha," performed by Ruth Dennis, a young woman who has given some years to the study of Hindu rites. Although the dance has been given in public before, this is its first performance at a vaudeville theatre.

There is much opportunity for effective staging and electric effects, and the dance itself was gracefully given by Miss Dennis. Symbolically, it is supposed to illustrate the soul's liberation from the senses and its final attainment of peace.

Other leading acts on the Proctor bill were Rice and Prevost, Theresa Rentz, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fitzsimmons.

NEWS TO THE SOUTHERNER.

Observation of Lincoln's Birthday Bewilders the Dixie Man.

Seeking a friend in one of the city administration buildings yesterday a man from the South was informed by a janitor that no city business was being transacted. He left the building a bit dizzy.

"Funny," he said to a companion when he reached his hotel, "but this big town does surely upset a fellow. I didn't know it was a holiday."

"It sure is," answered his friend.

"I thought it was about the 12th of February and didn't dream it was George Washington's Birthday," said the Southerner.

"It isn't George's birthday," replied the Northerner.

"They don't celebrate St. Valentine's Day with a general holiday?" inquired the bewildered stranger.

"No, it happens to be Abraham Lincoln's birthday we're celebrating," his friend said.

"Er—ah—yes, I see," stammered the man from Dixie. "It doesn't happen to be a holiday in our calendar, you see."

THE Hardman Autotone Piano—the Hardman Upright and Piano-Player combined in one instrument. Indisputably the best combination of this sort before the public—$750.

The Harrington Autotone Piano, built on the same idea, is a Harrington Upright (controlled by this Company) containing the Autotone attachment—$550.

Moderate monthly payments.

Hardman, Peck & Co.,
Fifth Ave. & 19th St., New York.
524 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

LAVEDAN PLAY CREATES A PROFOUND IMPRESSION

"The Duel," as Acted in English at the Hudson Theatre.

INTERESTING IN ARGUMENT

But Not Wholly Convincing in Conclusion or in Acting—Company's Merits and Defects.

The Abbe Daniel.....Otis Skinner
Monseigneur Bolene.....Eben Plympton
Doctor Morey.....Guy Standing
The Porter.....Carl Anthony
Hospital Attendant.....Walter F. Scott
A Servant.....J. L. Carhart
Duchess De Chailles.....Fay Davis
Yvonne.....Sarah Padden

It has been many a long day since a serious argumentative play from France has created so profound an impression in this city as "The Duel," seen for the first time by an English-speaking audience at the Hudson Theatre last night, and though there will be occasion presently to qualify one's expression of approval as to the value of M. Lavedan's play, its reception may be regarded as a most agreeable sign of a recurring demand for something in the way of theatrical fare not to be wholly designated as froth and frippery.

Apart from the play's inherently strong qualities, several facts conspired to make a success last night. The acting, though occasionally pitched in a key of too vociferous boisterousness to admit of the best shadings and differentiations, was, on the whole, of an admirable quality. Indeed, for the first performance it was perhaps just this vociferousness which was needed to command the attention of people not yet sure of being held by argument on a subject not vital to most of them.

And the play, fortunately, requires little or none of the usual amending and remolding, the result being that Louis N. Parker, the translator, provides a transcript that is generally most admirable, preserving the spirit and quality of the original, and reflecting in a very unusual degree its literary elegance and excellence. These, by the way, are considerable.

M. Lavedan's plan, as is pretty generally known by now, details in three acts the struggle for a woman's soul that ensues between two brothers, one an atheist, and something more than that—a free thinker along amatory lines—and his brother, a parish priest, to whom the woman has fled for consolation in the moment of her trial. To this trinity of conflicting characters is added a fourth in the person of a Bishop, representing in some measure worldly experience and tolerance.

It has been argued by some French critics that in the characters of the Abbe and the Bishop M. Lavedan has supplied the anti-Catholic party with strong objections to the confessional, especially for women, in modern society. The fact of the matter is, however, that "The Duel," for all its cleverness (and therein perhaps lies its chief cleverness) leaves the matter exactly where it finds it, a fact which will be more patent when its story has been briefly rehearsed.

The first act passes in the study of Dr. Morey, who has a private sanitarium for persons suffering from mental and nervous diseases. One of his patients—who is never seen, by the way—is the Duke de Chailles, a hopeless morphinomaniac. The doctor loves his patient's wife, whom he has had many opportunities of meeting during her visits to his office. She reproves his declarations of passion, while obviously sharing the sentiment which inspires them, but in answer to a direct question admits that she has no religious scruples, though bound to faithfulness by an ordinary regard for chastity and honor.

The introduction of two other characters is accomplished in this act, for the doctor has another patient, Monseigneur Bolene, a missionary Bishop, recovering from exhaustion after severe experiences in China. The Abbé Daniel, a parish priest, in one of the poorer quarters of Paris, comes to visit the Bishop; it develops that he is Doctor Morey's brother. In a subsequent meeting between the two men the Abbé learns of his brother's intent with regard to the Duchess, though for the time being he is unaware of her identity.

The argument which follows deals with the eternal question of faith versus science, but is cumulatively intense and sets the respective controversial figures in a clear light. The way is now left open for another meeting of the Duchess and the Doctor, whose passionate appeals finally wring from the woman, after a considerable struggle, the promise of a rendezvous.

The second act shows the Duchess's visit to the Abbé Daniel's study, and it appears that she has previously sought him in the confessional, making known her terror lest she should yield to the importunities of her lover. The Doctor, having followed unknown to the Duchess, is moved to frenzy at the discovery that it is not only a priest who has come between him and the lady he loves, but that the priest in question is his own brother.

The Bishop has previously quoted the line from Euripides that the enmities of brothers are the fiercest of all, a line which provides not only the keynote of this scene but is sounded throughout the play. In the midst of a heated argument the Abbé is called away to administer extreme unction to a dying parishioner, and in his absence the Doctor presses the arguments of natural human affection against those which he regards as mere mummery and superstition.

The Duchess, apparently weakening, finds new strength when the Abbé returns, and departs leaving the two men alone. Then the Doctor turns the vials of his wrath upon the priest, finally intimating that his brother's interest in the Duchess is not so spiritual as he would have himself believe. This suggestion is especially horrible to the Abbé since it begins to dawn upon him for the first time that there may be a grain of truth in it. He replies vigorously, however, and finally in a burst of indignant and impassioned eloquence drives his brother from the room.

Up to this point and throughout, in fact, the play is maintained on a level of the highest technical and constructive skill, but the third act loses purpose and interest quickly, for it develops early in the action that the morphinomaniac is dead, and it is at once apparent that the only real obstacle to the union of the lovers has been removed. The Abbe determines to go away, and in a splendidly written scene, after conquering his own desires, he persuades the Duchess that she is not fitted for the spiritual life, (she has contemplated entering a nunnery,) and departs, to take up a new existence in a leper colony.

Search the play as one will there is in reality no answer to the question of whether priestly government, rather than self-reliance, is more efficacious in spiritual emergencies. The Abbe has declared that nothing will make him abandon the soul of the young and beautiful Duchess, whose coming to him he looks upon as a miracle, but at the moment he is confronted with his brother's suspicions he is prepared to enter a monastery, leaving the Duchess's soul to take care of itself while he makes sure of the salvation of his own.

The Duchess herself does not relinquish her determination to become a nun because of the prudent and world-wise admonition of the Bishop, but because she receives the very timely and satisfying information that the morphinomaniac has ended his miserable existence. Here then is the hand of M. Lavedan, playwright, fashioning the satisfying ending rather than anything suggesting the mercifully intervening Providence.

One knows, of course, that coincidental circumstance does sometimes solve great problems which have become too complex to be unravelled by bungling human fingers, but somehow in his very title M. Lavedan has led us to suppose that one or the other participants in the duel will be the victor by reason of his own strength rather than by any mere factitious or coincidental circumstance. At the same time it must be admitted that in injecting the element of doubt into the Abbe's character M. Lavedan suggests the fine complexity of emotions in the midst of which even the strongest man may be found to waver.

It would be pleasant to speak unreservedly in praise of the acting of this play; but though in many respects most excellent, it just falls short of being entirely satisfying. Otis Skinner's playing of the Abbe Daniel, conspicuously admirable in speech, gesture, and passional expressiveness, was occasionally overburdened with its very eloquence. He is recitative where the conversational note might be better employed, and he labors with forensic emphasis in passages that might be easily and more pleasantly glided over.

Much of this quality may have been due to the ordinary nervousness of a first night, but it must be amended before Mr. Skinner's performance will compare favorably—as it is then likely to do—with that of the brilliant Le Bargy, who created the part in Paris. Miss Davis, too, is apparently not yet at ease in the part of the Duchess, a fact which may in some measure be attributed to the uncertain, unstable quality of the character itself. She had moments that were extremely fine, but an occasional insincerity, and a growing habit of lingering unnecessarily, if musically, upon unimportant words, robbed some of her scenes of their full value.

Guy Standing gave, on the whole, the best performance of any part in his career, his chief shortcoming being unnecessary noisiness. Eben Plympton, generally very impressive and dignified, offended in respect to an overelaborated utterance in passages that might better have been handled with more simplicity. With a few more performances the faults cited are likely to be, in part at least, amended; as it stands, however, both play and acting are so far superior to the common run that it will be more than usually interesting to observe their reception by the public at large.

"TRAVIATA" AT THE OPERA.

Large Audience Hears Brilliant Singing by Sembrich, Caruso, and Scotti.

One of the anomalies of operatic management was illustrated at the Opera House last night, presenting a problem which must puzzle the manager as well as the observer. "Traviata" was brilliantly sung to a crowded house, which enjoyed the performance thoroughly and was liberal with its manifestations of approval. There was much beautiful singing. That could scarcely fail to be the case with Mme. Sembrich and Messrs. Caruso and Scotti associated in the principal parts of a very tuneful opera, and it was pleasant to see a large audience show undoubted appreciation of sincere effort.

The anomaly consisted in the fact that only a few weeks ago "Traviata" was sung on a Saturday night with equal brilliancy at popular prices to a much smaller audience. The cast was identical, with the exception that Mr. Dippel was the Alfredo instead of Mr. Caruso. Does that fact account for the difference in the size of the audience, or do bigger prices attract bigger crowds? Or, still again, is love of fine singing restricted to thise who can afford to attend the opera on "swell" nights—including those who stand up?

Mr. Vigna conducted last night, and besides those already mentioned the singers were: Miss Bauermeister and Mme. Jacoby and Merrs. Bars, Dufriche, Bégué, and Paroli. The chorus sang well, and the ballet presented a particularly bright picture.

AT THE THEATRES YESTERDAY.

"Bedford's Hope" began its fifth successful week at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

Al Wilson appeared in "The German Gypsy" at the Murray Hill.

At the Metropolis "His Last Dollar" was the attraction.

Mrs. Leslie Carter began her second week in "Du Barry" at the Academy of Music.

Frank Daniels returned to the city in "Sergeant Brue," appearing at the Harlem Opera House.

"Texas" was the melodramatic offering at the American.

"At the World's Mercy" was given at the New Star. William Bonelli played the leading role.

"The Grafter," with Hap Ward, began a week's engagement at the West End.

William Collier in "On the Quiet" was the attraction at the Grand Opera House.

William J. Kelly and his stock company presented "Prince Karl" at the Yorkville.

"The Eye Witness," a melodrama, was given at the Third Avenue.

"Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" was the week's revival by the Proctor 125th Street Theatre Stock Company.

At Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre James J. Corbett, supported by the all-star stock company, appeared in Bernard Shaw's "Cashel Byron's Profession."

Louise Gunning was the top-liner at the Victoria. Others on the bill were the Military Octet, Mathews and Ashley, Brandow and Wiley, and James Lee.

At Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre the Cottrells were the featured attractions. Emmett Corrigan, Empire City Quartet, and Gardner and Vincent also appeared.

John C. Rice and Sally Cohen appeared in "All the World Loves a Lover" at Keith's. Others on the programme were Edmund Day and Blanche Crozier, Auguste Van Biene, and Rice brothers.

Grace Cameron was the head-liner at Hurtig & Seamon's. Others were Will Cressy and Blanche Dayne, Sydney Dean, Ward and Curran, Howard brothers, and the Larsen sisters.

At Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum the attractions were the Cliffords, Moore's minstrels, and the moving pictures.

Henri de Vries presented "A Case of Arson" at the Colonial. The additional features were Joe Welch, Louis A. Simon and Grace Gardner, and Howard and North.

The Royal Hungarian Boys' Band was first on the programme at the Alhambra. Others were Carter de Haven, Paul Sandor's dogs, Gallagher and Barrett, and Mazuz and Mazette.

Capt. Canto, the Hungarian Band, the cinematograph, and the World in Wax were the attractions at the Eden Musee.

The Trocadero Burlesquers held the boards at the Circle.

The attractions that remain are "A Society Circus" at the Hippodrome, "The Lion and the Mouse" at the Lyceum, "The Little Gray Lady" at the Majestic, "The Rogers Brothers in Ireland" at the New York, Ethel Barrymore in "Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire" and Lionel Barrymore in "Pantaloon" at the Criterion, Blanche Bates in "The Girl of the Golden West" at the Belasco, "Mexicana" at the Lyric, Louis Mann and Clara Lipman in "Julie Bonbon" at the Fields, "The Clansman" at the Liberty, Fay Templeton in "Forty-five Minutes from Broadway" at the New Amsterdam, Elsie Janis in "The Vanderbilt Cup" at the Broadway, Maude Adams in "Peter Pan" at the Empire, "The Earl and the Girl" at the Casino, Fritzi Scheff in "Mlle. Modiste" at the Knickerbocker, "Before and After" at the Manhattan, David Warfield in "The Music Master" at the Bijou, William Faversham in "The Squaw Man" at Wallack's, "Lucky Miss Dean" at the Madison Square, and Raymond Hitchcock in "The Galloper" at the Garden.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman will give a domino party this evening for her daughters, the Misses Mary and Cornelia Harriman, and in the afternoon Mrs. Henry G. Trevor will give a bridge party for her sister, Mrs. J. Bruce Ismay. Mrs. John Clarkson Jay and Mrs. Edith Van Cortlandt Jay will be at home at their new house, 106 East Seventy-ninth Street, and Mrs. William H. Bliss and the Misses Barnes will be at home at 6 East Sixty-fifth Street.

***

There has again arrived by cable from Paris a report of the engagement of Mrs. Isaac Bell, who was a Miss Jeannette Bennett, a sister of James Gordon Bennett, to the Count Alexandre de Gabriac of Paris. Mrs. Bell has made her home in Paris for many years. She has an unmarried daughter, Miss Nita Bell. One of her daughters married Mr. Ricardo, and another the Count d'Araman. The Count's brother, Count Arthur de Gabriac, married Miss Fithian of San Francisco.

***

Mrs. H. Mason Raborg gave a small dance last night at Delmonico's for Miss Frances Livingston, her débutante daughter by her first husband. About 150 guests were asked. The dancing was in the small ballroom. Among those invited were the Misses Gladys Pell, Emily Coster, Eleanor Mortimer, Dorothy Whitney, Katharine Barney, Elsie Nicoll, Louise and Olga Kobbé, Audrey Townsend Sackett, Grace Ruggles, Ellen and Laura Delano, Emily Foster, Mary Newbold, Dorothy and Irene Shepard, Alice Du Vivier, Pauline Riggs, Jane Hone Lewis, Emily Trevor, Hester Hone, Annie Sturgis, Eleanor Whitridge, Valerie Haddon, Maria de Acosta, Eunice Terry; also Mr. and Mrs. Garret Kip, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Gilford, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Manice, the Messrs. Edward Livingston, H. C. Pell, Jr., O'Donnell Iselin, Harvey Montague and Rene Montaigne, H. F. Benjamin, Stewart Witherbee, Cyril Hatch, Ricardo de Acosta, Robert Van Cortlandt, C. F. Baker, Jr., Franklin A. Plummer, Albert Gallatin, Jonathan Thompson, Thomas Sturgis, Jr., Russell Landale, W. H. Fearing, Rudolph Neeser, Reginald Wigham, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., Albert Z. Gray, William and Joseph Grace, Stuyvesant and Seth Low Pierrepont, William Livingston, Emmett Harris, Dongan de Peyster, and Richard H. Bull.

***

The death on Saturday in Dr. Bull's private sanitarium of Mrs. A. Somerville Van Duzer, who was Miss Sarah Fairchild, has thrown a number of New Yorkers into mourning. Mrs. Van Duzer and her daughter, Miss Julia Fairchild Van Duzer, have been making their home at the Park Avenue Hotel. Mrs. Van Duzer was well known in society.

***

The engagement has been announced of Miss Clara C. Westinghouse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Westinghouse of this city to Charles William Fletcher of Boston. No date has been set for the wedding.

***

Among those who registered at the Lakewood Hotel on Saturday were Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin M. Warner, and Franklin A. Plummer.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Southern disturbance has reached the North Carolina Coast with increased intensity, and the rain area has extended through the South Atlantic States into Southern New Jersey, with high north winds on the South Atlantic Coast.

Winds along the New England coast will be brisk to high northeast, on the Middle Atlantic Coast, high northeast to north; on the South Atlantic Coast, north and diminishing, except high on the North Carolina coast; on the Gulf coast, light to fresh east to south, and on Lage Michigan, fresh south over southern portion, becoming variable, fresh north over northern portion.

Steamers departing Tuesday for European ports will have brisk to high northeast to north winds, with rain to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York and Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain or snow Tuesday and probably Wednesday, brisk to high north winds Tuesday.

New Jersey and Delaware—Rain Tuesday, brisk to high northeast to north winds; Wednesday rain or snow.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	20	24	4 A. M.	28	36
6 A. M.	20	26	6 P. M.	37	37
9 A. M.	20	32	9 P. M.	42	36
12 M.	25	35	12 P. M.	39	36

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 30; for the corresponding date last year it was 28; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 33.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 30; at 8 P. M. it was 30; maximum temperature, 37 degrees at 3:20 P. M.; minimum, 24 degrees at 3 A. M. Humidity, 82 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 86 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

$5.00x1,000=$5,000.00

$5.00 will supply a needy family with bread for five weeks. We know 1,000 families that need your help. Mail check to-day to ROBERT SHAW MINTURN, Treasurer, 105 East 23d Street.

Hunyadi János

Natural Laxative Water moves the Bowels copiously and gives a pleasant, satisfied feeling that nothing else will—no griping—no purging.

A positive, prompt relief from Constipation and Bowel troubles.

Get a bottle to-day and take half a glass on arising

FOR CONSTIPATION

THE LAKE

A New Novel By GEORGE MOORE

If you were an Irish priest—and you had a sensitive conscience—and you met a lovely woman—and she helped you in your parish—played your Te Deums in your chapel—decorated the altar. If you learned that she had sinned—and conceived it to be your duty to preach against her—and drove her out of the parish—and suffered with the fear that you had driven her to a life of shame—and finally found that you loved her—what would you do? Read this story of a soul struggle, and learn what the hero did.

D. Appleton & Company, Publishers, New York.

VOGUE
VOGUE
Fashion Published Thursdays 10 cts. on newsstands. $4 a Year 11 E. 24th St., N. Y.

OPENING TO-DAY

A. Simonson

HAIR MERCHANT

HAS REMOVED

TO HIS NEW BUILDING

398 Fifth Avenue

36-37 STREETS, OPPOSITE TIFFANY'S

A CARD

Having catered to and dealt with the most fastidious and fashionable class of ladies all my lifetime, I fancy that I possess the fullest knowledge of their requirements, and in anticipation of this fact I have erected at the above address a building as complete and quite as near perfection in all its details as architects and builders were able to accomplish.

I am quite satisfied that my numerous patrons, friends and the public at large will be pleased with the luxurious accommodations I am able to offer them.

A cordial invitation to inspect my new establishment is herewith extended to all.

NEW DEPARTMENTS

With so much more space (*my present place of business is exactly six times as large as the old*) I have added, besides the well established

Human Hair Goods, Hair Ornaments and Hairdressing Departments,
A Manicure Parlor
and
Facial Massage, Electric, Pedicuring and Dermatological Departments
For Ladies Exclusively.

It is needless to say that after a whole year's time of constant preparation I have everything on a scale of elegance and comfort such as the best people of this city are accustomed to.

A. SIMONSON
398 FIFTH AVENUE
36-37 STREETS, OPPOSITE TIFFANY'S

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Lion and the Mouse" will reach its one hundredth performance at the Lyceum Theatre to-night.

Harrison Grey Fiske is preparing for the production of a play by Zola, to be presented by Bertha Kalich in conjunction with the regular performances of "Monna Vanna." Jeffreys Lewis and Grayce Scott have been engaged to support Mme. Kalich.

Dwight Elmendorf is soon to present at Carnegie Hall a series of five travel talks, descriptive of a six months' tour of Northern Africa.

The seventh and final matinee of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts will be given on Thursday, March 8, at the Empire Theatre. "The Fool's Folly," a one-act play by Oliver White, and "Friends of Youth," a comedy in four acts, by Ludwig Fulda, will comprise the programme.

Bazaar to Help the Ursulines.

A bazaar will be held in the new Ursuline Academy, Park Avenue and Ninety-third Street, beginning to-morrow night and closing Saturday night. It will be open from 8 to 11 o'clock each evening and each evening will begin with an address from some prominent speaker. On Friday the bazaar will be open from 3 to 6, so that school children may attend.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Emerson Barrett.

WEST NEWTON, Mass., Feb. 12.—William Emerson Barrett, publisher of The Boston Advertiser and Record, died this morning at his home here. He had been ill with pneumonia for only three days.

Mr. Barrett was about 50 years of age. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1880, and joined the staff of The St. Albans Messenger the same year. Two years later he became Washington correspondent of The Boston Advertiser and later gained control of the paper.

He served five terms in the Massachusetts Legislature and was Speaker for several sessions. From 1895 to 1899 he represented the Seventh Massachusetts District in Congress.

Mrs. John J. de Barril.

Mrs. John J. De Barril, who was Miss Manuela De Lavererie, died at her home, in the Hotel Stafford, on Saturday. Several days before she had been stricken with apoplexy. Mrs. De Barril leaves several children, including Miss Maria De Barril and Juan José De Barril, who lived with their mother.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE D. MacMILLAN of La Crosse, Wis., President of the La Crosse Gas and Electric Company, died yesterday of uraemic poisoning. He was 61 years old.

JOHN W. THOMAS, President of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, died in Nashville, Tenn., yesterday. He was born Aug. 24, 1830, at Nashville. He entered the railroad business in 1858.

Capt. JOHN D. ROGERS, for thirty-four years Superintendent of the Round Lake (N. Y.) Camp Meeting Grounds, died at his home there yesterday, aged 68 years. He was a veteran of the civil war.

ROBERT JOHNSTON of the firm of Robert Johnston & Co., woolen merchants of Howard Street, this city, died on Sunday at his home, 738 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn. He was a native of Ireland, and fifty years old. He leaves a widow and daughter.

Commander GEORGE W. MENTZ died at the League Island Navy Yard on Sunday. He was appointed to the Naval Academy from New Jersey, and was graduated in September, 1866. He was made an Ensign in 1872; Master in 1875; Lieutenant in 1881, and a Lieutenant Commander in 1899.

FRANK E. BURLEY, member of the firm of Burley & Tyrrell, glass and crockery dealers in Chicago, was found dead in his apartments Sunday. Paralysis of the heart is believed to have been the cause of death. Mr. Burley, who was 56 years old, belonged to the Washington Park Driving Club, the Union League, and the Chicago Club.

CHARLES RAY of East Orange, N. J., died in St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, of apoplexy Sunday night. Mr. Ray went to Brooklyn to visit friends on Saturday. He was connected with a book firm in New York, and was a member of the East Orange lodge of Elks, and of Corinthian Lodge, Royal Arcanum. A widow and two daughters survive him.

JOSEPH D. WEED, a prominent merchant of Savannah, Ga., died suddenly at his Summer home in Noroton, Conn., yesterday of heart disease. He went there Saturday from New York, intending to go soon to Boston, where he was to take a steamer for Savannah. He was 70 years old. His brother is Bishop Edwin G. Weed of the Florida diocese of the Episcopal Church.

AARON M. PARKHURST died suddenly at his home in Springfield, N. J., on Sunday of heart disease. He was 73 years old. He was an Elder and Trustee of the Springfield Presbyterian Church and the Branch Mills Chapel. He had served as Mayor of Mountainside, and at the time of his death was tax collector. He is survived by two daughters and a son.

JOHN BARRETT'S PRIZES.

Gives Columbia $225 for Essays About the Latin-American Republics.

John Barrett, United States Minister to Colombia, has sent to President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University a check for $225 to be used for three prizes for the best student essays on the relations of the United States with the Latin American republics. The prizes will probably be divided into, first, $100; second, 75, and third, $50.

Mr. Barrett says that the last contest for prizes on the same subject, offered by him, showed the lamentable ignorance of the younger generation of the United States in regard to Central and South America.

Without Extra Charge.
Marriage and Death Notices
inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following named morning newspapers.

Boston Globe,	Pittsburg Dispatch,
Buffalo Courier,	Providence Journal,
Cincinnati Enquirer,	Rochester Herald,
Chicago Record-Herald,	St.

MACKAY WON RACQUET FROM PAYNE WHITNEY

Captured Championshp at Tuxedo in Three Straight Games.

TOOK GOLD TROPHY TWICE

Winner Outclassed Opponent—Fincke Beat Devens in Final Round for Squash Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Clarence H. Mackay of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club, to-day defeated his clubmate, Payne Whitney, in the final round for the Gold Racquet Championship in three straight sets, by scores of 15—12, 15—7, 15—8. By his victory to-day Mackay adds a second win for the $500 prize, and needs to capture it but once more for it to become his permanent property. Both players had gone through the preliminary rounds in such an easy fashion that the big holiday society crowd was early on hand in anticipation of a close contest.

Mackay, in addition to being the holder of the Gold Racquet, is a former National champion. Whitney also held premier National honors a couple of years ago, which placed the two experts on a comparatively even basis. Whitney's playing to-day was a big disappointment, as only in one game did he show anything like his real form. While his service at times was superb and unplayable, it lacked consistency. Mackay was at his best. In addition to his deadly service, he played his returns with consummate judgment, while his placing completely nonplused Whitney.

There was little betting on the event, a few wagers being placed at 5 to 4 in favor of Mackay.

There was not a vacant seat in the gallery when Referee I. Townsend Irvin started the game. Whitney's service puzzled Mackay at the start, and he secured a good lead. At the end of the fifth hand Whitney led by 12 aces to 10. Mackay put Whitney's hand out with a low corner smash and ran four aces before he missed the game ball. Whitney had an excellent chance to win out, and served Mackay with a hard ball in the right corner. The latter got it up in time and again beat his opponent on a sidewall shot. He then ran out the necessary ace.

Mackay continued his hand and gave a splendid exhibition of serving. Before he was disposed of he had tallied nine aces, eight by service and one by opponent's miss. With the score 9 to 0 against him, Whitney played a plucky, uphill game, but the handicap was too severe, and his opponent completed his fifteen aces, while he was putting together seven.

The third and deciding game was one-sided. Mackay scored just twice as fast as Whitney. The latter was rapidly tiring, while Mackay appeared as fresh as when the match started. The holder secured a comfortable lead in the first two hands, and maintained it throughout, winning easily by the score of 15 to 8.

In the final round for the National squash championship R. Fincke of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club scored an easy victory over A. L. Devens of the Harvard Club, in two straight sets. Fincke held his opponent safe in each set, and outplayed him in every department of the game. Summary:

GOLD RACQUET CHAMPIONSHIP.

FIRST GAME.

Mackay—1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1—15.
Whitney—1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—12.

SECOND GAME.

Mackay—1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 7 0 0 8 0 1—15.
Whitney—0 2 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0—8.

THIRD GAME.

Mackay—2 0 1 0 0 0 5—15.
Whitney—2 0 0 1 0 4 0—7.

National Squash Championship.—Final Round—Reginald Fincke, New York Racquet and Tennis Club, beat A. L. Devens, Harvard Club, 15—8, 15—5.

HANDICAP FOR ST. VALENTINE.

Defeats Much Touted Hallowmas by Neck at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 12.—Students of form eager to figure the winner of this year's Crescent City Derby met with some disappointment to-day when the touted Hallowmas was defeated by St. Valentine in the handicap at the Fair Grounds. The winner conceded nineteen pounds in weight to the Derby candidate and beat him a neck, though the distance might have been increased but for the leisurely pace with which Robbins indulged him early in the race. Logistella and Hocus Pocus were the only other winning favorites. Weather was clear and track slow. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Scotch Dance, 108 pounds, (L. Jones,) 15 to 1, won; Atwood, 113, (H. McDonald,) 10 to 1, second; Sigmund, 110, (C. Bell,) 60 to 1, third. Time—1:09 4-5. Electric Spark, White Marsh, St. Bonnie, Gladiator, Ben MacDhui, Mr. Wixson, Ethel's Pride, Fonte, Clarence Montague, Boomerack, and Delco also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three and a half furlongs. Budapest, 110½ pounds, (J. Martin,) 7 to 2, won; Minthorn, 104, (L. Smith,) 15 to 1, second; King Leopold, 115, (Crimmins,) 6 to 1, third. Time—0:44. Friction, Dry Dollar, Miss Martha, Blackwell, Dorothy M., Viola C., Philippine Girl, Launfal, and May Gilmore also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Logistella, 99 pounds, (Radtke,) 9 to 10, won; Ethics, 109, (Livingston,) 20 to 1, second; Dr. Spruil, 104, (Perrine,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:42 2-5. Don't Ask Me, Hyacinth, Louise MacFarland, Old Hal, and Cloverland also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth, handicap. St. Valentine, 116 pounds, (W. Robbins,) 8 to 5, won; Hallowmas, 97, (Sewell,) 18 to 5, second; Monaco Maid, 97, (Radtke,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:48 4-5. Cigar Lighter and R. F. Williams also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Hocus Pocus, 99 pounds, (Radtke,) 16 to 5, won; Proteus, 104, (Sewell,) 6 to 1, second; Muffins, 104, (L. Smith,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:08 3-5. Dr. Coffey, The Ram, Joe Colson, Buttercup, T. B. Zero, Lady Chiswick, Perfect, Indigestion, J. H. Montgomery, and Lady Ethel also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Merry Pioneer, 116 pounds, (L. Jones,) 8 to 1, won; Pine, 113, (Radtke,) 3 to 2, second; Marion Neal, 97, (Minder,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:55 4-5. Tristram Shandy, Dr. Hart, Brilliant, Mahogany, Prince Salm Salm, Beechwood, and Lee King also ran.

Thistle Do and Bert Oara were the winning favorites at City Park to-day. Money, favorite in the first race, had developed a bad knee and showed lameness going to the post. John Carroll, the Corrigan entry in the handicap, could not pack the weight. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Half mile. Judge Treen, 103 pounds, (Koerner,) 9 to 1, won; French Empress, 105, (D. Austin,) 5 to 1, second; Black Flag, 105, (W. McIntyre,) 18 to 5, third. Time—0:49 1-5. Money, Beau Brummel, Azeie, Alyfh, and Vendido also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Thistle Do, 109 pounds, (W. McIntyre,) 2 to 1, won; Morendo, 111, (Dealy,) 9 to 2, second; Del Carina, 99, (J. Finn,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:49. Marlin, Signal Light, John Garner, Eclectic, Malediction, Mattie H., Blue Mint, Little Giant, and Dell Leath also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Tarp, 89 pounds, (Koerner,) 7 to 2, won; Amberita, 104, (Heffernan,) 30 to 1, second; The Gleam, 104, (McIntyre,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:49 4-5. Belden, Gravina, and Justice also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs, handicap. Lucy Young, 97 pounds, (H. Graham,) 8 to 1, won; Airship, 112, (Nichol,) 7 to 2, second; Garnish, 112, (Koerner,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:15. John Carroll, Lady Esther, and Anne Davis also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Minnie Adams, 117 pounds, (Nicol,) 11 to 5, won; Debar, 110, (Vanderboul,) 7 to 10, second; Goldie, 110, (H. Larsen,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:42 2-5. Merlingo, Lady Charade, and Sago also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Bert Oara, 99 pounds, (Koerner,) 5 to 2, won; Percy Clark, 108, (D. Austin,) 5 to 1, second; Evox, 98, (Oregar,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:08 2-5. Skyward, Ethel Davis, Magistrate, Sir Andrew, Trompeuse, Handmash, Major Carpenter, Draco, Nevermore, and Armorer also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Margaret Angela, 105 pounds, (R. Lowe,) 12 to 1, won; Telepathy, 105, (Koerner,) 8 to 1, second; Awawegang, 102, (Griffith,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:09. Libation, Corliss, Spendthrift Helen, Welsh, Sibylla, Goldbearer, Annie Berry, and Golden Glow also ran.

SHOOTERS' RECORD DAY.

Nearly 5,000 Targets Thrown for Crescent Athletic Club Marksmen.

The Crescent Athletic Club shooters scored a record day at the Bay Ridge traps yesterday. Nearly 5,000 targets were used in the fifteen matches, all of which were closely contested.

Distance handicaps were introduced yesterday for the first time, and this method met with such favor that four separate matches were contested, each at fifteen targets, and each match having twelve contestants. Fourteen men entered the scratch match, by which the handicaps were determined by the committee. G. G. Stephenson won this with a full score.

Henry M. Brigham won the Holiday Cup, breaking 24 out of a possible 25, after a shoot-off with F. B. Stephenson. The latter was high man in the shoot for the Stake Trophy, in which thirteen entered. His score was 23. The scores:

STAKE TROPHY—25 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
F. B. Stephenson	0 23	O. C. Grinnell	1 19
W. Sherer	6 22	H. M. Brigham	0 15
H. B. Vanderveer	3 22	A. E. Hendrickson	4 18
G. G. Stephenson	1 20	C. A. Sykes	8 18
J. H. Ernst	4 20	D. C. Bennett	1 17
C. J. McDermott	4 20	F. C. Raynor	4 14
L. C. Hopkins	3 21		

HOLIDAY CUP—25 TARGETS.

F. B. Stephenson	0 24	A. E. Hendrickson	4 20
H. M. Brigham	0 20	C. A. Sykes	8 20
H. B. Vanderveer	3 23	D. C. Bennett	1 19
O. C. Grinnell	1 22	T. W. Stake	5 19
L. C. Hopkins	3 22	C. E. T. Foster	1 18
J. H. Ernst	4 21	W. Sherer	6 16
E. H. Lott	1 21	F. C. Raynor	4 16
G. G. Stephenson	1 21	C. J. McDermott	6 16
L. M. Palmer	0 20		

Shoot-off—Brigham, 24; Stephenson, 23.

SCRATCH MATCH—15 TARGETS.

	Total.		Total.
G. G. Stephenson	15	L. C. Hopkins	10
F. B. Stephenson	14	H. B. Vanderveer	10
H. M. Brigham	14	T. W. Stake	16
L. M. Palmer	13	C. E. T. Foster	10
O. C. Grinnell	12	A. E. Hendrickson	9
H. M. Brigham	12	F. C. Raynor	8
E. H. Lott	11	W. Sherer	10

DISTANCE HANDICAPS—15 TARGETS.

	Yds.	T.		Yds.	T.
L. M. Palmer	16	14	L. C. Hopkins	16	12
F. B. Stephenson	19	15	F. C. Raynor	16	11
E. H. Lott	16	13	C. E. T. Foster	16	10
O. C. Grinnell	17	13	T. M. Stake	16	9
H. M. Brigham	18	13	W. Sherer	16	7
G. G. Stephenson	19	13	A. E. Hendrickson	16	6
F. B. Stephenson	18	15	F. C. Raynor	16	9
E. H. Lott	16	14	C. E. T. Foster	16	8
O. C. Grinnell	17	13	H. B. Vanderveer	16	8
H. M. Brigham	18	12	A. E. Hendrickson	16	7
G. G. Stephenson	19	10	W. Sherer	16	5
L. M. Palmer	16	11	L. C. Hopkins	16	4
F. B. Stephenson	17	14	H. M. Brigham	17	13
O. C. Grinnell	17	12	W. Sherer	16	9
C. E. T. Foster	16	12	A. E. Hendrickson	16	9
L. M. Palmer	18	11	F. C. Raynor	16	9
E. H. Lott	17	11	T. W. Stake	16	9
G. G. Stephenson	17	11	L. C. Hopkins	16	8

SCRATCH TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

	Total.		Total.
H. M. Brigham	14	A. E. Hendrickson	10
L. C. Hopkins	13	F. B. Stephenson	13
O. C. Grinnell	12	G. G. Stephenson	10
W. Sherer	10		

DISTANCE HANDICAP—15 TARGETS.

	Yds.	T.		Yds.	T.
A. E. Hendrickson	16	14	T. W. Stake	16	13
H. M. Brigham	18	13	G. G. Stephenson	16	12
C. E. T. Foster	17	13	L. C. Hopkins	16	12
O. C. Grinnell	17	13	F. C. Raynor	16	11
L. M. Palmer	16	13	W. Sherer	16	8
E. H. Lott	16	13	F. B. Stephenson	19	12

TEAM SHOOT—15 TARGETS, (SCRATCH.)

	Total.		Total.
L. M. Palmer	12	H. M. Brigham	14
F. B. Stephenson	15	O. C. Grinnell	13
G. G. Stephenson	15	E. H. Lott	14
D. C. Bennett	12	L. C. Hopkins	12
C. E. T. Foster	13	T. W. Stake	8
A. E. Hendrickson	14	F. C. Raynor	14
C. A. Sykes	9	J. Chadboune	11
Team total	83	Team total	87

AT TRAVERS ISLAND TRAPS.

D. A. Loring Captures Holiday Cup and Three Other Trophies.

The clay-target contingent of the New York Athletic Club had good sport yesterday at the Travers Island traps, the honors of the day going to D. A. Loring. He won the Holiday Cup, at fifty targets, and three trophy shoots at twenty-five targets. The scores:

HOLIDAY CUP—50 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
Dr. De Wolfe	6 41	J. N. Hebbard	10 44
F. Vilmar	12 40	G. D. Mackay	12 43
F. R. Robinson	12 37	C. W. Kuchler	14 44
D. A. Loring	8 50	Dr. Smith	6 41

Won by Loring.

FEBRUARY CUP—25 TARGETS.

Dr. De Wolfe	3 23	G. D. Mackay	6 20
D. A. Loring	4 24	J. N. Hebbard	5 23
F. Vilmar	6 25	Dr. Smith	3 21
F. R. Robinson	6 22	C. W. Kuchler	7 21

Won by Vilmar.

TROPHY SHOOTS—25 TARGETS.

F. Vilmar	6 19	D. A. Loring	4 25
Dr. De Wolfe	3 21	A. B. Fry	7 17
F. R. Robinson	6 15		

Won by Loring.

Dr. De Wolfe	3 22	F. R. Robinson	6 20
F. Vilmar	6 20	D. A. Loring	4 24

Won by Loring.

Dr. Smith	3 19	F. R. Robinson	6 22
J. N. Hebbard	5 21	F. Vilmar	6 19
G. D. Mackay	6 25	Dr. De Wolfe	3 23
D. A. Loring	4 24		

Won by Mackay.

G. D. Mackay	6 21	F. R. Robinson	6 18
F. Vilmar	6 24	Dr. Smith	3 18
Dr. De Wolfe	3 20		

Won by Dr. De Wolfe.

TROPHY SHOOT—25 TARGETS.

Dr. De Wolfe	3 22	D. A. Loring	4 25
F. Vilmar	6 20	C. W. Kuchler	7 22
F. R. Robinson	6 18		

Won by Loring.

HOWE TELLS OF "DOPING."

Secretary of Memphis Track Says Mercury Was Injected Into Lou Dillon.

The trotting public is anxiously awaiting the next move in the now famous Lou Dillon alleged "doping" case. The disclaimer entered by C. K. G. Billings that he had absolutely nothing to do with bringing the charges against E. E. Smathers, has thrown the entire responsibility on to the shoulders of Murray Howe, Secretary of the Memphis Trotting Association. The latter yesterday stated that he had been at work almost two years on his investigation, and declared that he has overwhelming evidence of a conspiracy to put Lou Dillon out of the running in the Memphis championship event. He also asserts that Mr. Billings was ignorant of the inquiry until all the evidence had been collected.

Mr. Howe alleges that he has statements from men who confessed that Lou Dillon was tampered with before the big race in 1904 at the Memphis track, which he will make public as soon as he receives permission from his lawyers.

For the first time Mr. Howe explained how he discovered that Lou Dillon had been tampered with. He said: "I first became suspicious that something had been done to Lou Dillon while she was warming up for her first heat. She broke badly, which was the first time I ever saw her break. When the race came off and Mr. Billings climbed into the sulky behind her, she made a good start, the same kind of a start any horse (if it had only three legs) would have made in the excitement of the getaway. She came back on her driver in the latter part of the race, which was contrary to her usual form, as she is a strong finisher. On her trials a few days previous to the big race she had covered a mile in 2:01¼. Her time in the race was nearly 2:17.

"My suspicions were at once aroused, for I was pretty certain something was the matter with the mare. I determined to make an investigation, but took no one into my confidence. I finally secured proof and corroborative evidence, which I placed before Mr. Billings. He did not instigate the investigation, as many have been led to believe, nor did he know it was being carried on.

"A small bag of mercury was injected into the mare, not for the purpose of poisoning her or doing her material damage, but in order to divert her attention during the race, and that accounts for her holding back and evincing a desire to sit in Mr. Billings's lap."

Mr. Howe says he will give to the public all the evidence when it arrives from Memphis. He asserts that the wires telegraphed for all the documents, and will let the public judge whether his actions have been justified.

Pierce Motor Boat for Hotel Exhibit.

A luncheon, preliminary to the Sportsman's and Motor Boat Show, which will open in Madison Square Garden next Tuesday, was given at the Hotel Breslin yesterday by Manager G. T. Stockham to a number of motor-boat agents and representatives in this city. At the close of the luncheon a drawing was held for the privilege of exhibiting a motor boat in the lobby of the hotel during the show. J. L. Tanty, the Eastern representative of the Pierce motor boat, secured the honor, and he will have on exhibition a high-powered forty-foot boat. Among those present at the luncheon were J. J. Amory, President of the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers; E. A. Riotti, H. R. Sutphen, O. Grief, George H. Terry, F. M. Crossett, Charles G. Wridgeway, W. E. Hildreth, and George S. Macdonald.

NEW TROTTING RULES FAVORED BY THE N. T. A.

Board of Stewards to be Created for Racing Circuits.

STARTERS TO BE LICENSED

Rules Committee of N. T. A. Have All-Day Session at Murray Hill Hotel.

The Rules Committee of the National Trotting Association was in session all day yesterday at the Murray Hill Hotel, and when it makes its report to the biennial congress to-morrow there will be several changes which will be of undoubted advantages to the light harness horse interests. The committee, with the exception of one member, Horace Wilson of Lexington, Ky., is entirely different from the one last year, but President Johnston in his selections has evidently secured a strong committee. It is made of William Russell Allen of St. Louis, Chairman; Horace Wilson, W. H. Gocker of Hartford, Conn.; J. H. Thrall of Allentown, Penn.; J. M. Johnson of Calais, N. C.; W. H. Carter of Richmond, Va.; John C. Welty of Canton, Ohio; and Col. Hough of Baltimore, Md.

A new rule which was favorably considered and which the A. T. A. has sanctioned, was the creation of a Board of Stewards in circuits made up of no less than five tracks and not more than twelve, who shall constitute a governing body for the circuit by which they are named, acting jointly for the tracks and the parent association. The Stewards will be appointed by the N. T. A., and their decisions shall be binding until the close of racing on the circuit for which they act. The stewards will act as an intermediary between the tracks and Board of Review, in cases where offenses are committed against said tracks. Instead of waiting and appealing to the Board of Review, which may not meet for a long time, owners, drivers, trainers, and others who may be subjected to punishment may appeal to the Board of Stewards for a ruling. Their decision, however, will not be absolutely binding for the case can still be taken to the Board of Review and the decision of the stewards may be overruled. Horsemen look upon the new innovation with favor as the associations in the respective circuits will submit names for stewards to the N. T. A., and from these a board of five will be appointed.

Another matter which the Rules Committee will ask the congress to adopt will be the licensing of starting judges. The work of many of these important officials heretofore has been so unsatisfactory and detrimental to the sport that the officers of the N. T. A. are of the opinion that if starters are licensed and thus placed under the direct supervision of the governing organization a good deal of corruption perpetrated during the progress of racing will be obliterated under the new arrangement. No one who does not possess a license from the N. T. A. will be permitted to officiate as starter. None but competent men will be appointed, and it is believed that a meritorious performance at one track will enable that starter to officiate at a number of tracks by request of the management.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:58|Sun sets..5:31|Moon rises..10:40

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:31	11:08	4:22	4:48
Governors Island	10:40	11:17	4:48	5:13
Hell Gate	12:38	1:10	6:20	6:45

Arrived—Monday, Feb. 12.

SS Armenia, Hamburg, Jan. 29.
SS Italian Prince, Barbados, Feb. 5.
SS Kroonland, Antwerp, Feb. 3.
SS El Paso, New Orleans, Feb. 6.
SS Huron, Charleston, Feb. 8.
SS Grecian Prince, St. Lucia, Feb. 4.
SS City of Memphis, Savannah, Feb. 9.
SS Philadelphia, La Guayra, Feb. 5.
SS Vera, Port Antonio, Feb. 7.
SS Palatina, Buenos Ayres, Jan. 3.
SS Joseph W. Fordney, New Orleans, Feb. 4.
SS Manna Hata, Baltimore, —.
SS Mancunia, Tampico, about Feb. 1.
SS Everton Grange, London, Jan. 17.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Norte, Galveston	—	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Charleston	—	3:00 P.M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	—	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*Baltic, Liverpool	5:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Lombardia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Honorius, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Altai, Haiti	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Moorish Pr., R. Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Olinda, Calbarien	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Cienfuegos, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
New York, Domingo	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Excelsior, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	—	3:00 P.M.
Huron, Charleston	—	3:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	—	3:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Bluecher, Hamburg	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Vigilancia, Campeachy	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ripley, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Boniface, Barbados	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Seneca, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Prins Willem, Haiti	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Cassel, Bremen	—	10:00 A.M.
El Valle, Galveston	—	3:00 P.M.
Monroe, Norfolk	—	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Kaiser Wilhelm II.	Bremen	Feb. —
Morro Castle	Havana	Feb. 10
Denver	Galveston	Feb. 7
El Dia	Galveston	Feb. 7
Sarnia	Kingston	Feb. 7
Statendam	Rotterdam	Feb. 3

DUE TO-MORROW.

Majestic	Liverpool	Feb. 7
Koenig Albert	Gibraltar	Feb. 5
Hamburg	Naples	Feb. 1
Ethiopia	Glasgow	Feb. 3
Maranhense	Para	Feb. 2
Barbarossa	Bremen	Feb. 4

DUE THURSDAY.

Graf Waldersee	Hamburg	Feb. 3
Ville de Rouen	Havre	Feb. 3
Comus	New Orleans	Feb. 10
Korona	St. Thomas	Feb. 8
El Cid	Galveston	Feb. 10

DUE FRIDAY.

Madonna	Naples	Feb. 8
Llandaff City	Shields	Feb. 1
Sicilia	Naples	Feb. 1
El Siglo	Galveston	Feb. 10
Concho	Galveston	Feb. 10

Reported by Wireless.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., incoming, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Siasconset, Mass., at 8 P. M. yesterday, when 180 miles east of Nantucket. Due at her pier about 11 A. M. to-day.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, at Plymouth, Feb. 12.
SS Finland, at Dover, Feb. 13.
SS Queenborough, at Newcastle, Feb. 10.
SS Irene, at Malta, Feb. 10.
SS Brooklyn, at Fayal, Feb. 11.
SS Amazonense, at Para, Feb. 10.
SS Mashona, at Port Natal, Feb. 11.
SS Pannonia, at Queenstown, Feb. 12.
SS Yeddo, at Shanghai, Feb. 21.
SS Moltke, at Gibraltar, Feb. 12.

Sailed.

SS Magdalena, from Trinidad, Feb. 7.
SS Gretavalo, from Shields, Feb. 10.
SS Queen Alexandra, from Liverpool, Feb. 10.
SS Victorian, from Liverpool, Feb. 11.
SS Suwanee, from Belfast, Feb. 10.
SS Camoens, from Barbados, Feb. 10.
SS City of Gloucester, from Huelva, Feb. 8.
SS British King, from Antwerp, Feb. 10.

Passed.

SS Breslau, Bremen, for New York, passed Prawle Point.
SS Hudson, New York, for Havre, passed the Lizard.
SS Napolitan Prince, New York, for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.
SS Atholi, Yokohama, for New York, passed Perim.
SS Calderon, New York, for Manchester, passed Kinsale.
SS Delaware, New York, for Belfast, passed Inistrahull.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

FAST TROTTERS TO RACE.

Tiverton, Sweet Marie, and Wentworth to Meet Next July.

A match was made last night at the Gilsey House by representatives of their owners to race three of the fastest trotters in the world on a track still to be nominated on some date between July 1 and July 20 next. The horses are Tiverton, (2:04½,) owned by John Howell of New York; Sweet Marie, (2:04¼,) owned by A. P. Macdonald of Albany, and Wentworth, (2:04½,) owned by Thomas Devlin of Philadelphia. They are regarded as the greatest harness-race performers in the world.

The conditions of the match are a sweepstakes of $7,500, $2,250 a corner, winner, of course, to take all.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; P. H. Johnson, notions and laces; Hotel Albert.
Beale, Livingstone, Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; E. E. Beale, dry goods; 60 Lispenard Street; Victoria Hotel.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Page, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; W. Brydon, linens; 2 Walker Street.
Stone & Thomas, Wheeling, West Va.; W. J. McLoughlin, dress goods; 320 Church Street.
Hassemeier, H., & Co., Richmond Ind.; J. F. Hassemeier, cloths; B. F. Wood, white goods; Hotel Albert.
Day Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; G. W. London, laces; 31 Union Square; Victoria Hotel.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss O. M. Smith, notions, leather goods; Victoria Hotel.
Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; F. A. Roy, carpets; J. L. Drummond, upholstery goods; 855 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.
McCurdy & Norwell Company, Rochester, N. Y.; V. E. Haywood, linings; 57 White Street; Hotel Albert.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. G. Speer, furnishing goods; J. C. Rogers, trimmings; 115 Worth Street.
Dayton Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. Henderson, dress goods; 4 Washington Place; Westminster Hotel.
Siefert Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; P. N. Siefert, millinery; Westminster Hotel.
Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. C. R. Wilson, notions, hosiery, and underwear; Westminster Hotel.
"Filene's," Boston, Mass.; Miss Enwright, suits and skirts; Hotel Breslin.
Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss S. Sachs, millinery; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Breslin.
Moses, D., & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; M. Moses, upholstery goods; Hotel Breslin.
Rike Dry Goods Company, Dayton, Ohio; F. H. Rike, notions and laces; J. H. Kumler, dry goods; C. B. Kumler, dress goods and silks; B. Kumler, clothing and hats; G. Bailey, domestics; 81 Union Square; Hotel Breslin.
Cohn Brothers, New Orleans, La.; A. F. Swartz, cloaks and suits; J. Duffy, dry goods; 621 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; B. Gimbel, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; N. E. Snellenberg, dry goods; 683 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
McCurdy-Norwell Company, Rochester, N. Y.; E. Shonks, notions, jewelry, and leather goods; 53 White Street; Hotel Breslin.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. F. Rehrer, corsets and ribbons; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Breslin.
Myers, J. G., Company, Albany, N. Y.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks, suits, and waists; 81 Union Square; Hotel Breslin.
Timothy Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; J. Bexington, dress goods; 488 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Froshin, J., Atlanta, Ga.; dry goods and notions; Grand Hotel.
Montgomery Fair, Montgomery, Ala.; W. H. Ball, dress goods; 214 Church Street; Hotel Breslin.
Gladding, B. H., Dry Goods Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss Mansell, ladies' wear; Hotel Breslin.
Dayton Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss Wallace, millinery; Miss Aldrich, millinery; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Breslin.
McDougall & Southwick Company, Seattle, Washington; Mrs. M. A. Kelly, house furnishing goods; Miss Gallen, ladies' and infants' wear; 874 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Sykes, J. S., & Co., Muskegon, Texas; J. S. Sykes, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.
Speer Dry Goods Company, Beaumont, Texas; H. W. Speer, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.
Lazard, C., Company, New Orleans, La.; J. C. Lazard, woodens; Hoffman House.
Bailey Company, Cleveland, Ohio; S. W. Gerhardt, notions and jewelry; 805 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Castner-Knote Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; W. S. Butler, dress goods and silks; R. H. Pendleton, ladies' and infants' wear; 214 Church Street; Hoffman House.
Phillipson, J., Chicago, Ill.; B. L. Sloane, notions and jewelry; Belvedere House.
Klein, L., Chicago, Ill.; A. Junnikers, furnishing goods; 406 Broadway; Belvedere House.
Chapman, T. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. Heller, domestics; W. E. Smith, colored dress goods; Hoffman House.
Woodward & Lathrop, Washington, D. C.; H. E. Markbee, shoes; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel. Mrs. J. C. Nourse, notions, trimmings, &c.; Holland House.
Myers, J. G., Company, Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Rich, millinery and dress trimmings; 31 Union Square; St. Denis Hotel.
Kaufman-Strauss Company, Louisville, Ky.; E. A. Ernst, house furnishing goods; 31 Union Square.
Imperial Dry Goods Company, Erie, Penn.; J. P. Hartman, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.
Madden & Kingsley Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. L. Madden, woolens; Victoria Hotel.
Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. W. Bunce, curtains; Victoria Hotel.
May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. W. Morehouse, house furnishing goods; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Bratzel.
Hale Brothers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; H. S. Morehouse, ladies' furnishing goods; Hotel Bratzel.
Scott Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; F. L. Carter, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Bratzel.
Tapp, J. L., Company, Columbia, S. C.; J. L. Tapp, notions; J. B. McGee, furnishing goods; 107 Grand Street; Hotel Earlington.
Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss F. E. Thompson, corsets and ladies' and infants' wear; 874 Broadway; Hotel Wolcott.
Nugent, B., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss N. Jones, muslin underwear; 31 Union Square; Hotel Braytell.
Jarrell, Graham & Co., Greenville, Texas; O. T. Graham, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.
Jarrell Dry Goods Company, Temple, Texas; A. J. Jarrell, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.
Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; J. D. Burnett, furnishing goods, hosiery, and gloves; 214 Church Street; Hotel Earlington.
Cook, E. H., Boulder, Col.; dry goods, cloaks, and suits; Hotel Vendome.
Strauss, Eisendroth & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. L. Eisendroth, woolens; A. Strauss, trimmings; Hotel Spalding.
Aal Cloak Company, Chicago, Ill.; A. A. Aal, cloaks; Hotel Cumberland.
Barney, H. S., Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; J. C. Horfeck, notions and laces; 75 Spring Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Leader, The, Baltimore, Md.; J. Cowen, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Hibbard, C. A., & Co., Colorado Springs, Col.; C. A. Hibbard, notions and furnishing goods; 493

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

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Washington Trust Company
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Investment Bonds
List on Application.
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Pfaelzer & Co.
BANKERS. 25 BROAD STREET
BONDS
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Investment Securities.

Hodenpyl, Walbridge & Co.
BANKERS
7 WALL STREET
Investment Bonds

N. W. HARRIS & CO.
BANKERS
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Stocks and bonds bought for investment or carried on margin. Branch office 350 B'way. Boston Office, 10 Post Office Sq.

N.W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS
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49 Wall St., New York.
Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco.

W. E. R. Smith & Co.
BONDS
New Jersey Securities a Specialty.
20 Broad St. - New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
59 WALL STREET.
Orders Executed on the
New York, Philadelphia, Boston & Baltimore Stock Exchanges.

The Security Audit Company
128 Broadway, of New York, New York.
AUDITS INVESTIGATIONS APPRAISALS.

THE SPECULATIVE SITUATION.

There are always two sides to a stock market—even to a bull market—and it is only when the influences operating on one side greatly overbalance those acting upon the other that the market seems to be one-sided. From this reflection we proceed to what must be regarded as an incongruity without parallel in the history of Wall Street. Prices have been rising for nearly two years, and during most of the time the bear side of the market has been more advertised to the public than the bull side.

A feature of this bull market has been the tremendous appreciation in value of "coppers" and smelting stocks, and yet on the very verge of the greatest boom that has ever been known in the copper trade a widely advertised Boston operator, one who had had vast experience both in "coppers" as a speculation and in copper mining as an industry, laid out a hopeless bear campaign in copper stocks and in the metal commodity and carried it on for more than a year against enormous odds. He and his entire following were finally defeated. It is not remarkable that one man should go so far wrong, but it is remarkable and wholly without precedent that brokers should fight a bull market at the expense of their own business. Instead of encouraging speculation, as one should suppose they naturally would, they have in very many cases discouraged it by calling attention continually to the dangers of the market. Speculation must entail risks. Anybody can see now that the risks on the bull side of the market during the last twelve months have been much more than offset by the factors operating to increase values, but the disposition all along has been to call attention rather to the risks than to the bullish factors at work in the situation. It would be unfair to say that brokers as a body have been against the market, or that a majority of them have maintained such an attitude, but a very considerable minority have been occupied for many months in advertising the bear side, and they are at it still. Some of them have gone so far as to issue special letters warning their clients against buying stocks, and setting forth the bearish factors at great length without conceding the existence of a single reason for bulling the market any further. The same kind of letters were issued by reputable and prominent commission houses when prices were 20 points lower.

There was once a broker in Wall Street, combining speculation with his commission business, who got bearish at the very beginning of a bull market and fought the advance obstinately until he had almost ruined his commission business and had seen the greater part of his personal fortune swallowed up. Then his friends got hold of him and pointed out the folly of going against the current. He finally abandoned the bear side, announced himself a convert to the bull cause, and was all the more extreme in his bullish views because of the tardiness with which he espoused them. At precisely that point the bull market culminated.

The humors of a speculative community are notoriously fickle. The culmination week before last of the Western crowd bear raid left the trading element very bearish. It set itself against the market on Monday of last week and searched the news each day for reasons why prices should go down. The danger of a coal strike six weeks hence was regarded as a settled calamity instead of what it probably is so far—viz., a bluffing contest between the operators and the miners. The Winter wheat crop (in early February) became an object of extreme solicitude, whereas the experts say that nobody can tell anything about it until late in March. The fear of tighter money was given as one reason for feeling dubious about the market by the same speculators who saw their stocks through 100 per cent. call money in December.

Under the pressure of every manner of bear argument, supplemented with traders' selling, the market became dull. The volume of trading declined daily. Seeing that they were making very little headway on the bear side many traders relieved the market of the weight of their disapproval toward the end of the week, and merely stood by waiting for a lead. The feeling at the end of the week in professional circles was a little less melancholy. The list of net price changes for the week shows that the market, as a whole, remained at almost a standstill. In the leading speculative stocks, such as Union Pacific, Amalgamated Copper, and United States Steel, the net changes were fractional.

The market is interesting only in its flights. In its pauses it has no allurements. Commission business has flattened out badly. Trading throughout last week was of a highly professional character, intensely stupid from the point of view of a lay observer as compared with the kind of market to which he had become accustomed in the seven or eight weeks preceding. Commission house lines of margin stocks have been considerably reduced in the last fortnight or three weeks. Brokers report almost without any exception that they have anywhere from 15 to 25 per cent. fewer stocks than at the highest prices of January. It must be inferred, therefore, that the technical position of the market has been strengthened somewhat.

What is needed now is some fresh stimulus. It is supposed that an announcement concerning one of the several deals now pending would stimulate speculative interest. Wall Street has made up its mind that a "copper deal" is an assured fact. If it should be disappointed in this matter the effect upon sentiment would doubtless be depressing. It is everywhere believed that the ore deal betwen the Great Northern and the United States Steel Corporation has been concluded, and that the details are being withheld for formal reasons. There is undoubtedly some foundation in truth for rumors of a deal between the Union Pacific and the Illinois Central. The Hill following understands that the Northern Pacific will shortly take its profits on the Burlington investment, turning the Burlington property over to the Great Northern, and that this adjustment will be followed by a distribution of some kind to the Northern Pacific stockholders. This was the reason assigned for Northern Pacific's violent advance last week. Then there is a Vanderbilt "deal." It has been talked about so much that Wall Street is almost weary of it, but persons who might be supposed to know aver that the announcement is not far off.

These are but a few of the "deals" that are supposed to be pending. Conservative critics declare that the speculation has been too much based upon deals, which is, no doubt, a perfectly valid criticism, but, on the other hand, if the leading financial interests of the Street are intending to do one-half of these things they may be expected to keep their support under the stock market. From the trend of things at this time it seems evident that these interests are more anxious to sell bonds than stocks. New bonds are coming forward at a very rapid rate.

The money market situation is a source of considerable uneasiness to conservative bulls. The surplus reserve of the banks is down to less than $6,000,000, which is a very slender margin, but how many times precisely the same comment has been made in the last six months it would be difficult to say. A higher range of interest rates, bankers say, would bring back the money which, having been temporarily employed here during December, was withdrawn when call interest rates came down after the first fortnight of January.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

American Diesel Engine Co.
American Writing Paper Co.
A. Slawson & Co.
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.
Aztec Land and Cattle Co.
Blackinton Manufacturing Co.
British Columbia Copper Co.
Brunswick Dock and City Improvement Co.
Charles Craske Co.
Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards.
New York Edison Co.
Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Pittsburg Plate Glass Co.
Reserve Rubber Co.
Samuel Stevens Realty Co.
Whatcom Co. Railway and Light.

EUROPE'S MEAT IMPORTS.

United Kingdom Receives More Than All Foreign Countries Combined.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—George K. Holmes, Chief of the Division of Foreign Markets of the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Agriculture, reviewing the imports in meat animals and packing-house products of thirteen European countries and Cuba for the last ten years, notes that the United Kingdom imports more than all the other countries of Europe combined.

The figures for 1904 in the United Kingdom were $283,000,000, as against Germany's $83,000,000 and France's $20,000,000. Nearly all the live meat animals were sent over from Canada and the United States. The United States contributed 76 per cent. of the fresh beef.

Fresh mutton is mostly supplied to the United Kingdom by New Zealand, Australia, and Argentine. More than 400,000,000 pounds were imported in 1903.

The United States in 1902-4 supplied 97 per cent. of the lard imported into Germany, 88 per cent. of the oleomargarine, more than one-third of the sausage casings, and less than one-sixth of the meats.

France is highly protected, and the imports of meat animals and packing house products has declined by more than one-half in the last ten years. No live animals or fresh meats from the United States are admitted into France.

The Netherlands is largely a forwarding nation, and a good share of the packing-house products imported are re-exported to Germany and the United Kingdom. Trade is restricted in Belgium, and the United States is the chief country from which these products are imported. Switzerland is a large importer in proportion to its population. The material goes to the hotels frequented by foreign tourists.

Austria forms a market for Hungary, while Spain's supply comes from its neighbors, Portugal, Morocco, and France. For the last three years the United States and Argentina have supplied 52 per cent. of the packing house products to Italy. Russia's meat supply comes chiefly from China, Afghanistan, and Persia.

Cuba gets its cattle from Venezuela, the United States, Mexico, Colombia, and Honduras. More than half of its packing house products are imported from the United States.

The imports of live meat animals from the United States in 1904 into twelve important countries amount to $37,000,000, or 34 per cent of the total imports of such animals into these countries. The value of the packing house products imported from the United States was $151,000,000, or 45 per cent of the total. Of these twelve countries, only the United Kingdom, Belgium, and Cuba imported meat animals from the United States.

Of its total imports of packing-house products in 1904, Cuba received from the United States 67 per cent, Germany received 58 per cent, the Netherlands 57, Belgium 51, United Kingdom 42, Austria-Hungary 36, Italy 31, Norway 23, Switzerland 17, Spain 12, and Russia 5 per cent, and Sweden none.

13-CENT COTTON SYNDICATE.

E. R. Thomas Agrees with Southern Association—To Take 1906 Crop.

ATLANTA, Feb. 12.—President Harvie Jordan of the Southern Cotton Association made the following announcement today:

"I have an agreement with an Eastern syndicate, headed by E. R. Thomas, to take 500,000 bales of middling cotton from Southern planters at the minimum price of 13 cents a pound, deliverable at interior points or the ports, by or before July 1, 1906, the deal to be closed as soon as option on the syndicate's requirements shall have been obtained.

"The agreement further provides for the taking of all cotton ready for market next August and September from the crop of 1906, at the then market prices, to be not less than the minimum fixed by the Southern Cotton Association. This agreement is not intended to affect holders who are demanding a maximum of 15 cents at present. New York bankers are prepared to finance fully all Southern bankers in assisting holders of cotton for higher prices. Option Contracts will be forwarded on application to all cotton growers."

SAVINGS GAIN, $93,000,000.

Banks in State Had $1,405,800,904 Resources at Close of 1905.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Reports filed with F. D. Kilburn, State Superintendent of Banks, show that the 130 or more savings banks of the State had a total of $1,405,800,904 in resources at the close of business in 1905. This is an increase of more than $93,000,000 over the figures of 1904. The reports give the following statistics:

Bonds and mortgages	$639,742,227
Total value of stocks and boonds	624,241,448
Estimated market value of same	651,722,290
Cash on deposit in banks and trust companies	69,547,895
Cash on hand	9,393,000
Amount due depositors	1,292,358,380
Other liabilities	607,612
Surplus on market value of stocks	122,584,424
Total liabilities	$1,407,800,904

There are 2,589,779 open accounts. The amount deposited in the year was $381,750,658. The amount of interest credited and paid in 1905 was $43,167,631, as compared with $39,929,616 in 1904.

BAY SHORE ROAD TANGLE.

Court Orders All Receivers' Debts Paid —Burr Faction to Appeal.

NORFOLK, Feb. 12.—At to-day's hearing on the complicated litigation over the Bay Shore Railroad receivership before Judge Waddill, the Burr interest withdrew its objection to the priority of $210,000 receivers' certificates, held by Wright & Snyder, of Philadelphia. Priority of $80,000 in receivers' debts was contested.

Judge Waddill announced that all receivers' debts would be paid. The Burr interests declared that an appeal would be taken. This may prevent an early sale of the road. An offer from Smith & Co. to take up $102,000 of collateral indebtedness was accepted.

CANADIAN SHIPPING WAR.

Transatlantic Trust to Strengthen the Dominion Line.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The International Mercantile Marine Company proposes to compete more actively for the Canadian transatlantic traffic during the coming season.

According to information received in British shipping circles, this will be done by stengthening the Dominion Line, controlled by the International Mercantile Marine Company, by the addition of a number of vessels, either newly constructed or transferred from the fleet now engaged in the traffic between Liverpool and the United States.

This promise of competition is expected to stop the movement, recently inaugurated by the Allan and Canadian Pacific Lines, having for its object an agreement on a minimum freight rate.

Swift & Company's sales of Fresh Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 24, averaged 9.01 cents per pound.—Adv.

Potter, Choate & Prentice
Bankers
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Underlying Bond
To Yield 4.75%.
Guaranteed by American Steel & Wire Co.
Guaranty assumed by U. S. Steel Corporation.
Followed by market value of $820,000,000 of Securities.
Hanover Bank Building
(NASSAU AND PINE STREETS)
NEW YORK

Charles E. Ball Louis E. Whicher
GEORGE A. HELME, Special Partner
BALL & WHICHER
Members New York Stock Exchange
111 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Telephone 3994 Cortlandt
Uptown Office, 111 Fifth Ave.,
Telephone 5941 Gramercy.

Wm. A. Read & Co.
25 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.
BOSTON. CHICAGO BALTIMORE.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. STOCKS

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

KISSEL, KINNICUTT & CO.
BANKERS
1 Nassau Street, Cor. of Wall, N. Y. City.
Members of New York Stock Exchange
ORDERS EXECUTED ON COMMISSION.

California Safe Deposit and Trust Company
SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA
OFFICERS:
DAVID F. WALKER.....President
J. DALZELL BROWN..V. Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
W. J. BARTNETT.....Vice President

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Money was scarce in the market to-day. Discounts were firmer.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was dull. The Moroccan Conference outlook caused nervousness. Consols opened easier, partly due to dear money, but they rallied later.

Americans were quiet and irregular, the holiday in the United States checking dealings. Union Pacific had an upward tendency, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé was inclined to go down.

Kaffirs at first were heavy, owing to fears of further liquidation, but they improved later.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103.

Bar silver firm at 30⅝d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 20.80; Lisbon, 4.00.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened weak on pessimistic views regarding the Moroccan situation, but the rumors of Germany's good intentions caused firmness toward the close.

Russian Imperial 4s were quoted at 83.30 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 491.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 30c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 16c for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was quiet and somewhat depressed owing to the uncertainty regarding the Moroccan situation.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 51 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12.—United Railway income bonds went soaring to-day and the common stock rose in sympathy on reports that the long-expected deal in which a New York syndicate is said to be interested was to be consummated this week. George C. Jenkins, a trustee for the pooled stock, denied that any offer was under consideration, but suggested that certain parties were accumulating the securities because of their low prices and the rapidly increasing value of the property. The incomes to-day sold higher than at any time since the dividend was passed. These bonds now carry 8 per cent. cumulative interest. The market went wild over them. Blocks of 10,000, 20,000, and 25,000 changed hands rapidly. Those who bought a few weeks ago unloaded at a good profit. In the general trading transactions were limited to the gilt edge securities.

The New York holiday helped the trading in local issues. The Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck 5s. continued to rise and Consolidated Cotton Duck common jumped ½. Seaboard new second preferred also advanced ½.

Sales bonds, $334,600; shares stock, 10,392.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Balto. City 3½s. 1930.	103½	103½	103½
5,000	A. C. L. of Conn. 4s ctfs. 5-20s	94½	94½	94½
1,000	Columbia & Greenville 1st 6s	115½	115½	115½
1,000	Florida Southern 4s.	98½	98½	98½
13,000	Seaboard 4s	91½	91¼	91¼
2,000	Southbound 5s	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
1,000	West. Maryland 4s	88½	88½	88½
2,000	West Va. Cent. 6s	108½	108½	108½
1,000	Balt. S. & Ches. 4½s	97½	97½	97½
5,000	Knoxville Tract. 5s	108½	108½	108½
3,000	Macon Ry. & Lt. 5s	100	100	100
5,000	Norf. Ry. & Lts. 5s	100½	100½	100½
6,000	Un. Rys. 4s	94¼	94¼	94¼
131,000	Un. Ry. incomes	74⅝	73½	74½
119,000	Un. Rys. ctfs.	73	72½	73
3,000	Ala. Coal & Iron 5s	93½	93½	93½
9,000	Baltimore Brick 5s	86½	86½	86½
19,000	Cotton Duck 5s	88½	88½	88½
11,000	Consol. Gas 5s	112½	112½	112½
STOCKS.				
25	Seaboard Company	30¼	30¼	30¼
630	Seaboard 2d pf.	60½	60	60½
4,700	United Railways	18½	18	18½
4,025	Un. Rys. Ctfs.	19¼	19	19¼
50	Mercantile Trust	142	142	142
22	U. S. Fidelity	133	133	133
100	Consolidated Cot. D.	14¾	14¾	14¾
10	Georges Cr'k C. & I.	75	75	75

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—The Stock Exchanges were closed to-day and State Street was practically deserted. The banks were open for business as usual.

Call loans, 4@4½ per cent.; time loans, collateral, 4½@5 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2½ per cent. New York funds, 10c. discount. Clearings, $22,846,958. Balances, $1,790,468. Sub-Treasury debit, $4,807.

WANTED—TO BUY
City of Cincinnati Southern R.R. Gold 6s
AND
City of Cincinnati Southern R.R. 7-30s
DUE MAY, 1906.
IRWIN, BALLMANN & COMPANY,
Dealers in Investment Securities,
328-330-332 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Guaranty Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING
Capital, $2,000,000 | Surplus, $5,500,000
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS AND ON CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT
OFFICERS:
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.
OSCAR L. GUBELMAN, Vice-President. ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL, Vice-President.
MAX MAY, Manager Foreign Department. WM. C. EDWARDS, Treasurer.
E. C. HEBBARD, Secretary. F. C. HARRIMAN, Assistant Treasurer.
R. C. NEWTON, Trust Officer.
Issues Travelers' Letters of Credit and Foreign Drafts.

The Conservative Policy of the San Luis.

The annual report of the **SAN LUIS MINING COMPANY** recently published shows that the dividends that the Company is now paying are less than one-half of the Company's present earnings. On the first of January, 1906, it had a fund of earnings—the result of operations before that time—of $241,704.03.

Its earnings for 1905 increased over those for 1904 127%. The same percentage of increase during 1906—and we expect considerably more—would give us for 1906 $314,997.52. The six per cent. dividends which we are paying this year require approximately $150,000, leaving $164,997.52 to be added to the surplus at the end of the year, making the surplus—all of which will be invested in betterments which will increase future earnings and dividends—$303,762.98. For every dollar of earnings we are paying out in dividends another dollar is going into betterments, which will show in future dividends. The stockholders are getting six per cent. interest on their money now and growing a melon of fine dimensions to be cut later.

There is every reason to expect the earnings to keep on increasing steadily. We are steadily opening up new mines and increasing the development of those already opened. We are also steadily increasing the equipment. At the end of 1905 we were able to mill a hundred tons a day and to ship to the smelter fifty tons more. At the end of 1906 the equipment now being installed will enable us to mill three hundred tons and to ship a hundred tons to the smelters, and at the end of 1907 to mill five hundred tons and to ship one hundred and fifty tons. The ore is steadily increasing in quantity and improving in quality as greater depth is attained in the mines. Experts pronounce the supply good for at least fifty years to come. We have more than two hundred and fifty thousand tons already on the dump or marked out and ready to take down, and the amount is increasing with every day's development work.

The ores are high grade in copper and have enough gold and silver to pay the entire cost of production, leaving the copper as a by-product, costing nothing.

To provide funds for building a railroad to the mines and a power plant at the mines and other improvements which will largely increase the earnings and the dividends, the capital has recently been increased from 225,000 shares to 300,000 shares and the stock is now offered for subscription at par, $10 a share.

Many shrewd and successful investors are buying the **SAN LUIS** now, because they believe it the best investment on the market.

Make checks payable to the order of **SAN LUIS MINING COMPANY** and forward to **MYRA B. MARTIN, Secretary, 27 William Street, New York City.**

The Wall Street Journal
has the largest circulation of any
American Financial Daily

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$147,507,710
Gold coin and bullion	75,401,504
Gold certificates	41,715,270
Silver coin and bullion	16,133,246
Silver certificates	5,103,753
United States notes	9,892,734
Treasury notes of 1890	41,185
National banknotes	16,495,169
Total receipts this month	21,376,480
Total receipts this year	309,025,326
Total expenditures this month	19,899,060
Total expenditures this year	370,021,571

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$542,637,859
Silver dollars	465,637,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,038,000
Total	$1,016,362,859
General fund	175,423,246
Deposits in National banks	64,905,626
In Philippine Treasury	4,767,198
Awaiting reimbursement	74,039
Current liabilities	97,090,829

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
Alta	.01	.01	L. W. Con	.07	.07
Alpha Con	.10	.11	Mexican	1.25	1.30
Andes	.13	.13	Occid. Con	.92	.92
Belcher	.22	.12	Ophir	5.87½	6.00
Best & Bel.	1.20	1.20	Overman	.14	.14
Bullion	.25	.27	Potosi	.11	.11
Caledonia	.43	.43	Savage	.39	.41
Chal. Con	.15	.16	Sag Belcher	.08	.08
Challar	.11	.11	Sierra Nev.	.36	.37
Confidence	.70	.70	Syndicate	.11	.11
C. C. & V.	1.40	1.45	St. Louis	.08	.09
Con. Imp.	.01	.02	Union Con	.52	.52
Crown Point	.09	.09	Utah Con	.05	.05
Gould & C.	.15	.17	Yel. Jacket	.09	.10
Hale & Nor.	.89	.94	Silver bars	.69	.65¾
Julia	.07	.07	Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Justice	.01	.01	Telegraph	.12½	.12½
Ky. Con	.01	.01			

Mexican dollars—Monday, 51@52; Saturday, 51@53.

TONOPAH DISTRICT STOCKS, (CLOSE.)

	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
Adams	.09	.09	Kendall	.70	.75
Blackrock	.05	.05	Man. con	.50	.58
Bull'g N. B.	.28	.20	North Star	.53	.57
Bull'g M. Co.	.48	.60	Ohio Tonopah	.44	.46
Cashboy	.21	.22	Orig. Bull'g.	.23	.20
Den. Bull'g.	1.00	.97	Red Top	1.85	1.95
Dia. Fd. con.	.45	.47	Sandstorm	1.50	1.60
Dixie	.06	.06	Montana	2.67	2.70
Eclipse	.82	.68	Midway	1.95	1.87
Golden Anch.	1.27	1.30	Belmont	8.55	8.05
Jim Butler	1.00	.95	Home	.90	.80
Jumbo	1.60	1.45			

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET.
WEDNESDAY, FEB'Y 14th,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.

11 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN
25 shs. Jefferson Bank.
20 shs. Continental Insurance Co.
8 shs. H. & H. Reiners, Brooklyn, N. Y.
$1,500 Computing Scale Co. of America 1st 6s, 1921.
20 shs. People's Trust Co. of B'klyn.
10 shs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co.
75 shs. Brooklyn District Telegraph Co.
37 shs. Kings County Electric Light & Power Co.
100 shs. Otis Elevator Co. pfd.
25 shs. Long Island Loan & Trust Co.
10 shs. United States Trust Co.
25 shs. Metropolitan Trust Co.
48 shs. Adams Express Co.
80 shs. American Express Co.
13 shs. New York & New Jersey Telephone Co.
$5,000 Old Dominion Steamship Co. 5s, 1913.
200 shs. Lou., Henderson & St. Louis R. R. pfd.
$10,000 U. S. Brick (Reading, Pa.,) 6 p. c. Coll. Trust Bds., 2005.
$500 Durland Co. 2d Mtge. 6s, 1925.
500 shs. Chrysolita Silver Mining Co.
10 shs. United States Trust Co.
2 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
100 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
30 shs. Brooklyn Warehouse & Storage Co.
10 shs. United States Trust Co.
10 shs. Passaic Prints Works Co.
$350 Minnesota Water Works Co. of St. Paul, Minn. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1917.
5 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.
Collateral Security to Note of Rose T. Shanley, Bankrupt.
Note of Thomas J. Shanley and Michael J. Shanley for $39,000, dated June 1, 1903, less semi-annual payments of $1,000 each on the first days of June and Dec. in each year until the maturity of the note, June 1, 1908, secured by 250 shs. of the preferred stock and 250 shs. of the common stock of the Shanley Co.
100 shs. Consolidated Rubber Tire Co. pfd.
$1,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Man. Ry. Con. Mtg. 6 p. c. Bond, 1933.
75 shs. Pacific Bank.
20 shs. Oppenheimer Institute pfd.
25 shs. United Natl. Bank.

Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Company First Mortgage.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above Company, dated the first day of January, 1887, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to exceed the amount of Nineteen thousand seven hundred and forty-seven 11-100 dollars ($19,747.11.)

Bids will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon on February 21st, 1906.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By J. N. WALLACE, President.
N. Y., February 5, 1906.

Dividends.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Baltimore, Md., February 7, 1906.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the company for the six months ended December 31, 1905, a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the company, to be paid March 1, 1906, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on February 14, 1906.

The board also declared from the surplus earnings of the company a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the common stock of the company, payable March 1, 1906, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on February 14, 1906.

For the purpose of such dividends the transfer books of the company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on February 14, 1906, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on March 1, 1906.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.,
By C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
THE NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY,
30 Broad Street, New York, February 5, 1906.
THIRTEENTH REGULAR DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND A QUARTER PER CENT. upon this Company's Capital Stock has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on March 1st, 1906, to all Stockholders of record at the close of business on February 15, 1906.

SILAS W. BURT, Secretary.
N. B.—The Transfer Books will not be closed.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

The Board of Directors has declared, upon the Adjustment Preferred Stock, a semi-annual dividend of $2.00 per share, payable at the office of the Company, Arcade Building, Philadelphia, Penn., on and after February 10, 1906, to the Adjustment Preferred stockholders as registered at the close of business February 2, 1906. E. H. ALDEN, Secretary.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock has been declared, payable February 28th, 1906, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 14th, 1906. Transfer books will be closed from February 15th, 1906, to February 28th, 1906, both inclusive. F. E. BUGBEE, Treasurer.

6.49
AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL
PREFERRED
at 92½ Nets the Above.
Write for income value and quotation record.
ENNIS & STOPPANI,
38 Broad Street, New York.
Members { Chicago Board of Trade, Con. Stock Exchange, N. Y., Produce Exchange, N. Y. } Estab. 1885.

Bullfrog, Tonopah, Goldfield, Manhattan, Also Copper Stocks
DEALT IN.
Send for Daily Letter and Quotations.
O. F. Jonasson & Co.,
COMMISSION MINING STOCK BROKERS
44-46 Broadway, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.
Are you interested in mining at TONOPAH, GOLDFIELD, BULLFROG, or the new camp at Manhattan, Nevada? We are mine owners, developers, and lessees. Write or call for information, which will be furnished free.
JAMES FRANCIS LESTER,
41 and 43 Wall St., New York.
Telephones 1002, 1003 Broad.

Meetings and Elections.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the stockholders of the MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the general office of said Company in the City of Parsons, Kansas, on Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1906, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day,

(a) to consider and determine whether the stockholders will consent to, approve, and authorize the creation and issue of General Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to be payable in gold coin of the United States of America, of or equal to the present standard of weight and fineness, to be limited in the aggregate to the principal amount of $20,000,000 at any one time outstanding, to mature January 1st, 1936, and to bear interest from January 1st, 1906, at the rate of four and one-half per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and whether the stockholders will consent to, approve, and authorize the execution and delivery, to secure said bonds, of a mortgage and deed of trust of the railroads, equipment, franchises, and property of said Company owned by said Company or thereafter acquired by it by the use of said General Mortgage Bonds;

(b) in case of such consent, approval, and authorization, to approve and authorize the form and terms of said mortgage and deed of trust;

(c) to transact such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on Friday, February 2, 1906, and will be re-opened at the opening of business on Monday, March 5, 1906.

By order of the Board of Directors.
January 18, 1906.

S. HALLINE, Secretary.
HENRY C. ROUSE, Chairman of the Board.

THE JEFFERSON BANK,
Canal and Forsyth Sts.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
New York, Jan. 31, 1906.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Jefferson Bank will be held on the 21st day of February, 1906, at 12 M., at the Banking House of said Bank, at the northeast corner of Canal and Forsyth Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from $400,000, consisting of 4,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $500,000, consisting of 5,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, and for the purpose of acting upon a proposition for the disposition of said stock. HERMAN BROESEL, President.
WILLIAM H. DEVLIN, Cashier.

To the Stockholders of the UNITED STATES CASUALTY COMPANY:

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the United States Casualty Company will be held at the Home Office of the Company, 141 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, February 14, 1906, at 3:30 P.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Buyer for Greene Street Business Building—New Flats Sold on East 65th Street—Other Dealings.

M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co. have sold for John J. Radley and Charles A. Cowen 171 and 173 Greene Street, a six-story business building, on plot 40 by 100, 140 feet south of Bleecker Street.

West 108th Street Flats Sold.

Magnus L. Peiser has sold the two five-story flats 211 and 213 West 108th Street for Margolin & Hoppenfeld.

Comellas & Froman have sold 316 West 110th Street, 25 by 100, a five-story flat, for Henry J. Garner to David Chaves.

East Sixty-fifth Street Purchase.

Louis Shulberg has bought the six-story flats, with stores in course of construction at 334 to 340 East Sixty-fifth Street.

Bernstein & Feinberg have sold for Jackson & Stern to A. Goodman 220 to 230 East Seventy-eighth Street, six dwellings, on plot 80 by 102.2.

E. V. C. Pescia & Co. have sold 323 East 107th Street for M. & L. Jarmulowsky to a Mr. Schiechter, and have resold the property to Schmeidler & Bachrach.

The Cuozzo & Gagliano Company has leased for Morris Williamson the six-story tenement 336 and 338 East 105th Street, for a term of five years, at an aggregate rental of $25,000.

Deal for Sullivan Street Tenements.

Pepe & Brothers and D. M. Gallo have sold to Frank & Simon 73 and 75 Sullivan Street, six-story tenements, on plot 50 by 100.

M. Salmanowitsh has sold for a client 58 East Seventh Street, a six-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.

Joseph P. Day announces the removal of his downtown offices to the Bank of Commerce Building, Nassau and Cedar Streets.

Vacant Plots in Bronx Change Hands.

The Goodman Realty Company has sold for James G. Patton the plot, 75 by 80, on the west side of Jackson Avenue, 100 feet south of 158th Street; also, for John F. Helmecke to Abraham Plser, the plot, 50 by 137, on the north side of 163th Street, 76 feet west of Third Avenue. The latter parcel connects with other [illegible] ings of Mr. Plser on Third Avenue.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have bought a p[illegible] 50 by 95, on the south side of 211th Street, east of Maple Avenue. They have sold to M. Germansky a plot, 75 by 100, on the east side of Beech Avenue, south of Elm Street, and, to G. Maloni, a lot, 25 by 100, on the east side of Beech Avenue, south of Corsa Avenue.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JULIUS H. HAAS, Auct'r
Will sell at Public Auction
Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1905
At 10 o'clock sharp.
At the Bronx R. E. Auction Rooms
S. W. Cor. 149th St. and Third Ave.
The plot of ground on the S. E. cor. of
Jerome Av. & 181st St.
Through to Walton Av., 200 feet on Jerome Av., 200 feet on 181st St., and 153 feet on Walton Av.
Bathgate Av. & 182d St.
Northwest corner, 25x97, vacant.
East Side, Franklin Av.
236 ft. south of 166th, 54x200, vacant.
FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO AUCTIONEER'S OFFICE, S. E. COR. 149TH ST. & 3D AV.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

Lawsuits are Luxuries

What if some claimant brings suit against you alleging a flaw in your title—

You must defend it!

You win!

But you must pay your lawyer, and incidental expenses.

It represents a dead loss to you—

Unless the title was insured.

In which case you wouldn't lose a dollar—even if you lost the suit.

Worth it, isn't it?

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Capital & Surplus, - $10,000,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.
Mnhtn. Branch, 198 Montague St., Brooklyn.

BUILDERS— INVESTORS— SPECULATORS

Figure over this proposition. You can make $30,000 in less than six months' time. OUR REPUTATION ON IT.

Present rental of house	**$3,600**
Putting in stores will show increase in rental of	**1,412**
Total rental	**$5,012**
Store property showing this rental will bring	**$47,000**
Present price of house	**36,500**
Gross profit to investor	**$10,500**
Cost of operation	**$3,000**
Net profit on one house	**$7,500**
Net profit on four (4) houses	**$30,000**

Each house is 20x100 and can be bought on an investment of from $3,000 to $10,000 cash.

We can deliver one, two or four houses.

This is the surest money-making proposition WE HAVE EVER HAD.

See us and we will convince YOU.

A. B. MOSHER & CO.,
Nos. 55, 57, 59 West 116th Street.
Tel. 2,797 Cort.

THOS. M. HENNEBERRY
206 BROADWAY,
Suite 47. N. Y. City.
Now located at the above address for the transaction of a general real estate business.

Wm. A. White & Sons
REAL ESTATE,
62 Cedar Street.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS.

East 83d, 5-story double flat	$23,500
East 88th, 2 5-story tenements	$58,000
East 103d, 5-story double flat	$25,500
East 86th, 2 5-story flats	$80,000
West 55th, 5-story 15-room tenement	$22,500
West 118th, 5-story double flat	$26,500
Madison Av., Harlem, 5-story double	$20,500

Madison Av., Corner 86th St.

We inspect monthly and keep repaired the plumbing work of houses for small fee per month. Prices quoted and particulars furnished by William A. Soles Plumbing Inspection System, 1,691 Park Av. Estimates on plumbing [illegible].

Harlem.—Twelve 4-story tenements, $200,000; rents $26,000; mortgages $156,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Several factory buildings for sale; attractive prices. Chas. E. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

THE
LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO

is the *only* Mortgage Company that PUBLISHES FULL STATEMENTS OF ITS MORTGAGE BUSINESS. (Send for President's Report dated Jan. 1, 1906.)

59 Liberty Street
(Chamber of Commerce).

4½% TO 5½%
A. W. McLaughlin & Co.
BROKERS and Dealers in MORTGAGES
128 Broadway.

Plots, tenements, stables, and factories; all locations; bargains; building loans. Duross, 155 West 14th.

West Side.

RENT $4,200. PRICE $38,500.
5-story double flat, fully rented, in 80's, convenient to "L" and Subway stations.
RENT $3,700. PRICE $34,500.
Recently renovated; 5-story flat, modern, in private house block; solid investment.
F. R. WOOD & CO.,
Cor. Broadway and 70th St.

SALE OR LET.
1722 Broadway,
3-story old building, full size.
SOLE AGENTS,
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY,
749 Fifth Avenue.

NEW LAW FLAT BARGAIN.
154th St., near 8th Av., 37.6 wide; 6 stories, 18 rooms; $55,000; want offer.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

BEST INVESTMENT
on west side; 84-ft. 5-story double flat; price $50,000; rents nearly $5,400.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

A WIND-UP OF SYNDICATE HOLDINGS ENABLES ME TO OFFER SOME CHOICELY LOCATED PARCELS AT BARGAIN PRICES. FULL COMMISSION PAID.
HENRY HELLMAN, 135 BROADWAY

A SURE PROFIT
If you buy 60-ft. plot, Columbus Avenue, suitable for immediate alterations for stores.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

CHEAP NEW LAW FLAT,
6-story 41-ft., 4 families, 19 rooms. Rentals, $7,400; price, $65,000. Want offer.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

MANHATTAN AVENUE.
5-story 25-ft. 6-room double; all improvements. Price, $32,000. Easy terms.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

WEST HUNDREDS,
near Park; two 25-ft. 5-story 6-room doubles; $33,000 each; rentals $3,540.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

Above 110th St., Near 7th Av. Drive.—Solid investment; well built five-story double brownstone flat; steam heat; hot water; constantly rented; $3,240; low rents; price $30,000; mortgage $23,500. E. Henry Eckhardt, Times Building.

$36,000 each, rent $3,840; three five-story double flats on Manhattan Av.; six rooms; modern plumbing; steam heat; $6,500 cash each house, balance mortgage; sell one or all; offer considered; bargain. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

51st (private) St., Near 9th Av.—Well built four-story and basement, high stoop, brownstone private house flat; full lot; selected tenants; price $21,500; mortgage 4 per cent. E. Henry Eckhardt, Times Building.

Unusual investment proposition, $9,000 cash; price $42,000; handsome, well-built, six-story flats, above 125th St., west side; large, light rooms; rent nearly $4,600; very low; no agents. Box 118 Times, Harlem.

$6,000 cash each buys two five-story double flats, vicinity West 102d; asking $28,250 each; balance mortgage three years, 4½%; easy terms; title guaranteed. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

5-story double tenement, including double stores, 14 rooms on a floor, hot water supply; in the Eighties, west side; actual rental, $4,500; price, $45,500. Kramer, 2,232 Southern Boulevard.

Absolute bargain; quick seller; desirable triple, West 152d St.; fine condition; investor wants $28,500; rental $2,900. Assume; mortgage $20,000; cash required $8,500. Jones & Son, 423 9th Av.

8th Av.—$16,500 cash; 50x80; 5-story, 4 families on floor; 4 stores and basement stores; all improvements; brokers protected. Owner, Dr. Elias, Cor. 120th St., 7 Avenue.

$9,000 Below Cost!—44-ft. corner triple flat, vicinity 140th, Eighth; cost $70,000; will be sacrificed at $61,000 if sold this week. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

102d St., near Columbus Av.; triple 2-5 and 1-4 rooms, bath, hot water; rentals over $3,800; price $37,250; $7,000 cash necessary; sacrifice buyers only. Manss, 198 Broadway.

$9,000 below cost, 44-ft. corner triple flat, vicinity 140th, Eighth; cost $70,000; will be sacrificed at $61,000 if sold this week. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

236 West 60th St.—4-story tenement and stores; price, $14,000; guaranteed rents, $1,524; easy terms; complies with tenement laws. Acritelli & Co., 135 Broadway.

Columbus Av. (Nineties) extra wide corner; 100 feet on avenue; four stores; price $110,000; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

5-story, 14-room quadruple tenement, west side; fine condition; requires $10,000 cash; genuine buyers only. Frank W. Stevens, 41 Park Row.

53d (elevated) St., 6th and 7th.—Four-story, 18-foot, suitable for business, $16,250; mortgage $10,500. Henry Eckhardt, Times Building.

8th Av., Near 145th.—5-story triple, improvements, 4 stores, $38,000; old rents, $3,650; mtge., $24,000. McCreedy Co., Columbus & 88th.

Eighth Av., 14-room triple flat; open plumbing, tiled halls; perfect order; $36,000; worth $40,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Tenement, 14 rooms, improvements, 45th, 8th Av., $30,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

33d St., near 7th Av., opposite Pennsylvania Terminal, two houses, $175,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West 48th, Near 10th.—5-story tenement, $27,500; terms arranged. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A Bargain.—Cold-water tenements, 4-family, west side, near 9th Av., above 42d St. O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St.

West 79th St.—3-story and basement private house, $30,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Amsterdam Av. (Eighties) five-story double flat, bakery; $48,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Corner triple flat, all exposed rooms; guaranteed rent $8,900; sacrificed for $80,000; pays 16%. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Attention!—$6,500.00 cash will buy 5-story triple flat, best locality on the west side. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

West 94th St.—20-foot front private house, free and clear; might exchange for investment property. R. L. Julian, 2,752 Broadway.

116th St., vicinity Lenox, 32-ft. flat, four stores, $57,500; rent over $5,900; very easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

West 56th—5-story, 10-room, 20-family tenement, fine condition; $24,500, $6,000 cash; rents $2,760. Frank W. Stevens, 41 Park Row.

$4,000 cash, price $20,000, buys five-story 20-ft. single flat, vicinity 115th, 7th Av. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Snap.—Price $33,500; $6,500 cash buys 28-ft. double flat, six rooms, vicinity 129th, Lenox Av. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

25th, Near 7th.—4-story private house, $12,000; good condition. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

72d St., 250, Near Broadway.—Twenty-foot dwelling; might exchange. Owner, Telephone 916 Col.

Second mortgages quickly cashed at moderate charges. Weisberger & Kaufman, 7th Av., cor. 117th.

6th Av., near 34th, with "L" on street; controls corner. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Tenth Av., 40's, saloon corner, $51,000; $11,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Sixth Av., Near 25th—4-story building, $125,000; terms easy. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Ninth Av., five-story, 20-ft. flat, bakery, $25,500; Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

30th, Near 7th—Two brick tenements; price $56,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West 57th, five-story, four-family; rent, $2,400—$20,000. E. T. Kinsley, 1 Madison Av.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

West Side.

$125,000—All rented for $13,200, prominent 8th Av. corner, six-story, five families on floor, seven stores, all leased, 50x100.

$45,000—Amsterdam Av., (90s,) five-story; six-room double, stores, 27x100; rent $4,700.

$34,500—Amsterdam Av., (90s,) five-story, five-room double, with store leased; no steam.

$42,000—Rent $4,350; 8th Av. five-story, 12-room triple, large store, modern improvements.

$35,500—Manhattan Av. 6-room double flat, all latest improvements, 27 front; rent $3,800.

$44,000—Rent $4,960; 7th Av., vicinity 116th, 6-room double, stores, improvem'ts; easy terms.

$30,500—Five-story, six-room double, open plumbing, all improvem'ts, nr. Central Park.

$30,000—Rent $3,378; mtg. $25,000; five-story triple, open plumbing and all mod. impvmts.

$57,000—Rent $7,300; five-story new law quadruple, well built, all improvements, 40 front.

$32,750—Finest location on heights, five-story, 15-room triple; all improvements; rent $3,400. Weisberger & Kaufman, 7th Av., cor. 117th.

Attractive Investments

West 103d, adjacent Central Park, 5-story double, 6 rooms and bath, open plumbing, tiled baths, all improvements; 50x100; rents $7,100; mtge. $52,000; price $64,000.

113th, near Fifth; 5-story double, 5 rooms, open plumbing, 4 stores; 25x100; rents $3,200; mtge. $23,000; price $29,000.

125th, near Amsterdam; 5-story, 5 rooms and bath, 4 stores, hot water only; 25x100; rents $3,200; price $29,000.

133d, near Eighth; 5-story double, 25x100; hot water only; rents $2,850; mtge. $19,000, 4½%; price $27,000.

Braisted, Goodman & Hershfield, 2,783 B'way.

Bargains.—Upper 8th Av. corner, triple, all improvements, 25x100, $56,000; upper west side, five-story quadruple, new law, 40x100, $55,000; 8th Av., five-story double, $35,000, $8,000 cash; West 129th, five-story double, six rooms, $28,000, rents, $3,200; upper 8th Av. corner, five-story triple, 25x100, with saloon, $65,000. West 151st St., near Amsterdam Av., five-story triple, 33x100, $42,000. Barry & Co., 301 West 149th St.

103d, Near Amsterdam.—5-story double, improvements, 27x90x105; A1 condition; price, $37,000; guaranteed rents, $4,128; mtge., $28,500. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

West 28th St.—Five-story tenement; toilets, stores, $19,000. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

West 26th.—Wide five-story, four-family tenement, $22,000. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Three tenements, 9th ward, $80,000; rent, $9,000; near 6th Av. Duross, 155 W. 14th St.

East Side.

Attention!! Fifties!! Second Av. corner, 3 four and five story flats, $52,500; only $6,000 cash required. East 83d St five-story double flat, price $21,000; $5,000 cash. First Av. 5-story tenement, 12 rooms, stores, price $31,000; easy terms. East 115th St., near 3d Av., elegant double flat, $26,000. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

79th st., Park & Lex. avs. 4-sty. b. & h. high-stoop Dwg., good order; open rear; 19x102.2; seen by permit only. L. SACHS, owner, or 28 West 22d St.

A Handsome Three-story Dwelling!
west of Lexington Av., in 80s; butler's pantry, bath extension; estate property; reasonable price
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

East 118th St.—Six-story tenement, $25,000; terms to suit; East 104th St., 5-story triple, $31,000; rents $3,400; terms to suit.
The Benjamin B. Woog Co.,
28 East 23d St.

Personal interview only gets east side corner, five-story, four-family, cold-water, guaranteeing 28 per cent. over expenses, for $6,000 cash outlay quick. **Schwab Realty Co.,** 200 Broadway.

MUST SELL. BIG BARGAIN.
61st St., near 1st Av.; good renting neighborhood; 5-story triple flat about 6 years old; open plumbing; price $20,000; mtge. $15,500. Mrs. Cahn, 2,018 Fulton Av., Bronx, near 174th.

Have several very desirable flat and store properties, Upper Madison Av.; good, conservative investments. Frank W. Stevens, 41 Park Row.

Fifth Av., vicinity 116th, five-story 14-room corner triple flat, three stores; open plumbing; $56,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

INVESTMENT—10-story loft building, near 5th Av., showing 20% from present low rentals; $25,000 cash. DUROSS, 155 W. 14th St.

Estate Sacrifice.—Two 35-ft. double flats; perfect order; rent $9,000; price $85,000; very easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Harlem, Park-Lexington, desirable brownstone dwelling, $10,250; reasonable. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

East 15th St., near Irving Place.—Desirable dwelling, $14,000; bargain. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

East 54th St.—Five-story four-family tenement, $23,000. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

44th, Near 3d—5-story modern tenement, $26,000; rents $2,770. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

East 53d.—Five-story double tenement; toilets, ranges; $23,000. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

93d, near Lexington—3-story private house, $16,000, $3,000 cash. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Goerck, Near Stanton.—6-story fireproof 14-room tenement, $43,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

East 81st St.—Five-story, twelve rooms, open shafts, $23,250. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Chrystie.—6-story 12-room tenement, suitable for alteration, $38,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Allen, Near Stanton.—Six-story modern 12-room tenement, $41,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$3,000 cash purchases 4-story single, 122d St., neighborhood Second. Kirtland, 103 East 125th.

Plot, Harlem Park, Lexington, 100x100, $60,000; easy terms. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

East 32d.—Four-story tenement, $13,500; $4,000 cash; bargain. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

110th, Near 2d—Two 7-story tenements, $75,000, $12,000 cash. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Harlem, Park-Lexington, five-story, ten rooms, bath, $23,500. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

East 98d St.—Five-story tenement, open shafts, $23,500. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Below 14th Street.

VICINITY CHATHAM SQUARE.
GREAT SPECULATIVE FUTURE.
Corner 5-story; saloon; &c.; leased, nearly $4,100; price $50,000; cheapest property this section.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

ADJOINING VANDERBILT BUILDING. CORNER BEEKMAN AND NASSAU STS. TWO DESIRABLE LOTS FOR SALE. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Speculation or Investment.—Cold water, 12-room tenement; good location lower west side; open shafts; quick turn will net purchaser $1,000 profit. Quick. Box 23 Times, Harlem.

Washington Heights.

DYCKMAN TRACT BARGAIN.
Broadway corner, 9 lots; also Dyckman St. plot, 4 lots; asking $100,000; easy terms.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS,
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

FLATBUSH BARGAINS!!
Remember I am the only real estate dealer in Flatbush handling bargains exclusively; I sell nothing but bargains, both houses and lots. Call or write for information. Office always open. Edwards, 848 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

4% MONEY 4%
For 1st and 2d Mortgage.
HENRY L. REDFIELD, 16 Court St., B'klyn.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Beautiful new house, 10 rooms, for rent, near 120th St. Ferry; 35 minutes from City Hall; owner wishes to retain 2 rooms for his own use; very moderate to right party; references. F. W., Box 309 Times, Times Square.

East Orange, up-to-date 11-room dwelling; lot 50x160; open plumbing, parquet floors, hardwood trim, high location, fine street. Edw. Lasell, 203 Broadway, N. Y.

BUILDING LOTS $3 EACH.
This week only; 9 miles from Greater New York line. Apply 6 John St.

Very desirable houses or building lots for sale by Romeyn & Demarest, Hackensack, N. J.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

1ST—MORTGAGES—2D
All good applications promptly considered; charges reasonable.
G. V. MORTON, 62 William St.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

$15,000 wanted for twelve months; security; good interest; established business. Manufacturer, 510 Times, Times Square.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A DELIGHTFUL HOME CENTRE
with all the advantages and improvements of the metropolis.
16 MINUTES FROM 34th STREET.
ELMHURST SQUARE
IS THE MOST DESIRABLE HIGH-CLASS ADDITION IN NEW YORK CITY.

Splendid transportation facilities, fare 5c., and unequalled future possibilities.

The $150,000,000 being spent by the Penn. Railroad, L. I. R. R., and allied corporations will increase many hundred per cent. values at Elmhurst Square, because it is right in the line of improvements.

Lots and plots for sale now at acreage values. Monthly payments if desired.

The only addition in the Borough with sewers and paved streets.

Property restricted and fully improved. Send for "Transportation Illustrated, No. 6," showing a bird's-eye view of the city, bridges, tunnels, and relative distances; a valuable guide for investors in realty.

PARIS & MACDOUGALL, 1123 BROADWAY.

THE CHOICEST
is none too good when we select a home site
A POSTAL CARD
WILL BRING YOU VIEWS AND PROVE WE HAVE THE CHOICEST IN NEW YORK CITY AND THAT 350 PER CENT. PROFIT WILL BE REALIZED WITHIN THREE YEARS ON OUR IMPROVED LOTS BOUGHT AT PRESENT ACREAGE PRICES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS AT
ELMHURST HEIGHTS
LESS THAN HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE, MANHATTAN. 5c. BY TROLLEY. NO WAITING. THE GROUND IS HIGH AND BEAUTIFUL. THE PRICE IS LOW. Nothing Nearer, Better, Choicer or Cheaper Ever Sold. Send Postal To-day for Views.
BANKERS LAND CORPORATION
886 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

For a saloon keeper, grocer, or butcher, corner triple flat, 25x96x100; price $35,500; five stores. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

A MOST DESIRABLE PLOT.
JENNINGS, S. E. COR. OF BRYANT ST., 125x100, large modern dwelling, close to Subway station, will be sold cheap.
RULE & BACH,
McKinley Building, Boston Road & 169th St.

For Sale—Several Recently Completed
FLAT HOUSES
In the Finest Sections of the Bronx,
At Very Reasonable Prices.
Jacob Leitner,
Cor. Westchester and Prospect Ave.

5-STORY DOUBLE FLAT,
with stores, 25x70x100, near 149th St. Subway station; price only $22,750; easy terms.
J. Clarence Davies,
149th St. and 3d Av.

Most complete two-family houses, everything up to date, oak trim, private stairs, porcelain fixtures, steam heat, superb location, magnificent view, overlooking Speedway and Washington Heights; 7 minutes' walk from west side elevated, 155th St. Station; terms easy; apply on premises. Joseph Harris Jones, Builder, Sedgwick Av., 165th St.

5-STORY NEW-LAW FLAT,
4 families on a floor, 4 and 5 rooms, 37.6x90x100; actual rent $4,920; price $44,000.
J. Clarence Davies,
149th St. and 3d Av.

BARGAINS FOR QUICK BUYERS.
4-story double cold water flat; prominent avenue; 5 large rooms and bath; rent $1,750; price $16,750. 4-story double flat; steam heat; 5 rooms and bath; near Subway station; rent $2,076; price $18,500; terms to suit. Marks & Jervis, 1,008 Westchester Av.

For Sale.—Ten of the finest three-story two-family houses ever built in the Bronx; Indiana limestone and brick fronts; private staircases; all hardwood trimmed. About completed. Call on premises, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts., or Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 371 5th Av., Manhattan.

$20,000 equity in a choice 5-story business corner, 40x100; 20 rooms; no steam; choice location; mortgage, $45,000, at 5 per cent.; rent, $7,000; will exchange. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

Absolutely Given Away!—37-ft. new law flats, vicinity 161st, Trinity Av., $39,000; mortgaged $30,000, five years; could not be produced for $45,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

658 BERGEN AV., NEAR 153D ST., THREE-FAMILY FRAME SINGLE FLAT, $7,500; ONLY $1,500 CASH REQUIRED. F. WALKER, 55 LIBERTY ST.

Webster Av.—5 lots (25x112 each) north of Woodlawn Road, on west side; asking price, $3,500; terms to suit. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5322-38th St.

For sale or exchange, south side 105th St., between Amsterdam and Edgecombe Avs., 50x100; excavated; sewer, water; building stone and area wall built, ready for operation. Owner, 4,451 Park Av.

$4,500 cash buys modern three-story brick dwelling, best section Mount Hope, Tremont; balance mortgage, 5 per cent. House, Box 300 Times, Times Square.

12-room house and stable on plot 50x161, Marion Av., near 196th St., $10,000; terms to suit. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 East 42d St. Telephone 5322-38th St.

$7,000 buys the cheapest and best-built 5 story, 20 families, 40x100; rent, $4,700; mortgage, $33,000; netting 18%. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th.

Estate Sacrifice.—Corner 35-ft. new law flat, vicinity 161st, Trinity, $33,000; mortgaged $40,000, five years. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Builders!—Prospect Av., adjoining Boston, plot about 10,000 square feet, sacrificed at $27,000, very easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$4,000 buys 4-story double flat; price $17,500.
L. Reiter, Cor. Westchester and Jackson Ave.

Lots near White Plains Av. and 238d St. (not in Yonkers) $500 upward; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

$6,000 buys 5-story double flat, 27x100; open plumbing, hot water; price, $23,500; rent, $2,500. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., 135th St.

5-story triple, colored tenants, Bronx; rented for $2,750; price $22,000. Friend, 743 Wendover Av.

$800 up. William's Bridge, Wakefield lots; now booming; lists mailed. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

Bargain.—Triple, corner, with stores, almost new; price $26,000. Bliss, 3,221 3d Av.

Builders!—I have corner plots on Mount Hope very cheap. Rappolt, 1,871 Morris Av.

NEW YORK STATE.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A gentleman's elegant country place, ½ mile from station, eight miles from Grand Hotel, Catskill Mountains, consisting of 175 acres, 100 under cultivation, balance woodlands; main house finest hardwood; electric light, gas; two baths; open plumbing and in every respect up to date; three other houses and keeper's house; large barn and stable, henyard, saphouse, doghouse, &c.; horses, carriages, cows, farmers' implements, &c.; price $70,000; free and clear; exchange entertained. S. L. Pakas, 35 Nassau St.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING

COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY	INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE. OWNERS WISHING TO SELL CALL OR WRITE

Phillips & Wells, 95K Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

For Sale.—Mamaroneck, N. Y., Orienta Esplanade, plot 250x300x350, with two corners and three fronts, adjoining one of the most beautiful residences; asking price, $16,500; terms to suit. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5322—38th St.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Nine acres, good buildings, village, chicken farm or location for blacksmith. Hull, Madison, Conn.

REAL ESTATE.
FOR SALE.

OUT OF CITY.

Will exchange 40,000 acres pine timber land in North Carolina for New York or Philadelphia real estate. Address P. O. Box 682, Norfolk, Va.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE.

Bargain.—Seven-room cottage, new, every improvement; good location; $3,200. $500 cash. Hamilton, Corona.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

Only a limited number of
LOTS AT $75 UP
on easy payments
AT PLEASANTVILLE HEIGHTS,
at the station of Pleasantville, on the Harlem R. R., only a short ride from Grand Central Station.
HOUSES FROM $1,500 UP.
Speculators and investors can make no mistake by buying at once, as this is the only piece of property just outside of New York City having the advantages of the city. Pleasantville has 30 trains day and night from the Grand Central Station in direct connection with the Subway. Fare 11c. Write, call, or telephone at once for booklet and free passes.
COMMUTER'S REALTY CO.,
240 BROADWAY, N. Y. C.
Telephone, 3086 Cortlandt.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

THE FINEST PIECE OF ACREAGE ANYWHERE AROUND NEW YORK; 20 MINUTES FROM 125TH ST.; 129 ACRES; OVER FOUR MILES OF STREETS MADE; WATER IN STREET; TROLLEY ON ONE SIDE. GRANT, 26 COURT ST., BROOKLYN, ROOM 70.

WESTCHESTER PARK
on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th St.; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Evenings.

IN THE BOOM SECTION AT LARCHMONT.
Choice corner plot, 54x135, opposite Larchmont Park. Very low price and easy terms.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

12 lots on North St., near the new High School; $800 per lot; a bargain for the entire 12. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 East 42d St. Telephone 5322-38th St.

Two lots, 50x114, near White Plains Av.; price $1,850. Friend, 748 Wendover Av.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle, Stephenson Park, overlooking Sound, plots 50x100, from $500 up; highly restricted. Address Frank W. Thurman, on the property, or 24 Park Place, New York.

White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS ACREAGE.
BARGAIN FOR QUICK BUYER.
16½ acres, with a frontage on three different roads of about 2,000 feet, one mile from White Plains. Trolley in front of the property, over 200 lots, exclusive of streets, plotted or otherwise, $1,000 per acre.
S. J. TAYLOR,
2442 JEROME AVE., NEW YORK.

White Plains.—18 acres between Post Road and railroad; asking $30,000; terms to suit. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5322-38th St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Wanted—Desirably situated dwellings for particular clients for cash in Greater New York from owners at low figures; also Long Island lots, large or small parcels. You incur no obligations by sending full particulars. 'Phone or call. James Francis Lester, 41 and 43 Wall St., N. Y. Telephone, 1002-1003 Broad.

WANTED FOR CASH BUYERS
WEST SIDE TENEMENTS.
P. C. ECKHARDT,
693 9TH AV.,
Bet. 47th and 48th Sts. Tel. 674 Bryant.

WANTED—DWELLINGS FOR SALE OR RENT; SPRING LIST.
PORTER & CO.,
159 West 125th. Broadway, at 104th St.

All kinds of Bronx property; buyers waiting for four and five story double, triple, quadruple, new-law flats; also want lots and large plots in Unionport, Van Nest, William's Bridge, Woodlawn Heights, &c. Chas. A. Weber, 149th St., east of 3d Av.

Wanted—West side and Harlem property; for sale, rent, or management; established 19 years. Chas. S. Kohler, 906 Columbus Av., (104th.)

H. A. Raymond (2 West 125th) invites owners to send particulars; flats, tenements, dwellings, old properties; have many buyers wanting such properties.

Attention, Owners.—Cash buyers waiting for Manhattan cold-water, four-family tenements; all conditions. O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St.

Have about $3,000 to invest in tenements bet. 35th and 55th, east side; must show good profit. Address, by mail, Investor, 650 3d Av.

COLD WATER TENEMENTS
on lease. Call 12 to 2.
W. J. RAUCH, 132 Nassau St.

Cyrille Carreau, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, 796 6th Av., (45th,) wants all kinds of properties to rent, sell, manage, insure.

We have cash buyers for city and country properties for quick results. Send full particulars. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Owners send us what you have for sale or exchange; we can do business quickly. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

We want management of property in this section. Welsel & Allen, 105 East 59th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Third Av., plot 10 excavated lots, including four corners, within block "L" station. $65,000, equity $30,000; exchange and add cash for improved property. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

EXCHANGE FOR LOTS.
3-family new frame and brick house, 26-foot front, near 169th St.
Apply Aldhous & Co., 2,339 7th Av.

Owners send us what you have for sale or exchange; we can do business quickly. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

Most Desirable Dwellings To Let.	Call or Send for List. PORTER & CO., 159 West 125th St.; 2,727 Broadway, at 104th.

Brooklyn.

Seven-room house, Parkville, overlooking Ocean Parkway; improvements; excellent neighborhood; 917 East 5th St., Brooklyn; $30.00.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

BARSTOW
17-19 EAST 27TH STREET.
One or two sunny apartments left; perfect bathing facilities and all modern appliances which make for comfort. We try to make the lot of the transients the envy of home folks by placing every convenience at their disposal and making them comfortable.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application.
J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

Summer seashore cottages, Cape Cod, (Harwich, Mass.;) rented completely furnished; bathrooms; all comforts; $300 to $600; fine beach. Kape, 505 West 124th St.

Beautiful furnished cottages to let for the season. Apply Luke Eldert, Hammels, Rockaway Beach.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

WE REFRAIN
From saying anything about the future of Long Island City.
We have no acreage to offer, but we have the
BEST LOCATED LOTS IN LONG ISLAND CITY.
First come first served.
Our last list withdrawn.
Present list will not last beyond this week.
**JOHN M. THOM

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

BOSTON—Frederick W. Gregory, formerly in business as F. W. Gregory & Co., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday. Unsecured claims amount to $54,055, the Standard Oil Company of New York holding a claim for $7,195. The petitioner's liability on notes, bills, and accommodation paper amounts to nearly $35,000. The assets are valued by the petitioner at $1,575.

Oliver E. Creelman, dealer in caps and furnishings, trading with George W. Ray as the George W. McPherson Store, filed a petition, liabilities $13,997, the principal item being that of the Coe, Ray, Creelman Company for $8,600, an affiliated concern, which is involved. Assets are nominally the same amount. The personal petition of Creelman shows liabilities $25,893, of which $24,000 is his liability as indorser, and no available assets.

Bank of France Note Issue Increased.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—A Presidential decree promulgating the act authorizing an increase of the note issue of the Bank of France from $1,000,000,000 to $1,160,000,000, which passed the final legislative stage Feb. 9, was issued to-day.

DELAWARE INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Realty Corporation of Philadelphia was chartered at Dover to-day to acquire building sites and rebuild residences, cottages, &c.; capital, $100,000.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Court of Appeals Calendar for to-morrow: Numbers 495, 186, 240, 298, 299, 326, 350, 351.

Advertising by Telephone

The plan of

The New York Times

Just telephone your wants to

(1000 BRYANT)

Advertisements will be inserted and bill sent later. :-: :-: :-:

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

REFINED HOME; excellent table; private house; good neighborhood; two in room; en suite or singly; $7.50 per person; every convenience. Box 75 Times, Harlem.

West Side.

25TH ST., 38 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; telephone; table boarders; transients accommodated.

51ST ST., 227 WEST.—Quiet, respectable, homelike single rooms; good table; off Broadway, close Subway.

52D, 140 WEST.—Nicely furnished large front room, suitable for two or three gentlemen; refined Southern family; references.

52D ST., 10 WEST.—Large front room with dressing room; separate tables; parlor, telephone; references.

24TH ST., 65 WEST.—Nicely furnished sunny front room; excellent table; select house; telephone; references.

121ST ST., 150 WEST.—Handsome second floor rooms, connecting, separately; family, couples, gentlemen; references; telephone.

East Side.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms and hall rooms, with board; references.

34TH ST., 43 EAST.—Large room, with board; private bath; one single room; gentleman; table board; references.

47TH ST., 130 EAST.—Large, desirable rooms, neatly furnished; all conveniences; excellent table; terms moderate.

57TH ST, 142 E.—Boarders wanted; large room and hall room; private house.

124TH ST., 71 EAST.—Large front rooms; $12 and $14; two; excellent board; cleanliness; Americans.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696. (Cor. 61st.)—Second floor suite, two or three rooms, private bath; single room; excellent table; American.

Brooklyn.

AMITY ST., 187. (Heights.)—Furnished rooms; board optional; table guests; convenient bridge and ferries.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Mt. Vernon.—Sunny rooms, en suite and single; excellent table; gas, steam; near trolleys and N. H. station. 152 S. 1st Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

WANTED—Young men to join us in our furnished apartments; must share cost; will exchange references. B. B., Box 117 Times Downtown.

West Side.

25TH, 26 WEST.—Very attractive large sunny rooms, couple bachelors; neighborhood select, central; reasonable.

27TH, 47 WEST.—Large steam-heated double rooms; nicely furnished; location central.

29TH ST., 202 WEST.—Elegant parlor floor, connecting room; exceptional opportunity; doctor, dentist; all improvements.

44TH ST., 118 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with or without board; reference.

47TH ST., 110 WEST.—Comfortable rooms next to bath; clean; $3 per week; private family.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well heated; hot and cold water; bath.

60TH ST., 16 WEST.—Two connecting rooms; steam heat; near "L" and Subway. Briggs.

70TH ST., 311 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor of two connecting rooms, dressing room, bath, &c.; near Subway; terms moderate; desirable persons.

78TH ST., 201 WEST.—Cozy, homelike room; elevator apartment; handsome surroundings; very moderate.

104TH, 257 WEST.—Desirable room, second floor, private bath; also parlor floor; running water.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Beautiful room; view; elevator apartment; delightful air; Columbia University Subway. Gans.

136TH ST., 168 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; telephone; private family; gentleman; references exchanged.

152D ST., 533 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room for one or two gentlemen; telephone.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 426.—Furnished room, water, bath; private American family; $3. Dixon.

Furnished studio to sublet by hour for teaching. 2 Studio Building, 37 West 22d St.

East Side.

3D AV., 1,026.—Refined Jewish gentleman can have room with breakfast in strictly private house; $6 weekly; telephone. Address Comfort.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Table guests; excellent table.

33D, 126 EAST.—Handsome connecting rooms; gentlemen or couple; one flight; all improvements. Crockford.

36TH ST., 58 EAST.—Parlor, basement, business; sleeping rooms, single beds; all conveniences; select, private.

120TH ST., 351 EAST.—Furnished rooms, with bath, for light housekeeping or gentleman; reasonable.

128TH ST., 127 EAST.—Two nicely furnished rooms, hot and cold water; conveniently located; references.

135TH ST., 630 EAST.—Large furnished rooms for housekeeping or gentleman; board; $3.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3.—One block from Wall St. Ferry; elegantly furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen; convenient to New York.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c., 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Wanted—Room and board by young couple and 2 girls, 1 and 3, in refined family; healthy location; city or country; about $16 weekly. Address, with particulars, B. F., Box 139 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Singers.

WANTED—Soprano and contralto, $200 and $150. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Soprano for Manhattan church; $700. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Soprano and contralto; city church; $275 to $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Chorus sopranos (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Girls on Easter novelties and paper goods; $3.50 to start, 50 cents raise in two months, 50 cents raise four months thereafter, &c.; only respectable girls taken; nice, light, clean work rooms and good companions. Call Tuesday, J. & P. B. Myers, corner John and Gold Sts.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

WANTED—Agents, for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policy; large commissions; renewals; General Agents wanted some States. A. B. Cilley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Compositors, Etc.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

WANTED

Electrotype finishers, molders, batterymen, builders-up, and assistants in each branch.

Compositors Wanted,

Non-Union, $21 per week; job, stone, and make-up; also machine operators at $23 per week; absolutely permanent positions guaranteed first-class men of good character; excellent opportunity to obtain a permanent position in one of the oldest, largest, and most modern printing houses in New York City.

THE DE VINNE PRESS,
12 Lafayette Place,
New York City.

WANTED—William Green wants printers at 326 Pearl Street, New York City; wishes to add to his staff a number of experienced compositors, (display, stone, and make-up men,) also experienced monotype operators; these positions will be permanent to efficient workmen of good character; salary will be $21.00 per week; only persons willing to work nine hours in open shop desired; loyalty to employer is expected in return for advantageous working conditions; reply by letter only, giving employer's references and stating experience and qualifications. William Green.

Wanted—Compositors, stone hands, and make-up men; "open shop;" highest salary; permanent position; additional bonus for faithful services; New York, vicinity, and Western points. Call or address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

WANTED—Compositors; experienced job compositor and stone hands; also two-third compositors; open shop; nine-hour day; permanent positions guaranteed to efficient workmen of good character; highest wages; references necessary. Stettiner Bros., 52 Duane St.

Organists.

WANTED—Organists and singers, Catholic church, $150 to $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist for important Methodist Church, Virginia. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 Fifth Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Organist for Ohio church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist, country Catholic church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Singers.

WANTED—Chorus tenors (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Tenor for Manhattan church; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Male alto for church, $250. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Bass for Catholic Church, $250. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Tenor and bass; city church; $300 to $450. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Tenor for church; $900. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars, Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—Automobiles. The demands on our resources being so great, we are compelled to establish a new department, just being refitted, with advanced six weeks' course, at $50.00, beginning March 1st; success guaranteed; positions pay $100 to $150; short course, $25.00, four weeks, makes you competent to handle any machine; dissatisfied students from every other school in city in attendance; requests constantly on file for competent chauffeurs; investigation invited; circulars mailed. Auto Transportation School, 309 West 41st St.

WANTED—Butler, before April 1, in private family where two footmen are kept; must be thoroughly competent, have best city references. Send particulars, nationality, age, height, name, and address to D. J., 1,304 Broadway.

WANTED—Boy for hardware office, 14 to 16 years; one just leaving school preferred; address in own handwriting, inclosing school references; salary $4 first year. Address B. A., 148 Times, Downtown.

WANTED—Jeweler, experienced in making gold match boxes, cigarette cases, &c., to go to San Francisco. Address Godfrey Eacret, 58 Nassau.

WANTED—Silver mounters; several experienced sterling silver mounters to go to San Francisco. Address Godfrey Eacret, 58 Nassau.

WANTED—Silver polisher, to go to San Francisco; only first-class man wanted. Address Godfrey Eacret, 58 Nassau.

WANTED—Diamond mounter; first-class man, to go to San Francisco. Address Godfrey Eacret, 58 Nassau.

WANTED—Office boy in newspaper office; reference required. E. B., Box 150 Times, Times Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cooks.

COOKS from $20 to $30; waitress, chambermaids, $18 to $22; general houseworkers, $18 to $20; nurses, $18 to $20; seamstresses, two girls together; laundresses, day workers, references on file, a number of good servants at Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—A respectable young woman would like a few days out washing, ironing, or cleaning. M. McMahon, 208 East 57th St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORKER.—By colored houseworker; good cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress; apartment preferred; neat, obliging; city references. Lincoln Exchange, 314 W. 59th. Tel. 4786 Columbus.

HOUSEWORK.—By good cook, waitress; do plain washing; flat; reference. 230 East 43d St., two flights, front.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, AND OFFICE assistant; three years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; references; $10. Conscientious, 182 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—A thoroughly competent young woman; experienced; desirable; references; $15. V., 166 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious; references; $12. Miss E., 115 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Typewriter; two years' experience; neat, accurate, rapid; references; $8. Neatness, 122 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; competent office assistant; Packard graduate. B. Muschel, 78 East 4th St.

Miscellaneous.

MASSEUSE.—Swedish; graduate of Stockholm and New York; perfect knowledge in applying treatments and cure for all ailments; practical, refined, obliging; highest indorsements from physicians and patients. Scientific, Box 302 Times, Times office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT wishes work evenings; audits, statements, trial balances, bookkeeping, investigations, &c.; terms moderate; references. Accountant, 16 Waverley Place.

ACCOUNTANT writes up, opens, closes, systematizes books; moderate rate. "Accountant," 148 East 55th St.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER, OFFICE MAN.—Experienced, (30,) accurate; best reference furnished. J. S., Box 349 Times, Times Square.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

AUDITOR, over 20 years' active experience, railroad, mortgage, and real estate offices, desires to make change; executive man; first-class references and good personality. Auditor, Box 323 Times, Times Square.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—By young lady; knowledge of stenography and typewriting. L. F. M., 448 44th St., Brooklyn.

TWO young men want light employment evenings. C. Evans, 419 West 45th St.

Wm. Taylor & Son, Props.

Hotel Martinique

Broadway, 32d and 33d Streets.

TAYLOR'S Hotel St. Denis, Broadway, 11th Street, has been famous many years for its quiet, prompt service and splendid cooking. The Hotel Martinique, Broadway, 32d and 33d Streets (ladies' entrance 56 W. 33d Street), is now an uptown Taylor's.

Hotel St. Denis

Wm. Taylor & Son, Props. Broadway, Cor. 11th Street.

AUCTION SALES.

Knickerbocker

Art Galleries,

7 West 29th St.

C. E. Smith, Auct'r.

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Now on Exhibition,

MAGNIFICENT ANTIQUE AND MODERN

FURNITURE,

ANDIRONS, FENDERS, MIRRORS, BRASS BEDSTEADS, ORIENTAL RUGS, CARPETS, RICH CUT CRYSTAL, PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &C.,

By order attorney for mortgagee.

Also removed from the

Knickerbocker Apartments,

247 5th Av., to close an estate,

REAL BRONZES BY I. BONHEUR, BORBEDIENNE, BARYE, GUILLEMIN, AND OTHERS; EXQUISITE BRIC-A-BRAC RARE HISPANO-MORESQUE AND OLD GENORI VASES, PLAQUES, OLD CHINA, BLUE AND WHITE PAILLARD MUSIC BOX, EIGHT CYLINDERS, ROYAL SEVRES AND VIENNA VASES; SCORE SILVER VIENNA ENAMELS, &C.

ALSO BY ORDER OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE BROKERS, AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., 53 BROADWAY,

A CONSIGNMENT OF IMPORTED

Artistic Carved Venetian Furniture, &c.

A Collection of Oil Paintings

to close the estate of the late P. A. ROBINSON, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

Also the remaining consignment of

Mrs. Isabelle D. Berry,"

The entire for absolute sale, beginning

Thursday, Feb. 15, at 2 o'Clock,

and afternoons following.

Peremptory Sale by Public Auction.
COMPLETE, SUMPTUOUSLY FURNISHED

MANSION

1,054 FIFTH AVENUE,

By Order of Owner now living in Paris, France.

J. HATFIELD MORTON, AUCTIONEER,

WILL SELL THIS DAY,

(TUESDAY,) at 11 o'clock A. M., (Continuing Wed'y, Feb. 14, at same hour,) on the premises

1,054 FIFTH AV., NEAR 86TH ST.,

contents contained therein, consisting of completely furnished DRAWING ROOMS, RECEPTION ROOMS, LIBRARY, DINING AND BED ROOMS, LOUIS XV. AND XVI. CABINETS, TABLES AND PEDESTALS, EMPIRE CABINETS AND TABLES, DUTCH MARQUETERIE AND BUHL CABINETS AND TABLES, OLD JAPANESE LACQUERED CABINETS AND SCREENS, CHINESE HAND CARVED CHAIRS, LARGE BRONZES IN GROUPS AND FIGURES, MARBLE STATUETTES AND PEDESTALS, LOUIS XVI. AND EMPIRE CLOCK SETS.

Collection of Ivories, Miniatures and cabinet pieces, large ivory pieces, formerly the property of King Ludwig.

Gallery of about 100 Oil Paintings by well-known European and American Artists.

An original complete set of Hogarth's Engravings. Fine specimens of Polar, Grizzly Bear and Leopard Skins. Persian, Turkish and India Rugs and Carpets throughout the entire house.

Magnificent electric Chandeliers and Electroliers, All Mantel and Pier Mirrors, Andirons and Fenders throughout.

Dining-room in solid mahogany, with elegant crystal cabinets.

Complete outfit of Bohemian and French crystal.

Rich decorated Fish and Game Sets. Full equipment of Stuffed Dinner, Lunch and Tea Service. Old original Dutch and Flemish steins and Blue China. Pewter, copper and brass.

All lace Curtains and Draperies throughout.

Dutch Marqueterie Bedroom, complete with Twin Beds, purchased in Holland.

Colonial Bed Room complete. Heavy Brass Beds and Bedding. Mahogany and Marble Bureau, Chiffoniers, etc.

Library consisting of about 2,000 volumes, standard Authors. Edition de luxe. Library Furniture, Bookcases, Couch, easy Chairs, etc.

Also BLUE SATIN LINED BROUGHAM, STUDEBAKER MAKE.

Deposits will be required from all purchasers.

J. HATFIELD MORTON, AUCTIONEER, 111-115 West 38th St., city. Tel. 2790—38th St.

On February 17th, at 2 P. M., and February 20th, at 11 A. M., I will sell under foreclosure at public auction, by William B. Norman, Auctioneer, at Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 331-341 Fourth Avenue, New York City, property mortgaged by St. Charles B. Gwynn to Chester Huntington, (mortgage assigned to Henry Malkan,) and also property mortgaged by St. Charles B. Gwynn to Richard R. Vernon; said property consisting of furniture, household goods, rugs, chinaware, glassware, pictures, etc. Inspection on February 13th and 14th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., at above address.

New York, February 9th, 1906.

ROBERT M. LEONARD,
Mortgagees' Agent.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—MARY WEISENSEE, plaintiff, against REGINA SCHMIDT et als., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of January, 1906, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 28th day of February, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: The lot situate on the northeast corner of Fifty-first Street and Ninth Avenue in said city, and known as No. 370 on a certain map of the estate of John Hopper, deceased, made by Richard Ammerman, City Surveyor, being twenty-five feet five inches front and rear, and one hundred feet in depth on Fifty-first Street; that is, commencing at a point on the northeast corner of Fifty-first Street and Ninth Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Ninth Avenue, twenty-five feet five inches; running thence easterly, parallel with Fifty-first Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly, parallel with the Ninth Avenue, twenty-five feet five inches; thence westerly, along the northerly line of Fifty-first Street, one hundred feet to the place of beginning. Said premises being known by the street numbers 367 and 369 West Fifty-first Street, and 762 Ninth Avenue. Said premises being sold subject to a lease of the store floor and basement ending on the first day of May, 1908.

Dated New York, January 26, 1906.

JOHN P. COHALAN, Referee.

LOUIS WENDEL, JR., Attorney for Plaintiff, 277 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

West 51st St.

Dated New York, 26th day of January, 1906.

JOHN P. COHALAN, Referee.

EUROPEAN HOTELS.

SAVOY HOTEL, LONDON

See next Sunday's Times for announcement.

INSTRUCTION.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF

Automobile Engineers,

Incorporated.
146 WEST 56TH STREET.
Under personal direction of
PROF. CHAS. E. LUCKE, M. E., Ph. D.
School of Engineers, Columbia University.

Departments include machine, tool, forge shops, assembling and test shops, with every type of motor, also laboratories completely and specially equipped to teach all component parts of automobiles. Day and evening classes. SPECIAL COURSES FOR OWNERS.

BROKEN IN HEALTH?

Men trained back to vitality, endurance, nerve force, by H. Irving Hancock, famous American authority on physical training for vitality; author of six most widely read books on physical training, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Splendid school, competent staff, medical examiner; wonderful results. Write today for full information. VITALIST SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL TRAINING, Blue Point, Long Island. H. Irving Hancock, Director.

WOOD'S School, Business, SHORTHAND,

5th Av., 7th Av., on 125th St.
The LARGEST business school in New York.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

PEASE PIANOS.

128 West 42d St., Near B'way, N. Y.

You cannot afford to take a chance in buying a piano. There's no experiment in buying a Pease. Over 74,000 satisfied purchasers in the last 61 years. Manufacturer's prices and three years to pay. Used pianos, many makes, $100 up. Renting, Exchanging. Write for catalog.

SPLENDID VALUES.

Select stock of used uprights, also odd styles. PATENT DUPLEX SOUNDING BOARD.

MATHUSHEK & SON PIANOS

at very special reduced prices and terms. Our superb small pianos; rents low rates. FACTORY direct to buyer means large saving. B'way & 47th St., N.Y. 607 Broad St., Newark, & 77 Montgomery St., J. C.

OPPORTUNITIES IN USED PIANOS of Well-Known Makes, STEINWAY, SOHMER, WEBER, KNABE, CHICKERING, and others too numerous to mention. Square Pianos, great variety, $15 up. Easy Payments if Desired.

CHRISTMAN SONS, 35 West 14th St., bet. 5th & 6th Avs.

WISSNER

Pianos Sold at Manufacturers' Prices. Used uprights taken in part payment.

$90 $100 $125

WAREROOMS, 25 East 14th St., New York. Brooklyn, 538-540 Fulton Street.

$95 $115, $125. Elegant up-to-date Mahogany Uprights; Steinway and Weber, bargains. Installments $5. Low rents. BIDDLE'S, 7 EAST 14TH ST.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

$75 $125, $150 in used uprights. Exceptionally superior tone and lasting qualities, combined with reasonable prices on attractive terms, prevail on our entire line of pianos. Jacob Doll & Sons, 92 5th Av., near 14th.

$110 How Can They Do It? BIDDLE'S Manufacturers. 426 W. 125th St. These Two Upright Bargains. $125

Reliable Connor pianos, easy terms; renting, exchanging; catalogues mailed free. 4 E. 42d St.

Uprights $100-$125; rent $3; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.

Chickering upright, fine tone and condition; big bargain, $165. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

Small upright piano, $40; good for beginner; easy payments. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

PIANOS TO RENT, $3 UPWARD. WISSNER, 25 EAST 14TH ST.

FOR SALE.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO. formerly J. M. Mossman, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

WATER POWER

for sale in the centre of this village. Address A. A. Griffing, Mechanicville, N. Y.

RENT TYPEWRITERS Lowest Prices. All Makes, SELL Any Style. Rebuilt, Guaranteed. The Typewriter Exchange. 1 1-2 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place, Telephone 8570 Cortlandt.

GENTLEMEN—OLD ESTABLISHED TAILORING HOUSE ON BROADWAY, DOWNTOWN, WILL MAKE CLOTHES TO MEASURE ON SMALL PAYMENTS. TAILOR, 383 TIMES, TIMES SQUARE.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, safes, letter presses, counters, shelvings; stores, offices fitted; 400 dozen chairs. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Gentlemen's clothing to order on $1 weekly payments; perfect fit; fine material. Exchange Clothing Co., 239 Broadway, Rooms 3 and 4.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 2986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

New Underwood Typewriter, $50; Remington, $15; Rotary Neostyle, $25. Store, 267 Pearl, corner Fulton.

Mirrors, large and small; framed, unframed; bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 145 West 82d.

FURNITURE.

The Antique Furniture Exchange. 152-154 W. 34TH ST.

The ideal shop for lovers of antiques and seekers for bargains in odd pieces of every description; largest collection; lowest prices; most popular store. 152-154.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

CASH PAID FOR OR WILL EXCHANGE Diamonds, Pearls, other Precious Stones. Antique and Modern Jewelry, SILVERWARE AND OLD GOLD AND SILVER. S. WYLER, 4 WEST 28TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.

I PAY highest prices for furniture, carpets, antiques. JOHNSON, 115 University Place, New York.

Highest cash prices paid for diamonds, old gold, jewelry. Sessler, 1,255 Broadway, cor. 31st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

Horses to hire, all purposes, day and night. Max F. Greenbaum, 157 East 25th St.

PATENTS.

Patents promptly procured; advice free; send for handbook. Edgar Tate & Co., 245 Broadway.

WINTER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

Marlborough House

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Open all the year. Capacity 600.

In the centre of the best hotel section, with a whole block on the ocean front, and adjoining the City Park; all modern conveniences; long-distance telephone, and running ice water in all rooms; hot and cold sea and fresh water in all private baths; music every day in the year; golf privileges.

On March 1st will open its new million-dollar reinforced concrete annex, of which THOMAS A. EDISON said: "If is the coming construction for all great buildings—It won't bend, it won't break, and you couldn't burn it if you tried."

Under the name of

Marlborough-Blenheim

OWNERSHIP-MANAGEMENT
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

HOTEL DENNIS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

SITUATED DIRECTLY ON THE BEACH

Will open Second Month (February) 15th. Enlarged and beautifully improved by a strictly Fireproof addition containing one hundred rooms and baths equipped with every known modern convenience. Room plans and information.

W. J. BUZBY, Owner and Manager.

HADDON HALL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Always Open. On Ocean front.

Courteous Attention, Homelike Surroundings, Every Comfort.

Booklet and Calendar on application.

LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT

HOTEL RUDOLF,

Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Directly on the Beach. Local and long-distance telephones in rooms. American and European plans. 400 Ocean view rooms, 100 suites with private hot and cold sea-water baths. Artesian well 900 feet deep, absolutely pure. Capacity 1,000. H. E. EDER.

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On the Beach. Fireproof.

Send for Literature.

THE LEEDS COMPANY.

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Most select location on the ocean front.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Distinctive for its elegance, exclusiveness, high class patronage and liberal management sea water in all baths. Booklet rates, etc., at 289 4th Av., N. Y. Newlin Haines.

HOTEL TRAYMORE ATLANTIC CITY.

Overlooking the Ocean. Open All the Year.

TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,

CHAS. O. MARQUETTE, Manager. D. S. WHITE, President.

NEW HOTEL PRINCESS (Fireproof.)

Ocean end South Carolina Av. Close to piers. Capacity 400; newest and best. Superior in its table and service. Luxuriously furnished. Private baths, extensive sun parlors, &c. $12.50 up weekly. American and European plans. Booklet. CHAS. B. PRETTYMAN, Owner & Prop'r.

SEASIDE HOUSE,

Atlantic City, N. J. Best location on the ocean front. Complete. Modern.

F. P. Cook & Son.

THE WESTMINSTER,

Ocean end Kentucky Avs.; special Spring rates, $8 to $15 weekly; steam heat, sun parlor; booklet. Chas. Buhre.

Brown's Mills.

THE INN

Browns-Mills-in-the-Pines, New Jersey.

2½ hours from New York. Driest climate in the East. 10 to 15 degrees warmer than New York City. Trains leave New York week days via Pennsylvania R. R., 9:55 A. M.; arrive Browns Mills 12:35.

Plainfield.

Plainfield Sanitarium, Plainfield, N. J.—Located Watchung Mountains. Chronic and nervous cases. No insane. Open all the year. Booklet. Telephone 84.

NEW JERSEY.

Lakewood.

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL,

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

Conducted on both American and European plans.

The Lakewood Hotel has long been known as the best equipped winter hotel in this country. The salubrious, health giving pine air of Lakewood and the mammoth, magnificent hotel, affording every comfort, convenience, and luxury to its patrons, have made it the most popular Winter resort on this Continent. This season the cuisine, always noted for its excellence, will be even better than ever. The Chef and staff that have made Berger's of Newport famous in that home of epicures, have been brought to the Lakewood Hotel intact. The same rate as heretofore will obtain, the Lakewood Hotel continuing to be the most expensive hotel in Lakewood, because the best. Accommodations may now be reserved for any time during the season.

CARL BERGER.
JAMES N. BERRY Manager.

NEW YORK.

Bronxville.

HOTEL GRAMATAN,

BRONXVILLE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

The most delightful health and pleasure resort near New York.

New and modern; complete in every detail of service and equipment; large piazzas, enclosed in glass for Winter; steam heat and open wood fires throughout the hotel.

QUIET. REFINED. EXCLUSIVE.

Special Winter rate from November 1 to May 1. Low rates to bachelors. But 30 minutes from Grand Central Station via Harlem division N. Y. Central; 80 trains daily; 260 sleeping rooms, 120 private baths; long distance telephone in every room; golf, tennis, driving; excellent roads; new stable and garage; fine orchestra; large ballroom. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

New York City.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath, without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

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HOTEL ROYAL PALM

FORT MYERS, FLA.

Famous tarpon fishing and quail shooting resort; all modern equipments.

PHILIP F. BROWN, Manager.

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Old Point Comfort

Open all the year. For Booklets address Geo. F. Adams, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

New York Office, 289 Fourth Ave.: Telephone 6248-7 Gramercy

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Lexington, Summerland, South Carolina.—Everything new and attractive. Pure artesian water, perfect sewerage; beautiful Winter resort; high, dry; good shooting, Northern service. The Lexington, Batesburg, South Carolina.

WEST INDIES

One month's Tour with 5 days' board at Marine Hotel, Barbados, $90 up.

BERMUDA IN 48 HOURS

New twin-screw S. S. Bermudian, 5,500 tons, sails Feb. 14, 24, Mar. 7, 17, 24, 28.

SPECIAL TOURS, 10 and 17 days, April 12, 19, 26. All expenses, $65 and $82.50.

Send for descriptive programme.

THOS. COOK & SON

261 AND 1,185 BROADWAY,
649 MADISON AV., NEW YORK.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. TOURS & TICKETS 25 UNION SQUARE N.Y.

Passenger steamers between New York and New Orleans by Southern Pacific leave every Wednesday at noon. Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE OF AMERICA.

MAIN STEM OF THE

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Operating more than twelve thousand miles of railway east of Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

This is the Direct Line from New York & Boston to Niagara Falls and to the West, the Northwest and the Southwest by way of the great cataract and Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 3:30, 3:40, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:40 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours, via New York Central and Lake Shore.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:29 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23¾-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND & TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK EXP.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415 and 1216 Broadway; 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations, New York; 463 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

To be sure of the best accommodations on any of our through trains it is wise to secure them several days in advance.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

Passengers arriving by Ocean Steamers are met on the pier by a uniformed agent of the New York Central Lines, who will arrange for checking luggage and securing sle

REPUBLICANS PLAN DIRECT NOMINATIONS

Voters to Name Candidates; Conventions Abolished.

RADICAL BILL PREPARED

Under It Leaders and Aides, as Well as Candidates, Will Be Chosen at the Primaries.

Afer several public hearings and private meetings the Republican County Committee's Special Committee on Direct Nominations, of which Congressman William S. Bennet is Chairman, has completed its report of a plan for direct nominations and has mailed copies of the plan to every member of the County Committee. At the next meeting of the body a vote will be taken on the question of its adoption.

Associated with Mr. Bennet on the committee were James A. Allen, William H. Wadhams, Collin H. Woodward, William S. Cross, Francis W. Judge, Jr., William Blau, and Herbert Parsons, who served ex officio. The committee reports that it has found general dissatisfaction with the system under which nominations now are made and with the system under which the party organization has been selected and controlled. As a consequence, the report states, many enrolled members of the party have lost, to some extent at least, their interest in its affairs. Therefore the committee reports in favor of the direct-nomination principle, giving to enrolled party men the right at the primaries to select their candidates for office, without the intervention of conventions, and also the right of selection of party committeemen and organization leaders at the same time.

In order that there may be a uniform system in Greater New York and among both parties, the reports suggested a petition to the Legislature for a statute carrying the proposition into effect for the city. The committee has prepared such a bill, and has embodied in it what it believes to be the best features of bills now pending at Albany, and has added provisions of laws from other States wherever found appropriate. The bill provides that its provisions may be made applicable to other sections of the State if the communities so desire.

Under the bill as proposed the general committees of parties must certify to the custodians of primary records on May 1 of each year the committeemen and other party officers to be elected at the next primary. On May 15 the custodian of the primary records is required to publish this list, and on June 1 the custodian of the records shall have prepared and have ready blank nomination petitions, which may be obtained by any enrolled party member. The proposed law provides the form and the number of signatures required to make the petition effective. Not more than 100 names shall be required in an Assembly District, 250 in a Senate District, and proportionally in other territory. Only enrolled party voters may sign these petitions, and an enrolled voter may sign only one petition of his party nomination for the same office. Written consents of the candidates nominated must be signed by them and filed with the petition of nomination. No candidate who has accepted may withdraw except within five days before the last day of filing nominations.

All petitions must be filed with the custodian at least twenty-two days before the primary elections, and they shall be open for public inspection from the time of filing, and the custodian is required to indicate the time of the receipt of each petition. Should the custodian refuse, for any reason, to accept any petition, the bill provides for notice to the candidates and for recourse to the courts after a hearing before the custodian. The primary elections are set for the fifth Tuesday before the general election in odd-numbered years, the seventh Tuesday before election in even-numbered years, and for the last Tuesday in March in Presidential years.

The custodian is required to print, at public expense, the ballots for the major parties with numbered stubs similar to those used at the general elections. Each party shall have different-colored paper for its ballots, and the names of candidates for public office shall be grouped in one column under the titles of office, and the names of candidates for membership on party committees, for party committee offices, and for delegates to State and National Conventions, shall be placed in a parallel column. A secret ballot is prescribed. The bill allows an enrolled party voter to sign an independent nomination petition, and the provisions of the act are not to apply to a nomination for an office not to be voted for wholly by voters residing in the city. There are safeguards in regard to watchers and challengers, the count, and the canvass, but the present provisions for party enrollment and striking names from the rolls by the courts are declared to be satisfactory and therefore are left unchanged. There also is no change recommended in the law governing independent nominations for independent tickets.

One of the members of the committee, Mr. Allen, dissents from the plan to make compulsory direct nominations for New York City and only optional direct nominations for the rest of the State. He asks that the plan be made compulsory in the entire State and at once.

LOST ARTICLES

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—A gentleman's large, flat, black leather pocketbook containing a number of bills and cards of Robert Barnes Galt, on Saturday night, Feb. 11, probably in Hotel Spalding, on 42d St., in Subway train, or Subway stations, 42d St., 33d St., or 66th St., or Hotel Imperial, or in St. Nicholas Rink; liberal reward offered. No questions asked if finder will communicate with owner, 22 Little Hall, Princeton, New Jersey.

LOST—Gold watch, having initials M. C. F., on Monday, Feb. 12, between 79th and 75th Sts., west side, and Broadway, at 11 A. M. Reward if returned to 168 West 75th St.

REWARD—For return of Williams College Zeta Psi Fraternity pin, lost in Brooklyn Saturday night, Feb. 10. C. F. P., Box 110 Times Downtown.

LOST—Bulldog, &c., stolen from training academy, 534 West 28th St.; reward and no questions asked. Wolfing, 333 West 21st.

LOST — Breast pin, pearl sunburst, opal centre, on 46th St. and 5th Av. or 12th St.; reward. 73 West 12th St.

FOUND—Tuesday, a gilt chain purse, containing money and a handkerchief. Apply at 46 East 65th St.

LOST—$1,000 reward for the return of a diamond necklace, lost on the night of Feb. 7, between the Metropolitan Opera House and Columbus Av. and 72d St. The above amount will be paid in cash and no questions asked at the office of La Rochelle Restaurant, Columbus Av. and 75th St.

LOST — Sunday afternoon, gold purse, containing money and old American gold coins. Finder return to office of Hotel Belleclaire, 77th and Broadway; liberal reward and no questions asked.

LOST—In Tarrytown, neighborhood of Grove St., Jan. 23, a pendant of pearls, with diamond centre. Finder will receive reward by delivering same to Room 568, 11 Broadway, N. Y.

LIBERAL REWARD for return of toy brindle bulldog; white breast, long tail; answers name Buster. Maher, 78 West 68th St.

LOST—Horse and wagon; finder rewarded $50; bay horse, black top wagon, red body. Herman A. Wiesel, 2,162 8th Av.

LOST—Diamond crescent pin, Hotel Victoria; $300 reward; no questions. Return Hotel Victoria office.

LOST—Jefferson Bank book No. 2,184; payment stopped; finder please return book to bank.

LOST—Brooch, in or near Carnegie Hall, Feb. 6. Return Soupo, 200 West 56th St.; reward.

LOST—A diamond bar pin; reward. Miss Heine, Hotel Majestic, 72d St., West.

LOST—Gold watch, between 81st St. "L" and 107 West 82d; reward, Barbour.

LOST—Locket and Masonic emblem. Liberal reward. Herald Square Hotel.

LOST—Feb. 8, sapphire bar pin. Return to 140 East 37th St. Reward.

SAW HIS PLANT BURN.

"I'm Used to It," Says Marcus Nicholls —"It's the Third Time."

In his room in the Hotel York a rather stout man began to get ready for bed a little after 11 o'clock last night. Lazily taking off his coat, he glanced out of the window. A burst of flame lighted up the sky half a mile to the west. The man's glance turned to a stare.

"Well, I'll swear!" he said, with emphasis. "I'll bet that's my place burning up again."

As he dashed out of the hotel toward the blaze, he learned he had guessed right the first time. He was Marcus M. Nicholls, and the plant of the Nicholls Tubing Company was going up in smoke at the rate of about $500 a minute. The blaze could be seen all over the hotel and theatre district. People ran from Broadway and Sixth Avenue to watch the flames.

The Nicholls Tubing Company was on the fifth and sixth floors of 477 Tenth Avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-eighth Streets. Nobody knows how the fire started. Mr. Nicholls thinks it began in a varnishmaker's place in the rear of the fifth floor. A policeman saw flames streaming out of the top of the building and sent in an alarm.

For lack of room and light inside, the firemen had to operate from the fire escapes in front. They climbed up the slender iron stairs with the agility of Palisades goats. Several thousand persons watched them.

Chief Croker led the way up the fire escapes. He leaped to the cornice of the building, and for a moment his figure was seen against the red glow. Then he plunged toward the fire and out of sight. In a minute he was back again, yelling directions to his men and calling for hose. Disappearing the second time, he jumped to the roof of the adjoining building, and from there directed the work.

For three-quarters of an hour the firemen seemed to make no headway. The crowd grew bigger and police reserves came on the run to keep the fire lines.

Third Deputy Police Commissioner Mack ran up and down the edge of the crowd, dispatching policemen this way and that. He finally kept the crowd a block away from the blaze.

An explosion shook the ground for a block around just when the fire seemed to be under control. Burning timbers were hurled in the air, and it seemed as if the whole building would go. But it was only the top of a water tank blown off by the hot air formed underneath. When at last the flames were under control the two top floors, occupied by the Nicholls Company, were wrecked, and the rest of the property was drenched.

Mr. Nicholls stood among the fire fighters and calmly watched his plant being destroyed.

"I've got used to it now, you see," he said to reporters. "When I was up at Fifty-fifth Street and Tenth Avenue my place was burned out twice. I used to carry some insurance, but not this time. I calculate that I lose about $28,000 by the fire."

George M. Nicholls, son of the proprietor, does the active work. He is now in Roosevelt Hospital, where he underwent an operation.

ADRIFT WITH SMALLPOX.

Woman Shared the Long Nursing Work on the Whaler Sullivan.

Mrs. M. F. Haggerty, whose husband is the Captain of the three-masted whaling brig Sullivan, which drifted about in mid-ocean for a week with the crew down with smallpox, arrived here yesterday with her two boys, 10 and 8 years old, respectively, on the steamship Italian Prince from Rio Janeiro. The descendant of generations of Cape Cod fishermen, Mrs. Haggerty, told a story of horror at sea as simply as a good housewife would have told how she had rid the kitchen of flies or the cellar of rats.

"It was distressing when we were rolling about with whales in sight, plenty of them, and not enough men to man the boats," she said. "We had a crew of thirty-four, many of them negroes. Every one of the whites had been vaccinated. It was only a few days out when my husband was swearing when I was not about. He had a terribly sore arm. Then my boys got cross. The vaccination took with them. It took with me, too, in a dreadful way, but to keep peace aboard the ship I had to pretend it was nothing.

"Six of our crew deserted in the Azores and we took on a native in addition to our men of six. They were not much good for some days, as they were seasick, but came to and helped in landing some good catches.

"One of them lay down on the deck one afternoon complaining that his head was full of whales, longboats, and tarpoons. It was evident that he was suffering with a high fever. I saw that he was covered with a rash, and that the same was true of his fellows whom we had shipped in the Azores. They began to have high fever and wild ideas, so that we had to build a pen for them on the upper deck.

"It was easy to see that they had the smallpox, but as my vaccination had taken well and that of all the other white people on board had, too, we were not afraid to nurse them. Two of the negroes died and were buried at sea.

"We sailed for Rio de Janeiro, another one thousand miles. There the health authorities took charge of our stricken ship. Those who had been stricken were convalescent, but were taken to the quarantine station. The ship was fumigated thoroughly. A new crew was shipped.

"My husband insisted on continuing his whale hunting expedition and sent me with my boys back to the United States. If it had not been for the vaccination which took, we might still be sailing in the South Atlantic, a death ship, with no one to steer and a danger to navigation."

WITNESSES STILL ABSENT.

Not at Standard Oil Hearing Yesterday—Not to Appear To-day.

The examination of witnesses in the Standard Oil inquiry instituted here by Attorney General Hadley of Missouri was to have been continued yesterday before Special Commissioner Sanborn, at 67 Wall Street, but an adjournment was taken for the day. It is more than probable that Wall Street, but an adjournment was taken until this morning.

Henry Wollman, New York counsel for the State of Missouri, said last evening that the decision relating to stock ownership had not been promulgated, although he understood that Judge Sanborn of the United States Circuit Court, sitting in Missouri, had rendered a decision that bore upon the question, and that the decision was on its way to New York.

Mr. Wollman said that neither Attorney General Hadley nor the Standard Oil lawyers from the West were in New York, and that he hardly expected them to be on hand to-day. He said that no news had been had of the whereabouts of John D. Rockefeller, so he could not venture an opinion as to the accuracy of the statement that he was on the yacht Diana, cruising in Southern waters.

Commissioner Sanborn, before whom the testimony is to be taken, was present yesterday morning at 67 Wall Street, ready to proceed. None of the counsel on either side was on hand when he arrived, but a few moments later A. H. Kohn of Lawyer Wollman's office put in an appearance, and asked for an adjournment until this morning.

Default in appearnce as witness was noted against Henry Rogers, William G. Rockefeller, John D. Archbold, James A. Moffatt, Gen. Wade Hampton, Howard Page, F. Q. Barstow, and a number of minor employes of the Standard Oil Company.

Hale's Honey of Horehound & Tar

Cures Coughs and Colds.
Pleasant to take.
Sold by all druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops
Cure in One Minute.

Royal Baking Powder

Pure, healthful, efficient. Leaves neither acid nor alkali in food.

THERE'S A NEW TONG IN CHINATOWN NOW

Mock Duck and Wong Get Head It, So the Quarter Is Nervous.

ON LEONGS INVITE JEROME

Judges and Police Officials Also to be Asked to Dinner—Police Watched Last Night's Feast.

There is a new tong in Chinatown. It is not a party to the peace treaty, and as Mock Duck, prime troublemaker, is one of its organizers, the worst is feared.

The On Leong Tong members, at their dinner last night, talked of nothing else. Between the Goy Chee, which, being translated, means shark fins, and the Yin Wor, or bird's nest course, the tidings of Mock Duck's latest move, which had been kept pretty well under cover until yesterday, were widely circulated. Soon, from one end of Mott Street to the other end of Pell Street, the news was flashed by the Oriental wireless system, of which the American mind knows so little.

Tom Lee, head of the On Leongs, and accorded the title of "Mayor of Chinatown," seated in the back room of his tong's headquarters on the top floor of 14 Mott Street, professed entire ignorance regarding the birth of the organization. So did Gin Gum, his accredited wardman. They both protested that all was well in Chinatown and that the only two tongs in existence there had sworn eternal brotherhood, binding themselves together with all manner of those United States oaths, which had been signed, sealed, and witnessed under those laws of New York.

It was impossible, though, for them to hide their forebodings and before the second course of the dinner was over Gin Gum suavely announced that, in token of the amity which prevailed and the firm determination of the Chinese to live up to the terms of the peace treaty, the On Leongs would be the hosts at a dinner to be given in their headquarters to-morrow night, to which their American friends would be invited.

District Attorney Jerome, members of the Supreme Court, and many others, including the principal police officials, will be bidden to the feast. Those who were behind the scenes said that the function was only decided upon when it was learned that Mock Duck had kicked over the traces, and that it was designed to obtain the sympathy of the powers.

Associated with Mock Duck in the organization of the new tong is Wong Get, the organizer of the Hip Sings. There had been little turmoil in the Chinese section until the Hip Sings began to take part in its affairs, some six years ago. Shortly after the Hip Sings appeared on the scene the first of the murders which have come to be known as tong killings took place. A Chinaman was killed in the street, and an Italian woman who was hit by a stray bullet died of her wound within a day or so.

Mock Duck, who was then Wong Get's right-hand man, was arrested in connection with the murder and Wong Get fled to China. Mock Duck was tried twice and each time the jury disagreed. Last year he was arrested for the third time on the murder charge, but the trial was postponed on the promise that he would leave Chinatown. He made the promise readily enough, but failed to live up to it. In the meantime he had assumed the Hip Sing boss-ship and was playing a hard game to break into the charmed circle which enjoys the gambling graft. Murders were of frequent occurrence and the Hip Sings seldom came off second best.

In his retreat in China, Wong Get kept posted on happenings in New York, and when he heard that all was serene with Mock Duck and that the Hip Sings were flourishing he determined to come back and take what he regarded as his rightful place at the head of the order. He came back all right, but when he reached New York last Summer he found that Mock Duck was running things and that the Tong was disposed to give him the cold shoulder, on the ground that he had sought safety in flight when trouble came.

After his return clashes between the Hip Sings and the On Leongs grew more frequent—so frequent, indeed, that the conservative element in Chinatown took a hand and insisted on peace. Mock Duck was not a peace advocate. He thrives best when war clouds hang low. His protests went for nought, and when they grew too vociferous he was deposed. When he found himself an outsider, the first thing that suggested itself was an alliance with Wong Get, who still had friends. The alliance was put through and the third tong was born. It hasn't many members yet, but it is getting recruits every day, and the police fear that there are hard times ahead.

When the Hip Sings, flushed with recent victories, were intoning "Sing-Ahs" and gorging themselves at 16 Pell Street Sunday night, there were no less than forty-five policemen scattered about the narrow streets of the district. The same number of policemen were on duty last night when the On Leongs celebrated. The strength of the force showed how little confidence the authorities place in the provisions of the peace treaty.

The On Leong dinner wasn't half so pretentious as the Hip Sing affair. The ordinary clansmen were fed in the restaurant at 11 Mott Street. There they gathered at 5 o'clock and chopsticked their food until after 7.

Across the street, intrenched in a back room on the top floor, headquarters of the On Leongs, with half a dozen plain clothes men at the entrance on the ground floor to see that no suspicious Chinamen entered, Tom Lee received. Only his closest lieutenants were with him. The main room of the headquarters was brilliantly lighted, and there was an abundance of Chinese food to be had there, including candy, lychee nuts, and all kinds of preserved fruits.

Gin Gum, who acted as master of ceremonies there, said that invitations had been sent out to Ching Pon Sing, the Hip Sing leader, and others of his order, but that for some reason they had not seen fit to accept. In his private room Tom Lee entertained several detectives and newspaper reporters.

When the first part of the dinner was over, the On Leongs went to the Chinese theatre, where a special performance was given, and where twenty policemen were on guard.

At 11 o'clock, the celebrants having got their second wind, a fresh attack was made on the eatables. The menu promised employment until some time this afternoon. Throughout the evening and night a Chinese orchestra was busy in the On Leong headquarters.

Dropped Dead on the Sidewalk.

Joshua T. Henry, 50 years old, of 20 East 106th Street, died suddenly yesterday morning in front of 108 East 106th Street. Mr. Henry was on the way to his office in the Manhattan Theatre, where he was a bookkeeper. He had gone but a short distance from his home when he was stricken with paralysis and fell to the sidewalk dead. He leaves a wife and a number of children.

Men Cook a Church Dinner for Women

A New England dinner, prepared, cooked, and served entirely by men, was given in Christ Presbyterian Church, Bayonne, N. J., last night by the Calvin Club. Several hundred persons enjoyed the dinner and pronounced every dish splendidly cooked. The men wore white caps and aprons. The pastor, the Rev. Harry Nesbit, was among the waiters. The profits go to the church debts fund.

All our boys' suits hit one mark to-day.

$4.75.

We've had a most cheerful season, sold more boys' suits and better boys' suits than ever before.

Now to have no odds and ends to clutter up next season's start we put into a sale every boys' short trouser suit left from the winter's business, together with every boys' suit left from last summer's stock.

All our Norfolk suits, all our double-breasted and three piece suits go in, as well as all the Russian and sailor suits we have left and several hundred pairs of knee trousers and bloomer breeches.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

Tells what goes in.

697 Norfolk suits.

Winter and summer weights, mixtures and serges, sizes 8 to 16; former prices $5.50 to $10.50.

$4.75.

892 double-breasted suits.

Winter and summer weight, cheviots and serges, sizes 8 to 16; former prices $6 to $10.50.

$4.75.

109 three piece suits.

Mostly summer serges, sizes 11 to 16; former prices $8 to $11.50.

$4.75.

150 Russian and sailor blouse suits.

Serges, sizes 3 to 8 years; former prices $5 to $9.

$3.50.

490 pairs of knee trousers.

Summer and winter weights, sizes 5 to 16; former price $1.50.

75c.

221 pairs of bloomer breeches.

Summer and winter weight, sizes 8 to 16; former price $2.

75c.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
opposite	near	opposite
City Hall.	Union Square.	Greeley Square.

McGIBBON & Co.

Upholstery Department.

Our First Spring Showing of the

Kobe Japanese Rug.

It is usual to get the commonplace, if resorting to low prices.

We have overcome this by having our own colorings only in these exclusive rugs.

Broadway at Nineteenth Street.

Last Spring and Summer & This Winter's.

Very finest imported materials. We offer in Suits to measure $20. Trousers $5. Fancy Silk Vests $5. Overcoat $25. They are the stocks of Tredwell, Schneider & Thomas, 61 Chambers St., Stewart Building, and J. H. Miller & Co., 816 Broadway. Their prices were three to four times the prices we quote. Sale on second floor.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & Ninth Street.

HEARST MEN BANK ALL ON THE ELSBERG BILL

Sure It Will Mean Wholesale Traction Operation.

IT SEPARATES THE CONTRACTS

Public Opinion, the Municipal Ownership Men Believe, Will Compel Operation by the City.

The municipal operation of traction lines on a scale never before attempted in this country is expected by the Hearst organizations to follow the passage of the Elsberg bill by the Legislature. On this theory the Hearst organizations and the Hearst agents are doing their best to have this bill approved by the Legislature. At Hearst headquarters, yesterday, confidence was expressed in the outcome.

"We believe that we have found the surest and best means of testing municipal operation," said one of the Hearst leaders. "Question has been raised as to where the money would come from to take over existing traction lines which are being superseded by the modern subway ideas. This question need occupy no grave part of the public attention if we only confine ourselves to the determination to compel the city to operate all of its subway lines, and we are in a position to compel the city to operate all of the subways that may be built in the future."

The key which the Hearst men believe they have found to the situation is in the section of the Elsberg bill which, after compelling the Rapid Transit Commission in the future to separate all contracts for subway construction from contracts for subway operation, provides that the Rapid Transit Board may, in its discretion, operate future subways itself on behalf of the city, and thus let out only the construction contracts. This section of the bill was drawn by ex-Senator John Ford, who is one of the most pronounced advocates of the Hearst idea, and was the Hearst candidate for Controller last Fall. Mr. Ford also has appeared at Albany almost continually since the Legislature met, and is working for the passage of the Elsberg act.

According to the plans of the Hearst men, as they were outlined yesterday, they are confident that they can start an agitation of sufficient strength, if the Elsberg bill is passed, to compel the Rapid Transit Commission to decline to let contracts for operation in the future. In addition, they intend to present objections and opposition to the commission of such a sort that the board will be unwilling to face the clamor that would follow if operation and construction contracts were let together. By this plan, they believe, they will find that the commission will be letting construction contracts to contractors only and that the city then will be launched on a real plan of municipal operation as well as of municipal ownership.

The scheme, as viewed by the Hearst men, will prove a hard blow to the merged Belmont-Ryan interests, because it is not supposed that those interests would be willing to bid for the mere construction of a subway if they were to play no part whatever in the operation of the system when constructed. Of course, by this means the city would have to put up its own money for construction, whereas the Belmont-Ryan interests stand ready, as they have declared, to construct the principal subways with their own capital. However, according to the Hearst propaganda, there would be more money in it for the city to operate the subway lines even if constructed with city money than to have private capital construct with its own money and then have the operation for a period of years.

Now that William M. Ivins, late Republican candidate for the Mayoralty, has joined forces with the Hearst men in trying to force the Elsberg bill through and with the Citizens' Union also in line, the Hearst lieutenants believe they are in a position to bring about their plans for complete experiments of the municipal operation theory within a comparatively short time. They also plan to make their subway theory one of their strong cards in the State campaign this Fall, when they expect to make Hearst their candidate for Governor.

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS
BASS' BARLEY WINE
at high-class druggists.
ROBT. BEATTY CO., 58 Varick St., N. Y.

CROSS Examining Optician (Optometrist,) Fee $1
20 East 23d Street

Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1906.

MANY people who came in yesterday had seen on some of their friends Overcoats which were bought here on Saturday. They had read the "Hope" Bond, which is *an agreement to buy the goods back at an advance of ten per cent.*—the strongest guarantee that ever went out with clothing.

Attention is particularly directed to-day to high class Paddocks and Surtouts at..... $16.50

BROADWAY CORNER CHAMBERS

CARPETS.

HAVING COMPLETED OUR ANNUAL INVENTORY, WE FIND AN ACCUMULATION OF ODD PIECES AND DISCONTINUED PATTERNS WHICH MUST BE CLOSED OUT QUICKLY TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW GOODS. WE OFFER:

250 AXMINSTERS Pieces VELVETS } from 95c. yd.

Big Rug Values!

A SAMPLE LOT! Consisting of AXMINSTERS, WILTON VELVETS, BODY BRUSSELS, size 9x12 ft., at the uniform price of Worth $35.00. $24.50 Each

Made-Up Rugs,

WITH BORDERS, IN VARIOUS SIZES AND GRADES, AT REMNANT PRICES.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

SIXTH AVE., 13TH and 14TH STS.

We make good collars and shirts. We don't guarantee them either. It isn't necessary.

EARL & WILSON.

VINCENT says:

Take Springtime by the forelock and avail yourself of the best creation in tailoring.
Springtime Overcoatings.
Just a few perfect fitting models. Medium and Lightweight Paddocks. Were $30 and $35.

Now **18.75**

Broadway 22d Street — Sixth Avenue 12th Street

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

Wed. Evg., Feb. 14, at 8—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Sembrich, Bauermeister; Caruso, Journet, Parvis, Bars, Perotl. Cond., Vigna.

Thurs. Evg., Feb. 15, at 8—Special PERFORMANCE—ZIEGEUNER BARON, ("Gypsy Baron.") Alten, Rappold, Homer, Bauermeister; Dippel, Goritz, Blass, Muhlmann, Bars. Cond., Franko. In the 3d act ALL the PRINCIPAL Artists not in the cast will appear.

Fri. Evg., Feb. 16, at 8—LOHENGRIN. Rappold, Homer; Knote, Van Rooy, Journet, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.

Sat. Aft., Feb. 17, at 2—MARTA. Sembrich, Walker; Caruso, Plancon, Rossi. Cond., Vigna.

Sat. Evg., Feb. 17, pop. prices, at 8—TANNHAEUSER. Fremstad, Jomelli, Alten; Burgstaller, Gorits, Blass, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.

WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING Pl. Theatre. Every Ev. & Sat. Mat., Reisenhofer, Christians & Walden in Capus' Comedy, "Leontinen's Ehemaenner."

HERR FELIX WEINGARTNER FAREWELL APPEARANCE
CARNEGIE HALL TO-NIGHT at 8:15
EXTRA CONCERT
THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Program: MOZART, Symphony (Jupiter) in C; BRUCH, Concerto for Violin with Orchestra, (G minor;) JOSEPH SUK, Scherzo, (new, first time;) BRAHMS, Symphony No. 2, (in D.)
Soloist Miss MARIE HALL

CARNEGIE HALL
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Mr. Gericke Conductor.
Thursday Evening, Feb. 15, Harold Bauer
Saturday Afternoon, Feb. 17, Marie Hall
Tickets, $2 to 75c., at Box Office, Tyson's, (5th Av. Hotel,) and Luckhardt & Belder's, 10 E. 17th St.

CARNEGIE HALL THURS. MAT., FEBRUARY 22
CALVE
$1.00 to $2.50. Boxes $15 & $18.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St. 25, 50, 75, 1.00. DAILY MATS. 25, 50c.
Louise Gunning, The Military Octette and the Girl with the Baton, Dolan & Lenharr & Co., Mathews & Ashley, Green & Werner, oth's

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 22. Maude Adams in J. M. Barrie's PETER PAN

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. Sat. & Feb. 22. OTIS SKINNER in THE DUEL.

SAVOY Theatre, B'way & 34th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Feb. 22. THE ENGLISH FARCE, MR. HOPKINSON

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. Sat. & Feb. 22. GEO. M. COHAN in his new musical play, GEO. WASHINGTON, JR. Wednesday Matinees Best Seats $1.50.

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 22. ETHEL BARRYMORE in J. M. Barrie's play, ALICE-SIT-BY-THE-FIRE. Also Pantaloon, with Lionel Barrymore.

Knickerbocker B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Feb. 22, 2:15. FRITZI SCHEFF in MLLE MODISTE

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Thur., Sat. & Feb. 22, 2:15. THE LION AND THE MOUSE

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway & 30th St. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Feb. 22. ELLIS JEFFREYS in Alfred Sutro's Comedy The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE. 42d St., West of Broadway. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 22, 2:15. Fay Templeton in Geo. M. Cohan's 45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY. Extra Matinee Washington's Birthday.

BROADWAY THEA. B'way, 41st St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Feb. 22, 2:15. ELSIE JANIS THE VANDERBILT CUP With Barney Oldfield's Auto Race Effect.

LIBERTY THEATRE, 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Feb. 22, 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS Xtra Mat. Washington's B'day. George H. Brennan presents THE CLANSMAN, by Thomas Dixon, Jr.

NEW YORK THEA. B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Prices 25, 50, 75c. & $1. Pop. Mat. Wed. 25, 50 & 75c. Reg. Mat. Sat. THE ROGERS BROS. IN IRELAND. Extra Matinee Washington's Birthday.

PROCTOR'S SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE

5TH AV. 28th B'way. Mats. 25, 50. "Cashel Byron's Profession," Miss Bingham, Mr. Van Buren, Young & Jas. J. Corbett. All Favorites. Nts. 25, 50, 75, $1.

23D ST. Mats. Daily. 15, 25. ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE. Mr. & Mrs. Robert Fitzsimmons, "Radha," Mme. Rentz, Cole & Johnson, Rice & Prevost, other Stars. Nights, 15, 25, 35, 50, 75c.

58TH St. Mats. Daily. All Seats, 15, 25. ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE. Marvellous Cortelis, Schoolboys & Girls, Empire City 4, Emmett Corrigan & Co., other Star Acts. Nights, 15, 25, 35, 50, 75c.

125TH ST. Mats. 15, 25. "Bonnie Brier Bush." Beatrice Morgan, Gerald Griffin, others. Nights, 15, 25, 35, 50, 75.

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. Evs. at 8:15. W. H. THOMPSON IN THE BISHOP

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evenings at 8:15. $1 Mat To-m'w. Hear Christie MacDonald Sing "Supposing," in MEXICANA

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. at 8:15. $1 Matinee Thursday. 120th TIME TO-NIGHT OF THE EARL AND THE GIRL WITH EDDIE FOY

FIELDS 42d St., W. of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 50, 75, $1. LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN in JULIE BONBON

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. DAVID BELASCO Presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER as DU BARRY. Popular Prices. Mat. Sat. 2. Eve. 8. Special Matinee Washington's Birthday.

BELASCO W. 42d St. Ev. 8. Mat. Sat. & Feb. 22. DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in By David Belasco. THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST.

BIJOU B'way & 30th 500th Time in N. Y. Mar. 6th. Mat. Sat. & Feb. 22. Evs. 8:15. DAVID BELASCO presents, 2d year in N. Y. WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. Evs. 8:20. Reg. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM in THE SQUAWMAN. Extra Matinee Washington's Birthday.

GARDEN Thea. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Ev. 8:20. Matinee To-morrow, 2:20. Raymond HITCHCOCK THE GALLOPER By Richard Harding Davis.

Westminster Kennel Club 30th ANNUAL DOG SHOW. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. THIS WEEK, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY. Open 9 A. M. to 11 P. M. PERFORMING DOGS Every Eve. at 8:30.

COLONIAL B'way & 62d HENRI DE VRIES in "A Case of Arson." JOE WELCH, Louis Simon & Grace Gardner & Co. Daily Mats. 25 & 50. 4 Lukens, Augusta Glose, &c.

ALHAMBRA 7th Av. 126 St Royal Hungarian Boys' Band, Bert Leslie & Rob't L. Dailey, Carter De Haven & Flora Parker, Paul Sandor, &c. Mats. Daily 25c.

YORKVILLE 86th, nr. Lex. Av. W. J. KELLY. MAT. TO-DAY. "Prince Karl."

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. Wed. 25, 15, 25, 35, 50 & 75c. AT THE World's Merc

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Mat. Wed. 25. 25, 50 & 75c. TEXAS

MURRAY HILL 42d St. & Lex. Av. Mat. Wed. 25. 25, 35, 50, 75c. AL. H. WILSON, The German Gipsy.

NEW YORK MAT. DAILY Hippodrome. THOMPSON & DUNDY, MANAGERS. A Society Circus WITH COURT OF THE GOLDEN FOUNTAINS. EVENINGS AT 8. MATINEES AT 2.

MAJESTIC 59th St., B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. LAST WEEK THE LITTLE GRAY LADY

WEST END HAP WARD. "The Grafter." Mat. Wed. 15 & 25c.

Madison Square THEA. 24th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LAST WEEK LUCKY MISS DEAN. Next Week. Seats Thurs. Winston Churchill's THE TITLE MART.

GARRICK WM. H. REYNOLDS, President. GARRICK THEA. CO. presents GALLOPS. 35 St. Phone 351-38. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.

Manhattan B'way & 33d. Evs. 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:20. LAST SIX PERFORMANCES. BEFORE AND AFTER

ST. NICHOLAS RINK 66th St. and Columbus Ave. Hockey Game To-night, St. Nicholas vs. Hockey Club. Perfect Ice. 3 sessions daily, exc. Mondays.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Ev. 8:15. Matinee Saturday, 2:15. FRANK DANIELS in SERGEANT BRUE.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St., bet. 7th & 8th Avs. Mat. Daily. Cressy & Dayne, Grace Cameron, Sydney Deane & Co.

JOE WEBER'S Music Hall. Twiddle-Twaddle. Evs. at 8:10. Only Matinee Saturday.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. The Great Japs. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. Harry Braham. Xtra Attractions.

THE GOTHAM EAST 125th St. Mat. To-day—Harry Bryant's Burlesquers.

14th St. THEA. At 6th Av. Popular Prices. Last weeks of the Great Sensational BEDFORD'S HOPE.

GRAND Mat. Wed., 25c.-50c. William COLLIER ON THE QUIET.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain, veering winds to-day; cold wave; fair to-morrow.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,553. • • • NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1906.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. / Elsewhere, TWO CENTS

AMALGAMATED GETS THE HEINZE MINES

Minnie Healy and Others in Silver Bow County Transferred.

END OF THE MONTANA WAR

Statement Says United Copper with $30,000,000 Assets Will Continue Mining Operations.

Special to The New York Times.

BUTTE, Mont., Feb. 13.—All the mining properties controlled by F. Augustus Heinze in Silver Bow County were formally turned over to-day to the possession of Thomas F. Cole, the Michigan copper and iron operator, who will hold them until they pass to a new corporation, which will be friendly to the Amalgamated Copper Company. Arthur C. Carson, agent for Mr. Cole, will take possession of them at midnight.

The properties transferred include the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, the Nipper Consolidated Copper, the Corra Rock Island Mining Company, the Belmont Mining Company, the Minnie Healy Mining Company, the Hypock Mining Company, the Guardian Copper Mining Company, and the Johnstown Mining Company.

The terms of this great deal have not been announced. It marks the end of the great copper war of years, settles the serious litigation and disputes that have retarded the development of the district in the past, and enables the Amalgamated Copper Company to operate everything it owns.

It releases immensely valuable ore bodies claimed by both the contestants. Included among them are the ore bodies of the Minnie Healy, Michael Devitt, Tramway, Snohomish, and Nipper group. More than 100 lawsuits, involving claims for more than $50,000,000 are settled. The Minnie Healy, the Rarus and Johnstown, the Corra, the Belmont, and the Nipper and others have been closed down by injunction.

The release from injunction will especially benefit the Anaconda and Parrot properties, as Mr. Heinze, through his Nipper ownership had laid claim to nearly all the ore in the Parrot ground and to a large portion of the great vein in the Anaconda and the injunction has been in effect on them for some years. The Michael Devitt mine, one of the Butte and Boston mines, has been shut down by a Heinze injunction since 1896. It is one of the richest mines in the Butte district.

It is announced that the new owners will immediately open all mines and put several thousand more men to work, and increase the copper output of the Butte district several million pounds a month.

The actual transfer was accomplished by the arrival of Frederick Eckstein, of the United Copper Company, who reached Butte from New York last night with the terms of the agreement to be signed by General Superintendent Kidney for the Heinze interests, and by Mr. Carson, for Mr. Cole.

These two met this morning at the office of the North Butte Company in the Beehive Block on East Broadway, and John Bouck, Superintendent of the Rarus; W. L. Creden, Superintendent of the Corra; William Moylan, Superintendent of the Belmont, and Harry Charles, foreman of the Heinze Smelter, were with them. Each of the Superintendents got instructions embodying the substance of the transfer, and notices were given to them to post on the properties included. These notices read:

"Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, foreman of the Minnie Healy, has this day, in accordance with instructions received from the proper officers of the Minnie Healy Company, turned over the possession of this mine, and all underground workings and property connected therewith, to Mr. Arthur C. Carson, as agent for Mr. Thomas F. Cole, and all employes are hereby instructed and notified that Mr. Arthur C. Carson, as agent for Thomas F. Cole, is in charge of this property from and after this date.

"Dated at Butte, Mon., this 13th day of February, A. D. 1906.

"(Signed,) W. L. CREDEN, Foreman."

A telegram announcing the completion of the deal was received to-day from John D. Ryan, Managing Director for the Amalgamated Copper Company, who is now in New York. Mr. Ryan, with his attorneys, left Butte for New York early last November. He was closely followed by Mr. Heinze. Since then many reports had been received that a deal was pending, but no official announcement of the fact was made until to-day.

No intimation was received here to-day from official sources as to the terms of the deal. It is only known that Heinze has sold all his interests in Silver Bow County, and that he has been completely eliminated from the copper mining operations of the district. In the new company, the Amalgamated Company, the North Butte Company, and the United Copper Company interests will be associated.

HEINZE'S PLANS ANNOUNCED.

With $30,000,000 Assets He Will Continue in Mining.

Definite announcement of the settlement of the litigation between the Amalgamated Copper Company and the United

Continued on Page 2.

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STOPS WORK ON DICTIONARY.

J. B. Lippincott May Abandon Enterprise After Spending $400,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—J. Bertram Lippincott, of J. B. Lippincott & Co., who has furnished funds for the preparation of a dictionary of the English language intended to be superior in many respects to any other, has decided to suspend work upon it for the present, with an ultimate view to disposing of the book, as far as it has progressed, to another publisher.

If, however, such disposition of it on equitable terms is not made, he may himself resume the project and continue it to completion, although this is doubtful.

The reason for this step, as given by Mr. Lippincott to-day, is the excessive strain upon his health caused by the financing and supervision of the work. The manuscript of the dictionary is already prepared in the rough down to the end of the alphabet. The matter from "A" to and inclusive of "esteem" has been put in print, and more of it is ready for the printers, to a point about two-thirds through the list of "F." Electrotype page proofs for all of the first volume and for one-half of the second volume have been taken.

It is estimated that it will take four or five years to complete the dictionary, which was begun in 1892. Something like $400,000 has been expended upon it, and $250,000 more will be required before it can be delivered entire to purchasers. Nothing has been done to obtain subscribers, and no prospectus, even, has been issued.

First undertaken by the firm of J. B. Lippincott & Co., the work was subsequently taken over by Mr. Lippincott as his personal enterprise.

NEED PAY ONLY TWO TAXES.

A Legal Provision Discovered Making it Very Easy for Connecting R. R.

Information has been laid before the Rapid Transit Commission by the Bureau of Franchises that the proposed franchise of the New York Connecting Railroad Company will not come under the provisions of the Franchise Tax Act for taxation, as has been believed and as the officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad argued to the commission as one of the reasons why the city should impose no new terms on the company for the use of its own right of way.

The Commissioners are looking into Subdivision 4 of Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1901, which amends the Franchise Tax Act to make a section of it read as follows:

The term special franchise shall not be deemed to include crossings of any street, highway, or public place not at an intersection with any other street or highway, unless such crossing shall be at other than right angles for a distance of not less than 250 feet, in which case the whole of such crossing shall be deemed a special franchise.

The Bureau of Franchises holds that this provision would effectually remove the line of the New York Connecting Road, which is to run on its own right of way except when crossing over streets, from the operations of the act, and would therefore leave it paying taxes only on its real property and on its capital under the State act, as required of any corporation. Both President Cassatt and Vice President Rea of the Pennsylvania have urged upon the Rapid Transit Commission that the imposition of the terms proposed by the commission for the right to carry on business would be imposing a fourth tax, and they included the franchise tax as one of the three to which the company already was liable.

HOODOO AT 13-CLUB DINNER.

The Scorned Ladder Fell on a Waiter, Who Was Superstitious.

Rudolph Mayer, a waiter in the Flatiron Restaurant, confessed to his employers last night that he is superstitious and asked for a night off.

"If I serve at that Thirteen Club dinner," he said, "I'll get hurt sure; I feel it."

Mayer told his employers that he was 39 years old, which is three times thirteen, and that yesterday was his birthday. They told him to go to work. Mayer waited on table No. 13, at which thirteen diners were seated. On the north side of the restaurant a ladder was rigged up so that everybody who dined, and all the waiters, were obliged to walk under it. The Thirteen Club wanted to smash the old ladder superstition.

Just as Mayer was about to walk under the ladder to Table 13 with a part of the thirteen orders of Blue Points, with thirteen oysters on each plate, he hesitated. He looked at the oysters and then at the ladder.

"Somethin's goin' to happen right here," he said, as he stopped. Another waiter shoved him on. Just as he did so the ladder fell with a crash. Mayer and the oysters went to the floor. An ambulance was called to take him to Bellevue, where it was said he had a fractured skull.

At the dinner Reginald S. Doull was the guest of honor. He talked, as did also Mickey Finn, Benjamin Franklin, Col. John F. Hobbes, Louis Z. Kinzley, and others. Souvenir gavels were presented to the following former chief Thirteeners, M. J. Langan, J. R. Abarbanell, and Clark Bell.

MISS GOULD WINS APPEAL.

Court Decides for Her and Frank Gould in $12,000,000 Action.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Miss Helen Miller Gould and Frank J. Gould, as co-defendants with the Virginia Passenger and Power Company, are at least temporarily successful in their appeal to the Court of Appeals, which to-day reversed the lower courts and ordered judgment for them in an action brought by Thomas O'Connor, a stockholder in the Virginia company, to compel the Goulds to return to the Virginia Passenger and Power Company $2,000,000 in mortgage bonds, $8,000,000 of common stock, and $2,000,000 of preferred stock, which, it was alleged, they "fraudulently and illegally obtained" from the company while in control of the corporation, and for which, it was asserted, they paid no consideration.

The questions decided are technical, and not on the merits, and the plaintiff is authorized to file an amended complaint within twenty days on payment of costs.

Famous Black Diamond Express to Chicago. Through sleeper to Chicago in addition to Buffalo Parlor Car. Chicago $19. Buffalo $8.50. Lehigh Valley, 355 & 1,234 B'way, N. Y.; 325 Fulton St., B'klyn.—Adv.

ROOSEVELT WEDDING PROGRAMME ISSUED

Directions for Guests as Planned at the White House.

MR. LONGWORTH AT A DANCE

Guest, with His Fiancee, of Mrs. Richard Townsend—Some of the Latest Gifts Received.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The following arrangements for the wedding of Miss Roosevelt next Saturday were issued from the White House this afternoon:

No one will be admitted without presentation of the proper entrance card. Under no circumstances will this rule be departed from.

Carriages will approach from the north to the east entrance of the White House, opposite the Treasury. Pedestrians will follow the same route. After discharging passengers carriages will be parked around the ellipse in the White Lot.

The gates will not be open until 11:15 o'clock. Two carriages will drive under the porte-cochère at the same time. Coachmen will be provided with numbered checks, which must be preserved by them in order to regain admittance to the grounds. Guests will also be provided with tickets of the same number as their carriages. These they should carefully preserve, in order to call their carriages, which will depart from the same entrance.

After leaving cloaks in the cloakroom guests are requested to fall in line and pass up the main staircase.

Carriages for the southwest gate will approach by Seventeenth Street. Guests holding special cards for this gate will enter the White House by the door under the south portico.

The north entrance, which is the real front door of the White House, will be the point of departure for the bride and bridegroom, who are expected to leave about 3 o'clock.

Mr. Longworth has almost entirely recovered, and with his fiancé was a guest this evening at a small dance at Mrs. Richard Townsend's. The company there consisted of Miss Townsend's intimate friends from the younger set.

Earlier in the day Miss Roosevelt lunched with her future mother-in-law and several additional guests joined the family party. Mrs. Longworth, immediately after her son's marriage, will leave Washington for Cincinnati. Later in the Spring Mrs. Longworth will probably accompany her second daughter, the Vicomtesse de Chambrun, to France, to remain through the Summer.

Although Mr. Longworth and his bride have announced their intention of making a short honeymoon trip South and a special car is already equipped with every comfort, they may be tempted to pass the early days of their honeymoon in a charming old country house less than fifty miles from the capital, which is one of several beautiful homes placed at their disposal.

A notable addition to Miss Roosevelt's wedding gifts to-day is a much-prized sepia drawing of the Georgia home of her maternal grandmother, Martha Bullock. The picture, which is ready for hanging, is 18 by 12 inches and framed in hand-carved oak in a peculiar Southern design. Both frame and drawing were made in Gainesville, Ga., the home of the Bullocks, and presented by Mrs. Longstreet, widow of Gen. James Longstreet of Confederate fame. A small gilt plate attached to the picture is inscribed:

"To the Daughter of the Nation on Her Wedding Day."

Another gift of to-day was a pair of antique silver vases from Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter, who has for years been collecting antique silver in England, and in presenting this gift to Miss Roosevelt has parted with one of her choicest possessions.

The Vicomte Charles de Chambrun, who is to be one of the ushers, brought with him from Paris a beautifully decorated fan of the Louis XVI. period. This is only one of several handsome fans received. Five jeweled watches and eight handsome clocks are among the gifts, with enough silver plate to entertain a state dinner party in the White House and quite too much to be accommodated in the plate closet of the bride's future home on Eighteenth Street. The presents, which now number over 300, have been rearranged in a large room in the White House attic and will not be on view to any one save the immediate relatives of the two families.

GROOM'S GIFT TO BRIDE

A Necklace of Diamonds in Novel Mounting.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13. — Congressman Nicholas Longworth's gift to his bride left Cincinnati to-night for Washington, having been made to order by a Cincinnati house. It is a necklace of diamonds in novel and most artistic mounting. The stones are perfectly matched, and weigh about three-fourths of a carat each.

Among the guests at the wedding at the White House Saturday will be a former fiancée of Congressman Longworth, Miss Mirian F. Bloomer of Cincinnati, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Bloomer, who broke her engagement about two years ago. Her gift to the bride will be an artistic trifle of silver.

PRELATE PUNISHES CRITIC.

Latter Says Archbishop Objects to a Man Speaking Two Languages.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13.—John F. Osterkamp, a member of St. Francis De Sales Church here, has been excommunicated by Archbishop Moeller for his action in publishing open letters combatting the Archbishop's views on the use of the German language in the public schools.

Osterkamp said to-day that the Archbishop, before a congregation, remarked that a man could not be a good American citizen if he spoke more than the English language, and he (Osterkamp) as a free citizen, had taken exception to this statement. He said he owed no allegiance to any country but America, but he desired to educate his children in two languages.

Archbishop Moeller has been out of the city since his letter excommunicating Osterkamp was written.

For Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West, the New York Central has trains at 8:30, 8:45, 10:20, 11:15 A. M.; 1:02, 1:06, 2:04, 3:30, 3:40, 3:42, 4:00, 4:30, 5:29, 5:30, 6:00, 7:30, 8:00, 9:20, 11:30 P. M. Can you do better?—Adv.

NEW REVOLT IN DOMINGO.

Near Monte Cristi—Reports as to Its Gravity Differ.

CAPE HAITIEN, Feb. 13.—A messenger who arrived here to-day from Monte Cristi, in the northern part of Santo Domingo, reports that a revolutionary movement has broken out at Monte Cristi. Gen. Neney, at the head of a numerous body of troops, has attacked and captured the town of Dajabon, on the frontier of Haiti.

Neney is a devoted partisan of Gen. Jiminez, ex-President of Santo Domingo, and it is generally believed that the movement is in favor of Jiminez and that its object is to prevent the Government from holding the elections, the time for which is approaching.

SANTO DOMINGO, Feb. 13.—There is but slight basis for the report of a revolutionary movement at Monte Cristi, and, as a matter of fact, the whole country is unusually quiet. The attack on Dajabon was made by a small group of outlaws, who, failing in their attempt to capture the town, withdrew to the mountains, pursued by Government troops.

President Caceras having withdrawn his resignation, the political situation is very satisfactory. No fears of a revolution are entertained.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Secretary Root to-day received from the Navy Department the following cablegram from Commander Southerland, at Monte Cristi.

"There is an insurrection. Small force at Dajabon, twenty-four miles south Monte Cristi."

Commander Southerland adds that there is no danger if the Government acts promptly.

ARRESTS TO FOLLOW SUICIDE.

Developments in Connection with Enterprise Bank Failure Likely.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 13.—The body of Joseph Hastings, who is said to have committed suicide by shooting at a sanitarium in Summit, N. J., on Sunday, will be buried here. The body reached Pittsburg this morning and was taken to the Hastings home.

It is believed that the death of Hastings, who was formerly the partner of the late T. Lee Clarke, cashier of the wrecked Enterprise National Bank, will be followed by important developments. Following the statement by Mr. Moxey, the special examiner, last night, that Hastings had been a heavy borrower from the Enterprise Bank, there was to-day a long conference between Mr. Moxey and United States District Attorney Dunkle.

There was rushed from Pittsburg late last night or early this morning some sort of report from Receiver Rinaker to the Controller of the Currency at Washington. It is believed that arrests will soon be made. Mr. Dunkle to-night would not deny that some sensational moves might be made shortly.

OFFICIAL THRICE PAID.

Committee Digging Up Some Extravagances at Congressional Library.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Bernard R. Green, Superintendent of the Congressional Library Buildings and Grounds, appeared before the House Committee on Appropriations to-day to justify to the committee the estimate of $80,000 submitted for maintenance and care for the next fiscal year.

In the course of a brief examination it developed that Mr. Green is drawing several salaries besides that of $5,000 a year for his work at the Library.

He said at first that his work at the Library occupied all his time. But subsequent questions brought out the fact that he is a consulting engineer on the new State Capitol Building at Harrisburg, Penn., at $4,000 a year and goes to Harrisburg about twice a week. He is also Superintendent of Construction for the National Museum at $2,000 a year. In the same way he had helped to build the Alabama Capitol, and had built two of the biggest and newest Washington hotels.

Chairman Tawney told Mr. Green he thought the $80,000 asked for was too much, and said it cost only $69,000 to run the Capitol Building, which is much larger.

In several other particulars Mr. Tawney thought the Library was expensively managed. He charged that it is in the habit of paying from 20 to 40 per cent. more for its bindings than other libraries pay, and that it pays higher prices for old and rare books and manuscripts than similar institutions pay.

CITY GOT NO CARNEGIE CASH.

So Says the Secretary of Metz, Who Wants No More Libraries.

Controller Metz intends to follow up his opposition to the building of more Carnegie libraries. Before starting for Washington yesterday Mr. Metz directed his secretary to prepare statistics to show what the Carnegie gifts have cost Mr. Carnegie, and also what they have cost the city.

"There is a general impression," said Mr. Stanton, "that when Mr. Carnegie offered to give $5,700,000 and the offer was accepted, the city received the money. That is not the case. The city never got a dollar, and Mr. Carnegie alone knows where the money is. It is certain none of the principal has been spent.

"An average of three libraries or library buildings a year have been erected. In each case Mr. Carnegie gives $80,000 toward the construction of the building, the city has to buy the site, and sometimes this costs $150,000. Then there are architects to be paid, books and furniture to be bought, and the library maintained. If the $80,000 comes out of the 5 per cent. $5,700,000 Carnegie bonds, there is the balance between $285,000, the interest, and three times $80,000, the money Mr. Carnegie pays out for the three libraries.

"Now, if the entire amount of $5,700,000 had been handed over to the city, by reinvesting the full interest a fund could be created which would help maintain the libraries and relieve the city of a burden."

NO BIG BUILDING STRIKE.

Housesmiths and Employers Said to Have Agreed on That Point.

The joint committee of employers and employes, appointed two weeks ago to work for the settlement of the strike of the housesmiths, reported last night to the General Arbitration Board in the Building Trades Club, Twenty-fifth Street and Broadway.

Neither side would announce anything concerning the report, but it was said that the meeting was an amicable one and that both sides had agreed to endeavor to prevent sympathetic strikes.

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS. "N. Y. & Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M.; "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:25 A. M., via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line. 1,161 B'way, N. Y.—Adv.

M'CALL AT DEATH'S DOOR; HIS FAMILY AWAIT END

He Received Extreme Unction on Monday After a Relapse.

RALLIED, THEN SANK AGAIN

Ex-President of New York Life Insurance Company Has Ceased to Respond to Stimulants.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 13.—The condition of John A. McCall, ex-President of the New York Life Insurance Company, has reached so critical a stage that his death is expected at any moment. He is surrounded by his family to-night, and his wife has scarcely left his bedside since noon yesterday.

His suite of ten rooms in the west wing of the Laurel House, which is isolated from the main body of the hotel, is carefully guarded against intruders, and every precaution is taken against unnecessary noise. The utmost reticence is maintained concerning the nature of Mr. McCall's illness, and his present condition, by his own orders; but the frequent consultations of physicians, the employment of an additional nurse, and the summoning of the sick man's family indicate that his ailment has progressed rapidly, and that a fatal termination is at hand.

Death seemed imminent to the bedside watchers at 11 o'clock last night, when Mr. McCall had a sinking spell. Dr. Charles L. Lindley was hastily summoned from his home across the street, and he, in turn, fearing that the end was near, advised the summoning of a priest.

The Rev. Father Thomas B. Healy of the Church of St. Mary of the Lake was aroused and hurried to the sickroom. He heard Mr. McCall's confession and administered communion. Later the crisis seemed so grave that he administered extreme unction and prepared the stricken man for death.

Powerful stimulants were administered, and under their influence Mr. McCall rallied, and toward morning was resting comfortably. A continued administration of the medicine, however, failed in its effect, and this afternoon the patient suffered another relapse. The brother of Dr. John Vanderpoel of New York arrived this evening to consult with Dr. Findley and share the bedside watch with him. Two male nurses have been helping look after Mr. McCall for several days, but to-night a woman nurse was called in to assist them. The physicians have issued no bulletins, and decline to comment on Mr. McCall's condition.

Mr. McCall's family was summoned to Lakewood this afternoon. John C. McCall came yesterday, and the other members of the family, including John C. McCall's wife, arrived on the 6:45 o'clock train this evening. They are Mr. and Mrs. Leo McCall, Mr. and Mrs. Ballard McCall, and Clifford McCall.

With them came George W. Perkins and Mr. and Mrs. Darwin P. Kingsley. Mr. Kingsley is Second Vice President of the New York Life, and is Mr. McCall's son-in-law.

A private carriage met the party at the train, and they were hurried to the hotel. They did not register, but made their way to Mr. McCall's apartments by the private entrance.

Dr. Edward G. Janeway and Dr. John Vanderpoel came here yesterday from New York to see Mr. McCall and remained at his bedside for two hours, after which they went home.

The exact nature of Mr. McCall's illness is either a puzzle to his physicians or has been kept secret purposely. It is understood, however, that he is suffering from liver trouble.

The disease has progressed with great rapidity, and Mr. McCall has lost at least sixty pounds in the last three weeks. He sat for two hours on the Laurel House veranda on Saturday. The ravages of the disease were visible in the yellow pallor of his sunken cheeks. His face showed the lines of illness, and dark circles were visible under his eyes.

The sick man's condition had improved so much on Sunday that his sons and his brother, Justice Edward McCall, returned to New York.

NEW BROADWAY SKYSCRAPER.

Smith, Gray & Co. to Build It at Broadway and Warren Street.

Smith, Gray & Co., the clothing firm, have purchased from Elbridge T. Gerry the property at the northwest corner of Broadway and Warren Street. The firm will erect a seventeen-story building upon the plot, the lower floors of which will be devoted to salesrooms. The upper floofs will be let for offices.

On the ground there now stands a six-story iron-front structure. The new building will also cover the two adjoining lots, 4 and 6 Warren Street, also owned by the Gerrys. The entire plot has frontages of 75 feet on Broadway and 150 feet on Warren Street.

George R. Read & Co. represented Smith, Gray & Co. in the transaction, while the Cruikshank Company acted for the Gerry estate.

SPAIN'S FAMINE SERIOUS.

Bands of Unemployed Men Pillaging in the South.

MADRID, Feb. 13.—The famine in the meridional provinces is again very grave. The intense cold of recent days has killed the sugar crop in the Provinces of Seville, Cadiz, Malaga, and Granada, ruining the region and throwing large numbers of people out of work.

Numerous bands of men unable to obtain work are scouring the country, pillaging farms, bakeries, and provision stores, and threaten to attack the land owners. In the cities large numbers of people have been fed by public subscription up to the present time, but the loss of crops puts an end to this in so far as the greater number of unfortunates is concerned.

TO PUSH LONGWORTH'S BILL.

Committee Favors Measure for Better Houses for American Diplomats.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Representative Longworth's bill appropriating $5,000,000 for the purchase of American legations and embassies in foreign capitals will be reported favorably by the House Committee on Foreign Relations.

The committee voted unanimously to-day in favor of the measure.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LTD. QUICKEST and handsomest Florida train. Lvs. N. Y. 12:25 noon, arrives St. Augustine 2:10 P. M. Office 1,183 B'way.—Adv.

MENACED BY VESUVIUS.

Eruption Now Alarming—Lava Is Causing Destruction.

NAPLES, Feb. 13.—Mount Vesuvius's eruption is assuming alarming proportions.

The Funicular Railway track has been damaged at six points and the principal station is threatened with destruction. An effort is being made to save the station by the construction of a thick wall of masonry reinforced by embankments of sand.

Streams of lava are flowing with considerable rapidity, destroying everything in their course.

The authorities are taking precaution to prevent any loss of life.

GRAVES RESIGNS AS EDITOR.

Trouble in an Atlanta Newspaper Office Is Thus Ended.

ATLANTA, Feb. 13.—The controversy among the stockholders and officers of the Atlanta Publishing Company was ended to-day by the resignation of John Temple Graves as editor of The News and the dismissal of court proceedings.

Mr. Graves said his reason for withdrawal was dissatisfaction with the management of the paper. He is to start a new daily paper in Atlanta.

FIGHT FOR LOWER FARES.

Wisconsin Commission Asked to Fix 2-Cent a Mile Rate.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 13.—Walter L. Houser, Secretary of State, filed a personal complaint to-day with the Wisconsin State Railroad Commission against the Wisconsin Central Railway as a test case.

He sets forth that he travels frequently between stations on the Wisconsin Central, paying at the rate of 3 cents per mile. He believes that a fair rate of compensation for such service should not exceed 2 cents per mile. He asks the Railway Commission to fix a reasonable rate.

PLOT TO SINK A TRANSPORT?

Box Intended for the Meade Explodes—Expressman in Hospital.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—It is stated that H. Laughran, an expressman, has been seriously injured by a mysterious explosion and is now in a hospital, his condition being such that he cannot be interviewed.

It is asserted that Laughran was employed to convey a box belonging to Company B of the Second United States Infantry to the transport Meade and that he accidentally dropped the box, the contents of which immediately exploded.

The box is said to have been similar to one which was placed on the Meade in the section of the hold where the fatal fire occurred. The origin of this fire remains a mystery.

Major Devol, Chief of the Transport Service, said to-day that he had appointed a commission of officers to investigate the matter.

WILL SAIL FOR LIPTON CUP.

New York Yacht Rounding the Horn to Race to Honolulu.

HONOLULU, Feb. 13.—C. L. Tutt of Colorado Springs has entered the yacht Anemone for the proposed race from San Francisco to Honolulu for the cup given by Sir Thomas Lipton. The Anemone is now on her way from New York for San Francisco around Cape Horn.

The Anemone is the auxiliary Ketch, formerly owned by John Murray Mitchell of the New York Yacht Club, and recently sold to C. L. Tutt. She sailed from New York nearly a month ago to round the Horn under her own sail. The trip itself for a craft of her type is a noteworthy undertaking. She is 112 feet over all, 91 feet on the water line, and 19 feet 8 inches beam. She would be eligible for the Lipton Cup by having her propeller removed.

CONRIED NO ARTIST—GADSKI.

A Merchant, a Stage Carpenter, Says the Singer—She Praises Grau.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 13.—Mme. Gadski, who is in Kansas City on a concert tour, was asked to-day about opera conditions in America.

"Maurice Grau, that was a man for you," she said in her conversation. "He was an artist, too. Conried an artist? Dear, no! Conried is a merchant, a stage carpenter—that is it, a stage carpenter, in comparison to Maurice Grau; that is, Conried likes expensive scenery and cheap singers.

"The people of New York know better now. They know better, and Grau taught them. When I was with Grau there was once in the same company Nordica and Lilli Lehmann and Melba and Eames and Sembrich and Schumann-Heink, all at once. Grau wanted artists, and the artists loved Grau."

KNICKERBOCKER CLUB AFIRE.

Overheated Furnace Starts a Blaze Which Is Quickly Put Out.

Members of the Knickerbocker Club, at 1 East Thirty-second Street, were alarmed late last night by a slight fire in the building. The flames, however, only caused $100 damage.

A member of the club was seated in the reading room on the first floor when he saw smoke pouring out of cracks in the floor. Not waiting to investigate he ran from the club and pulled the fire box at Thirty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. An investigation showed that the fire was in the basement and was caused by an overheated furnace, which had ignited some woodwork.

There were fifty or more members in the club at the time.

ELKINS BILL IN SENATE.

Senator Declares It Follows the Words of the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Senator Elkins to-day introduced his bill for railway rate regulation, the provisions of which have been published.

"This bill uses substantially the words of the President in relation to railway regulation," he said. "In every respect the bill complies with and is in entire harmony with the President's position as outlined in his message to Congress and his speeches. It is also in harmony with the ideas set forth in Senator Knox's Pittsburg speech.

Genuine pebble eyeglasses, the cool kind that never mist, at Spencer's, 12 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla is prepared from selected Vanilla beans.—Adv.

ROOSEVELT TO END MOROCCO DISPUTE

America Only Awaits the Right Moment to Submit a Plan.

KAISER HAMPERING BUELOW

Is Very Conciliatory to Frenchmen and Embarrasses His Chancellor —Radolin Visits Rouvier.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 14.—The Standard's correspondent at Algeciras telegraphed to his paper under yesterday's date:

"I am in a position to assert that the final solution of the Moroccan dispute will emanate from America.

"Ambassador White is only awaiting the right moment to submit a proposal which, it is believed, will prove acceptable to both France and Germany.

"I have Mr. White's authority to state that a successful issue is confidently expected."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1906.]

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—The firm opposition to the German proposals on the part of Premier Rouvier and the French delegates at Algeciras is attributed here to a French conviction that serious differences exist between Emperor William and Prince Bülow as to the policy to be followed.

It is admitted by German officials that the Emperor has been very conciliatory toward some distinguished Frenchmen who have recently visited Berlin and that he has thereby interfered with the intentions of Prince Bülow's diplomacy. The Chancellor is now particularly concerned, as it is reported that the Emperor will confer at Copenhagen with M. Decourcel, ex-French Ambassador at Berlin. French diplomacy expects much from this interview.

It is asserted that it is most improbable that Prince Bülow will submit to interference with his plans.

ALGECIRAS, Feb. 13.—Interviews took place this morning between Herr von Radowitz and M. Revoil, respectively the first delegates of Germany and France to the Moroccan Conference, and Count von Tattenbach and M. Regnault, respectively the second delegates of Germany and France.

The interviews have caused much comment, but nothing has yet been learned as to their result. It is, however, improbable that a solution of the vital points at issue in the conference will be reached for some time.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Prince Radolin, the German Ambassador, had a conference with Premier Rouvier to-day, which caused much comment.

A Government note issued to-night says the Prince did not submit any new proposition relative to the Moroccan question. All negotiations on that subject, the note adds, must necessarily take place at Algeciras.

MAY LOSE MILLIONS.

Hope of Chicago Banks Is in Sale of Walsh Railroads.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The associated banks in Chicago, it was learned in La Salle Street to-day, face a possible loss of $4,000,000 to $9,000,000 as a result of the Walsh Bank liquidation.

This will be their position unless the railway properties of John R. Walsh sell for more than $15,000,000, for it was to that extent that the financial institutions came to the aid of the Chicago National and the Home Savings Banks last December, advancing the money to pay claims against the Walsh institutions. They have in exchange the Southern Indiana and Chicago Southern Railway Companies, and the Walsh stone quarries and coal mines, which have been variously estimated in value from $6,000,000 to $11,000,000.

President John J. Mitchell of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, with James C. Hutchins, counsel for that bank, has been passing much time recently in negotiations in New York for disposing of the Walsh railways.

DAMAGE CLAIMS ON SUBWAY.

Many 42d Street Storekeepers Ruined by Its Building, It Is Said.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—W. M. K. Olcott appeared before the Assembly Cities Committee to-day in favor of the Young bill providing for a judicial determination of the claims of storekeepers who, during the building of the Subway from Sixteenth Street to Times Square, suffered pecuniary losses from the great open trench which prevented access to or from their places of business.

Mr. Olcott said that in the short stretch on Forty-second Street, from Times Square to Fourth Avenue, no fewer than fifteen cases of bankruptcy due to the construction of the Subway had come into his law office alone. In answer to a question he said he believed there were 340 claimants, who had suffered to the extent of $1,000,000 in the aggregate.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Guy will oppose the measure next week.

MISS MARY LEE HURT.

Daughter of the Late Col. Richard Lee Likely to Die.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 13.—Miss Mary Lee, daughter of the late Col. Richard Lee and a near relative of Gen. Robert E. Lee, was probably fatally injured in a runaway accident near Winchester to-day.

She was driving a thoroughbred horse, which became frightened and ran away. Miss Lee was thrown out of the buggy, landing on her head and shoulders.

TAMMANY AT ALBANY PRESSES UTILITY ISSUE

Leader Murphy Heads Delegation to Senate Committee.

COCKRAN CHIEF SPOKESMAN

Urges Favorable Report on the Grady Bill for a Public Utilities Board in This City.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Tammany Hall to-day added materially to the embarrassment of the Republican majority in the Legislature by putting up to it squarely the problem of controlling the public utility corporations in the City of New York.

With the Hearst Independence League pressing them on one side with the proposal for municipal ownership, and with Tammany harassing them on the other with a proposal to vest in a local board the authority to deal with all franchise-holding corporations, the Republican leaders realize that there is now no escape from the public utility issue. They admit that. But how they are going to meet it they have as yet no definite idea. They are talking about a State Board of Control and about a bill for three-cent fares, but these are only tentative suggestions.

The appearance here to-day of the Tammany delegation, headed by Charles F. Murphy, to urge the Senate Cities Committee to report the Grady bill providing for the creation of a Board of Public Utilities in the City of New York, and defining its purposes, duties, and powers of such board, marked a significant change in the methods of the Tammany organization.

None of the leaders of the Legislature was able to recall a previous occasion when the leader of Tammany appeared in person before a committee of the Legislature to urge legislation on behalf of the city. In the past that duty has been left either to representatives or the city. But to-day Tammany Hall did all the pleading. No representative of any other organization was asked to make a plea, neither was any representative of the city administration called upon to speak.

The delegation numbered over eighty of Tammany's most representative men, among them, in addition to Leader Murphy, being W. Bourke Cockran, Timothy D. Sullivan, Lewis Nixon, Randolph Guggenheimer, Charles V. Fornes, William F. Grell, M. Warley Platzek, Daniel F. Colahan, William Hepburn Russell, Bartow S. Weeks, Charles H. Knox, T. C. T. Crain, Joseph E. Muiqueen, and Thomas F. Smith.

The hearing on the Grady bill was held in the Senate Chamber, and the principal address was made by Congressman Cockran, who spoke for nearly an hour to a crowded Senate Chamber and crowded galleries.

Charles V. Fornes was the first speaker, being introduced by Senator Grady as the Chairman of the last Democratic City Convention, at which the pledge of municipal control of public utilities was made. Mr. Fornes and Mr. Platzek, who followed him, dwelt upon the desire which the Tammany organization had to redeem its pledge to the people. The Grady bill, they said, was an earnest of that desire. Congressman Cockran was then introduced.

"It would be idle to deny that the time has come when the necessity for dealing with this question has become pressing," he said. "Up to this time everybody seems to have vaguely recognized the right and the duty of the State to deal with these utilities and to insist that the people who have bestowed a franchise shall have some return in efficient service for the enormously valuable grant which they have made, but there has been no attempt to deal with the question in an orderly fashion.

"The object of this bill is to have in continual session and continual operation a body clothed with the power to investigate, not one company, but all companies. Empowered not to come back here and conduct a long dispute, before a body itself equipped necessarily with imperfect information, but empowered to deal with the question upon the information which it has collected, always, however, subject to the watchful supervision of the courts, which would always interpose to prevent a wrong being perpetrated upon the owners of property.

"I think nothing is more certain than that the time has passed when this branch of the public service can be treated at haphazard, when it can be relegated exclusively to the control of private persons and every attempt to deal with these utilities on behalf of the Government result in an exhibition of legislative incapacity to weigh quantities, figures, and evidence on a subject as intricate as this.

"Some people seem to have the idea that public ownership or public administration of these facilities is the only remedy open to the conditions with which we are now confronted. I don't believe it myself. I don't believe that public administration of these facilities would give us as good service as we are enjoying now, and yet the service that we have now is far beneath that to which we are entitled.

"But as between the power of the public body and the capacity of a private enterprise to render effective service, I believe that the service rendered now by the private enterprises, inadequate and unjust though it be, is better than the State could render, however well administered or however conscientious the officers chosen to exercise those functions. There is not in the world a public utility administered by agents of the Government that compares in efficiency to the public utilities administered in this country by private agencies.

"Enforce the provisions of this law that every private agency embarked in the public service shall render the best service consistent with the security of the capital engaged in it, and you solve this question upon the spot, and you solve it upon the only principle which alone will solve it forever, and that is, upon the principle of elemental justice."

Charles H. Knox, Daniel F. Calahan, and William Hepburn Russell followed Mr. Cockran. Senator Cooper asked Mr. Russell if the Grady bill would not practically put the Rapid Transit Commission out of business. Mr. Russell said that it would.

"That would be a good thing," said Senator Elsberg.

Lewis Nixon said the Board of Public Utilities provided for in the Grady bill would be the connecting link between those who are now operating such utilities and the people who are dependent upon them for service. There ought to be some public board, he said, to which complaint could be made and from which a remedy for bad conditions could be obtained.

Senator Grady closed the hearing with a detailed explanation of the provisions of the bill.

"If you believe that the members of the board should not be appointed by the Mayor," he said, "no friends of the bill will object to your making the offices elective. The committee can do anything it wants with the bill, so long as it preserves the principle on which it is framed. We who advocate the bill believe that there is danger to orderly government in the present management and control of public utilities in New York City."

A LIVE FACT!

POSTUM

is a food beverage—
Coffee a stimulant.

Read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs. of Postum.

HORSE THROUGH THE STAGE.

An Incident in "Gallops" Which Was Not on the Programme.

Kingston, the big chestnut horse ridden by Charles Richman in the rôle of Jack Hemingway in "Gallops," at the Garrick Theatre, kicked too hard last night when he should have delivered only a few stage kicks, and down he went through the boards.

It wasn't much of a joke to the horse, to Mr. Richman, who rode him, to the company, nor to the musicians of the orchestra, who were engaged in a quiet little game of pinochle below the stage. It also occasioned no little excitement in the audience.

In the last act of the play Mr. Galloway, who is arranging a novel feature for the hunt ball, introduces Kingston as an innovation in cotillion leaders. There is a brief dialogue, and then the curtains at the back of the stage are drawn, disclosing Mr. Richman on the back of the animal, who is supposed to add to the excitement by kicking over the supper table.

In last night's scene Kingston contributed an unforeseen share in the excitement by losing his head, kicking everything in sight, and endeavoring to throw Mr. Richman. In the struggle the floor gave way and half of Kingston disappeared below the stage.

It soon became apparent that the actors were working to keep the animal from falling through altogether, but Kingston is a large and imposing beast, and his weight was too much for them. He crashed through the floor, Mr. Richman slipping off his back just in time to escape a nasty fall.

The audience was in a state of semi-panic; exclamations of fright, pity, and horror were heard from feminine sympathizers. Grace Kimball, George Probert, and William Ingersoll, on the stage, vainly tried to keep cool and go on with their lines. An extemporaneous dialogue was freely interjected to cover up the hubbub, and the dividing curtains were finally drawn and the play finished.

Possibly the most exciting part of the episode occurred below stairs, and the audience did not see it. Half a dozen musicians were playing a game of cards when the big horse suddenly descended on them. Six excited Germans, with pale faces, made a wild rush for the stage door. They were none too soon. Kingston, crashing down into the cellar, let fly with his heels, knocking over the table and sending the cards scattering. A couple of stage hands managed to pacify him after a while.

Late last night the management was confronting this problem. The only way to the stage is up a narrow, winding stairway, which it is impossible for a horse to mount. How is he to get out?

Some one suggested that the whole theatre, including stage and orchestra chairs, would have to be sunk to Kingston's level in order that a performance could be given to-night.

Meantime Kingston, with a plentiful supply of oats, was making it plain that he doesn't care. Acting isn't all it's cracked up to be, anyhow.

CAPT. DOOLEY SHIFTED.

Glad to Quit the Tenderloin, He Says—Two Inspectors Transferred.

Chief Inspector Cortright announced these police transfers yesterday afternoon:

Inspector Nicholas Brooks from Borough Inspector of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond to the First Inspection District, Inspector Cortright assuming the duties laid down by Brooks.

Inspector John F. Flood from the First Inspection District to the School of Instruction, Traffic Squad, and the City Hall Station.

Capt. Robert E. Dooley from the Tenderloin Station to the Rapelyea Street Station, Brooklyn.

Capt. Stephen O'Brien from the Traffic Squad to the Tenderloin Station.

Capt. Patrick J. Harkins from the Rapelyea Street Station, Brooklyn, to be Acting Inspector of the Eleventh District, Borough of Queens.

While the transfers were being ordered Capt. Robert Emmet Dooley was telling the newspaper men in Jefferson Market Court how he had cleaned up the Tenderloin. He said:

"The Tenderloin is dead. There is nothing doing in it. I've got the Tenderloin so that most of the evil resorts are closed up. Where they persist in remaining in the district I have put policemen in front of the door to tell prospective visitors of the character of the place. I simply won't allow any gambling in my district. I am glad to say that the Tenderloin is clean."

Capt. Dooley pointed as proof of the cleaning to the diminished number of arrests made in the Tenderloin. Capt. Dooley came from Coney Island. His entrance in the Tenderloin was signalized by his giving "pink teas" to suspected keepers of disorderly resorts and his orders to them to move out of the district. They didn't move to any large extent.

The men who had been stationed in front of suspected houses were called off a while ago on the ground that they were acting as advertisements. Capt. Dooley also delivered a "curfew" order. Recently the Captain has apparently been contented with the way things were going. His reason for feeling contented was that his men were making fewer and fewer arrests.

"I am glad to get out," Capt. Dooley said last night. "I worked hard at Coney Island for three years, and cleaned it up successfully, and have worked hard here. I am going to a precinct that I know every inch of. I was born and raised there, and lived there for twenty-six years."

TRUTH ABOUT "MAGIC BOOTS."

One Victim Bought Shares While in Bed After Trying the Footgear.

All the evidence in the "Magic Boots" case in the Tombs Court was concluded yesterday, and Magistrate Pool reserved his decision, giving the lawyers till March 1 to submit briefs.

Mrs. Lubbe, one of the complaining witnesses, swore that $10,000 had been offered to her not to appear against "Prof." Hilgert.

Expert testimony was given to show there was no electric virtue in the boots, and Mrs. Emma Siebert of 144 Hull Street, Brooklyn, testified that not only had her husband been laid up in bed from the injuries to his feet from the "magic boots," but he had been induced to pay $2,500 for twenty-five shares in the "Hilgert Footgear Curative Institution."

Samuel Jacobs swore the real name of Hilgert was Loucheuim.

STREET-CLEANING GRAFT?

Sale of Horses to be Looked Up at the Aldermanic Inquiry.

The long-delayed investigation of the Department of Street Cleaning will be begun Friday by the Aldermanic Committee. Ill-treatment, discrimination, and graft are included in the charges. The Merchants' Association has promised to have witnesses on hand to prove the charges that payment was demanded of firms in the dry goods district to have the department remove their ashes and refuse.

Another charge that the committee will investigate is that there has been considerable graft in the horse buying and selling. In 1904 Dr. Woodbury's department turned into the general fund from sales of horses, &c., $85,000. In 1905 the amount was only $75,000, although the increase in expenditure was $250,000.

Aldrich Court to Shoot Up Further.

Five stories are to be added to the Aldrich Court Building at 41 and 43 Broadway, now owned by the Atlas Steamship Company, which is subsidiary to the Hamburg-American Packet Company. The Broadway and Trinity Place entrances to the building are to be reconstructed and new elevators and staircases installed. The estimated cost of the improvements is $800,000.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

4,000,000 CARTRIDGES FOR TROOPS AT MANILA

Big Order Believed to be Due to Situation in China.

MISSIONARIES ARE WARNED

Told to Use Cable and Flee to Treaty Ports—One Tells of Growing Feeling.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—An order for 4,000,000 ball cartridges has been received from the Ordnance Department at the Frankford Arsenal here. They are to be of 30-calibre for Krag-Jorgensen rifles.

Although no official information could be obtained at the arsenal as to the reason for the large additional order for cartridges it is understood they are intended for the troops in the Philippines. It is intimated that the increased order is in anticipation of possible trouble in China.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The suggestion has been made to Secretary Taft and placed before the General Staff that if there should be any occasion to use troops in China, the Philippines scouts might be profitably employed.

There are now about 5,000 of these scouts distributed through the archipelago, and some of the army officers here who have commanded them in the Philippines are strongly of the opinion that, properly officered by Americans, they would be admirably suited for service in China.

Members of the Asiatic Association, composed of merchants engaged in the China trade, are disturbed by the reports of Government activity in the matter of military precautions. They have represented to some of the officials here that the agitation is unwarranted, in view of reports they have received from their own resident representatives in China, and, as a matter of fact, the current talk of an uprising is calculated to bring about that very thing.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions in this city, in consequence of the embarkation of American soldiers for the Philippines for possible service in China, has warned its missionaries to use the cable in reporting anti-foreign movements of the natives and to keep in touch with the nearest treaty ports in case of trouble.

"The chief cause of anxiety," said Robert E. Speer, Secretary of the board, yesterday, "is the constant spreading of wrong ideas of the treatment of the Chinese in this country. Stories are being circulated through China of the massacre of Chinese in America, and in China they have yellow journals just as we have them here. But they have not the intelligence that we have, and the stories have a greater percentage of believers. We knew of the President's intention to send troops to the Philippines weeks ago.

"The treaty ports the missionaries may use as refuge places are Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Hang-Chow, Soo-Chow, Ning-Po, Tsiengtan, Chee-foo, Tientsin, and Peking. The majority of these would give a meauns of escape for refugees by water routes. In all of them missionaries and their families would find high Chinese officials and foreign representatives who would be of help to them. But in many instances the missionaries and Americans are at such remote places that they could be easily cut off, and their only chance of safety would rest with the Government of China and its representatives."

One of the visitors to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions here yesterday was the Rev. C. Charles Fairclough, an inland Chinese missionary who had just arrived from China.

While it takes time for news of the boycott on American goods to travel from the coast to the interior," said Mr. Fairclough, "the anti-American and anti-foreign feeling in North China is very bitter and I believe it is more bitter than it was at any time during the Boxer year.

"The feeling was very strong when I left the Anhuei province in December. It was caused by the stories of ill-treatment of Chinamen in America and the exclusion law. In the inland towns the merchants are selling no American goods, and I know of cases where Chinese have burned their stock of American merchandise rather than have their countrymen know that they had them even in their possession.

"It is not the same anti-foreigner feeling of the Boxer year. It comes out of what they believe is patriotism. The Chinese are anxious to get their properties into their own hands. There are railroad, mining, and other kinds of syndicates developing property in China and the men back of them are foreigners. Only recently I saw one of these syndicates go through all the stages of development in the building of a railroad line and at the last moment the Chinese rescinded all the rights given to them.

"I was amazed to find a remarkable liberality of views among the Chinese students in Japan. They cut off their queues, wear European clothes and even talk about the necessity of a new form of government for China. There is a spirit of governmental revolution among them."

RAPS ELSBERG TRANSIT BILL.

It Means Municipal Subway Operation, the City Club Holds.

Opposition has sprung up in the City Club to the passage of the Elsberg Rapid Transit bill by the Legislature. The Trustees of the club are preparing a memorial in opposition to the plans of William M. Ivins, ex-Senator John Ford, and members of the Hearst forces. The City Club believes that the success of the Ivins-Hearst agitation would delay subway building for ten years.

A substitute bill is being prepared embodying the features of the Elsberg bill which are favored and dropping the sections which are looked upon as against the interests of the city.

The City Club Trustees hold that the Ivins-Ford-Hearst contingent is intending to use the provision of the Elsberg bill compelling separate operation and construction contracts and allowing the Rapid Transit Board to operate it itself if advisable, to compel the city to operate any future subways that may be built and thus shut out all companies which stand ready to build subways with their own capital if they can get a satisfactory contract for operation for a period of years. That this scheme would mean municipal operation on a most radical plan is the objection raised by the City Club.

Instead of restricting the powers of the Rapid Transit Board, the City Club's bill will increase those powers and allow the commission to enter into any form of a construction and operation contract that the public interests may require. The bill also will require that any operating contract made by the commission shall expire not later than Oct. 27, 1954, which is the date when the contract of the Interborough Company for operating the present Subway will expire. George L. Rives and Frederic W. Hinrichs are drawing the substitute bill.

Action on Transit Bill Postponed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Action on the Elsberg Rapid Transit bill, which in one form and another has been before the Legislature for the past three years, was again postponed to-night by the Senate Cities Committee. A request was received from Lawrence Veiller of the City Club for another hearing and the committee was disposed to grant it.

BEAVERS PLEADS GUILTY.

Once Powerful Postal Official to Join Grafters in Prison.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—George W. Beavers, one of the most powerful bureau chiefs in the Post Office Department, pleaded guilty to-day to an indictment for conspiracy with State Senator George E. Green of New York and William Doremus of this city, to defrauding the Government in the purchase of time clocks made by the International Time Recording Company of Binghamton, N. Y.

Beavers entered the court room with a small suit case containing the few things he wanted to take to prison. He had arranged with his counsel to make the plea of guilty. He sat at first back among the spectators and seemed very nervous. His face was white and he kept glancing around the room. Among those near him was Walter S. Mayer, Chief Postal Inspector at New York, whose skill as a detective caught Machen, the Groff brothers, George Lorenz, and Beavers.

Judge Gould sentenced Beavers to two years in prison. He did not impose a fine, District Attorney Baker saying that Beavers, by his voluntary act, had saved the Government a long trial and great expense.

It is understood that while there are other indictments against him, Beavers will not be prosecuted further. He was taken at once to the jail and will leave Thursday for Moundsville, West Va., where the other Post Office grafters are confined.

Beavers administered on the expenditure of $16,000,000 a year for seven years. Probably no Government official knew during his period of service intimately more Senators and Representatives.

Ex-Senator Green will be tried next week under the indictment to which Beavers pleaded guilty.

CLOAK BUYERS DISCUSS "P.M."

It Is a Matter That Interests Customers' Pockets, Too.

This is the season when the cloak buyers from North and South, East and West come into town, and the National Cloak Buyers' Association, of which a majority of the individual buyers are members, took advantage of this fact to bring them together last night at Delmonico's for their second annual dinner.

Thomas Garland, who represents a dry goods house in St. Louis, presided at the guest table. With him were seated R. A. Mills of St. Louis, President of the National Association; H. B. Scott of Detroit, J. M. Kilgour and Henry Hearn of this city, Samuel Lorch of Louisville, Ky., Alfred All of Chicago, P. A. O'Connell of Boston, and William F. Crerand of this city, who is Secretary of the association.

Among the questions discussed was the "P. M." That is a matter of interest to the customer, too. If she goes into a dry goods store and finds a cloak or a robe marked "P. M.," it does not mean that it is to be worn in the afternoon, but that there is a premium on it for any saleswoman who is lucky enough to be able to sell it. The article may be all right and the customer may not lose anything by buying it, but Daniel J. Donahoe of Omaha, who made the principal speech on the topic, seemed to be of the opinion that goods which are difficult to sell should be simply marked down, so as to give the customer the benefit of the reduction.

P. A. O'Connell of Boston said that the poetic or artistic temperament of the woman cloak seller would prompt her to show the most attractive article behind her counter first, and neglect the others unless some appeal was made to her selfishness to offset the other.

Charles A. Cook of St. Louis spoke on the topic, "Charging for the Alterations on Garments." The Cloak Buyers' Association is working for the adoption of the principle of making the customer pay for alterations, and have been very successful in their propaganda so far. Nearly all the dry goods stores in this city, in Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco are now charging for alterations.

GOT MILLION BOTTLES BACK.

The Milk Dealers' Federation Did a Lot of Work Last Year.

Nearly 1,000,000 milk bottles were returned to their owners last year as the result of the watchfulness of the Milk Dealers' Federation of New York. Last night the organization held its seventh annual meeting, and celebrated at Reisenweber's. The officers elected are: President—L. B. Halsey; Vice President—William Conklin; Treasurer—James Lahey; Secretary—William P. Smith.

PRUDENTIAL WITHDRAWS SUIT

End of the Litigation with the State of Wisconsin.

The Prudential Insurance Company of America has withdrawn the suit which was brought two years ago against Insurance Commissioner Leno M. Host of Wisconsin, to compel that official to reissue the license permitting the company to do business in Wisconsin. The insurance company has also withdrawn the suit which was brought to recover fees paid for an examination and costs in the Wisconsin Circuit Court.

United States Senator Dryden, President of the Prudential, said yesterday that the questions had been settled to the satisfaction of the company and there was no need of legal action.

When Commissioner Host could not get permission to examine the books of the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark, basing his demand on the fact that the Prudential was interested financially in that concern, he revoked the State license of the insurance company. When the latter company instituted proceedings in the Federal Court, it was decided that the Commissioner had no right to revoke the license. The second suit, which was brought by the Prudential for the return of the fees that had been paid to the Commissioner, had not been decided when the insurance company's certificate was voluntarily reissued.

BANKING INQUIRY DELAY.

Senate Finance Committee Member Is Ill Now.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—There was to have been a meeting of the Senate Finance Committee to-day to consider the information received from Gov. Higgins relative to the charges against Superintendent of Banks Kilburn and to take action on the resolution passed by the Assembly for an investigation of banking conditions, but owing to the absence of Senator Malby from the city the meeting was postponed until to-morrow.

Senator Malby is said to be sick at his home in Ogdensburg. If he fails to put in an appearance to-morrow, the plan is to have the committee defer action until the next regular meeting of the committee, which will be on Tuesday.

Members of the Assembly Committee on Banks and some of the Republican Senators are indignant over the delay of action by the Finance Committee. Privately they voice the opinion that the purpose of those in control of the committee is to keep the resolution in the committee until after the Armstrong Committee has made its report, hoping that the finding of the Armstrong Committee may cause a reaction in public sentiment so far as the proposed banking investigation is concerned.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

3:10 A. M.—339 Sixth Avenue; Adams & Co.; damage, $5.

6:50 A. M.—82 West Eighth Street; owner unknown; damage unknown.

9:15 A. M.—26 East Ninety-eighth Street; Samuel Cohen; damage, $40.

9:40 A. M.—401 East Eighty-eighth Street; Leon Hirsch; damage trifling.

9:50 A. M.—79 East 109th Street; J. Hirsckwich; damage, $50.

11 A. M.—320 Henry Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

12:10 P. M.—309 East 109th Street; M. Alvene; damage slight.

1:05 P. M.—546 West Forty-fourth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

5:40 P. M.—2,320 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $10.

8:25 P. M.—26 Leroy Street; F. Fursland; damage, $150.

10:00 P. M.—1 East Thirty-second Street; Knickerbocker Club; damage, $100.

10:30 P. M.—68 Stanton Street; Leon Berkowitz; damage, $100.

10:40 P. M.—1,057 Fulton Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $1,000.

MINERS' DELEGATES JOIN MITCHELL HERE

36 of Them Arrive—Conferences Begun at Once.

OPERATORS STANDING FIRM

Say the Coal Miners Must Back Down or Strike—Mitchell Declares Dolan Must Go.

Nearly all the thirty-six members of the Scales Committee of the anthracite miners had arrived by yesterday evening at the Ashland House and reported to President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers. They were taken in tow by the three district Presidents and assigned to various hotels.

Earlier in the day William Little of the National Executive Board had arrived from Pittsburg. He was accompanied as far as Jersey City by Edward McKay, National organizer, who became ill with an intestinal trouble on the train and was taken to St. Francis's Hospital in Jersey City. Both represent the Pittsburg soft coal district, and are anti-Dolan men. They were summoned here by Mr. Mitchell to confer as to the best means of meeting the revolt started by Dolan among the soft coal miners against Mitchell. McKay is not seriously ill, the doctors say.

The revolt started by Dolan, though it has not affected the officers of the anthracite districts, had a disturbing effect on Mitchell's plans. It had been thought that the Scales Committee, which had been meeting day after day in Wilkesbarre to prepare the schedule of demands, had everything in shape, but it was found yesterday that there is still a good deal to be done.

On the other hand the companies have taken their stand, which was clearly defined in the letter sent by President Willcox of the Delaware and Hudson Company to Mitchell. Although the letter was sent as from an individual, it is now accepted by the coal Presidents as the official stand they will take.

No regular conference of the Temple Coal and Iron Company, the mining corporation of the companies, was held yesterday, though President Baer of the Jersey Central Railroad, who is the leading member, came here from Philadelphia. Mr. Baer said:

"No conference of any kind was held, and I am going straight back to Philadelphia. I will not be here to-morrow. No conference will be held before the conference takes place with Mr. Mitchell to-morrow."

This conference will begin to-morrow at 2 P. M. at 143 Broadway. The coal Presidents took some pains to keep in touch with the situation yesterday. One of them spoke for himself and the others thus:

"We cannot grant any demands. The miners will have to strike or back down. We do not see any other course for them. They had no cause for complaint."

He reiterated the statements in the letter of Mr. Willcox, and concluded:

"The leaders will not be met. We shall couch our refusal to meet them in the most courteous terms possible, so as to give them an opportunity to back down gracefully. It is our sincere wish that there will be no rupture. We are willing to continue under the present arrangements, by which to-day the miners are receiving the high-water mark of wages."

According to some of the individual operators the companies have such a large reserve on hand that they would either have to restrict production or shut down if there is no strike. It was denied yesterday on the part of the operators that they have a reserve of 16,000,000 tons, as had been said previously. It was said that the reserve is 6,000,000 tons. As mining will be going on until April 1, the public, however, would not be much inconvenienced by a strike then.

Mitchell was asked last night if he had summoned Little and McKay here to plan a campaign against the Dolan revolt.

"I cannot say that," he replied. "They are here with the others to get the demands in shape. I cannot say anything just now."

Several informal conferences took place between Mitchell and the Scale Committee, but he said that nothing was really done.

In the evening the entire committee went to a hall on Third Avenue to begin their first regular conference about the schedule of demands. The conference will continue to-day.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 13.—President Mitchell sent instructions to the anti-Dolan delegates to-day as to what they should do when the district convention reassembles to-morrow. Mitchell stands firm on the position he assumed last Wednesday when he instructed Vice President Lewis that delegates had the right to demand Dolan's resignation and remove him if he refused. Mitchell also sent instructions to the attorney for the delegates who will fight the injunction suit of Dolan, which comes up for a hearing to-morrow afternoon.

The convention will re-convene to-morrow morning at 9:30 o'clock, and a lively time is anticipated. William Little, member of the National Board, will be back from New York, where he went last night by order of Mitchell. He will be prepared to carry out the instructions of the National President. Dolan does not expect any trouble, but is prepared for any which may arise.

VERY LATE WEDDING.

New Rochelle Couple Got Judge Out of Bed to Splice 'Em.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, Feb. 13.—At 1 o'clock this morning City Judge C. A. Van Auken of New Rochelle was aroused by the loud ringing of his door bell. He went down stairs and found a young man at the door, who said he wanted to be married at once.

"I couldn't come any earlier," he said. "You see, the girl just made up her mind. We expected to have the Presbyterian minister marry us, and have been waiting about his house all evening, but he had not returned home at midnight, and I guess he must have gone off on a trip.

"You see," continued the prospective bridegroom, "I have kept this young lady out so late that she can't get back into her boarding house, and we will simply have to get married."

Judge Van Auken agreed to perform the ceremony if the young man would procure the needful papers. The stranger drove off to the Presbyterian manse, aroused the servants, and had them furnish a blank certificate from the clergyman's supply. In half an hour they were back, and Judge Van Auken married them in the parlor, with the hackman and a servant as witnesses.

They gave their names as Christopher Fox and Gertrude Thompson. Fox is a contractor, and a stepson of W. F. Vernon, President of the Atlantic Cement Company of New York. The bride is employed as a detective in a department store in New York.

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AMALGAMATED GETS THE HEINZE MINES

Continued from Page 1.

Copper Company, controlled by the Heinzes, was made yesterday by representatives of the latter and concurred in by those in a position to speak for the Amalgamated Copper interests.

The settlement was brought about on the basis of the United Copper Company selling to another corporation, which will be friendly to the Amalgamated Company, all the mines owned by it, with the exception of the Lexington. The control of the United Company will rest with the Heinzes and their friends, but that company will no longer be in possession of the mines which have been the cause of the long legal fight. The name and capitalization of the new corporation have not been announced.

One result of the settlement will be the retirement of the bonds and preferred stock of the United Copper Company. This was made known in a statement issued yesterday by J. S. Bache & Co., saying:

We learn from an authoritative source that the United Copper Company intends to retire immediately $3,500,000 underlying bonds, the total issue, and, within a short time to retire its entire issue of preferred stock, viz., $5,000,000. We also understand they have about $30,000,000 of liquid assets and securities in their treasury. They will continue for the present as independent mine operators in the Butte district and in other parts of the State of Montana, and indirectly, as large security owners in other copper-producing properties, they will probably represent the ownership of a larger copper production than heretofore.

We are informed that the Heinzes still own a controlling interest in the United Copper Company and intend to continue to hold it.

This is probably the first step in a general clearing up and unification of interests in the copper industry of this country. It is a business deal which has been entered into by all parties because they believe in the business end of the proposition, and will be followed up by harmonious action on the part of all interests concerned.

This statement will be regarded in Wall Street as having been made on behalf of F. Augustus Heinze himself.

The settlement is largely the work of Thomas F. Cole, President of the North Butte Mining Company, and of John D. Ryan, General Manager of the Amalgamated Copper Company's mines. Mr. Cole said last night that he did not care to discuss the matter.

That the Guggenheims are interested in the settlement has been known in Wall Street for some time. They, too, however, were disinclined to discuss the matter yesterday.

Bankers closely associated with the Heinze interests said that the steps already taken were only the beginning, and that more important deals would be announced later. It was intimated that the Amalgamated Copper Company, the United Copper Company, and practically all the mines in the Butte district, would be consolidated in one corporation before long. Representatives of the Amalgamated interests said that such a story was without the slightest foundation.

Mr. Heinze retains his interest in the La France Copper Company, which has a lease and bond in the Lexington group of mines and owns the reduction plant at Basin, Montana.

UNDERTAKERS HAVE A DANCE.

They Also Hear Talks by Dr. Darlington and Themselves.

Three hundred members of the New York City Undertakers' Association attended the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the organization last night in the ballroom of Reisenweber's. John Wesley Lyon was re-elected President and George A. Wright, First Vice President.

The election of officers preceded a dinner at which the members of the association introduced the women members of their families. George A. Wright acted as toastmaster and informal toasts were responded to by Dr. Weston, of the Coroner's Office; Dr. O'Leary, Register of The Bronx; William Noolan, President of the New York State Undertakers' Association; William Boardman, Secretary of the Kings' County Association; and George Hadden, President of the King's County Association.

Dr. Thomas Darlington, Health Commissioner, spoke of the relations existing between his department and the undertakers. Dr. Darlington was warmly welcomed. After the speaking there was a dance. A vaudeville programme was also much enjoyed.

26 PICKPOCKETS TAKEN.

Two Groups of 13 Encounter Evil Fortune on the 13th.

Thirteen proved twice unlucky yesterday morning, the 13th, when the police rounded up thirteen men, whom they allege to be pickpockets, in a house in Forty-third Street, between Broadway and Eighth Avenue, and then gathered in nine men and four women in the Grand Central Station on a similar charge. Complaints have been made daily by theatregoers that they had been robbed on Broadway.

For three nights heavily built men, wearing high hats, evening clothes, and patent leather shoes, paraded Broadway looking for familiar faces. Men of many aliases were soon seen. Traced, it was found that they all went to the same house in Forty-third Street, where they were admitted after giving two light taps on the door, followed by a third heavier one.

Soon after midnight, after seeing the thirteen gain admittance, the Central Office men mounted the steps, knocked, and, as the door was cautiously opened, threw their weight against it. They burst in the nearest door and saw thirteen men drinking and smoking expensive cigars. The two negro servants fled, but the others in the house did not even attempt to rise. Four revolvers and four drawn clubs were too many for them.

For three hours this uncongenial company sat in solemn silence. The police expected to trap other members of the club, but, tired of waiting at last, they sent for the patrol wagon, and the thirteen captives were bundled into it and taken to Police Headquarters.

There they were identified as having their portraits in the Rogues' Gallery. As they were being sent to their cells another wagon drove up with the second group of thirteen. Their pictures were in the gallery, too. The arrests in the station were made so quietly that people waiting for trains did not know that there was a wholesale gathering in of pickpockets among them. It was a tap on the shoulder, "Come along," and they disappeared one by one.

The prisoners were remanded for twenty-four hours, in the Essex Market Court, that the police might gather evidence against them.

Inspector McLaughlin made this statement:

"Under the interpretation of the law of New York the Magistrates free these people we gather in. But I don't care how many they let go; we will keep on arresting them. That is our duty to the taxpayers. My men know the thieves in the city, and they are to keep bringing them in every time they see them. My men know that I am in earnest. It is the best I can do under our law in the way of making it uncomfortable here for pickpockets.

"We ought to have a law like that of Massachusetts, which makes it possible to send habitual rogues up for good sentences.

"I am glad to say that Magistrate Cornell and others are seeking to have such a sub-division added to the Code of Criminal Procedure in New York State. With such a law I could clear the city of crooks in a week, perhaps in a day."

Mrs. John Achelis Dead.

Mrs. Emmy Boeckler Achelis, the wife of John Achelis, partner in the dry goods house of Victor & Achelis at Leonard and Spring Streets, died suddenly yesterday.

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MEXICAN CURRENCY REFORM.

Advance in Silver Prices Results in an Influx of Gold.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Consul Le Roy of Durango explains the operation of Mexico's new monetary policy as resulting favorably to that country. The international rise in price of silver is furnishing an export outlet for the excess of silver and securing a needed stock of gold to thoroughly establish the new gold basis. The Consul writes:

"In his statement accompanying the annual budget of Mexico Finance Minister Limantour, following two methods of calculation, finds the total production of gold and silver of Mexico last year to have had a value of approximately 108,000,000 pesos, or almost $54,000,000 in United States currency. Of this total, silver constituted about $40,000,000 and gold slightly more than $14,000,000.

"The total amount of silver dollars coined in the Mexican mints during the ten years from 1895-6 to 1904-5 (including, however, only nine months in the latter fiscal years, after which the mints were closed to silver) is given in an unofficial statement as 207,446,881. As figures regarding exportation show that more than one-half of the dollars coined have remained in Mexico, it will appear evident on what grounds the Government has based its lack of serious concern, with respect to its new currency system, over the recent rise in the price of silver to such a point as to make the Mexican dollar worth more than the value assigned it in gold for exchange purposes, thus offering inducements for the exportation of Mexican dollars.

"Certain steps have, however, been taken to meet the situation thus created, especially by the securing of gold in return for the new more valuable silver, the coinage of gold, and the issue, for temporary use at least, of gold certificates."

FAVORS VOTING MACHINES.

Mayer Committee Will Recommend a Test at Fall Election.

Attorney General Mayer, as Chairman of the Committee on Ballot and Elections Reform, appointed by the Republican County Committee at the last meeting, will report to the County Committee to-morrow night. His report will urge the adoption of voting machines, and will recommend that the Board of Elections be requested to equip at least one entire Assembly district with machines for use at the next general election. The Board of Elections already has a request from the Republican Club of the Twenty-seventh District to furnish machines to that district.

The report says:

"We are of the opinion that a voting machine which will automatically register and count the vote on Election Day, and adapted to the principle of the ballot recommended, is preferable to any paper ballot. The Bureau of Elections of the city has authority under existing law to adopt the use of machines."

To Make Brains

Nature requires Albumen and Phosphate of Potash FROM FOOD.

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contains these elements.

CASTELLANES TRYING TO AGREE ON FINANCES

If They Do So a Decree May Be Entered by Mutual Consent.

COUNT SAYS HE IS DESOLATE

Does Not Intend to File a Cross Bill—Countess Likely to Avoid Scandalous Allegations.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Count Boni de Castellane had a long conference to-day with the lawyers of the Countess, his wife. This was one of several meetings at which the two parties concerned have carefully gone over the financial features of the case with a view to determining the exact form of the future procedure and ultimate decree.

In the meantime the Countess's bill of complaint is being prepared, but has not yet been filed, as the form will depend upon the pending conferences over financial affairs. If these are satisfactorily adjusted the Countess's bill of complaint is likely to be materially modified, so as to allege only incompatibility or other grounds within the statute, avoiding allegations of a scandalous nature.

However, the conferences are not for the purpose of reconciliation, as all concerned, including the Count and Countess and their lawyers, appear to recognize the futility of any further attempt to reunite the family. The present indications, therefore, are that after the parties reach a financial understanding the bill will be modified and a decree entered by mutual consent.

This decree will probably be for a separation, as the French law permits such a decree being extended to a complete divorce after three years. Thus far, however, the Countess has not decided whether the bill shall ask for a complete annulment of her marriage. Her friends are rather inclined to restrict the decree to a separation, as this would prevent the remarriage of either party within three years, thus putting an end to the rumor that the Countess intends to marry again, which her friends characterize as absurd. Until the bill is finally framed and filed the courts will not possess a document explicitly setting forth the grounds of the action.

The preliminary plea did not enter into the merits of the case, but was a formality under the French law whereby the wife must ask the court's permission to begin an action against her husband. In order to sustain this plea the Countess presented papers establishing a prima facie right to begin an action against her husband. These prima facie papers did not specify the names of the corespondents, but recited incidents in which the Count is alleged to have been implicated. The present negotiations tend further to eliminate these names from appearing during the official proceedings.

As a result of the Countess's prima facie showing the court has awarded to her the temporary care of her children and a separate domicile at the Castellane mansion in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne. The effect of this interlocutory order is to exclude the Count from the mansion, as the law considers it to be incompatible for two separate domiciles to exist under the same roof. The Countess remains there with the children and she expects to be joined soon by members of Howard Gould's family.

Count Boni expresses to friends his deep desolation over the affair and asserts his continued affection for his wife and children. He pays the fullest tribute to the wifely loyalty of the Countess and does not intend to file a cross bill.

GERMAN MODUS LIKELY.

Tariff Arrangement to Give Time to Conclude a Treaty with Us.

COLOGNE, Feb. 13.—The Cologne Gazette to-day prints the following semi-official dispatch from Berlin:

"No treaty of commerce can be negotiated in the short time between now and March 1, and if a tariff war with the United States is to be avoided it will necessarily be only through a provisional arrangement. The latter would not have the character of a provisional treaty, requiring ratification by the Reichstag in all its provisions, but the Reichstag would have to authorize the Government to arrange tariff relations with the United States for a specific limited period, which would be short enough to preserve their provisional character and long enough to negotiate a real treaty of commerce or establish the fact that a tariff war is unavoidable."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Communications from unofficial sources and a close study of the trend of the German economic press comment afford ground for the belief that as the day approaches which would mark the beginning of a tariff war with America a spirit of unrest and uneasiness is developing in Germany, and that the governing class would welcome any arrangement that would avert such a war if it could be done without a blow to German pride.

2,000 Knee Breechesmakers Strike.

Two thousand knee breechesmakers belonging to the Knee Breechesmakers' Union went on strike yesterday in eighty-five shops for 35 per cent. advance in wages.

Business Agent Weisenfeld said that 10,000 or 15,000 workers in other clothing trades probably would be involved.

GRAVE OUTLOOK IN NATAL.

Friendly Natives Warning Whites—Dispatches Have Been Censored.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 13.—I have just returned from Natal, where the censorship on press telegrams made it difficult to sum up the situation adequately.

The latest official bulletins describe everything as quiet, but such a statement gives a wholly erroneous idea of the condition of things. The Byrnetown incident, however local in its immediate effects, is an unmistakable symptom of native feeling.

On all sides there are warnings from friendly natives that trouble is brewing, although it is generally agreed that the Kaffirs do not wish to try conclusions with the whites before April or May, when the crops will have been gathered.

I do not view the Kaffir rising with undue alarm, but, however local it may be, it always implies the same thing—the massacre of whites at the beginning and the butchery of blacks at the end. It is the duty of the Government to avoid both, and my plea for vigorous action at the present juncture is due to a desire to save the lives of both whites and blacks.

BIG SCHEME TO AID MUJIKS.

Russia to Buy All Private Lands Offered in an Enormous Area.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 13.—I learn that a measure will shortly be enacted which will affect the most momentous problem now confronting Russia—the agrarian question.

Briefly expressed, the measure consists in the purchase by the State of all private lands offered for sale in an area which already exceeds 8,000,000 acres. The State will take over the mortgages on these lands and pay the owners the surplus value in bonds.

To simplify this gigantic operation the Nobles', Peasants', and Land Banks will be merged in one State Land Bank. Concurrently with this transaction the Government purposes to make allotments of State land to the peasants.

All these measures, however, will accomplish little to satisfy the land hunger of the peasants. It is estimated that all the private lands in Russia would not suffice for this purpose.

MAY UNFROCK FILLINGHAM.

Vicar of Hexton Must Apologize or Lose His Position.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Rev. R. C. Fillingham, who attained notoriety in New York a few years ago by his opposition to certain forms of worship in Protestant churches, which drew Bishop Potter into the controversy, has been sentenced by a Church court to deprivation of his position as a clergyman of the Church of England unless within a fortnight he apologizes and promises to reform.

Mr. Fillingham, who is vicar of Hexton, ordained a Nonconformist in an unconsecrated chapel, despite the commands of his Bishop.

GAS IMPERILED MANY.

Passing Dancer's Discovery Lucky for Tenants of Harlem House.

Escaping gas from a broken supply pipe in the cellar put in peril the lives of ten families occupying the flat house at 155 East 103d Street, early yesterday morning.

Harry Lee, who was returning from a ball, detected the escaping gas while passing the house, notified Policeman Ayers and both started to arouse the tenants.

They first carried out Mrs. Louisa Koch, and her sister Mrs. Bertha Young, whom they found unconscious. Adolph Aaron, his wife, and seven children, on whom the gas fumes had taken a strong hold, were aroused with difficulty and got out. Mrs. Koch and her sister were revived with difficulty.

TOOK PICTURES ANYHOW.

Treatment of a Demented Witness Angers District Attorney.

When the Horner homicide case was on trial at Northport, L. I., recently, Frank Wisnewski, a young Pole, who was to be an important witness, was placed in charge of a constable at the Northport House. Wisnewski, it was thought, had lost his reason. Photographers wanted to take pictures of him.

"Can't do it," replied the constable, "doctors have ordered that the boy be kept as quiet as possible. Mustn't disturb him."

According to District Attorney George H. Furman of Suffolk County, the constable was lured away, and the photographers went into Wisnewski's quarters, pulled him out of bed, propped him against the wall and took some flashlight pictures. The next morning Wisnewski was raving. Mr. Furman says he will send somebody to jail for the offense if he can.

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DRUNK, DOCTOR SAID OF BOY FATALLY HURT

But Shanley's Young Employe Had Fractured His Skull.

POLITENESS LED TO DEATH

Fell While Making Way for a Woman—In a Cell Twenty-four Hours on the Surgeon's Diagnosis.

James Hart, a seventeen-year-old Irish lad from County Leitrim, died in the Flower Hospital of a fracture of the skull. He had been kept in a police station cell for twenty-four hours before he got into a hospital.

The boy was one of the favorite employes in Shanley's Times Square restaurant, where he was known as "The Poet." He worked behind the bar, keeping glasses clean and shining. He declared that he had never tasted liquor, and his associates bear him out. In fact, from his small earnings he sent a large part to his widowed mother, in "the old country."

On Sunday morning, Feb. 4, he attended early mass at the Paulist Fathers' Church. Then he boarded a Broadway car at Columbus Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. In making way for an old woman he lost his footing and fell heavily to the street, striking his head against an elevated railroad pillar. The car went on. The boy staggered over to Seventh Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. There he fell in the gutter.

Policeman John F. Walsh saw him fall, picked him up, and took him to the West Forty-seventh Street Station under arrest for intoxication. Hart gave his name, age, place of birth, occupation, and all other detatils so intelligently that the Sergeant and doorman were not sure that he was intoxicated.

They called for an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital. Dr. Long responded. The boy had become very stupid then. Dr. Long looked the boy over and said that he was suffering from alcoholism. The Sergeant was not satisfied and asked him to examine the prisoner's head. This Dr. Long did, declaring that the boy was drunk.

It was then 8:05 o'clock in the morning.

The boy was taken to a cell, where he slept through the greater part of the day. In his stupor late in the evening he began to talk about his old mother in Ireland. The doorman, an Irishman himself, took an interest in the injured boy and roused him.

"I've never taken liquor in my life," said the boy. "If I had how could I send mother $10 a month out of my wages? But I'm awfully hungry."

The 25-cent meal given to prisoners was served to him. He ate it ravenously, and then kneeling said his prayers before stretching out on the plank answering for a bed in a cell.

Hart was very quiet until Monday morning, when he began to talk again about his mother. He was taken with the other prisoners to the West Side Court. When arraigned before Magistrate Finn he pleaded not guilty.

"Don't driuk again," said the Magistrate, discharging the prisoner.

The boy staggered out of court and to his room, at 128 East Fifty-first Street. Then he became very ill. Dr. McDonnell of 321 East Fifty-fifth Street was called in. He had the lad sent to Flower Hospital, where young Hart died.

They drew lots at the restaurant to decide who should write to "the old mother."

PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLES.

Lowther Again Speaker—Liberals Not to Oppose Balfour's Election.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Although the ceremonial of formally opening Parliament will not take place until Feb. 19, and, while no legislative work can be undertaken until after the King's speech has been delivered on that occasion, the Second Parliament of King Edward assembled this afternoon for the election of a Speaker of the House of Commons. The swearing in of members will occupy the rest of the week.

Nearly 300 of the members are entirely new to Parliamentary life, and the House of Commons police had a difficult task in differentiating between members and outsiders.

The election of the Speaker was attended by a somewhat quaint ceremonial. The Clerk of the House, who is not permitted to speak, solemnly rose and pointed his index finger at Sir Wilfrid Lawson. The latter, who has been a member of the House longer than any one else, then moved in set phraseology the re-election of James William Lowther. In accordance with precedent there was no opposition. Mr. Lowther was re-elected unanimously.

At a meeting of the City of London Liberal Association this afternoon, it was decided not to oppose Mr. Balfour's election for the City of London. Mr. Balfour is, therefore, assured of a seat in Parliament.

Would Keep Up Linotype Duty.

Philip T. Dodge, President of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, issued a statement yesterday declaring that the agitation for a reduction of the duty on linotype machines was instigated by foreign manufacturers, and denying specifically some of the allegations set forth in the propaganda relative to the cost of linotype machines. Inferior machines, he says, are sold abroad at the same prices for which linotypes are sold in America.

CITY BREVITIES.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $150 for an old couple, the husband 83, and the wife over 60, who have been compelled by sickness and misfortune to ask assistance. Money sent to the society, at 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be acknowledged.

The Hamburg-American liner Amerika sailed from Cherbourg yesterday carrying 528 cabin passengers, and 1,950 in the steerage, in all 3,073 persons on board. She is due here on Feb. 19.

A judgment for $11,653 was entered yesterday against John S. Bunting in favor of the Trust Company of America, on his agreement to pay $10,000 after Oct. 1, 1903, on account of a loan of $350,000 made to the Fournier-Searchmont Automobile Company on Dec. 15, 1902.

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick have elected these officers; Joseph I. C. Clarke, President; M. J. Drummond and W. Bourke Cockran, Vice Presidents; John D. Crimmins, Treasurer; Thomas F. Conway, Recording Secretary; Joseph T. Ryan, Corresponding Secretary, and Edmond J. Curry, Almoner.

B. Altman & Co.

SUMMER DRESS FABRICS

THE LATEST STYLES AND DESIGNS IN FABRICS FOR WOMEN'S SUMMER DRESSES, INCLUDING WHITE AND COLORED LINENS WITH HEMSTITCHED AND EMBROIDERED BORDER DESIGNS; PANAMA CLOTH IN VARIOUS COLORING, WITH LACE INSERTION; EMBROIDERED BATISTE DRESS PATTERNS, SHOWING OPEN-WORK AND EMBROIDERED FLORAL BORDURE.

THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY),

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A SALE OF CORSETS WILL BE HELD AT SPECIAL PRICES, THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY):

WHITE COUTIL, SIZES, 18 TO 26, - $1.75
WHITE COUTIL AND BATISTE, SIZES, 19 TO 28, 2.50

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B. Altman & Co. ARE OFFERING A VARIETY OF PATTERNS STAMPED ON LINEN OR LAWN, FOR THE MAKING OF EMBROIDERED BLOUSES, PARASOL COVERS AND HATS, COLLAR AND CUFF SETS, REVERS, INFANTS' CAPS, PILLOWS AND BIBS.

THE DESIGNS ARE INTENDED FOR SHADOW EMBROIDERY, EYELET AND HEDEBO WORK, AND SUITABLE FLOSSES ARE SHOWN FOR EXECUTING THEM.

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PATTERNS FOR EMBROIDERED HATS STAMPED ON LAWN, - 30c.; ON LINEN, - 40c.

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A SPECIAL SALE OF HANDKERCHIEFS

FOR MEN AND WOMEN, WILL BE HELD, COMMENCING THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY), FEBRUARY 14th, AT CONSIDERABLY LESS THAN USUAL PRICES, AS FOLLOWS:

MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS,
SELF PLAIDS IN WHITE FRENCH LINEN, USUALLY $4.25 PER HALF DOZEN, AT . . $3.00
COLORED LINEN OR SILK MIXED FABRIC, USUALLY $2.25 PER HALF DOZEN, AT . . $1.50

WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS,
LINEN, INITIALED, USUALLY $1.50 PER HALF DOZEN, AT $1.00
LINEN HEMSTITCHED, USUALLY $1.75 AND $2.50 PER HALF DOZEN, AT . $1.00 AND $1.25
LINEN, EMBROIDERED, USUALLY 25c. AND 50c. EACH, AT . . . . 15c. AND 25c.

(COUNTERS REAR OF ROTUNDA.)

HANDKERCHIEFS IN A VARIETY OF PLAIN AND NOVELTY STYLES, INCLUDING MEN'S IMPORTED HANDKERCHIEFS OF SILK AND COLORED TEXTURES, AND WOMEN'S FINE LINON HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERED AND LACE TRIMMED.

PEKING COLLEGE OPENED.

Medical Institution Organized by American and English Missions.

PEKING, Feb. 18.—The Lockhart Medical College, named after the English pioneer missionary and organized by the American Methodist, Presbyterian, and Congregational missions, in conjunction with the London missions, was opened to-day in the presence of an unprecedented gathering of the highest Chinese officials and the Diplomatic Corps. The Foreign Office conveyed congratulations on behalf of the Dowager Empress, who gave 10,000 taels to the building fund.

Sir E. M. Satow, the British Minister; W. W. Rockhill, the American Minister, and Sir Robert Hart, Director of Chinese Customs, made speeches.

The college has facilities for 350 students.

Steamer Queen Wilhelmina Safe.

BELFAST, Feb. 13.—The British steamer Queen Wilhelmina, of the Neptune Line, was towed in here to-day after an awful experience.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S
Mollient Ammonia

NOW MADE IN AMERICA!

of the same tobacco, shipped direct here instead of to Cairo. Every bale opened, graded and blended by Mr. Nestor Gianaclis, who is himself in this country and whose skill and knowledge made

"NESTOR"

(*Nestor Gianaclis, Cairo and Boston*)

CIGARETTES

famous as the leader of Egyptian Cigarettes, not only in Cairo, but the world over. You can now buy in America the genuine "NESTOR" CIGARETTES exactly as they formerly came to you from Cairo, except the price. Also in tins of 50 and 100.

Per Package of Ten 25c

Sold by all Clubs, Hotels, and Prominent Dealers.

NESTOR GIANACLIS CO., BOSTON, MASS.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. — NEW YORK.

On Rainy Days and Other Days.

The new, perfected Shopping-by-Telephone system of The Big Store is not for your convenience on rainy days only; it is to enable you to stay at home and buy things on ANY day when a need arises suddenly and you haven't time or inclination to go a-shopping.

Of course, we don't expect the telephone to take the place of personal visits here. Usually you will prefer to come and make your selections, and, of course, we prefer to have you do so when you can. But when you can't come, you needn't.

Just Call 4000 Chelsea.

You will get our main switchboard first, and on telling the operator what you want, she will connect you with a specially trained salesperson at the very counter where the goods wanted are sold. You can talk with that salesperson just as you would talk with her across the counter.

The goods will be sent C. O. D. to your address (unless you have a charge account with us), and you can examine, and, if satisfactory, pay the messenger for them. In cases of emergency (and on special understanding only) we will deliver INSTANTLY by special messenger, but our regular schedule of deliveries will generally be found prompt enough.

And, by the way, when you are next in the store come up on the third floor, 19th Street side, and watch the nine expert operators handle forty to fifty calls a minute on the big switchboard. It's interesting.

Plain Talk About Metal Bedsteads.

All brass bedsteads when new are equally shiny—it often puzzles a purchaser to understand why one should cost so much more than another which looks almost exactly like it.

The cost of a brass bedstead lies in its weight of brass and its workmanship. It is easy to copy a high-priced bedstead in smaller tubing and lighter castings and to sell it for less money. This fact is a constant temptation to that class of retailers who find it easier to have goods made to look like bargains than to buy real ones.

We give light tubing and inexpensive construction when you want them at the prices they ought to bring. We have also the most costly and massive bedsteads possible to produce. The point is that we never try to confuse our public between them. Each is sold for exactly what it is. When we say, for example, a "$20 Bedstead for $14.50," we mean that it is a bedstead which sells either in our own store or elsewhere at $20, when priced as its materials and workmanship deserve. Examples of that sort of bargain making:

Brass Bedsteads.

BRASS BEDSTEADS—Two-inch continuous posts, heavy laterals, connected at head and foot with solid T ball connections; beautiful satin finish, the latest idea produced in the manufacture of Brass Bedsteads; sizes 4-6, 4-0 and 3-3. Regular price $40.00; special.30.00

$20.00 BRASS BEDSTEADS.....14.50
35.00 BRASS BEDSTEADS.....25.00
40.00 BRASS BEDSTEADS.....30.00
50.00 BRASS BEDSTEADS.....38.00
51.00 BRASS BEDSTEADS.....40.00
55.00 BRASS BEDSTEADS.....45.00
92.00 BRASS BEDSTEADS.....75.00

Enamelled Cribs.

ENAMELLED CRIBS—Made with stationary sides, National spring wire fabric, size 2.6x4.6; brass caps and vases. Regular price, $6.00. Special.....4.50

More China and Cut Glass at New Low-Record Prices.

The word "Bargain" was made to express just this sort of offer. These prices are the lowest we remember in our entire experience in any sale involving such quantities.

The scope of choice is scarcely less important than the prices. The quantities are such that we can ask the attention of hotel and restaurant men as well as of buyers for the home.

Rich Deep Cut Glass.

Unquestionably the very best values New York has ever known in high grade Cut Glass. A contract to take the complete over-stocks of two of the largest cutting shops in America enables us to make the following quotations:

Handled Bonbon Trays; were $2.50, now.....$1.45
Celery Trays; were $9.00, now.....$4.75
Lemonade or Water Jugs; were $14.00, now.....$5.50

Fruit or Salad Bowls; 8 inches; were $4.00, now $2.65
Punch Bowls; were $50, now $34.00
Water Bottles, 2 shapes, were $6.00, now $3.25

And many hundreds of other pieces at price reductions just as great.

Toilet Sets.

Now's the time to get that new Toilet Set. It will cost you just about half the price it will command after this sale.
Colored Decorated Toilet Sets—are full sized pieces—regularly sold for $3.00; sale price, $1.65.
Gold and White Toilet Sets—full number of pieces with slop jar, regularly sold for $9.00; sale price, $5.75.
Bath Room Set—soap dish, brush vase and mug; regularly sold for $1.50; sale price, 75c.

French China.

Decorated Plates, Cups and Saucers at One-Half Regular Prices.

If you admire pretty China, if you appreciate an opportunity to be able to secure it at small cost, you'll do well to invest in as many of these pieces as your pocketbook will allow you.

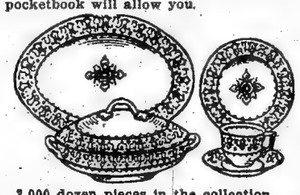

3,000 dozen pieces in the collection.
French China Plates, French China Soup Plates, French China Saucers, French China Bread and Butter Plates, Salad Plates, Tea Plates, Fruit Plates—all with flower and gold decorations—regularly sold at 15c. to 30c. Sale price.....10c
1,000 Cups and Saucers—All sizes....10c
300 Large Meat Dishes for turkey or roast meats—regularly sold at $2 to $2.50. Sale price.....65c

White and Gold Table Ware.

The demand for this ware at our sale prices has been so great that we can promise immediate delivery to private parties only. Orders for hotels, restaurants and caterers will take ten days for delivery. Remember these prices are 40 per cent. below those quoted regularly. Don't put off ordering these goods, for we cannot say definitely how long they'll last.

Dinner Plates...12c
Tea or Dessert Plate.....9c
Meat Dishes, extra large.....1.30
Fruit Plates.....5c
Covered Dishes..95c
Cream Jugs.....28c
Salad Bowls.....33c
Gravy Boat.....26c
Breakfast Plates.10c
Soup Plates.....12c
Steak Dishes....58c
Soup Tureen....95c
Sugar Bowls....55c
Cup and Saucer.12c
Oatmeal 8c
Cake Plate.....27c

China Table Sets.

Just think of buying 100 pieces of decorated Table Ware for $5.75—5¾ cents a piece. That's one reason why we're doing the greatest China business at this time of the year that has ever been done in New York. There are other items just as interesting. Read them over.

$11 and $12 Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, with

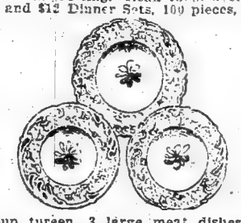

soup tureen, 3 large meat dishes, all plates, cups and saucers and complete service for 12 persons, now.....5.75
$15 White and Gold Service of 100 pieces; every piece perfect; now.....7.50
$20 fine China Sets of 100 pieces, now.....13.50
$35 fine Limoges China Sets; are very handsomely decorated; gold stippling on all pieces; now.....19.50
$11 and $12 fine French China Tea Sets, hand decorated; 56 pieces; now....7.50

Decorated Tea Pots.

Real old English Black Rock Tea Pots—you know just what they are—and what you have to pay for them—sold in all stores for 35c. to 50c. each, according to size.
You have any size here to-day for..29c
Decorated Cracker Jars, assorted; regularly sold for $1; sale price.....65c
Salad Bowls, regularly sold for 50c., 60c., 70c.; sale price.....30c
Bread and Butter Plates, regularly sold for 25c.; sale price.....15c

Cabaret Dishes, decorated, assorted, regularly sold for $1.75; sale price....93c
Decorated Chocolate Pots, assorted, regularly sold for $1.50 to $3; sale price.....89c

WE GIVE "S. & H." GREEN TRADING STAMPS.

HOUSE REFUSED TO HEAR ATTACK ON RAILROADS

Adjourned When Democrats Offered Memorial of Coal Men.

BIG COMBINATION CHARGED

Senators Elkins and Gorman Named as Abettors in Oppression of Independents.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Republicans of the House refused this afternoon to listen to a complaint from the Bituminous Coal Trade League of Pennsylvania about the combination of the Pennsylvania and New York Central Railroads, which the league asserts has stifled all competition in the four States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia.

It took them an hour to make their refusal complete, for the Democrats filibustered and finally insisted on having a roll call for the purpose of forcing the Republicans to go on record, but they had the vote, and decided, 106 to 64, to adjourn.

The matter came up on a request of Mr. Gillespie, author of the original resolution directed against the Pennsylvania Railroad, for permission to have printed in The Record a memorial from the league. Sereno E. Payne, floor leader of the Republicans, objected. Then a fight began that continued until the Republicans finally forced adjournment.

The memorial begins with the assertion that the alleged combination of the Pennsylvania Railroad with the anthracite and bituminous mining and shipping companies of the four States named does in fact exist, with the result that the railroads are enabled to stifle all competition.

"Unfortunately it is true," the memorial continues, "that not one of the associates of the Bituminous League could give sworn testimony before an investigating committee of Congress for the reason that we have never been able to get evidence sufficiently strong to enter a suit at law, or to get the independent operators united so as to come out in the open and test the Elkins law, many fearing the consequences, as the Pennsylvania knows very well how to inflict punishment upon any operator who dares to complain openly.

"Every form and kind of wrongful discrimination is practiced against the soft-coal operator. The most flagrant instance is found in the rule of the Pennsylvania Railroad that only certain markets shall be supplied from one region, although the private cars of the soft-coal trust have unlimited choice of markets. The operators along the Tyrone Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad have been compelled to let their mines stand idle because the Coal Trust wanted to develop another region."

The league declares that the Pennsylvania Railroad systematically refuses to grant facilities to the independents. When cars are at last furnished, after long insistence, the discrimination makes itself manifest in repeated and persistent delays and terminal difficulties, as a result of which bills and terminal charges are piled up so that the independent coal cannot compete with the product of the trust.

If a committee of Congress will hold an investigation and sit at Baltimore, New York, and Boston, and compel testimony from insiders as well as outsiders, it is said that ample evidence to support all the allegations about the combination will be forthcoming.

It is charged that the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroad indirectly own and control the Pocahontas coal fields, and all, or nearly all, of the stock of the Norfolk and Western Railroad; the New River coal fields of West Virginia, and all, or nearly all, of the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, these two roads being the only means of transportation from those fields.

Similarly, the league alleges, the Wabash controls the West Virginia Central, and Senators Gorman and Elkins and ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, father-in-law of Elkins, are joint owners of an enormous soft coal acreage in West Virginia, and operate about all the mines along that road.

SENATOR ELKINS EXPLAINS.

Is Not Trying to Stop Action Against the Railroads.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—There was much discussion around the Senate to-day on the investigation into the alleged merger between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the various roads that enter the West Virginia coal fields.

Senator Elkins was prompt to make the explanation that the resolution presented by Senator Tillman and adopted by the Senate without objection was not individual, but came from the Inter-State Commerce Committee.

"Gov. Dawson's letter to Senator Tillman about railroad abuses in West Virginia, read in the Senate on Friday, was referred to the Inter-State Commerce Committee and reached the committee Monday morning," he said. "We immediately agreed on the resolution.

"It was charged in West Virginia the moment the letter was received that Senator Elkins had it referred to his committee to be pigeonholed. The action which was taken by the committee contradicts this, as also the rumors about my attitude on the railroad question. From the beginning of the investigation of the question of railroad rates till now I have been in hearty accord with the President on every phase of the question."

The inquiry resolution was to-day referred to the House Committee on Commerce and will be considered next Friday. There is little doubt that it will be reported favorably and adopted.

FREIGHT RATE ROW IN TEXAS.

Railroad Commissioners' Dispute About Charges on Lumber.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 13.—The Railroad Commission to-day issued an order reducing the freight rates on lumber between points in this State about 7½ per cent. Railroad Commissioner O. B. Colquitt dissented from the majority of the commission. In a published interview he severely criticised his associates for not adopting his views and ordering a more radical reduction of the rates.

Railroad Commissioner Allison Mayfield authorized the statement that he considered Mr. Colquitt's interview an insult to the commission and too contemptible for an answer.

PRESIDENT AIDS JAPANESE.

Issues an Appeal for Aid for the Famine Sufferers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—President Roosevelt to-day took official cognizance of the famine which has grown to such serious proportions in Northern Japan.

In an appeal to the American people, issued this afternoon, the President requests that contributions for the sufferers from the famine be forwarded to the American National Red Cross.

The appeal, which was made public by Secretary Loeb, is as follows:

Feb. 13, 1906.

The famine situation in Northern Japan is proving much more serious than at first supposed, and thousands of persons are on the verge of starvation. It is a calamity such as may occasionally befall any country.

Nations, like men, should stand ever ready to aid each other in distress, and I appeal to the American people to help from their abundance their suffering fellow-men of the great and friendly nation of Japan. I recommend that contributions for this purpose be sent to the American National Red Cross, which will forward such funds to the Japanese Red Cross, to be used as the Japanese Government may direct.

Contributions can be made to the local Red Cross Treasurers or sent direct to the Hon. Charles Hallam Keep, Red Cross Treasurer, United States Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

CROMWELL IS SUMMONED.

Senate Committee to Question Him About Panama Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals has subpoenaed William Nelson Cromwell of New York to appear before the committee in connection with the investigation of canal affairs. He will be asked to name a day when he can appear.

Mr. Cromwell's name has figured prominently in the testimony as a Director of the Panama Railway, as negotiator for the sale of the canal property to the United States, as fiscal agent for the Republic of Panama, and stockholder in the electric light plant at Panama. He has been charged with representing Panama and United States interests in the same business ventures and with playing one of the principal rôles in the revolution resulting in the creation of the Panama Republic.

Gov. Magoon of the Panama Canal Zone to-day testified before the committee that his aggregate salary as Canal Commissioner, member of the Executive Committee, Governor of Canal Zone, Minister to the Panama Republic, and counsel on the Isthmus to the Canal Commission is $17,500, and that by reason of the concentration of these divers offices the Government saves $17,500 a year.

Vote on Pure Food Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Senate has agreed to vote on the Pure Food bill Feb. 21.

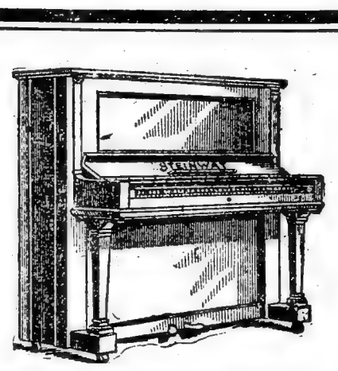

The New Steinway Vertegrand

has revolutionized the entire piano industry. While in form an upright piano, its tone possesses that wonderful, grand-like quality for which all other makers have striven in vain. Its attractive price, of $500, has not only established comparative piano values of to-day, but has also put it within the reach of everybody, even with moderate means. The thousands that have already been bought since its inception testify to the tremendous popularity of the Vertegrand.

Come and try it and be convinced.
Time payments, if desired.

STEINWAY & SONS,
Steinway Hall, 107 and 109 East Fourteenth Street,
NEW YORK.
Subway Express Station at the Door.

CONGRESS HOSPITABLE TO A NEGRO CONVICT

He Contested a Seat — Got $2,000 and House Privileges.

EXPECTS TO GET $2,000 MORE

Meanwhile He Has Been Called to South Carolina to Serve Out a Court's Sentence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—One of the happiest men about the House of Representatives thus far in the session has been Aaron P. Prioleau, the contestant against George S. Legare of the First District of South Carolina.

Prioleau is a negro. He ran against Legare three years ago, and got 175 votes, on the strength of which he made a contest, and, even though he lost, he got the allowance of $2,000 usually given to unsuccessful contestants.

Prioleau ran again against Legare last year and increased his vote to 234, Legare receiving 6,068. Again the negro made a contest, got the privileges of the floor of the House, and in the expectation of once more getting his $2,000 has been having a good time in Washington.

He made himself at home on the floor of the House and acted very much as a full-fledged member would. He sat around in the seats down in front and hobnobbed with the leaders most familiarly. During Gen. Grosvenor's speech on the rate bill he was a most intent listener, sitting throughout in the seat of John Dalzell of Pennsylvania.

Before he ran for Congress, however, he was a railway mail clerk, and in the course of his duty yielded to temptation in the matter of several registered packages. This circumstance resulted in his indictment, trial, and conviction. An appeal was taken to the United States Court of Appeals, and Prioleau hoped to escape the penalty imposed. He had an unwelcome surprise to-day when he received notice from his bondsmen that the Court of Appeals had decided against him, and that he must at once yield himself up to the authorities. He reluctantly made ready to depart for South Carolina.

Meanwhile the Committee on Elections has his contest case before it and will take it up for consideration March 7.

NEW THEATRE FOR ART ALONE

Will Not Be Run for Sake of Profit, Mr. Barney Says.

The following statement relating to the new theatre which is to be built on the block bounded by Broadway, Central Park West, Sixty-second and Sixty-third Streets was issued yesterday by Charles T. Barney, one of the founders:

"To begin with, I should like to make it plain that ours is a new and independent movement, and that our plans for a theatre have absolutely no connection with the scheme which was described a few months ago. I also wish to make it plain that our plan is not launched in the interest of or identified with any one man. No one has as yet been selected as manager for the new theatre; we propose to choose the best available man, and, whoever he is, he will be subject to the active direction and supervision of the board.

"It is not our intention to call the new playhouse 'The National Theatre,' as this would seem to imply a National endowment, but we hope to make it a National theatre in the sense that it will be the founders' earnest endeavor, by the standard of the performances and the spirit of the administration, to place it in the same relation toward the dramatic art and literature of this country as is held by the principal national theatres of Europe. Its purpose will be primarily the performance, by a stock company, of the classical répertoire and of modern plays of genuine merit in a manner worthy of the best traditions of the stage.

"It will be run for the sake of art only, and not in any way for the sake of profit, and its mission will be to foster and stimulate art and to exercise that refining influence which makes the stage, if properly conducted, an educational agency second to none in effectiveness. Incidentally, it will afford to this city a much-needed home for the proper presentation of the many delightful light operas of acknowledged musical merit—the kind of operas to the performance of which the Opera Comique in Paris is dedicated, and the production of which at the Metropolitan Opera House is made impossible by the large size of that house.

"Opera comique performances will be given twice a week, viz., on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. This combination of high-class theatre and opera comique seems somewhat incongruous at first glance, but there is really no reason why these two branches of art should not be represented on the same stage. In many important and representative theatres of Europe, dramas, light operas, and even grand operas, are performed on the same stage on different evenings of the week. However, I admit that the light opera evenings—and, when speaking of light opera, I need hardly say that I do not refer to anything even remotely akin to what is generally understood by comic opera on Broadway—are to a certain extent a means to an end; that is to say, we expect that they will largely contribute toward providing the income which we require to enable the theatre to fulfill its real purpose.

"Careful estimates of the earning capacity of the house convince us that it will not only be easily self-sustaining but distinctly profitable, but all net profits will be turned back into the treasury of the theatre for the creation of an endowment fund, a school of dramatic art, an actors' pension fund and similar uses in keeping with the altruistic purpose of the enterprise.

"It has been suggested that a theatre of the character which we contemplate can only fulfill its mission if it is endowed, and that an appeal should have been made to the art-loving public of New York to provide an endowment fund. Of course, this would have been the ideal way, but unfortunately such a scheme in this country must, for the present at least, be considered Utopian. It has been attempted again and again both here and in England, and has been striven and struggled for persistently by many earnest and enthusiastic devotees of dramatic art, but always with the same negative result. Experience has shown that the only way to establish an endowed theatre in America is to start it on a practical basis, as we are doing, and then to turn all net earnings back into the funds of the theatre and thus gradually accumulate an endowment which will enable it to be independent of temporary tendencies and circumstances and to adhere to one standard only—the standard of art.

"It has been said that we are, in matters dramatic, an inartistic people and that it is a waste of effort to endeavor to accomplish what we hope to accomplish by the creation of the new theatre. We do not believe that this is an inartistic country; we believe, on the contrary, that every kind of talent is latent in the people and that all that is required is opportunity. We believe that the influence of our theatre will be toward a revival of dramatic art and an awakening of a national dramatic literature. What is needed is the establishment of a standard for comparisons. The American people are quick to grasp and learn; once they are shown the best, they will not thereafter be satisfied with the second best.

"The men administering the affairs of the theatre will be whole-hearted in their allegiance to its mission, they will be actuated by enthusiasm for art, by freedom from prejudices, and by catholicism of taste. They will resolutely set their faces against any policy not having for its sole aim the original purpose underlying the creation of the theatre, viz.: to strive toward making the stage an educational force and an artistic influence in American life, toward helping to establish a truer conception and appreciation of dramatic art and literature, and providing a place where they shall be found, in the midst of the strenuous life of New York, the serene atmosphere and refining influence of art.

"We trust this plan will be recognized as an honest attempt, giving every promise of fulfillment, to realize what in the past has been the aim of so many earnest and unselfish endeavors. We believe that we are entitled to receive, and we have good reason to expect, the cordial support of all who, like ourselves, desire to advance the cause of drama in this country.

"The names of the founders—with several gentlemen yet to be heard from—are: John Jacob Astor, Chas. T. Barney, Edmund L. Baylies, August Belmont, Paul D. Cravath, Wm. B. Osgood Field, George J. Gould, Eliot Gregory, James H. Hyde, Otto H. Kahn, James Henry Smith, James Stillman, Robert B. Van Cortlandt, William K. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Harry Payne Whitney, Henry Rogers Winthrop."

Dyspepsia

The most remarkable cures are due to

VICHY CELESTINS

(Property of the French Republic)

Take in the morning and at meals.

Your physician will tell you how it acts.

BEWARE OF SIPHONS—THEY DO NOT CONTAIN VICHY.

220 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The Latest Valentine

Choice box of
12 Lavender Orchids
$10.00
SIEBRECHTS
38th Street, corner of Fifth Avenue

CITY TO WAGE A FIGHT ON ADULTERATED FOODS

Present Conditions Appalling, Says Darlington.

ALDERMEN TO TAKE ACTION

Health Commissioner Found Wood Alcohol Sold for Communion Wine—Coler's Borough Hall Plan Wins.

As a first step toward waging a campaign against adulterated foods, Health Commissioner Darlington appeared before the Aldermanic Committee on Salaries and Offices yesterday and got that body to consent to the employment of an analytical chemist in the Department of Health, at $1,800 a year. The plan will be favorably reported to the board at to-day's meeting.

While the Commissioner says that a complete inspection and a thorough stamping out of the sale of adulterated foods would cost the city $500,000 annually he believed that the department can do much to reduce the practice. A campaign will be started at once, and is planned to follow the general lines of the one planned for the City of Washington.

"The sale of adulterated foods in this city has reached a truly appalling stage," declared the Commissioner to the committee. "In fact, there is scarcely an article of food on sale that cannot be purchased in an adulterated form. Not long ago my department got a sample of 'communion wine' which I supposed was a true sample of what is sold to the churches. We found it was made up of wood alcohol, hard cider, and an aniline dye. It was a villainously poisonous concoction, and we are pushing an investigation to see if the same stuff is being sold generally for church purposes."

Commissioner Darlington has established a chemical laboratory on the east side, near Twenty-third Street and East River, and within a short time he hopes to be able to employ three chemists to do the work mapped out. The members of the committee expressed themselves as willing to do all they could to further his work.

After granting Dr. Darlington's request they approved a request from Police Commissioner Bingham for permission to employ an executive clerk at $2,100.

The Finance Committee held several hearings during the afternon, chief among them being those on appropriations of $500,000 for the Brooklyn Borough Hall, $5,640,000 for increased water supply, $25,000 for the Jamaica Bay improvement, and $35,000 for a reformatory for males. Chief Engineer Birdsall of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity said the water appropriation was sought for new mains in Manhattan and the Bronx and new conduits in Brooklyn. All of the matters finally were laid over except the Borough Hall matter.

Harry F. Cochran spoke in behalf of the Brooklyn Borough Hall plan. George D. Moon, President of the Manufacturers' Association, said that the city ought to stand by Washington Hull, the architect who drew the original plans for the building, which have been discarded by the Board of Estimate. He was followed by Assistant Corporation Counsel O'Brien, who said Corporation Counsel Delany had once rendered an opinion favoring the Hull plans and contract, but that he since had found there was no appropriation at the time, and that the plans and contract therefore were void.

Bird S. Coler denounced Hull and his plans.

In executive session the committee took up the Hull petition, which was rejected by a vote of 6 to 2. The ground given by the committee for rejection was that the erection of a three-story building costing $4,000,000 would require additional land worth $750,000. A majority believed that the plans of President Coler could be carried out for $1,800,000. The Coler plans, with the appropriation, therefore, will be favorably reported to the board.

AMBULANCE HIT STREET CAR.

Patient Died at That Moment—Driver's Hurts May Prove Mortal.

While racing to the hospital with the dying victim of a shooting affray yesterday afternoon a J. Hood Wright Hospital ambulance hit a south-bound electric car at 135th Street and Eighth Avenue and was completely wrecked.

The horse was thrown against an elevated pillar and instantly killed. Thomas Bierman, the driver, was thrown to the curbstone, striking his head and sustaining a fracture of the skull that may prove mortal. Ambulance Surgeon Sharp, Policeman Mangin, and the patient were tossed in a heap at the front of the wrecked ambulance. When the patient was picked up he was dead. It was said, however, that it was not the smash-up that killed him.

George Tully, 38 years old, a steamfitters' foreman, of 374 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, was the victim of the shooting affray, having been shot down while at work by Michael J. Farley of 262 Bowery in a flat houses in course of construction in 135th Street, between Seventh and Lenox Avenues. The cause of the shooting is not known.

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The Four Corners of the Earth

and thousands of scrap books and libraries besides, have been searched and ransacked to gather such a collection of good reading for you as was never before bound between the covers of a magazine. Whatever else you read, you must read THE SCRAP BOOK.

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FRANK A. MUNSEY, 175 Fifth Ave., New York

LETTERS OF SHAW, BOOTH AND LONGFELLOW SOLD

$75 for One from O. W. Holmes in Palmer Collection.

DU MAURIER'S TRILBY THANKS

Gen. Taylor Sent a Lock of His Hair to a Feminine Admirer—Shaw's American Rights.

Three letters of G. Bernard Shaw relative to his plays were included in the collection once owned by Albert M. Palmer, and sold by the Merwin-Clayton Auction Company last evening. The longest and most characteristic of the three sold for $65. It is written in a small but legible hand, and refers apparently to Mr. Shaw's play, "Arms and the Man," and says:

29 Fitzroy Square, W.,
25th April, 1894.

Dear Mr. Overton:

I have been applying my mind in earnest to the question of American rights for the last day and a half, and I think I can get better terms out of Palmer on one or two points.

First—The sliding scale, which I at first took to be a series of percentages on gross receipts, and not on successive increments, is not good enough. It ought to be 5 per cent. on $3,000, 10 per cent. on the next $1,000, and 15 per cent. on all above. But I should prefer a level 10 per cent. all round.

Second—I think it would be better, instead of agreeing for five years, to make an agreement from year to year, the renewal being conditional on the piece being played not less than 100 times in the year. My object in this is to get the play back into my own hands the moment Palmer has had enough of it. I have suffered much from publishers locking up my literary capital during the last two or three years of an agreement.

Third—It should be a condition that my name as author should be attached to all announcements, and that the play be performed according to my text, without interpolations or alterations.

On the other hand we may as well drop the question of the advance. The £100 down is really no inducement to me, and yet I could not very well refuse, if I took it, to make some concession on the sliding scale. I do not want to touch a farthing that has not been paid down by the public at the doors. In any case, to deal in advances would be to throw away all the advantage I hold from being independent of dramatic authorship, as far as my livelihood is concerned. Yours faithfully,

G. BERNARD SHAW.

Charles Overton, 71 Strand, W. C.

A letter of George Du Maurier to Mr. Palmer was also sold. In it the author said:

I wished to tell you what pleasure I have had out of the dramatization of "Trilby," putting aside certain tangible results which are by no means to be despised. Mr. Potter told me that the play was rather a pet hobby of your own. Anyhow, it has been one of the great successes of our time, and promises still for the future all over the world. We all three owe each other congratulations, and I very heartily send you mine.

This sold for $5.50.

A four-page letter from Henry W. Longfellow to Sara Jewett, once well-known Union Square Theatre favorite, in which the poet said: "Your profession is very laborious and to many full of heartbreak, and I have often noticed how all troubles are intensified by the gray, rainy atmosphere of a day like this. But I trust you are having no troubles, or at all events no discouragements," sold for $25.

One of the best letters in the sale was one of Oliver Wendell Holmes's, dated Boston, Dec. 21, 1877, and addressed to Mrs. Lucy H. Hooper. It gives a sketch of his life and a list of his published works. Then he goes on to say:

I am very quiet in my mode of life, rarely going into company, except to a dinner party now and then, loving my books and my fireside; regular and temperate in all my habits—in short, as your French epitaphs have it, bon pere, bon epoux, bon citoyen; blest with the modest virtues of mediocrity, at least, in a respectable degree. * * *

If I had more space and time I would try to give you some idea of my individual relations with the universe, but there is not room on this page, and such as are curious about so small a matter may find it in my prose and verse if they look for it as carefully as Dr. Schliemann did for the treasure of Mycenae.

If it were not for the proverbial discretion of your sex I would never trust such a garrulous piece of personality as this out of my portfolio. But you and your friend (Mr. Theuriet) are entirely to be trusted, I feel sure, and will put a pane of glass over the crude portrait I have drawn.

If I loved to contemplate my own photograph I would send you one, but, after all, it would be a lantern with the lamp blown out, so you had better idealize me, or you may go to the Louvre and look at Titien's young man holding a glove, and consider that my likeness when I was of his age. I am somewhat older now and do not look much like him. I am, dear Mrs. Harper, very truly yours,

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

This sold for $75.

A letter of Gen. Zachary Taylor entirely in the old soldier's handwriting was sold for $35. It is addressed to a Philadelphia young woman, and was written a month after his election as President of the United States. It says, among other things:

On my return here a day or two since from New Orleans, where I had been on official duty, I had the pleasure to receive your very kind and acceptable letter, with a few lines from your father embraced in the same of the 13th ulto., asking a lock of my hair, which request is with pleasure complied with. Among it you will find as many if not more gray or white than black hairs, which I flatter myself will not be the less prized on that account, as they have been bleached white in the service of our common country.

A two-page letter by Edwin Booth, from London, dated Nov. 13, 1880, and written to R. M. Hooper, our Vice Consul General at Paris, said:

"The papers here (most of 'em) endeavor to d—n me with faint praise, but I have too many solid assurances from many of the soldest Britons that I am appreciated and will win. Letters of congratulation, and even cablegrams of kindly greeting, have come 'as thick as hail.' Pardon this hasty scrawl, 'tis only to let you Frenchmen know that the Yankee yet liveth." This brought $20.

A card addressed to Gen. McClellan entirely in the handwriting of Abraham Lincoln brought $30.

The sum of $20 was paid for a two-page letter of John Randolph, dated April 15, 1812, to Benjamin W. Leigh, concluding as follows: "My dear Leigh, I am dying by inches. Except to take a short ride at a snail's pace, I have not been out of my apartment for three years. God bless you, my friend. Yours to the end, (which I trust is not far off.)" He lived twenty-one years after writing this letter.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOES FOR MEN

ESTABLISHED 1876 CAPITAL $2,500,000

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

$10,000 REWARD will be paid to any one who can disprove this statement.

$3.50 ALL LEATHERS, ALL STYLES, ONE PRICE $3.50

If I could take you into my three large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you the infinite care with which every pair of shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day.

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"I have worn W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for the past three years, and find them the most comfortable and easiest walking shoe I have ever worn. The soles are so well constructed that the feet, no matter how tender, are at ease in them."
PATRICK MURPHY,
Police Captain, 72d Precinct.

BOYS' SHOES, $2.00 AND $1.75.
Just the same as my men's $3.50 shoes, the same leathers, for $2.00 and $1.75.

CAUTION.—None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute. Sold in W. L. Douglas exclusive shoe stores in the principal cities, and by the best shoe dealers everywhere.

Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively. Catalogue mailed free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

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494 Fifth Avenue.

JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
NEWARK—785 Broad Street.

WOULDN'T ELOPE,

So There Was a Murder and Suicide in Grove Street Yesterday.

Hearing shots in the four-room flat occupied by Ernest Etienne on the third floor of the house at 35 Grove Street, the neighbors rushed into the flat yesterday about noon. They saw Mrs. Etienne lying dead in the doorway between the bedroom and the parlor, shot three times in the head and body.

Inside the room adjoining the parlor the neighbors saw the body of Louis Faresin, an architect of 103 Bleecker Street. He had often visited Louise Etienne in the absence of her husband, who is a steward at the Lafayette-Brevoort Hotel. He had shot himself once in the head. By his side lay the pistol, four chambers of which were empty. He was about 45 years old; she was ten years younger and was pretty.

The husband of the dead woman was sent for.

"So," he said when he saw his wife lying dead.

"Do you know this man Faresin?" asked Coroner Acritelli.

"Where?" answered Etienne, who had not seen the man's body lying just under the bed. Without looking at it Etienne said: "No, I don't know him."

A woman who had lived in the flat for several days told the Coroner that Faresin had been going to see Mrs. Etienne and taking her out to restaurants. Yesterday he asked her to run away with him, and when she refused he shot her and himself.

Faresin was a widower and childless.

Headaches and Neuralgia From Colds. Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world wide Cold and Grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.—Adv.

YEARS

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THE SAME AS SOLD IN CANS AT OUR STORES & BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

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Cluett, Peabody & Co.

Largest Makers of Collars and Shirts in the world.

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

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An admirable Food of the Finest quality and flavour.

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The Most Nutritious and Economical.

SAVE YOUR FEET

from corns, cold, wet, and other troubles by wearing.

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Hygienic insoles made of Asbestos, being a non-conductor, keeps heat in and cold out. Three qualities, 20c., 30c., and 50c. per pair. Post-paid on receipt of price and size.

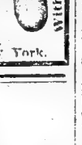

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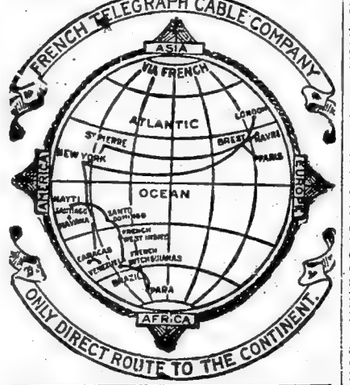

WANT ANOTHER POLICE COURT

City Magistrates Ask Corporation Counsel to Prepare a Bill.

The Board of City Magistrates, at a special meeting yesterday, asked the Corporation Counsel to prepare a bill for a new court on the west side to relieve congestion.

Action on Commissioner Bingham's intention of removing by June 1 the policemen now assigned to the courts was deferred. President Wahle has recommended this change. The election for a Chief Clerk again resulted in a deadlock.

MRS. POILLON DECLARES LAWYERS ROBBED HER

"Absurd and Wholly Untrue," Says Judge Olcott in Reply.

$2,500 TO FISCHER-HANSEN

But That Was to Pay Her Bills, Says Brokaw's Relative—Settlement Evidently More Than $15,000.

Mrs. Katherine Poillon, who sued W. Gould Brokaw for $250,000 for alleged breach of promise of marriage and then settled the case on the eve of the trial of the suit, made some startling statements concerning lawyers yesterday while being questioned in supplementary proceedings. These were brought by a law firm in behalf of a Sixth Avenue dry goods firm that recently got an $800 judgment against her.

After refusing to answer the questions they put to her as to her financial ability to pay her debts and then being threatened with jail, Mrs. Poillon agreed yesterday to "tell all," as she put it. Mrs. Poillon went to the City Court with her sister Charlotte. Charles M. Rosenthal, of counsel for the judgment creditors, was waiting. Henry J. Goldsmith appeared for Mrs. Poillon. When Mrs. Poillon was comfortably seated in the witness chair Mr. Rosenthal asked her the same question he had put to her a dozen times before:

"Did you receive any settlement in the Brokaw case?"

"Yes," she answered.

"How much?"

"I do not know what amount was obtained in the settlement."

"Did you receive $5,000?"

"I think about that."

To other questions Mrs. Poillon said she owed a lot of money to her sister Charlotte, and had assigned to her some money she received in the Brokaw settlement. Outside of that, she said, she had received about $3,000. She was then asked how much her attorneys had received in the settlement, Mr. Rosenthal asking:

"Do you know how much Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge settled the case for?"

"Do you want me to tell all?" said Mrs. Poillon.

"Yes," said Mr. Rosenthal, "if your counsel will allow you."

"Well," said Mrs. Poillon, "the reason I have not spoken before is that I wanted some members of the firm to be present before I spoke. This is what happened. On or about the 25th of May last I was in Judge Olcott's office."

The witness stopped there until her sister, who was being examined in another room, came in. Then she said:

Says Olcott Took $2,500.

"I demanded a full statement in regard to the full settlement of my case. It was not given me at that time. While I was conversing with Judge Olcott, William H. Bonynge came in, with his hat and coat on, and took out of his pocket a large roll of bills, several thousands of dollars, placed it on the table and counted it. Judge Olcott reached over, took from that pile of bills two $1,000 bills and a $500 bill, then hurriedly left the room. They told me if I would call later when they had their statement made up they would give it to me. When I received the statement, which was some days later, I noticed an item that said: 'Paid to Mr. H. by your direction $2,500.' I asked to see Judge Olcott immediately and asked him who was 'Mr. H.' and what he did. He said, 'Oh, Mr. H.; why, that is Carl Fischer-Hansen—he's a good fellow—I gave him $2,500. You've got so much you won't miss it.'

Carl Fischer-Hansen is married to a relative of Mr. Brokaw.

Continuing her story, Mrs. Poillon said: "I objected strongly to his (Olcott's) giving him (Hansen) that money, and said if you can show me wherein Mr. Carl Fischer-Hansen has ever rendered me the slightest service I would be glad to pay him, but he's always been the prime mover and persecuter of me and my sister ever since my action was started, and, I demand that money back, and if you don't get it back I shall disclose just what has been done if I have to go to the Bar Association.'

"Judge Olcott said: 'Well, if you are going to make such a fuss about it, I'll see what I can do.' He went to the telephone and called a number which I don't remember, and said he wanted to speak to Mr. Johnson. I asked who Mr. Johnson was and he replied: 'Whenever Mr. Carl Fischer-Hansen and I wish to speak to one another he is Mr. Johnson and I am Mr. Jones.'

$375 Returned, She Testifies.

"He spoke to some one on the wire and told him Mrs. Poillon was making a fuss and wanted her money back, and that I intended to make it public, and he would not have that for the world. Mr. Olcott then said he had made an appointment with Mr. Hansen on the 'phone, and that I had better go home and come down tomorrow. The next time I saw Judge Olcott he said he had obtained $375 from Mr. Carl Fischer-Hansen, which was all the money he had left out of my $2,500, and I could have that if I wanted it. I told Judge Olcott what I thought of the whole matter, and wrote him a letter in which I told Judge Olcott that I refused to accept the $375 unless he gave me back the $2,500 that he had wrongfully retained, and I wished that $375 used for no purpose whatever unless he did so."

"They still have moneys belonging to you?"

"I don't know; they may have given it away. There is still due me $2,500 from Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge; that is the money referred to. It was obtained by fraud, trick, and deceit, and if you can get it, Mr. Rosenthal, you are quite welcome to it."

"I'll get it," chimed in Lawyer Rosenthal, and Lawyer Goldsmith added: "Yes, and I'll help you."

Mrs. Poillon also testified that she had borrowed from Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge sums aggregating about $2,000, but had paid that back. Receipts were refused, she said. She added:

"I have not one scrap of paper for anything that I paid them, and I say they robbed me as would a thief in the road."

"Have you any idea how much they got?" asked Mr. Rosenthal.

"I have no idea," answered Mrs. Poillon. "It was between $15,000 and $20,000, I understand."

She also said that she had no money or property. Lawyer Rosenthal after adjournment announced that he had subpoenaed Lawyer Bonynge to appear today to tell what he knew about Mrs. Poillon's financial affairs.

Judge Olcott's Reply.

Ex-Judge Olcott made this statement last night:

"Mrs. Poillon's accusations against my firm are wholly improbable and wholly untrue. Her suit was honestly conducted, and as soon as it was settled her money was paid to her and her full receipt taken. She approved of every detail of the transaction. Twenty-five hundred dollars was paid to Mr. Carl Fischer-Hansen with her prior direction and subsequent approval. His part in the matter was professional and proper. We invite the fullest scrutiny into every detail.

"Her approval of everything we did and her gratification at the result were expressed orally and in writing, and there is not the slightest ground for any criticism whatever. Mr. Fischer-Hansen was not the attorney for Mr. Brokaw, and had not been for a long time prior to our payments to him, which were made for his disbursements and not for his services."

Carl Fischer-Hansen, through his secretary, gave out this statement:

"When the question arose as to the settlement in the Poillon case Mr. Fischer-Hansen, who appeared simply as a member of the family, but not as attorner or counsel for Mr. Brokaw, insisted that certain bills which were incurred during the pendency of the action be paid out of the moneys agreed upon, whatever the amount might be in settlement. This proposition was accepted and agreed to by Mr. Olcott, who represented Mrs. Poillon as her attorney in the trial of the case, and upon that understanding the settlement was made."

WANT JUSTICE T. FITZGERALD.

Hasn't Held Court Since October—Mrs. Slavin's Mortgage Charges.

Telephone messages had to be sent in a hurry yesterday for Justice John Fleming to sit in the Queens Court of Special Sessions, as Justice Thomas W. Fitzgerald, who has not sat since October, and who was expected to be in court in Jamaica yesterday, did not appear. Justice Fleming, although it was his week off, gave up his time to sit, as he and the other Justices have done many times since last October.

Mrs. Margaret M. Slavin of Yonkers is keen to see Justice Fitzgerald upon New York soil. Through her attorneys, Brennan & Curren of Yonkers, she is seeking an accounting for certain mortgages and proceeds from them. In court last October Counselor Curren, before Supreme Court Justice Maddox, stated that Justice Fitzgerald had not appeared before the referee appointed to ascertain why he had failed to account to Mrs. Slavin rgarding many papers of value belonging to her. Some of the mortgages, Curren said, had been satisfied, but Mrs. Slavin had not received the money for them.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 13.—Justice Thomas Fitzgerald, at his home here tonight, said that he had been suffering from a severe cold this morning and did not dare to venture out, but expected to attend court to-morrow.

NOT GEORGE B. CLASS.

He Did Not Characterize Calvary Choir in Uncomplimentary Terms.

George B. Class of the Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, to whom members of the choir of that church attributed the remark that it was "a howling mob," and who was said in Monday's TIMES to have declined to talk about the incident, was in Washington during the latter part of last week. Mr. Class was not concerned in the choir troubles in the church. It was another church official who refused to discuss the choir incident.

ANOTHER RECOUNT BILL.

Provides Summary Canvass by Supreme Court on Demand.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Another "recount" bill was introduced to-day in the Legislature, but it applies only to future elections in New York City. It is sponsored by Senator Elsberg, who, when asked about it, said:

"The bill has been introduced as a result of the thoughtful consideration of a number of interested people, who think they have found a plan whereby if a similar situation to that arising out of the recent election shall ever again arise, it can be disposed of satisfactorily. The bill is not intended to conflict with any other bill. Neither is it put in to defeat pending legislation of a similar character."

The measure provides among other things that within twenty days after the returns have been "deposited with the proper officers" the Supreme Court upon petition of a candidate shall proceed "to a summary canvass" of the vote in any election district.

OBJECT TO LONG BEACH SALE.

Nassau County Residents Oppose Its Acquisition by the City.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—New York City's plan, as indicated in the Tompkins bill, to take for a recreation and bathing park Long Beach, or some other stretch of land adjacent, fronting on the sea, was strongly opposed before the Assembly Cities Committee to-day by residents of Nassau County so far as the bill affects Long Beach. They wanted the bill amended so as to keep New York from possessing any part of Long Beach.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Guy said the Mayor of New York was in favor of the bill.

Plead for Recreation Pier.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Before the Assembly Cities Committee to-day a delegation of people from the east side of New York in and about East Forty-second Street, appeared on behalf of Assemblyman Rock's bill compelling the Dock Department to erect a recreation pier at the foot of East Forty-ninth Street and the East River. Assistant Corporation Counsel Guy objected to the mandatory section of the bill, saying the city had had to use money for many things which had been considered more important than the erection of a recreation pier at the place asked for. The committee decided to report the bill favorably.

Plan to Identify Voters.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—A bill was introduced in the Assembly to-day by Mr. Bernstein providing that in first-class cities all persons appearing for registration shall sign their names upon a numbered blank to be filed with the Registry Board for the more complete identification of such person on election day. Persons appearing to vote who do not correspond with the description as shown by the records obtained on registration day will be challenged.

To Print Armstrong Inquiry Report.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—After a fifteen-minute conference with Senator Armstrong, Gov. Higgins to-day signed the Armstrong-Cox bill authorizing the printing of the reports of the testimony of the Armstrong Investigating Committee "at current rates." The bill carries an appropriation of $20,000 for the purchase of 5,000 sets, a part of which is for the use of the lawmakers.

$2,850 to Shore Capitol Staircase.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The Trustees of Public Buildings to-day authorized Superintendent Hill of the State Department of Public Buildings to enter into a contract with McCaffrey & Hughes of Albany to shore temporarily the Assembly staircase at the Capitol, which has been declared to be in a dangerous condition. The contract price is $2,850, and the contractors agree to do the work in four days.

Re-elect McKelway as Regent.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—St. Clair McKelway, Vice Chancellor of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, was elected to-day by the houses of the Legislature, meeting separately, to succeed himself as Regent for the full term of eleven years, beginning April 1.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"

Wedding Silver

For gifts, select silver of proven quality. Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc., should bear the trade mark

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

It betokens the kind of silver that lasts through generations.

In buying tea sets, baking dishes, water pitchers, etc., if you want quality, ask for the goods of

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

PERRY BELMONT SPEAKS FOR HIS PUBLICITY BILL

Draws Line Between It and Corrupt Practices Measures.

SETH LOW CRITICISES IT

Ex-Judge Herrick and William Church Osborn Also Heard by State Senate Judiciary Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The Senate Judiciary Committee to-day gave a hearing on the Belmont Publicity and Corrupt Practices bills. Perry Belmont spoke for his bill, and John B. Kelly appeared in favor of it on behalf of the labor interests. D Cady Herrick, William Church Osborn, Seth Low, and Charles H. Young appeared in favor of the Corrupt Practices act propositions.

Mr. Belmont was the first speaker. He said he felt compelled to draw a very sharp line between what are called corrupt practices acts and a publicity law.

"The gentlemen who advocate corrupt practices bills for more drastic punishment of bribery," he said, "have carefully examined the English statutes, but it must be remembered that our conditions, where rank and privilege do not exist, have no similarity with conditions prevailing in Great Britain. We must look for self-regulation through measures growing out of our own political system.

"Our Presidential and State campaigns have for many years impressed upon campaign managers the necessity of eliminating as far as possible the element of secrecy in the contribution and expenditure of campaign moneys. Campaign money should be public money. I speak as an organization man, having been a member of the Democratic State Committee for over twelve years, and for my associates on that committee.

"The Publicity bill is adapted to the political system of our State. There is provision for its enforcement by enabling any ten citizens to institute a court inquiry to verify the return made by the Treasurer of the committee. It also prohibits corporations from contributing."

Mr. Belmont referred to the recent municipal election in New York City in which one candidate for Mayor announced that he had spent $80,000 of his own money, while another announced that he had incurred no expenditures, although well known that the committee having his campaign in charge made large expenditures.

Mr. Low expressed the view that the Belmont bill was not as practical as it might be. He thought the bills advocated by ex-Judge Herrick and himself did all that the Belmont bill provided for, and more.

Mr. Belmont remarked that his bill was similar to the Massachusetts and Missouri laws on the same subject.

Mr. Low answered that he believed the Massachusetts law had not been as effective as the people expected.

William Church Osborn observed that if those who contributed really knew how their money was expended, he believed they would cease to contribute. The money went to a very few, and was very seldom used for legitimate campaign work.

Mr. Osborn was asked by Senator Raines if the statutes did not already provide penalties.

"They do," said Mr. Osborn, "but we want to make those penalties severe, so that they will have some deterrent effect."

Ex-Judge Herrick said he realized the acts for which he spoke had flaws in them, but for that matter there had never been a law yet that didn't have some defect.

STATE SURPLUS, $6,114,532.

Controller Kelsey Argues for Reduced Interest on Mortgages.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The report of State Controller Otto Kelsey for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1905, was sent to the Legislature to-day.

It shows a balance on hand of all funds at the close of the year of $10,557,014.97, with actual receipts during the year of $29,195,569.89, and actual payments of $28,479,350.51. The "working balance" or surplus was $6,114,532.47 at the close of the fiscal year.

The principal items of receipts were: Corporation tax, including organization tax, $6,970,000; transfer tax, $4,600,000; stock transfer tax, $1,200,000; excise tax, $9,100,000.

He estimates the receipts for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1906, eliminating the sale of barge canal bonds and the direct tax for the sinking fund, will be about $28,600,000, with the estimated payments about $1,000,000 less. He believes the mortgage tax law will eventually produce from $5,000,000 to $7,500,000 annually.

TO PAY THE CITY'S BILLS.

Measures for Clearing Up Arrears Due to Uncollectible Taxes.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—After a hearing today at which Lawson Purdy explained them, the Assembly Cities Committee reported favorably the Tompkins bill relating to New York's system of taxation and providing for the elimination of certain undesirable conditions. Mr. Purdy, in his argument, said:

"The commission recommends two bills. By the first bill, existing arrears will in time be funded, and by the second future arrears will be provided for annually by taxation. The first bill directs the Board of Estimate to authorize an issue of corporate stock of the city equal to the uncollectible arrears outstanding Jan. 1, 1905. The second bill directs the Board of Estimate to insert in the budget annually and to raise by taxation a sum equal to the arrears of uncollectible taxes which accrued during the previous year. By this provision there will be an annual clearance of uncollectible arrears, and the very bad practice of spending more than the city's real income will be stopped."

There was no opposition to the Tompkins bills at the hearing.

DIAMONDS WILL COST MORE.

Buyers Will Pay the Higher Wages of Cutters and Polishers.

In all the diamond cutting and polishing factories a higher scale of wages is to be granted, and for the first time in ten years apprentices will be received. A year's agreement was signed yesterday by committees representing the Diamond Manufacturers' Association of America and the Diamond Workers' Protective Union.

Because of the advance in wages, the price of diamonds will be higher. The cost of labor has been increasing quite as rapidly as the price of the rough stones. The pay of the workmen who cut and polish diamonds has been doubled in ten years, while the price of the gems to those who wear them has gone up in the same time nearly 200 per cent. The London syndicate which controls the output of the De Beers Consolidated Mines, Limited, has declared six advances in the price of rough stones in the last two years, and is expected soon to announce another.

Under the new contract, which is effective at once, the 260 polishers in New York will each receive an advance of $4 a week, so that with two or three exceptions, the weekly salaries will range from $34 to $60, according to their respective rapidity and skill.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

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194 Fifth Avenue, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

189 Broadway, Corner Dey St.

SEES $20,000,000 WASTE IN COUNTRY'S LIGHT BILL

Illuminating Engineering Society's Head Tells of Leaks.

GLARE INJURIOUS TO EYES

Growth in Ocular Troubles Said to be Largely Due to the Use of Powerful Lamps.

The people of the United States are paying more than $200,000,000 a year for gas and electric light illumination. And with that vast expenditure for lights in homes and streets the country is not getting its money's worth, according to facts set forth last night at a meeting of the Society of Illuminating Engineering. The society is an organization of engineers in gas and electricity for the purpose of studying and improving lighting facilities. President L. B. Marks in his address said:

"Of the vast amount expended for lighting fully $20,000,000 is wasted, as far as the amount of useful illumination delivered for the money is concerned. No one who has made a study of the subject can fail to see glaring examples of this waste at every hand. It is not at all uncommon to find in electric lighting that 25 per cent. of the light furnished is lost, as far as useful purpose is concerned, by reason of improper disposition of the light sources of inequitable equipment of lamps, globes, shades, or reflectors.

"In gas lighting, though the conditions are quite different, the same criticism in a measure holds true. It is one of the aims of this society to assist in remedying this condition, and the society will undertake to gather authoritative data on the subject of illumination, to be accessible to all."

Mr. Marks spoke also on the effect of bright lights upon eyesight.

"The practice of placing lights of excessive intrinsic brightness within the ordinary field of vision," he said, "is so common as to cause apprehension among those who have studied the question from a physiological standpoint that our eyesight is suffering permanent injury. That the percentage of children with defective eyesight is growing year by year is a well-known fact. According to oculists, the strain on eyesight by bright lights is in a large measure responsible for this condition.

"Much of the trouble due to this cause would be removed if the light sources would be concealed and the illuminating power from them derived from reflected rather than direct rays. Happily the tendency of modern illumination is in this direction."

In a discussion of the President's address Dr. Arthur H. Elliott thought it advisable to invite physicians and oculists to the society's meetings to debate the subject. He said that the amount of money spent for gas illumination was greater than generally estimated. "The average householder," he declared, "gets about two-thirds of the light value he is paying for. There is great waste, and it ought to be stopped."

Arthur Williams of the New York Edison Company spoke of the electric lighting on Broadway.

"A walk at night in Broadway from Times Square to Twenty-third Street," he said, "is equal in entertainment to a night at the grand opera. The sight is a magnificent tribute to modern illumination."

Prof. Charles F. Chandler of Columbia reviewed the history of illumination from the days of whale oil at New Bedford to the present time. "When oil was discovered in Western Pennsylvania," he said, "and two enterprising Yankees started to drill a well, the farmers gathered for miles around to witness what they considered a foolish work. The countrymen laughed.

"'What are you drilling for?' asked one.

"'Oil,' replied the Yankees.

"'Why don't you drill for whisky? You'll get it just as quickly,' jeered the countrymen. When oil came spurting from the ground, however, every one of them got busy drilling holes into the ground. They all got rich at it."

T. C. Martin of The Electrical World also took part in the discussion.

Business Science Club Dines.

The Business Science Club, one of New York's newest dining clubs, gave its second annual dinner last night at the Aldine Club, 111 Fifth Avenue. At the guests' table with President Bowen sat the three principal officers of the old Boston Club, Lafayette G. Blair, President, who responded to the toast, "The Ethical Side of Taxation"; Charles Rudolph, Vice President, who spoke on "Ben Franklin and the Man," and George E. Gale, who spoke on "Graft."

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

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Fifth Av. Art Galleries,

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(Near 34th St.).

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Auctioneer,

Will Sell By Order of

Messrs. Morgan & Seabury,

Attorneys for the Executors,

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Alan W. Wood Estate,

removed from the late residence,

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AT UNRESERVED SALE,

CONSISTING OF

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Window Hangings, Portieres, Laces, superb Rugs, Bric-a-Brac, Paintings, Marbles, Bronzes, Elliot Chime Hall Clock, superb Louis XVI. Aubusson Salon Suit, Carved Circassian Walnut and Gilt Louis XVI. Bedroom Suit, together with a beautiful mahogany STEINWAY GRAND PIANO, also an Upright Steinway Piano, finished in Vernis-Martin,

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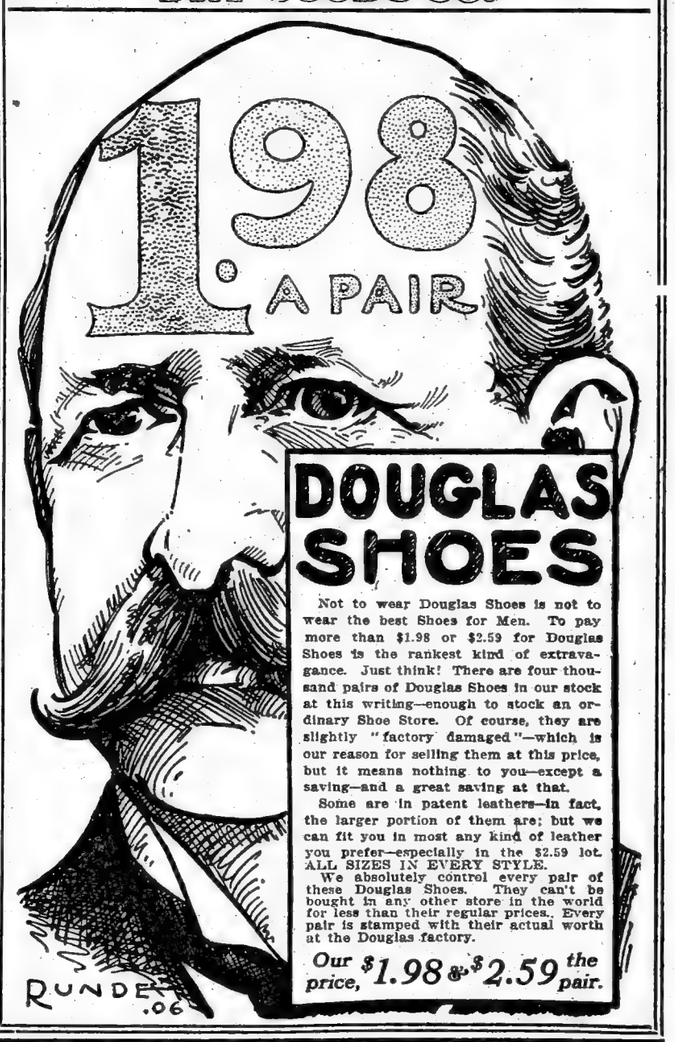

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Our price, $1.98 & $2.59 the pair.

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The North-Western Limited

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The Duluth-Superior Limited

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NW644

A STUDY OF GEORGE MOORE.

JAMES HUNEKER, author of "Visionaries," "The Iconoclasts," "Melomaniacs," "Chopin," "A Life of Liszt," &c., will contribute to this week's number of the

New York Times Saturday Review of Books

a brilliant article on the gifted and audacious Irish novelist, reviewing his latest remarkable book,

"THE LAKE,"

but getting at the secret of all of Moore's literary work. Mr. Huneker has written no critical essay finer than this in its eloquence and its subtle appreciation of

ART AND LIFE.

Literature, pure and simple, will be the dominating subject in this week's number of the

New York Times Saturday Review of Books.

Prof. Christian Gauss will have an article on Prof. W. P. Trent's daring division of renowned English writers into

FIVE HIERARCHIES.

H. W. Boynton will review Dr. Churton Collins's new essays in criticism, and Montgomery Schuyler will write about the literary reminiscences of the Scotch essayist and "leader writer," Alexander Innes Shand.

BOOKS AS NEWS.

J. P. MORGAN'S COLLIE DECLARED BEST IN SHOW

Big Triumph for Garland's English Champion Sheep Dog.

CROKER GETS WALDORF CUP

Humor In Miscellaneous Class, but German Boxer Falls to Score—Irish Terrier Surprise.

J. Pierpont Morgan, Samuel Untermyer, Thomas W. Lawson, and Richard Croker, Jr., were among the big prize winners yesterday in the second day's judging at the Westminster Kennel Club's dog show in Madison Square Garden. The judges worked like beavers all day, and late in the afternoon practically all of the regular classes had been disposed of. The specials will attract attention to-day, and among them are some highly coveted prizes that the owners of champion dogs are anxious to secure.

The collies were judged early in the afternoon, and, as the first class was led out, there was an immediate rush for the ring. It was the opinion of the experts that a finer lot of collies had never been seen here before. Mr. Morgan and Mr. Untermyer were the leading rivals, and, as has been the case in previous years, the chief honors were carried off by the veteran exhibitor. Mr. Morgan's dogs captured eight first prizes, while Mr. Untermyer got six. Three of Mr. Morgan's firsts were taken by his well-known Ormskirk Olympian, which won in the winners' class in dogs as well as in the open and limit classes. Later he took the special cup for the best collie in the show.

Mr. Untermyer got most of his wins with his bitches. One of his latest importations, Parbold Prunella, took the blue in the winners' class, while Greystone Enchantress, her puppy, got the reserve. The latter arrived here barely two weeks ago, but failed to prove the wonder that some had predicted, for in the classes for puppies and junior bitches, the Enchantress was beaten by an unknown, Bellfield Bangle, a ten-months old puppy owned by C. E. Reed of Pennsylvania.

Thomas W. Lawson and Richard Croker, Jr., were the rivals for the most valuable special cups in the bulldog classes, as they had been on the previous day in their regular classes. Mr. Lawson carried off the best things, however, his champion, La Roche, taking the Grand Trophy offered by Trenor L. Park for the best bulldog in the show. The Lawson dogs also got the team cup.

Richard Croker, Jr., had the satisfaction of taking the Waldorf-Astoria Cup, which has been offered since 1902, for the best bulldog bred by the exhibitor. Croker's two-year-old Broadway won handily. The cup must be won three times to become the owner's property. W. C. Codman has held the cup twice, and last year C. G. Hopton had it.

The fuzzy, thick-haired sheep dogs drew a crowd of admirers late in the day. Reginald C. Vanderbilt had entries in two classes, but he only got third in each case. The star of the lot was the famous English dog, Dolly Gray, that has held the championship of England for two years, and was purchased and brought here last week by James A. Garland of this city. Dolly Gray upheld her reputation handsomely, winning three firsts, in the limit, open, and winners' classes. In the latter the Rowsley Kennels' Rowsley Conquest got the reserve. Last year this dog was known as Endcliffe Conquest, and was called the best sheep dog in the show. Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Eustis won the brace trophy and they also got two other firsts.

One of the totally unexpected things of the day occurred in the Irish terrier classes for dogs. Miss L. R. Donald of Staten Island, with an entirely new dog, Donald's Blarney, started by winning the blue ribbon in the novice class, followed it up in the limit and open classes, and, to the amazement of the judges, and fanciers, led a lot of favorites in the winners' class.

The miscellaneous class was amusing, not only from the diversity of the entries, but the cynical manner in which the larger dogs regarded the tiny specimens. In this class were two graceful Italian greyhounds, considerably smaller than our well-known variety, and two Mexican hairless dogs, so thin as to be almost transparent, with long, black tails, like porcupine quills, which were constantly in motion, and with the tiniest of legs. Against these diminutives were a placid, long-haired Esquimo dog and a brownish, bulldog-looking animal answering to the name of German Boxer. He looked every inch the name, and his tail was cut off in such a peculiar fashion as to suggest that it had been decorated in a hard-fought canine encounter. The little Mexican dogs trembled perceptibly whenever they came near the German Boxer, and well they might, for each one of the tiny Mexicans would have made but an ordinary mouthful for the big fellow. Evidently, his bad tail and his homely color were against him, for the German Boxer was passed over, and the blue went to T. O. Dutton's Italian greyhound, while the docile Esquimo got the third award.

The most notable sale of the day was made by Miss Anna Sands, who sold her champion Pomeranian, Haughty Max, to Dr. Nichols of this city. The leading awards:

ROUGH COLLIES.

Open, Dogs, (bred in United States or Canada.)—Won by Samuel Untermyer's champion Greystone Bredalbane.
Open, (bred by exhibitor.)—Won by J. Pierpont 'Morgan's Cragston Commodore.
Open.—Won by J. Pierpont Morgan's Ormskirk Olympian.
Winners—Won by J. Pierpont Morgan's Ormskirk Olympian; Samuel Untermyer's Southport Sculptor, reserve.
Open, Bitches, (bred in United States or Canada.)—Won by J. Pierpont Morgan's Cragston Raquette.
Open, (bred by exhibitor.)—Won by Henry Jarrett's Willesbourne Brenda.
Open.—Won by Samuel Untermyer's Parbold Prunella.
Winners.—Won by Samuel Untermyer's Parbold Prunella; J. Pierpont Morgan's champion Parbold Purity, reserve.

OLD ENGLISH SHEEPDOGS.

Open, Dogs and Bitches, (bred in United States or Canada.)—Won by Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Eustis's Lord Hempstead.
Open, Dogs.—Won by Rowsley Kennel's Rowsley Conquest.
Open, Bitches.—Won by James A. Garland's Dolly Gray.
Winners, (dogs and bitches.)—Won by James A. Garland's Dolly Gray; Rowsley Kennel's Rowsley Conquest, reserve.

FRENCH BULLDOGS.

Open, Dogs, (22 pounds and over.)—Won by S. Montgomery Roosevelt's Ruinart Valois.
Winners.—Won by S. Montgomery Roosevelt's Ruinart Valois; Nellcote Kennel's Nellcote Fanfan, reserve.
Winners, Bitches.—Won by Mrs. Theodore Offerman's Mademoiselle Blanc.

IRISH SETTERS.

Open, Dogs.—Won by Miss L. R. Donald's Donald's Blarney.
Winners.—Won by Miss L. R. Donald's Donald's Blarney; the Rev. Father O'Gorman's Celtic Shemus, reserve.

BULL TERRIERS.

Open, Dogs and Bitches, (over 12 months and not exceeding 12 pounds.)—Won by Miss Cameron's Grasmere Peggy.
Open, Dogs, (under 30 pounds.)—Won by Clair Foster's champion Ajax of the Point.
Open, Dogs, (30 pounds and over.)—Won by R. H. Elliott's Rockliffe Blazer.
Winners.—Won by R. H. Elliott's Rockliffe Blazer; Clair Foster's champion Ajax of the Point, reserve.
Winners, Bitches.—Won by Mrs. Frank F. Dale's champion Edgewood Biddy; Frank F. Dale's Edgewood Dame Fortune, reserve.

BOSTON TERRIERS.

Open, Dogs, (12 pounds and under 17 pounds.)—Won by Mrs. C. J. Coatsworth's Vet.
Open, (17 pounds and under 22 pounds.)—Won by V. E. Haywood's Fosco.
Open, (22 pounds and not exceeding 28 pounds.)—Won by John C. Sullivan's Revilo Peach.
Winner.—Won by V. E. Haywood's Fosco.

Donohue Defeated Jedson at Pool.

In the first game last night in the New York athletic pool tournament J. J. O'Donohue (70) defeated S. Y. Jedson (85) by the score of 70 to 34. Donohue secured a big lead at the start, and held it throughout. S. S. Viele (90) defaulted to Dr. I. G. Burton (75) in the second scheduled game.

"SHORT STOP" BILLIARDS.

Cline, the Pennsylvanian, Wins with Fine Bank and Cushion Shots.

Daring bank shots, by which he solved apparently impossible billiard problems, resulted in Harry Cline, the Pennsylvania champion, yesterday afternoon winning the third match of the "short-stop" tournament. Cline outclassed his opponent, Alexander Taylor, champion of Illinois, defeating him by 400 points to 150 at the eighteen-inch balkline game, with two counts in balk, at Maurice Daly's academy, Thirty-first Street and Broadway. Albert G. Cutler, the New England champion, and Thomas J. Gallagher of Chicago met in the evening competition.

The Illinois player won the bank for the lead and gathered in 29 carroms. His cue work was remarkably close and it seemed evident that he would give Cline a difficult contest. The latter kept the ivory globes rolling freely, gathering 7 and 33 on his first and second turns at the table. Taylor counted 13 and then made a miss that aroused his temper in his second inning. This display of rebellion at the action of the balls spoiled his stroke and his game. It ultimately led to his defeat, as during the following thirteen innings he was only successful in counting a total of 22 carroms.

Cline gave a masterful exhibition of bank shots and three-cushion manipulation. His best bank shot was executed in the sixteenth inning. It was the fourth count of his run of 46. The balls lined up, but Cline sent the cue ball to the cushion with enough twist on it to bring it back through the first object ball to the second. He finished strongly, completing his last 150 points in four innings. The summary:

Harry Cline—7 33 0 35 14 2 38 0 14 1 11 22 24 1 0 46 1 4 64 19 8 56. Total, 400. Average, 18 4-22. High runs, 64, 56, and 46.

Alexander Taylor—29 13 1 0 20 0 0 0 3 0 1 4 6 5 33 3 24 2 6 2 16. Total, 150. Average, 6 18-22. High runs, 33, 29, and 24.

Referee—H. A. Coleman.

Albert G. Cutler won the evening matche by defeating Thomas J. Gallagher by the score of 400 points to 359. Cutler outplayed Gallagher during the first innings by his deft cue work and by playing the balls closely. At the twenty-second inning he led Gallagher by 185 carroms, the score standing 308 to 123. Then the old-timer coaxed the balls to roll for him and his next nine turns at the table netted him a total of 234 carroms, which was an average of 26 for this portion of the competition.

The games to-day will bring together Gallagher and Taylor in the afternoon and Cline and Cutler in the evening. The summary:

Albert G. Cutler—18 0 0 11 0 43 26 8 33 0 0 1 21 16 1 28 1 53 25 12 10 12 39 0 0 16 0 5 4 12 4. Total, 400. Average, 12 16-32. High runs, 53, 43, and 39.

Thomas J. Gallagher—4 0 0 0 3 4 7 1 19 5 1 26 2 4 10 1 8 5 16 4 3 2 40 27 0 5 45 0 43 53 21. Total, 359. Average, 11 18-31. High runs, 53, 45, and 43.

Referee—J. H. Harris.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Cutler	2	0	Gallagher	1	1
Cline	1	1	Taylor	0	2

HOCKEY CLUB'S CLOSE GAME.

St. Nicholas Seven Defeated for Championship by 3 Goals to 2.

The eighth game of the Amateur Hockey League championship series, which was played last night at St. Nicholas Rink, was won by the Hockey Club of New York, which defeated the crack St. Nicholas Skating Club seven by the narrow margin of 3 goals to 2. The contest upset all calculations and gave the New York Athletic Club a clear lead in the race. The Hockey Club was materially weakened by the loss of Hornfeck, Russell, and Kennedy, but notwithstanding this handicap, the combination was speedy and played a surprisingly strong game.

Play opened fast and both teams displayed an earnestness that gave every promise of a hard contest. The St. Nicholas players quickly invaded their opponents' territory, but Ellison saved his side three times. Operations were transferred to the opposite end of the rink. On the second invasion of the Hockey Club goal, D. Gordon tallied the first goal after six minutes' play. The Hockey Club quickly retaliated, and Newbury carried the puck down the side of the rink and centred to Harmon, who shot the goal and equalized the score. Wagstaff was sent off the ice for one minute for tripping Phillips. A lively scrimmage in front of the St. Nicholas goal gave Donohue a chance for another goal, which was scored, putting the Hockey Club in the lead. Souther and K. Gordon put up a pretty exhibition of passing, which resulted in the puck being shot into the Hockey Club goal net. The goal was disallowed on a claim of offside. Hardy was penalized one minute for loafing offside his team. St. Nicholas pressed hard, but the Hockey Club back field kept the puck outside of the danger zone, and when the half-time whistle blew the score stood 2 goals to 1 in favor of the Hockey Club.

The second half opened with a goal for St. Nicholas within thirty seconds of starting. Souther ran down the upper side of the rink and shot a difficult angle shot, beating Ellison completely. Bryan and Phillips changed the location of the playing, but failed to add to the score. Several ineffectual attempts to score were made by each team. K. Gordon had an easy chance to score on a pass from Wagstaff, but missed the net by a couple of yards. Phillips was struck over the head accidentally by K. Gordon, which felled him. He was able to resume after having the wound dressed. Souther tried a long shot, but Ellison made a clever stop. Harmon tripped K. Gordon and was penalized. The Hockey Club players redoubled their efforts, and on a pretty pass from Phillips to Donohue scored a goal. Heyward, the St. Nicholas goalkeeper, was put out of the game for rough work. Line-up:

St. Nicholas, 2.	Position.	Hockey Club, 3.
Heyward	Goal	Ellison
Carruthers	Point	McKenzie
D. Gordon	Cover point	Newbery
Wagstaff	Forward	Phillips
K. Gordon	Forward	Bryan
Souther	Forward	Harmon
Hardy	Forward	Donohue

Goals—D. Gordon, Harmon, Donohue, 2; Souther. Referees—R. G. Castleman, New York Athletic Club, and H. Hornfeck, Wanderers' Skating Club. Goal umpires—L. Conway, St. Nicholas Skating Club, and W. Tisney, Hockey Club of New York. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

FAST TRAIN'S NEW SCHEDULE.

Cincinnati-New York Special to Make Quicker Time.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 13.—It was officially announced to-day that beginning Sunday next the New York Special, the fastest train of the Pennsylvania between Cincinnati, Columbus and New York, will leave Cincinnati 55 minutes later and arrive in New York 45 minutes earlier than heretofore. It will arrive in Columbus at 5:40 P. M. and depart for New York at 5:45 P. M., the exact time of the arrival and departure for the Twentieth Century Limited of the New York Central.

Five minutes of the time of the Pennsylvania Special will be cut off on the Cincinnati division and five miuutes on the Pittsburg division. The regular schedule of the Pennsylvania Special between Cincinnati and Columbus will be the fastest ever attempted between these two cities, the 120 miles being covered daily in two hours and thirty minutes. According to the new schedule the New York Special will arrive in New York at 9 A. M.

SLOCUM DISASTER QUANDARY.

Relief Committee Has $9,769 Left Over It Wants to Get Rid Of.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—After the Slocum disaster a committee of the St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church, New York City, was appointed to receive donations and distribute them to the sufferers in need of aid. This committee received in all $20,313.67. Of this amount there is left undistributed $9,769.66. The committee is unable to return this balance to the donors for the reason that many contributions were anonymous, and in other cases the full names and addresses of the donors were not given.

The committee has begun an action in the Supreme Court asking that it be permitted to account and that the court pay over the money in such manner as it may deem proper. The action is novel, and the Attorney General is made a party, as representing the unascertained beneficiaries under a provision of law to that effect.

TRIED TO ROB POST OFFICE.

Jersey Burglars Attack New York Broker Who Frightened Them.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, Feb. 13.—Five masked men attempted to rob the Ridgewood Post Office early this morning. Holes had been drilled in the door of the safe and filled with nitro-glycerine.

The burglars were about to attach the fuse when Fred J. Wickham, a New York broker, returning late from New York, passed the Post Office. The five men ran from the Post Office and attacked Wickham. He was choked and robbed of a gold watch and money. Wickham's cries soon brought a crowd, but the gang got away.

BASEBALL COURT HEARS CASES OF IMPORTANCE

New York Nationals Enters Protest Against Memphis.

RITCHIE CONTRACT JUMPER

Pitcher Wanted to Have Sale to Brooklyn Set Aside—"Doc" Reisling's Application Denied.

The much-anticipated "baseball week" began yesterday, when the National Commission met in special session at the office of Harry C. Pulliam, President of the National League, in the St. James's Building, Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street. The commission was present in its full strength, the make-up being Garry Herrmann, President of the Cincinnati Club, Chairman; Presidents Pulliam and Johnson of the National and American Leagues, respectively, and Secretary Bruce. Although a number of cases were scheduled for a decision, the only person interested who appeared at the meeting was Outfielder John F. Heyden of the Baltimore Club. Heyden, who went to the York (Penn.) Club of the Tri-State League, an illegitimate organization, according to the National Commission, was declared an "outlaw," and asked a rehearing. The commission refused his application, but decided, as there were extenuating circumstances, he should receive permission to petition again for reinstatement at the close of the coming season.

While the Philadelphia National League Club has entered a protest against the Greater New York Club of the National League selling Pitcher Ambrose Puttmann to the Toronto Club of the Eastern League, of which Edward Barrow is manager, the case was not brought to the attention of the National Commission yesterday, but is likely to be considered before the season opens. Puttmann, it appears, is wanted by both the St. Louis and Philadelphia Clubs of the National League, and it is claimed that neither club gave its consent for his transfer to Toronto. Manager Hugh Duffy even goes so far to say that he will pay the necessary $1,000 for a claim to him.

One of the important matters brought before the commission was a protest of the New York National League Club against the Memphis Club of the Southern League. The Memphis officials, it appears, had closed a contract with the world's champions for the latter to train and have exclusive right to their grounds until the end of March. In the meantime a representative of the Memphis Club, who was not apprised of the agreement, clinched a game between the Philadelphia Americans and the Memphis team for March 25. While the New Yorks had no game scheduled for that day, they claim that the Southerners had no right to encroach upon the agreement, and if they insisted the "Giants" would go to some other place to train. Manager McGraw, however, liked the grounds and climate of Memphis so much that before going elsewhere he induced President Brush to take the matter before the National Commission. That body yesterday continued the case, but it is believed that probably to-day the commission will without hesitation decide that the Philadelphia Americans cannot play at Memphis on March 25.

Pitcher Ritchie of the Holyoke Club of the New England League made an application to set aside his sale to the Brooklyns. This was done, but the commission declared Ritchie was a contract jumper and ineligible to play with any club operating under the National agreement. In the case of "Doc" Reisling, pitcher of the Brooklyn Club, who had been previously declared an ineligible player because of his going to an "outlaw" club, his application for reinstatement was denied. "Red" Owens, formerly second baseman of the Brooklyn Club, who also became an "outlaw," made an application for reinstatement, but it was denied.

In the case of Sebring, who is claimed by both the Cincinnati and Chicago Clubs, it was decided that if the player did not present a defense within twenty days he would be declared ineligible to sign with any National agreement club. The Chicago National League Club was notified to this effect.

The regular Spring meetings of the National and American Leagues will be held here to-day, the National at the Hotel Victoria and the American at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. In addition to adoption of the schedules, it now transpires that there will be a joint meeting of the Rules Committee of both leagues, but the impression is the rules in the main will remain as they stand.

Want Sunday Baseball.

Sixty semi-professional and amateur baseball clubs in Greater New York were represented at a meeting held last night at the Xavier Athletic clubhouse. The object of the meeting was to call the attention of the Park Commissioners to the fact that the public playgrounds in the parks were not being used for the purposes intended, and also protest to the Police Commissioner against discrimination in the playing of Sunday baseball, in which certain clubs are permitted to play on the Sabbath, while others are denied the privilege.

L. L. Golden, Eastern representative of the Indoor Baseball Association, presided, and Charles R. Harvey represented the Amateur Athletic Union.

A committee was appointed to seek permission from the Police Commissioner to permit semi-professional and amateur baseball clubs to play Saturday and Sunday games in public parks.

EXPECTS TO OUST OIL TRUST.

Missouri's Attorney General Says He Has Made Out His Case.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 13.—With the taking of the testimony of Frank Northrup and F. E. Lyman of Des Moines, both former Standard Oil Company employes, Attorney General Hadley to-day announced that he had made out his case against the Standard Oil Company in Missouri. He says he expects to get a decision ousting the company from doing business in that State.

Before the conclusion of the evidence Attorney General Hadley said he had positive evidence that the Standard Oil, the Waters-Pierce Company, and the Republic Oil Company had formed a combination and divided the territory in Missouri between them.

F. R. Northrup, formerly St. Louis manager of the Scofield, Shurmer & Teagle Oil Company of Cleveland, gave testimony tending to confirm Hadley's charges. Witness said he had instructions from the Republic Oil Company, after it had absorbed the Scofield Company and the Cleveland Refining Company, not to enter the territory of either the Waters-Pierce Company or the Standard Oil Company in Missouri, but not to relax the fight on the independent companies. Witness said he was instructed by letter to follow the prices of the Waters-Pierce Company.

"Have you any more letters belonging to the company, which you appropriated?" asked Attorney Hagerman for the Standard Oil Company.

"None of your business," was the retort.

F. E. Lyman of Des Moines testified that as traveling agent for the Standard Oil Company in 1891 he had received instructions to turn over orders from the Waters-Pierce customers to agents of that company.

Attorney General Fitts Upheld.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 13.—A report favorable to Attorney General Clark C. Fitts of Brattleborough was filed with the Supreme Court here to-day by the commission which investigated charges of unprofessional conduct made against him. The Commissioners say Mr. Fitts has a "high sense of professional honor" and did not injure or defraud clients.

SMATHERS GETS GOLD CUP.

Trophy Taken from Him by Sheriff Returned—Gives Bond of $7,000.

E. E. Smathers, against whom a suit has been brought in the New York Supreme Court by Secretary Murray Howe of the Memphis Trotting Association of Memphis, Tenn., for the return of the gold championship cup awarded to him by that association when he defeated Lou Dillon with Major Delmar, in October, 1904, yesterday recovered possession of the cup by depositing a bond for $7,000 with Sheriff Hayes.

The cup had been taken from 42 West Thirty-second Street, on a writ of replevin secured by Secretary Howe. Mr. Smathers will now retain possession of the trophy until the suit against him for its return to the Memphis association is settled in the Supreme Court. That may not be for a year or more.

Meanwhile action upon Mr. Smathers's case may be expected from the National Trotting Association, but probably not until the meeting of the Board of Review in this city in May. The Rules Committee of the association, which was in session yesterday and on the previous day at the Murray Hill Hotel preparing the programme for the association's biennial congress beginning to-day, took no action on the matter, and it is unlikely that the congress will do so. The members consider, and several of them have told Mr. Smathers, that the time since Mr. Howe announced his suit and the beginning of the congress, only a week, was altogether too short for a fair investigation of the charges against him. The next action, therefore, will come from the Board of Review.

Mr. Smathers, through Adams & McIntyre, his counsel, has filed his answer to Mr. Howe's suit, and there the matter rests for the present. Mr. Smathers denied last night that he intended to retaliate against his accusers by bringing civil and criminal suits against them, as was reported yesterday.

RACING AT EMPIRE CITY.

Effort to Secure Meeting for August Not Likely to be Dropped.

James Butler, owner of the Empire City track, who applied to The Jockey Club for dates for a running meeting to be held there during August, at the same time that Saratoga conducts its meeting, and did not get them, was expected to return to the city from Washington yesterday and to make a statement regarding his intentions in the premises. He was detained, however, and will not reach New York until late this afternoon, but a statement was made at his office by those who have charge of his racing interests.

The intention of conducting a running meeting at the same time as the meeting at Saratoga, according to Mr. Butler's representative, was formed last year, and application made to the State Racing Commission and to The Jockey Club. To the application for dates The Jockey Club replied that dates could not be awarded to the track until it secured a license from the Racing Commission to conduct a meeting. To the application for a license the State Racing Commission replied that it could not grant a license until dates were awarded to the track by The Jockey Club. In this position the track stood and failed to secure a meeting, because neither body would recognize its claims until the other had done so.

Since Mr. Butler made application to both The Jockey Club and the Racing Commission, in spite of his previous experience, it is reasonable to suppose that he does not propose to rest quiescent upon the declination of The Jockey Club to grant his plea. Whether he will await action by the Racing Commission on his application for a license or proceed upon the course he had predetermined to follow, is not known.

Mr. Butler contends that in asking for the month of August, the same dates now held by the Saratoga Association, he was in no sense conflicting with the rights of that association. He says that the month of August is the one month of the year in which people naturally seek outdoor recreation; that the people who attend the races at Saratoga are the class that go out of town in the Summer, and not those who would remain in town to follow races here, and that the City of New York is too far removed from Saratoga to admit of the general public going to Saratoga. He holds the public of New York City, if it demands racing at all, should not be deprived of it in the one month above all others when it naturally seeks outdoor recreation, and that therefore the Empire City Track is not only entitled to recognition by The Jockey Club, but that the public demands its recognition.

VAGABOND, AT 50 TO 1, WINS.

Defeats Hannibal Bey, the Favorite, at New Orleans Track.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13.—Up to the sixth race the Fair Grounds track was fast today. Then rain fell, and the last event was decided over sloppy footing. Big Store and Kickshaw, the latter closing on even terms with Bravery in the betting, were the only winning favorites. The sensational feature was the defeat of Hannibal Bey by Vagabond. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Three and a half furlongs. Big Store, 112 pounds, (Sewell,) 9 to 2, won; Al Powell, 118, (W. Robbins,) 4 to 1, second; Friction, 118, (McGee,) 16 to 1, third. Time—0:43 4-5. Gold Circle, My Son, Schroeder's Midway, Weather Vane, Bud Hill, Helmuth, and Quien Sabe also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Vagabond, 100 pounds, (Diggins,) 50 to 1, won; Elastic, 118, (Sewell,) 3 to 2, second; Hannibal Bey, 107, (Radtke,) even, third. Time—1:14 4-5. Pinsticker, Celebration, Dolinda, and Seavoyage also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. King Ellsworth, 110 pounds, (Radtke,) 4 to 1, won; Macy, Jr., 93, (Perkins,) 8 to 5, second; Kittie Platt, 100, (Perrine,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:46. Peter Paul, John Randolph, The Regent, and Ternus also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Columbia Girl, 108 pounds, (Sewell,) 13 to 5, won; Southern Cross, 108, (L. Smith,) 5 to 1, second; Goldsmith, 112, (J. Martin,) 13 to 10, third. Time—1:21 2-5. Edith May, Collector Jessup, and James Reddick also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Holloway, 102½ pounds, (McDonald,) 13 to 5, won; Stone Hill, 105, (Radtke,) even, second; Bitter Hand, 97, (Perkins,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:28. Ethelred and Young Slater also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Kickshaw, 107 pounds, (Bedell,) 5 to 2, won; Bravery, 102, (Sewell,) 5 to 2, second; Colonist, 106, (P. A. Walsh,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:45 2-5. Auramaster, Avoid, Henry O., Fred Hornbeck, Brookston, Kenton, Sincerity Belle, and Gay Lizette also ran.

La Thorpe, Careless, and Creel were the beaten favorites at City Park to-day. Caper bolted to the outside fence in the first race and was pulled up. Bon Mot won eased in the sixth race, and was backed from tens to fours. Rain fell during the fifth race and turned a fast track into a sea of sloppy mud. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Half a mile. Black Flag, 110 pounds, (McIntyre,) 4 to 1, won; La Thorpe, 110, (B. Davis,) 3 to 1, second; Precosa II., 105, (Jenkins,) 100 to 1, third. Time—0:49. Imposition, Lady Maia, Martha V., Reina Swift, First Lika, Fanny Marks, and Cecilia also ran. Caper bolted.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Freebooter, 109 pounds, (D. Austin,) 7 to 5, won; Wooglebug, 87, (Koerner,) 8 to 1, second; Monochord, 102, (Heffern,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:28 1-5. Red Ruler, Dungannon, Orient, Lythelist, Adesso, Gringo, Hadur, and Maudina also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; handicap. Envoy, 110 pounds, (Nicol,) 8 to 5, won; Shawana, 107, (W. McIntyre,) 7 to 2, second; Benvolio, 110, (D. Austin,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:48 3-5. Sailor Boy, Louis H., Siss Lee, and The Trifler also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Royal Legend, 99 pounds, (B. Smith,) 20 to 1, won; Morendo III., (Dealy,) 5 to 2, second; Tapiola, 99, (Koerner,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:42. Happy Jack, Mary Worth, Weberfields, Colin George, Brown Vail, Wickford, and Suds also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Capitano, 109 pounds, (Nicol,) 11 to 5, won; Harvesttime, 106, (D. Austin,) 15 to 1, second; Gentian, 97, (Springer,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:14 3-5. Davenport, Clique, Nevada, Algonquin, Sportsman, Miss Jordan, Liebergore, Red Ruby, Ann Hill, Tadelica, Rama, and Honeywell also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards; selling. Bon Mot, 104 pounds, (B. Davis,) 4 to 1, won; Huzzah, 102, (Heffern,) 4 to 1, second; Florizel, 109, (F. Perret,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:43. Careless, Little Red, Labor, and Gilfain also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Manouvre, 97 pounds, (Heffern,) 4 to 1, won; Minnehaha, 87, (Koerner,) 8 to 1, second; Conjuress, 99, (W. McIntyre,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:17. Ora Viva, Loch Goil, Creole Jim, Felix Mozzes, Adara, St. Sever, Immortelle, Creel, and Pulque also ran.

New Race for Belmont Park.

The Westchester Racing Association announces a new handicap to be run at Belmont Park on Monday, May 28, to be known as the Borough of Queens Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, with $5,000 added, at a mile and a sixteenth, to close March 7, the same date as the other fixture. A specially interesting programme will be announced for Decoration Day; May 30, which will include the Amateur Cup for gentlemen riders; the Whitney Memorial Steeplechase, with $5,000 added; the Crotona Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, and the fortieth running of the Belmont, for three-year-olds, of $25,000.

IT is the very simplicity and honesty of sticking to the old pot-still method and first principles that have placed John Jameson Three Star Whiskey beyond competition.
W. A. Taylor & Co., 29 Broadway, N.Y.

NO COLUMBIA FOOTBALL, SAYS PROFESSOR KEMP

Rumor of Revival of Game Is Declared to be Unfounded.

"THAT ISSUE IS A DEAD ONE"

Heads of Faculty and Alumni Committees Hold Out Some Hope for English Rugby.

Prof. Kemp, the head of the Faculty Committee at Columbia appointed by President Butler to remodel the athletic system of the university, declared yesterday that the rumored revival of football at the institution was absolutely unfounded. Gustavus T. Kirby, Chairman of the Graduate Committee to act with the Faculty body, made the same positive assertion. No member of either Faculty, Graduate, or Undergraduate Committee having the revision in charge could be found who had heard of any possibility of the sport being reinstated.

Prof. Kemp went even further:

"Football at Columbia," he said, "is a dead issue. It is a thing of the past. It has been abolished not temporarily, but for all time. In my opinion it will never be revived. That is my understanding of the situation, and it is the impression prevailing in the mind of every member of the Faculty Committee. There is no chance whatever of the game being permitted at all.

"In the discussions which our committee holds weekly the revival of the sport has not been even suggested. The number of games scheduled and the calibre of teams played don't affect the case in any way. No consideration of the kind can alter the determination to eliminate the game finally.

"Nor would the final adoption and promulgation of any 'new rules' by any other college or university affect it. It is obviously unprofitable to speculate on the effect of new rules when there is no chance under any rules.

"The three committees appointed by President Butler were for the purpose of considering the athletic situation and making a joint report. No such report has been formulated. When it is, President Butler alone has power to act on it."

When asked as to the probability of the game of Rugby being taken up by the students as a substitute for football, Prof. Kemp said:

"I am personally much impressed by the game. If the students should care to take it up, I do not believe there would be any objection to their doing so. That is beside our duties also, however. We are trying to eliminate objectionable features of Columbia's athletic system and to formulate plans to secure wider student participation in all sports."

Gustavus T. Kirby, Chairman of the Graduate Committee, appointed by President Butler, in denying the statement that football was to be resumed, said:

"Football is not a topic of discussion in committee, as the game has been abolished. It will not be resumed. Our effort is directed to eliminate increasing tendencies toward professional methods or toward specialization."

The final result of all the investigations of the three committees will be announced, according to Prof. Kemp, within a short time after the President gets the joint committee report.

Pilgrim Footballists Coming Again.

The Pilgrim Association football team of England will visit America again next Fall. Fred Milnes, who captained the team last year, will act in the same capacity again. He has mailed to the Faculty of each American college and to the officers in charge of the sport, and to those prominently identified with association football, a circular giving his views of the American game and comparing it with that of the association.

16,000 Football Tickets for Cadets.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 13.—It is definitely arranged that the next Army-Navy football game will take place on Franklin Field, Philadelphia, on Dec. 1. Word has been received here that the authorities of the University of Pennsylvania had ratified the agreement reached by the representatives of West Point and Annapolis. The Army and Navy will receive 8,000 tickets each, 1,500 more than they received at Philadelphia two seasons ago, and 300 more than they got at Princeton last year.

LIVELY BASKET BALL.

Columbia Freshmen Beat Barnard—Erasmus Hall Leads Dwight.

In a one-sided game of basket ball at the Eighth Regiment Armory yesterday the Columbia freshman team defeated the boys from Barnard School by the score of 60 points to 7. The superior playing of the freshmen was manifest throughout the game. The line-up:

Columbia, 60.	Position.	Barnard, 7.
Golden	Right Forward	Shiel
Kimbel, Lyons	Left forward	Freystedt
Cerrussi	Centre	Keim
O'Connell	Left guard	Guire
Zimber	Right guard	McRussie

Goals from field—Zimber, 8; O'Connell, 7; Cerrussi, 5; Kimbel, 5; Lyons, 4; Golden, 1; Guire, 1; Freystedt, 1; Shiel, 1. Goal on fouls—Freystedt. Referee—M. Hurley, Columbia. Timer—Mr. Clausen, Barnard School. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

The Erasmus Hall High School basket ball team defeated the boys of Dwight School by the score of 16 points to 14. In the first half it looked as if the Dwight team would have an easy time of it, but the Erasmus boys rallied and prevented Dwight from scoring another point, while they made 4 goals. The line-up:

Dwight, 14.	Position.	Erasmus, 16.
Moultash	Right forward	Hutchings
Stanton	Left forward	Carlin
Boughten	Centre	Hobart
Macauley	Left guard	O'Shaughnessy
Berrians	Right guard	Maluken

Goals from field—Moultash, 2; Stanton, 2; Carlin, 8; Hutchings, 2; Boughten, Macauley, Berrians, Hobart, O'Shaughnessy. Referee—C. J. Allen, Dwight School. Timer—Mr. McDonogh. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

DEVENS IN SQUASH FINAL.

Will Meet Winner of To-day's Match for Harvard Club's Championship.

Spirited racquet work on the part of A. L. Devens, Jr., brought him through to the lower bracket of the final round of the Harvard Club's squash tournament yesterday. Devens defeated R. D. Pruyn in straight sets by the score of 15—2 and 15—9. From the opening of the contest to the end Devens outplayed his opponent. He was very fast in following the ball and kept it rapidly moving in dizzy angles so that Pruyn found it difficult to get the upper hand. Off his back-hand Devens proved to be particularly strong, and in this way he made some pretty shots, playing with the ball bounding off the back wall of the court.

The semi-final match of the upper half will be played this afternoon, W. A. M. Burden, the ex-Harvard football captain, meeting J. H. Hunt. Devens will face the winner of this match in the finals on Thursday.

The style and modelling of Vogel Brothers' Tuxedo Coats have caught the fancy of the well dressed man.

The tremendous and immediate success that has attended the presentation of these Tuxedo and Dress Suits since the beginning of the year may be attributed to this: Every little knack of fashion, every curve and seam and line the high-price Fifth avenue tailor prescribes as correct is revealed in these evening clothes we offer.

Tuxedo or Dinner Coats
Special at $12.50

The illustration alongside is an exact copy of our new Tuxedo coat. It is characterized by shapely shoulders, a graceful shawl collar, straight front with slightly rounded edge, closing with one button. The fabric is of a fine black unfinished worsted. Special at $12.50.

Imported black whipcord Tuxedo coats, silk shawl collar, $16.50.

Luxurious silk-lined Tuxedo coats at $20, $23 and $25.

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Down goes the rate to sunny, golden
Santa Fe
All the Way
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$33
From Chicago, one-way, second class. Daily, February 15 to April 7. Good in tourist sleepers and chair cars; berth rate extra. You ride along the old Santa Fe Trail. Block signals, Harvey meals and fast time.
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UNTERMYER TO DIRECT LAWSON'S CAMPAIGN

Action by the Governors' Committee Is Expected Soon.

MUTUAL AFFAIRS SIMMERING

And May Boil Over Soon, Some Think, While the Company Scours the Globe for Proxies.

Samuel Untermyer, it was learned yesterday, will be the counsel for the committee of Governors of States and other prominent men which Thomas W. Lawson is organizing to receive the proxies he has collected from policy holders of the New York and Mutual Life Insurance Companies. Official announcement of the appointment is likely soon to be made, when Mr. Lawson has completed his arrangements with the committeemen.

Those whose consent has already been obtained by Mr. Lawson are Gov. Cummins of Iowa, Gov. Johnson of Minnesota, Gov. Hanly of Indiana, Gov. Brower of Florida, Gov. Blanchard of Louisiana, Fremont Older, the publisher of The San Francisco Call; J. C. Hemphill, editor of The Charleston News and Courier, one of the best-known newspaper men in the South, and ex-Attorney General Frank S. Monnett of Ohio. Senator La Follette has declined, pleading pressure of public business.

The negotiations between Mr. Untermyer and Mr. Lawson have been pending for some time. It is understood that Mr. Lawson early turned to Mr. Untermyer with a request that he become counsel for the committee, outlining his plan of putting the proxies that he has collected absolutely in its hands. Mr. Untermyer has been following developments closely since Mr. Lawson's recent Western trip was projected, and as a result met Mr. Lawson in New Haven on Monday for a talk about the situation.

Dispatches from New Haven saying that Mr. Untermyer had consented to serve as counsel for the committee were shown to him yesterday. He said that they were not quite accurate. Mr. Untermyer did not deny that he had been asked to act or that Mr. Lawson had offered to turn his proxies absolutely to the committee when organized. He would not say yesterday definitely what answer he made to Mr. Lawson, but it is understood that he expressed his willingness to act provided the purposes and personnel of the committee were satisfactory to him when its organization was completed.

Lawson Snowed His Trumps.

The committee of Governors, as it has become known, was in its present form largely the outgrowth of the recent Chicago convention of Governors, Attorney Generals, and Commissioners of Insurance. In that conference, to be sure, Mr. Lawson did not in any way participate, but the widespread discussion of insurance conditions resulting from the Chicago conference brought many of the men who were there and those who were represented to a point of view where they were ready to act.

Mr. Lawson on his Western trip, it is said, had with him several trunks of proxies. It is understood that he had some 50,000. These he offered to show to the men he was negotiating with as proof of the strength of his campaign, and, according to the reports that have drifted back here, they were the convincing arguments with several of the men who have consented to serve. Indeed, it is said that Gov. Cummins of Iowa, the author of the "Iowa idea" on the tariff, said to the Boston financier at the close of their talk:

"Lawson, I don't care what your scheme may be in this. I think that the job needs doing and I'll help you to do it."

The "job," under the conditions that have been laid down, will be entirely in the hands of the committee. That it includes not only the prosecution of suits and of criminal actions, if such are considered necessary, but a campaign leading up to the elections of the Mutual and New York Life Insurance Companies was declared yesterday on good authority. What form such actions will take, will it is understood, depend largely upon what has been done meanwhile by the Trustees of the two companies, District Attorney Jerome and Attorney General Mayer, but the campaign to overturn the existing arrangement of both the Mutual Life and the New York Life Insurance Company will be pushed regardless of other developments.

Mutual Hot After Proxies, Too.

The Mutual Life has now followed the New York Life's example in making an active proxy canvass. Vice President Grannis at the direction of President Peabody has had Superintendent Dexter of the agency department direct all agents to solicit proxies, and a form of proxy is being circulated naming George H. Baker, John W. Auchincloss, and Elbridge T. Gerry as a proxy committee.

Mr. Baker has long been a Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Mutual Life, and Mr. Auchincloss is one of the members of the Truesdale Investigating Committee. With Chairman Truesdale of the committee he recently joined President Peabody in his position of leaving the entire question of suits against Mutual Trustees and others to Joseph H. Choate. It is also said that he joined the President in practically nullifying the requisitions that the Truesdale Committee sent in for information about the financial affairs of the company.

The form of proxy that the Mutual management is circulating is the so-called "perpetual proxy," which binds the policy holder signing it irrevocably for the five years that the law of this State makes the limit of the life of any proxy. Proxies are also being sought in Europe, the agency system of the Mutual there being actively employed for the purpose. The Mutual's annual meeting occurs early in June.

The annual meeting of the New York Life is set for April 7, and it is understood that the committee of Governors will jump into a campaign for proxies for that gathering without delay, feeling that there has been so much delay already that the policy holders are in danger of losing whatever benefits might come to them through the protective legislation which the Armstrong Committee proposes to put through. The Armstrong report, according to present reckoning, is not likely to be introduced at Albany until next week.

More light was thrown yesterday on the situation in the Mutual Life, although President Peabody declined to add anything to the interview he gave out on Saturday, in which he said that he knew nothing of any dissension in the investigating committee and denied that the committee had been prevented from getting any information it had ever demanded.

The Mutual's Internal Affairs.

It was learned that just before Mr. Peabody's accession to the Presidency a requisition was sent to Acting President Cromwell by the committee. This was turned over to Mr. Peabody when he assumed the Presidency. This requisition was signed by all of the members of the committee. The information demanded was of the most sweeping character. A statement was demanded of not only all salaries, but of all commissions and profits in transactions where the company or concerns affiliated with it had any part.

Soon after this report was submitted it became known in the financial district that the Truesdale Committee had run up against a stumbling block, and well-informed banking men heard that action on the requisition was not likely in the near future. The requisition is still before Mr. Peabody, and he has taken no action on it other than to demand informally that it be withdrawn. According to the story that Wall Street heard, Messrs. Truesdale and Auchincloss coincided with Mr. Peabody's view. The requisition, however, could not have been referred to Joseph H. Choate with the recommendations of the committee that suits be instituted against members of the board because it constituted simply a request for information. It is thought that there will be some interesting developments in the Mutual in the near future.

District Attorney Jerome called yesterday on ex-President Cleveland, who is Chairman of the Trustees of the majority stock of the Equitable Life. Mr. Jerome was with the ex-President about three-quarters of an hour. Each said that the talk had been purely personal.

When the District Attorney was asked yesterday if he was going to make any commencement about insurance he said: "Not to-day, not to-morrow, and not this week."

BLUMENSTIEL COLLECTION.

Water Colors and Drawings Arranged for Public Sale.

Among the water colors and drawings in the private collection of the late Alexander Blumenstiel which will come to the hammer at Mendelssohn Hall tomorrow evening is a vividly wrought street scene by a modern Dutchman named Arntzenius which has a touch that is individual. It is a largish view of a street in Paris with gentlemen and ladies, men in blouses, gamins and bakerboys, all moving briskly under a gray sky. A Breton interior with figure and a marine from the British Channel by Boudin are interesting bits to be examined in connection with half a dozen fine pastels and oils by the same clever painter in this collection; for example, the pastel marine called "Sunset" and the oil paintings "Falaise de Bénerville," and "On the Shore of Deauville," the latter a remarkable study of clouds and waves.

Graceful figures are found in "An Evening Call" by Albert Lynch, the Peruvian painter who lives in France—a well-to-do interior with two young women and two entering men. The older girl welcomes the newcomers blithely but the younger does not look up from her sewing, as if she was overcome by shyness. The contrast between the two is nicely told and very true to life. Sketches in pencil and sepia by Menzel, Rosa Bonheur, and Israels are in the first sale.

On Friday the auction opens with a little pen and ink of nude men wrestling, by J. F. Millet, and pencil sketches of land and sea by the same hand. There are pencil drawings of Josef Israels, Bouguereau, and Jacque, with a Dutch canal in black and white by Jongkind. The same night one of those typical street scenes by Raffaelli will be sold, combining drawing, pastel, and water color—"Avenue de la Republique"—and a capital example of water colors by Blommers—"Peeling Potatoes." Figures in water color by Ludwig Passini, Louis Leloir, and Diaz are also in Friday's sale.

A figure, and also a flower piece, by Fantin-Latour have his peculiar style, the former a nude woman seated by a pool who throws drapery about her, the latter a brilliant yet quiet study of carnations.

Next to Boudin, this collector seems to have favored Hippolyte Delpy, a modern Frenchman who follows along the footsteps of Daubigny. There is a river scene with fishing nets and traps in place which has some measure of Daubigny's charm. From the latter come two big canvases—"The Sheep Fold," having a full harvest moon in the upper sky and shepherd, dogs, and flock painted rather loosely, and "Early Morning," having part of a cabin to the left, cocks and hens, man and woman going to work by the road on the right, and a gleam of red at the horizon over the flat, arable plain. They are among the latest works by Daubigny, and show that he was changing his style toward the last. They are larger than seems required by the subject, and lack the precious quality of his best work.

Among the most striking canvases is a "Landscape with Village," by Jules Dupré, having certain sturdy characteristics in common with paintings by Decamps. The little distant figures of peasants before their cottage doors, the excart, and cows drinking, are beautifully adjusted to the distance and to the color scheme, which is rich and satisfactory. In five small specimens of J. J. Henner the best is the nude figure of Andromeda chained to the rock. Four Cazins contain at least one of the first quality, apparently an early canvas, with landscape and red-roofed cottage, tall trees, and peasant figure. It is called "The Brook." Rather tame in the painting of sky and sheep is "Returning Home," a cattle piece signed with the initials of Constantin Troyon; better is "Landscape and Cattle," for it bears everywhere the mark of Troyon's brush.

An American-born Carl Marr of Munich does not often appear at New York sales. "Peace and War" is an allegory pleasantly told by means of a shepherd startled at the tramp of hoofs and a knight in armor on his white steed out for booty or fame. Georges Haquette, who paints Normandy fishing folk and is best known by the popular "Helping Hand," appears in "Launching the Boat," a group of men and women in shoal breakers pushing and pulling a heavy yawl into deeper water with less concern than the ordinary life-saver shows in the same position.

Interesting is a pastel sketch by Dagnan-Bouveret for a large painting, the subject a flower-crowned genius holding overhead a paint brush, the model being a young girl. Not unlike in vein is the fair-haired, soft-fleshed woman by Gabriel Max, representing the art of painting. She, too, wears a crown, but of laurel, and though only shown at quarter length holds a palette and brushes. Her eyes are raised to seek inspiration, and pondering is suggested by the hand under her chin.

Very delightful is the little Fontainebleau forest view by Diaz, signed and dated 1864.

To-morrow the portrait of the Spanish dancer Carmencita, by William M. Chase, will be sold, together with a fantasy by another American, Marcius Simons, representing the fabled golden city of Ophir. A handsome head of a Tyrolese peasant woman, full face, is by Franz von Defregger. Among three oils by Gérôme is a picture of the tomb of Sidi-Abder-Rhamon, near Algiers, with Mohammedans at prayer and a religious fanatic, locally called a Santon, kissing one of the flags with which the tomb is decked out. There is also a sketch by Fortuny of the inner court of a Spanish house. Seven examples of Clays and five of Ziem add much to the general attractiveness of this very unequal collection.

MISHAP ON THE TENNESSEE.

Trial of Big Cruiser Halted by Engine Room Accident.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—The new armored cruiser Tennessee made an unofficial speed of 22.16 knots on her speed trial yesterday, according to the report of a member of the trial board, the members of which passed through this city early to-day. The speed is .16 of a knot in excess of the contract requirements.

There was a slight accident in the course of the trial. One of the "brasses" of the crankpin of the main engine dropped out after the vessel had been going nearly two hours. The trouble not only caused a delay of about six hours, but necessitated a second start. The cruiser then had the full four hours' test, finishing just before 9 o'clock at night. She ran to Boston Light to transfer the trial board to a tug and then proceeded to Philadelphia.

The engineers' figures show that the Tennessee averaged 128 revolutions a minute on the trial. On her screw standardization test Sunday off Rockland, Me., the Government board ascertained that 126.3 revolutions a minute was necessary to reach the contract speed.

Dr. David Gregg Seriously Ill.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 13.—The Rev. Dr. David Gregg, President of the Western Theological Seminary, is seriously ill with pneumonia at his home, in Allegheny. Dr. Gregg only recently recovered from a severe attack of the grip, which left him in a weakened condition. Dr. Gregg came from Brooklyn about a year ago.

NORMAL MERGER PLAN AMUSES DR. HUNTER

Consolidation with Training School Visionary, He Says.

HE BLAMES SUPT. MAXWELL

Declares School Official Was Friendly to the College Until He Saw He Couldn't Control It.

It was learned yesterday that an attempt is being made in official educational circles to consolidate the Normal College, at Park Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, and the Training School for Teachers, on 119th Street near Second Avenue. The existence in one borough of these two institutions, whose curriculum is designed for the training of teachers, has created considerable competition, which influential members of the Board of Education now desire to destroy. They propose to merge the schools into an institution whose object shall be to train teachers for the high schools as well as for the elementary schools and to transform the high school department of the Normal College into a distinct school.

"Such a plan is visionary," said Thomas Hunter, President of the Normal College, yesterday. "It is the dream of some idealist. It comes from individuals, (or perhaps one individual,) who have no knowledge of the facts of the case. Under the laws of 1888 the Normal College guarantees a higher education to all who seek it. It also is required to give normal instruction to students desiring to become teachers. These facts are apparently unknown to the persons who devised such a proposition."

In the recent dispute over the method of conducting examinations President Hunter accused City Supt. Maxwell of discriminating against the Normal College by requiring its graduates to take the academic examination from which the graduates of the City College were exempted. He declared that this discrimination was due to the fact that Dr. Maxwell sought to make the Normal College a training school for teachers.

"I still believe that City Supt. Maxwell desires to make this institution a teachers' training school," said Dr. Hunter yesterday. "He maintains an attitude of animosity toward the Normal College because he knows he cannot control this institution.

"Before the revised charter of 1901 gave him the enormous power which he now exercises and which the Board of Education now seeks to take away from him Dr. Maxwell was quite friendly toward us. In a speech at the dedication of the Hall of the Board of Education he declared our graduates to be the best in the State. But when he obtained his extraordinary powers he immediately began to antagonize us because he could not control us along with other schools.

"There is no need for collision between the Normal College and the Teachers' Training School. The Normal College it was found could not furnish enough teachers to the city because of the enormous growth of the educational system, and the Teachers' Training School was organized to supply the deficiency. That was about seven years ago. We have never put a straw in their path, and to the best of my knowledge they have not attempted to injure us."

WORMSER LOSES HIS SUIT.

Cannot Proceed Against Interurban and Metropolitan Companies.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The Court of Appeals decided that Isidor Wormser, Jr., of New York City has not the right to sue the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Interurban Street Railway Company of New York City, with a view to having declared invalid the lease of the rights and franchises of the former to the latter company. The court sustains the courts below in dismissing Mr. Wormser's complaint, but, while the decision below dismisses the appeal on the merits, the Court of Appeals does not pass directly upon the validity of the lease, deciding that Wormser, having exercised rights conferred by the lease agreement, is now barred from commencing the action.

Wormser was a stockholder in the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, owning 885 shares of stock. Under the terms of the lease by which the Interurban Street Railway Company was to take over the franchises and property of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, the stockholders of the latter had the privilege of subscribing for a certain percentage of the capital of the Metropolitan Securities Company, through which corporation the agreement of consolidation was to be effected.

Wormser brought an action in equity to declare the lease illegal on the grounds, first, that the rental which the Interurban agreed to pay for the Metropolitan Traction properties was 7 per cent., whereas Wormser alleged that the returns of the company exceeded 10 per cent.; second, that the Interurban Company had not the property to declare the 7 per cent. rental guaranteed; third, that the obligation of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to carry passengers could not legally devolve upon the Interurban Company; fourth, that the privilege offered to the stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to subscribe for the capital of the Metropolitan Securities Company was in effect a bribe.

Wormser, the court finds, holds his option for $5,000, and the decision is founded upon this sale, the court simply holding that Wormser lost his right to begin an action of this character until he sold his option.

Judge Willard Bartlett, who writes the opinion, says:

"A litigant is not at liberty to deny the validity of a contract which is neither prohibited by law nor void in itself after he has knowingly sought and obtained pecuniary advantages by virtue of such contract."

HUMMEL'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

Attempt to Stop Subornation of Perjury Proceedings Fails.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The Court of Appeals to-day dismissed the appeal of Abraham Hummel, the New York lawyer who was recently sentenced to one year in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $500 upon conviction of conspiracy in connection with the Dodge-Morse divorce case.

The appeal dismissed to-day is not one from the conviction upon which Hummel was sentenced, but involves technical points in the matter of two other indictments, charging subornation of perjury and conspiracy, upon which Hummel has not been tried. An appeal from the conviction on which Hummel was sentenced is now pending before the Appellate Division, First Department.

The decision handed down to-day is by a divided court, voting 5 to 2, the prevailing opinion being written by Judge Haight, Judges Cullen, Hiscock, Werner, and Willard Bartlett concurring. Judges O'Brien and Vann dissent.

Hummel's attorneys contended that the perjury indictments were null and void, owing to the fact that Hummel was forced to testify as a witness before the Grand Jury which found the indictments.

The majority opinion, written by Judge Haight, holds that the writ of prohibition asked for is not the proper remedy; that Hummel "had a remedy for his grievance by ordinary proceedings either at law or in equity or by appeal, and that he availed himself of the remedy when he moved in the action for a questioning or a dismissal of the indictments."

In the dissenting opinion Judge O'Brien says: "All seem to have agreed that the constitutional rights of the relator were violated, but the majority of the court were of the opinion that a writ of prohibition could not lie, for the reason that the relator had another remedy, and that was by an appeal from the order denying the motion to set aside the indictment."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

O'Callaghan & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. H. O'Callaghnan, carpets; Hotel Wellington.
Steele, Faris & Walker Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; D. H. Steele, millinery, cloaks, suits, and waists, 565 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.
Falmuth, L. Duluth, Minn.; F. E. Fleischman, housefurnishing goods, 4 Washington Place; Hotel Spalding.
Steiner, Lotman & Frank, Montgomery, Ala.; N. Lotman, cloaks, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
"Shannon's," St. Paul, Minn.; Miss Rose Shannon, millinery; Miss N. Shannon, millinery; Hotel Cadillac.
Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; Oliver Dale, hosiery and gloves, 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Oberdorfer, notions, laces, and ladies' neckwear; Ira Schoen, millinery; Mrs. McGuirk, millinery; Miss S. Vogel, laces; 43 Leonard Street.
Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; A. L. Metzger, embroidery, gloves, and handkerchiefs; 55 Franklin Street.
Rice, A., Montgomery, Ala.; furnishing goods, 49 Lafayette Place; Hotel Cadillac.
Espenhain Dry Goods Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. R. Ney, hosiery, gloves, and furnishing goods, notions and jewelry; Hotel Spalding.
Brandeis, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; V. S. Whitworth, millinery, 683 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Herpolsheimer, H., & Co., Lincoln, Neb.; Miss R. Heiser, cloaks, suits, and millinery; Miss E. Heiser, millinery; 320 Church Street; Hotel Cumberland.
Gilmore Brothers, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Miss E. Porter, cloaks and suits; Hotel Breslin.
Williamson, H. S., Lancaster, Penn.; S. W. Shumaker, stationery; 817 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; W. Bridger, cloaks and suits; 320 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Green, Joyce Company, Columbus, Ohio; J. C. Smith, dress goods, silks, cloaks, and suits; 51 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Harned & Von Maur, Davenport, Iowa; C. J. Von Maur, notions and furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Wurzburg Dry Goods Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; J. L. Somers, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.
Hens & Kelly & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; M. J. Hens, millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Seifert Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss M. Meyer, laces; St. Denis Hotel.
McCreery & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; K. Kraemer, domestics; 214 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Snook, G. M., Company, Wheeling, West Va.; G. M. Snook, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Gable, W. F., & Co., Altoona, Penn.; Miss B. Hake, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Foster, Ross & Co., Auburn, N. Y.; F. E. Brooks, cloaks and suits; 530 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Hengerer, William, & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; D. Schall, furnishing goods and hosiery; 214 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Strauss-Hecht Company, Danville, Ill.; R. C. Easterly, cloaks and suits; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Spalding.
Hudson, J. L., Company, Detroit, Mich.; R. H. Webber, dress goods and silks; 113 Bleecker Street; Hotel Empire.
Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; L. S. Root, dress goods; 75 Spring Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. B. Patton, silks; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Mayer, A., Washington, D. C.; E. D. Mayer, cloaks and suits; 700 Broadway; Hotel Cumberland.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs M. Johnson, hosiery and underwear; 468 Broadway; Holland House.
Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, Waterbury, Conn.; G. W. Kimball, dress goods; 75 Spring Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; C. W. Waldo, notions and laces; 2 Walker Street.
Nugent, B., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. F. Wright, linens; 31 Union Square.
Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. J. Madden, cloaks and suits; E. Q. Lasell, carpets; Hotel Imperial.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Troy, N. Y.; Miss M. E. Gleason, gloves; Miss E. McDonald, laces; Victoria Hotel.
Hunter, A. S., & T., Utica, N. Y.; N. H. Fuhrman, notions, trimmings, and leather goods; 55 White Street.
Gladding, B. H., Dry Goods Company, Providence, R. I.; A. L. Aldred, cloaks and suits; Hotel Breslin.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Kaufman, cloaks and suits; I. Kaufman, piece goods; 648 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.
Nordhoff & Co., Seattle, Washington; Mrs. J. Collins, millinery; 74 Grand Street; Prince George Hotel.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. A. Rochot, house furnishing goods; 57 White Street.
Starr Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; S. S. Griffin, dress goods, silks, &c.; W. E. Platt, upholstery goods; 817 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.
Almond, C. H., Company, Lynchburg, Va.; W. J. Almond, dry goods, notions, carpets, and millinery; 16 Thomas Street; Hotel Imperial.
Donaldson, W., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; C. E. Sharon, notions, fancy goods, trimmings, &c.; 2 Walker Street; Flander's Hotel.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; N. Neuman, domestics, linens, and white goods; A. Blackie, millinery, &c.; J. Kohnfelder, house furnishing goods; F. Koretz, millinery; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street.
McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss R. Heheman, underwear; C. E. Brunning, dress goods, silks, &c.; 214 Church Street.
Hudson, J. L., Company, Detroit, Mich.; A. W. Kremling, millinery and straw goods; 113 Bleecker Street; Hotel Empire.
Sturtevant, H. H., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; J. R. Lannimon, clothing; 320 Church Street; Hotel Breslin.
Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. A. Finlayson, cloaks and suits; 396 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Myers, J. G., Company, Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Rice, dress goods and millinery; 31 Union Square; St. Denis Hotel.
Elder & Johnston Company, Dayton, Ohio; Miss T. Bohelnder, neckwear, ribbons, &c.; Miss L. M. Butler, millinery, &c.; Miss O. L. Cooley, millinery, &c.; Miss M. H. Cronin, cloaks, suits, &c.; 55 White Street; Hotel Imperial.
Heipolsheimer Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Miss M. H. S. Walker, cloaks, &c.; 4 Washington Place; Hotel York.
Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; C. E. Crosby, fancy goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Navarre.
Schipper & Block, Peoria, Ill.; H. Block, cloaks; W. J. Forbes, cloaks; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Cumberland.
Wren, E., Company, Springfield, Ohio; C. S. Shaw, dress goods, silks, &c.; 320 Church Street; Hotel Breslin.
"Famous," St. Louis, Mo.; J. Nivin, laces, embroideries, &c.; 4 Washington Place.
Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; C. E. Searing, hosiery and underwear; 31 Union Square.
Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. J. Hilliard, laces and veilings; H. H. Turner, furnishing goods; W. G. Weller, domestics and wash goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Breslin.
Lyon Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. H. Rensler, dress goods and woolens; 214 Church Street.
Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; Miss H. Flynn, jewelry; Park Avenue Hotel.
Brumberg, A. J., Monton, Ohio, clothing; Hotel Lafayette.
Smith, W. B., Grand Lodge, Mich.; dry goods; Hotel Bradford.
Tew, E. C., & Son, Lake Odessa, Mich.; C. E. Tew, department store; Hotel Bradford.
Custer & Rogers, Eaton Rapids, Mich.; B. H. Custer, general store.
Burgess, William, Cincinnati, Ohio; general store; Broadway Central Hotel.
Livingston, Charles, Youngstown, Ohio; W. H. Tomlin, cloaks and millinery; New Grand Hotel.
Albenberg, The, Company, Duluth, Minn.; M. C. Albenberg, dry goods; Hotel Flanders.
Siegel-Cooper Company, Chicago, Ill.; Della O'Connell, suits; Hotel Breslin.
Beckert-Ryan Company, Chicago, Ill.; John J. Ryan, general merchandise; Hotel Woodward.
Hartman, William, Chicago, Ill.; dry goods and linens; Hotel Woodward.
Mabley, The, & Carew Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Robert G. Carew, department store; Hotel Astor.
Mills Dry Goods Company, Topeka, Kan.; William Prump, dry goods; Mrs. B. M. McDowell, dry goods; St. Andrews Hotel.
The Wicks Company, Bloomington, Ind.; Otto Rott, dry goods; Hotel York.
Gumbel, Horton & Bond, Vincennes, Ind.; F. M. Bond, dry goods; Hotel York.
Fleischerberg, Henry, Louisville, Ky.; dry goods; Hotel York.
Munzer, R. W., Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; R. W. Munzer, cloaks, suits, and dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Singer & Hirsch, St. Louis, Mo.; A. L. Moss, clothing; Hotel Breslin.
Watercott, J., & Co., Henry, Ill.; J. Watercott, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Cohn, S., Detroit, Mich.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Given Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. Bauch, cotton goods; Hotel York.
The Joseph G. Reed Company, Portsmouth, Ohio; Will H. McMurray, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.
Huber, H. L., Dayton, Ohio; Oriental goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Espenhain Dry Goods Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. R. Neg, department store; Hotel Spalding.
Bush, N. J., Cleveland, Ohio; F. E. Murphy, tailor; Hotel Earlington.
Campbell, William, Pittsburg, Penn.; Alice G. Dent, millinery; Elizabeth A. Logan, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Senger Dry Goods Company, Peru, Ind.; F. W. Senger, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Hummel Brothers, New Ulm, Minn.; Otto Hummel, clothiers; Hotel Navarre.
Chamberlain, Mrs. H., Saginaw, Mich., millinery; Hotel Navarre.
Barie, William, Dry Goods Company, Saginaw, Mich.; Elizabeth Irwine, millinery; Hotel Navarre.
May Company, Saginaw, Mich.; W. P. Kline, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Hudson Dry Goods Company, Columbia City, Ind.; Robert Hudson, dry goods and millinery; Hotel Martinique.
Sulsbacher, C. A., Chillicothe, Ohio, clothing; Hotel Martinique.
Harris-Polk Hat Company, St. Louis, Mo.; T. C. Harris, hats and caps; Hotel Astor.
The Sprague Company, Winchester, Tenn.; Oscar Handy, dry goods; T. H. Erwin, dry goods; Hotel York.
Patrick, Robert, Jr., Salt Lake City, Utah, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
The Fair, Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Jordan, dry goods and carpets; Hoffman House.
Carter Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; V. M. Smith, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Marting Brothers & Co., Portsmouth, Ohio; M. Youngman, cloaks and suits; R. Finders, notions; Hotel Westminster.
Gans & Sons, Little Rock, Ark.; Sol. Gans, dry goods and millinery; Hotel Astor.
Silverstein & Bondy Company, Duluth, Minn.; Mrs. Harriet Wells, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Scruggs, Vanderwoert & Barney, St. Louis, Mo.; J. R. Towler, dry goods; 5th Broadway.
Roshek Brothers, Dubuque, Iowa; J. J. Roshek, dry goods; Hotel Astor.
Morrison, W., & Co., Delaware, Ohio; H. M. Bing, department store; St. Denis Hotel.
The Delaware Underwear Company, Delaware, Ohio; W. A. Morrison, manufacturer; St. Denis Hotel.
Goldberg Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; E. Bulzel, department store; Hotel Cumberland.
Larkin Brothers, Loogootee, Ind.; P. B. Larkin, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Hammel, M. A., Chicago, Ill.; notions; Hotel Lexington.
Roberts Brothers, Portland, Ore.; George Bannon, dry goods; W. Roberts, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Einstein & Monroe, Clinton, Iowa; Max Einstein, clothing; Hotel Navarre.
Lexington-Queensman Company, Lexington, Ky.; George F. Brown, china, glass, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.
Glasgow Brothers, Jackson, Mich.; A. S. Glasgow, cloaks; Park Avenue Hotel.
Smith-Kasson Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. E. Cummings, specialties; E. Klosterman, specialties; Sally Malloy, specialties; New Grand Hotel.
Stanley, Mills & Co., Hamilton, Canada; Jean McLaughlin, millinery; Hotel Judson.
Hillman's, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. G. Dolman, dry goods; Empire Hotel; E. S. Newman, millinery, New Grand Hotel.
Ardmore Dry Goods Company, Armore, Iowa; W. G. Ditzler, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Megehelson, Gertrude, Keokuk, Iowa; dry goods; Margaret Louise Hotel.
Alms & Dopky Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. F. O'Neill, dry goods; Hotel Wolcott.
Kerr, M. B., Winfield, Kan.; dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Boston Store Company, Marion, Ind.; H. M. Miller, department store; H. A. Zurbuch, department store; E. L. Davis, department store; Miss L. De Armond, department store; Hotel Albert.
Guers & McNel, Youngstown, Ohio; L. E. Guers, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Adler Brothers, South Bend, Ind.; Samuel Adler, clothing; Hotel York.
Luttecke, Albert, Detroit, Mich.; Emma Brocker, ready-to-wear; Alma Goerke, ready-to-wear; Hotel Wellington.
Lim Store, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; L. C. Abbott, millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Long & Douglass, Fort Smith, Ark.; Clara Long, millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Hillman's, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. M. J. Barrett, corsets; Hotel Marlborough.
Partridge & Blackwell, Detroit, Mich.; M. J. Matthews, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Mrs. Mark Cohen & Sons, Sharon, Penn.; R. V. Cohen, cloaks, suits, &c.; Herald Square Hotel.
Schreiber, William, Chicago, Ill.; tailor; Belvidere House.
Prauzlauer Brothers, Sault Ste. Marie; L. J. Gesenberg, department store; Hoffman House.
Berger, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. R. Berger, garments for women; Hotel Imperial.
Herz, J., & Son, Chicago, Ill.; Fred Herz, general merchandise; Cumberland Hotel.
Lawrence, Charles A., Owossa, Mich., department store; Broadway Central Hotel.
Ganderman, W. J., St. Johns, Mich.; W. J. Ganderman, department store; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hilberg & Doerr, Pontiac, Mich.; Gus Hilberg, department store; Broadway Central Hotel.
Levy, Henry, & Co., Moberly, Mo.; Henry Levy, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.
Lloyds, E., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Bernhard Heller, cloaks; Wellington Hotel.
Souerwine & Co., Noblesville, Ind.; C. W. Souerwine, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Spot Cash Mercantile Company, Shauwn, Oklahoma Territory; J. W. Platt, general line; Hotel Raleigh.
Strong, J. W., Columbus, Ohio, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Robertson, L. W., Company, Battle Creek, Mich.; W. R. Robertson, cloaks and suits; Hotel Woodward.
Hudson & Symington, Detroit, Mich.; R. Owens, upholstery; Hotel Netherland.
Hanlon, Thomas O., Company, Schmook, Mont.; John E. Dawson, general merchandise; Hotel Metropole.
White & Co., Toledo, Ohio; John S. White, tailor; Victoria Hotel.
Schmidt, A. J., & Co., Lima, Ohio; A. J. Schmidt, dry goods; Sinclair House.
Horwitz, K. N., & Co., Iola, Kan.; M. Schoenberg, dry goods; Lexington Hotel.
Horwitz, K. N., & Co., Pittsburg, Kan.; Leo Frohlich, dry goods; Lexington Hotel.
Stewart, D. J., & Co., Rockford, Ill.; Lee Stewart, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Ellsworth, John C., South Bend, Ind.; Harry A. Lundy, clocks; Earlington Hotel.
McGinness-Evans Company, Youngstown, Ohio; Blanche E. McGinniss, millinery; New Grand Hotel.
Boston Store, Chicago, Ill.; Frank Reid, fancy goods; New Grand Hotel.
Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; C. Meyer, jewelry; Hotel Astor.
Rubel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Levy, linings; Joseph Rubel, linings; Belvedere House.
Childs, E. M., & W., Columbus, Ohio; William Childs, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.
Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; Ida M. Salisbury, muslin underwear; Hotel Imperial.
Klein, Leible & Hart, Cleveland, Ohio; B. Hart, skirts; Hotel Astor.
Lennon, George E., St. Paul, Minn.; J. M. Lennon, clothing; Hotel Breslin.
Koch, The, Company, East Liverpool, Ohio; Harry A. Koch, dry goods; John C. Travis, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Opoznauer & Lippman, Chicago, Ill.; W. Mittenheimer, ladies' waists; Hotel Albert.
Chicago Novelty and Cloak Company, Chicago, Ill.; Rudolph Munzer, cloaks; Hotel Astor.
McCord & Phillips, Winchester, Ky.; J. L. McCord, mens' furnishings; C. B. Finnell, men's furnishings; Broadway Central Hotel.
Brandon, Durrell & Co., South Bend, Ind.; John Kidner, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Glasgow Brothers, Jackson, Mich.; M. Reardon, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Barley, A. C., & Co., Marion, Ind.; Mrs. B. F. Copeland, millinery; Ed T. Tilman, cloaks; Hotel York.
Mitchell, Moody, Gastor & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Grace M. Schoenbach, millinery; Hotel Breslin.
Wren, Edward, Company, Springfield, Ohio; P. R. Stewart, draperies and curtains; Herald Square Hotel.
Shortles, Lipton, Ind.; C. E. Holmes, cloaks, suits, &c.;

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE RATEMAKING BUNGLE.

THE TIMES is very glad to have the support of so experienced a legislator as Senator TILLMAN for the opinion it has repeatedly expressed in these columns that the Hepburn bill, if enacted in the form in which it passed the House, would be unworkable and of small practical effect. The foundation principle of the bill is incurably vicious, and we should deplore any Congressional affirmation of the Constitutional propriety and business wisdom of Federal ratemaking. But we quite agree with the South Carolina Senator that the bill is mixed and muddled, twisted, and full of tangles and loopholes. It is probably true, as he affirmed, that a freight train could be driven through it, and freight trains, it is to be noted, are the subject matter with which it deals.

Senator LODGE is against the bill, but will vote for it. The speech he delivered in the Senate on Monday is a carefully reasoned and effective argument against the bill in principle and detail. It is a destructive argument, and no Senator blessed with a candid and open mind has any logical right to vote for the Hepburn bill until he has replied to Mr. LODGE'S criticisms. Attempts at Government ratemaking in Europe, as the Massachusetts Senator showed, have either proved to be ineffective or have resulted in a cast-iron system not responsive to changing business conditions. In Germany, for instance, as Mr. LODGE points out, freight rates are 50 per cent. higher than in this country, although the rate there includes some services of delivery not included in our freight charges. But the crying evil of German Government regulation is the discrimination for or against localities, largely from political motives. Mr. LODGE demonstrated with great force and lucidity that the evil that calls for Government interference in this country is not at all excessive rates, but discriminations and unfair preferences through rebates or other wicked devices. Were these cured, he said, there would be no reason whatever for a ratemaking bill. Government ratemaking, he declared, if we are to judge by the experience of other countries, "would either not reduce the rates at all, or if it did reduce the rates generally, it would destroy the profits of the roads and lower the wages of those employed upon them, unless we accepted the other alternative of Government ownership, with the roads run at a loss and the people taxed to carry them on."

Mr. LODGE is right in insisting that imprisonment for the making of secret rebates or other evasions of the published schedule should be restored to the law. That provision of the Inter-State Commerce law, in fact, should not have been repealed. As Mr. TILLMAN bluntly put it, the spectacle of a millionaire in stripes would be more effective as a deterrent of these unlawful practices than any new legislation.

There is a mystery about the disappearance from the Hepburn bill of the provision made in the Esch-Townsend bill last year for appeal to the courts against rates fixed by the Commission. Mr. LODGE dwelt upon this at some length, arguing that the privilege of appeal from the Commission's rates should be made a part of the bill. Indeed, it is a fair inference from his language that if the appeal provision is not inserted the measure would not receive his vote. The Esch-Townsend bill provided that, at any time within sixty days from the date on which notice of a rate fixed by the Commission had been given to the carrier, "any person or persons directly affected by the order of the Commission and deeming it to be contrary to law may institute proceedings * * * to have it reviewed and its lawfulness, justness, or reasonableness inquired into and determined." The Hepburn bill makes no specific provision for appeal, but declares that the Commission's order fixing a rate shall go into effect thirty days after notice, and shall thereafter remain in force unless "the same shall be suspended or modified or set aside by the Commission, or be suspended or set aside by a court of competent jurisdiction."

It is perfectly certain, as THE TIMES has often pointed out, that Congress cannot take away from the carrier the right to appeal from a Commission rate on the ground that it is confiscatory and therefore unconstitutional. But to leave the bill in that shape would be an unreasonable narrowing of the privilege of appeal. Mr. KNOX, it is understood, has prepared a bill more adequately protecting the rights and interest of the carriers in this respect. From that fact, and from the tone of Senator LODGE'S speech, it is a safe inference that the President's views have undergone considerable modification since the Hepburn bill was drawn by Attorney General MOODY under his eye and direction. In fact, a good many persons in Washington have changed their minds about the Hepburn bill. Members of the House alone have been impervious to new ideas. Their position is the contemptible one of passing up to the Senate a measure they know to be defective, trusting that its crudeness may there be amended out of it. Then they can go home and virtuously boast to their constituents that their vote was cast for a measure curbing the railroads. The bill will never pass the Senate unless it is amended. Amendment sends it back to the House, and there other amendments would probably be made, necessitating further reference to the Senate. The chance that the bill will fail altogether is therefore not at all remote. That would be the best thing that could happen to it and to the country.

MR. BALFOUR STILL BEFOGGED.

It is expected by the Conservative papers in London that when Mr. BALFOUR meets the representatives of his party to-morrow he will receive unanimous support and will proceed with the rather barren task of leadership of the Opposition. This is thought to have been made practicable by his speech on Monday evening at a dinner to the gentleman who relinquished his seat to give Mr. BALFOUR another chance to get into the House.

It was a curious speech. How it can satisfy the followers of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN any better than those which have preceded it we cannot for the life of us see. He again put forward the notion of a retaliatory or defensive tariff, but he would not commit himself on the proposition of "a general tariff."; he expressly declined to argue the "question of free trade and protection," and he seems to have put aside the matter of colonial preference. At the same time he asserted that the recent elections had not been a final verdict against "fiscal reform" and believed that the sentiment in favor of his policy was increasing rather than diminishing. To distant observers this appears mere quibbling. If fiscal reform has not received an adverse verdict, it can only be because its friends cannot agree as to what fiscal reform is. Mr. BALFOUR thinks his policy is gaining favor, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is sure that his is gaining favor; and each intimates that the other is responsible for the crushing defeat of their party. What remains true is that the Conservative Party proposed a change in the fiscal system, and while the two leaders were splitting hairs as to what that change was, the country voted overwhelmingly that it would have no change at all. That really looks as much like a "final verdict" as is possible in popular elections.

Another phase of Mr. BALFOUR'S strange bewilderment in the matter of the tariff is brought out by one of his most earnest supporters, The London Saturday Review. It declares that "Mr. BALFOUR has never failed to leave behind in the minds of his followers a keen sense of doubt whether he had studied the principles underlying the tariff system of other countries, and especially the principle of the 'general tariff.'" It then goes on to explain for the edification of its own leader that he cannot apply his idea of retaliation without a general tariff, and that a general tariff does not mean a tariff on all imports, but only a tariff on certain imports from whatever country, which any country can get reduced by offering the necessary equivalent advantages. Now, this description of a general tariff is perfectly correct, and it is based on European practice for at least thirty years. For Mr. BALFOUR to be ignorant of it is as surprising as it would be for him to be ignorant of the rules as to neutral trade laid down in the Treaty of Paris a half century ago. If the Chamberlainites are content to take a leader capable of such misinformation or lack of information, they must feel that there is no alternative. Incidentally it may be remarked that Mr. BALFOUR, however hopeful he professed himself on the prospects of fiscal reform, was ready to concede to the Liberal Government even longer life than five years. Perhaps in that time he will be able to master the policy of his party, or to invent an intelligible one of his own.

A TRUMPERY COMMISSION.

When the Stevens Gas Committee made its report everybody gave the Chairman of that committee credit for a high order of courage. Up to that time few legislative committees had ever done their work with such complete disregard of every consideration except the single one of doing what was right. Fearlessness in doing what is right is admirable, but it requires even a higher order of courage publicly to acknowledge that one has done a wrong and endeavor to repair it. In introducing a bill to repeal the law which created the State Lighting Commission, his own legislative child, Senator STEVENS has demonstrated a breadth which must have astonished some of the little men in Albany.

From the first we criticised the creation of the State Lighting Commission as a piece of legislative folly. The most eloquent advocate of the bill when it was pending before the Governor was the representative of the Empire State Gas Association, an association of nearly all of the smaller gas companies of the State. The first decision of the Commission permitted a merger of the gas companies in Auburn, with the result that the price to consumers was raised from 50 cents to $1.35 per thousand cubic feet. The promise held out by Gov. HIGGINS and Senator STEVENS when the Eighty-Cent Gas bill was defeated that the Commission would afford New York City the relief which the Stevens Committee had recommended, but which the Legislature denied, has not been kept. On the contrary the Commission in its report made public Monday intimated that the present rate of $1 per thousand cubic feet for gas in New York City was reasonable.

Senator STEVENS'S belief that the Commission has shown itself to be of no utility sufficient to justify the large expense which it entails upon the people of the State is fully warranted by the Commission's lack of accomplishment. But what will the politicians at Albany think of a man who proposes to abolish so many good political berths as the Commission affords? Three Commissionerships worth $8,000 each, a Secretaryship worth $6,000, and many clerkships that are desirable, constitute patronage with which Gov. HIGGINS and the organization doubtless will be loath to part.

MIDSHIPMAN MERIWETHER.

Midshipman MERIWETHER'S case is hard, and at the same time, in some aspects of it, ludicrous. He has been driven forth into the wilderness with all the accumulated sins of generations of the Naval Academy packed upon him. It is of course not comic that for the first time, we suppose, in the history of the Academy, he had the grievous misfortune of killing a fellow-Midshipman whom his only intention was to fight with fists to a finish. That is purely tragic. But it is highly comic that, on top of that, and after receiving a sentence of privation for all privileges for a year for his misfortune, he should have been prosecuted and sentenced to discharge for doing what everybody else did in the way of "hazing." No wonder the baited boy tried to "resign," which of course he could not be allowed to do.

It is consolatory to reflect that Secretary BONAPARTE has come to take a more human and less pedantic view than he took at first, if not about the conformity of Midshipmen to the false code of honor imposed upon them, upon the play of high spirits in the human boy. He has recommended the pardon of Midshipman MERIWETHER for the offense of making an underclassman do "the rabbit dance"; and the President, in turn, has taken the ground that might have been expected of him in holding that this offense partook rather of the nature of "horse play" than of persecution. So the original offense of accidentally killing a comrade in the course of a fist fight is all that Midshipman MERIWETHER has to expiate.

We do not think the expiation is too severe, or that he has anything to complain of. It is true that he suffers for the sin of being found out. But so does everybody who suffers at all from legal pains and penalties. Provided the authorities take proper pains to eradicate the falsities of the code of honor in force at Annapolis, the exemplary sentence passed upon Midshipman MERIWETHER will bear good fruit. And his confinement to the grounds of the Academy for a year will be his contribution to a reform. He ought to pay it cheerfully.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Delay on the Subway. Monday's little accident on the Subway near Ninety-sixth Street was reassuring, rather than alarming, as an accident, for the precautionary measures, mechanical and other, proved effective in preventing a real disaster, but the episode caused, nevertheless, an enormous amount of public indignation, and not less of public inconvenience. This was simply because, as so often before, the management failed to announce along the line that trains were not running and allowed the sale of tickets to go on until many of the stations were dangerously crowded by angry and impatient people. This trouble is as utterly unnecessary as it is lamentably familiar. Within two minutes after the train was derailed responsible officials of the road knew that traffic would be held up for at least half an hour, and facilities were at their command for giving notice of that fact at all the stations affected by it. Then some signs could have been hung at the station entrances and everybody would have sought, in perfect good nature, some other means of getting home. But nothing of the kind was done. All who applied for tickets were supplied with them and then allowed to wait on the platforms for endless minutes while dinners grew cold and engagements went to smash. Why? The answer that first suggests itself is the road's hunger for nickels, but it is doubtful if the problem is as simple as that. The road does want nickels, all it can get of them, and the desire is legitimate as well as natural, but we incline to the belief that in this instance, as in all or most like it, the real cause of the trouble is the inveterate and apparently unconquerable distinclination on the part of corporations to make any voluntary admissions that an accident has happened or to take the public into its confidence as to the details thereof. The Subway is very far from alone in braving unpopularity of this sort for the sake of some mysterious advantage never to be known by any except corporation officials. All of them will deny an accident as long as they can, tell no more about it than they have to, and let the public howl till speedy forgetfulness comes to restore quiet. Yet these outrages are very nearly unendurable, and, as there is not the slightest hope that the corporations will reform the abuse of their own accord, they should be made to do so by competent authority. In the case of the Subway, such authority is not far to seek. The Board of Aldermen need only pass an ordinance to bring this evil to an instant end by compelling the use of warning signs whenever there is prospect, say, of more than ten minutes of delay. The Aldermen have recently shown evidences of interest in public affairs. Why don't they give attention to this one and earn a little gratitude? It would really be a good thing to have in their business.

"Arizona" Has All the Merits. For some time past those of our readers who have a good deal of spare time on their hands have been exercising their large ingenuity in the invention of names for the new State to be made out of Arizona and New Mexico. The result has been the presentation of many curious words, some of them musical enough and others either picturesque or grotesque. Often the attempt has been made to combine one or more syllables of the two old names into one new one, and the product of that has usually been pretty terrible. Of course the idea of doing this is utterly wrong. There is nothing at all in "New Mexico" that needs or deserves to be perpetuated, for "New Mexico" belongs to the very worst class of our geographical names—the same class to which, for instance, our own wretched "New York" belongs—and never had any excuse for existence. The name of the new State, without the shadow of reasonable doubt or question, should be "Arizona"—that, and nothing more. There, now, is a perfect name, comforting to eye and ear alike, old enough to be familiar, well differentiated from any other—unique, indeed—and with just enough of historic suggestion in it to be useful, and not enough to be absurd. Opinions vary as to the exact meaning of "Arizona," but it doesn't make the slightest difference what it means, or whether it is Spanish or Indian. The more of just such names we have on our maps the better it will be for them and us, and the effort to substitute for it some fantastic hodge-podge or some man's name, however great and good the man was or is—well, it is a serious mistake, and the very worst of taste in matters nominative. Even the New Mexicans ought to see that, and if they are unable to do so, one can only pity them. "Arizona" is altogether and highly right, and nothing else should receive even a thought.

New War on a Sanatorium. Long Beach having been "saved" from the dreadful fate of becoming the site of a sanatorium for the city's consumptives, it is now the turn of Staten Island to get excited over the prospect that it may be selected for this much-dreaded honor. If the matter were not one of such intrinsic seriousness the succession of angry protests would be amusing, for they are all made by people who haven't the slightest knowledge of the subject upon which they discourse with such frantic vehemence, and it is really curious to see how eager the inhabitants of every little region are to have the sanatoria established—somewhere else. We have a very ex-Governor to thank for the fact that it is necessary to seek local consents before consumptives can receive proper care anywhere in the State. His weakness—the word is not exact, but it will do—permitted the passage of the bill which makes all the trouble, and, if that bill had been defeated, New Yorkers would all have learned by this time that the modern treatment of the tuberculous by no means creates a nuisance in a neighborhood, increases rather than diminishes the value of most property in the vicinity of the sanatoria, and is, besides, one of medical science's most beneficent achievements. Wherever, after endless difficulties, one of these institutions has been put in operation, resignation to its presence has always been speedy and complete. They are not dangerous and their piteous features can be and are concealed from all casual view. To fight them is a cruel as well as a stupid business, and we are much troubled that any of our fellow-citizens in the Empire State should be capable of doing it.

SICK LEAVE ON PAY.

The Board of Education Rule to the Contrary Discussed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The public school teachers of New York should stand on the broad general principle that no one should be fined in any manner who is absent on account of illness, on account of quarantine imposed by the Board of Health, or on account of death in the immediate family.

This is the position taken by the more reputable private employers, and New York City cannot afford to be any more illiberal in its treatment of its public school teachers than are private employers. JUSTITIA.

New York, Feb. 12, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your topic "Payment to Sick Teachers" compels attention. If you will follow this up you may be surprised to find such conditions existing as should put those in authority to very shame at the stand they take in the matter. The subject is worthy of the fullest investigation. Visiting a teacher seriously ill from excess of zeal in her duties, I was asked a question on this very topic.

"We must have a doctor's certificate to prove that we have been ill," said the teacher. "In addition, we must suffer a monthly deduction from our salary to provide for pension. We must pay our own doctor's bill, our nurse and drug bills, in addition to board, and such delicacies as are necessary during convalescence.

"Under these circumstances, why should we not receive our salary to enable us honestly to meet these obligations when due, instead of suffering the humiliation of being compelled to ask credit or the acceptance of partial payments, in order that those dependent upon us may not suffer unduly?"

This inquiry seems to indicate a reasonably good moral nature. A TAXPAYER.

New York, Feb. 12, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial to-day, "Payment to Sick Teachers," leads me to offer you an instance of a teacher whose father died and who stayed away from school one day in consequence. That teacher was fined. R. P. G.

New York, Feb. 12, 1906.

A Will That Held.

From The Kansas City Journal.

"December 26, 1901.

"Well, Magie, I will you our homestead and the children won dollar each and pay the det with the stok. "J. B. ARMSTRONG."

This, written on a slip of paper five inches long and three inches wide, in a poor, scrawling hand, and thought by some lawyers who read it to be valueless, turns out to be worth $5,000 to Mrs. Margaret Armstrong of Waurika, Oklahoma Territory, and is the last will of her husband, who died there on Jan. 7 last. Probate Judge Glenn of that city has held that the document meets all requirements, and has admitted it to probate.

A Solution.

Mrs. Knicker—I see they don't know what to name the new State.

Mrs. Bocker—Why can't they just call it "Baby" till it gets a little older?

BYRON REVISED.

The boy who braved an angry popper
Because he could not tell a whopper,
Bequeathed the name of Washington
To make men sigh there was but one.

"GIVE THE CZAR A CHANCE"?

Algernon Lee Thinks He Has Had Too Many Chances Already.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Give the Czar a chance," pleads Lewis Nixon in your last Sunday issue. I do not mean it profanely when I reply: "Give the devil a chance," for the one plea is as reasonable as the other.

Has the Czar, then, had no chance to show his good-will to the people of the Russian Empire? Has he had no chance in all these years to grant some substantial measure of civil rights and political liberties to the workingmen and peasants of his domain? Ask rather: Has he ever missed a chance to punish the advocacy of such rights and liberties, to increase the burdens of the toilers, to outrage humanity by the brutal enforcement of tyrannical decrees?

Did not the Czar have a chance to keep the oath which he swore at his coronation to respect the small degree of political liberty then remaining to Finland? And did he not deliberately abrogate the Finnish Constitution and undertake the forcible Russification of the Finns? Did he not have a chance to respect the churches and schools of his Armenian subjects? And did he not, in 1897, explicitly sanction the closing of the Armenian schools and the transfer of the Armenian church and school property to the Orthodox Church? Did he not have a chance to allow the Dukhobors, Molokani, and other dissenting sects to follow the inoffensive moral precepts of their own religion? And were not your own columns in 1897 and 1898 filled with accounts of the hideous persecution which his Government inflicted on them?

Did he not have a chance to protect the poor Jews (mind you, it was never a question of the rich Jews) in his empire in the pursuit of their peaceful vocations? And did not his favorite Ministers, Pobiedonostseff and Plehve, systematically wink at, or even incite, massacres that would have made Nero blush?

Did he not have a chance to respect such partial academic liberty as had for many years existed in Russia? And did he not seek to stifle every expression of liberal opinion in the universities—removing professors, drafting students into the army by hundreds, imprisoning or exiling other hundreds, and even closing the universities themselves? Did he not have a chance to allow workingmen the right of organization? Nay, did he not guarantee them that right? And did he not then punish them, by "administrative process" again, for taking him at his word? Did he not have a chance to receive the peaceful petition of his unarmed subjects in St. Petersburg on Jan. 22, 1905? And did he not answer them with sabre and rifle and machine gun?

Mr. Nixon cites the imperial manifesto of Oct. 30 as an evidence that the Czar really means to give Russia constitutional government. Let it not be forgotten that that manifesto was wrung from him by the general strike and the armed risings of the preceding months. Nor let it be forgotten that almost every one of its promises has been violated by the Government already.

The Czar has misused too many chances already, and the sooner he disappears from the stage of history the better for mankind. ALGERNON LEE.

New York, Feb. 12, 1906.

AS TO "ANGEL" JANITORS.

Present Conditions Render Wings Impossible—But There Is Hope.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the prices of living apartments are thoroughly modernized, the services accorded to the rent payers remain the same as in the past. The caretaker of the old, unimproved tenement, whose skill was equal to the requirements of that day; is intrusted with the care of the modern all-improved apartment house, which requires the skill of a mechanic and the judgment and patience of a teacher.

The janitor's function in the majority of houses is not only to keep them ordinarily clean, but to supply the tenants with hot and cold water and steam heat, and to keep the house in conformity with the laws of the various departments. Last but not least, it is his duty to collect the rents from the tenants as personal representative of the landlord. It would be reasonable to expect, therefore, that the janitor should be a man equal to the occasion; but such is rarely the case.

The work of a janitor holds out such a reward that the average intelligent man will swiftly turn away from it.

The solution of the problem lies in a law to license janitors, the result of which would be that tenement houses would be entrusted to the care of competent janitors only, such as could give proof of their ability before an authorized Board of Janitors. Landlords would pay reasonable wages to such caretakers and tenants would have no cause to complain of the janitor's services.

SAMUEL MASON.
Janitors' Society,

New York, Feb. 12, 1906.

"Ze Little American Monkey."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The marriage of the President's daughter brings to mind another Roosevelt wedding in 1889, in which Baron Ledlitz, then attached to the German Embassy in Washington, was married to a cousin of the President. The following incident was related in the newspapers at the time:

"Baron Ledlitz, who is shortly to marry Miss Roosevelt of New York, will wear his German officer's uniform at the wedding. That is at the request of Miss Roosevelt, who wished her friends to see what a handsome man he is. To make this possible he had to get the consent of Emperor William. This was at first refused, but the Emperor, on learning how much Miss Roosevelt was interested in the matter, graciously consented. It is a gorgeous uniform. Speaking of it recently to a friend, the Baron said: 'It is trimmed wiz ze fur of ze little American monkey called ze schunk.'"

New York, Feb. 12, 1906. SCRAPBOOK.

Official Titles.

From The Milwaukee Sentinel.

"Say, is the Big Noise in?" inquired the visitor as he entered the office.

"Naw; he's out feedin'."

"Well, where is the Chief Gazabo—the one who has charge when the Big Noise is out?"

"He's outa town."

"Ain't there some one here who acts as the Main Squeeze when they're away?"

"Nobody but me."

"And who are you?"

"I'm de Small Bunch—de guy what sweeps but de office—see?"

To be on the Safe Side.

From The Washington Star.

"Do you favor a canal with locks?"

"Yes," answered the suspicious Congressman. "And I'd have a few cash registers and private detectives besides."

SAFE.

A valentine is just the thing
To tell a girl you love her;
In pretty verse your love you sing—
"True as the stars above her."

For bashful lovers 'tis a boon—
There's nothing here to "queer you"—
And so much easier to "spoon"
When none is near to hear you.

And if her heart does not incline
Toward yours, it need not feaze you;
She'll lay it to St. Valentine,
And not a jest will graze you.

LURANA W. SHELDON.

WHO CAN THIS MAN BE?

Grateful for the Trusts and Enjoys the "Ravages of the Octopus."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In am one of the plain people whom the politicians are endeavoring to save from the ravages of the octopus. The whole Nation seems to have gone mad over municipal, State, or Federal ownership, and is willing to go the length of confiscation even to accomplish it.

As I remember, capital used to be invested when it was sure of an immediate return. Some years ago capitalists made a new departure and went ahead of the requirements of the people, building up the wilderness, getting no return for years upon the money, and sinking much of the principal.

Now that capital begins to pay something to the investor, we find that we have been "giving away valuable franchises"; that what private capital has developed is the "property of the people"; that "the people are being robbed," &c.

When I ride all about town for a single fare of 5 cents, taking an afternoon outing, which used to cost four times the amount, I am thankful for the combination of street railways which makes it possible. When I spend the evening reading by the brilliant light of my burner, I am grateful for the oil trust which supplies my lamp with oil at 13 cents instead of 25 cents per gallon. When I use sugar without stint, I am thankful for the Sugar Trust which provides it at 5 cents instead of 10 cents per pound. When I turn on the gas and have a clean, hot fire at a minute's notice, I am thankful for the gas trust, which furnishes it to me at $1 instead of $2.50 per thousand cubic feet.

No one can convince me that, as a consumer, I shall be as well off when politicians control these things, unless the taxpayers make up the deficiency.

A NON-TRUST BUSTER.

Brooklyn, Feb. 12, 1906.

A PROPOSED PEOPLE'S HALL.

Suggestion for a Permanent Home of Art on the East Side.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested in your announcement of the proposed "New Theatre" to be erected in this city, in Central Park West. This same interest also extends to other recent movements for the better development of the classes—"The American Academy of Fine Arts in Rome," "The Institute of Musical Art," endowed by Mr. James Loeb, and like efforts of similar character and aim.

Among these many intelligent and philanthropic movements, however, has any one thought of the great need in New York City of a People's Hall, situated in a central locality on the east side, which would serve as a home for the people's intellectual, artistic, and musical development?

If a People's Hall could be built, it should be made suitable for orchestral concerts, with a theatre where productions of standard dramas could be given, a gallery for frequent exhibitions of painting, statuary, and other works of art, smaller rooms for lectures, &c., thus bringing all that is most elevating within reach of the poorest.

After speaking with several who have studied the growth of the city, it would appear that the best locality for such a building lies between Twenty-third and Forty-second Streets, and east of Fourth Avenue, as the prospective centre of the population of New York City.

GERTRUDE COWDIN.

New York, Feb. 12, 1906.

The Mistake Drew a Crowd.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For several days a theatre not far from Thirty-ninth Street and Broadway advertised a special matinee for Lincoln's Birthday, the best seats for which could be had at $1.

When, as a purchaser of those seats, I asked why I was compelled to pay $2, I was politely informed that the advertisement was a "mistake."

There was no mistake, however, about the crowd that was drawn, most of whom "made good." J. W. EDMONDS.

New York, Feb. 13, 1906.

J. W. F.—Face the Jury.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Foley's "Songs of Schooldays" have been a delight to the children in my house, but after his remarks on the departure of Henry Bemis, Foley, instead of a favorite, is classed as an assassin. The fact that he gave his old friend his pocket knife does not win forgiveness in the hearts of the youngsters:

"yu kild pore henry beemus
for saik of a jaknife,
there's no way to apese us
but 2 bring him bak to life."

New York, Feb. 12, 1906. R. H.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

o whi didd henrry beemus leeve his chumm
ann tu anuther land go forth to rome?
I hope that mister foley will bee kind
ann bring him back dont lett himm go again
I cannott laff untill I heer hees hoam
back with his friends tu rite annuther pome.

New York, Feb. 12, 1906. H. S. T.

Seeking a Casus Belli?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a studied attempt to get a pretext for making war on Germany on the part of John Bull. That interesting gentleman wants to get a whack at Germany's foreign commerce and would incite the French to begin the conflict.

Germany is getting too smart commercially to please the British. I fear our President is disposed to give encouragement to England's policy in this particular. D.

New York, Feb. 12, 1906.

Cutting It Out.

From The Cowetā (I. T.) Courier.

We have decided that "booze and business" is a bad mixture and will try just plain business for a short spell. If this doesn't work well we may decide to cut out business and try booze. This decision was reached after a very forcible argument with our devoted spouse, who warned us in no uncertain language that we would be using some of that hair restorer on our topmost point unless we wiped it off our list altogether. As it would be a sin to waste the precious fluid in this manner we have cut it out. Boys, be warned and don't tempt us, for we will be compelled to murder in cold blood the first one who flashes a bottle of tincture conflirtum in our presence.

Gold Literally on Tap.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

Though it has long been known that gold is plentiful in Humboldt County it was not definitely known that nuggets flow through the water pipes until to-day, when word was brought to Winnemucca from Spring Valley to this effect.

Mrs. Slater, a young woman who went to Spring Valley a few weeks ago to teach school, turned on the water faucet yesterday morning, when a bright gold nugget rolled out. Several particles of fine gold also accompanied it. It is believed the metal came from rich placer ground located close to the water supply, and more of the metal is expected.

Editorial Amenity.

From The Hinton (West Va.) Herald.

Our friend, Editor Graham, having confessed to being unable to distinguish between a cow and a jackass, tries to convict us of improprieties. Well, let it go at that. We do not care a continental whether he can tell a jackass from a guinea pig or not.

Just So.

From The Washington Star.

"Do you think that the railways will yield anything?"

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum. "I am confident that whatever happens they will continue to yield a profit."

ALICIA.

So This Sentimental Patriot Would Name the New State.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wonder at the poor output of ideas about the name of the new State—Monroe, Lincoln, Roosevelt. What are these names against the name I have to suggest?

Just at present there is only one name fit for consideration. You find it in the papers, at the breakfast table, at dinner, and at supper time. The whole civilized world is rejoicing in it; all eyes are turned toward it; the children are singing its praises; potentates honor it with precious gifts—Alicia!

I hope Congress will accept it unanimously and that the people of the State of Alicia will christen its capital "Longworth." W. V. WEBER.

New York, Feb. 12, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since Arizona and New Mexico are to be joined inseparably, what is the matter with "The State of Matrimony?" S. V.

New York, Feb. 12, 1906.

To Fight the Smoke Nuisance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was glad to note in your Sunday issue that Commissioner Darlington was about to attempt to have the laws limiting the smoke nuisance enforced on the west bank of the Hudson and on the river itself.

A large percentage of the soft coal smoke which is fast disfiguring this city comes from Jersey City and the tugboats in the North and East Rivers. So far as Jersey City is concerned there are four or five stacks which frequently envelop that city in such a dense cloud of smoke that the whole central and southern sections are scarcely visible from this side of the river.

It is truly time that the people of this city woke up to the conditions caused by the improper burning of soft coal. The use of soft coal on account of its cheapness is becoming more general and its effects more apparent every day.

The fight against it should be started at once and vigorously waged. O. B.

New York, Feb. 12, 1906.

Rough Handling by Port Doctors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, Dr. Howitt, is not the only traveler who has reason to complain of rough handling by immigration officials.

A lady and gentleman arriving about Jan. 18 described to me the brutal treatment of the people in the second cabin by a medical officer, who was seemingly annoyed at the late arrival of the boat. I am told that this official scowlingly approached even the lady passengers, and, violently throwing back their heads, examined their eyes in such a manner as to leave them bloodshot and painful for three or four days.

The prospect of such an examination may not be very terrifying to a person in good health, but it must have an unpleasant effect upon a nervous woman who has been badly shaken by a rough voyage. ENGLISHMAN.

New York, Feb. 12, 1906.

Who Is Interested in the Buyers?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why do I find in THE TIMES this morning four columns of uninteresting and unimportant names under the heading of "Arrival of Buyers"? Is it possible that any considerable proportion of your more than 100,000 readers in New York (I quote your own figures) is sufficiently interested in this rubbish to justify you in depriving the others of the interesting news that might be used to fill this space?

New York, Feb. 13, 1906. CURIOUS.

Another Postal Complaint.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Several letters I recently forwarded by mail have remained unanswered. On inquiry I find that the parties to whom letters were addressed did not receive them.

Where does the fault lie? Have any of your readers had a similar experience? TRIED.

New York, Feb. 12, 1906.

Not from Norman Hapgood.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I believe that you are trying to give the people of New York the best newspaper. I can see that effort plainly. You are doing so, and I congratulate you. L.

New York, Feb. 12, 1906.

Reform Us and Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Roosevelt is known to be a sincere reformer. Will he please reform the postage stamps so that they will stick, as is their bounden duty? By doing so he will diminish the volume of profanity in the land.

New York, Feb. 12, 1906. SUFFERER.

The Case of Stork.

From Law Notes.

A few months ago we called the President's attention to the serious case of Stork versus Philadelphia, 105 Pa. St. 101. If the matter had been promptly attended to at that time this race suicide trouble might have been remedied, or at least limited to Philadelphia. But now retaliatory measures have been adopted in the female State of California, as is evidenced by the case of the People versus Stork, 133 Cal. 371. Utah is reported to be still true to the flag, but we tremble to think of the future.

Scuttled by Muskrats.

From The Portland Oregonian.

The steamer Swan sank at her pier here as a result of a leak caused by muskrats. The rodents gnawed a hole through the hull near the water line, and the boat settled until she rested on the bottom.

The craft was successfully raised with the assistance of a tug, whose pumps were employed. The muskrats that caused the trouble were killed.

A Bomb Shell in the Back Log.

From The Jackson (Tenn.) Sun.

A singular accident occurred lately near Franklin, Tenn. A poplar tree was cut down on the McGavock farm, and a tenant on the place put a stick of the wood on the fire in his household, when a tremendous explosion took place, painfully injuring the old negro. It was found to be a shell which had been fired by the Federals at the battle of Franklin forty-one years ago, and which had lodged in the tree without exploding.

Neighborly Sympathy.

From The Gate City (Va.) Herald.

We are real sorry for Frank Parker, as he had the misfortune to lose one of his overshoes while returning from church Sunday night, but we hope he will soon find the lost property.

A FEW OF THE RIGHT SORT LEFT.

In business life, where Mammon reigns,
And sentiment is scorned,
All else forgot in quest of gains,
While only loss is mourned,
I yet do very often see
The square and honest fellow,
Who thoroughly convinces me
Not every one is yellow.

In social life, where much is sham
And make-believe is truth,
Though tinsel gets a deep salaam
From old age and from youth,
I yet do very often see
The square and honest fellow,
Whose plan of life convinces me
Not every one is yellow.

In politics, the public game,
Where for a time at least,
The Pharisee and fraud seek fame
And sit high at the feast,
I yet do very often see
The square and modest fellow,
Whose lack of self-praise teaches me
Not every one is yellow.

And so it pleases me to feel
While others rave and tear,
That, though some things are out of joint,
Good folks are everywhere.
And that is why I love to toast
The true man and good fellow
Who justifies my hopeful boast,
Not every one is yellow.

ABRAHAM GRUBER.

WHAT POLICE SAW AT THE OPERA CONCERT

A "Wrongful, Unjust, Wicked" Violation of the Law.

SEE AFFIDAVIT ON FILE

Inspector Schmittberger Also Says, on Information and Belief, That One G. Verdi Is a Composer.

Inspector Max F. Schmittberger took Patrolmen Frank C. Lemmon and John C. Stapleton on a tour of discovery in the theatre district last Sunday night and found such goings-on that he went before Magistrate Mayo in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon and told him all about it.

Particularly he swore that one Heinrich Conried had "between the hours of 8:30 and 10:30 P. M. wrongfully, unjustly, unlawfully, wickedly, willfully, and knowingly" violated certain statutes and by-laws at the premises 1,415 Broadway, which he declared are known as the Metropolitan Opera House.

For as the Inspector went along, accompanied by his friends, he saw, as his affidavit revealed, that certain persons were purchasing tickets in the box office of these premises and were admitted on the presentation of the same. He entered and discovered that the stage was lighted, and that upon it was a setting representing the interior of a hall, and upon the stage was a series of platforms, and upon them were seated on chairs about sixty-seven musicians, with various musical instruments, and a chorus of about forty-five male and forty female persons, and one male director.

In the lobby of the premises, he averred, books were on sale for 25 cents each, which were described as "The Libretto," and had printed on their covers "Grand Opera. Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried. Libretto. The original Italian, French, or German Libretto, with a correct English translation. Requiem." In the hall he further saw programmes given away to each person attending. Later, certain persons advertised in the same appeared on the stage and took part in an exhibition, performance, exercise, and entertainment.

As to the nature of this exhibition, performance, exercise, and entertainment the Inspector said nothing, except that it was a vocal and instrumental rendering of a "Requiem Mass" by G. Verdi, of whom he swore, on information and belief, that he was a composer of opera. The Inspector furthermore noticed that the audience loudly applauded at the termination of each number on the programme.

He alleged, further, that this "exhibition, performance, exercise, and entertainment was not managed by the said Heinrich Conried as a work of necessity or charity, and the conductor, artists, musicians, and singers did not take part as of necessity or for charity, but for financial profit and gain. And this exhibition, performance, and so forth took place upon the first day of the week, by general consent set apart for rest and religious observance, and he believes it was given with the full knowledge and consent of Heinrich Conried.

Against this same Heinrich Conried the Inspector therefore prayed that legal process might issue, so that he might be dealt with according to law. When Inspector Schmittberger read the complaint to him, the Herr Direktor said: "Ach! I did not know I could be such a criminal!"

Assistant Corporation Counsel Terence Farley went to court to help in the trial of the case, but the Inspector declared, with some pride, that he himself had drawn the complaint without the assistance of any lawyer whatever. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer was retained as counsel for Mr. Conried, and Magistrate Mayo took the matter up in his private room. At once both sides cleared the ground by making admissions.

"I believe the Corporation Counsel is willing to admit," said Mr. Dittenhoefer, "that nothing was produced on the night in question except Verdi's 'Requiem Mass,' which is given in Catholic and other churches."

"Part of the Mass is given in the churches," replied Mr. Farley. "I don't know about all. You will admit the libretto was sold."

"Just like the songbooks in the churches," said the ex-Judge.

"The libretto of the 'Requiem Mass' was sold and the programme was given away with the inscription 'Grand Opera; under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.'"

Mr. Dittenhoefer had to allow that to go in, but when the question of the programmes came up he only wanted to admit the inside pages containing the actual bill of the concert.

"We want to show the advertisements are the same on Sundays as other days," protested Mr. Farley, and so the programme was put in with a record of the objection of the defense to all but two pages.

Then it was the turn of Inspector Schmittberger to admit. He confessed that the performers wore plain evening dress.

"But they were in evening dress," corrected Mr. Farley. The question, however, whether low-neck gowns and swallow-tail coats were or were not costumes was allowed to go unanswered.

"The Police Commissioner has acted very kindly in this matter," said Mr. Dittenhoefer. "He wants to know what the law is, and my client wants to know and obey it. I would like a few days to decide upon my course of action."

"I would like a speedy adjudication. I suppose the performance will go on next Sunday and the Sabbath societies are stirring up a lot of trouble," protested Mr. Farley.

"Ah, but I am so busy," sighed the Herr Direktor. "I have my benefit this week and two new pieces to put on."

In the end it was decided that the case should come up again next Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, when Mr. Dittenhoefer said he will probably submit to the decision of Magistrate Mayo.

Mr. Conried was paroled till then in charge of his counsel, and departed after signing a formal plea of "not guilty" and declaring he was 50 years of age and born in Austria.

Inspector Schmittberger says that, as he reads the law, if an arctic explorer lectured with stereopticon views from a stage on Sunday it would be a "serious interruption of the repose and religious liberty of the community," while the same address with the same views on the same hall would be quite innocuous if it were delivered from the floor.

J. H. Scullion, Vice President of the company which manages Wallack's Theatre, was brought before Magistrate Mayo yesterday by Detectives Murphy and Tuttis on the charge that a performance in violation of the law was given at Wallack's last Sunday night. The two detectives allege that they saw a "blackface" act and also a "tramp act" in costume. The performance was given as a benefit for the Treasurers' Club of America. Magistrate Mayo is to hear this case on Feb. 20.

Yvette Guilbert Here Again.

Yvette Guilbert, the French singer, arrived on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm II. yesterday morning. She was accompanied by her husband, Dr. Schiller; Richard Hagemann, a pianist, and Armand Forest, a violinist. She will give a series of song recitals at the Lyceum Theatre.

Joseph Arthur Resting Easily.

Joseph Arthur, the actor and playwright, is critically ill at the Hotel Normandie as the result of a serious collapse following a stomach operation. He was resting easily early last evening.

1-30th

of the entire Quinine production of the World is consumed every year by the makers of

Laxative Bromo Quinine

"Cures a Cold in One Day"

E.W. GROVE'S signature on box. 25c

"THE EVOLUTION OF NORA."

Susanne Morgan's Clever Sketch Seen at the Entertainment Club.

At the Entertainment Club's reception at the Waldorf-Astoria last night a diverting and varied programme served to introduce among others Susanne Morgan, a young American entertainer who is not yet so well known in New York as she is likely to be before the present Winter is over. Miss Morgan presents a sketch of her own writing "The Evolution of Nora" which is hightly amusing.

Nora is an Irish girl who takes passage for America to make her way in the land where so many of her compatriots have found fame and fortune. The first scene shows her departure from home, the greenest of green country girls, with very vague ideas of what the great world outside is like. The second scene shows Nora's arrival at Castle Garden, her verdancy still reflecting something more than mere nationality. Two years are supposed to have elapsed between this and the final scene, which shows the transformed Nora in a fashionable Fifth Avenue intelligence office, a power in her own small way and a dominating figure in her new surroundings.

The lines of Miss Morgan's sketch are bright and her dialect is admirable. She is apparently a woman of observation with an abundant sense of humor which she manages to send out to her listeners. Miss Morgan made her début last Spring in Mrs. Whitelaw Reid's London drawing-room, and is to be seen at several private functions during the Winter.

DETAIL OF CONRIED BENEFIT.

What the Opera Stars Will Sing In Interpolated Numbers.

In the special interpolated numbers of "Der Zigeuner Baron" ("The Gypsy Baron") the chief singers of the Metropolitan Opera Company will appear tomorrow evening as follows: Mr. Journet will sing the "Couplets de Vulcain," from Gounod's "Philémon et Baucis"; Mme. Sembrich promises the "Parla" waltz; Miss Olive Fremstad will contribute Delibes's "Les Filles de Cadiz"; Mme. Nordica will sing a Hungarian air by Erkel; Mm. Burgstaller, Knote, Van Rooy, and Blass will sing a characteristic Bavarian quartet, "Der Verliabte Bua."

The offering of Mme. Eames will be Fuentes's "Habanera," known as "Tu"; Mr. Plançon promises the serenade from Berlioz's "Damnation de Faust"; Miss Bessie Abott will sing "Comin' Thro' the Rye"; the Brindisi from "Lucrezia Borgia" will be given by Miss Walker, and as a final attraction Messrs. Caruso and Scotti will sing a duo from Verdi's "La Forza del Destino."

In the performance of "Lohengrin" on Friday evening Mme. Louise Homer, and not Miss Edyth Walker, will appear as Ortrud.

NAME LEFT OFF BILLBOARDS.

Murray Carson Will Now Try to Take It Out of the Shuberts.

A motion to enjoin the theatrical firm of Sam S. & Lee Shubert from continuing to play "The Bishop" at the Princess Theatre will be argued in Part I. of the Supreme Court this morning. Murray Carson, co-author with Mrs. Craigie, ("John Oliver Hobbes,") applies for the injunction through his attorney, Bernard M. L. Ernst, as the resut of the failure of the Shubert firm to put his name as co-author on the billboards advertising the piece.

The trouble is really the result of a personal disagreement between the neglected author and the theatrical firm. Carson alleges that the Shuberts refused to pay salaries after the failure of his play "The Trifler," which had a run of only three nights. He was playing the leading rôle.

Mr. Carson has also started suit for damages.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This evening there will be, at the Berkeley Lyceum, the first performance by the débutantes of the season, members of the Junior League, of Pinero's "The Schoolmistress." Miss Maude Adams has been coaching the players. There will be two performances to-morrow, one in the afternoon and another in the evening. The names of those who are to take part were published in THE TIMES on Feb. 8.

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Among those sailing to-day on the Baltic are Mrs. Joseph Whistler and her niece, Miss Ethel Folsom, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom. Mrs. Whistler, who is in deep mourning for her husband, who died in the late Autumn, and Miss Folsom will remain abroad until May.

***

Mrs. Charles H. Stebbins, who has been in Portland, Me., visiting her daughter, Mrs. Mitchell, will return to town in a day or two. Mrs. Mitchell and her husband, Capt. James Brady Mitchell, have been living in Portland ever since their marriage, a year or two ago, as Capt. Mitchell has been stationed there. He has now been transferred to Fortress Monroe, so that for the immediate future, at least, their home will be at Old Point Comfort.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hall McCormick, Jr., (Miss Eleanor Morris,) who have since their wedding, two or three years ago, spent much time in Europe, and since their return to this country have been in New York, have gone to Chicago, to make that city their permanent home. Their Chicago residence will be 124 Rush Street.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Folsom will go South on Saturday to Florida, to be absent six weeks.

***

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman gave a domino dance at the St. Regis last night for their daughters, the Misses Cornelia and Mary Harriman. The first and the second floor were engaged; the supper being at seated tables in the restaurant about midnight, the floral decorations being pink. The guests were received by Mrs. Harriman and her daughters in the reception room adjoining the white and gold ballroom, where the cotillion was danced. This was led after the seated supper by Worthington Whitehouse dancing with Miss Harriman. The favors for it included many of a valentine nature and silver articles. The guests included many of the débutantes of the season, and also a number of the older young women and men in society. About 150 guests in all were asked.

***

Mrs. John Jacob Astor gave an informal dinner last evening of twenty covers. Her guests included Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Juilliard, James M. Waterbury, Jr., J. Insley Blair, and others.

***

Next Tuesday afternoon a performance will be given at 2:30 o'clock at Wallack's for the benefit of the Free Kindergarten of the Anne Brown School Alumnae Association. Tickets are $1.50. The kindergarten is at 48 and 50 Henry Street, one of the poorest sections of the city. Frank Lincoln, Herbert Brooks, Hal Merritt, De Veaux and De Veaux, and Paul Barnes will all take part in the entertainment. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Montgomery Roosevelt, Mrs. Lewis R. Morris, Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin, and the patrons include J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. Crimmins, the Rev. Dr. Stires, John Henry Hammond, and Spencer Trask.

***

There was another of the Tuesday dances at Delmonico's last night. There was no cotillion. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Charles Bulkley Hubbell, Mrs. John Jay Knox, Mrs. Gorham Bacon, Mrs. W. S. P. Prentice, Mrs. John Harsen Rhoades, and others.

***

Mrs. Henry Chauncey Cryder (Miss Louise Hollins) is receiving on Tuesdays during the season at her home, 145 East Sixty-second Street.

FAREWELL CONCERT BY FELIX WEINGARTNER

His Last Appearance with the New York Symphony Orchestra.

MOZART AND BRAHMS PLAYED

A New Scherzo by Suk Given—Miss Marie Hall, Violinist, the Soloist.

Mr. Felix Weingartner's last appearances on his present visit to America are made this week. The first of the pair of extra concerts took place on Sunday afternoon in Carnegie Hall, and was duplicated last evening. The programme—too long, as all the visiting conductors are prone to make their programmes—was an exceedingly interesting one. Instead of Hugo Wolf's symphonic poem "Penthesdea," first announced, Mozart's "Jupiter" symphony was placed upon it; and it further comprised a new scherzo by Josef Suk and Brahms's second symphony. Miss Marie Hall was the soloist, and played Bruch's G minor concerto.

Mr. Weingartner's disinterested devotion to the music he is playing and the fine, strong, sane, and intensely musical qualities that he brings to its interpretation were never more apparent. The force of his personality, the subtlety and finesse of his influence, were as a dominating power and an inspiration to the orchestra. His reading of Mozart's symphony was instinct with vitality. It had the vigor and amplitude that lie beneath its eighteenth century formalism, and it had grace, delicacy, and purity of style. But most of all, it never failed in that essential quality of charm and of everlasting euphony that belongs to Mozart's music. The tempi were rapid; the finish and turn of phrase impeccable; the formal symmetry of the composition was reproduced with an exquisite adjustment of all its parts. The symphony was set before the listeners in its full beauty.

Mr. Weingartner clearly sought for the same attributes of vigor and vitality in Brahms's symphony; and he sought for these rather than the mellifluous flow and the traits of sentiment that are most often emphasized in this symphony, of all the four. How expressive, how pointed, how rich in suggestion is Mr. Weingartner's treatment of innumerable details of the score, thermatic, instrumental, dynamic; yet how subtly all their mass is subordinated to the right leading of the melodic line, the true sense of the greater proportions! The whole spirit of the composer was everywhere prevailing; and everywhere joined to warm poetic feeling and high imagination. The tempo was faster in the first movement and slower in the allegretto than it is sometimes taken, and the finale was played at a terrific pace; but Mr. Weingartner justified all this by his results, and by the elasticity and certainty of the rhythmic character of it all.

The performance was pre-eminently notable, too, for the characteristic orchestral color that it brought out. It is sometimes said that Brahms's orchestration is bad; that it is dull and muddy. Mr. Weingartner was especially successful in showing that it is not; that it is rich, varied, warm, continent, to be sure, but most skillfully adapted to Brahms's specific musical ideas. It is not the instrumentation of the modern virtuoso writers for the orchestra; but it is magically beautiful in its own way. So Mr. Weingartner made it sound by the subtlety and skill of his treatment of the score.

Josef Suk's scherzo is a brilliant piece of fantastic rococo; too long, unquestionably, for the musical ideas it contains, but written with uncommon skill in making the most of them, and especially in setting them forth in the most alluring and scintillating orchestral colors. It is perhaps inevitable that Suk should continually remind us that he is the son-in-law of a greater Bohemian; at all events, he does not seek to belie his relationship to Dvorak, nor his own Slavonic blood. They appear in this scherzo, as they appear in his symphony which has been played here more than once, and in an ingratiating light. Mr. Weingartner threw himself wholeheartedly into this piece, and gave a highly inspiriting performance of it.

Miss Marie Hall, the young Englishwoman, played in some respects better than she has played here before. There could perhaps have been more breadth in the opening phrases of Bruch's concerto; but throughout her performance of it was strong and clean, accurate in intonation, pure in tone, and clear-cut in its rhythmic sense; avoiding the pitfall of sentimentality to which this work beguiles the artist. Miss Hall was much applauded.

To Mr. Weingartner was given an enormous wreath from the members of the orchestra, and there was an enthusiastic demonstration for him on the part of the audience. It is regrettable that the audience at this concert and at his previous appearances this season have not been so large as they should have been, for his conducting has been one of the notable incidents of the season. It is a fortunate thing that he is to return next season.

NEW HIPPODROME IN LONDON.

The One Already There to Have a Thompson & Dundy Rival.

London is to have an American Hippodrome. It is to run in opposition to the English Hippodrome now established there. Thompson & Dundy of New York announced this last night. Frederic Thompson returned from abroad yesterday, after having made preliminary plans for the new enterprise.

"I believe there is an excellent opportunity in London for productions which have been so successful at our house here," he said. "I made careful inquiry in London and took an option on a site for a building in Oxford Street, near the Oxford Music Hall. It includes an entire block and is already excavated. I think that within a month work will begin."

In speaking of plans for the coming year Mr. Thompson said: "I booked many leading acts appearing on the continent for the benefit of our New York patrons. They include Woodward's seals, Wolf's ten leaping hounds, the Gaudschmidts, clowns; the Lecussons, an equestrian act; Mlle. Rossi with her horse, and others.

"Next Fall we shall put on a pantomime including a circus, and a musical comedy or extravaganza for the first half, and an arctic circle scene with polar bears for the second half. The opening scene in the Fall will be a football game, the players to be coached by professional athletes.

"During the Christmas holidays we will produce a 'Roman Circus.' It will be a spectacle of great proportions. The ballet accompanying the production will be known as the 'Birth of the Elements.' I hope to engage Jennie, the première danseuse, now at the Empire, in London, who is said to be the most famous dancer of to-day on any stage."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Aleck McDowell, Clerk of the House, who is wise in Pennsylvania politics, made a visit to Philadelphia Saturday. Among many whom he met was a well-up official of the Pennsylvania Road.

"Isn't there a good deal of feeling in Congress about this railroad question?" asked the official.

"Oh, no," replied Aleck. "I haven't heard a word about it. I don't think there is the least bit of feeling on that score."

"Well," kept on the official, "don't they feel sore at having their passes cut off?"

"Not the least," said McDowell. "They don't mind a little matter like that. I don't think any one in Congress has thought twice about it."

"To hear you, one would think," said the official, "that there was nothing doing in the rate question and everything was real quiet on the Potomac."

"That's right," affirmed McDowell.

"From what I have seen in the papers," said the official self-consolingly, "I thought things were redhot on railroad matters down there."

"My dear boy," said Aleck, bending over his friend with a beaming expression of fatherly affection, "you are way off. They haven't got started yet."

Speaker Cannon and Secretary Taft had a lesson in quick legislation to-day. Nine days ago Representative Richardson of Alabama caused the passage of a bill authorizing a power company to construct dams on the Tennessee River at Muscle Shoals, Alabama. Representative Burton, Chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, told the President the bill should be vetoed and the President said it was his intention to do so. He referred the bill to Secretary Taft, who called at the Capitol this afternoon. He told the Alabama member that the President would sign the bill provided it was amended in a certain particular. The only way in which it could be amended was to pass a joint resolution through the Senate and House recalling the bill from the President's table.

Richardson and Taft walked over to the Senate and Senator Morgan soon got the resolution through. They returned to the House side and the Secretary said he would explain the case to the Speaker. Representative Burton was called into the conference. In the meantime Judge Richardson told the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, which was considering the Fortifications bill, that unless the resolution was passed to-day his bill would be vetoed, as to-morrow being the tenth day the President would not allow it to become law without his signature. He prevailed upon the Chairman to vacate, and the committee arose, with Representative Olmsted of Pennsylvania in the Speaker's chair. Judge Richardson was recognized, called up the resolution, and it was passed. Richardson went out to join the Speaker, the Secretary and the Chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, whom he found engaged discussing whether the resolution should be allowed to pass.

"The resolution has passed," cried Richardson.

"Yes," said Secretary Taft to the Speaker, "it has passed the Senate."

"And the House, too," corrected Judge Richardson.

"What!" exclaimed the Speaker and the Secretary in unison.

Judge Richardson explained how he had gotten the resolution through.

Speaker Cannon reached down in one of the lower drawers of his desk and handed a cigar to the Alabamian.

"Has Admiral Sigsbee been ordered to the Philippines?" asked a newspaper man of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Newberry to-day.

"Not that I know of," replied the Secretary.

"I heard that his orders had been changed and we see so much of trouble in China, I thought perhaps he was to go there," observed the newspaper man.

"Oh, yes, I do remember Sigsbee's orders were changed," said Newberry reflectively.

His listeners moved in closer.

"Sigsbee was ordered to go to Greece," divulged the Assistant Secretary, "and he was making ready to take his squadron there when we received a request from the King of Greece that he should not come during Lent."

At this everyone was on tiptoe mentally.

"How was that?" asked several voices.

"Well, I suppose," said Mr. Newberry, "it was because it is not the thing in Greece to drink cocktails during Lent."

John L. Abernathy, who catches wolves with his hands, to-day was confirmed by the Senate as Marshal of Oklahoma. Abernathy was opposed by all the Oklahoma delegates to the last Republican Convention. He went West last night assured that his nomination would be confirmed, and left this sentiment behind with a friend, to be proclaimed after his confirmation had been announced:

"If I can go hunting with the President, I don't care who attends the National Conventions."

Reported by Wireless.

SS Majestic, incoming, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Sable Island at noon yesterday when 715 miles east of Sandy Hook. Due at her pier about 8:30 A. M. to-morrow.

SS Panama, incoming, was reported by De Forest wireless as 305 miles south of Sandy Hook at 7 P. M. yesterday. Due at her pier about 8 A. M. to-morrow.

Taft to Lecture at Yale.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Secretary Taft has agreed to deliver a series of four lectures in the Dodge series before Yale University next April. His subject will be "The Responsibilities of Citizenship."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Southern disturbance is now off the Southeastern Coast with diminished intensity, and the Southwest one has reached Illinois. The dominant weather factor tone is another great wave of high pressure in the Northwest and extreme West, accompanied by a cold wave which reaches into Iowa and Kansas. At Devil's Lake, N. D., the temperature to-night was 20 degrees below zero.

The cold wave will extend to the eastward and southward during Wednesday and Wednesday night. It will be much colder Thursday in New England and the Middle Atlantic States. It will be warmer Wednesday in the Northwest and warmer Thursday in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the slope region.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be variable shifting to northwest Wednesday night and increasing; on the South Atlantic Coast, variable, becoming northwest, brisk by Thursday.

Steamships departing Wednesday for European ports will have variable winds, becoming northwest and increasing, with colder weather Wednesday night and probably snow.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Rain in south, rain or snow in north portion Wednesday, colder; Thursday fair, much colder; variable winds, becoming northwest Wednesday night and increasing.

New Jersey—Partly cloudy Wednesday, much colder at night, probably rain or snow; Thursday fair, much colder; variable winds, becoming northwest Wednesday night and increasing.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	37	38	4 P. M.	25	48
6 A. M.	38	37	6 P. M.	21	47
9 A. M.	39	41	9 P. M.	16	44
12 M.	37	44	12 P. M.	12	43

This thermometer is 106 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 42; for the corresponding date last year it was 28; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 32.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 38; at 8 P. M. it was 46. Maximum temperature, 48 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 37 degrees at 12:05 A. M. Humidity, 87 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 79 per cent. at 8 P. M.

COMBINING the Hardman Upright with the Hardman Piano-Player has produced the Hardman Autotone Piano—the best piano with an interior player in the world—$750.

The Autotone attachment has also been built within the case of the celebrated Harrington Piano (controlled by this Company)—$550.

Moderate monthly payments.

Hardman, Peck & Co.,

Fifth Ave. & 19th St., New York.

524 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

VOGUE VOGUE Fashion Published Thursdays 10 cts. on newsstands. $4.00 a Year 11 E. 24th St., N. Y.

ATTACHES GOULD PROPERTY.

J. S. Jones Asks $466,000 for Little Kanawha Syndicate Operations.

An attachment for $466,000 against the property in this State of George J. Gould, Joseph Ramsey, Jr., and William E. Guy was granted in the Supreme Court yesterday in favor of John S. Jones, who began suit against the three last Summer to recover from them money paid out for 18,000 acres of coal lands in Southeastern Ohio, and also for sums alleged to be due him in commissions. The purchases were made by Jones for the Little Kanawha syndicate, a blind pool, of which Messrs. Gould, Ramsey, and Guy were managers and trustees. The lands were not accepted by the syndicate, and the defendants replied to Jones's suit with a general denial.

David McClure of 22 William Street is attorney for the plaintiff in this and two subsequent suits, one of which is on the same grounds as the first, but is brought against the defendants as trustees. The other asks for the appointment of a receiver for the syndicate and demands an accounting of its affairs.

The attachment was granted and turned over to the Sheriff on the ground that the defendants are non-residents of the State.

In his application for a receiver and demand for an accounting the plaintiff alleges that the money paid in by himself and other subscribers to the pool was "recklessly squandered on enterprises and railroads that have been abandoned because they would not have been as advantageous to the other railroad systems in which the managers of the pool were interested as was at first supposed." Mr. Jones cites particularly the Zanesville, Marietta and Parkersburg Railroad, a sixty-two-mile line, on which nothing has been done since fifteen miles were graded in 1903.

This road, says Mr. Jones's complaint, "was abandoned because it was not of advantage to the Wabash, though nearly $700,000 was foolishly and recklessly expended."

Mr. Jones further alleges that while he himself and others of the subscribers were called on for 70 per cent. of their subscriptions, certain of the managers of the syndicate have not contributed more than 50 per cent.

G. A. R.'s Chaplain in Chief Ill.

CHAPMAN, Kan., Feb. 13.—The Rev. Father John F. Leary, Chaplain in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, is dangerously ill with pneumonia at his home here.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Dr. James B. Bryan.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 13.—After an hour's illness, the Rev. Dr. James B. Bryan, aged 77 years, and one of the oldest ministers in the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at his home here this morning. He had been an active minister for fifty-eight years and had occupied pulpits in many cities in this State. He was ordained in 1858, after being graduated from Pennington Seminary. He leaves a wife and four children, Mrs. William Chandler of Chicago, Mrs. O. L. Jenkins of this city, William H. Bryan of New York, and Lester Joseph Bryan of Asbury Park.

James J. Bowen.

James J. Bowen, who was for forty years a dockmaster in New York Harbor and was widely known among shipping men, died on Monday at his home, 782 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1843, and came to this country when 20 years old. For many years he had been dockmaster for the John M. Robbins Company of Erie Basin. He had docked in his time 4,000 vessels, including most of the yachts which have contested for the America's Cup. He possessed a ring presented to him by Sir Thomas Lipton. A son and two daughters survive him.

Prof. Waldemar Malmene.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—Prof. Waldemar Malmene, pianist, organist, and composer, died to-day at his home here. He was born in Berlin seventy-three years ago, and studied music at the Royal Institute of Prussia. Later he was admitted to the Conservatory of Music in Paris on the recommendation of Meyerbeer. In St. Louis Prof. Malmene was teacher of vocal music at Washington University for eleven years, and during three seasons directed the Oratorio Society.

William B. Bacon.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—William B. Bacon, formerly a prominent merchant in the China trade, agent for the London banking firm of Baring Brothers, and the father of Robert Bacon, First Assistant Secretary of State, died at his home, in the Jamaica Plain district, to-day. He was 83 years old.

Obituary Notes.

MARY E. HOLMES, founder of the Mary E. Holmes Seminary at West Point, Miss., an industrial school for colored girls, died at her home at Rockford, Ill., yesterday.

Mrs. JULIA H. RYERSON of Montclair, N. J., the wife of William T. Ryerson, died yesterday at the Wellington Hotel in this city in her sixty-eighth year. She is survived by her husband and three children. The funeral services will be private and the burial at Woodlawn.

Dr. FLORENCE DE HART of Jersey City died at Trenton, N. J., on Monday after a brief illness. She was graduated from the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary in 1893, and about three months ago she was appointed medical attendant to the State Home for Girls at Trenton and was at work there when she became ill.

HENRY A. MARTIN, a cotton broker and member of the New York Cotton Exchange, died on Monday at his home, 157 West Seventy-ninth Street. He was born in New Albany, Ind., but had been a cotton broker here since 1864. Mr. Martin resided with his sister, Mrs. J. W. A. Nicholson, wife of the late Rear Admiral Nicholson of the United States Navy.

Mrs. LOTTA S. M. DOBSON, professionally known as one of the Sherlock sisters, lessees of the Town Hall Theatre in Saratoga, died of heart disease at her Clinton Street residence in that place yesterday. The Sherlock sisters, including Mrs. A. G. Sherlock, conducted the Saratoga theatre before it was burned by the Arcade fire in 1902.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

$10x1,000=$10,000

What Will $10. Do?

Let us send you instances of "mild winter" suffering. Annual membership in A. I. C. P. will enable you to help needy families every day in the year. Mail checks to-day to ROBERT SHAW MINTURN, Treasurer, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

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I am quite satisfied that my numerous patrons, friends and the public at large will be pleased with the luxurious accommodations I am able to offer them.

A cordial invitation to inspect my new establishment is herewith extended to all.

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With so much more space (*my present place of business is exactly six times as large as the old*) I have added, besides the well established

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A Manicure Parlor

and

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It is needless to say that after a whole year's time of constant preparation I have everything on a scale of elegance and comfort such as the best people of this city are accustomed to.

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36-37 STREETS, OPPOSITE TIFFANY'S

Some advertisers advertise once a month in a weekly.

The only way to use a weekly is as a weekly every week. Once national advertisers were in the habit of using the daily once a week. Now they use the daily every day. In the same way they are beginning to understand that the best way to use a weekly is not once a month but every week.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST is a weekly which reaches every week over seven hundred thousand copies.

The life of the average man or woman is repeated every week rather than every month. The impulse is to buy goods every seven days rather than every thirty days. That is why the weekly is the logical medium for the logical advertiser who desires a logical market.

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Contain nothing injurious. Relieve bronchial irritation. Cure sore throat. In boxes only.

TIME LIMIT ON RAILROADS.

Hitchcock Acts Against the Columbia Valley Company.

VANCOUVER, Washington, Feb. 13.—It appears that the United States Government is taking a hand in the contention between the Harriman and Hill railroads over the right of way down the north bank of the Columbia River.

The Secretary of the Interior has directed the register and receiver of the Vancouver Land Office to call on the Columbia Valley Railroad Company to show why its right of way over public land should not be forfeited for failure to construct a road within the time limited by law.

The Columbia Valley Company in 1889 filed papers under an act of Congress of March 3, 1875, which gave it a right of way over all the lands then a part of the public domain. The law provides, however, that any company claiming benefit under this act must construct a line within five years.

BARRETT PRIZE COMPETITION.

Columbia Essayists Will Write on Our Relations with Latin America.

In the competition for the Barrett Prizes among students of Columbia University this year the competitions will deal with the relations of the United States with Latin America.

To give a wider scope to the essays which will be offered in this competition, Minister Barrett suggests in a letter to President Nicholas Murray Butler that the subject be divided into political and economic treatment for one head and historical for the other.

Without Extra Charge.

Marriage and Death Notices

inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following named morning newspapers.

Boston Globe, Buffalo Courier, Cincinnati Enquirer, Chicago Record-Herald, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Minneapolis Tribune, Phila. Public Ledger, Pittsburg Dispatch, Providence Journal, Rochester Herald, St. Louis Republic, St. Paul Pioneer Press, Syracuse Post-Standard, Washington Post.

MARRIED.

HISS—DOW.—On Tuesday, Feb. 13, at 98 Remsen St., Brooklyn, by the Rev. Richard W. Dow, assisted by the Rev. H. P. Dewey, Caroline, daughter of Abbot L. Dow and the late Cornelia S. Herriman Dow, and Dr. Philip Hanson Hiss, Jr.

DIED.

ACHELIS.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Feb. 13, Emmy Boeckler, beloved wife of John Achelis. Funeral private.

BARTON.—In Providence, R. I., Feb. 11, William Barton, in his 40th year.

BRYAN.—At Plainfield, N. J., Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1906, Rev. James R. Bryan, D. D., aged 77 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

EISEMAN.—Therese, relict of the late Mayer Eiseman, in the 86th year of her age.
Funeral from the residence of her son, Samuel Eiseman, 41 West 89th St., on Thursday, at 9 A. M.

FELLOWS.—On Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1906, at the residence of his granddaughter, Mrs. Theodorus Bailey, 122 West 78th St., Charles H. Fellows, in the 91st year of his age.
Funeral private.

FOWLER.—Suddenly, on Feb. 10, 1906, on steamship Republic, at Genoa, Italy, Anderson Fowler of New York, in the 64th year of his age.
Funeral notice hereafter.

FRAZIER.—At the Lincoln Hospital, on Feb. 12, Maria Frazier, (colored,) after fifty years of faithful service in the families of Mrs. McKim and Mrs. Steward.

HALSTEAD.—On Feb. 11, Hortense Dufourcq, wife of Robert H. Halstead and daughter of the late Leonce F. and Hortense L. Dufourcq.
Services at 62 West 84th St. on Wednesday, Feb. 14, at 11 A. M.
Philadelphia papers please copy.

HARRIS.—In East Providence, R. I., on the 11th inst., Adeline T. Harris, daughter of the late Benoni and Adeline (Harris) Harris, in her 75th year.

HAYNE.—Sunday, Feb. 11, 1906, Jacob W. Hayne, in his 76th year.
Funeral services at his late residence at Goshen, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 14, at 2 P. M.

MOKE.—At London, England, on Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1906, Margaret Moke, widow of George Moke and daughter of the late Adam Norrie of New York, in her 78th year.

MULLEN.—On Feb. 12, 1906, Mary, beloved wife of Michael Mullen, in the 60th year of her age.
Funeral from chapel, 241 and 243 West 23d St., (Frank E. Campbell Co.,) on Wednesday afternoon, 2 o'clock. Interment Calvary.

NORDSIEK.—On Feb. 12, 1906, Margarethe Nordsiek, nee Luers, beloved wife of Frank C. Nordsiek.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 156 West 105th St., New York, Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 14, 1906, at 4:30 o'clock. Interment Thursday at Woodlawn Cemetery.

ROGERS.—Dr. Pennock Browning Rogers, interne at Manhattan Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital, New York City, Sunday, Feb. 11, 1906, at 2 P. M., son of Gen. William P. Rogers

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A copy of our *1906 edition "Statistical Tables" (pocket size)*, should be had by every financial institution and investor. The Railroad Department covers mileage, capitalization, earnings, dividends and fixed charges, with range of prices for 1905. Similar data is given, covering Street Railway, Gas, Electric Light and Industrial Companies. The booklets are distributed gratuitously.
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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Rates, 4@4½ Per Cent.

Copper and Hill Shares Market Features—Export Records.

Interest in yesterday's stock market was confined in large measure to the movements in the copper shares and the Hill issues, two groups of securities which have often figured in similar rôles on days when the rest of the market hung back. On a repetition of the new familiar reports concerning these groups there occurred sharp advances, but, perhaps, as a result of Wall Street's familiarity with such demonstrations, the trading as a whole was very little influenced by the changes in these particular shares. The rest of the market was one, in the main, of individual movements, bearing little relation to the day's news. Consolidated Gas, American Sugar, the traction shares, and one or more additional stocks made up the list of those issues which exhibited some little strength and closed the day with advances. Union Pacific, to which much attention was devoted, owing to the understanding that the Directors meet to-day to take action upon the dividend for the coming half year, rose smartly at the opening, but fell back little by little until at the end of the day it rested unchanged from the closing price on Saturday. There is a clear division of opinion as to the rate which the Directors will determine upon, although Wall Street has sifted the various possibilities down to a declaration of 3 per cent., this placing the stock on a 6 per cent. basis, or of 2½ per cent., the present rate, with an extra dividend of 1 per cent. Dismissing the matter of the company's accumulations as a result of its sales of stocks received by dissolution of the Northern Securities Company, either of the two declarations mentioned would seem to have been fairly discounted in the present price of the stock. Reading again displayed such firmness as to lead those optimistically inclined to look for a favorable outcome of the conference this week between the representatives of the mine workers and the mine owners. The sensational advance in Anaconda Copper, coupled with a sharp rise in Amalgamated Copper, was accompanied by advices from Butte that official announcement had been made in that place of the settlement of the long-standing litigation with the Heinze interests, but up to the close of business these advices had not been confirmed here.

Two matters of exceptional interest to the financial markets yesterday were the further announcements concerning impending bond issues of large amounts and the rise in time money to a 5 per cent. rate for all periods. The official announcement of the creation of a $100,000,000 bond issue by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, following a similar announcement of the creation of the $200,000,000 issue by the Southern Railway Company last week, along with the knowledge that other railroads, including the Louisville and Nashville, are preparing to create bond issues, has impressed Wall Street with the fact that the manufacture of bonds is going on apace, and this in spite of the fact that the money market is unusually low, surplus reserves of our banks having fallen well below any figure touched at this season within the last twenty years and more. This position of the money market was well reflected yesterday in the advance in time money rates to a point well above that obtaining at the close of last week. Money was put out in some quantity for the six months' period at 5 per cent., a fact which does not make overinviting offers of bonds yielding less than this in interest at this time. The situation in regard to money was further pressed home yesterday by the announcement of the engagement of some $750,000 of gold for shipment to Argentina. Publication of the figures concerning the country's agricultural exports in January discloses the fact that three records were made by that month. The total value of agricultural exports, $30,599,000, breaks the record for January exports, being some $11,000,000 greater than the figures of January, 1901, the previous high point. Exports of grain and corn also established new figures, while the total for the seven months of the present fiscal year exceeds by over $25,000,000 any previous similar period in the country's history. Reports of a settlement of Moroccan matters in dispute came from London after the close of business.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.
American Chicle Co. common stock.
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.
ANNUAL MEETINGS.
Central Stamping Co.
Kingston & Pembroke Railroad.
Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Co
New York Fire Insurance Co.
New York & New Jersey Railroad.
Peoria & Eastern Railroad.
United States Casualty Co.
Woodhaven Water Supply Co.
SPECIAL MEETING.
W. H. Hays Co.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $13,238,613, compared with $14,449,640 in the preceding week and $9,327,214 in the corresponding week last year. From Jan. 1 the exports aggregated $77,351,144, against $58,096,229 in the corresponding period last year.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—Trading today was the dullest for some time, traders being disinclined to extend their lines, owing to the narrowness of the market. Some strength was displayed in the early dealings, but with dullness came lower prices for nearly all of the active leaders, including Cambria Steel, Lehigh Valley, &c. Some of the inactive stocks, like Tonopah Mining, American Railways, Bell Telephone, and West Jersey and Seashore, advanced sharply on light trading.

Total sales, 29,590 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	Alliance Ins.	21	20½	20½
400	Amal Copper	118⅛	117¼	118
130	American Cement	6½	6½	6½
122	American Rys.	53¼	53¼	53¼
2	American Gas	102	102	102
50	Bell Telephone	63	63	63
300	Brooklyn R. T.	86⅜	84⅜	86
10	Cambria Iron	50½	50½	50½
3,967	Cambria Steel	37	36⅜	36⅜
200	Con. Trac., N. J.	82½	82	82½
50	Easton Con. Electric	20	20	20
105	Elec. Co. of Am.	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
55	Elec. Storage B.	81½	81	81
400	Erie	46⅝	46	46
437	Gen. Asphalt pf.	48	45¼	45½
10	Highlander M. & M.	2	2	2
200	Int. Smokeless P.	32½	32	32
50	Keystone Tel.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
25	Lake Sup. Corp.	20¾	20¾	20¾
205	Lehigh Val. R. R.	76⅛	75¾	76¼
105	Lehigh Nav. tr. ctfs.	113½	113⅜	113½
210	Lit. Bros.	16	16	16
150	Manuf. Rubber	¾	¾	¾
350	Marsden	2⅜	2 9-16	2⅜
100	N. Y., Ont. & West	53	53	53
501	Penn. R. R.	70⅝	70 7-16	70½
1,725	Phila. Co.	53¼	53	53⅛
2,100	Phila. Electric	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞
300	Phila. R. T.	32½	32¼	32½
63	Phila. Traction	101¼	101⅛	101¼
330	Railway Co. Gen.	7⅛	7	7⅛
7,080	Reading	71 3-16	70 5-16	70½
205	Reading 1st pf.	47⅜	47	47⅜
1	Reading 2d pf.	50	50	50
300	Southern R. R.	40½	40¼	40¼
200	Susq. Steel	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,775	Tonopah Mining	18½	18	18½
220	Union Traction	63¾	63½	63¾
329	United Gas Imp.	98	98	98
5,040	U. S. Steel	44⅜	43⅞	43⅞
365	Warwick Steel	6⅞	6 9-16	6⅝
133	West J. & S. R. R.	70⅛	69¾	70⅛

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 4@4½ per cent., closing at 4 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 4 per cent.

Time money, 4¾@5 per cent. for all periods from sixty days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $209,285,196; balances, $6,417,572. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $104,247.

Sterling exchange was easier. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.8350 for sixty days, $4.8690 for demand, and $4.8760 for cables. Commercial bills were quoted at $4.83@$4.84.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.15⅞ and 5.16½; reichsmarks, 94 7-16 and 95; guilders, 40 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10@12½c discount. Chicago—35c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7c; telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—15@25c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Money was in slightly easier demand in the market to-day, and the supplies were rather increased. Discounts were little affected. The Bank of England is believed to have secured the bulk of the available bar gold.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was more cheerful on the better Moroccan prospects, and trading was moderately active, though the dealings were unimportant. Consols improved on easier money. Home rails were a shade harder.

Americans were quietly firm pending the receipt of New York's opening prices. Norfolk and Western and Union Pacific were strong. Prices seesawed during the last hour, and the market closed dull, with prices below the best quotations of the day. Anaconda was buoyant on New York buying orders.

Foreigners were cheerful on Paris support. Peruvians were buoyant.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 102⅞.

Bar silver quiet at 30 9-16d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 21.15; Lisbon, 4.50.

Bullion amounting to £43,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Chge.
Consols, money	90½	..	..	+1-16
Consols, account	90 11-16	..	..	+ ⅛
Anaconda	15¼	302¼	287½	+14¾
Atchison	94½	92	91¾	+ ⅛
Can. Pacific	179½	174⅝	174¼	+ ½
St. Paul	180	184	184⅛	— ¾
Erie	47⅜	46⅝	46	+ ⅝
Erie 1st pf.	81	78⅞	..	....
Illinois Central	181¼	176½	..	....
Louis. & Nash.	154	150¼	149⅞	+ ⅜
N. Y. Central	154½	150⅝	150¼	+ ½
Pennsylvania	72¼	140½	141½	— 1
Reading	72⅝	141¼	140⅝	+ ⅝
Southern Pacific	69⅝	67⅞	67⅜	+ ⅛
Union Pacific	160⅜	156⅜	155¼	+ 1⅛
U. S. Steel	45⅞	44½	44⅝	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	112¼	109¼	109½	— ¼

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was inactive, but prices were firm on the improved advices from Algeciras.

Russian imperial fours were quoted at 84.30 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 494.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 40c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 16c for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—Prices at the opening of the Boerse to-day were firmer and business was quiet.

Later trading was very quiet.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 50½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird	1 10 0	Esperanza	4 9 6
Tomboy	1 7 6	Dolores	2 0 0
El Oro	1 7 6	Stratt. Indep.	0 7 0

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 9-16d per ounce and in New York at 66⅜c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 51c.

On the Stock Exchange, 100 shares of Alice sold at 3.75, and 200 Iron Silver at 5.00.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 Alice sold at 3.85, 300 Andes at .18, 300 Caledonia at .45, 3,000 Comstock at .09, 2,000 Comstock bond at .15½@.16, 500 Gold Dollar at .10, 300 Hale and Norcross at .88, 1,000 Indiana Tonopah at .03, 100 Iron Silver at 5.00, 1,000 Isabella at .29@.30, 300 Jim Butler at .95, 200 Little Chief at .09, 1,500 May Queen at .30, 100 Ophir at 6.00, and 200 Red Top at 1.95.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
90	Allis-Chalmers.	24	24	24	24
56,410	Amal. Copper.	117	118¼	116¾	116⅞
900	Am. Car & Fy.	44½	46	44⅞	46
140	Am. Ice	45⅜	45⅜	45	45
530	Am. Locom.	75	75¼	74⅜	74¾
2,250	Am. Smelting.	165½	166	164¼	164⅜
3,540	Am. Sugar	145½	147¼	145½	146½
180	A., T. & S. F.	92¼	92¼	91⅜	91¾
410	Balt. & Ohio.	114¼	114¼	113⅜	113⅞
6,570	Brook. Rap. T.	84⅞	86½	84¼	85¾
80	Can. Pacific	174½	174½	174⅜	174⅝
30	Cent. Leather.	46	46	45¾	45¾
60	Ches. & Ohio.	58⅝	58⅝	58⅜	58⅜
140	Chi. Gt. West.	21⅞	21⅞	21¾	21⅞
2,550	C., M. & St. P.	184¾	184⅞	183⅜	184
2,510	Col. Fuel & I.	75	75	71¾	71⅞
20	Dist. Securities	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
4,520	Erie	46¾	46⅞	45⅞	46
100	Louis. & Nash.	150¼	150¼	149⅜	150
280	Met. Street	120½	122½	120½	121¼
20	Met. Securities.	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜
10	Mex. Central.	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	25¼
350	Mo. Pacific	101⅜	102¼	101⅜	101½
40	Nat. Lead	85½	85½	84⅞	85
1,430	N. Y. Central.	150⅜	152½	150¼	151⅜
90	N.Y., O. & W.	52⅜	53	52⅜	52⅞
10	Pacific Mail	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
1,420	Pennsylvania.	141⅜	141⅝	140⅜	140⅞
70	People's Gas.	100¼	100⅜	100	100⅜
60	Pr. Steel Car.	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼
10	Ry. St'l Spring	60	60	60	60
19,720	Reading	141⅜	142⅝	140¾	141¼
60	Rep. Steel	34⅜	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛
270	Rock Island	27¼	27¼	26½	26½
720	Southern Pac.	68⅛	68⅝	67⅝	67⅝
2,980	Southern Ry.	40⅝	40¾	40	40⅛
10	Tenn. C. & I.	155	155	155	155
20	Texas Pacific.	35⅝	35⅝	35⅜	35⅜
12,500	Union Pacific.	156⅜	156⅝	155	155⅜
11,980	U. S. Steel.	44⅞	44⅞	43¾	44
3,040	U. S. Steel pf.	109½	109½	108⅝	109¼
60	Va.-Car.Chem.	50⅛	51½	50⅜	51½
70	Wabash	24¼	24½	24	24
40	Wabash pf.	47	47⅜	47	47⅛

137,140.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—New York exchange was 35c. premium. Time and call loans 4¾ @ 5½ per cent.

Kansas City Light held its own to-day in face of the dullness that marked the local stock market. This issue maintained its opening price around 66 the greater part of the day. Biscuit was strong and after opening at 69½ advanced to 70½. Later in the day it receded a fraction. Pneumatic Tool, Diamond Match, and Swift and Company issues were firm. List:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	American Shipbuilding.	57¾	57½	57½
10	Chicago Edison	164	164	164
60	Chicago Pneu. Tool.	62	61½	61½
200	Chicago Auditorium.	16	16	16
5	Chicago Telephone	137	137	137
350	Chicago & Oak Park L.	6¾	6½	6½
720	Diamond Match	144½	141½	142
90	Illinois Brick	68¾	68¾	68¾
315	Kansas City Light.	66	65¼	65¼
50	Masonic Temple	47	47	47
100	Metropolitan L	27½	27½	27½
219	Metropolitan L pf.	70	70	70
408	National Biscuit	70⅜	69½	69⅝
104	National Biscuit pf.	118	117½	118
35	Northwestern Elevated.	28	28	28
30	South Side L.	95	95	95
5	Street's pf	100	100	100
421	Swift & Co.	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
210	Box Board	2½	2⅝	2⅝
415	Box Board pf.	15½	15	15
29	West Chicago	45	45	45

Executor — Trustee
Chartered 1822.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
Branch, 475 Fifth Avenue,
New York.
Administrator — Guardian

The Dow, Jones & Co. news ticker and bulletins published yesterday the first and the full details of the settlement of the famous Amalgamated-Heinze copper war.
Investors may read it in The Wall Street Journal.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET.
WEDNESDAY, FEB'Y 14th
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
BY ORDER OF ABRAHAM GRUBER, ESQ., TRUSTEE.
21,250 shs. Manassas Gap Copper Mines, Incp.
4 shs. Louisville Horse Show Ass'n.
2 shs. N. Y. Estimating Engineering & Contracting Co.
400 shs. Hadden Rodee Co.
5 shs. Goodrich Realty Co. pfd.
200 shs. Frank Siddall Soap Co.
10,000 shs. Creighton Gold Mining & Milling Co.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
11 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN
25 shs. Jefferson Bank.
20 shs. Continental Insurance Co.
8 shs. H. & H. Reiners, Brooklyn, N. Y.
$1,500 Computing Scale Co. 1st 6s, 1921.
20 shs. People's Trust Co. of B'klyn.
10 shs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co.
75 shs. Brooklyn District Telegraph Co.
37 shs. Kings County Elec. Light & Power Co.
100 shs. Otis Elevator Co. pfd.
25 shs. Long Island Loan & Trust Co.
10 shs. United States Trust Co.
48 shs. Adams Express Co.
60 shs. American Express Co.
13 shs. New York & New Jersey Telephone Co.
$5,000 Old Dominion Steamship Co. 5s, 1913.
200 shs. Lou., Henderson & St. Louis R. R. pfd.
$10,000 U. S. Brick (Reading, Pa.,) 6 p. c. Coll. Trust Bds., 2005.
$500 Durland Co. 2d Mtge. 5s, 1925.
500 shs. Chrysolite Silver Mining Co.
10 shs. United States Trust Co.
2 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
100 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
30 shs. Brooklyn Warehouse & Storage Co.
10 shs. United States Trust Co.
10 shs. Passaic Prints Works Co.
$350 Minnesota Water Works Co. of St. Paul, Minn., 4½ p. c. Bds., 1917.
5 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.
100 shs. Consolidated Rubber Tire Co. pfd.
$1,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Man. Ry. Con. Mtg. 6 p. c. Bond, 1933.
75 shs. Pacific Bank.
20 shs. Oppenheimer Institute pfd.
25 shs. United Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Mutual Alliance Trust Co.
25 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
62 shs. Eppens, Smith & Wiemann Co.
$25,000 Texas Pacific R. R. 2d Income 5s.
10 shs. United States Trust Co.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE CONSOLIDATED First and Collateral Trust Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company.—Notice is hereby given that the Title Guaranty and Trust Company of Scranton, Penna., having resigned as Trustee, the undersigned Company has, pursuant to Article Seventeenth of the Mortgage, designated and appointed the Scranton Trust Company of Scranton, Pennsylvania, as Trustee to fill the vacancy.
THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND COKE COMPANY.
By A. G. EDWARDS, Secretary.
Philadelphia, February 5th, 1906.

DECISION ON BAY SHORE.

Burr Interests Lose in the Litigation Over Virginia Line.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 13.—In the Bay Shore Railroad receivership litigation in the United States Court to-day Judge Waddill dismissed all issues raised by Burr, Brown & Lloyd of Philadelphia, competing for the purchase of the road with Edward B. Smith & Co. of Philadelphia.

Judge Waddill said the position taken by the Atlantic Trust and Deposit Company in first asking the court to issue receivers' certificates and go ahead with the completion of the road by additional receivership expenditures, and then trying to hold up these debts, raises the question as to whether the court should not remove the trustee at once.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930.	103¼	103½	I. S. P. pf.	80	85
2s, c., 1930.	103½	103½	Iowa Cent.	33½	34
3s, r., 1918.	102½	103¼	Jol. & Chi.	..	..
3s, c., 1918.	102½	103¼	Kan. & M.	55	57
4s, r., 1925.	102¼	..	K. & D. M.	13	15
4s, r., 1907.	103¼	104	K. & D. M. pf.	..	..
4s, c., 1907.	103¼	104	Lacl. Gas. pf.	45	50
4s, r., 1925.	129½	130¼	Lacl. G. pf.	95	105
4s, c., 1925.	129½	130½	L. E. & W.	38	40
D. C. 3-65s.	116	..	L. E. & W. pf.	88	92
Philippine 4s.	108½	110	Long Island.	74	78
Adams Exp.	245	255	Man. Beach.	10	13
Am. & Eur.	240	..	Md. C. pf.	110	..
Alle. & W.	145	..	Mich. Cent.	140	148
A. A. C. pf.	95	99¼	M. & St. L.	77¼	78½
A. B. S. pf.	83	86	N. C. & St. L.	143	147
Am. Coal.	170	195	N. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	117½	118½
A. C. O. pf.	92	94½	N. Y. D. Co.	42½	49
Am. D. Tel.	37	42	N. Y. D. Co. pf.	83	85
Am. Exp.	235	244	N. Y. & N.	155	157
Am. L. Co.	24½	25½	N. & W. pf.	91	93
A. L. Co. pf.	46¼	49	Ont. Mining.	2¼	2⅝
Am. Loc. pf.	116½	117½	Pac. Coast.	120	120½
Am. M. Co. ctfs.	5	6	P. C. 1st pf.	103	108
Am. Snuff.	220	225	P. C. 2d pf.	117	120
Am. Sn. pf.	105	110	Peo. & E.	40	43
Am. St. Fd.	12⅞	13	Pitts. C. pf.	56	58
A. S. R. pf.	139	140	P., C. & St. L.	81	85
Am. W. Co. pf.	109	109½	P., C. & St. L. pf.	105	107
Ann Arbor.	32	37	P., Ft. W. & C.	181	..
Ann A. pf.	72	80	P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	178	..
A. M. 1st pf.	108	110	Pullman Co.	240	245
B. A. L. pf.	106	..	Quicksilver.	1¼	2
B. Up. Gas.	173	180	Quicksil'r pf.	3	4½
Brunswick City.	17½	18½	R. R. Sec. I. C. stk. ctfs.	96½	97
B., R. & P.	148	153	Rdg. 2d pf.	99¾	100¼
B., R. & P. pf.	150	200	Rens. & Sar.	208	..
B. & S. pf.	82	88	R., W. & O.	135	137½
Buff. & Susq.	57¼	57½	Rutland pf.	50	65
Canada Southern.	68½	69	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	66	71
C. R. R. of N. J.	223	225	St. L. & S. F., C. & E.	..	..
C. & S. A. Tel.	135	138	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. 1st pf. ctf.	128	135
Chi. & Alt.	32	33	St. S. S. & I. pf.	108	125
C., B. & Q.	200	..	So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	98	100
C. & E. Ill. pf.	132	140	Texas Cent.	50	..
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	79¼	80	Tex. C. pf.	90	..
Chi. G. W. deb.	85⅞	87	Third Av.	135	136
C., L. & L. pf.	70	90	T., P. & W.	17	20½
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	117	120	T. R. & L.	34½	35
C., L. & W. pf.	95	95	T., St. L. & W. pf.	57	57¾
C., L. & W. pf.	105	117	U. R. & E.	13¼	14
Cleve. & P.	180	..	U. R. & E. pf.	81¼	82
Cleve. & P. sp.	104½	..	U. R. I. pf.	91	93
C. F. & I. pf.	102	108	U. S. Exp.	122	135
Consol. C.	85	110	U. S. Leath.	12½	14¼
Corn P. Co.	18¼	18¾	U. S. L. pf.	115	119
C. P. Co. pf.	58⅛	59	U. S. R. & Imp.	87½	89⅜
Del. & Hud.	..	214½	U. R. & R. Ref.	25	27
D., L. & W.	460	475	U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	67	69
D. & R. G. pf.	88½	90	Vand. R. R.	83	95
D. M. & Ft. D.	21	24	V. I. & C.	52¾	54
Det. S. cts.	9½	11	Vulcan Det.	12	13
Det. So. pf.	33	37	W. F. Exp.	235	248
East. Kod.	170	..	Westinghouse 1st pf.	180	185
Elec. S. B.	80	84	W. & L. E.	20½	21½
Ev. & T. H. pf.	75	80			
E. & T. H. pf.	85	95			
Ft. W. & D. City.	73½	..			
Gen. Ch. Co. pf.	80	85			
Gen. Ch. Co. pf.	106	107			
G. & S. T.	120	..			
H. B. Claflin.	110	125			
Hav. E. Ry.	36	37½			
H. E. R. pf.	80	83			
Hock. Val.	..	110½			
Hock. V. pf.	93½	95½			
Homestake.	80½	82½			
Ill. C. I.	103½	..			
Int. Power.	70	75			
Int. S. P.	34½	35			

Houston & Texas Central Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Notice of Bonds Drawn for Payment

The Houst & Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederic P. Olcott, the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company's Consolidated Mortgage bonds, secured by such Indenture, to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said trust indenture to purchase and retire 210 of such bonds, and, it having been found that such bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provisions of such trust indenture, bonds secured thereby bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.

The distinguishing numbers of the bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:

17	487	1018	1496	2103	2591	3065	3623
53	502	1023	1502	2105	2616	3073	3628
67	525	1093	1506	2106	2621	3075	3633
89	534	1095	1530	2107	2632	3081	3643
103	551	1103	1542	2112	2636	3082	3649
112	573	1148	1563	2122	2649	3083	3658
121	638	1151	1570	2137	2655	3087	3684
128	675	1157	1571	2239	2673	3100	3693
132	676	1174	1574	2264	2679	3107	3695
134	707	1205	1630	2267	2685	3140	3765
147	731	1225	1634	2280	2693	3141	3768
200	744	1233	1650	2316	2706	3145	3802
209	762	1241	1604	2350	2735	3172	3809
234	763	1253	1718	2357	2845	3204	3810
236	809	1285	1728	2368	2850	3211	3836
262	810	1300	1737	2383	2853	3225	3837
288	822	1320	1753	2392	2882	3240	3858
303	829	1358	1766	2408	2922	3270	3870
379	839	1360	1768	2414	2932	3301	3876
389	857	1304	1791	2436	2962	3353	3896
396	873	1401	1835	2439	2992	3358	3899
405	874	1402	1968	2497	3001	3363	
407	896	1405	1977	2499	3003	3381	
417	897	1406	1992	2514	3005	3394	
448	910	1411	2008	2532	3013	3443	
473	933	1421	2051	2568	3014	3449	
481	1006	1455	2079	2590	3052	3491	

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The bonds bearing such distinguishing numbers will be paid for at the rate above mentioned, viz.: 110 per centum and accrued interest upon presentation thereof, with all unmatured coupons attached thereto at the office of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, 120 Broadway, New York City.

The bonds so drawn will cease to bear interest from and after sixty days'

SECOND AVE. R. R.

Cons. Gold 5s, due 1948

Price to Net

4¼%

Followed by $1,862,000 stock, on which dividends of 9 per cent. are guaranteed.

PROCTER & BORDEN,

Equitable Building. Tel. 6401 Cort.

WE OFFER $50,000 Missouri-Edison Electric Co. of St. Louis First Consol. Mortgage 5% Bonds. Prior lien to $10,000,000 Union Electric Light and Power Fives of St. Louis. Companies controlled by North American Company. Price on application.

Clark, Grannis & Lawrence,

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 10 Wall St. 24 Ex. Place, Boston.

Dick & Robinson

BANKERS

New York. Philadelphia.

John Harsen Rhoades, Jr. I. Richmond Hoxie

RHOADES & COMPANY

Members New York Stock Exchange

Stocks—Bonds

7 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Kraus Bros. & Co.

Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.

24 BROAD ST. (Tel. 1904 Cortlandt.)

DIRECT PRIVATE WIRE TO PITTSBURG STOCK EXCHANGE.

Scully, Painter & Beech,

30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK. PEOPLE'S BUILDING, PITTSBURG, PA. Members Principal Stock Exchanges and Chicago Board of Trade. Telephone 6468-6469—Broad.

High-Grade Investment Securities.

G. W. Walker & Co.

BANKERS

Telephone No. 3945 Broad. 25 Broad St., New York.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO

66 BROADWAY.

5TH AVE. & 34TH STREET.

100 WEST 125TH STREET.

THIRD AVE. & 148TH ST.

Letters of Credit Issued Foreign Drafts and Travelers' Checks Sold. Money Cabled or Telegraphed to all parts of the world.

CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st V.-P.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d V.-P.
JULIAN M. GERARD, 3d V.-P.
B. L. ALLEN, 4th V.-P.
FRED'K GORE KING, Sec'y & Treas.
J. McLEAN WALTON, Asst. Sec'y.
HARRIS A. DUNN, Asst. Treasurer.

TRUST DEPARTMENT.

WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.
H. M. DE LANOIE, Asst. Trust Officer.

Harlem Branch: W. F. LEWIS, Mgr. Bronx Branch: JOHN BAMBEY, Mgr.

Safe Deposit Vaults at all Offices.

This Company keeps on hand for sale to its depositors first-class real estate mortgages which have been recorded prior to July 1, 1905.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA.

CHARTERED 1836.

Capital and Surplus, $10,000,000

E. B. MORRIS, President.
W. N. ELY, First Vice President.
A. A. JACKSON, Second Vice President.
C. J. RHOADS, 3d Vice Pres. & Treasurer.
EDWARD S. PAGE, Secretary.
GEO. TUCKER BISPHAM, Solicitor.
HENRY B. COZZENS, Jr.
JOHN STORY JENKS, Jr.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J. Capital, Surplus and Profits, $3,200,000.00.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13.—United Railways income bonds on heavy trading again to-day advanced to 74¼ and closed strong at 74, the last sales being blocks of fives and tens. The common stock trust certificates touched 19¼ and then sagged to 18¾.

The leaders in the bull movement of the stock are unloading, notwithstanding the predictions of Eva Fay, the mind reader, who predicted a sale of the properties to be announced to-day. Seaboard common was in good demand, selling up to 30¾, an advance of ⅛. The offerings were limited. Cotton Duck preferred was strong, but the common dropped back to 14½.

The market closed strong and fairly active. Shares, 46,808; bonds, $251,800.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$800	A. C. L. of Conn. 4s, ctfs. 5-20	94½	94½	94½
4,000	Car. Central 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼
18,000	Ga. Mid. 5s	112	111¾	112
1,000	Ga., C. & N. 5s	111	111	111
2,000	Md. & Penn. inc	69¾	69⅝	69⅝
2,000	Balt. C. Pass. 5s	105½	105½	105½
13,000	Norf. Ry. & L. 5s	100⅛	100¼	100¼
14,000	United Rys. 4s	94⅜	94⅜	94½
150,000	United Rys. inc	74¼	73¾	74
5,000	United Rys. ctfs	73	73	73
4,000	Balt. Brick 5s	86¼	86¼	86½
2,000	Con. Gas 5s	113	112¾	112¾
1,000	Breweries 4s	63¾	63¾	63¾
3,000	Cotton Duck 5s	88¾	88¾	88¾

STOCKS.

830	Seaboard common	30¾	30¼	30¾
1,050	United Rys.	18⅝	18¼	18⅝
1,445	United Rys. ctfs.	19¼	18⅜	18¾
35	Citizens' Bank	28¼	28¼	28¼
5	Fidelity Trust	215	215	215
10	Ala. Coal & I. pf.	95	95	95
203	Breweries	9	8¾	9
200	Con. Cotton Duck	14½	14½	14¼
500	Con. Cot. D. pf.	38¾	38	38⅛
10	Canton Co.	93	93	93
20	Houston Oil	12	12	12
800	Houston Oil pf.	47¼	47¼	47¼

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

During Sunday and Monday, bullish enthusiasm for "coppers" surpassed all previous limits. In the corridors of the up-town hotels, and in all the places where stock market followers foregather between sessions, one could scarcely hear anything else. On Saturday evening the Montana Society had dined. Friends of the men from Butte found them on Sunday so bullish that they could hardly stand it. On Monday they became impatient and began to buy Amalgamated Copper and Anaconda in London. It was their buying largely that caused those stocks to advance sharply on the other side. While this was going on the richness of the vein discovered on the Anaconda's "2,400-foot level" increased hourly on telegrams from Butte, and the strike doubtless would have become virgin copper ready formed by nature into ingots, all stamped and awaiting shipment, if there had not been another theme on which to dilate, namely, the long-impending "settlement." The crowd from Butte evidently expected the rise in "coppers" on the other side to continue here yesterday, and felt disappointed on the whole with the behavior of the stocks in this market.

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Amalgamated Copper, which had been quoted as high as 119⅛ in London, opened here on heavy trading at 117½ to 118, and then reacted to 116½. It ran up again, touching 118¼, and reacted again, closing at 116⅞. Anaconda, which had touched 300 in London, the high-record price, sold here at 300 on the opening, and subsequently reacted to 293. It closed at 294. The high opening in both stocks apparently invited some very heavy profit taking. Brokers reported from the floor that the buying of Amalgamated looked better than the selling, but, nevertheless, the languid response the stock made to the definite announcement late in the afternoon of a "settlement" was rather discouraging to its enthusiastic bull following. Many traders had been selling Amalgamated short around 116, with stop-loss orders at 117, on the theory that if the stock touched 117 after days and days of enormous trading just below that price, it would be likely to reach 120 in a hurry. They had not counted upon an advance of 4½ points in London during a holiday. A good deal of the buying on the opening here yesterday morning represented the execution of stop-loss orders. It was not the kind of movement, however, that traders had been looking for, and was perhaps less effective than if it had occurred naturally in this market. Wall Street is suspicious of London manipulation.

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Mr. Barron of Boston will be too modest, of course, to take unto himself the credit which to him belongs, but if the copper war on Butte Hill is really settled for good and all it was Barron who did it—with glory for all and dishonor for none. It was he, also, who discovered to the world the miraculous Anaconda strike.

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If the "copper settlement" provides only for the transfer of the disputed claims to a third company and involves no change of physical relations between the Amalgamated and United Companies, each to pursue its business unmolested, the market position of Amalgamated Copper stock is more a matter of conjecture than it was before. The enormous trading week before last within a range of 2 per cent., one house buying 135,000 shares in a single Stock Exchange session, was believed afterward to have represented the transfer of a very large interest through the open market. The inference was that the transaction foreshadowed a change in the status of the stock. If there is to be no such change, if Amalgamated Copper is still to be what it is, or has been, without the Heinze litigation, what theory shall be advanced to explain the apparent sifting of large amounts of the stock in the open market? It is clear that some group of interests is standing under. If there has been a considerable distribution of the stock to the public it does not show in the usual manner. The impression of good observers is that the holdings of the stock have become somewhat concentrated, presumably in new hands.

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"The market," one hopeful commentator asserts, "is in the hands of its friends."

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The crowding of new bond issues upon the present money market is very dubiously regarded in some highly conservative quarters. There are more to come. Bullish commentators argue that the bringing out of these bonds testifies to the confidence with which the underwriting bankers regard the situation. They argue also that, while floating these large bond issues, the most powerful banking interests of the Street will exert themselves to promote good feeling, and for that reason support the stock market. Experience on this point is not by any means all one way. It is understood that a new bond issue will be brought out soon by a banking house which has never succeeded in cleaning up a previous issue for the same corporation. Bankers having bonds still to bring out deplore the haste with which other bankers are bringing out theirs, and proceed at once to expedite their own. Each feels that he must not be the last, and is sorry that he tarried and was not among the first. The thought that occurs to the mere observer is that the corporations are in a great hurry to get money.

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An exchange of views and misgivings between a prominent Wall Street wire house and its Chicago correspondent elicited yesterday the following expression of opinion from the correspondent: "The fact that we are able to borrow six months' money here at 4½ per cent. would seem to indicate that the money situation is anything but tight. The question as to whether stocks have been distributed to the public is one for argument on both sides, and, while I think it is true to some extent, it is by no means as great as ordinarily is the case after such markets as we have had, and the present conditions, such as Congressional action, talk of coal strike, and so on, are not calculated to increase the public confidence, but, on the other hand, it causes them to sell out securities. I think this has been the case to quite an extent recently, and that conditions will have to improve materially and the market broaden out considerably before the big people can really distribute stocks as they wish."

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The weakness of the United States Steel stocks yesterday was sufficiently pronounced to make them conspicuous in a market which as a whole was not strong. The selling was apparently of no great importance, but the buying, on the other hand, was very indifferent. The Steel stocks did not share in the strength exhibited at the opening.

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The Hill following continues steadily to accumulate Northern Pacific. Interest has been transferred from Great Northern preferred to the other stock. Mr. Hill's foreign supporters are said to have been increasing their holdings of Northern Pacific on this advance. The most persistent buying seen yesterday was that of Clark, Dodge & Co., which was generally assumed to be for the account of the Hill following. Traders participated actively in the buying, merely tailing on. The initiative came apparently from original sources. The stock is being made more active, and has now a market on which trading in and out is feasible enough to attract casual speculation. There is some curiosity to know whence the demand is being supplied. It is denied that the Union Pacific's holdings of Great Northern and Northern Pacific have been taken over privately. Possibly, therefore, stock is being supplied from that source. It has been known for some time that the Union Pacific people were selling their Hill stocks on a scale-up. For many weeks Mr. Hill held a market for them under 300 for Great Northern and under 200 for Northern Pacific. It would look as if he had determined to invite a more rapid liquidation of the Union Pacific's holdings.

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Yesterday's market was on the whole an uninviting affair. Strength was confined to a few stocks. Union Pacific advanced 1 per cent. on the opening and lost it all before midday. New York Central was apparently well bought, but there was no news concerning the stock which could explain its somewhat isolated exhibition of strength. In the last hour there was a spurt in the traction stocks, but it was not a sustained movement. The closing was weak. It is a reasonably good trading market, and hardly anything more. Commission business is greatly reduced in volume. The uncertainty with which a dull market is invariably regarded leads to dribbling liquidation of long stocks. The professional element sold stocks on the opening, distrusting the leadership of "coppers," and that proved to have been the thing to do.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve shows:

Available cash balance	$146,942,318
Gold coin and bullion	75,835,290
Gold certificates	41,131,290
Silver coin and bullion	16,319,496
Silver certificates	4,688,370
United States notes	10,047,121
Treasury notes of 1890	31,296
National bank notes	16,179,716
Total receipts this month	21,869,360
Total receipts this year	369,518,205
Total expenditures this month	21,390,000
Total expenditures this year	372,421,571

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$542,394,869
Silver dollars	465,550,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,030,000
Total	$1,015,974,869
General fund	174,986,466
Deposits in National banks	65,115,290
In Philippine Treasury	4,767,199
Awaiting reimbursement	75,868
Current liabilities	98,000,504

India Office Buying Gold.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Secretary of State for India has purchased $750,000 in gold due from Egypt to-morrow and $2,625,000 due from Australia on March 9.

STRIKES OUT GREENE COPPER.

Boston Stock Exchange's Action Follows Failure to Obey Rules.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—The stock of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company was stricken from the list of the Boston Stock Exchange to-day by order of the Governing Committee. The action was taken because of the company's failure to comply with the regulations of the Exchange respecting the issue of new stock.

The circular to stockholders sent out by the company announced that the rights to new stock would accrue to stockholders of record Feb. 1. The meeting to ratify the issue was not held until Feb. 10, and the Exchange demanded the opening of the books after the meeting to allow the transfer of stock before rights could accrue to holders of dates prior to the meeting. President Greene was advised by counsel that this could not be done, because the circular had fixed Feb. 1 as the date of record, and he was obliged to refuse the demand of the Exchange authorities.

The action of the Exchange means that every sale of Greene Copper since Feb. 1 must bear a due bill for the subscription rights.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

J. P. Morgan & Co.; Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd., and J. S. Morgan & Co. of London have contracted to purchase the $100,000,000 issue of American Telephone and Telegraph Company convertible thirty-year 4 per cent. gold bonds. Payment is to be made in installments extending over two years.

Spencer Trask & Co. are distributing gratuitously their 1906 edition of pocket "Statistical Tables." The booklet presents, in concise and condensed form, statistics and earnings of railroads, street railways, lighting and industrial companies not otherwise obtainable by the average investor.

The stockholders of the British Columbia Copper Company have re-elected the retiring Board of Directors, with the exception of J. D. Keenan and W. W. Trimpi, resigned, who were succeeded by Colgate Hoyt and Edwin Hawley.

The books of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company will close on Feb. 28 and reopen on March 5 for subscription rights to new stock.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the United States Leather Company, to be held in Jersey City on Feb. 28, an amendment to the by-laws will be voted upon, vesting the management and control of the company in a board of nine Directors, of whom five shall constitute a quorum. The directorate is now composed of twenty-seven members.

The stockholders of the Old Dominion Steamship Company re-elected the old Board of Directors yesterday.

Schedules in bankruptcy of Thomas R. Keator of T. H. Keator & Co., stock brokers at 44 Broadway, show liabilities of $57,789 and nominal assets of $5,304. Most of the creditors are out-of-town customers of the firm. The heaviest creditor is G. W. Arnold & Co., now in bankruptcy, $13,007.

The subscription list for the unsold portion of the $20,000,000 Pennsylvania Company 4 per cent. bonds will be open to-day between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1906.

Total sales Feb 13, 1906	1,115,821
From Jan. 1, 1906	48,032,201
Corresponding date last year	31,248,301

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
23½	23⅝	1,800	Allis-Chalmers Co.	24¼	24½	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
63	63½	100	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	64	64	64	64	+ ⅞
116⅞	117	200,800	*Amal. Copper Co.	117½	118¼	116½	116⅞	+1⅝
30	31½	50	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	31	31	31	31	...
29	29½	3,400	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	29½	30⅜	29¼	29½	+ ½
45⅞	46	8,600	Am. Car & F. Co.	44¾	46	44⅞	46	+1½
102½	103⅛	100	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	102½	102½	102½	102½	— ⅛
37½	38	2,100	Am. Cotton Oil	37½	38¼	37¼	37½	— ¼
9½	10	200	*Am. Grass Twine	9½	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
8½	9¼	150	Am. Hide & Leather	9	9	9	9	— ⅜
37½	38½	300	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	39	39	38	38½	— ½
45⅜	45⅝	9,570	*Am. Ice Securities	45	45⅞	44¾	45⅝	+ ⅝
75	75½	2,800	*Am. Locomo. Co.	75	75⅝	74½	75	— ⅛
27	28	300	*Am. Malt. Co. pf. tr.	27½	28	27¼	28	+ ½
164¼	164⅜	33,200	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	165	166¼	164⅛	164¼	+ ⅛
125	125½	300	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	126	126	126	126	+ ½
101¼	101½	200	*Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B	101⅜	101⅜	101	101⅛	— ⅛
48½	49	700	Am. Steel Founds. pf.	49	49	48⅝	48⅞	— ⅛
145⅞	146	23,100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	145¼	147⅜	145¼	146	+ ⅞
91	93	100	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	92	92	92	92	...
141½	142⅜	300	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	142	142	142	142	— ½
105¾	105½	300	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105⅛	+ ⅛
44½	45¼	3,800	*Am. Woolen Co.	44½	45½	44½	45	+ ½
294½	295	140,400	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	298	300	293	294½	+7
92	92⅛	6,300	Atch., Top. & S. F.	92¼	92¼	91⅝	92	+ ⅛
103½	103⅝	400	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	103½	103¾	103½	103⅝	+⅛
163½	164½	2,900	Atlantic Coast Line	163½	164⅝	163	164½	+1⅛
113¾	113⅞	7,800	Baltimore & Ohio	114	114⅞	113⅝	113⅞	...
98¾	99¼	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	99	99	99	99	...
85½	85¾	12,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	85⅜	86½	84⅝	85⅝	+ ⅛
174	174½	6,300	Canadian Pacific	174½	174¾	173¾	174¼	+ ⅛
45¼	45¾	1,300	Central Leather	46	46¾	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
106½	107	110	Central Leather pf.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	...
58½	59	3,071	Chesapeake & Ohio	59½	59⅝	58½	58⅝	— ⅛
15	79⅞	300	Chicago & Alton pf.	79½	79½	79	79	— ½
21⅜	22	200	Chicago Great West.	21⅞	21⅞	21⅜	21⅝	...
38½	38⅝	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	38½	38½	38	38	— ⅝
184	184¼	10,200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	184¾	184⅞	183⅝	184	— ¼
189	190½	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	190	190	190	190	...
236	238	8,300	Chicago & Northw.	235	239½	235	238	+1
190	193	210	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	191	191	191	191	...
198	200	10	C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	201	201	201	201	...
16	16½	500	Chi. Term. Trans.	15¾	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝	+ ⅝
37	38	400	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	37	38	37	38	...
12	12¼	9,800	Chicago Union Trac.	12⅜	12⅝	12	12⅜	+ ⅜
44	44½	4,000	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	42½	45	42½	44½	+4
104	105	1,800	C., C., C. & St. L.	104¾	105½	104	104	— ⅛
71¾	72	9,700	Colorado Fuel & Iron	73	73	71½	71½	— ½
34¾	35	800	Colorado & Southern	35¼	35¼	34½	34⅞	— ⅛
72¼	72½	200	Col. & South. 1st pf.	72⅝	72⅝	72⅜	72⅜	— ⅛
52½	53	200	Col. & South. 2d pf.	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	+ ⅜
22½	23⅞	500	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	23	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
179	180½	4,800	Consolidated Gas	178	181	178	179	+2
47½	48¼	800	Denver & Rio Grande	48⅜	48½	48	48	— ¾
101	101⅜	100	Detroit United Ry.	101½	101½	101½	101½	...
57¼	57⅜	4,300	*Distillers' Securities	57⅜	58	57	57½	+ ⅜
20	20½	700	*Dul., S. S. & At.	20½	20¾	19⅜	19⅞	— ⅜
40½	42	200	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	40½	40½	40½	40½	— ½
46	46¼	11,100	Erie	46⅛	46⅜	46	46¼	+ ⅛
78½	78¾	275	Erie 1st pf.	78¾	78¾	78½	78½	...
72½	73	410	Erie 2d pf.	72⅝	72⅝	72½	72½	— ¼
188	190	200	Fed. Min. & Smelt.	190	190	190	190	...
107½	108	1,700	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	109	109⅜	108	108	...
174½	175	900	General Electric	175¼	175½	174½	175¼	+ ½
343	343½	10,000	Great Northern pf.	345	346½	342	343	— ½
176	177	1,581	Illinois Central	178	178½	177½	177¾	+ ¼
23	23½	400	International Paper	23¾	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	...
86	87	100	Internat. Paper pf.	87	87	87	87	— ½
61	61½	800	Iowa Central pf.	61⅜	62¼	61¼	61⅝	— ⅝
84	84½	100	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	84	84	84	84	...
32⅜	32½	4,300	Kansas City Southern	33⅜	33⅜	32	32½	+ ⅜
63	63¼	2,300	Kansas City Southern pf.	63½	63⅝	62⅜	63¼	+1¼
65⅝	65½	900	Knick. Ice, Chicago	65½	65½	65¼	65¾	— ⅛
78	79½	200	Knick. Ice Chi., pf.	79	79	79	79	+ ½
45	...	100	*Lehigh & W. B. Coal	50	50	50	50	+5
149¼	149⅜	6,500	Louisville & Nash.	150½	150½	148¾	149½	+ ⅝
160½	162½	200	Manhattan Elevated	160⅝	160⅝	160⅝	160⅝	+ ⅛
71	71½	900	*Met. Securities	70½	71¾	70½	71	+ ¾
120⅜	121¼	4,800	*Met. Street Railway	120½	122½	120¼	121	+ ¾
25⅞	26	2,400	Mexican Central	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	...
98	100	100	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½	— ¾
156	158½	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	158½	158½	158	158	— ¾
175	177	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	175¾	177	175¾	177	+2½
36	36⅛	2,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	36⅞	36⅞	36	36	— ⅛
70¼	71	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	71	71	71	71	...
101¼	101½	4,000	Missouri Pacific	101⅞	102¼	101	101	101½	— ⅜
69⅝	69⅞	4,000	*National Biscuit Co.	70½	70⅝	69¼	69½	+ ⅛
84¾	85	1,800	*National Lead Co.	84½	85¼	84½	85	+ ½
105	106	500	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	106	106	106	106	— ½
150½	161	100	*New York Air Brake	160¼	160¼	160¼	160¼	+ ¼
151¾	152	42,150	New York Central	150⅞	152½	150¼	152	+1½
68¾	70	1,400	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	68½	70	68½	69	+ ⅝
83	86	200	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	82½	83	82½	83	+1
202	202¼	31	N. Y., N. H. & H.	202¾	202¾	202¾	202¾	...
52⅜	53⅛	1,000	N. Y., Ont. & West.	52⅝	53	52¼	53	+ ½
88⅝	89	2,500	Norfolk & Western	89	89½	88½	88⅝	+ ⅛
102⅜	103¼	3,500	North American	103½	103⅝	102½	102⅝	— ⅛
226¾	227	64,300	Northern Pacific	223	228½	222½	227	+6½
48	48¼	1,300	Pacific Mail	48	48½	47½	47⅜	+ ⅛
141	141⅞	29,310	Pennsylvania R. R.	141¾	142	140¾	141⅞	+ ⅜
100⅜	101	5,200	People's Gas, Chicago	100¼	101¼	100	100¾	+ ¾
15	16	500	Pittsburg Coal	15½	16	15½	16	+1
62	62¼	800	Pressed Steel Car	62	62¼	61⅝	62	— ⅝
101½	102½	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	102	102	102	102	-1
59⅝	59¾	1,500	*Ry. Steel Spring	60¼	60¼	59⅜	59¼	— ⅝
103½	104	200	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	105½	105½	105½	105¼	— ¼
140⅞	141	95,520	Reading	141⅜	142⅜	140½	141	+ ⅝
94	95	460	Reading 1st pf.	94	94½	94	94	...
34⅜	35	3,100	*Rep. Iron & Steel	34⅜	35	34½	35	...
107¼	107¾	100	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	107⅜	107⅞	107½	107⅝	...
26½	27	4,800	Rock Island Co.	27	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
66	67	900	Rock Island Co. pf.	66	66	65½	65⅜	— ⅛
...	...	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½	-1½
46½	47	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	47	47	46⅞	47	-1½
26¼	26½	600	St. Louis Southw.	26	26¼	25⅞	26¼	...
58½	59	700	St. Louis Southw. pf.	59	59¼	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅝
88½	89	300	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	89	89	89	89	...
67⅝	67⅞	7,000	Southern Pacific	68¼	68¼	67⅝	67⅞	+ ⅛
117½	118	200	Southern Pacific pf.	117½	117⅞	117¾	117¾	+ ¼
39⅞	40	25,900	Southern Ry. ext.	40½	40¾	39⅞	40	— ⅛
100½	100⅝	10	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	101	101	101	101	...
156¼	157	900	Tenn. Coal & Iron	154½	156½	154	156¼	+ ½
35¼	35⅜	1,000	Texas & Pacific	35	35⅜	35	35⅛	— ⅛
79	80¾	450	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	79¼	80⅝	79¼	80⅜	+ ⅜
37	37¾	600	Tol., St. L. & West.	36½	37¼	36½	37¼	+ ⅛
118	118½	500	Twin City R. T.	118½	118½	118½	118½	— ⅛
155¾	155¾	107,400	Union Pacific	156¼	156⅝	154⅜	155¼	...
97½	98	300	Union Pacific pf.	97⅝	98	97½	98	+⅛
95	97	800	United Rys. Invest.	96½	96¼	96	96	—1
48¼	48½	600	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	48½	48⅝	48¼	48½	...
93¼	94	100	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	93¼	93¾	93¼	93¼	—1
51¾	52	1,700	U. S. Rubber	51¼	52⅝	51¾	52	— ⅝
110	111	400	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	110¾	110¾	110¼	110¼	+ ¼
80½	81½	200	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	81½	81½	81¼	81¼	...
43⅞	44	78,850	U. S. Steel	44¾	44¾	43⅝	44	— ⅝
108⅞	109½	18,103	U. S. Steel pf.	109⅝	109½	108⅞	109¼	— ⅝
51	51⅝	5,500	Va.-Caro. Chemical	50½	51¼	50⅝	51⅛	+ ⅛
115	115½	200	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	115	115	115	115	+ ¼
63	64¼	100	*Vulcan Detinning pf.	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	...
23⅝	24	1,400	Wabash	24¼	24¼	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
46⅞	47¼	3,200	Wabash pf.	47¼	47⅝	47	47	...
39¾	40½	100	Western Maryland	39½	39½	39¼	39½	...
93	93½	200	Western Union Tel.	93⅜	93⅝	93½	93⅜	— ⅛
165	170	100	Westinghouse E. & M.	168	166	166	166	...
...	...	7,200	Westing. El. & Mf. rts.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	...
46½	47	400	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	47	47⅝	47	47⅝	+ ⅛
27⅞	28	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
29	29¼	600	Wisconsin Central	29	29¼	29	29	+ ⅛
58¼	58⅜	100	Wisconsin Central pf.	58	58	58	58	—1

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MORGAN & CO. RE-ENTER THE RAILWAY FIELD

May Underwrite $20,000,000 of Louisville and Nashville.

OTHER RAILROAD DEALS ON

Mr. Morgan Is Said to Wish to See Them Completed Before Going Abroad.

J. P. Morgan & Co., it was said in banking circles yesterday, are negotiating with the Louisville and Nashville in regard to underwriting an issue of $20,000,000 Louisville and Nashville bonds. The proceeds of the issue will be used presumably for general improvements, but no definite statement was obtainable at the offices of the road yesterday in regard to the disposition to which the new bonds are to be put. The $17,500,000 of Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé bonds may also be underwritten by J. P. Morgan & Co., who are expected likew

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Interest Centres on Heinze Stocks.

United Copper Sells Down and Up on News of Wars and Other Coppers Active.

United Copper was the most interesting feature in an otherwise only moderately active curb market. Opening at 76½, it sold rapidly down with marked irregularity to 73 late in the afternoon, but just before the close a new movement sent the price up with a rush to 78. The closing sale was at 77½. The news of the final settlement of the Heinze copper war reached the curb early in the day in the form of statements from the Heinze office, but apparently had been too fully discounted to support the market, which rallied only spasmodically under the support of heavy buying.

The trading involved over 40,000 shares. Nevada Consolidated Copper sold 15,000 shares, rising from 13¾ to 14⅞.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	American Can	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
300	Am. Can pf	69⅞	70	69½	69½
60	Am. Tobacco	500	500	500	500
30	Am. W. P. pf	35	35	35	35
1,000	Bay State Gas	5-16	11-32	5-16	5-16
175	Cent. Fdry	6	6	6	6
900	Con. Refriger	7¼	7⅛	7	7
3,000	Corn Prod. R. com., w. i.	28	28¼	27¾	28
1,000	Corn Prod. R. pf., w. i.	87⅞	87⅞	87½	87½
500	Cont. C. & C.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝
500	Hartm. Coal	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
100	Houston Oil	12	12	12	12
600	Houst. Oil pf.	47½	47½	47½	47½
150	In. Mer. Mar.	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
1,200	Int. M. M. pf.	36⅛	36¼	36	36¼
1,000	Int. Salt	46	46	45⅝	45⅝
300	Lyon & Taylor	113½	113½	113½	113½
27	Lord & T. pf.	103½	103½	103½	103½
8,500	Mackay Cos.	62	62	61½	61⅜
100	Mack. Cos. pf.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
1,500	Manhat. Trac.	4⅛	4⅛	4	4⅛
100	Otis Elevator	59	59	59	59
100	Seab. Lam.	67⅝	67⅞	67⅝	67⅝
20	Standard Oil	694	697½	694	697½

RAILROADS.

2	Am. Lt. & Tr.	122	122	122	122
5	Am. L. & T. pf.	103	103	103	103
900	Can. Pac. rts.	12	12	11⅞	11⅞
600	Chi. Subway	50¾	51	50¾	50¾
1,400	L. Met., w. i.	54	54	53⅞	54
800	Interbor. R. T.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅛	23⅜
200	M. K. & T. rts.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	N. O. Rys. pf.	84	84	84	84
20	N. Y. Sec. stubs	350	350	337½	350
10	Seaboard Co.	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Boston Copper	30	30	29⅜	29⅜
400	Brit. Col. Cop.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
3,100	Cop. Securities	41	42	39½	42
3,000	Dom. Copper	7-16	7-16	⅜	⅜
4,500	Granby Con.	10⅜	10⅜	10	10⅜
250	Greene Gold	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3⅜
2,100	Greene C. Cop.	27¼	27⅜	26⅝	27
20,000	Gr. C. C. rts.	450	30	16	20
300	Greene Gold-Sil	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
500	Guana. Con.	6	6	6	6
1,000	Mexican	1⅝	1½	1⅜	1⅜
758	Mitchell Min.	12¾	12¾	12⅜	12⅜
15,000	Nev. Con. Cop.	13⅜	15	13⅜	14⅝
2,300	Nev.-U. M. & S.	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3⅜
700	Ohio Tonopah	48	48	48	48
800	Tenn. Cop. Co.	47½	47½	46½	46½
1,500	Tonopah Ex.	9	9¼	9	9¼
100	Union Cop. Co.	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16
40,100	United Copper	76½	78½	73	77½
100	Utah Apex	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
2,000	Utah Copper	32¼	33¼	30½	31½
300	West Gold M.	40¼	40¾	40¼	40¾
1,000	W. K. Cop.	3-16	3-16	⅛	⅛

BONDS.

$20,000	Al. & Sus. 3½s, 60% pd.	111	111	111	111
8,000	Am. S. F. 6s, w. i. and int.	90	90½	90	90½
7,000	Am. W. P. 5s.	85¼	88¼	88	88
160,000	Intb.-Met. col. 4½s, w. i.	93½	93½	93¼	93⅜
12,000	Int. Salt 5s	74⅜	74⅜	73½	73½
10,000	M. K. & T. 4½s, w. i., & int.	90	90	90	90
10,000	N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. 3½s and int.	117	117	117	117
15,000	West. Elec. 5s, w. i. & int.	98¾	98¾	98⅝	98⅝

*Odd lots. ‡Sell cents per share.

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Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Friday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Feb. 13. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 9. Bid.	Asked.
Al. & Sus. 3½s, 60% pd.	110	112	110	113
American Can	10	10¾	10¼	10⅝
American Can pf	70	70¾	70	70½
Am. Light & Traction	122	123	...	...
Am. Light & Trac. pf	102	103	101¾	102
American Malting 6s	105¼	106	...	...
American Tobacco	479	500	496	500
Am. Steel Foundry 6s, w. i. and interest	90	90½	90	90¾
Am. Writing Paper	4¾	5¼	4⅞	4¾
Am. Writ. Paper pf	34½	35½	35⅛	35½
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	87¾	88	88	88⅜
Bamberger-De Lamar	88	89	89	89
Bethlehem Steel	32½	34	32½	34½
Bingham Cons.	48½	49½	...	...
Bethlehem Steel pf	93	94½	93	94
Boston Copper	29	29⅝	29	29⅝
British Col. Copper	9½	9⅝	9⅜	9¾
Can. Pacific rights	11¾	12	11⅞	12
Central Foundry	7⅜	8¼	6	6¼
Central Foundry pf	24¾	25¼	24	25
Central Foundry 6s	82¾	83¼	82¾	83
Chicago Pneumatic Tool	61	62	60	61
Chicago Subway	50½	51	50¾	50⅞
Cont. Coal & Coke	11⅜	11½	11⅜	11¾
Con. Refrigerating	6⅞	7⅜	7	7⅜
Corn Prod. ref. com., w. i.	27¾	28	27⅝	28
Corn Prod. ref. pf., w. i.	87	87¾	87	87½
Copper Securities	41	45	40¾	41½
Dominion Copper	11-32	⅜	7-16	⅜
Douglas Copper	6	6¼	6	6¼
Granby Consolidated	10	10¼	10	10¼
Greene Con. Copper	27¼	27½	27½	27⅝
Greene Con. Cop. rights	20	21	25	28
Greene Con. Gold	3¾	3⅞	3⅜	3⅝
Greene Gold-Silver	6	6⅛	6	6⅛
Guanajuato Con.	5⅜	5⅝	5¼	5⅜
Hartmann Coal	73¾	73¾	74½	74⅝
Havana Tobacco	25	29	25	29
Havana Tobacco pf	35	39	35	39
Houston Oil	11½	12	11¾	12
Houston Oil pf	47	48	46	48
Interborough	232	232⅜	232½	233
Inter. Mer. Marine	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13⅝
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	36¾	37	36¾	36¾
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	84	84½	84	84½
Interborough-Met., w. i.	53¾	54¼	54⅛	54⅜
Inter.-Met. pf., w. i.	94½	95	94	95
Inter.-Met. 4½s, w. i.	93⅜	93½	93	93⅜
International Salt	45¾	46¼	45⅞	46¼
International Salt 5s	73	74	73¾	74⅝
Lord & Taylor	103	104	...	...
Mackay Companies	61⅜	61¾	61½	62
Mackay Companies pf	73⅜	73¾	74¼	74⅝
Manhattan Transit	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛
Mitchell Mining	12¼	12½	12⅜	12⅝
M., K. & T. new 4-5s and int. full paid	114	...	89	89¾
Mo. K. & T. rights	⅝	¾	5-16	⅜
N. J. Term. D. & Imp. 4½s	45¼	45¾	45¼	45¾
New Orleans Railways	38	39	38	39
New Orleans Rys. pf	83	84	84	84½
Nevada Con. Copper	14⅝	15	12⅞	13
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	3⅛	3¼	...	...
N. Y., N. H. & H. 3½s and interest	116½	117¼	116¾	117½
N. Y. W. & B. ctfs. of interest	92	...	91¾	92
North. Securities stubs	337½	350	350	362½
Otis Elevator	58	60	...	...
Otis Elevator pf	104	107	104	107
Pope Mfg. Co.	4½	5½	4½	5½
Pope Mfg. Co. 1st pf	66	72	67	72
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	17	18½	17	19½
Royal Baking Powder	111	111	111	113
Seaboard Lumber Co	67¾	68	67½	67⅝
Seaboard Company	30	31	23	31½
Seaboard Co. 1st pf	90	91	89	91½
Seaboard Co. 2d pf	60	61	58	61
Standard Oil	695	698	694	696
Tennessee Copper	46¾	47¼	46½	47½
Tintic Mining	8¾	9	8¾	9
Union Copper	1¾	2	1¾	2
United Copper	76¾	77½	74¼	74½
United Copper pf	97	100	97	102
Utah Apex	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝
Utah Copper	30	31	31½	31⅞
Western Gold Mining	40¼	40½	40¼	40¾
West. Elec. rights	¼	⅝	¼	⅝

†Rights on. ‡Sells cents per share.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 13.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Consolidated Ice	7½	7½	7½
216	Crucible Steel	16¾	16½	16¾
58	Crucible Steel pf	79¾	79½	79½
5	Fireproof	9	9	9
225	Fireproof pf	27¾	27	27
115	Independent Brew	14¼	14	14
112	Independent Brew. pf.	41½	41⅛	41½
845	Mfrs. L. & H.	32¾	32	32¼
525	Marsden	3	2⅞	2⅞
190	Ohio Fuel	38	38	38
7,000	Ohio Tonopah	.47	.45	.47
250	Philadelphia Co	53	53	53
100	Pittsburg Brew. pf	48½	48½	48½
30	Pittsburg Coal	15¾	15¾	15¾
27	Pittsburg Coal pf	57	57	57
10	Pittsburg Plate Glass	120	120	120
350	Sewer Pipe	34½	34½	34½
3,710	Tonopah Ext	0.55	0.00	9.50
570	United Copper	77½	76½	77½

BONDS.

$8,000	Independent Brew. 6s	105¾	105¾	105¾
2,000	Pitts., McK. & C. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾

RIGHTS.

100	West. Electric	.03	.03	.03

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1906.

United States 3s coupon 1908-18
5,000 ..... 102⅝
Imp Jap Govt 6s sterling loan
1,000 ..... 100⅝
4,000 ..... 100½
4,000 ..... 100⅜
2,000 ..... 100¼
25,000 ..... 100⅜
1,000 ..... 100¼
4,000 ..... 100⅜
500 ..... 100½
2d series
101,000 ..... 100¼
1,000 ..... 100⅜
3,000 ..... 100¼
4½s sterling loan
2,000 ..... 94⅝
7,000 ..... 94⅝
500 ..... 94⅝
2,500 ..... 94⅜
500 ..... 94⅝
500 95
26,000 ..... 94⅜
500 ..... 94⅜
12,000 ..... 94⅝
Jap Imp Govt
Kuhn, Loeb tem ctfs, full pd for new 4½s, second series
1,000 ..... 91⅛
60,000 91
500 ..... 91⅛
11,000 ..... 91⅜
500 ..... 90⅞
5,000 91
7,000 ..... 91⅛
1,000 91
500 ..... 91¼
10,000 91
5,000 ..... 91¼
500 ..... 91¼
7,000 91
Jap Imp Govt
Kuhn, Loeb tem ctfs for 4s sterling loan
2,000 ..... 87½
4,000 ..... 87¼
Repub of Cuba 5s
3,000 ..... 107½
U S of Mex 4s
9,000 94
500 ..... 93¼
Tenn settlem 3s
1,000 ..... 95½
Virginia 6s defd
Brown Bros & Co certfs
3,000 ..... 24½
5,000 23
Am Col Oil 4½s
2,000 ..... 97½
Am Hide & L 6s
5,000 ..... 100⅜
Am Ice Secur 6s
10,000 92
Am Spirits Mfg 6s
2,000 ..... 102½
Am Tobacco 6s
20,000 ..... 117⅜
6,000 ..... 117½
registered
500 ..... 116½
Am Tobacco 4s
63,000 ..... 80⅝
5,000 81
59,000 80
6,000 ..... 80⅝
15,000 80
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
5,000 ..... 98⅝
1,000 ..... 98¾
Atch, Top & S F gen 4s
2,000 ..... 104¼
9,000 104
8,000 ..... 104⅜
conv 4s
31,000 ..... 103½
23,000 ..... 103¾
2,000 ..... 103½
5,000 ..... 103¾
adjustment 4s
5,000 ..... 96⅜
5,000 ..... 96⅜
Atl Const Line 4s
1,000 102
4,000 ..... 102½
2,000 ..... 102½
12,000 ..... 102⅜
5,000 102
4,000 ..... 102¼
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s
5,000 ..... 104⅜
1,000 ..... 104⅛
8,000 ..... 104⅜
Baltimore & Ohio pr lien 3½s
12,000 ..... 94¼
3,000 ..... 94¼
8,000 ..... 94⅜
P, L E & W V 4s
10,000 99
S W Div 3½s
13,000 92
3,000 ..... 92¼
Brooklyn Ferry 5s
1,000 ..... 49½
Brooklyn Rap Tran refg conv 4s
3,000 ..... 97⅜
10,000 98
45,000 ..... 97⅝
5,000 ..... 97⅝
25,000 ..... 97⅝
1,000 ..... 97⅞
Bklyn Un El 1st
1,000 c 109
10,000 ..... 109¼
1,000 109
Can So 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 101⅝
Central of Ga R cons 5s
1,000 114
1st inc 5s
1,000 ..... 95½
1,000 96
2,000 ..... 96¼
2,000 97
stamped
4,000 ..... 95⅞
2d inc 5s
5,000 86
6,000 ..... 86½
30,000 ..... 86½
55,000 ..... 86¾
2d inc 5s
35,000 ..... 81½
7,000 ..... 81½
10,000 82
stamped
1,000 ..... 81⅜
Cent Leather 5s
17,000 ..... 101⅞
20,000 102
1,000 ..... 101⅞
1,000 102
Cen of N J gen 5s
4,000 ..... 131⅝
Cent Pac gtd 4s
3,000 ..... 100½
Ches & O cc 5s
1,000 ..... 119½
1,000 119
4,000 ..... 119½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
1,000 ..... 108⅞
Chi & Alt 3½s
2,000 ..... 80½
Chi & Alton R R 3s
2,000 82
Chi, R & Quincy joint 4s
23,000 ..... 101⅞
7,000 ..... 101⅝
3,000 ..... 101½
20,000 ..... 101⅝
Denv Div 4s
1,000 ..... 100½
Nebr Ext 4s
2,000 ..... 106⅞
Chi, M & St P gen 4s, Ser A
1,000 ..... 109⅞
H & D Div 7s
1,000 112
So Wis Div 6s
12,000 ..... 106⅝
C, R I & P gen 4s
6,000 103
C, R I & P R R col tr 5s
5,000 ..... 92⅜
C, R I & P R R 4s
3,000 ..... 80½
10,000 ..... 80⅜
C, St P, M & O 6s
2,000 136
Chi Ter Tran 4s coupon off
1,000 100
Colorado Industr 1st 5s, Ser A
41,000 ..... 80½
4,000 ..... 80½
15,000 ..... 80⅜
12,000 ..... 80½
10,000 ..... 80⅜
10,000 80
10,000 ..... 79⅞
15,000 79
15,000 ..... 79½
Col Mid 1st 4s
3,000 ..... 76½
1,000 77
Col & So 1st 4s
1,000 c 94¼
2,000 ..... 94⅛
Cons Gas Co conv deb 5s
4,000 106
10,000 107
10,000 ..... 106¼
Dallas & Waco 5s
1,000 108
Del & H, Pa Div 7s
4,000 133
Det City Gas 5s
2,000 102
Detr United Ry con 4½s
5,000 ..... 95½
Dist Sec Corp 5s
12,000 88
6,000 ..... 87⅝
5,000 ..... 87¼
8,000 87
Dul & Ir R 1st registered
5,000 ..... 112½
East Tenn V & G con 1st 5s
5,000 119
1,000 ..... 119⅛
10,000 ..... 119¼
2,000 ..... 119⅜
Edison Elec Ill of N Y 1st conv 5s
1,000 ..... 104½
Erie 1st con 4s
13,000 101
Erie 1st gen 4s
1,000 ..... 92¼
3,000 ..... 92⅜
3,000 ..... 92½
Erie conv 4s
20,000 s2of 103½
10,000 ..... 103½
Erie-Pennsylvania col tr 4s
10,000 ..... 95⅜
4,000 ..... 95⅛
2,000 ..... 95⅜
Hoc Vy 1st 4½s
2,000 ..... 108½
Ill Cent 4s, 1953
3,000 ..... 106½
Inter Paper 6s
15,000 108
Int Paper conv 5s
2,000 98
Kanaw & M 1st
5,000 ..... 99½
K C, Ft S & M 4s
3,000 ..... 87½
Kan City So 3s
5,000 ..... 74½
11,000 ..... 74⅜
17,000 ..... 74½
13,000 74
L E & Wn 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 118⅞
1,000 119
L S & M S deb 4s
2,000 ..... 101½
10,000 ..... 101⅜
20,000 ..... 101¼
10,000 ..... 101½
1,000 ..... 101⅜
L S & M S 3½s
4,000 ..... 100⅜
Louisv & Nashville col trust 4s
2,000 ..... 99⅜
Louisv & Nashville unified 4s
6,000 104
2,000 ..... 103⅝
Louis & Nash-So Ry joint 4s
1,000 ..... 95½
Manhattan con 4s
10,000 ..... 102⅞
Mex Central con 4s
19,000 ..... 80½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 101⅜
500 ..... 101¼
Mo, K & T 2d 4s
3,000 ..... 90¼
Mo, K & T ext 5s
5,000 ..... 107⅜
1,000 ..... 107½
Mo, K & T St L Div 4s
10,000 ..... 93¼
5,000 ..... 93½
2,000 ..... 93¾
Mo Pacific 1st col 5s
4,000 106
Mo Pac trust 5s
1,000 107
1,000 ..... 107⅛
4,000 107
Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4s
3,000 ..... 86½
N Y Cent & H R deb 4s, 1934
5,000 ..... 101½
1,000 ..... 101⅝
gen 3½s
7,000 99
L S col 3½s registered
5,000 ..... 89¼
6,000 89
12,000 ..... 89¼
N Y Dock Co 4s
1,000 96
N Y Gas, E H & P pr 4s
4,000 ..... 89¾
4,000 ..... 89⅞
N Y, O & W ref 4s
5,000 ..... 103⅞
N, Y, Susq & W gen 5s
1,000 109
Norf & Western gen 5s
1,000 109
Norf & Western Pocah C & C 4s
1,000 ..... 94¾
Norf & W con 4s
4,000 ..... 101⅞
500 ..... 101¼
Northern Pac 4s
10,000 105
500 104
Or R & N con 4s
3,000 ..... 101½
Oreg Short Line gtd refg 4s
7,000 ..... 97⅛
27,000 97
Penn conv 3½s
10,000 ..... 103¼
1915
10,000 ..... 99½
10,000 ..... 99¼
3,000 ..... 98⅝
6,000 ..... 98⅜
13,000 ..... 98⅞
60,000 ..... 98½
Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s, Ser B
1,000 ..... 112⅛
Reading gen 4s
10,000 ..... 101½
3,000 ..... 101¾
R & Dany deb 5s stamped
1,000 ..... 114½
Rio Grande Wn 1st 5s
5,000 99
St J & G I 1st 4s
5,000 ..... 94½
St L & S Fran R R refunding 4s
1,000 ..... 87⅝
10,000 ..... 87½
4,000 ..... 87¼
St L & San Fr Ry gen 6s
1,000 125
St L Southwestern 1st 4s
6,000 ..... 99½
St L Southwestern con 4s
1,000 ..... 81½
2,000 ..... 81⅝
Wabash deb A 6s
20,000 91
Wabash deb B 6s
10,000 ..... 79¾
10,000 ..... 78¾
10,000 ..... 79¼
Wabash—Omaha Div 3½s
2,000 85
Wab-Pitts Ter 1st
6,000 89
Wab-Pitts Ter 2d
5,000 ..... 39½
5,000 ..... 39⅝
28,000 ..... 39½
Wn N Y & Penn gen 4s
1,000 97
West Maryland 4s
21,000 ..... 88⅜
Wn Mary conv 4s
3,000 ..... 75¼
West Shore 4s
5,000 reg 108
registered
5,000 107
W U Tel col tr 5s
20,000 108

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

ADVANCED.

Cen of Ga 1st pf inc. 1½
Cen of Ga 2d pf inc. 1½
Cen of Ga 3d pf inc. 1⅜
Cen of Ga 3d pf inc. stamped 6¾
C, St P, M & O con 6s 1
Dallas & Waco 5s .. 1
Ill Cent 4s, 1953 .. 1
R & D deb 5s stamp. 1¾

DECLINED.

A, T & S F conv .. 1⅜
Col Ind 5s, A 1
Con Gas deb 6s 1¼
Dist Sec 5s 1
N Y, Sus & W gen .. 1
Penn conv 3½s, 1915 1¼
St L & S F gen 6s .. 2

Total sales Feb. 13, 1906 ..... $2,519,000
From Jan. 1, 1906 133,268,600
Corresponding date last year 197,050,000

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Railways Preparing for Improvements Which Will Mean Large Orders.

The press of orders in the steel trade has grown so great that the United States Steel Corporation finds it impossible to accept many orders which are offered on condition of delivery within a specified time except for remote dates. The company is already sold ahead for many months. In some lines, in fact, it is not soliciting any further orders.

The arrangements now being made by a great many railroads for funds with which to make improvements will in due course be reflected by further heavy orders for all the forms of steel products used in railroad construction.

In regard to a probable increase in the consumption of foundry iron in the present year, Rogers, Brown & Co. say:

"The feature of the foundry trade during the coming year, and one which will be strongly felt in the consumption totals of 1906, is the preparation which is being made by a large number of concerns to not only increase their productive capacity along the lines of their present manufacture, but to add other and greater facilities in other lines. This is especially true regarding the great increase in the use of steel castings and the enlargement of existing steel casting plants and projection of new concerns. A number of firms are making arrangements to manufacture both malleable and casting work."

COPPER MARKET REPORTS.

Copper in London was a trifle lower yesterday for both spot and futures, but was unchanged in this market. Discussing the general position of the copper market abroad, H. A. Watson says in his weekly circular:

"Prices for refined copper have been well maintained, and although consumers are, for the time being, holding off the market, there are no anxious sellers, and spot copper is apparently as scarce as ever."

Closing prices on the Metal Exchange for copper and other metals yesterday compared as follows with those of Friday:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Lake	17.75	18.00	17.75	18.00
Electrolytic	17.02½	17.87½	17.62½	17.87½
Castings	17.50	17.02½	17.50	17.62½
Lead	5.65	5.75	5.65	5.75
Spelter	6.10	6.15	6.05	6.15
Tin	36.37½	36.75	36.00	36.25

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—The local money market is firm. The usual table of rates, &c., follows:

Call loans, 4½@5 per cent. Time loans, collateral, 4⅝@5 per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 5 per cent. Clearing House loans, 3½@4 per cent. New York funds, 10@12½ per cent. discount. Clearings, $19,266,156. Balances, $2,083,312. Sub-treasury debit, $5,686.

The local copper shares opened active and strong after the holiday. Bingham, North Butte, Nevada, Old Dominion, Parrot, and Calumet were the features. The trading slackened some after the opening, but prices held well, especially in the leaders. A great deal of profit taking was seen on the strong opening, commission houses generally being the sellers. The offerings were well taken, and on the strength of Amalgamated and Anaconda in the afternoon good recoveries were seen, many stocks making a new price for the day.

Late prices, however, were erratic, closing heavy in sympathy with New York quotations.

Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	94¼	94¼	94¼
1,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s, reg.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
5,000	Union Pac. 4s, 1947	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1,000	West End 4s, 1917	102½	102½	102½
4,000	Western Telephone 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼

RAILROADS.

138	Atchison	92¼	91⅞	92¼
12	Atchison pf	103½	103	103
2	*Boston Elevated	156	156	156
210	Boston Suburban	27	26½	26½
385	Boston Suburban pf	75	74	74¾
7	Boston & Albany	256	256	256
18	Boston & Lowell	244	244	244
20	Boston & Maine	176	176	176
167	Boston & Wor. pf	83¾	83	83½
5	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	127	127	127
10	Fitchburg pf	145	145	145
1,434	Mass. Electric	20	19	20
30	Mass. Electric pf	69	68½	69
75	N. Y., N. H. & H.	203	202	202
210	Union Pacific	156	153¾	156
10	West End	99¼	99¼	99¼
50	West End pf	114	114	114

TELEPHONES.

2,415	American	143	142	142¾
25	Cumberland	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
12	Mexican	4	4	4
6	Mexican pf	8¾	8¾	8¾

MISCELLANEOUS.

26	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	98½	98	98¼
3,880	Am. Pneu. Service	19⅜	18⅞	19½
20	Am. Pneu. Service pf	39	38½	38½
1,055	American Sugar	147½	145¾	146¾
40	American Sugar pf	139⅜	139½	139¼
45	American Wool	45¼	45	45¼
146	American Wool pf	110	108¾	109½
100	East Boston Land	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
2	Edison	247	247	247
50	Ga. Ry. & Elec. Lt.	99⅜	99¾	99¾
357	Mass. Gas	52½	52	52
184	Mass. Gas pf	87	86¾	86⅞
7	Mergenthaler	192	192	192
43	*Pullman	244	244	244
10	Reece	10	10	10
17	Seattle Electric pf	102	102	102
204	Swift & Co.	104½	104	104
5	Torrington, Class A	23	23	23
87	United Fruit	107⅝	107½	107½
430	United Shoe Machine	82½	81	81
182	Un. Shoe Machine pf	31½	31¼	31½
6,899	U. S. Steel	44¾	43¾	43¾
171	*U. S. Steel pf	109¾	109	109
926	Westinghouse rights	5c	5c	5c
475	West End Land	45c	45c	45c

MINING.

200	Adventure	6½	6	6
20,517	Amalgamated	118	116¾	117
595	Allouez	42	40¾	40¾
45	Anaconda	73¾	73¼	73¼
50	Arcadian	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Atlantic	25½	25	25
4,890	Bingham	49⅞	48	48
945	Boston Consolidated	30	29⅝	29⅝
201	Calumet & Hecla	720	710	720
312	Centennial	28¼	27½	27⅝
1,000	Cons. Mercur	65c	64c	65c
3,014	Copper Range	83½	82	82¾
390	Daly-West	16⅛	16	16
1,170	Dominion Iron	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
50	Dominion Coal	84	84	84
1,080	Franklin	20½	20	20
150	Granby	10¼	10	10
400	Greene	28	27½	27¾
350	Isle Royale	25	24½	25
20	Mass.	10¼	10¼	10¼
575	Mayflower	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
605	Michigan	15	14	14
45	Mohawk	59	58¼	58¼
5,990	Nevada	15	14	14⅝
2,461	North Butte	89	88	88
12,004	Montana Coal & Coke	7½	6¼	7
9,455	Old Dominion	45¼	42½	44
116	Osceola	101	100	100¼
3,887	Parrot	43¼	41	43
100	Phoenix	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
80	*Quincy	106	99	99
220	Rhode Island	6½	6⅛	6½
460	Shannon	6¾	6⅛	6⅛
10	Tamarack	107	107	107
410	Tecumseh	14½	14	14
805	Trinity	10¾	10	10¼
370	U. S. Coal & Oil	13⅜	13¼	13¼
580	U. S. Smelting	60¼	59⅝	60
1,440	U. S. Smelting pf	45⅝	44⅞	44⅞
7,035	United Copper	78⅜

IT'S TOO MUCH TROUBLE

to go downtown to insert a small advertisement—is the plaint of countless numbers.

OBVIATE THE TROUBLE

by telephoning your advertisement to

The New York Times

(1000 BRYANT)

It will be inserted and bill sent later.

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

REFINED HOME; excellent table; private house; good neighborhood; two in room; en suite or singly; $7.50 per person; every convenience. Box 75 Times, Harlem.

West Side.

14TH ST., 323 WEST.—Board, private family, $5; newly furnished; young men. H.

51ST ST., 227 WEST.—Quiet, respectable, homelike single rooms; good table; off Broadway, close Subway.

57TH ST., 432 WEST.—Board, furnished rooms, $4.50-$5; private family; German cooking; Subway, Park.

82D. 140 WEST.—Nicely furnished large front room, suitable for two or three gentlemen; refined Southern family; references.

82D ST., 10 WEST.—Large front room with dressing room; separate tables; parlor, telephone; references.

90TH ST., 6 WEST.—Large, well-heated front room; excellent table; parlor dining room; reasonable.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, with table board; desirable location; references.

94TH ST., 65 WEST.—Nicely furnished sunny front room; excellent table; select house; telephone; references.

121ST ST., 150 WEST.—Handsome second floor rooms, connecting, separately; family, couples, gentlemen; references; telephone.

East Side.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms and hall rooms, with board; references.

34TH ST., 45 EAST.—Large room, with board; private bath; one single room; gentleman; table board; references.

57TH ST., 142 E.—Boarders wanted; large room and hall room; private house.

124TH ST., 71 EAST.—Large front rooms; $12 and $14; two; excellent board; cleanliness; Americans.

MADISON AV., 673, 634, 705, (Cor. 61st.)—Second floor suite, two or three rooms, private bath; single room; excellent table; American.

Brooklyn.

AMITY ST., 187, (Heights.)—Furnished rooms; board optional; table guests; convenient bridge and ferries.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

10TH ST., 133 WEST.—Front and back parlor; light housekeeping.

15TH ST., 129 WEST.—Well-furnished, heated rooms; all conveniences; reasonable, central.

20TH ST., 33 WEST.—Large front, sunny; also rear rooms; private baths; telephone; references exchanged.

30TH ST., 202 WEST.—Elegant parlor floor, connecting room; exceptional opportunity; doctor, dentist; all improvements.

44TH ST., 118 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with or without board; reference.

47TH ST., 110 WEST.—Comfortable rooms next to bath; clean; $3 per week; private family.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well heated; hot and cold water; bath.

60TH ST., 16 WEST.—Two connecting rooms; steam heat; near "L" and Subway. Briggs.

76TH ST., 201 WEST.—Cozy, homelike room; elevator apartment; handsome surroundings; very moderate.

86TH ST., 317 WEST.—Handsome room, adjoining bath; also rear parlor, with extension; Subway; references.

104TH, 257 WEST.—Desirable room, second floor, private bath; also parlor floor; running water.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Beautiful room; view; elevator apartment; delightful air; Columbia University Subway. Gens.

129TH ST., 319 WEST.—Lady, alone; nicely furnished room; board optional; quiet home. Thomas.

133D ST., 215 WEST.—Large and small rooms; all light; parlor, suitable for doctor; heated.

138TH ST., 108 WEST, (near Subway.)—Desirable room, bath adjoining; steam heat; all conveniences; with or without board. Moutin, first floor.

150TH ST., 527 WEST.—Private large front southern room, lavatory, two closets; private bath optional; also small room separately or in combination; board optional; thoroughly respectable young men only.

152D ST., 533 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room for one or two gentlemen; telephone.

BROADWAY, 1,696, near 54th St.—In modern apartment house, furnished room; running water; close to bath; telephone; breakfast optional. Adams.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 426.—Furnished room, water, bath; private American family; S. Dixon.

LENOX AV., 424, near 131st St.—Large, well-furnished, sunny, heated room; private house; telephone.

Furnished studio to sublet by hour for teaching. 2 Studio Building, 37 West 22d St.

East Side.

3D AV., 1,626.—Refined Jewish gentleman can have room with breakfast in strictly private house; $6 weekly; telephone. Address Comfort.

5TH ST., 5 EAST.—Nice front room, two gentlemen; $4; very large rear room, $4.

53D ST., 247 East.—Front room; one or two gentlemen; private house.

86TH ST., 58 EAST.—Parlor, basement, business; sleeping rooms, single beds; all conveniences; select, private.

120TH ST., 351 EAST.—Furnished rooms, with bath, for light housekeeping or gentleman; reasonable.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3.—One block from Wall St. Ferry; elegantly furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen; convenient to New York.

CLARK ST., 91, (Heights.)—Large, comfortable room; running water; bath adjoining. Tel. 4329 R Main.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Wanted—Room and board by young couple and 2 girls, 1 and 3, in refined family; healthy location; city or country; about $16 weekly. Address, with particulars, B. F., Box 139 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Laundresses.

WANTED—Laundress and assist with chamberwork; city reference. Apply at 18 East 75th St., after 10.

Singers.

WANTED—Soprano and contralto, $200 and $150. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Soprano for Manhattan church; $700. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Soprano and contralto; city church; $275 to $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Chorus sopranos (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographer and Densmore typewriter; accurate and rapid; good speller essential; Wall St. experience; salary $12. Competent, P. O. Box 822 New York City.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A young lady of refined appearance as a model for trying on hats in a millinery parlor; must be tall, with small features, and plenty of hair, and not over twenty-five years of age. Apply, between 12 and 1 only, Francois, 296 Fifth Avenue.

AN experienced saleswoman for a fashionable Fifth Avenue Millinery house; must have best of city references and of good appearance; none others need apply. Answer, stating reference and salary expected, C. M. F., Box 302 Times, Times Square.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

WANTED—Agents, for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policy; large commissions; renewals; General Agents wanted some States. A. B. Culley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Compositors, Etc.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open sheps." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

WANTED

Electrotype finishers, molders, batterymen, builders-up, and assistants in each branch.

Compositors Wanted,

Non-Union, $21 per week; job, stone, and make-up; also machine operators at $23 per week; absolutely permanent positions guaranteed first-class men of good character; excellent opportunity to obtain a permanent position in one of the oldest, largest, and most modern printing houses in New York City.

THE DE VINNE PRESS,
12 Lafayette Place,
New York City.

WANTED—William Green wants printers at 320 Pearl Street, New York City; wishes to add to his staff a number of experienced compositors, (display, stone, and make-up men,) also experienced monotype operators; these positions will be permanent to efficient workmen of good character; salary will be $21.00 per week; only persons willing to work nine hours in open shop desired; loyalty to employer is expected in return for advantageous working conditions; reply by letter only, giving employer's references and stating experience and qualifications. William Green.

Wanted—Compositors, stone hands, and make-up men; "open shop;" highest salary; permanent position; additional bonus for faithful services; New York, vicinity, and Western points. Call or address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

WANTED—Compositors; experienced job compositor and stone hands; also two-third compositors; open shop; nine-hour day; permanent positions guaranteed to efficient workmen of good character; highest wages; references necessary. Stettiner Bros., 52 Duane St.

Organists.

WANTED—Organists and singers, Catholic church, $150 to $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist for important Methodist Church, Virginia. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 Fifth Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Organist for Ohio church, $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist, country Catholic church, $900. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Singers.

WANTED—Chorus tenors (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Tenor for Manhattan church; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Male alto for church, $250. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Bass for Catholic Church, $250. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Tenor and bass; city church; $300 to $450. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Tenor for church; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars, Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—Automobiles. The demands on our resources being so great, we are compelled to establish a new department, just being refitted, with advanced six weeks' course, at $50.00, beginning March 1st; success guaranteed; positions pay $100 to $150; short course, $25.00, four weeks, making you competent to handle any machine; dissatisfied students from every other school in city in attendance; requests constantly on file for competent chauffeurs; investigation invited; circulars mailed. Auto Transportation School, 309 West 41st St.

WANTED FOR UNITED STATES ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 2,360 3d Av., 749 6th Av., 2,306 8th Av., New York or 362 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED in office of large manufacturing company, boy, 15 or 16 years of age, who resides with his parents; no business experience necessary. Address in own handwriting, giving references, W. Co., Box 1,122 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Butler, before April 1, in private family where two footmen are kept; must be thoroughly competent, have best city references. Send particulars, nationality, age, height, name, and address to D. J., 1,364 Broadway.

A NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE house wishes a young man for telephone on the floor. Send references and address in own handwriting, stating experience and wages expected. C. A., P. O. Box 1,994, N. Y. City.

WANTED—A young man of good address as Spanish correspondent and traveler; state age, qualifications, references, and salary. Pan-American, 144 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Office boy in newspaper office; reference required. E. B., Box 150 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Young man to deliver orders and help in store. 2,506 Amsterdam Av.

WANTED—Bright office boy. Room 810, 71 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cooks.

COOKS from $20 to $30; waitress, chambermaids, $18 to $22; general houseworkers, $18 to $20; nurses, $15 to $20; seamstresses, two girls together; laundresses, day workers, references on file, a number of good servants at Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Housework.

HOUSEWORKER.—By colored houseworker; good cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress; apartment preferred; neat, obliging; city references. Lincoln Exchange, 314 W. 59th. Tel. 4786 Columbus.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, AND office assistant; three years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; references; $10. Conscientious, 182 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, thoroughly competent and experienced, wishes position; $15. Rose H. Tanzer, 102 St. Mark's Place, New York.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Two years' experience; ambitious, industrious; best reference; $10. Benjamin, 710 East 142d.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious; references; $12. Miss E., 115 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Typewriter; two years' experience; neat, accurate, rapid; references; $8. Neatness, 122 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; competent office assistant; Packard graduate. B. Muschel, 78 East 4th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT writes up, opens, closes, systematizes books; moderate rate. "Accountant," 149 East 55th St.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER, OFFICE MAN.—Experienced, (30,) accurate; best reference furnished. J. S., Box 349 Times, Times Square.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; capable of keeping double-entry set of books; thoroughly familiar with export, commercial, or railroad business; accustomed to taking full charge; salary, $15-$18. Address Exceptional Ability, Box 51 Times, Harlem Office.

Miscellaneous.

AUDITOR, over 20 years' active experience, railroad, mortgage, and real estate offices, desires to make change; executive man; first-class references and good personality. Auditor, Box 323 Times, Times Square.

PATENTS.

Patents promptly procured; advice free; send for handbook. Edgar Tate & Co., 245 Broadway.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

MICHAEL SEILER.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Boudinot Keith receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of Michael Seiler, dealer in hay and feed at 671 Water Street, and fixed his bond at $1,500.

BAYARSKY, EPSTEIN & CO.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Leo Oppenheimer receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of Bayarsky, Epstein & Co., manufacturers of children's clothing at 35 East Broadway, in place of Edward S. Thomas.

BERTHA DOBLIN.—Bertha Doblin, residing at 923 East Forty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,500 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1892 and 1893 for poultry and produce. She has only two creditors, G. Z. Hawk & Son, $3,000, and Jellif, Wright, Hoag & Co., $500.

HARRY KRULIK.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Harry Krulik of 286 East Third Street, this city, who was in the produce business at Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, show liabilities $2,128, and nominal assets $701, consisting of cash $3, debts $98, and horse and wagon $200, mortgaged for $600.

ERNEST J. STUCKEY.—Ernest J. Stuckey, grocer at Newburg, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, individually and as a partner in the firm of Stuckey & Conger, with liabilities $2,354 and assets of $615, consisting of stock, $400; accounts, $100, and horse and wagon, $115, covered by a chattel mortgage.

SAMUEL COHEN.—Judge Holt, in the United States District Court yesterday, confirmed the composition of Samuel Cohen, who did business as S. Cohen & Co., manufacturers of knit goods at 60 Leonard Street, this city, and as the Girard Knitting Mills of Philadelphia, with his creditors at 45 cents on the dollar cash. The liabilities were $85,532, and quick assets $20,765.

JOHN E. COTTER.—A meeting of creditors of John E. Cotter, department store, at 3,225 Third Avenue, was held yesterday at the office of Francis K. Pendleton, referee in bankruptcy, at 25 Broad Street. A large number of claims were proved, and Asher Ostерman was elected Trustee, and his bond was fixed at $7,000. The schedules showed liabilities $22,245, and assets $7,500. An offer of settlement at 25 cents on the dollar was made.

MORRIS GROCERY COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Morris Grocery Company of New Rochelle by these creditors: Harold Weddle, as the Weddle Tea Company, $142; Max Goldstein, $356, and John J. Shea, $62. It was alleged that the company is insolvent, and on Jan. 25 permitted Halstead & Co. to obtain a preference by a judgment for $231. The liabilities are reported to be $5,200. The business was started three years ago.

MORRIS SPIELHOLZ.—Morris Spielholz, wholesale dealer in butter and eggs at 204 and 206 Greenwich Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,478, of which $1,348 are individual debts, and the balance as a partner in the firm of Spielholz & Rothfeld, which was dissolved on Dec. 11 last, but no final settlement was made. The assets are nominally $3,109, consisting of four lots at Springfield, L. I., $400, mortgaged for $175, and outstanding accounts, $2,709, part of which belong to the late firm. He stated that Charles Rothfeld, the other member of the firm, refused to join in the petition.

BAUMAN-JOHNSON COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed here against the Bauman-Johnson Company, a New York corporation, with an office in this city, address not given, which conducts a dry goods department at Toledo, Ohio, by these creditors: Adolph Gluck, $423; B. & J. Burghelmer, $285, and M. & C. Mayer, $231. It was alleged that the company is insolvent, and made preferential payments to the following creditors: H. B. Claflin Company, $500; Einstein, Wolff & Co., $200, both of this city, and B. Tannenbaum & Co. of Toledo, $200. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Peter Zucker receiver of the assets, fixing his bond at $7,500. Samuel Bauman, President of the company, consented to the appointment. Otto Horwitz, attorney for the company, said that the liabilities were $23,000, and assets substantially $15,000. A meeting of creditors will be held in a few days to act upon an offer of settlement.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Holt in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to the following bankrupts:

EDWARD C. MIX, importer of dress trimmings and laces at 537 Broadway, whose liabilities were $86,200.

EDMOND L. CAMPION, 136 West Seventy-fourth Street, liabilities $98,156.

WILLIAM DASSLER, truck manufacturer, 547 West Forty-seventh Street, liabilities $5,306.

WILLIAM HARRIS, carpenter, 150 Lenox Avenue, liabilities $5,495.

JOHANSMEYER & SCHINGST, decorators, 345 Columbus Avenue, liabilities $1,637.

ABRAHAM LAGER, glazier, 410 Fifth Street, liabilities $1,300.

EDWARD J. SANDY, saloon manager, 1 Jackson Street, liabilities $18,707.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

APPLETON, Robert, and R. Wilmarth —Joseph W. Hancock $144
AMABILE, Luigi—Lawrence E. Perliman 175
AARON, Elias and Lewis—Barnett Daniel 119
ALDRICH, A. Bennett—John P. Kane Company 891
BARONE, Fred—Lawrence E. Perliman. 175
BUNTING, Joseph S.—Trust Company of America 11,653
BOURNE, Frank—Hobart Electric Manufacturing Company 180
BACHRACH, Emma—Jacob A. Rauth and another 66
BARRY, Charles S.—Edward Jones 73
BERKOWITZ, Scarl—Alter Rubenstein. 139
BESTER, Henry—Louise Garcia 81
CHAMBERLAIN, Anna—William H. Stewart 31
CASANOVA, L'Anti—Ilsley & Held Co.. 53
CREAMER, John D.—John P. Kane Co. 891
CAHALIN, John A.—Same 891
CROSS, Emma M.—William Halperin... 2,451
COHEN, Hyman—Joseph Kraus 40
COHN, Goodman—N. Y. Edison Co.... 180
DWORKOWITZ, Samuel—Betsie Wolt... 134
DANIEL, Anna K.—N. Y. Edison Co.... 17
FLOOD, John J.—Alphons Dryfoos and another 221
FERGUSON, J. F.—Neptune B. Smyth.. 258
FISHER, John C.—William Greet 6,884
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Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date when judgment was filed.

ALVORD, Edwin B.—W. A. Attenborough, Feb. 9, 1892..... $264
COHEN, Joshua J. and Harry—People, &c., Sept. 23, 1904, (vacated)..... 1,000
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SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:57|Sun sets..5:33|Moon rises..11:50

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:22	..	5:16	5:38
Governors Island	11:28	..	5:43	6:05
Hell Gate	1:21	..	7:15	7:37

Arrived—Tuesday, Feb. 13.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen, Feb. 6.
SS St tendam, Rotterdam, Feb. 3.
SS Huelva, Huelva, Jan. 27.
SS Schuylkill, Shanghai, Nov. 18.
SS Princess Anne, Norfolk, Feb. 12.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
*Baltic, Liverpool	5:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Lombardia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Honorius, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Altai, Haiti	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Moorish Pr., R. Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Olinda, Caibarien	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Cienfuegos, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
New York, S. Domingo	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Excelsior, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Huron, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
*Bluecher, Hamburg	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vigilancia, Campeachy	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ripley, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bontface, Barbados	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Seneca, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Prins Willem, Haiti	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Cassel, Bremen	——	10:00 A.M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Monroe, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Yumuri, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
P. de Larrinaga, Argen'a	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	——	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Morro Castle	Havana	Feb. 10
Denver	Galveston	Feb. 7
El Dia	Galveston	Feb. 7
Sarnia	Kingston	Feb. 7
Majestic	Liverpool	Feb. 7
Koenig Albert	Gibraltar	Feb. 5
Hamburg	Naples	Feb. 1
Ethiopia	Glasgow	Feb. 3
Maranhense	Para	Feb. 2
Barbarossa	Bremen	Feb. 4
Panama	Colon	Feb. 8

DUE TO-MORROW.

Graf Waldersee	Hamburg	Feb. 3
Ville de Rouen	Havre	Feb. 3
Comus	New Orleans	Feb. 10
Korona	St. Thomas	Feb. 8
El Cid	Galveston	Feb. 9
Grecian Prince	Barbados	Feb. 8
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Feb. 12

DUE FRIDAY.

Madonna	Naples	Feb. 8
Llandaff City	Shields	Feb. 1
Sicilia	Naples	Feb. 1
El Siglo	Galveston	Feb. 10
Concho	Galveston	Feb. 10

DUE SATURDAY.

St. Paul	Southampton	Feb. 10
Umbria	Liverpool	Feb. 10
Vizcaina	Shields	Feb. 12
Seguranca	Havana	Feb. 13

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, at Cherbourg, Feb. 13.
SS Finland, at Antwerp, Feb. 13.
SS Hudson, at Havre, Feb. 13.
SS Pannonia, at Liverpool, Feb. 13.
SS Vasconia, at Marseilles, Feb. 9.
SS Citta di Messina, at Marseilles, Feb. 11.
SS New York, (tank,) at Rotterdam, Feb. 12.
SS Newholm, at Fayal, Feb. 15.
SS Langdon Grange, at Adelaide, Feb. 13.
SS Koenigin Luise, at Gibraltar, Feb. 13.
SS Atrato, at St. Michael's, Feb. 13.
SS Calderon, at Manchester, Feb. 13.

Sailed.

SS Carpathia, from Fiume, Feb. 9.
SS Amerika, from Cherbourg, Feb. 12.
SS Germania, from Marseilles, Feb. 10.
SS Prometheus, from Flushing, Feb. 12.
SS Cametense, from Para, Feb. 11.
SS Lobella, from Fowey, Feb. 10.
SS Manchester Exchange, from Hamburg, Feb. 10.
SS Brasile, from Naples, Feb. 11.
SS Warzburg, from Bremen, Feb. 13.
SS Coulsdon, from Perim, Feb. 13.

Passed.

SS Deutschland, New York, for Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS Sloterdyk, New York, for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard.
SS Paula, New York, for Flushing, passed Butt of Lewis.
SS Hohenfels, New York, for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard.
SS Jersey City, New York, for Bristol, passed Fastnet.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Protective thermometer which rings alarm at any temperature, any distance; protection against fire, heat, or cold; made from $1 up; partner wanted to put out. Address X. Y. Z., 303 Beaver Building, New York.

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Manufacturer patented electric motor, having extensive contracting business, wants partner; capable business man with capital; success guaranteed. Box 21 Times, Harlem.

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The Antique Furniture Exchange.

152-154 W. 34TH ST.

The ideal shop for lovers of antiques and seekers for bargains in odd pieces of every description; largest collection; lowest prices; most popular store. 152-154.

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Diamonds, Pearls, other Precious Stones, Antique and Modern Jewelry, SILVERWARE AND OLD GOLD AND SILVER.
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I PAY highest prices for furniture, carpets, antiques. JOHNSON, 115 University Place, New York.

Highest cash prices paid for diamonds, old gold, jewelry. Sessler, 1,255 Broadway, cor. 31st.

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Horses to hire, all purposes, day and night. Max F. Greenbaum, 157 East 25th St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT LITHOgraphers' Association, (East,) a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, held at the New York County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in Part II. thereof, on the 22d day of March, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to EMPLOYING LITHOGRAPHERS' NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Dated New York, February 1st, 1906.
LITHOGRAPHERS' ASSOCIATION, (EAST,)
By CHARLES WILHELMS, President.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CURTIS, BENJAMIN R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN R. CURTIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Moffat & Webb, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1905. MARY G. CURTIS, Administratrix. MOFFAT & WEBB, Attorneys for Administratrix, 63 Wall Street, New York.

WALSH, JOHN E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN E. WALSH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Hotchkiss & Barber, No. 5 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of November, 1905. MARY A. WALSH, Administratrix. HOTCHKISS & BARBER, Attorneys for Administratrix, 5 Nassau Street, New York City.

AUCTION SALES.

Knickerbocker Art Galleries,

7 West 29th St.

C. E. Smith, Auct'r.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Now on Exhibition,

MAGNIFICENT ANTIQUE AND MODERN

FURNITURE,

ANDIRONS, FENDERS, MIRRORS, BRASS BEDSTEADS, ORIENTAL RUGS, CARPETS, RICH CUT CRYSTAL, PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &C.,

By order attorney for mortgagee.

Also removed from the

Knickerbocker Apartments,

247 5th Av., to close an estate,

REAL BRONZES BY I. BONHEUR, BORBEDIENNE, BARYE, GUILLEMIN, AND OTHERS; EXQUISITE BRIC-A-BRAC, RARE HISPANO-MORESQUE AND OLD GENORI VASES, PLAQUES, OLD CHINA, BLUE AND WHITE PAILLARD MUSIC BOX, EIGHT CYLINDERS; ROYAL SEVRES AND VIENNA VASES; SCORE SILVER VIENNA ENAMELS, &C.

ALSO BY ORDER OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE BROKERS, AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., 53 BROADWAY,

A CONSIGNMENT OF IMPORTED

**Artistic Carved Venetian Furniture, &c. A Collection of

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Unique Operation Involving West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street Plot—West End Avenue Block Front Resold—Deals by Brokers and at Auction.

Hyman Horwitz has sold to the Crescent Realty Company the plot, 300 by 100, on the south side of 138th Street, 400 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue. The company will erect on the plot eight six-story flats, each 37.6 by 100, which have been sold from the plans to Mr. Horwitz. Samuel Schickler, M. Rosenfeld, and Solomon Gerstenzang were the brokers in these deals.

Amsterdam Avenue Purchase.

Garfiel & Moll have bought from the Middleboro Realty Company the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 163d Street, a five-story apartment house, in course of construction, on plot 45 by 106, the larger dimension on the avenue.

The Kruleurtch Realty Company has sold the properties 18 and 20 Lawrence Street, 51 by 98 and irregular.

To Build on West End Avenue.

The Broadway-Reliance Realty Company has sold, through S. Harris, the block front on the west side of West End Avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets, 200 by 100. This is part of the Equitable Park property bought by the company a few weeks ago.

Continued Demand for Dwellings.

F. T. Barry has sold for Harry J. Douglas 34 East Sixtieth Street, a four-story dwelling, 20 by 100.5.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Sigmund Arnstein 71 East Seventy-seventh Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling, 18.9 by 65 by 102.2. The buyer will occupy the house.

N. Berman has sold for H. Siegel to a client the six-story apartment house, in course of construction, at 210 East Eighty-fifth Street.

Alfred E. Toussaint has sold for Frederick H. Comstock 119 West Eighty-sixth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 102.2, to Dr. Henry J. Wolf.

J. B. English has sold for Archer V. Pancoast, trustee, the three-story brownstone dwelling 48 West 115th Street, 18 by 100.

Estate Sells on Vesey Street.

The Cruikshank Company has sold for the Irving estate 94 Vesey Street, a four-story building, on lot 17.6 by 50. Morris Weinstein is said to be the buyer.

The project for the erection of a new building on the Gerry estate property, at the northwest corner of Broadway and Warren Street, is referred to in more detail in another column.

West Eighteenth Street Deal.

William Henry Folsom has sold for Agnes Lynch and William G. Read, respectively, to the Adams Realty Company, 120 and 122 West Eighteenth Street, two three-story brick stables, each on lot 24.4 by 92.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for a Mr. Ludin the four-story brick stable 633 West Forty-seventh Street, 25 by 100.

The Columbian Board of Brokers has resold for the Prescott Realty Company 426 West Forty-sixth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.5.

Corner Sold on Lenox Avenue.

Edward M. Lewi has sold to a client for Frederick Wood the southwest corner of Lenox Avenue and 131st Street.

Sol Brill has bought from Stefano La Saka 54 to 58 West 140th Street, six-story apartment houses, each 41.8 by 100.

John R. Davidson sold for the New Amsterdam Realty Company 73 West 102d Street, a five-story triple flat, on plot 27 by 100.

Joseph Polak has sold 84 Bradhurst Avenue, a five-story double flat, 25 by 75, for Charles Wynne to Julius Rowgowski; also, 2,064 Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100, a five-story double flat, for the Home Circle Realty Company to George Robinson; also, 225 West 142d Street, a five-story double flat, for Victor A. Levor to John N. Henkin.

Sale of East 110th Street Flats.

Abraham Gordon has sold for Samuel Sindeband to a client of Strouse & Strauss 57 and 59 East 110th Street, two seven-story double flats in course of construction.

Simon Wallach, Wolf & Cohn have sold for Bloch Brothers 332 East 101st Street, a seven-story tenement, on plot 25 by 100.11.

E. V. C. Pescia & Co. report the sale of 324 East 112th Street, a six-story double tenement, with stores, on lot 25 by 100, for B. Goldfein to Raffaele Sigallano.

Simon Frank has bought 311 East 121st Street, a four-story double flat, 26 by 100; also, 28 West 114th Street, a three-story dwelling, 17.6 by 100.11.

Leon Mutchnick has sold for Frank & Derman to Samuel Goldberg the two six-story flats at 14 to 20 East 108th Street, on plot 80 by 100.

Lowenstein, Papae & Co. have sold for Simon Lefkowitz to Joseph R. Scheinberg the six-story apartment house, with stores, now in course of construction on the south side of Seventieth Street, 163 feet west of Avenue A.

Upper Madison Avenue Corner Sold.

A. & J. Scheinberg have sold to Nathan Lamlein the five-story triple flat at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and 118th Street, 25 by 100, the longer dimension on the avenue. L. M. Smith & Co. were the brokers.

Morris Berg sold to H. Naschitz the four-story tenement 483 and 437 East Seventy-sixth Street, on plot 50 by 102; also, sold for A. Lemerad 425 East Seventy-second Street, a four-story tenement, with stores, on a lot 25 by 100.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Albert S. Odell 304 to 310 East Sixty-fourth Street, a three-story stable, on plot 100 by 100.5. The buyer is a company, which will use the building.

Charles Efros and Lewis Ehrlich have resold for Fertig & Leinhardt to H. Getinger the two six-story buildings in course of construction at 334 to 336 East Sixty-fifth Street, each 37.6 by 100.5.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have sold for Nora Buckley the five-story double tenement 312 East Thirty-ninth Street; also, for Giuseppe Diddio and others, the four-story front and rear tenements 531 East Thirteenth Street, on a plot 25 by 100.3.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for John Byrns to Charles L. Singer, a client of H. Levitas, the three-story flat, 157 Clinton Street, adjoining the northwest corner of Grand Street, 20 by 50.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have also sold for Joseph Berkowitz and others 409 Grand Street, southeast corner of Clinton Street, a three-story building, on lot 25 by 75, to Frank Tucker, Vice President of the Provident Loan Society. Mr. Tucker represents in this purchase the society, which will improve the corner with a building for its own use.

The Atlas Realty Company has sold 268 Broome Street, a five-story tenement, for Louisa Koker; also, for Kidansky & Levy to Philip Starr, the two five-story tenements at the northwest corner of Division and Attorney Streets.

A. & J. Scheinberg have bought from a Dr. Wolper the six-story tenement 67 Ludlow Street, on lot 26 by 87. Extensive alterations will be made by the buyers.

Charles Rischon has sold 56 East Seventh Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 90.10.

Resale of Second Avenue Corner.

Rubinger, Klinger & Co. have resold for Louis Hains 188 and 190 Second Avenue, southeast corner of Twelfth Street, a six-story tenement, with stores, on plot 41 by 100.

Pollak & Deutsch, as attorneys, have sold for S. Sacher the five-story tenement, with stores, 608 East Fourteenth Street, 25 by 103.3.

Samuel Tuchfeld has sold for I. Katz to Berkowitz & Landsman the two five-story tenements 716 and 718 East Sixth Street, 55 by 97.

Abraham Selden was the broker in the sale of the six-story tenement 5 Avenue D, adjoining the corner of Second Street, by Joseph Gans to Dr. Pinkus Jaffe.

Joseph Zweigel has sold the five-story tenement 226 East Seventh Street, and has purchased the two new six-story tenements 250 and 252 East Fourth Street.

J. Sado has sold 349 and 351 East Third Street, two six-story double flats, 40 by 90, for W. Abrahams.

Company Buys on Webster Avenue.

The Ernst-Cahn Realty Company has resold for a client to the Louis Meyer Realty Company, the southeast corner of Webster Avenue and St. Paul's Place, a four-story triple flat, on plot 32.4 by 100.

Louis Lese has bought from August and Lena Oesting 1,230 Fulton Avenue, a four-story flat, 27 by 98; also, from S. Beach Jones, as trustee, 573 East 153d Street, a four-story flat, 25 by 100.

Charles A. Weber has sold 771 East 162d Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 100, to John Schade.

Max Germansky has sold for D. Allen to Isaac Brown the plot on the east side of Anthony Avenue, 100 feet north of 173d Street, 50 by 74, running through to Carter Avenue, with a three-story dwelling.

Wolski, Olpp & Co. have sold for Louis Hartung to a client the two-family house 1,103 Hewitt Place, on lot 25 by 120.

James G. Patton has sold the plot, 75 by 80, on the west side of Jackson Avenue, 100 feet south of 158th Street.

Heavy Buying Near Jamaica.

The Van Wyck property in Jamaica, consisting of 181 lots at the corner of Jamaica and Van Wyck Avenues, has been sold, at a reported price of $100,000.

Other recent deals in Queens have involved the Adriance Ditmas farm of thirty acres on the Old Country Road, the Van Siclen farm of the same size in Hollis, and the Debevoise farm in Hollis.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

2d Av, 1,128, e s, 50.2 ft n of 59th St, 25.3x76.7, five-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to Lowenfeld & Prager.....$30,850

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

183d St, n e corner of Crescent Av, extending to Adams Place, for two-story brick stores, 100x103.4x22.6; August Kuhn of 941 Broadway, owner; Schwartz & Gross of 35 West 21st St, architect; cost, $18,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

70th St, 4 East, to a five-story brick dwelling; J. Eastman, premises, owner; W. Emerson of 81 Madison Av, architect; cost, $8,000.

Canal St, 97 to 101, to six-story brick lofts and store; L. Rosenstein of 76 East 86th St, owner; M. Muller of 3 Chambers St, architect; cost, $10,000.

Broadway, 41 to 45, to a nine-story brick office building; Atlas Line Steamship Company of 37 Broadway, owner; De Lemos & Cordes and R. L. Daus of 130 Fulton St, architects; cost, $800,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Feb. 13.

AVENUE A, 1,325 and 1,327, w s, 45.4x87; Emil Markus and another to B. G. Davis & Co., (mtg $34,000)..... 100

ALBANY ROAD, o s, 331 ft n of 231st St, 56x100; Aaron O. Whaley to William H. Meara 100

BLEECKER ST, 343, e s, 23.2x82.6; Bertha H. Lowndes and others to Morris Weinstein 100

BROOK AV, s e corner of 164th St, —x—; James F. Doyle to Ludwig Kuenstler, (mtg $3,500)..... 100

BERRIAN AV, n w s, Lots 125x126, map of part of farm of Charles Berrian at Fordham; William J. Chalmers to Charles P. Hallock..... 100

BEAUMONT AV, e s, 200 ft n of 187th St, 100x100; Kenmore estate to Jacob Cohen, (mtg $3,420)..... Nom.

BOSTON ROAD, e s, 25 ft s of 146th St, 28x97.7; Newman Grossman to Raphael C. Korn, (mtg $16,000)..... 100

CROTONA AV, 1,932, e s, 16.8x70; Annie E. Neville to Ardashes Der Gabrilian, (mtg $2,000)..... 100

COMMONWEALTH AV, s e corner of Merrill Place, 50x100; Stephen McBride to John E. Reiss, (mtg $2,100)..... Nom.

DEANE PLACE, e s, 25 ft s of Pierce Av, 25x100; Jacob Cohen to Henry P. Ansorge, (mtg $2,800)..... 100

DEANE PLACE, e s, 50 ft s of Pierce Av, 25x100; Jacob Cohen to Henry P. Ansorge, (mtg $2,700)..... 100

DEANE PLACE, e s, 75 ft s of Pierce Av, 25x100; Jacob Cohen to Henry P. Ansorge, (mtg $2,300)..... 100

DEY ST, 40, n s, 24.11x76.10; Samson Lachman, referee, to Josephine J. S. Wendel 50,000

DEY ST, 45, n s, 18.11x78; Alvan W. Perry to Ross A. Mackey, (mtg $27,000) 100

FRONT ST, 27, s s, 28.5x67.6x28.4x65.4; Broad St, 113½ and 115, e s, 62.7x47x65.4x48; Stephen D. Pyle to Dow Realty Company 100

FRONT ST, 1, s s, 33.5x110; Charles P. Blaney, referee, to Elizabeth H. Jacques 3,325

GRAND AV, s w corner of North St, 100x irregular; Isaac M. Cohen to William Cohen, ¼ part, (mtg $11,500)..... Nom.

GERARD AV, e s, 77.11 ft n of 169th St, 26.2x182.11x26x125.2; Julius H. Haas to Martin Geiszler 100

HORTON AV, s s, 430 ft e of Main St, 190x140x175x137.3, City Island; Jennie A. Bliss to City Real Estate Company, (mtg $2,100)..... Nom.

IRVING PLACE, s e corner of 17th St, 27x90; Julius Braun to George F. Prett, (mtg $33,000)..... Nom.

JUMEL TERRACE, n w corner of 160th St, 75x94; James Jordan to Thomas P. Neville ..... Nom.

LOTS A, 9, B, and 20, map of Mount Hope estate of John P. Schmenger; Henry Iden and another, executors, to Simon M. Barber..... 5,700

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 103d St, 100.11x30; Simon Epstein to Herman Lubetkin, (mtg $27,000)..... 100

LOTS 515 and 516, 553 to 556, 561 to 568, map of Laconia Park; Irving Realty Company to A. Shatzkin & Sons, (mtg $6,450)..... 100

LOTS 232 and 233, map of land of S. Gambreleng and others; Augustus S. Nicholson and others to Pasquale D. Auria ..... Nom.

LOTS 125 and 126, map of 339 lots at Woodlawn Heights, 40x100; Emil Ascher to Joseph A. Toupin, (mtg $3,500)..... 100

LILLIAN PLACE, w s, at s s of land of H. Libermann, 50x100; Anna L. McClintock to Frederick Eckstein 100

MIDDLETOWN ROAD, n s, 50.4 ft e of Mayflower Av, 45.4x115.10; Bankers' Realty and Security Company to Jessie D. Gervin 3,050

MADISON ST, 350, s s, 23.6x95.1; Davis Cutler and others to Samuel Lippman and another, (mtg $16,400)..... 100

MAIN ST, e s, 100 ft n of East St, 100x200, City Island; Jennie A. Bliss to City Real Estate Company, (mtg $1,000)..... 100

PIER 28, East River; William P. Clyde to the Clyde Steamship Company, ½ part ..... Nom.

PEARL ST, 490 and 492, n e s, 42.2x67.6; Marie M. Heink to John A. Weekes and another, (mtg $17,000)... Nom.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 171st St, 20x100; Donald Robertson to Esther A. Wheaton..... 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 150.11 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25.4x irregular; Sarah Newmark to Samuel Newmark, (mtg $15,000)..... Nom.

WASHINGTON AV, s w s, Lots 9 and 10, Plot B 2, partition map of William Adee; Lots 11 and 12, Plot C 3, same map; Owen Keefe to Owen J. Keefe 100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n e corner of Kossuth Av, 50x93.6; Richard R. Masten to Sound Realty Company, (mtg $2,000)..... 100

5TH AV, n e corner of 10th St, 80.8x100; Mutual Life Insurance Company to Mary L. Jones..... Nom.

5TH AV, n e corner of 28th, 25x irregular; James A. Donnelly, referee, to Henry S. Glover, (mtg $150,000)... 132,250

11TH ST, n s, 333 ft w of Avenue C, 25x103.3; Henry Becker, executor, to Ignatz Friedman and another..... 21,000

13TH ST, n s, w ½ of w ½ of Lot 238, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Arthur J. Mace to Joseph Schneider..... 100

14TH ST, s s, w ¾ of Lot 271, map of Wakefield, 75x114; Arthur J. Mace to Joseph Schneider, all liens..... 100

14TH ST, part of Lot 348, map of Unionport, 50x108; John J. McBride to Wahlig & Sonsin Co..... Nom.

27TH ST, 502 West, 15.5x24.8; New York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men to William G. Foster 2,700

27TH ST, 125 West, 25x98.9; Emerence K. Ager to William S. Patten, (mtg $25,000)..... 100

34TH ST, s s, 71 ft e of 7th Av, 47.6x irregular; Harman A. Perkins and another, executors, to King C. Gillette, (mtg $55,000)..... 125,000

36TH ST, s s, 310 ft e of 6th Av, 20x 98.9; James R. Smith to Annette A. Bryant ..... Nom.

36TH ST, s s, 310 ft e of 6th Av, 20x 98.9; Annette A. Bryant to Joseph D. Bryant, (mtg $15,000)..... Nom.

36TH ST, 56 West, 20x98.9; Henry W. Salisbury and another to Joseph D. Bryant, all title..... 65,000

58TH ST, 545 West, 25x100; Asher Salwen to Hyman Greenstone, (mtg $7,000)..... 100

64TH ST, n e s, 175 ft n w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Johanna Coughlin to Katharine Cashman ..... Nom.

75TH ST, 186 East, 18.9x102.2; Emanuel Heilner and others to Elizabeth Butler, (mtg $12,000)..... 100

82D ST, 210 West, 27x102.2; Samuel Elnhorn to Fanny Elnhorn, (mtg $31,000)..... 100

83D ST, 118 East, 25x102.2; Lillian M. Willis to Charles Gulden..... 100

86TH ST, s s, 262 ft w of West End Av, 21x102.2; Samuel G. Stewart to William H. Jackson, (mtg $21,000)..... 1

95TH ST, n e corner of Bloomingdale Road, 201.6x—; Sather & Hamburger and another, executors, to Adolph Behn, ½ part..... 1,600

95TH ST, n e corner of Bloomingdale Road, 201.6x—; Abraham Cohen and others, individually and as executors, to Adolph Behn, ½ part..... 1,600

109TH ST, 209 East, 10.4x100.11; Henry Ludwig to Michael Mahoney, (mtg $6,000)..... 100

122D ST, 220 West, 15x100.11; Charles E. Evans to Hannah M. French..... Nom.

124TH ST, 216 West, 16x100.11; Walter J. Dean to William S. Patten, (mtg $8,500)..... Nom.

124TH ST, 218 West, 16x100.11; William McGowan to William S. Patten, (mtg $9,000)..... Nom.

126TH ST, 506 to 516 West, 141.3x99.11; Bethoven Englander to Daniel Fraad, (mtg $172,500)..... 100

136TH ST, n s, 101.11 ft w of Trinity Av, 37.6x100; Ettie Goldberg to Herman Lubetkin, 1-3 part..... 100

153D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 225x 99.11; Isaac Mayer and others to Bernhard Heine and others, (mtg $214,500)..... 100

153D ST, n s, 212.6 ft e of 8th Av, 112.6 x99.11; Bernhard Heine and others to Flora Meyer, (mtg $110,250)..... 100

153D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 112.6x 99.11; Bernhard Heine and others to Samuel Cohen and another, (mtg $110,250)..... 100

162D ST, 771 East, 25x100; Henry King to John Schade, (mtg $16,000)..... 100

180TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; Simon I. Moll to Charles Garfiel, (mtg $28,000)..... 100

Redorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BAUER, Adam, to Hudson P. Rose Company; Lots 20 to 22, map of Willis estate, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 1,000

BAUM, Max C., to Samuel C. Baum; 9th Av, w s, 112 ft n of 172d St, 80x irregular, due Feb. 15, 1906, 6 per cent..... 480

BERLINER, Julius, and another to John Neuschler and another, executors; 119th St, 524 and 526 East, 50x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 43,000

BERSTEIN, Abraham, to Catharine A. De La Vergne and another, trustees; 11th St, s s, 233 ft w of Avenue C, 50x94, 3 years..... 55,000

BROWD, Ephraim K., to the Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; 73d St, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 2 lots, 25x102, 2 mtgs, each $16,000, due Feb. 23, 1906, 5½ per cent..... 32,000

BUHL, William, to John Dooling; Lot 484, map of Mapes estate, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 3,500

BRYANT, Joseph D., to the Broadway Savings Institution; 36th St, 54 and 56 West, 40x98, due May 1, 1907..... 75,000

BUTLER, Elizabeth, to Emanuel Heilner and another; 75th St, 185 East, 18x 102, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

BERSTEIN, Abraham, to Frank Hillman and another; 11th St, 632 and 634 East, 50x94, demand, 6 per cent... 7,641

CORNELLY, George H., to M. Theuer; 10th St, 234 East, 22x92, 1 year, 5½ per cent 1,000

COHEN, Samuel, and others to B. Heine and others; 153d St, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, three lots, 37x99, three mtgs, $3,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 9,000

CONNOR, William F., to the Mutual Bank; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 73d St, 76x28, demand, 6 per cent..... 20,000

COHEN, Jacob, to Kenmore estate; Jackson Av, s e, 200 ft n of 137th St, 100x100, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 3,080

DOW REALTY COMPANY to Stephen D. Pyle; Front St, 27, 28x67, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 35,000

DUFFY, Jennie T., and others to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 1st Av, s w corner of 16th St, 23x80, due June 30, 1910, 4½ per cent..... 14,000

FALK, Hannah I., to Frederick W. Rothschild; 58th St, n s, 311 ft e of 6th Av, 22x100, 4 years..... 5,000

FRAAD, Daniel, to B. Englander; 126th St, 506 and 508 West, 48x99, prior mtg $57,833, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 8,000

FRAAD, Daniel, to B. Englander; 126th St, 510 and 512 West, 46x99, prior mtg $57,833, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,500

FRAAD, Daniel, to B. Englander; 126th St, s s, 244 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 46 x99, prior mtg $37,883, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,950

FRIEDMAN, Ignatz, and another to M. Geyer; 11th St, s s, 333 ft w of Avenue C, 25x103, due July 1, 1909, 5½ per cent..... 14,000

FRIEDMAN, Ignatz, and another to August Knatz; 11th St, n s, 333 ft w of Avenue C, 25x103, 3 years, 6 per cent. 4,000

GILLETTE, King C., to Sarah E. Fox and others; 34th St, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 20x24, due June 30, 1909, 4½ per cent..... 80,000

GEIGER, Charles, and another to A. Wilson, trustee; 120th St, 204 West, 37x100, 3 years..... 42,000

GEIGER, Charles, and another to James H. Aldrich and others, trustees; 120th St, 206 West, 37x100, 3 years..... 42,000

GREENSTONE, Hyman, to Asher Salwen; 59th St, n s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,500

HAAS, Annie V., to New York Savings Bank; 39th St, n s, 712 ft w of 5th Av, 21x98, 1 year 7,000

HEINE, Bernhard, and others to Isaac Mayer and another; 153d St, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, six lots, 37x99, six mtgs, $5,750, six prior mtgs, $30,000, 3 years 36,500

JONES, Mary L., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 5th Av, n e corner of 10th St, 80x100, as per bond..... 370,000

JUNG, Charles F., to David F. Jung; Anthony Av, s w corner of 170th St, 76x irregular, 3 years..... 5,000

KILVERT, Thomas, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 148th St, 540 West, 17x99, due June 30, 1908, 4½ per cent.. 7,000

KUENSTLER, Ludwig, to James F. Doyle; Brook Av, s e corner of 164th St, 82x irregular, 2 years..... 3,500

LIEBENTHAL, Joseph, and others to Ury Danenburg and others; 84th St, n s, 137.6 ft e of 1st Av, 37x102, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 39,000

LEVINE, Samuel, to Commonwealth Mortgage Company; 5th Av, s w corner of 138th St, 99x120, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 90,000

LIPPMAN, Samuel, and another to D. Cutler and another; Madison St, 350, 23x95, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 5,750

LIPPMAN, Samuel, and another to D. Cutler and another; Madison St, 350, 23x95, due May 26, 1906, 6 per cent.... 500

LYNCH, John B., to Robert E. Danver; Beaver St, n s, Lot 1, map 59, 22x54, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

MAHONY, Michael T., and another to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Pearl St, 354, 60x irregular, due June 30, 1910, 4½ per cent..... 9,000

McBRIDE, Stephen, to Angelo Rezzano and another; Lots 296 and 297, map of Mapes estate, demand, 5½ per cent.... 1,100

MEYER, Flora, and another to B. Heine and others; 153d St, n s, 212.6 ft e of 8th Av, three lots, 37x99, three mtgs, $3,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 9,000

MARCON, Mary, to Charles Glove; Lot 228, map of St. Raymond Park, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

McMANUS, Bernard, to Lion Brewery; 3d Av, n w corner of 181st St, 100x100, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,900

NEVILLE, Thomas P., to James Jordan; Jumel Terrace, n w corner of 160th St, 75x94, 2 years..... 25,000

STAHL, Adolph G., to H. P. Rose Company; Lot 12, map of Willis estate, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 350

SCHULTE, Paulina, to H. P. Rose Company; Lot 89, map of Willis estate, 2 years, 5½ per cent 200

STEINMETZ, Bertha J., to Mary A. McQuinn; 170th St, s s, 95.3 ft e of Mapes Av, 27x75, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 2,500

STEINMETZ, Bertha J., to James E. McGown; 179th St, s s, 120.2 ft e of Mapes Av, 25x75, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 2,500

SCHNEIDER, Joseph, to Arthur J. Mace; 14th St, s s, being w ½ of w ½ of Lot 237, map of Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 210

SCHNEIDER, Joseph, to Arthur J. Mace; 14th St, s s, being w ¾ of Lot 271, map of Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 630

SHAFF, David, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; Canal St, 88, due June 29, 1910, 4½ per cent..... 19,000

SHATZKIN, A., & SONS to the Irving Realty Company; Lots 515 and 516, 561 to 568, 10 lots, 25x100 each, map of Laconia Park, 10 mtgs, $125 each, due May 1, 1907, 6 per cent..... 1,250

SHATZKIN, A., & SONS to the Irving Realty Company; Lots 553 to 556, map of Laconia Park, 4 mtgs, $200 each, due May 1, 1907, 6 per cent..... 800

WHEATON, Esther A., to Harlem Savings Bank; St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 17th St, 20x100, demand..... 25,000

WHEATON, Esther A., to Donald Robertson; St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 17th St, 20x100, due Feb. 15, 1906, 6 per cent..... 7,000

WEINSTEIN, Morris, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; Bleecker St, 343, 23x32, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 5,000

Mechanics' Liens.

227TH ST, n s, 330 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 114; John E. Hallet against Joseph and Alexander Rakue, owners; William O. Rich, contractor..... $95

156TH ST, s s, whole front between Southern Boulevard and Fox St, 210x 100; Simons & Moersfelder against Gustav E. Bauhahn, owner and contractor 11,123

117TH ST, 515 and 517 East; Charles J. Blumquist against David Marks Realty Company, owner and contractor.... 712

117TH ST, 446 and 448 East; Charles J. Blumquist against David Marks Realty Company, owner and contractor.... 333

BOSTON ROAD, 1,355; Christian Vondran against August Dorn, owner and contractor 46

VILLA AV, w s, 44 ft n of 205th St, 21x 100; Albert Biechner against Anna Damra, owner; Michel Lagana & Co., contractors 90

1167TH ST, 73 East; Isidor Sinkowitz against Jacob M. Goldstein and Bernard Yeam, owners; Grossman & Sender, contractors 125

13TH ST, 218 West; A. C. Muller & Brother against Sarah M. Wilson, owner; G. W. Drumgold, contractor:.. 20

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

2D AV, s e corner of 15th St; Hiram Snyder & Co. against the Hebrew School for Girls and others, June 7, 1905, (by payment)..... 803

SAME property; Manhattan Rolling Mill against same, June 13, 1905, (by payment) 107

SAME property; Isidore L. Cohen against same, June 13, 1905, (by payment) 219

SAME property; Christopher C. Cuttingham against same, June 18, 1905, (by payment) 396

SAME property; Bleden J. Rogers and others against same, June 22, 1905, (by payment) 83

1ST AV, s e corner of 123d St; Marcus Fried against John H. Gault, Dec. 7, 1905 24

VYSE AV, w s, 100 ft n of 167th St; Atlantic Cement Company against Abraham Stiberberg and others, Dec. 8, 1905 1,908

27TH ST, 452 West; Howell & Rice against New York Edison Co. and others, Nov. 13, 1905, (by bond)..... 952

HESTER ST, 174; Kreischer Brick Mfg. Co. against David Baum and others, Dec. 28, 1905 55

Lis Pendens.

154TH ST, 411 West; the Title Insurance Company of New York against Moses Bachman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. L. Westcott.

5TH AV, 1,383 and 1,385; 114th St, 3 East; Samuel Elnhorn against Max Cohen and others, (action to declare lien, &c.;) attorney, M. B. Blumenthal.

88TH ST, n s, 280.8 ft e of 5th Av, 50.5x100.8; Johanna Fleischmann, executrix, against Derick Lane and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Sackett, McQuaid & Stevenson.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r,
will sell at auction
Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,

Executors' Sale,

estate of JOHN RHEINFRANK, deceased, by order of Frederick Rheinfrank and John Rheinfrank, Esqs., Executors:—

408 Second Av.,
Near 23d St.,

the four-story front, with two stores, and two story rear brick Buildings; size of lot, 26.6½x100.

108 Avenue D,
Southeast Corner 8th St.,

the five-story brick Tenement, with one store front, and the four-story brick Tenement, with two stores on rear; size of lot, 25x75.

215 SECOND ST.,
near Avenue B,

the five-story brick Tenement, with one store, size of lot, 20x72.44.

50 PER CENT. OF THE PURCHASE PRICE MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE FOR ONE YEAR AT 6 PER CENT.

TITLES GUARANTEED BY THE LAWYERS' TITLE COMPANY AND POLICIES DELIVERED TO PURCHASERS FREE OF CHARGE.

Messrs. Tanner & Bradley,
Attorneys for Estate, 20 Broad St.

Maps, &c., with attorneys, or at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

Same Day,

Executors' Sale

by order of the
estates of HENRY GANZENMULLER and JOHN RHEINFRANK, deceased,

ENTIRE FRONT
East Side Goerck St.,

BETWEEN EAST HOUSTON, EAST 3D STS., size 181 feet on Goerck St., 60 feet on East Houston St. and 45.4 feet on East 3d St.

N. S. East Houston St.,
90.9 Feet East of Goerck St.,

two choice Plots, 40x81 each, running through to

South Side Third St.,
90.5 East of Goerck St.,

two choice Plots, 45.5x88.7½ and 45.4x82.

80 PER CENT. OF THE PURCHASE PRICE MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE FOR ONE YEAR AT 6 PER CENT.

TITLES GUARANTEED BY THE LAWYERS' TITLE COMPANY AND POLICIES DELIVERED TO PURCHASERS FREE OF CHARGE.

Messrs. Tanner & Bradley,
Attorneys for Estates, 20 Broad St.

Maps, &c., with attorneys or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

SAME DAY.

Executors' Sale,

Estate of Hugh Cheyne, Dec'd, 519 West 148th St,

the three-story basement and cellar brick and stone high stoop Dwelling; size of lot, 15.6x 99.11; possession caretaker.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

JULIUS H. HAAS, Auct'r

Will sell at Public Auction

Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1905

At 10 o'clock sharp.

At the Bronx R. E. Auction Rooms

S. W. Cor. 149th St. and Third Ave.

The plot of ground on the S. E. cor. of

Jerome Av. & 181st St.

Through to Walton Av., 200 feet on Jerome Av., 200 feet on 181st St., and 153 feet on Walton Av.

Bathgate Av. & 182d St.

Northwest corner, 25x97, vacant.

East Side, Franklin Av.

236 ft. south of 166th, 54x200, vacant.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO AUCTIONEER'S OFFICE, S. E. COR. 149TH ST. & 3D AV.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company

37 Liberty St., Manhattan.
(Title Department).
59 Liberty St., Manhattan.
(Trust Department).
188 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Examines and insures titles at fixed moderate rates. Its large force of skilled professional experts insures accuracy and despatch.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS **$9,500,000**

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W. D. Bishop, Asst. Sec'y,
Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co.

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MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

BUILDERS— INVESTORS— SPECULATORS

Figure over this proposition. You can make $30,000 in less than six months' time. OUR REPUTATION ON IT.

Present rental of house	**$3,600**
Putting in stores will show increase in rental of	**1,412**
Total rental	**$5,012**
Store property showing this rental will bring	**$47,000**
Present price of house	**36,500**
Gross profit to investor	**$10,500**
Cost of operation	**3,000**
Net profit on one house	**$7,500**
Net profit on four (4) houses	**$30,000**

Each house is 29x100 and can be bought on an investment of from $5,000 to $10,000 cash.

We can deliver one, two or four houses. This is the surest money-making proposition WE HAVE EVER HAD. See us and we will convince YOU.

A. B. MOSHER & CO.,
Nos. 55, 57, 59 West 116th Street.

FLAT AND TENEMENT BARGAINS.

7th Av., above 125th St., twelve rooms; rents, $4,120, guaranteed; price, $37,750. 101st St., West; five-story double; twelve rooms; only $28,500; very cheap.

101st St., West; triple, twelve rooms, cold water; rents $3,100; price, $30,000; cash, $6,000.

9th Av., near 57th St.; six-story, four families on floor; hot water only; rent, $5,000; price, $47,000.

Amsterdam Av., two doubles; rents, $4,400; price, $42,000; cash, $10,000 each.

143d St., West; six-story new law triples; rents, $7,200; price, $62,000; big bargain.

24th St., East; five-story, cold water, fourteen rooms, four families; rent, $3,100; price, $27,000; cash, $7,000.

44th St., East; five-story triple, twelve rooms, cold water; rents, $2,800; asking $26,000; cash, $6,000.

90th St., East; triple, twelve rooms; rent, $3,300; price, $29,000; cash, $7,000.

145th St.; double, five-story, ten rooms; rent, $2,300; price, $22,000; $4,000 cash; bargain.

Webster Av., corner; seventeen rooms on floor; rents, $4,218, guaranteed; asking $37,000, with $7,000 cash consider offer.

Second Av., corner; sixteen rooms on floor; four families, cold water; rents, $5,200; price, $42,000; cash, $10,000.

'Phone, 1000. T. E. Hayman Co., Morningside. 217 West 125th St.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS.

East 83d, 5-story double flat	$23,500
East 88th, 2 5-story tenements	$58,000
East 103d, 5-story double flat	$25,500
East 88th, 2 5-story flats	$80,000
West 55th, 5-story 13-room tenement	$22,500
West 118th, 5-story double flat	$20,500
Madison Av., Harlem, 5-story double	$25,500

DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., Corner 86th St.

MONEY TO LOAN
on first and second mortgages

QUEENS. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

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with all the advantages and improvements of the metropolis.

16 MINUTES FROM 34th STREET.

ELMHURST SQUARE

IS THE MOST DESIRABLE HIGH-CLASS ADDITION IN NEW YORK CITY.

Splendid transportation facilities, fare 5c., and unequalled future possibilities. The $150,000,000 being spent by the Penn. Railroad, L. I. R. R., and allied corporations will increase many hundred per cent. values at Elmhurst Square, because it is right in the line of improvements.

Lots and plots for sale now at acreage values. Monthly payments if desired.

The only addition in the Borough with sewers and paved streets.

Property restricted and fully improved. Send for "Transportation Illustrated, No. 6," showing a bird's-eye view of the city, bridges, tunnels, and relative distances; a valuable guide for investors in realty.

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is none too good when we select a home site

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ELMHURST HEIGHTS

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886 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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comprising 1240 lots; all plotted and ready for development. Over 3000 feet of macadamized streets. Rapid transit to Manhattan. Trolley also on property.

WILLIAM H. APPLETON & CO.,
92 LIBERTY ST.

Bargain.—Seven-room cottage, new, every improvement; good location; $3,200, $500 cash. Hamilton, Corona.

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It is our business to make unimproved property profitable. Cash furnished and loans secured for building construction. If you have good real estate in a desirable location, either city or suburban property, we can furnish the necessary cash and construct a suitable building thereon and place a permanent loan at reasonable rates. All buildings constructed by us are fireproof and superior in every particular. We can save and make money on property now being carried at a loss.

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AT PLEASANTVILLE HEIGHTS, at the station of Pleasantville, on the Harlem R. R., only a short ride from Grand Central Station.
HOUSES FROM $1,500 UP.
Speculators and investors can make no mistake by buying at once, as this is the only piece of property just outside of New York City having the advantages of the city. Pleasantville has 30 trains day and night from the Grand Central Station in direct connection with the Subway. Fare 11c. Write, call, or telephone at once for booklet and free passes.

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GUARANTEED MORTGAGE
WESTCHESTER & BRONX
TITLE & MORTGAGE GUARANTY CO.,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Capital and Surplus, $750,000.

WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th St.; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Evenings.

IN THE BOOM SECTION

AT LARCHMONT.
Choice corner plot, 54x135, opposite Larchmont Park. Very low price and easy terms.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

Larchmont.—40 choice city lots; three blocks frontage on Chatsworth Av., near station; proposed Subway extension crosses the property; price $40,000; commission to brokers. Maxwell S. Mannes, 135 Broadway.

12 lots on North St., near the new High School; $800 per lot; a bargain for the entire 12. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 East 42d St. Telephone 5522-38th St.

New Rochelle.
Am authorized to sell for estate
About 80 Acres,
Weaver Av. and Quaker Ridge Section,
New Rochelle;
magnificent view of Sound and adjoining golf links;
Price $50,000;
will take back reasonable mortgage; Subway extension now building will make this property very convenient; commission to brokers.

MAXWELL S. MANNES,
135 Broadway.

875 acres, New Rochelle, on trolley; $1,500 per acre; will take back 75% on mortgage for thirty years at 2% per annum first five years, 3% next five years, and 4% for remaining twenty years; great opportunity for quick buyer. N. Y., W. & B. R. R., now building, which is practically an extension of the Subway, will cross this tract; commission to brokers.
MAXWELL S. MANNES, 135 Broadway.

New Rochelle, Stephenson Park, overlooking Sound, plots 60x160, from $500 up; highly restricted. Address Frank W. Thurman, on the property, or 24 Park Place, New York.

White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS ACREAGE.

BARGAIN FOR QUICK BUYER.
16¼ acres, with a frontage on three different roads of about 2,000 feet, one mile from White Plains. Trolley in front of the property, over 200 lots, exclusive of streets, plotted or otherwise, $1,000 per acre.

S. J. TAYLOR,
2442 JEROME AVE., NEW YORK.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE
for houses and lots in Battle Hill Park, White Plains; all improvements in property; restricted; high ground; 10 minutes' walk from station; nothing better; prices reasonable.
WESTCHESTER SYNDICATE,
28 East 42d St., New York.
2 Depot Square, White Plains.

White Plains.—18 acres between Post Road and railroad; a king $30,000; terms to suit. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5322-38th St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

COTTAGES FOR RENT

FOR SEASON OF 1906.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.

Alfred E. Schermerhorn,
7 EAST 42D ST.

Summer seashore cottages, Cape Cod, (Harwich, Mass.,) rented completely furnished; bathrooms; all comforts; $300 to $600; fine beach. Kape, 503 West 124th St.

NEW YORK CITY ACREAGE

A tract of about 80 acres within the city limits. One of the finest properties for development on Long Island. Excellent transit. Station on property.
PROFITABLE, Box 26, Times Downtown.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

BELLCOURT

a tract of 1,500 restricted lots
IN NEW YORK CITY
located at Bayside, L. I., one block from station; only 30 minutes from Herald Square; 5 minutes from the Sound, and 75 feet above the water.

LOTS $225 TO $500,

They are selling now at mid-winter prices, which will be *advanced 25% within 60 days.* Not a great many left, but these are

GOOD FOR BIG PROFITS!

Write for our booklet and views to-day, free, with handsome maps and tickets to the property on request. *Don't fail to send us your address.*

BELLCOURT LAND COMPANY,
Dept. T.
No. 1 West 34th St.

WE REFRAIN

From saying anything about the future of Long Island City. We have no acreage to offer, but we have the

BEST LOCATED LOTS

IN

LONG ISLAND CITY.

First come first served.
Our last list withdrawn.
Present list will not last beyond this week.

JOHN M. THOMPSON & CO.,
198 Broadway, New York.

LONG ISLAND CITY LOTS

Main Thoroughfares only.
Adjacent to Blackwell's Island Bridge, Tunnels, Terminals, Ferries and Trolleys.
Immediate action advisable.

G. B. F. RANDOLPH,
Suite 1015, 135 Broadway, N. Y.

ACREAGE

LARGE AND SMALL TRACTS.
49 ACRES, $850, WESTBURY.
7 ACRES, $20,000, WEST HEMPSTEAD.
30 ACRES, $25,000, WATER FRONT, HUNTINGTON.
65 ACRES, $1,500, FLUSHING.
50 ACRES, $1,500, QUEENS.

JOHN KENSETT KELLOGG,

80-82 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
549 NOSTRAND AV., BROOKLYN.

P. FRANK KEENAN,

116 NASSAU ST., N. Y.
REAL ESTATE BROKER
LONG ISLAND PROPERTIES
A SPECIALTY.

Elegant cottages, up-to-date, thoroughly well-built, every modern improvement, eight rooms, model bath, large attic, foyer hall, open fireplace for logs, hardwood floors, window seats, very best open plumbing, soapstone tubs, concrete cellar under whole house, perfect heating system, Hawke ventilation, spacious verandas front and side, porte-cochere, plot 100x120; location, 26 miles out, South Shore, near station and bay; price $4,200; $500 down, remainder as rental. Carrollton Realty Company, World Bldg., N. Y. Brooklyn Office, J. M. Bennett, 62 Fourth Av.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY.
Between Rockville Centre and Freeport.
Small number of choice building lots, extra large size, 25x125, opposite Baldwin Station; 3,000 inhabitants and numbers of beautiful homes; both electric and gas lighting; trolley direct to New York; this is the last chance to secure the best building lots for the least money and on easiest terms. Carrollton Realty Co., World Bldg., N. Y. Brooklyn Office, J. M. Bennett, 62 4th Av.

CEDARHURST HOMESTEAD.
107 acres, including old manor house and outbuildings; few rods from station; 25 minutes from Herald Square; bargain for quick buyer; $1,000 per acre; very easy terms; full commission to brokers. Alfred M. Rau, 135 Broadway.

Will sell two lots, Cleveland, near Thomson Av., Woodside, $2,000 for both; easy terms; two months' contract; will double in value in a few months; commission to brokers.
MAXWELL S. MANNES, 135 Broadway.

North Shore Long Island; ten acres Sound front, $1,000 per acre; 7 acres modern, up-to-date buildings, Shore front; snap at $16,000; other bargains. Call or 'phone. Stephen Yates, 150 Broadway. Tel. 2019 Cortlandt.

For Sale—Three acres, seven-room house; all kinds fruit; close to South Bay; $1,600; eight-room house, plenty fruit, near water, $1,200; terms to suit. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

Three lots at mouth of Belmont tunnel, Long Island City; $6,000; easy terms; commission to brokers.
MAXWELL S. MANNES, 135 Broadway.

165-acre farm; all high land; with about a mile frontage on Merrick Road, Amityville; price $75,000; full commission. Maxwell S. Mannes, Attorney, 135 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FOR RESULTS

LIST YOUR PROPERTY.
FOR SALE—TO LET,
with the old, reliable firm,
BARNETT & CO.,
11 EAST 125TH STREET.
TELEPHONE 396 HARLEM.

Wanted—Desirably situated dwellings for particular clients for cash in Greater New York from owners at low figures; also Long Island lots, large or small parcels. You incur no obligations by sending full particulars. 'Phone or call. James Francis Lester, 41 and 43 Wall St., N. Y. Telephone, 1002-1003 Broad.

WANTED FOR CASH BUYERS

WEST SIDE TENEMENTS.
P. C. ECKHARDT,
693 9TH AV.,
Bet. 47th and 48th Sts. Tel. 674 Bryant.

Wanted—West side apartment house for equity in dwelling, West 70s, also Normandy, L. I., amounting to $49,000; both properties fully furnished; owner will not add any cash, but will give back 2d mtge. in lieu of same. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

All kinds of Bronx property; buyers waiting for four and five story double, triple, quadruple, new-law flats; also want lots and large plots in Unionport, Van Nest, William's Bridge, Woodlawn Heights, &c. Chas. A. Weber, 149th St., east of 3d Av.

ATTENTION!
Owners, I have on hand cash buyers for Yorkville property. Send particulars to
ARTHUR G. MUHLKER,
1,511 3d Av., Yorkville Bank.

Particulars wanted of cold-water tenements, building plots, and private houses in Manhattan; have buyers ready and can arrange for quick transactions for the right propositions. Thos. M. Henneberry, 206 Broadway.

T. E. HAYMAN CO., 217 WEST 125TH ST., Have upward of eight hundred clients for good flat or tenement proposition from owners only. It will pay you to call or send full particulars promptly.

Vacant lots along upper Broadway, Amsterdam Av., Bradhurst Av., in exchange for improved property; please send particulars to Raubitschek, 136 West 116th St.

Wanted—West side and Harlem property; for sale, rent, or management; established 19 years. Chas. S. Kohler, 906 Columbus Av., (104th.)

H. A. Raymond (2 West 125th) invites owners to send particulars; flats, tenements, dwellings, old properties; have many buyers wanting such properties.

Want to invest in long-term leases high-class apartment houses and store properties; cash security furnished. Sunby, 257 West 34th St.

Attention, Owners.—Cash buyers waiting for Manhattan cold-water, four-family tenements; all conditions. O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St.

Cyrille Carreau, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, 796 6th Av., (45th,) wants all kinds of properties to rent, sell, manage, insure.

Farm wanted on long lease, near station, within hour. "Westchester Preferred," Box 174 Times Downtown.

Can use immediately reasonable triples and fourteen-room houses. Kahn & Son, 165 Broadway.

BRONX COLD WATER TENEMENTS.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 786 Prospect Av.

BRONX FLATS for cash purchasers.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 786 Prospect Av.

We want management of property in this section. Weisel & Allen, 105 East 59th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

$49,000 equity in 2 fully furnished residences, one West 70s, one Normandy-by-the-Sea, both A1 condition, for apartment house; will give back 2d mtge. in lieu of cash. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Third Av., plot 10 excavated lots, including four corners, within block "L" station, $65,000, equity $30,000; exchange and add cash for improved property. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

To Exchange.—6-story apartment house; 3 families on each floor; well built and planned; will exchange for vacant lots Washington Heights, Raubitschek, 136 West 116th St.

To Exchange.—3 new law houses, fine section Harlem, direct from builder; to exchange for vacant lots Manhattan. Raubitschek, 136 West 116th St.

BRONX NEW LAW FLATS
For Bronx lots.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 786 Prospect Av.

To Exchange.—6 lots near 72d St. and 1st Av.; will exchange for improved property; send particulars. Raubitschek, 136 West 116th St.

To Exchange.—5-story double flat near 145th St. and 8th Av.; want small private house and cash. Raubitschek, 136 West 116th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

$35.00 to $50.00

WITH

Elevator

AT
PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,
151-59-161-69 West 140th St.
5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
Electric light, telephone, etc.
LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.
L. M. SMITH.
Tel. 79 River. 674 Columbus Av.

JUST COMPLETED.

316 West 20th St.

THE ADRIAN.
Open for inspection.
All improvements, including elevator service, electric lights, 'phone, &c. Suites of 4 and 5 rooms, $510 to $630 per annum. Booklet on application.
J. W. CUSHMAN & CO.,
240 West 23d St. Tel. 1075—Chelsea.

1,418 Broadway,

Opposite Metropolitan Opera House,
8-ROOM APARTMENTS.
New plumbing, elevator, electric light; decorations to suit.
McVICKAR, GAILLARD REALTY CO.,
489 5th Av., below 42d St. Phone 4000—38th.

252 AND 254 WEST 84TH ST.,

Private house block.
Between West End Av. and Broadway.
Six rooms and bath..... $36-$38
Jesse C. Bennett & Co., 2,259 Broadway.

299 WEST 153D STREET.

New buildings, 5 rooms, bath, all improvements; rents moderate. Kirkpatrick & Urquhart, 2,856 8th Av.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
111 West 43d St.
Single room and bath..... $25
Two rooms and bath..... $50
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

2,037 AMSTERDAM AV., NEAR 164TH ST. 5 and 6 rooms and bath; new apartment; all improvements.
W. D. MORGAN,
1,687 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

At the Manitou, 221 West 141st St., near 7th Av. Driveway.—Elegant large elevator apartments, $32.50 to $45; telephone, electricity, &c.; near elevated and Subway. Superintendent on premises.

East Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS

To Let—Unfurnished apartments of two rooms and bath; very reasonable rents; excellent light; meals if desired. Apply to Janitor, 11 West 28th St., or
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE,
51 Liberty St.

120 EAST 34TH ST.

The handsomest 9-room Apartment in the city; elegantly appointed, possessing every desirable feature that appeals to the very select; electricity & fuel furnished; rent $1,500. CONCESSION TO DESIRABLE TENANT.

VANNYDECK 64 E. 90th St., within 200 ft. of Andrew Carnegie's residence; 6 and 7 large rooms; elevator; steam heat, &c.; every improvement, $40 to $55.

67 EAST 93D ST.,
NEAR MADISON AV.
The grandest new seven rooms and bath, with all best modern improvements.

Evarts and Senate, 231 to 237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park; modern apartments, 6 rooms and bath, $45 upward. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

FAIRFAX 1,328 Madison Av., cor. 94th St.; corner rooms; southern exposure; parquet floors throughout; elevator, &c.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

Bronx.

New high-grade apartments; five and six excellent rooms, $26-$34; write for booklet. Owner, 1,181 Tinton Av., near 168th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

A.—PRIVATE HOUSE, CHELSEA SQUARE.

410 West 20th St.,

opposite lawn of the seminary; three-story attic high-stoop house; restricted neighborhood; private family only.
J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

A 20-foot, four-story and basement high stoop brownstone dwelling to let, 15 East 46th St., close to 5th Av. Seen by permit only; possession May 1st. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES

Offices to Let

In the remodelled Office Building
41 Park Row and
147 Nassau Street
Formerly known as the TIMES BUILDING. 16 stories high; fireproof; entire new equipment of fast running hydraulic elevators. Apply to
E. A. TREDWELL,
Room 720 - - On Premises.

LOFTS TO RENT

WITH POWER IN THE
RHINELANDER BUILDING
230 to 236 William St.
BY THE
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.
31 NASSAU ST.

Offices to Rent.
Broadway, Corner 81st Street.
ONLY STRICTLY OFFICE BUILDING, WITH ELEVATOR, ON WEST SIDE; LARGE CORNER SUITE FOR INSURANCE COMPANY.
JESSE C. BENNETT & CO., Agents, on premises, 2,259 Broadway.

New York's Most Remarkable Location,

8 car lines, stations 6th, 9th Avs. "L" Subway; surpassing any point in city.

Broadway Arcade.

Largest studio floor in city; offices, floors for desirable business; elevators, gas, electric lights, steam heat. MARTIN, 1,947 Broadway, 66th St.

STORE.

LOFTS, OFFICES, STUDIOS

28, 30 & 32 West 22d Street
NEW BUILDING, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO. 28 West 22d St.
or your own broker.

AT WASHINGTON & WATTS STS.

FIVE CORNER LOFTS
50x100 EACH.
STEAM HEAT, ELECTRIC ELEVATOR.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Store, Basement & 1st Loft

114, 116, 118 W. 17th St. | to let in new building 75x92.
All improvements.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 W. 22D ST.

ADJOINING 4TH AV.,

114, 116 EAST 28TH ST.,
Near Subway Station.
Elegant light offices and studios in new fireproof building; elevators, steam heat, electric light, janitor service; moderate rents. Apply on premises.

103 WEST 45TH ST.

Desirable 4-story and basement dwelling, suitable for dressmaker or other light business. Rent only $1,400 per annum.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, Agents,
749 Fifth Av., Near 58th St.

A LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT.
80 and 82 4th Av., above Wanamaker's; possession at once.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St.

Entire Building to Let,
156 Eighth Av., close to 18th St., store, basement, and three apartments above; rent $1,600 and Croton; possession at once. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

241 Water St., near Beekman, 4-story building, 25x75; suitable any business; rent reasonable. Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

A five-story brick building to let on lower Pine St.; size 20x40; rent only $1,300; immediate possession. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Broadway, between Fulton and John Sts., lofts and offices; steam heat, elevator, and janitor service; rents reasonable. Apply to Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194 Broadway.

Large light floor, 6,000 feet; whole or part; 50 cents per foot; suitable offices or light business; elevators; steam heat. Martin, 1,947 Broadway, 66th.

45th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.—Two houses; easily altered; plot 33x100. H. J. Sachs & Co. 28 West 22d St.

Will erect a garage in the Eighties, adjoining Broadway; choice location. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 West 42d St.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Lofts, basement, 25x121; electric elevator, power; steam heat; excellent light. Saladino, 380 Broome St.

Business buildings to lease, 10,000 to 100,000 square feet. Chas. Durossi, 155 West 14th.

Large, roomy store, fine location; any business. Apply premises, 180 Park Row, 10 to 4.

Bronx.

Large corner store, good for grocery, liquor, or drug business, with apartment in rear if wanted; terms made very easy; growing neighborhood northeast corner Westchester Av. and Tiffany Street. Isaac Sonn, 55 Liberty St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

BARSTOW

17-19 EAST 27TH STREET.
One or two sunny apartments left; perfect bathing facilities and all modern appliances which make for comfort. We try to make the lot of the transients the envy of home folks by placing every convenience at their disposal and making them comfortable.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. VAN RENSSELAER, 15 East 11th St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HOLT, MARGARET C.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to the creditors of MARGARET C. HOLT, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, that the undersigned, Charles L. Holt, intends to apply to the Surrogate of New York County for letters of administration upon the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased under Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, limiting the penalty of the bond to be required of him to double the amount of the claims of the creditors against the estate presented to the said Surrogates, pursuant to this notice, or $5,000, whichever may be the larger amount, and that all the creditors of said deceased are hereby directed and required to present their claims in writing, duly verified, to the Surrogates of New York County, at their office in the County Court House, City Hall Park, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said county, on or before the 6th day of March, 1906.
Dated New York, January 26th, 1906.
CHARLES L. HOLT, Petitioner.
MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Petitioner, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BOWNE, CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE BOWNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Parsons, Closson & McIlvaine, No. 52 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-third day of May next.—Dated New York the tenth day of November, 1905. MARY A. MURRAY, WALTER BOWNE, Administrators. PARSONS, CLOSSON & McILVAINE, Attorneys for Administrators, 52 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

NELSON, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD NELSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of John C. Gulick, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of April next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of September, 1905. SARAH E. NELSON, Executrix. JOHN C. GULICK, Attorney for Executrix, 132 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line

For Naples and Genoa.
Brasile, new twin screw, Feb. 26; Citta di Napoli, Mar. 8; Italia, new twin screw, April 11. Cabin $55 up. Dining Saloon on promenade Deck. Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ROSE T. SHANLEY, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:
Take notice that on the 24th day of February, 1906, at 10 o'clock A. M. on said day, a meeting of the creditors herein will be held at the office of the undersigned, referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, to consider and pass upon the proposed sale, at private sale or at public auction, by the trustee, to the highest bidder, of certain real property belonging to the estate, consisting of premises No. 319 West 101st Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the said property being more particularly described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 101st Street distant one hundred and fifty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of 101st Street and the westerly side of West End Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with West End Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty feet; thence southerly again parallel with West End Avenue and part of the way through another party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of 101st Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of 101st Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.
At the time designated I will hear the petition of the trustee filed with me on the 5th day of February, 1906, for leave to sell said premises, subject to a mortgage of $17,500 and subject to unpaid taxes, and will make such order as may seem proper and for the best interests of the estate of the bankrupt.
Dated New York, February 8th, 1906.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
MAURICE P. DAVIDSON, Esq., Attorney for Henry B. Pogson, Trustee, 55 Liberty Street, City of New York.

NO. 8,305.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DANIEL MILLER and MAX GOLDMAN, individually and as members of the firm of Goldman & Miller, and the firm of Goldman & Miller, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of the above-named of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1905, the said Daniel Miller and Max Goldman, individually and as members of the firm of Goldman & Miller, and the firm of Goldman & Miller, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1906, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Feb. 13th, 1906.

NO. 8,730.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH J. MURPHY and JEREMIAH J. MORAN, composing the firm of Murphy & Moran, and the firm of Murphy & Moran, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of the above-named of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1906, the said Joseph J. Murphy and Jeremiah J. Moran, composing the firm of Murphy & Moran, and the firm of Murphy & Moran, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Feb. 13th, 1906.

NO. 8,612.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARNOLD WEISS, doing business as A. Weiss & Co., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of the above-named of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1906, the said Arnold Weiss, doing business as A. Weiss & Co., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1906, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Feb. 13th, 1906.

NO. 8,759.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PHILIP KALMUS, individually and as surviving partner of the firm of KALMUS & MYERS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of the above named of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1906, the said Philip Kalmus, individually and as surviving partner of the firm of Kalmus & Myers, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1906, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Feb. 13th, 1906.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LINDHEIM, JOHN L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Henry C. Kohlman, Johanna Bluen, Marshall L. Kohlman, Marion B. Kohlman, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Clara Lindheim, deceased; Addie Kohlman, Edgar A. Lehman, Gertie Lehman, Albert Lehman, Rose Goldbach, Fanny Gruenwald, Leah Goldbach, Regina Stein, Sarah Frank, Louisa Holzinger, Ernestine Holzinger, Yetta Sichel, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN L. LINDHEIM, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 20th day of February, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Ferdinand Kurzman and Leopold Kayser, as surviving trustees of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 26th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.
[Surrogate's Seal.]
JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Petitioners, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LUBIN, ISAAC.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to RACHEL COHN, Aaron M. Lewin, (also known as Morecal Lewin,) Belle Kurtz, Slatke Wolkowicz, Nathan Lewin, Henry Lewin, Abraham Lewin, and David Lewin, the heirs and next of kin of ISAAC LUBIN, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Simon Wilhelm and Edwin Kaufman of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of ISAAC LUBIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at his office in the City of New York on the 20th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the eleventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.
[L. S.] FRANK T. FITZGERALD, Surrogate.

EDMONDS, JOHN H.—Surrogate's Court, Oneida County.—In the matter of the estate of JOHN H. EDMONDS, deceased. An intention to apply for letters of administration, with the will annexed, in the above-entitled estate having been shown to this court by the petition of Walter D. Edmonds and another for the issuance to him of such letters; now, therefore, pursuant to an order of this court duly made, filed, and entered on the 22d day of January, 1906, the consent of all the next of kin of said deceased having been first duly made and filed, notice is hereby given to provide by Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure to all creditors having claims against the estate of John H. Edmonds, late of the City of Utica, in the County of Oneida, and State of New York, deceased, to present their claims to Hon. F. M. Calder, Surrogate of Oneida County, at his office in the City of Utica, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of March, 1906.—Dated January 29th, 1906.
PHILIP C. PECK,
Attorney for Petitioners, 31-33 Nassau St., New York City.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL

& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE OF AMERICA.
MAIN STEM OF THE

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Operating more than twelve thousand miles of railway east of Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

This is the Direct Line from New York & Boston to Niagara Falls and to the West, the Northwest and the Southwest by way of the great cataract and Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 3:30, 3:40, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours, via New York Central and Lake Shore.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:29 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND & TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:30 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK EXP.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.
*Daily. †

FIGHT ON DIRTY CARS AROUSES EAST SIDE.

All Kinds of Volunteers Offer for Ahearn's Campaign.

THE COMPANY IS SILENT

Attorney General Will Be Asked to Act Next—Cars Not Only Dirty, but Few.

Borough President Ahearn, who has undertaken to remedy the dirty condition of the street cars on the lower east side, found his mail greatly increased yesterday by letters of commendation for what he has already done toward bringing about a better street-car service and offering any services he might think the writers could give to accelerate the improvement. A large number of these letters were written by women school teachers, who are compelled to use the objectionable cars to get to their schools.

Among these letters was one received from the University Settlement Society, whose headquarters are at 184 Eldridge Street. This letter said:

"We heartily indorse your action in favor of cleaner cars and better service on the street-car system of the lower east side. The condition of affairs is terrible, and only the strongest protest will avail our cause. We will be glad to be of any help to you if that is possible."

"I have not yet received a reply to my letter written and sent to the New York City Railway Company on Friday," said Mr. Ahearn yesterday. "I will wait a day or two longer and will then call the attention of the Attorney General to the situation. There is no doubt about my receiving support in the matter. Every one of the 200,000 citizens who are compelled to use those cars knows I'm right."

It was suggested that the argument would probably be made that the passengers are responsible for the dirty condition of the cars.

"They won't dare to say that," said Mr. Ahearn. "I have lived in that locality for years and know the people there. In addition to informing the Attorney General I shall also notify the Board of Health, in case I do not get a reply from Mr. Vreeland."

Investigation of the condition of the service Mr. Ahearn complains of bore out his contention. The entire lower east side is aroused over the matter. The policemen whose beats run along any of the street-car lines in question, namely, the Canal, Madison, Chambers, Delancey Streets and the East Broadway lines, and who have heard passengers complaining of the service for months, laugh about the matter as though it were a story that has grown funny chiefly because of its age.

"You're behind the times," said a policeman near Chatham Square. "Some months ago the talk was of dirty cars; now the great holler is that even the dirty cars are being taken off. See that East Broadway car? Watch it. See, they're turning the horses here at Chatham Square. That's as far south as they go now. They used to go as far as the Post Office.

Commissioner Thomas Darlington said that if Mr. Ahearn requested an inquiry into the matter, it would be made.

Mr. Vreeland refused to discuss the case.

SUES WIRELESS COMPANY.

Stockholder of Old De Forest Concern Wants Receiver and Accounting.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 13.—A bill in equity for an order to compel the American De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company to account for all the property it has received from the De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company and for its profits was filed in the United States Circuit Court here to-day. The court is asked to appoint a receiver for the corporation, pending the outcome of the proceedings.

The bill was filed by Henry B. Snyder of New York, who organized the De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company in this State in February, 1902, with an authorized capitalization of $3,000,000, of which he had 27,000 shares, having a par value of $10 a share. Snyder alleges that early in 1904 all the assets of the De Forest Company were turned over to the American Company, which was organized in Maine in November, 1902, with a capital of $3,000,000. The defendants assert that a large block of the stock of the new company was turned over in exchange.

LOST ARTICLES

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

$50 REWARD for return of suit case and contents taken from in front of news stand, Grand Central Station, Saturday afternoon, Feb. 10; no questions asked. F. W., 303 Times, Times Square.

LOST—A liberal reward will be paid for any reliable information regarding large package lost bridge car, Brooklyn side, Saturday night, 6:45. William A. Sullivan, 35 Nassau St., New York City.

LIBERAL REWARD will be paid for return of silver gilt snuffbox, on chain, with a gold piece and small charm; lost at Savoy Hotel Sunday, at 5:30 P. M. Flechter, 25 Union Square.

LIBERAL REWARD will be paid for return of large and small sales books and bill file lost on bridge car Saturday night. E. C. Heathcote, 7 Maiden Lane, New York City.

LOST—Black silk watch fob, with gold locket, containing photograph and marked with monogram H. W. D. Finder leave at Times office and receive reward.

LOST—Feb. 12, a silver watch, between 136th and 142d Sts. and 7th Av. Reward given if returned to Miss M. Godfrey, 312 West 134th St.

LOST—Pearl silver-mounted lady's umbrella, in Grand Hotel, marked A. L. E.; liberal reward. Address Room 2,206, 150 Nassau St., city.

LOST—At Arion ball, gold Sphinx Head, diamond in mouth and amethyst cross; liberal reward returned. W. J. Ruets, 100 West 64th St.

LOST—Gold monogram watch charm, Saturday morning, around 59s and 7th Av.; initials O. J. K. 262 West 54th St.

LOST—In Arion ball, bracelet, with small diamond; keepsake; reward. Miss Henderson, 212 West 45th St.

LOST—Amethyst locket surrounded by pearls; liberal reward. 418 Central Park West, Apartment 6C.

LOST—$1,000 reward for the return of a diamond necklace lost on the night of Feb. 7, between the Metropolitan Opera House and Columbus Av. and 72d St. The above amount will be paid in cash and no questions asked at the office of La Rochelle Restaurant, Columbus Av. and 75th St.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, gold purse, containing money and old American gold coins. Finder return to office of Hotel Belleclaire, 77th and Broadway; liberal reward and no questions asked.

LOST—In Tarrytown, neighborhood of Grove St., Jan. 23, a pendant of pearls, with diamond centre. Finder will receive reward by delivering same to Room 568, 11 Broadway, N. Y.

LIBERAL REWARD for return of toy brindle bulldog; white breast, long tail; answers name Buster. Maher, 78 West 68th St.

LOST—Horse and wagon; finder rewarded $50; bay horse, black top wagon, red body. Herman A. Wiesel, 2,162 8th Av.

LOST—Diamond crescent pin, Hotel Victoria; $300 reward; no questions. Return Hotel Victoria office.

LOST—Brooch, in or near Carnegie Hall, Feb. 6. Return Soupo, 200 West 56th St.; reward.

LOST—A diamond bar pin; reward. Miss Heine, Hotel Majestic, 72d St., West.

LOST—Gold watch, between 31st St. "L" and 107 West 82d; reward. Barbour.

LOST—Locket and Masonic emblem. Liberal reward. Herald Square Hotel.

LOST—Feb. 8, sapphire bar pin. Return to 140 East 37th St. Reward.

HILL GIVES FARMING PRIZES.

Farmers Along His Railroad to Get $55,000 in Five Years.

James J. Hill has offered a number of prizes to the farmers of Minnesota and the two Dakotas for farming work. As President of the Great Northern Railway, he has always taken a keen interest in farming as well as in the other industries of the territory served by his railroad. He has from time to time boasted of his friendship for the farmers, and of the fact that by reducing rates on his lines he has taken them into partnership with the railroad. He intends now to encourage them to even better efforts than they have made in the past.

"The prizes," Mr. Hill said yesterday, "are intended to encourage the farmers of those States to profit by their opportunities. I hope the arrangement will accomplish that result."

Mr. Hill has made provision for the distribution of the prizes for a period of five years. All told, about $11,000 a year will be distributed, or a total of about $55,000 for the five years. Minnesota and North and South Dakota, for the purposes of the distribution, will be divided into about fifteen districts, and three prizes will be given in each district.

The prizes are to be awarded under conditions which will enable the small and poor farmer to compete on even terms, so far as possible, with those who farm on a large scale. The awards will be made by two judges, one of them Prof. Shaw of the Minnesota School of Agriculture, and the other one to be chosen by Prof. Shaw. The prizes will be awarded shortly after Aug. 1 each year.

In a recent annual report of the Great Northern Railway, Mr. Hill presented figures to show that the reduction in rates made by the Great Northern during the last twenty-five years had saved the shippers $676,000,000.

MANN HEARING DRAGS.

Yesterday's Session Spent in Cross-Examining a Handwriting Expert.

Another half-day session of the hearing on the perjury charges against Col. William d'Alton Mann, editor of Town Topics, failed yesterday to end the cross-examination of A. E. Osborn, the Rochester handwriting expert. Mr. Littleton made good his declaration that he would submit to the witness 250 different sets of initials, all duplicating the disputed "W. D. M." on the letter of Reginald Ward.

Mr. Littleton's method was to submit a set of initials to Mr. Osborn and demand an immediate expression of opinion whether they were written by the same person who marked the "O. K., W. D. M." on the Ward letter. The handwriting expert balked, declaring such a procedure "unscientific" and the circumstances "too embarrassing" to permit of his receiving any "impression."

Asked by Justice McAvoy if there was any certain psychological moment when he reached an "impression," Mr. Osborn answered:

"Quite so. I must not depend on intuition. I guard against it, as it is not the proper way to judge handwriting."

Mr. Hart's protest that the counsel for the defense was asking the witness to guess, and not to judge, as to the authorship of the submitted initials brought from Mr. Littleton the retort that all expert testimony is little better than a guess, and that the Court of Appeals had defined it as "a guess based on experience."

It is understood that Mr. Kinsley and John W. Tyrrell of Milwaukee are the only two handwriting experts to be called by the people after Mr. Littleton gets through with Mr. Osborn. But even with the number thus restricted, the hearing is expected to drag on for another week at least. It will be resumed this morning.

LOVING CUP FOR MR. JESUP.

Mrs. W. E. Dodge Gives Natural History Museum a $20,600 Meteorite.

Morris K. Jesup completed the twenty-fifth year of his Presidency of the American Museum of Natural History on Monday, and the occasion was signalized by a dinner at the home of Prof. Henry F. Osborn and a meeting of the Board of Directors. A gold loving cup was presented to Mr. Jesup, Joseph H. Choate acting as spokesman. The appreciation of the work of Director Hermon C. Bumpus was shown in increasing his salary from $8,000 to $10,000.

An announcement that caused enthusiasm was that through the liberality of Mrs. W. E. Dodge the Museum had acquired the celebrated Willamette meteorite. It was purchased for $20,600. It was exhibited at the Portland Exposition, having fallen into Willamette County in Oregon.

"New York has now all the large meteorites which are capable of being transported," said Prof. Bumpus yesterday, "and with the Willamette specimen it will have the most valuable and impressive collection of bits of other planets."

MR. BIRCKHEAD ACCEPTS.

Curate to Succeed Dr. Rainsford as Rector of St. George's.

The Rev. Hugh Birckhead has accepted the rectorship of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Stuyvesant Square, which was made vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford. J. Pierpont Morgan, Senior Warden of St. George's, received the letter of acceptance yesterday, the Rev. Mr. Birckhead having forwarded it from Cambridge, Mass., where he is spending a few days. He will return in time to occupy the pulpit next Sunday. The new rector has been a curate in St. George's since July 1, 1902.

Mr. Birckhead was born in Newport, R. I., on Sept. 7, 1876, and is therefore less than 30 years old. His early education was received at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. He was a member of the class of '99 at Columbia University. He became a priest on June 7, 1903, when he was ordained in the crypt of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. He is unmarried.

DID CENSURE THE ROAD.

Jury Took the Coroner's Hint About the New York Central.

A jury before Coroner Harburger yesterday considered the death of Andrew Cahill of 66 East Ninety-third Street, who was killed by a New York Central train at Eleventh Avenue and Sixtieth Street on Nov. 25 last. After listening to the testimony, Coroner Harburger said to the jury:

"If you believe that there are not enough men at that point and that there are not enough proper safeguards, you may censure the railroad company as much as you like."

After a short deliberation, the jury returned with a verdict which said:

"We censure the said railroad company for failing to provide necessary safeguards for the protection of life and limb."

Mutual Transfers the Grosvenor.

The Grosvenor apartment house, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, was transferred yesterday by the Mutual Life Insurance Company to Mary L. Jones, for a nominal consideration. It is a six-story structure, and stands on a plot 80 by 100. Richard A. McCurdy, when he was President of the Mutual Life, had apartments there.

Bad Boy Had Deuel's Parole.

Dudley Snow, a boy with a record, pleaded guilty to burglary in General Sessions yesterday, and was sent to Elmira Reformatory by Judge McMahon. In spite of frequent arrests, Snow has hitherto kept out of prison by means of a "parole" bestowed on him by Justice Deuel, and which the boy used to make the police lenient whenever he got into trouble.

Royal

Baking Powder

is the greatest of modern-time helps to perfect cooking.

MANHATTAN'S GAS RATE TO BE FIXED NEXT WEEK

State Commissioners Resent Senator Stevens's Criticism.

SAY NO TIME HAS BEEN LOST

The Final Decision Will Be Arrived at, Chairman Gunnison Declares, without Reference to Politics.

Being, as they say, only ten days from a decision as to a fair price for gas in New York, the State Gas Commissioners were hurt when they read Senator Stevens's criticisms of them in the morning papers. They felt that he has judged them unfairly, they said, without appreciating the great amount of work that they had to do. The part of Senator Stevens's statement that the Commissioners, Frederick E. Gunnison and ex-Judge Lucian L. Shedden, considered particularly unjust was this:

No recommendation has been made, and we are only informed that the people in the City of New York receive gas at as low a figure as any other citizens of the State, and apparently they should be satisfied.

Commissioner Shedden announced positively last night in Albany that the rate for Manhattan will be fixed next week.

Chairman Gunnison continued:

"This commission has been at work day and night for nearly three months conducting the investigation provided for under the law, going over the evidence. It has nearly completed the most thorough examination ever made into the gas situation in this city, having finished with all the Manhattan companies. Our orders will be based on the evidence without regard to parties or politics. They will be made as soon as they can be made, in justice to all concerned, and they will not be made before.

"In five months the commission has completely organized a new department of the State Government, has reduced the capitalization of gas and electric light companies all over the State, thus preventing the issue of vast amounts of watered stock; has completed the taking of testimony in the cases of six separate companies in the old City of New York, has started investigations, which are now pending, as to price, pressure, and quality on complaints in the Cities of Syracuse and Auburn. No commission could have worked more earnestly or expeditiously."

Early yesterday afternoon Mr. Gunnison and Judge Shedden heard evidence in the case of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company. The third Commissioner, ex-Attorney General John C. Davies, is absent from the city. Not only the Commissioners, but the attorneys and experts who have been following the investigation, expressed surprise at Senator Stevens's remarks. Alexander C. Humphreys, President of Stevens Institute, in Hoboken, and a recognized authority on gas, said he could not understand how Senator Stevens had arrived at such conclusions.

Charles F. Mathewson, attorney for the Consolidated Gas Company, said:

"I want to express my appreciation of the expedition with which the commission has conducted this investigation. While going through with the inquiry with expedition, the commission has shown a desire to treat important subjects with due deliberation and sincerity."

William A. De Ford, the attorney who appears for one hundred complaining citizens, said:

"The commission has proceeded with wonderful expedition."

Chairman Gunnison was asked yesterday about the rise of price in Auburn after the gas companies there combined. He said:

"There were two gas companies in Auburn. They were cutting each other's throats, selling gas at about 50 cents a thousand feet. They wanted to combine, one company paying for the other's plant. We saw to it that it didn't pay too much—that there wasn't any water let into the stock and the companies did combine. Now that the price has been raised, complaints have been made. We are investigating and hearing evidence on those complaints, as we are on New York City's. We are going to fix a rate just as son as we can."

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Gov. Higgins said to-day that he was not consulted by Senator Stevens or anybody else with reference to the Stevens bill abolishing the State Gas Commission. He refused to make any comment upon the measure. He said he had not had time to examine into the work of the commission, so he couldn't say he was dissatisfied with the commission's work.

SUMMING UP IN GAS CASE.

Attorneys for Consolidated and Complainants Argue and File Briefs.

After months of uneventful sessions, at which more than 3,000 pages of testimony were taken in one case, the Gas Commission yesterday heard arguments from Charles F. Mathewson, for the Consolidated Gas Company, and William A. De Ford for the complaining citizens. To declare for an eighty-cent rate, declared Mr. Mathewson, would be equivalent to confiscating the company's property. Not to reduce the present rate, said Mr. De Ford, would be to continue confiscating the public's property. The arguments were delivered in the commission's room on the ninth floor of the Hanover Bank Building. When they were over briefs were submitted.

TO ATTACK GAS FRANCHISES.

Corporation Counsel Delany Thinks Several of Them Have Expired.

Corporation Counsel Delany announced yesterday that he intended to go before the Supreme Court this month and move for an order compelling the local lighting companies to produce their books so that experts of the Corporation Counsel's office may learn the actual investment in the plants. This move will be made as a part of the city's fight against the pending and long-held-up bills of the lighting companies, which now reach a total of nearly $10,000,000.

A Quick Trip for the Deutschland.

A cablegram received in this city yesterday announced that the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland, from New York for Naples and Genoa, had arrived at Gibraltar, covering the distance between that port and New York in 6 days 10 hours and 30 minutes. This is an exceptionally fine passage. Capt. Kaempff reported that all of his passengers, of whom 450 are in the saloon, were well.

Eighteen Years for Wife Murder.

A plea of manslaughter was accepted yesterday by Justice Davis, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, from Pasquale Fringo, a young Coney Island saloon keeper, who on Dec. 5, in a fit of jealousy, shot and killed his wife, a mulatto. He was saved from the electric chair by his dying wife's refusal to say he shot her. Fringo was sentenced to eighteen years and ten months in State prison.

Important 4 Days' Sale.

Begining Wednesday Morning, Feb'y 14.

Men's Business Suits

Regularly $15, $18 and $20

$10.

DON'T let the price prejudice you. *Good* covers the appraisement of them to a letter. All are strictly all-wool, fully guaranteed and finished to the exacting demands of our own factories. Many are ideal for early Spring. All sizes from "shorts" to extra large. Single or Double Breasted styles, Blue or Black, smart Tweeds and Cheviots.

Men's Good Overcoats

Always $18, $20 and $25

Twelve-Fifty.

Every word which we have said of the suits chronicled to-day applies with equal force to the overcoats. They fit, and drape, and look for all the world like the best coats we make.

Great Coats, Tourist Coats, Box Coats in Velour, Kersey, Melton, etc., etc.

Smith, Gray & Co.

THREE STORES

BROADWAY AT 31ST ST., NEW YORK.

FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV., BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV., B'KLYN.

AL ADAMS FIGHTS HARD FOR WEST SIDE SALOON

Can't Get Consents of Residents, So He'll Start Negro Club.

EX-POLICY KING'S REVENGE

Residents Near Columbus Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street Angry, but Don't Know What to Do.

Residents of the neighborhood, Sixty-eighth Street and Columbus Avenue, have observed with apprehension a sign appearing in one of the windows of a store that occupies the ground floor of an apartment house at the northeast corner of those thoroughfares.

The annoying sign is, "The Colored Porters' Club." It is accompanied with an announcement that the club will open in a few days with pool and billiard tables and a soft-drink bar attachment. "Al" Adams, the former "policy king," who was sent to Sing Sing for fleecing poor tenement house folks by means of his policy syndicate, since he came out of prison has joined a church and has been looking about for a means of investing his money profitably and yet within the law.

Adams has the greater part of the fortune he amassed in policy invested in real estate, and is also the principal stockholder and one of the Directors in a large brewing concern with a plant at College Point. He has always succeeded in making neat profits on his real estate holdings, and at the same time has boomed his brewery interests by renting space in houses owned by him to saloon keepers who would consent to deal exclusively in the beer manufactured by his concern. Since he has quit the policy game he has devoted himself exclusively to his legitimate business interests.

In Columbus Avenue above Sixty-sixth Street, where property owners, after a fashion, have succeeded in establishing a dead line against the "New Tenderloin" in its uptown march, there are blocks and blocks without a saloon and with quiet residential sections in the side streets. The Sixty-eighth Street block is such a locality. Some months ago Al Adams picked a saloon site at the northeast corner of that street and Columbus Avenue and forthwith bought the old-fashioned apartment house on the corner.

At first the Adams ownership of the premises was kept a secret. The house used to belong to Mrs. Louise Minturn, who was a client of Frederick de Peyster Foster, a Wall Street real estate man. Last Spring the firm sold it to a man named John McDonald, from whom it was transferred to the Reserve Realty Company. Adams took title on Aug. 12.

Straightway real estate concerns with offices in the vicinity were visited by an East Side saloonkeeper who gave his name as Lascher and said he had obtained a ten-year lease of the ground floor for saloon purposes from Adams. The residents of the neighborhood became aroused. Mr. Lascher offered $500 to one real estate man to get the consent of two-thirds of the adjacent property owners to run a saloon on the premises. Instead, the property owners circulated a petition with the result that a two-thirds majority against the saloon was obtained.

After all effort to obtain consent had failed, the sign appeared in the window of the store, the interior of which is now being fitted up for its intended purposes. Among the tenants of the apartments up stairs, many of whom have lived there for three or four years, there was consternation at the plans for the colored club. A number of the tenants said to a TIMES reporter that they would move. Through his agents Adams has announced that if they do he will put colored tenants into the $75 apartments in the house to force the neighbors to relent and give him the coveted permission to use the store as a saloon. Adams is determined to have either his saloon license or his revenge.

Edward D. Palmer, who runs a real estate office on the opposite corner, said that the property owners in the neighborhood were determined the premises should not be used for saloon purposes but admitted that before the dread alternative they were practically helpless.

"Some bright minds are at work," he added, "and it is just possible we may be able to think up some way to frustrate Adams in his plan to damage our neighborhood and destroy the value of our property."

Capt. Handy of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, in whose precinct the colored club will be, said that of course as long as it was run in an orderly and lawful fashion he could not interfere with it.

Tug Sinks Steam Lighter.

The tug Ganego ran into and sank the steam lighter Eastern in the East River off Twentieth Street early yesterday morning. It was at first reported that three lives had been lost when the Eastern went down, but the Captain of the boat showed up a few hours later and assured the police that no one was on the craft at the time.

Bingham Cuts Down Another Bureau.

Police Commissioner Bingham announced yesterday that he had reduced from twelve to four men the force detailed to the Bureau of Information. Hitherto this bureau has arranged evening details for theatre and meeting service. This sort of work will be done hereafter by the Chief Inspector's office.

HOPE

FEBRUARY INVESTMENTS

AT 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% BELOW PAR

Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1906.

THE "HOPE" BOND

THE strongest guarantee that ever went out with clothing.

Yesterday a gentleman bought a fur-lined Coat; the standard price had been $55. It was cut 50%, so he got it for $27.50. He walked out. An hour later he came back with two friends, each of whom bought a fur-lined Coat. The first gentleman was a stock broker, and he laughingly told us that he had given the "tip" to his friends that "Hope" bonds were a "sure thing."

The "Hope" Bond, is in fact *an agreement to buy the goods back at an advance of ten per cent.*—the strongest guarantee that ever went out with clothing.

PADDOCKS and SURTOUTS To-day $16.50

HOPE BROADWAY—CORNER—CHAMBERS

SNOWBALL CAUSED RUNAWAY.

Small Boy Threw It and There Was Excitement in Times Square.

A runaway horse did more damage to the Astor Theatre, in course of construction at Broadway and Forty-fifth Street, yesterday, than did the dynamite plastered around the main derrick there a week ago.

A big brown horse hitched to a milk wagon, the property of McDermott & Bunger, dairymen, of 525 West Thirty-eighth Street, was going south on Broadway shortly after the noon hour when a boy threw a snowball at the animal opposite Forty-ninth Street. George A. Reineke, the driver, had a loose hold of the reins, and when the snowball struck the horse the animal kicked up his heels and was off before Reineke had a chance to take in the slack.

The runaway was just getting in full swing when he reached Times Square, at Forty-seventh Street. It was the luncheon hour, and the streets and square were pretty well crowded. Mounted Policeman Manning made a dash for the flying milk wagon. He didn't get it; it got him instead, and horse and man were thrown, but neither was hurt much. Said Policeman Daniel O'Grady of the West Forty-seventh Street Station:

"I saw the outfit coming, and the chug wagon pushers were steering their machines right and left to get out o' the way. Then the runaway got out o' sight on the sidewalk between a pile o' bricks on the curb and the Astor Theatre derricks. The space is only eight feet wide, but the crazy horse made it till he reached the second derrick, just above the Forty-fifth Street corner."

"The wagon struck the big castiron cogwheel of the derrick and smashed it. This made the horse slow up, and Mounted Cop Barry and Tom Dean, a stonecutter at work on the theatre, and me ended the runaway in the snow just under the windows of the Hotel Astor."

O'Grady and Dean were badly bruised, while Andrew Montegriffor of 233 West Fifty-first Street, who was in the way, nearly had his arm broken. Dr. Colle of Roosevelt Hospital patched up the injured and they went home.

MONEY ORDERS ON RUSSIA.

They Will Be Paid, Now That the Riots Are Over.

Postmaster Willcox announced yesterday that there had been a misapprehension about the non-payment of money orders in Russia.

The fact is, the Postmaster said, that Warsaw is the Russian Government's Post Office exchange of money orders. During the riots in Warsaw all business was suspended for over six weeks, so that no money orders were paid during that period. Now that business is resumed money orders will be paid. Money sent to persons who were killed in the riots will be refunded here on proof.

The only real value of ancient history is in its bearing on current events.

But when we tell you confidentially that we sold about forty-four thousand neglige shirts last year, and none of them less than $1.50 quality, then you understand something of the variety and quality of the neglige shirts we offer.

The Spring stock is now ready.

Fresh as a Spring daisy—for we carry over no negliges at all, barring a few staples like plain whites.

Full as a Spring brook—for this is the first invitation we've given to pick out the choicest new patterns.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT ST.

Men's Hats Smarter Than Ever at 2.75, worth 4.00. Made of clear nutria, the best fur used in hatting. Royal Brown Derbys, newest color.

Snappy Shapes for young men; regular 3.00 Hat everywhere else. Derbys at 1.90 and College Soft Hats.

6.00 Opera Hats at 3.90.

7.00 Silk Hats, 4.80.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Tday, Sat. & Feb. 22. Maude Adams in J. M. Barrie's PETER PAN

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Tdy. Sat. & Feb. 22. ETHEL BARRYMORE in J. M. Barrie's play, ALICE-SIT-BY-THE-FIRE. Also Pantaloon, with Lionel Barrymore.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Tday, Sat. & Feb. 22. "Distinct Success."—Herald. OTIS SKINNER in THE DUEL.

SAVOY Theatre, B'way & 34th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Feb. 22. "Biggest farcical success since 'Charley's Aunt.'"—Eve. Sun. THE ENGLISH FARCE. MR. HOPKINSON

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Tdy. Sat. & Feb. 22. Popular Mat. To-day. Best Seats $1.50. GEO. M. COHAN in his new musical play, GEO. WASHINGTON, JR.

Knickerbocker B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Feb. 22. 2:15. FRITZI SCHEFF in MLLE MODISTE

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Thur. Sat. & Feb. 22. 2:15. THE LION AND THE MOUSE. Beginning Feb. 19. Special Matinees. YVETTE GUILBERT.

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Feb. 22. ELLIS JEFFREYS in Alfred Sutro's Comedy The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42d St., West of Broadway. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. To-day, Sat. & Feb. 22. 2:15. Popular Priced Mat. To-day $1.50, $1.75 & 500. Fay Templeton in Geo. M. Cohan's 45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY. Extra Matinee Washington's Birthday.

BROADWAY THEA. B'way, 41st St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Feb. 22. 2:15. ELSIE JANIS THE VANDERBILT CUP. With Barney Oldfield's Auto Race Effect.

LIBERTY THEATRE, 42d St., W. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Feb. 22. 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS. Xtra Mat. Washington's B'day. George H. Brennan presents THE CLANSMAN, by Thomas Dixon, Jr.

NEW YORK THEA. B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Prices 25, 50, 75c. & $1. Pop. Mat. To-day, 25, 50 & 75c. Reg. Mat. Sat. THE ROGERS BROS. IN IRELAND. Extra Matinee Washington's Birthday.

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. W. H. THOMPSON IN THE BISHOP

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evenings at 8:15. $1 Mat. To-day. Hear Thos. Q. Seabrooke Sing "Graft" in MEXICANA

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. at 8:15. $1 Matinee To-morrow. 121st TIME TO-NIGHT OF THE EARL AND THE GIRL WITH EDDIE FOY

FIELDS THEA., 42d St., W. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. 2:30. Phone 44 Bryant. MAT. TO-DAY 50c., 75c., $1.00. LOUIS MANN AND CLARA LIPMAN. JULIE BONBON.

ELMENDORF LECTURES MOTION PICTURES. MAGNIFICENT COLORED VIEWS. CARNEGIE HALL 57th St. & 7th Avenue. 5 SUNDAY EVENINGS 8:15. FEB. 25—Africa. MCH. 4—Egypt. " 11—Sahara. " 18—Morocco. " 25—Spain. 5 MONDAY MATINEES AT 3. FEB. 26—Holland. MCH. 5—The Rhine. " 12—Switzerl'd. " 19—Italy. " 26—Italy II. COURSE TICKETS $6, $5, $4, $3, $2.00. On Sale Thur., Feb. 15, Carnegie Hall box office. Single Tickets 1.50, 1.00, 75, 50. Thurs., Feb. 22.

PROCTOR'S SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE. 5TH B'way, 2d Av. 28th Mats. 25, 50. "Cashel Byron's Profession." Miss Bingham, Mr. Van Buerden, Young & Jas. J. Corbett. All Favorites. Nts. 25, 50, 75, $1. 23D ST. Mats. Daily. 15, 25. ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE. Mr. & Mrs. Robert Fitzsimmons, "Radha," Mme. Rents, Cole & Johnson, Rice & Prevost, other Stars. Nights, 15, 25, 35, 50, 75c. 58TH St. Mats. Daily. All Seats, 15, 25. ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE. Marvellous Cortellis, Schoolboys & Girls, Empire City 4, Emmett Corrigan & Co., other Star Acts. Nights, 15, 25, 35, 50, 75c. 125TH ST. Mats. 15, 25. "Bonnie Brier Bush." Miss Morgan, Mr. Griffin, Mr. McAllister. Nights, 15, 25, 35, 50, 75.

WALLACK'S Broadway and 30th St. To-day at 2:15 POPULAR MATINEE 50c. to $1.50. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM IN THE SQUAW MAN TO-NIGHT, 8:15.

GARDEN Thea. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Ev. 8:20. Mat. To-day at 2:20. Best Seats $1. Raymond HITCHCOCK IN THE GALLOPER. By Richard Harding Davis.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. DAVID BELASCO Presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER as DU BARRY. Popular Prices. Mat. Sat. 2. Eve. 8. Special Matinee Washington's Birthday.

BELASCO W. 42d St. Ev. 8. Mat. Sat. & Feb. 22. DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST. By David Belasco.

BIJOU B'way 500th Time in Mat. Sat. & Feb. & 30th N.Y. Mar. 6th. 22. Evs. 8:15. DAVID BELASCO presents a 2d year in N.Y. WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER.

Manhattan Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:20. LAST 5 TIMES BEFORE AND AFTER. NEXT MONDAY, FEB. 19. Walter N. Lawrence produces THE TRIANGLE. Seat Sale Opens To-morrow Morning.

WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB. 36TH ANNUAL DOG SHOW. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. 9 A.M. This week—Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs. to 11 P.M. To-morrow, at 3 P.M. Proceedings Begs Every Eve. at 8:30. JUDGING FOXHOUND AND BEAGLE PACKS.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-day 25. 15, 25, 35, 50 & 75c. AT THE World's Merry

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Mat. To-day 25, 30 & 75c. TEXAS

MURRAY HILL 125 St. & Lex. Av. Mat. To-day 25, 35, 50, 75c. AL. H. WILSON, The German Gipsy.

MAJESTIC Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. 59th St. & B'way. Feb. 20 Seats Selling. THE LITTLE GRAY LADY. WILLIAMS & WALKER in ABYSSINIA.

WEST END "The Grafter." Mat. To-day, 15c. & 25c.

Madison Square 24th St., & Sat. 2:15. LAST WEEK Next Week. Seats Thurs. LUCKY MISS DEAN. Winston Churchill's THE TITLE MART.

FRANK FORBES-ROBERTSON. Sails for London Wednesday. He is going to play Hamlet at the COURT THEATRE. He is the nephew of our famous actor, Johnston Forbes-Robertson.

14th St. THEA. At 6th Av. Pop. Mat. To-day. Last weeks of the Great Sensational BEDFORD'S HOPE.

JOE WEBER'S Music Hall. Twiddle-Twaddle. Evs. at 8:10. Only Matinee Saturday.

CARNEGIE HALL. Boston Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Gericke Conductor. Thursday Evening, Feb. 15, Harold Bauer. Saturday Afternoon, Feb. 17, Marie Hall. Tickets, $2 to 75c., at Box Office, Tyson's, (5th Av. Hotel,) and Luckhardt & Belder's, 10 E. 17th St.

CARNEGIE HALL. This Afternoon at 3, SONG RECITAL MME. EMMA EAMES. Seats $1 to $2.50; boxes $15, $18, at box office.

COLONIAL B'way & 62d. Daily Mts. 25. HENRI DE VRIES in "A Case of Arson." JOE WELCH, Louis Simon & Grace Gardner & Co., 4 Lukens, Augusta Glose, &c.

ALHAMBRA 7th Av. 126St. Mats. Daily 25c. Royal Hungarian Boys' Band, Bert Leslie & Rob't L. Dolley, Carter De Haven & Flora Parker, Paul Sandor, &c.

NEW YORK MAT. DAILY. Hippodrome. THOMPSON & DUNDY, MANAGERS. A SOCIETY CIRCUS WITH COURT OF THE GOLDEN FOUNTAINS. EVENINGS AT 8. MATINEES AT 2.

GARRICK—NOW—(Mat. To-day.) GALLOPS. 'Phone 351—38.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Ev. 8:15. Matinee Saturday, 2:15. FRANK DANIELS in SERGEANT BRUE.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St., bet. 7th & 8th Avs. Mat. Daily. Cressy & Dayne, Grace Cameron, Sydney Deane & Co.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St. 25, 50, 75, 1.00. DAILY MATS. 25, 50c. Louise Gunning, The Military Octette and the Girl with the Baton, Dolan & Lenharr & Co., Mathews & Ashley, Green & Werner, oth's.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. The Great Japs. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. Harry Braham, Kira, Attractions.

THE GOTHAM EAST 125th St. Mat. To-day—Harry Bryant's Burlesquers.

YORKVILLE 86th, nr. Lex. Av. W. J. KELLY, MAT. TO-DAY. "Prince Karl."

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cold wave, clear to-day; clear, not so cold, to-morrow.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,554. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1906.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS

M'CALL, ON DEATHBED, DEFENDS HAMILTON

Says, Through Son, His Trust in the Judge Is Unshaken.

WOULD MAKE HIM EXECUTOR

Dying Man Declares He Has Wronged No One—His End May Come at Any Time.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, Feb. 14.—On behalf of his father, John A. McCall, whose recovery from his present illness is now pronounced impossible by the attending physicians, John C. McCall, his son, issued a statement to-night conveying a message which the elder Mr. McCall wished to give to the public.

It is a declaration that John A. McCall still holds a close and brotherly friendship for Andrew Hamilton; that the elder McCall appeared before the Insurance Investigating Committee and offered to refund the Hamilton payments "in defiance" of the Directors of the New York Life Insurance Company; denying the statements that Mr. McCall's troubles as President of the New York Life or his financial transactions with Judge Hamilton are in any way responsible for his illness; that at no time has Mr. McCall's mind been clouded, and that his intellect is as clear to-night as it was ten years ago.

Young Mr. McCall, with noticeable emotion, announced that it would be his father's last word to the public.

"Father wished me to make this statement," said Mr. McCall to-night, "by reason of the fact that many of the newspapers have distorted the facts concerning his condition to such an extent that he deems it wise to issue it. I want to say at the outset that at no time has father's mind been clouded. He has full possession of all his mental faculties and talks and thinks as clearly as ever.

"He realizes his precarious condition, talks about it, and is resigned. He is prepared to die. I talked with him at length this morning and he wants the public to understand a few things which will perhaps interest all and clear up some misunderstanding and confusion. We all appreciate the gravity of his condition, except Mrs. McCall, who does not understand that the end is near. Father said to me this morning:

"'I realize that I'm a very sick man, and that I'm facing death. If it is God's will that I should go I'm ready. I have lived a clean life. I have lived the human life as I saw it and thought it best. No man, woman, or child can say that I ever wronged him or her, as the case may be. I have never harmed any one.'"

Young Mr. McCall paused a moment before he was able to continue. Then he went on:

"Father wishes it to be clearly understood that his condition is not due in any way whatsoever to any of the developments of the insurance investigation or to the facts which came out respecting his relations with Andrew Hamilton. Deny that, if you please, in the most emphatic terms. His illness is due to causes to which any other man's ailments may be attributed. His troubles in insurance have no bearing on the case.

"Now respecting the matter of the relations between father and Judge Hamilton. He desires that it shall be known that in his last moments he reposes full and absolute faith in his old and good friend Andrew Hamilton. My father has the greatest love for and confidence in him. He told me to say so this morning and I know it to be so.

"That love and confidence was never so great as it is now, and if my father were to make his will to-night he would be glad of an opportunity to make Judge Hamilton one of his executors. Father never dreamed of anything wrong in his relations with Judge Hamilton. He has the fullest confidence, respect, admiration, and loyalty for this, his true friend, and wants to be recorded as saying so to-night.

"Speaking for myself I have known Andrew Hamilton since I was a boy at his knee. I know him to be an honest man. It was at my suggestion that I went abroad to see Mr. Hamilton. I offered the idea to my father and he agreed to the plan. When I returned with my report I showed it to father and he was then a very sick man. But the report had a wonderful effect. It cheered him up and he felt better."

Mr. McCall then spoke of his father's offer to make restitution for the amounts paid to Andrew Hamilton.

"When my father offered to pay back the moneys which had been handed to Judge Hamilton," he said, "he did so in plain and open defiance of the Directors of the New York Life Insurance Company. They did not want him to do it. They advised him not to do it. But he didn't want such a load upon his shoulders, and therefore offered to make restitution.

"Father is not a wealthy man by any means. While he drew a good salary as President of the New York Life, he had many expenses, and he lived up to almost every cent of it. In addition to this, he paid $25,000 a year to the New York Life Insurance Company in insurance premiums."

In speaking of his father's ailment, Mr. McCall said:

"He is suffering from liver complaint. The exact nature of the sickness is not known. It is a complication which the physicians have been unable to solve. They don't know exactly what it is, and therefore they don't know exactly how to treat it. If they did there would perhaps be some chance of father's recovery. But his illness has not impaired his intellect and he is as bright and cheerful as could be expected under the circumstances. Several of us talked with him this morning, and he was resigned to the end, which must come soon.

"What he wishes to deny most specifically and most emphatically is that the Andrew Hamilton incident or the insurance matter generally is responsible for his condition. He is satisfied with the manner in which he has lived, and feels that he has done no one a wrong. I hope that it will be my lot to live as clean a life as father's."

Mr. McCall's physicians hold out no hope to-night of his ultimate recovery. They say that his life hangs in the balance, and that while he may live for days or weeks he may pass away at any moment. It was said that Mr. McCall had a sinking spell this morning but rallied, and to-night is resting rather easily.

The Rev. Father Richard Crean of St. Michael's Cathedral of West End, N. J., called on Mr. McCall to-night and remained with him for an hour. He said that Mr. McCall was at rest and his condition was not immediately dangerous.

SENATE PASSES SUBSIDY BILL

Thirteen New Mail Lines to Get Aid—Five Republicans Bolt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Senate passed the Ship Subsidy bill by a vote of 38 to 27 at 6 o'clock to-night. Senators Burkett of Nebraska, Dolliver of Iowa, La Follette and Spooner of Wisconsin, and Warner of Missouri, Republicans, voted with the Democrats against it.

As passed the bill establishes thirteen new contract mail lines, and increases the subvention to the oceanic line running from the Pacific coast to Australasia. Of the new lines, three leave Atlantic coast ports, one running to Brazil, one to Uruguay and Argentina, and one to South Africa; six from ports on the Gulf of Mexico, embracing one to Brazil, one to Cuba, one to Mexico, and three to Central America and the Isthmus of Panama; four from Pacific coast ports, embracing two to Japan, China, and the Philippines direct, one to Japan, China, and the Philippines via Hawaii, and one to Mexico, Central America, and the Isthmus of Panama.

The bill also grants a subvention at the rate of $5 per gross ton per year to cargo vessels engaged in the foreign trade of the United States, and at the rate of $6.50 per ton to vessels engaged in the Philippine trade, the Philippine coastwise law being postponed until 1909.

Another feature of the bill is that creating a naval reserve force of 10,000 officers and men, who are to receive retainers after the British practice. Vessels receiving subsidies are required to carry a certain proportion of naval reserve men among their crews.

The aggregate compensation for mail lines is about $3,000,000 annually. No steam vessel of less than 1,000 tons is to receive aid.

Senator Gallinger strengthened the measure against the danger pointed out by Senator Allison in the matter of tramp steamers engaging for a year in voyages from port to port in foreign lands and then coming home to draw subsidy. His amendment provided that no vessel should receive pay for a voyage from one port in the United States to another port in the United States, that a vessel engaged exclusively in carrying between foreign ports and vessels sailing only to foreign ports less than 150 miles from their last port in the United States should be barred from receiving subsidy.

The Subsidy bill now goes to the House.

REALTY DEAL BY WIRELESS.

Jefferson M. Levy Buys Maiden Lane Property from Midocean.

Ex-Congressman Jefferson M. Levy, who has just arrived in London, bought the property 97 and 99 Maiden Lane by wireless from his cabin on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse in midocean.

The liner sailed early on Tuesday morning of last week, and just as he was winding up his affairs at his office on Monday afternoon, Mr. Levy had the Maiden Lane property submitted to him by a broker. He thought well of it, particularly as he already owned the adjoining buildings at 93 and 95, but there was not time enough to arrange the terms of the deal before the next morning.

Negotiations with Mr. Levy were kept up, however, through the Marconi station at Nantucket, and later through that at Sable Island. The last exchange of messages, his representatives said yesterday, was effected in midocean through another liner, between the big Kaiser and the shore, until all the details of the transaction had been arranged.

This is not Mr. Levy's first real estate deal by wireless. While returning from abroad last year he arranged by the same means to sell a large parcel of Harlem River water front at 209th Street.

MRS. B. L. TAYLOR HURT.

Her Carriage Horses Ran Away—A Policeman Stopped Them.

Mrs. Bertrand L. Taylor, who, with her husband and daughter, Dorothy, was driving west through Twenty-fourth Street yesterday in a hurry to catch a train for Palm Beach, was badly bruised when the horses attached to the carriage in which the family was riding became frightened and ran away.

Mr. Taylor and his family had left their home at 784 Fifth Avenue, and were going to the Twenty-third Street Ferry, when the horses became frightened and one of the reins broke. The driver, David Lally of 151 West Sixty-third Street, jumped off the box and ran toward the horses' heads. They started up before he reached them, and ran west toward Ninth Avenue.

Patrolman O'Day of the West Twentieth Street Station ran up to the horses and got a hold on one of the reins. By pulling this he found that the team would swerve into the curb, but this seemed to be safer than allowing them to continue. O'Day was dragged fifty feet over the pavement, and finally the team smashed into the curb. Dr. Mount came from New York Hospital and cared for Mrs. Taylor; after which the party proceeded in a cab. O'Day was badly bruised.

EXCLUSIVE STREET INVADED.

Business Creeping Up to the Sloane, Vanderbilt, and Other Homes.

Property owners on Fifty-first Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, were surprised yesterday to learn that there is danger of business encroachment on that block.

Ex-Building Commissioner James G. Wallace, who owns the house at 37 West Fifty-first Street, filed plans at the Building Department, through Architect Henri Fouchaux, for the remodeling of the building for business purposes. The basement and first floor are to be made over into stores, while the upper floors will be converted into apartments. The alterations will cost $10,000.

This block on Fifty-first Street has been ranked as one of the most exclusive in the region tributary to Fifth Avenue. On the Fifth Avenue corners are the residences of William Douglas Sloane and William K. Vanderbilt, while among other householders in the street are Pembroke Jones, R. B. Hartshorne, Seth B. French, and Mrs. Elizabeth Remsen. The residences on either side of that which Mr. Wallace will remodel are owned by W. M. V. Hoffman and George G. De Witt.

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COAL MEN TO SAY "NO" TO THE MINERS TO-DAY

Will Refuse 10 Per Cent. Increase and the 8-Hour Day.

ALL READY FOR BIG MEETING

Scales Committee and Coal Operators to Discuss Dispute This Afternoon —Independents on Hand.

The conference between the Presidents of the anthracite coal-carrying companies and the officers of the mine workers over the demands of the miners is expected to begin at 1:30 P. M. to-day and will be attended by the Scales Committee of Thirty-six of the Anthracite Mine Workers, headed by President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, and all of the principal mine operators and coal Presidents.

President Mitchell refused to state yesterday what the demands were or give any definition of what the miners mean by recognition of the union. So far as is known the principal demands, as passed on at the Shamokin conference, which may be modified, are:

1. A trade agreement between the operators and the unions, which will be a full and complete recognition of the union.

2. A reconstruction of the present Conciliation Board, so that each of the three anthracite districts shall have a separate and distinct board, the composition of the three Conciliation Boards to be determined by the operators and district officers of the union.

3. An eight-hour workday for all classes of labor, skilled and unskilled, working in and about the mines.

4. A 10 per cent. increase in wages, without exception, to all classes of workers, to include the employes of the independent colleries as well as the coal-carrying railroads.

5. A settlement of many minor grievances existing in the various classes of labor in the anthracite districts which the Conciliation Board has been unable to adjust under the award of the anthracite commission.

There has been much discussion about what the miners will do when the demands they will make are refused. Dolan has said that Mitchell has all along known that the mine workers will not strike but will be satisfied if they secure a renewal of the present agreement. Shrewd observers of what has been transpiring in the ranks of the officials of the mine workers have given it as their opinion that there will be no strike and that a working arrangement with some modifications to meet present exigencies, will be agreed to.

Though no formal meeting of the presidents of the coal carrying companies was held yesterday, it was learned that they came to a final understanding as to what reply they will make. They have already stated very emphatically that the union will not be recognized in the sense of agreeing to employ only members of the union, though they are willing to make an agreement signed by officers of the United Mine Workers representing all the mine workers in the anthracite districts, union and non-union. This is the sort of agreement that was entered into when the anthracite strike commission was appointed.

None of the officers of the union was willing to define yesterday what they meant by recognition of the union. They said that they would not talk until after the conference.

As to the eight-hour workday, the operators take the stand that the miners work less than eight hours and that they will not grant the eight-hour workday to the rest of the mine workers. Some of the men who are classed as mine workers do very unimportant work, especially at the breakers. Neither will they grant an increase of 10 per cent. in wages, which they say would mean a necessary increase in the price of coal.

The conference will probably take place in the offices of the Temple Coal and Iron Company, 143 Liberty Street. The following are expected to represent the companies: W. H. Truesdale, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; Thomas P. Fowler, President of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad; E. J. Thomas, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad; F. D. Underwood, President of the Erie; A. J. Cassatt, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad; David Wilcox, President of the Delaware and Hudson Company, and George F. Baer, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Company.

The representatives of the independent operators who will attend are W. L. Connell, Frank Pardee, J. L. Cake, who arrived last night from Wilkesbarre. They were accompanied by a number of officers of railroad companies, who will not be in the conference, but will be ready to go before the conferrees to give any information necessary. Some of them are members of the Conciliation Board. They are Manager A. F. Law of the Temple Coal Company; General Manager Bryden of the Scranton Coal Company, Superintendent W. A. May of the Erie Company, Col. R. A. Phillips of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, C. C. Rose of the Delaware and Hudson Company, and Manager Richards of the Philadelphia and Reading Company.

During the day President Mitchell went to St. Francis's Hospital, in Jersey City, to see National Organizer McKay, who was taken ill c his way here from Pittsburg. When Mitchell returned he said McKay will not be able to attend the conference to-day. A man who followed Mitchell a good deal was set down as a private detective. Some of the miners here thought he was an emissary of Dolan, but others insisted that he was employed by the coal-carrying companies.

Mitchell would not discuss the letter regarding the controversy with Dolan which he sent to Vice President Lewis, who is in Pittsburg. He said, however, that he would stand for the letter.

Mitchel did a good deal of talking over the long-distance telephone to people in Wilkesbarre and other places yesterday. In the afternoon Edward A. Moffett, formerly editor of the official organ of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, but now an official of the Civic Federation, called with invitations to members of Mitchell's committee to attend the annual dinner of the New York Civic Federation, which took place in the Park Avenue Hotel last night. A number of local labor leaders called to see him and had talks with him, but he had little to say. The schedule of demand was prepared by the Scales Committee on Tuesday night, and there was no necessity for a session yesterday. They were ratified by the three district Presidents at the Ashland House and typewritten, after they had been amended in some details, for presentation to the coal operators to-day.

$50 TO CALIFORNIA.
Lehigh Valley R. R., February 14 to April 6, 355, 1,234 B'way, N. Y.; 325 Fulton St., B'klyn.—Adv.

COLD WAVE COMING.

Temperature Fell Rapidly Last Night Following Springlike Day.

The storm which swept the lake region yesterday struck New York at 10:25 o'clock last night in the form of rain, bearing with it a foretaste of the cold wave predicted for to-day by the Weather Bureau. The temperature fell rapidly after nightfall. The thermometer registered 53 degrees at 6 o'clock, but at 10:30 o'clock had fallen to 35 degrees.

It was said at the Weather Bureau late last night that it would be much colder to-day, with high winds and possibly snow.

The blizzard which struck the Great Lakes Tuesday night was headed this way, and the Washington Bureau sent out the following:

"Northwest storm warnings are displayed from Delaware Breakwater to New York; high northwest winds to-night, with cold wave and possibly snow."

The lives of a hundred ice harvesters were endangered at Bay City, Mich., on Tuesday afternoon, when a gale suddenly swept down upon them, breaking the ice field loose from the shore. It finally pounded against the shore again, and the men escaped with a dozen horses.

GOT COINERS AFTER 6 YEARS.

Important Captures of Man and Girl After Patient Watching.

Six years ago the Secret Service officers of the Treasury had their attention attracted to a counterfeit $10 gold piece which had been passed upon a downtown merchant. The false coin was of good make, being 10 karat in body and having an edge of 24 karat to withstand the test of "nicking." Following a trail, the Secret Service men arrested 12-year-old Frances Angeloni. The girl was questioned, but gave such an innocent recital of how the money came in her possession that she was not prosecuted.

The detectives watched her continuously since then, however, and their years of vigilance was rewarded yesterday when they swooped down upon a frame tenement at 173 Hopkins Street, Brooklyn, and arrested John Angeloni, who said he was a jeweler, and then went to 22 Eldridge Street, where they again arrested the girl, now a grown clerk in a jeweler's store. The charge against them was counterfeiting silver dollars. The Government experts say that the brand of bad money produced by Angeloni is in workmanship and general cleverness among the best that has ever come under their observation.

DIED AFTER A SNOWBALLING.

Old 'Longshoreman Didn't Blame the Boys, Bless Their Hearts.

Edward Feeny, a seventy-year-old longshoreman, of 136 Charles Street, hobbled into the New York Hospital Tuesday and told the surgeon he had been "sorter knocked about by some little boys who had been having a good time, bless their hearts, throwin' snowballs." Feeny was attended to by Dr. Gillespie, who put the old white-haired man to bed. The surgeon saw that he was injured internally.

Feeny died yesterday afternoon at 2:10 o'clock in the hospital. But he never said a hard word about the boys.

The old man told the hospital people Tuesday that he had been met at Fourth Avenue and Seventeenth Street by a crowd of boys who were throwing snowballs. They pelted him. Some of the pieces of snow were so heavy that they bowled the old fellow over on the sidewalk. He got up laughing, each time he was bowled over, but when the boys had tired of the sport, the old man said, he felt that he was "sorter sick, just a little." So he had hobbled to the hospital.

UPROAR IN THE WALDORF.

It Started Like Melodrama and Wound Up Like Farce.

Persons who were dining in the Waldorf-Astoria last night heard a stentorian voice yell, "Turn me loose! Turn me loose! I never did it."

There were sounds of struggling, and then more yells which proceeded from the hallway by the palm room. Guests gathered from all parts of the house, and there was a crush by the palm room door. Tall people could see that a huge man was struggling with two others while he yelled and screamed and pleaded. Short people could only ask, "What is it?"

A young page, who had been reading extensively of late, declared that "Old King Brady" was arresting a famous crook who had stolen a million dollars' worth of diamonds and pearls. One chambermaid vowed that it was a Count who had tried to elope with a millionaire's daughter. What it really was all about was told by House Detective Lyda:

"C. W. Watson, a coal operator from Baltimore, hung his $150 overcoat on the coat rack near the palm room, or had Charles J. Smith, the attendant, to do it for him. Then he went in to dine. I had been following a suspicious character about the hotel.

"He sat down under the palm room rack. I tipped Smith to get out of the way so that the fellow could do something. He reached up and unhooked Mr. Watson's coat and got up to leave. I grabbed him."

The prisoner said he was Walther James, a French salesman, of 210 West Forty-fifth Street. He was locked up in the Tenderloin Station.

SHAW DISCOURAGES METZ.

Controller Hardly Thinks Now He Can Get Custom House Taxes.

On his return from Washington yesterday Controller Metz said he had had a long talk with Secretary Shaw of the Treasury Department about the National City Bank's purchase of the old Custom House in Wall Street.

"Secretary Shaw told me that no deed ever had been made out and that the contract of sale only had been signed," said the Controller, "The Secretary did say, however, that at the time the contract was made it never was expected that the matter would hang fire so many years or that the bank would pay the Government the large proportion of the purchase money which was paid, at least not until the bank was ready to take over the property."

By paying this large sum of $3,215,000, said Mr. Metz, and leaving but $50,000 unpaid, the bank draws four per cent. interest from the Government on its payment and pays the Government four per cent. interest only on the small amount remaining unpaid. The Controller does not think the city stands much chance of collecting the taxes which he has been working to collect.

18 HOURS TO CHICAGO.
PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.
Leaves New York 3:55 P. M., arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M.; leaves Chicago 2:45 P. M., arrives New York 9:45 A. M., via Pennsylvania Railroad. 912 miles of rock ballast.—Adv.

WESTCHESTER JOBS SOLD AT AUCTION, HE SAYS

Ex-Committeeman Henderson, at Albany, Accuses Ward Machine.

$15,000 FOR A SENATORSHIP

Price Set for Man Who Wasn't Nominated—Jobbery in Judicial Bill Alleged at Hearing.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—It has been, and still is, the practice of the Republican organization of Westchester County to put up at auction all Republican nominations in the county, according to the testimony of Henry Henderson before the Senate Committee on Judiciary to-day. The State Senatorship, which afterward went to Senator Carpenter, Mr. Henderson declared was once offered to another man for $15,000. After the hearing he gave names of men whom he accused of buying nominations.

Mr. Henderson, who is a lawyer at White Plains, was formerly a member of the Executive Committee of the Westchester Republican County Committee. He got out a short time ago on account of a quarrel with William L. Ward, the county leader.

Mr. Henderson's accusation came at the close of the hearing on the Carpenter bill to divide the second judicial department into two judicial districts. It created a sensation. The witness declared that he stood ready to prove his assertion. Some Westchester Democrats said that the charge would be made a matter for Grand Jury investigation.

William L. Ward, head of the Westchester County Committee, is the Republican National Committeeman from New York, and is among those who have been mentioned as a likely successor to Odell as Chairman of the State Committee.

Assemblyman Wainwright, who represents one of the Westchester districts, was present when the charge was made. Later he pronounced it untrue, and said that Mr. Henderson possibly had been stirred up by his differences with Mr. Ward.

Senator Brackett had declared the hearing on the judicial bill closed, when Henderson, who up to that time had only asked a few questions of those who appeared to advocate the bill, arose and asked to be heard for a moment. Chairman Brackett was disposed to demur, as the committee had several other hearings scheduled, but Henderson went right ahead.

"I can tell you that, with one exception, every Republican nominee put up by the Westchester County Republican organization in recent years has purchased his nomination. With one exception all the Republican officers of Westchester at present are paying tribute to the Republican organization for the purpose of holding their jobs. I can prove what I say if called on to do so."

EDITOR OF PUNCH RESIGNS.

Sir Francis Burnand Has Been with the Paper for Forty-four Years.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Sir Francis Burnand has resigned the editorship of Punch. He has been associated with that periodical for forty-four years, and has edited it for a quarter of a century. He will be succeeded by Owen Seaman, at present Assistant Editor.

Sir Francis's resignation, which is due to advancing age, was announced by himself at the regular Wednesday dinner of The Punch staff.

When, in 1883, at the age of 46, Francis Cowley Burnand was appointed editor of Punch, it was predicted that the duties connected with that position would prevent him from continuing to produce original work in anything like the same quantity as he had hitherto done.

This prediction has not been fulfilled. Sir Francis Burnand published a large number of volumes after he became head of the company which sat every week 'round the famous "Mahogany Tree," but he produced nothing that equaled the success of his earlier books—"Mokeanna," and the first series of "Happy Thoughts," for instance.

But if Sir Francis's later parodies and plays were, perhaps, not up to the standard of his earlier pieces, the standard of Punch remained as high as ever under his editorship, and, indeed, it is probable that it reached its highest point fifteen years ago, when Du Maurier, Keene, and Tenniel were all working for the paper.

Owen Seaman is well known as the author of "Horace at Cambridge," and other books of humorous verse.

NEW SWITCH BLOCKS 7 LINES.

Goes Wrong at First Trial, and Fifty Cars Are Held Up.

The New York City Railway Company tried a new electric switch at the corner of Bowery and Grand Street early this morning, with the result that the front wheels of a Second Avenue car tried to run down Grand Street while the rear wheels endeavored to take it up the Bowery. This blocked about fifty cars within a few minutes, including those on the Grand Street line, two Brooklyn lines, Second and Third Avenue lines, and the Fourth and Madison Avenue lines.

The workmen in the wrecking wagon knocked the "grip" under the car from the car, and in doing so let out pyrotechnics that attracted hundreds of persons to the scene. They kept up the fireworks until the grip was torn from the car. This, however, did not get the car out of the way and more cars kept crowding together. Passengers left the cars to walk to their homes.

CITY MAY CONDEMN FERRY.

Won't Pay a Fancy Price for 39th Street Line, Controller Declares.

Alderman Mulligan presented a resolution at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Aldermen authorizing the Committee on Docks and Ferries to give a public hearing on the plan to purchase and operate the Thirty-ninth Street, South Brooklyn, ferry. The resolution was adopted without dissent.

The resolution stated that the company wanted $1,100,000 for its property and franchise, which were not worth more than $400,000. Controller Metz issued a statement to the effect that he never opposed the municipalization of the South Brooklyn ferry, but that he did not intend to permit the city to pay a large sum of money for a property which he believed to be practically valueless.

"It is admitted that the ferry has been run at a loss," Mr. Metz said, "and, therefore, I cannot see why the city should pay for the franchise."

Mr. Metz said that if the ferry people did not accept the terms the city would offer there would be condemnation proceedings.

THROUGH SLEEPING CAR TO AKRON AND BARBEETON, OHIO,
via Pennsylvania Railroad, beginning February 18. Leaves New York daily at 8:25 P.M.—Adv.

HAVOC BY EARTHQUAKES.

Much Damage in Ecuador—At Least 300 Persons Drowned.

GUAYAQUIL, Feb. 14.—Passengers from the Province of Esmeraldas, in the extreme northwestern part of Ecuador, who arrived here to-day, report that earthquake shocks on Jan. 31 damaged several towns in the provinces of Esmeraldas and Manabi.

At Esmeraldas City several houses collapsed, including the Government House.

The village of Pinguagi, near the Colombian frontier, was inundated and many inhabitants were drowned. Ninety bodies were washed ashore at Tumaco.

The Colombian village of Guacada was inundated and 200 persons were drowned. The eruption of the Colombian volcano of Cumbal was coincident with the earthquakes.

AMERICANS FIGHT A DUEL.

Paris Report of an Encounter in Which One Man Was Wounded.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The Liberté prints an anonymous communication alleging that a duel was fought on Saturday night between two Americans, and that one of them was wounded.

The officials of the Prefecture of Police say they have no knowledge of such an affair.

LINER IN A COLLISION.

The Manitou Damaged by a German Steamer at Antwerp.

ANTWERP, Feb. 14. — The Atlantic Transport Line steamer Manitou, Capt. Cannons, from Philadelphia, Jan. 25, which arrived here on Feb. 11 via London, was damaged in a collision last evening with the German steamer Lesbos, owing to the latter's towline breaking while she was being hauled out of her dock.

RATE BILL COMPROMISE.

President Said to Have Agreed to Support Judicial Review Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14. — The President's willingness to come half way on railway rate legislation has resulted, after several days of vigorous conferring, in producing a situation which practically insures an agreement in the Senate for an amended bill.

The fight has been over the question of a review by the courts of the Inter-State Commerce Commission's decisions. The amendment to the Hepburn bill has been drafted and the assertion is made that there are votes enough and to spare to put the amendment through the Inter-State Commerce Committee. It permits the courts to pass on the reasonableness of rates made by the commission, provided that the question is taken to the courts on the plea that the rates would be confiscatory if enforced.

"STUPID," SAYS BERNHARDT

In French to Youngstown Audience, Which Cheers Wildly.

Special to The New York Times.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Feb. 14.—Angry because the Grand Opera House was not packed to-night when she appeared in "Camille," Sarah Bernhardt scolded the audience in French in the course of the performance. She said that Youngstown people were stupid and utterly lacking in appreciation.

Her criticism was interpolated in a touching love scene with Armand, and was greeted by wild applause, few in the audience understanding French.

GAVE HER LIFE TO SAVE ONE.

Colored Cook Tried to Arouse Mistress at Fire—Latter Rescued.

Eliza Virginia, a colored cook, was burned to death in a fire in the four-story stone dwelling, at 272 Fourth Avenue, at 9 o'clock last night. The house was occupied by Mrs. F. B. Talliaferro, who was asleep on the third floor when the blaze started in some unaccountable way in the basement.

The cook, when found dead on the stairs, was burned about the arms and face. Some one outside heard her screams and turned in an alarm. It is believed she was trying to get to her mistress to arouse her when overcome.

When the firemen broke into the house they found Mrs. Talliaferro unconscious from the smoke. They took her down from the third-story window. She is in Bellevue Hospital and will recover. The fire was easily extinguished.

CASTO TO THE HERO BOARD.

Writes That He Thought Only of Saving the People on the Cherokee.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 14. — Within forty-eight hours Capt. Mark Casto of the fishing sloop Alberta, who, with his crew, rescued the passengers and crew of the steamer Cherokee, will receive his check from the Carnegie Hero Fund. Manager Wilmot received the following letter from Capt. Casto to-day:

Dear Sir: Your kind favor 1st inst. received upon my return home, for which I thank you. As you are aware, there is a mortgage on my property, and the sooner I pay it off the less interest I will have to pay; therefore I most sincerely accept your kind offers. I cannot find words to express thanks to you for such a magnificent reward, as it never once entered my mind that I would ever get anything; in fact it was only the lives of the people who were imprisoned on the wrecked Cherokee that I had in mind. Allow me to thank you again, and may God bless you.

MARK CASTO.

ANTI-CARNEGIE CRANKS' WORK

Two Churches in Pittsburg Burned and a Third Threatened.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 14.—In 1903 Andrew Carnegie gave a fine organ to the Mount Washington Methodist Episcopal Church in this city. That year the building was destroyed by fire.

With the insurance money and a second donation from Mr. Carnegie another organ was purchased for the $55,000 structure which replaced the burned church. On Jan. 20, 1905, this building was burned down. The fire was plainly incendiary, but no clue to the criminals was discovered. A third organ was bought and installed when the third building was recently completed.

After the second fire the pastor, the Rev. S. L. Wilkinson, received a letter informing him that "another Carnegie organ means another fire." Nothing was thought of it at the time, but several nights ago people living near the church surprised two men trying to gain an entrance to the building. As the men ran they dropped a bundle of oil-soaked waste.

The police are now convinced that the fires were started by anti-Carnegie cranks. The church is being guarded day and night.

The West Shore Railroad is the $8.00 line to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Up the Hudson and through the Mohawk Valley.—Adv.

DOWRY CHEST OF EMPRESS FOR MISS ROOSEVELT

China's Dowager Sends Rare and Beautiful Gifts.

SILVER AND SILK FROM MIKADO

Diplomats and Officers Puzzled Over Proper Uniform to be Worn at Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14. — Army and navy officers and members of the Diplomatic Corps who have been invited to attend the wedding of Miss Alice Roosevelt and Nicholas Longworth on Saturday have been greatly puzzled over the question of dress.

If it were to be a state function, of course full military dress, with gold lace, would be required for the officers. As the President has made it known, however, that he wishes it to be understood that the wedding will not partake of a public nature, many of those concerned raised the point that ordinary morning dress would be advisable.

There has been much discussion of the point among the officers concerned, as it was felt that there should be uniformity in the matter. Inquiries made to persons in a position to know of the President's desires showed it was expected that the officers detailed as aides at the White House should appear in military costume. Under these circumstances most of the other officers will wear full military dress, although some may go in morning dress.

Members of the Diplomatic Corps have been asking Ambassador von Hengelmuller, the dean, to decide what they shall wear. If it is a state affair they will put on their uniforms with the gold lace, and will fly their flags at the embassies and legations. The programme for the arrival of guests, their position in the East Room, and other features of their reception are according to the usual customs for state receptions. Yet the President and Mrs. Roosevelt have spoken of the wedding as a private affair. Not all the diplomats have been invited, but those who have been are asked not as representatives of their sovereigns, but in their private and personal capacity.

VALENTINES AND GIFTS POUR IN.

St. Valentine's Day was appropriately celebrated at the White House, where nearly all the in-coming wedding gifts bore some outward emblem of this sentimental anniversary. Miss Roosevelt has been kept busy receiving her gifts.

Mrs. Roosevelt and her secretary have assumed the responsibility of acknowledging the offerings, which have now become so numerous as to represent every part of the world.

The present of the Emperor of Japan consists of two silver vases and a valuable piece of Japanese embroidery. The embroidery consists of a piece of silk of about eight feet square. Its left corner shows the background of heavy gold thread, but the greater part of the piece is embroidered with chrysanthemums done in white silk on gold.

To-day the gift of the Empress of China was opened. It was a marvelous dowry chest, with many compartments, each containing some rare and beautiful gift, a carving, embroidery, pieces of costly silk, Chinese painting, and jewelry.

The mosaic table from the King of Italy has not yet arrived, but is expected before Saturday. The German Ambassador has stated that he will have definite information regarding the Kaiser's present to-morrow. No notification has yet reached the embassy of any having been sent from Berlin. The jeweled bracelet given by him to Miss Roosevelt was presented threo years ago on the occasion of the naming of the Meteor.

Among the latest gifts received are a Limoges dinner set from Mr. and Mrs. Paul Morton, a dozen dinner plates in silver gilt from Representative and Mrs. Hitt, one dozen plain silver dinner plates from Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, a chocolate set of Royal Worcester from Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shaw, a unique diamond ring from Consul General and Mrs. Wynne, a set of heavy silver dishes of George III. period from Mrs. Richard Townsend, a gold mounted crop from Senator Beveridge, a diamond locket from Secretary of War and Mrs. Taft, and a choice old French fan from Mrs. Frederick A. Keep of New Orleans.

PRESENT FROM NEW YORKERS.

The set of favrile glass from the Republican members of the New York Congressional delegation arrived in Washington to-day, and will go to the White House to-morrow. It was inspected by its donors at the home of one of the New York Congressmen and found to be satisfactory. Of the precious metals used in the manufacture of this particular set gold predominates, giving a yellow hue to the glass. There are seven dozen pieces, each having the peacock's eye decoration in natural colors. Five different sorts of wine glasses, with finger bowls and plates, comprise this set.

There will be no combination present from the members of the Supreme Court, as reported, although certain members of the bench will make individual gifts, notably Justice and Mrs. Holmes, close personal friends of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Consul General and Mrs. Robert J. Wynne sent to the White House to-day as their gift a beautiful diamond ring. Secretary and Mrs. Metcalf chose a large silver tankard.

Miss Roosevelt's wedding presents will embrace many things which have little stories about them. Mr. and Mrs. George B. Cox of Cincinnati, who received cards of invitation and have sent their declination, remembered the bride with a large and beautiful silver ice pitcher. In view of the chilly relations between the President and the Cincinnati Republican boss, it is remarked that the selection was exceedingly fit.

No statement about the gift from Secretary and Mrs. Bonaparte has been correct. Their remembrance is a massive silver piece made by a Baltimore silversmith. It is a centrepiece and platter. The large bowl is described as being exquisite in the lacery and openwork around its brim. The main design is a pretty Dutch windmill, while the platter is plain with a répoussé border.

Some guests will send flowers as their gifts. Minister Takahira has directed the Japanese Legation to send a floral token. So, too, have Chief Justice Fuller and

several Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. The Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Nabuco will send flowers. The leading florists of Washington are simply buried deep in orders for the wedding. The demand for orchids has cleaned the local market, one of the best usually in this country.

The arrangements for keeping the crowds out of the White House grounds have been fully made. Police will be put at each gate. The executive offices will not be opened for business the day of the wedding.

PLANS FOR THE WEDDING TRIP.

The bride and bridegroom will leave the White House from the west gate, opposite the south end of the State Department, where the President usually comes out when he goes riding. This arrangement is subject to change at any moment. It is expected that some point of emergence will be named, with the idea that the crowds will gather there while the couple will go out some other way.

The plan is to drive down through the White Lot past the Washington Monument, and through the Mall to the Sixth Street Station, where the private car Republic will be waiting. The car has been placed on the tracks of the Southern Railroad, and so it is concluded that the pair will not leave Washington over the Baltimore and Ohio, as did President Cleveland and his bride. The bridal car will be taken to Alexandria by a special engine, and there attached to the regular south-bound train over the Southern.

Hints of the wedding trip as picked up and put together suggest that the two will go to Florida, then to New Orleans to the Mardi Gras, and then to the little place in Georgia where Miss Roosevelt's grandmother was born and lived. On the way back north they may go to "Square Deal," the bit of ground in the woods near Charlottesville, Va., that the President bought for a retreat from office cares.

OHIO HOUSE ON WEDDING.

Passes Resolution Congratulating the Couple—A Precedent.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 14.—The House this afternoon adopted a joint resolution introduced by Mr. Paxton of Cincinnati, congratulating Representative Nicholas Longworth and Miss Alice Roosevelt on their approaching marriage.

This is the first time so far as members recall, that official notice has ever been taken by the Ohio Legislature of a wedding. Mr. Longworth served one term in the House and two terms in the Senate.

A NOTE FROM MISS ROOSEVELT.

Little Girl in Massachusetts Writes and Gets a Reply.

Special to The New York Times.

BROCKTON, Mass., Feb. 14.—Mildred E. Small, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred T. Small of this city, became very much interested in Miss Alice Roosevelt, having read so much about the coming White House wedding. A few days ago she addressed a note to Miss Roosevelt and inclosed her photograph. Her note said:

"I am a little girl and want to add my congratulations to the many you have received. My birthday comes on your wedding day. I will be 9. It is also my grandfather's birthday. He works for the Government and your papa. I wish you best wishes and much happiness."

To-day Mildred was overjoyed to receive direct from Miss Roosevelt a note reading:

"Many thanks for your good wishes and the photograph, and I hope you will be very happy on your birthday."

GIFT FROM NEGRO CHILDREN.

Pupils of Evening School Make a Large Linen Centre Piece.

Forty pupils of the Colored Industrial Evening School, 315 West Forty-first Street, have made a linen centre piece to send as a wedding gift to Miss Alice Roosevelt. The piece is bordered with Cluny lace and embroidered into the middle of it are two American Beauty roses. Frances Zellermayer made the design.

The diameter of the gift is three feet three inches. The negroes worked on the centre piece in relays, four of them at a time, from 8 o'clock till 10 in the evening.

W. S. Bulkley, Principal of the school, will seek from the Board of Education permission to go to Washington and deliver the gift. President Roosevelt's attitude toward negroes is said to have caused in the colored class the desire to make the gift.

DEATH STARTED A PANIC.

Machinist's Fiancee Was in the Factory When He Was Killed.

Walter Feuerhacke, 23 years old, a machinist living at 470 Broadway, Williamsburg, and employed in the candy factory of Greenfield & Co. at 107 Lorimer Street, was killed yesterday afternoon by being caught in some machinery while he was making repairs.

The factory employs more than 100 young women, among them being Lena Howering 19 years old, the fiancée of Feuerhacke.

When she saw the accident Miss Howering became hysterical, and her screams caused the other young women to become panic-stricken. They thought the building was on fire, and ran down the stairs to the street. It was several minutes before they were calmed.

NEW YORK LIFE TO SUE FOR CAMPAIGN GIFTS

Trustees Approve Fowler Committee Report Advising Action.

McCALL ORDERED THEM ALL

He Consulted Certain Trustees, However, and One Question Is on Whom the Loss Must Fall.

The Fowler Committee of New York Life investigators presented to the Trustees of that institution yesterday its second preliminary report, which had to do with the matter of campaign contributions by the company. The committee reported the contributions that were brought out by the Armstrong Legislative Investigating Committee—$50,000 to the Republican National Committee in 1896, $50,000 to the same committee in 1900, and $48,702.50 to the same committee in 1904.

The New York Life investigators declared their opinion, formed after consulting counsel, that these payments, whether to protect the company's funds from an attack on the gold standard or for any other purpose, were illegal and are recoverable at law. The committee therefore recommended suit against any officers and Trustees concerned in the payments, and commended the position taken by the board at a meeting last Fall in voting against any further payments of this character. The board unanimously adopted the report of the Fowler Committee.

The question of who shall make restitution of these funds is an interesting one. The payments, so the Fowler Committee finds, were all authorized by ex-President McCall, whose personal fortune is wiped out. In the case of the 1896 and 1900 payments the money was actually handed over to the Republican National Committee by the late Edward Gibbs, who was Treasurer of the New York Life until his death a few years ago. The contribution in 1904 was paid by George W. Perkins at Mr. McCall's direction, and the company subsequently reimbursed him for it.

Had Consulted Trustees Informally.

Mr. McCall, testifying before the Armstrong Committee, said that, while the payments had not been authorized by the board, he had nevertheless consulted with some of the Trustees informally and had obtained their approval.

The Chairman of the committee, Thomas P. Fowler, President of the Ontario and Western Railroad, is going abroad in a few days for a six weeks' trip that he has had in contemplation since last Fall. Mr. Fowler denied yesterday that he expects to see or communicate with Andrew Hamilton while he is away, and declared that his trip was purely for rest. Mr. Fowler tendered to the Board of Trustees yesterday his resignation as Chairman of the Investigating Committee on account of the European trip, but the board unanimously declined to accept it, and he withdrew it. There will not be another report from the committee until Mr. Fowler gets back in April, but in the meantime its accountants are to continue here and in Europe their examination of the affairs of the company. The annual meeting of the New York Life is on April 7.

The report which the Fowler Committee presented to the New York Life's board yesterday was as follows:

The Committee's Report.

"It appears from the testimony taken by the Legislative Committee that there were contributed from the company to the Republican National Committee for campaign purposes the sum of $50,000 in 1896, of $50,000 in 1900, and of $48,702.50 in 1904. These contributions were made by direction of President McCall, and when he was on the witness stand he frankly stated that they were made on his sole order as President, and without authorization from any committee or the Board of Trustees.

"His justification of these contributions was the financial issue, which was paramount in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900, and the affirmative declaration in favor of the gold standard in the Republican platform of 1904, as contrasted with the rejection of such a declaration by the Democratic Convention of that year, and the vast interests which the company had at stake as the owner of securities to the amount of two or three hundreds of millions of dollars, constituting the reserve fund for the benefit and protection of its policy holders.

"There have been discovered no entries in the books of the company of the contributions made in 1896 and 1900, and in fact the information this committee has as to campaign contributions is derived almost exclusively from the statements of Mr. McCall and Mr. Perkins before the Legislative Investigating Committee. The contributions in these years were made, according to Mr. McCall, by the Treasurer of the company, now deceased, and it is unknown to what account, if any, he directed them to be charged.

The Payment by Mr. Perkins.

"It is unknown from what source he obtained the money with which to make the contribution of 1896. The same is true with respect to a part of the contribution of 1900. The contribution of 1904, aggregating $48,702.50, was originally advanced by direction of President McCall, by Vice President George W. Perkins, and he was reimbursed in December, 1904, out of the funds of the company by a payment of which there is an entry in the ledger of the company kept in its Treasury Department in the Hanover Bank Building, which reads 'By order of President, $48,702.50,' but no other explanation is given on any of the books of the company of the purpose to which the money was applied.

"The investigations of your committee have not disclosed any other contributions of the kind. Whether any of the sums charged to the Policy Fee Account on the books of the Paris office were used for such purposes cannot be known until it is ascertained through legal proceedings or otherwise what disposition was made of them. If it should hereafter appear that any of these sums were so used their recovery will not be affected by any action based on the recommendations of this report.

McCall Thought Them Necessary.

"These contributions were directed by President McCall in the belief that they were necessary in the interest of and for the protection of the policy holders and not for any personal benefit or advantage. Notwithstanding the motives actuating Mr. McCall in directing them, and the interest which the company may have had in the establishment and preservation of the gold standard, your committee is advised that the funds of the company could not be legally used for the purpose to which these funds were applied, or for any political purpose at any time or under any circumstances.

"The funds of the company can only be legally used for and in connection with the purpose for which the company exists, viz., the insurance of lives on a mutual basis. The use of them in aid of any political party, however necessary to the maintenance of values its policies may be deemed to be, is a use foreign to the trust with which such funds are impressed.

"It follows therefore that these contributions were not legally justified and that such measures as are available should be taken for their recovery; and your committee emphatically commends the resolution unanimously adopted by the board prohibiting contributions from the funds of the company for any political purpose hereafter.

"Your committee therefore recommends that special counsel be retained to forthwith institute such legal proceedings as may be necessary to recover the sums so contributed from such officers and Trustees of the company as in their judgment are liable therefore."

Rumors About Lawson's Plans.

Publication of the fact that Samuel Untermyer would become counsel for the committee of Governors and others, which Thomas W. Lawson has been forming to take over the proxies he has gathered from policy holders of the Mutual and New York Life Insurance Companies, caused a stir downtown yesterday. Almost immediately rumors started around the financial district, which, so far as they could be investigated, were found to be without foundation. One of these was that Stuyvesant Fish had been asked to head the Policy Holders' Committee. It was learned that no offer of any kind had been made to Mr. Fish.

Mr. Fish's position, as he has expressed it to friends, is that, being a member of a committee appointed by the Mutual's Trustees to investigate that company, he could not consider any other offer having the remotest connection with life insurance, even if it were made to him.

Mr. Lawson, in Boston, issued a statement yesterday saying that he had not yet withdrawn from the committee which is to receive his proxies. Mr. Untermyer has made it a condition of his serving that Mr. Lawson should eliminate himself entirely when the committee began its work. Mr. Lawson added to his Boston statement yesterday a repetition of his declaration that it had all along been his intention to withdraw absolutely from the committee when it was completed, which, he believed, would be in a short time.

A CONCESSION BY FRANCE.

Contention of American Insurance Companies Is Upheld.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The French Government has made a notable concession to the American insurance companies whereby the new insurance law will not be applied so as to affect their interests injuriously. This closes a long and animated controversy.

The insurance law permitted the Government to require foreign companies to deposit French securities as a guarantee for the payment of French policies. The American companies agreed to deposit French bonds covering their future business, but they objected to making an enormous purchase of French securities covering their past business. The Minister of Commerce strenuously insisted on deposits on past business, approximately $20,000,000.

The Government has now waived this stipulation on condition that the companies publicly announce that their past business is guaranteed by American securities and not by French securities.

NO BID FROM BELMONT IF ELSBERG BILL PASSES

Company Won't Build Subways Unless It Can Operate Them.

METZ IS AGAINST THE BILL

Says Its Passage Would Be a Serious Blow to the City—Criticises M. O. Radicals.

No bid will be made by the Interborough-Metropolitan merger interests for the construction of additional subways if the Elsberg Rapid Transit act passes the Legislature and becomes a law. Announcement to this effect was made yesterday by a representative of the merged companies. Advance knowledge of this determination on the part of the Ryan-Belmont interests is said to have been responsible for the opposition of the Rapid Transit Commission to the measure.

The Interborough-Metropolitan people let it be known plainly that theirs is an operating company, and is not in the contracting business, and, therefore, has no interest in building subways unless it is to get a lease of them for a reasonable period of years.

"It would be impossible for a big interest to bid on subway construction under the Elsberg bill," said a representative of the Interborough-Metropolitan system yesterday. "The city has all the best of the present situation anyway, and a bidder for the next contract could expect nothing in the long run except 4 per cent. interest on the investment. The Elsberg bill is framed for the sole purpose of enabling the radicals to force municipal operation of the next subway, and it is clearly up to the city to say if this shall be done."

According to Interborough-Metropolitar officials, a complete east and west side subway, looping around the Battery and giving a comprehensive subway service, could not be constructed by the city for less than $80,000,000. That private interests could build the same subway for $60,000,000 they admit, but private bidders would not have to contend with the eight-hour law. The city also would be obliged to equip its own subway, probably at a cost of $25,000,000.

"I don't blame the Interborough-Metropolitan people at all for the stand they have taken," declared Controller Metz when he heard of the announcement. "The passage of the Elsberg bill would be a serious blow to the city and it would impose conditions that no private interests would meet. The city, of course, would have to meet those conditions and would find itself millions of dollars the loser thereby. It would simply mean another case of sticking the city for everything in sight for the experimental ideas of a lot of people who do not know what they want.

"In the first place, I have not the slightest idea where the city would get its money to build subways with, but I suppose our municipal ownership friends would waive a small matter like that. Then, too, it would cost the city millions more to build and millions more to operate than private interests would have to pay. This, however, is what usually happens in municipal affairs. I am distinctly in favor of allowing private capital to build all the subways they want to if they build with their own money and the properties revert to the city free after a reasonable period of operation, as is the case with the present Subway. The Elsberg bill, if enacted, would set subway building in this town back ten to fifteen years and would be a blow from every standpoint. Let the subways be built at once, and by private capital. Then realty values will increase, property will advance, and other public improvements will not be held up."

Fearful that the passage of the Elsberg bill may mean that outlying property will be damaged and subways will not be constructed for many years to come, property owners of the Bronx and of Queens are organizing to fight the measure. Cord Meyer has already got a big following among the realty interests in Queens, and they will go to the Legislature next week in opposition to the bill. Civic bodies are being formed there in conjunction with the Meyer movement. Ex-President James L. Wells of the Tax Board is doing the same thing in the Bronx, and expects to have the backing of some of the civic organizations of that borough in the fight. Brooklyn also is expected to join in the movement.

Leaders of the Hearst Municipal Ownership movement yesterday expressed some doubts of the sincerity of William M. Ivins in his fight for the Elsberg bill. One of them said last night that Mr. Ivins's connections in the past had been largely of a corporation nature and that he was a friend and had had business relations with August Belmont. The Hearst men intimated that they might find it necessary to cut loose from Mr. Ivins in their support of the measure.

Last night the City Club made public the text of a letter which had been sent to Senator White, Chairman of the Senate Cities Committee, in opposition to the Elsberg bill. Accompanying the letter was a substitute bill prepared by Messrs. Rives and Hinrichs, on the lines published yesterday. The club strongly opposes the feature of the bill compelling the Rapid Transit Commission to let separate contracts for construction and operation, instead of leaving such a separation to the judgment of the board. Especial attention is directed to the proposition advanced by ex-Senator Ford, to the effect that no operation contract should be let by the city until the subway should be completed and ready for operation.

The Executive Committee of the Transit Conference of New York City held a meeting yesterday at the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation, at 203 Broadway, and received a provisional report prepared by Calvin Tomkins, Chairman; Daniel Moynahan, Judson G. Wall, William McCarroll, John Ford, Charles Sprague Smith, and Bert Hanson.

The report recommends the passage of the Elsberg bill by the Legislature and declares that "the use of private capital for building municipal subways should not be permitted." It urges control of the Rapid Transit Commission by the Board of Estimate, separation of contracts for construction from those of operation, and reserving power in the commission to operate and power in the city to equip. Legislation also is urged to take from the city debt all account of Subway and dock bonds and other bonds issued for income properties. A complete new Subway system is outlined.

The report will be considered by the general conference and then laid before the Mayor and other city officials.

FARSON, LEACH & CO. NO MORE

To Dissolve To-day and New Firm to be A. B. Leach & Co.

The banking house of Farson, Leach & Co., which has been in business in New York since 1899, will be dissolved by mutual consent to-day and a new firm, to be known as A. B. Leach & Co., will be formed, which will continue the firm's business at the old address, 35 Nassau Street.

The dissolution of the old firm was brought about by the retirement of John Farson, who sold his interest to A. B. Leach. Associated with A. B. Leach in the new firm will be F. W. Leach and James G. Campbell, members of the old firm, and G. G. Olmstead, who has been in the employ of the retiring firm for some years.

A. B. Leach & Co. will continue the branch offices and agencies of the old firm.

Arrested Near Wormser House.

Policeman Baer arrested two suspicious-looking men who were dodging in and out of the shadows along the Central Park wall at Sixty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. They appeared to be making an examination of the residence of Isidor Wormser, the banker. In the Yorkville Court they said they were Stephen Walsh and George Woodward. They were held.

HAD A FORTUNE, BUT STARVED

Miss Maria Corsa of the Bronx Probably Left $500,000.

Thought to possess a fortune of $500,000, Miss Maria Corsa, known to her Bronx neighbors as "Aunt Maria," died of starvation on Monday night. All alone, she lived in a fine old mansion that covers an entire block at Morris Avenue and 184th Street. For years the food she ate was sent in by neighbors. Never, it is said, would the woman buy any food or clothing.

The women living near the big mansion got used to sending food to "Aunt Maria" and took it as a matter of course. Sunday afternoon Mrs. Zink, who lives a block away, sent twelve-year-old Gussie Zink over with a plate of roast beef and potatoes. The little girl, used to the errand, went confidently to the house and knocked at the door.

There was no answer. Then she ran around to a side window and peered in. On a ragged couch lay the old woman. The little girl ran out of the yard and into the house of Edward V. Handy of 2,342 Morris Avenue.

Mr. Handy broke into the house, and found Miss Corsa unconscious. Hurriedly he summoned Dr. Podzin of 2,317 Morris Avenue. The physician diagnosed the case as starvation.

The next night the woman, prematurely old at 56 years, was dead. To-day she will be buried in St. Peter's Graveyard.

The estate is said to consist of several apartment and private houses, besides the mansion and surrounding grounds.

Mrs. Mary Burnham of Sherman Avenue and 161st Street and Oscar Schuyler of 190th Street and Decatur Avenue are the only two relatives that turned up when the death of Miss Corsa occurred. They made arrangements for the funeral.

NEW MOVE TO OUST DOLAN.

Mitchell Starts It by Letter Accusing Him of Falsehood.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 14.—The Pittsburg district convention of mine workers took a step this afternoon to undo the election of President Dolan and Vice President Bellingham last Saturday. The minutes of the session were recalled and by unanimous vote the delegates disapproved the portion containing the report of the tellers showing the election of both men.

The action followed the reading of a letter from John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers, sent to clear up questions about his attitude on the matter. The letter says:

"I hold that a regular district convention has full power to impeach and remove from office any officer who may be charged with neglect of duty, disobedience in office, or violation of instructions. The meeting now being held in Pittsburg is the regular annual convention of the miners of that field; the delegates there represent and speak for the membership; they are the supreme power.

"It is not my intention at this time to make reply to the statement issued—although not written—by Mr. Dolan, which appeared in various papers, more than to say that his allegation that I said to him during the Pittsburg convention of the American Federation of Labor that I should be well satisfied with a renewal of the present agreement, is a deliberate, malicious, and premeditated falsehood. No statement was made by me to him at Pittsburg or anywhere else.

"I certainly should not have gone to Pittsburg and divulged my feelings to one who has for years been unfriendly to my administration. Since the adjournment of the international convention I have refrained studiously from discussing publicly the affairs of the organization, and have allowed to pass unchallenged many aspersions and reflections upon myself. It is my intention, however, at the proper time and in the proper place to reply to all of these."

WHITE BUSY AT ALGECIRAS.

America Trying Hard to Settle the Franco-German Dispute.

ALGECIRAS, Feb. 14.—Yesterday's optimism regarding the outcome of the Moroccan Conference appears to have been as greatly exaggerated as was Monday's pessimism. It must be understood that one conversation will not suffice to settle the Franco-German difficulties, but it is a fact that negotiations are progressing with the same good prospects of success which have always existed.

The efforts of disinterested powers, particularly the United States and Italy, have become very active in the last three days toward obtaining a satisfactory arrangement of the questions of the State Bank and the police, both of which form the subjects of conversations between the delegates of the powers directly interested.

The German delegates are fully aware of the fact that France considers that control of the police is absolutely necessary to her position on the Mediterranean and as a Mussulman Power. The admission of that fact as an absolute condition is necessary to the success of the conference, and the disinterested powers will seek if possible to find concessions in other directions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—All that can be ascertained at the State Department as to the reported intention of Ambassador White to submit a proposition to the Algeciras Conference which will be acceptable to both the German and French representatives is that the Ambassador's basic instructions look to the extension of his good offices whenever they can be prudently offered in order to prevent a failure of the conference.

It is believed at the State Department that there is a middle ground between the extreme French and German views upon which both parties may be brought together, and it is not doubted that Mr. White will endeavor to bring about a compromise if there is promise of success attending his efforts.

CIRCUS HUNT TO START MAY 1.

American Owners to be Independent of European Animal Dealers.

Another important step was taken yesterday afternoon in the plan of the American circus owners to make themselves independent of European animal importers and to obtain their zoological specimens at first hand.

A meeting of circus managers was held at the headquarters of the Barnum & Bailey Circus, in Thirty-fourth Street, for the purpose of hearing the report of John Ringling, one of the proprietors of Ringling Brothers' Circus, who arrived on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. Tuesday, after spending several weeks in England and on the Continent.

Mr. Ringling said that he and George O. Starr, European Director of the Barnum & Bailey show, had met with unexpected success in hiring hunters to lead the proposed expeditions into Central Africa and Northern India, and that the first expedition would leave Cairo May 1. This was decided on by the circus owners. Other expeditions will be sent out as rapidly as they can be organized.

The American expeditions will have the advantage of unlimited capital and characteristic American "push," and it is confidently expected that the supply of wild animals will not only be increased, but also that many little-known wild beasts will be added to the collections in the United States. Ultimately it is expected to create a clearing house for wild animals on this side of the ocean, from which all the circuses, large and small, may be supplied.

MANN HEARING DRAGS ALONG.

Handwriting Expert Still Under Fire —Counsel in a Tilt.

The hearing on the perjury charges against Col. William d'Alton Mann, editor of Town Topics, was continued before Justice McAvoy yesterday with A. E. Osborn, the Rochester handwriting expert, on the stand. When adjournment was taken until to-morrow morning the defense was still firing questions at him. Two more experts will be called by the prosecution.

Objections came so thick and fast during yesterday's examination that once Justice McAvoy suggested that the collisions between counsel be "limited to two-minute rounds." On redirect examination the witness repeated more positively than before his declaration that the five initials on the Reginald Ward letter had been written by Col. Mann.

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HOMES IN SUBURBS FOR TRACTION EMPLOYES

Mr. Belmont Tells Welfare Workers of the Idea.

PLAN MEETS APPROVAL

H. H. Vreeland and Others Make Speeches at Meeting of the Civic Federation.

The Civic Federation of New York, at its annual meeting last evening in the Park Avenue Hotel, determined to enter thoroughly into the sphere of "Welfare Work."

A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee to be composed of employers, labor representatives, and representatives of the general public, to confer with the Welfare Department of the National Civic Federation, as well as sub-committees, to give consideration to improving the condition of employes in New York City and in the different trades in the vicinity.

August Belmont, the President of the National Civic Federation, and, as President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and head of the Interborough-Metropolitan traction interests, the largest employer of labor in New York, was so interested in the subject that he disobeyed his physician, who had ordered him, because of a slight indisposition, to stay at home. He was present throughout the meeting and made a speech.

Charles A. Moore, chief executive of the New York branch of the Federation, presided at the meeting, which followed an informal reception and a dinner. Among those present were Calvin F. Orcutt, President of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company; H. H. Vreeland, President of the New York City Railroad Company; Otto M. Eidlitz, R. P. Rowe of the National Lead Company, Samuel M. Curwen, Orrin S. Goan of the National Biscuit Company, C. U. Carpenter, President of the Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Company; William J. Clark of the General Electric Company, Oscar S. Straus, James Speyer, Richard Watson Gilder, Herman Ridder, John J. McCook, Homer Folks, Charles P. Neill, United States Commissioner of Labor; Dr. Joseph Silverman, Charles A. Conant, David Blaustein, and many leaders of organized labor.

There were as many labor speakers, before the evening was over, as there were speakers representing the employers and the general public, and not one of them failed to express himself with the utmost frankness. Conditions in New York factories and in the different fields of outside labor were told of by workers without the slightest reserve, and the revelations, some of them, created a profound impression.

President Moore, in his address paid a tribute to the intelligent workmen who, he said, did not care to be treated as wards or dependents, but to be advised with and consulted about bettering their condition.

H. H. Vreeland, Chairman of the welfare department of the National Civic Federation, told of his experience in welfare work among the 6,000 employes of the street railway he manages. A library and club rooms were established and were an instant success. A relief association to help employes when sick also proved a great success.

John S. Huyler and Orrin S. Goan, both large employers of labor, told of the provisions that had been made for their employes and how much good had been done. Ex-Commissioner McAdoo, who was kept away by a severe cold, sent a lengthy letter on the subject of "The Necessity of Providing Better Accommodations for Policemen." The present station houses, he said, were a disgrace.

Homer Folks, President New York City Visiting Committee of the State Charities Aid Association, declared that as an employer the City of New York, through its Department of Public Charities, ranges from fair to indescribably bad. Probably in no other branch or department of the City Government are such wretchedly inadequate salaries paid as in the city's hospitals and other institutions.

No less than six labor representatives spoke. They were Timothy Healy, President of the International Bromerhood of Stationary Firemen; Jesse P. Larimer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers; Thomas B. Lavey of the Iron Molders' Conference Board; John J. Flynn of the Metal Polishers and Architectural Bronze Workers; Herman Robinson of the Theatrical Employes, and Edward Gould of the Teamsters.

Mr. Belmont was then called upon. He said in part: "My interest in the subject before you to-night was such as to impel me to disobey my doctor's instructions, for he had told me to remain at home.

"Before leaving I want to say that the subject of welfare work has the closest attention of the Interborough Company. A complete method of insurance was worked out by experts in the company's employ on lines similar to those in use on the Pennsylvania Railroad and submitted to our men. For some reason they saw fit to reject it.

"We conferred long before there was any thought of our interests becoming identified with the New York City Railway officials on the subject of welfare work, and we are only waiting now for the return of our Vice President to inaugurate our own welfare department.

"In addition, although it has probably escaped you because of the other aspects in which the association of traction interests—I won't say merger, for it is really but the association of the interests of the stockholders—the new corporation proposes to interest itself to a very large extent in the matter of suburban homes, and a subscription of a seriously substantial sum has been arranged for to the end that such of its men as desire may avail themselves of comfortable homes."

Mr. Belmont, as had been the other speakers, was frequently interrupted by applause. The resolution providing for the creation of the Committee of Welfare Work was unanimously adopted and adjournment followed.

Quiet in Santo Domingo.

SANTO DOMINGO, Feb. 14.—Complete quiet prevails throughout the republic. The decision of President Caceres not to resign has had a good effect, and is considered to be a guarantee of tranquillity. It is rumored that the Government intends in the near future to grant general amnesty to political offenders.

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RECOUNT TO INCLUDE VOTE ON MAYORALTY

Ivins Agrees That the Elsberg Bill Be Amended.

RAINES HITS AT JUDGES

Says Court of Appeals "Made Law" in the Hearst Decision—New Measure to be Very Explicit.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—When William M. Ivins stepped forward to-day before the Senate Committee on Judiciary to make an argument in favor of the Elsberg Election Recount bill Senator Raines inquired:

"What is the name, please?"

"I am Mr. Ivins,'" responded the recent Republican Mayoralty candidate.

Everybody in the room smiled, and Senator Raines appeared to be confused. When he addressed the committee he referred to Mr. Ivins as Mr. "Ivvins."

Mr. Ivins, after hearing Senator Raines's explanations of the reasons which induced him to frame his recount bill on the lines he did, conceded that all of the points except one made by the Senator against the Elsberg bill and in favor of his own were well taken. The result was that a practical agreement between Senator Raines, Mr. Ivins, and Judge William N. Cohen was reached with respect to recount legislation, and the prospect of the passage of a recount bill now appears to be excellent.

Mr. Ivins and Judge Cohen, who were here as representatives of the Election Laws Improvement Association to argue in favor of the Elsberg bill, agreed that it should be amended so as to include the retroactive feature of the Raines bill which would make it applicable to the recent Mayoralty election, and they also agreed to an amendment which would include in the bill the mandamus provision of the present election law. The only point of difference between them and Senator Raines now is as to whether it would be better to have the recount made by the election inspectors or whether it should be done by judicial review. Messrs. Ivins and Cohen favor the latter course, Senator Raines is inclined to the former.

A feature of the hearing was the severe criticism passed by Mr. Ivins and by Senator Raines on the Court of Appeals. Senator Raines charged the court with having "made law" in the decision of the Hearst case. He read a provision of the present election law, which he said was intended by him when he framed the law to provide for a recount of the ballots and under which, he said, one of the present Judges of the Court of Appeals had had ballot boxes opened in Buffalo.

"How did the court get around that provision?" asked Senator Brackett. "It seems plain enough."

"They made some law on their own account, as they have done in a great many cases," responded Senator Raines.

Senator McCarren said he thought it had been demonstrated that most of the errors made by Election Inspectors were purely clerical, and asked Mr. Ivins if he did not realize that it was practically impossible to secure desirable and competent men for election officials at the rate which was paid.

Governor of Alaska Resigns.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—President Roosevelt this afternoon accepted the resignation of John G. Brady as Governor of Alaska. The resignation was handed to the President on behalf of Gov. Brady by Judge Peele of New York.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

8 A. M.—164 to 168 Fulton Street; New Amsterdam Importing Company; damage, $150.

8 A. M.—221 Canal Street; B. J. O'Neill; damage, $200.

8:25 A. M.—147 West Eighteenth Street; Roosevelt & Co.; damage, $500.

8:30 A. M.—Northwest corner of 144th Street and Broadway; E. Gusseroff; damage, $5.

8:45 A. M.—177 East Seventy-fifth Street; Vincent Baglio; damage, $5.

8:45 A. M.—1,577 Lexington Avenue; Greenstein & Meyers; damage, $3,000.

1:30 P. M.—99 Avenue C; Edward Kolke; damage, $10.

2:35 P. M.—243 West 123d Street; Mrs. Leonard; damage trifling.

3:45 P. M.—107 East Tenth Street; Dr. C. Getsch; damage, $500.

6:30 P. M.—127 Fifth Avenue; Lord & Taylor; damage, $2,000.

6:25 P. M.—36 Bond Street; A. Green; damage, $250.

7:15 P. M.—150 Attorney Street; J. Wa[illegible]; damage trifling.

7:45 P. M.—180 Chrystie Street; New York Fire Department; no damage.

8:07 P. M.—484 East 139th Street; John Gustavson; damage trifling.

8:45 P. M.—272 Fourth Avenue; Mrs. Talafarla; damage $1,500.

9:35 P. M.—67 Cannon Street; Manuel Reiner; damage trifling.

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One of the most encouraging signs in the demand for the Pianola Piano has been the high character of the homes in which it has been installed. *The very best people have been among the purchasers.* Naturally, such people already owned pianos,—usually pianos of the best grades—grands and uprights from celebrated makers.

As the demand for the Pianola Piano steadily grows from month to month, it follows that the number of pianos taken in exchange also increases rapidly. Our Exchange Department was established to provide an outlet for these exchanged instruments. There is a steady flow in, and out, of this department of desirable pianos at extremely low prices.

The most notable feature of this collection is the *exceptionally fine condition*, which will be understood when consideration is given to the class of homes from which the pianos have come.

The result of the introduction of the Pianola Piano has been to make Aeolian Hall *the real piano center of New York.* Here are the headquarters of four old-established piano houses—the Weber, the Steck, the Wheelock and the Stuyvesant—the headquarters of the Pianola Piano and a distributing center for used pianos of every known and worthy make.

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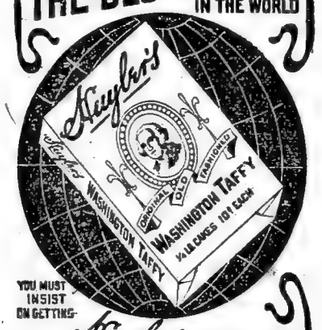

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THE BROKAW SUIT WAS SETTLED FOR $17,500

But Mrs. Poillon's Share Was Only About $7,500.

SHE HITS PHOTOGRAPHERS

Two Men Thumped While Trying to Take Her Picture—Olcott Shows Receipts for Money He Handled.

Testimony given yesterday in the City Court, where lawyers are trying to find out whether Mrs. Katherine Poillon is able to pay a judgment obtained against her by a dry goods store, showed that Mrs. Poillon's breach of promise suit against W. Gould Brokaw was settled for $17,500. Carl Fischer-Hansen, acting for the Brokaw family, got $2,500 of this, however, for expenses incidental to the case. Of the remaining $15,000, Mrs. Poillon got about half and her counsel got the other half.

Carl Fischer-Hansen went on the witness stand, although he had not been subpoenaed. He explained that he acted as a member of the Brokaw family, but not as an attorney for Mr. Brokaw. He insisted that certain expenses that had been incurred during the pendency of the action should be paid out of any money settlement agreed upon.

"My connection with the Poillon case," said Mr. Fischer-Hansen, "ceased about the Fall of 1902. When the case came up for trial last May I was subpoenaed as a witness and on the first day after the jury had been empanelled court was adjourned, and I went home and was called up by a member of my family and told to see Mr. Olcott.

"I had a telephone communication with Mr. Olcott who subsequently came to my house with an attorney and two members of my family. This interview was unknown to Mr. Brokaw, who had at all times refused to consider a settlement.

"I discussed the matter with Mr. Olcott, and I told him just what I thought of his client. Mr. Olcott told me that he had not come to hear his client insulted and I apologized. He insisted upon $30,000 as a settlement and I told him that figure was out of the question. Later we met at a club and Mr. Olcott said the least he would advise his client to take was $20,000. We had another dispute and I said all we will give is $15,000 and if he decided to take it he could tell me the next day.

"Next morning Mr. Olcott called at my house, and he suggested that we make it $17,500. In the meantime I had seen some of the family, and we agreed on $17,500. About 10 o'clock Mr. Olcott telephoned me that the amount would be agreeable.

"I then telephoned to the people I represented, and, utterly unknown to Mr. Brokaw, who was in the courtroom, the suit was settled and the money sent to the office of Mr. Busche. As a result of this settlement, W. Gould Brokaw and I don't speak. He would never have paid 5 cents to settle."

Ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott of the firm of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge, who acted for Mrs. Poillon in the Brokaw suit, then volunteered to testify. He said:

"Prior to settlement my firm had advanced to Mrs. Poillon $2,155.73 as loans on her request when she was unable to get along without it. I have receipts for all loans. Here is a statement signed, 'Approved to date, Katherine Poillon.' Fifteen days after the settlement Mrs. Poillon assigned to her sister $2,370.42, the money then remaining in our hands. The assignment is in the handwriting of Mrs. Poillon."

Mr. Olcott read off various sums which Mrs. Poillon had borrowed at various times. These borrowings, added to expenses and the assignment to her sister, made up Mrs. Poillon's half of the settlement, it seemed.

"On Sept. 29," said Judge Olcott, "we sent a check for $2,370.42, and the messenger returned with releases from Mrs. Poillon and Charlotte Poillon."

"And Mrs. Poillon came to your office after that?"

"Yes, she came and asked me to cut our fee in two. I told her that we had a contract, and had been working over a year on her matter, and that she should stand by the contract. That is the last time I saw her, I think."

"Well," said Lawyer Goldsmith, "Mrs. Poillon testified yesterday that you had $375 of her money still in your possession. Have you?"

"No."

"Have you any moneys belonging to her?"

"No, not a cent."

"Did she repay the loans you made to her?"

"Only by deduction from the settlement. We took a chance."

The inquiry into Mrs. Poillon's affairs was adjourned until next Tuesday. As soon as the adjournment was announced Mrs. Poillon and her sister saw some photographers for newspapers preparing to take snap shots, so the two women ran out of the court room and down the front steps of the City Court building. Five men carrying cameras and tripods ran after them.

The women turned off Chambers Street and ran into City Hall Park, heading for the Subway entrance to the Bridge station. One of the photographers ran around in front of Mrs. Poillon and snapped a picture of her. Then he ran in front of her sister, Charlotte.

The latter ran at him and grabbed his collar with her left, while with her right hand she delivered three stinging blows, landing on his nose first, then on his eye, and before he could release her grip the third blow drew blood freely from the man's mouth.

Then she let go of him, and her sister, Mrs. Poillon, jabbed an elbow under the chin of the second camera fiend. The man's hat was knocked off, and as he stooped to pick it up Mrs. Poillon kicked him. In the scuffle both photographers dropped their tripods, but managed to cling to their cameras. Mrs. Poillon and her sister got away in the Subway crowd without further annoyance.

The fact was made known yesterday that Mrs. Poillon had gone to the District Attorney's office with a complaint against the lawyers who had handled her case, but after an investigation by Assistant District Attorney Nott she was told that her attorneys had done no wrong.

MURPHY MOVES ON MAYOR.

Calls Conference to Control State Committee—McCarren with Him.

Invitations have been extended to up-State Democratic leaders by Charles F. Murphy and his lieutenants to come to New York early in March and participate in a general conference at the Democratic Club, so that plans may be mapped out for the coming State campaign. This step has been taken in order to prevent Mayor McClellan and his advisers from making further headway on plans which they entertain for controlling the State Convention.

With Murphy in the movement are Senator Patrick H. McCarren, ex-President Joseph Cassidy of Queens and at least six up-State members of State Committee. If Murphy can Manhattan and the Bronx and control the delegation to the State Convention, and McCarren and Cassidy can do the same thing in Brooklyn and Queens, with the up-State leaders already in the plan, it is figured by these men that they can control the situation and name the ticket.

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DEMOCRATS BAIT SIBLEY.

He Defends His Variations in Politics and Republicans Cheer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Democrats of the House to-day forced "Uncle Joe" Sibley of Pennsylvania into a defense of the variations in his political faith and allegiance. He did it with such good grace and readiness of wit, however, that he had the laugh on the other side most of the time.

Mr. Williams, speaking on the Fortifications Appropriation bill, had argued against fortifying the Philippines on the ground that in the end the American Government would grant freedom to them. Mr. Sibley asked if Mr. Bryan had not made possible the ratification of the treaty of Paris. Immediately the Democrats got into a tangle trying to show that Mr. Bryan wanted the Philippines freed.

Mr. Sibley kept spurring on the fight until Messrs. Bartlett, Shackleford, James, Gaines, and several others unitedly turned on him with talk about his shift of parties. Finally they smoked him out.

"I have been accused of being at one time or another in every party that has ever been heard of," he exclaimed. "Why, I have even been accused of being a Prohibitionist! I have been called a Greenbacker and a Populist, and I don't know what else. Why, Mr. Chairman, I was a Republican all my life, up to 1892, and I never voted the Democratic ticket but twice. The first time was in 1892, when I voted for Cleveland, and the next time was in 1896, when I voted for Bryan, and that vote in 1896 is the only justification that can be urged for calling me a Populist."

The Republicans cheered heartily. Finally, Mr. Butler of Pennsylvania, a Republican, asked Mr. Sibley directly if it were true that he was a deserter from the Democrats.

"Because," said Mr. Butler, "if it is true, I want to make it the next act of my Congressional career to introduce a bill removing that charge."

Everybody shouted at that, and the House got back to the subject of fortifications.

HOW WE AID THE FILIPINOS.

Taft Helps Senator Hale "Balance the Ledger"—Trade Prospect Small.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14. — Secretary Taft was examined by Senator Hale before the Senate Committee on the Philippines to-day concerning the benefactions the Filipino people have received from Congress. The Senator said a great deal had been brought out as to obligations to the Filipinos and it was his desire to balance the ledger.

Among the benefits cited were the expenditures to remove Spanish oppression and establish order and government; for education of the people, organization of civil forces, direct appropriation of $3,000,000, establishing a currency system, payment of salaries in connection with the Geodetic Coast Survey, purchasing the friar lands to restore them to the Filipinos on long time payments and the admission duty free of 82 per cent. of their products.

Secretary Taft admitted that the United States' portion of the Filipino trade "is, has been, and will be small." The Filipino people could buy foodstuffs from a closer and cheaper market. Representatives of sugar interests will be heard tomorrow.

FORTS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

House Passes Allowance for Them After a Long Wrangle.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—When the Fortifications bill was brought up again in Committee of the Whole in the House to-day Mr. Sullivan of Massachusetts offered an amendment striking the word Philippines out of the clause appropriating $600,000 for fortifications for "the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands," and cutting the amount down to $200,000.

This matter was fought over, but the proposed amendments were voted down and the bill passed.

An amendment providing for the purchase of forty-five acres adjoining Fort Hamilton was beaten.

TONGS RATIFY PEACE TREATY.

Representatives Acknowledge Signatures, but Avoid Shaking Hands.

The final formalities connected with a peace treaty between the warring "tongs" of Chinatown were disposed of yesterday in the chambers of Judge Foster of General Sessions. The signatures already attached to the treaty were acknowledged by three representatives of On Leong Tong, and as many of Hip Song Tong.

On the suggestion of Judge Foster, the treaty will be printed on large placards and spread broadcast among the Chinese in this city. To assure that no deadly insult, unintelligible to the Occidental mind, appears on these placards, they will be submitted to Secretary Lee of the Chinese Guild before being made public.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies every one shook hands except the six official signers of the treaty. They kept as far apart as possible. Mr. Ware tried to bring them together, and called on Mr. Dinncan to help. But the counsel for the On Leong Tong and his clients hurried out of the room.

Phenix National to Move.

The Phenix National Bank will leave its present quarters in the Atlantic Building, at Wall and William Streets, on May 1 for more commodious housing in the German-American Building, at 35 Nassau Street. The bank's new offices will be next door to the National Bank of Commerce, and opposite the Mutual Life Building.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Capt. C. Nixon, Quartermaster, will report to the General Superintendent of the Army Transport Service at San Francisco for assignment to duty as Quartermaster of the transport Logan during the next voyage of that transport to the Philippines and return, temporarily relieving Capt. W. L. Simpson, Quartermaster, who will continue on temporary duty as assistant to the Depot Quartermaster at San Francisco.

First Lieut. J. J. Reilly, Assistant Surgeon, having been found physically disqualified for the duties of Assistant Surgeon with rank of Captain by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement is announced.

First Lieut. R. E. Smyser, Fourteenth Cavalry, Acting Quartermaster, will make not to exceed two visits per month to Boston on official business pertaining to contract for shoes.

Second Lieut. J. J. Palmer, Twenty-seventh Infantry, will report to Major H. I. Raymond, President of the examining board at Columbus Barracks for examination for promotion.

Chaplain E. P. Easterbrook, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Fort Worden and report to the commanding officer for duty.

First Lieut. E. H. Dearmond is attached to the Tenth Company, Coast Artillery, and will report for duty.

The Navy.

Rear Admiral E. Longnecker is detached from navy yard, League Island, to home.

Capt. A. C. Baker, retired, is ordered to navy yard, League Island.

Capt. C. P. Rees is ordered to navy yard, Portsmouth, for duty as Captain of the yard.

Capt. P. Garst is detached from the navy yard, Portsmouth, and ordered to command the Rhode Island.

Capt. C. K. Curtis, retired, is detached from the navy yard, Norfolk, to home.

Capt. C. E. Roller, retired, is ordered to the navy yard, Norfolk.

Lieut. Commander J. H. Rowen is detached from works, Fore River Company, Quincy, Mass.; to the Rhode Island.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Sioux at Boston, Yankton at San Juan, Porter, Dupont, O'Brien, and Blakely at Key West, Celtic at Sanchez, Supply at Honolulu.

Sailed—Nero, from Baltimore for Guantanamo; Texas, Florida, Arkansas, and Nevada, from Charleston for Key West; Uncas, from Key West for Guantanamo; Osceola, from Key West for wreck; Paducah, from Sanchez for Nassau; Tacoma, from Genoa for Naples; Arentusa, from Sanchez for Monte Crist; Callao, from Canton for Hongkong.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c. —Adv.

PLEA TO OUST JEROME MAY GO TO GOVERNOR

Amory Says He'll Charge Collusion with Metropolitan Officers.

PREDICTS MERGER COLLAPSE

Lawyer with Affidavit Backs Up Amory at Albany Hearing on Traction Deal Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—Gov. Higgins will be asked to remove District Attorney Jerome if W. N. Amory carries out the plan he announced at a hearing before the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means to-day. Mr. Amory charged conspiracy and failure to perform duty with reference to alleged unlawful acts by the New York City Railway Company and some of its officers as individuals.

Albert Edward Woodruff also assailed the District Attorney, bringing forth a number of letters and documents sent out from the District Attorney's office, as exhibits. The hearing had to do with the Foelker resolution providing for an investigation of the Ryan-Belmont merger and the Hoffman resolution for an investigation of the judiciary of the State. The committee did not act on either.

Mr. Woodruff submitted an affidavit in which a former detective of the New York City Railway Company, whose name was suppressed, told in detail of jury fixing in damage suits and bribery of witnesses. Some, he declared, were paid liberally to get out of the State. Mr. Woodruff submitted a letter in which District Attorney Jerome said that, while he believed the charges true, it was impossible to institute prosecutions because the charges were not corroborated.

The affidavit declares that the signer was chief detective for the metropolitan system from January, 1894, until he resigned in August, 1904.

The detective says he went to Mr. Henneberry, Mr. Jerome's chief clerk, at the Gilsey House and told him that a conspiracy existed between the attorneys of the company, certain clerks, and detectives to put employes of the company on damage case juries. Mr. Henneberry wrote him eight days later that he had laid the information before the District Attorney and asked him to see Mr. Jerome. At the District Attorney's office he was referred to Deputy District Attorney Nathan Smythe, who asked his assistance in running down the culprits. As a first result a former employe of the company, William H. Tillinghast, was sent for, from whom Mr. Smythe, according to the affiant, obtained a confession.

Stanley S. Bagg, brother of George R. Bagg, one of the investigators of the company, corroborated Tillinghast, the affidavit says, and named attorneys for the Metropolitan, who had paid Tillinghast from $40 to $100 for each case. In December, 1905, the affidavit declares, he learned that the District Attorney's office had communicated the facts to James L. Quackenbush, general attorney for the company. On Jan. 15, this year, Mr. Smythe summoned him to the District Attorney's office and asked whether he had told the newspapers what he knew. As the District Attorney's office continued inactive, the detective says, he laid the entire matter before Mr. Woodruff.

Bagg came to him, he says, and asked him to let the matter drop, as the Metropolitan attorneys had just settled a case for him for $1,750, and he expected to be able to settle other cases. Physicians have been bribed and entire families moved from New York to Chicago to prevent them from appearing as witnesses, the affidavit says.

The statements made to the Railroad Commission regarding accidents were attacked in the allegation that vouchers were abstracted from the records and burned, although the detective says, "I am informed that the investigators carried away large bundles of these vouchers and still have them in their possession." He declared that he had been warned that unless he ceased his efforts he would be prevented from doing business in New York City.

Mr. Woodruff told the committee that he had written to District Attorney Jerome asking him what he intended to do in the case, and submitted the reply signed "Charles C. Nott, Jr., Acting District Attorney." Mr. Nott wrote that he would be glad to introduce Mr. Woodruff to Assistant District Attorney Hart, who was more familiar with the details. The letter continued:

"I have heard that the Metropolitan is in the habit of paying witnesses sums over and above their subpoena fees, claiming that they do so merely to compensate them for their loss of time. We have had several cases under investigation where it was claimed that the testimony of such witnesses was subborned, but in each case had been blocked by the lack of corroboration essential.

"From the tone of your letter I should judge that you deem this office unwilling to co-operate with you in any investigation you may start. This impression is erroneous, as the contrary is true."

Mr. Amory asserted that the financial statement of the New York City Railway Company was false and misleading; that the company was so rotten financially that not even a combination with the "financially sounder" Belmont roads, "almost equal in moral iniquity," could save the system long. Then would the public suffer even to a larger extent than before, Mr. Armory prophesied.

The details of his charges were along the line of his previous deductions from the official reports of the traction companies. Somebody had made $4,500,000 profit in 1903 in discounting $860,000 of the 3 per cent. notes of the New York City Railroad Company owned by the Metropolitan Securities Company, he said. He continued the attack on the District Attorney with:

"I declare that Jerome is fully advised of the guilt of the Metropolitan managers. I declare that he told James W. Osborne and me that he was satisfied as to their guilt, and that the evidence was sufficient to convict. I declare that Jerome subsequently entered into a conspiracy to allow these criminals to escape. I declare that in furtherance of this end he suppressed facts, and deliberately issued an official statement which is proved by the records willfully false.

"If the Metropolitan managers saw fit to offer me $200,000 in 1903 to withdraw the charges I had filed with the District Attorney, which they did, what would be their inducements to Jerome to suppress those charges and whitewash them, which he did."

Another hearing will be given on the resolution next Wednesday, at which William M. Ivins will head a delegation.

William Randolph Hearst to-day filed a petition with Attorney General Mayer appealing to him to take action in the name of the people against the Interborough-Metropolitan Company, Thomas F. Ryan and August Belmont, and their associates in the merger.

ARTIST DANTON IN COURT.

Wife Accuses Him of Failing to Support Their Son.

Anthony Danton, an artist and son of Prof. Ferdinand Danton, who occupies the Chair of Art in Fordham College, was charged by his wife in the Morrisania Court yesterday with failing to support their three-year-old son.

Danton is 23 years old and, with his brothers, Socrates and Ferdinand, occupies a studio at 2,305 Cambreling Avenue, the Bronx.

Mrs. Danton said she married Danton in Chicago five years ago. They have two children. The eldest, Alberta, 4 years old, has been adopted by Danton's parents, who live at 2,397 Cambreling Avenue. A son, George, 3 years old, has been living with the father and his uncles in the studio.

Mrs. Danton says that her husband did not support her from the time of their marriage. She went to live with Danton's parents. Last May Danton went to Washington and his wife went to live with a friend, Mrs. Fobel of 202 West Ninety-eighth Street.

Mrs. Danton told Magistrate Finn that she intended soon to go to Europe with Mrs. Fobel. She said she did not ask Danton to support her, for she could support herself, but she wanted him compelled to support their son. The case was adjourned until Monday. Danton was paroled until that time.

S/W Tips

If recognition of merit were based entirely upon originality of an idea instead of its practical application, we would still be riding in canal boats instead of Pullman cars.

Globe-Wernicke business devices show just as great an improvement over the antiquated cabinets that are sold simply on the claim of being the first on the market, instead of any present commercial value.

Personal inspection will prove this claim.

The Globe-Wernicke Co.
380-382 Broadway,
Cor. White.

SCHOOLS WRECK NERVES, DOCTOR TELLS DOCTORS

Retiring Head of Homeopathists Hits at Methods of Teaching.

HARM IN THE EXAMINATIONS

Homeopathists Will Withdraw Opposition to Osteopathists If They Better Their Medical Education.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—"If our Nation wishes to embark in the business of making nervous wrecks of her citizens, it could not accomplish this end any more effectively than by this method of placing children of tender years under such a régime as I have outlined."

This sentence was the climax to-day of an attack upon modern school methods, in the address of Dr. De Witt G. Wilcox of Buffalo, the retiring President of the Homeopathic State Medical Society, before the annual meeting of that society.

Dr. Wilcox analyzed the day in school and commented upon the uniform standard to which the teachers are compelled to hold the children in the competition of the schools.

"There is absolutely no latitude allowed the teacher," said Dr. Wilcox. "She is a part of a machine which must turn out so many pupils to the teacher in the next higher grade at such a time. The fact that she may have sensitive, nervous children, who wilt under the machine régime, is of no consequence. Her predecessor did it, and she must do it.

With reference to written examinations, he said:

"The budding pleasure which the child begins to take in his school career is nipped by the cold frost of examinations."

Dr. Eugene Porter, State Commissioner of Health, reported the Legislative Committee's opinion that there should be no further opposition to legislation to standardize osteopathy, providing the osteopathists raise their standard of medical education to a satisfactory plane. The report was unanimously adopted.

A committee appointed to investigate whether life insurance companies in this State employed homeopathic physicians reported that out of forty-one companies thirty-four replied "That the policy was to make no discrimination regarding the factor of school, social standing and professional ability being equal."

These officers were elected: President, Newton W. Collins, Rochester; First Vice President, T. Drysdall Buchanan, New York; Second Vice President, Frederick W. Seward, Jr., Goshen; Third Vice President, O. S. Ritch, Brooklyn; Secretary, H. Worthington Paige, Oneonta; Treasurer, F. M. Dearborn, New York; Necrologist, John L. Moffatt, Brooklyn; Counsel, F. E. Wadhams, Albany.

GEN. BINGHAM'S FACE-ABOUT.

Commissioner Thought to be Trying to Force Police Retirements.

Police Commissioner Bingham's action Tuesday in transferring several Inspectors and Captains fifteen minutes after he had assured a gathering of his subordinates that no transfers were imminent is creating a lot of talk in the department. The impression at Headquarters yesterday was that Gen. Bingham is trying to force some of his Inspectors and Captains to retirement, including Inspectors Nicholas Brooks and Cortright and Capts. Dooley and O'Brien. The transfers affecting these men are objectionable to them, and they are expected to apply to the Board of Surgeons for retirement.

"The reason the transfers were made fifteen minutes after practical assurance was given that no changes were to be made," said Gen. Bingham yesterday, "is that the exigencies of the situation required immediate action."

"Is it true that you are taking advice from ex-Supt. Byrnes?" was asked.

"I have nothing to say," was the reply.

"Did you talk with Capt. O'Brien and tell him he would have a free hand in the Tenderloin?" was the next question.

"I never talk with Captains," replied the Commissioner.

"You may expect anything from me at any time," added Gen. Bingham when asked if other transfers were intended.

New Knickerbocker Trust Co. Stock.

The Knickerbocker Trust Company has issued a call for a special meeting of stockholders on Feb. 28 to vote on a plan to increase the company's capital from $1,000,000 to $1,200,000. The new issue will be divided into 2,000 shares of a par value of $100 each.

MOTHER
AND CHILD.

Let the mother take Scott's Emulsion for the two; it never fails to benefit them both. One can eat for two, but nourishing two is a different thing. It calls for a degree of internal strength that the average woman lacks. People of luxury are not very strong by habit; overworked people are weak in some functions from exhaustion or their surroundings. Scott's Emulsion can be depended upon to overcome such conditions. It is a wonderful food for a mother and child.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

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FREE PICK AT THE FOUNTAIN
NEW YORK.

A Little Piano Talk

This afternoon at 3 o'clock Mr. Ferdinand Himmelreich will give another of his delightful piano recitals, to which all music lovers are cordially invited. No cards are required.

He will be assisted by Mr. Henry Wolsky, violinist; by Mr. Charles J. Baguley, baritone, and by Mr. Evelyn J. Renz, at the Simplex. The programme is given below.

Mr. Himmelreich will use the Boardman & Gray piano; Mr. Renz a Boardman & Gray also, equipped with the Simplex Player. This gives an excellent opportunity to compare piano playing by an acknowledged virtuoso with piano playing by a Simplex Player. The test is one that we would not dare give unless we knew the powers and possibilities of the wonderful Simplex. "It makes musicians of us all."

PROGRAM.

1. "Dance of the Feramors".....Rubinstein
Mr. Himmelreich.
2. Violin Solo, "Romanze," from Second Concerto.....Wieniawski
Mr. Wolsky, accompanied by the Player-Piano.
3. "Poet and Peasant Overture" (two pianos).....Suppe
Messrs. Himmelreich and Renz.
4. (a) "Nocturne No. 2".....Chopin
(b) "Valse Brilliante".....Himmelreich
Mr. Himmelreich.
5. "Bandelero".....Stuart
Mr. Baguley, accompanied by the Player-Piano.
6. (a) "Venetian Love Song".....Nevin
(b) "Valse in D flat".....Chopin
Messrs. Himmelreich and Renz.
7. Violin Solo, "The Round of the Goblins".....Bazzini
Mr. Wolsky, accompanied by the Player-Piano.
8. "Polonaise," Op. II.....Moszkowski
Messrs. Himmelreich and Renz.

The Best Raincoat We Have Ever Seen for Anything Like the Price.

This is the new Spring style, and if the picture that is to go with this story doesn't show you an attractive, jaunty, out-of-the-commonplace garment, you must blame the artist, for the garment itself is all that, and more.

The price ought to surprise even those women who are accustomed to The Big Store's price surprises. We shall sell these garments for less than other stores are asking for heavy-weight, shop-worn, last season goods.

6.75 The Regular Price of Coats of Equal Workmanship and Material Would Be at Least $11.50.

But you don't have to make the low price atone for lack of snap and grace in the garment. Its lines are particularly pleasing and effective, and it is made of the "Garren-Tead" cloth. An extremely good-looking and serviceable garment. It is light in weight, but no duck's back ever shed water better.

Choice of Oxford gray and tan, $6.75.

Another Declaration of Independence in Music Selling.

Of Interest to Music Teachers, Schools of Music and All Lovers of Standard and Classical Music.

There was recently formed in this city a combination of dealers in music, headed by the well-known and respected firm of G. Schirmer. The purpose of this combination was to deprive the public of the low prices at which we have been selling sheet music.

An ultimatum was presented to all dealers in sheet music, including ourselves. We believe it was accepted by all dealers excepting ourselves. In effect, they bound themselves to uphold a stated list of prices. We refused to agree, as the fundamental principle on which this business has been built is to sell goods for just as little as we can—certainly for no more than other dealers ask—and for less if possible. In that policy there is no room for an artificially maintained price.

The punishment for cutting prices below the combination's scale is to be refused the right to buy music from the publishers. Very well. Let us see what will happen.

We will sell to-day as follows:

	Combination price.	Our price.
BEETHOVEN SONATAS, vols. 1 and 2	75c	60c
BERTINI ETUDES, Opus 100	20c	15c
BURGMULLER, Opus 100	50c	30c
CHAMINADE ALBUM	50c	30c
CHOPIN NOCTURNES	38c	24c
CHOPIN WALTZES	25c	20c
CHOPIN ALBUM, 32 pieces	50c	38c
CLEMENTI SONATINES	25c	19c
CONCONE, Opus 9, Vocal Methode	25c	19c
C. CZERNY, Opus 39	25c	19c
C. CZERNY, Opus 299, School of Velocity, complete	30c	20c
C. CZERNY, Opus 299, in 4 parts, each	13c	8c
DIABELLI, Opus 149, 4-hand melodies	25c	19c
DUVERNOY, Opus 120	25c	19c
HELLER STUDIES, Opus 45	50c	28c
HELLER STUDIES, Opus 46	50c	28c
HELLER STUDIES, Opus 47	50c	28c
HERMANN VIOLIN SCHOOL, parts 1 and 2	38c	28c
HERZ SCALES AND EXERCISES	25c	19c
KOHLER, Opus 50	25c	18c
KOHLER, Opus 151, easiest studies	25c	18c
KOHLER, Opus 157, little studies	25c	18c
KOHLER, Opus 190, first beginners	25c	18c
KUHLAU SONATINES	25c	19c
LOESCHHORN ETUDES, Opus 52, parts 1, 2 and 3, each	25c	18c
LOESCHHORN, Opus 65 (Technique), in 3 parts, each	25c	18c
LOESCHHORN, Opus 66, Technique and Expression, 3 parts, each	25c	18c
MENDELSSOHN, Songs	1.13	85c
MENDELSSOHN, Songs Without Words	50c	38c
MOZART, Sonatas for Piano	1.00	75c
SCALES AND CHORDS, Major and Minor	13c	9c
SCHRADIECK VIOLIN STUDIES, parts 1 and 2	38c	25c
SCHUBERT VOCAL ALBUM	1.00	65c
SCHUMANN ALBUM	25c	18c
WAGNER'S CHILDREN'S PIANO METHOD	50c	25c

Mail orders solicited from everywhere.

The Best Shoe Sale Grows Better Daily.

Stylish and reliable Shoes for every occasion can be bought in this sale at a mere fraction of their regular prices.

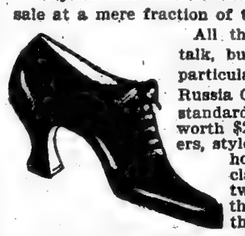

All the items deserve strong talk, but we wish to call your particular attention to the Tan Russia Oxfords at $1. On every standard of shoe value they're worth $2. Workmanship, leathers, style and general finish are honestly in the $2 class. If it were two months later their price would be there, too.

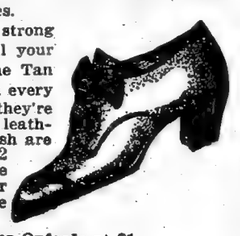

No less remarkable are the Patent Leather Oxfords at $1.

Women's 2.50 Oxfords, 1.00
Two styles of all Patent Leather or Kidskin Oxford Ties, with French heels, all sizes.

Misses' and Children's Shoes, 85c.
Dongola Kid, button and lace, with patent leather tips and solid leather soles, and all sizes up to 2s.

Women's 2.00 Shoes, 1.00
Kidskin and Patent Leather Button and Lace Shoes, several styles, all sizes and widths in the lots, but not of every style.

Men's 3.00 Shoes, 1.95.
Box Calf Welted Sole Lace Shoes on a good style last; also some Patent Leathers.

Women's 2.00 Oxfords, 1.00
Tan Russia Calf; thick sole Oxford Ties; in two good styles; all sizes and widths.

Women's 3.50 Shoes, 1.95
All sizes, in eight styles of Patent Colt and Vici Kid; Button, Lace and Blucher styles; all the good styles of toes and heels.

(Siegel Cooper Store, 2d Floor, East.)

We Give "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps.

MORE SPEED FOR AUTOS SAY OLD-TIME ENEMIES

West End Association Favors 20 Miles an Hour in Cities.

TOOK AUTO CLUB'S THUNDER

Governors Rejected New Bill Introduced at Albany, but President Morris Favors Its Provisions.

Automobilists will be interested and many of them will doubtless be surprised to learn that the new Automobile bill just introduced into the Assembly and the Senate at Albany is not fathered by the Automobile Club of America, but by the West End Association, composed chiefly of west side residents north of Fifty-ninth Street, who keep a sharp eye upon civic conditions and improvements in that neighborhood. That this association, whose members have always been particularly rabid against automobiles, should stand sponsor for an automobile bill is not a thing to be wondered at in itself, but that the association should publicly indorse a bill that allowed a motor car driver to go twice as fast in the city streets as he is permitted to do under the present law will cause scores of owners of swift-moving automobiles to open their eyes in wonder.

The new bill, among other features, stipulates that a motor car may be driven at a rate of twenty miles an hour on Park roads or city highways. It, however, provides that the driver shall exercise proper discretion whether it is feasible in respect to existing conditions and the safety of others to exercise this privilege. It is, however, a great triumph for the automobilists who have been advocating a reasonable law, and that the West End association should so generously come to the aid of the so-called motor fiends will be heartily welcomed by individual users of machines.

"Personally I am heartily in favor of this provision," said President Dave Hennen Morris of the Automobile Club of America yesterday. "Under the present law ten miles an hour is the legal limit in city and built-up districts. While a driver may be arrested for going up Riverside Drive early in the day at a rate of 10¼ miles an hour, the law practically says that he may drive down Broadway at all hours of the day at a ten-mile-an-hour clip. This, of course, is ridiculous, for there will be times on the same roads when a man who understands his business may drive fifteen to twenty miles an hour, and again it would be dangerous to go five miles an hour. The new bill will enable the motor car driver to exercise a certain latitude of judgment, but if he is hoggish and tries to overdo the matter he will be arrested and fined."

To many automobilists it will also be a matter of surprise that the new bill is not indorsed by the Automobile Club of America, nor is it likely to be. It has been generally known that the club was formulating a bill, and a special committee was appointed some time ago, of which Winthrop E. Scarritt was made Chairman, to draft the measure. After this committee had prepared its bill, a conference was held with the officers of the West End Association. It was ascertained yesterday that the latter organization disapproved of several provisions, and changes were made. Meanwhile, a strong sentiment had manifested itself by the clubs up the State, in which the New York State Automobile Association took an active part against any new automobile legislation.

"The present law is working well enough, let us try it another year," they said.

In deference to this sentiment the compromise bill was rejected by the Governors of the Automobile Club. It was by no means a unanimous vote, the decision against introducing the bill being by a very narrow majority. Mr. Scarritt, who was formerly Chairman of the Law Committee, declined a renomination, and W. W. Niles, the club's counsel, has been appointed to that position.

When the West End Association heard that the Governors were going to do nothing toward having the bill introduced they decided to put the bill through and John C. Coleman, the association's counsel, sent it to Assemblyman Stanley and Senator Saxe, who introduced it in their respective houses.

"It looks as though the West Enders had stolen some of the Automobile Club's thunder," was Mr. Niles's comment.

The bill at Albany is really the club's bill. Its provisions are favored by President Morris, Mr. Scarritt, and several others.

Its most radical feature is the creation of a State Automobile Commission which has been advocated for some time by Mr. Morris.

RAGMAN CARRIED A FORTUNE.

Bank Books on McNally's Body Showed Balances of $40,000.

Policeman Driscoll of the Fifth Street Station saw a poorly dressed man stagger and fall unconscious in front of 307 East Tenth Street last night. When the ambulance arrived the man was dead.

The body was removed to the Fifth Street Station and was recognized there as that of "Old John" McNally, a familiar figure on the east side, who lived at 180 Avenue A. Although the man's clothing was almost in rags, his shoes were not mates, and he wore no socks, there were found in his belt thirty-one savings bank books showing balances of $40,000, a Government bond worth $100, and $36 in cash. The books were in the names of Thomas, Bridget, and Mary McNally.

AN EMPIRE LIFE COMPLAINT.

A score of women, headed by Mrs. Rose A. Donnelly of Simsbury, Ky., and a solitary man, who said he was W. F. May of Scranton, called on Assistant District Attorney Lockwood yesterday to complain about an alleged attempt to revive the Empire Life Insurance Company, now in the hands of a receiver.

All of them were policy holders in the company, which passed into the hands of the court last January after action taken against it by Attorney General Mayer. Recently they received invitations to attend a meeting in the Hegeman Building, at 200 Broadway, where the headquarters of the Empire Life used to be. The meeting was set for yesterday, and nearly 200 persons, most of them women, attended.

Mrs. Donnelly told Mr. Lockwood that they were not admitted to the meeting, but that the object of it was to get good risks of the old company transferred to a new concern called the Temperance Benevolent Association. She was positive that the men back of this new company were the same that ran the Empire Life.

Mr. Lockwood said he could not act on this information, as there was nothing to indicate that any violation of the law had been committed or contemplated.

FOOD.

UNDER WHICH KING.

The More Postum the More Food—the More Coffee the More Poison.

The Pres. of the W. C. T. U. in a young giant State in the Northwest says:

"I did not realize that I was a slave to coffee till I left off drinking it. For three or four years I was obliged to take a nerve tonic every day. Now I am free, thanks to Postum Food Coffee.

"After finding out what coffee will do to its victims, I could hardly stand to have my husband drink it; but he was not willing to quit. I studied for months to find a way to induce him to leave it off. Finally I told him I would make no more coffee.

"I got Postum Food Coffee and made it strong—boiled it the required time, and had him read the little book, 'The Road to Wellville,' that comes in every pkg.

"To-day Postum has no stronger advocate than my husband! He tells our friends how to make it, and that he got through the Winter without a spell of the grip and has not had a headache for months—he used to be subject to frequent nervous headaches.

"The stronger you drink Postum the more food you get; the stronger you drink coffee the more poison you get." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

WANTS $58,000,000 DIVIDEND.

Savings Banks' Big Surpluses Misused, Says Tompkins.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—A distribution of $58,000,000 surplus to savings bank depositors of the State is contemplated by a bill introduced by Assemblyman Tompkins of New York this afternoon. It cuts from 15 to 5 per cent. of deposits the surplus which such banks may hold. The surplus that has been piling up for years would be divided this year. Assemblyman Tompkins said:

"The savings banks of the State number 130, and they had a surplus at the end of 1905 of $122,834,424.92, and 2,569,779 open accounts. They have been paying 3½ and 4 per cent. interest.

"It has been developed by the insurance investigation that the greatest evil around which extravagance and manipulation has centred is the surplus. Men, for their own ends, have gone on the boards as trustees and manipulated loans.

"We are told that the surplus belongs to the depositors, but let a depositor withdraw his account and ask for his share and he will be laughed at. In insurance language, it is the 'deferred dividend,' which never will be distributed until the crack of doom.

"I have left 5 per cent. of deposits, exclusive of unclaimed deposits, as a surplus to meet losses or guard against panics. In addition, the State places a watchful eye over investments and allows a requirement of sixty days to meet demands of deposits. No panic in our history has continued beyond that time.

"For 1905 the average cost of maintaining the 130 savings banks was $33,860. The average cost by counties was: Albany, 9 banks, 100,730 depositors, $22,600 each; Kings, 17 banks, 400,000 depositors, $47,150 each; New York, 29 banks, 1,275,390 depositors, $71,166 each; Erie, 3 banks, 130,890 depositors, $92,700 each. It will be interesting to know the reasons for these large differences, especially between Albany and Erie Counties.

"I am inclined to think an investigation of savings banks would disclose reckless expenditures and extravagance. The figures show that there is something rotten in Denmark."

HERBERT PARSONS IN ALBANY.

Thinks Corrupt Practices Legislation Is Most Important.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—President Herbert Parsons of the New York County Republican Committee was here to-day for the purpose of posting Republican legislators from New York on the New York County Republican programme.

"I think," said Mr. Parsons, "the Eighty-Cent Gas bill should be passed without delay.

"To my mind, the most important legislation before the Legislature, so far as New York County is concerned, is embraced in the corrupt practices bills. I shall insistently urge their passage. The Belmont Publicity bill does not go far enough. What we want is to compel the filing of sworn statements by those who are responsible for the management of campaigns. Then, if anything is done by a political committee of which information is concealed, we have a sure ground of prosecution.

"I find there is a great deal of sentiment among up-State legislators against the Direct Nominations bill. I do not regard that measure as so important as the corrupt practices legislation, because our committee now has the power to institute the direct nomination plan."

BALFOUR CONVERTED AT LAST

Writes to Chamberlain Accepting His Tariff Reform Policy.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 15.—Ex-Premier Balfour has finally crossed the bridge which Mr. Chamberlain constructed for him, and in correspondence published late last night he takes his position practically on Mr. Chamberlain's tariff reform programme.

Mr. Balfour wrote as follows to Mr. Chamberlain:

My Dear Mr. Chamberlain: The controversy aroused over the fiscal question has produced, not unnaturally, the impression that the practical differences of fiscal reformers are much deeper than in fact is the case. The exchange of views which has constantly taken place between us leads me to hope that this misconception may be removed; and with it the friction which has proved so injurious to the party. My own opinion, which I believe is shared by the great majority of the Unionist Party, may be briefly summarized as follows:

Fiscal reform is and must remain the first constructive work of the Unionist Party. The objects of such reform are to secure more equal terms of competition for British trade and closer commercial union with the colonies.

While at present it is not necessary to prescribe the exact methods whereby these objects may be attained, it is inexpedient to permit differences of opinion regarding these methods to divide the party. Though other means may be possible, the establishement of a moderate general tariff on manufactured goods, not imposed for the purpose of raising prices or giving artificial protection against legitimate competition, and the imposition of a small duty on foreign corn are not in principle objectionable, and they should be adopted if it can be shown to be necessary for the attainment of the ends in view or for the purposes of revenue.

Mr. Chamberlain replied as follows:

My Dear Mr. Balfour: I cordially welcome your letter of to-day, in which you have summarized the conclusions we reached during our recent discussions. I entirely agree with your description of the objects we both have in view and gladly accept the policy you indicate as wise and desirable for the Unionist Party to adopt. In endeavoring to give effect to this policy and in defending all the Unionist principles any services I can render will be entirely at your disposal.

Mr. Balfour's surrender was evidently arranged at the famous dinner conference with Mr. Chamberlain.

As though to emphasize the fact that there will in the future be a dual leadership of the Unionists, it is announced that in addition to the provision of the customary private room in the House of Commons for the official leader of the Opposition a similar room has been allotted to Mr. Chamberlain. This is unusual if not unprecedented.

85-CENT GAS FOR CHICAGO.

Question of Purchase of Street Railways Ordered Submitted to a Vote.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—The City Council, at a special meeting to-day, took action on three important proposals.

An ordinance fixing the price to be paid for gas by consumers at 85 cents, instead of 90 cents and $1, as heretofore, was passed over the veto of Mayor Dunne, by a vote of 57 to 10. Mayor Dunne vetoed it because he thought the price should be 75 cents.

An ordinance making the saloon license $600, instead of $500, the old figure, was favored by a vote of 35 to 32, but failed of passage by one vote, a majority of the whole Council being 36.

It was also ordered that the question of voting $75,000,000 for the purchase of street railways by the city be submitted to the voters of the city at the next election, in April.

The importance of the impending measures, and the excitement which has attended their agitation, drew an enormous crowd to the City Hall late in the day. Special guards of policemen were stationed around the buildings. The Council Chamber and the hallway outside were packed to suffocation. The police were compelled to remove disorderly persons from the hallways, and one man was locked up.

$10,000 FOR THE JAPANESE.

Christian Herald's Subscription to the Famine Relief Fund.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Red Cross to-day received from The Christian Herald of New York $10,000 for the relief of the famine-stricken Japanese as a result of the appeal issued yesterday by President Roosevelt.

The Japanese Embassy has received a cablegram from the Japanese Government expressing its appreciation of and thanks for the President's appeal.

GERMANS AMBUSHED AGAIN.

Lieut. Bender and Six Troopers Killed in Southwest Africa.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—The rebel Hottentots ambushed a German patrol near Sendoorn, German Southwest Africa, on Feb. 7. Lieut. Bender and six troopers were killed.

HARDMAN AUTOTONE PIANOS

Are the best instruments with interior players in the world. They are Hardman throughout, being designed after Hardman ideas, and are constructed by some of the most skilled workmen in the Hardman factories. Price $750.

HARDMAN, PECK & CO., MAKERS,
FIFTH AV. AND 19TH ST., NEW YORK.
524 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

"To-Day, Cher Ami,

I have for you one gran' surprise, the salad. It was bad that other day, Mon Dieu, how bad! But to-day the inspiration comes. I call the garçon early and I say, 'Garçon, go to the grocer, the best, tell him among his goods import from La Belle France, to find me the Olive Oil, the Grape Vinegar, the Mustard. Look you for the label

ALPHONSE PINARD,

see too the Cresca Mark, and bring me quick, quick.'

Eh bien, it is a joy to mix for you a salad Francaise."

Reiss & Brady,
Importers of the World's Delicacies,
New York and Bordeaux.

TOY DOGS AS RIVALS FOR SILVER TROPHIES

Mrs. Brookfield and Mrs. Thomas Divide Pomeranian Honors.

TWO CUPS FOR MRS. VATABLE

Winning Boston Terrier Sold in Garden Show—Close Judging Necessary in Spaniel Specials.

It was a great day yesterday at the Dog Show for the feminine exhibitors. The best of the toy classes were judged, and, by prolonging their work late in the afternoon, the judges managed to dispose of most of the special awards in these classes. The specials for many of the larger dogs were also awarded, and so many of these additional club and individual prizes have been offered this year that the big ring in the Madison Square Garden arena was the centre of activity all day long. The rail was constantly surrounded by an enthusiastic crowd, showing that the general interest in dogs was by no means waning, even toward the close of the third day's exhibit.

The toy dogs were judged in the ring up in the gallery on the south side of the Garden. Among these the Pomeranians were the big features. The class was unusually high, and against some of the old-time favorites were placed two or three famous dogs brought over from England last month by Mrs. J. H. Brookfield of White Plains, N. Y. With one of them, Beautiful Billy, she took three prizes in the limit, open, and winners' classes, beating in the latter class Redcroft Darkie, a big winner in previous Shows, and whose mother was the well-known Fox Hills Dandy. Redcroft Darkie is owned by Mrs. A. A. Macdonald of Toronto. Mrs. Brookfield won the Newton Abbot Trophy for the best home-bred Pomeranian in the puppy class, with Thirlsmere Scamperina, a handsome brown puppy. In the regular class it only got second, being beaten by Mrs. C. Hartley Williamson's Lakewood Feather, an English dog imported last Fall.

Mrs. George S. Thomas of Hamilton, Mass., carried off the best things in the classes for bitches. With her champion Endcliffe Fascination she won first in the open and winners' classes. The dog is over five years old, and won over forty prizes abroad before being brought to this country. It is of a rich brown color, and was in fine show ring condition.

Mrs. Jules J. Vatable had some handsome Pomeranians, and won a decided triumph by getting the Lakewood Trophy for the best brace, Harry and Baby being her winners, and the former also got first in the novice class.

Mrs. W. W. King of Hempstead, entering her griffons under the name of the Kingcote Kennels, had no rivals in her specialty, the glossy haired Bijou taking the blue ribbon. The Redbrook Kennels did most of the winning in poodles, a common occurrence.

Several good sales of Boston terriers were recorded, the best of the day being Fosco, which won in the limit, open, and winners' classes the preceding day. V. E. Haywood of Brooklyn sold this dog to Mrs. Harry S. Houpt of this city for $1,250. It failed to figure, however, in the specials. Willis N. Kimball of Lawrence, Mass., won the two cups offered for the best teams of four, and his Endcliffe Totona took the cup given by R. H. Evans for the best dog or bitch in the show from seventeen to twenty-two pounds. Myron W. Robinson of Englewood got the cup for the best Boston terrier from twelve to seventeen pounds with Lady Dainty, and the cup given by Mr. Robinson for the best Boston terrier of any weight went to the Spotswood Kennels' champion, Boylston Reina.

The Wealdstone and Brookside Kennels were close rivals for the special silver cups in the sporting spaniel classes. The former, with champion Brigadier, took the Challenge Trophy after a long decision for the best field spaniel in the show, and the same dog won H. K. Bloodgood's cup. The Rev. T. Moore-Smith of Scotch Plains, N. J., whose Erin's Exile won everything in the Irish water spaniel classes, closed its winning career by getting George Greer's cup for the best dog of that variety in the show.

ROJESTVENSKY IS BITTER.

Says That at Any Rate He and His Subordinates Were Not Thieves.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 14.—"Perhaps I am guilty to some extent for our defeat and perhaps my subordinates did not do all they might have done, but at all events we who fought the battle were not thieves," said Admiral Rojestvensky in an address to the Imperial Technical Society last evening on the causes of the defeat of the Russians in the battle of the Sea of Japan.

The Admiral made no specifications regarding rascality in the construction or equipment of the Russian ships, but he commented at length on the destructive effect of the heavy Japanese shells, which, even when they exploded in the water near the Russian vessels, cracked their plates and opened great leaks, while those which hit the Russian ships were as destructive as mines.

A young Lieutenant in the course of the discussion attempted to lay the blame for the defeat on submarine boats, but the Admiral denied that submarines or mines were used during the engagement.

Stern Brothers

WOMEN'S APPAREL
FOR WEAR AT WINTER RESORTS.

Are continually receiving New Importations of French Lingerie, Embroidered, Lace and heavy Linen Gowns, comprising Models appropriate for Street, Piazza and House Wear.

A choice selection of Lace, Embroidered Linen, Rajah and Pongee Coats.

New Paris Models in Carriage and Street Hats, also Lingerie Hats.

Exquisite designs in Parasols of Hand Embroidered Sheer and Heavy Linens, also Embroidered and Hand Painted Combinations in the palest tints of old blue, rose and green.

West Twenty-third Street

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS. | ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

To-night at 8:15
AT MENDELSSOHN HALL
(Fortieth Street, East of Broadway),
At Unrestricted Public Sale by Order of Executors,
Concluding To-morrow Night at the Same Hour,
The Private Collection of the Late
ALEXANDER BLUMENSTIEL
Valuable Modern Paintings
Water Colors and Drawings
AND
The Remarkable Art Fans
"Each a miniature gallery of modern masters."
On Free View To-Day from 9 Until 3 o'Clock,
At the American Art Galleries,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH.
The Sale Will Be Conducted by Thomas E. Kirby of
THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS,
6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South.

More Comfort in Glasses

Which require less pressure to hold them on the nose. That is the value of the spectacle bridge found on FINCH RIGID EYEGLASSES.

We can explain many other points at our stores. A visit implies no obligation to purchase.

Patented.
E. B. Meyrowitz
OPTICIAN.
104 E. 23d St., near 4th Ave.
125 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Ave.
650 Madison Ave., cor. 60th St.
3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

PRESIDENT'S YACHT CUP FOR INTERNATIONAL RACE

American Sloops Will Defend Trophy Against Germany.

TO CONTEST IN SEPTEMBER

Series of Races Will Be Held Off Marblehead—Kaiser Offers Cup for 1907 at Kiel.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—The German-American International yacht races talked of since last Summer, to be held off Marblehead next Fall, are now assured. A cablegram was received to-day by the officers of the Eastern Yacht Club from Admiral Barandon of the German Navy, who has been deputized by Emperor William to act as Chairman of the Race Committee of the Imperial Yacht Club to arrange the contests, stating that three German boats will be sent over to America to compete in September against three yachts representing the United States. President Roosevelt stands sponsor for the cup offered for the winning nation. It will be permanently held by the victor. A return race will be held at Kiel next year, and for this Emperor William has authorized Admiral Barandon to offer a similar trophy.

The word from the Kaiserlicher Club has been expected for more than a week, and some anxiety was aroused by its failure to arrive, fearing that the projected contests would have to be postponed until 1907. A month ago Prof. Busley, the German yachting authority, cabled the Eastern club accepting the invitation for a race series suggested last Summer to the Germans by Chairman Henry Howard, who was then abroad. The Kaiser, while approving the idea, took it under advisement and said he would consider its acceptance later. The German cable announced that the conditions of the contest were en route in the mails and requested their formal acceptance upon receipt.

The conditions stated that the races should be held between three boats from either country, and should be decided, not by the victory of one of the three yachts on either side, but upon the best showing made by all three. A series of three or five races were suggested, and the place for holding the first contests named as Marblehead. It was further proposed that, in view of the advantage enjoyed by the holding country in having the races in familiar waters without the necessity of transporting boats across the Atlantic, the yachts should be built to the foreign country's rule. For the first races, according to this, the German rules would prevail, since the races were to be held in America. All these conditions were agreed to by the Eastern Club, and the proposition to race with the Sonderlicher Klass—about 22-foot raters—accepted.

It is announced that the Eastern Club will arrange to hold in August a series of open trial races off Marblehead to select the three boats to represent America.

President Roosevelt's interest in the contests was quickly aroused. The Kaiser's proposal to offer another cup next year was a pleasant surprise. The suggestion of such a series of races is credited largely to Commander Henry Hebbinghaus, the German Naval Attaché at Washington, who has been particularly active in the negotiations which have resulted in their consummation.

New Shooting Committee of N. Y. A. C.

A new Shooting Committee has just been appointed to conduct the affairs of clay target shooting at the New York Athletic Club's traps at Travers Island, and the members who have been selected are an indication that the sport will continue to gain in popularity. The committee for the next year will consist of Gus E. Grieff, who has been chosen as Chairman for the third season; Dr. E. R. De Wolfe, Capt. J. Nelson Borland, Fred Vilmar, and J. W. Hibbard.

Kraenzlein Leaves Wisconsin.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—The first manifestation of the University of Wisconsin's new athletic policy showed itself last night, when Alvin C. Kraenzlein, coach of the track team, resigned. Coach Kraenzlein's resignation has been formally accepted by the Athletic Board of the university.

HUNYADI JANOS
The Best Natural Laxative Water

On Arising ½ Glass
FOR
CONSTIPATION

ALL SUPERFLUOUS HAIR
Radically destroyed. Mme. Julian's Specific is the only unfailing remedy. 36 years' experience. Protected by law. Trial treatment at office. Beware of imitations. No connection with any other person. Mme JULIAN, 123 5th Ave. (20th St.)

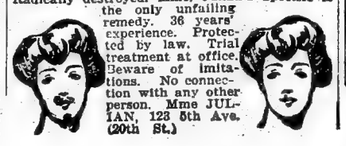

Frederick Loeser & Co.
In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.
Store Opens Daily at 8 A. M., Closes at 5:30 P. M.

The Superior Tone Quality of
The Loeser Piano
Ranks It Among the Few Great Pianos.

THE LOESER PIANO SELLS ITSELF. When, as is possible here, a comparison is made with other fine and famous instruments, listening first to the tone of one and then to the tone of the other, the LOESER PIANO almost invariably wins chief favor.

The superb tone quality of the LOESER PIANOS is their chief charm. It is rich and musical and deep. It is the tone produced by a master of the pianoforte from the instrument of which he is fond. It is the achievement of a master in pianoforte construction, and it places the LOESER PIANO definitely in the class with the few really great Pianos of the world.

We waited until it was possible to produce a Piano of this class before we were willing to give our name to an instrument. But we are proud of the LOESER PIANO and proud of the enthusiastic praise which the instrument has received from Brooklyn's most distinguished musical people.

We are proud, too, of the fact that by eliminating the usual middle profits and bringing the sale of these Pianos down to a fair basis we are able to offer them for

The Smallest Prices Ever Quoted on Pianos of the Highest Grade.

These Pianos are in rich, original and beautiful cases. Their beauty of design is no small part of their attractiveness. Uprights are $400 to $850. Grands are $600 to $1,200.

They may be purchased on monthly payments if desired.

Fourth Floor.

Diamond Rings and Brooches
Near Half the Usual.

REMARKABLE NEWS indeed for the conservative Jewelry Store to be telling—and it is news of the finest Jewelry we ever had to sell at such a price. Here's the story:

ABOUT THE RINGS: The maker is moving his factory. He wanted extra space, so all the Rings he had left in stock came to us for quick disposal.

ABOUT THE BROOCHES: They were a sample line—not more than one or two of a kind, of course. The manufacturer has closed up the Chicago office for which he intended them. These were left on his hands, and we secured them at a great price concession.

$7 Diamond Rings, $3.98. 14k solid gold, single stone Diamond Rings, three styles of mountings, brilliant diamonds, regular cut.

$9 Diamond Rings, $4.75. 14k solid gold Rings in six styles of mountings, with single stone diamond of good size.

$10 Diamond Rings, $4.98. 14k solid gold single stone Diamond Rings, four styles of mountings.

$12 Diamond and Fancy Stone Rings, $6.98. 14k solid gold, two stone Rings, with diamond and either a ruby, sapphire, amethyst, topaz or peridot.

$14 Diamond and Fancy Stone Rings, $7.49. 14k solid gold Loop Rings, with two diamonds and centre stone of sapphire, pearl, amethyst, topaz or peridot.

$3.50 Brooches at $2.25. 10k solid gold, plain and set with pearls.

$6.25 Brooches at $3.75. 10k solid gold, fancy pearl effects.

$10 Brooches at $6. 10k solid gold, fancy scroll and sunburst designs.

$5 Brooches, 14-k., at $3.

$8.75 Brooches, 14-k., at $5.25.

$12.50 Brooches, 14-k., at $7.50.

$15 Brooches at $9. 14k solid gold Brooches in about forty different designs, mostly pearls in crescents, harvest moons, sunburst, scroll and spray styles.

None sent C. O. D. or credited.
Main Floor, Front.

Mercerized Panama Cloth, 19c.

NEXT TO LINEN it is the favorite for cool, light coat and skirt suits. The firm, round thread weave and the silky luster of the highly mercerized yarns make it almost as desirable as linen for Summer wear.

There are colors in the dainty linen shades, nineteen in all, including white. The pale blue, pinks, heliotrope and reseda green are especially good.....19c. a yard

Second Floor.

All Wool Veilings===65c.

FOR HOUSE AND EVENING WEAR now and for street wear a little later these handsome wool Veilings are going almost as fast as we can get them from the makers. Compare them with the quality usually sold for 75c. a yard and you will see the reason.

Forty inches wide—pink, rose, Alice blue, reseda, olive, pearl gray, pigeon gray, tan, champagne, garnet, cardinal, sky, navy, royal, brown, cream and black.

Second Floor, Elm Place.

The Most Superb Showing of New Cretonnes
Ever Made Anywhere : : Now at Loeser's

ALL THE FULTON STREET WINDOWS given up to the display. Broad space for it also in the Upholstery Store.

It is such an exhibition as must be a revelation to every one of the richness and beauty and possibilities in the new Cretonnes and printed fabrics. It is such an exposition as has never before been equaled even in this Store.

For years the best French and American Cretonnes have come to Loeser's. But those for this season in many respects are more beautiful than we have ever before shown. The heavy tapestry effects, the soft Dresden designs, the warp prints that look like a rich satin, the tropical foliage effects that look like velvet, the delicate flower designs, the art nouveau and verdure designs—all have a freshness and originality that is charming.

All of these imported Cretonnes are entirely exclusive, of course. Prices range from 29c., 48c., 73c., and 85c, up to $3.50 a yard.

The American Cretonnes and printed fabrics are as remarkable for beauty and newness as the imported fabrics. They are masterpieces of color printing and we believe that nowhere else in the country will you find another equal showing of them.

From the delicate printed Silkolines at 12c. a yard through the Cretonnes and Art Tickings and Coronation Cloths and Dimities and Crepe Sateens and cotton Taffetas and double-faced Hungarian Cloths, the show is bewildering in variety and beauty. It is amazing, too, in the richness of the fabrics that may be had for 25c. a yard or less.

Cretonnes are coming more and more widely into use as their charm and serviceability are appreciated and as the patterns and printings grow more beautiful season after season. The best stocks to be found anywhere are here and because of large and direct importations the prices here are lowest for equal qualities.

Whether you care to buy or not, don't miss the show in the windows and in the Store. It is something different from anything ever done before in Brooklyn.

Third Floor, Front.

VETERINARIAN SWEARS HE DOSED LOU DILLON

Did It at Howe's Request in Race with Major Delmar.

DEADENED MARE'S SPEED

Says Billings's Representative Declared the Trotter Had the "Thumps" and Needed Medicine.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—An affidavit was made to-day in connection with the race at Memphis, between Major Delmar and Lou Dillion, by A. H. Fehr, a veterinary surgeon, who says that he was official veterinarian of the Memphis Racing Association at the time the horses contested for the $5,000 gold cup. Fehr says:

"At the time of the trotting race meeting at Memphis with the celebrated race between Major Delmar, belonging to E. E. Smathers, and Lou Dillon, the property of C. K. G. Billings, was trotted, I was employed in the position of official veterinarian of the association, and was also in the employ of C. K. G. Billings.

"After the first heat between Major Delmar and Lou Dillon was trotted I was summoned by Murray Howe in a great hurry. Mr. Howe seemed excited, and the first thing he said to me was that Lou Dillon had an attack of the 'thumps,' or what we technically term in the profession spasmodic contraction of the diaphragm.

"I went to the stall where the mare had been taken immediately after the first heat. She was closely guarded by a special officer, and Murray Howe, who was at the time the personal representative of Mr. Billings, directed me to treat the mare for the thumps. I examined her and found nothing wrong with the mare more than some nervousness, such as any horse would show after coming out of a hard race.

"Mr. Howe insisted that the mare should be treated for the thumps. Of course it is commonly known that belladonna is the drug used in such cases. It is also common knowledge that such a drug will deaden any animal and kill speed. Therefore, acting under orders, I administered a small dose of the drug, which was sufficient to kill the speed of the strongest and fastest horse in the world for the time being. Under these conditions it was impossible for Lou Dillon to win the Memphis Cup."

TURF COURT TO ACT.

National Trotting Association Will Probe Charge of Doping.

The alleged "doping" of Lou Dillon at Memphis in 1904 will be thoroughly investigated by the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association. This action was decided upon yesterday at the Murray Hill Hotel, where the Biennial Congress of the National Trotting Association was held. It is expected that the case will be decided at the next meeting of the Board of Review, which will be held in May.

E. E. Smathers, who it is alleged entered into a conspiracy to "dope" Lou Dillon, visited Major P. P. Johnston, the President of the National Trotting Association, yesterday and requested an investigation into the charges made by Murray Howe, Secretary of the Memphis Trotting Association. He was instructed to submit the request in writing, which he did later in the day. The complaint, after reciting the charges, characterizes them as false and malicious, and absolutely groundless, and demands that they be made the subject of an investigation without delay.

President Johnston advised C. K. G. Billings, owner and driver of Lou Dillon in the race in which it is alleged the mare was "doped," of Mr. Smathers's action. An interview between Mr. Billings and President Johnston followed, in which the former promised that Murray Howe would file a request at once for an investigation. This was done, and in it Howe charges that Mr. Smathers was guilty of conspiracy to accomplish the defeat of Lou Dillon in the race for the Memphis Gold Cup in 1904 by "doping" her.

Secretary W. H. Gocher of the National Trotting Association left for Hartford with Mr. Smathers's letter. Last night President Johnston forwarded Murray Howe's charges to Secretary Gocher, with instructions to begin at once an investigation of the facts.

The biennial congress was the best attended in the history of the organization. Several important changes in the rules were made with a view to making the sport clean. A new plan to safeguard the accuracy of records and correcting abuses was decided upon by the adoption of the licensing system for starting judges. By it all tracks will be required to engage starting judges approved and licensed by the parent association. By a vote of 16 to 4 an amendment was made to the rules whereby riders and drivers are prevented from carrying a stop watch while taking part in a race. Wind shields, hopples, and other contrivances used to increase the speed of horses were cut out, but horses may be allowed a pacemaker, such pacemaker to be driven alongside, but not in front of the horse trying to make the record, as by running in front he would reduce the atmospheric pressure, enabling the following horse to perhaps make a record under too favorable a condition.

The rule regarding a regular race meeting was made to read: "A regular meeting is hereby construed and required to be advertised in one paper one week before the race and at least two bona fide races must be on the programme." The rule covering the control of horses by persons under suspension was made more explicit and a disqualified driver prohibited from taking any part in races. This rule applies to expelled, suspended, or disqualified person or persons.

For the elimination of fake races, where alleged records are made, in future records can be made only at a regular meeting. Another bar to crookedness is effectually established by the addition of a rule which prohibits the sale of a horse after 7 P. M. the day preceding the race in which it is to compete. This will stop the practice of purchasing horses for the purpose of pulling them or other possible crookedness.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President—Major P. P. Johnston, Lexington, Ky.; First Vice President—Morgan G. Bulkeley, Hartford, Conn.; Second Vice President—N. T. Smith, San Francisco. The Treasurer and Secretary are elected by the Board of Review, which consists of the Chairmen of the five district boards.

Dewar Gives Gold Shield.

Sir Thomas Dewar has announced to the New Rochelle Yacht Club the conditions to govern the Gold Shield which he has presented to the club. It will be offered for a series of races such as the Regatta Committee may elect, with the single condition that it must be won twice to be held as the permanent property of the winner, and must be open for challenge until permanently won. It must be won by the owner twice, but not necessarily with the same boat.

AUTOMOBILES.

Private Automobiles To Rent.

We have new French and American inclosed automobiles, which we will rent by hour, day, week, or month. Will make reasonable terms with physicians or business men for use of cars at certain hours daily. Will make theatre calls.

EASTERN AUTO CO.,
'Phone 4712 Columbus. 306 W. 52d St.

For Sale. Two French Cars, 35 H.P.

4 cylinder. Almost new and in perfect condition. An opportunity to purchase a fine car at a very reasonable price.

EASTERN AUTO CO.,
'Phone 4712 Columbus. 306 W. 52d St.

With Chicago—April 25, 26, 27, 28; June 25, 26, 27; Oct. 1, 2, 3, 3.

ABROAD.—With New York—May 10, 17, 18,

COMMODORE BIRD COLER NOW

Brooklyn Yacht Club Elects Borough President to Head It.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club has a new skipper. Bird S. Coler, President of the Borough of Brooklyn, assumed the helm last evening and announced that he proposed to ease off the main sheet, spread full sail and spinnaker, and steer the craft into smoother and broader waters during the coming year. The plans for the club include the most active season in racing the organization has ever had, and the inauguration of a number of innovations which will restore it, one of the oldest yacht clubs in the United States, to a foremost rank among American yachting institutions.

Bird S. Coler was elected Commodore of the club at a meeting held at the Hotel Clarendon in Brooklyn last evening. It was the annual meeting of the club, and marked the retirement after three years' service of Commodore Samuel S. Fontaine.

Commodore Coler said that his interest in everything appertaining to and bearing the name Brooklyn induced him to take the office, though he was known widely as a yachtsman. He declared his love of the sport, however, was as keen as that of any member of the club, and his experience extended principally to small boat sailing. He declared he considered as a result of that experience the handler of the small boat far more than the steamboat sailor whose yachting consisted in wearing creased flannels and sipping fragrant juleps. He proposed in future, however, to devote himself to the sport in a larger way, and expected to announce ere long the name of a schooner which would fly the Commodore's flag that would not be unknown to any one in the club. He pledged an unflagging energy in the furtherance of the club's interests.

The rest of the ticket elected with Commodore Coler included:

Vice Commodore—Col. David E. Austen; Rear Commodore—John Lewis; Treasurer—Willard Graham; Secretary—Frank W. Bradford, and Measurer—William H. Griffin.

Trustees—For three years—William M. Campbell, Dr. John A. Voorhees, and A. C. Soper. For one year—Ex-Commodore Samuel S. Fontaine and Frank Maier.

Regatta Committee—Dr. J. E. De Mund, George E. Reiners, and Arthur T. Wells.

E. W. Graef was elected a delegate to the American Power Boat Association, which meets on March 7 next, and J. E. De Mund and George E. Reiners as delegates to the Gravesend Bay Yacht Racing Association, that meets at the Assembly to-night.

NO OPPOSITION TO BELMONT.

H. H. Hunnewell Refused American Kennel Club Nomination.

The American Kennel Club held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon at its offices, 55 Liberty Street. It was unusually well attended, over seventy delegates being present. Only routine business was transacted. Hollis H. Hunnewell of Boston was nominated for President, but he declined to run in opposition to August Belmont, whom he supported heartily for re-election. All of the former officers were re-elected for the coming year, August Belmont, President; Hollis H. Hunnewell, Vice President, and A. P. Vredenburg, Secretary.

The subject of the appeal taken by the Spotswood Kennels, owner of the Boston terrier with the alleged fake tail, Eastover Lancelot, and that has died since the last show in this city, was referred to the Executive Committee, and it will proobly be decided definitely at the committee's meeting in March. The appeal was taken after the Westminster Kennel Club indorsed John C. Sullivan's protest against the award of prizes to Eastover Lancelot at the last Westminster Club show.

The question of admitting to novice classes dogs bred in Canada was also discussed, but the sentiment of the meeting was overwhelmingly against it and no change in this ruling will be made.

Dwight Moore of Brooklyn was appointed Chairman of the Rules Committee in place of G. M. Carmochan, and Edward Brooks of Boston is Chairman of the Stud Book Committee. Among some of the prominent dog owners present were J. H. Brookfield, W. C. Codman, W. Codman, Gen. Emery, H. K. Bloodgood, Richard Croker, Jr., Dr. De Mund, Joseph H. Dale, Marcelli Viti, Harry T. Peters, J. Sargeant Price, Jr., W. P. Earle, H. H. Hunnewell, August Belmont, S. L. Goldenberg, Edward Brooks, and Dwight Moore.

BURDEN IN SQUASH FINAL.

Ex-Football Captain Defeats Hunt in Harvard Club Tournament.

After three hotly contested sets W. A. M. Burden, Harvard's ex-Captain of football, yesterday defeated J. H. Hunt in the semi-final round of the squash tournament at the Harvard Club, 27 West Forty-fourth Street. The final score was 12–15, 18–17, and 12–8. Both contestants played very rapidly during the first and second sets of the match. Burden was somewhat better in negotiating the angle shots off the walls of the court, and although he lost the first set he won the second by a narrow margin. In the final set Hunt weakened by the fast racquet work, and Burden kept the ball going at a dizzy whirl around the court in this set Hunt was outplayed, Burden winning without any great difficulty.

The final of the tournament will be played this afternoon, A. L. Devens, Jr., meeting W. A. M. Burden. Devens's racquet work has been so good that he is regarded as the favorite for the honors.

PIERS AS ATHLETIC FIELDS.

Unanimous Action of Board of Education Favors P. S. A. L. Plan.

Without a dissenting vote the plan to inclose the three recreation piers of the city for the use of the athletes of the Public School Athletic League was passed by the Board of Education yesterday afternoon. This action was taken at the suggestion of Borough President Ahearn and Dock Commissioner John A. Bensel. The Board of Education by its action requests the Dock Commissioner to prepare the necessary plans for the inclosing and heating of the three recreation piers, respectively, at the foot of Market and East Twenty-fourth Streets and at West Fifteenth Street. These plans, with an estimate of the cost, will be submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for its approval and an appropriation of the necessary funds to carry out the work.

Only the upper portions of the piers will be inclosed. Under the plan submitted to the members of the Board of Education yesterday the use of the piers will be equally divided between the boys and the girls, and will be indirectly under the supervision of the Dock Commissioner at all times.

CUTLER WIELDS CLEVER CUE.

His Masse Drives Feature of Game in Shortstop Tourney.

Ease of stroke with the billiard cue characterized the work of Albert G. Cutler, the New England champion, yesterday in his match with Alexander Taylor, champion of Illinois. Cutler appeared sure of winning, and as this gave him confidence it produced remarkable billiards, as Cutler completed his string of 400 points with an average of 19 1-2, leaving Taylor at 140. The match was the fifth of the series at the eighteen-inch balk line game, with two counts allowed in balk, in Maurice Daly's academy. The match in the evening brought together Harry Cline, the Pennsylvania champion, and Thomas J. Gallagher of Chicago.

Close billiards, combined with interesting exhibitions of the open-table nurse on the part of Cutler, held the attention of the spectators through twenty-one innings, in only two of which Cutler failed to count. At all times Cutler held the ivory globes close, his position play being remarkably brilliant. It was in playing masse shots for a drive around the table of the first object ball that created much diversion among the followers of the sport. This is distinctly an invention of Cutler's, but it produces dazzlingly brilliant results besides allowing him to overcome many difficult problems. The last nine turns at the table yielded a total of 240 carroms for the New Englander, with an average of nearly 27 for this portion of the match. Cutler's best run in this portion of the contest was 62 in his fourteenth inning, followed immediately by 52. The summary:

Albert G. Cutler—9, 29, 1, 3, 9, 62, 2, 7, 25, 0, 0, 9, 13, 62, 52, 22, 36, 24, 2, 5, 14. Total—400 points. Average—19 1-21. High runs—62, 62, and 52.

Alexander Taylor—24, 29, 2, 4, 0, 1, 4, 0, 1, 6, 17, 12, 12, 3, 3, 7, 3, 6, 4, 0. Total—140 points. Average—7 6-20. High runs—29, 24, and 17. Referee—J. H. Harris.

"Poly Prep's" Hockey Team Won.

Poly. Prep. Hockey team defeated a team representing Irving School of Manhattan by the score of 5 goals to 2 at the Clermont Avenue Rink last night. Line-up:

Irving School.	Position.	Poly. Prep.
Retjen	Goal	Bedford
Brainard	Point	Shields
Morrison	Cover point	Kaiser
Putman	Forward	Smith
Leake	Forward	Martin
Edison	Forward	Schmeltzer
Randall	Forward	Campbell, Haight

Goals—Martin, (3,) Haight, Putman, (2,) Smith.

Madden Buys Old Stallion.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 14.—John E. Madden has purchased of R. L. Baker the 23-year-old sire St. George, by Cremorne, dam Strategy, by Adventurer, and the horse will spend the remainder of his days at Hamburg Place.

Gilmore Defeats Meehan at Pool.

Edward Gilmore defeated Frank Meehan last night in one of the closest and most interesting games played in the pool tournament of the Broadway Billiard Academy. Each was handicapped at 100, and up to the last fifteen balls it was anybody's game. Gilmore played strong and won by a score of 100 to 93. Gilmore's high run was 22 and he had one scratch. Meehan's best contribution was 18 and he was charged with two scratches. In to-night's game the principals will be D. Johnson and H. Schoenweg, each having 100 to make.

AMERICAN LEAGUE GAMES FOR COMING SEASON

Local Team Has Only Five Conflicting Dates with National.

OPENING CONTEST APRIL 14

Joint Rules Committee Opposed to Eliminating Foul Strike — National League Meets.

The foul strike rule in baseball will not be changed. This was the verdict of the meeting of the Joint Rules Committee of the National and American Leagues, held in the office of President Pulliam of the National League yesterday. Efforts by Clark Griffith, manager of the Greater New York Club; Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, and T. C. Noyes, President of the Washington Club, to amend the rule were unavailing. Griffith wanted all balls hit on the fly that drop into the stands or over fences out of bounds declared fouls and not strikes. This did not prove acceptable. He also wanted a straight line drawn across the home plate from stand to stand, and all balls dropping back of that line declared a foul only. That was treated in the same manner as his other suggestion. Mr. Noyes of Washington was anxious for a three-ball and three-strike rule, but the decision was unfavorable. Connie Mack presented a rather complicated diagram of changes, but this also was voted down.

The schedules of the two leagues were adopted, but that of the Nationals will not be given out until to-morrow. There are twenty-five conflicting dates, of which New York has five, namely, May 4, 5, July 7, and Sept. 1 and Labor Day. Besides Labor Day, the local Americans will have Decoration Day at home, playing two games with Washington. On July 4 they play in Philadelphia. They will also have fourteen Saturdays at home.

The schedule of the American League follows:

NEW YORK.

AT HOME.—With Boston—April 14, 16, 30; May 1, June 27, 28, 29; Sept. 6, 10, 11, 12. With Philadelphia—May 2, 3, 4, 5, 31; June 1, 2; Sept. 3, 4, 7, 8. With Washington—May 7, 8, 9, 10, 29, 30, 30; Aug. 30, 31; Sept. 1. With Cleveland—May 11, 12, 14, 15; July 17, 18, 19, 20; Aug. 23, 24, 25. With Detroit—May 24, 25, 26, 28; July 21, 23, 24, 25; Aug. 15, 16, 17. With St. Louis—May 16, 17, 18, 19; July 7, 9, 10, 11; Aug. 27, 28, 29. With Chicago—May 21, 22, 23; July 12, 13, 14, 15; Aug. 18, 20, 21, 22.

ABROAD.—With Boston—April 17, 18, 19; June 30; July 5, 6; Sept. 4, 5; Oct. 5, 6. With Philadelphia—May 2, 3, 4, 5, 31; June 1, 2; Sept. 3, 4, 7, 8. With Washington—April 14, 16, 17; June 21, 27, 28, 29, 30; Sept. 4, 5, 6. With Cleveland—June 16, 18, 19, 20; Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4; Sept. 24, 25, 26. With Detroit—June 12, 13, 14, 15; July 27, 28, 30, 31; Sept. 27, 28, 29. With St. Louis—July 2, 3, 4; Sept. 21, 22, 23. With Chicago—June 4, 5, 6, 7; Aug. 5, 6, 7, 8; Sept. 17, 18, 19.

WASHINGTON.

AT HOME.—With New York—April 14, 16, 30; May 1, June 27, 28, 29; Sept. 6, 10, 11, 12. With Philadelphia—May 2, 3, 4, 5, 31; June 1, 2; Sept. 3, 4, 7, 8. With Cleveland—May 11, 12, 14, 15; July 17, 18, 19, 20; Aug. 23, 24, 25. With Detroit—May 24, 25, 26, 28; July 21, 23, 24, 25; Aug. 15, 16, 17. With St. Louis—May 16, 17, 18, 19; July 7, 9, 10, 11; Aug. 27, 28, 29. With Chicago—May 21, 22, 23; July 12, 13, 14, 15; Sept. 21, 22, 23.

ABROAD.—With New York—May 7, 8, 9, 10, 29, (30,) (30;) Aug. 30, 31; Sept. (1,) (1.) With Boston—May 2, 3, 4, 5, 31; June 1, 2; Sept. (3,) (3,) 7, 8. With Philadelphia—April 18, 19, 30; May, 1; July 5, 6; Sept. 10, 11, 12; Oct. 5, 6. With Cleveland—June 8, 9, 11; July 26; Aug. 10, 11, 13, 14; Sept. 17, 18, 19. With Detroit—May 24, 25, 26; Aug. 27, 28, 29. With Chicago—June 3, 4, 5, 6, 7; Aug. 6, 7, 8, 9; Sept. 20, 21, 22. With St. Louis—June 16, 17, 18, 19; Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4; Sept. 24, 25, 26. With Philadelphia—April 17, 18, 19, 21, 29; June 22, 23, 24; Sept. 9, 16; Oct. 7. With Detroit—April 22, 23, 24; May 6; June 1, 2, 3; July 1; Sept. 2; Oct. 5, 6. With Cleveland—June 8, 9, 11; July 26; Aug. 10, 11, 13, 14; Sept. 17, 18, 19. With St. Louis—June 12, 13, 14, 15; July 27, 28, 29, 30; Sept. 27, 28, 29. With Chicago—May 4, 5; June 28, 29, 30; July 5; Aug. 31; Sept. (3,) (3.)

PHILADELPHIA.

AT HOME.—With New York—April 20, 21, 23, 24; July 2, 3, 4, 4; Oct. 2, 3, 4. With Boston—April 25, 26, 27, 28; June 22, 23, 25, 26; Sept. 13, 14, 15. With Washington—April 18, 19, 20; Aug. 23, 24, 25. With Detroit—May 24, 25, 26, 28; July 21, 23, 24, 25; Aug. 15, 16, 17. With St. Louis—May 16, 17, 18, 19; July 7, 9, 10, 11; Aug. 27, 28, 29. With Chicago—May 21, 22, 23; July 12, 13, 14, 15; Sept. 21, 22, 23.

ABROAD.—With New York—May 2, 3, 4, 5, 31; June 1, 2; Sept. 3, 4, 7, 8. With Boston—May 7, 8, 9, 10, 29, 30, 30; Aug. 30, 31; Sept. 1, 1. With Washington—April 14, 16, 17; June 21, 27, 28, 29, 30; Sept. 4, 5, 6. With Cleveland—June 16, 18, 19, 20; Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4; Sept. 24, 25, 26. With Detroit—June 12, 13, 14, 15; July 27, 28, 30, 31; Sept. 27, 28, 29. With St. Louis—April 22, 23, 24; May 6; June 1, 2, 3; July 1; Sept. 2; Oct. 5, 6. With Chicago—April 20, 21, 23, 30; June 22, 23, 24; Sept. 9, 10, 16; Oct. 7.

ST. LOUIS.

AT HOME.—With New York—June 4, 5, 6, 7; Aug. 5, 6, 7, 8; Sept. 17, 18, 19. With Boston—June 12, 13, 14, 15; July 27, 28, 29, 30; Sept. 27, 28, 30. With Philadelphia—June 8, 9, 10, 11; Aug. 10, 11, 12, 13; Sept. 21, 22, 23. With Washington—June 16, 17, 18, 19; Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4; Sept. 24, 25, 26. With Cleveland—April 17, 18, 19, 21, 29; June 22, 23, 24; Sept. 9, 16; Oct. 7. With Detroit—April 22, 23, 24; May 6; June 1, 2, 3; July 1; Sept. 2; Oct. 5, 6. With Chicago—June 3, 4, 5, 6, 7; Aug. 6, 7, 8, 9; Sept. 20, 21, 22.

ABROAD.—With New York—May 11, 12, 14, 15; July 12, 13, 14, 16; Aug. 23, 24, 25. With Boston—May 16, 17, 18, 19; July 17, 18, 19, 20; Aug. 23, 24, 25. With Philadelphia—May 24, 25, 26, 28; July 17, 18, 19, 20; Aug. 18, 20, 21, 22. With Washington—May 21, 22, 23, 24; July 21, 23, 24, 25; Aug. 15, 16, 17. With Cleveland—April 30; May 1, 2, 3, 29, 30, 30, 31; Sept. 5, 6, 8. With Detroit—May 4, 5; June 28, 29, 30; July 5; Aug. 31; Sept. 1, 3, 3, 4. With Chicago—June 12, 13, 14, 15; July 27, 28, 29, 30; Sept. 27, 29, 30.

CLEVELAND.

AT HOME.—With New York—June 12, 13, 14, 15; July 27, 28, 30, 31; Sept. 27, 28, 29. With Boston—June 4, 5, 6, 7; Aug. 6, 7, 8, 9; Sept. 20, 21, 22. With Philadelphia—June 16, 18, 19, 20; Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4; Sept. 24, 25, 26. With Washington—June 8, 9, 11; July 26; Aug. 10, 11, 13, 14; Sept. 17, 18, 19. With Detroit—May 7, 8, 9; July 3, (4,) (4;) Sept. 14, 15; Oct. 1, 2, 3. With St. Louis—April 30; May 1, 2, 3, 29, (30,) (30,) 31; Sept. 5, 6, 8. With Chicago—May 4, 5, 10; June 28, 29, 30; July 5; Aug. 31; Sept. (3,) (3.)

ABROAD.—With New York—May 11, 12, 14, 15; July 17, 18, 19, 20; Aug. 23, 24, 25. With Boston—May 16, 17, 18, 19; July 21, 22, 24, 25; Aug. 27, 28, 29. With Philadelphia—May 21, 22, 23, 24; July 7, 9, 10, 11; Aug. 15, 16, 17. With Washington—May 25, 26, 28; July 12, 13, 14, 16; Aug. 18, 20, 21, 22. With Detroit—April 25, 26, 27, 28; June 21, 25, 26, 27; Sept. 11, 12, 13. With St. Louis—April 17, 18, 19, 21, 29; June 22, 23, 24; Sept. 9, 16; Oct. 7. With Chicago—April 22, 23; May 6; June 1, 2, 3; July 1; Sept. 2; Oct. 4, 5, 6.

DETROIT.

AT HOME.—With New York—June 16, 18, 19, 20; Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4; Sept. 24, 25, 26. With Boston—June 8, 9, 11; July 26; Aug. 10, 11, 13, 14; Sept. 17, 18, 19. With Philadelphia—June 12, 13, 14, 15; July 27, 28, 30, 31; Sept. 27, 28, 29. With Washington—June 4, 5, 6, 7; Aug. 6, 7, 8, 9; Sept. 20, 21, 22. With Cleveland—April 25, 26, 27, 28; June 21, 25, 26, 27; Sept. 11, 12, 13. With St. Louis—April 17, 18, 19, 21, 29; June 22, 23, 24; Sept. 9, 16; Oct. 7. With Chicago—April 22, 23; May 6; June 1, 2, 3; July 1; Sept. 2; Oct. 4, 5, 6.

ABROAD.—With New York—May 24, 25, 26, 28; July 21, 23, 24, 25; Aug. 15, 16, 17. With Boston—May 21, 22, 23; July 17, 18, 19, 20; Aug. 18, 20, 21, 22. With Philadelphia—May 16, 17, 18, 19; July 12, 13, 14, 16; Aug. 23, 24, 25. With Washington—May 11, 12, 14, 15; July 7, 9, 10, 11; Aug. 27, 28, 29. With Cleveland—May 24, 25; July 3, 4, 4; Sept. 14, 15; Oct. 1, 2, 3. With St. Louis—April 22, 23, 24; May 6; June 1, 2, 3; July 1; Sept. 2; Oct. 5, 6. With Chicago—April 20, 21, 23, 30; June 22, 23, 24; Sept. 9, 10, 16; Oct. 7.

CHICAGO.

AT HOME.—With New York—June 8, 9, 10, 11; Aug. 10, 11, 12, 13; Sept. 21, 22, 23. With Boston—June 16, 17, 18, 19; Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4; Sept. 24, 25, 26. With Philadelphia—June 4, 5, 6, 7; Aug. 5, 6, 7, 8; Sept. 17, 18, 19. With Washington—June 12, 13, 14, 15; July 27, 28, 29, 30; Sept. 27, 29, 30. With Cleveland—April 22, 23; May 6; June 1, 2, 3; July 1; Sept. 2; Oct. 4, 5, 6. With Detroit—April 20, 21, 29, 30; June 22, 23, 24; Sept. 9, 10, 16; Oct. 7. With St. Louis—May 7, 8, 9; July 2, 3, 4, 4; Sept. 11, 12, 13, 15.

ABROAD.—With New York—May 21, 22, 23; July 12, 13, 14, 16; Aug. 18, 20, 21, 22. With Boston—May 24, 25, 26, 28; July 7, 9, 10, 11; Aug. 15, 16, 17. With Philadelphia—May 11, 12, 14, 15; July 21, 23, 24, 25; Aug. 27, 28, 29. With Washington—May 16, 17, 18, 19; July 17, 18, 19, 20; Aug. 23, 24, 25. With Cleveland—May 4, 5, 10; June 28, 29, 30; July 5; Aug. 31; Sept. 1, 3, 3. With Detroit—April 17, 18, 19; May 2, 3, 30, 30, 31; Sept. 5, 6, 8. With St. Louis—April 25, 26, 27, 28; June 25, 26, 27; Oct. 1, 2, 3, 3.

STAKE VALUES INCREASED.

The Carter and Excelsior Handicaps to Have $10,000 Guaranteed.

The Carter Handicap at Aqueduct and the Excelsior Handicap at Jamaica have each been increased to $10,000 guaranteed money. The former opens the racing season in the metropolitan district, and was formerly worth $5,000. Last year the Queens County Jockey Club guaranteed the winner $7,100. This year the race will be worth $8,000 to the winner, $1,500 to the second horse, and $500 to the third. The race will be run on April 16.

The Excelsior Handicap holds the same position to Jamaica that the Carter Handicap does to Aqueduct, it marks the opening of the Spring season, and is run on the first day of the meeting. Last year the winner received $6,400, but this year $8,000 is guaranteed to the first horse, with second and third moneyr the same as in the Carter Handicap. The Metropolitan Jockey Club by increasing the value of the Excelsior has added a strong card for the opening day.

It has been found necessary by the Queens County Jockey Club to provide more fixtures for the Spring meeting owing to the increase in the number of days. To meet with the requirements three stakes, which were run in 1903 and 1904, have been revived, and one new stake has been added to the programme. The new stake will be known as the Paumonock, and will be a handicap at six furlongs for three-year-olds and upward. The stakes revived are the Montague, weight for age, three-year-olds and upward, which will be worth $2,000, and two selling stakes, the Dunton, for three year-olds, and the Greenfield, for two-year-olds. The added money in each race will be $1,500.

Declarations for the Suburban and Brooklyn Handicaps are due Tuesday, Feb. 20. Up to last night one declaration had been received, Proposer being withdrawn from the Suburban. Last year out of fifty-five entries only two were declared out of the Suburban.

Cups Given to Bensonhurst Y. C.

Six cups have been presented to the Bensonhurst Yacht Club for competition in its racing during the season, in addition to the challenge cups held by the club and to be raced for. Commodore W. H. Childs, Vice Commodore John B. O'Donohue, and Rear Commodore Richard Rommell have each given trophies, while the retiring Commodore, Arthur C. Bellowes, has offered a handsome cup. The others are donated by C. H. Hamilton and A. Y. Lanyon.

Penn's New Eligibility Code.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—The Committee on Athletics of the University of Pennsylvania to-day abolished its old athletic eligibility code and adopted a short and simple one, the main provision of which is a rule forbidding freshmen of any department to compete in athletics until they have completed one academic year of work in a satisfactory manner. Pennsylvania is the only university in the country which insists on this rule, although it is under consideration by Yale, Harvard, and Princeton.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; O. W. Lehman, dry goods; B. M. Thomas, leather goods; C. R. Meyers, jewelry; G. W. Mittler, notions and laces; A. R. Whitehouse, notions and laces; 31 Union Square.

Heenan, D., Mercantile Company, Streator, Ill.; A. L. Sinnott, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.

Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. N. Gutman, cloaks, suits, and ribbons; Herald Square Hotel.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. J. Linhoff, hosiery and knit underwear; R. W. Miller, notions; 374 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery and underwear; Hoffman House.

McCurdy & Norwell Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss McLoughlin, laces; Miss A. T. Stewart, ladies' wear; 55 White Street; Victoria Hotel.

Healy, Richard, Worcester, Mass.; A. J. McGroll, cloaks and suits; Miss Gormley, waists; Prince George Hotel.

Lasalle & Koch Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. W. Sherer, silks and black goods; Hotel Albert.

Ingber, J. M., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. M. Ingber, woolens; Hotel Albert.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. G. Darnell, hosiery and gloves; J. F. Collins, house furnishing goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Crow & Whitmarsh, Cleveland, Ohio; C. F. Werner, notions and leather goods; 31 Union Square; St. Denis Hotel.

Healy, Richard, Albany, N. Y.; Miss Gillespy, cloaks and suits; Prince George Hotel.

Ponton & White Company, Duluth, Minn.; A. R. Chamberlain, jewelry and leather goods; J. L. Franck, housefurnishing goods; C. A. Preston, dry goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Cumberland.

Pelitier Company, Sioux City, Iowa; Miss I. Ruff, millinery and ribbons; 31 Union Square.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; Miss C. McCoy, millinery; Miss M. Packard, ribbons; 55 Franklin Street; Victoria Hotel.

Spring Dry Goods Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; C. O. Lancaster, notions; 214 Church Street; Hotel Breslin.

"Hub, The," Baltimore, Md.; S. Schleisner, clothing; Hotel Breslin.

Panton & White, Duluth, Minn.; J. Panton, dry goods; D. T. McDonald, cloaks, suits, and waists; J. R. Scott, laces and millinery; 31 Union Square.

Milner, W. L., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; James Thompson, dry goods; 31 Union Square.

Clawson & Wilson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. E. Gahwe, silks and dress goods; 51 Leonard Street.

Newcomb-Endicott Company, Detroit, Mich.; H. B. Scott, cloaks, suits, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; 341 Broadway.

Nugent, B., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. A. Cook, suits and waists; 31 Union Square.

Ponton & White Company, Duluth, Minn.; J. H. Given, furnishing goods; J. F. Kearney, china; 31 Union Square; Hotel Cumberland.

Steppacher, William, & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; W. M. Steppacher, piece goods; Hotel Cumberland.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, silks; Hotel Cumberland.

Ponton & White Company, Duluth, Minn.; G. T. Miller, notions and stationery; 31 Union Square; Hotel Cumberland.

Mayer, E. D., Washington, D. C.; M. Mayer, dry goods; Hotel Cumberland.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss L. Yoeckel, ribbons; Miss G. Taylor, gloves; 214 Church Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Hamilton, T. B., & Co., Worcester, Mass.; T. B. Hamilton, cloaks and suits; Hotel Wellington.

Kuhn, A. S., Vicksburg, Miss.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Cadillac.

Lasalle & Koch Company, Toledo, Ohio; Miss Dallett, infants' wear and muslin underwear; Miss Rosenbaum, laces and trimmings; Hotel Cadillac.

Bailey Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss F. D. Nichols, optical goods; Miss F. A. Downey, millinery; 805 Broadway.

Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. K. Stanley, silks and velvets; 75 Spring Street.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. O. Sprowl, cloaks and suits; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Spalding.

Lansburgh Brothers, Washington, D. C.; J. R. Larkin, woolens; Belvedere House.

McAuslan, J. W., Company, Burlington, Vt.; A. G. Davis, cloaks, suits, and waists; Park Avenue Hotel.

Elliott, W. H., Company, Detroit, Mich.; E. W. Lewellen, carpets; 817 Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Leslie Dry Goods Company, Haverhill, Mass.; G. W. Deacon, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

Lewis, J. C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; T. W. Collins, upholstery goods; 47 Lispenard Street.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; F. Stanley, notions; 57 White Street.

Rosenbaum Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. Rosenbaum, notions and leather goods; Hotel Netherland.

"Leader," Seattle, Washington; W. G. Garvey, millinery and ribbons; Park Avenue Hotel.

Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. E. Pennock, domestics; Miss M. A. Kirk, ribbons; Miss E. Williams, corsets; 214 Church Street.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; M. E. Ryan, gloves and ribbons; Park Avenue Hotel.

Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; Miss W. L. James, gloves and leather goods; 214 Church Street.

Mills Dry Goods Company, Topeka, Kan.; W. L. Trump, millinery; 320 Church Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; T. J. Simpson, furs, &c.; G. W. Stattman, furs &c.; C. M. Lannon, furs, &c.; G. E. Tarnow, ribbons, umbrellas, &c.; G. Dumaine, silks, velvets, &c.; 104 Worth Street.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; K. Wasson, general buyer; T. H. Mitchell, laces, ribbons, white goods, &c.; Miss Lounsbury, art goods, &c.; 335 Broadway.

Frear, W. H., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; C. E. O'Reilly, boys' clothing, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

Thompson, N. J., & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; U. S. French, dress goods and silks; Hotel Empire.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. E. Carlson, furnishing goods; 4 Washington Place.

Pogue, H. & S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss J. Carey, notions and dress trimmings; Hotel Grenoble.

Hillman's, Chicago, Ill.; M. R. Wineman, leather goods; 684 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Troy, N. Y.; Miss E. A. Brown, notions, leather goods, stationery; Hotel Victoria; F. J. Duffy, upholstery goods; Continental Hotel.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss S. Spatz, infants' wear; 685 Broadway; Hotel Cumberland.

Kline, Eppihelmer & Co., Reading, Penn.; L. K. Young, cloaks, suits, &c.; Herald Square Hotel.

Clawson & Wilson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Hamling, furnishing goods, &c.; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Stampfer, J. F., & Co., Dubuque,

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

"OUR BUSINESS" IN CHINA.

Not many American citizens, we suppose, can have read without some disquiet that the garrison of Manila was to be reinforced by another regiment, not because the additional regiment was needed in the Philippines, but because it might be needed in China.

It is quite impossible to blame the State Department or the War Department for making such a disposition. We have a legation in Peking, though this is now fortified and supposed to be defensible against any casual attacks of a Chinese mob from which the Chinese Government may prove to be unable or unwilling to defend it. But we have also Consular representatives at various Chinese ports. We have missionaries at various points inland. It is absolutely incumbent upon us to protect them against any danger that may fairly be apprehended from local uprisings, whether these be directed against foreigners in general, or against Americans in particular.

It seems that such danger is reasonably to be apprehended. We are in a peculiar position with respect to China. By the action of the Executive Department of our Government, initiated by JOHN HAY, we are her best friend. By the action of the Legislative Department, as it has been enforced and interpreted, we are her worst enemy. Every Chinese traveler returning from these shores has a tale of insult and outrage to tell. Apparently every such Chinaman has told it, and it has had its effect. As an old English writer puts it, "Damage is more easily borne by generous minds than disgrace." And disgrace is what we have been inflicting, under color of our exclusion laws, upon a class of Chinamen particularly sensitive to disrespect. This class is the class to which the Chinese Viceroys belong. Is it any wonder that those Viceroys, even if they did not instigate the anti-American boycott, which came from classes lower down in the social scale, did not take any pains to check that boycott? A remarkable interview reported in yesterday's Sun with the Vice President of the Pacific Mail Company shows that we are reaping in China precisely the crop we have taken pains to sow. The friendliness of the American State Department, the "justice and kindness of the American troops in China, are alike forgotten in the presence of the injustice and unkindness of our legislation and in its enforcement."

The semi-official assurance from Washington that "the Administration has not thought of seeking to compel the Chinese to trade with Americans" is gratifying. Such a compulsion would be as much opposed to American tradition as it would be in harmony with British tradition, with the tradition of an empire which "must make and sell, or starve." It is to be hoped that our Government has made arrangements which will secure a refuge on American ships of war, in case of trouble, for all imperiled American officials and traders.

How about the missionaries? Some of them may have made themselves welcome by applying the precepts of their Gospel in their own lives. Many, we have reason to believe, have made themselves unwelcome and have particularly incurred the intelligible dislike with which Chinese regard their country. Our ships of war should equally afford an asylum for these. As for continuing their work, that is another question. Possibly the Scriptural precept to "go forth" into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature, has been too literally construed. There are 120,000 Chinese in the United States. If the missionary labors of the churches could make real converts, not "rice converts," of one-tenth of these, they, in their turn, would be far more effective missionaries in their own land than any evangelists of a suspected race and a detested nationality. Upon the whole, we are inclined to believe that public proclamation that the Administration has not thought of seeking to compel the Chinese to receive and maintain American missionaries would be as gratifying as the announcement that it has not thought of seeking to compel the Chinese to trade with Americans.

THE JAPANESE FAMINE AND OUR CORN CROP.

The official recognition by the President that the famine in Japan has reached proportions requiring international assistance, and his official appeal to this country to help mitigate the misfortunes of another country, will undoubtedly stimulate to action all our commercial organizations which have not yet taken action.

It may be questioned, however, whether the President's official suggestion of the means by which his object, and the object of all of us, may be attained is the only efficient means of reaching that object. His suggestion is that money shall be sent to the American National Red Cross. Doubtless all money thus sent will be faithfully and diligently applied to its purpose, and humane individual contributors cannot do better than to adopt the suggestion. But the President's proclamation gives fresh point to the suggestion of a valued correspondent made to us some time since. That suggestion is that we should make use of the enormous "superflux" of our corn crop to ship so much of it as may be needed direct to Japan, together with instructions how to prepare it for the use of the sufferers. In this way, our correspondent suggests, we shall not only be applying the most immediate relief to the immediate distress. We shall also be laying the foundations of a great trade, which will increase as Japan becomes less and less an exclusively agricultural nation and more and more a manufacturing nation and an exporter of manufactures, and making a market for the illimitable possibilities of our future corn crops. In the past, from the time of the Irish famine of 1846, it has been our custom to send our relief in kind as well as in money. This seems to be an excellent occasion to revive or to continue that custom. We may expect the various commercial bodies in the "corn belt" to take up the suggestion with promptness and enthusiasm.

THE SUDDEN SCHOOL.

Words of eminent counsel were spoken by an old-line practitioner the other day to one of the new doctors now sojourning with others of the sudden school in the City of Washington, where, as our neighbor The Herald has recently remarked, an unaccustomed number of political magazine writers are at present to be found. Mr. LINCOLN STEFFENS was the fledgeling, Speaker CANNON the seasoned healer and adviser. While no affidavits accompany The Cleveland Leader's report of the interview between them, we give it full faith and credit. More than that, we insist that it must be true, for the admonitions of the Speaker were so just, timely, and appropriate to be addressed to this particular STEFFENS, and through him to the sudden school generally, that to be skeptical in the matter is to doubt whether this is a well-ordered universe in which the things that ought to happen do happen. Anyway, this is what The Cleveland Leader says did happen:

> The interview was no light affair. It dealt with basic principles and there was much in it about the Constitution, functions, prerogatives, elemental rights, inherent tendencies, and the like. The Speaker was sitting squarely on the back of his neck and had consumed eleven cigars by the time the ordeal was over, and Mr. STEFFENS had discovered a lot of things. Then came a more momentous discovery. "Uncle JOE" lowered his feet, pulled himself together, and, rising, laid a paternal hand on Mr. STEFFENS's shoulder.
>
> "Mr. STEFFENS," he said, "you are a mighty bright young man. You wield a ready and a facile pen. I might even call it trenchant. I am glad you came to Washington—glad for your sake and for the country's.
>
> "Mr. STEFFENS"—the Speaker's voice grew even more earnest—"do you know what I would do with you if I owned you? By that I mean if I had control of you as your publishers have? Well, I'd keep you here in Washington quite a spell! I'd give you plenty of time to go to the bottom of things. I'd have you study a great deal of law, saturate yourself with Blackstone, as it were, and then I'd have you take up the Constitution and study that in the light of the law you had learned. And then I'd have you turn your attention to the organization of this Government—take the various departments to pieces and put them together again, as it were. And then I'd have you take up our public men—the President, the members of his Cabinet, and the leaders of Congress—and subject them to the closest scrutiny—sort o' turn an X ray on them, as it were. And then"—a long pause—"after about ten years I'd have you write something.
>
> "I don't know," added the Speaker, as he bowed the explorer out of the room, "but that I'd have you devote twenty years to study before beginning to write."

For the most part, the sudden school hang out their shingles upon the outer covers and in the tables of contents of the monthly magazines and the weekly press. The lettering is large, the name appears in full. It is the main thing. Occasionally they are invited, for consultation, into the daily newspaper realm. Then, like MILTON'S hungry sheep, the humble toilers who work there in the shadow of anonymity "look up but are not fed." Ten-cent periodical literature is the home field of the sudden practitioner, however. There he holds his high seat and pours forth multitudinous rivers of diagnosis and prescription. Human society is old, and these sudden young men are new, very new, but they have caught up. That is the essence of their calling. The sudden school dispense with preparation. The trusts, the monopolies, corporation abuses, the sins of the money power, the arrogance of privilege—these are among the ills of which they profess to ease a sick and suffering world. Above all, they love a case of graft. That is their specialty. The patient may be affected only with immemorial business usage; he may be morally sound and financially beyond justified suspicion; he may be, indeed, a great doer of good in his way, with no contagion about him. To the graft ward he goes, nevertheless, and the voluble doctors gather at his bedside and exhibit their remedies. How many a victim beset with their intolerable applications must have prayed that he might be translated to the solitude of the woods, to a Trappist monastery—anywhere to be "far from the wolf's black jaw and the dull ass's hoof."

"Uncle JOE" CANNON is a great diagnostician himself. He made the Steffens case classic. It will go into the books. In the patient before him his practiced eye recognized the ravages of the bacillus of suddenness—a comma bacillus, of course, they never come to a full stop. And knowing the malady to be deep seated, he prescribed a dose to fit the case. Twenty years of study would in some of these attacks effect a cure, in others it would be merely a palliative, in yet others fatal. It ought to relieve all but the worst attacks of suddenness. It would at first nauseate the sudden doctors, because incompatible with their own drugs, of which they are the largest consumers. It is characteristic of the practitioners of the sudden school that they have no accumulation of thought; thinking would kill one of them in a week. They are without much knowledge, and therefore have few if any reasoned convictions. Principles are too slow for them. They would get in the way and interfere with their business. Such antiquated rubbish they leave to the old pokes and the persons who shrink from expressing opinions upon subjects of which they are ignorant. The snapshot judgment of grave affairs, the touch-and-go decision upon problems of weight and moment, the sudden, cocksure counsel as to things that have perplexed the wise men of all the ages are all in the day's work of this school of economic and social medicine for which the Speaker of the House of Representatives prescribed twenty years' study of the Constitution, of the laws, and of the Government.

INTERBOROUGH'S EARNINGS.

The report of the elevated and Subway earnings for the December quarter discloses for the Subway a seasonal movement like that so familiar in the case of Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and also for the elevated the even more familiar steady growth of street railway traffic in this borough. Always Brooklyn rises on the Summer traffic growth as though it would not fall on the Winter decrease. The Subway may develop a movement just the reverse of this, unless indeed it should be able to correct the atmospheric unpleasantness which cost it business last year, and enjoy a steady growth. The attempt is worth while, for there appears a difference of $407,565 between the surplus earnings of the first and third quarters of 1905. This fluctuation is necessary to remember, lest otherwise enthusiasm over the very handsome report just made should prove misleading to the unthinking. The December quarter surpassed the maximum made in the March quarter, 1905, so that it is to be supposed that the quarter now current will be another new record. There is no complete December quarter for purposes of comparison, but the average daily movement of passengers in 1905 was 410,280 against 249,880 for 1904's incomplete quarter. Translated into dollars, this increase of travel is partially reflected in an increase of surplus by $611,485 to $803,679. Looking backward, the net earnings, or surplus above charges, for the respective quarters have been successively $803,000, $227,000, $503,000, and $635,000. That growth of profit is incomplete is apparent from the fact that while charges are for the nearly complete system, the Brooklyn and northerly ends have yet to contribute their full quota. It would be sweetly simple to deduce an annual income by multiplying the last quarter by four, with a corollary of an improvident contract between the city and Subway and potential three-cent fares. The quarterly variations are inconsistent with such deductions.

The elevated's quarter shows a surplus of $159,000, against a deficit of $117,000 for the September quarter. Despite the gain, there is a loss of $88,000, comparing the two December quarters, but there is every indication that the elevated will soon be showing complete equivalents for the loss suffered by the opening of the Subway. There hardly could be completer justification for the choice of linking the Subway in the first place with the elevated rather than with the Metropolitan, for which a better bargain was made by awaiting the course of events. A like remark might be made regarding the acquisition of Brooklyn Rapid Transit, if indeed there be any intention of acquiring it at all.

Aggregating the results upon both Subway and elevated for the quarter, there appears an increase of $523,711 and a consolidated surplus $178,000 in excess of the interest upon the bonds to be issued in exchange for the present Interborough stock. How far this would go toward meeting the deficit earned by Metropolitan cannot be said upon any information in public possession, for Metropolitan is an unknown quantity in the incomplete merger. And this applies as well to Metropolitan's prospects for growth as to its deficit. Certain it is that Metropolitan has seen its worst days of loss through Subway competition, and as a feeder and distributer of short-distance riders, both latitudinally and longitudinally, it contains almost unlimited possibilities of service to the community and profit to the combination of which it is to become part.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Excommunication in Need of Explanation.

Discussion of the German-in-the-public-schools question has evidently reached a highly vehement stage in Cincinnati, for there the controversy, according to report, has led to the excommunication of one JOHN F. OSTERKAMP by Archbishop MUELLER. Our present information about this tragical episode is unfortunately limited to Mr. OSTERKAMP'S side of the story, and we cannot help thinking that the Archbishop's version of it would be a little, if not a good deal, different from his. For it is hard to believe in the entire accuracy of the statement that the excommunication was pronounced simply because Mr. OSTERKAMP had published open letters combating the prelate's opinions as to the unwisdom of teaching public school children a foreign language, and still harder is it to believe that the prelate ever made public—or private, for that matter—declaration that a man could not be a good American citizen if he spoke any language besides English. Men do not become Archbishops by indulgence in, or the capacity for, exhibitions of folly and tactlessness as extreme as those would be, and therefore it is a safe assumption that Archbishop MUELLER'S position on the language question has been—well, has been misunderstood by Mr. OSTERKAMP. That the latter has been excommunicated, however, seems to be beyond doubt, and even from his own account of the affair the indications are that he was somehow in the wrong and the Archbishop somehow in the right. For Mr. OSTERKAMP has obviously been perniciously active in preaching a misuse of public school time, while the Archbishop as obviously has been virtuously and wisely energetic in preventing such misuse—in upholding the only sensible view of the subject, which is, of course, that the public schools have rather more than enough to do without giving, or, rather, without pretending to give, instruction in anything so far from necessary for American citizens as are any foreign languages whatever. That it is a good thing to speak all the languages that can be conveniently acquired is quite true, and that those who can speak more than one cannot, for that reason, be good citizens, in the United States or elsewhere, is an absurdity too grotesque for serious, or even patient, consideration, but the public schools are not the places for getting "accomplishments," however valuable. And no doubt, in Cincinnati as wherever else the language question has troubled the public school authorities, the pressure has been brought to bear on them in behalf of the very children who have the very best of home facilities for getting what they could not possibly get at school—a real knowledge of another language than English. That is the queer feature of all these cases.

Setting the Public at Work.

Our east side campaigners against filthy street cars may be able to get, if they apply for it, some good advice from Dr. COPLIN, Philadelphia's new Director of Public Health and Charities, for we notice that American Medicine is commending efforts now making by him to bring the local company to book for doing—and not doing—about the same things of which our own disgusted and indignant citizens are complaining so bitterly. "The Rapid Transit Company," it says, "has too long profited by political misrule and lack of competition to be amenable to anything but persistent and vigorous enforcement of the laws to which the corporation is actually subject. In pursuance of the plans of the department, Inspectors of the Bureau of Health are to report upon the unsanitary condition of the cars in use, infractions of the law against spitting therein, and the running of flat-wheeled and in other ways noisy cars. The traveling public is also asked to report in detail to the bureau instances of these violations; it is very desirable that this request for information be given personal attention by every patron of the company. In this way," adds the medicine man, "may be collected a mass of evidence that will warrant proceedings against the company under the new health laws of the State, which are believed to confer the necessary authority. Of those who use the cars, physicians especially can furnish valuable aid in this matter. The daily press of the city should keep the question before the people." Our only objection to all this is that it tends to transfer from official to private shoulders responsibility that should be left upon the former. If the private citizens must do anything in such matters—and, of course, it is often necessary—they should devote their energies, not to performing police work, but to compelling its performance by those paid to do it, and paid well, by those same private citizens. However, counsels of perfection are poor things, and any plan that works is better than any that doesn't, though the theoretical merits of the two may be exactly turned round.

A Burden of Philanthropy.

Charitable organizations that do not publish full and detailed reports of their receipts and expenditures are very properly subjected to the harshest of criticism and suspicions. There is, however, such a thing as doing a good thing too well, or, if not quite that, there is such a thing as carrying a good thing too far, and this is done, perhaps, by those charitable organizations that bring to public attention, not only the names of their benefactors, but their addresses as well, and so supply lists that are so used as to bring upon people with the amiable giving habit appeals more numerous than worthy. The need for strict accounting is fully recognized by those who are thus troubled, but some of them feel that a man or woman shouldn't be exposed to the annoyance of having his or her daily mail burdened with begging letters simply because of the fact that a voluntary gift has been made after due consideration. It is suggested that the evil complained of would be remedied in some measure if the reports of the societies contained only names and no addresses, but the begging letter writer can get access to a directory so easily that it is a little hard to see what good would thus be accomplished, and we fear that people who do not find it convenient to send in their gifts without anything to identify them except initials or pseudonyms—both of which have real disadvantages—must continue to endure this form of persecution. Waste baskets are cheap, however, and a good big one will hold a lot of letters.

A Valentine from Mr. Crane.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I don't think the millennium a thousand years away, rather fifty or a hundred years, which century or half century may be materially shortened by newspaper editors. I believe with "L.," in to-day's TIMES, that you are trying to give the people the best newspaper; but there are other editors who are also striving to do the same.

Although the ranks be crowded,
There's always room in front;
If you expect to win the fight
Then you must bear the brunt.

If you'll observe this precept
And keep it well in mind,
When Gabriel blows his trumpet
You'll not be left behind.

WALTER BEVERLEY CRANE.
St. Valentine's Day, 1906.

JAPAN AND THE BOYCOTT.

Consul Uchida Denies That His Country Supports the Chinese.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The boycott of American goods and general anti-foreign movements in China are serious matters to the interests of the United States, but the accusation that these have been instigated by the Japanese seems to me still more serious to the interests of my country. I wish, therefore, you will kindly allow me a little space in your valuable columns to explain the matter.

The assertion by a certain writer in the last issue of The Scribner's Magazine to the effect that the Japanese have been using the influence of Chinese papers published in China, especially The Eastern Times of Shanghai, issued under the Japanese charter, to agitate the boycott and anti-foreign movements in that country is most emphatically denied by Mr. H. Eitaki, the Japanese Consul General at Shanghai, in his official report to his Government.

Instead of making an agitation he has been urging The Eastern Times to explain that Japan has nothing to do with the matter, and thus to allay the suspicion of the foreign residents.

It is true that in China there are many Chinese papers published by different foreign proprietors. As a matter of fact, however, these papers are solely owned and controlled by the natives, and their nominal foreign proprietors have nothing to say except in case the publications are interfered with by the Chinese authorities. The same thing may be said of the Chinese papers published by Japanese proprietors. They are subject neither to Chinese laws nor to Japanese press regulations as applied at home, and as a rule they are beyond the control of our Government authorities. Therefore, if some of the Chinese papers issued by the Japanese proprietors are making any agitation, it does not follow as a matter of course that it is instigated by the Japanese.

That our public are not supporting or sympathizing with the Chinese in their anti-foreign movements is proved by the facts that the leading papers in Japan are strongly advising China against such action. They are explaining to the Chinese how much more beneficial it would be for China to have the open door and invite foreigners to invest their capital for the development of their business and industry.

The charges that Chinese young men who have studied in Japan are employed by the Japanese Government for agitation against Americans and Europeans is too absurd to need any refutation.

S. UCHIDA,
Japanese Consul General.
New York, Feb. 14, 1906.

INTEREST IN THE BUYERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to "Curious," I beg to inform him that about 60 000 of your 100,000 city readers are interested in your valuable columns with "Arrivals of Buyers." BUSINESS MAN.
New York, Feb. 14, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Curious" must be selfish. Does he imagine the paper is edited for any one particular person? I buy and read it every day, as others do, who find it a great help to locate buyers who arrive. A SALESMAN.
New York, Feb. 14, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would rather see you print news of that kind, which is beneficial to merchants, than news about what is going on in our President's family, which, I assume, "Curious" is taking more interest in than in business.
New York, Feb. 14, 1906. T. S.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

More than 50,000 traveling salesmen are very much interested in the column of "Arrivals of Buyers." It gives them valuable information, and we all hope THE TIMES will continue it. TRAVELING SALESMAN.
New York, Feb. 14, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Next to the financial news, there is probably no department of the paper of more actual value to the average business man than the "Arrivals of Buyers," to which "Curious" objects. Thousands of copies of THE TIMES are bought for this feature alone.
New York, Feb. 14, 1906. SALESMAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While doubtless there are a number of merchants who would like to see what buyers from other cities come to town, I doubt if these merchants form a sufficient number to justify you in giving the undue amount of space that you allot to this department. I think the majority of your readers would be very much more pleased if you would devote this space to general news matter.

A NEWS MANIAC.
New York, Feb. 14, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thousands of your readers are doubtless in full accord with your correspondent "Curious" in wondering why you should devote four columns of your valuable space to "Arrivals of Buyers." Cut it out and print more news from the Bronx. BRONXITE.
New York, Feb. 14, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To the writer, and to thousands of business houses, salesmen, and agents, the "four columns of uninteresting and unimportant names" are of inestimable value, and, I venture to say, of considerable yearly profit. Permit me to remind "Curious" that with the exception of a few days of the months of February and August, "Curious" has the paper to his liking. W. A. M.
New York, Feb. 14, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Who is interested in your "Arrivals of Buyers" column? I am, and there may be one or two more of your 100,000 New York readers—who ought to be 500,000.

MAX WEINSTEIN.
New York, Feb. 14, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The "Buyers" list has not to my mind hampered the issuance of your other accurate news one iota. Therefore I would suggest if the buyers' list is not interesting to "Curious," why let him pass that part of the paper by and read some of the many other good parts more to his liking.
New York, Feb. 14, 1906. W. C. BLACK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am sure this one custom of yours in publishing a list of buyers sells thousands of papers for you daily, and I know it is greatly appreciated by merchants and salesmen.
New York, Feb. 14, 1906. C. J. S.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our friend may think it "Curious" to find "four columns of uninteresting and unimportant names under the heading of 'Arrival of Buyers,'" but I know of one of your readers who would be "Furious" not to find them.

H. S. C. KNIGHT.
New York, Feb. 14, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If "Curious" will take the trouble to step into some of the offices of these buyers who are constantly visiting New York to purchase all kinds of merchandise, and see the hundreds, yes thousands, of sellers who have profited by your news, he will have an immediate and significant answer to his question.
New York, Feb. 14, 1905. O. M. REID.

Against Foley Fonetics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Poetry in plain print is difficult; in decapitalized and phonetic print it is terrible. And now some of your correspondents have caught the contagion.

Really, Mr. Jerome or Mr. Hapgood should look into this. TIRED.
New York, Feb. 13, 1906

TRUST REMEDIES.

Some of Them in Practice Might Be Worse Than the Disease.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on Judge Grosscup's remedies on trusts, corporations, &c., hits the nail on the head.

I believe there is a good deal of natural law in the existence of corporations and trusts. The efforts to regulate them must be carried along on broad lines, or the remedy will be worse than the disease.

The question for plain, ordinary people is, Whether the trusts and corporations can be replaced with something better. It is often easy to persuade people that they are being abused; that the working people are being "down-trod" by a greedy, grasping money power. We know the old story pretty well by this time, but this Socialistic Government ownership programme, while very beautiful in theory and lovely in appearance, may work out just the opposite in practice.

It is anti-American and anti-democratic. The people had better think well before they plunge into it.

GEORGE W. SPROWER.
New York, Feb. 14, 1906.

GIVING THE CZAR A CHANCE.

To Prove the Folly of It, Mr. Nixon's Leadership of Tammany Is Cited.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Nixon is a great architect, but he is a poor observer of Russian affairs and character. The Russian officials will promise you everything, when they want your favor, your money, or your help, but they never fulfill their promises.

In the very moment when Nicholas II. signed his manifesto to grant the dead Constitution of Oct. 30 orders were given to massacre Jews all over South Russia. The present Czar is not considered a bad man. He has good intentions and good inclinations, but he has no more power to do what he wants and likes than Mr. Nixon had as a leader of Tammany several years ago. Nicholas has not even the power or courage to resign, as Mr. Nixon had.

Need we go very far to prove how false are all the Russian promises? Do we not remember the promises of the present Czar, in whom Mr. Nixon believes, to evacuate Manchuria, and to open the door for the traders of the whole world? Do we not remember how the Czar (or the rulers of the Czar) broke these promises? Do we not remember how the Russians drove out from Manchuria the traders of the United States, as well as the business people of Europe and Asia?

Let us not forget that the Russians did not evacuate Manchuria according to their promises, but were driven out by the Japs. Never trust a Czar and never give him a chance!

ISRAEL ZIONY,
Political Editor Jewish American.
New York, Feb. 14, 1906.

SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Senator Perkins had just finished his speech on the Subsidy bill, which he has delivered many times before. The California Senator was for years in early life a brave man, who went down to sea on ships. He loves to treat the Senate to good plain lingo from the quarterdeck.

Senator Spooner arose to discuss features of the bill which he did not like.

"I hesitate," he said, "to follow my learned friend from California. What he does not know about ships must always fill me with despair. I come from a State where we have brave seamen, but most of our people know little of the art of navigation. We know something where I live about prairie schooners—and Milwaukee schooners—and that is about all, I fear."

Two Ohio women sat in the House gallery studying the scene below.

"See that fine-looking old man, with the snow-white hair and beard. I wonder who he is," said one of them who seemed to be a stranger.

"Do you mean that big old man, with the young man talking to him? The young man is very bald."

"Well, a man's lucky to be bald. His wife can never pull his hair out."

The old man was ex-Speaker Keifer; the young man was Nicholas Longworth.

A Russian Police Bill.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

WARSAW, Jan. 22.—In spite of the deplorable state of their Treasury, the Russian Government is expending enormous sums upon reaction, thus adding twenty-three millions of rubles to the budget for the current year, thirteen millions of which are to provide for the enlarging and improvement of the police force. Of the rest of this sum one million is to be set apart for the families of members of the police force killed or disabled during the disturbances, eight millions for augmenting and reorganizing those branches of the Legislature which consider political and agrarian cases, and the remaining million is to be added to the already huge "secret police" fund.

The history of this fund shows a steady increase in sums spent upon reaction during the past forty years. In the "sixties" it did not exceed the equivalent of £15,000; during the "seventies," when the Nihilist movement aroused the suspicions of the Government, it jumped to £37,500; in the year of Alexander's assassination to £44,000, and in 1903—during Plehve's Ministry—to £130,000. It has been increasing ever since then, and the Russian Radicals declare that last year this secret police service, disguised under different names, cost the Ministry of the Interior no less than £500,000.

All's a Sham.

From The Boston Herald.

The Lancet is not satisfied with condemning the adulteration of foods, but now attacks women's dress and ruthlessly tells them that their fine feathers are not what they seem. It says that the blankets that keep us warm at night are adulterated, that the silk dress which used to rustle deliciously, a sound that gave name to a famous play because of the goodness of the silk, now "rustles" with 30 per cent. of salts of tin used to sophisticate it, or it does not rustle at all, being no better than a "cotton silk." Epsom salts, instead of being used for medicinal purposes, are employed, it would appear, for loading flannel. The lovely table linen that once "lasted a lifetime" is no longer the linen of yore, but largely made of cotton filled with china clay starch and size, and so on. The Lancet is terribly discouraging. One wishes it hadn't spoken!

BRIEF ITEMS FROM ABROAD.

"For Sale: Newfoundland pup; will eat anything; fond of children."—London Express.

A German inventor has patented a process for aging wines by the use of electricity.

Specie to the value of £371,198, the largest shipment ever landed from the Cape, arrived at Southampton on Feb. 2.

A farmer at Larzicourt, in France, possesses a goose nearly twenty-five years old. The goose has not yet begun to show any signs of decrepitude.

Herr Rossiar writes to the Berliner Tageblatt that no fewer than 100,000 Italian citizens use French as their mother tongue, while 38,000 persons in Southern Italy speak only Greek.

In the first edition of The London Medical Credit Guide, shortly to be issued, will be the names of 20,000 living in London and vicinity who have forgotten to pay their doctors' bills.

In order to test the quality of mind of French soldiers, a set of questions—a kind of "general paper"—was sent to sixty-two soldiers at random. Of the sixty-two, seventeen could not write, and so did not answer at all.

So that they may have ample funds for the entertainment of the London County Councilors the Paris Municipal Council has decided not to give some of its usual Winter entertainments. About £11,000 will be spent on the English visitors.—London Mail.

ARIZONA, CORONA, NAVAJO.

Names for the New State Suggested by Various Readers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer agrees with you in your choice of a name for our new State. "Arizona" is by far the best. Spare us from any fantastic, high-sounding, meaningless name that would require months for the people to learn how to pronounce and spell correctly.

If the people of New Mexico object so seriously to the adoption of the name "Arizona" that some other would have to be adopted, I would suggest the name "Columbia" as appropriate, dignified, and euphonious.

DANA N. STREETER.
New York, Feb. 14, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a name for New Mexico and Arizona, a combination of both suggestive as to derivation and meaning would be ——co, —r——ona, "Corona." PLAYFUL.
New York, Feb. 14, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The natural name for the new State is one associated with both Arizona and New Mexico —"Navajo." J. S. A.
New York, Feb. 13, 1906.

ADVISES TEACHERS TO PAY.

"Honest" Says They Agreed That Fines Should Be Imposed for Pensions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When the law was passed granting pensions to school teachers it was expressly provided, with the teachers' consent, that the amount necessary to make up such pension payments (over the percentage of excise fees contributed by the general taxpayers) should be made up by fining the teachers absent for any reason.

If the teachers had not consented to this provision of the pension law it could not have been passed. Now the teachers are anxious to get rid of this burden and make the taxpayers contribute the whole sum required for such pensions and complain of the injustice of being fined.

The sum required for pensions is about $600,000 a year. Must we, in addition to the immense sums we are now paying for schools and colleges, contribute this sum also out of the general taxes? Let the teachers set an example of honesty and keep to their bargain without whining. HONEST.
New York, Feb. 14, 1906.

Meters as Water Savers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read an editorial of one of your contemporaries advocating the plan to meter this city in order to prevent the continuance of the present tremendous waste of water and to solve the question of a future water supply. I would like to add that the meter system has been introduced into a great many cities, and the result in every instance has been to reduce the consumption of water.

Some five years ago the situation in Saratoga was very similar to that now existing in New York. Saratoga, with a resident population of 12,000, was using over 5,000,000 gallons of water daily. Every year the Water Commission turned new streams into the reservoir, but the supply continued insufficient.

As the expense of obtaining more water would have been very great the commission decided to test the meter system as a water saver. Meters were installed throughout the village at an expense of $50,000. The effect was immediate. The open faucets were quickly closed and the daily consumption of 5,000,000 gallons was reduced to 1,500,000 gallons.

IRVING L. GOLDSMITH.
New York, Feb. 13, 1906.

Purchase of Municipal Ferries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I feel that the cause of our Controller should be taken up in regard to the purchase of the different ferries which, it seems, our Mayor has a craze for. If the city is obliged to buy these companies I see no reason why the Mayor should be willing to take them at exorbitant prices.

The Staten Island Ferry has so far proved a gold brick. If this is an example of municipal ownership, better have it stop at once, for it is a dead failure. I think that the Merchants' Association should begin to look into this ferry purchase, or men who would be better able to put a price (if the city must have them) on these corporations than the Controller.

Although Mr. Metz, so far as he has gone, has used good, sound business judgment in his administration, I think he should consult with good business men. A TAXPAYER.
New York, Feb. 13, 1906.

A Middle West Side Park?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our present system of creating more parks in the city has met with great approval by the public, which finds recreation in them. We are now better able to appreciate the benefits derived from those already created.

It has heretofore cost the city, however, a vast amount to buy the buildings in streets which have been demolished, but there are places which could be had where there are no buildings. A site bounded by Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Streets, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, is almost vacant, and could now be had at a nominal cost. It would certainly improve the tone of the west side, which is so densely populated, and the park would be in good condition for the coming fair. It might be named Hudson Park. H. B. M.
New York, Feb. 13, 1906.

Burns in Court Uniform.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If I remember rightly, the late John Bright, M. P., refused to appear in Court uniform before Queen Victoria, when he was appointed a Cabinet Minister. He won by sticking to his point.

If Mr. Burns had insisted on appearing in civilian attire, it seems to me King Edward would have had to give way. To my mind it ill becomes one who professes to represent labor interests to so demean himself as to look like a "daw in borrowed plumes."

New York, Feb. 14, 1906. ROYLE.

Ay, Ay, Sir!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's TIMES, under "Adrift With Smallpox," appears the following: "* * * whose husband is the Captain of the three-masted brig Sullivan."

Carrying three masts, the Sullivan is either a full-rigged ship, a bark, a barkentine, or a three-masted schooner. She cannot be a brig.

FRANK HANSON.
New York, Feb. 13, 1906.

Fortunes for the Asking.

From the "Medium's Column" in the Monde Occulte of Paris.

Bien Ennuye—I have traced your lost tie pin as follows: You lost it in the Champs Elysees. It was taken to the Boulevard Haussmann, and is now at a pawnbroker's shop of Rue de la Chausseo d'Antin.

Pauvre Veuve—You need not go to the Morgue. The corpse of your husband is lying in a wood near the house of a gamekeeper.

Henry 39—Do not marry that lady. She would make you unhappy.

Paul F.—Don't become partner with that man. He would rob you.

THE WAY OF IT.

While railroads wax indignant,
And Congress cries "Ha, Ha!"
The mooted rebate question
Has never troubled Pa.

While favored shippers tremble
For fear they must desist,
Pa says he never got it
And so it won't be missed.

For Ma and Maud and Peggie,
For Jack and Tad and Flo,
For Uncle Ebenezer,
And Ma's first cousin Joe,

For Annabel, and Clarence
Who married Sister Kate—
Pa just digs down in silence
And goes on paying freight.

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

EXTENT OF EDUCATION IMPRESSED THE ENVOYS

Our System Remarkable, Says Tuan Fang in Parting Interviews.

TO SAIL FOR ENGLAND TO-DAY

New Scholarships at Wellesley, Yale, and Harvard Soon to be Open to Chinese Students.

The Imperial Chinese Commission, which has been in this country for six weeks, will sail for Plymouth this morning at 10 o'clock on the Hamburg-American liner Bluecher. The two High Commissioners, Tai Hung Chi and Tuan Fang, consented yesterday to comment on some of the things they have seen here, although it was understood that in so doing they were not in any way forecasting the report which they will make to the Emperor and Empress Dowager of China.

The Commissioners mentioned that while they were at Wellesley College the announcement was made to them that three scholarships would be created for Chinese girls, and it is likely that the Empress Dowager will appoint students to them as soon as the details are worked out. President Hadley sent word yesterday to the Commissioners that the two Chinese scholarships in Yale would be increased to twelve, and that as soon as the details had been arranged the Commissioners would be asked to name the first two additional scholars.

At Harvard while the Commissioners were at luncheon at President Eliot's house, Dr. Eliot announced that it was his desire and the desire of Harvard to help the education of Chinese young men in this country, and that additional scholarships in Harvard would be established to carry out that idea. He said that as soon as the number had been decided on a cablegram would be sent to the Commissioners.

A Busy Day of Farewells.

The Commissioners arrived from New Haven at 1:30 yesterday afternoon, and in the hurry of sending off the 480 pieces of baggage which they and their 50 attendants carry with them, making gifts to the employes of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and sending many presents to friends here, they had a very busy day. It was arranged through Secretary Sze for the Commissioners to see a TIMES reporter at 5:30. Tuan Fang, who was the spokesman, said through an interpreter in reply to questions:

"What has impressed us particularly here in this country is the very remarkable educational system, its organization, extent, and efficiency. Nearly every American, it seems, has a good education, and it must naturally be a great school system that can bring such a state of affairs about. Then, again, we were very much struck with the gigantic scale on which business is done here.

"The harnessing of the water power of Niagara for commercial purposes has been a great practical lesson to us, for in China we have a number of great waterfalls, none of which has ever been utilized except in a very small way. We believe that as a result of our visit these waterfalls will be used in time for the generation of electrical power, and this may mean the introduction into our country of much American machinery."

The Commissioners announced on their arrival here that the Empress Dowager had requested them particularly to look into the question of the education of girls here. To carry out that instruction they visited Wells, Barnard, and Wellesley. The Commissioners were asked what impression these educational institutions had made on them.

Chinese Girls Carefully Taught.

"It is a mistaken impression," they said, "that Chinese girls are not educated. It is true that there are but few girls' colleges, but the Chinese young women are educated at home in the classics by private tutors, and they receive also a very thorough education in domestic science. It was believed, however, that they should have more of Western learning; that in fact, very much as is the case in this country, the Chinese girl should be placed upon an equality with men so far as learning was concerned.

"It was for this reason and because the Empress Dowager is about to endow a college for girls in Peking that we were asked to pay particular attention to this matter. It rather surprised us to find out that co-education had not made more progress in this country, and that many of your most noted educators favor separate institutions of learning for men and women. That fits in very well with our idea, for in China such schools as are established for girls will be for girls alone. It is not at all likely that the co-educational idea will be adopted in our country."

Asked whether they could mention any particular American idea that might be adopted in China as a result of their visit to this country, the Commissioners said:

"Of course we cannot adopt everything that we see even though everything might be admirable, but we can adopt many things, and we have found many things which, in modified form, we will recommend for use in our country. The difference in customs, habits, and all the rest, while it makes adaptation possible in many instances, almost precludes the possibility of strict adoption."

In an address before the Asiatic Society several days ago Commissioner Tai said that national greetings were sometimes diplomatic. He was asked whether he had found the greetings to him and his associates of a nature other than diplomatic. Mr. Tai smiled broadly as he answered:

Found Cordial Greetings Here.

"We have found our greetings here better than diplomatic. They were cordial, real. Everywhere we were received with open-handed and open-hearted hospitality—as friends, not as diplomats.

"We believe that our visit to this country must and will have a beneficial effect upon both nations. It has been the element of personal contact that has made this visit mean so much to us. We believe that our personal contact with the people of this country will bring about a better relationship between China and the United States.

"We desire to say a word about the scholarships in Wellesley, Yale, and Harvard. The announcement of this magnificent liberality will be received with gratitude by the entire Chinese people. It means much to us to be able to have our young men and women avail themselves of the splendid educational facilities of this country.

"And now, as a parting word," said Secretary Sze solemnly, "we desire to express our thanks to the American people for our splendid reception, and we hope that we will be able to show our appreciation to the Americans who may in the future visit our country."

Here Mr. Tai added, laughingly:

"Not that we have not always tried to show hospitality to Americans, but we want to express the deep sense of obligation which rests upon us."

From the time the Commissioners and their suite got back to the Fifth Avenue Hotel until late last night wagons and vans and trucks were busy carting away the mountain of baggage belonging to the party. Vaughan, the veteran porter of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and his assistants were nearly driven to despair by the Chinese attendants, who stood around the baggage in the corridor pasting labels on boxes and giving unintelligible orders which the porters could not translate. It was midnight before the last of the boxes and bundles and trunks and valises had been taken down to the Hamburg American pier.

Many Gifts to Hotel Servants.

The Commissioners were lavish in their generosity to the servants of the hotel, and more than $1,000 was distributed. The clerks, head porters, and head waiters each got twenty-dollar gold pieces, and some of the favored bellboys were equally lucky. Many others received $5 apiece. Yesterday afternoon two large packing cases were brought into a room on the ground floor on the Twenty-third Street side, and from these were taken many boxes containing gifts of silks, ivories, jade, and tea for friends in this country.

Last night the Commissioners, the Chinese Minister, and three Secretaries were guests of Arnhold, Karberg & Co., merchants of China and New York, at a private dinner at Sherry's. To-day when the Bluecher steams down the Bay a revenue cutter will escort the vessel as far as Quarantine as a mark of respect to the Commissioners.

Robert Grier Cooke of 307 Fifth Avenue has sent to the Empress of China a handsome catalogue, bound in yellow, of the Chinese porcelains owned by J. Pierpont Morgan. Similar copies, with green covers, were presented by Mr. Cooke to the visiting Chinese Commissioners.

A party from the Chinese commission visited the Safety Insulated Wire and Cable Company's plant at Bayonne yesterday. Le Roy Clark, the President, entertained them at luncheon.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 14.—The Imperial Chinese Commissioners and members of their party reached this city at 9:15 A. M. They were driven to Woodbridge Hall, the Yale administration building, where they were welcomed by President Hadley, who presented to Tai Hung Chi a bicentennial medal. In his speech President Hadley complimented the Chinese students at Yale, said the university was glad to have them here, and hoped more would come. The Commissioners after a drive about the city inspected Woolsey Hall, Alumni Hall, Vanderbilt Hall, Durfee Hall, the library, the Phelps gateway and the gymnasium. Then they had luncheon. On the campus a Yale cheer was given for them.

GEN. HAWKINS'S BOOKS SOLD.

Gives His Civil War Collection to the University of Vermont.

Rare books from the library of Gen. Rush C. Hawkins were sold at auction by the Merwin-Clayton Company yesterday. An interesting feature of the sale was the tribute paid in the foreword of the catalogue by a civil war veteran to Gen. Hawkins's bravery on the battlefield of Fredericksburg.

"Now, after fifty years of collecting and winnowing," it says, "in his seventy-fifth year, as erect in bearing as when the writer first saw him at the head of his brigade on a Virginia battlefield, and with undiminished enjoyment of his treasures he (Gen. Hawkins) is devoting his time to their proper and permanent disposition."

It is stated that Gen. Hawkins's valuable collection of books relating to the war of the rebellion, numbering more than 2,000 volumes, has been presented to the University of Vermont, his native State, where it has a special room, and is known as the Hawkins war collection. A collection of 350 volumes of rare incunabula, illustrating the early history of wood engraving, and covering the first half century of printing, will be deposited in a specially constructed building in Providence, R. I., where it will be shown under glass as an exhibition collection, and with many rare paintings and engravings by the old masters will be presented to the City of Providence as a memorial to the memory of Mrs. Hawkins.

Among the interesting and rare items sold yesterday were:

The first American collection of laws for the Indies, "Philippus Hispania Rum et Indiarum Rex," published in the City of Mexico in 1563 on a royal order, dated Toledo, Sept. 4, 1560, compiled by Dr. Vasco de Puga and printed by Pedro Ocharte, $201.

The Venice edition of 1511 of Ptolemy's Geography, containing the first printed delineation of any part of the North American continent under the name of regalis domus (i. e. Cortereal?) and terra laboratorum, the former a fragmentary coast line and the latter a large island, $110.

The rare and celebrated Vienna 1520 edition of Solinus, with what is regarded as the first printed map in which the name of America appears, $65.

COUNTESS APPEALS TO JURY.

She Objects to Counsel's Questions in Suit Against Seefeld.

While on the witness stand in General Sessions yesterday in the trial of "Baron" Frederick von Goron Seefeld, whom she charges with swindling her out of $2,000, Countess Ilka Palmay sprang to her feet, shook her fist at Lawyer Alexander C. Young, counsel for the defense, and shouted:

"You are a brute!"

"Madam, madam," warned Recorder Goff in his gentlest tone, "please calm yourself. In a court of law counsel has the right to ask certain questions."

The question which roused the resentment of the Countess was meant to prove that she had been brought by jealousy to prefer suit against the defendant. The witness said that her husband was a Hungarian Count. She had come here as a member of Heinrich Conried's Irving Place Theatre Company. While on a visit to Philadelphia she met the defendant, who confided to her that he was here for the German Government to ferret out American Army secrets. She said she loaned him $2,000, which he alleged he owed on his $6,000 automobile. When Mr. Young's questions annoyed her particularly she turned to the jury with the exclamation:

"Gentlemen, I appeal to you. How can you permit such a question to be made to a lady?"

The Countess admitted having received a ring from the "Baron," but only as security, she said. The case goes on today.

MME. EAMES'S RECITAL.

A Great Audience Hears Her in Carnegie Hall.

Mme. Emma Eames has not appeared much before this public as a song singer. She has seldom displayed her talent here off the operatic stage; or, if she has, she has devoted her attention largely to operatic airs in the concert room. She gave a song recital yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. The desire to hear her in songs was widespread among her friends and admirers, and with such the hall was filled to its utmost capacity. Mme. Eames made a programme that showed wide acquaintance with the literature of the song, a programme on the whole well arranged and well balanced. It ranged from an air from Glück's "Armide," Bach's air "Mein gläubiges Herz" from the Pentecost cantata, with violoncello obligato and Giordani's "Caro mio ben," through classical songs by Schubert to modern songs by Brahms, Dvorak, Strauss, Liszt, Tschaikowsky, Alexandre Georges and Hahn, and Prof. Parker, Georg Henschel, and Amherst Webber, who played Mme. Eames's accompaniments.

It seems evident from the results of her singing of these that she is not really at home in this kind of music. Her singing is often delightful in the opera, with the assistance of her personality and the picture she makes for the eye. Her voice and style are not adapted to these things. A warmer, more intimate style, a greater power of detailed characterization, are needed for them than Mme. Eames showed yesterday. Her enunciation was often extremely negligent. Her voice sounded inflexible, and in the upper ranges of it she had difficulty in managing it and in overcoming its metallic quality and molding it to fluent and connected phrasing. In the songs that needed a sustained delivery and perfect legato she was seldom at her best. Dvorak's "Als die olte Mutter" was one of her better achievements. Prof. Parker's brilliant "Love in May" she sang with fire and expressiveness, and had to repeat it, and in Mr. Henschel's gay and voluble "Spring" she gained a certain sprightliness that so pleased her listeners that she sang it again. Tschaikowsky's song "Deception" she sang better than the "Pourquoi," which she does not lay out on broad enough lines, with a sufficiently gradual climax.

Mr. Webber's song is pleasing and gained much applause, which Mme. Eames made him share with herself. She offered a novel number at the close of her programme in a Habañera by Fuentes, which she sang in Spanish—a taking piece. After it a certain portion of Mme. Eames's admirers crowded around the edge of the platform, and there heard her sing an addition to her programme in the shape of Schumann's song, "Wenn ich in den Garten geh."

Have you lost something? Telephone 1000 Bryant—Adv

PRESIDENT SAYS NEGRO MAKES AMERICAN MUSIC

May Furnish the Foundation of the True National School.

HE GREETS NEGRO STUDENTS

Also Says That the Only Really Good Charity Teaches Persons to Help Themselves.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—That the music of the negroes will probably be the basis for the development of an American School of Music was the opinion expressed by President Roosevelt to-day. He was speaking to negro students from the Industrial Institute at Manassas, Va., who were introduced to him by Booker T. Washington and the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Chaplain of the Senate.

The students sang several songs for Mr. Roosevelt and after he had greeted each personally he said:

"The other day a great French literary man who was peculiarly interested in popular songs, in the music developed by the different peoples of the Old World, came here, and he happened to mention incidentally to me that so far as he could see there were but two chances for the development of schools of American music, of American singing, and those would come, one from the colored people and one from the vanishing Indian folk, especially those of the Southwest.

"I want all of you to realize the importance and dignity of your musical work, of the development of music and song among you students. I feel that there is a very strong chance that gradually out of the capacity for melody that your race has we shall develop some school of American music. It is going to come through you originally."

Speaking generally to the students, he said:

"No body of our fellow-citizens can have a greater claim to being received at the White House than a body like this, which stands for the fundamental duty of American citizenship, the duty of self-education.

"There are a great many very excellent charitable people in the country, but some of them tend to forget at times that the only charity that does permanent good is that kind of charity that is not charity at all, that teaches some one how to help himself or herself. The only way in which any section of our citizens, of no matter what color, can be permanently benefited is by teaching them to pull their own weight, to do their own duty, their duty to themselves, their duty to their neighbors, their duty to the State at large.

"I have felt about the schools of which this is a type just, for instance, as I feel about Mr. Washington's school at Tuskegee—that one of the reasons they are so good is that they can serve as an example of which we should try to develop just as many schools of the kind as we can for the white people just as much as for the colored people.

"The white man needs just as much as the colored man to learn that for the average man the education which fits him to do work in life is industrial. Other things shall be added to it, or ought to be added to it, but that must remain as the basis."

DEBUTANTES GIVE A PLAY.

Present Pinero's "The Schoolmistress" and a Dance Pantomime.

The Junior League, an association formed by the season's débutantes, gave at the Berkeley Lyceum yesterday afternoon the first of three entertainments for the benefit of the College and other Settlements. The tickets, at $5 each, had been offered to the families and friends only of the débutantes.

The play presented was Pinero's "The Schoolmistress," arranged by Miss Maude Adams. It was followed by a dance pantomime called "The Doll Shop," the shopkeeper being Harry Markee and the fairy who awakened the sleeping dolls Ethel Cowdin. Miss Lucy Blair was the Japanese doll, the Misses Alice Hitchcock and Beatrice Pratt the Tyrolean dolls, Miss Georgiana Farr the French doll, and the Misses Lorraine Roosevelt and Cornelia Lee the Dutch dolls. Each girl or pair of girls did a national dance. The "dolls" in the background, who also joined in the general dance, were the Misses Sally Dixon, Annie Kountze, Edith Deacon, Emily Coster, Isabel Tilford, Rosalind Fish, Alice Kobbé, Dorothy Kissel, and Frances Hadden; in addition Miss Cowdin did a "valse elegante." There was also an elaborate musical programme.

The children were out in force at the afternoon performance, as well as the débutantes. In the evening the parents and friends of the performers and of the other débutantes attended in goodly numbers. This evening there will be the third and last performance. High praise was given the amateurs for their work yesterday.

POLICEMAN GETS VALENTINE.

It Comes from a Grateful Child Whose Father He Helped.

Two years ago there landed in New York from the American liner St. Louis, John Sallaz, his wife, and five little children. They did not have a cent. The American Consul General at Southampton, learning of a boycott that had been aimed against Sallaz in a small town in Scotland, sent him home at the expense of the Government.

Joseph Mury, the big policeman who for years has been welcoming the newly arrived to the United States at the Barge Office, learned of Sallaz's hard luck, and raised enough money to send the whole family to Chicago with $65 left to give them a new start when they got there.

One of Sallaz's children is a bright-eyed little girl named Anna and she took a great fancy to the policeman. Yesterday Mury got a letter from Melrose, Ill. It said:

Mr. Officer Mury:

My dear friend.—We are sending you a little valentine to-day, just to show we have not forgot Officer Mury and his friends who were all so good to us in New York, somewhat over two years ago. My little sister Dolly, she speaks so broad Scotch still, last night was talking about you. She say 'Oh, do ye mind that bunch of bananas the good policeman bought us and the fine dinners we get and that box of lunch, wasn't it rare?' My father is working. I am working in a store and getting $4 a week.

My four little sisters are in school and Carl (the little Scotch brother) why he is the worst boy in town. Everybody knows him as the Scotchman. Now we have a new sister since we came back here as you will see by the clipping from our paper. We all join in sending good wishes to you and all the good people who were so kind to us in New York.

Sincerely yours,
ANNA SALLAZ.

"It does a fellow good to be kind, don't it?" said Mury after he had finished reading the letter to the ship news reporters.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Henry W. Savage has secured the American rights to Giacoma Puccini's opera, "Mme. Butterfly," which will be one of the features of the English Grand Opera Company's repertoire the coming season.

Hope Booth will return to the stage next month in a new one-act play by Will M. Cressy.

Arthur Prince, the English ventriloquist, sails for England to-day. Mr. Prince has signed a contract with Oscar Hammerstein and will be one of the features at the roof garden this Summer.

Following the custom of a number of years, the members of Joe Weber's company will give Robert E. Stone and Max Weber, attaches of the music hall, a benefit the latter part of this month. The performance will take place at Terrace Garden on Sunday evening, Feb. 25.

Charles Frohman arranged yesterday to continue the engagement of Ethel Barrymore at the Criterion Theatre until March 3. On Tuesday, March 6, Francis Wilson will be seen at the theatre in "The Mountain Climber."

At Daly's Theatre, on Monday, March 5, Daniel Frohman will present Lawrence D'Orsay in Augustus Thomas's comedy, "The Embassy Ball."

SCHWAB MAKES $1,135,750.

Sudden Rise in Tonopah Extension Gives a Big Profit.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 14.—Charles M. Schwab, ex-President of the United States Steel Corporation, is $1,135,750 richer as the result of the advance in Tonopah Extension stock.

When the market opened yesterday morning Tonopah Extension was quoted at $8.55 a share. When it closed this evening it was $11.50 a share. Mr. Schwab owns 350,000 shares of the stock.

Mr. Schwab was one of the first big men in the country to take hold of Tonopah Extension, and part of his holdings were bought as low as 25 cents a share.

Charles M. Schwab and those associated with him in his mining interests at Bullfrog, Nev., have organized the Montgomery-Shoshone Consolidated Mines Company, which will take over and operate all of their properties in the district. The officers are Charles M. Schwab, President; Donald B. Gillies, Vice President, and Oliver Wren, Secretary and Treasurer.

The company is capitalized at 2,500,000 shares par $5. All but $250,000 of the capital stock will be paid out for the stocks of the constituent companies in the following proportions: One share for three and three-quarter shares of the original Montgomery-Shoshone Mines Company; one share for ten shares of Shoshone-Polaris Mining Company, and one share for twenty-four shares of Crystal Bullfrog Mining Company, which includes the Rand claims.

ENGAGED ONLY AN HOUR.

The Impromptu Wedding of H. A. Porter and Miss Zeitler.

Henry A. Porter, the New York manager of the Pittsburg-Bullfrog Mining Company, and Miss Reba Emilia Zeitler, the daughter of Dr. Augustus E. Zeitler of Columbus, N. J., have known each other for about a year. A few weeks ago Mr. Porter, who lives at the Waldorf-Astoria, was a guest at the Zeitler home at Columbus, and when he left there for New York expressed the hope of seeing Miss Zeitler in New York soon.

Porter was sitting in the lobby of the Waldorf Monday evening when Miss Zeitler, unconscious of his presence, passed him. Porter hailed her, and they shook hands.

"How fortunate to have the pleasure of seeing you again," he said. "Dine with me this evening."

The two had dinner at the Waldorf and then started out for a walk. They hadn't gone two blocks before Porter said suddenly:

"Miss Zeitler, let's get married."

"All right," replied Miss Zeitler promptly.

The pair walked back to the Waldorf and unconcernedly asked where they could find a clergyman. They were sent to the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Warren of 48 West Ninety-fourth Street, the hotel chaplain. They drove to his house.

"I met Miss Zeitler about an hour ago, and we decided that we ought to be married," said Porter. "Please perform the ceremony."

Dr. Warren considered the affair unusual, and said so.

"Oh, no," replied the bride, after the ceremony had been performed. "You see everything is done in a hurry nowadays. It is but keeping pace with the fashion in New York."

The bride and bridegroom left here immediately for Philadelphia and the South on a honeymoon trip.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The wedding will take place at 12 to-day in the Church of the Incarnation of Miss Henrietta Constable Weatherbee and Clark Potter Read. The ceremony will be followed by a reception at the Weatherbee residence, 240 Madison Avenue.

***

Miss Gladys Pell will have a dinner given in her honor on Saturday evening by her grandmother, Mrs. Gallatin. The guests will be chiefly débutantes of the season.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Redmond are going South in about three weeks, and will spend some time at Palm Beach. They will open their Tuxedo cottage in April.

***

Mrs. Eben Wright gave a luncheon yesterday for her sister, Miss Gladys Pell, whose marriage to Francis Cunningham Bishop will take place on Feb. 21. The guests included the Misses Cynthia Roche, Laura Swan, Maria Moran, and Miss Leta Pell Wright. Mr. Bishop is to give his bachelor dinner on Saturday evening at Delmonico's, his guests to include his best man and twelve ushers.

***

Mrs. Clark Fisher of Flushing, gave a luncheon yesterday at Delmonico's in honor of Miss C. H. Collis. The floral decorations were typical of all nations, the fruits were also those of all nations, and to each guest was presented a national souvenir of some sort. After the luncheon came a vaudeville performance. Covers were laid for eighteen guests.

***

At the residence of Mrs. William H. Bliss, 6 East Sixty-fifth Street, on Thursday, March 8, at 3 o'clock, Prof. Montecchi will give a lecture in Italian on "Il generale Buonaparte in Lombardia." On Thursday, March 15, at the same hour, he will give a second lecture at the residence of Mrs. Frank Scott Gerrish, 17 East Seventy-sixth Street, on "Napoleone I Re d'Italia." The patronesses include Mrs. Bliss, Mrs. Seymour L. Cromwell, Mrs. Newbold L. R. Edgar, Mrs. J. J. McCook. Miss Anne T. Morgan, and others. Course tickets at $2 may be procured from Prof. Montecchi, 154 East Seventy-eighth Street.

***

"Flora's Holiday," a cycle of old English songs, will be on the musical programme to be presented this afternoon at the concert at Sherry's for the benefit of the Hospital for Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Patients. Mrs. John W. Minturn, the founder of the hospital; Mrs. E. T. Gerry, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. A. S. Hewitt, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, and others are doing their best to make this concert a successful one. Tickets at $3 may be purchased at Sherry's.

HEIM—BEST.

At the home of former Bridge Commissioner George E. Best, 352 West Fifty-sixth Street, last evening his daughter, Miss Hazel Rollins Best, was married to William Heim. The ceremony was performed by the bride's uncle, the Rev. Charles Melvin Allen, an Episcopal clergyman of Bayonne, N. J. Mr. Heim has a printing plant in Madison Square.

Engagement Announced.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Kate Tilden Willis, daughter of the late Col. Benjamin A. Willis, to Arthur Weightman Spencer of Boston. Miss Willis, who is a niece of Mrs. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, will be married to Mr. Spencer on Wednesday next by the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, at 40 East Sixty-first Street, the residence of Mrs. Van Rensselaer.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

$25? 50? 100? 250?

Let us send you instances of families in distress. Annual gifts to A. I. C. P. will enable you to help suffering families every day in the year. $5,000 still needed for February. Mail checks to-day to ROBERT SHAW MINTURN, Treasurer, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

FIFTH AVENUE property is now practically out of the speculative market. All recent offerings have been snapped up almost before they were placed on sale.

¶ There is one exceptional bargain—the only parcel left—on the west side of the Avenue not far from 34th Street, that will pay the purchaser a profit of $25,000 within a year on an investment of $200,000. This is an opportunity that must be seized quickly.

Albert B. Ashforth
Real Estate
4 WEST 33D STREET

VOGUE
VOGUE
Fashion Published Thursdays 10 cts. on newsstands $4.00 a Year. 11 E. 24th St., N. Y.

TROUBLE IN HAMILTON LODGE.

Taylor, Barred by Colored Oddfellows, Waves an Injunction.

There is trouble in Hamilton Lodge No. 710 of Colored Odd Fellows which has already extended as far as the Supreme Court. According to one of the officers it will reach the Appellate Division as soon as the papers can be made out.

The 350 members of the lodge are never sure when they assemble at Odd Fellows' Hall in West Twenty-ninth Street whether they are going to get into the lodge room, or whether the way will be barred by James E. Taylor.

Taylor succeeded in having four of his fellow-members fined $25 each for contempt of court by Justice Blanchard in the Supreme Court yesterday, on the ground that they had disregarded an injunction issued by Justice Fitzgerald restraining them from preventing him from entering the lodge and taking part in the proceedings. They are W. David Brown, Permanent Secretary; Arthur G. Derrick, Acting Noble Grand; Eli Harris, Vice-Acting Noble Grand, and Henry H. Dennis, left supporter of the Noble Grand.

Dennis, who is Steward of the New York Riding Club and was the late Edward S. Stokes's valet for sixteen years, told the lodge's version of the trouble last night.

Taylor, he said, had been fined $16 by the lodge for trying to preside at a meeting. The fine was upheld by the District Lodge. While Taylor was getting his injunction the password was changed, but he got in at a special meeting and waved his injunction. That was obeyed as soon as it was seen, Dennis declares. He says the case will be appealed.

ELEVATOR BOY KILLED.

Was Teaching New Employe at Mt. Sinai Hospital—Porter Injured.

Partly because a new elevator boy became confused Nathan Serber, who was instructing him in his work, was instantly killed, and Hans Delius, a porter, was seriously injured in the Mount Sinai Hospital late yesterday afternoon.

Serber, who was 18 years old and lived at 60 East Ninety-eighth Street, had been running the elevator for two years, and was about to be promoted. Yesterday he was to break in the new boy, Yale Kaplan, 15 years old, of 1,572 Madison Avenue. Kaplan seemed to be learning quickly, and everything went all right until about 6 o'clock. The elevator was down in the basement, when a call was sounded from the third floor. Kaplan started up, but forgot to close the door of the elevator.

Just as the car was leaving the ground Delius, the porter, tried to jump into it. He slipped and fell into the shaft. This frightened Kaplan, who reversed the power, sending the car down on the porter. Delius would have been crushed if Serber, who stood behind Kaplan, had not jumped to the lever and reversed it.

As the car shot up again Serber leaned over the edge to see if Delius had been injured. His head struck a heavy iron bar that projects across the top of the shaft door, and he was killed instantly.

Young Kaplan was arrested, but was paroled later in the custody of Dr. Goldwater, the Superintendent.

CHILD KILLED BY CAVE-IN.

Sidewalk Collapsed and Fifteen Feet of Earth Covered Little Boy.

One child was killed and several others had narrow escapes from death by the caving in yesterday afternoon of a twenty-foot section of sidewalk in front of an excavation at 237 and 239 East 115th Street.

The victim of the accident, five-year-old William Ebert, who lived at 2,239 Second Avenue, was buried under tons of mud, and although valiant efforts were made to rescue him by Policeman Burber of the East 104th Street Station and several workmen, the breath of life had left the little body when it was reached.

The children had been amusing themselves by jumping from the sidewalk down into the excavation. Young Ebert Harry Gleason, 7 years old, also of 2,239 Second Avenue, and several other children were on the sidewalk when suddenly the earth crumbled and the stones slid downward with a rush. All scrambled to safety but Ebert, who was carried down and hidden under a mass of earth. The screams of the children alarmed the entire neighborhood and the street was quickly filled with frantic women who thought their own children had been hurt.

Policeman Burber, who only a few minutes before had warned the children to keep away from the place, after sending a man to call laborers who were at work half a block away, started to dig for the boy with his hands. It was found, however, that he was under fifteen feet of earth. The men worked hard, and in a few moments brought the body to the surface.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The cold weather to-night extends from the slope region eastward to the Appalachian, with temperatures ranging from 10 to 23 below the seasonal average.

Cold weather will extend through the Atlantic States during Thursday, and will continue in the lake region, in the Northwest, and Central West.

Winds along the New England Coast and Middle Atlantic Coast will be high north to northwest, diminishing by Thursday night; South Atlantic Coast brisk, possibly high northwest, diminishing by Thursday night; Gulf Coast fresh north to northeast; Lake Michigan variable, becoming southerly and fresh.

Steamers departing Thursday for European ports will have brisk to high north winds with much colder, clearing weather, to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Delaware—Fair, decidedly colder Thursday, with a cold wave; Friday fair, not so cold, high northwest winds, diminishing Thursday afternoon.

New England—Fair Thursday, followed by clearing, much colder, with a cold wave; high north to northwest winds. Friday fair, not so cold.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	41		4 P. M.	13	52
6 A. M.	7	37	6 P. M.	14	52
9 A. M.	5	39	9 P. M.	14	42
12 M.	8	47	12 P. M.	17	35

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 45; for the corresponding date 1 st year it was 10; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 31.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 37; at 8 P. M. it was 46. Maximum temperature, 53 degrees, at 5:30 P. M.; minimum, 35 degrees, at 10:30 P. M. Humidity, 83 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 85 per cent. at 8 P. M.

THE
GREAT REFUSAL

By the author of
The Silence of Dean Maitland

If you were the heir to millions—and had everything that heart could desire—health, strength, intellect, and a beautiful betrothed—and you considered the wealth ill gained—and thought of the young man in the Bible who refused to give up his wealth to gain the Kingdom of Heaven—and thought of how he "went away grieved" at his own refusal—would you give it all up for a principle? Would you abandon love and fortune for an ideal? Read this great novel by the author of "The Silence of Dean Maitland."

D. Appleton & Company, Publishers, New York

BANK'S $5,000 GONE.

Messengers Started with $18,000—Arrived with Only $13,000.

The police were notified yesterday that $5,000 belonging to the Fourteenth Street Bank, Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, had been lost on Tuesday. Apparently the money was lost while in transit from the East Side branch of the bank to the main building. Two messengers started from the branch, which is at Second Street and Avenue A, with $18,000 in a bag. When the bag got to Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue there was only $13,000 in it.

As soon as President R. Ross Appleton heard of it, he notified the Fidelity and Casualty Company, which bonded the two messengers, and an investigation is proceeding.

The bag in which the money was put had three padlocks. None of them was locked, it is said, when the messengers started out. A deposit slip giving $18,000 as the contents of the bag was with the money.

"TOT" MURPHY DEAD.

Yale Athlete, Brother of Trainer Murphy, Succumbs to Consumption.

SOUTHVILLE, Mass., Feb. 14.—Dr. William H. Murphy, who had a National reputation as "Yale" Murphy, died from consumption at his home here to-day. He was known as "Tot" Murphy. He first gained fame as shortstop for the Yale team, and afterward with the New York National Baseball team. Later he took up coaching, and was at the Leland Stanford University, Yale, Pennsylvania, and Annapolis Naval Academy. He was 35 years old and had been in poor health some time. He was a brother of Trainer "Mike" Murphy.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles Albert Gage.

Charles Albert Gage of this city, who died at Bellevue Hospital Monday night, was born at Methuen, Mass. He was appointed Chief Clerk in the Custom House by President Grant, which position he held until the second Cleveland administration. During the civil war he was the confidential agent of the Government in procuring supplies of forage for the army. In the past five years Mr. Gage had been a clerk in the Appraiser's office. He was 75 years old. During his life he enjoyed the friendship of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, Hannibal Hamlin, and Henry Wilson of Massachusetts. The burial will be at Manchester, N. H.

Josiah Partridge.

Josiah Partridge died yesterday at his home, 179 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. He was born in Templeton, Mass., seventy-eight years ago. At the age of seventeen he went West, where he remained a few years. He returned to New York and began to manufacture chairs. At the time of his death he was the oldest chair manufacturer in this part of the country. His place of business was at 360 Pearl Street, Manhattan, for many years, but was recently moved to New Jersey. He leaves one son, Henry Wallace Partridge. The funeral service will be held at his late residence to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

Charles Nelson Kent.

Charles Nelson Kent died yesterday at his home, Wayside, Merrick, L. I. He was born in Lancaster, N. H., in 1844. He was a Director in the W. D. Wilson Printing Ink Company, the American Saw Company of Trenton, N. J., and the New York Newspaper Union. He was a member of the Union League Club and the New England Society. He leaves a widow, one son, and four daughters. The funeral service will be held to-morrow at 11 o'clock, at the Church of the Transfiguration.

Mrs. Judson Smith.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—Mrs. J. Augusta Smith, wife of the Rev. Judson Smith, Corresponding Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, died suddenly at her home here to-day from heart disease. She was President of the Woman's Board of Missions. Before her marriage she was Miss Bushnell of Hartford, Ohio. She was born in 1843.

Dr. William V. McKenzie.

Dr. William V. McKenzie, President of the Middlesex County Medical Society, died at his home on Graham Avenue, Metuchen, last night after a long illness. Dr. McKenzie was President of the Metuchen Board of Education and a member of the Board of Health. He is survived by a widow and four children.

L. Dean Holden.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 14.—L. Dean Holden, son of L. E. Holden, principal owner of The Cleveland Plain Dealer, died to-night from typhoid fever. Mr. Holden was about 35 years old. He was Vice President of The Plain Dealer Publishing Company.

Hoch, the Cornetist, Dead.

Theodore Hoch, one of the best known cornet players in the East, died Tuesday at his home, 1,055 Halsey Street, Williamsburg, in his 64th year. He was born in Germany, and while he lived in Berlin belonged to the Emperor Franz Guard Grenadier Regiment No. 2. He served in the wars of 1864 and 1870-1871. He came to America in 1876.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. CLARKSON GOUD, an Adventist minister, died at his home in Topsham, Me., yesterday in his 101st year. Mr. Goud's last public address was given on the one hundredth anniversary of his birth. His second wife, whom he married in 1896, survives him.

Col. H. G. TOLER, in his day one of the best known turfmen in the West, died at Wichita, Kan., yesterday. At one time he owned the finest stock farm in the West, where the town of Tolerville, Kan., now stands. There he raised many fast horses, among them John R. Gentry and Sallie Toler.

ALFRED DECKER McCORMICK of 868 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, died on Tuesday in St. Luke's Hospital. He was in his seventy-third year, and was the son of the late Richard C. McCormick. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at 1 o'clock at the Stephen Merritt Chapel, Eighth Avenue and Nineteenth Street. The burial will be in Greenwood.

BOWEN L. DIEFENDORF died yesterday at 178 Summit Avenue, Mount Vernon. He was 39 years old, and had for sixteen years been cashier for his brother, Warren T. Diefendorf, agent for the Mutual Life Insurance Company in Brooklyn. He was a member of the Free Masons and Knights of Pythias, and was a veteran of the Twenty-third Regiment. He leaves a widow and four children.

DINE SIR PURDON CLARKE.

Museum's Director Says the Institution's Future Is Assured.

Sir C. Purdon Clarke was the guest of honor at a dinner given at the Lotos Club last night by Frank R. Lawrence, the club's President. The Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art has been made an honorary member of the club, and last night the dinner gave about thirty of Mr. Lawrence's guests the opportunity to drink his health.

In replying to the introductory words of Mr. Lawrence Sir Purdon spoke of the future of the Museum and said that he was told when he first came to this city that to get money for its extension those who wanted it would have to go to Murphy.

"You won't get it from him," said one of the guests, interrupting the speaker.

"No, but we expect to get all we need from other sources," replied Sir Purdon. "

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Norfolk & Western
4%
EQUIPMENT CERTIFICATES

Brown Brothers & Co.
59 WALL STREET.

A. B. LEACH & CO.,
BANKERS,
Formerly
Farson, Leach & Co.,
35 Nassau Street

140 Dearborn St., CHICAGO

28 State St., BOSTON

421 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA

John Munroe & Co.
30 Pine St., New York.
4 Post Office Sq., Boston.
LETTERS OF CREDIT
in Sterling, Francs and Dollars
For Travel in this and Foreign Countries.
Commercial Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers.
Munroe & Co.,
7 Rue Scribe, Paris.

Investment Bonds

List on Application.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.
BANKERS,
27 AND 29 PINE STREET,
Philadelphia. NEW YORK. Boston.

Henry Clews & Co.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, AND 17 BROAD ST.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for Investment or on Margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Government and other High-Grade bonds bought and sold.

Letters of Credit
Issued available the world over.

BERTRON, STORRS
AND
GRISCOM
BANKERS,
40 Wall Street, Land Title Building,
NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA.
Investment Securities.

Hodenpyl, Walbridge & Co.
BANKERS
7 WALL STREET
Investment Bonds

N. W. HARRIS & CO.
BANKERS
Pine Street, Corner William
Chicago NEW YORK Boston
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
LIST ON APPLICATION.

CARPENTER, BAGGOT & CO.,
17-21 WILLIAM ST., GROUND FLOOR.
Members { N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE, N. Y. COFFEE EXCHANGE.
Stocks and bonds bought for investment or carried on margin. Branch office 350 B'way. Boston Office, 10 Post Office Sq.

Wm. A. Read & Co.
25 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.
BOSTON. CHICAGO. BALTIMORE.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.
BANKERS,
Members New York Stock Exchange. 27 William St., New York.
TAX EXEMPT INVESTMENTS.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. STOCKS.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

W. E. R. Smith & Co.
BONDS
New Jersey Securities a Specialty.
20 Broad St. - New York.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Lower—Call Money Rates 4@5 Per Cent.

Copper Settlement and Union Pacific Dividend Announced—Iron Records.

As a result of the announcement yesterday of the nature of the Amalgamated Copper-Heinze "deal" and of formal action on the Union Pacific dividend rate, this being placed on a 6 per cent. basis by the Directors, the Copper shares and Union Pacific sold "ex" much of the mystery which has for some months been thrown around dealings in the stocks, and the general market exhibited a rather plain disposition to rest after the excitement under which it has so long labored owing to its mystification over the outcome of these two matters. Amalgamated Copper sold off 3¼ points and Anaconda Copper 7½ points, while on the curb market United Copper dropped some 5 points, and these sharp reactions seemed to be provoked quite as much by a rather general confusion as to the exact advantages accruing to either interest by the copper settlement as to selling on the theory that the good news was out. It is plain, of course, that the termination of long-standing and costly litigation must be advantageous to both the Amalgamated and Heinze groups, but in the absence of any definite statement as to the amount of money paid on behalf of the Amalgamated people for the properties in dispute, it would be hazardous to venture an opinion of the exact value of the settlement to either party. In the meantime, Wall Street is inclined to accept the stock market's appraisal of the situation as reflected in yesterday's movements in the stocks concerned, at least until something much more definite comes to light from official sources. In speculative circles, hopes, rather than any belief, had been entertained that the Union Pacific dividend might be more largely increased than fell out, and, however ill-founded these hopes may have been, the disappointment was plainly reflected in the action of Union Pacific stock, which closed two points under the price touched by it just before the announcement of the Directors' action and at a loss of 1 point for the day. From the point of view of the investor there is less to complain of, for, considering the exceptionally prosperous condition of the road, a full meed of praise must be accorded to the Directors for the conservatism of their step, which was undoubtedly dictated in part by their clear vision of the Western railroad situation.

In addition to these matters, Wall Street was called upon yesterday to digest some rather unpleasant news from the money market. Supplementing the $750,000 engaged on Tuesday for shipment to Argentina, further engagements of $1,000,000, making a total thus far of $1,750,000, were announced yesterday. Advices from London indicated the possibility of a movement of gold to Japan from the proceeds of her loans here, a recent transfer of $2,000,000 to San Francisco representing, perhaps, an installment of this movement. The banks again lost heavily to the Sub-Treasury, the total drain since Friday last running to $3,587,000, exclusive of the funds engaged for shipment to Argentina. Rates for time money hardened further, loans for the ninety-day period being made at 5¼ per cent., while call money touched 5 per cent. for the first time in two weeks. In consequence of the firmer trend of the money market, demand sterling rates fell 30 points, and finance bills were in good supply. Publication of the figures of pig iron production in January discloses the fact that in that month a new high record was touched, the total output of iron reaching 2,068,893 tons, an increase of 15,719 tons over the October production, the previous record month. At the opening of the present month, production was at a higher rate than in January, the weekly capacity being nearly 20,000 tons greater, so that the country's pig iron production is now at the rate of 25,000,000 tons a year. Figures of the supplies on hand are now no longer made public, and this is to be regretted in view of recent reports of a lull in the trade.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Tobacco Co. common stock.
Butterick Co.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
National Biscuit Co. preferred stock.
North American Co.
People's Gas Light and Coke Co. of Chicago.
Père Marquette Railroad.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Graphophone Co. on preferred.
American Radiator Co. on preferred.
Boston Elevated Railroad.
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad on common and preferred.
Cambria Steel Co.
Du Pont International Powder Co.
International Smokeless Powder Co.
Jefferson and Clearfield Coal and Iron Co. on preferred.
New England Telephone and Telegraph Co.
Niles-Bement-Pond Co. on preferred.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway on common.
Pratt & Whitney Co. on preferred.
Procter & Gamble Co. on common.
Pullman Co.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad.
Twin City Railroad on common.
Vandalia Railroad.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Fourteenth Street Store.
General Chemical Co.
Long Island Electric Cos.
Mackay Cos.
Simpson-Crawford Co.
United Lead Co.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Mileage	591	591	556
1st week Feb.	$94,457	$86,605	$70,691
July 1-Feb. 7.	$3,644,593	$3,375,193	$3,252,377

CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—

Mileage	102	102	102
1st week Feb.	30,504	28,202	27,637
July 1-Feb. 7.	1,036,875	934,754	983,276

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—

Mileage	180	180	180
1st week Feb.	11,187	8,468	7,058
From July 1..	353,004	295,452	283,058

TEXAS CENTRAL—

Mileage	227	227	227
1st week Feb.	12,481	6,056	14,600
July 1-Feb. 7.	615,542	552,569	525,156

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—

Mileage	451	451	451
1st week Feb.	73,474	58,192	57,349
From July 1..	2,557,649	2,354,933	1,961,244

COLORADO MIDLAND for December—

	1905.	1904.	Increase.
Gross	181,030	171,919	10,111
Exp., taxes..	126,943	149,756	*20,813
Net	62,087	22,163	39,924
6 mos. gross..	1,108,976	1,065,133	43,843
Exp., taxes..	804,479	884,495	*60,016
Six mos. net.	304,497	200,638	103,859

*Decrease.

MILWAUKEE ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND LIGHT COMPANY for January—

	1906.	1905.	Increase.
Gross	276,021	254,352	21,669
Exp., taxes and deprec...	183,780	170,924	12,856
Net	92,241	83,428	8,813
Other income.	2,130	2,106	24
Total income.	94,371	85,534	8,837
Charges	40,053	33,654	6,399
Surplus	54,318	51,880	2,438

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Gross	10,364,613	9,245,826	8,628,500
Expenses ...	9,231,018	8,054,160	7,029,087
Net	1,133,595	1,191,666	1,599,413
Other income.	1,738,663	1,138,969	1,076,870
Total income.	2,892,258	2,322,635	2,676,283
Charges	1,850,000	1,650,000	1,622,926
Surplus	1,042,258	672,635	1,053,358

Twelve months, (Jan. 1 to Dec. 31):

Gross	38,000,809	35,161,052	34,768,080
Expenses	31,331,509	27,184,280	26,750,995
Net	7,269,300	7,976,772	8,017,085
Other income.	3,518,073	2,570,969	2,396,870
Total income.	10,787,363	10,547,741	10,353,953
Charges	6,329,800	6,072,000	5,882,125
Surplus	4,457,563	4,475,741	4,471,830

TO THE HOLDERS OF

SPRING VALLEY WATER WORKS COMPANY

San Francisco, Cal.

First Mortgage 6% Bonds, maturing September 1, 1906
Second Mortgage 4% Bonds, called for payment September 1, 1906
Third Mortgage 4% Bonds, maturing September 1, 1906

On behalf of the syndicate which has purchased from the Spring Valley Water Company of San Francisco (successor to the Spring Valley Water Works Company) $14,500,000 of its General Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds, due December 1, 1923, which bonds are to become a first mortgage on repayment of the above bonds on and after September 1, 1906, we hereby offer said bonds to holders of maturing bonds, on the following terms:

The old 6% Bonds will be taken at par and accrued interest to September 1, 1906, against new bonds at 98 and accrued interest to September 1, 1906.

The old 4% Bonds will be taken at par and accrued interest in exchange for new bonds at 98 and accrued interest.

The General Mortgage (First Mortgage after September 1, 1906) 4% Bonds are dated December 1, 1903, due December 1, 1923, interest payable June and December in San Francisco, New York or Frankfort-on-the-Main (at 4.20 marks to the dollar).

UNION TRUST COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO, Trustee.

Total authorized issue	$28,000,000
Issued and outstanding	$3,000,000
Reserved to take up First, Second and Third Mortgage Bonds on September 1, 1906, as above	$13,975,000
Reserved for betterments and improvements, under the restrictions of the Mortgage	$11,025,000
	$28,000,000

Holders of the First Mortgage, Second Mortgage and Third Mortgage Bonds desiring to exchange for new bonds on the above basis can do so by presenting their bonds at our office on or before **March 15, 1906,** where they will receive temporary receipts exchangeable for new bonds as soon as the latter are received from San Francisco.

Further information in regard to the bonds furnished on application. Copies of the mortgage and of legal opinion as to validity and priority are on file at our office.

J. & W. Seligman & Co.
Mills Building, New York.

February 15, 1906.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 4@5 per cent., closing at 4½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 4¼ per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for all periods from sixty days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $469,441,178; balances, $19,641,619. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $956,279.

Sterling exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.8335 for sixty days, $4.8660 for demand, and $4.8725 for cables. Commercial bills were quoted at $4.82¾@$4.83¾.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¼; reichmarks, 94 7-16 and 94 15-16@95; guilders, 39⅞ and 40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—12½c discount. Chicago—35c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7c; telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—15@25c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Money was in good demand in the market to-day. Discounts steadied on the prospect of the early receipt of gold from India and elsewhere.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were steadily firm, and a moderate amount of business was transacted, operators taking a more hopeful view of the Algeciras reports. Consols were in better investment demand.

Americans opened dull, rallied to slightly above parity, became inactive, fluctuated, relapsed during the last hour, and closed easy.

Foreigners as a rule were cheerful. Internationals were upheld. Japanese drooped and then rallied on Tokio reports regarding loans. Peruvians were firm. Argentine rails were in demand on excellent traffic returns.

Kaffirs were firm, being helped by the reported appointment of the Royal Commission, which is to inquire into Transvaal affairs.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103.

Bar silver steady at 30 9-16d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 20.87; Lisbon, 4.50.

Bullion amounting to £110,000 was taken into the Bank of England to-day, and £6,000 was withdrawn for shipment to South America.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Chge.
Consols, money	90 11-16	..	..	+3-16
Consols, account	90⅝	..	..	+3-16
Anaconda	15⅛	20¼	29¼	— ½
Atchison	94⅝	92½	92	+ ⅞
Can. Pacific	178⅝	174⅛	174¼	— ⅛
St. Paul	180	184	184	....
Erie	47⅝	40½	40¼	+ ⅜
Erie 1st pf.	81	78⅝	78½	+ ⅜
Illinois Central	131	176½	177¾	— 1½
Louis. & Nash.	153¼	149⅝	149¼	— ¼
N. Y. Central	156	152¼	152	+ ¼
Pennsylvania	72½	141	141⅛	— ⅛
Reading	72¾	141½	141	— ½
Southern Pacific	69½	67⅝	67⅞	— ⅛
Union Pacific	159⅛	155⅞	155¼	— ⅛
U. S. Steel	45¼	44⅛	44	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	111⅞	108⅞	109⅛	— ¾

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm and had an upward tendency.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 84.35 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 495.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 45c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 18c for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was quiet.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Camp Bird	1 8 0	Esperanza	4 11 3
Tomboy	1 7 3	Dolores	2 0 0
El Oro	1 7 6	Stratt. Indep.	0 7 9

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve shows:

Available cash balance	$145,706,876
Gold coin and bullion	76,607,211
Gold certificates	41,296,700
Silver coin and bullion	16,377,237
Silver certificates	3,879,005
United States notes	10,128,118
Treasury notes of 1890	31,027
National bank notes	14,698,816
Total receipts this month	23,886,491
Total receipts this year	371,305,386
Total expenditures this month	23,429,000
Total expenditures this year	374,451,571

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUND TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$542,725,869
Silver dollars	465,509,000
Silver dollars of 1893	9,013,000
Total	$1,016,247,869
General fund	172,960,353
Deposits in National banks	65,537,925
In Philippine Treasury	4,7[illegible]
Awaiting reimbursement	[illegible]
Current liabilities	97,496,7[illegible]

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

January Pig Iron Production Broke All Records, Iron Age Says.

The production of pig iron during the month of January exceeded all previous records, amounting, according to the figures compiled by The Iron Age, to 2,068,893 gross tons, exclusive of charcoal pig iron. This is an increase of 23,175 tons over the previous high record established in October, 1905.

The productive capacity of the blast furnaces in operation on Feb. 1 was at a still greater rate than in January. The Iron Age's figures show that the weekly capacity at the opening of the present month was 482,746 tons, compared with 463,673 tons on Jan. 1. The production on Feb. 1 was at the rate of more than 25,000,000 tons a year compared with last year's output of about 23,000,000 tons. A monthly average production equal to the actual output in January would result in a total production this year of 24,816,000 tons.

Discussing the continued activity in steel and iron, The Iron Age says in its issue of to-day:

The United States Steel Corporation for the past seven weeks has had eighty-eight out of eighty-nine furnaces in blast, and now has eighty-seven active, since the blowing out of one South Chicago furnace. Every furnace affiliated with the Bessemer Pig Iron Association is now going.

The condition of the iron market, in brief, is one of steadiness and strength, without the recurrence of record buying which characterized so many weeks in the second half of 1905. Though new buying is smaller than in such weeks, some mills are still booking more material than they are delivering. Premiums for early delivery are less than they were, and in some cases have disappeared.

In respect to tin plates, sheets, wire products, and pipe the situation is unusual. At this time of year the plants of the Steel Corporation in these lines ordinarily accumulate stock against the Spring demand. This year accumulation has been impossible. Of the corporation's sheet mills, 100 per cent. were in operation last week, and of tin plate mills 90 per cent., steel not being available at all.

Foreign steel markets show increasing strength, and recently for the first time prices in finished lines abroad have risen to a parity with those on this side, in some cases being higher.

Structural business, both current and prospective, is far beyond precedent or expectation. In the territory immediately tributary to Pittsburg 100,000 tons of steel will be required for work now being figured on. Plans have come forward fully a month earlier than usual. In New York City the bulk of the 200,000 tons under negotiation is expected to be placed by early Spring.

Railroads continue to place supplementary orders, though original contracts were thought to cover this year's needs. Among such buying contracts the past week are 5,300 tons for the Boston and Maine, 12,500 for the Pennsylvania, and 5,000 tons for the Chesapeake and Ohio. Trolley lines bought 15,000 tons in the past week. In export rails is mentioned a good-sized order for Panama.

The approach of the annual labor conferences between lake shippers and the various unions projects the possibility of a tie-up into the ore situation. Apart from the uncertainty in this direction, Lake Superior ore shipments promise to open unusually early, as they will need to if the record tonnage talked of is moved in 1906.

COPPER MARKET REPORTS.

Copper prices were unchanged both here and in London yesterday. The London market at the close was reported quiet, with total sales for the day amounting to 300 tons each in spot and futures. Closing quotations on the Metal Exchange for copper and other metals yesterday compared as follows with those of the previous day:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lake	17.75	18.00	17.75	18.00
Electrolytic	17.62½	17.87½	17.62½	17.87½
Castings	17.50	17.62½	17.50	17.62½
Lead	5.65	5.75	5.65	5.75
Spelter	6.05	6.10	6.05	6.10
Tin	36.37½	36.75	36.37½	36.75

STILL ANOTHER BOND ISSUE.

Mexican Central Flotation Will Probably Be Announced To-day.

The Mexican Central Railroad has arranged with local bankers for a large issue of bonds, announcement of which will probably be made to-day. The bankers interested in the flotation said last night that the terms of the issue and its purpose could not be definitely stated, at least until to-day.

The Mexican Central has for some time past been considering extensive financial plans, and it is believed that the present arrangement is intended to solidify the financial position of the company. Announcement is expected to-day also in regard to the details of the Louisville and Nashville bond issue, the purpose to issue which has already been published.

Listed on the Exchange.

The following securities were admitted to listing yesterday on the Stock Exchange:

The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company—$79,000 additional first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. coupon bonds of 1949.

The Reading Company—$2,086,000 additional Reading Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company general mortgage 4 per cent. coupon bonds of 1997.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company—$200,000 additional refunding mortgage 5 per cent. coupon bonds of 1947.

The North American Company—$73,700 additional capital stock, with power to add $226,200 more before July 1 to the amount on the list.

The Western Union Telegraph Company—$111,000 additional collateral trust 5 per cent. currency coupon bonds of 1938.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company—$6[illegible],000 additional general mortgage 5 per cent. coupon bonds of 1951.

To the Holders of Stock of

Interborough Rapid Transit Company (Voting Trust Certificates),
Metropolitan Street Railway Company,
Metropolitan Securities Company:

The Interborough-Metropolitan Company has been organized under the laws of the State of New York, and is to authorize the following issues of securities:

$55,000,000 Five Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock,
$100,000,000 Common Stock,
$70,000,000 Four and a Half Per Cent. Collateral Trust Gold Bonds.

The **Preferred Stock** is to be entitled to preferential dividends from April 1, 1906, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October, and is to be preferred also as to capital. The certificate of incorporation of the Company provides that the preferred stock shall have no voting power except as in said certificate provided and in case of default in the payment of dividends thereon and so long as such default shall continue, but that the preferred stock cannot be increased without the consent of the holders of two-thirds in amount of the preferred stock at the time outstanding, and that no stock having prior rights can be created.

All the **Common Stock** will, on its issue, be deposited under a voting trust agreement for a term of years subject to termination in the discretion of the Voting Trustees, under which Messrs. August Belmont, Walter G. Oakman, Thomas F. Ryan, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Peter A. B. Widener are to be the Voting Trustees.

The **Collateral Trust Bonds** are to be secured, under a trust agreement with Windsor Trust Company as Trustee, by the pledge and deposit of all shares of the capital stock of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company (or voting trust certificates therefor) which may be acquired by the Company, and are to be issued only against such deposit and pledge at the rate of $1,000 in bonds for each five shares of stock deposited and pledged. They are to mature April 1, 1956, to bear interest at the rate of four and one-half per cent. per annum from April 1, 1906, payable semi-annually on the first days of April and October, both principal and interest to be payable in the City of New York, in gold coin of the United States, of or equal to the present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction for any tax which the Company may be required to pay thereon or retain therefrom under any present or future law of the United States, or any state, county or municipality therein. They are to be coupon bonds for $1,000 each, with the privilege of registration as to principal, and also registered bonds; the coupon bonds and registered bonds may be made interchangeable under regulations to be prescribed by the trust agreement.

The undersigned Committee has been formed to effect, on behalf of holders of stock of the above-named companies depositing their stock as hereinafter provided, the sale of their stock for securities of the Interbrough-Metropolitan Company; and has entered into an agreement, dated January 26, 1906, with August Belmont & Co., a counterpart of which is lodged with Morton Trust Company, the depositary hereinafter named. By the agreement (which contemplates the issue by the Interborough-Metropolitan Company of its entire capital stock, except amounts at the rates stated below in respect of stock of the above-mentioned companies not acquired by it) August Belmont & Co. will receive $8,700,000 common stock, the residue of the issued common stock of the Company not deliverable to depositors thereunder, and have undertaken to pay into the treasury of the Company $2,250,000 in cash and also to pay all expenses in connection with the organization of the Company and the contemplated acquisition by it of shares of the stock of the above-named companies, including all incorporation fees, transfer taxes, Trust Company charges, and compensation to the Committee and to counsel. August Belmont & Co. are also to subscribe for $3,000,000 of the preferred stock of the Company and pay therefor par in cash.

Holders of stock of the above-named companies may, subject to the conditions hereof, and of said agreement, sell their stock for securities of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company upon the following terms:

For each share of stock of **Interborough Rapid Transit Company** (Voting Trust Certificates),
Collateral Trust Bonds $200
Common Stock (Trust Certificates) $99

For each share of stock of **Metropolitan Street Railway Company,**
Preferred Stock $100
Common Stock (Trust Certificates) $55

For each share of stock of **Metropolitan Securities Company** (with $75 per share paid),
Common Stock (Trust Certificates) $93.50

Scrip will be issued for fractional amounts of bonds and preferred stock and common stock (trust certificates) but such scrip will not carry interest or dividends.

Holders of stock of said companies, who desire to sell their stock on these terms, must, on or before **March 1, 1906,** or such later date as the Committee may in its discretion from time to time fix, deposit their certificates of stock with proper instruments of transfer in blank duly executed, with **Morton Trust Company, 38 Nassau Street, New York,** under said agreement, to which, by such deposit, their rights become subject and by which they become bound. **Certificates for stock of Metropolitan Securities Company must show payment of the third instalment of $25 per share thereon.**

For all stock deposited, Morton Trust Company will deliver proper deposit receipts, entitling the holder to the delivery of securities as above stated, if the sale shall be carried into effect, or otherwise to the return of stock of the character and to the amount represented by such receipt.

If the deposited certificates are transferred of record on or prior to April 16, 1906, any dividend payable on or prior to said April 16, 1906, in respect of the certificates so transferred or for payment of which the transfer books may be closed on or prior to that date, will be payable to the holders of the deposit receipts representing the deposited certificates in respect of which such dividend may be collected.

Dated, New York, January 26, 1906.

EDWARD J. BERWIND, Chairman,
JOHN D. CRIMMINS,
ANDREW FREEDMAN,
THOMAS P. FOWLER,
GARDINER M. LANE,
CORNELIUS VANDERBILT,
Committee.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company.

New York, February 13, 1906.

To the Stockholders of the TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD COMPANY:

The authorized capital stock of this company has been increased to $30,000,000 pursuant to resolutions adopted at the meeting of the stockholders on January 31st, 1906. The amount of stock issued and outstanding is $22,781,360. The purposes of the increase were shown in the letter accompanying notice of said meeting.

Stockholders of record on March 1, 1906, are hereby given the privilege, to expire at three o'clock P. M. on April 16, 1906, of subscribing for new stock equal at par to fifteen per cent. of the par of stock held by them, respectively, at the price of $100 per share, payable as follows: 25% on subscription; 25% on July 16, 1906; 25% on October 16, 1906, and 25% on February 1, 1907.

The stock transfer books of this company will be closed at the close of business on the 28th day of February, 1906, to remain closed until the 5th day of March, 1906.

Stockholders may exercise the rights attaching to all or any of their shares and may assign the rights attaching to all or any thereof.

Subscriptions and assignments must be made upon forms provided by the company and must be delivered at its office, No. 5 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, before three o'clock P. M. on April 16, 1906.

Subscription certificates will be issued upon payment of the first installment of the subscription price. They will provide for payment to subscribers or assigns of interest to February 1, 1907, upon partial payments at the rate per annum of dividends declared upon common stock for the same time.

Stock certificates will be delivered on February 1, 1907, upon final payment and surrender of subscription certificates at the said office of the company; provided, however, that for fractional shares of stock there will be delivered only scrip exchangeable for stock certificates when presented together with like scrip aggregating $100 or a multiple thereof.

Subscriptions must be accompanied by check or draft for the first installment of the subscription price. All payments must be made by check or draft on New York.

Forms for subscriptions and assignments may be had at said office of the company.

By order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
DON H. BACON, President.

COLORADO MINING SHARES.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 14.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	10¾	11	Keystone	2	2¼
American	2	2¼	Lexington	4	4½
Anchor	1⅝	1¾	Little Puck.	2½	2⅝
Anaconda	12	12¼	M'n Anchor	3⅞	4
Banner	3⅝	3¾	Mollie Gib.	6½	7
C. K. & N.	8½	10	Nevin	4½	5¼
C. C. Con.	6⅞	7	New Haven	2¾	3
Dante	6¾	6⅞	Old Gold	6¾	6¾
Dr. Jackpot.	7	7½	Pilgrim	2⅝	2⅞
Elkton	46	46½	Pharmacist.	4⅞	5¼
El Paso	86	89	Portland	180	185
Findley	87	88	Rose Maud.	3⅞	4
Gold Bond.	2½	2¾	Rose Nicol.	4¼	4½
Gold Coin.	2	5	Sample	7½	8
Gold Dollar.	8	8¼	United Gold	12¾	13½
Gold. Cycle.	75	80	Vindicator.	96	98
Sovereign	9	9¼	Work	7½	8
Isabella	27½	27½	Independ.	19	20
Jackpot	6	6½	Teutonic	3¾	4½
J. Johnson.	10	14			

Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - $9,500,000

TRUST AND BANKING DEPARTMENT, 59 LIBERTY ST. } MANHATTAN
TITLE DEPARTMENT ..... 37 LIBERTY ST. }
BROOKLYN OFFICES, 188 MONTAGUE STREET.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS subject to check or on certificate, allowing interest thereon.
LENDS ON APPROVED STOCKS, Corporation Bonds and on Mortgages as Collateral.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee or Receiver, Transfer Agent or Registrar of Stocks of Corporations. Takes charge of Personal Securities.

OFFICERS:
EDWIN W. COGGESHALL, President and General Manager.

DAVID B. OGDEN, JOHN T. LOCKMAN, LOUIS V. BRIGHT, HENRY MORGENTHAU, } Vice-Presidents.
THORWALD STALLKNECHT, Treasurer.
HERBERT E. JACKSON, Comptroller.
WALTER N. VAIL, Secretary.
LEWIS H. LOSEE, Asst. Genl. Manager.
ARCHIBALD FORBES, Asst. Treasurer.
GEORGE A. FLEURY, FREDERICK D. REED, } Asst. Secretaries.

New Jersey Junction Railroad Company.

January 24th, 1906.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and Mr. Harris C. Fahnestock, as Trustees named in the Mortgage or Deed of Trust, dated the 30th day of June, 1886, and received in the office of the Register of the County of Hudson, New Jersey, on the 25th day of August, 1886, and recorded in Book 188 of Mortgages for said County on Page 289, given by the New Jersey Junction Railroad Company to J. Pierpont Morgan and Harris C. Fahnestock, Trustees, having resigned as such Trustees, and having given due notice of such resignation, such resignation has been accepted this day; and that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New Jersey Junction Railroad Company, held this day, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York has been appointed Trustee of said Mortgage or Deed of Trust dated the 30th day of June, 1886, as successor of the said J. Pierpont Morgan and Harris C. Fahnestock, and to fill the vacancy caused by said resignation.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

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has the largest circulation of any
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PROPOSALS.

BELLEVUE AND ALLIED HOSPITALS, Department of New York City, Twenty-sixth Street and First Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

Sealed bids or estimates will be received by the President of the Board of Trustees at the above office until 3 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1906, FOR MEATS, AND FOR HOISTING, WEIGHING, TRIMMING AND CARTING OF ABOUT 7,000 TONS OF COAL FROM PIER FOOT OF EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, SOUTH SIDE, TO BIN AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 500 FEET, AND ALSO FURNISHING A GUY HOLDER.

For full particulars see City Record.

JOHN W. BRANNAN,
President, Board of Trustees, Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.

Feb. 6, 1906.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

Sealed bids or estimates for duplicate parts for Municipal ferryboats, (946,) and for granite stone, (975,) will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier "A," Battery Place, until 2 o'clock P. M., February 23d, 1906. For particulars see City Record.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

Feb. 5, 1906.

Sealed bids or estimates for Anthracite Coal (972) will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier "A," Battery Place, until 2 o'clock P. M. February 19th, 1906.

For particulars see City Record.

Mississippi River Bridge Company

Owners of bonds of the above company are hereby notified that The United States Trust Company of New York, Trustee, has designated by lot bonds numbered 33, 44, 72, 77, 90, 154, 174, 179, 284, 239, 276, 366, 411, 511, 566, 580, 598, and 636, to be redeemed as required by the mortgage on account of Sinking Fund payment due April 2, 1906, said bonds to be redeemed on that date at the office of The Chicago & Alton Railway Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Interest on the bonds designated above will cease April 1, 1906.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

UNIVERSITY CLUB
SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that University Club Second Mortgage Bonds aggregating $30,000, and of the following numbers, have been drawn for payment under the terms of the mortgage, viz.: Bonds of $1,000 each: Nos. 2, 19, 20, 39, 74, 78, 91, 92, 119, 122, 125, 127, 133, 136, 150, 153, 157, 158, 159, 160, 170, 171, 179, 182, 191; Bonds of $500 each: Nos

Thomas L. Manson & Co.,

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TEL. 1887-90 CORTLANDT.

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Bankers
MEMBERS OF
New York Stock Exchange
Baltimore Stock Exchange
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Telephone 6094 Broad.

Corn Products and Subsidiary Issues. New York & Jersey (Tunnel) Bonds and Stock. Hud-on Co. Stock. Interborough (Subway) Stock. Cin., Ham. & Dayton & Pere Marquette Issues.
J.G.ZACHRY & CO
Telephone 3454 John **BONDS.** 46 Wall St. New York
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California Safe Deposit and Trust Company
SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA
OFFICERS:
DAVID F. WALKER.....President
J. DALZELL BROWN...V. Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
W. J. BARTNETT.....Vice President

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDNG.
Captial, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,500,000
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

The Security Audit Company
128 Broadway, of New York, New York.
AUDITS INVESTIGATIONS APPRAISALS.

U. P. DIVIDEND INCREASE.

Stock Now on 6 Per Cent. Basis—Surplus Would Warrant More.

The Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad declared yesterday on the common stock a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., increasing the annual rate from 5 per cent. to 6 per cent. This action had been anticipated in Wall Street for a long time. After the meeting of the Directors it was said at the Union Pacific offices that nothing was done beyond the declaration of this semi-annual dividend, no consideration having been given to the question of a special dividend of any kind on the company's common stock.

There have been many rumors of late that the Union Pacific Directors intended at this time to declare an extra dividend representing a portion of the profits made by the Union Pacific through its investment in Northern Pacific. This investment resulted in very large profits to the Union Pacific, which added greatly to the company's free surplus, but to what purposes these funds will be put has, it is said, not been decided by the Directors up to the present time.

The increase in the Union Pacific dividend announced yesterday is the second that has been made within a year. On the occasion of the last semi-annual dividend the Directors increased the rate from 4 per cent. a year to 5 per cent., and now this has been raised to 6 per cent. Even at the present rate, however, the company is distributing only about one-half of its net profits from operation, as shown by the last annual report of the company. Dividends on Union Pacific common stock were begun in 1900, during which year the company paid one dividend of 1½ per cent. and another dividend of 2 per cent. From the close of 1899 to April, 1905, the dividends were paid regularly at the rate of 4 per cent. a year. The dividend paid last October amounted to 2½ per cent. The present dividend is payable April 2. The books of the company for the present dividend will close Feb. 23 and reopen March 23.

The regular dividend of 2 per cent. was declared yesterday on the company's preferred stock. This dividend is payable along with the common stock dividend on April 2.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Allis-Chalmers	24	24	24	24
$2,610	Amal. Copper	116½	116⅝	113⅝	115⅝
2,940	Am. Car & Fy.	45⅞	46⅜	45	45
20	Am. Ice Sec.	45½	46½	45½	46⅜
1,710	Am. Locom.	74¾	75¾	74¼	74¾
7,870	Am. Smelting	164¼	166½	163⅜	164⅝
320	Am. Sugar	146¾	147¼	145½	146½
20	Am. Woolen	45½	45½	45½	45½
300	A. T. & S. F.	92	92⅝	91½	91½
100	Balt. & Ohio	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
2,750	Brook. Rap. T.	86⅝	86⅝	84⅞	84⅞
40	Can. Pacific	173¾	173¾	173¾	173¾
50	Cent. Leather	45⅝	45⅝	45½	45½
10	Ches. & Ohio	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
80	Chi. Gt. West.	21⅝	21⅞	21¾	21¾
1,120	C. M. & St. P.	183⅝	184¼	183¼	183¼
7,270	Col. Fuel & I.	72	72⅝	70½	70½
10	Dist. Securities	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼
3,300	Erie	46	46⅜	45	45
10	Ill. Central	177	177	177	177
170	Louis. & Nash.	150	151⅝	150	150½
20	Met. Street	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝
10	Mex. Central	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝
20	Mo., K. & T.	36½	36⅝	36½	36⅞
410	Mo. Pacific	101⅛	101⅝	100½	101⅜
240	Nat. Lead	88¼	88¾	88¼	88⅝
1,460	N. Y. Central	151⅜	153⅛	150⅜	150⅞
10	N. Y., O. & W.	52⅞	52⅝	52⅜	52⅞
60	Pacific Mail	49¼	49¾	49¼	49¾
1,740	Pennsylvania	140⅝	141⅛	140⅝	140⅝
60	People's Gas	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜
210	Pr. Steel Car.	62⅜	63⅛	61⅝	61⅝
18,040	Reading	141⅝	142⅝	140	140¼
50	Rep. Steel	24⅝	24⅝	24¼	24¼
310	Rock Island	26⅞	26⅞	26¼	26¼
1,930	Southern Pac.	67⅞	67⅞	67⅝	67⅝
5,000	Southern Ry.	40¼	40⅝	40	40⅛
24,080	Union Pacific	154⅜	156⅜	154¼	154¼
8,150	U. S. Steel	43⅞	44⅛	43⅜	43⅝
2,930	U. S. Steel pf.	108½	109⅝	108½	108⅝
180	Wabash	23¾	23⅞	23½	23¾
80	Wabash pf.	40¾	40⅞	40⅜	40⅞

135,906

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

If stocks could be wished up, why, what a bull market we should have!

***

Everybody who wishes the market to go up is persuaded that everybody else is bearish and short of stocks. He argues that if everybody is bearish the market cannot go down. The assertion one so often hears to the effect that everybody is going one way in the market is never meant to be taken literally. The idea to be conveyed is that the prevailing opinion is unduly biased. It is perhaps true that a majority of active traders favor the bear side of the market, at least for scalping purposes, but it is by no means true that the Street is all bearish. Too many people have stocks. The general interest lies clearly in the direction of higher prices. It may be said, however, that enthusiasm for the bull side has waned. The average bull is more hopeful than confident. Inspiration has suddenly gone out of the market, and those whose opinions are in request prefer as a rule to take a highly conservative view of the immediate future. Brokers are preaching conservatism. Commission business has tapered down to small proportions. The uncertainty with which the outlook is generally regarded leads to dribbling liquidation of long stocks. This selling is of no great day-to-day consequence, but several weeks of it may fill a dull market so full of stocks that a timely bear attack will produce unexpected results.

***

Dullness on a high level of prices is likely to be of much briefer duration than that which comes at the culmination of a long decline.

***

At last Mr. Harriman is to have a railroad which he may run entirely to suit himself. He proposes to build a private line from the nearest station on the Erie to his country place.

***

A bull element in "coppers" was keenly disappointed yesterday in the effect produced by the announcement of the long-awaited settlement. The initial effect on Tuesday afternoon was discouraging, but the flattening out of "coppers" yesterday was apparently the result of a fairly mature consideration of the settlement, so far as its terms are known. Amalgamated Copper declined 3¼ points, Anaconda 8 points, and other stocks of the copper group suffered proportionately, here and in Boston. It will be said, of course, that the deal is not all out; that there is ultimately to be a magnificent merger of everything on Butte Hill, but this is purely a matter of speculation. Wall Street desires to know what the Amalgamated Copper Company's stockholders are going to get out of the settlement. The disputed claims are to be turned over to a new corporation. The United Copper Company preserves its entity. Nobody supposes that Mr. Heinze, at the age of 36, is going to retire upon his laurels. He is likely to remain a factor in the copper situation. He tells his followers that United Copper stock will sell over par on what the company has left, and they believe him.

***

"Mr. Heinze," says Matt Looram, "has surrendered his dark lantern and kept his jimmy."

***

Charles Hayden of the Boston house of Hayden, Stone & Co. said yesterday: "I believe the settlement of the copper deal is the culmination of the boom in coppers, and I strongly believe in selling the general list of coppers. Very few specialties may be put up, but with these few exceptions the rest have had the cream of the present advance." This pointed expression of opinion is well worth quoting. Hayden, Stone & Co. have held steadfastly to a position on the bull side of "coppers" since the beginning of the boom in 1905. It is a firm that speaks with some authority on the subject.

***

The copper situation is still something of a riddle. It would be very interesting to know what interests are standing under Amalgamated Copper stock. The shrewdest traders are hopelessly mixed in their views concerning it. For a number of weeks there has been persistent selling which brokers would unhesitatingly attribute to original sources. It has been offset by enormous and very confident buying, as to the character of which there is endless dispute. It is pretty certain, however, that the Butte crowd is not all out of its "coppers." The disappointment occasioned by the indifferent reception of the "settlement" was not confined to the copper group of securities. It was more general than that, owing to the hope previously entertained that the announcement would stimulate speculation as a whole and inspire confidence in rumors of deals to come. The news was received as if it had already been discounted, whereas it had been intimated that the benefits arising therefrom would be found not to have been discounted in the stock market. The bull crowd hopes that there is more news to come. A collapse of the bull speculation in "coppers" at this juncture would be unfortunate from the point of view of a good bull.

***

Union Pacific is now a 6 per cent. stock. A semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. was declared on it yesterday. It remains now to be seen if the stock can be bulled above 150 on its "equities." The autside bull account in Union Pacific is undoubtedly larger than that existing in any other active railroad security. Bulls argue that it is worth 150 on its dividend, and at least 25 per cent. more on its "equities." The increase of the dividend yesterday to the rate of 6 per cent. was what Wall Street had been looking for these last few weeks, ideas of an extra distribution or of an increase beyond the rate of 6 per cent. having been abandoned some time ago. A year ago Union Pacific was a 4 per cent. stock. Its advancement has been rapid enough to satisfy any but a speculative bull.

***

It is said that the Morgan following has lately been receiving fresh encouragement on the bull side of the market. If the Morgan party were really bullish, it would be expected to assert itself in the United States Steel stocks, which have been lagging miserably of late.

***

Brokers' offices begin to present a deserted appearance.

***

Union Pacific was selling at 154¾ when the dividend was announced. It advanced immediately to 156¼, but lost its gain within an hour, and went lower in the later trading, closing at 154¼, with a net decline of 1 per cent. There is some very strange company on the bull side of Union Pacific.

***

Traders have a way of following the stocks that "make good." For several days they have been saying that the Hill stocks alone were making good, and hence the bestowal upon Great Northern preferred and Northern Pacific, especially the latter, of more miscellaneous speculative attention than they had previously been attracting. Northern Pacific has been the medium lately of a fairly active professional speculation. It has been, in fact, one of the best trading stocks in the market. It reached a new high point yesterday, touching 232½, but reacted sharply in the last hour, and closed at an advance of only ⅞ per cent. Great Northern preferred suffered a reaction of more than 5 points on a very small volume of transactions. The market on that stock is very narrow. There is evidently a disposition, on the other hand, to keep a more active market in Northern Pacific.

***

The money market outlook is very dubiously regarded. Brokers have been stocking up with time money. A prominent banker declared yesterday that brokers had cleaned up the greater part of the money that lenders are willing to put at the present rates. Complaints are being made by mercantile borrowers that it is very hard to get accommodations. An exporter stated yesterday, with some feeling, that his house had been compelled to turn business away for want of accommodations. The present employment of money, bankers say, is without doubt the most active that has ever been known in this country.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 14.—To-day's trading was broad and active and the general tone of the market was higher. The activity of Seaboards is attracting attention, and rumors of new deals are being circulated. The buying to-day came from several sources and caused an advance in prices. The common sold up to 31, an advance of ¼, and the second preferred sold at 61, an advance of a point. The increase shown in the earnings of the company recently is pointed to in some quarters as possible cause for the strength and activity.

United Railways securities were not so active, and opened a trifle lower than yesterday. During the day, however, these losses were made up, and the stock and income bonds closed around the highest. Consolidated Cotton Duck issues were strong. The annual meeting will be held in Jersey City Friday, when developments are expected.

Atlantic Coast Line of Connecticut jumped 10 points at the opening for 16 shares. Maryland Trust Company common rose 10 points, Maryland Casualty ran off 1 point, Houston Oil preferred advanced 1¼ points at the opening, to 45½, easing off later to 48. The market closed strong and fairly active.

Shares, 2,814; bonds, $213,500.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Va. Century 3s	96¼	96¼	96¼
1,000	Balt. & Potomac 6s	111¾	111¾	111¾
1,000	Carolina Central 4s	98	98	98
1,000	Georgia & Ala. 5s	111¾	111¾	111¾
2,000	Ga., Caro. & Nor. 5s	111	111	111
2,000	Seaboard 4s	91½	91	91½
1,000	West. Maryland 4s	88½	88½	88½
1,000	Augusta Ry. & Lt. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾
5,000	Balt. City Pas. 5s	106	106	106
4,000	Norfolk Ry. & Lt. 5s	100½	100½	100½
15,000	United Rys. 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾
82,000	United Rys. inc.	74¼	74	74¼
69,000	United Rys. inc. ctfs.	73	72⅝	73
2,000	Baltimore Brick 5s	86½	86½	86½
1,000	Cotton Duck 5s	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
4,500	Breweries 4s	64	64	64
5,000	Breweries inc.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
15,000	Maryland Tel. 5s	97	97	97
6,000	Va. Defd. B. B. ctfs.	24	24	24

STOCKS.

16	At. C. L. of Conn.	430	430	430
570	Seaboard Co. com.	31	30¾	31
585	Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	61¼	60⅝	61¼
960	United Rys.	18¼	18¼	18¼
150	United Rys. ctfs.	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞
10	First National Bank	141	141	141
175	Maryland Trust pf.	143½	143	143½
10	Maryland Casualty	55	55	55
35	U. S. Fidelity	133	133	133
233	Cons. Cotton Duck	14¾	14¾	14¾
205	Cons. Cotton Duck pf.	38¾	38	38¾
100	Houston Oil	12	12	12
265	Houston Oil pf.	48	48	48

ENTERPRISE BANK REPORT.

Large Total of Doubtful and Worthless Assets Shown.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Controller of the Currency has received the first report of the receiver of the Enterprise National Bank of Allegheny, Penn., which closed its doors on Oct. 18, 1905. The receiver classifies the assets of the bank as follows:

ASSETS.

Bills receivable, estimated good	$753,413.27
Bills receivable, estimated doubtful	1,002,317.69
Bills receivable, est. worthless	76,786.00
Other assets, estimated good	121,514.20
Other assets, estimated doubtful	187,575.08
Other assets, estimated worthless	57,923.14
Total	$2,199,529.38

LIABILITIES.

Individual deposits	$2,669,796.62
Certificates of deposit	30,800.00
Outstanding drafts	9,593.54
Outstanding cashier's checks	43,707.80
Rediscounted paper	78,761.20
Bills payable	297,927.05
Total	$3,130,586.71

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 9-16d per ounce and in New York at 66⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 51c.

On the Stock Exchange 515 shares of Alice sold at 3.95@4.00.

On the Consolidated Exchange 700 shares of Alice sold at 3.95@4.00, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.40, 1,000 El Paso at .88, 200 Indiana Tonopah at .03, 300 Isabella at 30, 300 Jim Butler at .97, 100 Mexican at 1.30, 100 Montana Tonopah at 2.75, 500 Mollie Gibson at .09, 1,000 Old Gold at .05, 1,000 Pharmacist at .06, 200 Savage at .40, 500 Silver Pick at .17.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 14.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
733	Crucible Steel	16½	16	16
695	Crucible Steel pf.	79	77½	77½
25	Fire-proofing	9	9	9
28	Fire-proofing pf.	27	27	27
50	Harbison-Walker Ref.	13	13	13
870	Independ. Brewing	14½	14	14
200	Ind. Brewing pf.	41¾	41	41¼
350	Mfrs.' Light & Heat	32½	32	32
30	Marsden	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Ohio Fuel	38	38	38
5,255	Ohio Tonopah	50	47	48
200	Philadelphia Co.	53	53	53
110	Pittsburg Brewing	27¼	27¼	27¼
58	Pittsburg Coal pf.	56	56	56
130	Pittsburg Plate Glass	120	120	120
50	Sewer Pipe	34½	34½	34½
10,860	Tonopah Extension	12.15	9.60	11.50
605	United Copper	75	74½	75
50	United States Glass	59½	59½	59½
50	United States Steel	43¾	43¾	43¾
8	U. S. Steel pf.	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1	Air Brake	157	157	157
28	West. Electric 2ds	82½	82	82½

BONDS.

$5,000	Independ. Brewing 6s	105⅝	105½	105½

RIGHTS.

125	Plate Glass	5	5	5

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1906.

Total sales Feb. 14, 1906	936,333
From Jan. 1, 1906	49,568,534
Corresponding date last year	32,343,587

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
23¾	24	1,500	Allis-Chalmers Co.	23⅞	24¼	23¾	23⅝	...
62½	63	100	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	62¾	62¾	62¾	62⅝	–1¼
113⅝	113¾	142,400	*Amal. Copper Co.	116	116⅞	113½	113½	–3⅜
30½	31½	300	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	30¼	31	30¼	31	–¼
28¼	29	200	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	29	29	27⅝	27⅝	–1⅞
44¾	45	23,800	Am. Car & F. Co.	46	46½	45	45	–1
102¼	103	200	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	103	103	102½	102½	+ ⅝
37¼	37½	300	Am. Cotton Oil	37½	37½	37¼	37¼	– ¼
235	242	75	Am. Express	237	240	237	240	...
8½	9	100	Am. Hide & Leather	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	– ¼
37½	38½	100	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	37⅝	37¾	37⅝	37⅝	– ⅛
45⅜	45⅝	15,200	*Am. Ice Securities	45½	46½	45¼	45⅜	– ⅛
74½	74½	4,500	*Am. Locomo. Co.	74½	75¼	74½	74¼	– ⅝
26	27½	100	*Am. Malt. Co. pf., t.r.	27½	27½	27½	27½	– ½
164¾	165	44,100	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	164	166⅝	163¼	164¼	+ ⅝
125¼	126	850	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	125¼	126	125¼	126	...
220	225	33	*Am. Snuff Co.	219¾	219¾	219¾	219¾	...
12¾	13	600	Am. Steel Foundries	12⅞	12⅞	12¾	12¾	– ⅛
48	48⅜	200	Am. Steel Founds. pf.	48½	48½	48⅜	48⅜	– ½
145	145¼	4,700	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	146½	146½	145	145	–1
92½	93	100	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	92	92	92	92	...
141⅝	142	200	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	142	142	142	142	...
105⅛	105¼	400	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	105¼	105⅝	105¼	105¼	+ ⅛
45	45¼	3,800	*Am. Woolen Co.	45½	45½	45	45	...
109	109½	200	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	109⅝	109⅝	109	109	– ⅝
286½	287½	57,500	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	293	295	286¼	287	–7½
91⅝	91⅞	6,500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	92	92¼	91⅛	91⅞	– ⅛
103½	103⅝	200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	103¼	103¾	103½	103⅝	+ ⅛
164	165	2,000	Atlantic Coast Line	164½	165⅝	164	165	+ ½
110⅝	111	2,200	Baltimore & Ohio, x d.	111⅛	111¼	111	111	– ⅛
96½	97	12	Balt. & Ohio pf., x d.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96⅝	...
84¾	85	6,960	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	86¼	86¼	85	85	– ⅝
173⅜	173½	4,700	Canadian Pacific	174⅛	174¼	173¼	173⅜	– ⅛
45¼	45½	1,000	Central Leather	45¾	45½	45¼	45¼	– ¼
106¼	106⅜	1,000	Central Leather pf.	107	107	106½	106½	– ⅛
58⅜	58½	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	58⅜	58⅜	58¼	58¼	– ⅛
31½	33	100	Chicago & Alton	32	32	32	32	...
21⅜	21½	1,300	Chicago Great West.	21⅝	21¾	21½	21½	– ¼
183	183¼	7,600	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	184	184⅝	183	183	–1
189	191	180	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	190	190	190	190	...
234½	235	2,200	Chicago & Northw.	238	238	235	235½	–2½
189	191	100	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	190	190	190	190	–3
195	200	100	C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	195	195	195	195	–2
36¾	37½	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	– ⅝
12	12¼	1,900	Chicago Union Trac.	12½	12½	12¼	12¼	– ⅛
44	45	1,600	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	44½	45½	44½	44½	+ ½
70	70¼	13,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	72¼	72¼	70½	70½	–1⅝
34½	34¾	500	Colorado & Southern.	34¼	34⅝	34¼	34⅜	– ⅝
52¾	53	200	Col. & South. 2d pf.	52½	52⅝	52½	52¾	–1⅛
22	22½	800	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	22½	22½	22½	22½	– ⅛
177½	179½	600	Consolidated Gas	178½	179	178½	178	...
18½	18⅞	200	Corn Products Co.	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	– ¼
56	56¾	100	*Corn Products pf., t.r.	58	58	58	58	...
46¾	47	3,400	Denver & Rio Grande.	47⅜	47⅞	47	47	...
56¼	56⅜	3,760	*Distillers Securities	57¼	57¼	56¼	56½	–1
45⅞	46	6,200	Erie	46¼	46½	45⅞	45⅞	– ¼
78⅝	78¼	1,642	Erie 1st pf.	78½	78½	78⅜	78⅝	– ⅛
72¼	72½	700	Erie 2d pf.	73	73	72½	72½	...
182	190	100	Fed. Min. & Smelt.	190	190	190	190	...
107½	108	200	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	107¾	108	107¾	108	...
106	107	160	General Chemical pf.	106	106	106	106	...
172¾	173¼	1,100	General Electric	174½	174½	172½	173	–2¼
337½	338½	7,559	Great Northern pf.	344	345	337½	337½	–5½
36½	37⅜	500	Havana Electric	36½	36½	36½	36½	–1
81	82¼	110	Homestake Mining	82	82	82	82	+ ⅜
176	177	300	Illinois Central	177	177	176½	176½	–1¼
22½	22⅝	2,900	International Paper	23	23	22⅝	22⅝	–1¼
85	85½	700	Internat. Paper pf.	86	86⅜	85½	85½	–1⅛
30	34½	200	Internat. Steam Pump.	34½	34½	34½	34½	...
53	56	400	Kanawha & Michigan	55	55	55	55	–1
31⅝	31⅞	1,900	Kansas City Southern	32½	32½	31⅝	31⅝	– ⅞
61¼	62	300	Kansas City South. pf.	62½	63⅜	61½	61½	–1¼
65	65½	700	Knick. Ice, Chicago	65¼	65⅜	65¼	65⅜	...
149⅞	150	5,300	Louisville & Nash.	149¾	151⅜	149¾	149⅞	+ ⅜
160¼	162½	100	Manhattan Elevated	160½	160½	160½	160½	– ½
70½	70⅝	100	Met. Securities	71	71	71	71	...
120¼	120⅝	1,000	*Met. Street Railway	121	121	120⅜	120⅜	– ⅝
22½	23⅜	1,700	Mexican Central	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	– ⅛
176	178	200	M., St. P. & S. S.M.pf.	177½	177⅝	177¼	177⅝	+ ⅛
36¼	36½	2,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	36¼	36½	36¼	36¼	+ ⅛
70½	70¾	2,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	71	71	70½	70½	– ⅛
101⅛	101¼	3,350	Missouri Pacific	101½	102	101¼	101¼	– ⅛
69⅛	69⅝	1,400	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	69⅝	69⅝	69	69	– ⅛
16¼	16⅝	200	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	16¼	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	– ⅛
85½	86	7,700	*National Lead Co.	84½	88	84	86	+1
104½	105½	300	*National Lead Co. pf.	105	105	105	105	–1
158¼	160	1,100	*New York Air Brake	158½	159½	158½	159¼	–1
150⅞	150⅝	37,700	New York Central	151½	153½	150⅝	150⅝	–1⅝
68	69	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	69½	69½	69½	69½	+ ½
202	202	132	N. Y., N. H. & H.	202	202	202	202	– ½
52½	52⅞	900	N. Y., Ont. & West.	53¼	53¼	52½	52½	– ½
88½	88¾	1,200	Norfolk & Western	88¾	88¾	88½	88½	– ½
102	102¼	1,300	North American	103	103	102¼	102¼	– ½
227⅛	228	70,250	Northern Pacific	228¼	232½	227⅝	227⅝	+ ⅛
118	120	100	Pacific Coast	119⅜	119¾	119¾	119¾	– ¼
48¼	48¾	5,400	Pacific Mail	47⅞	49¼	47½	48¾	+1
140¾	140⅞	18,120	Pennsylvania R. R.	141	141½	140½	140¾	– ⅜
100¼	100⅜	3,800	People's Gas, Chicago	100⅜	101¼	100½	100½	– ⅛
61⅜	61½	2,300	Pressed Steel Car	62⅜	62½	61⅜	61½	– ½
101½	102½	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	102	102	102	102	...
96	97	130	R. R. Sec., Ill. C.st.c.	96½	96¾	96½	96¾	– ½
59¼	59½	100	*Ry. Steel Spring	59½	59¾	59½	59½	...
104½	107	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	107	107	107	107	+1½
140	140¼	59,900	Reading	140¾	142¾	140	140	–1
34	34½	1,300	*Rep. Iron & Steel	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¼	– ⅝
107¼	107½	500	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	107¾	107¾	107¼	107¼	– ⅝
26⅞	26⅝	3,900	Rock Island Co.	26¾	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	...
64¾	65	1,300	Rock Island Co. pf.	65½	65⅝	65	65	– ⅝
47	47½	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	47	47	47	47	...
25¼	25½	1,900	St. Louis Southw.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	25⅜	– ⅛
58	59	500	St. Louis Southw. pf.	59	59	58½	58⅝	+ ⅛
87¼	88¼	300	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	88¼	88½	88	88	–1
67¾	67½	6,600	Southern Pacific	67¾	67⅝	67¼	67¼	– ⅝
117½	118	100	Southern Pacific pf.	117⅞	117⅞	117⅝	117⅝	+ ⅛
40	40⅛	30,100	Southern Ry. ext.	40½	40⅝	39⅞	40	...
99½	100	700	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	100¾	100¾	100	100¼	– ⅝
154½	155	100	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	156¼	156⅜	156	156½	...
35	35⅜	400	Texas & Pacific	35	35⅜	35	35⅜	...
78	80¼	150	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	80¼	80¾	80¼	80¼	–

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading Dull and Prices Weak on the Curb.

Heinze Stocks Centre of Attention in Downward Market—Industrials Sluggish.

Trading in Heinze copper stocks dominated the curb market again yesterday. United Copper sold 48,000 shares at steadily declining prices, going from 77 to 72¾, and Copper Securities, after selling 5,210 shares, closed 2 points down, at 40. The industrials generally were sluggish. Prices for the most part closed even with the opening, and with one or two exceptions the changes recorded were fractional. The Mackay Companies were the most active on the list, the common selling 5,000 shares between 61⅜ and 61, the latter the closing price. The preferred closed ⅛ point up, at 75¾.

Mining shares sold weakly and were inclined to follow the downward course of the Heinze stocks. Some of the exceptions were Tonopah Extension, which closed 1¾ points up, at 11½, and Utah Copper, which closed at 32½, a gain of 1¼ points.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	American Can.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
300	Am. Can pf...	69½	69½	69	69½
5	Am. Tobacco	500	500	500	500
50	Am. Writ. P..	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
410	Am. W. P. pf.	33	33	34½	34½
200	Bay State Gas.	5-16	5-16	5-16	5-16
100	Beth. St. C. pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½
100	Buffalo Gas ..	9½	9½	9½	9½
100	Central Foun..	6	6	6	6
60	Chi. Pn. Tool.	59¼	59½	59½	59½
850	Corn Products Ref. com.w.i.	28	28	28	28
1,520	Corn Products Ref. pf. w.i.	87½	87½	87	87½
200	Con. C. & C.pf.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
200	El. Vehicle pf.	15	15	15	15
300	Hartmann Coal	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
200	Houston Oil.	12	12	12	12
1,200	Houston Oil pf.	48½	49	48	48
200	Int. Mer. Mar.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
400	Int. M. M. pf..	35⅝	36	35⅝	36
1,500	Inter. Salt	45¾	45¾	44½	45¼
18	Lord & Taylor.	115½	115½	115¾	115¾
22	Lord & T. pf.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
5,000	Mackay Cos...	61¼	61¾	61	61
2,500	Mackay Cos. pf	75⅞	76⅜	75½	75½
200	Man. Transit..	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
13	Nat.B. of N.A.	300	300	300	300
400	N.J. T.D. & I.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
200	Sea. Lum. Co.	67½	67½	67½	67½
79	Standard Oil.	697¼	698	695	698
	RAILROADS.				
15	Am. L. & Tr.	123½	123½	123½	123½
720	A. L. & T. pf.	103	103½	103	103
500	Can. Pac. rights	12	12	12	12
730	Chi. Subway..	51	51	50⅝	50⅝
600	Int.-Met. w. i.	54	54	53⅞	53⅞
201	Inter. R. T.	*232	232½	232	232½
500	M., K. & T. rts.	3-16	3-16	⅛	⅛
7	N. Y. Sec. stubs.	337½	337½	337½	337½
330	Seaboard Co...	30½	31	30½	31
	MINING STOCKS.				
500	Bingham Con. M. & S. Co...	49¼	49¼	48¾	48¾
1,200	Boston Copper.	29	29	28⅝	28⅝
1,000	Brit. Col. Cop.	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9¼
5,210	Copper Sec. ...	42	42	39	40
1,000	Dom. Copper...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Granby Con...	10¼	10¼	10	10
250	Greene Gold ..	3½	*3½	3⅜	3¼
10,000	Greene Con. C.	27	27	26	26⅝
20,000	Gr. C. C. rts.	20	20	5	10
500	Gr. Gold-Silver	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
1,000	Guana. Con....	5½	5½	5½	5¾
200	Lewis. Exp. & M. Co., w.i.	111⅜	112	111⅜	112
805	Mitchell Min..	12½	12¾	12	*12¼
15,000	Nev. Con. Cop.	14⅞	15	14½	14¾
500	Nev.-U. M.&S.	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
600	Tenn. Cop. Co.	46½	46¼	45	45
100	Tintic Mining..	8⅜	8¾	6¾	8¾
1,500	Tonopah Ex...	9¾	15	9¾	11½
2,500	Union Cop. Co.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
48,000	United Cop....	77	77	72¾	73
320	Un. Cop. pf.	*105	110	102	110
600	Utah Apex	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
1,225	Utah Copper...	31¼	*32½	31	32½
520	West. Gold M.	40⅝	41	40⅝	41
	BONDS.				
$7,000	Am. W. P. 5s.	88	88	88	88
10,000	Cen. F. 6s, flat	83	83	83	83
105,000	Intb.-Met. col. 4½s, w. i....	93½	93¾	93½	93¾
10,000	N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. 3½s and int.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
14,000	West. Elec. 5s, w. i. and int.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝

*Odd lots. †Sell cents per share.

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Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Tuesday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Feb. 14. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 13. Bid.	Asked.
American Can	10	10¼	10	10¼
American Can pf	69	69½	70	70¼
Am. Light & Traction	124	126	122	130
Am. Light & Trac. pf	102¾	103½	102	103
American Tobacco	495	500	479	500
Am. Steel Foundry 8s, w. i. and interest	90	90½	90	90½
Am. Writing Paper	4¾	5¼	4¾	5¼
Am. Writ. Paper pf	34	35	34½	35½
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	87¾	88	87¾	88
Bamberger-De Lamar	8¼	8⅝	8½	8½
Bethlehem Steel	32½	34	32½	34
Bethlehem Steel pf	92¼	94	93½	94¼
Brighton Cons. M. & S.	47	48	45½	49½
Boston Copper	28	28½	29	29½
British Col. Copper	9¼	9⅜	9½	9⅝
Buffalo Gas	9	10	..	..
Can. Pacific rights	11¾	12	11¾	12
Central Foundry	5⅞	6¼	5⅞	6¼
Central Foundry pf	24½	25	24¼	25¼
Central Foundry 5s	82⅝	83½	82¾	83¾
Chi. Pneumatic Tool	61	62	61	62
Chicago Subway	50½	51	50⅜	50⅞
Cont. Coal & Coke	11½	11¾	11⅜	11½
Con. Refrigerating	6⅜	7	6⅞	7⅛
Corn Prod. ref.com., w.i	27¾	28	27¾	28
Corn Prod. ref. pf., w. i	87¼	87½	87	87¾
Copper Securities	39	41¾	43	45
Dominion Copper	11-32	⅜	11-32	⅜
Douglas Copper	6	6¼	6	6¼
Electric Vehicle pf	15	20	..	..
Granby Consolidated	10	10¼	10	10¼
Greene Con. Copper	26¼	26⅜	27½	27¾
Greene C. Cop. rights	10	15	20	21
Greene Con. Gold	3¼	3½	3¼	3⅜
Greene Gold-Silver	6	6¼	6	6⅜
Guanajuato Con	5½	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜
Hartmann Coal	73½	73¾	73½	73⅝
Havana Tobacco	25	26	25	26
Havana Tobacco pf	35	39	35	39
Houston Oil	11¾	12	11½	12
Houston Oil pf	47½	48½	47	48
Interborough	232¼	232	232	232⅞
Inter. Mer. Marine	13	13⅛	13⅛	13½
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	35½	36	36	36½
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	84	84¼	84	84½
Interborough-Met., w. i.	53¾	54	53¾	54¼
Inter.-Met. pf., w. i.	94⅜	95½	94⅜	95
Inter.-Met. 4½s, w. i.	83¾	84	83¾	84
International Salt	45	45⅜	45⅜	46¼
International Salt 5s	73	74	73	74
Lewis. Ex. & M.Co., w.i.	111¼	112¾	..	..
Lord & Taylor	114½	116	114½	116
Lord & Taylor pf	103	104	103	104
Mackay Companies	60½	61¼	61¾	61¾
Mackay Companies pf	73¾	75¾	74¾	75¼
Manhattan Transit	3⅞	4	3⅞	4⅛
Mitchell Mining	12	12½	12½	12½
Mo., K. & T. rights	⅛	¼	⅛	⅜
N. J. Term. D. & Imp.	45¼	45¾	45¾	45¾
New Orleans Railways	38¼	39	38	39
New Orleans Rys. pf	83¾	84½	83	84
Nevada Con. Copper	14¾	14⅞	14⅞	15
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	3¼	3⅜	3½	3¼
N. Y., N. H. & H. 3½s and interest	116½	117	116½	117¼
N. Y. W. & B. ctfs. of interest	92	..	92	..
North. Securities stubs	325	337½	337½	350
Seaboard Lumber Co	67¾	67¾	67¾	68
Seaboard Company	30¾	32	30	31
Seaboard Co. 1st pf	90	92	90	91
Seaboard Co. 2d pf	60	61	60	61
Standard Oil	695	698	695	698
Tennessee Copper	45	46	46½	47½
Tintic Mining	8⅝	8¾	8¾	9
Union Copper	1¾	2	1¾	2
United Copper	72¾	73½	73½	77½
United Copper pf	103	112	97	105
Utah Apex	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Utah Copper	31	31¾	30	31
Western Gold Mining	40½	41	40¼	40½
West Elec. 5s, w. i., and interest	98⅝	98¾	..	..

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The retiring Directors of the New York and New Jersey Railroad were re-elected at the annual meeting of stockholders yesterday.

The retiring one-third of the Directorate of the American Writing Paper Company was re-elected yesterday at the annual meeting of stockholders held at East Orange, N. J.

John J. Palleyn, Controller of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, has been elected a Trustee.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Stamping Company yesterday two changes were made in the Directorate. C. L. Nichols resigned and was succeeded by A. F. Stillson, and D. B. Hunt was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of D. H. James.

Louis Bender has been appointed Assistant Treasurer of the New York Central.

Milton S. Barger has been appointed Treasurer of the Harlem Railroad.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. report that the $20,000,000 issue of fifteen—twenty-five-year Pennsylvania Company 4 per cent. bonds has been considerably oversubscribed.

J. & W. Seligman & Co. offer to exchange before March 15, 4 per cent. general mortgage bonds of the Spring Valley Water Company of San Francisco for first mortgage 6 per cent. and third mortgage 4 per cent bonds of the Spring Valley Water Works Company, maturing Sept. 1, and second mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of the same company, called for payment on the same date. The terms of exchange to be as follows: The old 6 per cent. bonds will be taken at par and accrued interest to Sept. 1, 1906, against new bonds at 98 and accrued interest to Sept. 1, 1906; the old 4 per cent. bonds will be taken at par and accrued interest in exchange for new bonds at 95 and accrued interest. The general mortgage bonds become a first mortgage after Sept. 1, when the old bonds mature.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1906.

Impl Jap Govt 6s, sterl loan
1,000 ..... 100¼
6,000 ..... 100⅜
10,000 ..... 100¼
16,000 ..... 100⅜
2d series
1,000 ..... 100¼
6,000 ..... 100⅜
2,000 ..... 100¼
1,000 ..... 100⅜
4½s, sterl loan
1,000 ..... 94½
11,000 ..... 94⅜
5,500 ..... 94⅝
6,000-3 ..... 94¾
34,000 ..... 94⅜
1,000 ..... 94⅜
55,000 ..... 94½
10,000 ..... 94½
Jap Imperial Govt, Kuhn, Loeb tem ctfs, full pd for new 4½s, 2d series
16,000 91
10,000 ..... 90⅞
500 ..... 91¼
500 ..... 91¼
500 ..... 90⅝
10,000 91
Jap Imperial Govt, Kuhn, Loeb tem ctfs for 4s, sterl loan
1,000 87
4,000 ..... 87¼
11,000 ..... 87⅛
Rep of Cuba 5s
1,000 107
U. S of Mex 4s
7,000 ..... 94¼
Va 6s defd, Brown Bros & Co ctfs
46,000 24
10,000 25
Am Dock & Im 5s
13,000 ..... 112½
Am Hide & L 6s
10,000 ..... 100¾
4,000 ..... 100¾
1,000 100
Am Ice Sec 6s
2,000 ..... 92¾
2,000 ..... 92½
Am Tob 6s
13,000 ..... 117¼
62,000 117
6,000 ..... 116⅞
Am Tob 4s
39,000 80
4,000 ..... 79¾
10,000 80
10,000 ..... 79¾
20,000 ..... 79⅞
At, Top & S Fe gen 4s
12,000 ..... 104⅛
1,500 ..... 104⅛
9,000 ..... 104⅛
5,000 ..... 104½
con 4s
10,000 103
21,000 ..... 102⅞
adjustm 4s
3,000 ..... 96½
stamped
2,000 ..... 96¾
44,000 ..... 96½
At Coast L 4s
2,000 ..... 102⅛
2,000 ..... 102¼
1,000 102
At C L, Louis & Nash col 4s
1,000 ..... 94⅜
Balt & Ohio gold 4s
5,000 ..... 104¼
3,000 ..... 104⅝
prior lien 3½s
4,000 ..... 94½
P J & M 3½s
3,000 ..... 91½
So Wn Div 3½s
6,000 ..... 92½
1,000 92
Bklyn City 1st
1,000 ..... 100¼
Bklyn Ferry 5s
2,000 48
Bklyn Un El 1st
1,000 ..... 100½
2,000 109
Buffalo Gas 5s
7,000 ..... 79½
Can So 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 101⅝
Cen of Ga con 5s
6,000 114
2d inc 5s
25,000 87
3d inc 5s
75,000 83
Cen Leather 5s
3,000 102
40,000 ..... 101⅞
5,000 ..... 101⅛
10,000 ..... 101⅞
Cen Pac gtd 4s
5,000 ..... 100¼
Cen Pac gtd 3½s
1,000 ..... 87½
2,000 88
6,000 ..... 88¾
3,000 ..... 88⅞
6,000 89
5,000 ..... 88½
3,000 ..... 88¼
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
15,000 109
Chi & Alt 3½s
10,000 ..... 80½
C, B & Q deb 5s
1,000 ..... 106⅝
C, R I & P col tr 4s
12,000 ..... 104⅞
1,500 ..... 104⅛
9,000 ..... 104⅛
5,000 ..... 104½
con 4s
10,000 103
63,000 ..... 101⅞
28,000 101
2,000 ..... 101⅛
C & E Ill gen 5s
10,000 ..... 119¼
Chi, R I & Pac Ry
rfg 4s
1,000 ..... 96½
2,000 ..... 96⅝
1,000 ..... 96½
16,000 ..... 96¾
10,000 ..... 96¼
At Coast L 4s
2,000 ..... 102⅛
2,000 ..... 102¼
1,000 102
At C L, Louis & Nash col 4s
1,000 ..... 94⅜
Balt & Ohio gold 4s
5,000 ..... 104¼
3,000 ..... 104⅝
prior lien 3½s
4,000 ..... 94½
P J & M 3½s
3,000 ..... 91½
So Wn Div 3½s
6,000 ..... 92½
1,000 92
Bklyn City 1st
1,000 ..... 100¼
Bklyn Ferry 5s
2,000 48
Bklyn Un El 1st
1,000 ..... 100½
2,000 109
Buffalo Gas 5s
7,000 ..... 79½
Can So 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 101⅝
Cen of Ga con 5s
6,000 114
2d inc 5s
25,000 87
3d inc 5s
75,000 83
Cen Leather 5s
3,000 102
40,000 ..... 101⅞
5,000 ..... 101⅛
10,000 ..... 101⅞
Cen Pac gtd 4s
5,000 ..... 100¼
Cen Pac gtd 3½s
1,000 ..... 87½
2,000 88
6,000 ..... 88¾
3,000 ..... 88⅞
6,000 89
5,000 ..... 88½
3,000 ..... 88¼
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
15,000 109
Chi & Alt 3½s
10,000 ..... 80½
C, B & Q deb 5s
1,000 ..... 106⅝
C, R I & P col tr 4s
12,000 ..... 104⅞
1,500 ..... 104⅛
9,000 ..... 104⅛
5,000 ..... 104½
con 4s
10,000 103
63,000 ..... 101⅞
28,000 101
2,000 ..... 101⅛
C & E Ill gen 5s
10,000 ..... 119¼
Chi, R I & Pac Ry
rfg 4s
1,000 ..... 96½
2,000 ..... 96⅝
1,000 ..... 96½
16,000 ..... 96¾
10,000 ..... 96¼
C, R I & P R R 4s
4,000 ..... 80⅝
12,000 ..... 80¾
13,000 ..... 80⅝
47,000 ..... 80½
2,000 ..... 80½
C, R I & P R R col tr 5s
5,000 ..... 92½
15,000 ..... 92¾
2,000 ..... 92½
C, St P, M & Om 6s
53,000 ..... 135⅝
Ser A
10,000 79
5,000 ..... 79½
10,000 ..... 79¾
10,000 ..... 79⅝
5,000 ..... 79½
10,000 ..... 79⅝
10,000 ..... 79¼
8,000 ..... 79⅜
12,000 ..... 79¼
1st 5s, Ser B
3,000 ..... 77½
Col Mid 1st 4s
46,000 77
Col & So 1st 4s
11,000 ..... 94½
Con Tob 4s
8,000 ..... 79⅝
Den & Rio Gde imp 5s
5,000 109
5,000 ..... 108¾
5,000 ..... 108½
con 4s
2,000 ..... 100⅝
3,000 ..... 100½
Det City Gas 6s
8,000 ..... 102½
Det & Mac 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 99¼
2,000 99
Det Unit Ry con 4½s
5,000 ..... 95½
5,000 ..... 95¾
10,000 ..... 95½
Dist Sec Corp 5s
1,000 ..... 87¼
Erie 1st gen 4s
1,000 ..... 92¼
4,000 ..... 92⅜
1,000 ..... 92¾
13,000 ..... 92½
1,000 ..... 92¼
1,000 ..... 92⅜
Erie 1st con 4s
5,000 ..... 101½
Erie con 4s
2,000 107
150,000 ..... 106½
Erie Penn col tr 4s
5,000 ..... 95⅜
10,000 ..... 95½
Flint & Pere M 6s
1,000 118
Gen Elec 3½s
3,000 ..... 89¾
Hoc Vy 1st 4½s
6,000 ..... 108¾
5,000 109
Inter Paper 6s
15,000 108
Int Pa conv 5s
5,000 ..... 97½
Kan City So 3s
3,000 ..... 74½
23,000 ..... 74⅜
K C, Ft S & M 4s
17,000 ..... 87½
Lacka Steel 5s
6,000 ..... 107½
Laclede Gas Lgt of St. L 1st 5s
1,000 107
L E & W 1st 5s
10,000 ..... 118⅜
L S & M S deb 4s
29,000 ..... 101¼
5,000 ..... 101⅛
26,000 101
Leh Vy Coal 5s
5,000 114
Louis & Nash col tr 4s
8,000 ..... 99¾
unified 4s
1,000 ..... 103¾
8,000 104
Louis & Nash-So Ry joint 4s
5,000 96
Mex Cen con 4s
10,000 ..... 80¼
5,000 80
Mex Cen 1st inc
10,000 ..... 23½
11,000 ..... 23½
5,000 ..... 23½
1,000 ..... 23⅜
Mex Cen 2d inc
10,000 ..... 20¼
20,000 ..... 20⅜
30,000 ..... 20⅞
5,000 ..... 20⅜
10,000 ..... 20½
M, St P & S S M 1st con 4s
1,000 101
Minn St Ry 5s
1,000 ..... 107½
Mo, K & Ok 1st
2,000 ..... 103⅜
5,000 ..... 103¾
Mo, K & T 2d 4s
12,000 90
M, K & T of T 5s
1,000 ..... 109⅝
2,000 ..... 109½
M, K & T 1st & ref 4s
2,000 ..... 89⅞
M, K & T, St L Div 4s
1,000 ..... 93¾
Nassau Elec R R 4s
5,000 89
Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4s
13,000 ..... 80½
N Y Cen & H R deb 4s, 1934
5,000 ..... 101½
1,000 ..... 101⅞
L S col 3½s
3,000 ..... 89¼
N Y C & St L 4s
2,000 ..... 105¼
N Y Gas, El L, H & P pur money 4s
10,000 ..... 89¾
1,000 ..... 89⅞
N Y, O & W ref 4s
1,000 ..... 103⅜
Nor & So 1st 5s
1,000 111
No Pac 4s
500 ..... 104⅝
1,000 105
500 ..... 105½
500 105
Nor Pac gen 3s
1,000 ..... 70½
Ore Short Line 1st con 5s
1,000 118
gtd rfg 4s
5,000 97
Penn conv 3½s, 1915
15,000 ..... 98¼
32,000 ..... 98⅜
38,000 98
10,000 ..... 98¼
Peo & E inc 4s
9,000 ..... 79⅝
6,000 80
10,000 ..... 79¼
Reading gen 4s
6,000 ..... 101¼
1,000 ..... 101⅜
3,000 ..... 101½
St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s
1,000 ..... 117⅜
unify & rfg 4s
2,000 ..... 93½
Riv & Gulf 4s
3,000 ..... 94⅞
3,000 ..... 95½
St L & San F R R rfg 4s
1,000 ..... 87½
St L Southwn con 4s
1,000 81
2,000 ..... 81¼
1,000 ..... 81½
17,000 ..... 81¾
St P & Sx City 1st
87,000 ..... 124⅝
San An & A P 4s
1,000 90
40,000 ..... 89⅝
So Pac of Cal 6s, Ser D & F, 1912
1,000 ..... 113½
So Pac 1st rfg 4s
150,000 ..... 97¼
11,000 ..... 97¼
5,000 ..... 97¼
So Pac 4s
2,500 ..... 94½
So Ry 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 112⅝
1,000 ..... 112⅝
St L Div 4s
1,000 99
Third Av con 4s
7,000 ..... 94½
1,000 ..... 94¼
Tol & O C 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 112¾
Underg Elec Rys London prof-sh 5s
1,000 ..... 98¼
1,000 ..... 98⅜
500 ..... 98¾
22,000 ..... 98¼
1,000 ..... 98¼
Un Pac 1st 4s
20,000 ..... 104⅝
500 ..... 104⅜
1,000 ..... 104½
2,000 ..... 104¼
Un Pac conv 4s
2,000 ..... 154½
1,000 154
United R Rs of San F 4s
20,000 ..... 83¾
Unit Rys of St L 4s
6,000 88
U S R & Imp 5s
1,000 97
U S Redu & R 6s
10,000 ..... 100½
U S Steel Corp skg fd 5s
11,000 ..... 99½
3,000 ..... 99⅜
5,000 ..... 99½
1,000 ..... 99⅝
6,000 ..... 99¼
8,000 ..... 99⅝
37,000 ..... 99¾
12,000 ..... 99⅝
73,000 ..... 99½
1,000 ..... 99⅜
3,000 ..... 99½
10,000 ..... 99¼
registered
500 ..... 99¾
500 ..... 99¾
Va I, C & C 5s
1,000 ..... 90½
Wab-Pitts Term 1st
3,000 89
Wab-Pitts Ter 2d
32,000 ..... 39¼
1,000 ..... 39¾
Wab deb A 6s
5,000 ..... 99¾
West Maryl 4s
2,000 ..... 88¾
12,000 ..... 88¼
8,000 ..... 88¾
Westinghouse assenting 165 173
Westinghouse
1st pf 180 185
W. & L. E.
2d pf 27½ 29
Wis. C. pf.. 57¾ 58½

GOLD FOR ARGENTINA.

$1,750,000 to be Shipped by To-day's Steamer—Call Money Jumps Up.

Gold coin to the amount of $1,750,000 will be forwarded to Argentina by to-day's steamer. This represents the shipments arranged by the Merchants' National Bank and the National Bank of Commerce, which were announced last week, and an additional shipment of $500,000 by Muller, Schall & Co. Part of the gold was withdrawn yesterday from the Clearing House vaults, and the balance was taken from the Sub-Treasury. In effect, of course, the whole amount is taken from the banks, inasmuch as the gold secured from the Sub-Treasury is merely taken out in exchange for gold certificates.

Call money rose yesterday to 5 per cent., equaling the highest rate quoted so far this year. The bulk of the day's borrowing on call was done at 4¾ per cent., which was fractionally higher than the average rate on recent days. There was no material change in time money, practically all the transactions being at 5 per cent.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	103¼	103½
2s, c., 1930	103¼	103½
3s, r., 1918	102¼	103¼
3s, c., 1918	102½	103¾
4s, r., 1907	103¾	104
4s, c., 1907	103¾	104
4s, r., 1925	129¼	130½
4s, c., 1925	129½	130½
D. C. 3-65s	116	..
Philip'ne 4s	108½	110
Adams Exp	245	255
[illegible]	..	..
Ala. & W.	..	..
A. A. C. pf	95½	99
A. B. S. pf	83	86
Am. Coal	170	175
A. C. O. pf	92	94½
Am. D. Tel	37	42
Am. G. Tw	0½	0⅝
Am. L. Co	24½	25
A. L. Co. pf	46¼	49
Am. Loc. pf	116½	117½
Am. M. Co. ctfs	5¼	5½
Am. S. pf	..	..
B	..	101¾
Am. pf	100	110
A. S. R. pf	139	140
Ann Arbor	30	35
Ann A. pf	72	80
A. M. 1st pf	108	110
B. A. L. pf	106	110
B'klyn U. G	170	190
Bruns. City	17½	18
B., R. & P	148	153
B., R. & P. pf	150	200
B. & S. pf	82	86
But'k Co	55	59½
Canada So	63½	69
C. R. R. of N. J	222	227
C. & S. A	135	138
C. & A. pf	75	79
C., B. & Q	200	..
C. & E. Ill. pf	133	140
Chi. G. W.	70½	80
C. G. W. pf.	Stuyvesant	
B	38	38¼
Chi. G. W. deb	85¾	87
C., A. & P. R. pf	70	90
C. T. & T.	15½	16½
C., C., C. & St. L	103	104
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	116	120
Cleve & P	180	..
Cleve. & P. sp	104½	..
C. F. & I. pf	102	108
C. S. 1st pf	71½	72
Consol. C	85	110
C. P. Co. pf	56	58
Del. & Hud	212	214½
D., L. & W	460	475
D. & R. G. pf	88½	90
D. M. & Ft. D.	21	24
Det. S. cts	9½	11
Det. So. pf. ctfs	33	38
Det. U. Ry	99	101
D., S. S. & A	10⅜	20½
D., S. S. & A. pf	40½	42
East. Kod	170½	175
Elec. S. B	85	90
Ev. & T. H. 1st pf	85	95
Ev. & T. H. pf	93	95
Ft. W. & D. City	73½	..
Gen. Ch. Co	80	85
G. & S. I	150	..
H.B.Claflin	110	125
H. E. R. pf	80	83
Hock. Val	..	116½
Hock. V. pf	93	95½
Homestake	81	82¼
Ill. C. l. l	103½	..
Int. Power	50	75
I. S. P. pf	80	83
Iowa Cent	33	34
Iowa C. pf	60½	61½
Jol. & Chi	180	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	84	84½
K. & D. M	13	16
K. & D. M. pf	43	50
K. I., C., pf	78	79½
[illegible]	..	..
Lacl. G. pf	95	110
L. E. & W	37½	40
L. E. & W. pf	88	92
L. & W. C	45	..
Long Island	72	76
Man. Beach	10	13
Md. C. pf	110	..
Mich. Cent	140	148
M. & St. L	77	79
M. & St. L. pf	97	99
M., St. P. & S. S. M	158½	162
Mor. & Es	190	192
N., C. & St. L	143	147
Nat. B. pf	113¾	118
Nat. En. pf	88	90
N. R. R. of M. pf	38	39¾
N. R. R. of M. 2d pf	20	22
N. Cent. C	35	46
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	115	120
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	83	86
N. Y. D. Co	45	48½
N. Y. D. Co. pf	83	85
N. Y., L. & W	127	140
N. Y. & N	..	..
J. Tel	155	157
N. & W. pf	90	92
Ont. Mining	2¼	2⅜
P. C. 1st pf	104	108
P. C. 2d pf	110	120
Peo. & E	39½	43
Pitts. Coal	15	16
Pitts. C. pf	50	58
P., C., C. & St. L	81	85
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	103	107½
P., Ft. W. & C	181	..
P., Ft. W. & C. sp	178	..
Pullman Co	240	244
Quicksilver	1½	2
Q'sil'r pf	3½	4½
Rdg. 1st pf	94	100½
Rdg. 2d pf	99¾	100½
Rens. & Sar	208	..
R., W. & O	135	137
Rutland pf	50	65
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	66	69½
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs	128	135
S. S. & I. pf	108	125
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs	97	100
Texas Cent	50	..
Tex. C. pf	90	..
T. C. R. T	117	118½
Un. Pac. pf	97½	98
U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf	93¼	98¾
U. S. Exp	122	135
U. S. Leath.	12½	14¼
U. S. L. pf	115	119
U. S. R. & Ref. pf	67½	69
U. S. R. 2d pf	80	81¾
Vand. R. R	83	95
Va.-Car. C	..	..
Co. pf	115	115½
W.-F. Exp	235	247½
Westinghouse assenting	165	173
Westinghouse 1st pf	180	185
W. & L. E. 2d pf	27½	29
Wis. C. pf	57¾	58½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wed.	Tues.
Alta	.01	.01
Alpha Con	.09	.09
Andes	.12	.12
Belcher	.23	.21
Best & B	1.25

LOST ARTICLES

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14TH ST., 323 WEST.—Board, private family, $5; newly furnished; young men. H.

18TH ST., 332 WEST.—Mechanics' boarding house; furnished rooms; early breakfast; table board; quiet; moderate.

22D ST., 146 WEST.—Well-heated rooms, with table board; all conveniences.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; one second floor; excellent table board; references.

82D, 140 WEST.—Nicely furnished large front room, suitable for two or three gentlemen; refined Southern family; references.

82D ST., 310 WEST.—Large front room with dressing room; separate tables; parlor, telephone; references.

90TH ST., 6 WEST.—Large, well-heated front room; excellent table; parlor dining room; reasonable.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Unusually well-furnished double room, couple or gentlemen; select home; references.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, with table board; desirable location; references.

94TH ST., 65 WEST.—Nicely furnished sunny front room; excellent table; select house; telephone; references.

121ST ST., 150 WEST.—Handsome second floor rooms, connecting, separately; family, couples, gentlemen; references; telephone.

East Side.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms and hall rooms, with board; references.

34TH ST., 45 EAST.—Large room, with board; private bath; one single room; gentleman; table board; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 724, 58th St.—Hall room, large closet, superior board; reasonable.

Brooklyn.

AMITY ST., 167, (Heights.)—Furnished rooms; board optional; table guests; convenient bridge and ferries.

COUNTRY BOARD.

HOME in private family for four or five elderly ladies; arrangements are being completed for nice country place outside city limits, with few acres lawn, shade trees, &c., where all comforts of country home life can be enjoyed; any person concerned and wishing to engage home in private family by the month or year can have full particulars by addressing C. Alberts, care of advertising office, 157 East 125th St.

Mt. Vernon.—Sunny rooms, en suite and single; excellent table; gas, steam; near trolleys and N. H. station. 152S. 1st Av.

New Rochelle.—Desirable rooms, with board; central location. 39 Washington Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

10TH ST., 133 WEST.—Front and back parlor; light housekeeping.

11TH ST., 270 WEST.—Nicely furnished front hall room; private French family. Wuillamey.

17TH ST., 300 WEST.—Front rooms, $4.50; hot water; housekeeping; nice entrance. Steen.

20TH ST., 33 WEST.—Large front, sunny; also rear rooms; private baths; telephone; references exchanged.

23D ST., 406 WEST.—Large room, first floor, southern exposure; also small single room; heated.

30TH ST., 202 WEST.—Elegant parlor floor, connecting room; exceptional opportunity; doctor, dentist; all improvements.

44TH ST., 118 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with or without board; reference.

49TH ST., 110 WEST.—Comfortable rooms next to bath; clean; $3 per week; private family.

60TH ST., 16 WEST.—Two connecting rooms; steam heat; near "L" and Subway. Briggs.

76TH ST., 201 WEST.—Cozy, homelike room; elevator apartment; handsome surroundings; very moderate.

98TH ST., 317 WEST.—Handsome room, adjoining bath; also rear parlor, with extension; Subway; references.

92d St., 102 West.—American family offers home comforts refined gentlemen; (board optional;) references. Holden.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Beautiful room; view; elevator apartment; delightful air; Columbia University Subway. Gens.

131ST ST., 18 WEST.—Finely furnished large, small rooms; conveniences; moderate.

133D ST., 215 WEST.—Large and small rooms; all light; parlor, suitable for doctor; heated.

150TH ST., 527 WEST.—Private large front southern room, lavatory, two closets; private bath optional; also small room separately or in combination; board optional; thoroughly respectable young men only.

152D ST., 533 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room for one or two gentlemen; telephone.

LENOX AV., 426, near 131st St.—Large, well-furnished, sunny, heated room; private house; telephone.

Furnished studio to sublet by hour for teaching. 2 Studio Building, 37 West 22d St.

YOUNG WOMAN would like to share lovely flat in shopping district with congenial business woman; references. J Box 347 Times, Times Square.

East Side.

3D AV., 1,026.—Refined Jewish gentleman can have room with breakfast in strictly private house; $6 weekly; telephone. Address Comfort.

8TH ST., 5 EAST.—Nice front room, two gentlemen; $4; very large rear room, $4.

17TH ST., 217 EAST.—Handsomely furnished room; all conveniences; private house; to gentleman; references.

53D ST., 247 East.—Front room; one or two gentlemen; private house.

83D ST., 128 EAST.—Beautiful front and bedroom in steam-heated apartment; gentlemen. Kielow.

86TH ST., 58 EAST.—Parlor, basement, business; sleeping rooms, single beds; all conveniences; select, private.

120TH ST., 351 EAST.—Furnished rooms, with bath, for light housekeeping or gentleman; reasonable.

127TH, 58 EAST, NEAR MADISON.—Small room, nicely furnished; cosey; conveniences; strictly private house.

132D ST., 57 EAST.—Nice, large furnished room for gentleman or couple; running water; reasonable.

Bronx.

174TH & 175TH, (4,062 Park Av., Bronx.)—Large sunny room for two gentlemen; heated; bath; private house; $5; single room, $2.25.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3.—One block from Wall St. Ferry; elegantly furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen; convenient to New York.

CLARK ST., 91r (Heights.)—Large, comfortable room; running water; bath adjoining. Tel. 4329 R Main.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c., 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

BACHELOR desires large room, using own furniture; use of bath and breakfast; state price. J. S., 345 Times, Times Square.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Singers.

WANTED—Soprano and contralto, $200 and $150. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Soprano for Manhattan church; $700. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Soprano and contralto; city church; $275 to $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Chorus sopranos (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

Stenographers.

WANTED—A high-class, thoroughly experienced young lady as stenographer, stock clerk and general office assistant in downtown wholesale house; absolutely essential to have one quick at figuring; good salary. Address P. O. Box 1,200, New York.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Experienced girl to work on ribbon novelties; only those who have had experience in this class of work need apply before 10 A. M. Sommers, 23d St., cor. 5th Av.

WANTED—Rapid and accurate addressers; state age and salary expected. B. L., 1,364 Broadway.

WANTED—First-class manicure and hair dresser. Call evenings. McMurchy, 42 East 129th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

WANTED—Agents, for best $1 a year accident, $1.00 health policy; large commissions; renewals; General Agents wanted some States. A. B. Cilley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Compositors, Etc.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

WANTED

Electrotype finishers, molders, batterymen, builders-up, and assistants in each branch.

Compositors Wanted,

Non-Union, $21 per week; job, stone, and make-up; also machine operators at $23 per week; absolutely permanent positions guaranteed first-class men of good character; excellent opportunity to obtain a permanent position in one of the oldest, largest, and most modern printing houses in New York City.

THE DE VINNE PRESS,
12 Lafayette Place,
New York City.

WANTED—William Green wants printers at 326 Pearl Street, New York City; wishes to add to his staff a number of experienced compositors, (display, stone, and [illegible]-up men,) also experienced monotype [illegible]rs; these positions will be permanent t[illegible]ent workmen of good character; salar[illegible] be $21.00 per week; only persons willing to work nine hours in open shop desired; loyalty to employer is expected in return for advantageous working conditions; reply by letter only, giving employer's references and stating experience and qualifications. William Green.

Wanted—Compositors, stone hands, and make-up men; "open shop;" highest salary; permanent position; additional bonus for faithful services; New York, vicinity, and Western points. Call or address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

WANTED—Compositors; experienced job compositor and stone hands; also two-third compositors; open shop; nine-hour day; permanent positions guaranteed to efficient workmen of good character; highest wages; references necessary. Stettiner Bros., 52 Duane St.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist and singers, Catholic church, $150 to $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist, country Catholic church, $800. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Singers.

WANTED—Chorus tenors (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Tenor for Manhattan church; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Male alto for church, $250. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Bass for Catholic Church, $250. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Tenor and bass; city church; $300 to $450. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Tenor for church; $1,000. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars, Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—Automobiles. The demands on our resources being so great, we are compelled to establish a new department, just being refitted, with advanced six weeks' course, at $50.00, beginning March 1st; success guaranteed; positions pay $100 to $150; short course, $25.00, four weeks, makes you competent to handle any machine; dissatisfied students from every other school in city in attendance; requests constantly on file for competent chauffeurs; investigation invited; circulars mailed. Auto Transportation School, 309 West 41st St.

A. A. VANTINE & CO. want several well-recommended, intelligent boys about 15 years of age. Apply at 15 East 18th Street.

WANTED—In office of large manufacturing company, boy, 15 or 16 years of age, who resides with his parents; no business experience necessary. Address in own handwriting, giving references, W. Co., Box 1,122 New York Post Office.

WANTED—Butler, before April 1, in private family where two footmen are kept; must be thoroughly competent, have best city references. Send particulars, nationality, age, height, name, and address to D. J., 1,364 Broadway.

WANTED—Young man to take charge of branch office real estate at William's Bridge; one living in that vicinity preferred; salary and commission. Call or write E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 East 42d St., Room 504.

WANTED—A first-class young man as stenographer and typewriter; permanent position. Automatic Weighing Machine Co., Greene and Bay Sts., Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED—Boy in office of insurance broker; preference given to good penman; good opening for the right boy. A., Box 115 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Office boy, in wholesale commission house; some experience necessary. Apply in own handwriting. Paper, P. O. Box 683, New York City.

WANTED—Boys with voices for church; good salary and excellent training. Choirmaster, Box 301 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Blacksmith; one who can do jobbing and horseshoeing. Apply or write to Fox & Ellison, Westbury, L. I.

WANTED—Office boy in newspaper office; reference required. E. B., Box 150 Times, Times Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cooks.

COOKS from $20 to $30; waitress, chambermaids, $18 to $22; general housekeepers, $18 to $20; nurses, $18 to $20; seamstresses, two girls together; laundresses, day workers, references on file, a number of good servants at Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Housework.

HOUSEWORKER.—By colored houseworker; good cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress; apartment preferred; neat, obliging; city references. Lincoln Exchange, 314 W. 53th. Tel. 4786 Columbus.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—By Protestant American woman as nurse and companion or companion and housekeeper to an elderly lady; city or country; would go to California. Address Box A 203 Times Downtown.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; good penman; rapid figurer; short experience; no agency; live with parents; employment a positive necessity; salary $8. Miss B., Box 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Beginner; $6; good writer; accurate and rapid on typewriter; excellent speller; reads notes readily; lives home; no agency; strictly business. Miss M., Box 204 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, AND OFFICE assistant; three years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; references; $10. Conscientious, 162 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious; references; $12. Miss E., 115 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Typewriter; two years' experience; neat, accurate, rapid; references; $8. Neatness, 122 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; competent office assistant; Packard graduate. B. Muschel. 78 East 4th St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER. — Experienced; permanency, part of day; or copying home. S., 260 West 131st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT writes up, opens, closes, systematizes books; moderate rate. "Accountant," 148 East 55th St.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—Active young man, wishing to again reside in city; double entry; salary $18; references present employer. Energy, Box 89, Passaic.

BOOKKEEPER, OFFICE MAN.—Experienced, (30,) accurate; best reference furnished. J. S., Box 249 Times, Times Square.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

WHEAT.—Affected by predictions for one of the coldest waves of the Winter in Southwest sections, the wheat market turned stronger immediately following an easy opening, and up to the last half hour displayed a very firm tone, advancing half a cent over the previous night, but closing only ½c net higher owing to moderate realizing in the last few minutes. With the exception of Antwerp, which was quoted higher, foreign markets all showed little response to the advance on this side. Liverpool was ⅛ to ¼d lower, but the greatest weakness was shown by Budapest, which closed practically 1½c a bushel under the previous night. There was a decline of 5 to 15 points also at Paris and of 1¼ marks at Berlin. The cash market in New York was called steady, closing as follows: No. 2 red, 88⅝c, elevator, and 92½c, f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 94½c, free on board, afloat.

CORN.—Most of the day corn was about ⅛c above the previous night, but it eased off in the last hour, closing net unchanged. The steadying influences were reports of drought in the Argentine, with reductions in the crop estimates, seaboard clearances of 1,252,000 bushels, a good demand for cash corn, and lighter receipts at Chicago than expected. Selling in the afternoon resulted from the increase of 1,001,000 bushels in stocks, according to Bradstreet's; the interior receipts of 908,000 bushels compared with 560,000 bushels last year, and a light export trade amounting to only 7 loads. The cash market was about steady, closing in New York as follows: No. 2 corn, 50c, in elevator, and 48¼c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 white, 49½c, and No. 2 yellow, 48¼c, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Tuesday's Close.
Wheat—				
May	90 13-16	90⅝	90⅝	90¼
July	89⅜	89	89⅛	89⅛
September	87¼	87⅛	87⅛	87
Corn—				
May	49⅝	49⅛	49⅜	49¼
July	..	..	49⅜	49⅜
September	..	..	50¼	50⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Tuesday's Close.
Wheat—				
May	85½	85	85¼	85
July	84¼	83 11-16	83⅝	83¾
September	83 1-16	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
Corn—				
May	43⅝	43⅜	43¼	43¼
July	44	43¾	43⅞	43⅝
September	44⅜	44⅛	44¼	44⅛
Oats—				
May	30½	30	30¼	30
July	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜	29⅜
September	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	28⅝
Lard—				
May	$7.95	$7.87	$7.90	$7.87
July	8.07	8.00	8.02	7.97
Ribs—				
May	8.20	8.15	8.17	8.10
July	8.32	8.25	8.27	8.22
Pork—				
May	15.62	15.42	15.50	15.40
July	15.45	15.25	15.37	15.27

COTTON.—The cotton market was more active yesterday and showed a generally steadier tone, with the close 8@14 points net higher. Sales were estimated at 300,000 bales.

The market opened steady at a decline of 2@3 points, or about as due on the cables. New Orleans was relatively heavy early and sent selling orders here; there seemed little sign of bull support, and local bears sold the market off to a net decline of about 8 points and within 1 point of the lowest for the movement. Around 10.52 for March and 10.70 for May, demand improved, and part of it seemed to be of a very substantial character. The close was steady in tone and within a couple of points of the top on the active months.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Tuesday's Close.
February	10.63	10.63	10.65@10.67	10.51
March	10.73	10.52	10.71@10.73	10.60
April	....	....	10.80@10.82	10.69
May	10.91	10.70	10.89@10.90	10.78
June	10.80	10.80	10.93@10.95	10.82
July	11.01	10.81	11.00@11.01	10.88
August	10.88	10.75	10.99@10.91	10.79
September	10.43	10.41	10.51@10.52	10.41
October	10.42	10.21	10.40@10.41	10.31
November	....	....	10.43@10.44	10.35
December	10.46	10.30	10.46@10.47	10.37

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; capable of keeping double-entry set of books; thoroughly familiar with export, commercial, or railroad business; accustomed to taking full charge; salary, $15-$18. Address Exceptional Ability, Box 51 Times, Harlem Office.

STENOGRAPHER.—A1 law, commercial; lightning typewriter, telegrapher; clever English scholar. Huntington, $52 Columbus Av.

Miscellaneous.

AUDITOR, over 20 years' active experience, railroad, mortgage, and real estate offices, desires to make change; executive man; first-class references and good personality. Auditor, Box 323 Times, Times Square.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE,
LIMITED NUMBER OF
5½%

per annum interest yielding purchase money mortgaged (first lien) in amounts ranging from $600 to $1,500. Principal and interest guaranteed. Safest and most profitable investment. Address Dept. D, Walter Schulze, 1,170 Broadway, N. Y. City.

A newly patented small device for sale; bargain to cash buyer; advertised in all countries; business established; investigation solicited; references given. Call Mr. Hunt, 117 Tribune Building.

I can sell your patent; booklet mailed free; fifteen years' experience; patent sales exclusively. Call, write, or telphone, William E. Hoyt, patent sales specialist, 290 B'way, New York.

Manufacturer patented electric motor, having extensive contracting business, wants partner; capable business man with capital; success guaranteed. Box 21 Times, Harlem.

Long-established plant for manufacture of cardboard and paper goods, with good will; inventory price $6,000. Manufacturer, Box 202 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., formerly J. M. Mossman, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

WATER POWER

for sale in the centre of this village. Address A. A. Griffing, Mechanicville, N. Y.

RENT TYPEWRITERS Lowest Prices. All Makes.
SELL Any Style. Rebuilt, Guaranteed.
The Typewriter Exchange.
1 1-2 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Telephone 8570 Cortlandt.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, safes, letter presses, counters, shelvings; stores, offices fitted; 400 dozen chairs. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Gentlemen's clothing to order on $1 weekly payments; perfect fit; fine material. Exchange Clothing Co., 239 Broadway, Rooms 3 and 4.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 2086 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters—Remington, $10; Densmore, Yost, or Hammond, $7.50; Odell, $2.50. Gay, 121 West 125th.

Mirrors, large and small; framed, unframed; bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 145 West 32d.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of the firm of O'ROURKE & CREAMER, Alleged Bankrupt.

Pursuant to an order of the Honorable George C. Holt, District Judge, the undersigned receiver will sell all the property, assets, and effects of the above-named alleged bankrupt, consisting of furniture, carpets, china, crockery, silverware, glassware, kitchen utensils and other furnishings suitable for a restaurant, wines, &c., now located at the alleged bankrupt's former place of business at 67 and 69 West 44th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York; and the lease of Nos. 67 and 69 West 44th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, which runs until May 1st, 1915, at a yearly rental of six thousand dollars, ($6,000,) at private sale, as follows:

Sealed bids may be submitted to George F. Darrell, Esq., receiver, at the office of Messrs. Finch & Coleman, his attorneys, 32 Nassau St., New York City, on or before the 15th day of February, 1906, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at which time and place said bids will be opened.

As a condition of the sale of said lease, the purchaser of the said lease of premises Nos. 67 and 69 West 44th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, shall be required to give to the landlord of said premises security amounting to thirty-five hundred dollars ($3,500) if in cash, and if other security, six thousand dollars ($6,000) for the payment of the rent reserved in said lease, said security to be satisfactory to said landlord, and said purchaser shall be otherwise satisfactory to and accepted by said landlord as lessee in the place and stead of the present lessee.

All bidders will be required to deposit a certified check or cash for ten per cent. (10%) of their bid, and the receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Creditors are hereby requested to attend at the time and place above stated and pass judgment on the acceptance or rejection of said bids. If all bids are rejected, the property will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, on the premises 67 and 69 West 44th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

Said property may be inspected at above premises on February 13th and 14th, 1906, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Dated New York, February 9th, 1906.

GEORGE F. DARRELL, Receiver.
FINCH & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT.—Plaintiff Desires Trial in the County of New York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as Substituted Trustee, under the Last Will and Testament and Codicil thereto of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased, Plaintiff, against PHILIP D. JACOBS, Harriet M. Jacobs, Ethel Lizzie Jacobs, David Ernest Jacobs, now known as Ernest James; Daisy Hilda Jacobs, Winifred May Jacobs, Cyril Henry Jacobs, Maurice Newton Nathan, now known as Maurice Nathan Newton, and Henry Nathan, now known as Henry Nathan Newton, individually and as the English executors and trustees, so called, under the last will and testament of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased; Barron Dennett Holroyd, as Trustee in Bankruptcy of David H. Jacobs; Shirley W. Woolmer, Richard Andrew Fawssett; Rachel Levy, Mildred Jane Jacobs, individually and as sole executrix under the last will and testament of May Jacobs, deceased; Ruby Flora Jacobs, Edward P. Nerwich, Henry Charles Creighton Nerwich, Cecil Louis Nerwich, Reginald Stanley Nerwich, Edith Bertha Nerwich, Mabel Ella Nerwich, Basil Althaus, Teresa Annie Althaus, Gladys Louise Althaus, Dorothy Phyllis Althaus, Vivian Ashley Lyons, Percy Ellis Lyons, Adeline Schloesser, individually and as executrix under the last will and testament of Henrietta Jacobs, deceased; Edward Schloesser, husband of Adeline Schloesser; Joseph Sidney Merton, Florence Maud Merton, Arthur Sidney Merton, Harold Maurice Merton, Lizzie Constance Nathan, (now known as Lizzie Constance Newton;) Reginald Henry Newton, Archibald Angel Newton, Clarence Bethune Newton, Edith Constance Newton, Violet Maude Newton, Angelo D. Jacobs, Leah Jacobs, Elizabeth Hilda Barron, Lawrence Henry Jacobs, now known as Lawrence Hanray; Harry Braham Jacobs, now known as Harry Braham Janson; Clara Platnauer, Edward Platnauer, (the name "Edward" being fictitious, the true first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff,) husband of Clara Platnauer; Nora Janson, David Henry Janson, Grace Janson, Byron Janson, Mary A. Jacobs, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the true first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff,) husband of Ada Jacobs, deceased; Leah Jacobs, Elizabeth Hilda Barron, Lawrence Henry Jacobs, now known as Lawrence Hanray; Harry Braham Jacobs, now known as Harry Braham Janson; Clara Platnauer, Edward Platnauer, (the name "Edward" being fictitious, the true first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff,) husband of Clara Platnauer; Nora Janson, David Henry Janson, Grace Janson, Byron Janson, Sara Jacobs, Edith Jacobs, Lizzie Jacobs, Rae Jacobs, Mary A. Jacobs, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the true first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff,) individually and as executrix under the last will and testament of David Henry Jacobs, deceased; Matthew Henry Hale, as executor of the last will and testament of said David Henry Jacobs, deceased; Ethel Margaret Lafone Ashburner, as executrix of the last will and testament of Henrietta Jacobs, deceased; Rae Jacobs, Mary A. Jacobs, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the true first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff,) individually and as executrix under the last will and testament of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased; Matthew Henry Hale, as executor of the last will and testament of said David Henry Jacobs, deceased; Ethel Margaret Lafone Ashburner, as executrix of the last will and testament of Henrietta Jacobs, deceased; The People of the State of New York, the unknown heirs at law and next of kin of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased, and all unknown persons having any interest in or lien upon the interests of the unknown heirs at law and next of kin of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased, in and to the property now held by the plaintiff; and all persons who may be the heirs at law, next of kin, devisees, legatees, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of the persons claiming through any of the above; the unknown heirs at law, next of kin, legal representatives, devisees, legatees, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of any and all of the deceased legatees under the last will and testament and the codicil thereto of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased, and unknown persons having any interest in or lien upon the interests of the deceased legatees and devisees under the last will and testament of Angel H. Jacobs, deceased, in and to the property in the hands of the plaintiff; and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of or persons claiming through any of the above; the unknown heirs at law, next of kin, legal representatives, devisees, legatees, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of David H. Jacobs, deceased; May Jacobs, deceased; Henrietta Jacobs, deceased; Angelo M. Jacobs, deceased; Jane E. Nerwich, deceased; Leah Jacobs, deceased; Frederick D. Jacobs, deceased, and Lizzie E. Jacobs, deceased, and unknown persons having any interest in or lien upon the interests of said last-mentioned persons in and to the property in the hands of the plaintiff, and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of any of the above; the unknown wives, widows, and husbands of all the above-mentioned unknown persons having or claiming to have any dower, right of power, or curtesy in the real property described in the complaint in this action; and all unknown persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, lien, claim, or demand of any kind, whether in law or in equity, in or upon the personal property in the hands of the plaintiff as trustee and the real property described in the complaint herein, or any part thereof; also each and every other person not specifically named or designated as a defendant who has in any way, manner, or form any right, interest, or claim in or to any of the properties or effects which were of Angel H. Jacobs, now deceased, or in or to the proceeds or avails thereof, whether vested or contingent, direct or remote, and whether in an individual or representative capacity; all of the persons above described who are mentioned after the defendant The People of the State of New York, being persons who are unknown to the plaintiff and their names being unknown to the plaintiff; all of the parties hereinabove described as unknown being all persons answering said several descriptions who are not specifically named above.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 30th day of December, 1905, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

Dated New York, January 3d, 1906.

TURNER, ROLSTON & HORAN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The New York Times invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.—The New York Times, "All the News That's Fit to Print."

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Wanted to purchase, all the second-hand office furniture in New York. Glen & O'Connor, 47 Centre St. Tel. 3773—Franklin.

I PAY highest prices for furniture, carpets, antiques. JOHNSON, 115 University Place, New York.

Highest cash prices paid for diamonds, old gold, jewelry. Sessler, 1,255 Broadway, cor. 31st.

DENTISTRY.

Dentistry on easy payments; low prices; crown, bridge work, gold fillings; private dentist. 52 West 38th St. Examinations free.

PATENTS.

Patents promptly procured; advice free; send for handbook. Edgar Tate & Co., 245 Broadway.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN H. CONLEN, plaintiff, against ROSANNA RIZER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of March, 1905, I, the undersigned, the Referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of March, 1906, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

First Parcel—No. 128 West 36th Street.

All that certain lot of land, with the dwelling thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street, distant one hundred and forty-nine feet eleven and one-half inches westerly from the formerly westerly line or side of Broadway, and which point is now distant one hundred and twenty-three feet two and a half inches westerly from the present westerly line or side of Broadway as established by law, and running from thence southerly on a line at right angles with Thirty-sixth Street, and partly through a party wall ninety-eight feet nine inches to the southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street, and thence easterly along said southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street, sixteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed by August C. Hassey to Bernard Murphy by deed bearing date the 15th day of February, 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, on the 15th day of February, 1894, in Liber 27, Page 63 of Conveyances, Block Series Section 5.

Second Parcel—No. 320 West 71st Street:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Seventy-first Street, distant two hundred and seven (207) feet westerly from the westerly line of West End Avenue, and from thence running southerly and parallel with West End Avenue and for a part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Seventieth and Seventy-first Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with Seventy-first Street seventeen feet and six inches; thence northerly and parallel with West End Avenue and for a part of the distance through another party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Seventy-first Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Seventy-first Street seventeen feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning, being known by the street number 320 West 71st Street, in said city.

Being the same premises conveyed by Henry E. Woodward and Marie H. Woodward to Bernard Murphy under the name of Bernard R. Murphy, by deed bearing date the 31st day of January, 1896, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1896, in Liber 48, Page 15 of Conveyances, Block Series Section 4.

New York, February 13, 1906.

ALGERNON S. MORTON, Referee.

FRANCIS S. McGRATH, Attorney for Plaintiff, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following are the diagrams of the property to be sold as above described:

First Parcel, No. 128 West 36th Street:

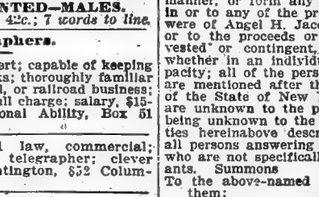

Second Parcel, No. 320 West 71st Street:

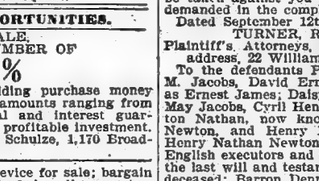

Any taxes, assessments, or water rates which may be liens against the said premises on the date of sale will be paid by the referee out of the proceeds of sale.

The said first parcel will be sold subject to a lease, made by the receiver in the action, which expires October 1st, 1906. The rent of Two Thousand Dollars ($2,000) per annum will be duly apportioned with the purchaser.

Said first parcel will also be sold with the benefits of and subject to the provisions of a certain party wall and light and air agreement between Casper H. Ritter and others and John A. Pell, dated May 31st, 1878, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 1,054 of Conveyances, Page 282, in so far as the said agreement is now in force and effect, and also subject to the encroachment, if any, on the said first parcel of the division wall referred to in said agreement.

The said second parcel will be sold with the benefits of and subject to the provisions of a certain party wall agreement between John Kehoe and William Bradley, dated May 21, 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 31 of Conveyances, Page 405, Section 4. Also with the benefits of and subject to the provisions of the covenants and restrictions against nuisances and as to buildings contained in the deed of Jacob Halstead and others to Cornelia R. Rhodes, dated June 10, 1873, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 1267 of Conveyances, Page 205, so far as the same may now be in force and effect.

New York, February 13, 1906.

ALGERNON S. MORTON, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW York County.—HENRY FROHLICH and OTTILIA FROHLICH, plaintiffs, against EDWARD STIEGLITZ, Magdalene Stieglitz, his wife; Charles Frohlich or Froehlich, Ida Frohlich or Froehlich, his wife; John Malat, Mary Hildebright, Charles Thorn, Louisa Thorn, his wife; Anna Mall, Karoline Bohm, Joseph Malat, "Kate" Malat, his wife, the name "Kate" being fictitious, said defendant's true Christian name being unknown to pl

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Active Buying of Downtown Properties—Deal for Woodbury Langdon's Holdings on Washington Heights —Day's Business of Large Volume.

William A. White & Sons have sold for the Metropolitan Trust Company, as trustee, for Rebecca C. Sands, 164 William Street, near Beekman Street, a five-story building, on lot 24.6 by 66.

Jefferson M. Levy has bought 97 and 99 Maiden Lane. He already owned 93 and 95, and now controls a frontage of 72 feet.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for the United States Trust Company, as trustee, 313 Church Street, a five-story business building, on lot 26.2 by 75.2, between Walker and Lispenard Streets.

Daniel B. Freedman has bought from the Sullivan estate, through E. H. Ludlow & Co., 211 Washington Street, a four-story building, on lot 28.2 by 80, 50 feet north of Vesey Street. Mr. Freedman has also bought 214 Greenwich Street, abutting upon 211 Washington Street, a four-story building, on lot 14.6 by 85, owned by the Cook estate. Voorhees & Floyd were the brokers.

Harlem Market Company Buys.

The Harlem Market Company, at a meeting held yesterday afternoon, decided to buy that part of its market site at the northeast corner of First Avenue and 102d Street, owned by Ambrose K. Ely and George Ehret, which it has occupied heretofore under lease. The properties involved cover a frontage of 100 feet on the avenue and 200 feet on the street. The company also filed plans yesterday for a new building to occupy a frontage of 150 feet on the north side of 102d Street, 650 feet east of First Avenue. The structure will cost $40,000.

Enlarging Madison Avenue Plot.

George R. Read & Co. have sold for Ellen H. Barrett the five-story brownstone dwelling 19 East Thirty-first Street, 22 by 98.9, to Dr. W. F. Mittendorf, who owns connecting properties at 140 to 146 Madison Avenue and 20 East Thirty-second Street, making in all a plot of about 14,000 square feet.

Another Deal for Langdon Property.

Woodbury Langdon has sold his property, about 175 lots, on Riverside Drive, (Boulevard Lafayette,) extending from 177th to 181st Street, and reaching back from the drive to a line midway between Buena Vista and Haven Avenues. The property has a frontage of 1,220 feet on Riverside Drive opposite Fort Washington Park. It is reported that Max Marx is the buyer.

East Side Houses in Demand.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold for the estate of Moritz Davidson to a Miss Blodgett the four-story brownstone dwelling 46 East Sixty-fifth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Gideon Fountain has sold 34 East Sixty-fourth Street, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling, on lot 17.6 by 100.5, adjoining the Baptist Church of the Epiphany, at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue.

Post & Reese have sold 122 East Sixty-fifth Street, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.5, for Peter A. Peterson, to I. Chauncey McKeever, who owns 120, adjoining.

Frederick T. Barry has sold for Henry Meyers to Charles S. Faulkner 118 and 132 East Seventy-eighth Street, two three-story dwellings each on lot 18 by 102.2.

The Decker estate has sold to C. Grayson Martin 252 Fifth Avenue, a five-story building on lot 17.1 by 100, adjoining the northwest corner of Twenty-eighth Street.

Purchase on Park Avenue.

John J. Kavanagh has sold for Annie M. Thibaut 945 Park Avenue, a five-story flat on lot 27.6 by 80.

Folsom Brothers have sold for Mrs. Ellen N. Robie to a Mr. Schillinger 312 East Sixty-ninth Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling on lot 16.8 by 77.4.

John N. Golding has sold for Analeata Rush to Caroline G. Reed 105 and 107 East Fifty-third Street, two five-story flats on plot 50 by 100.

Buyer for 70th Street Dwelling.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Theodore Babcock 48 West Seventieth Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 22 by 100.5. The buyer will occupy the house.

L. G. McCrum is the buyer of 342 West End Avenue, sold recently.

To Build on Amsterdam Avenue.

The William Rosenzweig Operating Company has resold to Gottlieb M. Karpas two lots on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, one adjoining the northeast corner of Eighty-seventh Street and the other adjoining the southeast corner of Eighty-eighth Street. The buyer will improve the properties.

Charles S. Kohler has sold for Caroline Kiebisch the five-story double flat 69 West Ninety-sixth Street, on lot 24.6 by 99.1.

St. Nicholas Avenue Corner Sold.

Jacob Moersfelder has sold the plot, 50 by 100, at the northwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 170th Street, to Moersch & Wille.

Moses Kinzler has resold to Lowenfield & Prager the plot on the south side of 180th Street, 250 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 99.11.

Lehman & Harlem have sold for Frances L. Lehman 1,652 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story triple flat, with store, on lot 25 by 100.

Block Sold in Dyckman Tract.

Max Marx has bought from the estate of Bronson C. and Dexter P. Rumsey of Buffalo the block bounded by Ninth Avenue, 208th and 209th Streets and the Harlem River, fronting 199.10 feet on Ninth Avenue, 174 feet on 209th Street and 105 feet on 208th Street.

W. D. Morgan has sold for Max Marx the plot of three lots on the east side of Vermilyea Avenue, 100 feet north of Isham Street, 75 by 150.

Builders Buy on 135th Street.

William Richtberg has sold for Mandelbaum & Lewine 264 to 270 West 135th Street, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, old buildings on plot, 100 by 100, to Wolf Brothers, for improvement.

D. Davis has sold for the McKinley Realty and Construction Company to Henry Arnstein the southeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue and 146th Street, a plot 119.10 by 112.6.

The same broker has also sold for Gordon & Dushman the five-story three-family flats on the south side of 153d Street, 425 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, to the McKinley Realty and Construction Company.

Porter & Co. have sold for Mrs. Bertha Levy to Henry Weissmann 117 West 138th Street, a five-story double flat on plot 20 by 99.11.

Buying on West 37th and 38th Streets.

E. Henry Eckhardt has sold, in conjunction with Leonard Morgan, for S. Taber Bayles, the six four-story brick tenements 549 to 559 West Thirty-seventh Street, on plot 190 by 98.9, to Albert T. Rohe.

L. Davis has sold to J. Solomon & Son 542 and 544 West Thirty-seventh Street, two five-story triple tenements, each 25 by 100.

S. B. Goodale & Son have sold for the Radley estate 249 West Thirty-eighth Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 17.4 by 98.9.

The Fort Amsterdam Realty Company has bought from the John B. Stevens estate 264 West Thirty-eighth Street, and from Dr. George A. McDonald the adjoining property, No. 266.

J. Arthur Mandeville has sold for Michael Fitzsimmons 253 West Thirtieth Street, five-story front and four-story rear tenements on plot 25 by 98.9.

Max Marx has resold to the A. B. C. Realty Company 452 Ninth Avenue, a five-story double flat with frame building at the rear, on lot 24.6 by 100.

To Improve East 111th Street Lots.

Harris Farber has sold for the Business Men's Realty Company the plot, 125 by 100.11, on the north side of 111th Street, 139 feet west of Park Avenue, to a builder, who will erect thereon three six-story apartment houses.

H. Bloom has sold for B. Menschel to a Mr. Tamor, the seven-story tenement 336 East 110th Street, 25 by 100.

Donato Piciulo has sold for V. and F. Garofalo, the twelve four-story tenements 213 to 235 East 108th Street, each on lot 25 by 100.11, to S. P. Smith.

H. Hornstein has sold for Sophia Ellinger to Moritz Weiss the five-story single flat 309 East Seventy-ninth Street, 20 by 102.2.

Shapiro, Levy & Starr have resold to a Mr. Brandt 117 and 119 East 113th Street, a six-story flat with stores on plot 42.8 by 100.11; also to Nasanowitz & Cohen 456 West 166th Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 99.11.

Upper Third Avenue Purchase.

Samuel Engle has sold the five-story double flat with stores 1592 Third Avenue, 26 by 100, to F. W. Mosher.

Gross & Eisler have bought the five-story tenement 1081 Third Avenue, northeast corner of 100th Street.

Shindler & Liebler have sold for the Bohemian Realty Company the five-story triple tenement 305 East Ninty-first Street.

Charles B. Gumb has sold 1,569 First Avenue, a five-story double flat, with stores.

G. Carlucci & Co. have leased for S. Brach the six-story flat, with stores, 2,112 to 2,116 Second Avenue for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $27,350.

William E. Davies of Maclay & Davies has been elected a member of the Real Estate Board of Brokers.

Company Buys on 49th Street.

The Business Men's Realty Company has bought 309 to 315 East Forty-ninth Street, four dwellings, on plot 70 by 100.5.

Maier Brothers have bought 213 to 219 East Sixty-ninth Street, four five-story flats, on plot 112 by 100.

Jacob Fetbrandt has sold for Fertig & Leinhardt to F. Solomon 330 and 332 East Sixty-fifth Street, a six-story building, with stores, in course of construction, on plot 37.6 by 100.5; also, for Simon Adler to F. Solomon, 320 and 322 East Ninety-first Street, a six-story tenement, with stores, on plot 50 by 100.

Deals on First and Second Avenues.

Maier Brothers have sold the northwest corner of Second Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, a five-story double flat, 25.6 by 100; also the similar adjoining properties, 243 East Twenty-fifth Street, 25 by 100, and 239 and 241 East Twenty-fifth Street, 30 by 100. The buyer is T. Rodman.

Maier Brothers have also sold the southeast corner of Eighteenth Street and First Avenue, two four-story tenements, 46 by 66, to a Mr. Steffy.

Nathan Kirsh and Abraham Dworsky have sold to Greenberg & Horwitz 203, 205, and 207 East Forty-fourth Street, three four-story flats, on lot 62.6 by 100.

Lower Second Avenue Sale.

Simon Sindeband has sold for J. Wittner 57 and 59 Second Avenue, an apartment house, on plot 48 by 100.

J. Berliant has sold to J. Auerfeld the six-story tenements 99 and 99½ St. Mark's Place, 37.6 by 110.

Rabinowitz & Mayer have sold for Leopold Zelinka to Goldblatt & Herring the seven-story tenement 745 East Ninth Street, 25 by 98.

Lower East Side Transactions.

Halprin, Diamondston & Levine have bought 218 and 220 Eldridge Street, two six-story tenements with stores on plot 50 by 88.7.

B. Klingenstein has sold to Abraham Maller 135 Suffolk Street, 25 by 100. S. Rabinowitz was the broker.

Cohen, Kaplan & Abrahamson have sold to Rober & Oshinsky the six-story tenement 13 Rutgers Place, on lot 23 by 100.10; also, to Schlessinger Brothers 214 Madison Street, a six-story tenement, on lot 23 by 100; also, for Weiser Brothers to B. Fishman and Jacob Kovner 109 Lewis Street, five-story front and three-story rear tenements, 20 by 100.

Isadore M. Levy, as attorney, has sold to Bernard Lazarowitz 230 Division Street, a five-story tenement, 24 by 95 by 33 at the rear.

Jacob Ackermann, as broker, has sold to Joseph Phillips the five-story tenement 44 Rutgers Street, 25 by 100.

Israel, Lasner & Freidel, in conjunction with the Real Estate Managers and Brokers' Corporation, have sold for Mandelbaum & Lewine to Frederick J. Seelig and Frieda Hart the three five-story buildings 67, 69 and 71 Canal Street and 14 Allen Street. The new owners will remodel the structures.

Bronx Flats Find Buyers.

Reiter & Newman have sold for George G. Dutcher the three-story flat 705 Jackson Avenue; also the adjoining three-story flat 707 Jackson Avenue; also for a Mrs. Walker the two-family house 973 Dawson Street.

Jacob Kronenberger has sold for M. Blumberg to a Mr. Beyersdorfer 1,295 Union Avenue, a four-story double flat.

Shaw & Co. have sold for A. F. Bertin 719 East 172d Street, a three-story frame dwelling, on plot 40 by 130.

Max Germansky sold for a client to B. Jaffe the southeast corner of 215th Street and Sixth Avenue, William's Bridge.

Henry C. Raynor and Max Just have bought the northeast corner of 219th and Second Streets, 114 by 105, from George Ballard, through W. L. Varian; also the southwest corner of Matilda and 242d Streets, 100 by 100, through Philip Jeselson.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By James L. Wells.

71st St, 433 East, n s, 175 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2, one and two story frame buildings; sale by order of administrator, to Golde & Cohen.....$10,100

By Joseph P. Day.

124th St, 354 East, s s, 118.6 ft w of 1st Av, 18x100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; partition sale, to Solomon Simon 9,375

By Julius H. Haas.

At Bronx Real Estate Salesroom.

Jerome Av, s e corner of 181st St, extending to Walton Av, plot of ten lots; public auction sale, to T. Channon Press 42,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

92d St, n s, 150 ft e of 3d Av, for a four-story brick boiler house, 50x100.8; J. Ruppert, owner; O. C. Wolf of 204 East 86th St, architect; cost, $83,400.

102d St, n s, 650.11 ft e of 1st Av, for a five-story brick factory, 150x37; Harlem Market Company of 109 East 14th St, owner; C. K. Benedict of 38 East 21st St, architect; cost, $40,000.

Dawson St, n e corner of Westchester Av, for two six-story brick tenements, 50.7x83.3 and 91x78.7; Nathan Marcus of 121 Canal St, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, 148th St and 3d Av, architects; cost, $100,000.

175th St, s w s, 350 ft s of Westchester Av, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x47; M. Stadler, McGraw and Saxe Avs, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $9,000.

Perry Av, e s, 200 ft s of 205th St, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x50; Riley & Loughney, Grant Av and Garfield St, owners; William Kemp of 2,597 Webster Av, architect; cost, $11,000.

133d St, 964, for a two-story brick stable, 16x45; Anna Schoeneweg of 966 East 133d St, owner; Bernhard Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $4,000.

St. Lawrence Av, e s, 125 ft n of Merrill St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22x54; Mrs. Sarah Spero of 344 Tacoma St, owner; Bernard Ebeling, architect; cost, $5,000.

Hancock St, w s, 25 ft n of Columbus Av, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x52; A. G. Anderson, Hancock St, Van Nest, owner; Bernhard Ebeling, architect; cost, $10,000.

102d St, s w corner of Valentine Av, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 30.7x50; Florence M. Wright of 2,668 Briggs Av, owner; Holmes & Barry, Undercliff Av and 170th St, architects; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

51st St, 37 West, to a four-story dwelling; J. G. Wallace of 210 West 42d St, owner; H. Fouchaux of Broadway and 162d St, architect; cost, $10,000.

42d St, 249 West, to a four-story brick dwelling and offices; estate of A. Lehman of 117 East 64th St, owner; O. Lowinson of 18 East 42d St, architect; cost, $5,000.

South St, 292 to 296, to six two and five story brick warehouses; E. V. Z. Lane of 142 Liberty St, owner; W. D. Hunter of 96 5th Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

116th St, 8 East, to a five-story brick tenement; D. Fine of 2 East 116th St, owner; M. Zipkes of 147 4th Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

Eldridge St, 80, to five-story brick tenements; M. Goetz of 115 East 82d St, owner; M. Zipkes, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Feb. 14.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of Tremont Road, 100x75; Bankers' Realty and Security Company to Cecelia Greenberg .....

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 208th St, 74.11x irregular; Max Just and others to Loton H. Slawson.....

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,652, w s, 25x100; Frances L. Lehman to Max Weiss, (mtg $35,000) 100

AMSTERDAM AV, 90, w s, 25x100; Max Borck to Albert Cromwell, (mtg $38,000) .....

ANTHONY AV, e s, 100.8 ft n of 174th St, 50.1x97.1; H. J. Cantrell to Joseph Diamond, (mtg $2,000) .....

AVENUE B, 255, e s, 22.10x88; Lorenz Maier to William Hyman and another, (mtg $18,500) .....

BEACH AV, 188, s s, 20.5x108.1; Rebecca Levy and others to George Andres, (mtg $6,000) .....

BEAVER ST, 45, n s, 22.6x116; Edward La Montagne to John G. McCullough and another, (mtg $45,000) .....

BROAD ST, e s, 194.3 ft n of Beaver St, 30.2x119.3; George A. Hazeltine to Harry L. Toplitz, (mtg $150,000).....

BROOK AV, n e corner of 164th St, 29.2 x74.6; Otto J. Schwarzler and another to Julia H. Schwarzler, (mtg $15,800)..

BROOME ST, 497, s s, 20.10x64.3; Moser Arndtstein to Jere J. Griffin, (mtg $20,000) .....

CLINTON AV, n w s, 93.5 ft n of 170th St; Henry Lunsmann to Rosa Herbe..

CROTONA AV, w s, 199.9 ft n of Clay Av, 0.3x80; Kate Scholler to Henry Benkers .....

CROTONA AV, map of, 192.8 ft n of 176th St, 25x106.9; Everett H. Osborn to Samuel R. Waldron.....

DEVOE ST, n s, 134 ft e of Lind Av, 33.4x99.5; Michael J. Sowren to Mary J. Kennedy, ½ part, (mtg $1,200).....

EAST ½ of Lot 84, map of Melrose South; Catherine Kelly to William J. Reed, (mtg $5,000) .....

EAST END AV, 40, w s, 25.6x98; John Shadky to Venzel Slezak, (mtg $13,000) .....

ELDRIDGE ST, 218, e s, 24.6x87.6; Irving Bachrach and others to Abraham Halprin and others, (mtg $31,500) .....

ELDRIDGE ST, 220, e s, 24.6x88.7; Irving Bachrach and others to Abraham Halprin and others.....

FRANKLIN AV, 1,895, n w s, 25x108.9; Nicholas J. Hayes, Sheriff, to Everett H. Osborn .....

GLEBE AV, being Lots 21 to 28, Block G, map of Dore Lyon, at Westchester, 208.2x100.4; Lots 3 and 4, Block H, 50x100; Lots 9, 10, and 11, Block H, 75x100; Lots 16 to 19, Block D, 100x100; Anna M. Scherding to Fred Judge

GREAT JONES ST, 38, n s, 19.11x100.3; Tony Wamser to Gustav Jost and another, (mtg $20,000) .....

HUDSON ST, 455, s s, 25x100; Daniel E. O'Neil to Pincus Lowenfeld and another .....

HUGHES AV, e s, 100 ft n of Jacob St, 50x87.6; Max Rotkowitz to Philip Nelson, (mtg $5,000) .....

JACKSON AV, w s, 163.7 ft n of 163d St, 25x75; Charles A. Walsh to Michael J. Horan, (mtg $9,000,) .....

JULIANNA ST, n s, 35 ft e of Duncomb Av, —x—; Charles M. Preston, receiver, to James E. Hall, (mtg $2,775) .....

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 98.9 ft s of 41st St, 19.8x75; George H. Robinson to John A. Faust, (mtg $20,000) .....

LOT 55, map of 107 lots of Hudson Park; Karl Olander to Charles Swenson and another.....

LOT 13, map of 107 lots of Hudson Park; Charles Swenson to Karl Olander, (mtg $300) .....

LOT 23, map of Neill estate; Joseph Diamond to Marie T. Dunn, (mtg $5,000)..

LOT 258, map of Bronx View Park, —x—; Ephraim B. Levy to Hannah Stern .....

LOTS 138 to 145, 153 to 156, map of W. F. Duncan at William's Bridge; Ralph Hilcox to Paul Sussman, (mtg $4,900)

LOTS 84 to 86, map of Washingtonville; Leo Levinson and others to Louis Barnett, (mtg $3,100).....

LOTS 107 to 122, map of Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights; Brogan Construction Company to Arthur Knox, (mtg $16,000).....

LOTS 39 to 43, map of 473 lots of Haight estate; Charles Cohen to Max Bernstein, (mtg $1,680).....

LOTS 7 and 8, map of 93 lots at South Mount Vernon; Samuel Strkin to Samuel Hermann, (mtg $1,100).....

LOTS 17 and 18, map of 123 lots, Willis estate; H. P. Cone Company to Arthur Missud and another.....

MAPLE AV, w s, 25 ft n of 214th St, 25x100; Eugene O'Reilly to Matthew G. Clark .....

MARY ST, s s, 245 ft w of Washington Av, 100x100; Jessie M. Onderdonk to Louis Lesse .....

MELROSE AV, s e corner of 158th St, 98.2x21; Max Solomon and others to Louis Singer, (mtg $28,900).....

MORRIS AV, e s, 110 ft n of 165th St, 20x92.6; Middleborough Realty Company to Lena Peltyn, (mtg $7,500).....

MORRIS PARK AV, n s, 1,040 ft e of White Plains Road, 50x95; E. B. Levy to Hannah Stern.....

MOTT ST, 162, 25x106; Cornelia McKay to Joseph Faggelle, (mtg $33,000).....

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 175 ft s of 122d St, 25x200; American Realty Company to Charles M. Rosenthal, (mtg $25,000) .....

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 136th St, 102.7x132.2; Transit Realty Company to Leo S. Bing, all liens.....

SEDGWICK AV, n w s, 73.6 ft n e of Perot St, 24.6x96.4; Mary J. Mulhern to Kate L. Watson, (mtg $3,500) ..... Nom.

SIDNEY ST, n s, 110 ft e of Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, 70x110; First National Bank of Yonkers to Judith O'Callaghan, (mtg $3,000) .....

SOUTH ST, 43, 44, and 45, w s, 71.5x irregular; South St, 47, w s, 24x100.1; James D. Gordon to the South Street Corporation .....

STANTON ST, 192, n s, 25x100; Emanuel Isaac to Jonas Cohen, (mtg $20,000) .....

TRINITY AV, 757, w s, 39.10x101; Charles Singer to Jacob Marx, (mtg $38,000).....

WEST ½ of Lot 1,029, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Fremont Realty Company to Joseph Schmid and another, (mtg $400) .....

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 600 ft n of Morris Park Av, 50x100; E. B. Levy to Hannah Stern.....

WILLIS AV, 423, w s, 25x irregular; Samuel Williams and others to Charles Lischke .....

2D ST, Lot 253, map of partition of estate of William Adee, Westchester; Mary J. Clinton and others to James T. Lane, (mtg $5,650).....

2D ST, Lot 253, map of partition of estate of William Adee, Westchester; James T. Lane, trustee, to Mary J. Clinton and others, (mtg $5,650) ...

2D AV, 1,549, e s, 25.4x75; Washington Elkan to Henry Blitz, (mtg $22,000)..

3D AV, n e corner of 67th St, 25.5x100; Samuel Louis and others to Charlotte Doelger, (mtg $35,000) .....

3D AV, 1,697, e s, 25x100; Hyman Manheim and others to Abraham H. Vogel, (mtg $26,000) .....

3D AV, 1,685, e s, 25.8x100; Hyman Manheim and others to Abraham Salzman, (mtg $40,000) .....

4TH ST, w s, 62.3 ft n of 10th St, 32.8x88; Alexander W. Fraser to L. Riegel Realty Company, (mtg $35,000).

9TH ST, n s, 83 ft e of Avenue C, 41x92.3; David Rosenzweig to Barnet Klar and another, (mtg $52,200) .....

10TH ST, s s, part of Lot 236, map of Unionport, 50x103; William Heinrich to Otto Purger.....

11TH ST, 238 East, 25x94.10; Caroline Ferri Di Nicola to Robert Marsh and another, (mtg $19,000) .....

12TH ST, s s, 117.3 ft w of 2d Av, 16.10x irregular; Peter J. Kahler to Ida Schoen .....

14TH ST, s s, 346 ft e of Av A, 25x103.3; Marcus Rosenthal to Miriam Friedman, (mtg $13,630.) .....

14TH ST, s s, 346 ft e of Av A, 25x103.3; Marcus Kempner to Marcus Rosenthal, (mtg $7,000.) .....

21ST ST, 443 West, 19.9x98.9; Edward S. Chase to Herbert R. King, (mtg $10,500) .....

24TH ST, 243 West, 20x88; Marie Coryell to Jeanne d'Arc Home for Friendless French Girls, (mtg $10,000) .....

37TH ST, 163 East, 14.8x irregular; Samuel Howe to Wesley Thorn.....

37TH ST, 163 East, 14.8x irregular; Wesley Thorn to City Real Estate Company .....

38TH ST, 351 and 353 West, 50x98.9; Clara Lazarowitz to Ignatz Reich and another, (mtg $86,500).....

40TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 25x98.9; George W. Meyer to William J. Sloane, (mtg $20,000).....

45TH ST, 124 East, 18.9x70; Charles A. Stein to Edmund A. Hurry, (mtg $30,000) .....

48TH ST, 337 and 339 West, 36x100.5; Bernard J. Callan and another, by guardian, to Hugh Reilly, all title, (mtg $5,000) .....

48TH ST, 337 and 339 West, 36x100.5; Mary C. Conroy to Hugh Reilly, all title, (mtg $5,000).....

53D ST, 430 West, 25x110.5; Newman Grossman and others to Max Borck, (mtg $22,000) .....

65TH ST, 344 and 346 East, 54x100.5; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Morris Kittenplan and another, (mtg $23,500).....

65TH ST, s s, 192 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.5; Paul F. O'Neill to Eliza Engleton, (mtg $15,000)+.....

66TH ST, 108 West, 24x100.5; Juliet Turner to Samuel Llebovitz and another, (mtg $20,000).....

71ST ST, 322 East, 25x100.4; Vaclav Nemecek to Anton Samek, (mtg $17,500)

74TH ST, 2 West, 26x102.2; William W. Hall and others to Elise R. J. Robertson, (mtg $46,000) .....

100x102.2; Max Vogel to Minnie H. Vogel, all liens .....

80TH ST, 134 East, 18.4x102.2; Emma D. Tuomey to Alexa C. Bowden, (mtg $12,000) .....

94TH ST, 76 West, 20x100.8; Moser Arndstein to Jere J. Griffin, (mtg $21,700)..

101ST ST, 56 East, 20x100.11; Isidor Tager to Joseph R. Scheinberg, 1-3 part, (mtg $15,125).....

101ST ST, 72 West, 25x100.11; Albert Blum to Joel Marks, (mtg $19,300).....

103D ST, 223 to 229 East, 100x100.11; Max R. Willner to Bernhard Rosenbluth, ½ part, (mtg $89,350).....

106TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 50x100.11; Paul Kreyling to Julius Levy and others .....

106TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 50x100.11; Julius Levy and others to Henry Moskowitz and another, (mtg $38,000) .....

106TH ST, 71 East, 25x100.11; Assured Real Estate Company to Alfred L. M. Bullowa, (mtg $18,425).....

106TH ST, 208 and 210 East, 50.6x irregular; Minnie Gottlieb to Wolf Nadler Realty Company, (mtg $54,100).....

114TH ST, 411 East, 32.10x100.10; David Lion to Enrico Viggiani, (mtg $28,000)

114TH ST, s s, 104.10 ft e of Park Av, 0.2x100.11; Walker Coburn to Joseph Sagovitz and another.....

115TH ST, 252 West, 25x100.11; Wolf Elias to Henry Nichols and another, (mtg $21,000) .....

122D ST, 112 East, 27.6x100.11; Mary F. McNamara to Mary Falkenberg, (mtg $15,000).....

128TH ST, 247 West, 16x99.11; Hattie Rosenthal to Marcus Rosenthal, (mtg $11,000) .....

128TH ST, 34 West, 25x99.11; John Smith to Frida Heidelburger, (mtg $25,000.) .....

135TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 100x99.11; Fisher Lewine to Joseph Wolf and another .....

138TH ST, n s, 438 ft e of 7th Av, 26x99.11; Bertha Levy to Henry Weissman, (mtg $24,000) .....

139TH ST, s s, 402.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 75x100; Jeremiah J. Griffin to Moses Arndstein, (mtg $55,000).....

140TH ST, 667 East, 17x100; Sadie Klein to Lippman Klapper, (mtg $5,500) .....

142D ST, s s, 225 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Hermina Butt to George A. Steinmuller and another, (mtg $19,000) .....

142 D ST, 149 West, 27x99.11; Adolph Blumenkrohn to Karl Jacob, (mtg $21,000.) .....

160TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Cortlandt Av, 50x100; Bridget Kearney to Louis Lese

168TH ST, 514 and 516 West, 50x95; Solomon Cohen to Joseph S. Acker, (mtg $30,000) .....

170TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Fort Washington Av, 110.1x103.8; Daniel G. Fraad to Herman Feinberg, (mtg $27,500) .....

175TH ST, s s, 115.8 ft w of Washington Av, 75x105.2; Henry Menaker to William Evans and another.....

229TH ST, n s, Lot 1,030, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Fremont Realty Company to Joseph H. Witherill and another, (mtg $1,000).....

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ACKER, Joseph S., to Solomon Cohen; 168th St, 514 and 516 West, 2 lots, 25x05, 2 mtgs $3,000, 3 years, 6 per cent .....

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to D. S. Everson; Riverside Drive, e s, 175 ft s of 122d St, 25x200, 3 years, 6 per cent.....

BARNETT, Louis, to Leo Levinson; White Plains Road, n e corner of 240th St, 78x121, due Aug. 8, 1906.....

BLITZ, Henry, to Washington Elkann; 2d Av, e s, 53 ft s of 83d St, 25x75, 5 years, 5½ per cent.....

BOWDEN, Alexa C., to Emma D. Tuomey; 80th St, 134 East, 18x102, 2 years .....

CLARK, Josephine L., to Charles W. Mix; 82d St, 318 West, 16x102, 2 years, 6 per cent.....

COHEN, Jonas, to Emanuel Isaac; Stanton St, 192, 25x100, 6 years, 6 per cent.....

CONTENT, Millie, to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 70th St, n s, 245 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15x100, due June 30, 1906, 5½ per cent.....

DETHOFF, Louis H. G., and another to North River Savings Bank; 35th St, n s, 378.11 ft w of 7th Av, 21x98, due June 30, 1909.....

DONNEGAN, John A., to Amanda Wolff; 128th St, 10 East, 20x99, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

FALKENBERG, Mary, to Abram Bachrach; 122d St, 112 East, 27x100, 3 years, 6 per cent.....

FALKENBERG, Mary, to Mary F. McNamara; 122d St, 112 East, 27x100, as per bond .....

FAUST, John A., to George H. Robinson; Lexington Av, 305, 19x75, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

FRANK, Meyer, to L. Lamchick and another; 5th Av, e s, 50.5 ft n of 118th St, 50x110, 2 years, 6 per cent.....

FRANK, Meyer, to Simon M. Roeder; 5th Av, e s, 50.5 ft n of 118th St, 50x110, due May 2, 1906, 6 per cent.....

FRIEDMAN, Miriam, to M. Rosenthal; 14th St, s s, 846 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

GOLDSTEIN, Lillie and another to Marcus Weil; Sheriff St, 54, 25x100, due June 30, 1907, 6 per cent.....

GOLDSTEIN, Lillie and another to rector, &c., of the Church of the Incarnation; Sheriff St, 54, 25x100, 5 years, gold .....

GREENBERG, Cecelia, to Bankers' Realty and Security Company; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of Tremont Road, 100x75, 3 years.....

HALPRIN, Abraham, and another to Irving Bachrach; Eldridge St, 218, due April 1, 1908, 6 per cent.....

HALPRIN, Abraham, and another to Irving Bachrach; Eldridge St, e s, 25 ft s of Stanton St, 24x88, due April 1, 1908, 6 per cent.....

HEIDELBURGER, Frida, to Doris Cohn; 128th St, 34 West, 25x99, demand, 6 per cent.....

HYMAN, William, and another to Lorenz Maier; Avenue B, 255, 22x88, 1 year, 5½ per cent.....

J. L. RIEGEL REALTY COMPANY to Alex W. Fraser; 4th St, 240, 32x88, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

KITTENPLAN, Morris, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 65th St, 344 and 346 East, 54x100, 10 years, 6 per cent.....

KLAR, Barnet, and another to D. Rosenzweig; 705 and 707 East 9th St, 41x92, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

LESE, Louis, to American Mortgage Company; 155th St, s s, 245 ft w of Washington Av, 100x100, due June 30, 1907, 5½ per cent.....

LESE, Louis, to American Mortgage Company; 155th St, s s, 245 ft w of Washington Av, 100x100, due June 30, 1907, 6 per cent.....

LESE, Louis, to Title Insurance Company; 160th St, n s, 242 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x101, due June 30, 1907, 5½ per cent.....

LEVY, Julius, and others to Paul Kreyling; 106th St, s s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 2 lots, 25x100, 2 mtgs, $19,000, 5 years.

LIEBOVITZ, Samuel, to Juliet Turner; 65th St, 163 West, 24x100, 3 years, 6 per cent.....

LIBMAN, Abram L., and others to State Bank; 2d Av, n w corner of 66th St, 200x100, secure notes.....

LISCHKE, Charles, to Samuel Williams and others; 423 Willis Av, 25x39, 4 years, 5½ per cent.....

LIEBENTHAL, Joseph, and others to A. B. Fletcher and another; 84th St, n s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 37x102, 3 years, 5½ per cent.....

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; Hudson St, 455, 25x100, due June 30, 1907, 5½ per cent.....

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; Hudson St, 455, 25x100, due June 30, 1907, 6 per cent.....

MAFFIA, Germano, to F. Barton; Avenue E, w s, 28 ft s of 10th St, 25x100, Unionport, 5 years.....

MANY, Elizabeth C., to George Colon; 19th St, n w s, Lots 582 and 583, map in 310 C. P. 259, 50x91, 2 years, 6 per cent.....

MARKS, Joel, to Albert Blum; 101st St, 72 West, 25x100, due July 15, 1906, 6 per cent.....

MARSH, Robert, and another Max Gold; 338 East 11th St, 25x94, due Sept. 1, 1906, 6 per cent.....

MEEHAN, Thomas J., to Cora H. Fanageman and others; Columbus Av, 51, 25x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent.....

MENSCH, Arnold, to Robert P. Clapp, executor; 4th St, 320 East, 15x96, due June 30, 1910.....

MEYER, Fred, to Charles Lischke; 135th St, 752, 25x100, 3 years.....

MIDDLETOWN REALTY COMPANY to Commonwealth Mortgage Company; 8th Av, s w corner of 15th St, 99x irregular, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

MOERSCH, Philip, and another to Jacob Moersfelder; St. Nicholas Av, n w corner of 178th St, 21x80, 3 years, 6 per cent.....

MOERSCH, Philip, and another to Sarah E. Bruce; St. Nicholas Av, n w corner of 178th St, 3 years, 5½ per cent.....

MOSKOWITZ, Samuel W., to E. M. Goetz; 106th St, 166 and 168 East, 2 lots, 25x100, 2 mtgs, $2,500, 3 years, 6 per cent.....

McCULLOUGH, John G., to Edward La Montague; Beaver St, 45, 22x116, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....

OPPENHEIM, William, to Union Exchange Bank; Bathgate Av, n w s at n e s of 179th St, 60x170, demand.....

PELTYN, Lena, to Middleboro Realty Company; Morris Av, e s, 110 ft n of 165th St, 20x92, 3 years, 6 per cent.....

PELUSO, Pietro, to M. L. Dayton; Mott St, 161, 25x100, due April 22, 1909, 6 per cent.....

PETERSON, Peter A., to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; 54th St, n s, 129 ft w of Lexington Av, 16x100, due Feb. 29, 1906, 5½ per cent.....

REED, William J., to Catharine L. Kelly; e ½ of Lot 84, map of Melrose South, 3 years, 5½ per cent.....

RING, Charles E. J., to George Ehret; 8th Av, s w corner of 142d St, 24x100, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

ROBERTSON, Elise R. J., to William W. Hall; 74th St, 2 West, 25x102, instalments .....

ROSENTHAL, Marcus, to Marcus Kempner; 14th St, 524 East, 25x103,

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

East Side.

JOHN T. & JAMES A. FARLEY,
WINDSOR ARCADE,
are offering for sale two new
AMERICAN BASEMENT HOUSES
Nos. 30 & 32 East 52d St.
Inspection invited. Caretaker on premises. Descriptive pamphlets on application.

79th st., Park & Lex. avs. 4-sty. b. s. high-stoop Dwg., good order; open rear; 19x102.2; seen by permit only. L. SACHS, owner, or 28 West 22d St.

A Handsome Three-story Dwelling!
west of Lexington Av., in 80s; butler's pantry, bath extension; estate property; reasonable price
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., corner 56th St.

109 EAST 55TH STREET.
Three-story and basement high-stoop brownstone dwelling; A1 condition; hard-wood floors; open plumbing; seen by permit. WARREN & SKILLEN, 96 BROADWAY.

119th St., adjacent Lexington, 4-story single, $13,000. A. M. Kirtland, 103 East 125th St.

Below 14th Street.

VICINITY CHATHAM SQUARE.
GREAT SPECULATIVE FUTURE.
Corner 5-story; saloon, &c.; leased, nearly $4,100; price $50,000; cheapest property this section.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 BROADWAY.

Washington Heights.

DYCKMAN TRACT BARGAIN.
Broadway corner, 9 lots; also Dyckman St. plot, 4 lots; asking $100,000; easy terms.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS,
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 BROADWAY.

For Sale, Dykman Tract—5 lots, 25x100 each, 210th St., 100 feet East Columbus Av.; 4 lots, 100x75 deep; 211th St., 75 feet from 8th Av. Subway station; 215th St.; these lots must be sold to close estate; worth 50 per cent. more this Spring. Full particulars. Apply C. A. J. Queck-Berner, 271 Broadway, Manhattan.

Price $36,000; rents over $4,000; magnificent five-story steam-heated triple; $10,000 cash needed. A. M. Kirtland, 103 East 125th St.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

INVESTORS, ATTENTION!
Five-story high-class apartment, lot 58x100, near 169th St., Boston Av.; built two years; absolutely no vacancies; rents $7,116; cash $15,000.

Also two-family, (three-story,) eight and six rooms; Trinity Av., near 184th St.; ideal location for doctor or dentist; price $10,500. Many other bargains in one, two, and three family houses, from $750 cash up.
GEYER REAL ESTATE,
148th St. and 3d Av., Smith Building.

For a saloon keeper, grocer, or butcher; corner triple flat, 25x96x100; price $35,500; five stores. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

For Sale—Several Recently Completed
FLAT HOUSES
In the Finest Sections of the Bronx,
At Very Reasonable Prices.
Jacob Leitner,
Cor. Westchester and Prospect Avs.

5-STORY DOUBLE FLAT,
with stores, 25x70x100, near 149th St. Subway station; price only $22,750; easy terms.
J. Clarence Davies,
Cor. Westchester and Prospect Avs.

5-STORY NEW-LAW FLAT,
4 families on a floor, 4 and 5 rooms, 37.6x90x100; actual rent $4,920; price $44,000.
J. Clarence Davies,
Cor. Westchester and Prospect Avs.

$1,000 cash buys brick dwelling, Cauldwell Av., near Subway station; price $8,000; three-family dwelling, 25 rooms, 4-story frame; lot 26x117, Beach Av., near Subway; rental $1,260; price $12,500; mtge. $7,000; have a number very attractive investment propositions.
A. A. Mosher, 809 Prospect Av., (Bronx.)

Absolutely Given Away!—37-ft. new law flats, vicinity 161st, Trinity Av., $39,000; mortgaged $30,000, five years; could not be produced for $45,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

658 BERGEN AV., NEAR 153D ST., THREE-FAMILY FRAME SINGLE FLAT, $7,500; ONLY $1,500 CASH REQUIRED. E. WALKER, 55 LIBERTY ST.

Webster Av.—5 lots (25x112 each) north of Woodlawn Road, on west side; asking price, $3,500; terms to suit. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5322-38th St.

12-room house and stable on plot 50x161, Marion Av., near 196th St., $10,000; terms to suit. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 East 42d St. Telephone 5322-38th St.

Estate Sacrifice.—Corner 35-ft. new law flat, vicinity 161st, Trinity, $53,000; mortgaged $40,000, five years. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Builders!—Prospect Av., adjoining Boston, plot about 10,000 square feet, sacrificed at $27,000, very easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Positive bargain—Brook Av. four-family tenement; $7,000 cash will buy; must sell; brokers protected.* Address 374 Alexander Av.

Three-story-basement brick dwelling, $7,000; near Subway; private neighborhood; bargain. Schaefer, 547 Columbus.

Lots near White Plains Av. and 233d St. (not in Yonkers) $500 upward; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

$5,500 buys 5-story 14-room triple, bath; price $8,000, 27x100; near 149th St. Subway. Freid, 1,015 Trinity Av.

5-story triple, colored tenants, Bronx; rented for $2,750; price $22,000. Friend, 748 Wendover Av.*

$600 up, William's Bridge, Wakefield lots; now booming; lists mailed. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

Bargain.—Triple, corner, with stores, almost new; price $26,000. Bliss, 3,221 3d Av.

Builders!—I have corner plots on Mount Hope very cheap. Rappolt, 1,871 Morris Av.

Bargain.—Nice 16.8 1-family house in Tremont, $4,500. Brooker, 778 Tremont Av.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

$1,200 cash, $2,800 mortgage, buys three-story and basement 27 feet wide, leased to one party for $480; also $1,700 cash, mortgage $6,800, rent $1,100, 25x100, a corner building on Flushing Av. Owner, 25 Prospect St., near Brooklyn Bridge.

Three-story and basement frame house, 25x30x76; desirable location for flat or bachelor apartment. Inquire Owner, 73 Pineapple St., Brooklyn.

RICHMOND.
FOR SALE.

East corner Bay Av., Richmond Terrace, Mariners' Harbor; two lots; tenement, 16 rooms; rent $30; $3,000; terms; 40 minutes; principal business street; house cost $6,000. Kempson, 29 Broadway.

NEW YORK STATE.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A gentleman's elegant country place, ½ mile from station, eight miles from Grand Hotel, Catskill Mountains, consisting of 175 acres, 100 under cultivation, balance woodlands; main house finest hardwood; electric light, gas; two baths; open plumbing and in every respect up to date; three other houses and keeper's house; large barn and stable, henyard, saphouse, dog-house, &c.; horses, carriages, cows, farmers' implements, &c.; price $70,000; free and clear; exchange entertained. S. L. Pakas, 35 Nassau St.

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COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY | INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE. OWNERS WISHING TO SELL CALL OR WRITE
Phillips & Wells, 95K Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

A gentleman's country home at Hillsdale, Harlem Railroad; vicinity Berkshires; 200 acres; high elevation; magnificent views; residence ten rooms, modern improvements; other cottage; three barns; trout stream; abundance fruit; shade; $13,500. Cranston, 118 West 127th St.

For Sale.—Mamaroneck, N. Y., Orienta Esplanade, plot 350x398x350, with two corners and three fronts, adjoining one of the most beautiful residences; asking price, $16,500; terms to suit. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5322—38th St.

Lots, 25x150, at North White Plains, five minutes from the depot; price $150 to $400; 10 per cent. cash, $10 per month until 40 per cent. is paid, balance on installment mortgage. Bronx Realty Co., 1,039 Fox St.

Plot 100x120, block from Broadway, in centre restricted residential neighborhood; water, sewer, gas; price $1,400; worth $2,400. Hendrickson, White Plains.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

Brooklyn.

Seven-room house, Parkville, overlooking Ocean Parkway; improvements; excellent neighborhood; 917 East 6th St., Brooklyn; $30.00.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A DELIGHTFUL HOME CENTRE
with all the advantages and improvements of the metropolis.
16 MINUTES FROM 34th STREET.
ELMHURST SQUARE
IS THE MOST DESIRABLE HIGH-CLASS ADDITION IN NEW YORK CITY.

Splendid transportation facilities, fare 5c., and unequalled future possibilities.
The $150,000,000 being spent by the Penn. Railroad, L. I. R. R., and allied corporations will increase many hundred per cent. values at Elmhurst Square, because it is right in the line of improvements.

Lots and plots for sale now at acreage values. Monthly payments if desired.

The only addition in the Borough with sewers and paved streets.

Property restricted and fully improved. Send for "Transportation Illustrated, No. 6," showing a bird's-eye view of the city, bridges, tunnels, and relative distances; a valuable guide for investors in realty.

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IS NONE TOO GOOD WHEN WE SELECT A HOME SITE.
A POSTAL CARD
WILL BRING YOU VIEWS and prove we have the CHOICEST in New York City and that 350 per cent. profit will be realized within 3 years on our improved lots bought at present acreage prices because of the $90,000,000 for improvements directly benefiting this property.
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ELMHURST HEIGHTS
Less than half hour from Herald Square, Manhattan. 5c. by Trolley now; no waiting. THE GROUND IS HIGH and Beautiful. The price is low. Nothing nearer, better, choicer or cheaper ever sold.
A $20 DEPOSIT SECURES SELECTION. SEND POSTAL TO-DAY FOR VIEWS.
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886 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A Tract Near Jamaica,
comprising 1,240 lots; all plotted and ready for development. Over 3,000 feet of macadamized streets. Rapid transit to Manhattan. Trolley also on property.
WILLIAM H. APPLETON & CO.,
92 Liberty Street.

NEW YORK CITY ACREAGE
A tract of about 80 acres within the city limits. One of the finest properties for development on Long Island. Excellent transit. Station on property.
PROFITABLE, Box 26, Times Downtown.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

WESTCHESTER PARK
on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th St.; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Evenings.

IN THE BOOM SECTION
AT LARCHMONT.
Choice corner plot, 54x135, opposite Larchmont Park. Very low price and easy terms.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 BROADWAY.

12 lots on North St., near the new High School; $800 per lot; a bargain for the entire 12. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 East 42d St. Telephone 5322-38th St.

Mount Vernon.

AT MOUNT VERNON.
$1,000 cash required to buy nine-room corner house, centrally located; high ground; fine neighborhood; large lot. Price, $6,000.
ANDERSON REALTY CO. Wm. S. Anderson, Pres.
Near New Haven Station.

AT MOUNT VERNON.
Fine house, Chester Hill, five minutes from station; 10 rooms, all improvements; deep lot; high ground; asking $8,500.
ANDERSON REALTY CO. Wm. S. Anderson, Pres.
Near New Haven Station.

New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE DISTRICT
On the Sound.
Is PRE-EMINENTLY the leading suburban section of New York.
Growing at the rate of HUNDREDS every month.
Subway rapid transit road paid us $13,000 for right of way and station ground on our property. Construction being pushed night and day.
WHERE WILL REALTY PRICES GO WHEN COMPLETED?
1905 was a money maker for our patrons. September 1st we offered ALL CUSTOMERS 20% advance; paid several 100%.
Our 1906 opening sale February 22, 23 and 24.
Lots which can't be bought elsewhere for $500, at this sale, $160.
66⅔ can remain on bond and mortgage.
Insurance policy free. Prices will advance May 1st.
Information and maps.
Sound Shore Realty & Title Co.,
32 Broadway, New York.
Tel. 995 Broad.
12 Prospect St., New Rochelle.

White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS ACREAGE.
BARGAIN FOR QUICK BUYER.
16½ acres, with a frontage on three different roads of about 2,000 feet, one mile from White Plains Station. Trolley in front of the property, over 200 lots, exclusive of streets; plotted or otherwise, $1,000 per acre.
S. J. TAYLOR,
2442 JEROME AVE., NEW YORK.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE
for houses and lots in Battle Hill Park, White Plains; all improvements in property; restricted; high ground; 10 minutes' walk from station; nothing better; prices reasonable.
WESTCHESTER SYNDICATE,
28 East 42d St., New York.
2 Depot Square, White Plains.

White Plains.—18 acres between Post Road and railroad; asking $30,000; terms to suit. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5322-38th St.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CRESSKILL SLOPE,
at Cresskill, N. J. (45 minutes Erie R. R.) Completing modern all improved houses, absolutely desirable, $3,800 up.
Terms to suit.
L. F. Riegel, Cresskill, N. J.

A modern house, exceptionally well built, conveniently located on prominent avenue; 13 rooms and bath, steam heat; lot 100x275; to duplicate same would cost about $24,000 with lot; will sell at one-half; a bargain for some one. Address C. H. Nevius, opp. Grove St. Station, East Orange, N. J.

Passaic.—Bargain, corner, 243x260; house 12 rooms, all improvements; modern plumbing, excellent condition; barn, fruit, shade trees; finely located; 5 minutes to two railroad stations. Owner, 291 W. 12th St., New York.

Beautiful new house, 10 rooms, for rent, near 129th St. Ferry; 35 minutes from City Hall; owner wishes to retain 2 rooms for his own use; very moderate to right party; references, F. W., Box 309 Times, Times Square.

East Orange, up-to-date 11-room dwelling; lot 50x160; open plumbing, parquet floors, hardwood trim, high location, fine street. Edw. Lasell, 203 Broadway, N. Y.

BUILDING LOTS $3 EACH.
This week only; 9 miles from Greater New York line. Apply 6 John St.

Several desirable lots at discount in Palisade, if sold direct this month; title guaranteed. Address J. S., 342 Times, Times Square.

Very desirable houses or building lots for sale by Romeyn & Demarest, Hackensack, N. J.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE.

New York City Acreage.
A tract of about 80 acres within the city limits. One of the finest properties for development on Long Island. Excellent transit. Station on property.
Profitable, Box 26, Times Downtown.

A Tract Near Jamaica
comprising 1240 lots; all plotted and ready for development. Over 3000 feet of macadamized streets. Rapid transit to Manhattan. Trolley also on property.
WILLIAM H. APPLETON & CO.,
92 LIBERTY ST.

Bargain.—Seven-room cottage, new, every improvement; good location; $3,200, $500 cash. Hamilton, Corona.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

1ST—MORTGAGES—2D
All good applications promptly considered; charges reasonable.
G. V. MORTON, 62 William St.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FOR RESULTS
LIST YOUR PROPERTY.
FOR SALE—TO LET,
with the old, reliable firm,
BARNETT & CO.,
11 EAST 125TH STREET.
TELEPHONE 396 HARLEM.

Wanted—Desirably situated dwellings for particular clients for cash in Greater New York from owners at low figures; also Long Island lots, large or small parcels. You incur no obligations by sending full particulars. 'Phone or call. James Francis Lester, 41 and 43 Wall St., N. Y. Telephone, 1002-1003 Broad.

Wanted—West side apartment house for equity in dwelling, West 70s, also Normandy, L. I., amounting to $49,000; both properties fully furnished; owner will not add any cash, but will give back 2d mtge. in lieu of same. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Anything you will sell cheap
Send to
JOHN B. HIBBARD,
156 BROADWAY.

Particulars wanted of cold-water tenements, building plots, and private houses in Manhattan; have buyers ready and can arrange for quick transactions for the right propositions. Thos. M. Henneberry, 206 Broadway.

Vacant lots along upper Broadway, Amsterdam Av., Bradhurst Av., in exchange for improved property; please send particulars to Raubitschek, 136 West 116th.

Want to buy houses, tenements preferred, Manhattan or Brooklyn; will buy quickly if reasonable; send particulars. Leavy, 1,429 51st St., Brooklyn.

H. A. Raymond (2 West 125th) invites owners to send particulars; flats, tenements, dwellings, old properties; have many buyers wanting such properties.

Attention, Owners.—Cash buyers waiting for Manhattan cold-water, four-family tenements; all conditions. O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St.

We have cash buyers for city and country properties for quick results. Send full particulars. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Elegant cottage wanted, with garden, on lot 50x100, in good section of Bronx, for private use. Private, 29 2d Av.

Owners send us what you have for sale or exchange; we can do business quickly. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Third Av., plot 10 excavated lots, including four corners, within block "L" station, $65,000, equity $30,000; exchange and add cash for improved property. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

To Exchange.—6-story apartment house; 3 families on each floor; well built and planned; will exchange for vacant lots Washington Heights. Raubitschek, 136 West 116th St.

To Exchange.—3 new law houses, fine section Harlem, direct from builder; to exchange for vacant lots Manhattan. Raubitschek, 136 West 116th St.

To Exchange.—6 lots near 72d St. and 1st Av.; will exchange for improved property; send particulars. Raubitschek, 136 West 116th St.

To Exchange.—5-story double flat, near 145th St. and 8th Av.; want small private house and cash. Raubitschek, 136 West 116th St.

Owners send us what you have for sale or exchange; we can do business quickly. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

BARSTOW
17-19 EAST 27TH STREET.
One or two sunny apartments left; perfect bathing facilities and all modern appliances which make for comfort. We try to make the lot of the transients the envy of home folks by placing every convenience at their disposal and making them comfortable.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. VAN RENSSELAER, 25 East 11th St.

Lady sailing will sublet two large, handsome rooms, furnished; bath; southern exposure. Mrs. Fox, Hotel Oxford, 58th and Park Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
FURNISHED.

Houses, unfurnished and furnished; desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Summer seashore cottages, Cape Cod, (Harwich, Mass.;) rented completely furnished; bathrooms; all comforts; $300 to $600; fine beach. Kape, 505 West 124th St.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK—Trial Desired in the County of New York.—MAX SPIEGEL, plaintiff, against MARIO SALVINI and THE NEW YORK ART EXPOSITION COMPANY, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated December 24th, 1905.

LEON LASKI,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, 13-21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

TO MARIO SALVINI, one of the above-named defendants, Florence, Italy:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to the order of Hon. Henry A. Gildersleeve, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 31st day of January, 1906, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1906.

Dated January 31st, 1906.

LEON LASKI,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, 13-21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

ACREAGE FOR SALE.
FLORAL PARK SOUTH,
NEAR FLORAL PARK.
60 ACRES in 2 blocks of street car line. High, level and beautiful. Restricted vicinity. $2,000 Per Acre.
SETAUKET,
VIEW OF THE BAY AND SOUND at Setauket Station.
22 ACRES new, rich, cultivated ground.
Price $200 Per Acre.
STONEY BROOK DEPOT
75 ACRES very fertile new ground and high, beautiful 8 room residence fronting road. Price $200 per acre.
Terms: 10% on contract. When title is passed ⅓ cash, balance one and two years with interest, 6% interest on mortgage.
Free Excursion from our office every day to see the property, (except Sunday). Title Guaranteed.
E. E. MEACHAM & SON, Park Row Building,
Phone 8417 Cortland. Room 1039. New York City.

ACREAGE
LARGE AND SMALL TRACTS.
49 ACRES, $850, WESTBURY.
7 ACRES, $20,000, WEST HEMPSTEAD.
30 ACRES, $25,000, WATER FRONT, HUNTINGTON.
65 ACRES, $1,500, FLUSHING.
50 ACRES, $1,500, QUEENS.
JOHN KENSETT KELLOGG,
80-82 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
549 NOSTRAND AV., BROOKLYN.

A Tract Near Jamaica
comprising 1240 lots; all plotted and ready for development. Over 3000 feet of macadamized streets. Rapid transit to Manhattan. Trolley also on property.
WILLIAM H. APPLETON & CO.,
92 LIBERTY ST.

Bargain.—Seven-room cottage, new, every improvement; good location; $3,200, $500 cash. Hamilton, Corona.

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To Exchange.—5-story double flat, near 145th St. and 8th Av.; want small private house and cash. Raubitschek, 136 West 116th St.

Owners send us what you have for sale or exchange; we can do business quickly. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES

Night and Day
Bank Building,
S. E. Cor. Fifth Ave. & 44th St.
Offices varied sizes and entire floors.
All have good North light.
Building modern and fireproof.
RENTS $675 PER ANNUM AND UPWARD,
including light, heat and janitor services.
JOHN N. GOLDING, Agent,
9 Pine St. Fifth Av., cor. 45th St.
Amsterdam Av. and 163d St.

Offices to Rent.
Broadway, Corner 81st Street.
ONLY STRICTLY OFFICE BUILDING, WITH ELEVATOR, ON WEST SIDE; LARGE CORNER SUITE FOR INSURANCE COMPANY.
JESSE C. BENNETT & CO., Agents, on premises, 2,259 Broadway.

TO RENT,
37 to 41 East 18th St.
75 ft. x 90 ft.
STORE AND BASEMENT,
ALSO
9TH AND 10TH LOFTS, VERY LIGHT.
GEO. READ & CO., Agents,
1 Madison Ave. (10516) 60 Liberty St.

Hotels to let, Newark, N. J.—New hotel, just being finished; 53 rooms; large dining room and kitchen; tiled floor; every known improvement; can procure liquor license; two blocks from City Hall and theatres; centre of city; also, all-year-round hotel in Georgia; well-known health resort; 125 rooms, all improvements and elevator; this is completely furnished; also a few others. Address Owners, New Jersey Land & Construction Co., 1,173 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

New York's Most Remarkable Location,
8 car lines, stations 6th, 9th Avs. "L," Subway; surpassing any point in city.
Broadway Arcade.
Largest studio floor in city; offices, floors for desirable business; elevators, gas, electric lights, steam heat. MARTIN, 1,947 Broadway, 66th St.

STORE,
LOFTS, OFFICES, STUDIOS
28, 30 & 32 West 22d Street
NEW BUILDING, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO. 28 West 22d St.
or your own broker.

VERY DESIRABLE FLOOR SPACE OF
7,200 SQUARE FEET—9TH FLOOR,
MORTON BUILDING,
114-116 NASSAU STREET.
DIRECT LIGHT IN ALL ROOMS.
WILL DIVIDE TO SUIT TENANT.
FRED'K ZITTEL, Agent, premises.

AT WASHINGTON & WATTS STS.
FIVE CORNER LOFTS
50x100 EACH,
STEAM HEAT, ELECTRIC ELEVATOR.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 6 Beekman St.

Store, Basement & 1st Loft
114, 116, 118 W. 17th St. | to let in new building
75x92.
All improvements.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 W. 22D ST.

ADJOINING 4TH AV.,
114, 116 EAST 28TH ST.,
Near Subway Station.
Elegant light offices and studios in new fireproof building; elevators, steam heat, electric light, janitor service; moderate rents. Apply on premises.

LARGE LIGHT FLOOR,
6,000 feet; whole or part; 50 cents per foot; suitable offices or light business; elevators; steam heat. Martin 1,947 Broadway, 66th.

Broadway store, with two large show windows, suitable for any business; will divide; rent moderate.
SACHS & CO.,
1,268 Amsterdam Av.

Store, Newark, N. J.—Ferry St., large store, being used this last six years for dry goods and department; would make an elegant place for 5 and 10 cent store. Beyer, 1,175 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

241 Water St., near Beekman,
4-story building, 25x75;
suitable for any business; rent reasonable.
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

Broadway, between Fulton and John Sts., lofts and offices; steam heat, elevator, and janitor service; rents reasonable. Apply to Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194 Broadway.

Light corner loft, 80x100; steam heat, freight elevator; will divide and furnish power. Star Iron Works, 4,077 Park Av., near 174th St.

45th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.—Two houses; easily altered; plot 33x100.
H. J. Sachs & Co., 28 West 22d St.

Will erect a garage in the Eighties, adjoining Broadway; choice location.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 West 42d St.

42d St., Near 10th Av.—Light loft, 25x100; moderate rent; favorable lease. Martin & Schmonsees, 627 Ninth Av.

Lofts, basement, 25x121; electric elevator, power; steam heat; excellent light. Saladino, 380 Broome St.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light, elevator; $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Large 9th Ward factory building, 50,000 feet; sell cheap. Charles Duross, 155 W. 14th.

Large, roomy store, fine location; any business. Apply premises, 130 Park Row, 10 to 4.

Bronx.

Large corner store, good for grocery, liquor, or drug business, with apartment in rear if wanted; terms made very easy; growing neighborhood; northeast corner Westchester Av. and Tiffany Street. Isaac Sonn, 55 Liberty St.

FOR SALE,
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
Handsome residence and stable; twelve (12) lots of ground, at Wave Crest, Far Rockaway, asking $20,000. Full commissions to brokers. Apply to
SMITH & SIMPSON, Attorneys, 135 Broadway, N. Y. City, or WILLIAM F. CLARE, Attorney, 149 Broadway, N. Y. City.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY.
Between Rockville Centre and Freeport.
Small number of choice building lots, extra large size, 55x135, opposite Baldwin Station; 3,000 inhabitants and numbers of beautiful homes; both electric and gas lighting; trolley direct to New York; this is the last chance to secure the best building lots for the least money and on easiest terms. Carrollton Realty Co., World Bldg., N. Y. Brooklyn Office, J. M. Bennett, 62 4th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

JUST COMPLETED,
316 West 20th St.
THE ADRIAN.
Open for inspection.
All improvements, including elevator service, electric lights, 'phone, &c.
Suites of 4 and 5 rooms, $510 to $630 per annum. Booklet on application.
J. W. CUSHMAN & CO.,
240 West 23d St. Tel. 1075—Chelsea.

1,418 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Opera House,
8-ROOM APARTMENTS.
New plumbing, elevator, electric light; decorations to suit.
McVICKAR, GAILLARD REALTY CO., 480 5th Av., below 42d St. Phone 4000—38th.

252 AND 254 WEST 84TH ST.,
Private house block,
Between West End Av. and Broadway.
Six rooms and bath.....$36-$38
Jesse C. Bennett & Co., 2,259 Broadway.

299 WEST 153D STREET.
New buildings, 5 rooms, bath, all improvements; rents moderate. Kirkpatrick & Urquhart, 2,850 8th Av.

VAN NYDECK 64 E. 90th St., within 200 ft. of Andrew Carnegie's residence; 6 and 7 large rooms; elevator, hall service, steam heat, electric light, &c.; every improvement, $40 to $55.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
111 West 43d St.
Single room and bath.....$23
Two rooms and bath.....$30
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

At the Manitou, 221 West 141st St., near 7th Av. Driveway.—Elegant large elevator apartments, $32.50 to $45; telephone, electricity, &c.; near elevated and Subway. Superintendent on premises.

Rents $15-$21.
4-5 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, cabinet trim; 2 blocks west 169th St. elevated station. Brook Av., north 169th.

Corner apartment, seven outside rooms and bath, elevator and all improvements, to sublet; a bargain. 180 St. Nicholas Av., corner 119th St.

Doctor's Apartment—Seven rooms, running water in office; all improvements; $50. 131 West 103d.

West side stores; best locations; lowest prices. Charles E. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

East Side.

67 EAST 93D ST.,
NEAR MADISON AV.
The grandest new seven rooms and bath, with all best modern improvements.

FAIRFAX 1,328 Madison Av., cor. 94th St.; corner rooms; southern exposure; parquet floors throughout; elevator, &c.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

143 East 30th St.—Seven rooms and bath, all modern improvements; stoop floor suitable for doctor; rent $50.

116th, 20 East.—Four pretty rooms, tiled bath, steam heat; rent reasonable. See janitress.

Desirable flats, 55 East 11th; five rooms, bath, $25 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

116th, 18 East.—Four pretty rooms, steam heat, bath; rent moderate. See janitress.

Bronx.

New high-grade apartments; five and six excellent rooms, $26-$34; write for booklet. Owner, 1,181 Tinton Av., near 168th St.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Wanted—Hotel in Borough Manhattan, N. Y.; 100 rooms or over; ten years' lease for responsible tenant. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

"America's Greatest Railroad."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE OF AMERICA.
MAIN STEM OF THE
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES
Operating more than twelve thousand miles of railway east of Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

This is the Direct Line from New York & Boston to Niagara Falls and to the West, the Northwest and the Southwest by way of the great cataract and Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 3:30, 3:40, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours, via New York Central and Lake Shore.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:29 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—†ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND & TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK EXP.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:20 A. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415 and 1216 Broadway; 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations, New York; 463 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
To be sure of the best accommodations on any of our through trains it is wise to secure them several days in advance.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
Passengers arriving by Ocean Steamers are met on the pier

WINTHROP SHAKES UP BOARD OF EDUCATION

All Except One Committee Now Headed by Democrats.

TIFFT, REPUBLICAN, RETAINED

Special Classes for Special Students Approved—Shallow Made Associate Superintendent.

The Board of Education, at its meeting yesterday, elected a new Associate Superintendent and planned to utilize three recreation piers for the athletic exercises of school children. President Winthrop made several shake-ups in the personnel of the standing committees. With the single exception of Henry N. Tifft, who is a Republican, the new Chairmen named are all Democrats and a majority of the committeemen are the Commissioners appointed by Mayor McClellan last year.

The changes in the Chairmanships are: Supplies—Barrett, vice Dix; Elementary Schools—A. Stern, vice Wilsey; High Schools and Training Schools—Tifft, vice Babbott; Special Schools—Haupt, vice Warburg; Studies—Jonas, vice Thompson; Care of Buildings—Higgins, vice Donnelly; Executive Committee of Normal College—Wilmer, vice Man. Those who retain their Chairmanships are: Finance—Greene; Buildings—Adams; By-Laws—Harrison; Sites—Barry; Lectures—Vandenhoff; Executive Committe on Nautical School—Aldcroftt. Gen. Wingate is made Chairman of the new Standing Committee on Athletic Fields.

There were three candidates for the place of Associate Superintendent made vacant by the retirement of Algernon S. Higgins on Feb. 1. They were: Edward B. Shallow, District Superintendent of Districts 32 and 36, Brooklyn; Matthew J. Elgus, District Superintendent in charge of Evening Schools; John Dwyer, District Superintendent of Districts 20 and 21, Manhattan. Shallow was elected by 25 votes out of 37 cast. The board fixed his term of office for six years from today.

The plans for special classes for special pupils was passed without a dissenting vote. It was contained in a report of the Committee on Elementary Schools, which approved a plan of the Board of Superintendents to organize special classes to afford non-English-speaking pupils an opportunity to acquire a knowledge of the English language; to accomodate pupils who are soon to be fourteen years of age and who desire employment certificates; and to afford over-age pupils of the fifth and sixth year grades an opportunity to make special preparation for admission to the 7 A grade.

The board adopted a resolution of the Committee on Athletic Fields requesting the Dock Commissioner of the city to prepare the necessary plans for the enclosing and heating of three recreation piers, namely, at the foot of Market Street, East River; Twenty-fourth Street, East River; and Fifteenth Street, North River, to be used by the Board of Education for athletic exercises of the school children. They are to be used by the Board of Education during the period in each year when they are not used by the Dock Department as recreation piers.

LOST ARTICLES

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LIBERAL REWARD—Stable Owners: Strayed or stolen, team of horses, bay mare and gray mare, wagon lettered Nassau Newspaper Delivery Express Co., No. 16, 200 William St., taken from William, corner Frankfort St., Monday, Feb. 12, about 5 A. M.; liberal reward will be paid for information tending to recovery. Nassau Newspaper Delivery Express Co., 200 William St. Telephone, 2073—John.

LOST—Stock Certificate No. 523 for 50 shares of the capital stock of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York. All persons are hereby notified and warned against negotiation of the above original certificate. Notice is hereby given that application has been made for the issuance of duplicate certificate. Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York.

$1,000 REWARD and no questions asked will be paid for information leading to recovery of package, intact, of books and jewelry lost on bridge car Saturday night. William M. Sullivan, 35 Nassau St., New York City. Owner will pay above reward.

LOST—Tuesday, between Lenox Av. Subway Station, 110th St. and 7th Av., corner 111th St., pocketbook, small sum money, cards, tickets, keys; return and receive reward. Janitor, 71 West 107th St.

LOST—Tuesday, pearl brooch, 70th St., between Park and Lexington Avs. or between 70th and 80th Sts., Park and Madison Avs. Liberal reward. Return to 118 East 70th St.

LOST—Certificate No. A23918 for five shares U. S. Steel preferred, in name of Clifford Lloyd. Notify Carpenter, Baggot & Co., 17-21 William St.

LOST—Tuesday, gold hunting-case watch, Elgin, silk fob; valuable belonged deceased sister; ample reward. Donohue, 477 West 143d St.

LOST—On 40th St., 5th Av., or between Waldorf and Daly's Theatre, plain gold twisted necklace; suitable reward. Return to Mrs. De L. V. Newlin, 129 East 40th St.

LOST—Bank book No. 279,972 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped; please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

LOST—Black silk watch fob, with Masonic emblem on locket; reward. Hunt, 210 West 123d St.

LOST—Feb. 15, neighborhood of 14th St., five $5 bills; loss keenly felt. Z., care of O'Connell, 267 West 113th St. Reward.

LOST—Wednesday afternoon, 86th St. crosstown or 3d Av. car, pearl and gold bracelet; suitable reward. E. B., 1,033 5th Av.

LOST—Bank book No. 1,733, Yorkville Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST—$1,000 reward for the return of a diamond necklace, lost on the night of Feb. 7, between the Metropolitan Opera House and Columbus Av. and 72d St. The above amount will be paid in cash and no questions asked at the office of La Rochelle Restaurant, Columbus Av. and 75th St.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, gold purse, containing money and old American gold coins. Finder return to office of Hotel Belleclaire, 77th and Broadway; liberal reward and no questions asked.

$50 REWARD for return of suit case and contents taken from in front of news stand, Grand Central Station, Saturday afternoon, Feb. 10; no questions asked. F. W., 332 Times, Times Square.

LOST—A liberal reward will be paid for any reliable information regarding large package lost bridge car, Brooklyn side, Saturday night, 6:45. William A. Sullivan, 35 Nassau St., New York City.

LIBERAL REWARD will be paid for return of silver gilt snuffbox, on chain, with a gold piece and small charm; lost at Savoy Hotel Sunday, at 5:30 P. M. Flechter, 23 Union Square.

LOST—In Tarrytown, neighborhood of Grove St., Jan. 23, a pendant of pearls, with diamond centre. Finder will receive reward by delivering same to Room 568, 11 Broadway, N. Y.

LIBERAL REWARD will be paid for return of large and small sales books and bill file lost on bridge car Saturday night. E. C. Heathcote, 7 Malden Lane, New York City.

LOST—Black silk watch fob, with gold locket, containing photograph and marked with monogram H. W. D. Finder leave at Times office and receive reward.

LOST—Pearl silver-mounted lady's umbrella, in Grand Hotel, marked A. L. E.; liberal reward. Address Room 2,206, 150 Nassau St. city.

LOST—At Arion ball, gold Sphinx Head, diamond in mouth and amethyst cross; liberal reward returned. W. J. Ruets, 106 West 64th St.

LOST—Horse and wagon; finder rewarded $50; bay horse, black top wagon, red body. Herman A. Wiesel, 2,162 8th Av.

LOST—Gold monogram watch charm, Saturday morning, around 50s and 7th Av.; initials O. J. K. 262 West 54th St.

LOST—In Arion ball, bracelet, with small diamond; keepsake; reward. Miss Henderson, 212 West 45th St.

LOST—Diamond crescent pin, Hotel Victoria; $300 reward; no questions. Return Hotel Victoria office.

LOST—Brooch, in or near Carnegie Hall, Feb. 6. Return Soupo, 200 West 56th St.; reward.

LOST—A diamond bar pin; reward. Miss Heine, Hotel Majestic, 72d St., West.

LOST—Gold watch, between 81st St. "L" and 107 West 82d; reward. Barbour.

WANTS BRIDGES FREE TO ALL.

Ahearn Asks the Aldermen to Abolish the Tolls for Teams.

Borough President Ahearn wants the city to abolish team tolls on the Brooklyn and Williamsburg Bridges and throw them open to trucks and vehicles as completely as they are now open to those who walk across. At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday he offered a resolution embodying this plan. The resolution was referred to committee.

If the plan goes through, the ferry lines will be big losers, as many trucks and vehicles that now use the ferries between Brooklyn, Queens, and Manhattan will use the bridges entirely. Last year the tolls received at the Brooklyn Bridge amounted to $74,115.

The board passed the Hahn resolution asking the Legislature to pass Senator Saxe's bill to compel the New York Central Railroad to remove its tracks from Eleventh Avenue and adjacent streets.

The board rejected a resolution of the Board of Estimate appropriating $10,000 in addition to the $600,000 already appropriated for the purchase of land for municipal lighting plants. The land wanted now is on Staten Island, and the members of the committee said they were in doubt as to the value of the property. This shelves the municipal plant proposition for Richmond.

The board adopted the resolution to enable Health Commissioner Darlington to employ an analytical chemist at $1,800 for his pure food campaign, and ordered the issurance of $1,000,000 of corporate stock for the Spuyten Duyvil Bridge as a Henry Hudson memorial. A resolution to authorize the Mayor to create the office of Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner for Brooklyn was also passed.

Police Commissioner Bingham got his appropriation of $161,526 to pay deficiencies in salaries to new patrolmen and $40,000 for the purchase of supplies for which no provision was made in the budget.

AMATEUR SLEUTH JAILED.

Yankee Comes to Suppress Crime, and Is Himself Suppressed.

Albert Vass, 27 years old, is a cook by occupation, but a detective and terror of evildoers by instinct. He is a resident of Springfield, Mass., and a diligent reader of the metropolitan newspapers. Recently Vass's detective instincts were aroused by the numerous accounts he read of the prevalence of crime in New York, and he determined to come to the city and, single handed and alone, put down the reign of evil.

Arming himself with a revolver and an electric flash lamp, without which no real detective can operate, Vass came to New York and started right in on his crusade against the crooks. After nightfall on Tuesday, with his trusty revolver in one hand and the searchlight in another, the Massachusetts sleuth dove into the dark recesses of the west side ready to suppress crime the moment it showed its head.

He finally reached Riverside Drive with not a highwayman, housebreaker, or other criminal in sight. He dodged around corners, hid in doorways, and peered down dark areaways ready to pounce on any desperado he might see.

Patrolman Walsh of the West 100th Street Station saw the man walking along Riverside Drive carrying his electric flash lamp in his hand. He was looking in doors, behind trees, into the dark corners of the Drive wall and acting very suspiciously. Walsh stopped him and placed him under arrest. His revolver was one of his conspicuous possessions.

In explanation the prisoner told his story, saying he had heard while he lived in Springfield that New York was in the hands of the crooks, and he had appointed himself a policeman to come here and put a stop to crime.

Vass gave his residence as 204 East Forty-third Street when brought before Magistrate Cornell in the West Side Police Court yesterday. He was held in $200 bail for further examination.

ARRESTED THE BRIDEGROOM.

Taken from Bride at Wedding Feast on Another Girl's Charge.

Married only three hours and while his marriage was being celebrated by a party of friends at the home of his bride, Anton Achewetz, 21 years old, was arraigned in Yorkville Court yesterday on the charge of obtaining $60 on a promise to marry another girl. The complainant, Mary Wolska of 432 Fifth Street, says she gave Achewetz money to buy furniture for their prospective home. The bride was Mary Barburach, who lives at 546 East Thirteenth Street.

Achewetz was married yesterday by an Alderman at City Hall. Mary Wolska heard of the intended marriage and obtained a warrant for Achewetz's arrest. It was given to Detective Ryan of the Fifth Street Station to serve. Ryan and the girl searched for Achewetz, but did not find him in time to stop the marriage. But they found the happy couple in the bride's home.

Arraigned before Magistrate Barlow, Achewetz denied the charge. Magistrate Barlow adjourned the examination until to-day and held Achewetz in $1,000 bail. The bridegroom did not have security and was committed to a cell, despite the tears of his bride.

SHERIFF'S JURY DINES.

Third Panel Entertains Justices, Judges, and City Officials.

The third panel of the Sheriff's Jury, which performs jury duty without even collecting fees, and dines in state once a year, performed the second part of its duties at the Waldorf-Astoria last night.

John R. Van Wormser, foreman of the panel, was toastmaster. Sheriff Hayes was the guest of honor and ex-Sheriff Erlanger attended. The Justices of the Supreme Court and Judges of General Sessions in this city were present almost to a man, as were also the city officials, except Mayor McClellan, who is at home ill.

Among the speakers were John G. Milburn and George A. Post. Mr. Post addressed the diners as "Gentlemen of the Picnic Jury."

After alluding to the fact that the Sheriff's jurors as a rule only meet for a half hour every three months, and in return are excused from all other jury duty, he finished his remarks with the following verse:

> Where power walks 'neath sun or moon
> Official shoes do pinch,
> But Sheriff's jurors are immune;
> You have a leadpipe cinch.

MOTHER AND BOY STARVING.

Slept Four Nights in a Park—Says Husband Is Well-to-Do.

Mrs. Annie Johnson, aged about 33, was sent to the Island by Magistrate Breen in the Harlem Court yesterday on a charge of vagrancy. Her eleven-year-old son, Frank, was given into the care of the Children's Society. The woman said she was the wife of John Johnson, a saloonkeeper, at Nostrand and Myrtle Avenues, Brooklyn.

Mrs. McCauley, the probation officer in the court, said she knew the prisoner to be a respectable woman. It appeared that neither the mother nor the boy had eaten much of anything in four days, and had slept four nights in Mount Morris Park.

Only a month ago she was a prisoner in the Harlem Court charged with stealing a coat for her son from a department store, but the complaint was not pressed.

The woman said her husband lived in Brooklyn, and was well to do, while she and her boy were starving.

The Brooklyn end of the case will be investigated.

Auto Hits F. W. Seward.

Frederick W. Seward, son of President Lincoln's Secretary of State, was knocked down at Forty-second Street and Broadway last night by an automobile belonging to the Peerless Automobile Company and driven by James A. Klein. Mr. Seward, who is 70 years old, was stunned by his head striking the asphalt, but his injuries are considered slight. He was taken to his home at the Hotel Dunmore in West Forty-second Street.

Food
is more healthful Risen with
Royal
Baking Powder.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

TRACTION COUNSEL FIND NEW ORDER AT ALBANY

Have to Put in Their Arguments First at Committee Hearing.

FIGHT REDUCED FARE BILL

Say Six Tickets for a Quarter Would Mean Confiscation—Cost 3.3 Cents a Passenger.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—Assemblymen Krulewitch and Hartman of New York gave representatives of traction companies from Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Buffalo an uncomfortable hour to-day before the Assembly Railroad Committee in the hearing upon Krulewitch's bill to compel the companies to issue six tickets for 25 cents, without privilege of transfers.

"Under the leadership of the former Chairman of this committee, Mr. Bedell, introducers of this kind of legislation were required to produce facts and figures to justify their attempt to curtail the earnings of a railroad corporation," said Henry A. Robinson, attorney for the New York City Railway. Chairman Hooker upset the precedent and the advocates of the bill were not called on for any such data.

Alfred A. Gardner, representing the Interborough Company, declared the bill revolutionary and unconstitutional. It did not represent a move by any "serious organization or civic body," he said. It meant 20 per cent. reduction in the receipts of the traction companies of New York.

Mr. Robinson said the cost of operation per passenger was 3.3 cents. In a car containing eighty passengers the conductor would become confused and perhaps issue transfers to persons using the cut-rate tickets.

C. L. Woody for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company declared incidentally that, compared with cities of 400,000 population and over, the capitalization per mile of his company was less than any other.

Assemblyman Krulewitch said the bill would be of special benefit to the working class. He exhibited six tickets he had purchased in Washington for 25 cents upon which, he said, transfers would be issued.

Assemblyman Hartman challenged the traction representatives to say that the roads did not earn 10 per cent. He said United States Government bonds seldom paid 3½ and 4 per cent., and asked why bonds of traction companies should pay any more.

It was asserted that 22 per cent. of the tickets now purchased of the Subway and elevated lines of New York were never used, giving the company this much clear profit. This would cover just what the lines said they would lose by issuing six tickets for 25 cents.

CLEANER CARS PROMISED.

President Vreeland Says He'll Improve Conditions on East Side.

Following Borough President Ahearn's letter to the New York City Street Railway Company demanding a reform in transit conditions of the lower east side, President H. H. Vreeland of the line called on Mr. Ahearn at the City Hall yesterday and promised many betterments in the way of car service.

In his letter Mr. Ahearn complained that the service was inadequate and that the cars were so dirty as to be a menace to health. Mr. Vreeland promised to investigate at once and to make any change in cars and schedule that the Borough President asked.

Mr. Ahearn sent an inspector with Mr. Vreeland to demonstrate that the conditions complained of really exist. The inspector brought back word that Mr. Vreeland would write formally, in the name of his company, what he proposes to do and when he purposes to do it.

WON'T PROSECUTE SCANNELL.

Couldn't Convict Ex-Commissioner, Says Jerome—Bail Is Discharged.

The joint indictment for conspiracy which has been kept hanging over ex-Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell and William L. Marks since November, 1901, will never result in a trial. On the recommendation of District Attorney Jerome, the $2,500 bail furnished for each of the defendants was discharged by Judge McMahon in General Sessions yesterday.

Mr. Jerome said that careful examination of the evidence had convinced him of the impossibility of getting a conviction. One of the witnesses for the prosecution was missing, he said, but the presence of that man would not change the situation. The basis of the indictments was a charge that Scannell had favored Marks in the award of contracts for supplies.

NEW EXPLOSIVE TRIED.

Electrically Exploded Stuff Blasts a Boulder to Fragments.

In the presence of several railroad engineers and mining experts at Mount Vernon, Francis Waldo Wertenberger, an inventor, made several experiments yesterday with an explosive which he has invented in a rock cut on the New York, Westchester and Boston Railway Company. Mr. Wertenberger asserts that his explosive is three times more powerful than dynamite.

With two ounces of his powder, which he said was equal to six ounces of dynamite, a boulder 10 by 6 feet was blown to fragments. The powder makes very little noise and cannot be exploded by fire or concussion, but must be fired by an electric spark.

PLUNKITT SELLS SOME LAND.

Apostle of "Honest Graft" Disposes of 130th Street Real Estate.

Ex-Senator George W. Plunkitt, apostle of "honest graft," sold some of his real estate yesterday. The property is the plot of three lots on the north side of 130th Street, about 450 feet west of Broadway.

The lots adjoin some of Plunkitt's stables, which he leases to the city for the use of the Street Cleaning Department. The buyer is Thomas J. Mangin, who was represented in the deal by Broker C. Schierloh, and he will improve the property. The plot is said to be worth between $30,000 and $40,000.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE.
February 15th.
Spring Styles
NOW READY.
199 Broadway, near Dey St. | 1197 Broadway, near 28th St.
605 Broadway, near Houston. | 1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
849 Broadway, near 14th St. | 500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

"TO MEN WHO KNOW"
WEBER & HEILBRONER
Announce the Arrival of
MANHATTAN *Negligee* SHIRTS
for Spring and Summer
AT ALL FOUR STORES
150 Nassau St., *at Spruce St.* | 58 Nassau St., *at Maiden Lane.* | 369 Broadway, *at Franklin St.* | 757 Broadway, *at Eighth St.*
WEBER & HEILBRONER

THE LAST WEEK
Of this great combination sale. All the finest imported this Winter and last Spring and Summer materials. The stocks of the well-known high-class merchant tailors, Tredwell, Schneider & Thomas and J. H. Miller & Co. We offer these goods at a uniform price in suits to measure, $20. Trousers, $5. Fancy Silk Vests, $5. Overcoats, $25. You save one-third at least if you can find what you are looking for. Sale on second floor.
ARNHEIM,
Broadway and Ninth Street.

HEINZES BUSY WITH BIGGER COPPER PLANS

Talk of Big Holding Company for Gigantic Merger,

BUT DEAL IS YET IN EMBRYO

Cole, Who Negotiated the United Copper Company Deal, a Rising Figure in the Copper World.

Bankers closely associated with the Heinze interests repeated yesterday their prediction that the taking over of the bulk of the United Copper Company's properties by Thomas F. Cole, who is later to transfer them to a new company, was merely the first step in an extensive plan for the consolidation of practically all the Montana copper companies.

There were unconfirmed rumors yesterday of the formation of a gigantic company to take over the Amalgamated Copper Company, and all the other producing copper companies in the Butte district. These rumors were coupled with the statement that, while such a plan was in contemplation, it was probable that several months would elapse before all the details would be worked out. That other properties besides those which have been taken over from the United Copper Company will be turned over to the new ccmpany to be formed by Mr. Cole and his associates is practically admitted, but apparently the only suggestion of the new holding company to absorb the United Copper Company, the Amalgamated Copper Company, and other Montana copper companies comes from Heinze sources.

Efforts made yesterday to secure definite information in regard to the consideration paid to the Heinzes, or rather, to the United Copper Company, for the mines taken over by Mr. Cole were fruitless, so far, at least, as inquiry in Amalgamated Copper sources was concerned. The Heinze interests, speaking through bankers identified with them, repeated that the price paid to the United Copper Company was $25,000,000, half of which was in cash and the balance in securities. All that representatives of the Amalgamated Copper interests would say on the subject was that the price paid would not be made public at this time, and probably never would be. In other quarters, where information on the subject is likely to be accurate, it is said that the price named by the Heinze interests was much exaggerated.

Thomas F. Cole, through whose efforts, largely, the settlement between the Heinzes and the Amalgamated interests was brought about, has come to occupy a very important position in the copper world. He is regarded with confidence by both sides of the recent controversy, and because of his own large copper interests was in a position to bring about the present settlement of the long-standing litigation. John D. Ryan, President of the Anaconda Copper Company and Managing Director of the Amalgamated mines, has been closely associated personally with Mr. Cole. Mr. Cole has been largely interested in the so-called Bonanza group of copper companies, located at Bisbee, Ariz., including the Calumet and Arizona, the Calumet and Pittsburg, and three or four other companies, and is, moreover, the President of the North Butte Mining Company, which has developed a very valuable mine in the Butte district. His connection with the present settlement has, of course, increased his prominence in the copper situation.

LAWSON COPPER SUIT THREAT.

Says Stockholders May Test Merger —"Only Lawsuits Capitalized."

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—Thomas W. Lawson says of the deal between the Amalgamated Copper Company and Heinze that it amounts to capitalizing the lawsuits of each and making of them a $400,000,000 asset against which stock is to be issued.

Mr. Lawson also says a number of stockholders of Heinze's United Copper Company, the Amalgamated Company, and subsidiary companies of the latter have joined with him to go before the courts of New York, Montana, and New Jersey, and have the deal looked into.

Mr. Morgan Buys Royal Table Linen.

J. P. Morgan has recently purchased from a member of the French aristocracy a historic set of table linen that once ornamented the table of Henry V. of France, grandson of Charles X. It is of the finest Saxony linen. In the centre is woven a portrait of King Henry IV., with the royal coat-of-arms. In the four corners are the portraits of Charles X., Louis XVIII., Duc d'Angouléme, and Due de Berry. The same design is repeated in the napkins.

HOPE
FEBRUARY INVESTMENTS
AT 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% BELOW PAR

Thursday, Feb. 15, 1906.
THE "HOPE" BOND A GUARANTEE
For instance, we sell you today a genuine *$55 Montagnac Overcoat* for *$33*. We agree to pay you $36.30 for that Overcoat on Oct. 15 (if not worn.)
ALSO SPECIAL TO-DAY.
1,000 WAISTCOATS,
Your Choice, 88c.
See the windows.
BROADWAY—CORNER—CHAMBERS

TRADE E&W. MARK
We make good collars and shirts. We don't guarantee them either. It isn't necessary.
EARL & WILSON.

EXPLOSION FOLLOWS THREAT.

Three Italians Arrested on Suspicion of Wrecking Brooklyn Saloon.

Three Italians were locked up at Police Headquarters last night on suspicion of knowing something about the attempt to blow up the house of John Gelessio, a saloonkeeper of 152 Twentieth Street, Brooklyn, whose place was dynamited early yesterday morning. The saloonkeeper and his wife and seven children were asleep when a terrific explosion shook the neighborhood, shattering several windows in Gelessio's and adjoining houses.

The saloonkeeper had received four letters signed "The Black Hand," demanding that he pay $2,000 on penalty of death. Instead he informed the police. Detective Sergeants Vachris of Brooklyn and Potrosini of the Central Office arrested last night Antonio Logana, a baker of 150 Bayard Street; Gesuardo Preola, a butcher of 13 Roosevelt Street, and Antonio Sacca, a saloonkeeper of 163 Hester Street. They were locked up as suspicious persons.

The detectives say the prisoners resemble three men who were seen lurking in the vicinity of Gelessio's saloon just before the explosion.

"The writers of those letters won't get a cent from me," said Gelessio last night. "All I want is to meet one of them, and he'll not go blackmailing any more."

We're afraid some boys are gunning for us because we advertised boys' sale suits in Tuesday afternoon's papers when only odd sizes were left.
Our apologies to those who came late.
We had nearly 2000 suits when our advertisement went into Tuesday afternoon's papers, and hardly hoped for so generous a response.
But:
The early stock of boys' Spring suits is now in our stores.
ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.
258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT ST.
75c. Lisle Sox, 35c.

An importer's overstock. Embroidered stripes, neat figures and plain colors.
19c. for His 35c. Sox.
Fine cotton, plain blacks and fancy.
Fine Black Mercerized, 35c.
These are lisle thread sox that are sold for 50c. regularly.
Gloves—Spring Shades.
1.50 Hand-sewn Gloves, 98c.
New light Tans.
2.25 Gloves at 1.49.
Heavy and light weights in new shades for Spring.

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS
BASS' BARLEY WINE
at high-class druggists.
ROBT. BEATTY CO., 58 Varick St., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
THIS EVENING, at 8—Special PERFORMANCE—ZIGEUNER BARON, ("Gypsy Baron.") Alten, Rappold, Homer, Bauermeister; Dippel, Goritz, Blass, Muhlmann, Bars. Cond., Franko. In the 3d act ALL the PRINCIPAL Artists not in the cast will appear.
Fri. Evg., Feb. 16, at 8—LOHENGRIN. Rappold, Homer; Knote, Van Rooy, Journet, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. Aft., Feb. 17, at 2—MARTA. Sembrich, Walker; Caruso, Plancon, Rossi. Cond., Vigna.
Sat. Evg., Feb. 17, pop. prices, at 8—TANNHAEUSER. Fremstad, Jomelli, Alten; Burgstaller, Goritz, Blass, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.
Sun. Evg., Feb. 18, 8:30, at pop. prices, GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. Jomelli, Homer; Plancon and HENRI MARTEAU, Violin. (Arrangement with Mr. R. E. Johnston.) Entire Metr. Opera Orchestra. Cond., Franko.
Mon. Evg., Feb. 19, at 7:30—MEISTERSINGER. Alten, Homer; Knote, Van Rooy, Goritz, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.
Wed. Evg., Feb. 21, at 8—IL TROVATORE. Nordica, Homer; Knote, Campanari, Journet. Cond., Franko.
Thurs., Feb. 22, (Wash. Birthday,) Mat. at 11:30 A. M.—PARSIFAL. Fremstad; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.
Thurs. Evg., Feb. 22, at 8, Special Perf'ce—LA BOHEME. Abott, Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Journet, Parvis, Rossi, Dufriche. Cond., Vigna. Prices $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $4, $5.
Fri. Evg. Feb. 23, at 7:45, Double Bill—HAENSEL UND GRETEL, Abarbanell, Alten, Homer, Weed; Goritz. Cond., Franko. Followed by IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Sembrich, Bauermeister; Dippel, Campanari, Journet, Rossi, Paroli. Cond., Vigna.
Next week's seat sale begins To-day, 9 A. M.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING Pl. Theatre. Every Ev. & Sat. Mat., Reisenhofer, Christians & Walden in Capus' Comedy, "Leontinen's Ehemaenner."

CARNEGIE HALL
TO-NIGHT, AT 8:15.
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Mr. Gericke, Conductor.
Programme:
BEETHOVEN, Overture "Egmont"; SCHUMANN, Concerto in A minor for Pianoforte, Op. 54; MAHLER, Symphony No. 5, in C sharp minor, (first time.) Soloist:
Harold Bauer
Tickets, $2 to 75c., at Box Office, Tyson's, (5th Av. Hotel,) and Luckhardt & Belder's, 10 E. 17th St.

CARNEGIE HALL | FAREWELL
THURS. MAT., FEB. 22.
CALVE
$1 to $2.50. Boxes $15 to $18.

EDUARD R. von KOVNO.
Concert this afternoon at 2:30, Carnegie Hall, by the Russian Pianist, assisted by N. Y. Trio. Tickets, $1.50, $2.00. Lockhardt & Belder, 10 East 17th. Wisner Piano Used.

Madison Square THEA. 24th St. | Ev. 8:15. Last Mat. Sat., 2:15.
LAST 4 TIMES
LUCKY MISS DEAN
Next Week. Seats Ready. | Winston Churchill's THE TITLE MART.

JOE WEBER'S Music Hall. Twiddle-Twaddle
Evs. at 8:10. Only Matinee Saturday.
Popular Priced Matinee FOR LADIES Sat. 2:15.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St. 25, 50, 75, 1.00. DAILY MATS. 25, 50c.
Louise Gunning, The Military Octette and the Girl with the Baton, Dolan & Lenhart & Co., Mathews & Ashley, Green & Werner, oth's

GARRICK—NOW—Mats. Wed. & Sat
35th St. 'Phone 351—38
GALLOPS

ST. NICHOLAS RINK
ICE SKATING, | 66th St. and Columbus Av.
3 sessions daily, except Monday. Skates Free.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday, 2:15.
FRANK DANIELS In Sergeant Brue.
Next Week—WONDERLAND.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St., bet. 7th & 8th Avs. | Mat. Daily
Cressy & Dayne, Grace Cameron, Sydney Deane & Co.

THE GOTHAM EAST 125th St.
Mat. To-day—Harry Bryant's Burlesquers.

YORKVILLE 86th, nr. Lex. Av. | W. J. KELLY, MAT. TO-DAY. "Prince Karl."

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 22.
in J. M. Barrie's
Maude Adams PETER PAN

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 22.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in J. M. Barrie's play, ALICE-SIT-BY-THE-FIRE.
Also Pantaloon, with Lionel Barrymore.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 22.
"Distinct Success."—Herald.
OTIS SKINNER in THE DUEL.

SAVOY Theatre, B'way & 34th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day, Sat. & Feb. 22.
"Biggest farcical success since 'Charley's Aunt.'"—Eve. Sun.
THE ENGLISH FARCE, MR. HOPKINSON

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mt. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 22
GEO. M. COHAN in his new musical play, GEO. WASHINGTON, JR.

Knickerbocker B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Feb. 22. 2:15.
FRITZI SCHEFF in MILLE MODISTE

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Today, Sat. & Feb. 22. 2:15.
THE LION AND THE MOUSE
Beginning Feb. 19, Special Matinees.
YVETTE GUILBERT.

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Feb. 22.
FOURTH WEEK OF
ELLIS JEFFREYS in Alfred Sutro's Comedy
The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE. 42d St., West of Broadway. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 22, 2:15.
Fay Templeton in Geo. M. Cohan's
46 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY
Extra Matinee Washington's Birthday.

BROADWAY THEA. B'way, 41st St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Feb. 22, 2:15.
ELSIE JANIS THE VANDERBILT CUP
With Barney Oldfield's Auto Race Effect.

LIBERTY THEATRE, 42d St., W. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Feb. 22, 2:15.
LAST 2 WEEKS | Xtra Mat. Washington's B'day. George H. Brennan presents
THE CLANSMAN, by Thomas Dixon, Jr.

NEW YORK THEA. B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15
Prices 25, 50, 75c. & $1.
Pop. Mat. Wed., 25, 50 & 75c. Reg. Mat. Sat.
THE ROGERS BROS. IN IRELAND
Extra Matinee Washington's Birthday.

ELMENDORF LECTURES
MOTION PICTURES
MAGNIFICENT COLORED VIEWS.
CARNEGIE HALL 57th St. & 7th Avenue.
5 SUNDAY EVENINGS 8:15
FEB. 25—Africa
MCH. 4—Egypt
" 11—Sahara
" 18—Morocco
" 25—Spain
5 MONDAY MATINEES AT 3
FEB. 26—Holland
MCH. 5—The Rhine
" 12—Switzerl'd
" 19—Italy
" 26—Italy II.
COURSE TICKETS $6, $5, $4, $3, $2.00
On Sale Thur., Feb. 15, Carnegie Hall box office. Single Tickets 1.50, 1.00, 75, 50. Thurs., Feb. 22.

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Evs. at 8:15. | Mat. Today & Sat.
LAST WEEK W. H. THOMPSON IN THE BISHOP

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evenings at 8:15. $1 Mat. SAT.
Hear Edward Martindell Sing "Lorelei" in MEXICANA
Extra Matinee Washington's Birthday.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. at 8:15. | $1 Matinee To-day.
123D TIME TO-NIGHT OF THE EARL AND THE GIRL WITH EDDIE FOY
Matinee Washington's Birthday.

FIELDS 42d St., W. of B'way. $1 Mats. Wed. & Sat. | Extra Mat. Feb. 22.
LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN in JULIE BONBON

PROCTOR'S SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE
5TH B'way. AV. 28th Mats. 25, 50. "Cashel Byron's Profession." Miss Bingham, Mr. Van Buren, Young & Jas. J. Corbett. All Favorites. Nts. 25, 50, 75, $1.
23D ST. Mats. Daily. 15, 25. ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE. Mr. & Mrs. Robert Fitzsimmons, "Radha," Mme. Rentz, Cole & Johnson, Rice & Prevost, other Stars. Nights, 15, 25, 35, 50, 75c
58TH St. Mats. Daily. All Seats, 15, 25. ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE. Marvellous Cortellis, Schoolboys & Girls, Empire City 4, Emmett Corrigan & Co., other Star Acts. Nights, 15, 25, 35, 50, 75c.
125TH ST. Mats. 15, 25. "Bonnie Brier Bush." Miss Morgan, Mr. Griffin, Mr. McAllister. Nights 15, 25, 35, 50, 75

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
DAVID BELASCO Presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER as DU BARRY
NOTE.—Owing to the great demand, Mr. Belasco has decided to continue Mrs. Leslie Carter as Du Barry for all next week.
POPULAR PRICES.
Mat. Washington's B'day & Sat., 2. Eve. 8.

BELASCO W. 42d St. Ev. 8. Mat. Sat. & Feb. 22.
DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in THE GIRL

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day and to-morrow, with rising temperatures.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,555. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1906.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS

HAINES HOTLY ASSAILED IN S. P. C. A. MEETING

Mrs. Cadwalader Jones Tells Him He'll Regret the Day.

EMPLOYES APPEAR TO VOTE

Both Sides Say Meeting Was Packed —Haines Must Go or the Society Collapse, Reformers Declare.

Charges of unfair tactics were openly made against John P. Haines, President of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, at the adjourned session of the annual meeting of that organization, which was held yesterday afternoon in the building of the society, Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue. The meeting ended when Mr. Haines and his friends put through a motion to adjourn sine die, despite loud protests.

The meeting was the stormiest of a stormy series held since opposition to the Haines management of the society has crystallized. There was only one action on which there was practical unanimity and that was the approval of a resolution passed last week by the Board of Managers providing that "in the next and all future published reports of the society full details of the income and disbursements of the society's funds be given."

Up to the time of the forced adjournment, Mr. Haines was continually on the defensive. Speakers vigorously assailed his record as executive head of the organization and his management of its affairs. Members who for years had contributed liberally to the support of the society went away, expressing dissatisfaction, and asserted that Mr. Haines, in cutting short further discussion of his administration, had gained a costly victory. The reform wing of the organization declared that the fight had only just begun, and that it would end either with the forced resignation of Mr. Haines or the disintegration of the society itself.

The boardroom was crowded when the meeting was called to order. The supporters of President Haines lined up on one side of the room, his opponents on the other. Among those on the Haines side were men in blue flannel shirts and workingmen's attire. The opponents of President Haines declared that they were hostlers, drivers, stablemen, and other employes brought there by President Haines for voting purposes.

Bishop Greer Was There.

Among the members of the society who attended the meeting were Bishop Coadjutor Greer, the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell, Gen. Rush C. Hawkins, Mrs. Philip Lydig, John H. Iselin, Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Faneuil Dunkin Stein Bethune, Frederic R. Coudert, Leonard Opdyke, Col. Joel B. Erhardt, Miss Anna Flint, S. Nicholson Kane, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Wharton.

President Haines called the meeting to order. Behind him at the speakers' table were lined up Supt. Hankinson of the society, his private secretary, Mr. Horton; Samuel K. Johnson, the veterinary surgeon, and other employes of the organization. Mr. Haines appointed John H. Iselin as Secretary of the meeting, and Frederic R. Coudert as Chairman. Mr. Coudert, who had acted in the same capacity at the earlier sessions of the annual meeting, remarked that the charge that he was the mouthpiece and tool of President Haines was entirely unfounded.

The meeting started off with the reading of a letter from Haskins & Sells, the firm of accountants which had been examining the books of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. This is an extract for the letter:

As auditors of the books of the society, we may say that in our examination no evidence was found of fraud or misappropriation on the part of officers or agents; that the entries in the books to which we called your attention were the result of errors in judgment or clerical mistakes; that the principal criticism offered by us went to the form of the accounting, and was not intended to imply infidelity on the part of those in responsible positions.

Mr. Coudert next asked Mr. Iselin to read the report of the Board of Managread the report of the meeting of the Board of Managers held on Feb. 8. At this meeting the governing body passed favorably upon a number of resolutions providing for reforms.

Provided for Regular Meetings.

One of the resolutions provided for the regular holding of annual meetings and notification of all the members, a departure from past practice, when these meetings have been mere perfunctory gatherings. The rendering of detailed accounts of income and expenditure, the examination of the books by certified accountants at least once every three years, the gradual increase in ambulances, and special agents of the society, and the dissemination of knowledge regarding the care of animals were also provided for.

There was no objection to approving these reforms, but when the eleventh resolution was reached there was discussion. This resolution provides for the making of all definite charges against the administrative methods of the society to the Board of Managers, which is an executive body meeting in secret, with President Haines as one of its members. When this resolution was reached, Leonard Opdyke arose and asked to be heard.

"This society is under fire," he said, in part. "The work of its management in looking after the society's finances is under fire. It is known to all of us that it has been openly charged that many of the paid employes of this organization

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Pure food laws are good. The purity of Burnett's Vanilla has never been questioned. —Adv.

TRAIN WRECK IN BOSTON.

Boy Passenger Killed, Five Hurt on a Chicago Express.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—The Pacific Express train on the Boston and Albany Division of the New York Central system, which left the South Union Station for Chicago and other western points via Buffalo at 8 o'clock to-night, was wrecked in the Huntington Avenue yard, about a mile from the terminal.

A boy passenger was killed, five persons were seriously hurt, and several others suffered minor injuries. The dead boy is Melke Jonassen, aged 14 years, of Stockholm, Sweden.

The accident occurred at 8:10 o'clock at a point where the line widens from a two-track to a four-track road and was caused by the express side-swiping a train of empty passenger coaches at a switch. Engineer Frank Otterson of the express train supposed that he had a clear track, as, according to his statement made after the accident, the signals indicated no danger.

The express, after making the usual stop at the Trinity Place station, was attaining good headway, when it collided side-on with the string of empty coaches as they were leaving one of the numerous tracks in the yard to go upon the main line. The express locomotive grazed several of the empty coaches, but was not materially damaged. Three cars in the middle of the express received the full force of the backing train, and were piled up in confusion at a switch point.

One of the baggage cars of the express train partially telescoped the car immediately in front of it. The ends of three cars were smashed in, the sides were splintered, and the seats in one of the express coaches were torn up. The damage to the empty train was confined to one car.

Police and ambulances were rushed to the scene. The most seriously injured were taken to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

At first it was not known that any one had been killed, but when the police and train hands searched the wreckage of one car they found the body of Jonassen, a Swedish boy, who arrived on the steamer Ivernia to-day and was bound for a town in Illinois. Most of those injured were immigrants on their way to the Western States.

Traffic was delayed for several hours, but late to-night the railroad authorities made up another train to take the place of the express and all the passengers who escaped serious injury resumed their journey.

CASTELLANE DEBTS IMMENSE.

But Count Boni Does Not Want a Big Allowance from His Wife.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The financial negotiations in the Castellane case do not relate to Count Boni's allowance after separation from his wife, as he has simplified this question by stating that he does not expect a large amount. The Count's announcement was made to one of the lawyers of the Countess. It was most emphatic and in substantially the following terms:

"I declare to you, and I swear to the exactness of my declaration, that I not only do not demand but that I will not accept any sum beyond that small amount which constituted my income before my marriage."

The Count thus disposes of the report that he contemptuously refused $40,000 a year on the ground that it was not sufficient for his pocket money.

The lawyers of the Countess have therefore to consider only the Count's outstanding indebtedness, which reaches an enormous sum. The Castellane marriage contract gives the Countess her separate income, not subject to claims for debts of her husband, but the Countess does not appear disposed to exact the strict letter of the contract, and the financial negotiations are for the purpose of making some arrangement for a compromise with the Count's creditors. The amount involved has been swollen to enormous proportions by excessive charges for money advances. One man intimately familiar with every detail of the Castellane case said that when people sought advances from money lenders and these advances reached three years ahead on an anticipated income, the borrower usually got one-tenth, while nine-tenths went to the usurers. This applies to the financial situation in the Castellane case. The extent to which the Countess will voluntarily liquidate these claims is the chief question under consideration.

Although the lawyers expect the case to proceed to an early decree, they recognize that a slight element of indecision remains on the part of the Countess, due to her continued tenderness toward her husband and her repugnance to involving her family in a scandal.

The court has made a second ineffectual attempt to bring about a reconciliation. The next step will be the service of a writ upon the defendant, but the clerk of the court has not yet received orders to serve the document.

"NO PASS" RULE BROKEN?

Pittsburg Says So, but Philadelphia Says Not—Washington Hopeful.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 15.—That the Pennsylvania Railroad has weakened on its "no pass" order was asserted here to-day when it became known that the Pennsylvania lines west had begun the issuing of annual passes to those in a position to do the road some good.

Within the last few days persons in Pittsburg have received annual passes on the lines west of Pittsburg, and in no case has the recipient, so far as ascertained, been employed by the railroad.

One annual pass in particular has been shown publicly in Pittsburg, and has been rigidly inspected, and the proud owner is not, never has been, nor is he likely to be in any way connected with either the Pennsylvania or any other line.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Congressmen when asked to-night if they had any information concerning the reported weakening of the Pennsylvania Railroad on the "no pass" order, regretfully replied that they had not, and hurried to seek colleagues who might be better informed. They were not successful.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—Pennsylvania officials here to-night denied any knowledge of the issuance of passes to any except railroad men.

Famous Black Diamond Express to Chicago. Through sleeper to Chicago in addition to Buffalo Parlor Car. Chicago $19. Buffalo $4.50. Lehigh Valley, 355 & 1,224 B'way, & 23d & Fulton St., B'klyn.—Adv.

CHOATE TO ADVISE SUIT AGAINST THE M'CURDYS

Mutual Trustees Get a Hint of Forthcoming Opinion.

OTHER INQUIRIES TO DROP

Mutual Employes Think McCurdys May Sail About March 1—Alexander Has a Relapse.

Informal intimation has been conveyed to Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company that Joseph H. Choate, to whom the question of suits against certain individuals in the old administration has been referred, will recommend that action be started against Richard A. and Robert H. McCurdy and Mr. McCurdy's son-in-law, Louis A. Thebaud, to recover sums alleged to have been illegally paid by the Mutual in years past by way of commissions, salaries, and otherwise. The testimony taken by the Armstrong Legislative Investigating Committee showed that the whole McCurdy family got something over $4,000,000 out of the Mutual in the past twenty years.

The suits that are to be recommended by Mr. Choate, whose opinion, it is understood, is practically ready to be submitted to the Mutual's Trustees, will be on the lines laid down by the Truesdale Investigating Committee. The committee, in the earlier stages of its work, and before the majority members differed with Stuyvesant Fish, was prepared to go further and recommend suits against men who are now on the Finance Committee of the society.

The fact that information demanded in the requisition over which the trouble in the committee is said to have started would have furnished definite matter on which to base these actions is understood to have been the primary cause of the whole dispute.

As matters stand now, Trustees of the company expect that the board will be asked to authorize suits against the McCurdys, and that the other matters covered in the preliminary committee reports, relating to the transactions of members of the Finance Committee, will be dropped.

The actions against ex-President McCurdy will, it is expected, be of wide range, including $50,000 of the $150,000 a year that he has received since 1901 as salary and holding him responsible for the contracts with Charles H. Raymond & Co. and other firms of agents by which enormous amounts were taken from the Mutual's treasury. Robert H. McCurdy will be held accountable for sums that he has received as commissions from the company, as will Louis A. Thebaud for his share of the profits of Raymond & Co., the metropolitan agents of the Mutual until the recent changes.

It came out before the Armstrong Committee that most of the Trustees of the Mutual were unaware that Mr. McCurdy was getting more than the $100,000 he drew in 1901, and it has since been learned that the additional $50,000 was sought by Mr. McCurdy himself from the Committee on Salaries on the plea that he expected to retire from the company in a few years, and, as the by-laws of the Mutual did not allow pensions, he was entitled to an increase for the remainder of his term.

In connection with the commissions that Robert H. McCurdy drew as manager of the Mutual's foreign business, ranging from $35,000 to $90,000 a year from 1890 to 1904, it now appears that most of this time he transacted business from this side through the general agents of the Mutual in Europe. During these years the younger McCurdy also drew large commissions from his share in the renewal contracts of C. H. Raymond & Co. on business written while he was a member there.

Men in the employ of the Mutual Life hear that the plans of the McCurdys to make an extended foreign tour are about complete, and that they probably will start about March 1.

Members of the Armstrong Investigating Committee got back to town yesterday and began last night a series of sessions which will continue daily until their report is ready to present to the Legislature next week.

Word was received in this city yesterday that ex-President James W. Alexander of the Equitable Life has had a relapse, and that slight hope is now entertained for his recovery.

HENDRICKS TO QUIT.

But Higgins Hasn't Decided When He'll Name a Successor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Superintendent of Insurance Francis Hendricks has now held office for four days over his term, according to the figuring of Gov. Higgins.

There is no question, however, as to the legality of the acts performed by Mr. Hendricks as Superintendent of Insurance, even though the term of his office has expired, because the Public Officers act of the State distinctly provides that a public officer shall serve until his successor qualifies.

Gov. Higgins said to-day that Mr. Hendricks was not an applicant for reappointment.

"In what conversations I have had with Supt. Hendricks," he said, "I have been led to believe that at no time within the last year has he desired a reappointment. He is 71 years of age, and feels that his physical condition would not warrant him in accepting a reappointment, even if I desired to select him for another term. I think he feels that many of his acts have been misconstrued by the press and that he is sincere in the belief that he has discharged his duties with fidelity, integrity, and to the best of his ability. He took the position originally with reluctance, and he accepted a reappointment reluctantly."

The Governor was asked if he would appoint Supt. Hendricks's successor at once or would wait until the Armstrong Committee report had been presented to the Legislature. He replied:

"I cannot answer definitely, for two or three reasons. At the present time my field from which to select a Superintendent of Insurance is more limited than it would be after the Legislature has disposed of the insurance legislation, because comparatively few men will consent to be candidates until they know definitely what that legislation will be and what conditions it will create in the State Department of Insurance."

PUNCTUALITY characterizes the Southern's Palm Limited. Luxurious in all appointments make the Southern Railway the favorite route to St. Augustine, Aiken, Augusta, Ormond, Palm Beach and Miami. New York Office, 271 & 1,185 Broadway.

WORK, WORK, SAYS McCALL.

Tells of His Last Cigar in a Talk with His Son.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, Feb. 15.—John A. McCall felt so much better to-day that he had a long talk with his son, John C. McCall, and told many incidents of his career.

"John," he said to his son, "I have done many things in my life for which I am sorry, but I've never done anything of which I feel ashamed.

"My counsel to young men who would succeed is that they should take the world as they find it, and then work—work!"

Mr. McCall thought the guiding force of mankind was will power, and in illustration he said:

"Some time ago, John, your mother and I were sitting together, chatting. I was smoking a cigar. I liked a cigar, and enjoyed a good, quiet smoke. She objected to it.

"'John,' said she, 'why don't you throw that cigar away?'

"I did so.

"'John,' she added, 'I hope you'll never smoke again.'

"The cigar I threw away was my last. I determined to quit then and there, and did so. That was exactly thirty-five years ago."

Mr. McCall told his son many stories of his business life and seemed in a happier frame of mind than usual. This condition was attributed partly to the fact that he received hundreds of telegrams to-day congratulating him on his statement of yesterday reiterating his friendship for Andrew Hamilton.

"Father received a basketful of dispatches from friends in the North, South, East, and West commending him for his statement about his friend Judge Hamilton," said young Mr. McCall to-night. "The telegrams came from persons who wished him good health and recovery. It has made him very happy."

Mr. McCall had a sinking spell at 8 o'clock this morning, but it was slight, and he recovered before it was deemed necessary to send for a physician.

Milk and bouillons are now his sole form of nourishment. He eats no solids and is rapidly losing weight.

Drs. Vanderpoel and Charles L. Lindley held a conference at the McCall house at 5 o'clock this evening, and later told Mrs. McCall and Mrs. Darwin P. Kingsley, his daughter, that Mr. McCall's condition was good, and that there was no immediate danger.

John C. McCall gave out this statement to-night: "Mr. McCall has had a very favorable day and is somewhat better."

300 COLOMBIANS KILLED.

Havoc by Earthquakes Over a Big Area—Four Islands Vanish.

GUAYQUIL, Feb. 15.—The first shock of the earthquakes which cause so much damage and loss of life in the Province of Esmeraldas, was felt at 10 A. M. on Jan. 31, the disturbance continuing at short intervals until Feb. 6. The inhabitants, panic-stricken, abandoned their homes, and families are still living in the open air, fearing a repetition of the shocks.

A church in the City of Esmeraldas, a house occupied as a barracks, and a boys' school collapsed. Business houses suffered heavily.

At Porto Vargas the panic was very great and several persons were killed under the ruins of falling houses. At La Tola twenty-three houses collapsed and all the other houses in the place were greatly damaged.

In the neighborhood of Port Limones four small islands disappeared. These islands were inhabited by fishermen, who escaped in small boats, in which they were at sea for three days, until the water became sufficiently calm to enable them to reach the mainland.

The City of Esmeraldas was nearly inundated, water which entered the port flooding the principal streets. All the inhabitants ran for the mountains in the neighborhood.

All the towns in the Provinces of Esmeraldas and Manabi were greatly damaged, and especially Rio Verde, Camarones, La Tola, Limones, Borbon, and Pinguagi. Most of the inhabitants are homeless.

In the Colombian towns of Mosquera, San Juan, and Domingo more than 300 persons perished. Antioquia and other Colombian departments suffered heavily. At Tuquerras five persons perished under the ruins of falling houses.

MRS. ALLIEN A BRIDE.

George Livingston of Tammany Hall Marries Lorillard's Beneficiary.

Mrs. Lillian Barnes Allien, friend of the late Pierre Lorillard, whose will left her the famous Lorillard horses and Rancocas stock farm at Jobstown, N. J., was married last Thursday to George Livingston, former Commissioner of Public Works of New York. The ceremony was held at the home of the bride's brother, Alfred S. Barnes, in Brooklyn.

The bridal pair started at once on a Southern trip, which will end at Mrs. Livingston's estate in Southern Georgia.

George Livingston, who is many years younger than Mrs. Allien, has been devoted to her for several years. In 1900 their engagement was announced, but Mr. Livingston denied it at the time. Since then he has been much at Rancocas Farm, and was frequently seen with Mrs. Allien at the tracks and horse shows. Mr. Livingston has been an active Tammany man for years.

"A CONTEMPTIBLE RAG."

Bishop Turner Denounces the Flag in Georgia Convention.

MACON, Ga., Feb. 15.—In an address before 500 delegates at a convention of negroes held in this city to discuss race problems, Bishop H. P. Turner declared the American flag to be "a dirty and contemptible rag," and that "hell was an improvement on the United States when the negro was involved." In closing he said:

"If a little, ignorant and stupid white man who was never heard of and never would be heard of until ten thousand years after the resurrection trumpet wishes a little notoriety he begins to belie and slander the negro and bounds into popularity."

George W. Beavers Ill in Jail.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—George W. Beavers, former Chief of the Salaries and Allowances Division of the Post Office Department, now under sentence of two years for his part in the postal frauds, is ill in the jail here, and an operation may be performed on him before he is sent to the penitentiary at Moundsville, West Va. He has been taken from his cell to the hospital ward of the jail.

THROUGH SLEEPING CAR TO AKRON AND BARBERTON, OHIO, via Pennsylvania Railroad, beginning February 18. Leaves New York daily at 8:15 P.M.—Adv.

PRESIDENT PUTS BURDEN OF RATE BILL ON KNOX

Turns Entire Matter Over and Will Abide by His Judgment.

SENATE COMMITTEE AMAZED

Mr. Roosevelt Is Unable to Decide Between Legal Advice of Diametrically Opposite Purport.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Another turn, which it is believed will be the final one, was given to the railroad rate situation to-day. The long series of conferences between the President and the leading Senators on both sides came to an issue. The President turned the whole matter over to Senator Knox of Pennsylvania.

Upon Mr. Knox will rest the burden of deciding what amendments shall be made to the Rate bill. His judgment, the President informed Senator Aldrich today, will be accepted implicitly by the White House. If he approves the amendment which was drafted yesterday it will become the Administration amendment; if not, the President's supporters will oppose it. The same will be true of any subsequent amendment. The situation is curious, for Mr. Knox is not a member of the committee which has the bill in charge. He is away from the city, and is not expected back to-morrow.

Yesterday the President's Senatorial visitors came away in high glee, satisfied that he had accepted the amendment providing for judicial review. The President's supporters in the Senate were not pleased, and to-day the situation became chaotic again. The upshot was the decision reached with regard to Senator Knox.

Mr. Roosevelt has been besieged by Senators on both sides, who have made diametrically opposite statements to him about the effect which the various proposed amendments and the bill as unamended would have in law. One set of experienced lawyers in the Senate has told him that the unamended bill would reach precisely the objects sought to be attained by the amendments, and another equally experienced set has assured him vehemently that the amendments are absolutely necessary. One set has assured him that the amendments would vitiate the bill, and another that they would perfect it. Even his Cabinet has been divided, excellent lawyers in it having given him entirely opposite views as to the effect of the amendments.

The President is not a lawyer, but he has done his best to reach a conclusion from the various statements made to him by men who are. Several times he has actually reached what appeared to be correct legal conclusions, based on the apparently incontrovertible arguments of men learned in the law, only to have pitfalls pointed out to him later by others.

Hence his decision to turn the whole matter over to Mr. Knox, whose legal knowledge is considered by him to be as great as that of any man in public life and who is as utterly unbiased on the subject as any man who can be found.

Mr. Aldrich went to the White House to-day to get a definite decision from the President. He got one, but it was not the one he was looking for. All his arguments were thrown away; at every point the President referred him to Mr. Knox.

The committee when it met soon had full information of what had taken place between the President and the Senator from Rhode Island. Senator Dolliver was the first to bring the news, and he caused a sensation in the committee when he announced that the President would not commit himself to the drafted amendment that had been in Senator Aldrich's hands for the past twenty-four hours, and which had been confidently regarded by the conservative Senators on the committee as the proposition destined to win out.

At first the other members of the committee were incredulous, and a lively discussion ensued. Dolliver averred that the President distrusted the proposed amendment providing review by the courts and adhered to his belief that the power of the Inter-State Commerce Commission should be relied upon for the just administration of the remedy embodied in the Hepburn bill.

When Senator Aldrich gave his version of the conference it was clear that all possible agreement on the amendment yesterday, which seemed likely to receive the adhesion of the five Republicans of the committee and two Democrats, was off, until Mr. Knox's return, anyhow.

It was learned that a majority of the committee could be counted on to postpone voting on the amendments on the bill until next week, and that word had been received from Senators Cullom and Carmack that they would try to be in Washington in time to take part in the deliberations of the committee. With the return of Senator Knox and the two absent members of the committee the Administration forces will be in better alignment, and what has been expected to be a compromise bordering on defeat for the President may turn out to be a distinct victory.

RELIEF FUNDS NOT STOLEN.

Rothschild Says Money Sent to Russia Has Been Properly Used.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 16.—With reference to the report that the American funds for the relief of the riot victims in Russia have not reached the proper persons, Lord Rothschild and his colleagues of the relief committee write to The Times that such reports must refer to private remittances, since their bankers in St. Petersburg report that all sums remitted by the committee have been duly acknowledged by the local relief committee.

There has been no interference with the distribution of the funds.

A Bill to Oust John Claflin.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Assemblyman Alfred E. Smith to-day introduced a bill aimed at Rapid Transit Commissioner John Claflin, who, it is said, lives in New Jersey. The measure provides that members of the Rapid Transit Commission must be residents of New York State.

Morgan Sails To-morrow.

J. Pierpont Morgan is booked to sail for Naples on the White Star liner Celtic to-morrow afternoon. Others booked on the same liner are ex-Postmaster General Perry S. Heath, Melville E. Ingalls, Miss Moody, sister of the Attorney General; Manton B. Metcalfe, Lady Shaughnessy, Gen. M. D. Harden, and Mrs. Vanderbilt.

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS. "N. Y. & Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M.; "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:25 A. M., via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line. Booklets, etc., 1,181 B'way.—Adv.

NEW GRAND CENTRAL MISHAP.

Broken Brake Knocks Man Under Train—Concourse Smash Averted.

An accident of an unusual kind caused the death of Joseph D. Hutchins, a brakeman, in the yard at the Grand Central Station yesterday afternoon, and almost resulted in a crash of cars upon the station concourse like that of a few weeks ago.

Hutchins was in charge of a string of five empty passenger cars being shunted from the yards to make up the New York Central's Hudson Express. At about Forty-fifth Street he began applying the handbrake on the platform of the car nearest the station to get the speed under control. There was a snap, and the brake wheel in his hands flew off, striking him in the head and knocking him off the train. Hutchins fell on the tracks, and three cars passed over him.

The locomotive was just about to "kick" the cars into the station when a trainhand who had witnessed the accident gave the alarm. Air brakes were applied and the train stopped, otherwise it would have smashed through the iron grating to the concourse. Hutchins had been instantly killed. He lived at 272 Alexander Avenue, the Bronx, and leaves a widow and several children.

BILL CUTS RAILROAD FARES.

Fixes Maximum Rate at 1½ Cents Instead of 2 Cents a Mile.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—A bill that cuts deeply into revenues of certain railroads in the State, especially the New York Central, was introduced to-day by Assemblyman Schmitt. It provides that the maximum rate shall be 1½ cents instead of 2 cents per mile for roads earning a certain percentage on their capital stock.

It is known that a determined effort will be made to get this measure out of the committee and on to the floor of the House for general discussion.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 15.—The House of Delegates to-day passed the bill requiring the corporation commission to fix a rate of 2 cents a mile for passenger transportation on railroads.

MERRIMAC BELL GONE.

Relic of Naval Battle Reported Stolen from Philadelphia G. A. R.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—Grand Army circles in this city are stirred over the theft of the bell which summoned to action the Confederates on board the Merrimac in the engagement with the Monitor at Hampton Roads. It was the property of Col. William Curry Post, No. 18, G. A. R., and was taken from the Merrimac before she sank by one of the post's members. It has been in the post's possession ever since.

For the last ten years, it is said, the post has been in communication with a body of Confederate veterans in Richmond, Va., who have offered every inducement to have the relic sent them.

KING GLAD HE HAS A JOB.

British Ruler Says He Greatly Sympathizes with the Unemployed.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—King Edward told the Rev. Wilson Carlile, head of the Church Army, who was received in audience at Buckingham Palace to-day, that he often worked twelve hours a day himself. He knew the blessings of work and greatly sympathized with the unemployed. Therefore it was a great comfort to him to know that the Church Army was furnishing work for so many.

The King specially praised the emigration plans of the army and said to Mr. Carlile:

"Encourage your good emigrants. Wish them from me every happiness that work can produce. They will still be in my dominions and their emigration will not only benefit themselves and their families, but the whole empire."

ARTIST SUES FOR $10,000.

Rudolph Schmidt Says Frederick Kraus's Daughter Was Capricious.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 15.—Rudolph Schmidt of New York, a portrait artist, has brought suit against Miss Paula Kraus, daughter of Frederick Kraus, for $10,000 on an alleged contract for a portrait of herself, which, upon her refusal to accept, was placed in storage.

The artist asserts that he spent six months on the painting, and that the refusal was "a mere caprice." Francis Bloodgood, Jr., Miss Kraus's attorney, last night denied that any sittings had been given by his client for the portrait, but that it had been copied from a photograph.

MAY GET 75-CENT GAS.

Chicago Companies Agree to 85-Cent Rate, Which May Be Lowered.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—The 85-cent gas ordinance, passed by the City Council on Wednesday over Mayor Dunne's veto, was accepted to-day by the gas companies and is now in force, dating from Feb. 1.

"They got in just under the wire," said one of the Mayor's closest advisers, speaking of the companies' acquiescence to the ordinance. "Now that the Supreme Court has held the gas regulation act valid the city would not need to make a contract with the companies for gas at a certain rate."

A suggestion has been made to the consumers that they preserve all their gas bills until the final decision on the validity of the 75-cent ordinance, passed by the Council several years ago. If the law is upheld rebates of all moneys paid in excess of the 75-cent rate will be due from the companies to those who can produce receipts.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., in School Fight.

To prevent the establishment of a school at Broadway and Valley Road, Great Neck, L. I., William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has subscribed to a fund to pay a lawyer who will oppose the selection of that spot as a site. A committee of residents met in Evans Hall, Great Neck, last night, and decided to try and bring about the choice of a more suitable spot.

Legislature Helps a Boston Hotel.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—A bill to permit hotels within 400 feet of a public schoolhouse to sell liquor, provided the hotel has a closed bar and the bar itself is outside the 400-foot limit, was passed in the House late to-day. The legislation will relieve the liquor situation at the Hotel Touraine, this city, and at other hotels in the State similarly located.

FLORIDA—PALM BEACH—TAMPA Seaboard Air Line—shortest route via Pinehurst & Camden. Booklets, etc., 1,183 B'way.—Adv.

Twenty trains a day between New York and Buffalo—New York Central Lines.—Adv.

THE PRESIDENT A GUEST AT LONGWORTH DINNER

Breaks Rule to Attend Last Stag Feast of Future Son-in-Law.

MARRIAGE LICENSE OBTAINED

Gift from German Emperor—Punch Bowl Joke That Rebounded on Ohio Congressional Delegates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The first social function connected with the wedding of Miss Roosevelt and Representative Longworth took place to-night at the home of Mr. Longworth, when he gave his farewell bachelor dinner. There were present President Roosevelt, Secretary Taft, Speaker Cannon, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Thomas Nelson Perkins of Boston, who is to be best man; Quincy Adams Shaw, Jr., Francis R. Bangs, Guy Norman, Barr Anderson, Viscount de Chambrun, Frederick Winthrop, Buckner Wallingford, who, with Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., is to act as usher. The President, in accepting the invitation of his future son-in-law, made an exception to the hard-and-fast rule under which he accepts no invitations to dine at a private table out of the White House.

The dinner was a merry one, the toasts abounding in witty thrusts at the host and heartfelt wishes for the happiness of himself and his bride. Secretary Taft claimed for himself the responsibility of matchmaker, inasmuch as the President's daughter and her future husband were in his charge during the trip to the Philippines when the engagement began.

It cost Mr. Longworth one dollar today to get the license which authorizes Bishop Henry Y. Satterlee to marry him and Miss Roosevelt on Saturday. It also cost him a considerable amount of joking at the hands of the friends who accompanied him.

The License Bureau in the District Supreme Court had been closed five minutes when the telephone rang and Deputy Clerk William F. Lemon was informed that Mr. Longworth was on his way down. He promptly opened the office again and summoned his chief, John R. Young.

Ten minutes later, at 4:15 o'clock, Mr. Longworth appeared in the office, accompanied by his best man, Nelson Perkins, and three of his ushers, Messrs. Bangs, Shaw, and Norman. He announced that he wanted to get a marriage license.

"Are you sure you've got the price, Nick?" inquired Mr. Perkins solicitously.

Mr. Longworth said he thought so. Then he braced himself for the inquisition. He said he was 36 years old, whereat his friends expressed much skepticism. He said his destined bride was 22.

"Any previous marriages?" asked Mr. Young.

"No," said Mr. Longworth emphatically. He assured the clerk that he was a citizen of the United States. Then he sighed wearily, still smiling, and mopped his brow as he testified that Miss Roosevelt was also a citizen.

"If foreign born, have you been naturalized?" pursued the inexorable clerk.

"This begins to look like a case of hazing," said Mr. Shaw as Mr. Longworth explained that he had not been naturalized. Then the inquisitive clerk wanted to know the full name of the bride's father. Mr. Longworth said it was Theodore Roosevelt.

"Born in this country?" said the clerk.

Mr. Longworth said that his prospective father-in-law was born in this country, and then, under questioning, contributed the information that Mr. Roosevelt's address was the White House, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Young handed over the certificate and his congratulations. Then Mr. Longworth's companions insisted on matching to see who should pay for the license. Mr. Longworth lost.

During a roll call on a bill in the House to-day Representative Longworth was called to the chair and presided over the House as Speaker for about a minute. He arranged to "pair" his vote in the House for two weeks, or until March 4. An indirect compliment was paid to him by a vote to adjourn to-day until Monday, although nothing will appear in the record of this purpose.

Miss Roosevelt's wedding gifts, which were displayed this afternoon in the large library on the second floor of the White House, will be packed away to-morrow until the return of the young couple from their honeymoon travels. The company to view the presents included the ladies of the Cabinet and a few additional friends. Most of these favored visitors unite in saying the handsomest of the gifts is from the bridegroom's mother, a very beautiful necklace of diamonds and rubies sent from Cincinnati a day or two ago. A second gift in jewels received to-day was a heavy bracelet of dull gold studded in diamonds, from the German Emperor.

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Mrs. Metcalf have added a large silver tankard, and the Attorney General a pair of antique candlesticks to the already large collection of silver, while Senator and Mrs. Spooner have added another handsome fan to the five or six already noted.

The present of the members of the Taft party with which Miss Roosevelt traveled to the East was a gold necklace, the alternate links set with diamonds, with a pendant of aqua-marine of wondrous size and translucency, surrounded by diamonds. Accompanying this present was a card inscribed as follows: "With love and best wishes to our Alice; from the members of the Taft party."

The great punch bowl issue that has grown out of the wedding is sweeping Ohio like a prairie fire, and there are sore hearts in that State's Congressional delegation. These hearts burn with impotent fury against Representative Webber, the sole Prohibitionist in the delegation.

Some time ago the delegation took up a subscription to buy a wedding present for Mr. Longworth and Miss Roosevelt. Mr. Webber paid in his subscription first. Nothing had then been decided as to what the present should be, but it occurred to one of the wags in the delegation to tell an Ohio newspaper man that the present was a punch bowl, and that Webber had protested against it in vain.

The Ohio newspaper man told all his friends, in perfect good faith, about Webber's futile protest, and next day the story was printed in newspapers from Maine to California. The waggish cor-

gressman showed it to his colleagues, and they chuckled mightily over it.

A day or two later, however, they began to get letters from the temperance people in their districts. These letters bitterly denounced them for their treachery to the cause of temperance and called on them to emulate the example of the good Mr. Webber. Their mail began to swell to enormous proportions. By every post came letters and petitions. Telegrams poured in upon them. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union held meetings and passed resolutions denouncing them and extolling Webber. The infant Bands of Hope throughout the State were called in mass meetings. The anti-saloon societies and the various church organizations combined to rebuke them.

This week they have been receiving by every mail prayers for the salvation of their unregenerate souls, while Webber has been inundated with thanksgivings that there is at least one stanch hero in the delegation who stands firm for the right.

Webber has said nothing, but whenever he meets his colleagues he looks sympathetic and virtuous. To-night one of the Ohioans called a newspaper correspondent representing his home paper and gave him an indignant interview. He said that the time had come for Webber to speak out, tell the truth, and relieve his colleagues from the odium of the punchbowl story. It is hoped that when this interview gets back here Webber will break his silence, but the hope is not robust. Meanwhile the punchbowl that never came is assuming the proportions of a State issue.

CUBA'S GIFT ARRIVES.

A Rumor That Package Was Tampered With Is Positively Denied.

A package consigned in bond to the American Express Company and said to contain the $25,000 necklace that the Republic of Cuba is giving to Miss Alice Roosevelt as a wedding present, arrived here yesterday on the White Star liner Majestic from Liverpool. The necklace, which, according to report, is of magnificent pearls, was bought in Paris by the Cuban Minister to France, and was shipped by him to the Cuban Minister at Washington, by whom it will be given to Miss Roosevelt.

The package was received here by a representative of the American Express Company and was sent direct to Washington, in bond, by order of the customs authorities. It should have reached Washington early yesterday afternoon.

The package was just started on its way to Washington by the express company when a report was started that an examination had disclosed the fact that it had been tampered with.

This was denied by all the customs officers who had anything to do with the receipt of the package, and also by officials of the American Express Company.

A GIFT FOR MR. LONGWORTH.

Ponca Indians Sympathized Because He Was Getting No Presents.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Ten Ponca Indians came all the way from their reservation in Oklahoma to assure Congressman Longworth that somebody in this wide world had thought of him in the matter of gift giving connected with the wedding of next Saturday.

Headed by Horse Chief and an interpreter, the little band to-day marched solemnly to the Capitol in search of the bridegroom-to-be. The visitors wore beaded buckskin garments, and ceremonial paint decorated their impassive features.

To the sympathizing House doorkeeper, who first vainly sought for Mr. Longworth so that he might come out and meet his good fortune, the interpreter explained the sentiment that had inspired the Ponca tribe to remember the Ohio Congressman.

"Horse Chief and his braves were saddened by the news that came from the home of the great White Father," he said. "In all the talks that reached us about the many presents for the young wife, there was no word of even a blanket for the young sachem. Can a man be boss of his own wigwam if it is so that all the ponies, the beads, the buffalo hides, belong to his wife?"

"The young sachem has a few tepees and much wampum," suggested the doorkeeper consolingly, but Horse Chief and his braves shook their heads gloomily.

"We have a buffalo skin vest for him," said the interpreter, "and if we cannot find him we will give it to the Great White Father for him."

While this was going on the prospective bridegroom had gone over to the Democratic side and vanished in the cloakroom. The Indians got an inkling of that as well as an accurate description of the object of their benevolence. On the strength of that they gave him a name for familiar use.

The braves blazed a trail around the corridor until they sighted the camp fires on the Democratic side. They informed the doorkeeper there that Shining-Top had got off the Republican reservation and was among the Democratic ghost dancers, and the Democratic doorkeeper went in and looked around the pow-wow. Longworth saw him and fled for the north door, which is neutral ground.

The proverbial patience of the haughty redmen was not to be wearied thus, and a little later they bore down upon the north door and set another doorkeeper on the trail. He came back and reported that the big smokes along the trail showed that Longworth had escaped.

At the suggestion of Big Goose, a war pow-wow was held, and it was decided, on motion of Little Soldier that Delegate McGuire of Oklahoma should be called into council. McGuire was promptly called in and affectionately greeted under his Ponca name of Smoky Eye. He agreed to chase the fleeing paleface with them, and for the rest of the afternoon the delegation was hot on Shining-Top's track, with Smokey Eye in the van.

Longworth had escaped, however, and was on his way to the Marriage License Bureau by that time. When they became convinced that the war trail led nowhere they held another pow-wow and proceeded up Pennsylvania Avenue to the White House, where they presented the waistcoat to the Great Father and asked him to give it to Shining-Top. The Great Father promised, with a twinkle in his eye, and he will make good his word. Longworth has not escaped, after all.

The delegation consisted of Horse Chief, Big Goose, Little Soldier, White Tail, Yellow Horse, Laramie Cerre, Sam Hinman, John Bull, Mike Roy, and George Primeaux.

OHIO SENATE DIVIDED.

Objection Made to Congratulations on Roosevelt Wedding.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 15.—The joint resolution adopted by the House yesterday congratulating Nicholas Longworth and Miss Alice Roosevelt on their approaching marriage was the subject of a controversy in the Senate this afternoon. Senator Ward of Cleveland declared the resolution was undignified, and that too much publicity had already been given to the coming nuptials.

A motion to suspend the rules and vote on the resolution at once was defeated, and the resolution went over until to-morrow under the rules.

APPEAL AGAINST DIVORCE.

Inter-Church Conference Urges Education of Public Opinion.

The Inter-Church Conference on Marriage and Divorce, which met a few weeks ago in this city, authorized the issuing of a third appeal to the public, which was issued yesterday. The Commissioners of forty-two States will meet in Washington next week. The address says:

"Important as legislation is, and needful as is the earnest and incessant preaching of the truth, the power to purify the atmosphere lies in the correction and uplift of public opinion."

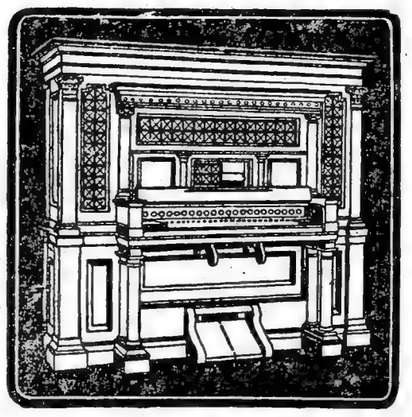

There Are Hundreds of Concerts in New York Every Winter

How Many of Them Do You Hear?

THE symphony orchestra concerts, the production of oratorios, the organ recitals, the revivals of old and obscure music, the pianists, the singers, the instrumental soloists, the Opera—these make up a wealth of harmony and melody found in but a half-dozen world capitals. But is not this wealth, so far as the individual music-lover is concerned, very much like the millions of Wall Street? How much of it do *you* get? How much is within your sheer physical strength? Perhaps a dozen concerts and recitals during the season would be a large average allowance per individual.

Do you realize that all this music, with much more that is seldom heard at all in public, can be brought right into your own home?

The Orchestrelle makes that possible.

With this home orchestra, by means of perforated music rolls, you can play as much of the best music every evening as you would be likely to hear in an entire season otherwise. You can make up your own programs, and repeat the compositions you prefer at will. You can direct your love for music along the lines that attract you instead of being dependent upon chance and the programs of public concerts. You can so thoroughly study and memorize great compositions that all public recitals will have a true musical message and meaning for you, and can be enjoyed to a degree that only one concert-goer in fifty realizes.

The Orchestrelle is an instrument of such importance to every one who appreciates the best music that no musical person should neglect to read the literature pertaining to its principles and possibilities. Walter R. Spalding, Assistant Professor of Music at Harvard University, lately gave an interview on the subject of the Orchestrelle that should be read for its analysis of the principles of musical appreciation. A copy of this interview in pamphlet form will be sent you on request. You can also have a descriptive treatise on the Orchestrelle, if you wish, and a catalogue of one hundred orchestral compositions frequently heard in public, with interesting special annotations, as well as an explanation of the orchestrated music rolls used in the Orchestrelle, by which anyone may play a composition under the composer's guidance.

Better yet, visit Aeolian Hall, and have the Orchestrelle privately demonstrated for you, and examine the different models. The Orchestrelle is sold from $600 to $3,500, upon moderate payments if desired.

The Aeolian Co., AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St., New York.

WOMAN, GUARDING GEMS, BEATEN DOWN BY THIEF

Left Dying After Hold-Up Attempt in a Broome Street Store.

ROBBER CAUGHT IN CHASE

Jeweler Identifies Prisoner as One of Pair He Had Suspected—Neighbors Save His Stock.

Robbers who attempted to loot the jewelry store of David Fareinstein, at 317 Broome Street, yesterday afternoon, beat Mrs. Fareinstein so severely that she had little chance of living, it was said last night at Gouverneur Hospital.

The police caught a man who gave the name of Arthur Smith. For some time he has been living in the Salvation Army Hotel, at Chatham Square. He gave his age as 21 years. He was captured immediately after the attempt at robbery, while running up Broome Street, by Capt. Murtha of the Eldridge Street Police Station, assisted by Detectives James T. Galligan, Nelson Hart, and Charles Landis.

The four officers were on their way to the station house when they saw a man running up the street. A block behind was an excited mob shouting "Murder!" The man made a dodge into the street. The policemen spread themselves out, and as he tried to slip between them they all tackled him, so that he was dropped with about 800 pounds of policemen on top of him. Capt. Murtha slipped on the handcuffs, while the other officers kept off the excited crowd.

At the station the prisoner at first declared that he had been passing a jewelry store when, hearing a crash of glass and fearing that there was a fight in the store, he had fled.

In the store the policemen found Mrs. Fareinstein unconscious on the floor, the showcases shattered, and jewels estimated as worth $4,000 exposed to any one who might make a grab for them. Neighboring store keepers had closed their doors and formed a guard about the place, while their wives tried to minister to the suffering woman.

She was hurried to Gouverneur Hospital and doctors found that she was suffering from a compound fracture of the skull. Close to where the woman had fallen was a curved piece of wrought iron. It was a part of one of the handles to the suction pumps used by contractors in excavations. It bore the letters "N. & Co." The police inferred that it had been stolen from Naughton & Co.

The prisoner was taken to the hospital. The woman under powerful restoratives had regained consciousness. Coroner Shrady was there, and Roundsman M. Hackett, a stenographer. Mrs. Fareinstein instantly said that Smith was the man who had attacked her. Before losing consciousness she said:

"My husband warned me that in his absence I should look out for two men who had been in the store asking the price of diamonds. He said that I must let no one in the store whom I did not know. I had seen the two men he referred to, as they had been in the store the day before.

"It was something after 2 o'clock when I opened the door for a little air. I stood near, to close it with its spring lock if the men should come. That man jumped in and struck me on the head.

"The first blow knocked me to my knees, but he had not slipped an iron bar altogether out of his sleeve. This he did at once. I pleaded with him to take everything in the store, but spare my life. He said, 'I've got to kill you.' That is all I remember except two blows."

Then the woman lapsed into unconsciousness. Capt. Murtha had noticed that the man running up the street had blood on his wrist and that his coat was stained. The prisoner said he had nose bleed. Two hospital physicians disproved this.

On the return to the station the prisoner admitted that he knew something about the attempt at robbery, and said that the attack was made by a man whom he described as Harry Cohen, a lodger in the Eagle Hotel on the Bowery. There two young men who looked like brothers, except that one was taller than the other, were arrested. The larger man was registered under the name of Cohen. Both were held as suspects, under the names of Louis Shapiro and Jacob Bennett. Mr. Fareinstein was unable to identify them, although he had picked out Smith as one of the pair of suspicious customers against whom he warned his wife. Fareinstein said:

"In connection with my business, I attend the sales at the pawnshops of unredeemed pledges. There was a big one Tuesday, and another Wednesday. I bought a good deal. The day before the sale two men came in, Smith saying that he wanted to buy diamonds. I don't trade with strangers who can't give credentials, and I made an excuse to get rid of him.

"If poor Annie had not screamed after the first blow, rising from her knees, as she told me she did, and fallen against the glass from the second blow, the thieves would have ripped from her ears the diamonds I gave her only a little while ago on her birthday. I don't believe they had time to steal anything. There was $16,000 worth of jewels in my place. I would give them all if Annie could be saved."

SAYS RIVAL KILLED HORSES.

Contractor Ratney Declares Geller Poisoned His Animals—Accused Man Held

Samuel Geller, a brick contractor, of 367 Osborne Street, Brooklyn, was arraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday, charged with poisoning the horses of a business rival. Magistrate Baker held him in $1,000 bail for further examination to-morrow.

Max Ratney of Ratney Brothers, 337 Osborne Street, Brooklyn, owner of the poisoned horses, swore that he saw Geller feed the animals. On Lincoln's Birthday, he said, the firm's forty horses were at work carting snow from Park Row. At noon the animals were fed near the corner of Park Row and Pearl Street. Ratney said he saw Geller going to one horse after another and putting something into their feed bags.

That night four of the Ratney horses died in their stalls. Others had to be shot, and more are ill. Officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals said the dead horses showed evidences of arsenic poisoning.

CONSCRIPTS URGED TO REBEL.

Activity of the French Anti-Militarists Causing Alarm.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 16.—The anti-military organ, the Voix du Peuple, last evening printed an article inciting the conscripts who drew lots yesterday in order to determine which branches of the services they shall join to refuse to obey their officers. The article is illustrated with a horrible cartoon depicting conscripts being branded on their shoulders by examining doctors with the words "Fit to be killed."

Prefect of Police Lepine ordered the seizure of the paper, but the police have been unable to find a single copy, owing to the precautions taken by members of the Confederation of Labor, who had hidden all unsold copies and held back bales of the paper about to be dispatched to country branches.

The increased activity of the anti-militarists, despite the Government's precautions, is attracting much attention and a certain amount of apprehension owing to the excellent manner in which the move-

PROD FOR HIGH FINANCE.

Dr. Vandewater Speaks of "Colonels of Deviltry" to Bank Clerks.

The fifth annual banquet of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Bank Clerks was held at the Hotel Astor last night. There were about 500 members present. The banquet was given in the large ballroom, which was decorated with flowers and flags. A number of bank Presidents were present.

W. Irving Dey, President of the Chapter, acted as toastmaster. Among the speakers were President Jacob G. Schurman of Cornell University, who responded to the toast of "Worth and Wealth," and the Rev. George R. Vandewater, who spoke on "Life Ideals." Other speakers were: John S. Wise of Virginia, Alexander Gilbert, President of the Market and Fulton Bank; William A. Prendergast, and the toastmaster.

Dr. Vandewater said in part:

"The labor unions have come generally to be recognized as necessary for the maintenance of the laboring man's rights, but the right of a man to strike for himself and then strike the fellow who is willing to do his work is denied. The right to make millions without labor cannot be withheld from the wealthy, whose sole idea of making money is speculation, but the right to impoverish myriads by gross misrepresentation of securities will not be allowed.

"Capital and labor are coming to a better understanding of each other's claims and rights. A few imprisonments of the tyrants who lead humble laborers astray and blackmail the capitalists, and some more exposures of tricky combinations, such as we have witnessed within the last few years, when captains of industry, colonels of deviltry, I call them, are afraid to tell what they know of their own business in courts of justice, will clear the atmosphere considerably.

"The man high up and the man low down are doing well enough. The man who drives his automobile and the fellow who pushes his wheelbarrow are all right and getting on. I plead for the man with the pen, because he is mightier than the man with the hoe."

President Schurman of Cornell in part said:

"We have been shown the lax methods with which men in high position have done their work, where they have mismanaged money of the poor people who put their trust in them. They have bribed legislators and judges. We are compelled to throw up our hands and say what monsters these men, bank Presidents and others, are. The trouble, however, is with ourselves. We can remedy this evil, for we can elect persons to office of trust, yes, even insurance heads."

SAVE A STRANDED LINER.

The Devonian's Officers, with Help of Tug, Get Her Off Shoals.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—For fourteen hours to-day the big Leyland line steamship Devonian, from Liverpool, lay helpless on Scituate Beach, ten miles to the south of the harbor's entrance, for which she was headed when she went aground in a heavy snow storm at 1:30 o'clock this morning.

Although she was heavily pounded during the day by a surf which prevented tugs from getting within hailing distance of her, the tug Patience managed to send a line aboard this afternoon, and at 3:32 o'clock, with her big screw revolving and the Patience pulling, the Devonian floated.

The steamship apparently received little damage. She at once steamed for the harbor, and arrived at quarantine about 6 o'clock, too late to come up to her dock and land her four cabin passengers.

While the position of the Devonian to-day was not considered perilous to the lives of those on board, still her escape from becoming a total wreck was regarded to-night as extremely fortunate, as she was fully exposed to the fury of a northeast storm for several hours. Notwithstanding the boisterous surf that beat upon the beach, three lifeboats' crews put out to the stranded vessel and offered to take those on board ashore. The offer was, however, declined, and when the wind backed into the northwest later in the day, the sea went down perceptibly.

The Devonian left Liverpool on Feb. 5 with the passengers and a cargo of freight valued at $1,000,000.

WANTED WEDDING IN SURF.

Mrs. Chapman's Whims Recounted, but Court Upholds Will.

MINEOLA, L. I., Feb. 15.—The will of Mrs. Ada Chapman, who died at Oceanport, N. J., on Nov. 14, 1904, was admitted to probate by Surrogate Jackson here to-day. Mrs. Chapman's home was at Hempstead. Her estate, valued at about $35,000, was left to relatives and churches in New York, Brooklyn, and St. Paul.

Miss Ada M. Chapman, a niece, and Miss Anna Foster, a cousin, contested the will on the ground that Mrs. Chapman was a religious crank. It was shown at the trial that Mrs. Chapman invited Thomas Heyden of Hempstead to spend the day with her at Long Beach, telephoned for a clergyman, and wanted him to marry them while they were in bathing. Surrogate Jackson said there was not sufficient evidence of an unsound mind.

STOLEN CHICKEN FEAST.

Detectives Interrupt It, and Thefts of Fancy Fowl Cease.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 15.—Edward M. Colie, a lawyer of 110 Prospect Street; Clarence H. Kelsey, President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of New York, who lives at 115 Prospect Street, and William E. Gilmore of 119 Prospect Street, General Manager of the Edison Phonograph Company, complained in the East Orange Police Court to-day that Thomas Finan had stolen some of their fancy chickens.

During the past three weeks they had noticed that their stock of fine chickens was dwindling, and, as they learned that Finan was sleeping in the barn of Otto E. Lohrke, a member of the New York Produce Exchange, they suspected him of the theft. Some detective work was done, and it is alleged that it was discovered that Finan wrung the chickens' necks and then took them to a vacant lot where he broiled them and had a feast. After his arrest the thefts stopped.

Finan was committed to the Grand Jury. He admitted taking two chickens.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

1:15 A. M.—168 West Fourth Street; F. Rosen; damage, $500.

4:30 A. M.—154 and 156 East Houston Street; Gus Nicolitis; damage, $250.

7:15 A. M.—131 Chrystie Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

7:35 A. M.—271 and 273 Rider Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $100.

9:15 A. M.—511 West Twenty-sixth Street; William R. Rooney; damage, $40.

9:20 A. M.—223 East Third Street; owner unknown; damage, $40.

10:30 A. M.—21 and 23 Ninth Avenue; P. Skelly; damage, $10.

12 noon.—86 Lenox Avenue; W. H. Husey; damage slight.

12 noon.—187 Seventh Avenue; Salvator Salaseco; damage, $50.

1:25 P. M.—162 East 120th Street; Mrs. Sutton; damage, $100

3:35 P. M.—60 Avenue D; Lena Reiner; damage, $25.

5:20 P. M.—64 East 116th Street; Steve Hoffberg; damage, $100.

5:50 P. M.—1,682 Madison Avenue; Jacob Witlen; damage, $350.

7:23 P. M.—169 Norfolk Street; Sam Silverman; damage trifling.

8:15 P. M.—670 East 154th Street; Amelia Postner; damage, $50.

8:45 P. M.—943 St. Nicholas Avenue; Harry Corowell; damage, $100.

9:40 P. M.—222 East 127th Street; Thomas Freeman; damage, $150.

9:55 P. M.—349 Broadway; owner unknown; damage trifling.

10:15 P. M.—133 West Ninetieth Street; J. E. [illegible]; damage, $45.

"LITTLE TIM" THE GUEST OF HIS ITALIAN FRIENDS

They Give Him Resolutions and a Six-Pound Gold Plate.

HIS FOREVER AND EVER

And Senator Grady Almost Wishes, He Says, That He'd Been Born in Italy.

Down in "Mike" Lyons's Bowery restaurant the Italians of the Sixth Assembly District gave a dinner last night to Alderman "Little Tim" Sullivan.

The Alderman was not the only politician present, however, for there were other Italian-Americans, including Thomas Francis Grady, Signor Delli Paoli, Coroner Julius Harburger, Coroner Peter Acritelli, Sheriff Nicholas Hayes, Signor Abraham L. Erlanger, Luigi J. Roversi, Signor Florence J. Sullivan, Antonio Asterita, Signor Larry Mulligan, Giuseppe Pascocelli, Senator John C. Fitzgerald, Signor Michael Rofrano, Signor Mike Summers, and Mike Padden, who is not a signor but a "Colonel."

It was a great gathering. Sitting at the table with Tax Commissioner Antonio Zucca were several clergymen, including Mgr. John F. Kearney of the pro-cathedral, the Rev. Father Quinn, the Rev. Father Bernardino, the Rev. Father Walsh, and the Rev. Father Cappo. At an adjoining table sat Civil Justice John Hoyer, Civil Justice Roesch, Col. "Bob" Townsend, Thomas F. Smith, The McManus, Assemblyman "Jimmy" Oliver, "Johnny" White, Sergt. McDermott, and W. Baker Calvert, Superintendent of Bronx Tenements, Treasurer of the Timothy Ds, and the oldest Tammany voter in the district. "Big Tim" was not in town.

"Little Tim," who says he speaks Italian fluently, knew every man present, and went from table to table shaking hands with his friends and greeting them in their native tongue.

Assemblyman "Jimmy" Oliver, fired by his example, turned to Signor Giuseppe Rinaldo and said: "Littlea Tim he greata man, almost likea Biga Tim."

Signor Rinaldo replied: "Forget it."

Michael Rofrano, who acted as toastmaster, delivered a flowery address in which he declared that the United States was the greatest country on the face of the globe, and that outside of Big Tom Foley, Rofrano's leader, he loved "Little Tim" and "Big Tim" better than anyone else in the world.

Then Prof. Teodoro Palumbo whispered to Rocco Marasco, who unwrapped a large bundle and displayed an engraved set of resolutions eulogizing "Little Tim" Sullivan for nominating Signor Acritelli for Coroner. At the side was a portrait of the recipient. The "Whereases" declared that the resolutions had been adopted at a special meeting of Italian-Americans held last December, when it was resolved that "Little Tim" would be supported as leader of the Sixth by the Italians of the district for ever and ever.

Every man at the banquet received a miniature framed engraving of the resolutions, but not until Signor Marasco had made a speech presenting the big, gold-framed set to "Little Tim."

Alderman Sullivan thanked the Italian-Americans for their good wishes and support, declaring that any man who had an Italian for a friend had a friend who would always stick.

Senator Thomas F. Grady said that he usually prepared himself to talk on the 17th of March, as Erin Go Bragh was the toast generally assigned to him at banquets. He had listened to what the other speakers had to say of the good qualities of the Italian-Americans, and had concluded that it seemed a mistake that he had been born in Ireland.

He then talked of New York City and said there were two sides to it, he did not mean the east and west side—but the material and spiritual side.

"You fellows over here in the Sixth Assembly District," he said, "are on the material side. You are a set of hustlers who are looking for a good thing all the time, and you generally get it. But I'm afraid I belong to the spiritual side."

It was after midnight when three Italian bands of musicians volunteered to play "He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and they played it for "Little Tim," who was then called back to the head of the table. His Italian friends then gave him a solid-gold dinner plate twelve inches in diameter, which weighed six pounds. It bore an inscription to Alderman Sullivan as the friend of the Italian in New York.

BRAZIL LOOKS UP TO US.

Speech by Ambassador Nabuco at a Dinner to Mr. Root.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Nabuco to-night gave a dinner in honor of Secretary and Mrs. Root and invited as their other guests all the Ministers of those South American republics which will take part in the Pan-American Congress in Rio de Janeiro next Spring, which Secretary Root will attend. The tables were arranged to form a map of North and South America. In drinking the health of Mr. Root Ambassador Nabuco said:

"We in Brazil feel much gratified that the first visit that an American Secretary of State will have ever made to a foreign country is promised to ours. Once there you will see yourself how deep is our sense of the leading, and in many respects creative, part that the United States has been called on to play in the destinies of the new world. We realize distinctly that no magnet for freedom, for progress, for peace, was ever built in history on such a powerful scale, and possessing such strength as North American democracy."

Mr. Root replied to the Ambassador's speech at some length. He discussed generally the relations between the various countries of North and South America, and at the conclusion of his remarks he was heartily applauded by the guests.

FOREIGN VESSELS CUT OUT.

Special Act Will Be Required to Obtain American Registry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The House to-day passed without division the Senate bill repealing Section 4,136 of the Revised Statutes. This section says: "The Commissioner of Navigation may issue a register or enrollment for any vessel built in a foreign country, whenever such vessel shall be wrecked in the United States and shall be purchased and repaired by a citizen of the United States, if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that the repairs put upon such vessel are equal to three-fourths of the cost of the vessel when so repaired."

The bill will be signed by the President. The result will be that vessels built abroad can secure American register hereafter only by special act of Congress, as used to be the custom.

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HAINES HOTLY ASSAILED IN S. P. C. A. MEETING

Continued from Page 1.

are dishonest and that they know nothing about the care of animals. There has been collected by a member a book of cases of neglect, which I suggest be read at this meeting.

"If the Board of Managers should attempt to hear all the charges they would not be able to do anything else. In the last six weeks or so I've heard several hundred complaints of neglect. I would like to have Mr. Bethune take the floor."

Mr. Bethune arose in his seat. Simultaneously Miss Irwin Martin, another member got up. Mr. Coudert said he would recognize her. Miss Martin said she is Vice President of the Toy Spaniel Club, and that she wanted to vote that no further evil reports of the management be listened to. She said that criticisms of Mr. Haines were injuring the society.

Too Much Trouble Already.

"We have already heard too much about the trouble in this society," she said, "and we have been brought into disrepute by the evil tongue of a woman who seems to delight in spreading these reports."

S. Nicholson Kane seconded Miss Martin. He said he could vouch both for President Haines and Mr. Coudert.

There was uproarious applause from the Haines faction in the hall and loud jeers from the opposition. At this point Mr. Bethune managed to get the floor. He said that the charges repeatedly made by members of the society had never been answered by the management.

"The annual reports show that there has been a steady decrease in contributions since 1901," he went on. "Why is this? In 1903, 1904, and 1905 the Washington society prosecuted 1,234 cases of cruelty and obtained convictions in all but eleven cases. Our society on an income of $115,000 prosecuted 567 cases, but the report fails to state how many cases were successfully prosecuted. Will you kindly inform me why there should be such a discrepancy?"

President Haines said that the debate was not germane to the motion and asked that the question be put. At this there was a storm of protest. Mr. Coudert finally silenced it with his gavel. He proceeded to put the question, but Gordon Knox Bell jumped to his feet and said:

"These charges are brought by members who support the society and not by outsiders, and they are pertinent to the subject under discussion."

Mrs. Edward R. Wharton, who is Edith Wharton, the novelist, said she is a life member of the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Paris and Rome, and that both did far better with less money than the New York society. Then Mr. Haines again demanded that the question be put, and there was a demand for a roll call.

Wanted Only Qualified Members.

Before the roll was called Mrs. Cadwalader Jones said she wanted to be sure that none but members in good standing did vote. When the name of John Attridge, who is one of the supporters of President Haines, was reached, it was found that a red line had been drawn through it. This, it was declared, meant that he had not paid his dues. His attention was called to it.

"Oh, I've seen the Treasurer," said Mr. Attridge.

"When did the gentleman see the Treasurer?" demanded Edward R. Wharton.

"Just now," said Mr. Attridge.

The motion to cut short further discussion of the shortcomings of the Haines administration finally was declared carried by 58 votes to 48 against.

As soon as this motion had been carried an elderly man seated beside Mr. Haines, whose name could not be obtained, made a motion that the meeting adjourn sine die. Above the protests that arose was heard the voice of Mr. Opdyke demanding that a date be fixed for another meeting. The motion to adjourn was carried, however.

President Haines, who had been standing at the speakers' table, mopped his brow, turned to the man who had made the motion, and wrung his hand. There was more handshaking, while the members of the opposition loudly denounced Mr. Haines. Mrs. Cadwalader Jones walked to the side of Mr. Haines and said quietly:

"Mr. Haines, you accused me of not fighting in the open. I have shown you to-day whether I could fight in the open or not. I am very sorry for the conduct of you and your friends at this meeting. You will live to regret this day."

Then she walked away. As Mr. Haines turned about John H. Iselin with pointed index finger faced him across the table and shouted:

"You have committed an outrage on the members of this society. This meeting was packed by you. But this is not the end, as you may imagine. We have only begun the fight on you and your methods."

Mr. Haines turned and walked away. He declared to reporters that the meeting had been packed by the opposition. On his way to the door he met members who repeated Mr. Iselin's charge. One of these members was Bertrand F. Bell, who told Mr. Haines that he had throttled discussion by those who had the society's welfare at heart in fear of the result to himself.

Mr. Bethune and Mr. Iselin, who are leaders of the reform wing of the society, made the following statement:

"It may be of interest to know that Mr. Haines, Supt. Hankinson, Secretary Horton, and Dr. Johnson, who are either officers or paid employes of the society, voted to throttle all further discussion of the work of the society if unfavorable to the present administration. Mr. Haines brought in nineteen paid employes, such as hostlers, drivers, stablemen, and shelter employes, to carry this motion for him."

"This is a lie," said Mr. Haines, who was standing by listening to the statement.

"You can state that this is denied by Mr. Haines, but reasserted emphatically by Mr. Iselin and Mr. Bethune over his denial and in his presence," said Mr. Iselin.

"It may interest you to know," said Mr. Haines, "that Mr. Bethune, who has done so much talking, was walking along Fifth Avenue one evening in December, 1904, when he saw a horse drawing a mail wagon who had fallen, but was on his feet and harnessed up again. The horse was found to have a couple of small wounds on his shoulder, and Mr. Bethune asked a policeman to arrest the driver. And this humane Mr. Bethune made the poor horse pull not only the driver but the policeman and himself to the police station."

"That's a lie," said Mr. Bethune. "I did not ride. I walked. I could not stop the policeman from riding. And what is more, the driver was prosecuted by myself and convicted in Special Sessions.

"There is a conflict between his record and mine, then," said Mr. Haines, and he retreated to his private office.

After the meeting many of Mr. Haines's opponents gathered at the home of Edward Wharton, 884 Park Avenue, and issued a statement, saying that in smothering further criticism the society is put on record as fearing to face charges of negligence and inefficiency.

NATIONAL PACKERS COMBINE.

Pure Food Association Formed—"War Fund" Tax Levied.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Feb. 15.—Representatives of all the packers' associations in the country this afternoon decided upon the formation of the National Association of Packers of Pure Canned Goods. Talk of amalgamation of all independent bodies in a compact National trust led up to a decision for a stand in relation to pure food, the resultant "community of interests," to carry with it a protected "pure food" label.

A fund with which to wage war in counteracting the attacks made upon the canning industry from unknown sources, was decided upon as one of the primary purposes of the new Pure Food Association, the money to be raised by the levying of a tax of two-tenths of 1 per cent. upon each case of goods containing the label of the new trust.

A mutual insurance company was approved and the National Association voted to continue its agitation against express companies imposing what was alleged to be almost prohibitive charges and against the railways for freight rate discrimination.

George R. Bailey was elected President of the Atlantic States Association.

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BELMONT ANSWERS PARSONS.

Publicity Bill Not Meant to Cover Subject of Corrupt Practices.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Perry Belmont returned to-day from Albany, where he appeared before the Judiciary Committee of the State Senate on behalf of the State organization of which he is Chairman, which is agitating for the passage of a publicity bill. He had something to say about Chairman Parsons's statement on the subject in to-day's TIMES.

"Members of the Senate and Assembly," said Mr. Belmont, "of both parties have assured me that I could report to the National organization that a publicity measure would surely be enacted at this session of the Legislature.

"Representative Herbert Parsons, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, announced in THE TIMES that to his mind the more important legislation as far as New York County is concerned is embraced in the Corrupt Practices bill, and that he will insistently urge its passage. It is extremely gratifying that Mr. Parsons has taken such a strong position in regard to this form of legislation, although he refers to the Publicity bill as not going far enough in relation to the subject of corrupt practices.

"The publicity bill is not intended to cover the subject of corrupt practices or conflict with any of the bills also offered by Mr. Parsons intended to amend the Penal Code in applying more drastic punishments for bribery at the polls. It effects the purpose of publicity to the fullest extent, and provides for a summary judicial inquiry in aid of its enforcement."

FOOTBALL AIDS TEMPERANCE.

Less Drinking in College Than Fifteen Years Ago, Says Dr. Peabody.

"Drinking is not as common now as it used to be when you were at college. Football, in the last fifteen years, has tended to check it," said Dr. Peabody, headmaster of the Groton School, to the Church Club last evening. He was a speaker at the annual dinner of the club at Delmonico's. The Groton School is the one to which the Roosevelt boys are sent.

Dr. Peabody discussed the relationship of boys and parents, sometimes typified, he said, by the remark of the farmer's lad:

"You'll find father among the hogs; you'll know him because he wears a hat."

"It is an advantage that the father has not now to try to appear omniscient," said Dr. Peabody. "He can be the companion of his son in trying to do right. Help him to get rid of American faults, like bad language."

The Rev. Dr. Grosvenor characterized modern business as "the fight between conscience and dividends."

Seth Low, discussing the "Responsibility of the Layman to the State," said: "A man should be a good layman, not a good lay figure. It may not be possible, or even desirable, for every man to attend every primary, but the good citizen must take interest in things. How can we expect policemen to refuse bribes when the insurance investigation has shown that men in high places have made money by the same means as the meanest politicians?"

NO FRANKS ON TRACTS.

Temperance Arguments of Senator Gallinger Must Pay Their Way Now.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The protest of the German-American Alliance against the sending out of temperance tracts under Congressional franks has borne fruit in an order by Postmaster General Cortelyou, and the International Reform Bureau is profoundly disgusted.

The Reform Bureau is a temperance organization, and the alliance found that it was sending out under Senator Gallinger's frank a lot of newspaper extracts denouncing beer as impure, Gallinger having published these editorials in The Congressional Record.

Mr. Cortelyou has made a ruling that reprints of this kind cannot be franked hereafter. The Reform Bureau is wroth that the first ruling of this kind should be issued at the expense of temperance and in the interest of beer, and it has, through its attorney, invited the Postmaster General's attention to the fact that in the campaign of 1904 the Republican National Committee, of which Mr. Cortelyou was Chairman, franked vast quantities of a pamphlet entitled "What Roosevelt Says."

"This pamphlet," says the Reform Bureau, "was printed for the committee of which Mr. Cortelyou himself was the National Chairman, at the Globe Printing Office in Washington."

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OPERATORS AND MINERS MET IN PEACEFUL MOOD

Joint Committee of 14 Named to Consider All Questions.

MITCHELL'S SPEECH PACIFIC

Tells Operators He Thinks Dispute Can Be Settled Without a Strike—Long Conference Now.

The conference between the coal operators and the union mine workers of the Pennsylvania anthracite fields, held yesterday afternoon in the Jersey Central Building, 143 Liberty Street, while it resulted in no decisive action, demonstrated unmistakably a common desire for peace.

The mine workers, through President Mitchell, announced that they had not formulated their demands in detail, and a committee, consisting of seven representatives of the miners and an equal number of representatives of the operators, was named to reduce the situation to a workable basis.

The miners' end of the committee is intrusted with the duty of formulating the demands, which will then be talked over with the seven representatives of the operators. It is possible that there will be concessions on both sides in committee. When everything possible has been done to reach an understanding the committee will report to the conference, which constituted itself a Committee of the Whole.

It may be a week or more before the miners put their demands in writing. That they are disposed to be conciliatory is conceded. The whole tone of President Mitchell's address before the conference prior to the appointment of the committee of fourteen was pacific, and the operators showed no inclination to assume an arbitrary attitude.

Operators Are Cautious.

As matters stood at the end of the day, everything was up to the miners. The operators, perforce, will await the formulation of the demands. Their seven representatives will not even get together until they are notified that the demands are in shape for action. They had not a word to say at yesterday's conference, and, while it is well understood that they will not concede recognition of the Mine Workers' Union or agree to the 10 per cent. increase of wages, which, it is declared, will be asked by the miners, they do not propose to say so in advance.

"There is nothing to be said from our standpoint at present," one of the biggest operators in the conference declared after adjournment. "How can we be expected to say whether or not we will grant what the miners ask when we don't know what their demands will be?"

The movements of President Mitchell and the thirty-six members of the Scale Committee of the Anthracite Mine Workers yesterday morning were designed to mystify the small army of newspaper reporters and photographers who gathered in the lobby of the Ashland House. All information as to the place and time of the conference to be held later in the day was withheld. It was not until noon that slips of paper were handed to the members of the Scale Committee, giving them instruction where to meet.

Shortly before 1 o'clock President Mitchell left the hotel. "I am going to the Jersey Central Building," he announced. He was accompanied by John Fahy, W. H. Dettrey, and T. D. Nicholas, the three District Presidents of the Anthracite Mine Workers, and their secretaries; George Hartlein, John P. Gallagher, and John T. Dempsey. The members of the Scale Committee were behind them.

At the Jersey Central Building the miners took the elevators for the fourth floor, where they entered the rooms of the Trunk Line Association. There they met the Presidents of the coal-carrying roads and the operators. The railroad representatives were George F. Baer, President of the Reading Road; W. H. Truesdale, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; Thomas P. Fowler, President of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad; E. J. Thomas, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad; F. D. Underwood, President of the Erie Railroad; J. B. Kerr, general counsel of the Lackawanna Railroad; A. J. Cassatt, President, and Mr. Williams of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and David Willcox, President of the Delaware and Hudson Company.

The independent operators in the conference was W. L. Connell, Frank Pardee, James Shepard, E. P. Jermyn, and C. W. Watson. Mr. Jermyn owns the Old Forge Mine, near Scranton, where the 1,200 employes went on strike last Tuesday.

There were also present, although they took no part in the conference, Manager A. F. Law of the Temple Coal Company, General Manager Bryden of the Scranton Coal Company, Superintendent W. A. May of the Erie Company, Col. R. A. Phillips of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, C. C. Rose of the Delaware and Hudson Company, and Manager Richards of the Philadelphia and Reading Company.

The conference was called to order by Mr. Connell, who acted as Chairman. Its deliberations were held behind closed doors. At 2:30 o'clock an adjournment was taken subject to call. Those who were first to leave said that it had been agreed that a statement should be issued to the newspapers by Mr. Willcox and President Mitchell. This statement was read aloud. Here it is:

There was a full representation of the mine-operating companies and the miners. The meeting was called to order with Mr. Connell in the chair. Mr. Mitchell addressed the meeting, stating in general terms the proposition desired by the miners, stating that the same had not been entirely formulated in detail. After a brief discussion it was concluded that the miners and mine operators should each appoint a committee to represent them in the future in reference to the matter, the committees to consist of seven each.

The following gentlemen were appointed to represent the miners: Messrs. John Mitchell, John Fahy, George Hartlein, W. H. Dettrey, John P. Gallagher, T. D. Nicholls, and John T. Dempsey, and the following to represent the mine operators: Messrs. Baer, Truesdale, Kerr, Willcox, Williams, Thomas, and Cake. The understanding was that after the committee terminated their work they should report to the Committee of the Whole. An adjournment was then had, with the understanding that the committee would arrange for further meetings.

A member of the mine operators' committee said: "It will be a week or to-days, probably, before the joint committee gets together. At the meeting to-day Mr. Mitchell did not present any stated demands in writing. He did say in general that certain conditions existed which the miners thought demanded the attention of the operators, and, further, that he, Mr. Mitchell, believed the whole question could be settled without a strike."

This operator said that the whole meeting was one which spoke well for ultimate harmony between the operators and the miners.

Mr. Mitchell and the District Presidents, along with the members of the Scale Committee, went direct to the Ashland House, where a meeting was held.

Miners to Meet To-day.

At 5 o'clock Mitchell said that his committee had held an informal meeting and that it would get down to work in earnest this morning. The first regular meeting will be called at 9 o'clock. He declined to say how long it would probably take to formulate the demands to be presented to the operators, and preserved absolute silence when questioned about his controversy with Dolan. He denied that any meeting of the National Executive Committee had been called, and refused to discuss the proposition that should the soft-coal miners strike the other mine workers would also go out.

"There will be nothing to give out," he said, "until after the committee of fourteen makes its report."

Even before the conference the operators and the miners were hopeful that an amicable agreement would be reached. The experiences of both sides in the great strike of 1902, which cost the mine workers $25,000,000 in wages and reduced the receipts of the coal companies $46,100,000, while the railroads suffered to the extent of $28,000,000, had not been forgotten.

It is believed that President Mitchell and other union officials are so anxious to have an annual agreement with the operators that they will not insist upon the granting of all their demands and that the operators will go back into the conference, after the report of the committee of fourteen, ready to make minor concessions in the matter of the redress of grievances which have arisen since the award of the Strike Commission.

DOLAN SAYS MITCHELL LIES.

More Disorder in Pittsburg Miners' Convention Yesterday.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 15.—When the local miners' convention resumed its sessions to-day President Patrick Dolan made a caustic address to the delegates, replying to the letter of President John Mitchell, which was read to the delegates yesterday by National Vice President Lewis. Dolan said:

"I want to say that Mitchell's statements in his letter are barefaced lies. He claims that the statement in the newspapers last Monday was not written by me. I most emphatically say that it was. I charge Mitchell with sending national board members into the Pittsburg district to try to defeat me. Both myself and Vice President Bellingham will be candidates for re-election, however, and will go before the miners for a vindication of our vote at Indianapolis.

"I want to go on record by saying that the present wage scale is the best the miners ever had, and we did not get it by selling out to the operators. John men in the country who understand the industrial situation."

Following President Dolan's remarks there was much disorder among the delegates. Many of them took exception to the manner in which Dolan referred to Mitchell and the matter under dispute. Quiet was again restored only after National Vice President Lewis made a lengthy address requesting order.

RULING AGAINST DR. MUNN.

Sage's Physician Objected to Record of a Bad Investment.

Justice Blanchard in the Supreme Court yesterday denied an application by counsel for Dr. John P. Munn, Russell Sage's physician, and George E. Fisher to strike out certain allegations made in the complaint of the Citizens' Central National Bank of New York against Munn and Fisher to recover $100,000. The complaint alleges that Munn and Fisher jointly purchased 300 shares of the capital stock of the Merchants' Trust Company of New York, and borrowed the $100,000 on notes on Nov. 27, 1901.

The defendants alleged that it was not material for what purpose the loan was made, or in what manner the proceeds were applied, "the only purpose it can serve being to attempt to discredit the defendant as holder of stock in a defunct and insolvent corporation."

MATOS REMAINING QUIET.

Says It Would Be Unpatriotic to Work Against Castro Just Now.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The presence in Paris of Gen. Matos, who headed the last revolution in Venezuela against President Castro, has led to reports that Matos may again take measures to stir up an insurrection. Matos was asked to-day whether there was any truth in the reports, and replied:

"I most emphatically assert that they are entirely baseless. Though I am opposed to Castro, I consider that it would be unpatriotic on the part of any Venezuelan to attempt to arouse internal strife while the country's foreign relations are unsettled. The Venezuelans, though prone to internal trouble, would rise as a single man in defense of their country from foreign aggression."

NO JOINT MANOEUVRE PLANS.

Funds Have Not Been Provided—Extensive Army Exercises.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—It was stated at the War Department to-day that consideration has not been given to having joint manoeuvres by the army and navy this Summer, for the reason that the necessary funds have not been in sight, and that unless Congress makes provision it will not be possible for the two branches of the military service to engage in joint exercises.

Elaborate plans have been prepared for army exercises this Summer, but the extent to which these can be carried out will depend upon the appropriations made by Congress. The programme contemplates bringing all the troops in the United States together in something like seven camps—two on the Atlantic side, two on the Pacific, and three in the interior—in order that they may be drilled in large bodies.

China Causing Germany No Alarm.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—At the Foreign Office to-day it was said that there was no foundation for the Peking dispatch to London newspapers asserting that an additional battery of artillery had been sent to the German legation at Peking. It was further said at the Foreign Office that the situation in China was causing no anxiety in Berlin.

FOOD.

BETTER THAN PIE

Not Only the New Food But the Good Wife As Well.

When they brought the new food, Grape-Nuts, into the house the husband sampled it first and said, "It's better than pie!" When it brought back the glow of health to the wife's cheeks, his admiration for it and her was increased, so she says, and the rest of her story follows:

"From childhood I was troubled with constant and often acute indigestion, and when my baby was born it turned out that he had inherited the awful ailment.

"A friends told me of Grape-Nuts, and I invested in a box and began to eat according to directions. It was after only a few days that I found my long-abused stomach was growing stronger and that the attacks of indigestion were growing less frequent, and in an incredibly short time they ceased altogether. With my perfect digestion restored came strong nerves, clear, active brain, the glow of health to my cheeks, and I know I was a better wife and mother and more agreeable to live with under the new conditions.

"When the boy came to be 10 months old he developed such an appetite (his dyspepsia disappeared with mine) that his mother's milk was not sufficient for him. He rejected all baby foods, however, till I tried Grape-Nuts food, at Husband's suggestion. The youngster took to it at once and has eaten it daily ever since, thriving wonderfully on it. He now demands it at every meal, and was much put out when he dined at a hotel a few days ago because the waitress could not fill his order for Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. There's a reason.

REICHSTAG MAY FORBID CONCESSION TO AMERICA

Government Would Give Us Favored Tariff Treatment.

TRYING TO GET A MAJORITY

Legislators Prefer a Tariff War—Low Rates, If Granted, Will Be for a Short Time Only.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—The Government will go before the Reichstag within three or four days with a proposal to give the United States the same treatment under the new tariff, which becomes operative on March 1, as that given to countries with which Germany has arranged reciprocal trade treaties.

The precise terms of the Government's bill will depend somewhat on the result of negotiations, which are still continuing at Washington between Ambassador Speck von Sternburg and the State Department, in regard to modifications of the American system of invoicing and valuing, some features of which are considered by German exporters as vexatious and unjust. Information regarding exactly what the United States will do in this respect is expected by the Foreign Office to-day or to-morrow.

The German Government's proposal to give the United States this favored treatment is only for a fixed period, probably a year, so as to afford time to conclude permanent arrangements.

The position of the German Government is one of uncommon difficulty because both industrial and agricultural interests have been pouring in memorials and petitions to the Chancellor and other Ministers urging the Government to stand firm and not hand over to the United States for nothing or next to nothing privileges for which other countries have given returns in kind. The Government therefore faces a Reichstag nearly as unfriendly to tariff concessions as the United States Senate.

The Government has been canvassing the members for several days in an endeavor to find a majority for its proposition. This is still a matter of doubt, with the chances in favor of the Government's success.

To ask the Reichstag for authority to enter upon a tariff fight with the United States would be a far more popular move, as the commercial interests seem to prefer such a course.

The Government's point of view is political rather than economic. It prefers not to insist on concessions of an extensive character from the United States, when it is known that the President is powerless to obtain them from the Senate, and to enter upon a short-term arrangement with the United States in the hope of making better terms later.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Between now and March 1 a final and determined effort will be made by the Washington and Berlin Governments to come to some agreement that will prevent a tariff war between the two countries.

The German Ambassador was at the State Department to-day and will have other conferences with Secretary Root within the next few days. The success of this last effort depends largely upon the extent to which this Government can modify its customs regulations in order that certain grievances of foreign merchants may be remedied.

Throughout the negotiations Germany has shown great readiness to do all in her power to come to a satisfactory agreement. The President and Secretary Root are equally anxious for the success of the negotiations, and the cordial personal relations between them and Baron von Sternburg are a factor which makes for success. It is too much to say that success is assured, but it can be announced that there is hope of a favorable issue.

UNIONISTS DON'T QUARREL.

But the Duke of Devonshire Sticks to His Free Trade Views.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Between five and six hundred Unionists attended the meeting of the party at Lansdowne House to-day, which lasted an hour and a half. No reporters were admitted, but it is known that the proceedings were amicable.

The Duke of Devonshire, however, showed no disposition to yield his views on fiscal reform. On all other questions he will give willing support to the party. He said he regretted to have read the correspondence between Messrs. Balfour and Chamberlain, published this morning, indicating that they had substantially reached an agreement on tariff reform. The Duke intimated that he would have to consult with the "Free Fooders" of the party as to their future action.

Mr. Chamberlain also spoke. He declared that if the Duke of Devonshire's views prevailed the majority of the Unionist Party would have to submit to the minority.

A resolution expressing confidence in Mr. Balfour was passed.

An urgent meeting of the City Liberal Association has been summoned for to-morrow to reconsider the situation consequent on Mr. Balfour's latest attitude regarding tariff reform. It is said that he may yet have to fight for his seat.

APPROVE OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Campbell-Bannerman and Asquith Think the Plan Is Feasible.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—While declining to make rash promises, Premier Campbell-Bannerman and Chancellor of the Exchequer Asquith this morning declared themselves in entire sympathy with a deputation which called on them to advocate the establishment of a National system of old age pensions.

The deputation urged that the scheme should be comprehensive and include all citizens, men and women, the money being found by means of imperial taxation.

The Premier and Chancellor of the Exchequer in replying heartily approved of the suggestions. The only difficulty at present, they pointed out, was the question of ways and means. They thought, however, that with greater care in the administration of the country's finances it would not be impossible to find money for such a beneficent scheme.

Uric Acid!
DRINK
VICHY
CELESTINS
In the morning and at meals.
Prevents Formation OF Uric Acid
Ask your physician.
Genuine never sold in siphons.
220 Broadway, N. Y. City.

FOR over half a century the Hardman Piano (from $370 upwards) has been one of the most superb instruments in the world. To-day it is at its best.
We also make and control:
Hardman Piano-Player $200
Hardman Autotone Piano $750
(Piano and Player Combined)
Harrington Autotone Piano $550
Harrington Piano $235 upwards
Hensel Piano $215
Moderate Monthly Payments.
Hardman, Peck & Co.,
Fifth Ave. & 19th St., New York.
524 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

BANKER LET HIS COOK GET $25,000 ON NOTES

One Reason for Receivership of Chicago Bank of America.

FAILS AFTER A LUMBER CO.

Pyrotechnical Operations in High Finance Charged Against ex-Circuit Court Judge and F. M. Creelman.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—Among the holders of the paper of F. M. Creelman, who is charged with causing the trouble of the Smith Lumber Company, which has gone into bankruptcy, at Nashville, is the Bank of America, which went into the hands of a receiver to-night. The first intimation of the bank's trouble came when the Clearing House Association refused permission to clear its checks through the Commercial National Bank.

The association's action was said to be based on the "improper banking practices" of the Bank of America. The latter is said to be a heavy creditor of Creelman, who is one of its Directors.

Creelman, who is credited with owning $50,000 of stock in the Bank of America, made good use of his time, according to the bill for a receiver, for, although the bank has been organized only two months, he has, the bill alleges, unloaded with President Abner Smith a large amount of fraudulent and worthless paper upon the institution.

According to allegations from Nashville, Creelman reorganized the John M. Smith Lumber Company and placed his friends in responsible positions. He then put out the firm's paper for several hundred thousand dollars, and had banks all over the country discount the notes.

The Bank of America, which was capitalized at $250,000, had more than $300,000 in deposits, of which $25,000 was in savings accounts of working people. The representatives of the bank declare that there is 40 per cent. of the cash on hand and a large amount of paper, the value of which is unknown. On this paper depends the chance of the bank liquidating in full.

Attorney Clarence Darrow, who is a stockholder to the extent of $11,000, personally has come to the rescue of the savings depositors. He announced last night that he would pay in full all small depositors who present their bankbooks at his office, in the Ashland Block, beginning to-morrow morning.

Ex-Judge Abner Smith, the President, was on the Circuit bench of Cook County for ten years, retiring in 1903. The total amount of the money which Smith is accused of appropriating is said to be in the neighborhood of $215,000. Here are the main items:

Capital stock for which he did not pay, $70,000.

Notes signed by Mary Dufesy, cook in his own household, $25,000.

Real estate mortgages of practicaly no value sold to the bank, $37,500.

Stock appropriated and sold privately, $10,000.

Money borrowed on wife's note, $3,000.

Cash "obtained through power as President," $70,000.

AGED MAN'S DEATH A PUZZLE.

Coroner Finds 100 Letters In Horton's Room—Holds Up Burial.

Pending investigation, Coroner Julius Harburger has issued an order preventing the burial of Edward F. Horton, who died on Wednesday in his room at 206 West Twenty-third Street. Horton was 76 years old.

"What are you going to do about that man Horton, who committed suicide?" some one telephoned to Mr. Harburger on Wednesday night. The Coroner countermanded a permit for burial he had issued. Dr. O'Hanlon said death had been caused by inhaling illuminating gas. Prof. John H. Larkin of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, after analysis of the blood, said there were unmistakable evidences of death by asphyxiation.

Among Horton's effects the Coroner found about 100 letters, which he will examine to-day. Servants of the house said there were no gas jets in Horton's room, but an examination showed two there.

"I will begin a rigid investigation of this case to-morrow," said Coroner Harburger last night. "It has some peculiar aspects."

It is said that Horton was a Boston man and had wealthy relatives there. Coroner Harburger is trying to get into communication with them. One who described himself as Vice President of a palace car company talked with the Coroners' office on the telephone, but refused his name or address.

ACTION ON BANKING INQUIRY.

Senate Finance Committee to Take Up the Matter on Tuesday.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Chairman Malby of the Senate Finance Committee, whose absence from the Capitol is generally believed to have been responsible for the delay in acting upon the resolution for the investigation of the State Department of Banks, sent from Ogdensburg to-day a telegram to Lieut. Gov. Bruce in which he said he had been ill, and that he "did not desire to have action unnecessarily delayed upon any matters of public importance on his account."

Upon the receipt of this telegram Lieut. Gov. Bruce gave to Senator Allds the papers received from Gov. Higgins bearing on the charges against Supt. Kilburn growing out of the Merchants' Trust and German Bank cases. It is the plan at present to open these documents at the next meeting of the Finance Committee on Tuesday.

Speaking with reference to the proposed investigation of the State Banking Department, Senator Grady made a statement about his position. He said:

"It has been declared that for the purpose of putting the Governor in a hole I was deputized by the Finance Committee to prepare a resolution. It is absolutely and unqualifiedly false. I have no other purpose as a Senator than to give support to every laudable purpose of the Governor. The ground upon which this false and misleading statement was based is that at a meeting of the Finance Committee I proposed to amend the investigation resolution, and I was very properly requested to reduce my amendment to writing."

Kaiser Starts for Copenhagen.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—Emperor William started to-day from Berlin to attend the funeral of King Christian of Denmark. He will embark on the battleship Preussen to-night for Copenhagen.

BROKAW BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY
IN our stock of Winter Suits and Overcoats remain many splendid opportunities to get the "Brokaw" style and quality at an important saving in price.
Every Overcoat is now selling at 25% reduction from marked prices, and all "broken lot" suits are marked down from $3 to $8.
Subway Station at Our Door.
ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

Look in your Mirror
and ask yourself if you are satisfied with the appearance of your teeth.
If you are not, use Sanitol Tooth Powder for ten days and *look again.* You'll be surprised at the effect.
Sanitol prevents the formation of the yellow tartar and keeps the whole mouth refreshed and clean.
Sanitol reaches every tooth surface with healing, antiseptic and oxidizing effects and makes them white and lustrous.
At your druggist's for 25c.

The Sanitol Chemical Laboratory Co., St. Louis.

FRANCE NOT TO RETREAT.

Efforts to Compromise the Morocco Police Question Fail.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ALGECIRAS, Feb. 15.—If we regard the conference from a political point of view and seek to determine what has been effected in private conversations between the plenipotentiaries we find that little progress has been made.

Regarding the question of the State Bank, a working compromise seems within reach, but regarding the question of police organization the French and German positions are still so wide apart and so many obstacles to a rapprochement still exist that it is impossible to predict whether a compromise acceptable to both parties will be discovered.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—How energetically Germany is endeavoring to increase her influence in Morocco is shown by the fact that the German branch of the Alliance Israélite Universelle has decided to give instruction in the German language in schools under the auspices of the alliance in Morocco, where at present only instruction in French is given.

The German committee is headed by Privy Councillor Goldberger and Charles Hallgarten.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The semi-official Temps says the time has now come "for a public discussion before the Algeciras Conference, with Europe and America as witnesses of France's good intentions."

The paper further asserts that private efforts among the delegates to induce France to retreat from her position are henceforth useless.

This is the first indication that France does not desire to pursue any further the efforts which Ambassador White, the Marquis Visconti Venosta, and other representatives of neutral powers are making to obtain a private accord before the main controversy reaches the conference.

ALGECIRAS, Feb. 15.—The situation of the Franco-German controversy remains unchanged, although a feeling prevails among the delegates that some decisive step is not far off.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 16.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Algeciras says:

"Mr. White informs me that the rumors that the United States will arbitrate the differences between France and Germany are absolutely imaginary. As I understand the matter, in the event of a failure to reach an understanding, Mr. White thinks it would be best to terminate the conference rapidly."

PORTE MAKES REPARATION.

Officials Who Caused the Arrest of American Girls Imprisoned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Full reparation for the ill-treatment of Miss Elsie Stern of Buffalo and Miss Anna Snyder of Cedar Rapids has been made by the Turkish Government.

Secretary Root has received a dispatch from Minister Leishman at Constantinople announcing that the Governor of Pera called and made apologies for the arrest of the young women, and stated that the officials responsible for the arrest had been imprisoned.

Representative W. H. Ryan of New York, who has taken great interest in the case, was advised to-day by Mr. Root of the satisfactory closing of the incident.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. BETWEEN 20TH STREETS
Umbrella maker's entire stock at less than half price.
ONE of the best known umbrella makers in the country, wishing to retire from business, has availed himself of our immense outlet to close out all stock on hand. Main Floor.
Prices in most instances wouldn't cover the cost of the handles.
Lot 1—Men's and women's $4 umbrellas, $1.95
Spitalsfield all-silk taffeta umbrellas, 26-inch for women and 28-inch for men; steel rods, paragon frames, cases to match, and tassels; handles are fine imported natural wood, plain and trimmed, sterling silver, horn, etc.
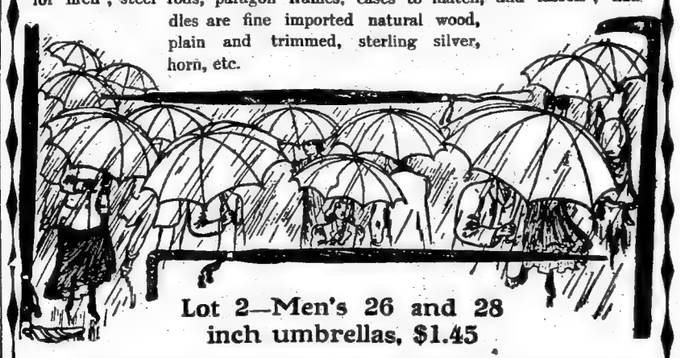
Lot 2—Men's 26 and 28 inch umbrellas, $1.45
From odd silks, including fine yarn-dyed taffeta, Union silk serge, Spitalsfield all-silk taffeta and pure silk serge, cases and tassels, paragon frame, steel rod or hardwood shanks; handles are ivory, cape horn and imported English natural woods; sterling trimmed or plain.
Lot No. 3—men's and women's $2.50 to $3 umbrellas, $1.45.
High grade, durable coverings, such as yarn-dyed taffeta, union silk serge, Spitalsfield all-silk taffeta, all-silk twill and Levantine silk. The last two in green, navy blue and garnet, as well as black. Cases to match and tassels. Steel rods and paragon frames. Handles are imported natural wood in princess, opera and root effects, 26-inch for women, 28-inch for men.
Lot No. 4—men's and women's $2 to $2.50 umbrellas, 95c.
Coverings are of a fine tape edge piece-dyed taffetas, with cases and tassels, steel rod, paragon frames. Handles are sterling tops, sterling with pearl posts, full and half lengths. Sterling silver applied on imported gunmetal in hook, ball and onion shapes. Plain gunmetal, sterling silver trimmed, princess, opera and root naturals. 26-inch for women, 28-inch for men.
Children's 89c. umbrellas, 20, 22 and 24 in., at 59c.

Browning, King & Co.
ORIGINATORS AND SOLE MAKERS OF HALF SIZES IN CLOTHING
Evening Clothes.

This cut of our clothing for evening wear is its first distinction. The name of Browning King & Company is its guarantee as to fit, fabric and finish.
Evening Dress Suits, $45.
Coats, Waistcoats and Trousers separately at proportionate prices.
Cooper Square and Brooklyn stores open Saturday evening.
"It is sometimes a relief," said Beau Brummell, "to turn from regular goods at special prices, to special goods at regular prices."
Broadway at 32d Street — B&K — Cooper Square at 5th Street
Fulton Street at DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS. | ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.
To-night at 8:15
AT MENDELSSOHN HALL
(Fortieth Street, East of Broadway),
at Unrestricted Public Sale by Order of Executors
CONCLUDING SALE OF
The Private Collection of the Late
ALEXANDER BLUMENSTIEL
INCLUDING
The Famous Art Fans
"Each a miniature gallery of modern masters."
The Sale Will Be Conducted by Thomas E. Kirby of
THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS,
6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South.

A STUDY OF GEORGE MOORE
JAMES HUNEKER, author of "Visionaries," "The Iconoclasts," "Melomaniacs," "Chopin," "A Life of Liszt," &c., will contribute to this week's number of the
New York Times
Saturday Review of Books
a brilliant article on the gifted and audacious Irish novelist, reviewing his latest remarkable book,
"THE LAKE,"
but getting at the secret of all of Moore's literary work. Mr. Huneker has written no critical essay finer than this in its eloquence and its subtle appreciation of
ART AND LIFE.
Literature, pure and simple, will be the dominating subject in this week's number of the
New York Times
Saturday Review of Books.
Prof. Christian Gauss will have an article on Prof. W. P. Trent's daring division of renowned English writers into
FIVE HIERARCHIES
H. W. Boynton will review Dr. Churton Collins's new essays in criticism, and Montgomery Schuyler will write about the literary reminiscences of the Scotch essayist and "leader writer," Alexander Innes Shand.
BOOKS AS NEWS.

80-CENT GAS HEARING IS HELD UNEXPECTEDLY

Only Opponents on Hand When the Senate Committee Meets.

QUICK MOVE IN ASSEMBLY

Gas Bill Found on Calendar for To-day, When Most Members Had Left for Home.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—After a somewhat acrimonious discussion of the Eighty-Cent Gas bill before the Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations to-day, the committee decided to postpone action on the measure until next week.

The bill is on the Assembly calendar for to-morrow, a fact which occasioned great surprise to Acting Minority Leader Shanahan when he learned of it. Most of the members of the Assembly had left Albany for their homes, the Friday session usually being devoted to unimportant bills. As nearly all the members are anxious to be recorded one way or the other on the gas measure, an arrangement will probably be made by which the bill will go over until next week.

The Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations met to-day immediately after the adjournment of the Senate, and this led to the impression that an effort was being made to steal a march on the advocates of cheaper gas legislation, the general understanding being that the hearing had been set for 2 o'clock. When Senator Goodsell called the committee to order all of the anti-eighty-cent gas Senators were present, as were also the attorneys of the gas companies, but there was no one on hand to speak for the Agnew bill.

Senator Page and Mr. Agnew were in other parts of the Capitol, oblivious of the fact that the hearing was going on until informed of it by a messenger. William A. De Ford, attorney for the Independence League, did not arrive in Albany until after the committee had been in session for over an hour. Senator Page later warned Chairman Goodsell not to be offended at any steps he might take pending the vote on reporting the bill, and intimated that he expected to try to have the bill taken out of the committee's hands by the Senate.

Charles A. Mathewson spoke for the Consolidated Gas Company, and W. J. Carr for the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, in opposition to the Agnew bill. They argued that the passage of the bill would be in the nature of confiscation.

Answering a question from Senator Page, Mr. Mathewson said that the reason the gas companies in Chicago could furnish gas cheaper than the Consolidated here was because Chicago had such poor streets that it did not cost the gas companies nearly the amount to replace paving which it did in New York.

Senator Stevens took up the interrogation of Mr. Mathewson. He got him to admit that the consumption of gas in New York had not increased in the past year, and that the consumption of electric light had greatly increased.

"Now I call the attention of the committee to the fact," said Senator Stevens, "that the electric lighting charge was reduced by legislation last year, and that it is because of that reduction that the companies have an increased consumption, which makes their revenue as great if not greater than it was before the reduced price went into effect."

Mr. Mathewson said a reduction in the price of gas would not operate in that way, pointing out that the reduction in the electric lighting charges was not a reduction below the average charge, while the proposed reduction in the gas charge would be such.

Mr. Carr declared that it had been demonstrated by computation which could not be controverted that the price of producing gas in Brooklyn was a fraction over 67 cents per thousand cubic feet.

"If you cut the gas in Brooklyn to 80 cents," said Mr. Carr, "it will be an absolute impossibility for the Union Company to pay any dividend upon its $15,000,000 worth of stock. Now I don't care whether the 900 people who own that stock are widows and orphans or well-to-do lawyers. If you destroy the value of their investment by legislation you are robbing them."

"That is to say, we would be feeding a few to the sharks," remarked Senator Cassidy.

Mr. De Ford said that the Independence League demanded the passage immediately of an eighty-cent gas bill, regardless of the pending proceedings before the State Gas Commission.

U. S. AFTER STANDARD OIL.

Indictments of Officials as in Beef Trust Cases Are Expected.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 15.—The Post to-morrow will say:

Indictments of Standard Oil and railroad officers by the Federal authorities, after the manner in which the Beef Trust leaders have been dealt with, and action to this end, immediately following the termination of the packers' cases, now in progress in Chicago, are the possible results of the investigation of railroad rates by the Government, the final and one of the most important steps in which was finished in Pittsburg yesterday.

Special Agent Herbert D. Brown of the Department of Commerce and Labor, left for Washington last night, leaving officials of the Pennsylvania lines and the Star Union Freight Line in total darkness as to what were his findings from the search of freight tariffs and records.

It was also learned that Commissioner Garfield proposes to give the oil rebates his attention immediately after the Beef Trust prosecutions in Chicago are brought to a close.

FELL 200 FEET TO DEATH.

Though He Was Killed Not a Bone in Miner's Body Was Broken.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, N. J., Feb. 15.—John Whitford, 20 years old, a miner employed at the Hurd mine at Wharton, fell 200 feet down a shaft last night and died from his injuries several hours later.

A remarkable feature of the accident was that despite the terrible fall, not a single bone in Whitford's body was broken. Whitford attempted to walk across the mouth of the shaft and lost his balance and fell.

TRAIN HURTS 7 CHILDREN.

Wagon Filled with Little Ones Struck by Pere Marquette Freight.

FLINT, Mich., Feb. 15.—Five school children were severely injured, two of them perhaps fatally, when a Père Marquette freight train crashed into a wagon in which thirteen children were being driven to Grand Blanc village to-day.

Those injured were Ernest Becker, 10 years old, skull fractured, may die; Roy Becker, 8, internal injuries, may die; Cordella Adams, 7, back injured; Nellie Prostoc, 15, cut about face and body; Willie Nolan, 16, and Manley Davis, driver, not seriously injured.

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

General 10-Cent Telephone Rate—Life Preserver Chairs.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Among the bills introduced to-day in the Assembly of interest to New York were:

ALFRED E. SMITH—Making a general ten-cent telephone rate in New York City.

BURNS—Compelling steamboat and railroad companies that issue tickets to passengers for less than 100 miles to transfer without additional charge passengers and their baggage to the station or pier of the line over which a ticket is sold. Persons aggrieved may recover to the amount of $50.

HASTINGS—Allowing New York State to accept for its use goods manufactured in State prisons. At present these goods can only be furnished to certain political subdivisions of the Commonwealth.

STANLEY, (by request) — Compelling the equipment of vessels and barges with "life-preserver" chairs, a life preserver to be attached to each chair, all chairs to be movable and to equal in number the passengers and crew.

WEDEMEYER—Compelling New York City to retain practically all employes that may be attached to ferries at the time of purchase, absorption, or condemnation by the city for purposes of municipal ownership operation.

Fassett Confers with the Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—The visit to Albany to-day of Congressman J. Sloat Fassett, who called on the Governor and discussed the State Chairmanship with him, brought out comment upon the strong position held by Chemung, of which Fassett is leader, since the Roosevelt-Root-Higgins "new deal" was put through. Chemung's Assemblyman, Sherman Moreland, is majority leader, and the Senator, Cassidy, is one of the foremost members of the upper house. This is the first time in a considerable period that Fassett has been here.

Hearing on Mortgage Tax.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—A joint hearing will be held before the Committees on Taxation and Retrenchment of both the Senate and Assembly on all mortgage tax matters on Thursday, March 1, in the Senate Chamber at 2 o'clock.

Affects Packers of Foodstuffs.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Mr. Krulewitch introduced in the Assembly to-day a bill making compulsory the labeling or marking of all packages containing domestic foodstuffs with the date of the packing.

ELSBERG PROMISES TRANSIT BILL SOON

Tells County Committee It Must Keep Silence Meanwhile.

ATTACKS BELMONT MERGER

Senator Declares His Bill Will Relieve the People—Favorable Report on It Promised.

There was a large attendance at the meeting of the Republican County Committee last night, drawn principally by the expectation that there would be some pertinent discussion of the rapid transit bills now pending before the Legislature which were introduced by Senator Elsberg.

Another measure of importance which was to be discussed was the report of the Committee on Direct Nominations. The committee referred the report to the Executive Committee of the County Committee and continued the Direct Nomination Committee in office, so that it could make a supplemental report at the next meeting when the Executive Committee makes its report.

Senator Elsberg himself brought up the discussion on rapid transit matters. He asked the Chairman whether the reports were true which he had seen printed from time to time in the newspapers that persons purporting to be in a position to speak for the committee had put the committee and the Republican Party on record regarding the pending legislation.

"We have heard a lot of talk to-night," said Senator Elsberg, "about measures designed to bring about the success of the Republican Party, direct nominations, and all that sort of thing. The way for the party to win elections is for it to pass measures that the people want passed, and I want to know whether this committee or any one else claiming to represent it has gone on record concerning the rapid transit bills."

"I thought the Senator knew it had not," put in Chairman Parsons.

"Well, I am deeply interested in the matter, and I do not purpose allowing any one to put this committee on record until there has been a fair and free discussion of the matter in which I and others equally interested shall have a chance to make our positions clear. We want to say something about this transit monopoly that now threatens the life of the people of this city."

"I hope the Senator does not refer to me," said Mr. Parsons. "I was only trying to get light on the question."

"I believe that the Chair wants the proper action taken, and I hope he will endeavor to put off any action that might commit the party to a false position. The City Club has experienced a marked change of heart in the past year. Last year it favored practically the same bill that has been introduced, and is now before the Cities Committee, and the Rapid Transit Board has likewise seen a great light. For a year ago it threatened to resign in a body if a bill similar to the present one went through, and now it says it favors the fundamental principle involved in the present legislation.

"I want to say very clearly, but without binding the Cities Committee of the Senate to any action, that that committee favors a bill that will relieve the people of this city from dependence on the present traction merger."

James L. Wells said the Bronx did not want the Elsberg bills, and just after he made his argument Committeeman Stewart of the Nineteenth rose. Every one thought he wanted to talk on traction when he handed up his resolution, but to the surprise of every one it referred solely to an indorsement of the Bennet bill now in Congress giving equal rights to the negro and referring to representation in Southern States. Mr. Stewart got two seconders to his resolution, and r transit talk was choked off. Then a shout went up to adjourn, and the meeting was over.

A report of the committee which has been holding public hearings on the mortgage tax law was presented. It demanded an immediate repeal of the bill, and was adopted without dissent. A special committee will be appointed to go to Albany and work for the repeal of the law.

A resolution concerning the Corrupt Practices act was laid over until the next meeting, and, after considerable discussion, the question of the adoption of voting machines was also put off for a month.

SHOWING DEUEL'S RECORD.

Jerome Has Hapgood Case Evidence Summarized—New Move Hinted.

Robert J. Collier, James A. Burden, Jr., and Edward M. Shepard had a half hour's talk with District Attorney Jerome at his office yesterday. Mr. Collier is the principal complaining witness in the perjury suit against Col. William d'Alton Mann of Town Topics.

Mr. Burden furnished information to the District Attorney some time ago which led to the arrest of Robert A. Irving, a former solicitor for "Fads and Fancies," an a charge of blackmail. Irving has had frequent talks with several of Mr. Jerome's assistants and, it is understood, valuable information has been obtained from him. Mr. Shepard was associated with James W. Osborne as counsel for the two Colliers and Norman Hapgood in the criminal libel case brought against Hapgood by Justice Deuel.

It was intimated that there might be a Grand Jury investigation of the Town Topics and "Fads and Fancies" enterprises, or that an indictment against some one might be moved on the evidence in hand.

Mr. Jerome's chief of staff, Mr. Nott, has prepared a synopsis of all of the evidence which beore on Justice Deuel. This material, it is understood, will be transmitted to the Appellate Division, Supreme Court, which acts on disbarment proceedings.

IT'S THE REAL GIORGIONE.

Italy at Last Realizes That Mrs. Gardner Has the Vicenza Picture.

ROME, Feb. 15.—Judicial authority was obtained to-day for the opening of an inquiry into the disappearance of Giorgione's painting, "Christ Bearing the Cross" from the Loschi Palace at Vicenza. The picture is now in the collection of Mrs. John L. Gardner at Boston, Mass.

It is foreseen that it will be impossible to prosecute those responsible for the sale of the painting to Mrs. Gardner, because more than five years have elapsed since it passed into her possession.

The foregoing dispatch seems to clear up the question whether the "Christ Bearing the Cross" in the possession of Mrs. Gardner is the painting by Giorgione which long hung in the Casa Loschi at Vicenza, or whether it is a clever copy. The picture in Boston has been recognized by well-known experts as the original work, but recent dispatches from Italy, which conveyed the impression that the Government authorities had only just realized that the painting was missing from Vicenza, led to doubts being cast on its genuineness.

Mrs. Gardner acquired the picture about six years ago. She has always refused to say how or from whom she obtained it, except to declare positively that it was not stolen.

LOST

articles are frequently recovered through advertisements in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Send your advertisement to-day, to be printed to-morrow, and bill sent later. 'Phone 1000—Bryant.—Adv.

FOR THIS MORNING WE ANNOUNCE

The Initial Presentation of

The New Stetson Hats for Men

For Spring Service

The series includes all the new Stetson spring models. We hope you will understand all that it implies.

Stetson is alone in this: everything that contributes to the perfection of his hats is the product of his own factory. He converts the fur pelts for the body, the raw silk for the band and binding, and the crude leathers. All the glory belongs to Stetson.

So that you may know how he converts them—with what extreme care and the exact science that governs the process, we have organized an exhaustive window

Exhibit of Hat Manufacture

It demonstrates every phase, step by step, of how much head-and-hand work it costs Stetson to make his the best hats in all the world.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

The Stone Sails of Guadalupe

Throughout Old Mexico are hundreds of strange and interesting objects concerning which are legends both curious and interesting—one of the strangest of these is the Stone Sails of Guadalupe. According to the legend some sailors in a storm tossed ship that had lost its rudder, in great distress prayed to the Virgin of Guadalupe that if she would bring them safe to land they would carry the fore mast to the hill of Guadalupe and set the sails before her shrine. There the sails are to-day incased in stone where they have been since no one knows when.

This is but one of hundreds of interesting sights to be seen on a trip through Old Mexico.

An attractive booklet "Sights and Scenes in Old Mexico," is ready for distribution. It is replete with interesting facts and fiction about the Egypt of the New World. Write for free copy.

How to go to Old Mexico

The principal highway to Old Mexico lies through St. Louis. Most roads run through trains to St. Louis, and the M. K. & T. Ry. runs through sleepers from St. Louis to the city of Mexico, without change. The route lies through the most interesting section of the United States—Indian Territory and Texas, where greatest activity and development are manifest. Most of the principal cities of Texas and Mexico, Dallas, Ft. Worth, Waco, San Antonio, Torreon, Zacatecas, Aguascallentes, Guanajuato, and etc., lie along the route, and stop-overs are allowed at pleasure. Ask your ticket agent to sell you a ticket via St. Louis and the M. K. & T. Ry. For rates and full information, write.

W. S. ST. GEORGE, 416 Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

GEO. L. THAYER, D. P. A., 309 Broadway, New York.

ALBERS HOME WITH PARDON.

Nicaragua Gave Him 15 Days to Leave —He Wants Investigation.

William S. Albers, the American who was sentenced to three years in prison by the Nicaraguan Government for evading a tobacco tax, resisting arrest, and abusing President Zelaya, and who was pardoned after intervention by the State Department, arrived here yesterday on the Panama from Colon. Mr. Albers says he was a victim of a conspiracy, at the head of which was Julian Vrias, the Nicaraguan Minister of Justice.

The pardon specified that Albers must get out of the country in fifteen days. He will demand a thorough investigation of his trouble and attempt to recover the $20,000 that litigation cost him.

Albers ascribes his trouble to the fact that he got a little the best of the Tobacco Trust. Tobacco is grown in Nicaragua under Government patent, and a tax of $30 on each 1,000 plants is levied. The tobacco seized from him, Albers says, was placed in a warehouse at least a year previous to the decree.

"I did not raise the tobacco myself," he said, "but advanced money to the planters, and warehoused the crop. So strict is the tax law that an officer counting the tobacco in the patch, if he finds any above the amount paid for, will confiscate the lot.

"The jury was told that unless I was found guilty the jurors would be led from the trial room to jail. The jail was a horrible affair. Money I gave to pay for cables was never used for that purpose. When I got to Colinto I learned that the next vessel would sail the day after my time to leave expired. I had to row out to the steamship City of Sydney. My wife had to get out of the country by way of Honduras."

WOMEN HELD AS BURGLARS.

Also Charged with Setting Fire to a House After Robbing It.

OHIO, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Burglary and arson were to-day charged against Mrs. Fannie Gates and Mrs. Nellie Perry. They were arrested and locked up in the Herkimer County Jail.

It is alleged that they entered the unoccupied house of Mrs. W. S. Burke, at Gray, N. Y., and plundered it of furniture, which they shipped to a town in Pennsylvania, where they were furnishing a new home for themselves. Then, it is charged, they set fire to the house which they had plundered. Mrs. Gates is 35 years old and Mrs. Perry 25.

Murderer Declines to Flee.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 15.—Burton Jarrell, convicted of the murder of W. C. King in Warren County, escaped this morning from the Wake County Jail, where he had been placed for safe keeping, while Garfield Hicks, who was sentenced to death for being implicated in the same crime, refused to flee.

CALLER CUT PRIEST'S THROAT

Father Palducek the Victim of Mysterious Assault at Parsonage.

WILKESBARRE, Feb. 15.—When the Rev. Charles Palducek, pastor of St. John's Slavonian Catholic Church at Freeland, near here, went to the front door to-night to answer the bell, his servants being absent, a man stepped inside the vestibule and immediately plunged a knife into the priest's neck.

A second slash was made at the throat, cutting it from the other side, and the assailant struck the priest a heavy blow on the forehead. The priest managed to climb the stair to his room, where he was found unconscious.

The authorities fear that a lynching will be attempted if the assailant is caught. Father Palducek is still alive. The police express the belief that the attack was the result of a "Black Hand" plot.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY:

An Important Sale of

50c. Half Hose for Men at 25c.

You know what to expect of fifty cent half hose; you know the character of the hose which the best shops offer at that price. Still we say unto you this: the half hose of fine lisle and cotton which this sale concerns at twenty-five cents is as good as you can find anywhere at fifty. And they are in spring weights, designs and colors.

Black, Navy, Tan, Green, Gray, Two-tone, Bordeaux, Brown, plain or higaly mercerized, with silk embroidered clocks or figures.

SPECIAL FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

$1.50 Pajamas for Men at $1.10

The two essential attributes, fabric and tailoring, demonstrate the true worth of the garments to be one-fifty—the standard price.

Military collar models, fashioned of fine lightweight madras, in alternate threads of white and tan, gray, lavender, pink or light blue. Sizes 15 to 18.

SPECIAL FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

White Washable Scarfs for Men

Special at 25c.

The scarf that is abreast with the hour and for which the demand is greatest—reversible four-in-hands of white madras with white mercerized dots, figures and minute designs. (Four in a box, 95c.)

Final Clearance of Shoes for Men

Formerly $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00. At $2.45

If you can find your size the benefit is well worth while—from one dollar to two-fifty is the reward.

Lace, button and blucher models of patent leather, wax calf and dull leathers with light, heavy or medium soles.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

Sale of Men's Covert Top Coats From Last Season

That were $15, $18 & $20 Reduced to **$8.75** (Serge lined)

That were $25, $28 & $30 Reduced to **$12.50** (Nearly all silk lined)

You wouldn't know the difference if we took these Top Coats from last season and mixed them with those that are being designed for the coming Spring. And perhaps if you did recognize the difference you would prefer those from last Spring.

The Top Coats involved in this sale are fashioned of tan and olive Coverts in all sizes.

Three Broadway Stores:

At 13th St. At Canal St. Near Chambers St.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

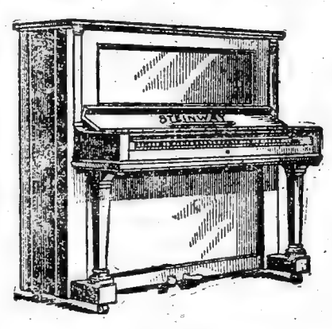

The New Steinway Vertegrand

has revolutionized the entire piano industry. While in form an upright piano, its tone possesses that wonderful, grand-like quality for which all other makers have striven in vain. Its attractive price, of $500, has not only established comparative piano values of to-day, but has also put it within the reach of everybody, even with moderate means. The thousands that have already been bought since its inception testify to the tremendous popularity of the Vertegrand.

Come and try it and be convinced.
Time payments, if desired.

STEINWAY & SONS,
Steinway Hall, 107 and 109 East Fourteenth Street,
NEW YORK.
Subway Express Station at the Door.

What is the quickest way to Brooklyn?

THE Telephone WAY

Not only quickest but easiest, for you save the discomforts of the bridge crush.

Have you a Telephone?

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
15 Day Street

Twelve Pages of Splendid Pictures

IN HALF-TONE, ON SUPERFINE PAPER,
WILL BE ONLY ONE FEATURE OF

NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW YORK TIMES

The Largest and Best Illustrated Supplement Ever Issued With a Sunday Newspaper.

It will contain the latest and best photographs of Miss Alice Roosevelt, who to-morrow is to be married to Nicho as Longworth; a full page of pictures of the recent anti-foreign riots in Shanghai; the Panama Canal Commission in session at Washington; the opposing leaders in the anthracite coal mining controversy; King Alfonso and his fiancee at San Sebastian; the Rhodes Scholars at Oxford; ice yachting scenes, and many other features of interest to everybody.

BE SURE TO ORDER YOUR

SUNDAY TIMES

AT ONCE.

CITY 4 PER CENTS BRING AN AVERAGE OF 108.052

$13,000,000 of $20,000,000 Issue Goes to a Syndicate.

TOTAL BIDS $66,486,950

Controller Well Satisfied with Result, He Says, Although Rate Is Highest in Twenty-five Years.

For the first time in twenty-five years New York sold municipal bonds yesterday on a 4 per cent. basis, and received an average price of 108.052 for an issue of $20,000,000. This is against a price of 107.51, which was received as recently as Feb. 18, 1902, for 3½ per cent. bonds. The issue awarded by Controller Metz yesterday will yield an average of 3.65 per cent. to the purchasers, as against 3.4905 on the last sale of bonds, Nov. 27.

Controller Metz expressed himself as gratified at the result of yesterday's sale, as his most sanguine expectations did not look for more than 107 for the average price of the issue. That the price actually realized, however, is below any figure at which city bonds have been sold for years is shown by the fact that the average price should have been 111.77 if the investors had considered the 4 per cent. bonds on the same footing as 3½ per cent. bonds worth par.

The prices bid showed that the investors would not take the city bonds on a return basis of 3½ per cent. for their money, and so the return basis, according to the average prices of the bids, was 3.65 per cent. Municipal ownership agitation is among the reasons given for the drop in prices.

The bulk of the issue, nearly $13,000,000, goes to a syndicate composed of J. & W. Seligman & Co., the National City Bank, the First National Bank, N. W. Halsey & Co., and Lee, Higginson & Co. The total award of $20,000,000, redeemable Nov. 1, 1955, follows:

Bidders.	Amount.	Price Per $100.
Security Trust Company of Rochester	$100,000	$108.63
J. S. & R. D. Farlee	25,000	108.05
Association of the Bar of the City of New York	30	112.08
Keech, Loew & Co.	10,000	108.00
Sutro, Tweedy & Co.	3,000	108.94
Rhoades & Co. and C. H. Rollins & Sons	100,000	108.851
Rhoades & Co. and C. H. Rollins & Sons	200,000	108.601
Rhoades & Co. and C. H. Rollins & Sons	200,000	108.351
Rhoades & Co. and C. H. Rollins & Sons	100,000	108.101
Rhoades & Co. and C. H. Rollins & Sons	100,000	107.851
William Salomon & Co.	250,000	108.07
William Salomon & Co.	250,000	107.78
J. & W. Seligman & Co., Nat. City Bk. of N. Y., First Nat. Bk. of N. Y., N. W. Halsey & Co., and Lee, Higginson & Co.	5,000,000 5,000,000 2,877,970	108.09 107.91 107.65
Edwin D. Levinson	100,000	108.204
R. L. Day & Co.	250,000	109.28
R. L. Day & Co.	500,000	109.03
R. L. Day & Co.	500,000	108.78
R. L. Day & Co.	750,000	108.53
R. L. Day & Co.	750,000	108.28
R. L. Day & Co.	1,000,000	108.09
R. L. Day & Co.	1,000,000	107.79
Goldman, Sachs & Co.	400,000	107.98
F. S. Moseley & Co. and Blodgett, Merrill & Co.	250,000 250,000	108.27 107.78
Caroline Sophia Howard	2,000	112
Benedict, Drysdale & Co.	30,000	106
Total	$20,000,000	

The total amount of the bids received for the issue was $66,486,950, or about three and one-quarter the amount of the issue. A majority of the bids were for small amounts, averaging under $10,000.

Controller Metz insisted that the sale showed the credit of the city to be first class, in spite of the fact that, taking yesterday's figures as a guide, the prices realized meant that, had a 3½ per cent. issue been tried, the bids would not have run more than 95. Under the law the city cannot award bonds on a basis of less than par and accrued interest and cannot pay more than 4 per cent. interest. The city is therefore up to the limit of its interest offering.

The sales of municipal bonds in the last five years on a 3½ per cent. basis, with the amounts sold and the average prices obtained, follows:

Feb. 18, 1902	$3,000,000	107.51
May 6, 1902	4,993,000	106.37
June 26, 1902	4,667,000	104.999
Nov. 12, 1902	7,500,000	106.162
Jan. 22, 1903	7,000,000	104.568
March 5, 1903	2,500,000	104.291
April 9, 1903	2,500,000	103.278
May 12, 1903	3,000,000	104.33
July 22, 1903	3,500,000	102.00
Nov. 19, 1903	7,500,000	101.05
Jan. 20, 1904	10,000,000	100.23
March 24, 1904	3,000,000	100.10
May 3, 1904	37,000,000	100.94
Nov. 24, 1904	25,000,000	102.401
April 24, 1905	22,000,000	100.712
April 24, 1905	3,000,000	100.081
Nov. 23, 1905	12,500,000	100.017

Representatives of bond houses who were present at yesterday's sale said that the sale of city securities had been made more difficult by the proposed issue of hundreds of millions in bonds for additional water supply and other purposes.

"This municipal ownership agitation is bound to work serious harm," said a banker who was present. "Assessments have been jumped to all sorts of figures, the tax rate is high, and the present radical movements are scaring off capital which otherwise would be willing to pay much higher rates for securities."

OFFICIAL MOURNING GRADED.

Diplomats in Washington Interpret the Term Diversely.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Washington society is finding an interesting study in observing the finely graded distinctions in the official mourning of her foreign residents. Many of them are supposed to be observing a period of strict seclusion, but are in reality entertaining and being entertained in merry fashion.

The announcement was made less than two weeks ago that the Russian Ambassador and Baroness Rosen, the British Ambassador and Lady Durand with their respective embassies, would observe a month's mourning for the King of Denmark.

The British Ambassador and wife will not only be among the guests at Miss Roosevelt's wedding on Saturday, but entertain at dinner to-morrow night. The contention is made that the Roosevelt-Longworth marriage is not a state function. Whether this interpretation would be accepted in London is a question in view of the fact that the invitations bear the official seal of the Chief Executive upon their face, and are issued in the name of the President.

The First Secretary of the British Embassy and Lady Susan Townley, who were supposed to come within the Court circle at London, entertained a large dinner party on Saturday evening.

The Czar's representatives take a more stringent view of their obligations. The late King was the grandfather of their sovereign, and the father of England's Queen. Baron and Baroness Rosen have sent their regrets to the President, and have canceled all their social engagements for the remainder of the season. The Minister from Denmark is taking no part in social affairs.

The Belgian Minister and wife, Baron and Baroness Moncheur, who are officially speaking, in retirement out of respect to the late Duke of Flanders, brother to the Belgian King, are not only to go to the White House wedding but are participating extensively in the general amusement of the gay season. The Baroness, who was Miss Charlotte Clayton of Arkansas, is one of the leaders of the smart young matrons dominating Washington society. King Leopold's representative is making one concession to the grief of the Brussels Court. He has ordered a new card plate and instead of presenting himself as the Belgian Minister, is now simply Baron Moncheur. This distinction is made in issuing and accepting invitations.

AFTER TOBACCO TRUST.

Congressman Trimble Wants to Know Why Leaf Prices Are Sagging.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Representative South Trimble of Kentucky has introduced in the House a resolution directing the Department of Commerce and Labor to make a general investigation of the Tobacco Trust. The resolution is patterned after that put through the House last year by Mr. Campbell of Kansas, which brought about the investigation of the Standard Oil Company the Department of Justice is now making. Mr. Trimble seeks to discover the cause of the low price of leaf tobacco in the United States, and especially in Tennessee, Ohio, and Kentucky. He wants to know, also, why it is that, while the price of leaf tobacco has been going down, the cost of articles manufactured from that tobacco has been increasing. The resolution requests the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to investigate and ascertain whether "these conditions have resulted in whole or in part from any combination in the form of a trust or conspiracy."

Other points which the investigation is to cover are whether prices have been controlled or affected by the action of the alleged trust; whether the trust, in purchasing leaf tobacco, discriminates against, boycotts, or blacklists individuals or corporations, or interferes with or prevents growers or growers' associations from buying, selling, or handling leaf tobacco, and the organization, capitalization, profits, conduct, and management of the business of the alleged trust.

Having made this investigation, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor is directed to report what recommendations, if any, he has to make in the way of suggesting a remedy. He is to make the investigation as soon as he can, and to furnish the reports as he goes along.

METZ LAUGHS AT COLER.

"Must He Hire Hall to be Ridiculous In?" He Asks.

Controller Metz laughed when he read yesterday evening that Borough President Coler of Brooklyn had challenged him and Edward M. Shepard to debate in a public hall the city's ability to build its own subways and to undertake municipal ownership generally.

"Can't he make noise enough in the newspapers," Mr. Metz asked, "without wanting to hire a hall to make himself ridiculous in?"

The Controller continued to read the challenge, and again he laughed.

"I see," he said, "that Mr. Coler is ready 'to stake his whole financial reputation' on the correctness of his theories. Do you know, that does not appeal to me as a very big bet. I don't believe Mr. Coler's whole financial reputation is worth any more than the franchise of the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry, and that never paid expenses."

LAND FRAUDS GROWING.

Secretary Hitchcock Says Louisiana Leads Other States in Number.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Light was thrown on the land fraud investigation by Secretary Hitchcock at an executive hearing before a sub-committee of the House Appropriations Committee to-day. In connection with his estimates of $20,000 for a continuance of the prosecutions, Mr. Hitchcock said that Louisiana leads in the number of land frauds uncovered by his department, and has more than Oregon, Washington, or any of the other States that are supposed to be the chief offenders. California also shows a long list of frauds.

It was explained by Secretary Hitchcock that the unearthing of land frauds has been conducted as quietly as possible, but that the lack of publicity does not indicate a lack of activity.

EVANS & CO. ASSIGN.

Firm of Wilmington Brokers Fail with $300,000 Liabilities.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 15.—H. L. Evans & Co., bankers and brokers of this city, made an assignment late this afternoon. The liabilities exceed $300,000, while the assets are estimated at about $100,000. Speculation by the firm and unfortunate investments are the cause of the failure, which had been anticipated. The firm, which was one of the leading brokerage houses here, comprised Henry L. and John H. Evans. They assigned all of their real and personal holdings to the assignee.

The accounts of the customers are the largest liabilities. They range from $100 to $25,000.

LIGHTHOUSE WAS WRECKED.

But Signal Lights Burned On, Though Keeper Rowed Away.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 15.—News of the escape of Edwin Carter, assistant keeper of the lighthouse on the Harbor of Refuge, last night during the storm, reached here to-day from the Delaware Breakwater. The storm demolished the roof of the structure and the waves flooded the place. Carter, in a small boat, rowed five miles to the shore.

Thomas Hastings, the regular keeper of the light, had gone ashore before the storm broke. Lighthouse Inspector Thomas has temporarily suspended both men for leaving their post. The signal lights burned throughout the night.

Reorganization of C., H. and D.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.—"I was around New York for a week, and I think I would have heard of any plan to dispose of the C., H. & D., but I heard nothing of that sort," said Receiver Judson Harmon, who returned to-day from the East.

SPRING DISPLAY
of world renowned
KNOX
HATS
NOW ON EXHIBIT
452 Fifth Avenue, Corner 40th St.
194 Fifth Avenue, Fifth Avenue Hotel.
189 Broadway, Corner Dey St.

ILL AND WEAK AT 105, BUT PLUCKY AS EVER

Mary Fay Tells with Pride Her Story of Suffering.

A CHRISTIAN YET, SHE SAYS

Three or Four Times When She Was Hungry, the Tenderloin's Old Woman Thought of Suicide.

Mary Fay, who lives in a little room in the rear of the fifth floor of the tenement at 490 Sixth Avenue, told her story of poverty last night only after much persuasion. Mary Fay says she is 105 years old, and she looks it. Few outside of the house would have known of her condition of extreme poverty if Thomas Eckerson, the agent of the house, who has allowed her to keep her room almost without rent, hadn't gone to the Tenderloin Station to tell about her. The police will ask the Charity Organization Society to investigate her story.

The centenarian lit a small piece of candle which she had taken from her pocket. "This is my light," she said, "and when this is gone it will be dark for me when night comes, as well as cold." Mary Fay speaks very good English. Seating herself on a broken-down bed, she told her story.

She was born at 13 Stacy Street, near Covent Garden, London, which she calls "the dear old number." Leaving England when she was 18 years old, she came to New York. She tells proudly of how expert a worker she became on hoop-skirts, which were much the fashion in those days.

Mary Fay put money in the Bowery Savings Bank, and with it she brought Tom and Jim, two brothers, to this country. Jim was killed during the civil war; Tom is still living, feeble in health, out in Indiana somewhere. Mary Fay married a rheumatic husband, who was Secretary of the old Cancer Hospital. He was the kind of man, she explained, who was always trying to double up on his little money by some scheme. Others got the money, but he got the experience. He died eight years ago almost penniless.

Since that time the old woman has sold papers along Sixth Avenue, near the Haymarket. All the policemen know her, as do the old Tenderloin habitués. But two or three months ago she grew so weak that she couldn't stand on the street. She wasn't ill; she was almost too weak to stand. She was sometimes able to make trips to three or four little Sixth Avenue restaurants within a block of her house. They gave her pieces of stale bread. She has stacked up in a corner of her room some two bushels of these crusts, laid away against the time when she can't even go out to get them.

"Do you know," said she, "I eat only bread and water, and I can't eat that at night, only in the morning. Mrs. Mary Cranny, bless her heart—she has the room next me here—she gives me some hot water now and then, and a cup of tea. I haven't any fire now because—"

The old woman heard a rat gnawing over in the corner near her bread. She dashed over there and stamped on the floor to scare the rat away from her hoard.

"Sometimes now I have a rat gnawing at my stomach, or it feels like that when you've been hungry a long time," she said.

Mary Fay never has a fire now for several reasons. Some time ago somebody gave her a little old heating stove, but her room is so close to the roof that if she puts fire in it the wind blows the fire all out over the floor. And she rarely has anything to put in the stove.

"But I am a Christian yet," she smiled proudly, "and I've never killed myself, nor never will. Three or four times I have almost done it, don't you know, when the rat gnawed at my stomach, but I prayed, and then some way I didn't want to do it."

And then the candle burned out, and Mary Fay wouldn't talk any more.

Fleet Equipped with Wireless.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer Advance left New York yesterday for Colon equipped with the DeForest system of wireless telegraphy. This completes the wireless installations on the Panama Railroad Company's fleet.

To Rebuild Queens Court House.

Borough President Joseph Bermel decided yesterday to rebuild the Queens County Court House in Long Island City, which was partly destroyed by fire a year ago last December. This action sets aside the rumors that legislative action to provide for a Court House at Flushing instead of Long Island City was to be enacted.

In the Name of Sense,
that good common sense of which all of us have a share, how can you continue to buy ordinary soda crackers, stale and dusty as they must be, when for 5¢ you can get
Uneeda Biscuit
fresh from the oven, protected from dirt by a package the very beauty of which makes you hungry.
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

WM. VOGEL & SON

An Absolute Clearance of
Men's Overcoats
at $10.50
Reduced from $15, $16, $17 & $18.
Even in the midst of the reduction sale period, this event towers 'way above the rest of its kind. It is the most radical measure ever taken to dispose of overcoats.
The opportunity won't last long, so you'd better decide quickly if you want an overcoat 'way below the standard price.
WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

$33 PACIFIC COAST
From Chicago, daily February 15th to April 7th.
Correspondingly low rates from other points.
Tickets good on the famous electric-lighted *Los Angeles Limited*, less than three days to Southern California without change of cars, via the Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific and Salt Lake Route, and on *The China & Japan Fast Mail* through to San Francisco and Portland daily via the Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line. Daily and
PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS
in Pullman tourist sleeping cars in which a double berth, (two people if desired) is only $7.00, Chicago to the Pacific Coast. Choice of routes. No change of cars.
Round-trip tickets are also on sale at reduced rates
All agents sell tickets via the
Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line
If you want to know about the resources, climate and opportunities on the coast we will gladly send you booklets, maps and full particulars on receipt of four cents for postage.
D. W. ALDRIDGE, Gen'l East. Agent, C. & N. W. Ry., 461 B'way, New York, N. Y.

SHAH BANISHES A MINISTER.

Cabinet Member a Leader of the Revolutionary Movement.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 15.—News comes from Teheran that the Persian Minister of Commerce has been arrested and sent prisoner to Yezd, in which place he is to remain in perpetual banishment.

It is understood that he has been one of the leaders of the revolutionary movement, concerning which no authentic information is obtainable here.

ANOTHER MISSION ATTACKED.

Many Viceroys in China Display a Marked Anti-Foreign Attitude.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 16.—The correspondent at Shanghai of The Standard telegraphs as follows:

"News has arrived here of another attack on a foreign mission, at Ngan-King, Province of Ngan-Hwei, on the left bank of the Yang-Tse River. No loss of life is reported.

"Yesterday an attempt was made here to murder the Secretary of the French Municipal Council, while he was asleep, by a trusted Chinese servant. The attempt was frustrated and the assailant was arrested.

"Many of the great provincial Viceroys are displaying a marked anti-foreign attitude, which they would hardly dare so openly to assume unless they thought that Peking approved their conduct. In the foreign settlements of treaty ports efforts are being made quietly to recover privileges granted to foreigners.

"In some quarters Japan is believed to view the possibility of armed intervention being necessary with equanimity, since it would provide her with an occasion to obtain from China what she failed to exact from Russia.

"In Shanghai two additional companies of volunteers are being raised. It is reported that the Municipal Council favors strengthening the Sikh police force by 500 men. Unfortunately it is at this juncture that it has been decided to reduce the British China Squadron."

The Tribune's Peking correspondent telegraphs that Viceroy Yuan Shi-Kai, commander of the Chinese forces, has moved an expedition of over 3,000 men, with twenty-four guns, from Pao-Ting to Chen-Chau against Chinese bandits.

Friend Accidentally Kills Minister.

MACON, Ga., Feb. 15.—The Rev. H. Lee Harrell, a Presbyterian minister of Monticello, Ga., was accidentally shot and killed by R. R. Powell, a cotton buyer, his friend, while they were hunting birds to-day. Mr. Powell, after a covey had been flushed, stepped back to reload, and in breaking the gun a cartridge was discharged, the load striking the side and neck of the clergyman.

Died at Christian Endeavor Meeting.

Mrs. Catherine Ortel, wife of the Superintendent of Public Schools Otto Ortel of Union Hill, N. J., died of heart disease last night while attending the installation of officers of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Columbia Street German Reformed Church. The Rev. John Justin, the pastor, saw that Mrs. Ortel was very pale and made his way to her. He was just in time to save her from falling. She died a moment later.

MUTUAL RESERVE CASE READY

Three Indictments May Be Asked on Charges of Larceny.

Assistant District Attorney Nott and Deputy Assistant District Attorney Kresel have now completed their case against officers of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, and it is ready for presentation to the Grand Jury early next week.

Yesterday William Porter, Controller of the Mutual Reserve; George W. Harper, the Treasurer; E. M. Usher, Assistant Treasurer; Charles W. Camp, Secretary, and E. A. Powers, Auditor, were at the District Attorney's office under examination by the Assistants, the particular object being to trace the check that settled a suit brought by J. D. Wells against the officers of the company a few years ago for false arrest.

It was reported last night that three indictments will be sought as the result of the settlement of this suit, the charge being larceny.

FRENCH INSURANCE CHARGES.

Deputies Allege Corruption of Officials by American Companies.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day MM. Louque, Radical Socialist, and Thierry, Republican, questioned the Government on the delay in the application of the law regulating insurance companies, which was passed last March.

The Deputies named attributed the delay to manoeuvres by American insurance companies, and accused certain functionaries of having been corrupted by them in order that the American companies might obtain unfair advantages over French companies. Deputies Louque and Thierry asserted that the American Ambassador must have intervened in regard to the law.

Premier Rouvier replied that this was the case, but explained that the Ambassador's action had reference only to the question whether the law would be retroactive or not.

The questioners declared themselves satisfied with the Premier's explanation.

Midshipman Capron Reappointed.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 15.—Midshipman Webber Allyn Capron of Fort Myer, Va., a member of the fourth class, has resigned. He has secured a reappointment and will be admitted to the class below on passing the physical examination.

This is the Mark
that guides you to durability, style and beauty when buying spoons, forks, knives, etc.
"1847 ROGERS BROS."
The standard of quality for nearly sixty years. In buying Waiters, Tureens, Trays, etc., if you want quality ask for the goods of
MERIDEN BRITA CO.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
The Big Store — Or A City in Itself
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. 18th & 19th STS.
Meet Me at the Fountain.
NEW YORK.
When you don't feel like going out—
When it's too rainy to go shopping—
When you want things in a hurry—
Just Call 4000 Chelsea.

Why Your Feet Ache---and Why They Needn't.
PROBABLY one woman and two men out of every five persons who are obliged to be much on their feet are troubled toward the close of the day with a severe and characteristic "foot ache," which varies in intensity from a dull, heavy pain to sharp stabs of real agony.
These pains have been ascribed to a number of causes and are treated in a number of absurd ways. Most people believe them to come from rheumatism or gout; some consider them to arise from mysterious causes, which can be allayed by sprinkling a powder in the shoes.
FLAT FOOT

The real fact is that these pains are usually caused by a trouble called "flat foot," which means that the arch of the foot is breaking down, and that the muscles and ligaments which are intended to hold it in its true arch form are being slowly and painfully stretched and distorted. Under these circumstances to try to cure the pain by sprinkling powder in the shoe is as ridiculous as to try to save a falling house by watering the front lawn.
There is only one way to prevent these pains and to save the deformity which will follow them. That is by giving the arch of the foot ARTIFICIAL SUPPORT until such time as the ligaments can recover their elasticity and strength.
There are many so-called arch supports in the market, but, with a single exception, they are high-priced "surgical aids" rather than devices for the average citizen's everyday use.
FLAT FOOT Corrected.
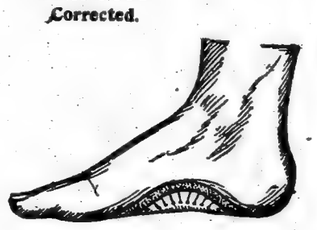
That Exception is the Foot Mould Arch Support as Used in Foot Mould Arch Supporting Shoes.
FOOT MOULD ARCH SUPPORTING SHOES act on the foot as a corset acts on the figure, giving not only grace and carriage, but a comfortable sense of trimness and support.
They support the arch of the instep perfectly AND COMFORTABLY, giving a quick, easy, elastic step, making walking a pleasure and giving an erect and jaunty carriage to the body.

They look like any other well-made, stylish shoe, and cost but $4.00 per pair.
In men's and women's models, and in styles right up to to-day's date in footwear fashion.
FOOT MOULD ARCH SUPPORTERS to fit in the shoes you are now wearing $1.50
We fit perfectly by mail, if you wish.
We Give "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps.

Women's Fur Coats at $19.75
That should have sold for at least $36.50
It is a near-seal coat, 22 inches long, made of fine, close, glossy, selected skins. Fitted back, box front, and leg-o'-mutton sleeves. Choice of plain collar and revers, or with collar, revers and cuffs of natural or sable squirrel or nutria beaver. Lined with Skinner's satin. Price, $19.75; and you'll pay at least $40 for the same coat next Fall.
Dinner Sets.
ONE HUNDRED PIECE SETS: made of American porcelain and are beautifully decorated in effective spray designs in gold. $12.00 is the usual price of this set. This sale gives it to you for the lowest price we have ever heard of for such goods. 5.75
DINNER SETS: 100 pieces, including a soup tureen, three large dishes and all large plates; by every standard of valuation worth $14.00; this sale 7.50
Linen Bargains.
The leading item in the Linen Sale for to-day is a fine lot of Cluny and Renaissance Centre Pieces at half regular prices. That hint is quite enough to start hundreds of women Big Storeward early to-day.
They won't be disappointed when they get here. The goods are importer's samples, and, of course, in ones and twos of a pattern, but ones and twos of a pattern in centre pieces are all most women would want anyway.
Regular prices would run from $2.50 to $35 each. Take your choice to-day at from $1.25 to $19.50.
Lace Curtains--Is $5 Worth Saving?
The women who buy the Arabian Curtains mentioned below will save $5 or $6 on each pair. And no woman can buy any of these items without putting back into her pocketbook money that would at other times go to us. Small type—but good reading:
Real Arabian Curtains, 1, 2 and 3 pair lots, 50 in. wide, 3½ yards long; regular price up to $15.00 ..... $9.00
Regular price up to $12.00 ..... $7.75
Bonne Femme Curtains, Louis XIV. and applique motifs, 3 insertions of lace in 2, 3, 4 and 5 of a pattern; regular price, $3.75 to $7; each ..... $2.25 and $3.50
Ruffled Bobbinet Curtains, lace insertion and edge, full length and width, 2 to 4 pairs of a pattern; regular price $3.50 to $6.00 pair; per pair ..... $1.50 and $3.00
White Goods.
Short lengths—short price. If the pieces were longer the price would be higher.
Bought in the usual way, from full pieces, you would have to pay 12½c. to 25c. a yard for everything mentioned below. There are
40-inch White Lawn,
White Dotted Swiss Muslin,
White Striped Dimities,
White Striped Madras,
White Leno Striped Lawns,
White India Linens.
Take your choice from the above in lengths of from one to eight yards only, at ..... 9c. yard
Pretty Rugs and Art Squares.
Smyrna Rugs.
Reversible Jute Smyrna Rugs in attractive designs and choice colorings.

Size	Special
9.0x12.0	$9.25
7.6x10.6	7.25
6.0x 9.0	4.75

Granite Art Squares.

$2.50	9.0x6.0	$1.85
3.00	9.0x7.6	2.25
3.50	9.0x9.0	2.75

CANVASES SELL LOW AT BLUMENSTIEL SALE

$50,500, However, Brought in for Half the Pictures.

$3,600 THE HIGHEST PRICE

That Was Paid for a French Landscape—A Large Chase Canvas Sells for Only $220.

A total of $50,505 was brought last night at the first of the two evening sales to be held of the collection of pictures of the late Alexander Blumenstiel, the expert in bankruptcy law. The sale was held at Mendelssohn Hall under the direction of the American Art Association. A few more than half of the 207 pictures were disposed of. The highest price of the evening was $3,600, given by D. B. Dula for a bright, sunshiny picture, "Landscape and Cattle," by a contemporary French artist, Marie Dieterele.

Prices ran as low as $25, sketches by Rosa Bonheur and Israel Israels bringing these prices in the opening of the sale. The largest canvases brought the lowest prices in proportion, and paint, canvas, and frame—to say nothing of the artist's work—went low, when "Carmencita," by William M. Chase, a picture 70 inches high by 40 inches wide, sold for $220, starting at $100. A "Harvest Festival" scene, a gayly decorated boat floating on a placid stream, a 71 by 110 inch canvas, painted by Maurice Leloir, started at $100 and went for $400.

A couple of Gérômes brought, oddly, the same price—$1,075—from two different buyers. The first was a 12½-by-15¾ canvas, "The Sentinel," an Albanian in native costume in the doorway of a guardhouse. This picture is inscribed with the buyer's name, with that of the artist, in addition to the regular signature. The second picture shows a sentinel again, but there is a richly decorated, mosquelike interior and a sarcophagus, the Sultan's tomb. The canvas is 26½ by 22 inches, and is accompanied by an autograph letter by the artist.

A head by Sir Joshua Reynolds brought only $400, a gloomy "sunset" by Rousseau $275, and a flower piece by Vollon made the audience smile when it ran up to $1,100. The first of the beautiful fans in the collection, the rest to be sold this evening, brought $225.

Following is a list of pictures, artists, purchasers, and prices:

DRAWINGS.

Sketches, Adolph Menzel; to Morris Hofer	$90
Three Heads, Adolph Menzel; Mrs. Morris Hofter	80
Marching Across the Desert, Alphonse Marie de Neuville; to F. Jacoby	50
Cattle, Mlle. Rosa Bonheur; to Delancey Kane	25
Street Scene, Isaac Israels; to S. Blumenthal	25
Sketches, Mlle. Rosa Bonheur; to A. A. Healy	55
Drawing in Red Chalk, Jean Leon Gerome; to Emil Frankel	65
Sketches, Mlle. Rosa Bonheur; to Newberger	60
At Villerville, Louis Eugene Boudin; to Harry B. Smith	40
Sea and Sky, Louis Eugene Boudin; to "Springer"	40
Landscape, F. Gabriel; to A. A. Healy	50
At the Palace Gate, E. Esbens; to Harry Meyer	65
A Drawing-Room Entertainment, Albert Lynch; to G. C. Hemerdinger	205
A Breton Interior, Louis Eugene Boudin; to "Claude"	35
An Evening Call, Albert Lynch; to H. Wunderlich & Co.	155
Street Scene, H. P. Arntzenius; to Hugo Reisinger	150

OIL PAINTINGS.

Landscape, water color, L. Simon; to F. B. Whitney	$30
The Sly Butler, Louis Emile Adan; to Egbert N. Fuller	100
The Palace Guard, (water color,) E. Esbens; to Emil Frankel	85
Threading the Needle, Antonio Tamburini; to R. N. Voorhis	200
Head, Antonio Casanova y Estorchi; to L. A. Lanthier	210
Summer, James M. Hart, N. A.; to James Rice, Jr.	220
Landscape, Leonard Ochtman; to Louis Bamberger	230
The Barnyard, M. Couland; to A. Lischern	140
The After Glow, Charleton Wiggins, N. A.; to R. N. Voorhis	280
Children at Play, M. Ten Kate; to Louis Bamburger	185
Roses, Jean Baptiste Robie; to Thomas F. Manning	140
Landscape, Louis Eugene Boudin; to Emil Frankel	80
A Black Sheep, Mlle. Rosa Bonheur; to L. H. Krall	250
Springtime, Henri Harpignies; to ——	160
The Gardeners, Ivan Pokitonow; to J. G. Watson	200
Soldier with Flowers, E. Berne-Bellecour; to W. W. Fuller	550
The Test, Antonio Casanova y Estorach; to A. Lischow	330
Flowers, Jean Baptiste Robie; to Henry Reinhart	250
The Sentinel, Jean Leon Gerome; to F. A. Chapman	1,075
Head, Etienne Adolphe Piot; to L. A. Lanthier	325
After a Walk, Jean Francois Raffaelli; to Louis Bamberger	250
Landscape, Hippolyte Camille Delpy; to A. F. Ullman	210
Skating Scene, Barend Cornelis Koekkoek; to —— Walters	340
The Backwater, Hippolyte Camille Delpy; to Dr. William Cowen	270
The Repentant Sinner, Adolf Echtler; to Simon Ulman	260
Flowers and Fruit, Antoine Vollon; to Eugene Glaenzer & Co.	1,100
Greenhouses, Fritz Thaulow; to L. Ralston	425
English Landscape, Richard Wilson; to Claude ——	225
Le Rouvoire, Jules Worms; to W. J. Fillett	800
Head, Sir Joshua Reynolds, to Scott & Fowles	400
Venetian Scene; to "Springer"	100
Constantinople, Felix Ziem; "Springer"	410
A Swiss Scene, Gustave Courbet; to F. A. Chapman	1,000
Cat and Kittens, Louis Eugene Lambert; to John F. Carroll	520
Courtyard of House in Madrid; Mariano Fortuny; to Claude	625
A Water Excursion, Cesare Detti; to Emil Frankel	225
Calm Near Rotterdam, Paul Jean Clays; to John F. Carroll	1,300
The Brook, Fritz Thaulow; to C. J. Carlton	710
Industry, Bernardus Johannes Blommers; to Meyer H. Lehman	1,200
After the Storm, Eugene Louis Gabriel Isabey; to Hugo Reisinger	320
Landscape and Cattle, Emile Van Marcke; to C. J. Carlton	810
Mother and Child, Edouard Frere; to A. A. Healy	225
In the Harbor, Louis Eugene Boudin; to John F. Carroll	800
Paris Street Scene, Luigi Loir; to Dr. William Cowen	275
Marine, (water color,) Paul Jean Clays; to H. Hamilton	190
The Cabaret, Jose Domingo; to Scott & Fowles	1,000
The Musical Cardinal, Antonio Casanova y Estora ; to G. H. B. Mitchell	300
The Horse, Mlle. Rosa Bonheur; to M. Lasire	330
The Desert, Adol. Schreyer; to C. J. Carlton	725
The Sentinel at the Sultan's Tomb, Jean Léon Gérome; to Harry B. Smith	1,075
Returning Home, Jules Adolphe Breton; to A. H. Scribner	775
Sunset, Théodore Rousseau; to B. B. Samuels	275
Flowers, Narcisse Virgile Diaz de la Pena; to ——	325
A Bridge at Venice, Martin Rico; to C. W. Wolff	650
Testing the Wine, Antonio Casanova y Estorach; to Emil Frankel	260
A Dutch Fishing Boat, Paul Jean Clays, (water colors;) to G. C. Hemmerdinger	110
Head, Jean Jacques Henner; to W. W. Fuller	560
Head, Franz von Defregger; to Emil Frankel	290
Meditation, Gustave Jean Jacquet; to W. Edwin Thorp	400
Information, Francois Flameng; to J. F. Carroll	375
Rue de la Paix, Jean Béraud; to Thomas F. Manning	525
Marine, Eugene Louis Gabriel Isabey; to H. D. Babcock	235
The Grand Canal, Felix Ziem; to G. C. Hemerdinger	325
Lioness and Foxhound, John M. Swan, A. R. A.; to Springer	260
The Pond, (pastel,) Léon Augustin Lhermitte; to Arthur Tooth & Sons	775
The Brook, Jean Charles Cazin; to Mrs. Woerishoffer	2,250
Fishing, Joseph Coomans; to L. A. Lanthier	150
Market Scene at Constantinople, Alberto Pasini; to Otto Bernet, agent	2,150
Returning, Eugene Jettel; to Charles Hagard	300
Rio Santa Marina, Martin Rico; to D. B. Dula	1,450
Returning Home, Henry Mosler, A. N. A.; to E. Ellinger	210
Night, Frederick W. Kost, A. N. A.; to A. A. Healy	320
Landscape and Cattle, Marie Dieterle; to D. B. Dula	3,600
The Spanish Fortune Teller, Jules Worms; to H. D. Babcock	1,000
Fishing, Frederick Hendrik Kaemmerer; to S. G. Bayne	325
On the Shore, Louis Eugene Boudin; to R. C. Vose, Boston	610
The Surf, Gustave Courbet; to Mr. Springer	500
The Peace Offering, Carl Wunnenberg; to L. H. Krall	210
A French Village, Henri Lerolle; to W. W. Fuller	525
Harvest, Julien Dupre; to W. W. Fuller	1,075
Returning from Harvest, Otto de Thoren; to S. H. Levy	250
The Last of the Mohicans, George Inness, N. A.; to Mr. Hamilton	225
Summer, Ferdinand Heilbuth; to J. Wasserman	200
Maternal Affection, Leon Bazile Perrault; to Thomas F. Manning	1,500
The Grape Gatherer, Leon Bazile Perrault; to C. J. Carlton	550
Home from Harvest, Auguste Hagborg; to W. J. Filbert	475
The Fruit Seller, Jules Joseph Lefebvre; to Charles D. Marshall	425
The City of Ophir, P. Marcius Simons; to David Heller	1,225
Carmencita, William M. Chase, N. A.; to L. A. Lauthier	220
Psyche, Prof. Wilhelm Kray; to G. H. B. Mitchell	410
The Harvest Festival, Maurice Leloir; to L. A. Lauthier	400
Pandora, Jules Joseph Lefebvre; to Simon Uhlman	1,100

CALIFORNIA'S SONS DINE.

Manager Brady Predicts Hearst Will Be Governor and President.

Manager William A. Brady, speaking at the third annual dinner of the California Society at Hotel St. Regis last night, assured the hundred sons of California who attended that the history of their State would consist "not of fads and fancies, but of facts."

"They are a slick set of men out there," he said, "and you have to deliver the goods in dealing with them. They have time neither for fads or fancies, nor for finance that is frenzied in the Eastern way."

Among the diners scheduled to be present was Moses Ellis Wooster, originator of "Fads and Fancies," and now one of the principal witnesses in the perjury case pending against Col. Mann. Wooster is a member of the society. A place was reserved for him at one of the tables. But he was not present.

Mr. Brady, who is a member of the Theatrical Managers' Association, generally called "the theatrical trust," paid a glowing tribute to David Belasco, arch-enemy of that same "trust," referring to him as "the brainiest man that ever staged a play." Mr. Brady gave his managerial word that William Randolph Hearst will go to Albany as Governor next Fall, and from there a little later to the White House. This prophecy received the indorsement of everybody present apparently, including President Edward J. McCanney, who in his opening remarks made some characteristically Californian claims on behalf of his native State. Californians, he said also, never touched an art without adorning it or a pocket without relieving it. Finally he announced the cheerful gospel of the Californians as "Never to do anything for yourself that you can get somebody else to do for you."

Robert H. Davis set everybody laughing by a string of Californian stories.

Among the other speakers were Clay M. Greene and the Rev. Dr. Robert Mackenzie. Gov. George C. Pardee of California sent a long letter.

ELLA RAWLES READER HERE.

Takes Fling at Lawyer Cromwell and "the Emperor at Washington."

When Mrs. Ella Rawles Reader, who once acted as a fiscal agent for the Republic of Santo Domingo, arrived in New York on the Panama liner Panama yesterday morning, she declared that she was glad that ex-Chief Engineer John F. Wallace of the Panama Canal had told the Congressional committee his opinion of William Nelson Cromwell, the New York lawyer. Her own opinion of Mr. Cromwell, she added, wouldn't look well in print. The reason she comes back at this time, Mrs. Reader says, was to get the news.

Mrs. Reader said she had no intention of appearing before the Senate committee which is investigating canal matters. They would not desire her testimony, she said, because she is a woman. She added that she had the cards that would make Mr. Cromwell be very careful in what he might have to say to the committee.

"The fact that Mr. Cromwell," said Mrs. Reader, "has had a great hand in the affair and a say, is not news. You see the power behind the throne might get to be a tiresome job and the mighty biceps that are holding him up get tired and drop him. I don't know what our plans will be; in fact, I don't know whether the mighty power will let us land. I think the best way to do is to go straight to Ludlow Street Jail. They may want us there. Perhaps, however, the Emperor at Washington might not allow us even to land."

WHY HE WASN'T IN COURT.

Hospital Certificate Showed Smith Had No Clothes to Wear.

Thomas Christian, colored, of 61 West Ninety-ninth Street, was before Magistrate Cornell in the West Side Court yesterday on the charge of stabbing Strafford Smith. When the case was called Detective Kessler showed the Magistrate this certificate from the J. Hood Wright Hospital:

This is to certify that Strafford Smith is physically fit to leave the hospital and appear in court, but owing to the fact of his having no wearing apparel he will have to remain until he obtains same.

R. H. TOWNLEY, Supt.

Magistrate Cornell granted an adjournment until to-day. Kessler said that he would see to it that the man got some clothes.

After the stabbing, which took place several days ago, unknown persons entered Smith's rooms and took all of his clothing, and he was taken to the hospital attired in a bathrobe and pajamas.

Motor Car Jumps Track, Three Hurt.

Starting out from the Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, station of the Long Island Railroad yesterday, a motor car jumped the track while rounding a curve near the tunnel. The forward car struck an iron pillar. The car platform was smashed and the flooring torn up. For a time there was a panic among the passengers. Curtis Smith, 27 years old, of Freeport, L. I., received a fracture of the left leg, and George A. Vincent of Rockville Centre, and George Stenkensop, a brakeman, sustained cuts and bruises.

McGowan and Keenan in Cab Smash.

President McGowan of the Board of Aldermen and City Chamberlain Keenan narrowly escaped serious injury Wednesday, when a cab in which they were returning from the dinner of the Third Panel of the Sheriff's jury was hit by a trolley car at Fourteenth Street and Broadway. The driver, Harry Blucher, was so badly hurt that he needed the services of an ambulance surgeon. The cab was wrecked and the horse had to be shot. Neither fare was injured.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS TALK TO LEGISLATORS

Delegates from Many States Plead Cause at Washington.

BEAUTIFUL RIGHT OF BALLOT

Senators Are Told God Never Intended There Should Be Any Especial Use in Being a Man.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Two or three hundred women members of the National Equal Suffrage Association gathered in the Senate Marble Room to-day to plead to the Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage for the right to exercise the franchise. Senator Bacon presided and with him sat Senators Perkins, Wetmore, and Beveridge of the committee.

The Rev. Anna H. Shaw presented the various speakers, and brought to the committee a message from Miss Susan B. Anthony, the originator of the movement, in which she said that the women had done as much as the men to develop the country, "a country whose government is of the people, for the people, not of the men, by the men," and expressed the hope that women as well as men might be free.

Elizabeth Bacon of Connecticut made a plea for suffrage largely on the ground of property right.

Mary Bentley Thomas of Maryland asked that the right to assist to their full capacity in promoting the interests of the race be accorded to her sex. She said that Maryland protected its terrapin, but not its women.

The Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, 80 years old, who was introduced as the first ordained woman minister of the country, admitted that women enjoy some rights, but argued that they do not possess all they are entitled to.

Senorita Huidobro of Chile made a plea for "the beautiful right of the ballot," and warned the committee that if the United States was not expeditious the women of Chile and Argentina would obtain their rights in advance of the women of this country.

Mrs. Pauline E. Steinem, a member of the Board of Education of Toledo, Ohio, expressed the opinion that the slowness of men to recognize the rights of women was due to their failure to take the time to investigate them.

Senator Beveridge was made the subject of much of the remarks of Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton of Ohio. Referring to the Joint Statehood bill, she thanked him for taking women out of the class of lunatics, paupers, and criminals. She said that it was only "young sprigs of men" who were willing to declare themselves openly against equal rights for women. Senator Beveridge replied to Mrs. Upton by saying that the Committee on Territories had done only its simple duty in amending the Statehood bill. Mrs. Shaw replied that the women wanted not only to be out of the bill, but in it, and thus turned the applause which had been awarded the Senator to a laugh at his expense.

Mrs. Susan Fessenden of Massachusetts said that "God never intended that there snould be any especial use in being a man."

In closing the meeting Senator Bacon expressed the hope that the committee might see the visitors again, and Mrs. Shaw replied that unless the bill giving women the right to vote for members of the House of Representatives was passed they certainly would have that pleasure.

Half a hundred of the delegates also attended a hearing before the House Committee on Judiciary.

Mrs. Rudolph Blankenburg of Philadelphia explained the part women played in bringing about the reform movement in Philadelphia. She said politics entered the home, and must be participated in by women.

Mrs. Harriet Eager of Newton, Mass., spoke of the hopeless campaign Massachusetts had waged against the circulation of objectionable literature in that State, and urged that Congress grant women an opportunity to exercise the ballot that they might not be compelled to continue a battle in which they were almost helpless because of their lack of political influence.

Miss Kate M. Gordon of Louisiana spoke for Southern women, and said it was not true that women of the South did not desire the ballot.

Mrs. Ella Stewart of Chicago asked the ballot for women as a mere matter of justice, saying the disfranchisement of women was un-American.

A celebration in honor of the eighty-sixth anniversary of the birthday of Miss Susan B. Anthony, was held in the Church of Our Father to-night. The Rev. Anna Howard Shaw presided. Addresses were made by Senator Dubois of Idaho, Representatives Keifer of Ohio and Reeder of Kansas, and others. Letters of congratulations were read from President Roosevelt, Senators Beveridge, Platt, Gallinger, Patterson, and others. The President in his letter, addressed to the Rev. Anna H. Shaw, said:

"My Dear Madam: Pray let me join with you in congratulating Miss Anthony upon her eighty-sixth birthday, and in extending to her the most hearty good wishes for the continuation of her useful and honorable life."

Miss Anthony in an address expressed the wish that the men did something besides extending congratulations. "I have asked President Roosevelt," she said, "to push the matter of a constitutional amendment allowing suffrage to women by a recommendation to Congress. I would rather have him say a word to Congress for the cause than to praise me endlessly."

BOYS ROBBED A SAFE.

Woman Held on Their Charge That She Bought Stolen Jewelry.

William Lyons, 11 years old, of 360 Bleecker Street, and Peter Murphy, 13 years old, of 89 Christopher Street, testified yesterday in Jefferson Market Court that Mrs. Marie Regoria of 1 Charles Street, who keeps a fruit store, had bought $300 worth of stolen jewelry from them.

The boys said they had stolen the articles from a safe in the rooms of Louis Oresky, 11 Great Jones Street. They were accompanied, they said, by Albert Moquin, 14 years old, and another lad whom they knew only as "Oscar the Wop." They declared that Mrs. Regoria gave them $8 for the stolen jewelry.

Magistrate Mayo held her in $1,000 bail for examination to-day and sent the boys to the Children's Society.

AGAINST OPEN HEARINGS.

White House Conference Decides for Privacy of General Appraisers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—An important conference was held at the White House this afternoon, at which it was decided that there should not be open hearings before the Board of General Appraisers in cases of contested valuations of imported goods.

The conference to-day grew out of a request made by certain importing interests in New York through a committee of the Merchants' Association of that city. Importers, particularly of German goods, desired that the hearings should be made public. They had the support of the German Government in view of the fact that the new maximum and minimum German tariff goes into effect on March 1, and thus the conference assumed international importance.

Among those at the conference besides the President were Secretary Root, Secretary Shaw, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Reynolds, and Messrs Fischer, Waite, and Sharretts, members of the Board of General Appraisers; Mr. Barnhard of Marshall Field & Co., J. E. Kemp, counsel of the Board of Appraisers, and Thomas H. Downing, W. W. Smith, and W. E. Mead of the Merchants' Association of New York.

Secretary Shaw said that under the law and the Treasury regulations the importer was protected absolutely, as he had a right of appeal to the various courts up to the United States Supreme Court.

It was decided that there should be no open hearings and that the Board of General Appraisers should continue to handle contested valuation cases as heretofore.

Secretary Root returned to the State Department, where he held an hour's conference with Baron Sternburg. Baron Sternburg sent a long report of the conference to his Government to-night, and it is expected an answer will be forthcoming within the next few days.

Francis Wilson a Governor.

One hundred residents of New Rochelle, Pelham Manor, and Larchmont attended the election of the Wykagl Golf Club last night, when Francis Wilson ran against Mayor Henry S. Clarke for club Governor. On the ticket with Clarke was Vice President Carstensen of the New York Central Railroad. M. J. Condon, an officer of the Tobacco Trust, was on Wilson's ticket. Ninety votes were cast. The ticket bearing the name of Mr. Wilson won.

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A LITTLE TALK TO BOYS AND GIRLS

TEDDY—B and TEDDY—G are two jolly bears who were born and brought up in the mountains of Colorado. It occurred to them one day that they would like to come East and see New York and learn how things are done in big cities. After many mishaps and adventures they got as far as Missouri, where they spent a day at a county fair. One of the events of the fair was a balloon ascension. The man who was to go up in the balloon was ill and the "Roosevelt Bears" took his place. In a minute or two they were out of sight and beyond the clouds. A full account of their ***adventures in the balloon*** with pictures will be given in the children's page of THE NEW YORK TIMES next Sunday. Everything happened. Once they were nearly blown to pieces in a thunderstorm. Another time they

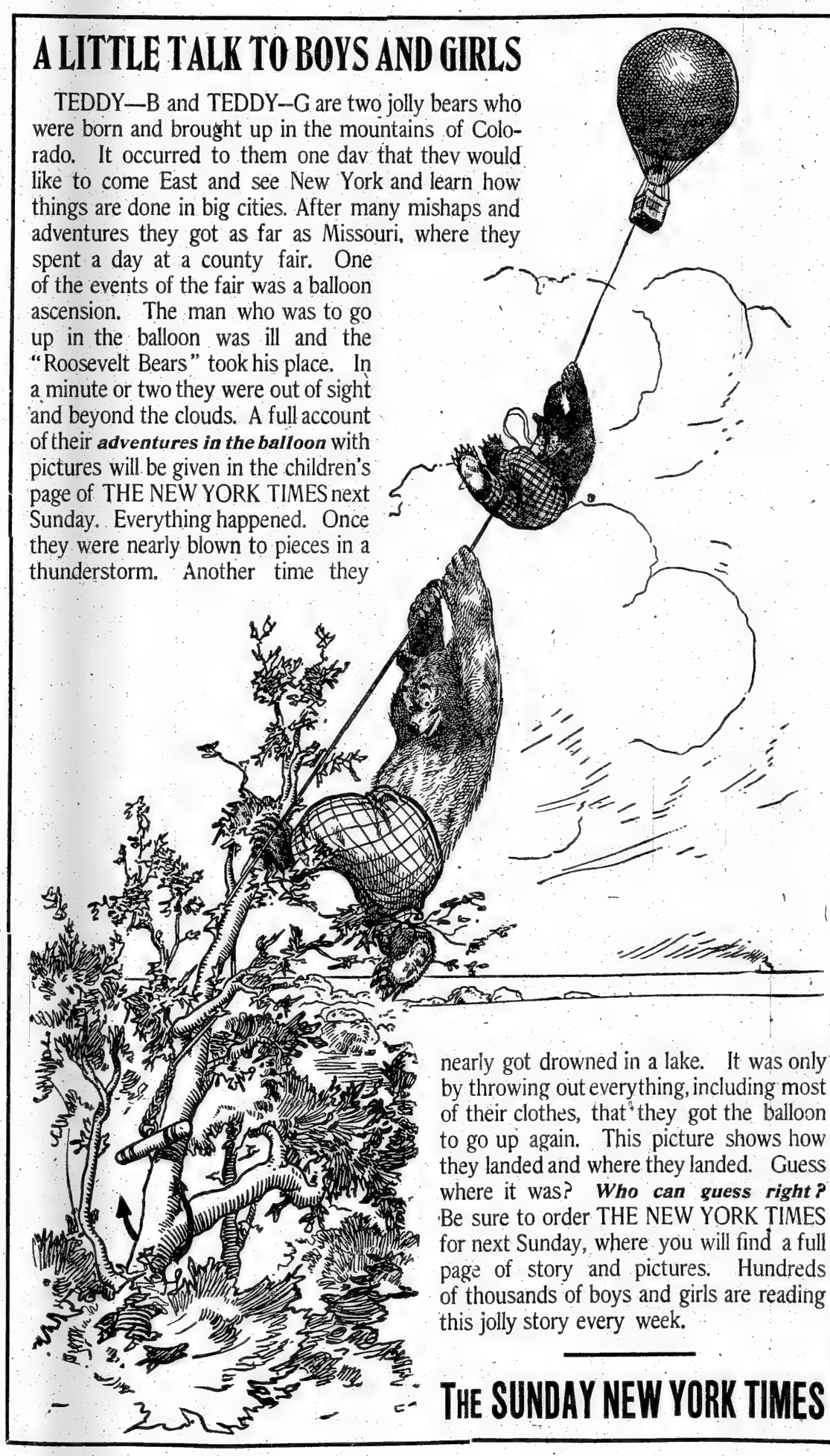

nearly got drowned in a lake. It was only by throwing out everything, including most of their clothes, that they got the balloon to go up again. This picture shows how they landed and where they landed. Guess where it was? ***Who can guess right?*** Be sure to order THE NEW YORK TIMES for next Sunday, where you will find a full page of story and pictures. Hundreds of thousands of boys and girls are reading this jolly story every week.

THE SUNDAY NEW YORK TIMES

PULLIAM BEATS BRUSH IN BASEBALL MEETING

Owner of "Giants" Wanted to Deprive President of Vote.

N. Y. NATIONAL SCHEDULE

Polo Grounds Opening Day Will Be April 20, with Brooklyn—First Game April 12.

Although the adoption of the schedule was the most important business the delegates to the National League meeting at the Hotel Victoria had to enact yesterday, it was not until evening that President Pulliam declared the meeting adjourned. In addition to the schedule a few amendments to the constitution were adopted, and an additional report of the Joint Rules Committee presented.

The meeting was not entirely a love feast, for during the consideration of the amendments John T. Brush, owner of the New York Club, left the room because, it was stated, Mr. Brush was defeated in his efforts to take away the vote of the President of the League at meetings of the Board of Directors. The board consists of President Pulliam and four other members, who are chosen at the annual meeting of the League by ballot. Mr. Brush's contention was that it was unfair that the President of the League, who did not own a cent's worth of stock in any club, should exercise the same privilege as the other Directors, who are financially interested in the clubs. He therefore offered an amendment depriving the President of a vote, but it was defeated by 7 to 1. President Pulliam held the proxy of the Cincinnati Club.

President Pulliam announced his staff of umpires as follows: Henry O'Day, Robert Emslie, J. Johnstone, and William Klem of last year, and W. B. Carpenter of the Southern League and J. H. Conway of the Eastern League, new appointments.

The New York Club will open the season in Philadelphia on April 12, and the first game at the Polo Grounds will be played on April 20 with Brooklyn. Brooklyn will open at Washington Park with the Bostons on April 12. The schedule follows:

AT NEW YORK.—Boston—May 4, 5; July 5, 6, 7; Sept. 1, 3, 3, 4; Oct. 5, 6. Brooklyn—April 20, 21, 23, 24; July 2, 3, 4, 4; Sept. 13, 14, 15. Philadelphia—April 25, 26, 27, 28; June 22, 23, 25, 26; Sept. 17; Oct. 3, 4. Pittsburg—June 18, 19, 20, 21; Aug. 9, 10, 11, 13; Sept. 18, 19, 20. Cincinnati—June 9, 11, 12, 13; July 26, 27, 28, 30; Sept. 25, 26, 27. Chicago—June 5, 6, 7, 8; Aug. 4, 6, 7, 8; Sept. 21, 22, 24. St. Louis—June 14, 15, 16; July 31; Aug. 1, 2, 3; Sept. 28, 29; Oct. 1, 2.

AT BROOKLYN.—Boston—April 12, 13, 14, 16; May 31; June 1, 2, 4; Aug. 29, 30, 31. New York—April 17, 18, 19; May 7, 8, 9, 30, 30; Sept. 6, 7, 8. Philadelphia—April 30; May 1, 2; July 5, 6, 7; Sept. 10, 11, 12; Oct. 5, 6. Pittsburg—June 14, 15, 16; July 31; Aug. 1, 2, 3; Sept. 28, 29; Oct. 1, 2. Cincinnati—June 18, 19, 20, 21; Aug. 4, 6, 7, 8; Sept. 18, 19, 20. Chicago—June 9, 11, 12, 13; Aug. 9, 10, 11, 13; Sept. 25, 26, 27. St. Louis—June 5, 6, 7, 8; July 26, 27, 28, 30; Sept. 21, 22, 24.

AT BOSTON.—Brooklyn—April 25, 26, 27, 28; June 22, 23, 25, 26; Oct. 3, 4, 4. New York—April 30; May 1, 2, 3; June 27, 28, 29, 30; Sept. 10, 11, 12. Philadelphia—April 20, 21, 23, 24; July 2, 3, 4, 4; Sept. 13, 14, 15. Pittsburg—June 5, 6, 7, 8; Aug. 4, 6, 7, 8; Sept. 21, 22, 24. Cincinnati—June 14, 15, 16; July 31; Aug. 1, 2, 3; Sept. 29, 30; Oct. 1, 2. Chicago—June 18, 19, 20; July 26, 27, 28, 30; Sept. 18, 19, 20. St. Louis—June 9, 11, 12, 13; Aug. 9, 10, 11, 11; Sept. 25, 26, 27.

AT PHILADELPHIA.—Boston—April 17, 19; May 7, 8, 9, 30, (two games;) Sept. 5, 6, 7, 8. Brooklyn—May 3, 4, 5; June 27, 28, 29, 30; Sept. 1, 3, (two games,) 4. New York—April 12, 13, 14, 16; May 31; June 1, 2, 4; Aug. 29, 30, 31. Pittsburg—June 9, 11, 12, 13; July 26, 27, 28, 30; Sept. 25, 26, 27. Cincinnati—June 5, 6, 7, 8; Aug. 9, 10, 11, 13; Sept. 21, 22, 24. Chicago—June 14, 15, 16; July 31; Aug. 1, 2, 3; Sept. 28, 29; Oct. 1, 2. St. Louis—June 18, 19, 20, 21; Aug. 4, 6, 7, 8; Sept. 18, 19, 20.

AT PITTSBURG.—Boston—May 21, 22, 23, 24; July 12, 14, 16; Aug. 14, 15, 16, 17. Brooklyn—May 25, 26, 28, 29; July 9, 10, 11, 12; Aug. 18, 20, 21. New York—May 16, 17, 18, 19; July 21, 23, 24, 25; Aug. 22, 23, 24. Philadelphia—May 11, 12, 14, 15; July 17, 18, 19, 20; Aug. 25, 27, 28. Cincinnati—April 17, 18, 19, 20, 21; May 30, (two games;) Sept. 11, 12, 13, 15. Chicago—May 4, 5, 7, 8; July 4, (two games,) 5, 6, 7; Oct. 4, 6. St. Louis—April 28, 27, 28; May 31; June 1, 2, 23; Sept. 3, (two games,) 4, 5.

AT CINCINNATI.—Boston—May 16, 17, 18, 19; July 17, 18, 19, 20; Aug. 18, 19, 20. Brooklyn—May 20, 21, 22, 23; July 13, 14, 15, 16; Aug. 22, 23, 24. New York—May 12, 13, 14, 15; July 9, 10, 11, 12; Aug. 25, 26, 27. Philadelphia—May 25, 26, 27, 28; July 21, 22, 23, 24; Aug. 15, 16, 17. Pittsburg—April 29, 30; May 1, 2; June 24, 25, 26, 27; Sept. 1, 2; Oct. 7. Chicago—April 12, 13, 14, 15; May 31; June 1, 2, 23; Sept. 3, (two games,) 4. St. Louis—April 28, 23, 24, 25; May 6, 7, 8; June 8; Sept. 16; Oct. 4, 6.

AT CHICAGO.—Boston—May 25, 26, 27, 28; July 9, 10, 11, 12; Aug. 25, 26, 27. Brooklyn—May 12, 13, 14, 15; July 21, 22, 23, 24; Aug. 15, 16, 17. New York—May 29, 21, 22, 23; July 17, 18, 19, 20; Aug. 18, 19, 20. Philadelphia—May 16, 17, 18, 19; July 13, 14, 15, 16; Aug. 22, 23, 24. Pittsburg—April 22, 24, 25; May 6; June 3; July 8; Sept. 6, 7, 8, 9, 16. Cincinnati—April 26, 27, 28; June 29, 29, 30; July 1; Aug. 26, 29, 30, 31. St. Louis—April 17, 18, 19, 21; May 30, (two games;) June 24, 25, 26; Sept. 1, 2.

AT ST. LOUIS.—Boston—May 12, 13, 14, 15; July 21, 22, 23, 24; Aug. 22, 23, 24. Brooklyn—May 16, 17, 18, 19; July 17, 18, 19, 20; Aug. 25, 26, 27. New York—May 25, 26, 27, 28; July 13, 14, 15, 16; Aug. 15, 16, 17. Philadelphia—May 20, 21, 22, 23; July 9, 10, 11, 12; Aug. 18, 19, 20. Pittsburg—April 12, 13, 14, 15; June 29, 30; July 1, 2; Aug. 28, 30, 31. Cincinnati—May 3, 4, 5; July 4, (two games,) 5, 7, 8; Sept. 6, 8, 9. Chicago—April 29, 30; May 1, 2, 9, 10, 11; Sept. 12, 13, 15; Oct. 7.

FAST HAND TENNIS AT N.Y.A.C.

Robertson and Bourne, Scratch Pair, Gain Semi-Finals in Three Sets.

Four pairs gained the semi-final rounds of the handicap hand tennis tournament yesterday at the New York Athletic Club. All of the contests brought out speedy play on the court of the Mercury Foot organization in the big gymnasium of the club house, Sixth Avenue and Central Park South. William Robertson and W. D. Bourne, the scratch pair, displayed skill in their work, as did W. M. Gray and W. F. Harned. J. B. Naething and F. Kroehle and W. A. McKenna and F. E. Hamlin also came through, but at no time were either of the two last-named teams pushed closely by their opponents. Summary:

Handicap Doubles, First Round—W. M. Gray and W. F. Harned, 9 aces, defeated Dr. D. Tenney and G. G. Stow, 15 aces, 25-12, 25-13; G. B. Gibbons and James H. Haslin, 11 aces, defeated S. S. Shaw and Dr. L. W. Ely, 8 aces, 25-22, 9-25, 25-20; J. B. Naething and F. Kroehle, 8 aces, defeated Dr. S. H. Mallett and F. Olsen, 2 aces, 25-18, 25-15; W. J. Pulley and A. L. Thompson, 3 aces, defeated R. C. Rathborne and K. B. Johnson, 10 aces, 25-19, 25-11; Guy L. Brigg and Peter Doelger, Jr., 7 aces, defeated H. H. Goffe and W. A. Burke, 2 aces, 10-25, 25-15, 25-16; W. A. McKenna and F. E. Hamlin, 5 aces, defeated G. Leeper and J. H. Tracy, 12 aces, 25-8, 25-14; S. G. Averell and W. A. McCreedy, 5 aces, defeated W. A. Swenson and Dr. C. McCullagh, 10 aces, 25-22, 25-17; W. Robertson and W. D. Bourne, scratch, defeated Harry S. Lyon and W. A. Brown, 10 aces, 10-25, 25-17, 25-22.

Second Round.—W. M. Gray and W. F. Harned, 9 aces, defeated G. B. Gibbons and J. H. Haslin, 11 aces, 25-10, 10-25, 25-16; J. B. Naething and F. Kroehle, 8 aces, defeated W. J. Pulley and A. L. Thompson, 3 aces, 25-17, 25-11; W. A. McKenna and F. E. Hamlin, 5 aces, defeated G. L. Brigg and Peter Doelger, Jr., 7 aces, 25-23, 25-17; W. Robertson and W. D. Bourne, scratch, defeated S. G. Averell and W. A. McCreedy, 5 aces, 10-25, 25-16, 25-18.

Ranking Tennis Men for Indoor Meet.

Ranking lawn tennis players have entered for the National indoor championship, which will begin next Tuesday on the board courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory. Among those who have entered for the singles are: A. M. Lovibond, M. S. Clark, R. T. Bryan, A. S. Cragin, Edwin P. Fisher, T. R. Pell, A. L. Hoskins, and Dr. T. S. Hawk of the Belmont Cricket Club, Philadelphia; Irving C. Wright, Hugh Tallant, Shephard Homans, and King Smith. H. H. Hackett and F. B. Alexander will play together in the doubles, as will Fisher and Tallant, Clark and Bryan, and others. The entry list will close with W. B. Cragin, Jr., of the Seventh Regiment Lawn Tennis Club on Saturday night. The tournament, as in former years, will be held under the direction of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association. The singles championship last year was won by E. B. Dewhurst of the University of Pennsylvania, who is not expected to compete in the coming meeting.

COLD AFFECTS BILLIARDS.

Ivory Balls Roll Badly in Short Stop Tournament.

The susceptibility of ivory to climatic conditions was demonstrated yesterday in the match which Thomas J. Gallagher of Chicago won from Alexander Taylor, champion of Illinois, in the short-stop billiard tournament at Maurice Daly's Academy. The balls rolled badly, on account of the cold, for both contestants, with the result that high runs were few and small. The final score was 400 points for Gallagher to 301 for Taylor. Gallagher's best inning netted him 48 carroms. His average was 12 16-32. The match in the evening brought together Albert G. Cutler, New England champion, and Harry Cline, champion of Pennsylvania.

Gallagher's stroke and manipulation of the ivory balls was well suited to their rather cantankerous rolling. His execution of difficult open table shots saved the match from being uninteresting. This was evident on his sixteenth turn at the table, in which he added 45 buttons to his string. Several of these were cleverly worked out three-cushion shots. Taylor's exhibition was an improvement upon his former games. He played closer balkline than did Gallagher, his best bit of cue work being a run of 43. The score:

Thomas J. Gallagher—0 4 0 12 28 3 22 25 1 0 0 7 14 13 34 45 0 17 10 28 15 0 4 16 7 1 5 7 0 7 23 48. Total—400 points; average, 12 16-32; high runs, 48, 45, and 34.

Alexander Taylor—16 1 20 3 0 12 43 7 0 9 1 0 0-0 37 2 12 30 2 21 1 0 1 7 0 1 35 1 1 32 1. Total—302 points; average, 9 23-31; high runs, 43, 37, and 35.

Referee—J. H. Harris.

Playing excellent eighteen-inch balkline, two counts in balk, Harry Cline, the Pennsylvania champion; won the evening match, administering the first defeat of the series to Albert G. Cutler, the New England champion.

Throughout the competition Cutler found the balls rebellious, as they repeatedly lined or rolled so badly as to cause him such vexation that he miscued at critical times. Cline, on the other hand, experienced some difficulty with the ivory globes, but he was patient, and coaxed out runs by clever and skillful cue manipulation. The score:

Harry Cline—4 0 7 38 5 11 3 0 0 44 9 5 27 3 1 0 47 10 27 0 73 44 39 0 3. Total, 400 points; average, 16 0-25; high runs, 73, 47, and 44.

Albert G. Cutler—0 0 4 37 3 2 0 22 1 3 7 4 0 12 7 1 22 11 4 0 11 26 13 3 2. Total, 204 points; average, 8 4-25; high runs, 37, 26, and 22.

Referee—J. H. Harris.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS FIXED.

Englewood Gets the Amateur in July—Women Play at Boston.

Selections of courses and dates for the three National golf championships were made yesterday at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association, held in the office of President Ransom H. Thomas, 71 Broadway. The selections are:

Open championship, Onwentsia Golf Club, Chicago, June 28 and 29.

Amateur championship, Englewood (N. J.) Golf Club, July 10-14.

Women's championship, Braeburn (Mass.) Golf Club, Oct. 8-13.

The big tournaments are well divided, and, as the amateur event comes to New York territory this season, a big entry list is assured. The members of the Englewood Golf Club were delighted with the selection of their links for that event. The Englewood course has the full eighteen holes, is over 6,000 yards in playing distance, and it was said yesterday that work would begin in making several minor improvements to bring the course up to the best championship form as soon as warm weather warrants.

The choice of the Boston locality for the women's event is a popular one. Boston now holds the woman's championship, Miss Pauline Mackay having won the honor last year at Philadelphia.

The announcement of these events was hailed with joy by golfers in the metropolitan district, as the selection of dates for the local championship and other events has been postponed until the times for the National contests were known.

Five new clubs were elected to associate membership, showing the influence of the reduction of the dues from $100 to $50. They are the Columbia Golf, Washington, D. C.; Midlothian, Illinois; Wykagyl, New Rochelle; Euclid Country Club, Cleveland; Plainfield (N. J.) Country Club.

Besides President Thomas, the other members present were Secretary W. Fellowes Morgan, Daniel Chauncey, and Heywood G. Leavitt, the trans-Mississippi representative.

FOREIGN GOLFERS BEATEN.

Herd and Kirkaldy Lose at Palm Beach—Travis in Good Form.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 15.—Some of the world's best golfers were on the Palm Beach links to-day, when the three days' tournament between amateurs and professionals began. This morning Roland Jones, who was runner-up in the open championship in Great Britain last year, and A. H. Fenn, the Palm Beach professional, played a match with Walter J. Travis and C. B. Cory. At match play the opponents broke even. The individual scores were: Travis, 69; Cory, 70; Fenn, 68; Jones, 72.

In the afternoon there was an interesting match between George Low, professional of the Baltusrol Golf Club, N. J., and A. H. Fenn against Andrew Kirkaldy, the champion of Scotland, and Alex Herd, open champion of Great Britain in 1902. Fenn and Low beat the Englishmen by 4 up and 3 to play. The individual scores were: Fenn, 67; Low, 67; Kirkaldy, 66; Herd, 68. The amateur record for the course is 66, held by Walter J. Travis. The professional record, held by Fenn, is 64.

Brooklyn's Largest Athletic Meet.

An entry list closely approaching the 800 mark has been received for the open meet of the Fourteenth Regiment Athletic Association and the Central Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, which will be held at the Fourteenth Regiment Armory to-morrow evening. Seventeen events are on the programme, including nine open, one closed, a 60-yard dash for Y. M. C. A. boys under 8 years old, and seven relay races. Among the entries are Harry Hillman, Jr., R. J. Wainwright, R. C. Samson, H. A. Sedley, Jr., and F. D. Warner of the New York Athletic Club; Lawson Robertson, George Bonhag, Harvey Cohn, and Billy Frank of the Irish-American Athletic Club; Edward F. Carr, J. F. Delonne, and J. C. Koch of the Xavier Athletic Association, and a strong contingent from the West Side Branch of the Y. M. C. A.

Two teams of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Twenty-third Regiments have entered for the one-miles handicap relay race, while among the bicycle riders who will appear in the two-mile race are C. J. Devine, W. Charlton, and F. D. Warner.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., was elected to active membership in the Automobile Club of America at the regular Governors' meeting this week. Over twenty members were elected, and a very favorable report was made regarding the work on the new clubhouse, West Fifty-fourth Street, near Eighth Avenue.

The regular Directors' meeting of the new board of the American Automobile Association will be held in this city on March 8. John Farson, the new President, who hails from Chicago, will preside, and he will announce the Chairmanships of his new committees at that time. Great interest is being taken in the Racing Committee Chairmanship for the coming year. Indications point strongly to a retention of Robert Lee Morrell, provided he can be induced to remain. Sidney S. Gorham, the new Secretary, will take up his duties here on March 1, retaining the same American Automobile Association headquarters at 31 West Forty-second Street.

W. W. Burke, manager of the New York Branch of the Electric Vehicle Company, has received a number of orders recently for delivery wagons and large trucks. He notes a decided increase in the commercial vehicle interest, and electric vehicles for city use are being used to a greater extent every year.

Comte Henry de la Valette arrived in this city a few days ago as a delegate from the Automobile Club of France to study the automobile situation in America, and report on the progress of the industry to the French club on his return. He left yesterday to visit the automobile factories in Detroit, Buffalo, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago, and other Western places. With better roads in America, Comte de la Valette believes American automobiles will increase greatly in popularity, and their manufacture become a severe menace to foreign makers.

Charles Wridgway, who drove a Peerless car on the Empire City track last Summer for 24 hours without stopping, and made a new 1,000-mile record, intends to make another attempt to break his record this coming season. He will drive one of the regular Peerless touring cars, and he hopes to be able to make his trial on the Empire City track.

G. A. Wahlgreen of Denver, who is planning a transcontinental automobile show by train next season, is well pleased with the approval given to his scheme by Western manufacturers. About a dozen manufacturers have already secured space on the train for motor cars, and it is expected that over twenty will be represented.

As an indication of the growing popularity of the automobile in Western country districts it is interesting to note that H. Bertram Hallam of Sioux City, Iowa, has just closed a contract with the Reo Motor Car Company to act as the Reo agent in twenty-six counties in Iowa, South Dakota, and Nebraska. He reports that many of the well-to-do farmers are becoming enthusiastic users of the motor car.

HUNTSMEN SHOW DOGS FOR WESTMINSTER CUP

Genesee Pack Beats Middlesex in Garden Show.

HONORS FOR FOX TERRIERS

J. Scott McComb's Team Triumphs Over All Other Breeds—Notable Victory for Harry Peters's Beagles.

With the judging of the beagle packs, following the English foxhounds, late yesterday afternoon in Madison Square Garden, the thirtieth annual Dog Show of the Westminster Kennel Club virtually came to a close. There was almost a record-breaking crowd in attendance during the afternoon and in the evening the Garden was also well filled with dog-lovers, who had the opportunity of readily distinguishing the big winners from the large number of tickets of award posted upon the pens.

In many respects the show has been one of the most successful, as well as most notable, that has ever been held in this city. The attendance has been above the average. The quality of the dogs in many of the classes has been remarkably high, so high, in fact, that hitherto unbeaten dogs have been forced to take minor places. In the Irish terrier class, for instance, former traditions were completely upset, and yesterday Miss L. R. Donald won R. S. Steers's cup for the best Irish terrier in the show with her new-comer, Donald's Blarney, that beat Father O'Gorman's famous winners in the regular classes.

Harry T. Peters scored two triumphs during the day with his beagles. His handsome pack beat the Somerset Kennels' pack after close judging in the special class late in the afternoon. The beagles made an attractive appearance in the big ring on the arena floor and during the judging the galleries were crowded with enthusiasts. Harry Peters's beagles had really anticipated the afternoon victory by capturing Harry Payne Whitney's cup in the morning, offered for the best exhibit of any one breed in the show. For this cup nearly 150 dogs entered the big ring, Russian wolfhounds, collies, bull terriers, pointers, setters, foxhounds, Boston terriers, and others all mingling in a great herd.

The Valley Farms' Russian wolfhounds lost the President's Cup, given by Richard H. Williams by a narrow margin, being placed reserve in this new special class to J. Scott McComb's team of four wire-haired fox terriers. The terriers looked rough and ungainly beside the sleek wolfhounds, but when Mr. McComb a little later won the Vice President's Cup, given by Center Hitchcock, for the best brace of any breed, a murmur of wonder and surprise went through the Garden. It was a remarkable triumph both for Mr. McComb and for fox terriers. Against Mr. McComb's team of four twenty-three different breeds were entered. For the rest of the day wire-haired fox terriers were studied by the general public with greater interest than had been vouchsafed that breed since the opening of the show.

The judging of hunting dogs by huntsmen in livery for the Westminster special is always a spectacular feature. Three packs were entered, all English dogs. Victor Mather of Philadelphia was the judge, and he had a magnificent lot of dogs before him. The Middlesex Hunt Club, which won the prize last year, showed most of the same dogs, but A. Henry Higginson, M. F. H., was doomed to see the trophy snatched from him by the Genesee Hunt, that has not shown for three years. Major W. A. Wadsworth, the Genesee M. F. H., received the blue ribbon with the keenest pleasure. His dogs were shown by George Pool and James Totten. They were all imported last Spring from Athelstone Park, England. The ten dogs shown were named Cherubim, Chantress, Stately, Winifred, Radiant, Priestess, Dividend, Bedlam, Chaplet, and Beauty. The Genesee huntsmen were attired in blue coats, while the Middlesex and the Berkshire huntsmen wore the regulation red. Middlesex got the reserve.

H. K. Bloodgood scored the greatest number of victories with one dog in the show. His well-known cocker spaniel, Mepal's Iris, took five firsts in the regular classes and fifteen specials, among the latter being the Cocker Spaniel Challenge Trophy for the best cocker spaniel in the show.

Thomas W. Lawson's La Roche got the Le Cato Cup for the best bulldog. J. Pierpont Morgan's Ormskirk Olympian took the Van Schaick Cup for the best collie, and Samuel Untermyer won the trophy for the best American-bred collie with Greystone Bridalbane. Miss Kitty Cameron of Staten Island won the challenge cup for the best bull terrier under twelve pounds with her Grasmere Peggy, the same dog that in the regular class beat Mrs. Francis Roche's Elm Court Daphne.

James A. Garland, whose English champion old English sheepdog Dolly Gray was one of the sensations of the show, capturing nearly everything in the regular classes, took the cup offered by William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., for the best dog of its kind.

FUTURE OF YALE ATHLETICS.

Council Recommends Matter to Graduate and Undergraduate Control.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 15.—It can be stated on the authority of a member of the Yale University Council that the report of its committee on athletic abuses, while setting them forth fully and clearly, recommends in effect that the whole matter of athletics be left to graduate and undergraduate control, as has been the traditional policy for many years. The regulation and restriction of training table is favored in the report, and not the abolition.

The committee recommended that the report be referred to the General Advisory Athletic Committee, consisting of Prof. Woolsey, Henry B. Sargent of the Yale corporation, Walter Camp and the athletic managers and Captains. This proposition was so modified by the Council as to send the report to the Yale Faculty also. So far as the decision of the Council is concerned, the review of the recommendation still remains with the Faculties. It is believed that several recommendations of the report have already been fulfilled, by the action of Yale, Harvard, and Princeton in changing the rules of eligibility.

Crescent A. C. Asks for Yacht Dates.

The Gravesend Bay Yacht Racing Association laid its plans for an exceptionally active racing season at the Assembly, in Brooklyn, last evening. Delegates were present from the five organizations that hold membership in the association, and an application from the Crescent Athletic Club was expected for admission. The Crescents, however, have decided not to join the association until later, but made a formal application for a date for an open race under the association auspices for the cup given by J. B. O'Donohue for a contest between the New York thirties, the new Gravesend thirties, and any other boats that can qualify in the twenty-seven-foot class.

Dr. J. E. DeMund of the Brooklyn Yacht Club was elected Chairman of the association for the ensuing year, and B. V. R. Speidel of the New York Canoe Club as Secretary. The delegates chosen by the different clubs were:

Atlantic Yacht Club—Theodore D. Weels and Henry J. Gielow.

Brooklyn Yacht Club—Dr. J. E. De Mund and George E. Reiners.

Bensonhurst Yacht Club—John R. Brophy and G. B. Waters.

Marine and Field Club—W. K. Brown and Charles M. Camp.

New York Canoe Club—D. D. Allerton and B. V. R. Speidel.

N. Y. A. C. Gives $1,000 to Fund.

President John R. Van Wormer of the New York Athletic Club yesterday notified Secretary James E. Sullivan of the American Committee that the New York Athletic Club had at its monthly meeting voted to appropriate $1,000 toward the fund of $25,000 which the American Committee is trying to raise to defray the expenses of America's team of athletes to Athens. In addition to the donation of $1,000, President Van Wormer was authorized to communicate with leading members of the "Mercury Foot" organization, requesting subscriptions for the purpose, which indicates that the New York Athletic Club's donation to the fund will be much increased.

Keene's Delhi Shipped to Red Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 15.—Delhi, James R. Keene's race horse, was shipped to-night in care of Trainer "Johnny" Miller to Red Bank, N. J., where he will be prepared for this year's engagements by Trainer "Jimmy" Rowe. He has been wintering at the Castleton stud here. Along with him were shipped the stallion Handspring and a number of brood mares owned by Miller & Bishop, which are going to the firm's new farm at Mount Kisco, N. Y.

FILLY FALLS DEAD IN RACE.

Mutable Breaks Her Neck on New Orleans Track.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—A. H. and D. H. Morris's filly Mutable, 2 years old, by Compute-Metempsychosis, was killed in the first race at the Fair Grounds to-day. Coupled with K. C. Bales's Susannah, trained in the same stable, Mutable was favorite. She ran for a quarter of a mile in a commanding position, then slipped and fell, breaking her neck. J. McIntyre, who had the mount, escaped unhurt.

De Reszke, a strong favorite in the handicap, tiring badly in the heavy going, was the only other beaten first choice.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Crescent City Jockey Club was held at the Fair Grounds to-day. Officers were re-elected, and it was decided to continue racing indefinitely.

FOOT WINS CLOSE GOLF.

Apawamis Man Beats Becker by One Hole at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 15.—Perfect conditions, good golf, and close matches were the features in the first and second match play rounds of the second annual St. Valentine's tournament to-day. The best match of the day was the afternoon round between J. D. Foot of Apawamis and C. L. Becker of the Woodland Golf Club, Auburndale, Mass., Foot winning by 1 up on the home green. The medal play scores were 79 for Foot and 80 for Becker. J. O. H. Denny of Oakmont will play Foot to-morrow in the semi-final round of the first set, and Dr. G. H. Knight of Stamford will meet G. Lee Knight of Philadelphia. The results of the first two sets:

First Division.—First Round—C. L. Becker, Woodland, beat Charles Presbrey, New York, 3 up and 2 to play; J. D. Foot, Apawamis, beat C. B. Fownes, Jr., Oakmont, Penn., 4 up and 3 to play; J. O. H. Denny, Oakmont, beat I. C. B. Dana, Hillandale, 4 up and 3 to play; D. E. Little, Wollaston, beat H. C. Fownes, Oakmont, 2 up and 1 to play; C. W. Royce, Glen Ridge, beat Dr. Frederick Schavoir, Wee Burn, 4 up and 2 to play; Dr. G. H. Knight, Golden Gate, beat W. G. Haikett, Ridley, 5 up and 3 to play; G. Lee Knight, Philadelphia, beat L. E. Wardwell, Camden, Me., 1 up; W. P. Hill, Piedmont, Atlanta, beat W. G. Thomas, Glen Ridge, 2 up and 1 to play.

Second Round—Foot beat Becker, 1 up; Denny beat Little, 2 up and 1 to play; Dr. Knight beat Royce, 2 up and 1 to play; G. L. Knight beat Hill, 4 up and 2 to play.

Second Division.—First Round—L. G. Pierce, Woodland, beat H. M. Readpath, Montreal, by default; W. G. Johnson, Canoe Brook, beat F. J. Bailey, Chicago, 1 up, (20 holes;) J. F. O. Taylor, Montclair, beat A. P. Thompson, Honesdale, Penn., 1 up; J. E. Porter, Allegheny, beat C. E. Cameron, Baltusrol, 3 up and to to play; H. W. Ormsbee, Brooklyn, beat D. D. Dorchester, Jr., Oakmont, by default; A. I. Creamer, Boston, beat Percy A. Legge, Philadelphia, 4 up and 3 to play; H. W. Brown, Philadelphia, beat E. S. Davis, Frankford, Philadelphia, 6 up and 4 to play; L. M. Greer, New York, beat C. H. Rosenfeld, New York, 5 up and 4 to play.

Second Round—Johnson beat Pierce, 1 up; Porter beat Taylor, 3 up and 2 to play; Ormsbee beat Creamer, 2 up and 1 to play; Greer beat Brown, 3 up and 1 to play.

TURF SCANDAL SPREADS.

Racing Secretary Howe Denies a San Francisco "Dope" Story.

Murray Howe, Secretary of the Memphis Racing Association, emphatically denies that he ordered Lou Dillon to be drugged in the race in Memphis in 1904, in which the champion trotting mare was defeated by E. E. Smathers's Major Delmar for the Memphis Gold Cup. The accusation is made by A. H. Fehr, who declares that he was the official veterinary surgeon for the Memphis Racing Association at the time of the alleged "doping" of Lou Dillon, and he also alleges that Secretary Howe had ordered that the mare be treated for thumps by being dosed with belladonna, and that he administered a dose under Howe's direction that was sufficient to kill the speed of the strongest and fastest horse in the world for the time being.

Secretary Howe declares that Fehr never was connected with the Memphis track. "It's a deliberate lie from start to finish," said Secretary Howe yesterday. "Why, I don't even recall the existence of any such man. The official veterinary surgeon for our association was Dr. Louis Scheibler, and Mr. Billings's private veterinary was Dr. Tanner of Cleveland.

"My position at the time of the race was Secretary of the association, and as such I had nothing to do with the trotting of the horses. I did not go near Lou Dillon during the entire meeting. After the first heat was decided the judges ordered Lou Dillon before them and asked Dr. Sheibler if there was anything the matter with her. He said she had the thumps, which is a contraction of the diaphragm due to excitement. The judges asked whether it would harm the mare to trot another heat. The veterinary said it would be a risk, and advised against it. Lou Dillon's owner, Mr. Billings, stood by and heard the advice of Dr. Sheibler, but he would not give heed to it, and said:

"'I will race for the cup any way and settle this thing right now.' Then he raced Lou Dillon when he had been advised that she was in no condition and ought to be sent back to the barn."

STEWARDS APPOINT JUDGES.

Grand Circuit Officials Comply with New Turf Congress Rule.

A special meeting of the Board of Grand Circuit Stewards of the National Trotting Association was held yesterday at the Hoffman House for the purpose of acting in compliance with the rule passed on Wednesday by the Turf Congress by appointing a racing board to consist of five members to act upon violation of the rules of the National Trotting Association. The members present were: President Daniel Campau, Detroit; C. K. G. Billings, Memphis; James Butler, New York, and H. K. Devereaux, representing H. M. Hanna, Cleveland.

The privilege of self-government by the District Boards was demanded for several years before the Turf Congress yielded. By it the new racing board will act upon all cases instead of holding them over until the December meeting of the Board of Review. In the case of a fine the horseman will be permitted to continue to drive until his case is passed upon finally by the Board of Review. Where the penalty of suspension is inflicted, the suspended person will be deprived of all track and driving privileges until the final action by the Board of Review.

While the Board of Stewards acted upon the new rule it is rumored that it is not wholly satisfactory to the board, and President Campau says he will probably call another meeting of the Stewards in a few weeks to determine whether the new rule meets with full approval.

Columbia's Big Baseball Squad.

Baseball, according to reports, promises to be one of the most important sports at Columbia University during the coming season. This is due to the fact that Manager O. K. Doty and Capt. W. B. Tilt have practically assured the students that at least six big games will be played at American League Park, instead of only two games, as has been the custom. While the schedule has not been approved by the University Committee on Student Organizations, it is said that the committee will act in a few days, after some minor changes have been made.

Over seventy-five men besides the old 'Varsity players, have reported for practice. This is the largest number that has ever reported in Columbia's baseball history.

Dr. J. E. DeMund of the Brooklyn Yacht Club was elected Chairman of the association for the ensuing year, and B. V. R. Speidel of the New York Canoe Club as Secretary. The delegates chosen by the different clubs were:

Atlantic Yacht Club—Theodore D. Weels and Henry J. Gielow.

Brooklyn Yacht Club—Dr. J. E. De Mund and George E. Reiners.

Bensonhurst Yacht Club—John R. Brophy and G. B. Waters.

Marine and Field Club—W. K. Brown and Charles M. Camp.

New York Canoe Club—D. D. Allerton and B. V. R. Speidel.

Cosmopolitan, Belmont Park's New Race.

The Westchester Racing Association has decided to change the name of the new handicap to be run at Belmont Park on Monday, May 28, from the Borough of Queens to the Cosmopolitan. The race will be for three-year-olds and upward and will have $5,000 added. The programme for Decoration Day will be one of the most important of the season, and will include the fortieth running of the Belmont Stakes, which is one of the oldest races on the calendar and formerly decided on the last day of the Spring meeting; the Amateur Cup, for gentlemen riders; the Whitney Memorial Steeplechase, with $5,000 added, and the Crotona Handicap.

Schoenweg's Fourth Victory at Pool.

H. Schoenweg (100) scored his fourth consecutive victory in the amateur pool tournament at the Broadway Billiard Academy last night, defeating C. Johnson (100) by the score of 100 to 74. The players were even at 50, but from this point Schoenweg ran out his second 50, while his opponent scored but 24. The winner's high run was 18, with 2 scratches. Johnson made 1 scratch, with 16 as his best single contribution. G. Ricker (100) will play I. Levine (90) to-night.

Basket Ball Players Engage in Fight.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 15.—Company E, N. G. S. N. Y., baseball team of Schenectady, N. Y., to-night defeated the Kansas City Athletic Club team, 34 to 26, in the first of a series of three games. A lively pugilistic contest between two of the opposing players, in which the police took a hand, interrupted the game; but order was restored and the game allowed to proceed.

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CRESCENTS BEAT N.Y.A.C. IN SENSATIONAL HOCKEY

Tied Score and Then Won in Extra Period.

FINE PLAY ON BOTH SIDES

New York Led Throughout, but Dobby Saved Day with Goal from Rebound.

The Crescent Athletic Club hockey team won a sensational victory over the New York Athletic Club seven at the Clermont Avenue Rink last evening by a score of 3 to 2. It required an extra period to decide the match, and the score was only tied on the second period when but forty-five seconds remained to play. The result of the game makes a triple tie in the Amateur Hockey League race, between the New York Athletic Club, the Crescent Athletic Club, and the St. Nicholas Skating Club. A victory for the New York club would have practically clinched the title for it.

The two teams played an essentially different style of play. Crescent assumed the aggressive throughout, and had the puck almost continuously in front of the New York net. The Winged Foot players contented themselves with defending only, leaving their goal when an exceptional opportunity offered to carry the puck down the ice. Both goals which they scored in the first half were made in this way, and their attack, when they did attack, was wonderfully well directed. Crescents' score in both the first and the second half resulted from rebounds when the puck had been several times stopped by New York's almost perfect defense.

The score which saved the day for the Crescents was made when defeat seemed certain. The final minute had begun and three attacks repulsed, when Dobby fell in front of the net, and seeing the puck beside him, drove it into the net. The huge crowd of Crescent sympathizers in the rink were delirious in their enthusiasm, for it was evident not only that the game would end in half a minute, but that their players were exhausted with their hard play.

An extra ten-minute period was agreed upon, but only a minute was needed, for Wall from his position lifted the puck the length of the rink, and it bounded past the defense into the net. It was a luc

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE UNITED STATES AND MOROCCO.

We took occasion the other day to doubt the entire sincerity of the pessimistic expressions in the German press as to the outcome at the conference of the Powers at Algeciras. It has seemed to us from an early point in the discussion of the matter that there was no danger of a substantial failure of the conference unless it arose from the action of Germany, and that Germany, having called the conference into being in a quite unprecedented fashion on the ostensible initiative of the Sultan, could not well afford to have it a fiasco. This view is now confirmed by the latest dispatches, one of which reports that our representative, Ambassador WHITE, has a proposal to submit at the proper moment which will command the assent of both Germany and France.

One thing which makes it possible if not probable that the measure that may prove satisfactory shall originate with the American delegate is the unquestioned disinterestedness of the United States in the differences that have arisen. Our position is essentially like that we were enabled to take at the time of the difficulties in China, and with still more marked effect at the time of the negotiations for a termination of the terrible conflict in Manchuria. We had in those instances and we have in this absolutely no interests not common to all the other Powers, possessed by them in equal degree, and capable of being dealt with in accordance with sound general principles recognized in international usage. Our influence with the other Powers does not come from absence of all interests. Those we have are definite, important, and lasting. But they are not selfish in any invidious sense. They do not conflict with other legitimate interests. They do not encroach on the rights of others. They do not tend to disputes and wrangles. They require nothing but equal and practical justice in which all may share and which may properly be secured by common action. For this reason our representative can be listened to with respect and cordial attention.

It does not follow that our representative in what he may have to propose should assume that all the other Powers are in the same situation as ourselves and have no claims other than ours. It is clear that this is not true of France at all; it is not wholly true of Spain, of Italy, of Great Britain, all of which are Mediterranean Powers with valuable possessions either in the immediate neighborhod of Morocco or on the littoral of the Mediterranean, which it is their right and duty to protect in the best manner they can. The case of Germany is different from that of the Powers we have named, but it is not the same as our own. Germany is a great European Power, with interests and aspirations in various parts of the world with which the Mediterranean is a channel of communication. She has also, as have some of the others, especially Russia and Austria-Hungary, what may be called reversionary claims on the estate of the "sick man," Turkey, which may be affected by arrangements made on the southern shores of the Mediterranean. But her interests are less definite, tangible, and simple than those of France particularly. In a sense they are sentimental. That is to say, the German Government may not without some justification feel that it ought to be consulted in international arrangements for Morocco, as we, for example, should have no right to feel.

The settlement, therefore, which shall obtain general assent, whether made by Ambassador WHITE or not, must be one that respects these various claims and interests; and the advantage possessed by Mr. WHITE in bringing forward a proposition for such a settlement is that no one can possibly suspect that it conceals some special gain for his own country, since his country seeks no gain. Another point that is worth noting is that Mr. WHITE is peculiarly fitted for the delicate task he is reported to have undertaken by his long experience in the Diplomatic Service of the United States. At present Ambassador at Rome, he has been for many years in the service; he has an extended acquaintance with every phase of international relations, and, what is even of greater value in a matter of this sort, he has close personal acquaintance with the diplomatists of the various Governments, knows their ways, enjoys their confidence, and can address them with a certain authority from the start. That he can enter on such a work as this with these things in his favor is an argument not lightly to be set aside in support of the plan to make the Government service, so far as possible, a career. If he should succeed, perhaps the fact might impress some Senators to whom that plan now seems personally offensive.

PAYING THE PENALTY.

If ever a city had a solemn warning this city had one yesterday, when it was discovered that the best bids received by Controller METZ for 4 per cent. bonds were considerably lower than was bid for the city's 3½ per cent. bonds only three years ago. The experience of the last bond sale in November convinced the Controller that 3½ per cent. bonds of the city could not be sold for par. The best bid received for the 4 per cents yesterday places them upon a 3.65 basis, showing that the Controller's judgment was sound. The average of the bids received yesterday was 107.264, and the very highest bid was 108.09. To place the issue upon a 3½ per cent. basis to the purchaser the bonds would have had to sell at 111.

Less than four years ago the city's 3½ per cents sold at 106.162. Still earlier issues were bid for at 112, or even higher. The city is now paying an interest rate one-seventh above that at which it was able to borrow money up to last November, and in comparison with former years it incurs a still further loss in the smaller premium received. The credit of New York City ought not to sink and fall away like that. Like the credit of the United States Government, it ought to rise with the increase in the city's wealth and population. What is the cause of this disquieting depreciation?

Let any taxpayer who is curious about the matter seek the answer in Albany, where the municipal ownership agitators are besieging the Legislature to pass a bill which would open the way to an application upon a large scale of their dangerous theories. Controller METZ was speaking within bounds when he said that the passage of the Elsberg bill "would set subway building in this town back ten to fifteen years"; but he spoke with less sagacity when he declared that "it would simply mean another case of sticking the city for everything in sight for the experimental ideas of a lot of people who do not know what they want." That is a mistake. These "people" know exactly what they want. They want to force the city into the business of operating subways. They are engaged every minute in propagandist work for municipal ownership. The Elsberg bill would compel the city to separate the contracts for construction and operation. It would have to make one contract for building a subway, and then when it was completed it would have the option between making another contract for equipment and operation and equipping and operating the line itself. The bill abridges the authority of the Rapid Transit Commissioners, an entirely non-political body, and increases the powers of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. It is the expectation of the municipal ownership advocates that by keeping up their vociferous agitation they will be able to force the city into subway operation, even if they do not themselves, as they came so near doing last November, obtain control of the City Government.

The lowering of the city's credit as measured by the rise in the interest rate it must pay is the comment of the investing public upon the performances of the municipal ownership schemers. Will the taxpayers have nothing to say? The burden falls on them. It is they whose interests are menaced by this reckless and Socialistic foray. The Trustees of the City Club have done well to protest against the passage of the Elsberg bill. Owners of real estate in the Bronx are arrayed against it. The taxpayers and property owners of every borough should make their voice heard and their influence felt at Albany. Personal ambition, effective organization, incessant work, political intrigue, and money apparently without limit are arrayed upon the side of the promoters of the municipal ownership craze. Responsible organizations, serious-minded citizenship, and the representatives of the taxpaying interests are conspicuously absent from its councils. It is high time for this community to make its will known at Albany by an organized opposition to the Elsberg bill, representative of the men who would have to pay the bills of municipal ownership and of the vast multitudes who would suffer discomfort and inconvenience through a postponement of new subway construction. If New York City, and the State with it, is not to be swept off its feet into a black morass of ill-judged, crude, and perilous experiment and adventure, now is the time to take its stand in resistance to the irresponsible plotters who have set themselves up as its guides.

THE HENDRIK HUDSON MEMORIAL.

With or without surprise, those intelligently interested have remarked with gratification the action of the Board of Aldermen in passing, apparently without opposition, the appropriation of a million, in the form of an issue of municipal stock, for the construction of the Hendrik Hudson Memorial Bridge.

Those intelligently interested are already aware that, while some details of the known design for the bridge in question may be questionable, and some features, even, which are not properly to be dismissed as details, the general conception of the structure is noble and adequate. They are also aware that the proposed bridge will supply a link in the northward communication of Manhattan which, in one form or another, would in any case have shortly to be supplied. Doubtless it were better that it be supplied in a monumental than in a merely utilitarian form. Doubtless, also, no more appropriate monument to HENDRIK HUDSON and his discovery, so nearly three hundred years ago, of the great river that bears his name, could be erected than the bridge that makes a continuous roadway between the Island of Manhattan and the mainland to the northward. A monumental bridge across Spuyten Duyvil Creek is something more than a convenient connection. It is a symbol of the metropolitan position to which Nature predestinated this island, with the unequaled harbor at its foot, and at its head the flowing river flowing from that one gap in the Appalachian chain which from the days of trails to the days of four-track railroads established this island as the chief port of import and export on the Atlantic Coast of North America.

The vote of the Aldermen seems to insure the hearty co-operation of the municipality in the tercentennial celebration of 1909. Properly regarded, that celebration will be not local, but National, and even more than National. There are very few events in history better worth celebrating than the discovery of the gateway between Europe and the Far West, which may conceivably yet become, as it was in the mind of its discoverer, the gateway between Europe and the Far East.

OUR NATIVE MUSIC.

What we can only call the kaiserlich versatility of the President's mental activity was exemplified in his allocution to the students of the Industrial Institute at Manassas, students at once and singers, who had sung him negro songs. He quoted "a great French literary man" to the effect that "there were but two chances for the development of schools of American music, and those would come, one from the colored people, and one from the vanishing Indian folk."

It is quite true. We have not yet succeeded in Americanizing any imported European school of music, as we have tremendously succeeded in Americanizing imported ideas in the political sphere. Our efforts thus far toward an American development of European music have been faint and belated imitations, much like the imitations of European literature in America half a century ago. The Colonial psalmody inculcated by LOWELL MASON and other zealous and deserving Americans has not come to any new expression on these shores. Our most successful composers, even in "large forms," have been those who, like Mr. MACDOWELL, have taken aboriginal themes.

The President is in error only, if at all, in attributing his discovery to "a great French literary man." He would have been on safer ground in ascribing it to a great German or at least Bohemian composer. And German musical composers have the same authority in the world, on questions of music, as French literary men on questions of literature. ANTONIN DVORAK maintained the President's present thesis, not only in words, but in musical compositions, of which, besides some striking works in smaller forms, the chief is the symphony "From the New World." American audiences for a dozen years or so have ratified the composer's assertion that that was what American music really "wished to say." It seems that the President might better have taken it from the German composer than from the French literary man that the only "American" music was that derived from African or from aboriginal sources.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

State and Other Functions. There is said to be in Washington much anxious uncertainty in military, diplomatic, and other circles as to the exact nature of the highly interesting ceremony that is to be performed at the White House to-morrow—uncertainty as to whether it is or is not a "state function." The question is, of course, highly important to all the eminent gentlemen who are that, and nothing more, when they wear clothes of one kind, but who rise to very solemnly representative position when they inclose themselves in garments of another sort. Important as the question is, however, after it has been presented for solution, we really cannot see why it was brought forward or why it cannot be easily and quickly settled. Only a little knowledge of our institution and form of government is required for reaching the conclusion that this wedding is not in any respect a "state function," but a wedding like any other American wedding except as to the large amount of interest it legitimately excites because of the office held by the bride's father. Yet Miss ROOSEVELT is not the daughter of President ROOSEVELT, but of the THEODORE ROOSEVELT for whom the holding of the Presidency is a temporary status, not a permanent one like fatherhood. The case of a King is entirely different, for his official status is, in theory, at least, a part of himself, and on the same theory his children share its honors, privileges, and rights. There would be no sense in insisting on this distinction too nicely. Strictly speaking, it is the citizen, and not the President, who has the daughter, but the citizen and the President are one for the time, and the one knows and is known by the exponents of government all over the world, and the usual amenities of acquaintance and friendship are warranted. The situation has its embarrassments, and the President has shown his realization of them as much as good taste permitted. He has done all that could be done and is wisely leaving much to the discretion of diplomats whose profession it is to solve such problems. Perhaps the most curious among these problems, however, has not yet been mentioned. If wedding presents are received from the heads or representatives of foreign Governments, as they have been and apparently as they had to be, since they were offered in courtesy and kindness, what obligation does their acceptance impose upon President ROOSEVELT—and his successors in the Presidential chair—when weddings that really are "state functions" take place abroad? This is a thorny question, for a fact.

Teachers and Pensions. One of our correspondents expressed in a letter we printed yesterday the opinion that, as the teachers in the public schools consented to and have profited by the passage of a pension law under the provisions of which they contributed from their own salaries all of the fund from which they draw except the sums derived from a percentage of the excise tax, it would not be "honest" for them now to urge, or even to consent to, a change in the law that would abolish the fines they now pay when incapacitated for work by temporary illness. "Let the teachers," he wrote, "set an example and keep to their bargain without whining." So far as we know, that is exactly what the teachers are doing. The present movement is not to abolish the deductions for sickness, but to readjust them on a more equitable basis, and we, not the teachers, questioned the decency and justice of the fining system as a system. We do not, to tell the truth frankly, think much of a pension plan under which the pensioners get only, or little more than, what they contribute out of their own earnings. That is nothing more than insurance, and a clumsy, complicated insurance at that, with no merits at all comparable with the insurance to be obtained from the regular companies. As the plan works out in the schools, the teacher who is otienest ill is subjected to the heaviest mulct, and there is no increase of her pension to make up for the drain upon her financial resources. But the matter of pensions and that of paying salaries during absence caused by illness are not only different; they are unrelated, or ought to be. If the city decided both to pay the whole of the pensions and also to impose no fines or deductions for sickness, there would be an increase in the cost of public education, but we are strongly of the opinion that the city would get full worth for its money, and the people of the city never murmur against expenditures on the schools when they think that the money is well spent. And we are not quite sure that the cost of public education really would be increased in the long run.

Show Dogs and Good Dogs. A cynical observer of the Dog Show is reported by one of our neighbors as saying that he doubted if there was an animal on exhibition which, if turned loose down in Alabama, wouldn't be driven out of the county by the rabbits. This statement, we suspect, contains elements of exaggeration. We have ourselves seen several dogs at this show that would, we are sure, be safe from any single rabbit in Alabama and would put up a good fight against half a dozen of them. But in a general way the cynical observer is right. The Dog Show dog may be a good dog, but he doesn't have to prove it to win prizes; he only has to be built on certain lines and to have a pedigree of a certain length—two things that have little indeed to do with the goodness of a dog as it is understood by those who love dogs for other reasons than their ability to impress a judge who sees them only in the intensely artificial conditions of the "ring." The verdicts rendered there are just about as accurate and as useful as would be similar judgments pronounced upon men or women in the same circumstances. Those who really love dogs would not subject them to the fatigues and anxieties through which these famous creatures are so often compelled to pass. That would tend directly and strongly to ruin a dog really good by spoiling his temper and blunting his intelligence, two things beside which pedigrees and ribbons do not count as feathers in the balance of enlightened criticism of dogs.

THE CASE OF JAMES HART.

Arouses Opinion That Too Many Ambulance Surgeons Lack Efficiency.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anent the article in to-day's TIMES regarding the death of James Hart, a seventeen-year-old Irish boy, following the wrong diagnosis of Dr. Long of Roosevelt Hospital, this case should be held before the public and before hospital management in particular, until opportunity for the like to again happen is rendered wellnigh impossible. It has happened too often already. W. I. JAMES.

New York, Feb. 14, 1905.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is surprising that a policeman, who should know something about first aid to the injured, cannot distinguish an injured from an intoxicated person. But is it not a shame that a hospital of the City of New York sends out medical cobblers to give aid to the suffering?

I have taken note of several cases, similar to that of James Hart, where the lack of proper first aid, owing to the poor judgment of ambulance surgeons, resulted in death to the victims. H. C. S.

New York, Feb. 14, 1906.

A Word of Approval.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I differ from Mr. Muirhead, who considers your article on Balfour and Chamberlain of Feb. 6 an unjustifiable attack.

I am moderately familiar with the record of the former since he entered political life as the "nephew of his uncle," and of the latter since he gave up the manufacture of screws and adopted political practices.

The uncommon accuracy of your articles on English politics and politicians convinces me that you have on your staff an "English Radical," whose able pen characterizes things exactly as they are.

I have read THE NEW YORK TIMES for nearly three years, and fully agree with a friend, who recommended it to me as "the cleanest and fairest paper in New York." Keep on the same lines, and you will do your share in purifying politics on this side of the Atlantic. You have a great work in hand.

ANOTHER ENGLISH RADICAL.

Nutley, N. J., Feb. 12, 1906.

The American "Invasion" a Myth?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Serious people often ask, why are not children taught patriotism in the schools?

What is desired is an aggressive patriotism with some purpose. Germans would Germanize one-half the world, England would like to make one-half the world English, Americans do not seem to have any ideas along that line.

New York, Feb. 14, 1906. A. H. P.

Those "Angel" Janitors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Won't it be a heaven in earnest when janitors are licensed, and in addition to the overweening powers and privileges now claimed by these gentry we have the additional one added of a little authority conferred by public grant? The Parisian concierge won't be comparable.

ROBERT P. GREEN.

New York, Feb. 14, 1906.

It Should Be Hailed Proudly.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to protest through your columns against a song entitled "The Grand Old Rag," now being sung at one of the theatres.

I think a protest should be honored against such an inapt and offensive designation of the "Stars and Stripes." B.

New York, Feb. 15, 1906.

SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The rush of visitors to town to see what they are allowed to see of the Roosevelt wedding began to-day. They are mostly a guileless lot, eager for information about everything Rooseveltian and not overburdened with accurate knowledge to start with. One of them got on a car to-day and asked a fellow-passenger on the back platform:

"Does this car go to the Capitol?"

"It goes to the House side, but not to the Senate side. You have to take a yellow car to go to the Senate side."

"Why, there's only one Capitol, isn't there?"

"Yes, but it covers several blocks of ground. Do you want to go to the House or the Senate?"

"Well," said the visitor, after ruminating, "I don't believe I'd want to see either of those. I want to go to the place where they have a session to-day—a session of Congress."

Another, but not of the guileless order, found when he got here that he had never acquainted himself with the names of the President's children. He knew the names of Miss Alice Roosevelt and Theodore, Jr., but that was all, and he hunted up a sophisticated Washington acquaintance and asked the names of the others.

"Well," said the Washingtonian, "there's Archibald, Kermit, Quentin—"

"Good Lord!" interrupted the visitor, "What induced him to give them all names like Pullman cars?"

To-day a fashionably dressed young man walked into the office of the Clerk of the House and asked if there was a notary public in that office. There was, and the young man sat down at a desk and began to fill out the blanks of a legal document. In the office were two strangers from Pennsylvania, who were waiting for the clerk, Major McDowell.

"Goin' to the weddin'?" asked one of them.

"Sure," was the reply. "Nick and Alice are old friends of mine, and if I'm not there they'll call it off."

The young man at the desk had suddenly stopped writing. He looked at the strangers steadily and with an amused expression.

Then he started to write again. When he finished the notary took his acknowledgment and he left. It was Representative Nicholas Longworth.

East Side Car Service.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has just been called to the splendid effort of Borough President Ahearn for the improvement of the wretched service of the surface street railway lines in the lower east side.

There are few things to say in favor of the system. On the Canal Street line, the Madison and Chambers Street line, the Roosevelt Street line, and the East Broadway line the same conditions prevail. The cars are old, unpainted, and incrusted with dirt. The service, too, is very poor. A person can actually walk during the day from Chatham Square to Fourteenth Street before he is overtaken by an East Broadway car!

There is no doubt about the discrimination on the part of the New York Street Railway Company against the people in this densely populated district. I appeal to you to come to the assistance of the 250,000 who are not able to make themselves heard in protest against such unfair treatment! Rev. ORRIN G. COCKS.

New York, Feb. 15, 1906.

Sick Leave Without Pay.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, "Honest," who advises teachers not to "whine" about having their pay deducted for absence caused by illness, evidently does not know that every teacher in this city contributes 1 per cent. of his or her yearly salary toward the pension fund. This money is deducted from each teacher's check every month before the check is placed in the teacher's hands.

Under these circumstances does "Honest" feel that teachers are "whining" when they object to also forfeiting their salaries when compelled by illness to be absent from school?

A TEACHER.

New York, Feb. 15, 1906.

Interest in the Buyers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Yesterday there were twelve pages in THE TIMES; to-day there are sixteen pages, which proves that whenever there is important news to print THE TIMES omits nothing. So far as "Curious" and "Arrival of Buyers" are concerned, no salesman in New York can afford to be without THE TIMES in order to learn what customers are in town.

CHAS. M. BUTLER.

In reply to the letter by "Curious" I will say that almost the entire manufacturing interests, jobbers, and traveling salesmen are very much interested in the "Arrival of Buyers." M. L.

There is an army of traveling and local salespeople who sell merchandise all over this country. The "Arrival of Buyers" is as important to them as financial and stock news to bankers and brokers. L. A. S.

While personally not at all interested in "Arrival of Buyers," doubtless a very large, if not ascertainable, number of your patrons are. It being the duty of a newspaper like THE TIMES to cater to the many, I do not see why an abridgement of special news should be requested. J. Q.

I as a buyer know it is a great convenience to have my name published instead of being compelled to write to every merchant when I arrive in town. S. B.

You may tell "Curious" that every business man is looking for the Arrival of Buyers."

A BUSINESS MAN.

We business men await THE TIMES every morning in order to know who's in town.

I. S.

"Curious" says you should print other news in place of the buyers' list. By this he implies that THE TIMES suppresses other news to give the arrival list the preference. No one is foolish enough to believe that. If he is looking for sensational news let him buy one of the evening papers that is on sale at 8 A. M.

W. L. C.

There are some other topics appearing in your paper that could be more easily dispensed with than the "Arrival of Buyers." Among others I might mention:

1. The daily hodge-podge concerning T. Roosevelt and his family affairs.

2. John D., Jr.'s, "baby talk."

Last, but not least, letters from Walter Beverly Crane. D. W. H.

Wants More of J. W. Foley.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I seen in the papper a feller wat sedd hees glad hees back be caws he red that hennery Seamus is hear agen

im glad hees glad caws im glad to cawes folley knose a boy cleen thrugh he knose the boy wat plase the hooky he knose the girl wat brings a cooky fer her best sweathart in the school who eets it al agens the rool

I got afrade awlleago an everything seem turble slow caws bill & hennery miteagorn an took a made who was ferlawn an flew to sum fur forren land an their to dye with nonn at hand

im glad thay aint thow so heregose fer bill & hen an folley knose the naims of the girls wat stirs the joise of all us fellers wat stillar boyse.

A. V. J. I.

Corona, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1906.

THE ANTI-MERGER BILL.

Not Aimed Solely at the Ryan-Belmont Traction Deal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to correct the statement of your news columns of this morning as to the argument upon the Shanahan bill before the Assembly Judiciary Committee yesterday.

The Shanahan bill did not emanate from the Transit Reform Committee of One Hundred. It has been indorsed by that committee as the most, if not the only, effective method of stopping the evils arising from the capture of our public service corporations by holding companies. These evils are not only those inseparable from all concentration of power, (as to whose proper limits there is a difference of opinion,) but are especially those of over-capitalization and immenetrability of accounts, (both of which are well illustrated by the history of the Metropolitan Securities Company, and as to both of which there is little difference of opinion among those not concerned as promoters.)

It was not stated by the advocates of the Shanahan bill that it was "aimed solely at the Ryan-Belmont deal." On the contrary, its advocacy by the Transit Reform Commitee was stated to be based upon opposition to all future financiering devices of the kind made familiar by the Metropolitan Securities Company, and its proposed new parasite, by the Consolidated Gas Company's stock-purchasing operations, and by the New York Edison Company. Counsel for the New York Central Railroad opposed the bill because it would prevent that line from absorbing trolley lines which parallel it. Counsel stated that this absorption was desired by the population along its route, and to this extent the New York representatives did not oppose amendment of the bill. Counsel for Mr. Ryan, while not appearing, asked for a future hearing, after he should have disposed of very pressing business. Whether this business was the completion of the Ryan-Belmont deal prior to legislative action was not stated.

The supporters of the bill pointed out that the promoters of that deal had not expected to consummate it before April next; and that if they should try to hurry it through with unseemly haste in order to anticipate legislative action, it would be perfectly proper for the Legislature to meet the situation; as for instance, by a statute dissolving the company upon the precedent of the Broadway Surface Railroad repeal of 1886. Such statute might be made operative a few weeks or months ahead, thus giving ample time to the company to dispose of its stocks, and these could not be sold under the proposed law to any other holding corporation. There will be a further hearing on the bill Feb. 20. EDWARD B. WHITNEY.

New York, Feb. 7, 1906.

SUBWAY TO RICHMOND HILL.

Believed That Paying Business Would Be Attracted Before Completion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial to-day on the Elsberg bill you make a statement that if a subway was run to Richmond Hill it would not pay operating expenses. On what do you base your contention? A subway to Richmond Hill and Jamaica on account of the sandy nature of the soil would not be expensive, and as that section has suffered for years for lack of adequate transit facilities to the benefit of New Jersey, the actual starting or letting of contract for the construction of a subway would, inside of a year, add thousands of homes, and ere the subway could possibly be completed it would not only pay the cost of operation, but a good return on the amount invested.

The people of that section, due to the treatment received from the B. R. T. and the L. I. R. R. have become so embittered against those corporations that they would, if necessary, inconvenience themselves to patronize the subway or any other opposition road.

Regarding your argument against separate contracts for construction and operation, you seem to have lost sight of the fact that, by having a separate contract for construction, the city would be enabled to attract a great many more bids, as the contractors would not have to operate the road. Not that it would not pay to operate such a road, but their specialty is construction work only. By having one bid cover construction and operation you narrow the limit to practically the present transit people. We all know the inevitable result of eliminating or narrowing competition in any line of business. JAMES A. BURNS.

New York, Feb. 8, 1906.

"Them Boots for Mr. Speaker."

From The Charleston News and Courier.

We thank our enterprising and always up-to-date contemporary, The Anderson Daily Mail, for its co-operation in the matter of "them boots" which it is our purpose to present to Speaker Cannon as a mark of the esteem in which he is held by the people of South Carolina. Our contemporary says:

"The pennies for the fund to buy Speaker Cannon a pair of South Carolina boots are pouring into The Daily Mail office at a rapid rate. A great many were received last night and this morning. The office treasurer has been too busy to count them, but he said at noon that he had a match box nearly full.

"The name of each contributor is being kept, and the list of the donors will be sent to The News and Courier of Charleston, which newspaper started the movement. The list will be closed to-morrow night."

We should welcome assistance from others of our newspaper friends, and beg that they will send the names of the subscribers along with their pennies, so that Mr. Cannon will know who his real friends are, and will be able to make proper recognition of their kindness when the boots are sent to him. It has occurred to us that it would be better if the boots could be made out of South Carolina leather, tanned in a South Carolina yard, and if Col. Leroy Springs of Lancaster will contribute the uppers and some other patriotic citizen will throw in the soles, we shall have the distinguished statesman from Illinois properly caparisoned at last.

A Just Judge.

From The Tucson Citizen.

SILVER CREEK, Neb., Feb. 9.—Justice Pollard of this place has just arrested himself, brought himself before his own court, pleaded not guilty to himself, found himself guilty and fined himself $10 and costs, and then paid the fine to himself.

Justice Pollard met an old foe on the street, and the two had a few hot words, the altercation resulting in a clash. Fists flew for a few moments, and each participant had black eyes.

After giving the matter due consideration, the Justice sent a constable to arrest the Justice and his foe, B. F. Lacey. Lacey and Pollard were brought into court to face Judge Pollard. After the evidence had been heard Judge Pollard convicted himself and Lacey, fining each $10 and costs or three days in jail. Both paid the fine and costs, and the Justice warned himself and Lacey not to appear in his court again for fear of more severe punishment.

Invasion of Home Rule.

From The Washington Star.

"Dar ain' gwinter be no whippin' pos'," said Mrs. Thisbe Brown.

"No," answered Mrs. Sophronia Jackson, "an' I mus' say I's glad of it. Dis idea of havin' 'em walk into yoh house an' boss yoh own husban' aroun' looks too much like Gover'ment ownership to suit me."

Rival Speed Records.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Ormond Beach automobile record of more than two miles a minute is not the only recent piece of record-smashing. The National House of Representatives on Friday passed 429 pension bills in 72 minutes.

FOR A UNIVERSAL THEATRE.

An International Independent Institution to Elevate the Drama.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would it not be possible to establish an institution in New York where there might be presented by a company of chosen artists examples of the best work of playwrights of all nationalities, an institution founded as nearly as possible upon the lines of the theatre in Paris, which presented such artists as Sarah Bernhardt, Gabrielle Réjane, and Jane Hading?

It should be the intention of such theatres to present a succession of plays which could be repeated as the success of the play might make desirable, but always in conjunction with other plays. The repertory of the theatre should be made universal, in the form of a competition to which the world might be invited to contribute. It would therefore be as a school to our own budding dramatists.

It seems to me that a capital of $100,000 would be required to inaugurate this institution. A committee of five should be formed to subscribe that sum.

JOSEPH SMITH.

Brooklyn, Feb. 14, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with my friend J. T. Grein I was one of the founders of the Independent Theatre in London which was afterward merged in the London Stage Society.

In fifteen years we produced about eighty new plays—not the dry bones of drama as produced by the Comedie Française, but new and original plays. We produced fourteen by Ibsen, five or six by Bernard Shaw, and several by other English authors as well as plays by Sudermann, Hauptmann, Maeterlinck, and by several French and Dutch authors, and I venture to say without fear of contradiction that with an Independent Theatre, without endowment, we did more for art in fifteen years than the Comedie Française has done in 200 years. We produced the best and most original work that we could get from any part of the world.

It would appear as if an endowed theatre for this country were an accomplished fact. If this be so, I hope it will be governed in a broad-minded and generous way, and as far as possible wholly unlike the Comedie Française. EDEN E. GREVILLE.

New York, Feb. 14, 1906.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF MR. NIXON.

His Natural Inclination to "Give the Czar a Chance" Explained.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It strikes me that Algernon Lee takes the Lewis Nixon article, "Give the Czar a Chance," too seriously.

Consider for a moment the antecedents of that article: viz., an empire without a navy, revolutionary efforts suppressed, and the autocracy still in power. Upon this situation supervenes a Yankee expert in the building of navies. His services are needed and he consequently secures a contract for the building of warships. The performance of this contract is supposed to be satisfactory to the Russian Government and the terms supposedly equally satisfactory to the builder.

Is it not natural that a feeling of gratitude—which has been defined as a lively sense of favors to come—would co-operate with cold business sense to make the builder see the favorable side of the character of the Russian Czar? THOMAS A. STREET.

Feb. 14, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter you published to-day, signed Algernon Lee, contains a great many interesting questions.

Mr. Lee seems embittered. Seeing that reforms are forthcoming, we should do everything possible to encourage these reforms, not by condemning former actions of a man but by applauding the fact that this man sees his errors. FRED ANDEMANN.

Boston, Feb. 14, 1906.

A Word for the Post Office.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Replying to "Tried," whose letters have gone astray and who asks if any others of your readers have had a similar experience with the Post Office, I wish to say that I have been in business in New York for over forty years—mailing many letters every day, sometimes hundreds—and I do not remember one of them ever going astray through any fault of the Post Office. E. N. R.

New York, Feb. 14, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I sent several letters to friends about two weeks ago and one went astray. I wrote to the Postmaster, and he was prompt in seeing that it was attended to. SARAH BUDD.

New York, Feb. 14, 1906.

Stop Caricatures of the President?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Disrespect appears to be a dominant principle with a large class of people, but I must raise my voice against caricatures of the President. Even if one has no respect for the man, at least consider and respect the position.

Before an appropriate law was passed disrespect was shown to our flag when it was used as an advertising medium. Where is the man who will introduce a bill at Albany making it a misdemeanor to caricature the President? C. B.

New York, Feb. 15, 1906.

He Knew It!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It makes me smile to hear Jerome's old admirers howl over his masterly inactivity anent the insurance scandals. A few months ago these idolizers almost lost their heads in their persistent clamor for his re-election. Jerome's conduct does not surprise me. I sized him up three years ago. W. G. B.

New York, Feb. 14, 1906.

John D., Sr., Now.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of yesterday I notice a clipping in which King Alfonso is described as possessing, among others, the title of "Grand Master of the Golden Fleece."

I have long held the opinion that our own countryman, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, was the sole possessor of this title. Am I wrong?

Hartford, Conn., Feb. 14, 1906. J. S. C.

ARABESQUE.

By the Moorish tower,
In the palm-tree's shade,
'Neath the latticed bower
Of a Moorish maid,
Lo! a Moorish lover
Sings a serenade:

Much concerning roses
In poetic vales,
Much concerning passion,
Much concerning scales
Sung in scented gardens
By the nightingales.

And the plaintive stanzas
Reaching Ullah Djim,
Father of the maiden,
In the tower grim,
Make him call the lover
And impart to him:

Much concerning Moorish
Gowns and ladies' hats,
Much concerning married
Life in Moorish flats,
Much concerning rentals
Of those habitats.

And the lover murmurs:
"Harems do not pay
When a Moor is earning
Two-fourteen a day."
So he dons his turban,
Sighs and walks away.

'Neath the Moorish tower
Sounds no serenade;
In the latticed bower,
Lo! a Moorish maid,
With astounding power,
Calls a spade a spade.

THOMAS R. YBARRA.

MAHLER'S FIFTH SYMPHONY PLAYED

The Boston Symphony Orchestra's Concert in Carnegie Hall.

A NEW AND DIFFICULT WORK

Splendid Performance by Mr. Gericke and the Band—Harold Bauer, Soloist, in Schumann's Concerto.

The fourth evening concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra was given last evening in Carnegie Hall, before one of the finest audiences the orchestra has had. It was made notable by the performance of Gustav Mahler's fifth symphony for the first time in New York. But, notwithstanding the notability of this event, there was still much distinction in the first part of the concert, which consisted of Beethoven's "Egmont Overture," played with nobility of style, but without the dramatic nuances that Wagner advocated. Mr. Harold Bauer played Schumann's pianoforte concerto with exquisite poetical grace and charm, and rhythmic coherency; it was playing that had truly musical qualities, that sought to express only such qualities, without an effort to turn the first and last movements into brilliant display pieces.

Mahler's symphony imposes by its length and breadth, the vast number and extent of its themes, the skillful handicraft with which they are put together, the bigness of the orchestral apparatus, the extraordinary skill with which it is managed. Yet it is a less unusual apparatus than that required by the less impressive fourth symphony, with its singing voice in the last movement, as it was heard here last season; and a much less elaborate machinery than is required for Mahler's second symphony, which has never been done in this country. This fifth symphony is a work that cannot be dismissed at one hearing as harsh, diffuse, lacking in distinction of theme and definiteness of purpose; although all these things appeared from time to time to be true of it, as it was unfolded before an uncommonly attentive and patient audience last evening.

That it is deeply felt and tremendously sincere music is continually borne in upon the listener; but that it is not the product of a strong and vigorous creative genius, an original force in music, is also evident. It seems that the composer is most strenuously seeking for self-expression; but though he is equipped with all that modern musical skill can give him in methods of treatment and resources of orchestration, his achievement seems continually to pant behind his ambition, rarely overtaking it.

There was discussion and explanation at length in last Sunday's TIMES of Herr Mahler's work and his attitude toward the "programme" and the explanation of music. This symphony has no suggestion of what it is; and the lack of one is inevitably felt as a bar to its understanding. For Herr Mahler plainly had some definite idea in his mind. We simply do not know what he is driving at; for it seems undeniable that many portions of his five movements are not intelligible simply as music—the treatment and the development seem unable to account for themselves purely as such.

The unusual division of the work was described the other day in THE TIMES. The funeral march with which the symphony opens is highly effective—yet there are certain commonplace passages in it that let down the "high erected thoughts" with jarring suddenness. The episode of wild and passionate outbursts in the midst of this march is seizing. The second movement carries on the feeling of the march, but is less tangible. In the Scherzo Herr Mahler has sought for a contrast with all this. Here is a "Ländler," a country waltz theme of naïve tunefulness; but here, too, is the Mahler of the fourth symphony, who produces naïve tunes only to toss them about and torment them with strange development and strained harmonies that leave little of their pretty and somewhat commonplace lustre.

There is here, and through the work, an ingenious and bold utilization of numerous themes in the crass kind of forced union that does duty in these most modern days as counterpoint—a union that is effected without regard to euphony. The adagietto has more ingratiating traits than any of the other movements; there is a poetical suggestion in it that the others have not, yet even here there is a certain lack of cogency and point; the movement seems to have little definite issue. The last movement is a "rondo-finale," and still shows the lack of a clearly discernible purpose. It has many interesting moments. There is a fugato of considerable extent; there is a long climax in a sustained melody of a choralelike character that is developed. There is also much that is dry and harsh, as there is in every one of these five movements.

The symphony arrests the attention of the listener for the hour of its duration. Its vague and indeterminate bigness of conception and elaborate dexterity of execution engage the interest of those who wish to follow the technical methods of the composer. But of specific musical inspiration it seems, from the first hearing of the work, that the composer has little. He appears, for instance, to stand considerably below Strauss in originality. He is in many respects dramatically opposed to Strauss; but he seems a lesser talent.

The performance of this symphony was an extraordinary achievement on the part of the orchestra and Mr. Gericke. He had devoted great care to its preparation, and the perfection of its reproduction was the result of much labor. It is said that Herr Mahler had sent Mr. Gericke some revisions of the orchestration. The audience listened to it with close attention to the end, but manifested little enthusiasm over it.

METZ EPIGRAMMATIC.

Didn't Look Into Mouth of Carnegie's Gift, but Into the Feed Bill.

Controller Metz said yesterday that he had been much amused at the notice which had been given to his remarks regarding the purchase of "charitable gold bricks" by the city.

"I did not intend to criticise Mr. Carnegie's methods of bestowing benefits on the poor," said Mr. Metz. "I did, however, say that the Carnegie libraries were one of the schemes that come to the city under the guise of philanthropy and then call for such large expenses for maintenance and carrying on that they are largely in the nature of gold bricks so far as the taxpayers are concerned. I also said I was having figures compiled to show the cost of the sites and the maintenance of the Carnegie libraries, and that the figures would astonish the public.

"I had in mind many other schemes besides the libraries—schemes which start in meaning well enough, but which cost the city a lot of money in the long run, which probably never would have been taken on their merits if they depended entirely on public funds and had not been tendered, in the first instance, as benefits to the people at large.

"In other words, I was not looking a gift horse in the mouth, but rather was examining the feed bill."

Federal "Jim Crow" Car Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Representative Heflin (Ala.) introduced a bill to-day requiring sleeping-car companies to provide separate compartments for white and colored passengers.

Motor Boats Under Steamboat Law.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day agreed to make a favorable report on a bill providing that motor boats shall be licensed under the regulations of the steamboat inspection service.

BIRDS AND BEASTS IN ART.

Sculptures, Paintings, Water Colors, and Drawings.

The new exhibition at the National Arts Club, 37 West Thirty-fourth Street, gives some measure of the attention that is being paid nowadays to birds and beasts in books and magazines, for many of the pictures in oils and water colors are designed for reproduction, but it also shows the growing popularity of animal figures for small objects of art in the house, for paperweights and mantel ornaments, and also for decorative sculpture on a larger, more architectural scale. Add to these the paintings of wild beasts for the decoration of hunting lodge and Summer home, and the show becomes varied and of moment.

In an exhibition with more than a hundred entries, these larger oils are conspicuous, such as the "Mountain Lion," by Philip R. Goodwin, a tawny panther stretching down from the bank of a pool to lap up water with its red and curving tongue, and "The Battle Cry," by Carl Rungius, an antlered monarch of the woods on the margin of a lake, sending a challenge over the smooth surface. E. W. Deming has "A Tragedy of the Plains," "The Still Hunter," "The King and His Vassals," "The Last of His Race," "Antelope," and other types of big game and the natural destroyers of big game. Charles R. Knight has a realistic scene of tiger and cobra di capello, and various sketches of wild animals; to him are also due a number of reconstructions in plaster of extinct animals of North America, such as the so-called sabre-toothed tiger of the cave deposits, the allosaurus, a swift, carnivorous creature of the lizard kind, and one of the early ancestors of the horse, having four toes instead of one.

Birds are cleverly painted in water colors by Louis Agassiz Fuertes. Screech owls are shown in such environment as tends to make them inconspicuous, if not invisible, and wild ducks breasting a surf that seems about to overwhelm them. Robert F. Bloodgood offers a number of excellent bird paintings in water color and sepia, and Walter King Stone designs for magazine covers, in which birds are used. J. M. Gleeson has spirited colored drawings of lion cubs, leopards, rabbits, squirrels and chipmunks, bobcats, lynxes, and pumas, also a majestic Harpy eagle, with big ruff and deliciously toned chinchilla plumage. He shows the sloth-bear of India, carrying its cubs on its back, being jeered and vituperated by a treeful of monkeys; hyenas of different varieties, red deer, and fallow deer of Europe, &c.

Among the small bronzes are elephants by F. G. R. Roth, cows and horses by H. K. Bush-Brown, a fine "Roaring Lion" by Eli Harvey, and a relief showing a recumbent lioness. A large oil portrait of a lioness is contributed by Harvey. A bronze bear and sketches of bear cubs and ibex in plaster are from James L. Clark; oils and water-color drawings of various beasts and birds from Miss Josephine Pitkin, Miss A. V. Hyatt, J. M. Gleeson, Lynn Bogue Hunt, Will H. Drake—pictures of the four seasons—J. Carter Beard, and Charles Livingston Bull.

This little exhibition is one quite apart from the ordinary. It proves the deep interest now taken in natural history, especially in the department of zoology, when sculptors and painters of remarkable talent devote their skill to such studies. In Barye's lifetime people turned up their aesthetic noses at animal sculpture, and as for the painting of wild beasts, only an innovator like Delacroix bothered himself to find out how they actually lived and moved.

MANSFIELD TO ACT IN PARIS.

Accepts Mme. Bernhardt's Invitation—They May Play Together.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Feb. 15.—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has invited Richard Mansfield to fill an engagement at the Théâtre Sarah Bernhardt in Paris and Mr. Mansfield has accepted the invitation. According to the plans as now arranged, he will take his present company to Paris in the Spring of 1907 and will produce sixteen plays there.

Mr. Mansfield had other invitations to play in London and Paris, but he regarded Mme. Bernhardt's as the most flattering. The French actress will herself arrange for the American actor's Paris début. Mr. Mansfield will produce plays in both French and English.

Mme. Bernhardt has suggested that she and Mr. Mansfield act together in French classics and comedies, and this suggestion will probably be carried out.

Dramatic Seniors Perform.

The sixth matinée performance by the seniors of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts was held at the Empire Theatre yesterday afternoon. The curtain raiser was Oliver White's "The Fool's Folly," followed by a comedy in four acts, by Ludwig Fulda, entitled "Friends of Youth." The seventh and final matinée of the season will be held at the Empire on March 8.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

This evening will be "Cornell Night" at the Manhattan Theatre, where "Before and After" is the attraction. The house will be decorated with Cornell flags and Cornell songs will be sung and played between the acts.

Percy Williams announced yesterday that he had signed Rigo, the gypsy violinist who, several years ago, eloped with the Princess de Chimay, for his vaudeville circuit.

A PLEA FOR SICK BABIES.

Post-Graduate Hospital Doing a Lot of Work, but Needs Public Aid.

The Ladies' Auxiliary Committee of the Babies' Wards of the Post-Graduate Hospital, at 303 East Twentieth Street, held a reception yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington and Charles Stewart Smith made speeches, in which the work of the institution was lauded.

The management of the Babies' Wards is impressed with the misfortune that contributions for the maintenance of the establishment are, for unaccountable reasons, falling off. Stress is laid upon the fact that this institution is the only one of its kind to minister to the babies of the great downtown tenement house population. Attention is directed to the need of enough bedding, sheets, pillowcases, blankets, spreads, and the like to care for 1,200 little patients. The most urgent needs of the wards are a greatly increased number of annual subscriptions to the nursing and emergency fund, supported beds by gifts of $200 each, gifts of clothing, new and old toys, especially dolls and rattles; fruit and homemade jelly, and a gift of $5,000 for a new laundry.

Appeal for Stony Wold Sanitarium.

An appeal for funds to enable it to accept a conditional gift of $13,500 has been made by the Stony Wold Sanitarium. The amount needed is $1,926.50, to complete a total of $18,500, which the donor of the conditional gift requires shall be raised before his contribution shall be available. Checks may be made payable to the Stony Wold Sanitarium, at 118 West Sixty-ninth Street.

Always Remember the Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

OPERA STARS SING AT CONRIED BENEFIT

A Performance of "The Gypsy Baron" Nets $22,000.

MME. NORDICA WAS ABSENT

Reported a Case of Tonsilitis—Big House Applauds Artists' Interpolated Numbers in Third Act.

Mr. Heinrich Conried had his annual pot-pourri benefit last night at the Metropolitan Opera House. All the seats were occupied at double prices, and they stood them up four deep at $2 a head. When the curtain fell at 11:30 Mr. Conried was some $22,000 richer than he had been when it went up at 8.

Strauss's "Der Zigeuner-Baron," which Mr. Conried himself first produced in New York at the Casino twenty years ago, was the vehicle chosen by the director for this display of the talents of his singers. It is only an operetta, ill adapted to the vast spaces of the Opera House, but it was produced "under the personal supervision of Mr. Heinrich Conried." It is also ill adapted to the traditions of the Opera House.

That personal supervision of Mr. Conried's, however, was not able to make last night's performance an exceptionally spirited affair. In the first place, the audience, though large, was not of the quality of the crowd that saw last year's benefit.

Seven of the boxholders declined to turn their boxes over to Mr. Conried, that he might sell them and pocket the proceeds. Moreover, very few of those boxholders who did give Mr. Conried their boxes repurchased them of him. Result—a non-society contingent in the boxes.

It would not be overstating the truth to say that nine out of ten of last night's big house held their seats for the first act at the expense of no little strength of will. But the "circus" was due for the third act, and had to be seen and heard.

It would be ungrateful to take Miss Alten, Mmes. Homer and Rappold, and Messrs. Dippel, Goritz, Blass, Mühlmann, and the rest to task for failing to accomplish an impossible task. But the plain truth is that the most exciting incident of the first act took place when Mr. Dippel gave Mr. Goritz a sharp, sudden slap in the stomach.

The second act woke up a bit and there was a suggestion of real enthusiasm over a duet between Miss Alten and Mr. Dippel and Mr. Mühlmann's inspiriting entrance solo. Mr. Goritz found in the part of Zsupan a chance to exploit his very genuine talent for low comedy, and got some of the spirit of the part clear to the roof.

There was a fine symbolism about the manner in which the throng of artists were introduced in the third act. They were all supposed to be prisoners of war and received their freedom in return for their songs. Meantime the action of the operetta halted.

The appearance of the stars brought the house to its feet. They were all there in costume excepting Mme. Nordica, who reported a case of tonsilitis. Whether she is to give a Conried benefit performance all by herself later on is a question that was mooted last night.

The procession of captives was headed by Mme. Sembrich, all in pink. Miss Bessie Abott, dressed in highland plaid, dropped the first coin in the Conried hat, singing the only English number in the entire list, "Comin' Thro' the Rye." There seemed to be a free-and-easy spirit among all the singers, and this reached its height when Knote, Burgstaller, Van Rooy, and Blass sang a male quartet, unaccompanied.

Roars of laughter swept the house as the four trooped forward. They appeared to have just alighted from the "side-door Pullmans," and the musical style they adopted closely resembled that of the Manhattan Comedy Four of vaudeville fame. Knote led the quartet with a heavy stick, and the harmonies they emitted can be described only as "barber-shop chords." Had encores been allowed, they would undoubtedly have given "Oh, that little old red shawl."

However, both singers and hearers enjoyed it immensely. Sembrich, Miss Walker, Miss Fremstad, Mme. Eames, MM. Journet, and Plançon were all heartily applauded and recalled, while the air was full of "bravas" after the Verdi duo of Caruso and Scotti.

TAN COAT A MUTE WITNESS.

Man Who Left It Behind Accused of Theft—Fitted On in Court.

George Bardalmas, an engineer, is on trial before Justice Cowing in General Sessions on the charge of stealing a high-priced motor cycle from William H. Pardon, a dealer at 117 East 121st Street. A tan-colored overcoat figures largely in the case as evidence.

Bardalmas is employed by Edward Butler, a coffee dealer at 621 Hudson Street, Manhattan. On Sunday, Nov. 25, he went to Pardon's garage, according to the complainant, to buy a motor cycle. After stripping off his overcoat and leaving it at the garage, Bardalmas is alleged to have taken the cycle out for a trial trip, from which he failed to return. When the complaining witness had reached that far in his story Assistant District Attorney Marshall introduced the coat in evidence, and declared his intention of proving that it belonged to the defendant.

"I'll drop the case if it does not fit him," said Mr. Marshall.

Bardalmas put on the coat, and the jurors were invited to decide whether the coat was a fit or not.

Bardalmas said he was Vice President of the Republican club in his ward in Brooklyn. He denied strenuously having any use for a Hearst and Coler badge found in a pocket of the tan-colored coat. The case will go to the jury to-day.

GIVES $50,000 TO CHARITY.

Peter Wyckoff of Williamsburg Aids Brooklyn Institutions.

Fifty thousand dollars was divided yesterday among five charitable institutions in Brooklyn by Peter Wyckoff, an old Williamsburg resident, who owns the old Wyckoff farm and homestead, at Johnson and Flushing Avenues.

The five beneficiaries are the Eastern District Hospital, the Eastern District Young Men's Christian Association, the Homeopathic Hospital and Dispensary, the Industrial Home, and the Graham Home for the Aged.

Three Wrecks Because of Snow.

HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Last night's snowstorm is said to have been the cause of the third railroad freight wreck which has occurred here since Monday. On Monday night an extra freight was derailed at Hoosick Junction owing to snow on the tracks; Tuesday morning an engine and nine cars were piled in a heap near the other wreck. Early this morning, the newly fallen snow clogged a switch rail, and an engine and several cars left the track.

Boston Chief Died at Fire.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—While Chief William T. Cheswell of the Boston Fire Department was directing the work of his men at a blaze in the commercial district to-day he was stricken with heart disease, and he died while being taken to a hospital in an automobile. Chief Cheswell had been connected with the department since 1862 and had been Chief since 1901. He was born in this city sixty-three years ago.

THE GRAFTERS' LATEST.

"Friendless" Man with Telegraph Blank Works Post Office Lobbies.

A new graft game, worked in the General Post Office and branch stations here, is described by E. A. Edwards of Buffalo, one of the victims, as follows:

"I was writing a telegram in the Post Office on Tuesday morning when a seedy-looking man held out a form to me and asked, 'Pardon me, but will you kindly tell me if I have done this correctly.' This is what I read: 'Friendless and without money. Please, I implore you, send few dollars save from starvation or worse.' I gave up 50 cents. Last evening in a branch Post Office on Fifth Avenue a telegraph form was thrust under my nose and I heard a whining voice that sounded familiar. I glanced around to see my seedy-looking friend again. But the moment he caught my eye he vanished."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This afternoon Mrs. Gustav Amsinck will give a reception for her niece, Mrs. J. Bruce Ismay. Miss Julia Chester Wells will also be "at home" at 30 West Thirty-first Street, and in the evening Mrs. Frank Brinley Porter will give a dinner and theatre party for Miss Nannie Wright Brown, whose marriage to Harold Richmond Talbot will take place the latter part of April.

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The Friday Assemblies will have their last meeting for the season at Delmonico's.

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Miss Kate Tilden Willis, whose marriage to Arthur Weightman Spencer of Boston is set for Feb. 21, will have her sister, Miss Portia Willis, as her sole attendant. Prof. Phillips Mason of Princeton University, a classmate at Harvard of Mr. Spencer, will be his best man. Relatives and a few friends only will be asked to the wedding, as the Spencer family is in mourning. The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks of Calvary Church will officiate. Miss Willis is the eldest daughter of the late Col. Benjamin Willis, who at one time represented a New York district in Congress.

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Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones will give a bridge party at her residence on Tuesday, and Mrs. A. Holland Forbes will also give a bridge party at her home.

***

Mrs. Katharine Heath, Miss Janet Spencer, Glenn Hall, Julian Walker, and Miss Dorothy Hoyle were the artists at yesterday's concert at Sherry's for the benefit of Minturn Hospital for Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria patients. Victor Harris conducted.

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Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and Miss Dorothy Whitney will leave town to-day for Washington, and, after attending the wedding of Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth, will go on to Aiken, S. C.

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Frederick Alexander gave a dinner on Wednesday evening at the Metropolitan Club in honor of Miss Beatrice Kobbé and her fiancé, Raymond Little. Mr. Alexander and Mr. Little were classmates at Princeton, and in 1901 were the intercollegiate tennis champions.

***

For the benefit of the Girls' Club of Ascension Parish, Mrs. Sarah Cowell Moyne is to give a Browning recital at Sherry's on Monday afternoon, March 5, at 3:30. The patronesses include Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. William Markoe, Mrs. Louis Stanton, Mrs. Percy Turnure, Mrs. George Nichols, Mrs. James L. Barclay, Miss Gertrude Parsons, Miss Virginia Potter, Miss Rhinelander, and others.

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The Colonial Assembly will have its third meeting on Feb. 21. There will be a theatre party to see "George Washington, Jr.," and afterward supper will be served at the St. Regis.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

READ—WEATHERBEE.

The wedding of Clark Potter Read to Miss Henrietta Constable Weatherbee, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Weatherbee, and a granddaughter of the late James Constable, was celebrated at noon yesterday in the Church of the Incarnation by Bishop Greer, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Grosvenor of that church and the Rev. Frank E. German of St. Thomas's Church at Mamaroneck.

The church was elaborately decorated with ropes of smilax, Ascension lilies, and huge palms. White and pink roses in large clusters decorated the pews. The bride in white satin, veiled with Brussells lace, and wearing a tulle veil and a diamond dog collar, carried lilies of the valley. She walked to the altar with her father. Her bridesmaids in white, pink hats, and carrying pink roses, were the Misses Helen and Edith Read, cousins of the bridegroom; Miss Mabel Hyde and Miss Elsie Ladd. The maid of honor, Miss May Weatherbee, was in pink satin trimmed with lace, and a pink picture hat. Hicks Arnold Weatherbee was the best man, and the ushers were Sewall Boardman, James Hammond McLane, Charles S. Bulkley, Stephen Barker, Harold H. Oddie, Henry Gruner, Arthur Robinson, Russell Carter, and Maurice Groves.

A reception at the residence of the bride's parents, 240 Madison Avenue, followed the ceremony. After a honeymoon trip through the West Mr. and Mrs. Read will make their home for the present with Mr. and Mrs. Weatherbee.

MITTENDORF—BORCHERS.

Miss Marie Alvina Borchers and Dr. William Keith Mittendorf were married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis D. Borchers, 141 West Seventy-second Street yesterday. The Rev. Clifford S. Gregg of St. Bartholomew's Church performed the ceremony. Miss Helena Borchers attended her sister as maid of honor, and the Misses Elsa Brown, Eleanor Heilke, and Lida Maurer of New York and Miss Cecilia Woods of Savannah, Ga., were the bridesmaids. George S. Mittendorf was the best man and George de Braekeleer, Herbert C. de V. Cornwell, Alfred Mittendorf, and Edward K. Crook were ushers. Afterward Mr. and Mrs. Borchers gave a large reception. The house was decorated with pink roses and smilax, with a bridal bower of Easter lilies and white roses.

VAUGHAN—MOSES.

Miss Simah Steinert Moses, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Moses H. Moses, was married yesterday to William Wright Vaughan. The ceremony was performed at Sherry's by Justice Greenbaum of the Supreme Court. Mr. Vaughan is a member of the Produce Exchange and head of the firm of Vaughan & Hulst.

Miss Florine S. Herts was maid of honor. Clarence J. Housman was best man. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, James Seligman, Albert Lewisohn, Jesse Strauss, Justice Leventritt and Mrs. Leventritt, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Rothschild, Charles M. Dayton and Miss Dayton, Mrs. Jefferson Seligman, and Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Stern.

ELLIS—WARDER.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Warder of this city to Ralph Ellis of New York took place this afternoon at the home of the bride's mother, on K Street, in the presence of a small family party. The bride and bridegroom were unattended, the former entering the room with her brother-in-law, Ward Theron, and Mr. Ellis with the officiating clergyman, the Rev. Roland Cotton Smith of St. John's Church.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

$5? $25? $50? $100? $250?

Last night at 4:45 P. M. we received the following letter from a mother:

"Will you please give me a little help, as I am in much need with six children?"

A visitor went at once. That home did not suffer last night for want of coal or food or blankets, but what of to-night and next week, and what of 2,054 other homes now needing our help?

We still need $5,000 for February relief. Will you send a gift to Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer, 105 East 22nd Street?

WILD JUSTICE
By LLOYD OSBOURNE.
Human life in the style of opera bouffe, love that is light, and love that is lasting, is the theme of this book, which contains all the dreamy, restful, delicious feeling of the sunny South Sea Islands, where the scene is laid. The author has seen and appreciated the life, and he has studied the people who live it and pass through it. The result is a charmingly entertaining book.
D. Appleton & Company, Publishers, New York

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN COMPANY FOR LONDON

Charles Frohman to Put a Unique Plan Into Effect.

TO PLAY "THE SQUAW MAN"

English Actors for the First Act, with Americans Later to Provide the Local Western Color.

What promises to be one of the most interesting dramatic experiments ever tried in London is contemplated by Charles Frohman, who is going abroad in about a week.

Mr. Frohman will at once complete his arrangements for a season of American plays in the English metropolis, producing one after another several of the most conspicuous successes of the current season here. The novelty of his plan, however, is to be a production of Edwin Milton Royle's play, "The Squaw Man," with an Anglo-American cast.

Those who have seen the play will recall the fact that its first scene is in England, all the people, including Capt. James Wynngate, the hero, being Britishers. Then the hero comes to America, where he is konwn as Jim Carston. The remainder of the play, to its conclusion, is carried forward in the midst of the typical surroundings of cowboy life with numerous Western characters, including several Indians.

What will practically amount to two companies of actors are to be engaged for the London production. The English contingent, with the exception of the hero and two or three principals who figure in the play for a few minutes during the later acts, will be seen in the first act only. The rest of the parts will be played by American actors, who will be selected and taken to London by Mr. Frohman for this production.

The play will probably be put on at the Duke of York's, but this is not yet definitely decided. In case it does not go into the Duke of York's it will be seen at some one of Mr. Frohman's other theatres.

Another American play scheduled for early production in one of Mr. Frohman's London theatres is Charles Klein's "The Lion and the Mouse."

LEONARD KIP DEAD.

Was a Lawyer, Author, and Forty-niner.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Leonard Kip, well known as a scholar and as an author, died to-day at his home in this city. Funeral services will be held Saturday.

Mr. Kip was born Sept. 13, 1826, in this city. His father, Leonard Kip, was then President of the North River Bank in Greenwich Street. He received his preliminary education in New York private schools, entered Trinity College in 1842, and was graduated in 1846 with the degree of B. A. Trinity, in later years, honored him with the degree of Ph. D. and Hobart conferred the degree of LL.D.

Shortly after graduation Mr. Kip went to Albany, where he lived with his brother, the late Bishop Kip of California. He was one of the first to join in the rush to the California gold fields in 1849.

Returning to Albany he practiced law until he was 65 years of age, and then retired. He was best known as an author. Among his published works are "The Dead Marquise," "Under the Bells," "Hannibal's Man and Other Stories," and "California Sketches."

In 1852 Mr. Kip married Harriet L. Van Rensselaer, daughter of Gen. John S. Van Rensselaer of Albany. She died four years ago. They were childless.

ALFRED BOOTH DEAD.

Albany Ticket Puncher, Known as the "Angel at the Gate."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Alfred Booth, known as "The Angel at the Gate," who for years punched tickets at the Union station in this city, died suddenly to-day. Booth was known to almost every Governor, legislator, politician, State officer, and commercial traveler that Albany has sheltered during the past twenty years.

He was, perhaps, the best known of the humbler officials of the New York Central, was never known to do other than smile and cheerfully answer all questions, even the most unreasonable ones.

Sister-in-Law of Gen. Wallace Dead.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Mrs. Aaron Blair of Indianapolis, a sister of the wife of Gen. Lew Wallace, died suddenly of apoplexy in her room at the Cochran Hotel yesterday. Mrs. Blair was 68 years old.

Seminole War Veteran Dead.

FORT PAYNE, Ala., Feb. 15.—Shadrach Bray, an old and respected citizen of this county, is dead at his home on Sand Mountain. He is believed to have been the last survivor of the Seminole war of 1836.

Obituary Notes.

P. WARFIELD SEMMES, a nephew of Admiral Raphael Semmes of the Confederate Navy, died suddenly yesterday at Memphis of heart failure.

Mrs. CLARA WILLSON, a singing evangelist, widely known in this country and Great Britain, died yesterday in Towanda, Penn., of heart failure, aged 63 years.

WILLIAM J. H. WATTERS, senior member of the wholesale millinery firm of Armstrong, Cator & Co., died yesterday from pneumonia. He was 72 years old.

Gen. FRED WALSEN died of dropsy at his residence in Denver yesterday, aged 65 years. Gen. Walsen was a Colorado pioneer. He founded the town of Walsenburg and served one term as State Treasurer.

THOMAS W. DEALEY, Secretary and Treasurer of The Galveston-Dallas News for twenty-five years, died at Mineral Wells, Texas, early yesterday. He had been in the service of The News since 1870, when he entered its employment as an office boy. He was born at Liverpool, England, in 1850.

WILLIAM ERB, 68 years old, a retired business man of Bloomfield, N. J., died on Wednesday night from injuries received at the Central Avenue crossing of the Lakawanna Railroad in Orange Saturday night when his horse dashed in front of a train. He was born in Newark and served on the Newark Board of Education. He is survived by a widow and one daughter.

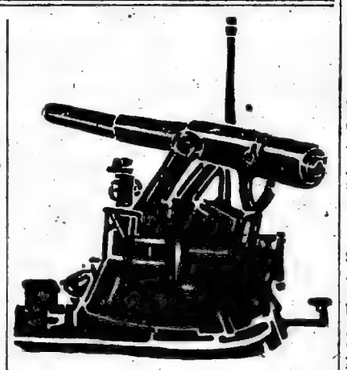

You admire with something of awe the work of Hiram Maxim, who makes a gun so strong that it will carry a heavy projectile sixteen miles; so accufate that it will strike within a few inches of the spot located by the range finder, and so powerful that it will drive that projectile through six inches of steel armor plate.

Then admire the advertising power of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, which carries the announcement of the article you make into over a million homes, which lays that advertising before the eyes of the million housewives who live in those million homes, and which forces that advertising on their attention by surrounding it with reading matter they most need, in the spirit of the advertising itself. It carries the advertising to a great distance, it carries it to the exact spot, and it drives it through the armor plate of the natural indifference of the buyer.

The Maxim gun is a mighty engine of destruction, but THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL is a tremendous engine of upbuilding and creation.

HARPERS BOOKS
Randvar the Songsmith
By Ottlie A. Liljencrantz.
The old tower at Newport, believed to have been built by the Vikings, and commemorated in Longfellow's poem "The Skeleton in Armor," has furnished the cue for this romance of the Norse occupation of America.
The tale is flushed with passion and great deeds, and presents a new atmosphere where stirring fact and mystic legend meet. The author, whose "Thrall of Leif the Lucky" is widely known, has again shown her skill in recreating the life and times of the Norsemen during their years of daring adventure and world-famed exploits.
The were-wolf myth, in all its strange fascination is interwoven with the story with telling dramatic effect. Altogether it is a spirited romance, with real novelty of interest.
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Marriage and Death Notices
inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following named morning newspapers.

Boston Globe,	Pittsburg Dispatch,
Buffalo Courier,	Providence Journal,
Cincinnati Enquirer,	Rochester Herald,
Chicago Record-Herald,	St. Louis Republic,
Cleveland Plain Dealer,	St. Paul Pioneer Press,
Minneapolis Tribune,	Syracuse Post-Standard
Phila. Public Ledger,	Washington Post.

MARRIED.

CAIRNS—WARREN.—On Thursday, Feb. 15, at St. James's Church, by the Right Rev. Frederick Courtney, D. D., assisted by the Rev. J. V. Chalmers, Katie Louise, daughter of the late Rev. E. Walpole Warren, D. D., to the Rev. James Cairns, B. D.

CARMALT—CLAY.—On Thursday, the 15th inst., by the Rev. Thomas Henry Yardley, Vicar of St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, Laurence Johnson Carmalt to Helen Frances, daughter of Alfred Laussat Clay.

JACOBSON—STUDWELL.—On Thursday, Feb. 15, in Brooklyn, by the Rev. James A. Fairley, Florence, daughter of Alexander H. Studwell, and Frederick Arthur Jacobson of Hackensack, N. J.

MENDENHALL—REED.—On Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1906, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. William P. Reed, at Talcottville, N. Y., by the Rev. E. F. H. J. Masse, of Utica, Charles Elwood Mendenhall of Madison, Wis., and Dorothy Reed of New York City.

DIED.

ADAMS.—At Wethersfield, Conn., Feb. 15, Mary Annette, daughter of the late Thomas Griswold and Lucy Stillman Adams, in the 49th year of her age.
Funeral services at her late residence, Garden St., Wethersfield, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BENNETT.—On Thursday, Feb. 15, 1906, at her late residence, 231 West 96th St., Sarah Emily, widow of the late Henry Bennett of this city.
Funeral private.
Philadelphia papers please copy.

BISHOP.—Mrs. S. J. Bishop, (nee Kennedy.)
Funeral from her late residence, 87 East 114th St., Saturday, Feb. 17, at 1 P. M.

DIEFENDORF.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1906, Bowen L. Diefendorf, formerly of Brooklyn and Richmond Hill, aged 39 years.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 178 Summit Av., Mount Vernon, on Friday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Fort Plain, N. Y.

DU BOIS.—On Thursday, Feb. 15, at her residence, 119 East 57th St., Alice Mason, widow of Robert Ogden Du Bois and daughter of the Rev. Arthur and Amelia C. Mason.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

FITCH.—At Peekskill, N. Y., on Feb. 15, Julia Lombard, widow of Augustus Dennis Fitch of New York City and daughter of the late Sylvester T. and Lucy A. Kellogg of Yonkers.
Funeral from her residence, 1,010 Brown St., on Saturday morning at 11:45. Interment at St. Joseph's Cemetery, Yonkers, at 3:30 P. M.
Carriages will meet the 10:20 train from New York.

FUREY.—On Wednesday, Feb. 14, Rosa A., wife of the late W. T. Furey.
Funeral services at her late residence, Brooklyn Manor, Friday, Feb. 16, at 8 P. M. Interment from 210 Davis St., Woodbury, N. J., Saturday afternoon at 2:30.
Baltimore papers please copy.

HAIGHT.—At Chappaqua, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1906, Ellen, wife of Israel A. Haight, in her 80th year.
Funeral services at the Orthodox Friends' Meeting House, Chappaqua, on Saturday, Feb. 17, at 1:30 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 11:40 A. M.

HORTON.—Suddenly, on Feb. 14, 1906, Edward F., son of the late Rev. Jotham Horton, aged 76 years.
Services at the funeral chapel, 241-243 West 23d St. (Frank E. Campbell Building), on Friday afternoon, 12:30 o'clock.
Boston papers please copy.

KENT.—Entered into rest at his residence at Merrick, L. I., on Wednesday, Feb. 14, Charles Nelson Kent, in the 63d year of his age.
Funeral services at Church of the Transfiguration, 5 East 29th St., on Friday, Feb. 16, at 11 A. M.

KIP.—At Albany, N. Y., Thursday, Feb. 15, Leonard Kip, in his 80th year.
Funeral services at his late residence, 20 Elk St., Albany, on Saturday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

LE GENDRE.—At Stamford, Conn., on Feb. 14, 1906, Clara Victoria Le Gendre, widow of Gen. Charles W. Le Gendre, United States Volunteers, daughter of the late William Mulock, Esq., and mother of William C. Le Gendre.
Funeral services at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Saturday, Feb. 17, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

LORD.—On Wednesday, Feb. 14, Arietta Everson Lord, wife of the late Reuben Lord.
Funeral services at her late residence, 26 Townsend Av., Clifton, Staten Island, on Friday morning, at 10:30 o'clock.

McCORMICK.—At St. Luke's Hospital, on Tuesday, Feb. 13, Alfred Decker McCormick, son of the late Richard C. and Sarah M. McCormick, in the 72d year of his age.
Funeral services at the chapel of the Stephen Merritt Burial Company, 8th Av. and 19th St., New York City, on Friday, the 16th inst., at 1 P. M. Interment at Greenwood.

OGDEN.—At the home of his son-in-law, R. Clipston Sturgis, George Parish Ogden, aged 85 years.
Funeral at the Church of the Advent, Boston, at 2 P. M. Saturday, Feb. 17. Interment at Troy, N. Y.

PARTRIDGE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 14, of pneumonia, Josiah Partridge, aged 78 years.
Relatives and friends are

A copy of our *1906 edition "Statistical Tables" (pocket size)*, should be had by every financial institution and investor. The Railroad Department covers mileage, capitalization, earnings, dividends and fixed charges, with range of prices for 1905. Similar data is given, covering Street Railway, Gas, Electric Light and Industrial Companies. The booklets are distributed gratuitously.

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, AT A meeting of the stockholders of the Rogers Brothers Company, a corporation created and organized under the laws of the State of West Virginia, held at the principal office of the Company in the city of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1906, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"RESOLVED, That the action of the Board of Directors favoring the dissolution of this corporation forthwith, be and the same is hereby approved, and that we, the stockholders of the Rogers Brothers Company, consent that such dissolution shall take place, and do hereby signify such consent in writing, and surrender to the State of West Virginia its charter and corporate franchises."

Given under my hand this first day of February, 1906. A. L. ERLANGER, President of said corporation.
Attest—MARC KLAW, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

EXAMINATIONS FOR POSITIONS ON THE ELIGIBLE LISTS OF TUTORS IN THE NORMAL COLLEGE, HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

An examination for TEACHERS OF HISTORY will be held in the Library of the College, Sixty-eighth Street and Park Avenue, Manhattan, on Friday and Saturday, the 23d and 24th of February, beginning at 9 o'clock A. M.

REQUIREMENTS: A recognized degree and three years' experience in teaching the subject.

SCOPE OF THE EXAMINATION: The ancient empires; Greece, Rome, Middle Ages, England, as much of the history of France as is connected with English history; the United States (treated with intensity,) and Civics.

THOMAS HUNTER,
President Normal College.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Decline; Call Money Rates, 2@5½ Per Cent.

Persistent Realizing Sales on Advance in Money Rates—New Securities.

The hesitation which has characterized the trading in stocks since the opening of the present week and which each day has become more pronounced, progressed so far yesterday that prices on several occasions during the day's session developed marked weakness, the most serious of these movements coinciding with the closing moments of trading, when an outburst of activity was accompanied by precipitate declines. The possibility of an unfavorable termination of the conference under way during the afternoon between representatives of the miners and the coal operators exercised a depressing influence, but more important in its weight upon speculative sentiment was the further advance in time money rates to 5½ per cent. for all periods, these figures representing an advance of nearly a full 1 per cent. over the rates at which such loans might have been arranged a week ago. This concrete exposition of the situation in the money market, which was reinforced by a rise in call money rates to a point well above any figure recently touched, was the apparent cause for continuous, although not immoderate, selling of stocks from the opening to the close of business, the movement representing the judgment of a large part of the speculative element that, for the moment, at least, the rise in prices had culminated. The most active stock in the day's trading was Union Pacific, which fell 1⅝ points below the price at which it closed on Wednesday night, following the announcement of an increase in the dividend upon the common stock. Reading was also heavily traded in, and reflecting the uncertainty attending the anthracite conference, declined 2¾ points, while among the other standard railroad shares there occurred such losses as 1⅞ points in New York Central, 1⅜ points in St. Paul, and 1⅛ points in Canadian Pacific and Louisville and Nashville. The Hill shares, which until Wednesday were consistently active at advancing prices, continued their downward course, Great Northern dropping 6½ points to a price some 15 points under the high figure attained by it at the opening of the week, while Northern Pacific fell 4¾ points. In the industrial list United States Steel shares were under pressure throughout the day, the common losing 1 point on a heavy volume of trading and the preferred dropping 1½ points. Of the Copper stocks, Amalgamated, which fell away easily on Wednesday, resisted rather successfully the downward trend of prices, but Anaconda fell 7½ points, while in the outside market United Copper also closed substantially lower.

Announcements of additional issues of securities by various railroads were forthcoming yesterday to swell the volume which has gone before; the total of such issues since the opening of the present year is now well above $400,000,000. Contemplation of this unusually rapid manufacture of securities, which involves the use of heavy credits, undoubtedly explains the anxiety of brokerage houses to provide themselves with time funds, and this movement has in turn, of course, driven up rates. The banks increased their loss to the Sub-Treasury yesterday, the total drain to the Government institution now standing at $3,753,000, while the engagements of gold for Argentina were increased by $500,000, bringing the total thus far up to $2,250,000. The sale of municipal bonds conducted by the Controller of the city yesterday was looked upon in Wall Street as a success. The participation of some ninety-six bidders as contrasted with eighteen bidders at the previous offering of similar bonds, in connection with the favorable terms secured, were commented upon as vindicating the decision to fix the rate of interest upon the bonds at 4 per cent.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.
Norfolk and Western Railroad on preferred.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.
American Cereal Co.
Quaker Oats Co.

MACKAY COMPANIES GROW.

Big Company in the Northwest Absorbed—A Good Year's Report.

The annual report of the Mackay Companies, made public yesterday, shows that during the year the preferred stock was increased by $4,676,900, which was issued in exchange for stock in other corporations. Among the securities acquired was stock representing a controlling interest in the North American Telegraph Company, which operates in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Illinois.

The Mackay Companies, besides controlling the Commercial Cable Company and the Postal Telegraph lines, is one of the largest stockholders in the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

In regard to the dividend policy of the company the Trustees in their report to the stockholders say:

The income of the subordinate companies of the Mackay Companies is largely in excess of the amount required to pay these dividends, but its policy is to obtain from its subordinate companies only enough money to meet the dividends on the Mackay Companies shares. All surplus earnings are left in the treasuries of the subordinate companies for extensions and the development of the business and the increase of reserves.

Dealing with the Commercial Cable Company the report refers to the new Pacific cables, and says that the lines to Japan from Guam and to China from Manila will be put in operation by April 1.

The report shows that the income from subsidiary companies during the period from Feb. 23, 1905, to Feb. 1, 1906, was $2,719,595. The Mackay Companies distributed $2,332,492 in dividends, paid out $23,186 for various expenses, and carried forward $363,917. The issued capital stock consists of $40,645,600 preferred and $41,380,400 common.

$2,250,000 Gold to Argentina.

Gold to the amount of $2,250,000 was shipped yesterday to Argentina. This included $500,000 in addition to the engagements already announced. This movement of gold to Argentina has been in progress at irregular intervals for the past two months or more. The amount sent yesterday is the largest single shipment to South America made in the present movement.

Riggs Bank Gets Philippine Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Riggs National Bank of this city was the successful bidder for the 4 per cent. Philippine public works and improvement bonds for which proposals were opened to-day. The bank made one bid for all or none, offering $1,083,747 for the entire issue, and another bid offering $1,078,127 for all or at that rate for any part.

THE TIMES'S QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

Beginning with its next issue, on Feb. 19, the Weekly Financial Quotation Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published as a part of Monday's paper instead of Sunday's.

RECORD EXPORTS TO RUSSIA.

40,000 Tons of Our Farm Machinery to be Shipped Soon.

Record-breaking exports of American agricultural machinery will be made to Russia this season. Three complete shiploads are to be forwarded to Black Sea ports within the next few weeks. Additional consignments will bring up the total cargoes to more than 40,000 tons, representing a value of $2,500,000.

Two big ships have already been specially chartered for the purpose of conveying American harvesters, reapers, mowers, rakes, binders, &c., direct to Novorossisk and Odessa. The first one, the British steamer Madawaska, will sail at the end of the month with 10,000 tons aboard. This shipment will make the largest cargo of machinery of any description that has ever left the United States. A shipment of almost similar capacity will be made by the British steamer Monadnock early in March.

The machinery will be shipped from the New York, Ohio, and Illinois plants of the International Harvester Company. Exports of American agricultural machinery and implements are expected to exceed $25,000,000 this year.

NEWMAN HEADS P. & E. ROAD.

In Furtherance of Policy of Unifying Vanderbilt System.

W. H. Newman, President of the New York Central Railroad, was elected President of the Peoria and Eastern Railway yesterday. This is one of the lines in the Vanderbilt system. W. C. Brown was elected Vice President and Dwight W. Pardee Secretary. These elections are in furtherance of the New York Central's policy of unifying the management of the various lines in the system.

The Directors of the Peoria and Eastern yesterday ordered the resumption of interest on the company's 4 per cent. income bonds. The payment will be made in April.

The Directors of several other Vanderbilt lines also met yesterday. Those of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railway approved a contract with the Western Union Telegraph Company, and authorized improvements at various points on the company's lines. Improvements were also authorized by the Directors of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2@5½ per cent., closing at 3 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 4¾ per cent.

Time money, 5¼@5½ per cent. for sixty days to four months and 5½ per cent. for five to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $416,530,490; balances, $18,413,776. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $490,805.

Sterling exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.8310 for sixty days, $4.8655 for demand, and $4.8710 for cables. Commercial bills were quoted at $4.82¾@$4.83¾.

Continental exchanges were quoted: Francs, 5.19⅛ and 5.16⅞; reichsmarks, 94⅜ and 95 15-16; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—12½c discount. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—15@25c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Money was in strong demand in the market to-day for heavy repayments to the Bank of England. Discounts were firm. It is hoped that relief will be given next week by the release of the cash recently absorbed by the Bank.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was dull and restricted. In some places the tone was particularly weak. Prices closed irregular. Consols were easier on the monetary situation.

Americans opened dull and featureless at about parity. The movements were fractional, and stocks relapsed during the last hour and closed weak.

Foreigners were inactive. Internationals were cheerful on Continental advices.

Kaffirs were flat, which was attributed to nervousness regarding the native rising in Natal.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 108.

Bar silver was steady at 30⅝d per ounce. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 20.62; Lisbon, 4.50.

Bullion amounting to £185,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day.

Money, 4@4¼ per cent.

Discounts rates: Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 3 15-16@4 per cent.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Chge.
Consols, money..	90½	..	—3-16
Consols, account.	90 11-16	..	—3-16
Anaconda	14⅝	284	287	— 3
Atchison	94⅛	91⅝	91⅞	— ⅛
Can. Pacific	178	173½	173⅝	+ ⅛
St. Paul	188	183	183	....
Erie	47⅛	46	45⅞	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	80½	78⅜	78⅝	....
Ill. Central	181	176¼	176⅛	— ⅛
Louis. & Nash.	154	150¼	149⅞	+ ⅜
N. Y. Central	154⅜	151	150⅝	— ⅜
Pennsylvania	72⅛	140¼	140⅜	— ⅛
Reading	71⅜	139½	140	— ⅛
Southern Pacific.	68¾	67	67¼	— ¼
Union Pacific	158	154	154¼	— ¼
U. S. Steel	44½	43	43⅜	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	110⅞	107⅞	108¾	— ⅞

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird	1 8 7½	Esperanza	4 8 0
Tomboy	1 7 6	Dolores	2 0 0
El Oro	1 6 10½	Stratton's Ind.	0 7 9

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were irregular, but had a firm tendency.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 84.50 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 405.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 45c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 16c for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was dull.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 51 pfenigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅜ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, increased	£700,000
Circulation, decreased	170,000
Bullion, increased	529,988
Other securities, increased	1,014,000
Other deposits, decreased	2,241,000
Public deposits, increased	4,024,000
Notes, reserve, increased	656,000
Government securities, increased	94,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 45.92 per cent., as compared with 46.14 per cent. last week.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England remained unchanged to-day at 4 per cent.

BANK OF FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation, decreased	17,050,000
Treasury deposits, decreased	4,975,000
General deposits, decreased	28,550,000
Gold in hand, decreased	2,300,000
Silver in hand, decreased	2,475,000
Bills discounted, decreased	39,300,000
Advances, decreased	6,550,000

MORE SECURITY ISSUES; STILL MORE TO COME

Atlantic Coast Line to Increase Stock $10,000,000.

CENTRAL AND PENNA. NEXT

Mexican Central Financing to Take $33,000,000—Details of L. and N. Bond Issue to Morgan & Co.

Official announcement was made yesterday of the proposed Louisville and Nashville Railway bond issue as well as of several other new security issues not previously announced, including $10,000,000 of new stock of the Atlantic Coast Line and smaller issues of bonds by the Minneapolis and St. Louis and the Detroit United Railway Company. Some details were also made public concerning the proposed Mexican Central financing, which will amount to about $33,000,000. In addition to these issues which have been either officially announced or definitely determined upon, Wall Street heard yesterday that other issues are in contemplation by some of the larger railroad systems. It was said that the New York Central contemplated some further security issue, and that the Pennsylvania Railroad is arranging a sale of about $10,000,000 of securities.

The $10,000,000 of new common stock which is to be issued by the Atlantic Coast Line is to be offered to the stockholders at par to the extent of 10 per cent. of their holdings. As Atlantic Coast Line stock is selling at about 162, the new issue will give valuable rights to the stockholders. A special meeting of the stockholders will be held March 8 at Richmond to authorize the proposed increase.

The increase in the capital stock of the Atlantic Coast Line is to be made for the purpose of providing for improvements—47 locomotives, 2,000 box cars, 500 flat cars, 500 coal cars, and 48 passenger cars. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, a controlling interest in which is held by the Atlantic Coast Line, also announced the details of its bond issue. The company has sold to J. P. Morgan & Co. $10,000,000 4 per cent. Atlanta, Knoxville and Cincinnati division bonds. These bonds are part of a total authorized issue of $50,000,000, of which the Louisville and Nashville Railroad has had in its treasury $14,543,000. The funds realized will be used for completing the construction of the Atlantic Division. This will give the Louisville and Nashville a through short line from Cincinnati to Atlanta.

The proposed financing by the Mexican Central Railway Company calls for the issuance of $33,000,000 of notes, the proceeds of which will be used for the redemption of maturing bonds and notes, including all the securities which fall due during the next four years. In addition the company will be provided with possibly $5,000,000 of fresh capital, which may be used for the purchase of equipment or for other general purposes. The Mexican Central financing is being arranged with Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. and Hallgarten & Co.

The Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway, it was announced yesterday, has sold $5,000,000 five-year 5 per cent. gold notes to Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co. and Plympton, Gardiner & Co. The notes will mature Feb. 1, 1911, but are subject to call at par and interest after Feb. 1, 1908. The proceeds will be used to extend the Watertown Division of the Minneapolis and St. Louis for a distance of 250 miles. The notes are secured by the deposit of $6,250,000 par value first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds and by the entire capital stock of the Minnesota, Dakota and Pacific Railway. This is a subsidiary company of the Minneapolis and St. Louis, which is constructing the extension to Leola.

Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co. and Plympton, Gardiner & Co. have also purchased $1,000,000 three-year 5 per cent. gold notes of the Detroit United Railway Company. The proceeds will be used to acquire the entire capital stock of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Short Line Railway, extending from Detroit to Toledo.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15.—United Railways were not in much demand to-day, though prices were firm. It was reported that a large amount of the stock and income bonds recently purchased in the Baltimore market went to New York, though it is claimed that whatever changes may take place in the company, control will remain in Baltimore.

The announcement from New York that higher money rates are expected is attracting attention. Loans are now being made at from 5 to 5½ per cent., though a few brokers say they have been able to borrow money at lower rates.

The general trading was broad and active. Cotton Duck 5s were active and strong. Maryland Telephone 5s advanced ½. North Carolina 4s jumped 3⅜ points. Seaboard new common was stronger.

The market closed dull, but firm. Sales, 915 shares; $147,000 bonds. The list:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	North Car. 4s, 1913	105¾	105¾	105¾
5,000	Baltimore City, 1916	114	114	114
7,600	Balt. City 3½s, 1930	105½	105½	105½
1,000	A. C. L. of Conn. 4s, ctfs., 5-20	94	94	94
1,000	Potomac Valley 5s	116½	116½	116½
3,000	Seaboard 3-year 5s	101⅝	101½	101½
1,000	West. Maryland 2d 4s	75½	75½	75½
7,000	Balt., S. P. & C. 4½s	97¼	97¼	97¼
10,000	Norf. Ry. & Lt. 5s	100½	100½	100½
3,000	United Railways 4s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
50,000	United Rys. incomes	74¼	73⅝	73⅝
25,000	United Rys. ctfs.	72¾	72⅝	72⅝
2,000	Va. Electric Ry. & Dev. 5s	99	99	99
5,000	Baltimore Brick 5s	86½	86½	86½
10,000	Cotton Duck 5s	88⅝	88¾	88¾
6,000	Maryland Telep. 5s	97½	97½	97½
1,000	Pitts., All. Tel. 5s	83	83	83

STOCKS.

210	Seaboard Co. common	31½	31	31
10	Maryland & Penn.	29⅝	29¾	29¾
10	United Railways	18¼	18¼	18¼
100	United Railways ctfs.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
20	Citizens' Bank	28¼	28¼	28¼
10	Maryland Nat. Bank	24	24	24
5	Mechanics' Bank	26	26	26
40	Fidelity Trust	215	215	215
57	Maryland Trust pf.	144	144	144
30	U. S. Fidelity	133	133	133
10	Baltimore Brick pf.	54¼	54¼	54¼
18	Con. Cotton Duck	38	38	38
40	Con. Gas	88	88	88
850	Houston Oil pf.	48¾	48¾	48¾

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The stockholders of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company have subscribed to the new bond issue to within 85 per cent. of the total amount available under their subscription rights. Except that some of the officers of the company and principal stockholders had previously agreed with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. to turn over to them as underwriters their subscription privileges there would remain only about one-eighth of the issue to be offered to the public.

The stockholders of the Long Island Consolidated Electrical Companies, at their annual meeting yesterday, re-elected the retiring Directors with the addition of Joseph F. Keany and W. G. Oakman, who succeed to the vacancies caused by the deaths of S. M. Prevost and W. F. Potter.

John Farson, who has just retired from the firm of Farson, Leach & Co., has with John Farson, Jr., formed the firm of Farson, Son & Co., which will have offices at 34 Pine Street and in Chicago.

The Hudson Realty Company has elected the following officers: Maximilian Morgenthau, President; Henry S. Herriman, Vice President; Samuel E. Jacobs, Treasurer, and James Frank, Secretary. Samuel J. Bloomingdale of the firm of Bloomingdale Brothers was elected a Director of the company to fill a vacancy.

Clement A. Hole has been elected a Director of the Guardian Trust Company to succeed Bird S. Coler.

The United Lead Company has re-elected the retiring Board of Directors.

The Alliance Realty Company has re-elected the retiring Directors.

H. Carroll Brown, Percy H. Goodwin, and Julian M. Gerard, comprising the firm of H. C. Brown & Co. of Baltimore, have opened a New York office at 49 Wall Street, with Mr. Gerard in charge.

William F. McCauley of Savannah and Edmund J. Drummond of J. M. Martin & Co. were elected members of the Stock Exchange yesterday.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has applied to the Stock Exchange to list $2,000,000 additional first refunding mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of 2002.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—The local money market is firmer. Call loans, 4½@5 per cent.; time loans on collateral, 4¾@5¼ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 4¾@5 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 3½@4 per cent.; New York funds, 12½c discount; clearings, $33,616,161; balances, $2,552,649; Sub-Treasury debit, $91,118.

The local copper shares market was weak and losses were shown throughout the list. Bingham was a soft feature, declining over 3 points on realizing sales. Quincy Mining lost 6 points on transactions of but little over 100 shares, but made a slight recovery before the close. Among the miscellaneous issues the American Pneumatic shares were active, both the common and preferred showing fractional losses at the close. The market closed soft with selling orders predominating.

Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$500	Atchison 4s	102¾	102¾	102¾
1,000	Atchison adjust. 4s	96⅝	96¼	96⅝
1,000	Am. Bell Telep. 4s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
11,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	94	93⅞	94
1,000	C., B. & Q. Ia. 4s	101	101	101
19,000	C., B. & Q. 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼
5,000	Chicago Junc. 5s	106½	106½	106½
4,000	Dominion Coal 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼
23,000	Illinois Steel 5s, 1913	101½	100¼	100¼
1,000	Illinois Steel 5s, 1910	101¼	101¼	101¼
1,000	K. C. & St. J. 7s	102	102	102
4,000	Western Telep. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼

RAILROADS.

200	Atchison	91⅝	91¼	91¼
45	*Boston Elevated	155	155	155
63	Boston & Albany	257	257	257
102	Boston & Lowell	244½	244	244
105	Boston & Worcester pf.	83	83	83
1	C. J. R. & S. Y.	175	175	175
35	Fitchburg pf.	145	145	145
350	Mass. Electric	20⅝	19	19
25	Mass. Elec. pf.	68	68	68
188	N. Y., N. H. & H.	202½	201½	201½
20	Pere Marquette pf.	55	55	55
1,070	Union Pacific	154⅛	152⅝	153⅜
100	West End	99	99	99
91	West End pf.	114	113⅞	113⅞

TELEPHONES.

614	American	142	141⅝	141⅞
10	Cumberland	117½	117½	117½
10	*New England	136	136	136
184	Mexican	4	4	4
152	Western pf.	93	92½	92¾

MISCELLANEOUS.

120	Am. Agr. Chemical	30	30	30
17	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	97	97	97
6,215	Am. Pneu. Service	22	21	21
1,215	Am. Pneu. Ser. pf.	41½	40½	40½
333	Am. Sugar	145	143¾	143¾
37	Am. Sugar pf.	142	141¾	141⅞
30	American Wool	45	45	45
58	Gen. Electric	173	172½	172½
581	Mass. Gas	51½	51	51
635	Mass. Gas pf.	87⅝	87	87
9	Mergenthaler	192	192	192
8	*Pullman	242½	242	242½
55	Scattle Electric	78	78	78
45	Seattle Elec. pf.	102½	102¼	102½
285	Swift & Co.	104¼	104	104¼
110	United Fruit	107⅝	107½	107⅝
360	United Shoe Machine	90½	90	90½
335	United Shoe Mach. pf.	31¼	31	31
7,774	U. S. Steel	43½	42¼	42¼
1,639	*U. S. Steel pf	108⅝	107½	107⅝

MINING.

560	Adventure	6¼	5½	5½
9,254	Amalgamated	114⅝	113⅛	113¼
1,220	Allouez	40	39	39
250	Arcadian	4½	4¼	4¼
630	Atlantic	24½	23½	24
7,840	Bingham	46¾	43½	43½
2,780	Boston Consolidated	28¼	27⅜	27⅝
10	Calumet & Hecla	705	700	705
330	Centennial	27½	27	27
100	Con. Mercur.	65c.	65c.	65c.
4,705	Copper Range	81½	80	80¼
420	Daly-West	16¼	16	16
60	Dominion Iron	32	32	32
60	Elm River	2½	2¼	2½
695	Franklin	19	18½	18½
30	Granby	10½	9⅞	10
875	Isle Royale	24	23	23
85	Mass	10¼	10	10
210	Michigan	14	14	14
144	Mohawk	58	57½	58
1,120	Nevada	14½	14⅜	14¼
2,790	North Butte	87½	85¼	86¼
2,253	Montana Coal & Coke.	6⅝	6	6
100	Old Colony	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,208	Old Dominion	42	41	42
421	Osceola	100	98½	99
2,145	Parrot	41	38½	38¾
425	Phoenix	1⅜	1¼	1¼
134	*Quincy	96½	90½	90½
605	Rhode Island	6¼	6	6
50	Santa Fe	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
320	Shannon	6¼	6	6¼
51	Tamarack	108	107	108
255	Tecumseh	13½	13¼	13¼
1,820	Trinity	10½	10	10
495	U. S. Coal & Oil	13½	13	13
1,460	U. S. Smelting	59½	57½	57¼
621	U. S. Smelt. pf.	45¼	44½	45
1,300	United Copper	72⅞	71½	71½
3,286	Utah	63½	61	61
250	Victoria	7	6½	7
250	Winona	6¼	6¼	6¼
5	Wolverine	133	133	133
100	Wyandotte	1½	1½	1½

*Ex dividend.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—The market opened strong and active under the leadership of United Gas Improvement, which sold at 101, against 98 yesterday. At the advance there was heavy realizing, the price falling back to 98¾ at the close. Its early strength was due to the unexpected action of the Directors in deciding to issue new stock to the amount of $9,181,250, to which stockholders will have the right to subscribe at par. It amounts practically to a 25 per cent. allotment.

The general list was strong in the early trading, but the latter weakness in New York induced heavy realizing, especially in Cambria Steel and Philadelphia Rapid Transit, both of which reacted sharply. The closing was weak, with commission houses selling liberally. Money rates here are harder.

Total sales, 50,944 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	American Cement	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
15	American Rys.	53¼	53¼	53¼
42	Cambria Iron	50½	50¼	50¼
7,458	Cambria Steel	37⅜	36	36⅛
50	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	69	69	69
305	Con. Traction, N. J.	82¼	82	82¼
10	Diamond Steel pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞
140	Easton Con. Elec.	21	21	21
1,198	Elec. Co. of Am.	12	11⅞	11⅞
570	Electric Storage Bat.	81½	80	80½
200	Erie	45½	45½	45½
3,500	General Asphalt pf.	45¾	45½	45⅝
200	Hilander M. & M.	1½	1½	1½
24	Ins. Co. of N. Am.	27¾	27¾	27¾
965	Keystone Telephone	16½	16	16
125	Lake Superior Corp.	21	21	21
2,020	Lehigh Valley R. R.	75¼	74½	74½
120	Lehigh Nav. t. s.	112	111½	112
200	Manufactured Rubber.	¾	¾	¾
200	Marsden	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1,974	Penn. R. R.	70½	69¾	69¾
53	Penn. Steel pf.	108	107½	107½
1,865	Phila. Co.	53½	53	53
153	Phila. Elec.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
3,790	Phila. Rap. Tr.	32⅝	31⅞	32
8	Phila. Traction	101½	101½	101½
3,315	Reading	70¼	69	69 1-16
50	Rochester Ry. & L. pf.	103½	103½	103½
705	Southern R. R.	39¾	39¼	39¼
130	Tidewater Steel	13-16	⅞	⅞
615	Tonopah Mining	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞
50	Union Traction	63⅝	63¾	63⅝
12,854	U. G. I.	101	99	98¾
7,865	United States Steel	43½	42½	42½
100	United States Steel pf.	108½	108½	108½
100	Wabash pf.	46	46	46
60	W. J. & S. S. R. R.	70	70	70

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 15.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
620	Crucible Steel	16	15¾	15⅞
346	Crucible Steel pf.	78¼	77⅝	78
25	Fire-proofing	8½	8½	8½
80	Independ. Brewing pf.	40¾	40¾	40¾
70	Lustre	30	29	29
714	Mfrs.' Light & Heat.	32	31¾	32
10	Marsden	3	3	3
185	Ohio Fuel	38¼	38¼	38¼
8,882	Ohio

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Apologetic commentators have a soft, comforting trick of confusing the terms weakness and irregularity. When the market has been behaving badly they write reproachfully that price movements have been somewhat irregular. Many a client will read this morning in his broker's letter of counsel that yesterday's market was irregular. Then if he will study the list of net price changes he will discover that out of 151 stocks dealt in yesterday on the Exchange only five closed at advances. These five were American Malting, Canada Southern, Air Brake, International Paper, and Wheeling and Lake Erie. The most distinguishing feature of yesterday's market, in fact, was the very general character of the weakness displayed.

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For many weeks the charts have been lying about the market. Their followers have been whipsawed as often and as badly as traders who have acted on mere judgment or impulse.

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The heaviest selling yesterday emanated from highly speculative sources. It converged upon first one stock and then another, passing from the Steel stocks to Union Pacific, then to Amalgamated Copper, and so on through the list. A good deal of it probably represented operations for short account. The Gates crowd was reported to be selling various issues openly, notably the Steel stocks. The market opened weak and irregular, rallied feebly several times, and was almost stagnant when shortly before 2 o'clock the bear crowd made a sortie for the purpose evidently of testing the bull position. Prices were offered down sharply for a few minutes, and then the selling abated. Hopeful watchers were congratulating themselves upon the fact that the demonstration had failed to bring out stocks in any quantity, and the market seemed to be in line for a dull and stupid closing, when suddenly in the last half hour the bear party appeared in force and delivered an attack under which prices declined sharply from one end of the list to the other. This demonstration brought out some real stocks. Its success, however, was due largely to the fact that the technical position of the market had been weakened previously by continuous liquidation on the part of tired and disgusted holders.

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American Smelting and National Lead, which had been very strong in spite of the general weakness, declined sharply in the last hour, National Lead especially. They had evidently been singled out for attack. Amalgamated Copper, which throughout the day had been showing considerable resistance to scattered selling, was also subjected to what had the appearance of organized pressure, and although it yielded with the rest, its net loss for the day was immaterial. Another target was Colorado Fuel, in which there is supposed to be a stale bull account. It broke rapidly and closed at a loss of more than 4 points. The Hill stocks suffered a further sharp reaction, but this was probably the result of belated selling by traders who overstayed the recent advance in both Northern Pacific and Great Northern. The pronounced weakness of stocks like Union Pacific, United States Steel common and preferred, and Pennsylvania probably was much more discouraging to a bull than the more abrupt declines in the other stocks referred to.

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The Gates following received some very bullish advices yesterday on American Smelting and National Lead. Both stocks were referred to as being on the eve of a big rise.

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These are days when one's confidence in human nature is sorely tried. A man with whom you have been exchanging wisdom over the ticker for the last year and whom you have learned to like, pulls a mysterious face, takes you a little apart from the others, and whispers in your ear that a certain deal touching a certain stock is about to be announced. You ask: "But what is the deal? I have been hearing about it vaguely for a long time." He tells you that he isn't at liberty to say precisely what the deal is, but you can see for yourself that the stock is very strong. It is strong, wonderfully strong, considering the melancholy state of the general market, and you buy yourself a hundred or two. Immediately it flattens out, and before the close of the market you have a loss of several hundred dollars. You are surprised to notice that your friend is not uneasy as the stock breaks, and then you recall that he quietly sold something, the name of which you didn't catch, almost at the same time that you bought your stock. You may be doing him a great injustice, but when you have bought a stock at the top eighth and see it down 8 or 4 per cent. the suspicious side of your nature is touched.

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Unless something develops shortly to give the market a fresh upward impetus it is likely that the bear element will become more aggressive.

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The impression exists among some very subtle traders that Amalgamated Copper is a dangerous stock to be short of. They believe there is already a large short interest in it. The selling, they think, has been more scattered than the buying. Some brokers share this view. The head of a large wire house that has been very active on the bull side of Amalgamated Copper from around 80 up said yesterday: "Several weeks ago we had 25,000 shares of the stock long in our office. We now have less than 3,000. I know of one man who, after having made a great deal of money on the long side of the stock, recently went short of it. He is short 10,000 shares at least. I know personally of eight or ten men who have sold out their long stock in the last four or five days and gone short of it. We had a lot of our people long of it all the way up. On that bulge Tuesday we got them all out and told them that if they desired to follow the stock any further they could do so on their own judgment, not upon ours. I find that other houses are similarly situated. Their lines of the stock have been decreasing rapidly. Where has it gone? I believe the short interest has become unwieldy. When they go into the market to buy 50,000 or 75,000 shares of short stock, some morning they will find, I think, that it isn't there."

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Persons whose habits of thought lead them always to seek the ulterior purpose in things are inclined to the opinion that the recent manipulation of Amalgamated Copper has been intended to foster a large short interest. They point out that the bull crowd made much less capital of Tuesday's announcement than the news might have been worth under different treatment. Amalgamated was permitted to decline sharply, whereas if it had been carried above 120 in an enthusiastic manner people would have put a much more bullish interpretation upon the settlement. The weakness of the stock since the announcement was made has tempted short selling. Perhaps the invitation to sell it short has been a little too seductive. The faith holds in many quarters that the settlement is but the first step in a programme of greater scope than has yet been indicated.

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There is no doubt that the speculative opinion of Amalgamated Copper has become bearish. One of the largest old-line commission houses in the Street advised its clients yesterday to sell the stock on every rally, and its reason for taking this position was that the Heinze crowd had been heavily loaded up with the stock by the people at 26 Broadway. How completely the market position of the stock is obscured may be inferred from the fact that, while it is believed in some quarters that the Heinze crowd is standing under an enormous line of Amalgamated, it is believed in others that Mr. Heinze and his followers are practically out of their speculative holdings, and that Heinze personally is short of the stock. Possibly too little attention is being paid to the Guggenheims in Amalgamated.

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In the first hour yesterday Amalgamated Copper advanced from 114 to 114½ on a single transaction of 500 shares, showing how scarce the stock could be when wanted badly, and then in the last hour, on very heavy trading, it declined to 113⅛, and closed at the bottom, showing how plentiful it could be on declining quotations.

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Messrs. Morgan, Schiff, Hill, Vanderbilt, and other prominent financiers are taking their leave of Wall Street, and the list of absent operators is also long, but the market will not despair so long as Mr. Gould remains.

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Sanguine commentators are now looking forward to the traditional Spring boom. A very prominent Stock Exchange house writes: "In so far as the volume of speculation is concerned, we are not likely for some time to have a recurrence of the recent heavy operating on the part of leading manipulators or pool managers. The January boom having culminated, the public will wait for what is known as the Spring rise, and dullness if not lethargy will obtain for some time to come."

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If brokers could see their way through the money market they would be much more optimistic than they are.

Committee Abandons Prior Affairs.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 15.—The bankers' committee which has had charge of the financial affairs of Denison, Prior & Co. since the suicide of L. W. Prior and the discovery of his alleged forgeries to-day gave notice to the creditors that they will not serve longer as a committee, as litigation over many of the claims will have to be gone through before a final settlement of the affairs of the firm can be accomplished. The committee gives the liabilities of the firm as $2,360,000 and the assets as $558,120.

OIL DIVIDEND 15 PER CENT.

Big Quarterly Distribution by Standard—No Stock Increase.

The standard Oil Company Directors declared a 15 per cent. quarterly dividend yesterday, which is exactly the same amount declared for the corresponding quarter last year. This quarter's dividend was awaited with more than usual interest because of persistent rumors of a stock dividend which, it was said, would bring the capitalization up from $100,000,000 authorized to $600,000,000 in order to divert popular attention thereby from the large dividend returns.

The 15 per cent. dividend will be paid on $98,338,200 stock outstanding, and will call for a disbursement of $14,750,730. The dividend for the last quarter was 10 per cent. The total dividends declared in preceding years compare as follows: 1905, 40 per cent.; 1904, 36 per cent.; 1903, 44 per cent.; 1902, 45 per cent.; 1901 and 1900, 48 per cent. each; 1899, 33 per cent.; 1898, 30 per cent.; 1897, 32 per cent.; 1896, 31 per cent.; 1891 to 1895, 12 per cent. annually.

CITY RAILWAY CO. DEFICIT.

Shortage of Over $500,000 for the Quarter Reported.

A deficit of $515,631 for the quarter ended Dec. 31 was reported yesterday by the New York City Railway Company. The gross earnings amounted to $4,453,875, compared with $4,286,275 during the corresponding period in 1904. Expenses and fixed charges also increased so that only a small part of the gross increase was available for dividends.

The deficit represents the amount by which the 7 per cent. dividend guaranteed on Metropolitan Street Railway stock exceeded the net earnings of the company.

The statement in detail compares as follows with the figures for the two previous years:

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Gross earnings	$4,453,875	$4,286,275	$3,839,607
Expenses	2,471,462	2,354,407	1,876,107
Net earnings	$1,982,413	$1,931,868	$1,963,500
Other income	313,956	318,731	189,081
Total	$2,296,369	$2,250,599	$2,152,581
Charges	2,812,000	2,791,543	2,191,505
Deficit	$515,631	$540,944	$38,984

Increase in Copper Co. Dividend.

The North Butte Mining Company of Montana has declared a quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share. This is an increase of 75 cents over the first dividend and of 50 cents over the second. North Butte is the especial interest of Thomas F. Cole, the peacemaker in the Montana copper war, whose good offices have ended the Heinze-Amalgamated litigation.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, Feb. 15, 1906.

Impri Jap Gov 6s, sterling loan
75,000 100¼
7,000 100⅜
1,500 100½
11,000 100⅜
2,000 100¼
7,000 100¼
1,000 100⅛
3,000 100¼
6,000 100⅝
2d series
2,000 100⅜
1,000 100⅜
8,000 100¼
14,000 100⅛
1,000 100¼
4½s, sterl loan
3,000-x 92⅜
2,000 92½
37,000 92⅜
1,300 92¼
8,500 92½
1,000 92⅜
7,000 92½
500 92½
500 92½
500

MORE CASH FOR TRUST CO.

The Knickerbocker Co's New Stock to Cost $1,000 a Share.

The Knickerbocker Trust Company's increase of capitalization from $1,000,000, par, to $1,200,000, at the rate which the stockholders will be privileged to subscribe to the 2,000 new shares, will add $2,000,000 to the cash in the company's treasury. On Jan. 1 the capital and undivided profits were $4,086,236.

If the stockholders avail themselves of their privileges in full and take up all of the new shares at $1,000, that item in the concern's resources will be more than $6,000,000. An officer of the trust company said yesterday that the increase was desired because of the enormous additions to the deposits, which on the first of the year were over $61,000,000, and have grown largely since.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Thursday, Feb. 15, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
120	Allis-Chalmers	23½	23¾	23¾	23¾
22,010	Amal. Copper	112¾	114½	113¾	113¾
1,000	Am. Car & F.	45¾	45¾	44¾	44¾
60	Am. Ice Sec.	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
950	Am. Locomo.	74⅝	74⅝	73¾	73⅝
3,810	Am. Smelting	164⅜	166⅜	163⅝	163⅝
910	Am. Sugar	145	145⅜	143¼	143½
330	At., T. & S. F.	91½	91⅝	91¼	91¾
1,000	Balt. & Ohio	111¼	111¾	110¼	110¾
4,170	Brooklyn R. T.	84⅜	85	83	83
60	Can. Pacific	172⅜	173¼	172½	172½
50	Cent. Leather	45	45	45	45
20	Ches. & Ohio	57⅝	58	57⅝	58
250	Chi. Gt. West.	21½	21⅝	21¼	21¼
4,560	C., M. & St. P.	181¾	182	181	181
10,980	Col. Fuel & I.	70⅜	70⅜	65½	66⅝
50	Den. & R. G.	46½	46½	46¼	48⅛
140	Dist. Securities	56½	56½	55½	55½
4,610	Erie	45¾	46	44⅞	45
20	Ill. Central	173¾	173¾	173¾	173¾
220	Louis. & Nash.	149½	149½	149	149
110	Met. Street	120¼	120¼	120	120
50	Mexican Cent.	25	25	25	25
540	Mo. Pacific	101	101⅜	100¼	100⅝
520	Nat. Lead	85¾	87⅜	84¼	84½
1,400	N. Y. Central	151½	149⅜	149	149
300	N. Y., O. & W.	32½	32⅝	31¼	31¼
50	Nort. & West.	88¼	88¼	87⅝	88¼
50	Pacific Mail	49	49	48½	48½
4,400	Pennsylvania	140⅝	140⅝	139⅜	139½
50	People's Gas	93¾	93¾	92¾	92¾
200	Pres. Steel Car	61½	61½	60¼	60¼
25,940	Reading	139½	140¼	137⅝	137⅝
140	Rep. Steel	33⅝	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜
30	Rep. Steel pf.	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
700	Rock Island	26⅛	26⅞	26	26
3,030	Southern Pac.	67⅝	67¾	66½	66⅝
3,570	Southern Ry.	40	40⅜	39⅜	39
30	Texas Pacific	35	35	34⅞	34⅞
20,370	Union Pacific	154⅜	155⅜	152⅝	152⅝
100	U. S. Rubber	51	51½	50¾	50¾
16,850	U. S. Steel	43¾	43¾	42⅜	42½
7,040	U. S. Steel pf.	106⅜	106⅜	104¾	104¾
340	Wabash	22⅞	23⅜	22⅝	23
20	Wabash pf.	46	46	45⅝	45⅝

141,320

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	103¼	103½	I. S. P. pf.	80	83
2s, c., 1930	103¼	103½	Jol. & Chi.	180	...
3s, r., 1918	102½	103¼	Kan. & M.	54	55
3s, c., 1918	102½	103¼	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	84	84½
4s, r., 1907	103¼	104	K. & D. M.	12	15
4s, c., 1907	103¼	104	L. & S. pf.	47	50
2s, r., 1925	125½	130½	K. I., C. pf.	78	79½
4s, c., 1925	129½	130½	L. Gas.	...	105
D. C. 3-65s	116	...	Phillip'ne 4s	108½	110
Adams Exp.	247	253	Lacl. G. pf.	95	110
do 4s	89	...	L. E. & W.	37	40
do 5s	107	...	L. E. & W. pf.	88	92
A. A. C. pf.	95	100	L. & W. C.	45	...
A. B. S. pf.	83	85	Long Island.	70	78
Am. Coal.	170	195	Man. Beach.	10	13
Am. D. Tel.	37	42	Md. C. pf.	100	...
Am. Exp.	235	240	Mich. Cent.	140	148
Am. Loc. pf.	116	117	M. & St. L. pf.	97	99
Am. Snuff.	220	225	Mt. St. & S. S. M. pf.	175	179
Am. Sn. pf.	100	110	A. S. R. pf.	139	140
A. S. R. pf.	139	140	Mor. & Es.	190	192
Am. T. & C. ex div.	89½	92	N. C. & St. L.	143	147
Am. T. & T.	141½	142	Nat. Enam.	16	16½
Ann Arbor.	30	35	Nat. En. pf.	87	90
Ann A. pf.	72	80	N. R. R. of M.	38	39
A. M. 1st pf.	108	110	M. pf.	38	39
B. A. L. pf.	100	...	N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	19½	21⅞
B'klyn U. G.	170	180	N. Cent. C.	35	46
Bruns. City.	15½	18	N. Y. & N. H.	201	201½
B., R. & P.	148	153	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1st pf.	150	200
B., R. & P. pf.	86	...	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1st ex div.	81	86
Butter'k Co.	114	120	N. Y. & N. H.	114	120
ex div.	54	58	N. Y. D. Co.	...	46
C., R. R. of N. J.	221	227	N. Y. D. Co. pf.	83	85
C. & S. A. Tel.	135	138	N. Y. L. & W.	137	140
Chi. & Alt.	31½	33	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	155	157
C. & A. pf.	75	79	N. & W. pf.	90	92
C., B. & Q.	200	...	Out. Mining.	2¼	2¾
C. & E. Ill. pf.	133	150	Pac. Coast.	116	119
Chi. G. W. pf.	A.	70	80	P. C. 1st pf.	104	108
Chi. G. W. deb.	85¾	86½	P. C. 2d pf.	116	119
C., I. & L. pf.	70	90	Peo. & E.	38	42
C., M. & St. P. pf.	188	190	Pitts. Coal.	15	16
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	190	195	P., C. & St. L. pf.	100	103½
Chi. T. & T. pf.	36¼	37	P., Ft. W. & C.	151	...
C., C. & St. L. pf.	116	118	P., Ft. W. & C.	1st pf.	138	145
Cleve. & P. sp.	104½	105	Pullman Co.	238	245
Consol. C.	85	110	R. R. Sec. I. C. st. ctfs.	95½	97¼
C. P. Co. pf.	56	58	Rdg. 1st pf.	94	94½
Del. & Hud.	210	212	Rens. & Sar.	208	...
D., L. & W.	460	475	R., W. & O.	135	137½
D. & R. G. pf.	88½	90	Rutland pf.	50	65
Det. & Ft. D.	21	24	St. L. & S. F.	1st pf.	66	71
Det. S. ctfs.	9½	11	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	177	188
Det. So. pf. ctfs.	33	38	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctf.	128	135
Dul. S. S. & A. pf.	100	125	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf.	100	...
Elec. S. B.	...	...	So. Ry. M. & O. ctfs.	97	100
Erie & T. H.	75	80	Texas Cent.	50	...
Erie & T. H. pf.	85	95	Tex. C. pf.	90	...
Fed. M. & S.	182	190	T., P. & W.	17	20½
Ft. W. & D. City.	73½	...	Un. B. & P. pf.	81½	82
Gen. Ch. Co.	80	85	Un. Ex.	120	131
G. C. Co. pf.	105	107	U. S. Leath.	12½	14¼
G. & S. W.	120	125	U. S. L. pf.	115	116
H. B. Claflin.	110	125	Vand. R. R.	83	95
Harv. E. Ry.	39¼	37½	Va.-Car. C. Co. pf.	114½	115½
H. E. R. pf.	80	85	Va. Iron, C. & C.	113	116
Hock. Val.	...	116	Vulcan Det.	12	13
Hock. V. pf.	94½	95¾	W.-P. Exp.	230	247½
Homestake.	87½	89½	W.-P. Tel.	93	93¼
Ill. C. L.	163½	...	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	45½	46
Int. Power.	69	70			

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thurs.	Wed.		Thurs.	Wed.
Alta	.02	.01	L. W. Con.	.07	.07
Alpha Con.	.09	.09	Mexican	1.20	1.25
Andes	.12	.12	Occid. Con.	.92	.92
Belcher	.23	.23	Ophir	5.75	5.62½
Best & B.	1.20	1.25	Overman	.12	.13
Bullion	.25	.28	Potosi	.10	.11
Caledonia	.15	.17	Savage	.37	.37
Challar	.11	.10	Scorpion	.07	.07
Confidence	.70	.75	Sierra Nevada	.85	.35
C. C. & V.	1.35	1.35	Syndicate	.11	.11
Con. Imp.	.01	.02	St. Louis	.08	.08
Cr. Point	.05	.08	Union Con.	.40	.50
G. & Curry.	.16	.15	Utah Con.	.04	.05
Hale & N.	.70	.80	Yellow Jacket	.10	.10
Julia	.07	.07	Silver bars.	60½	60⅝
Justice	.01	.01	Drafts, sight.	.10	.10
Ken. Con.	.01	.01	Telegraph	12½	12½

Mexican dollars unchanged at 51@53.

TONOPAH DISTRICT STOCKS. (CLOSE.)

Special to The New York Times.

	Thurs.	Wed.		Thurs.	Wed.
Adams	.02	.05	Kendall	.87	.79
Black Rock	.05	.05	Manh. Con.	.55	.56
Bullf. N. L.	.27	.27	MacNamara.	.45	.45
Bullf. M. Co.	.32	.45	North Star.	.52	.51
Cashboy	.22	.22	Ohio Tonop.	.47	.47
Den. Bullfr.	.06	.08	Orig. Bullf.	.24	.21
Diamond.	.54	.54	Redtop	.20	1.87
Dixie	.06	.06	Sandstorm	1.40	1.45
Eclipse	.65	.65	Montana	2.80	2.85
Gold Mt.	1.50	1.55	Midway	1.90	1.92
Jim Butler	1.05	1.00	Belmont	3.50	3.45
Jumbo	1.70	1.70	Home	.20	.28

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 15.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	10⅜	11	J. Johnson	10	14
American	2	2½	Keystone	2	3
Anchor	15⅜	15¾	Lexington	4	4½
Anaconda	12	12½	Little Puck.	2½	2⅝
Banner	3½	3⅝	Moon Anchor	3⅝	4
C., K. & N.	8	10	Mol. Gibson.	6½	7
C. C. Con.	6⅝	7	Nevin	5¼	5¼
Dante	6¼	6⅜	New Haven.	2⅜	3
Dr. Jackpot.	7	7½	Old Gold	6	6⅛
Elkton	46	46½	Pilgrim	2⅜	2⅝
El Paso	85	90	Pharmacist.	4¾	5⅛
Findlay	87	88	Portland	180	185
Gold Bond.	2½	3	Rose Maud.	3¾	3⅞
Gold Coin.	3	5	Rose Nicol.	4¼	4½
Gold Dollar.	8¾	8½	Simple	7	7½
Golden Cycle	75	100	Teutonic	3⅝	½
Sovereign	9¼	9⅝	United Gold.	12¼	3½
Independence	19	20	Vindicator	9⅝	9⅞
Isabella	26½	27	Work	7½	8
Jackpot	6	7			

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT — Blanchard, J.—Tillie Rehan vs. Jacob Goodman.—Arthur C. Kahn, Samuel Stern vs. Joseph Roth—Gustav S. Drachman. Samuel Launer et al. vs. T. R De Lacey Company—Christopher S. Stampel.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Amend, J.—In re Anger—Gerard B. Townsend.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Tripp vs. Tripp—David B. Simpson.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:58|Sun sets..5:36|Moon rises..12:59

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:08	1:25	7:20	7:38
Governors Island	1:15	1:31	7:58	8:12
Hell Gate	3:08	3:24	9:30	9:44

Arrived—Thursday, Feb. 15.

SS Majestic, Liverpool, Feb.
SS Graf Waldersee, Hamburg. Feb. 3.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Fla.
SS Comus, New Orleans, Feb. 10.
SS Korona, St. Thomas, Feb. 8.
SS Barbarossa, Bremen, Feb. 4.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, Feb. 12.
SS Oneida, Philadelphia, Feb. 14.
SS Bovic, Liverpool, Feb. 4.
SS New York, San Domingo City, Jan. 31.
SS Maranhense, Barbados, Feb. 7.
SS America, London, Feb. 1.
SS P. Laetitia, Genoa, Jan. 5.
SS Rio Grande, Mobile, Feb. 4.
SS El Cid, Galveston, Feb. 9.
SS Cubana, Matanzas, Feb. 9.
SS Jefferson, Norfolk, Feb. 14.
SS Winyah, Philadelphia, Feb. 14.
SS Rotterdam, (tank,) Amsterdam, Feb. 3.
SS Santurce, San Juan, Feb. 8.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Yumuri, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
P. de Larrinaga, Argen'a	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	———	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Charleston	———	3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*Philadelphia, S'th'pton.	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
*Lucania, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Kroonland, Antwerp	8:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
*Celtic, Naples	10:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.
*Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Konig Albert, Naples	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
*Hamburg, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
America, London	———	9:00 A.M.
Sarnia, Kingston	12:30 P.M.	2:00 P.M.
Philadelphia, Venezuela	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston	———	3:00 P.M.
Monroe, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.
El Paso, New Orleans	———	3:00 P.M.
Denver, Galveston	———	3:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Charleston	———	3:00 P.M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Princess Anne, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Ville de Rouen	Havre	Feb. 3
Grecian Prince	Barbados	Feb. 8
Madonna	Naples	Feb. 8
Llandaff City	Shields	Feb. 10
El Sud	Galveston	Feb. 10
Concho	Galveston	Feb. 10
Alene	Inagua	Feb. 10
Algonquin	Jacksonville	Feb. 13

DUE TO-MORROW.

St. Paul	Southampton	Feb. 10
Umbria	Liverpool	Feb. 10
Vizcaina	Shields	Feb. 12
Seguranca	Havana	Feb. 10
Allianca	Colon	Feb. 10

DUE SUNDAY.

La Bretagne	Havre	Feb. 10
Camoens	Barbados	Feb. 10
El Sud	Galveston	Feb. 12
Saratoga	Nassau	Feb. 14

DUE MONDAY.

Amerika	Hamburg	Feb. 10
Zeeland	Antwerp	Feb. 10
Ryndam	Rotterdam	Feb. 10
Maracaibo	Ponce	Feb. 14
El Monte	New Orleans	Feb. 14

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Deutschland, at Naples, Feb. 15.
SS Teutonic, at Liverpool, Feb. 15.
SS Koenigin Luise, at Naples, Feb. 15.
SS Martello, at Hull, Feb. 15.
SS Sicilia, at Genoa, Feb. 12.
SS Massilia, at Marseilles, Feb. 13.
SS Phoebus, at Cuxhaven, Feb. 13.
SS Auchemarden, at Havre, Feb. 14.
SS Republic, at Alexandria, Feb. 14.
SS Jersey City, at Bristol, Feb. 14.
SS Orinoco, at Barbados, Feb. 14.
SS Sloterdyk, at Rotterdam, Feb. 15.
SS Hohenfels, at Rotterdam, Feb. 15.

Sailed.

SS Cedric, from Queenstown, Feb. 15.
SS Minnehaha, from London, Feb. 15.
SS Republic, from Alexandria, Feb. 15.
SS Francesca, from Naples, Feb. 12.
SS Liguria, from Genoa, Feb. 13.
SS Wurzburg, from Bremen, Feb. 13.
SS Byron, from Barbados, Feb. 14.

Passed.

SS Europe, New York for London, passed the Lizard.
SS Brasile, Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar.
SS Carpathia, Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1906.	1905.	1904.
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—			
Mileage	4,085	4,085	4,085
1st week Feb.	$629,483	$587,017	$328,899
From July 1	23,716,562	22,816,851	21,352,743
MINN. ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,826	1,629	1,453
1st week Feb.	171,578	134,938	99,550
From July 1	7,151,495	5,388,906	4,611,777
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
1st week Feb.	92,077	78,327	73,729
From Jan. 1	498,120	427,797	403,083
WESTERN MARYLAND—			
1st week Feb.	81,935	64,294	.....
From July 1	2,753,975	2,296,245	.....

BOSTON & ALBANY for the quarter ended

Sept. 30—	1905.	1904.	1903
Gross earnings	2,896,563	2,705,091	2,737,792
Expenses	1,768,653	1,680,715	1,790,799
Net earnings	1,127,910	1,024,376	937,993
Other income	95,598	75,387	70,031
Total income	1,223,478	1,099,763	1,008,024
Charges	911,913	828,395	840,170
Surplus	311,565	271,168	168,754

ERIE for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

Gross earnings	11,027,500	10,670,137	9,786,253
Expenses	8,104,361	7,325,029	7,254,920
Net earnings	3,823,139	3,345,108	2,531,335
Other income	79,132	131,630	85,501
Total income	3,902,271	3,476,738	2,616,896
Charges	2,915,315	2,746,724	2,095,030
Surplus	986,956	730,014	*78,134

*Deficit.

Six months ended Dec. 31:

Gross earnings	23,707,569	21,778,590	21,873,258
Expenses	15,692,854	14,263,405	14,900,506
Net earnings	8,014,515	7,515,185	6,972,352
Other income	142,701	175,315	164,037
Total income	8,157,216	7,688,700	7,137,289
Charges	5,783,978	5,475,249	5,626,278
Surplus	2,273,238	2,213,451	1,511,011

NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY for the six months ended Dec. 31—

Gross earnings	8,963,485	9,350,801	9,409,819
Expenses	4,763,720	5,143,525	4,637,707
Net earnings	4,199,765	4,707,276	4,772,112
Other income	653,872	617,509	559,805
Total income	4,853,137	5,324,785	5,331,917
Charges	5,615,050	5,026,806	5,207,024
Deficit	761,913	302,021	*124,393

*Surplus.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Capt. T. M. Anderson, Jr., Seventh Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science at the State Agricultural College of Colorado at Fort Collins.

Capt. Sir Lionel Cronin, Twenty-fifth Infantry, will proceed to Lincoln, Neb., and report to the Governor of Nebraska for temporary duty with the Nebraska militia.

Capt. K. J. Hampton, Quartermaster, will proceed to Jeffersonville, Ind., and report to the depot Quartermaster for duty as assistant and as Inspector of Government supplies.

Second Lieut. F. R. Weeks, Artillery, will report, April 2, to the examining board at Fort Monroe for examination for promotion.

First Lieuts. G. Sevier, E. Greenough, and S. Avery, Jr., and Second Lieut. G. Parker will report, April 2, to the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco for examination for promotion.

Capts. J. C. W. Brooks, E. A. Millar, H. C. Davis, T. Ridgway, and John W. Ruckman will report April 2 to the examining board at Fort Monroe for examination for promotion.

First Lieuts. A. Greig, Jr., J. A. Ruggles, F. T. Austin, Second Lieuts. E. S. Wheeler, S. P. Ross, A. S. Fuger, E. Gottlieb, C. C. Burt, W. N. Michel, H. S. Miller, and W. H. Menges will report, April 2, to the examining board at Fort Monroe for examination for promotion.

The Navy.

Lieut. Commander G. N. Hayward, from Washington Navy Yard to the Rhode Island as ordnance officer.

Lieut. Commander W. J. Terhune, from the Naval Academy to the Arkansas as executive and navigating officer.

Lieut. Commander J. Straus from the Arkansas to home.

Lieut. Commander J. R. Edie, from Naval War College, Newport, R. I., to Asiatic station.

A cable from Rear Admiral Train announces the following changes in the Asiatic Fleet: Commander C. B. Milton, from naval station, Cavite, to home; Commander G. H. Peters, ordered to duty as commandant of Subig Bay naval station, Cavite, and commanding the Mohican; Lieut. R. D. Hasbrouck, discharged from naval hospital, Yokohama, Japan, to home; Boatswain J. S. Coghlan, from the Baltimore to the Oregon; Chief Boatswain H. J. Duffy, from Cavite naval station, Olongapo; Mate J. E. Eklundh, from Cavite to the Piscataqua.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Sioux at Portsmouth and Arethusa at Monte Cristi.

Sailed—Lebanon, from Lambert Point for wreck; Des Moines, from Hampton Roads for Boston; Maine, Missouri, Kentucky, Kearsarge, Hopkins, Worden, MacDonough, Lawrence, Stewart, and Trenxtun, from Fort of Spain for Guantanamo; Celtic, from Sanchez for Monte Cristi; West Virginia, from St. Kitts for Guantanamo; Pennsylvania, from St. Vincent for Guantanamo; Rocket, from Norfolk for Washington.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, Feb. 16.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building at 1 P. M. Motion calendar.

Adjourned cases.
1—Bates Mach Co-W A Force & Co
2—Elec Vehicle Co-Gallaher
3—Same-Heller
4—Same-Stevens
5—Same-Hoyt
6—Bowker-H & F Co
8—Hartford-Hollander
9—Pandolfo-Penn R R
Noticed cases.
10—J B Colt Co-Sunlight Gas M Co
11—N Y Herald Co-Irwin
Star Co
14—CP Ry-Wenham
15—Montgomery-P R R
16—Bowker-H & F Co

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

50—Soper-Cargo, &c
107—McAllister-Ice Co
113—Tweedie Trad Co-P P Lumber Co
39—Geoghan-Tug J K Gilkinson
59—Bolman-Trad Co

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity. Jury term.

92—Major-SS Pennsylvania
67—Sauschagrin-Willard
93—Carlisle-same

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Court of Appeals calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 340, 346, 359.

Calendars for Friday, Feb. 16.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—O'Brien, P. J.; Patterson, McLaughlin, Laughlin, and Houghton, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

1—People, &c-Lipp
49—Cramsey-Sterling
50—Niewerhous-Man Ry
37—Bambace-Int St Ry
56—Robert-Kidansky
51—Lawrence-Heylman
52—Halloran-Straus
53—Blun-Mayer
54—Same-same
56—Holsgrove-Int Ry
59—Blair-Cargill
60—Wright Wks-McAdam
61—Welsberg-Welsberg
62—In re Wiley
64—Steinway-Steinway

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Harrington-N Y Tr Co
2—Abukalil-Abukalil
3—Mackay Eng Co-Thompson
4—Jones-Gould
5—Jones-Gould
6—Hirsch-Jones
7—Zigler-Raabe
8—In re Townsend Av
9—In re Longfellow St
10—Korn-Campbell
11—In re B Land Co
12—Dodd-Tanner
13—Gould-Jones
14—McCord-Lutz
15—Isaacs-Isaacs
16—Woods-Naughton
17—Mulhern-Erie R R
18—Same-Same
19—Daniel-Cohen
20—Bridge-Wade
21—McNulty-McNulty
22—In re V R S Co
23—Same
24—Marshall-Marshall
25—In re Flannery
26—In re Seybel
27—In re Arnold
28—Adams-Hazlett
29—Links-Links
30—Roome-Dowe
31—Cohen-Davis Co
32—Seuff-Northrop
33—Felsenheld-Schonzeit
34—Werner-Cademartori
35—In re Rector, &c
36—City of N Y-Man Oil Co
36½—Same-Same
37—In re Carr
Cunningham

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases on Motions.

Demurrer.

1067—Barnabbie-Carroll
Preferred cause.
4313—Istel-Stone
General calendar.
Cause on.
3400—Newman-Newman
3308—Davis-Rosenzweig Rty Co
3404—Maynard-Richardson
3422—Gans-Woods
3459—Bloch-Silberberg
3468—Horn-Horn
3512—Snyder-Hebrew Technical School
3533—Tiller-Bloomberg
3543—Nat Union-Kramer
3561—Wolff-Levy
3692—Lowy-Lowy
3703—Abrams-Atl Realty Co
3704—Abrams-Bachrach
3742—Bachrach-Winters
3743—Same-Groo
3751—Michaels-Davidson
3785—Ryan-Murphy
3803—Weber-Klatzko
3826—Schmitt-Schmitt
3841—Mabzacher-Nicholson
3378—Combs-Cambs
3406—Shiels-Shiels
3410—Mancini-Reilly
3431—Goldman-Scheer
3440—Edmonds-Stern
3527—Killough-28th St Co
3677—Eckstein-O'Meara
3721—Platt-Nordseck
3756—Smith-Robbins
3739—Woth-Woth
3062—Neuchatal Asphait Co-N Y B Dr Mem Co
3304—Brandeis-Brandeis
3810—Herrlein-Meyer
3311—Frankel-Bach
3313—Lind-Tenzer
3323—Roseff-Ruth
3329—Wells-Squires
3332—Rogers-Echo Mus Co
3334—Darragh-Rowe
3335—Marx-Knapp
3350—Geiger-Geiger
3255—Leverson-Leverson
3357—Blumenthal-Corss
3359—Hamilton Bank-St Paul Hotel Co
3360—Finn-Finn
3361—Weser-Corcoran
3262—Bedell Co-Kaliska
3068—Lynch-Rosevear
3397—Rosenthal-Cohen
3398—Occidental Realty Co-Palmer
3401—Kreshover-Mosher
3403—Watson-Watson
3413—Setler-Klein
3418—Lemon-Lemon
3420—Rash-N Y & H R R
3428—Hirsch-N Y & H R R
3433—Ungrich-Schaff
3451—Gross-Person
3458—McManus-Weinstain
3461—Behrer-McMillan
3465—Ernst-McGrane
3472—Coleman-Fire Asn
3473—Same-Firemen's Ins Co
3474—Miller-Kinney
3480—Lichtenstein-N Y & H R R
3481—Candee, S & H Co-City of N Y
3483—Carter Med Co-Ager
3488—Ernst-Giesen
3489—Bloom-Rosenthal
3494—McLean-Mex Tel Co
3498—Ridley-N Y & H R R
3510—Rein-Rein
3516—Peto-Kelly
3517—Bellotte-Bellotte
3518—Reliance Mar Ins Co-O'Donnel
3519—Royal Ex Assur of London-Same
3520—Am & For Mar Ins Co-Same
3521—Palatine Ins Co of L-Same
3522—Switzerland Gen Mar Ins Co-Same
3523—Liver, London, &c Ins Co-Same
3524—Comm Union Ass Co-Same
3525—Liver, London, &c Ins Co-Same
3526—British & For Ins Co-Same
3528—Comm Union Fire Ins Co-O'Donrel
3529—Allison-Skinner
3530—Bloch-Rosenthal
3531—McNeal-Hayes
3534—Timble-Block
3541—Tiedman-N Y Edison Co
3545—Lepaige-Ricca
3553—Kreutzer-Feld
3554—Monason-Monason
3559—Lydon-Latham
3560—Konop-Board of Education
3564—Kreilsheimer-Kreilsheimer
3566—Lippe-City of N Y
3570—Van Buren-N Y & H R
3573—Ryan-Develin
3658—Sonnenberg-N Y & H R R
3661—Lowenfeld-Same
3901—Pabst Brew Co-Hopper
3668—Smith-Quinlan
3669—Buckley-Buckley
3680—Hogan-Williams
3682—Myers-Smith
3691—Terry-Singer Mfg Co
3698—Morris-Schneider
3700—Longley-Friedman
3702—Connolly-McDonald
3706—Breiting-N Y & H R R
3711—Larney-N Y & H R R
3712—Same-Same
3717—Cohn-Baer & Co-Realty Trans Co
3728—Hoffman-Hoffman
2730—Meyer-Meyer
3734—Schalle-Schalle
3735—Elec Co of Am-Williamson
3736—Bachrach-Weinstein
3753—Diamond-Pollack
3761—Boissevaen-Pope
3765—Freidenrich-Condict
3771—Kelly-Jaworower
3778—Owen-Curtis
3775—Pitkowsky-Gilleran
3778—Lasala-Tushfeld
3779—Stokes-Smith
3781—Taylor-Briggs
3799—Reda-Rohrich
3

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

14TH ST., 323 WEST.—Board, private family, $5; newly furnished; young men. H.

18TH ST., 332 WEST.—Mechanics' boarding house; furnished rooms; early breakfast; table board; quiet; moderate.

22D ST., 146 WEST.—Well-heated rooms, with table board; all conveniences.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; one second floor; excellent table board; references.

32D, 140 WEST.—Nicely furnished large front room, suitable for two or three gentlemen; refined Southern family; references.

52D ST., 10 WEST.—Large front room with dressing room; separate tables; parlor, telephone; references.

90TH ST., 6 WEST.—Large, well-heated front from; excellent table; parlor dining room; reasonable.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Unusually well-furnished double room, couple or gentlemen; select home; references.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, with table board; desirable location; references.

121ST ST., 150 WEST.—Handsome second floor rooms, connecting, separately; family, couples, gentlemen; references; telephone.

East Side.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms and hall rooms, with board; references.

34TH ST., 45 EAST.—Large room, with board; private bath; one single room; gentleman; table board; references.

58TH ST., LEXINGTON AV., 724.—Cosy hall room, with large closet; superior board; reasonable.

142D ST., 605 EAST.—Nicely furnished light rooms; running water; bath adjoining; heat; reasonable; convenient.

MADISON AV., 673, (61st.)—Sunny single rooms, $9, $12; excellent board; other rooms; telephones.

Brooklyn.

AMITY ST., 187, (Heights.)—Furnished rooms; board optional; table guests; convenient bridge and ferries.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New Rochelle.—Desirable rooms, with board; central location. 39 Washington Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

10TH ST., 133 WEST.—Front and back parlor; light housekeeping.

11TH ST., 270 WEST.—Nicely furnished front hall room; private French family. Wulllamey.

17TH ST., 300 WEST.—Front rooms, $4.50; hot water; housekeeping; nice entrance. Steen.

23D ST., 406 WEST.—Large room, first floor; southern exposure; also small single room; heated.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; small room; breakfast; telephone; references.

44TH ST., 118 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with or without board; reference.

48TH ST., 43 WEST.—Well-appointed rooms; just opened; telephone; board optional.

78TH ST., 201 WEST.—Cozy, homelike room; elevator apartment; handsome surroundings; very moderate.

82D ST., 48 WEST.—Excellent table and service; telephone; references.

86TH ST., 317 WEST.—Handsome room, adjoining bath; also rear parlor, with extension; Subway; references.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Beautiful room; view; elevator apartment; delightful air; Columbia University Subway. Gans.

133D ST., 215 WEST.—Large and small rooms; all light; parlor, suitable for doctor; heated.

145TH, 513 WEST.—Large furnished room; private family; breakfast if desired. Mrs. Fitzgerald.

150TH ST., 527 WEST.—Private large front southern room, lavatory, two closets; private bath optional; also small room separately or in combination; board optional; thoroughly respectable young men only.

162D ST., 533 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room for one or two gentlemen; telephone.

LENOX AV., 426, near 131st St.—Large, well-furnished, sunny, heated room; private house; telephone.

YOUNG WOMAN would like to share lovely flat in shopping district with congenial business woman; references. J Box 347 Times, Times Square.

East Side.

3D AV., 1,026.—Refined Jewish gentleman can have room with breakfast in strictly private house; $6 weekly; telephone. Address Comfort.

8TH ST., 5 EAST.—Nice front room, two gentlemen; $4; very large rear room, $4.

53D ST., 247 East.—Front room; one or two gentlemen; private house.

78TH ST., 167 EAST.—Front parlor; heated; for two gentlemen or respectable couple; board; private house.

88D ST., 128 EAST.—Beautiful front and bedroom in steam-heated apartment; gentlemen, Kielow.

90TH ST., 58 EAST.—Parlor, basement, business; sleeping rooms, single beds; all conveniences; select, private.

120TH ST., 351 EAST.—Furnished rooms, with bath, for light housekeeping or gentleman; reasonable.

132D ST., 57 EAST.—Nice, large furnished room for gentleman or couple; running water; reasonable.

Bronx.

174TH & 175TH, (4,062 Park Av., Bronx.)—Large sunny room for two gentlemen; heated; bath; private house; $5; single room, $2.25.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3.—One block from Wall St. Ferry; elegantly furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen; convenient to New York.

CLARK ST., 91, (Heights.)—Large, comfortable room; running water; bath adjoining. Tel. 4320 R Main.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Domestics.

WANTED—A young woman to do cleaning and to act as maid in hairdressing parlor. Call before 10 A. M., A. Simonson, 398 5th Av.

Singers.

WANTED—Soprano and contralto, $200 and $150. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Soprano for Manhattan church; $700. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Soprano and contralto; city church; $275 to $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Chorus sopranos (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A woman young and strong to come in by the day to sew and care for the needs of an elderly lady; no one with less than one year's reference need apply. Call between 10 and 12 A. M., Feb. 19, Park Avenue Hotel, N. Y. E. MacFarland.

WANTED—Rapid and accurate addressers; state age and salary expected. B. L., 1,364 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

WANTED—Agents, for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policy; large commissions; renewals; General Agents wanted some States. A. B. Cilley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Compositors, Etc.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

WANTED

Electrotype finishers, molders, batterymen, builders-up, and assistants in each branch.

Compositors Wanted,

Non-Union, $21 per week; job, stone, and make-up; also machine operators at $23 per week; absolutely permanent positions guaranteed first-class men of good character; excellent opportunity to obtain a permanent position in one of the oldest, largest, and most modern printing houses in New York City.

THE DE VINNE PRESS,
12 Lafayette Place,
New York City.

Wanted—Compositors, stone hands, and make-up men; "open shop;" highest salary; permanent position; additional bonus for faithful services; New York, vicinity, and Western points. Call or address Room 1320 320 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Compositors, Etc.

WANTED—William Green wants printers at 326 Pearl Street, New York City; wishes to add to his staff a number of experienced compositors, (display, stone, and make-up men,) also experienced monotype operators; these positions will be permanent to efficient workmen of good character; salary will be $21.00 per week; only persons willing to work nine hours in open shop desired; loyalty to employer is expected in return for advantageous working conditions; reply by letter only, giving employer's references and stating experience and qualifications. William Green.

WANTED—Compositors; experienced job compositor and stone hands; also two-third compositors; open shop; nine-hour day; permanent positions guaranteed to efficient workmen of good character; highest wages; references necessary. Stettiner Bros., 52 Duane St.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist and singers, Catholic church, $150 to $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist, country Catholic church, $800. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Singers.

WANTED—Boys with voices for church; good salary and excellent training. Choirmaster, Box 301 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Chorus tenors (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Tenor for Manhattan church; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Male alto for church, $250. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Bass for Catholic Church, $250. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Tenor and bass; city church; $300 to $450. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Tenor for church; $1,000. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—Automobiles. The demands on our resources being so great, we are compelled to establish a new department, just being refitted, with advanced six weeks' course, at $50.00, beginning March 1st; success guaranteed; positions pay $100 to $150; short course, $25.00, four weeks, makes you competent to handle any machine; dissatisfied students from every other school in city in attendance; requests constantly on file for competent chauffeurs; investigation invited; circulars mailed. Auto Transportation School, 809 West 41st St.

WANTED FOR UNITED STATES ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 2,360 3d Av., 749 6th Av., 2,306 8th Av., New York or 362 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Butler, before April 1, in private family where two footmen are kept; must be thoroughly competent, have best city references. Send particulars, nationality, age, height, name, and address to D. J., 1,364 Broadway.

WANTED—Draughtsman; practical man wanted, familiar with engineers' and surveyors' plans and a good letterer. Surveyor, 206 Times Downtown.

WANTED—A man to solicit for advertisements for a catalogue. Apply at Exchange Building, 334 Madison Av.

WANTED—Office boy in newspaper office; reference required. E. B., Box 150 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Young man to assist in umbrella factory. Allison & Lamson, 5 East 17th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Companions.

COMPANION.—American; near 5th Av. and 53d St. Annie Vogel, 113 East 114th St.

Cooks.

COOKS from $20 to $30; waitress, chambermaids, $18 to $22; general housekeepers, $18 to $20; nurses, $18 to $20; seamstresses, two girls together; laundresses, day workers, references on file, a number of good servants at Flaherty's Bureau, 435 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Housework.

HOUSEWORKER.—By colored houseworker; good cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress; apartment preferred; neat, obliging; city references. Lincoln Exchange, 314 W. 59th. Tel. 4786 Columbus.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; good penman; rapid figurer; short experience; no agency; live with parents; employment a positive necessity; salary $8. Miss B., Box 261 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner; $6; good writer; accurate and rapid on typewriter; excellent speller; reads notes readily; lives home; no agency; strictly business. Miss M., Box 264 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, AND office assistant; three years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; references; $10. Conscientious, 182 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good position by lady who is very competent, neat, and conscientious; not afraid of work. Address A., 205 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious; references; $12. Miss E., 115 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER:—Typewriter; two years' experience; neat, accurate, rapid; references; $8. Neatness, 122 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; competent office assistant; Packard graduate. B. Muschel, 78 East 4th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT writes up, opens, closes, systematizes books; moderate rate. "Accountant," 148 East 55th St.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—Active young man, wishing to again reside in city; double entry; salary $18; references present employer. Energy, Box 89, Passaic.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

WINDOW TRIMMER.—As second man; thoroughly reliable in all details; can furnish references. L. H., 305 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG man, 22, wishes responsible position with an appreciative concern where ability and hard work are rewarded; best of references. Walter H. Mosher, 544 Grand St., Brooklyn.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

I can sell your patent; booklet mailed free; fifteen years' experience; patent sales exclusively. Call, write, or telphone, William E. Hoyt, patent sales specialist, 290 B'way, New York.

Manufacturer patented electric motor, having extensive contracting business, wants partner; capable business man with capital; success guaranteed. Box 21 Times, Harlem.

Long-established plant for manufacture of cardboard and paper goods, with good will; inventory price $6,000. Manufacturer, Box 202 Times Downtown.

12-ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE AT SACRIFICE; CONVENIENT. J. M., BOX 303 TIMES, TIMES SQUARE.

FOR SALE.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., formerly J. M. Mossman, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

WATER POWER for sale in the centre of this village. Address A. A. Griffing, Mechanicville, N. Y.

RENT TYPEWRITERS Lowest Prices. All Makes. SELL Any Style. Rebuilt, Guaranteed. The Typewriter Exchange, 1 1-2 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Telephone 8570 Cortlandt.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, safes, letter presses, counters, shelvings; stores, offices fitted; 400 dozen chairs. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Gentlemen's clothing to order on $1 weekly payments; perfect fit; fine material. Exchange Clothing Co., 239 Broadway, Rooms 3 and 4.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters—Remington, $10; Densmore, Yost, or Hammond, $1.50; Odell, $2.50. Gay, 121 West 125th.

Mirrors, large and small; framed, unframed; bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 145 West 32d.

PATENTS.

Patents promptly procured; advice free; send for handbook. Edgar Tate & Co., 245 Broadway.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duties Collectible Though Merchandise Was Stolen on Pier.

In a decision by Judge Somerville the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday held that importers must pay duties on merchandise stolen while in possession of the Customs authorities. At the same time, the importers stand to lose the value of the goods.

An importation of spun silk made by Thomas Irwin & Sons of New York was stolen on the wharf. No permit for delivery had been issued by Collector Stranahan and the importers therefore never came into possession.

Other importers' claims overruled were filed by King, Beals & Co. and Jacob & Allison, New York, and the Mark Cross Company, Boston. The board sustained protests filed by Remy, Schmidt & Pleissner & Co., James F. White & Co., H. Robinson, Morris Goldberg & Co., and others, New York. A protest by Neuss, Hesslein & Co., New York, was partially sustained.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

WHEAT.—After successful resistance around the 85c. level for several days, May wheat was forced through that price in Chicago yesterday and closed about ⅝c. to ¾c. under the previous night, with late positions even weaker than the May.

Budapest was quoted 6 points higher, Berlin ½ mark up, and Paris from 5 points higher to 10 points lower. Late advices from Chicago stated that the proposed increase of commissions had been carried. Exporters bought eight loads of wheat and the local cash market closed as follows: No. 2 red, 83¾c elevator and 91¾c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 93¾c f. o. b. afloat.

CORN.—Until the last hour corn was neglected and showed only a narrow range of prices here and in the West. It became active near the close, when weakness developed in response to cables reporting good rains in the Argentine, although the Broomhall estimate for shipments was only 400,000 bushels, compared with 634,000 bushels last week. Elevator people were the principal sellers at Chicago during the day. The light clearances of only 369,000 bushels, coupled with large interior receipts as compared with last year, and the decline of ¼d. to ⅜d. at Liverpool, were factors exerting an influence on prices at times. Export sales of six loads were reported. No. 2 corn in the New York market was quoted at 50c elevator and 48c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 white 49½c, and No. 2 yellow 48c, f. o. b. afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed. Close.
Wheat—				
May	90 9-16	90¼	90 5-16	90⅜
July	89 3-16	88 11-16	88⅞	89¼
September	..	..	86½	87⅛
Corn—				
May	49½	49⅜	49⅝	49½
July	..	..	49⅝	49¾
September	..	..	50¼	50¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed. Close.
Wheat—				
May	85¼	84 9-16	84⅝	85¼
July	83⅝	83 1-16	83⅛	83¾
September	82½	82	82	82⅝
Corn—				
May	43½	43¼	43¼	43½
July	43⅞	43⅝	43⅝	43⅞
September	44¼	44⅛	44⅛	44¼
Oats—				
May	30½	29⅞	29⅞	30¼
July	29½	29⅜	29⅜	29⅝
September	28½	28⅛	28⅛	28⅜
Lard—				
May	$7.95	$7.87	$7.87	$7.90
July	8.05	7.97	7.97	8.02
Ribs—				
May	8.25	8.15	8.15	8.17
July	8.35	8.25	8.27	8.27
Pork—				
May	15.57	15.40	15.42	15.50
July	15.40	15.22	15.34	15.37

COTTON—The cotton market was a shade less active than yesterday and ruled irregular within a narrow range. The undertone was fairly steady, however, and the market closed steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 2 points. Sales were estimated at 250,000 bales.

The opening was steady at a decline of 2@5 points under liquidation by some of yesterday's buyers. No aggressive pressure developed, however, and the market rallied soon after the opening to a net advance of 4 points on the active months on buying of the same character as that noted on Wednesday. At the advance, offerings increased owing to the relative easiness of New Orleans and reports of a less active spot demand, and the market eased off to a net decline of 6@7 points, followed by a second upturn in the afternoon on a renewal of support with the close within 2@3 points of the top.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed. Close.
February	....	....	10.65@10.67	10.65
March	10.75	10.65	10.72@10.73	10.71
April	10.75	10.75	10.80@10.82	10.80
May	10.93	10.82	10.89@10.90	10.89
June	....	....	10.93@10.95	10.93
July	11.04	10.98	11.02@11.03	11.00
August	10.80	10.85	10.90@10.92	10.90
September	10.50	10.47	10.51@10.53	10.51
October	10.43	10.37	10.41@10.42	10.40
November	....	....	10.44@10.45	10.43
December	10.46	10.42	10.47@10.48	10.46

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15.—Spot cotton—A fair business doing; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 6,000 bales; American, 1,000 bales; middling upland, 5.86d. Futures opened steady, 7 points higher on near and 8 points higher on distant positions; closed barely steady, at a net advance of 5@7 points on old crop and of 8 points on new. February and February-March, 5.72; March-April, 5.74; April-May, 5.77; May-June, 5.80; June-July, 5.82; July-August, 5.83; August-September, 5.79; September-October, 5.63; October-November, 5.59, and November-December, 5.58. Manchester—Yarns in more demand; cloths hardening.

FURNITURE.

The Antique Furniture Exchange. 152-154 W. 34TH ST.

The ideal shop for lovers of antiques and seekers for bargains in odd pieces of every description; largest collection; lowest prices; most popular store. 152-154.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE ESTATES SETTLEMENT COMPANY, plaintiff, against REALTY BUYERS et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the second day of February, 1906, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of March, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, situated, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, and now known by the street number sixty-five (65) in West Forty-eighth Street, and so designated on a map in the possession of the Trustees of Columbia College in the City of New York, of their land in the said ward, the said lot being bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Forty-eighth Street distant seven hundred and ninety-eight (798) feet six (6) inches westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of said street with the westerly side of the Fifth Avenue; thence running northwardly parallel with the Fifth Avenue one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches; thence westwardly, parallel with Forty-eighth Street, twenty-one (21) feet three (3) inches; thence southwardly, parallel with the Fifth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to Forty-eighth Street, and thence eastwardly along the northerly side of Forty-eighth Street twenty-two (22) feet three (3) inches to the place of beginning.

The premises are leasehold premises, and said sale is only to cover and convey all the estate and rights of the mortgageor of, in, and to the said above-described premises under and by virtue of a certain lease thereof made by the Trustees of Columbia College, in the City of New York, to Isabella Greacen, bearing date the 15th day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on May 8, 1905, in Block Series (Conveyances,) Section 5, Liber 112, Page 112, and indexed under Block No. 1,264 on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, February 6, 1906.

S. L. H. WARD, Referee.

CARRINGTON & PIERCE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 200 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number being 65 West 48th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:

65 West 48th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $20,738.92, with interest thereon from the 1st day of February, 1906, together with costs and allowance amounting to $313.70, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $630.63 and interest.

Dated New York, February 6th, 1906.

S. L. H. WARD, Referee.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Wanted to purchase all the second-hand office furniture in New York. Glen & O'Connor, 47 Centre St. Tel. 3778—Franklin.

I PAY highest prices for furniture, carpets, antiques. JOHNSON, 115 University Place, New York.

Highest cash prices paid for diamonds, old gold, jewelry. Sessler, 1,255 Broadway, cor. 31st.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of SAYLES COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 8,707.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to an order duly made by this Court and entered herein, the Receiver of the estate of said bankrupt will sell certain property belonging thereto, consisting of office furniture, fixtures, steam fitting materials, tools, radiators, &c., all of which is now located at No. 201 E. 33d Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Sealed bids will be received for said property and same must be submitted to H. Linsly Johnson, Esq., Receiver herein, at his office, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before February 21st, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., at which time and place they will be opened by the Receiver, and creditors may attend and advise as to the acceptance of the bids. All bids must be accompanied by certified check or cash for 10% of the amount bid, and the balance of the purchase price must be paid to the Receiver within two days thereafter. An inventory of the property to be sold may be inspected at the office of the Receiver, and the property will be open for inspection on said premises, No. 201 East 33d Street, New York City, on any week day between February 17th, 1906, to February 20th, 1906, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 M., and 3 P. M. and 5 P. M.

Further particulars as to the terms of the sale, &c., may be had from the Receiver or his counsel. Should the Receiver reject all bids submitted, the property will be sold at public auction on the premises aforesaid, No. 201 East 33d Street, New York City, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, on Monday, February 26th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M. In the event of said auction sale the property to be sold can be inspected on said premises on February 23d and 24th, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. The Receiver reserves the right to withdraw any of the property from sale at auction unless it shall bring 75% of the appraised value.

Dated N. Y., February 15th, 1906.

H. LINSLY JOHNSON, Receiver.

71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

HENRY W. SYKES, Attorney for Receiver, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of the firm of O'ROURKE & CREAMER, Alleged Bankrupt.

Pursuant to an order of the Honorable George H. Holt, District Judge, the undersigned receiver will sell all the property, assets, and effects of the above-named alleged bankrupt, consisting of furniture, carpets, china, crockery, silverware, glassware, kitchen utensils, and other furnishings suitable for a restaurant, wines, &c., now located at the alleged bankrupt's former place of business at 67 and 69 West 44th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and the lease of Nos. 67 and 69 West 44th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, which runs until May 1st, 1915, at a yearly rental of $6,000, (six thousand dollars,) at public sale, as follows:

The said property and assets, including the said lease, will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, on the premises 67 and 69 West 44th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, under the rules of this Court.

As a condition of the sale of said lease the purchaser of the said lease of premises Nos. 67 and 69 West 44th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, shall be required to give to the landlord of said premises security amounting to the sum of thirty-five hundred dollars ($3,500,) if in cash, and if other security, six thousand dollars ($6,000) for the payment of the rent reserved in said lease, said security to be satisfactory to said landlord, and said purchaser shall be otherwise satisfactory to and accepted by said landlord as lessee in the place and stead of the present lessees.

All bidders will be required to deposit with the auctioneer a certified check or cash for ten per cent. (10%) of their bid, and the receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Said property may be inspected at the above premises on every day from date to February 20th, 1906, inclusive, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Dated New York, February 16th, 1906.

GEORGE F. DARRELL, Receiver.

FINCH & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THERESA POSNER, Bankrupt.—No. 8,679.—Notice of Sale.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of clothing and men's furnishings, etc., etc., will be sold at private sale or public auction as follows: The Trustee herein will receive sealed bids for said property to and including the 12th day of February, 1906; a certified check for 10% of the amount of bid must accompany each bid, said bids to be opened at the office of Seaman Miller, referee, at 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of February, 1906, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and subject to the approval of the creditors, and to the entry of an order allowing said Trustee to sell same, the said Trustee reserving the right to reject any and all bids not approved by the creditors herein. And in the event of the rejection of all bids at private sale the said property will be sold at public auction under the direction of Frederick T. Rand, Trustee, by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, at No. 286 Hudson Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 16th day of February, 1906, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The said property will be open for inspection on the 9th, 14th, and 15th days of February, 1906, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at 282 and 285 Hudson St., in the City of New York.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw from said sale at auction any property that does not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

New York, January 30th, 1906.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

A. L. JACOBS, Atty. for Trustee, 30 Broad Street, New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLESSING, BERNARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Bernard Blessing, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Messrs. Kurzman & Frankenheimer, No. 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 12th day of March, 1906.

Dated New York, September 8th, 1905.

CATHERINE T. BLESSING, Administratrix.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Administratrix, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ESELGROTH, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA ESELGROTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Fred. V. Mayforth, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of March, 1906.—Dated New York, the 29th day of August, 1905. THEODORE HAAS, Executor. FRED. V. MAYFORTH, Attorney for Executor, 99 Nassau, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—Plaintiff desires trial in the County of New York.—JOHN F. SCHREYER, plaintiff, vs. NICHOLAS H. GRANZEN and Ellen R. Granzen; John Schreyer, Mary I. Schreyer; Jane Morrison, the said name being fictitious, the real name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff, the person intended being the wife or widow of one Robert Morrison; Barbara Goldsmith, as executrix, administratrix, or other legal representative of Henry Goldsmith, deceased, the said name being fictitious, the real name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff; Olga Neustadt, the said name being fictitious, the real name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff, the person intended being the wife or widow of one Otto Neustadt; Rebecca Rosenthal, the said name being fictitious, the real name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff, the person intended being the wife or widow of one Otto Neustadt; Rebecca Rosenthal, the said name being fictitious, the real name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff, the person intended being the wife or widow of one George Rosenthal; Ann Dallamore, the said name being fictitious, the real name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff, the person intended being the wife or widow of one Job B. Dallamore; Mary Dallamore, the said name being fictitious, the real name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff, the person intended being the wife or widow of one William Dallamore; Susan Knoeppel, the said name being fictitious, the real name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff, the person intended being the wife or widow of one Henry W. Knoeppel; Adam Liegegott, if living, or his executors or administrators if he be dead, or his assigns, each and all of whom are unknown to the plaintiff; Victor Wolff, if living, or his executors or administrators if he be dead, or his assigns, each and all of whom are unknown to the plaintiff, defendants in the above-entitled action:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry A. Gildersleeve, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 24th day of January, 1906, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York.

The object of this action is to partition certain premises in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, now known by the street number 53 West 33d Street, and also to have it declared that you and each of you have no right, title, or interest in or claim upon said property.

Dated New York, February 1, 1906.

Yours, etc., ALEXANDER THAIN, Office and Post Office address, No. 38 Park Row, (Manhattan,) New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—MARY WEISENSEE, plaintiff, against REGINA SCHMIDT et als., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of January, 1906, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 28th day of February, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: The lot situate on the northeast corner of Fifty-first Street and Ninth Avenue in said city, and known as No. 370 on a certain map of the estate of John Hopper, deceased, made by Richard Ammerman, City Surveyor, being twenty-five feet five inches front and rear, and one hundred feet in depth on Fifty-first Street; that is, commencing at a point on the northeast corner of Fifty-first Street and Ninth Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Ninth Avenue, twenty-five feet five inches; running thence easterly, parallel with Fifty-first Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly, parallel with the Ninth Avenue, twenty-five feet five inches; thence westerly, along the northerly line of Fifty-first Street, one hundred feet to the place of beginning. Said premises being known by the street numbers 367 and 369 West Fifty-first Street, and 762 Ninth Avenue. Said premises being sold subject to a lease of the store floor and basement ending on the first day of May, 1908.

Dated New York, January 26, 1906.

JOHN P. COHALAN, Referee.

LOUIS WENDEL, JR., Attorney for Plaintiff, 277 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

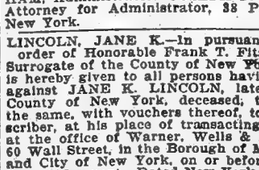

West 51st St.

Dated New York, 26th day of January, 1906.

JOHN P. COHALAN, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BERTRAND, LUDIVINE A.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent.—To Gustave Bertrand, Josephine Abert, and Maurice Abert, and to all persons interested in the estate of LUDIVINE A. BERTRAND, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 13th day of March, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Clara Dellac as executrix and Auguste Bertrand as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 15th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

[L. S.] ABNER C. THOMA

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Auctioneers to Take Over Management of Real Estate Salesroom—Sale of Old Guard Armory—Continued Demand for Private Dwellings.

Negotiations have practically been concluded for the transfer of the lease of the Real Estate Salesroom, at 14 and 16 Vesey Street, by Peter F. Meyer to the Real Estate Auctioneers' Association.

Officers of the Auctioneers' Association were not prepared to say yesterday exactly what the results of this change will be, but it is thought likely that the organization will now be in a position to assume more active and direct control of the auction business than heretofore. While the auctioneers have undertaken general supervision of their branch of the market in the past, many matters having to do directly with the management of the salesroom have been solely in the hands of Mr. Meyer, by reason of his having been the lessee of it in an individual capacity.

This arrangement has been in force ever since a majority of the auctioneers broke away from the old Real Estate Exchange—first at 111 Broadway, during Mr. Meyer's partnership with Richard Croker, later at 161 Broadway, and recently at 14 and 16 Vesey Street. The lease of the Vesey Street room has about five years yet to run.

Investor Buys Old Guard Armory.

The Century Realty Company has sold to a client of Dennis & Preston the Old Guard Armory property at the northwest corner of Broadway and Forty-ninth Street. It is a plot fronting 125.6 feet on Broadway and 80.1 feet on Forty-ninth Street, with a depth of nearly 100 feet along its northerly line, containing 12,500 square feet, on which is a two-story building, with stores on the ground floor. Adjoining the building is a small lot, 2 by 21, at 213 West Forty-ninth Street, owned by Charles F. Furst. This has also been sold, through Dennis & Preston, to the buyer of the armory, a wealthy investor, who will take the property out of the market, and who may reimprove it later. The brokers declined to give any figures in connection with the deal, but it was announced authoritatively that the price paid for the armory property was $575,000.

Buyer of 181 Broadway.

John G. Wendel is the buyer of 181 Broadway, between Cortlandt and Dey Streets. The Wendel Estate also owns 175 Broadway, adjoining the northwest corner of Cortlandt Street. Between the two properties are the buildings recently bought by the United States and Century Realty Companies.

M. & L. Hess have leased for Ewen McIntyre to the Greenwich Bank, for a long term of years, the store and basement at 874 Broadway, northeast corner of Eighteenth Street. The bank will open a branch there.

The sale of 97 and 99 Maiden Lane by James W. McCulloch to Jefferson M. Levy, by means of wireless telegraphy, was negotiated by the Charles F. Noyes Company.

To Improve Heights Block Front.

E. S. Willard & Co. have sold for the Edward J. King estate to Janpole & Werner the entire block front of fourteen lots on the east side of Broadway, between 142d and 143d Streets, fronting 200 feet on Broadway and 175 feet on each street. This property has been owned by the King estate since 1873. The present buyers intend to improve the plot with modern apartment houses.

Charles Mayer has sold 371 West 117th Street, northeast corner of Morningside Avenue, a five-story flat, on lot 100 by 25.

The Louis Meyer Realty Company has bought from Jacob Marx, through the Ernst-Cahn Realty Company, 104 West 101st Street, a five-story flat, with stores, 25 by 100.

Sales in the Dyckman Tract.

Hedley R. Weeks has sold for Philip Schmidt to the Fort Amsterdam Realty Company four lots on the east side of Emerson Street, 100 feet north of Sherman Avenue, 100 by 100.

Harry B. Cutner has sold for the Realty Operating Company the three lots on the west side of Broadway, 25 feet south of Academy Street, to Frederick Kafferman. This was formerly part of the Gould property in the Dyckman tract.

Further Buying on 125th Street.

Barnett & Co. have sold for Richard W. Buckley 77 East 125th Street, a four-story brownstone flat, with stores, on lot 22 by 100.

Howard A. Raymond has sold 55 and 57 West 125th Street, two four-story flats, with stores, on plot 37.6 by 99.11.

Buyer for East 64th Street House.

Post & Reece have sold 128 East Sixty-fourth Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling, on lot 15 by 100.5, for Isidore Luckstone. This parcel is within the scope of the Beekman restriction.

Ida Meyer has sold 48 West Fifty-fourth Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, on lot 25 by 100.5. The adjoining house, No. 50, has also been sold by George W. Finch.

T. Scott & Son have sold for J. Newman 103 East Eightieth Street, a three-story dwelling, 18.9 by 100, to L. Fox.

John J. Kavanagh has sold for J. Cooper Mott 110 East Seventy-fourth Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling on lot 18 by 102.2; also, for Dr. Felix Pfeiffer to Mrs. Emily L. Landon 78 East Seventy-ninth Street, a four-story and basement dwelling on lot 17 by 92.5.

Miss L. M. Williams is the buyer of 160 East Thirty-seventh Street.

William H. Russell has sold to R. H. Williams 269 Lexington Avenue, a three-story dwelling on lot 16 by 95, adjoining the southeast corner of Thirty-sixth Street.

West Side Dwellings Change Hands.

Nichols & Lummis have sold for Thomas J. McLoughlin the four-story dwelling 48 West Seventieth Street, 22 by 100.5. Mr. McLoughlin bought the house only a few days ago.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Frances M. Valleau the four-story limestone dwelling 241 West Eighty-eighth Street, 20 by 102 by 100.8.

H. Taylor Sherman has sold for Lydia R. Notman 102 West Ninety-third Street, a three-story dwelling, 17.6 by 100.8, to a client, for occupancy.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Mrs. E. Well 51 West Seventy-first Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 18 by 102.2, to James J. McLaughlin, who will reconstruct the building.

The Lexington Avenue Company has sold to Helen E. Overton the four-story American basement dwelling 263 West 138th Street, 19 by 100, through F. E. Barnes & Co.

Samuel Williams has bought 71 West 113th Street, a four-story dwelling, 17 by 100.

Deal for Seventh Avenue Parcel.

It is reported that Eleanor G. Finney has sold 454 Seventh Avenue, a four-story building, 18.6 by 75, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets.

William Cruikshank's Sons have sold for the estate of Jane Rhodes to William Sittenham 61 West Thirty-seventh Street, on lot 23.6 by 98.9.

A. Meyer & Co. have sold for Silas B. Brownell to Samuel C. Baum 623, 625, and 627 West Forty-sixth Street, three five-story tenements, on plot 75 by 124 by 144 and irregular.

H. Levine has sold to Samuel Rubenstein 420 West Thirty-ninth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.

Samuel Rubenstein, Philip Weinberg, and Israel Bloch have sold, through John M. Pryse, the property 342 East Fifty-fourth Street.

Huberth & Gabel negotiated the sale of 452 Ninth Avenue to Max Marx.

Buyers for Harlem Corners.

The Louis Meyer Realty Company has bought from David Steckler and Samuel Slater the five-story apartment house at the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and 118th Street, 100.11 by 39, the longer dimension on the avenue. A. Meyer & Co. were the brokers.

Schreiber & Reinlieb, in conjunction with Max Feldman, have sold for Golde & Cohen the southwest corner of 119th Street and Madison Avenue, a plot 75 by 81, to a Mr. Okune, who will erect two six-story houses. The buyer gives in part payment 56 East 116th Street, a five-story single flat, with stores, 20 by 100.11.

Erlanger & Reis have sold the five-story flat at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and 117th Street, 25.11 by 95 by 100.

Williams & Grodginsky have sold to Nevins & Perelman the plot, 100 by 100, on 102d Street, 77 feet west of Lexington Avenue. The same firm bought 323 and 325 East Fifty-third Street, 44 by 100, with two four-story buildings, and has resold the property to Jacob and Meyer Gold.

Mark Katzman, as attorney, has bought from a client of M. Levenson the six-story tenement 240 and 242 East 110th Street, on lot 41.8 by 100.10.

Dessauer & Werdenschlag have sold for Meyer Cohen to Catherine Vetter 328 East Seventy-fourth Street, a five-story, four-family tenement, 25 by 102.

Operators Sell on 39th Street.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Lowenfeld & Prager 207 East Thirty-ninth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 98.9.

Williams & Grodginsky have bought 327 and 329 East Twenty-ninth Street, two five-story tenements.

The Ansonia Realty Company has bought from the Antony estate 220 East Forty-first Street, a four-story tenement, with store, on a lot 22.6 by 98.9.

Allen Street Properties in Demand.

Isadore M. Levy, as attorney, has bought from Jennie Ginsberg 186 Allen Street, a five-story tenement, 23 by 87.6.

Halprin Diamondstone & Levine have bought 129 Allen Street, a five-story tenement with stores, on plot 25 by 87.6.

Brody, Robinson & Co. have sold for Sarah Wolfenson to Shapiro, Levy & Starr 51 Allen Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 87.6.

M. Korones has sold for a client to Dr. J. Koronefsky 181 Henry Street, a four-story single flat, 24 by 87.6.

Jacob Ackermann has sold for A. Kommel the five-story tenement 44 Rutgers Street, 25 by 100.

J. S. Gluck & Co. have sold the southeast corner of Willett and Rivington Streets, four-story tenement with stores, 25 by 70, for Rachel Levy to Henry Kalchheim.

Rachel Richard has sold 248 East Broadway, a four-story dwelling on lot 23 by 64, to Dr. Meyer Frankel.

Sale of Thompson Street Corner.

Daniel H. Jackson, in conjunction with L. Klein & Co., has sold for ex-Justice John Palmieri to a Dr. Wolper and a Dr. Cantor 40 and 42 Thompson Street, southeast corner of Watts Street, a seven-story tenement with stores on plot 45 by 98.4.

Fleck & Brown have sold to Frankel & Werner 312 and 314 Broome Street, two six-story double tenements, 44 by 100.

H. Luxemburg and H. Kline have sold for W. & J. Bachrach to J. Weber 122 Attorney Street, a six-story tenement, 30 by 100.

Charles I. Minkoff and Gladstone & Cohen have sold for A. Liberman to Feinberg & Block the property 232 Cherry Street, 25 by 100.

Charles E. Duross has leased 826 Washington Street for Lowenfeld & Prager to Morris Burros for a term of years.

Second Avenue Property in Trade.

Henry Prince has sold 59 Second Avenue, a nine-story apartment house, on plot 43 by 100, adjoining the northeast corner of Third Street, to the Portland Realty Company, which gives in part payment the plot 100 by 100.11, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and 106th Street.

A. S. Jaffer has bought 268 East Fourth Street, a six-story tenement, on lot 24.9 by 97.6.

S. Steingut & Co. have sold for Adolph Slisser and M. Kann 307 East Sixth Street, a five-story single flat, 25x92.

John Solomon has sold for Simon Green to a Mr. Kertner the six-story tenement 407 East Fifth Street.

Stoloff & Kronovet have bought the two seven-story tenements 538 and 540 East Sixth Street; also, from Aaron Goodman, through H. Schimkowitz & Son, the similar property at the southeast corner of Avenue D and Seventh Street, 46 by 75.

Stoloff & Kronovet have also bought the following tenements: 58 Avenue C, 266 East Fourth Street, 258 East Seventh Street, 114 East Seventh Street, and 232 East Eighteenth Street.

A. Jacobs has sold to a client of Samuel P. Goldman the three four-story tenements 349 to 353 East Twelfth Street, on plot 75 by 100. Osorio & Klee were the brokers.

Daniel Drangle, as attorney, has sold for Benjamin Bernstein to Joseph Isaac 534 and 536 East Fourteenth Street, two five-story tenements, 50 by 103.3.

To Improve Ogden Avenue Corner.

Louis Meckes has sold for John F. Kaiser the plot, 75 by 95, at the southeast corner of 162d Street and Ogden Avenue, to a client, who will erect a six-story apartment house.

The Ernst-Cahn Realty Company has sold to Solomon M. Robinson the plot, 54 by 200, on the east side of Franklin Avenue, 236 feet south of 166th Street. The buyer will build an elevator apartment house.

Barry & McLaughlin have sold to a Mr. Kleeblatt the five-story double flat, 34 by 100, at 1,155 Boston Road.

Williams, Grodginsky & Haft have sold 423 Willis Avenue, a five-story flat, 25 by 40, to Charles Lischke.

John P. Kirwan has sold for the Wallace estate to Frederick E. Kopp 662 East 137th Street, a five-story flat, on lot 18 by 100; also, for Pauline O. Knopf to Julius Hoffman, 915 Union Avenue, a dwelling and stable, on lot 27.6 by 131.

Adolph Reichmann has bought the four-story flat, with two stores, at 170 St. Ann's Avenue, 25 by 100.

Purchases on White Plains Road.

Henry C. Raynor and Max Just have bought the block front on the east side of White Plains Road, between 225th and 226th Streets, 228 by 80, through Hall J. How & Co.

Henry C. Raynor and Max Just have sold the northeast corner of 219th and Second Streets, 114 by 103, to Frank C. Murray; also, the southwest corner of Matilda and 242d Streets, 100 by 100, through Kurz & Uren.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold to Messrs. Raynor and Just the northwest corner of 237th Street and White Plains Road, 40 by 69; also, the lot on the west side of White Plains Road, 225 feet south of 240th Street, 33.9 by 115.

David Davis, through Jacob S. Strahl, as attorney, has bought from William A. Diller a plot, 100 by 114, on 227th Street, between White Plains Road and Fourth Avenue.

M. M. Henning has sold for Dr. Wooster Beach to a realty company a tract of five and one-half acres, with a frontage of 228 feet on Clason's Point Road.

The same broker has also sold to Emma B. Silberstein the plot, 100 by 216, running through from Eighth to Ninth Streets, 305 feet west of Avenue C; also, for Charles Weber, the plot, 81 by 155, on the south side of Second Street, 175 feet east of Avenue D; also, for Mary Damroth to Henry Marteno, the plot, 105 by 103, at the southeast corner of Third Street and Avenue D; also, for Sabina Bund to Henry Sommer, the plot, 50 by 108, on the north side of Eleventh Street, 205 feet east of Avenue C.

Deal at Croton-on-Hudson.

A. P. Gardiner has made another important purchase in Westchester County, covering the Tucker Ridge farm of fifty acres, formerly owned by the Van Wyck estate. This farm overlooks the new Croton Dam Lake and commands an extensive view of the Hudson River. This purchase gives Mr. Gardiner 150 acres at Croton-on-Hudson.

Quick Resale in Long Island City.

Jefferson M. Levy has bought and resold, through H. P. Williams and Milton L. Ecluse, twenty-two lots on Cabinet and neighboring streets, in the Steinway section of Long Island City.

Thomas S. Ryder has sold to Frank P. Hoffman ninety-one lots in Astoria, on Pierce and Franklin Avenues, and on Catherine, Prospect, William, Radde, and Academy Streets, and extending from First to Fourth Avenues. The property is said to be worth about $50,000. A purchase money mortgage of $35,000 was given.

David Michel has sold to Edward Chapman a tract of about seven acres, partly in Brooklyn and partly in Queens, 583 feet on the easterly side of Elder's Lane and north of Atlantic Avenue.

Stokes & Knowles have sold a tract of thirty acres at Stony Brook, L. I., for Frank Wells, and another tract of thirty-eight acres for Mrs. M. J. Mason.

I. Gancher has sold for A. J. Rosen to J. Levin the four-story building 909 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, 24 by 96.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Parish, Fisher & Co.

Fox St., 1,048, e s, 385.6 ft n of 165th St, 18.9x100, three-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale to the plaintiff, E.H. Griffin, as executor..... $6,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

2d Av, 732 to 736, for a six-story brick flat and stores, 29.9x86.1; A. Rosenberg of 235 East 60th St, owner; S. Sass of 23 Park Row, architect; cost, $50,000.

8th Av, McComb's Dam Road and 151st St, for three six-story brick flats; W. Sultz of 12 East 67th St, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $165,000.

62d St, 4 to 8 West, for seven-story brick stable, 75x200.11; Tichenor & Grand Company, Broadway and 50th St, owner; Hill & Stout of 1,123 Broadway, architects; cost, $350,000.

Jackson Av, s s, 100 ft e of Garfield St, for a two-story frame store and dwelling, 21x44; Mrs. Kate Friedel of 545 East 161st St, owner; Henry Nordheim of 578 Jackson Av, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

4th St, 163 East, to a four-story brick tenement; M. Block of 42 East 42d St, owner; L. A. Goldstone of 110 West 84th St, architect; cost, $6,000.

6th Av, n w cor of 23d St, to two three and four-story brick lofts and stores; U. H. King of 875 6th Av, owner; F. Jacobsen of 1,204 Broadway, architect; cost, $10,000.

103d St, 303 to 307 East, to three four-story brick tenements; Schmeidler & Bachrach of 203 Broadway, owners; O. Lewinson of 18 East 42d St, architect; cost $6,000.

7th Av, 158, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; A. Schachtel of 200 East 79th St, owner; G. L. Spanhake of 200 East 29th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Feb. 15.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 166th St, 25x100; Robert E. Westcott to Josephine Dunkak, (mtg $20,000)..... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 75.6 ft n of 63d St, 25x100; Frances Wildfeuer to Ida Kraus and another, (mtg $24,500).. 100

ANDERSON AV, s e s, 227.7 ft n e of Jerome Av, —x—; Louis Lowenstein and others to John F. Kaiser, all liens..... 100

AUDUBON AV, 61, e s, 25x95; Martin Kilpatrick to Theodore Burke, (mtg $18,000)..... 100

AVENUE D, e s, 26.8 ft n of 9th St, 52.10x101.11; Lena Michelson and another to Leopold Kaufmann, (mtg $39,000)..... 100

AVENUE D, 130 and 132, e s, 52.10x101.11; Fannie Cohen to Lena Michelson and another..... 100

BATHGATE AV, n e corner of 180th St, 86x irregular; John W. Campbell to Domenico Cliento and others, (mtg $16,750)..... 100

BOSTON ROAD, n w corner of Thwaites Place, 25x99.8; Annie Galdos to Charlotte E. Mitchell..... 2,400

BRISTOW ST, e s, 125 ft n of Stebbins Av, 25x79.9; Isidor Seaburn to Isaac Diamond, all title..... 1

BRISTOW ST, e s, 125 ft n of Stebbins Av, 26x79.9; Moses W. Winston to Isaac Diamond, (mtg $6,000)..... 100

BROADWAY, n w corner of 189th St, 99.11x75; Kight & Dowgan Construction Company to Henry S. Herrman and another, (mtg $135,000)..... 100

BROADWAY, n w corner of 189th St, 99.11x75; Samuel Samuel to Morris Samuel, ½ part, (mtg $135,000)..... 100

BROOME ST, 295 to 299, s s, 65.11x87.7; Isidor Leipzig to Solomon Rosenfeld, (mtg $111,500)..... 100

CANAL ST, n e corner of Sullivan St, 58.1x irregular; Julia A. Callahan to Alexander M. Powell, (mtg $53,000)... 100

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 100th St, 25.11x irregular; Louisa Finck and others, executors, to John B. Bogner..... 75,000

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 100th St, 25.11x irregular; August Finck, Jr., and others to John B. Bogner..... 1

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 49.5 ft n of 150th St, 17x100; Adam Zimmer to Sarah Silberstein, (mtg $18,000)..... 1

EAST END AV, n w corner of 82d St, 25.11x98; Rebecca Fihrer to Bernard S. Minkin, (mtg $28,000)..... 100

LENOX AV, s e corner of 118th St, 26x100; Salo Cohn to John J. McGrath, (mtg $38,000)..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, 368, w s, 19.9x68; Jean R. McMillan to Clara Charlesworth..... 400

LOT 839, map Laconia Park, 25x100; Samuel Dean to Charlotte Plock, (mtg $375)..... 100

LOTS 90 and 61, unended map of part of Gleason property; Beke Schneider to Emma A. Hoffman..... 100

MARION AV, e s, 50 ft n of 189th St, 200x112.1; John C. Barr to Adolph Wexler, (mtg $14,000)..... 1

MONROE ST, 184 and 186, s e corner of Montgomery St, 20x80; William Horrmann and others, executors, to Georgiana Maclay..... 23,000

MORRIS AV, w s, 275 ft s of Walnut St, 25x100; Annie Franke to Fredericka Lemens..... 100

MORRIS AV, n e corner of 151st St, 58.9x70.3; Saverio Persico to G. Fusco, (mtg $8,500)..... 100

MORRIS AV, n e corner of 151st St, 58.9x70.3; Clementina Fusco to Saverio Persico, (mtg $8,500)..... 100

ORCHARD ST, 190, e s, 26x87.6; Simon Grun to Abraham Leipziger, (mtg $22,750)..... 100

PARK AV, w s, 72.6 ft s of 82d St, 27.6x100; Frank J. Reckhart to Henry Erdman, (mtg $28,000)..... 100

PARK AV, 3,722, e s, 25x150; J. L. Wells to Solomon Zetterbaum..... 1

PART of Plot 2, map of Arden property, 50x100; Emma L. Shermer to Peter Conroy and another, (mtg $1,500)..... 100

PARK AV, w s, from 102d to 103d St, 201.10x25; Charles I. Weinstein to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $83,000). 100

PARK AV, s w corner of 99th St, 100.11x100; Jacob Selder and others to Simon Lefkowitz, (mtg $107,000)..... 100

PARK AV WEST, w s, 442.6 ft s of 182d St, 20.3x100; Rose M. Budd to Catharine M. Campbell, (mtg $3,500) 100

UNION PLACE, n w cor 16th St, 32.6 x irregular; Bank of the Metropolis to William W. Cole..... 100

VAN BUREN ST, e s, 125 ft n of Columbus Av, 25x100; Thomas F. Riley and others to Frederick Rieper, (mtg $30,000)..... 100

WASHINGTON AV, 1,182 and 1,184, e s, 50x137; Joseph Kovar and others to Bohemian American Building Association Breslav, (mtg $28,000)..... 100

WEBSTER AV, e s, 175 ft n of 179th St, 25x127.1; John C. Barr to Adolph Wexler..... 1

WEST ½ of Lot 108, map of Unionport, 100x108; E. A. Schill to Amanda Baumann, (mtg $3,000)..... 100

WEST END AV, 851, w s, 25.6x100; Louis L. Seaman to Fredericke Schaefer, trustee, (mtg $35,000)..... 100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n e corner of Cleveland Av, 78x90; John Londergan to Cathleen Turney, (mtg $2,200)..... 100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n e corner of Cleveland Av, 78x90; Cathleen Turney to Sound Realty Company, (mtg $18,500)..... 100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 228.4 ft s of Boston Road, 151.3x—; Phebe J. Leask to James K. Walter..... 100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 228.4 ft s of Boston Road, 151.3x—; James K. Walter to the Local Realty Company, (mtg $5,500)..... 100

WILLETT ST, 89, w s, 30.5x100.3; Elias Schlein to Salmon Reiner and another.. 1

WILLETT ST, 91, w s, 30.5x100.3; Elias Schlein to Salmon Reiner and another.. 1

WOODYCREST AV, w s, 100.6 ft n of 167th St, 50x1½ block; Melissa Thwaite to Anna L. Thwaite..... 1

1ST AV, 1,077, w s, 25x100; Samuel Band to Isidor Leipzig, ½ part (mtg $34,000)..... 100

1ST AV, 1,349, w s, 26.8x81.8; Flora Levy to American Slavonian Realty Company, (mtg $17,000)..... 100

1ST AV, 1,468, e s, 20x70; Samuel Grodginsky to Louis Perlman, (mtg $10,000)..... 100

2D AV, n w corner of 25th St, 26.8x irregular; Michael Maier to Thomas Rothmann, (mtg $90,000)..... 100

2D AV, 1,032, w s, 20x95; Frederick W. Hagemeyer and another, executors, to Gabriel Lang..... 15,000

2D AV, 1,045, w s, 20.4x66; Isidore Jackson and others to Julie D. Taylor, (mtg $12,500)..... 100

8D ST, 320 East, 19x75; Hyman Philippowitz and others to Hyman Wallach, (mtg $10,550)..... 100

5TH AV, s w corner of 118th St, 25.11x100; Israel Hoffman to Sato Cohn, (mtg $45,500)..... 100

8TH AV, e s, 44.11 ft n of 147th St, 40x100; Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company to Sarah Elkin, (mtg $38,000)..... 100

8TH AV, e s, 84.11 ft n of 147th St, 40x100; Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company to George Margraf, (mtg $38,000)..... 100

11TH ST, n s, 123 ft e of 8th Av, 72x100.11; Charles T. Pfaltz, trustee, to Michael Myers and another..... 100

11TH ST, n s, 133 ft e of Avenue C, 25x100.3; Eugenia F. Deile to Tillie Simon, (mtg $5,000)..... 1

13TH ST, 445 East, 25.4x irregular; Donato Caggiano to Domenico De Lauro, (mtg $10,800)..... 100

13TH ST, s s, 88 ft e of Avenue B, 25x100.3; Mendel W. Greenberg to Julius Karisberg and others, (mtg $27,000).... 100

13TH ST, s s, 195 ft w of Avenue B, 25x100.3; Ahlert Stuhrmann to Nathan Kohn and another, (mtg $10,000)..... 100

16TH ST, 19, n s, 175 ft w of Union Place, 25x92; Stephen H. Tyng to the Bank of the Metropolis..... 100

17TH ST, 29 West, 25x92; Garfield Building Company to E. J. Galway Building Company, (mtg $37,500)..... 100

28TH ST, 131 and 133, e s, 28.8x98.9; Isabella L. Ryttenberg and another to Alfred B. Dunn..... 100

30TH ST, 220 West, 21.6x98.9; Edward L. Rosenbaum to George W. McAdam, (mtg $7,000)..... 100

30TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 100x98.9; Frederick F. Beals to Richard A. Hudnut, ½ part, all title, (mtg $333,750)..... 100

37TH ST, 61 West, 23.6x98.9; Charles Rhodes and another, executors, to Mary F. Betts..... 77,500

37TH ST, 61 West, 23.6x98.9; Mary F. Betts to William Sittenham, (mtg $60,000)..... 100

47TH ST, 538 West, 25x100.5; George Latour to Gustav Marx, (mtg $10,000). 100

48TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 25x75.5; Israel Lippmann and others to Sam Sobel, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

48TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; David Greenfest and others to Israel Rauch and another, (mtg $12,000)..... 100

52D ST, s s, 200 ft e of Madison Av, 18x100.5; Real Estate Security Company to Edward H. Wise, (mtg $21,500)..... 100

69TH ST, s s, 191.8 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8 x77.4; Jennie Arnstein to Charles Lieber and wife, (mtg $5,500)..... 100

70TH ST, 317 and 319 West, 30x100.5; Walter E. Thompson to Helen Card.. 100

70TH ST, 321 West, 15x100.5; Walter E. Thompson to Harry C. Card, (mtg $11,000)..... 100

74TH ST, n s, 160 ft e of 2d Av, 20x102.2; Herris Schapiro to Leon Dauber, (mtg $10,000)..... 100

74TH ST, 488 East, 25x102.2; Philip Polatschek and others to Philip Berkowitz, (mtg $21,000)..... 100

74TH ST, 484 East, 25x102.2; Rosa Soiner to Julius Braun, (mtg $22,250)..... 100

75TH ST, 204 East, 19.7x102.2; Maria Larkin and others to Sara C. Barnard, mtg $5,000)..... 100

76TH ST, n s, 230.9 ft e of 1st Av, 27.9x102.2; Abraham Gavada and another to Naudor Klein, (mtg $22,000)..... 100

76TH ST, n s, 289.3 ft e of 4th Av, 42.10x102.2; Mae C. Meagher and others to Henry W. Berg and another, (mtg $23,000)..... 100

76TH ST, 229 East, 25x102.2; Joseph Steiner to Max Kamerling..... 100

77TH ST, 129 West, 20x108; Mary F. Baldwin to George M. Olcott, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

77TH ST, 8 West, 25x102.2; James Carlew to Alice D. Fordyce, (mtg $50,000)..... 100

80TH ST, s s, 100.6 ft w of Park Av, 24.6x irregular; Rose Oppenheimer and another, executors, to Tillie G. Field, (mtg $25,000)..... 1

80TH ST, s s, 100.6 ft w of Park Av, 24.6x irregular; Rose Oppenheimer and others to Tillie G. Field, (mtg $25,000)..... 1

81ST ST, 228 East, 25.5x102.2; Frieda Gossett to Anthony Antosch, (mtg $21,000)..... 100

84TH ST, 249 East, 20x83.2; Emma O. Theise to Benedict Theise, (mt$8,000). 1,000

85TH ST, n s, 97 ft e of Avenue A, 26x102.2; Charlotte M. Hammel to Abraham Wolff, (mtg $18,000)..... 100

86TH ST, 154 and 156 East, 51.1x102.2; Caroline Bookman and others, executors, to Samuel W. Korn..... 60,000

90TH ST, 337 East, 25x100.8; Henry Leis to William Leibel and another, (mtg $18,000)..... 100

90TH ST, 336 East, 25x100.8; John F. Scheuerer and others to Frederick Hothan, (mtg $14,000)..... 100

94TH ST, 102 West, 35x98.10; James King to Canavan Brothers, (mtg $38,000)..... 100

97TH ST, 327 East, 25x100.11; Abraham Fine and others to Hyman Manheim and others, (mtg $17,250)..... 100

97TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Louis Steinlauf to Anna L. Gottlieb..... 1

99TH ST, s s, corner of Park Av, 99x100.11; Simon Lefkowitz to Samuel Bienenzucht and another, (mtg $50,000) 100

99TH ST, s s, 65 ft w of Park Av, 35x99.11; Simon Lefkowitz to Joseph Rubin and another, (mtg $46,000)..... 100

103D ST, n s, 80.1 ft w of Park Av, 24.10x irregular; Israel Frankel to Lena Kannenbaum, (mtg $22,500)..... 100

107TH ST, 323 East, 25x75; Louis Schlechter to Irving Bachrach and another, (mtg $19,600)..... 100

109TH ST, s s, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 37.6x100.11; Ernest A. Siellen to Maria A. O'Brien, (mtg $49,000)..... 100

109TH ST, 343 East, 25x100.10; Clementina Fusco to Saverio Persico, all liens..... 100

109TH ST, 343 East, 25x100.10; Saverio Persico to G. Fusco and another, all liens..... 100

114TH ST, 35 East, 25x100.11; estate of Asher Simon to Fanny Marcuson and others, (mtg $22,000)..... 1

116TH ST, 7 and 9 West, 54.6x100.11; Stella Wechsler and others to Samuel Bienenzucht, (mtg $50,500)..... 100

117TH ST, n e s, 306.6 ft s e of 1st Av, 37.6x100.10; Hyman A. Brody and others to Jacob Till, (mtg $30,625)..... Exch.

125TH ST, 518 West, 27x100.11; Louis Levin to Lester Autler, (mtg $29,750).. 100

129TH ST, s s, 290 ft w of Park Av, 37.6x99.11; Clarence F. Betts to J. William Kurtz, (mtg $30,000)..... 1

134TH ST, s s, 329 ft w of Willow Av, 17.7x103.5; James Whittenham to John M. Schott, (mtg $4,500)..... 1

135TH ST, 752 East, 25x100; Charles Lischke to Fred Meyer, (mtg $15,000)..... 1

138TH ST, 109 West, 26x99.11; Louis Heinfurter to William H. Board, (mtg $25,000)..... 100

141ST ST, s s, 406.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x95; Emanuel Hellner and others to Jacob Friedman, (mtg $18,000).. 1

143D ST, 227 West, 25x99.11; Aaron Goldschmidt and others to Minnie Gluck and others, (mtg $15,500)..... 100

145TH ST, 805 East, 25.4x25; D. S. Crakow and others to August Gerleit, (mtg $29,000)..... 100

151ST ST, n s, 227.9 ft w of Morris Av, 22.3x118.3; Clementine Fusco to Saverio Persico, (mtg $8,000)..... 100

151ST ST, n s, 227.9 ft w of Morris Av, 22.3x118.3; Saverio Persico to G. Fusco and another, (mtg $3,000)..... 100

151ST ST, n s, 250 ft w of Morris Av, 25x100; G. Fusco to Saverio Persico, (mtg $2,200)..... 100

151ST ST, n s, 250 ft w of Morris Av, 25x100; Saverio Persico to Giuseppe Fusco and another, (mtg $2,200)..... 100

151ST ST, 506 to 510 West, 100x99.11; Simon Fink to William Ebling, (mtg $127,000)..... 100

163D ST, s s, 225 ft e of Washington Av, 50x100; August Jacob to Moses Heinsfurter and another, (mtg $50,000) 1

219TH ST, n s, w ½ of Lot 831, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Thomas Skahan to Alice M. Staker..... 1

Error in Amount of Mortgage.

The property 497 Broome Street, transferred on Wednesday to J. J. Griffin, is subject to a mortgage of $15,000—not $20,000, as was reported in this column yesterday.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BAKER, William C., to August Diener; Louise St, w s, 225 ft s of Morris Park Av, 2 lots, 25x95, 2 mtgs $1,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

BAUMANN, Amanda, to Edward A. Schill; 5th St, n s, w ½ of Lot 105, map of Unionport, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 2,000

BEHLEN, Herman, to Charles W. Schieren; Pearl St, 371, 75x irregular, due June 30, 1909..... 18,000

BELL, Algernon S., to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; 17th St, s w corner of Irving Place, 19x60, due Feb. 25, 1906, — per cent..... 18,000

BERKOWITZ, Philip, to Cornelius Daniels and another; 74th St, 486 East, 25 x102, installments, 6 per cent..... 1,800

BETTS, Mary F., to Charles Rhodes and another, executors; 37th St, 61, 23x98, due April 10, 1909..... 60,000

BIENENZUCHT, Abraham, and another to Stella Wechsler; 116th St, 7 West, 27x100, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 8,625

BIENENZUCHT, Abraham, and another to Herman Brandstein; 116th St, 9 West, 27x100, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 8,625

BOGNER, John B., to A. R. Bauerdorf; Columbus Av, 815, 25x75, due June 30, 1911..... 38,000

BOGNER, John B., to Louis Finck and others, executors; Columbus Av, 815, 99x irregular, due June 30, 1906, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

BOGNER, John B., to A. R. Bauerdorf; 100th St, 72 West, 24x100, due June 30, 1911..... 12,000

BROWN, Elizabeth A., and another to A. M. Marrone; 1st Av, n e corner of 107th St, 25x115, 1 year, 6 per cent... 4,000

CHARLESWORTH, Clara, and another to J. R. McMillan; Lexington Av, 368, 19x68, 2 years..... 6,650

CHARLESWORTH, Clara, and another to United States Trust Company; Lexington Av, 368, 19x68, as per bond..... 33,000

COHEN, Simon, and another, to Trust Company of America; Monroe St, s e, 276.6 ft e of Catharine St, 25x101, 5 years..... Nom.

COLE, William W., to Bank of the Metropolis; Union Square, 81, 32x irregular, due Feb. 25, 1906, 4½ per cent... 30,000

COSTELLO, Mary A., to Edward F. Brown; Decatur Av, s w s, 227.3 ft s of 207th St, 60 days, 6 per cent..... 100,000

DAUBER, Leon, to N. Natelson and another; 74th St, 311 East, 20x102, due March 31, 1906, 6 per cent..... 1,000

DIAMOND, Isaac, to Moses W. Winsten; Bristow St, e s, 125 ft n of Stebbins Av, 25x79, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

DUFF, Alexander D., and another to United States Title Guarantee and Indemnity Company; St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 158d St, 104x25, due June 30, 1909, 5½ per cent..... 1,450

DUNDAK, Josephine, to Robert E. Westcott; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 166th St, 25x100, 4 years..... 45,000

DUNN, Alfred B., to Rosalie G. W. Kirkland; 28th St, 131 and 133 West, 53x98, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 20,000

DUNN, Alfred B., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 28th St, 131 and 133 West, 53x98, due June 30, 1907..... 10,000

E. J. GALWAY BUILDING COMPANY to Garfield Building Company; 17th St, 29 West, 25x92, demand, 6 per cent..... 50,000

E. J. GALWAY BUILDING COMPANY to Garfield Building Company; 17th St, 29 West, 23x92, due Feb. 24, 1906, 6 per cent..... 40,000

ELKIN, Sarah, to Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company; 8th Av, e s, 44.11 ft n of 147th St, 40x100, 3 years,

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

West Side.

SEVENTH AVENUE DRIVE.
Elevator apartment near 125th St., most desirable section of Harlem; rent, $14,000; price, $120,000, with $25,000 cash; a real opportunity. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

West 50s.—Attorneys desire to sell holdings of an estate; 5-story cold tenement; two stores, 12 rooms, 4 families; rent $2,200; price $18,000; $4,000 cash. Attorneys, Box 114 Times Downtown.

116th, Near 8th.—6-story single, with large store; property has all improvements; A1 condition; can guarantee 16% on investment of $5,250. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Forced Sale—Free and clear, cold 5-story tenement; West 50s; stores; 12 rooms on floor; 4x3; rent $2,100; price $17,000. Address Merchant, Box 109 Times Downtown.

$9,000 Below Cost!—44-ft. corner triple flat, vicinity 140th, Eighth; cost $70,000; will be sacrificed at $61,000 if sold this week. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

West 28th—5-story tenement, $18,000; rents low, $1,800; West 59th, 5-story tenement, $18,000, $3,500 cash; all improvements. The Benjamin B. Woog Co., 28 East 23d St.

$9,000 below cost, 44-ft. corner triple flat, vicinity 140th, Eighth; cost $70,000; will be sacrificed at $61,000 if sold this week. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Three-story house, store, and basement store on Subway station; good for speculation as investment; also barber shop if wanted; 513 Lenox Av.; no triflers.

$30,000 buys very desirable private dwelling, strictly private neighborhood; first mtg. to suit. Kells & Delaney, 527 Amsterdam Av., near 86th St.

West 90s, Near Park.—2 4-story dwellings, free and clear, $80,000 each, together or separate; take back $22,000 mortgage, 5%. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

330-334 West 15th.—New elevator apartment house, 24 families; rent $11,000; price $95,000; mortgage $70,000. Chas. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

25th, Near 7th.—4-story private house, $12,000; good condition. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Amsterdam Av. (Eighties) five-story double f flat, bakery; $48,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

6th Av., near 34th, with "L" on street; controls corner. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Tenth Av., 40's, saloon corner, $51,000; $11,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Sixth Av., Near 25th—4-story building, $125,000; terms easy. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Ninth Av., five-story, 20-ft. flat, bakery, $26,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

East Side.

JOHN T. & JAMES A. FARLEY,
WINDSOR ARCADE,
are offering for sale two new
AMERICAN BASEMENT HOUSES
Nos. 30 & 32 East 52d St.
Inspection invited. Caretaker on premises. Descriptive pamphlets on application.

79th st., Park & Lex. avs. 4-sty. b. & h. high-stoop Dwg., good order; open rear; 19x102.2; seen by permit only. L. SACHS, owner, or 28 West 22d St.

East 94th St.—25x100; five story, 10 rooms; $22,750; mortgages $17,000.
ARTHUR G. MUHLKER,
1,511 3d Av.,
Yorkville Bank.

East 84th.—Five-story and basement double flat, 6 rooms and bath, rents and boilers, 25x102; mtg. $18,000, 3 years; price $23,500. S. Bloom, 1,531 Avenue A.

Triple flat, 97th St. and Lexington Av.; cash required $4,000; splendid investment; will entertain exchange. Lotz & Herriman, No. 267 West 16th St.

Fifth Av., vicinity 116th, five-story 14-room corner triple flat, three stores; open plumbing; $56,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Yorkville Bargain.—5-story triple, stores; 12 rooms, bath; open plumbing, hot-water supply; rents $3,124; price $30,000. Freid, 1,015 Trinity Av.

Estate Sacrifice.—Two 35-ft. double flats; perfect order; rent $5,000; price $85,000; very easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

117th St., Near Pleasant Av.—Plot 75x100; asking $53,500; full commission to brokers; easy terms. Van Sant, 156 Broadway.

Corner 4-story cold-water tenement with liquor business, east side, Harlem. Dunn, West Farms Square.

44th, Near 3d—5-story modern tenement, $26,000; rents $2,770. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

93d, near Lexington—8-story private house, $16,000, $3,000 cash. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Goerck, Near Stanton.—6-story fireproof 14-room tenement, $43,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Chrystie.—6-story 12-room tenement, suitable for alteration, $38,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Allen, Near Stanton.—Six-story modern 12-room tenement, $41,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain; 124th St., near 2d; triple flat; sacrifice, $30,000; rental $3,250. Kahn, 165 Broadway.

110th, Near 2d—Two 7-story tenements, $75,000, $12,000 cash. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

126th St. dwelling, abutting on 125th, below value. Frank W. Stevens, 41 Park Row.

Below 14th Street.

HUDSON, NEAR CHRISTOPHER ST.
ADJACENT TO NEW TUNNEL TERMINAL; ATTRACTIVE PLOT, WITH FRONTAGES ON TWO STREETS; SUITABLE FOR TENEMENTS OR BUSINESS BUILDING.
WILLIAM A. WHITE & SONS,
62 CEDAR ST.

VICINITY CHATHAM SQUARE.
GREAT SPECULATIVE FUTURE.
Corner 5-story; saloon, &c.; leased, nearly $4,100; price $50,000; cheapest property this section.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

Large 9th Ward factory building, 50,000 feet; sell cheap. Charles Duross, 155 West 14th.

Maiden Lane plot for sale, 36x88, near Broadway. Hyde, Room 802, 114 Liberty.

Washington Heights.

DYCKMAN TRACT BARGAIN.
Broadway corner, 9 lots; also Dyckman St. plot, 4 lots; asking $100,000; easy terms.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

Washington Heights—Six-story elevator apartment, 50x99x112; convenient to Subway; 4, 5, 6, 7 rooms, 11 rooms, with 2 baths; $115,000; rents $14,000; mtge. $70,000, 4½% 5 years, bank. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

BROOKLYN. FOR SALE.

FLATBUSH CHOICEST SECTION.
127 lots, $500 each; unparalleled in price, location, and terms; improved property adjoining sold for double this amount; also elegant detached villa, positively worth $10,000, will sell $8,500; also few odd lots on small monthly payments if desired; 16 lots on Winthrop St., block from Nostrand, $650 each; exceptional bargain. Edwards, owner, 548 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Beautiful two-story two-family fancy brick house, 11 rooms, improvements, good section Brooklyn; worth $8,000; price $6,500; cash, $1,000. Address Owner, Box 109 Times, Times Square.

$7,500 to loan on improved Brooklyn property; principals preferred. Attorney, 122 Times Downtown.

RICHMOND. FOR SALE.

East corner Bay Av., Richmond Terrace, Mariners' Harbor; two lots; tenement, 16 rooms; rent $30; $3,000; terms; 40 minutes; principal business street; house cost $6,000. Kempson, 29 Broadway.

Handsome, thoroughly modern eleven-room Colonial dwelling; fine grounds; positively the finest location on Staten Island; under $10,000. Sidley, 98 Broadway.

NEW YORK STATE. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A gentleman's elegant country place, ¼ mile from station, eight miles from Grand Hotel, Catskill Mountains, consisting of 175 acres, 100 under cultivation, balance woodlands; main house finest hardwood; electric light, gas; two baths; open plumbing and in every respect up to date; three other houses and keeper's house; large barn and stable, henyard, saphouse, dog-house, &c.; horses, carriages, cows, farmers' implements, &c.; price $70,000; free and clear; exchange entertained. S. L. Pakas, 35 Nassau St.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE.
OWNERS WISHING TO SELL CALL OR WRITE
Phillips & Wells, 95K Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

Lots, 25x150, at North White Plains, five minutes from the depot; price $150 to $400; 10 per cent. cash, $10 per month until 40 per cent. is paid, balance on installment mortgage. Bronx Realty Co., 1,039 Fox St.

QUEENS. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A DELIGHTFUL HOME CENTRE
with all the advantages and improvements of the metropolis.
16 MINUTES FROM 34th STREET.
ELMHURST SQUARE
IS THE MOST DESIRABLE HIGH-CLASS ADDITION IN NEW YORK CITY.
Splendid transportation facilities, fare 5c., and unequalled future possibilities. The $150,000,000 being spent by the Penn. Railroad, L. I. R. R., and allied corporations will increase many hundred per cent. values at Elmhurst Square, because it is right in the line of improvements.
Lots and plots for sale now at acreage values. Monthly payments if desired.
The only addition in the Borough with sewers and paved streets.
Property restricted and fully improved. Send for "Transportation Illustrated, No. 6," showing a bird's-eye view of the city, bridges, tunnels, and relative distances; a valuable guide for investors in realty.
PARIS & MACDOUGALL, 1123 BROADWAY.

THE CHOICEST
IS NONE TOO GOOD WHEN WE SELECT A HOME SITE.
A POSTAL CARD
WILL BRING YOU VIEWS and prove we have the CHOICEST in New York City and that 350 per cent. profit will be realized within 3 years on our improved lots bought at present acreage prices because of the $90,000,000 for improvements directly benefiting this property.
On Easy Monthly Payments at
ELMHURST HEIGHTS
Less than half hour from Herald Square, Manhattan. 5c. by Trolley now; no waiting. THE GROUND IS HIGH and Beautiful. The price is low. Nothing nearer, better, choicer or cheaper ever sold.
A $20 DEPOSIT SECURES SELECTION.
SEND POSTAL TO-DAY FOR VIEWS.
Bankers' Land Corporation,
886 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A Tract Near Jamaica,
comprising 1,240 lots; all plotted and ready for development. Over 3,000 feet of macadamized streets. Rapid transit to Manhattan. Trolley also on property.
WILLIAM H. APPLETON & CO.,
92 Liberty Street.

Owner will sacrifice choice lots at Flatbush, Richmond Hill, and Morris Park on easy payments. D. Ambrose, 114 East 28th St.

BRONX. FOR SALE.

INVESTORS, ATTENTION!
Five-story high-class apartment, lot 58x100, near 169th St., Boston Av.; built two years; absolutely no vacancies; rents $7,116; cash $16,000.
Also two-family, (three-story,) eight and six rooms; Trinity Av., near 164th St.; ideal location for doctor or dentist; price $10,500. Many other bargains in one, two, and three family houses, from $750 cash up.
GEYER, REAL ESTATE,
148th St. and 3d Av., Smith Building.

For a saloon keeper, grocer, or butcher, corner triple flat, 25x96x100; price $35,500; five stores. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

$1,000 cash buys brick dwelling, Cauldwell Av., near Subway station; price $9,000; three-family dwelling, 25 rooms, 4-story frame; lot 26x117, Beach Av., near Subway; rental $1,260; price $12,500; mtge. $7,900; have a number very attractive investment propositions.
A. A. Mosher, 809 Prospect Av., (Bronx.)

Absolutely Given Away!—37-ft. new law flats, vicinity 161st, Trinity Av., $39,000; mortgaged $30,000, five years; could not be produced for $45,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

RIVERDALE DISTRICT (24TH WARD),
MY SPECIALTY.
J. B. JAMES, 15 WALL ST.

Lots on Walton Av., near East 138th St., $4,750 each, $1,000 cash; just the place for manufacturing or storehouses. Williamson & Bryan, 3d Av., near 147th St.

Seven lots and 22-room house; high ground; splendid location; near 164th St. and Jerome Av. Meckes, 121 Woodycrest Av., near Central Bridge.

Estate Sacrifice.—Corner 35-ft. new law flat, vicinity 161st, Trinity, $53,000; mortgaged $40,000, five years. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Builders'—Prospect Av., adjoining Boston, plot about 10,000 square feet, sacrificed at $27,000, very easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Positive Bargain—Brook Av., four-family tenement; $7,000 cash will buy; must sell; brokers protected. Address 374 Alexander Av.

Lots near White Plains Av. and 233d St. (not in Yonkers) $500 upward; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

Crotona Avenue plot, 100x100; easy terms; price $14,000. Joseph R. Stilwell, 4,190 Park Av., near Tremont Av.

$5,500 buys 5-story 14-room triple, bath; price $28,000, 27x100; near 149th St. Subway. Freid, 1,015 Trinity Av.

5-story triple, colored tenants, Bronx; rented for $2,750; price $22,000. Friend, 748 Wendover Av.

$600 up, William's Bridge, Wakefield lots; now booming; lists mailed. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

Bargain.—Triple, corner, with stores, almost new; price $26,000. Bliss, 3,221 3d Av.

Bargain.—Nice 16.8 1-family house in Tremont, $4,500. Brooker, 778 Tremont Av.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE.

WESTCHESTER PARK
on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th St.; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Evenings.

IN THE BOOM SECTION
AT LARCHMONT.
Choice corner plot, 54x135, opposite Larchmont Park. Very low price and easy terms.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

Plot 150x150; ten-room old-fashioned dwelling, suitable two families; on Broadway, North White Plains, $5,000. S. W. Hendrickson, White Plains.

Two and half acres 16-room unfinished house, barn; best section Scarsdale; $9,750. Hendrickson, White Plains.

Mount Vernon.

AT MOUNT VERNON.
$1,000 cash required to buy nine-room corner house, centrally located; high ground; fine neighborhood; large lot. Price, $8,000.
ANDERSON REALTY CO. Wm. S. Anderson, Pres.
Near New Haven Station.

AT MOUNT VERNON.
Fine house, Chester Hill, five minutes from station; 10 rooms, all improvements; deep lot; high ground; asking $8,500.
ANDERSON REALTY CO. Wm. S. Anderson, Pres.
Near New Haven Station.

White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS ACREAGE.
BARGAIN FOR QUICK BUYER.
16½ acres, with a frontage on three different roads of about 2,000 feet, one mile from White Plains Station. Trolley in front of the property, over 200 lots, exclusive of streets; plotted or otherwise, $1,000 per acre.
S. J. TAYLOR,
2442 JEROME AVE., NEW YORK.

TO LET.

Private dwellings for rent in Yonkers, from $400 to $1,000 per year. W. A. Drinkwater, 2-8 Hudson St., Yonkers, N. Y.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

1ST—MORTGAGES—2D
All good applications promptly considered; charges reasonable.
G. V. MORTON, 62 William St.

MORTGAGE MONEY
to loan in small or large amounts, 4½ to 5½ per cent.; will purchase good second mortgages any amount.
T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th Street.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

New York City Acreage.
A tract of about 80 acres within the city limits. One of the finest properties for development on Long Island. Excellent transit. Station on property.
Profitable, Box 26, Times Downtown.

Bargain.—Seven-room cottage, new, every improvement; good location; $3,200, $500 cash. Hamilton, Corona.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A modern house, exceptionally well built, conveniently located on prominent avenue; 13 rooms and bath, steam heat; lot 100x275; to duplicate same would cost about $24,000 with lot; will sell at one-half; a bargain for some one. Address C. H. Nevius, opp. Grove St. Station, East Orange, N. J.

East Orange, up-to-date 11-room dwelling; lot 50x160; open plumbing, parquet floors, hardwood trim, high location, fine street. Edw. Lasell, 203 Broadway, N. Y.

BUILDING LOTS $3 EACH.
This week only; 9 miles from Greater New York line. Apply 6 John St.

Palisade, N. J.; new house; all improvements. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FOR RESULTS
LIST YOUR PROPERTY.
FOR SALE—TO LET,
with the old, reliable firm,
BARNETT & CO.,
11 EAST 125TH STREET.
TELEPHONE 396 HARLEM.

Wanted—Desirably situated dwellings for particular clients for cash in Greater New York from owners at low figures; also Long Island lots, large or small parcels. You incur no obligations by sending full particulars. 'Phone or call. James Francis Lester, 41 and 43 Wall St., N. Y. Telephone, 1002-1003 Broad.

Wanted—West side apartment house for equity in dwelling, West 70s, also Normandy, N. J., amounting to $49,000; both properties fully furnished; owner will not add any cash, but will give back 2d mtge. in lieu of same. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Am in market to buy Manhattan dwelling under $14,000; will pay all cash above mortgage; state street number, full particulars; absolutely rock bottom price; brokers protected. Call or phone forenoon 4028 John. Collins, 40 Wall.

Anything you will sell cheap
Send to
JOHN B. HIBBARD,
156 BROADWAY.

Particulars wanted of cold-water tenements, building plots, and private houses in Manhattan; have buyers ready and can arrange for quick transactions for the right propositions. Thos. M. Henneberry, 206 Broadway.

T. E. HAYMAN CO., 217 WEST 125TH ST., Have upward of eight hundred clients for good flat or tenement proposition from owners only. It will pay you to call or send full particulars promptly.

Westchester County property wanted; I have customers waiting for farms, country seats, tracts of land, etc. Owners send full particulars to Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Wanted—West side and Harlem property; for sale, rent, or management; established 19 years. Chas. S. Kohler, 906 Columbus Av., (104th.)

Wanted—West side and Harlem property; for sale, rent, or management; established 19 years. Chas. S. Kohler, 906 Columbus Av., (104th.)

Want to invest in long-term leases high-class apartment houses and store properties; cash security furnished. Sunby, 257 West 34th St.

H. A. Raymond (2 West 125th) invites owners to send particulars; flats, tenements, dwellings, old properties; have many buyers wanting such properties.

Attention, Owners.—Cash buyers waiting for Manhattan cold-water, four-family tenements; all conditions. O'Shea & Klein, 826 West 48th St.

Cyrille Carreau, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, 796 6th Av., (45th,) wants all kinds of properties to rent, sell, manage, insure.

We have cash buyers for city and country properties for quick results. Send full particulars. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Owners, send full particulars of White Plains and William's Bridge lots; I have cash buyers waiting. C. Friend, 89 World Building.

Owners, I have cash buyers waiting for Yorkville and Harlem flats; must be cheap; owners only. C. Friend, 89 World Building.

Elegant cottage wanted, with garden, on lot 50x100, in good section of Bronx, for private use. Private, 29 2d Av.

Owners send us what you have for sale or exchange; we can do business quickly. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Elegant two two-story fancy brick two-family houses, in good section Brooklyn; price $12,000; equity $4,000; will exchange for improved or unimproved tenement property, Brooklyn or Manhattan. Owner, Box 130 Times Downtown.

$49,000 equity in 2 fully furnished residences, one West 70s, one Normandy-by-the-Sea, both A1 condition, for apartment house; will give back 2d mtge. in lieu of cash. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Third Av., plot 10 excavated lots, including four corners, within block "L" station, $65,000, equity $30,000; exchange and add cash for improved property. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Owners send us what you have for sale or exchange; we can do business quickly. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

109 EAST 55TH STREET.
Three-story and basement high-stoop brownstone dwelling; A1 condition; hardwood floors; open plumbing; seen by permit. WARREN & SKILLEN, 96 BROADWAY.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. FURNISHED.

Houses, unfurnished and furnished; desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

BARSTOW
17-19 EAST 27TH STREET.
One or two sunny apartments left; perfect bathing facilities and all modern appliances which make for comfort. We try to make the lot of the transients the envy of home folks by placing every convenience at their disposal and making them comfortable.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application.
J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

Summer seashore cottages, Cape Cod, (Harwich, Mass.,) rented completely furnished; bathrooms; all comforts; $300 to $600; fine beach. Kape, 505 West 124th St.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.

Flat wanted, unfurnished preferred; couple, to Oct. 1; 4 or 5 light rooms; improvements; state rent to S. C., 107 W. 42d St.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

ACREAGE FOR SALE.
FLORAL PARK SOUTH,
NEAR FLORAL PARK.
60 ACRES in 2 blocks of street car line. High, level and beautiful. Restricted vicinity. $2,000 Per Acre.
SETAUKET,
VIEW OF THE BAY AND SOUND at Setauket Station.
22 ACRES new, rich, cultivated ground.
Price $200 Per Acre.
STONEY BROOK DEPOT
75 ACRES very fertile new ground and high, beautiful 8 room residence fronting road. Price $200 per acre.
Terms: 10% on contract. When title is passed ⅓ cash, balance one and two years with interest, 6% interest on mortgage.
Free Excursion from our office every day to see the property, (except Sunday). Title Guaranteed.
E. E. MEACHAM & SON, Park Row Building,
Phone 8417 Cortland. Room 1039. New York City.

Elegant all-year home; plot 100x150; fine residence, stable, &c.; fifteen miles from Manhattan; best transportation facilities; for cost of buildings, $10,000.
Executors' Realty Co., 150 Nassau St., Manhattan.

For Sale—Farm 22 acres, $3,200; farm 15 acres, $2,600; road house, 16 rooms, 23 acres, $5,500. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES

Offices to Let
In the remodelled Office Building
41 Park Row and 147 Nassau Street
Formerly known as the TIMES BUILDING. 16 stories high; fireproof; entire new equipment of fast running hydraulic elevators. Apply to
E. A. TREDWELL
Room 720 - - On Premises

5 Lofts With Power
5,000 Square Feet Each
Corner
Bleecker & W. 11th St.
Entire building or separately
Hudson Realty Co.
135 BROADWAY, COR. CEDAR ST.

Columbia Building.
No. 29 Broadway,
Nos. 2,4 & 6 Morris Street.
A large suite of offices
Overlooking bay and river.
Every modern convenience.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Offices to Rent.
Broadway, Corner 81st Street.
ONLY STRICTLY OFFICE BUILDING WITH ELEVATOR ON WEST SIDE; LARGE CORNER SUITE FOR INSURANCE COMPANY.
JESSE C. BENNETT & CO., Agents,
on premises, 2,259 Broadway.

Hotels to let, Newark, N. J.—New hotel, just being finished; 63 rooms; large dining room and kitchen; tiled floor; every known improvement; can procure liquor license; two blocks from City Hall and theatres; centre of city; also, all-year-round hotel in Georgia; well-known health resort; 125 rooms, all improvements and elevator; this is completely furnished; also a few others. Address Owners, New Jersey Land & Construction Co., 1,173 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

New York's Most Remarkable Location,
8 car lines, stations 6th, 9th Avs. "L," Subway; surpassing any point in city.
Broadway Arcade.
Largest studio floor in city; offices, floors for desirable business; elevators, gas, electric lights, steam heat. MARTIN, 1,947 Broadway, 66th St.

STORE,
LOFTS, OFFICES, STUDIOS
28, 30 & 32 West 22d Street
NEW BUILDING, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO. 28 West 22d St.
or your own broker.

AT WASHINGTON & WATTS STS.
FIVE CORNER LOFTS
50x100 EACH.
STEAM HEAT, ELECTRIC ELEVATOR.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Store, Basement & 1st Loft
114, 116, 118 W. 17th St. | to let in new building 75x92. All improvements.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 W. 22D ST.

103 WEST 45TH ST.
Desirable 4-story and basement dwelling, suitable for dressmaker or other light business. Rent only $1,400 per annum.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, Agents,
749 Fifth Av., Near 58th St.

ADJOINING 4TH AV.,
114, 116 EAST 28TH ST.,
Near Subway Station.
Elegant light offices and studios in new fireproof building; elevators, steam heat, electric light, janitor service; moderate rents. Apply on premises.

A LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT,
80 and 82 4th Av., above Wanamaker's;
possession at once.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St.

LARGE LIGHT FLOOR.
6,000 feet; whole or part; 50 cents per foot; suitable offices or light business; elevators; steam heat. Martin, 1,947 Broadway, 66th.

Store, Newark, N. J.—Ferry St., large store, being used this last six years for dry goods and department; would make an elegant place for 5 and 10 cent store. Beyer, 1,175 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

TO RENT, A BRIGHT LOFT, SUITABLE FOR OFFICES OR LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. TAUSIG & CO., 396-398 BROADWAY.

241 Water St., near Beekman, 4-story building, 25x75; suitable any business; rent reasonable. Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

67 Cortlandt St.—A first loft to let; suitable for sales or show room; rent $700; possession May 1st. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Broadway, between Fulton and John Sts., lofts and offices; steam heat, elevator, and janitor service; rents reasonable. Apply to Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194 Broadway.

45th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.—Two houses; easily altered; plot 33x100. H. J. Sachs & Co., 28 West 22d St.

Will erect a garage in the Eighties, adjoining Broadway; choice location. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 West 42d St.

A first loft, 31x100 feet, for rent, at 8 Howard St., corner Elm St.; immediate possession. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 West 42d St.

42d St., near 10th Av.—Light loft, 25x100; moderate rent; favorable lease. Martin & Schmonsees, 627 9th Av.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Store, basement, 91 9th Av., 25x60, suitable wholesale, retail; reasonable. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Lofts, basement, 25x121; electric elevator, power; steam heat; excellent light. Saladino, 380 Broome St.

Large, roomy store, fine location; any business. Apply premises, 130 Park Row, 10 to 4.

Bronx.

Large corner store, good for grocery, liquor, or drug business, with apartment in rear if wanted; terms made very easy; growing neighborhood northeast corner Watchester Av. and Tiffany Street. Isaac Sonn, 55 Liberty St.

Elegant all-year home; plot 100x150; fine residence, stable, &c.; fifteen miles from Manhattan; best transportation facilities; for cost of buildings, $10,000.
Executors' Realty Co., 150 Nassau St., Manhattan.

For Sale—Farm 22 acres, $3,200; farm 15 acres, $2,600; road house, 16 rooms, 23 acres, $5,500. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

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Offices to Let
In the remodelled Office Building
41 Park Row and 147 Nassau Street
Formerly known as the TIMES BUILDING. 16 stories high; fireproof; entire new equipment of fast running hydraulic elevators. Apply to
E. A. TREDWELL
Room 720 - - On Premises

5 Lofts With Power
5,000 Square Feet Each
Corner
Bleecker & W. 11th St.
Entire building or separately
Hudson Realty Co.
135 BROADWAY, COR. CEDAR ST.

Columbia Building.
No. 29 Broadway,
Nos. 2,4 & 6 Morris Street.
A large suite of offices
Overlooking bay and river.
Every modern convenience.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Offices to Rent.
Broadway, Corner 81st Street.
ONLY STRICTLY OFFICE BUILDING WITH ELEVATOR ON WEST SIDE; LARGE CORNER SUITE FOR INSURANCE COMPANY.
JESSE C. BENNETT & CO., Agents,
on premises, 2,259 Broadway.

Hotels to let, Newark, N. J.—New hotel, just being finished; 63 rooms; large dining room and kitchen; tiled floor; every known improvement; can procure liquor license; two blocks from City Hall and theatres; centre of city; also, all-year-round hotel in Georgia; well-known health resort; 125 rooms, all improvements and elevator; this is completely furnished; also a few others. Address Owners, New Jersey Land & Construction Co., 1,173 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

New York's Most Remarkable Location,
8 car lines, stations 6th, 9th Avs. "L," Subway; surpassing any point in city.
Broadway Arcade.
Largest studio floor in city; offices, floors for desirable business; elevators, gas, electric lights, steam heat. MARTIN, 1,947 Broadway, 66th St.

STORE,
LOFTS, OFFICES, STUDIOS
28, 30 & 32 West 22d Street
NEW BUILDING, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO. 28 West 22d St.
or your own broker.

AT WASHINGTON & WATTS STS.
FIVE CORNER LOFTS
50x100 EACH.
STEAM HEAT, ELECTRIC ELEVATOR.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Store, Basement & 1st Loft
114, 116, 118 W. 17th St. | to let in new building 75x92. All improvements.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 W. 22D ST.

103 WEST 45TH ST.
Desirable 4-story and basement dwelling, suitable for dressmaker or other light business. Rent only $1,400 per annum.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, Agents,
749 Fifth Av., Near 58th St.

ADJOINING 4TH AV.,
114, 116 EAST 28TH ST.,
Near Subway Station.
Elegant light offices and studios in new fireproof building; elevators, steam heat, electric light, janitor service; moderate rents. Apply on premises.

A LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT,
80 and 82 4th Av., above Wanamaker's;
possession at once.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St.

LARGE LIGHT FLOOR.
6,000 feet; whole or part; 50 cents per foot; suitable offices or light business; elevators; steam heat. Martin, 1,947 Broadway, 66th.

Store, Newark, N. J.—Ferry St., large store, being used this last six years for dry goods and department; would make an elegant place for 5 and 10 cent store. Beyer, 1,175 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

TO RENT, A BRIGHT LOFT, SUITABLE FOR OFFICES OR LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. TAUSIG & CO., 396-398 BROADWAY.

241 Water St., near Beekman, 4-story building, 25x75; suitable any business; rent reasonable. Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

67 Cortlandt St.—A first loft to let; suitable for sales or show room; rent $700; possession May 1st. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Broadway, between Fulton and John Sts., lofts and offices; steam heat, elevator, and janitor service; rents reasonable. Apply to Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194 Broadway.

45th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.—Two houses; easily altered; plot 33x100. H. J. Sachs & Co., 28 West 22d St.

Will erect a garage in the Eighties, adjoining Broadway; choice location. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 West 42d St.

A first loft, 31x100 feet, for rent, at 8 Howard St., corner Elm St.; immediate possession. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 West 42d St.

42d St., near 10th Av.—Light loft, 25x100; moderate rent; favorable lease. Martin & Schmonsees, 627 9th Av.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Store, basement, 91 9th Av., 25x60, suitable wholesale, retail; reasonable. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Lofts, basement, 25x121; electric elevator, power; steam heat; excellent light. Saladino, 380 Broome St.

Large, roomy store, fine location; any business. Apply premises, 130 Park Row, 10 to 4.

Bronx.

Large corner store, good for grocery, liquor, or drug business, with apartment in rear if wanted; terms made very easy; growing neighborhood northeast corner Watchester Av. and Tiffany Street. Isaac Sonn, 55 Liberty St.

ACREAGE

LARGE AND SMALL TRACTS.
49 ACRES, $850, WESTBURY.
7 ACRES, $20,000, WEST HEMPSTEAD.
30 ACRES, $25,000, WATER FRONT, HUNTINGTON.
65 ACRES, $1,500, FLUSHING.
50 ACRES, $1,500, QUEENS.
JOHN KENSETT KELLOGG,
80-82 WILLIAM T., NEW YORK.
549 NOSTRAND AV., BROOKLYN.

North Shore Long Island; ten acres Sound front, $1,000 per acre; 7 acres modern, up-to-date buildings, Shore front; snap at $15,000; other bargains. Call or 'phone, Stephen Yates, 150 Broadway. Tel. 2019 Cortlandt.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

$35.00 to $50.00 WITH
Elevator
AT
PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,
151-59-161-69 West 140th St.
5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
Electric light, telephone, etc.
LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.
L. M. SMITH.
Tel. 79 River. 674 Columbus Av.

1,418 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Opera House,
8-ROOM APARTMENTS.
New plumbing, elevator, electric light; decorations to suit.
McVICKAR, GAILLARD REALTY CO.,
489 5th Av., below 42d St. Phone 4000—38th.

252 AND 254 WEST 84TH ST.,
Private house block.
Between West End Av. and Broadway.
Six rooms and bath.....$36-$38
Jesse C. Bennett & Co., 2,259 Broadway.

299 WEST 153D STREET.
New buildings, 5 rooms, bath, all improvements; rents moderate. Kirkpatrick & Urquhart, 2,556 8th Av.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
111 West 43d St.
Single room and bath.....$25
Two rooms and bath.....$50
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

Corner apartment, seven outside rooms and bath, elevator and all improvements, to sublet; a bargain. 180 St. Nicholas Av., corner 119th St.

Doctor's Apartment—Seven rooms, running water in office; all improvements; $50. 131 West 103d.

East Side.

120 EAST 34TH ST.
The handsomest 9-room Apartment in the city; elegantly appointed, possessing every desirable feature that appeals to the very select; electricity & fuel furnished; rent $1,500. CONCESSION TO DESIRABLE TENANT.

VAN NYDECK 64 E. 90th St., within 200 ft. of Andrew Carnegie's residence; 6 and 7 large rooms; elevator, hall service, steam heat, electric light, &c.; every improvement, $40 to $55.

67 EAST 93D ST.,
NEAR MADISON AV.
The grandest new seven rooms and bath, with all best modern improvements.

FAIRFAX 1,328 Madison Av., cor. 94th St.; corner rooms; southern exposure; parquet floors throughout; elevator, &c.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

Lexington Av., corner of 48th St.—Elegant corner apartments, six rooms; elevator, telephone; all improvements, $60.

143 East 30th St.—Seven rooms and bath, all modern improvements; stoop floor suitable for doctor; rent $50.

116th, 20 East.—Four pretty rooms, tiled bath, steam heat; rent reasonable. See janitress.

116th St., 18 East.—Four choice rooms; steam heat, bath; reasonable rent. See janitress.

Bronx.

Rents $15-$21.
4-5 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, cabinet trim; 2 blocks west 169th St. elevated station. Brook Av., north 169th.

New high-grade apartments; five and six excellent rooms, $26-$34; write for booklet. Owner, 1,181 Tinton Av., near 168th St.

Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Tenant will sublet fine eight-room

CREWS SAVED FROM SEA BROUGHT TO NEW YORK

Nine Men Rescued Just Before Their Vessel Sank.

HAD NO REST FOR 36 HOURS

The Steamer David Went on a Reef and Officers Drew Lots for Perilous Task.

Two shipwrecked crews arrived in New York yesterday, one on the Panama liner Panama, and the other on the Mallory liner Rio Grande. One crew was that of the American steamship David, which was wrecked on the coral reefs near Port Limon, and the other that of the American four-masted schooner Winifred A. Foram of Newport, R. I., the crew of the latter having been rescued by the Rio Grande on Tuesday at a point sixty miles off Cape Hatteras.

The Foram sailed from Port Royal, S. C., two weeks ago with a cargo of lumber for New York. She was eight days out when the storm broke. First the foretopmast went, and then the cargo of pine lumber began to pound the schooner's sides. Capt. Hart and his nine men had hardly begun throwing it overboard when a heavy timber stove a great hole in her bow. The men took to the pumps, and had no rest for thirty-six hours. The water all the time gained on them. Finally the pumps got out of order, and the crew were about to take to the boats when the look-out sighted the Rio Grande.

Capt. Davidson of the Rio Grande saw the wreck and sent First Officer Kerrigan and a crew in a lifeboat to the rescue. Kerrigan and his men succeeded in getting all hands off. Fifteen minutes after the rescue the Foram foundered.

The twenty men of the David got in on the Panama. Capt. Sewell remained by his ship. A jagged piece of coral pierced the David's bottom when she struck the reef, and the chances of rescue seemed slim unless some one reached St. Andrew's Island to get help.

The men cast lots to see who would make the attempt to reach the mainland. Second Officer Leen lost, and he and two of the men started to the shore in the small boat. His boat was smashed on the reef. The men managed to get back to the vessel, and again lots were cast. This time the choice fell to First Officer Combs. He met the same fate. He got back to the vessel, and this time Chief Engineer Carlsen made the third attempt. He and two men, after many perils, reached St. Andrew's Island. The next morning three sloops put out and took the men off without trouble.

New Subway Routes Named.

The Appellate Division, Supreme Court, yesterday granted applications of the Rapid Transit Board for designation of newspapers in which to advertise applications for the appointment of Commissioners to pass on five new routes laid out by the board last year and now formally named. The names are the Williamsburg-Brooklyn Bridge loop, the Fourteenth Street cross-town line, the Thirty-fourth Street cross-town line, with Pennsylvania station connections; the Girard Avenue line, in the Bronx, and the Van Cortlandt Park route.

Chief Croker's Adversary Advanced.

Fire Commissioner O'Brien yesterday advanced Lieut. Robert C. Buckholdt to the rank of Captain. At the trial of Chief Croker in 1902 Buckholdt testified against Chief Croker. The present promotion is made on Croker's recommendation.

LOST ARTICLES

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LIBERAL REWARD—Stable Owners—Strayed or Stolen!—Team of horses, bay mare and gray mare; wagon lettered "Nassau Newspaper Delivery Express Co., No. 16, 200 William St.;" taken from William, corner Frankfort St., Monday, Feb. 12, about 5 A. M.; liberal reward will be paid for information leading to recovery. Nassau Newspaper Delivery Express Co., 200 William St., city. Telephone, 2073—John.

LOST—Old-fashioned gold brooch, small turquoise settings, in neighborhood of Broadway and Canal St. Reward will be paid to party returning it to Room 1,004 Spalding Hotel, 43d St., near Broadway.

A LIBERAL REWARD will be paid for any reliable information regarding large package lost bridge car, Brooklyn side, Saturday night, 6:45 P. M. William A. Sullivan, 35 Nassau St., city.

$100 REWARD, no questions asked, for return of ring set with two large pearls, lost in New York City. H. T. W., 43 Exchange Place, Room 601.

LOST—Certificate No. A23918 for five shares U. S. Steel preferred, in name of Clifford Lloyd. Notify Carpenter, Baggot & Co., 17-21 William St.

LOST—Certificate No. A23918 for five shares U. S. Steel preferred, in name of Clifford Lloyd. Notify Carpenter, Baggot & Co., 17-21 William St.

LOST—Bank book No. 57,997, The New York Savings Bank; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

LOST—Bank book No. 51,195, Irving Savings Institution; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST—33d St., Subway, and 5th Av., silver purse; reward. Doyle, 256 West 84th St.

LOST—Locket, monogram M. O'G. Return to O'Gorman, 181 East 111th St.

LOST—$1,000 reward for the return of a diamond necklace, lost on the night of Feb. 7, between the Metropolitan Opera House and Columbus Av. and 72d St. The above amount will be paid in cash and no questions asked at the office of La Rochelle Restaurant, Columbus Av. and 75th St.

$1,000 REWARD and no questions asked will be paid for information leading to recovery of package, intact, of books and jewelry lost on bridge car Saturday night, William M. Sullivan, 35 Nassau St., New York City. Owner will pay above reward.

$50 REWARD for return of suit case and contents taken from in front of news stand, Grand Central Station, Saturday afternoon, Feb. 10; no questions asked. F. W., 303 Times, Times Square.

LOST—A liberal reward will be paid for any reliable information regarding large package lost bridge car, Brooklyn side, Saturday night, 6:45 P. M. William A. Sullivan, 35 Nassau St., New York City.

LIBERAL REWARD will be paid for return of silver gilt snuffbox, on chain, with a gold piece and small charm; lost at Savoy Hotel Sunday, at 5:30 P. M. Flechter, 23 Union Square.

LIBERAL REWARD will be paid for return of large and small sales books and bill file lost on bridge car Saturday night. E. C. Heathcote, 7 Maiden Lane, New York City.

LOST—Certificate No. A23918 for five shares U. S. Steel preferred, in name of Clifford Lloyd. Notify Carpenter, Baggot & Co., 17-21 William St.

LOST—Bank book No. 279,972 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped; please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

LOST—Pearl silver-mounted lady's umbrella, in Grand Hotel, marked A. L. E.; liberal reward. Address Room 2,206, 150 Nassau St., city.

LOST—At Arion ball, gold Sphinx Head, diamond in mouth and amethyst cross; liberal reward returned. W. J. Ruets, 100 West 64th St.

LOST—In Arion ball, bracelet, with small diamond; keepsake; reward. Miss Henderson, 212 West 45th St.

LOST—Diamond crescent pin, Hotel Victoria; $200 reward; no questions. Return Hotel Victoria office.

LOST—Black silk watch fob, with Masonic emblem on locket; reward. Hunt, 210 West 133d St.

LOST—A diamond bar pin; reward. Miss Heine, Hotel Majestic, 72d St., West.

LOST—Gold watch, between 81st St. "L" and 107 West 86th; reward. Barbour.

IVINS SEES A TRACTION CLUB.

Thinks It Can Be Wielded for City If Elsberg Bill Passes.

William M. Ivins had this to say yesterday about the subway issues raised by the Elsberg bill.

"It is very satisfactory at last to have the issue thus clearly defined. Those who oppose the Elsberg bill say: 'Give the rest of the subways to the trust.' Those who advocate the Elsberg bill say: 'Nothing more to the trust.' The trust says: 'We are the only ones who can construct and operate the new subways,' and the Rapid Transit Commission is of the same opinion. Then follows the conclusion, 'Accept the trust or go without subways.'

"Or the issue may be re-stated thus: Shall the trust be put beyond the restraints of any possible competition, or shall the city save itself by preserving the principle of competitive operation of the subways? Do we want the city effectively to own the subways or do we want the trust to own the city? That is the question in a nutshell.

"The city can own itself and its subways, and control the trust by building and equipping its subways without the aid of the trust. It can find numberless contractors, and by making direct contracts for sectional work can save profits, such as the $7,000,000 Mr. McDonald made by sub-leasing. It has ample funds to do this, and the work can proceed at once. Moreover, the work will be on routes which will relieve and serve the city as a whole instead of merely relieving and serving the trust, thereby increasing the latter's opportunity for supreme and irresponsible dictatorship. But if a conspiracy of capital seeks to strangle competition, then that conspiracy, and nothing else, will compel the city to operate its lines in competition with the trust. That power alone will be sufficient to enable the city to make satisfactory contracts, for the trust will have to succumb to the city.

"The question now is, Shall the city hold its club, or shall it pass it on to the trust, to be used against the people?"

STREETS CLEAN, MAYOR SAYS.

Woodbury Visits Him and Answers Criticisms—Inquiry Starts To-day.

Mayor McClellan had recovered sufficiently from grip yesterday to be back at his resk at the City Hall. Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury was an early visitor. He answered criticisms of his department for the delay in clearing Broadway, Fifth Avenue, and other important thoroughfares of snow. At the end of the interview the Mayor said he could see no reason for complaint of the condition of the streets. When photographs of some of the most neglected sections of the city were shown to him he said that photographs were not always truthful.

"Did Major Woodbury explain the failure to clean the streets?" was asked.

"You seem to be assuming that the streets are not clean," he said, "and that is a statement to which I beg to demur."

Further than this the Mayor declined to discuss the street-cleaning situation. Under the snow-removal contract the city does not pay for the snow actually removed, but on the basis of the average snowfall over the number of square feet from which snow is supposed to be removed. This question will be taken up by the Aldermanic committee which today begins its investigation of the Department of Street Cleaning.

ORE LAND DEAL HOLDS HILL.

He Delays His Departure South—Terms May Be Announced To-day.

James J. Hill's departure for the South will probably be postponed from to-day until to-morrow at least. It was understood in Wall Street yesterday that the reason for the delay in Mr. Hill's return to Aiken, S. C., is that he is detained in connection with the negotiations for the lease of the Great Northern's ore lands to the United States Steel Corporation. It is generally expected that definite announcement of the conclusion of negotiations will be made very soon. It may be that an announcement will be forthcoming to-day. Mr. Hill was not at his office yesterday, and in his absence other officials of the Great Northern maintained silence in regard to the pending deal.

Keen interest is still being taken in the financial district in the terms that will govern the lease of these lands. It is estimated that they contain at least 500,000,000 tons of iron ore. Reports had it yesterday that a total valuation of $800,000,000 had been placed upon the ore, and that the Steel Corporation would pay this total in installments throughout a period of fifty years.

BABY BOY BURNED TO DEATH.

Mother Found His Dress Ablaze Soon After Lighting a Fire.

Little Alfred Sutton, two years and three months old, was so severely burned at his home, 162 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, yesterday that he died soon afterward.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sutton, the child's mother, lighted a fire in the dining room and then went upstairs. She soon smelled smoke and ran down again. She found the little boy's clothing ablaze. Tearing away the burning dress and wrapping the child in a rug, she ran into a neighbor's house. The boy died there before an ambulance surgeon arrived. Firemen quickly extinguished the flames, which had spread to a couch in the Suttons' home.

The Suttons lost another little boy three weeks ago. Three older children were at school at the time of the accident.

Engine No. 58, while going to the fire, lost a wheel. No one was hurt.

BINGHAM IS "MAD."

He Says So—1,700 Men Still on Detail—More Shake-Ups Probable.

Commissioner Bingham was asked yesterday if he had in mind any further reduction of the number of policemen on details, in pursuance of the policy he has been carrying on. He pounded with his fist on his desk, and said:

"Seventeen hundred and twenty-two men on detail. That makes me mad. I've cut the number down about 600, but there are still 1,722 left not doing regular police duty. They are working for some one else, and not for me."

The Commissioner intimated that further reductions would be made.

Gets $12,000 for Husband's Death.

A jury before Justice Howard in the Supreme Court yesterday rendered a verdict for $12,000 in favor of Lizzie Goldberg, who sued the Interborough Rapid Transit Company because of the death of her husband, Israel Goldberg, on March 17 last. Alfred and Charles Steckler, attorneys for Mrs. Goldberg, alleged that Goldberg had been shoved off a platform of the Third Avenue elevated railroad because the platform was overcrowded. The jury held that the company was negligent.

Hearing on City Water Waste.

The State Water Supply Commission will give a public hearing on the subject of water waste in New York City, at the rooms of the City Water Commission, 299 Broadway, on Tuesday next at 11 A. M. The charge that more than half the water which reaches the Croton Reservoir is wasted is denied by the city authorities and affirmed by some of the witnesses who will appear on Tuesday.

Seefeld Jury Disagrees.

The jury trying "Baron" Frederick von Goron Seefeld on a charge of swindling Countess Ilka Palmay, an actress, out of $2,000 failed to agree and was discharged last night by Recorder Goff. District Attorney Jerome said that Seefeld will be retried at once.

The luxury of a breakfast is in its

Nice Hot Biscuit

rolls and muffins. Royal Baking Powder makes them light, sweet and delicious.

SAY LEGLER, MONEY MAD, SET BROTHER ON FIRE

Jersey City Police Get Evidence of Lad's Promotion Plans.

WANTED $3,000 INSURANCE

Correspondence of Alexander Legler, Jr., with His Father Found—Carl's Body May Be Exhumed.

The Jersey City police, who are investigating the death of Carl Legler, declared yesterday that they had found circumstantial evidence that the young man was burned to death for $8,000 insurance money, Alexander Legler, Jr., a brother, being the sole beneficiary. Alexander Legler, Jr., has been taken into custody to await result of the investigation. The theory of the police is that, while the older brother was asleep, benzine was poured over him and set on fire.

Though Carl Legler died on Dec. 19 last, after suffering four days from his burns, the attention of the police was not drawn to the case until a week ago to-day. Chief of Police Murphy may send to Boxley, Ga., to have the body exhumed. A question to be solved is whether certain powders given the night before death were the sleeping powders prescribed by a physician.

"When I first heard of it," said Chief Murphy, "I was inclined to ridicule the idea that a man could pour benzine over his brother and burn him to death. But hundreds of stray details and bits of evidence have piled up to make any other hypothesis almost impossible. My instinct tells me not to believe such a thing, but my reason points the other way."

Carl Legler was 23 years old and was insured for $3,000. Two policies for $1,000 each were in the Metropolitan Life and one for $1,000 in the Fidelity and Casualty Company. The last one was taken out only about a month before Legler's death.

Dr. H. V. A. Smith of 554 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, was called to 419 Summit Avenue, where the Leglers then lived, about 1:30 o'clock in the morning of Dec. 15. After that he paid one or two visits a day. In the middle of the night four days later he was awakened by the younger brother, who said:

"I believe my brother is dead, doctor. I wish you would come and see."

Dr. Smith found the older brother dead and made out a death certificate giving heart disease and burns as the cause.

When he was called in the first time, Dr. Smith said, he noticed that the side of the bed was not burned at all. Carl slept on the inside. According to his statement before death, he was enveloped in flame when he awoke. He had no theory as to how the fire started. Alexander suggested that two matches rubbing together might have caused the blaze.

Carl Legler came to New York about three years ago from Baxley, Ga., to look for work, and got a job as assistant steward on a steamship between New York and Colon. The steward was Henry Ruthercford, and Carl went to live with him and his wife at 419 Summit Avenue. A year ago Alexander, two years younger than Carl, came here and was employed in the equipment department of the New York Telephone Company at $2 a day. The brothers occupied the same room.

In his statement to Chief Murphy, Alexander admits that a proposition was made for each to insure himself and name the other as beneficiary. Carl took out his three policies. Alexander investigated several companies, but took no policy. According to the statement made to Chief Murphy by the prisoner, this is what happened on the night of Dec. 14:

Alexander went to bed and was asleep before his brother came in. About midnight he felt himself shoved out of bed, and, looking up, saw Carl "a pillar of fire." Alexander started down stairs to get a pail of water. Then Mrs. Rutherford, hearing the screams, rushed in from an adjoining room. Together they put out the flames, put Carl to bed in another room, and sent for the doctor.

Mrs. Rutherford, when questioned by Chief Murphy, recalled that Alexander had asked her for some benzine to get some paint out of his clothes, and she had given him a jar nearly full. She stumbled against the jar, empty, when she entered the room.

A day after Carl Legler died his brother started to Georgia with the body. He borrowed money for the trip, the undertaker took charge of the arrangements on credit, and Dr. Smith was asked to wait for his pay. Alexander took the precaution to notify the two insurance companies. Young Legler applied for the insurance money when he came back from the funeral, and both companies put him off, while detectives were put at work tracing Legler's history.

When Chief Murphy heard of the case from a resident of Jersey City he found out that Legler had moved to a house in Hoboken. A decoy telephone message, purporting to come from the Casualty Company brought him to Jersey City, where he was arrested.

A trunk full of all sorts of letters and circulars telling how to get rich quick was seized in Legler's room. Among them was a stock certificate for five shares of the "Southeast Georgia Development Company," signed by "Alexander Legler, Jr., Sec'y," and "W. H. Gray, Pres."

Legler told Chief Murphy that the company was incorporated in Arizona, and had a capital of "about a million dollars."

"It is the holding company," he explained, "of the Altamaha Transit Company." Altamaha is the name of a river in Georgia. All the letters had something in them about making money. Legler's father is a promoter, according to Chief Murphy. One of his letters to his son expressed the hope that he "was getting things fixed up in good shape with the insurance companies."

"This young man is just money-mad—that's all I can make out of it," said Chief Murphy last night. "All the letters he had had something about money in them. Apparently he could think of nothing else."

Most of the letters from Mr. Legler, Sr., had to do with this Altamaha Transit Company. One mentioned the necessity of getting $3,000. Legler will be examined next Monday.

POLICE SHARING IN CRIME?

In League, Justice McAvoy Says, with Disorderly Resort Keepers.

Justice McAvoy, in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday afternoon, was moved to accuse some policemen of collusion with proprietors of disorderly resorts in the Tenderloin when cases against the latter reached Special Sessions.

"As soon as I can do it," he said, "I will try to break up the system of collusion between the police and the disorderly resort keepers. It is an outrageous thing for a policeman to come into these cases here and be able to throw them down."

Four Days' Sale Still On!

Men's Good Suits and Overcoats.

Suits **$10** *Values up to $20*

Overcoats **$12.50** *Values up to $25*

WE are having a merry time of it these days. However, like all dancers, we must pay the fiddler. The big reductions instanced show what a big price the man behind the palms commands. Let him fiddle. The great desideratum now with us is more room. Spring stocks will soon be in. Men's $15, $18 and $20 business suits, $10; men's overcoats, always $15 to $25—$12.50.

Boys' Big Bargains.

Youths' Suits. *Regularly up to $20.*
Fancy Mixtures, Blue or Black Cheviots, single or double breasted styles, 14 to 19, $9.75

Knee Suits. *Regularly up to $7.50.*
Fine assortments of stuffs boys like in either Norfolk or Knickerbockers; sizes 7 to 16, $4.50

Men's Negligé Shirts. *Values up to $2.*
Plain or Pleated Bosom; many smart, dark patterns; majority have cuffs attached, $1.00

Men's White Shirts. *Regular $1 Values.*
Short or Long Bosom, open back or front, perfect in fit and fully guaranteed, 65c
N. Y. Store only.

Men's 50c, 75c, and $1 Neckwear.
It's the final Neckwear offer of this hustling Furnishings Shop of ours. French 4-in-hands, 2¼ to 2¾ inches wide; many fashionable solid colors. Not a tie worth less than 50c up to $1.00. 25c

Smith, Gray & Co.

THREE STORES:
BROADWAY AT 31ST ST., NEW YORK.
FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV., BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV., B'KLYN.

"Advance Spring Garb"

A woolen house going out of business has placed with us all of their stock to dispose of. These cloths were made for this season's trade, the cloth alone costing more than half the price of the suit. They are priced at

$30 THE SUIT

HANSEN & SHACKLETON
TAILORS
Fifth Avenue and 42d Street (5 Doors West) New York

CHINESE ENVOYS SAIL, THE DRAGON FLAG FLYING

Fellow-Countrymen, Lined Up on the Pier, Bow Low.

KISSES FOR CHINESE BABIES

Imperial High Commissioners Have 465 Pieces of Baggage Now—Had 400 When They Came.

The Chinese Imperial High Commissioners Tai Hung-Chi and Tuan Fang, the Mandarins of the second, third, and fourth ranks, an "expectant taotai," and the other members of their suite sailed for Europe on the Hamburg-American liner Bluecher yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. As the big liner backed out into the stream and started on her way to the Hook, the revenue cutter Calumet drew alongside, her rails lined with missionaries, local Chinese dignitaries, the Chinese Minister from Washington, and several of his legation secretaries.

Despite the cold and biting wind which blew a gale the envoys stood out on the Bluecher's deck, and, whenever the wind permitted, shouted farewells to the friends they were leaving behind. The missionaries and the Chinamen answered as best they could. There were cheers when the parting came. The Bluecher flew the flag bearing the black dragon on a yellow ground in honor of her distinguished passengers.

The envoys reached the Hamburg-American pier about 10 o'clock. Several hours earlier the secretaries had arrived. It was their pleasant duty to see that all the 465 pieces of luggage which the party carries were put safely on board the liner.

When the Commissioners, the Mandarins, and the "expectant taotai" reached New York they had only 400 trunks. The added sixty-five, it was rumored, are filled with articles bought in New York and with very voluminous notes on American institutions made by the large and industrious body of secretaries.

When the envoys reached the pier they walked between two long lines of their countrymen, and as they slowly marched pierward the Chinese merchants bowed until their foreheads almost touched the ground.

Some had their children with them, and to these the Commissioners were very attentive. They leaned over and kissed some of the youngsters. When they reached the gangplank they saw a peddler selling American flags, and one of the secretaries bought his whole stock.

On the cutter Calumet with Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng, the Chinese Minister, the Rev. Dr. Gamewell and other missionaries, were several Chinese students. As the Bluecher passed the Battery the Calumet steamed alongside and then began a long-distance exchange of good wishes.

"Tsai chien," (I'll see you again) shouted Tuan Fang, and to this the Rev. Dr. Gamewell shouted in reply, "I lu ping an," (may your whole way be one of peace.)

"Shun feng sung tao," shouted Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng, (may you have favoring breezes all the way.)

Just before the envoys sailed it was said that both of them had expressed the opinion that the stories about anti-foreign demonstrations in China had been greatly exaggerated.

Dr. F. F. Tong, who is visiting this country as a special emissary for the Chinese Government to pave the way for a revision of the commercial treaties between the United States and China, and who has been active in bringing about temporary peace between the warring societies of Chinatown, paid a visit to Special Sessions yesterday to tell the Justices that they ought to send every Chinaman to prison who was caught with a revolver in his possession.

Dr. Tong said that his Government was anxious that the Chinese in this country be known as law-abiding and peaceful persons, and that the only effective way of stopping the increasing use of firearms among the Chinamen here was to punish every offender as severely as possible.

Justices McAvoy, McKean, and Zeller replied that they agreed with Dr. Tong. Justice McAvoy in particular said he intended in future to deal as severely as the law permitted with all persons unlawfully carrying revolvers.

VINCENT says:

It isn't too early to talk of Spring nor late enough to forget Winter. If you anticipate Spring weight for the tail end of Winter's chill here are a few choice offerings for the "Hustling Buyers."

Don't let tardiness slip you up.

$20	Suits—Overcoats		$16.00
$25	"	"	$20.00
$28	"	"	$22.40
$35	"	"	$28.00
$50	"	"	$40.00

Broadway 22d Street — Sixth Avenue 12th Street

SIXTH AVE. STORE OPEN UNTIL 10 P. M. SATURDAY.

TROLLEY SMASH ON BRIDGE.

Brake Chain Snaps, Passengers Shaken Up, and Cars Damaged.

When Motorman Isaac Sheet of Sumner Avenue Car 3,101 started on the down grade of the Williamsburg Bridge toward Brooklyn yesterday morning his brake chain snapped and the car and passengers started ahead with a rush.

Ahead was a heavy double-truck local car. Sheet shouted to Conductor Michael Hoffman of the local to warn his passengers that a collision was coming and to tell his motorman to put on full speed. Then he jumped inside his car crying out to the passengers to brace themselves for a bump. The passengers in the car ahead had done the same thing. The cars came together with a crash. The heavy platforms were smashed to bits. The passengers and crew, being prepared for the bump, suffered from nothing more than a severe shaking up. Most of the windows in both cars were broken.

WEDS HER BROTHER-IN-LAW.

Daughter of Hugh McLaughlin Now Doubly Mrs. Roache.

Mrs. Laura J. Roache, a daughter of the late Hugh McLaughlin, and J. Benedict Roache, were married yesterday in St. James's Pro-Cathedral, Brooklyn. Mrs. Roache is the widow of Dr. James A. Roache, and the bridegroom is a brother of Dr. Roache.

Mrs. Roache was attended by her cousin, Mrs. Mary Waldon, as matron of honor, and Mr. Roache's best man was O. I. Hancock. Only the members of the bride and bridegroom's families were present. Mr. Roache is a contractor and lives in McDonough Street.

More Plums for McCarren Men.

Controller Metz has announced three more appointments of Brooklyn organization men. All are McCarren men. They are Thomas F. Byrnes, promoted from the Superintendency of Markets, which he held under Mr. Grout, to be Appraiser of Real Estate at $4,000 a year; John Morrisey Gray, to succeed Mr. Byrnes, and James A. Hughes, to be an Examining Inspector.

Is Jack in a box for lack of evening clothes?

Presto!

He's out in society, without a bit of delay, for it's to meet emergencies like this that we keep on hand so complete an assortment of sizes in evening dress suits.

$27 to $50.

White dress waistcoats, dress ties, patent leather pumps and shoes, silk and opera hats.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1230
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

AFTER rearranging the stocks yesterday and adding some new arrivals we have ready for selection to-day about 175 Overcoats, all lengths. Some of these coats are of medium weight.

To-Day, $10.

"A single fact is worth a shipload of arguments."

BROADWAY—CORNER—CHAMBERS

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT ST.

5,00 Calf Blucher

at 3.49

on the new swing last with dip toe and military heel,

with Shoe Trees Free.

Patent Leathers, 3.49

Lace or Button, 6.00 Values.

On the Newest Flat Last (Outside Swing), Dip Toe and Military Heel, with Shoe Trees FREE.

Scientific Shoe Specialties

Comfort for tired, sore, aching feet.

3.98 worth 7.00 } Bunion Lasts, Supporting Arch Shoes and Soft Toe Shoes.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. THIS EVENING, at 8—LOHENGRIN. Rappold, Homer; Knote, Van Rooy, Journet, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.

Sat. Aft., Feb. 17, at 2—MARTA. Sembrich, Walker; Caruso, Plancon, Rossi. Cond., Vigna.

Sat. Evg., Feb. 17, pop. prices, at 8—TANNHAEUSER. Fremstad, Jomelli, Alten; Burgstaller, Goritz, Blass, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.

Sun. Evg., Feb. 18, 8:30, at pop. prices, GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. Jomelli, Homer; Plancon and HENRI MARTEAU, Violin. (Arrangement with Mr. R. E. Johnston.) Entire Metr. Opera Orchestra. Cond., Franko.

Mon. Evg., Feb. 19, at 7:30—MEISTERSINGER. Alten, Homer; Knote, Van Rooy, Goritz, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.

Wed. Evg., Feb. 21, at 8—IL TROVATORE. Nordica, Homer, Bauermeister; Knote, Campanari, Journet. Cond., Franko.

Thurs., Feb. 22, (Wash. B'th'y,) Mat. at 11:30 A. M.—PARSIFAL. Fremstad; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.

Thurs. Evg., Feb. 22, at 8, Special Perf'ce—LA BOHEME. Abott, Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Journet, Parvis, Rossi, Dufriche. Cond., Vigna. Prices $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $4, $5.

Fri. Evg. Feb. 23, at 7:45, Double Bill—HAENSEL UND GRETEL. Abarbanell, Alten, Homer, Weed; Goritz. Cond., Franko. Followed by IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Sembrich, Bauermeister; Dippel, Campanari, Journet, Rossi, Paroli. Cond., Vigna.

WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING Pl. Theatre. Every Ev. & Sat. Mat., Reisenhofer, Christians & Walden in Capus' Comedy, "Leontinen's Ehemann."

CARNEGIE HALL

Boston Symphony Orchestra Mr. Gericke Conductor.

Saturday Afternoon, February 17th, at 2:30. SOLOIST: Marie Hall

Tickets, $2 to 75c., at Box Office, Tyson's, (5th Av. Hotel,) and Luckhardt & Belder's, 10 E. 17th St.

CARNEGIE HALL, This Sunday Ev. at 8:15, The Facts About the Philippines and China. BURR McINTOSH "With Secretary Taft in the Orient" 275 Beautifully Colored Views. DALY'S THEATRE Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday & Friday Afternoons at 4. Seats at Daly's and McIntosh Studio.

Madison Square THEA. Ev. 8:15. Last 24th St. Mat. Sat., 2:15. LAST 2 TIMES Next Week. Seats Ready. LUCKY MISS DEAN Winston Churchill's THE TITLE MART.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 22. in J. M. Barrie's Maude Adams PETER PAN

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 22. ETHEL in J. M. Barrie's play, BARRYMORE ALICE-SIT-BY-THE-FIRE. Also Pantaloon, with Lionel Barrymore.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 22. "Distinct Success."—Herald. OTIS SKINNER in THE DUEL.

SAVOY Theatre, B'way & 34th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Feb. 22, 2:15. "Biggest farcical success since 'Charley's Aunt.'"—Eve. Sun. THE ENGLISH FARCE, MR. HOPKINSON

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mt. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 22 GEO. M. COHAN in his new musical play, GEO. WASHINGTON, JR.

Knickerbocker B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Feb. 22, 2:15. FRITZI SCHEFF in M'LLE MODISTE

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Feb. 22, 2:15. THE LION AND THE MOUSE Beginning Feb. 19, Special Matinees. YVETTE GUILBERT.

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Feb. 22. FOURTH WEEK OF ELLIS JEFFREYS in Alfred Sutro's Comedy The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 424 St., West of Broadway. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 22, 2:15. Fay Templeton in Geo. M. Cohan's 45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY. Extra Matinee Washington's Birthday.

BROADWAY THEA. B'way, 41st St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Feb. 22, 2:15. ELSIE JANIS THE VANDERBILT CUP With Barney Oldfield's Auto Race Effect.

LIBERTY THEATRE, 42d St., W. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Feb. 22, 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS | Extra Matinee Washington's B'day. | George H. Brennan presents THE CLANSMAN, by Thomas Dixon, Jr.

NEW YORK THEA. B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Prices 25, 50, 75c. & $1. Pop. Mat. Wed., 25, 50 & 75c. Reg. Mat. Sat. THE ROGERS BROS. IN IRELAND Extra Matinee Washington's Birthday.

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Evs. at 8:15. | Last Mat. Saturday. LAST WEEK W. H. THOMPSON IN THE BISHOP

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evenings at 8:15. $1 Mat. To-morrow. Hear Edmund Stanley Sing "United We Stand" in MEXICANA Extra Matinee Washington's Birthday.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. at 8:15. | $1 Matinee To-morrow. 124TH TIME TO-NIGHT OF THE EARL AND THE GIRL WITH EDDIE FOY Matinee Washington's Birthday.

FIELDS 42d St., W. of B'way. $1 Mats. Wed. & Sat. | Extra Mat. Feb. 22. LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN in JULIE BONBON

PROCTOR'S SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE

5TH B'way. 28th St. Mats. 25, 50. "Cashel Byron's Profession." Miss Bingham, Mr. Van Bueren, Young & Jas. J. Corbett. All Favorites. Nts. 25, 50, 75, $1.

23D ST. Mats. Daily. 15, 25. ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE. Mr. & Mrs. Robert Fitzsimmons, "Radha," Mme. Rentz, Cole & Johnson, Rice & Prevost, other Stars. Nights, 15, 25, 35, 50, 75c

58TH St. Mats. Daily. All Seats, 15, 25. ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE. Marvellous Cortellis, Schoolboys & Girls, Empire City 4, Emmett Corrigan & Co., other Star Acts. Nights, 15, 25, 35, 50, 75c.

125TH ST. Mats. 15, 25. "Bonnie Brier Bush." Miss Morgan, Mr. Griffin, Mr. McAllister. Nights 15, 25, 35, 50, 75

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. DAVID BELASCO Presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER as DU BARRY

NOTE.—Owing to the great demand, Mr. Belasco has decided to continue Mrs. Leslie Carter as Du Barry for all next week. POPULAR PRICES. Mat. Washington's B'day & Sat., 2. Eve., 8.

BELASCO W. 42St. Ev. 8. Mat. Sat. & Feb. 22. DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST. By David Belasco.

BIJOU B'way & 30th 500th Time in N.Y. Mat. Sat. & Feb. 22. DAVID BELASCO presents, 2d year in N.Y. WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER.

Manhattan Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:20. This Eve. Cornell Univ. Night LAST 3 TIMES BEFORE AND AFTER

*** NEXT TUESDAY EVE., FEB. 20, Walter N. Lawrence Presents THE TRIANGLE —SEATS NOW ON SALE.—

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. Evs. 8:20. Reg. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM IN SQUAW MAN Extra Matinee Washington's Birthday.

GARDEN Thea. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Ev. 8:20. Matinee To-morrow at 2:20. Raymond HITCHCOCK Mat. Wash. Birthday. THE GALLOPER By Richard Harding Davis.

MAJESTIC Ev. 8:15. Last Mat. Sat. 2:15. Last 3 Times THE LITTLE GRAY LADY *** February 20th. Seats Now on Sale. WILLIAMS & WALKER IN "ABYSSINIA."

WEST END HAP WARD, "The Grafter." Beginning Next Monday, A New Western Play by Edmund Day, "Behind the Mask." Sun. Mat. & Night—Shepard's Mov. Pictures.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Matinee Sat. AT THE WORLD'S MERCY. Next Wk, Dolly Kemper the Gypsy Girl

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Matinees Sat. TEXAS Next Week—"IN OLD KENTUCKY." Ted Marks' Concerts Sun., Mat., Night, 25, 50.

MURRAY HILL 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Sat. Al H. Wilson, the German Gypsy. N't W'k, The Funny Mr. Dooley.

NEW YORK HIPPODROME MAT. DAILY THOMPSON & DUNDY, MANAGERS A SOCIETY CIRCUS WITH COURT OF THE GOLDEN

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, slightly warmer to-day and to-morrow; east winds.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,556. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1906.—SIXTEEN PAGES and Section Devoted to Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS

PUT ODELL OUT NOW, IS ROOSEVELT'S WORD

Annoyed by Higgins's Hesitation, He Calls in Leaders.

BARNES MAY BE CHAIRMAN

Fassett Names Him After White House Conference—Governor Fears Effect of Albany Leader's Record.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—President Roosevelt is endeavoring to win Gov. Higgins over to his view that the necessities of the political situation in New York require immediate reorganization of the Republican State Committee. It can be stated on excellent authority that the President's mind is definitely made up as to the advisability of having a new Chairman succeed ex-Gov. Odell without further delay. Secretary Root and Chairman Cortelyou of the National Committee coincide with this view.

This conviction as to what ought to be done to rehabilitate the State organization was imparted to Congressman Fassett and William Barnes, Jr., on a visit which they recently made to Washington, Mr. Barnes going at the request of the President. It is understood that Mr. Roosevelt was very emphatic as to the necessity of reorganizing the State Committee before adjournment of the Legislature.

Reorganization ought to be effected at once, Mr. Roosevelt contended, in order that Republican policy in the State might be so shaped as to give the Republicans an advantage in the coming campaign. He told Fassett and Barnes, it is said, that the Republican Party was certain to be placed at a very great disadvantage if present conditions were permitted to continue. When the difficulty of uniting the opposition to State Chairman Odell was suggested the President told them that he did not care how the reorganizers got together, but they must get together.

As a result of their conference with the President, Baines and Fassett and the Republican leaders whom they can control favor a meeting of the State Committee in the near future and the selection of Barnes as Odell's successor. Congressman Fassett has declared openly his preference for Barnes. Until his interview with the President, Barnes had been disinclined to accept the State Chairmanship, but now is receptive.

The hitch is with Gov. Higgins. The Governor said yesterday that he did not know when the meeting of the State Committee would be held. When he made that statement, there is every reason to believe, he was informed of the set purpose of President Roosevelt and Secretaries Root and Cortelyou.

Whether he is doubtful as to the wisdom of taking such unprecedented action as the reorganization of the State Committee at this time or is uncertain whether enough votes could be obtained to put Odell out, the fact is that Higgins has not fallen in with the plan of the President. The President's friends are disposed to be impatient with him. If he has any desire for a renomination, they say, he ought to realize that it would be better for him to break with Odell now, positively and finally, than to postpone the parting until the State Convention. Reorganization at that time, they say, would cause just as much heartburning as now, and there would be less time for recovery before the campaign. If the Governor is not to be a candidate for renomination, they urge, he ought to give his consent to the plan of the President for the benefit of the party.

It is hinted by some close friends of the Governor that he is holding off because he does not believe the selection of Barnes would be conducive to Republican success. There are some Republican leaders who think that, were Barnes chosen State Chairman, the campaign waged against him would be bitter and vindictive and of much greater injury to the organization than the campaign against ex-Gov. Odell.

Barnes has had great success in the management of Republican politics in Albany County. He has made Albany Republican by a very large majority, but it is notorious that there is more open vice in Albany to-day than in almost any other city in the United States. If Barnes should be made State Chairman the present condition of Albany would no longer remain a purely local issue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16. — The news from Albany that President Roosevelt is urging on Gov. Higgins immediate removal of Chairman Odell is not surprising to New York politicians here. The belief has been strong among them that Mr. Roosevelt acquiesced with reluctance and against his own judgment in the delay of Odell's removal.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff on his visit to Washington, it is understood, suggested to Mr. Roosevelt the advisability of going slow in the Odell matter. Mr. Woodruff never has pretended to be an Odell man, even when the Chairman was at the height of his power, and his attitude and that of several other politicians who could not be suspected of fondness for Odell, it is believed, were largely responsible for the President's failure to insist on more strenuous tactics. Mr. Roosevelt himself has been for prompt action all along.

Real Waldo in the Tenderloin.

Third Deputy Police Commissioner Waldo, accompanied by Secretary Slattery and Inspector Schmittberger, paid a visit to the Tenderloin Station last night. They were on a tour of inspection and went over the house thoroughly. The Commissioner had nothing to say, but "Schmitty" remarked that things were a "little dusty." Sergt. McGloin did the honors.

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PEER WEDS A SHOW GIRL.

Lord De Clifford Bears One of the Oldest of English Titles.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Lord De Clifford and Miss Eva Carrington, who has been playing a small part in "Bluebell in Fairyland" at the Aldwych Theatre in this city, were married to-day under a special license at the St. Pancras Registry Office. The religious ceremony will take place at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, on Monday.

The honeymoon will be spent in Paris and in Abyssinia, where the couple will travel for six months.

The bride, who is 21 years old, beautiful, and over six feet in height, was formerly one of the "Gibson Girls" in "The Catch of the Season." The acquaintance between the couple began last September in Dublin. Lord De Clifford later went to Cairo, whence he returned to London on Feb. 5. He proposed and was accepted six days later.

There are few older titles in the United Kingdom than that of Lord De Clifford. The Barony was created by writ in the year 1299, and the holder of it is fourth in the list of all the English Barons.

The peerage has had a romantic history. Even before the title was conferred by writ four Barons are known to have held it by tenure, so that the present peer is in reality twenty-ninth in the line, instead of twenty-fifth, according to the peerages. The ninth Baron was slain in the civil wars and his honors were forfeited under attainder, but they were restored to his son, whose existence had been kept concealed, his mother bringing him up as a shepherd.

The present Baron, Jack Southwell Russell, was born in 1884 and succeeded his father in the peerage when 10 years old. He was formerly a Lieutenant in the Shropshire Imperial Yeomanry.

Lord De Clifford owns about 13,000 acres in County Mayo, Ireland.

STEP LIVELY!

Passenger Resents New York's Clarion Call—Fight Blocks the Subway.

"Step lively!" yelled the guard.

"Quit shovin'," growled half a dozen male passengers.

"Mercy, ain't the guard rude!" exclaimed a chorus of female voices.

"Step lively and shut up," retorted the guard, or words to that effect. But one of the passengers either wouldn't step lively enough, or wouldn't shut up, and so a fight developed in the Subway last night that resulted in a riot call being sent for the police, who put the guard in a cell.

The trouble started in an argument at Fourteenth Street, and grew into a fight at Eighteenth Street that lasted until Twenty-third Street was reached. While the fight was in progress the other passengers climbed up on the seats, and let a passenger and the guard have the floor. They pummeled each other in lively fashion.

De Forest White of 51 East Twentieth Street was the man who resented the "step lively" tactics of Guard Martin Scharoba of 74 East 105th Street. He accused the guard of using unnecessary violence.

On Mr. White's complaint the guard was arrested when the reserves arrived from the East Twenty-second Street Station.

Traffic was delayed fifteen minutes.

OVERFED ON HUMOR.

J. K. Jerome Tells Why Americans Don't Appreciate Mark Twain.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 16.—Jerome K. Jerome, the English humorist, in a lecture before the Central High School to-night, declared that the American people are surfeited with humor, and laugh at Mark Twain nowadays more through a sense of duty than a sense of the ridiculous.

"So many brilliant men have written and joked for the Americans that they have become jaded," he said. "I thought at first that the American sense of humor was radically less subtle than ours in England, but now I know better. It is simply overfed.

"Mark Twain is, I think, the only living humorist of the old American school, and he, like Falstaff, is growing old. But the subtle touch that England likes still, and America liked once, is still his.

"You have grown tired and need coarser fare to stimulate your appetite. And I've discovered the cause of it, too. It is the comic supplement of the Sunday papers."

HIS FEE $1,000 A DAY.

Dr. Seppy of Chicago Called to Helena by Peter Larson.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 16.—Upon a contract calling for the payment of $1,000 a day for the time he left Chicago until his return, Dr. Seppy, a professor of the practice of medicine at Rush College, Chicago, has come to Helena to make a diagnosis of the illness of Peter Larson of this city, who is suffering from cirrhosis of the liver.

Recently Mr. Larson went East for an operation, which, however, was not performed. Dr. Seppy's diagnosis is understood to have been the same as that of the hospital Directors in Rochester, Minn., that the case is hopeless, but not necessarily immediately fatal.

SEES GIACOBINI'S COMET.

Prof. Brooks Finds That Body Has Passed Around the Sun.

GENEVA, N. Y., Feb. 16.—The comet discovered several years ago by M. Giacobini, chief astronomer of the Nice Observatory, was observed here for the first time in the western sky to-night by Prof. Brooks at Smith's observatory. The position was right ascension, 35 min. 30 sec.; declination, south 14 deg. 50 min.

This comet, first discovered in the eastern morning sky, has been around the sun, and now becomes telescopically visible in the western evening sky. The comet is moving northeasterly.

BLAME THE FRATERNITIES.

College Societies a Bad Influence, Wisconsin Investigators Hear.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 16.—The legislative committee investigating the Wisconsin State University is making earnest inquiry into the fraternity question.

Several students and Faculty members to-day testified that the Greek-letter bodies here exerted a bad influence.

TRACK BETTING MAY GO, HIGGINS BACKING BILL

Repeal of the Percy-Gray Act Moved in Both Houses.

REFORMERS TO ROUSE STATE

Situation Complicated by a Political Effort to Control the Racing Board and Its Patronage.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—A bill to make gambling on races within race track inclosures a felony was introduced simultaneously in the Senate and Assembly this morning by Senator Cassidy and Assemblyman Lansing. Immediately thereafter Gov. Higgins, deviating from his general rule not to discuss legislation until it reaches him, came out in a flat statement favoring the principle of the bill. When asked if he intended to send a special message in favor of it he said he did not expect to. The Governor declared:

"When the Percy-Gray bill, legalizing pool selling at race tracks was passed, I was one of the four or five Senators who opposed it. I believed that, in spirit at least, it was not constitutional. I have no hesitation in saying that, from a moral standpoint, it is impossible for me to understand how the act of a man on one side of a fence can be legal, which on the other side of the fence is a crime."

A general agitation throughout the State against race track betting is in prospect. Clergymen of all creeds will be asked to take a hand. Wilbur F. Crafts, well known among reformers, had the bill drawn by Anthony Comstock, it is stated. The movement has the support of the New York Society for Suppression of Vice, the Christian Endeavor Society, the International Reform Bureau, and a number of clergymen's associations. The Rev. A. S. Gregg, Field Secretary of the International Reform Bureau, issued this statement to-day:

"Nearly $4,000,000 is lost and won on the race tracks every year. There is a direct connection between a large amount of stealing and the race track. Common gambling is a felony, but the penalty for gambling on races within race inclosures was ingeniously nullified by the Legislature of 1895, in the passage of the Percy-Gray bill.

"As Anthony Comstock has put it, a person astride an inch board fence inclosing a race course, who sells a pool with his right hand to a person outside the fence, and with his left hand duplicates the transaction with another person inside the fence, is on his right side a felon, while his left side is sound on the Constitution and exempt from prosecution."

The Cassidy-Lansing bill repeals the last sentence of the Percy-Gray act, which reads:

When an exclusive penalty is provided by law for an act hereby prohibited the permitting of the use of premises for the doing of the act in such cases shall not be deemed a violation hereof (of this act) or of Section 343 of this Penal Code.

By eliminating this paragraph gambling within race track inclosures becomes a felony. It was this paragraph that pool-selling interests had inserted in 1895.

Support for track gambling was gained in the Legislature by the suggestion that the racing association be compelled to pay 5 per cent. of gross receipts into the State Treasury, such money to be apportioned by the Controller among the agricultural societies of the State. This money has been used to help defray expenses of county fairs, including the premiums on cattle and all other exhibits.

The attitude of Gov. Higgins gives real alarm to those who have always watched carefully for any desire on the part of any influential members of the Legislature to amend the Percy-Gray law.

The present Racing Commissioners are August Belmont of New York, John Sanford of Amsterdam, and Edwin D. Morgan of Westbury Station, L. I. These gentlemen were all appointed by Gov. Roosevelt to serve five years, and their terms expired on May 19, 1905, but all are holding over. About the time that the terms were to expire considerable opposition developed in the Republican State organization to reappointment of Mr. Belmont. Congressman James W. Wadsworth of Geneseo was mentioned as Mr. Belmont's probable successor.

It was said that there were 740 places in connection with race track management filled by men whose appointments had been obtained through Democratic influence. These places, it was urged, could just as easily be filled by the Republican State Committee. The only track on which the Republicans got much show, it was said, was the Sheepshead Bay, largely controlled by Vanderbilt interests.

The plan to make Wadsworth head the commission failed, for the reason that Wadsworth and Belmont are very good friends, and Wadsworth made Belmont's reappointment to the commission a condition of his acceptance. This led to a complication which Gov. Higgins has not been able to straighten out. The present plan would wipe out the Racing Board.

E. W. LADEW SECRETLY WED.

How His Mother Learned That She Was a Mother-in-Law.

The mother of Edward W. Ladew of 213 West 106th Street, Secretary and Treasurer of the Ladew Feed Company, inquiring of her pretty guest, Ethel Edith Hardy of Providence, what was on the end of a gold chain she wore about her neck, discovered yesterday that her son was the young woman's husband.

"Is there a locket tucked away?" asked Mrs. Ladew.

"Why, yes," replied the young woman, pulling out the chain. "Here it is."

But with the locket was a wedding ring, and the young woman admitted that Mrs. Ladew had been her mother-in-lay since Feb. 7.

Miss Hardy's father was a Wall Street broker, but he retired from business several years ago and went to live in Providence. His daughter and Mr. Ladew were children together, and the separation following the young woman's removal to Providence deepened their attachment, a secret wedding resulting. The Rev. Ralph Walker of 2,051 Fifth Avenue married the couple. Mr. and Mrs. Ladew have decided on a honeymoon trip to Europe.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—SS. Massachusetts, Havre, Jan. 27.

McCALL GROWING WEAKER.

He Has Cirrhosis of the Liver and Cannot Recover.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 16.—John A. McCall is fast losing the remarkable vitality which thus far has sustained him through his illness.

It was said at the Laurel House late to-night that Mr. McCall was much weaker and that this weakness was now the gravest feature of his condition. Dr. Charles L. Lindley, when he left the sickroom at 10 o'clock, was more apprehensive regarding his patient's condition than he has been at any time this week.

It has been definitely determined that Mr. McCall is suffering from cirrhosis of the liver, an incurable malady. The physicians, however, no longer have to deal with the mental depression which has been a feature of the case. Since he received the last sacraments of the Church Mr. McCall's mind has been free from all worry.

His faculties are as keen now as they ever were. The newspapers were read to him for the first time to-day, and he talked with several members of the family this afternoon. His brother, Supreme Court Justice Edward C. McCall, arrived here to-night. Dr. Vanderpoel does not expect to come to Lakewood to see his patient again until Sunday, unless a sudden change should take place in his condition. There is very little that physicians can do for Mr. McCall.

SNOW PILE UPSET BARON.

Over Went His Cab and He Came Out by Way of the Window.

Baron Frederick von der Hoeven of Holland; who is staying at the Hotel Cambridge, says he is going to make a complaint against the city or the Pennsylvania Railroad or somebody for injuries he received when thrown out of one of the railroad's cabs at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street last night.

The Baron came from his home in Wilmington, Del., to the opera. He told his driver, George Motin, to make good time from the Twenty-third Street ferry to the Opera House. As the cab turned the corner into Seventh Avenue it ran into a pile of snow and was overturned on the sidewalk. Both windows were smashed, the Baron's cheek was cut, and his right arm was sprained.

After some trouble Motin succeeded in pulling the Baron out of the window and helped him to another cab. The Baron decided to see the police about it and inquired the way to the nearest station. He was directed to West Thirtieth Street Station, where he saw Sergt. McGloin and told him what he thought about the condition of the streets. Then the Baron went o the Hotel Cambridge to think out whom to sue first.

"PAT" CROWE ACQUITTED.

Was Accused of Kidnapping Son of Edward A. Cudahy.

OMAHA, Feb. 16.—"Pat" Crowe, charged with extorting from Edward A. Cudahy, the Omaha packer, $25,000, in connection with the kidnapping of Mr. Cudahy's son five years ago, was acquitted this afternoon. The jury was out fifteen hours.

The kidnapping of Eddie Cudahy, Dec. 19, 1900, and his release upon payment by his father of $25,000 ransom, created a great sensation, and the search for the kidnappers was stimulated at the time by the offer of a reward of $50,000 by Mr. Cudahy.

Crowe was arrested last October in Butte, Mon. He was put on trial Feb. 7. There was no evidence positively to identify him as one of the kidnappers.

STEEPLE STOPPED HIS FALL.

Climber Hangs by Spike Till Rescued —Hair Turns Gray.

Special to The New York Times.

RUTLAND, Vt., Feb. 16.—Suspended from the steeple of St. Francis de Sales Church in Bennington this afternoon by an iron pin which passed through his clothes, H. E. Emerson, a steeple climber, hung until rescued by co-workers. His hair partly turned gray in the trying moments.

A jig pole derrick had been rigged and a life-sized plaster cast figure was being raised when the rope broke and the pole flew back, hurling Emerson into space. He struck on the iron pin and was badly lacerated.

CAPT. O'BRIEN MAY QUIT.

New Tenderloin Commander Doesn't Seem to Like His Job.

There have been rumors lately that Capt. Stephen O'Brien, who was transferred from the command of the traffic squad to the Tenderloin Station, was anxious to retire from the force.

Right after the transfer he applied for twenty days' leave of absence. It was granted, with the provision that it should not begin before May 1. Last night Capt. O'Brien reported sick, after he had been on his new job only three days. He said he had a bad cold. Sergt. Matthew Robinson was put in charge of the station.

MATCHES MARY IN BELLEVUE.

Broadway's Midnight Merchant Likely Never to Sell Any More.

Old "Matches Mary," who has been a familiar figure along Broadway for a generation, has sold her last match, her friends say, and has joined the ranks of the "sick and destitute."

Mary Hayes, for that was her right name, has supported herself for nearly thirty years by selling matches to theatregoers as they came out on the street after the show. She selected a different playhouse each night, making a regular round of those along Broadway. Standing at the edge of the sidewalk she barked her wares in a peculiar, strident voice that always attracted attention, and generally brought results. Her age and pitiable appearance contributed to touch the heart and the pocket.

Yesterday Mary's fellow lodgers at 141 West Twenty-eighth Street noticed that she was not up and about as usual. When they looked in her room she was lying on the bed, half starved. An ambulance was called, and the old woman is now in Bellevue with the others of the "sick-and-destitute" class. She is sixty-four years old now.

Leave New York 5:30 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:05 next morning. A superb train, by New York Central Lines.—Adv.

WEDDING EVE PARTY FOR MISS ROOSEVELT

Guest with Mr. Longworth at Supper at the Alibi Club.

REHEARSAL AT WHITE HOUSE

East Room Transformed Into a Floral Bower for To-day's Ceremony—The Bridal Bouquet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The long series of entertainments in honor of Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth came to a close this evening with a most informal supper party at the Alibi Club, where Major Charles McCawley was the host and the additional guests the ushers who take part in to-morrow's ceremony and some friends of the bride-elect from the ranks of resident society.

The Alibi is distinctly a supper club, with the most popular room in the building devoted to a Dutch kitchen, where to-night's company gathered about a huge round table innocent of cloth and furnished in the most primitive fashion with steel forks and knives and the simplest of Dutch tableware. The menu, which was prepared by the club cook, and not by the host, as is sometimes the case, was in keeping with the appointments of the board. Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth left their autographs in the club book, the former promising that hers should never again be written as Alice Lee Roosevelt.

From the supper party the entire company repaired to a reception given by Senator Kean and Miss Kean, who are entertaining a large house party for the White House wedding. The reception began at 10 o'clock and lasted two hours. Miss Roosevelt shows little sign of fatigue notwithstanding the extraordinary strain of the past month.

This afternoon the wedding was rehearsed in the East room. None but the wedding party was present. The President was engaged at the time in conference with Secretary Bonaparte and Admiral Sands at the executive offices and was not present at the rehearsal. Nor was Bishop Henry Y. Satterlee, who will officiate to-morrow. Mr. Longworth accompanied by his best man and the ushers walked from Mr. Longworth's home to the White House where they joined Miss Roosevelt and the other members of the wedding party. A large section of the United States Marine Band, under the direction of Leader Santelman, was in attendance.

The French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand sent to Miss Roosevelt to-day another beautiful fan, this being the sixth received. It is of ostrich feathers, mounted in tortoise shell sticks, with the monogram A. L. R. in gold on the outer stick. The Minister from Norway and Mme. Hague sent a bronze figure and a number of the bridegroom's friends from the Metropolitan Club a huge silver platter. A handsome silver compotier from the servants of Mr. Longworth's household was a gift of the day.

The Russian Ambassador and Baroness Rosen announced to-day that they would attend the wedding, although they will not accept any dinner invitations until next week, the period of mourning being supposed to expire on Sunday.

Florists and decorators worked late to-night in the East Room, giving the final touches to the improvised altar and broad platform erected across the east window. Contrary to expectation, the color scheme will not be white and green, a warm tone being given to the white and gold apartment by the introduction of various blossoms in the decoration and of a rich-hued Oriental rug used to cover the platform. The large vases in the main corridor were filled to-day with green and red blossoms, while in addition to the thousands of roses, carnations, and hyacinths and tulips that have been carefully guarded in the Government hothouse, there will be great masses of orchids, lilies, and other choice blooms sent from the local florists.

Mr. Longworth to-day ordered the bridal bouquet, which is to be constructed and carried on the English plan, quite distinct from the shower effect of ribbons and blossoms in use at most American weddings. The flowers are white orchids with lilies of the valley, the stems to be covered with gauze ribbons, which can be securely pinned to the bodice of the wedding gown, and at the critical moment of the placing of the wedding ring can be dropped like a fan attached to a chatelaine, thus obviating the necessity of any one relieving the bride of her fragrant burden.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16.—A big bridal cake two and one-half feet high and twenty inches in diameter at the base was taken to the White House this afternoon by James J. Fitzsimmons of Baltimore as his gift to Miss Roosevelt. The cake is four stories high and a marvel of ornamentation. Tiny silver balls and large raised fleur de lys, the interior of which are molded into the most delicate lace patterns, form the chief figure, and a statue of Cupid ringing a silver wedding bell tops off the confection.

GIFT FROM KING EDWARD?

Said to be on Its Way to Washington for Miss Roosevelt.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 17.—The greatest interest is displayed in this country regarding the Longworth-Roosevelt wedding. The papers to-day publish long descriptive cablegrams, covering all incidents, with photographs of the bride and bridegroom and lists of the presents.

There is much curiosity as to whether King Edward has sent a present. According to The Daily Telegraph, his gift is on the way to Washington.

80-CENT GAS BILL DELAYED.

Agnew Measure Put Over Until Tuesday in Assembly.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—The Agnew Eighty-Cent Gas bill, which was on the calendar in the Assembly this morning, was put over until Tuesday by general consent.

Advocates of cheaper gas in New York need not feel concerned at the delay unless the bill should be put over again on Tuesday.

IMPROVED SERVICE TO CLEVELAND via Pennsylvania Railroad. Beginning February 18, through sleeping car will leave New York daily at 8:25 P. M.—Adv.

OPERATION ON ALEXANDER.

Equitable's ex-President Out of the Sanitarium and at His Home.

James W. Alexander, formerly President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, who has been under treatment at a sanitarium at Deerfield, Mass., since early last Summer, was brought to this city on Wednesday last, and on Thursday underwent a serious operation. The operation has long been deemed necessary, but it is understood that it was postponed on account of the condition in which Mr. Alexander has been since the trouble in the Equitable Life became acute last Spring.

Mr. Alexander is now at his home, 4 East Sixty-fourth Street, under the care of Drs. E. L. Keyes and C. H. Chetwood. The nature of the operation is not announced, but it was said that it was as successful as could be expected in the case of a man of Mr. Alexander's years and nervous condition. Last night it was stated that Mr. Alexander was resting quietly.

A ROCKEFELLER IN NAPLES.

And a Foreign Correspondent Thinks It Must Be John D.

A new rumor about John D. Rockefeller reached here last night in a dispatch from Rome, which quoted a newspaper correspondent at Naples as saying that Mr. Rockefeller arrived there on Thursday on board the Deutschland.

Mr. Rockefeller was not on that vessel when she sailed, so far as could be learned last night. William Rockefeller, who has been in Rome recently, has moved to Naples for a short stay.

BEN DANIELS ARRESTED.

President's Arizona Appointee as Marshal Now Accused of Fraud.

NOGALES, Arizona, Feb. 16.—Ben Daniels, a Rough Rider, appointed but not yet confirmed as a United States Marshal, was arrested to-day by Sheriff Fowler of Santa Cruz County on the charge of fraud. The Senate held up his nomination because he had a penitentiary record.

Hans Larsen, the complainant, alleges that Daniels sold him a mine in the Harshaw District a year ago for $800, and that when he went to do the assessment work James Harrison, Supervisor of Santa Cruz County, claimed the property. Larsen demanded return of the money, which Daniels refused.

CAR RACED WITHOUT A PILOT.

Brake Handle Knocked Motorman Unconscious—Policeman to the Rescue.

Policeman Daly of the West 100th Street Station was at Sixty-ninth Street and Central Park West yesterday afternoon, when he saw an Eighth Avenue car racing down at a terrific gait, with the motorman doubled up at the waist line and hanging over the dashboard. Seeing that the motorman was unconscious, Daly ran and sprang aboard. The car was crowded with men and women, who were yelling for some one to turn off the power. Daly did so, and then tried the brake, but it wouldn't work. So, clanging the bell constantly, he allowed the car to spend its speed until it came to a halt. Patrick Gibbons, the motorman, was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital, where, upon recovering consciousness, he said that the brake handle had slipped and struck him in the stomach. That was the last he remembered. The conductor of the car tried to get to the front platform, but couldn't on account of the crowd in the car.

AUTOISTS AND HORSE THIEVES

Illinois Farmers Band to Get Lawbreakers of Both Kinds.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—To protect themselves against reckless automobilists farmers have banded themselves into the "Lake County Protective Association."

The original intention of the association was to rid the county of horse thieves, but they have extended its scope to include automobilists. Guards will be posted along the highway used by auto scorchers. Four persons were killed there last Summer.

A HOLD-UP IN 56TH STREET.

Police Capture Three Men After a Running Revolver Fight.

A running fight between Special Patrolman Murphy, Patrolman Shaughnessy of the East Fifty-first Street Station and three alleged highwaymen, with revolvers cracking away at a lively rate, awoke residents in Fifty-sixth Street between Fifth and Sixth Avenues early this morning.

Murphy found Herbert Wheeler, who is a member of the dental firm of J. Morgan Howe of 12 West Forty-sixth Street, and who lives at 325 West Fifty-sixth Street, fighting with three men. Wheeler cried that he was being held up and the other men dashed down the street. Murphy opened fire. The sound of the shooting brought several watchmen, and Shaughnessy and the three fugitives began firing back. Wheeler was bruised and bleeding, his face having been laid open with brass knuckles, but he joined in the chase.

The three men were captured. They said they were Austin Rodgers and Michael Murphy, who declined to give their addresses, and Bernard Kane, who said he lived at 498 Eighth Avenue and was a bartender. They were locked up in the East Fifty-first Street station.

Crank Arrested at White House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Peter Carlsson, a Swede, who said his age was 44 years and his home was on North William Street, New York City, was taken into custody at the White House to-night on a charge of insanity and locked up. Carlsson had been walking up and down the pavement and had tried the gate at the east entrance of the White House when a policeman asked him what he wanted. He replied that he wanted to see Miss Alice Roosevelt, to whom he said he was engaged to be married.

Strike Not Felt Now, Say Typothetae.

An official statement was issued by the Typothetae last evening in which it is said that the strike of the printers for the eight-hour work day and the closed shop is no longer felt. Business has become normal, the statement says, and 900 men are now employed as against 1,000 who went on strike.

The Erie to Elevate Its Tracks.

Officials of the Erie Railroad announced yesterday the intention of the company to elevate its tracks in Newark, N. J. The work will cost $1,500,000.

STUYVESANT FISH QUITS MUTUAL INVESTIGATORS

Resigns After Meeting When Scope of Inquiry Was Discussed.

FURTHER PROBING UNLIKELY

That, at Least, Is Wall Street's Belief —It Is Now Watching Developments with Mr. Fish's Railroad.

Stuyvesant Fish resigned yesterday as a member of the committee which the Trustees of the Mutual Life appointed on Oct. 25 to make an investigation of the company. Mr. Fish's resignation was tendered to William H. Truesdale and John W. Auchincloss, his associates on the committee, from whom he accepted his appointment. He also sent a letter to every Trustee of the Mutual announcing the fact that he had resigned. No comment was contained in the letters.

Mr. Fish himself declined last night to say anything on the matter, except to confirm the report that he had resigned. His friends made reference to the explanation that Mr. Fish authorised a few days ago that, so long as he remained a member of the Truesdale Committee, he would be governed by the resolution adopted by the Mutual's board on Oct. 25 appointing the Committee of Investigation, and by the resolution which the committee itself adopted on Nov. 11 when Judge James B. Dill was retained as its counsel. This resolution expressed the desire and purpose of the committee to make a "thorough examination into all the affairs of the company, and a full and accurate report thereupon." It also contained these instructions to its accountants:

To make a thorough examination into and report on: (a) The relations existing or that have existed between the company and trust companies, banks, safe deposit companies, and other institutions with which the company is or has been affiliated by stock ownership or otherwise; (b) any or all of the books, records, and accounts or any or all of the subsidiary companies that may be necessary for a proper understanding of existing relations so far as the Mutual Life Insurance Company has, or can obtain, the right of access thereto; (c) the relations, personal or otherwise, of trustees, officers, employes, and agents of the company with trust companies, banks, or other institutions with which it may be affiliated; (d) all syndicate participations entered into by the company, with the resulting profit or loss as to each; (e) syndicate participations or other profits, if any, enjoyed by trustees, officers, employes, or agents of the company through, or as a result of, their connection with the company.

It was practically the impossibility of carrying out the purposes outlined in the instructions to the accountants of the Truesdale Committee which brought about Mr. Fish's resignation, according to well-founded information obtained yesterday. The paragraph quoted above contains the gist of what the committee in its earlier days undertook to accomplish. That was before the change in the Mutual's administration that brought about the election of Charles A. Peabody to the Presidency.

The Preliminary Report.

The Truesdale Committee followed up its employment of accountants by submitting a preliminary report on the question of the salaries paid to President McCurdy and other officers, and the agency contracts through which Robert H. McCurdy and Louis A. Thébaud, his brother-in-law, drew upward of $10,000 a year each from the firm of Charles H. Raymond & Co. This firm was the Metropolitan agent of the Mutual, in which one of the McCurdy family had been a member since the early eighties. The Trustees adopted this report unanimously. It included instructions to the administration that Andrew C. Fields be brought back to New York to tell what he knew about the administration of the Mutual's supply department.

On Nov. 29 President McCurdy resigned. His resignation was accepted without comment by the board. Almost immediately a controversy arose in the board as to whether the vacant Presidency should be filled immediately or the place be left open until the investigating committee had completed its work and a complete reorganization became possible. A coterie of Trustees headed by H. H. Rogers and George F. Baker put forward the name of Charles A. Peabody, and although the Trustees tabled the nomination for a week, the opposition was beaten down and Mr. Peabody was chosen on Dec. 13. Forthwith the Truesdale investigating committee began to have its troubles, according to information which has now become general in the financial district. A second and third preliminary report were submitted which never came up for discussion before the board of the Mutual. Mr. Peabody had not yet taken office, but it was common knowledge that he was being consulted about all matters of policy.

In the last week in December, a few days before Acting President Cromwell left office, the Truesdale Committee sent him a requisition demanding information, along the lines of the instructions to accountants, about every Trustee, officer, employe, or general agent of the Mutual Life. The requisition was of a sweeping character and constructed with legal phrases that made it a veritable dragnet for information. About the same time the committee sent to the board a fourth report, recommending that suits be instituted against the McCurdys. The board, and cerain members of the Mutual's Finance Committee who had supported the election of Mr. Peabody.

Counsel Tell Peabody Why.

The requisition was turned over to Mr. Peabody by Acting President Cromwell on the latter's retirement from the Presidency, and the recommendation of suits was put over at several successive meetings of the Trustees. One of Mr. Peabody's first acts was to ask upon what authority the Truesdale Committee recommended suits. In return, he received opinions from all the counsel who had been retained by the committee, William G. Choate, ex-Judge D. Cady Herrick, Judge James B. Dill, and Bainbridge Colby. Accompanying the opinions was a letter explaining, in plain words, the reasons of the committee in recommending suits. Mr. Peabody acknowledged the receipt of the legal opinions in a letter on Jan. 4.

Nothing was done about the four reports meanwhile. The January meeting of the Mutual's Trustees, which was scheduled for Jan. 23, was put over for a week, while pressure of various kinds, according to accounts which Wall Street is disposed to believe, was applied to the

investigating committee to make it modify its position. At the adjourned meeting it was announced that the question of suits had been referred to Joseph H. Choate, and that Mr. Peabody had been instructed to follow Mr. Choate's findings.

About this time it became known downtown that in connection with the pressure that had been exerted on the Truesdale investigating committee, Mr. Peabody had made a demand upon the members at a conference in his office and in a letter that they withdraw the requisition for information that would open up the general question of the financial operations of the company under the old régime. To this, it was understood, Chairman Truesdale and Mr. Auchincloss acceded, but Mr. Fish stood out and a split in the committee followed.

Mr. Fish's Last Meeting.

Last Saturday, however, Mr. Peabody said that as far as he and the board were concerned the committee could have all the information it wanted. Early this week the Truesdale committee met and raised the question squarely whether the blanket requisition should be withdrawn. Mr. Fish's resignation followed.

It is not believed in Wall Street that there will be much more housecleaning in the Mutual Life. It is understood that Joseph H. Choate will recommend suits against the McCurdys, all of whom are out and are intending to start on an extended European trip about March 1. The reorganization of the supply department is going on, but as its records are missing and Andrew C. Fields still in unknown parts, there isn't much probing to be done there. It is understood that the reorganization of the agency force is getting much attention from the Truesdale committee and from the agency committee, of which Mr. Rogers is Chairman.

Other developments relating to the Mutual Life are looked for in two quarters. The Committee of Governors and other prominent men, which Thomas W. Lawson has been organizing to receive the proxies he has collected from policy holders of the New York Life and Mutual Life Insurance Companies may act.

The other quarter in which developments are awaited with some interest is the Illinois Central Railroad, of which Mr. Fish is President, and Mr. Peabody a Director. It has been common knowledge in Wall Street that Edward H. Harriman, who, since the readjustment of railroad affairs last Spring, has had close relations with the Rogers-Rockefeller party in railroad affairs, has been strengthening his position in Illinois Central. About a week ago stories were published simultaneously here and in Chicago that control had passed to the Union Pacific. Nothing has come of the stories, which were denied semi-officially. Mr. Peabody is a Director of the Union Pacific as well as of the Illinois Central Railroad.

An organization known as the Mutual Life Policy Holders' Association, with headquarters in Washington, made it known yesterday that it would apply through its counsel, John De Witt Warner, to the Supreme Court for permission to get a list of the policy holders of the company. Similar application was made recently by Clarence H. Venner with regard to the New York Life and was denied by the Appellate Division.

FAMILY KILLED AND BURNED.

Four Bodies Found in Ruins of Nova Scotia Collier's Home.

Special to The New York Times.

SYDNEY, N. S., Feb. 16.—The four charred bodies of Anton Stetks, his wife and two children, were found in the ruins of his burned dwelling to-day at Dominion No. 1 Colliery, ten miles from Sydney. The skulls of the mother and children had been crushed with an axe. The man's head was found some distance from the body.

The fire was discovered by the conductor of a freight train passing through Dominion. He stopped the train, gave an alarm, and trainmen rushed to the burning building. The house was blazing fiercely inside and the flames were just beginning to break through.

A dog ran out as they opened the door. Getting no response and seeing nobody about the place the trainmen supposed the family had escaped. The walls of the house fell in and in a search among the ruins the four bodies were discovered. The children were locked in each other's arms. No definite clue to the murderer has been found.

TO STOP MILEAGE DEPOSIT.

Harrisburg Officers Hold Pennsylvania Road Charge Illegal.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 16.—Secretary of Internal Affairs Brown to-day instructed the Attorney General to begin suit against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to stop collection of the refund on mileage books. Each purchaser of a $20 mileage book on the Pennsylvania lines is compelled to leave a deposit of $10, which, according to the company, is for the purpose of preventing illegitimate use of the book.

Organizations of traveling salesmen and business men of Philadelphia and Pittsburg filed a complaint on Jan. 16, and the Secretary gave a public hearing on Jan. 30. He takes the ground that in demanding the deposit the Pennsylvania Company is exercising part of the privileges of a banking institution and thereby violating the State Constitution. The $10 deposit also is a discrimination against the holders of mileage books as compared with persons using other forms of transportation, he says.

IOWANS HERE ORGANIZE.

Gen. Dodge the New Society's President—500 Members Expected.

The Iowa Society of New York is being organized. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge has been elected President and Coler F. Clarkson Secretary. Here are some of the eligible men who are expected to join: Mark Twain, for he used to be a printer in Keokuk, Iowa; Judge John F. Dillon, the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Vice President W. C. Brown of the New York Central, William T. Hornaday, director of the Zoological Gardens; James S. Clarkson, Surveyor of the Port; President Dudley Evans and General Manager Stedman of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, Col. Henry L. Swords, Vice President George F. Brownell of the Erie Railroad, Dr. Albert Shaw, W. R. Huntington, and Robert B. Armstrong, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Any present citizen of Iowa will be accepted as a non-resident member. All officers entering the army or navy from Iowa are also eligible. There will be probably 500 members.

M'INTYRE TO HEAD A WESTERN RAILROAD

Equitable Vice President Bobs Up in a Dispatch from Texas.

NOT AT INSURANCE INQUIRY

To be President of the Aransas Pass Line, Which the Rock Island-'Frisco Interests May Have Got.

William H. McIntyre, Fourth Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society before the reorganization, and one of the most-wanted witnesses whom the Armstrong Committee did not succeed in questioning, bobbed up yesterday in a dispatch from Austin, Texas, which announced that Mr. McIntyre was slated for election to-day to the Presidency of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroad. At the same time W. M. Hobbs, General Superintendent of the Eastern district of the Rock Island will be elected Vice President.

The circumstance of a Rock Island official's election to the Vice Presidency gave rise to a story from the West that Rock Island-'Frisco interests had come into control of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroad, which has always been a Harriman property, controlled by the Southern Pacific. Mr. McIntyre has been connected with the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroad for nearly three years, ever since the Texas Railroad Commission compelled the Southern Pacific to give up its open control, but it has been generally understood in railroad circles that the Southern Pacific always retained its control through channels which were beyond the reach of the Railroad Commission. Mr. McIntyre's connection with the road has been supposed to have been part of the Harriman plan of secret control.

If Mr. McIntyre goes into his new office as a representative of Rock Island he is training with a new crowd. The Southern Pacific, which in turn is controlled by the Union Pacific, had in its Directorate at the time Mr. McIntyre disappeared from New York last September, James Hazen Hyde, Jacob H. Schiff, E. H. Harriman, G. J. Gould, and T. J. Coolidge, all Equitable Directors. The Union Pacific then included in its Directorate J. H. Hyde and six other Equitable Directors.

W. H. McIntyre began as an office boy in the Equitable at its formation. He became Secretary to the elder Hyde and was the man who taught young James Hazen Hyde the ropes. During the Armstrong committee's insurance investigation Mr. McIntyre was wanted almost as much as the Controller, T. D. Jordan, to explain the society's participation in certain accounts not clear on the books.

None of the Equitable witnesses could tell where Mr. McIntyre might be found. The latest report of him was that he was living under an assumed name in Baltimore, and the story of his reappearance as President of a railroad occasioned a great deal of surprise in Wall Street.

The San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroad owns 687 miles of track between San Antonio and Brownsville, Texas.

FITZGERALD'S PAY HELD UP.

Fellow-Justices Will Discuss Further Measures Next Tuesday.

The salary of Justice Thomas W. Fitzgerald of the Court of Special Sessions, Second Division, for the month of January, has been held up. The Board of Justices, consisting of Justices Howard J. Forker, John Fleming, Patrick Keady, Robert J. Wilkin, and George O'Keefe, met in Brooklyn Jan. 15 to take action regarding Justice Fitzgerald's continued absence from the bench. The meeting has been kept secret out of courtesy to the missing member of the Board, who is now in Oceanport, N. J.

When the payroll was made out on Jan. 20, instead of the usual entry of $500 there appeared opposite Justice Fitzgerald's name the note: "Has not reported for duty."

Last week, at another meeting of the Board of Justices, Justice Fleming was appointed to investigate the reason for Justice Fitzgerald's absence, and report to the board. The board will meet next Tuesday to hear Justice Fleming's report. It is understood that the disciplinary measures that might be inaugurated by the board if Justice Fleming's report warranted them, are: Proceedings before the Appellate Division for removal, proceedings for disbarment before the same tribunal, and the adoption of a resolution of censure for failing to report for duty for months in an exceedingly busy season.

A person who, it is said, wishes an accounting from Justice Fitzgerald, has obtained from Supreme Court Justice Kelly an order for the service of a summons by publication on Justice Fitzgerald.

A GREAT ELECTRIC PLANT.

Pennsylvania Road to Build One Near Its Manhattan Terminal.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is to build a great electric power station on the south side of Thirty-first Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, directly opposite its four-million-dollar terminal.

The proposed structure, for which plans were filed yesterday at the Building Department, will cover a plot 161 by 99 feet, beginning 175 feet east of Eighth Avenue, the lots now being known as 238 to 250 West Thirty-first Street. The building is to be four stories in height, with an exterior of granite, ornamented with pilasters, to harmonize with the terminal structure.

There will be a floor devoted to offices, another to the electricity generating plant and storage batteries, and another to coal bins, as well as a switch-board gallery.

The designers of the power station, Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., estimate its cost at $300,000. The Pennsylvania Railroad acquired the property at the time when it was buying its terminal site. The company also owns nearly all of the frontage on the south side of Thirty-first Street, between the power station plot and Seventh Avenue.

LAFAYETTE STATUE INQUIRY.

Said to Have Been Ordered—Paris Still Has Only a Plaster Cast.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Col. M. A. Winter of this city, commander of the organization known as the Minute Men, has written a letter to Secretary Root calling attention to the delay in erecting the bronze statue of Lafayette presented to France by popular subscription in this country with aid from Congress. It is reported that the Daughters of the American Revolution will inquire into Col. Winter's charges, and that Mr. Root will make an investigation.

Col. Winter visited Paris last Summer, and, he says, "discovered that the statue of Lafayette, which, according to the official programme, was presented to the French Republic by the school youth of the United States, and which was to be erected in the Square Lafayette, Paris, at the time of the exposition in 1900, had not yet been completed. In place of the beautiful bronze statue that should be standing upon its pedestal, as we in America have been led to believe was the case, a counterfeit, weather worn, dilapidated plaster cast does duty for young America's loving gift.

"Shortly after my return from Europe," Col. Winter continues, "I took occasion to call this matter to the attention of an official of your department, and, much to my surprise, he produced the records, which seemingly proved that the bronze statue had in reality been placed where it belonged, and had been formally accepted by the French Government. The position was taken that there must be some mistake in the information which I had imparted. He accordingly communicated with Dr. J. J. Conway, a member of the American colony in Paris, who writes saying that the plaster cast used at the dedication exercises on July 4, 1900, is still doing duty as the statue.

"The school children of the United States and the people who bought Lafayette half dollars and the Daughters of the Revolution, who have contributed, and the other contributors have a right to know what has become of their money. The children contributed $50,000 or $60,000, I forget which. Congress appropriated $25,000 worth of bullion to make Lafayette half dollars. People here are asking the question, Where is the money? Some say it is in a Chicago bank.

"The contract for the statue is for $50,000. Of this sum the sculptor has received $25,000.

"Any other nation except France would have long since lost patience with us and be highly indignant over this unpardonable neglect."

STOCKHOLDERS LOSE ALL.

But Chicago Bank of America Depositors Will Be Paid, It Is Said.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—A crowd of depositors gathered around the door of the Bank of America as early as 7 o'clock to-day in the hope of obtaining their money. The first official to put in an appearance was R. H. Howe, the assistant cashier. He opened the doors, and a crowd of depositors swarmed after him. Mr. Howe made a speech to the depositors, saying in substance:

"Within a week you will receive 35 to 40 per cent. of your money, and the balance within a few days after that. All depositors will be paid in full. We have $100,000 in cash on hand, and some securities that will be disposed of within a week.

Receiver Healy, who appeared at the bank a short time after Mr. Howe had addressed the depositors, confirmed the statements made by him. After looking over the books, however, he said that, while the depositors would be paid in full, the stockholders would lose every cent they had put into the bank.

President Abner Smith to-day deplored the fact that he should at his age have been brought into an affair of this kind. He said:

"I got into this thing through my connection with some real estate loans. Everything would have been all right if the stockholders had not squabbled as to who had and who had not paid in full for stock."

WOKE TO FIND WIFE ABLAZE.

Jersey Hotel Man Can't Account for Fire That Cost Woman's Life.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH RIVER, N. J., Feb. 16.—John Weber, proprietor of the Middlesex Hotel at Old Bridge, was awakened last night by the noise of crackling flames. The room was filled with a dense smoke, and his bed was ablaze. He spent a minute fighting the flames before he wondered what had become of his wife.

Stepping to the hall he saw her standing inside the door of an adjoining room, a pillar of fire. He tore the blazing garments from her limbs and made frantic efforts to save her, but she died within an hour.

Mr. Weber cannot account for the origin of the fire, and a police investigation has been ordered.

FOR CONSULAR INSPECTORS.

Root Wants Force to Hunt Out Crookedness—Reform Plans.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Secretary Root, before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day, in regard to the Consular bill passed by the Senate, urged that the provision for Consular Inspectors be retained. Consuls often were engaged in illegal practices for months, he said, and the department had no knowledge of them.

The remedies Mr. Root suggested were a rigid inspection of Consulates; the establishment of a merit list which would result in promotion of the more efficient Consuls and the abolition of all fees to Consuls. All Consuls should be paid fixed salaries and required to perform all duties necessary to the protection and advancement of American interests, he said.

When asked if the passage of his bill would prevent changing of Consuls with a change of Administration, Mr. Root said the supposition was that the capable men would be retained.

T. L. JOHNSON BURIES NEGRO.

Child of Servants Rests in Coffin in the Mayor's Home.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 16.—In a white coffin, surrounded by palms and flowers in the music room of the home of Mayor Tom L. Johnson, on Euclid Avenue, lies the body of James Tyler, 12 years old, a negro. The lad was the son of servants in the Johnson family for twenty years. The Tyler family had rooms in the garage in the rear of the Johnson home.

Four months ago little James became ill. Always a favorite with Mrs. Johnson, the lad received daily visits from her. As he grew worse Mrs. Johnson had the sick boy brought into her own home, where she could give him personal attention. The Johnson family attended the funeral this afternoon, and the Mayor will send the parents with the body back to Virginia.

Stabbed to Death with a Penknife.

Antonio Comfort of Richmond, S. I., was stabbed to death on St. Mary's Avenue, Rosebank, last night by Charles J. Hicks of Rosebank. They quarrelled some time ago, and renewed the quarrel when they met. Hicks's weapon was a penknife. He was badly beaten by Comfort's friends before the police got him.

RUSSIA HAS AN EXCUSE TO STAY IN MANCHURIA

Chinese Situation Causes Revision of Evacuation Plans.

JAPANESE INTRIGUE ALLEGED

St. Petersburg Hears That the Mikado's Government Is Supporting China's War Preparations.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—A St. Petersburg dispatch states that there is considerable anxiety in Government circles owing to news that it is the intention of the Chinese Government to sanction the emigration into the Russian Amur territory of immense bands of Chinese.

It is reported that Russia has decided to send a Siberian corps to the frontier.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16.—In view of recent events in China the Russian Government, like that of the United States, has found it advisable to take the necessary military measures to be prepared for all eventualities.

Though the Foreign Office officially scouts the alarmist tone of the Russian press, the Council for National Defense, which has been preparing to reduce the force in the Far East to a minimum, takes a more serious view of the situation and is revising its plans for the Russian evacuation of Manchuria in order to retain there a force "sufficient to maintain Russia's special interests on a plane with the other powers."

According to the Slovo, the Government is in possession of information to the effect that China is making war preparations in which she is supported almost openly by Japan, and that an attack on Russia's Ussuri possessions is feared.

Fears, says the Slovo, are also entertained over Chinese designs to overthrow the Russian influence in Chinese Turkestan that has grown up in consequence of the special trade and military arrangements instituted before the Russo-Japanese war.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Secretary Taft was expected to appear before the Senate Committee on Philippines to-day, but Senator Hale announced that he had no desire to question him further. It was understood that the Maine Senator would interrogate the Secretary of War concerning the need of more troops in the Philippines, with a view to their use in China.

Since the statement made by the Secretary of War before the Committee on Appropriations there have been several conferences regarding the situation in China, and Senator Hale feels assured that there is no real danger of a clash in China, and that the present difficulties will be settled by diplomatic negotiations.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 17.—No news has reached the missionary societies in London of the reported disturbances at Ngan-King, and, therefore, it is considered that even if an attack has been made nothing serious can have happened. There are some American students at Ngan-King. Since the mission opened there, thirty years ago, there had never been any trouble with the natives.

Chinese stocks yesterday fell heavily on the London Exchange.

In an interview with the Hongkong correspondent of The Tribune, a high Chinese official affirmed the existence of dangerous anti-foreign feeling, especially in the region between the Yang-Tse River and Hongkong, and predicted that an outbreak would occur sooner or later. This official suggested concerted action by the powers to enforce reforms on the Chinese Government, which in his opinion was the only lasting remedy.

CATHOLIC PRIESTS COMPLAIN.

Disapprove Jersey City Education Board's Parochial School Attitude.

The High School and Teachers' Committees of the Jersey City Board of Education met at the board's rooms, in the City Hall, yesterday, to hear such arguments as might be advanced by the pastors of the Roman Catholic churches in favor of their demand that graduates of the parochial schools shall be admitted to the High School without examination. The committees waited an hour, but none of the pastors appeared. Instead, they held a conference at St. Lucy's Church, after which this statement was given out:

"It is the opinion of the rectors that in view of the fair and friendly spirit in which the same question has been received and settled in other cities, and in consideration of the importance of the Catholics, numerically, in this community, and finally, in view of the fact that they asked for so little, they had reason to feel hurt at what seemed to them the tardy and indifferent attention given to their reasonable and respectful petition by the Board of Education.

"They have decided to await with as much patience as possible the decision of the gentlemen to whom they have submitted their case. The rectors feel certain that when the members of the board find time to consider the matter they will not only recognize the justice of the request, but will also wonder why so trivial a right had not been asked for and granted long ago."

A. O. U. W. IN TROUBLE.

State Lodge Has Claims of $706,440 and Only $29,000 of Funds.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 16.—With a surplus of only $29,000 and with beneficiary claims aggregating $706,440, the New York State Grand Lodge officers of the Ancient Order of United Workmen are preparing to appeal to the Supreme Lodge for relief.

Grand Trustee F. B. Garrett and Grand Master Workman August Steinbicker of this city are making efforts to obtain the necessary assistance, which it is claimed is due from the Supreme Lodge, and to pull the State organization from its financial straits, for the protection of thousands of members of the 425 lodges in the State.

According to the officers, the Grand Lodge of the State of New York is entitled to financial assistance from the Supreme Lodge to the extent of upward of $600,000 under the rules of the order. A call was issued by Mr. Steinbicker to-day for a meeting of the Grand Lodge in this city on March 6.

DEAD MAN AT THE THROTTLE.

Engineer Killed, Train Running Mile a Minute—Wreck Averted.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Joseph Leslie, engineer of a fast freight train on the Susquehanna Division of the Erie Railway, was found dead at his post on a "Mother Hubbard" locomotive early this morning at Wellsburg. No damage was done, because of the alertness of the train's crew.

Leslie reached out of the cab in Corning to catch orders when his head struck some projection and presumably he was instantly killed. Passing through Elmira his body hung out of the cab, the head striking semaphores and gates. The towermen noticed something wrong from the fact that the freight was running a mile a minute and cleared the track ahead. The conductor made his way over the train and set the air brakes.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

ACCUSED OF SUBORNATION.

Lawyer Yankus Arrested on a White Plains Indictment.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Deputy Sheriff Kuss of White Plains to-day arrested Baltrus S. Yankus, a New York lawyer, on a bench warrant issued by District Attorney Young of Westchester County. He has been indicted by the Westchester Grand Jury on charges of subornation of perjury.

It is alleged, according to the evidence adduced before the jury, that the crime was committed in connection with the trial of the action brought by Lizzie Ubart against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for injuries she received in a collision just outside of Washington. Evidence was heard by the Grand Jury that he induced a witness to testify falsely for the purpose of corroborating the plaintiff. Assistant District Attorney Weeks declared to-day that the witness produced did not know anything about the accident, and was not even on the train when the accident occurred.

Yankus had charge of the witnesses during the trial of the suit against the railroad company. It resulted in a verdict for $3,000 for the plaintiff.

Assistant District Attorney Weeks asked for $5,000 bail, and Yankus was locked up in the White Plains jail to await a bondsman.

SPOILS HEAD-HUNTING SPORT.

Railroad in Borneo Drives the Natives to Civilized Smuggling.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Consul General Wilber of Singapore reports that it has been decided to construct a line of railway across British North Borneo, the line to form a connection between the east and west coasts, and, when completed, will give a total length of 250 miles. A considerable portion of the line will be through country inhabited by some of the wildest tribes of these regions.

It is reported that the existing railway from Jesselton into the interior as far as Tenom has spoiled the favorite sport of the head hunters, and the villages along the line have become comparatively civilized. Many have taken up smuggling. When the extension of the railroad by the North Borneo administration across the east coast is completed head hunting will be a thing of the past and smuggling greatly abated.

"BILLY" EDWARDS MARRIED.

The Former Fistic Champion Weds Miss Georgia Eversole Yager.

William H., better known as "Billy," Edwards, former lightweight fistic champion, was married to Miss Georgia Eversole Yager yesterday by the Rev. Henry Marsh Warren of 48 West Ninety-fourth Street. Edwards is about twice as old as his bride. There was some opposition on the part of Mrs. Yager at first, but it was overcome, and now the bride, the bridegroom, and Mrs. Yager are all living at Miller's Hotel, in West Twenty-fifth Street.

"Billy" Edwards is an Englishman. In his day he conquered Dooney Harris, Arthur Chambers, Barney Aaron, and many other celebrities of the prize ring. It is said that he was the first to reach Jim Fisk on the night when the old-time partner of Jay Gould was shot at the Broadway Central Hotel. Edwards met Miss Yager at a religious service about a year ago.

LEDGE IN FRONT OF DOCK.

Soundings at Portsmouth Disclose an Unsuspected Obstruction.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Feb. 16.—A serious obstruction, hitherto unsuspected, near the entrance to the new United States dry dock, has been found by contractors who are laying the foundation for the granite quay wall from the dry dock to Henderson's Point.

The obstruction is a solid ledge which projects 300 feet from the western shore of Seavy's Island. It is 18 feet below mean low tide, but as it is directly in the path of vessels about to enter the dock the authorities at the Navy Yard say that it will have to be removed, as the largest battleships of the United States Navy could not safely attempt to pass it.

WOMEN HUNT POLICE CHIEF.

Want to Prove to Him That Forty Saloons Exist in Topeka.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Feb. 16.—A band of women, headed by Blanche Boise, the saloon smasher and protégé of Mrs. Carrie Nation, hunted for Chief of Police Goodwin for five hours to-day. Goodwin said this morning that forty saloons did not exist in Topeka. Miss Boise wanted to "show" him, but Goodwin was in hiding, and the trip to the "joint" district was postponed.

Miss Boise will visit the police station to-morrow and dare Goodwin to accompany her.

WROTE SHE'D KILL HERSELF.

Bronx Girl's Letter to Her Mother After Her Disappearance.

Emma Weidemann, 23 years old, has been missing from her home at 1,097 East 170th Street, since Wednesday, and her mother fears she has committed suicide.

The mother received a letter from Emma yesterday, saying that she didn't care to live any longer, and was going to throw herself into the river. A man friend, George Lobard, a painter, of 1,444 Boston Road, received a similar letter.

The young woman's disappearance followed an encounter with Mrs. Lobard, who quarreled with her on Wednesday.

WILL HANDLE COPPER ALONE.

Phelps, Dodge & Co. to Give Up Metal Importing Business.

Phelps, Dodge & Co., which has been the leading importing and jobbing house in pig tin and other metals produced abroad, has announced its intention of giving up its importing business and devoting all of the firm's capacity to handling the product of the Dodge copper mines in the Southwest.

The firm will no longer carry stocks of metal and will deal in copper only in carload lots.

EAST SIDE CLERKS STRIKE.

Employes of the Dressgoods Stores Want a Day Off Every Week.

The Retail Clerks' Union of the East Side met last night at 26 Delancey Street and after talking till early this morning decided to strike for a day off a week. The clerks in the east side dress goods shops work seven days a week.

The employers met yesterday, and it was expected that some word would come from them at the meeting last night. No word came, so the union decided to quit work; the strike to go into effect to-day.

Herry Eiser, President of the union, presided at the meeting. Several hundred clerks were present.

Thrashed Man Who Kissed Her.

Being an expert basket ball player, and having also developed her biceps by bag punching, Miss Annie Hoffman of Nelson Street, Maspeth, thrashed and captured a man who threw his arms about her and kissed her yesterday near the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's barns in Grand Street, Maspeth. Leo Shemerowski of Clarmont Avenue, Maspeth, was her assailant, and Magistrate Smith, in the Flushing Court, fined him $3 yesterday afternoon.

WITTE AND DURNOVO IN A FINAL BATTLE

One or the Other Must Resign Within a Few Days.

PREMIER'S VICTORY LIKELY

Minister of Agriculture Resigns Because of Opposition to His Big Land Purchase Scheme.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16.—According to a semi-official announcement Minister of the Interior Durnovo has instructed the provincial authorities to proceed to levy taxes forcibly.

The arrears now exceed $15,000,000.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16.—The desperate struggle which has been raging in the Government between the reactionary and the progressive forces is approaching a culmination and must end within a few days in the resignation either of Minister of the Interior Durnovo, who is leading the movement for thorough-going repression, or of Premier Witte and several other members of the Cabinet.

The question at issue is the withdrawal of the extraordinary powers conferred on Governor Generals throughout the empire, which, in many cases, it is alleged, have been exercised for the repression not only of political disorders, but also of the political activity of the Liberal parties. The discussion has reached such an acute and passionate stage in the Cabinet that no other issue but the fall of one faction or the other is possible.

The chances of victory incline to the side of Count Witte, who insists that the Governors General must be deprived of their extreme powers within a fortnight in order to remove the restrictions upon a free electoral campaign.

Count Witte, according to general report, bluntly informed Emperor Nicholas that he must choose between him (Witte) and M. Durnovo. The Associated Press was authorized to-day at Count Witte's chancellery positively to deny a report that Count Witte had resigned. An official high in the Premier's confidence said he could vouch for the fact that "at the present moment the report is untrue."

Minister of Agriculture Kutler, The Associated Press has been informed on excellent authority, has resigned. It is stated that M. Kutler, who has exceedingly strong progressive tendencies, will leave the State service entirely, not even receiving the usual "promotion" to the Council of the Empire.

The land purchase project of Minister Kutler struck at the heart of the agrarian problem. It provided for the expropriation of private estates in excess of a maximum acreage at a price dependent on actual market values and their distribution on easy terms of payment to the peasantry. The proposal not only awakened the intense opposition of the rich and powerful camarilla at Court, but also was too drastic to suit the Marshals of Nobility, who sent a deputation from the convention at Moscow to ask Premier Witte whether he intended to accept the Kutler scheme.

The Premier responded that the project was only a tentative suggestion of an individual member of the Cabinet, and that the agrarian problem was too important to be settled without reference to the National Assembly. However, the mere fathering of the proposition seems to have been fatal to Minister Kutler.

FRANCE WANTS NO MEDIATOR.

Mr. White Will Act Only If Both Sides Ask Him to Do So.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—The Foreign Office continues to take an optimistic view of the result of the conference at Algeciras, but this is coupled with the statement that France will not yield upon the essential question of the control of the police.

The semi-official Temps to-night sharply rejects the idea that certain Ambassadors representing outside powers shall try to play the role of arbitrators at Algeciras.

ALGECIRAS, Feb. 16.—Ambassador White says he will make no proposal of good offices except as a last resort, and if requested to do so by both France and Germany.

DEAD IN ELEVATOR SHAFT.

Boy May Have Stepped Through Open Door at the St. Urban.

Joseph Gellerel, a fifteen-year-old errand boy of Jules C. Weiss & Co., tailors, of 402 Fifth Avenue, delivered a package at the apartments of Mrs. J. M. Main, on the fourth floor of the St. Urban apartment house at 285 Central Park West, yesterday morning at 11 o'clock.

Three hours later his dead body was found at the bottom of the elevator shaft. Mrs. Main's maid said that after leaving the package the boy walked toward the elevator door. It is believed that the door was open and that the boy accidentally stepped into the shaft. Gellerel lived with his parents at 374 Seventh Avenue.

James Benjamin, the negro elevator man, was locked up in the West 100th Street Police Station on a technical charge of homicide.

CONTINENTAL LIMITED CRASH.

Passengers Shaken Up and Two Train Hands Hurt Near Albany.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—A misplaced switch at the west end of the Ravena yard, about twelve miles from Albany, came very near causing a serious wreck on the West Shore Railroad at noon to-day. Train No. 4, known as the "Continental Limited," east bound from St. Louis to New York, crossed from the east to the west tracks by mistake and going at a rapid speed crashed into a coal train which stood on a siding near by.

The train consisted of an engine and seven coaches, four of which were filled with passengers and which remained on the track after the crash, the rest of the train being piled in a heap. Aside from the shock all the passengers escaped injury, and at once began caring for the conductor and fireman of the train, who were badly hurt.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

12:05 A. M.—57 Bowery; Mrs. I. Donovan; damage, $3,500.
12:20 A. M.—32 Lafayette Place; owner unknown; damage, $50.
3 A. M.—156 Mott Street; William Fignidir; damage trifling.
4:30 A. M.—145 Ludlow Street; Herman Hochstein; damage, $15.
8:20 A. M.—2,009 Third Avenue; Max Litovitch; damage slight.
9:20 A. M.—557 Fifth Avenue; Lewando's; damage, $25.
9:40 A. M.—165 Orchard Street; Barney Sultzer; damage, $25.
10:35 A. M.—65 and 67 Suffolk Street; S. Rosenberg & Co.; damage, $300.
11 A. M.—Pier 39 North River; steamer America; damage trifling.
12:30 P. M.—143 West 142d Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.
1 P. M.—315 West Seventy-ninth Street; Mrs. Vogel; damage, $100.
1:15 P. M.—424 West Twenty-third Street; Mrs. Green; damage, $100.
2:40 P. M.—469 Broome Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.
3:45 P. M.—71 West 118th Street; James Regan; damage, $100.
5:25 P. M.—22 West Forty-eighth Street; P. H. Williams; damage slight.
5:45 P. M.—14 East Fifteenth Street; Mrs. Reed; damage, $25.
6 P. M.—22 Willett Street; owner unknown; damage slight.
8:20 P. M.—166th Street and Webster Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.
9:10 P. M.—662-672 Hudson Street; Standard Oil Company; no damage.
10:45 P. M.—157 West Thirty-fourth Street; Mrs. Owens; damage, $20.

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Second Floor.

Italian Silk Vests, Drawers, Combination Suits and Corset Covers.

The Tante-ma-Til. A Corset Cover with high neck and long or elbow length sleeves to be worn under sheer waists.

On February the 17th.

Italian Silk Vests, plain or embroidered in floral designs.

Trimmed with lace.

2.75.

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Bracer—tonic—and cordial. Delicious at all hours. An "Elixir of Life." Invigorates, strengthens, enlivens but does not intoxicate. Gives an appetite, and good health.

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PIANOLA RECITAL

TO-DAY (SATURDAY) at 3 P. M.
(No cards of admission necessary.)
SOLOISTS:
MR. ALBERT GREGOROWICH JANPOLSKI, Baritone
Mr. ERNEST HUNTER at the ORGAN and PIANOLA.

THIS program is made up wholly of Russian music, the numbers being striking examples of nationality in art as well as beautiful in their melodic and rhythmic originality. The Slavic element in music is of comparatively recent development, but intensely interesting.

The songs will be given in the original Russian by the celebrated Russian baritone, Mr. Janpolski. The piano music, fiery and impetuous, yet at times echoing the frozen melancholy North — oriental in much of its coloring, full of strange rhythms and weird harmonies—will be adequately interpreted by the Metrostyle Pianola, well illustrating the artistic range of this instrument.

PROGRAM:
Novelette in B minor, Op. 11, No. 2, Rimsky-Korsakow
Valse, Op. 31, No. 1.....Cesar Cui
PIANOLA.
Approach of Spring, in the original, Rachmaninoff
MR. JANPOLSKI.
(Accompanied with the Pianola.)
Marche Slave.....Tschaikowsky
AEOLIAN PIPE ORGAN.
Caprice, Op. 43, No. 5.....Arensky
Melodie, Op. 12, No. 1....Statkowski
Deuxieme Scherzo .....Balakirew
PIANOLA.
In the Lonely Steppes, in the original .....Kalinnikoff
Barge Song, in the original.. Folk Song
No One My Grief Can Feel, in the original .....Tschaikowsky
MR. JANPOLSKI.
(Accompanied with the Pianola.)
WEBER PIANO USED.

AEOLIAN HALL, 362 FIFTH AVE., NEAR 34TH ST., N. Y.

PRESBYTERY CUTS OUT THE REV. DR. LEE'S NAME

Also Discontinues His Salary as a Pastor.

CONGREGATION STICKS TO HIM

And Threatens to Stir Up an Investigation That "Will Make Insurance Scandals Seem Small."

The quarrel between the Rev. Dr. Lloyd Lee, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, in West Twenty-third Street, and the Presbytery of New York became acute yesterday when the Presbytery issued an official statement saying that the Presbytery had erased the pastor's name from the roll of ministers and notified him that his salary as pastor was discontinued. It was further stated that the Presbytery would prove its ownership of the property of the Westminster Church, 210 West Twenty-third Street, which, with the adjoining parsonage, is valued at $300,000.

To add to the excitement of the church people, it was announced that the Rev. George Alexander would preach the sermon next Sunday. This brought to the parsonage the eight Trustees of the church and many of the congregation. They were filled with the spirit of the Church Militant. They were of the positive opinion that Dr. Lee, and not Dr. Alexander, would preach the Sunday sermon. The Trustees, besides the minister, are John E. Heartt, John H. De Lamatar, B. L. Gilbert, J. D. Cluss, C. J. Archibald, C. G. Gulick, E. H. Slocum, and Homer Lee.

Mr. Heartt, Treasurer of the church, announced that every one of the congregation would stand by the pastor, and that heading them would be the united Trustees. Continuing, he said:

"The Presbytery of New York has gone mad. The next thing they will try to do will be to rule the affairs of heaven. If this church belongs to the Presbytery, then every other Presbyterian church in New York does. It will surprise our enemies to know that on Jan. 15 we appointed a committee of five to consider the State laws over the control of church property, and its report is that the Presbytery has as much legal power over our property as the next person who passes the church door."

A member of the congregation, for a generation in good standing, who asked that his name be not given, said:

"The actual bottom facts of this are that the First Presbyterian Church, Dr. Duffield's, needed support, and certain members of the congregation who had moved uptown wanted the Westminster Church in Harlem or the Bronx. This was against the sentiment of the majority and of our pastor, who wants to build on this spot a new church with apartments, clubrooms, and other things to make it a modern church with a revenue in rent that would quickly wipe out our mortgage and make us self-supporting. He believes there should be a few Protestant churches downtown.

"Those who left us went to Dr. Duffield's church. Since then Dr. Lee has never had a proper hearing in the Presbytery, and they have even gone so far as to send detectives through the West, where he had been a clergyman, in the hope that they might find some scandal to use against him. They came back empty-handed. It was impossible to go where he had been without finding that he was responsible for many good works.

"Now listen to this, and be sure that it will prove true. Early next week we will issue a statement that will cause an investigation of the Presbytery that will make the insurance scandals seem small."

The speaker was stopped at this point by the pastor, who said that he was putting things a little too strongly. A clerk of James Yearance, Secretary of the Presbytery of New York, rang the bell; the pastor opened the door. The clerk handed him an envelope.

"What is this?" asked the pastor.

"A message from Mr. Yearance."

"Take it back to him," said the Rev. John Lloyd Lee, bowing politely and shutting the door.

The pastor and the others present knew that the communication was Mr. Yearance's copy, as Secretary of the Presbytery, of the resolutions of that body at its meeting on Feb. 12. In part they are:

Whereas, The pastoral relation between John Lloyd Lee and the Westminster Presbyterian Church of West Twenty-third Street has ceased to exist by reason of his abandoning the ministry of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America and renouncing the jurisdiction of said Church and becoming independent, and by his name being duly erased from the roll of this Presbytery upon the record of the fact by Presbytery.

Resolved, That the Presbytery makes record of the dissolution of the pastoral relation between John Lloyd Lee and the Westminster Presbyterian Church of West Twenty-third Street by said act of withdrawal, and that the same be and is hereby dissolved.

Resolved, That the Rev. George Alexander be and he is hereby appointed Moderator of the Session of the said Westminster Presbyterian Church of West Twenty-third Street.

Resolved, That the Trustees of the Presbytery notify the clerk of the so-called meeting of the Westminster Church purporting to be held on Jan. 31, 1906. That the proceedings of such Church meeting as detailed in his communication to the Presbytery of New York are not warranted by but are contrary to the book of government and discipline, laws, rules, usages, and customs of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, and are void.

That the pastoral relation between John Lloyd Lee and the said Westminster Church has been duly dissolved by Presbytery, and that the Church has no right or power to allow him to act in anywise as Trustee of said Church, or to occupy the pulpit of said Church, or to act as a member of Session of said Church, or to make any payment to him for salary or otherwise, or to allow him to occupy the manse or house belonging to said Church.

That any member of the Session or the Church or congregation who shall do any act inconsistent with the above notice will be held responsible in the ecclesiastical courts of the Church for his conduct, and in the civil courts for any damage that may arise from his conduct.

"The report freely circulated that this church has changed its faith, and that I have changed my faith from that of the Presbyterian to any other, is absolutely false. This church and I withdrew only from the Presbytery of New York City, and we are as much Presbyterian as ever.

"It is not true that I have been removed from this church by the Presbytery of New York or any one else. This church withdrew from the Presbytery of New York and unanimously requested me to also withdraw and remain the pastor of the church. This I have done. I am the pastor of this church, and the church is independent of the Presbytery of New York, and that body must be seeking serious trouble if it should attempt to send one of its number to take charge of this session or of this church. They might with as much right try their hand on old Trinity Church.

"This church has a right to withdraw from the Presbytery of New York; in fact, it was forced to do so, for the Presbytery holds a mortgage of $22,600 on this property, which only became due "on and after its severance if ever of the ecclesiastical connection of said, the Westminster Presbyterian Church of West Twenty-third Street, with the Presbytery of New York, with interest from that date whenever that may occur.'

"This being the condition, Westminster Presbyterian Church could not secure a clear title to its property in any other way than by withdrawing from the Presbytery of New York.

"We have considered the situation very carefully, and have taken legal advice. We are informed that the property of the church belongs to the church, under the laws of this State, and is to be controlled by the church and by nobody else; that under the laws of New York the church has a perfect right to withdraw itself from an alliance which is purely voluntary, providing it continues in the Presbyterian faith and doctrine, which it undoubtedly intends to do."

Hale's Honey of Horehound & Tar
Relieves hoarseness.
Cures colds quickly
Sold by druggists.
Pike's Toothache Drops
Cure in One Minute.

COULD any article have scored and maintained for 125 years the success achieved by John Jameson Three Star Whiskey unless backed up by intrinsic merit?
W. A. TAYLOR & CO., 29 Broadway, N.Y.

HEARING ON WATER BILLS.

Assembly Committee Assigns Next Wednesday for City Measures.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—New York City's water supply interests will have attention next Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock before Chairman Agnew's Assembly Committee on Gas, Electricity, and Water Supply. The most important measures are:

Tompkins's bill repealing the limit of twenty years on the term of corporate stock for expenses of the City Water Commission.

Fowler's bills amending section 41, which authorizes Kingston to take water from the New York City reservoir, to confer that right on "any other municipality that, of natural right by reason of location," might use the water acquired in Ulster County; authorizing Ulster County to employ deputy sheriffs' posses or peace officers to maintain peace because of the presence of employes on the city water system and putting the expense on New York City; providing that real estate and appurtenances shall be taxable in the counties and taxation districts where they are situated; omitting the restriction that Kingston may use a quantity of water from the New York City reservoir in the proportion of the inhabitants of the two cities and limiting the rate to be charged; providing that New York City must rebuild all Kingston sewers now discharging into the Hudson River.

The Cunningham bill prohibiting a municipal or other corporation from acquired by condemnation for the purpose of increasing water supply of any such municipal corporation not situated in Ulster County.

Agnew's bill compelling private persons or private water companies, as well as municipal corporations to appear before the State Water Commission; also giving water commissioners salaries of $5,000 annually.

FOR A NEW NIAGARA BRIDGE.

Promoters Ask Rights in Reservation —2-Cent Rate on all Railroads.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—Bills of interest to New York introduced to-day were:

MILLS.—Appropriating $25,000 for acquisition and preservation of the castle of Sir William Johnson at Johnstown.

HARVEY.—Compelling railroad companies in Kings County to equip stations and terminals with toilet rooms.

CHAMBERLAIN.—Compelling all railroads to reduce the rate of fare to 2 cents a mile.

NOLAN.—Requiring a Commissioner of Deeds to affix to documents, in addition to his name, the city for which he was appointed, the county in which such paper is filed, and date of expiration of his term of office.

HARTE.—Providing for the placing underground of all electric wires in Queens County.

WAINWRIGHT.—Extending the Palisades Park as to include Hook Mountain, now being blasted away.

AGNEW.—Requiring that the report of the Department of Labor be printed within a certain time, as now obtains with reference to some other reports, and reducing the number of departmental reports that shall be printed.

DRAPER.—Incorporating the Niagara Frontier Bridge Company to erect a bridge over the Niagara River from a point in the State reservation to the Canadian side. The location is to be left to a commission.

MAY BE WORMSER BURGLAR.

Miss Wormser to be Asked to Identify One of Two Negroes.

Two negroes were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday and held in $2,000 bail each for examination today. Meantime the detectives who arrested them will try to get evidence to connect them with several recent Fifth Avenue burglaries in which jewelry and silverware valued at more than $25,000 were stolen. The men are Joseph Edwards, 25 years old, and Robert Corbett, 28 years old, who lived together at 351 West Thirty-sixth Street.

Detective Sergeants Brown, Boyle, and Charlton of the Central Office spent nearly a day and a night waiting for the men to return home, after getting a line on them. They arrested them at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

The robberies with which the police are trying to connect the men took place in the homes of Leopold Wormser, in West Seventy-second Street; Charles De Rham, at 24 Fifth Avenue, and Frederick Worth, at 52 Irving Place. In the rooms of the men, the detectives say, they found a large quantity of silverware and jewelry. They expect to have Miss Carrie Wormser, who chased a negro burglar from her room, in court to-day. Mr. De Rham was in court yesterday and identified the overcoat worn by Edwards as his own.

SEWER FRAUD INDICTMENTS.

Kings Grand Jury Finds Four—One for a Democratic Politician.

Four men, one of whom is a well-known Democratic politician, were indicted yesterday by the Kings County Grand Jury for complicity in the sewer claim frauds. Two of the indicted men are employed in the law office of Towns & McCrossin of 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and a third is an Italian employed as a runner by various Brooklyn lawyers.

John J. Milland, the fourth man, was for a number of years the opponent of J. Morrisey Gray for the leadership of the Eighth Assembly District at the Democratic primaries. He is now a patient in St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, where he is being treated for cirrhosis of the liver. He may not recover.

The other three men were arraigned before Judge Crane and admitted to bail in the sum of $1,500 each. They are Gustav Olsen, managing clerk, and George L. Ferris, clerk in the office of Towns & McCrossin, and Raphael Riga, the runner. Milland and Olsen are charged with presenting a fraudulent claim for damages to property belonging to John Barnes, at 232 Howard Avenue, and Riga and Ferris are jointly indicted for fraud in the matter of a claim presented on behalf of Antonio Avollo of Degraw Street.

BOAT TOSSED BY EARTHQUAKE

Engineer Andrews Tells His Experience on a Colombian River.

R. W. Andrews, a mining engineer, who was on board one of the flat-bottom boats common to Colombian waters at the time of the recent South American earthquake, arrived in New York on the Atlas liner Alene yesterday. Mr. Andrews said that he and three other men were on the way from Bogota to Barranquilla, and were about midway between the two places, on the Magdella River, at the time of the earthquake. The Magdella is very shallow, and early in the afternoon of Jan. 31, the day of the earthquake, the boat struck bottom.

Fifteen minutes after the first shock, which lasted about four minutes, there was another, which did little damage.

Abauo 2:30 o'clock that afternoon with all four of the men on the boat asleep, the shock came. It lifted the boat out of the water and threw it out into the middle of the stream. The boat was not capsized and none of those on board was injured. Ashore, Mr. Andrews said, trees were uprooted and numerous shacks of the natives were leveled to the ground.

New Water Board Jobs Exempt.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—The State Civil Service Commission to-day exempted from the competitive list six department engineers and three designing engineers on application of Chief Engineer Waldo Smith of the New York City Water Commission. The commission refused to exempt four division engineers and three general engineering inspectors.

E. R. Rice a Raybrook Trustee.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—Gov. Higgins sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of Edwin R. Rice of Buffalo to be a trustee of the Hospital for Treatment of Incipient Tuberculosis at Raybrook, in the Adirondacks, to succeed William A. Douglas of Buffalo, term expired. The nomination was referred to the Finance Committee.

LAMBERT

Harvest Time for Good Clothes Buyers

$25 & $30 Suits reduced to $16.75
$35, $40 & $45 Suits reduced to $22.50

We recently announced a Suit Sale which was an enormous success. But we still have remaining the following:

250 Suits reduced to $16.75, formerly $25.00 & $30.00
150 " " " $22.50, " $35.00, $40.00, $45.00

The advance in wool means high clothes prices next winter. True economy prompts you to buy NOW when clothes prices are at low ebb.

Why not, when you can get exceptionally high-grade suits of such advanced style that they will be good form next winter?

Many of these were recently received and are superior in cut and tailoring to anything you can find outside the best custom tailors.

"Ask the man who wears them."

Salesrooms 39-41 Cortlandt Street — LAMBERT — Between 6th & 9th Ave. "L" Stations

THE DRINK HABIT CURED BY THE OPPENHEIMER TREATMENT
ADMINISTERED BY YOUR OWN PHYSICIAN UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE OPPENHEIMER INSTITUTE.
No Suffering. No Injections. No Detention from Business, NO BAD AFTER EFFECTS.
Desire for Drink Overcome in Twelve to Forty-eight Hours.

Lady HENRY SOMERSET, of London, England, Writes:

"I have carefully watched the cases which, during these past few months, passed under his care, and I am quite prepared to state that Dr. Oppenheimer has accomplished what he undertook to carry out. I frankly own that at first I was sceptical as to what the result would be. I had seen so many failures, and had hitherto little faith in such remedies; but from the first Dr. Oppenheimer maintained that what he would undertake to do was to kill the urgent desire and craving which a patient might have for stimulants, and that he would restore him to health."

REPRESENTATIVE PHYSICIANS in each city of the United States administer the Oppenheimer Treatment. Write for the name and address of the physician in your locality.

For confidential information concerning the Oppenheimer treatment, cut out this coupon and mail to the

Oppenheimer Institute,
159 West 34th Street, New York City.

Name .....
(7) Address .....

"From Miners' Hands to Yours"

THE birth of our new establishment marks the greatest progression yet evidenced in the retailing of

DIAMONDS and PRECIOUS STONES

the cutting, polishing, and mounting of rough stones—direct from the mines—right here on the premises. This means

NO MIDDLEMEN'S PROFITS

You are cordially invited to attend the opening of our store on February the seventeenth, that you may appreciate the *full import* of single-profit selling.

NORMAN SELBY COMPANY
1503 Broadway, Times Square West
Between 43d and 44th Streets.

RESERVES TO CATCH 3 BOYS.

The "Desperate Gang" of Provision Thieves Made No Resistance.

The reserves of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station were turned out in a hurry at 9 o'clock last evening to arrest "a gang of desperate burglars that are being detained at the pistol point at 1,393 Second Avenue." There was great excitement in the neighborhood, and the policemen ran pell mell through the streets, a crowd in pursuit. The "desperate gang" turned out to be three small and weeping boys, who had been caught in the storehouse of the Independent Beef Company.

There had been petty thefts at the storehouse for several months. After the first visit of the thieves a small amount of money and some postage stamps were missed. Two nights later the place was broken into again but nothing was taken. Last Monday night five hams and six sides of bacon were stolen. The police were notified, but on Tuesday night thirteen hams were stolen, and several more on Wednesday night.

Jerome G. Hauser, one of the company's employes, watched all night, but no one visited the plant. He and a companion watched again last night, and at 9 o'clock some one was heard tiptoeing about the place. Hauser and his friend jumped out of a big icebox, and while one of them yelled, "Don't move or I'll blow your head off!" the other ran for the police.

The intruder did not move until the police arrived. The police said they had four chickens and a leg of lamb. Between their sobs the boys said they were George McCarthy, 14 years old, of 1,303 Third Avenue; Kiernan Bracken, 10 years old, of 1,389 Avenue A, and Eugene McGowan, 14 years old, of 1,393 Second Avenue. When the boys were locked up they declared that Willie Wright, 14 years old, of 313 East Seventy-fourth Street, ought to be locked up as well. The police found him at home. The four boys will be arraigned in the Children's Court this morning.

MAD DOG SCARE IN JERSEY.

Spencer S. Marsh, Bitten, Comes to Pasteur Institute for Treatment.

Persons who own valuable dogs in the Brick Church section of East Orange are anxious because of the discovery that a Yorkshire terrier belonging to Spencer S. Marsh, cashier of the North Ward National Bank of Newark, had developed hydrophobia and had bitten several other animals. Mr. Marsh himself, who was bitten by the dog, is undergoing treatment at the Pasteur Institute in New York.

Mr. Marsh lives at 9 Washington Street, East Orange, and he noticed on Tuesday afternoon that his pet was behaving strangely. On Wednesday the animal ran out of the house and through nearby streets biting dogs and horses that came in its path. When the dog came home Mr. Marsh sought to treat the animal and was badly bitten. He called in Dr. Ernest Buckley, who declared that the dog had rabies. The terrier was killed at once and the brain sent to New York for examination.

There followed a great round-up of pet dogs. Several of them were found to have been bitten. Dr. Buckley has called the attention of the Board of Health to the prevalence of rabies in East Orange and the board will take steps to have the dog ordinance more stringently enforced.

Bonds Found in Trunk Claimed.

Collector Stranahan received a communication yesterday from the Austro-Hungarian Consul General saying that the securities which were recently seized here under a false bottom in the trunk of an incoming passenger had been stolen on Jan. 30, 1905, from the Royal Hungarian tax office at Zilah. The bonds will be returned.

LEMAIRE
PARIS

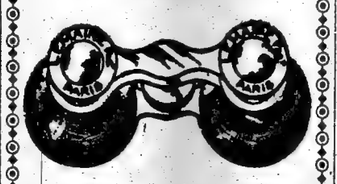

Opera and Field Glasses
The Best in the World
Used in the United States Army and Navy
Beware of worthless imitations
For sale by all responsible dealers.
U. S. Agency, P. O. Box 1067 N. Y. City.

DELIGHTFUL AND CONVENIENT—OUR EIGHTH FLOOR RESTAURANT.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

End-of-the-season sale of men's suits and overcoats.

WE have divided our entire stock of men's suits and overcoats into two large assortments, and invite the men of New York to take their choice at $9 and $12.50. Second Floor.

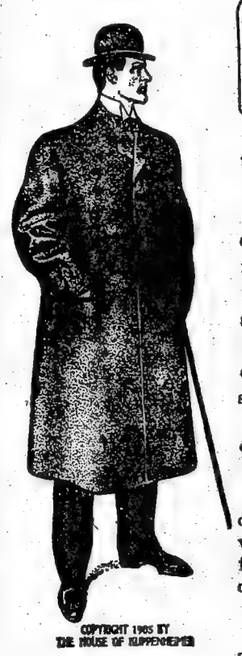

COPYRIGHT 1905 BY THE HOUSE OF KUPPENHEIMER

Men's $15 and $18 Winter suits and overcoats, $9

Men's $20 to $30 Winter suits and overcoats, $12.50

These are by far the best clothing bargains in New York, for we include in these lots all our high-class, hand-tailored men's clothing.

The suits are handsome Scotch cheviots, tweeds, cassimeres, unfinished worsteds, black thibets and fancy worsteds, in checks, plaids and stripes—the very smartest styles—single and double breasted suits, with deep lapels and vent in backs, broad shoulders, silk stitched.

The overcoats come in kersey, melton, thibet, elysian, vicunas, frieze and fancy Scotch overcoatings, both the conservative knee length and long cut—all are hand-tailored. The prices result from our determination not to carry over a single garment to next season.

NOTE—We are exclusive agents for the celebrated Kuppenheimer clothing. Kuppenheimer rain or shine coats for 1906 ready for inspection.

One thousand pairs of men's trousers at $3.00.

A great chance to help use your coat and vest and save one-half the regular cost. In this assortment you'll find a beautiful line of fine striped worsteds, all colors, and at least twenty-five different patterns. All sizes from 29 to 52 inch waist. A trousers opportunity that is well worth your consideration. $3

Advance sale of boys' 1906 clothes at $3.50.

Found a swell manufacturer with 800 sample suits, overcoats and reefers. They are the newest creations for the Spring. Sailor, Norfolk, double-breasted or Russian suits. Reefers in olive, tan and blue. Boys aged from 2½ to 16 can be fitted.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Misses' broadcloth suits, $23.75.

ONE of the smartest of the new Spring models is this broadcloth suit at $23.75. Made with fastidious care as to style and details of workmanship.

This suit comes in a serviceable grade of broadcloth, with picturesque pony jacket; has excellent taffeta lining and circular skirt. Rare value $23.75

Misses' broadcloth suits, $18.75

Broadcloth and fancy mixtures, two new coat models, satin lined, trimmed circular skirt. Sizes 14 and 16. Third Floor.

Misses' "Eton" suits, $17.50
In lightweight mixtures, taffeta lined, and made with the new trimmed circular skirt.

Misses' suits at $12.75
In novelty mixtures, beautiful light colorings, taffeta stitched collar and cuffs, new skirts.

Misses' rain coats, $14.75
New Spring model; Oxford, olive and tan.

Misses' Panama skirts, $7.50
Separate skirts in Panama and broadcloth, new models; also novelty mixtures, 35 to 39 lengths.

Junior skirt, $5.95
In blue and black, fine quality Panama; also new green and black checks, plaited or circular style; 26 to 32 inch.

Girls' wash dresses, $1.50 to 5.50
In linens, pique and Anderson ginghams.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Watches, 7.85.

AT exclusive jewelry stores you'll pay $12.50 for these watches. Main Floor.

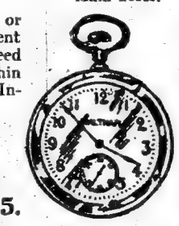

Genuine Elgin or Waltham movement in 20-year guaranteed gold-filled case, thin model open face. Instead of $12.50 at $7.85

14-k gold watches, $15.
Women's Waltham or Elgin movement—open face—thin model—$22.50 timepiece.....$15

Novelty watches, $3.95.
Men's thin model style—gun metal or German silver case—imported movement. Regular $5.75 timepiece.....$3.95

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Groceries.

Strictly fresh eggs; every egg guaranteed new laid—not delivered—dozen..... 21c
Premium Boiled Ham, sliced, lb.....24c
Breakfast Cocoa, Royal Stuart, ½ lb..16c
Royal Stuart Fresh Butter, lb.....30c
Premium Sliced Bacon, lb.....16c
Indian River Sweet Oranges, doz.....25c
Waverly Java and Mocha Coffee, lb..21c
Iner-Seal Graham Crackers, pkg.....7c
Finch's Golden Wedding Rye, qt....89c
Burnett's Old Tom Gin, bottle.....68c
Hennessy's Imported Cognac Brandy, vintage 1896; $1.25 bottle.....1.00
Old Monogram Rye.....75c
California Sherry, Port, Tokay, gallon, $1.34; quart.....40c

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Final clearance of women's shoes.

HAVE divided all the broken lines of women's footwear into 3 groups at the final reductions of the season:— Second Floor.

Group 1—350 pairs of women's $3 and $3.50 Oxford ties, $1—tan, white and canvas; some black kid and patent leather. Very few wide widths—broken sizes.

Group 2—$3 and $3.50 shoes, $1.65—Women's Copyright shoes, remaining sizes in button and lace—kid and patent leather.

Group 3—$3.50 shoes, $1.95—Women's fine sample shoes, only sizes 3, 3½ and 4 A B. Reduced to close at $1.95.

Children's $1 and 1.50 shoes, 75c—Absolute final clearance of misses' and children's shoes—sizes 6 to 2. Not all sizes in each lot, but quite a good range in all the styles.

Sizes 4 to 8, worth 2.00, at 1.25
Sizes 8½ to 10½, worth 2.50, at 1.50
Sizes 11 to 2, worth 3.00, at 1.75
Sizes 2½ to 5½, worth 3.50, at 1.95

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

COLLARS FOR 35c

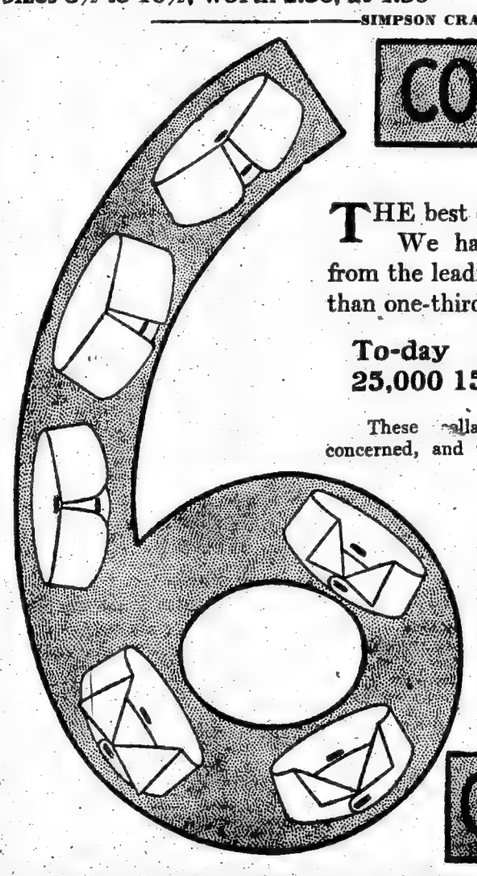

THE best collars in the world are made in Troy. We have secured the entire surplus output from the leading manufacturer to sell at a little more than one-third the regular price. Main Floor.

To-day we offer 25,000 15c. collars, 6 for 35c

These collars are perfect in-so-far as the appearance is concerned, and will give service equally as good as collars that sell everywhere at 15c. Some are slightly soiled or have minor defects that, while they do not show or impair the service, preclude their being placed with absolutely perfect goods. Main Floor. 19th St. side.

Special, 6 pairs of 25c. cuffs at 50c

NOTICE—Collars and cuffs are the latest approved styles. They will be sold only in lots of one-half dozen. Mail orders filled if received not later than Monday.

COLLARS FOR 35c

GERMANY EXPECTS AID FROM US AT ALGECIRAS

In Return for Giving Us Favored Nation Trade Treatment.

WE MAKE ONE CONCESSION

Invoices of German Goods to be Made at the Place of Manufacture Instead of the Port of Shipment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1906.]

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—The Foreign Office confirms the report that a provisional plan to grant favored nation commercial treatment to the United States will be presented to the Reichstag next week. It will probably be accepted by that body, although it is bitterly discussed and the Agrarians will urge a tariff war.

The Tageblatt and the Lokal Anzeiger appear to give credence to the surprising statement that Germany is willing to give the United States the favored nation treatment without commercial compensations, because she expects political compensations instead. It is even asserted in political circles that Germany has received from America certain promises of support at the Algeciras Conference.

The Tageblatt in commenting on this report says that if it is true, Germany will be going counter to Bismarck's maxim about keeping political interests separate from economic interests.

I was told to-day by Edward Bernstein, who will speak in the Reichstag debate on behalf of the Socialists, that his party will oppose a trade conflict with the United States. "I admit," said Herr Bernstein, "that the enforcement of the American customs tariff is full of chicanery, but the same is true of the enforcement of the German tariff."

In an article in the Frankfurter Zeitung Dr. Theodor Barth says a tariff war would only put a weapon in the hands of the American protectionists.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—There is now little doubt that a provisional tariff arrangement with Germany will be concluded. There was a conference between the President, Secretary Root, and Secretary Shaw to-day to consider the matter, and this was practically the decision reached.

Following this conference Secretary Root and Baron Speck von Sternburg met at the State Department and discussed the matter further, with the result that the agreements made at the conference at the White House are to be forwarded to Berlin for consideration there. It is believed from assurances already received that the proposed arrangement will be acceptable and will go into effect by an agreement between the two countries. By this agreement the minimum German duties will be imposed for the coming year.

The first point agreed on at the conference between the President and Secretaries Root and Shaw was that hereafter invoices of goods exported from Germany to the United States are to be made at the place of manufacture instead of the port of shipment. There was no difference of opinion as to this matter.

The next proposal taken up was that the Chambers of Commerce in the districts from which German exports are shipped should be consulted as to valuations, and that their opinions should have weight in an advisory way. To this Secretary Shaw made the objection that such organizations would really act according to the wishes of exporters, whose influence is always powerful in such bodies, and therefore that such recommendations would have very little value in determining the price of exports.

Mr. Shaw also urged that the exports of Germany to this country were treated as surplus goods and sold at lower prices here than in Germany. The German manufacturers in reality, he said, considered this country the dumping ground for their excess of manufactured goods, and valuations, if made according to the estimates furnished by Chambers of Commerce, would invariably be low.

An agreement was reached that there should be added to the valuation in invoices the cost of carriage from the place of manufacture to the port of shipment.

There was a discussion as to whether the Board of Appraisers should hold open sessions, as the Germans desire, Secretary Shaw urging it and the others being disinclined to accede to the idea.

It was ultimately decided that this matter should be left to the decision of the board itself. The present board is known to be opposed to open sessions. However, when a change takes place in the personnel of the board a change is not unlikely to occur as to the rule for closed sessions.

It was decided to draft instructions to all American Consuls in Germany in conformity with the agreement reached and to forward them as soon as practicable without regard to any further international agreement. This will be done for the purpose of assuring Germany of the friendly intentions of this Government.

In diplomatic circles it is stated that Germany is trying to get compensation in Palestine for whatever concessions she may make in Morocco. Ambassador White has been generally instructed to do everything in his power to bring about a satisfactory issue on the political subjects before the Algeciras Conference. It is considered possible that such action by Mr. White may have made Germany more kindly disposed toward the United States, and thus have aided in bringing about the settlement of the tariff question.

NO WALK-OVER FOR BALFOUR.

London Liberals Decide to Put Up a Candidate Against Him.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The City Liberal Association, at a meeting this afternoon, decided to nominate a candidate to contest the City of London against ex-Premier Balfour at the forthcoming by-election.

The name of the candidate has not yet been announced, but Thomas Gibson Bowles, who represented King's Lynn in the last Parliament, is supported by many Liberals as the man most likely to effect a combination of the Unionist and Liberal Free Traders.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1906.]

LONDON, Feb. 16.—If the contest the Liberals have determined to make against Mr. Balfour in the City of London should result in his defeat, this would be an astonished community. No Unionist acknowledges fear of the ex-Premier's defeat, and no Liberal seems to have the courage to hope for it.

The understanding all around is that the contest is in the nature of a protest against Mr. Balfour's surrender to Mr. Chamberlain.

HUNGARIANS BELLIGERENT.

Force May Be Necessary in Order to Dissolve the Diet.

VIENNA, Feb. 16.—The outcome of Monday's session of the Hungarian Diet, when a decree dissolving Parliament will be read, is awaited with considerable anxiety, in view of the reports that the Coalitionists are determinedly opposed to such a course.

The President of the lower house of the Hungarian Diet, Julius Justh, declares in an interview printed in the Die Zeit of this city to-day that the House will only yield to brute force, and that the Deputies will not consent to a dissolution until they are driven out of the building by bayonets.

King Oscar Ordered South.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 16.—King Oscar will start on Feb. 21 for Cap Martin, Southern France, to which place his physician has ordered him for a couple of months' stay. The Court Physician has issued a statement saying that in consequence of the strain imposed by the state affairs of 1905 and his Majesty's advanced years a sojourn in a warmer climate is advisable. The King will pay a short visit to Emperor William at Berlin while on his way to Cap Martin.

A HEROIC RUSSIAN ENGINEER.

Removes a Burning Car Containing Explosives to a Siding.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16.—While a car consigned from Vladivostok to a private address in St. Petersburg was being unloaded at the Nicholas Station this afternoon one of the cases in it exploded. Four employes were mortally wounded and the car was set on fire.

Fifty-four similar cases remained inside the car, and everybody fled to avoid certain death. An engineer, shunting his engine, heroically steamed up, and, aided by a brakeman, removed the burning car on to a siding, where shortly afterward the rest of the cases exploded without causing harm.

The cases each contained two charges for an eleven-inch gun, fortunately without the projectiles.

FRENCH PRESTIGE LESSENED.

Italian Institutions in Turkey Transfer Their Allegiance.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 16.—One effect of the conflict between Church and State in France has been to transfer the religious institutions of Italian nationality in this city from the protection of the French to the Italian Embassy. The movement began eighteen months ago, and by New Year's Day had become so general that every Italian foundation of any importance flew the Italian flag instead of the French, as previously.

It is thought that this transfer of allegiance will lead to a great increase of Italian influence here at the expense of the French.

ADMIT THE CARTOONS--KAISER

Circulation of French Caricatures of the Emperor Authorized.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—The Emperor has surprised the German people and especially strict constructionists of the Lèse Majesté laws by authorizing the circulation of a French collection of caricatures of himself which zealous customs officers on the French frontier had seized.

John Carteret is a collector of these caricatures of all countries, some of them American. He published a volume of reproductions of the most notable of the caricatures, which he entitled "He."

When Carteret learned that the reproductions would not be allowed to enter Germany he wrote to the Emperor quoting Frederick the Great's letter to Voltaire saying that he (Frederick) was the last person who would forbid caricatures of himself, as they gave so much pleasure to his friends. Carteret added that he trusted the Emperor would follow the example of Frederick the Great and not that of Napoleon III, who sought to suppress all jokes in France.

The Emperor directed Finance Minister Rheinbaben to instruct the customs authorities to admit the work and ordered the Ministry of Justice not to prosecute those circulating it for insulting his Majesty.

It is recalled in this connection that Frederick the Great, while riding in a Berlin street, observed a caricature of himself hanging from the upper story of a house and gave orders that it be lowered so that passers by could see it better.

KAISER REACHES DENMARK.

Body of King Christian Taken from Copenhagen to Roskilde.

ELSINORE, Denmark, Feb. 16.—The German battleship Preussen, with Emperor William on board, arrived here to-day.

The Emperor comes to Denmark to attend the burial of King Christian at Roskilde on Sunday.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 16.—The body of King Christian was removed from the Christianborg Church here to-day to the Cathedral at Roskilde, thirty miles from Copenhagen, where it will be buried on Sunday among the tombs of the Danish Kings, who for a thousand years have found their last resting place in the ancient capital of the Kingdom.

The whole of Copenhagen was given up to mourning. Business and work were at a standstill, while emblems of sorrow were displayed everywhere.

Shortly before noon the Kings of Denmark, Greece, and Norway, Queen Alexandra, the Dowager Empress of Russia, and other royal relatives of the dead monarch, with the representatives of foreign sovereigns, reached the Christianborg Church, where a brief service was held. The coffin, covered with the Danish standard, was borne by naval and military officers to the hearse. A simple cortège was formed and slowly proceeded through the three and a half miles of streets between the Church and the railroad station. Immediately behind the hearse was led King Christian's favorite riding horse Jussuf, which will be shot to-night, according to the ancient Danish custom.

During the progress to the railroad station the cortège was swelled by veteran and other military associations and students' and other societies lining the route, which fell in at the rear of the procession.

On arrival at the station the coffin was again lifted by naval and military officers and placed in the funeral car, in which some of the members of the royal family also traveled.

On reaching Roskilde, the Fourth Regiment of Dragoons formed the escort of the coffin, which was borne to the Cathedral and placed on a catafalque before the high altar.

SUCCEEDS M. FALLIERES.

Antonin Dubost President of the Senate—Loubet's Last Council.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—Antonin Dubost, First Vice President of the Senate, was to-day elected President of the Senate, succeeding M. Fallières, the President-elect of the republic. This election is considered to be important because MM. Loubet and Fallières were both Presidents of the Senate when they were elected to the Presidency of the republic.

President Loubet to-day presided for the last time at the Council of Ministers. He showed emotion in thanking the Cabinet for its support and hoped that the same Ministers would continue their labors.

Premier Rouvier replied, saying that M. Loubet retired from office with the love of the republic and the esteem of the foreign Governments.

Later the President received farewell visits from the Diplomatic Corps.

AID TO VENEZUELA LIMITED.

Our Consuls in France to Do Nothing but Take Charge of Archives.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—The United States Consul General in Paris and the Consuls at Havre, Bordeaux, Nice, Marseilles, and Nantes to-day received orders from Washington through the American Embassy to take possession of the archives of the Venezuelan Consulates in those cities.

The orders expressly limit the action of the Consuls to taking possession of the archives. The effect of this is to suspend further Consular business. Venezuela had revoked the exequaturs of the French Consuls in that country.

TO LOSE CITY ADVERTISING.

Controller Will Strike Several Small Publications Off His List.

Several small newspapers, in almost every instance monthly or weekly publications, will soon be cut off from city advertising by Controller Metz.

"There are lots of newspapers," said Mr. Metz yesterday, "that simply live at the expense of the city and pull the legs of candidates in political campaigns. It is time they were cut down, and I intend to do some of the cutting."

The Controller said that the city's advertising bill for 1905 was more than $800,000, and that the cost of advertising the recent bond issue was $6,700. Last November the city paid $12,162 for advertising a bond issue. The Controller is not yet ready to say what papers will be cut off the advertising list.

SPRING DISPLAY
of world renowned
KNOX
HATS
NOW ON EXHIBIT
452 Fifth Avenue,
Corner 40th St.
194 Fifth Avenue,
Fifth Avenue Hotel.
189 Broadway,
Corner Dey St.

TRUCE ON RATE BILL IN SENATE COMMITTEE

Voting on Judicial Amendments Put Off Until Thursday.

TILLMAN, ILL, REMAINS AWAY

Commerce Commission Would Be Increased from 5 to 9 Members on Carmack's Amendment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—A truce was declared by the Inter-State Commerce Committee of the Senate to-day in the struggle over the Rate bill. The committee was to have voted on all amendments to the Hepburn bill, which has been passed by the House and is before the committee. The developments of yesterday, however, when President Roosevelt made it known that he had turned the entire matter of amendments over to Senator Knox, made it certain that the committee would postpone voting until next week.

When the committee met Chairman Elkins read a letter from Senator Tillman, who was unable to attend on account of illness, asking that the committee reconsider its decision to take a vote to-day and put off final action until next week, when the South Carolina Senator said he had assurance that it might be possible to have a full meeting of the committee.

Senator Carmack surprised his colleagues by being present. He had gone a week ago to Tennessee, where his reelection is giving him some cause for consulting his constituents. He had not notified any one that he would return for to-day's meeting and his absence has all along been counted on as assured, notwithstanding that it would have seriously affected the result.

A telegram from Senator Cullom, taken with information coming to Senator Tillman directly from the Illinois Senator, held out the prospect that Mr. Cullom would be able to come to Washington from the South, where he has been for several weeks for recovery from serious illness.

With Carmack back and Tillman and Cullom gone to-day the committee stood 6 to 5 for the court review amendment that Senator Aldrich had in his pocket if the committee had decided to proceed to vote on that crucial question. Senator Carmack called up the amendment offered by him fixing the liability of common carriers on bills of lading in case of negligence of employes. The amendment was adopted, only two votes being against it.

Another amendment offered by Senator Carmack, increasing the Inter-State Commerce Commission from five to nine members, was adopted by a vote of six to five.

The committee decided to meet next Thursday and proceed with the consideration of amendments, and on Friday to reach a vote on the court review amendment and the bill.

NO CONTEST BY COUNT BONI.

Facilitates Wife's Lawyers' Work—Writ in Separation Suit Served.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—An "urgent" writ was to-day served upon Count Boni de Castellane, making him defendant in the separation proceedings of his wife. This decisive step was taken after renewed efforts to effect a reconciliation had proved fruitless. The Count accepted service of the writ, even calling upon the Countess's lawyers to facilitate the fixing of a place where it could be delivered.

The bill of complaint was filed at the same time. It follows very closely the Countess's prima facie showing, when she first asked the court's permission to take action against her husband. It mentions no names, but particularizes certain incidents in which the Count is alleged to have participated, and it asks for a decree for what the French law terms "separation of body and property," meaning complete material separation without a dissolution of the bonds of

The service of the writ upon Count Boni was made by Maître Trichet in his capacity as representative of the Countess's attorneys. The latter include Edmond Kelly, who has charge of drawing up the bill and the financial arrangements; Coudert Brothers of New York and their local representatives, MM. Cachard and Peartree, who have charge of the branches in which the Gould estate is connected, and Maître Cruppi, who, as the Countess's French lawyer, will plead her case before the court. The Count's representatives are Maîtres Bonnet and Bertinot.

The Countess will retain her title under the form of procedure finally adopted, but if the decree is extended after three years to a divorce a vinculo it will have the effect of terminating her right to use the title of Countess.

It can be stated with positiveness now that the Countess has formally inaugurated her action that it is her intention to secure a decree at the earliest date possible. The Count will not contest the granting of a decree.

BRITAIN THREATENS TURKEY.

Cruiser Sent to Evict Ottoman Troops from an Egyptian Port.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The British cruiser Diana has been ordered to Tabah, a port on the Turkish-Egyptian frontier of the Sinai Peninsula, in order to enforce the British-Egyptian demand for its speedy evacuation by the Turkish troops, who some time ago occupied the place.

Tabah is admittedly Egyptian territory and the Sultan's forces have not only been establishing military posts there, but have threatened the officers of an Egyptian gunboat who demanded its evacuation.

All the local protests being ineffective and the Turks refusing to withdraw, Great Britain has now made imperative representations at Constantinople and a British officer of the Egyptian Army has been dispatched from Cairo to the scene of action. His demands will be backed up by the Diana.

PERUVIANS INVADE ECUADOR?

Rumor at Guayaquil That the Town of Andoas Has Beeen Occupied.

GUAYAQUIL, Feb. 16.—It is rumored that the Peruvians have occupied the Ecuadorian town of Andoas.

7,000 Strikers at Fiume.

FIUME, Feb. 16.—The strike of ship stokers which began here some time ago has now become general in the local ship yards. Over 7,000 men are out. The strikers are compelling the shops to close and the troops are guarding property. The Hungarian and Croatian Company has agreed to make the required advance of wages, but the men refuse to return to work until an unpopular foreman is discharged. Work at this port is practically at a standstill.

Some More Information About the Vacuum Cleaner

As we grow wiser we more and more dread all contact with dust and dirt. Doctors tell us to keep our children in the air as much as possible, and not to shut ourselves up in stuffy rooms where the dust particles float all around and are inhaled.

The Vacuum Cleaner goes into a house, and by removing all dust from articles cleaned through a hose, absolutely renovates it. All the germs and dust particles are carried away from the rooms. The air in a room thus cleaned becomes noticeably pure and wholesome.

You can put your child on the floor to play, knowing that all the harmful dust has not been scattered around the room as when sweeping with a broom, but has been removed through our hose to the receptacles and carted away.

For full particulars, prices, etc., address
PORTABLE DEPT. Tel. 2854 Chelsea.
VACUUM CLEANER CO.
130 WEST 18TH STREET
NEW YORK

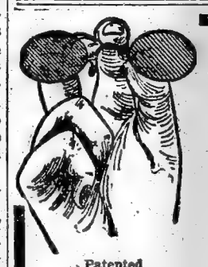
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Finch Rigid Eyeglasses
Are nearest to what ideal eyeglasses should be. They enable one to wear glasses correctly, in the manner they were made to be worn.
Our "Finch" booklet tells why, and a personal visit to one of our stores will convince.
E. B. Meyrowitz
OPTICIAN.
104 E. 23d St., near 4th Ave.
125 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Ave.
650 Madison Ave., cor. 60th St.
3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S
Mollient Ammonia.
A DELIGHTFUL PREPARATION.
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Restores the Color to Carpets.
Cleans Plate and Jewelry. Softens Hard Water.
So Vivifying after Motoring and other Sports.
USED BY ALL THE ROYALTIES OF EUROPE.
SCRUBB & CO., Ltd., (465 Greenwich St.,) NEW YORK and LONDON.

CONGRESS' GRANTS DIVERTED

Controller Tells of Tendency in Government Departments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—In its preparation of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill the House Committee on Appropriations is making a close canvass of the necessity for practically every item asked for by the various departments of the Government.

That there is a constant tendency on the part of the Government departments to divert appropriations made by Congress for one purpose to some other end was testified to before the committee by Controller Tracewell of the Treasury Department.

The Controller said that when errors of this kind reached him he endeavored to make transfers so that the proper funds should be applied, but when this was impossible he disallowed the payment, and then Congress had to be applied to for an allowance to meet the deficiency. When asked by Mr. Tawney if all of these cases reached him, Mr. Tracewell replied:

"I know that a great many of them do not. Even with my six experts I can only examine one out of five hundred accounts settled by the auditors. I am guessing, but I think that a fair guess."

Justifying his recommendation that auditors in the various departments should all be officers of the Treasury, Mr. Tracewell made the point that it was only human nature for an auditor to be subject to the influence of his immediate superior, who, under the present practice, is the head of the department in which he is employed. His own ruling in theory could not be overruled, he said. His decisions had been questioned from fifteen to twenty times since he had been Controller.

Mr. Littauer—And has pressure been brought to bear on you to change your opinion?

"Yes, Sir; I am inclined to think so. I have never done it yet," was the reply.

HORACE A. TAYLOR RESIGNS.

John H. Edwards to be New Assistant Secretary of Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Horace A. Taylor, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, tendered to-day to the President his resignation to take effect June 30 next. It was accepted.

The President assured Mr. Taylor that he "fully appreciated the very efficient services" he had rendered since he became Assistant Secretary at the beginning of President McKinley's first term, and said that he had hoped he would remain in his place until the close of the present Presidential term in 1908. Mr. Taylor, however, explained that for a long time he had had in mind a European trip which would occupy a year and possibly two years, and had decided to sail during the coming Summer.

Secretary Shaw accompanied Mr. Taylor to the White House and both joined in recommending the appointment of John H. Edwards of Ohio as Mr. Taylor's successor. The President accepted the suggestion and announced that the appointment would be made. Mr. Edwards for over two years has been secretary to Secretary Shaw. He was born in South Charleston, Ohio, and is 30 years old.

PAYMASTER JEWETT RESIGNS.

Tracy's Nephew Recently Court-Martialed for Mixup in Navy Accounts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The President has accepted the resignation of Paymaster Henry E. Jewett, United States Navy, "for the good of the service."

He was tried by court-martial at the Washington Navy Yard recently for irregularities in accounts. Paymaster Jewett is a nephew of ex-Secretary Tracy of New York.

NOW MADE IN AMERICA!
of the same tobacco, shipped direct here instead of to Cairo. Every bale opened, graded and blended by Mr. Nestor Gianaclis, who is himself in this country and whose skill and knowledge made
"NESTOR"
(*Nestor Gianaclis, Cairo and Boston*)
CIGARETTES
famous as the leader of Egyptian Cigarettes, not only in Cairo, but the world over. You can now buy in America the genuine "NESTOR" CIGARETTES exactly as they formerly came to you from Cairo, except the price. Also in tins of 50 and 100.
Per Package of Ten 25c
Sold by all Clubs, Hotels, and Prominent Dealers.
NESTOR GIANACLIS CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.
In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.
Store Opens Daily at 8 A. M., Closes at 5:30 P. M.

A Wonderful Cretonne Show.
THE BROADEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL SHOWING of Cretonnes ever made in America occupies all of the Fulton Street windows now and fills the Upholstery Store with special interest.
It is an evidence of our special readiness in this line to supply all possible wants. It is an evidence also of the breadth and thoroughness characteristic of the service of the Loeser Store in all Upholstery branches.
Remember that all of these Beautiful designs are exclusive. Remember also that the prices are lower than you will generally pay for Cretonnes of equal merit.
Don't miss the exhibition.
Third Floor.

Men's Fur Lined Overcoats
At Nearly Half the Usual Prices.
WITHOUT QUESTION, we think, the most remarkable offering of fur lined Overcoats ever made by any store anywhere. It is only because our best maker was overloaded with the Coats on account of the open Winter that we got them to sell at a STRAIGHT FORTY PER CENT. REDUCTION.
Finer Fur Coats cannot be had, no matter what you pay, and the prices are so low that it is worth while buying now, even if you do not wear the Coat once this season.
$475 Coats are $288; $350 Coats are $200; $150 Coats are $90; $85 Coats are $49; $60 Coats are $35.50, and so on.
It is the broadest and finest stock you will find anywhere, we believe, and the prices are lower than it may ever again be possible to buy such Coats for.
Second Floor, Front.

Library of Valuable Knowledge.
25 Books, Regularly $25, at $12.50.
WELL PRINTED ON PLATE PAPER, illustrated and bound in red cloth with gilt tops. We will sell the volumes separately at 50c. apiece, the whole set for $12.50. The publisher's price was $25. These titles:

"The Plants," by Grant Allen.	"Germ Life," by H. W. Conn.
"Extinct Civilizations of the West." by R. E. Anderson.	"The Art of Music," by Frederick J. Crowest.
"Extinct Civilizations of the East," by R. E. Anderson.	"A Grain of Wheat," by William C. Edgar.
"The Earth's Atmosphere," by Douglas Archibald.	"Life in the Seas." by Sydney J. Hickson.
"The Mind," by James Mark Baldwin.	"Geographical Discovery," by Jos. Jacobs.
"Eclipses," by George F. Chambers.	"Animal Life," by R. Lindsay.
"The Solar System," by George F. Chambers.	"A Piece of Coal," by Edward A. Martin.
"The Stars," by George F. Chambers.	"Electricity," by John Munro.
"Primitive Man," by Edward Clodd.	"Books," by Gertrude B. Rawlings.
"The Alphabet," by Edward Clodd.	"The Earth in Past Ages," by H. G. Seely.
"The Living Machine," by H. W. Conn.	"Photography," by Alfred T. Story.
	"The Art of Building," by P. Leslie.
	"The Cotton Plant," by Fred'k W. Atkinson.
	"Rapid Transit," by Beckles Willson.

Main Floor, Rear.

A Special Chance for Men
In the Sale of Oil Paintings.
MANY MEN WHO READ THE NEWS of the Sale on Thursday and could not come to the Store yesterday, will be glad to know that there is still a very large showing of Oil Paintings by well-known artists offered at considerable concessions from the prices usually asked for canvases of equal size and merit.
We have gone about the selling of Pictures in a rational way. There are no "fancy" prices here. And one pleasing element of our effort to bring really good art within the reach of almost every one has been the hearty co-operation of the artists whose work is making a high place for America in the production of thoroughly good Paintings.
We print a list showing the usual prices asked for such Paintings—and the prices which will buy them in this Sale.

	Usual Price	Sale Price		Usual Price	Sale Price
Old Mill, J. Janssens	$95	$50	Farmlands, E. Loyal Field	$125	$75
Ideal Head, A. C. Eggleston	$95	$60	The Trio, Louis Moeller, N.A.	$125	$95
Sheep, F. Van Leemputten	$250	$150	Your Health, A. Orsini	$75	$50
Love Letters, Pierre Toussaint	$150	$95	The Story, C. de Cayrol	$95	$65
Ideal Head, G. Zanazio	$125	$75	Cattle, T. B. Craig, A. N. A.	$200	$150
Classmates, P. Schaan	$150	$100	Peace, M. Joubert	$95	$60
Sunset, W. L. Sontag, N.A.	$75	$40	Landscape, P. V. Berry	$65	$35
On Guard, Addison T. Miller	$45	$30	Grandpa's Story, E. Zampigi	$175	$125
Saturday, F. J. Boston	$75	$40	Salt Marshes, Arthur Hoeber	$75	$50
Battle Scene, W. Beauquesne	$225	$150	Gray Day, Kruseman Van Elten, N.A.	$150	$95
Marine, J. G. Tyler	$125	$75	Marine, F. K. M. Rehn, A.N.A.	$250	$150
Gallant, Alonzo Perez	$300	$200	End of the Day, E. Barbarini	$95	$50
The Reader, A. Tamburine	$175	$100			

Third Floor.

Reduced Prices---Much Reduced on
Men's Suits and Overcoats.
THE SUITS ARE SMART ENOUGH and finely made enough so that we could carry them over until next Winter at a profit, for wool prices are rising even yet.
But that wouldn't carry out our policy to let each season dispose of the goods of that season.
There are not all sizes in any one style—in fact, some sizes are missing in each lot. But the prices are so low and the Clothes so good that they more than repay a little looking.
REDUCED PRICES FOR SUITS ARE:
$12.50 for Suits that sold at $18.
$14.75 for Suits that sold at $20 to $22.
$20.50 for Suits that sold at $25 to $30.
REDUCED PRICES FOR OVERCOATS ARE:
$12.50 for Overcoats that sold at $18.
$14.75 for Overcoats that sold at $20 to $22.
$20.50 for Overcoats that sold at $25 to $30.
$26.50 for Overcoats that sold at $35 to $40.
Clearance of All Men's Winter Trousers.
$5 Trousers are $3.50. | $6 and $6.50 Trousers are $4.50.
$7 and $8 Trousers are $5.50.
Main Floor, Elm Place. None Sent C. O. D.

Fourth Saving on Carpets.
TO APPRECIATE HOW MUCH the saving really amounts to, you must remember that regular prices for good Carpets are steadily ADVANCING and yet the prices of these Carpets are a FOURTH UNDER REGULAR.
They are the best product of the best mills in the country. There is a great variety for selection—so great that any possible taste or need can be satisfied.
Also, we will hold your purchase any reasonable length of time, if you are not ready to have new Carpets laid now.
85c. Ingrains at 64c.
Extra super all wool Ingrain Carpets in at least 25 new patterns, from the famous Hartford Mills.
$1.10 Velvets at 84c.
$1.50 Velvets at $1.29.
Parlor, hall and stair effects in particularly rich and handsome designs.
75c. Tapestry Brussels 57c.
90c. Tapestry Brussels 69c.
$1 Tapestry Brussels 79c.
Room, hall and stair patterns in the widest and best variety ever offered at the prices, we believe,
$1.25 Axminsters at $1.
$1.50 Axminsters at $1.19.
$1.75 Axminsters at $1.35.
Choice designs and colorings from the famous Bigelow and other best makers. An immense variety of patterns—the handsomest lot of Axminster carpets we ever had in a sale.
Third Floor, Elm Place.

THE CHINESE BOYCOTT SPLENDIDLY ORGANIZED

Rev. S. N. Ussher Describes What He Saw in the Empire.

NOT ANTI-AMERICAN ONLY

This Country Picked Out as an "Easy Mark"—Movement Is Meant to Scare All Foreigners.

"If the Chinese boycott of American products were called off to-day its effects on our commerce would not die for years."

This is the judgment of the Rev. Sydney N. Ussher, formerly rector of All Saints' Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, who has just returned from a three years' tour around the world. He left his parish in 1903, armed himself with credentials, and started out to see for himself what sort of work the missionaries were doing.

During the five months he spent in China he had a chance to observe the workings of the boycott. He says it is the most remarkably organized movement he has ever known of. America was picked out for the boycott, he said in substance, not so much because of the ill-treatment traveling Chinese received in the United States, as because the Chinese take the United States for an "easy mark"—a country which will not resort to warlike retaliation.

"This sending of troops to the Philippines is one of the wisest moves ever determined on by President Roosevelt and the Secretary of War," said Dr. Ussher yesterday. "A show of force is what impresses the Chinese above everything else.

"The well-founded accusations that the reception accorded to Chinese visitors in America is not courteous furnish a diplomatic pretext—not the real reason of the boycott. The Chinese dislike the foreigners for coming in and splitting up the country, and the boycott is the chief weapon of revenge. They picked out the United States this time because they knew we would not send an army over and fight them, as France or Russia might. But the animus of the boycott is against foreign traders in general and is intended to be a sort of scare to the European nations.

"The way the boycott is organized is wonderful. The guilds that exist in such numbers are the means through which it is kept up. These guilds are all-powerful. If they once decide on any measure the man who disobeys is disgraced—not he alone, but his family also.

"In a Shanghai street, if I try to get a Chinaman to carry me in his rickshaw, the conversation runs like this:

"'How much do you charge to carry me to the edge of the American concession?'

"'You 'Melican?'

"'Yes.'

"'No cally 'Melican.'

"No matter if I offer him double the price and threaten to thrash him, it's the same answer: 'No cally 'Melican.' Then I go to another Chinaman, and if he asks me if I am an American, I say: 'Don't you hear me speak English? Don't you know that the man who speaks English is an Englishman?' Then the Chinaman smiles and carries me wherever I want to go. He is mortally afraid to break the boycott declared by his guild on American patronage. No pecuniary consideration, no fear of bodily harm, can outweigh his fear of disgracing himself and his family through disobedience.

"So these guilds have spread the boycott throughout the entire empire, in all sorts of out-of-the-way places."

A representative of an American watch company showed Dr. Ussher letters cancelling $500,000 worth of orders unless the words "Made in America" were left off the watches.

"The man was in a bad predicament," said Dr. Ussher, "because the stamp, 'Made in America,' is required by the unions in America. If they knew what it meant they would not stick to that requirement, for the loss of thousands of dollars' worth of business means overproduction, and that means the shutting down of plants and the discharge of American workmen."

Claimants for Woman Miser's Fortune.

Two heirs have appeared in Brooklyn to claim the estate of Maria Corsa, the old woman who died of starvation in the Bronx a few days ago. Deeds to property worth more than $100,000 were found in a desk in her room. The heirs are Andrew J. Corsa, manager of the Queen Fire Insurance Company, and his sister, Mrs. Mary Meeker of 341 Third Street, Brooklyn. They are second cousins of the dead woman.

Blast Hurls Stones on Altar.

When the workmen employed by the O'Rourke Construction Company in excavating for the Pennsylvania Terminal at Thirty-first Street and Seventh Avenue set off a blast early yesterday morning a piece of rock was hurled through a window of the Church of St. John the Baptist. The rock narrowly escaped hitting the altar boys who had just finished the mass service, and the altar itself was covered with glass and stones.

The Cherokee Here for Repairs.

The Clyde liner Cherokee, which went ashore near the South Brigantine Life Saving Station, at Atlantic City, N. J., on Jan. 12, and was floated three weeks later, arrived in this port yesterday. She will be repaired at Erie Basin, Brooklyn.

CITY BREVITIES.

County Clerk Peter J. Dooling appointed George E. Best, the former Bridge Commissioner, First Deputy County Clerk yesterday. His salary will be $4,000 a year.

A fifty-pound block of wood being lowered from the dome of the Post Office Building late yesterday afternoon slipped out of the rope and fell on James Marrini, a laborer, fracturing his skull.

After two successful days the bazaar in aid of the new Ursuline Academy at Ninety-third Street and Park Avenue will close to-night at 8 o'clock. A large attendance is expected.

On his hands and knees and half way in his elevator in the Rothschild Building in Leonard Street, John Healy, who had been employed there for thirty years, was found dead yesterday morning. He had been complaining of pains around his heart.

Detectives Boyl and Fitzpatrick yesterday afternoon arrested Thomas Ryan and Peter Rooney, whom they describe as ex-convicts. They charge them with entering the Chinese laundry of Lang Lee at 821 Tenth Avenue yesterday morning and taking $15 at the point of a pistol.

NOURISH

the body, don't dose it with medicine. Scott's Emulsion is the best nourishment in existence. It is more than a food; you may doubt it, but it digests perfectly easy and at the same time gets the digestive functions in a condition so that ordinary food can be easily digested. Try it if you are run down and your food doesn't nourish you.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

Great Saturday Values in Men's Shirts

$1.50 Fancy Shirts.

100 doz. Men's Fine Shirts.

This lot of Shirts represents the finest kind of shirt making possible—combination effects, French style, best imported swivel figured dark ground mercerized and Anderson madras bosom and cuffs, with woven madras combination bodies to match. Fit, make and workmanship of the finest.

Regular value $1.50 at $1.00 each; open-front coat style. Cuffs attached. **1.00**

6th AVE. 21st & 22nd STREETS. NEW YORK.

ADAMS DRY GOODS CO.

$2.00 Fancy Shirts.

150 doz. Men's Fancy Shirts. These Shirts are a canceled order from New York haberdashers who sell exclusively high grade goods in their stores. They are made in the best hand-finished manner of beautiful quality satin figured, woven, corded and mercerized madras cottons, white effects; hand laundered, printed figures and stripes; mostly in the refined black and white effects; hand laundered, stiff bosom, detached or attached cuffs, extension bosom. All regular $2.00 Shirts at..... **1.00**

Think of Buying the World Famous $3.50

W. L. Douglas Shoes at 2.59

There's not a man who would ordinarily pay less than $3 or $4 for a pair of Shoes. They go into regular shoe stores, where regular profits must be maintained. If they happen to go into a Douglas Shoe Store (and thousands do), they must pay $3.50 and upward for their shoes. But one thing certain, they are assured the very best Footwear that can be produced to sell at these figures.

We sell the entire product of W. L. Douglas $3.50 factory-damaged shoes at $2.59 the pair. They come to us direct from the Douglas factories in Brockton, Mass. The worst that happens to any of them is some slight surface blemish or check that will not impair the wearing qualities. We never have less than two to four thousand pairs in stock.

These Douglas Shoes come in Velour Calf, Box Calf, Vici Kidskin, Patent Coltskin, Patent Kidskin, Enamel Leather and Wax Calf; Button and Lace; Regular and Blucher styles. A wonderful collection of them for to-day's business.

Third Floor.

Another Splendid Lot of Men's $2 to $4 Vests at $1

Had a record-breaking sale of these Vests last Friday—despite a stormy day. Shows how men appreciate real values—even though they disdain being bargain hunters.

We've exactly four hundred more of the identical kinds for this Saturday—from the same maker—all at $1.

New Spring patterns in mercerized fabrics; also washable vests; single and double breasted—these quantities and sizes:

Size	34	36	38	37
Quantity	60	63	70	50
Size	38	39	40	42
Quantity	75	20	40	22

Men's Trousers, $1.50

Another lot—duplicates of kinds we had two weeks ago, and which were sold in a hurry. Elegant patterns; fine fabrics. Mostly cassimeres and cheviots; sizes from 28 to 42 waist. Worth double.

Misses' New Suits at 12.75

This is one of the new models that have come to us for an early introduction to those who would be first in fashion. We selected the materials and had a generous quantity of them gotten ready for this Saturday—to sell at $12.75.

Materials are the new Gray Mixtures; Coat is the new Pony model, collarless and trimmed with silk and braid; sleeves both demi and long—with cuffs turned back. Skirt is the new circular shape, cut very full and perfect hanging. A limited number to-day..... **12.75**

Misses' Skirts in the new circular model; black and blue Broadcloth; also Panama and fancy mixtures..... **5.00**

Girls' Reefers in Covert, Cheviot and fancy mixtures — with smart touches on the collar and sleeves; special... **5.00**

Girls' White Dresses in Organdie and lawn; trimmed with lace and ribbon; sizes 6 to 14 years, at..... **2.95**

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN NEW YORK — 18th & 19th STS.

5,000 $2 and $3 Umbrellas At One Dollar Each.

THIS is an annual event, and very little more than the mere announcement is necessary in our advertisement. More people know our February Umbrella Sales than there are umbrellas to supply them.

The umbrellas came from two very well-known manufacturers who dispose of their overstock through us every year at this time in order to leave themselves free to put their time and space into the making of parasols.

All Fresh and Perfect Goods—Not Odds and Ends or Styles Found Undesirable.

They are exactly the same umbrellas that we have in our own regular stock at $2 to $3 each at other times.

Coverings are of "Ajax Waterproof Taffeta"—a fine, tough fabric that rolls closely and wears like sheet-iron. All umbrellas are fitted with cases and tassels.

The frames are the "Lock Paragon" and "Exeter Paragon"—no better are made. All have steel rods fitted with the convenient bulb runner.

The lot consist of 26-inch women's and 28-inch men's umbrellas.

And These Are the Handles Represented:

Hand chased rolled gold hooks in assorted designs on hardwood mounts.
Sterling caps, chased and plain, on Penang mounts.
Sterling caps on pearl posts.
Large silver caps, on fancy etched mounts.
Gunmetal handles, in hook, bulb and sweep shapes.
Gilt caps on pearl posts.
Pearl handles in flat, round, hook, loop and chunk shapes, silver or gilt mounted.
Clear, dark or clouded Cape Horn handles in opera, sweep and bulb shapes, silver ornamented.
Gilt fancy caps on partridge mounts.
Ebony, cut steel trimmed hardwood and vulcan handles for mourning.
Ivory and enameled handles.
Princess handles, of Furze and Boxwood, with chased or plain sterling and gilt mountings.
Natural wood handles, in Boxwood, Furze, Ash, Welchsel, Borneo, Teak, Vine, Penang and Congo.
Various natural wood handles, with hand chased sterling or gilt caps or with wire or applied ornamentations.

ON THE MAIN AISLE TO-DAY AT $1.00 EACH.

Men's Stylish Overcoats,

Formerly $23.50 to $35.00, Now $15.00.

Every high grade overcoat in the store (except the fur-lined coats) is marked with a farewell price—$15.00.

Clear-headed business men who like to invest their money on a profit-paying basis will doubtless be interested. There is plenty of Winter weather before us, but one of these coats laid away in a trunk will be earning you at the rate of 60 per cent. a year on the money invested. To prove this, note the market price of similar garments next fall.

Every detail from the style of the coat to the inner linings is beyond fault-finding. They are here in imported Meltons, Elysians and Kerseys; in black, Oxford and popular fancy mixtures. Almost all are silk lined.

There are exactly 137 coats in the offering, and to facilitate choosing we herewith submit a table of the sizes, and the quantity of each size on hand. You will notice that there are very few of the smaller sizes—the bigger men get the cream, for once:

Breast.	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	42	44	46	48	50
Quantity.	2	2	2	4	12	20	5	18	25	20	18	7	2

We earnestly advise those who are interested to come early.

$15 for Overcoats That Are Sold Regularly at $23.50 to $35.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, East.)

Perfect Shoes for Men & Women

At Lower Prices than Are Asked for Damaged Goods.

Take notice that these are PERFECT Shoes. We do not sell "seconds" or damaged goods. We have no place in our shoe stock for shoes which the manufacturer himself throws out as unworthy of his label.

These being perfect shoes and in up-to-the-minute styles, the price-saving is something that you can actually see and count. You do not have to balance a hidden defect against the obvious economy.

Men's 3.00 Shoes at **1.95.**

Box calf double-sole lace Shoes; welted soles; made on modern lasts in all sizes, in 4 and 5 widths; among these at the same price are also some patent leathers, in sizes 7 to 9.

Men's 3.50 Shoes at **2.40.**

As good a Shoe, as good leather and as good workmanship as any; they are of the best box calf, Goodyear welted soles; made on a straight London toe last; all sizes.

Women's 3.50 Shoes, **1.95.**

The prettiest lot of Shoes we ever offered at so low a price—in fact, most any lady now wearing $3.50 or $5 shoes may duplicate the style and sizes at $1.95.

Women's 2.00 and 2.50 Oxfords, **1.00.**

3 styles of kid and patent leather Shoes in present or future wear; black kid and patent leather Oxfords with French heels, suitable for evening wear, and a good tan calf Oxford that will more than pay you to buy for the future.

Women's 2.00 Shoes at **1.00,**

3 styles of kid and patent leather Shoes in broken sizes.

Misses' Shoes at **98c.**

Vici Kid Button and Lace Shoes, with patent leather tips; all sizes.

Children's Shoes at **50c.**

Tan and black Button and Lace Shoes; hand-turned soles; sizes 2 to 6.

Foot Mould Arch Supporting Shoes for Aching Feet.

Men and women who are much on their feet are often troubled with severe pains which shoot from the feet up through the whole body, or in other cases are confined to a grinding ache in the foot, instep and ankle.

Don't mistake these pains for rheumatism. They are due to the "breaking down" of the arch of the foot to a trouble known in its final stages as "flat foot."

We have produced a line of our well-known "Foot-Mould" Shoes with a scientifically designed arch support cleverly built into them. They are wondrously comfortable for any foot, and to weak feet a positive benefaction. Men's or women's styles. Our regular Foot-Mould Shoes are still $3.00.

WE GIVE "S. & H." GREEN TRADING STAMPS.

INSPECTOR BROOKS OUT, BADLY TREATED, HE SAYS

His Application for Retirement Accepted in Three Minutes.

TRANSFERRED LAST TUESDAY

"There's Danger When You Know They're After You," He Said—39 Years on the Force.

Inspector Nicholas Brooks, one of the oldest and best-known members of the Police Department, was retired from active service on half pay on his own application yesterday by Commissioner Bingham.

Inspector Brooks's action did not cause much surprise in police circles. It was rumored several days ago that an effort was being made to force him out of the department. Brooks said yesterday that he had been forced out—that he had resigned because of the shabby treatment accorded him.

For the last three years Inspector Brooks has held the post of Borough Inspector for Manhattan and Richmond. This gave him a fine suite of offices at Headquarters, and his position was an enviable one. On Tuesday Commissioner Bingham announced that he had abolished the post of Borough Inspector, and Brooks was sent to the First Inspection District, with headquarters in the Eldridge Street Station. Inspector Flood, who had commanded there, was sent to the Traffic Squad, and Capt. O'Brien, who was at the head of the squad, went to the Tenderloin. Brooks took his transfer as a slight, and it was generally predicted that he would not remain long in the department.

There was mystery about Brooks's transfer. He was supposed to be in high favor with Commissioner Bingham. When the Commissioner was asked his reason for making the sudden change, which was announced at 6 P. M., he said that something had happened after 5 o'clock. Brooks evidently believed that he was marked to go. His statement made after his petition for retirement was turned in showed that. It took Commissioner Bingham just three minutes to receive the application and accept it. The retirement goes into effect immediately.

"I'm mighty glad to get out," said the Inspector, "and the reason for my getting out was on account of the shabby treatment accorded me. It's a bit too late for me to take chances on losing my pension."

"Was there any danger of your losing it?" was asked.

"There's always an element of danger when you know they're after you," said Brooks. "I could say a whole lot, but I guess I won't. I did not know a thing about my transfer until it was handed to me. I think that's shabby treatment. I thought the thing over since that time, and I figured that it was about up to me to quit. I'm glad it's over."

The ex-Inspector said that he had made no definite plans, but would probably go abroad for a rest.

Just before 4 o'clock, the hour at which Commissioner Bingham receives reporters, he and his secretary jumped into the department automobile and drove away. The Commissioner left word that he would not return and that he had nothing to say about the Brooks matter.

Inspector Hogan of the Second District will take temporary charge of the First, in addition to his own.

Inspector Brooks had a fine record as a policeman. He was on the force thirty-nine years, lacking but two months, and in all that time he had been fined but eight and one-half days' pay. The fines were on four charges, for being off post, for sitting while on patrol, for not patrolling properly, and for conversing while on duty. Brooks became a Roundsman May 27, 1872, a Sergeant Nov. 20, 1878, a Captain June 30, 1887, and an Inspector Oct. 13, 1897.

With the rank and file who served under him Inspector Brooks was very popular. He was the only one of the Inspectors who favored the three-platoon system, and this made him a great favorite with the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association.

Commissioner Greene made Brooks head of the detective bureau, but soon made raids over his head and deposed him. Commissioner McAdoo consulted him on many occasions, and made him Borough Inspector, and so it was something of a surprise when he was sent before the Examining Board last year at the time that McAdoo was trying to rid the department of dead wood. Brooks, however, was passed as perfectly sound and kept his post. When Commissioner Bingham took office it was thought for a time that Brooks would be his First Deputy.

Brooks's retirement leaves a vacancy which three Captains are eligible to fill. They are O'Connor of the Leonard Street Station, Hodgins of the Mercer Street Station, and Formosa of the Bronx Detective Bureau. Capt. Hodgins is likely to get the post.

Brooks is 63 years old. He lives at 341 West 121st Street. He has one daughter, and his wife has been an invalid for many years. He is said to be very well-to-do. His pension will be $1,750.

Commissioner Bingham transferred yesterday Sergt. Patrick H. Lane from the command of the West Side Court squad to the Fifth Avenue (Brooklyn) Station. He also transferred Patrolmen Wagner and Reinhardt of the same court squad to do patrol duty. Sergt. John Hughes of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station was transferred to the West Side Court to take Sergt. Lane's place.

Santa Fe — All the Way

When you go to California — where every month is June—travel on the

California Limited

The only train to Southern California, via any line, exclusively for first-class travel.

Has a Pullman for Grand Canyon.

Daily between Chicago, Kansas City, Los Angeles, San Diego and San Francisco. For descriptive booklet, address G. C. Dillard, Gen. Eastern Agt., A. T. & S. F. Ry., 377 Broadway, New York.

Leaves Chicago 8 P. M. daily. Arrives Los Angeles 3:15 P. M. and San Francisco 10:55 P. M. the third day.

Small Fire in America's Hold.

There was a little fire in the hold of the Atlantic Transport liner America yesterday afternoon. It was the result of the spontaneous combustion of chemicals in a quantity of hemp. When the fire was discovered the pier employes, under the leadership of Supt. Jones, got to work with the apparatus on shore, while the crew fought the fire from within the ship. When the fireboats arrived the fire was out. The damage was trifling.

Nobody Censured for Lad's Death.

A Coroner's Jury heard evidence yesterday about the death of James Hart, the Irish lad who worked in Shanley's Times Square restaurant, and who died in the hospital the other day of a fractured skull. He had been kept in a police station on the word of an ambulance surgeon that the boy was intoxicated. The lad's friends all say he never touched liquor. The jury censured nobody.

To Study Washington Police Methods.

Police Commissioner Bingham has selected three members of his department to go to Washington, D. C., to study the system of filing papers used there. The method employed by the Washington police is considered the best in the country. The men chosen are Sergt. Richard Enright, Arthur Blot, first deputy clerk, and James L. Mock, assistant secretary to the Commissioner.

VICHY CELESTINS

GIRL UP IN BAD COIN CASE.

Testimony That She Passed the Counterfeit Dollars Father Made.

Francesca Angeloni of 173 Hopkins Street, Brooklyn, daughter of Giovanni Angeloni, whom the Secret Service agents call one of the most expert counterfeiters they have ever had to deal with, was arraigned before Commissioner Shields yesterday afternoon charged with passing bogus silver dollars.

The first witness called against the girl was Bernard Mayer, in whose store the prisoner is alleged to have bought a pair of shoes and paid for them with a counterfeit dollar. He told of her coming into the store and asking for a pair of children's shoes. She selected a pair costing 75 cents and gave him a silver dollar in payment. She then left the store and the Secret Service men came in and marked the coin for identification.

Secret Service Agent Flynn told of the raid made by him at 173 Hopkins Street. He said he found copper, metals, silver molds, and other materials used in the manufacture of spurious money and found 190 counterfeit 1901 silver dollars and 90 1899 dollars.

Lawyer Palermi insisted that Flynn's evidence should be excluded on the ground that it failed to show any guilty knowledge on the girl's part. He then asked for a week's delay to put in a defense, which was granted. Commissioner Shields fixed bail at $2,500, but the girl had no bondsman and went to the Tombs.

CANED THE ELEVATOR BOY.

Then the Negro Had the Music Teacher Summoned to Court.

Carl Erber, a music teacher with an office in the Earl's Court apartment house, 110 West 141st Street, was summoned before Magistrate Breen in the Harlem Court yesterday by Willis Proctor, the colored elevator boy in the apartment house. Proctor says the music teacher caned him.

Erber admitted the chastisement, but said that it was deserved. He told how he went to the elevator yesterday morning and rang for the car. At the same time a ring came from the seventh floor just above him. In response to both calls the elevator went first to the seventh floor and then stopped at his floor.

Erber said he peered in and beheld a laundress with her arms full of laundry. He declined to enter, and down went the elevator with Proctor and did not come back for a long time.

When it did come he and the boy quarreled and the caning followed. Magistrate Breen lectured both music teacher and boy, and, after exacting a promise from each to observe the peace, he dismissed the case.

Says Mother-in-Law Locked Her Up.

Mrs. Fannie Newman obtained yesterday from Justice Dowling, in the Supreme Court, a decree of separation from her husband, Henry J. Newman. She testified that her husband's mother locked her in a bedroom and permitted her to go out only at rare intervals, because she would not renounce her religion. Mrs. Newman is a Roman Catholic.

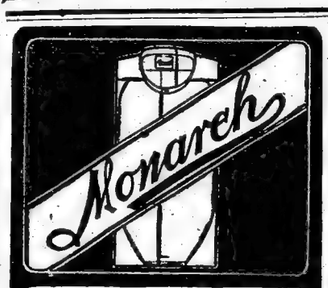

ON A SHIRT means a good deal

It stands for good materials, good style, good workmanship and good fit

WHITE OR COLOR-FAST FABRICS

$1.00 and $1.25

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.

Largest Makers of Collars and Shirts in the World

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTION.

ARTIFICIAL VICHY MANUFACTURED FROM DISTILLED WATER BY CARL H. SCHULTZ. 430-444 9th AVE. C-P & M-S NEW YORK.

LOOK FOR THE LABEL.

Gives Up Maniac's $44,000.

Supreme Court Justice Amend signed an order yesterday for the State Safe Deposit Company to turn over to the Trust Company of America all of the personal property it has belonging to Alphonse J. Stepheni, a life convict in Dannemora Prison. The court, having declared Stepheni insane some time ago, after he had been convicted of murder, appointed the Trust Company of America committee of Stepheni's estate, which amounts to $44,276. The case was allowed to go by default.

THERE IS NO RED TAPE about Lost and Found ads. in THE NEW YORK TIMES. 'PHONE 1000—BRYANT. THE TIMES will print your advertisement at once and send the bill later.—Adv.

The Best Picture Supplement

ever issued with a daily newspaper will be that accompanying the

NEW YORK TIMES TO-MORROW

It will contain fine half-tone illustrations of events and persons that every one is talking about. It will interest every one. To be sure that you can get it, you should order your

SUNDAY TIMES TO-DAY

FIVE MARVELOUS FANS BRING $43,800 AT SALE

They Include Work by Nearly Every Modern Master.

GEO. A. KESSLER BUYS THEM

Second Half of the Blumenstiel Collection of Paintings Sells for a Total of $119,605.

The larger and more important half of the pictures of the Blumenstiel collection were sold last night at Mendelssohn Hall, with more enthusiasm among the buyers and better prices. The total was more than double that of Thursday evening—$119,605 to $50,505 for the first sale, making a grand total of $170,110 for 207 pictures, including a number of sketches, pastels and water colors.

The most remarkable feature of the collection was the lot of five art fans, each blade in each fan painted by a different artist, the centre by still another, and the collection representing the work of practically all the modern American and foreign artists, many of whom have died since Mr. Blumenstiel began the work in 1894. The fans were put up by request together, the buyer of the first to have the privilege of the other four for the selling price of the first if he so wished.

The starting price was $2,000, and a warm competition sent the sum up to $8,800, for which it went, through an agent, to George A. Kessler. The buyer decided not to take the remaining fans at the first price, and they were auctioned off singly, the other four bringing, respectively, $6,200, $8,100, $8,100, and for the last $12,600, making a total of $43,800 for the five, nearly as much as was paid for the 100 pictures sold on Thursday evening and more money than would have been made by taking all at the first price for the lot bid in for Mr. Kessler.

There were twenty-one blades in four of the fans, making, with the painting in the centre, a collection of the work of twenty-two different artists, the other fan having nineteen blades and, with the centre, representing the work of twenty different artists. The collection was made with much difficulty, many artists at first refusing to put their work on such small pieces. No single scene was painted for less than $150, and the prices ranged up as high as $750. The Tiffany mountings of gold filigree work on the ivory cost $800 a fan.

The fans, with one exception, brought higher prices than any picture at the sale. The highest price for the pictures was given for a Carot, "Nymphs Bathing," $7,700, which started at $2,500. Next to this came the Diaz, "In the Forest," which sold for $7,600, with spirited bidding, and a little fun in the middle of the sale when one of the enthusiastic boys sending in the bids jumped from $6,000 to $10,000, giving the would-be buyer an attack of heart failure and the audience a laugh.

There was more fun when the first picture, bringing a good price, was put up and a couple of weak bids came in quickly, $200 and $300, before the auctioneer had time to take them. He did not even try. "Yes, Sir," taking a long breath, "and one thousand dollars." This was the start for a "Brittany Landscape," by Cazan, and it ran quickly up to $1,80).

There was an interesting Henner, a small semi-circle picture of a full-length figure, the centre of another fan which Mr Blumenstiel had not time to complete. This went for $475 and was on ivory. Henner's biggest price of the evening was $1,450, for "Andromeda," which was received with enthusiasm.

Drawings brought from $30 up, that price being paid for a couple of small sketches by Millet. Sketches for Rosa Bonheur's famous Horse Fair brought $55. These were signed "Rosa B."

Following is a list of pictures, artists, buyers, and prices over $100:

DRAWINGS.

Idyl, Charles Emile Jacque; to E. M. Ogden	$350
Pencil Drawing, Josef Israels; to A. J. Sellegberg	125
PASTELS AND WATER COLORS.	
Landscape, Narcisse Virgile Diaz de la Pena; to A. H. Scribner	275
The Guitar Player, Louis Alexandre Leloir; to F. Jacoby	140
Head, Ludwig Passini; to E. C. Fuller	100
The Meet, (fan design,) Charles Olivier de Penne; to E. Frankel	100
OIL PAINTINGS.	
Testing the Wine, Antonio Casanova y Estorach; to H. D. Babcock	150
Hens, Charles Emile Jacque; to Simon Uhlman	250
Head, Gustave Jean Jacquet; to A. B. Meyer	225
Two Monks and a Cardinal, Antonio Casanova y Estorach; to R. A. Rainey	240
The Quarry, Mlle. Rosa Bonheur; to Louis Bamberger	410
Venice, Felix Ziem; to Isador Neuberger	275
A Head, Jean Jacques Henner; to W. W. Fuller	700
Night on the Lagoon, Felix Ziem; to P. B. Worrall	325
The Cardinal and the Monk, Antonio Casanova y Estorach; to R. N. Voorhis	340
Figure, I. H. J. T. Fantin-Latour; to A. Tooth & Sons	600
Poultry, Charles Emilie Jacque; to A. R. Flower	620
Brittany Landscape, Jean Charles Cazin; Andrew Freedman	475
On the Zuyder Zee, Jacob Maris; to George G. Benjamin	400
Landscape, Jean Charles Cazin; to W. A. Clark	1,500
Midsummer, Jean Jacques Henner; to Andrew Friedman	475
The Artist Cardinal, Jehan Georges Vibert; to Tooth & Sons	400
Brittany Interior, (water color,) Louis Eugene Boudin; to Mrs. M. Roos	160
The Faggot Gatherer, Henry Mosler, A. N. A.; to E. Heller	160
A Dios, Jules Worms; to R. N. Voorhis	425
Boats Leaving Ostend, Paul Jean Clays; to L. Harberger	375
After the Ball, Frederick Hendrik Kaemmerer; to E. E. Fuller	250
The Skirmish, Paul Louis Grolleron; to Max E. Bernheimer	450
Head, Joseph Mortimer Lichtenauer; to A. Brommer	210
Love's Token, Auguste Toulmouche; to Simon Uhlman	220
Still Life, Antoine Vollon; to Tooth & Sons	550
The Gourmand, Antonio Casanova y Estorach; to E. E. Fuller	250
The Caravan, Jean Leon Gerome; to Andrew Freedman	925
Along the Quay, Paul Jean Clays; to Louis Bamberger	410
The Sentinel, Alphonse Marie de Neuville; to J. Oehme	925
Head, Jean Jacques Henner; to Charles A. Schieren	700
A Good Story, Antonio Casanova y Estorach; to R. A. Rainey	460
The Cardinal, (water color,) Jehan Georges Vibert; to A. Tooth & Sons	520
The Cardinal, (water color,) Jehan Georges Vibert; to A. Tooth & Sons	520
Carnations, I. H. J. T. Fantin-Latour; to W. A. Clark	875
Asleep, Jean Jacques Henner; to L. H. Crall	525
Andromeda, Jean Jacques Henner; to A. R. Flower	1,450
A Country Road, Charles Francois Daubigny; to P. B. Worrll	370
Still Life, Antoine Volion; to Tooth & Sons	425
A Moorish Horseman, Adolf Schreyer; to Tooth & Sons	975
Arabian Horseman, Adolf Schreyer; to "Springer"	550
Cattle, Emile Van Marcke; to J. Benabon	600
A New Subject, (water color,) Jehan Georges Vibert; to Tooth & Sons	975
Roaming, Mlle. Rosa Bonheur; to A. R. Flower	1,000
The First Lesson, J. G. Meyer von Bremen; to Simon Uhlman	1,050
Landscape, Hippolyte Camille Delpy; to R. N. Voorhis	325
Landscape, Jules Dupre; to Charles A. Schieren	750
A Provincial Town, Jean Charles Cazin; to Scott & Fowles	1,400
In the Forest, Narcisse Virgile Diaz de la Pena; to Scott & Fowles	7,600
Landscape and Cattle, Constant Troyon; to Fred W. Scott	750
Landscape, Hippolyte Camille Delpy; to J. Neuberger	200
A Summer's Day—Henri Harpignies; to A. A. Healy	1,700
Marine, Paul Jean Clays; to A. A. Lauthier	675
Bringing Home the Wounded, Eugene Louis Gabriel Isabey; E. Brandeus	1,025
Night, Adrian Demont; to W. W. Fuller	210
Peeling Potatoes, (water color,) Bernardus Johannes Blommers; to W. W. Fuller	600
The Rippling Brook, Fritz Thaulow; to Robert Cluett	650
Avenue de la Republique, Jean Francois Raffaelli; to Scott & Fowles	350
The Hillside, Hippolyte Camille Delpy; to E. A. Kerls	210
The Artist, Gabriel Max; to David Heller	525
Morning Effect on the Holland Coast, Paul Jean Clays; to Scott & Fowles	1,800
Head, (pastel,) P. A. J. Dagnan-Bouveret; to Scott & Fowles	450
Mending Fishing Nets, Bernardus Johannes Blommers; to H. C. Rosenbower	1,000
Sunset in Venice, Felix Ziem; to Andrew Freedman	1,700
The Bookworm, Jehan Georges Vibart; to W. W. Fuller	4,000
The Sentinel, Ferdinand Roybet; to B. A. Cohen	600
Returning Home, Constant Troyon; to Morris C. Sternbach	1,500
La Falaise de Benerville, Louis Eugene Boudin; to W. W. Seaman, agent	1,225
Catching Crawfish, Jean Baptiste Camille Corot; to W. W. Seaman, agent	2,100
The Docks, Antoine Vollon; to Emil Frankel	220
Nymphs Bathing, Jean Baptiste Camille Corot; to Andrew Freedman	7,700
Landscape, Hippolyte Camille Delpy	325
Watering the Flock, Charles Emile Jacque; to A. Luchow	5,200
At Home, Hendrik Valkenburg; to Daniel Richber	625
Launching the Boat, Georges Haquette; to Edw. Bennecke	650
Five art fans, to George A. Kessler	$43,800
Le Parc des Moutons, Charles Francois Daubigny; to Judge Truax	1,800
The Shiawassee River, Charles Harry Eaton; to J. Oppenheimer	800
Early Morning, Charles Francois Daubigny; to D. A. Cohen	1,000
Corpus Delicti, Evert J. Van Boks; to F. Loeser & Co	435
Peace and War, Carl Marr	300

J. OGDEN ARMOUR TESTIFIES.

Other Officials of the Packing Company Questioned in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Three leading officers of Armour & Co. were on the stand in the Federal Court to-day in the case of the meat packers' plea for immunity.

J. Ogden Armour, President of the company, was one of the witnesses, but his evidence was not important. He simply declared that the books of Armour & Co. were given to the Government officers of the Bureau of Corporations for inspection on his order, and that he acted in pursuance of legal advice when he directed that the Government be allowed to inspect them.

The other witnesses were Arthur Meeker, General Superintendent of the company, and T. J. Connors, the General Manager of the beef department of Armour & Co. Their testimony was much in the line of that given by Mr. Armour.

District Attorney Morrison produced a table of beef figures showing an erasure under the heading of "hide moneys." He attempted to show by Mr. Meeker that the witness had inked out a column of figures so that the Government agents could not take the figures from the office. The District Attorney said he wished to show it as a sample of the "cutting out" methods of the packers. Mr. Meeker declared that he could not remember having marked out the figures.

District Attorney Morrison then announced that he would attempt to show that after the Government agents had compiled the figures under the head of "hide moneys" the table was submitted to the officers of the Armour Company, and they refused to allow them to leave the office, but did not object to their inspection by the officers of the Government. He contended that the figures were inked out, and never reached Commissioner Garfield at Washington.

GET THE SUBWAY SLEEPERS.

Young Guests of the Underground Hotel Rounded Up.

Ward & Gow, who control the Subway advertising, complained recently to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children that small newsboys were in the habit of sleeping in the Subway stations at night.

Agents O'Connor and Jennings of the society went out last night to see what they could do. At Broadway and Forty-first Street they came across a boy who said he was Arthur Burns, 7 years old, of 660 Eleventh Avenue. He was blue with the cold and under one arm he had about a dozen papers.

"Why don't you go home?" asked O'Connor.

"I can't; I have to sell me papers first. I wouldn't be let in," he answered.

The agents looked over the papers and found that all were a week old, some older. They took his name and told him that if they caught him on the street again at that hour selling papers they would arrest him. Then they told him to go home. The boy walked up Seventh Avenue a few blocks. When he thought he had shaken off the agents he went back to Broadway and Forty-second Street.

The theatre crowd was just getting out, and a man accompanying a young woman, stopped at the corner a minute with an unlighted cigar in his mouth. O'Connor from the other side, saw the little newsboy strike a match, reach up, and light the cigar. The woman patted the little fellow on the head and thought him "so cute." The man gave him a dime.

Burns was about to repeat the trick when O'Connor grabbed him. Burns is said to have been taken in by the society nine times already.

Jennings in the meantime had caught two other boys, Tony Morelna, 14 years, of 31 West Thirty-ninth Street, and Albert Mason, 9 years, no address, who had just been routed out of the Subway, where they had been sleeping. All were taken down to the Children's Society's rooms.

MAY TEAR UP PIPES.

Board of Estimate Hears Refrigeration Concern Has No Franchise.

As a result of lack of co-operation between various branches of the City Government the Bureau of Franchises, now attached to the Board of Estimate, has found that many companies in the city are operating in a public service way without authority. As a substitute they have obtained permits to open streets and then have laid pipes or wires without further legal sanction.

The matter was brought to the attention of the Board of Estimate yesterday, when the Manhattan Refrigeration Company was ordered to show cause why the city should not tear up its pipes between Ninth and Tenth Avenues in West Fourteenth Street. The company, it is said, had no authority for laying its pipes except a permit granted sixteen years ago to tear up streets. Yet it maintains a service throughout the district.

The Manhattan Company is operating under rights inherited from the Greenwich Refrigerating Company, which got a permit in 1890 to supply the then new Washington Market. The company agreed to pay 5 per cent. of the gross receipts from the market business to the city. The Manhattan Company, the Bureau of Franchises says, has been gradually extending its operations without any authority and without making any returns to the city.

It was suggested yesterday that such complications could be avoided if permits to open streets were passed upon by the Bureau of Franchises first, to see if the applicant companies possessed the requisite franchise powers. Borough President Ahearn probably will refer them to the Franchise Bureau in future.

ON $10,000 GOT $5,000,000.

The "Electric Mule" In High Finance Cincinnati Banker Alleges.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 16.—The charge that financiers of Cleveland floated $2,000,000 in bonds and $8,000,000 in stock on the sole strength of $10,000 paid-up capital, and that these securities were taken by hundreds of innocent investors, is made in a suit filed to-day in the United States Circuit Court by Rudolph Kleybolte, a banker. He seeks an investigation of the Miami and Erie Transportation Company, the promoter of the "electric mule."

Kleybolte brings his action on behalf of all creditors of the company, including holders of bonds. He alleges that the defendants issued to themselves $2,990,000 as paid-up stock, for which they made no payments, and then floated $2,000,000 bonds. He asks that the defendants be compelled to pay par for their stock. Attorney General Ellis also has brought action to oust the concern from the canal banks.

A VITAL ELEMENT

of success is health. Drink

POSTUM

TO BE WELL.

Read "The Road to Wellville" found in pkgs.

Pure, Healthful, Refreshing

Apollinaris

"The Queen of Table Waters"

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOES FOR MEN

ESTABLISHED 1876 CAPITAL $2,500,000

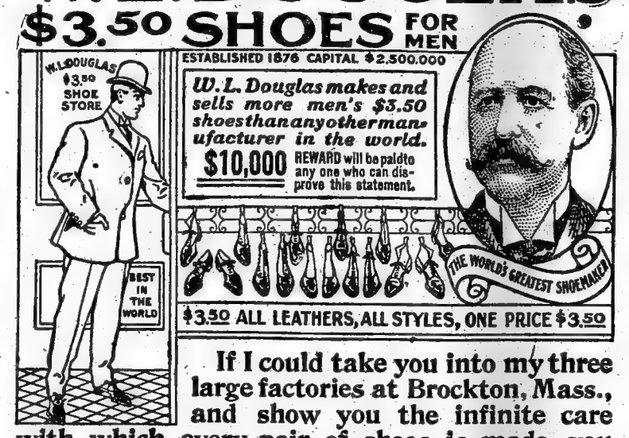

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

$10,000 REWARD will be paid to any one who can disprove this statement.

$3.50 ALL LEATHERS, ALL STYLES, ONE PRICE $3.50

If I could take you into my three large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you the infinite care with which every pair of shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOES GIVE COMFORT AND EASE.

"I have worn W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for the past three years, and find them the most comfortable and easiest walking shoe I have ever worn. The soles are so well constructed that the feet, no matter how tender, are at ease in them." PATRICK MURPHY, Police Captain, 72d Precinct.

BOYS SHOES, $2.00 AND $1.75. Just the same as my men's $3.50 shoes, the same leathers, for $2.00 and $1.75.

CAUTION.—None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute. Sold in W. L. Douglas exclusive shoe stores in the principal cities, and by the best shoe dealers everywhere.

Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively. Catalogue mailed free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS GREATER NEW YORK STORES:

433 Broadway, corner Howard Street.
755 Broadway, corner 8th Street.
853 Broadway, corner 14th Street.
356 Sixth Avenue, corner 22d Street.
1349 Broadway, corner 36th Street.
1447-1449 Broadway, corner 41st St.
974 Third Avenue.
2202 Third Avenue, cor. 120th St.
2779 Third Ave., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
250 West 125th Street.
125 Eighth Avenue.
96 Nassau Street.

BROOKLYN.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton St.
1367 Broadway, corner Gates Avenue.
421 Fulton Street, corner Pearl Street.
494 Fifth Avenue.

JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
NEWARK—785 Broad Street.

DOLAN DEFIES MINERS AFTER VOTE OUSTING HIM

Refuses to Quit and Will Continue to Preside at Convention.

MITCHELL TO ACT ON VOTE

Will Appoint at Once a New President and Vice President for the Pittsburg District.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 16.—Notwithstanding the earnest appeals of National Vice President T. L. Lewis and Secretary-Treasurer Dodds of the Pittsburg district for a "fair and square" deal, the delegates attending the Pittsburg district miners' convention unanimously adopted a resolution at noon to-day, declaring the offices of President and Vice President of the Pittsburg district miners vacant. President Dolan presided at the session, and the resolution was passed over his head.

The delegates at once notified President John Mitchell, now in New York, of their action, and it is expected he will appoint men to fill the two offices at once.

There was much disorder in the hall when the resolution was introduced. It grew more uproarious when President Dolan ruled the resolution out of order, and culminated in a scene of wild excitement when the delegates voted unanimously for its adoption.

President Dolan arose in the midst of the turmoil and reiterated his previous declarations that he would never resign nor would he be ousted unless by a referendum vote of the miners of the Pittsburg district, who elected him their leader.

At the afternoon session the Committee on Resolutions presented a resolution declaring that, "Whereas, Patrick Dolan, late President of District No. 5, having refused to vacate the office, resolved, that his right to preside over the convention would not be questioned, so that the business of the convention would not be delayed."

Dolan promptly declared this out of order, but it was passed over his head. He said:

"I want to say that neither International President John Mitchell, International Vice President Tom Lewis, nor any other man will be in my office except as visitors. No one has the right to be there until the miners and the law say so."

President Mitchell shortly before noon yesterday received a message from the convention of mine workers in the Pittsburg district informing him that President Dolan and Vice President Bellingham were to be deposed. He was asked if he would appoint their successors in the event that their places were declared vacant, and telegraphed an affirmative reply.

Soon after he sent the message he was advised by wire that the convention had taken the action outlined. The dethroning of the two-officials was a distinct victory for him. While he showed his elation, he absolutely declined to discuss the matter. He sent a message to Pittsburg advising the convention that he would fill the vacancies at once, but would say nothing here as to who he proposed to name.

The committee of seven representatives of the anthracite miners, appointed under the leadership of Mitchell to formulate in detail the demands to be presented to the operators, held three sessions yesterday. At the afternoon session a snag was encountered in the eight-hour work-day proposition, and this plank of the platform had not been agreed on when adjournment was finally taken.

From the progress made it is improbable that the committee of miners will complete the formulation of demands before the latter part of next week. When the task is done there will come the meeting with the committee representing the operators and negotiations between the two bodies may take several days before a report is agreed on for submission to the conference.

The Bituminous Coal Trade's Association is to meet in New York in a few days and the labor question will come up for discussion. The body has nothing to do with labor, when it comes to a final analysis, but its officers are well posted. One of them said yesterday that no matter what disposition was made of the demands of the antnracite workers, concessions in the bituminous fields on the part of the mine owners were impossible.

It was his idea that, should the anthracite workers effect a satisfactory settlement with the operators, the Ryan resolution, which stipulates that there can be no settlement of the demands of one branch of the mine workers until there is a settlement all around, would be rescinded.

REALTY AGENT ARRESTED.

Frank Gass's Son-in-Law Charges Larceny After Unionport Deal.

Lemuel J. Arthur, 55 years old, who is solicitor for an appraising company in the Metropolitan Building at 1 Madison Avenue, was arrested yesterday on a charge of grand larceny made by Sidney B. Hickox of Unionport, the son-in-law of City Register Frank Gass. Hickox and Gass say that Arthur offered about ten months ago to sell them several lots in Unionport, that after some dickering they gave him $1,000 to clinch the bargain, and then found the lots worth little and mortgaged far above their value. When they found this they couldn't find Arthur. The next they heard about him was from some friends in Milwaukee, who informed them that he was in that city.

The Milwaukee friends kept Hickox and Gass informed regarding Arthur's movements, and a short time ago the two men were notified that Arthur had come to New York, and was with the appraising company.

When arraigned in the Harlem Court Arthur asked for permission to send for his daughter, a lawyer, Miss Helen Arthur of 34 Gramercy Park. Miss Arthur asked for an adjournment, and her father was held by Magistrate Breen in $1,000 bail for examination this morning in the Morrisania Court. As Arthur had no person to go on his bond he was remanded to jail. Mr. Gass said that he thought they would probably be able to fix the matter up before it came to trial. Arthur declared he thought it had been settled before he went West.

SECOND SETON TRIAL SOON.

Convicted Swindler to Face Charge of Forging Stock Certificates.

Charles Augustus Seton, the broker, recently convicted of swindling the promoters of the Houston and Galveston Railway Company out of $6,800, will go on trial on Feb. 28 on the charge of forging 500 100-share certificates of Norfolk and Western common stock. All but eight of the bogus certificates have been accounted for.

Harrison McElliney, who has been locked up in the Tombs prison since September last, when he was indicted jointly with Seton in the Texas case, will be brought into the Supreme Court on Monday on a writ of habeas corpus. His counsel obtained the writ from Justice Amend yesterday, on the ground that the District Attorney had allowed two terms of the court to pass without bringing McElliney to trial. McElliney's counsel declared that McElliney did nothing in the matter excepting to introduce Seton to some Texas railroad men who wanted to negotiate a sale of bonds.

CAUGHT THIEVES AT WORK.

They Fled, but Policeman Captured One of Them After a Fight.

One of two men who, the police say, attempted to loot the home of Mrs. Mary Parbell, on the fourth floor of 978 First Avenue, early yesterday afternoon, was captured after a hard fight by Patrolman Harris of the East Fifty-first Street Station.

Mrs. Parbell was awakened from a nap by a noise in an adjoining room and saw two men going through a bureau drawer. She rushed to the window, screaming for help, and the men fled. Patrolman Harris, who was standing at the corner of Fifty-third Street, saw the two men leave the house on the run. He gave chase and grabbed one of the fugitives. The man drew a screwdriver from his pocket and attacked the policeman with it, but Harris drew his revolver and threatened to shoot, and the man surrendered. He gave his name as John Shea of 1,331 Third Avenue.

How can I get to Harlem and back without wasting time?

By using the Telephone

It saves time and travel.

Have you a TELEPHONE?

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO., 15 Day Street.

THE ADVANCE LUMBER COMPANY
Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 9, 1906

We have given the machine purchased from your office last summer a very thorough trial, and find it quite satisfactory in every way. It appears to be a good durable machine, just the thing for our line of work, which, as you know, is quite heavy. It is after a pretty thorough test that we decided to take the two new machines for which we have placed our order with you.

Yours truly,
THE ADVANCE LUMBER COMPANY
[Signed] F. T. PRITCH, Asst. Genl. Mgr.

LYON & HEALY
Chicago, Dec. 1, 1905

Answering yours of the 28th ult., will say we have had very desirable results from your machine up to date, it having handled all work in a satisfactory manner.

Very truly yours,
LYON & HEALY,
by Wade

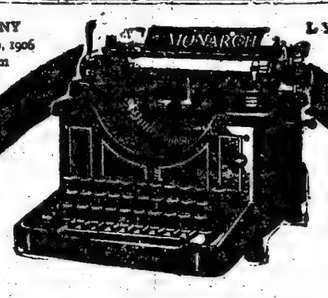

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319 Broadway, New York

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THE HEFFLEY SCHOOL
243-245 Ryerson St.
Brooklyn, N.Y.,
Jan. 23, 1906

Replying to your inquiry, permit us to state that since the twenty-five (25) Monarch Typewriters were introduced into this School they have done most satisfactory work. To say that we are very well pleased with them would be putting it mildly.

We wish it the success which its merits undoubtedly warrant. Respectfully yours,
HEFFLEY SCHOOL
[Signed] CHARLES HERRMANN, Secy.

LOTHROP, LEE & SHEPARD COMPANY
Publishers, Boston
Boston, Oct. 7, 1905

We are duly in receipt of your favor of August 30th. We would say that we have been using the Monarch Typewriter for a year, and are pleased to recommend it very highly. We find the work done upon this typewriter very satisfactory, and greatly appreciate the many advantages of visible writing.

Wishing it the success that it well deserves, we are, yours very truly,
LOTHROP, LEE & SHEPARD COMPANY
By W. F. GREGOR, Treasurer

FINAL Clearance Sale.

In urging you to buy a Suit or Overcoat from us now at a cash saving of 25 to 50 per cent. we advance not only our own interests but yours also. The increasing cost of woollens makes clothing a good investment now against the future, while the continuance of cold weather makes warm wear a necessity. No prudent man will go underclad when prices are lowered as in this schedule:

Men's Suits and Overcoats that were up to $15, lowered to.....$7.50
Men's Suits and Overcoats that were up to $18, lowered to.....$10.00
Men's Suits and Overcoats that were up to $20, lowered to.....$12.50
Men's Suits and Overcoats that were up to $25, lowered to.....$15.00
Men's Suits and Overcoats that were up to $30, lowered to.....$17.50
Men's Suits and Overcoats that were up to $35, lowered to.....$20.00

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers

UNION SQUARE
14th Street, near Broadway.
279 Broadway, near Chambers.
47 Cortlandt St., near Greenwich.
125th St., corner Third Ave.

You pay as much for the "just as good" (imitation) as for a

"Cravenette"

The dealer makes a trifle more profit on the imitation. You don't get the rain-protection that you expect.

Protect yourself by insisting that the dealers show you this trade-mark stamped on inside of garment.

REG. Cravenette TRADE MARK.

Stores that offer fabrics or garments as "CRAVENETTES" that do not bear the above trade-mark, are trying to deceive you and infringing on our trade-mark. Write for interesting booklet—FREE.

B. PRIESTLEY & CO.
Manufacturers of Black Dress Goods, Mohairs, Woolens, Cravenette Cloths, Etc.
71-73 GRAND ST., NEW YORK.

Lest You Forget We Say it Yet—

Uneeda Biscuit

OLD CROW RYE

Bottled Only by Us.

Is Never Sold in Bulk.

The Highest Quality OF RYE WHISKEY.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

H. B. KIRK & CO., New York.

Distillery, FRANKFORT, Ky.

UP IN A BALLOON WITH The Roosevelt Bears

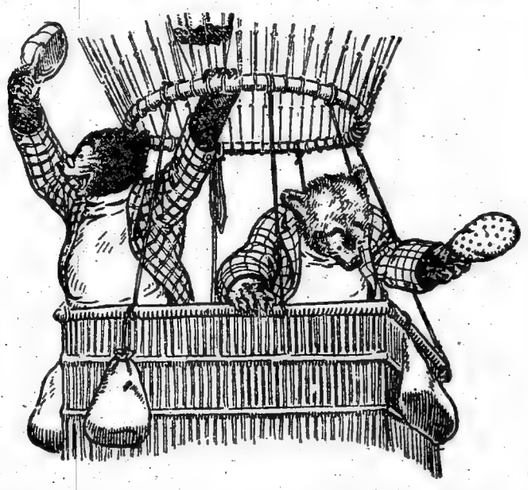

They Have A High Old Time.

To-morrow's story is full of thrilling adventure. Teddy—B and Teddy—G are carried beyond the clouds. "They were in the sky throughout the night, counting cities that came in sight, or climbing up the basket ropes, or viewing the moon through telescopes." In the afternoon of the next day they have a rough time of it in a thunder storm. They finally land safe and sound.

Where did they land? Guess

READ THE STORY IN

THE NEW YORK TIMES

To-morrow

AUTOISTS ARE AROUSED AT LEGISLATIVE BILLS

West End Association Wants Hearing on Its Proposition.

STATE ASSOCIATION OPPOSED

John C. Coleman Discusses Bill and Says West End Members Are Not Hostile to Autos.

Automobilists in New York and vicinity who take an interest in motor car legislation will find plenty of things to keep them busy during the coming few weeks. A hearing will be held in Trenton next Tuesday upon the Frelinghuysen bill, lately introduced into the New Jersey Legislature. The Associated Clubs of New Jersey expect to make a big demonstration against the bill. Every club in the State will be represented, as well as a delegation from the Automobile Club of America, and the total number of protesting automobilists will probably reach well up into the hundreds.

Within a short time a hearing will be given at Albany on the new bill that has just been introduced in the Assembly and Senate under the auspices of the West End Association. John C. Coleman, counsel for that association, said yesterday that he intended to go to Albany next week to confer with Assemblyman Stanley and Senator Saxe, the introducers of the bill, and plans for a public hearing will be arranged at that time. No action has been taken by the Automobile Club of America regarding its possible attitude in the matter, but it is generally believed that the Governors will realize that the club must take some energetic attitude upon a subject of such wide importance.

The strongest opposition is looked for from the New York State Automobile Association. The influence of the up-State automobilists blocked the plans of the Automobile Club of America to introduce the present bill. The New York Association will oppose the bill, on the general principle that it is inadvisable to stir up legislation, preferring to try the present law for another year.

Mr. Coleman said yesterday that he desired to have the erroneous impression corrected that the West End Association was hostile to automobiles. He admitted that some members had talked severely against them, but claimed that such statements were caused more by the recklessness of careless drivers than from any personal inclinations of hostility.

"A large number of our members own and drive automobiles," continued Mr. Coleman. "Mr. Morris, President of the Automobile Club of America, is a member of the association. As an organization we are not inimical to motoring, but we are anxious to keep the streets in our part of the city, at least, safe for all users of the highway. We believe that this new bill contains some excellent things governing automobile use and when it was learned that the Automobile Club had decided to take no part in introducing it, the association was glad to take the bill in hand."

Mr. Coleman received several printed copies of the new bill, which is to be known as the Motor Vehicle Law, at his office, 100 Broadway, yesterday. The only positive restriction placed upon the twenty mile an hour rate, apart from the exercise of proper judgment, is in case of approaching a bridge, sharp curve, or deep descent when the rate must be reduced to ten miles an hour. The bill also makes it easier than the present law to obtain the use of public highways for speed tests or races, stating that local authorities may set aside a specified public highway for races to be conducted under proper restrictions. Local authorities receive the right to enact a local speed laws for certain roads, but the rate must not be less than ten miles an hour and if this is done the same provision must apply to all other vehicles.

Strict enactments are made for the registration of machines and licensing of chauffeurs. Under the new bill, machines will be required to display their numbers in front of the car as well as in the rear. While manufacturers and dealers will still be allowed to use one number for their various demonstrating cars, a fee of fifty cents must be paid for every duplicate number used.

Should the bill pass the Legislature and receive the Governor's signature, it will become operative on May 1.

NEW ATHLETIC RULES.

Princeton, Yale, and Harvard Agree on Radically Changed Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 16.—Princeton, Yale, and Harvard have adopted the new and radically changed eligibility rules which have been discussed for so long, and Dean Fine of Princeton University to-day gave out these results:

"Rule 1. No man shall be eligible to compete in intercollegiate athletics unless he shall have completed a full year's work at the university for which he is competing, and shall have passed the examinations satisfactorily for advance with his class.

"Rule 2. No man shall be eligible who has not a degree equivalent to that required to enter the senior class at Princeton, Yale, or Harvard.

"Rule 3. No special student shall be eligible. Exception to this rule: A special student may be eligible in case he is vouched for by the Dean; first, as having satisfied entrance requirements equivalent to those required of freshmen; second, as having completed a full year's work and as having passed a satisfactory examination upon that year's work; third, as taking work during his year of competition equivalent to that required of those who are candidates for a degree.

"Rule 4. No man shall compete as a member of any university team for more than three years.

"Rule 5. These rules shall go into effect in September, 1906, with the understanding, however, that Rule 4 is not to apply to men now in college."

FOOT WINS GOLF CUP.

Apawamis Player Gets Chief Trophy at Pinehurst—Other Winners.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 16.—G. D. Foot of the Apawamis Golf Club, Rye, N. Y., won the President's Cup, the first division trophy, in the final round of the second annual St. Valentine's golf tournament to-day, defeating G. Lee Knight of the Philadelphia Country Club by 7 up and 6 to play. Charles B. Fownes of the Oakmont Club, Pittsburg, won the first division Consolation Cup from W. G. Thomas of the Glen Ridge Club by 4 up and 3 to play.

L. M. Greer of New York won the second division cup, T. E. Jacobs of the Wollaston Club, Massachusetts, took the third division cup, and C. H. Sawyer of Cambridge got the fourth cup. The tournament will end to-morrow with an eighteen-hole medal play handicap, in which a number of trophies are offered.

Handsome Prizes for Pastimes Meet.

The management of the Pastime Athletic Club has been especially liberal with its prize list for the games in Madison Square Garden on March 17, and they promise to attract a big entry list. Three prizes will be awarded in each event. First will be a solid gold watch of new style; second, a handsome pair of silver military brushes, in case, and third, a solid gold scarfpin. In the intercollegiate relay race and tug-of-war contest silver military brushes will be given to the winning teams and gold scarfpins to second teams. In addition each competitor will receive a souvenir medal of a pretty design.

The events to be contested at the meeting comprise a 60-yard run, 1,000-yard run, throwing 56-pound weight for height, putting 24-pound shot, all for A. A. U. championship; 400 meters, 800 meters, 3 kilometers, pole vault, high jump, all handicap, and a 550-meter race.

COLUMBIA BEAT YALE.

Local Basket Ball Team Won Easily by Score of 26 to 14.

Columbia's basket ball team, playing in its old championship form, defeated Yale in a one-sided game by 26—14 last night, in the Columbia gymnasium. The local collegians had the visitors on the jump from start to finish, the Yale men never being dangerous at any point in the game. The New Haven boys seemed to lose their heads when the score kept going against them.

Columbia started off with a rush, and Moore scored a goal on a penalty. By accurate and rapid passing from Ryan to Melitzer to Cuthel, the latter scored a pretty goal from field before the play had been going two minutes. Moore added two points more on a difficult throw, and Yale got a breathing spell on a foul, Rockwell scoring Yale's first point. Cuthel got in the game with another goal, and Rockwell tallied Yale's second point on a foul. With the score 7—2 against them the visitors got reckless and gave Columbia four more goals on fouls in rapid succession, Moore netting the ball in every case with ease. Cuthel put up the Blue and White score two more points on a goal from field, Moore scoring a goal from foul shortly afterward. Melitzer, who is a freshman and a midget, got away from his husky opposite, Rockwell, and scored a pretty goal from field. Anderson of Yale broke loose from the crowd and with a clear field scored Yale's first goal from field, putting the tally Columbia, 16; Yale, 4. Hurley, not to be beaten, left Anderson in a corner and got down the field with the ball, putting an additional two points to the score. Cuthel followed suit with another goal from field, and Rockwell managed to squeeze the ball in for two points before the bell rang. Score: Columbia, 20; Yale, 6.

In the second half Cuthel tallied two goals from field and one from foul in short order, followed by Hurley with another goal from foul. At this stage of the game Noyes, one of Yale's guards, who had been warned by the referee for foul work, was kicked in an attempt to rough a Columbia man. He was unable to continue the game on account of the severe blow, and Barrow took his place. Yale took a new hold on the game, scoring three goals from field by Anderson, Fargo and Rockwell and netting two goals from field, making the final score: Columbia, 26; Yale, 14. Line-up:

Columbia, 26.	Position.	Yale, 14.
Moore	Right field.	Anderson, Clifford
Melitzer	Left field.	Murphy
Ryan, White	Centre	Fargo
Cuthel, Ryan	Right guard.	Noyes, Barrow
Hurley	Left guard.	Rockwell

Goals from field: Columbia—Cuthel, 6; Hurley, 1; Moore, 1; Melitzer, 1. Yale—Rockwell, 2; Anderson, 2; Fargo, 1. Goals from foul: Columbia—Moore, 6; Hurley, 1; Cuthel, 1. Yale—Rockwell, 3; Clifford, 1. Referee—Mr. Lochmuller, A. A. U. Time of halves—Twenty-five minutes.

In the Columbia freshmen vs. Yale freshmen game the local boys lost by the score of 19-17.

AQUEDUCT TRACK TROUBLE.

Want Injunction Against Old Treasurer to Give Up Leases.

The trouble in the management of the Queens County Jockey Club became public property yesterday, when its attorney, Hugo Hirsch, applied to Justice Burr in Special Term of the Supreme Court of Brooklyn for an injunction against Robert A. Tucker, one of the organizers of the club and at one time its Vice President and Treasurer.

According to the application Mr. Tucker while Treasurer of the club secured the leases on some land on which The Jockey Club's race track at Aqueduct is located. These leases he is said to have taken out in his own name instead of that of The Jockey Club. Among the parcels of land which it is alleged is in his name is that on which the grandstand at the track is situated.

Mr. Tucker opposed the motion on the ground that he had always paid the rent for the land out of his own pocket, and that the complainant did not allege any fraud, and therefore the motion should be dismissed. Justice Burr took the papers and reserved decision.

Brooklyn Handicap on May 21.

The Brooklyn Handicap will be run at Gravesend on Monday, May 21. Since the notice of a split Spring race meeting at Gravesend there was much doubt whether the classic event would open the first or second part of the meeting. This was settled yesterday by the official announcement that the time-honored race would again be the feature of the first day's racing at Gravesend.

Pick of Athletes at N. Y. A. C. Games.

The annual games of the New York Athletic Club, scheduled for Madison Square Garden on March 13, promise to be among the most interesting ever held by the club. The wearers of the "Mercury Foot" are industriously planning to make the meeting the classic event of the indoor season, while Capt. Sherrill is earnestly striving to induce the pick of the athletic talent of clubs, universities, and colleges to compete, including the men whom he thinks will be selected for the American team in the Olympic games at Athens. The New York Athletic Club meet is looked upon as a special field for the selection of the team, and it is highly probable that the Olympic committee may pick out some of the winners at the Garden to represent America at Athens.

FAST SKATERS TO RACE.

National Championships to be Decided To-day at Beacom's Rink.

The indications last night for good skating to-day were the most promising of the season. The important event scheduled is the much-postponed National Amateur skating championships, which will be decided at Beacom's Rink, 160th Street and Jerome Avenue, this afternoon. Some of the best skaters in America, including Champion Morris Wood, have entered for the three contests, and Montreal will be represented by A. C. Brown.

Three Straight for Caledonian Bowlers

The bowlers of the Caledonian Club were not compelled to show very high form to beat the West Side Republicans three straight games in the Interclub League tournament on the Caledonian alleys last night. The scores were:

Caledonian Club—Reid, 145; Hosie, 139; Centoben, 165; McKenzie, 154; Sinclair, 147. Total, 770.

West Side Republican Club—Robertson, 141; Trafton, 125; Dykeman, 150; Hunt, 170; Brown, 117. Total, 709.

Caledonian Club—Reid, 140; Hosie, 163; Centaben, 165; McKenzie, 180; Sinclair, 208. Total, 856.

West Side Republican Club—Robertson, 197; Trafton, 127; Dykeman, 130; Hunt, 154; Brown, 179. Total, 816.

Caledonian Club—Reid, 174; Hosie, 179; Centoben, 117; McKenzie, 168; Sinclair, 137. Total, 755.

West Side Republican Club—Robertson, 156; Trafton, 127; Dykeman, 180; Hunt, 134; Brown, 157. Total, 754.

Columbia Fencers Defeated.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 16.—Harvard won the triangular fencing meet between Columbia, Technology, and Harvard in the Technology gymnasium this evening, the Crimson fencers taking twelve bouts. Columbia secured second place, with eight bouts, while Technology won seven. The feature of the evening was the bout between the Lage brothers, F. Lage representing Columbia, and J. Lage Technology. The bout was fast and furious, but the Technology man won. The best individual fencing was done by J. Lage and Bowman of Harvard, each winning five out of their six bouts. A. Tyng of Harvard was the only man to defeat J. Lage. Summary:

Harvard vs. Columbia—Harvard won 5; Columbia 4; Harvard vs. Technology—Harvard won 6, Technology 3; Technology vs. Columbia—Technology won 5, Columbia 4.

Leary Arrives for N. Y. A. C. Meet.

J. Scott Leary of the Olympic Athletic Club of San Francisco arrived in this city yesterday to compete in the championship swimming meeting that will be held next week in the big tank of the New York Athletic Club. Leary is one of the greatest swimmers at the shorter distances that America has ever produced. It is the first time that he has ever been east of Chicago. For a long time Leary held the American record for 100 yards until it was broken by Lemoyne of Harvard. At the swimming championships at Portland a year ago Leary again broke the American record for 100 yards straightaway, his time being 1 minute flat. This record was questioned in the East, and the course was resurveyed to substantiate the record. Leary recently swam fifty yards in 58 2-5 seconds, and he is expected to give Daniels of the New York Athletic Club a close race at this distance, for which the latter's time is 57 3-5. The San Francisco swimmer appeared in fine trim yesterday, and said that he felt equal to record breaking performances.

New York A. C. Hand Tennis.

Three fast sets of hand tennis defeated the scratch pair, W. Robertson and W. D. Bourne, yesterday afternoon in the semi-final round of the handicap doubles tournament at the New York Athletic Club. W. A. McKenna and F. E. Hamlin, with a handicap of 5 aces, outplayed Robertson and Bourne, especially on service, and won at 25—16, 20—25, and 25—22. J. B. Naething and F. Kroehle, with a handicap of 3 aces, also won their place in the final round by defeating W. M. Gray and W. F. Harned, 9 aces, in straight sets, the score being 25—11 and 25—24.

Iowa's Sweeping Baseball Charge.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Feb. 16.—Nine of Iowa University's best baseball players to-day agreed not to play this year, acknowledging they were professionals and saying there is in their belief not an amateur baseball player of any skill in any university in the United States.

TENNIS FUND STARTED TO SEND TEAM ABROAD

Kings County Club Heads the List with $100 Subscription.

TO BRING BACK DAVIS CUP

First Meeting of the New Executive Committee of U. S. N. L. T. A.—Dr. Dwight Attends by Wire.

The fund with which to defray the expenses of the challenging American lawn tennis team to England this season received its first contribution yesterday. This was immediately following the meeting of the special committee of the executive body, held in the office of Chairman Frederick G. Anderson, 50 Broadway, at which Raymond D. Little was present and Dr. James Dwight acted from Boston by telegraph. Following the meeting, Chairman Anderson said that the formal challenge would be sent by the United States National Lawn Tennis Association on the date required, March 1. It was the intention of the association to raise $2,000 by subscription among the clubs and followers of lawn tennis. The Kings County Club of Brooklyn headed the list with $100, and it is believed that the clubs of this city will contribute fully half of the amount required.

Chairman Anderson pointed out that last year the team that endeavored to wrest the Dwight F. Davis Cup from the Britons only accepted their steamer tickets from the association. The majority of the lawn tennis men believe that the association should defray all legitimate expenses of the challenging team and that the successful issue of regaining the American trophy, which represents the lawn tennis championship of the world, can only be attained by placing the burden upon the players of this country.

"It is very easy for the players to say, Send a team by all means, and that we must have the cup," said Anderson, "but it is the opinion of the committee that it is too much to ask of the men on the team to bear their expenses, give two or three months to practice, and lose time from business. In addition to the subscriptions, the National Association will do its share toward the expenses. All of the prominent lawn tennis organizations in the country will, no doubt, contribute to the fund, which, it is thought, can be easily raised. There are also many people of wealth interested in the sport, and these will also provide the means by which the team that represents this country in the world's championship may not find it necessary to go down into their own pockets for expenses."

The committee decided that the fund be closed as soon as the amount required is subscribed. Frederick G. Anderson was appointed treasurer of the fund and empowered to receive the subscriptions at his office, 50 Broadway. A number of the ranking players have been asked to compete for places on the team, and the list of acceptances will be made known next week.

ONE-DESIGN YACHT CLASSES.

Six New Models Produced from Which Big Fleet Will Be Built.

Francis G. Stewart of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, who was authorized by the combined yacht clubs of Long Island Sound to arrange the details of the new class of one-design eighteen-foot sloops which six of the clubs are to build and race in the association championships, announced yesterday that a decision had been reached on the design of the craft and that certainly twenty, and he hoped thirty, boats would be built in the new class. The type selected is a speedy cruiser, with plenty of accommodations within her, of good, liberal sail-spread and dimensions, with cabin and forecastle, altogether a mighty useful type of boat and one whose size belied her rating, eighteen-footer. The selection has been approved by the various clubs that are interested in the class.

C. Sherman Hoyt is the designer, his lines being selected in preference to those submitted by Nat Herreshoff for the reason principally that the Herreshoff boat was smaller and with open cockpit. The craft will cost about $1,250 apiece, with two suits of Ratsey sails, and will be ready for delivery not later than May 15. They measure over all 32 feet and 21 feet on the water line, with 7 feet 6 inches extreme beam, giving them a good, full body, and carrying 550 square feet of sail.

Eleven boats have been pledged in the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club alone, and there is a possibility of eight more being owned at Oyster Bay. The Indian Harbor Yacht Club will surely build two and perhaps five. The Hartford Yacht Club will build two or more to race in the class.

The Seawanhaka pledges include Donald Abbott, owner of the Answer; Colgate Hoyt, owner of the Tito; Henry Warner, Frank Pavey, J. Hopkins Smith, Jr, and probably William D. Guthrie, Winslow S. Peirce, Frederic R. Coudert, and Henry H. Landon.

Announcement is also made at Manhasset Bay of the organization of a "bug" class of one-design catboats that is quite unique in its way. The cost of these boats complete is $100, while their maintenance probably will not exceed $40 in a season's racing. It is said that over a dozen are pledged and that George Cory, who has the class in charge, expects to have at least as many more. Each is to bear the name of a bug, and the owners must acknowledge the propriety of their inclusion in that class. Nevertheless considerable sport is anticipated in racing them.

Indian Harbor has secured eight subscribers to her one-design catboat class. These are fifteen-footers and are intended to be cruisers fitted for knocking around in any kind of water, with sufficient speed to make their racing interesting. They are designed to appeal to the man who loves small boat sailing and does not care to maintain a large, expensive craft in the regulation larger classes. Series of races are also promised by the various yacht clubs for them. They are to cost $350 each.

Penataquit Corinthians have still another class of slightly larger size, and the Gravesend Bay yachtsmen are building a half-dozen dories of 16-foot water line that are to be sailed by non-boatowners in the various club regattas. The Crescent Athletic Club is also to build a class of one-design boats similar to the RR Class of the Marine and Field Club, fifteen feet and under, or to the old one-design Manhasset Bay class, to which Bab and Chickeokee belonged, to class in R—the eighteen-footers.

These six new classes, together with the new boats building in the 57, 27, and 22 foot classes, promise some lively racing on both the Sound and lower Bay.

Summer Players Not Professionals.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Cornell's athletic authorities propose a radical move, if Harvard can be induced to co-operate. They propose to do away with the rule that makes a man who plays Summer baseball and receives compensation a professional, on the theory that in vacation time the university has no jurisdiction over such men and that the rule is useless anyhow. Prof. White, the faculty head of athletics at Harvard, is known to be in sympathy with the movement and the Cornell authorities think it will be accepted by the Cambridge men.

Lewine Won Close Pool Game.

I. Lewine scored a lucky victory over G. Ricker last night in the amateur pool tournament now in progress at the Broadway Billiard Academy. Lewine was handicapped at 90 against 100 for Ricker. The game was even throughout, and at the last frame each player needed six. Lewine broke the balls, and left Ricker several easy shots. The latter pocketed the first ball, but in his second attempt he played too hard and the ball jumped out of the pocket. Lewine then ran out the game, his opponent being 95. Lewine's high run was 18 with two scratches. Ricker ran 22 as his best essay, with two scratches. Dr. Arnold (85) and W. Downs (100) will play to-night.

Boyd Beats Keane at Billiards.

F. A. Boyd, handicapped at 225, defeated John Keane, who had 200 to make, by a score of 225 to 152 in the eighteen-inch balkline billiard tournament, two shots in balk, at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, last night. Boyd's average was 4 12-53, and his best runs 23, 20, and 17. Keane averaged 2 46-52, and his high runs were 19, 14, and 13.

LOST $6,000 CHECKS, CASH.

Employe of Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn, Missed His Wallet.

The Brooklyn police are hunting for a wallet containing $6,000 in checks and cash which was lost by a messenger employed by the Mechanics' Bank of that borough. The messenger, Frederick J. Ennis, 17 years old, lost the package while going from the Schermerhorn Street branch of his bank to the Ridgewood Bank, at 1,432 Myrtle Avenue, on Thursday afternoon. It was at first reported that the package contained paper and cash amounting to $30,000, but the bank officials declared that there were only a check for $2,000, a promissory note for $2,000, $1,800 in drafts, and $200 in cash in the wallet.

Ennis believes he lost the wallet after leaving the elevated railroad station at Myrtle and Central Avenues. Vice President Balmanno of the bank said that payment of the check, drafts, and notes had been stopped.

COLBY AGAINST FOOTBALL.

Thinks Undergraduates Should Study Statecraft Instead.

State Senator Everett Colby, in an address last night at Orange at the annual dinner of the State Executive Committee of the New Jersey Young Men's Christian Association, denounced intercollegiate football, asserting that students could better improve their time by devoting their attention to the study of statecraft.

The Senator was the principal speaker, and although there were a number of railroad officials present he did not spare any of them, but repeated the charges he made in the campaign last Fall that the southern part of the State was controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad. After showing how the Young Men's Christian Association could assist in establishing better representative government, he said:

"I hope that the time will never come when the Young Men's Christian Association will carry athletics as far as our colleges have gone. I am a graduate of Brown University and I could not make these assertions very well at that college. I would absolutely cut out intercollegiate football. No man can stand the training that the fellows on the 'Varsity team have to undergo, and still keep up with his regular work, unless he is a genius. Athletics are the best thing in the world, but I would give almost anything I have on earth if I could take back the hours that I put in at college football and put them into work so that I could better represent you down in Trenton."

BALLOON CUP CHALLENGE.

Santos-Dumont Will Represent America in International Contest.

A challenge was cabled to the Aero Club of France yesterday by the Aero Club of America for the international balloon cup recently offered by James Gordon Bennett to stimulate international competition in aerial locomotion. The cup was offered to the Aero Club of France, under whose auspices the first contest this year will be held. Italy is the only other country that has thus far challenged, but it is expected that Germany and Spain will also enter. The entries close on March 1, and the location and date of the event must be named by April 1.

The official entries will be mailed to-day on the steamer Philadelphia, and it will doubtless cause some surprise to learn that one of America's competitors for the cup will be Santos-Dumont, the famous French aeronaut, whose circling of the Eiffel Tower in his dirigible balloon was one of the sensational events of recent years.

While the conditions specify that the contestants must be residents of the country which they represent, Cortlandt Field Bishop stated last night that when a man is a native of a country having no recognized Aero Club he may join a club in any country, and so represent it, if he wishes to do so. Santos-Dumont is a native of South America, which has no Aero Club. He has just been elected a member of the Aero Club of America, and has consented to act for America in the cup contest.

The second contestant will be Frank Lahm, father of Lieut. Frank P. Lahm of West Point. The elder Lahm is now 68 years old, yet so great has been his success in aeronautical problems abroad that he is the only recognized American aeronaut of ability in France. He has lived in Paris for a number of years. Mr. Lahm will use the ordinary style of balloon, but a very large one carrying two or more persons. Santos-Dumont may use his latest flying machine.

The entrance fee for each balloon is $100. The club whose representative wins the contest will hold the trophy for a year, while the victor himself will receive a purse of $2,500. The fees will constitute a sweepstakes, the winner receiving one-half, second man one-third, and the third man one-sixth.

The cup conditions stipulate that the contest must be held between April 1 and Nov. 15. The officials have power at the time of starting to determine, according to the atmospheric conditions, whether the competition shall be one for distance or for duration of time that the balloons remain in the air. All balloons must use the same kind of gas, but dirigible balloons will be allowed to use hydrogen gas if preferable.

Cortlandt Field Bishop, who was appointed some time ago as the foreign representative of the Aero Club of America, was enthusiastic over the challenge last night as he announced the entries at the Automobile Club of America, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street. The result was approved at a special meeting of the Board of Directors held during the day, at which Mr. Bishop, Augustus Post, Homer W. Hedge, and John F. O'Rourke were present. Mr. Bishop will sail for France next month or early in April.

TAYLOR'S CLOSE CUE WORK.

Balk-Line Run of 78 Perfectly Played in Match with Albert Cutler.

Unfortunate combinations of the ivory balls proved the undoing of Alexander Taylor, the Illinois champion, yesterday in his balk line billiard match with the New England champion, Albert G. Cutler. The latter was in the same poor form that he had exhibited on the night previous against Harry Cline. Yet Cutler, with all of his imperfect cue work, was successful in defeating Taylor by 400 points to 352 at the eighteen-inch balk-line game, with two counts allowed in balk, in the ninth match of the "short stop" tournament at Maurice Daly's academy. It was Taylor who provided the one interesting feature of the competition with his run of 78 on his tenth turn at the table. In this he played perfect balk line. He held the balls at the end of the table after the manner of Frank Ives and cunningly worked them back and forth inside of the line for the counts. Thomas J. Gallagher and Harry Cline met in the competition in the evening.

Cutler began poorly, and when Taylor had completed his run of 78 the score stood at 128 to 26 in the latter's favor. But despite this good lead it was practically the only opportunity that Taylor received. The score:

Albert G. Cutler—3, 0, 2, 0, 6, 0, 0, 2, 0, 13, 17, 33, 2, 1, 30, 21, 31, 3, 2, 24, 40, 10, 7, 22, 0, 18, 3, 0, 3, 0, 3, 47, 10, 1, 0, 2, 7, 12, 3, 2, 5, 7. Total—400 points. Average, 9 22-42. High runs—49, 47, and 38.

Alexander Taylor—6, 0, 0, 26, 0, 0, 0, 8, 0, 78, 1, 16, 2, 0, 15, 0, 0, 2, 2, 0, 3, 0, 0, 29, 19, 9, 14, 2, 15, 1, 0, 0, 3, 19, 27, 0, 0, 9, 23, 7, 9, 7. Total—352 points. Average—8 16-42. High runs—78, 29, and 27.

Referee—J. H. Harris.

Playing excellent eighteen-inch balk line billiards, Harry Cline, the Pennsylvania champion, defeated Thomas J. Gallagher of Chicago by the score of 400 points to 244 in the night game. The winner's average was 12 28-31. Cline held the ivory balls close to the short rail for the majority of his counts. His execution was good, and but for a straining after some of his shots which resulted in miscues at unfortunate times, he would have secured a higher average. These miscues terminated several of Cline's best runs, the highest of which was a cluster of 54 gathered along the lower rail. Gallagher accomplished some hard shooting. Twice he negotiated double drives across the table upon what appeared to be impossible problems. His three cushion shots were also brilliant. The score:

Harry Cline—0 0 38 9 0 0 1 26 39 16 1 9 1 4 18 15 1 3 3 5 54 19 0 4 1 41 53 20 3 4 2. Total, 400 points; average, 12 28-31; high runs, 54, 53, and 41.

Thomas J. Gallagher—1 0 10 1 0 3 1 28 18 0 1 22 0 29 9 21 1 17 6 6 5 0 0 1 4 0 58 0 4 4. Total, 244 points; average, 8 4-30; high runs, 58, 29, and 23.

Referee—J. H. Harris.

TRAVIS'S RECORD GOLF WINS FLORIDA TITLE

Amateur Beats British Professionals by Good Margin.

KIRKALDY IN SECOND PLACE

Ties with Fenn for the Money, While Herd and Jones Break Even for Third Purse.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 16.—Walter J. Travis, the ex-national amateur golf champion, a title which he held for three years, won the open championship of Florida to-day, defeating Kirkaldy, Herd, and Jones, the three British professionals who came over to take part in the big Mexico City tournament, played last month. Travis was in rare golfing form, and in the morning he won the unstinted applause of the critics by beating his own former amateur record for the links, 66 strokes, by playing eighteen holes in 65. His second round was nearly as good, 69. He practically lost three strokes through the annoyance of a photographer, who snapped his camera at Travis just as the latter was preparing to drive from the first tee. As a result, Travis topped his drive and took 7 for the hole, which is usually done in 4.

The contest was 36 holes, and Travis's total was 134. Arthur H. Fenn, the local professional, and Andrew Kirkaldy, the Scotch champion, tied for second money, with 137. Fenn in the morning made a new professional record, 64 strokes, but he fell off badly in the afternoon, needing 73. Alexander Herd and Rowland Jones, the latter the runner-up for the English open championship last year, tied at 139 for third money. George Low of Baltusrol finished with 140, and Percy Barrett, the Canadian professional, did 141. The scores of those who turned in cards for the double round are:

	First Round.	Second Round.	Tot.
W. J. Travis	65	69	134
A. H. Fenn	64	73	137
Andrew Kirkaldy	68	69	137
Alex. Herd	68	71	139
Rowland Jones	68	71	139
George Low	70	70	140
P. Barrett	71	70	141
H. R. Worthington	73	71	144
C. B. Cory	70	74	144
David T. Dana	76	69	145
A. F. Huston	74	74	148
W. Fairbanks	72	76	148
Joseph Mitchell	80	75	155
A. J. McClure	76	79	155
W. S. Harban	77	79	156
John Dunlap	74	86	160

C. C. N. Y. Games To-night.

Many of the best athletes in the Metropolitan District will participate in the annual indoor games of the College of the City of New York, which will be held at the Eighth Regiment Armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue, to-night. There will be eleven open events and eight contests for students of the college. The feature will be the 880-yard run, an invitation race from scratch, in which Valentine, Pilgrim, and Christoffers of the New York Athletic Club; Parsons of Yale, Fulton and Hetherington of Columbia, Cohn, Banderman, and Bacon of the Irish-American Athletic Club, and Grady and Souter of the Pastime Athletic Club have been entered.

New World's Record with Rifle.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 16.—W. A. Tewes of Jersey City, N. J., to-day broke the world's record for indoor shooting, with a .22-calibre rifle at twenty-five yards, at the tourney of the National Indoor Rifle League, now in progress here. Tewes's record was 2,481 out of a possible 2,500 points, which is 13 points better than the previous record. By this remarkable shooting Mr. Tewes becomes the champion of the United States.

COMMERCE ATHLETES WIN.

High School Recreation Centre Defeats Centre No. 158 by 44 to 28.

The High School of Commerce Recreation Centre athletes easily defeated the Evening Recreation Centre, No. 158, at the High School of Commerce yesterday by the score of 44 points to 28. T. Hughes of the High School of Commerce Centre did such fine work that C. J. Allen, athletic instructor of Dwight's School, will give an extra prize to him aside from what he will receive from the Athletic Committee.

Summary:

40-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by W. Munson, High School of Commerce; T. Hughes, H. S. of C., second; H. Finkelstein, H. S. of C., third.

40-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by J. Mullooly, Recreation Centre No. 158; James Darcey, H. S. of C., second; John J. Lee., R. C. No. 158, third.

60-Yard Potato Race, Senior.—Won by G. Cullans, R. C. No. 158; R. Skinner, H. S. of C., second; J. Bell, R. C. No. 158, third

60-Yard Potato Race, Junior.—Won by J. Rosenthal, R. C. No. 158; Harry Finkelstein, H. S. of C., second; A. Cohen, R. C. No. 158, third.

880-Yard Run, Junior.—Won by Harry Finkelstein, H. S. of C.; J. Bell, R. C. No. 158, second; J. Rosenthal, R. C. No. 158, third.

880-Yard Run, Senior.—Won by Richard Skinner, H. S. of C.; George Ross, H. S. of C., second; George Kirkwood, H. S. of C., third.

High Jump, Senior.—Won by J. Darcey, H. S. of C., 5 feet 4 inches; A. Libby, H. S. of C., 5 feet 3 inches, second; H. Cordes, R. C. No. 158, 5 feet 2 inches, third.

High Jump, Junior.—Won by G. Walsh, R. C. No. 158, 4 feet 11 inches; T. Hughes, H. S. of C., 4 feet 10 inches, second; W. Munson, H. S. of C., 4 feet 9 inches, third.

Penn's Freshmen May Compete.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—Dr. Edgar Smith of the University of Pennsylvania said to-day that the keeping of freshmen out of athletic contests with men of other colleges would not apply to the present freshman class. That would be manifestly unjust, he said, as many members of the class have been practicing since last September. The prohibition will go into effect with the advent of next year's class.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

Reciprocal automobile relations have been established between the Automobile Club of America and leading foreign clubs, and the number has been increased recently by the addition of the Automobile Club of Roumania. Little is known of that club in this country, but a number of automobiles are said to be in use in Roumania and tourists claim that it is a delightful country to travel through.

Word has been received by the Motor Boat Club of America that its entry of the Dixie for the international race has been received. The club now has the privilege of nominating two other boats for the race. The contest will be held between Aug. 6 and 18, and it will probably be sailed off Cowes.

Charles J. Glidden left Calcutta for Burmah on Jan. 28, and after a short tour in that country he will go to Colombo, Ceylon, and then to Siam. His Napier car, with which he toured nearly 4,500 miles in India, stood the test splendidly, and only 120 miles of poor road were encountered during the entire trip. Mr. and Mrs. Glidden expect to return to America about July 1.

John Brisbane Walker will deliver an address before the members of the Automobile Club of America next Tuesday on the subject of the proposed highway between New York and Philadelphia. The plans for this are arousing much interest among automobilists, and Mr. Walker will tell something of the efforts that have already been made toward building and improving the roadway.

The new two-cycle Oldsmobile car will arrive at the New York office, 1,638 Broadway, next week. The car embodies a number of new features, and its simplicity, combined with splendid reliability, is expected to make it a popular vehicle for general use in the city and over good country roads. The straight dash runabouts are losing none of their old time popularity, as all but two cars of a large shipment received last week from the Lansing factory were disposed of within two days.

The chief of the Boston Fire Department has been supplied with a Columbia automobile. It is equipped for fire duty, having a big gong, a fire extinguisher, and other appliances for use in an emergency.

R. M. Owens, sales manager of the Reo Motor Car Company, has returned to the city from the Chicago automobile show. One of the features that attracted his attention was the large attendance from all sections of the country. He states that the number of orders taken for Reo cars far exceeded his expectations.

New York dealers say that they are having very little trouble with the free-ride grafter. The general adoption of a rule requiring payment for long demonstrations, the money refundable upon purchase, has been effective.

AUTOMOBILES.

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If you are looking for a bargain in automobiles, from a runabout to a 60 mile an hour touring car, call at the special sale to be held at the PEERLESS GARAGE, Saturday, February 17th, at 2 P. M., when the following cars will be sold by auction under the direction of CHAS. SHONGOOD, U. S. Government Auctioneer:

2 FIATS	1 STEARNS	1 COLUMBIA ELECTRIC BROUGHAM
1 MERCEDES	1 WINTON	
2 PEERLESS	1 MARION	2 POPE-TOLEDOS
6 LOCOMOBILES	1 OLDSMOBILE	1 STEVENS-DURYEA
1 DECAUVILLE	1 COLUMBIA	1 NORTHERN
1 ACME OPERA BUS		

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De La Salle Beats Brooklyn High.

The basket ball team of De La Salle Institute hardly comes up to the champion team of last year, but it is one of the strongest school teams in the East, and its record this year has been fully up to expectations. Last night, in De La Salle's "gym,"

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE NEW DEBT LIMIT.

Men talk about the debt limit. Do the people of New York City know what their present borrowing margin is? It is not the difference between the outstanding total city debt and 10 per cent. of its assessed valuation. Not at all. The debt margin is the difference between the par value of a city bond and the price of 108 and a fraction which was bid for the 4 per cent. corporate stock on Thursday. The debt limit is measured by a premium of eight dollars in a hundred in the present market price of our 4 per cent. bonds. If under the continued assaults of the municipal ownership agitators upon the city's credit this margin should disappear, New York could sell no more bonds, could borrow no more money.

Section 169 of the City Charter, relating to the issue of corporate stock, says:

> The interest on such corporate stock, and on all other bonds of the Corporation except revenue bonds, shall not exceed 4 per cent. per annum.

Section 182 of the City Charter contains this provision:

> No proposals for bonds or stocks shall be accepted for less than the par value of the same.

The city is forbidden to pay an interest rate above 4 per cent. upon the money it borrows. It is forbidden to sell its bonds at less than par. If the price of its 4 per cent. bonds should fall in the investment market to 99 or lower the borrowing power of the city would be extinguished. How long will the debt margin between 100 and 108 withstand the municipal ownership agitation?

'Other cities are gaining in credit. We are losing. We are now upon a lower credit basis than the City of Allegheny, Penn.; the City of Buffalo, the City of Cleveland, or even than the small City of New Rochelle. The following table, showing the relative credit position of the principal cities of the country, tells where we stand and what is happening to us:

	1895. Basis.	1900. Basis.	1904. Basis.	1906. Basis.
Chicago	3.70	3.10	{3.75 / 3.90}	3.80
St. Louis	3.50	3.10	3.37	3.35
Boston	3.25	3.05	3.40	3.50
New York	3.00	2.98	3.40	{3.52 / 3.70}
Philadelphia	3.00	2.90	3.37	3.35
Cleveland	3.40	3.10	3.75	3.50
Cincinnati	3.70	3.08	3.40	3.35

St. Louis, Philadelphia, Cleveland, and Cincinnati enjoy higher credit than they enjoyed two years ago. New York, Chicago, and Boston, three cities in which a municipal ownership agitation is in progress, have a lower standing in the investment market. Six years ago investors were willing to buy our bonds on a 2.98 basis. The average present basis is 3.65. So far as subway construction is concerned our debt limit has already been reached and passed. Under the law and in present market conditions we cannot borrow one cent for subway extension. The Rapid Transit act (Section 37, Chapter 519 of the Laws of 1895) declares that when the Controller shall have been directed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to provide the funds necessary to pay for the construction of rapid transit routes "it shall thereupon become his duty to issue the bonds of said city at such a rate of interest, not exceeding 3½ per centum per annum, as said Board of Estimate and Apportionment, or other local authority directing the issuance of such bonds, may prescribe." Senator ELSBERG and those who are associated with him in the attempt to commit the city to the operation of new subways have overlooked this provision of the law. Everybody seems to have overlooked it. The Elsberg bill is a futility, the city can operate no subways because it can build none—at least, it can build none until the ravages of municipal ownership upon its credit have been repaired.

A continuance of agitation by Mr. ELSBERG and his backers, a little more evidence of Mr. HEARST'S success and progress in his campaign for the Governorship nomination, a little more imbecility at Albany, a little more timidity on the part of Republican leaders like Chairman PARSONS, who at the meeting of the County Committee Thursday evening faced Senator ELSBERG with all the courage of a rabbit, and this city of 4,000,000 people will be quite unable, under the limitations of the law and of its credit, to borrow money for any purpose whatsoever. And we are talking of spending $160,000,000 for new water works, and $125,000,000 for new subways! What do the taxpayers, the property interests, and the representative men of this community think about it? Will they leave the agitators a free field to continue their destructive work unopposed?

THE WHITE HOUSE WEDDING.

"All the world," says EMERSON, "loves a lover." Mr. EMERSON was the least sentimental of men and one of the shrewdest of practical observers, despite the rarity of the philosophic atmosphere in which he dwelt, and though the fondness he himself may have felt for lovers was probably impersonal, barely warming the intellectual interest they excited, his statement was as sound as if he had been an emotional poet. Even in the relatively calm and unimpassioned environment of a Massachusetts village with HAWTHORNE at one end and THOREAU at the other and the impassible dreamer, ALCOTT, between, it would be easy to verify it. All the world, and all the innumerable classes of human beings that go to make up the world, cannot help a thrill of something like affection for a lover.

When there is a pair of lovers, and one of them is the daughter of the President, who himself is the most interesting and widely liked man in the Union, the affectionate feeling for them is, a fortiori, sure to be correspondingly more general and its manifestation more noticeable. Undoubtedly the manifestation may take on, here and there, forms that are not in the best taste, and mere curiosity has its part. That has happened in the present instance. But it does not affect the genuineness or the propriety of the general feeling. It would be a sorry specimen of humanity, be it man or woman, who did not find keen interest in the approaching marriage of a young woman in his or her own immediate circle. In this instance the young woman about to wed happens to belong to a family and a circle necessarily known to the whole Nation, and the interest in her marriage and in all that attends it is but the interest, on a very large scale, that is natural to every circle. It is essentially wholesome and kindly, and no one, despite the carping of some ungracious critics, need be at all ashamed of it.

The official position of the father of to-day's bride invites a thousand incidents connected with the event that excite curiosity and kindle interest. He has lived very much in the open and his own and his family's doings have not been wrapped in reserve. He has not insisted on seclusion for himself or for his family, and in a manly, frank fashion has lived very much with the whole American people as he would have lived with the residents of Oyster Bay as a private citizen, nor courting nor shunning interest. Then the manner in which the approaching wedding has been accepted by the rulers of foreign States, eager to express the kindly feeling they entertain for the American Nation and for its President, who in many and unprecedented ways has attracted and justified interest by the part he has played in international affairs of very great importance, has lent a novel element of distinction to the event. The wedding gifts, in their great number and in their variety, in their contrasted sources, from the quaintest contribution of some Far Western companion of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S hunting trips to the priceless and beautiful offerings of sovereigns in all quarters of the globe, simply reflect the universal and sincere sentiment aroused by the event. But the thing that really counts is that a young American woman is about to marry the man of her choice with the approval of her parents under circumstances that command the interest of the Nation and of the world. The circumstances are accidental; the fact is adequate to explain the kindliest emotions among her friends and those of her family; it happens that these friends include many millions in her own and in other countries. We wish her, as do they, long life and all possible happiness.

THE SUBSIDY HUMBUG.

It occurs at once that there must be a reason why Wisconsin, Nebraska, Missouri, and Iowa oppose the Subsidy bill. Besides the natural opposition of the inland States to anything so disproportionately favorable to the States which build salt-water steamships, and finance them, and profit by their commerce, there is the unnatural omission of the lake region. The commerce of the inland seas is as well worth fostering as any other, and better worth fostering as a source of recruits for the navy. Already without stimulation, the majority of our bluejackets come from the freshwater section of the interior. Yet this bill, designed to strengthen our naval personnel, will not add one ship to our commerce on the lakes, and is protested against by the Lake Seamen's Union.

The arguments for and against the bill, like the bill itself, are so hoary that it is almost disrespectful to treat them with levity. Yet, how is it possible to be serious regarding a measure to strengthen the navy in this manner? If the Republicans want to strengthen the navy more than anybody else, let them vote the money in the naval bill, and get the goods for the price. Their uncandid purpose is to correct the burdens of Republican legislation. Having made ship owning costly, they now vote public money to make it profitable to those whom existing laws repel from such business. **The especial necessity** of laws favoring **shipbuilding, ship**owning, and ship operating is that there are especial laws discriminating against them. If the necessity be admitted, how unreasonable is a proposal to strengthen the navy by "subventions" to steam vessels down to 1,000 tons, sailing vessels down to 200, and fishing craft down to 20. These are not the craft useful in war, or needing fostering in peace, and their crews are no more useful than landsmen in case of sudden hostilities.

The provision that vessels under "subvention" may be taken by the Government is rubbish. The Government would take them anyway, and the owners would be glad to part with them at the price the Government would pay. The promotion of mail carriers is as good a talking point as any in the bill, but we already subsidize mail carriers. Moreover, the vessels which will carry mails on the projected lines would be as useful in war as canal boats.

PUBLICITY AND CORRUPTION.

It is, of course, true, as Mr. PERRY BELMONT says, that his admirable bill to secure publicity in the matter of political contributions is not aimed at the punishment of corruption. It is likely, however, to have a definite and excellent effect in the prevention of corruption. It will tend very decidedly to check contributions, and especially to check those from improper sources. We do not think that it goes quite as far as it might in the direction of publicity, but it doubtless goes as far as the Legislature could possibly be persuaded to follow, and it would do a great deal of good.

The question of directly punishing corruption is an extremely difficult one. The British method has worked very well there. It consists in fixing the amount and nature of legitimate expenditure and denying a seat to any one elected who is proved to have exceeded the limit. This is comparatively easy in the United Kingdom, because there is only one form of national election and the local elections are of little importance. The members of the House of Commons not only are the chief branch of the Legislature of the kingdom, but they choose the actual Executive, which is but a committee of the House. Their election, therefore, covers practically all the ground covered in this country by elections of a President, of the House of Representatives, of the State Legislatures, and of the Governors and State officers of forty-five States, to say nothing of our important cities. It would be entirely impracticable to fix a uniform standard of expenditure for candidates for these hundreds of offices. But a beginning might be made in the case of Representatives, for instance, and in the case of candidates for the Legislature in each State. So far we have seen no practical suggestion for adequately punishing corruption.

BRIDGE TRAFFIC.

For the two months ending with November the Brooklyn Bridge earned $4,401 above expenses of maintenance, and the Williamsburg Bridge $4,739. Of course the city found its profit in other directions, for example, in facilitating interborough traffic and swelling tax values, as well as in promoting the health and comfort of citizens. That the bridges earn no income is not the slightest impugnment of the value of their public service. But it is a demonstration of the uselessness of small detached bits of transit accommodations, such as are being demanded by supporters of the Elsberg Rapid Transit act amendments.

It is curious to note that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, which has all the best of the accommodations across the Williamsburg Bridge, carried only 52,540 passengers, about equally divided between easterly and westerly riders. Only two lines of Manhattan cars cross to Brooklyn, but they carried 35,631 passengers. These figures go to show that there is no necessity for assuming that people who wish to ride in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit cars demand to take them in Manhattan. When they have the opportunity they prefer to take them in Brooklyn, where the terminals, bad as they are, are less bad than in Manhattan. When the Brooklyn terminals are improved according to pending plans Brooklyn Rapid Transit cars will return from Manhattan comparatively empty. No terminal problem exists wherever it is possible for passengers to cross the bridge in the vehicle in which they approach it—and this is just as true of one bridge as of another.

FRIGHTENED OUT OF A GOOD THING

Not long ago it was proposed that the city should acquire either Long Beach or Rockaway Beach as a water park. Reluctance to support anything, however attractive, which was so tainted with potential graft silenced many who would have promoted a favorable public opinion under other conditions. Now Long Beach has been sold at a million more than the city might have had it for. Clearly there was no graft about the proposal to buy at such a proved bargain, but disappointment at the lost opportunity will hardly warrant following the price up, not even if it were sure that another bargain would be lost. The price has simply become prohibitive.

Rockaway was still obtainable, but delay has served to develop other buyers for that also. If all suspicion of graft were excluded it would still have been a puzzle to find the money. Somehow or other it is found possible to raise salaries, whatever other wants must go unsatisfied. The city would not have suffered if the $873,814 spent in increasing salaries for the last half year had been saved, and devoted to some better purpose. If the salary list could be merely frozen into its present proportions there would be a margin for serving other good purposes. And it would be no great hardship upon the city employés, either. None of them are under any obligation to work for the city, if they can do better.

THE TIMES'S Quotation Supplement, which has hitherto appeared as a part of the Sunday issue, will in the future be published on Monday morning as a part of the regular issue of the paper on that day. It is believed that if issued on Monday morning the Quotation Supplement will better meet the wants of those who wish to file it away for reference.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Victory That Is Defeat.

President HAINES of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is no doubt congratulating himself upon the great victory over his "enemies," won at the annual meeting on Thursday. It was a victory, for the means he selected for accomplishing his intended end proved effective. He did, indeed, have to endure the adoption of certain resolutions that will, or might, in time lead to certain changes in the management of the society, especially in the keeping and publishing of its accounts; but a year contains a number of months, and, despite the resolutions, President HAINES succeeded, with the help of close associates and employés who owe their places to him, in cutting off practically all investigation until those months are past, and in silencing the "evil persons," as he calls them, who have ventured to question the perfection of his rule and to demand his deposition from power. And that, beyond any doubt, is victory for anybody who wanted it and was satisfied with it. There are, however, victories and victories, and some of them are extremely dangerous. It seems to us that the triumph of President HAINES should cause him more apprehension than joy. Such triumphs are never permanent. This one justified all the criticism to which he has been subjected and emphasized all the antagonism he has managed to create. He thinks that his policy is that of rule or ruin; in reality, it is that of rule and ruin, and the only chance of the society for safety that we can see is the chance that his rule will not be long—perhaps not for the year during which his control is apparently assured. He should remember that the Legislature which gave him the power he has exercised so greatly to his own satisfaction can either withdraw it or create another organization that shall do what this one did in the days of HENRY BERGH. He should also remember that money is given by individuals and by the taxpayers as a whole, not that there may be a Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, but that cruelty to animals may be prevented. A clearer case of confusing means and ends than his we do not recall. Can he not see that a gagged membership is a useless one and that to put off investigation is a mad plan when the need for investigation is real? "Vindications" obtained by votes with margins as narrow as 58 to 48 are poor things, especially when a sizable fraction of the voters are open to the suspicion of casting their ballots for reasons irrelevant to the questions at issue.

A Frown on the Brow of Brooklyn.

We seem to have annoyed, and annoyed almost seriously, The Brooklyn Citizen by asking in sweetest innocence if the name "University of Brooklyn" would not sound "just a little queer," if it would not be "a little provocative of smiles." The Citizen confesses its inability to see anything either fantastic or amusing in the words, even when intended for application to "a great university," and it solemnly proclaims the name to be as good as any one of half a score, duly mentioned, which everybody hears with entire gravity and respect. But it knows what's the matter with us—can explain the kink in our sense of humor. "The inability of THE TIMES," it says, "to treat this subject seriously is, perhaps, due rather to its habit of treating all Brooklyn affairs as if they were beneath the serious notice of really great minds, than to anything essentially ridiculous in the present endeavor to obtain for our young people the advantages enjoyed by scores of comparatively obscure towns, as well as by old New York. * * * THE TIMES, we assume, has never heard of the Long Island College of Medicine, of the Adelphi College, of St. Francis's College, of the Polytechnic, of St. John's College, of the Packer Institute, of the Brooklyn Institute, or of the Pratt Institute, not to mention several other establishments in which scholarly work of a high and technical character is carried on, for had it known of the existence of these liberal foundations it could hardly have been moved to mirth by the proposition to add to their number a public school college, and, if possible, bring them all into a relation of mutual helpfulness through the medium of a university board." The Citizen is in error. THE TIMES has heard of all these schools—knows of their work and admires it. Brooklyn has, and always has had, its high esteem. Once it was New York's most important suburb and now it is a highly important part of America's most important city. We do not deny, either, that Brooklyn's individuality was strongly marked in the past and is still well differentiated from that of the other boroughs. What better claims than these for serious notice could there be? But are there to be no smiles—no gentle efforts to provide the Brooklyn papers with excuses for trumpeting her greatness?

Courtesy of the East and West.

Just how much the Imperial High Commissioners of China have learned while in this country is a matter of considerable uncertainty. They saw much, but they saw so much in so short a time that the probabilities are that what they secured was hardly more than a general impression of what we are doing and what we are. That is not a little to take back to their strange empire with the immeasurable possibilities. It is, perhaps, more valuable than any amount of statistics. And the Commissioners made an impression as well as received one, and that, too, may have been a large part of their purpose. They convinced all who were brought into contact with them that they had an intelligent interest in the right things—that they were eminent men in essentials like the eminent men of other lands, not impossible beings drawn on a tea chest. Especially notable was it that they did much to break down the belief that Chinese courtesy is unlike courtesy as it is understood elsewhere. We have not seen a single report which hinted that excuses had to be made for these Commissioners because they were Chinese. Their manners were not exactly ours, but they seem to have done nothing that would have been called impertinent if the act of an Occidental visitor. They did not take the large liberties of LI-HUNG-CHANG or the smaller ones of WU TING-FANG, and therefore it becomes a fair question to ask why those two diplomats ventured to be as amusing—or as amused—as they did.

SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Representative Ollie James of Kentucky met Col. Hepburn in the Capitol this morning and asked him how he expected his rate bill was going to look after the Senate got through with it. The Colonel was unresponsive and morose, but James did not seem to see how tactless his choice of subject was, and went prattling on.

"Down in my section of Kentucky," said he "there was a rich old man who had a worthless son. Finally he bought him a new hat, a new suit of clothes, gave him $10,000, and sent him West with the understanding that he should never have another cent. The son agreed. Nothing was heard of him for three weeks. One day the old man received a telegram from his son reading: 'Please meet me at the outskirts of the town with a closed buggy. I still have the hat.'

"I predict," said the Kentucky Congressman, "that when the Hepburn bill comes back it will still have the enacting clause."

Then he waited for Col. Hepburn to laugh. The Colonel looked at him gloomily and passed on with a clouded brow.

Since George W. Beavers pleaded guilty and prepared to join the rest of the Post Office grafters in a Federal penitentiary, a good many congratulations have been extended to Consul General Wynne. It was he who, as First Assistant Postmaster General, exposed the postal ring and brought about the prosecutions. Mr. Wynne is in Washington, having returned from London to testify in the postal cases.

"Well," said one of the congratulatory persons, "you have succeeded in putting a good many grafters in the way of some honest work. Look at Machen and Lorenz, for instance, over at the Moundsville Penitentiary."

"Yes," said Wynne, "they are working—working like Beavers."

The speech of Senator Tillman on the Santo Domingo treaty appeared to-day in pamphlet form. This is the outburst in which Mr. Tillman championed the cause of Mrs. Morris.

Senator Tillman adorns the authorized version of his speech with this amended extract from Shakespeare:

> "Why, man, he doth bestride the narrow world
> Like a Colossus; and we petty men"—you,
> thank God, not I—
> "Walk under his huge legs, and peep about
> To find ourselves dishonorable graves."—
> Or a piece of pork.

The thought of Shakespeare the Senator has considerately inclosed in quotation marks. His own additions to the text are not thus distinguished.

NEW STATE NAMES CONSIDERED.

Arizona, Navajo, and Coronado Have Characteristic Significance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Do not many of the names suggested for the new State of Arizona-New Mexico seem a mere play upon words, like such town appellations as Texarkana, Uvada, &c.?

Arizona has a real meaning as applied to the character of the climate, but local jealousy might oppose the adoption of this name.

Navajo, which was suggested to-day by J. S. A., has the same historical justification as Dakota, and also a present significance from the fact that the Navajo Indians have a reservation which is both in Arizona and New Mexico.

Coronado first explored all this territory in 1541. It seems to me that his name has in it all the elements necessary for that of a new State—pleasant and easy pronunciation, historical meaning, retention of Spanish tradition, and lack of interference either as a whole or in abbreviated form with any other name.

I. L. ROGERS.

New York, Feb. 15, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why not give the new State the only name that would be entirely appropriate to the situation—"Coercion."? APT.

New York, Feb. 16, 1906.

A Critic at the Dog Show.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the great disappointments of the Dog Show was the display of smooth-coated fox terriers.

These old-time favorites are being bred out of all recognition of their proper characteristics. The prize winners were weedy, degenerate looking dogs, with weak, greyhound-like heads, narrow chests, and wooden legs tucked up into their necks. They had none of the game, sportsmanlike qualities dear to their admirers.

I would protest against the encouragement by kennel clubs and experts of the degenerate breeding of these fine animals. H. C. P.

New York, Feb. 16, 1906.

Fortunes in British Newspapers.

From The London Mail.

A sum of £870,906 has been left by John Feeney, the proprietor of The Birmingham Daily Post and Birmingham Daily Mail. The fact awakens interest as to the fortunes which newspaper proprietors have built up, and the following list of wills illustrates this:

Sir J. Jaffray, Birmingham Daily Post	£627,990
John Edward Taylor, Manchester Guardian	367,484
Edward Hulton, Manchester Daily Dispatch	558,430
Peter Allen, Manchester Evening News	147,800
Sir T. Sowler, Manchester Courier	107,000
John Heywood, (Manchester,) various publications	165,486
Sir J. A. Willox, Liverpool Courier	164,792
Sir E. Baines, Leeds Mercury	165,818
Sir W. C. Leng, Sheffield Daily Telegraph	162,642
Frederick Clifford, Sheffield Daily Telegraph	191,373
Joseph Cowen, Newcastle Chronicle	491,826
F. B. Grotrian, Hull Daily Mail	168,771
Miss M. Gibson, Cumberland Pacquet	120,543
F. A. Beer, The Observer	459,478
D. G. McRae, Financial Times	394,295
T. Smith, Great Thoughts	104,445
W. Stevens, Family Herald	269,381

The estate of John Walter of The Times was valued at £277,575; that of Mr. Joseph Moses Levy of The Daily Telegraph at £475,759, and that of Edward Lloyd of The Daily Chronicle at £563,743. But the wills of the three last-named were proved before it was the practice in the Probate Registry to enter the value of real estate in the calendars, and it is probable, therefore, that the value of the estates was in each case more than stated.

The estate of W. H. Smith of W. H. Smith & Son, news agents, was valued for probate at £1,764,460.

American Gold Brick in England.

From London Truth.

The continued activity of the American gold-brick swindlers is shown by some correspondence that has been submitted to me by a solicitor in the North of England. As usual, the familiar letter beginning "Thomas is in very poor health," was addressed to a deceased gentleman and fell into the hands of his executors, who cabled for further particulars of the mysterious circumstances under which the deceased became an equal partner with "Thomas" in the mythical gold mine in the Cripple Creek district of Colorado. In reply a cable was received asking that the son or a representative of the deceased should go out to Boston, but the invitation was prudently declined, and the matter then dropped. In this instance, therefore, the swindler drew a blank. There is not the least doubt, however, that he still gets a sufficient proportion of prizes to make his game highly lucrative, though the parties who are plundered naturally keep to themselves the fact that they have been victimised by this venerable and notorious version of the confidence trick.

TO PUSH AMERICAN GOODS.

A Permanent Commercial Exhibit Should Be Established in London.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Through a great New York mercantile establishment, which this year is celebrating its silver jubilee, foreign manufacturers find a medium for keeping samples of the products of the Old World before American buyers in what is practically a permanent exposition. American manufacturers should have an opportunity in the same way to keep samples of their products before the buyers of other lands.

London is the only place to carry out such a plan in order to reach the world's market. Our Government has been appealed to by various industrial parties for a helping hand, which would enable the manufacturers to reach out for a larger share of the world's market, but up to date nothing has been done to assist them.

Look at the European Governments. They are unceasingly trying to assist their manufacturers to cover every spot of the civilized world. Why could our Government not do likewise? It is high time that something should be done. We are facing a new competitor with whom we will never be able to compete in time to come—Japan.

The American Society in London made great efforts to establish an exclusive American exhibit during 1902, the coronation year of King Edward. That they were sincere in their undertaking sufficient proof was furnished by securing the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, near London. In this celebrated palace the American Society of London intended to lay the foundation for a permanent commercial exhibit, but on account of the non-support of our manufacturers the enterprise became almost a failure.

Americans in London have long realized the necessity of a better exhibit of American goods than the mere little sample rooms in existence to-day. Their aim was to show the product of our manufacturers in a body in order to impress the European and Far Eastern merchants with this country's mightiness.

London is the centre of commerce, and will remain so as long as free trade prevails in England. All the manufacturers from the Continent hold forth in London and offer their wares to the six hundred shippers (exporters) which are established to supply the Far Eastern and Colonial trade. Only the long distance and the great expense prevent our manufacturers from doing likewise.

Continental manufacturers can reach London from any part of the Continent in forty-eight hours, which makes it convenient and inexpensive, hence we should have a combination and a gigantic place of exhibit for all classes of American goods.

Manufacturers and producers should unite and make it an issue to request the representative Senators of their respective States to bring the matter before Congress, so as to bring about the necessary appropriation to carry out such a much-needed commercial exhibit, and that this country may secure a larger share of the world's market for our manufacturers and producers without any cost to them.

So much has been said through the newspapers about the great exportation of American goods to foreign countries, that one would imagine we supply half of Europe's demand, when in reality we only enjoy 4 per cent. of the world's market. GUSTAV L. HERGERT.

New York, Feb. 15, 1906.

Curiosity Gratified.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Curious" must be a curious sort of person not to be interested in business in the greatest market in this hemisphere. He should be informed that not only thousands of salesmen but merchants very much appreciate the report of the daily arrivals of buyers from all parts of the United States and Canada. In the name of a number of fellow-salesmen I take this method of thanking THE TIMES for gathering and printing such valuable information.

COL. JACK HARKAWAY.

"Curious" evidently has nothing to sell and is therefore not in a position to appreciate the value of the information contained in THE TIMES'S list of "Arrival of Buyers." This information is of inestimable worth to an enormous percentage of your readers. J. H. R.

Newark, N. J., Feb. 14, 1906.

If "Curious" wants a certain kind of news he can get it in large print with pictures, but if he wants the truth I would advise him to read THE TIMES, but remember that he is not the only one who reads it. SALESMAN.

I hope there is no danger of your taking the advice of the person who objected to the continued publication of "Arrivals of Buyers."

A. M. CARR.

The People Versus Interborough.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noticed the heading "Interborough May Not Bid on Subway," but must confess that this does not produce the feeling of "fear and trembling" that this empty threat appears to have caused in the minds of some of our esteemed citizens.

Of course, if we are now at the complete mercy of the Interborough Company it is well that we realize our helplessness and look about for a cure, but I am firmly of the opinion that this has not yet been proved, and would like very much to see the test of strength between the people and the Interborough Company that would be possible if the Elsberg bill becomes a law, as I hope it may.

Let the Elsberg bill pass and we shall soon see whether or not the Interborough Company is ready to forego further opportunities for dividends or is merely at this time concerned about preventing any possible competition.

New York, Feb. 16, 1906. C. B.

An S. P. C. for Footmen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Don't you think it is time for some charitably disposed person to found a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Footmen?

Yesterday afternoon on Fifth Avenue I met a liveried footman, leading (or, more correctly, being led by) two large Boston bulldogs, each dog attired in a knitted gray worsted sweater, with two-inch crimson border. The sweaters were so made that they had openings in the front, like the armholes in a vest, through which the dogs' forelegs fitted, so as to hold the garment down in the front. To add to the impressiveness of this vision, each dog wore a broad collar of long-haired fur, and on top of his fur collar, his gilt-studded and jeweled leather collar, for a finish.

As these fashionable canines made their dignified progress around the corner they were greeted with roars of laughter, while the poor footman looked miserably unhappy.

BILLINGS COURT.

New York, Feb. 16, 1906.

Purchase of Ferries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The idea of the city going into the ferry business just at the time when tunnels and bridges are being constructed under them and over them seems a very poor proposition for the city and a very wise, judicious, and timely one for the ferry companies to unload.

Is it to discredit municipal ownership that it is being put into effect?

AN INQUIRER.

New York, Feb. 16, 1906.

Tabulating Old London.

From The London Mail.

Tablets to commemorate the residence of Thomas Carlyle at 33 Ampton Street, W. C.; of William Wilberforce at 111 Bromwood Road, Clapham, and of Lord Palmerston at 4 Carlton Gardens, S. W., which is at present occupied by Arthur Balfour, are to be affixed to the houses by the London County Council.

FOREIGN MISSIONARIES.

Are They Really the Skirmishers of Civilization?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With regard to your editorial in to-day's issue entitled "Our Business in China," I quote from The Churchman of Feb. 10:

"Under the auspices of American missionary boards a dinner was tendered to the Imperial High Commissioners from China on Feb. 2 in New York. * * * Then Viceroy Tuan was presented by Mr. Foster as one who had saved the lives of many Christians at the time of the Boxer uprising. * * * He bore his testimony to the part that American missionaries had taken in promoting the progress of the Chinese. Their translations of religious and scientific works had been of inestimable service; their hospitals and schools had brought happiness and comfort. They had borne the light of western civilization into every nook and corner of the empire. The awakening of China, which now seemed at hand, might be traced in no small measure to their influence." PERCY T. OLTON.

Greene, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Light is always unwelcome to darkness. This is true in heathen as in Christian lands. All missionaries, including those who evangelized our pagan ancestors, have doubtless been unwelcome, so far as they have exposed and reproved unrighteousness.

Christian missionaries, like all other men, are not infallible, but the overwhelming testimony of reliable witnesses is that the influence of missionaries has been of vast benefit.

New York, Feb. 15, 1906. S. W. B.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I agree with the remark in your editorial, "Our Business in China," that "Go ye forth into all the lands and preach the Gospel" may have been construed too literally.

I have had some experience with missionaries and their work. I have seldom observed an instance where their teaching improved the peace of mind of a heathen or increased his usefulness to himself, his employer, and his country.

On the contrary, missionary teaching has in too many cases been disastrous to all concerned, including the missionary.

New York, Feb. 15, 1906. TIMBUCTOO.

THE FAINTING RECORD.

Held by the Grau Management of the Metropolitan—Ventilation Needed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At a performance of "Tristan" in the days of Grau there was a record of eighteen women fainting. The emotional strain or the weariness of standing had something to do with it, but I believe the dead, heavy, hot air was the main cause.

Director Conried is conscientious and hard-working, and if people enough will bring the need of better ventilation at the Metropolitan to his attention he will probably try to reform it.

There is a similar lack of ventilation at Carnegie Hall, while at Mendelssohn Hall things seem even worse.

These may seem the complaints of one "fresh air crank," but many of my acquaintances have suffered as I have.

DESDEMONA.

New York, Feb. 15, 1906.

Duty on Presents.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In December a package came by express from Paris, inclosing a few small pieces of embroidery, as Christmas gifts to my family, the address stating, "Christmas gifts, of no value." The package went to the Custom House. We succeeded in getting it late in January by paying $8.90 duty rather than have our good friend know that her gifts had not reached us.

The thought comes to me that as our "beneficent" tariff laws, like the dews of heaven, fall alike on the just and the unjust, what is to happen to our strenuous President and to Congressman Longworth, to say nothing of his bride, who will all be ruined if duties in like proportion are exacted on the costly gifts now pouring in from foreign parts?

Ridgefield, Conn., Feb. 15, 1906. G. M. O.

An Insult to the Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES this morning prints an item from Macon, Ga., in which it is said that in an address before 500 delegates at a convention of negroes Bishop H. P. Turner declared the American flag to be "a dirty and contemptible rag."

In no other country under heaven would such a sentiment be heard without prompt punishment to the traitor who uttered it.

What should be done to Turner and his ilk is to have a pair of heavy brogans applied to his sanctimonious coat-tail by a husky longshoreman. DIXIE HINES.

New York, Feb. 16, 1906.

The Proposed West Side Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"H. B. M.," who wrote you on the 13th suggesting a "Hudson Park" on the west side, evidently is not aware that such a park exists within two blocks of the site he mentions. De Witt Clinton Park covers the ground between Fifty-second and Fifty-fourth Streets, from Eleventh Avenue to the river, territory which was a portion of the Hopper farm, and on which the Striker and Mott homesteads stood until ten years since.

If we are to have another park on the west side let it be down Chelsea way, where one is needed. This has been in contemplation, but seems to have been shunted for the time.

HOPPER STRIKER MOTT.

New York, Feb. 15, 1906.

Japan and the "Open Door."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of course the Japanese Government recognizes our right to the benefits of the "open door" for the part we played in its accomplishment.

But the Japanese Nation, with their open graves before them and their long years of patient toil behind, are not likely to welcome us with "hospitable hands" through their portals at the present time; but, true to human instincts, now that their work is accomplished, would rather accelerate our passage through it from behind. J. P. D.

New York, Feb. 16, 1906.

Henry or Hendrik.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of your excellent editorial in this morning's TIMES on "The Hendrik Hudson Memorial," may I call your attention to the fact that "the Dutch contract drawn up by Dutch lawyers at Amsterdam, under which he sailed, calls him Henry," and that, far from being a Dutchman, he did not even know the Dutch language. H. A. T.

New York, Feb. 16, 1906.

Not a Falsifier, Either.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"Patching and darning, as usual, are you?" said the caller.

"Yes," answered Mrs. Lapsling. "I tell Samuel I save him a good deal of money by being so mendacious."

HIGH FINANCE.

"I'm short of stocks!" he heard her say,
Just as the crowd swept him away.
He shuddered: "Woe! that maid so sweet
'Mid Bulls and Bears upon 'the Street'
Should speculate! and plunge! and pay!"

He stirred reformers to inveigh
Against the license of the day
That lets us hear, when women meet:
"I'm short of stocks!"

And yet—my Chloe, fair and gay,
Had only said, in mock dismay
To Phyllis, whom she chanced to greet—
"Your collars, darling, look so neat!
Lend me the pattern for them, pray—
I'm short of stocks!"

ALDIS DUNBAR.

ENDS OF THE EARTHERS FOREGATHER HERE AGAIN

And Astonish Mark Twain with Some Very Brief Reports.

HE AND OTHERS REMINISCE

The Author Tells How He Filled Cooper Union 39 Years Ago—150 Globe Trotters at Dinner.

Once every year a body of men of prime fellowship, hailing from the four corners of the earth, but speaking the Anglo-Saxon tongue, gather in New York to see each other, shake hands, and say "How d'ye do." They call their organization The Ends of the Earth Club. The name typifies their clan, for it is to the very jumping-off places of the earth that its membership of men in every known profession reaches, and if the fun they had at their third annual dinner at the Savoy Hotel last night didn't penetrate to the ends of the glove, it was the sole fault of modern methods of communication.

The Ends of the Earth Club, of which Mark Twain is the honorary head, with Rudyard Kipling and Admiral George Dewey as members of the Honorary Council, was formed three years ago by globe trotters of New York and elsewhere in the world, whose idea was to dine together once every twelve months and exchange felicitations. Here are its principles:

Members: Good fellows with no axes to grind who speak our language.
Lodge: Wherever the four ways meet—the North and South and East and West trails.
Greeting: "Where do you come from?"
"I come from the ends of the earth."
"What for?"
"To speak the language."

Mark Twain was the honorable guest and made the main speech at the dinner last night and sat next to Gen. James H. Wilson, who, although the speeches were all informal, acted as toastmaster. Mr. Clemens did not arrive at the dinner until 10 o'clock. When he did appear the Ends of the Earthers rose and sang, "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

Now, the Ends of the Earth Club has no regular quarters and has no business to transact, but at each dinner it goes through the mock form of receiving reports from its Secretary and Treasurer.

"The report of the Secretary," responded Secretary C. Bowyer Vaux, indicating the menu card, "is already in cold type before you."

"It is in order to dispose of it," said Gen. Wilson.

"We've already done so," replied Mr. Vaux.

Then came the "report" of the Treasurer, Charles Triller. "To present a report these days is to throw a bomb. Look at the Panama and insurance matters." Mr. Triller was then unanimously re-elected until he had had time to make up alleged deficits.

"Has any member of the club an objection to anything that has happened during the dinner?" asked Gen. Wilson.

"Yes," replied Prof. Edward S. Morse, jumping from his seat. "I enter objection to the orchestra. I move that at the next dinner we have a Japanese band with Geisha girls."

"That's it," agreed a dozen members, yelling at once, "the Geisha girls! We'll have the next dinner to-morrow night."

Gen. Wilson then opened the speech-making by remarking that he hoped that the day was near when everybody on earth would speak the English tongue.

"When Richard Croker was coming over a few years ago, some one asked him how he stood on the Philippines question.

"'I am an anti-imperialist,' he replied.

"'What do you mean by that?' was asked.

"'I mean that I'd get busy quick and kill every beggar who doesn't speak the English language.'

"'Those are my sentiments,' said Gen. Wilson. Chas. W. Wyndham, British Consul at Boston, echoed the principle.

"'A few years ago, when you'd walk up to an attendant at a railroad station in India and asked for the station master you'd get the reply, 'Stesshun maaster eeti rize.' All of which would mean that the station master was eating rice. To-day when you ask the same man the same question you get the reply, 'The station master is enjoying his post-prandial repast and repose.' The English language is spreading, and we Anglo-Saxons will soon control the world."

Prof. Morse talked about civilization. "Civilization," he said, "doesn't mean subways, skyscrapers, automobiles, and sixty-mile-a-minute railroad trains. It means good manners, gentleness, and sympathy among society. That's what the Japanese have and that's where we are lacking."

Col. T. L. Livermore and Capt. Thomas Franklin of the army made short talks. Then F. Hopkinson Smith, a native of Virginia, told several negro dialect stories and explained how he had come North in the early sixties.

"I'm a New Yorker and you know all New Yorkers have three residences. One is the place where they vote; another where they pay taxes, and another where they sue for divorce."

Mark Twain, in beginning his talk, said he never intended delivering another speech or another lecture, but that when it came to reminiscences he would take care of his share.

"I don't quite get the hang of this club," he said. "You don't know what the Treasurer's report furnishes except that it doesn't furnish anything. I might just as well be in the S. P. C. A. I don't know whether you adopted that method or whether the Society for the Propagation of Cruelty to Animals adopted it. [Laughter.] Only you do come out better than they do."

Mr. Clemens then went on to tell about Mulberry Sellers, to whom Gen. Wilson had alluded in his introduction.

"When I was writing the book," he said, "I had great trouble with Mulberry Sellers. I had the man's name written originally as Mulberry Sellers. A friend told me I ought to change it.

"'Make it Escol Sellers,' he advised.

"'But I'm afraid,' I replied, 'An Escol Sellers may be living and we may get into trouble.' However, I made it Escol Sellers and one day a man from Philadelphia, a stately and cultivated gentleman, approach d me.

"'Sir,' he said, 'my name is Escol Sellers. I'll give you fifteen minutes to take my name out of that book.'

"We did it, but that didn't end the trouble, for a Mulberry Sellers turned up in Wisconsin, one on the Wabash, and others from various parts of the country."

Mr. Clemens then told of his first lecture delivered at the Cooper Institute thirty-nine years ago.

"I met a man on the streets of New York a few weeks ago," said he. "He was my old friend Fuller, ninety years gone and gray headed. I was glad to see him, and the moment I laid eyes upon him I was brought back to my first lecture in New York, at Cooper Institute. Fuller was the man who had proposed it. I demurred.

"'Nobody knows me here, Fuller,' I said, 'and the thing will be a failure.'

"'No such thing,' he argued. 'We'll fill the house at $1 a head.'

"I was young enough to be deceived by his flamboyant talk, and immediately had dreams of filling the house at $1 a head. He suggested Cooper Institute. I've been there once, and don't want to go again.

"They advertised me as the 'Eloquent and Celebrated Mark Twain.' They hung up in the city buses great bunches of flimsy cards advertising my coming lecture. The cards were to be pulled down and read by anybody interested. I saw them and got to haunting those buses. I rode up and down, up and down through this town of New York watching with beating heart and hoping that some one would pull one of those sheets.

"I never saw anybody do it. I finally advised Fowler to flood the city with paper, and we did so. We sent out barrels of complimentary tickets. When the eventful night came the streets were blocked with struggling men and women. The house was jammed with people. I felt flattered, for it was my first lecture in the East. It was a magnificent triumph. We had a superb time, and we took in $35. I remarked about this to Fuller the other day.

"'No,' he said; 'it was $350.'

"I didn't hold that against him and ask him for the money, because it happened too long ago."

BURGLARS!

Maybe There Were Some, but They Didn't Wait for the Police.

"Send some policemen around here quick! Burglars in the flat!"

This message went from Morris Rotman's at 4-6 East 110th Street, to Police Headquarters at 11 o'clock last night.

"Send some policemen to 4-6 East 110th Street. Burglars in Morris Rotman's flat."

That was the message which went from Police Headquarters to Sergt. Maxwell in the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station.

Six policemen went up Fifth Avenue on the run. They drew their nightsticks and entered the Rotman flat. The whole family was huddled together in the parlor, too frightened to move, but not too frightened to speak.

"Burglars! In the dining room!" cried the Rotman family with one voice. Three of the policemen withdrew to the back yard of the flat house, the other three staid in front. Then they all charged the dining room at once, three coming through the windows and three through the door.

They found all the Rotman silver laid out on a couch, but whoever laid it there had not waited for the police. The Rotman family was left nailing up the doors and windows.

LEE DE FOREST TO WED.

Inventor of Wireless Telegraphy Will Be Married to Miss Sherdowne To-day.

Dr. Lee De Forest, inventor of the system of wireless telegraphy which bears his name, will be married to Miss Lucille Sherdowne, at the Hotel St. Regis, th's morning at 10 o'clock. Miss Sherdowne has been employed by the Butterick Publishing Company in an editorial capacity.

The ceremony will take place in the library suite in the presence of the immediate families of Dr. De Forest and Miss Sherdowne and Mr. and Mrs. Abraham White. Mr. White is President of the American De Forest Company, of which Dr. De Forest is the second officer. Dr. De Forest and his bride will sail for Europe on the Lucania immediately after the wedding.

Dr. De Forest was notified last week that his presence was required in London to consult with the English wireless syndicate on some technical matters, and he and Miss Sherdowne decided to turn the business trip into a wedding journey.

FORM NEW WOMAN'S CLUB.

Mrs. Henry Villard Heads a Garrison Equal Rights League.

A new woman's club, to be known as the "William Lloyd Garrison Equal Rights Association," has been organized by a number of women interested in civic affairs. They are of the opinion that the various civic reforms which they seek to bring about can be realized only through the ballot. The organization will meet for the present at the homes of the members. These women have been elected as officers:

Honorary President—Mrs. Henry Villard; President—Mrs. Harry Hastings; First Vice President—Miss Margaret Chanler; Recording Secretary—Mrs. William Folger; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Anna V. Bolte; Treasurer—Mrs. Samuel Weed; Auditor—Miss Ruth Ashley.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Capt. James Brady Mitchell and Mrs. Mitchell (Miss Mabel Stebbins) will be at Old Point Comfort after March 10, Capt. Brady being transferred on that date from Portland, Me., to Fort Monroe.

***

Mrs. James Speyer will give a dinner this evening and Frank Lincoln will entertain with his monologues and impersonations. Mrs. Speyer is giving a short series of small dinners.

***

A concert for the benefit of the maintenance of the harbor mission boat Sentinel and for general work among the seamen in this port is to take place on Monday, March 12, in the large ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. Mme. Rappold and M. Gilibert are to sing and M. Tibaldi, the famous violinist, will play. Among those who have already taken boxes are Mrs. E. L. Baylies, Mrs. John E. Parsons, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. J. B. Trevor, Mrs. H. F. Shoemaker, and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt. Other patronesses are Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. C. H. Coster, Mrs. C. P. Alexander, Mrs. J. H. Iselin, Mrs. George L. Kingsland, and others. Tickets at $5 each and boxes at from $40 to $50 each may be procured from Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, 11 East Eighty-sixth Street, and from Mrs. Edward Leverich, 30 East Sixtieth Street.

***

Mrs. Ansel Phelps (Miss Wilmerding) has invitations out for a small card party on Monday next. Mrs. John G. Neeser gave one of the largest card parties of the week on Thursday, her guests numbering 150. The prizes were silver cups and large sachets.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George Spencer Hart of 26 West Fifty-sixth Street have closed their residence and will sail Feb. 17 for a trip to the Mediterranean.

***

To-day's chief social event in New York will be the home wedding of Miss Daisy McClure, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David McClure, to Dulany Howland. It is to be a very quiet home affair, and relatives and a few intimate friends only will be asked to the reception. Miss Katharine McClure will be her sister's maid of honor, and the other attendant will be the little niece of Mr. Howland, Miss Fyne.

***

This afternoon there will be the annual kettledrum at Sherry's for the benefit of the Home for the Aged. In the evening there will be a number of dinners, including one for Miss Gladys Pell. Francis C. Bishop, whose wedding with Miss Gertrude Pell is set for Feb. 21, will give his bachelor dinner at Delmonico's to-night. The guests will include his best man, Reginald Bishop, and his twelve ushers.

***

At the wedding of Lyman Rhoades, Jr., of this city, to Miss Carol Beckwith Nye, of Auburn, the following will be the attendants: Mr. Rhoades's cousin, Stephen P. Nash, will be his best man, and the ushers will be H. Bertram Legg, Reginald S. Willis, John C. Jackson, Morton D. Bogue, Robert B. Bartholomew, Joseph W. Mackay. Miss Jean Nye will be her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be the Misses Katharine Nash Rhoades, sister of Mr. Rhoades, Mildred Whitall, Elsie Baskin, Natalie Smith, Frances Creveling, Ruth Bartlett, and Amy Dunning.

***

Mrs. William T. Bull has been elected President of the Women's String Orchestra Society to succeed Miss Eloise Breese. The orchestra will give its second concert for this season on Thursday next at Mendelssohn Hall, at 3:30 P. M. Miss Matilde Dressler, violinist, will play; John Young, tenor, will sing, and Bruno Huhn will be the accompanist. The Women's Octet Club, recently organized by Mr. Lachmund, will take part. The third concert will take place on April 5. These concerts are given exclusively for the associate members, but a few extra tickets are on sale at the door at $1 and $1.50 each.

Mrs. Frank Brinley Poe Porter of Park Avenue gave a dinner last evening for Miss Nannie Wright Brown and her fiancé, Harold Richmond Talbot, and afterward took her guests to the play. Among the guests, besides Miss Brown and Mr. Talbot, were the Misses Julia and Catherine Dodge, Rachel Kennedy, Miss Harriet Peter, and the Messrs. Hollister, Livingston, Peabody, and Hoe.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Grace Van Studdiford, late star of "The Red Feather," will appear in vaudeville at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre on March 19.

The Lieblers announce that they have secured Charles Cartwright, the English actor, to produce the plays included in Eleanor Robson's repertoire during her engagement next season at the Liberty Theatre.

The second annual ball of the John T. McBride Association, a theatrical organization, will be held on the evening of Washington's Birthday at the Amsterdam Opera House.

CENTENARIAN 'NEWSGIRL' ENTERTAINS VISITORS

Callers Come to Help Mary Fay, 105 Years Old.

ALL HER FRIENDS, SHE SAYS

Hopes She'll See One More Summer in Her Little Back Room and She Thinks She Will.

Mrs. Mary Fay, 105 years old, by her own admission, was in a humor yesterday which she herself described as "bully good." For Mary Fay is nothing if not cheerful, except now and then, when hungry, and even then, she declares, a little prayer fixes everything all right. Several people who read the newspaper story about the old woman yesterday morning went to her fifth-floor, rear room at 400 Sixth Avenue, in the course of the day.

These callers left not only material evidences of their visits, but also the impression that they were Mary Fay's friends. For she refuses to consider herself an object of charity, preferring rather to believe her callers lending friends.

The little old woman was so lifted to the skies by the doings of the day that she could hardly keep still in her paper-strewn room yesterday afternoon. She looked almost disdainfully at the two-bushel pile of bread nubbins over in the corner, which she had laid up against the time when she could not get out to the Sixth Avenue restaurants to collect more. Laughing gleefully, she told the story of the day:

"Yes, I had more visitors to-day than I have had in a long, long time. My gracious! I didn't know I had so many friends. Why, it wouldn't do for me to die at all with all those good friends to call on me now and then, would it? They were fine ladies, too. They said they'd call again. They'll do it, won't they? My! I like to talk to them. Do you know, I spent the finest day to-day I've spent in a long time. Why, bless your heart, it was like the old times when I went a-visiting, and received my friends like the best of them, I can tell you.

"How am I fixed? Oh, I don't worry about that; that is, I don't worry too much. These ladies loaned me a little money, and when it is gone, why, then, I will just keep on like I was before, I guess. The restaurants will give me the bread nubbins, because they'd thow them away, anyway. And Mrs. Cranney, next door there, will always give me a cup of hot water and a cup of tea when there's any in the pantry. And Winter will soon be over, so that I won't mind not having a fire. And I guess when the Summer's gone I'll be gone, too.

"There's only one thing," and here Mary Fay stopped as if considering the most distant possibility. "There's only one thing—if I should get sick so that I couldn't go out after the pieces of bread, and couldn't pick up a nickel or a dime selling papers, when I'm strongest, to pay the rent—if that should happen—oh, well, I'm all right now, and we'll let the future come on."

The sun was shining warmly through a window. Looking at it, Mary Fay said as pensively as she can say a thing—for she is not given to sadness:

"Ah! I'd like to see one more Summer come and me here in this little room; just one more Summer, and I guess I will. I just guess I will."

"LOHENGRIN" AT THE OPERA.

Mmes. Rappold, Homer, Messrs. Knote and Van Rooy as Principals.

"Lohengrin" was given again at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening and a very good performance was presented, which was not heard by as large an audience as generally is to be reckoned upon for "Lohengrin." The cast was one that has appeared in "Lohengrin" here before, with Mr. Knote, Mme. Rappold, Mme. Louise Homer, and Mr. Van Rooy in the four leading parts. Mme. Rappold sings the music now, on the whole, well, but she has still more to learn of the dramatic requirements of the part in many details of action, especially in the mobility and plasticity of facial expression. Her performance has much that is remarkable in one of her limited experience of the stage, and what she has already accomplished is deserving of recognition.

Mr. Van Rooy's Telramund is an especially noteworthy performance in its dramatic force, its powerful expression of a strong personality. It is one of the most notable impersonations of this part to be heard here. Mr. Herz conducted.

The People's Symphony Concert.

The fourth of the People's Symphony concerts was given last evening at the Grand Central Palace. It was a Tschaikowsky programme that was presented, including the fourth symphony; four dances from the "Nutcracker" suite, and the "Marche Slav." Ellison Van Hoose was the soloist and sang an aria from Massenet's recent opera of "Griselda," "Open Ye Gates of Paradise," for the first time in New York. The audience was large and showed much interest in the Russian master's highly-colored music. The concert will be repeated to-night at Carnegie Hall.

FRIEND OF THE BLIND DEAD.

Richard R. Ferry, Himself Afflicted, Founded Library for the Sightless.

Richard Randall Ferry, originator and founder of the New York Free Circulating Library for the Blind, died yesterday at his home, 746 St. Nicholas Avenue. He is survived by his widow and two sons, Clark B. Ferry of 355 West 145th Street, and Theodore Leroy Ferry, a wholesale dealer in woolen goods.

Mr. Ferry was 71 years old. He was born in Bethel, Conn., and came to this city about 30 years ago. He was a manufacturer of hats, but in 1891 he lost his eyesight and retired from business. He founded the library which now circulates 10,000 volumes for the blind and which also provides music and musical instructors for those who have lost their sight.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—There were light local snows in the Missouri River Valley and the States immediately adjoining to the westward and rains in the Pacific Coast States. Elsewhere the weather was generally fair.

Winds along the New England Coast will be light and variable, becoming southeast; Middle Atlantic Coast, light northeast to east; South Atlantic Coast, fresh northeast; East Gulf Coast, light northeast to east; West Gulf Coast, light to fresh east to southeast; Lake Michigan, light to fresh south.

Steamers departing Saturday for European ports will have light easterly winds, with fair weather, to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Fair, slightly warmer Saturday; Sunday, fair; light east winds.

New England—Fair, slightly warmer Saturday; Sunday, fair; light east to southeast winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Fair and warmer Saturday and Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	8	15	4 P. M.	15	33
6 A. M.	5	17	6 P. M.	16	33
9 A. M.	5	22	9 P. M.	17	31
12 M.	11	28	12 P. M.	17	29

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 24; for the corresponding date last year it was 12; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 32.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 18; at 8 P. M. it was 32. Maximum temperature, 33 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 15 degrees at 12:05 A. M. Humidity, 68 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 50 per cent. at 8 P. M.

HORATIO WALKER'S PICTURES.

Religious Sentiment and a Wild Beast Battle in One Small Show.

Recent oil paintings and water colors by Horatio Walker, N. A., have the Montross Gallery, at 372 Fifth Avenue, all to themselves, although, like Wordsworth's little girl, they are only seven.

Most ambitious among this mystic number is "Ave Maria," an upright canvas having a large cross and carved figure of Christ on the left and before it an ox team halting, while with doffed cap the teamster says a prayer. He is a Canadian farmer of the old French stock, and even his oxen have an Old World look, not to speak of the blouse and soft headgear which belong to Normandy and seem out of place in America. The sky is shot with waves of rose and pearl radiating from the horizon, where the sun is just about to disappear.

Not less attractive, and certainly more unusual in subject, is "Sheepyard—Moonlight," for Mr. Walker seldom paints the moonlit nocturne. Sheep resting in front of the dimly seen barn are mere masses of dark touched here and there by silver. The full moon on the edge of a cloud is almost as rich and powerful in effect as one by Albert Ryder, and the night sky in other parts of the canvas has a hint of that indescribable witchery which sets Ryder apart from all other painters here and abroad in a class by himself.

"A Summer Pastoral" and "Rainbow" have no little charm. "Python and Boar" is a venture into Barye's field, since it depicts a struggle between serpent and swine, in which the boar has been caught napping and had his ribs crushed before he could sever his enemy's vertebra with a slash from his tusks. The constrictor has won with three laps round the boar's trunk.

Charming handling of washes and body colors will be found in "The First Snow," a farm with cattle scattered about the whitened arable land and pastures. In "An Autumn Pastoral" he places the brilliant pheasant colors of a cock on the right to balance the dun and yellowish herds of calves to the left centre, pale colors following among the scattered trees to the rear. Walker's paintings are always stimulating. This year he has made several notable departures from the ordinary subjects, and yet in "Rainbow" and "Summer Pastoral" adhered to the vein which has made him famous.

GEBHARD COLLECTION SOLD.

High Prices Were Paid at Auction for Rare Autographs.

Frederick Gebhard's collection of autographs, books, colored sporting prints, pastels, and engravings was sold at auction by the Anderson Company, West Twenty-ninth Street, yesterday afternoon and last evening. The autographs, of which there were 232 lots, were, many of them, rare and interesting, and the prices paid averaged high. Among them were the following:

A manuscript poem, "The Children's Hour," ten verses of four lines each, entirely in the handwriting of Henry W. Longfellow and signed by him, $102.50.

This original verse on autographs, by James Russell Lowell, in his handwriting and signed by him:

Sincere and genuine autographs
Are written unawares,
Like those gigantic claw-to-graphs,
Our Hampshire sandstone bears.

A card, on which is written in Abraham Lincoln's autograph, signed and dated Jan. 22, 1861, an introduction of Robert Dale Owen to Gen. Ripley, written after Lincoln's election, but before his inauguration, $37.

A folio letter of Benedict Arnold to his first wife, Margaret Mansfield, Jan. 21, 1774. "My Dear Life: Pray, by no means neglect the education of Our Dear Boys; it is of infinite concern what Habbits (sic) & principles they imbibe when young," $36.50.

A three-page letter of Henry Clay, Washington, 1851, in reply to an invitation to make an address on Washington's Birthday before the Union Safety Committee, New York, in which he prophecied the civil war, and that the outcome "would be to add great strength and stability to our glorious Union," $17.

The last thirty-three lines of "Marco Bozarris," in the handwriting of Fitz Greene Halleck and signed by him, $13.

Original manuscript poem of Oliver Wendell Holmes, two verses of four lines each, dated Boston, March 28, 1864, and signed, $31.

Eight bars of music written by Mendelssohn, signed and dated Aug. 5, 1844, $32.

A quarto letter of Gen. Israel Putnam to Lieut. Col. Gray, Headquarters, Reading, Jan. 25, 1779, written while he was superintending the construction of the fortifications at West Point, $55.

A manuscript poem of Bayard Taylor, "Scott and the Veteran," $50.

Manuscript page of the score of "La Traviata" in the autograph of Giuseppe Verdi, dated 1852 and signed by him, $41.

A letter of George Washington, Headquarters, Nov. 11, 1782, to Lieut. Col. Gray, who had requested leave of absence, $50.

HER ASHES ON SON'S GRAVE.

The Dying Request of Mrs. Hoch Will Be Granted.

The body of Mrs. Gustina B. Hoch, who died on Wednesday at her home, 70 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, was yesterday cremated at Fresh Pond. In accorandce with her wish, the ashes are to be placed around a rosebush on the grave of her son in Woodland Cemetery, Newark.

Mrs. Hoch's son, Carl, died about twelve years ago, and with her own hands his mother planted a little rosebush on his grave. She gave the bush the tenderest care until ten days ago, when she became ill with paralysis. Believing that she was about to die, Mrs. Hoch called members of her family to her bedside and received from them the promise that her body should be cremated and the ashes placed around the rosebush.

Mrs. Hoch was 77 years old and was the widow of Christian Hoch. She is survived by two sons, Justice Otto Hoch of Newark and Emil Hoch, an actor, and three daughters.

Hastings, the Big Inspector, Dead.

James Hastings, one of Building Superintendent Murphy's Inspectors in the Manhattan Building Bureau, died on Thursday at his home, 605 Hudson Street, of a complication of ailments after a long sickness. Hastings weighed 360 pounds and was known as the Colossus of the Municipal Service, but was one of the most active of the city's employes. He was head of a political association named after him.

Standard Oil Expert Dead.

Max Livingston of Philadelphia, retired, who had been for years a technical expert for the Standard Oil Company, and who was interested in the company as well, died suddenly yesterday at the Aberdeen Hotel. He was 60 years old, and leaves a wife and four children. His body was taken to Philadelphia last night. The funeral will take place from the family residence in that city, 1,158 South Broad Street.

Short-Lived Strike of 600.

Six hundred freight handlers employed at the West Shore yards at Weehawken went on strike yesterday afternoon for double pay on Sundays and holidays. The company acceeded to the principal demands of the men, and they went to work again.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

$5? $25? $50? $100? $250?

What is it worth to you to know that sick and suffering mothers and babies are no longer driven into the street to beg for coal or bread or milk or under garments or shoes? Are you doing your share to relieve their distress promptly and adequately?

We still need $5,000 for February relief of 2,000 families. Send check or inquiries to Robert Shaw Minturn, 105 East 22d St.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John H. Paul.

John H. Paul, for many years manager of the Westcott Express Company, died on Thursday at his home, 214 Clinton Street, Brooklyn. He was born fifty-nine years ago in Morristown, N. J. About eight years ago he retired from the active management of the express company and became interested with Robert E. Westcott in private business enterprises. Mr. Paul was a member of the Crescent Athletic Club, the St. Andrew's Society, and the Royal Arcanum. He is survived by his wife.

Henry J. Rockwell.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—Henry J. Rockwell, proprietor of the Ten Eyck, died this morning. He was 74 years old and widely known throughout the State, having managed hotels in Troy, Glens Falls, Lake George, and Luzerne. A daughter and a son, Fred W., who was associated with him in the Ten Eyck, survive him. Mr. Rockwell was a prominent Free Mason, and well known among horse lovers.

Obituary Notes.

Louis J. Steubenvoll, an accountant, 53 years old, died at 455 Wayne Street, Jersey City, yesterday, after five months' illness of a complication of diseases. He was formerly active in Republican politics.

Mrs. MARY A. LEE of 114 West Ninety-ninth Street died on Thursday in Lebanon Hospital. She was 61 years old. Funeral services will be held on Monday at 12:30 o'clock in Campbell's undertaking parlors, 241 West Twenty-third Street.

JOHN A. SHARP of Boston, who had been staying at Smith & McNell's Hotel, died last night at the Hudson Street Hospital from injuries received in a fall in front of 98 Murray Street on Thursday. Mr. Sharp was long connected with the Pension Bureau at Washington.

JOHN W. EARL, a hotel man of City Island, died in Fordham Hospital Thursday after an illness of several weeks. He was 72 years old and is survived by his widow. He was a Mason, a member of Lodge 21, F. and A. M. The funeral services will be held in the Campbell mortuary chapel, West Twenty-third Street, tomorrow at 2 o'clock.

Mrs. ALICE MASON DU BOIS, widow of Robert Ogden Du Bois, died yesterday at her home, 110 East Fifty-seventh Street. She was a daughter of the Rev. Arthur Mason. Her funeral will take place at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, on Monday morning.

JAMES O. McLEISH, 52 years old, died Thursday of apoplexy at his home in West Twelfth Street. He was a bachelor and no relatives survive him, except two brothers who live out of this city. Funeral services were held last night in the Delaney chapel at 130 Greenwich Avenue, and the body was sent for burial to Gloversville, N. Y., near which place he was born. Mr. McLeish was for many years an employe of the United States Appraisers' Stores.

Mrs. CLARA VICTORIA LE GENDRE, widow of Brig. Gen. Charles W. Le Gendre, United States Volunteers, died at her home, in Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday. She was the daughter of William Mulock and the mother of William C. Le Gendre of this city. The funeral services will be held at Grace Church in this city this morning at 10 o'clock. The interment will be at Woodlawn.

Dr. WARREN ELLIOTT HARRIGAN, a well-known Williamsburg physician, who was a brother of Edward Harrigan, the actor, died Wednesday at his home, 237 Leonard Street, in his forty-third year. On the day of his death he was at the home of a patient, when he was stricken with heart disease. He was taken home and died the same day. He was a graduate of the University of New York and is survived by a widow and two children.

Mrs. EDWARD G. WELLS died on Thursday at the residence of her niece, Mrs. Alfred W. Kiddle, 314 West Ninety-eighth Street. She was a lifelong resident of this city, and for many years was a member of the Dutch Reformed Church at the corner of Madison Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. The Rev. Dr. Edgar Pitton officiated at the funeral, which took place last evening. Mrs. Wells is survived by her husband, who is a retired merchant.

Mrs. MARTHA A. HYDE SHERMAN died Thursday at the Hotel Endicott. She was born at Franklin, Conn., 75 years ago, and came to this city at the time of her marriage, twenty years ago. Her husband, who died about a year ago, was President of the Remington & Sherman Company, safe manufacturers. Her first husband was A. R. Lamb of Bridgeport, Conn. She is survived by one son, Lieut. James Hyde Lamb, formerly of the United States Army.

Marriage and Death Notices

inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following named morning newspapers.

Boston Globe, Buffalo Courier, Cincinnati Enquirer, Chicago Record-Herald, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Minneapolis Tribune, Phila. Public Ledger, Pittsburg Dispatch, Providence Journal, Rochester Herald, St. Louis Republic, St. Paul Pioneer Press, Syracuse Post-Standard, Washington Post.

MARRIED.

BROOKFIELD—LORD.—On Thursday, Feb. 15, 1906, at Grace Church, Orange, N. J., by the Rev. Alexander Mann, M. Louise Lord, daughter of Mrs. Samuel Lord, and Henry Morgan Brookfield of New York City.

READ—WEATHERBEE.—On Thursday, Feb. 15, at the Church of the Incarnation, by the Right Rev. David Greer, D. D., and Dr. William M. Grosvenor, assisted by Rev. Frank German, Henrietta Constable, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Henry Weatherbee, to Clark Potter Read.

DIED.

ANTHONY.—In Providence, R. I., on the 16th inst., Nancy Edwin Anthony, in the 82d year of his age.
Notice of funeral later.

BENNETT.—On Thursday, Feb. 15, 1906, at her late residence, 231 West 96th St., Sarah Emily, widow of the late Henry Bennett of this city.
Funeral private.
Philadelphia papers please copy.

COLBURN.—In Churchville, N. Y., on Wednesday morning, Feb. 14, 1906, George Maxwell Colburn, aged 73 years.
Funeral from home of William L. Ormrod, Churchville, N. Y. Burial private.

COX.—At his residence, in Cherry Valley, N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 16, A. Beekman, son of the late Abraham B. Cox and Levantia White Livingston, in the 62d year of his age.
Funeral services at Grace Church, Cherry Valley, 2 P. M. Monday, Feb. 19.

DU BOIS.—On Thursday afternoon, Feb. 15, at her residence, 119 East 57th St., Alice Mason, widow of Robert Ogden Du Bois and daughter of Rev. Arthur and Amelia C. Mason.
Funeral services at Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Av. and 45th St., on Monday morning, Feb. 19, at 10:45 o'clock.

DE WITT.—At the residence of her nephew, William De Witt Sterry, Roselle Park, N. J., on Feb. 16, 1906, Julia A. Woodhull, daughter of the late Rev. William Radcliffe De Witt, D. D.
Interment at Harrisburg, Penn.

EARL.—John W. Earl, in the 72d year of his age.
Services at the funeral chapel, 241 and 243 West 23d St., (Frank E. Campbell Co.,) on Sunday afternoon, 2 o'clock. Friends and relatives, also members of Washington Lodge, No. 21, F. and A. M., invited.

FERRY.—On Friday, Feb. 16, 1906, Richard Randall Ferry.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 746 St. Nicholas Av., New York, on Sunday evening, Feb. 18, at 8:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

LEE.—Feb. 15, 1906, Mary A. Lee, aged 61 years.
Services at the funeral chapel, 241 and 243 West 23d St., (Frank E. Campbell Co.,) on Monday afternoon, 12:30 o'clock.

LE GENDRE.—At Stamford, Conn., on Feb. 14, 1906, Clara Victoria Le Gendre, widow of Gen. Charles W. Le Gendre, United States Volunteers; daughter of the late William Mulock, Esq., and mother of William C. Le Gendre.
Funeral services at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Saturday, Feb. 17, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

LEICK.—Friday morning, Feb. 16, 1906, after a long illness of consumption, John S. Leick.
Funeral and interment private.

LIVINGSTON.—Suddenly, on Friday, at the Aberdeen Hotel, New York, Max Livingston of Philadelphia.
Funeral Monday at 1,158 South Broad St., Philadelphia.

McKINLEY.—On Feb. 15, 1906, Samuel Hays McKinley, aged 36 years.
Services at the funeral chapel, 241 and 243 West 23d St., (Frank E. Campbell Co.,) to-day, Saturday, at 12 o'clock.

MONTGOMERY.—On Friday, Feb. 16, Jane Malcolm Montgomery, wife of John R. Montgomery, in the 76th year of her age.
Funeral services from St. Mark's Church, 10th St. and 2d Av., Sunday, Feb. 18, at 1 o'clock P. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

OGDEN.—At the home of his son-in-law, R. Clipston Sturgis, George Parish Ogden, aged 86 years.
Funeral at the Church of the Advent, Boston, at 2 P. M. Saturday, Feb. 17. Interment at Troy, N. Y.

CEMETERIES.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY

is readily accessible by Harlem trains from Grand Central Station, Webster and Jerome Avenue trolleys, and by carriage. Lots $125 up. Telephone (4855 Gramercy) for Book of Views or representative.
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New Curate for Trinity Chapel.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 16.—The Rev. Charles Everett Oswald of this city forwarded to-day his acceptance of a call to Trinity Chapel, New York, where he will become one of the curates under Dr. Vibbert, the rector. Mr. Oswald has been connected with St. Stephen's Church, in this city, for more than two years.

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THE
SUNDAY
NEW YORK
TIMES
TO-MORROW

The Pictorial Section

which began with four pages and later was enlarged to eight, will contain, owing to the large number of important events and pictures thereof,

Twelve Colored Pages

There will be new and timely pictures of Miss Alice Roosevelt and Representative Nicholas Longworth, who will be married at noon to-day; also some remarkable snapshots taken in Shanghai during the anti-foreign riots there, when European hotels and stores were looted. Among the usual pages devoted to pictures of general and social interest there will be photographs of the recent thrilling balloon ascent from West Point under the auspices of the Aero Club.

Who really knows just what the Hawaiian Islands are like? THE SUNDAY TIMES will print in THE MAGAZINE SECTIONS a special study of

HAWAII

America's Blighted Paradise

covering the beauty of our Pacific possessions, their past history, present conditions, and their future, which is imperiled by the Japanese.

Readers of THE SUNDAY TIMES to-morrow may also in imagination accompany the Duke of Abruzzi, that intrepid explorer, in an expedition **TO CLI

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128 Broadway, of New York, New York.
AUDITS INVESTIGATIONS APPRAISALS.

Beginning next Monday, Feb. 19th, The Weekly Financial Review of THE NEW YORK TIMES will accompany the Monday instead of the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

This department contains complete and accurate summaries of movements of stocks and bonds during the preceding week.

Among other features of interest to financiers and investors in the Monday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES are special cable letters from London, Paris, and Berlin, describing foreign financial conditions.

The Monday edition therefore offers exceptional opportunities to the financial advertiser.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Sag; Call Money Rates, 3@5 Per Cent.

Currency Movements Indicate $6,000,000 Loss to Banks—Exchange Falls.

Trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday was once more marked by halting liquidation and by sagging prices, although at the close of the day, upon somewhat more urgent selling, declines were rapid and severe. The bulk of the day's business was again confined to Union Pacific and the Copper and Steel shares, and of these issues the Steel shares showed the greatest resistance, the Copper shares yielding easily where they had resisted the downward tendency of the market on Thursday. Union Pacific lost 1⅛ points, selling during the day almost 5 points below its high price on Wednesday, when the increase in its dividend rate was announced. The Hill shares at one time advanced vigorously under a renewal of the ore deal reports, and at the close Great Northern was one of the half dozen active stocks to end the day with a gain. In this list also was Reading, the trading in which was influenced by the pacific utterances of those who participated in the anthracite conference on Thursday. The traction shares were lower owing to speculative disappointment over the quarterly earnings statements, and elsewhere in the list declines were general, running from fractions to full points or more. As on previous days of the present week, a large part of the trading originated on the floor of the Stock Exchange and betrayed a disposition on the part of speculators to lighten commitments in view of the uncertainty of money conditions and the absence of definite inspiration.

A restraining influence was found in the publication of preliminary estimates of the currency movements of the week, these uniformly foreshadowing a loss of some $6,000,000 in cash by the banks, a sum equal to the surplus reserves reported at the end of last week. The fate of to-day's bank statement depends in large measure, therefore, upon the loan item. The principal factors at work upon this item through the week have been, of course, the liquidation under way in the stock market and the borrowings entailed in the bond issues actually placed during the week. It is not improbable that these will, in fair degree, offset one another, for while the securities announced have been in large volume, those actually disposed of during the week have been less important owing to provisions which spread the payments to be made over an extended period. In any event, it seems impossible for the banks to escape a sharp reduction in the surplus reported by them last week. Rates for both time and call money held firm and foreign exchange rates added one-quarter of a cent to their previous declines, the movements being brought about by offerings of loan bills and the drawing of finance bills, by means of which a fair part of recent bond flotations will probably be carried. This movement should also affect favorably the local money supply and may find reflection in to-day's bank statement. Wheat prices fell a cent a bushel in the various markets on the appearance of a statement in a well-known trade review that while Northern Winter wheat States were well covered with snow, elsewhere in the States east of the Rocky Mountains little or no snow protected the crop during the late cold spell. Prices on European markets were irregular, with a weaker tendency, London exhibiting apprehension over the declines here and the liquidation in Kaffir stocks at home.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Coal Co.
Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railroad preferred.
Delaware and Atlantic Telephone and Telegraph Co.
Eastern Consolidated Electric Co.
General Asphalt Co. preferred stock.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Consolidated Lead Co.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Friday, Feb. 16, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
90	Allis-Chalmers.	22¾	23	22½	22⅝
31,500	Amal. Copper.	113½	115⅛	111½	114⅛
540	Am. Car & F.	44¼	44⅝	43⅛	43½
40	Am. Cotton Oil	36	36	36	36
790	Am. Locom...	73⅛	73¼	72¼	72⅜
20,180	Am. Smelting.	165	166⅝	163¾	164⅝
1,830	Am. Sugar ...	143	143¼	140⅜	140⅝
40	Am. Woolen..	44¼	44¼	43⅞	43⅞
2,000	Am. T. & S. F.	91⅛	91⅜	89⅞	89⅞
880	Balt. & Ohio..	110⅛	110⅝	109½	109⅝
7,440	Brook. R. T..	82½	83⅛	80⅝	80⅞
430	Can. Pacific..	172⅜	172⅜	171¼	171⅜
250	C. Leather....	44⅜	44⅜	43⅜	43⅜
80	Ches. & Ohio.	57½	57½	57¼	57½
220	Chi. Gt. West.	21⅛	21⅛	21	21
4,190	C., M. & St. P.	181⅞	182½	180¼	180½
15,030	Col. Fuel & I.	66	66⅝	63¾	64⅝
80	Den. & R. G.	45½	45⅝	45	45⅜
160	Dist. Sec	55	55	54⅜	54⅜
4,670	Erie	45⅛	45¼	44	44
290	Louis. & Nash.	149⅛	149⅞	147⅝	148⅝
150	Met. Street ..	119½	119½	119	119½
30	Met. Sec	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼
120	Mex. Central..	23	24⅛	23	24⅛
150	M., K. & T..	34⅝	35	34½	34½
20	M., K. & T. pf	70	70	69½	69½
1,060	Mo. Pacific...	100½	100½	98¾	99¼
270	Nat. Lead	85¼	86¼	84	85¼
1,190	N. Y. Central.	149½	150¼	148¼	148⅝
340	N. Y., O. & W.	51¼	52	50⅜	50⅜
70	Norf. & West.	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼
10	Pacific Mail..	48	48	48	48
2,920	Pennsylvania..	139⅝	140	139	139¼
70	People's Gas..	98¾	99⅛	98¾	99
140	Pressed S. Car.	61½	61½	59¾	59⅝
31,720	Reading	138¼	139	136⅜	137¼
110	Rep. Steel	32	33	32	33
10	Rep. Steel pf.	103½	103½	103½	103½
1,200	Rock Island..	26	26⅛	25¾	25⅞
4,200	South. Pacific.	66¼	66⅞	65¾	65⅝
7,910	Southern Ry..	39½	39½	38⅝	38⅞
10	S.-S. S. & I..	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
100	Texas Pacific.	35	35	34	34
18,460	Union Pacific.	153⅜	153⅝	151⅞	151⅞
30	U. S. Rubber..	50½	51	50¾	51
22,300	U. S. Steel ..	42⅝	43¼	41⅝	41⅝
9,310	U. S. Steel pf.	107½	107⅝	106⅝	107
190	Wabash	22⅜	22⅞	22¼	22¼
140	Wabash pf	45¼	45¼	44½	44½

192,830.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16.—Trading was slow and prices were irregular to-day. Local buying of Seaboard stocks recently was for New York account. The impression prevails that some of the large interests in the company are adding to their holdings. The activity in the local market caused a steady advance in the issues.

Houston Oil was up and down, and up again. Northern Central was brought out on late trading for a one point decline. Atlantic Coast Line of Connecticut jumped ten points for 100 shares. The market closed dull, but steady. Shares, 3,442; bonds, $90,600.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,400	Balt. City 5½s, 1928.	105	105	105
700	Balt. City 3½s, 1940.	105¾	105⅝	105¾
2,000	Atl. Coast Line 4s.	102½	102½	102½
1,000	At. C. L. new 4s ctfs.	94	94	94
4,000	Ga., Caro. & Nor. 5s.	111	111	111
2,000	Raleigh & Augusta 6s.	125	125	125
2,000	South Bound 5s.	114½	114½	114½
8,000	Western Maryland 4s.	88½	88¾	88¾
8,000	Balt. & Spar. Pt. 4½s.	97¼	97¼	97¼
1,000	City & Sub. 5s. (Wash.).	105	105	105
5,000	Macon Ry. & Light 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	Met. St. Ry. 5s. (Wash.).	116	116	116
1,000	Norfolk Ry. & Lt. 5s.	100½	100½	100½
12,000	United Rys. 4s.	94½	94¾	94¾
81,000	United Rys. inc.	73¾	73½	73¾
7,500	Baltimore Brick 5s.	86½	86½	86½
1,000	Breweries 4s	64	64	64
11,000	Consolidated Gas 5s.	112½	112½	112½
1,000	Maryland Telephone 5s	97	97	97

STOCKS.

100	At. C. L. of Conn.	440	440	440
10	Northern Central	106	106	106
100	Seaboard Co. com....	31	31	31
805	United Rys.	17⅝	17½	17½
300	United Rys. ctfs.....	18⅝	18½	18½
20	Baltimore Brick pf....	54½	54½	54½
30	Con. Cotton Duck pf..	88	88	88
1,645	Houston Oil	12¼	12	12¼
900	Houston Oil pf.....	46	47¼	47¼
82	U. S. Fidelity.....		115	115

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 3@5 per cent., closing at 8 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 4¾ per cent.

Time money, 5¼@5½ per cent. for sixty days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5¾@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $427,500,803; balances, $11,906,324. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $986,721.

Sterling exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.8270 for sixty days, $4.8605 for demand, and $4.8670 for cables. Commercial bills were quoted at $4.82¼@$4.83.

Continental exchanges were quoted Francs, 5.19¼ and 5.16⅛; reichsmarks, 94 5-16@94⅜ and 94⅞; guilders, 39⅞ and 40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—12½c. discount. Chicago—No market. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c. discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—15@25c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—In the market today the money stringency was intensified by rapid revenue collections. Discounts were harder.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was depressed owing to the dearness of money, which affected first-class securities, and the anxiety over the Moroccan situation, which caused hesitancy. Besides these factors the eve of the settlement caused business to be extremely quiet. Consols were easier and home rails drooped.

Americans opened weak on New York selling, then became stagnant, were barely upheld at about parity, relapsed later in response to New York, and closed weak.

Foreigners were idly steady. Russian and Japanese securities were dull.

Kaffirs declined owing to the absence of support.

Japanese Imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103.

Bar silver firm at 30⅝d. per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 22; Lisbon, 4.50.

Bullion amounting to £12,000 was taken into the Bank of England to-day and £15,000 was withdrawn for shipment to South America.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Chge.
Consols, money..	90 9-16	..	..	+1-16
Consols, account.	90 11-16	..	..	..
Anaconda	14¼	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
Atchison	93⅛	90⅝	91	— ⅛
Can. Pacific	176⅞	172⅜	172¼	+ ⅛
St. Paul	130¼	181¼	181⅝	— ⅛
Erie	40¼	45⅛	44⅞	+ ¼
Erie 1st pf.....	80½	78⅝	78	+ ⅜
Illinois Central...	178	173½	173	+ ¼
Louis. & Nash....	152½	148¾	..	..
N. Y. Central....	153	149¼	148¾	+ ½
Pennsylvania	71¾	139½	139⅜	+ ⅛
Reading	71	138¼	137⅝	+ ⅜
Southern Pacific..	68½	66⅜	66¼	+ ¼
Union Pacific ...	150⅞	152⅞	152½	..
U. S. Steel	43¾	42½	42⅜	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf....	110¼	107½	107¼	....

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firm, but later there was a general reaction, French rentes falling on rumors of Cabinet dissensions. At the close the tone improved.

Russian Imperial 4s were quoted at 84.40 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 404.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f. 27½c. for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f. 16c. for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was quiet. Americans were weaker.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 51 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 3¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird	1 8 0	Esperanza	4 6 0
Tomboy	1 7 6	Dolores	1 18 9
El Oro	1 6 9	Stratt. Indep...	0 7 6

CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

The regular Friday estimates of the cash lost by the banks on the week's currency movements varied yesterday from about $5,750,000 to about $6,200,000. On Sub-Treasury operations the banks lost over $4,100,000, and this amount was increased by the gold exports to Argentina, amounting to $1,700,000. The shipment of the additional half million arranged on Thursday was postponed until next week. The net balance on the interior movement was small, some of the estimates showing a slight gain and the other a small loss.

Discussing the week's cash movements The Wall Street Journal says in its issue of to-day:

The reported movements of currency this week indicate a loss in cash held by the banks of $6,194,800. They received from the interior $5,208,000 and sent to the interior $5,503,200, including $1,906,000 National bank notes sent to Washington for redemption. The loss to the interior was $295,800.

Receipts of new gold were $766,300; namely, $238,571 on New York Assay Office checks, $362,800 on San Francisco Mint checks and telegraphic transfers, and $15,000 on Seattle Assay Office checks. Gold exports were $1,756,000 in coin to Argentina.

Ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $18,437,700. Payments by the banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revnue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., were $23,353,000. The loss on the Sub-Treasury operations proper was $4,915,300.

The total loss to the interior, $295,800, by gold exports $1,750,000, and on Sub-Treasury operations proper $4,915,300, was $6,961,100. Deducting from this the receipts of new gold $706,300, the net loss was $6,194,800.

Receipts of currency from the interior were about $1,000,000 less than in the preceding week, while shipments were about $100,000 greater. Receipts were chiefly from near-by and Eastern points and shipments were mostly to the West and South, indicating the beginning of the Spring outflow of currency, which is a week earlier than in 1903, but in the corresponding week of 1902 the banks lost to the interior $444,500. In 1905 the first loss to the interior was reported in the week ending March 18. Gains from the interior were continuous in 1904 in every week up to Aug. 27. The movement in that year was phenomenal, on account of the concentration in New York banks of United States deposits to be recalled for the Panama payments and to replenish the Treasury working balance.

The large loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was caused in great part by payments into the 5 per cent. redemption fund. Transfers of internal revenue collections are increasing also, on account of the requirements of interior banks at the commencement of the planting season. Customs collections were $3,644,400, comparing with $3,683,000 in the preceding week. There was a large increase in pension payments, which were $2,228,000, comparing with $624,000 in the preceding week.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Chicago telephone Company broke to-day as a result of the decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois, holding that the corporation cannot legally collect toll charges inside the city and that maximum rate for phones of all classes is $125 instead of $175, as heretofore charged for copper metallic circuit service.

The stock opened at 132 this morning on the local exchange as compared with the previous ruling figure of 137½ and then declined further to 130 before midday.

Ogden gas bonds touched par early in the day as the result of the recent leasing agreement with the Council. Consumers' Gas bonds also sold up to 105⅞ for the same favorable agreement.

Sales to-day were:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. Can	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Am. Can pf.....	69	69	69
10	Am. Shipbuilding	56¼	56¼	56¼
354	Chicago Edison	165	162	162
20	Chicago Telephone....	132	130	130
102	Chicago & Oak Park..	6¾	7	7
64	Chicago & O. P. pf....	27½	26¾	27½
50	Chicago Tool	60½	60½	60½
50	Chicago Subway	50	50	50
110	Diamond Match	142	141¾	141¾
195	Illinois Brick	68½	68	68
190	K. C. Light.....	64	63¾	63¾
300	National Biscuit	69	68	68
70	National Biscuit pf....	117	117	117
450	National Carbon	85½	85¼	85½
900	Met. L	29	29	29
526	Met. L pf.....	71¼	70¼	71¼
166	Swift & Co.....	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1,100	Box Board	2¼	2¼	2¼
625	Box Board pf.....	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
100	Quaker Oats	125	125	125
100	West Sheet	39	38¼	39

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Foundry Iron Prospects Brighter and Steel Producers Still Far Behind.

The demand for foundry iron continues light, but there are indications in some quarters of a stiffening of buying before the end of the month. Producers are hopeful of a reactionary buying movement within a few weeks that will reach large proportions. One inquiry has been reported in the market from a Western concern which calls for 17,000 tons of foundry iron.

Concerns outside the Steel Trust are feeling strongly the extra pressure put on their capacity by the refusal of the United States Steel Corporation to book further orders in some of its chief lines of production. The result is showing itself in a tendency toward a higher tone in pig iron. Advices from Pittsburg indicate a production of coke even with the supply.

The week's production, estimated upon the number of ovens reported drawn, amounted to 281,663 tons, a decrease of 570 tons from the previous week. The shipments aggregated 11,890 cars.

COPPER MARKET REPORTS.

Estimates place the visible supply of copper at 10,900 tons, or 7,900 tons less than the same time last year. Of the 68,000 tons of copper sold to China last year, which the bears looked on as likely to come back into the market, only 8,000 tons have appeared in the London market. China has been busy coining enormous quantities of copper coins during the past twelve months, and it has been confidently stated that this use has actually consumed the balance of 60,000 tons. The same authority estimates that China has (actually coined 16,413,000,000 copper pieces in that time.

Copper advanced again in the London market yesterday, closing, spot, £78, which was 10s. above the opening and 15s. above Thursday's last price. Futures closed £75 10s., 5s. over Thursday. Closing quotations on the Metal Exchange for copper and other metals yesterday compared as follows with those of the previous day:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Lake	17.75	18.00	17.75	18.00
Electrolytic	17.62½	17.87½	17.62½	17.87½
Castings	17.50	17.62½	17.50	17.62½
Lead	5.35	5.45	5.35	5.45
Spelter	6.05	6.15	6.05	6.10
Tin	36.00	36.20	36.40	36.60

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930.	103¼	103½
2s, c., 1930.	103¼	103½
3s, r., 1918.	102½	103¼
3s, c., 1918.	102½	103¼
Int. Power..	60	75
L. S. P. pf.	80	83
Jol. & Chi.	130	..
K. & D. M. 1st pf.	12	15
K. & D. M. pf.	45	50
K. I., C., pf.	78	79½
Intel. Gas	..	10
Lac. G. pf.	95	110
L. E. & W.	37	40
L. E. & W. pf.	88	92
L. & W. C.	45	..
Long Island.	72	78
Man. Beach.	10	13
Md. C. pf.	100	..
Mich. Cent.	140	145
M. & St. L. pf.	96	99
Mt. St. P. & S. S. M.	153	155
N., C. & St. L.	142	147
Nat. En. pf.	88	90
N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	19	21⅞
N. Cent. C.	85	46
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	114	120
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	155	157
N. & W. pf.	90	92
Ont. Mining.	2¾	3
Pac. Coast.	115	119
P. C. 1st pf.	103	108
P. C. 2d pf.	115	119
P. & East.	39	43
Pitts. Coal..	14⅜	16⅛
P. Coal pf.	55½	57
P., C. & St. L. pf.	100	107½
P. Ft. W. & C.	181	..
P. Ft. W. & C. sp.	178	..
Pullman Co.	238	244
Quicksilver..	1¾	2
Quicks. pf..	3¼	4½
R. R. Sec. I. C. st. ctfs.	96	97
R. S. S. pf.	105	106½
Rens. & Sar.	208	..
R., W. & O.	135	137½
Rutland pf.	50	65
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	177	188
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	128	135
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	108	125
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	97	100
Texas Cent..	50	..
Tex. C. pf..	90	..
T., P. & W.	17	20¾
Vand. R. R.	83	95
Va.-Car. C. Co. pf.	114½	115
West. Md..	34	38½
Westingh'se 1st pf.	180	185
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	45	46
Wisc. C. pf.	57½	58

Ore Land Lease Not Yet Complete.

James J. Hill said yesterday that he had no announcement to make yet in regard to the lease of the Great Northern's ore lands. He attended a conference at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., at which, it is understood, the final details of the ore-land lease were discussed. At Mr. Hill's office it was said that it had not yet been decided whether he would go South to-day.

THE TIMES'S QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

Beginning with its next issue, on Feb. 19, the Weekly Financial Quotation Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published as a part of Monday's paper instead of Sunday's.

UNITED RAILWAYS' OFFER.

Terms on Which Philadelphia Co. of Pittsburg Will Be Acquired.

The offer of the United Railways Investmnet Company of San Francisco for the purchase of a controlling interest in the stock of the Philadelphia Company of Pittsburg was definitely announced yesterday.

The plan is to become effective on the deposit of 320,000 shares, with a par value of $16,000,000, of the common stock of the Philadelphia Company, but all holders of that company's common stock will be privileged to deposit their shares under the proposed plan of purchase.

For each share of the common stock of the Philadelphia Company having a par value of $50, the United Railways Investment Company will give $37.50 par value of first lien collateral trust sinking fund bonds and $20 par value of the common stock of the United Railways Investment Company. A syndicate headed by Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. has been formed to buy at $95 a share all the common stock of the Investment Company issued in exchange for Philadelphia Company common stock, which the depositing shareholders may elect to sell. The banking syndicate has also undertaken to purchase bonds of the United Railways Investment Company to such extent as may be deemed advisable to complete the plan.

The collateral trust agreement under which the bonds are to be issued provides that none of the stock of the United Railroads of San Francisco now in the treasury of the United Railways Investment Company will be mortgaged or hypothecated so long as the collateral trust bonds are outstanding. The Investment Company now holds $20,000,000 preferred stock and $20,000,000 common stock of the United Railroads of San Francisco.

The preferred stock is now paying 4 per cent., and it is expected by banking interests identified with the company that the common stock this year will be put on a 3½ per cent. basis. This would raise the income of the Investment Company from these two stocks to $1,500,000 per year. The 4 per cent. dividend on the 320,000 shares of the Philadelphia Company's common stock to be acquired by the United Railways Investment Company will give that company an additional income of $960,000, a total of $2,460,000 a year. The annual interest on the $12,000,000 of collateral trust bonds to be issued for the 320,000 shares of the Philadelphia Company's common stock will amount to $600,000.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30⅝d per ounce and in New York at 66½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 51½c.

On the Stock Exchange 200 shares of Alice sold at 4.00, 200 Iron Silver at 5.20.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares Alice sold at 3.95, 1,500 Atlantic at .18, 700 Caledonia at 43@46, 100 Con. Imperial at .02, 50 Daly at 1.20, 500 Golden Anchor at 1.60, 300 Gould and Curry at .15, 500 Isabella at .29, 800 Jim Butler at 1.10, 500 Leadville at .07½, 1,000 May Queen at .30, 500 Mollie Gibson at .08, 100 Ophir at 6.00.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Fri.	Thurs.		Fri.	Thurs.
Alta	.01	.02	L. W. Con.	.07	.07
Alpha Con.	.08	.09	Mexican ...	1.20	1.20
Andes	.11	.12	Occid. Con.	.90	.92
Belcher	.22	.23	Ophir	5.75	5.75
Best & B...	1.15	1.20	Overman ..	.11	.12
Bullion	.22	.25	Potosi	.11	.10
Caledonia..	.50	.15	Savage	.35	.37
Chal. Con..	.16	.17	S. Belcher..	.07	.07
Choller	.11	.11	S. Nevada..	.33	.35
Confidence..	.70	.70	Syndicate ..	.11	.11
C. C. & Va.	1.35	1.35	St. Louis...	.08	.08
Con. Imp....	.02	.01	Union Con..	.46	.49
Cr. Point....	.03	.05	Utah Con...	.04	.04
Gould & C..	.16	.16	Y. Jacket..	.09	.10
Hale & N...	.80	.79	Silver bars.	.66½	.66½
Julia	.07	.07	Drafts, sgt.	.10	.10
Justice	.01	.01	Telegraph .	.12½	.12½
Ken. Con...	.01	.01			

Mexican dollars unchanged at .51@.53.

TONOPAH DISTRICT STOCKS, (CLOSE.)

	Fri.	Thurs.		Fri.	Thurs.
Adams	.09	.09	Kendall ...	.55	.53
Black	.05	.05	Man. Con...	.55	.55
B. Nat. Bk.	.27	.27	MacNam'ra.	.45	.45
B. Min. Co.	.50	.42	North Star.	.54	.52
Cashboy ...	.23	.22	Ohio Ton...	.49	.47
Den. Bullf.	1.00	.96	Orig. Bullf.	.20	.24
Diam. con.	.54	.54	Redtop	1.05	.29
Dixie	.06	.06	Sandstorm.	1.45	1.40
Eclipse	.63	.58	Montana ...	2.92	2.90
Golden An.	1.45	1.50	Midway	1.90	.90
Jim Butler.	1.00	1.05	Belmont	3.05	3.50
Jumbo	1.65	1.70	Home	.22	.20

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 16.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	10½	11	J. Johnson..	10	14
American ...	1½	2	Keystone ..	2	2½
Anchor	1⅝	1¾	Lexington .	4	4½
Anaconda ..	12	12½	Little Puck.	2½	2⅝
Banner	3⅝	3¾	M. Anchor..	3½	4
C. K. & N..	8	10	M. Gibson..	6½	6¾
C. C. Cons..	6¾	7	Nevin	4¾	5½
Dante	6¼	6¾	Octavel	2¾	3
Dr. Jackpot.	7	7¼	Old Gold....	6	6¼
Elkton	45⅞	40	Pilgrim	2⅝	2⅞
El Paso....	83	90	Pharmacist.	4½	5
Findlay	87	88	Portland ...	180	182
Gold Bond..	2½	3	Rose Maud..	3	4
Gold Coin...	2	3½	Rose Nicol..	4¼	4½
Gold Dollar.	8¼	8⅝	Sample	7	7½
Gold. Cycle.	75	100	Un. Gold....	12¾	13½
Sovereign ..	9¼	9½	Vindicator .	95	97
Isabella ...	26½	26½	Work	7½	7¾
Jackpot	6	7	Indep'dence.	19	20

FINANCIAL NOTES.

William H. Zeigler has resigned from the Directorate of the United States Guaranty and Indemnity Company.

Richmond, Rae & Earle, a new curb brokerage house, has opened offices at 20 Broad Street. The partners are L. M. Richmond, Newton Rae, and A. M. Earle.

The Royal Bank of Canada will issue $900,000 of new stock, to which shareholders will be privileged to subscribe at 210. The existing stock is quoted at 236.

The annual report of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company was issued yesterday. After payment of dividends there is a surplus of $408,377 credited to the profit and loss account, making the total of that account $1,757,804.

Horace C. Stebbins and Arthur Iselin

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The total of yesterday's transactions on the Stock Exchange exceeded one million shares, and brokers described the market as an affair between professional traders. Wall Street's ideas of what a market should be have been greatly enlarged in the last year or so. People have almost forgotten what dullness is. The first million-share day of the bull market was hailed with extreme enthusiasm. Presently such a day became commonplace. Nowadays it takes something more than a million and a half shares to denote activity, and when transactions fall under the million mark everybody feels bored and commentators preface their remarks with the observation that there is nothing to write about. A few years ago a professional market in which the activity exceeded a million shares would have been almost inconceivable.

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A fading market, one in which each succeeding rally stops a little short of the mark left by its predecessor and is followed by a decline which carries prices a little lower each time than they were before—such a market is very trying upon the patience of a bull. When prices break sharply, a cool hand who has not been trading beyond his resources may double up with reasonable assurance of a sharp rally on which he can get out whole, but where prices simply slip away from under him a little at a time he must make up his mind either to sit tight and see things through or sell out, and the dilemma is extremely perplexing. His profits melt away day by day, he hopes each day to get a rally on which he may sell to advantage; instead of such a rally, values continue to dissolve, and yet the market does not look so forbidding that he can make up his mind to sell out. Profits finally disappear entirely, and then his original capital begins to go. It is very tantalizing. After the violent break which marked the culmination of the January boom there was a rapid recovery. The general list recovered about two-thirds of the ground it had lost. Since then prices have been slowly sinking. The break at the end of January carried Union Pacific from 160½ to 151½. It recovered to 158⅜. It sold yesterday at 151⅝, and throughout this secondary decline—i. e., from 158⅜ down to 151⅝—there has never been a spot on which a trader, to average his line, could have bought it with reasonable hope of a sharp rally. The decline has been very gradual. The same holds true of other active stocks, notably of the United States Steel shares. A good many active stocks returned yesterday to the low prices reached on the break that came at the end of the January boom. This leaves the market in a very interesting position. A decline of 1 or 2 per cent. more might start a fresh selling movement.

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Upon such a market there is a continuous flow of liquidation, which, coming from widely scattered accounts, is important only in the aggregate. If prices continue to decline as they have been declining accounts which went safely through the bad break at the end of January will begin to be affected, and the supply of stocks, therefore, may be expected to increase. It is this selling which imperceptibly weakens the technical position of the market and exposes it to such petty raids as have been made repeatedly this week in the last hour of a day's trading.

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"Anything that the Butte crowd does or thinks or says seems to be of intense public interest just now," said one of its members yesterday morning, bringing into view at the same moment a pair of feet. "You may say in the morning, if you please, that one of the Butte contingent has had his shoes half-soled in case he should have to walk back. The same gentleman is sure of getting back, you may mention, since, in addition to these new half soles, he has a pair of snow-shoes waiting for him at the deep-snow line. 'N eighth for Copper. Strong, ain't it?"

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The market opened at a moderate advance over Thursday's closing prices, but did not hold its improvement. Every little rally seemed to invite fresh selling, which, as on the previous day, appeared to emanate chiefly from speculative sources. The bulk of it converged upon three stocks,—Union Pacific, Amalgamated Copper, and United States Steel common. Three houses sold 10,000 shares each of Steel common in the forenoon. One very prominent speculative house, sometimes employed to distribute orders from remote sources, was supposed to have given out selling orders in Steel common amounting to 50,000 shares. Clark, Dodge & Co. were heavy sellers of the stock. It was weak from the opening, and did not share in the moderate strength exhibited by the general market in the first hour. Union Pacific got up to 153¼, and a good deal of stock seemed to be forthcoming on that level. It went back to 152½, where it appeared to be receiving good support. Corresponding support was reported in Amalgamated Copper at 113. Both stocks went lower, however, in the last hour under pressure of speculative selling, combined with some fresh liquidation. Union Pacific sold down to 151⅝ and Amalgamated Copper touched 111½. When the bear crowd opened its demonstration in the last hour the supporting orders in the stocks mentioned and elsewhere apparently were lowered.

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The most discouraging feature of the market from the point of view of an outsider is the weakness of the United States Steel shares. Their rallies are very feeble. When the general market shows strength they hardly rally at all, and when the rest of the list turns weak again they yield easily to pressure. Steel common sold a little lower yesterday than on the break that came at the end of the January boom. It seems to be clear that large speculative holdings of Steel common are being pressed upon the market. Several times in the course of the last twelve or fifteen months the Steel stocks have halted in this manner, showing the effects of heavy speculative realizing, and hitherto they have always gone ahead again. Thus have they lagged behind the rest of the market on more than one occasion, only to be turned to the bull side once more at some auspicious moment. There is this, however, to be said on the other side, that the miscellaneous bull account in Steel common is perhaps larger than at any previous time in three years. That would tend to make its position rather more vulnerable than heretofore.

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One of the strongest of the active stocks yesterday was Reading, which closed at a fractional advance in the face of general declines. It looked a little as if it was being bought for short account under cover of a bearish demonstration against other stocks. Its strength could not logically be attributed to a more favorable turn in the labor situation, since other coaler stocks were generally weak.

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There was a strong bull tip yesterday on American Smelting, good, its sponsors said, for a turn of about 3 points within the day. It was the only special tip in general circulation, and was paraded through the length and breadth of the Street as the sole survivor of a practice which has recently fallen into disuse. But it wasn't made good. Only a very nimble trader could have made 1 per cent. net on the long side of the stock. It closed, however, at an eighth advance for the day, and was well supported when the general market was weak.

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Recently, for a whole week, the market was weak each day in the early trading and very strong in the last hour. For the last few days it has been fairly strong in the first hour and decidedly weak toward the close. A sudden spasm of weakness in the last half hour of a Stock Exchange session is almost invariably the result of bearish activity. People who have watched prices move idly up and down within a range of 1 per cent. all day are not likely to be seized in the last fifteen or twenty minutes with an impulse to get out of their stocks. Before noon yesterday it was gently rumored in the board room that the bear crowd would repeat in the last hour its performance of Thursday, and it did precisely that thing. An aggressive selling movement started shortly after 2:30 o'clock and continued until the closing. These raids so far have been of a petty nature. The bear element aims, evidently, to close stocks as low as possible, with the intention of covering them at a profit of 1 per cent., more or less, overnight in London or on the opening here, repeating the operation daily. The more aggressive professional traders are on top of the market, finding it easier to scalp it on the short than on the long side. Their tactics are to harass the bull crowd. It seems somewhat significant, however, that they succeed in putting prices a little lower each time.

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To-day's bank statement could hardly be any worse than the Street expects it to be. The general feeling is that the surplus reserve will have a pretty close shave. Some traders aver that the money market situation is too bad to be true.

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Wall Street wonders who takes all the Amalgamated Copper that is being sold. The commission houses may be eliminated. They are not taking it.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—A fair volume of business was transacted at the local exchange to-day, with United States Steel common as the active leader. It was the only stock in the sales which reached five figures. Cambria steel was persistently bought, as were Philadelphia Company and United Gas, but Philadelphia Rapid Transit was less effectively supported.

Reading and Lehigh Valley were bought on the improved outlook for the averting of a strike. Bell Telephone advanced ¾ on its favorable annual report, the surplus after the dividend payments having been $379,493, an increase of $270,246. General Asphalt preferred sold, ex-dividend, at 43, a loss of ½. Hestonville Passenger preferred was up ¼, and Fort Wayne and Wabash Traction 2⅝. The remainder of the list reflected small declines.

The annual report of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. was issued this evening. It shows a surplus, after dividends, of $408,377, which was credited to the profit and loss account, making the total of that account $1,757,804. Total sales to-day, 43,767 shares.

The list follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
600..	Amalgamated	113½	113⅛	113⅛
15..	American Cement	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
120..	Am. Car & Foundry	44	44	44
103..	Bell Telephone	64	63½	64
3,100..	Cambria Steel	36¼	36	36
200..	Colorado Fuel & Iron	60¼	65½	65½
400..	Con. Traction, N. J.	82¾	82	82
80..	De Long Hook & Eye	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
100..	Easton Con. Electric	21	21	21
637..	Elec. Co. of America	12	11¾	11⅞
3..	Elec. Co. of Am. rects.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
28..	Elec. Storage Battery	80¾	80½	80⅝
600..	Erie	44⅞	44⅝	44⅝
20..	Fin. Co., Penn., 2d pf.	103¾	103¾	103¾
100..	Ft. Wayne & Wabash	23¾	23¾	23¾
12..	Fourth St. Nat. Bank	300	300	300
150..	General Asphalt	12	12	12
560..	Gen. Asphalt, ex div.	43	43	43
8..	Hestonville Pass. pf.	75¾	75¾	75¾
3..	Hunt. & Broad Top	20½	20½	20½
200..	Int. Smoke Powder	33	32⅝	32⅝
60..	Keystone Tel.	16	16	16
802..	Lake Superior Corp.	21½	20¾	20¾
2,835..	Lehigh Valley R. R.	75⅛	74¾	74¾
4..	Lehigh Nav. tr. ctfs.	112	112	112
425..	Manufactured Rubber	1	1	1
100..	Marsden	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
531..	Pennsylvania R. R.	69 15-16	69⅝	69⅞
64..	Penn. Steel pf.	107½	107½	107½
2,575..	Philadelphia Co.	55¼	52⅞	53
60..	Philadelphia Electric	8	8	8
700..	Phila. Rapid Transit	31¾	31½	31½
50..	Philadelphia Traction	101	101	101
7,880..	Reading	69⅞	68 7-16	68⅝
20..	Reading 2d pf.	50	50	50
605..	Southern R. R.	39¼	38⅞	38⅞
200..	Tonopah Mining	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
20..	Union Traction	63¾	63¾	63¾
25..	United Cos. of N. J.	269½	269½	269½
4,422..	United Gas Imp.	99	97¾	98¼
14,462..	U. S. Steel	42¾	41⅝	41¾
635..	U. S. Steel pf.	107½	107	107
430..	Warwick Steel	6 9-16	6½	6 9-16
1..	West Jer. & Sea. R.R.	70¼	70¼	70¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday, Feb. 16, 1906.

Total sales Feb. 16, 1906	1,178,130
From Jan. 1, 1906	51,885,062
Corresponding date last year	34,467,603

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
22½	22¾	1,600	Allis-Chalmers Co.	22⅜	23⅛	22⅜	22⅝	— ⅛
62	63	600	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	62¼	62¼	62	62	— ⅞
113¾	114⅞	118,800	*Amal. Copper Co.	113½	113⅞	111½	111⅞	— 1¼
29	30	500	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	29⅝	30	29⅝	30	+ ½
27	28	200	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	28	29	28	29	+ 1½
43½	43⅝	8,100	Am. Car & Found. Co.	44⅛	44¼	43½	43½	— ⅞
35⅞	35¾	4,100	Am. Cotton Oil	36½	37	35½	35½	— 1
233	238	200	Am. Express	235	235	235	235	— 5
9	9¼	245	*Am. Grass Twine	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
36½	37½	300	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	37½	37½	37	37	— ⅝
44¾	45	1,500	*Am. Ice Securities	45⅝	45⅝	44½	44⅞	— ¾
72¼	72¾	6,300	*Am. Locomo. Co.	73	73⅝	72¾	72¾	— ⅜
116	116½	200	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	116¾	116¾	116½	116½	...
5	6	100	*Am. Malting Co.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	...
5	6	200	*Am. Malt. Co., t. r.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	...
164	164½	89,050	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	164¾	166¼	163¾	164½	+ ⅛
124¼	124⅝	2,650	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	125⅜	125⅜	124¼	124¼	— ¾
101¼	101½	50	*Am. Smelt. pf., B.	101	101	101	101	...
12¾	12¾	600	Am. Steel Foundings	12½	12½	12¼	12¼	— ½
47¾	48	300	Am. Steel Founds. pf.	48	48	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅛
141¼	142½	9,725	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	142	143	141⅜	141⅞	— ⅛
141¾	142	100	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	141½	141½	141½	141½	— ½
104½	105	600	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	105	105	104⅞	104⅞	— ⅛
44	44¼	5,500	Am. Woolen Co.	43¾	44⅜	44	44	— ¼
103½	109	100	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	— ⅝
275	276	48,900	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	278	281	272½	275	— 4½
108	110	184	Asso. Merch. 1st pf.	109	109	109	109	+ ¼
89⅝	89¾	29,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	90⅞	91⅛	89⅝	89¾	— 1¼
102	103¼	300	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	103	103	103	103	— ½
160½	161	1,200	Atlantic Coast Line	161¾	163	160⅝	160⅞	— 2½
109⅝	109⅞	3,920	Baltimore & Ohio	110¼	110⅝	109⅝	109¾	— ⅛
80¾	81	18,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	82½	83¼	80¾	81	— 1⅜
170	180	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	170	170	170	170	+2
171⅜	171⅝	7,200	Canadian Pacific	172½	172½	171¼	171½	— ⅜
43⅝	43¾	4,700	Central Leather	44½	44⅞	43¾	43⅝	— 1⅛
105	105¼	550	Central Leather pf.	105¾	105¾	105	105	— ¾
220	225	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	222	222	222	222	— 1¼
56⅜	56½	6,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	57¼	57¾	56¾	56½	— 1
...	...	200	Chicago & Alton	31½	31½	31½	31½	— ½
21	21¼	800	Chicago Great West.	21⅜	21⅜	21	21⅛	— ⅛
78½	79	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	78½	78½	78½	78½	— ½
37	37½	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	37¼	37½	37	37	— ⅛
85½	87	100	Chi. Gt. West., deb.	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	— 1⅜
180⅜	181	20,200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	181⅞	182	180⅜	181	— ⅛
232	234	3,700	Chicago & Northw.	232	235½	232	234⅜	+2⅜
190	194	200	C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	192	192	190	190	— 5
36	37	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	36½	36½	36½	36½	— ⅝
111	111½	900	Chicago Union Trac.	11⅝	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
101½	102¼	200	C., C., C. & St. L.	102	102	101½	101½	— 1½
64½	64⅞	42,100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	66	66⅞	63¾	64⅜	— ⅞
33¾	33¾	1,100	Colorado & Southern	33¾	34⅛	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
72½	72⅝	2,000	Col. & South. 1st pf.	72	73	72	72½	+1
51½	52	300	Col. & South. 2d pf.	52	52	52	52	...
20¾	20¾	1,400	Col. & H. C. & Iron	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅝
176½	177	1,200	Consolidated Gas	176	176½	176	176½	— ½
18	18⅛	325	Corn Products Co.	18½	18½	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	18⅛	1,000	*Corn Prod. Co. t. r.	18⅛	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
210	211	900	Delaware & Hudson	210½	211	210	210	— 1
44⅜	44⅝	3,900	Denver & Rio Grande	45	45¾	44½	44½	— 1⅜
88	88½	100	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½	— ½
99	100	300	Detroit United Ry.	99	99	99	99	— 1¼
54⅜	55	6,110	*Distillers Securities	54¾	55¼	53⅞	54⅜	— ¼
18½	19	400	*Dul., S. S. & At.	19	19	18½	18½	— 1
37	39¼	1,000	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	40	40	38	38	— 2
43⅜	44	22,300	Erie	45	45⅞	43⅜	43⅜	— 1
77⅞	78	950	Erie 1st pf	78	78	78	78	...
71½	72	700	Erie 2d pf	72	72	71½	71⅞	— ⅛
107	107½	1,200	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	106½	107½	106½	107½	— ½
106	107	600	General Chemical pf.	106	106	106	106	...
170½	171	2,000	General Electric	172	173	171¼	171⅝	— 1
331½	332	3,900	Great Northern pf.	333	335½	330¼	331½	+ ½
78	83	100	Havana Electric pf.	80	80	80	80	— 3¾
172½	173	2,721	Illinois Central	173¼	173½	172	172⅜	— ⅜
22¼	22½	1,100	International Paper	22⅜	23	22¼	22½	— ½
84½	85½	210	Internat. Paper pf.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	+ ⅜
33	34	300	Inter. Steam Pump.	34	34	34	34	— 1⅜
31⅞	32½	700	Iowa Central	32½	32½	31⅝	32½	— ⅛
59	60	100	Iowa Central pf.	59¼	59¼	59¼	59½	— ¾
53	54	200	Kanawha & Michigan	54	54	54	54	— 1
84	84½	300	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	84	84	84	84	...
31¼	31½	1,900	Kansas City South.	31¾	31¾	31¼	31¼	— ¼
61⅞	62¼	200	Kansas City South. pf.	61½	61½	61½	61½	+ ½
63⅜	64	800	Knick. Ice, Chicago	65	65	64	64½	— ⅝
147¾	148	6,600	Louisville & Nash.	149	149	147¾	147¾	— 1
159	160	600	Manhattan Elevated	160	160	159¾	159¾	— ⅜
69¼	70	3,000	*Met. Securities	70¼	70¼	69½	69½	— ¾
118¼	118¾	2,200	*Met. Street Railway	119½	119½	118¼	118¼	— 1¼
24¼	24⅝	6,200	Mexican Central	24⅞	25⅛	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
75	77	300	Minn. & St. Louis	76½	76½	76½	76½	— ⅛
175	178	100	M., St. P. & S. S.M. pf.	175	175	175	175	— 2⅜
34½	35	5,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	35	35¼	34½	34½	— ¼
69½	70	1,500	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	70	70	69¾	69¾	— ¼
99⅜	99¼	11,300	Missouri Pacific	100¼	100⅜	99	99⅛	— ¾
67¾	68	2,370	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	68½	69	68	68	— 1
114⅜	117½	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	118	118	118	118	...
16	16½	200	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	16¼	...
84½	85½	8,700	*National Lead Co.	85	86⅜	84	84	— ½
104½	105½	400	*National Lead Co. pf.	105	105¼	105	105	...
37½	38	200	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	38	38	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
158	160	500	*New York Air Brake	159½	159¾	159¼	159¼	— 1¼
148¾	149	20,300	New York Central	149½	150¼	148½	148⅝	...
66	67	900	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	66	67¼	65	67¼	+ ⅜
83	84	300	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	83	84	83	83½	+1½
...	42½	120	New York Dock	45	45	45	45	— 4
79	85	547	New York Dock pf.	83	83	80	80	— 3
200	201	215	N. Y., N. H. & H.	201	201	201	201	— 1
50⅞	51¼	4,000	N. Y., Ont. & West.	50⅞	52	50⅞	50⅞	— ⅛
86¾	87	2,200	Norfolk & Western	88	88	87	87	— 1
100	101	2,350	North American	100	101	100	100	...
221⅜	222½	32,300	Northern Pacific	223½	223⅝	220⅝	222½	— 1
47	47¼	1,500	Pacific Mail	47¼	47⅝	47	47	— ⅛
139	139⅛	2,450	Pennsylvania R. R.	139¼	140	139	139	— ⅜
98¾	98⅞	3,100	People's Gas, Chicago	99⅜	99⅜	98¾	98⅞	— ⅛
81	83	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	81¼	81¾	81¼	81½	— ¼
59½	60	6,080	Pressed Steel Car	61	61½	59¾	59⅞	— 1¼
100¾	100¾	733	Pressed Steel Car pf.	100⅜	101¼	100½	100½	— ¼
57⅝	58	800	*Ry. Steel Spring	58½	58¾	58	58	— ½
137⅝	137⅞	83,800	Reading	138¼	139	137	137⅜	+ ⅛
94	95	200	Reading 1st pf.	94	94	94	94	— ½
99½	100¼	100	Reading 2d pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ¼
32¾	33	2,900	*Rep. Iron & Steel	33	33	32¼	33	...
105	106	1,800	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	106	106¼	106	106	— ½
25⅞	25½	11,000	Rock Island Co.	25⅞	26¼	25⅝	25½	— ⅛
64⅜	66	800	Rock Island Co. pf.	64⅝	65	64⅝	65	+ ¼
65	70	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	66	68	66	66	— 6½
45¼	46	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	45½	45½	45¼	45½	+ ½
24¼	24¾	1,000	St. Louis Southw.	24⅞	24⅞	24¼	24½	— ⅛
56½	56¾	700	St. Louis Southw. pf.	56¾	56¾	56¼	56¼	— ⅛
85¼	85¾	4,300	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	86	86⅝	84½	85⅝	— 2⅝
65¾	66	13,100	Southern Pacific	66⅝	66⅞	65⅝	65⅝	— ½
117½	118	600	Southern Pacific pf.	117¾	117¾	117½	117⅝	— ¼
38½	38⅝	25,200	Southern Ry. ext.	39¼	39⅜	38⅜	38⅝	— ¼
99	99¼	800	Southern Ry. pf. ext.	99½	99½	99½	99½	— ⅛
152	153½	1,400	Tenn. Coal & Iron	153¼	153½	152	152	— 2
34½	34⅝	2,100	Texas & Pacific	34⅝	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅝
80	80¼	700	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	79	80½	79	80⅛	+ ⅛
134½	135¼	800	Third Avenue	134½	134½	134	134½	— ⅜
34½	34⅝	300	Toledo Rys. & Light	34⅝	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	— ¼
35¼	36¼	200	Tol., St. L. & West.	36¼	36½	36¼	36¼	— ¼
54¾	55½	900	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	56¾	56⅝	55	55	— 2
116½	117	300	Twin City R. T.	117	117	117	117	...
12½	13	100	*Union Bag & P. Co.	13	13	13	13	...
81½	82	200	*Union B. & P. Co. pf.	82	82	82	82	...
151¾	151⅞	155,300	Union Pacific	152¾	153¼	151⅝	151¾	— 1⅛
97½	98	370	Union Pacific pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½	— ½
95	96	400	United Rys. Invest.	96	96	95	95½	— ½
90½	92	500	United Rys. Inv. pf.	91	91	90¼	91	— ¼
46	46¾	2,000	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	47	47	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅛
92½	93¼	100	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	93	93	93	93	— ¼
124	130	10	U. S. Express	129	129	129	129	...
12	14	100	*U. S. Leather	12½	12½	12½	12½	— ⅜
112	117	100	*U. S. Leather pf.	115	115	115	115	— 2
...	86	500	U. S. Realty & Imp.	87	87	86	86	— 1
27	31	200	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	27	27	27	27	...
61	63	700	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	64	64	62	63	— 2
50⅜	50½	2,000	U. S. Rubber	51½	51½	50¼	50¼	— ⅜
109½	110	300	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	109½	109¾	109¼	109⅞	+ ⅜
80¼	80⅝	600	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	80	80½	79⅝	80½	+ ½
41⅜	41⅝	174,900	U. S. Steel	42¼	42⅝	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅝
107	107½	23,225	U. S. Steel pf.	107¼	107⅝	106⅜	107	— ¼
48	48¼	6,710	Va.-Caro. Chemical	49¾	49¾	47½	47½	— 2
45	46	1,100	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	50	50	46	46	— 4⅝
11	12½	330	*Vulcan Detinning	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	— 1
63¼	63⅝	500	*Vulcan Detinning pf.	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	...
22	22½	1,700	Wabash	22⅞	23	22	22	— ⅞
44½	44¾	1,100	Wabash pf.	45½	45½	44¾	44¾	— 1⅝
235	245	100	Wells-Fargo Express	235	235	235	235	— 10
93¼	93¼	200	Western Union Tel.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	+2
161	163	1,000	Westinghouse E. & M.	164	164	161	161	— 4
19½	20¼	800	Wheel. & Lake Erie	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
26½	27	500	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	26¼	27½	26¼	27	+ ½
28¼	28½	500	Wisconsin Central	28½	28½	28	28	— ⅝

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, Feb. 16, 1906.

Imprl Jap Gov 6s, sterling loan	113½	Erie 1st gen 4s	92¼
2,000	100⅜	3,000	92¼
500	100⅝	1,000	92⅛
25,000	100½	Erie conv 4s	
2d series		10,000	106
11,000	100½	5,000	106⅛
21,000	100	Erie, Penn col tr 4s	
1,500	100	13,000	95¼
4½s, sterl loan		Hoc Val 1st 4½s	
1,000	92⅛	5,000	108½
10,000	92	Kanaw & Mich 1st	
2,000	92¼	2,000	99
1,000	92⅛	Kan City So 3s	
31,000	92¼	10,000	74¼
2,500	92⅛	K C, Ft S & M 4s	
8,000	92⅛	3,000	87¾
2,000	92	Lacka Steel 5s	
2,000	92¼	3,000	107½
12,000	92	L E & W 1st 5s	
5,000	92¼	1,000	118¾
35,000	92¼	L E & Wn 2d 5s	
500	91⅞	1,000	113½
8,000	92	L S & M So 3½s	
50,000	92⅛	1,000	100½
Imp Jap Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs full paid for new 4½s, 2d ser		Lo & Nash col tr 4s	
		15,000	99⅝
		1,000	103½
5,000	90⅞	Met St gen 5s	
2,000	90⅜	5,000	113½
1,000	90⅝	Mex Cent con 4s	
15,000	90⅜	6,000	80¼
37,000	90⅝	49,000	80
500	91	Mex Cent 1st inc	
1,000	90⅞	2,000	24½
5,000	90⅞	15,000	24½
1,000	90⅜	Mex Cent 2d inc	
11,000	90⅞	10,000	18½
5,000	91	Mich Cent 3½s	
7,000	90⅝	8,000	98½
500	90⅝	Mo, K & T 2d 4s	
Imp Jap Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs for 4s, sterling loan		3,000	89½
		Mo, K & Tx ext 5s	
1,000	87	5,000	107
500	87½	Mo, Kans & T 1st & ref 4s	
U S of Mexico 4s		10,000	90¾
500	95	6,000	91
500	95	St L div 4s	
500	95	10,000	93½
500	95	Mo, K & T of Tx 5s	
500	95	3,000	109½
Va 6s defd, Brown Bros & Co ctfs		Nash, Chat & St L, Jasper Br 6s	
15,000	24	1,000	119¼

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Mining Shares More Active, but Irregular.

Coppers Move Both Ways, with Losses More Than Gains—Industrials Neglected.

The Copper stocks showed some renewal of activity in the curb market yesterday, but the movement was not well distributed and developed considerable irregularity. United Copper, which led the market in point of sales, went as high as 72¾ and as low as 70, closing at 70⅝, after trading in 13,000 shares. Copper Securities, on the other hand, closed the day with a gain of 2⅛. Outside of the Heinze stocks coppers moved up and down. Newhouse M. and S. rose 3½ points, to 9½ on light trading, Boston Copper closed the day ⅝ up, and Utah closed 1½ up at 34. These represented the only important gains. Industrials were neglected, the total sales on this list aggregating less than 15,000.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market with high, low, and last prices were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,550	Am. Can	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
050	Am. Can pf	69	69	68¾	68¾
500	Am.D.F.W.T.	115	115	115	115
100	Am. Do F. W. (combined)	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,550	Am. Nickel	1½	1⅝	1½	1½
30	Am. Tobacco	495	495	495	495
375	Am. W. P. pf.	32½	33½	32½	32½
2,000	Bay State Gas.	5-16	5-16	5-16	5-16
339	Beth. S. C. pf.	92¾	93	92½	92½
100	Cent. F. pf.	24	24	24	24
200	Corn Pro. Ref. com. w. i.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
500	Houston Oil	12	12	12	12
100	Houston Oil pf.	48	48	48	48
100	Int. M. M.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
1,000	Int. Salt	43¼	43¼	43	43
18	Lord & Taylor.	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
22	Lord & T. pf.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
1,500	Mackay Cos.	61	61	60	60
700	Mackay Cos. pf	75	75	74½	74½
1,275	Manhat. Tran.	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3¾
50	N. Y. Trans.	7	7	7	7
600	N.J. T. D. & I.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
38	Standard Oil	692	692	690	692

RAILROADS.

400	Am. L.&T. pf	101¾	101¾	101	101
4,175	A.,T.&S.F. rts	16	16	12½	15⅝
1,000	Can. Pac. rts	11½	11½	11½	11½
600	Chicago Sub	50½	50½	49½	49½
1,492	Int.-Met. w. i.	53½	54	53½	54½
1,000	Int. R. T.	23 1-2	23 1-2	23 0	23 0
200	New Orleans	38½	38⅝	38¼	38¼
16	No. Sec. stubs.	327½	327½	325	325

MINING STOCKS.

5,000	Boston Cop.	27½	28¼	27	27⅜
4,000	Brit. Col. Cop.	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝
2,100	Copper Secur.	38	40⅝	37⅞	40½
11,800	Dom. Copper.	13-32	13-32	7-16	7-16
10,000	Gold. Anchor.	1.55	1.60	1.49	1.49
500	Gold Hill			⅛	⅛
3,000	Granby Con.	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	9¾
415	Greene Gold.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2,700	Gr. Con. C.	26⅞	27	26⅞	26⅞
35,000	Gr. C. C. rts.	4⅝	5⅜	4¾	5
800	Gr. Gold-Sil.	6¼	6¼	6	6¼
260	Guan. Con.	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
240	Mitchel Min.	12	12	11⅝	12⅛
800	Mont.-Shosh	5¼	5¼	5	5
4,030	Nev. Con. Cop.	14¾	15⅜	14¼	14¾
900	N.-E. M. & S.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
750	New. M. & S.	6	9½	6	9½
1,000	Polaris	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
600	Tenn. C. Co.	45	45	43½	44⅜
50	Tintic Mining.	8½	8½	8½	8½
6,000	Tonopah Ext.	11⅝	12⅛	10½	10½
100	Tred. Mining.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
1,000	Union C. Co.	1	1 Pf.	1⅛	1 7-16
13,000	United Copper.	71⅝	72¾	70	70⅝
25	United C. pf.	110	110	110	110
100	Utah Apex	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
3,500	Utah Copper	32½	36⅜	32½	34

BONDS.

$25,000	A. S. F. 6s, w. i. and int.	90½	91	90¾	91
8,000	Am. W. P. 5s	88¼	88¼	88	88
5,000	C. F. 6s, flt.	83	83	83	83
140,000	Int.-Met. col. 4½s, w. i.	93¼	93¼	93⅛	93¼
10,000	J. C. H. & P. 4s and int.	76½	76½	76½	76½
10,000	N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. 3½s and int.	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼
35,000	P. S. C. cft.	75	75½	75	75½
20,000	P.S.5% n. & int	96	96	96	96
20,000	West. El. 5s, 20% pd., w. i.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
6,000	West. El. 5s, w. i. & int.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98⅝

†Sells cents per share. *Odd lots.

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Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Thursday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

	Feb. 16. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 15. Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Sus. 3½s, 60 per cent. paid	...	...	110	112
American Can	10	10¼	10	10¼
American Can pf	68½	69¼	68½	69
Am. Light & Traction	123	124½	123½	125
Am. Light & Trac. pf	101	102	102¾	103½
American Tobacco	493	500	495	500
Am. Steel Foundry 6s, w. i., and interest	90½	91½	91	92
Am. Writing Paper	4⅞	5	4⅝	5
Am. Writ. Paper pf	22	23	22½	24
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	87¾	88½	87¾	88¼
Bethlehem Steel	31¾	32½	31½	33½
Bethlehem Steel pf	91¼	93	92½	93½
Boston Copper	27⅜	27⅝	27½	27⅝
British Col. Cop.	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9¾
Can. Pac. rights	11⅝	11⅞	11½	12
Central Foundry	5⅝	6	5¾	6
Central Foundry pf	24	24½	24	25
Central Foundry 6s	82¾	83½	82⅝	83½
Chicago Subway	49½	49⅝	50½	51
Con. Refrigerating			6¾	7
Corn Prod. ref.com. w.i.	27	27½	27¼	27½
Corn Prod. ref. pf., w.i.	86	87	86½	87
Copper Securities	38	40	37	38¾
Dominion Copper	11-32	⅜	11-32	⅜
Electric Vehicle pf	16	18	17	18
Granby Consolidated	9⅝	9⅞	9⅞	10
Greene Con. Copper	26	26½	26⅝	27
Greene Con. Cop. rts.	26	8	30	31
Greene Con. Gold	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3½
Greene Gold-Silver	5⅞	6	6	6¼
Guanajuato Con.	5⅜	6⅜	5½	5¾
Havana Tobacco	25	28	25	28
Havana Tobacco pf	35	38	35	38
Houston Oil	12	12½	11¾	12
Houston Oil pf	47½	48½	48¼	49
Interborough	230	231	231½	232½
Inter. Mer. Marine	12⅜	12¾	12	12⅜
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	34¾	35¼	35	35⅝
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	83⅝	84¼	84	84½
Interborough-Met., w. i.	53¾	54¼	53½	54
Inter.-Met. pf., w. i.	95	95	94½	95½
Inter.-Met. 4½s, w. i.	93	93¼	93¼	93½
International Salt	42	44	43	43½
International Salt 5s	73	74	73	74
Lewis Ex. & M.Co., w.i.	111¾	112½		
Lord & Taylor	115	116	115	116
Lord & Taylor pf	103	104	102	104
Mackay Companies	59½	60	60¾	61¾
Mackay Companies pf.	74¼	74¾	75	75½
Manhattan Transit	3⅝	3⅞	3⅞	4
Mitchell Mining	11½	12	11½	12¼
N. J. Terms. 10 yrs. & Imp.	14⅞	15	14¾	14¾
New Orleans Rys.	38¼	38½	38¼	39
New Orleans Rys. pf	83	84	82¾	84¼
N. Y. Transportation	6¾	7		
Nevada Con. Copper	14¼	14⅜	14½	14¾
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	3⅜	3⅝	3¼	3⅜
N. Y., N. H. & H. 3½s and interest	116	116¼	116	116¾
Nor. Securities stubs	327½	327½	325	327½
Pub. Serv. C. cfts	75	76		
Seaboard Company	31	32	31	32
Seaboard Co. 1st pf.	90	91	90	91
Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	61	62	61	62
Standard Oil	688	692	688	693
Tennessee Copper	44½	44¾	45	46
Tonopah Extension	10⅜	10⅝	11	12
Tintic Mining	8½	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
Union Copper	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
United Copper	70¼	70⅝	70⅝	71
United Copper pf	105	110	107	109
Utah Apex	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
Utah Copper	34	35	31⅝	32½
West. Elec. 5s, w. i., and interest	98½	98¾	98⅝	98¾

*Sells cents per share.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 16.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Consol. Ice	7¼	7¼	7¼
320	Crucible Steel	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜
100	Crucible Steel pf.	78	77½	77½
120	Fireproofing	8¼	8¼	8¼
300	Fireproofing pf.	27	26¾	26¾
487	Mfrs. L. & H.	32¼	32	32¼
33	Ohio Fuel	38½	38½	38½
7,510	Ohio Tonopah	51c.	50c.	51c.
50	Phila. Co.	52¾	52¾	52¾
30	Pitts. Coal	15½	15½	15½
10	Pitts. Coal pf.	55½	55½	55½
100	River Coal pf.	23	23	23
15	Sewer Pipe	34½	34½	34½
260	United Copper	71	69¾	69¾
775	U. S. Steel	42½	42	42
10	West. Air Brake	157	157	157
100	West. Elec. 2ds	81½	80½	81

BANKS.

25	First Nat. Ass'n	148	148	148

WEEKLY FAILURE REPORT.

Bradstreet's reports 208 failures in the United States during the week, against 204 for the previous week and 240, 231, 188, and 228 for the corresponding weeks of 1905 to 1902. The Middle States had 53, New England 26, Southern 30, Western 52, Northwestern 18, Pacific 16, and Territories 2. Canada had 28, against 27 for the preceding week. About 87 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 9 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

TO PUNISH TIPPING ON CROPS.

Cotton Men at Committee Hearing Learn of a Pending Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—"Gentlemen, cotton is king to-day. Cotton statistics are now on trial." With these words Chairman Wadsworth of the House Committee on Agriculture opened the general hearing on crop statistics before his committee to-day.

Assistant Secretary Hayes of the Department of Agriculture gave the plan of the Department of Agriculture for gathering statistics and changes recently made in the system of the Bureau of Statistics. He said the department purposed to retain the Crop Reporting Board, to have 2,800 county reporting agents, 41 district agents, and several supervising Inspectors who shall travel and instruct district agents. Different codes are to be furnished to each district agent monthly, and the agents' reports are to be given to computers in sections to avoid the possibility of leakage.

James R. MacColl, President of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association, said a uniform bale should be agreed upon for use in computations, as the various bales confuse reports and encourage wild speculation.

President Taylor of the National Ginners' Association urged that the ginning report of the Census Bureau and the cotton production report of the Department of Agriculture should be combined under one head.

President Harvey Jordan of the Southern Cotton Association said it has been reported to him from time to time that census enumerators collecting statistics for the cotton ginners' report are also acting as correspondents for New York cotton brokers, and asked for information as to whether any law was contemplated which would prevent the selling of information by Government agents.

Representative Burleson replied that a bill was now pending providing a heavy penalty for the disclosure of secret information concerning crops by Government employes, and he assured Mr. Jordan that this bill would probably become a law in a short time.

COMMERCE IN JANUARY.

Exports Exceed Imports by $64,072,712 in Statistical Report.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Bureau of Statistics to-day issued a statement showing the exports and imports of the United States for January.

The imports free of duty amounted to $49,792,078. Dutiable imports amounted to $56,769,372. The total of imports for the month was $106,561,450.

Domestic exports were $168,427,940. Foreign goods exported amounted to $2,206,-222.

The excess of exports over imports for the month was $64,072,712.

The total imports for the seven months ending with January were $695,764,566, and for the preceding twelve months $1,187,863,124. Exports for the same periods were, respectively, $1,056,656,764 and $1,672,028,504. The excess of exports over imports for the seven months was $360,-892,198 and for the twelve months $485,-665,280.

TO TAKE UP LOAN AMENDMENT

Clearing House Association Will Consider Change In Banking Act.

The New York Clearing House Association will meet Monday afternoon to consider the amendment, now before the Congressional Committee on Banking and Currency, which changes the National Banking act's provisions as to the proportion of loans to a bank's capital.

The amendment will make it possible for National banks to make loans up to 10 per cent. of their capital and surplus, instead of 10 per cent. of capital alone, as the law now stands.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $3,331,565, as against $3,784,083 for the previous week, and $3,292,784 for the corresponding week last year. The value of the amount marketed was $3,512,634, as against $3,818,731 for the previous week, and $3,463,011 for the corresponding week last year.

World's Supply of Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 16.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton to-day shows the total visible to be 5,359,207 bales. Of this the total of American cotton is 3,766,207, and of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, &c., 1,593,000 bales. Of the world's visible supply of cotton there is now afloat and held in Great Britain and Continental Europe 2,676,000 bales, in India 916,000, and in the United States 1,583,-000.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Sandy Creek Gold Company, Camden; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Major Lemuel Berry, L. Stauffer Oliver, and Warren F. Morton.

The Day Manufacturing Company, Jersey City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Frank P. Day, Clayton D. Heyes, and Frank H. Hall.

The Automobile Company of Paterson; capital, $15,000. Incorporators—Alfred B. Watson, Samuel J. Watson, and Edwin M. Squires.

The United Missouri River Power Company, Jersey City; capital, $5,000,000. Incorporators—B. B. Higgins, Samuel Hartman, and E. G. Graves.

The Elysian Realty Company, Hoboken; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Louis M. Stein, Albert Kloeblen, Henry J. Keidner, Conrad J. Muth, and Herman Lichenstein.

The Manufacturing Securities Company, Jersey City; capital, $700,000. Incorporators—Albert J. Betus, Thomas Ridgway, and Richard F. Tully.

The Quincy, Manchester, Sargent Company, Plainfield; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—William D. Sargent, William Conner, and Samuel W. Yechley.

Hutchings & Co., Elizabeth; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—William S. Miller, Charles Armitage, and Henry C. Griffin.

The Blackwood Improvement Company, Camden; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—J. Willard Morgan, T. R. Hansell, and M. E. Davies.

The Flexible Head Rest Sanitary Company, Atlantic City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Furman M. Kandle, Samuel H. Kelley, and Frederick L. Mead.

The Manly Drive Company, Jersey City; capital $200,000. Incorporators—Albert H. Overman, Thomas M. Roulette, and Frederick J. Lockman.

The Wilson Manufacturing and Medicine Company, Camden; capital, $5,000. Incorporators—Henry C. Archer, Samuel B. Ousey, and Clarence L. Wilson.

The Agens Agency Company, Camden; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Melvin M. Garrison, Amos S. Flower, and Anna M. Garrison.

The British Guiana Rubber Plantations Company, Camden; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Charles A. Hunter, Thomas R. Schafer, and Charles E. H. Brelsford.

The Mercer Electrical Company, Trenton; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Francis C. Lowthorp, Robert R. Volk, and Margaret T. Simpson.

INCORPORATED IN DELAWARE.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Transit Construction Company of Wilmington was chartered at Dover to-day to construct and improve railways, railway materials, and stocks; capital, $100,000.

Put Stock and Fixtures In Storage.

Judge Blanchard of the Supreme Court has appointed Arthur C. Kahn receiver of the assets of the business formerly carried on at 60 West Thirty-ninth Street by Tillie K. Rehan and Jacob Goodman, under the style of Goodman & Co., manufacturers of waists and skirts, pending a suit brought by Miss Rehan against Mr. Goodman for a dissolution of the partnership and an accounting. The partnership was formed on Nov. 23, 1903, and continued until Sept. 16, 1905, when Miss Rehan put all the stock and fixtures in the Standard Storage Company, while Mr. Goodman was in Europe, as she was unable to carry on the business alone.

When Mr. Goodman returned he started business again on his own account.

Unable to Carry Out Big Contracts.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 16.—The Waddell Finley Company, contractors, who have several big Government contracts on hand, have failed, with liabilities estimated at $350,000. They have obtained contracts for irrigation ditches amounting to $1,500,-000, but were unable to finance the big projects. The home office of the company is at Mankato, Minn. The assets are in implements for grading.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duty Raised on X-Ray Tubes from Germany—Other Decisions.

In a decision by Judge Waite, the Board of United States General Appraisers sustained yesterday the action of American customs officials in raising valuations on a consignment of X-ray tubes exported by Max Benker & Co. of Hamburg. The difference between the prices at which the tubes were invoiced and those accepted by the authorities, resulted in heavier duties being collected on the articles.

General Appraiser Lunt wrote a decision upholding Collector Stranahan's action in raising values on cigarettes exported from Budapest by the Royal Hungarian Tobacco Products Company.

Judge Waite wrote a decision sustaining claims by the Sisters of Charity of Cincinnati, St. Andrew's Church, North Grafton, Mass., and St. Louis's Church of Buffalo, for free entry of altars valued at $20,000.

The Board overruled claims filed by McKesson & Robbins, Alexander Murphy & Co., Samuel Schiff & Co., John Donat & Co., J. & H. Rosenberg & Co., and G. Hirsch's Sons, New York.

The Board decided that gold puff boxes set with precious stones, imported by Jaunies B. Caldwell & Co., Philadelphia, are dutiable at 60 per cent., and not at 45 per cent., as claimed.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

CHARLES R. CULVER.—Charles R. Culver of Yonkers has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $31,088 and nominal assets of $14,000, consisting of house 50 Riverdale Avenue, Yonkers, $8,500, mortgaged for $11,500; 180 shares of stock of the Star Hygeia Ice Company of Yonkers, $5,400, pledged; a lawsuit about a music box, $100, and 9,050 shares of stock of the Golden Rule Copper Company, value unknown. Among the creditors are the First National Bank of Yonkers, $14,544, secured by 170 shares of stock of the Star Hygeia Ice Company and a second mortgage on 50 Riverdale Avenue, and $1,625 on indorsements; Irvin Saunders, Yonkers, $4,500, secured by first mortgage on 50 Riverdale Avenue, and Westchester Trust Company, Yonkers, $6,423, deficiency judgment. Mr. Culver owes $250 for personal taxes in Yonkers.

B. SPITZ & CO.—Benjamin Spitz, doing business as B. Spitz & Co., manufacturer of leather goods at 74 Grand Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,559, and nominal assets of $1,300, consisting of stock, $900, and machinery and fixtures, $800. Among the creditors are the Ariston Realty Company, $1,013, secured; O'Bannon Corporation, $589; Burton Brothers, $250; R. Neumann & Co., $318; J. E. Margott Company, Newark, $471, and Lionel Traubman, Duluth, $1,450. Mr. Spitz started in business for himself on Jan. 1, 1903. Afterward he formed the firm of Spitz & Traubman, which he succeeded in June, 1905. He owes $91 to girls for wages.

CHARLES H. NOXON.—Charles H. Noxon of New Rochelle has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $4,229, and no assets. He has only one creditor—Sarah F. Schmidt of 166 West Seventy-ninth Street, this city, as executrix of the estate of Sarah M. Porter, who obtained judgment against him in Westchester County on July 27, 1894, for $4,239 for money received by him.

SAMUEL BURNETT.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Samuel Burnett, shoe dealer at 224 Greenwich Street, show liabilities of $10,233, and assets of $5,000 in stock and fixtures taken by the receiver. The largest creditors are Marcus Moses, $2,880, and Mrs. J. Budwig, $2,000.

LEVY BROTHERS.—A meeting of creditors of David B. Levy, who did business as Levy Brothers, wholesale clothing, at 55 West Third Street, was held yesterday at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, at 68 William Street. Many claims were filed, and Rufus Richardson was elected Trustee, with a bond of $10,000. The liabilities are $42,779, and the assets $14,537.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALEXANDER, Martha—V. Raschella	$70
AUSTIN, Wm. P.—12th Ward Bank	234
AVISDORF, Benjamin—P. W. Cullinan	1,044
BANKS, Joseph A. (not summoned)—12th Ward Bank	234
BRACHO, Emilio—Frank Hartley	1,454
BROZA, Adolph H.—Julius J. Salke	2,637
BRINA, Guido J. C.—Wood & Selick	211
BOND, Carolyn M.—Max Williams	216
BOND, Mrs. M.—Same	216
CORN, Paul J.—Howard Jones	457
CALDOR, Schoma—George Messman	26
CONNOLLY, Martin—People, &c.	25
CADIEUX, Fannie B.—N. Y. Tel. Co.	102
CHRYSTIE, J. P.—Julius Kamber Co.	347
CALIVAS, George A.—Theodosis Contogiannes	377
DANBY, Robert J.—M. Knox Hackett	246
DERDEN, James (not summoned)—John S. Elderkin	123
FINK, John—Communigau Coal Co. of New York	383
FISHER, Abraham—Samuel Grossman and others	21
GORHAM, John M.—Park Row Realty Company	176
GUNKEL, Gustav—Anton Kirschner and another	23
GREENBERG, Samuel, and Samuel, Jr.—Jefferson Bank	428
HOWARD, Robert S.—Bank of the Metropolis, costs	225
HARRIS, Bernard—Simon Manges	136
HARDIE, Robert W.—Jay R. Shipley	134
HUGHES, John—Frederick M. Helbig	56
JACKSON, Louis A.—Anderson & Price Company	30
KARSCH, Charles E.—Gustav Kupsa	74
KAISER, Herman—Isabel H. Cohen	40
LUCIN, Isaac H.—Denison P. Chesebro.	157
LEVY, Max H.—John S. Elderkin	123
LANDAUER, Berthold—People, &c.	105
LOVEJOY, Irving P.—Harry Volkening, costs	17
MICHAEL, Samuel—M. Levitz and ano.	32
MURPHY, Thomas J.—E. M. Murphy	216
McGEARRY, Wm. H.—J. Weintraub	74
MARKS, Simon—Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S., costs	197
MADDEN, John—Norton & Dalton Contracting Co.	395
NADEL, Jacob—P. W. Cullinan, costs	108
NEWMAN, W. G.—C. C. Shayne	1,543
O'BRIEN, John J., (not summoned)—J. Weintraub	74
OLMSTEAD, S. R.—R. Gordon and ano.	32
PEARSON, R. J.—T. Kirkwood, costs	134
REIDY, M. J.—F. A. Hudson and ano.	23
ROCKMORE, David W.—E. M. Murphy	216
ROE, Richard, (not summoned)—Jacob Weintraub	74
ROMM, Rosie—Samuel Floersheimer	505
SMITH, Harry M.—T. Kirkwood, costs	134
SCHNITZER, H.—S. Lipschitz and ano.	1,358
STERN, Anton—Ida Starer	4,000
SCHEURER, Julius—Joseph Tauber	1,000
SMITH, S. Arthur, (not summoned)—S. Floersheimer	506
TUCKER, C. Frank—Thomas Greason	187
TALCOTT, J.—Wabash R. R. Co., costs	134
TAYLOR, Wm.—J. Lewis	330
VON GLAHN, John—Alfred Kuebler	173
VAIL, Elizabeth A.—Leonard G. Kirk	343
WHITE, A. Campbell—Thos. G. Rowan	103
WAHL, William—H. Kuebler & Co.	144
WILLISON, Margaret—Tradesmen's Life Insurance Company	99
ZUCKERMAN, Samuel—Augustus Goodman et al., costs	115
THE PECKHAM MFG. CO.—The Oriental Bank	1,348
FEDERAL UNION SURETY COMPANY—Patrick W. Cullinan	1,944
CHIPMAN ELECTRIC PURIFYING Company—Edward Ely	227
THE GUANACEVI FINANCE COMPANY—Andrew De Joseph	506
THE GUANACEVI FINANCE COMPANY—Andrew De Joseph	37
THOR IRON CO.—Julius J. Salke	2,603
STATE SAFE DEPOSIT CO.—Trust Co. of Am., $1,473 and possess of prop. or.	44,276
INTERURBAN ST. RY. CO.—Edw. Berg	326
THE MUNICIPAL BOND AND SECURities Company—Jay Strickland	2,071

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when satisfied was filed:

AUERBACH, Maxine A.—People, &c., July 20, 1905, (vacated)	$500
BROZEN, Isaac—A. M. Eisenberg Co., Feb. 21, 1905, (vacated)	1,646
CALCAGNINE, Angelo—W. R. Willcox, Feb. 1, 1905, (vacated)	474
ERSHOWSKY, Samuel and Barney—Consolidated Beef Co., Feb. 14, 1906	774
KALINA, Loeser—Empire Card and Paper Co., June 3, 1904	106
MULLER, Paul—A. Curry, June 20, 1905	61
NEEDHAM, J. Gale—W. S. Wessen, March 16, 1904	28
PATTON, James G.—B. Flood, Feb. 2, 1903	140
SAME—Same, Feb. 15, 1905	1,144
SAME—Same, April 25, 1905	1,144
ROSENBERGER, Isidor and David W.—H. Fletcher et al., Sept. 22, 1898, (canceled)	601
SELBY, Norman—E. J. Hefferman, Jan. 7, 1904, (canceled)	466
SAME—J. C. Dudley, Aug. 10, 1903, (canceled)	1,066
WARDROF, John W.—City of N. Y., Aug. 24, 1903	65
WHITTLE, Peter—E. McInnes, Feb. 10, 1906	281
SPEAR & TIETJEN SUPPLY CO.—American Mining Co., Jan. 29, 1906	312
BELMONT REALTY & CON. CO. and Herman Knepper—L. W. Eaton et al., Jan. 26, 1906	838

COURT CALENDARS.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Decisions.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—The Court of Appeals to-day took a recess until Monday, Feb. 26. The following decisions were handed down:

Serviss, respondent, vs. International Paper Company.—Motion to prefer denied, without costs.

Lonly, respondent, vs. Glens Falls Insurance Company.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Thompson et al., respondents, vs. Witkop, Treasurer of St. Andrew's.—Order of Appellate Division reversed and judgment entered upon the verdict affirmed, with costs in all courts.

Livingston et al., respondents, vs. Stafford, Commissioner; Riker et al., appellants, vs. President, &c., Fire Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia; Blanchard, respondent, vs. Savarese et al.; Toomey, respondent, vs. Graf and another; Blanding and another, respondents, vs. Cohen; Jappole and another vs. Lasky; Selzer, respondent, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company; Selzer, respondent, vs. Same; Hancock, respondent, vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; Mott, respondent, vs. Edwards and another; Hinkle, respondent, vs. Zimmermann; Fox, respondent, vs. Erbe and another.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Hooke, respondent and appellant, vs. The Financier Company, appellant and respondent.—That part of judgment appealed from by plaintiff-appellant reversed and judgment entered on report of referee affirmed, with costs in Appellate Division and in this court.

Decisions.

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

Angelus M. Sartorelli, respondent, vs. Mary V. Ezagui, &c., appellant.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, with $10 costs. See memorandum per curiam. Order filed.

Abraham A. Heller et al., respondents, vs. William Methner et al., appellants.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, without prejudice to a renewal of the motion in this court in the event that the default be opened at the Special Term. See memorandum per curiam. Order filed.

Mary Lowry, as administratrix, &c., respondent, vs. Interurban Street Railway Company, appellant.—Motion denied upon payment of $10 costs, with leave to defendant to apply to the court below to open default.

Ratje Bunke, respondent, vs. New York Telephone Company, appellant.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Samuel V. Abel, respondent, vs. Henry Bischoff, Jr., et al., appellants.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company, plaintiff, vs. Louis Sidorsky, defendant.—Motion denied, with leave to applicant as stated in memorandum per curiam. Order filed.

Calendars for Saturday, Feb. 17.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT — Chambers — Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.: Redmond Carroll, Jacob Baumann.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Amend, J.—In re Scagliolline Brick and Fireproofing Company—James J. Hoey.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Gouverneur A. J. L. Power vs. William M. Hoes, administrator, &c.—Edwin T. Greaves.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Amend, J.—In re Schuchhardt—Warren Leslie. In re Webster—Richard M. Martin.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Gerome vs. Leavitt Motor Car Exchange—William H. Wood. In re Union Trust Company—John S. Wise. In re Waterhouse—Goodwin Brown. In re Arnold—Leo Levy. Bartlett vs. Cronin —Clarence R. Freeman.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—Smith vs. Smith —Francis C. Huntington.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

WHEAT.—Liquidation started right at the opening, when weak cables and Argentine shipments of 3,608,000 bushels, compared with 2,592,000 bushels the previous week, gave a bearish turn to sentiment. Continuing unsettled and more or less weak throughout the forenoon, the market ran into stop orders at midday, and in the last hour was further depressed by a report that a prominent Chicago trade paper had estimated that there would be 175,-000,000 bushels in farmers' hands on March 1. The Liverpool market, acting on the big Argentine shipments, closed ½ to 1d net lower, and Paris was 5 to 25 points down. Berlin closed half a mark lower, but at Budapest there was an advance of 6 points. Very light seaboard clearances and interior receipts, which were larger than last year, emphasized the market's heaviness around midday. There was also little change in Western weather to encourage any support for the market. Cash wheat in New York closed weak, as follows: No. 2 red, 87¾c, elevator, and 90¾c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth

The Furnished Room Seeker

Wants a room in the best families—in the best neighborhoods.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Furnished Room and Boarders Wanted Columns contain announcements for the most select localities.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

REFINED HOME; excellent table; private house; good neighborhood; two in room; en suite or singly; $7.50 up per person; every convenience. Box 75 Times, Harlem.

West Side.

8TH ST., 23 WEST.—Excellent board and room, $6 weekly; two, $10. The Adelaide.

18TH ST., 332 WEST.—Mechanics' boarding house; furnished rooms; early breakfast; table board; quiet; moderate.

21ST ST., 136 WEST.—We can accommodate a few more table guests; home cooking; reasonable.

22D ST., 146 WEST.—Well-heated rooms, with table board; all conveniences.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; one second floor; excellent table board; references.

70TH ST., 128 WEST.—Beautiful second-floor room; dressing room; in refined family; excellent table.

82D, 140 WEST.—Nicely furnished large front room, suitable for two or three gentlemen; refined Southern family; references.

82D ST., 10 WEST.—Large front room with dressing room; separate tables; parlor, telephone; references.

82D ST., 48 WEST.—Excellent table and service; telephone; references.

90TH ST., 6 WEST.—Large, well-heated front room; excellent table; parlor dining room; reasonable.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Desirable medium, small rooms; suitable gentlemen; location convenient Subway, elevated; references.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Unusually well-furnished double room, couple or gentlemen; select home; references.

93D ST., 25 WEST.—Pleasant room; good table; couples; references.

93D ST., 263 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, with table board; desirable location; references.

111TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms and board; also extra table board.

121ST ST., 150 WEST.—Handsome second floor rooms, connecting, separately; family, couples, gentlemen; references; telephone.

LENOX AV., 313, 125TH ST. SUBWAY STATION.—Large room, second floor, with board; reference; telephone.

East Side.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms and hall rooms, with board; references.

34TH ST., 45 EAST.—Large room, with board; private bath; one single room; gentleman; table board; references.

58TH ST., LEXINGTON AV., 724.—Cosy hall room, with large closet; superior board; reasonable.

72D ST., 172 EAST.—Large, comfortable room for two gentlemen; excellent table; American family; references.

142D ST., 605 EAST.—Nicely furnished light rooms; running water; bath adjoining; heat; reasonable; convenient.

MADISON AV., 673, (61st.)—Sunny single rooms, $9, $12; excellent board; other rooms; telephones.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, Brooklyn Heights, overlooking Wall St.—Second floor, furnished, for a millionaire; rooms or apartments; neighborhood, table high class.

AMITY ST., 187, (Heights.)—Furnished rooms; board optional; table guests; convenient bridge and ferries.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

BROTHER AND SISTER (business people) desire unfurnished floor, two rooms and bath; first-class board; private house; west side; Hebrews; moderate. Address L., Times, Harlem.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Mt. Vernon.—Sunny rooms, en suite and single; excellent table; gas, steam; near trolleys and N. H. station. 152 S. 1st Av.

New Rochelle.—Desirable rooms, with board; central location. 39 Washington Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

West Side.

11TH ST., 270 WEST.—Nicely furnished front hall room; private French family. Wuillamey.

17TH ST., 300 WEST.—Front rooms, $4.50; hot water; housekeeping; nice entrance. Steen.

23D ST., 406 WEST.—Large room, first floor, southern exposure; also small single room; heated.

37TH ST., 254 WEST.—Three cozy, well-furnished connecting rooms, bath; conveniences; reasonable. Clifton.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; small room; breakfast; telephone; references.

44TH ST., 118 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with or without board; reference.

46TH ST., 43 WEST.—Well-appointed rooms; just opened; telephone; board optional.

47TH ST., 170 WEST, Facing Times Square.—Fine corner room; clean and homelike; private family. Ness.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Nice, large, sunny rooms, well heated; hot and cold water; bath.

86TH ST., 317 WEST.—Handsome room, adjoining bath; also rear parlor, with extension; Subway; references.

107TH ST., 7 WEST.—Modern improvements; front and back parlor; breakfast optional. Willey.

112TH ST., 300 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms, bath; all improvements; steam heat. Powell.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Beautiful room; view; elevator apartment; delightful air; Columbia University Subway. Gans.

133D ST., 215 WEST.—Large and small rooms; all light; parlor, suitable for doctor; heated.

145TH, 513 WEST.—Large furnished room; private family; breakfast if desired. Mrs. Fitzgerald.

152D ST., 533 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room for one or two gentlemen; telephone.

MANHATTAN AV., 442.—Neatly furnished room, steam heat, bath; private family; $3. Costello.

YOUNG WOMAN would like to share lovely flat in shopping district with congenial business woman; references. J Box 347 Times, Times Square.

East Side.

18TH ST., 346 EAST.—Furnished room in a steam-heated modern apartment; terms, $10 per month; ground floor, front. Gordon.

83D ST., 128 EAST.—Beautiful front and bedroom in steam-heated apartment; gentlemen. Kiclow.

86TH ST., 58 EAST.—Parlor, basement, business; sleeping rooms, single beds; all conveniences; select, private.

120TH ST., 351 EAST.—Furnished rooms, with bath, for light housekeeping or gentleman; reasonable.

122D ST., 57 EAST.—Nice, large furnished room for gentleman or couple; running water; reasonable.

Bronx.

174TH & 175TH, (4,062 Park Av., Bronx.)—Large sunny room for two gentlemen; heated; bath; private house; $5; single room, $2.25.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3.—One block from Wall St. Ferry; elegantly furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen; convenient to New York.

CLARK ST., 91, (Heights.)—Large, comfortable rooms; running water; bath adjoining. Tel. 4329 R Main.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Singers.

WANTED—Chorus sopranos (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Soprano and contralto, $200 and $150. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Soprano for Manhattan church; $700. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Soprano and contralto; city church; $275 to $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Soprano for New Jersey, $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A woman young and strong to come in by the day to sew and care for the needs of an elderly lady; no one with less than one year's reference need apply. Call between 10 and 12 A. M., Feb. 19, Park Avenue Hotel, N. Y. E. MacFarland.

WANTED—First-class manicure and hair dresser. Call evenings. McMurchy, 42 East 129th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Agents.

WANTED—Agents, for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policy; large commissions; renewals; General Agents wanted some States. A. B. Cilley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Compositors, Etc.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

WANTED

Electrotype finishers, molders, batterymen, builders-up, and assistants in each branch.

Compositors Wanted,

Non-Union, $21 per week; job, stone, and make-up; also machine operators at $23 per week; absolutely permanent positions guaranteed first-class men of good character; excellent opportunity to obtain a permanent position in one of the oldest, largest, and most modern printing houses in New York City.

THE DE VINNE PRESS,
12 Lafayette Place,
New York City.

Wanted—Compositors, stone hands, and make-up men; "open shop;" highest salary; permanent position; additional bonus for faithful services; New York, vicinity, and Western points. Call or address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

WANTED—Compositors, experienced job compositor and stone hands; also two-third compositors; open shop; nine-hour day; permanent positions guaranteed to efficient workmen of good character; highest wages; references necessary. Stettiner Bros., 52 Duane St.

Organists.

WANTED — Organist and singers, Catholic church, $150 to $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist, country Catholic church, $800. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Singers.

WANTED — Boys with voices for church; good salary and excellent training. Choirmaster, Box 301 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Chorus tenors (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED — Tenor for Manhattan church; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Male alto for church, $250. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Bass for Catholic Church, $250. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Tenor and bass; city church; $500 to $450. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Tenor for church; $1,000. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars, Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—Designer and draughtsman; a first-class man accustomed to fine chandelier work; all communications strictly confidential. Address or apply to the Archer & Pancoast Company, 12 East 33d St.

WANTED—First-class marble draughtsman by old-established firm. Answer by stating experience, reference, and salary expected, F. W., Box 331 Times, Times Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Cooks.

COOKS from $20 to $30; waitress, chambermaids, $18 to $22; general housework, $18 to $20; nurses, $18 to $20; seamstresses, two girls together; laundresses, day workers, references on file, a number of good servants at Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Housework.

HOUSEWORKER.—By colored houseworker; good cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress; apartment preferred; neat, obliging; city references. Lincoln Exchange, 314 W. 59th. Tel. 4786 Columbus.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; good penman; rapid figurer; short experience; no agency; live with parents; employment a positive necessity; salary $8. Miss B., Box 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Beginner; $6; good writer; accurate and rapid on typewriter; excellent speller; reads notes readily; lives home; no agency; strictly business. Miss M., Box 204 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, AND OFFICE assistant; three years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; references; $10. Conscientious, 182 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious; references; $12. Miss E., 115 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Typewriter; two years' experience; neat, accurate, rapid; references; $8. Neatness, 122 Times Downtown.

MASSEUSE.—Swedish; graduate of Stockholm and New York; perfect knowledge in applying treatments and cure for all ailments; practical, refined, obliging; highest indorsements from physicians and patients. Scientific, Box 302 Times, Times office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT writes up, opens, closes, systematizes books; moderate rate. "Accountant," 148 East 55th St.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG MAN OF 20, energetic, educated, and enterprising, of two years' legal and newspaper experience, an excellent correspondent, seeks a position of any sort, where virility and talent will be speedily recognized, and paying sufficient for his support. C. R. W., Box 314 Times, Times Square.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Lifetime opportunity for party of good standing, address, and education; must be able from time to time to provide not to exceed $10,000 cash, with the experience gained from extensive foreign travel, to join in promoting international enterprise, (no patents, mines, or railroads,) highly commended by many of the leading men of England and America; rare chance to enlarge circle of acquaintances with the very leading men of both countries, and surely make great fortune; principals only. Address in strictest confidence, A. L., Box 309 Times, Times Square.

We are establishing agencies all through the South and will give our personal attention to that of Texas; drugs, medicines, and everything in the commercial line. Communicate at once. J. S., Box 326 Times, Times Square.

For Private Sale—Cigarette factory, N. Y. City, which is at present manufacturing high-class cigarettes; good reasons for selling; exceptional terms to quick buyer. Apply J. S., Box 327 Times, Times Square.

I can sell your patent; booklet mailed free; fifteen years' experience; patent sales exclusively. Call, write, or telphone, William E. Hoyt, patent sales specialist, 290 B'way, New York.

Photographer, whose work takes rank as art and obtains highest prices, wishes business partner; satisfactory proof will be furnished. F. W., Box 332 Times, Times Square.

Long-established plant for manufacture of cardboard and paper goods, with good will; inventory price $6,000. Manufacturer, Box 202 Times Downtown.

12-ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE AT SACRIFICE; CONVENIENT. J. M., BOX 303 TIMES, TIMES SQUARE.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Wanted to purchase all the second-hand office furniture in New York. Glen & O'Connor, 47 Centre St. Tel. 3778—Franklin.

I PAY highest prices for furniture, carpets, antiques. JOHNSON, 115 University Place, New York.

Highest cash prices paid for diamonds, old gold, jewelry. Sessler, 1,255 Broadway, cor. 31st.

PATENTS.

Patents promptly procured; advice free; send for handbook. Edgar Tate & Co., 245 Broadway.

The New York Times invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.—The New York Times, "All the News That's Fit to Print."

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:51|Sun sets..5:37|Moon rises...2:06

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:07	2:39	8:31	8:48
Governors Island	2:27	2:55	9:10	9:26
Hell Gate	4:10	4:38	10:42	10:58

Arrived—Friday, Feb. 16.

SS Madonna, Naples, Feb. 8.
SS Alene, Santa Marta, Feb. 8.
SS Cherokee, Philadelphia, Feb. 15.
SS Kirkfield, Glasgow, Feb. 2.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, Feb. 14.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
*Philadelphia, S'th'pton.	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
*Lucania, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Kroonland, Antwerp	8:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
*Celtic, Naples	10:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Konig Albert, Naples	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
*Hamburg, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
America, London	———	9:00 A.M.
Sarnia, Kingston	12:30 P.M.	2:00 P.M.
Philadelphia, Venezuela	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston	———	3:00 P.M.
Monroe, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.
El Paso, New Orleans	———	3:00 P.M.
Denver, Galveston	———	3:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Charleston	———	3:00 P.M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Princess Anne, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.
Siegmund, Brazil	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

*K. Wilh. II., Bremen	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
New York, S. Domingo	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Charleston	———	3:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Ville de Rouen	Havre	Feb. 8
Llandaff City	Shields	Feb. 1
Soncho	Galveston	Feb. 10
St. Paul	Southampton	Feb. 10
Umbria	Liverpool	Feb. 10
Vizcaina	Shields	Feb. 12
Seguranca	Havana	Feb. 13
Alliance	Colon	Feb. 10

DUE TO-MORROW.

La Bretagne	Havre	Feb. 10
Camoens	Barbados	Feb. 10
El Sud	Galveston	Feb. 12
Saratoga	Nassau	Feb. 14
City of Savannah	San Juan	Feb. 13

DUE MONDAY.

Amerika	Hamburg	Feb. 10
Zeeland	Antwerp	Feb. 10
Ryndam	Rotterdam	Feb. 10
Maracaibo	Ponce	Feb. 14
El Monte	New Orleans	Feb. 14
Alliance	Colon	Feb. 12
Algeria	Palermo	Feb. 4

DUE TUESDAY.

Hellig Olav	Christiansand	Feb. 10
Furnessia	Glasgow	Feb. 10
Earl of Douglas	Glasgow	Feb. 8
El Siglo	Galveston	Feb. 14

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Patricia, at Dover, Feb. 16.
SS Moltke, at Algiers, Feb. 15.
SS Prinzessin V. Luise, at Barbados, Feb. 15.
SS Koranna, at Charlotta, Feb. 14.
SS Lungdon Grange, at Melbourne, Feb. 16.
SS Whitgift, at Montevideo, Feb. 16.
SS Toronto, at London, Feb. 16.
SS Arabic, at Madeira, Feb. 16.

Sailed.

SS City of Gloucester, from St. Michael's, Feb. 14.
SS Indramayo, from Foochow, Feb. 14.

Passed.

SS La Cascogne, New York, for Havre, passed the Lizard.
SS Noordam, New York, for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard.
SS Gloriana, Novorossiak, for New York, passed Tarifa.
SS Indruni, Yokohama, for New York, passed Gibraltar.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

Attachment Against Woman Merchant.

Deputy Sheriff Murray has received an attachment for $3,330 against Nora Foley, as surviving partner of M. F. Foley & Co., produce commission merchants at 168 Reade Street, in favor of S. W. Tuthill & Co., for eight carloads of potatoes and carrots, and was obtained on the ground that Mrs. Foley resides in Jersey City. The Sheriff found nothing to levy on. Michael F. Foley, who started the business, died on Jan. 7 last, and his father, it is said, died the day after.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

PEASE PIANOS.

128 West 42d St., Near B'way, N. Y.

You cannot afford to take a chance in buying a piano. There's no experiment in buying a Pease. Over 74,000 satisfied purchasers in the last 61 years. Manufacturer's prices and three years to pay. Used pianos, many makes, $100 up. Renting, Exchanging. Write for catalog.

SPLENDID VALUES.

Select stock of used uprights, also odd styles. PATENT DUPLEX SOUNDING BOARD.

MATHUSHEK & SON PIANOS

at very special reduced prices and terms. Our superb small pianos; rents low rates. FACTORY direct to buyer means large saving. B'way & 47th St., N.Y. 607 Broad St., Newark, & 77 Montgomery St., J. C.

OPPORTUNITIES IN USED PIANOS of Well-Known Makes.

STEINWAY, SOHMER, WEBER, KNABE, CHICKERING, and others too numerous to mention. Square Pianos, great variety, $15 up. Easy Payments if Desired.

CHRISTMAN SONS, 35 West 14th St., bet. 5th & 6th Avs.

WISSNER

Pianos Sold at Manufacturers' Prices. Used uprights taken in part payment.

$90 $100 $125

WAREROOMS, 25 East 14th St., New York. Brooklyn, 538-540 Fulton Street.

$95 $115, $125. Elegant up-to-date Mahogany Uprights; Steinway and Weber, bargains. Installments $5. Low rents. BIDDLE'S, 7 EAST 14TH ST.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

$75 $125, $150 in used uprights. Exceptionally superior tone and lasting qualities, combined with reasonable prices on attractive terms, prevail on our entire line of pianos. Jacob Doll & Sons, 92 5th Av., near 14th.

$110 How Can They Do It? Manufacturers. BIDDLE'S 426 W. 125th St. These Two Upright Bargains. $125

Reliable Connor pianos, easy terms; renting, exchanging; catalogues mailed free. 4 E. 42d St.

Uprights $100-$125; rent $3; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.

Chickering upright, fine tone and condition; big bargain, $165. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

Small upright piano, $40; good for beginner; easy payments. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

PIANOS TO RENT, $3 UPWARD. WISSNER, 25 EAST 14TH ST.

FOR SALE.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., formerly J. M. Mossman, 72 Malden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

WATER POWER

for sale in the centre of this village. Address A. A. Griffing, Mechanicville, N. Y.

RENT TYPEWRITERS Lowest Prices. All Makes, SELL Any Style. Rebuilt, Guaranteed. The Typewriter Exchange. 1 1-2 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Telephone 8570 Cortlandt.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, safes, letter presses, counters, shelvings; stores, offices fitted; 400 dozen chairs. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Gentlemen's clothing to order on $1 weekly payments; perfect fit; fine material. Exchange Clothing Co., 239 Broadway, Rooms 3 and 4.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 5958 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longmann's Sons, gold and silver refiners, 8 John St.

Typewriters—Remington, $10; Densmore, Yost, or Hammond, $7.50; Odell, $2.50. Gay, 121 West 125th.

Mirrors, large and small; framed, unframed; bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 145 West 23d.

WINTER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

"It is the coming construction for all great buildings—it won't bend, it won't break, and you couldn't burn it if you tried—"
THOMAS A. EDISON.

Marlborough-Blenheim

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
ALWAYS OPEN. CAPACITY 1,100.

This magnificent house, the most complete resort hotel in America, results from the addition to the famous Marlborough House of its new annex "Blenheim" with 250 guest rooms and 250 private baths (one with every room) constructed (at a cost of a million dollars) of reinforced concrete columns and beams and hollow-tile walls and floors, insuring the dry atmosphere so desirable at the shore.

The appointments are fine. The greatest solarium overlooking the ocean in the world. Music by orchestra of soloists throughout the year. Golf. Ownership management.

Josiah White & Sons.

HOTEL DENNIS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

SITUATED DIRECTLY ON THE BEACH

Enlarged and beautifully improved by a strictly Fireproof addition containing one hundred rooms and baths equipped with every known modern convenience. Room plans and information.

W. J. BUZBY, Owner and Manager.

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Always Open. On Ocean Front.
Courteous Attention, Homelike Surroundings, Every Comfort.
Booklet and Calendar on application.

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Directly on the Beach. Local and long-distance telephones in rooms. American and European plans. 400 Ocean view rooms. 100 suites with private hot and cold sea-water baths. Artesian well 900 feet deep, absolutely pure. Capacity 1,000. H. E. EDER.

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Most select location on the ocean front.
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Distinctive for its elegance, exclusiveness, high class patronage and liberal management sea water in all baths. Booklet rates, etc., at 289 4th Av., N. Y. Newlin Haines.

HOTEL PIERREPONT,

Ocean and New Jersey Avs.,
Atlantic City, N. J.

Rooms en suite with salt water baths. Special Spring rates. Auto meets trains.
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HOTEL TRAYMORE ATLANTIC CITY.

Overlooking the Ocean. Open All the Year.

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CHAS. O. MARQUETTE, Manager. D. S. WHITE, President.

NEW HOTEL PRINCESS (Fireproof.)

Ocean end South Carolina Av. Close to piers. Capacity 400; newest and best. Superior in its table and service. Luxuriously furnished. Private baths, extensive sun parlors, &c. $12.50 up weekly. American and European plans. Booklet. CHAS. B. PRETTYMAN, Owner & Prop'r.

SEASIDE HOUSE,

Atlantic City, N. J. Best location on the ocean front. Complete. Modern.
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Michigan Av. and Beach. Rooms with bath, steam heat; sun parlor, elevator, orchestra; American and European plans. Booklet.
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THE WESTMINSTER,
Ocean end Kentucky Ave.; special Spring rates, $3 to $15 weekly; steam heat, sun parlor; booklet. Chas. Buhre.

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Browns-Mills-in-the-Pines,
New Jersey.

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Lakewood.

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL,

LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Conducted on both American and European plans.

The Lakewood Hotel has long been known as the best equipped Winter hotel in this country. The salubrious, health giving pine air of Lakewood and the mammoth, magnificent hotel, affording every comfort, convenience, and luxury to its patrons, have made it the most popular Winter resort on this Continent. This season the cuisine, always noted for its excellence, will be even better than ever. The Chef and staff that have made Berger's of Newport famous in that home of epicures, have been brought to the Lakewood Hotel intact. The same rate as heretofore will obtain, the Lakewood Hotel continuing to be the most expensive hotel in Lakewood, because the best. Accommodations may now be reserved for any time during the season.

CARL BERGER.
JAMES N. BERRY Manager.

The Emerson, 809 2d, Lakewood, N. J.—Elegant neighborhood near lake; sunny, heated rooms; unsurpassed Hungarian cuisine; dietary laws. Mrs. Weiss.

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Special Winter rate from November 1 to May 1. Low rates to bachelors. But 30 minutes from Grand Central Station via Harlem division N. Y. Central; 80 trains daily; 200 sleeping rooms, 120 private baths; long distance telephone in every room; golf, tennis, driving; excellent roads; new stable and garage; fine orchestra; large ballroom. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

New York City.

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PHILIP J. BROWN, Manager.

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The ideal shop for lovers of antiques and seekers for bargains in odd pieces of every description; largest collection; lowest prices; most popular store. 152-154.

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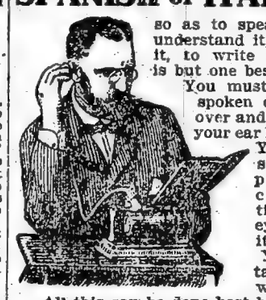

so as to speak it, to understand it, to read it, to write it, there is but one best way.

You must hear it spoken correctly, over and over, till your ear knows it.

You must see it printed correctly till your eye knows it.

You must talk it and write it.

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Departments include machine, tool, forge shops, assembling and test shops; with every type of motor, also laboratories completely and specially equipped to teach all component parts of automobiles. Day and evening classes.
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YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASS'N, 7 East 15th St. Apply 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.—7 to 9 P. M. Saturday afternoons and evgs. excepted.

WOOD'S School, Business, SHORTHAND,

5th Av., 7th Av., on 125th St.
The LARGEST Business school in New York.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL

LANGUAGES.

New York, Madison Square, 1,122 Broadway; Harlem Branch: 318 Lenox Av., cor. 126th St.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

Spend the Holiday in a Short & Delightful Trip

TO

Old Point Comfort, Richmond, Va., or Washington, D. C.,

VIA

Old Dominion Line.

S. S. "Jefferson" leaves New York Tuesday, Feby. 20th, at 3:00 P. M., S. S. "Jamestown" Wednesday, the 21st, at 3:00 P. M., arriving at Old Point Comfort the following morning.

Leave Old Point Comfort every night for Washington, D. C.

Leave Old Point Comfort or Norfolk by Company's Night Line from Norfolk daily at 7:00 P. M., or via Rail daily, for Richmond, Va.

Round trip ticket, including meals and stateroom berth on Old Dominion Steamer, $14.00, $15.00 and upwards, including, if desired, Hotel accommodations en route.

Tickets and stateroom reservations, Pier 26, North River.

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For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. Walker, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

WEST INDIES

One month's Tour with 5 days' board at Marine Hotel, Barbados, $90 up.

BERMUDA IN 48 HOURS

New twin-screw S. S. Bermudian, 5,500 tons, sails Feb. 24, Mar. 7, 17, 24, 28.

SPECIAL TOURS, 10 and 17 days, April 12, 19, 26. All expenses, $65 and $82.50.

Send for descriptive programme.

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261 AND 1,185 BROADWAY,
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THE R. M. S. P. CO.

Cruises West Indies, Jamaica, Colon, Porto Colombia, Windward and Leeward Islands, Cherbourg and Southampton.

MAGDALENA..Feb. 22|TAGUS.....March 17
ORINOCO.....Mar. 3|ATRATO.....Mar. 31

Large transatlantic steamships, with magnificent passenger accommodations.

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RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. TOURS & TICKETS 25 UNION SQUARE N.Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 8,743.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS P. HART, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1906, the said Morris P. Hart was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of undersigned, referee in bankruptcy, No. 30 Wall St., Borough of Manhatan, N. Y. City, on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1906, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Feb'y 16, 1906.

INSTRUCTION.

... TO LEARN ...

FRENCH, GERMAN SPANISH or ITALIAN

so as to speak it, to understand it, to read it, to write it, there is but one best way.

You must hear it spoken correctly, over and over, till your ear knows it.

You must see it printed correctly till your eye knows it.

You must talk it and write it.

All

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of West and Washington Street Properties—New Building on Thirty-third Street—Deal for West End Avenue Corner.

Alderman Michael J. Doyle has sold to Frederick H. Kelly, Jr., of Orange, N. J., the four-story building 12 West Street, together with the abutting structure at 18 Washington Street, on plot 26.5 by 180. The property adjoins the West Street holdings of the Century Realty Company.

Julius Friend has sold the six-story building 28 Lafayette Place, 28.4 by 100, to Anthony F. Koelble.

Austen G. Fox's New Building.

Plans have been filed for a six-story office and store building to be erected by Austen G. Fox at 43 and 45 West Thirty-third Street. It is to be 63.1 feet front and 94.9 feet deep, with a façade of ornamental brick and copper and will cost $60,000, according to the estimate of Architects Maynicke & Franke. Henry Corn has leased the building for a term of years.

Operator Buys on West End Avenue.

The Realty Company of America (Franklin Pettit, President,) has bought from John Shea the plot 108.4 by 100 at the southwest corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street. The Shea family has owned the plot for many years, and it is now the largest unimproved plot along that part of West End Avenue. The blocks to the north and south of it, as well as the other three corners of Eighty-fourth Street, are all improved with private dwellings. M. E. Curry negotiated the sale.

West Side Houses Change Hands.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Wilfred A. Openhym the four-story dwelling 122 West Seventy-seventh Street, 20 by 102.2. The buyer will occupy the house.

J. E. Briggs has sold for Arthur Cassot the five-story brick and limestone double flat 149 West Ninetieth Street, on lot 25 by 100.

W. H. Hall, Jr., has sold the lot 25 by 102.2 on the south side of Eighty-sixth Street, 500 feet west of Central Park West, to a buyer who will improve it with a private dwelling.

Lower Broadway Store Leased.

The store at 177 Broadway, in one of the buildings bought recently by the United States and Century Realty Companies, has been leased for one year to Crouch & Fitzgerald at a rental of $13,000.

The Ruland & Whiting Company has leased for the Gould estate to Max Goldstine the store and basements of the building 31 and 32 Park Row for a term of ten years at an aggregate rental of $225,000.

New Lessee for Fifth Avenue Building.

William Knabe & Co., have leased for a long term of years from Raimon, of Paris and New York, the eleven-story building now nearing completion at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, and will use the ground floor and basement for their piano warerooms.

The transaction was negotiated by S. Seward Gould of Ogden & Clarkson, and that firm has been appointed agent for the management of the property, which will be called the Knabe Building.

Dwellings Sold on the East Side.

Collins & Collins have sold for J. V. N. Suydam to Mrs. Elizabeth H. Stanton the three-story brownstone dwelling 108 East Sixty-first Street, 19 by 100.5.

James Hornthal has sold 158 East Sixty-third street, a three-story brownstone dwelling, on lot 16 by 104.4. Charles S. Faulkner is the buyer.

Mildred Aron has sold 133 East Seventy-fourth Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling, on lot 17 by 102.2.

John J. Kavanagh has sold for Charles Spiegel 130 East Ninety-fifth Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 18 by 100.8.

Samuel Redlich has sold for Mrs. Christian Scheidig to Thomas Thorp, for occupancy, the three-story brownstone dwelling, 119 East Ninety-fifth Street, on lot 16 by 100.8.

David Lydig is the buyer of 110 East Seventy-fourth Street, sold recently by J. Cooper Mott. George W. Betts, Jr., is the buyer of 127 East Eighty-first Street.

Builder Buys on 25th Street.

Grossman & Passon have sold to a builder 434 West 125th Street, a vacant lot 25 by 100, adjoining the Thirty-first Precinct Police Station.

Charles S. Kohler has sold for John Kafka to separate purchasers the two six-story apartment houses at 109 to 115 West 102d Street, each on lot 45.10 by 100.11; also for Minnie Bendheim and Fannie Schuster the two five-story tenements 134 and 136 West 101st Street, on lot 50 by 100.11.

Bernard Mayhoff has sold for Joseph L. Rosenstein 41 West 117th Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100; also, for David Lubelsky, 48 West 117th Street, a similar property, 25 by 100.

Weisberger & Kaufman sold for Badt & Mayer to a Mr. Stevens 234 West 114th Street, a five-story triple flat, 25 by 100.

Hugo Levy, as attorney, has sold to H. Blomeier the property 366 West 116th Street, 25 by 100.11.

H. L. Sonand has sold for Mrs. Emma Bartz to Harris & Timble the two five-story flats 26 and 28 West 133d Street, on plot 50 by 100.

W. Alanson Alexander has sold 15 West 106th Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100, for Lizzie Moss to B. B. Adams; also, 264 and 266 West 118th Street, two five-story double flats, for John Schreyer to H. A. Harrison; also, 8 West 105th Street, a five-story apartment house, 30 by 100, for William Stuhlmiller to H. A. Harrison; also, 105 and 107 West 101st Street, two five-story double flats, for the Hoffman Realty Company to William Fath and Henry Ambecker.

West 27th Street Purchase.

Louis Lowenfels and M. Berliner have bought 521 and 523 West Twenty-seventh Street, two five-story tenements, with stores, on plot 50 by 190.

The Intramural Realty Company is the buyer of 253 and 255 West Twenty-seventh Street, sold recently by George W. McAdam. Lawrence W. Churchill is President of the company.

Harris & Andron have sold for M. H. Petigor and others 305 to 309 West Sixty-ninth Street, three five-story tenements, on plot 75 by 100.

J. Jelot and S. Solomon have sold for Herman Feinberg to the Webster Realty Company the southeast corner of Haven Avenue and 170th Street, 110 by 100.

Firm Buys on Third Avenue.

James R. Thomas has sold to J. & M. Gumpel, for a client of F. & G. Pfiomm, 2,316 and 2,318 Third Avenue, 50 by 90. Mr. Thomas has also leased the adjoining property, 2,314 Third Avenue, to J. & M. Gumpel, for the Thees estate, for a long term.

Shaw & Co. have sold for Ida Hirshbaum to Henry Morris 1,908 and 1,910 Third Avenue, two five-story double tenements, with stores, 25 by 100.

Aaron Goodman has bought 1,903 and 1,905 Second Avenue, two five-story flats with stores on plot 52 by 75; also 1,911 Second Avenue, a similar property, on lot 28 by 100.

Schindler & Liebler have sold for Mamie Wessel the four-story double flat with stores, 2,308 First Avenue. They were also the brokers in the recently reported sale of 341 and 343 East Seventy-seventh Street to Louis Lesc.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for Joseph L. Buttenweiser 229 East 107th Street, a five-story tenement with stores on lot 25 by 100.

Upper Park Avenue Corner Sold.

S. Lefkowitz has sold the six-story apartment house at the southwest corner of Ninety-ninth Street and Park Avenue on lot 30 by 100.

Bernstein & Feinberg, in conjunction with Dessauer & Jelot have sold for M. Fraade 1,665 to 1,671 Park Avenue, two six-story apartment houses, each 50 by 90; also 147 West 117th Street, a five-story double flat 25 by 99.11, for B. & M. Ludwak.

J. Kaufmann has sold for Deisches Brothers the five-story double flat, 37 by 90 by 100.11, at 14 East 120th Street, to ex-Alderman Christian Goetz.

Salvatore Soraci has sold for G. Molea the two six-story double tenements at 340 to 346 East 112th Street, 75 by 100.11; also for N. Messina to G. D'Alessio the four-story double flat 308 East 109th Street, 25 by 100.

Golde & Cohen have bought from Harry Gordon 106 and 108 East 103d Street, two three-story dwellings on plot 32 by 100.11, giving in exchange the plot at the southeast corner of Park Avenue and 103d Street, 80 by 100.11. The brokers were George R. Gibbons and Harry J. B. Young.

Golde & Cohen have bought through the same brokers the Vaughan estate property at 170 East 106th Street, a five-story tenement with stores, and have resold it to Cohen Brothers, who will improve it.

Lowenstein, Papae & Co. have sold for Lowenfeld & Prager to Aaron Newburger 166 East Eighty-second Street, a five-story double flat with store on lot 25.2 by 102.2.

Deals for Pleasant Avenue Houses.

Isaac Friedman has sold for Lipman & Naftolowitz the two apartment houses at the northeast corner of 117th Street and Pleasant Avenue, each 37.9 by 100; also the similar adjoining property on the avenue, 37.6 by 100.

Charles Efros and Louis Ehrlich have resold for Harris & Trimble five lots on the south side of Eightieth Street, 100 feet east of Avenue A, 125 by 102.2. The property will be improved.

William & Julius Bachrach have sold to Manheim & Weinstein 2,428 Second Avenue, a three-story building, on lot 20 by 80.

B. Freund has resold to Sigmund Jacobson 341 East Seventy-fifth Street, a four-story tenement, on lot 27 by 75.

Comellas & Froman have sold 436 East Sixty-sixth Street, a five-story flat, for Henry C. Quinten to Rosa Jackle.

To Finish 22d Street Structure.

Vennetta V. Pelletreau & Co. have sold the unfinished six-story tenement on the north side of Twenty-second Street, between Second and Third Avenues, for Ella M. Pelletreau to the 110th Street Realty Company. The new owners will complete the structure.

Reiter & Newman have sold 316 and 318 East Forty-fourth Street, two five-story tenements. These brokers and Folsom Brothers were also interested in the recent sales of the twelve flats 213 to 235 East 108th Street.

Lippmann & Eisman have bought 257 and 259 East Forty-eighth Street, northwest corner of Second Avenue, two three and four story buildings, on plot 40 by 70.5.

Joseph A. McCabe has bought the three-story brownstone dwelling 347 East Fifty-fifth Street, on lot 19.9 by 100.5, from August Schmitt.

Joseph L. Buttenwieser has bought 348 East Sixty-fifth Street, a five-story tenement, 27 by 100, and has resold the property to Kittenplan & Rubinger.

Lower East Side Transactions.

David S. Gerstenfeld has sold for George Mandel 146 Ludlow Street, six-story front and five-story rear tenements, on lot 25 by 95.

J. Sprung has bought from Levy Sobol the six-story tenement, with stores, 284 East Third Street.

H. Kaufman was the broker in the sale of 521 Grand Street for Henry I. Jacobs to A. Katz and Samuel Gold.

Operators Sell on St. Ann's Avenue.

Mark Blumenthal and D. Sylvan Crakow have sold to August Gerleit the northwest corner of St. Ann's Avenue and 148th Street, a five-story flat, with stores, on lot 25 by 100.

John F. Normoyle has sold for William Wainwright a six-story flat on plot 50 by 115, on the west side of the Southern Boulevard, 125 feet north of 149th Street.

William E. Diller has sold one of his row of ten three-story brick and stone two-family houses on Grant Avenue, between 163d and 164th Streets.

Charles S. Taylor resold for Thomas J. Smith to James Reilly the three-family flat 1,839 Crotona Avenue, 18.5 by 100.

Lots Sold on East 155th Street.

Joseph Weill, in conjunction with Kurz & Uren, has sold for a client to Louis Lese the plot, 100 by 100, on the south side of 155th Street, 245 feet west of Washington Avenue.

Jacob S. Strahl, as attorney, has bought for David Davis from Charles C. Dean eight lots on the north side of 230th Street, about 180 feet west of White Plains Avenue, 200 by 114.

Max Germansky has sold for Powel Delbagonol to a client of I. Scherer three lots on the south side of 216th Street, about 375 feet east of Tilden Avenue.

George H. McCaffery & Son have sold for August Diener to M. I. Falk the plot, 100 by 108, on the south side of Tenth Street, 400 feet east of Avenue B, Unionport.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Wall St, 112, n s, 96.6 ft e of Front St, 22.1x72.10x23x71.11, seven-story brick building; partition sale, to John H. Low $76,000

By Hugh D. Smyth.

144th St, 511 West, n s, 150.3 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.6x99.11, three-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to Edward Logan 11,100

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

83d St, 43 to 47 West, for a six-story brick store and offices, 63.1x94.9; A. G. Fox, premises, owner; Maynicke & Franke of 298 5th Av, architects; cost, $60,000.

Walker St, 11 and 13, for a seven-story brick store and lofts, 60x89.5; A. L. Olsen of 1,518 Vyse Av, owner; C. A. French of 627 Columbus Av, architect; cost, $80,000.

31st St, s s, 174.11 ft e of 8th Av, for a three and four story brick power station, 163.4x98; Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company of 83 Cedar St, owner; Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. of 10 Bridge St, architects; cost, $300,000.

45th St, s s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, for a five-story brick school, 99.4x59.9; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder of 500 Park Av, architect; cost, $115,000.

Convent Av, n w corner of 146th St, for a three-story brick telephone exchange, 99.11x80; New York Telephone Company of 15 Dey St, owner; Eidlitz & McKenzie of 1,123 Broadway, architects; cost, $110,000.

Clay Av, n e corner of 169th St, for eleven two-story frame dwellings, 19x43; Thornton Brothers Company of 1,317 Clay Av, owner; Hugo H. Avolin of 961 7th Av, architect; cost, $55,000.

Madison St, 750 ft n of Morris Park Av, for ten two-story frame dwellings, 21x50; Jacob Cohen, Columbus Av and Bronxdale Road, owner; Bernard Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $50,000.

Washington Av, e s, 173 ft n of Tremont Av, for a one and two story brick garage and dwelling, 50x90; Axel H. Seadale, premises, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $12,000.

Clay Av, n e corner of 165th St, for a two-story brick dwelling, 38x50; Francis Keil, premises, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $8,000.

Jackson Av, w s, 100 ft s of 161st St, for a five-story brick tenement, 72.7x63; Greenburg & Whitkind of 147 West 111th St, owners; Goldman & Goldberg, Jackson and Westchester Avs, architects; cost, $50,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

18th St, 536 East, to a five-story brick tenement; N. Kohn of 171 Avenue C, owner; O. Reissmann of 30 1st St, architect; cost, $5,000.

35th St, 454 and 456 West, to two five-story brick tenements; estate of J. F. Marshall of 353 West 84th St, owner; J. H. Knubel of 818 West 42d St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Madison Av, 1,974, to s. four-story dwelling; P. Keenan of 670 Lexington Av, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $5,000.

14th St, 32 West, to a five-story brick store; M. Finkelstein of 283 Grand St, owner; E. A. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Feb. 16.

AVENUE B, 76, w s, 24.8x100; Empire Real Estate Company to Moses Kinzler, (mtg $35,000) 100

AVENUE B, 76, w s, 24.8x100; Moses Kinzler to Joseph Spivack, (mtg $54,000) 100

AVENUE C, 6 and 8, e s, 40x irregular; Home Circle Realty Corporation to Paul Heffler, (mtg $15,000) 40,000

BROOME ST, s w corner of Goerck St, 25.2x100; Isaac Male to Nathan Lamport, (mtg $38,000) 100

BYRANT ST, n w corner of 172d St, 25x100; Francis H. Griffin, referee, to Elizabeth A. Edwards 5,000

CANNON ST, 86, e s, 25x100; Solomon Frankel and others to Barnet Fischer, (mtg $34,000) 100

CHERRY ST, 62, n s, 20x56.2; Union Construction and Realty Company to Jennie Benning, (mtg $13,500) 1

DIVISION ST, 230, n s, 24x irregular; Amelia Rubinsky to Bernard Lazarowitz, (mtg $25,350) 100

FULTON ST, 172 and 174, s s, 53.10x77; Caroline Ruliman to Century Realty Company, (mtg $150,000) 100

HOUSTON ST, 402 East, 20x58.1; Jacob Guttenberg to Felix Kimstier and others, (mtg $16,800) 1

LOT 105, map No. 2, Olinville, contains 21,875 sq ft; James C. Fox to Francis D. Evans 1

LUDLOW ST, 7, e s, 25x87.6; Meyer Greenberg to Louis Michalisky and another, (mtg $20,000) 100

MONROE ST, 31, n s, 25x100; Ida Machiz to Sigmund Schnee, (mtg $25,000) 1

MONROE ST, 31, n s, 25x100; Sigmund Schnee to Simon Cohen, (mtg $34,000) 1

MORRIS PARK AV, s s, 50 ft e of Barnes Av, 50x100; William J. Ludwig to Elizabeth Newell 100

PROSPECT AV, 954, e s, 37.6x125; Louis P. Henryson to Frederick Richter, (mtg $31,000) 100

STANTON ST, s w corner of Goerck St, 50x75; Louis H. Shreber to Anna J. Doyle 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 104.10 ft n of 153d St, 89.9x irregular; Marion Knobloch to John J. Hearn Construction Company, (mtg $44,000) 100

TREMONT AV, s s, 50 ft w of Marmion Av, 50x100; Paul Dannhauser to Daniel Brady, ¼ part, (mtg $5,500) 100

WASHINGTON PLACE, 77, 22x97; Lulu J. Crawford to Elisha Crawford, all title 1

WEST END AV, s w corner of 80th St, 102.2x100; Lex Realty Company to to Charles W. Frazier, all liens 100

LOT 20, Map part Hunt estate; Catherine Flood to Ike Mayers, (mtg $1,200) 132D ST, n s, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 25 x 99.11; Reinhold Kuehn to Carrie Wendel, (mtg $14,000) 100

115TH ST, 59 East, 25x100.11; Annie Lubliner and others to Bertha Rosenberg, (mtg $23,500) 100

AMSTERDAM Av, e s, 24.11 ft s of 154th St, 23x100; Maria Fettkoker to Abner and Bradley, (mtg $8,000) 1

83D ST, 609 East, 25x102.2; Friedericka Becker to Morris Kite, (mtg $18,000) 100

JACKSON AV, e s, 178.3 ft n of 166th St, 20x87.6; Harry B. Buffington to Hugh Breslin, (mtg $7,500) 1

PARK AV, e s, 225 ft n of 170th St, 50 x141; Morris S. Thompson to Harry O. Johanson, all liens 100

78TH ST, 319 to 325 East, 100x100; Virginia Danziger and another, executors, to Rachel Cohn 72,000

48TH ST, 10 East, 25x100.5; William B. Neftel to Nadine Neftel 1

81ST ST, 229 East, 25.5x102.2; Jacob Wenk to Prescott Realty Company, (mtg $10,000) 100

1ST AV, n e corner of 83d St, 27.2x84; Charles Hammel & Co. and others to Isaac Bernheim, (mtg $36,000) 100

3D AV, 1,322 to 1,326, w s, 75x100; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $90,000) 100

71ST ST, 408 East, 25x100.5; First Bohemian Slavonic Co-operative Savings and Loan Association to Annie Langer, (mtg $13,000) 100

AVENUE D, w s, 78 ft s of 3d St, 25x100, Unionport; Frank Gass to Emma Fenlon 100

87TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 9th Av, 50x98.9; Metropolis Securities Company to Elizabeth Grossmann, (mtg $40,000) 63,000

1ST ST, n s, 132.8 ft e of 2d Av, 24.2x51.2; Joseph Stern and others to Isaac Schneiderman, (mtg $16,500) 100

FULTON ST, 172 and 174, s s, 53.10x77; Victor Realty Company to Caroline Rullman 100

AVENUE B, n w corner of 5th St, 24.5x100; Ferdinand N. Neumann and others to Moses Kinzler, (mtg $35,000) 100

2D ST, w s, part of Lot 1,125, map of Wakefield, 27.4x105; Louis C. Miller, 2d, to Pitt Rabast 100

76TH ST, 506 to 510 East, 75x102.2; Samuel Rosenberg to Samuel M. Hoffberg and another, (mtg $14,250) 100

44TH ST, s s, 82 ft e of 2d Av, 18x50.5; Mary A. Brady to Arthur W. Saunders. 100

179TH ST, s s, 127 ft e of Valentine Av, 25x90.10; Mary T. Kehoe to Mary J. Milko, (mtg $4,218.84) 100

10TH ST, s s, 105.4 ft e of Avenue D, 25.4x92.8; Herman Goldstein to Henry Dorf, (mtg $21,950) 100

74TH ST, 484 East, 25x102.2; Julius Braun to Benj. J. Weail, (mtg $22,250) 100

13TH ST, 525 and 527 East, 50x103.3; 13th St, 523 East, 25x103.3; Sarah Fagan and another to Julius Tishman, all title 100

18TH ST, 525 and 527 East; 50x103.3; 13th St, 523 East, 25x103.3; John Packenham and others to Julius Tishman, all title 3,669

139TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Isidor I. Zeeman to George Bendrin 7,537

7TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Avenue A, 25x90.10; Herman Katz and others to Morris Kronovet and another, (mtg $33,000) 100

9TH ST, s s, 140.6 ft s of Avenue B, 27.6x93.11; Rosa Engl to Joseph Weinberger, (mtg $35,500) 100

95TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 100x100.8; Benjamin Menschel to Joseph Dobkin, (mtg $38,000) 100

2D AV, 813 and 815, w s, irregular; Realty Federation, of New York to Max Cohen and another, (mtg $44,000) 100

117TH ST, 15 and 17 West, 34.8x100.11; Samuel Cohen to Samuel Lacs, guardian, (mtg $52,000) 100

3D AV, 1,322 to 1,326, w s, 75x100; William W. Renwick to Leopold Kaufmann

80TH ST, n s, 306.8 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Abraham Sicherman to Tobias Greenebaum, (mtg $19,250) 100

7TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 25x91; Marcus Schneider and others to Montague Aaron, (mtg $24,500) 100

111TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 50x100.11; Jacob Kotlowsky to Albert L. Silberstein, (mtg $60,000) 100

111TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 50x100.11; Jacob Kotlowsky to Albert J. Silberstein, (mtg $60,000) 100

2D AV, 808 and 900, e s, 50.3x100; John J. Murphy to Israel Lippmann and another, (mtg $26,250) 100

150TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Elton Ave, 16.10x100; Bella L. Burgoyne to Andrew Miller 100

2D AV, s e corner of 69th St, 20x75; Ernst Peterson to Richard R. Costello, (mtg $16,000) 100

110TH ST, 226 East, 25x100.11; Mary Mejstrik to Emanuel Eschwege, (mtg $11,900) 100

8TH AV, n e corner of 147th St, 44.11x100; Fleischmann Realty and Construction Co. to August Brakmann, (mtg $55,000) 100

138TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.10; Leonard Weill to Isidor I. Zeeman 1

91ST ST, 312 East, 25x100.8; Jacob Goldberg and others to George Oken, (mtg $20,875) 1

74TH ST, 416 East, 25x102.2; Michael Miller to Isaac Miller and another, (mtg $31,250) 100

16TH ST, 447 West, 30x92; John F. Tietjen and others to Eliz. McCarthy 100

134TH ST, 710 East, 18.4x100; Leon Dauber to Rosie Packer, (mtg $7,200) 100

142D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Clifton Av, 25x100; James F. Meagher to Mary A. McArdle 100

1ST ST, n s, 84.4 ft e of 2d Av, 24.2x60.4; Henry Essig to Joseph L. Buttenwieser, (mtg $13,000) 100

12TH ST, 523 to 527 East, 75x103.8; Julius Tishman to Kotzen Realty Company, (mtg $46,000) 100

81ST ST, 515 East, 25x102.2; Holzman Realty Company to Sophia Mayer, (mtg $16,500) 100

56TH ST, 228 to 232 East, 25x100.5; Isaac Manheimer to William Bettmann, (mtg $49,500) 100

113TH ST, 121 to 125 East, 49.4x100.11; Joseph Rawitch to Nicholas Aleinikoff, (mtg $50,000) 100

114TH ST, n s, 320 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Nathan Baum and others to E. Bernstein and another, (mtg $22,000) 100

150TH ST, 661 East, 25x100; Charles A. Jewett to Susannah Proctor, (mtg $10,000) 100

184TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 100x99.11; Henry O. Heuer and others, trustees, to William J. Casey, (mtg $10,000) 100

80TH ST, 153 East, 24.10x98.9; Silas Kranz to Wolf Kandel, (mtg $17,500) 100

27TH ST, 253 and 255 West, 44.9x98.9; Jane E. Bernard to George W. McAdam, Jr., (mtg $17,000) 100

47TH ST, 542 West, 25x100.5; Hane Silveratein to George Latour, (mtg $24,000) 1

2D AV, 72, e s, 24x100; David Freiman to Saul Eder and another, (mtg $82,000) 100

133D ST, 308 West, 25x149.11; Saul Adams to John L. Taylor, (mtg $20,000) 100

125TH ST, 77 East, 22x99.11; Richard W. Buckley to William T. Purdy, mtg $21,000) 100

100TH ST, 230 East, 25x100.11; Morris Glick to Isidor Koplik and another, (mtg $20,000) 100

5TH ST, s e corner of Avenue D, 105x198, Unionport; Augusta Buenermann to Augusta Thoren, (mtg $5,000) 100

CLAY AV, n e corner of 165th St, 32.10x80; Ernest Weingmann to Francis Keil 100

GRAND AV, n w corner of Clinton St, 50x100; Emeline L. H. Bouton to Catharine Darcy 100

MORRIS AV, w s, 71 ft s of 184th St, 125x198.3; Abraham Nelson to Louis Remer, (mtg $20,000) 100

MORRIS AV, w s, 71 ft s of 184th St, 125x198.8; Louis Remer to Walter J. Clarke, (mtg $20,000) 100

MORTON ST, 20, 25x80; Jonas Weil and others to Henry Schultz, (mtg $22,000) 100

FORDHAM AV, w s, 108.2 ft n of Fitch St, 50x104; Abraham Schnitzler to Joel Jacobs, (mtg $11,375) 100

BROADWAY, 652, e s, 29x130; John McLaughlin to Louis M. Jones, (mtg $100,000) 100

66TH ST, 421 East, 25x100.5; Charles Hammel & Co. to Daniel Heide, (mtg $18,000) 100

FORDHAM AV, w s, 108.2 ft n of Fitch St, 50x1.6, Henry L. Morris and another, trustees, to Abraham Schnitzler, all title 100

2D AV, 698, w s, 16.8x80; Max Frankenheim to Regina Katz 100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,085, e s, 17x70; William Arkin to Adolf Leichter, (mtg $14,000) 100

223D ST, n s, e ¼ of Lot 526, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Joseph Malczewski to Julius Schultz 1,800

3D AV, 1,859, e s, 25x100; Lizzie Colmsky and another to Sophia Mayer, (mtg $21,800) 1

BROOK AV, 348, e s, 25.6x100; Matilda Reinlein to Mary C. Schmidt and another, (mtg $12,800) 1

DEY ST, 43 and 45, s s, 49.11x74.6; Alexander M. Ross to Ross & Macey, 14-54 parts 38,944

DEY ST, 43 and 45, s s, 49.11x74.6; Harriet B. Hill and others to Ross A. Mackey, 16-54 parts 100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,707, e s, 27x82.9; Prescott Realty Company to Mary A. Franklin, (mtg $17,000) 100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,707, e s, 27x82.9; Mary A. Franklin to Moses Israel and another, (mtg $20,500) 100

3D AV, 1,000, w s, 25.4x89; Frederick H. C. Wilkening to Samuel Gross and another, (mtg $18,000) 100

38TH ST, n s, 361 ft w of 5th Av, 22x98.9; Helen Wilson to Sterling Realty Company, (mtg $70,000) 100

21ST ST, 18 West, 28x98.9; Ann White and another to Morris E. Gossett 100

AVENUE C, 117 and 119, w s, 38.8x83; Bena Posner to Isaac Male, (mtg $67,500) 100

LOT 155, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Mary Walsh to Martin Kelly, ¼ part, all liens 3,000

1ST AV, s w corner of 107th St, 63.5x50; Moses Davis and others to Charles L. Kellner, (mtg $38,000) 100

51ST ST, 238 East, 16.8x100.5; Ray Frank to Mayer Zalka 100

52D ST, 71 East, 14x100.5; Julia D. Martin to Herman B. Baruch, (mtg $18,000) 100

75TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 20x102.2; John C. Klatzl to John C. Klatzl 100

183D ST, 46 West, 18.9x99.11; Joseph L. O'Brien to Joachim Spiro, (mtg $8,000) 100

EXTERIOR ST, e s, 375 ft s of Cheever Place, 47x89.7; August Belmont and another to Oscar H. Montgomery and others 100

WOODYCREST AV, s e corner of 168th St, 98.9x126.10; Harriet A. Ver Planck to Walter J. Dean 100

EAGLE AV, 889, w s, 19.11x99.4; John Driscoll to Joseph Fering, (mtg $5,000) 100

1ST AV, 1,077, w s, 25x100; Isidor Leipzig to Abraham Levy, (mtg $33,750) 100

JAMES ST, 44 and 46, s e corner of Madison St, 37.7x60.7; Christian Jacobs to Martin Garone and another, (mtg $62,000) 1

LOT 60, map of Gleason property; Herman Dede to Annie F. Mackenzie, (mtg $540) 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ALEINIKOFF, Nicholas, to Joseph Ravitch and others; 113th St, 121 to 125 East, 49x100, demand, 6 per cent. 15,000

BENDEN, George, to New York Savings Bank; 139th St, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99, 1 year, — per cent. 45,800

BENNING, Jennie, to Union Construction and Realty Company; Cherry St, 62, 20x56, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 6,000

BENNING, Jennie, to Union Construction and Realty Company; Cherry St, 62, 20x56, installments, 6 per cent 2,000

BERNHEIM, Isaac, to Charles Hammel & Co.; 1st Av, 1,602, 27x84, 4 years, 6 per cent. 4,000

BETTMAN, William, to J. I. Solomon; 56th St, 228 East, 25x100, 2 years, 6 per cent. 4,000

BETTMAN, William, to Samuel H. Emanuel; 56th St, 330 East, 25x100, 2 years, 6 per cent. 4,000

BETTMAN, William, to B. Veit; 56th St, 232 East, 25x100, 2 years, 6 per cent. 4,000

BRADLEY, Abner, to Maria Fetthoten; Amsterdam Av, e s, 24.11 ft s of 154th St, 25x100, 3 years 14,000

BRESLIN, Hugh, to H. B. Buffington; Jackson Av, e s, 178.3 ft n of 166th St, 20x87.6, 3 years, 6 per cent. 2,500

BRIEGEL, Emil, to J. W. Frazer; 14th Av, s s, being Lot 148, map of Wakefield, 100x114, due Nov. 18, 1907 2,500

COHN, Rachel, to Virginia Danziger and another; 78th St, 319 to 325 East, 4 lots, 25x102 each, (4 mtgs $15,500,) 5 years, 6½ per cent. 62,000

CRYSTAL REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Lawyers Title Insurance Company; Amsterdam Av, w s, 39.11 ft s of 138th St, 40x100, due Feb. 25, 1906 48,000

CRYSTAL REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Lawyers Title Insurance Company; Amsterdam Av, w s, 39.11 ft n of 135th St, 2 lots, 40x100, 2 mtgs $48,000, due Feb. 25, 1906 96,000

CRYSTAL REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Lawyers Title Insurance Company; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 136th St, 39x100, due Feb. 25, 1906 70,000

CRYSTAL REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Lawyers Title Insurance Company; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 135th St, 39x100, due Feb. 25, 1906 73,500

DARCY, Catherine, to E. H. Boulton; Grand Av, n w corner of Clinton Av, 50x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 4,500

DEAN, Walter J., to H. A. Ver Planck, Woodycrest Av, s e cor 163th St, 93x126, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 10,000

DER GARIBLIAN ARDASCHES to W. E. Neville; Crotona Av, 1,832, 10x70, due Aug. 10, 1912, — per cent. 2,000

DORE, Henry, to H. Goldstein; 10th St, 456 East, 25x92, 3 years, 6 per cent. 2,550

DOBKEN, Joseph, to B. Menschel; 95th St, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 100x100, 1 year, 6 per cent. 7,595

DODGE, Ida B., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 89th St, 340 West, 20x100, as per bond 22,000

DUNPHY, Emma E., and others to H. Hughes; Convent Av, w s, 50 ft n of 143d St, 20x100, 1 year, 5½ per cent. 1,000

EISENBERG, Abraham, and another to H. Miller and another; 95th St, n s, 140 ft w of 1st Av, 35x100, 5 years, 6 per cent. 10,500

EVANS, Francis D., to Charles G. Phillips; Lot 105, map of Olinville, 3 years, 7,500

FARRELL, Katherine G., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 6th St, 33 West, on demand 16,000

FARRELL, Katherine G., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 8th Av, 764 and 766, on demand 66,000

FARRELL, Katherine G., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 14th St, 422 East, on demand 15,000

FARRELL, Katherine G., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 1st Av, 240, on demand 18,000

FARRELL, Katherine G., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 3d Av, 2359, on demand 35,000

FETYK, Charles, to A. Martinek; Cottage Grove Av, e s, 271.5 ft s of Guerlain Place, 25x110, 3 years 500

FINE, David, to Baruch Cohen; 116th St, s s, 260 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100, 3 years, 6 per cent. 5,000

FISCHER, Barnet, to Solomon Frankel and another; Cannon St, e s, 150 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100, 3 years, 6 per cent. 4,500

FOUR REALTY COMPANY, to Hudson Realty Company; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 159th St, 99x120, due Aug. 15, 1906 14,500

FOUR REALTY COMPANY to Wright Gillies and another; Amsterdam Av, w s, 74.11 ft n of 159th St, 25x100, 1 year, 5½ per cent. 9,000

FRANKLIN, Mary A., to Prescott Realty Company; Lexington Av, 1,701, 27x82, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,500

GARIBALDI Realty and Construction Company to J. Blocks; 148th St, s s, 142 ft w of Morris Av, 98x100, demand, 6 per cent. 8,500

GAROFALLO, Vincent, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 115th St, 330 and 332, 2 lots, 20x100, 2 mtgs $9,000, due June 30, 1909, 5½ per cent. 18,000

GOLDSTEIN, B., and another, to George Ehret; 58th St, s s, 85 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x80, 2 years, 6 per cent. 7,000

GROSS, Samuel, and another to F. H. C. Wilkening; 3d Av, 1,660, 25x69, 5 years, 5½ per cent. 10,000

HANOVER REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Brokers' Investing Company; Sherman Av, n s, 100 ft w of Academy St, 5 lots, 40x150, 3 mtgs $38,000 each, due Aug. 15, 1907, — per cent. 198,000

HEFTLER, Paul, to Title Guarantee & Trust Company; Avenue C, 6 and 8, 64x irregular, demand, — per cent. 26,000

HOFFBERG, Samuel M., and another to Samuel Rosenberg; 70th St, 506 to 510 East, 75x102, 1 year, 6 per cent. 6,

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE. | LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE. | LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

From Manhattan to Jamaica in 20 Minutes

Via Subway from Battery and Long Island Electric Express from Flatbush Ave., to commence about October 1st, 1906.

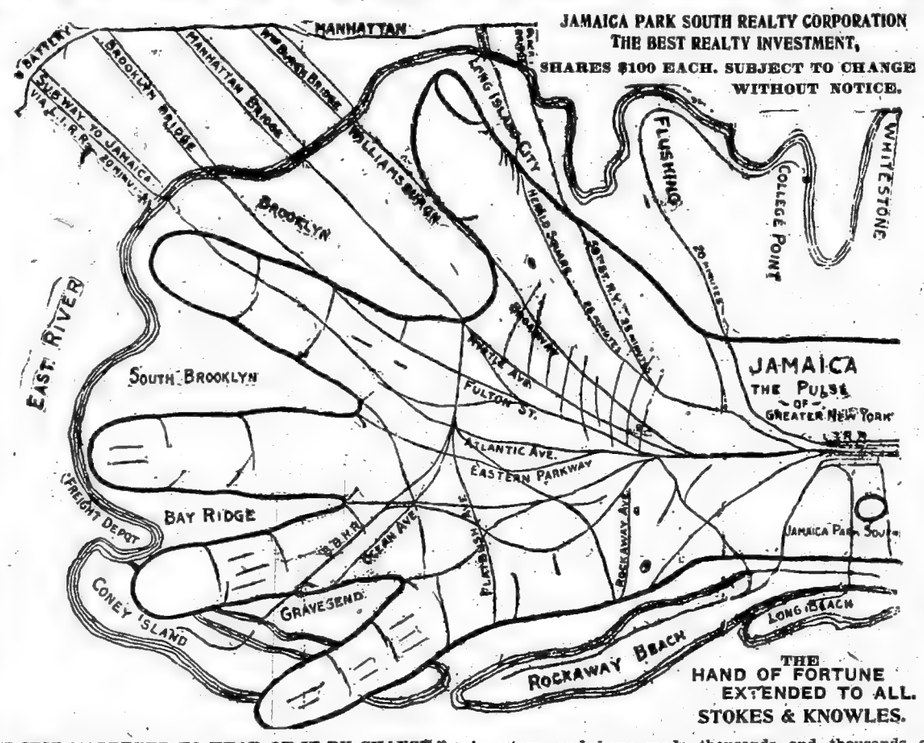

JAMAICA PARK SOUTH REALTY CORPORATION
THE BEST REALTY INVESTMENT,
SHARES $100 EACH. SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

THE HAND OF FORTUNE EXTENDED TO ALL.
STOKES & KNOWLES.

"I JUST HAPPENED TO HEAR OF IT BY CHANCE," is the explanation often given by a successful man when speaking of the opportunity he embraced which enabled him to lay the foundation of his fortune. **OPPORTUNITIES ARE FEW, INVESTORS ARE LEGION.**

How many times have you been asked to come in on the "ground floor" and help organize or finance one of those companies in your town which pay such large dividends? What are the shares of your bank selling for to-day? Were you given an opportunity to subscribe for any at par? Probably not; the big fellows took them all at the wholesale price, so to speak.

We are in the Real Estate business—we handle big deals for capitalists and corporations as well as for individual investors, and have made thousands and thousands of dollars, up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, for our clients; and because we have made money for our clients we have built up a large business and made money for ourselves. When the small investor with $1,000, under our advice, invested and increased it to $2,000, he naturally came back and made two investments. We helped him again and again until the little investor of yesterday has become the big investor of to-day. With such a volume of capital seeking investment through us it has necessitated the broadening and extending of our business, the development of new channels for investment and opening of branches throughout the city to properly care for it all.

We Have a Golden Opportunity at Jamaica For You

It would be like telling you there are twenty-six letters in the alphabet to inform you that Long Island property is increasing in value from DAY TO DAY. Every one knows that, but not all are familiar with its extent. It is almost inconceivable—the tremendous increase and impetus to values occasioned by the immense sums of money being spent in new trolley lines, bridges, tunnels and electric railroad equipment by the cities and private capitalists, in addition to the $28,000,000 being spent by the Pennsylvania R. R. to link Long Island to New York and the rest of the world and permit the overcrowded population to find relief on the broad acres at their very door. And such a flood there will be—it has already set in. THIS is the secret of the great rise in values on Long Island and it has only commenced; it is carrying hundreds on to fortune.

Forestalling these advances in values some months ago we purchased 286 acres of land just south of Jamaica and only nine (9) miles from City Hall, New York, at a cost of $1,500 per acre—total cost $429,000. To-day these 286 acres are worth $850,000 at least. We were among the first on the ground and bought the best locations at bedrock prices. We could not buy to-day 286 acres in this same vicinity with inferior advantages of location for less than $1,000,000. A good, profitable transaction, say you? Yes, but we propose to turn this property over for our clients and friends, giving THEM the opportunity to profit by our foresight. We are organizing a company, The Jamaica Park South Realty Corporation, with a capital of $200,000, and are going to turn these 286 acres over to the company at our cost of $1,500 per acre. We expect the company will make over a MILLION DOLLARS marketing this property as building lots. Each lot will cost the company on an average $85.00. Many will sell for $1,000 each, none for less than $300.

We mean to make this company a success. We expect it to earn a great deal more than we state. For the purpose of being on the spot to take advantage of every opportunity of furthering the interests of the company we have secured the building at Jamaica for our Jamaica offices which has been heretofore occupied by the Title Guarantee and Trust Co.

If you wish to invest $100.00, $1,000.00 or more dollars and receive back five or six dollars in dividends for every dollar invested and still leave the original dollar earning more for you, send in your subscription for shares. Shares are $100 each. Write at once, enclose a deposit with your application and secure yourself against disappointment, as there is only a limited amount left.

Maps, prospectus and full information on application.

STOKES & KNOWLES

Main Office, 176 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Flatbush Branch: 1344 Flatbush Ave. | Jamaica Branch: 354 Fulton St. | Ridgewood Branch: Myrtle Av. & Anthon St. | Greenpoint Branch: Morgan Av. & Lombardy St.

ACREAGE FOR SALE.

FLORAL PARK SOUTH,
NEAR FLORAL PARK.

60 ACRES in 2 blocks of street car line. High, level and beautiful. Restricted vicinity. $2,000 Per Acre.

SETAUKET,
VIEW OF THE BAY AND SOUND at Setauket Station.

22 ACRES new, rich, cultivated ground.
Price $200 Per Acre.

STONEY-BROOK DEPOT

75 ACRES very fertile new ground and high, beautiful 8 room residence fronting road. Price $200 per acre.

Terms: 10% on contract. When title is passed ½ cash, balance one and two years with intcrest, 6% interest on mortgage.

Free Excursion from our office every day to see the property, (except Sunday). Title Guaranteed.

E. E. MEACHAM & SON, Park Row Building,
Phone 8417 Cortland. Room 1039. New York City.

Farms, acreage, hotels, houses every description for sale; easy terms. Robert Metcalf, Patchogue, L. I.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE.

WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th St.; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Evenings.

IN THE BOOM SECTION
AT LARCHMONT.

Choice corner plot, 54x135, opposite Larchmont Park. Very low price and easy terms.
BERT G. FAILHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

Choicest real estate, Westchester County.
ERNEST E. CARPENTER,
2 Grand St.
White Plains, N. Y.

Larchmont.—Beautiful corner residence, finest section; only $12,000. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th.

Mount Vernon.

AT MOUNT VERNON.
$1,000 cash required to buy nine-room corner house, centrally located; high ground; fine neighborhood; large lot. Price, $6,000.
ANDERSON REALTY CO. Wm. S. Anderson, Pres.
Near New Haven Station.

AT MOUNT VERNON.
Fine house, Chester Hill, five minutes from station; 10 rooms, all improvements; deep lot; high ground; asking $8,500.
ANDERSON REALTY CO. Wm. S. Anderson, Pres.
Near New Haven Station.

White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS ACREAGE.
BARGAIN FOR QUICK BUYER.

16½ acres, with a frontage on three different roads of about 2,000 feet, one mile from White Plains Station. Trolley in front of the property, over 200 lots, exclusive of streets; plotted or otherwise, $1,000 per acre.

S. J. TAYLOR,
2442 JEROME AVE., NEW YORK.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

for houses and lots in Battle Hill Park, White Plains; all improvements in property; restricted; high ground; 10 minutes' walk from station; nothing better; prices reasonable.
WESTCHESTER SYNDICATE,
28 East 42d St., New York.
2 Depot Square, White Plains.

Long Island City Lots.

Main thoroughfares only.
Adjacent to Blackwell's Island Bridge, tunnels, terminals, ferries, and trolleys.

Immediate action advisable.

G. B. F. RANDOLPH,
Suite 1,015. 135 Broadway, New York.

$15 an acre buys 550 acres of high land with two miles front on main highway. Also 7,000 acres in one parcel. Good land at $25 per acre.
STEPHEN YATES, 150 Broadway, N.Y.

12-room house in course construction; completed in April; all improvements; very nicely situated, near station, school stores; driven well; lot 50x165 feet; price $7,500; half mortgage. Geo. H. Gregory, Great Neck, L. I.

On the water, near Port Jefferson; splendid country residence; finest on the Sound; all improvements; seven acres of ground; photos at office; write for particulars. Miller, Room 121 World Building.

180 acres on North Shore Long Island, hour 30 min. from 34th St.; elevation 275 feet; 1,300 feet shore front; can be made one of the finest estates on Long Island; price $800,000. Box 140 Times Downtown.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CRESSKILL SLOPE,
at Cresskill, N. J. (45 minutes Erie R. R.) Completing modern all improved houses, absolutely desirable, $3,800 up.
Terms to suit.
L. F. Riegel, Cresskill, N. J.

East Orange, up-to-date 11-room dwelling; lot 50x160; open plumbing, parquet floors, hardwood trim, high location, fine street. Edw. Lasell, 203 Broadway, N. Y.

BUILDING LOTS $3 EACH.
This week only; 9 miles from Greater New York line. Apply 6 John St.

Palisade, N. J.; new house; all improvements. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

QUEENS. FOR SALE OR TO LET. | QUEENS. FOR SALE.

A DELIGHTFUL HOME CENTRE

with all the advantages and improvements of the metropolis.

16 MINUTES FROM 34th STREET.

ELMHURST SQUARE

IS THE MOST DESIRABLE HIGH-CLASS ADDITION IN NEW YORK CITY.

Splendid transportation facilities, fare 5c., and unequalled future possibilities. The $150,000,000 being spent by the Penn. Railroad, L. I. R. R., and allied corporations will increase many hundred per cent. values at Elmhurst Square, because it is right in the line of improvements.

Lots and plots for sale now at acreage values. Monthly payments if desired.

The only addition in the Borough with sewers and paved streets.

Property restricted and fully improved. Send for "Transportation Illustrated, No. 6," showing a bird's-eye view of the city, bridges, tunnels, and relative distances; a valuable guide for investors in realty.

PARIS & MACDOUGALL, 1123 BROADWAY.

New York City Acreage.

A tract of about 80 acres within the city limits. One of the finest properties for development on Long Island. Excellent transit. Station on property.

Profitable, Box 26, Times Downtown.

A Tract Near Jamaica,

comprising 1,240 lots; all plotted and ready for development. Over 3,000 feet of macadamized streets. Rapid transit to Manhattan. Trolley also on property.

WILLIAM H. APPLETON & CO.,
92 Liberty Street.

Owner will sacrifice choice lots at Flatbush, Richmond Hill, and Morris Park on easy payments. D. Ambrose, 114 East 28th St.

RICHMOND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

STATEN ISLAND, NEW BRIGHTON.—Formerly the Stokes mansion and grounds on Hamilton Av. and St. Mark's Place; few minutes' walk to ferry landing; fine, large dwelling, gardener's lodge, carriage house; beautiful and extensive grounds, lawns, trees, and shrubbery; rental only 3 per cent. on cost over taxes, insurance, repairs, and fixed charges. For permit apply to THOMPSON, KOSS & WARREN, 256 Broadway, 11th floor.

East corner Bay Av., Richmond Terrace, Mariners' Harbor; two lots; tenement, 16 rooms; rent $30; $3,000; terms; 40 minutes; principal business street; house cost $6,000. Kempson, 29 Broadway.

NEW YORK STATE. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A gentleman's elegant country place, ½ mile from station, eight miles from Grand Hotel, Catskill Mountains, consisting of 175 acres, 100 under cultivation, balance woodlands; main house finest hardwood; electric light, gas; two baths; open plumbing and in every respect up to date; three other houses and keeper's house; large barn and stable, henyard, saphouse, doghouse, &c.; horses, carriages, cows, farmers' implements, &c.; price $70,000; free and clear; exchange entertained. S. L. Pakas, 35 Nassau St.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING

COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY | INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE. OWNERS WISHING TO SELL CALL OR WRITE

Phillips & Wells, 95K Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

Lots, 25x150, at North White Plains, five minutes from the depot; price $150 to $400; 10 per cent. cash, $10 per month until 40 per cent. is paid, balance on installment mortgage. Bronx Realty Co., 1,039 Fox St.

COUNTRY. FOR SALE.

COUNTRY PROPERTY.

If you wish to Sell or Buy, Rent or Lease, first write for a copy of THE OUTLOOK and its List of Trustworthy Real Estate Agents. State fully what you desire in the real estate line—a Country House, a Farm or Ranch, Seashore or City property—and we will try to serve you. To get the information places you under no obligation. Address
THE OUTLOOK REAL ESTATE DEPT.,
287 Fourth Avenue, New York.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

1ST—MORTGAGES—2D

All good applications promptly considered; charges reasonable.
G. V. MORTON, 62 William St.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Two 5-story apartment houses, for lots. 2 lots, for private house, will add cash.

F. J. WOOD,
N. W. Cor. Tremont and 3d Av., near "L."

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

1,418 Broadway,

Opposite Metropolitan Opera House,
8-ROOM APARTMENTS.

New plumbing, elevator, electric light; decorations to suit.
McVICKAR, GAILLARD REALTY CO.,
489 5th Av., below 42d St. Phone 4000—38th.

299 WEST 153D STREET.

New buildings, 5 rooms, bath, all improvements; rents moderate. Kirkpatrick & Urquhart, 2,856 8th Av.

At the Manitou, 221 West 141st St., near 7th Av. Driveway.—Elegant large elevator apartments, $32.50 to $45; telephone, electricity, &c.; near elevated and Subway. Superintendent on premises.

2,087 AMSTERDAM AV., NEAR 164TH ST. 5 and 6 rooms and bath; new apartment; all improvements.
W. D. MORGAN,
1,687 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

Corner apartment, seven outside rooms and bath, elevator and all improvements, to sublet; a bargain. 180 St. Nicholas Av., corner 119th St.

East Side.

VAN NYDECK 64 E. 90th St., within 200 ft. of Andrew Carnegie's residence; 6 and 7 large rooms; elevator, hall service, steam heat, electric light, &c.; every improvement, $40 to $55.

67 EAST 93D ST.,
NEAR MADISON AV.

The grandest new seven rooms and bath, with all best modern improvements.

FAIRFAX 1,328 Madison Av., cor. 94th St.; corner rooms; southern exposure; parquet floors throughout; elevator, &c.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

Elegant single flat on 2d Av., near 17th St.; all improvements; suitable for doctor. Apply Chas. Berlin, 204 East 17th St.

Lexington Av., corner of 48th St.—Elegant corner apartments, six rooms; elevator, telephone; all improvements, $60.

143 East 30th St.—Seven rooms and bath, all modern improvements; stoop floor suitable for doctor; rent $50.

116th, 20 East.—Four pretty rooms, tiled bath, steam heat; rent reasonable. See janitress.

Bronx.

Rents $15-$21.

4-5 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, cabinet trim; 2 blocks west 169th St. elevated station. Brook Av., north 169th.

New high-grade apartments; five and six excellent rooms, $26-$34; write for booklet. Owner, 1,181 Tinton Av., near 168th St.

Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Tenant will sublet fine eight-room apartment, ninth floor; splendid view; north, south, and east exposure; all bright, sunny rooms; first-class condition; elevator; hallboy and telephone service; three minutes from Wall Street Ferry. Apply Chauncey, 62 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

Bargain.—Seven-room cottage, new, every improvement; good location; $3,200, $500 cash. Hamilton, Corona.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES

Offices Can Now Be Leased in the
Commonwealth Bldg.
Southeast Corner of Beekman and Pearl Sts.

This building, centrally situated, and having the most superb

NORTH LIGHT

IN THE CITY, is being renovated from roof to cellar, installing the latest improvements, including rapid electric elevator, efficient service, and, in fact, every little detail which adds to the comfort and convenience of its tenants.

REASONABLE RENTALS
To Desirable Tenants.
Apply on the premises to
Abram E. Bamberger, Owner.
Phone 2076 John, or your own broker.

5 Lofts With Power
5,000 Square Feet Each Corner
Bleecker & W. 11th St.
Entire building or separately
Hudson Realty Co.
135 BROADWAY, COR. CEDAR ST.

Hotels to let, Newark, N. J.—New hotel, just being finished; 53 rooms; large dining room and kitchen; tiled floor; every known improvement; can procure liquor license; two blocks from City Hall and theatres; centre of city; also, all-year-round hotel in Georgia; well-known health resort; 125 rooms, all improvements and elevator; this is completely furnished; also a few others. Address Owners, New Jersey Land & Construction Co., 1,175 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

STORE.

LOFTS, OFFICES, STUDIOS
28, 30 & 32 West 22d Street
NEW BUILDING, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO. 28 West 22d St.
or your own broker.

TOP LOFT,
16 WARREN STREET

25x85; large centre skylight; steam heat; modern plumbing; electric elevator; suitable for commercial photographer, draughtsman, or architect; rent reasonable.
JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS,
Tel. 2368 John. 45 William St.

AT WASHINGTON & WATTS STS.
FIVE CORNER LOFTS
50x100 EACH.
STEAM HEAT, ELECTRIC ELEVATOR.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Store, Basement & 1st Loft
114, 116, 118 W. 17th St. | to let in new building 75x92.
All improvements.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 W. 22D ST.

ADJOINING 4TH AV.,
114, 116 EAST 28TH ST.,
Near Subway Station.

Elegant light offices and studios in new fireproof building; elevators, steam heat, electric light, janitor service; moderate rents. Apply on premises.

Store, Newark, N. J.—Ferry St., large store, being used this last six years for dry goods and department; would make an elegant place for 5 and 10 cent store. Beyer, 1,175 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

TO RENT, A BRIGHT LOFT, SUITABLE FOR OFFICES OR LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. TAUSIG & CO., 396-398 BROADWAY.

Broadway, between Fulton and John Sts., lofts and offices; steam heat, elevator, and janitor service; rents reasonable. Apply to Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194 Broadway.

26 WEST 31ST, NEAR B'WAY.
Parlor store in modern elevator building, $8,000.
Ames & Company, 26 West 31st.

45th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.—Two houses; easily altered; plot 33x100.
H. J. Sachs & Co., 28 West 22d St.

Will erect a garage in the Eighties, adjoining Broadway; choice location.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 West 42d St.

A first loft, 31x100 feet, for rent, at 8 Howard St., corner Elm St.; immediate possession.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 West 42d St.

42D ST., Near 10th Av.—Light loft, 25x100; moderate rent; favorable lease. Martin & Schmonsees, 627 9th Av.

Lofts, basement, 25x121; electric elevator, power; steam heat; excellent light. Saladino, 380 Broome St.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light, elevator; $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bronx.

$2,000 cash buys 3-family dwelling, 156th St., near Westchester Av.; lot 19x75; price $6,500; all latest improvements; fine condition; must act quick.
L. A. Mosher, 309 Prospect Av., (Bronx.)

Large corner store, good for grocery, liquor, or drug business, with apartment in rear if wanted; terms made very easy; growing neighborhood northeast corner Westchester Av. and Tiffany Street. Isaac Sonn, 55 Liberty St.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. VAN RENSSELAER, 15 East 11th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

109 EAST 55TH STREET.
Three-story and basement high-stoop brownstone dwelling; A1 condition; hardwood floors; open plumbing; seen by permit.
WARREN & SKILLEN, 96 BROADWAY.

Brooklyn.

Seven-room house, Parkville, overlooking Ocean Parkway; improvements; excellent neighborhood; 917 East 5th St., Brooklyn; $30.00.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

BARSTOW

17-19 EAST 27TH STREET.

One or two sunny apartments left; perfect bathing facilities and all modern appliances which make for comfort. We try to make the lot of the transients the envy of home folks by placing every convenience at their disposal and making them comfortable.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Summer seashore cottages, Cape Cod, (Harwich, Mass.) rented completely furnished; bathrooms; all comforts; $500 to $800; fine beach. Kape, 505 West 124th St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Young couple desire two unfurnished rooms, private bath, between 60th and 125th Sts., West; rent under $26 monthly; permanent; references exchanged. Address B. A., Box 145 Times Downtown.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE ESTATES SETTLEMENT COMPANY, plaintiff, against REALTY BUYERS et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the second day of February, 1906, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of March, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, situated, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, and now known by the street number sixty-five (65) in West Forty-eighth Street, and so designated on a map in the possession of the Trustees of Columbia College in the City of New York, of their land in the said ward, the said lot being bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Forty-eighth Street distant seven hundred and ninety-eight (798) feet six (6) inches westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of said street with the westerly side of the Fifth Avenue; thence running northwardly parallel with the Fifth Avenue one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches; thence westwardly, parallel with Forty-eighth Street, twenty-one (21) feet three (3) inches; thence southwardly, parallel with the Fifth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to Forty-eighth Street, and thence eastwardly along the northerly side of Forty-eighth Street twenty-two (22) feet three (3) inches to the place of beginning.

The premises are leasehold premises, and said sale is only to cover and convey all the estate and rights of the mortgagor of, in, and to the said above-described premises under and by virtue of a certain lease thereof made by the Trustees of Columbia College, in the City of New York, to Isabella Greacen, bearing date the 15th day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on May 8, 1905, in Block Series, (Conveyances,) Section 5, Liber 112, Page 112, and indexed under Block No. 1,264 on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, February 6, 1906.
S. L. H. WARD, Referee.

CARRINGTON & PIERCE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 200 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number being 65 West 48th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:

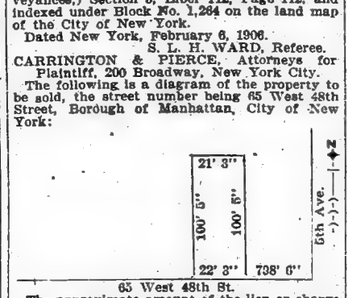

65 West 48th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $20,788.92, with interest thereon from the 1st day of February, 1906, together with costs and allowance amounting to $313.70, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $699.63 and interest.

Dated New York, February 6th, 1906.
S. L. H. WARD, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ELIZA WILLING TRAIN, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH G. DAVIS and others, defendants.—Notice of Sale in Partition.—In pursuance of the directions of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made in the above-entitled action and filed and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 13th day of February, 1906, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 9th day of March, 1906, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Edward J. Roberts, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Twenty-first Ward of said City of New York and lying and being on the westerly side of Madison Avenue, and which lot is bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Commencing at a point on the westerly line of Madison Avenue, which is distant 33 feet and 3 inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Madison Avenue and 32d Street; thence running westerly parallel with 32d Street and for a part of the distance through the centre of a party wall 95 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Madison Avenue 16 feet and 1¼ inches; thence easterly and parallel with 32d Street and for a part of the distance through the centre of a party wall 95 feet to Madison Avenue, and thence southerly along the westerly line of Madison Avenue 16 feet 1½ inches to the point or place of beginning.

Subject to the covenants contained in an agreement dated February 1st, 1850, made between De Forest Manice and Charles G. Havens and Francis Griffin and Thomas E. Davis, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 536 of Conveyances, Page 351, March 6th, 1850; and also to a covenant against nuisances contained in a deed of one-fourth part of the said lots by Charles G. Havens to De Forest Manice, dated December 22d, 1854, and recorded in the said Register's office in Liber 664 of Conveyances, Page 561, January 13th, 1855; also subject to the covenants and conditions contained in a party-wall agreement, made between De Forest Manice and David Robins, dated March 8th, 1859, and recorded in the said Register's office in Liber 781 of Conveyances, Page 126, March 19th, 1859.—Dated New York, February 14, 1906.
THOMAS J. L. McMANUS, Referee.
HOLT & GAILLARD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 141 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number being 156 Madison Av.:

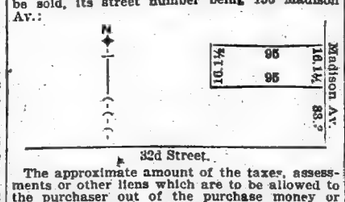

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $2,000.—Dated New York, February 14, 1906.
THOMAS J. L. McMANUS, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 8,771.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS GOLDMAN and MAX GOLDMAN, composing the firm of Goldman Brothers, and the firm of Goldman Brothers, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of Goldman Brothers of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1906, the said Louis Goldman and Max Goldman, composing the firm of Goldman Brothers, and the firm of Goldman Brothers, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1906, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
February 17th, 1906. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 8,778.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH RUDINGER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Joseph Rudinger of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1906, the said Joseph Rudinger was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 24th day of March A. D. 1906, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
February 15, 1906. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 8,628.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAUL M. RAIVES, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Saul M. Raives of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1906, the said Saul M. Raives was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1906, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
February 16, 1906. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 8,683.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADOLPH HAASE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1906, the said Adolph Haase was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of undersigned, referee in bankruptcy, No. 80 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1906, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Feb'y 16, 1906. Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of the SELWYN IMPORTING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 8,722.—Notice of Sale.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the following three parcels of the property, assets and effects of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at private or public auction as follows: Parcel No. 1: All of the stock in trade consisting of perfumes, brushes, toilet articles, etc., together with safe, desks, etc., now contained in the store formerly occupied by the bankrupt, at No. 18 East 17th Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, together with certain cases of merchandise in the United States Bonded Warehouse. Parcel No. 2: The right, title, and interest of the bankrupt in and to a certain patent scalp-medicator known as "Vivayeur" and a machine for manufacturing the same. Parcel No. 3: All the right, title, and interest of the bankrupt in and to a certain unexpired lease of the store and basement known as No. 18 East 17th Street, New York City.

The receiver herein will receive sealed bids for any or all of the said parcels to and including the 15th day of February, 1906, which bids are to be delivered to the receiver at his office, at the address below, accompanied by cash or a certified check equal to 10% of such bid. The said bids will be opened at the office of John J. Townsend, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, at No. 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, on the 16th day of February, 1906, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the receiver reserving the right to reject any and all bids. In the event of the rejection of any or all bids at private sale the said property or such of the parcels not disposed of at private sale will be sold at public auction, under the direction of the receiver, by Charles Shongood, Esq., United States Auctioneer in Bankruptcy, at No. 18 East 17th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 17th day of February, 1906, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The said property contained in the store 18 East 17th Street will be open for inspection on February 12th, 13th, and 14th, 1906, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. The particulars concerning the property in the possession of the United States custom authorities held in bond, and in reference to the aforesaid lease and patent, may be inquired of at the office of the receiver, or of his attorney at the address below.

Dated New York, February 6th, 1906.
EDWARD R. FINCH,
Receiver in Bankruptcy,
32 Nassau St., New York City.
ARTHUR MAYER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of SAYLES COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 8,707.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to an order duly made by this Court and entered herein, the Receiver of the estate of said bankrupt will sell certain property belonging thereto, consisting of office furniture, fixtures, steam fitting materials, tools, radiators, &c., all of which is now located at No. 201 E. 33d Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Sealed bids will be received for said property and same must be submitted to H. Linsly Johnson, Esq., Receiver herein, at his office, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before February 21st, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., at which time and place they will be opened by the receiver, and creditors may attend and advise as to the acceptance of the bids. All bids must be accompanied by certified check or cash for 10% of the amount bid, and the balance of the purchase price must be paid to the Receiver within two days thereafter. An inventory of the property to be sold may be inspected at the office of the Receiver, and the property will be open for inspection on said premises, No. 201 East 33d Street, New York City, on any week day between February 17th, 1906, to February 20th, 1906, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 M., and 3 P. M. and 5 P. M.

Further particulars as to the terms of the sale, &c., may be had from the Receiver or his counsel. Should the Receiver reject all bids submitted, the property will be sold at public auction on the premises aforesaid, No. 201 East 33d Street, New York City, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, on Monday, February 26th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M. In the event of said auction sale the property to be sold can be inspected on said premises on February 23d and 24th, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. The Receiver reserves the right to withdraw any of the property from sale at auction unless it shall bring 75% of the appraised value.

Dated N. Y., February 15th, 1906.
H. LINSLY JOHNSON, Receiver.
71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
HENRY W. SYKES, Attorney for Receiver, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS GERSTMAN and ALBERT BANDMAN, individually and co-partners, as GERSTMAN & BANDMAN, Bankrupts.—Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts will be sold under the direction of Marshall S. Haggar, Trustee, at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at the former place of business of the bankrupts, No. 75 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of February, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon on said day.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows: Safes, lathes, drills, plating apparatus, motors, other machinery for manufacturing jewelry, desks, office fixtures, &c.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of the property from sale unless it shall bring at least 75 per centum of the appraised value.

Dated New York, February 16, 1906.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
No. 67 Wall Street,
New York City.
AUGUSTUS H. SKILLIN, Attorney for Trustee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SELWYN IMPORTING CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Saturday, Feb. 17, 1906, by order of the court, at 11 A. M., at 18 East 17th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets and effects of the above-named bankrupt, as follows: Parcel No. 1—All of the stock in trade consisting of perfumes, brushes, toilet articles, etc., together with safe, desks, etc., now contained in the store formerly occupied by the bankrupt, at No. 18 East 17th Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, together with certain cases of merchandise in the United States Bonded Warehouse. Parcel No. 2—The right, title, and interest of the bankrupt in and to a certain patent scalp-medicator known as "Vivayeur" and a machine for manufacturing the same. Parcel No. 3—All the right, title, and interest of the bankrupt in and to a certain unexpired lease of the store and basement known as No. 18 East 17th Street, New York City.

EDWARD R. FINCH, Receiver.
ARTHUR MAYER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States

MAYOR AND M'GOWAN MAKE AHEARN ANGRY

Borough President Says McClellan Insulted Him at Lively Meeting

KEPT HIM OFF COMMITTEE

Ahearn Advised to Keep His Temper—McGowan with the Mayor and Apparently Against Tammany.

In a lively session of the Board of Estimate yesterday, President McGowan of the Board of Aldermen lined up with Mayor McClellan in the fight against Charles F. Murphy, while Borough President John F. Ahearn cast his political fortunes with Murphy and the Tammany organization as at present constituted. McGowan and Ahearn had a lively tilt, and adjournment came with Ahearn threatening reprisals by the organization.

The test came over Controller Metz's project to erect a city building on the site of the old Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory in Cooper Square. The Controller was asked for more detailed information concerning the plan, and then President McGowan moved that a committee be named to investigate, consisting of the Controller, President of the Board of Aldermen, Chief Engineer of the Board of Estimate, and the architectural member of the Municipal Art Commission.

"Why should not the Manhattan Borough President be made a member?" asked Mr. Ahearn, indignantly.

"Because this is not a borough matter, but relates to a city building," answered the Mayor.

"But it is to be in my borough," protested Mr. Ahearn. President McGowan declined to amend his resolution, and President Ahearn declared, with anger:

"Well, I would not act on the committee, anyway."

There was another dispute later over the question of approving the report of a committee laying out playground sites in East 101st Street, between Second and Third Avenues, and in Fiftieth Street, between Amsterdam and West End Avenues. Mr. Ahearn wanted time to consider the matter.

"Why, it is the report of the Borough President," put in Mr. McGowan, "the matter was referred to him and to me and that is our report."

"I was not on that committee," Mr. Ahearn said.

"You were appointed and you conferred with me, and we agreed upon those sites," retorted Mr. McGowan.

"Perhaps so," said Mr. Ahearn, "the committee just appointed is the first I can remember referring to Manhattan on which the Borough President was left out."

"This refers to the whole city," the Mayor said.

"Did you ever before leave the President of the Borough off a committee that had to decide upon a site in Manhattan?" demanded Mr. Ahearn.

"When it was not a borough matter, yes," replied the Mayor.

"Never," said Mr. Ahearn.

"The Borough President means—" began Mr. McGowan, essaying the peacemaker's part.

"The Borough President can take his own part," interrupted Mr. Ahearn.

"I am not at all anxious to help the Borough President," Mr. McGowan responded, "but I do say that he has already acted upon this matter. If he desires to recede—"

"The Borough President knows how to act," again interrupted Mr. Ahearn, "he needs no assistance—"

"He seems to need assistance in keeping his temper," retorted the President of the Board of Aldermen.

"It's a pretty good man that knows how to mind his own business," said Mr. Ahearn, with warmth.

"I regret to hear the President of the Borough of Manhattan condemn himself," replied Mr. McGowan, and then the clerk re-read the report. Everybody but Mr. Ahearn voted for it.

President Ahearn was still angry when the meeting adjourned.

"The action taken by the Mayor was a direct slap at me personally," he said; "the Controller's motion and report recommended that the Borough President of Manhattan be 'directed to employ an architect,' &c., and yet the Mayor appoints a committee to consider the project and gives the President of the Borough out. can see nothing in his action but a direct intention to belittle and insult me. I don't know why McGowan butted in."

The board appropriated $275,000 to remove snow and ice, at the request of Commissioner Woodbury.

"What!" demanded Mr. Coler, when the resolution was offered, "have they removed any snow yet?"

"With the gracious aid of the sun they have," replied the Mayor as he put the motion.

LOST ARTICLES

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST OR STOLEN—On Woodycrest Av., High Bridge, black cocker spaniel, answering to name Quartorze; male, 2 years; liberal reward for return and no questions asked. Louis G. Friess, Woodycrest Av., corner 164th St.

LOST—Tuesday, pearl brooch, 70th St., between Park and Lexington Avs. or between 70th and 80th Sts., Park and Madison Avs. Liberal reward. Return to 118 East 70th St.

$5 REWARD for three photographs lost Wednesday evening, 6:30, on Columbus Av. car, between 34th and 59th Sts. Return to Mrs. Polhemus, 224 West 57th St.

LOST—Thursday eve., Feb. 15, on Madison Av., between 26th and 32d Sts., white chudda shawl. A reward will be given if returned to 59 East 54th St.

LOST—Feb. 14, a pearl necklace, consisting of six strands of seed pearls with small pearl clasp. Reward for return of same to H. R., 258 West 73d St.

LOST—Wednesday, small parcel, containing linen, lace, scissors, and thimble. Reward if returned to Davis, 210 5th Av.

LOST—Three bunches of keys on Lexington Av. car or on street. Kindly return to Miller, 1,152 3d Av.

LOST—Bank book No. 78,235, Irving Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LIBERAL REWARD—Stable Owners—Strayed or Stolen!—Team of horses, bay mare and gray mare; wagon lettered "Nassau Newspaper Delivery Express Co., No. 16, 200 William St.;" taken from William, corner Frankfort St., Monday, Feb. 12, about 5 A. M.; liberal reward will be paid for information leading to recovery. Nassau Newspaper Delivery Express Co., 200 William St., city. Telephone, 2073—John.

$1,000 REWARD and no questions asked will be paid for information leading to recovery of package, intact, of books and jewelry lost on bridge car Saturday night, William M. Sullivan, 35 Nassau St., New York City. Owner will pay above reward.

A LIBERAL REWARD will be paid for any reliable information regarding large package lost bridge car, Brooklyn side, Saturday night, 6:45 P. M. William M. Sullivan, 35 Nassau St., city.

LIBERAL REWARD will be paid for return of silver gilt snuffbox, on chain, with a gold piece and small charm; lost at Savoy Hotel Sunday, at 5:30 P. M. Flechter, 23 Union Square.

LIBERAL REWARD will be paid for return of large and small sales books and bill file lost on bridge car Saturday night. E. C. Heathcote, 7 Maiden Lane, New York City.

$100 REWARD, no questions asked, for return of ring set with two large pearls, lost in New York City. H. T. W., 43 Exchange Place, Room 601.

LOST—Certificate No. A23918 for five shares U. S. Steel preferred, in name of Clifford Lloyd. Notify Carpenter, Baggot & Co., 17-21 William St.

LOST—Bank book No. 279,972 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped; please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

LOST—In Arion ball, bracelet, with small diamond; keepsake; reward. Miss Henderson, 212 West 45th St.

LOST—Black silk watch fob, with Masonic emblem on locket; reward. Hunt, 210 West 123d St.

LOST—Gold watch, between 81st St. "L" and 107 West 82d; reward. Barbour.

WANTED MANN "KEYED UP."

Wooster Wrote Count Ward to Keep Sending on Rico Shares.

Additional correspondence between Count Reginald Ward and Moses Ellis Wooster in regard to the Rico Mining Syndicate was introduced yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Hart at the hearing on the perjury charge against Col. William d'Alton Mann of Town Topics. There were a dozen letters in all, some of them written by Ward and others by Wooster. In one of them Wooster suggested the wisdom of handing a block of stock to Col. Mann from time to time to keep him "keyed up."

At one time in the hearing Lawyer Littleton evidenced great eagerness to get hold of the letters. Yesterday he opposed to his best ability their admission as evidence. Justice McAvoy overruled his objections. But Mr. Littleton forced Mr. Hart to read aloud all the letters and several appended prospectuses to get them spread on the records.

In his protest against the introduction of the letters Mr. Littleton intimated that Wooster and Charles Stokes Wayne had conspired to keep Col. Mann in ignorance of the fact that the editorial columns of Town Topics were being used to advertise the mining syndicate.

One of the letters contained a report from Wooster to Ward on a discussion he had had with Col. Mann about the affairs of the syndicate and its exploitation by Town Topics. In a letter from Ward to Wooster notice was given that 15,000 shares of the stock in the syndicate had been sent for division between himself and Col. Mann, and that 5,000 more were to follow. A third letter, telling of what Wooster had caused to be published in Town Topics about the syndicate, contained these pasages:

I believe that it will be exceedingly advantageous to us to place some of the shares I have received in this mail in various quarters, so that, when the time comes for the formation of the larger company, an added influence will be gained by having a more diversified interest among several influential persons to whom I intend presenting some of the shares. I of course do not wish to cut down my own holdings any more than is absolutely necessary, for I thoroughly agree with you that we should make a splendid success of the Rico Syndicate, and therefore desire to hold as much stock as possible for my individual benefit.

Further than this, I believe it advisable in order that the Colonel's interest may be at all times "keed up," as it were, that it will be well for me, instead of handing him a considerable block at once, from time to time hand him additional shares. I know of no more efficacious way of intensifying one's interest than to receive additional blocks of stock on top of some favorable news from the camp.

A letter from Col. Mann to Wooster was also introduced. The Colonel wrote that he had heard of 5,000 additional shares of Rico stock that had been sent him from Ward through Wooster, and which he had not received.

The hearing will be continued Monday morning.

JEWELS LEFT IN BRIDGE CAR.

No Trace Yet of the Man Who Got Heathcote's $5,000 Package.

The police have no clue yet to the man who took the box containing $5,000 worth of jewelry belonging to Heathcote & Co., of 7 Maiden Lane, from a bridge train last Saturday. It was Edward Heathcote who was in charge of the box at the time, not one of the firm's salesmen, as at first was reported. This notice was put in the papers soon after the loss and will be continued until the jewels are recovered:

$1,000 REWARD and no questions asked will be paid for information leading to recovery of package, intact, of books and jewelry lost on bridge car Saturday night. William M. Sullivan, 35 Nassau St., New York City. Owner will pay above reward.

Mr. Sullivan is the attorney for Heathcote & Co. He wishes it known that all the firm is after is the recovery of its property, and reiterates that no complaints will be made against the person who returns the jewels and gets the reward. Edward Heathcote, junior partner of Heathcote & Co., gives this account of the robbery:

"I was taking the jewels to my home at 412 East Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, to make an inventory of them on Sunday. They were lying in two trays, and were done up in a brown paper parcel with three or four books of the firm, two of which, a stock book and a sales book, had our name and address in them. My wife and little boy were with me and we were sitting near the middle door as we reached the Brooklyn station.

"Two men who had been bandying words with each other all the way over came to blows as we started to leave the car, and I stepped in front of my wife to protect her. I left the package on the seat, but thought that my wife would watch it, as she knew the contents. In the excitement of warding off the nearest of the contestants I allowed myself to be carried out of the car by the rush of passengers, but expected my wife would bring the parcel with her. She did not, however, and I ran back to the car after the train had circled the loop, but it was gone.

"I do not think the robbery was premeditated, but that some man saw an unclaimed bundle lying on the seat and picked it up. As our name was inside, his failure to return it certainly looks bad, but that will be forgiven if he brings the stuff back now."

THEY COOLLY WATCHED.

Detectives Stayed in the Icebox to Capture Black Hand Man.

Pietro Miano, a butcher at 211 Bleecker Street, complained at Police Headquarters the other day that he had received several visits from a blackmailer, who threatened to blow up his place unless he got $1,500. Detective Sergeant Petrosino, who has most of the Italian and Black Hand cases to ferret out, got this one. With four of his sleuths—Dondero, Cavene, Bottle, and Archiopoli—he promptly went to Miano's butcher's shop to wait for the Black Hand man, who had arranged to call there on Thursday for money. Petrosino decided that the icebox was the best place for his men to hide in, and ordered them into it.

Petrosino stayed outside. Not that he hesitated to undergo the ordeal of being in cold storage. He merely thought it wisest that he should stay outside.

The detectives entered the icebox at 5:30 A. M. The watch grew trying as the day wore on. Testing all known methods for enduring cold, the men drank hot, then cold, concoctions. At times they sat on layers of ice, and then they stood a while. Occasionally they danced a little.

The alleged Black Hand man, Gioacclimo Napoli, came in the evening. He was welcome to the men in the icebox. They could see him through a crack in the door.

Napoli the police say, offered again to spare Miano's shop for money, and agreed to take $50 as a starter. The money, marked, was given to him and he went. Then the detectives, thoroughly chilled, came out and followed Napoli to his home, at 173 Bleecker Street. There they arrested him.

MUST CLEAR FIRE ESCAPES.

Tenants Will Be First Warned, Then Arrested, Says Mr. Butler.

Tenement House Commissioner Butler gave notice last night that he is going after the flat dwellers who block fire escapes. He said:

"I have obtained from Commissioner Bingham a detail of about fifty policemen, and will institute next Monday a campaign against the encumbering of fire escapes.

"Policemen will make systematic canvasses of each block, requiring the removal of all encumbrances which they find upon the fire escapes and noting the offenders. On subsequent reinspection, should it develop that the fire escapes are again encumbered, the parties responsible will be arrested. We shall ask for the enforcement of the full penalty, which is $10 for each offense, or corresponding imprisonment.

"It is my intention permanently to correct this evil of fire-escape encumbrances if it is possible to do so."

ROYAL

is greatest of all the baking powders in purity, strength, healthfulness

NEW YORK CENTRAL DECLARED A SQUATTER

Realty Expert Says the City Owns West Side Track Area.

OPINION AFFECTS 352 LOTS

Father Chidwick Will Use It to Support an Ouster Bill at Albany—Taxes Now Only $722.

The Rev. Father John B. Chidwick, who was Chaplain of the battleship Maine and is now pastor of the Church of St. Ambrose, in West Fifty-fourth Street, has consulted real estate experts in his efforts to oust the New York Central Railroad from Eleventh Avenue, with the result that he is convinced that the city, instead of the company, is the real owner of some 352 city lots on the upper west side. The property is occupied by the railroad company, and the only rental paid, according to Father Chidwick's information, is a few hundreds of dollars in taxes annually, instead of the $150,000 a year which the clergyman says it should yield as city property. The land lies between Sixtieth and Seventieth Streets and has been in the New York Central's possession since the streets were closed by an act of the Legislature, in 1887, for the convenience of the railroad.

The clergyman is actuated, he said last night, in his endeavor to have the Central vacate the property by the fact that so many persons have been killed in the street by the freight trains. Five persons, he said, had been killed in a few months.

The opinion which, according to Father Chidwick, clinches the city's title to the property, was written by a lawyer who is regarded as one of the foremost authorities on real estate and its titles in the United States. Father Chidwick will offer the opinion to the Legislature on Monday, when a bill bearing on the question is to be discussed.

The opinion reads in part:

"The City of New York is the owner in fee simple absolute of several parcels of land within the lines of Twelfth Avenue and streets intersecting the same between Sixtieth and Seventy-second Streets, streets which were closed by Chapter 714 of the Laws of 1887. The portion so closed comprises 878,996⅘ square feet, or 351 60-100 city lots.

"The avenues and streets in question were laid out by the Commissioners of Streets and Roads appointed by Chapter 115 of the Laws of 1807 upon the map filed by them April 1, 1811, and were retained by the Commissioners of the Central Park, acting under and pursuant to Chapter 697 of the Laws of 1867 upon the map filed by them March 7, 1868.

"The Central Park Commissioners, however, extended the streets upon their map to the bulkhead line established by them along the Hudson River. The City of New York acquired title to the said avenue and streets in part by proceedings under the statute to open the same for street purposes as far as the highwater line of the Hudson River, and from the last-mentioned line to the bulkhead line (being land under water) under the Dongan and Montgomery Charters and the grant made by the State when Thirteenth Avenue was laid out from Hammond to 135th Street by Chapter 182 of the Laws of 1837.

"The law regulating the proceedings to open said avenue and streets, viz., Chapter 86 of the Laws of 1813, provided that upon the confirmation of the report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment therein 'The said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York shall become and be seized in fee of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the said report mentioned, that shall or may be so required for the purpose of opening the said public square or place, street, or avenue, or part or section of the street, or avenue so to be opened.

"It has been held in numerous cases that under this law the city took a fee title to the land within the lines of the avenues or streets, and that upon the closing of the avenue or street so opened the fee remained in the city and became a fee simple absolute; in other words, that this title was the same as that of any other private owner of land, and that it had a right to the absolute possession and use thereof, and could sell or dispose of the same in the manner authorized by law as any other of its corporate lands.

"The portion of said avenue and streets were closed by Chapter 714 of the Laws of 1887, which provided:

Section 1. It shall be lawful for, and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company are hereby authorized to cause a parapet wall to be erected, and thereafter maintained, upon a line bounding their terminal yard on the North River on the east; on the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue, from the southerly line of Sixtieth Street to the southerly line of Sixty-first Street, and thence northerly; on the easterly property line of said company and until it intersects the northerly line of Seventy-second Street at a point distant 611 5-10 feet westerly from Eleventh Avenue; and all the portions of the streets between the said wall and the North or Hudson River, including Twelfth Avenue, are hereby discontinued upon the map or plan of the city and closed.

"The effect of this act, under the statute and decision above cited, was to vest in the City of New York in fee simple title to the land within the lines of the streets which were thus closed.

"The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company has never acquired any title to any portion of the lands within the lines of the said avenue and streets."

Father Chidwick also took steps to find out what annual revenue, if any, accrued to the city from the property in question. James J. Dunn made an investigation, and learned from Deputy Collector Baldwin that the city did not derive any revenue through his department from the New York Central for the use of the streets or the laying of the tracks. The officers in the Bureau of Franchises said that the bureau did not receive any money on account of the use of the property.

Deputy Collector of Assessments Crimmins said that the tracks across these streets were included in the assessment for taxation against the New York Central under the head of "tangible property." The tracks are assessed at the rate of $2 a foot, except between Sixtieth and Sixty-third Streets, where the tracks were taxed as a franchise, the franchise tax accruing to the Treasury of the State. That particular section is more than 2 feet long, and is subject to a State tax. The remainder, subject to taxation in the city, is assessed on the basis of being worth $48,450, which is the "tangible property" referred to. The tax in 1905 amounted to $722.15.

The People's Institute last night put itself on record as favoring the Saxe bill for the removal of the New York Central tracks from Eleventh Avenue and passed a resolution calling for volunteers to go to Albany as representatives of the institute at the public hearing on Tuesday next before the joint legislative committees. The action was taken after a large meeting in Cooper Union had listened to addresses from Father Chidwick, M. M. Dawson, and J. Aspinall Hodge.

Charles Sprague Smith said that the institute had every reason to feel reassured that no legislation hostile to the tenement-house law would be passed at this session. A letter which had been sent to Mr. Smith by Gov. Higgins was read. It said:

"I am in receipt of your letter of Feb. 9. I do not believe that there is any danger of the present Legislature passing any bill that will destroy the good work done by the Tenement House Commission."

Wallach's Hats

240 Broadway
603 Broadway
238-242 Bowery
649 8th Avenue
246 W. 125th St.
3d Ave. cor. 122d St.

SPRING Styles ready.
New Store ready, too.
240 Broadway,
above Park Place.
Convenient to downtown offices and the Bridge.

$5 Style,
$3 Quality,
$1.90

Spring Manhattan Shirts are in.

Young's Hats

"Ours Better Made"

February 17th.

If you could see how many prosperous-looking customers are coming to the Young's Hat Stores with YEAR-OLD hats to replace with new Spring styles you would see why it pays to wear the hat that WEARS.

Spring Derbies and Soft Hats, $3.00 and $4.00.

199 Broadway, near Dey St. | 1197 Broadway, near 28th St.
605 Broadway, near Houston. | 1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
849 Broadway, near 14th St. | 500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

TO-DAY ENDS

The great sale of high class materials from the well known merchant tailors, Tredwell, Schneider & Thomas and J. H. Miller & Co., the finest imported woolens. We offer them in Suits to order $20. Trousers $5. Silk Vests $5. Overcoats $25. All this fall and winter's stock, also last spring and summer's styles. We offer them at about one third the former prices. Sale on second floor.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & Ninth Street.

STREET CLEANING FORCE UNDER GRAFT CHARGES

Had to Pay for Removal of Ashes, Say Complainants.

BAD CONDITION OF STREETS

Commissioner Woodbury Says Department Has to Do Too Much Work with Too Few Men.

Charges of graft, favoritism, and inefficiency were made yesterday against the Department of Street Cleaning at the first public hearing before the Aldermanic Committee, headed by Max S. Grifenhagen, which is investigating the department.

Andrew Boyd, Superintendent of the Metropolitan Opera House building, said that at times he had been obliged to pay a foreman of the department in order to get the snow off Broadway in front of the Opera House, and had to pay $44 a month for the removal of ashes. He had also been obliged to pay 10 cents a load to get garbage away, this sum being turned over to the man at the public dump. Thomas J. Reynolds, Superintendent of Madison Square Garden, told of similar experiences there. Both men said that it was necessary to do this because of the neglect of the Street Cleaning Department.

A. S. Gilbert appeared for Mrs. Strauss of 604 West 115th Street, and complained that the asphalt streets were left in such a condition as to cause numerous injuries to horses. Mrs. Strauss had had a valuable horse laid up three months. Mr. Gilbert presented a petition in favor of scraping and flushing streets at night. F. C. Henning of West 132d Street said some of the streets in his neighborhood never were cleaned. He thought there were too many foremen and not enough sweepers. C. J. Driscoll said the department neglected the east side streets shamefully.

Charles H. Patrick of the Clinton Hall Association of the Bronx said he paid $15 a month for the removal of ashes in Summer and $20 in Winter. He offered to give the city a free dumping ground on his land if it wanted it. He said he was obliged to pay teamsters to remove ashes because the department would not do it. Alderman Downing blamed Commissioner Woodbury for the bad condition of Brooklyn streets.

After the hearing Commissioner Woodbury made public a report which he had submitted to the Mayor earlier in the day covering the work of the department during the four years he has headed it. The Commissioner first complains of his lack of control over the opening of pavements for various purposes, saying that there is not a continuous half mile of sheet asphalt pavement which has remained undisturbed for thirty days.

He also says the increase of the sweeping force of the department has not been proportionate to the increase in the area of streets to be cared for. He adds that the department has practically the same number of men which years ago attended to the work, and yet it now has to sweep seventy-seven more miles of street. He further complains that sheet asphalt cannot be kept clean without using an abundant supply of water, and that his department has no water available for that purpose. The report shows, as between 1902 and 1905 that the total increase in percentage of expenditures have been 10.05 per cent. and the increase in percentage of work performed 27.98 per cent.

Last year 2,918,106 cart loads of refuse were removed from Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx. If this work was done by wheelbarrows it would take an army of 150,000 working eight hours daily to remove the waste matter to the dumps on the river front. This material, if piled in Madison Square, would make a mountain of the area of that space and 470 feet high.

In the line of final disposition of refuse, the report shows all dumping at sea has been stopped entirely during the four years. Twenty new scows have been added to the department fleet, giving it a total of 42, which are employed principally in towing refuse to the various sites where filling operations are in progress.

During the time this method of removal of refuse material has been in operation in Brooklyn about eighty-five acres of sunken land has been raised to the grade of the surrounding country and made good, taxable area, whereas, before it was of little or no value. Riker's Island, which is city property, has been raised to an area of 152 acres, which will accommodate the eleemosynary and correctional institutions of the city, leaving Blackwell's Island to be used for a public park.

SHIPPED BOOTY, THEN DIED.

Package Solves Post Office Robbery After Four Months.

The identification of the contents of a package at the office of the American Express Company at Forty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue yesterday by Postmaster Isaac N. Chase of East Fairfield, Conn., cleared up the robbery of the Post Office of that place last October.

The package was addressed to "James Graham," and was to be called for. James Graham never did call for it, but in the pockets of Fred Adams, alias "Connecticut Billy," who was killed while trying to commit a similar robbery recently, letters addressed to James Graham were found.

In the package Postmaster Chase identified coins and miscellaneous articles, along with a quantity of stamps, as the things taken from his safe on the night of the robbery. It is believed that "Connecticut Billy" did the East Fairfield job and expressed the booty to the Madison Avenue office of the express company.

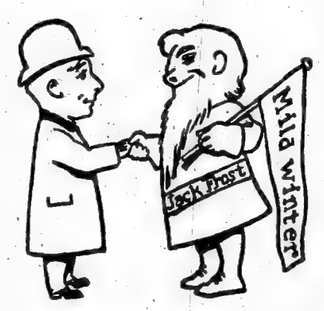

Every time we get in the frost belt now, a lot of men save $5, $8 or $10 on a new winter overcoat.

For there are plenty of $25 and $28 coats and quite a few $30 values still left among those marked $20; while at $12.50 there are substantial savings.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

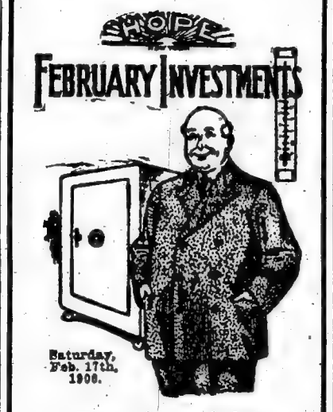

FEBRUARY INVESTMENTS

Some of our choicest Winter Overcoats will be offered today on this basis:

Genuine Montagnac Overcoats that were $55.00.....	To-Day $27.50
Livery Overcoats that were $27.50....	To-Day $16.50
Fur lined Great Coats that were $110.	To-Day $55.00
Paddock and Surtout Overcoats that were $30.00.....	To-Day $16.50

There are but a few of each.

BROADWAY—CORNER—CHAMBERS

"Ornatus et Bonitas."

EXTRA QUALITY

HUNLAP & CO.

Celebrated Hats

correct in every particular.

SPRING STYLES

Now On Sale.

New York. Chicago.
Philadelphia.

And Accredited Agencies in all Principal Cities of the World.

TRADE E.M. MARK

"AWANDA" a tab collar, and a new one, made with a band, because we could not get the point effect any other way.

EARL & WILSON.

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

BASS' BARLEY WINE

at high-class druggists.
ROBT. BEATTY CO., 58 Varick St., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

THIS AFTERNOON, at 2—MARTA. Sembrich, Walker; Caruso, Plancon, Rossi. Cond., Vigna.

THIS EVENING, pop. prices, at 8—TANNHAEUSER. Fremstad, Jomelli, Burgstaller, Goritz, Blass, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.

Sun. Evg., Feb. 18, 8:30, at pop. prices, GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. Jomelli, Homer; Plancon and HENRI MARTEAU, Violin. (Arrangement with Mr. R. E. Johnston.) Entire Metr. Opera Orchestra. Cond., Franko.

Mon. Evg., Feb. 19, at 7:30—MEISTERSINGER. Alten, Homer; Knote, Van Rooy, Goritz, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.

Wed. Evg., Feb. 21, at 8—IL TROVATORE. Nordica, Homer, Bauermeister; Knote, Campanari, Journet. Cond., Franko.

Thurs. Feb. 22, (Wash. B'th'y,) Mat. at 11:30 A. M.—PARSIFAL. Fremstad; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.

Thurs. Evg., Feb. 22, at 8, Special Perf'ce—LA BOHEME. Abott, Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Journet, Parvis, Rossi, Dufriche. Cond., Vigna. Prices $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $4, $5.

Fri. Evg., Feb. 23, at 7:45, Double Bill—HAENSEL UND GRETEL. Abarbanell, Alten, Homer, Weed; Goritz. Cond., Franko. Followed by IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Sembrich, Bauermeister; Dippel, Campanari, Journet, Rossi, Parci. Cond., Vigna.

WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING Pl. Theatre. To-day, Mat. and Evg., Reisenhofer, Christians & Walden in Capus' Comedy, "Leontinen's Ehemaenner."

CARNEGIE HALL

Boston Symphony Orchestra

Mr. Gericke, Conductor.

This afternoon at 2:30.

HAYDN, Symphony, No. 2, in D major; MENDELSSOHN, Concerto for Violin in E minor; VINCENT d'INDY, Symphony, No. 1, for Piano and Orchestra on a Mountain Air, Op. 25 (Mr. Heinrich Gebhard at the Piano). SOLOIST MARIE HALL

Tickets, $2 to 75c., at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) and Luckhardt & Belder's, 10 E. 17th St.

CARNEGIE HALL

Tuesday Evening, Feb. 20, at 8:15

THE ORATORIO SOCIETY

FRANK DAMROSCH.....Conductor

"Judas Maccabaeus"

Tickets, 50 cts. to $2. Boxes, $13.50 & $15, at Box Office, offices Musical Art Society, 1 W. 34th St., and Novello & Ewer, 21 E. 17th.

JOE WEBER'S Music Hall. Twiddle-Twaddle
Evs. at 8:10. Only Matinee Saturday.
Popular Priced Matinee FOR LADIES TO-DAY at 2:15

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Ev. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15. FRANK DANIELS. In Sergeant Brue. Next Week—WONDERLAND.

14th St. THEA. At 6th Av. Pop. Mat. To-day. Last weeks of the Great Sensation, BEDFORD'S HOPE. Tm'w Mat. & Night, Shepard's Moving Pictures.

THE GOTHAM EAST 125th St. Mat. To-day—Harry Bryant's Burlesquers.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. The Great Japs. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. Harry Braham. Xtra Attractions.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St. 25, 50, 75, 1.00. DAILY MATS. 25, 50c. Louise Gunning, Military Octette and others.

YORKVILLE 84th, nr. Lex. Av. W. J. KELLY, MAT. TO-DAY. "Prince Karl."

LEFT DAUGHTER ONLY $5.

Will of Thomas Booth of Bronxdale Will Probably Be Contested.

Thomas Booth of Bronxdale, who died on Feb. 10, cut his daughter Stella off with a bequest of $5 in his will dated Sept. 20, 1902, and filed for probate yesterday.

Booth left an estate of about $25,000. His home at Bronxdale is to go to his widow, Betsy Booth, for her use during her lifetime. His grandson, Frank Booth, is to get $5,000; and his two sons, Charles Booth and Ernest Booth, are to divide the residuary estate. The daughter will probably contest the will.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Tday, Wed. & Feb. 22. in J. M. Barrie's Maude Adams PETER PAN

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Tdy, Wed. & Feb. 22. ETHEL BARRYMORE in J. M. Barrie's play, ALICE-SIT-BY-THE-FIRE. Also Pantaloon, with Lionel Barrymore.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Feb. 22. OTIS SKINNER in THE DUEL.

SAVOY Theatre, B'way & 34th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Feb. 22, 2:15. THE ENGLISH FARCE, MR. HOPKINSON

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mt. Tdy, Wed. & Feb. 22. GEO. M. COHAN in his new musical play, GEO. WASHINGTON, JR.

Knickerbocker B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Today & Feb. 22, 2:15. FRITZI SCHEFF in M'LLE MODISTE

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Feb. 22, 2:15. THE LION AND THE MOUSE. Beginning Feb. 19, Special Matinees. YVETTE GUILBERT.

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Feb. 22. FOURTH WEEK OF ELLIS JEFFREYS in Alfred Sutro's Comedy The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42d St., West of Broadway. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Thurs. 2:15. Fay Templeton in Geo. M. Cohan's 45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY. Extra Matinee Washington's Birthday.

BROADWAY THEA. B'way, 41st & 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Thurs. 2:15. ELSIE JANIS THE VANDERBILT CUP. With Barney Oldfield's Auto Race Effect.

LIBERTY THEATRE, 42d St., W. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Thurs. 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS. Xtra Mat. Washington's B'day. George H. Brennan presents THE CLANSMAN, by Thomas Dixon, Jr.

NEW YORK THEA. B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Prices 25, 50, 75c. & $1. Pop. Mat. Wed., 25, 50 & 75c. Reg. Mat. To-day. THE ROGERS BROS. IN IRELAND. Extra Matinee Washington's Birthday.

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Last Mat. Evs. at 8:15. To-day. LAST WEEK W. H. THOMPSON IN THE BISHOP

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evenings at 8:15. $1 Mat. TO-DAY. MEXICANA. Extra Matinee Washington's Birthday.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. at 8:15. $1 Matinee To-day. 126TH TIME TO-NIGHT OF THE EARL AND THE GIRL WITH EDDIE FOY. Extra Matinee Washington's Birthday.

FIELDS THEA., 42d St., W. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mts. 2:30. Phone 44 Bryant. Mats. TO-DAY & Wednesday. 50c., 75c., $1.00. Extra Mat. Feb. 22. LOUIS MANN AND CLARA LIPMAN. JULIE BONBON.

PROCTOR'S SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE

5TH B'way. 5TH AV. 28th. Mats. 25, 50. "Cashel Byron's Profession." Miss Bingham, Mr. Van Buren, Young & Jas. J. Corbett. All Favorites. Nts. 25, 50, 75, $1.

23D ST. Mats. Daily. 15, 25. ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE. Mr. & Mrs. Robert Fitzsimmons, "Radha," Mme. Rentz, Cole & Johnson, Rice & Prevost, other Stars. Nights, 15, 25, 35, 50, 75c.

58TH St. Mats. Daily. All Seats, 15, 25. ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE. Marvellous Cortellis, Schoolboys & Girls, Empire City 4, Emmett Corrigan & Co., other Stars. Nights, 15, 25, 35, 50, 75c.

125TH ST. Mats. 15, 25. "Bonnie Brier Bush." Miss Morgan, Mr. Griffin, Mr. McAllister. Nights 15, 25, 35, 50, 75

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. DAVID BELASCO Presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER as DU BARRY. NOTE.—Owing to the great demand, Mr. Belasco has decided to continue Mrs. Leslie Carter as Du Barry for all next week. POPULAR PRICES. Mats. To-day & Washington's B'day, 2. Ev. 8.

BELASCO W. 42d St. Ev. 8. Mts. Tdy & Thurs. DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST. By David Belasco.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. 500th Time in N.Y. Mar. 6th. Mat. Tdy & Feb. 22. Evs. 8:15. DAVID BELASCO presents, 2d year in N.Y. WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER.

Manhattan LAST 2 PERFORMANCES. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day 2:20. BEFORE AND AFTER. NEXT TUESDAY EVE., FEB. 20, Walter N. Lawrence Presents THE TRIANGLE. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Reg. Mat. To-day & Wed. 2:15. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM in SQUAW MAN. Extra Matinee Washington's Birthday.

GARDEN Thea. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Ev. 8:20. Matinee To-day at 2:20. Raymond HITCHCOCK. Mat. Wash. Birthday. THE GALLOPER By Richard Harding Davis.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-day. AT THE WORLD'S MERCY. Next Wk. Dolly Kemper the Gypsy Girl

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Mat. To-day. TEXAS Next Week—"IN OLD KENTUCKY." Ted Marks' Concerts Sun., Mat., Night, 25, 50.

MURRAY HILL 42d St. & Lex. Av. Mat. To-day. Al H. Wilson, the German Gypsy. N't W'k, The Funny Mr. Dooley.

MAJESTIC Ev. 8:15

FEB 1906

The New York Times

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATUEDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1906. 16 PAGES.

CITIZENSHIP.

John S. Wise's Book About Privileges and Obligations of Every Citizen.

By EDWARD CARY.

MOST Americans, it is to be feared, have vague, imperfect, often incorrect notions of what citizenship is, what are its rights, still more, what are its obligations, whence they arise, how they are determined when in dispute, how they are enforced, and how they may be changed. This general condition of mind among Americans is by no means due to indifference. It is due rather to the fact that the functions of citizenship in our country get themselves discharged so smoothly and regularly, there is so little of friction, or at least there has been so little within the experience of the present generation that the phenomena connected with citizenship pass relatively unnoticed. Especially is this true with reference to National citizenship, with the working of which an insignificant fraction of our people ever come into direct contact. Our National taxation—heavy enough, in all conscience, and in some respects oppressive and unjust—is indirect, and no one knows precisely how or when he is paying his share of it. Some of us get an impression, and not a favorable one, of the value placed on citizenship by the law of the land, or by those who administer it, when we go to the polls with some of our naturalized fellow-citizens; but elections come around only once a year, and a few of us only see the evil and disgraceful consequences of our loose naturalization laws and of their loose enforcement. As for State citizenship, not many distinctly realize what it means or what are its consequences.

Yet citizenship is in reality a fact of the utmost importance. As it exists to-day in our country it is the result of evolution through all our past and through centuries of the past of England and of Europe. The War of Independence, the War of 1812, the civil war, were fought around questions directly relating to the rights and duties of citizenship, and through the long history of civil life in the various States and in the various stages of our American National existence, a very large part of all public life has centred upon what the citizen may and what he must do.

***

JOHN S. WISE, Esquire, of the New York Bar, has prepared what he calls a "treatise on citizenship," which is intended primarily as a "text book" of instruction, presumably in colleges and law schools. It is a very useful book, showing a great deal of patient industry and a clear and sound judgment in dealing with authorities. Some idea of the scope of investigation involved may be had from the fact that more than 1,200 decisions of the Federal Courts are cited, and it is worth noting that fully one-fourth of these are decisions in cases arising out of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States (adopted July 21, 1868). The National Constitution itself contains no express definition of citizenship, practically all its provisions relating to the subject being based on the specific or implied provisions of the State Constitutions, or on recognized conditions existing in the State at the time of the formation of the Union. This connection with the fundamental laws of the several States is so intimate that a liberal construction of the National Constitution would have forbidden any one to be eligible to the House of Representatives for five years after the adoption of the Constitution, since only persons who had been citizens of the United States for five years could be so eligible, and, until the Constitution was adopted, there were no citizens of the United States.

***

MR. WISE very properly lays much stress on the prior citizenship existing in and derived from the States. He elaborates the conception of dual allegiance, which thus arose, and the long and finally bloody contest that flowed from the question which allegiance was paramount. "Fortunately," he declares, "this question in the light of the arbitrament of war can never recur. Henceforth it must be conceded that whenever the two allegiances, Federal and State, of an American citizen are in apparent conflict, the latter must yield. There can be no such thing, under our system, as allegiance to a State in conflict with allegiance to the Federal Government." He also pays much attention to the actual and to the inferred effect of the Fourteenth Amendment, in which for the first time there were treated the definition of citizenship, the "privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States," "the protection of life, liberty, and property by due process of law" and the "equal protection of the laws." As has already been noted, more than 300 decisions have been rendered under the amendment to the Constitution, and the end is not yet. Mr. Wise makes it very clear that this flood of litigation has arisen in consequence of the failure to see that the precious rights for the protection of which the amendment provides come within its actual scope only when assailed directly by the action of a State. The amendment does not extend to any other attack. It does not guarantee these rights from curtailment or violation from any other source. The Supreme Court early interpreted the amendment in this sense, and its subsequent decisions have only served to define and confirm its original view. To one after another of almost innumerable claims presented to it it has opposed the same reasoning with the same result. This is the more important because it is quite reasonable to infer from contemporaneous history that the actual intention of the amendment was much broader, and that its advocates and authors did mean to afford greater protection to the rights involved. There is no more interesting chapter in the history of the Supreme Court than that which recounts its steadfast adherence to its proper standard in the interpretation of this most important and often disputed amendment. The full title of Mr. Wise's book is "Studies in Constitutional History: A Treatise on Citizenship," and it is published by the Edward Thompson Company at Northport, L. I.

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GEORGE MOORE.

His Novel, "The Lake," is Charged with Subtle Psychology and Contains Some Masterly Descriptions of Landscape.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

JAMES HUNEKER.

Author of "Iconoclasts," "Chopin," "Overtones," "Visionaries."

THE time has passed when a novel of Mr. George Moore was anathema to the householder in Suburbia. Indeed, some Philistines have recognized in his work a distinctly moral flavor. Such a humanitarian tale as "Esther Waters," notwithstanding its condemnation by the London book stalls, was acclaimed a victory for law and order. To-day many of Mr. Moore's admirers, possibly the author himself, find the moral stress in this book rather too obvious. But to the delight of the unregenerate who love literature qua literature, "Esther Waters" was followed by "Celibates," the very quintessence of Mooreishness. This volume contained one story that would have made the reputation of a half dozen "big sellers" among latter-day novelists. I refer to "Mildred Lawson," of which the late Henry Harland remarked that it was worthy of Flaubert if it had been written in good English. The American novelist was more witty than truthful, for "Mildred Lawson" contains some of Mr. Moore's most notable achievements in prose, a fact that did not escape the eye of Mr. Harry Thurston Peck, who had the courage to write: "George Moore is the greatest literary artist who has struck the chords of English since the death of Thackeray."

Some one has said that the English-speaking world is divided into three parts—those who read Moore and like him; those who hate his name; those who never heard of him. Certainly Moore has had the faculty—or the good luck—of bringing foam to critical lips. He is still regarded by many as a rowdy writer. The very title of "Mike Fletcher" evokes a shudder, and I may add that I saw Mr. Moore distinctly shudder at Bayreuth when I expressed my admiration for that crude but virile story. But it is dangerous to indict a man for sins of coarseness as exemplified in a few of his earlier productions, when the body of his later work is of such a high order as Moore's. He has always had in him something of the gross and mystical. As a critic of painting he is one of the five or six in Europe whose opinion is worth while. He it was who first gave battle in England for the group of 1877, the Impressionists, Manet, Degas, Monet, Renoir, Pissaro, Berthe Morisot, Whistler, and the rest. He performed the same critical function for Verlaine, Rimbaud, Kahn, Jules Laforgue, to mention a few of the "new men" of the early eighties. An ardent Wagnerite, he has written by all odds, and in any language, the best novel of musical people, "Evelyn Innes," while naturalistic tales, such as "A Mummer's Wife," "John Norton," "A Modern Lover"—this last a study of London art life—though often unpleasant, are all very powerful.

Mr. Moore's real début in English letters caused a sensation. "The Confessions of a Young Man" was a book that stirred up the wrath of all patriotic Britons. It was Gallic, supercilious, very modern, very iconoclastic; it was not sweet or sentimental; the youthful writer delighted in sweeping from the shelf of honest British libraries whole rows of beloved figures. Even George Meredith was not spared, and Thomas Hardy, noble master, was rudely jolted by the newly returned Parisian-Irishman. Naturally there were heard the shrieks of the wounded—not, however, Meredith's or Hardy's; but complaints emanating from soft-hearted folk who disliked this ruthless smashing of idols. "You must all disappear," cried George Moore; "you are of the past, your place is needed by newcomers." And he was one of them himself. Never did the younger generation come knocking so rudely at the door—to use Ibsen's phrase. Moore was called inter alia, the Irish Swinburne, the Irish Zola, and later the Irish Huysmans. In reality the "Confessions" betray a greater affinity to the early books of Maurice Barrès. Both men were individualists; both believed they had a message. And the Irish writer, when he had finished painting the artistic life of London during the last two decades of

*THE LAKE. By George Moore. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1906.

the nineteenth century, went back to his native soil and this odyssey he soon began to relate to the world. His newest story is "The Lake."

Sociologists say that after forty the "homing" instinct shows itself in a man. Whether this may be predicated of the man of genius I do not know. Mr. Moore was restless for several years before he fled the fogs of London, and it seemed that Paris should have been his logical stopping place. He preferred Dublin. He was wise enough to see that despite the number of books written about Ireland there were still several unwritten. He had mocked his country and its religion in previous novels; though "A Drama in Muslin" (published in 1886) proved to be very stirring and a veracious picture of the hard times during the Land League. But it was not an Irishman who wrote the book; Paris and Flaubert, Paris and Zola, Paris and many other delightful things, were still fermenting in the cerebral cells of the young writer. When, however, in 1903 "The Untilled Field" appeared, the distinctively Celtic note was present. Abundantly so. There was superb writing in "Evelyn Innes" and "Sister Teresa," and "The Untilled Field" showed no falling off in literary quality. Frankly, I am not afraid to avow that Flaubert, the Flaubert of "Trois Contes," would not have been ashamed to sign such stories as "The Theatre in the Waste," "The Wedding Gown," and "The Exile"; while those who have denied Mr. Moore the saving gift of humor may be confronted by such specimens as "A Letter to Rome" and "Some Parishioners." These are masterpieces in miniature, to employ a favorite cliché of the press agent. And they are saturated with humanity, often "human, all too human." Any accusation of preciosity vanishes before these tender recitals of homely lives. Mr. Moore's pet theories about Irish government and his dislike of clericalism in Ireland appear with metronomic regularity. They are rather amusing. No one but Moore could set down Ireland's woes to the increase of unmarried folk in Erin. In "The Wild Goose" he holds tenaciously to the thesis that to the increase of those entering holy orders and conventual life, coupled with an emigration of over 40,000 annually, must be ascribed the rapid decay of Ireland and the Irish. This theory is more engaging than ingenuous. Surely the last race to be accused of race suicide is this very Celtic one. And there are moments when George Moore's Catholicism or anti-Catholicism recalls the moods of that extraordinary dandy and man of letters, Barbey d'Aurevilly. The Church alternately repels and fascinates Moore. With d'Aurevilly he could say: "Rien n'est beau comme cet instant solennel des cérémonies catholiques."

* * *

THE same anti-celibacy motive is sounded amid the richer music of "The Lake," but it is fainter and more intricately woven into the lacelike score—for this novel, with its delicate symbolism, its original style of presentation, its gray-green coloring, and its subtle psychologizing, recalls a modern symphonic poem, with a few thematic ideas developed within its narrow frame in a variety of shapes, all modulating into one colorful symbol—the lake; the lake at morn, at even; the lake in midday's triumphant sunlight; the lake shrouded by sullen mists; the lake, the very image of the human heart, with its dangerous depths, its salty sorrowing shallows. "There is a lake in every man's heart. And every man must ungird his loins for the crossing." These are the last sentences of the book.

The opening runs thus: "It was one of those enticing days at the beginning of May, when white clouds are drawn about the earth like curtains. The lake lay like a mirror that some one had breathed upon. * * *" Strewn throughout are vivid impressions of landscapes, rugged or dreamlike. Mr. Moore carries in his memory many beautiful pictures, and he has observed scenic beauty with fresh vision. The west coast of Ireland is the theatre of his little drama, though, like Thomas Hardy's Wessex, the nominal topography is fictitious. The style is most musical, fitting the theme glovelike. In this matter the Irish author has enrolled himself with the masters. Supple, harmonious, and racy, his English now moves to an individual tune. He has sometimes marked time with several Continental writers as to form and content, but in "The Lake" it is his own poetic voice, his own poetic manner. If I dared to suggest a novelist of whom I was vaguely reminded when reading this book, I should name Tourgeneff. Event glides into event without a jar; the illusion is never shivered by awkward chapter ends or conventional sequences of action and comment. The elliptical method is employed, yet the action never halts. And it is largely in an almost obsolete form, that of letters, a dangerous and at the best a disquieting one. In his preface to Dostoïevsky's "Poor Folk," Mr. Moore calls all literary and pictorial conventions equally false. Letter writing in fiction may be old fashioned, but Clarissa Harlowe proved that a story, if you have one, may be told in that fashion as well as any other. There is plenty of narrative in "The Lake," and the dovetailing of its letters with the story, its oblique, withal fascinating psychology—the heroine we never meet eye to eye, yet know her as something exquisitely alive—and its charming gossip about pictures, poems, and music, Munich, Baireuth, and Holland—the Holland of Rubens, Rembrandt, and Franz Hals—reveal the writer as a master of his material as well as a prober of the human heart.

But the erring priest in fiction is overdone; this despite the legitimate temptation of dramatic contrast. From Balzac to Robert Hichens; from Ferdinand Fabre to Renan, Zola, and Anatole France; from our own Howells to George Moore, how many authors of all nationalities have not made studies of this same priest confronted by broken vows! In "The Garden of Allah" the gorgeous tropical background, the sultry operatic passion, with that melodramatic monk, afforded us almost an optical pleasure. We saw. In "The Lake" we feel. The music is more muted. The landscape, with its nebulous perspective, the lake with its cloudlike scarves, form a picture the very obverse of Hichens's glowing medallion. The latter sweeps one along in a purple storm cloud; the Irishman's art is more reticent, he touches finer issues. It is the difference between a canvas of Chassériau and a canvas of Corot. His story is briefly this: A parish priest in the righteous anger at discovering that one of his flock has gone astray denounces her from the pulpit in veiled yet none the less harsh phrases. She disappears. His conscience, aroused at the idea that she may have drowned herself or else gone astray, begins to work. He becomes morbid, for his rigorous self-analysis has discovered unwelcome truths. It was partly masculine jealousy that caused him to berate the beautiful, unfortunate girl. Then he hears that she is in London, that she has not gone astray, that her fortunes are mending rapidly. A correspondence ensues. We are led on by the exercise of an almost imperceptible art to the point where the woman once publicly insulted enjoys a cruel revenge. The priest confesses in his last letters his love. His life is unsettled. His faith is unsettled. Mournfully he tells his curate that the real sin is Woman; not drink, but love. At the close, after months of torment, of conflicts between duty and inclination, his resolution is taken. He will swim the lake, the lake in all men's hearts. The rupture with his present must be violent. There is America. America is his future. America is now. And he swims the lake.

* * *

AS is not unusual with Mr. Moore, this woman is a robust pagan. He has never been in sympathy with the sexless silhouette of current English and American fiction, the cardboard and candy young woman who is described as a devastating demon, though she only munches her way, caramel fashion, to the palaces of the multi-millionaire. Even sawdust is lacking in our doll of native fiction. She lives on powdered phrases. Throughout the Moore novels a man is a man, a woman is real. This fact has called down on his head the malediction of the pink-and-white schools. It may be admitted that there are unpleasant episodes in "The Lake," but no insincere, no untruthful ones. There is a powerful description of a priest who is cured, as if by a miracle, of his longing for strong drink; and the cosmopolitanism of the old Moore is shed absolutely; he has discovered that to be truly a cosmopolitan is to know one's own parish. Like Flaubert in "Madame Bovary," no writer need go without the limits of his own bailiwick. A little corner of Ireland, two cabins and a passion—such is "The Lake."

It excited a small scandal in Dublin, as there happened to exist a priest of the same name as its hero, Father Gogarty. The dedication in French is to Edouard Dujardin, well known in Paris for his connection with the Neo-Catholic movement. Without the unfortunate gift for the making of brilliant epigrams, like the late Oscar Wilde; without the equally as brilliant gifts of wit and paradox of the living George Shaw, Mr. Moore has dug deeper, planned wider than either of these Irishmen, and so he bids fair to last longer because he is more human. His people are neither fantastic nor anarchs; they are, whether vulgar or visionary, fashioned from the common clay of humanity. Their author may now say with his own hero: "Surely the possession of one's soul is a great reality." For those with Irish blood in their veins this book is full of that magic we call Celtic. It is enchanting, wistful, melancholy, and poetic, and across its pages sound the sad undertones of a worsted race. It fills one with a veritable homesickness.

"An' I wisht I was in Ireland the live-long day;
* * * * * * * *
Sweet Corymeela, an' the same soft rain."

New York, February, 1906. J. H.

A NEW STORY BY HENRYK SIENKIEWICZ.

By M. GORDON PRYOR RICE.

JEREMIAH CURTIN again merits the thanks of the public for an admirable translation of a brilliant romance from the pen of Henryk Sienkiewicz, "On the Field of Glory." (Little, Brown & Co.) But for the awkwardness of "to milden," instead of "to mitigate," the English is as idiomatic and picturesque as though it were the original vehicle of the story.

Had the title been "On to the Field of Glory" it would better have indicated the character of the book than its actual caption, for it "gives pictures of Polish character and life on the eve of the second great siege of Vienna," and closes with the march of the great John Sobieski and his invincible Poles to the magnificent achievement which was the high-water mark of the glory of Poland. We are invited not to the horrors and the agonies of the battlefield, but to the tremendous enthusiasm, the fanfare of trumpets, the triumphant confidence with which, under the benediction of the Church, the Polish hosts poured out from Cracow to save Vienna and Christendom itself from the conquering Moslem.

Indeed, save that the story is penetrated through and through with intense national passion, and with the longing of every son of Poland to live or to die fighting the ancient enemy of the Cross, it is scarcely a historical novel. It is a fine old-fashioned story of love and of honor, such as was wont to thrill the pulse of youth upon the pages of the great romancer. One may almost say of it as of the noble English family, that all its men are brave and all its women chaste. Certainly there is no paltering with right and wrong, there are no situations of subtle suggestion. M. Sienkiewicz, unlike some lesser writers, does not find his great powers trammeled by the telling of a thoroughly pure, healthful tale. The hero is of the kind who

"* * * loves one woman, only one,
And worships her with years of noble deeds,"

and she, though at first coquettish and a bit trivial, has a knightly soul of her own, and rises to the level of her lover at last. The four Bukoyemskis, (foresters,) stupid and quarrelsome and honest and well meaning, are delightfully humorous. Pan Stanislav is as noble as the hero, and the old men could not be better done—Pan Gideon, not the villain, but the marplot of the romance, fine in some ways, but led into great wrong by selfish desire; Pan Serafin, all that is magnanimous and generous, and Father Voynovski, really the protagonist of the drama, full of tenderness for man and beast, a Christian priest and a fiery patriot, preaching both personal righteousness and what to him and his hearers was a holy war.

The author has entered completely into the Polish spirit of the seventeenth century, with the result of a true and vivid picture of the time, altogether unlike the many tepid tales we have been pleased in these latter days to call "historical." When a writer concerns himself little with the garments and speech of the time past and much with the spirit of man and of woman his work can never be archaic, but must always be essentially modern and far-reaching in its appeal. This is the gift of the mighty. We recognize it in Shakespeare and in Scott; we greet it in Sienkiewicz.

YOUTH AND LOVE.

THE ETERNAL SPRING. A Novel. By Neith Boyce. Illustrations by Blendon Campbell. Pp. 403. 12mo. Cloth. New York: Fox, Duffield & Co. $1.50.

MRS. HUTCHINS HAPGOOD'S cleverly written story leaves the impression that only two things in the world are at all worth while—youth and young love. Mothers are temporary necessities who should have the good taste to efface themselves as early as possible. Indeed, all claims and relationships are seen at a wide angle by the two pairs of eyes intent upon each other. Nothing matters except that youth should come into the happiness which is its right.

"The other woman" scarcely complicates the plot, so easily is her anguish of unrequited love—most frank, by the bye, in its revealment—brushed aside by the lovers, both of whom owed her much. The real complication comes from the questions whether the insanity of the heroine's father were likely to be hereditary, and whether, indeed, there had been any insanity to cast its shadow of dread. The mother's motive for declaring that her dead husband had a homicidal and a suicidal mania, and the effect of this belief upon the neurasthenic daughter are well imagined and worked out, although the long letter from the alienist is rather out of place in a romance.

Although women make the amenities of life, and men would soon "hottentot," as Miss Edgeworth has it, if left to themselves, why is it that women's heroes are almost invariably prigs or cads of the first water? We thought we had reached the limit in Daniel Deronda, but even he shows up well beside Mrs. Wharton's insufferable Selden, and now here is Barry Carleton, filling us with a vulgar but lively desire to "punch his head for him," all the more as his creator evidently admires him very much—they all admire their cads, these gentle authors. Our one comfort is that the heroine of "The Eternal Spring" is as difficult and unpleasant a young woman as one may meet in a Summer's day, and is sure to plant not a few thorns among the roses of wedded life.

Had the forsaken Elizabeth practiced the methods of "the worm i' the bud," she would have been charming. Mrs. Langham is brilliantly portrayed, but, like the lady herself, the picture is a little too painty. Although she is meant to be odious, in the end our sympathies are rather on her side, as they must be on the side of even the most unworthy to whom life systematically presents the hot end of the poker.

The scene of the novel is Italy, of which one never loses the atmosphere, although there is no insistent detail. With a single fine stroke we are made to feel the wonderful soaring quality of Brunelleschi's Dome, "which rose, straining at its moorings as a soap bubble strains away from the pipe into an oblold shape."

Although we have found its leading characters not a little exasperating, "The Eternal Spring" is a model of unusual originality and interest. It is the child of its age in that it is frankly pagan in its attitude, and that it quite transposes the values of the verbs "to have" and "to be."

B. W. Dodge & Co.'s List.

Messrs. B. W. Dodge & Co., a new publishing firm at 44 East Nineteenth Street, have just published a new detective story, "The One Who Saw," by Headon Hill. They have in press for publication Feb. 20, "The Corsican Lovers," a new story by Charles Felton Pidgin, author of "Quincy Adams Sawyer."

THE WELSH MARCHES.

Notes of Wanderings Along the Borderland and Its Historic Towns and Places.*

WALES and its people and the western counties of England are happily described by Mr. Bradley in his latest book. He is a globe-trotter, but a careful one; a good reporter—and, like a good reporter, he knows how to write and what to write. Possibly he could not describe a battle as Archibald Forbes could, or "discover Broadway," as Julian Ralph did; but when it comes to getting hold of the interesting facts in the history of a place—city, castle, farmhouse—and telling them interestingly, he is in the same class with Forbes and Ralph, and that, as one knows, is a good class.

Mr. Bradley has written before this of South Wales and of North Wales; in his introduction he says he debated if he should not call this present book "The Welsh Marches," but finally decided on the longer and present title because of its greater clearness. The book treats not only of the Marches of Wales, but of the English counties bordering on the principality. And incidentally in that preface the author lets slip a bit of history new to most of his readers, for Welsh history is not taught in English or American schools. After 1282, he says, what we now call Wales was divided into two parts, the Marches, held by the Lords Palatines of the Marches—the Welsh border counties, they are now—and the Principality of Wales, governed by the Prince of Wales, whose title then was by no means honorary. Arthur, Prince of Wales, son of Henry VII., lived at Ludlow Castle most of his life, and before and after his time the principality was governed, if not by its Prince, by a commission headed by a Lord President of Wales. The Lords Marchers were independent in civil matters, and almost so in military affairs, until, a Welsh family having come to the throne, Henry Tudor in 1535 swept away their rule, and created the modern counties of Denbigh, Montgomery, Monmouth, Brecon, Radnor, Glamorgan, and Pembroke. Before that act Wales (the principality) had consisted only of Carnarvon, Anglesey, Merioneth, Cardigan, and Carmarthen. Finally all of Wales was represented in Parliament and placed on an equal footing with England.

Mr. Bradley declares that his book is not a guide book, and he admits to "no sin of omission"; and it must be admitted that the volume is rather heavy—in pounds, not in matter—for a guide book. But it has all the good qualities of one, without the bad ones; and if the traveler chooses to use it as one, its author can but blame himself.

The Borderland of the title is the two English counties of Herefordshire and Shropshire. The author's trips on foot or bicycle were through these, with incursions into the Marches. He recognized no geographical obligations, he says, and his course was more or less capricious and guided by personal inclination.

To Mr. Bradley, Hereford is by no means the dull town that it is often described as being. It is a typical county and cathedral town, with a fine library, good music, and a history. Around it lies a country every foot of which is historic. But it has no walls and no ruins. "While a score of grim fortresses yet defy time within easy range, that of Hereford has vanished absolutely. Yet in Leland's time there were ample remains of the 'fayrest, largest, and strongest castle in all England.'"

Hereford has every qualification that Trollope himself would have demanded. It has a soothing air, free from disturbing fumes, expansive and delectable cathedral precincts, and is laved by a beautiful and famous river. It has the quiet, old-fashioned but not uncheerful streets proper to a cathedral town, and tortuous byways where well-mellowed red brick or sandstone houses proclaim the names of doctors and lawyers upon brass plates that have probably been connected with law and physic in Hereford since time was. There is a country neighborhood of the appropriate description for a complete cathedral town. Nor is there any disturbing exotic element of any kind to make a jarring note in an artistic whole that the creator of Mrs. Proudie and Archdeacon Grantley would have reveled in, if accident had not given him Salisbury.

Wherever Mr. Bradley wandered, he made notes and studied local history—not merely the history that one finds in books, but the history that is handed down by word of mouth. At Ludlow he stopped some time, and naturally, too, for it was the capital of the principality and the Presidency of Wales; and long after the Marches had been united with the former and Wales made a part of England, Milton's "Comus" was first played there, in the hall of Ludlow Castle. All around the town is historic ground. At Mortimer's Cross, eleven miles away, was fought the last great battle of the Wars of the Roses. Edward, Duke of York, won the battle, 3,800 Lancastrians fell, and a month later the White Rose saw its leader King of England.

At Clun, in Shropshire, on the very edge of Wales, are the ruins of the Garde Dolareuse of Scott's "The Betrothed." At Kenfig are the remains of a church and of a castle, which were swallowed, together with their town, by a sandstorm 600 years ago and made like the cities of the plain. The ruins peep up above the sand which still whirls around the spot. All about the country goes Mr. Bradley, picking up and jotting down little intimate facts—of Fair Ellen Vaughan, who killed the slayer of her brother as he attended mass, lest he should escape unpunished altogether; of the Morris dance witnessed by James I. in "the Golden Valley" in 1609, when four musicians played whose ages totaled 423, and a dozen dancers capered whose ages summed more than 1,000 years; of Marion, the Maid of the Heath, who opened Ludlow Castle to her lover, and when she knew that he had brought troops with him to seize it killed him and herself—odds and ends of picturesque history, that make his story vastly interesting to read, as it must have been to write.

Mr. Bradley was accompanied by a sympathetic artist, Mr. W. M. Meredith, whose pictures are pronounced excellent and accurate by the author, and they look as if they were. A good index completes the volume, which commends itself as well to those who have not been in Wales as to those who have been in that mysterious country of Cadwallader and his goats.

*IN THE MARCH AND BORDERLAND OF WALES. By A. G. Bradley. With sketches of the country by W. M. Meredith and a map. Pp. xvi.-430. 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

A PRINCETON BOOK.

THERE should be a struggle among Princetonians to get a copy of the limited edition of "Old Nassau," which a loyal son of the College of New Jersey, Wilford S. Conrow, has published. The book consists of the autobiography of Prof. Carl Langlotz, composer of the music for the university song "Old Nassau," several arrangements for the music, besides a reproduction of the original musical manuscript; a biography of Harlan Page Peck of the class of 1862, who wrote the words, and a fac simile of the pages of The Nassau Literary Magazine for March, 1859, in which the song was first printed. There are illustrations of Nassau Hall as it was fifty years ago and as it is now, and of other places of interest. The book is bound in black ooze calf, with doublures of orange silk; the cover shows the university seal in proper colors. Altogether the book is a loyal and appropriate tribute to its author's Alma Mater. The price of the book is $5, and with the extra imprint of the purchaser's name on the back of the title page 50 cents more. Copies may be obtained from C. Whitney Darrow, the Princeton Alumni Weekly, Princeton, N. J.

American Short Stories.

It is nearly twenty years since the series of Short Stories by American Authors was published. Since that time, back in the far ages, an entirely new generation of short-story writers has grown up, most of whom know not Moses, and are unknown to him. The preparation of another collection of American short stories would seem timely. Accordingly Mr. William Patten, who has made a name for literary and artistic work in London as well as here, has edited for P. F. Collier & Co. a four-volume collection of masterpieces of American short-story writers. There are sixty-five writers, each represented by a single story, and among them are some of the old-time as well as most of the modern spinners of yarns. The selection is good and made evidently with great care, and is to be welcomed with pleasure.

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LOUIS TRACY

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GREATNESS IN LITERATURE DEFINED

Prof. William Peterfield Trent's Rather Audacious Division of Renowned Authors Into Five Hierarchies.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

CHRISTIAN GAUSS.

A FAMOUS French student of religion and politics concluded that "humanity is made up of the living and the dead; the latter are by far the more numerous." Prof. Trent, who will strengthen his reputation as a safe and sane critic by his series of papers entitled "Greatness in Literature," would doubtless subscribe to such a statement and might add in conscience that they are by far the more important. He is decidedly a conservative.

The present volume contains in somewhat modified form reprints of addresses given by the author on various academic occasions. He himself refuses to call them essays, since, as he frankly avows in a preface, they do not possess that discursive charm which the word connotes. There is, indeed, very little that is discursive in them. Prof. Trent is here too serious to yield to any tendency toward embellishment. His statement is direct and earnest, the suggestions of humor are rare and somewhat grim, and they are prompted rather by the necessity of relieving the tension of his own thoughts than by any desire to indulge a natural bent toward that form of expression.

The subjects treated are all of vital importance to students of literature, as an enumeration of titles will show. "A Word for the Smaller Authors and for Popular Judgment," "The Aims and Methods of Literary Study," "Criticism and Faith," "Literature and Science," "Teaching Literature," and "The Love of Poetry," for instance. Of them all, however, the first, which gives its title to the volume, will doubtless attract most attention.

Prof. Trent's object there, if not novel, is at least one of perennial interest. He attempts to decide what constitutes greatness in literature and to arrange authors into five hierarchies—the supremely great or world authors, the very great, the great, the important, and the minor writers. The task for the critic is a momentous one, and if he fails—and we are not sure that he has succeeded, or that any one could entirely succeed—like Phaeton he has at least failed having dared great things. Let us consider for a moment the results. In tabulating them in short compass we must do him the injustice of omitting certain of his provisos.

Into the first class, then, would fall Homer, Sophocles, Virgil, Dante, Shakespeare, Milton, Goethe, possibly Molière, Cervantes, Scott, Victor Hugo, and Balzac. Among the very great authors we have Pindar, Lucretius, Petrarch, Tasso, Ariosto, Chaucer, Spenser, Schiller, and Heine, possibly Voltaire, Rabelais, Montaigne, Swift, and Gibbon. The third class, great—but not supremely or very great—authors, will include Catullus and Horace, Leopardi, Ben Jonson, Dryden, probably Pope, and perhaps Gray, Burns, Coleridge, Keats, very probably Tennyson and Browning, Wordsworth, Byron, and Shelley. Charles Lamb, Hazlitt, and Hawthorne will serve as examples of the prose writers of the group. When we descend into the limbo of the important and minor writers, a few touchstones will have to suffice, for the names here, as the playbills have it, would prove "too numerous to mention." The poet Collins, Charles Brockden Brown, and Robert Southey are given place as examples of the important writers; Aubrey de Vere and Henry Kingsley typify the men of the minor class.

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THE first three categories, however, Prof. Trent doubtless intended to be fairly exhaustive. It is well for him that the members of the "genus irritabile" whom he has here gradated are dead. To what a battle of the books he would be inciting! How Byron would have stormed to see himself classed with Wordsworth; what would have been his surprise to find himself elbowing Keats, or Shelley even, whom he damned in his lofty way as merely "the most companionable man he knew under thirty"? How would Voltaire have epigrammatized an American who set him no higher than that barbarian Rabelais, and how few of those not in the first class would have been content? It all proves that opinions change and that time is a great leveler, for the estimates have been made with severe regard to the justice of their various claims as understood by the majority. We doubt, however, if the author will fare much better at the hands of ardent admirers of some of his lesser great. What will the Browning clubs say on learning that they are studying a poet of the third class, or the Byron enthusiasts to find that their idol stands two rungs below Scott? Such differences of opinion were, of course, inevitable, and if may fairly be questioned whether any two critics, however well qualified, would make their classifications in exactly the same manner. Perhaps very few would place Virgil and Milton with Homer and Shakespeare, or rank Scott and Hugo with either group. Many will doubt whether Pindar is a greater poet than Byron or Browning, and, what is more, many serious students will deny that there is any court of criticism that can render satisfactory or ultimate decision on so vast and vexed a question. Prof. Trent has not cavalierly decided such points at issue. He has accepted, we take it, what would have been the decision of the majority of readers in the various Occidental nations through the centuries. They are graded in accordance with the universality of their appeal. Thus, though he hints that he personally might be inclined to place Chaucer in the first rank, he still excludes him "because it may be questioned whether he has even yet attained a truly cosmopolitan fame." He has naturally given preference to English poets. He finds no place for Racine (though he does for Schiller;) De Musset, whom Taine preferred to Tennyson, is not considered, and Cervantes is the only Spaniard mentioned, though certainly Calderón, and very probably Lope, would win an immense majority in Spain, in France, in Germany, and in Italy over Ben Jonson and Dryden, who are there practically unknown.

The author later finds certain qualities common to all of the supremely great artists. Such are, for instance, a uniformly high excellence of execution, (technic he calls it,) wide range, "the genius of none of these is cramped"; the production of one or more masterpieces, a word which he does not define, but seems unwilling to bestow upon a single lyric or shorter poem, reserving it for the higher and more sustained flights of art. Each one of the supreme masters furthermore, has conquered the civilized world and his fame is permanent.

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WITH his devotion to old ideals, Prof. Trent could have but little regard for what he terms "impressionist criticism." He offers its devotees, however, many excellent points of attack by his bold and unequivocal statement of his method and his mission. In fact, such as are skeptical of Aristotelian criticism—of that criticism, in other words, which is based upon the practice of previously acknowledged masters—whose principles are deduced from the study of a masterpiece considered as a type, will doubt the absolute finality of these various critera, and will demand a definition of masterpiece. They might say that Tennyson's accomplishment was more uniformly high than Balzac's, who, it will be remembered, stands in the first class, and that there are certain lapses of attention to technique in Shakespeare which many a minor poet would not permit himself. They will say, furthermore, that certain passages in Milton, his description of the battle in heaven, and of the elephant at play, for instance, show the limitations of his genius, prove, in fact, that at times it is "cramped." For all that they would hardly set Balzac lower than Tennyson or reduce their estimate of Milton. "A masterpiece in their judgment is such only by common consent and not by virtue of any conformity with any previously acknowledged canons. In fact the greatest masters usually create their form of expression, at least in part. "The Divine Comedy" will not square with earlier definitions of the epic. Shakespeare overrides Aristotle, and Kipling, to mention a lesser deity, seems in no way to heed Matthew Arnold's "sweetness and light." They hold that the common consent which makes masterpieces is occasionally withdrawn. Thus Ossian was the Homer of the North to Goethe, to Mme. de Staël, to the greatest critics of a generation, until it was known that Ossian was McPherson and not ancient. To much of this Prof. Trent might possibly subscribe, for he says in Criticism and Faith:

> The popular standing of an author or artist of established reputation is the posited fact, and truly scientific criticism will endeavor to account for this reputation, to maintain it, and even to uphold it, rather than to assert that modern taste finds little to enjoy in what pleased our ancestors.

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THERE is much to be said in favor of that criticism which follows the flag of popular approval and seeks the causes of everywhere acknowledged effects. Prof. Trent takes such popular approval to be fairly constant, honest, and independent. He tells us, for instance, that Homer was acknowledged to be the greatest poet till Shakespeare came to twin his star. And yet in the twenty-three or twenty-five centuries that intervened, eight at least are curiously barren of any reference to that master or any trace of his influence, and Virgil was known in them rather as the sorcerer and wonder-worker than as the poet of Rome's glory. Possibly, too, Homer was something to the Elizabethans that he was not to Pope, and something to Pope that he is not for us. Pope saw in him the perfect master of the epic; Chapman's contemporaries loved him for Odysseus's wiles and for the large lust of action, adventure, and battle. For us there is a certain elemental strength, the freshness of the dawn of our own time, and poetry which was not there in like measure to the blind poet's own auditors. Into the making of the popular estimate of Pindar there has gone the prejudice of centuries, and Tasso's pathetic story has perhaps done more for his popular fame as poet than the "Jerusalem Delivered." The fact that "Hamlet" was a tragedy of revenge doubtless helped it with the Elizabethan audience, though it is nothing to us. Long-established reputations are often maintained in popular favor by a gathered force of inertia rather than by any seriatim repetition of independent judgments by successive generations. Though "the popular standing of an artist or an author of established reputation" may therefore be taken as a "posited fact," it gives us perhaps less firm a basis than Prof. Trent would imply, and those who are not of his faith may question whether scientific criticism with its methods still imperfect for a science can arrive at really valid results in always dealing with so inconstant and occasionally ungenuine a factor. M. Brunetière, to quote a case in point, was perhaps thus deluded into consecrating a serious study to Miss Rhoda Broughton, the popular demand for her work having in all probability misled him in his estimate of her literary worth. In any case, he seems later to have suppressed the criticism. That so great and keen a critic should be able to lose himself in unprofitable byways may be taken to prove that the path is one as yet but dimly descried, and one which must be followed with all caution.

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THOSE who, like M. Lemaitre, combat such an interpretation of the critic's function find small favor with Prof. Trent. Yet the world of letters and of criticism would be far less rich were it to lose him and his co-workers. For them criticism is an art, not a science, and when such virtuosi in the use of language as M. France or M. Lemaitre chronicle for us "the adventures of a soul as it travels through masterpieces," (the phrase is theirs,) they have contributed much to the pleasure of the reading world and toward the honest appreciation of literature. While the validity of objective criteria may still be a matter of dispute, their work has at least a certain personal warranty and they have fulfilled in large part at least the function of the critic and deserve more praise, perhaps, than is here given.

Of the remaining essays that go to make up a most thoughtful and interesting volume, special attention should be called to the "Teaching of Literature." In it Prof. Trent throws new light on problems much discussed and suggests reforms which teachers and students of literature cannot well disregard. C. G.

Princeton, N. J., February, 1906.

*GREATNESS IN LITERATURE, AND OTHER PAPERS. By W. P. Trent. Pp. vi.-248. 8vo. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.20.

TWO DOGS AND A MORAL.

ALLEN FRENCH in "The Reform of Shaun" (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.,) regales his readers—who are supposed to be youthful enough to need moral lessons and docile enough to consent to receive those lessons in fables—with two stories about two dogs. Shaun is an Irish terrier who has a hard time learning what a noble thing it is to be a gentleman's dog and not a mere runagate quadruped with an appetite and a bark. Mystic is a setter pup with a very fine nose, but lacking concentration of mind, and consequently very much of a blunderbus. He has to find himself, to tame his tendency to let every smell lead him off from every other smell, and incidentally to provide an object lesson to his young master, a boy who has much the same faults as his own.

By this you may gather that these stories are not properly dog stories. They show not a little knowledge of dogs, to be sure, but they are always looking beyond the dog to the virtues of obedience and the dignity of service. These things are, of course, the cardinal virtues of a gentleman's dog, but they are not the essense of doggishness, and a real lover of dogs can't help a sneaking sympathy for the natural ways of the beast. Not so Mr. French. Poor Shaun is sternly taught by his model ancestor Brian Boru (King of the Kennels) that no dog must eat save of his master's food, and so thoroughly taught that in the absence of his master he is nearly starved to death; young Mystic has to be captured by dog catchers on one of his rumbles before he learns the code of a gentleman's dog—which is to stay at home unless his master goes abroad with him, and to hold all strangers in suspicion. By the way, the dog catchers capture Mystic's master also and keep him prisoner in a hut in the woods until he is rescued by his father, armed with a pistol and followed by a posse of searchers. Mystic helped to make a hole in the dark, smelled his way laboriously home, and guided the rescuers to the hut. In short, it is a boy's story; not a dog story at all.

COMPETITION.

THE COST OF COMPETITION. An Effort at the Understanding of Familiar Facts. By Sidney A. Reeve. Pp. 607. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $2.

MR. REEVE'S book complements Henry George's. "Progress and Poverty" traced our economic ills to landlordism. Mr. Reeve traces them to commercialism. Mr. Reeve develops his theme with both ingeniuty and fervor. There is no more doubt of his sincerity and conviction than there was of Mr. George's. Yet Mr. George carried many with him in his diagnosis who failed to accept his prescription, and so it is to be feared will Mr. Reeve. Nevertheless his book is worth attention by students of our social pathology, and deserves a sympathetic reception as a sign of the times and as a contribution toward their amendment.

Our great social evil, in Mr. Reeve's esteem, is not the excessive reward of capital, for he esteems its reward as moderate. In his analysis the bargainers get the lion's share. Producers, the source of all value, enjoy but one-third of the product, while the barterers, including capitalists, divide between them nearly equally twice as much, while producing nothing. The individual suffers by the deprivation of the value which he has created. The community suffers the aggregate of the producers' loss, and the loss besides of what might have been produced by the barter class. If all were producers the only emulation would be in production, and the aggregate of wealth produced would be increased by increase of effort. But the appearance of the class which seeks wealth without producing it results in competition and commercialism. It is axiomatic that emulation in production is not characteristic of our producing class. Trades unions, for instance, with their ca' canny methods, seek to limit production to or below the average capacity. Instead of emulation in production, our institutions are characterized by competition in distribution of wealth. Whoever possesses anything makes his best offer in what he possesses for what he wants. Therein results that competition which is said to be the life of trade, but reverses for the community the practice of the family. In the family it is the weak, the old, the young, the crippled, the helpless which get the first help and the largest portion. But in the community, as the result of competition, come the ruin of the weak and the disproportionate reward of the strong. Great fortunes and extremes of poverty, with all the ills implied by each, result from the competitive system, which selects for survival the most selfish, and sentences the weak or generous to destitution, disease, and death. As a remedy, Mr. Reeve puts forward the abolition of all rent, all interest, all commercial competition and barter, and the return to first principles, when friendly savages exchange fish for hare without regard to profit or cost.

The book is more interesting than any abstract of it can be. It is sober enough in conception and argument to attract economists, and yet the theme is developed in a manner to attract many who ordinarily find political economy dull. The chapters upon sweatshops and prostitution, upon congestion in great cities with the resultant evils of landlordism, upon the effect of competition in debasing the pulpit, the stage, and literature, will fix the attention even of those who dissent from some conclusions. Nevertheless the picture Mr. Reeve draws of a society in which every producer gets the value he produces, and expends it in procuring what he wants at prices authoritatively fixed at the cost of production, without any cost of distribution, as one buys postage stamps, is attractive. To some it will present itself as a fresh piece of constructive statesmanship. To others it will seem a work of aspiration or fiction, like Bellamy's. It is a good book to read even if only to quarrel with and to keep informed of the Socialist propaganda which crops out nowadays in unexpected places. Mr. Reeve anticipates the first step in the ultimate triumph of the red banner, symbolical of the common blood of fraternity, the extinction of barter as introductory to the true unity in humanity of all Americans. The dissentients are the more numerous, but the missionaries of the new faith are serious and earnest.

Bacheller's Book.

Irving Bacheller's "Silas Strong, Emperor of the Woods," which was to have been published a year ago, is now announced by the Harpers for publication about the middle of March. Silas Strong is a philosopher of the Adirondacks, and in his story the author has provided "an unconventional love affair" between a young man, a visitor at Silas's camp, and a mysterious forest maid. The incidents include a tremendous forest fire, while among the leading characters is a dog, said to be particularly engaging.

FEB

HOMER AND OMAR.

Mr. Mackail's Curious Translation of "The Odyssey" Into the Metre of FitzGerald's "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam."*

By Arrangement with The London Times.

IT is permissible to imagine that Mr. Mackail's strange choice of a metre—that of FitzGerald's "Omar Khayyam"—for translating the Odyssey grew out of an early poem of his own. More than twenty years ago "In Scheria" was the finest flower in a youthful garden of verses, "Love in Idleness." It was republished, we think, a little later in "Love's Looking Glass," and well deserved the admiration it excited in university circles and elsewhere. The attempt in Part I. to realize the heartbreak of Nausicaa when Odysseus departed from Phaeacia—

Ah me, the ways untrod, the words unsaid!
The tender memories unremembered!
The dreadful presence of what might have been,
And life eternal of things done and dead!

One word of parting was to serve for all,
One last short word, when to the festival
He came at evening, his face flushed and keen
With thoughts of home; and high along the hall

The great gold statues held their torches red.
I spoke, with loud seas swirling in my head,
Farewell: remember that to me this day
Thou owest thy life's ransom.

and the equally graceful Part II., where, after many ages, the maiden wakes again, like Brynhild, from a magic slumber, and is reunited to the hero—this poem assuredly showed both scholar and poet; it was a delicate dream of a consequence of the Odyssey of which Homer took no heed.

It may be noted, however, that the rhyming of the third line in each quatrain with that in the next, which is uniformly observed in "In Scheria," has been dropped by Mr. Mackail in his version of the "Odyssey"—wisely, we think; any very complex system of rhyming does in some degree sin against Homer; even the excellent Spenserian stanzas of Mr. Worsley leave us yearning for the one irreplaceable thing—the fluent consecutiveness of the orginal metre. A writer with a perfect genius for blank verse and with a vocabulary as full as Shakespeare's, who could be uniformly sonorous and yet never bombastic, might achieve the "final" translation of the "Odyssey"; so poetical is Mr. Mackail, both by nature and art, that one is inclined to regret that he has not tried that almost impossible task instead of the quite impossible one of assimilating Homer to the mold and form of Omar Khayyam. On the other hand, blank-verse is so fatally easy to write, and so fatally difficult to write well, that we can easily understand that a man of real poetical genius may shrink from the effort as one foredoomed to failure. Were the blank verse faultless, a consecutive poem of the length of the "Odyssey" would be laborious reading; more people than would like to acknowledge the fact have found "Paradise Lost" tedious. Rhyme—which has been aptly called the one string added by modern times to the Greek lyre—does to a modern ear obviate this tedium, to a certain extent; but then it must not be elaborate nor emphatic rhyme; the "ringing couplets" of Pope's Homer may be read with pleasure by almost any one—except those who know the original! The metre of Morris's "Jason," with its unemphasized rhymes, has, beyond doubt, a real affinity to the Homeric style; it has all its simplicity and straightforwardness, if not quite enough of its grandeur and sonorous effect. It is strange that Morris's own version of the "Odyssey" should have failed to do justice to his spirit and genius, for he was capable of genuinely Homeric writing—e. g., in the death of Atli (Sigurd The Volsung, Bk. iv.)

There Gudrun stood o'er the turmoil; there stood the Niblung child;
As the battle-horn is dreadful, as the Winter wind is wild,
So dread and shrill was her crying and the cry none heeded or heard.
As she shook the sword in the Eastland, and spoke the hidden word:
"The brand for the flesh of the people, and the sword for the King of the world!"
Then adown the hall and the smoke-cloud the half-slaked torch she hurled
And strode to the chamber of Atli; white-fluttering 'mid the smoke;
But their eyes met in the doorway, and he knew the hand and the stroke,
And shrank aback before her; and no hand might he upraise,
There was naught in his heart but anguish in that end of Atli's days.
But she towered aloft before him, and cried in Atli's home:
"Lo, lo, the daylight, Atli, and the last foe overcome!"
And with all the might of the Niblungs she thrust him through and fled,
And the flame was fleet behind her, and hung o'er the face of the dead.

If now we contrast, with verse like this, a scene of terror in the "Odyssey," as rendered by Mr. Mackail in the metre of Omar, it seems to us that in the former the rhyme helps the narrative immensely, while in Mr. Mackail's verse the elaborate rhyming system continually hitches and hinders the effect of the original. The seventeen lines ("Odyssey," xii., LL. 403-419,) become twenty-four, and the recurrent feeling that we are reading quatrains puts the Homeric style and swiftness entirely out of our heads.

But when we dropped the isle, and no more land
Was seen, but sky and sea on every hand,
The son of Cronus made a dark blue cloud
Over the galley's carven hull to stand.

And under it the ocean-floor grew black;
And no long while she held upon her track;
For swiftly a strong tempest from the west
Roaring came down and laid the ship aback.

And a sharp gust snapped either forward stay
That held the mast up, and it fell away
Aft, carrying all the yards and rigging down,
That in a heap along the hold they lay;

And on the after deck the steersman's head
It struck, and smashed the bones and laid him dead,
And like a diver from the deck he fell,
As from his bones the valiant spirit fled.

Then in one moment out of heaven there came
A crash of thunder and a sheet of flame;
And the ship, smitten by the bolt of God,
Staggered from stem to stern all through her frame,

And filled with sulphurous vapor, and therefrom
The crew fell off, and on the billowing foam
Round the black ship like sea fowl ere they sank
Went drifting; thus God stayed their journey home.

Mr. Mackail does not fall here in force or grace of diction; but neither would he do so if he were translating the "Odyssey" into the form and rhyming system of Gray's "Elegy," nor would the result be any less Homeric than these Omarian quatrains; it is hardly possible to read any considerable number of them without feeling that the style and speed and sound of Homer is gently vanishing away, and that, in these late days, Salamis is being at last revenged and the Persian is triumphing over the Greek! Yet we need hardly repeat that, here and there, the adopted metre finds a momentary triumph and justification. The close of Tiresias's long address to Odysseus (XI., ll. 134-7) affords an example:

But for yourself far from the sea away
Shall death come very gently, and shall slay
In green old age outworn, and round your throne
A prosperous people. This for sooth I say.

The translation, as a whole, seems to us fatally debarred by its form and metre from presenting Homer naturally, either to the scholar or to the ordinary reader. That Mr. Mackail's diction and sense of poetry—particularly in pathetic passages—are excellent all readers of the classics know.

*THE ODYSSEY. Translated by J. W. Mackail. London: John Murray.

WIDOW AND ORPHAN.

WHEN Joy Begins; or, a Little Story of the Woman-Heart," (Fleming H. Revell Company,) is written by Clara E. Laughlin. It is a sort of idyl of adoptive motherhood leading to a philosophy of renunciation and philanthropy. The idyl part of the little book is really very well done. The part pertaining to the secret of being happy by diffusing your interest rather than concentrating it is a rhapsody too high-flown for the pedestrian reader to follow far. According to the story, shadowed rather than told in the text, there was a woman who dwelt by the sea near a village of fisherfolk. And the sea, which widowed every year so many of her humbler neighbors, widowed her, too. Then, after a while, a ship was wrecked and an orphan boy cast upon the shore. So the sea, which had widowed the woman, now gave her a man-child to cherish. Naturally, when the man-child grew up he went the way of his kind and fell in love with a grown-up girl-child. She happened to be a daughter of plain folk—which was a cross. Then the mother-woman had to learn to give up her selfish love and plans for the boy and learn a new way of not being miserable. So she set herself to share the joys and sorrows of the fisherfolk and found heaven again that way.

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MOODS OF CHURTON COLLINS.

A Sane and Trustworthy Critic's Theory of Poetry, and Criticism of Some Contemporary Verse.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

H. W. BOYNTON.

OF late years we have come to look forward with more than ordinary interest to the appearance, now and then, of a new volume of essays by Dr. John Churton Collins. Such a volume will, we know, be prefaced by a disclaimer; we shall be enjoined to look upon the ensuing papers as casual, partial, and ephemeral, the disjecta membra of a scholarly body of thought. It is flattering to us to be addressed as scholars inclined to look with scorn upon anything short of a treatise, and to insist that every subject be reduced to exhaustion before being turned into an exhibit. For the rest, we are content to find the papers in his newest book, "Studies in Poetry and Criticism" (Macmillan) a genuine by-product of scholarship, true essays, containing not only sound doctrine, but the good human touch which alone is able to convey the results of scholarship to those who stand outside the bars of that snug pasture. Dr. Collins has the most amiable mark of pedantry, a fine, fruity testiness in the presence of whatever may be silly, or slipshod, or insincere in anything wearing the garb of scholarship. The reader will perhaps recall what short work, in his studies in Shakespeare, he made of the Baconians. There is no occasion in the present book for anything of that slashing kind, though it contains a bad quarter-hour for one or two editors who are shown to be guilty of carelessness or ineptitude. But what one is specially conscious of is the clearer sounding of an undertone which has, indeed, been always audible in his former work of the kind: a tone of discontent and almost desperation in connection with the present status of poetry and criticism.

In his preface to the "Studies in Shakespeare" he contents himself with a passing allusion to "the follies and frivolities now epidemic in the present too general degradation of literary criticism." In his new Preface he speaks more specifically of the situation at present with regard to criticism and poetry: "The first seems to be resolving itself almost universally into a loose record of personal impressions, the second to be regarded as little more than a medium of aesthetic trifling. In the wretched degradation into which belles-lettres have fallen we seem to be losing all sense of the importance once attached to them, when critics were scholars, and poets something more than aesthetes." A strong, and for the modern practitioner or patron of belles-lettres, an unpalatable putting of the case; especially as any reply beyond an inarticulate murmur of deprecation would seem to be difficult. It is true that we dabble and gush and contort; that we try to make up for ignorance by "appreciation" (what a paradox!) and for lack of originality by contortion.

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POETRY, believes Dr. Collins, and surely we must go with him in the belief, is likely to be restored only by the restoration of a general faith in it such as the ancients possessed. When we cease to regard it as a plaything, it will cease to be a plaything. So of criticism: "If it is to be what it is of power to be, it must rest on far more solid foundations than undisciplined and uninstructed susceptibility—on the foundations, that is to say, laid by its classical masters." The specific master of criticism here recommended to the modern critic is not Aristotle, but Longinus. The last two essays in this volume, the long one on "Longinus and Greek Criticism," and its corollary on "The True Functions of Poetry," express fully and clearly the creed of one of the most distinguished critics of our time. That creed may be reduced to some such articles as these:

1. That poetry should be looked to not only for the highest pleasure but the highest instruction. More specifically, "it should fill the same place in our system of education as it filled in that of the ancient Greeks, and become the medium not merely of aesthetic, but of religious and moral discipline."

2. That it is only to the best poetry that we can look for this service; and that the best poetry is distinguished from all other in kind, not merely in degree.

3. That to keep ourselves from confusing the best poetry with other kinds, we must not be content with cherishing personal predilections, but must establish in our minds, by study, wherein the essential excellence of the best poetry consists: by study of the best poetry and the best criticism.

These are, of course, much like the principles laid down by Arnold in his essay on the study of poetry. But it is noticeable that while Arnold contents himself with recommending the "touchstone" of acquaintance with the best poetry, Churton Collins recommends also what we may call the bulwark of acquaintance with the best criticism. I have always wondered what practical effect would be made upon an intelligent person hitherto inclined to undervalue poetry, and with little knowledge of it, but with an honest willingness to take a reasonable number of steps to find out what is really in it—what impetus such a person, with the best will in the world, would get from Arnold's essay. I do not think such a person could conceivably come away from Churton Collins's essay on Longinus without getting a distinct impetus in a particular direction. He would not necessarily learn Greek, or even take his translations of Aristotle and Longinus to bed with him; but he would have been referred to the sources of sound criticism, and would have only himself to blame if his palate thereafter were altogether unblessed by the touch of those clear waters. "Taste" is a much-abused figure, but it is that to which we naturally revert, which no modern abuse can rob outright of its fitness.

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AT the risk of seeming to attempt the impossible feat of reducing a large matter to small terms, I must venture to suggest the general character of this critical gospel according to Longinus; a gospel which a century or two ago had a wide hearing and a wide acceptance, but is now, as Churton Collins complains, hardly audible even in our schools of higher learning. This "Sublime," of which Longinus treats, is nothing other than the "grand style" which Arnold attributes to the best poetry—"loftiness and excellence in expression," "the echo of a great soul." There are three kinds of composition which are likely to be confounded with the sublime, or best: bombast, "an affectation of an enthusiasm which is not felt"; frigidity, "the display of passion where no passion is required, or of passion in excess where it ought to be subdued"; and puerility, conceited affectation, the perpetual straining after preciosity and fine writing: "of all literary vices the most ignoble," and the "direct antithesis of the sublime." (Here Churton Collins remarks, as I think with perfect appositeness, "we fear that Mr. R. L. Stevenson occasionally, and his disciples generally, would have had short shrift from this critic.")

We are thereupon brought to a characterization (for the master does not attempt definition) of the Sublime. "If we feel our souls are lifted up, filled as it were with joy and pride, as though we had ourselves originated what we read; if it inspires us with lofty thoughts, suggests to us more than it expresses, brands itself upon our memories, and gains rather than loses by repeated perusals and study, then we may be sure the Sublime has expressed itself."

Here, obviously, is a suggestion of the way in which we may recognize that quality in certain passages of poetry from the recognition of which Arnold sets out. This sublime or grand order of composition is, Longinus further shows, not to be achieved by art, "can be neither simulated nor induced." It must spring from a noble nature and a noble inspiration. In this connection occurs one of those passages which, framed for a distant age and a special exigency, seem to have a clear meaning for us: "What wastes and consumes the geniuses of the present age is the apathy in which, with few exceptions, we pass our lives, merely working and striving to get applause and pleasure, never to do what is useful and what would secure the praise which is worth having and worth our effort." Moreover, to be useful in these highest of senses does not depend upon perfection of workmanship. That is a thing worth possessing, but a thing quite apart from grandeur, altogether lower than grandeur.

***

UPON this theory of poetry, itself sublime, Churton Collins bases his criticism of modern poetry. Upon these scales he weighs our American poetry, the best of it, and finds it wanting: "a poetry academic, eclectic, occasional, having its models in many literatures, deriving its material and inspiration from what happened accidentally to appeal to the poet, as an individual, either in his private or social life, or in his studies." Things more flattering to a national pride of the spread-eagle sort might be said; but what, in all candor, more true could be said? And in the end all this jealous concern for the credit of our little local or temporal performances must appear rather a petty thing. No man is necessary to his age, and no age is necessary to eternity. Have we no great masters living next door? Is our vanity denied that satisfaction? What of it? The greatness of their work would depend precisely upon those qualities which are independent of place and time. The important thing is that we do share, all ages of us, a great possession of the highest works of genius which is absolutely ours, about which there is not the slightest doubt, which no fluctuation of taste, no mere century-long aridity and barrenness in the field of new production can in the least affect. And yet the world is in constant need of being recalled from perfunctory approbation to whole-hearted worship of these highest products of the human imagination. Only upon the foundation of such a worship can any firm structure of poetry or of criticism be builded. H. W. B.

Andover, Mass., February, 1906.

ALONG THE PENOBSCOT.

JAY GOULD HARMON WITH MAINE FOLKS. A Picture of Life in the Maine Woods. By George Selwyn Kimball. One volume. Pp. 442. Boston: C. M. Clark Publishing Company.

THIS book represents the earnest and doubtless laborious effort of Mr. George S. Kimball to picture the people and life indigenous to the lumber districts along the Penobscot River while singing the well-deserved praises of the Pine Tree State as a playground for those tired of earth's crowded places. The book shows some merit, but it strikes one that the author would have succeeded much better in his purpose if he could have found some other means of bringing out the characteristics of his "Down-Easters" than by setting up in their midst some painfully unreal city folks and drawing theatrical contrasts.

Falling Water, a bustling lumber town convenient to the East and West Penobscot drives, and therefore the natural home of the professional lumbermen, river drivers, surveyors, blacksmiths, cooks, and jam "busters" employed in the great lumbering camps of the northern woods, is the scene of Mr. Kimball's story, and both it and its inhabitants would naturally offer the very best sort of material for a bona fide Maine story by one who knew Maine, and as long as Mr. Kimball sticks to this side of his story he is fairly satisfactory. The various village celebrities who enter the plot are acceptable as human beings, but as for Jay Gould Harmon and the other lay figures imported with him from New York, there was surely never anything like them outside of a melodrama of the Bowery-pleasing type.

A picture of Jay making hay in an immaculate negligée costume graces the cover and forms the frontispiece, and is a true index of the ease with which this wonderful scion of a New York millionaire did all sorts of herculean tasks for the denizens of Falling Water. He had led such a useless existence in New York that an anomaly named Marion Stackpole had spurned his offer of marriage in words worthy of a Laura Jean Libbey heroine, but once settled in the simple life of the Maine woods and his accomplishments became superlative in quality and number. He could fiddle in a way to charm the savage ear; he could do wonders at the anvil; he could paddle and row with a skill that would put to shame the native woodsman; he could play surgeon in an emergency; he could beat the very rivermen in breaking up log jams, and he was besides possessed of godlike beauty and a temperament that was a marvelous combination of force and gentleness.

Of course, all this part of Mr. Kimball's book is ridiculously far from the realities, but he knows what he is talking about when it comes to the rivermen and their work, and his description of how "old boss" Lumbert brought his logs down the West Branch drive one Spring in the face of all kinds of hard luck is real and thrilling enough to make up for a good part of his hero's deficiencies. In close proximity to Lumbert even Harmon is constrained to appear quite a natural human being, and that is very nearly a miracle, although performed too late to redeem him to any real usefulness. We can't believe that any Maine community could ever have submitted to his domination, much less gloried in it after the fashion of Falling Water. His true place is in a fairy story.

GREATER BRITAIN.

THE EMPIRE AND THE CENTURY. A Series of Essays on Imperial Problems and Possibilities by various writers. With an introduction by Charles Sydney Goldman and a poem by Rudyard Kipling entitled "The Heritage." With seven maps. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4.

WE do not have to advance very far in this somewhat bulky octavo, planned to commemorate the centenary of Trafalgar, to learn that the writers are all saturated with the imperialistic spirit. The very binding, adorned with gaudy maps of Africa, Australia, India, and Canada, fairly radiates an optimistic imperialism, fittingly expressed in the dedication, "To the Future of England."

Mr. Goldman in his introduction tells us several things about imperialism to clear up any misapprehensions that might be in our minds. Imperialism seeks to make of the empire a united and self-sufficient whole. It proceeds from the realization that the nation cannot shirk its responsibilities without degradation. Unenlightened critics are informed that imperialism is neither Jingoism nor Chauvinism—the imperialists' position is one neither of bullying nor of self-satisfaction. It is one of "up and doing," or, in the expressive phrase of the day, "get busy." Nothing is to be so much dreaded as "laissez-faire." The "Little Englanders" were hopelessly behind the times. "The future is for the State which can unite and consolidate. Happily, the conditions of such imperial consolidation exist within the empire to-day."

The editor has been successful in securing the services of men competent to express expert opinion on the numerous imperial questions dealt with. For example, Mr. Haldane writes on "Education and Imperial Policy." Mr. G. G. Robinson, formerly secretary to Lord Milner, writes on "The Prospects of a United South Africa." Many of the writers have made genuine contributions to our knowledge of their subjects.

The work is a collection of expert opinion, not a methodical treatise. No limitations have been placed on the various contributors' convictions. Thus, when Mr. Edmund Garrett, in an eloquent paper, appears to rank Cecil Rhodes with the half dozen supreme statesmen of the world, the reader who disagrees need feel no uneasiness because Mr. Garrett is merely voicing his personal opinion.

Though all the writers are imperialists, all are not of one school. The majority favor Mr. Chamberlain's policy, but several are emphatically on the other side. Mr. Garvin, a prominent tariff reformer and one of the best-known writers on the subject, says, in the course of an elaborate essay on "The Maintenance of Empire"; "Under the present system the relative decay of our commerce must begin at no very distant date to sap the foundations of our power. We shall remain without means to negotiate for reciprocity with our foreign competitors, or to check the steady decline of our trade in the protected markets of Europe and the United States." After this staggering blow the reader is apt to conclude that under the present régime it is all up with the British Empire. But some remarks by Mr. Strachey, editor of The Spectator, a few pages later tend to restore his equilibrium. "In a brief but acute paper Mr. Strachey proclaims himself an imperialist because he is a free trader. "The one thing," he says, "that can and would ruin the empire would be the abandonment of free trade in any shape or form." Thus both sides of the question are presented. Such presentations, even by decided partisans, are often more valuable in helping the reader to form an intelligent opinion than the ipse dixit of an "authority" who believes that any expression of opinion is beneath the dignity of his calling.

How to Keep Well.

Next Saturday will see the publication, through Dodd, Mead & Co., of Dr. Cordelia A. Greene's book on "The Art of Keeping Well. Common Sense Hygiene for Adults and Children," edited by Miss Elizabeth Gordon, who has written the biographical portions. There are chapters on "Common Sense in the Care of Children," "The Mystery of Life," "Dress," "Digestion," "Foods for Invalids," "Exercise," &c.

The same theme is treated of in three volumes, to come shortly from Henry Holt & Co.—"Everyday Ethics," by Mrs. Ella Lyman Cabot; "Nature and Health," dealing with the care of the body and the home, by Dr. Edward Curtis, and "Problems of Babyhood," by Dr. George Wells Fitz and Rachel Kent Fitz, with twenty drawings of children by Edward A. Bell.

FEB

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EMINENT ENGINEERS. Brief Biographies of Thirty-two of the Inventors and Engineers Who Did Most to Further Mechanical Progress. By Dwight Goddard. 8vo. New York: The Derry-Collard Company.

ANCIENT RECORDS OF EGYPT. Historical Documents from the Earliest Times to the Persian Conquest. Collected, Edited, and Translated, with Commentary, by James Henry Breasted. 8vo. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. $4 net.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EUROPEAN NATIONS, 1870-1900. By J. Holland Rose. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. In two volumes. Vol. I., $2.50 net.

THE HEROES OF DEFEAT. By William Jackson Armstrong. 8vo. Cincinnati, Ohio: The Robert Clark Company.

SEYMOUR VANDELEUR. A Study of a British Officer. Being a Memoir of Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Vandeleur, D. S. O., Scots Guards and Irish Guards, with a General Description of His Campaigns. By Col. F. J. Maxse. Quarto. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4.

THE AMERICAN AND GERMAN "PERIL." By Louis J. Magee. New York: Published by the author, 25 Broad Street. Paper.

New Editions and Juveniles.

TWO YOUNG CRUSOES. By W. S. Phillips. 12mo. Illustrated. Chicago: The Star Publishing Company. $1.

IMPERATOR ET REX. (William II. of Germany.) By the author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress." Illustrated. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.25 net.

Essays and General Literature.

THE BUILDING OF THE CITY BEAUTIFUL. By Joaquin Miller. 12mo. Trenton, N. J.: Albert Brandt. $1.50 net.

COMPLETE WORKS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Edited by John G. Nicolay and John Hay. 8vo. Two volumes. New York: Francis D. Tandy Company.

THE SPIRIT OF ROME. Leaves from a Diary. By Vernon Lee. 12mo. New York: John Lane Company. $1.50.

WHAT IS RELIGION? And Other Questions. Talks to College Students by Henry S. Pritchett. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1 net.

INDIVIDUALITY AND IMMORTALITY. By Wilhelm Ostwald. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 75 cents net.

Fiction.

"GROUND ARMS!" ("DIE WAFFEN NIEDER!" A Romance of European War. By Baroness Bertha von Suttner. Translated from the German by Alice Asbury Abbott. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

EXPOSITION YEAR BOOK OF WOMEN'S CLUB OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. Compiled by Mrs. J. Burrows Johnson. Long octavo. Nashville, Tenn.: Brandon Printing Company.

THE HEALERS. By Maarten Maartens. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

WILD JUSTICE. By Lloyd Osbourne. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

THE SPIRIT OF THE PINES. By Margaret Morse. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

THE SACRED CUP. By Vincent Brown. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

ALL THAT WAS POSSIBLE. Being the Record of a Summer in the Life of Mrs. Sibyl Crofts, Comedian. By Howard Overing Sturgis. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Religion.

THE FINALITY OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION. By George Burnam Foster. 8vo. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $4 net.

THE ETERNAL RELIGION. By J. Brierley. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.40 net.

THE GOSPELS IN THE GOSPELS. By William Porcher Du Bose. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50 net.

SANKEY'S STORY OF THE GOSPEL HYMNS; And of Sacred Songs and Solos. By Ira D. Sankey. 12mo. Philadelphia: Sunday School Times Company.

AS JESUS PASSED BY. And Other Addresses. By Gipsey Smith. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1 net.

OLD TESTAMENT INTRODUCTION: General and Special. By John Raven. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $2 net.

Poetry, Art, and Nature.

HISTORIC STYLES IN FURNITURE. By Virginia Robie. 8vo. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone.

STUDIES IN VERSE. 12mo. New York: The Grafton Press.

A LITTLE BOOK ABOUT ROSES—Peonies and Ornamental Hedge Plants. By George H. Peterson, Fair Lawn, N. J. (Paper.)

Foreign, Travel, and Description.

IN THE MARCH AND BORDERLAND OF WALES. By A. G. Bradley. 8vo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3 net.

Miscellaneous.

MONEY, EXCHANGE, AND BANKING. In Their Practical, Theoretical, and Legal Aspects. A Complete Manual for Bank Officials, Business Men, and Students of Commerce. By H. T. Easton. 12mo. London and New York: Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons. $1.75.

NORDAMERIKANISCHE EISENBAHNEN: Ihre Verwaltung und Wirtschaftsgebarung. Von W. Hoff und F. Schwabach. 8vo. Berlin: Julius Springer. (Paper.)

EVERYBODY'S LAW BOOK. Legal Rights and Legal Remedies Revised and Enlarged, with an Appendix, Together with Business Forms and Valuable Information. By J. Alexander Koones. 8vo. New York: Hitchcock Publishing Company.

CITY GOVERNMENT FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. A Study of the American City, Adapted for School Use and for Home Reading for Children. By Charles Dwight Willard. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

CONGRESS OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, Universal Exposition, St. Louis, 1904. Edited by Howard J. Rogers. 8vo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Volume I. $2.50 net.

THE MEDICAL FEATURES OF THE PAPYRUS EBERS. By Carl H. Von Klein. Chicago: Press of American Medical Association. (Pamphlet.)

POETRY AND THE INDIVIDUAL. An Analysis of the Imaginative Life in Relation to the Creative Spirit in Man and Nature. By Hartley Burr Alexander. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

THE BRIDE'S PRIMER. Being a Series of Quaint Parodies on the Ways of Brides and Their Misadventures, Interlarded with Useful Hints for Their Advantage. By Thornton W. Burgess and others. Large folio. New York: Phelps Publishing Company. $1.50.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL EDICTS OF THE THEODOSIAN CODE. By William K. Boyd. New York: Columbia University Press. Paper.

WHAT IS SLANG? By Prof. Edwin W. Bowden. Reprinted from Popular Science Monthly. Paper.

THE BETTER CITY OF THE CHILDREN. By John Spargo. 12mo. New York: Macmillan Company. $1.50 net.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA CATALOGUE. 1905-1906. 8vo. Philadelphia: Published by the University.

THE RIVIERA.

A BOOK OF THE RIVIERA. By S. Baring-Gould. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

Who's for light, for joy, for cheer?
Who in his soul for mirth hath an ear?

THE lines are from a favorite song at a certain woman's college in our own South City of Baltimore, but they might well be the bugle call for the traveler to the Riviera. Mr. Baring-Gould, by the word "Riviera" covers much more ground than most persons mean by the term. His "Riviera" extends from French Provence 'way into Italy; in fact only the last eight of the book's nineteen chapters deal with the Riviera that one has in mind when he says he intends to pass the Winter there. But when one reads Baring-Gould he does not stand on technicalities; if Baring-Gould chose to call the east coast of Greenland by the name given to the south coast of France and the west coast of Italy, the reader would not mind.

The name itself, like many another Italian word, has a lilt and ring that seem equivalent to crying out "come hither." It has an appeal for whosoever with leisure and the wherewithal is fond of olive trees and sunshine, umbrella pines and mimosa and palms, and those strange aloes that are known as "God's Candelabra." Had you thought this land altogether given over to fashion and modernity? Well, Mr. Baring-Gould assures you that the modernity is but the fringe on a veritable garment of antiquity that wraps this country close round. Should you perchance prefer the glamour and the romance of eld you may revel in reminiscences of the ancient Phoenicians, of how they carried tin from Britain, and ivory from Africa, and coal and amber and purple dye to various parts of the world, but all by way of Marseilles. Should you like, you may study the ways and words of the Troubadours. Should you tire of hotel gossip you may go to one of the famous pits or caverns that occur in this curious limestone formation, and there call up spirits from the vasty deeps of earth.

You may chat with old King Réné, that merry monarch of all he surveyed and twenty times besides in empty titles, and whose right there was none to dispute, because he had no real rights. But misfortunes rolled lightly off Réné's rounded shoulders, and the temper of the country seemed symboled in his happy-go-lucky nature. Should you, after watching the procession instituted by him at Aix and examining the Book of Hours illuminated by his hands, feel like peering down the historic vista to more recent times, you may learn of the ever-fascinating "Man in the Iron Mask," of Collet, of the Dorias and the Bonapartes, and of many another matter besides.

As we started to observe, if you have a liking for lemon and orange groves, for dalliance in historic places where the climate might be monotonous were it not for the dramatic touch of the Mistral, then here is speeding you on your journey and may you not forget to tuck in your suit case as you set out S. Baring-Gould's "Book of the Riviera."

The Universal Library.

The first issues of the new Universal Library, which the Duttons are to issue in this country, will include a new translation of St. Adamnan's "Life of Saint Columba, (Columb-Kille,) A. D. 521-597, Founder of the Monastery of Iona and First Christian Missionary to the Pagan Tribes of North Britain," by Wentworth Huyshe, who has provided notes and many illustrations. For the benefit of the reader, Mr. Huyshe has supplied the book with a summary of the life of the saint, for, as he points out, Adamnan's work is hagiography rather than biography, with the exception of the final chapter. Two other volumes in this library contain some of the novels of Thomas L. Peacock.

"Illustrious and Unknown."

A book that promises to be interesting is Mme. Mathilde Shaw's "Illustres et Inconnus," now appearing in Paris. The author, French by birth and education, is the wife of an American; she knew Dumas the elder, and the men of his time, and has written much for the Parisian papers, giving reminiscences of the time when these men were flourishing, when the Second Napoleon was at the height of his power. Her new book deals with those who, though famous while they lived, have been overcome by the waters of oblivion and are not known to present-day readers. The subject is attractive.

HARPERS BOOKS

Randvar the Songsmith

A romance of the fabled Norse occupation of America, by Ottilie A. Liljencrantz. Flushed with passion and great deeds, and starred with beautiful episodes, Randvar, the King's songmaker, loses his heart to the King's sister—the old love-tale, but in a new atmosphere, where stirring fact and mystic legend meet. Altogether it is a tale of unusual charm, novelty, and stirring romance.

Evolution the Master-key

Dr. C. W. Saleeby's new volume shows how the law of evolution has grown in authority since the time of Herbert Spencer, and how the results of modern investigation point more and more to evolution as the master-key to the solution of all problems of phenomena. Dr. Saleeby's comment on the newest phases of the great scientific questions makes an interesting and very readable book.

The Jeffersonian System

Volume 12 of *The American Nation* is by Professor Edward Channing of Harvard University. Jefferson's interesting personality is the dominant note in the period. The volume emphasizes the innate tendency toward expansion of territory, begun with the Louisiana Purchase, and other important phases of the young republic's growth.

The Long Arm

Mr. Gardenhire's new hero has taken rank with the great figures of detective fiction. The *Brooklyn Eagle* says: "He is an entirely different sort of detective from Sherlock Holmes. Not one of the adventures but at the outset seems an impenetrable mystery. A profoundly interesting book."

Columbus The Discoverer

Mr. Frederick A. Ober, under a commission from the United States government, has sought out what vestiges of the early settlements remain in the West Indies. These researches, together with his visits to Spain, have thrown much new and valuable light on Columbus' career, which is herewith presented.

Harper & Brothers.

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS
LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 17, 1906.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

IN the newly published "Memoirs of Charles H. Cramp," (Lippincott,) by the late Augustus C. Buell, who was long associated with the Cramp shipbuilding interests, we are gravely and bluntly told that in the old days of prosperous American trade in the Orient many American merchantmen, "imbued with the restless, adventurous spirit of the age, and commanding vessels heavily armed," deliberately took part in piratical operations. "The foundations of many fortunes in our Atlantic cities," writes Mr. Buell, "were laid upon such practices." This seems to be a subject large enough for a whole book by itself. Yet one startling paragraph on page 41 is here the beginning and end of it. It is a good paragraph, well-worded, full of suggestiveness, ironical, humorous, tragic, and romantic. A clever dramatist might build a successful play on that paragraph. Mr. J. B. Connolly or Mr. Edward Noble might write a thrilling story on no stronger basis. Yet it has very little to do with the career of the great builder of warships, Charles Cramp, and we fancy it is a paragraph which the author of the book would have stricken out if he had lived to revise his proofs. The story of Mr. Cramp's busy, purposeful career is well told in this book. It is a tale of great efforts and splendid results.

THE latest "Sylvanus Urban" of The Gentleman's Magazine was the veteran English journalist, Joseph Knight—the latest predecessor in that guise, we mean, of Mr. A. H. Bullen, the new editor of the historic monthly. Mr. Knight is a man of wonderful activity. At the age of 77 his heart is as young as ever, his mind as clear, and he is still hard at work. He writes the critical notes of new plays for The London Globe and The Athenaeum. He has edited Notes and Queries for nearly a quarter of a century. He has written many books and articles for magazines and encyclopaedias. He remembers Macready, Phelps, and Helen Faucit, but he is keenly alive to merit in the theatrical proceedings of this hour. Before Mr. Knight Mr. Joseph Hatton for a time wrote the Sylvanus Urban pages. The original Sylvanus Urban was Cave, who founded The Gentleman's Magazine in 1731, when George II. was King. For Cave Samuel Johnson, in defiance of the law, reported the speeches in the House of Commons under the fanciful title of "Debates in the Senate of Great Lilliput." These reports were interesting, but not exactly authentic. There was a good deal of Johnson's own ready wit in them.

OUR cable dispatches have already mentioned the cordial reception in London of a sprightly volume of essays by Mrs. John Lane (Anne Elchberg.) After a long silence, and a protracted devotion to the study of British housewifery, Mrs. Lane has now resumed her pen to good purpose. Before her marriage she was well-known here as a writer of very original and entertaining short stories. In her newly assumed rôle of an American housewife in London (newly assumed in literature, that is to say,) her writings have won high favor among the readers of her adopted country. Mrs. Lane holds steadfastly to her Americanism. She longs, or amusingly affects to long, for the comfort of steam heat and the efficiency of American servants. She dares to say that eating the British native oyster is like sucking a copper key. The Briton likes that sort of thing. But it will never convert him to a toleration of steam heat or a liking for the American oyster. Some of the subjects discussed by Mrs. Lane in her new book called "The Champagne Standard," which soon will be published here, are "American Wives," "The Plague of Music," and "On Taking Oneself Seriously."

MR. SAMUEL T. PICKARD, the biographer of Whittier, has published a leaf containing the two earliest poems of the author of "Snowbound," with this explanatory note:

> In the last year of his life Mr. Whittier gave me, as a specimen of his handwriting when a boy, a foolscap sheet, containing these two poems. Both were written before he had enjoyed any educational advantage other than the district school, and before anything of his had ever appeared in print. There can be no doubt that one reason why he never gave these lines to the printer was that his Quaker conscience was awakened to the fact that both poems were eulogies of warriors.

The last of the four stanzas on Lafayette, written in 1825 during the last visit of the Marquis to this country, when Whittier was 17 years old, appears in fac simile in Mr. Pickard's Life. The other stanzas have never before been printed. There is a fair simulation of the martial stride in the verses:

The battle thunder loudly pealed,
The appalling scenes of war begun,
And many a hero took the field,
Led by the dauntless Washington.
And when proud foes our land assailed,
When hostile fleets our shores beset,
Then with what joy the patriots hailed
The youthful soldier, Lafayette.

"The lines on the Death of Alexander I., Emperor of Russia," have lately been published. Mr. Pickard has prepared the leaf (of which only 500 copies have been printed) to place in his "Whittier Land," a third edition of which is being published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. As a guidebook to the neighborhood of Haverhill and Amesbury more than 3,000 copies of this book have already been sold to tourists.

MR. CLEMENT SHORTER is up in arms because some one has contradicted his statement that Bret Harte was of Jewish origin. Mr. Shorter has been talking to the late Mr. Harte's daughter, Miss Eth. Bret Harte, who told him that her father never made a secret, in the home circle, of the fact that he had a Jewish grandfather. His grandfather and grandmother separated soon after his father's birth, and Henry Harte, the poet's father, it seems, lived at odds with his father. Mr. Shorter goes on to say:

> Thus Henry Harte never entered, as an adult, his father's house. Bret Harte recalled that he was once taken by his father to the Stock Exchange in New York, of which his grandfather, Bernard Harte, was the first President, and the old man was pointed out to the young Bret Harte as his grandfather, but he never spoke to him nor saw him again.

This is all very interesting, but scarcely accurate, though we have no doubt whatever of the Jewish origin of Bret Harte and see no reason why any one should dispute it. But Bernard Hart (without the "e") was not the "first President" of the New York Stock Exchange. He was, indeed, one of the committee which organized the first Exchange office in 1792, and was at that time a broker at No. 55 Broad Street. He was also a member of the Committee of Reorganization of the New York Stock and Exchange Board in 1817, the practical foundation of the present Exchange. His name appears in the minutes reproduced in the first volume of the "History of the New York Stock Exchange," edited by Edmund Clarence Stedman, as lately as 1820. It is just possible that Bret Harte once saw this gentleman on the floor of the Stock Exchange, but Bret Harte was not born until 1839, and Bernard must have been tolerably aged before Bret was old enough to be taken around and shown the sights. The first President of the New York Stock Exchange was Anthony Stockholm, and he was succeeded, in turn, by G. S. Mumford, Edward Lyde, and James W. Bleecker.

THE London Academy says of Mr. James Huneker, whose essay on George Moore and "The Lake," which we publish this week, will be found an extraordinarily brilliant study in criticism, that in the best of his stories "Hawthorne's splendor of vision and his power of sympathy with a tormented mind live again." The subject of The Academy's article is Mr. Huneker's book of strange tales called "Visionaries." Of course, the reviewer hastens to explain that there is no echo of Hawthorne's Puritanism in Huneker. James is no New Englander. If there had been a dash or two of downright Puritanism in his composition he would have cut a larger figure in the eyes of his fellow-countrymen long ago. But it is well that Huneker should be appreciated by the elect, and not set down as a skillful juggler with words. Of his frequently ornate and never commonplace style The Academy's reviewer says that even its oddities "are significant and to be placed high above the slip-shod sequences of words that have done duty till they are as meaningless as the imprint on a wornout coin." Mr. Huneker sees, hears, reflects, and then records. He knows art—graphic, literary, musical—and he knows life and humanity. He knows Flaubert, Gautier, and Maupassant, Nietzsche and Maeterlinck, Wagner and Richard Strauss, Ibsen and d'Annunzio, but he transforms none of these into gods. The longer he writes the larger will his public be, and, like Charles Lamb, the more he says the less will his veracity be questioned.

AMBASSADOR JUSSERAND, renowned as a student of English literature, has been picking a bone with Dr. Richard Garnett because Dr. Garnett has called a line in Keats's "Eve of St. Agnes"—

> Clasp'd like a missal where swart Paynims pray,

beautiful. Yet, is it not a beautiful line? M. Jusserand argues that it cannot be beautiful because it is not true. The swart Paynims, he insists, do not clasp missals when they pray. They have no missals to clasp. He condemns the habit of many nineteenth century lyrists of stringing together beautiful words suggesting a meaning rather than having any. But we must protest against judging Keats's small volume of beautiful verse from so utilitarian a point of view. Who would have the name of Cortés removed from the sonnet about Chapman's Homer simply because the poet confuses Cortes with Balboa? The swart Paynims will clasp missals when they pray, for all time, in Keats's poetry. And for what any swart Paynim does out of Keats's poetry, who cares?

OWEN SEAMAN merely comes into his own as the new editor of Punch. For some years he has fairly been Punch — on the literary side. Doubtless Sir Francis C. Burnand, who now retires, has edited the ancient comic weekly with discretion, ripe judgment, and all that sort of thing, but the bubbling humor of his "Happy Thoughts" days bubbled away from him long ago. One does not know whether or not Owen Seaman should be congratulated on his accession to the editorship. The choice of him was inevitable and undoubtedly the proprietors of Punch are to be congratulated on his acceptance. But Owen Seaman has done so many things well that it seems he might have developed into something larger in the way of a twentieth century British humorist, untrammeled by editorial cares. However, Punch continues ably to fulfill its mission of diverting the British mind. That the ordinary American finds it dull is a fact of no consequence at all. Seaman's classical travesties have been delightful, his comic verse is as good as the best, and when he felt it his duty to arouse the public mind to the merit of a neglected book he put together a few sentences which made all England sit up and read the book. Seaman, with the aid of Linley Sambourne, Leonard Raven-Hill, Edward Tennyson Reed, and a few others, keeping alive the mellow traditions of Punch, but in their own way, not with slavish imitation of their literary and artistic forebears.

JUDGING from "My Confession," by an unidentified Norwegian woman, which is extant in a French translation by Thekla Hammar, the Ibsen woman exists outside of the master's social plays. This is, or pretends to be, the revelation of the intimate thoughts, feelings, and emotions of a young matron. She is the kind of woman who ostentatiously "lives her own life." She is fond of talking about the development of her soul, but she does not scruple to talk about anything. She is, in short, a morbid follower of the lamented Marie Bashkirtseff.

OF course, Mr. Swinburne's new book of essays on the Elizabethan dramatists, to appear either late in the Spring or early in the Autumn, is not to be entirely a new book. All students of the Elizabethan drama know Mr. Swinburne's essays on Jonson, Marlowe, Middleton, Dekker, and others. For many they hold the key to the mystery of Elizabethan drama, and it is a mystery in this hour. How audiences who could appreciate such wonderful poetic flights, such grandeur of thought and beauty of expression as these plays contain, could also tolerate the juvenile humor, the bestiality, and the utter triviality with which most of those plays were disfigured, makes every reader in this hour marvel. The new book of Swinburne will be most welcome, because one needs all the old essays compactly grouped together, and nothing new that Swinburne can write on this fascinating subject will come amiss. Since Charles Lamb the Elizabethans have had many interpreters, but none to compare with Swinburne in intuition, sympathy, and eloquence.

THE University of Chicago is beginning the publication of ancient records, planned by the late President of the university, W. R. Harper. The first of these books to issue from the press will be four volumes of "Historical Documents of Egypt," edited by Mr. James H. Breasted, Assistant Professor of Egyptology and Semitic Languages in the university. The first of these volumes appeared this week, and the others will be ready before July. There will be a separate index of 200 pages. The plan includes a similar series of records of Assyria and Babylonia, edited by Prof. Robert F. Harper, and a series of records of Palestine, the special editorship of which had been undertaken by President Harper himself. This last mentioned series will necessarily be delayed, but the publishers will soon be able to make a definite announcement touching its completion.

Another Novel by Eden Phillpotts.

With the publication last Saturday by The Macmillan Company of "The Portreeve" comes this week the announcement that McClure, Phillips & Co. have received the manuscript of a new novel about Dartmoor by Eden Phillpotts, which has been named "The Whirlwind." It will probably appear next Fall.

MANY NEW BOOKS IN ENGLAND.

A Biography of Antoinette Sterling by Her Son—Types of Sailing Craft—Forthcoming Novels.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1906.]

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Antoinette Sterling, the well-remembered contralto singer, who was long one of the leaders in the choir of Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn, in Henry Ward Beecher's day, is to be the subject of a new book written by her son, H. S. Mackinlay. It is to be called "Antoinette Sterling and Other Celebrities," and the Hutchinsons will be the publishers. All the later years of Mme. Sterling-Mackinlay's life were passed in England, the land of the oratorio. She was one of Queen Victoria's favorite singers. She knew many famous persons and was highly esteemed.

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MESSRS. HUTCHINSON & CO. will also publish soon a new biography of Robert Owen by Frank Podmore, who has had access to many unpublished letters and family papers. The same publishers announce a "Memoir of Malakoff," edited by R. M. Johnston, "France in the Nineteenth Century," by Elizabeth W. Latimer, and new novels by Lucas Malet, Richard Whiteing, Rider Haggard, and Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler.

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MESSRS. METHUEN & CO. announce "The Pageant of London" by Richard Davey. This is an illustrated history of the British metropolis written around places of historical interest.

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JOHN MURRAY will publish next week H. Warrington Smyth's "Mast and Sail in Europe and Asia." The author attempts to record the peculiarities of the principal types of sailing craft of two continents.

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MESSRS. WILLIAMS & NORGATE will publish next Tuesday a translation of Prof. Bousset's work on Jesus. The translator is Mrs. Trevelyan, daughter of Mrs. Humphry Ward. Messrs. J. M. Dent & Co. will soon publish an English translation of Eugene Aubin's "Morocco of To-Day." The Clarendon Press will publish in the Autumn the literary remains of the late Prof. York Powell.

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MISS J. E. HARRISON'S "Primitive Athens as Described by Thucydides" will be published soon by the Cambridge University Press. Alfred Noyes is writing an epic poem about the great English seaman, Sir Francis Drake, which will be published, serially, in twelve numbers of Blackwood's Magazine. Werner Laurie is publishing a translation of George Ohnet's novel, "The Poison Dealer," ("Le Marchand de Poison.")

W.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A LIFETIME OF LONDON.

Alexander Innes Shand's Memories of Persons and Things From the Early Victorian Period.

By MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.

MESSRS. E. P. DUTTON & Co. have done an excellent thing in bringing out an American edition of Alexander Innes Shand's delightful "Days of the Past: A Medley of Memories." A reminiscent who went up to London first as a Scotch boy in 1842, and has since oscillated, apparently, between the English and the Scottish capitals, is sure to have something to say. And this present reminiscent knows how to say it. For the lifetime his book embraces has been devoted mainly to writing, and he has acquired a ready, easy style which heightens the intrinsic interest of what he has to tell. Like other literary Scotchmen, notably Scott and Stevenson, he seems to have flirted with law before betaking himself to literature, and when he did betake himself to literature it was in the anonymous form of journalism, which gives a writer a standing in the offices of the periodicals for which he works, and possibly in his club, but leaves the world at large, which yet may read his writings, quite unaware of his existence. This reminiscent has had the best of British journalism and periodical literature, though remaining incognito excepting to his own circle. To have been a writer on The Times under Delane and Chenery, on The Pall Mall under Greenwood, on The Saturday Review under Cooke and Beresford Hope, and on "Maga" under John Blackwood is evidently to have had the best that was going in that way in those times. Think what it is to have had for colleagues on the Thunderer Laurence Oliphant—who is still remembered in this country and who wrote striking things for The North American under a former management—William Howard Russell, and, later, Blowitz, to say nothing of the leader writers; on The Saturday Lord Robert Cecil, afterward Marquis of Salisbury, Harcourt, Venables, Freeman, and Leslie Stephen, and on The Pall Mall Fitz James Stephen and Henry Sumner Maine, in succession its chief editorial writers. But it was not only in the editorial confabulations and occasional "staff dinners" that he met these famous men. He met them, and others as famous, in the privacy of the Athenæum, with respect to which his reminiscences are as interesting as is compatible with entire discretion. Among the members he familiarly met there were Henry Reeve, the editor of The Edinburgh; Dr. William Smith, editor of The Quarterly; Burton and Grant, the African travelers; Kinglake, the historian; Abraham Hayward, Lord Colonsay, Justice General of Scotland, and Chief Justice Morris of Ireland, Sir Frederick Pollock, and Locker Lampson. Everybody worth knowing, in fact, in literary London for forty years the reminiscent has known, and about every one he mentions he has something interesting to tell.

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NOT in London alone, but in Edinburgh quite as well. Jeffrey was still living and giving weekly receptions, Lord Cockburn was in full vigor, and so was Prof. Blackie, while the pulpit oratory to which so much of Scottish talent has always been devoted was in full force and effect. Aytoun of "Bon Gaultier" was still going then, as well as James Payn, the novelist, and then editor of Chambers's Journal; Hill Burton, "the Book Hunter," and many a lesser literary light of the Scottish twilight that succeeded the high noon of Sir Walter.

These chapters on writers English and Scottish are the most striking of the contents of the volume. But it may be questioned whether they are intrinsically more interesting than the others which deal with non-literary themes. To have seen Queen Victoria driving with the Prince Consort and the Princess Royal when apparently the present Edward VII. as yet was not; to have seen the Iron Duke on his daily ride from the Horse Guards to Apsley House; to have known Evans's and "Simpson's Divan" and been familiar with Dickens's and Thackeray's London involves that one is no longer a chicken. How old is in fact this reminiscent? Evidently well on in his seventies, if not an absolute octogenarian. He has a curious pudicity on this subject, and you must deduce his dates from his narrative. He says he was "a very small boy" when the child was born Princess Royal of England who was to die sixty-odd years later as Empress Dowager of Germany, and that was sixty-five years ago.

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AT any rate, he is old enough to have ridden from Scotland as far as Newcastle in a coach, at this latter place to take the railway. "The Last of the Road" is one of the most interesting of the chapters. It is particularly interesting as showing that the reminiscent is no mere blind "laudator temporis acti," for he points out unsparingly the discomforts, hardships, even perils of the old mode of travel, and has not too much to say in favor of its occasional pleasures. Evidently a coach ride at one's leisure, in weather which he can choose, is one thing, and an enforced journeying by coach is another. It is an interest merely to look over the titles of these chapters, and a much stronger interest to read them. Given a memory sixty-five years long, and consider that the possessor of it talks, not only about "Literary Recollections" and "Friends of the Athenæum," but also of "Some Military Memories," "Rambles with Rod and Gun," "The Changes in London," "The Thames Above Bridges," "The Evolution of the Hotel and Restaurant." Not a mere bookman, but also a general amateur of life—a sportsman, a gastronomer, even a taker of "fliers," or, as he calls them, "flutters," on the Stock Exchange. It is a man to whom nothing human is foreign. And there is not one senile repining in the whole volume, not one peevish insistence on the goodness of the good old times in comparison with the badness of the bad new times:

> A man he seems of cheerful yesterdays
> And confident to-morrows.

How can you help liking a senior like that? And, if he knows how to write, how can he help writing a delightful book out of his reminiscences of such an enjoying and enjoyed life? At any rate, Mr. Shand has not been able to help writing such a book.

Christianity and "Absolutism."

The latest addition to the "Decennial Publications" of the University of Chicago is "The Finality of the Christian Religion," by Prof. George Burman Foster. The book is based on two lectures delivered by the author at Harvard University in 1893 and 1894. Prof. Foster's aim has been:

> First, to disengage our eternal values from their supernaturalistic shell; to conquer the exemption of the self, grown conscious of its rights, from the tyranny of history; to make room for freedom and development as against the absolutism of ecclesiastical positivism. Secondly, since the modern world escaped the thralldom of the old static absolute but to become a victim of the fleeting and empty relativities of "naturalism," it becomes us to wage war upon this new front also.

The two parts into which the book has been divided deal with "Authority-Religion (Supernaturalism) and Naturalism" and "The Finality of Christianity and the Idea of Development." This is the author's explanation of the title of his book:

> The word "finality" is used not so much in the sense of the Latin "finis" as in that of the Greek, "the final not as last, but as the perfect, the consummate, or, last because perfect. . . . Formerly, the finality of the Christian religion was based upon its isolatedness and singularity. But, from the point of view of comparative religion, the very fact that Christianity is a historical religion involves its relationship and interaction with other religions, as against its supposed isolatedness; and the fact that it has drawn thoughts and ideas and values from other religions raises doubt as to its supposed singularity.

The volume is published by the Chicago University Press.

Books to Appear.

Dodd, Mead & Co. announce that they will issue Feb. 24 Louise Closser Hale's story, "A Motor Car Divorce," for which her husband, Walter Hale, has made thirty-six illustrations, ten in color; S. Macnaughton's "Lame Dog's Diary," which is a diary kept by a wounded soldier, and Horace A. Vachell's new book, "The Hill," dealing with English school life.

McClure, Phillips & Co.'s Spring list is headed by the new Anglo-American story by Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, which has been named "Lady Betty Crosses the Water." Other titles include "In Our Town," by William Allen White; "Pets and Other Critters," by Henry Wallace Phillips; "More Stories of Married Life," by Mrs. M. S. Cutting; a new volume of Dooley talks, by F. P. Dunne; "Memoirs of a Person of Quality," a story of English life, by H. M. Wallis; "Pigs Is Pigs," a funny novelette, by Ellis Parker Butler; "The Life of a Star," reminiscences of the stage, by Clara Morris; "Enemies of the Republic," by Lincoln Steffens; "Commercial Machiavellianism, with a Sketch of the Life of John D. Rockefeller," by Ida M. Tarbell; "Wayside Talks," by Charles Wagner; "Franklin in History," by William Macdonald.

Doubleday, Page & Co. have down for issue on March 3 Una L. Silberrad's new story, "Curayl," "Letters and Recollections of George Washington," Alexander Filippini's "International Cook Book," Henry D. Lloyd's "Man, the Social Creator," and Lady Henry Somerset's "Under the Arch."

Exposition Year Book

J. B. Johnson of Shreveport, La., is sending out the "Exposition Year Book," compiled by Mrs. Johnson and put on the market for the benefit of the Rest Rooms for the working women of Shreveport.

THE best number we have ever printed of THE GARDEN MAGAZINE is the March issue. It contains 72 pages (about twice as big as a year ago), and sells for 10 cents on the news-stands, $1.00 a year.

A yearly subscription includes the double Spring Planting Number in April and the double Fall Planting Number in October, which sell on the news-stands at 25 cents a copy.

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FROM READERS.

Julian Hawthorne's "Lovers in Heaven" Acclaimed a "Literary Masterpiece."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

WILL you allow me a little space in which to express my astonishment at the fact that a literary masterpiece has been published without recognition? Are our critics thus to be deceived? It is bad enough that second-rate work is frequently being hailed as first class; it is rather worse that a genuine masterpiece should pass unrecognized as such. No one (so far as I have observed, and my observation has been pretty extensive,) has even suggested that it might possibly be a masterpiece, much less stated that it actually was such. In the December number of The Century appeared a story entitled "Lovers in Heaven," by Julian Hawthorne. Had this story been written by Nathaniel Hawthorne, his father, I have not the slightest doubt that it would be considered one of the dozen or more best short stories written by the author of "The Birthmark." Could Nathaniel Hawthorne have written it? It is somewhat unlike anything he wrote, so the question is hardly a fair one.

The concise and pregnant opening of the story rather suggests Poe. "On earth we had been perplexed and separated. I do not mean that we had been separated by earthly spaces. We had dwelt together, kissed, and loved—yes, assuredly, we had loved; yet were there obstacles, and our hands, reaching toward one another, had not fully met." In fact, it reads exactly in Poe's best opening style—the opening of "Lovers in Heaven" is as good as those masterly beginnings of Poe's—I mean those of "A Descent Into the Maelstrom" and "The Pit and the Pendulum," for example. Both in style and in content the story could hardly be improved on, though the preference of the present writer would have been for a more modern style. The style of the story suggests at times Sir Thomas Browne, John Bunyan, and the Bible.

It is one of the supreme distinctions of literary criticism that the critic should be able to recognize a masterpiece published last evening in "The New York Asteroid" as readily as if it had been published so many years ago in The Spectator. It is this distinction, this acumen, which most of our critics seem sadly to lack. In Julian Hawthorne's own words, this story of his "throws a pregnant light into the abyss which stretches, unsuspected, all about us." His "Archibald Malmaison" gave us a taste of what the real Julian Hawthorne can do. If Mr. Hawthorne can go on at the rate of "Lovers in Heaven" he may in a short time become as great a writer as his father. However, whether it is a height which he can again reach or not remains to be seen.

ALEXANDER JESSUP.

New York City, Feb. 16, 1906.

Poe's Mother-in-Law.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Referring to the letter of M. A. Lesser, published in your columns this morning, in which he contradicts my statement that Mrs. Clemm, Poe's mother-in-law, died in the same institution that had been the scene of the poet's death, I may say that statement—like every other in the Poe chapter of "Literary Haunts and Homes of American Authors"—was made after due research and upon ample testimony as to its truth.

Being aware of the conflicting accounts anent almost every period of the gifted Poe's career, I, before writing that chapter, repeatedly visited every scene to be described and in each locality conferred with persons having more or less intimate knowledge concerning the facts of Poe's life and conduct there. In Baltimore I visited the edifice in which he and Mrs. Clemm died, and obtained from the authorities of the institution, from an inmate who was contemporary there with Mrs. Clemm, and from a then survivor of the Poe family, explicit declarations upon which are founded every statement I have made regarding the Poe scenes in Baltimore.

For poor Poe the fever called living was ended at last in a room of the Washington College (University) Hospital; more than twenty years later Mrs. Clemm expired in a near-by room upon the same floor of the same building. The management of the institution was changed, and it was renamed the Church Home and Infirmary.

Since the statement here repeated is founded upon no other authority than it was when originally made—to wit, my own investigations—it is hardly to be expected that those who doubted it before will believe it now. Doubters are advised to communicate with the courteous matron of the Church Home, &c., North Broadway, Baltimore.

Perhaps it may be worth while to mention here that Poe lived in the hospital from Wednesday afternoon, when he was removed from Ryan's Fourth Ward Polls, until the following Sunday morning—not dying "the next day" or "a few hours after" his admission, as has been averred by different accounts.

In the course of some researches for "Literary Shrines of Manhattan" I discovered that the devoted Mrs. Clemm maintained the Poe household for some months by keeping a boarding house in a brick tenement now (or recently) standing in Sixth Avenue, a short block distant from Washington Square. This seems to have been overlooked by the Poe biographers.

THEODORE F. WOLFE.

New York, Feb. 10, 1906.

Again "The House of Mirth."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I realize that it is exceedingly late to be writing concerning Mrs. Wharton's "House of Mirth," a subject which has already been so ably discussed by your correspondents, but, if you will allow me, I should like to add a few words which, judging from the present interest in it, I hope, will not prove so tardy as to not obtain a hearing.

"The House of Mirth" is pre-eminently a most forcibly and powerfully handled book; surely no one can dispute that. Indeed, those who have criticised it seem to confine their criticisms and discussions, in the main, to the life and social conditions which it represents.

But, even leaving that point undiscussed, there is much in the book and Lily Bart's character and career to ponder over. Its force and the full power of the author's art and deep insight and understanding are not fully appreciated in the first part; rather is it apt to be lightly judged. But one cannot get far without casting aside this hasty judgment. It is not, in my opinion, exactly a book for light reading only, as so many are—to occupy but a few idle moments. The reader gets too deep into it not to realize that it is no ordinary book; it compels his sympathies and occupies his thoughts too intensely, especially at the close. It leaves him greatly impressed. One may criticise the background and the shallow, self-centred characters, even Lily Bart herself, but was she not more the victim of her bringing up, of her environment, and, some might add, fate, than of any real fault of her own? She might well be called too selfish and self-centred, one who exerted herself but little for others without some material object in view, if at all.

This is believed by more than one reader. Yet, again summing up her situation, was it so very remarkable or to be wondered at?

Through all she bears herself with dignity, and in her later trials with admirable character when she burns Mrs. Dorset's letters. One closes the book with sincere and heartfelt pity for the heroine and admiration for Mrs. Wharton, added to a sense of thankfulness to her for giving us such a character as Lily Bart, one who, with her trials and checkered career, will not soon leave our memories.

New York, Feb. 15, 1906. N. W. W.

Maximilian.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In his dealings with his enemies, had he employed the same stern measures that were responsible for the success of Juarez, Maximilian might have continued to rule Mexico to-day.

As pertinent to the above, from Maria Vidal's letter in THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW of Feb. 10, may I ask you to reproduce the following articles from Maximilian's decree of Oct. 3, 1865, the once famous, but always infamous, "Bando Negro":

"Article I. All individuals forming a part of armed bands or bodies existing without legal authority, whether or not proclaiming a political pretext, whatever the number of those forming such band, or its organization, character, and denomination, shall be judged militarily by the courts-martial. If found guilty, even though only of the fact of belonging to an armed band, they shall be condemned to capital punishment, and the sentence shall be executed within twenty-four hours.

"Article II. Those who, forming part of the bands mentioned in the above article, shall have been taken in combat, shall be judged by the officer commanding the forces into the power of which they have fallen. It shall become the duty of said officer within the twenty-four hours following to institute an inquest, hearing the accused in his own behalf. Upon this inquest a report shall be drawn and sentence shall be passed. The pain of death shall be pronounced against offenders, even if only found guilty of belonging to an armed band. The chief shall have the sentence carried into execution within twenty-four hours—being careful to secure to the condemned spiritual aid—after which he will address the report to the Minister of War.

"Article XIII. Sentence of death passed upon those guilty of the offenses enumerated by the present law shall be executed in the time fixed, and the benefit of appeal for mercy shall be refused to the condemned. * * *." (From version by Sara Y. Stevenson, in "Maximilian in Mexico.") N.

New York, Feb. 15, 1906.

Misled Critics.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I can't quite resist taking issue with Mary D. Bascom on the points she brings up in her letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS. After all, is she not judging those whom she calls "ignorant authors" by the ideals of the artificial school? There are in life many plain facts that never see the inside of yellow covers. For instance, some persons won't believe that John D. Rockefeller can't buy a realistic wig, or that Andrew Carnegie could like anything so vulgar as oatmeal "porritch," or that Thomas W. Lawson would handle anything so immoral as stocks. Life is full of such delusions.

(1.) Miss Bascom wants to inform the author of "Quarantined Rivals," in McClure's, that it is ridiculous that any family with two servants should own a box at the opera. I find that the scene of that story is in a city of the Middle West, where opera pauses for one night a year, and perhaps an extra "Parsifal" matinée, and the story didn't accuse the family of owning a box, but merely of attending grand opera in a carriage. Many of us have driven to grand opera in a carriage who haven't even one servant—only a share in the sort landlords turn loose in elevators and corridors, with the privilege of making their own way to wealth. (2.) I must admit Miss Bascom is right about ladies not winking. Even the most realistic will bow to her there, but her further comment upon "the lady across the aisle," in the same magazine, shows that she is again soaring in the empyrean of L. J. Libby, C. M. Braeme, and the other social idealists. As a matter of fact, persons do go to Palm Beach who don't feel that they can afford a nurse for two fairly well-grown children on a 1,500-mile journey when an uncle is conveniently going in the same direction. (3.) Her charge that the Swedish sailor in "The Heart of Erie" speaks with too little accent is mere quibbling. As for her criticism of the "Century," a brief study of English verse will assure her that the exigencies of poetry make "Proserpine" and "vine" a very proper rhyme. That's the pronunciation in Swinburne's "Garden of Proserpine" and in much other passable verse. What would Miss Bascom say to Byron's pronunciation of "Don Juan" should she ever read that poem?

CHEERFUL IGNORANCE.

New York, Feb. 16, 1906.

Napoleon's Love Story.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

No mortal man has ever been more written about than the Emperor Napoleon, no man has been more praised by friends or more villified by enemies; he has been written of as a soldier and declared the equal of Alexander and Cæsar as a monarch and lawmaker; he has been declared as tyrannical as a Persian King and as wise as Moses. What wonder, then, that some one has written him up as a lover? Alexander had his Barsine, Cæsar his Cleopatra, and Napoleon his Walewska.

"Napoleon's Love Story" starts in Warsaw, just as Napoleon is at the zenith of his glory; the eyes of the world were upon him and great kings watched his actions with anxiety; the author gives a good description of Warsaw, of the characters of Napoleon, his Marshals, and Talleyrand. We can read in the book that Napoleon was an unapproachable tyrant, or we can see in his actions the workings of a gigantic brain; we can see in it great men serving him through love and gratitude or trembling with fear at his frown.

The Poles are anxious to gain their independence and look to Napoleon as a possible savior. At times they hope and then despair, and when he looks with favor upon "Pani" Walewska they urge her on to sacrifice herself to him, hoping that through her they may gain him to their cause. Against her own will she finally gives way to their solicitation, only to find that Napoleon will not allow a woman to meddle in politics.

The book omits Josephine and deals chiefly with "Pani" Walewska, whom it pictures as noble, young, and beautiful. Friendless, none to advise with, she soon falls a victim to the intrigues of the "Noble" Polish women, who induce her to give way that they may gain possible honor and riches. Irritable and unjust as Napoleon often was to her, she remained true to him even after his downfall.

Most novels are read simply as a pastime. The historical novel read only as a pastime may be beneficial even if it only familiarizes the reader with great names, but it will often create a desire to know how much truth there actually is in the book, and thus set people to searching after the truth in real history. Our most lasting novels are those that give us descriptions of actual places and people, and most of the books prescribed for reading before one can enter college are what might be termed historical novels. May this book, though by a foreign author, have a good sale and create a desire in some of its readers to search a little into French history. We have many American historical novels, but there is room for more, and he who studies and writes them will rank with Cooper, Ford, and other great writers. The reputation of the author of "Napoleon's Love Story," as well as the subject, will give the book a wide circulation.

HENRY CARRINGTON.

Brooklyn, Feb. 15, 1906.

Ben Blair.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

It seems a bit absurd for Mr. Wallace Rice to compare the entertaining, paradoxical, but never serious Shaw with the realistic Will Lillibridge. These two authors are popular for totally different reasons. Lillibridge is read and enjoyed because Ben Blair is a red-blooded, fearless, wholesome, sincere man, while Shaw's Jack Tanner had only theories and libraries for his ancestry; he never existed outside of Shaw's literary perpetrations. As for taking the initiative in love making, that is a matter of temperament, not of sex. It is quite possible that if Mr. Shaw was questioned as to the truth of woman being "the seeker and man the sought," he would reply thusly: "Did I say that? Funny," and go on with his trick writing, which we all find so amusing, to say the least.

ANNE PARTLAN.

New York, Feb. 15, 1906.

Brandes and Froude.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

It may be quite true that Georg Brandes "sacrificed facts and logic to fine phrases," as B. A. Bronson says he has done; but it is absurd to say that no Englishman has done so in the same way. Let me commend to Mr. Bronson Andrew Lang's "Freeman vs. Froude," in the current number of The Cornhill Magazine. Therein it is set forth how Froude omitted important parts of documents, altered dates and place names, and generally laid himself open to Freeman's castigations. It is proper enough to criticise Brandes, but wholly wrong to say that Froude did not do as bad, or worse.

New York, Feb. 16, 1906. B. G. R.

Keats, Shelley, and Tennyson.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I read with great pleasure the beautiful sonnet on Keats's Lamia by Isabella Howe Fiske, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of Feb. 3. The incident on which the poem is based has always seemed to me one of the most impressive in the history of English poetry. It is perhaps matched by another suggestive coincidence, the fact that Tennyson died with his hand resting on a volume of Shakespeare, in which he had been reading, and which was buried with him in Westminster Abbey. Years ago I tried to crystallize these companion incidents in a bit of terza rima, which was printed at the time in The Normal College Echo. As the circulation of a college magazine is limited, and as the verses have not reappeared in any collection, it is not likely that your readers have ever seen them; and I inclose them to you on account of their connection with the subject of the admirable sonnet to which I have referred.

HELEN GRAY CONE.

New York, Feb. 15, 1906.

Death-Tryst.

(Keats—Shelley—1822.
Shakespeare—Tennyson—1892.)

I.

One sailed an azure sea in fateful hour:
A Youth, yet age had touched him, and he seemed
Lovely and piteous, like a frosted flower.
A Book was in his hand, a page that teemed
With joy of beauty. (He who made it, slept
Where o'er his heart the Roman violets dreamed.)
Sailing, he smiled; a tryst his spirit kept.
Thoughts lucent-pinioned did as Psyches flit
Across his Summer dream; till on him swept
The swift black storm, and Fate and Death did sit.
Betwixt its cloudy wings as down it bore;
And he who read was rapt to him who writ.
Twin stars they shine, one fame forever more.
A fire of funeral blazed beside the sobbing shore.

II.

One slept a sacred sleep, while golden lay
Autumnal moonlight glorious on his bed,—
Sleep ebbing deathward like a sea-drawn bay.
A Book was in his hand, whence late he read
Majestic words of that great Spirit that still
Doth haunt by Avon April-garlanded.
So sleeping, held he fast with fixed will
His Master's Book; and all the night was peace,
Bright peace on lawn and terrace, dale and hill,
Calm consummation, and most sweet surcease,
That tryst of sovereign powers Death would not wrong,
Shattering the bars with all-too-rough release,
But softly dealt.—They rule in splendor long.
Large lights, a moon and sun in England's heaven of song.

H. G. C.

Maeterlinck and Burroughs.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The comparison between Maeterlinck and Burroughs implied in Mrs. Mabel Osgood Wright's article in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of Feb. 3 was, it seemed to me, unfair. In the passages quoted the aims of the two authors were obviously unlike. Maeterlinck's spirit was an appreciation of nature's beauty; Burroughs's an investigation into its laws. The one made an emotional appeal, the other an intellectual. If we compare them for poetic interpretation the laurel falls to Maeterlinck, but if, on the other hand, we compare them for scientific interpretation, Burroughs will be the victor.

The conclusion drawn by your correspondent, "One Who Loves Dogs," that Burroughs has taken "a stand against man's best four-footed friend"—seems to me irrelevant. Because Burroughs knows more about the working of dogs' minds than the reader, does he necessarily love them less? Or, is it lack of love which forces his conclusion that they do not reason? Surely, this is not fair criticism. If we wish to refute his statements we must meet him on his own ground—the ground of careful observation and investigation, and here we shall find him in pretty good command of the field.

J. B. ADAMS.

New York, Feb. 16, 1906.

"The Great Refusal."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The notice of publication of a book by the Appletons, written by the author of "The Silence of Dean Maitland," entitled "The Great Refusal," reminds me that I have on my sheives a book with a similar title. The title page of my book reads, "The Great Refusal, being the Letters of a Dreamer in Gotham," edited by Paul Elmer More. Published in 1894 by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

This book, edited by More, had a very small circulation, but it is so full of merit that I am inclined to recommend those who have not read it to invest in this before the new one with the old title appears. WILLIAM H. NEWTON.

Paterson, N. J., Feb. 14, 1906.

THE RACE DRAMA.

A Striking Southern Novel Without a Purpose, by Gustave F. Mertins.

EVERYWHERE you go in the South you find the blacks banded together in mysterious secret societies. Usually the society "hall" stands alongside the crossroads church, and generally the organization takes on a sacerdotal color, is ostensibly "benevolent," and really exists as an excuse for mummery—especially a periodical public parade, with drums and much grotesque finery. Among an ignorant and hysterical people the possibilities for evil dormant in this sort of thing are hideously obvious. The story before us, "The Storm Signal," (Bobbs-Merrill Company,) by Gustave F. Mertins, wakes up some of these possibilities and builds out of them a stirring drama—a drama not altogether homogeneous, but full of scenes so bold and vivid, and characters, black and white, so powerfully conceived and so faithfully expressed that they grip the reader by the hair.

You are not to suppose that Mr. Mertins's narrative is a tale of horrors or an appeal to race prejudice. It is nothing of the sort. Rather from the panorama of life as it is in Southern Alabama—and, as has been said, from the possibilities of that life—a dramatic eye, illuminated by a vigorous imagination, has selected and arranged in perspective the materials most characteristic, striking, and significant.

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FIRST there is the picture of a little girl and the trusty old black man who fetches her back and forth from school. You hear the old man's talk and listen to him as he sits in the dusk upon the porch and sings to his banjo. The talk is mellow, Arcadian, full of the peculiar humor, kindliness, shrewdness, childlikeness which have made Uncle Remus; the dialect is as perfect as Uncle Remus's own, the songs such as every Southern plantation-reared man or woman has heard.

Then you have the little girl growing up, and you see her going with other grown-up little girls and spending more or less of her time with grown-up little boys—especially one such. Meantime, to prepare you for coming events, there are dark hints of a family skeleton, with a picturesque and not unreasonable story to account for the appearance—in a suggestive red shirt—of a peculiarly ominous black man from Latin-American parts. He is the firebrand. To him as the narrative advances is added one of mixed blood, educated in the book learning of the white man, and holding office and power as parson among the negroes of the countryside—with a memory, too, of balked ambitions and private wrongs. Out of the dull brute rage of the first and the seething brain of the other—the lot of his like is cruel enough—you see grow dreams, plots, mummeries, and the promise of a local Haiti—all while the unconscious men and maids of the other race sit philandering on honeysuckle-clad verandas or otherwise busy themselves with their private griefs and joys. Of a sudden there come murder, horrid and savage, and an actual armed insurrection, ending in a wild ride to the rescue and a grim battle by night around the same house where the old black servant sang to his banjo. These things have been made into stories before. Wherein this one differs is in the relentless following, step by step, of the devilish thing as it grew. You hear the black madmen speak and see them befool their childish-minded fellows and the grip of doom seems to hold them. You shudder, but you no more judge them by your moralities than you would judge ravening wolves so. And you see plainly why men shoot at both without compunction, though both may (if one looks at it that way) be counted tragic victims of the cruel mills of the gods. You may guess that the story has a sort of Greek-drama inevitableness—this part of it, at least, has just that quality.

***

THERE is another part—a long episode, which, though linked on at one end to the race drama, is properly another story. It is one of a prosecuting lawyer, haunted and hunted by a dying murderer's curse, driven by sheer nerves to become himself a murderer and an outcast. A ghastly tale it is, losing none of its native horror in the telling, and leading to what may be called a romance of degradation. This sequel introduces a wild woman, (really worthy of Hardy she is)—a mountaineer's daughter—some tremendously primordial scenes, and an absolutely maniacal midnight family shooting affair.

The love adventures of the two young women and the two young men, which furnish the romantic thread upon which all is strung, are like enough to life, and neither the young men nor the young women is lacking in interest, but they are of minor importance in considering the merits of the book. It is much to the author's credit, however, that he conceals the relative values pretty successfully while you are reading.

Mr. Mertins, in fact, comes very near being a real novelist. As it is, he knows his country and many vital phases of the people of it; he is bold enough to take both blacks and whites in terrible and primitive moods, and he has the art to make you see them as he sees them and to hold you meantime and thrill you mightily. Finally, though the book is distinctly literature—or drama, if you choose—it conveys, for those with eyes to see, a stark truth about a certain problem. All the more so that the artist has used the problem to make his drama, and has not made his drama to exploit the problem.

H. I. BROCK.

MID-ENGLAND.

HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS IN OXFORD AND THE COTSWOLDS. By Herbert E. Evans. With Illustrations by Frederick L. Griggs. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

IF YOU had the chance to go abroad and could go to only one country, which would you choose? The question raised a cloud of discussion, which ended in the answer, "The little Island of Great Britain." For, after all, to the American the British Isles are the homeland, have a certain affectionate quality, a certain coziness, and have "endearing charms" that are to be found nowhere else in the world. To go to Oxford and thence to spend a Summer "exploring the breezy downs and the secluded vales of North Oxfordshire and the Cotswolds"—surely this is to go at the very heart of the matter. Two or three lines of Pope express wonderfully well our notion of the ideal Englishman:

> His father's acres who enjoys in peace,
> Or makes his neighbors glad if he increase.
> * * * * * * *
> Whose ample lawns are not ashamed to feed
> The milky heifer and deserving steed.

This delight in his land, this home-loving tendency so actual and withal so hard to reconcile with the national tendency to manage the rest of the world's affairs, is evident to the traveler whether in highways or byways.

Mr. Evans in his book has a very proper way of leaving Oxford proper to (in the main) speak for itself. But in the lesser known parts of the shire and the regions of the Cotswold he lets himself go and reminisces, gleans curious facts, recounts historic events and local traditions to his heart's content and to his reader's profit.

If you will look at the delightful sketches Mr. Griggs has made to go with the volume you will not wonder that the rambles did not embrace a wider circuit.

The picturesqueness of the rural and street scenery, the charm of Tudor houses with their bay windows and gabled ends and ivy-covered walls, the quaintness of thatched cottage roofs, the stillness of little English churches and church closes, and the fascination of English stepping-stiles where the men were wont to "hand the ladies over"—with such things as these at hand, who indeed would wander further afield?

Author of "Contrite Hearts."

Herman Bernstein, author of "Contrite Hearts," is engaged on a new novel of Jewish life in America. It will be a study of newly arrived emigrants and their "Americanized" co-religionists of the east side of New York City, the so-called "Uplifters of the East Side," the settlement workers, and the various Jewish institutions in this city. "Contrite Hearts" has been praised by Dr. Max Nordau, Dr. Henry van Dyke, and others

Books in Demand.

The circulating department of the New York Public Library reports the following books as most in demand during the week ended Feb. 14: Adult Fiction—Mrs. Wharton's "The House of Mirth," Miss Glasgow's "The Wheel of Life," Jacobs's "Captains All." Juvenile Fiction—Barbour's "Behind the Line," Henty's "Final Reckoning," Rhoades's "How Barbara Kept Her Promise." Miscellaneous—Leupp's "How to Prepare for a Civil Service Examination," London's "War of the Classes," Sheehan's "Under the Cedars and the Stars."

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March 1 and 2. Mr. Henry A. Smith's Collection of Engraved Portraits, including Many of Great Rarity.

March 5. Library of Mr. Lafayette Samuels of Brooklyn.

March 6 and 7, Afternoons. A Collection of Rare Americana.

March 8 and 9, Afternoons. Miscellaneous and Standard Books.

March 12, Afternoon. Part II. of the Dramatic Collection of the late Mr. William J. Le Moyne.

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THE IMAGE BREAKER.

How Ettore Pais Would Rewrite Ancient Roman History.*

FOR several years Prof. Ettore Pais of the University of Naples, while lecturing under the auspices of American educational bodies, has received much encouragement for the revolutionary ideas concerning legendary Roman history which have brought him into contempt with some of his very illustrious Italian colleagues. His ideas, which originally excited so much controversy in his "Storia di Roma," now receive fuller and more scholarly expression and demonstration in his "Ancient Legends of Roman History," which is most excellently translated by Mario E. Cosenza of the College of the City of New York.

This is the age of scientific criticism, of a search for the truth—in the Bible as elsewhere—but those to whom the romantic history of early Rome is sentimentally dear have become satisfied and even gleeful over the monuments uncovered by Boni in the Roman Forum, which, by form, substance, lettering, or design, have seemed to confirm what intelligence has long been prone to doubt. These things have been speciously thrown in the face of higher criticism, and it is Prof. Pais who now causes them to rebound and relaunch themselves with telling effect upon those imaginative critics who have misread their meaning.

As these columns cannot open themselves to elaborate and prolonged archaeologico-historical discussion, we may here do little more than lay down the principles by which the author works and outline results.

In the first place, a little generalising is necessary. In the stones that have been uncovered by Boni and his workmen have been found reference to site, person, or episode which would apparently establish a legend as historical fact. The legends of Acca, Larentia, of the Maid Tarpeia, of Lucretia, and of Virginia, of the Horatii, of Servius Tullius, and those clustered around the Saxum Tarpeium, thus receiving apparent authorization, find their way into text books with additional accessories of proof.

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PROF. PAIS'S method of rebuking the misreading of Roman monuments is both deductive and inductive. One usually studies Hellenic and Roman mythology with the idea that the gods were made through the idealization of human attributes, which heroes originally possessed. According to Prof. Pais, the first step toward an understanding of legendary history should be an appreciation of the principle that legendary heroes owed their excellent attributes to the gods and not vice versa. The legends themselves can be traced to the same imaginative source. The results of a great deed becoming evident, a hero was fabricated for the purpose of giving it a personal and intimate origin. To him were given the legendary attributes which best conformed to his case. It is thus the Seven Kings of Rome were made; thus Horatius and Quintus Curtius had their being. The plebeians rise against the patricians, a new order of laws is established; then, in honor of these new things, a Lucretia or a Virginia is created to account for the cause and endowed with a Greek legend in order to perpetuate the delusion in its most attractive form. And the part that the recently uncovered stones of the Forum play in all this is so simple that it is scarcely complimentary to common intelligence that Prof. Pais should be obliged to struggle so hard to do so simple a thing as merely to define it.

For the most part, the sculptured stones in question contained the first public announcement that a new hero or a new legend had been concocted by the "sacred Kings" of Rome, whose business it was to discover a sacred origin for all things, good or bad, and to perpetuate their "find" in an attractive setting for the benefit of patriotic Romans and to the confusion of modern historians. The caution with which Giacomo Boni's excavations should be studied is obvious when it is understood that certain historians think they recognize in relics of the Latium stratum confirmation of events said to have taken place in the superimposed City of Rome and perpetuated by such imaginative writers as Valerius Antias and Licinius Macer!

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ALTHOUGH technical and teeming with data of detail, Prof. Pais's work, so well named "Ancient Legends of Roman History," should form the means of valuable supplementary reading for students of Roman history. They should avail themselves of it as early as possible in their course. But more than all, the writers of textbooks on the subject should take a course of Pais before they are tempted to revise their own works on the news of fresh discoveries by Boni, while a hint, not to be despised by either pupil or teacher, is that Greeks—imaginative, romance-loving, plagiarizing Greeks—were the first "trustworthy" narrators of Rome's fortunes. The photographic illustrations of the volume show some of the latest fields of excavation as well as the generally accepted or disputed sites of ancient legends.

*ANCIENT LEGENDS OF ROMAN HISTORY. By Ettore Pais, LL.D. Translated by Mario E. Cosenza. 8vo. Cloth. Uncut. Gilt top. Pp. 338. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $4.

ALL OUTDOORS.

A VIGOROUS and enthusiastic appreciation of all sorts of outdoor things gives this volume, "The Prairie and the Sea," (New York, Eaton & Mains,) a sort of appeal of contagion. The more so that the author has provided a great number of pictures, admirable of their kind and in perfect harmony with the spirit of the text—pictures chiefly from photographs showing the prairie, still waters, dripping spring woodlands, bits of Autumn or Winter landscapes, marshes where the frogs croak, Summer pastures where the sunlight rests, mountains, gorges, glimpses of sea, moonlit or storm tossed, and, above all, a wonderful collection of little stretches of road, now winding through woods, now skirting a quiet stream, now crossing an old wooden bridge, now leading away invitingly toward the horizon. The author, William A. Quayle, is uncommonly responsive to what is called "nature"—trees, birds, fields, grasses, wild creatures stir moods in him—but roads especially lay hold of his heart and fancy. "The open road," he writes, "is always going somewhere, or, perhaps more accurately, acts as if going somewhere. At times it goes nowhere; for instance, to some people's houses. But a road's intentions are good. It starts out blithely. It is open for everybody. It asks no passport. It has no favorites. Raggedness is as welcome as a crowned King."

Yet roads have their characters. There is "the business road, which is straight going on fence lines. This road is not pleased with loiterers." A second kind of road is the loitering road. It meanders as a stream. A certain vagabond air in its manner commends this road to all vagabonds."

Something more of Mr. Quayle's fashion of writing may be gathered from the following:

"I own a square mile of prairie, or possibly this may be stronger language than the facts justify. I have given my autograph for a square mile of prairie. Anybody can buy for cash. But when for a solemn mile of prairie, a four-square block of God's out of doors, with the height of the sky above it, the depth of the world beneath it, the radiancy of dawns and sunsets shed over it, and the dim lawn of dusks enfolding it like a blessed compassion—a mile east, a mile west, a mile south, a mile north—and all the time to be tramping on your own grass and breathing air brewed on your own ground and lifting head into your own sky and gazing at your own firmament; bless me, this is plutocracy! And then to take one's own hand in congratulation, remembering that all this is held in fee simple without the cost of a postage stamp, simply by the execution of an autograph. When I light upon a wight who boasts that he has paid cash for his ranch I pity him.

Then Mr. Quayle writes of the voice of the prairie wolf by night, a voice "repetitional, meaningless, remorseless, a laughter without joy behind it"; of the prairie chicken, and of the prairie grasses that "swish" by night with a sound like a weeping sea—not with the civilized "rustle" of the corn which has nowadays mostly replaced the grass. He counts the prairie America's particular natural crown of glory. Then he writes of frogs—of whom he says they do not croak, but sing nobly and warmly—as an idiomatic writer has put it, with voices "deep, stronk, melojus." So he passes to the trees, illustrating his remarks thereon with a striking series of straight boles of oak, elm, sycamore, maple, pine. And so on. Once he stops to paint a picture of a personified Autumn, a girl with gold-brown hair, and robes the color of wheat stacks, who trips with brown bare feet through the falling leaves and sings the late Lord Tennyson's "Tears, Idle Tears."

It is not original and it is not all worthy, it is not all in the best taste—but there's undoubtedly a charm about both pictures and text.

CHIVALRY.

WITH SPURS OF GOLD. Heroes of Chivalry and Their Deeds. By Frances Nimmo Greene and Dolly Williams Kirk. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

ARCLAND for your Oliver. Exactly so; it would be hard to say which of any two of these stories of the days of chivalry is the better. Possibly the story of King Charlemagne's two paladins or that which tells of the Chevalier Bayard would be picked out as having the most interest of novelty. But to any right-minded person, young or old, in history and romance as in real life the "old friends" are ever the best. Besides, Richard of the Lion Heart, Sir Philip Sidney of the gracious soul, Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar of the doughty sword, are all friends well worth encountering over and again. And we have not mentioned Godfrey of Bouillon, that first and finest of the Crusaders who, after winning Jerusalem in fair fight, so modestly refused to be crowned its King.

It was a happy thought of the authors to group their little stories under the pleasant title "With Spurs of Gold." As they tell us in their preface, it is the best and most helpful side of the chivalric spirit only which they have chosen to portray. Each one of the stories, under its shimmer of romance, tends to spur the reader on to deeds, if not of the bloody valor so necessary in the once-upon-a-time, at least to a cultivation of the qualities of valiance and courtesy that are quite as essential to the true knightly character that is never out of date. We suspect that the authors indeed enjoyed the writing of these stories almost, if not quite, as much as the lucky boys and girls into whose hands they fall will enjoy the reading of them.

BOYVILLE.

UNDER this title, John E. Gunckel has made a book about newsboys and the Newsboys' Association. The publishers are the Toledo Newsboys' Association of Toledo, Ohio, and the volume, in spite of a certain flavor of the social missionary, is interesting. Some fifteen years ago, says the author, there was a boy who sold newspapers in a certain large city. He was leader of a gang of his fellows, and was accounted a very bad boy. A business man of the place happened to catch him in a good deed and was so impressed that he invited the youngster to call at his office, bringing "the gang" with him. After that the man and the boys formed a sort of alliance which by degrees grew into an association of newsboys with a grown-up advisory committee. The boys undertook to make each other's morals their particular care, to suppress oaths, smoking, "swiping," to encourage self-respect and foursquare behavior generally. They had cards of membership reading thus: "This is to testify that John Jones is an active member for life of the Boyville Newsboys' Association. He does not approve of swearing, lying, stealing, gambling, drinking intoxicating liquors, or smoking cigarettes, and is entitled to all the benefits of said association and the respect and esteem of the public."

It is ingeniously explained that the value of this form for redemptionary purposes lay in the fact that a boy (or a man for that matter) is much more ready to disapprove of certain things in the abstract and in another than to undertake not to do them himself. So boys who themselves swore were quite ready to sail in and take away the membership cards of other boys heard swearing—and so around the circle with cumulative effect. The result according to the author, who has many illustrative examples from his experience, was a great improvement in the manners and morals of the newsboys. From being public enemies of all and sundry they grew to be friendly, from pirates they were transformed to honest, if shrewd, little men of business, and woe to any one of them caught by the others abusing a customer or running away with the change.

The book goes on to tell about newsboys' dinners and newsboys' meetings, about the methods of organization, about the national association of newsboys which assembled at St. Louis during the Fair, about the newsboys' band and the newsboy cadets who marched in the procession on the occasion of the inauguration of President Roosevelt in March, 1905. There are a great many reproductions of photographs of larger or smaller groups of boys and many stories to show how they dealt with offenders. The methods were sometimes rough, but they seem usually to have been effective.

Miss Edith Rickert.

The author of "The Reaper," whose new novel, "Folly," announced in these columns last week, will be brought out by The Baker & Taylor Company, has been living in England during the past five years. For some time she was in the Shetland Islands, and her first story was the result of her residence there. She later visited Espinal, the City of Thorns, in Spain, where is celebrated annually the festival of Our Lady of the Thorn Bush, when many miracles are performed. This town and the miracles are described in her new story. At present Miss Rickert lives at Tibbles Green, Edenbridge, in an old English stone cottage. She was at one time instructor of English at Vassar College.

Books Written in Jail.

Apropos of the recent issue by the Putnams of Oscar Wilde's "De Profundis," which, as is known, was written in prison, it may be of interest to know what other well-known works were also inspired in jail. They include "Pilgrim's Progress," by John Bunyan, and part of Cervantes's "Don Quixote." "Robinson Crusoe" was planned by Defoe in prison, Leigh Hunt wrote "Rimini" under the same circumstances; much of the time spent in the Tower of London by Raleigh was given over to his "History of the World," Tasso composed part of "Jerusalem Delivered" while in prison, and Silvio Pellico gained fame through his compositions in jail.

CURRENT COMMENT.

A Russian Novelist in Politics.

Some weeks back the question was raised as to what had become of all the Russian novelists and writers to whom we Westerners are indebted for the very little that we really know of the colossus now writhing in the pangs of internal convulsions. The veil is at length lifted, so far as Dr. Maxime Kovalevsky was concerned, and it is evident that he has returned to Moscow, where he was formerly professor, and is taking an active, if somewhat hopeless, share in the effort of the Moderates to guide the revolution that they have set on foot. His experiences, which do not seem yet to have been noticed in any daily paper, show one how little any moderate counsels are likely to prevail. He was assisting at the Congress of the Zemstvos when a telegram arrived from M. Witte announcing the outbreak of the Sevastopol mutiny, and asking for the support of the assembly. M. Kovalevsky moved a resolution that would have commanded the assent of any gathering of statesmen elsewhere, to the effect that the army should in no case interfere in political matters. After heated debate, a colleague got the mover out of the room on some pretext. When he returned, he found that the meeting had broken up and that the members had gone home rather than vote at all on his obnoxious motion. Nor is he less instructive when he tells us of the doings of the Old Believers, who have been represented to us by many writers as a mild sort of Protestant Dissenters, no more likely to resort to violence than the Plymouth Brethren or the Countess of Huntington's Connection. He says that they are now organized into regular bands bent on translating into actual fact all the Apocalyptic horrors that they, true to their Manichaean origin, expect to precede the Second Advent, and that in Tomsk they huddled all the "intellectuels" they could catch into a theatre, and then set it on fire. If the autocracy cannot get the upper hand of factions thus divided against themselves, it will have shown itself doubly unfit to govern.—Pall Mall Gazette.

***

American Millionaires and British Literary Treasures.

Let it be known that you have some bit of Shakespeariana, some first edition of the Elizabethan writers—Shakespeare and early English authors are in chief demand—and you will find a price put upon them by somebody acting for a client who, ten to one, is a rich American. Very tempting are those offers; so tempting that often it is, in the familiar phrase, "impossible to refuse them."

With that we come to another view, namely, that the American millionaire is paying absurdly large sums for his ingatherings; that we are getting this money out of him, and that, upon the whole, we can spare from our abundant literary store what he takes. The case so put on a commercial basis sounds well enough, but if these literary experts include what is unique, what we can never replace, and which should be ours, what then? Clearly we must go on to consider the problem otherwise, and, in application, it has only two aspects, the individual and the national.

Our "new rich" have not provided us with men who collect manuscripts and first editions, as the American millionaire does; at all events, not to an effective extent, so far. Can we, according to the proverb, set the English millionaire to catch the American millionaire; or rather to prevent him from carting forth our literary gods? There is no need to personally collect these, as the eighteenth century English gentleman did, going from shop to shop, from saleroom to saleroom, paying down his money for them. The English millionaire need not fret about all that; he has merely to tackle his American brother in the latter's own manner. In other words, let him give the needful authority to some leading second-hand bookseller in London and he may feel sure about the rest being done. * * *

They take us straight to the British Museum and to the power it has to purchase manuscripts or other relics. At present the amount it can thus spend is all too small for the end; not enough to let it compete, let us say, with the Congress Library at Washington, which "collects" diligently. True, the British Museum owns the writings of the ages, while the Congress Library is young, but relics which the former should rightly house—we being the elder family of the English-speaking world—have frequently crossed the Atlantic.—James Milne in The Book Monthly.

The Craftsman.

Among the articles in this month's Craftsman is one on "Jack London," "What the Social Service Means," by Dr. Josiah Strong, and "The Russian Peasant."

1906

BOSTON NOTES.

New Novels, One by Charles F. Pidgin —Another Whitman Book—"The New Spelling" in a Carnegie Book—Editions de Luxe.

"THE GIRL IN WAITING," which Messrs. John W. Luce & Co. are publishing this week, is as droll a little comedy of misunderstanding as the gloomiest reader can possibly need, abounding in that brisk interchange of clever phrases now recognized as typical English conversation, and having a plot extraordinarily complicated considering the limited time and space of the story. One novelty of the book is that all the young men are dull and are openly treated as such by the women, a trait arousing suspicion that the Archibald Eyre of the title page may be a woman.

***

Mr. Charles Town's "Foolish Etiquette," slightly delayed by the preparations for his marriage last week, is now in the hands of Messrs. Luce & Co., and will appear in March. Its chapter on wedding etiquette will be read with some curiosity because of his very unconventional style, but as a fact it contains nothing about cross-country riding as the proper ending for wedding journeys, but gives much space to home weddings and church weddings.

***

Mr. Charles Felton Pidgin has found a new publisher for his "Sarah Bernhardt Brown," a novel intended to be the counterpart of "Quincy Adams Sawyer," inasmuch as it shows that a poor girl of obscure family can effect as much in a rural community as a rich and well-descended young man. This publisher, the J. K. Waters Company, issues the Catholic Directory and the Yachtsman's Annual, and has now undertaken to print Mr. Pidgin's books, and may possibly venture further into the business of publishing.

***

The advance orders for "Sarah Bernhardt Brown" were more than 4,000, and publication, delayed until they can be filled, will not take place until to-morrow.

***

To the believers in Whitman, the most important book of the month will be "With Walt Whitman in Camden," in which volume Mr. Horace Traubel has included his notes of Whitman's talk during about four months of 1888. Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co. are the publishers of this as well as Whitman's own works.

***

Under the title of "A League of Peace," Mr. Carnegie's Rectorial Address at St. Andrew's last Autumn is published in this country by Messrs. Ginn & Co. The address was fully discussed at the time of its delivery, but, inasmuch as "evil words stir up anger," one cannot help wondering if spelling "through" and "throughout" "thru" and "thruout" is quite politic in a peace pamphlet. An offense against a man's prejudices often makes him deaf and blind to principle.

***

Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. are preparing a special limited quarto edition of "The Triumphs" of Petrarch, translated by Henry Boyd, with an introduction by Dr. Guido Biagi, Librarian of the Royal Laurentian Library at Florence. The work is printed from a new font of "Humanistic" type, carefully set at the University Press, and the press work has been done with great care. The six illustrations, concerning which Mr. Sidney Colvin furnishes a paper, are reproduced from a set of Florentine engravings in the British Museum and are printed on paper especially manufactured in Italy. One hundred numbered copies are for sale in the United States, with initials hand-embossed in gold, and a binding of leather blind-stamped in a fourteenth century design. Twenty numbered copies are printed on parchment with a full page fac simile of a page of Florentine Humanistic printing with illuminated initials executed by Attilio Formilli of Florence.

***

The author of "The Count at Harvard," Mr. Rupert Sargent Holland, is a 1900 man, now a Philadelphia lawyer, and his book, like nearly all similar stories, is indebted to experience and observation for most of its incidents.

***

The eighth edition of "Our Country's Story," by Miss Eva March Tappan, and the fourth of Mr. Everett Tomlinson's "The Red Chief" are announced by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Miss Margaret Morse's "The Spirit of the Pines," which they issue to-morrow, is a surprisingly small book for a first novel, but the hero and heroine are of a type so modern as to be original. Twenty years ago their conduct would have been called cold and unlovely, but to-day they will be warmly praised by the men generally the last to become enthusiastic over fiction—the doctors.

***

The Satchel Guide for 1906, edited by Mr. W. J. Rolfe, appears to-morrow with new maps, and next month will bring Mr. William B. Weeden's "War Government, Federal and State," a critical study of affairs in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Indiana during the civil war. Many incidents of the Spanish war showed that the experience of a previous generation had been forgotten or misunderstood; it is evident that this book should find a large place ready for it. A "History of the Town of Middleboro," by Mr. Thomas Weston, will also come next month.

***

April will bring "Bird and Bough," outdoor poems by Mr. John Burroughs, and "Memories of a Great Schoolmaster," by Mr. James P. Conover, who writes his personal reminiscences of Dr. Henry A. Coit, first master of St. Paul's, Concord, N. H. Dr. Coit died in 1895. His personality was interesting in so many ways that his memoirs will be read attentively by many quite unconnected with the school.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Feb. 10, 1906.

POEMS ABOUT NATURE.

MANY of the verses in Benjamin F. Leggett's latest volume of "Outdoor Poems" (12mo. Pp. 222. Portrait, signed. New York: The Raeburn Book Company) originally appeared in The Youth's Companion, The Bookman, Leslie's Weekly, and other periodicals. The verses have been divided into four sections—some treat of the "wood and field," others of scenes "around home," about two dozen come under the heading "Thistledown," and, finally, there is a number of miscellaneous poems. In the first part are included poems on "Goldenrods," "Midsummer," "November," "Im Schwarzwald," "White Clover," &c.; in the second division are "The Old Homestead Well," "The Brook," "Water Lily Pond," "Mount Tahawus," and others; under "Thistledown" come "The Mountain Pine," "Revelation," "Doubt," "The Brother of Sleep," and the miscellaneous list includes "Lincoln," "On the Palatine," "In Samaria," "At the Tomb of Grant," "The Passing of the Century," &c.

Besides the present volume, Mr. Leggett has also published "A Sheaf of Song," "A Tramp Through Switzerland," "An Idyl of Lake George," and other volumes.

SIMPLICITY.

BESIDES being the title of the volume edited by Mary Minerva Barrows, which contains selections on the subject from the works of celebrated prose and verse writers, (Thin 8vo. Pp. 172. Decorated. Cloth. New York and Boston: H. M. Caldwell Company, $1.50,) "Simplicity" is also the theme of the introduction contributed by the well-known Boston author, Julia Ward Howe. She says toward the end:

Why is it that persons to whom the entertainments of the great world are familiar often express intense delight in exchanging these for rural retirement, unceremonious converse, and simple fare? To many it would appear that in retiring from worldly splendor such persons would relinquish their principal sources of enjoyment. The truth is that such a course brings into view sources of real, uplifting pleasure; the sweet breath of the fields and woods, surpassing every artificial perfume, the beauty of earth, sea, and sky, eclipsing the products of the loom and easel, above all, the noble symphonies of contemplative thought.

The book is printed in small, clear-cut type, the tinted pages being decorated with floral designs in palest pink. The cover is in changeable pink and lavender cloth, the front part having a design in gold.

The "Golden Book."

There are 124 stories in "Il Libro d'Oro ("The Golden Book") of Those Whose Names are Written in the Lamb's Book of Life," (Large 12mo., Pp. nearly 500. Blue cloth, gilt top, and deckle edges. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2 net.) which has been translated into English from the Italian by Mrs. Francis Alexander. The tales include miracle stories and sacred legends, written by "Fathers" of the Church, which appeared in Italy in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. For the most part the tales are religious in flavor and purpose, and many of them deal with incidents in sacred history. The introduction to the book, dated "The Festival of All Saints," was written by Croiset.

Among the writers are St. Jerome, St. Eradius, Giovanni Evarato, Padre Giovanni Bollandus, Laurentius Surius, Padre Gregorius, Cardinal Lippomanus, Theophilus Raynandus, St. Ambrose, and others. The book is printed on hand-made paper in a modern cut of Italian type.

The Genius.

Margaret Potter's new novel, to be published by the Harpers early in March, is to be called "The Genius." The book has been spoken of as a "musical novel," but those who know it declare that it is by no means to be accounted exclusively musical, in spite of the identification of the hero with "one of the greatest and most misjudged" of composers.

French Men of Letters Series.

The second volume of this series, which Alexander Jessup edits for the J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia, will appear this Spring. It is "Honoré de Balzac," by Ferdinand Brunetière, President of the French Academy, author of "A Manual of the History of French Literature," &c. The book presents "a complete theory of the contemporary novel," as the author has written to Mr. Jessup. His manner of dealing with the subject is indicated in the following passage:

It has come to be accepted that Molière was not merely a great writer of comedy, but comedy itself. So in like manner was Balzac not merely a great writer of novels, but the novel itself. * * * a good work of fiction is one which resembles a novel by Balzac.

M. Brunetière's work has been translated by Robert Louis Sanderson of Yale University, and an idea of its scope may be had from some of the chapter headings—"The Modern Novel Before Balzac," "The Human Comedy," "The Social Bearing of the Balzac Novel," "The Influence of Balzac," "The Position of Balzac in French Literature: Conclusions."

The third volume in the series will be "François Rabelais," by Arthur Tilley, M. A., of King's College, Cambridge, England, author of "The Literature of the French Renaissance," &c. Among the other books in preparation are two by Americans—"George Sand," by Prof. William P. Trent of Columbia University, and "Charles A. Sainte-Beuve," by Prof. George McLean Harper of Princeton University, author of "Masters of French Literature," &c.

The Blood of Kings.

Those who have read Daudet's novel, "Kings in Exile," may recall the incident of the exiled Queen who takes her small son to a physician. The latter tells the mother that he is afraid to perform a necessary operation because the boy's blood is so poor. The Queen replies: "It is the blood of kings." A book on this subject—the blood of kings—is shortly to appear here through Henry Holt & Co. It is entitled "Heredity in Royalty," by Dr. F. A. Woods, who furnishes some interesting information concerning what goes to make the blood of kings. Some 3,300 royalties are considered from the mental and moral point of view, and there are over a hundred portraits of members of modern royal families.

United States Electoral System.

This is the subject of J. Hampden Dougherty's "The Electoral System of the United States," which G. P. Putnam's Sons will issue this month. The book deals with the counting of votes for President and Vice President of the United States. Mr. Dougherty tells the story of debates over the question and of the settlement of the dispute between the Senate and House of Representatives in 1877; he reviews the judgments of the Electoral Commission in Florida, Louisiana, Oregon, and South Carolina, and criticises the law of 1887. There are also discussions of the dangers of the electoral system and the "evils" of the general ticket system. The book closes with a sketch of a remedy and explanations of it.

Indoors and Out.

As this magazine is published late in the month, the contents of the January, and not the February, number were given on the magazine page published Jan. 27. This month's issue, therefore, contains articles on "Miraculous Florida," by Frederick E. Partington; the arrangement and equipment of "The Modern Kitchen," by Esther Stone; "A Step Forward in School Decorations," with designs by C. Y. Turner; "How Paris Rids Her Streets of Snow," "What Trees to Plant—The Ash," by J. Woodward Manning; "Flowers Indoors," by Henrietta Sowle, and several others on town and country houses, the "Town Room in Boston," &c. The number is profusely illustrated.

Readings for Lent.

"The Days of Lent" and "The Apostles' Creed" are two volumes dealing with the Lenten season, which will come timely from E. P. Dutton & Co. The first is a collection of readings from the writings of the late Bishop Huntington of Central New York. The selections were made by W. M. L. Jay, and James O. S. Huntington, O. H. C., provided the introduction, in which he touches briefly on the life of the Bishop. The second volume presents six lectures given by H. C. Beeching, Canon of Westminster, in Westminster Abbey, on the Fridays of Lent, 1905. Their purpose, he writes, "was catechetical, and not critical."

Jerusalem.

Herbert B. Turner & Co. are about to publish "The Conquest of Jerusalem," by Myriam Harry. This is a novel, the scenes being laid in Jerusalem and the Holy Land at the present time. The author's principal theme is the social life in the European colony of Jerusalem. She describes the town, its religious rites, the funeral, &c.

West Point Stories for Boys

The author, Capt. Paul B. Malone, U. S. Army, has fought in the Philippines and taught at West Point, and he knows the soldiers through and through.

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QUERIES.

To secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large, and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must always be prepared to await their turn.

L. J. VANCE, New York.—Some years ago I bought a copy of C. G. Leland's translation of von Sheffel's humorous poems, and have since lost the book. I do not remember the title, and should like to have you inform me when and where the book was published, and if it is easily to be obtained.

The translation was published in London in 1872, and is not recorded as having been issued in this country.

ROSETTA R.—Can you give me any information concerning the German artist Sichel? Is he still living, and has he painted any picture of value besides his Madonna?

Sichel does not paint Madonnas. Nathaniel Sichel was born in 1843 or 1844, and in 1863 won a scholarship with his picture, "Joseph Explaining the Dreams of Pharaoh." After two years in Rome, and a stay in Paris, he returned to Germany, where he still seems to be living. He devotes himself mainly to portrait painting, but among his more important pictures not portraits are "The Beggar of the Pont d'Arts," "The Theban Woman," "The Girl from Afar," "La Favorita," "Fatmé," "Ghismonda," and "Oriental Dancing Girls."

EDWIN ELM.—Some time between 1860 and 1870 there was published a novel called "Sweeney Todd, the Ruffian Barber"; during last year two of Capt. Mayne Reid's novels were republished. Can you tell me the names of the publishers of these three books?

"Sweeney Todd" was published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia; a dramatized version was published by Samuel French of this city. Several of Capt. Mayne Reid's novels were reissued last year by Routledge in London, and by Dutton in this city.

M. HAGUE, Glen Ridge, N. J.—May I be allowed to enter the friendly discussion as to the authorship of the lines on the cloud and its silver lining? The inclosed is copied from a volume of verses printed in England half a dozen years ago—perhaps more—by Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler. She has published two volumes of verses at least, "Verses Grave and Gay" and "Verses Wise and Otherwise," respectively, and the inclosed is copied from one of them, but I regret to say I do not know which.

These books were published ten years ago. Miss Fowler is now Mrs. A. W. Felkin. Another friend finds the lines in Miss Fowler's books.

MORTON ELLIS.—Will you please let me know if it is possible to purchase a single volume of Guy De Maupassant's short stories? Also which of Zola's books or articles treat of institutional reform?

Harper's years ago published "The Odd Number," a collection of translations of de Maupassant's short stories; Putnam's Sons also publish a collection of short stories by him. His last works may be said to treat of institutions—Lourdes, Rome, Paris, and "La Fecondité," "Le Travail," "La Vérité," "Le Justice"—these last two not finished.

W. H. J.—Will you kindly tell me why "Salad for the Social," which Allibone says was written by Frederic Saunders, is usually included in a collected set of Dr. Doran's works?

We are unable to find that Saunders's "Salad for the Social" was ever included in a collected set of Doran's works. "Salad for the Social" was published in the fifties, and republished in 1871 by D. W. C. Lent of this city; in 1883 and thereafter a number of times by Whittaker & Co.; the latest edition was in 1899.

K. H. R.—Please tell me where I can get a Russian-English grammar, so as to get a rudimentary knowledge of Russian.

At Maisel's, 194 East Broadway, you can get Alexandrow's "Practical and Easy Method," (published by Hachette & Co., London,) and H. Riola's "Manual for Students of Russian," (published by Trübner in London.)

J. D. R.—Who wrote the lines:

"Then silence like a poultice came
To heal the wounds of sound?"

That may not be the exact wording, but contains the sense of it.

This is the usual form in which Oliver Wendell Holmes's lines are quoted. They should run: "And silence, like a poultice, comes To heal the blows of sound." The lines are from his poem "The Music Grinders."

STEADY READER.—I ask your aid in finding a book, the name of which is "Judge . . ot; or, Esther Fowel's Girlhood"

The book was not in print thirty years ago, and is not recorded as published since that time.

M. I. L., Windsor, Conn.—Why does not Winston Spencer Churchill inherit his father's title?

His father's title was not hereditary; it was given merely by courtesy, and in law he was simply "Randolph Churchill, Esquire, commonly called Lord Randolph Churchill."

R. L. C. WHITE, Nashville, Tenn.—Your answer to inquiry of D. C. Preston, (Queries, Feb. 3,) who asks for "the poet Cotton's short poem or verse on 'Marriage,' in which he speaks of it as a holy alliance," is correct as applied to Charles Cotton. There were, however, two poets of that surname, and this seems to be a case of mixed Cottons, so to speak. Charles Cotton, (1630-1687,) the adopted son of Izaak Walton, to whose "Complete Angler" he added a chapter on fishing for trout, was a confirmed misogynist, notwithstanding (or perhaps because of) the fact that he was married twice, and his poems abound in sneering allusions to the matrimonial estate; but Nathaniel Cotton, (1721-1788,) who was the friend and physician of the poet Cowper, held and frequently expressed in verse a quite opposite opinion. I find in my edition of his poems, which claims to be complete, none in which he uses the exact collocation of words quoted by D. C. Preston. The nearest approach to it—and this is possibly what your correspondent has in mind—is the following stanza:

Though fools spurn Hymen's gentle powers,
We, who improve his golden hours,
By sweet experience know
That marriage, rightly understood,
Gives to the tender and the good
A paradise below.

This occurs in his poem, "The Fireside."

JOHN CAMPBELL—Will you please advise if there is or has been a novel named "Face to Face"?

R. E. Francillon, in 1884, wrote a novel of this title; in 1886 Robert Grant wrote one.

F. R. McD.—Some time since you published a rhyme which I committed to memory, but on scratching I am unable to repeat. It was on this order: "There is some good in the worst of us, there is some bad in the best of us." Kindly reprint and oblige an old subscriber.

The lines are ascribed to Gov. Hoch of Kansas, who wrote them while editor of The Marion Record. They are as follows:

"There is so much bad in the best of us,
And so much good in the worst of us,
That it hardly behooves any of us
To talk about the rest of us."

M. J. CORCORAN.—In reference to the inquiry of J. R. P., Middletown, N. Y., his quotation is probably by the Rev. J. R. Miller, author of "Silent Times" and many other similar books, published by T. Y. Crowell & Co. of this city. It is given in a book called "Glimpses Through Life's Windows, Being Selections from the Writings of the Rev. J. R. Miller," arranged by Evalena I. Freyer and copyrighted by the Crowells in 1893," where it appears as follows:

"POST-MORTEM KINDNESSES.

"Do not keep the alabaster boxes of your affection sealed and laid away until your friends are dead. Fill their days with tenderness. Speak your words of commendation while their ears can hear them. The things you mean to say when they are gone, say before they go. The flowers you mean to send for their coffins, send beforehand to brighten and sweeten their homes ere they go out of them. I have often said—and I know I speak for thousands of other weary, plodding toilers—that if my friends have vases laid away, filled with the perfumes of sympathy and affection, which they intend to break over my dead body, I would far rather they would bring them out along my toilsome days and open them, when I can enjoy them and be refreshed by them.

"'What use that the spurring paean roll
When the runner is safe beyond the goal?
What worth is enjoy's blandest breath
When whispered in ears that are hushed in death?
No, no; if you have a word of cheer
Speak it while I am alive to hear.'

"Post-mortem kindnesses do not cheer the burdened spirit. Tears falling on the icy brow of death make poor and too tardy atonement for coldness, neglect, and cruel selfishness in life's long, struggling years. Appreciation when the heart is stilled has no inspiration for the spirit. Justice comes too late when it is pronounced only in funeral eulogium. Flowers piled on the coffin cast no fragrance backward over weary days."

ROSE MARGULIES—Does there exist a list or a book containing names and addresses of the United States lawyers, and name and if possible price the book.

Gould's Legal Diary has such a list for this city, and Hubbell's Lawyer's Directory gives a list of selected names, but there is no one book that has a complete list of all the lawyers in the United States.

SAMUEL T. PICKARD, Amesbury, Mass.—In your last issue, "G. S. G., Jr.," asks who wrote the madrigal, "I know a little hand, 'tis the fairest in the land," &c. More than fifty years ago I heard it sung by the late F. Nicholls Crouch, who claimed to have composed the music and written the words. He also claimed the authorship of the popular song, "Kathleen Mavourneen," which I often heard him sing during his residence in Portland, Me. His last years were spent in Baltimore, where he died a few years ago. He was an Englishman and had gained some distinction as musician and composer before coming to this country.

E. A., Tuckahoe, N. Y.—When I was at school the song inquired for by G. S. G., Jr., went the rounds of the newspapers ascribed to Augustine J. H. Duganne, and nobody doubted his claim to it. Duganne was born in Boston in 1823, and was a popular and luminous writer for years, although forgotten now. He published three of four volumes of verse, one or two of prose, twenty or thirty novelettes and romances, a series of critiques in Sartain's Magazine, at least one tragedy, which was produced at the Walnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia, and many detached papers in the magazines and newspapers. The song "Herre I Love" was written in an affectation of the old English style by adding a final e to every word and substituting y for i wherever possible. It began thus:

I know a lyttle hande—
'Tis ye fairest yn the lande,
Ande I feele yts pressure blande
Whyle I synge.

I do not remember the rest of it, but there were five or six stanzas, in which the subject was treated rather from the anatomical point of view; but the poem was quite popular and widely quoted. Many years after, when the late "Prof." F. Nicholls Crouch was in his glory, he wrote—or adapted—music to the words, and published the whole as a music sheet, with piano accompaniment; on the title page was printed: "Words and music by F. Nicholls Crouch." I was at the time on the staff of a New England daily, and I at once wrote to Mr. Duganne, inquiring whether he wrote the poem. He replied that he did, giving date and circumstances, and satisfactorily proving his claim, of which, so far as I know, no one had any doubt. The poem may probably be found in one of his volumes—one of them was published by Ticknor, Boston. Allibone gives a full description of Duganne's books.

J. W. WAKELEE.—"D. A. E." will find the line he asks for ("Glad, confident morning,") in Robert Browning's poem, entitled "The Lost Leader." I give the connection:

"Let him never come back to us!
There would be doubt, hesitation, and pain;
Forced praise on our part—the glimmer of twilight,
Never glad, confident morning again!"

NO NAME.—In your issue of Jan. 20 you say in reply to T. M. D. C. that "none of the poetical works of these authors [Frederick Mistral et al.] has been translated into English." Mrs. Harriet W. Preston made a very excellent translation of Mistral's "Mirelo, a Provencal Poem," which was published in 1872 by Roberts Brothers, Boston, in a large octavo or small quarto, with red-lined borders, and in a smaller and cheaper form in 1874. It is one of the most charming translations in our language, full of the delicate beauty and spirit of the original, if critics and the internal evidences of Mrs. Preston's work are to be relied upon. I am quite sure that translations—fragmentary if not complete—of other Provencal poets are to be found in our language, but offhand cannot name them.

"T. W. H." Cambridge, Mass.—In reply to "Appeals to Readers," Feb. 10, for "F. E.," Brooklyn: The poem "Song After Labor," beginning "Labor's strong and merry children," can be found in Barry Cornwall's "English Songs," Moxon's edition, London, page 42.

A. P. ADAMS, Beverly, Mass.—The author of the poem for which G. Dunlop of Scotland asked was as you said, Ophelia G. Browning. Since writing that poem she has become Mrs. A. P. Adams.

MARTHA S. H.—Can you tell me where I may find the lullaby for children called, I think, "The Sleeping Car?" One verse is:

"The sleeping car is his mother's arms,
The whistle a low, sweet strain,
The passenger winks and blinks and nods
And falls asleep in the train."

This is "The Poppy-Land Express," published in The St. Louis Star-Sayings and republished in "Heart Throbs."

H. L. BOSTON—It is hard to believe that the "Naxos" verses were written by Byron. They are not contained in my copy of that poet's works. In an old newspaper clipping, however, I find the name of Byron appended to the lines. Several years have passed since I first wished to know, indubitably, by whom these verses were written. I conjecture that they are a translation.

Almost as an echo comes a note from a correspondent, who says that the lines were "a popular 'singing school' song in the early fifties, and it is likely they can be found in many of the song books of the forties and fifties. I know they are in one compiled by a 'Nason.' E. S., I think."

MISS E. H., BROOKLYN—Will you kindly inform me where to obtain the following: (a) A selection entitled "Angeline's Degree"; (b) A poem by Sarah Pratt, "The Dance of the Daisies"?

(a) Is not this from Victor Herbert's "Wizard of the Nile"? If so, we doubt if you can get the stanzas. (b) This is in the "Arbor Day Manual," published at $2.50 by C. W. Bardeen, Syracuse.

Appeals to Readers.

"J. R.," Watertown, N. Y.—Please inform me who wrote the lines

"Your flag and my flag, and how it flies today
In your land and my land and half the world away."

ones credited to Marcia Richardson, who disclaims them, and supply the remaining lines.

ALBERTUS STREET.—Kindly inform me where I could find a magazine article entitled "The Average Young Man and His Library." I read it some years ago (about two or three years) in some ten-cent magazine, but cannot remember the magazine nor the name of the author who wrote the article.

CHARLES W. BURROWS, Cleveland, Ohio.—I read a number of years ago a poem entitled "Ye Wanderers of Maine," or having that subject for its theme. I am unable to find a copy of it at the present time, and should be greatly obliged for knowledge concerning it.

S. M.—Can you tell me the source of this quotation: "This man sat down to write a book to tell the world what the world had all his life been telling him." I have always supposed the author to be Dr. Johnson, but fail to find it either in Boswell or in "Johnsoniana."

T. S. Nedham.—Can you solve this charade, said to be by Bishop Wilberforce—Huxley's "Samuel of Oxford" and "Soapy Sam" of London Punch? I have never seen an answer that seemed to me satisfactory:

"Man cannot live without my first,
By day and night 'tis used;
My second is by all accurst,
By day and night abused;
My whole is never seen by day,
Nor ever used at night;
'Tis dear to friends when far away,
And hated when in sight."

F. E. S., Kansas City.—Please tell me the author of this phrase, where it can be found, and to whom it refers: "King of the kingless land."

H. F. L., Brooklyn.—Can you tell me who wrote these lines:

"The man who hails you Tom or Jack,
And proves by slaps upon your back
How he esteems your merit,
Is such a friend that one had need
Be very much his friend indeed
To pardon or to bear it."

O. L. L., Syracuse, N. Y.—Can you name the author of the following lines, appearing in an American magazine a few years ago, and state if verse is correctly quoted:

"Fame is a bugle call
Blown past a crumbling wall;
Battles are clean forgot,
Captains and towns are not—
Sleep shall outlast them all"?

E. R. D., Anaconda, Mont.—Somewhere recently I have seen a review of a book of four lectures treating of Cynewulf, Wickliffe (?) Chaucer, and Shakespeare, or of Cynewulf, Chaucer, Shakespeare, and Milton. Can you help me find it?

R. W. L., New Orleans.—Can you furnish me a copy of a poem the first line of which is as follows: "Life is a funny proposition after all," or inform me where I could obtain a copy of same?

Miss Primrose.

"Miss Primrose" is the title of a new story by Roy Rolfe Gilson, which the Harpers publish early in March. Mr. Gilson is already known as the author of "The Flower of Youth." "In the Morning Glow," and other books with a sort of flower-garden appeal. In this book he takes a leaf out of Mr. Barrie's "Peter Pan," and has a little boy, a member of an American rural community where live Dr. Primrose, an old scholar, and Letitia, his pretty daughter; tell the story of the love affair of this Letitia and a young Englishman. The little boy tells, too, how Letitia beguiles the gruff village editor into printing a classical poem of her father—"as long as from Friday afternoon to Sunday evening."

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THE PUBLISHERS.

A New Book on Christ by a Layman —Grove's Dictionary of Music.

A BROCHURE written by Thomas Frew Wilson, A. M., member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, entitled "The Trial of Jesus of Nazareth: From a Historical and Legal Standpoint," is being published this week by Thomas Whittaker. We are told that the treatise is largely based on data supplied by secular as well as Biblical sources. It should prove an interesting commentary on Giovanni Rosadi's volume, which, with a similar title, was published last year by Dodd, Mead & Co.

The Macmillan Company finally announces that the second of the five-volume edition of Grove's "Dictionary of Music and Musicians" will be published in March, after a long delay. Like the first volume, this will contain many rewritten and several new biographies and articles. It will have, also, many new illustrations on full pages and in the text.

The Carey-Stafford Company of Fifth Avenue is about to issue a humorous series of new books, which has been long in preparation, and will be known as "The Elite." It will comprise five volumes—"The Pun Book," "Irish Bulls," "A Bunch of Yarns," "Limerick Lyrics," and "Spice and Parody." The series will appear Feb. 20.

Prominent among the announcements for the March number of Scribner's Magazine is an article by Henry Norman, the well-known English Member of Parliament and author, which will tell of an automobile trip over the famous Stelvio Pass, between Italy and Austria, accompanied by pictures taken by Mr. Norman. Other contributions will include a story by Thomas Nelson Page, who is now in Italy and expects to be in Africa shortly; "Some Impressions of Lincoln," by E. S. Nadal, and short stories by Helen Haines, Mary R. S. Andrews, and others. N. C. Wyeth has made four pictures of cowboy life, and provided descriptions of them.

"The Mansions of England in the Olden Time," the volume of pictures of the homes of mediaeval England, by Joseph Nash, which has already received advance notice in these columns, is now published after some weeks' postponement by the John Lane Company as a special number of the International Studio.

Ernest F. Henderson's "Short History of Germany," dealing with that country from the year 9 A. D. to 1871, is appearing through The Macmillan Company in a new one-volume edition. The book was originally issued in 1902 and was well received.

The latest volume by the well-known writer on Russian topics, Carl Joubert, is being published this week by the J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia. It is "The Fall of Czardom," and the author describes the present situation in Russia.

The Saalfield Publishing Company of Akron, Ohio, will bring out immediately "The Rose Croix," a historical romance dealing with the war to free Texas from Mexican rule. The hero comes from Cincinnati and tells the story.

D. Appleton & Co. have down for early March issue S. R. Crockett's new book, "Fishers of Men," which tells of a school of burglars from the burglar's point of view. This house is also bringing out a new edition of Maxwell Gray's recent novel, "The Great Refusal."

"In the Shadow of the Alamo" is the title of a new volume of short stories by Miss Clara Driscoll, author of "The Girl of La Gloria," which G. P. Putnam's Sons will shortly issue. The Alamo, which furnishes the forthcoming book with part of its title, will be remembered as the historic building which Miss Driscoll purchased and presented to Texas.

The Macmillan Company announces April as the publication date of Egerton Castle's new book, "If Youth But Knew," for which Launcelot Speed is making the illustrations. The keynote of the new story is given in the refrain of an old French song, which reads in English: "If youth but knew, * * * if age were able * * *!"

Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish in March "The Launching of a University," by the well-known American educator, Daniel Coit Gilman, LL. D., at one time President of Johns Hopkins University and later President of Carnegie Institution of Washington. The new book is a collection of addresses and essays on educational and historical topics.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will shortly bring out Vol. IV. of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix's "History of the Parish of Trinity Church, New York." The book brings the account of the earliest Episcopal church in this city down to the accession of the author, who is at present rector of Trinity Church. The work presents the story of the growth of Trinity Parish from its organization in 1693 to 1862. The author tells how it spends its annual income in supporting two dozen chapels, maintaining seventeen parochial schools and charities, and bestowing numerous grants.

The G. W. Dillingham Company has down for March issue "Party Leaders of the Time," by Charles Willis Thompson. The book consists of character studies of men at Washington, portraits of the Senate, "House etchings," "snapshops" of executive officers and diplomats, and "flashlights" in the country at large. There will be thirty-two illustrations.

Doubleday, Page & Co. have received the manuscript of Judge Henry A. Shute's new book, entitled "A Few Neighbors," which will probably be published in March. The story is a "quiet" record of the removal of a family from one village to another and the complications that followed. The book is said to abound with "homely humor."

The Macmillan Company has in preparation for Spring issue "The Vine of Sibmah," by Andrew MacPhail, author of "Essays in Puritanism," &c. The book treats of the life of the Puritans of Old and New England. The characters include Puritan pirates, Jesuits, Quakers, soldiers, and savages, and their religions, loves, and hates are told. A "valiant" soldier and a "winsome" woman are the central figures of this story of 1662.

The Century Company announces that Alice Hegan Rice's "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" and "Lovey Mary" are about to appear serially in the Bibliothèque Universelle of Switzerland.

Edgar Saltus's novel of New York social life, "Vanity Square," which the J. B. Lippincott Company will publish, is the story of a rich young clubman and his wife, who love each other. The man comes home one day to find his wife and child gone. No clue to their disappearance or whereabouts is left by them, and the larger part of the book is given over to the husband's search.

The Putnams will bring out before the end of the month the second volume in The Homemakers Series, of which "What to Have for Breakfast," by Olive Green, was the first. The forthcoming book is "Everyday Luncheons," by the same author, and follows the plan of the earlier book. It contains 365 menus and numerous tried recipes. The opening chapter is a discourse on the "philosophy" of luncheon.

Dodd, Mead & Co. have in press a new edition of Prof. George Camden Rawlinson's "History of Ancient Egypt." It will be in two octavo volumes and will include all the illustrations of the original issue.

Doubleday, Page & Co. will not publish Upton Sinclair's novel, "The Jungle," until Feb. 26. Editions have already been called for by William Heinemann of London, and also by an Australian firm.

"Lady Jim of Curzon Street" is the title of a new Fergus Hume novel which the G. W. Dillingham Company will bring out in March together with "Below the Dead Line," a collection of detective stories by Scott Campbell," and "A Common Sense Hell," by Arthur Richard Rose, which presents the "practical thoughts of a business man about the future fate of the wicked, contained in letters to his son."

The Macmillan Company is bringing out here "Whittaker's Electrical Engineer's Pocket Book," edited by Kenelm Edgcumbe, in a new and thoroughly revised edition. Among the entirely rewritten parts of the little volume is the chapter on dynamo design, while the section on "Central Stations" has been extended. Additions have also been made to the chapters on "Electric Lighting" and "Electrocution."

The March Century will include an article on "Art in the Street," by Sylvester Baxter. The author shows that civic art has for its aim the "making of utility the vehicle of beauty." Descriptions and pictures are given of the Lexington, Mass., historic drinking fountain; the Dewey Square pillar and public shelters in Boston, and other fountains, &c.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are about to publish the sociological novel, "Saints in Society," by Margaret Baillie-Saunders, wife of the Chaplain of the Marylebone Old Parish Chapel. The story concerns itself with the sudden accession to wealth of a young printer and Christian Socialist and his wife. In their changed circumstances each meets with a "kindred soul." This novel won the first prize offered by the London publisher, T. Fisher Unwin, for the best story written by an author who had never before published any fiction.

The April issue of The World's Work will be an insurance number. The leading article on this subject will be "How to Buy Life Insurance." Other papers will deal with the "building up" of the system of life insurance; hints to "alarmed" policy holders, and some "human interest" stories. There will be, in addition, articles by Booker T. Washington, Henry Beach Needham, and Mrs. Hugh Fraser.

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THE ONE WHO SAW. By Headon Hill. With eight full page illustrations by Malcolm A. Straus. New York: B. W. Dodge & Co. $1.50.

SUGAR and spice and all that's nice. As that is what little girls are made of, it is what the average heroine of romance is made of. Similarly, the avcrage detective story is generally manufactured out of heroine and hero, villain and very nice sleuthhound. The formula rarely fails to contain these essential elements.

In the present particular case, which seems to have few variations from the type, the mystery hovers around a haunted tower. The deus ex machina is a small boy with a cockney accent, a bona-fide burglar (with a jimmy that he calls a James) for a father, and a remarkable facility for climbing up precipices and other apparently impossible places, a facility, by the bye, which stands everybody in the book in good stead before the end is reached.

Of course, the hero does nothing but pose and bluster. Of course, the heroine looks beautiful and suffers patiently, like the "hangel" that she is to the small Tommy. And, of course, the small Tommy in question is, as any one with half an imagination could guess, "The One Who Saw." And yet, if the heroine's sister-in-law-to-be had not happened to engage herself at the precise moment to the precise lawyer, if, in short, the hero had not been opportunely provided with an understudy, why where, then, would have been our story?

Radiography.

A second edition, revised and enlarged, of S. R. Bottone's "Radiography and the X Rays in Practice and Theory" is being issued by the Macmillan Company. Careful attention has been paid to the more recent improvements in the make of the X ray tubes and the mode of using them to the best advantage. New matter concerning the therapeutic effects of X rays has been added. There are fifty-five illustrations in the book.

Greece.

The latest addition to the Story of the Nations Series, bearing the Putnam imprint, is "Greece," by E. S. Shuckburgh of University College, London. Special attention is paid to the life of the Greeks—how they lived, worked, studied, and wrote and amused themselves. Emphasis is laid upon military operations and the political fortunes of the people, and the significant events and incidents in the national career of Greece are presented. The volume is profusely illustrated.

Farming.

"The Month's Opportunities" will be told in the next number of Farming. There will also be articles on "The Possibilities of Swine Breeding," by A. J. Lovejoy; "Plowing and Harrowing," by Samuel Fraser, and other topics of current interest to the farmer or gardener. This issue will begin a series of live-stock articles with one on the Jersey cow.

Eminent Engineers.

The Derry-Collard Company of this city is bringing out "Eminent Engineers," by Dwight Goddard of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Among the engineers considered are Fulton, J. and R. Stevens, Ericsson, and Peter Cooper. The book is fully illustrated with portraits, &c.

George Eliot.

"George Eliot" is to be the subject of the next volume in the Modern English Writers Series, published here by Dodd, Mead & Co. The author is A. T. Quiller-Couch, the well-known English story-teller.

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PAGES IN WAITING.

A WORK which may save novelists and dramatists much time and trouble in looking up data and "color" for stories and plays dealing with the American Revolution, and incidentally interest Americans fond of their country's true history, will be published next week by Dodd, Mead & Co. It is entitled "Americans of 1776," and is by James Schouler. Doubtless it owes its inspiration to the vast amount of material collected from original sources by the author when at work on his "History of the United States" and "Eighty Years of Union." Lest this fact or the title of the book should lead to misapprehension, it should be said that "Americans of 1776" is neither narrative history nor a new arrangement of historical material, but a study of conditions—special, industrial, and political.

American Life in the Revolution.

It is not an exaggeration to say that those who are content to limit their knowledge of the Revolutionary War to that they acquired in their school days are pretty sure to have ideas very far from the truth. Owing to original research, the results of which most vaguely and tardily affect school histories, the serious student of history has recently learned the fallacies connected with the time-honored and patriotic view of the causes of the war, the Stamp Act, the Boston Port bill, the Boston massacre, and a host of other dramatic events which have been handed out with patriotic fervor to generations of school children.

And now that the events themselves have been set right—at least for adults—it is interesting to know who the real actors in them were, how they dressed, how they conversed, how they worked, and how they amused themselves. Other questions immediately occur to one: What was the state of medicine in 1776, what of literature, of the fine arts, of philanthropy, of education?

It is to supply the desired information that Mr. Schouler offers a series of original studies in his "Americans of 1776."

***

German Report on the Boer War.

"The German Official Account of the War in South Africa," including the advance to Pretoria after Paardeberg, the Upper Tugela campaign, the occupation of Bloemfontein, the Orange Free State operations, &c., is finally coming from E. P. Dutton & Co. in the authorized translation by Col. Hubert Du Cane, R. A., M. V. O., Military Attaché at Sofia. The volume, a large octavo of nearly 400 pages, includes nine maps and some half dozen half-tone pictures giving a view of Spion Kop, Vaalkranz, Hart's Hill, and other places.

Following the accounts of the events during the war, is a "Tactical Retrospect" of the conflict, in which are considered the skill of the Boers in the employment of their weapons, the defects of their methods of fighting, "innocuous" bombardments, misapplied manœuvres, the "essence" of war, the difficulties confronting the offensive, the essential need for mental development. Concerning the "essence" of war, apropos of the resolutions of the British as the war continued, the report says:

War can never change its character: its true essence is found at all times in the destruction of the live force of both sides, and this is true not only of stupendous decisions between great and cultured States, but also in full measure with respect to smaller colonial operations. Even the war in South Africa—notwithstanding the improvements in firearms—discovered no fresh element which can alter the essence of fighting. That lies to-day, as it did a hundred years ago, in fire effect, which has during the interval gradually increased with improvements in firearms until it has now become the dominant force in all fighting.

***

Benjamin Franklin and The Stamp Act.

Volume IV. of "The Life and Writings of Benjamin Franklin," edited by Albert H. Smyth, is being issued this week by The Macmillan Company. As has been announced, it contains the letters written by Franklin during his stay in England from 1765 to 1772; ten articles reprited from English journals and The Pennsylvania Chronicle relating to the Stamp act and now reprinted for the first time; the report of Pitt's speech on the Stamp act, and the examination of Franklin in the British House of Commons relative to the repeal of the Stamp act in February, 1776. Several illustrations accompany the letters, representing drawings by Franklin of electrical apparatus referred to in his epistles. Among those to whom the letters are addressed are Josiah Quincy, Mrs. Franklin, Miss Mary Stevenson, Sir Alexander Dick, Lord Kames, Edward Pennington, William Strahan, John Hughes, Sir William Johnson, and others.

One of the articles in the volume concerns "The Interest of Great Britain Considered with Regard to Her Colonies and the Acquisitions of Canada and Guadeloupe," in which are included observations on mankind, the peopling of countries, imperialism, &c. In the course of this article Franklin writes on the method of acquiring so-called "security" from colonial possessions:

Security and quiet of Princes and States have ever been deemed sufficient reasons, when supported by power, for disposing of rights; and such dispositions have never been looked on as want of moderation. It has always been the foundation of the most general treaties. * * * And two great nations can scarce be at war in Europe but some other Prince or State thinks it a convenient opportunity to revive some ancient claim, seize some advantage, obtain some territory, or enlarge some power at the expense of a neighbor.

And here are a few of the questions and answers at the examination in the House of Commons:

Q.—Supposing the internal tax or duty to be laid on the necessaries of life imported into your colony, will not that be the same thing in its effects as an internal tax?

A.—I do not know a single article imported into the Northern Colonies but what they can either do without or make themselves.

Q.—Don't you think cloth from England absolutely necessary to them?

A.—No, by no means absolutely necessary. * * *

Q.—Will it not take a long time to establish that manufacture among them, and must they not in the meanwhile suffer greatly?

A.—I think not. They have made a surprising progress already. And I am of opinion that before their old clothes are worn out they will have new ones of their own making.

Q.—Can they possibly find wool enough in North America?

A.—They have taken steps to increase the wool. They entered into general combinations to eat no more lamb. * * * The people will all spin, and work for themselves, in their own houses.

***

Children and Their Relation to Poverty.

The Macmillan Company is finally bringing out John Spargo's book on the problem of poverty as it affects childhood, "The Bitter Cry of the Children," for which Robert Hunter, author of "Poverty," &c., has written the introduction. In view of the subject with which it deals—the "principal" phases of "that hideous phantasmagoria of hunger, disease, vice, crime, and despair which we call the social problem"—the volume recalls "The Woman Who Toils," by Miss Marie and Mrs. John Van Vorst, and might be named "The Child of the Woman Who Toils." The theme of the book is set forth by Mr. Hunter:

We should have no civilization to-day, our entire race would still be a wild horde of brutalized savages, but for the meat and milk diet or the grain diet assured to our earliest forefathers. And it should not be forgotten that as this is true of the life of the race, so is it true of that portion of our community which lives in poverty unable to procure proper food to give its children. This is the great fundamental fact which lies at the base of the problem of poverty.

Mr. Spargo writes from experience and years of study of the conditions which he describes. He says, in anticipation of the criticism his book might attract:

I have been privileged to know something of the leisure and luxury of wealth, and more of the toil and hardship of poverty. When I write of hunger I write of what I have experienced—not the enviable hunger of health, but the sickening hunger of destitution. So, too, when I write of child labor, I know that nothing I have written of the toil of little boys and girls, terrible as it may seem to some readers, approaches the real truth in its horror. I have not tried to write a sensational book, but to present a careful and candid statement of facts which seem to me to be of vital social significance.

The book is illustrated in half tones from photographs.

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Heinrich Heine in English.

E. P. Dutton & Co. are to bring out here, in conjunction with William Heinemann of London, a uniform Library Edition, in twelve volumes, of an English version of the complete "Works of Heinrich Heine," a "poet by the grace of God." Eight of the dozen volumes in the set contain the prose productions of the German writer, the other four his poetical works. The prose writings were translated by Charles Godfrey Leland, (Hans Breitmann.) Volume X., "The Book of Songs," has been put into English by Thomas Brooksbank, while "New Poems and Atta Troll," "Germany," and "Romancero and Last Poems," are by Margaret Armour. The books are small crown octavos, bound neatly in green cloth-covered boards, with decorated back, and printed in small, clear type on fine paper.

Heine, writes Mr. Leland in his general introduction, was a very great poet, probably second only to Goethe; but, unlike the latter, "though he [Heine] may have left many a line which, for one reason or another, he might personally have wished to blot, he has left few that can be spared from the literature of the world."

And he continues:

As a poet he was essentially a "Volksdichter." * * * Every such writer, besides the moral endowment of feeling and the sensuous endowment of melody, is necessarily equipped with two intellectual gifts—perfect lucidity and perfect proportion. * * * Heine actually possessed these gifts; and hence his prose disquisitions, descriptions, satires, and the rest are as original in form as in substance. * * * It must be added, however—and this is one very good reason for translating him—that Heine affords a very potent stimulus toward the acquisition of knowledge. * * * A still more important aspect of Heine is his relation to the creeds and circumstances of his century and his influence in shaping European thought. * * * If he has not solved the riddles of his time, no one has stated them so well. A complete translation of his works, then, seems as much the due of his intellectual significance as of his matchless literary genius.

Each of the twelve volumes has a frontispiece portrait, either of Heine or of some man referred to in the volume.

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Mr. Spargo discusses the measure in which poverty is responsible for the excessive infantile desease and mortality; the tragedy of attempting to educate ill-nourished children; the burden on the working child in our modern industrial system; and, finally, remedial measures which have been tried in various places with sufficent success to warrant their general adoption, and which do not involve any revolutionary change in our social system.

The book aims to be, in brief, an accurate statement of conditions and a program of practical measures, all of which have been tested by experience.

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Pictorial Section. Part 1.

The New York Times

Sunday, February 18, 1906.

MR. AND MRS. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH.

Congressman from Ohio and Daughter of President Roosevelt, Who Were Married Yesterday in the East Room at the White House, Washington, D. C.

(Photo Copyrighted 1906, by Edward S. Curtis.)

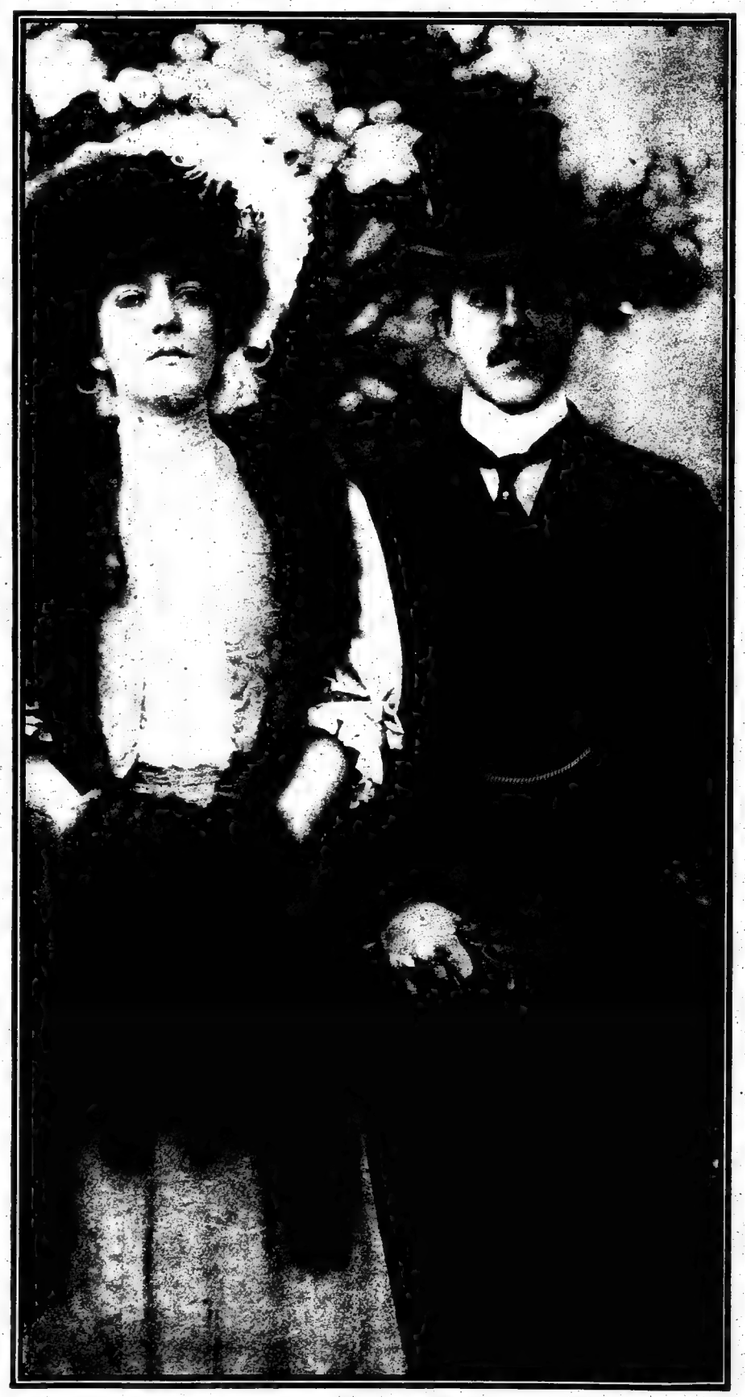

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MR. AND MRS. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH

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Latest Photographs of Miss Alice Roosevelt, Who Yesterday Became Mrs. Nicholas Longworth.

A Meeting of the Panama Canal Commission.

Beginning at the near end of the table and going around to the left: Theodore P Shonts, Chairman; Brig. Gen. Peter C. Haines, Rear Admiral Mordecai T Endicott, Benjamin M. Harrod, Charles E. Magoon, Governor of Canal Zone; Brig. Gen. Oswald H. Ernst, Joseph B. Bishop, Secretary.

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JOHN MITCHELL,
President of the United Coal Miners of America
(From Stereograph Copyright, 1905, by Underwood & Underwood.)

DAVID WILLCOX,
President of the Delaware and Hudson Company.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.)

Leading Figures in Anthracite Coal Mining Controversy.

From left to right: Princess Ena of Battenberg, Princess Henry of Battenberg, King Alfonso, Prince Alexander of Battenberg, the Queen Mother of Spain.
(Photo by Illustrations Bureau.)

Photographers caught at their own game while taking a picture by consent of Princess Ena.
(Photo by Illustrations Bureau.)

Visit of King Alfonso of Spain and Princess Ena, his fiancee, to the Queen Mother of Spain at San Sebastian.

Carmen Sylva

Queen of Roumania, Whose "Suffering's Journey on Earth" Has Just Been Translated Into English.

MRS. CHARLES H. SHERRILL.
(Miss George Barker Gibbs.)

MRS. THOMAS W. KING.
(Miss Cornelia Peabody.) (Photo by Aime Dupont.)

MISS MARIE ANTOINETTE DAVIS. (Photo by Aime Dupont.)

MISS FRANCES MACDONALD. (Photo by Alman.)

(Copyright, 1905, by The New York Times.)

Chinese Mob Charging Down Nanking Road, in the Foreign Quarter of Shanghai, en Route to the Police Station, Which They Burned.
The Foreigner on the Sidewalk Managed to Escape.

Another View of the Same Mob, Further Down the Street.
These Snap-shots Were Taken by a Chinese Photographer. Few Foreigners Dared Venture Out That Day.

FINISH OF THE BRITISH VICE-CONSUL'S AUTOMOBILE IN NANKING ROAD.

THE POLICE BRING IN THE BODIES OF SOME OF THE DEAD.

INTERIOR OF THE METROPOLE HOTEL ANNEX AFTER THE MOB HAD FINISHED ITS WORK.

The Chinese Anti-Foreign Riots in Shanghai

(Photos. by Leong Shang Woy, Shanghai.)

HOTEL KNICKERBOCKER. | ADVERTISEMENT. | HOTEL KNICKERBOCKER. | ADVERTISEMENT. | HOTEL KNICKERBOCKER. | ADVERTISEMENT. | HOTEL KNICKERBOCKER. | ADVER

NEW YORK'S LATEST HOTEL

Hotel Knic

SOUTHEAST CORNER OF FORTY-

HOTEL KNICKERBOCKER.

To the list of notable New York hotels will soon be added the name of the HOTEL KNICKERBOCKER. For months the crowds that have passed up and down Broadway by day and by night have gazed on and admired the handsome building on the southeast corner of Broadway and 42d Street. The process of construction has been delayed, but now the end is in sight. It can be definitely stated that the hotel will be ready for occupancy on the first of October.

There are all sorts and conditions of hotels. There are hotels for the man with millions, and there are hotels for the man with next to nothing; there are some for him who likes to be surrounded by garish splendor, and there are some for him who enjoyeth the simple life. What manner of hotel is the KNICKERBOCKER to be? When James B. Regan, the lessee, was asked this, he replied:

"Well, I think the best answer I can give to that is to say that it's going to be an American hotel for Americans."

And when we consider that Americans want the best and that that's what the new hotel is going to give, Mr. Regan's explanation seems to strike the nail on the head.

The KNICKERBOCKER, then, is going to be a hotel for those who want comfort, for those who like good service, for those who appreciate tasty surroundings. It will embody the most advanced scientific, architectural, and aesthetic ideals. It will be a private residence on a large scale.

The visitor to the hotel will be amazed at the great wealth of new ideas used in its interior decoration. Practically every room in the whole hotel has been treated in a distinct and original manner. Yet there is no clashing of design or color scheme. All combine into an artistic and luxurious harmony. No detail has been considered unworthy of painstaking attention.

AN AMERICAN HOTEL.

Mr. Regan means what he says about the hotel being American. It has been the express desire of Col. John Jacob Astor, himself an American of the best type, to make this latest addition to his series of hotelries distinctly American. The work of decoration, the sculpture, the paintings have been almost entirely in the hands of Americans. Naturally, the great workshops of Europe have been drawn upon greatly, but there has been no attempt made to have the "made in Germany" or "made in France" stamp conspicuous.

Col. Astor has taken a personal interest in the building and equipment of the hotel from the start. It has always been his object to put his large holdings of real estate in the city to the best uses. The site at Broadway and 42d Street offered singular advantages for a first-class hotel, and Col. Astor availed himself of the opportunity. The work of construction has been conducted under the active supervision of the trustees of the Astor Estate, Messrs. R. H. M. Ferguson, J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, and Douglas Robinson, and Mr. Nicholas Biddle of the estate, who has exercised personal supervision for Col. Astor and the estate.

AN IDEAL LOCATION.

It would be difficult to find in New York City a more suitable location for a hotel than the site of the HOTEL KNICKERBOCKER. It is literally situated in the centre of Manhattan Island, equidistant from the Battery and 125th Street, and from the East and North Rivers. The Subway running through the basement of the building has two entrances from the Times Square Station into the hotel. This station is approximately the half way point of the main line. It takes fifteen minutes to reach the KNICKERBOCKER from Wall Street. The projected Subway down Seventh Avenue will place the hotel in even quicker communication with the downtown district.

Not only the Subway but the elevated and street car lines are easily reached from the hotel. Six surface car lines pass the doors. There are "L" stations of both the Sixth and Ninth Avenue lines at 42d Street.

The traveler arriving in New York on almost any line will find himself within walking distance of the KNICKERBOCKER. The Grand Central Station is a quarter mile away in one direction, while a similar distance in another will bring one to the immense Pennsylvania Station now under construction at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-third Street, with its vast connections all over the South, as well as to Long Island. The ferry service of the West Shore, Erie, Lackawanna, and New Jersey Central lines places the traveler within a short car trip of the KNICKERBOCKER.

New York's theatrical and social life centres about Times Square. Within a radius of 1,000 feet from the HOTEL KNICKERBOCKER there are sixteen theatres. The block west of the hotel alone contains the Victoria, Belasco, Lyric, New Amsterdam, Liberty, Lew Fields, and the American—seven theatres in all.

Twenty-one clubs have their houses in the neighborhood of the KNICKERBOCKER.

A FEW FIGURES.

A few figures about the hotel may prove of interest. It is fifteen stories high, and there are two stories beneath the street level. It has a frontage of one hundred and eighty-six feet on 42d Street, one hundred and two feet on Broadway, and seventeen feet on 41st Street. In passing it may be noted that all ashes and garbage will be disposed of from the 41st Street side, far away from the main entrance to the hotel, thus doing away with one of the displeasing features common to many hotels. It will contain five hundred and fifty-six sleeping rooms, accommodating in all about one thousand people. There are four hundred baths. The hotel is built of terra cotta and limestone and is finished in French Renaissance style. It is as near fireproof as human ingenuity can make it. The main entrance is on 42d Street. A side entrance to the men's cafe opens on Broadway.

THE SUBWAY FLOOR.

Underneath the ground will be one of the most interesting parts of the hotel—the grill room. Entrance to this room will be obtained from the Subway Station. A second entrance from the Subway, intended for ladies, will lead to elevators to go to the floors above. The grill room is to be old English in its design. The walls are paneled from the floor to the Elizabethan ceiling. They are to be hung with early English tapestries. The cafe, on the same floor, is in early English with a touch of Gothic. The broker's office, near by, is fitted up in mahogany.

The barber shop, manicuring and chiropodist parlors, under the management of Tony Dominicis, of Albany, are also located on this floor.

THE GROUND FLOOR.

The entrance from 42d Street leads into a spacious lobby the attractiveness of which will immediately impress upon the visitor the artistic spirit dominating the whole hotel. Leading off the lobby is the main restaurant. This room is about twenty-two feet high, offering an opportunity for large sweeping effects. The walls are in Caen stone and marble, hung with Flemish tapestries. The ceiling is in the style of Henry II. In the dining room are to be placed two electric fountains of colored marble and bronze, designed by Frederick MacMonnies, the famous sculptor.

Adjoining the restaurant is the spacious flower room, in which a Francis I. treatment has been used. The detailing is highly elaborate. On one of the walls will be a picture, "The Masque of Flora," painted by James Wall Finn, with the assistance of Henry Fuller. A bas relief of Aphrodite by John Flanagan, a pupil of Saint Gaudens, will also be in this room. The ladies' reception room is in Louis XVI. style, decorated in enamel and gold.

On the Broadway side is the men's cafe. It is in French Renaissance, and will have, as a leading feature, a large painting by Maxfield Parrish. The barroom on the first floor is in English Renaissance, calling for massive treatment and rich detailing. The offices of the hotel are located on the mezzanine floor. Here the woodwork is of mahogany, richly but conservatively treated.

BANQUET AND BALL ROOM.

The crowning work of the decorators is the banquet and ball room, on the second floor, which will be without exception the richest room of its kind in New York. It measures 105 by 48 feet—one of the largest hotel rooms in the country. It has a seating capacity of 550, and the gallery will accommodate many more. It will be in Italian Renaissance, with beautifully enameled woodwork. The balcony, with entrance from the grand staircase, will be supported by carved and decorated arching beams. The hotel will have special facilities for serving large organization dinners in the banquet room.

There are a number of private dining rooms on the second floor for parties ranging from ten to seventy-five covers. These are richly treated in cherry enamel in the Louis XIV. and XVI. periods.

FLOOR SERVICE.

On each floor there are three salons connected with suites. These rooms are elliptical in shape and will contain paintings by Mrs. Frederick MacMonnies, wife of the sculptor. The decoration of the salons will be carried out in 18th century style. There will be an office with clerk and attendants on each floor. The floor service is to be complete in every particular. The system of electric calls in the bedrooms has been very carefully studied out.

The rooms themselves are all large and well lighted. Arrangements will be made to provide suites of two sleeping rooms and bath; salon, bed chamber and bath, or as many communicating rooms as one may desire. Local and long distance telephones are in each room. A nurses' hall will be located on the second floor.

PERFECT CLEANING SYSTEM.

In adopting the VACUUM CLEANER system for the cleaning of the hotel, the KNICKERBOCKER has installed the most thorough and sanitary system of cleaning known.

The plant is installed in the basement and is connected with every floor. From these attachments lines of hose, easily handled, run to every part of every room. They are put out of sight when not in use.

The dust is drawn through this hose to the basement, where it is retained in fixed receptacles until it is burned up. The dust is not merely drawn from the carpets, rugs, hangings, mattresses, furniture, and mouldings, but even from the air itself, so that a room thus cleaned is noticeably crystalline. Thus the healthfulness of the hotel is wonderfully secure. It is the latest method known to modern science for sanitary cleaning.

Patrons can rest assured that the room cleaned by the Vacuum Cleaner is absolutely fresh and wholesome.

SERVANTS' QUARTERS.

The servants' quarters are situated on the fifteenth floor. Most New York hotels have difficulty in obtaining satisfactory help, and in order to overcome this the KNICKERBOCKER is going to pay especial attention to the comfort of its employes. There will be a large assembly hall on the fifteenth floor, handsomely fitted up, and provided with a library containing the latest novels and magazines. Here the employes may spend their leisure hours.

A roof garden is under contemplation.

The hotel is to have its own refrigerating, electric light, and steam heating plants in the sub-basements. Some idea of the size of the electric plant may be obtained when it is said that over eighteen thousand electric lights will be used in the illumination of the hotel. An efficient corps of engineers will have charge of the mechanical end of the hotel.

THE LESSEE. JAMES B. REGAN.

A word as to the lessee, James B. Regan. Mr. Regan is well known throughout the hotel world as the proprietor of the Woodmansten Inn at Westchester, which he has successfully conducted for the last twelve years. During the past Winter the inn has been renovated and its seating capacity increased, so that it now well deserves the title of the Armenonville of America. Mr. Regan has given his personal attention to the equipment of the KNICKERBOCKER, even to the minutest detail. A thorough study of the operation of American and foreign hotels well fits Mr. Regan for his position as lessee of the KNICKERBOCKER. During the past few years Mr. Regan has made several trips to Europe in search of novelties for the hotel. On February 20th he sails for Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. to be gone three months, during which time he will again visit the leading capitals and artistic centres in quest of new ideas and materials.

THE HOTEL BOOKLET.

A booklet descriptive of the hotel is being prepared under the direction of Edward Everett Winchell. It will be the finest work of its kind ever attempted. In beauty of illustrations and general make-up it will bear comparison with the most artistic product of the bookmaker's art.

THE WORK OF CONSTRUCTION.

The guest entering a hotel little recks of the immense amount of time, thought, and labor expended in its construction. It is only years after the idea of the hotel has been engendered in the mind of the owner that the actual object is completed. The owner must engage an architect, he must give out contracts, he must supervise the work and the materials, he must keep up to date in the mechanical and scientific worlds in order to avail himself of the latest improvements. Strikes and other unforeseen obstacles delay the building and add vexations to the owner.

But the troubles which beset him are reduced to a minimum if he has contractors on whom he can rely. Messrs. J. E. & A. L. PENNOCK, 1,133 Broadway, New York City, were selected as contractors by Col. Astor. This firm has had wide experience in the erection of office buildings and hotels. Its work on the HOTEL KNICKERBOCKER has been of the most satisfactory kind and has been done as rapidly as circumstances permitted.

Work is now going on at the hotel night and day, and the contractors have no doubt as to its completion some time before October 1st.

The exterior of the building was designed by Bruce Price, now deceased. After his death the interior work was taken up by TROWBRIDGE & LIVINGSTON, who are completing the building.

INTERIOR DECORATION.

Mr. JAMES WALL FINN has had charge of the interior decoration of the hotel. During the last two years Mr. Finn has devoted his entire time to this work, and in the course of his study has spent many months abroad. His has been the task (and incidentally the pleasure) of dictating the general plan and tone of every room. Every item of the interior decoration, design, treatment, sculpture, painting—all have been supervised by Mr. Finn.

Duryea & Potter, 454 Fifth Avenue, have been associate contractors for the equipment of the hotel.

DECORATIVE WOODWORK.

Messrs. HERTS BROTHERS, 507 Fifth Avenue, New York City, are installing the decorative woodwork in the important rooms of the HOTEL KNICKERBOCKER. Their work on the grill room, the dining room, and banquet rooms, described above, has been of the highest grade. Messrs. HERTS BROTHERS are also supplying the leaded glass used in the hotel. This is to be extremely rich, being made from a special design of Mr. Finn.

HERTS BROTHERS also install the parquet flooring.

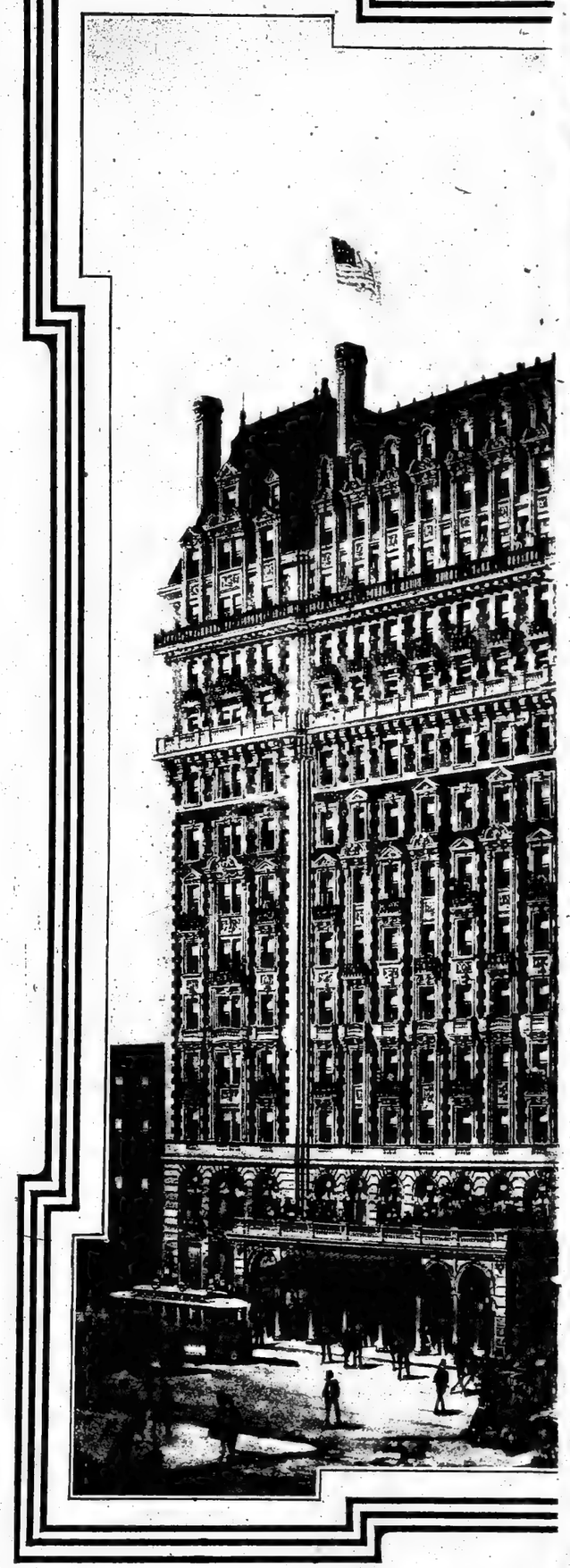

WILL OPEN (

Interesting Facts About

Fifteen stories high. Absolutely fireproof.
Original schemes of interior decorations.
Two entrances from Subway station in basement.
Accommodates about one thousand people.
Restaurant capacity two thousand people.
English Grillroom on Subway level.
Banquet and Ball Room seating five hundred.
Eleven Elevators.

Eighteen thousand ele
Five hundred and fift
Four hundred bathroo
No dust. Cleaned thro
Separate quarters on t
Situated at geographi
Island.

JAMES

SEMENT. | HOTEL KNICKERBOCKER. | ADVERTISEMENT. | HOTEL KNICKERBOCKER. | ADVERTISEMENT. | HOTEL KNICKERBOCKER. | ADVERTISEMENT. | HOTEL KNICKERBOCKER.

Kerbocker

ONE OF THE FINEST IN THE WORLD

ECOND STREET AND BROADWAY

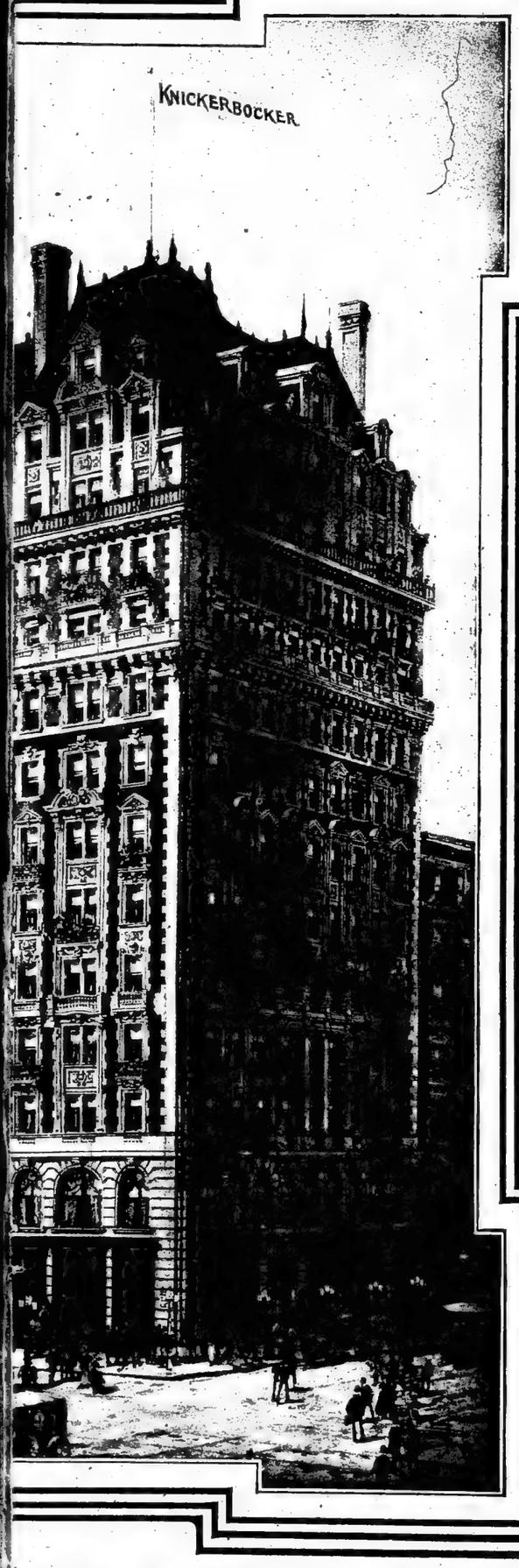

CTOBER, 1906

The Hotel Knickerbocker

ic lights.
x sleeping rooms.
hout by vacuum system.
floor for servants.
l centre of Manhattan

Midway point of main line of Subway. Equidistant from Battery and 96th Street.
Six surface lines pass the door.
Two elevated railroad lines close by.
More theatres and clubs located in its proximity than at any other point in the world.
Five minutes' walk from Grand Central Station.
New Pennsylvania Depot only ten blocks away.

. REGAN.

THE CARPETS.

Messrs. W. & J. SLOANE, 884 Broadway, New York, are executing the contract for the floor coverings of the KNICKERBOCKER. All the carpets will be made specially for the hotel; the French styles of Louis XIV., XV., and XVI. and Marie Antoinette predominating. Every pattern used in the hotel has been designed expressly by the Sloane Designing Department for Mr. Regan. The large foyer hall will have a Louis XIV. carpet in new, rich shades of French rose. The corridors will have a heavy pile carpet in effects not hitherto produced for any hotel in this country. Special effects will be introduced in the floor coverings of private dining rooms and tea rooms, showing peculiarly novel French effects. The design of the carpets has in all cases been made to accord with the general tone of the room.

THE FURNITURE.

The furniture of a hotel has much to do with creating the right sort of atmosphere. The wrong kind of furniture set in the most artistically decorated room can spoil the whole effect. Probably no other part of the equipment of the HOTEL KNICKERBOCKER has received such careful attention as the selection of its furniture. The contract for supplying this was given to the POOLEY FURNITURE COMPANY of Philadelphia, Penn., and 107 West 25th Street, New York. This is one of the largest orders ever placed in their shops, and Mr. Regan is satisfied that in choosing the Pooley Company he selected the company best equipped to provide furniture of quality. Pooley furniture is well known as excelling in design, practicability, and durability. Mr. E. F. Pooley, President of the company, has given the KNICKERBOCKER order his special attention, in connection with his designer, Mr. Duer, devoting much time and thought to the proper selection of materials. Circassian Walnut, Prima Vera, (White Mahogany,) French Walnut, and Red Mahogany are the principal woods used. Every piece of furniture has been carefully designed to harmonize with the decoration of the room in which it is to be placed.

THE CHAIRS.

The question of the proper selection of chairs is one of the most important that arises in the equipment of a large hotel. Before awarding the contract for supplying the KNICKERBOCKER with chairs Mr. Regan gave the matter his most careful consideration. Sketches and samples of chairs were submitted to him by the leading manufacturers of America. The contract was finally given to the combination of P. DERBY & COMPANY and FORD & JOHNSON COMPANY, whose New York office is at 198 Canal Street. In addition to being artistic in design the chairs are of the most practical and durable workmanship. Many of the ideas as to style, shape, finish, &c., are original with Mr. Regan. These have been enlarged upon by Mr. F. H. Hodgman of P. DERBY & COMPANY and by Mr. Charles Hoit, their special artist, who was summoned from Michigan City in order to take up the work. The designs are totally different from those used in hotels up to the present time.

THE MARBLE WORK.

The marble work for the hotel has been furnished by JOHN H. SHIPWAY & BROTHER of 136th Street and East River. A large variety of the finest foreign marbles has been used. The main lobby contains some of the finest marble to be seen in any building in America. Beautiful columns of solid Pavonazzo marble rise from marble floors. This marble is light cream with purple veining, and is the choicest and most expensive marble from the Carrara Quarries The counters are a combination of this marble and of Istrian marble, which comes from Istria, on the shores of the Adriatic. The floors are in varied patterns of white Italian, Sienna, and French Vert Maurin.

In the dining room Istrian marble of a beautiful buff color is principally used. The floor is of French green and pure white Italian marbles. The walls and cornice are of Caen stone. The flower room has an Istrian marble wainscot with Caen stone above the wainscot, moulded and paneled. The barroom has French green marble extending across the front of the bar and around the columns. The floor is of marble mosaic with French green marble border.

The corridor floors are covered with mosaic and the walls lined with marble wainscot. The plumbing marble is of the finest quality blue-veined Carrara marble. The bathrooms, of which there are some four hundred, are lined with cream enameled tiles.

THE WOODWORK.

JOHN L. HAMILTON & SONS, 348-350 West 27th Street, New York, have installed the woodwork in the KNICKERBOCKER. They have been at work now for seven months, over 200 men being employed daily. For the trims, bases, and mouldings in the building over 500,000 feet of wood have been used. The trims, bases, &c., are of spruce and white wood, and birch has been used for the doors.

One feature of the woodwork that will immediately impress the visitor is its plainness. All filigree and gingerbread work has been omitted in order to destroy all chance of creating dust-collecting centres. Even outside of this consideration there is an attractiveness about the sturdy simplicity of the woodwork. The Hon. T. L. Hamilton has personally supervised this portion of the work from its inception and has been on hand some portion of each working day.

THE SILVERWARE.

The GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Fifth Avenue and 36th Street, New York, have furnished the silverware for the HOTEL KNICKERBOCKER. It is made from an altogether original design, and represents one of the most complete services ever furnished any hotel. The style and design are absolutely correct Louis XVI.—the equipment embracing many novel and up-to-date articles for hotel service which have never before been used in any hotel in this country. An idea of the size of this very large order may be gained from the fact that it contains 17,310 pieces of flat ware (knives, forks, spoons, &c.) and 66,386 pieces of hollow ware, (coffee and tea pots, tureens, &c.,) included in which is a splendid gold service made and intended for elaborate banquets.

A large force of artisans is now at work at the Gorham works on this enormous order in order to complete it in time for the opening of the hotel.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

Probably few hotels in the world have such an equipment of china and glassware as the HOTEL KNICKERBOCKER will have. Messrs. L. STRAUS & SONS, the largest manufacturers and dealers in these goods in the world, have the entire order for supplying the glassware and china, and Mr. Lee Kohns of that firm is personally supervising the work of its manufacture. It is one of the largest orders of its kind ever placed. The latest and most original ideas have been utilized. Many of the designs are absolutely unique both as to decoration and shape.

Messrs. L. STRAUS & SONS are also supplying the KNICKERBOCKER with crockery and willow ware.

THE BEDS.

The beds for the HOTEL KNICKERBOCKER are furnished by CHARLES P. ROGERS & COMPANY, warerooms 145-147 Fifth Avenue; factory 517-523 West 29th Street.

There are between 500 and 600 beds in the hotel. It is the first hotel in the knowledge of the company to be fitted with a square tubing brass bed. The beds furnished the KNICKERBOCKER are to have a dull brass finish put on by hand. Their rounded corners eliminate any danger of injury to guests. The mattresses are made of the finest grade of drawings horse hair, which has been thoroughly sterilized before being made up. The bed springs are made of the finest materials, with an eye solely to the comfort of the guests. Only the finest hand selected goose feathers are to be used in the pillows.

LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT.

All the necessary equipment to handle both the linen used in the hotel service as well as that of the guests, is found in the HOTEL KNICKERBOCKER. The WATKINS LAUNDRY MACHINERY COMPANY of Cincinnati, Ohio, and 29 West Twenty-Sixth Street, New York, are installing the laundry equipment in the hotel, consisting of the following machines: Seven all brass washers of large capacity, four solid curb extractors, a two section metal dry room, two mangles of large capacity, a collar and cuff starcher, a shirt starcher, a heat-retaining starch cooker, two 100-gallon soap tanks, and a brass clothes tumbler. All the machinery is driven by electric motors.

On the 15th floor is the machinery for ironing collars, cuffs, and shirts. The equipment consists of a steam collar and cuff ironer, a reverse body ironer, the roll being electrically heated; a combined cuff and wristband press, a yoke and neckband press, a dampening press, a bosom press, shapers, seam dampeners, and various other small machines for finishing collars. All irons used for handwork are heated by electricity. The machinery is of the most modern pattern.

THE KITCHENS.

The Subway floor contains kitchen, bakery, pastry, oyster department, butcher shop, storerooms, silver and china cleaning departments, distributing pantries for the grill and cafes, and ice cream department. All of these departments are equipped with the latest designs from the manufacturers, DUPARQUET, HUOT & MONEUSE COMPANY. For instance, in the kitchen there are almost 100 feet of ranges, a half dozen broilers, which cook 200 orders at once; roasting ovens which can roast a thousand birds at a time; vegetable, blanching, and steaming apparatuses, a dozen soup and meat boilers, &c.

The bakery is equipped with enameled ovens to cook 500 loaves of bread at once; the pastry has double-decked ovens for the different varieties. Oyster department has dumping kettles and steamers, ornamental grill ranges by gas; the storeroom has coffee urns, large meat and coffee mills, &c. The most unique part is the separate kitchen for servants with its appliances of ranges, kettles, coffee and tea urns and steam tables.

On each floor there is provided a pantry to keep hot meals and dishes, also hot water and gas stove for emergency. All the lower floors are equipped with enormous pantries containing steam tables, urns, dishwashing machines, and warmers for the serving of the flower garden, parlor, and banquet halls.

LINENS

have been furnished by Messrs. B. ALTMAN & COMPANY, of New York, including Fine Irish damask table linens, imported in designs woven exclusively for the KNICKERBOCKER and bearing on each piece the crest of the hotel—the symbolic figure from which the name is derived and the beaver typifying "Industry"—bed linens, including spreads woven in Manchester, England, also showing the hotel's crest; fine California blankets; Japanese drawn work, and hemstitched covers for bureau and chiffonier; chamber towels in exclusive patterns; and the more staple varieties of household linens, such as bath towels and mats, glass and pantry toweling, in the most desirable qualities.

Messrs. B. ALTMAN & COMPANY also make a specialty of furnishing interior hangings and rugs for hotels.

THE ELEVATORS.

There is no more striking illustration of the modernity of the equipment of the HOTEL KNICKERBOCKER than in the matter of elevators. It is to be the second hotel in this city equipped with the Standard Plunger Elevators. This type of elevator is original with and is manufactured by the STANDARD PLUNGER ELEVATOR COMPANY, 1 Broadway, New York. There will be eleven of these elevators in the HOTEL KNICKERBOCKER. The cars are of ample area, artistic finish, and contain every improvement known to the elevator art.

The rapid development of the Standard Plunger type of elevator represents the most significant advance that has been made in the entire history of elevator engineering, and this machine is superseding other types in many of the most prominent buildings in the country. The old style of elevator is operated by wire cables which pull up the car by working on wheels or drums. The Safety Plunger Elevator, on the other hand, is supported on a firm column of steel, which, surrounded by its steel cylinder, extends down into the ground to a depth equal to the height to which the elevator travels. Over half a mile of drilling into the solid rock will have to be accomplished and over a mile of special steel tubing used for the elevator system of the HOTEL KNICKERBOCKER. It is readily seen that the first cost of such a plant must exceed that of the old type of elevator, but the great economy in operation renders it the cheapest in the end.

In the Standard Plunger Elevator all risk of elevator accidents has been obviated. But safety is not the only characteristic of the Standard Plunger. It has besides a smooth and rapid motion and ease of control, all combining to the greater comfort of the traveler.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT.

The work of installing the electrical equipment has been in the hands of the LORD ELECTRIC COMPANY, Fuller Building, New York, and Boston. There are over 15,000 incandescent lamps and thirty miles of conduits to serve as raceways for the wires, in the hotel. There are motors to drive laundry machines and electric irons for ironing house linen, motors for polishing silverware, for the dishwashing machines, for refrigerating, and for driving the blowers of the ventilating system.

The entire wiring system is installed in enameled steel conduits, and is absolutely fireproof. The safety appliances for the protection of the wires are located at such points as to make even the blowing of a fuse, should this occur, a matter of the least disturbance to the guests of the house. The wiring system is so designed that each suite is supplied from at least three sources of current, insuring an uninterrupted service.

All lights in the banquet hall are controlled by a switchboard similar to that of a theatre. The various circuits can be so regulated that a soft glow over the entire room may be had by the use of dimmers. The fountains in the dining room are each fitted with a number of miniature searchlights so arranged as to illuminate the bronze and marble fountain and to transform the sprays into showers of sparkling gems.

The entire electric installation is independent of all outside sources of supply. The electric plant of four mammoth units, aggregating 1,500 horse power, is installed in the sub-basement of the building.

THE BOILERS.

In connection with the HOTEL KNICKERBOCKER there have been installed four BABCOCK & WILCOX wrought steel construction boilers, two aggregating 880 horse power and two aggregating 520 horse power. To insure absolute safety and immunity from explosion these boilers have been specially constructed, without the use of castings of any sort, every detail being formed by hydraulic presses from the highest grade of open hearth steel. In each of the larger boilers there is a steam drum or a reservoir 42 inches in diameter, to which each one of twenty-one sections, each consisting of ten 4-inch water tubes 18 feet long, is connected through a forged steel header or manifold, and which is really by itself a small boiler, the whole containing an aggregate of 4,400 square feet of steam generating surface, all, contained within a setting 23½ feet long, 15½ feet wide, and 13 feet high.

The two smaller boilers are of the same construction and design, except that each is made up of twelve sections, aggregating 2,600 square feet of steam generating surface. If all of the tubes contained in these four boilers were laid end to end they would form a pipe line which would reach from the HOTEL KNICKERBOCKER to the vicinity of 82d Street.

The wisdom of the proprietors of the hotel in selecting BABCOCK & WILCOX boilers for so important a part of the service is well shown by the fact that although the business of the BABCOCK & WILCOX COMPANY was founded but about thirty-five years ago, there are in use to-day, scattered all over the world, nearly 5,000,000 horse power of BABCOCK & WILCOX boilers. So well designed and constructed are these boilers that with this enormous capacity in use there has never been an explosion of a BABCOCK & WILCOX boiler.

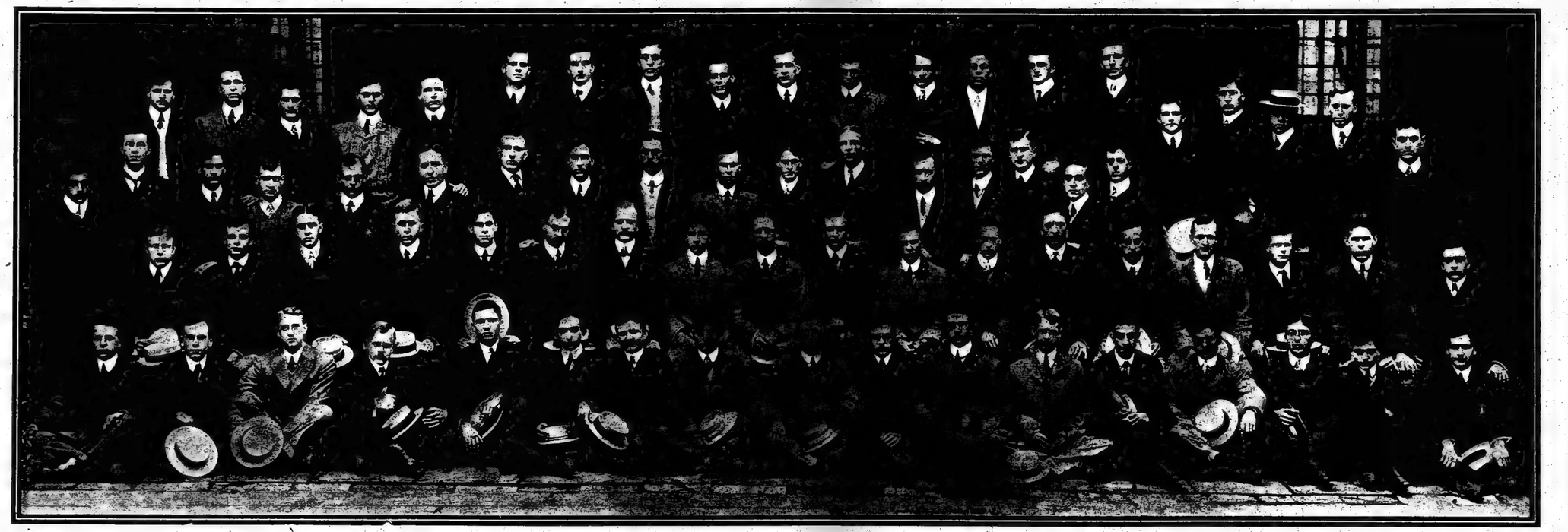

Group of Rhodes Scholars at Oxford.
Americans, British Colonials and Germans, with Mr. Wylie, agent of the Rhodes Trustees, seated in the centre of second row.

MRS. F. E. VOGEL
(Photo by R. Eickemeyer Jr.)

HENRY WHITE
Representative of the United States at the Algeciras Conference.

GERMANY'S NEW FOREIGN MINISTER.
Baron von Tschirschky und Boegendorff, who succeeds the late Baron von Richthofen.

RUSSIAN WOLF HOUNDS BELONGING TO J. B. THOMAS JR., OUT FOR AN AIRING IN FIFTH AVENUE.
(Photo by Press Photo Co.)

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE AERO CLUB WATCHING FINAL PREPARATIONS FOR THE ASCENSION AT WEST POINT, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 11.

CHARLES LEVEE, THE FRENCH AERONAUT, SAILING OVER THE HUDSON FROM THE WEST POINT SIEGE BATTERY AT 3.50 O'CLOCK IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ASCENSION.

WINTER SPORT IN MONTREAL: TOBOGGAN SLIDE ON MOUNT ROYAL.

(Photo by Brown Brothers, New York.)

START OF THE COMMODORE'S CUP RACE.
Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club, Red Bank, N. J.

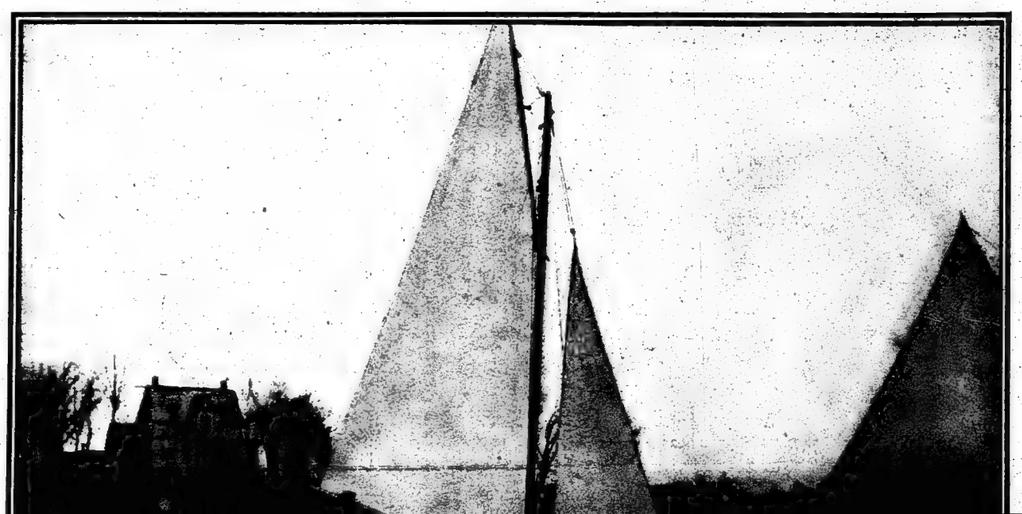

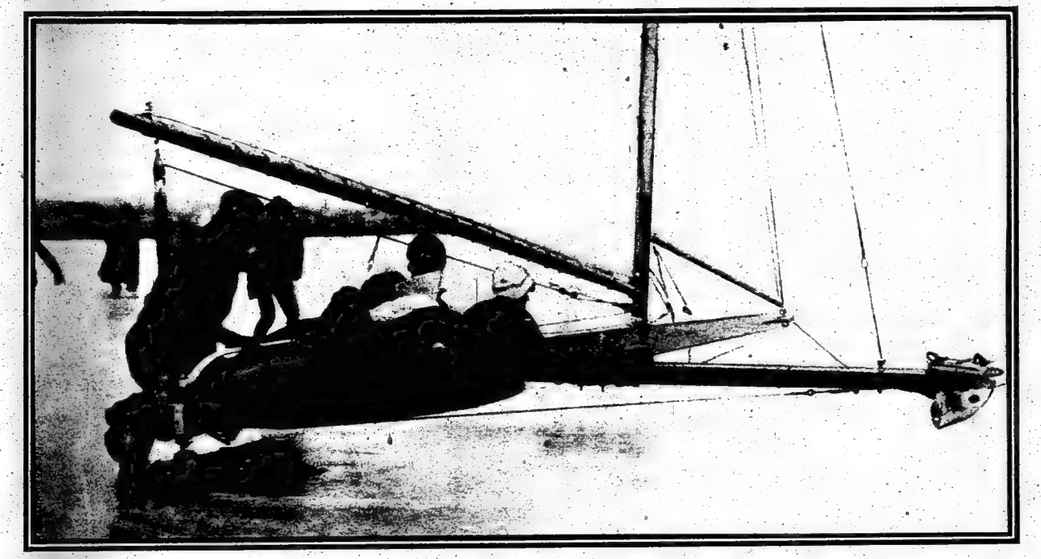

NORTHWEST WITH A PARTY OF LADIES ON BOARD.

TYRO, THE WINNING BOAT.

A PRELIMINARY BRUSH ON THE SHREWSBURY.

ICE YACHTING SEASON OPENS AT LAST.

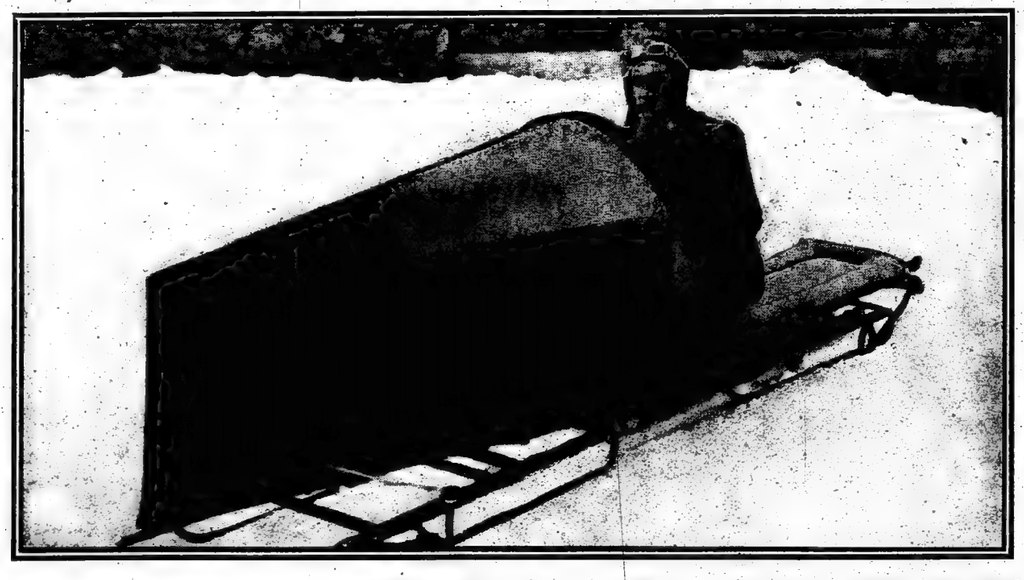

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Let us "do things" to that old worn-out carpet of yours and return you a handsome rug, reversible, and any size you desire.

The color will be a soft, neutral tint and the texture delightfully soft, but with a firm even nap.

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The Incomparable
WHITE
The Car for Service

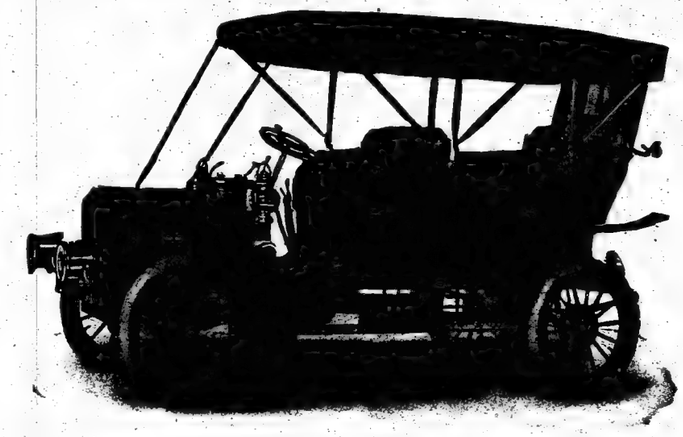

WHITE RELIABILITY AND LOW GASOLINE CONSUMPTION AGAIN DEMONSTRATED.

The silent, swift and sturdy White steam car starts on its sixth year of successful service with a sweeping victory in an important competition. The Los Angeles-San Diego endurance contest, held January 25th-26th, was won by a White steamer carrying five passengers and 150 pounds of baggage. The winning White, driven by Charles A. Hawkins, made a perfect score—1,000 points. One other car, of 40% greater cost than the White, also made a perfect score, but as Mr. Hawkins had used but *seventeen gallons* of gasoline, as compared with *twenty gallons* used by his adversary, Mr. Hawkins's White was declared the winner, in accordance with the rules of the contest. Three other Whites, driven by private owners, participated and received first class certificates, losing but one, two and three points, respectively.

The results of the above competition, except for differences in dates and places, read much like the summaries of every other reliability trial which has been held, starting with the New York-Rochester run of 1901.

Write for literature.

WHITE GARAGE

43 West 63d St., New York.
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602 State St., New Haven.
5th Ave. and Federal St., Troy.

THE ROOSEVELT BEARS

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By PAUL PIPER

VII. THE BEARS IN A BALLOON

The balloon sailed up above the crowds
And the county fair and beyond the clouds.
The sky around was clear and blue,
The earth below was lost to view.
No sound was heard; the air was still;
The space about was too big to fill
With sound or house or town or hill.
Distance was gone and direction too;
The bears had nothing left to do;
There wasn't a thing to fasten to.
The sun alone and dazzling bright
Seemed to be laughing at their plight.

The first to speak was TEDDY—G:
"The earth has dropped somewhere," said he,
"Fell through those clouds; I saw it go;
And where it's gone I want to know."
"Don't ask me," said TEDDY—B,
"I never learned astronomy;
We're off for good; dear knows how far;
The sky will have another star.
I suppose we'll have an orbit soon
And revolve around the sun and moon
And have day and night and spring and fall,
And roll about like a rubber ball;
Or play with Jupiter or the planet Mars,
Or ride on comets through the stars.
Scholars will look through telescopes,
And tell our weight and count these ropes,
And measure time back to our birth,
And say we're peopled like the earth."
"Don't lose your head," said TEDDY—G,
"For here's a chart which tells how we
Can steer this ship with greatest ease
And land at any point we please.
The earth's down there, I know, somewhere,
For I saw the town and the county fair:
A bird's-eye view as the clouds went by
And covered up the under sky."

The bears sat down to read the books,
And to study maps and examine hooks,
And to learn the way to go up or down,
And how high they were above the town,
And how to anchor and the thing to do
If a storm came up and the wind it blew.
It was nearly dark when TEDDY—G
Said he'd like to walk around and see
What the sky was doing and move his feet
And shake himself and get things to eat.
"We're on short allowance," said TEDDY—B,
"Like ship-wrecked sailors out at sea.
You can have five cakes and two chicken's legs
And an apple pie and six hard boiled eggs
And a loaf of bread and doughnuts three
And a pound of nuts and a cup of tea."
"That's all right," said TEDDY—G,
"I'll make it do till the night is through,
But at breakfast time let this shipwrecked crew
Land on a planet or a twinkling star,
Or any place where there's a dining car.
The air is pure at this skyward height
But it doesn't feed one's appetite."

They sailed along at a rapid rate;
There were no delays; no place to wait.
The sun had gone clear out of sight;
The moon was up and the night was bright.
The earth below went sliding by:
They could see the fields and a great big Y
Where rivers joined; and cities four
With a hundred million lights or more.
When TEDDY—B said he'd bet his paw
That the biggest town was Omaha.
It grows day and night without a rest
And is the smartest place in the Middle West.
"We're traveling north," said TEDDY—G,
Or north by east, for a star I see:
The northern star, the central hub,
I learned its place when but a cub."
And thus they chatted through the night,
Counting cities that came in sight,

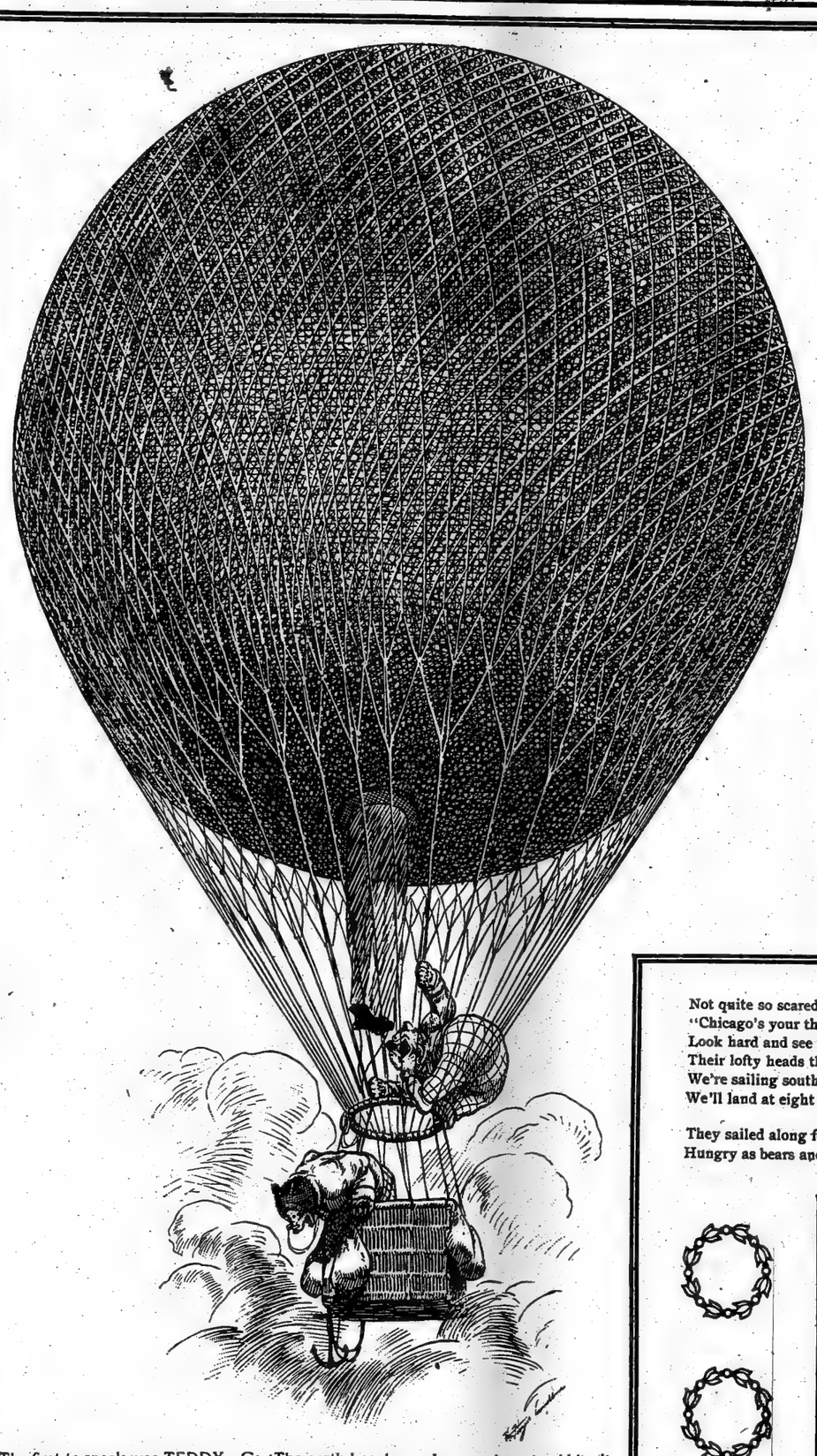

"The first to speak was TEDDY—G: 'The earth has dropped somewhere,' said he."

Or climbing up the basket ropes.
Or viewing the moon through telescopes.

At break of day there came in view
A pair of cities and a river, too;
And waterfalls and parkways wide,
And little lakes on every side.
"Those towns I know," said TEDDY—B,
(A map spread out upon his knee)
"With their parks and hills and buildings tall
Are Minneapolis and St. Paul."
"If that is true," said TEDDY—G,
"Let us change our course or we shall be
In Canada or Hudson's Bay
In another night and another day."
But the wind it changed ten points at least,
And the balloon sailed south or south by east.
Some clouds came by and hid their view,
And there was nothing left for them to do
But to curl up warm in the basket small,
And wait for the old balloon to fall.
They ate some breakfast and took a nap,
And were called at five by a thunder clap.

The bears jumped up with startled look;
They twisted ropes and threw out a hook,
And pulled down flags and tightened strings,
And looked aloft and did other things
That sailors do in an ocean breeze
When the ship is rolled by angry seas.
"I believe I was dreaming," said TEDDY—G,
"Two hunters were shooting at you and me;
Those fellows we caught on the mountain side
Before we started on our Eastern ride."
"That shot was lightning," said TEDDY—B;
"Look down below and a storm you'll see."
"A storm below! Good gracious me!
Will it rain up hill?" said TEDDY—G.

They pulled some ropes as the directions read
And down they went like a lump of lead,
Clean through the clouds where the storm had been
To the biggest lake they had ever seen.
"Throw out the sand," said TEDDY—B,
"Unload the ship or we're in the sea."
And off went traps and ballast bags,
And telescopes and wraps and flags,
And boots and gloves and coats and caps,
And guide books ten and rolls of maps.
The balloon went up but it fell again
And ducked the bears in Lake Michigan.
The wind was high and the balloon it flew
Like a life boat sail with a ship-wrecked crew,
Or up and down and round and back
Like a scenic railway without a track.

"There's trouble ahead," said TEDDY—G,
"A thunder storm on the lake I see;
The clouds are gathering as black as night;
Another storm will smash our kite."

Not quite so scared was TEDDY—B;
"Chicago's your thunder cloud," said he;
Look hard and see the buildings poke
Their lofty heads through the city's smoke;
We're sailing south: we've turned about;
We'll land at eight if the gas holds out."

They sailed along for an hour or more;
Hungry as bears and wet and sore.

"They slid down ropes and hit the ground,
And landed in Chicago safe and sound."

The storm had cleared; it was growing dark
When passing over Lincoln Park
Their anchor caught in a maple tree.
"Let us get out," said TEDDY—G,
"Chicago is good enough for me;
I have seen too much of moon and star;
I'd rather ride in a Pullman car,
Or go on foot or stay right here
And eat and sleep for about a year."
"I'm your chum," said TEDDY—B;
"There are children here I want to see.
I have heard of folks who love to rise
And soar in clouds and beyond the skies,
Or build fine castles in the air;
But it doesn't suit a country bear.
The thing's all right for an experiment,
But for steady life give me a tent."

They slid down ropes and hit the ground
And landed in Chicago safe and sound.

(CONTINUED NEXT SUNDAY.)

"The wind was high and the balloon it flew like a lifeboat sail with a shipwrecked crew."

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THE WEATHER.
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VOL. LV....NO. 17,557. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1906.—18 Pages, in Four Parts, including Pictorial Section. PRICE FIVE CENTS

PEABODY DECLINED CALL TO INVESTIGATE

Letter to Mutual Committee Becomes Public.

LED TO FISH'S RESIGNATION

Justice Peckham Wrote Advising That McCurdys Be Sued at Once—Nothing Done About That.

The principal reasons underlying the withdrawal of Stuyvesant Fish from the investigating commitee of Mutual Life Trustees became known yesterday when the two remaining members of the committee, William H. Truesdale and John W. Auchincloss, made public correspondence which has figured largely in recent developments within the company.

Among the letters is one from President Peabody to Chairman Truesdale of the investigating committee under date of Feb. 13, in which Mr. Peabody declines to conduct an inquiry into the financial affairs of the company which he was asked to make in the much-discussed requisition of Dec. 26. Mr. Peabody told the two members of the investigating committee that he was willing the letter should be made public and they accordingly gave it out. It reads:

New York, Feb. 13, 1906.

William H. Truesdale, Esq., Chairman of Special Committee.

Dear Sir: Referring to the letter of Dec. 26, 1905, from the Special Committee, of which you are Chairman, addressed to Frederic Cromwell and handed to me, as his successor in office, by him for attention, and following the lines suggested in the several interviews with you and the other members of your committee on the subject, I beg to submit the following views:

"The letter contemplates, among other things, the conructing of an inquiry in great detail as to the relations of all the Trustees, officers, and employers of this company, with a multitude of corporations, firms, individuals, and transactions running through the past six years. It affects about 500 persons connected with this company, and these persons may be divided into two classes:

First—The members of the Board of Trustees: As to these I do not feel that I am called upon, or indeed have any right to conduct such an inquiry as you ask me to make. The members of your committee are members of the board, your committee was appointed by the board, and all of its powers were derived from that appointment. It is entirely practicable and in no sense a hardship for your committee to make such inquiry as you see fit of your fellow-members by direct request, and I know of no reason why the President of the company should be selected as a medium of communication with the individual Trustees of the company. It is certainly no part of my official duty, and I respectfully ask you to relieve me of the necessity of declining to do so.

Second—The employes of the company: As to these, it is of course practicable for me to conduct such an investigation as is contemplated, and if it becomes necessary I shall not hesitate to do so. I submit, however, to your consideration the suggestion that it can result in no good purpose as to a very large percentage of the whole number, and to throw such a disturbing influence into such a large force which is already to a certain extent disorganized, when all that you are seeking can be readily obtained without such an unfortunate disturbance as I should anticipate, ought not to be done if any other way of accomplishing the desired purpose can be found.

If you make the inquiry more specific as to person or transactions, (and I can hardly believe that it cannot be done,) I will cheerfully pursue any inquiry that you desire and follow to the end any trail upon which you start. If you, however, do not agree with me, and still insist upon the plan of procedure which you have outlined in your letter, I will submit the whole matter to an early meeting of the Board of Trustees and obey any instructions which it may see fit to impose upon me. Very respectfully, CHARLES A. PEABODY.

Letter Brought the Crisis.

It was this letter that brought the crisis in the Truesdale committee. It followed the interview between Mr. Peabody and the committee at which he insisted that the requisition of Dec. 26 be withdrawn. At this time Mr. Truesdale and Mr. Auchincloss assented, and Mr. Fish dissented. After that a break in the committee was only a matter of time. The open break came as soon as the formalities necessary to put Mr. Truesdale and Mr. Auchincloss on record in line with the position they took in the conversation with Mr. Peabody, could be arranged, and Mr. Fish's resignation was the immediate consequence.

Mr. Fish had nothing to say yesterday about his resignation other than that he was still a member of the Mutual's Board of Trustees and had not considered resigning from the board, and that so long as he remained a member any outside insurance affiliations on his part were quite as much out of the question as when he was a member of the Truesdale committee.

A meeting of the Mutual's Trustees is expected in the near future, at which explanations will be asked for. President Peabody had nothing to say yesterday except that as Mr. Fish, in the letter he sent to the Trustees announcing his resignation, had not stated his reasons, the President of the company obviously could not comment on it.

Mr. Truesdale, however, before it had been determined to make public the letter from Mr. Peabody, gave out this interview on behalf of himself and Mr. Auchincloss:

"Our committee much regrets that Mr. Fish has resigned from it. The work of the committee will be vigorously prosecuted by the remaining members of it to the extent and on the lines laid down in the several resolutions of the Board of Trustees appointing and empowering it to do this work. Much has already been accomplished, and a large amount of work has been planned, and, to a considerable extent, worked out in detail.

"The committee will actively continue its investigations, and expects at an early day, after getting reports on various matters from the accountants employed to examine the books and accounts of the company, to be able to complete its work, and make a final report to the Board of Trustees.

"The committee fully expects and be-

Continued on Page 5.

CALIFORNIA TOURS.
The Southern Railway offers its second high-class tour via Washington-Sunset Route to and through California and return, leaving Washington March 8th, including two days New Orleans, one day San Antonio, one day El Paso for Juarez, Old Mexico, principal points in California, Salt Lake, Colorado, covering 29 days, under personal escort. Cost, including expenses, $365, $285, $220, according to tour selected. Offices, 1-271-349-1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

MR. AND MRS. MIZNER PART?

Reported to Have Quarreled Over Money Matters—He Is in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—It is reported from an authoritative source to-night that Wilson Mizner, who married the widow of Charles T. Yerkes in New York about three weeks ago, has separated from his wife and that he is in this city on his way to California. It is said that he left his wife because of financial differences.

It is further reported that Mrs. Mizner intends to contest the will of Mr. Yerkes.

Mizner left the Yerkes mansion in New York last Wednesday. He is said to have departed with the two suit cases and hat that he carried when he moved from his hotel to the house. He was reported to be in Chicago to-day, but kept himself sequestered.

Along with the news of the separation comes the announcement that Mrs. Mizner has made a will in which she provides a large sum of money in order to found a Yerkes Hospital in this city. Clarence A. Knight, attorney for the Yerkes estate, declined to talk about the quarrel between her and her husband, but he confirmed the story of a bequest for a Chicago hospital. He would not tell the exact amount, but he admitted that it would not be far from $1,000,000.

A friend of Mrs. Mizner says she blamed Mizner for the publicity that followed their wedding. Mizner talked about it to many reporters while Mrs. Mizner was vigorously denying it.

Mr. Knight said to-day:

"As to Mrs. Mizner's domestic affairs I am not at liberty to speak. I believe that the story that Mr. Mizner left New York last Wednesday night for California is correct. Whether he is in Chicago or has passed through on his way West I do not know."

"Is it true that Mrs. Mizner has made a will leaving $1,000,000 for a hospital to be founded in Chicago?" was asked. Mr. Knight replied:

"I am not at liberty to discuss Mrs. Mizner's will, but it is true that if she were to die to-night Chicago would receive from her a large sum of money, not far from $1,000,000, to commemorate her late husband. She intends to leave enough money to found the finest hospital in the West. When she was in Chicago she expressed a desire to remember Chicago in some way, her husband having acquired a large portion of his money here. She is a generous woman, and I think Chicago may depend upon the hospital bequest at some time."

The first intimation that the Yerkes millions might become the subject of legal warfare between Mrs. Mizner and the other legatees came shortly before noon, when Louis S. Owsley, who was Mr. Yerkes's secretary, filed a petition in the Probate Court asking for the appointment of administrators, in which he set forth that Mrs. Marie Adelaide Yerkes, now Mrs. Wilson Mizner, had refused to act as executor of the estate, as provided in the will. This was supplemented by the statement that the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, also named as executor in the will, refused to act in that capacity.

Later in the day it was announced by one of the persons directly connected with the administration of the estate, that Mrs. Mizner would contest the will.

Mr. Yerkes left his widow a share of the estate far below the amount to which she is entitled under the State laws governing dower rights. The Yerkes estate is estimated at $15,000,000. The widow, under the will, is to get the income of one-half of the estate during her lifetime, the use of the Fifth Avenue residence in New York, and $200,000 in cash. It is understood that Mrs. Mizner is discontented with the amount given to her by the will.

The petition for letters of administration for the estate in Illinois was filed to-day by Mr. Owsley, and it was requested that a hearing be set for March 15 at 10 o'clock in the morning. The petition is signed by Mr. Owsley.

MINERS' OFFICERS ARRESTED.

Accused of Complicity in the Murder of Steunenberg.

DENVER, Feb. 17.—Charles H. Moyer, President of the Western Federation of Miners, and Charles D. Hayward, Secretary, to-night were arrested on a charge of complicity in the murder of ex-Gov. Steunenberg of Idaho.

The arrest was made at the request of the Idaho authorities, and an officer is here from Idaho to take the men to that State.

BIG ELECTRIC ROAD PLAN.

Talk of a Chicago-Boston Service by Vanderbilt Enterprise.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—An evening newspaper says:

"A through ride from Chicago to Boston in an electric express palace car is a possibility of the near future. A scheme backed by the Vanderbilt millions is already under way to connect the two cities, and great stretches of electric rail have already passed into the control of the Vanderbilt-Andrews syndicate, which has the project in hand. Connecting links are to be built or bought up in the immediate future.

"At present the operations of the syndicate are being carried on quietly, mostly in Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana. By expending $10,000,000, the Vanderbilt interests have taken over the last link of the Mohawk Valley system of New York State and have gained full ownership o a line from Albany to Niagara Falls. The aim now is to get control of the connecting or "limited" lines from Niagara Falls to Chicago by way of Cleveland and Toledo."

HUNTING GANG OF FORGERS.

Pinkertons After a Group That Has Robbed Banking Houses.

Pinkerton detectives are still on a still hunt for a group of bank swindlers who recently have obtained from banking houses sums ranging from $150 to $400 by forged checks. The forged checks were reproduced from genuine checks stolen from the letter boxes of some banking concern.

The checks were generally payable to bearer, but sometimes to other individuals, and whenever payment was refused the man presenting the check offered to have the drawer indorse it, and, leaving the bank, returned with the check, bearing a forged indorsement.

Latest Shipping News.

Steamship Carmania arrived at Queenstown, Ireland, at 12:05 A. M. to-day.

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS.
"N. Y. & Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M.; "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:25 A. M., via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line. 1,161 B'way, N. Y.—Adv.

HEAVY DYNAMITE BLAST FLOODS HARLEM STREETS

Broken Convent Avenue Mains Pour Out a Four-Foot River.

NEIGHBORHOOD IN A PANIC

Houses Inundated, Shanties Ruined, a Horse Drowned, and Street Cars Stopped—Police Seek Contractor.

Convent Avenue was blown up by a tremendous charge of dynamite, used in rock blasting, and the Manhattan Valley section of Harlem was flooded yesterday afternoon. Water ran four feet deep in Manhattan Street and 125th Street. Cellars were flooded, a horse, several dogs, and many chickens were drowned, street cars were put out of business for two hours, and hundreds of men, women, and children had to flee before the flood.

The torrent from three broken water mains, rushing down the steep slope on Convent Avenue and down the hill to the west, carried everything before it. Paving stones and huge blocks of sidewalk stone were swept along as though they were feathers.

About 2:25 o'clock a terrific blast shook the land for half a mile around Convent Avenue and 128th Street. At that point the street suddenly rose into the air, and three four-foot water mains were burst. The water spouted up in a geyser. A wall of it went south down Convent Avenue and Morningside Avenue, and into 125th Street. Another wall leaped over the side of the hill to the west, inundating a lot of little wooden shanties, frightening the occupants nearly to death, and destroyed in five minutes thousands of dollars' worth of beer in the brewery of Bernheimer & Schwartz.

The southbound river got to 125th Street, which is at the lowest level of Manhattan Valley, turned west and ran into Manhattan Street. The westbound went through 128th and 127th Streets to Amsterdam Avenue and turned south. The two rivers, grown to great size in a few minutes, met at the junction of Manhattan Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

The land on the east side of Convent Avenue, just above 127th Street, is a hill of ugly, jagged rock. The Church of the Annunciation, now at 131st Street and Amsterdam Avenue, bought lots there for a new church and parish school. To get a site down hear the level of the streets thousands of tons of rock had to be got out of the way.

The blasting has been going on for a long time. Yesterday Joseph Michel, an Italian, was appointed to set off an extra big blast to tear away many tons of rock. Nobody knows how much dynamite he put in the charge. It was vastly too much.

A moment before it went off Convent Avenue was a smooth stretch of vitrified brick, hard as rock. A moment after, for a hundred feet, it was a mass of dirt, brick, rock, broken pipe, and enormous boulders. The boulders had come from the hill and crashed through the pavement. At the same time the force of the explosion caused an upheaval from below. Between the two impacts the mains were burst.

The noise was like that of a thousand cannon exploding simultaneously. In the stores along 125th Street the shoppers feared lest the walls might fall on their heads. The sisters in St. Joseph's Church of the Holy Family, in 125th Street, ran out of the parish school in terror; they thought it was falling on them.

Dozens of poor families are practically homeless on account of the flood. They got their household possessions together, as many as they could save from the deluge, and waded through the river-streets to the dry land on the south. Many of the fugitives didn't know where they were going—they knew they could not live where they were.

Some of the dwellers in the 127th Street shanties were swamped so quickly that they nearly drowned. Before they knew what was happening they saw water pouring in torrents through their very doors. Engine Company No. 137, at Amsterdam Avenue and 128th Street, turned out to the rescue and saved the trembling tenants from danger.

Eight water mains run under Convent Avenue. Every one of them is forty-eight inches in diameter. They are used to carry water from the Croton Reservoir to the reservoir in Central Park. Nowhere on the way are they tapped by smaller mains. Water flows through them continually and at a strong pressure.

The nearest water gates are in 135th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue. John F. McDonough is in command there for the Water Department. He acted promptly in the emergency, and within three-quarters of an hour after the explosion the flow was entirely stopped and the Manhattan Valley sea began to subside.

McDonough has been worrying a long time about the blasting along Convent Avenue. He knew that if too much dynamite was used there would be serious trouble. So he was always on the lookout. The blasting got so violent not long ago that he told the contractor, Antonio Pucci, to let him know every time a big charge was to be set off.

At 2:20 o'clock yesterday McDonough was in his gatehouse. An Italian came up from the south on a run. He seemed to be excited.

"Bigga blast go off!" he yelled to the foreman.

Grabbing his coat, McDonough started out for the scene of the blasting. Before he was long on his way the dynamite charge was set off. Though four or five blocks away, McDonough was nearly thrown off his feet by the force of the explosion. He hurried back to the gatehouse as fast as his legs could carry him.

Besides the gauges in a gatehouse, there is another device called the "bay," to indicate leakage in mains. If the gauges fail to indicate properly, the "bay" will. They had both begun to work before McDonough got back. The water in the gauges and the "bay" fell with a suddenness that sent terror to the heart of the foreman.

"Here, shut off that east gate," he yelled to George Reid, the only man he had stationed with him.

Two men are supposed to be necessary to shut off one gate, but each of these

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MARDI GRAS—NEW YORK TO NEW ORLEANS AND RETURN—$37.75.
Via Washington and the Southern Railway. A. & W. P., W. of A. and L. & N. R. R. Tickets on sale February 21 to 26. Sunset Annex Car leaves New York daily 4:25 P. M. N. Y. Offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

DUEL IN PHILADELPHIA.

French Students of University Dental School Wounded.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—A duel with swords was fought this afternoon on Franklin Field by two students of the University of Pennsylvania Dental School, who both give their home address as Paris. The contestants were C. M. Boudy and Dr. George E. Beltrami. The duel was the result of a difference which the two men had in class. Boudy to-day sent a message to Dr. Beltrami inviting him to a contest with swords.

Beltrami immediately accepted the challenge, and Franklin Field was decided upon as the dueling place, the contest to be fought under the French Army regulations with half-inch foils.

Louis Vrau of Paris was selected by Beltrami as his second, and G. L. Villian of Bordeaux was Boudy's representative. Pierre Jean Rousset of Poictiers officiated as director. A senior medical student acted as surgeon.

The duellists appeared in neglige shirts and black trousers. Neither wore a mask or breast-pad. It was decided that the man inflicting the first three wounds should be declared the winner.

Both men fenced cleverly, and their attack was brilliant. After six minutes of play Beltrami forced a lunge and caught his opponent on the wrist, drawing blood. Boudy a few minutes afterward opened up Beltrami's wrist and forearm. The cut bled profusely and required surgical attention. After it was bandaged the men went on with the contest.

Beltrami, after fifteen minutes, succeeded in drawing blood from Boudy's elbow, and a slight cut on Boudy's breast and another on his right arm a moment later decided the contest.

Dr. Beltrami is an experienced fencer, and was a member of the team that won in a Paris tourney two years ago. He is a graduate of the University of Paris Medical School and is taking a special course at the university here.

ROCKEFELLER BUYS RAILWAY.

Wisconsin Central Now Controlled by Standard Oil, It Is Said.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 17.—It was learned to-day, through an officer of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, that the Standard Oil Company has acquired a controlling interest in that road, and is financing the extension from Ladysmith, Wis., to Superior and Duluth, and is also financing the extension of the Duluth, Rainy River, and Winnipeg Road, which extends through the iron ore range, on which the Rockefeller interests own a large area.

John D. Rockefeller is said to have personally directed this project, which has, it is understood, brought the Wisconsin Central under his control by the purchase of stock. It is alleged that all the northern lines, the United States Steel Company's road, the Great Northern, and the Northern Pacific have refused to haul the iron ore of the Rockefeller mines, and that the purchase of the Wisconsin Central or a controlling interest in the road, is for the purpose of getting an outlet to the ports of Lake Superior, Milwaukee, and Chicago.

MORGAN SAILS FOR REST.

Time of Return Not Announced—Others on the Celtic.

Declaring that he was going away to rest, J. Pierpont Morgan sailed for Naples on the White Star liner Celtic yesterday afternoon.

"The newspapers know all about what is doing here. Maybe I'll tell you what happened on the other side when I get back," was his word for reporters.

"Everything is lovely, Mr. Morgan, isn't it?" remarked one.

"Yes, everything is salubrious," responded the financier with a smile.

At the pier to bid Mr. Morgan good-bye were his daughter, Miss Anna; George W. Perkins, Charles Steele, and Gage E. Tarbell.

Mr. Perkins was asked how long Mr. Morgan would be away and replied, "Not more than a hundred years." Thereupon everybody laughed.

Some of the other passengers on the Celtic were Mrs. Vanderbilt, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, Perry S. Heath, Miss Edith Yerkes, and Gen. M. D. Harden.

JAMES W. ALEXANDER BETTER.

His Physicians Now Sanguine of His Recovery from Operation.

James W. Alexander, the former President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, who was operated on in this city on Thursday for a malady from which he has suffered for many years, passed a comfortable day yesterday. It was said at his residence, 4 East Sixty-fourth Street, last night that he was resting well, and that there was no danger of complications.

Drs. E. L. Keyes and C. H. Chatfield, his attending physicians, issued a bulletin in which they said that their patient was rallying, that his condition was satisfactory, and that all were sanguine of his recovery.

Mr. Alexander's son, Henry M. Alexander, and his daughter, Mrs. John W. Alexander, are with him at his home. Mrs. James W. Alexander is in Europe, but has been in frequent cable communication with her family here.

51 SOPHOMORES SUSPENDED.

Made Raid on Freshman Dormitories at Gettysburg College.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., Feb. 17.—Fifty-one students of the sophomore class of Gettysburg College were to-day suspended indefinitely for an attack on the freshmen. Last Thursday night the sophomore class gave a banquet, and upon their return to the dormitory they found the campus decorated with freshman flags. In retaliation, the sophomores attacked the freshman dormitories and hazed a number of the students.

Twelve sophomores were identified, and their suspension was about to be announced by the Faculty, when it received a statement signed by fifty-one students, all admitting equal complicity. The Faculty then adopted a resolution suspending the entire number.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LTD. QUICKEST and handsomest Florida train. Lvs. N. Y. 12:25 noon, arrives St. Augustine 2:10 P. M. Office 1,183 B'way.—Adv.

MISS ROOSEVELT A MERRY BRIDE

Her High Spirits Enliven Stately Function.

THRONG AT WHITE HOUSE

To Witness Her Marriage to Nicholas Longworth.

ROMP FOLLOWS CEREMONY

Couple Escape in Fast Auto After People Have Been Decoyed Away—Stay Near Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—In the presence of a notable gathering Miss Alice Lee Roosevelt, eldest daughter of President Roosevelt, was married at noon to-day to Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio. The historic East Room of the White House had seldom held a larger assemblage, and never a more brilliant and distinguished one on any occasion.

Floods of sunlight were coming through the great windows on the guests while Bishop Henry Y. Saterlee of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Washington was reciting the words of the marriage service. Sunshine could be seen in the bearing of the bride and bridegroom and it extended to all about, so that all smiled as the ceremony proceeded and all went away touched and made happy by this splendid culmination of a romance that had been watched by the whole Nation for months and had interested much of the world.

In a beautiful country house in that pretty rustic section of the District of Columbia known as the "Tenallytown Road"—began to-day the honeymoon of the couple. It is the house of John R. McLean; a big, roomy, comfortable house, with beautiful walks and drives about it and surrounded by grounds full enough of romantic nooks to satisfy any young couple.

Here they went in a big automobile just after 4 o'clock this afternoon, but not amid the cheers of enthusiastic thousands. They watched their chance and slipped away, having by the most artful of dodges decoyed the expectant populace over to the other side of the White House.

Fun at the White House.

Fifteen or twenty spectators were all that saw them at the moment when, assured that the crowd had been safely drawn away, Mrs. Alice Longworth lifted the window of the Red Room and stole into her automobile, followed by her husband.

It was a jolly departure, a good deal of a frolic. Showers of rice, a pell-mell pouring out of the jolly young people who had been skylarking the afternoon away in the White House, and a good display of baseball catching skill with a paper bag by Mr. Longworth, formed the picture which the score of spectators saw just before the automobile dashed away for the Tenleytown Road.

Before this there had been a lot of fun in the White House. After the wedding everybody laid dignity aside. Mr. Longworth's college friends started the fun over their cigars in the private dining room, but the ladies were not to be cheated out of their share. Singing, impromptu dancing, and every sort of fun that cheery young people enjoy whiled away the first hours of Mrs. Alice Longworth's married life.

Wedding a Stately Affair.

The wedding itself was as stately as the position in life of the bride's father demanded. The Ministers from the various countries of the globe and the personal representatives of many sovereigns attended, but not in uniform. That grave question had been gone over in the councils of the diplomats, and it had been decided that this was not an official occasion, because neither the bride nor the groom was an official person. So they came in frock coats, and they did not hoist their flags over the legation buildings.

The Bishop of Washington, the Right Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, was the officiating clergyman, and the wedding took place just where the last wedding of a daughter of the White House was celebrated. That bride, Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, was one of those who witnessed Mrs. Longworth's marriage to-day.

The decorations were elaborate. The music was by the Marine Band, with Lieut. William H. Santelman directing. The 800 guests were admitted shortly after 11 o'clock, and the police arrangements were so excellent that there was not a moment's delay in their entrance; the carriages moved at a trot.

It was a glorious day, and all through the big crowd which lined the streets and pressed eager faces against the White House palings people were quoting old proverbs and predicting all kinds of happiness for the bride. The sun shone lustily. It was a good, brisk, kindly Winter day, full of sunshine and bracing air.

Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh Faints.

There was not a hitch and only one untoward incident. That was when Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh, one of the guests, fainted, and had to be carried out by Col. Bromwell. But her indisposition was only temporary, and before the ceremony was over it was known that she was well again. She and her husband missed the whole wedding, however.

Miss Roosevelt looked as pretty as she ever did in her life, and that is saying a good deal. The best pictures that have been printed of her do not do justice to her face, and the snapshots that were taken of her in New York are enough to make one despair of the photographer's art. She was as happy a bride as ever was married, and showed it no less in the impulsiveness of her greetings to her father and her stepmother after the wedding than in the naturalness and jollity with which she entered into the fun afterward.

As for the sturdy and good-humored fellow who won her, he was one broad beam of sunshine from that much-advertised bald head to his feet. He bore himself so well that he did not suffer the usual obliteration which is the portion of the bridegroom on such occasions, and shared almost as much in the esteem of the onlookers as his bride did.

Mr. and Mrs. Longworth will stay at Mr. McLean's country home two days, and then will go South, probably to Palm Beach and possibly to Cuba. A long honeymoon is out of their calculations, for Mr. Longworth has had himself paired in the House until March 1, and no longer.

THE EAST ROOM CEREMONY.

Bride Turns from the Altar to Kiss Mrs. Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The wedding ceremony was performed in the East Room of the White House, which for a week has been the scene of the most earnestly waged battles between the disciples of the Beautiful and the little demons in refractory flowers and foliage, resulting in an overwhelming victory for the champions of Beauty and Art. The decorations were simple, and were for the most part in the two colors—white and green. In the centre in the east side of the room, immediately in front of the wide folding doors, an altar had been prepared, consisting of a platform, with two small steps, and at the back, behind the yellow velvet hangings of the window, were graceful green draperies.

Well to the back of the platform green foliage was banked, and palms and splendid ferns vied with each other in soft-hued richness. At either side of the altar, standing straight and tall between the decorative panels on the wall, two vases of Easter lilies were placed. The green foliage behind the altar was caught at intervals by four large clusters of white carnations.

From the two sides of the main door of the East Room to the wall back of the altar, were stretched two satin-covered ropes, forming an aisle for the procession of the bridal party. This aisle was carpeted with soft green velvet, as were the steps of the platform.

The doors were opened at 11:15 o'clock, and the East Room filled rapidly, as the waiting carriages outside were admitted, and by 11:30 o'clock the guests were taxing to the utmost the adroitness of the White House aides.

About 11:40 Mr. Longworth came in the front entrance with his best man, Thomas N. Perkins, and passing through the corridors went up the grand stairway, exchanging greetings as he went, with those of his friends who were in the corridor. Several minutes before 12 all the guests were in their places. Just before the time for the ceremony, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth and the Comtesse De Chambrun entered the inclosure for the family of the bridegroom, and a little later Mrs. Roosevelt, on the arm of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and followed by Miss Ethel and the younger children, came down the grand stairway and walked up the aisle to the left of the platform reserved for the family of the bride.

Bridal Party Appears.

Four minutes after the deep-toned clock in the corridor had sounded the hour of 12 an aide gave the signal for the "Grand March" to be played. As the first notes of the wedding march from Tannhauser fell on the air the bridal party appeared at the west end of the long corridor. The eight ushers, who preceded the bride, were: Buckner Wallingford, a brother-in-law of the bridegroom; Quincy Adams Shaw, Jr., of Boston; Lard Anderson, a cousin of the bridegroom, of this city; Guy Norman of Boston, Francis R. Bangs of Boston, Frederick Winthrop of New York, Viscount Charles de Chambrun, late of the French Embassy in this city, and Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., brother of the bride. At the same time the bridegroom and his best man, Mr. Perkins, came down the grand stairway, and marched up the aisle to the foot of the altar, the ushers leading the bridal party, who passed up the aisle to the right, to stand with the Longworth party. Miss Roosevelt walked up the corridor chatting, not at all nervously, to her father, and nodding pleasantly and soberly, too, to those of her friends whose eyes hers met.

When Miss Roosevelt reached the altar steps Mr. Longworth met her and her father stepped back to Mrs. Roosevelt's side, at the left. When the first tones of the officiating minister, Dr. Smith, were heard, the stillness seemed to penetrate the remotest corners, and his voice was heard distinctly through the big East Room and to the furthest end of the corridor.

The responces were well enunciated, and both Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth could be heard plainly by all the waiting listeners. As Bishop Satterlee asked, "Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?" President Roosevelt went up the altar steps and presented his daughter. He then resumed his place by the side of his wife.

At the proper point in the ceremony Mr. Perkins handed the ring to Bishop Satterlee, and Miss Ethel Roosevelt took charge of the bridal bouquet. In a few moments the sonorous tones of Bishop Satterlee rang out, "I pronounce thee man and wife."

Once in the course of the ceremony the bride turned her head almost wistfully toward Mrs. Roosevelt and immediately at its close she turned on the altar steps and stretched out her arms to her, kissing her affectionately, then holding her at arms' length by the shoulders, the bride spoke a few words to her and kissed her again.

As Mrs. Roosevelt turned to welcome Mr. Longworth the bride impulsively threw her arms about her father and kissed him. A joyous greeting from the bride's brothers followed. Then the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, leaving Mr. and Mrs. Longworth on the platform to receive their friends, proceeded to the Blue Room, where an informal reception was held, and friends and well-wishers paid their respects.

After the immediate families of the young couple had been allowed an opportunity to offer their felicitations, the satin ropes were let down on the right of the altar, and the long line of guests began to pass before the platform. On that side of the aisle the relatives of the two families had been assigned to a place, as had the members of the Cabinet and their wives, and the Diplomatic Corps. The official sets were received as much as possible as a body, though no formalities were observed. As the guests left the bride and bridegroom, they passed down the aisle, and at the door were directed by the aides to the state dining room, where luncheon awaited them.

During the reception and luncheon the Marine Band, under the direction of Lieut. W. H. Santelman, stationed in the front corridor amid palms and flowers, gave a programme of rare musical merit—an overture by Weber, the ballet music and wedding procession from Rubinstein's opera "Feremors"; Chopin's polonaise "Military"; "The Débutante," a waltz by the director of the Marine Band; a serenade from the symphony "Rural Wedding," by Goldmark; "Ficurette," by Victor Herbert; Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2; "The Bride-elect," by Sousa, and a number of extras.

The recesses in the main corridor were banked with giant ferns and asparagus fronds, with rhododendrons in full flower, with colors shading softly from purple to pale pink. Between the pillars on the north side of the corridor the white marble stands were lost to sight beneath the luxuriant load of rhododendrons heaped upon them. In the Red Room the color scheme was carried on in the floral decorations, and beneath the long mirror directly opposite the door were two straight, tall vases, with long-stemmed red carnations, swaying gracefully in the sunlight filtering through the south windows.

The soft blue of the next room, chaste and stately in its color suggestion, formed a background for snowy Easter lilies in tall vases.

Underneath the windows were flowering plants, against the delicate green tracery of asparagus fronds, from the sturdier foundation of close-growing ferns. In the Green Room were vases of pale-pink carnations, and in this room, as in the rest, were enormous baskets of assorted flowers, evidently gifts to the bride.

The Bride's Gown.

The bride's gown, which has given rise to so much speculation and surmise throughout the feminine world, was of heaviest white satin, made in princess style, with the yoke and trimmings of cream-rose point lace, which graced the bridal toilets of Mrs. Longworth's mother and grandmother. Around the yoke were full ruffles of this lovely lace, and the sleeves were made of these ruffles, placed one below the other. The yoke was made collarless, and where the line of the yoke ended was a single row of fine white diamonds. Above this was a broad necklace of purest diamonds, intricate in design and of marvelous brilliancy.

The long train was of silver brocade satin, with a conventionalized flower design, and fell from her shoulders, where it was held with two clusters of orange blossoms, and trailed behind her about three yards. Her veil was held around her head by a coronet of orange blossoms, and was draped down behind, almost to the end of her train. Her lace yoke was outlined by two narrow white satin strips, between which, in the centre of the bodice, was a diamond cluster, with a large sapphire in its heart. Long gloves completed the costume.

Mr. Longworth was dressed in a frock coat, with black trousers, pearl-gray gloves, and a pearl tie, through which was stuck a moonstone for luck.

After Mr. and Mrs. Longworth had received the cordial greetings of the guests in line behind the silk ropes, the aides and ushers, and finally all the White House officers and doorkeepers passed under the white rope from their various posts and bade the smiling, happy bride "a long life and a happy one." The last of the long line was past; to each one, and particularly to the children, had Mrs. Longworth given her most gracious smile and most cordial handshake.

The bride turned to her husband, and, taking his arm, started down through the corridor to the dining room. Her long train of silver brocade satin hung from her shoulders more than three yards behind her, and as she passed up through the crowded corridor the guests closed in around her, so near that the train was in imminent danger. When, by chance, Mr. Longworth caught sight of its perilous position and warned its fair owner, she turned and waved to it a whimsical goodbye.

Her passage up the corridor was attended with many demonstrations and insistent congratulations, and she reached the private dining room more or less breathless and even a bit disheveled. Rushing to the big mirror over the mantel, almost completely hidden by ferns and white roses, she arranged her hair and fell,

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Take the sumptuous Southern's Palm Limited; electric lighted. Leave New York 12:55 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Two other fast trains. Procure copy of booklet describing this great train. N. Y. offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

amid the facetious raillery and advice of her friends.

Here Mrs. Longworth laid aside her bouquet, which had been almost spoiled with so much crushing. Instead of the conventional shower, Mr. Longworth had ordered a huge cluster of white and purple orchids, the stems incased in white satin ribbon. From under the flowers, long streamers of white gauze ribbon had been fastened, and these were knotted and looped, with a single orchid, and a fern in each bow. When it was handed to Miss Ethel at the time of the wedding ceremony, one of the ends of the gauze ribbon caught in the bride's dress and refused to be loosened in spite of Miss Ethel's furtive pulls at it, and all during the ceremony these little streamers swung from the bride to her bouquet.

Mrs. Roosevelt was beautifully gowned in a costume of brown and tan, which was the only thing which could have possibly convinced one that her favorite blue was not the most becoming color in the world. The skirt was of tan brocade satin, in panel effect, with soft, warm brown chiffon, embroidered in blue button flies, let in between the waist of the tan brocade, trimmed across the shoulders with the brown embroidered chiffon.

Miss Ethel Roosevelt was dressed in a shirred white gown, of embroidered mousseline de soie, with a broad white satin sash and a satin bow at the back of her hair.

It was, of course, entirely impracticable to seat the guests, and no attempt was made to do so, though each guest had a place reserved from which to view the ceremony.

The regular aides, Col. C. S. Bromwell, United States Army; Lieut. Commander A. L. Key, United States Navy; Major Charles L. McCawley, United States Marine Corps; Capt. A. E. Harding, United States Marine Corps; Capt. Guy V. Henry, United States Army; Capt. Dan T. Moore, United States Army; Capt. Fitz Hugh Lee, United States Army; Lieut. U. S. Grant, third, United States Army; Lieut. P. H. Sheridan, United States Army; Lieut. Chauncey Shackleford, United States Navy; Ensign Adolphus Andrews, United States Navy, were supplemented in their efforts to keep the arrangements running smoothly by Capt. Spencer Cosby, United States Army; Capt. A. W. Butt, United States Army, and Lieut. J. H. Poole, United States Army.

As the guests were being directed to their places, and were arranging themselves with a view to catching the best look at the ceremony, the throng was suddenly parted, and Col. Bromley appeared, carrying Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh, who had been overcome by a passing faintness. She was carried to the Blue Room, followed by her husband and several ladies, and the doors were closed. In a few minutes word was brought that she was much better, and before the wedding party had left the White House she was quite herself again.

When Mrs. Longworth first reached the private dining room, where she was served with luncheon and champagne, one of the White House aides rushed up to her to drink her health. She clinked her glass with his and took a sup or two.

"Oh, drain it," he said, and the bride drained, though toward the last few drops she had to bend her head far back to manage it.

She had hardly started with her luncheon when a servant brought the wedding cake for her to cut. She looked at it despairingly. "Am I supposed to cut it all?" she asked. She cut the first slice and handed back the knife. "That's all I'm going to cut," she said.

Interruptions came fast and furious after that. Standing with a plate in one hand and a glass in the other, some one brought her a little Manchurian poodle, with an enormous orange bow on his neck.

"Oh, you darling," said the bride, and, thrusting her plate in one direction and her glass in the other, she seized the puppy and, regardless of wedding finery, clasped him in her arms till he was glad to get away.

When the canine distraction had been removed, and Mrs. Longworth again got back to her luncheon, Representative Longworth came up with a great batch of telegrams. They read them through, some of them cable messages, till finally she came to one which seemed to amuse the bride immensely. She handed it around for a few friends to see and read it over several times. It came from Union City, Penn., and ran: "Our baby born at 12 o'clock. Have named her Alice."

Senator Kean of New Jersey came up to speak to the bride, and claimed the honor of being the first to call her "Mrs. Longworth."

So, with good-humored jest, the guests one by one took their departure. Gray-haired diplomats went back to their duties and the lovely, beautifully gowned women went to other social functions, but each one will carry away the memory of the sweet, graceful girl whose happiness was so radiant, so contagious, and so genuine, and the memory of the splendid scene in which she was the central figure.

MESSAGES FROM ABROAD.

Emperor Francis Joseph Sends a Personal Cable to the President.

VIENNA, Feb. 17.—Emperor Francis Joseph has sent a congratulatory telegram couched in the most cordial terms to President Roosevelt in connection with the marriage to-day of his daughter Alice to Congressman Longworth.

ROME, Feb. 17.—Many prominent people have cabled their congratulations to Miss Alice Roosevelt on her marriage, including Baron Mayor des Planches, the Italian Ambassador at Washington, who is now in this country, and the Baroness Mayor des Planches.

Cardinal Satolli, former Papal Delegate to the United States, sent a message of congratulation to President Roosevelt.

PRESIDENT PALMA TO BRIDE.

Says Whole Cuban People United in Gift of Necklace.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Upon the occasion of the presentation to Miss Alice Roosevelt by Señor Gonzalo de Quesada, Cuban Minister, of the pearl necklace voted by the Cuban Congress, an autograph letter from President T. Estrada Palma, accompanying the gift, was handed to her. It reads:

"Miss Alice Roosevelt, Washington, D.C.:

"Miss Roosevelt: I have the satisfaction of inclosing an authentic copy of the law of the 30th of last January, voted by the National Congress, unanimously and by acclamation, which faithfully interprets the will and sentiments of the whole Cuban people

"In carrying out the effect of said law I have the honor to offer you as a wedding gift a pearl necklace which will be handed you by our diplomatic representative, Señor Gonzalo de Quesada. Accept it as a spontaneous offering of the affection of the Cuban people and at the same time as a sincere testimonial of the consideration and gratitude that Cuba feels for your illustrious father, their friend, always their friend, in war as well as in peace.

"I am, respectfully, your attentive and faithful servant,

"T. ESTRADA PALMA."

COUPLE TRICKS CROWD, ESCAPES IN FAST AUTO

Four Machines Used to Deceive Watchers Around White House.

OUT THROUGH REAR WINDOW

While Curious Ones Are Gathered at the West Mr. and Mrs. Longworth Go Ea-

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Mr. and Mrs. Longworth left the White House at 4:09 o'clock and went to John R. McLean's country place, Friendship, on the Tenallytown Road. It is reported that they will stay there three or four days before going South on their honeymoon trip.

Their destination was kept a dead secret, and the entire intellectual strength of the Administration was devoted to preventing anybody from finding out by what door they would leave. The sagacity and forethought with which this part of the wedding festivities were carried out was consummate.

Persons who imagine that it is an easy matter to dodge around from one side of the White House to another should be advised that the grounds cover a space equal to several large city blocks. In going past one side of the White House you have to climb a hill. Herein lay the excitement of the persons who for several hours were dashing madly around these immense grounds to chase down a rumor that the bridal couple were coming out of a gate half a mile away from the gate they were watching at the time.

On all sides of the White House were the patient spectators who had resisted the call of the dinner bell and were doggedly seeing it out. Rumors spread from street to street about the White House grounds, and obedient to each rumor the watchers oscillated in its direction. When they arrived at the rumor-seat they were met by another rumor which sent them back to the original post.

These delusions were humored and fostered by the White House force. The northeast gate was padlocked and guarded by only two policemen, while the northwest gate was left open and guarded by four. The wise among the watchers early noted this significant arrangement and decided that it indicated an emergence at the northwest gate. There they congregated, blowing on their fingers, for the sun was shining only in spots now and the pavement was very cold.

Trickery with Automobiles.

After half an hour of this vigil, John R. McLean's automobile appeared at the west gate, on Executive Avenue. Thither the watchers madly sped—such as could get admission to the guarded street. The automobile waited there, and at times members of the White House staff bustled out and whispered to the gray-clad chauffeur.

"This is it," said everybody. "Isn't it good that we've finally landed it? If we hadn't seen this automobile we'd never have known they were coming out of this gate."

Just then another automobile, belonging to Mr. Longworth, was descried patiently waiting at the southwest gate. The councils of the watchers were thrown into confusion. But the McLean automobile at the west gate didn't move. Presently the crowd divided into two, half watching McLean's automobile and half Longworth's.

The crowd had just settled into a conviction that it must be one or the other when a third automobile appeared directly in front of the White House, with its front turned due north. This was the property of Mr. Longworth, too. When the news of its advent was brought to the west and southwest gates there was a mad rush to the north.

But the crowd had barely reached the north when it found another, coming over from the east, attracted by the rumor of the automobile at the northwest gate. There was a hasty comparison of notes, and then the news came out that there was a fourth automobile at the east gate.

After that paralyzing revelation nobody had faith in anything.

Chase After One Machine.

Finally, after much debate, the balance of opinion leaned toward the west gate, and about three-fourths of the crowd returned there. Hardly had it done so when another White House emissary came out and whispered to the chauffeur. He nodded understandingly and off shot the McLean automobile to the south, like an arrow.

The crowd ran after it, pelting like mad to the southwest gate. But instead of stopping there the automobile turned away from the White House grounds altogether, and dashed off to the west, disappearing behind the State Department Building.

A lot of women in the crowd divined that the bridal couple were not in the White House at all, but had been spirited away in an airship to the back of the State Department. They picked up their skirts, leaped up the bank, and darted around the block at a speed that crowded the chauffeur pretty hard. But the automobile kept on its way, and they returned looking gloomy.

After that the McLean automobile stayed out of sight, occasionally honk-honking signals to its mate, the Longworth automobile at the southwest gate. The Longworth machine would honk-honk back at its unseen comrade, and these signals sounded like derisive hoots of triumph to the dazed crowd in Executive Avenue.

While all this was going on, while gloom and dejection were spread among the watchers, the merriest time in the world was going on inside the White House. Mr. Longworth and a lot of his college chums had repaired to the private dining room, where they were smoking, drinking the bride's health, and telling stories. Presently the bride came in and proved the jolliest of the party. The other young women followed her, and after a while the fun turned into a romp. There was a lot of impromptu dancing and altogether everybody had a good time.

Out Through a Rear Window.

Then about the time everybody had given up expecting it, out came Mr. and Mrs. Longworth. The crowd had settled into the conviction that the departure was to be made from the southwest gate, and was doggedly watching it, refusing to be swayed by the derisive signals from the McLean machine in its lair back of the State Department. Mrs. Longworth came out—no, not from the southwest gate, nor the west gate, nor the east gate—she came out on the back steps of the White House just in time for the McLean automobile to dash up and receive her.

The window of the Red Room had been raised, and she stepped through it on to the steps. After her came her husband, followed by about twenty-five laughing wedding guests. There were about a dozen people in the street east of the White House and they ran and caught sight of the bride.

She wore a brown traveling dress and a hat with large plumes. She stepped into the McLean machine, which had circumnavigated the grounds from the west and arrived just in the nick of time. After her Mr. Longworth stepped in. Then all the guests pulled out paper bags and hurled rice at them. It went all over the automobile in a blinding shower. The couple laughed, and Mr. Longworth waved his hat. One of the guests threw the entire bag of rice in her hand. Mr. Longworth reached up as it came and caught it and then waved his hand, and then off the chauffeur darted.

The dozen people watched the machine as it dashed up the road and turned into Fifteenth Street, and chuckled over the disappointment of the crowd which was patiently waiting over in Executive Avenue.

The automobile which thus played such a merry joke has a history. It is a twelve-horse power machine, made in Paris in 1901 for George Heath, the winner of the first Vanderbilt Cup race in 1904. He used it for racing until Mr. McLean bought it. Its present owner took it over to Europe and has entered it in races there. Mr. McLean had it rebuilt with a limousine body, and it does not look so much like a racer now.

LIST OF THE BRIDE'S GIFTS.

There Were Many of Them—Valuable Presents of Jewelry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—There were no wedding gifts on view to-day at the White House, all received up to last evening at 6 o'clock having been packed and stored to await the return of Mr. and Mrs. Longworth.

Of the gifts in jewels, received in large numbers, quite the handsomest is that of Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Sr., a necklace of large and perfectly matched diamonds combined with rubies. The stones are heirlooms in the bridegroom's family, and were reset for the bride.

Other choice gifts of the same character included:

Large corsage ornaments in emeralds and diamonds from the President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Dog collar of small diamonds from Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid.

Long chain for watch or lorgnette, studded with diamonds, from the Misses Mills of New York.

Long turquois chain, very choice stones, from the Secretary of State and Mrs. Root.

Cluster diamond ring from Consul General and Mrs. Wynne.

Heavy antique gold bracelet, studded with diamonds, from the German Emperor.

Pendant of sapphires and diamonds, set in new and artistic design, making a square ornament of great beauty, from the Ambassador from Austria-Hungary and Baroness Hengelmüller.

Small watch, set in pearls and diamonds, from Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Mills of New York.

Large pendant of heart-shaped aquamarine, surrounded by diamonds and attached to a platinum and diamond chain, from the fellow-travelers of the bride and bridegroom on the Taft party trip through the Orient.

Pearl necklace of strands of pearls, with diamond clasp, from the Cuban Government.

Small watch ornamented on the back with a huge star sapphire, set around with diamonds, to be fastened by a corsage pin, also of a star sapphire, surrounded with diamonds, from Edward B. McLean.

Large Collection of Silverware.

In silver plate Mrs. Longworth will be fully equipped to entertain any number of guests on any occasion, having a full table service duplicated several times. Some of these presents include:

Very choice set of silver dinner plates, from Mr. and Mrs. Bryce Allan of Boston.

One dozen dinner plates in silver gilt, from Representative and Mrs. Robert R. Hitt.

One dozen silver plates, with heavy repoussé border, from Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh of this city.

Two large and handsome antique silver dishes, from Mrs. Richard Townsend.

Old-fashioned silver tea service, from the Minister from Cuba and Mme. Quesada.

Set of flat table silver, in exclusive design, made to order by a Baltimore silversmith, from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Newberry.

Large silver loving cup, from the Ohio delegation in Congress.

Silver ice pitcher, from Mr. and Mrs. George B. Cox of Cincinnati.

Two antique silver vases, from Mrs. L. Z. Leiter.

Repoussé silver punchbowl, from the Emperor of Japan.

Handsome silver jewel case, made with compartments for every sort of ornament, and lined with light blue velvet, from Senator and Mrs. Knox.

Gold-mounted riding crop from Senator Beveridge.

Silver tankard, from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Mrs. Metcalf.

Large silver bowl and platter, to be used as centrepiece, from the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Bonaparte.

Pair of silver candlesticks, from Attorney General Moody.

Two very handsome mirrors, set in wrought silver frames, to be set on a dressing table, from Senator and Mrs. Foraker.

For decorative purposes, the largest and in many ways most notable gift is the piece of tapestry made in the famous Gobelin factories in Paris, a copy of one of the four most famous pieces now owned by the French Government. It measures 6 by 8 feet, and is much too large for any apartment in the future home of Mr. and Mrs. Longworth, who may, however, find a place for it in the Longworth home in Cincinnati.

Mosaic from Pope Pius X.

An ormolu table with the usual rich gold and inlaid medallions of exquisite mosaic, from the King of Italy, with mosaic from Pope Pius X., are among these gifts, as are:

A sepia drawing of the home of Martha Bullock, the bride's maternal grandmother, at Gainesville, Ga., from Mrs. James Longworth.

Large vase of favrile glass, mounted in silver, from the Speaker and Miss Cannon.

Two Sevres vases from President Loubet of France.

Persian vase of cut glass from the Swiss Minister.

Large chest of carved teak wood from the Empress of China, containing rolls of Chinese silk and household embroideries.

Full dinner service of Limoges from the former Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Paul Morton.

Royal Worcester chocolate set from the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shaw.

One dozen Dresden China plates of exclusive design, with monogram of the bride on each piece, from the German Ambassador and Baroness von Sternburg.

Seven dozen pieces of favrile glass, including five sets of wine glasses with finger bowls and plates, from the Republican members of the House of Representatives of the State of New York.

Set of oyster cocktail cups in silver stands with plain base inscribed A. L. R. and openwork bowls, the inner cup of gilt edged Beleek, from the Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks.

The collection of fans included:

French fan of Louis XVI. period, from the Viscount Charles de Chambrun.

Fan of jeweled lace, on carved ivory sticks, from Senator and Mrs. Spooner.

Lace fan, on ivory and gold sticks, from Miss Jean Reid.

French fan in lace and pearl stick, from F. A. Keep of New Orleans.

A large alligator traveling bag, equipped with brushes and toilet boxes mounted in gold, was given by Mrs. Schmidlapp of Cincinnati, and a smaller traveling bag, also with gold-mounted equipment, by Representative Shirley of Kentucky.

A large bowl of Rockwood pottery, in exclusive design, with bride's monogram, was the present from the Minister to Austria and Mrs. Bellamy Storer.

The Belgian Minister, Portuguese Minister, and Swiss Minister united in presenting a gold chain purse, the clasp being studded with sapphires.

GREAT CROWD OUTSIDE WATCH GUESTS ARRIVE

Keep Order, However, and Police Have Little Trouble.

LONG WAIT IN THE CARRIAGES

Diplomats and Some Favored Ones Go Right In—Sternburg Auto Breaks Down.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—It was a typical Washington crowd, as different from a crowd in any other large city in the United States as can be imagined, that gathered about the White House to-day. A New York policeman would have imagined himself in another world, translated there as a reward for virtue in this.

It was a crowd made up of the people who had read with open-eyed wonderment the helter-skelter mob which pursued Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth in New York, stared at them, and trod on their toes. It was a civil, decorous, considerate, well-mannered, but highly interested crowd; placid, easily governable by the efficient and courteous police force.

Its divergence from the typical American crowd was evident early in the morning. In anticipation of an immense gathering there was a strong police force at the White House gates, but it had nothing to do. Washington people knew there would be nothing to see until 11 o'clock, and, consequently, they did not begin to gather until near that time. At 10:45 carriages stretched along for two blocks, but the sidewalks were almost free from bystanders. The sturdy policemen strode up and down and slapped their gloved hands together, and wondered where the crowd was.

But by 11:15 o'clock, when the carriages began to move, the great frontage of the White House grounds on Pennsylvania Avenue was packed; and down the long street past the Treasury Building there was another immense mass which stretched even to the White Lot. Washington had turned out quietly en masse in fifteen minutes without pushing or shoving.

Over at the northwest gate four policemen held sway over a portal which opened only to the elect—the Vice President, the Cabinet members, and personal friends of the family. Nicholas Longworth was the first to enter here, at 10:30 o'clock, and immediately after him came Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop. Secretary and Mrs. Metcalf were the first of the Cabinet circle to enter.

Most of the guests intrusted their invitation cards to the coachmen, but the Vice President had his in his inside pocket, and when he was halted by a policeman he had to hunt around in his clothes a minute or two before he could find it.

A Gate for the Favored Few.

Three hundred carriages were admitted at all the gates. They began to move at 11:15 o'clock and the last one was in at 11:51. The diplomats and some others went in through Executive Avenue, at the west, and the rest of the guests were admitted at the east.

The red and the blue had the decided advantage of the white in getting to the wedding. Special tickets of admission to the White House grounds had been sent to all those who had accepted their invitations, and without these cards no one could pass the police. Holders of white cards were directed to go to the eastern entrance to the White House, but the holders of the red and blue went to the southwest gate, just across Executive Avenue from the southeast corner of the State, War, and Navy Department Building. They were the Cabinet members, diplomats, Justices of the Supreme Court, and relatives or close personal friends of the couple.

Approaching the southwest gate with a big red card, it was necessary only to hold up the card and keep straight on. With a big blue card the holder slowed down enough to give it to a policeman, or stopped and showed it to him. Bearing a small white card, it was necessary to take place in the long line to the east gate.

The eastern gate was not opened until 11:15 o'clock, but no time was set for the accommodating diplomatic gate. There was never occasion to stand in line there for a moment. The big iron gates across Executive Avenue were closed and guarded and few could see the favored guests who went in this way.

It was not yet 11 o'clock when the first carriage drove up to that gate. Its occupants were Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the latter the only niece of the President, and Admiral and Mrs. William S. Cowles, the latter the President's sister. They had a blue card, which they stopped to deliver to the police. Two or three minutes later came Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court and Mrs. Harlan. There was another wait of a few minutes before the Douglas Robinsons came along. Mrs. Robinson is another sister of the President.

Then came the first of the diplomats, Don Ignacio Calderon, the Minister from Bolivia, with Mme. Calderon. Another diplomat followed, Señor Quesada, the Cuban Minister, with Mme. Quesada. Justice and Mrs. Holmes followed. These were all blue cards, which the police took up.

Diplomats Not in Uniform.

The discussion about the proper uniform which shook the army and navy for a few days seemed not to have perturbed the diplomatists to any extent, or if it did, they reached a unanimous conclusion, for there was not a uniform in sight as they drove up to their gate. The only bit of color displayed was by Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng, the Minister from China. His gorgeous silk jacket at a distance looked like the approach of the first of the uniforms.

Then came the only sign of a mix-up for the whole day. The carriages lined up for the east gate had not yet begun to move, and it was so long that it extended clear across the little unnamed street that runs one block along the south side of the State, War, and Navy Building, which the holders of red and blue cards also used.

The asphalt company that had the care of the streets, rightly judging that this would be a first-class day to make an impression as to its energy, was busily engaged in filling up some holes in this unnamed street just at its junction with Seventeenth Street. Half a dozen barrels and boards were standing around, which helped to obstruct the way so that with the line of carriages there was no room left for the reds and blues.

A policeman went up from the southwest gate and straightened matters out. Just as he started back the carriage of the Chinese Minister came along, and some of the white tickets, seeing him drive gayly down and through the southwest gate, ordered their coachmen to follow. That led to the immediate formation of a little procession of holders of white tickets. As they pulled out of the line the carriages behind closed up.

Police Stop R. B. Roosevelt.

The first carriage with the white card went confidently up to the diplomats' gate and was stopped by the police guard, who explained that they were to go to the east gate. They were Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Roosevelt. Hard behind them came Representative and Mrs. J. Van Vechten Olcott. They turned at once and drove back to Seventeenth Street, only to find that they had lost their places in the long line.

Mr. Olcott had a wise coachman. He swung his horse close up to the wheel of the carriage that had been next ahead of him, and as the line then began to move he kept his place. The coachman behind him warned him to look out, but he only grinned. The first time the man behind gave him five feet of room, which was necessary on passing one of the holes on the asphalt, Mr. Olcott's man hustled into the vacant space. The others who went to the wrong gate had to get into line at the end.

While this was going on the Chargé d'Affaires of the Spanish Legation, Señor Don Luis Pastor, drove through the southwest gate alone, a minute ahead of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, with whom were four ladies. Another lone diplomat followed His Excellency Phya Akharaj Varadhara, the Minister from Siam.

Then came a generous-sized carriage drawn by a pair of sturdy horses. Sitting alone in the middle of the back seat was a thin, pale young man, smoking a cigarette. The carriage halted and the young man handed out a blue card which bore the name of the Vicomte de Chambrun, husband of one of Mr. Longworth's sisters.

One Man on a Hurried Errand.

Next came an automobile dashing up at a furious pace. The chauffeur gave no evidence of having the slightest intention of stopping. Two policemen held up their hands and he changed his mind. The passenger was a young man, wearing a Bride rose in his buttonhole and a look of worried haste on his face. He had no card, but he hurriedly explained that he had been in once, but had had to go out again on an errand and had been told to return by that gate. That accorded with the instructions that had come to the police and the automobile was permitted to go on.

The next to come were Justice and Mrs. White, followed by S. H. Fessenden and family. Then Señor Don Luis Corea, Minister from Nicaragua, drove up alone, followed quickly by Eki Hioki, the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires, also unaccompanied. Señor Don J. Domingo de Obaldia, the Minister from Panama, with Señora de Obaldia, followed closely.

It was half-past 11 now, and the guests were arriving rapidly. The little group about the gate stared at the carriages and speculated about their occupants, and made wild guesses at the nationality disclosed by the cockades on the hats of the coachmen and footmen. But only one cockade was surely picked out, that of the French Ambassador.

Señor N. Veloz-Goiticoa, the Venezuelan Chargé, and M. J. Leger, the Minister from Haiti, came at the same time, followed immediately by Baron Moncheur, the Belgian Minister, and Mme. Moncheur, who was Miss Bessie Clayton, daughter of Gen. Powell Clayton of Arkansas, ex-Ambassador to Mexico. Close behind them were Señor Don Joaquin Walker-Martinez, Minister from Chile, with Senora Walker-Martinez. Then came the Peruvian Minister, Señor Felipe Pardo, with Señora Pardo.

Ambassador's Auto Breaks Down.

Then something really happened. A big, dark blue and brown automobile came up at a smashing speed, headed for the gate as if it were going clear through the Treasury Building. There was nothing about the machine to disclose the identity of its occupants. The policemen held up their hands, but the machine did not slow down until it was close on them. Then the chauffeur slowed up suddenly, and the footman held up the magic red card. The policemen stepped aside promptly, and the machine passed on. The watchers recognized the German arms on the doors and Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambassador, inside, with the Baroness Sternburg.

Straight up the road the machine started, but instead of quickening its pace it faltered a little. When the wheels struck the soft, sandy roadbed about twenty yards from the gate it stopped. Instantly the chauffeur hopped down, and, running to the front of the machine, began very vigorously to crank it up again. The first trial did not suit, and he repeated the exercise.

Still it was no go. The footman got down and looked interestingly on at the chauffeur's work. Several times more the chauffeur worked with the crank until it seemed as if he must surely have the recalcitrant machine wound up at last. But still it obstinately refused to budge. Then the footman spoke to his master. Again the chauffeur strove with the crank. No go.

At last the door opened and Baron Sternburg stepped out. He gave his hand to the Baroness, and she followed him to the ground. Then they started up the road walking, and left the chauffeur, furious with anger, working at the perverse machine.

Two or three policemen gathered about and offered to help the chauffeur, but he had no time for them. He was the busiest man in Washington. It took him several minutes to convince himself that the thing would not crank up again, but when he did come to the conclusion he ripped off his long coat and his under coat, and in his shirt sleeves went at it with determination and disgust mixed in his face.

For two solid hours the little man slaved with the big machine. He was one of those stocky, square-shouldered, square-faced men with blonde hair and blue eyes; in fact, with "Teuton" marked all over him. Presently he looked up at one of the big policemen and remarked:

"The dom thing short-circuited on me just when I didn't want it to."

About 12:30, after the wedding, a Secret Service man came down from the White House to make inquiries, and seeing the recalcitrant still balky spoke to the footman, who trotted off in search of a vehicle that would go. He came back in a few minutes with a coupé and took up his place to wait for the Ambassador.

Some Diplomats in a Hurry.

The first carriage that turned out around the sulky automobile was that of the Argentine Minister, Señor Portela, and Señora Portela. Right after them came an open carriage, drawn by a spanking pair of dapple grays. They came up at a smart trot, and did not slack up a particle as they approached the gate. No card was shown, but that was not necessary. Every policeman there and most of the spectators recognized the turnout of the British Ambassador, Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, and Lady Durand.

As they swung up the incline toward the White House they passed a solitary pedestrian, walking slowly, with head bowed as if in deep thought, and hands clasped behind his back. He was Jonkheer R. de Marees van Swinderen, the Minister from the Netherlands.

It was getting very close to noon, and almost all of the Diplomatic Corps had passed through the gate. Those who came now were obviously in a hurry, and drove rapidly. The carriage of the French Ambassador, M. Jusserand, and Mme. Jusserand, easily recognizable by the red, white, and blue cockades and rosettes, dashed up so near to 12 o'clock that the men had already gone up on the roof of the department building to drop the time ball. It was followed by a coupé drawn by a gray horse. In the coupé, alone in solemn state, sat the Persian Minister, Gen. Morteza Khan. He was followed by the Italian Chargé, Signor Giulio Cesare Montagna, and the Portuguese Minister, Viscount de Alte, both unaccompanied.

Then came the first really Ambassadorial equipage of the day, a handsome brougham, drawn by a beautiful pair of stylish blacks. It was the turnout of the new Mexican Ambassador, Señor Joaquin D. Casasus, who was accompanied by Señora Casasus.

The crowd at the gate had turned to watch the men on the roof of the department building, standing ready to drop the time ball, when another carriage drew up to the gate in leisurely fashion, the occupant handing out a blue card. He was Chekib Bey, the Turkish Minister, last of all the list. Ten seconds later the time ball fell. It was noon as the wedding march was beginning.

At 12:15 a man walked out on the knoll in the White House grounds just south of the Executive offices. He had a megaphone in his hand, and his presence told the spectators that the ceremony was over. Immediately he lifted up his voice and howled through the megaphone toward the line of carriages packed along the street in front of the department building. A hungry coachman caught up the number and shouted: "Coming up."

The guests had begun to depart.

Larger Crowd on the East.

The interest of spectators centred on the east entrance. The curbstones were lined from Pennsylvania Avenue down nearly to the White Lot. The west steps of the Treasury were covered with men, women, and children, standing patiently, waiting for the sights of the day to begin. Some fond mothers pushed before them baby carriages. Everywhere in plentiful proportions were negroes, who seemed deliriously overjoyed to be present.

The police, who were present in undue numbers, had little to do except to give directions to confused guests as to how to get into the Executive Mansion. In the grounds were only policemen—Sergeants red-tasseled and unduly embonpoint. Although the gates were all locked, they stood vigil to see that no wanton hand should unlock them.

At 10 o'clock one or two carriages drove up and away as their occupants discovered that there was no getting in until 11. A little before that time many carriages began to gather and it was not long before the line banked up from the east entrance on up to Pennsylvania Avenue, and to the west, past the front of the White House.

Evidently it was a day that had drawn severely on the equine resources of the town. There were the fine snappy cuttailed steppers, swinging handsome long-tailed horses, and boney, tired nags of the about-town hacks and cabs. Within the equipages were Senators, Admirals, Generals, Representatives, and prominent men and women. The long line of carriages was dotted with color from the beautiful costumes of the women.

Long Wait for Carriages.

The police stuck to their orders not to open the gates until the clock should strike 11. By that time a hundred or more guests had alighted from their carriages and lined up on the sidewalk preferring to stand and move than to sit still and catch cold.

On the strike of the clock the iron gates were swung open that let pedestrians in, and Senator Wetmore strode in and on up the curving walk, the impatient crowd eagerly following. In a few minutes the carriage gates swung open, and the procession of turnouts began to whirl up around the drive to the terrace entrance.

The speed with which the line came on made it hardly possible for the spectators to recognize the occupants of the carriages, but every one was eagerly scanned. Lieut. Gen. Bates, the head of the army, came alone, resplendent in the gold trappings of his rank. Speaker Cannon, with a well-consumed cigar in his mouth, came swinging down the street a little after 11.

Senator John Kean, escorting three ladies, tried to enter the main gate for pedestrians. Three policemen stood back of the locked gate to tell him he could not get through it.

"I know that," said Mr. Kean. "What I really want is to have some one select a gate that shows some reasonable prospect of letting me in."

The policemen pointed to the north gate, and the party hurried along up to that entrance. During the morning several other guests went to one after another of the three entrances before they found their way in.

From 11:51 o'clock there was little to see, but the crowd hung on. There was at this time an incessant procession around the White House.

Every species of vehicle in Washington had been pressed into service. To the southwest, where the great billow of ground on which the White House stands subsides into the long round sweep called the White Lot, were banked the carriages of guests, and this was the show place. Through here came swinging ancient carryalls that must have witnessed the arrival of the Sixth Massachusetts in 1861. From the surrounding counties of Virginia and Maryland came funny old cabs containing hearty country people and driven by venerable looking negro patriarchs with long gray whiskers.

Every now and then came rural-looking open carriages in which sat three or four sunshiny-looking girls without escorts. Some of them wore sunbonnets and sat on each other's laps because the little carriages were not meant to accommodate the whole family, and some of the prettiest of the lot carried lunch and ate pickles. They enjoyed the bridal day as much as Mr. Longworth and Miss Roosevelt themselves.

At 12:30 o'clock a carriage was seen coming down that White House billow, and everybody craned his or her neck. It disappeared behind a wave of ground and then came dashing out into the road. In it was Justice White of the Supreme Court, the first guest to leave. After him came carriage after carriage, containing diplomats, Cabinet officers, Supreme Court Justices, and friends of the family. The roar of the megaphone man announcing the numbers sounded through the still, sunny air for the length of a couple of blocks.

The crowd waited patiently through the hour occupied with the ceremonies for the sight of the guests coming out after the reception. It was toward 1 o'clock before the first carriage was called by the relay of megaphones placed up on the knoll in the park south of the mansion. Everybody coming out wore a smile.

Cannon Faces a Battery.

There was a gathering of photographers as te guests emerged. When "Uncle Joe" Cannon was seen coming down the walk twenty cameras closed in about the gate where he must come out. He saw what was in store for him and laughed. Then he stopped and bowed to the platoon of snap-shotters. They all snapped together. Then he turned in another position, took the inevitable cigar from his mouth, and sung out:

"Now, all together, ready, fire!" They fired. Then he swung his hat off and called out again: "Come on, boys. Get ready, three times up. Now!"

The crowd cheered and hundreds swung their hats in the air at the man who could be so good-natured and so genuine in the face of the ordeal that most people affect to dislike and avoid. Then, alone and with his overcoat trailing on his arm, he strode on up the street, pulling at his cigar.

A little later John Sharp Williams, with his wife, came out. The Southern leader wore the usual slouch hat. To think of the Democratic leader of the House in a silk hat, white gloves, and lavender trousers would take the mind into an abyss of incongruity. The snap shotters gathered around Mr. Williams, but he only bowed and passed on without giving them a pose.

The going away of the last guest did not dismiss the crowd. There seemed to be a strong desire to see the last possible occurrence connected with the wedding. It was not until nearly 4 o'clock and the arrival of the erroneous report that the bride and bridegroom had gone out from the White House by the southwest park gate in an automobile and rolled away, no one knew whither, that people began to think of going home.

GIRLS CHEER THE WEDDING.

Hundreds Gather in Pittsburg to Await the Announcement.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 17.—Two thousand girls, most of them employed in the downtown stores as clerks, assembled in front of a newspaper office on Fifth Avenue shortly after noon to-day. They were waiting to see the bulletin posted announcing that Miss Alice Roosevelt had been married. They were a laughing, good-natured crowd, but they increased so in numbers that all street traffic was finally blocked.

Finally, when the bulletin was posted, they cheered. They all seemed as thoroughly happy as though they had been personally concerned.

SAMSON

LINING SILK

in the new shade of

"Alice Gray"

Trade Mark.

Which originated in Washington February the Seventeenth.

Will be on sale for 58c. a yard at all lining departments on THURSDAY next.

Orders should be placed at once for delivery on that day.

BANZAI SILK

In the new shade of

"Alice Gray"

Trade Mark

Which originated in Washington February the Seventeenth.

Will be on sale for 50c. a yard at all wash goods departments on THURSDAY next.

Orders should be placed at once for delivery on that day.

Dry Cleaning

is HARMLESS. It just lifts dirt and grease out of garments and is so simple that the most delicate fabric is not injured.

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Est'd 1819 Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment

Four Offices in Columbus Ave.

304, near 74th St. | Telephones in all offices—we call when requested.
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24 other stores in New York. See telephone book for addresses.

VOLTA cures

The brown powder from Italy that has brought comfort to thousands. Sold by all druggists.

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are the only kind you can depend on. They're exquisitely flavored, smooth, subtle, and aged to please the most critical taste.

Seven kinds—Manhattan, Martini, Vermouth, Whiskey, Holland Gin, Tom Gin, York.

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Lest You Forget We Say it Yet—

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Do You Telephone before making business calls?

It is a recognized business practice nowadays.

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BRILLIANT DISPLAY OF GOWNS AND JEWELS

Women Guests at the Wedding Make a Beautiful Picture.

UNIFORMS ARE NOT MISSED

Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Longworth, and Others in Social and Official Life in Rich Costumes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—While the gold lace and Court uniforms of a state reception were missing at the Longworth-Roosevelt wedding to-day, the gowns and jewels of the feminine portion of the company fully maintained the standard of a White House function.

Mrs. Roosevelt and members of her household and Mrs. Longworth wore no hats. The other guests, including the bride's aunts, were in visiting costume.

Mrs. Roosevelt's dress was in complete contrast to that of the bride, being of heavy brocade, in which blue, brown, and gilt mingled with cream white. The foundation was of the creamy tones, and the figures in blue and brown had touches of gilt thread outlining them. The dress was made princess. Openings in the brocade down the front showed panels of embroidered brown chiffon, but the long train was of the brocade without trimming, save fluffy ruffles of chiffon peeping from under the edge. The yoke of brown chiffon was embroidered in blue and gold, making a becoming combination in color. Mrs. Roosevelt wore diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Sr., wore one of the handsomest costumes of the day, a gown of white chiffon with deep band of Irish lace finishing, the demi-trained skirt and coat entirely of Irish lace. The only touch of color about her was a large bouquet of mauve orchids.

The Vicomtess Pierre de Chambrun, sister of the bridegroom—Brown chiffon velvet, embroidered in gold thread and trimmed in bands and insertions of cloth of gold, with sable toque, finished in long, white aigrette.

Mrs. William Sheffield Cowles, aunt to the bride—A gown of Olga blue satin, made with shirred skirt, trimmed about the bottom with a Grecian border of self-colored velvet. The bodice was cut surplice fashion, with velvet collar and transparent yoke of point de venise. The sleeves were in elbow length, finished in frills of lace and velvet.

Mrs. Douglas Robinson, also an aunt of the bride—Empire gown of reseda panne velvet with skirt and short loose jacket trimmed in bands of sable, and sable-trimmed hat.

Miss Carow, sister of Mrs. Roosevelt and guest at the White House—White cloth with large white hat.

Mrs. Theodore Douglas Robinson, formerly Miss Helen Roosevelt—Blue velvet gown and large blue hat.

Mrs. Robert B. Roosevelt, Jr.—Light blue chiffon cloth made in princess style with insertions of Irish lace; a large picture hat of velvet of the same shade, with white, wreathed with rosebuds.

Mrs. James Roosevelt—Black lace and black velvet hat, trimmed with plumes.

Mrs. John E. Roosevelt—Tan chiffon cloth, the skirt edged with a narrow band of mink, the bodice having three mink ornaments placed between narrow V-shaped insertions of lace.

Mrs. Hilborne L. Roosevelt—Gray chiffon trimmed with insertions of lace and lavender velvet bowknots; a picture hat of gray, with large white plumes.

Miss Dorothy Roosevelt—Pale blue cloth and hat to match.

Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt—White lace gown and tan-colored straw hat trimmed with lace.

Mrs. Kean, mother of Senator Kean—Black velvet and point lace.

Miss Lucy Kean—Red silk and Irish lace, with a lace hat.

Miss Elizabeth Kean—Pink brocaded satin and a pink feather hat.

Mrs. Emlen Roosevelt—Steel blue panne velvet, with Venetian collar and cuffs; hat of lace and feathers.

Miss Christine Roosevelt—Blue silk, trimmed with lace; large hat with blue feathers.

Miss Margaret Roosevelt—Cerise crêpe de chine and hat in same shade.

Mrs. George C. Lee of Boston, the bride's grandmother—An extremely rich gown of black velvet, with trained skirt and close fitting bodice, trimmed in exquisite pieces of point lace.

Mrs. Fairbanks—A gown of mauve chiffon and velvet, the skirt being of tucked chiffon, with embroidered band of velvet and the bodice of velvet opening over a front of point lace. Her hat was of white lace, trimmed in white and mauve orchids and white aigrette.

Mrs. Root, wife of the Secretary of State—Dark green velvet, with a small toque to match.

Mrs. Shaw, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury—Lavender satin, with toque of the same color.

Mrs. Taft, wife of the Secretary of War—Pale-blue chifon, with blue hat trimmed with blue feathers.

Mrs. Cortelyou, wife of the Postmaster General—White voile, the fronts of skirt and bodice being of hand embroidery. Large white hat with plumes.

Mrs. Bonaparte, wife of the Secretary of the Navy—The historic black lace which was sent by the King of Westphalia, Jerome Bonaparte, to his daughter, and which has been handed down to the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Bonaparte. The lace is in flounces of great depth and worn over coral satin. Mrs. Bonaparte also wore the necklace, pins, and hair ornaments which Jerome presented to his American wife, Martha Patterson of Baltimore, before he became King of Westphalia.

Mrs. Metcalf, wife of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor—Blue velvet, with large white hat with blue plumes.

The Baroness Hengelmüller—A new gown from Paris, of coral-colored voile in princess style, the bodice opening over a vest of silver cloth embroidered in coral and the skirt finished in bands of velvet and silver embroidery. Her hat was of the exact shade of her gown, trimmed in self-colored plumes.

Baroness Rosen, wife of the Russian Ambassador—A severely plain gown of black velvet, trimmed in marten, with large black hat.

The Baroness von Sternburg, wife of the German Ambassador—Liberty velvet and lace of silvery white tone, with large lace hat trimmed in white and silver plumes, and large ostrich boa, shading from delicate pink to deep purple.

Mme. Jusserand, wife of the French Ambassador—White chiffon, with velvet appliques in black, and hat in black and white.

Lady Durand, wife of the British Ambassador—Gray chiffon cloth with gray hat, furs, shoes, and gloves.

Mme. Casasus, wife of the Mexican Ambassador—Black velvet costume, trimmed with Irish crochet lace. Large black hat, trimmed with black and white.

Mme. Nabuco, wife of the Brazilian Ambassador—Blue panne velvet and lace, with large hat trimmed with plumes.

Mme. Calderon, wife of the Minister from Bolivia—Steel gray silk with trimming of white lace and white hat.

Mme. Quesada, wife of the Minister from Cuba—Princess gown of red chiffon velvet with V-shaped decoration of Irish lace on the bodice, and large black hat.

Mme. Leger, wife of the Minister from Haiti—A French creation of heavy cream lace over taffeta and chiffon, with skirt and bodice artistically embroidered in pastel shades of pink and blue, and large lace hat trimmed in pink and blue plumes.

Mme. De Obaldia, wife of the Minister from Panama—Pearl gray silk with ruchings of black spangled lace and tiny gray velvet bows, forming the garniture of the skirt, with white lace also introduced into the bodice. Her gray hat was trimmed in black aigrette.

Baroness Moncheur, wife of the Minister from Belgium—White liberty silk over pink taffeta, with large white hat.

Mme. Walker-Martinez, wife of the Minister from Chile—Irish lace, with lace hat.

Mme. Calderon, wife of the Minister from Peru—Black velvet and hat trimmed with white plumes.

Mme. Hauge, wife of the Minister from Norway—Coral panne velvet, with trimmings of lace, and lace hat.

Señora Pardo, wife of the new Peruvian Minister—Gown of Sappho satin over pink, with big hat of chiffon, wreathed with pink rosebuds.

Mrs. Harlan, wife of Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court—Gray satin, with gray bonnet.

Mrs. Brewer—White silk gown, made with demi-train and elaborate trimming of lace, with white lace hat and white feather boa.

Mrs. Oliver Wendell Holmes—Severely plain gown of black satin, with slight touches of point lace on the bodice and sleeves, and small black bonnet.

Mrs. Day—Handsome tailor gown of white cloth, with white hat.

Mrs. McKenna—Black velvet, with rich point lace on the bodice, and black hat.

Mrs. Garret A. Hobart—Lavender brocade, with small white hat with lavender tips.

Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris—Panne velvet costume in champagne tints, dress and coat trimmed with Russian sable; hat matched in color and trimmed with sable and plumes. She also wore superb necklaces of pearls and diamonds, part of the jewels received on the occasion of her own marriage in the White House thirty years ago.

Mrs. Elkins, wife of Senator Elkins—Irish lace and cloth dress; gold lace hat trimmed with white ostrich plumes.

Mrs. Spooner, wife of Senator Spooner—Costume of green velvet with rich embroidery; hat in light shade, with plumes.

Mrs. Dubois, wife of Senator Dubois—Embroidered gray crêpe trimmed with real lace; ermine hat, stole, and muff.

Mrs. Scott, wife of Senator Scott—Silver gray chiffon velvet; hat in same shade, chinchilla furs.

Mrs. Foraker, wife of Senator Foraker—Electric blue chiffon, trimmed with velvet of same shade, necklace of sapphires; small gold hat trimmed with electric blue plumes and paradise feathers.

Miss Foraker—Coral cloth, made princess, with short elbow sleeves; jacket trimmed with sealskin; coral hat trimmed with gold lace and coral plumes.

Mrs. Lodge, wife of Senator Lodge—Blue satin princess gown with black hat trimmed in crimson roses.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt—White lace, with appliques of panne velvet; large white hat; exquisite jewels.

Mrs. Robert Goelet—White lace, with touches of sable and pale blue in the trimming; picture hat in white; numerous jewels.

Mrs. Paul Morton—White lace and hat.

Miss Pauline Morton—Pale blue chiffon cloth and hat in same shade.

Miss Margaret Dix of New York—Yellow chiffon and silk; picture hat trimmed with orchids.

Mrs. Richard Townsend—A Paris dress of pale gray velvet embroidered with silver, with hat of silver and gray ostrich plumes.

Miss Townsend—A chic creation of white lace and velvet. The skirt of white lace had deep flounces outlined with gold threads. A coat of brown velvet trimmed with gold embroidery, and a picture hat of gold lace, with white ostrich feathers.

Mrs. Don Cameron—Entire costume of Irish lace, with hat in gold lace and white plumes.

Miss Cameron—Pale-blue dress; hat in shade.

Miss Hoyt of New York—Light green crêpe, with hat to match.

Miss Boardman—Silver gray cloth and feather hat same shade.

Miss Josephine Boardman—Coral broadcloth, plumed hat to match.

Miss McMillan—Irish lace combined with Valenciennes, white hat in plumes.

Miss Alice Warder—White lace dress and white hat.

Miss Isabel May—Coral crêpe and hat in same tints.

Miss Root—Cerise chiffon velvet, with black velvet hat and dark furs.

Miss Janet McCook of New York—White chiffon cloth, with white hat, gown, and hat trimmed with sable, the hat having long plumes.

Miss Eleanor W. Parker—White chiffon cloth embroidered in pink rosebuds; lace hat, with white feathers.

Miss Elkins—Coral-colored embroidered crêpe gown, with hat to match.

Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter—Black, with the mourning bonnet she is still wearing for her late husband.

Mrs. Truman H. Newberry, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Violet chiffon velvet, with violet chiffon; large violet hat with shaded violet plumes.

Mrs. William Alden Smith—White lace, with large white hat.

Mrs. C. B. Landis—Pale blue radium silk, trimmed with silver lace, the gown made princess, a picture hat of blue, with blue plumes and French flowers in a wreath about the hat.

Mrs. Jesse Overstreet—Pale-blue chiffon broadcloth, trimmed with chiffon cloth and Irish lace of tiger lily pattern, with hat of blue maline and blue plumes.

Mrs. Ebenezer J. Hill—Imported costume of blue thread lace over white silk and chiffon, with stole of Russian sable and chiffon, with hat trimmed with white ostrich plumes.

Mrs. William M. Howard of Georgia—Silk crêpe of champagne tint, with panels and jacket of point de venice; lace hat with feathers.

Mrs. J. Van Vechten Olcott—Gown in light mourning of black net elaborately spangled in dull jet in a feather pattern; large black hat to match. Pearls and diamonds.

Mrs. J. Sloat Fassett—White lace gown and a hat of violet velvet.

Mrs. G. E. Foss—Light blue silk with cream lace and hand embroidery; diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Henry Allen Cooper—Imported princess gown of pale gray silk crepe, embroidered in cherry blossoms, garniture of Duchess lace and pink rosebuds; pearls; toque of gray lace with crushed pink roses and plumes.

Mrs. M. E. Driscoll—Fog-colored satin, trimmed with ribbon flowers in blue with flounces of real lace and bolero of the same; sables and lace hat, flower trimmed.

Mrs. John W. Dwight—Pale gray panne velvet made princess and embroidered in silver; large black hat trimmed with gray plumes.

Mrs. William A. Jones—Lilac velvet with trimmings of point venise and a lilac velvet hat with ostrich feathers.

Mrs. J. E. Andrus—Black lace over violet chiffon, trimmed with point lace; violet and white hat.

Mrs. Goebel—Light blue broadcloth, with waist of chiffon and hat trimmed with plumes in same shade.

Mrs. Chester I. Long—Light blue broadcloth and a picture hat in blue.

Mrs. Theobold Otjen—Crêpe chiffon broadcloth, the waist trimmed with medallions of Irish point lace and pearl passementerie, and the elbow sleeves with Irish point ruffles. The skirt had medallions of Irish point. Irish point lace hat with ostrich plumes.

Mrs. George W. Smith—Amethyst silk trimmed with cream-tinted Cluny lace and touches of chiffon velvet in amethyst shades. Hat in similar colorings with feathers.

Mrs. Charles S. Bromwell—Princess gown of Irish lace, with white picture hat.

Mrs. James Perkins of Rochester, N. Y.—Elaborately made gown of yellow crêpe de chine, embroidered about skirt and bodice, with large black hat.

Mrs. B. G. Dawes of Illinois—Sapphire blue velvet, with touches of point lace, and picture hat trimmed in long blue plumes.

Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting of New York—Gray chiffon cloth, with Empire coat, the entire gown embroidered in gray chenille, and modish gray hat.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor—Mauve chiffon velvet and silver cloth, with the front of the bodice incrusted with small amethysts and mauve, with silver fox furs and mauve hat.

Mrs. Albert Key—White broadcloth, trimmed in heavy Irish lace, white hat, with pink and white plumes.

Miss Cannon—Tailor gown of white broadcloth, trimmed in lace; large black hat and black gloves.

THE WEDDING GUESTS.

Those Who Witnessed the Ceremony in the White House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—There was no great crush at any time within the mansion, the 800 persons present being comfortably placed in the East Room.

Contrary to the published statement of a week ago, the guests were not confined to certain classes of officials in Washington or to Miss Roosevelt's intimate friends.

Among the relatives of the bride occupying places in the reserved space on the left of the platform in addition to Mrs. Roosevelt and her children were Mr. and Mrs. George C. Lee, her maternal grandparents; Mr. and Mrs. George C. Lee, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Fessenden, and Mr. S. H. Fessenden, all of Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson and Miss Corinne Robinson of New York, Rear Admiral and Mrs. William S. Cowles of this city, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Douglas Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Deleno Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Emlen Roosevelt, and Miss Loraine Roosevelt, Mrs. Hilborne Roosevelt and her daughter Miss Dorothy, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Roosevelt and their two daughters, the Misses Jean and Gladys; Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Roosevelt, Jr., all of New York.

To the right of the platform were the members of the bridegroom's family—his mother, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Sr.; the Countess Pierre de Chambrun of Paris, Mrs. Nicholas Anderson, Mrs. Larz Anderson, Dr. Joseph Anderson, and the Misses Anderson, all of this city, and Mr. and Mrs. Philip McMillan of Detroit.

Other guests present from New York included:

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Morgan Dix, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Miss Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Fulton Cuttting, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Morton, Mr. and Mrs. E. Reeves Merritt, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. McCook, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Miss Janette Cook, Mrs. J. Burden, Miss Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Lyman Gage.

From Boston were Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Saltonstall, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Norman, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. Bryce Allan, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Mumford, Robert Saltonstall, Philip Saltonstall, Francis Lee, Miss Harriet Lee, Mr. and Mrs. John Lee, George Peabody, John Lawrence, Miss Alice Sargent, Miss Cornelia Walcott, and Miss Mary Vaughn.

From Cincinnati—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Stell, Mr. and Mrs. Davis Anderson, Col. and Mrs. Leopold Markbret, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Taft, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ernst, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Kilgour, Brent Arnold, Benson Foraker, W. A. Stuart, Tyler Field, Sara C. Cassatt, G. T. Miller, G. M. Anderson, R. C. Anderson, Harry Rolker, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Neave, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Chatfield, Miss Ann Harrison, Mrs. J. H. Perkins, Mrs. W. C. Herron, Mrs. Kate J. Magoun, and W. W. Taylor.

Among the Washington guests, in addition to the Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks, the Cabinet officers and their wives, were the Austrian Ambassador and Baroness Hengelmuller, the German Ambassador and Baroness von Sternburg, the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, the British Ambassador and Lady Durand, the Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Nabuco, the Mexican Ambassador and Mme. Casasus, the Minister from Sweden, Mr. Grip; the Minister from Belgium and Baroness Moncheur, the Minister from Portugal, the Viscount de Alte; the Minister from the Netherlands, Mr. Van Swinderen; the Minister from Switzerland, the Chinese Minister, the Minister from Costa Rica and Mme. Calvo.

The Minister from Nicaragua, Mr. Corea; the Minister from Chili and Mme. Martinez-Walker; the Minister from Bolivia and Mme. Calderon; the Minister from Argentina and Mme. Portela; the Minister from Colombia and Mme. Mendoza; the Minister from Cuba and Mme. Quesada; the Minister from Panama and Mme. de Obaldia; the Persian Minister; the Turkish Minister; the Chargé d'Affaires of Italy, Mr. Montagna; the Chargé d'Affaires of Spain, Lous Pastor; the Chargé d'Affaires of Japan, Eki Hioki; the Chargé d'Affaires of Peru, Alfredo Calderon.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Justice and Mrs. Harlan, Justice and Mrs. Brewer, Justice and Mrs. Brown, Justice and Mrs. White, Justice and Mrs. McKenna, Justice and Mrs. Day, Justice and Mrs. Holmes, Speaker Cannon, Miss Cannon, Senator and Mrs. Foraker, Senator Depew, Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Miss Elkins, Senator and Mrs. Hemenway, Senator and Mrs. Hale, Senator Beveridge, Senator and Mrs. Spooner, Senator Kean, the Misses Kean.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Oliver, Miss Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Boardman, the Misses Boardman, Miss McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh, Miss MacVeagh, Mrs. Leiter, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Patterson, the Count and Countess Gizycki of Poland, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. McCormick, and Mr. and Mrs. Nat Simpkins.

BELLS RING IN BOSTON.

Mayor Arranges for a General Celebration of the Wedding.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—The bells of Boston pealed at noon to-day in observance of the wedding of Miss Alice Roosevelt. This was by direction of Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, who arranged that for fifteen minutes the bells should be sounded on the public buildings and on many of the churches.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Feb. 17.—In honor of the wedding of Miss Alice Roosevelt, the church bells in this village were rung at noon to-day. Promptly at 12 o'clock Sexton Charles Seeley of Christ Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Roosevelt is a communicant and Miss Roosevelt was a member, began ringing the bell in the church tower. The bells of the Presbyterian Church and St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church joined in and continued ringing for five minutes.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Feb. 17.—The shrieking of the big and little whistles at the Ladew Leather Works at noon to-day caused some of the villagers to think that an alarm of fire was being sounded, and they hurried from their homes or places of business. They learned that the blowing of the whistles was in celebration of the marriage of Miss Alice Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth. The din was kept up for five minutes.

OLD LONGWORTH WINE A GIFT.

It Was Made for the Golden Wedding of Bridegroom's Ancestor.

A bottle of wine made for the golden wedding of "Old Nick" Longworth, great-grandfather of Congressman Nicholas Longworth, was one of the wedding gifts sent to the White House. Dr. E. Parmly Brown of 509 Fifth Avenue sent the bottle and got a note of thanks from Miss Roosevelt. Dr. Brown has one more bottle of the same brand, which he is saving for his own golden wedding twelve years hence.

Mr. Longworth's great-grandfather was known to old Cincinnati as "Old Nick." He accumulated real estate and became so wealthy that in 1850 he was the largest taxpayer in the United States except William Astor. The cultivation of wines was one of his many profitable ventures.

Discovering a peculiarly luscious grape on the banks of the Catawba River, in North Carolina, he transplanted it in the vineyard covering land where now stands Cincinnati. In celebration of his golden wedding, in 1857, he made a limited quantity of a special brand of wine. None of this was sold. His friends received cases of it as gifts.

A. T. Stewart got one case. When his possessions were sold at auction twelve bottles of this wine were among them. Dr. Brown bid them in. On the label of each was a picture of the Longworth vineyard, under it the words "N. Longworth," in gilt, to one side, "1857," and surmounting all the brand, "Golden Wedding."

THE WEDDING AN EXCUSE.

Judge in Kingston Protects New York Lawyer Who Attended.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Justice Betts in the Supreme Court here to-day decided that attendance at the Roosevelt-Longworth wedding was sufficient excuse fr absenting one's self from court without being compelled to pay costs.

The question arose in a case where a New York attorney's absence was explained by his attendance at the wedding in Washington. His adversary asked for costs and disbursements for coming here, but the Justice denied the request on the ground that the action of the New York attorney was justified.

HEARD IN THE CROWD.

Incidents Noted Among the Vast Throng Unbidden to the Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—A horny-handed and talkative individual, smoking a briar pipe and wearing a blue shirt, ornamented the back of a Pennsylvania Avenue car as it came past the White House this morning before the crowds had begun to gather. The carriages were lining up and it afforded him a text. He delivered a short speech to the man opposite concerning the wedding gifts. He branded them as extravagant and outrageous.

"Them Kaisers," was the peroration, "have given her presents worth $25,000 apiece. If that ain't an infernal outrage I don't know what is. There's 25,000 people starving in this country, and why don't them fellers give that $25,000 to them instid of to her? What do you think about it?"

The man opposite, who had listened in silence for several blocks, knocked the ashes off his cigar and meditated deeply for some time before replying.

"I think," he finally said with the air of a man who had made up his mind, "that it is none of my business."

In the early morning hours a band of privileged photographers, with permits, were admitted to the East Room to take pictures. The floor had been waxed to the thirty-third degree, and as soon as the busy photographers, each intent on getting the biggest number of pictures in the short time allowed, got their machines in place things began to happen. Just as a man was getting his focus some rival, equally intent, would slip on the waxed floor, bang up against the first man's tripod, and throw everything out of plumb. Then the first photographer would swear fluently, the second would reply, and just then a third photographer would make a wild dash for a falling tripod and slam into both of them.

Persons who were privileged to see this saddening thing report that those who built the Tower of Babel could have got points, and that the army in Flanders was composed of amateurs.

Mr. Longworth's friends have not ceased to "josh" him about his wedding. Before the ceremony he said to one of them: "Nothing is happening now, and yet I suppose my friends, the newspapers, are busy printing things about it. I wonder what they are finding to say at this particular stage?"

"I suppose, Nick," replied his friend, "they are starting it in the time-honored way: 'The condemned man partook of a hearty breakfast of ham and eggs, coffee, and potatoes.'"

Major Loeffler, doorkeeper of the President's offices and one of the best-known officials at the White House, fell a victim to the rigid police regulations to-day. He went out to get his luncheon, and when he came back the police wouldn't let him in.

"But I must get in," he expostulated. "I am Major Loeffler. I have got to get in to do my work."

The police, who knew him perfectly well, were sorry, but told him that orders were orders. The Major went drifting vainly around the White House grounds from gate to gate, trying, unsuccessfully, to find one at which the police were less inexorable.

To the waiting crowd on the east side of the grounds nothing afforded keener joy than the spectacle of Slippers, the White House cat, famous for having six toes on each furry foot, prancing gayly up the brow of the grounds opposite, and then discovering Kermit's bulldog. The bulldog discovered her at the same moment.

There was a wild leap on the part of the bulldog, a streak of intense light representing the transit of Slippers, and the participants in the spectacle had vanished from view. It was but a little thing, yet the multitude regarded the diversion with unmixed gratitude.

After the details of the bridal party's departure had been learned, a moving picture man was promptly on the spot. A young couple were put in an automobile to represent Mr. and Mrs. Longworth and the machine was backed up to the gate from which they had departed.

The young man waved his hat, the automobile moved, and the proceeding was repeated until the moving picture man was satisfied with the result. It will doubtless edify the spectators at many a theatre.

"Mamma, tell me," said a little girl in the crowd watching the guests go into the White House, "why didn't they have the wedding in a church, like Sister Mary?"

"Oh, hush, child," replied the mother, "these people are too big to be married in a church."

Almost a catastrophe occurred to an elderly army officer coming out of the White House. He and his stout wife were sitting vis-à-vis in a cab. The driver, after waiting in the chilly air, was a trifle careless. He could not clear the curved corner of the curb and the cab wheel ran over it.

Just then the old gentleman was directing his wife's attention to the squad of camera men, and turned as if to ask the driver to slow down for a shot. As the cab wheel came down from the curb it jarred the old man frightfully. His head was thrown back against the glass window with such force that the blow cracked the pane. His chapeau flew off and his wife threw her arms about him to support him.

One of the funniest incidents happened when a fine old dowager coming out of the east entrance did not deign to go down and out as others went, but took the straight path to the central gate, which had not been opened for any one, not even for Senators or Generals. The policeman started to tell her she could not go through, when she said:

"Oh, I know you want to send me somewhere else, but I must go through here or I shall faint away."

The policeman couldn't get the gate open too quickly, and the old lady came through, conquering by her wit where dignity and station had failed ignominiously.

In the afternoon three of the young men guests came down the walk from the White House, left the grounds at the northwest gate, and started across Pennsylvania Avenue. One was in uniform and the others in the usual afternoon dress. Just as the trio crossed the north car track an avenue car approached, going west. One of the gentlemen in civilian attire had not yet had fun enough, and the car afforded him an inspiration.

Stepping squarely in the middle of the track he held up his right hand with an air of authority which would have done credit to Joshua when he commanded the sun to halt. The motorman was apparently of a humane disposition, for he applied his brakes and eased the car down until the frisky guest, with the air of one who had done his duty well, left the track and started in the wake of his companions.

The motorman relieved himself of a few observations appropriate to the occasion, and the reason for his pause went across Lafayette Square chuckling delightedly over his exploit.

Just where the crowd was thickest along Fifteenth and a Half Street there was a wan little woman, who was bewailing the fact that she had neglected to provide herself with any of the postal cards bearing the pictures of Mr. and Mrs. Longworth. One of a near-by group of policemen heard her, approached her, doffed his helmet, and, with a Chesterfieldian bow, presented her with one of the coveted bits of pasteboard.

When the police went off duty most of them had flowers and ferns from the White House decorations, and some of them were almost mobbed by women along the streets, who were anxious to have souvenirs, and did not care who knew it.

John R. McLean, the owner of the automobile in which Mr. and Mrs. Longworth left the White House and of the suburban home to which they went, has proved that he is more loyal to his friend and fellow-townsman, Mr. Longworth, than to his newspaper, The Washington Post. Other newspapers announced this morning that Mr. Longworth and his wife would go to Friendship, Mr. McLean's place on the Tonallytown Road. The Post said never a word about it, although interest in the immediate destination of the chief actors in to-day's affairs had been at white heat for days past.

Belated wedding presents kept coming to the White House all the morning. About 10 o'clock an express wagon stopped in front of the Executive offices and delivered a small wooden box the top of which was fastened with slats. Inside were two lively turtle doves, each with a card fastened to its neck. On one card was written "Nick" and on the other "Alice."

The carriages of the diplomats were packed in Executive Avenue, between the White House and the State, War and Navy Department Building, while their owners were inside watching the ceremony, and several lovers of horseflesh in the little crowd outside the gate strolled along the line of turnouts and expressed opinion of the diplomatic judgment of horses. Not a single equipage escaped critical comment and censure.

For the most part the verdict was that the Ambassadorial and Ministerial selection of horses was mighty poor. Even the British Ambassador came in for an adverse decision, with his big grays. They were not in the "class" enough—"too heavy," "too little style," and so on. It was the Mexican Ambassador who bore off the palm very easily with a handsome span of black mares, beautifully matched in size, shape, and color, and with plenty of style. And to suit the horses the brougham was new and shiny.

"The only real outfit in the lot," commented a man with a critical eye and a Virginian drawl.

The nice manner in which the six score of guests who partook of the wedding breakfast refrained from touching the decorated salmon testifies to the appreciation of the artistic even in culinary matters that may be met within a social assemblage in the capital. There were two very large and beautiful salmon on the table. On the sides of each were pictures done in the dressing, aided with strips and bits of beets. The scenes represented were those of the picturesque West, where rolls the Oregon. The pictures were admired by all, and by common and tacit consent no one would think of touching the noble fishes on which the ingenious chef had depicted them.

The etiquette of being photographed needs study. When W. Bourke Cockran came out from the wedding he escorted a lady. Twenty camera men rushed across the street to snap the orator. When he came up facing the twenty cameras he stopped as if to acquiesce in the snapshot. Then it occurred to him that his companion possibly might not desire the publicity that twenty cameras would give. He turned, shielded her with his big form, and hurried her past without looking to the right or the left.

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On Sale To-morrow, Four Very Attractive Models

of Check Mixtures, Eton Coat, at $23.50

of Fancy Mixtures, Hip Length, at $26.50, 28.50

of Fancy Mixtures and Plain Cheviot, Hip Length Coats, at $32.50

Tea Gowns—A Handsome Collection

Laces, Crepe de Chine, India Silks, Fine Batistes & Lawns.

To-morrow, Three New Styles

of Radiant India Silk, Princess Model, handsomely trimmed with lace insertion, at $19.75

of India Silk, trimmed with lace insertions, at $8.75, 12.50

Cloak Departments

Attention is directed to an unusually choice selection of outer garments of light weight fabrics, including

Lace, Linen, Pongee, Cloth and Silk Coats, suitable for Early Spring Wear.

An Important Sale of

Colored Dress Silks

12000 Yds. Printed Foulards, in desirable designs and colors, at 55c

8500 Yds. Imported Changeable Chiffon Taffetas and Louisines, " 48c

Value 85c to $1.00 Yard.

An Exceptional Offering of

Imported Chiffon Broadcloth

In a variety of shades for Street Wear, 51 ins. wide, sponged and shrunk, Value $2,00 Yard, $1.39

Special Sale of

Silk & Cotton Dress Fabrics

3300 Yds. Veilings, in a large variety of fancy checks, very desirable for outing and street wear, 12c

5700 Yds. Plain Silk Crystal Mulls, in all colors, including black and white, also 6000 Yds. Chiffon Mulls, in floral designs of roses, violets and carnations, also numerous other effects, 15c

Misses' & Girls' Apparel

At Much Less Than Regular Values.

Misses' Suits—Two New Models, of fancy mixtures, cheviots and Panama cloths, neatly trimmed with fancy braid & cloth, 14 & 16 yrs. $23.50, 29.75

Value $30.00 to 35.00

Misses' Long Coats, Spring Materials, notch velvet collar, nicely tailored, 14 & 16 yrs., Value $15.00, 10.50

Girls' Regulation Navy Dresses, of cheviot serges, full plaited skirts, 4 to 14 years., Value $8.95, 6.95

Girls' Wash Dresses, of Imported French Repp or Plain Chambrays, Russian Model with collar of embroidery, also Model with separate guimpe, 4 to 14 yrs, Value $7.50, 4.95

Boys' & Children's Clothing

For Present and Spring Wear—Under Priced.

Washable Russian and Sailor Suits, fine imported fabrics, Usually $3.50 to 4.50, $2.45

Spring Norfolk Suits, with extra knickerbocker trousers, fine fancy domestic Cheviots, Usually $10.00, 6.40

Boys' Washable Blouses and Pajamas, pretty, neat patterns in madras, Usually 95c and $1.45, 69c

Norfolk Suits, with extra knickerbocker trousers, all wool, Usually $6.95, 4.00

New Spring Models in Sailor Collar Sailor Suits, of blue serges and fancy cheviots, Usually $6.50 to 8.50, 4.75

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Increased facilities in this department enable us to offer expert attention for the making to order of unusual and distinctive Lace Decorations for Doors, Windows and Beds, also Lace Scarfs and Covers for the Boudoir and Dining Room.

For the making of the above we present a new and varied collection of Real Laces, comprising Filet Italien, Cluny, Venise, Flandres, and Arabe, also English and Venetian Embroideries.

On Monday and Tuesday will be offered

150 Lace Covers and Scarfs at materially reduced prices, ranging from $7.50 to 250.00

Formerly $10.50 to 450.00

Oriental Rugs—Below Value

Antique and Modern Carabagh and Ghendjie Rugs, 2ft. 6 to 3ft. 6 by 4ft. to 5ft., $8.50, 10.50, 12.50, 16.50

Regular Value $10.50, 13.50, 15.50 and 20.00

Antique Kazak Rugs, unusually large sizes, 5ft. to 6ft. 6 by 7ft. to 8ft. 6, $45.00 to 85.00

India Carpets at Special Prices

West Twenty-third Street

MRS. LONGWORTH KNOWS MUCH OF STATE AFFAIRS

Has Spent Most of Her Years in an Official Atmosphere.

IN SOCIETY FOR FOUR YEARS

She Was Introduced at a White House Ball and Has Had Many Triumphs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Mrs. Nicholas Longworth is just twenty-two years old. She has spent more than half that time in Washington, although born in New York City in the old Roosevelt home. Her twenty-second birthday, Feb. 12, was celebrated by a large White House dinner party last Monday, this being the last large entertainment of her maiden days.

Her young mother died soon after her birth, and as a baby she was placed in the care of her aunt, now Mrs. William Sheffield Cowles, then Miss Anna Roosevelt. To her aunt's loving care, which has extended to the present day, she owes many of her endearing qualities.

Coming to Washington with her father and stepmother in 1889, when the former assumed his duties as Civil Service Commissioner, as a child of seven she attended the same dancing classes, the same private school, and indulged in the same pastimes as other children of her station, but was always conspicuous for her desire for leadership, and invariably demanded a high place at a toy tea table either for herself or her doll baby.

After a two years' residence in New York her return to Washington as a girl of fourteen, when her father became Assistant Secretary of the Navy, renewed many of her former associations. During this period she attended a small private school on I Street, which adjoins the present home of Representative Longworth. According to the testimony of her family these were her most serious days of study.

Knows of Public Affairs.

With the rise of her father to be Governor of New York, his daughter's education was again interrupted, and in Albany she depended upon the instruction of an indulgent governess. She has not, however, suffered from any lack of mental training. She inherited her father's keen intelligence and love of reading, with his impulsive temperament and directness of action, and is to-day a well-read woman, a brilliant conversationalist, and thoroughly familiar with affairs of public interest—a happy combination for the daughter of a President and the wife of a Representative in Congress with still higher ambitions.

On returning to Washington for a third residence when her father came to be inaugurated a Vice President, Miss Roosevelt gave little promise of developing into the handsome bride of to-day. She attended the inaugural ball a shy, unformed girl of no particular individuality, a marked contrast to the radiant creature of four years later who on the occasion of the Roosevelt-Fairbanks inaugural ball was the most admired of all the Presidential party.

Her formal début took place in the White House Jan. 3, 1902, when the President and Mrs. Roosevelt gave a ball in her honor, this being the first large dance in the Executive Mansion since the days of Dolly Madison, and a marked departure in Presidential entertaining.

Her Ball in the White House.

To emphasize its purely personal character, the invitations were issued in Mrs. Roosevelt's name only, and the 700 guests were chosen from the closest friends of the débutante and her family, totally regardless of political aims or claims and official position. The card of invitation was not marked by the shield of the United States, as is the wedding invitation, while to further carry out the non-official character of the evening the President took no part in receiving the guests, Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Roosevelt welcoming their friends in the Blue Room, from which the company passed into the East Room to dance to the music of the Marine Band.

There was no formal opening of the ball, Miss Roosevelt giving her first dance to Capt. (then Lieut.) John C. Gilmore, United States Army, and one of the military aides at the White House. Representative Longworth was not among the guests of that occasion, his active participation in Washington society coming the next season.

Even before her début, Miss Roosevelt tasted the sweets of foreign adulation, heaped upon her as the daughter of the President, having in the late Autumn made a visit to Cuba, where she was the guest of the then Governor General of the island and Mrs. Leonard Wood, in the palace in Havana, and received the semi-official honors which she enjoyed to such a greater degree last Summer in the Orient.

Her Visits to Other Cities.

Her first year in society was without any particular incident, except the development of her taste in dress which has made her notable throughout the smart world of New York and Newport, as well as Washington, and her evergrowing beauty of complexion and feature. She made a visit to New Orleans for the Mardi-Gras season three years ago, accompanied by Miss Edith Root, in which the highest honors were paid her by the old French city, and later made a two weeks' visit to St. Louis to participate in many official entertainments by the Commissioners of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, the latter trip being made with Miss Alice Warder of this city.

In Boston she had been entertained and loved from childhood as her mother's daughter, and by her maternal relatives, the first Mrs. Roosevelt having been a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Lee of Brookline. She has had one gay season at Newport as the guest of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and in New York has, of course, hosts of lifelong friends. Two years ago she was a conspicuous visitor in Philadelphia, the guest of Col. and Mrs. Edward Morrell, she and her bosom friend of that time, the Countess Marguerite Cassini, going on for the coaching parade, when they were passengers on the Morrell coach and were royally entertained for two days.

Her triumphant journey of last Summer through the Philippines and the Orient with Secretary Taft's party is well remembered.

Mrs. Longworth has not been to Europe, consequently the proposed trip of next Summer, which is to include presentation at the Court of St. James's, will have the charm of novelty as well as great distinction.

The superstition "three times a bridesmaid never a bride" was disproved to-day, for Mr. Longworth's bride has served five times in the minor position. Her first experience was as a child in Boston on the occasion of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Lee, Jr., which took place in Trinity Church. Her next was in Albany at the marriage of Mr. and Mrs David Goodrich, in June, 1903. She has served twice in New York, at the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Douglas Robinson and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Delano Roosevelt, respectively, and once in Philadelphia, at the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet. She was never a bridesmaid in Washington.

BEGGING LETTERS TO BRIDE.

Others Predicted Disaster to the Nation from Display.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Before her marriage Mrs. Nicholas Longworth and her family received many letters from women and men in all parts of the country urging her to give to them from her plentiful store.

In addition to appeals for charity received as a result of the exaggerated reports of the value of the wedding presents came letters, unsigned as a rule, menacing in their tone. No actual threats were made, but three were intimations of future trouble, perhaps for the country, through the presentation to the daughter of an American President of gifts so costly as to be merely a display of the wealth of the givers.

DEWEY EIGHT DAYS OVERDUE.

Nothing Heard Lately of Big Drydock or Her Convoys.

The giant drydock Dewey and her convoys were one week overdue at Gibraltar yesterday. The Dewey has not been reported by any vessels that are following the same track she is supposed to have taken on her way to the Philippines. She is equipped with wireless telegraphy, but for more than two weeks not a word has been heard of her, and naval officers are unable to account for her delay. Wireless stations that are equipped with one system, however, will not receive messages sent by another system, and this may partly account for the Dewey's silence.

When the Dewey left Solomon's Island, Md., for Manila, the Navy Department believed that she would average about 100 miles a day on the way across the Atlantic. The department figured that she would reach Gibraltar about Feb. 10, at which place the fleet is to take on stores.

Until a few days ago the armored cruiser Brooklyn, the flagship of Rear Admiral Sigsbee, was anchored off Gibraltar, and the fact that this vessel is equipped with the same system of wireless telegraphy as the Dewey, led the naval authorities to hope that the cruiser would be able to pick up the drydock fleet long before it reached port. So far as is known the Brooklyn has not been able to establish communication with the drydock or any of the towing and convoying vessels.

None of the naval officers familiar with the construction of the dock and the methods that are being used to get it to Manila, thinks that any mishap of importance has attended the voyage so far. Rough weather, they think, is probably responsible for the delay, or some derangement of the towing apparatus, such as the parting of a hawser.

The fleet that is taking the Dewey to Manila is commanded by Commander H. H. Hosley, and consists of the naval colliers Glacier, Brutus, and Caesar, and the big naval ocean-going tug Potomac. The Caesar and the Glacier are towing the dock, the Brutus is standing by in case of an emergency, and the Potomac is acting as a convoy. The towing feat is the greatest ever attempted in the history of transoceanic navigation. The dock displaces 11,000 tons, and was expected to end its 12,000-mile voyage and to reach Manila in April.

The towing of the dock by colliers was sharply criticised by many officers in the navy, they contending that two powerful battleships should have been assigned to the task.

INSURANCE REPORT NOT DONE

Some Details Yet Incomplete—To Limit Administrative Expenses.

Members of the Armstrong Insurance Investigating Committee took exception yesterday to statements contained in an interview with Senator Armstrong, published in some of yesterday morning's papers, to the effect that the committee had definitely agreed upon all points in their report to the Legislature, and that the report, already signed, awaited only final copying to be submitted to the Legislature.

The committeemen declared that there were various details yet to be worked out, and that the signing of the report would not take place before next Tuesday night at Albany, when the full committee will meet for this purpose. It is expected that the report will be submitted to the Legislature on Wednesday.

Committee members said last night, with reference to certain published "summaries" of the report, that the committee would probably recommend fixing a limit of $125,000,000 to the amount of business that could be written in one year. They also declared that no limitation would be placed on the salaries of Presidents of insurance companies, but that the companies would be limited in the amount which could be devoted annually to administrative expenses, and would be required to file with the Superintendent of Insurance every year a statement of salaries paid.

The matter of policy holders voting is one of the things not definitely determined as yet, the question having arisen whether the Legislature can invalidate existing proxies. This is a matter in which the companies have been anxious that the committee should not be too severe. As the annual meeting of the New York Life is held on April 7 and the annual meeting of the Mutual early in June, it is argued that too drastic recommendations would seriously interfere with the proxy hunts now being pushed as a means of staving off the committee which Thomas W. Lawson has been organizing.

UNAUTHORIZED BY SCHWAB.

Steel Man Refuses to Indorse Sales of Mining Stock to the Public.

Charles M. Schwab, former President of the United States Steel Corporation, said last night that his name was used without authorization in an advertisement which appeared in some newspapers offering for sale treasury stock of the Montgomery-Shoshone Mining Company. The advertisement, which covered a full page, had been inserted by Weir Brothers & Co., brokers, of 25 Broad Street.

"Mr. Weir and I had a talk this afternoon, and he promised to publish a correction as conspicuous as the advertisements in the papers which published the former," said Mr. Schwab. "I am very anxious to have the public know that I am not behind the offer.

"I am the last man in the world to lend my name to the sale of mining shares, no matter how good, to the general public. In a speech in Nevada last week I expressed my opinion that during the next twenty years the big fortunes in America would come out of the mines, and it is true that there is no more valuable property than mines when they are in the hands of men with large capital who can develop them on large lines and work them on up-to-date economical methods. But it is a risky business to the man with little or no money to buy mining shares on speculation."

CHEROKEE'S CAPTAIN GUILTY.

License of Clyde Liner's Commander Suspended for a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 17.—Capt. Daniel E. Archibald, who was in charge of the Clyde liner Cherokee, which went aground on Brigantine Shoals Jan. 12, was to-day found guilty of having neglected to take proper precautions in the handling of his vessel, and his license as master and pilot was suspended for one year.

The investigation was in charge of the United States local inspectors of steam vessels, R. A. Sargent and Daniel H. Howard. The Inspectors exonerated the other licensed officers of the Cherokee, placing the blame on Capt. Archibald.

HOPE AT ALGECIRAS; FRANCE CONCILIATORY

An Important Step Is Taken Toward a Compromise.

DUE TO WHITE'S SUGGESTION

Our Envoy Said to Have Put Forward a Plan for an Agreement—England Not Being Consulted.

ALGECIRAS, Feb. 17.—An important step forward has been made in the main Franco-German controversy over the question of the control of the Moroccan police.

Last night, M. Revoil, the chief French delegate, sought Herr von Radowitz, the German envoy, and delivered to him a written response to the proposition the Germans had previously submitted. The contents of the French document are kept secret, but it is known to be a serious effort toward conciliation.

It is understood that the French reply contained only ten lines and was without heading or signature. Although little of a concrete character has resulted from this exchange of views, there is good reason to believe that it has made possible a compromise, and that this is already taking shape along lines which Ambassador White is understood to have suggested.

Mr. White said in an interview to-day:

"The communications that passed between France and Germany were in no sense proposals, or even notes; they were aides mémoires, giving with precision the points of view of the two countries. They may, however, undoubtedly be considered an important step forward."

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The British Government had not been advised late this evening of the nature of the French reply to the German note on the Moroccan question, handed to the German representatives at Algeciras to-day. The Foreign Office does not expect France to make any modifications of her first demands respecting the control of the police. At any rate, Great Britain has not been notified that France will modify her case.

There is a possibility, of course, that France might change her policy without consulting Great Britain, as she did when she agreed to the German request for a conference. The Foreign Office, however, is reluctant to believe that France would do this, in view of Great Britain's great interest in the future of Morocco.

An official said to-day that he did not believe France had made any compromise in regard to policing Morocco, but she might agree to international control of the State Bank of Morocco.

Great Britain apparently is somewhat in the dark as to what is passing between France and Germany at Algeciras, and fears are expressed in certain quarters that the Germans are endeavoring to interefere with the friendly relations between the two powers.

FRENCH PORT IN MOROCCO ?

Germans Wonder What Is Back of the Settlement at Marchica.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—The question whether the French Government is encouraging the foreign settlement at Marchica, a port on the Mediterranean coast of Morocco, arouses much interest here. Dr. Paul Mohr, one of the leading German authorities on Morocco, told me to-day that M. Nougat, who started the settlement at Marchica, came to Berlin for money for the enterprise, but several firms who would have liked to go into the deal were afraid to do so as they were apprehensive of political complications.

Marchica is of much importance. On account of its position it could be made as powerful a fortress as Bizerta, while commercially it is even more valuable, as it opens a direct way to Fez.

MADRID, Feb. 17.—A dispatch received by Premier Moret from the Military Governor at Melilla says the commander of the French cruiser Lallande took off five of the ten Frenchmen at Marchica and informed the others that he declined all responsibility for their protection.

The Lallande's commander then intimated to the commander of the Moroccan gunboat Sidi el Turk that henceforth he might take what action he pleased against the arms factories at Marchica.

BABY ACT, SAYS BINGHAM.

His Comment on Brooks's Retirement —Rap at O'Brien, Too.

Police Commissioner Bingham said yesterday that Inspector Nicholas Brooks in applying for retirement from the police force following a transfer was guilty of a "baby act."

"I transferred Brooks because we had need of the services of an active Inspector," he declared. "As Borough Inspector he was doing little or nothing. It is clearly understood between the Chief Inspector and the Borough Inspectors that they are liable to be transferred to active service in a district. None of those officers, except Inspector Brooks, ever objected to active work, and no humiliation was intended or thought of. It looks as if he had retired because he was unwilling to work.

"You can put this down, too. Immediate application for leave of absence on receipt of an order of an officer to a new station is regarded in all uniformed bodies where discipline is maintained as a baby act."

"Then did Capt. O'Brien play the 'baby act'?" was asked.

"Nothing to say," he replied.

The Commissioner refused to say when he intended to appoint an Inspector to fill Brooks's place, but remarked:

"I shall make the appointment myself, without the help of any advisory committee."

ALBANY STORY WITH A POINT.

Cassidy Tells It to Illustrate His Idea of Odell's Position.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—Commenting upon the news that President Roosevelt and Secretaries Root and Cortelyou had reached the conclusion that State Chairman Odell's elimination was necessary for the party good and that a meeting of the Republican State Committee for the purpose of re-organization should be called for the early Spring, Senator Owen Cassidy, the wit of the Senate, told a story. It ran:

"This talk about the necessity of eliminating Mr. Odell reminds me of a family disagreement which occurred in Montour Falls some years ago. The family of which I speak consisted of the father, mother, and three grown sons. The father was a man of humble origin, but by reason of his talent and his industry he had made a competence for his family. He had given the boys the benefit of an education which had been denied to him, and after they had begun to make their way in the world they began to get ashamed of him. The only fault the old man had was that he used to take a little too much aboard occasionally.

"The sons concluded that somehow the 'old man' was a drawback to their social aspirations, and that the only thing to do was to bring about a divorce betwen their father and their mother. They talked their mother into the idea, and then the only question left to decide was the basis upon which the divorce should be asked. They realized that if intemperance was alleged as the cause, the complaint quite likely would be denied, because, as I have said, the 'old man's' overindulgence was only occasional. They finally decided that the divorce should be asked on the ground that he had been cruel to his wife. Having reached that decision they sent for the 'old man' to let him in on their plans.

"He heard all they had to say without any great show of surprise, and when they had finished said:

"'I never thought I had been cruel to your mother. I thought I had been as kind to her as I had to you, probably a little kinder. But if you take that view of it I suppose we will have to break up the home.'"

Senator Cassidy chewed on the end of his cigar as if his story were finished. But the curiosity of his listeners was not satisfied. "Well, what happened?" asked one. "Did they break up the home?"

"Oh, yes," said the Senator, blowing a little cloud of smoke into the air, "they broke up the home all right, but the 'old man' stayed."

The annual dinner of the Legislative Correspondents' Association will be held at the Ten Eyck Hotel on March 1. In addition to all the leading State officers, State Chairman Odell, William R. Hearst, William M. Ivins, and D Cady Herrick will be guests. The dinner is the event of the season in Albany. The political conditions now prevailing in the State and the legislative condition at Albany afford the correspondents opportunity for an abundance of happy hits and the committees of the association have been hard at work on a programme, which they hope will excel that of any dinner heretofore given by the association.

At the hearings before the committees of the Legislature one hears occasionally some most remarkable efforts at eloquence. Probably the most wonderful metaphor ever perpetrated in the Capitol was used at a hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee last week on the Carpenter bill to divide the Second Judicial District. The Second Judicial District is composed of Kings, Queens, Richmond, Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester, Dutchess, Rockland, Orange, and Putnam Counties. In objecting to a division of that district, one of the speakers said:

"The present district, Mr. Chairman, is like a dumbell tied with a silken cord. Cut the cord and the bell will jangle out of tune."

DRAWN UNDER TRAIN WHEELS.

Westchester Deputy County Clerk Coward Killed by Boston Express.

Special to The New York Times.

MAMARONECK, Feb. 17.—Robert Coward, Deputy County Clerk of Westchester, was instantly killed at 12:40 o'clock this afternoon at Mamaroneck by being drawn beneath the Boston Express. The accident was caused by the tremendous suction of the train, which was running at sixty miles an hour.

The engineer saw Coward's peril and gave a succession of shrill blasts, but the warning came too late. Coward was dragged forty feet. With Sheriff's Clerk Samuel G. Lock and Lawyer John Ridley, Coward was on his way home from White Plains to Port Chester. They expected to take the 12:40 local. Coward strolled up the platform to a narrow passageway between the up station and the east-bound track, and was in this narrow space when he heard the express approaching. He realized his danger and turned to escape, but, it is believed, lost his footing on the ice. The engineer, fireman, and train crew of the express have been summoned as witnesses at the inquest next Wednesday. Coward had been Deputy County Clerk for twelve years, and was the Republican leader in his district in Port Chester. He leaves a widow, one son, and a daughter.

BONNER OUT TO WATCH FIRE.

Deputy Commissioner as Chief Fought a Blaze in Same Building.

Deputy Fire Commissioner Hugh Bonner, the department's old fire chief, was a spectator of a $10,000 fire last night in the six-story building at 3, 5, and 7 York Street, for which three alarms were turned in. He remarked the coincidence that the first fire he witnessed as Deputy Commissioner was in the same building as one he attended as Chief eight years ago, when $150,000 damage was done.

The blaze last night was confined to the first floor and basement, occupied by the New York Blank Book Company. Chief Croker sent in the third alarm.

HOW FUND FOR JEWS REACHED MOB VICTIMS

Mr. Stettauer and His Colleagues Disbursed Over $2,000,000.

THEIR LIVES OFTEN IN PERIL

Philanthropist Says 301 Communities Were In Need—Saw 30 Dead In Kieff Streets.

C. Stettauer of London, who represented the United States and Great Britain in the general distribution of the Jewish Relief Fund in Russia, and who arrived here on Tuesday, described yesterday to a TIMES reporter at the Waldorf-Astoria the methods of distribution and related the experiences of the committee of investigation while on its Russian tour. The amount distributed was over $2,000,000, of which one-half was raised in the United States. Over half a million of the remaining fund is as good as spent. The rest is held in reserve for emergencies.

The committee of distribution numbered three, including, besides Mr. Stettauer, Dr. Paul Nathan, representing the German Empire, and David Feinberg of St. Petersburg, for Russia.

Before setting out on the tour plans had been formulated for it, but the conditions proved to be different from what the Commissioners had expected, and the plans had to be modified. The lives of the Commissioners were often in danger, and they were indebted for their safety on several occasions to the tact and discretion of the diplomatic representatives of other countries.

Mr. Stettauer, who is a well-known philanthropist, besides being a member of the Executive Committee of the Russian Jewish Committee in London, is a member of the Jewish Board of Guardians, the Executive Committee of the Jewish Shelter, the Allen Appeal Committee, and Vice President of the League of Mercy, a non-sectarian organization, of which the Prince of Wales is the Grand President. He is also a member of the Borough Council of Stepney and President of the Hempstead Synagogue.

Talk of Money Misspent.

"There had been some talk of money not being properly spent in 1891 and 1895, when similar relief funds were collected," began Mr. Stetthauer. "In neither year had any one outside of Russia anything to do with supervising the distribution of the funds. It was accordingly resolved to have outside representatives look after the large fund collected last Autumn and in the early Winter. Lord Rothschild is Treasurer of the London Executive Committee, while Sir Samuel Montagu is its President.

"The three members of the committee gave their services without expense to the fund, having volunteered to act.

"When we left London on Nov. 14," continued Mr. Stettauer, "we expected to visit forty-one places where money was needed. In Berlin we were held up four days by a railroad strike. Upon arriving in St. Petersburg, we found that our estimates were all wrong. Instead of 41 places, we found that no less than 301, large and small, were affected. Our plans, therefore, had to be altered entirely.

"The head of the committee there is Baron Horace Gunzburg. The first information we received from him was anything but cheerful. In the first place, he told us that our lives were unsafe, and in the next place he said that the lives of the people who might be suspected by the police to have received funds were equally unsafe. Then he said that if we expected to visit the 301 places, of which we had a list, we might as well make up our minds at once to devote from two to three years to the task.

Decided to Name Committees.

"We then resolved to appoint central committees in the larger cities in the centres of the affected districts. The places selected were Moscow, Kieff, Odessa, Ekaterinoslaf, Krementzchuz, Romny, Somel, Rostoff, and Saratoff. From these places we telegraphed to the smaller towns in the districts and asked them to send representatives in ten days to confer with us about the distribution of the fund. They came and told us about the conditions in their districts. We made our decisions partly on their reports and partly with the co-operation and advice of the central committees in the larger towns.

"After getting a general report in St. Petersburg, we proceeded, armed with letters of introduction from the British Ambassador to the different Consuls, to Moscow. Upon arriving there we found the railway station wrecked as the result of a strike. The windows were smashed and the doors had been torn from their hinges. It was altogether a very desolate scene. We ordered carriages and asked to be driven to the principal hotel, which proved to be a grand building, but all the windows in the restaurant were barricaded, and we were unable to get any food there on account of a strike of waiters. The members of the local committee kindly provided for our wants. Everywhere there was a feeling of apprehension, and we were informed that a revolution might break out at any minute. It was impressed upon us that the moment of our arrival was a dangerous one. In addition to the relief which we took to Moscow, the members of the local committee had themselves collected and distributed a great deal among the poor and suffering.

Home of Every Jew Was Marked.

"We were greatly indebted for accurate information concerning existing conditions to Mr. Spring-Rice, the Attaché of the British Legation, and Dr. Dillon, the correspondent of The London Telegraph. They told us that on Nov. 13 the house of every Jew in St. Petersburg was marked with chalk as a preliminary to a general campaign against the Jewish race. It was headed off by the energy of a few prominent Jews. I would like to say right here that this incident furnished ample proof that the police were well able to stop these outrages if they were so inclined or pressure enough was brought to bear on them.

"Another thing which shows that the outrages were either started by the police or aided and abetted by them, is that the outbreaks in all of the 301 places which we had on our list started at almost the same hour. As I remarked at a meeting in London, if Russia had arranged her plans for a war with Japan as systematically as these outrages were arranged Russia would have been the victor in the end.

"At Kieff we were visited by the local committees from thirty to forty towns. On visiting the British Consul we were informed by him that he would afford us all the protection in his power.

"'But,' he added, 'I cannot say that that is promising very much.'

"He then showed us a bullethole in a window frame, and another made by the same bullet in a door on the opposite side of the room. The chair in front of his desk was in line with the flight of the bullet, and if he had been sitting in it he would have been wounded or killed. Fourteen bullets entered his private office, and 150 struck the Consulate.

Apology After the Shooting.

"'I received an apology a few days later,' he said, grimly, 'but that wouldn't have done me much good if I had been shot.'

"We saw the most fearful signs of vandalism at Kieff," continued Mr. Stettauer. "All the houses throughout the entire length of certain streets were without doors or windows. Homes had been destroyed on every hand. One of the most striking signs of turmoil to our minds lay in the fact that nowhere in that region were passports demanded of us.

"'Who cares about passports?' said the hotel people. 'It is a time of revolution and no one bothers himself about such trifles.'

"Many dead lay in the streets, and often in broad day a dead body, still warm, would be hoisted over a wall or fence into a yard from the street like a sack of coal. We had a striking instance of the utter disregard for human life one day at Kieff.

"We had been invited to lunch by the British Consul. We had scarcely seated ourselves when the Consul's secretary started up at some noise, the import of which escaped us, and left the room. The young man was absent but twenty minutes, and while we were gone the Consul told us of how but a short time before the police headed a mob which attacked the young Baron Günzburg in front of his own home.

"The secretary came in and said that since the revolt was over the police had technically been obliged to help the Jews recover their stolen property. He had heard the commotion in the street and rushed out to see what fresh outrage it might indicate. A Jew had told two policemen that some of his property was concealed in a neighboring café, and he demanded that they help him look for it. The three entered the café and a moment later the Jew's dead body was thrown into the street. The police remained inside.

Murders Not Uncommon.

"'That is not uncommon,' the Consul informed us at this point. 'This morning a man was killed in the streets and his slayers threw the body over the fence into my back yard.'

"We had planned to leave the town at 6 o'clock, but before that hour the Consul sent word that trouble had broken loose and that our train wouldn't start. Later he sent word that railroad traffic had been resumed, and that he would put on his Consular uniform and escort us to the station. He called for us, but had decided that his uniform would afford us no protection, and that we would be safer if less conspicuous. On our way to the station we counted forty bodies in the streets. Nine of them were of women and children.

"From Kieff we proceeded to Odessa, and first visited the hospital. There were forty-seven wounded persons there. Some of them had been terribly injured with clubs. Among them were policemen in mufti.

"The Protestant clergy, including the Baptist missionary and his wife, did a great deal for those poor people, both by their work and with money. Mr. Du Boucher, the American Vice Consul, and his wife, were among the most conspicuous in the relief work. They nursed and made garments for the wounded, and when these were well enough to help they got them to sew also. We were invited to supper at the Du Bouchers's, and drove out there, but when we got there Mrs. Du Boucher was out. One of her servants had just become insane on account of some outrage she had witnessed and Mrs. Du Boucher was looking after her.

"In distributing the fund we found that many comparatively rich people had lost all. To assist that class we created bank guarantee funds, of which we contributed a certain percentage. They could draw upon these to a limited extent, until they could get on their feet again. Shopkeepers also received enough to help renew their stock, but most of the money was distributed for the benefit of artisans and laborers.

"While in Odessa we were cut off from all telegraphic and postal communication. We were obliged to send a courier to Constantinople to communicate with our homes. We found that conditions were such that trips to two of the places in our itinerary had to be entirely abandoned.

"Two things impressed us: It was an evident fact that no conditions arose that the local authorities could not have prevented if they had been so minded; it was also evident that in many such emergencies they assisted the transgressors. Second, the mental depression of the people was all too apparent. It was caused by the fact that they could never tell when their lives were free from danger, and they had no one to look to for help.

"It was plain that in cases the police assisted the mob."

Tennessee Anti-Racing Bill Void.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 17.—The Supreme Court to-day declared the Rice-Ligon Anti-Race Track bill unconstitutional. If there are no intervening steps by persons favoring the bill the decision means that horse racing will be resumed in Tennessee this Spring. The Rice-Ligon bill was passed at the last session of the Legislature.

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PERIL OF THE NATION AS MR. CANNON SEES IT

Says States Fail to Exercise Fully Their Governing Powers.

TOO MUCH CENTRALIZATION

If It Continues Federal Government Will Be a Vast Bureaucracy, Inefficient If Not Corrupt.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—Joseph C. Cannon, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, in speaking before the Union League Club in this city to-night, said he thought the unfaithful public servant should be eliminated at the ballot box, and that when there were real evils the party should eliminate them. He declared that the States in controversy with the railroads have the power to handle the situation and must help themselves.

The Speaker was introduced by President Stuart of the club and said in part:

"In my judgment the greatest danger to the Republic comes from the citizen who refuses or neglects to participate in governing in local, State, and National affairs, and seeks protection from the Government to which he does not contribute according to his ability or means.

"In my judgment, the danger now to us is not the weakening of the Federal Government, but rather the failure of the forty-five sovereign States to exercise, respectively, their function, their jurisdiction, touching all matters not granted to the Federal Government. This danger does not come from the desire of the Federal Government to grasp power not conferred by the Constitution, but rather from the desire of the citizens of the respective States to cast upon the Federal Government the responsibility and duty that they should perform.

"If the Federal Government continues to centralize we will soon find that we will have a vast bureaucratic Government, which will prove inefficient if not corrupt.

"The Governor of one of the States has within a few days written to a Senator in Congress that his State is powerless to compel the railways within its borders to extend to its citizens facilities by proper connection, switching, and the furnishing of cars to enable its people to have equal and fair treatment under similar conditions with other citizens—and that this condition is due to inability to enforce law in existence and to enact additional necessary legislation, and in effect appealing for relief to the Federal Government.

"There is no adequate remedy for this condition except by the people of that State, clothed with plenary power, through the enforcement of the law and the enactment of additional legislation, if necessary, to exercise the functions of the Government. If I were asked what I'd do in this case, I'd say:

"'The gods help those who help themselves. You're up against it.'

"The Federal Government has no power to intervene, except by virtue of its power to regulate commerce among the States, and the people of the State would not be relieved as to traffic within the State."

MADE BLIND BY WEEPING.

A Moriches Husband Had Heard That His Wife Was About to Die.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST MORICHES, N. Y., Feb. 17.—As the result of a protracted fit of weeping brought on by the announcement of his wife's approaching death, Egbert Terry, a boarding house keeper here, became totally blind to-day.

Mrs. Terry, who was suffering from a dangerous malady, visited Easthampton a short time ago, hoping a change might restore her health. Since then her husband has eagerly awaited news of her condition. At last came announcement of a sudden change for the worse.

Mr. Terry was seized with a violent fit of weeping. The sympathy of friends only tended to augment his grief. When from sheer exhaustion his tears ceased to flow, it was discovered that his eyesight was almost gone. He was undergoing treatment for cataracts, which doubtless would have resulted successfully, but he is likely now to be totally blind for life. Despite his infirmity, Mr. Terry has rejoined his wife that he may hold her hand, even though he cannot see her face in her last hours of life.

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Light and dark grounds, colored figures. Values $1.25 to $3.00 a yard.
Now 70c. to $1.50 per yard.
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All silk, 23 inches wide, 20 shades, including all new tints and black and white. Good value at 75c.
Now 50c. a yard.
1,500 Yds. Lyons Printed Habutai Silks
27 inch, light and dark colors. Good value at 85c. a yard.
Now 50c. per yard.
Plain White Habutai Silk
The Best Wash Silk Made.

Special, 27 inch, *now* -	35c.	50c.	75c.
Never sold for less than -	50c.	75c.	$1.00
Special, 36 inch, *now* -	55c.	75c.	$1.00
Never sold for less than -	75c.	95c.	$1.25

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CAVE GANG OF ROUGHS SMASHES UP A SALOON

Its Proprietor Arrested for Shooting Raiders' Chief.

BATTLE WAS FOR WHISKY

Police Arrived After the "Jungle Gang" of West End Av. Had Done Their Work—4 Arrests Made.

The members of the "Jungle Gang," a group of toughs who have headquarters in a cave under the rocks in a vacant lot in West End Avenue, between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Streets, got thirsty yesterday afternoon and started out from their retreat, bent on getting whisky. Before they got through they wrecked a saloon and saw their leader shot by the proprietor of the place.

Just how badly the leader of the gang was wounded is unknown. His followers carried him away before the police got wind of the affair, but he was caught at a late hour last night.

The "Jungle Gang" has frequently figured in police history. Headed by Theodore Devine, who is best known as "Big Teddy," its raids have been many. Although the cave retreat is but four blocks from the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, it is well hidden, and until yesterday those who rallied under "Big Teddy's" orders had managed to escape the law except in one or two instances.

There were perhaps a dozen members of the gang in the cave at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when Devine suggested that they raid the saloon of Francis Bernstorf, at 221 West Sixty-fourth Street. The raiders, all of them young men, between 18 and 28 years old, descended upon the place together. The bartender, Fred Miller, was alone, and when they began to threaten him he ran down stairs into the cellar.

The invaders filled their pockets with bottles of whisky and called downstairs to Miller that they would be back later. Then they fled. Shortly after they left, Bernstorf appeared, and the bartender told him what had happened. Instead of sending for the police, Bernsdorf determined to fight his own battle and, arming himself with a pistol, waited for the return of the men who had robbed him.

At 5:30 o'clock when they appeared, "Big Teddy" was in the front rank.

"We want more whisky!" he yelled. "If we don't get it there'll be trouble!"

He and his men were armed with bricks, and when Bernstorf drew his pistol they let fly. Bernstorf fired several shots, one of them taking effect in "Big Teddy's" body. When they saw their leader fall, the wrath of the gang knew no bounds, and they started in to wreck the place. They broke the mirrors behind the bar and all the glassware. They knocked the windows out and smashed the door.

Bernstorf dived under his counter, where he found Miller, who had sought safety there at the outbreak of the row. After venting their rage in the destruction of the saloon, two of the gang picked Devine up and supported him to the street. It was some little time before Bernstorf and Miller found courage to leave their retreat.

After they came out and while they were taking stock of their losses several members of the gang came back, carrying a heavier beam, which they used as a battering ram. With this instrument they proceeded to wreck everything they had overlooked on their previous visit.

Policeman Sager of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station heard, after everything was all over, that there had been trouble at Bernstorf's and walked around to learn the details. He found the proprietor bemoaning his luck.

"They put me out of business," he told the policeman, "but I got their head man."

When Sager had heard the story he arrested Bernstorf. The prisoner was taken to the station house, where he was charged, on his own story, with felonious assault and held until the police could learn the extent of Devine's injuries.

Sager knew where the "Jungle Gang" made its headquarters, and, accompanied by another policeman, visited the cave. Its entrance was barred, but they forced their way in. Stretched in a drunken stupor on the rocks the policemen found three men. There were whisky bottles scattered all about. Some of them had not been opened.

The three men were arrested. They gave their names as Matthew Devine of 103 Amsterdam Avenue, Matthew Clark of 174 West 101st Street, and James Monday of 171 West Sixty-second Street. Devine is "Big Teddy's" brother.

The prisoners denied that they had helped in the raid on Bernstorf's saloon or that they knew anything at all of the shooting of "Big Teddy." They were identified, however, by Bernstorf and his bartender, and were locked up.

Theodore Devine was found just before midnight at his home, 105 Amsterdam Avenue, by Patrolman Sager and locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. There was a bullet wound in his left side which had been dressed by a physician.

TRAFFIC MEN NOT BRIBERS.

Business Now on an Honest Basis, E. T. Jeffrey Tells Railroaders.

About 500 well-known railroad officials and others identified with transportation interests were present at the fifth annual dinner of the Community of Freight Traffic Interests, held at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. The speakers were Gustav H. Schwab, E. T. Jeffrey, President of the Denver and Rio Grande Road; Corporation Counsel Delany, and Charles F. Moore.

A toast to the President was drunk amid great enthusiasm. Corporation Counsel Delany evoked much applause when he said in his speech: "In twenty-five years from to-day there will be no consumption in New York. We will have stamped it out and have taught the world how to down the Great White Plague."

Mr. Jeffrey was also applauded when he said: "A few years ago a Traffic Manager was regarded as not quite as reliable as other citizens. But there has come a change throughout the land in this respect. Traffic men are now regarded as equal in character to others. It is no longer a question of how you can bribe men to get freight, but how by ability and experience, by all that goes to make up good manhood, you can serve your interests."

Ocean transportation was the subject of Mr. Schwab's speech.

Charles F. Moore called attention to the progress in handling of freight by both the steamship lines and the railroad companies. The dinner closed with a vaudeville performance.

GIRLS' COLLEGE BURNED.

Chatham Episcopal Institution Destroyed—Pupils Escape.

DANVILLE, Va., Feb. 17.—The Chatham Episcopal Institute was destroyed by fire to-night, entailing a loss of $25,000, partly covered by insurance. The building was a three-story frame structure, located in the suburb of Chatham. Fire started in one of the rooms at about 10 o'clock, and the lack of fire protection caused the flames to spread rapidly.

About a hundred girl students who were on the lower floor in evening dress escaped. The personal property of over half of the students and all of the furnishings of the building were destroyed.

The Rev. C. O. Pruden is at the head of the institution, which is under the auspices of the Episcopal Church. Provision for the pupils was made in the homes of private families in Chatham and the vicinity.

PEABODY DECLINED CALL TO INVESTIGATE

Continued from Page 1.

lieves that when this work is completed and its final report is made the results of its investigations and the recommendations based on them will be such as to meet the approval of all interested in the affairs of the Mutual Life Insurance Company."

There was also made public yesterday correspondence between Justice Peckham of the United States Supreme Court and Mr. Truesdale and Mr. Peabody. Justice Peckham resigned from the Mutual's Board last Fall, after trying in vain to have the administration changed. In his letter to the Trubsdale Committee he demands that suit be instituted against the McCurdys before they carry out their reported intention of starting on a long European trip. Here is the letter:

Justice Peckham's Letter.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 12, 1906.

Gentlemen: I see that it is publicly stated that Mr. McCurdy is preparing to leave for Europe, to remain indefinitely. I think it would be an inexcusable mistake for the Mutual Company to permit him to leave this country without the commencement of an action against him, in the name of the company, to recover back the money he may owe it. The Attorney General might properly find fault that the company was not itself doing its utmost to reclaim the money wrongfully obtained by Mr. McCurdy, the chief delinquent in the case.

As you may suppose, I take the greatest interest in the matter, and I feel as if an action ought to be commenced before the departure of McCurdy for Europe. Does it not so appear to you? The board at its last meeting, as I understand it, gave authority to the President to commence any action which the counsel advised, and such counsel advised as to Mr. McCurdy that an action could be maintained against him.

Surely no further delay ought to be had which might result in Mr. McCurdy's departure without action against him. I write your committee because your action carries great weight, and I hope it may be in the line of urging the immediate commencement of a suit against Mr. McCurdy. Yours very truly,

R. W. PECKHAM.

To William H. Truesdale, Esq., and others, Special Committee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Justice Peckham's letter was referred to President Peabody on Feb. 14. Mr. Peabody sent this letter to Mr. Truesdale:

William H. Truesdale, Esq., 27 Pine Street, New York:

Dear Sir: I have your letter of this date, with a copy of a letter from Judge Peckham.

Judge Peckham's opinion in connection with the matter has great weight, and justly so. I do not think that he will have any reason to find fault with the action of the company in the matter o which he refers, and I shall certainly do all that is in my power to work out a result which will meet with his commendation. Very truly yours,

CHARLES A. PEABODY.

Chairman Truesdale's Reply.

The answer to Justice Peckham's letter, dated Feb. 14, and signed by W. H. Truesdale, was as follows:

The Hon. R. W. Peckham, United States Supreme Court, Washington, D. C.:

My Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 12th inst., addressed to myself and fellow-members of the special committee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Your views as to the advisability of the Mutual Life Company at once beginning suit against Mr. McCurdy before he leaves this country for Europe have been carefully read by me, and the other members of the committee will be fully advised at once regarding them.

It is a fact, as you state in your letter, that our committee on Dec. 27 last, in a special report to the Board of Trustees of the company, recommended that actions be taken against Mr. Richard A. McCurdy, Mr. Robert H. McCurdy, and Messrs. Charles H. Raymond & Co. to recover excessive amounts for salaries, commissions, and other allowances made them in recent years. At a meeting of the board held on Jan. 4 this report and recommendations contained in it were by action of the board referred to the President of the company with instructions to take legal advice on the matter, and thereafter report to the board his conclusions and recommendations on the subject.

The new President, Mr. Peabody, referred the matter to the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, and the latter, in a letter dated about Jan. 30, advised the President that, owing to various engagements, and one which required him to immediately leave the city for a few days, it had been impossible for him to give a full and careful opinion on the matter submitted to him, but that from the hasty examination he had given he believed the company had cause of action against ex-President McCurdy, and that at an early date he would give a further opinion covering the several matters submitted to him in detail.

The President reported this letter of Mr. Choate's to the board at its meeting on Jan. 31, and the board thereupon passed a resolution directing the President to take such legal steps as Mr. Choate should recommend after his full opinion had been submitted.

I have had one or two personal conferences with Mr. Peabody since the meeting of Jan. 1, and he has advised me that he is expecting the further opinion promised by Mr. Choate at any time, and that upon receipt of same he would proceed at once with the institution of any suits that might be recommended.

The members of our committee are all of one opinion on this matter, and we indicated the same in the report of Dec. 27, to which I have referred. The members of the Mutual board are fully advised not only from this opinion but in other ways, how our committee feels on this matter, and for this reason I do not see what further action we can now take regarding the same. W. H. TRUESDALE, Chairman.

BOY KILLED IN BOBSLED.

Another Boy Badly Hurt, but Three Girls Escape with Bruises.

NEWTON, Mass., Feb. 17.—In a bobsled coasting accident on Shaw Street, West Newton, to-day, Everett Barker, the 15-year-old son of Orrin Barker, a resident, was so badly hurt that he died later at his home. Tyler Bliss, 15 years old, was also badly injured, but he is expected to recover.

With the boys were three girl companions, but they escaped with a severe shaking up and minor bruises. Barker, who was steering the double runner, lost control of it and ran into a tree.

"77"

Dr. Humphreys' Seventy-Seven breaks up Grip and

COLDS

One advantage of "Seventy-seven" over all other remedies is, that while most medicines reduce, the tonicity of "77" sustains the system during the illness. Another advantage of "Seventy-seven" is, that it goes direct to the sick spot without disturbing the rest of the system. "Seventy-seven" cures Grip, Colds, Influenza, Catarrh, Coughs and Sore Throat.

At Druggists, 25 cents, or mailed.
Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

VALET JONES WILL APPEAR.

Says He Will Come to New York When Needed to Testify.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Feb. 17.—Charles F Jones, valet to the late W. M. Rice, for whose murder Albert T. Patrick is under sentence of death in New York, has been heard from. He disappeared from his home near Galveston five months ago and for the past sixty days he has been sought as a witness in the possible new trial of Patrick. Detectives have been scouring this section for him.

Jones has written to an uncle, and in his letter he says that he will appear in New York when needed to testify. The uncle will not say where Jones is, but from another source it is learned that he is and has been for some time in Louisiana.

Jones has kept posted on the developments in the Patrick case. He denies that he has made any statement as to the death of Rice except to say that he did not kill Rice. He also refers to the report that he is wealthy and declares that he never received a cent for his connection with the case either before or after Patrick's conviction.

It is said that Jones owns a plantation in Cuba and has interests in Louisiana. When he returned from New York three years ago he accepted employment at $40 a month with his brother-in-law, who was engaged as a shell contractor on the bay. Within a year Jones bought property in the Texas coast country, and later engaged in business for himself. He has been very reticent since his return from New York, and his father declares that he has never referred to the Rice case until now.

LAWSON TO GIVE A DIAGRAM.

How to be Wrong on the Market and Have a Check Book, Too.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—Thomas W. Lawson sent a telegram this morning to the New York and Boston Stock Exchange members as follows:

To State Street and holders of certain "copers."

Stand from under.

She's coming.

Next week I will issue a diagram showing how it is possible for a man to be all wrong on the market for six months and—be alive—with a check book and—a laugh.

THOMAS W. LAWSON.

P. S.—I will also issue a comprehensive diagram showing the different kinds of laughs generated by the stock market. T. W. L.

A second telegram sent out by Mr. Lawson says that the report that he is working in touch with H. H. Rogers is "unqualified rot." He also says that William Rockefeller is in no way in sympathy with the recent copper deal.

BREWERY TEAM KILLED BABY.

Struck Baby Carriage and Horse's Hoof Fractured the Infant's Skull.

Mrs. Mary Soldner of 556 Courtlandt Avenue, The Bronx, was wheeling her two baby daughters, Anna and Louise, along Third Avenue in a baby carriage yesterday afternoon. As she crossed 149th Street a brewery wagon, driven by Charles Schmeh of 671 East 159th Street, struck the baby carriage. One of the horses kicked Louise, the younger of the children, on the head. The child's skull was fractured and she died instantly. Anna was thrown several feet away, but was not seriously hurt.

Schmeh, who was arrested on a charge of homicide, told the police that he thought the woman saw him coming, and expected her to wait for him to pass before trying to cross the street. Instead, she rolled the baby carriage off of the sidewalk directly in front of him.

When she saw what had happened, Mrs. Soldner caught her dead baby in her arms and ran into a drug store shrieking and begging the druggist to save the child. When told that Louise was beyond help she became hysterical, and it required nearly an hour for an ambulance surgeon to quiet her.

NEW HAVEN ROAD FARES CUT.

Will Be Reduced to 2 Cents a Mile on Berkshire Division.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 17.—It was learned here to-night that the Directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, at the meeting in New York to-day, voted to reduce the passenger rate on the Berkshire Division of the system from 2½ cents to 2 cents per mile. This reduction, which was made on recommendation of President Mellen is to take effect March 1.

President Mellen was also directed to investigate and report on the advisability of making a similar reduction on the Naugatuck and Northampton Divisions.

The Directors approved plans for the electrifying of the New York Division between Stamford and New York City and for the erection of a power house, to be situated at Cos-Cob.

The rumor that the Consolidated Railway Company is negotiating for the purchase of the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company's lines is denied by members of the Board of Directors.

HEAVY DYNAMITE BLAST FLOODS HARLEM STREETS

Continued from Page 1.

two tried to work alone. Furiously trying to close the gate to one pipe, McDonough ordered the Italian who had brought him the advance news to run for help.

Then McDonough and Reid did the most work they have ever done in the same length of time. There were eight gates to be closed. After much desperate work the two men got three of the gates shut. Then willing but stupid Italian laborers began to run in and offer their help. The work kept up, and after a while all eight were closed.

All the time McDonough and Reid were struggling with the gates there was a panic in the flooded district. The Sergeant of the 125th Street Station sent his reserves out on the run and telephoned to the Water Department. Crowds inside the flood line tried to get out, and crowds on the other side tried to get in to see what was the matter.

On the west side of Convent Avenue, north of 127th Street, is a row of little frame buildings. These were the nearest to the flood and in its direct path. H. J. Briarly, who lives in No. 12, the nearest house of all to the leak in the mains, was knocked off his feet by the explosion. Almost before he could get up his rooms were knee deep in water. Briarly took the street and went south with the water.

Carried Away a Hill.

Before 2:25 P. M. a gentle hill had sloped off from Convent Avenue to the big brewery of Bernheimer & Schwartz. At 2:30 the side of the hill had been literally torn away and a precipice was left. The storeroom of the brewery, where hundreds of barrels of beer were kept, lies low to the ground. It was the first and easiest mark of the raging torrent that went west. Through the windows and doors came the water. Men fled in terror. Beer to the value of many thousands of dollars was spoiled.

Bernheimer & Schwartz have a stable just to the south of the storeroom. It was filled with horses when the mains burst yesterday. They kicked when the water touched their feet, and when it came up to their knees they were panic-stricken. Their frantic neighs brought the boldest of the brewery employes to their assistance.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street was the deepest river of all. The horses had to swim through it to Amsterdam Avenue, there to be led, shivering and trembling, to safety higher up the hill.

One horse, hitched in a ramshackle wooden stable, was drowned. He belonged to Leo Alphonso. Eating his oats in the Scheuer stable, right under the hill off Convent Avenue, the horse was buried under water and died before anybody could get him out.

Travelers in both up and down and cross town cars were in great distress. The water, pouring into the trolley slots, made a short circuit and dozens of cars were stalled. The cars on Amsterdam Avenue and 125th Street had to stop right where they were when the short circuit was created. The passengers could stay where they were or wade.

This was the time for a land ferry, and Charles Sylvester was the man who saw the opportunity. Sylvester runs a vendor's wagon. When the flood came yesterday he had sold about all his wares and was ready to earn stray pennies however he could. One of those big Third Avenue cars with cross seats—the kind that has pretty nearly disappeared now—was stalled in 125th Street at Morningside Avenue. Sylvester drove alongside. The water was getting higher and higher in the street, and it looked as if it would float the car soon.

"Carry you out of danger for 10 cents apiece!" yelled Sylvester.

An Impromptu Ferry.

His offer was greedily accepted. Money was no object to the passengers now—they wanted to get out of the way of that flood. They piled into Sylvester's wagon, and he drove them to where the asphalt was dry. Then he made them get out, and started back for another load. He had been careful to collect in advance.

It was not only car passengers who paid for impromptu ferry service. Men and women hurrying along 125th Street and Manhattan Street toward the Fort Lee Ferry were stranded on stoops. These were easy customers of Sylvester. By this time, though, he had a rival in the Bronx Steamship Express Transportation Company.

A dray bearing this high-sounding name appeared, and a rate-war began. The Bronx Steamship Express Transportation dray cut the price of a hundred-yard ride to 5 cents. Sylvester yelled "Scab!" at the driver, but the newcomer was determined and wouldn't be scared off. Sylvester had to cut his price then, and ferriage across 125th Street were to be had at 5 cents a head.

The news of the flood flew over all the upper part of the Manhatatn Island. Toward Manhattan Street and Amsterdam Avenue crowds came from every direction. The accident to those on the outside of the flooded district became an out-of-doors circus. Spectators stood with dry feet and jeered at their unfortunate fellow-beings on the other side of the street. There were a few who wanted to strip off and swim to the rescue, but they were advised by the police and refrained.

Mrs. Briarly of 12 Convent Avenue had had a big ice box in her back yard for several days. It was too heavy for her to carry, but she wanted it inside her house. The flood came, took the ice box up, and lifted it into the hall of the Briarly house uninjured and right side up. Mrs. Briarly's carpets and furniture were badly damaged.

St. Joseph's Church and its adjoining school at 125th Street and Morningside Avenue were put out of commission by the water. Usually three or four masses are said Sunday morning in the basement of the church, but there won't be any this morning.

"There are still eight inches of water in the basement," said Miss Margaret Connolly in the parish house an hour after the water was shut off. There can't be any mass there to-morrow. It is still worse with the school, a little higher up the hill and nearer where the mains burst.

The sisters were in the school when the explosion occurred. They thought they were being killed and fled from the house in terror. Pretty soon the water came and took possession. It put out the furnaces and ruined the carpets, and did lots of other damage. The church was violently shaken when the dynamite went off. I was on the ground floor of the parish house here, and thought the sewing machine in the room above was coming through the celling on top of me."

Chickens Were Drowned.

Mrs. Schibels, who lives at 409 West 127th Street in a low, dingy frame building, is dependent for her support on her poultry business. Fifty chickens constituted her whole capital stock. They began to cackle and run hither and thither in terror when the water poured in on them. But their fright did not last long—they were all drowned in three minutes. Mrs. Schibels did not want to leave the place without her chickens, and she tried in vain to go back and save them.

Manager George Blumenthal of the West End Theatre had his troubles. A performance of "The Grafter" had just begun when the flood came. Mr. Blumenthal wasn't looking for the deluge, but as he glanced toward the front entrance he saw water streaming in. It kept on streaming, and the stream got larger every minute. Rushing to the street he learned that part of New York's water supply—and a big part of it—was being diverted from regular channels. By the time he had found this out the water was rapidly going down into the cellar.

Then Manager Blumenthal ran into the auditorium and quetly got the ushers together.

"Go downstairs," he said, "and see if you can't keep that water out of my cellar."

The ushers got a lot of ashes and made a bank of them outside the door. By dint of much swift work, this pile was made into a dam, and the West End's cellar was kept comparatively dry. The theatre was on the outskirts of the flood district, else ushers and ashes would have done no good.

Hit the Saloons Hard.

The saloons and shops clustering around the corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Manhattan Street got hit the hardest. Rivers flowed thither from two directions. Men drinking at the bar of a saloon saw water come in under the swinging doors and play about their feet. If they wanted to finish their drinks they had either to stand in the water or get up on top of the bar. Many of them chose the latter alternative, but most of them fled.

Misel Brothers, a clothing firm at 7 and 9 Manhattan Street, suffered much damage. Daniel Reeves, a grocer at the corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Manhattan Street, was another who suffered considerably. It would be impossible to give anything like an exact estimate of the damage done by the bursting mains. One business man who looked over the ground said he thought $500,000 was a conservative estimate.

M. Elsman, business manager of the Bernheimer & Schwartz Brewery, would not estimate the firm's damage. He said, though, that its loss was very great, not only because of the spoiled beer, but because of damage to the stables and to the plant in general.

Whether the poor families who were run out of the wooden shanties will regain any of their losses is a matter of conjecture. It is doubtful if the city can be held responsible for the damage. And it was yesterday considered doubtful that the contractor would meet the losses.

The contractor, Pucci, could not be found by the police. They were still hunting for him last night. The foreman in charge of the work also disappeared. The police want him, too.

One of the boulders hurled through the air by the explosion was estimated to be 20,000 pounds in weight, and there were others nearly as large.

Elevator Fire Did $1,000,000 Damage.

DULUTH, Feb. 17.—The wooden workhouse of the Duluth Grain Elevator plant of H. F. Peavy & Co. of Minneapolis to-night was burned to the ground with its contents, consisting of about 1,000,000 bushels of grain, principally wheat. The loss is $1,000,000, covered by insurance. The elevator was known as the "P. V.," and it was the receiving and shipping house for the concern. The origin of the fire is as yet unknown. Other buildings in the plant escaped.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

1:30 A. M.—209 East 116th Street; William Busch; damage, $400.
2:55 A. M.—153d Street, between Broadway and Hudson River; J. Kelly; damage, $2,400.
4:40 A. M.—215 Chrystie Street; Isaac Morris; damage, $30.
4:45 A. M.—17-23 East Broadway; Lazarus Levy; damage, $300.
5:30 A. M.—332 Bleecker Street; Mrs. Simon; damage, $500.
6:30 A. M.—227 West Sixty-first Street; Antonio Apecillo; damage, $10.
6:40 A. M.—Foot of Willis Avenue; New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad; damage refused.
6:50 A. M.—6-8 Birmingham Street; Mr. Krulewitch; damage trifling.
10:20 A. M.—536 West Fortieth Street; John Williams; damage, $50.
10:55 A. M.—924 East 152d Street; Jennie Gardner; damage, $10.
10:55 A. M.—256 West Twenty-third Street; Solar Pyrographing Company; damage, $2,000.
2:10 P. M.—15 Vandewater Street; J. W. Carter; damage, $500.
3 P. M.—115 West Eighty-fourth Street; G. Wilkinson; damage, $1,500.
4:12 P. M.—2,122 Washington Avenue; D. S. Wilson; damage, $50.
4:30 P. M.—642 St. Ann's Avenue; Mrs. Mead; damage, $75.
7:10 P. M.—98 Avenue C; owner unknown; no damage.
8:20 P. M.—140 Leroy Street; B. Biglin; no damage.
9:15 P. M.—216 East Seventy-seventh Street; Mrs. Jacobs; damage, $25.
10 P. M.—3, 5, and 7 York Street; New York Blank Book Company; damage, $20,000.
10:45 P. M.—105 Thompson Street; Michael Delinea; damage, $250.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Children's Wearing Apparel.

This entire store is devoted exclusively to supplying the clothing needs of the young. Every requisite will be found here in the newest styles, the highest qualities and largest assortments. We offer

Helpful Suggestions

in every department for the complete outfitting of Infants, Children, Misses and Youths, in the widest range of prices. Every detail receives our closest attention. We are now showing new Spring styles in everything needed

For Spring Outfits.

60-62 West 23d Street.

B. Altman & Co.

STORE WILL BE CLOSED DAILY AT FIVE P. M.

B. Altman & Co. WILL HOLD AN UNUSUALLY IMPORTANT SALE OF

FINE TURKISH RUGS

IN VARIOUS LARGE SIZES, INCLUDING RUGS SUITABLE FOR HALLS, RECEPTION ROOMS, LIBRARIES, DINING ROOMS AND CHAMBERS,

ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19th,

at $60.00, $75.00 and $95.00

Original Prices from $90.00 to $175.00

AT THE SAME TIME SEVERAL CHOICE EXAMPLES OF FINE PERSIAN CARPETS WILL BE OFFERED AT THE FOLLOWING GREATLY REDUCED PRICES: $150.00 190.00, 250.00 AND UPWARD.

LACE DRAPERIES and TEXTILE HANGINGS.

Lace Window Draperies, including Store and Vestibule Curtains; Lace Panels; Bed Sets, Scarfs, Covers for Dressing Tables and Chiffoniers; Pillow Tops and other boudoir furnishings made of French laces; also assortments of lace materials from which orders will be executed in special designs and sizes. Fine Lace Draperies imported to order, in exclusive effects.

Textile Hangings. Window and Door Draperies; Covers for couches, centre and dining tables; and varied selections of brocades, damasks, velours, tapestries, cretonnes, and other textile fabrics for executing orders.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, CLUBS AND HOTELS.

FURNISHINGS FOR SUMMER HOMES.

Window Curtains and Door Hangings, Bed Coverlets, Scarfs and Pillow Tops, Table and Couch Covers; also assortments of light weight materials for draperies and upholsterings; Screens, Cretonne Lounging and Porch Pillows; Boudoir Fittings and Fancy Baskets; Domestic Rugs in European and Oriental colorings, Washable Rugs and Veranda Mats, at moderate prices. Window Shades made to order.

WOMEN'S APPAREL and DRESS FABRICS.

THE FIRST SPRING STYLES IN WOMEN'S APPAREL AND DRESS FABRICS ARE SHOWN, INCLUDING HATS, CLOAKS AND WRAPS, BLOUSES, UNDERGARMENTS AND THE ASSORTMENTS OF MATERIAL GIVEN IN THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPHS:

Paris Hats for Spring Toilettes or intermediate wear, in styles adapted for street costumes, carriage and theatre dress. Imported Mourning Bonnets and Hats.

Cloaks and Wraps. Paletots, Empire Coats, Boleros and Full Length Garments of taffetas, moire mousseline, pongee, rajah, cloths, and tweeds. Outer Garments of plain and embroidered linen for the Winter resorts.

Blouses. Women's Blouses of sheer fabrics, with Swiss embroidery, valenciennes and cluny laces; Hand-made and Hand-embroidered Waists, of lawn, linon and batiste.

White Muslin Dress Fabrics. Foreign materials of sheer texture for Summer dresses and blouses, including French Plumetis, Silk Crystalline, Renaissance Mull, Mercerized Batiste, India and Persian Lawns, and Figured Muslins; also Embroidered Handkerchief Linens and Mulls.

Undergarments. New styles in Women's Undergarments of domestic make, including a variety of combination models, made of delicate fabrics, some designs being intended especially for wear with Princesse gowns.

Bridal and Trousseau orders are received in this department, and garments executed in fine laces and embroideries.

On MONDAY, February 19th,

CHIFFON TAFFETAS AND SILK DRESS LININGS AT SPECIAL PRICES.

3,000 yards of Imported Black Chiffon Dress Taffetas, forty-three inches wide, usually sold for $2.00 per yard, at the special price of . . . . . $1.58 per yard.

18,000 yards of Silk Dress Linings, in all the desirable colors and shades for lining street and evening gowns; regular price, 58c., at . . . . . 35c. per yard.

(Counters Rear of Rotunda on First Floor.)

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

GERMANS DISTURBERS, SAYS SIR LIANG-CHENG

Minister Declares They Want the World in Which to Bustle.

CHINA DOES NOT DESIRE WAR

And Will Take Terrible Vengeance on Persons Responsible for the Harming of Foreigners.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng, the Chinese Minister, is quoted as saying in an interview:

"There is no danger whatever of an uprising in China against foreigners. It is true, of course, that there is political agitation in China, but its object is to create such excitement as to cause international complications with a view to crippling, if not wholly destroying, the present dynasty. My Government is amply prepared to meet any emergency. I do not mean that China is threatened with a revolution, but that a small party of malcontents is striving desperately to start a revolution. But the movement would not be strong or dangerous.

"My Government is keeping me minutely informed. If as a result of the agitation now going on a worthy foreigner is harmed, the Emperor's soldiers will pounce upon the community that harbors the miscreants and lay it waste should they be unable to find every one of the scoundrels responsible, directly or indirectly, for the trouble.

"The slaughter will be sickening if the Government is driven to reprisals. Yuan Shi-Kai, the great Viceroy of Pe-chi-Li, set the example for this sort of rigid work in the Boxer uprising of 1900. The slaughter of the Chinese by the Emperor's soldiers will be more horrible than that of Yuan's soldiers six years ago if the miscreants now working to involve China in foreign trouble do not desist.

"Millions of dollars have been expended by the central Government in the last six years in bringing the army up to a proper condition of efficiency. China does not want to go to war. We are a peaceable people. War is hateful, awful, horrible—hell!"

"Is there likelihood of a foreign war?" was asked.

"None, so long as the outside world lets China manage her own affairs."

"Is it a fact that Germany or Germans are mainly responsible for a large part of the trouble threatened in China?"

"The Germans are aggressive," the Minister replied. "Since the dawn of your civilization the Germans have been the disturbers of the peace and repose of other peoples and nations within what is now the Christian domain. They seem always discontented with what they have. Their energy appears to demand the whole world in which to bustle. I do not say that they are responsible in any sense for what is going on behind the scenes in China. I merely tell you that I have heard that stated in well-informed and responsible quarters.

"I am keeping my Government informed of all I know and all I hear. I have pleaded with the authorities at Peking to be careful to see that foreigners of all classes are treated unusually well in China while this agitation lasts. I have learned that my advice is being followed all over China.

"The Chinese have adopted a new internal policy. There will be no more concessions to foreigners. The granting of concessions to foreigners has been a too fruitful source of trouble to be continued. And so we shall attend to our own affairs in future, and we hope the outside world—the Christian world—will permit us to do this.

"When I reflect that all of Christendom is an armed camp I am convinced that we are more peaceably and neighborly inclined than is the Christian world. I suspect that statistics would show that there are to-day more men in uniform and with deadly weapons in their hands than at any other period in the world's history. Even China is armed to protect itself."

"Why is the Government of the United States strengthening its military forces in the Orient?" was asked.

"That is something I do not understand," replied Minister Chentung.

BIG CHINESE ORDER FOR ARMS.

Includes 100 Cannon—Prof. Fryer Thinks Outlook Very Serious.

BERKELEY, Cal., Feb. 17.—Prof. John Fryer, head of the department of Oriental languages of the State University, says that a copy of a Chinese newspaper, which has just reached here, contains the news that the Chinese Government has ordered 1,000,000 small arms and 100 cannon from manufacturers in Germany in preparation for the threatened war with foreign powers.

Prof. Fryer, who has spent thirty years in China, believes that the present trouble is the most serious that the nations have had to deal with since relations with the Chinese Empire were established.

SAYS MISSIONARIES ARE SAFE.

Telegram from Shanghai Received by the Presbyterian Board.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions sent the following telegram on Friday to its mission station at Shanghai:

"Are any of our missionaries in peril? If so, who and where?"

The board yesterday received the following reply:

"Missionaries not in peril. Everything is encouraging."

LINEVITCH IS SUPPLANTED.

Grodekoff Takes Over the Command of the Troops in the Far East.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 17.—The command of the troops in the Far East was handed over to Gen. Grodekoff yesterday by Gen. Linevitch.

The transfer took place at Lochagoon in accordance with an order of the Emperor dispatched on Feb. 2 to Gen. Linevitch.

VENEZUELA READY FOR WAR.

Preparations Completed—New Minister to This Country Appointed.

CARACAS, Thursday, Feb. 15, via Willemstad, Feb. 17.—The preparations for war at the Venezuelan ports have been completed. A large quantity of ammunition arrived in Venezuela last week.

All the foreign Consuls, Consular Agents, and other foreign officials have been absolutely forbidden to go on board steamers at Venezuelan ports without first obtaining official permission.

The American Minister, Mr. Russell, who has been indisposed, has gone to Macuto to recuperate.

The Venezuelan Government has appointed Guzman Garbiras to be Minister to the United States in place of M. Velez-Goiticoa, who offended President Castro by voting to hold the Pan-American Congress at Rio Janeiro.

L. S. Montagu Is Balfour's Opponent.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—L. S. Montagu, son of Sir Samuel Montagu, the well-known banker, will be the Liberal candidate for the City of London against ex-Premier Balfour.

HUNGARIANS ARE UNDECIDED.

May Refuse to Obey the King's Order Dissolving Parliament.

BUDAPEST, Feb. 17.—The possible consequences of the dissolution of the Hungarian Parliament by the Crown, which is set for Monday, serve to arouse fear both here and at Vienna, for an act in the constitutional drama will then be played that may bring violence and bloodshed. If the members of Parliament refuse to obey the royal rescript dissolving the body the only recourse left to the Crown will be to clear the house by force of arms

It is not yet known in what manner the various parties composing the coalition will accept the dissolution. Some reports are to the effect that they will lodge a united protest against it, and others are that each component party will be allowed to act in this respect as it may deem best. A final meeting to decide what attitude the coalition will adopt will be held to-morrow.

A basis for the possible refusal of the deputies to dissolve, it is said, is the contention that the King-Emperor's act is unconstitutional; but upon this point there is much divergence of opinion, even among the Hungarian Opposition leaders.

Gen. Nyiri has been appointed the King's Commissioner to read the rescript dissolving Parliament. He represents the King, and has been lodged in the royal palace at Budapest. He is a Hungarian by birth, and is the youngest General in the army.

The members of the present Chamber of Deputies were elected a year ago, but owing to continued conflict between the Crown and the Parliamentary Opposition the Chamber has been practically without functions of any kind.

GERMAN AGRARIANS ANGRY.

Cannot Believe the Report of Concessions to America.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—Comment on the Government's decision to ask the Reichstag early next week to give the United States the same tariff rates as the commercial treaty countries is generally unfavorable, the Agrarian papers in some instances regarding the news as incredible.

The Tageblatt quotes Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, the Vice Chancellor and Secretary of the Interior, as saying in the Reichstag two years ago that the Government would not give the United States favored nation treaty rates without an equivalent return.

It is quite understood, however, that the Government's act rests upon general political raesons, being in line with other special acts of consideration on the part of Germany toward the United States during recent years.

The question of commanding a majority in the Reichstag is still in doubt. It is certain that the Agrarian leaders are preparing themselves for opposition, but the prospects seem favorable to the Government.

POPE BITTER TOWARD FRANCE

Issues an Encyclical on the Separation of Church and State.

ROME, Feb. 17.—A Papal encyclical addressed to the French episcopacy, clergy, and people was issued to-day. It treats of the situation of the Church in France, strongly condemning the law providing for the separation of Church and State and giving advice to Catholics.

Several French Bishops who were summoned here have arrived in Rome to receive verbal instructions for their guidance under the new order of things in France.

The encyclical shows that the Holy See did everything possible to avert the passage of the law, which it calls a great evil to religion and to France. It outlines the Church's doctrine on the subject of the relations between Church and State, adding that in their union France found throughout centuries her greatness and glory.

Examining the law in itself, the encyclical says it is offensive and repugnant to the divine constitution of the Church because the public exercise of worship is intrusted to lay associations. The freedom of the Church, it is added, is submitted to the will of public officials, who are despoiling her of her patrimony.

The law, the document continues, cannot fail to injure the internal peace of France, which, especially in the present condition of Europe, is in need of the union of all her children. The encyclical concludes by exhorting the clergy and people to act in concord and with generosity in defense of their religion and to pray to God for the return of tranquillity and peace to France.

ROYAL QUARREL ENDED?

Emperor William at Last Meets the Duke of Cumberland.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 17.—The German battleship Preussen, with Emperor William aboard, arrived here this afternoon. His Majesty will attend the funeral ceremonies at Roskilde to-morrow over the body of King Christian.

The Emperor dined at the palace. Afterward he conversed for twenty minutes with King Haakon and also talked with the Duke of Cumberland and M. Crozier, the French Minister to Denmark.

The Emperor will sail on his return voyage to-morrow night.

The meeting between Emperor William and the Duke of Cumberland yesterday was the first in years. Three years ago the Duke was at Copenhagen, and Emperor William visited that city. Just before his arrival the Duke departed. This was regarded as a deliberate slight to the Kaiser.

The Duke is entitled to the Dukedom of Brunswick, but he is excluded because of his refusal to give up his claim to the throne of Hanover. This is the origin of his dispute with the German imperial house.

The Duke is married to the Princess Thyra, third daughter of the late King Christian.

EARTHQUAKES ALL OVER SOUTHERN WEST INDIES

Nearly All the Buildings in Castries, St. Lucia, Damaged.

TWO ISLANDS ARE CUT OFF

No Word Received from St. Vincent and Barbados—More Seismic Disturbances in Ecuador.

CASTRIES, St. Lucia, B. W. I., Feb. 17.—Following two severe earthquake shocks yesterday afternoon, which damaged nearly all the buildings here, another shock was felt at 5:45 P. M. yesterday, and loud detonations and slight shocks continued until 3 o'clock this morning.

The inhabitants are much disturbed and business is suspended. Some of the large residences have been badly damaged and their occupants have sought shelter elsewhere.

Owners of many private houses and stores have sustained serious losses.

Cable communication with the Islands of St. Vincent and Barbados has been severed by the earthquakes.

ROSEAU, Dominica, B. W. I., Friday, Feb. 16.—Two prolonged and severe earthquakes were experienced here at 1:32 P. M. to-day, the direction being east by south to west by north. The duration of the first shock was 8½ seconds and that of the second shock 3¼ seconds.

The disturbances slightly damaged the walls of houses.

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, Friday, Feb. 16.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt here at 1:40 P. M. to-day. It was followed by three slighter disturbances.

The undulations cracked the walls of buildings. No detonations were heard.

Mont Pelee is quiet.

POINTE-A-PITRE, Guadeloupe, F. W. I., Friday, Feb. 16.—Pointe-a-Pitre and Basse-Terre experienced slight earth shocks this afternoon.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Friday, Feb. 16.—The officials of the cable company here have sent out a notice to the effect that cable messages to and from the Islands of St. Vincent and Barbados are subject to delay.

No news has been received recently from those islands.

ST. GEORGE, Grenada, B. W. I., Feb. 17.—Two prolonged, though slight, shocks of earthquake, corresponding in time with those in St. Lucia, were experienced here yesterday.

Frequent detonations were heard during the night.

GUAYAQUIL, Feb. 17.—A dispatch dated yesterday, from Quito, says that several slight earth shocks were felt there in the course of the past forty-eight hours.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The belief of the officials here that the recent prolonged interruption of the submarine cables in West India waters was the precursor of great seismic disturbances was confirmed by the receipt to-day of a cablegram dated Fort De France, Martinique, yesterday, from American Consul Jewell, as follows:

"Most violent earthquake shock in sixty-four years prevailed over the entire island at 2 o'clock this afternoon. No great damage."

VESUVIUS MORE ACTIVE.

Wall Built to Protect the Railway Station Is Threatened.

NAPLES, Feb. 17.—The activity of Mount Vesuvius is increasing. Loud explosions are heard, and incandescent stones are being thrown to a height of 100 feet.

A stream of lava threatens the wall which was erected to protect the station of the Funicular Railroad.

Many tourists are gathering here to witness the spectacle.

WITTE GAINS THE VICTORY.

But Durnovo Is Still in the Cabinet—Terrorists Using Poison.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 17.—Temporary peace has been patched up between Premier Witte and Interior Minister Durnovo. This was due to the direct intervention of the Emperor, who insisted that both should remain in the Cabinet, but the agreement, which rests only on the personal influence of the Emperor, is none too stable.

The Premier's desire for a relaxation of the repressive measures has, it is understood, prevailed for the present, but the Durnovo and Ignatieff forces are unwilling to accept the defeat as permanent and still have immense influence at Court.

Six Revolutionists lavishly provided with explosives and bombs, who, it is believed, were planning an attempt on the life of Gov. Gen. Doubassoff of Moscow, were arrested here yesterday just as they were about to depart for Moscow. The police also took into custody eight Terrorists belonging to another group, at whose residence the police found cyanide of potassium and other deadly chemicals, sufficient, it is said, to kill half the population of St. Petersburg.

It is suspected that the Terrorists, failing to reach prominent persons by open violence, are about to try the more subtle means of poison.

Strikers Win at Fiume.

FIUME, Feb. 17.—The shipping companies here have yielded to the demands of the strikers and work was resumed this morning in all trades.

ANTIS OUST GROSVENORITES.

Capture Court House and Name Delegates to Convention.

POMEROY, Ohio, Feb. 17.—The anti-Grosvenorites in Meigs County to-day held a "rump" convention and named delegates to the Eleventh Congressional District Convention at Lancaster, Feb. 21, when a successor to Congressman Grosvenor will be nominated.

Meigs County has all along been considered a Grosvenor stronghold. The County Central Committee met at the Court House to name Grosvenor delegates to the Lancaster convention, and had hardly got down to business when the anti-Grosvenor people broke in, and after an exciting time, in which blows were exchanged but no one was seriously hurt, drove the Grosvenor committee from the building. A mass meeting was then called and an anti-Grosvenor delegation named, headed by Edgar Ervin.

The regular committee met elsewhere and named a Grosvenor delegation, headed by Judge Bradbury. If the anti-Grosvenor delegates are seated Gen. Grosvenor will be defeated after over twenty years in Congress.

DRAGGED ALONG THIRD RAIL.

Judge McLaughlin Had on Rubbers or He Would Have Been Killed.

Judge James F. McLaughlin of the Third Municipal Court of Queens, who lives in Ray Street, Jamaica, had a narrow escape from death in the Long Island Railroad subway near the Flatbush Avenue Station Friday night. He was dragged a considerable distance by an electric motor train, his heels scraping along the deadly third rail.

Judge McLaughlin boarded one of the electric motor trains of the Long Island Railroad at Flatbush Avenue. The trains pass through a subway, emerging at Bedford Avenue. Scarcely had the train passed well out of the station when it stopped, a signal block warning the motorman that there was danger ahead. After waiting for some little time Judge McLaughlin, as there appeared to be no certainty as to when the train would resume its trip, went forward and alighted.

Scarcely had he put his feet on the floor of the subway when the train started. Judge McLaughlin grabbed at the guard rail. One hand only gripped it, however, and he hung suspended while the train, with ever increasing speed, bowled along. Try as he would, the Judge could not get his right hand up to the guard rail. If he had let go his hold he would have been crushed instantly beneath the train. His sole chance of deliverance lay in clinging to the guard rail.

Suddenly Judge McLaughlin realized that his feet were sliding along the third rail. He tried to raise them, but the strain upon his left arm had been too great. He had on a pair of rubbers or he would have been shocked to death instantly by the current. As it was, the friction had worn through the rubbers and into the shoes when the train stopped.

Fortunately for Judge McLaughlin, the train was again held up by a block, and he was released from his perilous position and helped aboard the train. He was completely exhausted.

THUMB-PRINT METHOD USED.

Police Have Started the New System of Identification.

To Joseph Edwards and Robert Corbett, negroes, who are suspected of several burglaries which have been committed recently in Fifth Avenue, was allotted the distinction yesterday of being the first prisoners to be recorded by the new thumb-print method.

The men were before Magistrate Mayo in the Jefferson Market Court, and were held in $2,000 bail each for further examination on Monday. They were then taken to Police Headquarters, where they were photographed before the "thumb-print" record was taken.

The booty found in the rooms of the two prisoners was removed to headquarters. Mr. and Mrs. Charles De Rham identified there yesterday several thousand dollars' worth as having been stolen from their residence, 24 Fifth Avenue, several weeks ago.

CREELMAN CREDITORS HEAR OF MORE TROUBLE

Bankruptcy Petition Filed Against the High Financier's Son.

ANOTHER FAILURE IN CHICAGO

Receiver Also Appointed for the F. E. Creelman Lumber and Manufacturing Co. of New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—The troubles of the Creelmans, or, rather, their creditors, increase every hour. The receiver of the Bank of America estimates that the total of doubtful Creelman notes held by the bank as security amounts to $181,054. This reduces to a minimum the chances of profitable realization on the paper.

To-day a petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed by Attorney Houlihan, representing creditors against F. M. Creelman, a son of F. E., and this action it is said may involve a number of banks throughout the country, and in its results may affect a million dollars of invested capital. These banks hold large amounts of Creelman paper and stocks in his various enterprises to offset loans made to him.

The petition filed by Mr. Houlihan alleges that Creelman owns 14,000 acres of land in Louisiana, which is not being properly managed. The alleged act in bankruptcy is said to consist in Creelman having Dec. 1, 1905, transferred 480 shares of the capital stock of the Illinois Hardwood Lumber Company to the Jackson Trust and Savings Bank. It is further alleged that at the time of the transfer Creelman knew he was bankrupt. The assets of the concern are said to be $150,000.

Another concern went to the wall to-day as the result of the muddled affairs of the Creelmans. This was the picture-molding concern of the Henry A. Aronson Company, the stock of which is said to be owned largely by the lumberman.

The news that the Creelman Lumber Company of New Orleans had been put into the hands of a receiver was not calculated to cheer his creditors here. The debts of the company are placed at $1,000,000 and the assets at $600,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17.—Judge Parlange, in the Federal Court, this afternoon appointed Garland Wolfe receiver for the F. E. Creelman Lumber and Manufacturing Company of this city. The corporation was organized here last November.

The proceedings to-day are said to have been the result of the bankruptcy of the John M. Smith Lumber Company at Nashville and the Bank of America failure at Chicago. The application was made by H. B. Cook, Joseph W. Brown, and James C. Blackford, all residents of Illinois.

In the petition it is claimed that the F. E. Creelman Lumber and Manufacturing Company has been engaged in business in this State for the greater part of six months, and that it owes debts to the amount approximately of $1,000,000. It is represented that the company is insolvent, and that in the four months preceding the date of the filing of the petition acts of bankruptcy were committed, as the officers of the company paid certain accounts in January, 1906, knowing that the company was insolvent and with the intention of preferring certain creditors. It is alleged that the assets of the company will not exceed $600,000.

CITY BREVITIES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $1 from Mr. C. (Brooklyn) and $1 from an anonymous contributor for Mrs. Mary Fay.

Jacob H. Schiff, treasurer of the Fund for Famine Sufferers in Japan, acknowledges the receipt of $1,967 for the fund, of which $1,000 was given anonymously by "A Friend," and $500 by Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

The Civic Association of the First Battalion N. M., N. Y., will give an entertainment in Carnegie Lyceum to-morrow evening. A musical sketch entitled "The Dog Watch," the scenes of which are laid on board the mythical ship the Sassy Sal, will be given, followed by a black-face minstrel show.

David Orr, Captain of the Metropolitan baseball team in 1886, found the door of his apartment at 103 East 106th Street locked yesterday afternoon on his return from the Star Theatre. In the flat his wife lay dead, a suicide by inhaling gas.

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MOIRE POPLIN PETTICOATS, dark colors for street wear, 4.50

Women's Tailored Suits,

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Sheer Cotton Dress Fabrics,

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Women's Low-Cut Footwear in all the new styles for the coming season.

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Annual Clearance Sale.

We offer at greatly reduced prices our entire stock of

Fur and Fur-lined Coats, Pelerines, Scarfs, Muffs, Children's Sets, Rugs & Robes.

Furs purchased now will be stored during the summer months without extra charge.

Broadway and 20th St., 5th Ave., 19th St.

METZ TALKS OF SCHOOLS TO CITY COLLEGE ALUMNI

Money Enough for Them, He Says, Primary Grades First.

MAXIMS ADORN THE DINNER

Among the Other Speakers Are President Finley, ex-Gov. Montague, and Dr. Abbe.

With a parable for every oyster, an axiom for the fish, and bits of Ben Franklin's philosophy for every sip from a demi tasse, the Associate Alumni of the College of the City of New York dined at the Savoy last night. It was a feast of erudite quality.

About 200 of the alumni were present, and they listened to a partly humorous speech by Controller Herman A. Metz and partly a serious one by ex-Gov. Andrew Jackson Montague of Virginia, interspersed with brief talks by President John H. Finley of the college, Dr. Robert Abbe, President of the alumni; Robert C. Ogden, John Greene, Vice President of the Board of Education, and Robert N. Kenyon. The keynote of the banquet expressed in Franklin's words was:

"If we are industrious we shall never starve, for at the workingman's house hunger looks in, but does not enter."

With the oysters Tennyson was called into requisition with this:

"From the great deep to the great deep he goes."

And, after the coffee, Franklin again thus:

"Here comes the orator, with his flood of words and his drop of reason."

Chaucer introduced Dr. Abbe, the first speaker, in this fashion:

In al this world ne was ther noon hym like
To speke of philsik and of surgerye;
For he was grounded in astronomye.

Dr. Abbe talked about the assimilation of immigrants in the United States. He told of an Italian youth so anxious to become a citizen that he informed his teacher that he was going to change his name of Pagallici to something American.

"'Why do you want to change your name?' asked the teacher, 'your Italian name is all right!'

"'I want to have a great American name,' replied the lad.

"'What would make it?'

"'Charles F. Murphy,' was the response."

Dr. Abbe thought that the schools were the great institution for adapting raw immigrants to the customs and laws of America and made them good citizens.

Controller Metz entered into the discussion by way of this quotation from "Measure for Measure":

Our city's institutions you're as pregnant in
As art and practice hath enriched any
That we remember.

"I want to talk about schools," said the Controller. "And that reminds me that I was up in the Bronx to-day looking over school sites. At one place I saw this sign:

FOR SALE.
Billygoats; male and female.

"While I'm a part of the city administration you'll get all the money you want for school buildings. But first I'll attend to the primary and the grammar schools. Then I'll attend to the College of the City of New York. I believe in schools like the City College. A boy who attends it does not do so for his health or to play football. And he won't take a back seat for Columbia, Yale, or Harvard. When he goes to the City College he gets something for nothing, and not nothing for something.

"I want to say a word, too, about the Controller's office. It has been the practice of Controllers to rely to a certain extent on the Corporation Counsel. Now I'm going to decide certain things in my office instead of sending them to the Corporation Counsel. I have received a lot of letters since I've been in office. One of them came from Elmira the other day, and it said:

"'You're an old contemptible political liar, and an ignorant official at that.'

"That was nice, but not half as nice as a postscript to a communication I got from Hoboken by a man who signed himself as a Prince, saying that I was all right and that Bird Coler was jealous of me. I want to find out what the citizens of New York think of me and I want to get the various departments of the city working in harmony in the matter of selections of sites, expenditures, and the like and I'm going to work to that end.

"I want to see the city break away from Albany, too. As it is I find that respecting many departments there are no two working together. I propose co-operation, and will fight for it."

Ex-Gov. Montague spoke about education in America.

"I have no regular text," he said, which calls to mind the doctrine of the old Virginia negro who said:

"'I takes a tex' fo' three purposes; one is to take de tex', the secon' is to depaht from de tex', and de third is nevah to get back to de tex'.'

"Political freedom," he declared, "goes with educational freedom. Thomas Jefferson's great idea of the graduation of schools was the primary school, then the grammar, then the college, then the great university, and then the great libary for study and research. It is the country's standard."

President Finley said he spoke with diffidence. "I'm somewhat in the position of the Irishman who, after being tarred and feathered, was put on a rail and toted out of town. On the way he said:

"'If it warn't for the honor, gentlemen, I'd rather walk.'"

President Finley spoke of the college and the achievements of its graduates.

CROSS-EYES BETRAYED HIM.

Policeman Gets Alleged Thief on a Slim Clue Supplied by a Boy.

Policeman Harms of the Tenderloin Station, spent two hours last night peering into men's faces along Sixth Avenue to find a cross-eyed man he was looking for. Harms saw at least 500 pairs of eyes, but they were all straight.

The policeman gave up the search and was on his way to the station, when at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-third Street he walked past three young men, one of whom was cross-eyed.

"You're my man!" shouted Harms. "Consider all three of you under arrest."

Then he attempted to arrest the trio, but they resisted. He rapped for assistance, and Patrolman Shea came to his aid, and the three men were subdued. During the fight one of the men dropped a chisel from his pocket. Harms said he would use it in evidence in court this morning in a charge to be made against the trio for robbing the house of Frank Munden, 122 West Thirty-third Street, who said that his front door had been pried open with a chisel.

"I tried to get in the house while the men were in there," Rafael Martinez, a negro lad, employed by Munden, told the police, "but a cross-eyed man held me up at the door."

Accepting the lad's statement as a clue, Harms went to work on the case. The prisoners said they were Archie Wilson of 457 West Thirty-sixth Street, Pete McDonald of 762 West Forty-second Street, and John McFarland of 230 West Thirty-first Street.

$10,000 GIVEN TO CHARITY.

Siegel Cooper Company Makes Its Annual Distribution.

Each year the Siegel Cooper Company gives $10,000 to charitable institutions, the distribution being regulated by votes cast by the firm's customers. This year's balloting closed last Wednesday with the result that the Nazareth Day Nursery gets $1,000, the Salvation Army $500, and the West Side Boys' Home $250.

These twenty societies will receive $100 each:

Methodist Episcopal Church Home, Emigrant Home, Five Points Mission, International Sunshine Society, Home for Crippled Children, Miriam Gottlieb Aid Society, St. Dominick's Academy, Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn; St. Joseph's Home for Consumptives, Little Mothers' Aid Society, St. Stephen's Mission, Woodlawn; Lady Jefferson's Society, St. James's Methodist Episcopal Mission, Staten Island; Home for Incurables, Newark; Foresters' Home, Long Island; W. W. Edelweiss, Eighty-sixth Street; St. Zeta's Home, East Fifty-second Street; Port Richmond Day Nursery, Staten Island; The Jackson, and Olin Methodist Episcopal Church.

Thirty other societies received $75 each and eighty more $50 each.

INSISTS ON EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Anthracite Committee Agrees on the Demand—Mitchell Troubled.

The Anthracite Miners' Committee of Seven yesterday decided upon a general eight-hour demand for all mine workers. The committee was at work on the schedule of demands all day, and it may take a day or two longer to complete its work.

The coal-carrying companies have gone on record several times as emphatically opposed to a general eight-hour day. It was learned yesterday, however, that if the outside men were not included, and a partial eight-hour agreement was made, they would strike.

There evidently were great differences among the members of the committee yesterday over the demands. Some talked about being caught by a trick of the operators. If the general eight-hour demand was presented, they said, the operators might say it would have to include the contract miners, who blast the anthracite. The contract miners are the skilled men, under contracts to blast out the anthracite at $10 or $12 a day, out of which they pay from one to three helpers. They begin work about 6 or 7 o'clock in the morning, and, after blasting as much coal as they are allowed to, quit about noon. The helpers then go into the collieries and prepare the coal for the breakers.

On behalf of the anthracite operators the following statement was made:

"So far no communication, oral or otherwise, has reached us from the Miners' Committee. We suppose that in framing up their demands they will find it difficult to prepare a schedule which will bear the brunt of criticism. As to the general eight-hour workday, the operators are altogether opposed to it."

The miners said that 111 men, alleged to have been blacklisted by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company in the Panther Run district since the strike of 1902 was settled, were reinstated a week ago. There was a general understanding that no conference could be held with the operators until these men were reinstated.

Mitchell looked worried during the day. He would not discuss either the demands, the Ryan resolution, or Dolan's suspension. It was said, however, that Mitchell's construction of the Ryan resolution was that, if the anthracite miners made an agreement, they were not bound to hold it up until all the soft coal men had settled.

The Ryan resolution, by which one district could not settle unless all settle, was passed first at a conference of both anthracite and bituminous miners at Indianapolis. It was reaffirmed later at a conference between the bituminous miners and the operators. It is considered a peculiarly drawn resolution, capable of several interpretations.

DOLAN STILL IN CONTROL.

Mitchell Fails to Interfere Despite Urgent Appeals of Miners.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 17.—The miners' convention in the fifth bituminous district adjourned this afternoon after ten days of rioting. Nor were the final hours peaceful, for the 200 delegates who have been fighting President Patrick Dolan evidently felt that they had been cast down by President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, on whom they had depended to help them oust Dolan and Vice President Uriah Bellingham.

The convention was prolonged to-day in hopes that Mitchell, who had been asked to name successors to Dolan and Bellingham, would report, but not a word has come from the President of the United Mine Workers, although since yesterday morning, when the convention declared the offices of Dolan and Bellingham vacant, telegrams have been sent to him at short intervals. It had been intended to try and oust Dolan and Bellingham by force had Mitchell named men to succeed them.

Dolan was still in control when the convention was adjourned, and on Monday the miners will go into court and try to have the matter settled by law.

ROBBED 30 FLATS IN 30 DAYS.

Police Get Austrian Who Practiced Theft by Wholesale.

Carl Manderlich, a young Austrian, who admitted having robbed over thirty flats in the last month, was arrested last night and locked up in the West 125th Street Police Station. For a month the West 125th Street Station has received on an average of one complaint a day from people whose property had been stolen.

Detectives Curley and Campbell, who made the arrest, were in a pawnshop at 135th Street and Eighth Avenue when a young man entered the place. He was a blonde, clean shaven, wore a black suit, a sealskin cap, and a sealskin-trimmed overcoat. Both officers noticed that the stranger was almost a perfect answer to the description of the thief furnished by the people who had been robbed.

Manderlich had two diamond rings that he wished to pawn. When he had about made a bargain with the pawnbroker the detectives arrested him. Manderlich protested his innocence. At the station he gave his name and said that he lived at 64 West 109th Street. He came to America fourteen months ago from Austria.

The police sent for several of the victims. Mrs. Etta Rogers of 226 West 113th Street immediately identified Manderlich, and said that on Feb. 8 he had rented a furnished room from her. He soon disappeared, taking with him a gold watch, chain, and other jewelry. Mrs. Deering of 242 West 121st Street, next identified the man. She said he tried to rent a room from Mrs. McGay of 363 West 123d Street. Mrs. McGay is an invalid, and Manderlich had told her, she said, that he could cure her. While telling her how he was going to do it he stole what jewelry was in sight and got away.

Mrs. R. Bowden of 533 Manhattan Avenue and Mrs. R. Meyer of 155 West 130th Street also identified him as the man who worked the furnished room trick on them. In both cases he got away with much jewelry.

Manderlich broke down and confessed to the thefts. He said he had married last April, and that he was forced to steal to keep his wife and himself from starving. The police found a lot of pawn tickets on him, and expect to recover nearly all the property he stole.

TEACHER ONCE, NOW A MAYOR.

Dealy Refuses a School Job Here After Passing Examination.

Being too busy attending to his duties as Mayor of the City of Amsterdam, N. Y., Jacob H. Dealy has sent a letter to Bryan J. Reilly, Principal of Public School 31, Brooklyn, stating that it would be inconvenient for him to accept a place as teacher in Mr. Reilly's school.

Mr. Dealy was offered the place because his name was at the top of an eligible list, but it was not known that the place was being offered to a Mayor.

Dealy formerly lived in this city, and was a school teacher. About two years ago he went to Amsterdam and became editor of a newspaper there. He started a political reform movement and was nominated and elected Mayor on a reform ticket.

President's Cousin May Dig On.

W. Emlen Roosevelt, a cousin of the President, has won his legal fight with the town authorities of Oyster Bay over the dredging of a creek on his property there. After Mr. Roosevelt had begun the work of dredging the creek, which is at the foot of Sagamore Hill, he was stopped by an injunction obtained by the town officers on the ground that the work endangered public health. Justice Burr of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has now dissolved this injunction.

Will Grant Clerks' Demands April 1.

Bernard Marcus, representing the lower east side dry goods employers, said last night that the employers were willing to concede the demands of the striking clerks for shorter hours if they would wait until April 1. The delay was necessary in order that all customers might get used to the change.

COLE, HIDDEN POWER IN GREAT MINE DEALS

Peacemaker in Copper War Always Keeps in Background.

HAS UNEARTHED MILLIONS

Poor Boy, Then Mine Clerk, Now Worth $3,000,000—He Has Helped Many to Fortunes.

When announcement was made a few days ago that the Amalgamated Copper Company had got control of the properties controlled by F. Augustus Heinze in Silver Bow County, Mont., and that the mines had been turned over to Thomas F. Cole, the Michigan copper and iron operator, the question was heard all through Wall Street, "Who's Cole?"

It was largely justified. Those directly identified with copper and who have kept posted on the iron industry knew the answer, but the rank and file of investors and those who only keep in touch with industrial and financial affairs through the newspapers were wholly in the dark.

If there is a man to whom publicity is utterly distasteful it is this Mr. Cole. The creed of Cole is self-effacement. His is the doctrine of results. It is what is done that counts with him, and not who did it. That the world does not share his view is to him utterly incomprehensible. In all the big transactions he has steered he has chosen to keep in the background.

Mr. Cole, who is now at the Holland House, says he hasn't been introduced to the world at all, and that whatever successes have been achieved through him have been merely the triumphs of industrial progress. He absolutely declines to describe the efforts which it cost him to mount the rungs of the ladder of success, and, more than that, seals with the obligation of silence the lips of those who know him best.

It will take time for the investing public and the copper world to realize the importance of the Montana settlements. One authority has declared that it has converted $50,000,000 worth of liabilities into $50,000,000 of assets—that the Amalgamated interests will save, in increased efficiency and reduced waste in litigation, between $3,000,000 and $5,000,000 a year. On this basis the Heinze interests should save at least $1,500,000.

Linked with the name of Cole in the ending of the copper row is that of John D. Ryan, Managing Director for the Amalgamated Copper Company. Both men were brought up in the copper district of Lake Superior, and their careers have been closely interwoven. When they began business life Ryan went into oil and Cole into iron ore mining.

Ryan sold oil for ten years throughout Colorado and Montana in competition with Standard Oil. Marcus Daly did business with him, and it was natural that Ryan should drift from oil to the Daly interests. After Daly's death Ryan purchased the holdings of the other partners and became joint owner with the Daly estate in banking interests in Butte. In June, 1904, he was chosen to represent the Amalgamated in all its business interests in Montana, and in June, 1905, became President of the Anaconda Copper Company. Many forward steps were taken under his direction, and the affairs of Anaconda prospered.

Mr. Cole is still young. He was born 44 years ago in Keenewaw County, Mich. His father, who was a mining man, lost his life when the son was but 6 years old. There was no need for an executor to handle the estate.

Young Cole was the eldest of a number of children. Two years after his father's death he was at work in a mine. Naturally studious, he gave his spare time to books. When in his teens he attracted the attention of his superiors, and after struggling along in the mines for a time took a place as brakeman on the Hecla and Torch Lake Railroad, owned by the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company. From this he drifted to a clerkship in the Phoenix and Cleff mines, and it was not long until he became its cashier.

When the Steel Trust was organized Cole became Vice President of the Oliver Mining Company. Inside of a year he was its President, and had nearly 20,000 men under him. He was still under 40 years of age.

The Oliver was, when Cole took hold, a collection of mines and companies without coherence or method. It has been written of the employes that "suspicion was more common than enthusiasm, and from Superintendent down to miners the feeling was fear rather than confidence."

How thoroughly all this has been changed under the Cole régime of five years is known to every man conversant with the iron industry. Every employe, however humble, knows that he will have a "square deal," and every employe is willing to work his hand to the bone for the man who pays him his salary.

In 1899, Cole and a number of Calumet (Mich.) men formed a company to develop a copper mine at Bisbee, Arizona. From the original development company has sprung a succession of concerns, all of which have paid and in all of which Cole has been the guiding spirit. Two of the companies, the Calumet and Arizona and the North Butte, are among the largest copper producers and the biggest dividend payers of American copper mines.

Following is the present market value of the various development and mining companies of which Cole is at the helm:

Company.	Market Val.
North Butte	$34,100,000
Calumet & Arizona	23,000,000
Lake Superior & Pittsburg	11,750,000
Calumet & Pittsburg	7,200,000
Pittsburg & Duluth	7,200,000
Junction	6,625,000
Black Mountain	5,000,000
Keweenaw	2,700,000
Warren	960,000
American Dev. Co.	800,000
Chiricahua	480,000
Manhattan	200,000
Total	$101,415,000

By those who know him best Mr. Cole is called the "greatest miner in the world." Since the formation of the United States Steel Corporation he has opened up 300,000,000 tons of iron ore of which the corporation did not know it was possessed. As President of the Oliver Mining Company he is in control of the trust's entire ore production.

In stature Mr. Cole is commanding. He stands more than 6 feet in height, and is broad in proportion. His great strength, laid by in the strenuous days of his youth, enables him to do the work of two or three ordinary men. Of simple tastes, he conserves this strength, sleeping soundly when he has time to sleep and looking the world squarely in the eye when he is awake and working.

His personal fortune is estimated in the neighborhood of $3,000,000, but for those whom he likes he has made vastly more. All his life this friendship has proved an asset to those who enjoyed it. To him this tribute is paid by one who has watched his career:

"He has hunted up and rewarded all the men who befriended him in the troublous days when he was a poor man and friends were genuine and not attracted by the glamour of wealth. He has helped the men under him to accumulate means—has subscribed for stock in their names, indorsed their notes, and advanced them cash to carry their subscriptions. This he has done, not with one or with a dozen, but with scores."

Bingham Tours the Bronx.

Police Commissioner Bingham, accompanied by First Deputy Waldo and Secretary Slattery, visited last night the Bronx Park Police Station and the Tremont Station. At the Tremont Station the Commissioner talked for some time with Inspector McClusky.

Bronx's Charges Going to Albany.

A special committee of the Civic League of the Bronx met yesterday and appointed a sub-committee of ex-Assemblyman Hal Bell, A. E. Davis, M. J. Mack, and John E. Eustis, which was authorized to draw up a petition containing the charges that have been made against the Borough Government of the Bronx for presentation to the Legislature. The investigation of which the charges are the outcome has been under way several weeks.

Dr. G. R. Fowler Left $40,000.

The will of Dr. George R. Fowler, the Brooklyn surgeon who died at Albany recently, was filed for probate yesterday in Brooklyn. The estate consists of $40,000 personal property, and is left to the widow, Louise R. Fowler; two sons, and a daughter.

Having become impressed with the beauties of the climate, scenery and products of Colorado, Utah, Arizona, Mexico, California, Oregon and Washington, thousands of Americans will visit the West during the Winter for the first time, and we are glad to inform them that the best service possible on American railways will be found on the

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COPPER MERGER MAY GET THE RICH CLARK MINES

The Senator Is Now Said to be Willing to Sell.

UNITED VERDE, TOO, MAYBE

Heinze Reasserts That the United Copper Company Will Continue to be a Rich Producer.

Arthur P. Heinze said yesterday that it is possible that the new company which is to be formed by Thomas F. Cole to take over the properties purchased last week from the United Copper Company will also take over the Montana copper properties of Senator William A. Clark, including the United Verde Copper Company. A rumor has been current for some days that the new company would eventually represent a consolidation of practically all the Montana copper mines outside of the Amalgamated Copper Company.

The mines owned by Senator Clark include some of the richest copper finds that have been made in the United States. They have proved enormously profitable, and doubtless could only be had at a very high price. It is said, however, that Senator Clark is willing to dispose of his Montana copper interests, so that a sale to the new company is not an impossibility, despite the difficulty of agreeing on a price.

That the United Copper Company will continue as a large producer of copper was reasserted by Mr. Heinze yesterday. He said that notwithstanding the sale to Mr. Cole of all the property that had been involved in litigation, the output of the United Copper Company this year will probably be as large as it was last year. This result, he said, would be secured by increasing the output and hastening the development of the properties still controlled by the United Copper Company. These include besides the Lexintong mines several mines owned by the Montana Ore Purchasing Company other than those that were affected by the litigation between the Heinzes and the Amalgamated Copper Company, and also the mining property and the reduction works owned by the Basin Reduction Company and the Basin and Bay State Mining Company.

These several properties are not owned directly by the United Copper Company, but through subsidiary companies. The Basin works and the Lexington mines are owned by the La France Copper Company, a controlling interest in which rests with the Copper Securities Company, which in turn is controlled by the United Copper Company.

The Heinze interests now have no smelting plant in the immediate vicinity of the Butte Camp, where the Lexington mines are located. Mr. Heinze said yesterday, however, that such favorable terms had been offered by the Washoe Smelter, owned by the Amalgamated Copper Company, that it was by no means unlikely that the output of the Heinze mines would be sent for treatment to that smelter. The Basin Reduction Company has both a concentrator and a smelter, but these are at some distance from the Lexington mines.

In reference to the present position of the United Copper Company, Mr. Heinze said that the properties still controlled by the company were worth as much as the properties that had been turned over to Mr. Cole and for which the United Copper Company has received payment. The amount received by the United Copper Company, Mr. Heinze repeated yesterday, was approximately $25,000,000, half in cash and half in securities. The accuracy of this amount, or at least of the statement that the payment was equivalent, to $25,000,000 in cash, is disputed by those in a position to speak for the Amalgamated Copper Interests.

SAYS PATRICK IS INNOCENT.

President Bell Tells Medico-Legal Society Rice Wasn't Murdered.

The Medico-Legal Society held its monthly meeting and dinner in the Hotel St. Andrew last night, President Clark Bell presiding. The society had as its guests several undertakers, who were interested in a paper prepared and read by Prof. H. S. Eskels of Philadelphia on "Legislation Forbidding the Use of Poison in Embalming Fluids by Undertakers or Others."

President Bell had prepared an exhaustive paper urging that Albert T. Patrick, convicted of the murder of William Marsh Rice, was innocent. Owing to the length of the article, its reading was omitted. Mr. Bell, however, declared that Patrick should be pardoned for the reason that, in his opinion, based upon expert testimony, Rice's death was due to natural causes. He cited the testimony of Coroner's Physicians Donlin and Williams and Prof. R. A. Witthaus in proof of his contention.

Grammar School No. 69 Alumni Dine.

The alumni of Grammar School No. 69 held its fifth annual dinner at Reisenweber's last evening. Among the speakers were Attorney General Mayer, Judge O'Dwyer, Supt. A. T. Schauffler, Dr. Matthew J. Elgas, and State Senator Martin Saxe. Officers elected were: President—Clarence J. Housman; Vice President—Francis B. Elgas; Secretary—Albert J. Stern; Treasurer—Jerome Siegel.

THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES.

Sunday.

FRATERNITY, the True and the False, by the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, under the auspices of the People's Institute, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

Monday.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE, by Dr. Walter E. Clark of City College, at Public School No. 5, 141st Street and Edgecombe Avenue, 8 P. M.

EYES, the Care of, by Dr. Edward B. Coburn, at Public School 33, 418 West Twenty-eighth Street, 8 P. M.

JAPANESE LIFE in Town and Country, by Susumi Tajima, at Public School 46, 153th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, 8 P. M.

SHIP, the Development of, by George Crouse Cook, at Public School 82, Seventieth Street and First Avenue, 8 P. M.

STATUE, the Making of a, by J. Scott Hartley, at Public School 159, 241 East 119th Street, 8 P. M.

THE TARIFF, by N. I. Stone of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., at the Educational Alliance, East Broadway, 8 P. M.

RADIUM and Its Applications, by Prof. Charles Baskerville of the College of the City of New York, at St. Peter's Hall, Twentieth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, 8 P. M.

SUN, Total Eclipse of in 1905, by Prof. S. A. Mitchell, illustrated by stereopticon, American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West, 8:15 P. M.

PAINTING in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, by George Kriehn; first lecture in course, "The Flemish and Dutch Schools;" Room 300, Havemeyer, Columbia University, 4 P. M. Doors closed promptly at beginning of lecture.

REPUBLICAN FRANCE: Its Political and Economic Problems. Second lecture in course, by Adolph Cohn, "France Among the Nations: Military and Diplomatic Problems." Columbia University, in cooperation with Cooper Union, at Cooper Union great hall, 8:15 P. M.

SCHILLER und de Neuer Generation, by Dr. Ludwig Fulda, in the large auditorium of the Horace Mann School, 120th Street and Broadway, under the auspices of the Germanistic Society of America, 4 P. M. Free to public, cards of admission to be obtained of the Secretary of Columbia University at Room 213, Library.

Tuesday.

PERSIA, Life in, by Dr. Abraham Yohannan, Room 305 Schermerhorn, Columbia University, 4 P. M. Doors closed promptly at beginning of lecture.

BALLOT REFORM, William M. Ivins, Robert Fulton Cutting, and others, under the auspices of the People's Institute, at Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

EGYPT: Life, Religion, Art, and Symbolism: Ancient Memphis, the Pyramids, &c., lecture in course, illustrated by stereopticon, American Museum of Natural History, 8 P. M.

TORTUGAS MARINE LABORATORY of the Carnegie Institution: Its Aims and Problems, by Alfred G. Mayer, Director of the laboratory, Eastern Assembly Room, American Museum of Natural History, 8:15 P. M.

THE VIOLIN and Its Makers, by Dr. Edwin C. Broome, at Public School 30, 224 East Eighty-eighth Street, 8 P. M.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE, by Walter E. Clark, at Judson Memorial Hall, Washington Square South, 8 P. M.

PORFIRIO DIAZ, the Regenerator of Mexico, by Thomas B. Connery, at University Settlement, 184 Eldridge Street, 8 P. M.

Wednesday.

LINCOLN AND GRANT, Recollections of, by Gen. James Grant Wilson, Public School 165, 106th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, 8 P. M.

THE DICTIONARY and Its Uses, by William Curtis Stiles, at East Side House Settlement, Seventy-sixth Street and East River, 8 P. M.

FRANCE AND GERMANY, Democracy in Action in, by John Martin, at Y. M. C. A. Hall, 5 West 125th Street, 8 P. M.

FIRST VOTER'S COURSE: the Citizen and the City, William A. Hoy, leader, under the auspices of the People's Institute, 237 East 104th Street. Third lecture in course, intended especially for young men. 8:15 P. M.

ROMANTICISM, the Problem of, third lecture in course, "The Romanticism of Schumann," by Daniel Mason Gregory, auditorium of Earl Hall, Columbia University, 4 P. M.; doors closed promptly at 4:10.

EDUCATION, the Purpose and Scope of Secondary Technical, by Dr. Cheeseman A. Herrick, at Milbank Memorial Chapel, Teachers' College, Columbia University, 4 P. M.

Thursday.

LINCOLN, by Hal Bell, at Public School 44, Hubert and Collister Streets, 8 P. M.

UNITED STATES, Democracy in Action in the, by John Martin, at Public School 31, 323 West Forty-fourth Street, near Tenth Avenue, 8 P. M.

HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY and Architectural Art, by William Burnett Tuthill, at Public School 135, First Avenue and Fifty-first Street.

ARCHITECTURE, History of, as Seen in New York City Buildings, by Joseph M. Tilden, at Public School 170, 111th Street and Lenox Avenue, 8 P. M.

THE AMERICAN FLAG and the National Anthem, by Dr. Isaac C. Sturges, at Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, 8 P. M.

CIVIL WAR, Turning Points in the, by Rossiter Johnson, at Lexington Avenue Baptist Church, 111th Street and Lexington Avenue, 8 P. M.

KINDNESS, the Evolution of, (Humane Education,) by Herbert N. Casson, at St. Luke's Hall, 483 Hudson Street, near Grove Street, 8 P. M.

LUZON: the Philippines, by Prof. Albert Bickmore, illustrated series of Legal Holiday lectures, American Museum of Natural History, 3:15 P. M.

Friday.

ENGRAVING, Etching, and Woodcutting, by Miss Francesco Del Mar, at Public School 52, Broadway, Inwood, 8 P. M.

GETTYSBURG, the Battle of, by Howard E. Parker, at St. Francis Mission, 448 West Fifty-sixth Street, 8 P. M.

HONEY BEE, the Life Story of a, by D. Everett Lyon, Ph. D., at Y. M. B. A. Hall, 311 East Broadway, 8 P. M.

FREE EDUCATION, Social Aspects of; by Dr. James H. Canfield, Librarian of Columbia University; course of lectures given by the New School of Philanthropy in Assembly Hall, United Charities Building, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, 4 P. M.

Saturday.

TENNYSON, an Evening With, by Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lease, at High School of Commerce, Sixty-sixth Street, west of Broadway, 8 P. M.

COMETS AND METEORS, Their Mutual Relations, by Prof. Robert W. Prentiss of Rutgers College, at Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West, 8 P. M.

INSECT LIFE, by Herbert S. Ardell, at Hall of the Board of Education, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, 8 P. M.

ELECTRO-DYNAMIC INDUCTION: Electric Dynamos and Motors, the Ruhmkorff Coil, by Prof. Charles L. Harrington, Central Museum of the Brooklyn Institute, Eastern Parkway, 8 P. M.

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LAUNDRY SOAP, Procter & Gamble's "Lenox," 7 cakes for 25c
NAPHTHA SOAP, Procter & Gamble's, 6 cakes for 25c
SILEXO SCOURING SOAP, 6 cakes for 10c
POTASH OR LYE, lb. pkge 5c
CHLORIDE OF LIME, lb. pkge 5c
SAPOLIN STOVE PIPE ENAMEL 12c
BORSUM'S PUTZ LIQUID, 2 cans 25c
SILVER CREAM, 2 bottles for 25c
SOLARINE METAL POLISH, 2 cans for 25c
FLOOR DRESSING (Standard Oil Co.), pts, 15c; qts 21c
GOLDEN GLOSS GOLD PAINT 10c
BIRD SEED; best mixture; pkge 5c
BIRD GRAVEL; 2 pkges 5c
PETERMAN'S ROACH FOOD, can 7c
PEARLINE; 4 pkges. for 10c
HANDY IRONING WAX; doz 9c
YELLOW BEESWAX 3c
"LENOX" TOILET PAPER; 7 rolls for 25c
MONTAUK FINE TISSUE TOILET PAPER; 4 rolls for 25c
INSTANT CROCKERY MENDER 12c
LIQUID VENEER; large bottle 35c
LIQUID VENEER; trial bottle 3c
BLUE CAN FLOOR WAX 21c
EMERY POWDER; pkge 10c
LIQUID ENAMELINE STOVE POLISH 5c
20-MULE TEAM BORAX, ½ lb. pkge. 5c.; lb. pkge 10c
LEPAGE'S GLUE, 2-oz. bot 10c
GAS LIGHTERS 8c
HOUSEHOLD CANDLES, 12 in pkge 9c
WAX TAPERS, 30 in box 3c

ENAMEL PAINT 10c
VARNISH BRUSHES ..... 5c, 7c and 10c
FLOOR or WALL PAINT BRUSHES, 19c and 29c
ASBESTOS IRON HOLDERS 3c
ASBESTOS IRON HOLDERS, double extra quality 8c
ASBESTOS STOVE MATS 2c
ASBESTOS TOASTERS 4c
ASBESTOS TOASTERS, with handle 8c
ASBESTOS GRIDDLES 8c
POLISHING MITTS 4c
FLOOR SCRUB CLOTHS 5c
WIRE SINK SCRUBS 8c
HEATHER SINK SCRUBS 3c
MAGIC SINK SHOVELS 4c
SCRUB BRUSHES, solid back 8c
WHISK BROOMS, good quality 12c
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BATH TUB SEATS

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AND WHAT NOW?

There seems to be no dissent from the conclusion that the Dominican treaty is already irresuscitably dead. Certain of our contemporaries are acclaiming that conclusion with an enthusiasm indecorous at a funeral. As for ourselves, we may say, as Judge ROCKWOOD HOAR is reported to have said when reproached for not attending the funeral of WENDELL PHILLIPS: "No, I wasn't there. But I approve of it." The plain truth is that the Senate would have done plainly wrong to back up the Administration and make the mistake of the Administration its own "by an after approbation."

All this is easy to say, and one may say it very much at his ease. It remains true that the expedient adopted by the Administration, in the recess of Congress, and for which the Administration vainly trusted to the "after approbation" of Congress, unauthorized and ill-advised as it may have been, was an effort, and, for anything that has appeared to the contrary, an earnest and honest effort to avoid or mitigate the international friction which was threatened by the situation in Santo Domingo, as it had been very seriously threatened by the situation, a few years earlier, in Venezuela. The scheme of the Administration, gladly acquiesced in by the Government of Santo Domingo, was to substitute a peaceful and friendly receivership for the benefit of creditors for the warlike and hostile receivership for the benefit of creditors which was threatened in Santo Domingo, and had been previously put in operation in Venezuela, to the annoyance and chagrin of a great part of the population of the United Kingdom, as was attested by Mr. KIPLING'S vigorous verses on that occasion, and, we may safely say, of the whole population of the United States.

"It is a condition, not a theory, which confronts us." On the one hand the overwhelming majority of the people of the United States believe in the Monroe Doctrine as essential to "our peace and safety." On the other hand, the notion that we shall make ourselves responsible for all the fantastic extravagances into which mountebanks like CASTRO, or adventurers like so many others who have from time to time obtained control of the Governmental machinery of the republics to the south of us, is quite revolting to an equal majority. Evidently we cannot maintain among the nations the attitude of an international dog in the manger which will neither do nor let others do. But evidently we cannot render ourselves responsible for the conduct of any person who may get control of any republic to the south of us and run up bills which he has no means of discharging, and which may exceed the entire assets of his respective country. It is perfectly clear that the backing of a responsible indorser like the United States would stimulate the borrowing propensities of the irresponsible debtor, and, moreover, would increase his credit with European lenders. We know that the effect of the interference of the Administration in Santo Domingo, though now disavowed, has already been to inflate in the European markets the nominal value of the South and Central American securities. No examination and scaling down of the liabilities of one of those Governments on the part of the Government of the United States can possibly offset the tendency to give more credit which the assumption of South American debts by the North American Republic will induce as it has induced all over Europe.

The President's personal prescription in this state of things is what is popularly known as "the big stick." He will, meaning that we will, intervene to see that the South American republics to the south of us do not run into debt beyond their means, and that the debts they do incur shall be carefully scrutinized by us to see that they have received value to the face of their obligations. Such an attitude constrains us to appoint or become a receiver in behalf of all the American Governments which are in pecuniary trouble, to find out how much they really owe and to make them pay it, while rejecting claims for all debts for which, according to our estimation, they have not received value.

Such is the working out of the theory of "the big stick," such the practical consequence of the Administration's view of our "hegemony" of this hemisphere. If such an attitude were really necessary to the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, perhaps, in view of the immense importance, even the vital necessity of maintaining that doctrine, not many of us would be opposed to our taking it. But there is "a more excellent way." The ultimate sanction for our pretension of guaranteeing, while examining and "scaling down," the debts of our sister republics is simply the military force we can bring to bear in behalf of that pretension. We should avoid innumerable complications, and we should in no respect be in a weaker position if we took at once the humane and rational ground that international debts are no more collectible by force than are private debts, in the advanced communities, any longer collectible by the duress of imprisonment for debt. Let us throw away the big stick. Let us simply say that foreign creditors of American nations shall not use force to collect their claims. Let the rule of "caveat creditor" apply in international as well as in inter-personal transactions. Let the creditor beware, and let him inform himself at his peril, of the material and also of the moral risks which he runs when he furnishes supplies or advances money. This was JOHN HAY'S doctrine. If the President had adopted it, instead of flourishing the big stick, in the brandishing of which he finds himself unsupported, he would be on far firmer ground, on ground which, we think, the American people, and ultimately the very Senate, would have to sustain him in taking.

THE SAVINGS BANK BAROMETER.

We are accustomed to look to our savings bank reports for indications of the welfare of the wage-earning class, just as we do to the bank of discount reports for the welfare of the commercial and manufacturing classes, and the report just made to the Bank Department for last year leaves nothing to be desired. Upon the incomplete showing made it is possible to repeat the Superintendent's remarks last year: "In not one item does anything seem to be lacking that makes for prosperity, soundness, and good management." This best appears by contrasting the gains in the respective items with the gains for the previous year:

	1905.	1904.
Deposits	$93,775,238	$67,301,198
Resources	93,807,399	73,193,036
Surplus	9,980,658	5,804,690
Bonds and mortgages	69,541,686	41,480,291
Stocks and bonds, market value	21,813,013	29,156,013

Last year records were broken for all but for deposits, which item was then about four millions below 1899, which now cuts but a sorry comparison. Bonds and mortgages are reported this year at $639,742,227, or about $11,000,000 below stocks and bonds at market value. Last year bonds and mortgages were $59,708,736 below stocks and bonds at market value. This disproportion is corrected by an unsuspected decrease in gain in stocks and bonds and a surprising increase in bonds and mortgages. The old-fogy Presidents appear to have shifted from real estate mortgages to railway mortgages at just the proper time, and now they are shifting back again, the mortgage tax notwithstanding. It would be more correct to say that they are shifting back because of the mortgage tax, since they return to a favorite investment, and the burden of the higher interest rate is nothing to them. They have enjoyed a handsome appreciation in their Stock Exchange investments, and now they are making sure of their profits and the security of their principal. Could any depositor have done as well for himself?

The gain in the deposits is all the more welcome because it is not offset, as in the previous year, by withdrawals upon account of labor troubles. Neither was there any such withdrawal of deposits last year as in earlier years to take advantage of stock market opportunities. The year's gains are handsome, but they gain significance from the fact that they are increases upon increases. Happy is the lot of the New York wage-earner. His lesson is not even yet entirely learned, but upon the whole he sets an example to some others. The moral of these figures ought not to be lost upon those whose negotiations now pending will go far to settle whether last year's happy record may be duplicated.

TURKISH ADVANCEMENT.

It seems a little odd to read a plea for progress in the Turkish Empire from the pen of a Prince of the royal house. That is the privilege accorded to us by Le Matin of Paris, which publishes a letter from Prince SABAHEDDINE, grandson of the late Sultan ABDUL MEDJID, addressed to the distinguished French scientist, M. BERTHELOT, thanking that gentleman for his letter to President ROOSEVELT praying him to intervene in the interest of the Armenians.

The most interesting point in the letter is the assertion by the Prince that the Turks of Turkey suffer as much from misrule as do the Armenians, and that there is a strong movement among the educated Turks for reform through decentralization. One difference he recognizes between the Christians and the Turks; the former are from time to time massacred en masse, the latter suffer through the imprisonment and exile of the "intellectuals." Both classes suffer from the periodic inroads of the Mussulman Kurds. The Turkish peasantry he describes as in a pitiable condition. The soil is cultivated only by women whose [illegible] brothers, husbands are in the camps of Macedonia, Arabia, or elsewhere. Meanwhile there has grown up in the maritime cities a movement of considerable and increasing force which seeks relief from existing conditions through the curbing of the central power and the distribution of a portion of the functions through the various provinces. The Prince urges that the efforts of foreign Governments, now directed toward some sort of international control which is offensive to the spirit of nationality, would be more effective if addressed to decentralization, to a plan that would make possible the defense of its own interests at the hands of the people of each province.

It is difficult to see how this could practically be accomplished by foreign intervention in the present condition of the relations of Turkey with the Powers and of the Powers with each other. But the suggestion is so consistent with the tendency of modern evolution in administration and is based on so enlightened a view of the future of the Turkish people that it is exceedingly interesting originating from even a collateral branch of the ruling family.

THE AMERICAN SOLDIER.

Col. LARNED, the Dean of the Faculty of West Point, is recognized throughout the army as one of its most thoughtful and accomplished officers. He contributes to the current number of The International Quarterly an article on "The Enlisted Soldier" which has attracted not only professional but general attention. He has the further advantage for considering our actual military conditions that he has not been tempted to "sink" the American citizen in the professional soldier. Not so long ago we were tempted, by an abridged and misleading account of Col. PETTIT'S essay on "Democracy and Our Army," to intimate that Col. PETTIT had been so long a professional soldier that he had forgotten he was primarily an American citizen. The intimation was unjust. The fact is, as the full text of Col. PETTIT'S paper shows, that while as a professional soldier he recognizes and even emphasizes the military disadvantages of "government of the people, by the people, for the people" as against government by an irresponsible monarch who is also a "War Lord," he does not show the least inclination to revert to the government of an irresponsible and autocratic "War Lord" holding his leadership by "Divine Right." He merely performs the useful and patriotic service of pointing out the military disadvantages of a modern republic in comparison with an ancient or mediaeval monarchy, of which examples survive.

However that may be, Col. LARNED in the article in question takes up the question of the modern American soldier in the most modern spirit. Recognizing, with Mr. ROOT when Secretary of War, that the use of the army in time of peace is to help the country to prepare for war, he considers the condition of the army from that point of view. It is true the army has another function, the function of a National police, and that this function is likely to be increasingly important. But, after all, this is a secondary function, and it is likely to be the more satisfactorily fulfilled the more thoroughly and satisfactorily the primary function of the army as a nucleus of the National defense is in its order performed. The point is to secure that "the enlisted soldier" shall not be a man with a past which he desires to have forgotten, and with no future, but that he shall be a young American with no past of which he is ashamed, and with a future to which he can look forward with hope. In other words, Col. LARNED'S proposition is that the army shall be henceforth a school, and no longer a mere asylum. Nobody will cavil at the proposition thus far. But it includes a number of corollaries which may excite apprehension. If the army is to be a school, it must be a competitive school. It must attract recruits who, so far from deserting it on any slight occasion, as they do now, would regard exclusion from it in the light of the same calamity with which an undergraduate of a college would regard a dishonorable dismissal or as, to take the strongest case, a cadet at West Point regards the prospect of being "found deficient." The service must be made attractive, not repulsive, not the last resort of a failure, but the "first rung" of a possible success. In Col. LARNED'S words, "The service must be transformed into a privilege."

It follows, in this land of boundless opportunities, that the army must compete with civil life in attractiveness, if it is to attract those whom the public safety makes it desirable to attract. It must compete with civil life, first of all, in the matter of compensation. This means that the private of infantry should receive as much pay as the mechanic laborer in civil life, the cavalryman as much as the groom in private employment, and so forth.

All this involves, according to Col. LARNED, an army pay roll "rather more than double" the actual pay roll. But what of that, if we really get our benefit of the army, if we have in it "an effective engine for the manufacture of competent soldiers, working hard to improve its product, and grinding out a steady stream of graduates." There is doubtless an American objection to being "bossed." Mr. WISTER reports that in the Southwest "a man who will let another man command him" is on that account despised. But this is by no means an insuperable objection. The discipline of West Point, according to a British military observer, is "of iron." But not on that account does a cadet think the worse of himself or is he worse thought of by anybody. Why not the same feeling in the rank and file of the army? Why not provide for "a steady stream of graduates" with certificates that will denote their competency to hold commissions in the great volunteer army we will need in time of trouble, and that will "impose themselves," even with no change in the laws, on the civil authorities?

We regret that we have not space enough at command to follow the development of Col. LARNED'S views. But evidently, it seems, they should commend themselves to the attention of the General Staff, and afterward, in due course, to Congress.

MURPHY AND MACBRIDE.

Wherever the hated Saxon has ordered anything to be written in English there is the best of reasons for writing it in Erse. Therefore MACGIOLLA BRIGHIDI is a "biger man" than MURPHY. All that MURPHY, JOHN of East Kerry, did was to sign the Commons roster in Gaelic. This was a novelty, never having been done before, but since it was permitted to be done it appears that there was no reason why it should not have been done, and therefore there is no reason why it should ever be done again. But MALL MACGIOLLA BRIGHIDI—we hope it is spelled rightly—actually was sentenced to fine and imprisonment for writing his name in his native script.

The law requires vendors to have their names appear legibly on their carts, and anybody who knows Erse knows—we take it on trust ourselves—that Macgiolla Brighidi spells Mac-Bride. In Donegal 70 per cent. of the population would not need to be told this, but the Lord Chief Justice of Dunfanaghty sessions stultified himself by ruling that MACGIOLLA BRIGHIDI must pay a shilling for writing his name illegibly, merely because he used Irish characters.

This is the leading case, but it is to be distinguished from BUCKLEY'S case, decided like MURPHY'S on Wednesday last, because BUCKLEY used Roman characters. We are not told how BUCKLEY spelled his name—perhaps the cable could not bring it—but the Maynooth Magistrates fined him for attempting to do to the British law what any Senator knows can be done to the Hepburn bill—that is, drive a horse and cart, or a freight train, through it. But the King's Bench overruled the Maynooth Magistrates, and now Irishmen are free, at least free to write their names in Irish at the foot of the Commoner's oath, or on peddlers' carts, or, we suppose, on the superscriptions of letters. Very probably there will be some puzzlers soon for the "blind" readers at the Post Office. 'Tis a great victory, and a proud day for Ireland. But after all, the world does not reverse itself, and the incidents serve rather to advertise the deadness of Gaelic than its vitality. It is unnecessary to advertise the liveliness and vitality of true Irishmen. They ought to be satisfied with being very much alive themselves and let people forget that their language is as dead as Sanskrit.

DIVERTING OUR TRADE.

We find in The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph strong indorsement of its quotation of The New Orleans Picayune to this effect:

> There are two considerations in the astounding claim made in favor of New York. Because it is the chief city of the Union in commerce as well as population it should be so maintained by laws that will discriminate against all the people in the Mississippi Valley, as well as against the Gulf ports, by forcing them to do all their trading in New York. It is not to be doubted that one of the urgent objects that is at the bottom of the strenuous efforts now being made to place all the railroad and steamboat transportation in the United States under the control of the Federal Government is to compel all commerce to pay tribute to New York, no matter how much injustice is done to the Western people, who use by preference the Southern ports.

Our reason for taking up the matter is that these errors assume to be a correction of our remark that the course of empire is tending southward because of the differential against New York, whose trade would thrive if placed upon an equality with its competitors. It is odd to find any argument for the Railway Rate Regulation bill deduced from these facts. The differential rests upon an award by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and it is difficult to see how it could be expected to act any differently if its discretion were to be enlarged, since then it would be only the more free to give effect to its argument when making its award. We have already considered the award upon its merits, and cannot now do so again, but it ought to be useful for the Southern newspapers to consider the practical working of the differential as exemplified by current events. The topic is all the more timely because at the last meeting of the Chamber of Commerce it adopted Mr. CHARLES STEWART SMITH'S motion that Mr. HEPBURN'S committee should report regarding discriminations against New York, including terminal charges.

According to the January report of the New Orleans Board of Trade, sixty-two grain-laden steamers cleared that month with 6,770,573 bushels, an increase of 2,225,000 bushels. The gain for this crop year is 5,303,647 bushels for corn alone. Now, there is no grievance in this if the route is natural and the rate naturally lower. But the route is not that which the traffic would naturally take, and the rate is higher via New York, because the Inter-State Commerce Commission award requires the railways to New York to charge more than they would charge if a reduction of rates would not lead to a railway war of rates. Last Monday the Gulf roads named a rate of 18 cents for oats via New Orleans, and 1,500,000 bushels have been already diverted to this route. On flour the rate across the ocean is 29 cents via the Gulf and 33 cents via New York. In an effort to increase the grain movement via Atlantic ports the Wabash is now quoting 23 cents instead of 27 cents, but even the Wabash preserves the differential rate, the reduction being managed by inclusion of sundry charges en route, and by altering the distribution of the proportions payable to the Eastern and Western roads respectively.

New York has more than the differential to complain of. The terminal charges are even more prejudicial to New York, and especial reference is made of this in Mr. SMITH'S motion of inquiry. Part of this is not a fair grievance against the Gulf routes. Their enterprise enables railway trains to run beside the steamers with an elevator between them. Grain is transferred almost sooner than steamers can be docked here, and the lighterage charge remains to be added to the bill against the New York route. New York has the option to do the same or to take the consequences of neglect to do so. If it cannot be managed cheaply because New York water front privileges are so costly there will appear a serious debit against New York's dock policy. To make commercial accommodations so dear that commerce is repelled is shortsighted. It is almost worse than the comparative decrease of New York's trade to find our Southern friends distort a differential to our prejudice into a discrimination in our favor, and construe a suggestion of equality as an obligation of tribute. We are not concerned to defend the much-attacked Inter-State Commerce Commission, even though its award is contrary to the arguments of New York's spokesmen, and we have heretofore criticised some features of the pending rate law. But we are constrained to say that neither is open to the criticism of our Southern friends in this respect.

THE TIMES'S Quotation Supplement, hitherto issued on Sunday morning, will in future appear as a part of Monday morning's paper. It will be issued to-morrow morning. It has been felt that the publication of the Quotation Supplement on the morning of a business day, rather than on Sunday, would serve the convenience of those who wish to file it away for reference.

Caricature a Vulgar Taste?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We should all heartily indorse the desire expressed by "C. B." in THE TIMES to-day. The President of the United States, elected by the people, should, during his term of office, be exempt from the criticism or buffoonery of caricature.

All Americans are probably now ashamed of the vile pictures of Abraham Lincoln, not uncommon even in Northern papers during the civil war, and later the caricatures of Presidents Grant and Cleveland.

If we are an intelligent and patriotic people, let us show it by compelling our newspapers, by law if necessary, to refrain from this lowest and meanest method of pandering to vulgar taste. CITIZEN.

Brooklyn, Feb. 16, 1906.

Mr. Carnegie.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Controller Metz made some timely comments upon Mr. Carnegie yesterday which will receive a deep-down response from the American people, far and wide.

All the money taken every year by the King of England, the Emperor of Germany, and the Czar of Russia for their costly extravagances and luxuries and for the purposes of government has to be produced by the industrial workers of England, Germany, and Russia. But Mr. Carnegie takes more dollars from the industrial workers of the United States every year than all the money taken by these.

For this oppressive yearly tax upon the American people Mr. Carnegie has done no more than "Dick" Croker. He has given libraries which put a yearly charge upon the citizens of New York. ROBERT FLEMING.

New York, Feb. 14, 1906.

The Times in Panama.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I never read a paper that I enjoy more than THE TIMES. It is so complete. M.

Panama, Feb. 3, 1906.

Language.

From The Eldorado Springs (Mo.) Sun.

The feeble, journalistic tyro, the soft, impressional gudgeon who recently acquired some slight interest or equity in the News last week rushed to the defense of the versatile hot-air dispenser who formerly manipulated the archimedean lever of that delectable sheet in a way that for unsalted and unsophisticated officiousness was quite out of the ordinary. It is possible that this budding journalistic exotic that was recently transplanted from the wind-swept plains of Kansas to Missouri will flourish here under the fructifying influences of his present environments, but if he continues to poke his nose with such restless activity and freshness into controversies in which he has no personal interest it will perhaps be well to warn him that climatic conditions are such here that his proboscis in all of its amplitude will soon be covered by an elegant crop of well-developed warts.

Search for Bones in Paris.

From The London Standard.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—The search for the bones of Capt. Duguay-Trouin, a naval hero, has not been abandoned; it has been adjourned. In vain the professional satirists of the newspapers attack the "irreverent disturbance of the peace of the dead." They ask why requiescat in pace should be written on a violated tomb; they ask what is to be gained even if the bones are found; they ask how the bones are to be distinguished from other bones; but the search goes on. The bones discovered in the large sarcophagus under the Chapel of the Holy Virgin are to be removed, and it is hoped that the tablets pointing out the position of the remains of Duguay-Trouin will then be found. The search will be continued on Monday.

At the same time the Archæological Committee will look for the bones of Corneille. Corneille was buried in the Church of St. Roch in 1684, and near where his remains are said to lie, Lenotre, Mlle. de la Valliere, and the Duc de Crequi were buried. Mme. Deraine, whose maiden name was Corneille, and who says she is the direct descendant of Corneille, asked the Prefect of the Seine for leave to search, and her request was supported by M. Jules Claretie, [illegible] of the Comedie Francaise.

"DEAD BEAT" SOCIALISM.

Distinguished from the "Dutch Treat" Socialism of John Burns.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The occasional discussion of Socialism in your columns by correspondents would be more valuable if they would agree upon the meaning of this protean word, which is different to different minds. To me it means that the State is to do many things now done by private companies, and the whole or main expense is to be paid for out of the public treasury. The State will force every one to pay while a comparatively few possibly may get the benefit. I call this "free lunch" or "dead beat" Socialism, because it is founded on the fundamental principles of the free lunch, by which the dead beat orders his life. "Let somebody else pay for what I get." This kind of Socialism is most dangerous to the State, demoralizing National character, destroying enterprise, and is sure to bring financial ruin with that suffering among the wage-earning classes which ensues from paralyzed industries.

The other kind is not in any way harmful to the State, if you had upright and efficient administration. It may be called "Dutch treat" Socialism. Its most able advocate and exemplar is John Burns, able economist and statesman; the President of the English Local Government Board. Here is his creed: Whenever the Government discharges a function for the benefit of the people, those who receive a specially measurable benefit from the discharge of that function should be made to pay by way of fees into the common treasury, as far as possible, the proportional cost, so that none of the expense may come out of the rates or local taxes. There should be no charity rents. There should be no rate subsidized industries. Every public service should carry its own burden, other than those that have a sanitary, moral, or social obligation. John Burns's "Dutch treat" Socialism dominates the English administration of Government. Municipal baths, tramways, lodging houses, and so on, are all managed on that principle. But, sad to say, the cancer of "dead beat" Socialism steadily eats its way through the body politic in this country, demoralizing citizenship and increasing the burden of the wage earner by oppressive taxation.

What a curious example of the unconscious "free lunch" Socialist ex-Controller Grout is; for example, with his new scheme of the University of Brooklyn! If the American labor unions had an able and sound leader like John Burns, they would make short work of that scheme and its promoter. Mr. Grout is very much alarmed at the prospect of a free ferry to Staten Island, but he is eager to plunder under the form of taxation the wage earners of Greater New York by setting up this "dead beat" Socialistic scheme, which will never benefit 5 per cent. of the wage earners in any one year.

If only this distinction between "Dutch treat" Socialism and "dead beat" Socialism could be thoroughly drilled into the minds of American citizens, and the labor unions would adopt the doctrines of John Burns, the general welfare would be greatly enhanced.

GEORGE L. FOX.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 9, 1906.

MORE DOG SHOW CRITICISM.

With Some Suggestions to Further Interest in Canine Affairs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the Dog Show is over, I find myself thinking how much more enjoyable this occasion might be made to the people of New York by the exercise of a little intelligence on the part of the management. As now conducted, it is an occasion of wearisome confusion.

Consider the judging as a matter which should be an interesting feature of the show. This takes place in a ring in the centre of the floor and can be witnessed by only a small proportion of the audience, who are obliged to stand in a pushing, jostling crowd, squeezing themselves two or three rows deep around the railing.

The theatre in the same building should be hired for this purpose. All the judging should take place on the stage, the judge standing in the centre, while the dogs are led slowly in a procession around him, and the audience is comfortably seated, where they can watch the performance.

The judging of each class should be preceded by a talk given by an expert upon the qualities and points required in the ideal of the type. He should explain what all the points are, having before him a fine specimen of the dogs about to be judged. He might also exhibit lantern slides of some of the great champions of other days and countries, and his talk might be further enlivened by anecdotes of the wonderful intelligence and moral qualities which have been displayed by dogs and which are of special interest to dog-lovers.

By these and more arrangements affecting buying and selling, there might be afforded a genuine "festival of the dog," which should prove of unbounded delight to children and would be of interest to intelligent people generally.

P. M. MARTIN.

Stapleton, S. I., Feb. 16, 1906.

Elevated Clocks Can't Agree.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have in my house a number of clocks, but they never can agree. Upon reaching the elevated station to go downtown every morning I look at the clock there to see if I am early or late.

At the station at Eighty-sixth Street and Second Avenue I often have the pleasure of finding out that I am early. At the next station I find I am terribly late. When I arrive finally at Twenty-third Street, my destination, I don't know where I am, because within the last few months the clock there has either not been wound up or is out of repair.

I do not often complain, but this is worth while complaining about. I. H.

New York, Feb. 16, 1906.

Your Remedy Is to Read The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What remedy have I against the New York newspaper (not THE TIMES) that palmed off on me this morning, under large-type headlines, this valuable item of news:

Rome, Thursday.—Judicial authority was [illegible] L. Gardner at Boston, Mass. It is fore- obtained to-day for the opening of an in- seen that it will be impossible to pros- quiry into the disappearance of Giorgione's [illegible]secute those responsible for the sale of painting "Christ Bearing the Cross" from the painting to Mrs. Gardner, because the Loschi Palace at Vicenzi. The picmore than five years have elapsed since ture is now in the collection of Mrs. Johnit passed into her possession.

Boston, Feb. 16, 1906. J. R.

The Diagram Did It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Lest no other appreciative reader do so, permit me to thank your correspondent, who, on Sunday, explained with profound insight and gravity the "Sam-Rook" joke. I confess I laughed when I first read the joke, because I thought I saw it.

Now I see that I only thought I saw it, and that the really proper time to laugh was when I read your learned correspondent's careful and elaborate explanation. GELASMA.

New York, Feb. 13, 1906.

Not to Mention Those Long Gloves.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"And do you claim that woman has the right to bear arms?" he demanded.

I will admit that he somewhat alarmed me. Nevertheless, I yielded the point grudgingly.

"At least," I said, "she has the right to wear elbow sleeves."

EUTHANASIA.

Lurana W. Sheldon Replies to the Critics of Her Views.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The word "compassion" has been used frequently in the letters upon euthanasia and appears to form the keynote of most of the recent hysterical denunciations.

"Compassion," to the average mind, evidently means copious tears and long-drawn sighs, or perhaps the patient slavery of one whose limited intellect can see no other alternative. The surgeon's heart does not control his hand when a painful operation is necessary for the welfare of his patient, nor does he hesitate in sacrificing the one where the lives of two are endangered. The mediocre mind cannot reach the heights of heroic measures nor can it encompass the boundaries of that sacrifice which is demanded by true compassion.

To pity and not relieve is the fault of nations. Instead of prohibiting the appearance here of what one knows, only too well, will be an army of blood-diseased and morally deficient offspring, we build asylums for their reception and organize "charities" for their support. Instead of helping to rid the earth of misery and wretchedness, we indorse its existence by taxing our hard-driven citizens for its maintenance and then congratulate ourselves upon our sense of justice, our enlightenment, and above all, on our "compassion."

There is nothing new in euthanasia. It has been discussed and practiced, in some degree, in all ages, and its moral effects have not as yet been found deleterious. The law of our State, which puts to death an able-bodied, useful, non-suffering man, because he has offended a social fiat, has not been repealed, nor has the degrading effect of its influence been noticed upon us. Through all time the question of whom we should kill has been left with the courts, and yet there are those who would deny our incurable sufferers the verdict of this tribunal when death to them means only beneficent mercy.

The reason for the voicing of so much horror at the thought of exterminating a wretched human being seems to lie in the fact that the majority willfully misunderstand the mission of "euthanasia." Before going into convulsions of indignation over the proposed measure for the obliteration of human misery it would be well to remember that between the comparatively few hopeless, helpless, wretched sufferers and the hosts of the unfortunate there is a wide line drawn, and that they who have reached the absolute level of mental equilibrium will not be likely to err in so great a matter, nor will they frame laws whereby indiscriminate liberty for others will be permitted.

LURANA W. SHELDON.

New York, Feb. 13, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been near to death and suffered terribly, but my physician did not subject himself to the electric chair in order to relieve my agony. He gave me an opiate, hypodermically, that mercifully put me to sleep. I roused again before the pain had been eased and he administered another hypodermic, continuing this treatment until I could endure the pain in a normal manner.

I am now wondering where my physician could have acquired so much common-sense, as, judging from the discussion of euthanasia that I read daily, the giving of "unmurderous" opiates does not appear to be advocated.

As to killing off our aged and infirm merely because they are aged and infirm, I earnestly recommend the arrest of the promoters of this murderous scheme. EQUITY.

New York, Feb. 13, 1906.

Foreign Missionaries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your missionaries in China are endeavoring to expound to the "heathen" Chinese the doctrine of Jesus Christ and the universal love of brotherhood, and on the other your officials here treat the sons of China no better than common criminals.

Can the Chinese be convinced of the truthfulness and sincerity of your missionaries when the Chinese in America write home and tell their countrymen of the inhumane treatment they receive in the land whence the missionaries and traders come?

A CHINESE.

New York, Feb. 17, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The question raised by your correspondent, "Timbuctoo," as to the usefulness, or lack of it, of foreign missionaries, naturally recalls that old rhymed opinion:

"If I were a Caliwari
In the land of Timbuctoo,
I would eat the missionary,
And his hat and hymnbook, too!"

CANNIBAL.

New York, Feb. 17, 1906.

The Education of "Curious."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit us to add our testimony to those already given as to the value of the list of buyers in THE TIMES. As manufacturers we are very much interested in the list of houses, their representatives, and the lines they buy. We prefer THE TIMES to any other New York paper, mainly because of this list. WHOLESALE.

Fall River, Mass., Feb. 16, 1906.

On the Wings of the Wind.

From The Army and Navy Journal.

Lieut. Julian De Court, Philippine Scouts, stationed at Cagpili, Island of Samar, Philippine Division, while in the town of Oras, on the river of the same name, some eighteen miles below his station, shortly after the great typhoon of Sept. 25, 1905, swept over the Philippines, found in the streets of the town a letter inclosing a voucher for mileage payment, dated May 3, 1890, and signed, Philip Reade, Third United States Infantry. Thinking it might be of interest to the gentleman who wrote it he forwarded the letter to Col. Philip Reade, Twenty-third United States Infantry, Madison Barracks, New York. Now what puzzles Col. Reade is how that letter ever reached the remote and inhospitable island of Samar. He says in a note: "I was never near to Samar than the Straits of San Bernardino. In May, 1890, I was on duty with the Wisconsin National Guard. In October, 1900, I was earthquaked in Manila after a carabao meeting, and in 1903-4-5 I was wholly zephyrized by mistrals in Mindanao, but did not carry my retained records with me on my tours. How my letter ever reached Oras, Samar, passes my understanding." It appears to have been surreptitiously appropriated by a tropical wind and carried on its long journey over sea and land.

THREE VOYAGES.

If fortune you design to win,
Come, listen to the yarn I spin:
Heave ho, my lads, heave ho!
See, now, how poor boys have a chance
To reach the goal of high finance;
Heave ho, my lads, heave ho!

John Grafter came here one fine day—
He landed as a stowaway;
Heave ho, my lads, heave ho!
And so he smuggled in himself,
And not a blessed cent of pelf;
Heave ho, my lads, heave ho!

When fortune smiled, on pleasure bent,
He crossed to do the continent;
Heave ho, my lads, heave ho!
And smuggled in, on his return,
Some diamonds and truck to burn;
Heave ho, my lads, heave ho!

Last time he smuggled out himself,
With good fat wads of grafted pelf;
Heave ho, my lads, heave ho!
And now he lives in gay Paree,
And dassen't cross the bright blue sea;
Heave ho, my lads, heave ho!

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

JOHN A. M'CALL RALLIES AFTER A SINKING SPELL

Free Use of Oxygen Kept Him Alive Yesterday Morning.

ALL HIS FAMILY AT HIS SIDE

They Seize on the Least Rally as Ground for Hope—Thanksgiving Mass Celebrated.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 17.—After a sinking spell this morning, during which his family gathered around his bedside in momentary expectation of his death, John A. McCall rallied slightly this evening, and it was said at the Laurel House that he would live through the night. He is steadily growing weaker, and it was necessary to sustain him yesterday by administering oxygen.

Bishop James A. McFaul of the Diocese of Trenton, who has been an intimate friend of Mr. McCall for many years, arrived here to-night, and at Mr. McCall's request will visit him to-morrow morning. Mr. McCall also expressed a wish this morning that his pastor, the Rev. Matthew Taylor of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, in West Seventy-first Street, be sent for. Father Taylor arrived here late this afternoon, and saw the sick man for a few minutes this evening. Mr. McCall's seven children are all at the hotel.

It was a day of stress for the members of Mr. McCall's family. Although the physicians have told them that he cannot recover, they gather hope from the slightest rally made by the sick man. The attack of weakness which caused the family so much alarm overcame Mr. McCall early this morning. Dr. Lindley was sent for in a hurry by the nurse, and found his patient in a serious condition. It was only after the repeated administration of oxygen that he was revived.

After a while Mr. McCall asked for Father Healy, rector of the Church of St. Mary of the Lake, who administered the last rites of the Church to him last Monday night. A messenger was sent for the priest. Gathered around the bedside when Father Healy entered the sick room were Mrs. McCall, Mr. and Mrs. John C. McCall, Mr. and Mrs. Ballard McCall, Mr. and Mrs. Leo McCall, Mrs. P. Kingsley, Mrs. Robert McClave, Stanley McCall, and young Ballard McCall.

Father Healy administered the sacrament of the Holy Viaticum to the sick man, and as the priest gave the sacrament Mr. McCall's children knelt down and prayed for his recovery.

A solemn mass of thanksgiving was celebrated in the Church of St. Mary of the Lake by the Rev. Father Healy yesterday at the request of Mr. McCall's family. The patient had passed such a comfortable day on Wednesday and rested so well during the night that the family were greatly encouraged the following morning, and for this reason they asked that the mass be celebrated. All the members of the family assisted at this ceremony.

Many of the symptoms of acute yellow atrophy of the liver were indicated in Mr. McCall's condition yesterday. His skin has taken on a yellowish tinge and his eyes are tinged with yellow. As acute yellow atrophy is usually the result of prolonged nervous strain, it is now believed that this rather than cirrhosis of the liver may be Mr. McCall's malady. Upon this point, however, the physicians declined to express themselves.

BRITISH JESTER LEAVES US.

Not Entirely Unappreciated Here, but Thinks He'd Better—er—Beat It.

Presumably there is mirth aboard the Lucania as she speeds eastward to-day, for she has on board the British joker, Ernest Fownes. Mr. Fownes is the humorist whose wit on his arrival in this country so tickled Dr. W. K. Ward of the Marine Hospital Service that he held him until his sanity had been looked into. Mr. Fownes made a few remarks yesterday as he bade good-bye to the reporters. Said he:

"My word! but your American humor is a rum go. At home the boys all say I'm a deuced jolly sort of chap, but here, d' ye know, I got the most extraordinary answers when I tried a bit of fun on a fellow.

"Fancy, now! When that chap Ward had let me go, I went into a place for a drink. There was a chap there with an apron on, and I said to him, 'in fun, y' know, 'My man, are you the barmaid?' Not bad, eh? But all he said was: 'Fer-get it, Charlie, an' leave the dope alone!'

"Then I stepped up to a bobby to ask for the 'bus to my lodgings. 'Constable,' I said, and he looked at me as if I were a blooming idiot, and says: 'Twenty-three fer yours. To ther long, long grass, friend. Beat it while yer shoes are good!'

"Now, what does all that rot mean, eh! I awsked a cabby about this confounded 23 and he said: 'You must have had a bad one if you've been sleeping it off so long. Why, 23, that's 17 and 6. Skiddoo, fade away, beat it. Get wise, pardner, and try 49 if the pavement's dry.'"

"Did no one appreciate your jokes?" Mr. Fownes was asked.

"Well, rather! Why, one chap sent me a joker from a pack of cards with my name on it. Catch the idea? Joker to a joker. Not a bad little pun, eh? But I can't quite catch on to your way, y' know, so I fancy I had better—er—let me see, beat it. I might learn in time, but it is so intricate, isn't it?"

HONOR JUSTICE FITZGERALD.

Friendly Sons of St. Patrick Give a Dinner to Retiring President.

At a dinner given by the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick last night at Delmonico's in honor of their retiring President, Justice James Fitzgerald, a silver table service of 225 pieces was presented to him. J. I. C. Clarke, who succeeded Justice Fitzgerald in the Presidency, read an original poem entitled "Heralds of the Gael." Two of its stanzas follow:

Age upon age the worst that man could wreak
On fellow-man framed Ireland's hapless plight.
Freedom and learning—yea, the right to speak—
Were trodden under in her bitter fight.
Her head was bowed, her breast and feet were sore,
But mind unconquered held her from despair.

And when by random flashes gleamed a path
That led to lands with freedom's flag unfurled,
She rose amid the embers of her wrath
With poets, scholars, captains for the world,
And beat them forth to shame the broadcast lie
That Ireland's glories were to fade and die.

Among other speakers were Justices O'Gorman and Morgan J. O'Brien, Recorder Goff, Dr. Constantine J. McGuire, and Michael J. Drummond.

President Roosevelt sent this telegram: "Let me extend my cordial regards to Judge Fitzgerald, and wish him all success in the future."

Mr. Bishop's Bachelor Dinner.

Francis Cunningham Bishop, whose marriage to Miss Gertrude Pell is set for Wednesday, gave his bachelor dinner last night at Delmonico's. The roof garden was decorated with palms and hanging plants. The table, seating forty-eight guests, was in horseshoe shape. Mr. Bishop's guests included his brother, H. Reginald Bishop, who is to be best man, and his ushers, his brothers James C. Bishop and Ogden Mills Bishop, Walden Pell, a brother of Mr. Bishop's fiancé; J. Borden Harriman, George H. Mairs, Alphonse de Navarro, Louis Bacon, G. Blair Painter, Franklin L. Pope, Henry Worthington Bull, Andrew Miller, and William Laimbeer.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

Benguiat Shows a New Lot of Old Textiles at the American Art Galleries.

Three afternoons will be given by the American Art Association to the church embroideries, laces, and other textiles gathered by Vitali Benguiat in Spain and France, also hanging lamps of various metals and likewise fans stretched with rare stuffs, painted in miniature and incrusted with metal, mother of pearl, and tortoise shell. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday are the days set apart, and to-morrow the objects will be open to the public.

The collection is of course rich in altar cloths and ecclesiastical vestments, but the strongest part of it consists of white and black laces. In white lace are many singular designs of dragons and lions, birds, and human figures. Some of these are altar fronts, others bedspreads, others intended for costume use. Spain furnishes remarkable black laces used for mantillas. Among the odd-shaped things is the top of a dais in crimson satin of an octagonal shape, with a floral medallion in the centre. Colored laces are not lacking, nor is linen drawn work from Spain with designs in squares. Curious and effective are strips of Italian embroidery in silks of many colors on a ground of black gauze. Many of the brocades are remarkable pieces of color harmonies; such is a silver brocade with designs of fruits and flowers in delicate tones of pink on a bottle green ground, with edge of silver lace. Book satchels, portfolios, embroidered book covers, and donation purses form one section; baldaquins, curtains, and portières another. On each afternoon some of the fans and lamps will be sold. Many of these objects belong to the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; others are recent work.

COLORED AND OTHER PRINTS.

In the uppermost gallery at 6 East Twenty-third Street hangs a large collection of French and English colored prints, mezzotints and line engravings belonging to a Mr. Arthur Blackborne of London, which will be sold in the evening on Wednesday next. Sentimental French eighteenth century colored prints alternate with small English illustrations (in color) of the perils of the hunt in all parts of the world. The collection may offer something in the way of an illustration to people who are supplying some book with pictures. It seems to have been made without a plan, nor does it appear to reveal any salient taste in the owner.

DRAWINGS BY ALB. STERNER.

From Munich, where he has been living for several years past, Mr. Albert Sterner sends a number of recent illustrations for books and magazines, notably those he prepared for "The Marriage of William Ashe," by Mrs. Humphry Ward. They are shown at the Klackner Gallery, 7 West Twenty-eighth Street. From the store of earlier drawings here, he adds a lot of clever pieces in red chalk and in charcoal. What may interest still more is the group of lithographed drawings, including portraits of Prof. Trumpp of Munich, the two likenesses of Miss Marcia Walther, his sister-in-law; "Harold," and "The Carpenter of the Hoftheater, Munich."

A pleasant half hour can be spent in this little gallery looking over Sterner's drawings and lithographs. After these years in Germany and England, the artist remains the same devotee to the graceful line, and shows the same ability to compose a group with intelligence. He has not been unsettled by associating with the exponents of the somewhat brutal art whose names are linked with "Jugend" and "Simplicissimus," but keeps to his own methods. The exhibition will hold from to-morrow until March 3.

LANDSCAPES BY C. H. DAVIS.

Those who have followed the career of Mr. Charles H. Davis will be glad to learn that a dozen landscapes belonging to his later work will be shown to-morrow in the Macbeth Gallery, 237 Fifth Avenue. The titles of these paintings are more distinctive and descriptive than usually is the case with pictures exhibited by landscapists. "Melting Clouds," "A Drama of the Elements," "Conquering Light," "Autumn Clouds," represent the pictures themselves and show, furthermore, that Mr. Davis has been wrestling with the most difficult problems of atmosphere. A snowscape, "In December"; a shorescape, "Gray Hills and the Sea," add variety. Spring and Autumn have their innings—"The Quarries," "Spring's Unfolding," and "Full Tide of Autumn."

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

HOWLAND—McCLURE.

Dulany Howland, son of the late Gardiner G. Howland, married yesterday afternoon Miss Marguerite McClure, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David McClure, at the residence of the bride's parents, 22 West Forty-ninth Street. The ceremony was performed by Mgr. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, in a large salon, which had been turned into a bower of palms banked with marguerite lilies, and roses. In an extension b at the rear of the house, lined wit and banked with tall palms, were the choristers of the cathedral, who sang "O Perfect Love," the wedding chorus from "Lohengrin," and other selections, accompanied by Bander's Orchestra.

The bride, robed in a white satin princess with a court train, with the top of old rose point, a long point lace veil, and wearing jewels presented by the bridegroom, was given away by her father. She was attended by her sister, Miss Katharine F. McClure, as maid of honor. Miss McClure wore a blue liberty satin gown with Italian filet lace, a large blue picture hat trimmed with white plumes, and carried marguerites, as did the bride. The flower girl was Mary Percy Pyne, the nine-year-old daughter of Mr. Howland's sister, Mrs. Percy Rivington Pyne. She was in an Irish crochet lace frock, wore a large white plumed hat, and carried a basket filled with marguerites.

Relatives only were asked to witness the ceremony and a few intimate friends were asked to the reception.

Mr. and Mrs. Howland have gone South, and in April will sail for Europe, to be absent all Summer.

Among those invited were Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, the Messrs. Pyne, the Misses Howland, S. S. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Soley, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. John McClure, Mr. and Mrs John I. Waterbury, William Rhinelander Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Temple Bowdoin, Bronson Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, Miss de Acosta, Col. William Jay and Mrs. Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kessler, Alexander M. Hadden, Judge Horace Russell and Mrs. Russell.

Miss Bateson's Wedding on Wednesday

Miss Mary Stamps Bateson and William Eyre Gaillard will be married on Wednesday, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Bateson, 145 West Fifty-eighth Street, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Stires of St. Thomas's will officiate. The Misses Lucinda Davis Bateson, Elizabeth Bertron, and Betty Collamore of this city and Miss Anthony and Miss Blythe of Philadelphia are to be bridesmaids. E. W. Gaillard, a brother of the bridegroom, will be his best man, and the ushers are to be C. W. Bateson, Jefferson Davis, Walter Blair, Paul W. Alexander, E. Farrar Bateson, and M. Hollingsworth Gaillard.

Engagements Announced.

The engagement was announced yesterday of Miss Elizabeth White Merritt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac N. Merritt, to Arthur Gurdon Pendleton of Hamilton Terrace.

The engagement was announced at an afternoon luncheon yesterday of Miss Elizabeth White Merritt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac N. Merritt of Harlem to Arthur Gurdon Pendleton of Hamilton Terrace, this city. No date has been set for the marriage.

AN OLD REALTY CURIO, 17 JOHN STREET, SOLD

Irregular Tract Held Fashion's Theatre in Colonial Days.

STREET FRONTAGE 10 FEET

New Owner May Preserve Original Lines of the Lot—His Name and Plans Secret.

One of the real estate curiosities in the downtown district—17 John Street—changed hands yesterday. The location and shape of this parcel would be enough to give it distinction, but it possesses besides much historical importance.

In the latter part of the eighteenth century it was the site of the John Street Theatre, which was closed for the greater part of the Revolutionary War through fear of violence to the performers, and which, it is said, was patronized subsequently by Presidents Washington and Adams.

A vacant space about 10 feet wide, on the north side, between Nos. 15 and 19, is 17 John Street—but not all of it. This passageway extends back about 75 feet, and connects at the rear with an interior tract, about two lots in area, upon which there is a dingy old four-story brick building.

This property has been sold by Mrs. Josephine Slosson, through Horace S. Ely & Co. and William A. White & Sons. It has always been taken for granted that when this parcel came into the market it would be bought up by the abutting owner, either on Fulton or John Street, and would lose its identity. Such proves not to be the case, however. While the brokers would not disclose yesterday the name of the new owner, they said that he was in no way interested in any adjoining property, and that he had a plan for utilizing the interior lot by itself. The consideration in the deal has not been made public beyond the statement that the property has been held at $200,000.

The old brick building on the lot is occupied by jewelry makers and repairers. As one stands on the little courtyard there is nothing to suggest that Broadway, with all its tall buildings and noise, is only about 150 feet away. Mrs. Slosson got the property by inheritance from Peter Naylor, who bought it in 1845.

The John Street Theatre, on this site, was opened on Dec. 7, 1767, under the management of Lewis Hallam, Jr., and John Henry, the production being the "Beaux Stratagem." It superseded the Chapel Street Theatre, which stood on the south side of Beekman Street, near Nassau. The following description of it appears in James Grant Wilson's "Memorial History of New York":

"The building was an unsightly object, principally of wood, painted red, and stood about sixty feet back from the street, having a covered way of rough wooden material from the pavement to the doors. The stage was of good dimensions, and the dressing room and greenroom were originally under it, but after the Revolution they were removed to a wing, added for the purpose at the west side. The auditorium was fitted up with a pit, two rows of boxes, and a gallery, and when full at the usual prices would contain $800."

Seats had to be reserved by patrons sending their servants at 4 o'clock in the afternoon to keep their places. Performances began at 6 sharp.

The theatre was closed just before the Revolution. During the occupation of New York by Lord Howe and Sir Henry Clinton the officers of the British regiments reopened it, with the title of the Theatre Royal, and frequently had performances there for charitable objects.

On Nov. 21, 1785, the theatre was again operated under local management, with a full company, and, according to McLean's Independent Journal, "had been, at a vast expense, repainted, beautified, and illuminated in a style to vie with European splendor."

From that time it appears to have been kept open without interruption until Jan. 13, 1798, the last production being that of "The Comet." Soon afterward it was transformed into a carriage factory.

MINISTERS AT HEARTS PARTY.

Women's Press Club Entertains Dr. Silverman, Mr. Slicer and Mr. Peters.

The Woman's Press Club played hearts yesterday at the Hotel Astor. It was the annual Valentine breakfast of the club, given a little late, but with a purpose, for Saturday is a better day for the men, and what is the good of a hearts party without—well, the club took its valentine feast so seriously that among the guests there was a rabbi, the Rev. Dr. Silverman, and two ministers, the Rev. Madison C. Peters and the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer.

The guests ate hearts, smelled the flowers from heart-shaped centrepieces, took their bonbons from heart-shaped dishes, and some of them sat around an enormous heart-shaped table. On the programme-menu a little Cupid was shooting arrows at a big red heart.

Miss Ethel Morse read a valentine to the club from its guests. It contained some left-handed compliments. They began with the "Gentle hand of Phebe," the Rev. Phoebe Hanaford, the President, and greeted the chief officers and members in rhymes referring to their various accomplishments. Referring to Mrs. Frank Leslie, for example:

> Bestower of bouquets and checks,
> Most picturesque in dress,
> At Phoebe's left hand always
> There is the Baroness.

The valentine wound up with an expression of the club's feelings with regard to newspaper publicity:

> And if you sometimes get a roast,
> Why what of that? The anguish
> Of sizzling in the searchlight's glare
> Is less than when you languish
> Unknown, unvisited, unsung,
> Unpuffed, unpraised, untoasted,
> Uncriticised, and underdone, unparagraphed, unroasted.

Mrs. Philip Carpenter's valentine effort was the "True Story of My Valentines," and might have been called a "Romance in Rhyme." There were many valentines. They commenced with the little fat boy who was the author's first escort; then the red-haired boy, the Governor's son, the boy who would have kissed her when on the straw ride, if he had dared. He didn't, and the verses said it was just as well.

The Rev. Dr. Silverman told the members that he knew that it was on the 14th of February that Adam wakened from his deep sleep after the rib operation, and found Eve, the first valentine, at his side. He also said that Eve was made from a rib of man that she might be nearest his heart, and his equal in everything making for the best of the earth. There was a special valentine by Mrs. Haryot-Holt Dey to Alice Roosevelt.

SOCIOLOGY AT YALE.

Prof. Sumner to Head New Department at the University.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 17.—The announcement has been made that a new department would be added next Fall to Yale University, that of sociology, and that it would be in charge of Prof. William G. Sumner, at present the head of the political economy department.

By creating a department for the study of sociology Yale establishes a precedent among colleges of the East, the New Haven institution being the first to take this step.

Mrs. M. D. Brill Entertains.

A theatre party, supper, and dance were given by Mrs. M. D. Brill last night at Sherry's. The supper partners were paired by little cards printed with the letters of the name of Alice Longworth. The guests were so arranged at the table that they formed this name. Some song hits on members of the Bridge Club were written especially for the occasion by Mrs. Brill.

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA.

Second Concert of Its Fourth Visit to New York.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra's second concert yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall attracted another very large audience, which listened to a programme that contained only familiar things; and though the principal number of it had been heard here only once before, this was so recently that it lingered in the memories of many. This was d'Indy's symphony on the air of a French mountaineer, in which the piano is given an important part, though only in a few places a part that has anything like the prominence of a solo instrument. Mr. Damrosch played it just after Mr. d'Indy had paid his visit to New York last December, and on that occasion Mr. Pugno undertook the piano part. Yesterday this was allotted to Mr. Gebhard of Boston.

There is by no means so much in this earlier work of the French radical to puzzle and confuse the listener as there is in his second symphony. It is much easier to grasp, to perceive the composer's intentions, and there are many passages in it of a beauty that lingers in the memory, though there are also some of the stubborn obscurities of Mr. d'Indy's style, some of his deliberate harshness. But the impression it leaves on the whole is rather one of ingenious contrivance and skill than of strong inspiration. This "symphony," which is no symphony, but rather a free succession of variations, has little of the logical sequence and sustained development of the symphonic form. It presents itself in a rather fragmentary guise, in which the composer has wrought a most ingenious series of transformations in the letter and the spirit of the theme. The piano is not an effective member of the orchestral body when it is employed as such, and it is something of a self-sacrifice for any pianist to undertake the part for it. Only in the last movement does it gain any striking effect, and then it is the sort of effect that is expected in a piano concerto. Mr. Gebhard played it with much skill and with a due subordination where Mr. d'Indy had not attended to the subordination himself.

Miss Marie Hall was the soloist, and played Mendelssohn's violin concerto. It was the kind of performance we have learned to expect from her—very adept, fluent, neat, with a fine quality of tone, and musically expressive; but not in any way deeply moving or weighty. The concert was begun with a familiar symphony by Haydn, that in D and numbered 2 in Breitkopf and Härtel's catalogue. It was beautifully played with rich color and the fine, cheerful spirit that is Haydn's.

"MARTA" AT THE OPERA.

First Matinee Performance of Flotow Opera.

Mr. Conried seems destined to find in the revival of "Marta," one of the most potent attractions of the present season at the Metropolitan Opera House. The audience yesterday afternoon filled every seat in the theatre and must have exceeded, so far as the number of standees was concerned, the legal allowance in this particular. The opera is announced for a week from Monday and will doubtless draw the maximum number of large houses, which is usually five in the present allotment of operas.

Mme. Sembrich, who was in excellent voice, sang with greater repose and freedom than at the first performance of the opera, and her tones floated through the auditorium with silvery clearness. Mr. Caruso aroused the audience to great enthusiasm after "M'appari," and the singers were repeatedly recalled. Only a smaller share of the favor fell to Edyth Walker and Pol Plançon for their part in the performance, which again was kept to an uncommonly high standard throughout.

"Tannhäuser" was sung at the Opera House last night to a crowded house which enjoyed a spirited if not a brilliant performance. Mr. Burgstaller sang the title part for the first time this season, and sang it well. Mr. Blass was the Wolfram, and Mr. Goritz the Landgraf Hermann. Both men were in excellent voice, and, with Mr. Burgstaller, threw the weight of the evening's achievement in favor of the men.

On the other side were Miss Fremstad and Mme. Jomelli. Miss Fremstad's Venus is now a familiar and popular one, and last night she was as effective as ever in the part. Mme. Jomelli as Elizabeth also gave much satisfaction to the large audience. Miss Mulford sang the part of the shepherd. The others in the cast were Mr. Reiss, Mr. Mühlmann, Mr. Bayer, and Mr. Franke.

Mr. Hertz conducted, and both orchestra and chorus gave good accounts of themselves.

$10,000 Cabled to Japan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Up to noon to-day Charles Hallam Keep, Treasurer of the American National Red Cross, had received, in response to President Roosevelt's appeal, contributions amounting to $11,421 for the relief of the famine-stricken provinces of Japan. Ten thousand dollars, contributed by The Christian Herald of New York, was cabled on Feb. 15 to Japan by the Department of State to be used immediately in the purchase of food for the sufferers.

Reception to Miss Hoffmann.

A reception was tendered yesterday afternoon to Miss Louise M. Hoffmann, who will be married to George Ehret, Jr., on Monday, Feb. 26, at the Ehret home, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue. Mrs. Anna von Zedlitz, Mrs. E. Stangen, and Miss M. L. Ehret were hostesses.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Temperatures have risen considerably, except over a few very limited areas, and are now above the seasonal average, except in the South Atlantic States. In the Northwest they are from 20 to 25 degrees above normal.

There have been light snows in the great central valleys and the Michigan Peninsula, but in the East and South the weather has been generally clear.

There will be local snows or rains Sunday in the Upper Ohio Valley and the mountain districts of the Virginias, snow on the windward shores of the Great Lakes and rain in the Pacific States and the northern plateau.

For Monday generally fair weather is indicated. It will be warmer Sunday from the Mississippi Valley eastward, while to the westward the temperatures will change but little.

Winds along the New England coast will be light to fresh south; Middle Atlantic Coast light to fresh southeast to south; South Atlantic Coast fresh east; Gulf Coast light south; Lake Michigan light to fresh south to southwest.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Warmer Sunday; Monday partly cloudy, light east to south winds.

New England—Fair, warmer Sunday; Monday partly cloudy, light to fresh south winds.

Western New York—Fair, warmer Sunday; Monday fair.

Western Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Sunday and Monday, light to fresh south winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	19	25	4 P. M.	33	35
6 A. M.	21	24	6 P. M.	33	35
9 A. M.	25	28	9 P. M.	29	35
12 M.	30	33	12 P. M.	28	34

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 30; for the corresponding date last year it was 26; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 33.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 27; at 8 P. M. it was 35; maximum temperature, 37 degrees at 1:50 P. M.; minimum, 24 degrees at 6 A. M.; humidity, 62 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 63 per cent. at 8 P. M.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Christie MacDonald, who plays the principal female role in "Mexicana," at the Lyric Theatre, was out of the cast last evening, owing to a slight injury to her ankle.

At the Brooklyn playhouses this week "Before and After" will be the attraction at the Shubert, and Henri de Vries in "A Case of Arson" the top-liner at the Orpheum.

Miss Ruth St. Denis will continue her Hindu dance at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre for another week. The first week was much in the nature of an experiment, but the dancer and her friends have been delighted to find the act one of the most popular in the entire bill.

DISTRESS CASES FEWER, SAYS CHARITIES REPORT

Society Also Notes Vanishing of Professional Beggars.

EFFORT TO BREAK BREAD LINE

It Failed, and the Organization Thinks Those Who Declined Aid Are Not in Great Need.

Fewer persons than usual applied to the Charity Organization Society for Relief in the fifteen months ending Sept. 30, 1905, according to the society's report just issued.

The Application Bureau looked into 2,323 new homeless cases and investigated 689 families with homes, and reopened the records in 833 homeless cases and of 568 families with homes. It gave advice in 11,666 homeless cases, placed 170 persons in hospitals and institutions, and gave out 1,824 woodyard tickets to 907 men. On homeless cases it expended $3,087.06 and obtained from private sources in 1905 $697.36. The Registration Bureau and Investigation Department reports 7,979 new cases and 1,736 reopened, and expended $6,481.84 in relief, as intermediary.

Financially the year was successful, though appeal is made for money to establish neighborhood houses in each of the ten districts into which the city is divided, for the publication fund, and for special funds for abnormal conditions. A new class of business men's subscriptions of $50 a year entitles subscribers to confidential information as to charities and applicants for relief. A fund of $30,000 was raised for the liquidation of accumulated deficits, and the endowment by John S. Kennedy of the School of Philanthropy further relieved the funds of the society.

The appointment of the General Secretary of the society to the chair of Social Economy at Columbia, founded by Jacob H. Schiff, assured the close relation of the university and school, and attendance at its courses is now accepted toward qualification for an advanced degree.

General Shiftlessness to Blame.

A special committee on Social Research studied closely 1,531 families in need of relief. It found that most of them had been established in New York for many years and that their distress, while frequently recurring, was of short duration. Intemperance was held the cause in less than one-fourth the cases, and general shiftlessness and those "peculiarities of temperament, which in a millionaire may pass unnoticed, but which in a man on the poverty line are of vital significance," are common causes of distress.

A persistent attempt was made in March and April of last year to break up the "bread lines." Twenty-eight thousand tickets, promising prompt aid, and at least temporary work to all who would work, were distributed. Only 305 men responded. One hundred and eighty-eight were sent to the woodyard and 127 went there. From this it is concluded the "bread line" men are in no great need. The "yegg," or professional beggar, the report says, has almost disappeared from the city. The special mendicancy squad of the police made 1,863 arrests, and the ordinary patroimen 565. While the Committee on Mendicancy has no mercy for the "crust-throwers," "fit-throwers," hochstablers," or impersonators of titled personages and others of that sort, it has a word of pity for "the old and feeble, for whom the hearthstone corner of tradition seems lacking to-day."

As to the Breakfastless Children.

A curious result is reached in the society's investigation of the sensational statement that 60,000 or 70,000 school children arrive at school hungry and unfitted for their work. The Salvation Army took up the matter and opened food kitchens near the schools. Very few children applied for the breakfasts, and it is suggested the foreign parentage of many of them explains the whole matter.

In their own lands they have been accustomed to eat very lightly in the morning, and they have not yet seen fit to change to the heartier meals the American climate and system of work demand. Free meals provided by the authorities, it is suggested, may actually hinder the process of their assimilation.

Tuberculosis, which carries off 10,000 New Yorkers every year, engaged a great deal of the society's attention, and by publications and lectures much useful knowledge was spread. In this connection the report censures the Subway severely for the condition of its stations and the absence of cuspidors. "It promises," it says, "soon to rival our surface and elevated cars for dirt and improper ventilation." The methods of street cleaning in the tenement districts are also criticised, as the raising of great clouds of dust by careless sweepings is extremely injurious to passers-by.

Negroes seem specially susceptible to tuberculosis, and a committee of inquiry thinks this is largely due to the dark tenements into which the colored population is forced to herd, and its own dread of the physician. The herb doctor still has his followers, but the hospital is avoided, because the negro believes incurable cases are put out of the way with the "black bottle."

The insurance companies are also to blame. They charge the colored man higher rates on account of his assumed susceptibility to the disease and deduct from the insurance money, if he does die of it. Consequently, the considerate doctor not infrequently reports as the "cause of death" pleuro-pneumonia as a euphemism for consumption.

More hospital provision has been made for tubercular cases. In 1903 there were only 1,634 free beds available for these; last September there were 2,315, and plans were under way for the provision of 1,521 more. Another dispensary has been added to the seven already in existence and the nurses attached to them are doing excellent work.

The problem of finding suitable work for the convalescents or incipient cases is still far from solution. Practical failure is recorded in an experiment of sending such sufferers to work on farms, partly due to the patients themselves, partly due to the farmers. It is recommended that the plan should only be tried under medical supervision, to prevent the patients being worked too hard for their enfeebled condition, and the idea is advanced of a farm school for city dwellers, attached if possible to a regular sanitarium.

HOODOOED AT J. P. MORGAN'S.

Ill-Omened 23 Queered Book Agent There—Also at Belmont's.

A book agent went into J. Pierpont Morgan's office, in Wall Street, yesterday morning.

"I want to sell Mr. Morgan some books," he said.

"Oh, you do, eh?" answered an important-appearing office boy, as he led the agent to the front steps. "Come out here. See that number?" pointing to the door. It was 23, the gambler's hoodoo.

"All right," said the canvasser, with dignity, as he stalked away. "I'll go over to Nassau Street and see Mr. August Belmont. He'll buy some."

When he got to Mr. Belmont's office he told the office boy there that he wanted to see his chief to sell a book.

"Come 'ere," said the boy, as he led the way to the front steps.

"But I want to see Mr. Belmont," plaintively objected the agent.

"See that number?" coldly observed the youth, pointing to the door, and ignoring the canvasser's plea. It was 23.

"Now, Oodiks," scornfully spoke the boy.

"Oodiks?" echoed the agent, perplexedly.

"Yes; spell it backward and you got it straight. See?"

The book agent walked away sadly. "I don't get nothing but 'Beat it' in this game," he said. "I quit right here and now."

INDIAN PRINCESS DEAD.

Isabella, 9 Years Old, Came from Nicaragua to be Educated.

Nine-year-old Princess Isabella, daughter of King Andrew of the Miskito Indians of Nicaragua, died in St. Mary's Hospital yesterday morning of appendicitis. Isabella had been one of the brightest children in her class at the school at 129th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Two years ago she could not speak a word of English, and came here from the banks of the Coco River, at Riopura, Northern Nicaragua.

Four children were selected from among the Miskito tribe to be educated in this country and return to teach their fellows. Two of them were Fernando, the son of King Andrew, and Isabella, a daughter. Fernando is now in the care of Miss Sarah Seaton Richmond, 129th Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

The funeral of the Princess Isabella will be held at St. Chrysostom's Church, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon. The burial will take place in Mount Olivet Cemetery, Brooklyn.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

George I. Amsdell.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—George I. Amsdell, President and Treasurer of the Amsdell Brewing and Malting Company of this city, died here to-day. Mr. Amsdell was 70 years old, and was one of the pioneer brewers of New York State. When 15 years old he entered the brewery of John Tayler and was later employed in the brewery of the Reed Brothers, at Troy. In 1851 he formed a partnership with his brother, Theodore M. Amsdell, and started in the brewing business. In October, 1892, the firm was dissolved, George I. Amsdell becoming the sole proprietor. In 1897 the present firm was incorporated under the name of the Amsdell Brewing and Malting Company. Mr. Amsdell was for four years Alderman of the Ninth Ward. He was one of the founders and a Director of the Capital City Insurance Company, a Trustee of the Albany Savings Institution, and a Director and Vice President of the Old Albany City National Bank.

Sir William Joseph Greene.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 17.—Sir William Joseph Greene, who came to Denver five years ago from Boston, seeking health, died yesterday at Montclair. Sir William was born in Connaught, Ireland, June, 1870, being a descendant on his mother's side from O'Rorke, Prince of Breyfuy, and on his father's from Viscount Taafe, Baron of Ballymole. His grandmother was sister of the late Viscount Taafe, Premier of the Austrian empire. Sir William received his education from the Marist Fathers and devoted his life to literature.

Lieut. Col. George A. Hughes.

MONTREAL, Feb. 17.—Lieut. Col. George A. Hughes, for thirteen years Chief of Police of Montreal, and commander of the crack French-Canadian regiment, the Sixty-fifth Royal Rifles, died this morning. He was well known in the United States, was in the Fenian raids, and went as a youth to Italy as an officer of the Canadian Zouaves raised to defend the Pope at the time of the trouble between Church and State in that country.

Edward T. Dobbins.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—Edward T. Dobbins, a member of the John P. Wyeth & Brother Chemical Company, died today as the result of a fall last Monday on an icy pavement. He was 65 years old. His connection with the Wyeth firm began in 1865, and until recently he took an active part in the conduct of the company. He was a member of the Union League and the Philadelphia Country Club.

The Rev. George W. Harrod.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Feb. 17.—The Rev. George W. Harrod, rector of St. Barnabas's Episcopal Church, died at his home to-day of pleuro-pneumonia. He contracted a severe cold while attending a funeral two weeks ago. News of his death was announced to the city this evening by tolling of bells.

Robert Henry Greene.

Robert Henry Greene, a veteran of the civil war who distinguished himself at the battle of Five Forks by capturing two Southern flags, which he handed personally to President Lincoln, died last Friday in his 64th year at his home in Williamsburg. He was born at Calcutta, India. For more than twenty-five years he was janitor of Public School 17 in Williamsburg.

Death of Carl Joubert.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Carl Joubert, a well-known writer on Russian subjects, died here last night, following an operation for an old-standing complaint.

Obituary Notes.

JOSEPH G. VAUDREUIL, a contractor, well known in Worcester, Mass., died in that city yesterday.

The Rev. ROOT A. LOWTHER of Fishkill died there yesterday aged 54 years. He had been in the Methodist ministry for many years.

Dr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN GRANT, who was one of the oldest residents of Bath, N. Y., and a member of the United States Board of Pension Examiners for Steuben County, died at Bath yesterday. He was 79 years old.

Mrs. OPHELIA REYNOLDS, widow of James A. Reynolds, died yesterday after three weeks' illness at the home of her nephew, Dr. J. P. Vredenburgh, 137 East Seventy-fourth Street. She was born at Rye, N. Y., and lived there for the greater part of her life.

JOHN A. SCHLECHT, well known in the stationery trade in this city, died on Friday at his home, 501 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn. He was a member of the firm of J. H. Bertine & Co. of 81 Fulton Street, Manhattan. He leaves a widow and two children.

JOHN M. LYONS, 58 years old, well known in New Jersey as a rose grower, died suddenly on Friday at his home in Madison. He was stricken while at his greenhouses and died almost immediately after being taken home. A widow and two sons survive him.

FRANCIS R. LAIRD died on Friday, and his funeral took place yesterday at his late home, 118 West Seventy-third Street. The body was taken to Philadelphia for burial. Mr. Laird was born in Philadelphia forty-three years ago. He was the head of the Laird Manufacturing Company of 20 West Thirty-first Street. He leaves a widow.

ALPHONSE VAN S. COURCELLE, the oldest alumnus of Mount St. Mary's College, died yesterday in Baltimore of the infirmities of age. He was 98 years old. In 1883 he relinquished the Professorship of French at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, after having held the position for twenty-two years. He was a native of Guadeloupe, West Indies.

HUGH BRENNAN, for thirty-five years a member of the Hencken-Willenbrock Coal Company and a member of the Tammany General Committee, died last Wednesday at his residence, 151 East Forty-fourth Street. Mr.

HARVARD BEATS YALE IN EXCITING HOCKEY

Five Extra Periods Required to Decide Sensational Game.

TOWNSEND GETS FINAL GOAL

Harvard Makes Three Points to Yale's None in First Half—Result Reversed in Second.

Harvard won the intercollegiate hockey championship last night at St. Nicholas Rink by defeating Yale in the hardest fought game of the series and one of the most exciting ever played in this city. Five extra periods were played before the Crimson seven could claim victory by the score of 4 goals to 3. The game was replete with brilliant work and at periods the enthusiasm recalled the annual football encounter between the rival universities, with college yells, songs, and cheering resounding. Harvard started off in a whirlwind fashion and scored three goals at the first half. The betting before the game was 5 to 2 in her favor, and this changed to 5 to 1 when the second half began.

The second period was the reverse of the first. Harvard showed the effects of the hard playing, and Yale took full advantage of this and tallied three times, which evened the score. In this half the Blue players were as much superior to their opponents as they had been inferior in the first half, and played Harvard to a standstill. After one minute and a half playing in the fifth extra period Townsend shot the disk into the Yale net and won the game.

The two teams met on even terms. Both had a clean record before the contest, and both played for two and a half hours with a fierceness and determination that brooked no denial. Roughing and tripping resulted in many penalties. In this Townsend was the chief offender. Three times he was sent off the ice for violating the rules, the last time for five minutes.

In the fourth extra period Pell of Harvard was thrown heavily. He fell on the puck and picking it up hurled it toward the Yale goal. He was ordered off, but Capt. Newhall protested against the decision, and after a delay of five minutes secured its reversal.

Harvard had frequent opportunities to score in the extra periods, but the Yale goal-keeper saved his side until the pressure was so strong and he failed to stop Townsend's shot from the scrimmage in front of the goal.

Townsend and Marcus faced off and Harvard began a combined attack on the Yale goal, which resulted in M. Newhall scoring after five minutes' play. The Crimson forced the playing and again carried the disk into the Blue territory, where MacLeod, on a pass from Townsend, beat the goalkeeper and added a second goal for Harvard. The puck was carried to the opposite end of the rink, where Behr had an easy chance to score, but missed. Dan Newhall secured the puck, and, passing the Yale forwards, dodged the back field and added a third goal for Harvard on a long shot. Yale was unable to do anything with the disk. Twice the New Haven players were in a fair way to score, but shot wide of the mark. Behr was sent off the ice for one minute for roughing. Two minutes later Townsend was caught tripping, and paid the penalty. The same player later violently checked Alling, sending the latter crashing into the side of the rink and putting him out of the game for several minutes. Townsend was promptly penalized. The first half ended with the score 3 to 0 in favor of Harvard.

Yale showed improved form at the start of the second half and began a series of attacks on the Harvard net, but the Crimson back field frustrated every attempt on the part of Yale to score. After a series of brilliant sallies Marcus eluded the Harvard players and scored the first goal for his side on a long shot. Willetts was caught roughing and was benched for one minute. He was then replaced by Sampson. Play was confined to the Harvard territory. Behr made a poor shot for goal, but as the puck bounded back in front of the Crimson goal Alling rushed up and tallied for Yale. A brilliant combination play followed from which Marcus scored on a pass from Alling, making the tally even. Five extra periods were required to decide the game, Townsend scoring the winning goal from a scrimmage. Line-up:

Harvard, 4.	Position.	Yale, 3.
Ivy	Goal	Lang
Willetts, Sampson	Point	Dilworth
D. Newhall	Cover point	Flynn
Townsend	Forward	Marcus
Pell	Forward	Behr
MacLeod	Forward	Rowland, Alling
M. Newhall	Forward	Stanley

Goals—D. Newhall, MacLeod, M. Newhall, Marcus, (2,) Alling, Townsend. Referee—H. Hornfeck, Wanderers Skating Club, and H. Derk, Crescent Athletic Club. Goal Umpires—William Russell and Max Hornfeck, Hockey Club of New York. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves and five extra periods of five minutes each.

Hockey Victory for West Point.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 17.—The Berkeley School lads of New York came here in full force to root for their hockey team, which played the Cadets to-day. The final score was, Army 4, Berkeley 0. The game was a fast one throughout, the Army goal keeper proving an adept in stopping accurate tries for a goal. Line-up:

Army	Positions.	Berkeley School
Sumner	Goal	Bertram
Park	Point	Byrne
Hayes	Cover Point	Sturgis
Bartlett	Forward	Nathan
Gordon	Forward	Wilson
Rockwell	Forward	Tosic
Parker	Forward	Barber

Goals—Bartlett, 2; Gordon and Rockwell.

"Poly Prep" Leads at Hockey.

The Poly. Prep. hockey team defeated Lawrenceville High School team of Lawrenceville, N. J., by the score of 5 goals to 2 at the Clermont Avenue Rink last night. Line-up:

Poly. Prep.	Position.	Lawrenceville.
Bedford	Goal	Baldwin
Shields	Point	Peterson
Keiser	Cover point	Laird
Smith	Forward	Watson
Schmeltzer	Forward	Ballin
Martin	Forward	Johnson
Campbell, Haight	Forward	Richardson

Goals scored by Martin, 2; Schmeltzer, 2; Keiser, 1; Johnson, 1; Ballin, 1. Referee—W. A. Burtenshaw, Brooklyn Skating Club.

LARCHMONT Y. C. OFFICERS.

List of Nominations for Year Announced After Long Delay.

The long-delayed nominations of the Larchmont Yacht Club were announced by Secretary A. Bryan Alley yesterday, the election to be held at Delmonico's on Wednesday next. The list is unusual in that it bears the names of twenty-five nominators, members of the club, indicating a peculiar misunderstanding prior to the naming of the ticket, involving the declination of a well-known yachtsman asked by the Trustees to accept the Commodoreship, to make way for the ticket informally named.

Wilson Marshall, owner of the Atlantic, winner of the transatlantic race for the Kaiser's Cup last year, is named for Commodore. He is at present abroad, cruising in the Atlantic, but will return May 1 to Larchmont. Fred M. Hoyt of the cutter Isolde is named as Vice Commodore and Howard Willets of the sloop Minx for Rear Commodore. So all three flag officers will be racing men.

A. Bryan Alley is again selected as Secretary, William Murray for Treasurer, and three new Trustees: A. Jackson Howe, to serve two years, and Rudolph J. Schaefer and R. A. C. Smith for three years.

MANHASSET YACHTSMEN DINE

Season's Racing Plans Talked of at the Hotel Astor.

Fifty members of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club sat down at an informal dinner of the club at the Hotel Astor last evening. Commodore Alphonse H. Alker presided, and with him at the main table were the other officers and Trustees of the club. It was a purely club affair, with few outsiders invited, and these all prospective club members.

Some details of the racing programme of the club were informally discussed, but the general plan has not been outlined. It is proposed, besides the regular regattas, to hold at least four special races for cups to be offered, but the details even of these are undetermined. It is known, however, that there will be a race for schooners and for the seventy-footers, besides the race to Stratford Shoal for cruising boats, and another long-distance contest for racing boats.

PALMER LEADS SHOOTERS.

Poor Light Affects Marksmanship at the Bay Ridge Traps.

Under such favorable weather conditions as prevailed yesterday, the trap shooting contingent of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn entered into the usual weekly competitions at Bay Ridge, full of vigor and with confidence that the splendid records of Lincoln's Birthday and of the preceding Saturday might be duplicated. The glare of the sun, however, produced a bad light, and there was quite a falling off in form.

The best shooting of the day was done by L. M. Palmer, Jr., who broke 165 targets out of 185 shot at, a fraction of over 89 per cent.

FEBRUARY CUP—25 TARGETS.

	H.	T.		H.	T.
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	1	24	J. J. Adams	2	22
A. G. Southworth	0	23	F. T. Thomas	1	21
H. M. Brigham	0	21	C. W. Brown	3	21
L. C. Hopkins	3	23	J. H. Ernst	4	21
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0	22	H. V. Vanderveer	3	19
F. B. Stephenson	0	22	Dr. S. P. Hopkins	4	16

TEAM SHOOT—25 TARGETS.

L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0	22	F. B. Stephenson. 0 22
L. C. Hopkins	3	24	O. C. Grinnell, Jr. 1 21
Team total		46	Team total 43

STAKE TROPHY—25 TARGETS.

Dr. J. N. Teeter	3	24	A. G. Southworth	0	17
F. T. Thomas	1	21	Dr. S. P. Hopkins	4	16
H. M. Brigham	0	21	I. H. Henry	4	15
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0	20	H. B. Vendervеer	6	15
F. B. Stephenson	0	20	J. J. Adams	2	15
L. C. Hopkins	3	20	Dr. F. C. Rayner	4	18
C. W. Brown	6	19	H. Werleman	6	15
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	1	15			

TROPHY SHOOTS—25 TARGETS.

L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0	24	L. C. Hopkins	3	19
A. G. Southworth	0	23	Dr. F. C. Rayner	4	18
F. B. Stephenson	0	20	F. T. Thomas	1	17
Dr. J. N. Teeter	3	20	C. W. Brown	6	16
H. M. Brigham	0	19			
L. C. Hopkins	3	23	H. M. Brigham	0	21
J. H. Ernst	4	24	H. Werleman	6	20
C. J. McDermott	6	24	Dr. F. C. Raynor	4	20
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0	23	Dr. S. P. Hopkins	4	19
F. B. Stephenson	0	22	A. G. Southworth	0	18
F. T. Thomas	1	22	H. B. Vanderveer	3	18
Dr. J. N. Teeter	3	22	C. A. Sykes	3	16
C. J. Brown	6	22	J. J. Adams	2	16

SCRATCH SHOOTS—15 TARGETS.

	T.		T.
L. C. Hopkins	15	A. G. Southworth	11
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	13	F. B. Stephenson	10

F. B. Stephenson	14	F. T. Thomas	9
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	12	C. W. Brown	7
L. C. Hopkins	10	A. G. Southworth	6
H. M. Brigham	10	Dr. F. C. Raynor	6

TROPHY SHOOTS—15 TARGETS.

	H.	T.		H.	T.
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0	14	F. B. Stephenson	0	12
A. G. Southworth	0	13	H. B. Vanderveer	1	12
Dr. S. P. Hopkins	3	13	Dr. F. C. Raynor	2	9
C. W. Heckling	4	13	Dr. J. N. Teeter	1	9
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0	13	F. B. Stephenson	0	12
A. G. Southworth	0	12	L. C. Hopkins	2	12
F. B. Stephenson	0	14	A. G. Southworth	0	7
L. C. Hopkins	2	12			
F. T. Thomas	0	14	Dr. F. C. Raynor	2	10
H. M. Bingham	0	14	L. C. Hopkins	2	8
F. B. Stephenson	0	11	Dr. J. N. Teeter	1	7
A. G. Southworth	0	11			

Shoot-off—H. M. Brigham, 13; F. T. Thomas, 12.

H. M. Bingham	0	15	C. W. Brown	4	12
L. C. Hopkins	2	14	F. T. Thomas	0	11
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0	14	H. B. Vanderveer	1	11
F. B. Stephenson	0	12	Dr. Teteer	1	10

AT TRAVERS ISLAND TRAPS.

Dr. Held Takes Leg on February Cup from a Big Field.

The clay target shooters of the New York Athletic Club turned out strong at the Travers Island traps yesterday, the field of ambitious marksmen being one of the largest of the season. Ideal weather conditions prevailed, and the scoring was quite satisfactory. Three tied for the February Cup at twenty-five targets, and in the shoot-off Dr. R. J. Held carried off the honors with a full score. He also captured another twenty-five-target contest after a shoot-off with S. Lawrence. Dr. De Wolfe led in one of the twenty-five-target competitions, and S. Lawrence took two. The last shoot of the day was won by D. Mackay, who scored twenty-four, with six birds as a handicap. The scores:

FEBRUARY CUP. 25 TARGETS.

	H.	T.		H.	T.
Capt. J. H. Borland	4	25	W. Borland	4	21
R. A. Rainey	3	25	D. Mackay	0	21
Dr. R. J. Held	6	25	P. R. Robinson	6	21
S. Lawrence	4	24	I. Rushmore	6	21
Dr. E. R. De Wolfe	3	23	J. H. Phillips	7	20
A. W. Rose	4	22	G. W. Kuchler	7	19
F. Velmar	5	22	C. Kimball	6	18
			J. Glass	7	15

Shoot-off—Dr. Held, 25; Rainey, 24; Capt. Borland, 23.

TROPHY SHOOTS—25 TARGETS.

	H.	T.		H.	T.
Capt. Borland	4	22	P. R. Robinson	6	21
S. Lawrence	6	23	Dr. De Wolfe	3	24
W. Borland	5	22	I. Rushmore	5	21
Dr. Held	6	20	R. A. Rainey	8	22
D. Mackay	6	24	C. Kimball	7	12
A. W. Rose	4	21	J. Glass	7	13
Dr. Hamlen	7	19			

Shoot-off—Dr. De Wolfe, 24; Mackay, 23.

	H.	T.		H.	T.
Capt. Borland	4	22	Dr. De Wolfe	3	24
S. Lawrence	4	25	I. Rushmore	5	20
W. Borland	5	22	R. A. Rainey	3	24
Dr. Held	6	24	G. W. Kuchler	7	18
D. Mackay	6	20	J. Glass	7	16
A. W. Rose	4	16	F. Velmar	4	19
Dr. Hamlen	7	18	J. H. Phillips	7	17
P. R. Robinson	6	23	C. Kimball	7	19

Shoot-off—Won by Dr. Held.

	H.	T.		H.	T.
Capt. Borland	4	24	Dr. De Wolfe	3	23
S. Lawrence	5	25	F. Vilmar	5	21
W. Borland	5	17	R. A. Rainey	3	22
Dr. Held	6	25	C. Kimball	7	18
D. Mackay	6	19	J. Glass	7	15
A. W. Rose	4	21	J. H. Phillips	7	15
Dr. Hamlen	7	17	G. W. Kuchler	7	12
P. R. Robinson	6	21	C. H. Wilcox	7	19

Shoot-off—Won by S. Lawrence.

Capt. Borland	4	21	R. A. Rainey	3	23
S. Lawrence	4	25	C. Kimball	7	17
W. Borland	5	24	J. Glass	7	17
Dr. Held	6	23	J. H. Phillips	7	15
D. Mackay	6	21	G. W. Kuchler	7	18
A. W. Rose	4	17	P. R. Robinson	6	10
Dr. Hamlen	7	20	F. Vilmar	5	14

Won by S. Lawrence.

	H.	T.		H.	T.
P. R. Robinson	6	21	F. Vilmar	5	20
Dr. Hamlen	7	21	Dr. De Wolfe	3	23
D. Mackay	6	24			

Won by Mackay.

SPORTSMEN READY FOR SHOW.

More Attractions Than Ever for Annual Event in Garden.

Everything is now in shape for the National Motor Boat and Sportsman's Show, which opens in Madison Square Garden on Tuesday night and will continue until March 8, and all indications point to the event as being the most extensive and interesting of its kind ever held. There will be more exhibitors than ever before, and one of the leading features will be a lake containing more than 900,000 gallons of water. It will be the largest lake ever seen indoors, and will be confined in a canvas-lined box, the whole weighing 3,700 tons. The water sports will include races in canoes and tubs, with canoe-tilting matches, as well as swimming contests and races for women.

The show this year will be in departments, the main floor being taken up by motor boats, including those on the lake, while in the basement are motors and engines in operation. The gallery will contain sportsmen's goods of every kind. The concert hall will be the home of the Indians. The exhibit of the red men this year will be more attractive than usual by reason of the addition of an Indian village and by bow and arrow shooting for prizes.

To the Virginia exhibit has been added a number of antique fowling pieces, while the exhibits of Maine and several railroads will be quite attractive.

On the island, for the first time in the history of the show, will be seen portable houses of every imaginable style and shape, and part of the island will be laid out as a garden. Long Island will have an exhibit of boats used by sportsmen and baymen.

Schoolboys in Skating Races.

Herman Froeb of the "Poly Prep" and H. Pomeroy of Public School No. 65 were the winners in the interscholastic skating races at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, yesterday. Froeb, starting from scratch, won the half-mile event after a close contest with A. Peverelly, Jr., who finished second; Pomeroy, with 60 yards handicap, just managed to shut out A. Nollman of Public School No. 69, who started from scratch in the quarter-mile race for boys under 14 years. H. Gebhard of Public School No. 45 won the quarter-mile novice, and then captured third place in the quarter-mile handicap from the forty-yard mark. Summary:

Quarter-mile Interscholastic Handicap, for boys under 14 years.—Won by H. Pomeroy, Public School No. 65, (60 yards;) A. Nollman, Public School No. 69, (scratch,) second; H. Gebhard, Public School No. 45, (40 yards,) third. Time—0:49 4-5.

Quarter-mile Novice.—Won by H. Gebhard, Public School No. 45; L. Schmidt, Public School No. 12, second; J. Pettinger, Public School No. 3, third. Time—0:58.

Half-mile Interscholastic Handicap, for boys under 16 years.—Won by Herman Froeb, "Poly Prep.," (scratch;) A. Peverelly, Jr., Public School No. 11, (60 yards,) second; H. Alger, Friends' School, (40 yards,) third. Time—1:33 1-5.

WANT NEW AUTO RULES TO CLASSIFY RACERS

Racing Committee Needs to Exercise Greater Authority.

ERRORS IN PRESENT SYSTEM

Automobile Club Preparing to Take Up Question of Cylinder Displacement for Motor Contests.

An important meeting of the Racing Committee of the Automobile Club of America, which may result in some radical changes in the present racing rules, will be held to-morrow afternoon at the rooms of the club, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street. H. H. Franklin has been asked to meet with the members, as well as the members of the Technical Board, and present his plan of changing the rules so as to provide for classification by cylinder displacement, instead of making weight alone the basis of division. It is barely possible that some plan may be arrived at that may be presented to the Directors of the American Automobile Association at the latter's meeting in this city on March 8. It is by no means certain that the existing rules will be changed so radically as to eliminate the weight classification in the coming Vanderbilt Cup race, but it is quite possible that a test contest may be arranged in which the benefits of the cylinder displacement idea may be thoroughly studied.

Mr. Franklin's ideas on this subject have met with hearty approval from many owners and manufacturers who believe that the good results to be gained at the present time from high-speed races are comparatively small. A contest on more practical lines, in the direction, perhaps, of improving the motor so as to show what motors will give the best results, all being restricted to cylinders of a certain number of cubic contents, has been demanded for some time. It is significant that the Automobile Club of America has just appointed a committee to devise methods for holding events and offering prizes for just such tests, the general plan being to test different mechanical features of a motor car, and thereby learn which are the most successful for the work they are supposed to accomplish. Here is an opportunity to test cars by a road contest or a track race according to their cylinder displacement. In carrying out the plan, all cars would be restricted, not necessarily to cylinders of the same size, but of the same cubic contents. The manufacturers would then work out their own ideas on this standard basis. The results would enable the person uninitiated in motor technicalities to see how differences in motor construction in cars of similar horse power will enable one car to travel much faster than another machine rated at the same power. The usual horse power rating is a poor criterion for the novice to accept in determining the real excellence of a car.

From a number of sources it has been learned that the present racing rules of the American Automobile Association are to be thoroughly overhauled at the meeting next month. To a large number of practical automobilists this will be good news, for changes are badly needed. It might also be advisable for the American Automobile Association to adopt more stringent rules regarding the duties of its Racing Board, for it is evident that the Racing Board, under the existing rules, need not see any more infractions of the rules than is absolutely necessary, unless these infractions are called to the members' attention by competitors.

The necessity for a rule or a stipulation that will cause the Racing Board no fear or hesitancy in exerting its proper authority has been intensified since the trouble arose at Ormond over the absence of a differential gear from the Darracq car, driven by Demogeot, and which won the two-mile-a-minute contest. Stanley's original protest against the Darracq car was that, upon a smooth stretch as the Florida beach, the absence of a differential was a material aid, while his steam car, being supplied with the differential, was liable, as he claimed, to be handicapped in very high-speed contests. The differential is a device for regulating the running speed of the outside wheel when the car is turning a corner, causing the outer wheel, while traveling faster, to do so with the same ease to the car as is done by the wheel having the narrower arc of the circle to turn in. Only in racing machines is the differential left off, and seldom in this case. Its absence saves twenty pounds or more in weight.

The Darracq car that won the Vanderbilt Cup race had no differential, and neither did the Darracq that was raced in France. It has since become publicly known that the differential rule is obsolete in France. For American races an eligible motor car has always been required to have the differential. How then, it has been asked, did the lack of it on the Darracq racer escape the vigilance of the Technical Racing Committee?

CLINE'S HIGH CUE AVERAGE.

Philadelphian Makes 211-19 at Balk-Line Billiards at Daly's.

Playing through his string of 400 points without a single blank inning, Harry Cline, the Pennsylvania champion, yesterday won his match in the eighteen-inch balk line tournament, two counts in balk, at Maurice Daly's Academy. Cline defeated the Illinois champion, Alexander Taylor, by the score of 400 to 265, and his average for the match was 21 1-19. The match in the evening brought together Albert G. Cutler, the New England champion, and Thomas J. Gallagher of Chicago.

Throughout the nineteen innings of the game Cline held the ivory balls close, and his method of balk line play was nearly perfection. He scored his carroms by keeping the balls along the lower rail, and by deft manipulation he worked them back and forth within the chalked squares without losing control of them. This was the sort of play that the gallery appreciated, and when Cline succeeded in counting a high run of 76 carroms on his eighteenth turn at the table he was heartily applauded. The score:

Harry Cline—4 28 1 1 30 1 35 33 38 28 5 9 4 66 3 12 30 76 10. Total—400 points. Average—21 1-19. High runs—76, 66, and 35.

Alexander Taylor—47 0 18 12 12 13 14 0 7 16 6 16 0 61 25 6 1 9 14. Total—265 points. Average—13 18-19. High runs—61, 47, and 25.

Referee—J. H. Harris.

Gallagher administered the second defeat to Albert J. Cutler in the night match, defeating him by 400 points to 285, with an average of 14 22-27. Neither of the two billiardists played closely, their cue work being interspersed with much clever and brilliant, hard open-table manipulation. The result of this match brought Gallagher, Cutler, and Cline into a tie for first honors and the purse was divided equally among them. The score:

Thomas J. Gallagher—1, 24 0 30 13 38 0 2 0 38 5 0 47 16 12 18 8 7 0 8 31 20 0 31 17 1 25. Total, 400 points; average, 14 22-27; high runs, 47, 38, and 30.

Albert J. Cutler—12 3 16 1 1 11 20 4 5 0 23 0 1 21 7 22 27 38 0 31 2 16 0 2 0 2. Total, 285 points; average, 10 25-26; high runs, 38, 31, and 27.

Referee, J. H. Harris.

West Point Fencers Beat Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Again the army fencers came out victorious to-day, winning their annual match with Princeton by 8 bouts to 1. In the first round McAlpin tied with Dickinson, an extra period giving the army man the bout. Breckenridge also tied with Dickinson in the third round, Dickinson winning. Breckenridge won Princeton's only bout and proved himself an aggressive fencer. He mixed things in a lively manner. His brother, Scott Breckenridge, was formerly a cadet here and winner of the intercollegiate fencing championship for the army team. The soldiers, remembering this, loudly applauded his brother's work. The Princeton team was composed of Breckenridge, Turner, and McAlpin; the army, Williford, Dickinson, and Humphrey. Summary:

First Round—Williford defeated Breckenridge; Humphrey defeated Turner; Dickinson defeated McAlpin. Second Round—Breckenridge defeated Humphrey; Dickinson defeated Turner; Williford defeated McAlpin. Third Round—Dickinson defeated Breckenridge; Williford defeated Turner; Humphrey defeated McAlpin.

ROWING AT COLUMBIA.

Only Three Old 'Varsity Oarsmen Back, but Candidates Are Plentiful.

In talking of the Prospects of Columbia oarsmen at Poughkeepsie this year, Coach Jasper T. Goodwin said that although only three 'Varsity men were back to form a nucleus for a crew, he was not at all pessimistic as to final results. He is well satisfied with the men who are out and said he believed there was excellent timber among them. The list of candidates for the 'Varsity crews was announced yesterday and is as follows:

J. McV. Haight, 1907 College; F. W. Kobbe, 1908 College; W. L. Wood, 1908 Science; E. V. Kehrlein, 1907 College; A. Gallewski, 1908 Teachers College; R. M. Richter, 1906 College; J. O. Hauser, 1908 College; B. Osterhaut, 1908 College; L. J. Young, 1908 Science; J. J. Lawrence and D. Slayd, Special; R. C. Masterton, 1907 College; J. N. Boyle, 1906 College; J. L. Tonnele, 1908 Science; A. V. Young, 1906 Science; Harold Perrine, 1907 College; E. J. Bassett, 1908 College; A. S. Miller, 1907 Science; H. M. Sneviliy, 1908 College; R. S. Felter, 1908 Science; E. H. Updike, 1908 Law; J. A. Noskerup, Special; M. Van Sicler, 1908 Science; P. D. Williard, Special; A. Algeltinger, 1908 Science; J. W. Walther, 1907 College; G. S. Small, 1908 Science; R. M. Perry, 1906 College; S. S. Watkins, 1906 Science; C. Von E. Mitchell, 1907 College; H. W. Kitson, 1907 Science; R. P. Marshall, 1908 College; William T. Miller, 1908 Science; C. G. Dresser, Post Graduate; M. H. Miller, 1907 Law; G. H. Bode, 1908 Science; J. G. Ross, Special; J. M. Griffith, 1906 Law; W. Fisher, 1907 Law; H. N. Johnson, 1906 Science; George L. Norris, 1907 College; H. B. Post, 1908 Science; S. L. Earl, 1908 College; C. H. Ferris, 1908 Law; E. C. Roy, 1908 Law; H. B. Taylor, 1906 Science; D. C. Maetaylor, 1906 Science; H. D. Bulkley, 1906 Law; E. Mackenzie, Special; C. Campbell, 1907 Science; E. C. Kendall, 1908 Science; A. T. Morgan, Special; A. B. Cheadle, 1906 College; F. W. Wilcox, 1908 College; B. F. Dixon, 1906 Law; R. Swinn, 1907 Law; H. B. Short, 1906 Law; E. P. Kilroe, 1906 Law; Rudolph L. Von Bernuth, 1907 Law; J. W. Kingsbury, Special; B. Brown, Special; G. S. O'Loughlin, 1906 Law. Coxswains—R. C. Masterton, 1907 College; C. D. Dorsey, 1907 Science; H. A. Richards, 1907 College; K. M. Spence, 1906 College.

The candidates for the freshman crew, from both the Science and College divisions of the class, are F. R. Taylor, T. H. Bauchle, Jr., C. B. Miller, W. H. Golde, B. Willis, G. Gillies, J. G. Glen, W. B. Davidson, P. C. Roborg, C. Milkman, E. Hodgkinson, D. D. Streeter, Jr., F. Smithers, L. Metz, M. C. Mapes, C. E. Kayser, L. Loomis, G. A. Hoag, T. A. Robinson, A. Miltenberger, E. Suarek, P. Gerussi, L. Spalding, J. Mackenzie, P. E. Loche, C. B. Meade, M. C. McLean, A. P. Braun, H. H. Hopping, B. Millard, C. Henshenstein, E. J. Simon, H. B. Brainerd, C. C. Tuttle, D. Durant, and A. C. Schermerhorn.

WHERE WILL "TIGERS" ROW?

Speculation as to Their Racing at Poughkeepsie or New London.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 16.—Whether Princeton, if she has a 'Varsity crew, will enter the intercollegiate regatta on the Hudson River at Poughkeepsie or join Yale and Harvard in their regatta on the Thames River at New London, is causing much speculation here. Although the consensus of opinion appears to be that New London will be favored on account of the "Tigers'" friendly relations with Yale, the matter is not at all certain. Princeton and Harvard are not on the very best of terms, and the growing feeling for Pennsylvania, together with the rivalry built up in the last few years between Princeton and Cornell, may serve to turn the scale in favor of Poughkeepsie. In addition there are many physical disadvantages at New London, and it is doubtful whether three crews could use the course with any satisfaction to themselves or the spectators. The Poughkeepsie course is big enough to take Princeton and Yale and Harvard, too, should they all join, and still have room for more.

The extension into the rowing game once more would stimulate interest in the sport greatly. There would be one great objection to crew work at Old Nassau, and that is, it would probably cripple the baseball team, which has had full control in the Spring. But the men who can row are generally too heavy for the baseball game. For many years Princeton was a factor in rowing. The crew's last appearance in a regatta was at Saratoga, in 1884, when it finished third to Pennsylvania and Cornell, beating Columbia and Bowdoin, in a mile-and-a-half race.

South Shrewsbury Ice Yachts Race.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 17.—Commodore W. R. Joline's Katherine, and Capt. D. G. Edwards's Elva each scored a victory in the race for the fourth class ice yacht pennant of the South Shrewsbury Yacht and Boat Club to-day. Elva won the first race, a distance of seven and one-half miles, in a light wind and soft ice, her time being 31:20. Katherine's time was 32:00. The second race was won by Katherine in 40:40, Elva second in 41:06, and Echo third in 49:00.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

Percy F. Megargel, who, under the auspices of the American Motor League, was sent to study transcontinental automobile routes, is now stalled in the adobe mud between Gallup and Albuquerque, New Mexico. On several previous occasions the Reo car and its crew have been detained by snows or quicksands, but now it looks as though the tourists will have to wait until ground either freezes up solid or dries out completely. The former is rather unlikely at this season of the year, and, owing to the approaching rainy season it may be weeks before the roads will begin to be passable.

Several new members were elected to the New York Motor Club at the meeting of the Directors last week. Plans are being made for the economy run which the club has decided to hold this season, and it will be conducted on a more ambitious scale than was the case last Fall.

Engineer Zust arrived in this country last week to inspect the Zust automobiles, the first deliveries of which are now being made. He brings news of the great tourist races to be held under the auspicies of the Automobile Club of Milan, from May 15 to 25. The competitors will be divided into three classes. The first for heavy-weight touring cars with a speed limit of thirty-two miles per hour; second class, medium-weight cars, with a speed limit of twenty-two miles per hour, and third class, light-weight touring cars, with a speed limit of sixteen miles per hour. This will be purely an endurance contest.

In strengthening the selling forces of the Hartford Suspension Company, President E. V. Hartford has selected Andrew C. Dan to act as sales manager of the Gobron-Brille cars for which the company has the exclusive American rights not only to sell but to manufacture. A thirty-five horse-power Gobron-Brille car is kept busy demonstrating and proving the advantages of the double-piston system that is a feature of the French product. In Hartford Suspensions, the factory is working night and day to supply the dmand, and work is being rushed on the new building at Eighty-eighth Street and Broadway.

The Los Angeles-San Diego endurance contest on Jan. 25 and 26 attracted much attention on the Pacific Coast. Regarding the performance of the Maxwell touring car in that contest, the San Francisco agents have stated that it was announced at first that the Maxwell car won the cup, but there was a change in the decision, and the car was penalized one point on account of having on the same plate as the number the word Maxwell. The judges seemed to think the name was a detriment. The car, however, got a gold medal for its performance, and the driver received a silver medal.

One of the tendencies of the season that is attracting considerable comment among automobile users is the gradual change from the old style leather-faced cone clutch to that of the disk type. Not only is this true in the more advanced styles in American high-powered cars, but in the best European makes as well. A number of manufacturers use a multiple disk clutch, but some makers have gone still further and use but three disks, two of them, those outside, being of gray iron, and the middle, or driving disk, being of manganese bronze. Invariably this middle disk is fitted with a number of cork cushions, which absorb the shock and jar of starting. The three plates, when brought together by a powerful spring, form a solid plate of metal, which does away with the possibility of any loss of power by slipping. The E. R. Thomas Motor Company has given this type an exhaustive test, and as a reesult of its experience has adopted it for all its new Thomas Flyers.

A prominent Pacific Coast dealer recently placed an order for Columbia cars, specifying that they be shipped by express instead of by the slower method as freight. In view of the cost of expressing automobiles from Hartford to San Francisco, it would appear that the demand for Columbias on the Pacific Coast is unusually active.

When orders from retailers amount to as many cars as the factory can produce during the season, "the manufacturing concern is "sold out." It does not mean that all the cars are already made or sold. The factory cannot accept any more contracts from retailers, that is all. The fact of a factory being "sold out" is simply an expression of the retailers' confidence in the high merit of the brand and its selling qualities. No buyer who wants one of the best makes of cars should be deterred from placing his order because he has heard that the factory was "sold out."

The method of making the crank shaft for Columbia cars follows the European way of machining it cold from a solid block of steel. While this process is necessarily slower than drop forging, it is claimed that it possesses many advantages over the latter method, the most prominent of which is greater strength for the amount of material used, inasmuch as there is no weakening of the [illegible]

POWER BOAT RACING DEMANDS NEW RATING

Impossible to Get Close Contests Under Present Rules.

WANT ACTUAL SPEED TESTS

Plan to be Introduced to Try Out Every Boat and Classify It on Its Performance.

It is probable that at the meeting of the American Power Boat Association, to be held in this city on March 7, an effort will be made to secure the removal of the rule adopted at the December meeting of the association changing the measurement requirements to fix the rating of boats and to pass a new rule of rating that will handicap boats on their actual performance. Some such plan is absolutely essential to the continuance of power boat racing as it has been found impossible in the experience of power boat clubs so far to hold a series of races under any rule of measurement that would afford even a pretense of actual contests. The races have all resulted in walkovers for one or another boat that happened to be favored in the rating and classification and the others had not a ghost of a chance. The result was that those who had boats discriminated against refused to start and there has been a corporal's guard in every race meet held where there should have been dozens of entries in every event considering the number of boats owned in yachting centres. And there would be were there any reasonable system of handicapping. This was evidenced by the experience of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club, which last year had a one design class that was raced continuously, with splendid results, both as to contests and interest.

The scheme to race boats on the basis of actual performance is by no means chimerical. It may sound so at first, but it was successfully tried at Palm Beach during the recent motor boat carnival, and it was found to be generally satisfactory. It was tried at the unanimous demand of owners of some twenty-four boats who were disgusted at the travesty of racing afforded by the present measurement rule, where it was impossible to get the boats together on any equitable footing so that more than one had a chance to win.

The old rule which was in force until December last, provided for the measurement of the horse-power of a boat and computed the rating on the basis of its horse power displacement and waterline length. The square root of the water line length was multiplied by the horse power and the produce divided by the aria of the midship section. From this whole result the cube root was secured and this was multiplied by 16 for the rating. While this was supposed to give a true scientific idea of what the boat ought to do theoretically, in practice it was found that there was

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TWO refined gentlemen offered permanent home in small private family apartment; subway, elevated; telephone; terms, $9. Bonvivant, Box 325 Times, Times Square.

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West Side.

8TH ST., 25 WEST.—Excellent board and room, $6 weekly; two, $10. The Adelaide.

12TH ST., 39 WEST—Large front room suitable for two; small room; every convenience; table board.

15TH ST., 332 WEST.—Mechanics' boarding house; furnished rooms; early breakfast; table board; quiet; moderate.

21ST ST., 136 WEST.—We can accommodate a few more table guests; home cooking; reasonable.

50TH ST., 23 WEST.—A handsome square and hall room, connecting, with board; references exchanged.

89TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; one second floor; excellent table board; references.

82D ST., 48 WEST.—Excellent table and service; telephone; references.

90TH ST., 6 WEST.—Large, well-heated front from; excellent table; parlor dining room; reasonable.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Desirable medium, small rooms; suitable gentlemen; location convenient Subway, elevated; references.

93D ST., 25 WEST.—Pleasant room; good table; couples; references.

83D ST., 163 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, with table board; desirable location; references.

94TH ST., 65 WEST.—Nicely furnished sunny front room; excellent table; select house; telephone; references.

111TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms and board; also extra table board.

128D ST., 371 WEST.—Desirable front room; excellent board; refined house; near Park.

125TH ST., 47 WEST.—Neatly furnished room, separate rooms; young men; excellent board; Subway and L; heat, bath; convenient; private family. Choles.

LENOX AV., 313, 125TH ST. SUBWAY STATION.—Large room, second floor, with board; reference; telephone.

East Side.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms and hall rooms with board; references.

24TH ST., 124 EAST.—A sunny hall room; gentlemen; references exchanged.

34TH ST., 45 EAST.—Large room, with board; private bath; one single room; gentleman; table board; references.

58TH ST., LEXINGTON AV., 724.—Cosy hall room, with large closet; superior board; reasonable.

72D ST., 172 EAST.—Large, comfortable room for two gentlemen; excellent table; American family; references.

142D ST., 605 EAST.—Nicely furnished light rooms; running water; bath adjoining; heat; reasonable; convenient.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,066.—Elegant large and small rooms with board; telephone; table boarders accommodated.

LEXINGTON AV., 461, (45th.)—Large rooms, suitable for two or three, with board; references.

MADISON AV., 673, (61st.)—Sunny single rooms, $9, $12; excellent board; other rooms; telephones.

Brooklyn.

5 MONTAGUE TERRACE, Brooklyn Heights, overlooking Wall St.; second-floor elegantly furnished rooms or apartment, neighborhood and table high-class; telephone.

Amity St., 187, Heights.—Furnished rooms, board optional; table guests; convenient bridge and ferries.

BOARD WANTED.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

BROTHER AND SISTER (business people) desire unfurnished floor, two rooms and bath; first-class board; private house; west side; Hebrews; moderate. Address L., Times, Harlem.

WEST SIDE, above 70th St., sunny room, board desired by two ladies; $14. 402 Columbus.

COUNTRY BOARD.

53 Tremont St., Bloomfield, N. J.—Desirable rooms, with board; central locality; good table; attractive home; terms to suit permanent.

New Rochelle.—Desirable rooms, with board; central location. 30 Washington Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

West Side.

111TH ST., 263 WEST.—Handsome alcove, one flight, front; heat, running water; $6; others, $3.50.

27TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; small room; breakfast; telephone; references.

46TH ST., 45 WEST.—Well-appointed rooms; just opened; telephone; board optional.

47TH ST., 179 WEST, Facing Times Square.—Fine corner room; clean and homelike; private family. Noss.

49TH ST., 110 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room, southern exposure, $2.50 week; very clean. Private family.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Nice, large, sunny rooms, well heated; hot and cold water; bath.

69TH ST., 139 WEST.—Heated hall room; large closet; exclusive house; references.

86TH ST., 317 WEST.—Handsome room, adjoining bath; also rear parlor, with extension; Subway; references.

80TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, light, furnished room to let; heat. Wilford.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; moderate prices.

101ST ST., 3 WEST.—Two very desirable rooms for gentlemen; large closets. Plant.

106TH ST., 42 WEST.—Large room, private house; running water; southern exposure; gentlemen; references.

106TH ST., 109 WEST.—Large hall room, nicely furnished, and bath; 2d bell.

107TH ST., 7 WEST.—Modern improvements; front and back parlor; breakfast optional. Willey.

109TH ST., 259, Cor. Broadway.—Sunny front room, bath, all conveniences; reasonable rent. Burns.

111TH ST., 241 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large room for one or two; high-class elevator apartment; telephone, bath, all conveniences; breakfast optional; near Lenox Av. Subway, elevated. Walker.

112TH ST., 254 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; bath; two minutes from L, Subway; call evenings. Close.

112TH ST., 300 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms, bath; all improvements; steam heat. Powell.

123TH ST., 316 WEST.—Large and small rooms, $1.75 and $3.50; light housekeeping if desired.

126TH ST., 143 WEST.—Furnished rooms to let.

127TH ST., 7 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms, steam-heated, at reasonable rates.

132D ST., 42 WEST.—Desirable large furnished room; private house; near Subway; terms reasonable.

133D ST., 215 WEST.—Large and small rooms; all light; parlor, suitable for doctor; heated.

138TH ST., 300 WEST.—Private family; cheerful, clean room, next to bath, for 1 or 2 persons; no other roomers; reference. Sheehan.

145TH, 513 WEST.—Large furnished room; private family; breakfast if desired. Mrs. Fitzgerald.

MANHATTAN AV., 442.—Neatly furnished room, steam heat, bath; private family; $3. Costello.

YOUNG WOMAN would like to share lovely flat in shopping district with congenial business woman; references. J Box 347 Times, Times Square.

East Side.

43D ST., 13 EAST, (opposite Hotel Manhattan.)—Large, pleasant room with private bath; telephone.

49TH ST., 9 EAST.—Third-floor large room, with board; references.

57TH ST., 132 EAST.—Large room and bedroom, nicely furnished, for gentleman.

61ST ST., 228 EAST.—3d-story front, bath adjoining, $4 to permanent gentleman; references. Owner.

83D ST., 128 EAST.—Beautiful front and bedroom in steam-heated apartment; gentlemen. Kielow.

86TH ST., 38 EAST.—Parlor, basement, business; sleeping rooms, single beds; all conveniences; select, private.

132D ST., 57 EAST.—Nice, large furnished room for gentleman or couple; running water; reasonable.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,892, Near 118th St.—Front room; running water; housekeeping.

Bronx.

174TH & 175TH, (4,062 Park Av., Bronx.)—Large sunny room for two gentlemen; heated; bath; private house; $5; single room, $2.25.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Brooklyn.

CLARK ST., 81, (Heights.)—Large, comfortable room; running water; bath adjoining. Tel. 4329 R Main.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Domestics.

WANTED—Experienced general housekeeper, competent, reliable; must have good reference; very small house; two in family. Address P., 93 Glenbrook Road, Stamford, Conn.

Singers.

WANTED—Chorus sopranos (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Soprano and contralto, $200 and $150. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Soprano for Manhattan church; $700. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Sopranos for New Jersey church, $500 and $700. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Soprano and contralto; city church; $275 to $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Immediately, a refined woman having some business experience; one possessing qualifications of a saleslady preferred; must have good city references; thoroughly capable and practical; livable remuneration. E. X., Box 324 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Young lady familiar with subscription work on daily newspaper. Address in own handwriting, stating experience and salary expected, A. R., Box 310 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—A1 waist trimmer, competent to take charge; also first-class skirt draper. 218 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—First-class manicure and hair dresser. Call evenings. McMurchy, 42 East 129th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policy; large commissions; renewals; general agents wanted some States. A. B. Cilley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

WANTED—Agents to introduce our two magazines with combination book offers; a high-grade scheme for agents. Call or write for particulars. E. B. Treat & Co., Publishers, 241-243 West 23d St.

Automobiles.

AUTOMOBILES.—The demands of our resources being so great we are compelled to establish a new department, just being refitted, with advanced six weeks' course, at $50, beginning March 1; success guaranteed; positions pay $100 to $150; short course, $25; 4 weeks makes you competent to handle any machine; dissatisfied students from every other school in city in attendance; requests constantly on file for competent chauffeurs; investigation invited; circulars mailed. Auto Transportation School, 309 West 41st St.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED — Bookkeeper in manufacturing house, New York; must be experienced accountant; $25. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

Clerks.

WANTED—Clerk for advertising department; must write a good hand; $15. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

Compositors, Etc.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

WANTED

Electrotype finishers, molders, batterymen, builders-up, and assistants in each branch.

Compositors Wanted, Non-Union, $21 per week; job, stone, and make-up; also machine operators at $23 per week; absolutely permanent positions guaranteed first-class men of good character; excellent opportunity to obtain a permanent position in one of the oldest, largest, and most modern printing houses in New York City.

THE DE VINNE PRESS, 12 Lafayette Place, New York City.

Wanted—Compositors, stone hands, and make-up men; "open shop;" highest salary; permanent position; additional bonus for faithful services; New York, vicinity, and Western points. Call or address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

Organists.

WANTED — Organist and singers, Catholic church, $150 to $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist, country Catholic church, $800. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Salesmen.

WANTED—First-class retail book salesman in a large book store. Address, stating age, experience, and salary expected, Chester, Box 150 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Salesman for New York City; staple line; salary and commission. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

Singers.

WANTED — Boys with voices for church; good salary and excellent training. Choirmaster, Box 301 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Chorus tenors (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED — Tenor for Manhattan church; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Bass for Catholic Church, $250. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Tenor and bass; city church; $300 to $450. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Tenor for church; $1,000. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Miscellaneous.

A WELL-DRESSED, EXPERIENCED SOLICITOR.

Best proposition in New York; insurance and bookmen with good records preferred. John S. Willey, 528-537 Presbyterian Building. Bring this with you.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars, Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

IN SIX WEEKS we educate you in salesmanship, secure you a position as traveling salesman with responsible firm. Address the Bradstreet System, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Foreman on farm, near New York; must be first-class farmer, understanding care of horses and something about machinery; must be a hustler, thoroughly practical, and work with his men; honesty and temperance absolute essentials; state experience and wages expected. Address Bunn, Room 1,111, 41 Park Row.

WANTED—Secretary; capable, well educated, reliable young man, stenographer preferred, with some experience in office correspondence, to act as private secretary and take charge of an office in Wall Street district; salary limited at first; references required. Banker, Box 127 Times, Downtown.

WANTED.—Newspaper positions now open for competent reporters, editors, advertising, and circulation men, linotypers; all departments; write for booklet. M., Fernald's Newspaper Men's Exchange, (Established 1898,) Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—Designer and draughtsman; a first-class man accustomed to fine chandelier work; all communications strictly confidential. Address or apply to the Archer & Pancoast Company, 12 East 33d St.

WANTED—An office boy of neat appearance and good address in a downtown real estate office; a good opening for an ambitious boy. Permanent; Box 191 Times, Downtown.

WANTED—An energetic young man with experience in real estate matters and the management of property; steady employment and a good future. Bing & Bing, 198 Broadway.

WANTED—First-class marble draughtsman by old-established firm. Answer by stating experience, reference, and salary expected, F. W., Box 331 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—A man to solicit for advertisements for a catalogue. Apply at Exchange Building, 334 Madison Av.

WANTED—Manager to handle salesmen; must travel; salary, $1,200. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

WANTED—Young man, bright, to assist in umbrella factory. Allison & Lamson, 5 East 17th St.

$120.00 A MONTH.—Two ladies or gentlemen wanted in each county to manage our glove business; permanent position; canvassing unnecessary. Common Sense Manufacturing Company, Box 31, St. Louis, Mo.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Cooks.

COOK.—$25 to $30; references; city or country. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av.; Tel. 741 River.

COOK.—German, $25; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert worker; exceptional taste, desires children's work from refined people. Private, 143 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER'S ASSISTANT. — All-around hand; out by day's work; private family; competent. M. F. D., 1,003 Park Av.

Housework.

HOUSEWORKER.—By colored houseworker; good cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress; apartment preferred; neat, obliging; city references. Lincoln Exchange, 314 W. 59th. Tel. 4786 Columbus.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK or chamberwork and waiting; references; $18. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—River.

Lady's Maids.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Lady would like to find position for competent maid and seamstress. Call, present employer's, 80 Madison Av., Monday until 1 o'clock.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By good laundress; day or week; Monday or Tuesday. Johnson, 310 West 53d St.

Nurses.

NURSES.—$18 to $25; references; city, country. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av.; Tel. 741 River.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; good penman; rapid figurer; short experience; no agency; live with parents; employment a positive necessity; salary $8. Miss B., Box 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; neat, accurate; good speller; anxious to secure good, permanent position; $8. Recommended. Box 166 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Nine years' experience; rapid, accurate; stock brokerage business preferred; salary $15 to $18; exceptional references. Remington, Box 21 Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—By young lady; two years' experience; neat, accurate, obliging; Remington or Underwood operator; $9 to $10. Address C., Box 206 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Bookkeeper.—Five years' experience; capable worker; references; $12-$15. Successful, Box 194 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; neat, accurate; references; $10. Conscientious, Box 138 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Office Assistant.—Four years' experience; rapid, accurate; references; $12. Miss Wright, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; high-class worker; trial will prove ability; references; $15. Miss Clinton, Box 86 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; high school education; refined American; intelligent, energetic, industrious. Superior, P. O. Box 1,612.

STENOGRAPHER.—Has a number of years' experience in law, insurance, and mercantile work. Steno, Box 50 Times, Harlem.

Miscellaneous.

COMPETENT DESIGNER OF LADIES' AND misses' gowns wishes custom; samples; references; out by day; home preferred. Frances, 152 West 85th St.

HAIR DRESSER.—Best references, wishes few more customers to attend at their residences; shampoo, scalp treatment, facial massage, manicuring; terms reasonable. Miss N. M. Goode, 300 West 60th St.

MASSEUSE.—Swedish; graduate of Stockholm and New York; perfect knowledge in applying treatments, and cure for all ailments; practical, refined, obliging; highest indorsements from physicians and patients. Scientific, Box 302 Times, Times office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT—Varied experience; open, write up, close books; profit and loss statement; expert investigation. Charles W. Deming, 156 5th Av.

ACCOUNTANT writes up, opens, closes, systematizes books; moderate rate. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Situation wanted by a thorough, practical, working gardener, up to date in all branches, under glass and out doors; married; 10 years' reference from last employer. Address R., P. O. Box 77, No. Tarrytown, N. Y.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG MAN OF 20, energetic, educated, and enterprising, of two years' legal and newspaper experience, an excellent correspondent, seeks a position of any sort, where virility and talent will be speedily recognized, and paying sufficient for his support. C. R. W., Box 314 Times, Times Square.

CARETAKER.—House or place during owner's absence; 24 years present position; reference, security; strictly sober, married. Faithful, Box 307 Times, Times Square.

CHEF.—Engagement to cook for and take care of bachelor's apartments by one of the most thoroughly competent and reliable all-round pastry and pastry cooks in the city; (white;) compensation moderate; highest references. Allen, 129 West 26th St.

CHEF.—French, disengaged for two months, requires extras or dinner parties. Felix, 251 West 29th St.

COMPANION, &c.—By young man, educated, refined, linguist, knows Europe, Turkey, Greece, as companion or commercial traveler. Can. Box 301 Times, Times Sq.

Decorator.—Moorish and Turkish rooms decorated; cozy corners put up; Moraddabbad and Bedar brassware cleaned and polished. Rene De Tos, 236 West 26th St.

GERMAN elderly man, wants work; city or country. B., 45 New Chambers St.

HOUSEMAN, &c.—By young man as houseman or useful; from country; three years in last place; good reference. W. O., Box 302 Times, Times Square.

POSITION wanted by American, (35;) strictly temperate, honest, good writer, &c. Jas. Tice, 85 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

POSITION with well-established real estate firm by young attorney; state salary. F. W., 321 Times, Times Square.

PRESENT EMPLOYER WISHES A POSITION for a useful boy in the household; one trustworthy and reliable. Call 3 East 53d Street, between 10 and 12.

SECRETARY &c.—By American, (30;) Protestant; any fiduciary position; typewriter, draughtsman; understands mechanics, building construction, estate management. Ability, Box 110 Times Downtown.

MACHINERY.

Cockburn concrete mixer, Austin stone-crusher, Ingersoll compressor, rock drills, channeling machines, steam and centrifugal pumps, electric and steam hoisters, boilers on wheels or skids, complete contractor's plant. Wickes Bros., 139 Liberty St.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Antiques in rare old pieces Colonial furniture; we sell cheap to the trade and lovers of antiques. Jacobs, 477 Lexington Av.

I PAY highest prices for furniture, carpets, antiques. JOHNSON, 115 University Place, New York.

Highest cash prices paid for diamonds, old gold, jewelry. Sessler, 1,255 Broadway, cor. 31st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LINDO BROS., 1,157 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old gold bought.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

WAISTS OF ALL KINDS a specialty; remodeling. 332 West 55th St.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Notice.—I will not be responsible for any bills contracted for by Mrs. Chas. J. Steinau after Feb. 5, 1906. Charles J. Steinau.

PERSONAL.

Budelman, Mary J., widow, will find it of interest to communicate with M. Becker, 132 Nassau St.

Rough Basket Ball at West Point.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 17.—In the roughest game of basket ball played here this season the Princeton team defeated the army boys today by a score of 33 to 26. Near the end of the final period Rockwell, already badly winded, received a hard jolt and collapsed and had to be carried from the floor. Line-up:

Army.	Position.	Princeton.
Rockwell, Smith...	Forward	Vanderbilt
T. J. Johnson.....	Forward	Thompson
Higley.....	Centre	Clark
Hetrick.....	Guard	Halliday
Castle.....	Guard	Bokman

Goals—By Rockwell, 4; Johnson, 1; Hetrick, 3; Castle, 1; Halliday, 3; Bokman, 3; Clark, 3; Vanderbilt, 3; Thompson, 3. From foul line—Castle, 3; Vanderbilt, 3.

BOSTON FENCERS WIN CHAMPIONSHIP TEAM CUP

Turn Verein Competitors Lose League Trophy by One Bout.

FIVE CLUBS IN CONTEST

Spirited Bouts with Foils Attract Swordsmen to Fencers' Club Rooms —Veterans on N. Y. A. C. Team.

Five teams, comprising some of the best fencers in the New York and Boston clubs, met in the rooms of the New York Fencers' Club, in the Windsor Arcade, Fifth Avenue, last night to compete for the silver cup offered this year by the Amateur Fencers' League of America for competition with foils. It was the first time the trophy has been fenced for, and the desire to hold it for the first year led to the unusually large turn-out of swordsmen. Two rounds and a final were necessary to decide the contest and it was after midnight before a decision could be reached. The Boston Athletic Association fencers, after a prolonged final round with the New York Turn Verein team, won the cup by five bouts to four, and the winning team members received gold medals.

The five teams in the competition were: Boston Athletic Association—W. L. Bowman, F. W. Allen, S. Cabot.

Italian Fencing Club—G. T. Conti, A. Bartoli, V. Alesandro.

New York Turn Verein—John Allaire, P. Bensenberg, V. P. Curti.

New York Athletic Club—Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, G. K. Bainbridge, Charles E. Goodhue.

Fencers' Club—W. R. Kernochan, Homer St. Gaudens, Charles Tatham.

In the first round the Turn Verein drew the bye. The Bostonians first met the New York Athletic Club foilsmen, and the result was a series of splendid bouts that earned frequent applause from the fencing enthusiasts, including many women, who completely filled the clubroom. When Dr. Hammond, the New York Athletic Club veteran and old-time champion, faced F. W. Allen of the Boston Club for the final bout, each team had won four bouts. Hammond and Allen made a splendid fight; so good that the judges were unable to name the winner at the call of time. An extra bout of two minutes followed, in which Allen proved superior, and his victory put Boston into the semi-final round.

The New York Fencers Club and the Italian swordsmen came next, and at the end of the seventh bout the home team won the match by five bouts to two. Kernochan and Tatham both showed up in excellent form. In the semi-final round the home fencers met defeat by five bouts to two from the Turn Verein team. V. P. Curti, who won the junior foil championship a few weeks ago, did the best work for the winners, getting all three of his bouts, showing aggressiveness and scientific judgment in each contest.

The Boston fencers, who had drawn the semi-final bye, then met the Turn Verein for the cup. Summary:

First Round—Boston A. A. vs. New York A. C.—Bainbridge, New York A. C., defeated Allen, Boston A. A.; Hammond, New York A. C., defeated Bowman, Boston A. A.; Cabot, Boston A. A., defeated Goodhue, New York A. C.; Bowman, Boston A. A., defeated Bainbridge, New York A. C.; Hammond, New York A. C., defeated Cabot, Boston A. A.; Allen, Boston A. A., defeated Goodhue, New York A. C.; Bainbridge, New York A. C., defeated Cabot, Boston A. A.; Bowman, Boston A. A., defeated Goodhue, New York A. C.; Allen, Boston A. A., defeated Hammond, New York A. C., after extra bout. Total—Boston A. A., 5; New York A. C., 4.

Italian Fencing Club vs. New York Fencers Club.—Kernochan, Fencers Club, defeated Conti, Italian F. C.; St. Gaudens, Fencers Club, defeated Bartoli, Italian F. C.; Conti, Italian F. C., defeated Tatham, Fencers Club; Alesandro, Italian F. C., defeated St. Gaudens, Fencers Club; Tatham, Fencers Club, defeated Bartoli, Italian F. C. Total—Fencers Club, 5; Italian F. C., 2.

New York Turn Verein drew a bye.

Semi-Final Round—Turn Verein vs. New York Fencers Club—Allaire, Turn Verein, defeated Kernochan, Fencers Club; St. Gaudens, Fencers Club, defeated Benzenberg, Turn Verein, (two extra bouts;) Curti, Turn Verein, defeated Tatham, Fencers Club; St. Gaudens, Fencers Club, defeated Allaire, Turn Verein, (two extra bouts;) Curti, Turn Verein, defeated Kernochan, Fencers Club; Benzenberg, Turn Verein, defeated Tatham, Fencers Club; Curti, Turn Verein, defeated St. Gaudens, Fencers Club. Total—Turn Verein, 5; Fencers Club, 3.

Final Round—Turn Verein vs. Boston A. A.—Bowman, Boston A. A., beat Allaire, Turn Verein; Benzenberg, Turn Verein, defeated Allen, Boston A. A.; Curti, Turn Verein, defeated Cabot, Boston A. A.; Allen, Boston A. A., defeated Allaire, Turn Verein; Curti, Turn Verein, defeated Bowman, Boston A. A.; Cabot, Boston A. A., beat Benzenberg, Turn Verein; Curti, Turn Verein, defeated Allen, Boston A. A.; Cabot, Boston A. A., beat Allaire, Turn Verein; Bowman, Boston A. A., beat Benzenberg, Turn Verein.

The judges were W. Scott O'Connor, J. Langdon Erving, and Otto Renne.

BELMONT PARK RACES.

Probable Order of Running at the Two Spring Meetings.

The probable order of running the fixed events at the first Spring meeting of the Westchester Racing Association at Belmont Park from Mayq 10 to 19, inclusive, and those of the second Spring meeting, from May 28 to June 6, inclusive, has just been announced, and is as follows:

FIRST SPRING MEETING.

First Day, May 10.—Metropolitan Handicap, $10,000 added, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile, and New York Steeplechase, $2,000 added; about two miles.

Second Day, May 11.—The Larchmont, $1,800 added, for three-year-olds; seven furlongs.

Third Day, May 12.—The Juvenile, for two-year-olds, and the Toboggan Handicap, $3,500 added, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

Fourth Day, May 14.—The Maiden, $1,500 added, two-year-olds; five furlongs.

Fifth Day, May 15.—Harlem Selling, $2,000 added, three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

Sixth Day, May 16.—The Bouquet, selling, $1,500 added, two-year-olds; five furlongs.

Seventh Day, May 17.—The Van Nest Selling, $1,500 addded, three-year-olds; six and a half furlongs.

Eighth Day, May 18.—The New Rochelle Handicap, $1,500 added, three-year-olds and upward; seven and a half furlongs.

Ninth Day, May 19.—The Fashion, fillies two years old, and the Withers, three-year-olds.

Over-night steeplechases will probably be run on Saturday, May 12, May 16, and May 19.

SECOND SPRING MEETING.

First Day, May 28.—The Laureate, $2,500 added, two-year-olds, five furlongs, and the Cosmopolitan Handicap, three-year-olds and upward.

Second Day, May 29.—The Baychester, $2,000 added, for three-year-olds, one mile.

Third Day, May 30.—The Amateur Cup, for three-year-olds and upward, (gentlemen riders;) the Crotona Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; the Whitney Memorial Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, and the fortieth Belmont, for three-year-olds.

Fourth Day, May 31.—The Pocantico, for three-year-olds.

Fifth Day, June 1.—Claremont Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward.

Sixth Day, June 2.—The National Stallion, for two-year-olds; the Ladies, for fillies, three years old, and the International Steeplechase.

Seventh Day, June 4.—The Gaiety, for fillies, two-year-olds; The Jockey Club Weight for Age Race.

Eighth Day, June 5.—The Van Cortlandt Handicap and the Meadow Brook Hunters' Steeplechase.

Ninth Day, June 6.—The Eclipse, for two-year-olds, and the Grand National Steeplechase.

An over-night steeplechase will be run May 28, and possibly one on June 4.

OLYMPIC FUND GROWING.

Governor of Massachusetts Interested —August Belmont Gives $500.

President Joseph B. Maccabe of the Amateur Athletic Union has announced that Gov. Guild of Massachusetts has taken hold of the matter of New England contributions toward the fund to send a team of American athletes to Athens for the Olympic games, and he has sent out an appeal soliciting funds to the amount of $3,000. In connection therewith Mr. Maccabe has announced that James J. Storrow, the old Harvard athlete and oarsman, would act as Treasurer for the New England fund.

August Belmont of the New York Athletic Club yesterday forwarded to Julian W. Curtiss, Chairman of the Finance Committee, $500 as his contribution to the fund.

FAST TIME IN C. C. N. Y. GAMES.

Franks Win Both Open and Closed Miles and Make Good Records.

The indoor games of the College of the City of New York at the Eighth Regiment Armory, at Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, last night developed interesting contests and close finishes in nearly all of the seventeen events decided. The big armory was crowded to the limit of its capacity by an attendance of madly cheering college boys and their friends.

The feature events were the two-mile runs, open and closed. The Franks took both—M. Frank winning the college event from scratch in 4:53. He was out after the college record of 4:49, but failed to break it for want of pace. He overtook his field in the second lap, and had to make his own pace throughout. He finished nearly a lap ahead, and might readily have made a new mark if drawn out.

W. G. Frank of the Irish-Americans took the open mile from the forty-yard mark. He had just the race to show his speed, and covered the distance in 4:32 2-5. The limit men had half a lap to the good, and held the lead until two laps from home, Then Frank overhauled them and took the front on the last round. As he passed L. Katzenstein of the Mohawks the latter challenged and made a good fight for the race, but Frank had enough sprint left to take first by five yards on the tape. A claim of foul was lodged, but was disallowed. The summaries:

60-Yard Closed, Trial Heats.—First—Won by G. G. Dixon, 1907, (scratch;) A. Pepis, 1906, (scratch,) second. Time—0:07 2-5. Second—Won by W. M. Stern, 1907, (3 feet;) F. Mullen, 1908, (scratch,) second. Time—0:07 3-5. Final heat—Won by W. M. Stern, 1907, (3 yards;) A. Pepis, 1906, (scratch,) second; G. G. Dixon, 1907, (scratch,) third. Time—0:07 1-5.

60-Yard Novice, Trial Heats.—First—Won by P. Spiro, Clark House; N. Martin, West Side Y. M. C. A., second. Time—0:07 3-5. Second—Won by H. Mulshine, St. Cecilia's; A. Hattenbach, unattached, second. Time—0:07 3-5. Third—Won by C. Younger, Oakland A. C.; F. O'Connor, Belmont A. C., second. Time—0:07 3-5. Fourth—Won by S. Martin, Pastime A. C.; J. Cercovitch, Union A. C., second. Time—0:07 3-5. Semi-final heats.—First—Won by S. Martin, Pastime A. C.; C. Younger, Oakland A. C., second. Time—0:07 2-5. Second—Won by P. Spiro, Clark House; J. Cercovitch, Union A. C., second. Time—0:07 2-5. Final heat—Won by S. Martin, Pastime A. C.; P. Spiro, Clark House, second; J. Cercovitch, Union A. C., third. Time—0:07 1-5.

60-Yard Handicap, Open, Trial Heats.—First—Won by M. M. Hayward, Hamilton A. C., (14 feet;) A. McCutcheon, Irish-American A. A., (12 feet,) second. Time—0:06 3-5. Second—Won by H. E. Genet, Irish-American A. A., (15 feet;) G. F. Smith, St. Bartholomew's A. C., (12 feet,) second. Time—0:06 3-5. Third—Won by F. Kear, Xavier A. A., (13 feet;) J. Andrews, Pastime A. C., (11 feet,) second. Time—0:06 3-5. Final heat—Won by H. E. Genet, Irish-American A. A., (15 feet;) G. F. Smith, St. Bartholomew's A. C., (12 feet,) second; M. M. Hayward, Hamilton A. C., (14 feet,) third. Time—0:06 2-5.

300-Yard Preparatory, Handicap.—Won by H. Kopf, (1 yard;) H. Rothberg, (2 yards,) second; L. Axeman, (2 yards,) third. Time—0:37.

880-Yard Closed.—Won by M. Tinkelstein, 1906, (40 yards;) H. Larkin, 1908, (scratch,) second; M. Frankel, 1909, (35 yards,) third. Time—2:11 4-5.

880-Yard Open, Handicap.—Won by Paul H. Pilgrim, New York A. C., (20 yards;) F. S. Hetherington, Columbia, (32 yards,) second; F. Lafforgue, St. Bartholomew's A. C., (28 yards,) third. Time—2:03 4-5.

100-Yard Handicap, Public School Athletic League, Trial Heats.—First Heat—Won by George Bloch, P. S., Bronx, (6 yards;) A. Marshall, P. S. 90, (7 yards,) second. Time—0:11 4-5.

Second Heat—Won by H. M. Spiro, P. S. 5, (3 yards;) A. Forbes, P. S., 166, (7 yards,) second. Time—0:11 2-5.

Third Heat—Won by H. Kopfer, P. S. 40, (2 yards;) L. Levy, P. S. 74, (0 yards,) second. Time—0:12 2-5.

Fourth Heat—Won by J. Cahill, P. S. 5, (3 yards;) W. Ringwald, P. S. 40, (7 yards,) second. Time—0:12.

Fifth Heat—Won by H. Martin, P. S. 40, (3 yards;) D. Weinstein, P. S. 40, (3 yards,) second. Time—0:11 1-5.

Final Heat—Won by George Bloch, P. S., Bronx, (6 yards;) H. Marshall, P. S. 40, (7 yards,) second; H. Kopfer, P. S. 40, (2 yards,) third. Time—0:11 1-5.

One-Mile Intersettlement Relay Race.—Won by Clark House, (scratch;) A. Pepis, R. Friedman, C. Harbrecht, J. Ginsity. Speyer Settlement, (20 yards,) second; Hudson Guild, (10 yards,) third. Time—3:53 3-5.

600-Yard Novice, Open, Trial Heats.—First Heat—Won by F. Healy, St. Cecelia's; V. Block, unattached, second; J. Stenck, Grace A. C., third. Time—1:28 4-5.

Second Heat—Won by H. H. Green, Gordon A. C.; E. Leimkuhl, Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A., second; H Knodel, Mercury A. C., third. Time—1:29 1-5.

Third Heat—Won by W. Hayes, Mott Haven; E. Levy, Belmont A. C., second; J. Morrell, West Side Y. M. C. A., third. Time—1:30 1-5.

Final Heat—Won by F Healey, St. Cecilia's; V. Block, unattached, second; E. Levy, Belmont A. C., third. Time—1:26 3-5.

Shot-Put, (Closed.)—Won by M. R. Knitel, '06, (4 feet,) actual put, 30 feet; E. Krushal, '08, (8 feet,) second, 25 feet 3 inches; E. M. Kuchad, '06

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Feb. 19.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

39—Geoghan-Tug J K Gilkinson
59—Bolman-Trad Co
25—Benedict-Cargo, &c
58—Falcon-Lumber Co

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy.

Discharges
8622—Walter C Coffin
8613—Clarence E Brown
8374—Schaufele & Schneider
7255—R & N Capizutto
8439—Nathan Passman
8025—Emery F Dodson
8483—Louis Tremmel
8510—Fred A Ross
8206—Blumberg & Levin
8017—Louis L Todd
Cases under objection
8055—Peter Cane
7238—Geo E Bradshaw
6410—Morris Robinson
8237—Hirsch & Smith
Adjourned cases
7617—Saml Deutsch
8311—Abraham Futeral
7612—McIntosh-Simendinger
7271—Sig Schulhafer
Involuntary cases
8571—Am Resort Co
8349—Martin C Spreitzer
Motions
In re Hy J Robert
In re Lottie Hartman
In re Floyd, Crawford & Co
In re Green Premium Stamp Co
In re M Weinstein
In re Chas I Lightstone
In re Adolph Moses
In re Cummings & Stockbridge
In re Julius Lemle
In re N Y Cloak and Suit Co
In re Rose T Shanley
In re Demorest Pattern Co
In re Alex C McCone
In re United Heating Co
In re Max Smuckler
In re Aron T Adams
In re David Ellowich
In re Siefert & Rosner
In re O'Rourke, Creamer & Noble
In re Demorest Pattern Co
In re Cohen & Gerst
In re Thomas & Sugarman
In re Moritz Latzco
In re Saml Burnett
In re Hy Ziemer
In re Jas S Alderdice
In re Robt A Ammon
In re Martin Conlon
In re Huennekis & Co
In re Martin & Co
In re H H Hoyt
In re Saml L Goldstein
In re Selwyn Imp Co
In re S Rabinowitz
In re C L Pettis & Co
In re Int Mahogany Co
In re Chas Greenspan
In re Arthur E Smith
In re Am Wire & Steel Co
In re Oil Seeds Press Co
In re Harris Spieshandler
In re Jos Block
In re Gerstman & Bandman
In re Hudson Pub Co
In re Grainger Brew Co
In re Int Mahogany Co
In re Garcia Cigar Factory Co
In re C L Wright & Co

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Feb. 19.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Rieger-Pulaski Glove Co
2—Hardy-Bayley
3—Thanet-Wilkinson
4—Wanner-same
5—Wulf-Man Ry
6—Parker-Merriam
7—Mines, &c-Lewis
8—Scott-Gardinier
9—Same-same
10—Stolts-Stolts
11—Cunningham-Cunningham
12—Gross-Weinstock
13—Dalton-N Y Ry
14—In re Finger
15—Sonn-Williams
16—Cloak Co-Given
17—In re Hirth
18—Howell-Howell
19—In re Fordham Hts Bridge
20—In re City of N Y
21—Perry-Perry
22—In re McGrath
23—In re Dickgrisser
24—In re Slattery
25—Canon-Shubert
26—In re Tuma
27—In re Jackson
28—Ludlow-Woodward
29—Farmly-Rossiter
30—Same-Adams
31—Smith-Farmly
32—Winick-Press Pub Co
33—Fennessey-Fennessey
34—Duffy-Muller
35—In re Sayre
36—Lardin-Lardino
37—Tobin-Trucato
38—In re Schwartz
39—Hunter-Allen
40—Chambers-Allen
41—In re Essman
42—Lamson Co-Tube Co
43—Marshall-Marshall
44—Hanrahan-Tea Co
45—Same-same
46—Same-same
47—Same-same
48—Weisberg-Timble
49—Harrington - N Y Transp Co
50—G R Co-Green
51—Clews-Peper
52—Winkler-Fitzgerald
53½—Same-same
54—Mackall-Olcott
55—Johnston-Belt Co
56—McGraw Co-A B Cobo
56—In re Fitzsimmons
57—Tuthill-Maxwell
58—Merosco-Belasco
59—Baum-Hyams
60—Yedlin-Yedlin
61—Gottlieb-Dole
62—Fitter-Moroney
63—Hyman-Gas Co
64—Nichols-Riley
65—Bank-Hubbs
66—Same-Cow
67—Same-Millar
68—In re Krumholz
69—In re Prager
70—Greenblatt-Goldberg
71—Goldman-Goldman
72—Shapero-Prager
73—Floersheim-M C Co
74—In re Rafael
75—Lawrence-Cammeyer
76—Dickson-Lawson
77—In re Hornbogg
78—Pratie-Butler
79—Smith-Metz
80—In re Henderson
81—M Zimmerman Co-Polisink
82—Lenson-Lewis
83—In re United Tr Co
84—Mildenberger-Emberson
85—Stein-Stein
86—Kawaler et al-Prentiss
87—Trowbridge-Ray and another
88—Marks-Collins Bldg & Con Co
89—Same-same
90—Schleininger-Schleininger
91—Kouspler-Fabian
92—Nealis-Jacobson
93—Pomeroy-Newell et al
94—Hart-Botty, as ex, et al
95—Walsh, as admr., et al-Williamsburg Sav Bank and another
96—Gray-McEvilly et al
97—Smith-Smith
98—Maier et al-Burger et al
99—Hoffmann-Leonardi
100—Pettit-Stephen et al
101—Nolan-The Market Realty Co
102—Carpenter-Foster et al
103—Feinberg-Brown
104—Read-Dubinsky
105—Same-Dubin
106—Hupe-Rogers
107—Mullin, as admx-Nolan
108—Same et al-Mullin and another
109—Hulbert-Hulbert & another
110—Republic Gen Con Co-Mack et al
111—Reily-Mott et al
112—Hughes-N Y Evening Post Co
113—Leonard-Leonard
114—Pomeroy - Newell et al
115—Fitzhugh Lee-Pabst et al
116—Forman, Jr, as exec-Case

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions. Demurrers.

1084—Addy-Hutchinson Acoustic Co
1085—Goldsborough-same
958—Mautner-Chaitin
1078—F. Elberfeld Co-Druggist Circular
1079—Same-Allison Preserved causes.
344—Kelly-Manheim
8925—Van Beuren-O'Donnel
220—Muller-City of Philadelphia
4177—N Y & Boston Dyewood Co-O'Donnel
4274—Kettell-Baxter
2141—Reynolds-Condon General calendar.
Cause on, 3422—Gans-Woods
Cause on, 3450—Bloch-Silberberg
3308—Davis-W. Rosenzweig Rty Co
3404—Maynard-Richardson
3533—Tifor-Bloomberg
3543—Nat Union-Kramer
3561—Wolff-Levy
3562—Lowy-Lowy
3703—Abrams-Atl Realty Co
3704—Abrams-Bachrach
3742—Bachrach-Winters
3743—Sarle-Groo
3785—Ryan-Murphy
3795—Weber-Katzko
3826—Schmitt-Schmitt
3841—Mabzacher-Nicholson
3378—Combs-Combs
3368—Koch-Silverman
3406—Shiels-shiels
3419—Mancini-Reilly
3431—Goldman-Scheer
3677—Eckstein-O'Meara
3721—Plant-Nordseck
3756—Smith-Robbins
3759—Woth-Woth
3294—Brandeis-Brandeis
3310—Henlein-Meyer
3311—Frankel-Bach
3312—Lind-Tenzer
3323—Rosoff-Ruth
3329—Wells-Squires
3334—Darragh-Rowe
3350—Geiger-Geiger
3355—Leverson-Leverson
3357—Blumenthal-Corss
3359—Hamilton Bank-St Paul Hotel Co
3360—Finn-Finn
3361—Weser-Corecran
3362—Bedell Co-Kalliska
3368—Lynch-Roseveat
3367—Rosenthal-Cohen
3338—Occidental Realty Co-Palmer
3401—Kreshover-Mosher
3415—Setler-Klein
3418—Lemon-Lemon
3433—Ungrich-Schaff
3451—Gross-Ferson
3458—McManus-Weinstein
3461—Behrer-McMillan
3465—Ernst-McGrane
3472—Coleman-Fire Ass
3473—Same-Firemen's Ins Co
3474—Miller-Kinney
3483—Carter-Med Co-Azer
3489—Bloom-Rosenthal
3494—McLean-Mex Tel Acoustic Co
3498—Ridley-N Y & H R R
3510—Rein-Rein
3516—Feto-Kelly
3518—Reliance Mar Ins Co-O'Donnel
3519—Royal Ex Assur of London-Same
3520—Am & For Mar Ins Co-Same
3521—Palatine Ins Co of L-Same
3522—Switzerland Gen Mar Ins Co-Same
3523—Liver, London, &c Ins Co-Same
3524—Comm Union Ass Co-Same
3525—Liver, London, &c Ins Co-Same
3526—Brit & For M Ins Co-Same
3528—Comm Union Fire Ins Co-O'Donnel
3534—Timble-Block
3545—Lepaige-Ricca
3553—Kreutzer-Feld
3554—Monason-Monason
3560—Konop-Board of Education
3566—Lippe-City of N Y
3570—Van Buren-N Y & H R R
3658—Sonnenberg-N Y & H R R
3661—Lowenfeld-Same
3691—Palst Brew Co-Hopper
3668—Smith-Quinlan
3669—Buckley-Buckley
3680—Hogan-Williams
3682—Myers-Smith
3693—Morris-Schneider
3700—Longley-Friedman
3702—Connolly-McDonald
3706—Breiting-N Y & H R R
3711—Larney-N Y & H R R
3712—Same-Same
3717—Cohn-Baer, &c Co-Realty Trans Co
3728—Hoffman-Hoffman
2730—Meyer-Meyer
3734—Schalle-Schalle
3732—Elec Co of Am-Williamson
3753—Diamond-Pollack
3761—Bolss-vaen-Pope
3765—Freidenrich-Condict
3771—Kelly-Jaworower
3773—Owen-Curtis
3775—Pitkowsky-Gilleran
3778—Lasala-Tushfeld
3784—Taylor-Briggs
3799—Rena-Rohrich
3803—Roilin-Smith
3810—Eisenberg-McKay
2462—Horowitz-Kruzban
2452—Sackett-Mulholland
2134—Fanning-Van Walkenburg
3455—Odell-Harlem Riv Park, &c, Co
806—Beldon Point Co-Huntington

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 3541.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Clinch, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Kenefick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Attorney General Mayer, Deputy Attorney Generals O'Brien and Blau, Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Vandiver for the People.

1—Bertha Claiche
2—Frank Senior
3—Daniel Fox
4—Launie W. Reynolds
5—Arthur Kelly, Edward Daab
6—Peter Lisante

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

4821—Gray-Pealey
4227—Chi P T Co-Irwin
6263—Lilienthal-Ochs
6293—Sassa-Sassi
6241—Brunner-Mosner
6221—Bernhelmer-Amory
6226—Niagara Woolen Co-Coope: Ex Bk
5381—Werner-Schultz
5851—Niagara Woolen Co-State Bank
5479—Rubin-Feinberg
6280—Matter of Wood
4854—Levy-Levy
6790—Lewis-Hahlheimer

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 1.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the Bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., and V. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. In no event shall a cause on the day calendar be passed from day to day, on account of the engagement of counsel, for more than three days. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

1386—O'Keefe-Int Ry
1435—Hess-Int Ry
1547—Wanner-Int Ry
1141—Ponzo-same
1206—Costello-same
1303—Keenan-Met St R
1180—McCaffrey-Man Ry
1320—Cully-same
2686—Joyce-N Y City Ry
1522—Koelsch-Int Ry
1535—Buslawski-Cent Crosstown R R
1335—Costello-Int St Ry
1209—McEvoy-same
679—Dralsin-Int St Ry
1221—Reich-Met St Ry
1049—Same-same
1352—Arnott-Int St Ry
1362—Keenan-Met St R
1385—Lee-Int St Ry
1401—Feeney-Man Ry
689—Esser-Int St Ry
1421—Reilly-Met St Ry
1475—Haber-Same
1478—Lynch-42d St, &c, R R
1502—Steiner-Int St Ry
1319—Rowan-Same
1510—Schechner-same
905—Henry-same
685—Reilly-same

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1614.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Foote, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 2.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the Bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VI., VII., and VIII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. In no event shall a cause on the day calendar be passed from day to day, on account of the engagement of counsel, for more than three days. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

1146—Stearns-Titus
1237—Boles-Onward Const Co
1243—Lawrence-N Y Trans Co
4068—Opper-Hellinger
1006—Imrie-Lemaler
1235—Bauer-Burns
1111—Blumenberg-Cohen
4158—City N Y-Moll
781—Keeler-Dunham
1258—Petrzella-Cammeyer
1299—Spielberg-Schnabel
1300—Friedman-Kelleher
1313—Opitz-Napestel
1234—McLaughlin-Simpson Crawf'd Co
1271—Clark - Westcott Express Co
1298—Morellins-City of New York
1107—Flynn-Windholz
1255—Reardon-Farnolo
1260—Barton-Edelmayer & Morman Elev Co
1263—Reinbach-Schwarzschild & S Co
480—Bliss-Condon
481—Barnes-same
1067—Quinn-Un Eng & Const Co
1156—Krivacs-Hearn
1181—Ryan-Eswold
755—Montayne-Garvin
421—Pinsdorf-E L Kelloog & Co
1263—Brunswick Const Co-Burden
864—Ackley-Howland
1277—Abst-Ravitch
1280—Young-Banman
1221—Same-same
1304—Spalding-Brown

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1357.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Rogers, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 3.—To be called in Trial Term, Part X., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the Bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. In no event shall a cause on the day calendar be passed from day to day, on account of the engagement of counsel, for more than three days. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

1298—Stark et al
2900, 2901—Kolb-Gibb et al
9100—Thomas-Vassar
2963—Wheeler-Press Pub Co
2559—Heuer & 4 cases-City of N Y
2951—Joslin-B H R R
8680—Smith-Stork et al
5643—Iacono - Knickerbocker Drug Co
8621—Mason, Jr-New Amsterdam Realty Co
7215—Combs-Knapp
8926—Pettes-Ramapo Foundry
8131—Miller-Smith
9079—Arlon Realty Co-Schmidt et al
9129—Comrie-Gottlieb

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

1790—Newell-B H R R
2754—Ammatone-Erie R R
2224—Martin-B H R R
2735, 3099—Blackburn-same
1037—Cosgrove-Kings Co Gas Co
2813—Cales-Goldstein
3113—Moody-Butler-Conly Mfg Co
7162—Hiscox-Atlas Assurance Co
7114—Lesser-Hamburg Ins Co
2554—Sax-B H R R
3057—Greenhalgh-same
2487—Cavanagh-C N Y
8557—Gatto-Flanagan
8580—Kosmos Eng Co-Cohn H Wreck Co
1611—Krug-Am Sug Co
2751—Rulinsky-Stroh et al
8833—Olsen-Strickland
2012—Stockhausen and 4 cases- City of N Y
2984—Ruemer-Clark
1646—Damjanovic-Herring-Hall Safe Co

Highest number reached on regular call, 3133.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Smith, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

2996—Gitter - Wuerstlein
2816—McNamara-Rieder
2998—Colletti-Priolo
1381—Clyde-Wallum
1548—Schneck-Danziger
2997—Silverman-Wilner
3009—Murray Hill Iron Works-Reynolds
2016—Barile-Barile
2591—Harbor & Sub B & S Assn-Foley
2566—Same-Schappmyer
2785—Davis-Leber
2981—Ruppert-Marksand
3020—Humbert-Mammen
3034—Mammen-Mammen
2951—Mayer-Mer Tr Co

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Motions—Burr, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Crane, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Trials.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

628—Bedá-Truman
623—Schultheiss-De Motte
620—McNally-B H R R
630—Murry-Travis
82—Goldstein-Gabriel
1604—Frank-Fuchs
615—Mullady-B H R R

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:

637—Keity-B H R R
561—Remmer-Br, Q Co & Sub R R
630—Rogow-Gibbs
640—Klerman-B H R R
377—Smith-Barry
641—Salmon-B H R R

Highest number reached on call, 645.

Westchester County.

Day Calendar for Feb. 19, 1906.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Platt, J.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

220—Butz-N Y C Ry
637—Schreiter-Fritz
435—Thompson-T, W P & M Ry
460—Leary-Vil of Tuckahoe
505—Jackman-McCabe
588—Rasbrouck-Brett
589—Same
590—Same
591—Same

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Maddox, J.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

676—Baker - Crocker Chair Co
334—Spaeth-Man Ry
95—Fallon-Mertz
600—Naughton Contg Co-Kern
717—Lavin-Degnon Con Co
1133—Stack-Wills
1149—Christian-Un Ry

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call.

496—Ziener-Fahs
894—Gillespie-Int Ry
840—McGuire-Same
922—Schmitt-Eve Herald Co
878—Kruse-West Elec Ry
880—Boyce-N Y City Ry
539—Havey-Cole
771—Gleitman-Man Ry
772—Same-Same
1144—Lemelson-N Y C Ry
792—Watt-Schleicher
543—Romano-Concordia Co
869—Wise-Catholic Women's Benev Legion

Queens County.

Calendar for Monday, Feb. 19.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Mareau J.—Held temporarily at the Town Hall in the former Village of Flushing, Queens County, N. Y.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

905—Conlin & Messenger-The Mayor of the City of N Y et al
5—Fee et al-Fee et al
6—Orpheus-City of N Y et al
7—O'Connor-same
8—Cannon-same
9—Carroll-same
10—McMahon-same
11—Smith-same
12—Davren-same
13—Kearns-same
14—Willing-same
15—Robert S Campbell
16—William H McNutt
Amos W Jones
John W Miller
17—McGowan-same
18—Baker-same
15—Mundy-same
16—Hogan-same
19—Cosgrove-same
20—McGuire-same
21—Sullivan-same
22—Murphy-same
23—Jensen-same
24—Skinner-Scott
25—Simons-Leeds, Jr, et al
26—Brundage-City of N Y et al
27—Carroll-same
28—Hall-same
29—Lawlor-same
30—Hipple-same
31—Moeser-same
32—Elkner-same
33—Graham-same
34—McCorry, as admx-same
35—Louis-Louis
36—Price - Arverne by the Sea Co
37—Same-same
38—Capone-Kremer et al
39—Hauser-Hart et al
40—Moore-Moore
41—Lawrence et al-Vernam et al
42—Reid-Shea
43—Schaeffer et al-Caffrey
44—Smith-Smith
45—Pene-Harlan et al
46—Monaghan-Monaghan et al
47—Smith-Smith
48—Brown-Brown
49—Lawrence-Vernam et al
50—Jamaica Savings Bk-Smith, L I, Loan & Trust Co et al
51—Sullivan-Sullivan
52—Baron-Yokel
53—Lohmeyer-Wojtyniak et al
54—Knick S & L Co-Clark et al

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

WHEAT.—Under continued heavy selling pressure, the wheat market continued its decline on Saturday, reaching new low records on May here and at Chicago. The 1 o'clock close was at practically lowest point of the day, May being 85⅝c asked, July 87¼, and September 83¼. This decline was due to a private cable asserting that the Argentine export surplus was as large as last year, in contrast to the many which have been in circulation of late claiming small totals. Berlin was ¾ mark lower and Budapest 2 points down. Minneapolis, in addition to reporting a light flour demand, predicted larger receipts next week. Export sales amounted to five loads of wheat. No. 2 red at the close in New York was quoted 88⅛c elevator and 90⅝c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 92⅝c free on board, afloat.

CORN.—Most of the day corn showed independent strength, at one time being ½c over the close at Chicago, but finally easing off with wheat. The 1 o'clock figures in New York were as follows: May, 48⅞c; July, 49¼c, and September, 49⅝c. The decline of ⅝d to ½d at Liverpool was just about offset by lighter receipts at Chicago than expected. The entire primary movement, however, reached 618,000 bushels, against 201,000 bushels a year ago. Seaboard clearances were 339,000 bushels. On export account fifteen loads were reported, the cash market here closing as follows: No. 2 corn, 48c elevator and 47½c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 white, 49c, and No. 2 yellow, 47½c, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
Wheat—				
May	89 3-16	88⅞	88⅞	89⅜
July	87¾	87⅜	87⅝	88
September	85¾	85⅜	85⅝	86
Corn—				
May	48⅞	48⅜	48⅞	48⅞
July	49⅛	49½	49⅛	49⅛
September	..	..	49⅜	49⅜

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
Wheat—				
May	83½	82⅝	82¾	83⅝
July	82¼	81⅜	81½	82¼
September	81½	80⅜	80⅝	81¼
Corn—				
May	43	42 11-16	42⅝	42⅞
July	43½	43⅛	43¼	43¼
September	44	43⅝	43⅝	43⅞
Oats—				
May	29¾	29½	29½	29⅝
July	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	29
September	28	27¾	27⅞	28
Lard—				
May	$7.90	$7.82	$7.82	$7.85
July	8.00	7.92	7.92	7.95
Ribs—				
May	8.30	8.20	8.27	8.20
July	8.37	8.27	8.30	8.30
Pork—				
May	15.90	15.70	15.80	15.52
July	15.60	15.40	15.45	15.35

COTTON.—The cotton market was quiet, sales for the half season being about 100,000 bales, according to estimates. The feature was the switching from March to later months at differences of 18@19 points, and the operations in this direction had a reassuring effect on sentiment as pointing to smaller tenders on March than had been previously expected. There was little fresh support, however, and the market eased off under week-end realizing toward the close, with final prices 5@6 points net lower.

The weekly figures were considered rather bearish, as spinners' takings for the week were 30,000 bales behind last year's for the same time, but a cable from Liverpool quoting Mr. Ellison as estimating European consumption at 7,171,000 bales or 5,000 lb per week, against the same as last year, and giving the weight of this year's bales at 14 lb less than last year, had a bullish effect, as pointing toward a very large consumption of this year's bales. Spinners' takings of American cotton thus far for the season are about 200,000 bales behind last year's figures, and the crop in sight so far for the season is about 300,000 bales behind the figures of 1903-4.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
February	10.76	10.68	10.61@10.63	10.67
March	10.76	10.68	10.68@10.69	10.74
April	..	..	10.77@10.79	10.83
May	10.94	10.87	10.87@10.88	10.92
June	10.98	10.95	10.91@10.93	10.96
July	11.07	11.00	11.00@11.01	11.06
August	10.93	10.92	10.87@10.89	10.93
September	..	..	10.49@10.51	10.55
October	10.44	10.40	10.38@10.39	10.44
November	..	..	10.42@10.44	10.47
December	10.50	10.48	10.43@10.45	10.49

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17.—Spot cotton, a fair business doing; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 12,000 bales, all American; middling upland, 5.88d. Futures opened steady, 1 point lower; closed firm; net 2 points higher on old and 4 points higher on new-crop months. February and February-March, 5.76; March-April, 5.77; April-May, 5.80; May-June, 5.83; June-July, 5.85; July-August, 5.86; August-September, 5.82; September-October, 5.67; October-November, 5.63, and November-December, 5.62.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Transfers of officers of the Artillery: Capt. C. H. Arnold, Jr., from the Twelfth to the Ninety-fourth Company Coast Artillery; First Lieut. R. I. Taylor, from the Twenty-fifth to the Eighty-eighth Coast Artillery.

Promotions and assignments of officers of the Artillery: H. H. Sheen, Captain, Twelfth Company Coast Artillery; C. E. Brigham, First Lieutenant, Sixty-fourth Company Coast Artillery, as attached. Capt. Sheen will join the company to which he is assigned.

First Lieut. J. C. Minus, Twentieth Infantry, will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty pending the arrival of the Twentieth Infantry in the United States, when he will join that regiment.

The retirement of Brig. Gen. W. E. Birkhimer, at his own request, after over forty years' service, is announced.

First Lieut. J. J. Lipop, Artillery, will proceed to Grindstone, Me., for the purpose of procuring evidence for the general court-martial at Fort Preble.

The Navy.

Ensign J. J. Hyland is detached from the Cleveland and ordered to the Indiana.

Ensigns J. S. Abbott, C. E. Brillhardt, and T. H. Taylor are commissioned from Feb. 3, 1905.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Florida, Arkansas, and Nevada at Key West; Des Moines, at Boston; Paducah, at Nassau; Bainbridge, at Canton; Nashville, at Monte Cristi; Abarenda, at Norfolk.

Sailed—Hannibal, from Newport News, for Guantanamo; Celtic, from Monte Cristi, for Guantanamo; Yankee, from Guantanamo, for Monte Cristi; Rainbow from Cavite, for Yokohama.

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to advertise their wants because of the trouble incidental to going to the newspaper offices to insert their advertisements.

THIS TROUBLE IS OBVIATED

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WINTER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

"It is the coming construction for all great buildings—It won't bend, it won't break. AND YOU COULDN'T BURN IT IF YOU TRIED."—THOMAS A. EDISON.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR

Marlborough-Blenheim

CAPACITY 1100

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Since Marlborough House opened its doors four years ago, its substantial and artistic construction, its superior location, and its ownership management have made it the most successful resort hotel in the country. Its increasing popularity has necessitated enlargement, and we have the pleasure of announcing the opening of its sister hotel "BLENHEIM," with 250 guest chambers and 250 private baths (every room has its own private bath, with sea water and fresh water in each.) The structural parts are reinforced concrete and the walls are hollow tile, thus insuring an absolutely dry atmosphere so important at the shore. The two houses connect with each other and will be run as one under the name "MARLBOROUGH-BLENHEIM." There is an American-plan dining room and a separate European-plan dining room, so that all guests have the privilege of living either way. A noteworthy feature is a semi-circular enclosed and heated solarium and open plaza fronting along the ocean and overlooking the Boardwalk. As heretofore high-class music will be a feature throughout the year. Golf privileges.

Ownership Management, JOSIAH WHITE & SONS

HOTEL TRAYMORE

Atlantic City, N. J.

Hot and cold sea and fresh water in all baths. Running water in bedrooms. House thoroughly and completely appointed with every known modern equipment. Seventy-five private baths. Illustrated booklet. Capacity 450. Unobstructed view from all rooms. Golf privileges to guests over the famous Atlantic City Country Club Course.

CHARLES O. MARQUETTE, Manager.

TRAYMORE HOTEL COMPANY, D. S. WHITE, President.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

GREEN'S HOTEL.

On the Beach front, Atlantic City, N. J.

ENTIRE NEW MANAGEMENT.

Newly and handsomely furnished. Most delightfully located between the two famous piers. Centre of all attractions. Three hundred magnificent rooms. One hundred hot sea water baths, with all the modern appointments. Elevators, steam heat. 'Phones in rooms. Music. Terms, American plan, $2.50 per day up. Special weekly European plan, $1.50 per day up, with separate dining rooms and service. Booklet. Coach meets all trains.

CHARLES E. COPE, Prop.

Also Kittatinny Hotel, Delaware Water Gap, Pa.

HOTEL PIERREPONT,

Ocean and New Jersey Avs.,

Atlantic City, N. J.

Rooms en suite with salt water baths. Special Spring rates. Auto meets trains.

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HOTEL IROQUOIS.

With many improvements. Best location, South Carolina Av. and the Beach. Private baths, elevators to street, sun parlors, grill room, &c. Excellent cuisine and service. Special Spring terms. Booklet.

W. F. SHAW, Prop. D. P. RAHTER, Mgr.

Brown's Mills.

THE INN

Browns-Mills-in-the-Pines, New Jersey.

2½ hours from New York. Driest climate in the East. 10 to 15 degrees warmer than New York City. Trains leave New York week days via Pennsylvania R. R., 9:55 A. M.; arrive Browns Mills 12:35.

ARLINGTON HOTEL,

Michigan Av. and Beach. Rooms with bath, steam heat; sun parlor, elevator, orchestra; American and European plans. Booklet.

L. K. KUNZ.

NEW YORK.

Briarcliff Manor.

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Ocean end South Carolina Av. Close to piers. Capacity 400; newest and best. Superior in its table and service. Luxuriously furnished. Private baths, extensive sun parlors, &c. $12.50 up weekly. American and European plans. Booklet. CHAS. B. PRETTYMAN, Owner & Prop'r.

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Directly on the Beach. Local and long-distance telephones in rooms. American and European plans. 400 Ocean view rooms, 100 suites with private hot and cold sea-water baths. Artesian well 900 feet deep, absolutely pure. Capacity 1,000. H. E. EDER.

SEASIDE HOUSE,

Atlantic City, N. J. Best location on the ocean front. Complete. Modern.

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THE WILTSHIRE,

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Open all the year. Write for booklet.

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THE WALDORF,

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Every modern appointment. Sun parlors, etc. Special Spring rates. Thornhill & Wright.

THE WESTMINSTER,

Ocean end Kentucky Avs.; special Spring rates, $8 to $15 weekly; steam heat, sun parlor; booklet. Chas. Buhre.

Plainfield.

Plainfield Sanitarium, Plainfield, N. J.—Located Watchung Mountains. Chronic and nervous cases. No insane. Open all the year. Booklet. Telephone 84.

NEW YORK.

Briarcliff Manor.

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NEW YORK.

POCANTICO LODGE

Open Throughout the Year.

Doubled in capacity, generously equipped and conducted, convenient of access, and a centre of many open air attractions.

GEORGE W. TUTTLE, MANAGER.

Briarcliff Lodge Will Open June 1 for a Six Months' Season, Ending December 1.

D. B. PLUMER, Gen. Mgr. Hotel and Realty Interests.

Bookings now making for either house at Pocantico Lodge, Briarcliff Home Office or New York Office, Windsor Arcade, 5th Avenue and 46th Street, where E. S. Comstock is in daily attendance from 9:30 to 1:30.

The St. Charles

Most Select Location Fronting the Ocean

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Distinctive for its elegance, excl

WINTER R. R. EARNINGS

Favorable Showing for Past Quarter on All Lines.

HEAVY INCREASES IN NORTH

Net Earnings Improve at Greater Rate Than Gross—Many Economies Possible in Open Winter.

The open character of the present Winter, which the rather mild storms of the past ten days have impaired to only slight extent, has been a most favorable factor in railroad earnings throughout the entire country. Every one of a score of important roads, which may be fairly regarded as typical of all, show for the month of January an increase not only over the same month last year, when conditions were unfavorable beyond the average, but also over the corresponding month of 1904. The showing for December is equally characteristic of the great volume of traffic carried by the railroads during the past few months, and of the favorable operating conditions under which this traffic has been handled.

In the tables below are given the gross earnings for the past three years for the months of January, December, and November of roads in all parts of the country, and added to these are the figures for the last two months of the calendar year for ten roads whose earnings for January are not yet available:

	January.	December.	November.
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
1905-06	4,400,000	5,568,000	5,648,000
1904-05	3,243,000	4,617,000	4,659,000
1903-04	2,866,000	4,239,000	4,058,000
GREAT NORTHERN—			
1905-06	3,647,661	4,357,842	5,240,054
1904-05	2,947,135	3,710,297	4,869,824
1903-04	2,907,278	3,270,583	4,179,205
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—			
1905-06	4,460,800	4,654,564	4,690,720
1904-05	4,085,967	4,493,103	4,489,660
1903-04	8,651,189	3,800,150	4,071,630
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
1905-06	3,697,280	3,532,250	3,605,325
1904-05	3,180,235	3,438,883	3,500,725
1903-04	3,068,285	3,186,465	3,085,348
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
1905-06	1,893,094	1,875,685	2,099,948
1904-05	1,456,081	1,652,922	2,065,316
1903-4	1,493,748	1,546,912	1,733,952
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
1905-06	3,574,000	3,721,000	3,760,000
1904-05	3,125,000	3,631,000	3,703,000
1903-04	3,375,122	3,520,000	3,467,000
NEW YORK CENTRAL—			
1905-06	7,185,788	7,746,083	7,633,787
1904-5	6,044,458	6,893,934	7,014,234
1903-04	5,380,746	6,443,625	6,600,886
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
1905-06	4,511,063	5,110,632	5,856,511
1904-05	3,315,000	4,362,637	5,105,613
1903-04	3,108,593	3,709,120	4,352,000
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
1905-06	4,430,108	4,602,596	4,544,975
1904-05	3,731,114	4,239,515	4,208,706
1903-04	3,722,044	3,916,071	3,745,709

	November	December.
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE—		
1905-6	$6,787,056	$6,910,693
1904-5	6,275,162	6,487,014
1903-4	6,035,716	6,348,388
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL—		
1905-6	4,790,712	4,072,589
1904-5	4,183,841	4,524,521
1903-4	4,168,007	4,440,775
ERIE—		
1905-6	4,238,468	4,411,220
1904-5	3,733,903	4,002,221
1903-4	3,412,611	3,489,855
LEHIGH VALLEY		
1905-6	3,008,859	3,074,556
1904-5	2,583,820	2,746,097
1903-4	2,251,849	2,259,022
PENNSYLVANIA		
1905-6	11,577,204	11,879,024
1904-5	9,513,204	9,752,724
1903-4	8,643,704	9,099,124
READING COMPANY—		
1905-6	6,838,041	7,858,190
1904-5	6,389,231	6,527,084
1903-4	5,604,305	5,154,278
ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM—		
1905-6	4,542,267	4,553,438
1904-5	3,940,163	4,132,406
1903-4	3,881,582	3,911,773
'FRISCO SYSTEM—		
1905-6	3,787,332	3,852,288
1904-5	3,440,551	3,610,495
1903-4	3,118,867	3,090,720
SOUTHERN PACIFIC—		
1905-6	8,929,173	9,618,799
1904-5	8,413,350	9,071,428
1903-4	8,646,601	8,416,988
UNION PACIFIC—		
1905-6	5,575,198	6,109,535
1904-5	4,982,246	5,719,730
1903-4	4,956,338	5,052,789

In numerous instances it will be seen the rate of decrease from November to January is smaller this year than in either of the past two years, and especially than last year. The comparison between 1905-6 and 1904-5 illustrates with special aptness the results of the weather upon railroad earnings. Last year the Winter was an unusually severe one, while this year the conditions have been as good as may be hoped for.

The fact that the open Winter has added largely to the current consumption of steel and iron, more particularly of structural steel, has frequently been mentioned of late in iron trade reports. This illustrates one of the factors in the railroad situation under consideration. Not only is merchandise more readily brought to the railroads in mild weather, but consumption in many lines is facilitated by an open Winter. There are offsets, of course, notably in the case of the coal roads, which handle a product the use of which increases in direct proportion to the severity of the Winter. In the long run, however, the advantages, so far as gross earnings go, of a mild Winter over a severe one are amply shown by the figures.

The increases in gross earnings of the railroads vary a great deal according to the locality served by the several lines and the special conditions affecting them. The tendency in practically all cases is the same, but the rates of increase over the corresponding monthis in previous years cover a wide range. The most striking showing is made by the roads in the extreme Northwest. The Northern Pacific, the Great Northern, and the Canadian Pacific all show remarkable increases. The Great Northern's January earnings exceeded those for the same months in any previous year in the history of the road.

The Reading Company, instead of showing an increase in December this year, as it did last, compared with November, showed a decrease exceeding $1,000,000. Compared with December last year, however, the earnings of that company for the month were practically stationary. This decrease from November to December may readily be attributed to the fact that the demand for coal in December was below normal instead of being above normal, as was the case last year. The other coal roads make no such showing, however, the course of their earnings following more closely the movement on the bulk of the railroads. The Reading Company, the showing for which covers the earnings of the coal and iron company as well as of the railroad, is probably in a position to reflect more than any other road the reduced demand for coal resulting from the open Winter.

The net earnings of the country's roads for November and December this year make a very interesting showing. In both those months the increase in gross earnings over the corresponding months of the previous year amounted to more than 10 per cent.—about 10¼ for the month of November, as indicated by the reports of about 100 roads, and 12½ per cent. for the month of December for about 80 roads. The showing in net was even more favorable, the increase being about 12¼ per cent. in November, and more than 18½ per cent. in December.

Open weather in Winter reduces the cost of operation in many details. The cost of snow removal, which a year ago ran into large sums on many of the roads, is avoided, less fuel is required, and the general service is more efficient in many minor matters. Fewer repairs are required and shop expenses are consequently kept at a relatively low level. The saving in the cost of fuel in itself is an important item. In extremely cold weather it is very difficult to keep up proper steam pressure on locomotives even by consuming unusually large amounts of fuel. A recent estimate of the saving in fuel in open Winters, compared with a Winter such as that experienced last year, placed the amount at not less than 15 per cent.

INTERBORO'-METROPOLITAN.

Earnings of New York City Ry. and Interborough Co. Applied to Merger Securities.

The first definite statements of the earnings of the New York City traction companies which have become available since the announcement of the proposed consolidation of all the traction lines in Manhattan and the Bronx came to hand last week in the shape of the quarterly reports of the New York City Railway and the Interborough Rapid Transit Companies. It is evident from these statements that the merged companies on the basis of the earnings for the last quarter of 1905 would fail to earn enough to pay the 5 per cent. cumulative dividend on the Interborough-Metropolitan Company's preferred stock. Applying the earnings of this quarter to the requirements of the new company, it is found that there is a deficit of $117,850 after the payment of the preferred stock dividend.

It is the declaration of those who are responsible for the merger of the traction companies that the new common stock is expected to earn a dividend in the not distant future. It will of course be fairer to judge of the position of the new company by the showing that will be made after the economies which it is claimed will result from the merger have been effected. Meanwhile, however, judging of the future by the immediate past, it is evident that the new company's preferred stock still has its way to make.

Just what is indicated by the combined earnings of the New York City Railway and the Interborough Rapid Transit Companies for the quarter ended Dec. 31, and the relation which these earnings bear to the new securities is set forth in the following table:

GROSS EARNINGS.

New York City Railway	$4,453,875
Interborough Rapid Transit—	
Subway division	1,887,317
Elevated division	3,294,284
	$9,635,476

EXPENSES.

New York City Railway	$2,471,402
Interborough Rapid Transit—	
Subway division	744,977
Elevated division	1,392,377
	$4,608,816

NET EARNINGS.

New York City Railway	$1,982,413
Interborough Rapid Transit—	
Subway division	1,142,340
Elevated division	1,901,907
	$5,026,660

OTHER INCOME.

New York City Railway	$313,956
Interborough Rapid Transit—	
Subway division	111,075
Elevated division	114,717
	$539,748

TOTAL INCOME.

New York City Railway	$2,296,369
Interborough Rapid Transit—	
Subway division	1,253,415
Elevated division	2,016,624
	$5,566,408

CHARGES.

New York City Railway	*$1,902,000
Interborough Rapid Transit—	
Subway division	449,736
Elevated division	†1,857,022
	$4,208,758

*Charges ahead of 7 per cent. guaranteed on Metropolitan Street Railway stock.
†Including 7 per cent. guaranteed on Manhattan Railway stock.

AVAILABLE FOR DIVIDENDS.

New York City Railway	$394,369
Interborough Rapid Transit—	
Subway division	803,679
Elevated division	*159,602
	$1,357,650

*In excess of 7 per cent. paid on Manhattan Railway stock.

INTERBOROUGH-METROPOLITAN CO.

Total income	$1,357,650
Interest on $70,000,000 4%s	787,500
Balance	$570,150
Five per cent. dividend on $55,000,000 preferred	687,500
Deficit	$117,350

As the holding company, the Interborough-Metropolitan Company will be entitled to all the surplus earnings, amounting for the past quarter to $1,357,650. It is to be noted, however, that this calculation makes no provision for any reserve fund for any of the operating companies.

ANACONDA'S NEW ORE.

Facts Concerning Much Exaggerated New Discovery in Butte Copper Camp.

The news received this past week that the new vein which had been discovered recently in the Anaconda mine of the Amalgamated Copper Company had been tapped again at the 2,400 foot level revived the discussion in regard to the actual facts in connection with the finding of copper ore at these lower levels in the Butte camp. There has been much exaggeration indulged in concerning these new ore bodies. The actual facts are indeed favorable for the Anaconda Company, but both the richness of the ore and the size of the vein have grown very much in the telling.

The plain fact, it is stated, is that the Anaconda Copper Company's management has found at the 2,000, 2,200, and 2,400 foot levels just what it expected to find—additional ore bodies which will considerably extend the life of the mine. The engineers of the company would have been sorely disappointed had they failed to find these ore bodies, which in some quarters have been heralded as an unexpected discovery, promising unexpectedly large profits to the Amalgamated Copper Company. It is true that the ore in these veins is somewhat richer than had been anticipated by the company's engineers, but beyond this all that has happened is that the company now knows that it has what all along it had fully expected to discover in due time.

The copper vein at these lower levels, it is stated, is from fifteen to twenty feet wide and contains about 7 per cent. in copper. Some of the accounts have had it that the vein was fifty feet wide and contained 15 per cent. in copper.

From a broad point of view the importance of the opening up of these new ore bodies is that it indicates that the Butte Copper camp is to be a deep camp, and that the life of the mines in this section will extend much beyond the time when all the previously developed ore bodies might have been worked out. The importance to the Amalgamated Copper Company of the discovery of new ore bodies in the Butte mines is made plain when it is recalled that the capacity of the company's smelter is about 10,000 tons a day, which would soon become a serious drain on the reserve ore blocked out prior to the discovery of the new vein at the 2,000-foot level.

Growth of Southern Exports.

The value of the exports of breadstuffs from the six Southern ports for seven months ended Jan. 31, 1906, the Manufacturing Record of Baltimore reports was $111,277,055, against $52,463,003 for the corresponding time ended Jan. 31, 1905. In the seven months the increase was 178 per cent. At all the other leading ports the gain was 85 per cent. New York City led the country in merchandise exports, which were $559,203,393. Galveston was second.

CASH RETURNS TO EUROPE

Immigrants Send Millions Back to Homes.

ITALIANS IN THE LEAD

They Remit $62,000,000—Outflow Plays Important Part in Our Trade Balance.

How large a part the thrifty Italian plays in the outflow of money which turns from the credit to the debit side our annual balance of trade is indicated by the foreign money order statistics of the New York Post Office. All money sent beyond our borders by postal order is cleared through New York, and the figures subjoined represent the remittances from the entire United States. The purely commercial transfers of funds are usually accomplished by means of drafts or other forms of exchange; the money order recommends itself more especially to the saving immigrant with money to send home. The total, of course, is many times the sum sent through the Post Office, but, because of the many channels of shipment entering into a calculation of the total, the postal-order figures are the safest for the purpose of estimating the relative positions of the different nationalities in the army of remittance senders.

During last year the Post Office sent 205,221 money orders, representing $11,092,446, to Italy, the amounts averaging $37 each, a fact which bears out the conclusion that these money orders represent almost entirely the homeward-bound savings of aliens. Next to Italy comes Austro-Hungary with $7,857,503, the United Kingdom with $7,508,932, Russia with $5,198,326, and Japan follows next in order with $2,144,175. Germany's quota was little more than a million. In the same period the immigration figures were as follows: Italy, 193,296; Austro-Hungary, 177,156; Russia, 145,141, and the United Kingdom, 87,598.

This year everything points to vastly larger immigrant remittances to Italy than ever before. The Italian laborer ordinarily packs up his belongings early in the Fall, when railroad construction, building, and other forms of pick-and-shovel work shut down for the Winter, and goes back home for the season, taking with him his savings in the form of Italian currency. The exodus this year has been away below the average because of the openness of the season which has permitted the continuance, almost without interruption, of the classes of work employing Italian labor. A natural consequence will be a corresponding increase in the sums sent home.

Lacking exact figures of the falling off in the Winter exodus, the experience of one Italian banking house in New York which does the greater part of the money changing business for returning laborers, furnishes an interesting clue. This firm imported early in the Fall nearly 5,000,000 lire to supply the first rush of homegoers with cash. Little more than half of this sum, which was not expected to last the season through, has so far been called for, and by now the Italian steerage traffic has turned from East to West, and is nearing its flood in our direction.

This firm's experience is a fair sample of the conditions which have prevailed at other ports.

Although New Orleans and Boston book a considerable part of the steerage traffic between the United States and Italy, New York gets the lion's share, and this city's participation in the business of money exchange is in proportion. The banking house referred to claims to issue about 7 per cent. of the money orders outside of those taken care of through the Post Office. This estimate, which seems a fair one in view of the house's steamship connections, would bring the total of cash carried to Italy, even in this past year of slack homegoing, to 12,500,000 lire, or $3,125,000. Almost all of the remittances sent to the other side by the laboring classes are in the form of money orders; drafts and cable orders are the forms of commercial transfers, and to arrive at the total of the laborers' annual drain on the Nation's capital it is necessary to add to the cash carried away the total of the money orders issued by banking houses and the Post Office. The latter sum has already been told; what the banking houses contribute to the total is problematical, and can only be guessed at. That it is no small factor in the final sum, and steadily growing, may be seen from the following table, which represents the money order business of one Italian banking firm in New York for four years:

Year.	Lire.	Dollars.
1905	15,155,611	3,788,902
1904	12,248,422	3,062,105
1903	11,924,847	2,981,212
1902	7,712,227	1,928,056

These figures, according to the bankers' own estimate, are about 7 per cent. of the total for the United States, exclusive of the Post Office figures. While this guess may be far from the exact facts, it is worth considering in the absence of definite data. It would indicate, for remittances of this class, a total of $51,044,642, to which should be added the postal orders, bringing the grand total up to $62,137,088. This sum is nearly twice the value of our exports to Italy, and seems at first glance to be highly extravagant, but it is borne out substantially by the figures available of the Italian banks themselves. The Bank of Naples alone, and it is credited with about 10 per cent. of Italy's foreign exchange, during the last fiscal year handled American exchange amounting to 22,022,394 lire, or $5,505,596. Then there is to be considered the not inconsiderable amount of Italian exchange transactions done through German and French banking houses and credited to those countries.

This immense movement of funds to Italy cannot but have a considerable effect on the nation's material prosperity.

In addition to her sons in America, Italy has another source of income in her emigrants to South America, who are more numerous there in proportion to population, and enjoy a more important position in the communities and hold higher place in the industrial scale.

Referring again to the Bank of Naples figures for the last fiscal year, Brazil sent 6,658,328 lire to Italy, and to the Argentine Republic 2,616,007. The Italian colonies in Africa contributed only 2,697 lire through the Bank of Naples.

An interesting attestation to the superior position of the Italian in South America is the higher average rate of the remittances from Brazil and Argentina. Our own transfers through the Bank of Naples averaged 176 lire, Argentine's 186 lire, and Brazil's 198. The average from the African colonies was 62.

British Foreign Trade Record.

British foreign trade made a new nigh record in January. Imports $267,500,000 and exports $153,750,000, being increases over last year of $28,500,000 for imports and $28,900,000 in exports. The principal increases in imports were in foodstuffs, cotton, metals, and manufactures thereof. The principal increases in exports were in cotton fabrics, metals, and manufactures and machinery.

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Interest in Heinze-Amalgamated Deal—New Company, $12,000,000 Capital?

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—The combine effected at Butte naturally overshadows everything else in relation to copper. Its consummation, hinted at in this column a fortnight ago and again last week, came rather sooner than was expected, and has had the effect on the market that insiders say they anticipated.

It is declared that the scope of the combination is greater than has been suggested; that it means that the entire Butte camp will become one unit by 1908. The reports of extensive capitalization are ridiculed, one observer declaring that it may not exceed $12,000,000.

Mr. Lawson's threats and challenges, his predictions of legal warfare, may mean much or little; that matter is regarded as best left to lawyers, but it is doubted if Heinze, with his knowledge of law, has not made the transaction suit-proof.

With reference to the productive capacity of the new company, it is pointed out that for the first time in their history the Boston and Montana properties are opened, for this company is a large owner in the richest of the litigated claims, notably the Michael Davitt, the Snohomish, and the Tramway. Moreover, its Leonard claim has by order of court been compelled to keep 110 feet away from the line of the Minnie Healy, and this 110 feet is all a rich ore body.

The weakness in coppers is attributed to the weakness in the general market for securities, and is expected to end when the parties controlling great bond issues feel it necessary to brace up things. Possibly in the course of two weeks.

Col. Greene, when in town this week, talked very confidently of the conditions. He believes the present high level of copper is sound and permanent. The Colonel's visit was for the purpose of inducing the Stock Exchange governing committees to restore Greene Consolidated to the list, and he left town confident that his petition would soon be granted. The hitch was over the issue of new stock without notification.

A combination between the Heinze people and Coram is suggested by quidnuncs in the Street, but it is rather early to guess what Heinze's plans may be.

The strike of sulphide ore in Old Dominion is the best thing which has befallen that company. The query now is whether the proposed contract with Arizona Commercial will be signed.

Delay continues in the Boston Consolidated-Utah combine, but the Guggenheim interests are counted on to pull it through. It is said that Boston Consolidated is marked to go in on a basis of 31 or thereabouts.

It seems to be taken for granted that Heinze's friends were the purchasers of Bingham Consolidated, but whether for the United Copper Company is matter of speculation. There has been realizing in the stock this week and the price is six points below last week's.

While American Smelting interests are credited with controlling the Utah Copper Company, it is said that the same interests are looking over Nevada Consolidated with a view to purchase; at all events, the shares have shown strength this week.

Earthquakes in the lake district give bears opportunity to wag their heads over the alleged "playing out" of the region as an ore producer, but the January production of the Lake Superior district is stated as about 19,000,000 pounds, valued at $3,515,000, and Michigan, Adventure, and Franklin exceeded previous high records.

Wants $50,000 for Selling Last Chance.

Deputy Sheriff Rinn has received two attachments against Charles J. Hodge of Houghton, Mich., for services. One is for $50,000 in favor of Adolph S. Lowenthal, a broker and promoter, for services in finding a purchaser for the Last Chance Mine in Bingham, Utah, which belonged to Mr. Hodge, in December, 1904. The other is for $8,436 in favor of Aldrich & McAuley, lawyers, of Chicago, for professional services. The attachments were served on an officer of a mining company at 100 Broadway.

S. Weil & Co. Have Fifty Creditors.

Simon and Joseph Weil, doing business as S. Weil & Co., dealers in clothing and furnishing goods at 2,787 Third Avenue, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,057 and assets of $2,628 in stock. There are fifty creditors, among them being Mrs. S. Weil, $1,549; S. J. Nathan Son & Co., $918; International Shirt Company, $250, and Simon Cohn & Co., $227. The business was started in 1904.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BURKE, Stephen—Wm. A. Edwards	$192
BLUESTEIN, Levi, or Edward Blondell —Mannie Lewald	838
BOSSERT, Louis and John—Jacob A. Zimmerman and others, costs	127
CLANCY, Frank J.—Casualty Company of America	160
CAGGIANO, Donato—Angelo Julian and another	981
CLECKMAN, Joseph C.—Monongah Glass Company	108
COTUCCI, Aaron J.—Theodore F. Archer, costs	132
CARR, George W.—Mary Thayer Webb.	114
CALDER, Schomo—Press Pub. Co.	42
DANIELS, George W.—Department of Health	38
DEAN, Teresa—Macmillan Company	89
DIKE, Oscar D.—Albert H. Wilkinson.	245
EISENBERG, Abraham M. and Nettie—Adolf Prince	29
FIELDER, Geo. L.—Ardsley Hall Co.	234
GEISEL, Geo. H.—Ed. R. O'Reilly, costs	110
HAUSER, Chester F.—Am. Luxfer Prism Co.	140
HALE, Agnes C.—Arleigh Pelham	691
HIGGINS, C. C.—John Wanamaker et al.	1,071
HANCOCK, Mary—In summoncd and Henry J.—Elizabeth R. Densmore	211
KATZ, Aaron—J. G. Sauer	50
LEVY, Sarah—William Cohen	107
MARTIN, Wm. R.—Henry Sessler	114
MARSHALL, Harriette—Maison Violette	166
MARKOWITZ, Isidore—L. Cohen, costs.	15
MILLER, Jas. E.—Henry H. Heert	33
MARSHALL, Morgan—Cuban-American Mfg. Co.	2,179
McKEE, J. B. C.—Franklin H. Brown.	184
McNULTY, Patrick J.—Philip Reilly	170
McCREERY, Richard—Carl L. Knoller.	136
PRAGER, Saul—Lippman Tannenbaum.	302
POPPEL, Sam and Rosie—Markus Well.	24
ROSENTHAL, Herman—Moses Mass.	285
RILEY, Louis M.—Elizabeth L. Zeh	62
SEXSMITH, Alfred W.—American Luxfer Prism Co.	140
SCHWARTZ, Isaac—Arthur Marullo and another	29
SCHWARTZ, David—Geo. E. Steel	45
SHERMAN, Fannie—Wm. Rosenthal	62
SIRE, Henry B.—Mercantile Nat. Bank of City of N. Y., costs	140
VAN LOAN, Louise—Maison Violette	143
WELLMANN, Oscar P.—Geo. C. Ackersloot	633
WOLFRUM, Bruno—Jesse Mann	180
WEISS, Ernest—Isidor Picker et al.	480
THE RIGHT MFG. CO.—Duncan and Miller Glass Mfg. Co.	65
RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.—Bethoven Englander, costs	59
MORGAN MARSHALL CO.—Cuban-American Mfg. Co.	2,179
THE PHARMACIST MFG. CO.—James K. Brevoort	170

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

ALLEN, Frank R.—Maddox-Rucker Banking Co., Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 14, 1905	$3,579
FRIEDMAN, Abraham—J. O. West and others, Jan. 14, 1896	685
LINCH, George W.—E. L. Conant, June 1, 1900	235
MASS, Moses and Taube—I. A. Berney, Feb. 6, 1906	189
SILVERMAN, Louis—D. E. Austen, Feb. 15, 1898	112
SILVERMAN, Louis—D. E. Austen, June 11, 1896, (vacated)	185

THE TIMES'S QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

The Weekly Financial Quotation Supplement of THE TIMES, which has heretofore appeared on Sunday, will hereafter be issued on Monday, beginning to-morrow.

WATERED STOCK PUZZLE FOR COMMERCE BOARD

Inter-State Body Can't Tell Actual Value of Railway Securities.

TOTAL OVER $13,000,000,000

Capitalization Increasing Rapidly Year by Year, but So Is Also the Dividend Rate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—A special statistical report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission just made shows that railway capitalization has very rapidly increased during the last few years. The total capitalization for the year ended June 30, 1893, was $9,804,625,239, or $50,729 per mile. Three years later it increased to $10,586,863,771, or $59,610 per mile, while in 1904 it had grown to $13,213,124,679, or $64,265 per mile.

An improvement likewise is noted in the dividend-paying ability of railway stocks. In 1893 the percentage of stock paying dividends was 38.76 on $1,809,600,846, or an average rate of 5.58 per cent. paid on dividend-paying stock. In 1904 the percentage of stock paying dividends was 57.47 on $3,643,427,319, or an average rate paid on dividend-paying stock of 6.09 per cent. The amount paid in dividends in 1904 was $221,941,049.

Although the figures for the year ended June 30, 1905, have not yet been completed, there is sufficient data at hand to show that there was an increase in the amount paid in dividends which would represent a total of over $230,000,000. The tables show that if the amount paid in dividends was computed on all outstanding stock the average dividend rate would be reduced to 3.50 per cent., but it is contended that, in view of the many reasons for which this stock is held other than that of securing dividend payments, and also that 30.64 per cent. of railway stocks outstanding are owned by railways in their corporate capacity, 6.09 per cent. is the proper rate to accept in measuring the dividend-earning capacity of this class of securities.

In arriving at these figures, the Inter-State Commerce Commission has found it practically impossible to determine whether the outstanding stock represents actual value or "water." It is estimated, however, that if there is a large amount of "water" in these stocks the dividend rate should be higher, and it is stated that any rate producing more than 6 per cent. on a fair valuation of the investment is, to the extent of such excess, unnecessarily high.

As regards freight rates, the statistics show that, estimating the amount of freight revenue at the average rate of 95.2 cents per ton, the rate for 1899, the amount of freight revenue for the year ended June 30, 1904, was $1,247,024,005. It is explained that even if the average rate per ton per mile be not increased there is still an increase in the freight revenue and that the tendency to increase the rate per ton per mile is to still further augment the freight revenue.

It is therefore shown that if there had been no advances in rates or classification since the year ended June 30, 1899, the average rate per ton for each of the subsequent years would have been somewhat less than for that year.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—The money market is strong. Call loans, 5@5½ per cent. Time loans, collateral, 5@5½ per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 5@5¼ per cent. Clearing House loans, 3½@4 per cent. New York funds, 12½c discount. Clearings, $36,124,765. Balances, $2,685,960. Sub-Treasury debit, $9,186.

For the week: Clearings, $134,358,409. Balances, $12,830,998. Demand for bank stocks has been quite brisk. Sales are reported as follows:

210 National Shawmut at 280, 40 First National at 286@284½, 38 National Bank of Republic at 169½@166½, 15 Boylston National at 100, 8 Merchants' National at 214⅞, 5 National Union at 181, and 1 Second National at 220½.

To-day's stock market was weak. Coppers depreciated only fractionally, except that United Copper lost 3⅝, but there was no buying power, and a good many observers remarked that the upward movement had apparently come to an end.

Complete list transactions were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	93	93	93
30,000	Atch., T. & S. F. 4s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
5,000	C., H.,B.& Q.joint 4s	100½	100½	100½
4,000	Eastern 1st 6s	100¾	100¾	100¾
5,000	Chi. & West. M. 5s	104½	104½	104½
2,000	Erie 4s, 1996	100⅝	100½	100½
1,000	U. S. Steel 2d 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾

RAILROADS.

130	Atchison	89⅞	89½	89¼
17	Boston Elevated	153	154¾	153
2	Boston & Albany	257	257	257
35	Boston & Maine	177	177	177
100	Boston & Wor. pf	83	83	83
50	Mass. Electric	19	19	19
870	Mass. Electric pf	68	68	68
10	New York Central	148¾	148¾	148¾
54	N. Y., N. H. & H.	201	201	201
300	Union Pacific	151½	150	150
6	West End	90	90	90
4	West End pf	114	114	114
100	Wor., Nashua & R.	150¼	150¼	150¼

TELEPHONES.

825	American	142	141	141
5	Cumberland	117½	117½	117½
50	Mexican	4	4	4
25	Mexican pf.	8	8	8
8	Western	13	13	13
50	Western pf.	92	91	91

MISCELLANEOUS.

900	Am. Agri. Chem.	29	28⅝	29
387	Am. Pneu. Service	21	20	20
200	Am. Pneu. Service pf	39	39	39
600	American Sugar	141½	140¼	140¼
6	American Sugar pf	139½	139	139½
350	American Woolen	44½	43⅝	44½
95	American Woolen pf	108	107	107½
110	Dominion Iron & S.	30½	30	30
200	Mass. Gas	51	50⅜	50⅜
142	Mass. Gas pf	87	86½	87
8	Mergenthaler	192	192	192
5	Pullman	242	242	242
10	Seattle Electric pf	103	103	103
9	Swift & Co.	104	104	104
94	United Fruit	107	107	107
1	United Shoe Machine	80	80	80
6,255	U. S. Steel	42	41	41
588	*U. S. Steel pf	107¼	106	106

MINING.

50	Adventure	6½	6¼	6½
280	Allouez	39½	39	39
6,083	*Amalgamated	112	110⅛	110⅝
50	American Zinc	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
100	Arcadian	4	4	4
150	Atlantic	23½	23	23
1,905	Bingham	43¾	42¾	43
200	Bonanza	60c	60c	63c
625	Boston Consolidated	28	27¼	27⅝
11	Calumet & Hecla	710	705	705
325	Centennial	27½	26¾	26¾
2,155	Copper Range	79⅝	78⅝	79⅜
223	Daly-West	15	15	15
110	Elm River	2¾	2¼	2¼
955	Franklin	18	17¾	17¾
10	Granby	97⅛	98	97⅛
30	Guanajuato	5⅝	5¾	5¾
300	Isle Royale	23⅜	22½	22½
75	Mass.	10	9¾	10
10	Mayflower	1	1	1
130	Michigan	13¼	13	13
150	Mohawk	57	56½	57
495	Montana C. & C.	5⅞	5½	5⅝
675	Nevada Consolidated	14½	14⅜	14⅜
2,280	North Butte	56¾	54⅝	56
100	Old Colony	11¼	11¼	11¼
1,915	Old Dominion	44	42½	42¾
234	Osceola	97¾	97	97½
485	Parrot	39½	39	39
250	Phoenix	1¼	1	1¼
10	*Quincy	93	93	93
10	Rhode Island	6	6	6
350	Santa Fe	2	2	2
240	Shannon	6	6	6
80	Tamarack	107	107	107
4,940	Trinity	10⅞	9¼	10¼
925	United Copper	70⅞	67½	67½
400	U. S. Coal & Oil	12⅝	12½	12⅝
100	U. S. Smelting	57⅞	57⅛	57⅞
1,010	U. S. Smelting pf	45	44	44
1,860	Utah Consolidated	60¼	59	59¼
5	Victoria	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Washington	90c	90c	90c
20	Winona	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
110	Wolverine	135	133¾	135
65	Wyandotte	1¼	1¼	1¼

*Ex dividend.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	Am. Can	10	10	10	10
100	Am. Can pf	69	69	69	69
100	Am. De Forest Wireless Tel.	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
100	Am. W. Paper	4½	4½	4½	4½
350	Am. W. P. pf.	32	*32½	31½	31½
200	Beth. S. Corp.	31½	31⅝	31½	31⅝
200	Cen. Fdy. pf.	23	23	23	23
300	C. C. & C. pf	11¼

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Fall—Surplus Reserves Suffer Little Loss.

Banks Report $9,616,000 Decrease in Loans—Foreign Lenders Active.

The same hesitation which characterized the trading from the opening of the week was again in evidence in yesterday's stock market, and until the bank statement appeared price changes were of little importance, although the tendency was again toward unsettlement. Upon the publication of the bank return, disclosing a much more favorable condition of affairs than had been hoped for, prices rallied for a moment and then gave way under an influx of selling orders which increased in volume until the close, and under whose influence stocks fell away rapidly, ending the day in extreme weakness. The leaders in this rapid decline were Reading, which lost 3 points in all; Great Northern and Northern Pacific, which lost 4½ and 3½ points, respectively; Union Pacific, which dropped 1⅝ points, and Amalgamated Copper, which closed 1⅜ points down. The volume of transactions in the two hours' session fell less than 200,000 shares under total sales of the previous full day, and much the greater part of the activity came in the closing half hour. There was nothing in the news of the day to explain the sudden anxiety on the part of speculators to rid themselves of their commitments or to lead them to operate for the fall in force. In general the movement seemed to be due to a desire to take advantage of the momentarily favorable sentiment created by the unexpected bank statement. The eagerness to take advantage of this situation was unusually comprehensive. While the reactionary movement of the week which was brought to a rather fitting close by yesterday's break may in the present state of speculative temper run still further without recovery, it is interesting to note that the week's declines in prominent stocks have been unusually severe; thus at its low price yesterday Great Northern was down some 21 points from its high price of the week, Northern Pacific 13½ points, Union Pacific 5⅝ points, Amalgamated Copper 8¼ points, United States Steel nearly 4 points, and Reading 8 points.

Participation in the money market of the week by foreign lenders was perhaps the plainest deduction to be drawn from the bank statement. In the face of the borrowings of the week brought about by the issue of corporation loans, the decrease of $9,616,000 in loans reported by the banks could have been brought about in no other way, unless, indeed, there occurred again wholesale shifting of indebtedness to the trust companies, which is improbable. The course of foreign exchange rates also confirmed this conclusion. The loss of $3,233,000 in cash, which is little more than half the loss disclosed by the known movements of money, reflects, of course, the workings of the average system, and the discrepancy will undoubtedly be set right during the present week. Some $2,000,000 in gold was withdrawn for shipment to Argentina, and it is clear that other losses must have far exceeded the total reported by the banks, although unreported receipts from local sources probably affected the result. Deposits decreased $12,517,000, and as a result of the various changes surplus was diminished by only $153,650, leaving that item at $5,789,925, which compares with $9,204,425 in 1905 and $27,506,600 in 1904, and which is still the lowest surplus reported at this time in more than twenty years. Paris was reported yesterday as confident over the outcome of the conference at Algeciras, while prices at Berlin and London were irregular.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Saturday, Feb. 17, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Allis-Chalmers	22¾	22¾	22¼	22¼
17,060	Amal. Copper	111⅞	111⅞	110¼	110¾
350	Am. Car & Fy.	43⅝	43⅝	42⅞	42¾
20	Am. Cotton Oil	35¾	35¾	35⅝	35¾
920	Am. Locom...	72	72	70¼	71
2,880	Am. Smelting	164½	164½	161⅜	162⅝
940	Am. Sugar	141	141⅜	140½	140⅝
580	A., T. & S. F.	89⅜	90	89¼	89½
60	Balt. & Ohio	109⅞	109⅞	109⅜	109⅜
8,180	Brook. Rap. T.	80½	80⅞	78½	79½
120	Can. Pacific	171½	171½	171⅛	171½
230	Cent. Leather.	43⅜	43⅜	42	42
40	Ches. & Ohio	56½	56½	55⅛	55¼
40	Chi. Gt. West.	21¼	21¼	21	21
4,810	C., M. & St. P.	180¾	181¼	178⅝	179½
9,810	Col. Fuel & I.	64¼	64⅝	61⅞	62⅜
20	Denv. & R. G.	44	44	44	44
20	Dist. Securities	54	54	54	54
3,910	Erie	43¾	43⅝	42½	42⅝
260	Louis. & Nash.	147½	147⅝	146⅜	146⅜
130	Met. Street	118¼	118⅜	116⅜	116⅜
20	Met. Securities	60½	60½	60½	60½
180	Mex. Central	24⅜	24⅜	24	24
90	Mo., K. & T.	34⅜	34⅜	33⅝	33⅝
820	Mo. Pacific	99¼	99½	98¾	99⅜
40	Nat. Lead	84⅜	84¾	83	83
750	N. Y. Central	149	149¼	147½	148½
60	N. Y., O. & W.	50⅞	50⅞	50¼	50¾
40	Nor. & West.	87	87⅜	86⅜	86⅜
50	Pacific Mail	46⅝	46⅝	46⅜	46⅜
360	Pennsylvania	139¼	139¼	138⅝	138⅝
30	People's Gas	98½	98½	98½	98½
90	Pr. Steel Car	59½	60	59	59
18,060	Reading	137¾	137⅞	134⅜	135¼
110	Rep. Steel	32	32¼	32	32¼
430	Rock Island	25⅜	25⅜	25¼	25⅜
1,820	South. Pacific	65¾	65¾	64½	64⅝
2,570	Southern Ry.	38⅜	38½	37½	37⅝
15,280	Union Pacific	151⅞	152¼	150⅛	150⅛
30	U. S. Rubber	50¼	50¼	50	50
12,540	U. S. Steel	41⅜	41⅞	41	41⅛
2,840	U. S. Steel pf.	107⅛	107⅛	105⅞	106¼
90	Wabash	22	22¼	21¾	22
10	Wabash pf.	44½	44½	44½	44½
10	Wis. Central	28	28	28	28
106,360					

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—The market was weak and lower. Commission houses were sellers. The week's decline brought many calls for additional margins, which were promptly met, but there was some selling by holders on the belief that they could probably buy back at lower figures. Quite an amount of stocks and bonds was bought and sold "under the rule" for the account of the Wilmington brokerage firm which failed a day or two ago. Bankers report a closer working of the local money market owing to the shipments of funds to New York.

Total sales, 35,259 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Amalgamated Copper	114¼	114¼	114¼
105	American Cement	6¼	6¼	6¼
10	Am. Locomotive	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜
100	American Railways	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
1,602	Cambria Steel	35½	35½	35⅞
10	Col. Fuel & Iron	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞
45	Con. Traction of N. J.	82	82	82
555	Electric Co. of Am.	12	11⅞	11⅞
108	Electric Storage	80	79½	80
400	Erie	43⅞	42¾	42¾
5	Fair. Park Trans.	20	20	20
100	General Asphalt pf.	43	42¼	42¼
260	Keystone Telephone	15⅞	15½	15½
53	Lake Superior Corp.	21	20⅜	20⅜
10	Lehigh Navigation	111½	111½	111½
60	Lehigh Nav. tr. ctfs.	112	112	112
1,980	Lehigh Valley R. R.	74⅝	73⅞	74½
1,803	Pennsylvania R. R.	69¾	69¼	69½
4,998	Philadelphia Company.	53¼	53	53
400	Philadelphia Co. pf.	50	49⅝	50
295	Philadelphia Electric.	8	7⅞	8
700	Phila. Rapid Transit.	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
5,621	Reading	68¾	67½	67¾
90	Reading 1st pf.	47¼	47¼	47¼
100	Reading 2d pf.	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
200	Rock Island	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
170	Southern Railway	38¾	38	38
2,033	Tonopah Mining	18½	18⅜	18½
500	Union Traction	63⅜	63½	63½
200	Union Pacific	151	151	151
1,328	United Gas Improve.	98	97½	97¾
11,425	United States Steel	41¾	41	41
100	U. S. Steel pf.	107	107	107
100	Warwick Iron & Steel.	6½	6½	6½

Bank Merger in Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 17.—The Directors of the Second National Bank voted this afternoon at the request of shareholders representing more than two-thirds of the shares to liquidate and consolidate with the Union Trust Company. The capital stock of the company is $300,000.

EXPORT RECORDS BROKEN.

January Figures Exceed Those of Any Year by Many Millions.

Full returns for the country's foreign commerce during the month of January show that the total exports for the month amounted to $170,634,162, and the imports to $106,561,450. These totals exceed all previous records for the month of January. The imports showed only a small increase over the corresponding month of last year, but the exports were larger by over $47,000,000. In this large increase the exports of domestic products, especially cereals, played an important part.

For the seven months ended with January, the total exports this year amounted to $1,056,656,764, and the imports to $695,764,566. The excess of exports over imports for the past month amounted to $64,072,712, which is the largest excess in January reported in any year since 1901. The excess of exports over imports for the seven months amounted to $360,892,198, which was exceeded by the excess for the corresponding period in 1904.

The exports and imports and the excess for the month of January compare as follows for the past six years:

	Exports.	Imports.	Excess of Exports.
1906	$170,634,162	$106,561,450	$64,072,712
1905	123,597,383	98,342,876	25,254,507
1904	142,045,170	82,589,866	59,455,304
1903	133,992,289	85,174,788	48,817,483
1902	129,145,180	79,138,192	50,006,988
1901	136,325,601	69,307,080	67,018,521

The figures for the seven months compare as follows:

	Exports.	Imports.	Excess of Exports.
1906	$1,056,656,764	$695,764,566	$360,892,198
1905	901,190,026	625,914,513	275,275,513
1904	929,146,344	565,339,684	363,806,660
1903	856,482,039	598,149,514	258,332,525
1902	872,668,418	526,116,998	346,551,420
1901	902,237,970	459,038,141	443,199,829

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Heavy Reduction in Deposits and Loans Prevents Serious Loss of Surplus Reserve.

The bank statement yesterday showed a smaller loss of cash than was indicated by the estimates of the known movements of currency. The loss amounted actually to $3,233,100, but even this was reflected to only a small extent in the surplus reserve item. By a reduction of $12,317,800 in deposits the banks saved almost as much in reserve requirements as was lost in cash. The surplus, therefore, fell off by only $153,650, to $5,789,925. At this time a year ago the surplus amounted to $9,204,425.

The items of last week's bank statement, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of Feb. 18, 1905, follow:

LIABILITIES.

	1906.	Decrease.	1905.
Capital	$115,972,700	.....	$115,972,700
Profits	140,160,800	.....	134,323,700
Deposits	1,048,633,100	12,317,800	1,192,555,900
Circulation	50,976,200	473,600	42,352,100
Total	$1,355,742,800	$12,791,400	$1,485,704,400

ASSETS.

Loans	$1,052,380,600	$9,616,600	$1,136,012,100
Specie	188,500,500	2,384,600	220,953,800
Leg. ten.	79,438,200	848,500	86,380,600
Total	$1,320,328,800	$12,849,700	$1,443,355,500
Res. held.	267,948,200	3,223,100	307,343,400
Leg. res.	262,158,275	3,079,450	298,138,975
Surp.	$5,789,925	$153,650	$9,204,425

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Rail Business Unprecedented—Signs of Let-Up in Some Lines.

Although the last week witnessed the placing of some fair-sized orders for steel products it is becoming evident that the new business placed in February will not reach the proportions of last month. So far, however, the big steel companies have not reported any decrease in unfilled business. In fact, reports show an increase of unfilled tonnage since Jan. 1.

Pig iron shows a tendency toward firmness, and scrap is the only part of the market that has lowered prices.

Steel rail orders for the week aggregated 50,000 tons, and the unfilled business for delivery during the current year is now estimated at 2,500,000 tons, exclusive of light rails. The steel mills of the country have never before seen such a condition of affairs.

Last year the total production of steel rails of all classes was 3,300,000 tons, which made a record. Manufacturers say that 1906 will exceed even this high total.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is figuring on 25,000 steel freight cars for delivery within the year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money, 5¼@5½ per cent. for sixty days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5¾@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $408,078,537; balances, $12,462,068. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $749,976.

Sterling exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.8280 for sixty days, $4.8625 for demand, and $4.8680 for cables. Commercial bills were quoted at $4.82¼@$4.83.

Continental exchanges were quoted: Francs, 5.19⅛ and 5.16⅞; reichsmarks, 94 5-16@94⅝ and 94⅞; guilders, 39⅞ and 40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—12½c. discount. Chicago—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c. discount; selling, 75c. premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—15@25c. premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 11-16d per ounce and in New York at 66½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 51½c.

On the Stock Exchange, 100 shares of Alice sold at 4.00.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 300 Best and Belcher sold at 1.25, 2,100 Brunswick at .54@.52, 1,000 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.40, 1,000 Isabella at .30@.29, 1,000 Indiana Tonopah at .03½@.03, 7,000 Jim Butler at 1.10, 200 Mexican at 1.35, 300 Ophir at 5.87½, 500 Original Bull Frog at .25, 35 Ontario at 2.75, 200 Standard at 3.60, and 1,000 Silver Pick at .17.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 17.—United Railway securities were not in much demand today. The Free Income bonds sold at a slight advance, while the trust certificates bonds sold from 72¼ to 72½. The consolidated 4s advanced ⅝. Little is to be heard about the plans of the company in connection with the charter of the Maryland Electric Railway Company, which the Legislature has been asked to amend so as to broaden the powers of the company, though in some quarters it is believed that favorable action at Annapolis will mean the entire refinancing of the company, which controls all the city and suburban electric roads.

Hammond Ice Company 6s jumped 8 points. The market closed dull but firm. Shares, 211; bands, $80,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	A. C. L. of Conn. 4s, ctfs., 5-20	94¼	94¼	94¼
1,000	Balt. & S. P. 4½s	98	98	98
5,000	Citizens' Ry. & Lt. of Newport News 5s	88¼	88¼	88¼
2,000	Knoxville Traction 5s	108½	108⅝	108½
22,000	Nor. Ry. & Lt. 5s	100½	100½	100½
3,000	United Rys. 4s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
17,000	United Rys. incomes	73½	73⅜	73½
11,000	United Rys. ctfs.	72½	72¼	72½
6,000	Va. def. B. B. ctfs.	24½	24	24
1,000	Con. Gas 6s	107	107	107
11,000	Hammond Ice Co. 6s	79	78	78
	STOCKS.			
50	Seaboard Co. common.	31	31	31
20	Maryland Nat. Bank	24	24	24
31	Mechanics' Bank	26	26	26
10	Houston Oil	12¼	12¼	12¼
100	Houston Oil pf.	47	47	47

ON THE LONDON 'CHANGE

Nearly All Stocks Close Lower Than the Previous Week.

Money Stringency the Probable Cause of the Dullness—Tone of the Foreign market Fairly Good—Gloom in the Kaffir Circus.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1906.]

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Business on the Stock Exchange this week has been extremely dull, and at the close about all quoted stocks were a trifle lower than last Saturday.

A great variety of causes are blamed for the stagnation. For example, the situation at Algeciras is said to have restrained home operators from investment and speculation. Others are reported to have a certain amount of anxiety regarding the King's speech next Monday, believing that it will contain something likely injuriously to affect market values. Still others are said to view with alarm the shrinkage in the South African market.

However, the combined effect of the influences mentioned appears so slight when measured in the price movements of the week that it seems probable that the real cause of the inactivity lies in the continued stringency of the money market. Apparently there is no serious apprehension that values will yield to any great extent. On the contrary, a feeling of quiet confidence seems to prevail that when money becomes easy again business will brighten up, but nobody pretends to know when this period of easy money will come. Some say it will not come till the manufacturers whose borrowings have caused the stringency have begun to pay off the loans out of their profits.

There has been a considerable falling off in the demand for consols and other gilt-edged securities, but it has not been accompanied by any pronounced decline in prices.

The movements of foreign Government stocks have been of slight importance, but the tone of the market has been fairly good.

British rails have done poorly, the demand for them being extremely small. It is said that there has been considerable closing of bull commitments.

Americans as a rule have been dull, but Northern Pacific has been a prominent exception.

Unmitigated gloom has hung over the "Kaffir Circus."

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Money was in good request in the market to-day, and rates were easier on the distribution of $12,500,000 in railroad dividends and the release of Japanese money. Discounts were a shade easier.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was dull and prices were irregular pending the settlement. The King's speech at the opening of Parliament on Monday is awaited with interest, especially among traders in Kaffirs who are suffering from depression and fears of difficulties in regard to the carryover. Consols were fairly steady at the lower level. Home rails were sustained by the announcement of a working arrangement between the Northwestern and Midland Railroads, whose stocks grew firmer.

Americans opened dull on the prospect of a bad New York Bank statement, rallied to slightly over parity on New York buying orders and closed steady.

Foreigners were weak in places. Peruvians, Russians and Japanese reacted.

Kaffirs were heavy and inactive.

Japanese Imperial sixes of 1904 were quoted at 102⅞.

The Bank of England received to-day £887,000 in gold from Australia. The sum of £50,000 was withdrawn for shipment to South America.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 19.53; Lisbon, 4.50.

The sum of $5,000,000 in gold which has arrived here from India for the account of the Secretary of State for India is being held in behalf of the Indian paper currency reserve.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Chge.
Anaconda	14¼	275½	276	+ ½
Atchison	92	89½	89¾	— ¼
Atchison pf.	106	103	103	....
Balt. & Ohio	115½	112¾	109¾ ex.	....
Balt. & Ohio pf.	101½	98¾	....	....
Ches. & Ohio	58¼	56¾	56½	+ ½
Chi. Gt. West	21¼	20⅞	21⅛	— ¼
Canadian Pacific	176½	171⅝	171½	— ¼
Denver	45½	44⅜	44½	— ⅛
Denver pf.	91	88½	88½	....
Erie	45¼	44⅛	43⅞	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	80	77⅞	78	— ¼
Erie 2d pf.	73¾	71⅞	71⅞	— ¼
Illinois Central	177¼	172½	172⅝	+ ⅛
Kansas & Texas	35½	34½	34½	....
Kan. & Texas pf.	72	70	69¾	....
Louis. & Nash.	152	148¼	147⅞	+ ½
Mexican Central	24½	23⅞	24¼	— ⅛
N. R. R. of M. pf.	36½	37½	37⅜	— ⅛
Norfolk & West	89¼	86⅝	87	— ⅜
Nor. & West. pf.	94	91½	....	....
Northern Pacific	229	222½	222½	....
N. Y. Central	153	149¼	148⅝	+ ⅛
Ontario & West	52½	51⅛	50⅞	+ ⅛
Pennsylvania	71½	139	139	....
Reading	70⅝	137½	137⅜	— ⅛
Reading 1st pf.	48¼	93⅜	94	— ⅛
Reading 2d pf.	51¼	99⅜	99¾	....
Rock Island	26½	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
Southern Railway	39½	38½	38⅝	— ⅛
Southern Ry. pf.	102	99¼	99½	+ ⅛
Southern Pacific	67⅝	65⅞	65⅝	+ ⅛
St. Paul	186	181	181	....
Union Pacific	155⅞	151⅞	151¾	+ ⅛
Union Pacific pf.	100	97¼	97½	— ⅛
U. S. Steel	43	41⅞	41¾	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	110¼	107⅛	107	+ ⅛
Wabash	22¼	21⅞	22	— ⅛
Wabash pf.	46	44⅞	44¾	— ⅛
Wabash deb. B	79	76⅞	77	— ⅛

BANK OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

Cash in hand increased.....37,980,000 marks
Treasury notes increased.....2,580,000 marks
Other securities decreased.....17,260,000 marks
Notes in circulation decreased 44,140,000 marks

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were calm and firm at the opening and became active and very firm later owing to confidence in the success of the Algeciras conference.

Russian Imperial fours were quoted at 84.25, and Russian bonds of 1904 at 493.

The private rate of discount was 2½ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f. 35c. for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f. 15c. for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were irregular.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 50½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The American Railway West Tie Company, Jersey City; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—John G. Snyder, William M. Davis, George M. Osgoodby.

The Bradford Construction Company, Jersey City; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—E. Howard Foster, Marshall L. Osgood, Eliot Norton.

The Johnson Company, stationers, Jersey City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Alfred [illegible], Edward Kreuss, Edward Johnson.

$527,000.00

Fifty-Year Six Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Principal and interest payable at the office of the

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY, Trustee.

Dated, December 1, 1905. Due December 1, 1955.

Interest payable June 1st and December 1st.

The Sierra Madre Land and Lumber Co.

offers for sale, at 98½ and accrued interest, $527,000 of the above bonds, they being the remainder of a $3,000,000 bond issue authorized November 18, 1905, the balance of the issue, $2,473,000, having been already sold at par.

The Sierra Madre Land and Lumber Company owns in fee 2,315,000 acres of land situated in western Chihuahua and eastern Sonora, in the Republic of Mexico, having a stumpage of 18,520,000,000 feet of the best quality of yellow and white pine lumber. This stumpage, based on a value of $3.00 per thousand, being 50% of the average market value of corresponding stumpage in the lumber regions of Texas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Washington and California, has a minimum value of $55,560,000, independent of the value of the land itself, a large portion of which is exceedingly fertile agricultural land, well-watered by numerous streams, capable of producing all kinds of agricultural products and enjoying one of the best climates in the world.

The Company is installing mills with a capacity for cutting 500,000 feet of lumber per day. There is a ready market tributary to this tract for three times that amount of lumber, which market the Company, owing to its great advantage in freight haul, can supply at a large profit and at a lower cost than any competing lumber region. Lumber can be delivered at El Paso, at which point it connects with seven trunk lines, at a net profit of $10.00 per thousand feet.

The proceeds of the present bond offering will be used for the construction of thirty-two miles of logging road and for working capital for the Company. This road is now actively under way and will be completed within ninety days.

Titles to all of the Company's property are direct from the Mexican Government to the Company, and are perfect.

The Greene Consolidated Copper Company owns 51% of the capital stock of The Sierra Madre Land and Lumber Company and elects its board of directors and officers and controls its operations.

The low amount of the bond issue—this being the only incumbrance upon the property, it being free from all floating debt, mortgages, etc.—gives absolute security to these bonds and their long life makes them peculiarly desirable for executors of estates, trustees and other investment purposes.

Full details of the bond issue, copy of Deed of Trust, description of the property, etc., will be mailed upon application at the Company's offices, 24 Broad St., New York.

Certified check for 5% of the amount subscribed for must accompany subscription; balance payable as soon as engraved bonds are ready for delivery by the American Bank Note Company, which will be not later than March 1st.

Subscriptions will be received up to twelve o'clock, noon, of Wednesday, February 28, 1906, at the offices of the Company, 24 Broad St., New York, and by

W. N. COLER & CO., 59 Cedar St., New York.
W. B. McKEAND & CO., The Rookery, Chicago, Ills.
MYRON M. PARKER, 1418 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Sierra Madre Land and Lumber Co.
W. C. GREENE, President.

TELEPHONE PROFITS LESS.

Cut in Tolls Has Reduced Surplus—Business Increased Greatly.

Reductions in telephone rates in Brooklyn, Queens, Richmond, Jersey City, Newark, and other cities in the territory of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company have cut into the surplus of the company, despite the record-breaking increase of subscribers, to the extent of $102,996 for the past year.

According to President Bethell's report to the stockholders, the rate of increase of exchanges and subscribers' stations during the last year has exceeded any previous like period of the company's history, a fact which made necessary an expenditure for plants, real estate, and equipment $3,197,541 greater than in 1904.

The report showed a surplus over charges and dividends of $411,866. The total surplus of 1904 was $3,997,828.

GRASS TWINE CO. DOING WELL

Debt Cut from $1,700,000 to $200,000 by the Harvester Works Sale.

The American Grass Twine Company, which will hold its annual meeting on March 7, is said to be in better financial shape than at any time since its organization, although only a small surplus above working expenses will be shown in the annual report. The company's indebtedness to D. O. Mills, J. B. Haggin, and others, which amounted to about $1,700,000, has been reduced by the proceeds of the sale of the company's harvester works and some other property, and is now approximately $200,000.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—New York Exchange was at par. Time and call loans, 4¾@5½ per cent. There was considerable liquidation to-day in Diamond Match, and the price broke sharply after opening at 142. It declined to 140½, and then recovered a point. Ogden Gas bonds were steady at par, Swift & Co. was steady at a slight advance, and Western Stone gained a half point. Biscuit was off a point and more.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	American Can	10	10	10
30	American Can pf.	69¼	68¾	69¼
125	A. Booth Company	139	139	139
27	Chicago Edison	163	163	163
125	Chicago Subway	50	49¼	49¼
115	Chicago & Oak Park L.	7½	7½	7½
321	Diamond Match	142	140½	141½
248	Illinois Brick	68¼	67¾	67¾
260	Kansas City Light	63½	63	63½
300	Metropolitan L	29	29	29
20	Metropolitan L pf.	70½	70½	70½
101	National Biscuit	68	67¼	67⅝
7	National Biscuit pf.	117	117	117
50	Street's com	28½	28½	28½
231	Swift & Co.	104¾	104½	104⅝
384	Boxboard pf.	14½	14¼	14¼
40	Western Stone	39½	39	39½

Nashville Road's New President.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 17.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway here to-day, Major E. C. Lewis of Nashville was elected acting President. John W. Thomas was chosen a member of the board to succeed his father, the late Major John W. Thomas.

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FINANCIAL NOTES.

Walter A. Hohn has been succeeded in the foreign exchange department of the Oriental Bank by Leopold Friedrich.

Edward M. Farnsworth, for twenty-five years with Kidder, Peabody & Co., has formed a partnership with George B. Denison under the firm name of Denison & Farnsworth. The new concern will deal in bonds.

Curb News is the name of a new daily sheet devoted to the interests of the outside market. It is the newest venture of Peter Bennett, publisher of Bennett's Quotations, who has been gathering news in Wall Street for thirty years.

Applications for participation in the American Telephone and Telegraph Company's $100,000 issue of 4 per cent. convertible bonds are said to have been more than could be accommodated. Allotments were made as follows: Twenty per cent. to Europe, 30 per cent. to New England, and the balance to New York and the country at large.

Application has been made to list on the Stock Exchange $11,784,000 additional first and refunding mortgage bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company.

PLAN FOR THE PURCHASE OF 320,000 SHARES OF THE COMMON CAPITAL STOCK OF THE PHILADELPHIA COMPANY BY THE UNITED RAILWAYS INVESTMENT COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The United Railways Investment Company of San Francisco has now an issued capital of:

Preferred Stock	$15,000,000
Common Stock	10,000,000
	$25,000,000

On January 31, 1906, the stockholders authorized an increase of the Common Capital Stock of that Company of $15,000,000, giving the Investment Company an authorized Common Capital Stock of..... $25,000,000

In accordance with the terms and conditions of a certain Proposition, on file with the Depositary mentioned below, the Investment Company offers to purchase 320,000 shares of the Common Capital Stock of the Philadelphia Company for $12,000,000 of the First Lien Collateral Trust Sinking Fund 5% Gold Bonds and $8,400,000 of the Common Capital Stock of the Investment Company.

The bonds are to be secured, on the basis of $37.50 of bonds for each share of stock acquired, by a first lien upon the stock of the Philadelphia Company purchased under this plan. In order that the bonds may be tax free under the laws of Pennsylvania, suitable provision is to be made in the trust agreement securing the same, for the Investment Company to reimburse any Pennsylvania holder for any tax (other than Inheritance or Succession tax,) which legally he may be obliged to pay on said bonds.

The Collateral Trust Agreement is to provide that, while and so long as any of said bonds shall be issued and outstanding, the Investment Company will not mortgage or hypothecate any of the shares of preferred or common stock of the United Railroads of San Francisco now owned by it.

Under the Proposition each share of Philadelphia Company Common Stock (of the par value of $50) included in such 320,000 shares is to be paid at the following rate:

First Lien Collateral Trust Sinking Fund 5% Gold Bonds (face value)	$37.50
Investment Company Common Stock (par value)	20.00
	$57.50

Under arrangements with Messrs. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Company, set forth in the said Proposition, a Syndicate has been formed to acquire from any depositing Philadelphia Company stockholder, the common stock of the Investment Company so payable to such depositor, at a sum equal to $95 per share for such Investment Company Common Stock, so that each depositing Philadelphia Company Common Stockholder may receive, under the Proposition, if he prefers, for each such share of Philadelphia stock:

First Lien Collateral Trust Sinking Fund 5% Gold Bonds (face value)	$37.50
Cash	19.00
	$56.50

Each depositing stockholder is to have 30 days from the date upon which 320,000 shares of the Common Capital Stock of the Philadelphia Company have been declared to have been deposited with the Depositary hereunder, as provided in said Proposition, within which to elect to take cash for such Investment Company Common Stock, as above stated, and to have the fact of such election stamped upon his certificate, as provided in said Proposition.

If more than 320,000 shares of the common stock of that Company are deposited under the Proposition annexed, the Investment Company must purchase a PRO RATA of the stock of each depositor, if it should determine not to purchase all of the stock deposited under said Proposition.

Under arrangements stated in said Proposition, Messrs. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. have formed a Bond Syndicate for the purpose of purchasing bonds to be issued under the Proposition, to such an extent as in their discretion they have

SPLIT OVER RESERVES FOR TRUST COMPANIES

Bank Representatives Insist on 6 Per Cent. in Cash.

PENDING BILL REQUIRES 7½

Spokesmen for Both Sides Confer In Vain—Senator Stevens Suggests a Modified Form of Reserve.

The conference between representatives of the trust companies and the banks on the question of the proposed establishment of a legal cash reserve for the trust companies, held at the Metropolitan Club yesterday afternoon, resulted in failure to agree on the amount of such reserve.

John E. Borne, President of the Colonial Trust Company and President of the State Trust Company Association, was Chairman of the committee representing the trust companies, and Alfred H. Curtis, President of the National Bank of North America and President of the State Bankers' Association, headed the bankers' committee. The conference was attended by Senator Stevens, Chairman of the State Senate's Committee on Banking, and Assemblyman Wainwright, Chairman of the Assembly Committee.

There was much discussion concerning the amount of cash reserve that the trust companies should be required to hold. The bill already introduced in the Legislature calls for 7½ per cent. in cash and 7½ per cent. on deposit in other institutions. Representatives of the bankers were at first disposed to insist upon the 7½ per cent. in cash, conceding only that the trust companies might not be required to hold this reserve against time deposits. Representatives of the trust companies insisted that this amount was unreasonable and stated that they could not agree in the position taken by the banks.

When it became evident that the representatives of the two institutions could not come to a mutual understanding Senator Stevens advanced a suggestion intended as a compromise. This was accepted by the trust company representatives but not by the bankers.

The suggestion was that the trust companies should maintain a 15 per cent. reserve, 5 per cent. in cash, 5 per cent. invested in securities of the class in which it is legal for trust companies to invest their capital, and 5 per cent. on deposit in other institutions; or at the option of the trust companies 5 per cent. in cash and 10 per cent. on deposit in other institutions. These figures were those suggested for the New York City trust companies.

For the trust companies in other parts of the State the reserve suggested by Senator Stevens was 10 per cent., of which 3 per cent. should be in cash and 7 per cent. on deposit with other institutions, or equally divided between deposits and investments in securities.

In refusing to accede to the suggestion of Senator Stevens, the representatives of the banks said that they would not agree to anything less than 6 per cent. in cash.

After the conference a representative of the trust companies said that the trust companies felt that they had gone as far as they could be reasonably asked to go. In accepting the suggestion of Senator Stevens, which would require the trust companies to hold 5 per cent. in cash and 10 per cent. in other forms of reserve, the trust companies, he thought, had shown a disposition to meet fairly the demand for cash reserves for trust companies. To demand anything more of them, he said, would be imposing upon them greater restraint than was reasonable.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1906.	1905.	1904.
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—			
Mileage	4,085	4,085	4,085
1st week Feb...	$620,483	$587,017	$326,869
From Jan. 1....	3,525,922	3,261,259	.....
HAVANA ELECTRIC—			
2d week Feb....	40,410	37,182	.....
From Jan. 1....	234,117	199,814	.....
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,308	1,308	1,293
1st week Feb..	156,764	142,463	162,694
From July 1...	5,467,152	5,574,949	4,913,920
TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO—			
Month Jan	66,087	53,180	.....
From July 1....	440,232	390,428	.....
YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—			
Jan. gross	779,917	815,468	756,157
7 mos. gross....	4,604,390	5,444,791	4,784,868
DELAWARE & HUDSON for the quarter ended Dec. 31—Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, (three months:)			
	1905.	1904.	Increase.
Gross	3,045,415	2,885,846	159,569
Expenses	1,678,731	1,580,511	98,220
Net	1,366,684	1,305,335	61,349
Charges	743,029	735,864	7,165
Surplus	623,655	569,471	54,184
Six months, (July 1 to Dec. 31:)			
Gross	6,359,612	5,931,597	428,015
Expenses	3,635,180	3,295,904	339,276
Net	2,724,432	2,635,693	88,739
Charges	1,489,840	1,473,249	16,591
Surplus	1,234,592	1,162,444	72,148
HUDSON VALLEY RAILWAY, Dec. 31 quarter (Oct. 1 to Dec. 31)—			
	1905.	1904.	1903.
Gross	112,460	97,911	92,916
Net	41,092	25,338	7,884
Other income	1,535	1,236	18,407
Def. over chgs.	21,539	34,517	35,513
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for the half year ended Dec. 31—			
Gross	2,020,066	1,577,909	1,595,616
Expenses	1,143,959	938,616	924,844
Net	876,107	639,293	670,672
Other income ..	98,589	58,214	60,169
Total income ..	974,696	697,507	739,841
Charges	547,956	473,650	.....
Surplus	426,740	223,857	.....
NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION for January—	1906.	1905.	1904.
Gross	73,235	65,465	59,607
Net	31,616	28,373	22,509
Surp. over chgs.	8,949	5,456	42
RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG & POTOMAC for December—			
	1905.	1904.	1903.
Gross	144,398	122,417	117,357
Net	58,054	47,470	45,054
6 mos. gross....	789,972	697,793	675,634
6 mos. net.....	271,178	215,801	211,692
RUTLAND for the quarter ended Dec. 31—Dec. 31 quarter, (Oct. 1 to Dec. 31:)			
Gross	682,496	631,339	620,266
Expenses	435,352	405,461	405,756
Net	247,144	225,878	214,510
Other income ..	13,372	12,071	12,772
Total income ..	260,516	237,949	227,282
Charges	151,869	151,044	151,506
Surplus	108,647	86,905	75,776
Six months, (July 1 to Dec. 31:)			
Gross	1,469,796	1,352,073	1,329,489
Expenses	982,883	822,306	832,511
Net	486,913	529,767	496,978
Other income ..	25,129	22,676	23,578
Total income ..	512,042	552,837	520,554
Charges	303,797	304,422	306,797
Surplus	208,245	248,415	214,057
STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT, Dec. 31 quarter, (Oct. 1 to Dec. 31)—			
Gross	207,170	180,726	150,605
Net	70,372	74,455	57,372
Other income ..	13,212	9,677	11,356
Surp. over chgs.	44,926	39,201	23,797

Miscellaneous Earnings.

ALASKA'S PACKERS' ASSOCIATION for the year ended Dec. 31—			
Canneries oper.	16	21	23
Cases pack.....	1,139,721	1,170,474	1,334,824
Profits	†1,074,402	109,198	1,142,258
Divs., &c.....	359,655	552,000	576,000
Loss	1,434,057	442,802	566,258
Writ. off & resv	345,438	140,596	566,258
Def. for year..	1,779,495	583,398	.....
†Loss.			
NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY TELEPHONE CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—			
Gross	6,217,288	5,390,709	4,741,344
Expenses	4,575,845	3,729,335	3,269,096
Net	1,641,443	1,664,374	1,471,348
Chgs. and taxes.	195,428	187,422	181,214
Surplus	1,446,015	1,476,952	1,290,134
Dividends	1,034,149	952,680	852,216
Surplus	411,866	514,883	437,918
UNITED BOX BOARD & PAPER CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—			
	1905.	1904.	Decrease.
Gross	812,804	1,183,785	270,981
Expenses	610,429	643,825	33,396
Net	302,375	539,960	237,585
Interest	228,297	282,145	53,848
Surplus	74,078	257,515	183,737

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, Feb. 17, 1906.

Imprl Jap Gov 6s, sterling loan	4,000	100¼	
4½s steri loan	1,000	92⅛	
	5,000	92	
	500	92¼	
	10,000	91⅞	
	45,000	92	
	9,000	91⅞	
	4,000	92	
	500	92	
	30,000	92	
	1,000	91⅞	
	1,000	92½	
	30,000	92	
Imp Jap Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs full paid for new 4½s, 2d ser	2,000	90¾	
	6,000	90⅝	
	10,000	90¾	
	8,000	90⅝	
	3,000	90⅞	
	2,000	90⅝	
	48,000	90⅝	
	1,000	90¾	
Imp Jap Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs for 4s, sterling loan	3,000	87	
	500	88	
Va 6s defd, Brown Bros & Co ctfs	10,000	24½	
	40,000	24½	
Am Ice Secur 6s	5,000	92¼	
	4,000	92¼	
	1,000	92⅝	
	500	91½	
	1,000	92⅛	
Am Tobacco 6s	18,000	116	
	5,000	115⅝	
Am Tobacco 4s	25,000	79¼	
	17,000	79	
	1,000	78⅝	
At, T & S Fe gen 4s	4,000	104⅝	
conv 4s	87,000	102⅝	
adjsmt 4s, stmpd	2,000	96⅝	
Atl Coast Line 4s	1,000	102¼	
	4,000	102	
Atl Coast Line, Lo & Nash col 4s	22,000	94⅝	
	3,000	95	
Balt & Ohio, P, L E & W V 4s	1,000	99	
B R Tr ref conv 4s	5,000	96⅞	
	5,000	96⅝	
	1,000	96⅞	
	13,000	96½	
	20,000	96	
gold 5s	5,000	108	
Bklyn Un Elv 1st	6,000	109	
	5,000	109⅛	
Bway & 7th Av 1st con 5s	5,000	116	
Canada So 1st 5s	1,000	101⅝	
Central of Ga R 1st inc 5s	1,000	96¼	
	8,000	95¾	
2d inc 5s	1,000	86½	
3d inc 5s	6,000	82½	
	8,000	82	
Cent Pac gtd 3½s	7,000	88¾	
	3,000	88⅝	
	9,000	88¾	
Ches & Ohio con 5s	10,000	119½	
Ches & O gen 4½s	1,000	108⅞	
Chi, Bur & Quincy joint 4s	10,000	100⅝	
	6,000	100⅝	
	8,000	100½	
	10,000	100⅝	
Chi & NtHwn con 7s	26,000	125	
Chi, Mil & St Paul gen 3½s, Ser B	35,000	96	
Chi, R I & P gen 4s	3,000	102¾	
Chi, R I & Pac Ry refundg 4s	2,000	96	
	10,000	80	
	10,000	79¾	
	10,000	79¾	
	10,000	79¾	
	1,000	79¾	
	2,000	80	
C, R I & P col tr 5s	5,000	92	
Colorado Industrial 1st 5s, Ser A	40,000	77½	
	10,000	77¾	
	5,000	77⅝	
	10,000	77	
	30,000	77½	
	5,000	76	
1st 5s, Ser B	2,000	75	
	1,000	74⅞	
	5,000	75	
Col & So 1st 4s	10,000	94⅛	
Denv & R G con 4s	1,000	100¾	

Net changes of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

DECLINED.

Cen of Ga 3d pf inc	1	Union Pac conv	2½
Col Ind 5s A	2	Va, Ir, C & C 5s	1½
Erie conv	2		

There were no advances.

Total sales Feb. 17, 1906	$1,443,000
From Jan. 1, 1906	143,070,600
Corresponding date last year	214,566,500

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	103¼	103½
2s, c., 1930	103¼	103½
3s, r., 1918	102½	103¼
3s, c., 1918	102½	103¼
4s, r., 1907	103¼	104
4s, c., 1907	103¼	104
4s, r., 1925	129¼	130½
4s, c., 1925	129½	130½
D. C. 3-65s	116	...
Philip'ne 4s	108½	110
Adams Exp	247	253
Am. Ex. sub.	240	...
Am. Ex. W	143	...
Allis-Ch. pf	61½	62
Am. A. Ch. pf.	97	100
A. B. S. pf.	83	85
A. C. & F. pf.	101	102¼
A. C. ex div.	165	190
A. C. O. pf.	92	94½
Am. D. Tel.	37	40
Am. Exp.	230	240
A. H. & L.	8¾	9
A. H. & L. pf.	37	38
Am. L. Co.	23¼	23¾
A. L. Co. pf.	45½	47
A. Sm. pf., B.	101¼	101½
Am. Sn. pf.	100	110
A. S. R. pf.	138	140
A. T. & C.	90½	91
A. T. & T.	141	142
Am. W. Co. pf.	107	109
Ann Arbor	30	35
Ann A. pf.	70	80
B. & O. pf.	97	99
B. & L. pf.	106	...
B. Un. G.	170	176
Bruns. City	15¼	18
B., R. & P.	149	153
B., R. & P. pf.	150	200
B. & S. pf.	81	86
Butterick Co	54	58
Can. So.	66	69
C. R. R. of N. J.	215	223
C. & S. A. Tel.	135	138
C. & A. pf.	75	79
C., B. & Q.	200	...
C. & E. Ill. pf.	134	150
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	78	78¾
C. G. W. d.	85½	86½
C. I. & L. pf.	80	90
C., M. & St. P. pf.	185	189
C., St. P., M. & Om.	180	190
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	188	195
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	116	118
C., L. & W.	75	85
C. Lor. & W. pf.	105	117
Cleve. & P.	181	...
Cleve. & P. sp.	104½	...
Col. F. & I. pf.	92	102
Consol. Coal	85	110
D. M. & Ft. D.	20	25
Det. St. ctfs.	9½	11
Det. So. pf. ctfs.	33	38
Det. U. Ry.	99	100
D., S. S. & A.	17½	19
East. Kod.	172	...
Elec. S. B.	..	84
Ev. & T. H.	75	80
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	95
Fed. M. & S.	183	190
Ft. W. & D. City	73½	...
Gen. Ch. Co.	80	85
Gen. Ch. Co. pf.	106	107
Gt. N. Ry. pf.	215	223
G. R. & I.	134	150
Gt. W. pf., A.	78	78¾
G. W. d.	85½	86½
I. & L. pf.	80	90
Ill. Cent.	153	...
Int. Paper pf.	114	120
Int. Pump	32	35
I. S. P. pf.	80	83
Iowa Cent.	31	32
Iowa C. pf.	58	60
Jol. & Chi.	180	...
Kan. & M.	53	56
K. & D. M.	10	15
K. & D. M. pf.	45	50
K. I., C., pf.	78	80
Lacl. Gas	...	100
Lacl. G. pf.	95	110
L. E. & W. pf.	88	92
L. & W. C.	45	...
Long Island	70	78
Man. Beach	10	13
Md. C. pf.	100	...
Mich. Cent.	140	148
M. & St. L. pf.	96	100
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	152½	155
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	173	177
Mor. & Es.	180	192
N., C. & St. L.	142	147
Nat. B. pf.	114½	118
Nat. Enam.	16	19½
Nat. En. pf.	87½	90
Nat. L. pf.	105	105¼
N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	37½	38½
N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	18	22
N. Cent. C.	35	46
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	114	120
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	82	84
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	80	85
N. Y., L. & W.	137	140
N. & W. pf.	90	92
Ont. Mining	2¼	3
Pac. Coast.	115	119
P. C. 1st pf.	103	108
P. C. 2d pf.	115	119
Pitts. Coal.	14⅝	16
Pitts. C. pf.	55½	58
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100	107
P., Ft. W. & C.	173	...
P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	178	...
Pullman Co.	238	242½
R. R. Sec. I. C. stk. cts.	96¾	97
Rdg. 1st pf.	94¼	95
Rdg. 2d pf.	99	100½
Rens. & Sar.	208	...
R., W. & O.	135	138
Rutland pf.	50	65
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	65	70
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	128	135
S. S. & I. pf.	108	125
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	97	100
Texas Cent.	50	...
Tex. C. pf.	90	...
T., P. & W.	17	20½
T. R. & L.	34	34⅝
U. B. & P.	12½	13
U. B. & P. pf.	81½	82
Un. Pac. pf.	97⅝	98½
U. Rys., St. L. pf.	85½	86⅝
U. S. Exp.	124	130
U. S. Leath.	11	14
U. S. L. pf.	112	117
U. S. R. & Imp.	80	87
U. S. R. & Ref.	25	27
Vand. R. R.	85	93
Va.-Car. C. Co. pf.	114½	115½
W.-F. Exp.	230	250
Westingh'se 1st pf.	...	185

THE SPECULATIVE SITUATION.

On the violent break in prices which marked the culmination of the January boom, Union Pacific went from 160½ to 151½, Southern Pacific from 72⅞ to 67½, Steel common from 46¼ to 42, Steel preferred from 113¼ to 109⅞, Reading from 164 to 134¼, St. Paul from 193 to 183½, Pennsylvania from 147½ to 142, and Erie common from 50⅞ to 46⅝. Then there was a rapid recovery which carried Union Pacific back to 158⅝, Southern Pacific to 69⅝, Steel common to 46⅛, Steel preferred to 113, Reading to 144⅝, St. Paul to 188⅝, Pennsylvania to 144¼, and Erie common to 48⅝. This recovery covered a period of three days and culminated on Feb. 9. Since then prices have been slowly sinking—not breaking sharply as at the end of January, so that traders could average their speculations by doubling up in anticipation of a rally that would let them out whole, but receding gradually, the rallies growing more and more feeble and each decline carrying prices a little lower than they were before. On Saturday several active stocks went below the prices touched on the break at the end of January. Union Pacific sold at 149¾, Southern Pacific at 64⅞, Steel common at 40⅞, Steel preferred at 106, Reading at 134⅜, St. Paul at 178½, Pennsylvania at 138⅝, and Erie common at 42½.

It will be seen that margins which were sufficient to carry their underlying accounts safely through the break that came at the end of the January boom are beginning now to be impaired. This explains the scattered liquidation which, toward the end of last week, accompanied each fresh attack delivered by the professional bear party. More liquidation of the same kind would doubtless follow further declines from the level of Saturday's closing.

Superficial sentiment has become aggressively bearish. Almost the entire weight of professional activity last week was against the market. Traders found it easier to get profits on the short side than on the long side, and devoted themselves assiduously to the task of harassing the bull position. They made considerable headway and were temporarily in control of the situation at the close of the week's trading.

While the bull element was in control of the market, efforts were almost invariably made to close stocks strong and high on Saturday, with a view to influencing outside sentiment favorably for the opening on Monday. Strong Monday morning openings were generally utilized by the professional bulls to get their profits. The reverse is now the case. The bear crowd closes the market as low and as weak as possible on Saturday, the effect of which is to bring in outside selling orders for the Monday morning opening, and, while this outside liquidation is in progress the bears get their profits. A weak opening on Monday, after such a closing as the market made on Saturday, would be the natural thing, and the bear crowd doubtless would take advantage of it to cover some short contracts at a profit. The sense of the average trader would be to buy stocks on a weak opening for a rally in prices of 2 or 3 per cent.

The effectiveness of the bear crowd's demonstration in the last half hour of Saturday's session, in spite of a bank statement which was much less unfavorable than anybody expected, was somewhat disconcerting. On the appearance of the bank statement prices rallied moderately, but an aggressive selling movement cut the recovery short and turned prices again in the direction in which they had been going. The bear crowd was as keen to make Union Pacific sell below 150 as the bull crowd had been to make it sell over 150 for the first time. It was supposed that a lot of stop-loss orders would be uncovered at 150, but a quotation of 149¾ failed to bring them into play. The stock closed at 150⅛.

There is probably a larger short interest in the general list than has been reflected in the loan crowd. Houses that are long of stocks are in a position to make deliveries on short contracts without going into the loan crowd to borrow them, and hence, at a time like this, the transactions reported daily from the loan crowd on the floor of the Stock Exchange are worthless as a clue to the proportions of the short interest. Professional operations on the short side of the market are conducted preferably through houses that are long of stocks on balance. Such houses are fortunately situated. On the other side, there is a very large bull account in such stocks as Union Pacific, and United States Steel. There is, perhaps, more Steel common in brokers' offices than at any previous time in three years. The behavior of the Steel stocks in the last ten days has shown that the bull account was heavier than the bear account. This has been more or less true of the general list. It is now true, however, that the bull account is decreasing, while the bear account is increasing.

Continuous liquidation in the United States Steel shares has been one of the most depressing features of the market recently. The reason is that the movements of the Steel stocks affect a larger body of outside sentiment than is reached through any other security. If this liquidation continues it will become more and more unsettling in its influence on the general market. Knowing the peculiar capacity of the Steel stocks for making sentiment, an aggressive bear contingent singles them out for attention. In this case the bear crowd has been assisted by bona fide liquidation of considerable consequence.

On Tuesday of last week a settlement of the copper war on Butte Hill was announced. Amalgamated Copper, which had advanced wildly in London during the holiday, opened that morning at 118, touched 118¼, and thereafter declined steadily, selling on Saturday at 110⅛. This was very disappointing to enthusiastic followers of the bull speculation in "coppers," but it is interesting to know that Amalgamated Copper is one of the few active stocks that has not returned to the low price touched on the break which came at the end of January. On that decline the stock went from 116½ to 106½. At the beginning of last week it sold at 118¼, and on Saturday, as already stated, it touched 110½. During the general reaction last week there was a better market for Amalgamated Copper than for some other stocks.

On the announcement last Wednesday of a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on Union Pacific, making the rate 6 per cent., the stocks advanced to 156¼. It declined steadily from that price, and suffered an extreme reaction of 6½ points. Throughout the week there was excellent buying of the stock on a scale down. It was not the kind of buying, however, that arrests a decline. It was done by brokers having instructions to take the stock as it was offered, without bidding for it.

The dubious money market outlook is a powerful restraint upon bullish enthusiasm. It causes brokers to take a highly conservative view of the market and to discourage speculation. Wall Street's money market is full of whims and vagaries. It is subject to abrupt and unexpected changes. Only a few weeks ago the bull element was paying 100 per cent. and more for call money, and the market advanced in spite of almost prohibitive rates for credit. In January, with a tremendous speculation in progress, call money touched 3 per cent. and time money was very accessible. Now, with all the bullish enthusiasm gone out of the stock market, money becomes very scarce. The low rates in January were as much to one extreme as the high rates of December were to the other. Bankers are looking for a higher range of interest rates for an indefinite time, but they agree in saying that there will be enough money to go around. One reason why time money became so tight last week was that brokers, becoming alarmed over the prospect, began to stock up with it, engaging such funds beyond their present needs. This is to some extent a kind of insurance against wild flurries in call money later.

Liquidation might be defined as something which everybody says is good for the market, but which nobody wants to see.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$148,381,080
Gold coin and bullion	74,959,939
Gold certificates	43,291,110
Silver coin and bullion	15,977,609
Silver certificates	4,813,384
United States notes	9,923,880
Treasury notes of 1890	38,903
National banknotes	14,211,531
Total Receipts this month	30,221,498
Total receipts this year	377,870,249
Total expenditures this month	29,129,000
Total expenditures this year	389,151,571

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$548,229,869
Silver dollars	468,055,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,908,000
Total	$1,017,202,869
General fund	173,941,381
Deposits in National banks	66,142,332
In Philippine Treasury	4,782,829
Awaiting reimbursement	140,706
Current liabilities	96,632,162

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Saturday, Feb. 17, 1906.

Total sales Feb. 17, 1906	985,640
From Jan. 1, 1906	52,870,802
Corresponding date last year	34,696,183

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
22¼	22⅜	2,600	Allis-Chalmers Co	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22⅜	— ⅛
110⅝	110⅞	95,650	*Amalg. Copper Co	111⅝	112	110¼	110⅞	—1⅜
28½	29	1,100	Am. Ag. Chem. Co	29¼	29¼	28	28¼	—1⅝
27½	28	500	*Am. Beet Sugar Co	27¼	28	27	27	—2
42⅝	43	6,700	Am. Car & Foundry	43⅝	43⅝	42¾	42⅝	— ⅝
34⅜	35	1,900	Amer. Cotton Oil	35½	35½	35	35	— ⅛
8⅞	9½	100	*Amer. Grass Twine	9	9	9	9	— ⅜
44½	44⅝	1,120	*Am. Ice Securities	44⅞	44⅞	44½	44½	— ⅜
71⅝	72	9,700	*Am. Locomotive	72	72	70¾	71⅞	— ⅛
115½	116½	100	*Am. Locomotive pf	116	116	116	116	— ½
5	6	100	*Amer. Malting Co	5	5	5	5	— ½
26	27	100	*Am. Malt. pf., t. r.	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
163	163¼	42,200	*Am. Smelt. & Ref	164	164⅝	161¼	163⅛	—1
123	123½	1,400	*Am. Smelt. & R. pf	124	124	123	123	—1¼
220	225	100	*Amer. Snuff Co	220	220	220	220	...
47	47⅜	100	Am. Steel Foundries	47¼	47½	47¼	47¼	— ⅛
140¼	140½	9,900	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	141	141⅞	140	140⅝	—1¼
104⅝	104⅞	500	Am. Tobacco Co. pf	105	105	104⅝	104⅞	...
44	44⅞	8,100	*Am. Woolen Co	44	44⅜	44	44	...
273	274	25,400	*Anaconda Cop. Min	275	276¼	270¼	278½	—1½
108	110	200	Asso. Merch. 1st pf	108½	108½	108½	108½	— ½
89	89¼	18,100	At., Top. & S. F	89½	90	89	89	— ¾
103	103¼	100	At., Top. & S. F. pf	103	103	103	103	...
159½	160	1,400	Atlantic Coast Line	160	160	160	160	— ⅝
109⅝	109⅞	2,300	Baltimore & Ohio	110	110¼	109½	109⅝	...
79½	79⅝	18,550	Brooklyn Rap. Trans	80¼	81	78¼	79⅝	—1⅜
171⅛	171⅝	11,200	Canadian Pacific	171⅝	171⅞	170⅜	171½	...
41⅝	42	6,150	Central Leather	42¼	43⅜	41⅝	42	—1⅝
104	105¼	100	Central Leather pf	104⅝	104⅝	104¼	104⅝	— ¼
55⅞	56	3,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	56⅝	56⅝	55¼	55½	—1¼
30	31	200	Chicago & Alton	31	31	30½	30½	...
21	21¼	1,700	Chi. Great Western	21¼	21¾	21	21	— ⅛
37	37½	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	38¾	38¾	36¼	36¼	— ¾
179½	180	25,500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	181	181	178¾	179	—2
230	233	200	Chi. & Northwestern	230	230	230	230	—4¾
15¾	16	100	Chi. Term. Transfer	16	16	16	16	+1
36	37	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	36	36	36	36	— ½
11	11¼	300	Chi. Union Traction	11	11¼	11	11¼	...
100	100¼	100	C., C., C. & St. Louis	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	—1¼
62¼	63	24,050	Colorado Fuel & Iron	64¼	64⅞	60	62¼	—2⅜
32¾	33	8,000	Colorado & Southern	33¼	33¼	32½	32⅞	— ⅞
72¼	72⅝	600	Col. & South. 1st pf	72	72½	72	72¼	— ¼
50½	51	8,800	Col. & South. 2d pf	51½	51½	50¼	50½	—1½
20	20½	1,200	Colum. & H. C. & I	20⅜	20⅜	20	20	— ⅛
175	176	1,000	Consolidated Gas	176	176⅝	175½	175½	—1
17⅝	18¼	500	Corn Products Co	18	18	17⅝	17¾	— ⅝
17⅝	18⅛	500	*Corn Products t. r	17⅝	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅞
56½	57¼	100	Corn Products pf	56½	56½	56½	56½	—1⅝
208	210	400	Delaware & Hudson	207	209	207	209	—1
445	450	100	Del., Lack. & West	460	460	460	460	—14¾
43½	44	4,400	Denver & Rio Grande	44	44⅞	43½	43⅝	— ⅞
88	88½	200	Denver & Rio G. pf	88½	88½	88	88	— ⅞
53	53½	4,510	*Distillers Securities	55	55	53	53	—1⅝
36	38	400	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	37	38	37	38	...
42⅜	42⅞	23,500	Erie	43⅜	43⅝	42½	42⅝	—1¼
77¼	77⅝	930	Erie 1st pf	77⅞	77⅞	77½	77½	— ⅞
70	70⅝	1,350	Erie 2d pf	71	71	70⅜	70⅝	—1⅞
105⅜	106	600	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf	106	106	106	106	—1½
169⅝	170¼	2,000	General Electric	170⅝	171	170	170	— ¾
326⅜	327½	6,900	Great Northern pf	332	332	325¼	327	—4½
35	37

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The buying of high-grade properties has again been the most noteworthy feature of a week's trading which, in its other phases and in point of volume, has been fully up to recent standards.

Such deals as that affecting 259 Fifth Avenue, reported below, the lease of the northwest corner of Broadway and Warren Street, the sale of the Old Guard Armory property, and several transactions on 125th Street, all show that predictions that this Spring would be distinctively an era of "big things" in real estate are being abundantly sustained.

The purchase of the Old Guard Armory by investors who will take it out of the market marks the third transfer of that property within two years and affords striking evidence of the steady and substantial increase in values during that period in the Broadway blocks just north of Times Square. The Berdell estate sold this corner for $437,500 early in 1904 to the late Albert Flake, who resold it to the Century Realty Company. The price paid to that corporation in the present deal was $575,000, or over 30 per cent. more than the figure of two years ago.

The week has also developed more buying, and at advancing prices, on 125th Street. The Subway at Lenox Avenue and the New York Central's plans for improving its station at Park Avenue have combined to emphasize the fact that Harlem's great crosstown thoroughfare will soon have a much larger population tributary to it, and that its business growth is likely to make available for large enterprises a good deal of the property between these limits.

That the Auctioneers' Association, through the purchase of Peter F. Meyer's lease of the salesroom, has indicated its purpose to assume active and direct control of the business done there, was apparently a very satisfactory bit of news to a large part of the real estate fraternity.

That the auction business in real estate in this city could be conducted on a basis more inviting to the real estate public, and that the Auctioneers' Association could be made a body of considerably greater power and influence, have been facts willingly admitted by many of the auctioneers themselves. All efforts, however, toward the regulation of the business, or the introduction of new methods, have been confined to talk, because the auctioneers' organization has had only a nominal control of the salesroom.

With the removal of this difficulty the way is clear for the building up of the auction branch of the market upon more substantial lines than has been possible heretofore. Hope is also expressed that with the situation now in their own hands the auctioneers may take the initiative in the organization of a body which will have broader objects than the mere promoting and regulating of salesroom business, and which may develop a really effective amount of influence and control, so far as the entire real estate market is concerned. The auctioneers can furnish the nucleus—the essential element—in such an organization, if one may judge by the history of the old Real Estate Exchange, which developed all the influence it ever had while the auctioneers were with it, and which entered upon a rapid decline soon after they left it.

There are those who contend that the real estate business does not admit of organization—that, except at certain times and in certain connections, it is based too much upon principles of competition to invite united effort on the part of those engaged in it. However this may be, there certainly exists to-day, as the result of the changes in the Auctioneers' Association, better opportunity to give the matter a fair trial than at any time in the past.

LATEST DEALINGS BY BROKERS.

The Realty Mortgage Company and Hellner & Wolf have bought from Thomas J. Healy the lot, 25 by 100, at the southeast corner of Broadway and 100th Street; also, from Franklin Pettit the adjoining lot on Broadway, about 23 by 100; also, from Josephine A. Johnson, the plot on the south side of 100th Street, 100 feet east of Broadway, 80 by 56. The three purchases make a plot fronting about 46.9 feet on Broadway and 180 feet on 100th Street.

Further Buying on 125th Street.

The property on the south side of 125th Street, 35 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 55 by 100, has been sold by James Wood to a Mr. Low. The price is said to have been $95,000.

D. H. Scully has sold for Thomas S. Simpson to the New York Operating Company and the Elm Realty Company the northeast corner of 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, 70 by 85, with an "L" 25 by 25.

Mr. Scully also negotiated the recent sale of 49 and 51 West 125th Street, for Herman Rausch to the Elm Realty Company. These properties have been resold to Edward F. Joyce, who is negotiating with a dry goods concern for a ten years' lease of the plot for improvement with a ten-story building.

Fifth Avenue Buyer from Pittsburg.

Tucker, Speyers & Co. have purchased from the Bearhaven Realty Company the five-story business structure, known as the Law Building, at 259 Fifth Avenue, on plot 49.4 by 100, and have resold the property to William Flinn of Pittsburg. The price was $600,000.

Henry Phipps has bought 5, 9, and 11 West Twenty-first Street, three four-story buildings, on plot 78 by 98.9. Mr. Phipps owns 6 to 14 West Twenty-second Street, abutting.

Ames & Co. have leased for Francis H. Weeks to James W. Blake the seven-story apartment hotel 28 West Twenty-sixth Street for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $100,000.

Broadway Deal on the Heights.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold to an investor a five-story flat, on plot 50 by 100, at the northeast corner of Broadway and 148th Street.

Janpole & Werner have sold to Charles Morris the plot, 75 by 112, on the south side of 164th Street, 150 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue. Mr. Morris will erect two five-story apartment houses.

Janpole & Werner have bought the two lots on the south side of 129th Street, 285 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 50 by 99.11, and have sold the plot, 75 by 100, at the northeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 178th Street to Patrick & Stern, who will erect two five-story flats.

Columbus Avenue Block Front Sold.

The Cohen Realty Company has sold for Louis J. and Samuel J. Reckondorfer to Harry Shwitzer the block front on the west side of Columbus Avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-seventh Street, being about 202 feet on Columbus Avenue and 30 feet on the side streets, improved with two five-story apartment houses, with stores. This is the first sale of this property since the present sellers bought the houses from the builders before completion, about fifteen years ago. L. J. Phillips & Co. represented the sellers.

Edward C. H. Vogler has resold for H. Steers the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, a five-story flat, with store, 48 by 100.

Central Park West Purchase.

Snowber & Co. have sold for John Stich to Theresa Goldschmidt the two five-story apartment houses 334 and 335 Central Park West, on plot 50 by 100.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold to the Atlantic Realty Company for the Van Norden Trust Company 146 and 148 West Sixty-fifth Street, two four-story dwellings, on plot 38 by 100.5.

Benjamin Natkins has sold to a client, for occupancy, 153 West Seventy-sixth Street, a four-story brick and brownstone dwelling, 18 by 55 by 100.

Buyers for New Flats in Harlem.

Levy Brothers have sold for Herman Horwitz two six-story flats, with stores, each 37.6 by 100, in course of construction on the north side of 136th Street, one 185 feet east of Lenox Avenue and the other 295 feet east of Lenox Avenue. The buyers are M. Lauber and Henry Meyers.

Julius Levy has sold to a client of Isenberg & Co. the northeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue and 148th Street, four five-story double flats, on plot 100 by 75.

Levy Brothers have sold for Bernard Mainzer 442 West 125th Street, a five-story triple flat.

Sale of Lispenard Apartments.

Post & Reese have sold for Frederick De Peyster Foster the five-story apartment house 53 and 55 East Eighty-sixth Street, known as the Lispenard, on plot 51 by 100.

Alfred B. Wray has sold 51 (old No. 43) East Seventy-fifth Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, 16 by 102.2.

Sam J. Redlich has sold for Mrs. Jennie B. Jarvis to B. P. Ducas the four-story brownstone dwelling 5 East Eighty-first Street, 19.10 by 102.2. Mr. Ducas will occupy the dwelling after making extensive alterations.

Battery Place Company the Buyer.

It was learned yesterday that the Battery Place Realty Company is the real buyer of 12 West Street and 78 Washington Street, recently sold by Alderman Doyle to Frederick H. Kelly. John P. Kirwan was the broker in the deal.

The Battery Place Realty Company, subsidiary to the Century Realty Company, owns the Whitehall Building and all the property on West and Washington Streets, between it and the parcels which have just changed hands. Its holdings now extend north from Battery Place half way to Morris Street, a distance of about 275 feet, including an area of 48,700 square feet—the largest parcel in single ownership in the downtown district with the exception of the Equitable and Mutual Life blocks. Eventually the Whitehall Building will be extended over the entire plot.

Third Avenue Corner in Deal.

Edward L. King has sold the following properties: The northeast corner of Third Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, a five-story hotel, 25.5 by 100; also, 966 First Avenue and 403 East Fifty-third Street, being the northeast corner, two five-story tenements; also 334 and 336 East Forty-second Street, two three-story dwellings; also, 508 West 142d Street, a four-story brick single flat.

Salvatore Soraci has bought the three-story dwelling 329 East 113th Street, 16.8 by 100.11.

Arthur G. Muhlker has sold for Yetta Strauss to Samuel Wenk the five-story double flat 324 East Ninety-fourth Street, on lot 25 by 100; also, for a Mr. Johannis to Charles Gumb, the five-story double flat 849 First Avenue, 25 by 100; also, resold for a client, the four-story double flat 1,635 Lexington Avenue, 25 by 95.

Thomas M. Henneberry has sold for Mark Blumenthal to Jacob Leffler 122 East 127th Street, a five-story double flat.

Prominent Harlem Corners Sold.

Golde & Cohen have bought from Archer v. Pancoast, trustee, 48 West 115th Street, a three-story dwelling, 18 by 100, through J. B. English & Co.; also, through J. D. Cronan, from Theodore Walpuski, 170 East 117th Street, on lot 17.2 by 100.

Golde & Cohen have sold to Schlesinger & Fenischel 79 to 87 East 107th Street, northwest corner of Park Avenue, five three-story dwellings on plot 80 by 100.11, on which two six-story flats will be erected.

The same operators have also sold to Morris Oken the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and 119th Street, which will be improved with two six-story apartment houses, with stores. This takes out of the market the last available building plot on Madison Avenue from 105th to 120th Street.

P. Fried has sold for Max Frankel to John Pivae 404 East Eighty-eighth Street, a four-story tepement, 36 by 100; also, to Samuel Davis 1,569 First Avenue, a five-story tenement, with stores.

Ames & Co. have sold for the Davis estate 1,592 Third Avenue, 25.6 by 100, a five-story tenement.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have sold 323 East 116th Street, a three-story dwelling, 17 by 100.

O'Reilly & Dahn have sold for a client to Charles B. Gumb 1,787 First Avenue, a five-story tenement, with stores, on lot 25 by 100.

Upper Second Avenue Sales.

John H. Loscarn, in conjunction with Solomon Cohen, has sold for the Realty Federation of New York to Max Cohen and Jacob Freeman 813 and 815 Second Avenue, two five-story tenements, with stores, on plot 50 by 100.

G. Reynolds Gibbons and Harry J. B. Young have sold to Golde & Cohen 318 and 320 East Seventy-eighth Street, two three-story buildings, each 17.6 by 102.2.

L. Walter Lisberger has resold the five-story double flat, on a lot 25 by 100, at 444 East Eighty-fifth Street.

Bach Brothers have sold for Millard Veit to Rosenfeld & Co. 1,701 Lexington Avenue, a four-story flat on lot 27 by 87.

Greenberger & Co. announce the removal of their offices to 2,051 Lexington Avenue, near 125th Street.

Estate Sells on Twenty-ninth Street.

Snowber & Co. have sold for the estate of Margaret McBride the two five-story tenements 234 and 236 East Twenty-ninth Street, 40 by 98.9.

John M. Reid & Co. have sold for Lena Mayer 636 Second Avenue, a four-story tenement, with store, adjoining the southeast corner of Thirty-fifth Street; also, for John J. Friedlingsdorf to Dorothea P. Noonan, a cottage on Mayflower Avenue, New Rochelle, on lot 50 by 110.

Dr. H. Freeman has sold to Jacob Fleischhauer & Brothers 350 East Fiftieth Street, a four-story dwelling, 18.9 by 100. Dr. Freeman also owns the three adjoining houses, 352, 354, and 356.

Folsom Brothers have sold for Charles R. Faruolo 418 East Eighteenth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 92.

John M. Pryse has sold for Charles Gerst 346 and 348 East Fifty-fourth Street, and for Samuel Rubinstein, Philip Weinberg, and Israel Bloch 342 East Fifty-fourth Street, five-story tenements, each 25 by 100.

Buying on Eleventh Avenue.

Joseph F. Feist has sold for the Whitehall Realty Company the plot, 75 by 100, at 617, 619, and 621 Eleventh Avenue.

J. W. Cushman & Co. have sold for an estate the two four-story tenements 639 and 641 Eleventh Avenue.

Harry Broadman has sold to Morris Weiss the five-story tenement 513 West Fifty-second Street, 25 by 100.5.

Dr. H. Freeman has bought from a Mr. Hoerlin the six-story triple flat 424 West Thirty-seventh Street, 25 by 100.

Paul J. Corn has sold to Arthur Parpart for Well & Tuckerman 450 West Seventeenth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 92.

Charles H. Easton & Co. have negotiated the recent sale of 454 Seventh Avenue.

Charles E. Duross has leased the five-story building 442 West Fourteenth Street for a term of years for Lange Brothers to Edward Rafter.

Another Lot for D. O. Mills.

William Richtberg has sold for Edward Ney to D. O. Mills 183 Thompson Street, an old building, on lot 23 by 100. Mr. Mills now has a 73-foot plot on Thompson Street, adjoining Mills Hotel No. 1.

L. Stockell has sold for the Nunnenkamp estate the plot, 103.3 by 95.5, at the northeast corner of Avenue A and Eleventh Street, with nine tenements thereon, to Lippman & Gold.

Samuel Fine and L. Ruderman have sold the southeast corner of Broome and Chrystie Streets, a six-story tenement, to Rose & Norman.

Louis Stockell has sold to A. B. Minsky 411 East Ninth Street, a six-story tenement, 25 by 100.

Louis Minsky has bought from Nathan Greenberg 201 Allen Street, an old three-story building, on lot 16.8 by 88.4, adjoining the Ladew holdings, at the corner of Houston Street, which he bought last week. His plot is now 148 by 93. Louis Stockell was the broker.

Prominent Johns in Bronx Deal.

John T. Meehan has put a chunk of "beef-and" profits into the property at the southeast corner of Webster and Fordham Avenues, Fordham. The seller was "Johny" Miles, the millinery wholesaler. The property, which is one of the most conspicuous in the district in which it is situated, consists of two-story frame buildings with seven stores on plot 37 by 127. Mr. Meehan says that he paid $50,000 for it, and that he has refused an offer of $65,000.

Wolf Burland has sold to a client of William Stonebridge the three-story brick double flat 2,384 Belmont Avenue, 70 feet south of 187th Street, 30 by 100; also the lot on the south side of 183d Street, 25 feet west of Hughes Avenue.

The Ernst-Cahn Realty Company has sold for the Louis Meyer Realty Company a plot, 54 by 200, on the east side of Franklin Avenue, near Third Avenue.

William Loeb & Co. have sold for Charles Busath to Maude Hamilton, 1,374 Bristow Street, adjoining the northeast corner of Jennings Street, a two-family flat, 20 by 100.

H. L. Phelps has sold for Bresliner & Steinberg, 875 East 135th Street, a five-story flat, on plot 40 by 100, to J. H. Cordes; also to Montgomery Rosenberg 662 East 137th Street, a five-story flat, on lot 18 by 100.

Board of Brokers' Dinner.

The tenth annual dinner of the Real Estate Board of Brokers will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria next Saturday evening at 7 o'clock.

President David A. Clarkson of the board will preside, and Francis E. Ward will act as toastmaster. Among the guests and speakers, as announced by Chairman Charles E. Schuyler, are the following: Justice James Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court, Corporation Counsel John J. Delany, President Bird S. Coler of Brooklyn, Martin W. Littleton, Congressman J. Van Vechten Olcott, Lawson Purdy, Secretary of the New York Tax Reform Association, and John A. Weekes, Jr., representing the allied real estate interests. Tickets for the dinner may be secured at the board room, 156 Broadway.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

Another holiday this week has again served to keep down auction announcements to a number only a little larger than that of last week, when half a dozen legal offerings held sole possession of the field.

Executors' sales to be conducted on Tuesday by Bryan L. Kennelly cover the dwelling at 515 West 148th Street and several lower east side properties, among which are 408 Second Avenue, 218 Second Avenue, 108 Avenue D, corner of Eighth Street, and several plots on Goerck, Houston, and Third Streets. On Wednesday Auctioneer Day will sell, in partition, 97 Ludlow Street, northwest corner of Delancey Street.

Another partition sale, listed for Friday by Bernard Smyth & Sons, involves a well-located downtown property at 118 William Street, near John Street.

Among the week's foreclosure sales is that of 158 and 160 West Thirty-fourth Street, near Seventh Avenue, down for tomorrow at the stand of Joseph P. Day, and that of the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and 107th Street, to be conducted on Tuesday by the same auctioneer.

The lull in auction business promises to be only temporary. Next week Auctioneers Kennelly and Day will offer long lists of tenement properties, and for Thursday of the following week, March 8, Parish, Fisher & Co. announce sales of vacant lots on 122d Street, and at various points along the Washington Heights ridge, from 134th Street to Fort George.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR WEEK.

There were recorded last week 375 mortgages, for $6,507,695; of which 197, for $2,364,309, were at 6 per cent.; 74, for $1,423,350, at 5½ per cent.; 50, for $982,850, at 5 per cent.; 8, for $809,000, at 4½ per cent., and 1, for $10,000, at 4 per cent. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 519 mortgages for $14,458,254; of which 197, for $1,534,615, were at 6 per cent.; 2, for $36,000, at 5½ per cent.; 217, for $3,347,365, at 5 per cent.; 30, for $2,445,000, at 4½ per cent., and 13, for $1,161,500, at 4 per cent.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, FEB. 19.
By Joseph P. Day.

136th St, 247 West, n s, 289 ft e of 8th Av, 17x99.11, three-story dwelling; foreclosure sale, Lyttleton Fox, referee; due on judgment, $12,451.

By Bernard Smyth & Sons.

34th St, 160 West, s s, 71 ft e of 7th Av, 29x24.9, four-story tenement; also 158 West 34th St, adjoining the foregoing on the east, 18.6x98.9, four-story tenement with stores; foreclosure sale of a one-sixth interest in the foregoing; Frederick G. Wettereau, referee; due on judgment, $6,401.

TUESDAY, FEB. 20.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.
Executors' Sales.

2d Av, 408, e s, 72.2 ft n of 23d St, 26.6x100, four-story front and two-story rear brick buildings.

Avenue D, 108, s e corner of 8th St, 25x75, five-story front and four-story rear brick tenements.

2d Av, 215, s s, 120 ft e of Avenue B, 20x72.5, five-story brick tenement.

Goerck St, e s, between Houston and 3d Sts, 181x60 and irregular, vacant.

Houston St, n s, 90.9 ft e of Goerck St, two plots, each 40x81.

3d St, s s, 90.5 ft e of Goerck St, two plots, 45.5x88.7 and 45.4x82.

148th St, 519 West, n s, 261 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15.6x90.11, three-story brick and stone dwelling.

5th Av, s e corner of 107th St, 100.11x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee; due on judgment, $104,308.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21.
By Joseph P. Day.

Ludlow St, 97, n w corner of Delancey St, 11.7 x87 6, vacant; partition sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee.

Zulett Av, s s, 375 ft e of Mapes Av, 25x100, Westchester; foreclosure sale, Martin H. Vogel, referee; due on judgment, $2,409.

FRIDAY, FEB. 23.
By Bernard Smyth & Sons.

William St, 118, e s, 80.5 ft n of John St, 25.2x 125.2, three-story store and loft building; partition sale, Joseph C. Levi, referee.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

134th St, s s, 393 ft w of Amsterdam Av, for four five-story brick flats, 43.9x87.11; Charles E. Jones Company of 350 Broadway, owner; F. C. Browne of 140 West 125th St, architect; cost, $200,000.

Chrystie St, 133, for a four-story brick lofts, 23.6x126.2; A. E. Bamberger, Broadway and 73d St, owner; Buchman & Fox of 11 East 59th St, architects; cost, $12,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Union Square, s w corner of 15th St, to five-story brick lofts and offices; Moss Realty Company of 5 East 42d St, owner; O. Lowinson of 18 East 42d St, architect; cost, $15,000.

136th St, 6 to 14 West, to a five-story brick tenement; Samuels & Meyers, premises, owners; M. Zipkes of 147 4th Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

Sheriff St, 91 and 93, to two five-story brick tenements; Ganz & Altman of 143 Pitt St, owners; M. Zipkes, architect; cost, $8,000.

73d St, 221 East, to a five-story brick tenement; H. Abend of 1,474 Madison Av, owner; O. Reissmann of 30 1st St, architect; cost, $8,060.

11TH AV, w s, 40.4 ft s of 36th St, to a five-story brick warehouse; A. Buch of 24 West Street, owner; Buchman & Fox, architects; cost, $40,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Feb. 17.

5TH AV, 802, e s, 22.9x98; Frances E. Allen to Julia W. Bradley and another 1

COLUMBIA ST, 122, e s, 20x100; Henry Krauss to David Posner, (mtg $18,500). 100

SUFFOLK ST, 104, e s, 25.3x100; (mtg $31,000;) Clinton St, 97, w s, 25.4x100, (mtg $34,000;) Solomon Wronker to Max Goldberg and another 100

BEDFORD ST, n e corner of Morton St, 43x69; Samuel Miller to Salvatore Ragona, ½ part, (mtg $54,000) 1

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 150th St, 99.11x120; The Four Realty Company to Robert Arnstein, (mtg $91,000) 100

TAYLOR ST, Lots 321 to 323, map of Van Nest Park; August Diener to Friederich Rieper, (mtg $2,700) 100

BROOK AV, 1,242, e s, 17.8x95; Frederick Lemlein to Nathan Lemlein, (mtg $5,000) 100

ALLEN ST, 102, e s, 24.9x87.6; Frieda Hart to Samuel Silverman, (mtg $14,500) 100

13TH ST, 606 East, 25x103.8; Isaac Lewenthal to Abraham Lewenthal, (mtg $36,000) 100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, Lots 7 and 8, map of 93 lots, South Mount Vernon, 50x80; Samuel Sirkin to Julius Lewins, (mtg $1,100) 100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, Lots 7 and 8, map of 93 lots, South Mount Vernon, 50x80; Samuel Herrmann to Samuel Sirkin, (mtg $1,100) 100

WILLETT ST, 91, w s, 30.5x100.3; Aaron Kling to Salmon Reiner and another, (mtg $38,750) 1

WILLETT ST, 91, w s, 30.5x100.3; Salmon Reiner and others to Aaron Kling, (mtg $38,750) 1

WILLETT ST, 89, w s, 30.5x100.3; Aaron Kling to Salmon Reiner and another, (mtg $38,750) 1

WILLETT ST, 89, w s, 30.5x100.3; Salmon Reiner and others to Aaron Kling, (mtg $38,750) 1

51ST ST, 235 and 237 East, 33.4x100.5; Louise Mosher to Samuel Grossmann, (mtg $25,000) 100

51ST ST, 235 and 237 East, 33.4x100.5; Samuel Grossmann to Alexander Frankenstein and another, (mtg $35,000) 100

51ST ST, 235 and 237 East, 33.4x100.5; Max Sturtz and others to Lena Weissberg, (mtg $35,000) 100

81ST ST, 513 East, 25x102.2; Frank Jonas to Sophia Mayer, (mtg $17,000). 100

81ST ST, 511 East, 25x102.2; Drahomor J. Ruzicka to Sophia Mayer, (mtg $16,500) 100

5TH AV, 259, e s, 49.4x100; Bearhaven Realty Company to Tucker, Speyers & Co., (mtg $380,000) 1,000

5TH AV, 259, e s, 49.4x100; Tucker, Speyers & Co. to William Flinn, (mtg $280,000) 1,000

CATHARINE SLIP, 15, e s, 17.8x40.7; Lucius C. Arnold to Abraham Silverson 1

WATER ST, 655, s s, 25x70; Philippina Haffner to Max Steinhardt and another 1

WATER ST, 653, s s, 25x70; George W. Nash to Max Steinhardt and another. 1

61ST ST, 243 West, 25x100.5; Hannah Paletz and others to Jennie Gottlieb, (mtg $[illegible]50) 100

85TH ST, 1[illegible] West, 25x102.2; William L. Beadleston to Celeste B. Michel, (mtg $20,000) 100

81ST ST, 446 East, 17x102.2; Azy Glassberg and others to Eastern Crown Realty Company, (mtg $4,500) 100

1ST AV, 834, e s, 25x90; Mary Hasselberger to Maurice S. Konheim, (mtg $7,000) 100

143D ST, 538 to 548 East, 100x100; William R. Beal to Simon Morris and another 100

71ST ST, n s, 158 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Moses Goldman to Sydney Wallenstein, (mtg $25,500) 100

117TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Harry Kooner to Olga Liberman, (mtg $21,875) 100

2D ST, s s, 234 ft e of Avenue D, 81x155.5, Unionport; Charles A. Weber to August Helmstetter 100

LUDLOW ST, 118 to 120, e s, 50.9x87.6; Wolf Nadler to Hyman Watchstein, (mtg $72,250) 100

7TH ST, s s, 196.6 ft e of Avenue C, 45.5 x90.10; Aaron Friedman and others to Sam Hirsch and another, (mtg $48,000) 100

116TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11; Francis L. Fridman to H. H. Blomeier, (mtg $21,000) 100

116TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Broadway, 25 x100.11; the Delta Chapter House to Alumni Association of the Delta Chapter, Delta Phi Fraternity ..... Omitted

SHERIFF ST, 86, e s, 25x100; Bernat Springer and others to Abraham Kahn, (mtg $22,000) 100

SHEIL ST, s s, Lot 839, map of Laconia Park, 25x100; Charlotte Plock to George H. Lawrence and others, executors 625

CARMINE ST, 79, n s, —x—; Houston St, n s, 68.6 ft e of Varick St, 25x irregular; Downing St, 57 and 59, n s, 39.1x90; Anna Fullgraff to Clara S. Simpkins, all title 1

WOODYCREST AV, s w corner of 168th St, 93.9x126.10; Walter J. Dean to Alex D. Duff, (mtg $10,000) 650

187TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Hughes Av, 25x100; Joseph Faiella to Luigi Inviani and another, (mtg $3,500) 1

CLAY AV, 1,328, w s, 16.8x31.4; Charles Meltsner to Rose Meltsner, (mtg $2,500) 100

201ST ST, n s, 21.10 ft w of Bainbridge Av, 21x100; William H. Birkmire to Frank Boyle, (mtg $3,000) 100

226TH ST, n e corner of Prospect Terrace, 246x125, Wakefield; Anthony W. Daniel to George McCausland 100

LOTS 2, 3, 4, and 5, map of Whitehall Realty Company; Charles Kausen to Joseph Foerst, (mtg $1,260) 100

27TH ST, 213 West, 20x98.0; Aaron Coleman to Alexander H. Pincus, (mtg $9,000) 100

117TH ST, 422 and 424 East, 50x92; Max Cohen and others to Joseph Rosenberg and another, (mtg $23,250) 100

FRANKLIN AV, w s, 96.3 ft n of 168th St, 50x115.3; Julius Schattmar to Henry Villaume, (mtg $32,000) 100

135TH ST, 122 West, 25x99.11; Herman J. Levy to Edward R. Cohn, 1-3 part, all title, (mtg $23,500) 100

LONGFELLOW ST, 1,451, w s, 25x100; Christoffer R. Eriksen to Anno O. Eriksen, (mtg $3,400) 1

ST. JOHN AV, 5, e s, 20.3x96.6; John H. Bargon to Charles W. Hillmann, (mtg $8,000) 80,000

67TH ST, 238 West, 25x100.5; Karl Ledermann and others to Caroline E. T. Knox, (mtg $17,500) 100

67TH ST, 240 West, 25x100.5; Karl Ledermann and others to Francis B. McAnerney, (mtg $17,500) 100

HUGHES AV, 2,435, e s, 16.8x85.8; Belmont Realty and Construction Company to Eugene Schray, (mtg $6,000) ... 100

LOT 252, map of Van Nest Park; Michael Varley to Thomas Flynn 100

LOT 117, map of 120 lots of Daily estate; Julius Roode to Herman Eckert, (mtg $3,400) 1

ELIZABETH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Elliott Av, 120x100.2; James T. Barry to Sound Realty Company 100

82D ST, 220 East, 25.5x102.2; Leopold Hutter to Charles Seiferd, (mtg $14,000) 100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n e corner of 21st St, 114x100, Wakefield; Cathleen Turney to Sound Realty Company, (mtg $6,500) 100

1ST ST, 39, s s, 25.8x81.7; Benjamin M. Gruenstein and another to Joseph Spivak and another, (mtg $22,000) 100

90TH ST, s s, 111.2 ft e of Park Av, 18.6x100.8; Victor Spitzer to Jennie Spitzer, (mtg $8,000) ..... Gift

LOTS 76 and 77, map of Washingtonville; Frank B. Doughty to Sound Realty Company 100

LOTS 5 and 6, map of new village of Jerome, 50x100; William J. Edwards and others to Sound Realty Company.. 100

MAYFLOWER AV, w s, 359.11 ft n of Middletown Road, 25x171.7; Bankers' Realty and Security Company to J. L. Myrans 1,300

MADISON AV, n e corner of 133d St, 99.11x110; Lexington Av, n w corner of 102d St, 77.6x irregular; Pleasant Av, w s, 20 ft s of 118th St, 18.6x75; 137th St, s s, 335 ft w of 5th Av, 75x99.11; Louis Nieberg to Benjamin Nieberg, ½ part 100

LOTS 36 to 39, map of 50 lots of Nettie Cohen; William Wallach to Lues Reder 1

WHITE PLAINS AV, n w corner of 235th St, 114x100; Edward L. Estrange Phipps to Cathleen Turney 1

6TH AV, w s, ½ of Lot 1,049, map of Wakefield, 50x114; William E. Millner to Maria Schweickert 1

116TH ST, 56 East, 20x100.11; Morris Okun to Golde & Cohen, (mtg $22,650).. 100

BEECH AV, Lot 182, map of Laconia Park; A. Shatzkin & Sons to Eugenio Nigro, (mtg $1,100) 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

GOLDBERG, Max, and another to S. Wronker; Clinton St, 97, 25x100, 5 years, 6 per cent 6,000

GOLDBERG, Max, and another to S. Wronker; Suffolk St, 104, 25x100, 5 years, 6 per cent 6,000

RIEPER, Friedrich, to Aug Diener; Lots 321 to 323, map of Van Nest Park, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,800

GOTTLIEB, Jennie, to A. B. Chamberg; 61st St, 243 West, 25x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent 14,000

LIEBOVITZ, Samuel, to I. Schreiber; 65th St, 168 West, 24x100, 1 year, 6 per cent 500

CONNOR, Jane, to J. Brodie; 51st St, s s, 400 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100, demand, 6 per cent 500

McCLAUSLAN, George, to A. W. Daniel; Prospect Terrace, e s, being Lot 816, map of Wakefield, 2 lots, 93x125, 2 mtgs, each $2,000, 3 years, 5½ per cent 2,000

McCLAUSLAN, George, to A. W. Daniel; 226th St, n s, Lot 109, map of Wakefield, 3 years 2,000

SLAWSON, Lolon H., to S. E. MacDonald; 10th Av, s e corner of 208th St, 74x irregular, 3 years, 5½ per cent ... 25,000

JOYCE, Michael F., to E. Moeller; 96th St, 68 West, 8x irregular, due June 30, 1911 20,000

INWIENI, Luigi, and another to Joseph Faiella; 187th St, s s, 75 ft w of Hughes Av, 25x100, 3 years, 6 per cent. 2,200

MAHONY, Alice M., to H. Renshaw; 182d St, s w corner of Grand Av, 50x75, due June 30, 1909 3,800

GROSSMAN, Samuel, to L. Mosher; 51st St, 235 and 237 East, 33x100, 3 years, 6 per cent 10,000

KARP, Davis, and another to East River Savings Institution; 158th St, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 lots, 41x99, 3 mtgs, $40,000, due Feb. 20, 1906, 5½ per cent 120,000

KARP, Davis, and another to I. M. Bernstein; 158th St, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x99, demand, 6 per cent 30,000

WATCHSTEIN, Hyman, to Wolf Nadler; Ludlow St, 218, 25x87, installments, 6 per cent 3,460

STEINHARDT, Max, and another to George W. Nash; Water St, 653, 25x75, 3 years 10,500

STEINHARDT, Max, and another to P. Haffner; Water St, 655, 25x75, 3 years 10,500

ACME BUILDING COMPANY to J. A. Stewart and others, trustees; 158th St, n s, 425 ft e of 6th Av, 25x103, 3 years, gold 81,000

OKIM, Morris, to Golde & Cohn; Madison Av, 1,824 to 1,830, 80x75, 1 year, 6 per cent 47,000

OKIM, Morris, to Golde & Cohn; Madison Av, 1,824 to 1,830, 80x75, 1 year, 6 per cent 20,000

OKIM, Morris, to Golde & Cohn; Madisop Av, 1,824 to 1,830, 80x75, 2 years, 6 per cent 11,500

ROSENBERG, Joseph, and another to M. Cohen; 17th St, 622 East, 25x92, 3 years, 6 per cent 5,000

ROSENBERG, Joseph, and another to M. Cohen; 17th St, s s, 361 ft e of Avenue B, 25x92, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,750

SIEGEL, Sarah, to M. H. Petiger; 69th St, 307 and 309 West, 2 lots, 25x100, 2 mtgs, $7,500, 5 years, 6 per cent 15,000

SCHRAY, Eugene, to Belmont Realty and Construction Company; Hughes Av, 2,162, 16x85, 1 year 300

WATCHSTEIN, Hyman, to Wolf Nadler; Ludlow St, 120, 25x87, installments, 6 per cent 3,480

JOEL, Annie, to F. S. Chuch; Avenue A, 1,652, 22x80, 4 years, 6 per cent 4,000

HILLMAN, Charles W., to J. H. Bargon; Av St. John, 5, 20x98, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,000

SUSSMAN, Max, and another to William R. Beal; 143d St, 538 to 548 East, 100x100, 1 year, 5½ per cent 25,000

SAX, William, and others to A. Nevins and another; 143d St, s s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 125x99, demand, 6 per cent. 5,000

NIGRO, Eugenio, to A. Shatzkin & Son; Beach Av, Lot 182, map of Laconia Park, 20x90, installments, 6 per cent .. 150

KAHN, Abraham, to B. Springer and another; Sheriff St, s s, 175.4 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100, 5 years, 6 per cent 9,500

LEWENHOFF, Louis, to B. Nieberg and another; 127th St, s s, 65 ft w of Lexington Av, 35x99, demand, 6 per cent. 8,000

MANGIN, Vincent F., to Magnin; 118th St, 348 West, 50x100, 2 years, 6 per cent 10,000

SIMPSON, William P., to Title Insurance Company; 47th St, 76 West, 19x70, due June 30, 1908, 5½ per cent 32,000

SPWACK, Joseph, and another to B. M. Gruenstein and another; 1st St, 39, 25 x81, 6 years, 6 per cent 10,000

KAHN, Abraham, to Charles L. Hoffman; Sheriff St, s s, 175.4 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,000

KNEWITZ, Annie, to George H. Lawrence and others, executors; Park Av, w s, 350 ft s of 1st St, Oliniville, 3 years, 5½ per cent 1,600

MYRAMS, J. John, to Bankers' Realty & Security Company; Mayflower Av, w s, 359.11 ft n of Middletown Av, 25 x171, 2 years 650

GROSS, Samuel, and another to State Bank; 93d St, s w corner of 3d Av, 25 x60, secures note, per cent 5,000

MINSKY, Louis, to State Bank; Broome St, n e corner of Suffolk St, 25x75x24x irregular, 6 per cent 10,000

SOUND REALTY COMPANY to L. M. Stampfer; Avenue A, n s, Lots 5 and 6, map of new village Jerome, 2 years. 2,500

ARNSTEIN, Robert, to the Four Realty Company; 159th St, n w corner of Amsterdam Av, 99x120, demand, 6 per cent 29,000

PHILBIN, E. A., to J. A. Stewart and others, trust

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auct.,

31 Nassau St., New York City.

PARTICULARS OF MY

BIG SALE

TO BE HELD

Wednesday, February 28th, 1906,

At 12 o'clock Noon,

At the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N.Y. City,

17 PARCELS—AS FOLLOWS:

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
Under the direction of Algernon S. Norton, Esq., Referee.
PARCEL NO. 1.

67 BANK STREET,

2½-story and basement Brick B'ld'g.
Size 25x100, more or less,
and
PARCEL NO. 2.
To be sold in one parcel.

S. E. COR. WEST 13TH & WASHINGTON STREETS,

Known as 432 West 13th St.,

3-story Brick B'ld'g, with store,
and
as Nos. 837 to 841 Washington St.,

5-story and basement tenements, with three stores.
Size 25x103.1½.
Robert B. Livingston, Esq., Atty. for Plaintiff, 27 William St., N. Y. City.
Messrs. Phelps & East, Attys. for Defts. Sam'l Deane, Sr., et al., 30 Broad St., N. Y. City.
Messrs. Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, Attys. for Deft. Wm. T. Deane, Sr., 22 William St., N. Y. City.
Messrs. St. John, Talley & Sherrick, Attys. for Deft. Annes H. Deane, etc., 27 William St., N. Y. City.

451 & 453 WEST 52D ST.,

Two 5-story brick tenements,
To be sold separately.
Size 25x100.5 each, more or less.
4—3s and bath on each floor.
EASY TERMS.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
Under the direction of John P. Cohalan, Esq., Referee.

N. E. COR. 9TH AVE. AND 51ST ST.,

4-story brick b'ld'g, with store and frame building thereon. Size 25.6x100.
Louis Wendel, Jr., Esq., Atty. for Plaintiff, 277 B'way, N. Y. City.
Flammer & Flammer, Attys. for Defendant; 280 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE.
Under the direction of Harry H. Bottome, Esq., Referee.

410 WEST 18TH STREET,

Three-story and basement brick building.
Size 20.6x92.
John Vincent, Esq., Atty. for Plaintiff, 45 Cedar St., N. Y. City.
Henry H. Glass, Atty. for Defendant and others, 49 Chambers St., N. Y. City.

156 PRINCE STREET,

6-story and basement stores front and 6-story rear tenements.
EASY TERMS.
Size 23.8x101, more or less.

6 EAST 132D STREET,

5-story and basement double **flat.**
6 rooms and bath to a family.
Size 25x99.11.
EASY TERMS.

LEGATEE'S SALE,
to close an estate,
THE 7-STORY BRICK & IRON BUILDING, 143 GOERCK ST.
to be sold at public auction
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at
EXCHANGE SALESR'
Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey St., Nev . City.
Gross rental about $4,200 per an... .... Leased to one tenant with cash security at $3,100 per year, and all inside repairs and water rates, and all excess of city tax over $301.25 per year, which lease has 30 days' cancellation clause on payment of $258.33 and return of security, expiring March 1st, 1907.
75 per cent. at 4½ per cent. or 80 per cent. at 5 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for one year.
For further information apply at office of above auctioneer.

EXCELLENT INVESTMENT,
115 LUDLOW STREET,
5-story and finished basement brick tenement with store.
Ranges, boilers and baths. Practically a new building.
EASY TERMS.
Size 20x87.6, more or less.

N. E. COR. BLEECKER & BARROW STS.,
(Known as Nos. 297 & 299 Bleecker St. and 26 & 28 Barrow St.)
6-story and basement brick tenement, with 5 stores and 4 basement stores; 22 rooms on each floor, three 4s and two 5s; baths and hot water supply; all improvements.
LIBERAL TERMS.

150 EAST 23D STREET, RUNNING THROUGH TO 145 E. 22D ST.,
3-story brick building, with store, on 23d St.
5-story brick double tenement, with stores, on 22d Street.
Size 25x197.6, more or less.
EASY TERMS.

413 EAST 68D STREET,
5-story double tenement.
Size 25x100.5, more or less.
EASY TERMS.

To settle estate of
late Michael Fritz, deceased,
N. E. COR. GREENWICH ST. & W. 11th ST.
(Known as Nos. 753, 755 & 757 Greenwich St.)
Three 3-story and basement brick tenements, with store.
Sold in one parcel.
FREE AND CLEAR.
Size 59.10½x78.5x71.2x80.11x irregular.
HENRY H. GLASS, Esq., Attorney, 49 Chambers Street, New York City.

BUILDING PLOT,
SOUTH SIDE 132D ST., 200 FT. W. OF AMSTERDAM AV.,
Size 125x99.11,
To be sold in one plot.
EASY TERMS.
Ripe for improvement.

Building Plot,
S. S. 149TH ST., 175 FT. W. OF B'WAY.
Size 50x99.11.
EASY TERMS.
Ripe for improvement.

40 & 42 SPRING STREET,
40 Spring St., 5-story double tenement & store;
42 Spring St., 5-story single tenement & store,
4-story brick factory on rear of both buildings.
Size 50.6x121.6x irreg.
LIBERAL TERMS.

Maps and booklets, giving entire descriptive information, can be obtained at office of above attorneys or auctioneer.

FIRST BIG MARCH SALES DAY

MARCH 14TH, 1906.

Executors, Attorneys, Investors and Estates desiring to offer any of their holdings for that date had better communicate at once with

JOSEPH P. DAY, 31 Nassau St.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auct'r,

Office 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE
Under the direction of JAMES J. FARREN, Esq., Referee.
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION

The Entire Block Front,

Directly Opposite Pennsylvania Railroad Terminal, on

West Side of Eighth Avenue,

running from 33d to 34th Street,
(Known as Nos. 461 to 479 Eighth Avenue.)
Four and six stories brick Storage Warehouse, with stores and elevators; covering entire plot.

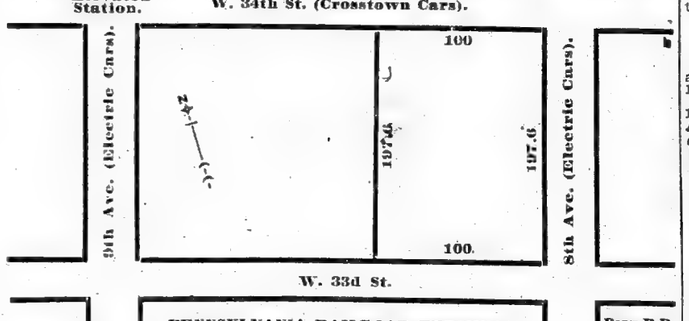

ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27TH, 1906,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOMS, 14-16 Vesey Street, N. Y. City.
MESSRS. BROWNELL & TILDEN, Plaintiff's Atty's,
542 Warren Street, Hudson, New York.
For maps and further details apply at offices of Messrs. J. Romaine Brown & Co., 53 West 33d Street, or above Attorneys, or JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. PARISH, Auctioneer

Auction Sale of Very Choice Lots and Plots
Located on and near the

BROADWAY RAPID TRANSIT SUBWAY

THURSDAY, March 8, at noon,

At the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey St.

West 122d St., south side, 350 ft. west of Amsterdam Ave., 25x90.11.
West 134th St., north side, 400 feet west of Broadway, 50x99.11.
Riverside Drive & 135th St., south corner, 13,362.20 square feet.
Broadway, block front, west side 152d to 153d St., 199.10x125.
Haven Ave. & 169th St., northeast corner, 31.43x106.89.
Wadsworth Ave., block front, east side 174th to 175th St., 189.10x100.
Eleventh Ave., & 186th., northwest corner, 114.10x100.
Fort George Ave., 200 feet front (opposite Casino) and with 444 feet frontage on St. Nicholas Ave., 30½ lots.

Titles Insured free to purchasers by The Title Insurance Co., of New York.

Terms:—20% cash, 80% on bond and mortgage for 2 years at 5%, with privilege to pay off on 60 days' notice.
For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneers,

PARISH, FISHER & Co., 149 Broadway.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 12 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

The New York Times invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.—The New York Times, "All the News That's Fit to Print."

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r,
will sell at auction
Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,

Executors' Sale,

estate of JOHN RHEINFRANK, deceased, by order of Frederick Rheinfrank and John Rheinfrank, Esqs., Executors:—

408 Second Av.,
Near 23d St.,
the four-story front, with two stores, and two story rear brick Buildings;
size of lot, 26.6½x100.

108 Avenue D,
Southeast Corner 8th St.,
the five-story brick Tenement, with one store front, and the four-story brick Tenement, with two stores on rear; size of lot, 25x75.
215 SECOND ST.,
near Avenue B,
the five-story brick Tenement, with one store, size of lot, 20x72.44.
80 PER CENT. OF THE PURCHASE PRICE MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE FOR ONE YEAR AT 5 PER CENT.
TITLES GUARANTEED BY THE LAWYERS' TITLE COMPANY AND POLICIES DELIVERED TO PURCHASERS FREE OF CHARGE.
Messrs. Tanner & Bradley,
Attorneys for Estate, 20 Broad St.
Maps, &c., with attorneys, or at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

Same Day,

Executors' Sale

by order of the
estates of HENRY GANZENMULLER
and
JOHN RHEINFRANK, deceased,

ENTIRE FRONT
East Side Goerck St.,
BETWEEN EAST HOUSTON, EAST 3D STS.,
size 181 feet on Goerck St., 60 feet on East Houston St. and 45.4 feet on East 3d St.

N. S. East Houston St.,
90.9 Feet East of Goerck St.,
two choice Plots, 40x81 each,
running through to
South Side Third St.,
90.5 East of Goerck St.,
two choice Plots, 45.5x88.7¼ and 45.4x82.
80 PER CENT. OF THE PURCHASE PRICE MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE FOR ONE YEAR AT 5 PER CENT.
TITLES GUARANTEED BY THE LAWYERS' TITLE COMPANY AND POLICIES DELIVERED TO PURCHASERS FREE OF CHARGE.
Messrs. Tanner & Bradley,
Attorneys for Estates, 20 Broad St.
Maps, &c., with attorneys or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.
SAME DAY.

Executors' Sale,

Estate of Hugh Cheyne, Dec'd,
519 West 148th St.,
the three-story basement and cellar brick and stone high stoop Dwelling; size of lot, 15.6x99.11; possession caretaker.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct.,
will sell at auction
THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,
By order Joseph E. Freeman, Referee.

2,062 THIRD AV.,
Southwest Cor. 113th St.;
the four-story brick apartment, with **stores;** size of lot, 25.2 7-10x100.

421, 423, 425, 427
EAST 116TH ST.,
the four three story and basement brownstone dwellings; size of lots, 20x100.11 each.

303 EAST 118TH ST.,
Adjoining 2d Av.;
the four-story brownstone apartment; size of lot, 20x100.11.

502 EAST 89TH ST.,
the four-story brownstone flat; size, 20x60.

133 WEST 121ST ST.,
the three-story and basement brick dwelling; size, 20x100.11.

71, 73, 75, 77 E. 112TH ST.,
Northwest Cor. Park Av.,
the four two-story and basement brick dwellings; size, 17.8x100.11 each.

2,022 MADISON AV.,
19.11 Feet North 128th St.,
the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling; size, 18x70.

219 WEST 121ST ST.,
the five-story brick apartment; size, 24.9½x100.11.

Messrs. De Grove & Riker,
Attorneys, 145 Nassau St.
Maps, &c., with attorneys or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auc'r,
will sell at auction,
THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesrooms, 14-16 Vesey St.,

Executor's Sale,

Estate of Ellen G. Corlies, Dec'd
39 Christopher St.,
the three-story brick dwelling, size 21.4½x72.9.
GEORGE R. HOPTON, Att'y, 107 Broadway.
Maps, &c., with attorney, or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

Same Day,

Estate of William Gibson, Dec'd

330 West 12th St.,
Adjoining Greenwich St.,
the three-story and basement brick dwelling; size of lot, 20x44.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auc'r,
will sell at auction
THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesrooms, 14-16 Vesey St.

Executors' Sale,

Estate of Yetta Meyer, Dec'd,
1,528 Avenue A,
Adjoining 81st St.,
the four-story brick double tenement, with two stores; size of lot 20.2x73.

226 East 80th St.,
Near 3d Av.
The five-story brick double flat, four rooms and bath to each apartment; size of lot 18.11x102.2.
CHARLES KAUFMAN, Attorney for estate, 135 Broadway. Maps, &c., with Attorney or at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

JERE. JOHNSON JR. COMPANY

POSITIVE AUCTION

LIQUIDATION SALE

OF THE ASSETS OF THE

MONTAUK THEATRE CO.,

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES IN LIQUIDATION,
THURSDAY, MARCH 1st, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, in the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, 189 Montague St.,
TWO OF THE MOST VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTIES IN BROOKLYN.
NOS. 585 & 587

FULTON ST.
AND S. E. CORNER OF
DE KALB AVE. & Flatbush Av. Extension

BEING THOSE PORTIONS OF THE MONTAUK THEATRE SITE NOT ACQUIRED BY THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR FLATBUSH AVE. EXTENSION.
Parcel No. 1 has a frontage of 44 feet on Fulton St., running through to Flatbush Av. extension, with a frontage of 58.81 feet on said extension.
Parcel No. 2, S. E. corner De Kalb Av. and Flatbush Av. extension, 62.63 feet on De Kalb Av. and 124.79 feet on Flatbush Av. extension.
Diagrams and particulars from JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., 211 Montague St., Brooklyn; 187 Broadway, N. Y.

Announcement

In celebration of the first anniversary of the opening of The Bronx Real Estate Auction Room,
S. W. Cor. 3rd Av. & 149th
JULIUS H. HAAS, Auct'r,
WILL HOLD A LARGE

Auction Sale

On March 15th, 1906,
IN THE AUCTION ROOMS.
Properties to be offered include several choice Bronx parcels.
Executors, Attorneys, Investors, and Operators desiring to offer any of their holdings for that date kindly communicate with me at once.
JULIUS H. HAAS, Auctioneer,
Realty Builder, 149th St. & 3d Ave.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE. | MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

WHAT IS THE AIM OF YOUR

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS?

HAS the lot you bought last year made you any money? Have you been able to sell and get your money back with a profit? Have you seen the time since you invested in a lot that you would like to use the money (perhaps unexpectedly) for some other purpose?

THESE QUESTIONS are all of the greatest importance when you invest in real estate.

On request, we will mail you a copy of "REAL ESTATE INFORMATION." This paper will tell you how to invest in New York City and vicinity Real Estate with safety and make a profit of from 50% to 100%. Send for it to-day.

SPEAR'S REALTY CORPORATION,
171 Broadway, New York.

MONEY TO LOAN

AT 4½%-5%-5½%
Special Fund as Follows:
$300,000 at 4½%, equivalent to 4%.
$2,000,000 at 5%, equivalent to 4½%.
$500,000 at 5½%, equivalent to 5%.
DIVIDED IN SUMS TO SUIT.
FIRST MORTGAGES ON REAL ESTATE
MANHATTAN, Bronx, and Brooklyn.
Particularly desire loans on business and private residence properties located in Central Manhattan.
Also have building loan money and second mortgage funds.

R. LIVINGSTON STEDMAN
Main Office, 10 WALL ST., New York.
Telephones, 135 and 136 Cortlandt.
Branch Office, 2,796 Third Av., Bronx.
Telephone, 136 Melrose.

Money on Mortgage

Applications on Manhattan real estate first mortgages inspected and passed upon for Company's funds within 48 hours.

Mortgages Bought by Assignment.

McVickar, Gaillard Realty Company
42 Broadway.
BRANCH OFFICE, 489 FIFTH AVE.

Geo. R. Read & Co.

REAL ESTATE.
Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way.
Branch: 1 Madison Av., 23d St.

DWELLINGS FOR SALE

in desirable blocks.
$13,000—11 rooms and 2 baths.
15,000—16 rooms and 2 baths.
18,000—11 rooms and 2 baths, 19 feet.
23,500—12 rooms and 2 baths.
List mailed on application.
W. D. MORGAN,
1,687 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

Wm. A. White & Sons

REAL ESTATE,
62 Cedar Street.
Attention.—For sale for cash on easy terms, for trade or with builders' loans: S. s. 91st St., 45' e. Lexington Av., 50x100.8; s. s. 108th St., 100' w. Manhattan Av., 70x100.11; n. s. 20th St., 80' e. Lexington Av., 46.8x79.9x98.9; s. w. cor. St. Nicholas Av. and 187th St., 100' on avenue by 125' on street; s. e. cor. Wadsworth Av. and 187th St., 50x100; brokers protected. Boehm & Buehm, 149 Broadway.

ATTENTION, BUILDERS!

Several vacant plots in desirable locations in Manhattan, with or without builder's loans.
M. RUBEN & CO.,
132 Nassau St.

8-STORY AND BASEMENT FIREPROOF BUSINESS BUILDING, CENTRALLY LOCATED; MORTGAGE $52,500; EQUITY PAYS ABOUT 10%; WANT PROPERTY WITH SMALL OR NO MORTGAGE. GEO. HAYES, 71 8TH AV., NEW YORK.

FOR SPECULATORS AND INVESTORS

Rents, $9,000; mortgages, $60,000; requires $15,000; six-story, extra wide five-family tenement, with stores. E. J. Kehoe, 137 W. 125th.

$6,000 Cash buys a 37.6x100 6-story new law house, 4 families, 18 rooms, 250 feet from Subway station; 5-year 1st and 2d mortgages; rent, $7,320; cheap; price, $57,500. Levy Bros., 110 West 135th St.

We inspect monthly and keep repaired the plumbing work of houses for small fee per month. Prices quoted and particulars furnished by William A. Soics Plumbing Inspection System, 1,691 Park Av. Estimates on plumbing violations.

YORKVILLE BARGAINS.

Two six-story new-law tenements, good renting sections; easy terms.
M. RUBEN & CO.,
132 Nassau St.

ATTENTION!
Owners, I have on hand cash buyers for Yorkville property. Send particulars to
ARTHUR G. MUHLKER,
1,511 3d Av., Yorkville Bank.

Have exceptional facilities to loan money on bond and mortgage; also building loans convertible into permanent upon completion of structure; fair appraisal, moderate charges. Fragner, 60 Liberty St.

If you will call, we guarantee to show you the most select list of Manhattan cold-water flats and tenements in all New York; each a bargain. Lotz & Herriman, No. 267 West 16th St.

Lewis St.—Two five-story tenements, all improvements; price $68,000; East 12th St., 4-story, 14-room tenement, $18,000; rents $2,000. The Benjamin B. Woog Co., 28 East 23d St.

$11,500 buys six-story four-family tenement; mortgages, $46,000; rents, $6,200 guaranteed; best location. E. J. Kehoe, 137 West 125th St.

Below 14th Street.

HUDSON, NEAR CHRISTOPHER ST.

ADJACENT TO NEW TUNNEL TERMINAL; ATTRACTIVE PLOT, WITH FRONTAGES ON TWO STREETS; SUITABLE FOR TENEMENTS OR BUSINESS BUILDING.

WILLIAM A. WHITE & SONS,
62 CEDAR ST.

Investors' Chance. Both south of City Hall. B'way cor., 26 ft., with building. B'way cor., 46 ft., with 2 bldgs.
GEO. F. PICKEN, 118th St. & 7th Ave.

Essex, near Delancey.—5-story front 4-story rear, $38,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'dway.

East Side.

Fourteen-room 5-story double tenement, extra wide, located near East 125th; sacrifice; price only $26,000. Baum, owner, 2,028 7th Av.

$4,500 cash purchases five-story double, cold water flat, 10 rooms; $21,000; 121st St. A. M. Kirtland, 103 East 125th St.

East 6th St.—6-story modern tenement, $33,500; mortgages, $28,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

124th St., Near Third Av.—80-foot, 5-story double; $5,000 cash, long-time mortgages. A. M. Kirtland, 103 East 125th.

Paying 5-story triple flat; always rented; good location; open plumbing; rents low; no steam; cheap. Brodbeck, 245 East 124th St.

1st Av.—Yorkville store property, 25x75, $24,000; mortgage, $17,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Madison Av. store property, $31,000; rent $3,252; cash $7,000. Lewis B. Crane, 187 Broadway.

126th St. dwelling, abutting on 125th, below value. Frank W. Stevens, 41 Park Row.

69th, near 2d.—2-story and basement private, price $9,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

62d, near 2d, 48-foot plot, $30,000; suitable for builder. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

East Side.

JOHN T. & JAMES A. FARLEY,
WINDSOR ARCADE,
are offering for sale two new
AMERICAN BASEMENT HOUSES
Nos. 30 & 32 East 52d St.
Inspection invited. Caretaker on premises. Descriptive pamphlets on application.

109 East 165th St.

Size 20x100.5; light rear; cheapest house in this desirable block.
COLLINS & COLLINS,
718 Fifth Ave.
Tel. 4290 Plaza.

$8000 WILL BUY TWO

5-story 14-room triples; all improvements; $33,000 each; mortgages, $29,000; rentals, $3,500; investigate.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

EXCELLENT INVESTMENT:

$7,000 will buy 5-story, 15-room triple, near Mount Morris Park, 5 rooms and bath each, all improvements, 27.6x100; rents $3,800 guaranteed; price $34,000.
Glaser, Mendelsohn & Stern, 200 Broadway.

COLD WATER TENEMENT, 5 STORIES, 4 FAMILIES,

12 rooms, 44th St., near 3d Av.; perfect condition; price $23,500; pays over 15 per cent. net. Sharum, owner, 141 Broadway.

In the 30's near Madison Av.

FOR SALE—A plot of over 50 ft. front, suitable for improvement. Apply to
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
1 Madison Av. (10537) 60 Liberty St.

79th st., Park & Lex. avs.

4-sty. b. s. high-stoop Dwg., good order; open rear; 19x102.2; seen by permit only. L. SACHS, owner, 28 West 22d St.

Adjacent 5th, Madison, Park Avs.; 60's, 70's, 80's, 90's. Exclusive residential section of Manhattan; principals seeking homes or investment and honest dealing, consult
John J. Kavanagh, 963 Madison Av.

$11,000 buys two 5-story, four families on a floor; East 44th St.; price $26,000 each.
L. REITER, Cor. Westchester and Jackson Aves.

MUST SELL TWO 5-STORY TENEMENTS ON WEST 50TH ST.; PRINCIPALS ONLY. OWNER, BOX 102 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Three good old tenements, corner location, near Broome and Suffolk St.; considerable cash needed.
Cyrille Carreau, 796 Sixth Av., Above 45th.

Four private houses on east side of Harlem, on plot 75x100, for sale cheap; liberal terms
SWARTWOUT & CO.,
1,822 Park Av., corner 125th St.

1,772 Madison Av., adjoining cor. 116th, extra large single flat, 20x90x110; bargain to quick buyer; easy terms.
JULIAN BENEDICT, 1 West 34th St.

Triple flat, 97th St. and Lexington Av.; cash required $4,000; splendid investment; will entertain exchange. Lotz & Herriman, No. 267 West 16th St.

Yorkville Bargain.—5-story triple, stores; 12 rooms, bath; open plumbing, hot-water supply; rent $3,124; price $30,000. Freid, 1,015 Trinity Av.

Corner Lexington Av., Seventies, 5 stories, with stores; rent $5,600; price $53,000; worth $60,000; first hand; bargain. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

East 100th St.—5-story cold-water double flat; 10 rooms, bath; price $21,500; rent $2,300; mtge. $16,500. Ehrenfeld, 132 Nassau.

East 113th.—5-story 20-family 14-room tenement, with ranges, $32,500; $6,000 cash required. Frank W. Stevens, 41 Park Row.

511 EAST 119TH ST., 25x100;
bargain to quick buyer; easy terms.
JULIAN BENEDICT, 1 West 34th St.

117th St., Near Pleasant Av.—Plot 75x100; asking $33,500; full commission to brokers; easy terms. Van Sant, 156 Broadway.

12th St., near 2d Av., 2 18-room privates, $22,000 each; mortgage; fine apartment site. Butler & McGuire, 134 W. 23d St.

Price, $13,000.—4-story single, adjacent Lexington Av.; $3,500 purchases. Kirtland, 103 East 125th.

Corner 4-story cold-water tenement with liquor business, east side, Harlem. Dunn, West Farms Square.

100TH ST., BET. LEXINGTON & 3D AVS., 10-room house, cheap.
JULIAN BENEDICT, 1 West 34th St.

3d Av., West Side, Near 106th St.—2 five-story apartments; bargain to quick buyer. Attorney, Box 311 Times, Times Square.

Two 5-story leasehold tenements, near 23d St. and 3d Av.; big income; must be sold quick. Fernbacher, 151 East 18th St.

Allen, near Stanton.—5-story tenement, $21,500 1st mortgage, $16,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

122d St., Neighborhood Second.—4-story single, $11,000; cash, $3,000. Kirtland, 103 E. 125th.

West Side.

94th St., West.—20-foot front private house, free and clear; might exchange for investment property. R. L. Julian, 2,762 Broadway.

5-story 4-family 14-room tenement, 26th St., near 9th Av.; very low rents, $3,000; price $29,500. Sharum, 141 Broadway.

104th St., near L station, brownstone flat, $30,000; 97th St., private; price, $22,500. Butler & McGuire, 134 West 23d St.

11th Av.—(2) 4-story tenements, price, $9,500; mortgage, $7,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$9,500.—Free and clear, snug private house; convenient location; possession; easy terms. E. J. Kehoe, 137 West 125th St.

134th St., near 8th Ave.—20-family flat; 6 rooms and bath; hot water; price $28,500. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

A Bargain.—Cold water tenement, 4-family, west side, near 9th Av., above 42d. O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St.

Between 6th Av. and Broadway—Two dwelling houses; good for alteration or improvement. Cyrille Carreau, Agent, 796 6th Av., Above 45th.

98th St., adjoining corner Columbus Av., side light, double flat.
Owner, Cyrille Carreau, 796 Sixth Av., 45th.

A three-story-and-basement high-stoop brownstone house very low to quick buyer. Owner, 123 West 94th St.

45th St., near Broadway; 42 feet frontage; below value. Arthur S. Levy, 68 West 39th St.

Two five-story 20-family tenements vicinity West 104th St. Alexander, 508 5th Av.

West 114th St.—Triple, steam; rents $5,700; price $34,500. The Benjamin B. Woog Co., Real Estate, 28 East 23d St.

29th, near 7th.—4-story tax payer, $25,000; mortgages, $18,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

8th Av. cold water triple, with store, 12 rooms, rent, $3,800; price, $36,500. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

Amsterdam Ave. corner (2) modern tenements, $145,000; easy terms. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West Side.—Fine double $30,000; mortgage, $25,000; 4 per cent. 4 years. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

133d, near Amsterdam.—(5) 4-story 17.6 singles, $18,500 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Lower Amsterdam Av. store property; $14,000 cash required. Frank W. Stevens, 41 Park Row.

30th, near 7th.—3-story tenement, price $25,000; rents, $1,900. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

450 Washington St.—4-story house; rents well. Cyrille Carreau, 796 Sixth Av., Above 45th.

West 16th, Near 8th.—4-sty., 21-foot dwelling. Frank W. Stevens, 41 Park Row.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

West Side.

McCREEDY CO.,

Columbus Av. & 88th St.,
offer following cold water properties for investment or speculation. Particulars cheerfully given to brokers on personal application:

UPPER EIGHTH AV. corner, 20x75, with stores; 15% guaranteed on investment of $7,500.
63D, NEAR BROADWAY, 5-story triple; $7,500 only required.
60TH, NEAR COLUMBUS, 5-story, 4-family; $6,000 only required.
90TH, NEAR COLUMBUS, 26x100; $35,500; rents, $3,500.
56TH, NEAR AMSTERDAM, 25x100; 5-story double; $23,000; rents, $2,400.

The following with all improvements:
151ST, NEAR BROADWAY, 40x100, 5-story, 4-family; new law, $60,000; rents, $6,420.
124TH, NEAR BROADWAY, 2 5-story triples; $34,000 each; rents, $3,600.
MORNINGSIDE AV. corner, 5-story double, 25x100. $54,000; rents, $5,544.
SEVENTH AV., NEAR 125TH ST., 5-story double, with store, $38,750; rents, $4,116.
NEAR 93D STATION, COLUMBUS AV.; 5-story doubles: one steam plant, 75x90x100, $97,000; rents, $9,900; one double, 28x100, $29,000; rents, $4,000; one single, 19x100, $22,000; rents, $2,350.

Attractive Investments

West 103d, adjacent Central Park, 5-story double, 6 rooms and bath, open plumbing, tiled baths, all improvements; 50x100; rents $7,100; mtge. $52,000; price $64,000.
113th, near Fifth; 5-story double, 5 rooms, open plumbing, 4 stores; 25x100; rents $3,200; mtge. $23,000; price $29,000.
125th, near Amsterdam; 5-story, 5 rooms and bath, 4 stores, hot water only; 25x100; rents $3,200; price $29,000.
133d, near Eighth; 5-story double, 25x100; hot water only; rents $2,850; mtge. $19,000, 4½%; price $27,000.
Braisted, Goodman & Hershfield, 2,783 B'way.

FOR SALE FOR IMPROVEMENT.

West 17th St.,	121-125	75 x 92
West 19th St.,	43-47	55.9x 92
West 21st St.,	40-44	50.4x 92
East 28th St.,	122-124	40 x 98.9
6th Av.,	920	25 x100
West 53d St.,	102	20 x 59

Terms to suit.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 WEST 22D ST

BARGAIN.

Amsterdam Av. corner, vicinity 106th St., 75x100, with taxpayers, for price of land; estate property; rare chance for builders or speculators; easy terms; principals only.
M. H. BERINGER & CO.,
198 BROADWAY.

'PHONE 2797 CORT.
THOMAS M. HENNEBERRY,
REAL ESTATE AND MORTGAGE INVESTMENTS.
206 BROADWAY.
Every facility for the buyer or seller. Can I serve you?

A Bargain—Two Eleventh Av. corners in the Forties, also plot fifty by two hundred in 57th St., vicinity 9th Av.; also plot eighty by one hundred, with six-story buildings in 27th St., vicinity 6th Av.; all below market value and on easy terms, to quick purchaser. Principals only. M. H. Beringer & Co., 198 Broadway.

NEAR BROADWAY.

Six-story elevator apartment, 75x100.11, 2 blocks from Subway station; price $160,000; present rental $16,000, easily increased; equity $32,500; small amount cash; might consider exchange.
WILLIAM H. VAN ALST & CO.,
2,280 Broadway, Near 108th St.

In the 40's near 6th Ave.

FOR SALE—Plot of 40 ft. x 100 ft., suitable for improvement; price reasonable. Apply to
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
1 Madison Av. (10534) 60 Liberty St.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

$10,000 profit to quick purchaser, 30th St., near 7th Av.; good investment at present rentals; plot of four lots; don't miss this. Particulars S. R. GOODALE & SON, 6 West 24th St.

8TH AV. CORNER, NEAR 145TH ST.,
5-STORY COLD-WATER TENEMENT;
QUICK ACTION NECESSARY.

KEHOE & WHITE

1,623 Amsterdam Av., near 140th St.

A 20-foot building lot on Riverside Drive, near 160th St.; two minutes from Subway express station; unobstructed view of the Hudson and Palisades for several miles; neighborhood restricted to high-class private residences; low price to early buyer. Owner, Box 120 Times Downtown.

POSITIVE BARGAIN.
3 FIVE-STORY, 10-ROOM TENEMENTS IN WEST 40TH; PRICE $15,500 EACH; LITTLE CASH NECESSARY. A. MEYER & CO., 320 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE 5765 FRANKLIN.

$40,000 cash buys seven-story West Side elevator apartment house; balance five-year mortgage; 100x100; 42 apartments; no vacancies; pays 15 per cent. net; investigation invited; title guaranteed. Owner, 111 Broadway, Room 410.

The owner of an entire block of unimproved property west of Broadway, north of Canal Street and south of Washington Square, will entertain proposals concerning the same. William E. Carnochan, attorney, 52 William St., New York.

Lot Near 59th St. and 10th Av.

25x100; suitable for stable, tenement, factory; for sale cheap; might trade and add cash. F. R. Houghton, 156 Broadway.

$3,500

buys handsome 10-room private house near 121st St. and 7th Av.; 17 feet front; $10,000 mortgage at 5%; possession at once. E. J. Kehoe, 137 West 125th St.

Attention! Immediate Action, Brokers, Speculators.—$105,000, two 40-foot, one 23; land valuation, $73,000; rental after May, $12,000; neighborhood 128th St., Seventh Av.; institution mortgage $86,000, 4½%, 1910; elegant condition. Julian, 2,752 Broadway.

$6,500 cash buys five-story double flat; balance mortgage three years; 25x90x100; six rooms, tiled bath, modern improvements; Manhattan Av.; bargain; easy terms. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

FOUR-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT,
145th St., near Convent Av., private house; fine condition; price right if sold before March 1st.
J. L. EASTON, Times Bldg., (12th floor.)

A.—TWO single apartment houses,
NEAR 104TH ST. "L" STATION.
Asking $52,000; mtge. $34,000; rentals $5,640. William R. Ware, 451 Columbus Av., (81st.)

Sixth Av., near 50th St.—4-story house, possession on or before May 1st; good property to buy.
Cyrille Carreau, 796 Sixth Av., Above 45th.

113th St. and St. Nicholas Av., double flat, 25x100; 5-story, all improvements; rent, $3,552; price, $32,500; mtge, $22,000, 5 per cent.; cash $6,000. Stoff, 3 East 114th St.

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
to purchase an entire improved block front on 7th Av., near 125th St., at an attractive figure; principals only noticed. 99 Times, Harlem.

Apartment house, neighborhood of Columbia College, with big net income, fully occupied and rents guaranteed; terms easy. Willard, Box 303 Times, Times Square.

West 12th St.—For sale, 50x121, new-law six-story steam-heat building; bank mortgage, 4½; rent, $11,000; price, $106,000; will exchange. Greenberg, 125 Delancey St.

For Investors.—Well-built triple flat, with store, best part of Amsterdam Ave.; present rent, $4,800; price, $45,500; future rent, $4,800. R. Levers, 354 West 116th St.

West 60's, two five-story tenements, $42,000; rents $4,800, $6,000 cash; West 30's, six 5-story tenements $125,000. The Benjamin B. Woog Co., 28 East 23d St

QUEENS.
FOR SALE.

You Can Only Judge the Future by the Past.

Would You Buy a Lot on 125th St., Manhattan, for $1,000?

Of course you would, quick, because you know (if you know anything about real estate) that the market value is at least $80,000. Yet there was a time when property went begging on 125th St. for $1,000 per lot. Think of it! And yet somebody had foresight enough to buy them.

If people got rich by aftersight there would be a new race of millionaires, but the stubborn fact is no one can get rich by hindsight, although many have grown rich by accident.

What Makes Millionaires?

It is a fact that some men "builded wiser than they knew," but after all, rational, common sense should be the guide of every one's actions. If luck comes your way all right, but don't bank on it. It is not good collateral. A famous writer has said that "we can only reason from what we know." Here are a few facts; think them over and reason them out in your own way:

A Reasonable Proposition.

Elmhurst Square, in Queens Borough, is relatively nearer the heart of Manhattan to-day in actual measurement than 125th St., and lots can be bought there for $1,000 and less, with Sewers, Water, Gas, Sidewalks, Curb and Gutter, Macadamized Streets and all improvements. No assessments. What makes such a tremendous difference in the relative values when the two given points are equidistant from "the hub" of New York—Herald Square? The answer, of course, is—transportation.

Rapid Transit Makes Values.

But transportation plans, so vast and gigantic, which a few years ago would be incredible, are under way. New tunnels and bridges—a veritable network of rapid transit—will practically eliminate the East River as a dividing line in Greater New York, and passengers will be carried hither and thither as though it never existed, and property to the eastward will sell for its actual value.

Vestibule Trains Instead of Ferries.

Parlor car and regulation trains instead of the ferry-boat will carry at 60 miles an hour hundreds of thousands of human beings to their homes in Queens, or across the continent, as they desire. What will the price of lots be at Elmhurst Square then?

Are you familiar with London? Does the Thames form a barrier to the price of Real Estate on either bank? No! The Thames does not exist as far as commercial London is concerned. It is crossed by bridges above and subways below, and as a consequence urban Londons spread out north and south, forming township after township, which, taken together, makes the greatest city in the world. It does not take a prophet to say what will happen in New York in the next few years. What will the value of Real Estate at Elmhurst Square, 16 minutes from Herald Square, be then?

Some Choice Lots Left.

We have not very many lots left at Elmhurst Square, but among those are several choice ones, and they will not last very long, as they are going very rapidly. Prices will be positively advanced 25% within the next 30 days.

A Raise Warranted.

We could raise the price now as easy as not, and we will soon, but for the time being the current prices hold, and the first come is first served. If you want one lot or more now is your opportunity.

Transportation Book No. 6, showing a bird's-eye view of Manhattan, tunnels and bridges, with relative distances plainly marked—a valuable guide to investors—mailed on application.

PARIS & MACDOUGALL,
1123 Broadway, N. Y.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LOCATION AND PRICE

Are strong factors in the selection of property and our experience and judgment prompt us to believe we have secured

SEVERAL MOST DESIRABLE Acreage and Lot Properties

Just over the Brooklyn border, in Queen's County, Greater New York, on direct lines of transit. 5c. fare to Bridge and Subways.

PARCEL 1—Fresh Pond road, producing 600 lots, between elevated extension and Metropolitan Avenue.
PARCEL 2—Metropolitan Av., producing 290 lots, between Juniper Av. and Dry Harbor Road.
PARCEL 3—Atlantic Av., producing 182 lots, end of Kings Co. Elevated at Eldert's Lane.
PARCEL 4—Rockaway Road, 11½ acres, trolley in front to Kings Co. Elevated.
PARCEL 5—Near Hillside Av., and road to Flushing, Jamaica, 125 acres.

WILLIAM P. RAE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1879.
REAL ESTATE MANAGERS,
180 Montague St., Brooklyn.

THE CHOICEST

IS NONE TOO GOOD WHEN WE SELECT A HOME SITE.
A POSTAL CARD
WILL BRING YOU VIEWS
and prove we have the CHOICEST in New York City and that 350 per cent. profit will be realized within 3 years on our improved lots bought at present acreage prices because of the $90,000,000 for improvements directly benefiting this property.

On Easy Monthly Payments at

ELMHURST HEIGHTS

Less than half hour from Herald Square, Manhattan. 5c. by Trolley now; no waiting. THE GROUND IS HIGH and Beautiful. The price is low. Nothing nearer, better, choicer or cheaper ever sold.
A $20 DEPOSIT SECURES SELECTION.
SEND POSTAL TO-DAY FOR VIEWS.
Bankers' Land Corporation,
886 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FARM IN NEW YORK CITY

A corner property of about 175 acres, located on Springfield Road, within walking distance of the rapid transit station at Queens; 4,500 feet road frontage, high, level ground; fine location; ready for immediate subdivision; price $1,800 per acre; $5,000 on contract, $10,000 30 days, $10,000 60 days, balance of 40 per cent. 90 days.

Ernestus Gulick Co., 156 Broadway, N. Y.

SO. JAMAICA ACREAGE.

24 acres, over 1,000 ft. on trolley; level and just ripe for subdivision; $2,100 an acre. Brokers protected.
CHAS. B. MOLLOY, Tel. 3237 Main. 215 Montague St.

Owner will sacrifice choice lots at Flatbush, Richmond Hill, and Morris Park on easy payments. D. Ambrose, 114 East 28th St.

Bargain.—Seven-room cottage, new, every improvement; good location; $3,200, $500 cash. Hamilton, Corona.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

Only a limited number of
LOTS AT $75 UP
on easy payments
AT PLEASANTVILLE HEIGHTS,
at the station of Pleasantville
on the Harlem R. R., only a short ride from Grand Central Station.
HOUSES FROM $1,500 UP.

Speculators and investors can make no mistake in buying at once, as this is the only piece of property just outside of New York City having the advantages of the city. Pleasantvile has 30 trains day and night from the Grand Central Station in direct connection with the Subway. Fare 11c.
Write, call, or telephone at once for booklet and free passes.
COMMUTERS' REALTY CO.,
240 BROADWAY, N. Y. C.
Telephone, 3086 Cortlandt.

DAVENPORT'S NECK,

NEW ROCHELLE,
a beautiful three-story colonial dwelling with sixteen rooms, two baths, seven master's bedrooms entirely redecorated; steam heat; excellent plumbing; fine stable, with three stalls and one box; also carriage house with accommodations for six carriages and rooms overhead for coachman; there are one and one-half acres of ground, regraded and new fence erected, etc.; house and stable built of Harvard brick; price reasonable. For permit and particulars apply to
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER
Sole Agents,
573 FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y.

$3,000 cash secures a home which is a bargain; eight rooms and bath; lot 50x100; price $5,500; location is all right.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

TWO DETACHED and ONE two-family house on lot 100x105; present rental $1,050; will bring $1,200 per year; asphalt street; no future assessments; owner will sell for $10,000 cash; well worth your attention.
TWO ELEGANT RESIDENCES on Chester Hill; hardwood trim, parquet floors; lots 50x90; 11 rooms and two baths each; price $11,000 and $12,000; 40% cash, balance at 5½%.
WILBUR DE REVERE,
16 East First St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

ON QUAKER RIDGE.
THE MOST EXCLUSIVE RESIDENCE SECTION OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY; 15 ACRES BEAUTIFUL PROPERTY, WITH VIEW OF SOUND; $1,500 AN ACRE. T. J. S. FLINT, (OWNER,) 7 EAST 42D ST.

WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th St.; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St. Evenings.

Larchmont.—40 choice city lots; three blocks frontage on Chatsworth Av., near station; proposed Subway extension crosses the property; price $40,000; commission to brokers. Maxwell S. Mannes, 135 Broadway.

Choicest real estate, Westchester County. ERNEST E. CARPENTER, 2 Grand St., White Plains, N. Y.

Speculators, Take Notice.—Terminus of electric equipment of Harlem R. R.; 90 lots adjoining station; bargain. I. & A. G. Wright, opp. station, White Plains, N.Y. Open Washington's Birthday

Larchmont.—Beautiful corner residence, finest section; only $12,000. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th.

New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE DISTRICT On the Sound.

Is PRE-EMINENTLY the leading suburban section of New York.
Growing at the rate of HUNDREDS every month.
Subway rapid transit road paid us $13,000 for right of way and station ground on our property. Construction being pushed night and day.
WHERE WILL REALTY PRICES GO WHEN COMPLETED?
1905 was a money maker for our patrons. September 1st we offered ALL CUSTOMERS 20% advance; paid several 100%.
Our 1906 opening sale February 22, 23 and 24.
Lots which can't be bought elsewhere for $500, at this sale, $160.
60% can remain on bond and mortgage.
Insurance policy free. Prices will advance May 1st.
Information and maps.
Sound Shore Realty & Title Co.,
32 Broadway, New York.
Tel. 995 Broad.
12 Prospect St., New Rochelle.

375 acres, New Rochelle, on trolley; $1,500 per acre; will take back 75% on mortgage for thirty years at 2% per annum, first five years, 3% next five years, and 4% for remaining twenty years; great opportunity for quick buyer. N. Y., W. & B. R. R., now building, which is practically an extension of the Subway, will cross this tract; commission to brokers. Maxwell S. Mannes, 135 Broadway.

Cottage in Rochelle Park; all improvements; 8 large rooms; fine piazza; fine location; ½ acre ground; will sell for $9,500.
MRS. EDMUND W. BODINE,
192 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Exceptionally fine new shingled cottage, 11 rooms, 2 baths, hot-water heat; convenient station, trolley, school; $10,500. Downey, 20 North Av.

Fine attractive modern cottage, 7 rooms and bath; $4,200. Downey, 20 North Av.

Snap. Bargain.—Modern cottage, 10 rooms and bath; $7,500. Downey, 20 North Av.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

$48 LOT. $68 LOT.

February Prices,
February Terms, $5 Down $3 Monthly.

RIGHT NEAR THE CITY LINE.
10 MINUTES BY RAIL TO JAMAICA.
30 MINUTES' TIME TO HERALD SQUARE.

MINEOLA

THE COUNTY SEAT OF NASSAU COUNTY.
GREATEST RAILROAD CENTRE OUTSIDE OF JAMAICA.
THREE LINES OF RAILROAD CENTRE THERE.
60 TRAINS A DAY; 10 CENTS CARFARE.
ELECTRIC CAR LINE DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

Do you want anything better than the above for a profitable, convenient, beautiful suburban home

$268 Extremely choice Villa Plots within 3 blocks of Depot— $5 DOWN—Then $5 MONTHLY. $268

Nothing like it anywhere. Get in now before spring. Buy at once and double your money by July 1. You can do it. Go down and see for yourself.

WE HAVE THREE EXCURSION TRAINS TO-DAY.

Leaving Long Island City at 9.50 A. M., 11 A. M., 1.30 P. M.
NEXT WEDNESDAY. NEXT SATURDAY. NEXT SUNDAY.
RAIN OR SNOW. NOTHING STOPS US.

Let us show you at our expense the best property for a near-by investment or a home right at the door of your work and strictly and positively in the line of great profit and development. We are advising you for the new year what is actually safe and sound.

Send for tickets and maps at once or make appointment to visit property.
Our Titles are Guaranteed by the Guarantee and Trust Company of New York.

BUSINESS LOTS
ON MACADAMIZED STREET.
$428.
$10 DOWN - - $10 MONTHLY

WILLIAM H. MOFFITT REALTY COMPANY
155-157 BROADWAY
NEW YORK CITY.

CITIES SPRING UP AT THE RAIL ROAD JUNCTION.

10,000 feet Rail Road Frontage.
4,800 feet Frontage Jericho Turnpike.
1,800 feet Frontage Little Neck Road.

All within the limits of 231 acres of land, located between Queens and Floral Park, L. I. Approached by three lines of rail road, two stations on property, one a Junction Point. Land level, rectangular shape, partly platted, gravel formation, 85 feet above tide water, shade trees. In line of all transit improvements from Manhattan, 14 miles distant. Will double in value in near future. Private investor preferred. Inspection invited for limited period.

E. G. SICARD,
care of FRANKLIN R. WALLACE,
Flatiron Building, New York City.

KEEP YOUR EYE ON

LONG ISLAND CITY.

NO BOOM.

Simply revaluation in keeping with present prospective outlook.

LOTS ON STEINWAY AND JACKSON AVENUES.

Should be worth more than lots east of Third Avenue, Manhattan. Think it over!
The improvements now in progress by the city, the Pennsylvania Railroad and Mr. Belmont will tie this property to Broadway, Manhattan, from the Circle to Greeley Square. And besides this neglected little city has become the gateway to a million acres of subdivision now going on throughout Queens and Nassau Counties.
Several gores and blocks.
Prices $1,500 per lot up. Brokers protected.

MAXWELL S. MANNES,
135 BROADWAY, MANHATTAN.

BELLCOURT

IN NEW YORK CITY.

Only 30 minutes from Herald Square and ten minutes' walk from Beautiful Little Neck Bay.

LOTS $225 TO $500.

They are selling now at midwinter prices, which will be *advanced 25% within 60 days.* Not a great many left, but these are

GOOD FOR BIG PROFITS!

Write for our booklet and views today, free, with handsome maps and tickets to the property on request.
Don't fail to send us your address.
BELLCOURT LAND COMPANY,
Dept. T,
No. 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

A BEAUTIFUL
COUNTRY HOME AT BAYSHORE.

Modern 12-room country home, with two acres of ground, beautiful barn and carriage house for 6 horses and 6 carriages; located on Clinton Av., near the water, with unobstructed view of bay and ocean; walks, with roadways all laid in bluestone; the house is most attractive, newly decorated and painted, hardwood floors, elegant mantels and mirrors; two elegant marble bathrooms; a broad veranda, 15 feet wide, around three sides of the house; a perfect house in every detail; cannot be improved upon; house cost $28,000; will sell for $25,000, on reasonable terms, or lease for a term of years at $2,000 per year.
W. H. MOFFITT, 155-157 Broadway, New York.

Three lots at mouth of Belmont tunnel, Long Island City; $6,000; easy terms; commission to brokers.
Maxwell S. Mannes, 135 Broadway.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

White Plains.

A.—White Plains, one mile from station; 7 acres, 12-room house, all improvements; stable, large chicken house, stream; fruit, shade; sale or rent; make early appointment to look at this great bargain. I. & A. G. Wright, opp. station, White Plains. Open Washington's Birthday.

Four minutes' walk of White Plains Station; high ground; 5 lots, 2 of which are corners; price, $5,000. I. & A. G. Wright, opp. station, White Plains. Open Washington's Birthday.

Yonkers.

2 Corners, 274 feet front on
WATER JEROME AVENUE GAS
12 lots, $8,000. Belden, 215 W. 125th.

YONKERS—2-family house, 10 rooms, bath; all improvements; choice location; lot 26x88; price $4,500; terms easy. RICHARDSON, Opp. N. Y. Central Depot, Yonkers.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

SPECULATORS, INVESTORS.

I offer for sale

1,000 ACRES

all high and dry land, one hour out on Main Line of L. I. R. R.
A railroad station can be located on the land.
There is over 4,000 feet frontage on railroad extending to the picturesquely wooded shores of Lake Ronkonkoma, with lake frontage over 600 feet. The lake is a magnificent sheet of water, surrounded by beautiful homes, and affords splendid bathing, boating, and fishing. The present Winter schedule gives nine passenger trains each way daily.
As a home centre or health resort no such attractive spot can be found east of the Alleghanies. For a short time only $100 an acre, half cash, will buy the land.
CHARLES L. WRIGHT,
Phone 4226 Broad. 45 Broadway, N. Y.

For sale, on account of death in the family, a gentleman's country house at Far Rockaway; twelve rooms, two baths, hardwood floors; plumbing and electric wiring entirely new last year; there is a fine barn with four stalls, harness cabinet, &c.; large coachman's room and large hay loft; there is a chicken run large enough for twenty-five to thirty chickens; the walks are all crushed bluestone and were laid down last year; the place is well shaded and a large number of plants and flowers are in the grounds, which are about one acre in extent; house about five years old and cannot be built to-day for less than $25,000; will sell to quick purchaser for $18,000; also, a plot of ground in a most desirable section of Far Rockaway, consisting of twelve lots, facing southwest, shaded by about twenty-five to thirty oak trees; price $7,500. Apply for particulars to A. S. Silverberg, 430 West 116th St., N. Y.

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ROCKAWAY COAST, GREATER NEW YORK.
CHOICEST BUILDING SITES. ATTRACTIVE COTTAGES FOR SALE AND TO LET.
DESIRABLE RESIDENTIAL LOCATIONS EASILY ACCESSIBLE TO AND FROM NEW YORK.
TERMS TO SUIT.
PRICES REASONABLE.
WALTER SCHULZE,
Dept. D, 1,170 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.

ACREAGE

LARGE AND SMALL TRACTS.
49 ACRES, $850, WESTBURY.
155 ACRES, $350, CENTRAL PARK.
65 ACRES, $1,500, FLUSHING.

JOHN KENSETT KELLOGG,
80-82 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
549 NOSTRAND AV., BROOKLYN.

P. FRANK KEENAN,

116 NASSAU ST., N. Y.
REAL ESTATE BROKER
LONG ISLAND PROPERTIES
A SPECIALTY.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE.

New, elegant and refined homes in best location, near station, containing 8 to 10 rooms; every convenience, every luxury of the most up-to-date city houses. On plots 70x175, at prices ranging from $5,250 to $6,500. Terms to suit purchaser. Also lots for sale on which we will build to suit purchaser on easy terms. Come directly to our office. The Artistic Homes Co., 88 Village Ave., Rockville Centre, L. I., N. Y.

South Side Long Island.—For sale, one of the finest residences in Suffolk County, beautifully located on high ground, overlooking Great South Bay and ocean; house is finished in hardwood; has 10 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, open fireplaces, laundry, gas; wind mill that cost $7,000; farmer's cottage, carriage houses, stables, and other outbuildings; extensive greenhouses; trout stream running through property; 48 acres excellent land; price $60,000; can be seen at any time. Potter & Price, Patchogue, L. I.

RICHMOND HILL LOTS.

To close out at once; several fine parcels in the Morris Park Section are offered at $325 to $400 per lot, on monthly payments or cash; near-by property is selling for $500 per lot; chance for builder or speculator. Concord Realty Co., 158 East 28th St., Manhattan.

$15 an acre buys 550 acres of high land with two miles front on main highway. Also 7,000 acres in one parcel, good land at $25 per acre.

STEPHEN YATES,
150 Broadway - New York

CEDARHURST HOMESTEAD.
107 acres, including old manor house and outbuildings; few rods from station; 25 minutes from Herald Square; bargain for quick buyer; $1,000 per acre; very easy terms; full commission to brokers. Alfred M. Rau, 135 Broadway.

Ten acres in Hempstead, with frontage on St. Paul's Road, adjoining Garden City property; level and just ripe for subdivision; $1,500 an acre.
A. B. Ovitt, 25 Broad St., New York.

LOTS, LOTS, LONG ISLAND CITY LOTS.—Near Steinway and Jackson Avs., in heart of greatest buying; cheap now. See me Sunday at my cafe. Frank Holub, owner, Steinway and Washington Avs., L. I. City.

Will sell two lots Cleveland, near Thomson Av., Woodside; $2,000 for both; easy terms, two months' contract; will double in value in a few months; commission to brokers. Maxwell S. Mannes, 135 Broadway.

North Shore Long Island; ten acres Sound front, $1,000 per acre; 7 acres modern, up-to-date buildings, Shore front; snap at $15,000; other bargains. Call or 'phone. Stephen Yates, 150 Broadway. Tel. 2019 Cortlandt.

On the water, near Port Jefferson; splendid country residence; finest on the Sound; all improvements; seven acres of ground; photos at office; write for particulars. Miller, Room 121 World Building.

For Sale—Fifty acres of valuable farming land at Port Jefferson, Long Island, two minutes from station; high ground; price very reasonable. Address C. B., Box 191 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE.
OUT OF CITY.

Summer home for $10 cash, balance $5 a mo., no interest; Manitowoc Beach, coolest spot on Lake Michigan; wide, sandy beach; bathing, boating, fishing, golf, tennis, &c.; fine hotel; 10 min. ride to city on electric car—goes every 20 min.; lots selling fast; many Summer homes going up; write before these CHOICE LOTS are gone; price, $60 up; a paying investment; illustrated catalogue FREE. Manitowoc Trading Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Virginia.—One of the most valuable and desirable Colonial estates on Rappahannock River; 800 acres, over a mile water front; dwelling commands beautiful view; desirable for general farming, stock raising, oyster culture, or residence for gentleman of leisure. V. K. Smith, Topping, Virginia.

Large Southern home near Asheville, North Carolina; 100 acres; 40 acres woodland, 25 farm land, 35 acres lawns; avenues of pines; large stables; 15 rooms, all furnished complete; modern equipment; will sell for $21,000. Terms and details G. S. Mulliner, 320 5th Av.

Wood's Island, in Lake Champlain, opposite St. Albans, Vt., for sale; 110 acres, part woodland; fine site for Summer residence. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St., New York.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale, a gentleman's home at Manchester, Conn., on line of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.; three hours ride from New York; fine large house, 16 rooms, two baths, conservatory, electric lights, two new furnaces, set tubs, &c.; house finely located in the midst of an oak grove on high ground; open plumbing, sewer, sanitary conditions perfect, pure spring water; 1,000 ft. front on Oakland Ave.; electric cars; 30 acres of land in high state of cultivation, bordering on lake, suitable for boating or fishing; stables and outbuildings in first-class condition; a beautiful home unequalled for gentleman's residence or Summer hotel; will be sold for $10,000, one-half of its original cost; come and see the property. Address owner, Robert P. Bissell, Manchester, Conn.

WATERBURY, CONN.

Fine residence, 15 rooms, water, gas, electricity; well built; handsome grounds; high elevation; sold on account of ill health; price $18,000.
JOHN KENSETT KELLOGG,
80-82 William St., New York.

RICHMOND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

STATEN ISLAND, NEW BRIGHTON.—Formerly the Stokes mansion and grounds on Hamilton Av. and St. Mark's Place; few minutes' walk to ferry landing; fine, large dwelling, gardener's lodge, carriage house; beautiful and extensive grounds, lawns, trees, and shrubbery; rental only 3 per cent. on cost over taxes, insurance, repairs, and fixed charges. For permit apply to THOMPSON, KOSS & WARREN, 256 Broadway, 11th floor.

Five lots in Southfield, Staten Island, $1,500. West Side Real Estate Co., 836 8th Av.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"It has been the history of all suburban communities that those who have purchased at the beginning have 'got in on the ground floor.' Every high-class residence section within the metropolitan area has proved a gold mine to the early investors, values sometimes doubling and trebling."

.....

.....

We are offering just such an opportunity to-day at

LEONIA.

THIS IDEAL LOCATION IS ONLY 15 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK, VIA 130TH ST. FERRY AND TROLLEY TO PARK AV., VIA BROAD AV., OR 45 MINUTES TO CITY HALL, VIA N. R. R. OF N. J.
Lots and House sold on monthly payment plan if DESIRED. SEE THE PROPERTY TO-DAY. IT WILL LOOK BETTER IN THE SPRING. BUT PRICES WILL BE HIGHER.

For Illustrated Map, address Dept. A.

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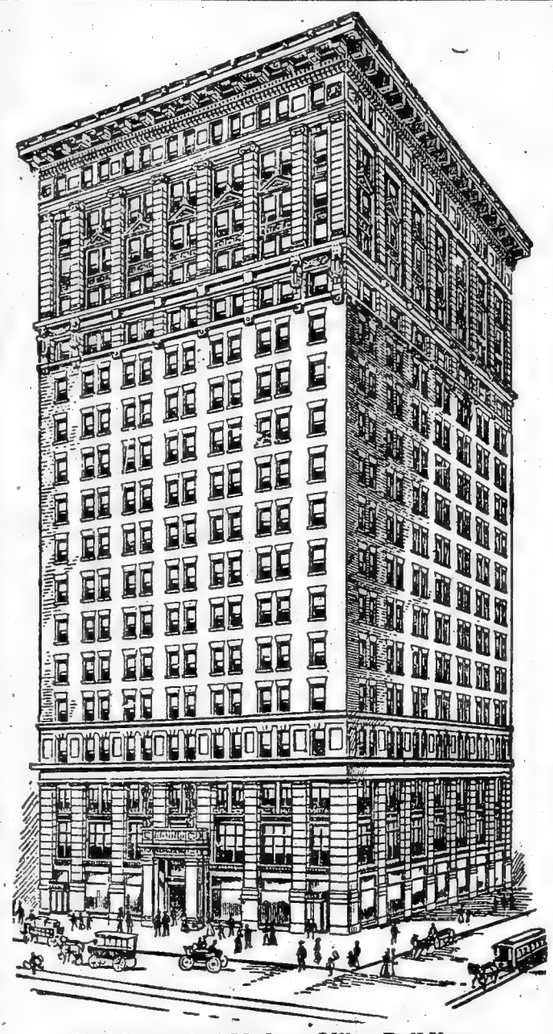

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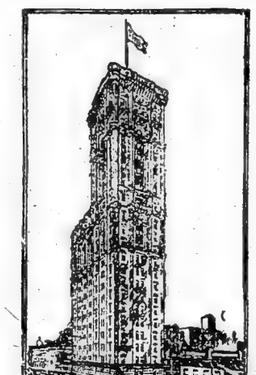

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Store, suitable for fashionable tailoring or ice cream parlor; St. Nicholas Av., corner 134th.

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The ideal shop for lovers of antiques and seekers for bargains in odd pieces of every description; largest collection; lowest prices; most popular store. 152-154.

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1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
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8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND & TORONTO SPECIAL.
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9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
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Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:
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*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Cleve'd & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det., & St. Louis.
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St. Paul.....Feb. 24 St. Louis.....Mar. 10
New York.....Mar. 3 Philadelphia....Mar. 17

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NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT, Pier 30, N. R.
*MAINE.....Feb. 24
MINNEHAHA.....Mar. 3, 11 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Mar. 10, 5 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Mar. 17, 11 A. M.
*These steamers carry no passengers.

RED STAR LINE.
ANTWERP—DOVER—LONDON—PARIS.
Sailings Saturdays from Pier 14, N. R.
Zeel'nd..Feb. 24, 6:30 AM Vaderl'd..Mr. 10, 3:30PM
Finl'd..Mar. 3, 10:30 AM Kron'l'd..Mr. 17, 10:30AM

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays, Pier 48, N. R.
Majestic..Feb. 21, 10 AM Teutonic..Mar. 7, 10 AM
Cedric..Feb. 28, 8:30 AM Majestic..Mar. 14, 8 AM

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.
FROM NEW YORK:
REPUBLIC..Mar. 3, 3 P. M.; Apr. 21; May 31
CRETIC.....Apr. 3, 10 A. M.; May 10; June 21
FROM BOSTON:
CANOPIC.....Feb. 24, 11 A. M.; Apr. 7; May 19
ROMANIC..Mar. 17, 3:30 P. M.; Apr. 28; June 5
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg. Battery Place.

Hamburg-American.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Hamburg
†GRAF WALDERSEE.....FEB. 24, 6 A. M.
†AMERIKA.....MAR. 1, 9 A. M.
†Pennsylvania..Mar. 10 †Bluecher.....Mar. 22
†Deutschland..Mar. 15 †Pretoria.....Mar. 31
†Patricia.....Mar. 17 †Amerika.....Apr. 7
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Prinz Oskar....Mar. 7, 2 P. M.; Apr. 19; June 2
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K. Wm. II. Mar. 27, 7 AM Kronprinz..May 8, 6 AM
Kronprinz, Apr. 10, 7 AM Kaiser...May 15, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
BREMEN—DIRECT
Breslau..Mar. 1, 10 AM Brand'b'g..Apr. 12, 10AM
Koeln...Mar. 8, 10 AM Breslau..Apr. 19, 10 AM
Frankfurt..Mar. 22, 10 AM Cassel...Apr. 26, 10 AM
†Kurfue't, Mar. 29, 10 AM †Kurfuerst..May 3, 10 AM
†Calling at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

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GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
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P. Irene..Mar. 8 11 AM Barbarossa..Mr. 31, 11AM
K. Luise..Mar. 10, 11 AM P. Irene..Apr. 7, 11 AM
*Neckar, Mar. 17, 11 AM K. Luise..Apr. 14, 11 AM
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TO LIVERPOOL via QUEENSTOWN.
Umbria..Feb. 24, 3 PM Lucania..Mar. 17, 10 AM
Campania..Mar. 3, 10 AM Umbria..Mar. 24, 2 PM
Germania..Mar. 10, 2 PM Campania..Mar. 31, 9 AM
GIBRALTAR—GENOA—NAPLES—ADRIATIC
CARONIA—Fastest and Most Luxurious of Leviathans—Feb. 27th.
Supplements New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers
CARPATHIA...Mar. 6, noon; Apr. 24; June 12
SLAVONIA.....Apr. 3, noon; May 22; July 10
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Sailings Wednesdays as per sailing list.
Staten'm..Feb. 21, 10 AM Noordam...Mar. 14, 7 AM
Ryndam..Feb. 28, 8:30 AM Staten'm..Mar. 28, 10 AM
Rotterdam..Mar. 7, 10 AM Ryndam..Apr. 4, 10 AM
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17,250 registered tons, 32,400 tons displacement.
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Glasgow via Londonderry
Furnessia..Feb. 24, noon Caledonia..Mar. 10, 9 AM
Astoria...Mar. 3, noon Columbia..Mar. 24, 10 AM
AND WEEKLY THEREAFTER.
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STATIONS FOOT OF WEST 23D ST. AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STS.—☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.
*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*10:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED. For Cincinnati and St. Louis.
*10:55 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—22 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO, CINCINNATI AND ST

QUIGG BEATS PARSONS; OLD MACHINE AT WORK

Direct Nominations Plan Put Off by District Leaders.

ONLY 4 VOTES FOR PARSONS

Belief Now That the Proposal Is Practically Dead—Job Done at a Secret Meeting.

The old Republican organization wheelhorses are again in control of the County Committee, so some of the district leaders said yesterday. Then they told of happenings at the secret session of the Executive Committee Thursday afternoon prior to the meeting of the County Committee that night. It was at this secret session of the Executive Committee that the district leaders turned down Chairman Parsons's direct nomination plan, for a month at least, and practically put a quietus on the proposal for several months.

Lemuel Ely Quigg attended the Executive Committee meeting, having obtained a proxy from one of the elected members. Mr. Quigg started right in to make trouble for Chairman Parsons, and he succeeded admirably. He demanded to know what matters were to come before the County Committee meeting in the evening and insisted on having full particulars, on the ground that the Executive Committee was entitled to be informed of the programme. Finally Chairman Parsons informed him that the corrupt practices resolution, the direct nominations resolution, and the voting machine resolution, all pet projects of Chairman Parsons, would be up for action.

This promptly brought a motion from Quigg to the effect that the direct nominations plan be put over for a month, or until the March meeting. He also wanted to have the matter referred back to the Executive Committee by the County Committee. Most of the district leaders sided with him, and all practically took falls out of the Parsons plan. Samuel S. Koenig came to the support of the Chairman, and moved as a substitute that a special meeting be called for early in March, thus putting the matter over only two weeks instead of four. Chairman Parsons said he would favor this, but on the vote only four members supported the Koenig motion, which was hopelessly lost.

Then the Quigg motion was carried, and the matter will lie dormant until the March meeting on the third Thursday of the month. This is taken by the members to mean that the matter is practically dead, as the March meeting will crowd closely on the date of the final adjournment of the Legislature.

New High School Occupied.

The new De Witt Clinton High School building, at Fifty-ninth Street and Broadway, was occupied last week by the pupils previously accommodated at 102d Street and Broadway. The pupils of the other two annexes of this school will enter the building March 1. The Board of Education expected to have the building ready by Feb. 1, but the strike of the iron workers delayed the opening.

The finder usually refers to the

LOST and FOUND

columns of

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

LOST ARTICLES

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—While driving from Roosevelt St. Ferry, Brooklyn, between 3 and 4 P. M., Feb. 16, along Water and Front Sts., New York, to Broad St., sealskin hat, flexible peak; maker's name in lining, "C. F. Gunther's Son, 185 5th Av., New York"; also pair of otter skin gauntlets, muskrat lining; maker's name in gloves, "Devlin & Co., Ottawa, Canada." Finder will be liberally rewarded by their return to Anton Weidmann, 73 South 9th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOST—Saturday noon, between Broadway and 91st St. Subway to Times Square Station and Metropolitan Opera House, small gold open-faced watch; initials C. W.; reward. Apartment 11A, The Narragansett, Broadway and 93d St.

LOST OR STOLEN—On Woodycrest Av., High Bridge, black cocker spaniel, answering to name Quatorze; male, 2 years; liberal reward for return and no questions asked. Louis G. Friess, Woodycrest Av., corner 164th St.

LOST—Diamond aigrette, at the Metropolitan Opera House or between there and 78th St., on Jan. 1; $200 reward if returned to 59 East 78th St.; no questions asked; pawn ticket redeemed.

LOST—Thursday eve., Feb. 15, on Madison Av., between 28th and 32d Sts., white chudda shawl. A reward will be given if returned to 59 East 54th St.

LOST—White bull terrier, wearing unengraved collar, neighborhood Soldiers' Monument, on Saturday. Return to 417 West 117th St. and receive liberal reward.

LOST—A poor woman, 86 years old, lost sidebag in Park Av., between 83d and 95th Sts.; reward will be given. Mrs. Ring, 967 Park Av.

LOST—On 113th and 8th Av., a brown mink fur muff. Will gentleman who inquired in drug store kindly return to Whitlow, 2,004 8th Av.

$25.00 REWARD for return of white bull terrier lost Feb. 7; scars on ears; License No. 3,983. H. Hicks, 1,179 Broadway.

LOST—Wednesday, Feb. 14, string of gold beads; reward. A. C., 23 West 76th St.

LIBERAL REWARD—Stable Owners—Strayed or Stolen!—Team of horses, bay mare and gray mare; wagon lettered "Nassau Newspaper Delivery Express Co., No. 16, 200 William St.;" taken from William, corner Frankfort St., Monday, Feb. 12, about 5 A. M.; liberal reward will be paid for information leading to recovery. Nassau Newspaper Delivery Express Co., 200 William St., city. Telephone, 2073—John.

$1,000 REWARD and no questions asked will be paid for information leading to recovery of package, intact, of books and jewelry lost on bridge car Saturday night. William M. Sullivan, 35 Nassau St., New York City. Owner will pay above reward.

A LIBERAL REWARD will be paid for any reliable information regarding large package lost bridge car, Brooklyn side, Saturday night, 6:45 P. M. William M. Sullivan, 35 Nassau St., city.

LIBERAL REWARD will be paid for return of silver gilt snuffbox, on chain, with gold piece and small charm; lost at Savoy Hotel Sunday, at 5:30 P. M. Flechter, 23 Union Square.

LOST—Tuesday, pearl brooch, 70th St., between Park and Lexington Avs. or between 70th and 80th Sts., Park and Madison Avs. Liberal reward. Return to 418 East 70th St.

LIBERAL REWARD will be paid for return of large and small sales books and bill file lost on bridge car Saturday night. E. C. Heathcote, 7 Malden Lane, New York City.

$100 REWARD, no questions asked, for return of ring set with two large pearls, lost in New York City. H. T. W., 43 Exchange Place, Room 601.

LOST—Wednesday, small parcel, containing linen, lace, scissors, and thimble. Reward if returned to Davis, 210 5th Av.

LOST—In Arlon hall, bracelet, with small diamond; keepsake; reward. Miss Henderson, 212 West 45th St.

FOR A MONUMENT TO FULTON.

Plans to Commemorate the Invention of the Steamboat.

The Robert Fulton Memorial Association, which was organized recently to erect a suitable monument to the inventor of the steamboat, and possibly a tomb for him, in the centennial year of the first sailing of the Claremont, the pioneer steamer, has been incorporated at Albany. The incorporators are Samuel L. Clemens, R. Fulton Cutting, Andrew F. Burleigh, Gen. Frederick D. Grant, Col. H. O. S. Heistand, United States Army; Hugh Gordon Miller, and others.

Gen. Grant has consented to serve as temporary President of the association, but as he feels that his military duties would prevent him from devoting as much of his time to the work as he would wish he has asked that some one else be selected permanent President. The incorporators are now considering three men of National reputation for the office.

Mr. Miller said yesterday that as yet no site had been selected for the memorial, nor had its architectural features been determined upon. In a general way it is intended to have the monument erected on some suitable spot overlooking the Hudson.

"It is especially desired," said Mr. Miller, "to lay the cornerstone in 1907, if possible. That year will be the one hundredth anniversary of the Claremont's maiden trip. The committee has no doubt, if this be done, that the monument will be completed in time for the three hundredth anniversary celebration in honor of Henry Hudson.

Mr. Clemens, in accepting membership on the committee, wrote the following letter:

I am sure that but for his genius and energy steam navigation would have remained in the egg centuries longer than it did. He made the vacant oceans and the idle rivers useful after the unprejudiced had been wondering for a hundred million years what they were for. He found these properties a liability; he left them an asset. It is the peculiar honor and privilege of our commercializing age to estimate this majestic service at its splendid and rightful value. The monument is deserved, and it will be built.

MARK TWAIN.

Among those appointed to serve on the General and Executive Committees of the association are John Jacob Astor, William Bayard Cutting, Austen G. Fox, W. H. Fletcher, Bishop Coadjutor David H. Greer, Gov. Higgins, Admiral George W. Melville, John E. Parsons, E. E. Olcott, George L. Rives, James Stillman, Horace White, and George Foster Peabody.

NEW BRIDGE CAR PLAN.

Engineer Martin Proposes a Way to Abolish the Terminals.

Kingsley L. Martin, the Bridge Department engineer, in charge of the Williamsburg and Brooklyn bridges, has submitted to Commissioner Stevenson suggestions for improving the trolley service on both. The plan is to equip the B. R. T. cars with underbody adjustable attachments, so that these cars could proceed across town in Manhattan and deliver passengers to the subway, elevated, and street surface lines. He also suggests attaching poles on top of the Metropolitan cars running over bridges, so that they could make similar deliveries to the various Brooklyn lines.

He does not suggest any plan by which the Metropolitan and the B. R. T. systems could reach agreement for running over one another's tracks. Commissioner Stevenson expects to consult with the officers of the two systems soon.

PLAN A DENTAL CAMPAIGN.

Bad Health of School Children Attributed to Poor Teeth.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has found that the lack of proper dental care in the days of their youth has made thousands of men and women dependent because of their being industrially inefficient as a result of poor health due to poorly masticated food. A toothbrush campaign among school children is in prospect. The Board of Health doctors believe, too, that no child should be allowed to enter school until his teeth have been cared for by competent dentists under the supervision of the board. Then dental examiners would be assigned to the schools just as medical examiners are now.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has asked Bellevue and allied hospitals to open a free dental clinic for school children. The question of the wisdom of establishing such a clinic was brought up at the meeting of the Bellevue Directors yesterday. A committee was appointed to examine into the expense of such an undertaking.

THAT LOST $6,000 FOUND.

Checks Dropped in a Mail Box—Finder Kept $126 in Cash.

The $6,000 in checks and drafts which were lost by a messenger employed by the Schermerhorn branch of the Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn, on Thursday, were found yesterday afternoon in a mailbox at the corner of Driggs Avenue and North Eleventh Street.

A letter carrier found the papers on opening the box, and they were sent to Assistant Postmaster Newcomb. He turned them over to the bank. There was $126 in cash in an envelope with the checks when they were lost, but this money was not found with the papers.

The messenger lost the envelope near Myrtle and Central Avenues while on his way to the Ridgewood Bank. It is supposed that the finder, after pocketing the cash, decided that it would be dangerous to attempt to cash the checks.

$200 REWARD FOR AIGRETTE.

Miss Buckingham Lost It After Leaving the Opera.

Miss Eva Buckingham, who lives at 59 East Seventy-eighth Street, has offered a reward of $200 for the return of a handsome diamond aigrette which she lost on the evening of Jan. 1. Miss Buckingham remembers having had the ornament in her hair when she was waiting for her carriage on the Fortieth Street side of the Metropolitan Opera House after the performance. She missed the aigrette before leaving her carriage at her home. Although search was made immediately it could not be found.

Neither Muss Buckingham nor the persons accompanying her noticed any one brush against her. She explained last evening, however, that there was the usual crush of persons at the Opera House, most of whom, like her, were waiting for carriages.

Miss Buckingham would not say last night how much the aigrette was worth. She said, however:

"It is of value enough for me to desire to have it back."

Although detectives have been working on the case since the day after the jewel was lost, and postal cards have been sent to pawnbrokers, nothing has been heard of the aigrette. Miss Buckingham has advertised for its return.

Suffolk County Association Dines.

More than 400 members of the Suffolk County Association dined at the Hotel St. Denis last night. Among the speakers were Charles D. Baker, Justice Wilmot M. Smith, State Senator McKinney, Frank Harvey Field, R. S. Pelletreau, Judge Walter H. Jaycox, Dr. E. S. Moore, Charles H. Howell, and Surrogate Joseph M. Belford.

Hearing on Water Meter Plan.

Alderman John D. Gunther, Chairman of the Committee on Water, Supply, Gas, and Electricity, has called a public hearing, to be held in the Aldermanic Chamber at City Hall next Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, on the resolution offered by Alderman James Cowden Meyers to place water meters in private dwellings, apartments, tenements, and public structures.

GIRLS TRAPPED ON ROOF PRAY TILL RESCUE COMES

Thousands See Firemen Take Three from Seventh Story.

FIGHT TO GET OTHERS OUT

Many Tarried Because They Couldn't Find Their Hats—Policeman Carries Down the Fainting.

Several thousand persons shouted orders and looked on as thirty young women dressmakers were rescued from a fire in the building at 256 West Twenty-third Street shortly before noon yesterday. For a time three women and a man stood on the roof of the seven-story building, which towers loftily above its neighbors, visibly very much excited, and threatening every minute to jump to the roof of an adjoining building, 50 feet below. The firemen had arrived by the time this cut-off group of persons was noticed, and a great shout went up from the crowd in chorus.

"Don't jump! Don't jump!" they yelled. The cries of the crowd and the sight of the firemen reassured them. The firemen ran up extension ladders and got them all down safely. They found Miss Reilly and the others on their knees in prayer.

On the fire escape in the rear of the building a string of hysterical and screaming young women were being carried down. The forewoman, Mrs. Banghardt, made two trips with frightened girls, and Policeman John W. Seymour made no less than four, carrying two women each time. The crowd cheered him every time he appeared on the fire escape with a girl.

The fire started in the Solar Pyrographic Company's establishment on the third floor, among a lot of chemicals, it is believed. The dressmaking establishment of Stewart Good is on the floor above it.

The young women dressmakers were deceived into remaining in the building, as they explained later, by smoke and odors which they had detected coming up to them frequently from the floor below. They were so slow in stirring that Policeman Seymour, having already made one trip to the building to assure himself that he ought to turn in an alarm of fire, was back to their floor again, finding them still in the place. By that time the smoke in the dressmaking establishment was so thick that Seymour could just barely make out the figures of the women floundering around. They were screaming, too, but, to his amazement and anger, they seemed solicitous chiefly about their wearing apparel.

"My hat! Where's my hat?" some one was yelling.

"I've got on somebody else's coat!" another was shouting.

Thoroughly angered at their solicitude for little things, Seymour yelled at them:

"Get out on the fire escapes!"

Seymour had seen before this time that the halls leading to Twenty-third Street were filled with smoke and that the girls could not possibly escape that way. Even when he had opened the windows and ordered them to crawl down the fire escapes he found it difficult to get them to budge. They seemed afraid to go down, and even when he had several of them on the landing of the iron stairway they grabbed at everything in sight, and he had to break their holds. He got along best with several who had fainted.

While Seymour and Mrs. Banghardt were getting the young women down through the windows in the rear and the fire escapes, three women and a man climbed to the roof of the building. One of these was Nellie Reilly, the stenographer of the dressmaking firm, living at 237 West Twenty-third Street. She said later that she had decided that her hour had come and was down on her knees when the firemen appeared on the edge of the roof. "The others were praying, too," she added apologetically. The men of Hook and Ladder No. 24 made the rescues. Loud cheers from the street were sent up while the firemen worked.

Of the thirty women only about twelve got out unassisted. Eighteen had to be carried out. Some of these had either fainted or were overcome by smoke when they reached the sidewalk and were carried into adjoining stores. It took almost an hour to resuscitate one of them. All escaped unhurt, excepting for the shock and fright they sustained. The fire was extinguished after a loss of about $5,000 had been caused to various firms in the building.

Seymour got a chance to get only a few of the names of the women whom he got out. They are: Mary Gibbons, 1,048 Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn; Miss C. Daly, 740 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn; Annie Moss, 241 Twelfth Street, Jersey City; Mary Smith, 336 East Twenty-fourth Street, Manhattan; Belle Lyons, 271 West Fourteenth Street, Manhattan; Nellie Reilly, the stenographer, Miss Keillan, address not taken, and Katie West, 488 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City.

The building is owned by C. T. Mills of 65 Bleecker Street. When the fire was well under control, Mrs. Banghardt, the forewoman of the dressmaking establishment, asked permission of both Captain Burfeind and the firemen to go back into the building. She said she had left about $175 worth of jewelry lying on a table. She was not allowed to go back.

Policeman Seymour said that he turned in an alarm from Eighth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, but got no response. Another man who tried further down the avenue brought the firemen.

SIXTEENTH CENTURY DINNER.

Mrs. C. T. Barney Will Give a Picturesque Costume Entertainment.

Mrs. Charles Tracy Barney has sent out invitations for a costume dinner on Washington's Birthday. It is to be a sixteenth century dress affair. The guests have received cards indicating which nationality—French, English, Spanish, or Italian—they are to represent, and the period is also specified.

The tables are to be waited on by servants dressed in the fashion of sixteenth century attendants, and the tables are to have the appointments, viands, and beverages of the same period. It is not to be a large affair. The "stone room," in which the dinner will be served, is well suited to the period selected.

ACCUSED OF ARSON IN FLAT.

William Busch, a Painter, Held After Harlem Tenement Blaze.

William Busch, a painter, was held in $5,000 bail yesterday on the charge of arson. He was arrested by order of Deputy Fire Marshal De Malignon as the result of an inquiry into a small fire in Busch's flat on the second floor at 209 East 116th Street at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Battalion Chief Larkin reported that the blaze had started at two places, and that he detected a strong odor of kerosene.

De Malignon learned yesterday that Busch was out of his flat almost as soon as the alarm was given, while there was a panic among the tenants in the upper stories. He had $300 insurance on his furniture, part of which had been moved away. Several years ago, neighbors say, Busch fell from a ladder and the injuries sustained affected his mind. In Harlem Court Busch was held and locked up in default of $5,000 bail.

Savage Succeeds "Anti-Pass" Baker.

Joseph W. Savage has been appointed Secretary to the Dock Commission, to succeed ex-Congressman Robert Baker, resigned. Mr. Savage has been Water Register for the last twenty-six months. He resigned that post to go with Commissioner Bensel. The salary is $4,000 a year. Mr. Savage's old post has not been filled.

INVENTOR DE FOREST WEDS.

He Courted Miss Sheardown by Wireless—To Europe on Honeymoon.

Lee De Forest, inventor of the system of wireless telegraphy that bears his name, was married yesterday to Miss Lucile Sheardown, daughter of Mrs. M. T. Sheardown of 560 West End Avenue. The wedding, which was the culmination of what Mr. De Forest's friends termed "a wireless romance," took place in the Louis Seize Room in the St. Regis Hotel, in the presence of a few relatives and friends of the couple. The Rev. Dr. Alfred E. Mayers, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church, performed the ceremony.

Mr. De Forest met Miss Sheardown for the first time last October. She was greatly interested in wireless telegraphy, and Mr. De Forest, to please her, had a complete wireless apparatus installed in her room at her mother's home, in West End Avenue. Then Mr. De Forest had another apparatus installed in his own apartments, in West Ninety-seventh Street, and from that time on the courtship, say Mr. De Forest's friends, proceeded with the rapidity of "wireless waves."

Just a week ago last Tuesday Mr. De Forest found that he would have to go to Europe. They agreed, therefore, that the wedding should take place yesterday, and that they would combine the honeymoon with Mr. De Forest's business trip. Accordingly, yesterday morning, two hours before the Cunarder Lucania sailed for Liverpool, the wedding ceremony was performed, and the couple were driven at once to the steamer.

The Lucania is fitted with the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy, and it may be mentioned that on the way across Mr. De Forest will not be able to communicate with his own stations on this side of the Atlantic. The Marconi people do not recognize the De Forest system and will not communicate with stations equipped with that apparatus.

A BEACH PARTY THIS WEEK.

Crippled Children of Sea Breeze to Give It at Coney Island.

A beach party is planned for Washington's Birthday. The hosts will be the little folk at Sea Breeze, which the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor maintains for crippled children. The guests will be grown-ups, the directors of the Crippled Children's Driving Fund of Manhattan.

All through the Winter the children at Sea Breeze have lived out of doors, regarding their building only as a place to go for their meals. Some also sleep within doors, "but not within windows," as one child said, for the windows are wide open all night long, no matter what the weather. All the little sufferers have tuberculosis of the bones or the glands and some remarkable cures have been effected.

The beneficiaries of the Crippled Children's Driving Fund are the children of Manhattan's tenements. The fund was started by Miss Jenny M. Dreyfus of the Hotel San Remo, Manhattan. Its object is to take the invalid infants on drives through the parks.

The fund provided stages to run from tenement house centres. With each stage went a nurse and a strong man to carry the helpless children to and from the wagon. The stages run through asphalted streets to Central Park and up Riverside. Crackers and milk are provided at the Swiss Cottage in the park, where the children are taken from the wagons for a rest before the return. These drives are taken from early in April until November. Thus far there have been 539 drives, while the number of children carried has run up to 7,646.

The party on Thursday will be down on the sands at Coney Island where the Sea Breeze children live, and where they have come to regard the ocean as their dearest playfellow.

3 TUNNEL WORKERS HURT.

Cave-in on Long Island Section of Pennsylvania Work.

Three workmen were injured yesterday by the caving in of a roof of one of the two tunnels being built for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Long Island City, and it was said last night at St. John's Hospital that one might die. He is Frank Flannagan of 542 Lockwood Street, Astoria, who was found to have a fractured skull. The names of the two others injured are Joseph Lyons of 61 Vernon Avenue and Edward Kerwin of 158 Seventh Street, Long Island City.

The three iron workers were setting plates in the walls of the new tunnel when the concussion of a blast further down caused the cave-in. The falling rock knocked the men from the platform. Fellow-workmen carried them to the mouth of the shaft. A report that there had been a premature explosion of a big quantity of dynamite and that the entire roof of the new tunnel had caved in gathered great crowds about the shaft. Work did not stop as a result of the accident.

SPANIEL SAVES HOUSEHOLD.

Barked to Tell of Fire—Willie, the Bull Pup, the Last Rescued.

The barking of a water spaniel led to the discovery of a fire early yesterday morning in the home of Mrs. Eliza Beyer, on the first floor of the three-story brick dwelling at 121 Division Avenue, Williamsburg. With Mrs. Beyer lives her seventeen-year-old daughter, Annie. The dog was left in their care by its owner. They have also a bull pup, which answers to the name of Willie. The spaniel awoke Miss Beyer at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. She discovered that the dining room was ablaze. The girl helped her mother to the street, with the spaniel following, just as Jacob Cohen of 612 Wythe Avenue came along. Cohen rushed to the upper floors to arouse the occupants. On the third floor front he found James Bessin, his wife, and their daughter, Irene, trying to grope their way out. Bessin dragged his half-conscious wife down the stairs to the street, while Cohen saved the child.

Policemen from the Clymer Street Station rescued the other inmates. When the firemen got there they found Miss Beyer wringing her hands and calling for Willie. The firemen thought Willie was a boy and began an active search for him. In the kitchen a fireman found the bull pup unconscious and carried him out of the house by the tail. The fire did $500 damage.

COURT AGAINST BINGHAM.

Magistrate Breen Disapproves the Plan for Displacing Policemen.

Magistrate Breen, in the Harlem Court, expressed himself yesterday as emphatically opposed to Police Commissioner Bingham's plan to remove policemen from the Magistrates' courts, and substitute civilian officers.

Frederick Giebelhaus of 2,267 Second Avenue was testifying against his brother-in-law, Charles Heisler of 1 East 113th Street, whom he charged with assault, when Heisler rushed for him and struck at him. Patrolman Brenneis stepped between the two and shoved Heisler back. When Heisler had been placed under $300 bail to keep the peace for three months, the Magistrate said:

"The necessity of having police on duty in a City Magistrate's court is clearly shown in this case. If the police were taken from our courts and men selected from the civil service lists were appointed in their place, the latter, from their inexperience, would be unable to prevent such scenes as these, while the police, brave, experienced, vigilant, and athletic, are equal to just such emergencies."

Magistrate Breen then complimented Patrolman Brenneis. Ten minutes later the patrolman received an order transferring him to patrol duty in the West [illegible].

FIGHT GROWING WARM OVER THE NEXT SUBWAYS

Perhaps $60,000,000 Available If City Decides to Build.

ELSBERG BILL SAYS IT MUST

City Club Would Let R. T. Board Choose—Going to Albany to Say So—M. O.'s Suspect Ivins.

Civic organizations and independent political bodies which are for and against the Elsberg bill, now before the Legislature, did not get any nearer together yesterday. Instead they drifted further apart.

The City Club wired to Senator White of the Cities Committee at Albany asking for a further hearing next Tuesday. A City Club delegation, allied with other organizations, will then oppose the passage of the Elsberg bill. At the same time yesterday William M. Ivins was holding a meeting of his organization at his law office and taking steps to further the passage of the measure.

While this was going on the Hearst Municipal Ownership men, meeting uptown, were discussing Mr. Ivins. They contended that Mr. Ivins, from his past relations with corporate interests, and particularly with Thomas F. Ryan and August Belmont, was open to suspicion in rapid transit matters. He was taking altogether too prominent a stand, they said.

Some of the Hearst men frankly expressed the belief that Mr. Ivins had been put into the fight over the Elsberg bill by the traction interests merely as a stalking horse, and that his radical utterances were intended to cause the defeat of the bill by which the Municipal Ownership League contingent expects to be able to force the city to operate its future subway lines as well as construct them. As their reason for this belief they called attention to the fact that Mr. Ivins was associated with Mr. Belmont in the Flint rubber reorganization, and that he was nominated for Mayor last Fall by the Republicans at a time when there was said to be an agreement between Thomas F. Ryan and the Republican organization leaders.

The efforts of the City Club are being directed entirely to obtain another hearing for their arguments against the adoption of the Elsberg bill and in favor of passing their own substitute bill. This substitute gives the Rapid Transit Board discretion as to whether it shall separate contracts for construction and operation of future subways or not. The contracts may be let together only if in the board's opinion the best interests of the city so demand. The Elsberg bill makes the separation compulsory.

The City Club's chief argument is that the Rapid Transit Board can be trusted and that the city cannot do better than follow the principle on which the Astor estate was built up—that of owning property in fee simple and allowing others to develop it. This principle, applied to subways, they assert, gives the city the ownership and compels private capital to develop the properties and return them to the city after a period of years.

In the City Club delegation that will go to Albany on Tuesday will be representatives of the North Side Board of Trade, the Woodlawn Taxpayers' Association, the Bronx League, the Central Taxpayers' Alliance of the Bronx, the Brooklyn League, the Merchants' Association, the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, and the Retail Dry Goods Association, besides the City Club members.

At the meeting held in Mr. Ivins's office yesterday the proponents of the Elsberg bill authorized Mr. Ivins, as chairman of the temporary organization they have made, to name a committee to frame a constitution and another committee to handle finances. Provision was made also for speakers at two meetings to be held this week in the interests of the Elsberg bill. One will be held on Wednesday evening at the Real Estate Exchange in Brooklyn; the other on Friday evening at the People's Institute. The Ivins organization will hereafter become the Public Utilities Vigilance League. Resolutions were adopted to increase the Central Committee to one hundred members. Later, other committees will be organized. The Vigilance League will not confine itself to working for the Eisnerg bill, but will also discuss and keep an eye on all work of the Rapid Transit Commission.

Incidental to this wire-pulling for and against municipal subways, Controller Metz made public a statement showing that, according to the estimates of the Finance Department, the city's available debt limit on July 1 will be about $60,000,000. At a recent meeting of the Rapid Transit Board the Controller said he did not believe that the debt limit not under contract would exceed $35,000,000. The Controller's new figures show that the city's present gross debt limit is $51,123,053. He estimates that there will be available on July 1 $47,000,000 from increased realty assessments and another $11,000,000 from the net revenues of the sinking fund. Smaller items will bring this total to $59,485,778 gross available at the end of the first half of the year. This, added to the $51,123,353 now available, makes a total of $110,969,131 as the prospective borrowing capacity for 1906, available on July 1, this year.

Against this the Controller shows that bonds authorized or partly contracted for aggregate $50,713,140, thus leaving a net available margin of $60,255,090.

"BLACK HAND" AGENT SHOT.

Williamsburg Grocer Meets Demand for $12,000 with Bullets.

After receiving "Black Hand" letters for nearly three months, Frank Miele, a grocer and liquor dealer at 35 Withers Street, Williamsburg, shot James Canorano, a real estate broker, of 329 East 109th Street, Manhattan, yesterday. In each of the letters, which Miele received was a demand for $12,000. The letters came from Sicily, Spain, Manhattan, and Brooklyn, but Miele did not bother himself about them. For several weeks Canorano called on him and tried to induce him to buy lots on Long Island. Miele gave no encouragement.

Canorano called at the grocery yesterday morning and told Miele he desired to see him in a rear room. When the men came together Canorano demanded $12,000, the amount named in the "Black Hand" letters. When Miele recovered from his surprise he ordered Canorano out of the place. Canorano drew a stiletto, but before he could use it Miele fired four times. Two bullets took effect, one in the left leg and the other in the right arm. Both men were arrested, and Canorano was held in $500 bail, charged with felonious assault, while Miele was paroled on the same charge.

MUST REPLACE HER STOCK.

Court's Ruling on a Suit Over Certificate Burned in a Coal Bin.

Justice Blanchard, in the Supreme Court, yesterday ordered the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to issue to Mrs. Clara B. Ellis a new certificate for ten shares of stock in place of one destroyed by fire at Mrs. Ellis's country home.

Mrs. Ellis is the wife of Arthur D. Ellis. They own a country place at Monson, Mass. Under the floor of their bedroom in a sheet iron box, Mrs. Ellis kept her stocks, bonds, and jewelry. The novel safe deposit vault was over a cellar coal bin. On the night of Feb. 7, 1905, while Mr. and Mrs. Ellis were traveling, their country house was destroyed. Only some jewelry was found in the ruins.

Special Sale This Week.

All the Suiting and Trousering ends of this fall and winter and last spring and summer materials. Choice of Suit to order $18. Trousers $5, made the Arnheim way with unbreakable fronts and shoulders. Must be perfect in every detail or they remain here.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway and Ninth Street.

PRESBYTERIAN DISPUTE MAY REACH THE COURTS

Then Real Presbyterianism Is Likely to be Defined.

DR. LEE DEFIANT, MEANTIME

He Will Make a Preliminary Statement to the Westminster Congregation To-day.

The Rev. Dr. Lloyd Lee, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, in West Twenty-third Street, will make a statement to the congregation this morning upon its troubles with the Presbytery. This will be merely a preliminary declaration of his position. As he himself said yesterday:

"My statement to-morrow will be only as the pencilled rays in the eastern sky. Soon the full orb will rise in its glory and you will be amazed at its illuminating power."

When he was asked if he expected that the Rev. Dr. Alexander, to whom the Presbytery delegated the Moderatorship of the Session of the church, would attempt to hold the services to-day, he replied:

"I shall preach if I am alive. I don't expect any one to be present except myself, the congregation, and the good Lord."

Contrary to the usual custom of Presbyteries in appointing a new Moderator to a Session, the resolutions of the New York Presbytery do not direct Dr. Alexander "to declare the pulpit vacant." Dr. Lee commented on this yesterday. He said:

"Why did they not send a man to declare the pulpit vacant? They had an opportunity, the prayer meeting last Wednesday. Why did not Dr. Alexander come?" John E. Heartt, Treasurer of the church, answered for him:

"Because it is all a great big bluff."

No representative of the Presbytery was willing to say last night what action was likely to be taken to enforce the resolutions passed last Monday. James Yearance, Secretary of the Presbytery, declared that whatever was done would be in keeping with the dignity of that body, but he had nothing definite to say at present. It is, however, stated that the first step for Dr. Alexander to take will be to issue a summons to the Session for a meeting. Of this they will probably take no notice. In that case the contumacy will be brought before the Presbytery. The next regular meeting of that body is scheduled for the second Monday in March, and it is thought likely that Dr. Alexander will not take action long before that date. Meanwhile the duty of supplying the pulpit on the supposition that it is vacant lies with the Session, not the Moderator.

One of the Trustees of the Presbytery said last night that no doubt the matter would be carried to the courts. The possession of the church property would turn on the question whether the Westminster congregation continued to be Presbyterian after it had withdrawn from membership in the Presbytery. The fundamental question of what Presbyterianism consisted would be raised, whether doctrine, or form of government, or both.

Dr. Lee when he was asked about this replied: "The church may join another Presbytery. I don't say it will; but it has already changed its allegiance from one Presbytery to another. In 1838 it joined the old Fourth Presbytery, and after twenty years it went over to the Presbytery of New York."

The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield of the old First Presbyterian Church said yesterday: "The report that this church is trying to get hold of the property of the Westminster congregation is quite baseless. I have already raised $54,000 of the money I need for the endowment of the Old First, and shall be glad to get help from anywhere, but that I am trying to get the Westminster Church closed is news to me."

The Rev. Dr. Lee will preach this morning on "God's Message to Us" and this evening on "Is the World Growing Better or Worse?"

NEW BANKRUPTCY DECISION.

It Permits Recovery from Preferred Creditors Under Corporation Law.

In the bankruptcy case of W. C. Loftus & Co., where Edward Wright, the Trustee, sued James Talcott, 188 Franklin Street, a commission merchant, to recover two preferences, one of $500, given six months before the failure, and another of $1,074.97, given one day before the petition was filed, Justice O'Gorman of the Supreme Court decides that Section 48 of the stock corporation law was violated. He allowed a full recovery of the $1,074.97, as the corporation was insolvent when the payment was made. In regard to the first payment, the court held that there was no evidence of the insolvency of the corporation at that time.

This decision permits a Trustee of a bankrupt corporation to recover from a preferred creditor under this section of the corporation law, as well as under the bankruptcy act. James, Schell & Elkus were attorneys for the Trustee.

STAND BY THE "OPEN SHOP."

Allied Employers Deny They Have Surrendered to Housesmiths.

The Allied Iron Association issued another manifesto yesterday denying that it has yielded to the demands of the Housesmiths' Union and declaring for the "open shop."

"Irresponsible statements" that a number of its members have wholly or partly yielded to the demands of the union or are about to do so, the association declares to be "maliciously false," and it reiterates this declaration of its principles:

Hereafter we will conduct our work on the "open-shop" plan; existing agreements shall, however, be carried out until expiration.

We disavow any intention of discriminating against the members of any society or organization, but we accord to every man the right to work.

Being responsible for the safe and satisfactory execution of the work performed by our employes, we must have full discretion to designate the men we consider competent to perform the work, and we must determine the conditions under which the work shall be performed.

We disavow any intention of lowering wages or changing existing conditions as to working hours, but will accord to every man a fair day's pay for a fair day's work.

The concerns subscribing to these principles include the largest [illegible] and construction [illegible] doing business in [illegible].

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The Standard in Quality and Style

Famed for its
High Character
Distinctive Individuality
and Price Attractiveness.

Factors which apply to all lines, whether for the Drawing Room, Parlor, Bedroom, Dining Room, Library or Hall.

A stock without equal in its completeness as to variety of designs, woods and finishes.

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R. J. HORNER & CO.
Furniture Makers and Importers.
West 23d St.—61, 63, 65

MR. BELMONT CORRECTS SOME SUBWAY FIGURES

Says Equipment Cost Not $8,000,000, but Nearly $25,000,000

$2,000,000 MORE IN BROOKLYN

Cost of Building New Subways Will Be Greater and Bids Correspondingly Higher.

A letter from August Belmont, dated Feb. 15, to The World, was published in that paper yesterday by way of correction of figures which had been printed respecting the equipment of the Subway. The letter reads:

To the Editor of The World:

You have from time to time made editorial references to the cost of the present Subway, stating among other things that the equipment cost but $8,000,000. These references were not in accordance with the facts. The cost of the equipment has exceeded $23,000,000, against vouchers in hand, and the amount still to be paid will carry the same up to nearly $25,000,000.

At a public hearing on Tuesday, Feb. 6, at Albany, Mr. William Barclay Parsons stated to the Committee on Cities that its equipment cost the Interborough Company $25,000,000. This was not published in your paper.

I would state to you now also that, although a full settlement with the city has not yet been made for the construction of the Subway, there does not appear to be for the construction company's profit quite $1,000,000 on the entire work. The city has therefore received full value for its contract, and the Interborough Company is obligated to pay the interest on that money, now about $38,000,000, and will shortly be paying out of its earnings 1 per cent. additional toward the sinking fund for the amortization of the bonds issued for construction, so that in forty-nine more years the city will have all its outlay reimbursed to it, capital and interest.

I request you, therefore, in a sense of fairness, to use the correct figures when you find occasion to refer to these matters.

AUGUST BELMONT.

New York, Feb. 15.

In the same edition of The World this editorial was printed:

In another column we print a letter from Mr. August Belmont, representing that the cost of the Subway equipment has exceeded $23,000,000, and that the total cost will be nearly $25,000,000.

In the absence of a detailed statement it is impossible to know what Mr. Belmont includes in the equipment. How much of this equipment is real estate? How much of it is for the use of the Manhattan elevated roads? How much for future Subways? What are the items in the account?

According to Poor's Manual for 1905 the New York Central Railroad Dec. 31, 1904, owned 1,791 locomotives, 2,140 passenger, buffet, dining, immigrant, excursion, and baggage cars, 68,043 freight cars, along with 219 ferryboats, tugs, propellers, carfloats, barges, and the like. Yet the total cost of all the New York Central's equipment was only $30,865,000, and Mr. Belmont assures us that it cost half as much to equip twenty-odd miles of Subway as it has cost to equip the entire New

Part Three
First Magazine Section

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1906.

Part Three
First Magazine Section

SUNSHINE AND SHADOWS OF HAWAII

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF AMERICA'S BLIGHTED PARADISE.

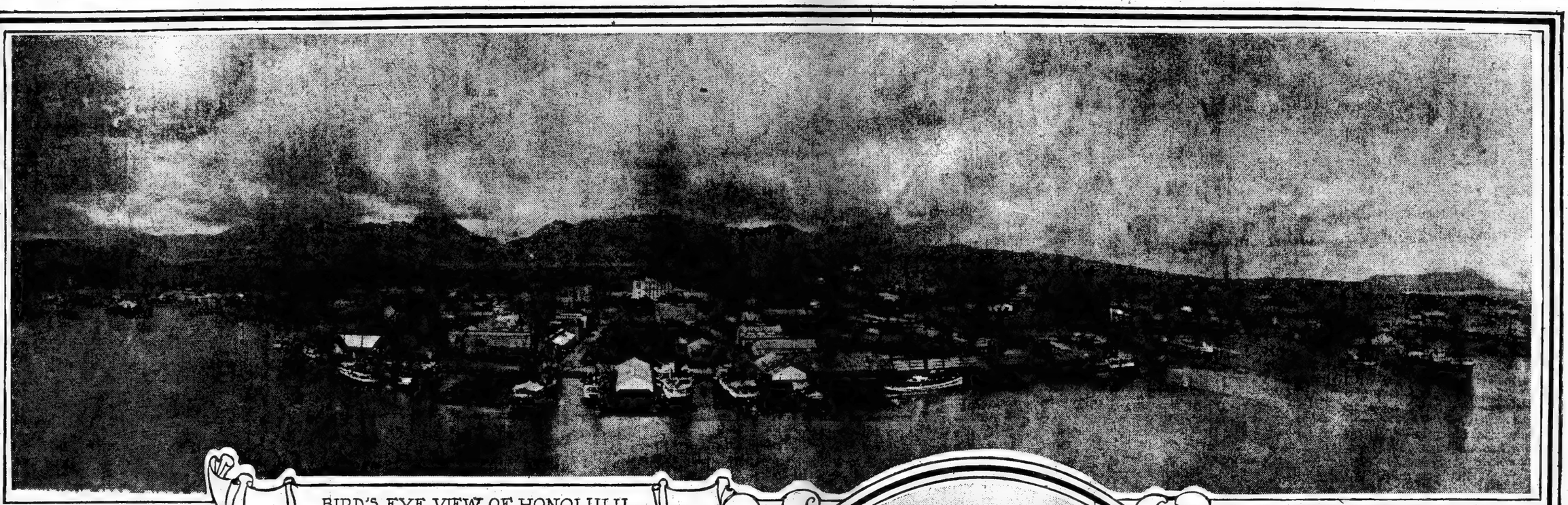

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF HONOLULU

Copyright by Rice & Perkins.

The Islands as They Were, as They Are To-day, and a Forecast as to Their Probable Future---A Garden of Eden, Where the American Flag Is Strangely Out of Place, But Where the Serpent Is Only Hiding.

HONOLULU, H. I., Feb. 1.—To the sensibilities of the average American who has been born and bred on the Atlantic Slope, and whose travels have never before carried him beyond the limits of the original thirteen States, there is apt to come a severe shock when he lands for the first time upon a tropical island 2,000 miles from his native land and differing from it in every way in which two countries can differ—in climate, scenery, flora, and people—and tries to convince himself that he is still treading American soil.

It is of little assistance to him in his attempt at mental reconciliation that he recognizes the bit of bunting which flutters over the Custom House, the army post, and the naval station as kindred with that which flung him a parting farewell as he sailed out of the Golden Gate a week before. So absolutely—so incomprehensibly—different is every scene which presents itself to his view, from what he has come from observation and teaching to regard as American, that he is inclined to wonder if the display of tropical splendor before him is not one of those mirages of which the traveler is often the dupe, and the starry flag which folds and flutters in the rays of the tropic sun an image of the brain. He looks in vain for the tall and graceful elm, the stately pine, and wide-spreading maple with its frost-painted foliage, only to find their places usurped by the jaunty cocoanut palm, rivaling the elm and the pine in height, but substituting for their dignity a rakishness of bearing uniquely its own: by the trim and graceful royal palm, the feathery algaroba, and the prolific banyan. And those huge mounds of earth—defunct volcanoes—which rise with their barren slopes and ragged crests about the serene and placid harbor of Honolulu, inclosing its gentle loveliness like a vase of lilies surrounded by a ring of broken bowls—what have they to do with the cold austerity of his native landscape? And the throng of gayly clad Polynesians, draped with garlands of flowers and wearing upon their huge, dark faces the signs of eternal good nature and indolence, which crowds upon the docks and greets the incoming vessel with hearty "Aloha"—what has it to do with American citizenship?

Yet, incongruous as Hawaiian scenery and American appear to the traveler at first sight, so gentle, so lovely, so fairylike is the scene which presents itself to him on his first introduction to the islands, that it would be the apotheosis of anti-imperialism in an American breast to wish any change in the political conditions which afford the Paradise of the Pacific a place in our growing museum of territorial exhibits.

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A bright sun was beating down upon the deck of our vessel, but the heat of its rays was tempered by the cool breezes which blew down from the inland valleys of Oahu. Before us lay Honolulu, a picture of unruffled ease and quiet, basking in its rays. A cluster of stone and brick buildings, all of which could be gathered into many a New York business block with room to spare, betrayed the only sign of industry to be noticed, and the air about these bore little resemblance to the commercial atmosphere of the States. And yet this humble apology for American initiative seemed oddly out of place in the midst of the forest of quaint little roofs, imbedded in masses of shining green, which surrounded it on all sides, stretching out to the right and to the left till it melted away into still greener fields of rice and cane, and extending back till it reached the chain of volcanic mountains which shuts in the crescent-shaped plain upon which the city stands. In whatever direction the eye turned there was the same appearance of quiet seclusion, of shady coolness, in the little detached houses with their gardens of orange and palm trees and giant-leafed banana plants, all joined together and overrun by strange creepers and vines. There were no towering chimneys, pouring forth their volumes of smoke, beacons of toil and sweat; no huge and bare-walled factories to disturb the dream of indolence; no rattle of trains, no shrieking of whistles, no puffing of the iron steed of commerce. The little narrow-gauge road which encircles the island of Oahu and does an irregular business, creeps silently into a distant purlieu of the city and there stops as if half ashamed of its audacity and grateful for this bit of tolerance.

It was a picture of the easy and the simple life, and to one who gazed upon it for the first time a picture not soon to be forgotten. But let not the idle traveler fancy that his dreams will not pale with the awakening! Like many an impressionist canvas, whose beauties are seen only at a distance and fade into a hopeless mass of color upon being approached, this masterpiece of nature loses under the influence of time and proximity many of the charms which appeal to the beholder when he is brought for the first time face to face with their witchery. If he would cherish forever his first love for Hawaii let him turn away from his first view of Honolulu to his cabin and sail away in the secure conviction that its enchantment is eternal. Or if he prove headstrong and bent on touching his feet to its soil, let him do so only to step from the gangplank to one of the 158 public carriages which infest the wharf, and be whirled swiftly through streets of oleanders and orange blossoms and avenues of stately palms, out through the Valley of Nuuanu to the Pali (or Precipice,) which brings it to an abrupt ending five miles from the city, from which he may again take his fill of scenic enchantment in the smiling plains of Koolaupo, a thousand feet below him. But let him not linger by the wayside. Let him not wander into the side streets of malodorous shops; let him not be jostled by the throngs of busy little brown men who fly hither and thither in their pursuit of the almighty yen; let him not view the Kanaka in unspeakable negligée—and, most of all, let him not stray beyond the confines of the city to the plantations of sugar and rice, where toiling gangs of Asiatics, garnered from three empires, sweat and murmur at their work in a boiling sun! For few are the impressions of loveliness that will survive scenes such as these.

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But there is one thing which the traveler will not tire of, however long he may tarry in the island territory, and the longer he tarries the more will he come to appreciate its merits. Men, Governments, religions may rise and fall, but the virtues of a good climate are perpetual; and as if to recompense it for other blessings withheld, Providence has endowed Hawaii with a climate equaled by that of few other sections of the earth and surpassed by none. In a period of over twenty years the temperature of Honolulu has not fallen below 56 degrees Fahrenheit nor exceeded 90 degrees, seldom varying beyond the extremes of 60 and 88. And this may be taken as typical of the group. There are, it is true, sections of Oahu and of the other islands, secluded spots in the mountains where the valley breezes never reach, where the temperature rises to 100 degrees Fahrenheit and higher, and it is equally true that the highest peaks on Hawaii, approaching 14,000 feet in altitude, are crowned with nearly perpetual snow, while the tropical flora at their bases is identical with that of Honolulu. Yet these are exceptions, obtaining in the uninhabited parts of the islands. The so-called "wet season" of Hawaii begins in December and ends in January, scarcely meriting in its rainfall a name which in equatorial countries has been baptized with opprobrium. So, too, in Honolulu at least, the "dry season" is a period misnamed, for from one year's end to the other, with occasionally a mid-Summer month of more than usual heat, the city does not lack for water. Blessed by an abundance of volcanic mountains which shut in the city on all but the sea side, and hold about their tops a perpetual mist, Honolulu has an unfailing fountain of moisture which pours down upon her almost daily showers of fine, refreshing rain. On many of the plantations, not so blessed with obliging hilltops, irrigation has to be resorted to in the production of cane.

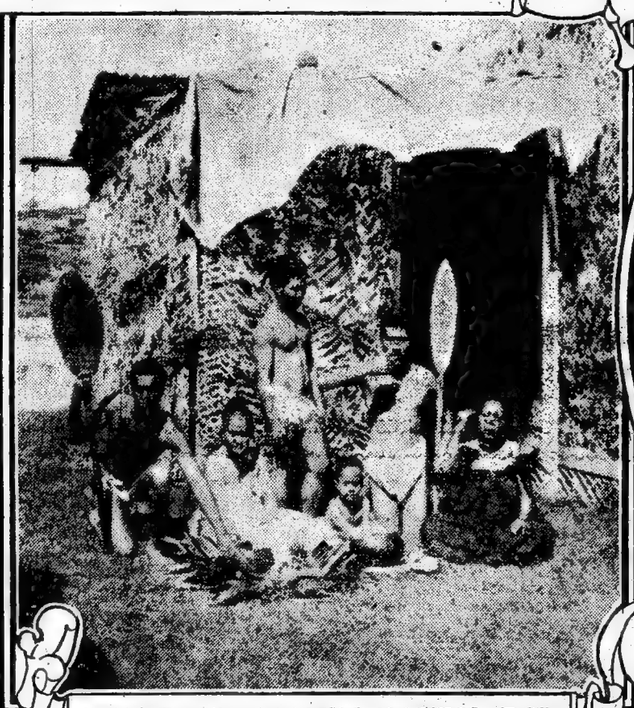

GROUP OF NATIVES EATING POI

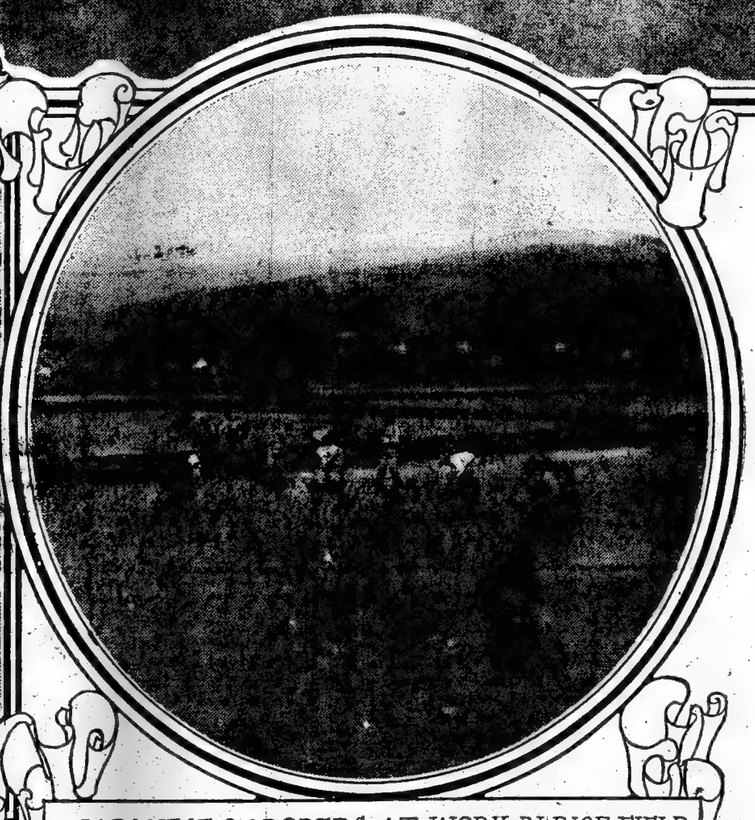

JAPANESE LABORERS AT WORK IN RICE FIELD

From Stereographs (Copyright) by Underwood & Underwood.

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The Labor Question.

IN a climate such as that of Hawaii one can scarcely forbear to exclaim with Goldsmith:

Why, Nature, waste thy wonders on such men?

And yet should Nature, turning upon the imprudent babbler, ask him to what men he referred, I am not convinced that any one outside of the Philadelphia bar would be able to give her a satisfactory reply; certainly no one in the Territory of Hawaii.

For the great question which is now feeding the minds of the island philosophers and which bids fair to afford them an abundant diet for some time to come, is precisely this question in race supremacy, and although it has come to be pretty well understood that the predominating race upon the islands to-day is the American, and that the predominating culture—what little there is—is Anglo-Saxon, yet it is far from an established certainty that such will be the case at the end of the next two decades, when the first generation of Japanese born into American citizenship—offsprings of the 70,000 Japanese already in the islands—comes to maturity and brings the influence of its Asiatic civilization to bear upon the ballot box. Men of sound judgment, like Judge Sandford B. Dole, President of the Provisional Republic, and first Governor of the Territory, and the leading minds in the oligarchy of sugar men, are coming to question if the hopes of an island paradise have not been built upon a foundation of sand; if, in the thoughtless pursuit of dividends, the great planters have not brought in for field laborers a people who in a few years more will so overwhelmingly outnumber the combined forces of all the other nationalities which can be arrayed against them in the islands as to successfully dominate the future of the Territory. And even in Hawaii the substitution of Japanese for American civilization is not to be regarded with equanimity.

Already the owners of the great sugar interests—interests which so overshadow all others as to place them for the time being beyond the scope of discussion—have come to realize the evil which they have brought down upon themselves by inviting a Japanese invasion and are now anxiously looking about for desirable immigrants from Europe and America by whom they can replace their Asiatic labor. But though the attempt is worth making, there are many who look upon the time as passed when it could be made with success, and not a few outside the sugar ring who are inclined to regard present conditions and their inevitable results as a just visitation upon the planters for the entirely selfish way in which for the last thirty years they have dominated the islands in their own interests. To those, however, who are not governed by interests or prejudices, aside from what are inherent in the desire to see perpetuated for their posterity in the islands the benefits of a civilization under which they have lived, the prospect is not inviting, and an anxious and determined effort, feeble at present, it is true, but destined to grow in strength with time, is apparent on the part of the Haole or white element to secure to its future generations the blessings which they themselves have enjoyed. As yet the sugar interests are not unanimous in their support of the movement, and many of the planters are quite willing to go on with Japanese labor as being immediately, and, to their minds, consequently ultimately, cheaper. To such men the advent of every fresh cargo of laborers from the East is a source of satisfaction, for with it comes more intense competition in the labor market and consequently cheaper labor.

If such are the methods of a part of the planters to-day, when their colleagues are willing to forego a moiety of their pampered dividends in the interest of white domination in the islands, they may be said to have been the methods employed throughout the plantation in years past and to have been the direct cause of the present regrettable conditions. Until 1875 the sugar trade was of little consequence. Various attempts had been made from time to time to conclude a treaty of reciprocity between the island monarchy and the United States, but without avail, and so long as the markets of the United States were closed against it it could do no more than struggle through a sickly childhood. During this period the few laborers needed on the plantations were easily enough recruited from the Chinese coolies who had followed the sandalwood trade into the islands, supplemented by occasionally industriously inclined natives. But when, in 1875, a reciprocity treaty was finally concluded with the United States and the tariff walls were breached for Hawaiian sugar, its production boomed, and with the increased production came a greater demand for labor. The Chinese, too, had by this time begun to show signs of preference for their native crop and were leaving in large numbers for the rice swamps—a tendency which has nearly denuded the cane fields of coolie labor.

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It was evident to the planters that if they were to make the most of their advantages under the new tariff conditions more labor must be brought into the field, and that as it was not incoming of its own accord, it must be assisted. In their first attempt at importing field labor it must, in justice to them, be said that they acted with extreme good sense—or, perhaps, rather that unwillingly they were the tools by which an extremely valuable part of the present population was brought into the islands. For it is questionable if self-interested planters would have paid the expenses of importing 8,000 Portuguese laborers, however valuable they were eventually to become to the community, if they had known that with hardly an exception the whole 8,000 would at the expiration of their contract, at the end of three years, slip quietly away to the cities or to the little homes in the valleys which they had purchased by economy and frugal living, leaving the plantations as bare of laborers as they had found them. The planters had erred, but the Territory to-day is richer by 16,000 moral, industrious, and frugal citizens by their error—and this one act of unintentional philanthropy on the part of the sugar men—almost the only one of any sort of philanthropy which can be placed to their credit, as a body, in Hawaii—covers in the minds of many a multitude of sins.

The "Little Brown" Peril a Menace to the United States---How the Japanese, Imported as Coolies, Have Taken Possession of Trade from Barber Shops to Plantations---The Indolence of the Native Kanakas.

It taught them, however, not to look for the solution of their labor troubles in the Azores; one assortment of the "canny Portugee" was sufficient. So with a line drawn through the word Portugal, and "rice preferred" scrawled across the map of China, they turned to the next name on the list, which, unfortunately for the Territory, was—Japan. Here there were conditions which suited even the most mercenary. A redundant population which needed room for overflow—a population which once on the plantations in all likelihood would remain there—was precisely what they were in search of. Add to this that the people were hardy, quick, industrious, and that the expenses of importing them were slight, it is little wonder that the proposition of Japanese labor appealed to the planters, and that, stung by the memory of their Portuguese experiment, they were not loath to give them a trial as against Haole labor.

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The Race Problem.

AS a result, in 1885 the planters imported a number of shiploads of Japanese, and the experiment proved successful from the first. The Japanese were industrious, healthy, and on the whole well behaved. Under the contract labor law which then existed in the Hawaiian kingdom, an adaptation of the American Seaman's Shipping act to local conditions, the laborers could be kept well in hand, and if they deserted the plantations, could be apprehended, returned to their work, and forced to work extra time. So long as this state of affairs existed little trouble was had with the Japanese and little fear felt that they would ever emerge in large numbers from the positions they were introduced to fill. Nor were the laborers dissatisfied with their condition, sufficient evidence of which may be found in the fact that by 1896 20,000 of their fellow-countrymen had followed the first importations into the islands unassisted.

But the sugar men, feeling the insecurity of the hold which they had upon the American market through the treaty of reciprocity of 1875, assaults upon which were constantly being made by the sugar interests of the South, were not content with letting well enough alone, and in 1892 entered upon the line of action which was at the bottom of the present Japanese status in the islands. The history of their coup d'etat in overthrowing the island monarchy and the establishment of a provisional republic with the consequent propaganda for annexation to the United States is too well known to need repetition. These points only have survived in interest.

The planters got the security of market which they fought for.

The fear that annexation would in some way bar

(Continued on Following Page.)

Carted Away a 20-Ton Meteorite

Story of the Man Who Found the Huge Bit of Planet Which Now Belongs to the Museum of Natural History.

THE largest, strangest, and by far the most interesting meteorite in the world has come into the possession of the American Museum of Natural History through the generosity of Mrs. W. E. Dodge of this city.

This stray bit of some far-away planet, or it may be the portion of some extinct world which centuries ago was in the process of dissolution, is known as the Willamette Meteorite, and is now in Portland, Oregon, from which city it will be shipped here as soon as the necessary transit arrangements are completed. It will have cost, delivered to the Museum, about $25,000, of which $20,600 represents the price paid for it to the lucky person on whose land it fell, perhaps centuries ago.

At the Museum they naturally look at the huge mass of iron, with its peculiar holes and erosions, from a purely scientific standpoint, and from such standpoint it will be the main attraction in the finest collection of meteorites in the world. But there is for the layman as well an extremely interesting history connected with this celestial visitor. It is the only bit of property of its kind upon which the courts have passed concerning the matter of ownership, and it took the Oregon judiciary from the lowest court to that of last resort two years to determine who was the actual owner of this twenty-ton planetary fragment.

Early in 1902 Ellis Hughes, a prospector, and another prospector named Dale were digging around through the Oregon wilds in the woods of Willamette County, when they suddenly came upon what seemed to them to be an outcropping of iron ore. The region surrounding the spot is a series of rough and rugged foothills of the Cascade Range, but, wild and unsettled as it was, the land had already been purchased by the Portland Land Company.

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Hughes was an old Australian prospector, and it didn't take him long to find out that there was something mighty queer about this stray bit of iron. Dale had already lost interest in it, but Hughes chipped off a bit and sent it on to some scientists in the East, with a request that they tell him what it was.

It happens that meteoric iron has properties all its own. There is no other iron just like it. On account of its crystalline formation, cleavage, and a lot of other things the scientists know about it is impossible to counterfeit it. And so when he got a report that the bit of iron he had sent on was of meteoric origin Hughes knew that he had struck something worth while. It was now up to him to make use of his knowledge.

Hughes's cabin was about a mile away from the spot where he made his discovery, and he and his son immediately put into practice a plan to drag the twenty-ton piece of planet over to their shack. To do this they first dug all around it so as to expose it on every side, and cleared a path in a direct line from the place where the meteorite was found to where Hughes intended it should ultimately repose. The two men hewed planks and built a sort of rough road. Then they built a rough car, such as is shown in the accompanying illustration, and the plan was to get the 40,000 pounds of iron on the car and drag it over the improvised road.

They had boards enough to make the road but fifty yards long. It at once became apparent that if they could get the meteorite loaded on the car and drag it for the fifty yards they would have to take up all the road back of the car, relay it in front, and go through the procedure over and over again.

CARTING THE METEORITE AWAY AFTER ITS DISCOVERY.

The first problem was to get the meteorite on the car. To do this they rigged a capstan, which was to be worked by a horse, and after days of toil they got ropes around the iron mass and started the horse on his journey. The sequence of effect to cause followed. So did the meteorite. But when the thing began to move the work had only begun. Some days it was possible to move the great mass of iron only the length of the car. Other days they got it ten and twenty feet further along on its journey, and one day they succeeded in moving it fifty yards. After three months of incessant toil the big bit of planet was finally dumped in front of Hughes's door.

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All this time the men had worked without molestation. Their nearest neighbors were miles away, and they were too busy with their own affairs to pay any attention to Hughes's queer actions. But after the meteorite had been secured Hughes sent out notice far and wide that he had found the most wonderful heavenly visitor that the world had ever seen.

Then the crowds began to come. In the crowd was an agent of the Portland Land Company. Unfortunately for Hughes he had failed, before making his announcement, to get rid of the telltale traces of his road. The agent took enough interest in the matter to walk along the road until he came to the hole in the ground on the property of the land company. Then he told the land company. The company, having some knowledge of the value of meteorites, immediately put in a claim for the planetary fragment. Then the courts took up the matter. The land company claimed it as a mineral property, possession of which goes with the land.

Hughes's claim was that while the landowner might claim anything on his land down to the centre of the earth, he couldn't put in property rights as far up as the Milky Way, and that, in short, anything that dropped from the sky belonged to the person who found it.

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The courts found for the landowners and established a precedent that whatever falls from Mars, the moon, or any other distant sphere whose occupants are not on visiting terms with the people of this earth becomes a part of the hereditaments of the land upon which it may fall. No syndicate from any of the planets having put in a claim for the meteorite, it was recognized as the property of the Portland Land Company, and all Hughes's three months of effort went for nothing. When the Lewis and Clarke Exposition opened the winners of the suit carted the meteorite off to Portland, where it was put on exhibition.

This great meteorite is in the form of an abbreviated cone, having its base on two sides so prolonged as to produce an oval whose long diameter is one-third greater than its transverse diameter. There are no angular outlines to the mass as a whole; all, whether in vertical or horizontal sections, are bounded by broad curves. When found partially buried in the ground the base of the meteorite was uppermost, and it is likely that in its long trip through space it held this position, or doubtless the rapidity of its flight gave it a conical shape.

In the lower half of this great cone are a number of round bore-holes, irregular as to position and more general near the bottom or base of the meteorite. These holes are nearly circular and well defined. They are from one to four inches in depth and three to eight inches in diameter at the outside. Another feature of this remarkable meteorite consists in the deep furrows or channels cutting into the lower cone area. These furrows extend vertically to the lower edge or base of the mass, whose border they break with channeling.

The extreme length of this great mass of molten iron, once a bright, shooting star darting through space, is 10 feet 4 inches; breadth across base, 7 feet; extreme vertical height from base to summit of dome, 4 feet; total circumference of base, 25 feet 4 inches. It weighs approximately 20 tons.

Two analyses of the Willamette iron have been made, small particles having been chipped off the mass for that purpose. One analysis shows iron, 91.46; nickel, 8.30. The other analysis shows iron, 91.65; nickel, 7.88; cobalt, .21; phosphorus, .09. The specific gravity of the iron is 7.7. The color of the exterior of the meteorite is a dull-reddish brown. The mass is much oxidized, with a tendency to scale in small flakes. The fractured surface is more coarsely granular in structure than other iron, and is of a formation peculiar to itself.

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It is impossible to tell how long the meteorite lay imbedded in the Oregon forest before Hughes discovered it. It may have been there for centuries. It is certain that it was there for a great many years, and although Hughes lost his find he will go down into history as the only man known in common life or among scientific collectors who ever tried to run away with a twenty-ton meteorite.

The Willamette meteorite will form the centre of an attractive group of heavenly visitors in the Museum. The other three were brought from the arctic regions by Lieut. Peary. The greatest of these is "The Tent," which, although heavier than the Willamette, has not so large an area. The other two are known as "The Woman" and "The Dog." There is a story connected with these three which is also of interest. Among the Eskimos there is a legend that many centuries ago a woman was turned out of her tribe. She wandered away with her baby and took along her tent and her dog. These and the woman the Great Spirit turned into stone as evidence of his wrath.

"Mrs. Dodge's liberality," said Director Bumpus of the American Museum of Natural History, "has made it possible for us to have here the finest collection of meteorites in the world. There are but two others known which are in the class of the Willamette. One is in the mountains in Mexico, and it would be necessary to build a railroad fifty miles long into the heart of the hills in order to transport it. The other is in Mexico City. By a permanent investment of approximately $4 a day Mrs. Dodge has given the City of New York and all the people who may visit it an opportunity of viewing the most interesting heavenly visitor of which we have any record."

LOWER SIDE OF METEORITE—CHILDREN RESTING IN HOLES WORN BY EROSION.

HOW LIFE IS MADE PLEASANT FOR THE "BUYER" FROM OUT OF TOWN

A COMPARATIVELY recent addition to the working force of a wholesale house in New York is the professional entertainer. No big jobbing house can get along without him nowadays: those that try it soon learn their mistake and fall into line with the others. The professional entertainer—of course that is not what he is called officially—is the direct outgrowth of the army of "buyers" who come to New York every year, and especially in February and March. More and more are they forsaking other and nearer cities for New York, and the entertainment they get has not a little to do with their preferences.

With the devil-may-care, reckless look of the man who is a thousand miles away from everybody that knows him, the buyer strides up and down the lobby of his Broadway hotel and tries not to stare at the elevators. At last he is in his glory. True, he wore frayed collars and down-at-the-heel shoes for a year, and stayed away from the county fair at Bogstown, Wis., or Hotville, Ga., but the reward has come—he is in New York.

About every third man under 40 years old in the little Southern or Western town turns his face toward New York when he says his prayers. Every cent he can lay his hands on he saves, so that he may journey hither and take a room where the gongs of the Broadway cars keep him from sleeping during the few hours that he spends in bed. The man who is sent to New York to lay up a stock of "Spring goods" for home consumption is the envied of all his fellows. He travels, eats, and sleeps "on the firm," but the money he has saved goes for joys that can't be put down on the expense account.

The jobbers here did not take long to realize the semi-frivolous nature of the buyer's visit. Hence the entertainers. As in everything else the New York business man applies method to this branch. Instead of going at it in a haphazard way, he picks out a good man for the job, gives him wide latitude in the way of expenses, and tells him to stick to the buyer. And the chosen one sticks. He is still a salesman by name, but selling is a duty to which he goes back only when the buyers begin to leave town. Now theatre parties and "rubber-neck" wagons are his field of action.

The man who undertakes this task—and it soon turns from a pleasure into a task—must have tact, above all things. The courtesies to a visitor from Kansas, South Carolina, or Minnesota must not savor of a bargain. The dinner at night must not seem to be bait for a next day's purchaser. It is purely a matter of business with the jobber, but his lieutenant must not show it. For the average buyer—like the average man in any line—is not a grafter; he wants to get the best goods for the low st prices. But he likes good treatment and his favor inevitably goes to the man who is courteous and hospitable. Other things being equal, or maybe if they are not quite equal, that is the man from whom the visitor will get his supply of goods.

Thousands of buyers from thousands of towns and hamlets all over the United States pour into New York in February and March to purchase supplies for the village dry goods emporium or millinery establishment. New York doesn't notice the addition to its population, but if all these buyers were herded together they would make an invading army of no mean size. The prosperity of the jobbing house in Worth, or Leonard, or Franklin Street depends largely on the patronage it gets from these visitors.

A natural result of the journeys of Southerners and Westerners to New York is that the jobbers here have to send fewer men on the road. There is something ludicrous about the reception many a drummer gets when he goes into a store and interviews a salesman who wants to go to New York soon. The salesman—he is probably called "clerk" in the town where he lives—is so afraid that the drummer will have just what is needed in the store that he hurries to get him out before the sample case is opened. If the samples were too good the owner of the store might happen along and decide that it wasn't necessary to send a man to New York.

It is the same way one step higher up, with the jobbers in the West. Not long ago a representative of a big Southern cotton mill went on a trip through the West. He went to towns of over 15,000 population seeking only wholesale dealers. This representative's main sales office is in the wholesale district in New York. Pretty nearly everywhere he went he got the answer: "Oh, I'll see you when I come to New York—what's the use worrying with it now?" He noticed that the men always passed on to another subject rapidly; it took him about a week to find out that everybody he "went up against" was set on coming to New York, was going to come whatever he had to say, and didn't care to discover that purchases could be accomplished without the trip. Of course sometimes the rural buyer, especially in the West, is sent to Chicago or St. Louis instead of to New York, but he grumbles at such ill treatment, and tells his employer that he fears the "results" will not be nearly as good.

The first thing the Southern or Western buyer does when he gets to New York is to make a journey down town to the jobbers. He visits three or four and takes a perfunctory look at the "goods" of each one. When the evening shadows fall, it's ten to one he has made more appointments for that night than he can fill. In his evening suit, which he has worn perhaps twice in the last year, he meets the professional entertainer at some restaurant—and then his "good time" in New York has begun.

It is a week of delirious joys for him. About the second night he discovers that there are a good many people here who don't wear dress suits in the evening. This discovery is a distinct relief, and he leaves his own off thereafter. He has heard in the South or the West that Northerners are very cold-blooded and distant, but he can't find any indication of it. Slapped on the back and made much of, he concludes that they're about the most cordial lot of people he ever met. And not the least of his joys lies in thinking what he will tell his fellow-townsmen at the Post Office and the drug store the morning after he gets back home.

Few persons know it, but women buyers come to New York in great numbers. They are the employes, almost altogether, of millinery houses, sometimes representing three or four in as many rural communities. Their taste in the selection of hats and ribbons cannot be found or cultivated in men. If any prim and conventional individual imagines that these women visitors are any exception to the entertainment rule it is a vast mistake. They have to be taken to theatres and dinners just as do the men. The woman who comes here from a far distant State is always old enough to know how to take care of herself and at the same time unsophisticated enough not to be suspicious of everybody she meets.

In entertaining the women the professional entertainer of the jobbing house "lays himself out" more lavishly than he does for the men. Maybe this is because he thinks they're more deserving of attention, maybe their business views do not mingle so readily with their social preferences; whatever the reason, the fact remains. It may be added that where the men buyers save for their New York trip, the women invest all their available capital in hats and gowns—which same hats and gowns are trusted to "do the rest."

The buyers for big New York department stores furnish a startling contrast to the out-of-town variety. These New York buyers, in many cases, draw very high salaries. One man who buys towels, tablecloths, napkins, and other white goods for a big department store on Sixth Avenue gets $25,000 a year. A man of that class will never accept courtesies from the firms he deals with. An invitation to lunch is met with a polite refusal, accompanied by the suspicion of a smile. The manner of the man says: "No; I can't go, thank you, and you know why." A buyer who has such big responsibilities cannot afford to run the risk of being suspected of partiality. Another thing, he is in New York all the time, and the cut-and-dried form of entertainment for out-of-towners has no attractions for him.

SUNSHINE AND SHADOWS OF HAWAII

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

Japanese immigration flooded the islands with thousands who were anxious to land before it took place.

The repeal of the contract law consequent upon annexation took from the planters the means by which they had so successfully managed the Japanese in the past, allowing the laborers to leave the plantations when they wished, to strike when they felt inclined, and to wander away to the cities and to engage in other trades, to the permanent injury of white labor.

Further than this, the Japanese emigrants, once freed of the idea that under the American flag the islands would be closed to them, and appreciating the fact that under the new régime they would be more at liberty to go where and to do what they pleased, than under the old, continued to flock in until at the present time a conservative estimate places their number in the group at 70,000. These conditions the planters did not foresee, but it may be said that there is not a planter on the islands to-day, however self-centred, who does not appreciate their present significance.

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With a total population of 160,000, 70,000, or 44 per cent., of whom are Japanese, and over 25,000, or 16 per cent., Chinese, to say nothing of several thousand Koreans who have recently come in, the preponderance of the Asiatic over the native and Western elements is sufficiently marked to be startling. And the preponderance is increasing rather than decreasing. While the steady flow of Japanese and Korean immigrants is maintained—the Chinese are now excluded by the extension of the Geary act to the Territory—the increase in the Caucasian population is slow—by immigration almost at a standstill—while that of the native population long ago ceased. In addition to the 30,000 natives, the non-Asiatic population is made up of 16,000 Portuguese, 10,000 Porto Ricans, imported in 1900; 1,100 Germans, 1,700 British, 100 French, and 2,000 Americans, with a sprinkling of Italians, Galicians, Slavs, and American negroes. To maintain the supremacy of Western culture over Eastern in face of these facts is the Herculean task to which the best element of Europeans and Americans is now putting its shoulders. The contest bids fair to be a battle royal.

Strange as it may seem to a Continental American who has been bred up to condemn the Chinaman whom he meets in the States and to shout facts is the herculean task to which the best element in Hawaii is universally praised, and its presence in the islands welcomed. This fact arises doubtless from the fact that the Chinese were in the islands before the Western element entered in large numbers, that they have always been a peaceful, industrious, and saving people, and tend to Americanize far more readily than either the Japs or Koreans. Many of the Chinese have married Kanaka women, and their children form what is universally conceded to be the most capable class which springs from mixed marriages with the natives. The Chinese in Hawaii are extremely individual and devoid of that intense national feeling which forbids the Japanese, wherever he may be, from ever becoming anything but a loyal subject of the Mikado. Many of the Chinese merchants in Honolulu maintain elegant houses, have cut off their cues, raised families of Chinese or half-caste children, and regard that as their home and the American flag as their own. But not so the Jap, and therein lies the cause of the fear and hatred which the Western element entertains for him.

In the Eastern States the Jap as he appears in Hawaii is never seen, and on the Pacific Coast only occasionally. In the islands he presents himself under pristine conditions. By the time he has spent his apprenticeship in American ways in Hawaii—as most do who go to the coast—he appears on continental soil an improved being. But in Hawaii he is Asiatic to the core. He dwells apart, if he is in the cities—and he is there to the number of 20,000—in his own quarter, among his kindred and fellow-countrymen, preserving unimpaired all of his native ways, and venturing forth only in quest of the almighty dollar. He has his own theatres and schools and churches, and his own doctors; he reads only his native papers, he patronizes only his own shops. He has immigrated under the supervision of his Government, he is in constant contact with it, he returns at the age of 20 to serve his time in the army or navy, and then to re-emigrate. He never forgets his early ways and his early teaching. He is canny, deceitful, and untrustworthy. On the plantations he has organizations which in point of perfection out-Debs Debs, and does not scruple to use them for his own interests.

One of the reasons for which the two additional companies of infantry are to be attached to the local garrison is that it may be able—which it is not now—to cope with the serious labor troubles which arise among the Japs at nearly every cane harvest. But the chief cause of animosity against him is that he has entered the labor market of the cities to an extent that has nearly denuded it of white labor. He has pre-empted the carpenter and cabinetmakers' trade, and with hardly an exception the undertaking establishments are in his hands. He has driven all but two Haole barber shops in Honolulu to the wall. The candy and ice cream parlors and many of the cheaper restaurants have come to be his province. He is the chief figure in the merchant tailoring and hat making establishments. And in them all he maintains his native customs and morality. He marries a wife whom he has purchased in Japan without seeing and who is imported to live with him till he tires of her and takes another, selling her to any bachelor friend who is inclined to become a benedict.

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The Remedy.

IT is against such conditions as these—and I have painted them in gentle colors—and against worse conditions which must inevitably arise if the preponderance of Japanese in the islands is maintained till the children of the present generation come to the suffrage—a privilege which they are canny enough to accept for their own ends—that the Hawaiian Haole protests in the interest of his own posterity. But if these are the conditions, what is the remedy? Only one, say the whites—flood the islands with "citizen labor." But how helpless this remedy is destined to prove is soon made apparent. The great market for any labor is the plantation—and time and again Haole labor has been tried here and failed. In 1898 a colony of American farmers were brought out from California, given individual houses and gardens, and every inducement offered them to remain three years. The first left the plantations at the end of one month, the last at the end of ten months. Americans will not till the cane fields in Louisiana and harvest the crop, much less will they do it here. The Portuguese were tried, and quit at the end of their contract time. The Porto Ricans have been scarcely less vagrant, and morally are worse than the Japanese. American negroes cannot be imported because of the strong social antipathy with which the native Hawaiians regard them.

Plantation labor is consequently left to the Japanese, and however many thousand "citizen laborers" may be poured into the islands, it will still be left to them. And, as has already been pointed out, the labor markets in the cities are nearly as completely pre-empted by the Japanese. When white carpenters, cabinetmakers, undertakers, barbers, tailors, hack drivers, restaurateurs are leaving for the continent, what chance is there to induce other white men to come in and take chances when those already in the islands have failed? If it were not to question the good judgment of those patriotic gentlemen who suggest it, the dispassionate observer would be inclined to say that the time is passed when such a substitution of white labor for Asiatic could be successfully accomplished. The Asiatic is already in the field, he has possession of the market, he can only be dispossessed by competition; and the futility of attempting to dispossess him by competition is proved by experience whenever white labor has clashed with brown. You may exclude further immigration by law, but you cannot deport those already on American soil or prevent their children from becoming American citizens. The harm has already been done—the horse has been stolen, and the planter is now trying to shut the stable door.

Yet if Hawaii is destined to come under the influence of Asiatic culture and the children of the planters to reap the results, they have only the avarice of their forefathers to blame for it. Had the planters used in 1885 the efforts they are now employing to get European settlers in the islands, to accomplish the same result, they would have fared better and the islands would to-day have been Haole and not Asiatic in aspect. With a growing labor market on their hands they had the privilege of filling it with Caucasian or Mongolian, and they chose the latter. Now that the market is full that privilege is withdrawn from them. One cannot but feel that the planter is already reaping the fruits of his sins, and yet, when he reflects how these sins have been visited upon the islands and their unfortunate proprietors as well, and to what extent that visitation will be carried in the future, he cannot turn away from the painful picture without a sigh.

HAOLE.

Our Rhodes Scholars at Oxford

Impressions of an American Student at the English Seat of Learning.

OXFORD, England, Feb. 8, 1906.—The first contingent of American Rhodes scholars has now been at Oxford for more than a whole academic year. Already the scholars have had many experiences and gained many impressions that may be of interest to their fellow-countrymen.

Their reception, on the whole, has been a friendly one. Although they found their English cousins less demonstrative in their bonhomie than themselves, and although they thought it queer at first that these cousins on being introduced to a man merely said "How d'you do," with perhaps a distant nod, they soon discovered that this reserve was rather a trick of manner than an indication of unsociability.

It goes without saying that the life here is a good deal of a novelty to the Americans. In the morning the undergraduate is gently aroused by his "scout" (manservant) in time to "keep a chapel" or a "roller" (roll call) a few minutes before 8 o'clock. He is under the sad necessity of keeping a specified number—varying in different colleges from twenty-four to forty—of either one or the other during the term if he is to receive official credit for having "resided" that term. If he keeps the time-honored practice of "rollers"—instituted, no doubt, to inculcate early rising—he must arrive at a certain room and with a goose-quill pen affix his signature to a piece of paper before a bell ceases ringing. If he has chosen "to keep chapels" instead he must be in chapel before another bell stops ringing, and must remain there throughout a service of about twenty minutes. After "rollers" or chapel there is a wait of nearly an hour before breakfast. "Brekker" is served à la carte, without the carte, in the students' sitting rooms, and to each man alone, unless he happens to be a guest or the host at a breakfast party, as more often happens than not. At a breakfast party the social time is prolonged after the meal till 10 o'clock, or even later, by talk and smoking. Then everybody is supposed to do his duty by books and lectures until luncheon time—about 1 o'clock.

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The afternoon until 4 or 5 o'clock is spent out of doors, whether the sport be rowing, football, hockey, cricket, lacrosse, golf, tennis, polo, hunting, running, riding, cycling, or merely walking. The Oxford undergraduate feels that he cannot exist unless he exercises in the open air in the afternoon. About 4:30 everybody goes somewhere for tea, whether it be to a fellow-student's room at college, a public tea room, or the home of a friend. The little college tea parties usually last till about 6 o'clock, leaving a free hour between that time and dinner. This hour is spent studiously or socially, according to the inclination of each individual. Dinner is served "in hall"—a large, chapel-like building—where the appearance of the place itself, the manner of serving, and the queer table customs all speak of the past and its traditions. After dinner coffee is served in the rooms of those who desire it. Then the student is prepared for the evening, which he spends perhaps with his books, playing bridge, at the theatre, or perhaps at some other of the many diversions possible. Such, in brief, is a typical day at Oxford.

Other features of the life may be noted while setting forth a few of its most prominent advantages and disadvantages from the point of view of the American Rhodes scholars. To a young American who has been accustomed to go and come as he pleases, to keep any hours that he chooses, and in every way to have the utmost freedom of action, some of the rules that he must submit to at Oxford cannot fail to be a trifle irksome. Whether he lives in college or in licensed "digs," (lodgings,) which are under the college regulations, he must be promptly on hand for chapel or roll call in the morning for the prescribed number of times during the term. After dinner if he wishes to go out of college at all during the evening he must leave before 9 o'clock. If he stays out after 9 the usual fine is 2d.; if he stays out after 11, the fine is usually a shilling, while if he is not within the college gate at 12 all sorts of dire things are likely to happen, and he may even be "sent down" (dismissed from college) for a term. If he wishes to run up to London—a journey of less than two hours—for some evening entertainment, he is unable to do so during the term; for it is not always easy to get permission to be out of town even during the day, and since he would have difficulty in getting back to Oxford before 12 the project is quite unfeasible.

Still other regulations apply to the cap and gown. They must be worn on a great many specified occasions, though the cap is usually omitted for all except engagements outside of college. This university garb is required for roll call, chapel, lectures, all official appointments with tutors, "dinner in hall," and "cum in publicum prodeunt" on the street after dinner in the evening. As a matter of fact, very few students bother about wearing cap and gown on the street in the evening, though they run the risk of being "progged" to the tune of 5s. for not doing so, if caught by their arch enemies, the proctors.

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Many of the Rhodes scholars very naturally object to being classed as freshmen. Although this disadvantage will appear in more serious proportions in connection with the actual work of the university, it is not wholly trivial in its social aspect. A large proportion of the Americans have spent four years in their home universities before coming to Oxford, yet since they were here classed as freshmen they have been pretty much left alone by the upper class men—men nearer their own age—after a few formal courtesies were offered. The Oxford etiquette, moreover, which enjoins that a freshman must not seek the society of upper class men, that he must not call upon an upper class man unless that high and mighty individual has called upon him beforehand, and that he must not have the temerity even to speak to an upper class man on the street unless he himself is first addressed—all this nonsense has had the effect of emphasizing the barrier between the Rhodes scholars and their natural associates. This might indeed be tragic, if it were not so absurd. As time went on, however, some of the older and more sensible men seemed to recognize the situation and ignore these little traditions that prevented friendly intercourse with the Rhodes scholars on equal terms. I suppose Oxonians are at a loss just how to take us as yet, but no doubt they will understand us better in time.

Before concluding our fault-finding with Oxford we shall probably be expected to say something about the wine drinking there. Since the use of wines is much more general in Europe, especially in England, than it is in the States, it is natural perhaps that there should be more indulgence of this sort at Oxford than at any American university. However that may be, such affairs as "fresher wines," "wine suppers," "bump suppers," and other impromptu Bacchic feasts do occur with considerable frequency at Oxford.

The social life is extremely pleasant. We greatly miss, it is true, those delightful affairs at home in which men and women meet with American freedom. At Oxford there is comparatively little mixed society of this order, and what there is for the college man is usually stiff and formal; consists mostly of chaperons and has a dampening effect upon the spirits.

College hospitality at Oxford has no equal anywhere else in the world, I feel sure, unless possibly at Cambridge. It begins for the callow "fresher" with the receipt of invitations for breakfast, luncheon, or tea. The upper class men very conscientiously take this way of introducing the new men to their college associates, so that nearly every freshman receives during his first term more invitations than he can accept, most of them coming from men whom he does not know even by sight. During his second term, as he is not usually expected to return these favors of the upper class men, he seeks the society of his fellow-freshmen, whom by this time he has come to know very well. He invites them in little groups to his own hospitable board, and is invited in return. Thus begins that jolly sociability among the students that forms such an attractive feature of college days at Oxford.

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Athletics, too, contribute a large share of the enjoyment to be had at Oxford. Here the Englishman's love for outdoor sports has full play under the most favorable conditions. First of all there is the beautiful Isis, (as the Thames is called here,) "the most boatable of all rivers," on which rowing, that characteristic and famous sport of Oxford, is exercised in all its varied phases.

Nearly every Oxford undergraduate goes in for some kind of sport. For there is such a varied list to choose from that every one can find a sport to his liking; the climate is such as to require a great deal of exercise, and it is considered each man's bounden duty to help maintain the athletic prestige of his college. In the performance of this duty the American Rhodians have certainly not proved laggards. Though the report that they are all athletes is exaggerated, they are nearly all lovers of outdoor sport, and have entered into Oxford athletics with great heartiness and success. This is not the place to enumerate their laurels at length, but I must at least proclaim that they won seven out of nine events in the freshman sports, and that many of their number have gained distinction for themselves in rowing—a sport with which they first became acquainted at Oxford.

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But in addition to these pleasant features of the Oxford life that the Americans have been enjoying in common with their fellow-students, they have had many other advantages that were especially due to their being Rhodes scholars. On account of this distinction they have been the recipients of a great deal of attention from prominent people in England, who have treated them most kindly. The Atlantic Union, too, a society founded by the late Sir Walter Besant for the purpose of entertaining colonials and Americans when in London, has afforded them the opportunity of enjoying many splendid social functions. But, best of all, they have had the great good fortune to be able to travel extensively in the British Isles and on the Continent.

But I must now turn from my sketch of the life in general of the American Rhodes scholars to the more important consideration of what they have found Oxford University to be as an educational institution.

The whole system, being an outgrowth of the Middle Ages, diverges greatly from our own. In the first place, Oxford University is composed of twenty-one separate colleges, and there is a fairly clear distinction always between college and university. Unless a man joins that comparatively small and almost negligible group of students called "non-collegiates," he can become a member of the university only by first becoming a member of one of the colleges, and college membership carries with it at once university membership. The college becomes the student's home. During his first and second years, with few exceptions, he actually lives within the college walls; he is subject to the special rules and regulations of his college, and although the tutor for his final school may not be a member of his college, some one of the college dons is selected as his special and permanent guardian and keeps an eye on him and his work during the whole period of "residence."

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The university, on the other hand, enacts impressive statutes in Latin for his governance, manages the huge machinery of the examination plant for his confusion, and gives him the handle to his name at the termination of his labors. An example which sometimes proves amusing of the distinction between college and university is found in the fact that only one of the proper university officials—a proctor or his "buller" (assistant)—can fine a student for not wearing cap and gown on the street in the evening. No don of his own college will pay the slightest attention to his negligence, and if pursued by a proctor he can bite his thumb to that worthy as soon as he reaches his college gate.

In the scheme of instruction at Oxford everything depends upon examinations. In those courses of study leading to the degrees of B. A. and M. A.—and these courses are pursued by the vast majority of the students—two examinations are required, called officially the first and second public examinations. These two examinations may be taken either in a pass school (the term school meaning course of study) or an honor school, or one in each. The work in the pass schools is much easier than that in the honor schools, and seems intended for the benefit of those who wish to procure a degree with as little trouble as possible. A pass degree, however, confers little glory upon a student, so that all ambitious aspirants for the B. A. and M. A. take it in one of eight "final honor schools"—literae humaniores, mathematics, natural science, jurisprudence, modern history, theology, Oriental studies, English language, and literature—and according to the knowledge and ability displayed in the final examination they receive first, second, third, or fourth honors. To those who acquit themselves with unusual éclat a "double first" is given, while those deemed unworthy of fourth honors fall wholly without the pale and are denied an honor degree.

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If a man seeks for mere book learning it would perhaps be wiser for him to go to Chicago, Paris, or Heidelberg—where he can have his wants served strictly à la carte in modern style—than to come to Oxford. What Oxford has to give to a student is of a nature quite different from what any American, French, or German university can offer. As Mr. Andrew Lang says, "it is plain that the university has been less a home of learning, on the whole, than a microcosm of English intellectual life."

This is not to say that there is any lack of learning at the university, for learning is there in abundance, and it is possible for the diligent Oxonian to make himself—to quote Mr. Lang again—"a perfect dungeon of books." But the Oxford degree, we should say, means not so much that a certain number of dusty tomes have been digested, as that a certain kind of life, of singular suggestiveness, charm, and potency, has been lived for at least three years. Perhaps Englishmen are not far wrong in their stubbornly conservative attitude toward any change in the essential characteristics of Oxford, and in their unwillingness to grant any man his B. A. until he has lived the prescribed length of time as an Oxonian and properly gained that peculiar training that the degree stands for.

The system is much less rigid in its exactions than is the typical American system. The Oxford student, as a general thing, does not feel it incumbent on him to master specified portions of specified text books according to the university catalogue, nor does he suffer from that high school habit of many American professors who assign at each meeting of their classes definite portions of a text upon which the students are to be "quizzed" next time. The Oxford tutor shows his student in a general way what work he ought to do, chooses for him the lectures that he ought to attend, and provides him with a long list of books, few of which he need read in toto and most of which are optional or alternative. Once a week the tutor meets each little group of his students in long and intimate conferences, during which essays are read and interesting discussion takes place. The scope of the discussion on these occasions is so flexible, and so many digressions are allowed, that the ambitious student is put on his mettle to know his subject from every side, and to know it, not in such fashion that his instructor may put an A or a 100% to his credit in a little grade book for that day's work, but in order that he may manifest intelligence and ability before his fellows and his tutor.

It is the tutor who affords most of the inspiration for work. Since the tutor to whom a student is assigned on beginning the work of his final school continues in this capacity until the work for the degree is finished, this tutor is apt to entertain in the student's behalf a deep personal interest and sense of responsibility and to exercise over him a very effective influence. As Mr. J. Wells says, in his "Oxford and Oxford Life": "It is this personal intercourse of teacher and taught which is the most marked feature of English university education; we may be forgiven if we prize it highly, for others besides ourselves have praised it and pointed out its peculiar effectiveness as a means of training."

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The objection to this system that one hears most frequently offered by American Rhodes scholars is that it allows many students almost entirely to shirk their work for long periods. This is undoubtedly the case. Although a man must be very diligent, soon or late, if he would win his degree at Oxford, he does have this soon-or-late alternative and consequently finds it possible to live for a long time an existence of comparative ease. But, to my mind, there are few conditions of life which could be more beneficial to American students of ability and backbone than a great deal of ease at Oxford. It seems to me a most fortunate circumstance in the lives of us American students that we can have a life of ease, with plenty of time at our disposal, in the midst of an environment like that at Oxford—fortunate that we can call a halt for a while from our ambitious chase after professorships, Judgeships, and editorships, to look about us in surroundings where so many noble minds of the past have found their inspiration. Observe the tribute of Mr. Lang:

"The one duty which that university, by virtue of its very nature, has never neglected, is the assembling of young men together from all over England, and giving them three years of liberty, of life, of leisure, and of discussion, in scenes which are classical and peaceful. For these hours, the most fruitful of our lives, we are grateful to Oxford, as long as friendship lives; that is, as long as life and memory remain with us. And if anything endure, if hope there be, our conscious existence in the afterworld would ask for no better companions than those who walked with us by the Isis and the Cherwell."

S. ROYAL ASHTON.

HIGH STREET, OXFORD.

THE ISIS AND COLLEGE BARGES DURING A BOAT RACE.

CHRIST CHURCH COLLEGE.

THE GARDEN FRONT OF NEW COLLEGE

SOME EUTHANASIATIC THOUGHTS

THIS Euthanasia seems to me
A fairly useful thing to be.
If I could make a little list
To hand out to the Euthanist,
With power granted by the State
Th' entire lot to euthanate,
I'm sure a million folks would come
Unto the Euthanasium
To watch the process, full of glee,
Upon each single Euthanee.

First there's the Fad and Fancy Man—
I'd make him drain the Eutha-can;
And then the Masher on the street,
He'd disappear from off his beat.
The chap who at the theater
Between the acts creates a stir
By stepping on my feet and hat,
I'd euthanate till he was flat!
I'd take the whole insurance brood
And euthanize 'em hard and good.
I'd take T. Lawson and his gang
And give 'em such a eutha-bang
They'd never know what hit 'em, not
Until the North Pole gets red hot!
I'd take the Prima Donna who
Has had no voice since eighty-two,
Yet keeps on singing her farewell,
And give her Euth perpetuell.
I'd take and euthanate all crooks;
I'd likewise euthanate the cooks
Who spread th' acute dyspepsia germ;
Also the camera pachyderm
Who with his snapping lenses rude
Disturbs our shrinking solitude.
I'd euthanate the Subway straps
That dangle travelers in our laps;
And down there in the Senate Hall
I think I'd euthanate them all—
Although if only they've the breath
They'll euthanate themselves to death.
I'd take the novelists who write
Of things as dark as blackest night,
Of things of sorrow and of pain,
Of things that bear the brand of Caine,
Of human folk in Satan's spell,
And euthanate 'em till they yell.
I'd take the poets who delight
In writing verses full of blight
Of "Little Susies" turned away
From Papa's door, with hearts awray,
To tumble down the kitchen stair
And break their necks beyond repair,
So that in all the after years
The old man's heart is filled with tears—
I'd take that band of Laureates
And euthanate 'em to the gates
Of—well, I will not name the spot,
But folks who've been there say it's hot!

Ah, yes—this Euthanasia seems
Not bad to one who sits and dreams
Of times to come, when all will be
From sin, and vice, and sorrow free.
So sound the timbrel—beat the drum—
All hail the Euthanasium,
With power granted by the State
All nuisances to euthanate!
Nor hesitate, I beg you, please,
To use my list of Euthanees.

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

MUSINGS OF THE GENTLE CYNIC

Lots of things look easy to manage until you try them. Automobiles and wives, for instance.

A break in the divorce court is seldom re-paired.

Give the average woman a button and she will want a dress to match it.

We never know that some men are dead until we miss their bragging.

Some men are about as hard to deal with as a worn-out pack of cards.

No man can be selfish with his happiness.

Every cloud has a silver lining, if your pocket is similarly fixed.

It is not until we get airships that the fellow who lives in an attic can expect his friends to look him up.

Reform is generally predigested.

It's all right to respect gray hairs, but it isn't necessary to throw bricks at a bald head.

The great trouble with things we get for nothing is that we generally have to pay the freight.

Somehow or other a woman doesn't feel flattered when some other woman falls in love with her husband.

The dollar that looked so small when you borrowed it seems as big as a Ferris wheel when you have to pay it back.

It doesn't take a quarrelsome man to strike an attitude.

The only way some people can get along together is to live apart.

A ripe old age is a very beautiful thing, except in an egg.

Many a man has tripped over his own ambition.

Perhaps is a first cousin to the If and But twins.

Most good resolutions consist largely of plans and specifications.

The fortune hunter never needs a guide.

A man may be clothed in his own righteousness, but it doesn't always fit.

A Century of Coal in Pennsylvania

The History of a Mammoth Industry from the Discovery of Anthracite in 1770 to an Output of 61,000,000 Tons in 1905.

NO epoch, perhaps, in the industrial history of the country is looked forward to with greater interest by business men and the people in general in the Eastern States than the termination next April of the contract between the bituminous and anthracite coal operators, who represent aggregated capital of $400,000,000 on one side and 150,000 miners and their co-workers in the different collieries on the other. Whether the operators yield to the demands of the workers for reduction in the hours of labor, increase in wages, and improved conditions is beyond the scope of prediction at this time.

The propositions of the miners are now in the hands of the operators. So far there are no indications that the operators intend to precipitate a struggle, as there is not the customary storing of large quantities of coal that has usually preceded strikes since the mines were first opened. Neither is there the same amount of coal on hand that there is usually at this period of the year. This is due to the great demand which has prevailed during the past ten months, and which has been the means of keeping the collieries in all the regions working almost steadily, an unprecedented feature in the history of this branch of mining.

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This prosperity has not been the result of any liberality on the part of the operators. The strike of three years ago, precipitated by the miners themselves, which depleted the markets, is responsible for it. Whatever concessions have been granted the coal miners of Pennsylvania, and these are only of recent date, have been wrung from the operators, who, since the opening of the first mine, have been growing immensely rich and building up colossal aggregations of wealth.

The anthracite trade is exhibited in the first shipment of 2,000 tons in 1804 from Mauch Chunk, Carbon County, by rafts on the Lehigh and Delaware Rivers, and overland by wagons to tidewater. From this year may consistently be dated the effective introduction of anthracite coal, as grates in houses and furnaces for its use were brought into more general use, and charcoal, which had been such an important factor before this in furnaces and homes, was gradually retired to a subordinate place.

The output for 1905 from the anthracite fields reached the tremendous aggregate of 61,000,000 tons, while the bituminous output was 100,000,000 tons, or about 3,000,000 tons more than in 1904. From an investment of a few thousand dollars the capital of the operators has steadily increased until more than $400,000,000 are invested in the coal fields, the greatest amount invested in the resources of any one State in the country.

Pennsylvania's coal fields cover an area of 15,500 square miles, and are divided into two great regions—the anthracite and bituminous, the anthracite in the eastern central part of the State, containing 500 square miles, and the bituminous in the west part, containing 15,000 square miles.

The discovery of bituminous antedates that of anthracite, and the development and first attempts to introduce them as articles of commerce are replete with interest. Bituminous was discovered early in the eighteenth century, when the Penns, who still retained their proprietary interest in the State, including the Manor of Pittsburg, surveyed the town of Pittsburg and at the same time sold the privilege of mining coal for home purposes near the town at the rate of £30 for each mining lot. The first shipment of bituminous of any consequence was to southern points on the Ohio River and to Columbia, Penn., in 1804, and consisted of 400 tons carried on a raft.

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Anthracite coal was discovered by white people in 1770 on Sharp Mountain, then in Northampton County, near where the town of Summit Hill, Carbon County, is now situated, but many years before that the Indians knew of its existence. The records of Northampton Court verify the discovery by showing that patents were issued in 1780 with a claim that Sharp Mountain contained valuable coal deposits. The discovery also at this date is shown by Scull's map of Pennsylvania of 1771, which marks the place in Northampton County where the coal was found.

The value of anthracite was positively known to the early settlers, many of whom were natives of Wales and Cornwall, where mines were opened in the twelfth century and are still in operation. These sturdy immigrants, because of the knowledge they possessed of coal, were pioneers in the dangerous occupation of bringing this valuable mineral from its home of ages in the earth, and to them can justly be accorded the credit of instituting methods that were great factors in the successful opening of mines. Their presence at this epoch in the history of coal refutes the tradition that its real worth was unknown. From this class were chosen mostly the workers in 1792 when John Nicholson, Michael Hillegas, and Charles Cist formed the Lehigh Coal Mining Company, but without a charter of incorporation, and secured 1,000 acres of land on Sharp Mountain, Mauch Chunk, one of the most picturesque of locations, where Nature in all her beauty stretches her broad canvas over precipitous crags and rocky gorges that have won the admiration of tourists from every section of the globe.

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This company was the inception of what is now the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, with its capital of $15,000,000, its deposits of 50,000,000 tons in view, and operating close by where the original discovery of anthracite was made. On this land was sunk the first anthracite mine. Openings were pits and quarries prior to this period. The second was at Beaver Meadows, Carbon County, 1810. The first shipment of anthracite from Wyoming Valley was made in 1807 by way of the Susquehanna River to points in Pennsylvania and Maryland. There was no regular opening for a quarter of a century in that valley after the attention of the public was directed to anthracite, but now it adds millions of dollars annually to the value of the output.

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The value of coal and its allied products is astonishing. Towns and cities are springing into existence in Pennsylvania, and grow with a rapidity that causes the most conservative to marvel. Her cities contain more solid wealth in proportion to their population than any other cities in the country. There is good evidence of this. The mining town of Shenandoah for example, with its population of 30,000 souls, has more than $2,000,000 of deposits in her banks, the savings of thrifty miners and of judicious economy and prudent investment on the part of the commercial community. This is a larger percentage of deposits than there is in any of the banks of a town of similar size in the United States.

By the use of coal, furnaces were enabled in 1905 to manufacture 7,411,300 gross tons of pig iron. This output as compared with 4,026,300 gross tons in 1896 shows a gain of 3,384,950 gross tons, or 84.1 per cent. The cost of this basic material for 1905 was $54,664,808, while the market value of the product was $101,830,467. This represents almost 30 per cent. of the product in the United States. The number of persons employed in the pig iron industry was 14,087. As compared with 1896 there were 2,507 more men at work. The amount of wages paid was $7,752,861. As compared with 1896 the increase in the wages of 1905 was $3,320,170, or 72.3 per cent.

The manufactured product of rolled iron and steel for 1905 was 8,056,306 gross tons, and the number of persons employed was 91,146. The aggregate amount of wages paid in this industry in 1905 was $55,982,427. The value of the output was $360,538,150. The average yearly earnings of an employe were $613.66, the greatest average earnings of any class of workers in the world.

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The total number of industries in the State that use coal is 52,170, and the value of the output in 1905 was $1,720,108,250.

The total amount of anthracite mined in 1904 was 62,595,644 tons, while the amount sold was 58,037,447 tons. Almost 4,000,000 tons per year are used about the mines and towns for generating steam and for domestic purposes. The average number of persons employed in 1904 was 160,579. The sum of the wages was $26,065,400. The average yearly earnings for 1904 were $574.28, an individual increase over 1903 of $82.85, or 16.8 per cent. This average increase in the earnings of employes included 24,134 persons who worked in and about the breakers, mostly boys.

The total number of tons of bituminous mined and sold in 1904 was 97,490,708, the average price of which was $1.01. The persons employed numbered 146,330, and they earned $16,134,195. Coke to the value of $56,000,000 was also manufactured in 1904.

It is of interest to note that the value of the output of anthracite alone in the State for 1904 exceeded all the copper and silver mines in the United States for 1904, when the copper output amounted to $88,134,770, gold $74,525,400, and silver $30,520,668, or a total of $195,380,798, while the total output of coal at the mines amounted to about $200,000,000 and at seaboard $300,000,000.

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A hundred years ago the miner with pick and shovel labored long and hard to mine a ton of coal—twelve to fourteen hours. To-day the men work nine hours with machines that undercut and shear from ten to twenty tons per day. The advent of machinery into the toil of the miner has improved the conditions and brought to the industry many men of high intelligence and broad minds, who realize the necessity of educating the class of people who operate the mines and who form the mining communities. It is this that has led to the building of villages and towns where the inhabitants can have comforts and some luxuries and thus give encouragement to civic pride.

The advancement during recent years by the building of schoolhouses and in a few instances academies for the teaching of technical mining, and of providing education free of cost, is rapidly making a new and more intelligent manhood out of the cosmopolitan population of the coal fields.

Under a law which went into effect Dec. 1, 1905, all child labor is practically abolished, as no boy under 16 years of age is permitted to work in the mines and none under 14 in a breaker, while all are compelled to attend school. With the development of this industry there has been ever-increasing attention given to the hazardous occupation of the miner and the welfare of the mine workers in general.

Individual effort has been seconded by State legislation and by excellent inspection until Pennsylvania possesses not only the modern machinery and efficient appliances for mining coal, but surrounds the miners' work with every safeguard and convenience that an intelligent liberality can suggest.

A few years ago the coal lands and the openings were owned by individual operators, but now the vast industry is falling into the hands of a big railroad combination, as is shown by the sale of the mines of Coxe Brothers & Co., at Drifton, to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, on Oct. 31, 1905, for the sum of $19,000,000, and also the purchase on Nov. 1, 1905, of 1,000 acres of coal land in Schuylkill County at a cost of $5,000 an acre by the Pennsylvania and the Delaware and Hudson Canal and Railroad Company, the highest price ever paid in the United States for a tract of land containing mineral deposits of any character.

The centralization of mining interests is being brought about by the merging of the different railroad companies, and it is asserted that before long one gigantic syndicate will control both the anthracite and bituminous output, and with it the destinies of 325,447 men and boys who are employed in both fields.

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Of this vast army of mine workers, including men and boys, more than 70,000 are immigrants from Continental Europe. Those employed from the inception of mining until within a few years were natives of Wales, Cornwall, Germany, Ireland, and Scotland. Now these nationalities and their descendants are being replaced by Poles, Lithuanians, Syrians, Greeks, Galicians, and Hungarians, not only as miners, but in commercial pursuits also. Owing to the great physical endurance these immigrants possess they are well adapted to the arduous labor of coal mining, and they have proved that they make good American citizens by the vast amount of real estate they own and in the successful battle they make in the stress of modern competition. They bring thoroughness and determination into every effort of their life, and strong common sense is an attribute that has won for them the respect of the people with whom they toil and with whom they reside. They are admittedly in touch with the feelings and sympathies of other immigrants and their descendants, who fail to see anything in their characteristics and mode of living that is in any way dangerous to our Government or to our institutions.

The United States mines one-third of the entire coal product of the world, and of this amount Pennsylvania has the distinction of turning out about one-half.

IAN JAY MacGARVEY.

MOUNT PISGAH (SHARP MOUNTAIN) NEAR WHERE ANTHRACITE WAS DISCOVERED IN 1770

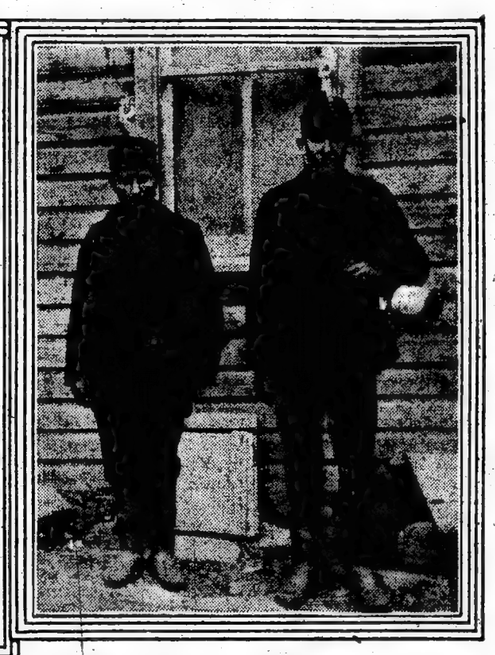

TWO MINERS—FOREIGNERS

LITHUANIAN WEDDING PARTY—THE MEN ARE MINE WORKERS.

A WASHERY WHERE COAL IS WASHED FROM CULM OR REFUSE BANKS, AND SOLD AT HIGH PRICES

"An Englishwoman" in New York: She Discovers the Great American Snob.

IS this made in America?" I asked of the salesman.

"Yes, Madam," he answered half hesitatingly, and then apologetically he added, "but I assure you it is quite as good as the imported, and, as you see, so very much cheaper! I assure you that you can take my word for it—if it is not satisfactory, bring it back."

I looked at the salesman in amazement. "I was not looking for imported goods," I said. "I asked only for information. It is so very beautiful and so very fine and so cheap. I will take fifteen yards of it."

I watched the man's face as he measured off the length of light blue chambray, out of which I expect a little Irish-American dressmaker to "build" me a fetching Summer frock—thank Heaven I'm not so set in my British ways that I refuse to have my frocks "built" instead of made! Whenever I come across a really attractive Americanism I pick it up, and being not so stiff and unbending as the majority of my countrypeople are reputed to be, I am getting together a nice little stock of these curiosities to take back with me.

But to return to the domestic-made chambray. I had found it in a Sixth Avenue shop one day last week, and the conversation I have reported above has set me thinking on certain things and a certain phase of snobbishness I have noticed over here which is to your everlasting discredit. Why, that salesman's eyes fairly lighted up and his face beamed because I, an Englishwoman, appreciated what he afterward explained to me a very large number of his own countrywomen would have refused because it was not imported.

"So many New York women," said he, "ask me if such and such a thing is made here, and when I say yes they pass on, saying they want imported goods."

I must say that I had scarcely expected to discover this particular brand of American snobbishness. In England I had come across so many Americans who have told me tales of the wonders of their own land to the intentional disparagement of my own. I was given to understand that you had the highest buildings, the most cunningly constructed bridges, the highest waterfall, the biggest park, the deepest caves—in short, that you had "a great country, Sir," and didn't care who knew it. You have got the reputation abroad, as doubtless you know, of being a Nation of braggarts, and yet, and yet—I have come to the conclusion that you need some one from another land to point out to you certain of the glories of your own.

Last night at a little dinner I sipped slowly and lovingly a bit of amber cordial, and wondering if this were truly the nectar of the gods, I asked my American hostess the name of it and where I myself might procure a bottle.

"I suppose, though, it is useless for me to aspire to such a height as the possession of a bottle of my own," I hastened to add. "Of course, it's an heirloom in your family. I expect your great-grandfather had it in his cellar, and I suppose that once upon a time in the Middle Ages a score of cowled monks distilled it, and now this is the last bottle left on earth. Anyway," I exclaimed, suddenly made desperate, "I demand to know the name of it and its history, and who was your great-grandfather?"

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The lady blushed and looked so embarrassed. She stammered: "Really, I'm not going to tell you, my dear! I'm so glad you like it, but I do assure you that if you knew you wouldn't care for the wine at all."

"Well," I answered laughing, "I won't press the question about your great-grandfather's identity. Seeing you're of English descent and of good family, I'll take all sorts of horid things for granted about your ducal progenitors; but what is the name of the nectar?"

"I tell you that you will not like it nearly so well when you know about it," she insisted. "It is a case of where ignorance is bliss."

"How mysterious!" I said, and then: "Oh, I don't care if the monks who made it did press out the grapes with their bare feet! I've got a lively imagination, and I'm going to imagine that they were of an order not foresworn to eschew a weekly bath," and I sipped on contentedly.

"Well, if you must know, it's nothing but an American cordial which is made out in California."

Then this little American lady explained to me that it was "the thing" for Americans to drink imported wines and cordials if they could afford them, and although they might drink home-made wines when dining en famille, it was not "the thing" to offer them to guests.

"But if they are as good as the imported, or better than the imported?" I insisted.

"No, there's a prejudice because they're American," she replied. "We think they can't be as good, whether they are or not. Why, it's just the same with clothes and education and music and everything, you see."

Yes, come to think of it, it is the same with clothes and education and music, and I think it would be well for you to become ashamed and also afraid while I, a visiting Briton, remind you of your wonderful silks of undying lustre and rustle from which I delight to make my petticoats while you daughters of America pass by on the other side to the other counter to get the silks they make in France, some of which are not nearly so good as your own domestic-made and will not last a quarter as long. You demand imported eiderdown housegowns, while I joyfully lounge about in an American eiderdown which is unequaled for softness and durability by the manufacturers of all competing nations.

You harp upon the "roast beef of old England," when your own American beef is very much better, although I will admit that your mutton is unsavory and untender, and I often long for my Southdown. And you do not seem to get the knack of making nice Yorkshire pudding. However, there are plenty of other things to eat in the world besides mutton and Yorkshire pudding.

Out in that wonderful clime of California you grow fruits of such size and lusciousness as make the products of foreign vineyards and gardens seem greatly lacking, and throughout this big country your jam and jelly factories are turning out such things as we simply cannot make in Britain, and yet last week I visited three of your most exclusive grocers hunting for an American brand which we in England pay a special price for, and I was told by the salesman and even by one of the proprietors himself that they did not keep the American brand—there was really no call for it among their "high-class customers," and that the best preserves in the world came from Dundee, as everybody up in jams very well knew!

And pickles. "We can't compete with the English pickles and meat sauces!" said one shopkeeper who supplies what one might call your Park Lane trade.

When I was in London I was continually making the acquaintance of American girls who told me they had "come to London to study singing." Even then I used to wonder why anybody should come to London to learn singing. There are a great many things that Americans can be taught in London, but singing is hardly one of them. Your good American voices get spoiled in London. We have certain eminent masters who are noted simply for their ability in this particular direction. We call them American voice-spoilers. In London the American singer [illegible]

something in the way of enunciation. We Englishwomen certainly have better singing voices than the Americans, talking of averages, of course; but your singing voices are not improved by our London masters or our London fogs.

Now, in the matter of stage dancing the English have something to teach you. Go you, if you will, and watch the little East End children of the people keeping time to the tuneful street organs, following on and on, never lagging, never tiring. Even they can teach you. From their ranks will come to you across the water by and bye the light-footed red-cheeked English lassie to draw your theatres full and overflowing.

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But stay at home for your singing lessons—at any rate, don't come to London to learn. Sing to us, yes; but learn of us, never.

"She is educating her children abroad!" I am trying to get accustomed to that phrase, I hear it so often over here. Once, before I had learned something of your schools and colleges and universities, I supposed that so many American mothers brought or sent their children abroad to be "educated" because you had no fit schools or not a sufficient number of them. Why should an American boy or an American girl go abroad to be "educated," using that word in its ordinary sense? A year or more abroad after school years are over, a stay of some months at our dear old Oxford or Cambridge, seeing something of life in the German university towns, when one can afford the expense and the time—that is certainly all very delightful and broadening, a sort of sand-paper process which I have not failed to note is necessary in many cases to the making of good all-round typical Americans. But for an American boy or an American girl to spend ten or fifteen years at an English, French, or German school means the making not of a good American citizen or citizeness. It means, in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, expatriation.

"It is made in Paris. Yes, the cost is $200, Madam, but you must admit that you cannot get a dress of such good style outside Paris!" In the dressmakers' establishments and the large drapers' shops and among American women I have heard this declaration some dozens of times since I landed.

Now, this is not true. One may get quite as good style in New York as in Paris. I was not here a fortnight before I discovered that I could procure "style" of the most enticing and bewitching variety from "Madame Flannigan," "Madame O'Leary," or "Madame McMulligan." That you Americans have not discovered that an Irish-American is a much better milliner than a bona fide Frenchwoman is a continual cause for astonishment to me, or if you have discovered it why do you not admit it? Then "Madame" Flannigan might become plain Miss or Mrs. again.

I know it may appeal to your sense of humor that an Englishwoman should venture to point out to you the way to be stylish at a moderate price. The average Englishwoman has the reputation of being badly dressed. Certainly she is so when one compares her with the average American, Parisian, or Viennese woman, but the Englishwoman is gradually learning that from a certain near-by green island clever needlewomen may be brought across to do the work that was once given over almost entirely to Frenchwomen. In this country you have a still better chance to test their cleverness than have we, for the Americanizing of the Irishwoman does wonders for her.

What you Americans need is a proper appreciation of yourselves and your own capabilities. Perhaps this is an original declaration for a visitor from another country to make to you. But I have used the word "proper" advisedly. Carping foreign critics have named the United States "the Land of Brag," and it is not in the art of boasting that I would venture to instruct you. But a better appreciation of your own intrinsic worth is really needed. A sensible American is a delightful specimen of the human race, but a snobbish American is the snobbiest snob on earth.

Over in London we have an expression "nicely American," by which we designate the Americans who are different from ourselves and yet do not shock or offend our British prejudices. One day about a year ago in London an American woman made one of a party of a dozen women who were chattering about their grandfathers. We were tracing certain characteristics back to our ancestors. Said the American woman, "I am told I have a wonderful gift for singling out a well-groomed man, and I really believe I inherit it from my grandfather, who was a tailor."

Then the other day, as I have said, an American woman was ashamed of serving domestic wine instead of "imported."

And which of these two women, I pray you, is "nicely American"? Or which, to use that dear old-fashioned term I hear all too seldom in this country, was a gentlewoman?

MARY MORTIMER MAXWELL.

Where Derelicts Come to Port

How the Late Rev. S. H. Hadley, Himself a Reformed Man, Aided Outcasts in the Jerry McAuley Mission.

Bound for the haven of Nowhere,
Hailing from Ports forgot,
Feared and hated—an outcast
Craving a resting spot.

Gleams there no light or beacon?
Looms there no friendly land?
The soul that was mine died in me
For lack of a guiding hand.

Hopeless I see the Sunrise,
Groaning I greet each day,
Aimless I grope and falter
Into the Beaten Way.

Give me a blow in the darkness,
Sink me deep in the sea,
Put me to sleep forever
Out of this misery!

Abject I watch my Brethren
Turn from me, passing by,
Cursing me long for living!
Vainly I wish to die!

Lord of the Storm and Tempest
Strike me the welcome blow,
Grant me a grave in the coral,
A rest in the sands below!

JAMES BARNES.

THIS poem, which was recently published in Appleton's Magazine, appealed so strongly to the late Rev. S. H. Hadley, Superintendent of the old Jerry McAuley Mission, that he frequently used it to describe the people he worked among, and in the endeavor to answer the call of despair echoed in the verses he was content to live twenty years among the homeless, the outcast, and the despised of men.

Once homeless, a helpless drunkard, a criminal himself, the mission worker knew better than any man could tell him that, however low a man might fall, there was something in him that was worth reaching after, and that through persistent kindliness men of splendid character could be developed from the very scum of humanity.

He had seen "Bowery Ike" (Ira B. Snyder) quit stealing, as clever as he was at it; take work on one of the vessels that carry the pauper dead from the Morgue to Potter's Field; had seen him eat his lunch sitting on one of the long boxes piled on the deck of the boat; he had seen him sicken of the attempt to live honestly under such circumstances and fall back into his old ways. He had helped "Ike" to wipe off the slate three or four times, and finally saw him get a strong grip on decent living and manage to fight his way into the front ranks of manhood and die with a name made honorable by heroic struggling.

Mr. Hadley, after holding a $300 a month position with an insurance company in this city, during a short period when he had braced up, tobogganed to the very bottom, and finally reached the stage where keepers of the commonest dives threw him into the gutters from their places when he begged a drink. After a night of delirium tremens he decided to throw himself into the river, but he was too weak to walk the distance. He dragged himself to a police station and asked to be locked up. A jail term got him partly sober, and he made one more try and won out.

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The Jerry McAuley Mission had given him a helping hand, a bite of food, a warm corner, and when he felt strong enough he went to the house of his brother, the late Col. H. H. Hadley. In his right mind, his evil passions driven back forever, Mr. Hadley got to work, and in two years after his reform was running a profitable business. But he was not content. The call of the despairing was always in his ears, the picture of the "down-and-outs," bloated, dirty, hungry, trembling, friendless, was always before his eyes. He returned to Water Street and sought to help in the work of saving others as he had been saved. He finally gave up his business career and accepted the Superintendency of the Mission. He and his wife lived in the quaint, old-fashioned building under the first great span of the Brooklyn Bridge, preferring the atmosphere of poverty and distress, the remoteness of the place from refined people, to a more comfortable and easier sphere of life.

Despite the crash of bridge cars overhead, ceaseless by day and night, the din of a huge cooperage shop adjoining, the unpleasant neighborliness of a huge boarding stable, and the tired stream of drunken, dejected, and forlorn human wrecks in and out of the place, Mr. Hadley declared "I would sooner live in old Water Street than in any other place on the civilized globe."

He was happy there, content to give all day and most of the night working to bring a spark of hope and a bit of courage into the life of thief, drunkard, or woman of the street.

"It was the first place," he said of the Mission, "where the drunkard was made more welcome than the sober man, a thief more welcome than an honest man, and a poor, lost girl more welcome than a beautiful pure woman. We believe that more thieves and drunkards have crossed the threshold of our Mission than of any other place in New York, except the Tombs prison."

It was his boast that not a human being was ever turned away without having received some help to reform, however hopeless his case might have looked.

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And there were some apparently hopeless cases. Old Phil McGuire seemed one of these when he came to the Mission so drunk that he had to be lifted to a seat. Uncle Phil, as he was called, pulled together, and became janitor of the building, and he seemed to have been cured of his propensity for drink and thieving, cured by the Mission work where the penitentiaries of more than one State had failed to cure. But one day $10 was missed from the little cash supply of the Mission. The poor box showed the loss, and when marked bills were put in waiting for old Phil he was caught red-handed. Uncle Phil went up the river for a spell, and when he had served his term fell back into the gutter and once more staggered helpless and hopeless into the Mission, the haven he had robbed. He was not turned away. Mr. Hadley forgot all the past, and the last ten years of Uncle Phil's life were clean and honest, and the old man died recently, happy in the thought that at least ten of his years had been placed to his credit.

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Tom Farmer, the present janitor, who succeeded Uncle Phil, shows every sign of honesty and integrity in his face to-day, although his record for highway robbery and burglary, to say nothing of two jail deliveries he planned and carried out in the West, would fill a book with thrilling reading. When he struck the Mission in Water Street he went to Mr. Hadley and said:

"Mr. Hadley, I need help—if God will help me."

Before his death Mr. Hadley wrote this record of Tom Farmer:

"He is as true and honest as the sun. He sleeps in our home and eats at our table."

The old Mission, started thirty-three years ago on the site of a dive kept by John Allen, who was called "the wickedest man in New York," had its inception in a spirit of drunken fun. Three women missionary workers passing Allen's dance hall were invited in to hold a meeting. They braved the crowd and the sneers and curses of the men and women in the place. Allen bade them, jocosely, come again. They returned the next Sunday, and finally converted Allen, who then announced through the papers that his dive was no longer a dive but a place for meeting and prayer.

Not far from the Allen dive was the rat pit of "Kit" Burns, whose debonair son-in-law, "Jack the Rat," nightly made money by taking live rats in his hands and biting off their heads. These two places were only samples of the kind of resorts Jerry McAuley, the founder of the Mission, held as the right kind of entertainment halls before he became converted. It was in such places that Hadley crawled for shelter or to beg the price of a drink.

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As he pulled himself from the mire the growing business of the city crowded the dens of Water Street, Cherry Street, and the dark and narrow thoroughfares of the "Swamp" section. Vice crawled uptown, but the old Mission never lacked its stream of tired, despairing people, and Mr. Hadley, at last a redeemed man, never wanted to move on its trail as long as men were coming to him for help, the rear guard in the procession staggering his way, the "down-and-outs," who couldn't even keep up with the procession of evil, coming pleading to him as a last attempt at reform before going to the river.

In his twenty years in the Mission Mr. Hadley let no such idea as class distinction or distinction of righteousness ever be exerted among his people. In his parlor and sitting room, in his dining room, as well as in the chapel and eating rooms downstairs convict or bum was welcome, and the only difference between the individual refugee to this haven and the man at its head was that the former needed help more than the latter.

And another thing which gave the Mission work a powerful element for success was that all the Mission workers were reformed drunkards and thieves and had received their education through terrible experience in the bottom stratum of human life. They were fitted for the work, said Mr. Hadley, chiefly in the ginmill, the penitentiaries, the hospitals, and the station houses. He said that he could not recommend this kind of education for a theological career, but he would hold up his converts as among the most sincere, able, and deeply spiritual men in the world.

A strange thing about the remarkable career of Mr. Hadley was that as he went up from the slums and gathered strength his brother, Col. Hadley, gradually went down. H. H. Hadley was prosperous in business, but a love for liquor began to undermine his strength, physical and moral, and finally the old Water Street Mission found the Superintendent's brother one of its subjects. When the Superintendent had him started on the path of bracing up and recovering his strength, Col. Hadley began to take the same interest in helping others that his brother did, and he lived to be one of the most prominent men in rescue work in this city, being associated with some of the wealthiest of New York's benevolent people. It was his work that started St. Bartholomew's Rescue Mission in East Forty-second Street.

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Men from the Water Street Mission have been heard from in all of the professions and especially in rescue work in the large cities. The Mission work itself attracted such great attention among students of sociology that visits were made to it by prominent men from many cities in this country and from England. The great evangelists Torry and Alexander used Mr. Hadley's book, "Down In Water Street," during their revivals in England, more than any other document, for the uplifting of the hopeless.

John H. Wyburn, now in charge of the work, will probably be selected by the Trustees to fill the vacancy made by the death of the Superintendent. He has been Assistant Superintendent for many years, and is himself a convert who was taken from the streets and put on his feet by a kindly word and a helping hand at the Water Street Mission.

Mr. Wyburn felt the loss of his superior in the work very keenly. It will be many months before he gets over it, and also many months before the other workers attached to the Mission are rid of their sadness. Among those who held the dead Superintendent very dearly was Miss Cora Dettinger, who is called "The Angel of the Bread Line." She was converted by Mr. Hadley, and for the past two years has nightly visited the bread line at Fleischmann's, urging the most heavy hearted of the men to come with her to the Water Street Mission, where they will be among friends.

THE McAULEY MISSION IN WATER STREET, WHERE MR. HADLEY LIVED AND WORKED.

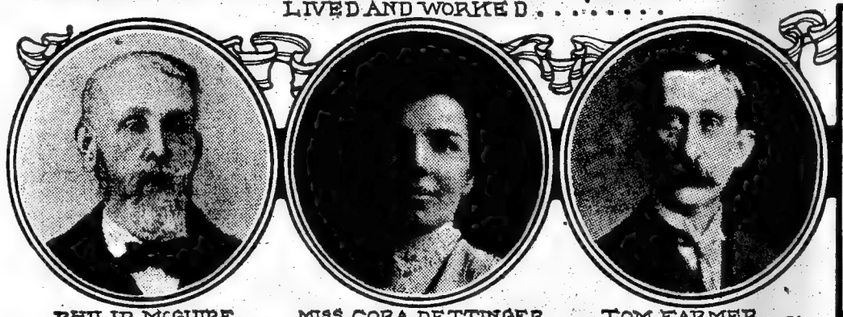

... PHILIP McGUIRE..... MISS CORA DETTINGER..... TOM FARMER...
FORMER JANITOR OF THE MISSION WHO ROBBED THE POOR BOX.. "THE ANGEL OF THE BREAD LINE".. JANITOR OF THE MISSION, EX-HIGHWAYMAN AND BURGLAR..

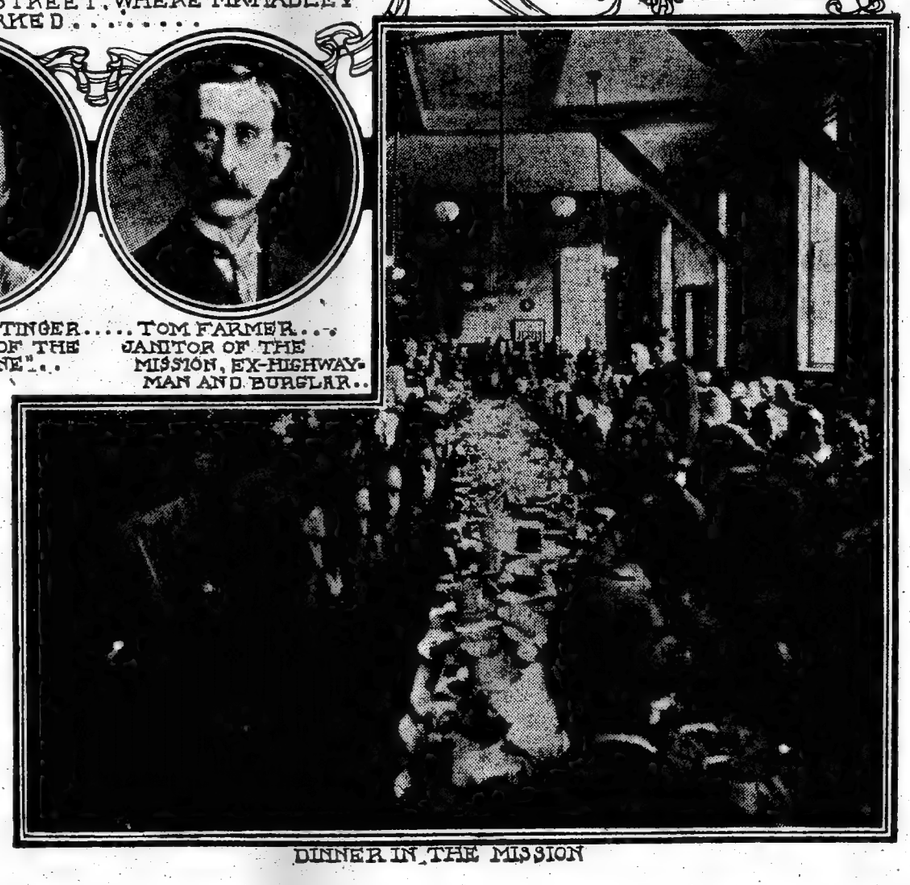

DINNER IN THE MISSION

Sir Francis Burnand's Twenty-three Years as Editor of Punch

THERE is to be a new face at the head of the table at the Wednesday night dinners, "'round the Mahogany Tree," as Thackeray said, at which the members of the staff of Punch exchange jokes, make suggestions, and decide on the principal cartoon for the next issue of the paper. The table is really of deal, and not of mahogany, and, as a matter of fact, the editor of Punch sits at the foot of the table, and not at the head, but that, as Thackeray would have said also, is neither here nor there. For sixty-three years these dinners have been given, fifty each year, and by now they have become an institution which London would as soon think of losing as of losing Westminster Abbey or the Tower.

Not that Londoners have any particular personal interest in the weekly gatherings in the office of Punch. Richard Harding Davis once wrote a story in which he described an imaginary club, the most exclusive in the world. The Punch dinners might really be so described. There have been occasions on which outsiders have been invited, but all these occasions in the course of the sixty-three years might be counted on the fingers. If one is clever enough to have been appointed a member of the regular staff of Punch one can attend the dinners; not otherwise. And, after all, in spite of the rather stale American joke about the jokeless character of Punch, the staff of that periodical does include some of the ablest wits, as well as some of the best black and white artists of the English-speaking world.

Sir Francis Burnand has resigned the editorship of Punch after presiding at the weekly dinners for twenty-three years. To those who know Sir Francis it seems impossible that he could ever feel old, but, apparently, the impossible has happened, and he desires to give up a position which he has adorned for well-nigh a quarter of a century. Perhaps, as he has looked around the "Mahogany Tree" in recent years, the sight has saddened him, for, of those who made Punch when he took over the editorship, hardly one remains. Sir John Tenniel resigned before his chief, but he still occasionally attends the dinners, and Linley Sambourne has been with Punch ever since 1867, but all the other members of the staff of 1883 are dead, and with them many who joined later. Du Maurier once designed a card of invitation to the Punch dinners, containing portraits of all the staff. It was used for a long time, but ultimately so many of those whose faces appeared on the card had passed away that its use was abandoned—it was too melancholy a reminder of the fate that awaits all the sons of Adam.

Burnand has been an ideal editor, ever on the alert to discover new men, writers or artists; ever appreciative of good work and quick to pick out the flaws in work that is not good, and, what has been regarded as a most important quality, retaining a neutral attitude in regard to political and religious questions. Under his editorship Punch has printed few cartoons of the bitterly partisan character which marked those it published under Mark Lemon, Shirley Brooks, and Tom Taylor, the editors who preceded Sir Francis. Perhaps the picture of Gladstone after the Home Rule bill was introduced, with the one word "Mad!" for a caption, was the most severe that appeared in the periodical under Burnand's régime.

If ever a man found his right vocation it was Burnand when he became editor of Punch, yet he settled on the vocation of a humorist after deciding, first, to become a lawyer, then an Anglican clergyman, then a Catholic priest, and then an actor. Why he should ever have imagined that he was cut out for the ministry history telleth not. At Eton he was highly popular as an organizer of mischief and dramatic performances, and in 1851, when he was 15 years old, he wrote a farce which was not only performed at his tutor's house at Eton, but which was afterward played by a professional company. Then he went to Cambridge, and his Eton reputation had preceded him. He and several other undergraduates started a dramatic society—an absolute innovation at an English university in those days. They planned a performance of "Box and Cox," but the authorities wanted to prohibit it. Mr. Burnand always declared afterward that the reason the performance was forbidden was because the Vice Chancellor of the University could not be made to understand that Box and Cox were not two Fellows of Trinity.

The performance was forbidden—but it was given, nevertheless, and, as nobody was rusticated for it, the young men were encouraged to continue the dramatic society, which later blossomed out into the celebrated Cambridge Amateur Dramatic Club. Burnand gave almost all his time to it, and how he ever managed to take his B. A. degree was as much a mystery to himself as to every one else. However, he had wasted little time in sports. In football, he said, he was always "more shinned against than shinning."

After leaving the university Burnand became a barrister. Then, for a time, he thought he wanted to be a clergyman, and worked under Canon Liddon. He was converted to Catholicism and studied for the priesthood under Dr. (later Cardinal) Manning. But he decided before long to become an actor. One day he went to Dr. Manning and said he feared he had mistaken his vocation. He felt that his real vocation was the stage.

Manning sniffed.

"A vocation," he said, severely, "concerns the spiritual welfare. You cannot speak of going on the stage as a 'vocation.' You might as well call being a cobbler a vocation."

Burnand smiled nervously.

"Well, yes, Dr. Manning," he said. "But if I were a cobbler I should still have the cure of soles."

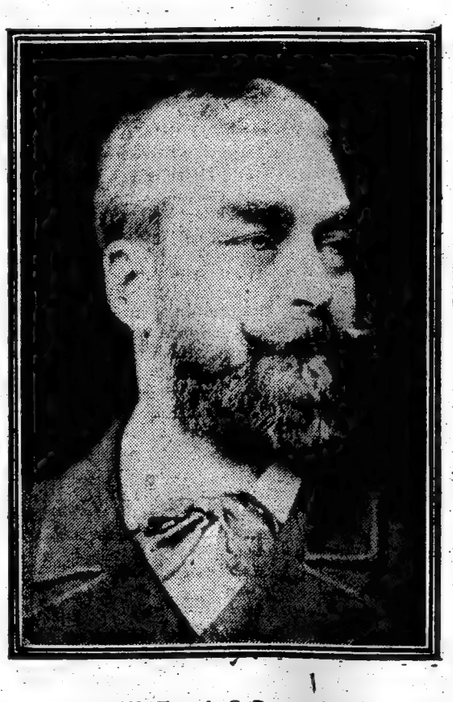

Sir Francis C. Burnand.
Who has just retired from the editorship of Punch.

Burnand, however, did not become an actor. Instead, he began to turn out with astonishing rapidity pieces for the stage, a large number of which proved highly successful. He wrote for the comic papers, too. Even when he was at Eton he contributed an occasional joke to Punch, and when he was 25 years old he became a regular contributor to Fun. After he had been with that paper a year he wrote a burlesque novelette called "Mokeanna," which the editor of Fun rejected. Burnand took it to Mark Lemon, editor of Punch, who immediately accepted it. It was one of the biggest successes ever printed in Punch, and most people believed that Thackeray was the author.

Burnand has been employed by Punch ever since. His activity has been amazing, and when the sparkling, bubbling character of his humor is taken into consideration it becomes more amazing still. He is an inveterate punster; every English humorist has to be, but the number of the puns he incorporated into his books was a little too much for even the average English reader. "Ten puns on a page is exhausting," some critic once said about "Happy Thoughts."

There is a legend in the Punch office that Burnand had a big Chinese jar which he always kept full of slips of paper on which he had written puns. When more "copy" was needed he would plunge his hand into the jar and pull out enough to last a month.

It is hardly surprising that when Burnand became editor one of the first things he did was to order other people to stop writing puns. He wrote to one contributor:

"Dear Sir: Your joke is returned. It is an ancient Millerite."

To another contributor, a member of the Punch staff, he wrote:

"For goodness sake, send no more puns. They have all been made!"

But he kept on writing them himself, and in conversation he is still almost as lavish with them as Charles Lamb. At the weekly Punch dinners he is at his best. His wit seems absolutely spontaneous, and it is quite inexhaustible. When he joined the staff of Punch, Thackeray called him the "new boy," and he seems to have remained a boy in heart ever since. He could even joke about a report of his own death. The London morning papers had all received telegrams saying that the editor of Punch was dead, and printed appreciative obituary notices.

"Why," said Burnand at the next Wednesday dinner, "they gave me a column each. That's more than I expected. A column! That's what they gave to Nelson and the Duke of York."

On another occasion the Punch staff was discussing a baseless report that they had all been entertained at dinner by Lord Rothschild.

"The only dish at that dinner," said Burnand, "was canard."

Sir Francis has been rather a sufferer from canards in the course of his career. Not long ago some of the London papers, in printing a report of the arrest of a man named Burnand, asserted that he was a brother of the editor of Punch. Sir Francis wrote a letter of denial, in the course of which he said:

"I have no brother. I have two half brothers, (this man is neither of them,) but two half brothers don't make a whole brother."

In treating of serious subjects Bernand wields a graceful and fluent pen. A good example of his happy style is found in the tribute he paid to Sir John Tenniel when that celebrated cartoonist resigned. The words now seem applicable to Burnand himself:

"'His last appearance!' Most of us can appraise at its worth the value of this announcement when it concerns a popular comedian or vocalist. Thenceforth, we might fairly deduce many, 'last appearances' ere the well-graced favorite should bow his final farewell. But with Mr. Punch's great cartoonist this is not so. It is his wish that his words should be taken literally. His last cartoon for Mr. Punch appears this week. During a period of something over fifty years, working with almost unbroken regularity, week after week, and year by year, he has given the British public his very best. A grand and, in the history of pictorial journalism, unique record.

"Yet, 'His last appearance!' Can it be possible? Is it permissible? 'Look at this picture and on that!' Compare with his cartoon for this week any one of his most memorable cartoons! Perfect in its classic design, as fresh in its fancy and as vigorous as ever in its execution, is it possible that this is the last we are to see of his work? Will he do no more 'cartoons'? No. He will not. The artist has decided. Sic volo, sic jubeo. We do not doubt the wisdom of his judgment, and we bow to his irrevocable decision. But, though to the public is lost the charm of his graceful pencil, among us, his fellow-workers on Mr. Punch's staff, he remains, retaining his seat at our council board, the historic table, ever most warmly welcome as 'Our Jackides,' that is, to paraphrase Falstaff, 'Jackides with his familiars, John with his relations, and Sir John Tenniel to the whole world.'"

The new editor of Punch is Owen Seaman, who is just a quarter of a century younger than the retiring editor. He is the author of what is regarded as the cleverest and most graceful humorous verse since Calverley.

To Climb the Mountains of the Moon

The Duke of the Abruzzi Will Explore the Mysterious Ruwenzori Peaks That Feed the Nile.

IN May, 1888, when Stanley was leading his expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha, a porter suddenly called to the explorer as they were trudging along:

"Oh, master! See the mountain covered with salt!"

Looking in the direction indicated Stanley caught his first glimpse of the mighty Ruwenzori range, which extends on both sides of the equator for eighty miles north and south between Lakes Albert Edward and Albert Nyanza. Stanley found later that the torrential streams pouring down the eastern and western slopes swell the waters of the Nile. He believed that he had rediscovered Ptolemy's long-lost Mountains of the Moon. Ptolemy and many Arabian geographers for fifteen centuries after him wrote that many rivers flowing down these mountains unite in a great lake, in which the Egyptian Nile takes its rise.

Sixty streams carry the drainage of this mountain mass to the great lake sources of the Nile. Geographers agree that Stanley was justified in claiming that he had found and identified the lofty peaks, celebrated in antiquity, and which for many centuries were more enigmatical than any other mountains in the world.

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For over a year the Duke of the Abruzzi has been quietly preparing to ascend and map these mountains. He expects to reach Central Africa about four months from now, and begin the attempt to surmount the range. Six of the earlier explorers tried in vain to get to the top. Ruwenzori is still unconquered, but many geographers believe that the Italian Prince will succeed where Lieut. Stairs, Scott Elliott, Sir Harry Johnston, Dr. Stuhlmann, the missionary Fisher, and the naturalist Davids failed. He will have a much more complete outfit for the work than any of his predecessors; and he has the reputation of succeeding in all the geographical work he undertakes. He was the first to reach the top of Mount St. Elias, and he planted his flag nearer the North Pole than any other man has done, and if mortal man can get to the top of Ruwenzori's peaks and map their snowfields and glaciers the Duke of the Abruzzi hopes to do it within a half year after beginning the work.

It will take genuine Alpine experience to win success, for the Ruwenzori range is said by those who have tried it to be the hardest nut to crack in African mountaineering. The trouble with the earlier attempts was that none of the climbers was an expert in snow ascents. None of them succeeded in getting much above the lower edge of the snow, and they were completely baffled by the glaciers and ice walls. The best point of attack has not yet been ascertained, and it is uncertain whether the east or

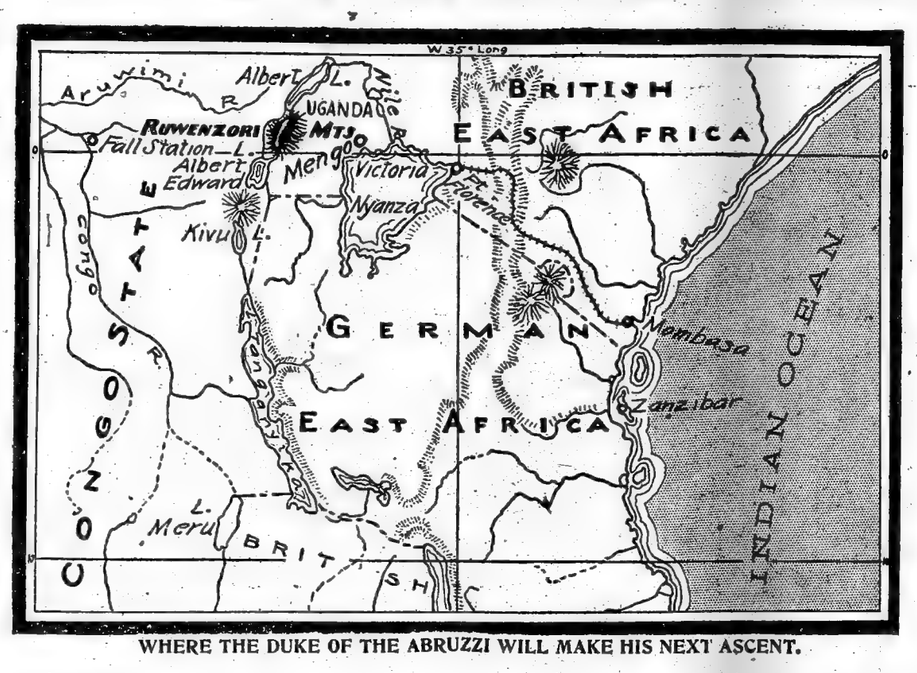

WHERE THE DUKE OF THE ABRUZZI WILL MAKE HIS NEXT ASCENT.

the west side of the range offers the best route to the culminating summits.

The Prince therefore has a virgin job before him, for the experience of his predecessors will supply few helpful hints. When he reaches the foothills that border this enormous block of igneous matter that was thrust skyward out of the earth many years ago, we hope that the mists which usually shroud the snowclad upper regions may roll away for a half hour so that he may see the wonderful spectacle that was spread before the eyes of the American traveler Geil as he was skirting the range a little over a year ago.

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Geil says he never saw so entrancing a view as that of the snows far above him, rose-tinted, as they were, by the rising sun. The whole slope was revealed to him, with its thousands of feet of green grass lands and forests and the glistening fields of snow and ice still other thousands of feet above them. Such views of Ruwenzori have been caught before, but very rarely; for its native name means "Home of the Clouds," and the upper regions are wrapped in fog most of the time. Sir Harry Johnston was within sight of Ruwenzori for fifteen weeks, but he caught glimpses of its snow draperies only six times, except when he reached the snow and for a few hours floundered about in it.

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The Alpinists whom the Prince is to take with him will meet entirely new experiences. It is not an excellent preparative for snow work to be steamed as in a Turkish bath for weeks before one reaches an arctic climate. The party are likely to find the approach to the snow more trying than the work above it. At 5,000 feet Fisher's thermometer registered 115 degrees Fahrenheit, and it dropped to 28 degrees at 13,800 feet, where he reached the glaciers. There is no path up through the dense mass of tropical scrub and bamboo forest, and a way must be hewn, step by step, for the porters who carry the camp equipment and supplies. All the way up to the snow will be drenched and steaming, for Ruwenzori has over a hundred inches of rain in the year, and the lofty cube of earth seems to be a special target for heaven's artillery, and the concussions of thunder seem to shake the old mountains to their roots. To add to the discomforts of the climb a zone of bog and sodden vegetation seems to extend clear around the range between 9,000 feet and the snow line, in which men sink to their knees at every step. Nature has guarded this snow realm to the best of her powers, and her culminating effort to save it from intrusion was to extend lines of precipitous rock wall a little below the snow, which can be circumvented only by long detours.

Finally the climbers will emerge from the superheated tropics into the frigid zone, and, if the ambition of the Duke of the Abruzzi is fulfilled, they may have to remain in icy temperatures for many weeks before the chief peaks are ascended and all the upper regions are outlined and mapped. Meanwhile every ounce of supplies will have to be carried on the backs of men up the slopes, through drenching mists and rains, to the men who are working above among the high winds and snowsqualls.

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This is the comfortable outlook which every man who has attempted Ruwenzori says is before the Italian explorer. It is a task that will test the courage and endurance of every participant, from the leader to the humblest black porter. It is expected that not less than 200 well-disciplined men, such as may be procured in neighboring Uganda, under the supervision of a score of white Superintendents, will be required for the arduous task. Nearly all the exploration will be above the tree line, for in the maze of vegetation further down the slope practically nothing can be seen. The work will cost more than to climb one of the higher Himalayas, and unless the explorer leaves much for his successors to discover the bill will foot up a total that would exhaust any but a princely purse.

Nobody knows to what heights the tallest peaks may attain, and this uncertainty gives especial interest to the coming enterprise. In this respect few mountain regions have been the subject of so much guesswork and speculation. For the first time the Duke of the Abruzzi will bring the scientific methods of triangulation to bear upon this problem. We know, of course, that these vast snow fields are maintained directly under the equator only at a very high altitude, but it is curious to note how widely apart the few visitors have been in their estimates.

Stanley was of the opinion that the tops of the most conspicuous peaks were from 17,000 to 18,000 feet above sea level. Stairs, who was the first to attempt the ascent, reached an altitude of about 10,077 feet, and estimated that the snow peak he could see above him was 6,000 feet above the place where he stood, or about 16,000 feet above the sea. Scott Elliot estimated, when he made his climb in 1895, that the greatest height of the range was about 16,700 feet. When Sir Harry Johnston went home he told the Royal Geographical Society that he was convinced that the highest peak was not less than 20,000 feet in altitude, and that it would be found to be the culminating point of Africa. Years before Johnston had failed in his effort to reach the top of Mount Kilimanjaro, in East Africa, but he said the average difficulty of ascent on that famous eminence was much less than on the slopes of Ruwenzori.

"When, after the most arduous climb I have ever experienced," he said, "I reached my highest point on the flanks of the snow range, 14,800 feet, the mountain above seemed a thing I had only begun to climb, and towered, as far as I could estimate, another 6,000 feet into the dark blue heavens."

After Stuhlmann's vain attempt to get to the top he expressed the modest opinion that he had been defeated by mountains that were only 17,000 feet high; but Fisher, after reaching the same height attained by Johnson, said that the altitude of the highest peak must be between 20,000 and 22,000 feet. Moore said, five years ago, that it was at that time impossible to tell which was the highest summit, to say nothing of giving the height of any of the peaks.

It has been fairly well established that the line of perpetual snow on this range is about 13,500 feet high, and geographers are of the opinion, based upon the very poor photographs made of the range, that the snow extends on the highest peaks at least 6,000 feet above the lower edge of the snow, or, in other words, of the perpetual snow line. Johnston said that there were at least twenty miles of almost continuous glaciers along the highest part of the ridge. The highest point of Africa yet ascertained is Kilimanjaro, 19,200 feet.

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It is left for the Duke of the Abruzzi to solve the Ruwenzori conundrum. He is alive to the arduous nature of the task before him, and will attack the problem with every possible appliance and facility. If he can give us a good survey of the range, outline its glaciation, ascertain accurately the heights of its greatest elevations, and bring home a few good photographs of parts of the range he will have performed a splendid piece of geographical work.

He will reach Ruwenzori without much difficulty. The railroad from Mombasa will take him to Port Florence, on Victoria Nyanza, in two days. Another day, by steamer on the lake, will land him at Entebbe or Mengo, on the north shore. There he will form his caravan, and a march of ten days or so will bring him to the mountains that will afford him a great opportunity to add to the brilliant laurels he has already won in other geographical fields.

CYRUS C. ADAMS.

GEORGIA CLAIMS THE HONOR OF NAMING THE FIRST TOWN WASHINGTON

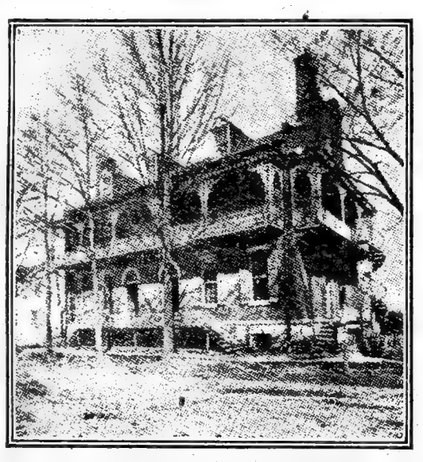

OLD BANK BUILDING AT WASHINGTON, GA., Where Last Confederate Cabinet Meeting Was Held.

AMID the "old red hills of Georgia" and in the picturesque watershed of the Savannah River nestles the historic little town of Washington—the first of all American villages, towns or cities to be named in honor of George Washington, father of his country. The map of the United States to-day is striped and spotted with creeks, rivers, counties, towns, and cities bearing the name of him that was "first in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," for it has ever been a commendable trait of Americans to weave hero worship and patriotism into the heraldry and nomenclature of their country.

Particularly was this true of the Southerner of the old school. The countless men throughout the Southern country to-day bearing the names of George Washington and Robert E. Lee are living proof of this outward show of patriotism on the part of their fathers. It has long been considered in the South the most marked evidence of friendship to name a child in honor of a friend.

Little wonder, therefore, that the first towns named to glorify George Washington were Southern towns. First of them all was this little speck on the map along the slopes of Eastern Georgia. There is a world of interest in how the name came to be changed from Heard's Fort to Washington, and how it has figured in history ever since in more tragic ways than one. There are twenty-nine Post Offices to-day in the United States named Washington, and according to the records in the Postmaster General's office at Washington the first to be established was at Washington, Beaufort County, N. C.

Long before these Post Offices were established, however, long, even, before there was a Federal Government with its first President, the little cross-roads town in Georgia was named in honor of the foremost of American patriots. This was in 1780, when Gen. Washington was encamped at Morristown, his little band of patriots half-starved and waiting for the ice to get thicker, so they might cross over and engage the British on Staten Island. At such a time, when George Washington was making pitiful appeals to the Governo. of New Jersey for aid, saying he had not even a "skillet on which to cook a dinner," the patriots of Wilkes County, Ga., determined to honor him by changing the name of Heard's Fort to Washington, and a permit was issued by the State authorities authorizing the building of a Court House "in the town of Washington." The next town that took on the name of the great American was Washington, N. C., which was founded two years later. This town obtained its Post Office from the Federal Government on June 2, 1790. The Georgia town came next in the Post Office records, getting its mail facilities in 1793, but it has never been contested between these two towns as to which was first named in honor of Washington, the honor being conceded to the Georgia village, which old State records show was named thirteen years before it got its Post Office.

The third Post Office of the name of Washington, according to the records of the Postmaster General's office, was Washington, Ky., and the fourth was Washington, D. C. Some say there is nothing in a name, but some strange destiny seemed to settle upon the little Georgia town when its name was changed from Heard's Fort to Washington. Seemingly by a stroke of Fate the town has twice been the seat of Government—once capital of Georgia during the Revolution, when it was the only place the British did not control, and once capital of the Confederacy after the downfall of Richmond and while Jefferson Davis and his Cabinet were fleeing to the Gulf of Mexico. During the Revolution the battle of Kettle Creek was fought near Washington, Ga., and it was then that the town became the capital of Georgia for a time.

It was for only twenty-four hours that Washington was capital of the Confederacy. That was on May 5, 1865, when the last meeting of the Confederate Cabinet was held in the structure known as the "Old Bank Building," and once called Heard's Inn. Shortly afterward Gen. Robert Toombs, a conspicuous figure of the Confederacy, whose old mansion still adorns this little Georgia town, was obliged to flee from the Federal authorities by leaping upon his horse in the back yard and dashing away while the Yankees were walking up the front steps. Gen. Toombs found refuge in a cave on the border line of Lincoln County, and in this way escaped capture by the Union authorities.

As the Confederate Army beat its retreat through the gaps of the Blue Ridge Mountains and encamped around Washington, where the Treasury had been taken, many of the wagons, carrying what gold was left of the collapsed Confederate Treasury, were halted along the roadways near Washington. It is said that the drivers of these wagons, fearing capture by the Union forces, buried much of the gold. Even in recent years farmers who plow deeper than their neighbors have dug up in their fields pots of gold which were hidden there in war times.

There is an air of tranquillity and peace of mind about Washington, Ga., which used to distinguish many of the Southern cities and towns, but which has in more recent years vanished with the inrush of commercialism. The old white houses with their great Corinthian and Ionic columns and green blinds, the magnolia trees, the green lawns, and oak and hickory forests right in town, give Washington that atmosphere of enchantment which typifies the real old-fashioned home of Southern aristocracy. And yet there is one busy little square, or mart, where more cotton is sold than in many a town three times the size of Washington. From the valleys of the Savannah River, the Broad River, and Little River the wagons of cotton planters flock to Washington during the cotton season, and representatives of all the leading business firms of the South, and even New York cotton buyers, meet the farmers in that little square to purchase the products of their land.

ROBERT TOOMBS'S HOME. Typical Southern Mansion at Washington, Ga.

There are nearly as many negroes in Washington as whites, but they are darkies of the old school, so to speak, who live in perfect peace and harmony with the whites, who are, themselves, of the aristocracy of the South. When such representatives of both races come together there is no trouble about the so-called race question.

"WOMAN, THE INCONSTANT ONE," DISCUSSED BY THE SUNRISE CLUB

THEY were gathered together, old and young; serious and gay, haired and unhaired, thoughtful and thoughtless, in one great intellectual upheaval.

Women in friendly but indefinite toilettes, men in compromising inelegance, brushed and unbrushed.

Everybody had at least 85 cents, and two men wore Tuxedo suits. This was an extravagance, a forced arrogance that compelled them to assume an air of uncomfortable superiority, for it was either that or apologize to the rest.

They were four hundred strong, and Hugh O. Pentecost, the unchangeable, was their leader on this occasion.

It was he who was to challenge their intellectual vigilance, to stir it into open debate.

The subject for discussion was "Woman! the Inconstant One!" This was preceded by a dinner, also open to discussion, not with a loud and blatant oratory, but in secret if violent converse with the extra waiters.

The occasion was the fortnightly gathering of the Sunrise Club, an organization of table d'hôte survivors, who meet in commemoration of the world as it will be if things go their way.

Never had the Sunrise Club denied a living question of the times a willing heart, or refused a man or woman oppressed with an idea a hearing.

Was woman really inconstant?

As the man who audibly strained his soup through his gray and grizzled whiskers said, "Women is the most inconstant things there is," and the "lady" opposite to him, who said that she always entertained her "gentlemen friends" with "advanced thoughts," nodded and smiled approvingly.

A neighbor told me that this quiet-looking, unadjectived "lady" had more "free thought" in her than Emma Goldman, and yet she looked like an old daguerreotype, saddened by modern contrasts. But this might be said of many there, for they were no volunteer brigade—they belonged to the regular army of intellectuals that is peculiar to New York, and to every one who knows them.

They were there to represent that incurable and yet most aggravating affliction—an Idea!

They looked it, too, bless them.

Even the three pretty women present tried to look their brainiest, out of compliment to the other women whose one time beauty had no doubt been cruelly dismantled by thought.

Worse than any canker in the heart of a sturdy daffodil is the thought-worm! It is a beauty killer, there is no doubt about that, and it gets in its deadliest work when a woman feels that unenviable sense of safety among men that she can rise up among them and confess that the inconstancy of woman is one of her most glorious attributes.

There are women in the Sunrise Club who can do this, but they don't look as though they ever got much further than an abstract constancy—toward the house cat.

"Women who can speak out brave thoughts are usually timid and brow-beaten," volunteered a visitor who had been dreamily watching a small riot between the waiters over 40 cents in tips that had been appropriated by one of the guests at the table, when the plate intended for more tips reached him.

"Why did he take the money off the plate?" I asked some one with long hair who ought to have known.

"He intended to put a fifty-cent piece back, but the waiter jerked the plate away before he could do so. It is very interesting to study types, don't you think so?"

"Then he is 40 cents ahead?"

"Not by intention, only by accident; because he had the half dollar all ready, but the waiter was too quick for him."

"Why doesn't he hand the waiter the 40 cents that he took off the plate?"

"Because that was his change, don't you see, out of the half."

"But he still has that."

"I believe so, but that is because the waiter was so officious."

The logic of this brief dialogue was not more confusing than the whirl of intellectual strife that followed when the debate was fairly started.

When Mr. Pentecost stood up and surveyed his audience there was that in what he saw about him to frighten the bravest of men.

Experience—moth-eaten and worn with years of disillusion—was there stamped on the eager faces of the women, in the curiously inquiring eyes of the men.

"I'm scared—I am up to it, I'm seared," were Mr. Pentecost's first words, which were almost the best of all that he said. But he grappled with his subject and proceeded to an open wrestling match between what he believed and what was expected of him till he was allowed to sit down.

The burden of his message was that "woman was inconstant," and that it was a blessed fact that she was.

"Think of the many-sided nature of a woman. How could one man fulfill the demands of love, of friendship, of comradeship in her soul?" he said in substance.

"No one man has in him all the qualities that make up a woman's nature, nor does any woman supply all of a man's requirements. Why should a woman be compelled to starve her soul because her husband denies her the liberty of her nature? How absurd it is for a man to say to his sweetheart: 'You have never loved a man before me?' or for a woman to say, 'Tell me you never kissed a woman until you kissed me.' Of course they both promptly lie to each other, and then begins a huge fabric of falsehoods. Why should a man and a woman demand faithfulness to each other? The absurd faithfulness that denies her the right to find consolation for many unsatisfied conditions in her. If there is a constant woman in this room, let her stand up."

The challenge was not answered, except by a tittering gurgle in the audience, and one or two loud guffaws among the men.

"I do not say that there is not a constant woman here, but I do say if she is, she is probably plain and wholly unattractive."

With this stinging rebuke the speaker took his seat facing an audience stirred to an ominous silence, out of which there came presently amazing confessions.

Mr. Edwin C. Walker, the President and arch-conspirator of the Sunrise Club, called upon members to answer Mr. Pentecost, and the first reply came from a lady in a white shirtwaist and the embonpoint of time.

She had been food for reflection many years, and out of her past she soliloquized calmly:

"I believe, with Mr. Pentecost, that woman is inconstant," and she paused while the crowd struggled to fathom her reasons by looking at her.

They were quickly satisfied, sharply decisive when they had seen, and listened to the rest of her confession with a grim curiosity.

"A woman is constant to the man so long as he can develop in her what her soul craves, but there comes a time when one man, perhaps, has given all that he can to her. She must then awaken new perplexities in him or lose him. The love I earned last year is not mine unless I win it again. I am glad that we women can be inconstant."

One or two applauded this phase of soul-culture, but the rest groped on in silence.

Emma Goldman burst into a voluble and ardent declaration that woman was not inconstant.

That is to say, she was not inconstant, providing her definition of constancy was intelligently modified.

"Constancy does not mean that a woman should be constant to one man," she said; "but constant to her ideals, to her principles, to the purpose rather than the individual that inspired her being."

Miss Goldman talked very fast, in a loud, clear voice, and talked largely through her intellect and her spectacles.

It was a mere man who restored temporarily this riot of intellect by remembering the heart of things. He suggested that as Mr. Pentecost had argued that "woman was inconstant," he would like to hear from Mrs. Pentecost, who was present, and then came the one sane, normal, human touch of the evening.

Mrs. Pentecost, one of the three pretty women present, and the only really clever one that was heard from, said:

"Personally I do not think this is a question for discussion among people who really understand what love is—that is, those who have lived it. Where two people love each other, they never think of constancy or inconstancy. Love is spontaneous. Take the love of two little children; they never think of its constancy or inconstancy. Children never think of love in the way we are talking about it to-night."

This was received with spontaneous and continued applause, which showed that the heart of the Sunrise Club was all right, in spite of its intellectual distortions. But this was not in the spirit of debate, it was too unanswerable, and a frail young woman, with an incisive articulation that was too big for her voice, took up the gauntlet of the evening.

"I do not think there is much difference between men and women," she said. "They are attracted to each other physically, I am sure of that; but the trouble is that women lie about it so much more than men," and then she vanished into her chair, before the men had a chance to see and to believe.

Another woman, nondescript as to femininity, tried to demonstrate that faithfulness cannot exist by force, with a mythical though none the less horrid "Mr. Jones."

"If Mr. Jones, for instance, insists upon compelling his wife to be faithful to him," she murmured, "Mrs. Jones has a right to desist from connubial slavery. No woman can respond to duty, nor should she do so to Mr. Jones."

A man who had copied some verses on a bit of paper, which he had some trouble in finding, excused the "inconstancy of woman," and even indorsed it, because he said:

"Every man knows that it is more blessed to love than to be loved. No constant man is abreast of the time, for constancy means only that a man is standing still." The verses, which were of the Byronic order, had nothing to do with his interesting conclusions, though they were not so warm.

Under the influence of the poetry, however, a very brave though delicate little lady said that she saw at least half a dozen men in the room to whom she was constant, and for that reason she did not believe woman was ever—inconstant.

Another woman, her sentimentality emboldened by this unique logic, undertook to pick out several men in the room who supplied the several requirements of her soul, calling them each by name, and beaming on them with soulful recognition. They were embarrassed, but flattered in spite of that.

One man went back to the origin of species to demonstrate woman's inconstancy and man's inconstancy, and incidentally the inconstancy of Governments and monarchies and trusts. He ignored any distinction, and grandly swept the whole fabric of sentiment aside by proclaiming that the inconstancy or constancy of love was unimportant; that it was only important to "save the race."

Then, up spake the Poet, the real, the only man in the room who was able to clothe "woman, the inconstant one!" in a robe of becoming flattery.

He began with the modulations of voice that predicted blank verse, and he plunged, nay, he o'erleaped the conventions.

"Mr. Pentecost has my ear, but Mrs. Pentecost has my heart," he said, and then amid approving applause he went on to explain that there seemed to be something abnormal about Mr. Pentecost, which left the impression that Mrs. Pentecost was to be pitied.

"I should like to take Mrs. Pentecost's hand and wander off with her to some daffodil land, and have a long, quiet talk with her," continued the Poet, and every man present indorsed his good sense loudly.

"I don't believe any of you have understood what I was talking about, and I don't think I can make myself any clearer to you," were the last words of Mr. Pentecost.

PENDENNIS.

Gapon, the Hero of "Bloody Sunday"

Pages from the Autobiography of the Priest Who Led the Russian Workmen to Death in St. Petersburg.

ON Monday morning, Jan. 23, 1905, the press of the world added a new name to the list of heroes and leaders of men—George Gapon, a Russian priest, who on the preceding Sunday had led the workingmen of St. Petersburg to torture and death in a vain attempt to petition personally Nicholas II., their Czar and Little Father.

Who is Father Gapon? it was asked.

No one seemed really to know, but the imaginative did their most ingenious thinking to find an answer.

Where has he gone?

Even the imaginative kept silent.

Weeks passed and news came that he was in Geneva, in Paris, in London—everywhere he sought the co-operation of the press for the great fight he had begun. In London they told him he was a public character, and that if he wished to interest people in his mission he must tell who he was. He said: "I am George Gapon, a Russian priest." That was not enough, they said. If the world was to help him and his cause it was only just that the world should hear about that cause from his own pen, should learn why he had led thousands to their death at the Narva Gate.

He saw their logic and yielded. "The Story of My Life," (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.,) which will shortly be placed before American readers, is the result.

"The Story of My Life" is a remarkable human document—modest, simple, straightforward. Up to a certain sequence of events which preceded "Bloody Sunday" it probably represents the life of hundreds of the Russian clergy who are faithful to the faith but not to the administration of Orthodoxy. Beyond that sequence of events it may be something more. Father Gapon still lives and works, and Autocracy still reigns and rules in Russia.

The book opens with a dream which the author interprets as an allegory. A big, benign giant is attacked by savage hounds. Two sons see the struggle, one in soldier garb, the other in the blouse of the peasant. The former aids the dogs to overcome his father; the latter stands silently by—inert, dazed, unconscious of his latent strength, and blindfolded. In the giant the dreamer recognized his beloved country; in the hounds, the Autocracy; in the sons, the people of Russia divided among themselves, active or passive, slaves of despotism.

So the dreamer saw his life's work laid out before him. He would teach one son the error of his ways and would tear the bandage from the eyes of the other.

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Gapon comes from a large village called Biliki, in the Province of Poltava, South Russia. His father, who is now 70, although a peasant, is said to possess "an immense amount of knowledge of everything concerned with peasant life, and a simple, concrete way of looking at things"—a man "of pedantic honesty," Gapon adds. This father has held several small local official positions. Gapon's mother is a typical mujik woman of 60.

At the Ecclesiastical School in Poltava, where Gapon was first sent, he found himself quite isolated, for his schoolmates were all sons of priests or deacons. At the age of 15 the boy read Tolstoy and became more contented with his lot. But he himself confesses that at an early age he showed an unruly spirit, particularly in theological discussion. At an early age, too, he did not see and could not be made to see why Orthodoxy was not applied in accordance with justice, with common sense. At Poltava he fell in love with an Ukrainian girl of the merchant class and married her on the assurance of the local Bishop that his vocation was secure. Shortly after he was ordained a priest and took up chapel work at Poltava.

His married life was not long. He says: "After the death of my wife it seemed as if all clear meaning had gone out of my priestly life." He determined to change his place of residence and so sought admission to the Ecclesiastical Academy at St. Petersburg. The reply to the request that he made for admission to the President of the Synod, the Metropolitan Palladius, was not reassuring: "From Poltava? What dost thou want here? Academy? What wilt thou do there? Why dost thou annoy me? Go away!"

So Gapon, with a heavy heart, left the room.

Finally Gapon, who believed in dreams, and whose dead wife visited him in his sleep, passed the examinations, secured a scholarship, and entered the Academy. At this academy both extreme ends met, the servant of the autocratic Synod and the man who tried to be a servant of the Nazarene. Gapon's idea of religion would seem to us broad, practical, and wholesome. He saw much in Orthodoxy as it was taught at the Academy that filled him with repulsion. When he preached he drew his ideals from the Bible and not from the fathers of Russia, either political or ecclesiastical. His sermons were not popular. His congregations would not understand him; but the Government did, and soon he was on his way to the Crimea for his health.

GAPON IN LONDON—1905

GAPON'S BIRTHPLACE: HIS FATHER AND YOUNGEST BROTHER IN GATEWAY

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His experiences with the poor and illiterate of Kharkov, Yalta, and Tchukulali, while interesting as showing the character of the man, are too brief to be more than suggestive to sociologists and religious workers. His health being restored—for he had attracted some attention in the Crimea—he returned to St. Petersburg and began mission work under Sabler, the assistant of Pobiedonosteff. In this way he became acquainted with revolutionists who used the labor missions as a blind, and with the working of the political police. Zubatoff, the head of the Political Section of the Police, excited his wonder. He was a Police Chief who was at heart a liberal, just, and patriotic Russian. In the discharge of his duty he was the remorseless pursuer of all those who seemed to try to give expression to what was in his heart. It is not, therefore, perhaps strange that Gapon should have received his first revolutionary ideas from this man. By him he was sent to Moscow to aid in organizing the Workingmen's Association at that city. Trepoff was then Chief of Police.

Trepoff, it will be recalled, secured the allegiance of the workingmen by making them believe that the Government, like them, was against their plutocrat employers. He promised them even administrative encouragement in strikes provided they would have nothing to do with revolutionists. To see that they kept their side of the bargain he had them elect leaders of his own choosing. At first the young priest did not understand the apparent benevolence of the Government. Then it was explained to him:

"This Association is a clever trap, constructed by the police in order to separate the working classes from the intellectuals, and in this way to kill the political movement. It is weakening the power of the workmen very much. The organizers, with the help of the Secret Police, are doing their best to divert the attention of the people from political ideas. They allow the workmen a limited right of meeting, but during the discussion the agents of the Secret Police are fishing out the cleverer and more intelligent men, whom they arrest afterward."

It was thus that Gapon found himself a Government agent engaged to stimulate organized labor with love for the despotism which, unconscious to it, was crushing out all life and vitality. The priest's heart revolted at the work, but he kept his peace.

Although Gapon is not precise on this point, there is not much doubt that he enjoyed the full confidence of the Ministry of the Interior, but his revolutionary

GAPON'S FATHER, MOTHER AND YOUNGEST BROTHER

GAPON'S WIFE (THE LEFT HAND FIGURE) AND HER SISTER

proclivities were gradually becoming known. Doubtless, the Government looked upon him as a man whom they could use as an "agent provocateur" when the proper time arrived. He was once denounced by the Grand Duke Sergius to Minister von Plehve. Luckily the denunciation came too late. Von Plehve was dead, assassinated. In the meantime Gapon returned to St. Petersburg and began to organize the workingmen of the Putiloff and Semiannikoff works. He kept in close touch with the Government, obtained some valuable concessions, but it was hinted to him more than once that, if the workingmen became refractory, he must use his influence with them—not according to his conscience and convictions, but in accordance with Government orders. Then came the famous strikes of December and January, 1904-5. The long-expected orders followed. Gapon was expected to act as an "agent provocateur."

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Now, if we accept such authorities as Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace we must believe that Gapon did so act until almost the eve of "Bloody Sunday," when, hypnotized by the revolutionary propaganda, he turned his organized strikers into revolutionists and determined to make the Czar, by force if necessary, listen to the complaints of the strikers, and the Government, meantime, being informed of Gapon's change of mind, took measures forcibly to prevent such a meeting. According to himself, however, Gapon's conversion to the cause of liberty is of much earlier date. At the very beginning of the strikes he declined to do the bidding of the Government. He differentiates between the Czar and his Ministers and would address a petition to the former, beginning with the words:

"Sire, I fear that your Ministers have not told you the whole truth about the state of affairs in the capital. Be assured that the workmen and the people of St. Petersburg, trusting in you, have irrevocably decided to appear to-morrow at 2 P. M. before the Winter Palace, in order to present to you a statement of their needs and those of the whole Russian people."

The petition ended: "I, the representative of the workmen, and my brave comrades, guarantee the safety of your person at the price of our lives." Gapon assures us that the Ministry promised him that the petition should be received. But its lack of logic, as we now know, was not lost on the Government, nor, for that matter, on the workmen themselves, for one of them inquired: "If some unknown person were to throw a bomb, we should then have to kill ourselves."

To understand thoroughly the attitude of the priest's mind so that neither his logic nor his sincerity may be condemned it is necessary to go beyond the pages of his book and to cite the opinion of one who was a minor actor in the affair at the Narva Gate. Gapon readily believed that the Czar would receive him, and if, for any reason, his Majesty was prevented from so doing, that the soldiers would not fire on him. But Vladimir, as we now know, rendered naught both logic and sincerity.

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How the various processions converged upon the Winter Palace and the reception they met with are matters of history. Even the police, it seems, believed that the military would not fire, for at the first shots one of them shouted, pointing to a picture of Nicholas II., that was being carried at the head of the procession: "What are you doing? How dare you fire upon the portrait of the Czar?" "This," adds Gapon, "had no effect, and both he and the other officer were shot down—as I learned afterward, one was killed and the other dangerously wounded." When too late Gapon realized that the soldiers meant business:

"Horror crept into my heart. The thought flashed through my mind, 'And this is the work of our Little Father, the Czar.' Perhaps this anger saved me, for now I knew in very truth that a new chapter was opened in the book of the history of our people. I stood up, and a little group of workmen gathered around me again. Looking backward, I saw that our line, though still stretching into the distance, was broken, and that many of the people were fleeing. It was in vain that I called to them, and in a moment I stood there, the centre of a few scores of men, trembling with indignation amid the broken ruins of our movement. Again we started, and again the firing began. After the last volley I arose again and found myself alive, but still unhurt."

With each volley that was fired hope and faith left the minds of the survivors until at length they exclaimed with Gapon: "There is no longer any Czar for us!"

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These are, naturally, the most graphic pages in the book. How Gapon himself escaped being killed is regarded to-day in Russia as a miracle. On that same night, in disguise, he addressed several meeting of revolutionists. It is a broad picture that he gives us, and what did not come under his own eye he obtains from other sources. Not the least interesting is the account given of how the Czar actually received the delegation of workingmen on Jan. 24—"that solemn farce," Gapon calls it. No less sensational and dramatic is the account of Gapon's escape from St. Petersburg, his journey to the frontier, and his pilgrimages to Geneva, Paris, and London, as disciple and prophet of the "Cause." As to the ultimate outcome of the revolution that is now going on in Russia, hampered though it be by promises of reforms, he has no doubt: "I may say, therefore, with certainty, that the struggle is quickly approaching its inevitable climax; that Nicholas II. is preparing for himself the fate which befell a certain English King and a certain French King long ago, and that such members of his dynasty as escape unhurt from the throes of the revolution may, on some day in the not very distant future, find themselves exiles upon some Western shore."

Since this was written Gapon has seen the Government successfully maintain itself against local revolutions of a formidable character, and it seems only proper to qualify the closing passage in the book by a later opinion, written in the light of more recent events. It is addressed to a member of the Revolutionary Party in this country:

"As time passes I grow more pessimistic. I do not now believe in the possibility of an immediate general insurrection. Before our cause can triumph, much—very much blood will yet be spilled, and many lives sacrificed. But one thing is certain, that the upheaval cannot now be smothered by any human power. The despotism of Autocracy will never again be accepted by Russians; never again will they lie torpid with their latent strength unused. They have become conscious of this strength. It will grow and spread until it swallows up or annihilates the worn-out régime. And we must work for it."

DR. WILHELM OSTWALD AND HIS "ENERGETIC THEORY" OF THE UNIVERSE

IT is quite a safe statement that an inappreciable number of New Yorkers have been aware of the presence here of Dr. Wilhelm Ostwald of the University of Leipsic, who left this country last week after a month's visit. In the academic world, to be sure, his coming was considered one of the events of the year; the scientific Faculties of Harvard and Columbia hailed the opportunity for personal contact with the man who has been second to none of the present generation as a contributor to physical and chemical science. A few hundred graduate students deemed his lectures a rare treat, and perhaps as many thousand other students in the two institutions where he visited were advised of his hours through the official bulletin.

But that, no doubt, was all. Yet those who met the man and heard him lecture were conscious that they had come into contact with one of the most interesting personalities in the world of modern science, and one who would leave the imprint of his work permanently fixed in the scientific record of the age.

But one needs only to recall the first visit of Dr. Lorenz to these shores to realize that New York can get much interested over a distinguished scientist if the conditions are right; and these conditions demand only that there shall be a concrete relation between the individual to be lionized and some ordinary, well-understood phase of the city's life.

Dr. Lorenz, going about making little children straight who had been misshapen all their lives, was touching a chord that responded in the heart of every one who had watched child life at all. Dr. Ostwald, lecturing on his "energetic theory" of the universe as contrasted with the mechanical theory to which many metaphysicians had leaned since time beyond memory, appealed primarily to those only who had spent much of their time in the laboratory of chemistry, psychology, or physics. Dr. Lorenz was dealing with well-known factors; Dr. Ostwald with factors familiarly known only to science.

That was the first and most obvious conclusion to draw from his work here. Nevertheless, it may be interesting to inquire something about the man himself and what the remarkable theory of things he has developed actually came from, for a German scientist who can lecture without notes and in English to an American audience eighty minutes twice a day over a period of two weeks and can hold their respectful attention to his view on subjects ranging all the way from Equilibrium and Chemical Affinity to Art and Ethics is no ordinary individual, whatever the branch of science in which he has achieved his reputation.

Dr. Ostwald is the product of a chemical laboratory—or perhaps as much of a physical laboratory, for he is hailed as the creator of the science of physical chemistry as it is known to-day. Born at Riga, the ancient capital of the Baltic provinces, it was natural that he should seek his education at the University at Dorpat, the intellectual centre of Livonia. There Dr. Ostwald became a lecturer in chemistry in 1878, and succeeded four years later to the Chair of Chemistry.

The university, so travelers tell us, has always been more German than Russian in its culture, hence it did not mean any marked change of academic method or scientific theory for Dr. Ostwald to accept in 1882 the Chair of Chemistry at the University of Leipsic, where his life work has been done. To be sure, before he was called away from Dorpat he had begun the line of original research that was to determine his later course, and this was in the combination of chemistry and physics, one the science of the composition of things and the changes that they undergo in different conditions, and the other the science of the forms and forces of energy.

They say that it was Dr. Ostwald's restless spirit that led him beyond the bounds of his original department of study. He was never content with confining his knowledge to a single branch of science and with depending upon the conclusions formed by others for his guidance when the so-called limits of his own department had been met. Much as there was to be known about chemistry, it seemed to him absolutely an artificial thing to set any limits upon scientific research at all; and particularly was the restriction irksome when it kept the chemist from a frank communion with his next door neighbor, the physicist. So Dr. Ostwald swept the historic limitations aside, jumped the time-honored barriers, and, for the purposes of his own life work at least, joined the two correlative branches in the science of physical chemistry.

There is a tradition among scientists that when a man has spent about so many years in a laboratory the human part of him begs to be released from the confining walls and to be allowed to extend its vision abroad. Practically, the result has been that many famous chemists and physicists have, in their latter life, pushed aside artificial boundaries of research just as Dr. Ostwald did at Dorpat, and have undertaken to apply the results of their laboratory observations in a far wider field. Some have undertaken the scientific study of agriculture, joining issues with their botanist brethren; others have turned toward the animate world to try conclusions with the biologist and his more modern friends the physiologists. And it has not infrequently happened in this latter case that the wanderings of the unshackled scientist have taken him into the boundless field of metaphysics. At least, that is where Dr. Ostwald has arrived, with his "energetic theory" of the universe.

At this point, again, it is necessary to disclaim the intention of going into great detail, or even dealing in the terminology of science further than circumstances demand. But one can recall in a moment the so-called materialistic theory of things, depending upon

DR. WILHELM OSTWALD.
The German Scientist Who Has Been Lecturing Here in English.

the fundamental equation that energy equals mass times velocity; in other words, that one has but to reduce mass down to the last subdivision and to measure velocity with the last degree of nicety in order to know, so far as finite understanding is concerned, what is really at the root of it all.

This did not satisfy Dr. Ostwald, as it had not satisfied many men before him. No doubt even he would be disposed to admit that the conjecture that was to be the basis for his own theory had occurred to various of his predecessors, but he has been accorded the credit of having developed it, and with this goes nominal possession at least. The first proposition was that matter, or the mass in the mechanical equation, was only perceptible as it exerted energy, and hence, for the purpose of experimentation at least, energy was a much more entertaining thing to work with than matter, which could only be known through it. Moreover, certain forces or, as they had been known, properties of matter did not appear to have any relation to the equation at all, and demanded measurement in entirely different terms.

Heat was one of these. It was apparent to Dr. Ostwald, as to any one, that if two bodies, each heated to a certain degree, were combined, the heat of the resultant body would not be twice as intense as that of the separate bodies, but would remain quite stable. And to transform the heat into energy, to produce results, in other words, it was necessary to change the temperature, the rapidity of the results depending upon the rapidity of the change. Another force that declined for Dr. Ostwald to obey the formula was electricity. As in the case of heat, the combination of two masses each charged with the same amount of electricity did not double the intensity, or potential. It was necessary, moreover, in order to make the electricity do any work at all to bring about a change in potential, to have points of different pressure, just as in the case of the heated mass which formed the original example.

Hence the hypothesis that energy, and not the matter through which it was manifest, was the thing that needed investigation. The conclusion that Dr. Ostwald reached was that all matter was but one phase or another of energy, and with this conclusion established to his own satisfaction he announced to German scientists some years ago, as he did recently to his American hearers, that he had solved the ultimate problem of physics and chemistry and was content to leave to narrower minds than his the determination of the details, while he forged ahead to apply his fact to a few of the phases of conscious life.

Yet it was not such a long step that Dr. Ostwald had to take across from the physical to the metaphysical. In almost any of the manifestations of the most mysterious of all forces, life itself, there appears a parallel apparent enough to satisfy the man who does not demand absolute demonstration of the infinite. Thus he argues that memory is but the recording of sensations and the results of sensations which have been known to the individual only through some form of energy, and he takes a position the strength of which is apparent to any one when he says by way of further demonstration that the individual whose memory brings to him a consciousness of what happened at some previous time, can only express himself in terms of energy applied to or manifested by the material objects involved in the experience.

The conclusion of it all is, so far as the physical aspects of life are concerned, that the living organism is nothing but a system of energies, a phase of a far greater system of energies constituting the universe.

It is, however, when Dr. Ostwald takes his next step and enters the realm of ethics that more are disposed to disagree with him. In a recent lecture here he propounded the theory that the successful display of energy means happiness, and cited the unconfined joy of the child in the consciousness of its growing strength as the simplest illustration from actual life. Against this he contrasted the sorrow of old age over energies that are rapidly wasting, and the consolation that comes only with a realization that a successful application of them was made while the life current ran strong.

But he lays down flatly the proposition that science, in order to demand acceptance, has to explain every possible relation of life, and on this basis proceeds to tackle the problem of man's relations to his fellow-beings, in the family circle, in the company of his neighbors, or in the State at large. In so doing he comes not far from accepting the happiness theory of Herbert Spencer, and is led into the very dilemma that Spencer reaches of trying to figure out how, on an ethical basis of happiness alone, a man can give his life for his State and rejoice in it, when he knows perfectly well that his act means suffering and perhaps death to his family and all who have been dearest to him.

So here we must leave Dr. Ostwald's philosophy, for he espouses the belief in the greatest good for the greatest number must make the victim glad of his sacrifice, and there are so many who differ with him that it would be an impossible task to begin to follow the ramifications of the discussion. It is more to the point, perhaps, to take a final glimpse at him as he stands at his easel, paint brush in hand, finding his recreation in putting on the canvas the pigments that he has prepared in his laboratory hours. He is trying in this little corner of his world to discover how the masters of olden times produced the wonderful color effects that have come down the centuries to make people wonder and despair. Some say he is in a fair way to succeed. Who knows?

Some Impressions of the Passing Show by Hy. Mayer

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A SUNDAY NIGHT SACRED CONCERT AND ITS CRITICS.

Part Four
Second Magazine Section

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1906.

Music---Drama---Art
Society---Fashions

MUSIC AND MUSIC MAKERS

PHOTO COPYRIGHT BY AIME DUPONT

HENRI MARTEAU
Violinist.

Brahms and Weingartner

The Latter's Change of Faith---"Guest" Conductors and "Guest" Orchestras---Programme Making.

THERE was special interest in Mr. Weingartner's conducting of Brahms's second symphony last week, because it is the first work by that master he has presented here, and because his attitude toward Brahms has so significantly changed with the ripening of his own artistic personality. For the English translation of his little book on "The Symphony Since Beethoven," published here about a year ago, he sent a footnote explaining that he had radically reversed the attitude of hostility toward Brahms that is taken in the text. The weaker works that could be affected by his criticisms are by far in the minority, he says, and adds: "I look up to most of the others in love and admiration" and "openly and frankly confess my error." Another point on which Mr. Weingartner has expressed himself with especial emphasis lately is concerning Brahms's instrumentation.

If his conducting of the symphony last week was remarkable for one thing more than another, it was for the marvelously rich color, the depth and beauty of the orchestral tints, that he found in it. The skill with which he brought these out was the result of a deep knowledge of the score as well as of a special sympathy with Brahms's methods and ideals as an orchestral composer. Let us consider some of Mr. Weingartner's remarks on this subject:

A score of Brahms seems as if chiseled. Every note is written down with absolute artistic consciousness, with strict self-control and the most fastidious choice and knowledge of the material. Nothing is superfluous. Any addition, even the change of a mark of expression, would be fully avenged. Everything is sought out in the subtlest way, and presented with a ripeness of expression that must arouse the highest admiration. Austere it often is, certainly; but only in places where a different, more sensuously charming treatment of the orchestra would not fit the musical idea. When softer expressions of feeling appear, then the tone of the orchestra is often of a magical beauty, though not in the Wagnerian sense.

As in his musical invention, so in his instrumentation, Brahms is a masculine, chaste, introspective personality, averse to any excess. In general he scorns the so-called "mixed colors," and treats the instruments throughout individually. He doubles them, as a rule, only when he sets whole groups strongly against each other. Then their effect has the appropriate power, and he attains, by wise treatment, a fullness of tone that others cannot gain with all their heaping up of mass effects.

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To confute the commonplace, careless judgment that Brahms's instrumental works have no beauty of tone color should be, according to Mr. Weingartner, the endeavor of all conductors who interpret Brahms. The difficulty of the performance of his works consists in the elaboration of all details with the utmost clearness, and a proper estimate of their relative importance, at the same time preserving the large outline; effacing nothing, exaggerating nothing; presenting the utmost rhythmical clearness with an expressive leading of the melodic line. "In short," adds the gifted conductor, "the entire avoidance of the impressionism of soi-disant genius, which so well befits compositions whose object is essentially only to bring out a more or less exciting noise."

There could scarcely be a better realization of the ideal thus set forth than Mr. Weingartner himself gave in his performance of Brahms's second symphony.

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The coming of so many "guest" conductors and "guest" orchestras to provide artistic enjoyment for the musical public of New York has its interesting and stimulating features that furnish infinite occasion for discussion. But it also has its disadvantages. One of them has been particularly prominent in the last two or three years, and has been so this season. That is the lack of a well-arranged scheme of programmes, that gives the concertgoers a carefully planned and contrasted list of orchestral works of all the schools and styles that go to make up the mass of the world's good music, and that the intelligent frequenter of the concert halls would like to hear from time to time.

In general each conductor, it may be presumed, chooses his own list of pieces, subject to only a very general kind of revision from the governing authorities of the local orchestras, as of the Philharmonic Society and the New York Symphony Orchestra. Or, in the case of visiting orchestras like the Boston Symphony and the Philadelphia orchestras, the conductors must perforce make up their programmes from those which they have most recently rehearsed and performed in their home concerts.

It is not to be expected that all these different and disconnected forces should co-operate with each other in respect of their programmes. Sometimes it has been suggested that one conductor would duplicate what another has already done in order to show how much better he can do it, or how superior his "reading" is. The suggestion is probably unjust, emanating from cold and suspicious natures. Most programmes are arranged so far in advance and at places so widely distant that any thought of such deliberate competition is out of the question.

Chance and the natural desires of visiting conductors, who are often "specialists," to exploit their peculiar powers and specialties, are enough to account for much of the duplication we get. Then, again, it seems as if sometimes things were "in the air." Last season, for instance, perhaps as a reaction after Richard Strauss's visit to this country two seasons ago, his music was almost neglected. This season there have been numerous repetitions of his orchestral pieces, to say nothing of his songs, which have appeared repeatedly on the programmes of the song singers. Tschaikowsky has been much in evidence this season; to which of course Mr. Safonoff's activities and the Russian Orchestra have contributed. Most noteworthy of all, however, has been the "run" on Brahms, and especially his second symphony. The season is not yet over, and this one work has already been performed four times in New York—once each by Mr. Gericke with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Scheel with the Philadelphia Orchestra, and twice by Mr. Weingartner with the New York Symphony Orchestra. We have also had already three performances of Tschaikowsky's fourth symphony—by the Boston, Philadelphia, and Russian Symphony Orchestras.

There is, of course, good reason why Mozart's music should have been repeated in this anniversary year—but why should Mr. Weingartner, Mr. Volpe, and Mr. Arens all have pitched on the C major symphony to the exclusion of the other two great ones, so that it has already been played five times, if the repetitions are counted?

Mr. Safonoff has created the deepest impression as a conductor of Tschaikowsky's music, and in each of the three seasons he has been here he has conducted Tschaikowsky's sixth symphony, which has had other performances as well—this year one from the New York Symphony Orchestra under Mr. Damrosch. Fortunately we have not yet got to the point they reached in London, where it seemed for a while as if the musical population were getting ready to dispense with all other music and make this sixth symphony its daily bread. Tschaikowsky's "Francesca da Rimini" has been heard twice this season, from the Boston Orchestra and from Mr. Volpe's young men, though we would not be unkind enough to suggest a comparison between the two performances. Rimsky Korsakoff's "Scheherazade" suite has been played by the New York Symphony Orchestra, and Mr. Safonoff put it on one of his Philharmonic programmes. D'Indy's symphony with the piano, on a French mountaineer's air, has been played twice, Mr. Gericke having yesterday repeated the performance that Mr. Damrosch gave immediately after Mr. d'Indy's visit to New York.

The revival this season of Strauss's music has already brought forward two performances each of his "Tod und Verklärung" by the Boston and Philadelphia Orchestras, his "Till Eulenspiegel" by the Boston Orchestra and the Philharmonic Society, besides "Ein Heldenleben" and "Don Juan," both by the Philharmonic. Schumann's symphony in B flat was played both by Mr. Gericke and Mr. Weingartner—and some suggestive comparisons were prompted thereby—and Beethoven's fifth symphony has been duplicated by Mr. Fiedler and the Philharmonic and by Mr. Weingartner and his New York men.

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This is rather a curious list of vagaries and collisions in programme making for one season, and it makes the intelligent concertgoer wish that some sort of an understanding could be arrived at by which the repertory could be increased within the present number of concert performances. There may be a real service done by the speedy repetition of important new works which may offer difficulty on a first hearing, though even here there is likely to be remonstrance from the conservative and those who want only what they already know. Mr. Gericke was wise enough to repeat Mahler's symphony the week after he first played it in Boston, and whether his hearers liked it or not they had better reasons for liking or disliking it than they had the first time. But there was no good reason for most of the repetitions that we have heard this Winter.

RICHARD ALDRICH.

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MLLE. EMMA CALVÉ
Whose last recital will be on Thursday

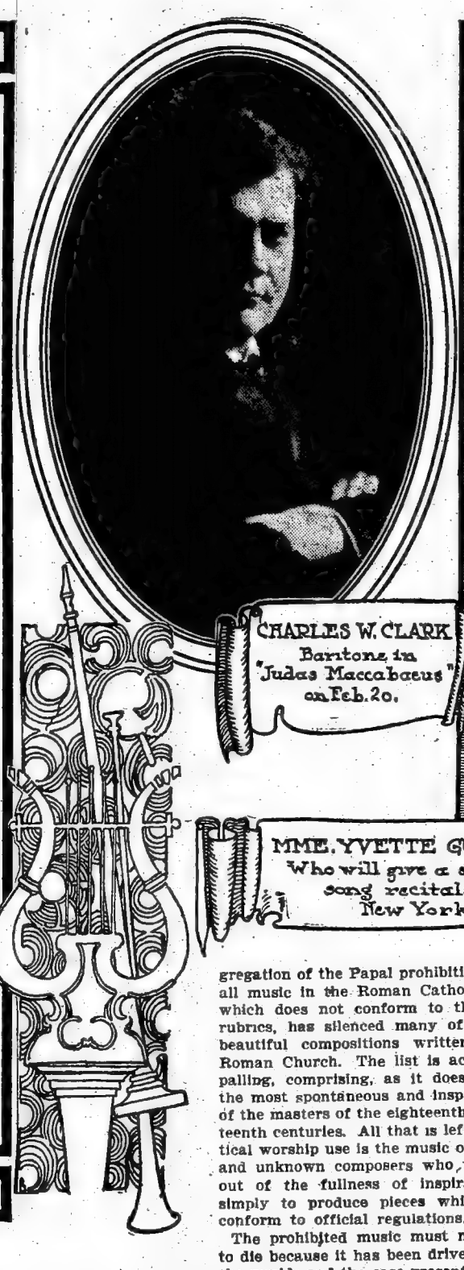

CHARLES W. CLARK
Baritone in "Judas Maccabaeus" on Feb. 20.

MME. YVETTE GUILBERT
Who will give a series of song recitals in New York.

THE RUSSIAN SYMPHONY.

New music will abound at the next concerts of the Russian Symphony Orchestra, under Modest Altschuler, at Carnegie Hall, on Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon, Feb. 24 and 25, as follows: Glazunoff's "From the Middle Ages," the latest important work of one of Russia's leading composers, was published less than three years ago in St. Petersburg. Of Konyus's suite, "From Childhood's Days," two fragments have been played at concerts of the Russian Symphony Orchestra's previous seasons. A polonaise by Bubeck will be wholly new. Josef Lhevinne, the soloist, will play at each of the two concerts a different group of pieces for piano alone.

The following note, in Russian, French, and German, is prefixed to the orchestral score of Glazunoff's "From the Middle Ages."

1. Prelude: In a chateau, on the coast, where the groaning sea rolls up its gray tears, the young couple, without seeing the billows, without hearing the shrieks of the tempest, abandon themselves wholly to the peaceful joys of love.

2. Scherzo: Upon the stage of a street theatre they are giving a "Dance of Death." Death appears playing a violin, and invites every one to dance, one after another, a final measure with him.

3. Troubadour's serenade.

4. The Crusaders: At the trumpet call horsemen and foot soldiers assemble. Their forceful leader fans the flame of their courage by a martial appeal. A procession advances from before them, singing, and the priests bless the army about to depart upon its perilous campaign. Now and again a dark foreboding comes to trouble the hearts of the warriors, but the beating of drums renews their brave resolution. Sounds of a march unite with the sacred chant and, little by little, lose themselves in the distance, while the populace accompanies the army with joyous acclamations.

Glazunoff's music follows the programme sketched out in prose by the composer. Six of the nine brief movements of Konyus's suite, "From Childhood's Days," will be played. They are called, respectively, "Russian Folk Tale," "Playing Horse," "Berceuse," "Caprice," "The Old Nurse," and "The Music Box," in which Mr. Lhévinne will play the incidental piano solo.

A pleasant bit of history is connected with this suite by George Konyus. Tschaikowsky, in February, 1893, came to Moscow from Klin to hear it, and was so enthusiastic that he secured, through the Grand Duke Constantine, an annual pension of 1,200 roubles for the struggling young composer.

CHURCH CHORAL SOCIETY.

The first concerts of the Church Choral Society will be given on Wednesday afternoon and Thursday evening in St. Thomas's Church under the direction of Richard Henry Warren. The works performed will be Saint-Saëns's "Biblical Poem," "The Deluge," and Gounod's "St. Cecilia Mass." Besides these the Largo arranged from Handel's Opera, "Serse;" the chorale, "O Quanta Qualia," and Bach's toccata in F, arranged—why arranged?—for orchestra and organ, will be performed. The soloists will be Miss Laura Combs, soprano; Mrs. R. H. Warren, contralto; Harvey W. Hindermeyer, tenor; Frank Croxton, bass, and Will C. Macfarlane, organist.

An introductory note on the programme calls attention to recent announcements that have emphasized the significance of the Church Choral Society:

"The enforcement by the sacred congregation of the Papal prohibition against all music in the Roman Catholic service which does not conform to the ancient rubrics, has silenced many of the most beautiful compositions written for the Roman Church. The list is actually appalling, comprising, as it does, some of the most spontaneous and inspired music of the masters of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. All that is left for practical worship use is the music of mediocre and unknown composers who wrote, not out of the fullness of inspiration, but simply to produce pieces which should conform to official regulations."

The prohibited music must not be left to die because it has been driven out into the world; and the case presents the mission of the society in a new and noble light. Gounod's "St. Cecilia Mass" is one of these prohibited masterpieces.

At the second concerts of the society on April 26 and 27, Horatio Parker's oratorio, "Hora Novissima" will be given. It was composed for the Church Choral Society and performed by it for the first time in 1893.

MME. YVETTE GUILBERT AGAIN.

Mme. Yvette Guilbert will give a series of matinée concerts at the Lyceum Theatre on the afternoons of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday this week, and Monday, Tuesday, and Friday of next week, as well as at special Sunday night concerts on Feb. 25 and March 4. On these occasions Mme. Guilbert will appear in a programme which will embrace two cycles of French chansons, which are divided into "Chansons Pompadour," or songs of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and "Chansons Crinoline," or songs of 1830, when spreading hoopskirts were the fashion. Mme. Guilbert will wear a pompadour gown reproduced on the lines of the costume worn by Mme. Pompadour in the well-known Watteau painting while singing the numbers of the earliest period, and she will wear other gowns also typical of the first song cycle; the "Chansons Crinoline" will be sung in spreading flowered skirts such as are seen in the prints of that time. There are many of the various songs in the selected programme. Mme. Guilbert at present is said to be different from the "diseuse" of her former visit. Mme. Guilbert will be assisted at the Lyceum concerts by M. Armand Forest, violinist, and M. Richard Hageman, pianist.

THE BENEFIT OF THE CHORUS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems that Mr. Conried has had another benefit, and on this occasion, as on other similar ones—unless I am mistaken—he was not obliged to resort to makeshifts in order to enjoy the necessary embellishment of a chorus, but reaped all the advantages to be derived from the gratuitous, and, presumably, willing services of its members.

All of which forcibly reminds me that it is not so very long ago that this gentleman distinguished himself by a public and persistent display of his rigorous regard for principle by resolutely steeling himself against the generous impulses of his tender heart and his exuberant humanity, and by basing himself upon his strict business and contractural rights in relation to this self-same chorus.

With what consistency, then let me ask, with what regard for this absolute and independent attitude, with what solicitude for his own self-respect, does he now consent to accept the material and gratuitous co-operation not only of his singers generally but particularly of those at whose expense he has so recently with such spirit, decency, and profit indulged this display?

Does it not occur to Mr. Conried that the touchstone of sincerity in moral protestations is the sacrifice which they necessarily entail? He can give no more convincing proof of his having been actuated in his recent dispute with his chorus solely by business principle and the worthy desire to protect and preserve his personal rights and to vindicate the due observance of contracts than by lending his best efforts to starting a benefit also for those who in their humble and less pretentious way have yet largely contributed to the artistic if not the financial success of grand opera in this city.

New York, Feb. 10, 1906. PATRON.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Mme. Schumann-Heink, upon her arrival in Hamburg, found awaiting her an anxious representative of the Paris Grand Opera who wished her to appear in the special production of Meyerbeer's "Le Prophète." She accepted and will sing Fides in French. She will afterward sing this rôle in German in productions at Hamburg, Prague, and Gratz, and in French in Brussels. Mme. Schumann-Heink last sang this rôle in French in a production at the Metropolitan, with Mr. Alvarez as the tenor.

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Mme. Eames surprised her friends at her recital by singing in Spanish. Not even the closest of them knew that she could speak Spanish. To tell the truth she cannot do so very well. In fact, her first attempt was made when Mr. Gogorza, who had accompanied her on her concert tour, suggested that she sing the Habanera in her recitals. She learned the meaning of this song and the pronunciation, and got into the spirit of it within the last two weeks.

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Miss Marie Hall has begun her final engagements before returning to England on March 1. She will go as far West as Chicago this time, and in the last week of her stay will play every day. She will not appear in New York again this season.

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Mrs. Corinne Rider-Kelsey, who was compelled to interrupt her concert work because of serious illness, has now entirely recovered and is filling her engagements.

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An ambitious production of the scenes from "Hiawatha" set to music by S. Coleridge-Taylor will be given on Tuesday night by the People's Choral Union of Brooklyn in the Baptist Temple, Third Avenue and Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. T. Bath Glasson will be the director, Will C. Carl will be at the organ. Miss Kathrin Hilke, Edward Barrow, and Livingston Chapman will be the soloists. There will be a chorus of 150 and an orchestra of 50, including a quartet of French horns from the New York Philharmonic Society.

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The fourth concert of the Kneisel Quartet, on Feb. 27, will bring forward Dvorak's Terzetto for two violins and viola, Op. 74; Smetana's quartet, "Aus meinen Leben," and Schubert's trio, in B flat, Op. 99. Mr. Harold Bauer will assist.

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The last of the interesting series of concerts of old music to be given by Sam Franko this season takes place at Mendelssohn Hall, Thursday evening, March 8. Among the selections to be given are Bach's cantata, "I with My Cross Staff Gladly Wander," in which the chorus of the Society for Ethical Culture will sing, with Julian Walker, bass, and Franz Richter's symphony in A.

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The second subscription concert of the Volpe Symphony Orchestra, consisting of eighty young performers, under the direction of Arnold D. Volpe, will take place Thursday evening, Feb. 22, at Carnegie Hall. The programme will comprise Beethoven's Symphony No. 7, Weber's "Jubel," overture and two movements from Tschaikowsky's serenade for string orchestra, Opus 48. Miss Alice Cummings, pianist, will make her first appearance at this concert and will play Rachmaninoff's first concerto.

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The Vienna Quartet will make its first public appearance in New York this afternoon at 3 in the lyceum of Carnegie Hall. The performance will include numerous short and diversing pieces, arranged for three stringed instruments and piano, pieces by Grieg, Smetana, Moszkowski, Wagner, Schubert, Chaminade, and others, including a Strauss waltz. Miss Martha Beival will sing.

A MONTH'S MUSICAL CALENDAR

Feb. 18—Vienna Quartet, chamber concert, Carnegie Lyceum.
Feb. 20—Concert by Mr. and Mrs. Bell-Resky, Aeolian Hall.
Feb. 20—Heinrich Gebhard, piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall.
Feb. 20—Oratorio Society, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 21—Abraham Nelson, piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall.
Feb. 21—Church Choral Society, St. Thomas's Church.
Feb. 22—Church Choral Society, St. Thomas's Church.
Feb. 22—Mme. Calvé, song recital, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 22—Women's String Orchestra, Mendelssohn Hall.
Feb. 22—Volpe Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 24—Margulies Trio, Mendelssohn Hall.
Feb. 24—Young People's Symphony, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 24—Russian Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 25—Russian Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 26—Heinrich Gebhard, piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall.
Feb. 27—Musurgia, Carnegie Hall.
Feb. 27—Kneisel Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall.
March 2—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall.
March 3—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall.
March 4—N. Y. Symphony Society, Carnegie Hall.
March 5—Harriette Cady, piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall.
March 6—Olive Mead Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall.
March 6—New York Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
March 8—Sam Franko Concert of Old Music, Mendelssohn Hall.
March 8—Musical Art Society, Carnegie Hall.
March 8—Marum Quartet, Cooper Union.
March 9—People's Symphony Auxiliary Club, Cooper Union.
March 10—New Music Society, Carnegie Hall.
March 11—Josef Lhévinne, piano recital, Carnegie Hall.
March 13—Mendelssohn Trio, Hotel Majestic.
March 13—Women's Philharmonic Society, Waldorf-Astoria.
March 15—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
March 17—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
March 17—Russian Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall.
March 18—Josef Lhévinne, piano recital, Carnegie Hall.
March 21—Marum Quartet, Cooper Union.
March 21—Victor Beigel, song recital, Mendelssohn Hall.
March 22—Julia O'Connor, song recital, Mendelssohn Hall.
March 23—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall.
March 24—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall.

Concerts, Recitals and Church Choir News

Miss Yaw No Longer a Freak

She Has Abandoned "High Notes," and Now Appeals for a Hearing as a Singer Pure and Simple.

OVER on the other side they do not know me as a sensational singer. Whatever I have done there has been as an artist. Whatever I shall do in the future will be as an artist."

Miss Ellen Beach Yaw thus epitomized the lesson of her experience. It is an interesting story she tells of her struggle to make a career after an initial mistake.

Miss Yaw for three years was heralded all over the United States as the woman with the highest "top notes" in the world. She made a monetary success, and she might have gone on making a monetary success. But Miss Yaw declares that it was all a mistake, and that the money was not sufficient to pay for the sacrifice of art.

So Miss Yaw has spent eight years away from the United States. She gave up her career as a sensational singer suddenly, and against the protests of managers who had made goodly sums out of her "top notes." She first tried musical comedy to see if that would give her the field she wanted, and when she came to believe that would not do she went to Paris, and spent three years there in study without taking an engagement. Four more years she spent in making a place for herself as an artist. Finally last Winter she achieved the ambition she had when she left America, and entered the opera at Rome.

Miss Yaw told the story the other day at the Martha Washington Hotel, where she is staying preparing for her concert tour in this country.

"I am so glad to get back again," she said. "Things are so different here. Abroad everything is so settled and conservative and has such a sameness. Here it is all so alive with work and achievement, and there is always something to keep one wide awake. There is something in the very atmosphere and in the bearing of persons all around that has fairly made me dizzy since I have been here.

"It was so good to sail up the bay again. I had been wanting to do that for years, because I wanted to be in America. But I did not want to come until I was ready. I did not want to come until it could be as an artist and not as a freak. Of course, I do not know just how I will be received now. Everybody tells me New York is very severe in its judgment of artists."

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Miss Yaw is quiet and retiring, almost bashful one might say, but when she talked of her long work to grow away from the freak into the artist her face lighted and her eyes flashed. She did not care much to speak of the painful time of the old days, but finally she told the story.

"When I went out as a sensation, years ago, I did not know as much as I do now," she said. "I was young. I did not know what it meant to be an artist and what one must do and what avoid. I had dreamed that I would be in opera some time, and that was the goal of my hopes.

"My first teacher told me I had a dramatic soprano voice. I studied with that idea for some time. Then I went to a teacher who told me I had a lyric soprano, and I studied with that idea. So I was puzzled about myself from the beginning.

"It was necessary for me to do some concert work, and it was after I was introduced to my first manager that the idea of making a sensation of me first came out. He was told of the unusual high notes I had, and said that he would take me out and exploit them. I did not like the plan, but he persuaded me that it would do no harm, and in fact would help me toward the career I wanted, and so I finally consented.

"I was never happy in the time that I was a freak. Still I was young and inexperienced, and when I would object I would be persuaded to go on. I went on for three years, singing through this country. Then at last I could stand it no longer. I saw that what I was doing instead of helping me to achieve my ambition, would put it further away from me. So finally I determined to break from that work.

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"It would have been difficult to do anything in this country. I had been exploited for my high notes, and I knew that the people would listen only for them and would not be prepared to look upon me as an artist. So I decided that it would be necessary to go to the field abroad and make a new career, even though that other field might not offer the opportunities for concert work for an American than America does. I determined to leave behind me all the old memories and to begin all over again. From the time I left I therefore set myself against any idea of display of unusual range of tones and insisted that I should be taken on my merits and for my work.

"I had a good chance to go into light opera. You know Sir Arthur Sullivan wrote 'The Rose of Persia' for me. He heard me sing and was kind enough to say that he liked my voice and personality and that he would give me the opportunity to go upon the stage. But I soon found that that work did not appeal to me. If it had appealed to me perhaps I would have been able to keep up. But it seemed like carrying a load and in two weeks I broke down and became so ill that I had to leave the stage for a time. When I was well enough to go on again I decided that the only thing to do was to follow my old dreams and try to enter grand opera.

"Then I went to Paris and began all over again, living in a flat there with my mother and simply devoting myself to study. I had known little of languages, practically nothing of répertoire and I found I must do much with my voice. So I entered in with the determination to fit myself. It was three years before I felt that I could do anything. I refused all engagements and simply studied."

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Miss Yaw paused a moment and thought.

"Those were the happiest years of my life," she said. "The happiest time I ever had was when I finally prepared myself in 'Faust,' the first opera I learned.

"After that of course I had to make my way," she continued. "Fortunately I had made some good friends in England, and they helped me so greatly that I was able to find a place for myself on the concert stage in that country. There was not much opportunity on the continent, but I was able to find a field in the several years I spent and to keep myself busy and make more friends.

"An opportunity came last Winter for me to sing in the opera at Rome. It happened that I could not be there in time to be rehearsed in the mise en scene of 'Lucia,' in which I was to make my début, and I had to study that by myself and go on without any rehearsal, something unusual and most trying. But everybody was kind to me and said that I had succeeded and I was able to go on in the opera.

"After that I felt that I had a right to come back to America as an artist, and so I am here."

"And your voice now?" was asked.

"I have studied to broaden it. Some even now say that it is a dramatic soprano, but I think it is really a lyric soprano, and it is for lyric soprano rôles that I have studied."

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CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

Heinrich Gebhard, pianist, of Boston, will give the first of two recitals at Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday afternoon. He will play Liszt's arrangement of Bach's A minor organ prelude and fugue, Schumann's "Carnaval," intermezzos by Brahms, a group of pieces by Chopin, pieces by Debussy, ("Jardins sous la Pluie,") Fauré, and Pugno, and Liszt's twelfth Hungarian Rhapsodie.

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A concert will be given at Aeolian Hall on Tuesday evening by Mme. Bell-Resky and M. Bell-Resky, assisted by Luigi Constantino, pianist. The vocal numbers of the programme consist entirely of operatic songs and duets.

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The fifth symphony concert for young people will be given in Carnegie Hall on Saturday afternoon. Henri Marteau will be the solist, and will play the Fantasie, Opus 131, by Robert Schumann. The programme includes three movements from "Ocean" symphony, by Rubinstein; Fantasie, Opus 131, by Schumann; suite from ballet, "The Nutcracker," by Tschaikowsky; romanza and rondo capriccioso, by Saint-Saëns; and march by Schubert.

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Abraham Nelson, a young American pianist just returned from study in Europe and from certain performances abroad, will give a piano recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Wednesday evening. His programme will comprise the D minor staccato and fugue by Bach, Beethoven's "Waldstein" sonata, a group of pieces by Chopin, and others by Schumann, Rubinstein, and Leschetizky.

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The third concert of the Adele Margulies Trio will be given in Mendelssohn Hall on Saturday evening. The programme will include Beethoven's trio in B flat, Op. 97, Brahms's sonata for piano and violin in A, Op. 100, and Arensky's Trio in D minor, Op. 32.

GOSSIP OF THE STUDIOS.

A recital by the pupils in the junior class of the New York College of Music was given in the College Concert Hall on Wednesday evening. Those who took part were Ruth Touissant, Celia Lodor, Anna Goldberg, Lucy Greenberg, Hilda Rosen, Harry Duffin, Elvard Sadow, Herbert Katz, William Quay, and Edward Weineshoffer.

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Purdon Robinson gave the first of a series of "midday" musicales on Tuesday in his studio in the Sonoma, Broadway and Fifty-fifth Street. At the last of these affairs, on Feb. 27, the programme will be mainly devoted to songs composed by Mr. Robinson.

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Miss Amy Robie is to give a series of three musicales at her studio, 184 West Eighty-second Street. The first will take place next Wednesday, when Miss Robie will be assisted by Clara S. Beach, violin; Cora E. Guild, soprano, and Irene Wright, piano.

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Mme. Jeannette Hughman gave a recital of Russian folk songs last Tuesday evening in Alice Lawrence Ward's studio in Carnegie Hall. She was assisted by Miss Sue Lum at the piano. Mme. Hughman appeared in four historic Russian costumes, the bayan, the red sarafan, the peasant boy, and the peasant girl. She closed with a Kazak dance.

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An "invitation studio musicale" was given on Friday afternoon in the art department of Steinway Hall by Mme. Olga Samaroff, piano; Miss Harriet Winans, soprano; Karl Barth, 'cello; Emanuel Fiedler, violin, and Gastave Frese, organ.

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Miss Corrie Scheffer, violin, is to give a concert in Berkeley Hall, 23 West Forty-fourth Street, Friday. She will be assisted by Miss Betsy Culp, piano; Mr. Alfred L. Seligman, 'cello, and Mrs. Robert Erskine Ely, who will give recitations.

CALVE TO SING IN ENGLISH.

Has Plucked Up Courage Enough to Face New Yorkers.

Mme. Calvé has at last plucked up courage enough to let New York hear her in an English song. It is promised that she will sing "Coming Through the Rye" as an encore at her concert on Thursday. She would not undertake the feat when she was in New York before, and frankly confessed she was afraid. It was with the greatest difficulty that she was persuaded to do it on the road, but she was convinced finally that she should try it, and was so encouraged by the reception of her effort that she now feels that she can even face her New York friends.

The mastery of English has been no easy thing to Mme. Calvé. She finds that the language is often too harsh and too cold to fit in with her temperament, and she has not seen exactly how words should be put together or the accent fitted to them. Some one once said to her:

"What is it that can go up a rainspout down but can't go down a rainspout up!"

This was a poser. When she was told it was an umbrella she couldn't comprehend, and it took a long time to explain the intricacies of the language. She sometimes wanted to give up the task.

Mme. Calvé is greatly interested in the début of Miss Jeannette Vermorel, a young New York violinist, who has been traveling with her. When Mme. Calvé first came to America this season she was looking for a violinist, and Miss Vermorel, who is a New York girl, was introduced to her. Mme. Calvé decided that she was worth developing. She has been very kind to the New York player on her tour. Miss Vermorel is 24 years old. She had studied in New York several years before coming under the notice of Mme Calvé.

IN THE ORGAN LOFT.

There have begun at the Brick Presbyterian Church (Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street) a series of musical services at which the music of American composers is used exclusively. At the first one, on the first Sunday of this month, the music was by Max Spicker, who is the musical director of the Temple Emanu-El, of which Will C. MacFarlane of St. Thomas's Church is organist. Mr. Spicker is one of the editors of "The Synagogical Service," in two parts, which is largely used in temples in different parts of the country, and is composer of much of the music. These special services at the Brick Church are given once a month.

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American composers are well represented as a rule in the musical programmes of the churches. The offertory in the morning service at the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church will be "Judge Me, O God," Buck, and the quartet at the evening service will give "O Thou That Hearest Prayer," Brewer, and the organ postlude in the evening will be "Postlude in G," MacFarlane. The [illegible] morning and evening will be Beethoven's, the former the andante from Sonata, Op. 13, and in the evening "Song of Penitence."

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The attention given to the music played by the organist at weddings preceding the ceremony is one of the signs of the times showing the increasing appreciation of music in New York. The organist of a big Broadway church said the other day that a few years ago there was such an incessant chatter in the church that it was necessary to play very loud to have the organ heard at all, but now the people listen and there is comparatively little conversation. It was this same organist who used to play tricks on the chattering wedding crowds. When the organ had been roaring its loudest he would suddenly come down to pianissimo and discover the people, to themselves, shrieking at the tops of their lungs.

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Wedding music does not always represent the taste of the organist. It is the privilege of the bride to select it, and as much liberty is given her individual taste as may be within the walls of a church. The chief desire of the young woman as a rule is to have lively music to keep the people cheerful, and if possible to prevent tears at the wedding.

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There was an innovation in the marches played at the Read-Weatherbee wedding at the Church of the Incarnation on Thursday last. The "Lohengrin" March, "The Bridal Procession," the familiar wedding march, was played as the wedding party marched up the aisle, but it was the "Grand March" from "Aida," which was played after the wedding. It was a noon wedding, and the preliminary organ recital began at 11:30. The length of a wedding recital depends upon the promptness of the bride, and the programme is of indefinite length, different numbers being ready for call, as occasion may demand. Here are some which Mr. Hedden had on the list for that day to be drawn upon if needed: Berlioz's "Rakoczy March," Calkin's "Festal March," Dubois's "Cantilene Nuptiale," Meyerbeer's "Schiller March," with selections from modern composers and some from Wagner and Gounod. It was in memory of the grandfather of the bride, the late James M. Constable, that her parents built the beautiful Constable Chapel which is set into one side of the Church of the Incarnation and made of carved oak and Caen stone.

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There are larger congregations even than usual at the evening services at Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, this year. These are the musical services which, like others, are as a rule attended chiefly by others than the regular congregation. A feature of the service is the congregational singing of the many familiar hymns, the accompaniment being played on the second organ in the organ loft. Miss Maude Morgan, the harpist, assists James M. Helfenstein, the organist, at these services and the congregation remains always to listen to the postlude by harp and organ.

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Grace Church is said never to have had better voices in its choir than now. This proves the value of a choir school. There are 300 boys on the school waiting list ready to fill vacancies which occur, and it was from this number that three new boys who have recently joined the choir were taken. Sixteen resident boys can be accommodated in the school, and the number would be increased if the accommodations were adequate. There are twenty trebles in the choir now and three altos, besides the men, four tenors and four basses.

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A resident school greatly lengthens the period in which a boy can use his voice in the choir, Mr. Helfenstein, Grace Church's organist and choirmaster, says in his annual report of the school: "Boys of from seven and nine—the ages at which they can be taken into the resident school—seem to take little or no interest the first year and make no musical progress, but this is not so. They are absorbing the influence surrounding them, and in their second year their effectiveness is equal to that of a boy of 12 or 13 who has not had the same environment, and in this way the term of service of a chorister is expanded to six years. It has been said that the work on a boy choir gives less return for the time and effort expended than any other form of musical instruction. This is so when the boy's term of work is only two years, but with the longer period of usefulness he stands on a par with singers in a mixed choir. It is the exception for an adult soprano, if successful, to withstand concert and operatic inducements and remain in a church position for over five years."

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Clement R. Gale, organist and choirmaster of All Angels' Church, says there are no singers which give the choir director so much satisfaction as a choir of boys, for he takes them in the rough, and the trained choir represents his work and efforts in every particular.

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At St. Bartholomew's to-day (Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street) Mr. Stokovski will follow his frequent practice of giving music seldom or never heard in the church in his voluntaries. Beethoven's adagio, "Moonlight" sonato, will be the prelude in the morning; at the 4 o'clock evensong Schumann's "Blumenstück," and the postlude in the afternoon will be Schubert's "Rosamunde" overture. At the offertory anthem in the morning will be sung the Benedictus from Gounod's "Messe Solennelle," soprano solo and chorus. There will be a soprano solo and chorus and male chorus in the afternoon anthem, "Blessed Be the God and Father," &c., by Wesley. This is the music written by Wesley when very young in competition. He did not win the prize, but his music came down to posterity, while his successful competitor is unknown.

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Three well-known church singers who are to appear at the fifth recital of the season of Mr. and Mrs. J. Christopher Marks on Washington's Birthday are Miss Lucy Isabelle March, Mr. Morton Adkins, and Mr. Justin Thatcher. Mr. Marks is the organist and choir director of the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

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Miss Mathilde Dressler, the 'cello player, sister of Louis Dressler, organist and choir director of All Souls' Unitarian Church, who is frequently heard at All Souls' as well as other churches, is to be the soloist at the Women's String Orchestra of New York concert on the 22d.

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Miss Edith Chapman, the soprano soloist of the Collegiate Church, 123d Street and Lenox Avenue, was the soloist of the New England Glee Club (women) at their concert in Aeolian Hall on Tuesday evening last. Miss Chapman made a hit in one of the pretty little songs written and set to music by Margaret Rutherford Lang, a little two-verse ditty, "Day Is Gone."

Miss Marie Narelle, The Irish Soprano.

Elena Elvanna, (Ellen Beach Yaw,) the American Soprano, who has just returned home.

LECTURES ON VOCAL ART.

W. J. Henderson will begin next month a course of ten lectures on "The Development of Vocal Art," at the Institute of Musical Art. The lectures will be delivered on successive Thursday mornings at 11 o'clock. The first one will be on March 22. The scope of the course may be seen from the subjects of the first two of the series, as follows: 1. "Origin of modern singing. Foundations of Italian method and of vocal forms. Beginning of opera." 2. "Singing in the seventeenth century. Style of early composers to the time of A. Scarlatti. Method of Caccini and others." The topics of some of the other lectures will be "Wagner from the singer's standpoint," "The Oratorio," and "The Chansons of France."

JUDAS MACCABAEUS.

Handel's "Judas Maccabaeus," which the Oratorio Society will revive next Tuesday evening at Carnegie Hall, under Frank Damrosch's direction, is ranked as one of the best specimens of the pure oratorio style. Of this form, Handel himself was the first complete exponent, for it was he who adapted to the concert room the polyphonic methods long in vogue for ecclesiastical music, by developing the chorus as the most expressive and distinctive factor in the oratorio.

"Judas Maccabaeus" is in three parts. The first is supposed to pass at Modin, in Judea, about the year 166 B. C. The Jews lament the death of the Priest Mattathias, by whom they had been roused against Syrian oppression. Judas Maccabaeus and Simon, sons of Mattathias, ask the divine favor and Judas is chosen to lead his people in the fight for religious and political liberty. Simon's aria for bass, "Arm, arm, ye brave," and the supplicatory final chorus, "Hear Us, O Lord," are among the vital numbers in this part.

In Part Two, the opening chorus, "Fallen Is the Foe," with its imposing fugue, celebrates the victories of Judas over Apollonius and Seron. But rejoicing is turned to fear at news of the approach of a much greater Syrian force under Gorgias. Simon's aria, "The Lord Worketh Wonders," and Judas's fiery "Sound an Alarm" revive the Israelites' courage.

The defeat of the enemy gives Jerusalem to the forces of Judas, and the new dedication of the temple opens the third part of the oratorio, with impressive choral music. Judas's return is greeted by the most famous number in the whole work, "See, the Conquering Hero Comes," the air being sung first by women's voices, then by the whole chorus, then by the orchestra, in a way that shows Handel's appreciation of its effectiveness. A "Hallelujah" chorus ends the oratorio exultantly.

For the Oratorio Society's concert a change has been made in the announced list of soloists. Miss E. E. Patterson will be the contralto, instead of Miss Elizabeth Elmer; the others will be Miss Laura Combs, soprano; Daniel Beddoe, tenor, and Charles M. Clark, bass.

BEN DAVIES COMING.

He Recalls His First Visit to America and His Surprise.

Word has been received in New York that Ben Davies, the Welsh tenor, will sail for America on Feb. 24, after finishing a tour he is now making through the north of England with the Queen's Hall Orchestra. He will go on tour early in March, and before he returns to England will sing with the Pittsburg and Boston Orchestras and the New York Oratorio Society. He will go as far West as Salt Lake, where he will take part in a festival of Welsh music with the Mormon Tabernacle choir.

Mr. Davies, in a letter, has recalled to friends his first visit to this country. That was in 1893, when he was engaged to sing at the World's Fair in Chicago. He had engaged passage for himself and wife and made all arrangements. On the night before he was to sail he received a cable dispatch from the management at the Fair canceling the engagement. He was downhearted and did not know what to do.

"Never mind, let's go, anyway," said his wife. "Something may come of it."

He thereupon cabled: "Too late. I'm coming, anyway."

Upon his arrival in Chicago the Welsh societies and the World's Fair Music Committee jointly arranged to give seven concerts. Davies was so glad of any chance that he said nothing about the terms, and did not know what he was to get as his share. He would have been satisfied with almost anything that would have assured him of his expenses. At the end of ten days, when the concert series was ended, the manager called him into the office. On the table was a pile of bills that Davies said looked a foot high.

"There you are," said the manager.

"All of it?" said Davies.

"Yes," was the reply.

He counted it and found more than $5,000 in the pile. And when he told Mrs. Davies she said, "I told you so."

STEAM TURBINE IN THE NAVY.

QUINCY, Mass., Feb. 17.—The departure from the works of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company here of the new battleship Rhode Island for the Boston Navy Yard, where she is to be put into commission for service, will be followed within the next six weeks by the battleship New Jersey, to be made ready at the Boston Navy Yard for her official speed trials. But there will still be left here the 16,000-ton battleship Vermont, the scout cruisers Salem and Birmingham, and four submarine boats in course of construction for the navy.

Much interest attaches to the two scout cruisers, and those familiar with the facts feel that they are to determine a radical change in the motive power in many, if not all, of the warships. The interest in the construction of the two scout cruisers lies in the fact that the Salem is to be fitted with turbine engines and the Birmingham with reciprocating engines.

Frequently officers of the navy, especially those who are to devote their professional career in the steam engineering branch, may be seen around those shops where the turbine engines are being constructed. Every opportunity these officers can get to be absent from other duty they visit the works here, also the Bath Shipbuilding Works, where the turbine scout cruiser Chester is building, practically to study the construction and the method of operation of the steam turbine.

The Chester is to be equipped with what is known as the Parsons turbine, and the Salem with the Curtis turbine, the two systems differing very little aside from the construction of the drums, or steam cylinders. The three scout cruisers are to be built on the same lines, of 3,750 tons normal displacement, 420 feet in length between perpendiculars, 47 feet 1 inch breadth on the load water line, 16 feet 9 inches mean draft, 16,000 horse power, and with 24 knots speed. The construction of their hulls is well advanced, and their machinery is in course of completion.

The Birmingham is to be completed Nov. 17, 1907, and the others are to be finished within six months from that date. When completed, trials will be made for comparison between the turbine and reciprocating engines for efficiency, &c. It is claimed in advance by the builders that there will be a saving in weight of the machinery of the turbine vessels of at least 15 per cent. for the same displacement and speed, and at a speed of 19 knots the turbine vessel will show an economy in coal consumption of at least 100 tons a day as compared with the reciprocating engine type. A member of the Fore River Company says:

"The application of the turbine engine to all types of high speed vessels has now, it may be said, reached a practical stage, and this will give engineers an opportunity for the determination of the question of relative efficiency of the old and the new methods of utilization of steam and the propulsion of ships."

The turbine of the Salem will have a combined horse power of 16,000, each turbine being installed in a separate compartment and driving a shaft fitted with a propeller. The speed of the screws of the Salem is designed to be 350 revolutions per minute, and to give a speed of 24 knots per hour. The space occupied by the turbines fore and aft, including the reversing mechanism, is only a little above half that which would be occupied by an equivalent triple or quadruple expansion four-cylinder reciprocating engine, and the weight is considerably less.

The claim made of the advantages of the turbine, that the engine room weights will be very materially cut down, some have been inclined to dispute, since the same boilers, the same condensers, the same pumps, and other auxiliaries, have to be used as with the reciprocating engines. There is, however, a saving in the weight of the motor, or engine, itself, and in the shafting. The turbine consists only of a revolving shaft, on which is keyed a drum, or large cylinder, which contains the wheels that are rotated by the pressure against their vanes, acting somewhat after the manner of an old-time water mill. On the other end of the shaft is the propeller, and the shaft needs the customary bearings to revolve in. There are no numerous valves, as in the reciprocating engines, nor is there a great amount of valve gear or other reciprocating parts to wear loose, get adrift, or to require attention and lubrication.

Such a revolution in the type of marine machinery has never before been seen, and the British Admiralty, which recently ordered a set of steam turbines for a battleship, has declared that it is quite possible that the turbine will displace the reciprocating engines for the main propulsion of warships. A cruiser and two torpedo boats have also had the turbine system installed upon them, and they have proved successful. The French Navy has also one or more vessels similarly equipped, and the German Navy has one warship fitted with turbine machinery. The King Edward, which was the first turbine steamer built for practical purposes, about six years ago, showed a gain in efficiency in competitive trials of 20 per cent. as compared with the reciprocating engines on the steamer which she succeeded. Of this gain, 5 per cent. was due to the reduced weight and 15 per cent. to the increased efficiency in power, &c. The relative coal consumption, as compared with her predecessor, of the same speed, was in the ratio of 1 to 1.32. The British torpedo-boat destroyers Cobra and Viper, fitted with turbines, attained thirty-six knots speed, against a maximum of thirty-one knots made by other destroyers of the same dimensions having reciprocating engines. Other competitive tests have been made recently in England, France, and Germany, and the results are very striking and favorable for the turbine.

Her Position.

Knicker—How long was Bridget with you?

Bocker—Never; she was always agin us.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:30 O'CLOCK At Popular Prices.
GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
Soloists—JOMELLI, HOMER; PLANCON and HENRI MARTEAU, Violin.
(Arrangement with Mr. R. E. Johnston.)
Entire Metr. Opera Orchestra. Cond., FRANKO.
Mon. Evg., Feb. 19, at 7:30—MEISTERSINGER. Alten, Homer; Knote, Van Rooy, Goritz, Blass, Reiss Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.
Wed. Evg., Feb. 21, at 8—IL TROVATORE. Nordica, Homer; Knote, Campanari, Journet. Cond., Franko.
Thurs., Feb. 22. (Wash. Birthday.) Mat. at 11:30 A. M.—PARSIFAL. Fremstad; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.
Thurs. Evg., Feb. 22, at 8. Special Perf'ce—LA BOHEME. Abott, Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Journet, Parvis, Rossi, Dufriche. Cond., Vigna. Prices $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $4, $5.
Fri. Evg., Feb. 23, at 7:45, Double Bill—HAENSEL UND GRETEL. Abarbanell, Alten, Homer, Weed; Goritz. Cond., Franko. Followed by IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Sembrich, Bauermeister; Dippel, Campanari, Journet, Rossi, Paroli. Cond., Vigna.
Sat. Aft., Feb. 24, at 2—AIDA. Emma Eames, Walker; Caruso, Campanari, Plancon, Muhlmann. Cond., Vigna.
Sat. Evg., Feb. 24, pop. prices, at 8—RIGOLETTO. Abott, Homer, Bauermeister; Dippel, Scotti, Journet, Muhlmann. Begue, Cond., Vigna.

Complete Evening Cycle of Richard Wagner's DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN.
Tues., Feb. 27, at 8:30.....DAS RHEINGOLD
Tues., March 6, at 7:30.....DIE WALKUERE
Thurs., March 8, at 7:30.....SIEGFRIED
Tues., Mar. 13, 7:30...GOETTERDAEMMERUNG
Sale of Seats for SINGLE PERFORMANCES begins to-morrow (Monday) at 9 A. M.
*WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Monday Evg., Farewell Arnold & Christiane, and Benefit for Mr. Christians, Goethe's Drama, "Iphigenie auf Tauris"; Tues., Wed., Thurs. & Fri. Evgs., (Thursday & Sat. Matinee,) Lina Abarbanell in H. Wilken's Musical Comedy, "Kyritz-Pyritz"; Saturday Evening, L. Fulda's Comedy, "Maskerade."

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Frank Damrosch.....Director
5th Concert, Saturday, Feb. 24, at 2:30
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Tuesday Evening, Feb. 20, at 8:15
THE ORATORIO SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Conductor
"Judas Maccabaeus"
Tickets, 50 cts. to $2. Boxes, $13.50 & $15 at Box Office, offices Musical Art Society, 1 W. 34th St., and Novello & Ewer, 21 E. 17th.

CARNEGIE HALL
Saturday Ev., Feb. 24, and Sunday Aft., Feb. 25.
RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
MODEST ALTSCHULER.....Conductor
With JOSEF LHEVINNE, The Moscow Pianist.
In Two Separate Programmes.
Tickets now on sale.

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FAREWELL
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MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Third Concert Sat. Eve., Feb. 24, at 8:15.
ADELE MARGULIES TRIO
MISS ADELE MARGULIES, Pianiste;
MR. LEOPOLD LICHTENBERG, Violinist;
MR. LEO SCHULZ, 'Cellist.
Res. Seats $1.00 and $1.50, at Box Office.

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Vienna Quartet
ONLY CONCERT THIS SEASON.
Seats $1. and $1.50, at Box Office.

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Sigismond STOJOWSKI
Second Piano Recital
Seats $1.50, $1 & 50 cts. at hall & music stores.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, 40th St., nr. B'way.
TUES. Aft. FEB. 20, At 3.
HEINRICH GEBHARD PIANO RECITAL
Seats—Box Office Mendelssohn Hall, $1.50, $1.00c.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Wed. Eve., Feb. 21.
ABRAHAM NELSON PIANO RECITAL

THE STAGE AND ITS PLAYERS

CHARLOTTE WALKER
in "The Triangle," Manhattan Theatre

W. L. ABINGDON, CHARLES RICHMAN, AND FRANCES STARR
in "Gallops" at the Garrick

MARION SHIRLEY
"Old Kentucky"
American

JAMES YOUNG
"The Little Minister"
5th Avenue Theatre

Drama Home-made and from Abroad

The Hero of "Gallops" and His Friends--- Carton's Biting Satire---"The Duel" and What It Stands For.

THREE plays in one week—each excellent of its kind—is rather an unusual record even for this play-ridden city, and it would not be so very surprising if, when the season is at an end, the present week occupied the place of honor in the rôle. Without of necessity finding in either of the three plays all that its champions would claim for it, it may be unhesitatingly remarked that each represents a worthy and in the main successful effort, and this applies to the acting as well as to the writing.

With two works from foreign sources the American dramatist of the week has been obliged to content himself with less attention than one ordinarily likes to bestow upon him, a condition which has been justified by the fact that, as a newcomer, his was at least a doubtful quality, whereas in the other two cases the authors were men both of whom have taken rank as playwrights of international reputation. The young American playwright has been known to resent the attitude of the critics who, on busy first nights, devote themselves to the foreign work rather than that which native talent has to offer, and much strong language has been wasted upon this topic in theatre lobbies this season, the fact being entirely lost sight of that if the American author has written a play justifying the American critic's serious attention it is certain eventually to command such attention. And it would be well if our younger men realized, also, that in matters of art there is not—or ought not to be—such things as boundaries or nationality. The scream of our very noble bird of freedom is a very good thing in its way, just as patriotism is a very good thing. But both may be overdone.

If the American playwright is to take his place alongside of the dramatists of the world—and he probably will in time—it will not be by reason of any process of coddling. American dramatists have already accomplished too much to justify any wasting of sympathy upon supposedly infantile weaknesses. The men who to-day stand at the head of the profession of playwriting in America have triumphed over far greater obstacles than are likely to be encountered by the newer generation of playwrights. The playwright pioneers of the New World have blazoned a path through the seemingly impenetrable forests of doubt and prejudice, struggling manfully, honestly, and courageously, and the men who are worthy to take up the work which they have begun, who have the talent, the persistency, and the sincerity to carry it to a point where we shall have a drama of our own in point of fact as well as theory, will succeed in their efforts whether we of the critical fraternity give them the benefit of the doubt on first nights or not, whether we see their plays on Monday or Wednesday, and, incidentally, whether we find it necessary to praise or damn them at the outset.

So much for a point which seemed worth a brief discussion, since it has been in the air this week, as, indeed, it is whenever the reviewer finds himself in the position of having to decide whose first night is to have the preference. And not to depart too far from the opening chapter, it may be as well to take up the new American offering at once, thereupon giving it the precedence which it has hitherto been denied.

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Of Mr. David Gray's "Gallops" there is really not much that needs to be said, but, fortunately, what there is is chiefly pleasant. Without in the least departing from conventional lines, this young man has written—or, perhaps arranged would be the better word—a very agreeable little play, basing it upon some short stories of which he is the author. There is never a moment at the Garrick Theatre, one imagines, when the sophisticated playgoer is the least in doubt as to what will happen or surprised when it does happen. And yet, somehow, one feels that if things did not come out just as they do the play would not be so charming by half. The characters for most of us have as little novelty as the letters of the alphabet, and there are more occasions than one when what appears serious to them evokes only a knowing smile on the part of the spectator, who is expected to be perturbed as to the eventual outcome. How does it happen, then, that without bringing any particularly fresh material in character or incident David Gray has succeeded in writing something which even to the play-surfeited reviewer has peculiar freshness and charm? One explanation is to be found in the fact that though his characters are conventional, individually and with respect to one another, they are generally a most agreeable lot. There is a freshness about Jack Hemingway, and his friends the Galloways and the Colfaxes, that is altogether appealing. They are people of breeding, and (here Mr. Gray is especially fortunate) they are generally acted as such.

The lumbering efforts of Charles Richman at a suggestion of boyish good nature and spiritedness has in the past been one of the most painful of experiences, and the persistency with which he has been cast for parts wholly at variance with his capacity, and the injudicious praise heaped upon him by impressionable admirers, has often created a feeling of intolerance very akin to an actual prejudice. Remembering Mr. Richman's notable excellencies in the rôle of the Judge in "Mrs. Dane's Defense," and contrasting it with some subsequent misplaced efforts, we had come to look upon him as one who might have been, but was not. The Jack Hemingway type may not be for all tastes, but no one who admires an exhibition of refinement of manners on the stage can take exception to Mr. Richman in this part. John Drew is generally regarded as our only real drawing-room actor, but he has never given a more satisfying picture of manners than is provided by Mr. Richman in this part in "Gallops." And in the absence of any considerable number of men capable of reproducing good form on the stage this is no small achievement in itself. It would be doing Mr. Richman an injustice, however, to dismiss his performance with this praise alone. His Jack Hemingway has qualities of humor and of manly charm equally attractive. He is blessed, too, in a surrounding company which, almost without exception, admirably supplements his efforts, William Ingersoll, Hall McAllister, Grace Filkins, and Frances Starr each meriting an appreciative word of comment. Miss Starr, being a recent recruit to Broadway casts from a stock company, perhaps justifies more than that. She is not only a very attractive young woman, but one who has apparently bettered the instruction afforded in her excellent training school. The part of Nell Colfax is not especially difficult, but it is played by her with abundant grace and sympathy. And a special word is due William Hawtrey for a mellowed bit of characterization.

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Turning from Mr. Gray's play to the latest English importation, we find in "Mr. Hopkinson" the antithesis in types. In this play Mr. R. C. Carton has shown what amounts to almost positive genius in the selection and depicting of mean and despicable persons. The play is undeniably funny. One can hardly imagine, however, a social order so contemptible as is here disclosed, and yet one may reasonably infer that Mr. Carton has sought to be, to some extent, photographic.

Were this not the case it would be possible to sit back and enjoy the play with more comfort. Assuming that Hopkinson himself and the various members of the Duchess of Braceborough's set are merely fantastic figures made to dance through three acts of farcical nonsense, one could laugh until one's sides ached, but somehow the thought persistently obtrudes itself that in all this fiction there is mingled some fact, and very sorry fact, at that. This being true, one is justified in bringing against Mr. Carton the charge of indiscriminate hostility to the particular set of people represented.

Judging life from the standpoint of this play, human nature must be all either wholly good or wholly bad—there is no such thing as complexity in character. Each one of the figures in "Mr. Hopkinson" is as bad as could well be imagined—as a lot they are wholly contemptible cads, bounders, and adventurers. But we know that in real life society does not so divide itself. Each circle has its leaven of good, and in each individual there is pretty certain to be some streak of virtue.

In melodrama one is satisfied to find villainy and vice contrasted in characters each of which is a concrete symbol in itself, but in social comedy—and "Mr. Hopkinson" is that despite the appellation farce—there should be variety and development in the individual.

But the situations and the lines are genuinely humorous—the latter especially impressing themselves not by reason of unnatural epigrammatic smartness, but because they have the sparkle and genuineness which spring from character and situation.

The comedy is delightfully acted. Dallas Welford in the name part is as amusing a figure as one could wish to see. He has been somewhat overpraised in the part, which provides such capital opportunities for grotesquerie that few capable actors of eccentric character could fail to score in it. Mr. Welford does no doubt depart from James Welch's creation of the same rôle, and there is probably much original illuminative and comic business in his performance, but, whether the rôle as played is wholly his or partly another's, its studied detail is at all times so obvious that it never seems quite real. Of the others in the cast, Miss Annie Hughes, by sure and authoritative treatment of a slight rôle, and Miss Elinor Foster, by the combination of a gracious personality and a very agreeable method, succeed in creating especially satisfactory impressions.

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Coming to the third play of the week one finds in "The Duel" a splendid, if not wholly convincing, example of the modern French school. The play was something of a revelation to Paris, not only because of its intrinsic merit, but by reason of the fact that it came from one to whom, in "Le Vieux Marcheur" and "Le Nouveau Jeu," French gayety owes much. M. Lavedan, of contemporary French dramatists, has been particularly successful in sounding extreme notes of pathos and of humor. Bissen, Brieux, Capus, Donnay, and Hervieu lack to an extent his versatility.

Of "The Duel," worthy as is the play and the acting devoted to it by a well-balanced company, there is in reality no need to say a great deal at this time, as it was discussed by the writer at length after seeing it in Paris and with considerable detail the morning after its production at the Hudson Theatre. A play of verbal argument, rather than of active exposition, it is impressive for two acts by reason of its author's apparent knowledge of mental and psychologic complexities, and loses force in the third by its inconclusive and wholly conventional summing up of the preceding arguments. There is here no logical development, no natural outcome of what has gone before.

One cannot fail to interject the mental query as to whether M. Lavedan did not from the very first conceive the character of the Duke de Chailles merely that he might be conveniently killed off, thereby settling all complications and sending the audience home in its usual state of satisfaction at the happy ending. By all the rights of the premises the Abbe, if anybody, should have been rewarded with the hand of the Duchess, for there is not a moment in the play when he does not have the best of the arguments with his atheist brother. More properly, however, the outcome of the conflict should have been left in doubt. This might have made a less satisfying theatric ending, but it would have been more faithful to the verities of life.

As in the "Polyeucte" of Corneille, science and faith are opposed in M. Lavedan's play, but the modern author constitutes himself throughout the deus ex machina, ultimately settling all problems as suits him best and as he very rightfully assumes will be most agreeable to the majority of those who see his play. His way, however, is not the way of life, and in such a play as this we may reasonably demand a more faithful adherence to the laws of generality.

Otis Skinner's playing of Abbé Daniel lacks nothing of the more vociferous eloquence which made Le Bargy impressive in the rôle, but unlike the Frenchman, he is unable to throw the larger passages into relief by resort at will to the more repressed fluency of conversational speech. He plays the Abbé, likewise, with too pronounced insistance upon his romantic aspect, which might be left to develop itself through the man's thought and words rather than by means of florid gesture and pose. No actor on our stage can read his passages with more eloquence and vigor than Mr. Skinner. His voice is rich and musical and his diction pure, and it is to be regretted that with these qualities he does not combine a better sensitiveness and expressiveness in colloquial light and shade. On the whole, however, we know of no actor on the American stage better fitted to play the rôle, and it would be difficult, if not to say impossible, to name any one who would be his equal in it. Fay Davis is to an extent the victim of circumstances, and here she is deserving sympathy rather than censure. With the exception of an objectionable and growing desire to emphasize or, rather, linger upon unimportant words and phrases, one can find little fault with her performance. It certainly cannot be said that she fails to realize the part of the Duchess, in so far as it is possible of realization. Mme. Bartet, always charming and natural, never quite succeeded in making the rôle entirely comprehensive, and the more one studies it the more evident the fact becomes that M. Lavedan is himself the one most guilty.

Mr. Plympton and Mr. Standing are both a trifle heavy, but like the other principals have many excellencies which go far to redeem their faults. And taking it on the whole, the performance of "The Duel" is an extremely interesting and capable one. In fact, one almost wishes that in this case judicious discussion did not necessitate the noting of flaws as well as the bestowing of praise.

MAYME GEHRUE
in "Lover's and Lunatics"
Metropolis

DOLLY KEMPER
In "The Gypsy Girl"
New Star

THIS WEEK'S OFFERINGS

"THE TRIANGLE,"
a play by Rupert Hughes, at the Manhattan Theatre, Tuesday evening.

"THE TITLE MART,"
a comedy by Winston Churchill, at the Madison Square Theatre, Tuesday evening.

WILLIAMS AND WALKER IN "ABYSSINIA,"
a musical play by Jesse Shipp, Alex. Rogers, and Will Marion Cook, at the Majestic Theatre, Tuesday evening.

"THE TRIANGLE," a play by Rupert Hughes, will have its first presentation at the Manhattan Theatre Tuesday evening. The following is a brief synopsis of the story:

Persis Van Duyn, a young woman of acknowledged beauty and little money, is in love with Harvey Forbes, without money, a Lieutenant in the United States Army, although she is betrothed to a society weakling named Willie Enslee, a millionaire. Persis is worldly wise, but wrongly schooled in moral ethics. She encourages the Lieutenant in his wooing, but discourages him when he broaches the subject of matrimony.

To escape from this entanglement, the Lieutenant accepts the post of military attaché, with the grade of Captain, at the American Embassy in Paris, where his inamorata later appears at a ball as the wife of Enslee. A meeting between the two rekindles the old love. Persis tells Forbes she loves him as much as she ever did.

They are next seen in Mrs. Enslee's New York house. Forbes has become rich by inheriting the fortune of his benefactor, the Ambassador. He begs Persis, who again confesses her great love, to elope with him. She hesitates and then refuses, solely on the ground of scandal, but her liaison with the handsome Captain has become already common talk in her set. Her husband's suspicions have been aroused. Secreted behind a curtain the husband overhears his wife's declaration of love for the Captain and the latter's proposition that they elope. A scene ensues between the three the ending of which the author does not care to reveal until Tuesday night. The cast includes Charlotte Walker, William Morris, Ferdinand Gottschalk, May Isabel Fiske, and Mrs. Goldfinch.

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Tuesday evening Winston Churchill will make his bow as a playwright, for on that evening at the Madison Square Theatre his new comedy, "The Title Mart," will have its first New York presentation.

The comedy tells the story of aspiring, self-made American millionaires and of more or less impecunious titled English men and women. The three acts are laid in the country home of an American captain of industry, where the efforts of his wife to marry her stepdaughter to a title form the basis of the action.

The company includes, among others, Murray Carson, Frank Gilmore, Ffolliott Paget, Sam Edwards, Arthur Hare, and Sam Reid.

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At the Majestic Theatre on Tuesday evening a novelty in musical productions is promised in the production of "Abyssinia," the new piece in which Williams and Walker, the colored comedians, are to star. The play is entirely the work of colored people, the book having been written by Jesse Shipp and Alex Rogers and the music by Will Marion Cook.

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To-morrow evening Ruddiph Christians and Gertrud Arnold will bring their present successful starring engagement at the Irving Place Theatre to an end. They will appear together in Goethe's "Iphigenia auf Tauris."

On Tuesday and every succeeding evening during the week the attraction will be the amusing "Kyritz-Pyritz," by H. Wilhelm and O. Justinus.

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For the last week of her engagement at the Academy of Music Mrs. Leslie Carter will continue to appear in "Du Barry."

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

AMERICAN.—Ted Marks presents tonight Will Cressy and Blanche Dayne, Reno and Richards, Hedrix and Prescott, Whittle, Estelle D'Arville, Leo and Zeo, Kitty Stevens, Gertrude Gebest, and the two Salvators.

GRAND—Burke and La Rue, Emmet Devoy, Thompson and Vidocq, Four Stewarts, Bates Trio, Mark Sullivan, Radie Furman, and John J. Nestor.

NEW STAR—Three Constantine Sisters, Ned Wayburn's Minstrel Misses, Monroe, Mack, and Lawrence, Billy Link, Belle Harvey, Reno and Richards, and the Boldens.

MURRAY HILL—Thompson and Vidocq, Frank Mayme, Libby and Trayer, Browning and Welp, Gray and Graham, Smith and Baker, and Thomas and Payne.

The bill of last week's attractions will be given at the Alhambra, Colonial, Eden Musée, Hurtig & Seamon's, Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue Theatres, and the Victoria.

OUT-OF-TOWN STARS.

Viola Allen will be seen this week in Buffalo, Rochester, and Ithaca. Kyrle Bellew has the greater part of the week in Kansas City. Henry E. Dixey continues in Chicago. Mrs. Fiske plays Sandusky, Marion, Piqua, Columbus, and Indianapolis this week. Grace George will be seen in Duluth, Sioux City, Lincoln, and Des Moines. May Irwin plays New Haven, Plainfield, Bridgeport, Waterbury, and Hartford. Bertha Kalich has the week at Baltimore. Olga Nethersole will be seen at Milwaukee and Detroit. Blanche Walsh has a week's engagement in Newark.

MUSICAL ATTRACTIONS.

Fritzi Scheff in "Mlle. Modiste" at the Knickerbocker, Fay Templeton in "45 Minutes from Broadway" at the New Amsterdam, Elsie Janis in "The Vanderbilt Cup" at the Broadway, "The Earl and the Girl" at the Casino, "Twiddle-Twaddle" at the Joe Weber Music Hall, "Mexicana" at the Lyric, and "The Rogers Brothers in Ireland" at the New York will all remain in the city for some time. This is the second week of George M. Cohan in "George Washington, Jr.," at the Herald Square.

Which?

Rich—How much does that chauffeur of yours cost you.

Swell—Repairs, accidents, or salary?

"Mr. Dooley" will be seen at the Murray Hill throughout the week.

A new Western play by Edmund Day entitled "Behind the Mask" will be seen at the West End.

"Lovers and Lunatics," a musical farce that introduces Johnny Ford and Mayme Gehrue as stars, will be the offering at the Metropolis this week.

William J. Kelly and his stock company will appear in "Sapho" at the Yorkville.

The offering of the Proctor 125th Street Theatre stock company will be James J. Corbett in "Cashel Byron's Profession."

The revival at the Proctor Fifth Avenue Theatre this week will be "The Little Minister." Amelia Bingham will be seen in the rôle of Babbie.

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

The plays that remain indefinitely are David Warfield in "The Music Master" at the Bijou, Maude Adams in "Peter Pan" at the Empire, Blanche Bates in "The Girl of the Golden West" at the Belasco, William Faversham in "The Squaw Man" at Wallack's, Raymond Hitchcock in "The Galloper" at the Garden, and "The Lion and the Mouse" at the Lyceum.

This is the second week of Otis Skinner in "The Duel" at the Hudson, "Mr. Hopkinson" at the Savoy, and "Gallops" at the Garrick. Ethel Barrymore in "Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire" and Lionel Barrymore in "Pantaloon" continue for the present at the Criterion, as does Ellis Jeffreys in "The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt" at Daly's. Louis Mann and Clara Lipman are playing in "Julie Bonbon" at the Fields. This is the last week of "The Clansman" at the Liberty.

VAUDEVILLE.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S—Bert Levy in "The Artist and the Model"; Will Cressy and Blanche Dayne in "Town Hall To-night"; Lind, Quinlan and Mack, May Ward, comedienne; Dixon, Bowers and Dixon, West and Van Siglen, the Holdsworths, and the kinetograph.

COLONIAL — Vesta Victoria, English comedienne; Royal Hungarian Boys' Band, James Thornton, Picchaina Family, Ed. Latell, Caberet's dogs, Gallaghes and Barett, and the vitagraph.

PROCTOR'S FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET THEATRE—Cheridah Simpson, Cole and Johnson, Paul Sandor's dogs, Foy and Clarke, Genaro and Bailey, Four Milons, Julian Tannen, Eleanor Falk, Ollie Young and brother, and the moving pictures.

KEITH'S.—Paul Conchas, Leon Morris's Circus, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Crane in "A Smash-Up in Chinatown," Theresa Dorgeval, Mosher, Houghton, and Mosher; McGrath brothers, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Murphy, and moving pictures.

VICTORIA.—Empire City Quartet, James J. Morton, monologist; Elinore sisters, Leslie and Bailey, Leo Nino, Violet Dale, Five Romanos, Camille Trio, and the vitagraph.

ALHAMBRA.—Paul Cinquevalli, Dave Lewis and company, Will H. Murphy and Blanche Nichols in "From Zaza to Uncle Tom," James J. Thornton, Holcomb, Curtis, and Webb; Four Bards, Avery and Hart, Durant brothers, and the vitagraph.

PROCTER'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE—Florenz Troupe, acrobats; George Fuller Gordon, Ryan and Richfield in "Mag Haggerty's Reception," Carter De Haven and Flora Parker, McMahon's Watermelon Girls, Millman Trio, Frank Gardner and Lottie Vincent, Hawthorne and Burt, John and Bertha Gleason, Fred Houlihan, and the moving pictures.

EDEN MUSEE.—A new group portraying Miss Alice Roosevelt and Nicholas Longworth in the World in Wax. The Hungarian Band and the cinematograph are other attractions.

HUBER'S FOURTEENTH STREET MUSEUM.—Jean Jacques Liberra, the double man, is the chief feature. Vaudeville is given in the theatre annex.

CIRCLE.—"A Disputed Check" and "The Two Colonels" will be the attractions.

AT OTHER THEATRES.

"In Old Kentucky" will be the week's attraction at the American.

Dolly Kemper in "The Gypsy Girl" will be seen at the New Star.

Lew Dockstader's Minstrels are booked at the Grand Opera House for this week.

"Bedford's Hope" continues as popular as ever at the Fourteenth Street.

"Wonderland" will be the offering at the Harlem Opera House.

Otis Skinner Tells of First Nights Old and New

FIRST NIGHTS were often queer times in the Edwin Booth days."

Otis Skinner was enjoying a restful hour of reminiscence in his room at The Players, not many hours after his own first night in "The Duel" last week. Somehow in the old Gramercy Park clubhouse, with its mellowed memories and relics, all talk is sure insensibly to return again and again to the great presence which seems there, of all places, to be but just withdrawn.

"We didn't go at a play then as we do now," went on Mr. Skinner, "with rule and compass, plotting out every detail of the dialogue and stage business before the opening night. We rushed into the first performance with little but our enthusiasm and a sublime faith that somehow Mr. Booth would make it all right. There were no elaborate dress rehearsals, with every inch of the set carefully determined, as is the case now. And our first performances had their surprises now and then, I assure you." Mr. Skinner laughed at his recollections.

"I remember my first night of "The Merchant of Venice" with Mr. Booth, when I played Bassanio—very young and very careful of my dignity. In the scene of the caskets the table upon which they rested stood upon a raised dais two or three steps above the stage. We hadn't rehearsed the scene with the properties at all, and the stage carpenter had as usual been left to his own devices. When the moment came for me to approach the caskets, upon climbing the dais I found to my dismay that the table was so large it left me barely room to stand. However, by putting one foot in front of the other and leaning close I managed to cling on not too ungracefully and went ahead with my lines. Just in the middle of the apostrophe to the silver casket, swaying a little too far to windward, I suddenly felt myself going. I couldn't step down without losing my poise, so very gently I clutched the table beside me. Unhappily my hand caught a fold of the cloth, which slowly but surely slipped, until I ended by reeling hastily off the dais, followed by cloth, casket, and table, which happened to be much too light. I had to wait ignominiously under the eyes of my amused Portia until the Belmont servants restored order, and I returned to choose from a lower step with much dampened spirits.

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"The fact that Mr. Booth rarely came to rehearsals used to make first nights with him all the more appalling to my youthful sense. I shall never forget once when I was rehearsing for my first appearance with the master. I was to be Francois in "Richelieu," and was very nervous and deeply impressed with the importance of my part. When at the afternoon rehearsal just before the opening night Mr. Booth failed to appear I stood aghast.

"'But how,' I stammered to the stage manager, who was reading Mr. Booth's lines, 'how am I to know just where Mr. Booth expects me to stand in our scene?'

"'Never mind, my boy,' said the stage manager soothingly, 'Mr. Booth will find you at night.'

"That used to be the favorite reassuring phrase of all Mr. Booth's managers: 'Don't worry, Mr. Booth will make it come right on the stage.'

"There was little enough time in those days to study things out carefully. We just got together and trusted to inspiration and our chief to get us through. And somehow scenes, however badly rehearsed, shaped themselves about him at the critical moment and went wonderfully, after all. Nowadays we prepare plays with a microscope; then we [illegible] them with a scoop and shove [illegible] with more eagerness than finesse.

"But when first night mishaps did occur," continued Mr. Skinner, "I always found it best to face the thing squarely and acknowledge it to my audience by showing that I knew it and that I knew they knew it, too. The moment you try to conceal an awkwardness you lose their sympathy and become a fair mark for derision.

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"I remember," went on Mr. Skinner, with another reminiscent chuckle, "my opening night with Augustin Daly in 'Seven-twenty-eight' at the Chestnut Street Opera House in Philadelphia. Mr. Daly was naturally watching his youngest recruit with a good deal of interest, and I was most eager to impress him. I was playing the youth who has come up to town with his bride to take in balls and operas. It was particularly important that the part should be clothed with some elegance, and I had been delighted with the really stunning specimens of tailoring that had been delivered to me that afternoon.

"When I appeared on the stage I was supposed to be entering the town apartment where my wife awaited me, and I wore a handsome top coat over evening clothes. Directly after my entrance, as I began carelessly to peel off the top coat, I suddenly became aware by a gaping of white shirt at my right shoulder that both coats were coming off at once. I resumed first position, and tried the other sleeve. Same result. I tried both sleeves at once, and only made matters worse. The two coats were as if glued together. Of course the audience caught on and began to enjoy it audibly. I could see Mr. Daly standing in the wings with a horrified 'What-is-he-going-to-do-next?' look on his face, and I could imagine his feelings toward his promising new juvenile.

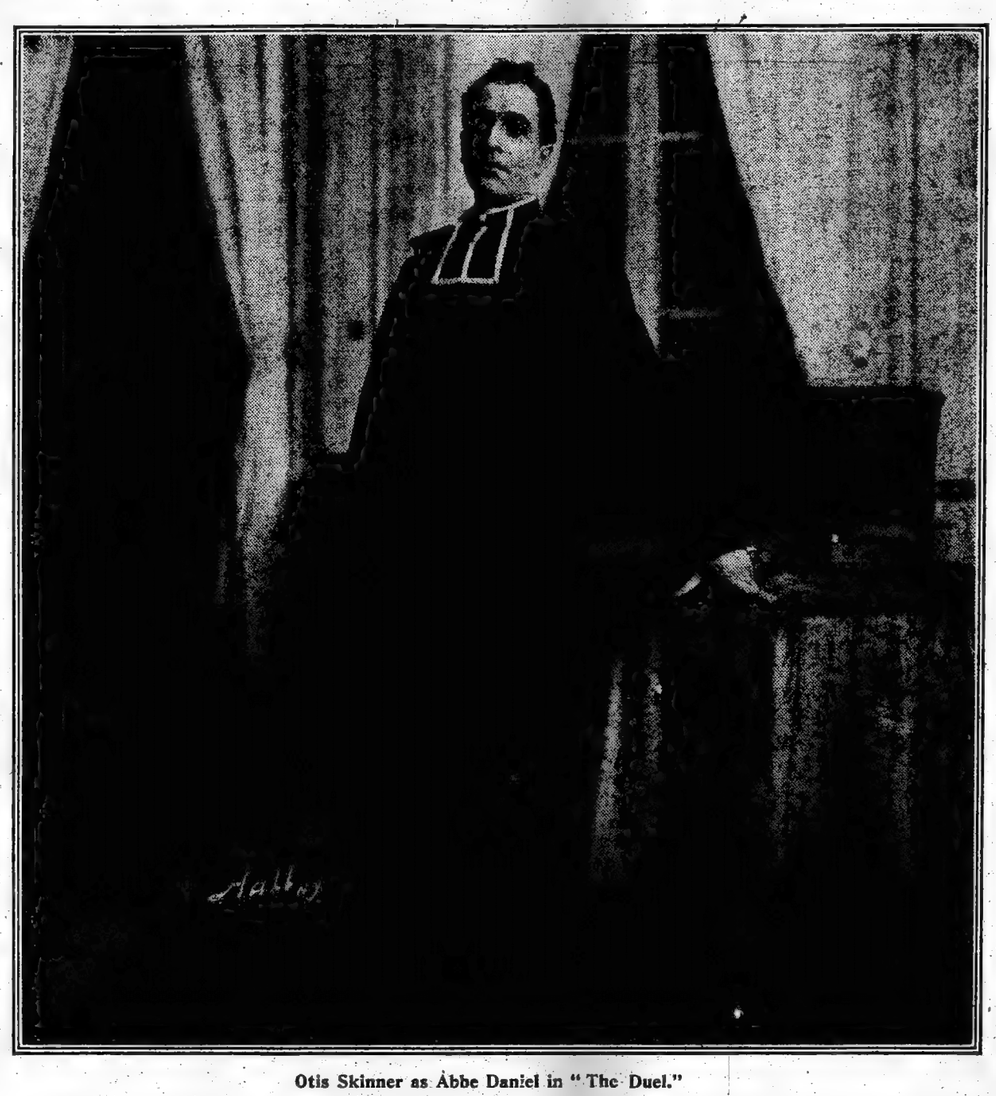

Otis Skinner as Abbe Daniel in "The Duel."

"Decidedly, I couldn't keep on the top coat, and acknowledge defeat, nor could I play the scene in my shirt sleeves. So at last, while my young wife choked in her handkerchief, I meekly stripped off both coats, peeled them apart, turned the sleeves of my dress coat right side out, and put it on—to the huge delight of the audience, which burst into instant applause. Mr. Daly smiled a faint relief and put his hands in his pockets, which seemed a good sign, and I went on with the scene. I have found more than once that an audience has a great respect for the man who admits that the laugh is on him.

"I had a worse experience, though, the first night I ever played at all, which was at Niblo's Garden years ago in the Kiralfy Brothers' 'Enchantment.' I played the old magician, and I had with infinite pains covered up my boyish features with a make-up of facial decrepitude and disfigurement. I got interested in the thing, and built out the most elaborate countenance I could devise. It was almost a mask.

"In the course of the play, in one of the magical scenes, I was to be hurled down a cliff twelve feet high, at the foot of which was a concealed mattress on which to land. Just after this fall I had a long scene, in which I cursed everything and everybody for miles around. I had built great hopes on that tirade, and hoped to make the hit of my life.

"Everything was going famously. I had been delighted with the way my make-up was received, and when I came to the drop into the chasm I went down with a will. Instead of alighting springily on my toes, however, as any sensible boy would have done, I lost my head a little and came down squarely on my heels. The result was that with the jar my face fetched loose and slipped off like a plaster from an old wall. The nose, eyebrows, left whisker, and all of the beard dropped to the floor.

"In the general confusion the audience hadn't noticed, but I knew it would never do to show them my round, boyish face—and it was very round indeed in those days," laughed Mr. Skinner, "so I turned hastily about, went through all that famous speech with my back to the audience, launching my curses at the back drop, and crawled off the stage almost in tears.

"You have heard of first-night inspiration," said Mr. Skinner a few minutes later, "but did you ever know an Anglo-Saxon player capable of improvising verses as they used to do in Italian comedy?

"I shall always remember a first night at 'Romeo and Juliet' in London, in which our Friar Laurence, who was an excellent old actor, came on slightly under the spell of musty ale. We were doing the old version of the play, in which Friar Laurence and Romeo deliver certain scenes in rhymed couplets. Our Friar began well enough, but all at once he began to grow a bit queer and slipshod in his lines, with curious pauses and uncertainties.

"Presently he came to the couplet:

"'Here upon thy cheek the stain doth sit
Of an old tear that is not wiped out yet.'

He sailed genially into the first line, getting it,

"'Here upon thy cheex a stain doth stay—'

then, realizing something was a little out of gear, he meditated an instant and produced,

"'Of an old tear that is not wiped away.'

His variation delighted him so much that he went through about half the rest of his couplets, taking similar liberties.

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"A first night is formidable enough at any time of life. You have all the natural buoyancy, that exhilaration of expectancy, which often amounts almost to hysteria, to hold in check. Of course, different actors take it differently. Some are naturally phlegmatic. Indeed, I can recall occasions when I was my own producer, stage manager, carpenter, and leading man, when the whole burden and weight of detail so oppressed me that on the opening night I was under my part rather than over it.

"It always seems to me a great mistake that an actor should be in any way bothered with the details of a production. There should be some one else to care for all that side of the matter. I can't bear now to have people coming to me on the eve of a new play with queries as to whether they have chosen the right kind of chair or drapery, or whether the set of a scene is strictly of the period. I like to go to the theatre on my first night without the faintest consciousness of any stage detail whatsoever, feeling that all these things have been intelligently provided for.

"Of course, the natural tendency of an actor on his first night is toward an overstraining of his effect, and too often one starts out in one's big scenes on such a high key that it is impossible to get higher. I remember once finding myself in the middle of the play scene in 'Hamlet' at such a pitch that when I got to the line,

"'Why, let the stricken deer go weep,'

the horrible conviction came over me that I was up to my top notch with nothing higher in sight.

"Still, I am not sure it isn't better to err on the side of hitting your top note than on that of underexpressing your part. For the main thing is to know your audience. In my way of thinking their minds follow their hearts, and once you have thrilled them you have gone far toward convincing them. With the exception of the student, the critic, and the artist, the public goes to the theatre for sensation—which is, after all, the fundamental appeal of all art. Your Dumas 'Mousquetaire' plays, with their force of physical contest, are eternally attractive. The parts of 'Hamlet' which really catch the average audience are the ghost scenes and the play scene with their suggestions of hysteria. In short, the theatre is, in a way, a palace of sensation.

"An element of first nighters that we have always with us are the people who are out to see if anything happens. They enjoy the sheer thrill of a first night. They watch for contretemps, they have a ghoulish glee in seeing an author's or an actor's laborious structure tumble down before the jeers of the public. If there are happenings of any sort, breakdowns, speeches, or accidents, these first nighters want to be there so they can talk about it afterward.

"This first night craze springs, I suppose, from the peculiar desire to be the first to see or to have things. It is exactly parallel with a woman's wish to have the first Spring hat, or to a man's struggle to wear the first Fall necktie. This element of the first night audience is on the alert for anything, ready to jump either way at the slightest provocation.

"On the whole, though, I am not sure it isn't an easier element to bear with than a certain type you find often enough in British audiences, which comfortably makes up its mind to 'boo' a piece anyway, particularly if it be an importation. Augustin Daly used to tell a story of his experience in an English theatre at the first night of an American play, when he happened to be sitting in the last row of the stalls. Before the curtain rose a burly pittite came in just behind him. As the man took off his coat and settled himself for the evening, he remarked to a neighbor:

"'Well, damme, 'ere's 'alf a crown thrown away.'"

SOME THEATRICAL GOSSIP

HERBERT SLEATH, who is the husband of Ellis Jeffreys, is getting ready to produce a three-act farce called "It's All Your Fault." The piece was given in London some three years ago under the title of "The Adoption of Archibald." Louise Closser will be his leading woman.

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According to a member of the "Mr. Hopkinson" cast, who knows Mr. Carton, there is no doubt that the English dramatist meant his little farce as a rather terrible poke at certain sordid weaknesses of the British aristocracy. "The rise of commercialism in Great Britain and the growing tendency of the idle classes cynically to curry favor with any middle-class personage who has succeeded in getting together a fortune," said this Englishman, "brings about exactly the state of things of which 'Mr. Hopkinson' is a somewhat heightened picture. You would be surprised at the number of English Lords who are willing to have their names appear for a consideration in the directorates of all sorts of wildcat companies."

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Although "The Duel" is on the whole simply a faithful translation of its French original, it is interesting to note that the passages left out of the English version are almost without exception passages of conversation and personal narrative that are not needed in telling the story. These omissions in a version otherwise so close to its original, illustrate an important difference between a French and an English audience. As a well-known author who saw the play the other night put it: "Your Frenchman so delights in the sound of his own tongue on the stage that he is perfectly willing to hear an actor discuss cinders and fire irons, or the items of his dinner menu. But the Englishman wants his story, and wants it quickly and to the point."

+ + +

Americans in London on Washington's Birthday will have a chance to be patriotic even in their theatregoing. Nat Goodwin, who is now in the English capital, is to withdraw "The Gilded Fool" and revive "An American Citizen" on the American holiday.

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"As an exercise in expectancy, this play is a wonder," said a man in the lobby during an entr'acte of "Gallops." They've talked horse and dressed horse, and the orchestra has played horse, and I have expected every moment to see a horse. How they manage to resist bringing one on just to show they can, I don't see. But I'm told they have one on the dinner table in the last act," he said, as he went back to his seat.

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"The Mountain Climber," the play in which Francis Wilson follows the Barrymores at the Criterion, is the story of a lazy man traveling abroad who sends his wife beautiful letters describing his Alpine feats—all of which he cribs bodily out of a book. His wife at home has the happy thought of publishing the letters, the real author hurries to the scene, and the husband has to climb mountains in good earnest to save his veracity.

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A blushing dramatist stammering acknowledgments in the full glare of the footlights on the opening night of his play is rarely an impressive spectacle. At one of the first nights last week the author of the piece was discovered after the third act in the depths of a box. As the audience continued to cheer and call for him, this young man instead of marching around to the stage and appearing in due form in front of the curtain, quietly stepped to the rail of the box and returned his modest thanks from that position. The audience seemed to like the idea and redoubled their applause. The precedent is worth noting.

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Probably few of the audience at the Empire Theatre last Wednesday evening, when Mme. Yvette Guilbert saw "Peter Pan" from one of the boxes, noticed a little incident characteristic of the French temper in general and of Mme. Guilbert in particular. When Miss Adams appeared for the moment as Napoleon, in the tableau which follows the third act, the French chanteuse leaned quickly forward, evidently surprised. Then instantly recognizing the figure, she lifted her hand to her head with a little, graceful suggestion of a military salute before she fell to applauding with the rest.

Annie Hughes.

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Henri Lavedan, author of "The Duel," was a pupil of the famous teacher Dupanloup, at the school of St. Nicholas, where Renan was also a student. Originally a training school for priests, St. Nicholas is, even more than most fashionable French seminaries, noted for its earnest Catholic atmosphere. M. Lavedan is said to have had many personal recollections of ascetic comrades to put into his Abbé Daniel.

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It may be of passing interest to the feminine mind to know that [illegible] the hats which are bandied about in the first act of "Mlle. Modiste" are discarded specimens of Miss Scheff's own wardrobe. She is said to have hit upon the happy scheme of selling millinery she is tired of to her managers, who are only too glad to be relieved of the trouble of replenishing the milliner's shop from month to month. This probably accounts for the way the actress throws about the hats themselves in this same first act.

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As an actress Fay Davis, who is playing the Duchesse du Chailles in "The Duel," reached the American stage by the roundabout way of London. Not many years ago Miss Davis was a well-known reader in Boston and its suburbs. As leading lady of the St. James's Theatre, in London, she created several parts, the most notable being Iris in the Pinero play. Three years ago Charles Frohman brought her to this country for the Esmond comedy, "Imprudence," and since then she has appeared in "Lady Rose's Daughter," "Whitewashing Julia," "Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots," "The Rich Mrs. Weston," and more lately, "Man and Superman."

ATTITUDE TOWARD THEATRES.

Differs Here and In London, Says Annie Hughes.

ANNIE HUGHES, the English actress who made her first appearance in this country at the Savoy Theatre, in R. C. Carton's new comedy, "Mr. Hopkinson," has already had some experience in American plays. She was the original Susan McCrery in William Gillette's London production of "Held by the Enemy"; she was the original Little Lord Fauntleroy, and she has also played in "Sweet Nancy," "A Bit of Old Chelsea," and "A Country Mouse," in which Ethel Barrymore appeared in America.

One of Miss Hughes's recent rôles was in "Public Opinion," in which she played the part of Pansy Blighe, the part intended as a skit upon Edna May in "The Belle of New York." Both in feature and in her way of wearing her hair the English actress is rather noticeably like Miss May.

"One thing that has amused and astonished me in the few days I have been in this country," said Miss Hughes the other evening, "is the tremendous interest you take in your theatres and the untiring zeal with which you discuss them. At my hotel the other day three ladies, evidently from smaller out-of-town homes, were lunching so near that it was impossible to escape overhearing what they said. They began on theatres, went on to their friends and relatives, and ended in dressmaking. In England they would have begun with the Church, drifted into dressmaking, moved on to their relatives, and ended with the theatres."

Miss Hughes is known to Londoners as a magazine writer and adapter of plays. Besides several one-act pieces her dramatizations of Becky Sharp and "Lorna Doone" have been produced, and she has lately completed a stage version of Dickens's "Bleak House." Miss Hughes is the only English actress who is a member of the Lyceum Club, for which literary attainments are a [illegible]

A Comedy Face

Dallas Welford as Mr. Hopkinson Needs Little Make-up.

A WISP of straw-colored moustache in a little pill box you could slip into a waistcoat pocket, and a dab of spirit gum to stick it on with is all the outward aid Dallas Welford uses to transform himself into the funny little British cad who nightly answers to the nickname of "Hoppy" on the stage of the Savoy. People who talk knowingly of Mr. Welford's capital make-up would be surprised to find how much spare time the actor enjoys in his dressing room, where all he has to do is to get into his clothes and play the host.

"No grease paint for me, where I can possibly do without it," said the actor the other evening, as he carefully spatted down his hair just before going on. "I don't put a thing on my face in this part save the little moustache. I am not even making up my eyes, because, as you can see, the vacuity of "Hoppy's" expression is rather increased by the pale, insignificant look one's natural eyes have behind the footlights. I never use a particle of paint. How can you get any delicacy of facial play with an eighth of an inch of grease and color sticking on your skin? I like to feel that I haven't got to make extravagant grimaces through a mask in order to convey to my audience a simple bit of feeling.

Dallas Welford as "Mr. Hopkinson."

"But I grant you one must have the right kind of face in the first place. Long years in comedy parts have molded this of mine into pretty marked comedy form, and I know now just about what can be expected of it.

"I wasn't exactly thrust upon the stage. In fact, seventeen years ago, when I began to have leanings that way, my mother, who was an actress herself, told me flatly that I was not at all fitted for it and that I had much better let well enough alone. But she relented enough to say that if I must have a go at it I had best play small parts for five years, and if at the end of that time I could do any one of them decently there might be hopes for me. I followed her advice to the letter, and as a result found myself at the end of the appointed period a fairly launched comedian.

"Tragedy for me?" Mr. Welford [illegible] grinned. "Never! Unless I literally stuck on a tragic mask; can you imagine me as Hamlet?"

The actor's round, droll face gave comical point to his question.

"I am quite satisfied to keep to my own galère. I used to sing a little, but I never banked much on that. A couple of seasons ago I played Tweedledum in the production of 'Alice Through the Looking Glass,' at Wyndham's Theatre, in London. My author was rather taken with me in the part until after he had heard me sing, when he congratulated me on being the best Tweedledum he ever saw and decidedly the worst he ever heard.

"So you see how much depends on this face of mine," laughed Mr. Welford. "I assure you it makes its impression on young and old.

"Last season while I was playing the dude in 'Glittering Gloria,' at Wyndham's, an actor friend brought his two little brothers, aged 8 and 10, to a matinée. They sat in the front row, and I noticed they hardly took their eyes off me while I was on the stage. I heard afterward that at dinner that night with their big brother the elder boy suddenly burst out:

"'I say, Charles, is Mr. Welford's face always like that?'

"'Why, what do you mean?' said my friend.

"'Well, is it like that on the street?'

"'Why, yes, pretty much.'

"The boy thought a moment.

"'And does he mind, Charles, do you think?' he asked earnestly.

"The best of it was," added Mr. Welford, rubbing his hands and chuckling at the recollection, "that I was hardly more made up than I am now.

"You don't know what a delight it is to find your audiences what they are," went on the actor, as we climbed the little flight of stairs that leads from his dressing room to the stage. "With so many English earmarks we weren't any too sure how the thing would go, particularly in New York. At the end of the first act last Monday Miss Hughes came to me and exclaimed:

"'Why, they haven't missed one of the London points!'

"Now I am more than willing to stay in America. In fact," and Mr. Welford became "Hoppy" himself for an instant, "Hi don't care 'ow long Hi stays or if Hi never goes back!"

"THE SIN OF DAVID."

H. B. Irving and Constance Collier are about to produce shortly at a London West End theatre for a season of matinées Stephen Phillips's play, "The Sin of David." In this play—as yet unacted in England—Mr. Irving will appear as Sir Hubert Lisle and Miss Collier as Miriam.

Quite recently "The Sin of David," translated into German, was performed with extraordinary success at Düsseldorf, with the result that the same author's "Herod" and "Paola and Francesca" are marked for early production at more than one of the leading theatres in Germany.

Burr McIntosh Lectures.

Burr McIntosh will give his lecture, "With Secretary Taft in the Orient," at Carnegie Hall this evening, on which occasion the two continuous lectures will be concentrated into one, during which 275 beautifully colored views will be shown. The artistic and historic value of these is added to by Mr. McIntosh's talk, and according to the announcements, "the truth about the Philippines and the condition of affairs in China to-day will be [illegible]

MEN EASY TO AMUSE

GRACE FILKINS CONTRASTS THE RECEPTIVITIES OF AUDIENCES.

"MEN are easier to amuse than women."

Grace Filkins, who plays the part of the charmingly gowned widow in "Gallops," had just come off the stage, following the butler's seventeenth announcement that "Mrs. Innis is wanted on the long-distance telephone."

"Oh, I'm not generalizing in mid-air," laughed Miss Filkins, "because I have been interested all the evening in watching a woman in the third row who shows she likes the piece by applauding vigorously, but who has never once so much as smiled. I expect she must be so taken with gowns and riding habits, or possibly riding breeches, that she doesn't care much about the lines.

"In spite of the fact that a woman's mind moves more quickly than a man's it is easier to make a masculine audience laugh than a feminine. A woman at the theatre sees so much interesting detail of dressmaking and hairdressing on the stage that often she doesn't mind very much if she doesn't catch the point of every line. Whereas a man's attention being at once narrower and more concentrated, his response to the dialogue is usually quicker and surer. Not that men don't like pretty frocks," added Miss Filkins hastily. "But, you see, they have the advantage over a woman in being able to enjoy them without wondering how they are made.

Grace Filkins.

"So it looks as if there would always be room for the pretty little girl without an ounce of talent, who goes on the stage because she can wear her clothes effectively. Away down in the heart of many a would-be actress you will find little besides that particular aim and ambition.

"Do you wonder, then, that real, honest, patient art, particularly in comedy, where so much is made to depend upon set and costumes, often goes to waste, and that even personal charm is forgotten the moment it sinks out of sight for a season or two?

"Could there be a greater reward for an ambitious woman on the stage than to find herself taken at last for a real comedienne, with the frocks and the frills as [illegible] to feel that if she chose to go abroad for a year she could count on [illegible] remembered for the good work she had done no less than for her personal appearance? To be a great comedienne like Rejane, with a public you are sure of, who appreciate every detail of what you are trying your best to give them—that seems to me the most wonderful of goals.

"Oh, always comedy for me," smiled Miss Filkins. "My profile is too retroussé for Lady Macbeth. Not that I haven't often done serious parts, and, indeed, Mr. Herne used to advise me to keep to semi-pathetic characters. My father was a Polish Jew and my mother was a Frenchwoman—the best possible heritage for the stage, tragic or comic—but, comedy has always been my enthusiasm. It is pleasanter to amuse than to harrow, and I enjoy the art of the lighter touches.

"I shall never forget that evening in Mr. Augustin Daly's company when we were all in the green room after a performance of 'As You Like It,' I dared to imitate Ada Rehan and Mr. Willie Collier gave a capital little picture of Mr. Daly. Some one told, and next day we were both summoned to Mr. Daly's office. I never knew what was said to Mr. Collier, but I felt after my interview that only by the slenderest hair had I escaped dismissal.

"We all have our ambitions," said Miss Filkins, as she felt her cue getting nearer, and hastily disentangled her lace scarf from the branch of a stage tree, "and if some day somewhere in the world you see me as Beatrice, you will understand one of mine."

And she hurried on to take tea with the Bishop.

MANSFIELD'S NEW YORK PLANS

Richard Mansfield's season at the New Amsterdam Theatre will begin Monday, March 19, and he will be seen for three weeks in the following répertoire: Monday, March 19, as Don Carlos in a massive production of Schiller's romantic tragedy, "Don Carlos"; Tuesday, March 20, "Beau Brummell"; Wednesday, March 21, "Dr Jekyll and Mr. Hyde"; Thursday, March 22, "Don Carlos"; Friday, March 23, as Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice"; Saturday matinée, March 24, "Don Carlos"; Saturday night as the Baron Chevrial in "A Parisian Romance."

Second week: Monday, March 26, as Arthur Dimmesdale in a production of Hawthorne's "The Scarlet Letter"; Tuesday, March 27, "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde"; Wednesday, March 28, "Don Carlos"; Thursday, March 29, "Beau Brummell"; Friday, March 30, "King Richard III.," (only time;) Saturday matinée, March 31, "The Scarlet Letter"; Saturday night, "Don Carlos."

Third week: Monday, April 2, "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde"; Tuesday, April 3, as Alceste in a production of Molière's comedy, "The Misanthrope," (only time;) Wednesday, April 4, "A Parisian Romance," (last time;) Thursday, April 5, as Tzar Ivan in a massive production of Count A. Tolstoy's Russian historical tragedy, "Ivan the Terrible," (only time;) Friday, April 6, "Don Carlos," (last time;) Saturday matinée, April 7, "Beau Brummell," (last time;) Saturday night as Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice." (last time.)

The sale of seats for the entire season will begin on Tuesday morning, March 13, at 9 o'clock in the box office of the New Amsterdam Theatre. The subscription list by mail is now open, and orders accompanied by remittance will be filled in the order received. Mr. Mansfield is not to appear in Harlem or Brooklyn this year.

AMUSEMENTS

Harlem Office for All Theatres, L. Baumann & Co., 144 W. 125 St.
CHOICE RESERVED SEATS AT BOX OFFICE PRICES.

NEW AMSTERDAM
Theatre, 42 St., West of B'way.
KLAW & ERLANGER...Mgrs.
Extra Matinee Washington's Birthday.
Eves. 8:15. Mats. 2:15. Mats. This Week, WED., THURS., SAT.

LAST FOUR WEEKS
Owing to the engagement of Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD at this Theatre the extraordinarily successful run of "45 Minutes from Broadway" is limited to ONLY FOUR WEEKS MORE.

KLAW & ERLANGER present FAY TEMPLETON IN GEORGE M. COHAN'S
"45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY"
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

New Amsterdam Theatre. For 3 Weeks, Beg. MON., MARCH 19
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
March 19, 22, 24, (Mat.) 28, 31 & April 6, "DON CARLOS"; March 20, 29, April 7, (Mat.,) "BEAU BRUMMEL"; March 21, 27, April 2, "DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE"; March 23 and April 7, "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"; March 24, April 4, "A PARISIAN ROMANCE"; March 26, 31, (Mat.) "THE SCARLET LETTER"; March 30, "KING RICHARD III., (only time); April 3, "THE MISANTHROPE," (only time;) April 5, "IVAN THE TERRIBLE," (only time.)

BROADWAY THEATRE
B'way & 41 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.
Jacob Litt, Prop. A. W. Dingwall, Mgr.
SPECIAL MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. REGULAR MATINEE SATURDAY.
ELSIE JANIS IN "THE VANDERBILT CUP."
with BARNEY OLDFIELD'S Thrilling Automobile Race Effect.

LIBERTY THEATRE
42 St. West of B'way. Ev. 8:15.
Klaw & Erlanger.... Managers
LAST WEEK Mats. Thurs. & Sat. SPECIAL MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
GEORGE H. BRENNAN presents
THE CLANSMAN By THOMAS DIXON, Jr.
★ THURSDAY, MARCH 1, WILLIAM A. BRADY'S NEW AMERICAN PLAY, THE REDSKIN, by DONALD McLAREN. All Characters Indians.

NEW YORK THEATRE
B'way, 44 to 45 St. Eves. 8:15.
Klaw & Erlanger... Managers
EXTRA MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. PRICES 25c, 50c 75c, $1.00. NO HIGHER.
POP. MAT. WEDNESDAY, 25c, 50c, 75c. XTRA MAT. THURS. Reg. Mat. Sat
KLAW & ERLANGER present
THE ROGERS BROS. IN IRELAND
By JOHN J. McNALLY. Lyrics, Geo. V. Hobart. Music, M. Hoffman.

NEW YORK THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT (BEST SEATS $1.)
Arrangements with Thompson & Dundy.
MLLE. LERIS AND "SLIVERS" From the Hippodrome. Positive Sensation.
Frank D. Bryan's Peace Congress of American Girls
VICTOR'S COMEDY BAND
10—KITABANZI TROUPE
BILLY CLIFFORD
Leona Thurber & Blackbirds
ST. FELIX SISTERS
THE GREAT HENRY FRENCH

CHARLES FROHMAN'S NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
139th TO 148th PERFORMANCE.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK. WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
MAUDE ADAMS
In J. M. Barrie's play,
PETER PAN
by the author of "The Little Minister."

HUDSON THEA., 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
HENRY B. HARRIS.....Manager
EXTRA MATINEE THURSDAY.
"Distinct success."—Herald. "Success of the season."—Sun.
CHAS. FROHMAN presents
OTIS SKINNER
In Henry Lavedan's play, Translated by L. N. Parker,
THE DUEL
Cast including FAY DAVIS, GUY STANDING, EBEN PLYMPTON.
"Certain success."—Post.
"BIG DRAMA, BIG IN THEME, BIG IN THOUGHT, BIG IN EXECUTION." —WORLD.

DALY'S THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager
XTRA MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY
"THE KIND OF PLAY THAT APPEALS TO PEOPLE WHO TAKE THEIR MINDS WITH THEM TO THE THEATRE."—TELEGRAM.
ELLIS JEFFREYS
AND HER LONDON COMPANY, including FRANK WORTHING, in Alfred Sutro's Comedy success,
THE FASCINATING MR. VANDERVELDT
March 5—LAWRANCE D'ORSEY in "The Embassy Ball."

KNICKERBOCKER THEA., B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees 2:15.
AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
EXTRA MATINEE THURSDAY.
REGULAR MATINEES SATURDAY.
CHARLES DILLINGHAM presents
FRITZI SCHEFF
In the Comic Opera Success, M'LLE MODISTE
By Victor Herbert & Henry Blossom.

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK. WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
ETHEL BARRYMORE
in J. M. BARRIE'S 3-act comedy,
ALICE-SIT-BY-THE-FIRE
And J. M. Barrie's Playlet, PANTALOON
with LIONEL BARRYMORE.
Mch. 6—Francis Wilson, "The Mountain Climber."

LYCEUM THEATRE, 45th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager
SEATS 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
"SUCH A HUMAN PLAY IS WORTH A WILDERNESS OF EPIGRAMS." —JAMES HUNEKER, METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE.
Henry B. Harris presents
THE LION AND THE MOUSE
By Charles Klein.
Mat. Washington Day.

*BEGINNING TO-MORROW MAT. at 3
YVETTE GUILBERT
in FRENCH SONGS, under the title of
DEUX SIECLES DE CHANSONS
Assisted by M. ARMAND FORREST, violinist, and M. RICHARD HAGEMAN, pianist.
Other Special Mats. Feb. 20, 21, 23, 26, and 27, and Mch. 2. Sunday Concerts Feb. 25 and Mch. 4.

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FRANK McKEE.....Manager
First American presentation of CURZON and HACKETT'S production of the English farce,
MR. HOPKINSON
By R. C. CARTON.
"Funniest actor who has crossed the Atlantic."—Alan Dale.
"Scores a success of Laughter."—John Corbin, Sun.
"Abundant mirth."—Tribune.
"Laughter was continuous."—Adolph Klauber."—Times.
"Funny little Mr. Hopkinson is an instantaneous success."—Herald.
"Best piece seen here in years."—Press.

HERALD SQ THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. Thurs. & Sat.
"THE TEMPLE OF LAUGHTER."
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
HE NEVER TOLD A LIE.
GEO. M. COHAN'S MUSICAL TRIUMPH,
Geo. Washington, Jr.
A RED, WHITE AND BLUE SUCCESS.
Wednesday Mats., Best Seats $1.50.

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5TH BIG WEEK OF LAUGHS
WED. MATINEE POPULAR PRICES BEST SEATS $1.00
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK
THE GALLOPER
BY RICHARD HARDING DAVIS
EXTRA MATINEE FEB. 22 WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

PROCTOR'S Seats Reserved in Advance. Fraser Version of "THE LITTLE MINISTER"

5TH B'way Av. & 28th Mats. Daily, 25 Box Seats, 50. Rec. on Stage After Fri. Mat. Phone 3390 Mad. TO-DAY & NIGHT
Co. of All Star Players. Misses Amelia Bingham, Evesson, Gordon, Golden; Messrs. Van Buren, Young, Hawley, Griffin, Kirkland, Cummings, other stars. Nts. Res., 25, 50, 75
☛ ALL STAR CONCERT.

23D ST. The Bill of Novelty. Mats. Daily, 15, 25. 'Phone 1026 Chelsea. TO-DAY & NIGHT
Welcome Home Engagement! GEORGE FULLER GOLDEN
FLORENZE TROUPE. CARTER-DEHAVEN CO., Watermelon Girls, Ryan & Richfield, Milliman trio, Juanita Allen & Co. Milani Trio, Gleason & Houlihan, etc. Nts., 15, 25, 35, 50, 75
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Cheridah Simpson's "Prince of Pilsen Girls" Cole & Johnson.
First Time | Paul Sandor's Actinz Animals | For the Children
FOY & CLARKE. Genaro & Bailey, Eleanor Falke, Julius Tannen, Four Marnos, Ollie Young & Bro., etc. Nts. 15, 25, 35, 50, 75.
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125TH ST. Mats. Daily, 15, 25. 6th Recpn. on Stage Wed. Aft. Feb. 21. Phone 1240 Har. TO-DAY & NIGHT
Entire Original Production Cashel Byron's Profession
JAS. J. CORBETT as "Cashel."
HARLEM'S OWN CO. Misses Morgan, Scott, Deshon, Lestina, Jewell; M'ss's. M'Allister, Hilliard Vaud. Three Dumonds, etc. Nights 15, 25, 35, 75.
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Princess B'way & 29th St. Tele. 2948 Mad. BEGINNING Mon. Feb. 26 At 8:15. Seats Ready To-morrow
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A Comedy by Rida Johnson Young, with Henry Woodruff in the cast.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Tel. 1640 Bryant. Ev'gs at 8:15. Best Seats $1 at Wed. & Sat. Mats.
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THE BEST COMIC OPERA IN TOWN.
Extra Matinee Thursday (Washington's Birthday.)

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Tel. 1646 Bryant.
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MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY, AND EXTRA MATINEE FEB. 22. STARTING
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WILLIAMS AND WALKER
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WALTER N. LAWRENCE
Presents for the First Time
The Triangle
A Play of Manners by Rupert Hughes.
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HARRY BRAHAM AND FACES. In His MASKS
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The scientific sensation of 2 continents, a living, breathing human being, bearing attached to his breast a living, breathing brother. The strangest, most astonishing of Nature's work ever looked upon by mortal eyes.
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5 MONDAY MATINEES AT 3 FEB. 26—Holland, MCH. 5—The Rhine, " 12—Switzerl'd, " 19—Italy, " 26—Italy II.
COURSE TICKETS $6, $5, $4, $3, $2.00
Now on Sale, Carnegie Hall box office. Single Tickets 1.50, 1.00, 75, 50. Thurs., Feb. 22.

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66th ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.,
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Three sessions daily, except Mondays, At 10:30 A. M., 2:30 and 8:30 P. M. Perfect Ice. Skates Free. Admission 50c.
HOCKEY GAME THIS WEEK: Fri., Feb. 23, St. Nicholas vs. Crescent.

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VESTA VICTORIA, ROYAL HUNGARIAN BOYS' BAND—40, JAMES THORNTON.
Picchiani Family, Bellman & Moore, Cabaret's Dogs, Ed. Latell, Gallagher & Barrett, Herbert Brooks, The Vitagraph.

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20 Funny Burlesques. Great Vaudeville. Chorus of 20 Beautiful Girls FRIDAY NIGHT AMATEUR NIGHT.
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In Olga Nethersole's GREAT SUCCESS "SAPHO"
To-day, 2:15, All Star Concerts, To-night 8:15
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Best Seats $1 At Special Ladies' Matinee Washington's Birthday
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100 PLAYERS, INCLUDING MARIE DRESSLER, JOE WEBER
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Big Sunday Concert 15, 25, 35 and 50c.
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Big Sunday Concert. Gallery, 15c. 25c, 35c, 50c
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Thompson & Vidocq, Frank Mayne & Co., 15 others.

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GRAND LEW DOCKSTADER and His Great MINSTRELS
TO-NIGHT 25c., 50c. The Great HENRI FRENCH, Emmett De Voy & Co., Thompson & Vidocq, Mark Sullivan, others.

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SHUBERT THEATRE
OPPOSITE CITY HALL, B'KLYN.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. Wed. Mat. Best Seats $1.
XTRA MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
Leo Ditrichstein's Famous Laughter Play,
BEFORE AND AFTER
Next Week EDWARD HARRIGAN in OLD LAVENDER

Lincoln's Trip to Kansas.

AFTER the "speech-talk" at the Kansas Society of New York a few nights since, a charter member had his inning with a few of the new generation, some of whom had inquired of the veteran jayhawker, "What is there in Kansas?"

"For a long time," said the old man, who had fought with Jennison, "every man who had a story to tell which did not redound to his own neck of the woods located it in Kansas. It has been the fashion of a certain class of yarners and scribblers to lie about Kansas whenever other topics ran out. Why, do you know that some of the best stories have not yet been told about the Sunflower State? A good many people think that Jim Lane, Jennison, old Col. Anthony, Ingalls, and Pomeroy were the only products of the State which came into the Union through the greatest tribulation that ever took shape.

"I have been sorting out some of the cards and I have found, what a whole lot of new generation Kansans themselves do not know, that Lincoln once made a campaign in that country. It is a good time to spring this, as Lincoln's birthday is near at hand.

"It was after Lincoln's celebrated hand-to-hand debate with Douglas. The 'Little Giant' had laid out the 'Rail-Splitter' and paved the way for the former's election to the United States Senate.

"Kansas was mightily against Douglas, as you may remember. The Territory was composed then of houses built of cottonwood lumber. The cottonwood tree was indigenous to Kansas. It grew wild as dog-fennel in a country town. When the cottonwood was sawed into lumber and put into a house the builders did not have to use spirit-levels in placing the timbers, for a cottonwood plank would warp out of shape even under a ray of moonshine.

"It was in one of these warped buildings that Lincoln made his first appearance in Kansas. In those days there was a town on the Missouri River named Elwood. You won't find it on any of the present-day maps. The Missouri River in one of its annual rampages long since cut out the sandy soil upon which Elwood stood.

"The town was in the thick of a cottonwood grove when Lincoln visited it. Elwood was just across the river from St. Joseph, Mo. Lincoln reached St. Joseph by railroad, an unknown man. Several Kansans, one of them a light of Elwood, met Lincoln at the station. He was unkempt and out of fashion. The committee looked him over and decided that he was too unshapely for the new town across the river. The head of the committee said the banquet at Elwood was going to be a 'society event,' and that the guests would be expected to 'shave up,' get a hair-cut, and a shine. Thereupon the committee 'loaded' Lincoln into a ramshackle omnibus and carted him off to one of the hotels of St. Joseph. Lincoln submitted to the shave, but he kicked at the hair-cut. The committee gave in on that, but they insisted on the shine. I have been informed by an old Kansan who was present that the bootshiner earned his price, and that the committee gave him an extra tip to do the job just right.

"Then the committee took their speaker across the river to Elwood. The town had no brass band or red fire or church bells. The hotel, however, had a Chinese gong that would rouse the dead. The committee hired the thing and paid one of the waiters to take it out and beat in the byways. That was the way in which Lincoln was first announced in the bleeding territory. The meeting was held in the dining room, and Lincoln made his first speech in that country.

"After the meeting a citizen of another Kansas town asked Mr. Lincoln if he could make more than one speech. I do not know what the reply was, but I'll bet some member of the Kansas Society of New York will show down with it when the feed comes. Anyway, Lincoln was invited to speak in another town the next day, and he orated in a cottonwood court house which was so cold that the audience wore ear muffs.

"This second speech in Kansas was a hummer. There was a man living in the town at the time who afterward wrote and published a book. I believe he afterward became a New Yorker. His name was Albert D. Richardson. I have a copy of his account of that meeting.

"It has been forwarded to me by a Kansas man who writes me that he got it from the late Senator Ingalls. Here is the copy:

"'Not more than fifty people assembled in that little bare-walled Court House. There was none of the magnetism of a multitude to inspire the long, angular, ungainly orator who rose up behind a rough table. With little gesticulation—and that little ungraceful—he began, not to declaim, but to talk. His fairness and candor were very noticeable. He ridiculed nothing, burlesqued nothing, misrepresented, nothing. His anecdotes were felicitous and illustrative. He was too kind for bitterness and too great for vituperation. The address lasted an hour and three-quarters. Neither rhetorical, graceful, nor eloquent, it was still very fascinating. The people of the frontier believed profoundly in fair play and in hearing both sides, so they now called for an aged Kentuckian, who was the heaviest slaveholder in the Territory. Responding, he thus prefaced his remarks:

"'I have heard during my life all the ablest public speakers, all the eminent statesmen, of the past and present generations, and while I dissent utterly from the doctrines of this address and shall endeavor to refute some of them, candor compels me to say that it is the most able—the most logical—speech I ever listened to.'

"The man who made the reply was a slaveholder in the Territory who, a few years before, had brought a steamboat load of negroes from Maryland to St. Joseph, and who afterward fought a duel in Kansas. His name was Col. A. G. Ege. He was a picturesque character on the then frontier.

"Lincoln's speech was heralded to other towns, and he made a swing to them, stirring up the natives wherever he appeared. Another old Kansan who heard him writes me that although the visiting statesman from Illinois made a great hit, no one ever dreamed of the part that he was subsequently to play in the country's history. So you see the Kansas Society has lots of good material on hand."

Precisely.

Izzy Innit—Did you ever hear an Oyster Bay?

Tommy Rott—Yes, it's sort of a Long Island Sound.

The Motor Face.

Jakey—Whut fur don't you never wash your face, Billy?

Jimmy—Sh! I want me girl to t'ink I've got a auto.

Modes and Materials

ALTHOUGH the weather has been anything but Springlike since February blew in, the sartorial world shows a marked tendency toward lightweight costumes, and maids and matrons alike have ordered or are ordering, if they are not in possession of their Spring costumes for walking, traveling, together with perhaps a lesser number for other wear. Those who are going to Palm Beach have been busy for several weeks purchasing gowns of the summery variety.

Despite the fact that many reports have been printed that long walking skirts were coming in, it is the fact that the short skirt is not only still with us but certain to remain. Many are having their street gowns cut as short as the extreme mode of last Spring, while others are adopting the more conservative two-inches-from-the-ground model; still others—the latter, perhaps, in the majority among the older women—are having skirts cut one and a half inches only from the floor. To have them longer than this means that at times in walking they will sweep the pavement.

Those whose preferences, for various reasons, are for the plaited skirt, may order it and know they will always have good company—in the sense of fashionable company, for the plaited skirt, like the Eton coat, will never die, at least not in this generation.

The circular skirt, however, in its various modifications, is much newer than the plaited, and, if properly cut, more graceful.

The circular skirt sometimes has a hip yoke to which the skirt is attached, the latter having a few tapering tucks, or gathers, to give fullness. Others have the tapering tucks over the back and hips from the belt down, and this is the better way. Sometimes there are underlying plait down the front, to give a panel effect, or, again, they are plain. The back is plain to some inches below the waist, and sometimes there are underlying plaits there, there being just enough tucks and plaits to take up the too great fullness of the circle below the waist line.

Many of these skirts are ornamented with a piece of the cloth shaped to fit the necessities of the case, stitched on at the top only. Others show braiding, but the plain skirt—that is, without braids and a rather elabbrate coat—is to be the order of the day.

For traveling the plain coats are smarter, also for shopping and for all other than ceremonious occasions. For the latter the coats will be elaborate and more often some variety of the Eton jacket than any other model.

There is really nothing new whatever in the coat line. The Eton varies from the bolero to that of waist length, all being equally fashionable.

The caraco, or, as it is often termed, the "pony" coat, is a favorite with manufacturers or tailors who turn out costumes for the higher class department stores and the smart shops devoted to women's outer garments, and, therefore, will not be worn to any great extent by the ultra fashionables.

The caraco coat has no beauty save that given it by its finish and accessories; it is simply the box coat cut scant and to the hip lines or just below, with coat sleeves. It is sometimes successful in disguising too large a waist line or too thick or too thin a figure, but the women with any pretensions to a good figure might better adopt some other mode. When its seams are slashed and it is elaborately decorated it is oftentimes smart and becoming, but even at its advent the ultra fashionables did not look upon it with any degree of favor, preferring the Eton or bolero for elaborate costumes and the plain, long semi-fitting coat for informal costumes.

For the great mass of women the jacket or coat that for general wear will be most worn will be that varying from twenty-four to thirty inches, depending upon the height of the wearer, with the fitted back and loose front, and this will hold in separate coats as well as suits. It is a model always seen among the so-called "middle classes."

In sleeves, the coat variety with a rather full top, is the smartest for long coats, and in the Etons the three-quarter and elbow lengths will again lead. There will, indeed, be little of novelty in the Spring costumes, even for those women whose wealth and social position make them leaders in the sartorial world for perfection or originality of gowning.

In gown materials for Spring the mohairs and serges will lead for traveling and hackabout wear, while chiffon broadcloth will above all be the leading fabric for handsome gowns, light in weight, lustrous in finish, and supple in shaping. It combines all the characteristics that appeal to the artist in costumes.

Checked and plaid voiles as well as the lighter weight shepherds' plaids will be much used for informal costumes and also for traveling.

In new silks resembling pongees there are checks, plaids, and stripes that are quite new, but these have yet to be approved.

The old-fashioned foulards, which are always more or less worn and by the very fashionable as well as others, are appearing in the lightest weights and highest lustres. They make charming costumes, but unlike many other silks of the same price, water will ruin them utterly. The colors run more or less, for it seems that they cannot be "set" into the material as in other silks.

Tussore, Rajah, pongee, and other silks of that class will be worn, but it is doubtful if they have the cachet of other materials for lightweight and cool gowns.

The plaid or checked skirt surmounted by a coat matching the darker color of the check are still to be worn. Comparatively few of them were seen here last Autumn. Mrs. John Jacob Astor wore one on her return from London, and several other women also from abroad were seen in them. The average woman looks better in a costume in which coat and skirt match.

Already the Summer fashions have been determined in both materials and cut, and fine hand-made blouses to wear with tailored coats and skirts, whether of lightweight cloth, voile, or linen, are made or being made for the Summer trade. In materials the finest linen and batiste still stand at the head. Elbow sleeves will be the mode. An effort is being made to introduce a sleeve that does not come to the elbow, but there is no probability of its being worn, as it is suited to whole costumes only, while the elbow sleeve that ends a little below the elbow and may be further extended by ruffles or lace bands has all the coolness and comfort of the shorter sleeve, and is in good taste. It cannot be said that the really short sleeve is in good taste for any sort of gown worn in the daytime. It is curious that so many women with ugly arms expose their defects by wearing the elbow sleeve, where the long sleeve may be worn with equal propriety and much better effect. A bony wrist and hand, to say nothing of a bony arm, is one of the greatest physical defects in a woman, yet day after day one sees them relentlessly exposed. Whether it be vanity or ignorance, the result is equally deplorable.

Many are the amusing recipes published as to how to plump out one's wrists and arms. One of the most ridiculous being the advice to soak the arms in oil and rub with cold cream until the pores are full, the statement being made that after a time, meaning some days or weeks, the arms will get plump and the excess of oil begin to exude from the pores. Common sense should teach any one that there are but two ways to increase flesh on one's arms, one is to lay on flesh all over, and the other is to develop the arm muscles by exercise, whether the passive exercise of massage or by using the arms. Of course the exercise should be properly done, and done with regularity. In the meantime, a pure oil like lanoline, the only one the skin really absorbs, may be rubbed in gently twice a day. This will undoubtedly do something toward increasing the size of thin arms, but even then it would probably take a year's massage twice a day with lanoline to add perceptibly to the arm's flesh.

The prettiest arms are not those that have been developed by exercise, as certain muscles are apt to be overdeveloped, and a hard, masculine effect is seen. Massage is perhaps the most satisfactory method of properly handling defective arms, but in any event it is impossible to turn a really ugly arm into a thing of beauty, for bones cannot be massaged away, so the best thing to do is to keep these members covered when deficient in charm, and to make the most of whatever other attributes of beauty one may possess.

Undoubtedly the introduction of shorter sleeves is a boon to the woman who can wear and look well in them, as is also the Dutch neck, and the Dutch neck will be a feature not only of thin costumes, but of blouses for the late Spring and Summer. With the Dutch neck and the elbow-length sleeve the acme of comfort for hot weather is reached—that is, the acme of comfort in gowning for the street and informal occasions. No matter how thin a stock or collar may be in hot weather, it is at times almost suffocating.

The neck and wrists should always be as cool as possible in hot weather, and the thin silk gloves coming to the elbow, for wear with lingerie blouses and costumes, are almost as cool as nothing at all.

In the new blouses great care is taken to fit the shoulder seams properly, and also the under-arm seams. The back is just loose enough to avoid the strain of pulling if fastened down to the skirt, and in the front there is no suggestion of blousing save the least bit of sag at the waist line.

The shoulder seams no longer drop off the shoulder in awkward fashion. The broad-shouldered effect is given to those not possessing it naturally, by full sleeves gathered into the armhole so that they stand out, but, nevertheless, many of the blouses show quite scant sleeves.

While batiste is more used for blouses than any other material, for the very high-priced lingerie handkerchief linen is, of course, the favorite. These blouses are as elaborate as one may wish, trimmed with embroidery and lace or lace alone; sometimes as many as three kinds of lace are used, but two are more usual, while one alone is more often preferred. Real Valenciennes and Irish crochet are the handsomest and most lasting laces to combine with linen or batiste, and they put the price of a blouse up to more than the limit of slim purses.

+ + +

Mrs. H. Mason Raborg, who gave a dance on Monday evening at [illegible]

Many of the richest braids are embroidered in chiffon flowers or have rococo embroideries in the bébé ribbons, and in others quilled fancy ribbons edge the braids.

Soutache braid in two tones combined with the heavier braid is a fashionable combination, and the black and gray and gray and white braids are much in use on all sorts of gray gowns, gray being one of the leading colors for Spring.

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The wedding gown of Miss Henrietta Constable Weatherbee, who was married to Clark Potter Read, was an exceedingly handsome one. Mrs. Read is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee and a granddaughter of the late James Constable, one of the founders of the dry goods firm of Arnold, Constable & Co. The gown was, of course, white satin, having a long train and was veiled with Brussels point, the body of the lace being the dotted Brussels and the borders of the point. The arrangement of the net or lace was novel.

There was in the top of the gown a lace guimpe and stock, of point, of course, and the guimpe was laid in plaits, merely pressed in. Over this came the yoke section of point lace, and a bolero of Brussels net lace; the dotted net portion slightly stiffened, apparently with chiffon, the edges being bordered by ruchings of tulle or net. This little jacket stood out from the figure and had short, plain sleeves ending half way between the shoulders and elbows. These sleeves were edged with tulle ruchings, and beneath them were puffs and frills of point lace to the tops of the long gloves.

From under this bolero top effect in the back the dotted lace stood out crisply, but also hung in full but transparent folds down the back in Empire effect to the bottom of the train, where it was bordered with heavy point. This lace Empire overdress was so filmy that the close-fitting satin robe underneath showed plainly through it. About the bottom of the robe was a flounce of exquisite point. The veil was a voluminous one of tulle caught to her almost silver-colored blonde hair pompadour by orange blossoms. Her bouquet was a very full and long shower of lilies of the valley tied with narrow white ribbons. She wore as ornaments a very openwork dog collar of diamonds and a diamond brooch.

Miss May Weatherbee, the maid of honor, was in pink satin, trimmed with dotted Brussels net that looked pink also. The skirt was gathered slightly at the waist line and had a hint of a train. Around the bottom was a wide ruffle of the dotted Brussels net caught almost flat to the satin and inch-wide ruchings of the net zigzagged over this flat flounce. The bodice had a stock and guimpe of white lace and puffed sleeves trimmed with frills of lace.

The hats for the attendants were all alike and were in transparent pink, having low crowns and moderately wide brims. Around the crowns were folds of pink tulle, and pink tulle ruchings also edged the brims, giving quite the effect of pink marabout. At the left side of each hat two pale pink ostrich plumes swept out at the back. Each girl also carried a large sheaf of shaded pink roses.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Helen and Edith Read, cousins of the bridegroom; Miss Mabel Hyde, and Miss Elsie Ladd. They were in white chiffon cloth frocks, trimmed with white lace. Two five-inch bands of white lace, each edged with some sort of ruching, went around the skirt. These were perhaps four inches apart, and above them were diamond-shaped medallions of lace, also edged with ruchings, or what looked like them. These medallions formed a straight row around the skirt, each being its own width from the next. The gowns had pink satin girdles, and the bodices were elaborate, with lace bands and medallions, as were also the elbow sleeves.

Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee, the bride's mother, wore an exquisite gown of blue satin showing a hint of mauve combined with gathered panel effects in white lace over a white slip. The bodice had a rich lace stock and guimpe effect, and the lower half had the effect of alternate panels of slightly gathered satin, with fuller panels of white lace over white. There was a folded girdle of the satin, and the skirt swept out in a short train. It was also formed of narrow panels of the satin, with equally wide panels of lace between, and at the bottom a border of rich lace was set into the satin, being joined to the satin skirt in irregular points at its top. Wherever the satin ran down on the lace in a deep point an orchid of the peculiar blue shade of the satin was embroidered or appliqued. Mrs. Weatherbee's hat was a toque of white lace with two bluish ostrich tips at the left front. She wore a fine string of matched pearls, and a diamond heart at her corsage.

MARIE WELDON.

Black caracul with jet cabochons and lace ruffles. Sealskin coat with bands of white caracul. Black velvet with satin oval trimmed with Persian lamb.

Personal and Otherwise

MRS. CHARLES H. SHERRILL, a picture of whom may be seen in the Pictorial Section, is a bride of less than two weeks. She was Miss George Barker Gibbs, a daughter of Mrs. Edward N. Gibbs, and is one of the few women with masculine instead of feminine Christian names. Before her marriage the present Mrs. Sherrill with her mother spent much time in Paris, where they occupied the apartment of Mme. Emma Eames—Mrs. Julian Story—in her absence from Paris. Mrs. Gibbs and her daughter formerly lived in Brooklyn, but of late years have made their home in Europe or New York. Their new home in East Sixty-fifth Street is superbly finished, has a large music room, and is filled with beautiful art objects. The engagement of Miss Gibbs to Mr. Sherrill was announced less than two weeks before their marriage, which took place very quietly at the Gibbs residence on Feb. 8. Victor Herbert's orchestra played, but otherwise the ceremony was unmarked by unusual features. Harry Harkness Flagler escorted the bride to the temporary floral altar, but no one gave her away. Mr. Sherrill is a lawyer and a member of Gov. Higgins's staff. He has taken his bride South for their honeymoon, and in June they will go abroad for a time. Mrs. Sherrill is handsome, as her picture shows, and is also an uncommonly well educated as well as much traveled young woman, with a great deal of originality.

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Mrs. Thomas W. King, whose picture is also seen in the Pictorial Supplement, was one of the several extremely youthful brides of the past year or two, but, being a fine, large young woman, looked older than her years when, at barely seventeen, she married Mr. King, less than two years ago. Mrs. King is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody, and was engaged before her début. She is also a granddaughter of George W. Haven, and her wedding was not only one of the most fashionable of the season, but her wedding gifts were among the handsomest of the year. The Kings live at Hempstead, L. I.

The picture of Miss Frances Macdonald is also one of the group in the Supplement. Miss Macdonald is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Blair Macdonald, whose home, Phoenix Lodge, is at Westbury, L. I.

Miss Marie Antoinette Davis is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fellowes Davis of West Forty-eighth Street and a sister of Dr. Fellowes Davis, who married Miss Gertrude Agostini, and also of Pierpont and Dudley Davis. She was the maid of honor and only attendant of Miss Frances Coster Jones when she married Henry Spies Kip.

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Miss Josephine Bond Flagg, whose engagement to Philip Boyer was announced last Tuesday in THE TIMES, is one of the blonde débutantes of the season, she having much of the coloring of her handsome blonde mother, Mrs. W. Alston Flagg, who was Miss Anna Robins. Miss Flagg was engaged before her début in November, but it was known to a few intimates only. It was not the intention to make it public until Easter, but so many had become aware of it that Mrs. Flagg decided not to wait until then for the formal announcement.

The Flaggs had spent most of their time at Morristown, at their country place, but after Mr. Flagg's death, some two years ago, they went abroad. Last Summer Mrs. Flagg leased a cottage at Newport for a term of years, and, while Miss Flagg was not permitted to attend any large or formal affairs, she went out a great deal and became most popular from her good looks and agreeable manners with the Newport set. In November Mrs. Flagg gave a large coming-out reception for her at her town house, and took Mrs. Ogden Goelet's box at the Opera for alternate Monday evenings. There was every prospect of a gay season for the débutante, who had been the guest at house parties in the Adirondacks by Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, and at Westbury by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and also at Tuxedo—when her grandfather, Thomas A. Robins, died, and she was again placed in mourning.

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Evelyn Murray, who married last month Miss Muriel Beresford-Hope, is a brother of Mrs. Marshall Roberts, Jr., and the latter loaned the newly married couple her Norfolk house for the honeymoon. Mr. Murray is the only son of Sir George Murray, who is Joint Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, and was private secretary in succession to Mr. Gladstone and to Lord Rosebery. His bride is the only daughter of the late Mr. and Lady Mildred Beresford-Hope, a niece of Lady Stratheden and Campbell, and also of Lady Molesworth and Mrs. James Lowther.

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At the wedding of Donna Bianca Colonna to Comte Jules de Bonvouloir a pretty and sensible French custom was followed. After the ceremony the two bridesmaids, one in pink and the other in blue, walked around the church, that of Saint Honoré d'Eylau, each carrying a silken bag to match their costumes, and collected in the bags money to be dispensed among the poor.

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Mrs. Jack Leslie, who recently returned to London, was Miss Leonie Jerome, a sister of Mrs. George Cornwallis West, formerly Lady Randolph Churchill. She has the dark hair and brunette coloring of Mrs. West, but is larger and taller. She married Col. Leslie in 1884. He was the only son of Sir John Leslie of Glaslough. The eldest son of the Leslies will be of age this year. Mrs. Leslie is exceedingly musical, and is a favorite with royalty. It was Mrs. Leslie that succeeded securing for and surprising the Princess Gustave Adolphus of Sweden with orange blossoms for her wedding day. It seems the bride had desired fresh orange blossoms for her bridal, but the order was overlooked. Learning this Mrs. Leslie wired to the south of France, and received from there the day before the wedding a large tin box filled with the precious blooms. With this she hurried to Windsor Castle. For the last few years Mrs. Leslie has been an unofficial lady in waiting to the Duchess of Connaught and her daughters.

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Lady Leith, whose husband lately succeeded to the title, was Miss Helene Beckwith of New York. She married in 1890, and is especially fond of flowers and gardening, being notably successful with roses. Lady Leith is now much interested in the matter of preventing cruelty to animals. The Leiths have fine stables in Warwickshire. The Leith Peerage dates from 1839 only, but the family is an old one, descending from the now extinct dukedom of Chandos.

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The novelties in fruits are now the fashion in London at smart dinners, and include chypres; this is an oval-shaped fruit, dark green in color, and is eaten as a hors d'oeuvre. Then there is the granadillo, which comes from the West Indies. It is an egg-shaped fruit, yellow in hue. The end is usually cut off and the cavity filled with port wine or a liqueur, and the contents eaten with a spoon. The chypre is treated with salt and pepper. The avocada is a fruit from the West Indies, green in color and of the regular pear form. Bananas and the familiar grapefruit, as well as peaches, plums, and nectarines from the South African colonies, are in demand, as are also custard apples from Portugal, persimmons, gauvas from Madeira, and mangoes from India.

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The best examples in England of the painting of Gerard Dow, Spagnoletto, and Teniers are said to be at Wardour Castle, Lord Arundell's country seat, in Wilts.

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Nearly all singers have some curious fad about their voices and what aids or injures them, Melba alone being free. She eats whatever she pleases, talks the day of the evening she is to sing, and says her voice is not affected. But she has an uncommonly strong physique. Mme. Albani never touches tea, which is supposed to harden the vocal chords, and avoids nuts and rich foods. Between the acts she sips a glass of claret.

Patti eats only the simplest things and little of them. The day before she sings she dines at half past three on roast beef with potatoes and baked apples. She eats nothing more, and between the acts takes tiny doses of phosphorus and capsicum. If she is much fatigued she sips a cup of bouillon.

Jean de Reszke cycles a great deal and diets sedulously. Sims Reeves sucked a lozenge of home-made manufacture before singing. It contained lemon juice, gum arabic, and glycerine.

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The Viscountess Maitland, who went South with Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell, has been painting the portraits of the little Pell children. She also recently painted a picture of Mme. Nordica and another of the Hon. Mrs. Ivor Guest. Lord Maitland was over here for a time, but returned to London to attend to his duties there in connection with the War Office. The little son of the Maitlands remained with the Viscountess, who has apartments at the Iroquois. Lady Maitland is extremely fragile in appearance, with light brown hair and light blue eyes, and is gracious in her manners. She sings well, having a cultivated soprano voice, and often sings in England for charity. She sang here in public last Winter in Mendelssohn Hall when the Women's String Orchestra gave a concert.

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One of the odd entertainments given annually in Paris is the "Bal de la Couturière," the receipts for the tickets—which are purchased by fashionable women who get their gowns in the Rue de la Paix—go to various benevolent institutions. At these balls the modistes attempt to outdo each other in the novelty and beauty of their frocks which are worn by their saleswomen, and others, termed "mannequins," girls with handsome figures and faces. The fashionables come to look on and judge the effect of the latest thing in frocks. Their husbands and other relatives accompany them, but the latter are naturally more interested in the faces and figures of the girls than the frills that adorn them.

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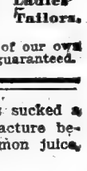

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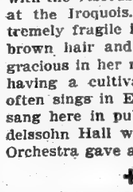

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SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

Social Calendar of the Week.

SUNDAY—

Miss Callender and Miss de Forest, at home.
Mrs. Henry S. Redmond, luncheon.

MONDAY—

Mrs. Frederick Pearson and Miss Pearson, at home.

TUESDAY—

Mrs. Franklin Osgood, at home.
Mrs. John C. Jay and Miss Edith Cortlandt Jay, at home.
Wedding, Miss Teresa Holmes, daughter of the late John Holmes, and George Emery Daniels, Grace Church.
Mrs. A. Holland Forbes, bridge.

WEDNESDAY—

Wedding, Miss Gertrude Pell and Francis Cunningham Bishop, Calvary Church.
Wedding, Miss Hildegarde McKenna, daughter of Justice and Mrs. McKenna, and John Leggett Pultz, Washington.
Mrs. Robert Low Pierrepont, baby party, Brooklyn.
Century dance, Delmonico's.

THURSDAY—

Miss Helena Augustin, at home.
Annual reception, Metropolitan Club.
Meeting Thursday Evening Club, Mrs. Frederick Whitridge.
Mrs. Charles Tracy Barney, dinner.
Neighborhood Cotillion, Dodworth's.

FRIDAY—

Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, dinner.
Annual ball Junior Class Columbia College, Delmonico's.

SATURDAY—

Wedding, Miss Thora Strong and Mr. Reginald Ronalds, Erie, Penn.

HEARTS were trumps" last week. From Wednesday, the feast of St. Valentine, until yesterday, the date of the wedding at the White House, Cupid had a busy time. On Thursday Miss Weatherbee and Clark Potter Read were married at the Church of the Incarnation; yesterday, in town, took place the wedding of Dulany Howland and Miss Daisy McClure. Ralph Ellis announced his engagement to Miss Warder of Washington, a sister of Mrs. Ward Thoron. The marriage took place on Thursday. Mr. Thoron is a relative of Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, the wife of the famous English political leader, and who was Miss Endicott of Boston. Another announcement of much interest was that of the engagement of Miss Josephine Flagg, one of the débutantes of the season, the eldest daughter of Mrs. W. Allston Flagg, to Philip Boyer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Boyer of Philadelphia. There were rumors from France that Mrs. Isaac Bell, the widow of the former Minister to Holland, and the sister of James Gordon Bennett, is to marry one of the Counts de Gabriac. This is probably a confusion in the cable reports, as another Mrs. Bell—Mrs. Frederick Bell—who lived for some years at Morristown and who has recently built a residence in Paris, announced her engagement, last Spring, to a Count de Gabriac. This Mrs. Bell has often been confounded with Mrs. Isaac Bell. She is a widow. She was from the South and married a wealthy man, much her senior, who died some ten years ago. She is a pretty woman with charm of manner and has lived abroad. Some Winters ago she gave a notable dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria. Afterward she took a house in London. Mrs. Arthur Paget was her social sponsor. Mrs. Isaac Bell was Jeannette Bennett, for whom the ship which made the famous arctic exploration was named. Her two daughters are married, one to the Count d'Aramon, whose mother was a Miss Donnelly and a relative of Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed and the late Eugene Kelly, and another to Mr. Ricardo, a young Englishman of Italian descent, who is well known in the shires hunting sets. The son was last year a M. F. H. in Ireland. The late Isaac Bell, Minister to the Netherlands, was a son of the elder Isaac Bell, a very well known and distinguished New Yorker, and his mother was Miss Mott.

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Ralph Ellis was for years M. F. H. at Meadow Brook, and at one time it was reported that he was engaged to Mrs. Ladenburg and at another time to Mrs. Gambuel. He is the son of John Wellington Ellis, and also the uncle of J. Ellis Hoffman, who was recently married in Paris. J. Ellis Hoffman's first wife, who divorced him, was Miss Sybil Sherman, and is now Mrs. Norrie Sellar. One of Mr. Ellis's three sisters is Mrs. Charles Gouverneur Weir. She is the mother of J. Ellis Hoffman, and her daughter—also by her first marriage to a Mr. Hoffman, who died some years ago—was a great beauty in society and is now Mrs. Frederick Dalziel of London. John W. Ellis, the father of Ralph Ellis, lives at Newport in Summer and spends a part of the Winter in Florida, where he has a villa.

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Miss Josephine Flagg, who is engaged to Mr. Boyer, is the daughter of the late W. Alston Flagg, and passed a part of her girlhood in Morristown. The name of Alston is famous in American literature and art, and the late Mr. Flagg is a descendant of that distinguished family. Mrs. Flagg was a Miss Robins. Her father died this Winter shortly after the début of her eldest daughter, and Miss Flagg, who had been a toast at Newport this past Summer, was obliged to withdraw from the season's gayeties. Mr. Boyer comes of an old and well-known Philadelphia family. He is a nephew of Dr. Beverley Robinson and Charles Robinson of this city and of the late Moncure Robinson of Philadelphia. He is not yet twenty-one, and is a member of Squadron A. He is in Wall Street in business, having left Harvard before he was graduated.

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The Florida season is belated. As yet there is little going on at Palm Beach. As it becomes too warm in Florida after the middle of March it would not seem as if many New Yorkers would be among those who will go to that resort. The new service for the West Indies has been the means of taking many in search of sunshine, which, by the way, is not wanting in New York, to the very tropics themselves. The annual flitting to Europe begins in earnest this coming week. Already yesterday J. Pierpont Morgan was booked to sail for his usual Spring visit. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane are among those who are to go within the fortnight. Mr. and Mrs. Watts Sherman and the Misses Sherman sail on Tuesday. Mrs. Robert Goelet is also to go abroad in the near future and Mrs. Astor will leave between now and March 1. H. A. C. Taylor has a party on the Wanderer for the West Indies. He and Mrs. Taylor will afterward take their early European trip.

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Washington's Birthday, coming on Thursday will again be a boon to the country householder. A large party went up last week to the Adirondack camp of Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb for a short stay in order to enjoy the Winter sports at their full. Washington's Birthday will be celebrated with patriotic ardor at Tuxedo, Baltusrol, and the other out-of-town colonies, and special programmes of sports and games and entertainments are being arranged. In town there will be the annual dinner and reception at the Metropolitan Club. This is the one day in the year when members and their families enjoy together the hospitality of their beautiful clubhouse. There will be no set programme except the evening reception.

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A number of guests who went on to the wedding of Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth returned last evening and others will remain in Washington over Sunday. Among those who were at the capital were the Misses Burden, the Misses Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and naturally Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Robinson, Miss Corinne Robinson, and Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Robinson. Mr. and Mrs. Longworth will be in New York for a few days before they sail for Europe and numerous entertainments will be arranged for them during their short stay here. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt will be in New York in March.

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The beautiful home of Mrs. De Saulles, in Bethlehem, Penn., was destroyed by fire this past week. Mrs. De Saulles is a sister of Mrs. John G. Wilmerding and Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer and of John G. Hecksher and an aunt of Philip Lydig. Mrs. Rudolph Degener, who was Miss De Saulles, lives in this city. The De Saulles homestead was one of the notable places in East Pennsylvania.

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The wedding of the week in town will be that of Miss Gertrude Pell and Francis Cunningham Bishop, the son of the late Heber R. Bishop, at Calvary Church, on Wednesday. Miss Leta Pell Wright, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eben Wright, will be flower girl, and the bridesmaids the Misses Laura Swan, Cynthia Roche, and Maria Moran, and Miss Leila Burnett of Boston. Reginald Bishop will be best man and the ushers are James C. Bishop, Ogden Mills Bishop, Walden Pell, Borden Harriman, Blair Painter, William Laimbeer, Franklin Pope, Henry W. Bull, Alfonso de Navarro, Andrew Miller, Louis Bacon, and George Mairs.

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Grace Church chantry will be the scene of the wedding on Tuesday of Miss Teresa Holmes, the daughter of the late John Holmes, and George Emery Daniels, formerly of Boston but now of New York. Miss Holmes will be given away by her brother, George Holmes. There will be neither bridesmaids nor maids of honor. James Taft Daniels is to be the best man and the ushers will be the Messrs. Robert Grimes, Harry Fletcher, and David Whitcomb of New York and H. Rufus Stanley of Boston. Mr. Daniels gave his bachelor dinner last evening at the Harvard Club.

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Shrove Tuesday is on the 27th. In this city it will not be particularly celebrated except by informal entertainments. The season dies this year gradually, and it does not go out with a hurrah. There are yet a few dances, principally meetings of classes. Other entertainments of all kinds are supposed to be informal, and invitations are frequently sent by telephone. Mrs. Astor being in mourning has given only a very few affairs in the early part of the Winter. Mrs. John Jacob Astor had a small dinner on Tuesday. Wednesday was the anniversary of the wedding of Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor.

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On Wednesday next will take place the last Century dance of the season. This class is composed of the Southern set. There will be sufficient of the fashionable set of young matrons to wind up the Winter with the last Senior Dance on Monday, the 26th. It will take place at Delmonico's, and many of those who are to take part will go previously to the Opera. In Philadelphia, on Shrove Tuesday night, there is to be a Bachelor ball and in New Orleans and Mobile there will be the carnival festivities, at which a number of New Yorkers will assist.

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Although it is a legend that Brooklyn is now further away than either Washington or Philadelphia, yet the baby party which is to be given by Mrs. Robert Low Pierrepont at the old Pierrepont Mansion, in Pierrepont Place, on the Heights, on Wednesday, will attract many New Yorkers, especially those of the conservative and Knickerbocker sets. The Pierreponts are among the few old Brooklyn families who have clung to the city over the bridge. In years gone by the famous Ihpetonga ball always had its quota of fashionable New Yorkers, and the famous dancing class on the Heights of a still more remote period was the Mecca of the jeunesse doree of Manhattan, and it was at these dances that several of the most notable and beautiful hostesses in the fashionable Newport set made their débuts. The baby party will take place in the great drawing rooms of the mansion, which is now occupied by John Jay Pierrepont and his sisters, the Misses Pierrepont. Among the relatives of the family are the Jays, the Rutherfurds, and other well-known New Yorkers. The first Mrs. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant was Miss Pierrepont. One of the most famous baby parties given in New York was that held at the Sherwood Studios about ten years ago. There the circle of ultra fashionables who go in for a little of Bohemia was well represented. Mrs. John A. Cowdin was the hostess at another as famous, at which some most amusing costumes were worn by Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, the hostess, Mrs. Cowdin; Mrs. Blaishfield, Mrs. Carroll Beckwith, James L. Breese, and others.

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St. Augustine has so far had a better season than Palm Beach. A number of New Yorkers have been there en passant. Mr. S. L. Parrish has been entertaining, as is his wont each year. This Winter he has with him his niece, Miss Lee of New York, Mrs. and Miss Harrison, Mrs. Arthur Turnure, Miss Helen Winans, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Cushman, Mrs. Phoenix Remsen, and Miss Gilbert of Gilbertsville.

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A very quiet wedding arranged for Wednesday will be that of Miss Kate Tilden Willis, the daughter of the late Benjamin A. Willis, and Arthur W. Spencer of Boston. The ceremony will take place at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Courtlandt Schuyler Van Rensselaer, 40 East Sixty-first Street.

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Among the visitors to New York recently have been Mrs. Thomas Pratt and her daughter, Miss Pratt of Paris. This is the first visit of Mrs. Pratt to America in some years. She is the daughter of the late Dr. Marion Sims, and her husband, who was a physician and the brother of H. Ruthven Pratt and Spencer Pratt, distinguished himself during the Franco-Prussian war and received the Legion of Honor and other decorations. He died a few years ago in Paris. The stay of Mrs. Pratt and Miss Pratt has been quite brief, and they have been entertained by many of their old friends during their visit.

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There have been a few New York visitors to Havana. The Count and Countess Dombasle have taken for the Winter a villa on the Cerro, where they have been doing much entertaining. The Countess was Miss Pauline Lacoste of this city. She and the Count were married last Spring in New York.

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Mrs. Chauncey Depew, who has been an invalid this Winter and who is in Cannes with her mother, will sail within a month for New York. Miss Paget and her father, Gen. Paget, have gone to Monte Carlo. Mrs. Arthur Paget is yet unable to leave her London residence. Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt have left Paris and are on the Riviera, having taken in Biaritz. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll are at Monte Carlo for the Winter, and Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., arrived at Monte Carlo last week. They went there in a motor from Paris, stopping at Avignon. The flagship Brooklyn has been anchored at Villefranche, and Admiral Sigsbee gave a dance on board at which were, among other Americans, Mrs. George Law, Commodore and Mrs. Roy Smith, Miss Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Curtis, Mrs. William Robbins, Mrs. Gay, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bostwick, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll.

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Bishop and Mrs. Potter are at Cairo, in Egypt. They have made a trip on the Nile and they intend to remain in Egypt until shortly before Easter, when they go to Rome.

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Mr. and Mrs. Ricardo Acosta and Miss Ada Acosta are in Havana. Miss Acosta will be the guest of Mrs. Enrique Conill. Mr. Richard Clarkson and Mr. Wainwright Parish have been making a tour of the Antilles and last week they were in Trinidad. Among the very latest arrivals at Palm Beach have been the Messrs. Oliver and Joseph Harriman, Mrs. Frederic Eddey, and her sister, Mrs. Robert Clarkson.

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Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri will sail this week for Europe. They are to go to Italy and they will remain abroad, as is their custom, until the commencement of the Bar Harbor season. Mrs. Elliott Shepard, Mrs. Fabbri's mother, will visit her in Italy. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt will also be their guests during the Spring. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt are to be in New York this coming week.

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Everybody has been going to the play. The theatre, which was neglected a bit by the New Yorkers in the beginning of the year, has suddenly come into favor. Theatre parties have taken the place of dances, and these will continue during Lent. The opera season does not close until the middle of March, and the opera has become such an institution that the interest in it is not in the least abated. The Meadow Brook and Westchester sets gave David Grey a rousing welcome for his "Gallops" on Monday. Mr. Grey, who was for years a member of the Genesee Valley Hunt and who has been all over the world and ridden to hounds in many places, has a large circle of friends. He was the guest last week of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hastings, who gave a dinner, and of Miss Bryce, who entertained for him on Tuesday evening.

Mme. Eames-Story, Mme. Sembrich, Miss Abott, and other singers of the Metropolitan Opera House have had small affairs arranged for them, and Mme. Nordica is constantly entertaining and being entertained.

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Bridge is universal. There is not an afternoon but there are five or six or more bridge parties. Mrs. Bruce Ismay, who was Miss Schieffelin, has been the guest of honor at several of these affairs. There are also the regular bridge neighborhood clubs, which meet at different houses for the afternoon. The prizes are very handsome, and some novelties are always being introduced. It is on dit that Mrs. Richard Irvin, at a recent bridge party, gave tiny Maltese kittens for the highest scores.

The largest bridge parties of the week have been given by Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mrs. John G. Weeks, and Mrs. Gilbert Jones.

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On Saturday next Reginald Ronalds will marry Miss Thora Strong at Erie, Penn. It was expected that his mother and sister, Mrs. Ronalds and Mrs. Ritchie, would come over for the nuptials. His brother, Lorillard Ronalds, and his brother's wife, Mrs. Lorillard Ronalds, will represent the family. The elder Mrs. Ronalds has only visited this country twice in nearly forty years. On the occasion of her last visit she was the guest of Mrs. John W. Mackay. She did not come over for the wedding of her son, Lorillard Ronalds, who married Miss Perry. Both Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Ronalds and Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Ronalds will go abroad soon. Miss Strong was on the Continent last Summer, and while there was the guest of her future mother. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pierpont Perry have been in Bermuda the last ten days, but are soon to return to New York.

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Westchester, Boston, and Aiken just now are gossipping about the parting of a well-known couple, who seemed to have agreed to disagree. In the family of the wife there has been more than one divorce in times gone by, but the friends hope that it may not come to such extremes, although just for the moment matters look rather unsettled. Aiken has otherwise been dull, although the little set which goes there each Winter finds much with which to be occupied. So far this one rumor seems to be the only presage of discord in society this Winter, and surely it is an excellent record. On the other hand there are whispers of engagements, a few of which will be most interesting. A few widows and more than one fair divorcée are on the list, according to the gossips, and wedding gifts will be in order by Easter.

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Mrs. Maturin Livingston, the mother of Mrs. Ogden Mills, is in Washington, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman. Mrs. Livingston was present yesterday at the wedding of Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth. Miss Frances Hadden has been visiting in Philadelphia, where she attended last week the meeting of the dancing class at Horticultural Hall. She was the guest of honor at a dinner given by Mrs. Henry C. Boyer.

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A quiet wedding in March will be that of Mrs. James Brown Lord and C. C. Cuyler. Mrs. Lord was a Miss Nicoll. Her first husband, who died some years ago, was James Brown Lord, the architect and a member of the banking family of Browns, and therefore a cousin of James Brown Potter. The late Mr. Lord designed the Appellate Court, on Madison Avenue; Delmonico's, and other notable buildings. Mr. Cuyler is a widower, a graduate of Princeton in 1879, a member of the Union, University, Century, and other clubs.

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Mrs. William M. V. Hoffman, who sustained a painful injury in the breaking of her ankle at the Tuxedo toboggan slide, is doing very well and will soon be able to go about. Mrs. Hoffman is one of the most popular hostesses at Tuxedo and in town. She was Miss Irene Stoddard, and was married to Mr. William M. V. Hoffman on April 21, 1887, at St. Thomas's Church. The wedding was one of the largest of the Spring season of that year, which included among its brides Mrs. Howland Pell, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Andrew Miller, the late Mrs. Henry Alexandre, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Reginald Rives, Mrs. Marion Story, and Mrs. George Post.

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The Free Kindergarten of the Anna Brown School Alumnae Association will have a benefit at Wallack's on Tuesday afternoon. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Montgomery Roosevelt, Mrs. Lewis R. Morris, and Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin, and the patrons are J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. Crimmins, the Rev. Dr. Stires, John Henry Hammond, and Spencer Trask. Among the performers will be Frank Lincoln, Herbert Brooks, Hal Merritt, and De Veaux and De Veaux.

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The Count and Countess Jules de Bonvouloir and Mrs. Mackay intend remaining at Cannes until April. The Countess de Bonvouloir was the Princess Colonna, the granddaughter of Mrs. Mackay. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel Biddle sailed yesterday for the Riviera. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel are settled at Cannes. Mr. Drexel had a large party on a cruise to Corsica, but Mrs. Drexel did not accompany him, as she is always ill at sea. Their son, Anthony Drexel, Jr., has gone to Leipsic to study music and literature. He is a talented lad. Last week Mr. and Mrs. Claus August Spreckels were at Cannes with their daughter, Miss Spreckels. F. Spencer Eddy arrived this week in New York. He would not give the date of his wedding to Miss Spreckels. He was en route to Chicago for the final settlement of the will of the late Marshall Field. His sister, who was Mrs. Arthur Caton, married Marshall Field in London last Summer.

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In the necrology of the week were the names of Mrs. Van Duzer and Mme. de Baril. Mrs. Van Duzer, who was a Miss Fairchild, lived for some years at the Park Avenue Hotel with her daughter, Miss Julia Van Duzer. Miss Van Duzer and her cousin, Miss Schreiner, who now lives abroad, are well known in New York and Continental society. Mrs. Van Duzer was related to a number of the old Knickerbocker families. Mme. de Baril was the mother of Miss Maria de Baril and of three sons, two of whom survive her. One of her sons, who married Miss Guion, is dead, and his widow has remarried. The de Barils come from an old Cuban family.

THE SOCIAL WHIRL.

MRS. GEORGE W. NEWTON, 2 West Eighty-third Street, will give the second of her at homes on Friday. It will be quite informal. In the receiving line with the hostess there will be Mrs. Lauren Ingels and Mrs. Charles E. Sprague, Miss Mae Cocks, Miss Grace Oakley, and Miss Bertha Sprague. Miss Blanche Theodore will be at the tea table.

The Woman's Republican Club gave a reception and luncheon on Lincoln's birthday at Delmonico's. In the receiving line with Mrs. James Griswold Wentz, the President of the club, were the four Vice Presidents, Mrs. William Cummings Story, Mrs. Robert Dhu McDonald, Mrs. George Ward Van Vredenburgh, and Mrs. Charles Conrade Ruthrauff. There were a number of Club Presidents invited as guests of honor, among them Miss Mary G. Hay, President Daughters of Indiana; Mrs. George T. Stevens, President of New England Society; Miss Lathrop, Regent New York City Chapter D. A. R.; Mrs. Emma Beckwith, President Daughters of Ohio; Mrs. Harry Wallerstein, President of Rubinstein; Mrs. James Henry Parker, President of New York Chapter Daughters of Confederacy, and Miss Jennie Pomerene, President of the College Women's Club. Mrs. Sarah Dickenson Lewis, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, had charge of the details of decoration, flowers, and seating the two hundred guests. To her and her corps of able assistants is due great credit for the success of the affair. There were several speakers, three of whom recounted personal reminiscences of Lincoln. They were Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, and Mrs. Charlotte Wilbour. Attorney General J. M. Mayer, Congressman William S. Bennett, and James H. Hickey also spoke. Mrs. Wentz, in her opening address, told the object of the club, saying that it was not to further personal ambitions, but was rather to teach politics and American history so that patriotism and a general knowledge of our country may be instilled into the minds of the young generation. Tiny silk flags, bonbon boxes with medallions of Lincoln on the covers were the souvenirs.

There were twenty-two covers at the Valentine dinner given on Wednesday by Mrs. Richard Hutchinson Stearns in the Hotel Navarre. The dinner was called a "Revel of Sentiment." The table decorations were pinks. The place cards were little envelopes stamped "Love's Telegram," containing original verses. The favors were bisque automobiles filled with sugar hearts, with cupids in the drivers' seats. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wood Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Young, Dr. and Mrs. Bond Stowe, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gleason, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Mix, Mr. and Mrs. Lauren Ingels, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Austin Bates, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Yawger, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Lounsbury, and St. John Gaffney. The following day Mrs. Stearns gave a luncheon of twenty covers.

On Thursday from 4 until 6 Mrs. Beatty, 176 West Eighty-sixth Street, had an informal at home for her daughter, Mrs. E. P. Bowman of Indianapolis, who is spending some weeks in the city.

Mrs. Minthorne Woolsey, 250 West Ninety-fourth Street, entertained a number of friends at an informal reception on Wednesday. Mr. Woolsey has just returned from a trip through the South, reaching home in time to celebrate the twenty-eighth anniversary of his marriage to Mrs. Woolsey.

Mrs. Baldwin, 142 West Seventy-sixth Street, has sent out cards for a bridge party on Wednesday.

Yesterday, from 4 until 7, Mrs. Ten Broeck Terhune, 251 West Eighty-first Street, and Mrs. Charles F. Terhune, 132 West Seventy-third Street, gave the third of a series of four at homes. The last one will be held on Saturday.

Miss Edyth May Clover, 9 West Ninety-first Street, gave the last of her at homes for the season on Friday afternoon. The affair took the form of an informal musicale. Two of those who helped entertain the guests were Signor Eladio A. Chao, baritone, and Miss Helen du Bois Budd, soprano, Miss Clover accompanying. Mrs. Clover received with her daughter at this reception, for which no cards were sent out. Miss Edyth Clover is a niece of Lieut. Clover, United States Army.

To-morrow afternoon there will be a reception and tea to the members of the West Side Clinic for Children, founded by Dr. Adelaide Wallerstein. The hostess will be Mrs. Frederick Austin Reed, and she will entertain the ladies in the Park Avenue Hotel.

The last of the Knickerbocker series of dances was held on Wednesday evening in Delmonico's. The ballroom was elaborately trimmed with hearts of all sizes suspended from the ceiling on ribbons, and hundreds of Japanese lanterns. An extra dance will be held on Easter Monday, as these four have been so succesful. Some of the guests of honor on Wednesday were Mme. de Carriere and her daughters, the Misses Allete and Héléne Carriere, Mrs. Richard Henry Savage, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Mason, Miss Hermine Clark, Miss Grace Hudson, Miss Lucile Potter, Walter Blair, Malcolm Montgomery, William Mayer, Louis Taylor, and C. F. Andrews.

A pleasing programme has been arranged for the concert of the New York City Indian Association for Monday evening, Feb. 26. Mrs. N. E. Hulbert is acting as Chairman of the Entertainment Committee. The concert will take place in the Waldorf.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Samuel Townsend and their son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Tone Hopper, have sent out invitations to their friends to meet Miss Townsend on Thursday evening at Delmonico's. The reception will be followed by a dance and supper.

Cards are out for a reception in the home of Mrs. Cornelius Stephen Maley, 210 West 107th Street, Friday next.

Mrs. John Haward Abeel, 148 West Seventy-third Street, will entertain the New York State Society Daughters of the Revolution on Wednesday from 3 until 6.

Mrs. B. Fales Brown, 137 Claremont Avenue, gave two at homes last week, on Friday and Saturday. Receiving with Mrs. Brown in a bower of orchids and ferns were Mrs. Hugo F. Hoefler and Mrs. Thomas Baxter. At the tea table were the Misses Griffith, Corbet, and Tuttle in light fluffy gowns that added to the Springtime appearance of the whole scene. Mrs. Brown makes her Winter home in this city, but early in the Spring goes to her country villa in Tenafly, N. J.

Wednesday the third of the series of Holland Dances will take place in the Waldorf. These dances have been quite successful and a large attendance is expected at this one and the last, the date for which is Wednesday, April 18.

On Wednesday Mrs. Louise D. Hulbert, 102 West Eighty-fifth Street, will give an at home. She will be assisted by Mrs. Frederick Bates, Mrs. Edward Colt Hulbert, Mrs. William Webster Hall, Mrs. Robert Vermilye, and the Misses Deming. The guest of honor will be Miss Wooley, President of Mount Holyoke College.

The Colonial Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, Mrs. William P. Hotchkin, Regent, held its February meeting in the home of Mrs. Emilio Puig, 145 West Eightieth Street, on Monday. After the business meeting, Mrs. Puig gave a card party to the members and a number of guests. The prize winners were Miss Flora Ryan, Mrs. Allan Chamberlain, and Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham. The other players drew cards for a valentine, a huge satin heart filled with bonbons; the winning card was drawn by Mrs. Joseph A. Casey. The favors were small red-satin hearts. The guests of honor were Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, President General; Mrs. J. J. Casey, Register General; Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, Second Vice Regent of the State; Mrs. Zeb Mayhew, State Secretary; Mrs. Axel O. Ihlseng, State Historian, and Mrs. Ames.

The last dance for the season of the Friday Evening Assemblies, organized by Mrs. James Griswold Wentz, was given on Friday at Delmonico's. In addition to the 150 regular members there were about fifty guests present.

At the breakfast of the National Society of New England Women given recently at Delmonico's, Mrs. Henry Clark Coe entertained at her table Mrs. L. P. Swinburne, Mrs. Charles Lincoln Wetherbee, Mrs. J. Walter Thompson, Miss F. E. Barker, and Miss Florence Guernsey. The guest of honor was Mrs. Charles Martin Stone of Binghamton, N. Y.

Mrs. George H. Cory, 256 West 136th Street, was one of the many ladies who entertained with bridge on Valentine's Day.

The second concert of the Rubinstein Club, Mrs. Harry Wallerstein, President, was given on Thursday evening in the Waldorf. Nearly all of the four hundred members were present. Two of the soloists were Gwilym Miles and Thaddeus Rich. Not the least attractive feature of the programme was the chorus work of the choral members of Rubinstein.

On Wednesday evening the sixth annual dance of the Mayflower series was held in the large ballroom of the Hotel St. Andrew. There were about one hundred and fifty members present. The Board of Directors includes George Molleson, President; Antoinette Fischer Williams, Treasurer; Miss Adelaide C. Tonk, Secretary; Miss Edith Kenyon Franklin, Stanley Holcomb Molleson, and Horace Gould.

On Tuesday there will be a large euchre in the Kenesaw for the benefit of the Neighborhood Social and Industrial Club. It is expected that there will be the usual large attendance at this party, for a great number of west side ladies are interested in its success. Some of the patronesses are Mmes. Alexander Walker, Judson Lawson, Francis McDonald Sinclair, Daniel Fiske Kellogg, George B. Mendez, Edward M. Biggs, Sherman Williams, George A. Kraus, William Harold Mehrhoff, James P. Robertson, Henry Clay Copeland, Marcus A. Goodwin, William C. Duncan, Charles A. Cowan, Clarence Burns, A. P. Reiley, Edward Jansen, Joseph A. Arnold, George V. Smith, F. C. Eddy, W. St. George Elliott, Jr., G. A. Post, and Homer Bush.

Mrs. Daniel James Runyan has sent out invitations for a card party on Saturday in the Hotel Majestic.

A. Simonson

HAIR MERCHANT

HAS REMOVED

TO HIS NEW BUILDING

398 Fifth Avenue

36-37 STREETS, OPPOSITE TIFFANY'S

A CARD

Having catered to and dealt with the most fastidious and fashionable class of ladies all my lifetime, I fancy that I possess the fullest knowledge of their requirements, and in anticipation of this fact I have erected at the above address a building as complete and quite as near perfection in all its details as architects and builders were able to accomplish.

I am quite satisfied that my numerous patrons, friends and the public at large will be pleased with the luxurious accommodations I am able to offer them.

A cordial invitation to inspect my new establishment is herewith extended to all.

NEW DEPARTMENTS

With so much more space *my present place of business is exactly six times as large as the old.* I have added, besides the well established

Human Hair Goods, Hair Ornaments and Hairdressing Departments,
A Manicure Parlor
and
Facial Massage, Pedicuring, Electric and Dermatological Departments
For Ladies Exclusively.

It is needless to say that after a whole year's time of constant preparation I have everything on a scale of elegance and comfort such as the best people of this city are accustomed to.

THE WORLD OF ART AND ARTISTS

Better Than the Fine Arts

Because More Needed by a Democracy, Are the Industrial Arts.

THE current exhibition of the Architectural League at the Fine Arts is noticeably weak in a branch which formerly held its own at these annual shows, the branch of minor industrial or decorative arts. This is only what might be expected, because of the pressure on wall and floor space of architectural drawings and designs by landscape engineers, mural paintings and cartoons for stained glass, sculpture which exists for itself without obvious connection with architecture. It merely proves that objects of the arts and crafts, so called, are bound to find less and less hospitality from the League as years go by, in obedience to very obvious causes which must exist in a community as pushing and expansive as ours. "There is no room."

Plainly enough there is a field scarcely plowed at all in the arts and crafts. These arts in the Middle Ages and latterly in Japan and India absorbed and absorb the energies of the cleverest hands and brightest minds; but in America and England to-day are neglected for the fine arts, because the rare prizes in the latter, whether of fame or of wealth, dazzle the imagination. Fashion rather than taste has set easel paintings so absolutely in the forefront that with most people this represents art in its entirety, and though the appreciation of the minor arts of Japan has opened the eyes and enlisted the sympathies of thousands, this one-sided view of art holds on; so encouragement of native arts and crafts is slack and uncertain.

Yet a democracy like ours, while the most difficult of all communities to rouse to a vivid sympathy with the industrial arts, owing to cheap processes and the influence exerted by traditions that began in aristocratic lands, is of all others that community where they are needed most. The huge engine of the public schools is forever milling over the raw material of the Union, educating the native children, assimilating to the commonwealth the young people of immigrant stocks. The higher education of taste and refinement ought to go hand in hand, but it is sadly deficient. No one should expect that the public school system could add this to a task already appalling for its size and complexity. It can be coped with only by organizations apart from the existing schools, which might attempt for the youthful artisan what the art schools attempt for the training of architects, sculptors, and painters.

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What the public needs is a chance to see fine examples of the arts and crafts produced by artist-artisans who have as thorough a training as painters and sculptors have, devoting to their work just as much intelligence and mental energy. There is no strong organization in New York applying itself to this task, though none is so necessary. Exhibitions are held by small groups of art workers, but these do not attract the best craftsmen, partly because the average object exhibited is a poor thin affair, neither precious in itself from the artistic nor practical from the useful side. Now and then we get some special exhibition at which care has been taken to invite entries from far and near; when we have a glimpse of what might come if there were a society or league strong enough to make a National exhibition of such things, and important enough to warrant the best workmen in the country in answering a demand for their very finest products.

Such a society might wisely give prizes and distinctions very valuable to artist-artisans. Its exhibitions would provide a place where artisans in special fields would be able to compare their work with that of others and see wherein they fall below the standards. They might well include art objects from Europe and the Orient.

New York being not only the largest city on the continent, but one of the greatest centres of industries, New York being also the place where all the country comes to buy, New York is naturally the spot where a society of the kind under consideration would flourish best and do the greatest good to the greatest number. It would have to start on a generous scale in order to avoid the fate of the little leagues and societies that already exist for the benefit of a few exhibitors, the fate of being ignored as well by the strongest workmen as the public. A very large space would not be necessary to start with. What would be necessary, however, would be some very hard and unthankful labor before the exhibition in suppressing the ugly, the unpractical and feeble exhibits that flow in a wide and ceaseless flood toward exhibitions of note.

There would also be a very decided need of preliminary skirmishing on the part of the society to discover good exhibits and encourage their makers to send in contributions. In unexpected places a man or woman will be found making novel and charming things in textiles, in ceramics, in metals or wood. Artists often show far more originality in some side issue they consider of small value, some little hobby of carving or cabinet work, than in the fine art on which they have spent years of training. Fulton and Morse are typical inventors who began as painters. Many of the best producers of ceramics and mosaics discovered later than was perhaps good for them that easel painting was not their best hold.

The matter works the other way, however; out of the artist-artisan comes the highest class of artist, as Augustus Saint Gaudens began with cameo cutting. Could we leaven the New York community with ideas of the value of the arts and crafts as an education for the young, we would find our artisans supplying the country and other parts of the world with industrial art objects, and, what is more to the point, we would have our workmen in the fine arts graduating naturally and normally out of the artisan class.

It is the fate of democracies to waste energy and attack each problem by the wrong side. Commend us to a democracy to put the cart before the horse, every time! In the arts we have been doing this imbecile trick steadily, persistently, for a hundred years, trying to foster the fine arts while our minor arts and crafts are too contemptible for criticism. Is it not about time to show that even a democracy can learn something? Certainly if we can convince this community that the most crying need is a thorough regeneration of the industrial arts the object will be attained. For though democracies are often clumsy, when they once strike the right path they rush forward to the highest planes with a speed and an irresistible force no other communities attain.

CHARLES DE KAY.

What the Artists Are Doing

ON his easel in his studio in Carnegie Hall, C. Y. Turner has a canvas depicting a scene painted from an affectionate memory of the artist's boyhood. As yet the picture has no title, nor is it completely finished; but even in its present state the meaning of the picture is written plain on the canvas. It shows a portion of the interior of the old Quaker meeting house in Baltimore which Mr. Turner used to attend as a boy, with the Elders' bench and its occupants holding the important place in the composition. In the centre of the line of Elders against the gray wall of the building one of the sisters of the group is seen standing and addressing the meeting, as women are privileged to do among this sect. Already the interior is flooded with the softened light of a Summer morning, and the slight figure of the speaking sister is alive with serene earnestness. Since statistics show that the membership of the Society of Friends is slowly but surely growing toward the vanishing point, it may not be many years before this canvas, when completed, will have a historical value in that it preserves a faithful representation of the Quakers' method of worship and their style of dress.

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In addition to his landscapes with cattle that occupy much of his time, Lyell Carr has in his studio at present a figure composition which he calls "Companions." It represents a Summer girl walking along a country road with a collie by her side, the dog looking up in evident trepidation, at the reproving finger of his mistress.

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W. Verplanck Birney is busy with a composition which he intends sending to the forthcoming exhibition in the Lotos Club of works by the artist members. He calls his picture "The World Forgotten." Under a high window against which a wreath of Christmas greenery hangs stands a man in Colonial costume playing a violin. He has an audience of one, a young woman who is seated before an old spinet, and who has obviously forgotten her own music in that produced by her sweetheart's fiddle.

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C. E. Cookman's half-length standing figure of E. E. Winchell shows the sitter against a background of some library shelves, his hands in his pockets, and his iron gray hair falling on either side of his forehead. He is also at work on a landscape for one of the Spring exhibitions, and a view of Madison Square from the viewpoint of Fifth Avenue just below Twenty-second Street, showing the prize "isle of safety" in the foreground. In an entirely different vein from any of these is a portrait of the artist's mother, a very old lady, who is represented seated in a great armchair in her bedroom. A brilliant note of color is introduced into the composition, which is necessarily in a high key, by several vases filled with red flowers that stand on a table directly in front of her chair.

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Louis Loeb has just completed a portrait of Jacob Schiff and one of Mrs. Henry Frank. He is putting the finishing strokes on a large and characteristic composition called "Reverie." It is a landscape with two tall trees dominating the foreground, under which, on a grassy bank, is seated a feminine figure which supplies the motive for the title. The woman is dressed in white, with a crimson cloak thrown back from her shoulders.

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S. M. Roosevelt is to show a dozen of his recent works in the galleries of Fischel, Adler & Schwartz for a fortnight, the exhibition opening to-morrow. The portraits include one of himself and one of Mrs. Horatio S. Rubens, and there are also to be shown four ideal heads and genre studies.

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Miss Elizabeth R. Finley is to sail for Italy on March 22 to execute five commissions for copies of paintings by as many of the "Primitives." From Italy, another commission will take her to Dresden, and she expects to spend the late Summer in France with her cousins, Alexander and Birge Harrison.

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Carle Blenner has just completed a portrait of Mrs. David Flake and is at work on a group of "Four Types of Beauty" that he intends publishing in portfolio form. One of these heads is to be a Carmen type, another a Dutch girl, the third a beauty from the Blue Grass State, the fourth variant being a Titian-haired maid. In a week may be Friday, preceding the public opening, and a reception on Saturday night. Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 26 and 27, will be ladies' days.

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R. Hinton Perry in his studio on West Tenth Street has completed a statue of Gen. George Sears Greene, U. S. A., who had command of a New York brigade in the civil war, when he held back a division of Confederates at Little Round Top at the Battle of Gettysburg.

The statue is nearly eight feet in height, and will stand on a granite pedestal. The right arm of the General is extended as he gives an order. The statue will be cast in Philadelphia, and placed probably on Decoration Day at Little Round Top, on the site where Gen. Greene stood during the action. It will be erected by the State of New York under the auspices of the New York Monument Commission for the Battlefields of Gettysburg and Chattanooga, of which Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U. S. A., is Chairman.

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Gutzon Borglum's bronze group, "Hercules and the Horses of Diomedes," which was awarded a gold medal at the St. Louis Exposition and afterward shown at the National Academy of Design, has been presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art by Mr. James Stillman, President of the National City Bank of New York.

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Carl Bitter is engaged on the equestrian statue of Gen. Sigel, which will be cast in bronze and unveiled on Riverside Drive. Mr. Bitter is also working on several portraits and other commissions. His studio on Hudson Heights, Weehawken, commands a sweeping view of the river and Manhattan Island.

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"Saving the Lieutenant," the latest painting of frontier life from the brush of Charles Schreyvogel, has just been purchased by Dr. Stephen Kelley, President of the Fifth Avenue National Bank of this city. Dr. Kelley already possesses several of Mr. Schreyvogel's pictures. In the foreground a United States Corporal carries a wounded officer to safety, away from a band of Indians in hot pursuit. Both Corporal and Lieutenant are flanked by galloping troopers. The event is a typical incident of the West, and is rendered in the artist's characteristic vein.

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Emil Carlsen is busy in his Fifty-ninth Street studio on several commissions for landscapes of the rolling Connecticut country in and around Windham, scene of his "Starry Night at Old Windham," which won the Webb prize at the last Society exhibition. Mr. Carlsen is much absorbed, however, in painting a large marine for the annual exhibition of the society exhibition, which shows the sea off the coast of Maine in a cheerful mood; there is a sparkle in the distance as the sunlight breaks through the lifting clouds and illumines the distant waters.

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Apropos of recent awards of prizes at the annual exhibition of oil paintings at the Salmagundi Club there has been considerable discussion among the artist members of the club over the voting for one of the prizes. Some of those present at the recent distribution of prizes say that a decided effort will be made at the next business meeting of the Salmagundi to do away with the present system of voting for prizes, which now includes the votes of lay members. They propose that a jury of artists should be formed instead, and the award of prizes should be left entirely in the hands of such a jury. It is claimed that this will tend to overcome some of the dissatisfaction bound to prevail under existing conditions.

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William B. Van Ingen is painting a series of fourteen lunettes for the Pennsylvania State Capitol at his studio in the Sherwood. Seven of these lunettes are already well advanced and are interesting compositions. The artist also has a commission to paint six panels for the house of Edward Bok of Philadelphia.

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"The Technical School in Pittsburg" will be the subject of a lecture by Henry Hornbostel in the Architectural League series at the Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, on Wednesday evening next, Feb. 21.

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Frederic Remington has been devoting more time to sculpture lately. He will enlarge his studio for the purpose of using as models live horses.

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A dinner will be given to Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, by the Salmagundi Club on Tuesday evening, Feb. 27. Edward Robinson, Assistant Director of the museum, and other persons prominent in the art world will be present on this occasion.

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J. E. Fraser has recently completed a bust portrait of a young son of Harry Payne Whitney.

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Sculptors are looking forward to the competitive exhibition for a statue of Gen. Maccomb, who was a prominent army officer in the war of 1812 and 1814. It was first planned to have the exhibition in Detroit, but it is now possible that the various models offered by the sculptors who will participate in the competition will be shown at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

COLORED BAS-RELIEF BY BRACONY.

Talk of the Studios

LOUIS PAUL DESSAR has a studio in Sixty-seventh Street, where he is completing several landscapes of the country where he owns a farm of forty or fifty acres.

"The Return, Evening," will go to the annual exhibition of oil paintings by members of the Lotos Club, which opens this week. The artist has portrayed a simple country scene; a yoke of oxen driven by a farmhand is carting a big load of cedar brush down a rough road. Two recent pictures of this type, "Sunset, with Oxen," and a Spring landscape with flock of sheep browsing by a big tree, have been acquired by Mr. John Harsen Rhoades. Another composition on the easel shows a flock of sheep on a hillside on their way to a shearing attended by a farmhand. Mr. Dessar is also completing for Louis Lehmaier a logging scene, with yoke of oxen attached to a big sled.

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Henry W. Ranger has just completed a painting of a woodland and a bit of Long Island Sound, which he calls "Noank from Mason's Island." This picture, which has been much admired by brother artists, has been purchased by Mr. Scott Thurber, a Chicago collector. The scene includes a bit of forest and the water beyond, over which there is a glimpse of Noank in the distance. Mason's Island, about two and a half miles long and near the mouth of the Mystic River, was given to Capt. John Mason for his services in hunting Indians during the wars against the Pequods. Mr. Ranger was the first to discover this country for sketching purposes. He stopped at various points along the Sound until he discovered Noank and Mason's Island. There he has made his Summer quarters ever since.

Mr. Ranger plans to leave for Italy within a few days, and will be absent for five or six weeks, returning in time to make a trip to his favorite retreat and sketching ground.

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The annual exhibition of paintings by artist members of the Lotos Club will open on Saturday, Feb. 24, and continue the following days. There will

Napoleon III. Before His Fall

Charles Porion's Great Painting of the Sortie des Rois at Paris During the Exposition of 1867.

A LARGE painting ordered by Napoleon III to commemorate an event flattering to his pride as the chief of all European monarchs, a triumphal picture which was not fully completed when he ended his career at Sedan a few years afterward, is now in New York and is reproduced in to-day's pictorial supplement by permission of Mr. Bonaventure, the owner. Each prominent figure in this extraordinary scene was carefully studied from life by the painter and is an excellent portrait.

It is the famous review of troops by Louis Napoleon during the Exposition year of 1867, when two Emperors, three Kings, the Shah of Persia, the future Frederick III., German Emperor, and the present Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, were his guests and attended him. Among the French Generals present was MacMahon, who became the second President of the French Republic.

Prince Napoleon (Plon-Plon) is also there, and on the wings are the French Marshals Canrobert, Fleury, and Randon, together with the Prince de Palikao, all names which were resonant previous to 1870. Behind the grille one sees the famous Cent Gardes of Napoleon with their classic helmets.

In the front rank, between the Emperors of Austria and Russia, Napoleon sits a white horse such as his illustrious uncle used to bestride.

He alone uncovers to the troops. Just back of his head, seen through the central span of that arch of triumph which still stands in the Carrousel Court of the Louvre, the Empress Eugenie can be seen on a balcony, with the Prince Imperial, then 11 years old, by her side.

The charming triumphal arch with its pinkish marble columns is still there; but the Tuileries, from whose balcony the Empress is witnessing a scene calculated to turn any woman's head, has vanished to make place for gardens and statues. The Prince Imperial is gone, slaughtered by a Zulu spear in Africa, and few of the famous men depicted here in all the glory of command and pomp of war have survived the century. Of imperial rank only the Emperor of Austria, Franz Josef, and the fair, dark Empress remain; but she is a very aged, white, and infirm woman, who lives in the memories of the past.

+ + +

Charles Porion, the artist to whom Napoleon gave this commission, is also dead, though he lived to a ripe age. He was a great man in his day. At one time he was Court painter to her Majesty Isabella of Spain, whom he painted several times in Madrid. As an artist he belonged to the old guard who believed in thorough drawing, as this picture testifies.

Each horse has been carefully studied; each has individuality of action; each shows beautiful workmanship in foreshortening—superior, one may fairly say, to similar work by Horace Vernet, and only equaled, not surpassed, by Detaille and de Neuville, his juniors.

As to the horsemen, they are striking portraits, recognizable at a glance. They sit their steeds like men who have always been riders. It is remarkable how Porion has been able to give variety and animation to seven horses ranged side by side and seen from in front, without suggesting theatrical movements, and at the same time slightly varied the bridlehands of as many monarchs. He was indeed an excellent horseman himself, and knew horses in a way that Fromentin, for instance, never mastered. Only artists can realize what a task he had before him when Porion set out to paint a historical picture like this, containing no less than twenty-seven persons all looking one way, toward the spectator, all at rest, and yet see to it that none of them are untrue to nature. The way in which he has managed to do this without being dull is certainly a singular proof of his ability.

Of course, after Sedan his career as a painter in France was closed. Passions ran too high that a favorite of Napoleon III. should find any consideration. And the picture itself roused too many bitter thoughts to permit its exhibition in France. And so, like the man it celebrates, it ends its career in exile.

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The tragedy latent in the very scene springs to one's eyes as the date is recalled—1867! One year before, this amiable nephew of his mighty uncle had failed to come to the aid of the Emperor who is seen on his right—and Austria was overwhelmed by Prussia.

Far in the rear, further back than the Crown Prince Frederick, who is behind the King of Prussia—sits Bismarck in the cuirass and helmet so well known later on through the portraits by Lenbach. But it is the Bismarck of 1867, very different from those we now see, the Bismarck who played the great game of humbugging Napoleon III., and in this picture the fate that lurks in the background, grim and Satanic, with a look on his face as if he alone of all that bright company foresaw the hollowness of the function.

The face of Franz Josef is not exactly spread with smiles. Beside him is his conqueror of the year before, and on the other side is his host, the man who left him in the lurch. But so far as possible every one has a mask before his face. The King of the Belgians, who is still very much alive, though his beard is as white as snow, occupies the extreme right. Oscar of Sweden, at the other end of the row of monarchs, shows a good brown beard—he, too, is living. Thus three out of the seven monarchs survive.

Least recognizable of all is the Prince of Wales, who is behind the Emperor of Austria in the same rank as and between the Prussian Crown Prince and Plon-Plon. Further to the right, behind the Emperor of Russia, is the Duc d'Aosta, representing Italy. Thus we have eight countries doing honor to the eminence into which Napoleon III. had been able to raise France at the moment when the best judges were convinced that his power was tottering to a fall.

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A perfect likeness of Porion has ceased of the man who [illegible] tenacity stuck to the belief that he would rule Europe as completely as, though after a very different fashion from, Napoleon the Great. He is the youth who was a volunteer in the army of Switzerland and joined the bands in Romagna revolting against the rule of the Pope. He is the man who on the death of the Duke of Reichstadt, Napoleon's heir, tried to rouse the French Army in Strasburg against Louis Philippe and was exiled to America. He is the writer of treatises like "Les Idées Napoléoniennes," who, after a second attempt to oust Louis Philippe, had plenty of leisure during six years of captivity in the castle of Ham to study the classics and prepare himself for his work on Julius Caesar. By that time his persistence and imprisonment had sufficiently captivated the French nation, so that 1848 saw him elected to the Presidency by an enormous vote.

Perhaps we can also see in the portrait by Porion the dreamer of a federation of Europe and also of an empire in Mexico, the latter already turning into a nightmare, while the former had been proved the thinnest, most phantasmal stuff through the events of 1866. It is indeed somewhat singular that Louis Napoleon should have had so many connections with the United States and actually have resided in New York.

Just at this time, (1867,) however, our country was in his black books. It was bad enough that notice should have been served on him to withdraw the French troops from Mexico. The capture and death of Maximilian placed Americans at Paris in the most awkward situation. It is on record that certain fêtes arranged for by the resident and visiting Americans had to be countermanded owing to the strong feeling consequent upon the results of the Emperor's ill-advised policy during our civil war.

The canvas is 15 feet long and 5 feet high, so that rooms of ordinary size are not suitable. It is essentially a museum picture. Lighting and perspective give it extraordinary "carrying quality." Here is a picture for some public-spirited New Yorker to present to the Historical Society. It is a page of European history at one of its turning points, traced by an artist who was trained and specialized for work of this sort and obtained sittings from each person in the scene before assembling them all in one dignified and well-proportioned whole.

C. DE K.

Art Matters at Home and Abroad

THE late Auguste Bartholdi, sculptor of the La Fayette on Union Square and designer of the Titanic Liberty in the upper bay, was not classed among the epoch-making artists of France and never shone in small, precious work; but he had a way of doing the striking thing in sculpture which calls the attention of the multitude while leaving fellow artists somewhat cool. Just before he died he had finished the statue for Paris which particularly interests the high-flyers and airmotorists, the monument to the balloonists who kept up connections between Paris and the outer world when the Germans were besieging. The memorial to Armand-Barbès, to Gambetta, and other fugitives by the sky line has for a background a balloon in bronze. Before it stands an ideal figure representing the City of Paris. She is receiving news in still another way, for carrier pigeons have alighted on her bringing letters from beyond the lines. Carrier pigeons have a great antiquity, since we know that merchants in the great trading cities on the Euphrates and the Nile employed them to obtain early information as to arrivals of ships, the presence of pirates, &c., from their factors or correspondents at the mouth of the river. We have no authentic records from early days of a balloon, but in the Arabian Nights, like a fly in amber, the story of the enchanted carpet has been embedded, and that seems to be an echo of some forgotten effort to navigate the air.

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A very curious illuminated manuscript exists in the Court Library at Vienna of the work by the famous physician, Dioskurides, called the "Constantinopolitan." It is considered a sixth century writing, and for a thousand years appears to have been the chief source from which writers on medicine took their ideas. The Hollander Busbeke obtained it at Constantinople in 1560 from the son of the Jewish physician Hamon attached to the Court of Solyman the Turk. From Busbeke's hands it entered the imperial library at Vienna. It is of the highest importance for the art of the miniaturist to know what was being done in the sixth century in Greece. There are seven initials in miniature, 384 pictures of plants, 52 of animals, and 47 pictures of families. There are two portraits of Dioskurides and two groups of physicians. The publishers for the University of Leyden, the same who brought out the Breviary of Cardinal Grimani, lately exhibited in the library of the Arts Club, have undertaken to issue 150 copies of the work in colored fac simile, each to cost $150. The pictures in this codex were once published in copper plate reproduction by Van Swieten; this was more than a century ago and the work is very rare.

ART GALLERIES.

Artistic Wedding Gifts

Louis XIV, XV, XVI hand painted Fans,
Gold and Vernis Martin Bonbonnieres,
Etuis and Souvenir Cases,
Antique Silver,
Old Saxe, Battersee, Sèvres, Statuettes, etc.
Fine selection of 18th Century Clocks and Pendulettes.

Bonaventure's Galleries,
6 West 33d St., Opposite the Waldorf.

"Old Masters"
CLOSING WEEKS
of the extraordinary
Portrait Show
AT
The Ehrich Galleries
8 West 33rd Street.
☞Please notice that next season we shall occupy the premises Nos. 463 and 465 Fifth Avenue, opposite The Library.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; light winds.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,558. NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1906.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS

LOUBET TO FALLIERES: PEACE WILL CONTINUE

Ex-French President Says So as He Welcomes His Successor.

ROUVIER CABINET RETAINED

Crowds Cheer and Guns Throughout France Fire Salutes as New Chief Executive Is Installed.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—Clément Armand Fallières to-day assumed the duties of President of the republic, while ex-President Loubet passed into private life. The ceremony of the transmission of office took place in the Elysée Palace at 4 o'clock this afternoon, while the crowds that were massed in the surrounding streets shouted "Long live the President!" and "Long live Fallières!" and every military garrison in France fired a salute of twenty-one guns.

Paris remained perfectly calm, while the transmission of power was taking place, there being few flags or street decorations and no processions or other spectacular features similar to those seen at an inauguration of a President of the United States. The Minister of War gave the soldiers a half holiday, with extra wine, and their barracks throughout the city were gay with flags; but otherwise the streets presented their usual Sunday aspect.

M. Fallières, accompanied by Premier Rouvier, was driven in an open landau from the Senate Chamber to the Elysee, escorted by a guard of cuirassiers. Thousands of people lined the route and cheered them heartily. As the carriage entered the courtyard of the Elysee Palace a regiment of infantry which encircled the entire space rendered military honors, bugles sounded, the colors were dipped, and the band struck up "The Marseillaise."

President Loubet awaited his successor in the Salon des Ambassadeurs, where the formal transmission took place. He was surrounded by the members of his Cabinet, the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and the members of his military household. Both M. Fallières and M. Loubet wore evening dress with the broad scarlet sashes of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor across their breasts. The presence of their military staffs in full uniform gave a touch of brilliancy to the scene.

After welcoming the President-elect, President Loubet said:

"Your long and brilliant services to the Republic assure the success of your Presidency and the well-being of the Republic and country. Throughout my administration, which is now brought to a close, I have sought to establish peace, union, and concord among all good citizens, that they might labor together in the upbuilding of our institutions of social progress and in strengthening the bonds between France and other countries. The future will say if I have realized some of this programme, to which I have consecrated all my efforts.

"Thanks to the constant support of Parliament, the relations between France and other nations have been constantly fortified and we may have full confidence in the maintenance of peace and the security of the national honor."

M. Fallières responded as follows:

"I am profoundly touched by the cordiality of the welcome given me. I come here simply as one goes to a duty, knowing that I will be sustained in my task by the recollection of the high civic virtues of which you have never ceased to set an example during the too short years of your term as President. I take up these great responsibilities hoping that I may fulfill them as you have done under all circumstances. Like you, I will be everything to France and to the Republic."

Following the ceremony the former President and his family withdrew to their private apartment in the Rue Danté. President Fallières as a delicate compliment accompanied M. Loubet, afterward returning to his former home, where his wife awaited him. President and Mme. Fallières will take up their residence at the Elysée Palace to-morrow.

This evening Premier Rouvier formally handed the resignation of the Cabinet to President Fallières. The new President, however, requested the ministry to continue in office.

RADICALS IN THE SADDLE.

Says ex-Senator Smith and Quotes Mr. Cleveland to the Same Effect.

Ex-United States Senator James Smith, Jr., of Newark, N. J., entertains little hope for the success of conservative Democratic principles at present, and, according to him, the same views are entertained by Grover Cleveland.

During a recent railroad trip Mr. Smith and Mr. Cleveland talked on National politics, and both agreed that there was little hope for Democratic success along conservative lines.

"I told Mr. Cleveland that there was no use for conservatism these days," said Mr. Smith yesterday. "He knows, and I know, that this is a period of radicalism, and for the time being the man who has the most extreme measures to propose is likely to meet with the greatest political success."

Mr. Smith said that the radical movement had manifested itself in both parties. He expressed it as his belief that if William R. Hearst could run for Governor in New York now he would win.

"He stands for extremes, and that's what the people seem to want just now—Democrat or Republican," said Mr. Smith.

Speaking of the situation in New Jersey, Mr. Smith said there was a queer Legislature in Trenton that was likely to do almost anything except to pass a bill for primaries on the United States Senatorship. He said Gov. Stokes was an able man, and would probably control the legislative work.

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$750,000 LOSS IN RUTLAND.

Flames Traverse Business Section of Vermont City.

RUTLAND, Vt., Feb. 18.—Six large brick structures in the business section, occupied by nearly a score of firms, were destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is estimated at $750,000. The fire got beyond the control of the local department, and help was summoned from Whitehall, N. Y., and Burlington.

The fire started shortly before 4 o'clock this morning, and swept one structure after another. Two heavy party walls finally arrested the flames, and the energetic work of the firemen won out.

The fire was discovered in the Ripley Building, on Merchants' Row, and extended to the Meade Building directly south on the corner of Centre Street. Then, swinging around the corner, it took in the Baker Building and the Tuttle Building, a six-story structure. On the further side was a heavy party wall, which stopped progress in that direction. North of the Ripley Building the flames destroyed the Crampton Building and in the rear a Willow Street building owned by the Combination Cash Company. The party wall on the further side of the Crampton Building stopped the fire's progress north.

A tenant in one of the upper floors of the Ripley Building, who was awakened by the smell of smoke, gave the alarm. From a window in the basement smoke was pouring in great volumes. His cry of fire was heard by a telephone operator on the opposite side of the street, who immediately notified fire headquarters. One or two of the hydrants were found frozen, but in a short time water was obtained at others not far off. The flames, however, had made great progress, and by the time the first stream was turned on the Ripley Building was doomed. The tenants of the buildings got out safely.

About 8 o'clock, almost without warning, one of the walls of the Willow Street building fell over on an adjoining stable, carrying down three firemen. The men were not seriously injured.

Several law libraries were destroyed. Nathan A. Greene, editor of The Rutland Herald, had a library in the Ripley Building, as did Health Officer Edgar B. Moore.

GERMAN TARIFF SCARE OVER.

Singer Company Will Complete Its Sewing Machine Order at Leisure.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 18.—Delay in putting into effect a new German tariff on American goods will give the Singer Manufacturing Company time to complete at its leisure a large order of sewing machines for the German market. When it appeared a few weeks ago that Germany was about to start a commercial war on American products the Singer representative in Germany informed the home office of the advantage of shipping many sewing machines to that country before March 1.

Work on other orders was stopped at once and the big plant was kept busy turning out sewing machines for Germany. There was a race with the tariff to get as many machines as possible shipped. The company was informed last week by its German representative that danger of a retaliatory tariff on American goods had passed, and work was stopped on the German machines for the present, to allow other orders to be filled.

If the proposed new German tariff should go into effect now it is said that a valuable market for the Singer output would be practically destroyed.

REICHSTAG HAS TARIFF BILL.

Measure Empowers Bundesrath to Grant Favored Rates to America.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—Prince Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor, to-day sent to the Reichstag a bill providing for the extension to the United States of the customs tariff given by Germany under reciprocal treaties to certain European States. The measure simply empowers the Bundesrath to grant to the United States the rates stipulated in the conventions signed by Germany with Russia, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, and Roumania.

The Chancellor has selected Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, Vice Imperial Chancellor and Secretary of State for the Interior, to set forth the Government's position on the bill. The measure will be printed for circulation among the members of the Reichstag.

IN JAIL BY HIS OWN WISH.

William Simon Won't Accept Bail and Quotes the Constitution.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, Feb. 18.—William Simon, a merchant of Tarrytown, is a voluntary prisoner in the Westchester County Jail. Simon was indicted by the Westchester rGand Jury on a charge of criminal libel made against him by John W. Free, Simon's landlord, and Lawyer Frank V. Millard, who alleged that he placed large placards in his show windows containing malicious statements about them.

Assistant District Attorney Weeks had Simon held in $1,000 bail. Yesterday two of his friends came to White Plains for the purpose of giving security for him, but when they visited him in jail he refused his liberty. Simon's pretty daughter also pleaded in vain with him to go home.

"I won't satisfy the authorities by accepting bail," he said. "I intend to stay right here and fight it out. The Constitution guarantees to every man the right of free speech, and I defy any man to show me that I have committed an illegal act."

Mr. Simon vented his spite on his landlord by displaying a new placard every day. On one of them he referred to District Attorney Young as "the persecuting" Attorney. Simon also placed a large cake in his front window, with the public announcement that it would be presented to the "biggest crook" in Tarrytown who received the biggest vote of his customers.

Brooklyn Subway Extension Flooded.

A six-inch water main in Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, burst early this morning in front of the Municipal Buildings. The cut of the Subway extension to Flatbush and Atlantic Avenue was flooded. Four or five mules were in the Subway, but no one was at work there.

Nothing Quite Equals It.
The Twentieth Century Limited, the 18-hour train between New York and Chicago by the New York Central Lines. Leaves New York 3:30 P. M., arrives Chicago 8:30 next morning—a night's ride.—Adv.

PRESIDENT NOW AFTER THE INDIAN GRAFTERS

Hitchcock's Latest Report Stirs Things in Washington.

INDICTMENTS ONCE DISMISSED

When Rough Rider Friends of Accused Men Came to the Front—Federal Prosecutor's Troubles.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—A new turn has been given to the charges of fraud in connection with the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes in Indian Territory. Secretary Hitchcock has submitted to the President and to Secretary Moody a special report on the alleged corruption of which the Indians have been the victims, and the announcement is made that Mr. Roosevelt has taken personal interest in the prosecution of the offenders, one of whom is said to be a prominent official here.

The checkered history of the previous prosecution of these cases is as follows:

In 1904 W. B. Johnson, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Indian Territory, obtained indictments against Gov. Johnston, ex-Gov. Moseley, and Treasurer Ward of the Chickasaw Nation, and against the members of the firm of Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish, attorneys for the tribe.

It was alleged in the indictments that these men had conspired to defraud the Chickasaws out of the funds of the tribe, and had actually obtained $92,000. The method of operation was said to be the turning in of false expense accounts, which were paid by Johnston without vouchers.

The indicted men had friends among Republican Rough Riders of the Territory and Texas, and they immediately set to work to prevent the cases coming to trial. They came here and saw the President and obtained a postponement of the cases over one term of court. With that success to spur them they tried further and obtained an order for a hearing of the case at the Department of Justice.

District Attorney Johnson came to Washington and confronted some of the indicted men before Assistant Attorney General Russel. Secretary Hitchcock heard of what was going on, and had an independent investigation made, which satisfied him that the indicted men were guilty and could be convicted. He protested vigorously to the President against letting them off, and submitted a report of what had been disclosed by his investigation. Nevertheless, the President decided, on the recommendation of the Department of Justice, that a conviction could not be obtained and ordered the indictments dismissed.

District Attorney Johnson went back home and refused to dismiss the indictments. He was then serving the closing days of his second term. The Department of Justice recommended that he be removed from office and an order of removal was prepared with a statement of the reasons. The news of the removal was given out at the Department of Justice, but soon afterward canceled, and Johnson was permitted to serve out his term, which expired on Jan. 13. He set the cases for trial on Jan. 17. On Jan. 18 George R. Walkor was appointed to succeed Johnson, and soon afterward the cases were dismissed.

The following report was furnished tonight by The Associated Press:

"President Roosevelt has taken personal interest in the charges of fraud and corruption which are said to have occurred in connection with the affairs of the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory. But for his interference indictments against several parties alleged to have been engaged in illegal practices would have been quashed. Now, however, under his orders, the Interior Department is pushing its investigations with increased vigor, and it is reliably stated that in the near future a number of new indictments will be reported against not only several men already indicted, but they will also include a number of persons whose names have not heretofore been brought into the cases, including a high Government official in Washington.

"When it became known to the President that the District Attorney for Indian Territory had been instructed to quash some indictments already found he immediately sent orders countermanding this proposed action. He was led to do this by information received by him that after March 4, when the tribal relations of the five civilized tribes cease, certain facts would be put into his possession which would strengthen the hands of the Government in its efforts to bring to trial a number of persons guilty of gross frauds perpetrated against the Indians.

"It is known that Secretary Hitchcock has submitted to the President and to Attorney General Moody a special report dealing with the whole subject, which, it is said, gives such details as to make it imperative for the Government to act. For obvious reasons, the report, for the present at least, will not be made public, but Secretary Hitchcock characterizes the disclosures it makes as 'startling.'"

ASHEVILLE TRAINS WRECKED.

Two Employes Killed, Twenty Persons Injured, on the Southern.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 18.—A head-on collision between the first section of train No. 11, on the Southern Railway, westbound, and the first section of passenger train No. 12, eastbound, occurred two miles above Swannanoa Station and twelve miles east of Asheville this afternoon. Two persons were killed outright and a score injured.

Robert Hough of Asheville, conductor on the westbound train, and Ralph Simpson of Asheville, a flagman on the same train, were killed. The negro fireman escaped death by jumping. The injured are: Peter Rouche of Salisbury, N. C., engineer on the westbound train, both legs broken; Daniel Keever of Salisbury, N. C., engineer on the eastbound train, right shoulder broken; W. C. Moore, Post Office clerk, Gastonia, N. C., back broken; D. M. Noland, railway messenger, Gastonia, N. C., injured internally; C. C. Brown of Black Mountain, N. C., injured internally, and an unknown woman passenger, cut above the eye.

Both trains were heavy passenger trains running at high speed. The accident was due to misunderstanding of orders. The eastbound train was running several hours late. The injured were brought to Biltmore Hospital on a special train.

The Purity of Burnett's Vanilla
is never questioned by any pure food commission.—Adv.

CARS CRASH ON BRIDGE.

Two Firmly Locked Together by Collision—Three Persons Hurt.

There was a rear-end collision on the Williamsburg Bridge just before noon yesterday, between two trolley cars, one containing sixty passengers and the other ten. A car of the Reid Avenue line, in charge of Motorman Clarence Kander, preceded a Broadway car in charge of William Ottle. The Broadway car was crowded. Both were crossing to the Manhattan terminal.

According to the police, the brake of the Broadway car refused to work when the motorman tried to check the car's speed at the Brooklyn tower. Passengers, however, said that the motorman of the Reid Avenue car, on reaching the Brooklyn tower, suddenly decreased the speed, and the Broadway car, which was about 100 feet behind and going at a fast clip, crashed with great force into the rear platform of the Reid Avenue car, crushing the platform. The conductor was inside the car, and he and the passengers were knocked against each other. Wild scrambles to get out of the car followed. Policeman Bruggman, who was at the tower, rushed to the aid of the passengers and helped them out of the wrecked car.

Both cars were firmly locked together by the collision. David Murray of 1,916 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn; A. Prinsky of 141 Clinton Street, Manhattan, and Daniel Murray of 15 Auburn Place; passengers of the Reid Avenue car, suffered from shock and contusions. The wreck caused a blockade that involved twelve lines of cars, and extended for nearly a mile.

MARCH WARNS MR. ROOSEVELT

Says the Deposing of Odell Would Cause an Insurrection.

Trouble already is stirring in the Republican ranks over the reported intention of President Roosevelt to force the reorganization of the party in this State and to make William Barnes, Jr., of Albany State Committee Chairman in place of Chairman Odell.

James E. March, ex-Port Warden and Republican leader of the Sixth District, issued a statement last night in which he said:

"I am a friend and admirer of the President's, but I cannot follow him in his interference in our State politics. Ex-Gov. Odell is not only singularly well qualified for the position of Chairman, but he devotes his entire time and service to the party. You always know where to find him. I believe it to be to the best interest of the Republican Party that Odell should remain at the helm. Any interference with him would be disastrous.

"The President had better consider well before he takes a step which would bring about an insurrection. I really cannot believe that so able a man as Mr. Roosevelt contemplates taking any such action."

MULE STAMPEDES BROADWAY.

Kicks a Car, Routs a Policeman, but Is Subdued by Strategy.

Skipper James Olsen of the canalboat Mary Ellen, lying at the foot of West Fifty-seventh Street, took three mules out on the pier late last night to exercise them. For two weeks they had done no work.

One of the three pretended to be frightened at the rumbling of a New York Central freight train in Twelfth Avenue, and ran as far as Broadway, putting to flight every person in sight.

At Broadway the mule ran into a car and tried to kick in the sides. The motorman turned on the power and bumped him out of the way. The jolt sent the mule down Broadway on the sidewalk, causing men and women to run into doorways and up side streets.

At Forty-seventh Street the mule became tired and lay down on the car tracks, and refused to budge. Policeman Charles Flood was called to remove him, but when Flood approached the mule a pair of hoofs shot out, and Flood beat a retreat. Beating a tattoo with a nightstick on the beast's cranium did no good.

Finally Flood went to a stable in Forty-sixth Street, and bought a peck of oats. He let the mule have a smell, and then started away. The animal was on his feet in a few seconds and followed quietly to the station, where Capt. Olsen was discovered asking Sergt. Brady to send out a general alarm for the truant.

CUT TO PIECES IN THE SUBWAY

Rush of the Curious to the Scene Calls Out Police Reserves.

Antonio Rossi of 505 East 150th Street, a laborer employed in the Subway to keep the tracks clear of rubbish, was killed by a train yesterday at his work between the Fourteenth Street and Astor Place stations. No one saw the accident, and the motorman of the train which struck the workman evidently knew nothing of it, for no report was made of it.

Daniel Donovan, foreman of the "trash gang," as the rubbish scavengers are called, missed Rossi when his time was up, and, fearing that an accident had befallen him, sent a gang of men on a search of his beat. Fragments of the body were found strewn between the two stations.

The sight of Donovan depositing parts of the body on the platform of the Fourteenth Street Station caused several women to faint, and a rumor spread that there had been a collision in the Subway with many victims. Those on the platform rushed out horrified, and as they told the story outside the curious rushed down.

So great did the crush of the morbid become that there was danger of some of the people being pushed on to the tracks. The police reserves from the Fifth Street Station were called to clear the station. They had to poke the crowd with their clubs to drive it away. The Coroner will make an investigation into the death.

Mrs. Mizner Said to Have Left New York.

At the Yerkes house in Fifth Avenue yesterday no confirmation could be obtained of the Chicago report that Wilson Mizner and his bride, formerly Mrs. Yerkes, had permanently separated, he going to the West and she remaining in New York. On Saturday a servant said that Mrs. Mizner was at home. Yesterday afternoon the butler said that Mrs. Mizner had left the city.

18 HOURS TO CHICAGO, PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL
Leaves New York 3:55 P. M., arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M.; leaves Chicago 3:45 P. M., arrives New York 9:45 A. M., via Pennsylvania Railroad. 913 miles of rock ballast.—Adv.

POLICE GET SMUGGLERS IN A HOT RIVER FIGHT

Bullets Fly in Chase for Contraband Booty.

CAPTURE UNDER BRISK FIRE

A Boatload of the Stuff Was Lowered from the Kaiser Wilhelm II.—Won't Peach on Pals.

Roundsman Patrick J. Riordan and Patrolmen Ammenn, Byrne, and Sullivan of the Harbor Squad captured two alleged smugglers on the North River last night after a battle in which bullets whizzed by uncomfortably close. No one was hit. With the prisoners was captured $400 worth of dutiable goods which, it is alleged, the prisoners were trying to get ashore after it had been lowered over the side of the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm II. at her pier in Hoboken.

The prisoners said they were Edward Funke of 18 Bleecker Street, Jersey City Heights, and William Piper of 42 Washington Street, Hoboken, laborers. The goods secured by the police included 100 pounds of fine leaf tobacco, forty-five bottles of cognac brandy, five gallons of gilka, a German liquor; one dozen expensive flannel shirts, six pairs of flannel drawers, five jars of imported mustard, and five bottles of Holland gin.

Roundsman O'Riordan and his men were scouting along the North River docks on the lookout for river pirates, when they discovered two men rowing swiftly away in the darkness. O'Riordan shouted to the men, who were about 100 feet away from the steam launch which carried the harbor police.

"Stop," exclaimed O'Riordan, "or I will shoot."

"Shoot away," yelled one of the men in the rowboat.

O'Riordan fired a shot which whistled over the bow of the rowboat, but the fugitives only rowed faster. Then O'Riordan and his men opened up a fusillade. One of the fugitives, dropping the oars, fired back in return. The other man threw overboard the bundles of contrabrand. But the police bullets began to fly close by their ears and both threw up their hands.

"We surrender," they shouted; "don't shoot any more."

The men were made prisoners, both being bound hand and foot and locked in the cabin of the launch under guard. O'Riordan then gathered up the bundles that were still afloat and transferred what remained in the rowboat to the steam lunch. The plunder was packed in a sea chest, a big canvas bag, and a large valise.

O'Riordan ran the launch alongside the North German Lloyd pier, where he found William Gunniger, a night customs inspector, who accompanied the harbor police and their prisoners to New York where at the Church Street Station he preferred charges of smuggling against both Funke and Piper. The prisoners refused to divulge who their confederates were, although Inspector Gunniger told them he knew they must have had aids aboard the Kaiser Wilhelm II.

One of the prisoners, while being searched at the station house, turned to Roundsman O'Riordan and said with a cheerful grin:

"You got us all right, but if we had seen you about two minutes sooner we'd have got some of you before we were taken."

$40,000,000 DEAL IN OIL.

T. N. Barnsdall Said to Have Sold Holdings in Indian Territory.

Special to The New York Times.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Feb. 18.—It is reported here that T. N. Barnsdall, an oil operator and well known in the Pennsylvania and West Virginia fields, has sold his holdings in Indian Territory to persons whose names are not known here for $40,000,000.

Barnsdall's partner, Scott Glenn of Parkersburg, who was the means of interesting Barnsdall in the Indian Territory field, has profited by the deal to the amount of several millions, his friends say. The transaction was completed in Parkersburg yesterday.

Glenn got leases on a large tract in Indian Territory and carried it along until it was necessary to raise more money. Then Barnsdall went into the deal to the extent, it is said, of $15,000,000.

T. N. Barnsdall, at Pittsburg to-night, refused to discuss the reported sale.

"I have nothing to do with reports that may have reached the newspapers," was his only comment.

MOURNS HIS $500 DOG.

Dr. Fitzsimmons Wishes Burglar Had Taken Silver Instead—$250 Reward.

If the burglar who broke into the home of Dr. James C. Fitzsimmons, at 451 Gold Street, Brooklyn, and stole the doctor's five-hundred-dollar cocker spaniel in preference to silver plate and jewelry will return the dog the physician will cheerfully pay $250 and ask no questions. The physician advertised to this effect yesterday. Dr. Fitzsimmons would rather the cracksman had looted his silver chest and left the spaniel.

"I could easily replace the silver, but a dog like that one can't be bought," said he last night.

The spaniel was a present to the physician from H. K. Bloodgood, owner of the Mepal Kennels of New Marlborough, Mass., whose spaniels figured largely in the prize winning at last week's show. The burglar entered Dr. Fitzsimmons's house a few nights ago by forcing open a basement window. He was looking for valuables when he saw the cocker spaniel stretched out on a rug. The dog was too proud to take any notice of a common burglar and made no audible protest when the burglar took him away.

Dr. Fitzsimmons reported his loss to the police, but, hearing nothing from them, advertised the reward yesterday. Up to last night he had received no word from the dog-fancying cracksman.

Merely a False-Alarm Rockefeller.

ROME, Feb. 18.—It has been ascertained by The Associated Press that the person who arrived at Naples on Thursday on the Hamburg-American Line steamer Deutschland and was reported by the Naples correspondent of a Rome newspaper to have been John D. Rockefeller was not Mr. Rockefeller.

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS.
"N. Y. & Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M.; "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:25 A. M., via Pens. & Atlantic Coast Line. 1,161 B'way, N. Y.—Adv.

A ROOSEVELT FOR MAYOR.

An Iowa Cousin, Theodore, Runs on Democratic Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

ACKLEY, Iowa, Feb. 18.—Theodore Roosevelt, a cousin of the President, has announced himself as the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Ackley.

He has long been a resident here, being part owner of the roller mills. He is as stanch a Democrat as his cousin is a Republican.

MR. WORMSER WENT TOO FAST

Thirty Miles an Hour, Policeman Said —Deposited Cash Bail.

Isidor Wormser, Jr., of 20 West Fifty-fourth Street, drove up Broadway to 190th Street in his forty-horse power touring car yesterday afternoon. Bicycle Policeman Gibney followed him for five blocks and then yelled for Mr. Wormser to stop.

"What's the trouble?" he said to the policeman. "Am I going too fast?"

"Too fast?" said Gibney, wiping his brow. "You were making 30 miles an hour."

"Well, come on," said Mr. Wormser. "I suppose I'll have to pay for it. Let's get to the station."

He deposited $100 cash bail at the Morrisiania station and disappeared.

GRAVES ASSAILS DANIEL.

Friends Discussing Steps to Prevent a Personal Encounter.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 18.—Friends of Col. John Temple Graves, late editor of The Atlanta News, and Charles Daniel, now General Manager of that paper, are discussing plans to-night to prevent a personal encounter between the two men.

The fear of a resort to violence grows out of epithets in a card published this morning by Col. Graves, reviewing his retirement from The News and charging that he was forced out by Charles Daniel and Col. James W. English, Jr., at the behest of Samuel Spencer of the Southern Railway.

TOO TALL FOR A CELL

But Mr. Witte Obligingly Shut Himself Up Like a Jackknife.

William Witte of 124 East 122d Street got arrested for disorderly conduct last night to the great annoyance of the East 104th Street police. How to lock him up was a problem. He was so tall that at first it seemed impossible. He acknowledged a height of 6 feet 8 inches. Most obligingly he shut himself up like a jack knife at last and was shoved into a cell to sleep himself quiet.

CANAL OFFICIAL RESIGNS.

Water Commissioner Campen Will Leave Colon This Month.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 18.—George L. Campen, Water Commissioner of the Isthmian Canal Zone, it was learned to-day, has announced to his friends his intention of resigning his position.

Mr. Campen will sail for home from Colon on Feb. 20.

POLICEMAN IN THE CELLAR.

He's There Because of Two Fires in an Apartment House.

Tenants of the five-story apartment house at 56 East 107th Street went to the East 104th Street Police Station last night to ask for protection against fire. Yesterday evening while M. Stern was holding a birthday party in his apartment there was a smell of smoke. This was traced to a woodbox in the cellar.

Thursday there was another fire in blankets and mattresses stored in the cellar. The damage was $300. Sergt. Thompson detailed detectives on the case.

He could not promise that he could keep a policeman in the cellar every night, but did last night that the tenants might go to sleep in peace.

EARTHQUAKES IN ST. VINCENT.

Buildings Violently Shaken, but No Great Damage Done.

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent, Friday, Feb. 16.—The most severe and protracted shock of earthquake that has been experienced in this island since 1902 occurred at 1:40 P. M. to-day. There was another slight shock at 3 o'clock.

Buildings of every description were rocked violently and the people rushed from them to the streets. So far as has been ascertained no serious damage resulted beyond the cracking of walls of houses here, at Georgetown, and elsewherde.

A small landslide occurred at the here, at eGorgetown, and elsewhere.

The cable between St. Vincent and St. Lucia is broken and the transmission of messages to the United States and elsewhere is delayed.

CASTRIES, St. Lucia, Saturday, Feb. 17.—The United States cruiser Denver arrived here to-day from Martinique.

She reports that Mont Pelée was active when she left that island.

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Friday, Feb. 16.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt here at 1:45 o'clock this afternoon.

VENGEANCE WITH DYNAMITE.

Mine Foreman's House Wrecked, but No One Seriously Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

LEAD, S. D., Feb. 18.—The home of Foreman Green of the Homestake Mine was wrecked with dynamite about 1 o'clock this morning, and if the men if men who did it are caught while the temper of the populace remains as at present, a lynching will surely follow.

The only member of the household out of bed was Edward, Mr. Green's son, who was reading in a front room. He heard some one approaching the house and then turn away again. A few moments later a deafening explosion hurled him across the room, where he lay unconscious for several minutes. Cornelius Green, the boy's father, his mother, and little sister, and a woman visitor were thrown from their beds. None of the family was seriously hurt.

The outrage is supposed to be the work of a discharged employe of the mine.

James W. Alexander Improving.

At the residence of James W. Alexander, 4 East Sixty-fourth Street, it was said last night Mr. Alexander had passed a comfortable day.

FLORIDA—PALM BEACH—TAMPA
Seaboard Air Line—shortest route via Pinehurst & Camden. Booklets, etc., 1,183 B'way.—Adv.

JOHN A. M'CALL DIES AFTER SHORT ILLNESS

He Was Unconscious for Twelve Hours Before the End Came.

VIEWED ITS APPROACH CALMLY

His Family Hoped Almost Until the Last, and Had a Special Mass Said for Him.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, Feb. 18.—After an illness of six weeks, following an acute attack at the crisis of the troubles of the New York Life Insurance Company, John A. McCall, former President of that institution, died here this afternoon at 5:35 o'clock.

It is said officially that Mr. McCall died of cirrhosis of the liver, but the rapid development of his malady and his extreme mental depression during the early part of his illness have made it a matter of current gossip here that his death was greatly hastened by, if it was not due to, the scandals which the insurance investigation revealed in his company.

Mr. McCall's death was quiet and peaceful. He died as though he were dropping off into a deep sleep. He had been unconscious since 1 o'clock this morning, and from that hour up to the time of his end his mind was apparently a blank and he was motionless, except for a faint, flickering smile which came upon McCall's lips when his wife bent over his almost lifeless body and spoke to him.

"The end is near, I feel it coming," he said to members of his family who were crowded about his bedside early this morning. "I go to rest a happy man. I am firm in the faith of God. I have lived a life that I'm not ashamed of and I leave but few regrets."

Mr. McCall said this just after midnight. About half an hour later he had a sinking spell. It proved to be his last, for there was no rally as there had been after the many attacks which had characterized his illness in the past week. At 8 o'clock this morning there were signs of consciousness, but they faded away at once. At 5 P. M. his extremities began to get cold. It was then that Dr. Van der Poel told Mr. McCall's family:

"The end is at hand. Mr. McCall's heart is weakening. There can be no hope now."

Family at the Bedside.

Surrounding Mr. McCall's bedside were his wife, his children, and his brother. The family party included Mrs. John A. McCall, Mr. and Mrs. John C. McCall, Mrs. Darwin P. Kingsley, Mrs. Albert M. McClave, Mr. and Mrs. Ballard McCall, Mr. and Mrs. Leo McCall, Stanley McCall, Clifford McCall, and Judge Edward C. McCall.

Thirty-five minutes later Dr. Van der Poel pronounced Mr. McCall dead. John C. McCall then came down into the lobby of the aLurel House from the McCall suite of rooms and made the announcement. He spoke with emotion.

It had been expected by Mr. McCall's physicians, Dr. Van der Poel and Dr. Charles L. Lindley, that he would not last through the day. That Mr. McCall felt it himself was evidenced by the fact that he had sent for Father Matthew Taylor of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament in West Seventy-first Street, New York, where Mr. McCall attended religious services. The fact also that Bishop James A. McFaul of the Catholic Diocese of Trenton, an old friend of Mr. McCall, was also here, told that the sick man felt his end was near.

Bishop McFaul presided at 7 o'clock mass at the Church of St. Mary's of the Lake, when he called for prayers, which were offered by the congregation, for Mr. McCall's recovery. As soon as he had said mass Bishop McFaul hurried from the church to the Laurel House and went to the rooms of the family. He was taken to the sick man's bedside. As he approached Mr. McCall the latter gave a slight sign of consciousness, but it was almost imperceptible, and he did nothing to indicate that he recognized any of the members of his family. A few moments later Bishop McFaul left the house, but returned at 11 o'clock, in the hope that Mr. McCall might come out of his stupor. Dr. Van der Poel entered the room about the same time. There was no rally, however.

Doctor Gives Up Hope.

"We cannot hold out any hope now," said Dr. Van der Poel to John C. McCall, "your father will die before night. His death may occur at any moment now."

From 1 o'clock until 4 in the afternoon Mr. McCall remained in a coma. It was at this time that Mrs. McCall, his wife, who had been constantly at his bedside during the night, leaned over and spoke to her husband. Several times she asked him to recognize her. At last his eyes half opened, and while his wife was bending over his face Mr. McCall appeared to brighten. His face relaxed just a trifle and a faint suspicion of a smile passed over his lips. That was his last act of recognition, for from that time until he died he remained lifeless as far as appearances went.

When Mr. McCall lapsed after his smile to Mrs. McCall, and the physicians said there could be no further hope, David McKenna, who had been his personal attendant for many years, came to the bedside and recited the litany for the dying. There had been more than the usual friendship of master and man between McCall and McKenna, and it was at McKenna's request that he performed the religious office. This service followed the last important one of Saturday night.

After Mr. McCall had recovered from a sinking spell on that night he asked for Father Healy of the Church of St. Mary's of the Lake.

"I know it's coming," he said to his son, John C. McCall, "and feel that consolation in the Church will make me feel better in my last hours."

Father Healy gave the sick man the Holy Viaticum, consisting of the Sacra-

ments of Penance and the Holy Eucharist. Mr. McCall had been anointed on Monday night, and the service of Saturday night was the final important one to be performed. Coincident with the combined sacraments Mr. McCall confessed and took communion. Directly after that he sent for Father Taylor of his parish in New York. All day Saturday, when Mr. McCall had several sinking spells, Father Taylor recited prayers for the dying, and continued them at intervals in the night. Mr. McCall continued to sink all day Saturday and during the night. He rallied every time, but as he emerged from each successive state of unconsciousness he grew weaker and weaker. Dr. Lindley remained at his bedside all night and supplied the sick man with oxygen and other forms of stimulant. It was by this means that Mr. McCall was enabled to rally from time to time until stricken by the sinking spell at 1 o'clock.

A Strong Rally on Thursday.

Although Mr. McCall's family generally expected that he would not recover from his illness, some of them expressed a slight hope on Thursday that he might recover. It was on this day that Mr. McCall rallied perceptibly, and appeared to be in an unusually happy frame of mind and strong condition. The family was so much encouraged that thanksgiving services were held at the Church of St. Mary's of the Lake. All of Mr. McCall's children, his brother, and three or four close personal friends attended the mass and prayed for his recovery. His rally, however, was short.

When Dr. Van der Poel left the McCall rooms at the Laurel House this evening he said:

"Mr. McCall's death was the most quiet and peaceful I have ever seen. He died like an innocent child dropping off to sleep. His end came without a ripple, and his death was serene. He died like a man who had made his peace with God, and I know it was with the conviction that he had done so that Mr. McCall passed away. There was no heavy breathing and no distortion. The breath escaped him like a shadow, and he left us like a passing spirit."

Dr. Van der Poel then said that the cause of Mr. McCall's death was cirrhosis of the liver. He said he did not think much of the theory that Mr. McCall's illness had been caused by worry over insurance affairs.

John C. McCall later in the evening said:

"Since he was anointed last Monday night father had been at entire rest. He had been absolutely resigned to death and was ready for it. He said that he had never done anything of which he was ashamed, and after Monday night he felt that he had been received in spirit and was competent to leave. And father was doubly pleased to get the opportunity to let the world know that he still held the utmost faith in and friendship for his old friend 'Judge' Hamilton. He died 'Judge' Hamilton's friend."

That Mr. McCall's troubles in the New York Life Insurance Company were mainly responsible for his death is generally accepted by all his friends who have talked confidentially with members of the McCall family. In the latter part of December Mr. McCall was stricken in New York with a congestive chill—about the time he was to refund the Hamilton payments. He wrote his resignation as President of the New York Life Company while propped up in bed, and a few days later Dr. Van der Poel advised him to come to Lakewood for a rest. He never left the town.

Mr. McCall's body was removed to the undertaking establishment of Edward J. Westhall, in Second Street, this evening. Darwin P. Kingsley and Albert M. McClave, Mr. McCall's son-in-law, will keep a vigil beside the body to-night. It has been decided to take the body to New York to-morrow afternoon. The casket will be placed in a special car, which will be attached to the express train leaving here at 3:40 o'clock. It will be taken directly to Mr. McCall's home, in West Seventy-second Street. It was announced to-night that the funeral would be held on Wednesday morning. It will be from the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, in West Seventy-first Street. The interment will be in Calvary Cemetery.

Mrs. Darwin P. Kingsley is so prostrate over her father's death that her condition is source of much alarm. Mrs. McCall is also prostrated, but her condition is not so serious as that of her daughter.

McCALL'S RISE TO POWER.

It Began When He Was 19, and Ability Carried Him Far.

It took John A. McCall twenty-two years to rise from a clerkship in the office of the State Superintendent of Insurance to the Presidency of the New York Life Insurance Company. Six months after a general investigation of insurance conditions had been ordered as a result of the troubles in the Equitable Life, he had resigned from that position that he had then held for fourteen years, and within one year from the original publication of the story of the Equitable row, his death had become a matter of days.

As a clerk in the office of the State Superintendent of Insurance he had a salary of about $1,000 a year. As President of the New York Life, during the latter part of his term, he had a salary of $100,000 a year, and had become owner of the finest country place on the Jersey coast. To make restitution of $235,000 of the company's money which Andrew Hamilton had spent in influencing legislation, he mortgaged his place for $150,000 and accepted a surrender value of about $100,000 on his $400,000 of life insurance in his own company. And soon afterward, by a vote of his own Trustees, he was held jointly liable for some $275,000 more of the money that flowed out of the New York Life's treasury while Hamilton ran its bureau of taxation and legislation.

It has been said that just as John McCall was a product of modern business conditions in his rise, so he was a victim of them in his downfall. The facts bear in an interesting manner on this statement, for the charges that resulted in his resignation from the Presidency of the New York Life, his sacrifice of his magnificent home, the eventual destruction of whatever personal fortune he had accumulated, and the complete wreck of his health had to do, not with his personal honesty in the handling of the trust funds committed to his charge, but with his employment of them through the machinery he had invented for obtaining, the country over, the legislation he considered necessary to maintain a theory of life insurance he had helped to create.

Born in 1849.

John A. McCall was born in Albany on March 2, 1849. He got his education in the schools of that city, and at 18 was a clerk in the office of an Albany mercantile house. A year later he obtained his first life insurance position—it was a clerkship in the Albany office of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, and it led after a couple of years to an appointment to a subordinate position in the State Insurance Department. There his rise was rapid. In 1872 he was put in charge of the statistical work of the department and before the year was out became an examiner. This continued for four more years, until, in 1876, he was made a Deputy Superintendent.

As Deputy Superintendent McCall's ability in organization and application of business ideas to life insurance management began to be recognized. The conduct of the department then, as in more recent years, was primarily in the hands of the assistants, and two Republican Superintendents of Insurance, John F. Smyth and Charles C. Fairman, were content to trust their Democratic subordinate to run things. So it was a very natural thing that Grover Cleveland, as Governor, in 1883, should pick out the young Deputy Superintendent to be the head of the department.

He had, moreover, a record behind him. Having undertaken, back in the seventies, to put twoscore of dishonest fire insurance companies out of business, he had conducted a campaign that broke eighteen of them in this State and fifteen foreign companies before he became Superintendent. Nor did it stop there, for McCall took up a pursuit of insurance officers who perjured themselves in the course of his examinations, with the net result that two Presidents and one Vice President spent terms of two years apiece in Sing Sing.

Superintendent for Two Years.

McCall remained State Superintendent for two years only. The Equitable offered to make him its Controller, and when David B. Hill succeeded Mr. Cleveland as Governor the State Superintendent came into the metropolitan life insurance world. From that time until THE NEW YORK TIMES exposed and put out the De Beers management of the New York Life Insurance Company in 1891 and 1892 little was heard of him except as a capable official. Then the New York Life Trustees went looking for a President for that institution and Mr. McCall appeared to fill the bill.

He did not disappoint those who chose him, either as a business getter, an organizer, or a financier. He put new life into the discouraged forces of the company, got around him some able men and took hold of the finances with a hand that won him recognition in Wall Street.

Since Mr. McCall was elected President, fifteen years ago, the New York Life has added a volume of outstanding insurance which amounts, in round figures, to $1,480,000,000. The progress made under his administration is shown by this table:

	Dec. 31, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1905.
Assets	$127,947,290	$435,820,359
Income	31,854,194	102,630,863
Dividends of year to policy holders	1,200,340	*5,000,000
Total payments of year to policy holders	12,671,491	40,262,039
Number of policies in force	182,803	*1,000,000
Insurance in force, premiums paid	575,689,649	2,061,503,886

*Estimated.

A story frequently told of Mr. McCall's early days in the Presidency of the company had to do with the Cleveland bond issue of 1896.

Mr. McCall had been authorized by his Finance Committee to bid for $5,000,000 at 108 and $5,000,000 at 109. On his way to Washington he decided that the bid of a syndicate that was being organized by J. P. Morgan & Co. would be higher than either of his, and so he tore up the carefully prepared papers he carried and substituted a bid of 110.67 on the whole $10,000,000 the company wanted. He got the bonds, and various biographers of Mr. McCall have said that the profit was $500,000.

Of course the New York Life Trustees approved this deviation from instructions. It made money for the company. But the same freedom was what made it possible for Mr. McCall, practically upon his accession to the Presidency of the company, to establish relations with Andrew Hamilton, whom he had known in his Albany days, and led, in 1896, to the establishment of the Department of Legislation and Taxation.

The Legislative Bureau.

The newspapers have not been lacking of information about the workings of that department, which looms up particularly large in any view of John A. McCall's life. It was, perhaps, the best organized legislative bureau in the world. It extended over every State in the Union, except where the Mutual Life or the Equitable Life, in scattered instances, had local connections that enabled them to take care of legislative matters. It cost, in thirteen years, $1,347,382 to the New York Life, exclusive of what the other companies paid in, and of this amount, according to the recent report of the Fowler Investigating Committee, $1,074,774 has never been satisfactorily accounted for.

One may get McCall's own words if he seeks an explanation. On Sept. 21 last McCall told the Armstrong Committee a little of what he had to tell later about the Hamilton accounts. This happened to be the $235,000 that has been paid back, and the incident in question was a conversation that McCall had with Hamilton just before the latter sailed for Europe last June.

"You're perfectly good, Judge," said McCall at the parting, when Hamilton said that he was in the company's debt; "you're all right."

Which meant that, according to prevailing theories, whatever money the President of a life insurance company thought it proper to have his legislative agent spend in what he considered the company's interest was "all right."

Mr. McCall leaves, besides a widow, three sons, John C., Sidney, and Clifford. All three, in addition to his nephews, Ballard McCall and Albert McClave, are in the service of the New York Life.

TRIBUTE TO MR. McCALL.

W. B. Hornblower Speaks of His Success in Building Up the N. Y. Life.

William B. Hornblower, who is a Trustee of the New York Life, on learning of Mr. McCall's death from a TIMES reporter last night, paid this tribute to his memory:

"Mr. McCall was a man of most extraordinary ability, and one of the ablest men ever engaged in life insurance. His work as President of the New York Life Insurance Company, during the fourteen years in which he headed that organization, was most remarkable. His success in building up the company and his grasp of insurance affairs generally were unequaled.

"In spite of criticisms that have been made of his conduct in some particulars, and in spite of the action which the Trustees of the New York Life have felt called upon to take, it still remains true that he did a great work, and it is much to be regretted that in the later years of his Presidency things were done which have laid him open to censure.

"He was personally a most genial, kindly, and attractive man, and everybody who was brought in contact with him became warmly attached to him. I am sure that all the officers and Trustees of the New York Life Insurance Company feel deep sorrow at his untimely death and deep sympathy for his family."

LONGWORTHS DECIDE ON A TRIP TO CUBA

Going to Florida After Brief Stay at the McLean Home.

CURIOUS CROWDS BALKED

Glimpse of Bridal Couple on Short Afternoon Walk the Only Reward for Long Journey.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth will close their stay at Friendship, John R. McLean's country place, on the Tennallytown Road, to-morrow afternoon. They will go to Florida in the car Republic, which is at their disposal. How long they will stay there is not made known, but they intend to go to Cuba before their return.

The day at Friendship was spent in quiet. The bridal couple kept to the house all day except for a brief walk about the grounds in the afternoon. A mounted policeman guarded every entrance, and no one was allowed to intrude.

Mr. McLean himself and all his family stayed away. The house, grounds, and servants were turned over for the honeymoon. Mr. McLean's son went out past the house in an automobile, but did not call. No one entered the grounds all day except a messenger from the White House, who came in the afternoon with a message from the President.

The precautions taken were necessary, for a throng of sightseers went out on the Tennallytown Road and did everything possible to get a look at the couple. It was a cold, gray day, not at all favorable to sightseeing, and not likely to attract persons to the country, but that did not discourage the curious. For the most part, it was a quiet, well-behaved lot, who simply wanted to gaze a while at the estate.

There were a good many, however, who seemed to have an idea that Mr. and Mrs. Longworth were on view like waxworks, and to feel defrauded that they were not parading the walks. There were enough of these to have tried to get in the grounds if the police had not been there.

The Tennallytown Road is not a Summer resort. It is reached by an extremely one-horse trolley line, travel on which is an infliction not to be endured except by stoics. These instruments of torture are half an hour apart, and rock and bump along the track. When they are crowded the long journey is insufferable. Yet the idly curious went out in these uncomfortable cars on this uncomfortable day, and there was an endless stream of carriages and autcmobiles. Among those who drove by the house without stopping were Senator Foraker and the French Ambassador.

About 4 o'clock the Longworths went out for a stroll, and rewarded such of the onlookers in the road outside as could get a look at them. They were in high spirits and chatted and laughed. But the weather was not inspiring, and the walk was short.

WEDDING ANNOYS PREACHER.

Chicago Pastor Blames "Lord" Roosevelt for Extravagance.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—The Rev. W. B. Leach, pastor of the Sacramento Avenue Methodist Church, referred in his sermon to-day to the President as "Lord" Roosevelt, and said the extravagance of yesterday's wedding and the newspaper publicity given it wearied him exceedingly.

"'Princess Alice,' who is nothing more nor less than a plain American girl, outdid many of the efforts of Queen Victoria," he said.

"Although I think both the President and the bride are partly to blame for this vain display of would-be royalty, the American people likewise are deserving of criticism for their apparent endeavor to make a Lord of the President and a Princess of his daughter. I appeal to the American people not to forget that we are a great common people, and that simplicity, especially on the part of those in authority, should be our watchword."

ZIONISTS RAISE $40,000.

Give Up Savings and Jewels in Order to Save Their City.

Special to The New York Times.

WAUKEGON, Ill., Feb. 18.—Urged by the appeals of the new leader, Overseer Voliva, Zion people to-day rallied to the financial rescue of their city and its industries. The sum asked for, $40,000, was almost all raised.

Voliva said: "I want you to self-sacrifice until your skin is worn off." A table in front of the pulpit in Shiloh Tabernacle was soon loaded with money. Zionists came forward and contributed money, bankbooks, and jewelry. Some gave every cent they had.

The Overseer had asked for $40,000 to keep the printing works going and put the educational system on a firm financial basis. "Now is the time to lay down your all," he said. "Then we will have the confidence of the whole business world. Will you raise this $40,000?"

"Yes!" came shouts from thousands of throats. Children marched up and laid down their trinkets, old men offered the savings of years, rings were taken from the fingers and pins from clothes. Voliva himself gave his watch, a gift from his mother when he was a boy. His wife deposited her jewels in the collection.

Voliva told how Dowie had sacrificed his last penny to save Zion. A message from Dowie read:

Litchfield, Jamaica, Feb. 17.

Voliva: Be faithful even unto death. All Zion salutes you. Love to my beloved people. MIZPAH, First Apostle.

British Prince Reaches Japan.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 18.—The British cruiser Diadem, having on board Prince Arthur of Connaught, who is to present to the Emperor King Edward's gift of the Order of the Garter, arrived here to-day.

Russia May Issue a Lottery Loan.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18.—The Government is considering the issue of a lottery loan, but nothing has yet been decided upon.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

12:25 A. M.—228 Avenue B; Louis Krauss; damage, $50.

1:20 A. M.—150 Munroe Street; Abraham Wolk; damage, $500.

1:50 A. M.—4 West 118th Street; Max Wolf; damage, $200.

2:45 A. M.—11 East 218th Street; Herman Royal; damage, $100.

3 A. M.—30 Rutgers Street; William Bower; damage, $100.

3:15 A. M.—232 East Forty-sixth Street; Charles Schoemaker; damage, $25.

9:30 A. M.—341 West Seventeenth Street; Joseph Zade; damage, $1,000.

9:55 A. M.—411 Fifth Avenue; George Lewis; damage trifling.

11:45 A. M.—332 East Fifty-first Street; Leopold Kramer; damage, $200.

12:35 P. M.—370 Cherry Street; Michael McDonough; damage trifling.

1:15 P. M.—76 East Fourth Street; Meyer Dolberg; damage, $25.

5:10 P. M.—146th Street and Broadway; O. J. Gude; damage, $5.

5:25 P. M.—Pier 45 North River; Beglin Express Company; damage, $10.

5:45 P. M.—30 West 110th Street; Van Buren & Co.; damage slight.

5:50 P. M.—11 Bond Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

6:30 P. M.—Eighty-second Street and Broadway; owner unknown; damage, $5.

7:10 P. M.—12 Pitt Street; John Reigan; damage, $250.

7:40 P. M.—337 First Avenue; Charles Levonsky; damage, $5.

8:35 P. M.—138 Madison Street; M. Sinofsky; damage, $200.

TO OPEN PARLIAMENT TO-DAY.

King Edward Will Read His Speech in the House of Lords.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The first session of the second Parliament of the reign of King Edward VII. will be opened this afternoon by the King. Since his Majesty ascended the throne he has personally opened each of the six sessions of Parliament, his presence adding much ceremony to that most ceremonious occasion.

To-day's event has the added interest of being the first opening of a new Parliament by the King, but it is more particularly interesting because of the great change that has come over the personnel of the House of Commons as a result of the general election.

The King, as usual, will read the speech from the throne in the House of Lords. It is understood that it will include an expression of satisfaction for Great Britain's continued peaceful relations in Europe, especially with France, and a desire for a friendly solution of the Moroccan Conference. It will also contain an announcement concerning conditions in South Africa, the appointment of a commission to proceed thither to examine into the question of a franchise, and that meanwhile the importation of Chinese to the Transvaal will be stopped and the terms of the Chinese ordinance subjected to revision.

The suggestion of the following legislative programme will be made: An educational bill, a Trades Disputes bill, a Workmen's Compensation act, an amendment of last year's act for the relief of the unemployed, the repeal of the Irish Coercion act, the introduction of a Scottish Education bill, and of bills for the equalization of rates on London, and other minor measures.

Although it is known that the Government will not attempt a Home Rule bill for Ireland, well-informed persons assert that the Cabinet has discussed the possibility of some sort of a devolution measure or scheme for relieving the congestion of parliamentary business. It is even stated that the King's speech will contain a hint of such an intention.

PRISONERS IN SPECIAL TRAIN.

Miners' Officials Accused of Murder Rushed to Idaho.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 18.—Charles H. Moyer and William D. Heywood, President and Secretary, respectively, of the Western Federation of Miners, and C. A. Pettibone, a former member of the Executive Board of that organization, arrested last night on warrants charging complicity in the murder of ex-Gov. Frank Steunenberg of Idaho, were taken from their cells in the county jail at an early hour this morning by twelve armed Deputy Sheriffs and placed in a special train that quickly left over the Union Pacific Railroad for Boise, Idaho.

The three men who were taken out of the city as prisoners of the Idaho authorities were, it was learned yesterday, arrested last night, after extradition papers had been signed by Gov. McDonald. Requisitions were secretly delivered to Gov. McDonald on Thursday. Gov. McDonald signed the papers yesterday, and a short time afterward left for Colorado Springs. Three deputies were detailed from the office of Sheriff Nesbitt of Denver to make the arrests. The three officials of the federation were apprehended in different parts of the city and taken each by a different officer to the county jail, where separate cells were provided.

President Moyer was about to leave the city for Deadwood, S. D., on a Burlington train, when he was arrested in the car by a deputy. It was only when the three partners started on the journey to Boise that they learned of each other's arrest.

Gov. McDonald over the telephone said: "I am surprised to learn that a special train was used to convey the officials of the Western Federation of Miners from Denver. I had no knowledge of a plan to hurry the men out of town secretly."

HELPED STEAL HIS OWN HOG.

Farmer Meeker Even Left His Warm Bed to Aid the Thief.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 18.—An audacious swindler persuaded Edward Meeker, a farmer of New Providence, to get out of bed a night or two ago and aid in the theft of Meeker's choicest Winter hog. Meeker and his son, Edward, Jr., were asleep when a loud knocking woke them. A stranger stood at the door.

"What do you want around here at this time o' night wakin' everybody up?" asked Meeker.

"I'm sorry to disturb you," responded the man, "but I was driving from up the country to market with a nice, fat hog, and as I was passing your house he jumped out of the wagon and ran toward your barn. I didn't know what you might do if you saw me running out there, and, besides, I can't catch the hog alone. Can't you give me a hand?"

Farmer Meeker called his son and the three caught the hog after chasing it for half an hour. It weighed 300 pounds and was hoisted into the wagon after a struggle. The stranger thanked the Meekers and drove off.

"I'll bet that hog is almost as big as our'n," said the son to his father as they went upstairs to bed. In the morning young Meeker ran into his father's room:

"Oh, Pop," he exclaimed, "the hog's gone! That fellow stole our pig and he made us help catch it."

"Well, by hen!" said Farmer Meeker.

THROWN AFTER AUTO CRASH.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Hurled from Their Buggy in the Park.

John Leonard, a harness maker of 446 West Fourteenth Street, and Mrs. Leonard were driving in Central Park yesterday afternoon when as they neared Ninetieth Street on the West Drive an automobile ran into their buggy. The collision frightened the horse and made him run away. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard were thrown out of the buggy.

The horse ran about three blocks before he was stopped. Meanwhile a policeman and others had gone to the assistance of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard, both of whom were painfully but not seriously hurt. They were taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

Alfred Clements, the chauffeur of the automobile, was locked up in the Arsenal on a charge of reckless driving. He said the automobile was owned by G. F. Norton, a broker, with an office in the Broad Exchange Building.

Arkansas Mayor a Suicide.

NEWPORT, Ark., Feb. 18.—Charles H. Wilmans, Mayor of this place and prominent in State politics, killed himself by a pistol shot yesterday. No cause for the deed is given.

Ex-Minister Squiers Ill.

HAVANA, Feb. 18.—Private letters received here state that Herbert G. Squiers, former American Minister to Cuba, has for the last month been ill with stomach trouble on board his yacht lying at St. Petersburg, Fla.

CITY BREVITIES.

William C. Froemke, manager of the Eastern District for the American Appraisal Company, says that Lemuel J. Arthur, the realty agent arraigned in the Harlem Court last Friday on the charge of larceny has not been connected with that company since January.

Mrs. Eva Riskin, the mother of seven children, has been missing from her home, 15 Rutgers Place, since Friday morning, and the police have been asked to look for her. The youngest of the children is only three months old.

The tuberculosis exhibition which the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society is sending about has been installed in the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street. It will be opened by Commissioner of Charities Robert W. Hebberd on Tuesday evening.

Capt. Schlottman celebrated his first Sunday as police commander in Chinatown by making two raids on alleged gambling houses yesterday and locking up seventeen Chinamen.

RATE BILL AGREEMENT BY SENATORS LIKELY

Evidence That the Vote Will Be Almost Unanimous.

CONFIDENCE FELT IN KNOX

Amendment Providing Review by Courts Drafted at President's Request.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—There is evidence that an agreement will be reached by Senators on the railroad rate bill that will result in the passage of the measure by a practically unanimous vote. President Roosevelt having stated that he would accept any amendments to the Hepburn bill that were satisfactory to Senator Knox, it is understood that those who have been opposed to the bill in its present form will also agree to accept such amendments as Mr. Knox may approve.

At the request of the President, Senator Knox already has drafted an amendment covering the provision for a review of the decisions of the Inter-State Commerce Commission by the courts. He and Attorney General Moody held a conference, and Mr. Knox submitted his ideas in the form of an amendment, which is in the hands of the Attorney General, and probably will be offered in the form of a committee amendment.

The position taken by Senator Knox on this question has been that the bill should either recognize the right of the courts to review the commission's decisions or it should not; and that as it is pretty generally conceded that the bill would be unconstitutional if it did not, the provision for such court review should be specific, and prescribe how it should be done.

Several other amendments will be offered and with the likelihood of being incorporated in the bill. Not any of them is considered of great importance, but they cover legal points and contribute to perfecting the bill. It is probable that all will be submitted to Senator Knox, and if they are satisfactory to him they will be acceptable to the President and probably to a majority of the Senators.

On Friday next the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce will vote on the question of which bill it will report to the Senate. In order that the views of all may be obtained if some of the committeemen are absent on that day it has been decided to permit them to vote by telegraph.

While Senator Knox has endeavored to avoid taking an active part in the framing of a rate bill, he has been obliged to take a hand in the work at the insistence of the President and many of his colleagues. He has stated that his only desire in the matter is to get a bill through which will accomplish what the Administration set out to bring about and to make one that will stand the test of the courts.

As the framer of the legislation through which he was able to enforce the anti-trust laws in the Northern Securities case he demonstrated his ability in this direction, and hence his services are in demand in this crisis.

FRENCH BRIAR ROOT GONE.

Supply Now Sought in Scotland for the Pipes Made in France.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Consul Murphy of Bordeaux says in reply to a letter from Troy relative to "the purchase of raw materials such as French briar root, amberoid, &c.":

"The supply of French biar root is practically exhausted. Formerly the supply came from the Department of the Landes and from the Pyrenees Mountains on the border line between France and Spain. The supply of briar now comes from Scotland exclusively, and the pipes are manufactured at St. Claude, in the Department of Jura, near the Swiss border. Regarding amberoid, the raw material comes from the shores of the Baltic, and is manufactured in Germany and Austria."

Do you know how many sales you lose a month and why you lose them?

By a simple system of salesmen's reports one of our customers discovered that 60 per cent. of his lost sales was due to a high price on a single line of goods.

Saving of time and expense is not the most important function of our business systems.

Library Bureau

Card systems for every business

316 Broadway

Catarrh, Asthma, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, Catarrhal Deafness

CAN BE CURED BY BUTCHER'S

DIRECT CONTACT METHOD.

Write or call 110 West 34th St. Suite 809-A New York City.

One of the leading physicians of New York said: "The discoverer of this method certainly should be congratulated. It is the most rational and best device I ever saw. I shall prescribe it for all catarrhal AFFECTIONS of THE AIR-PASSAGES."

POISONED, LETTER SAYS.

Two Men Accused of Killing Mrs. Corsa, Who Left $100,000.

The District Attorney's office is investigating a charge it received on Saturday that Maria Corsa, the old woman who died of starvation at 184th Street and Morris Avenue last Monday, leaving an estate worth about $100,000, had been poisoned.

The death certificate issued by Dr. Edward C. Podvin, upon which the burial permit was issued, stated that the woman died of uraemia. In the letter received at the District Attorney's office, however, it is charged that she died by a slow process of poisoning, the principals to the crime being two men, one of whom, it was said, is a chemist. Acting on the statements in the letter, Deputy Cardoza of the District Attorney's office consulted yesterday with Coroner Schwanecke. They said that they had received no evidence to substantiate the charge, but that if they did they would have the body exhumed. Dr. Podvin pronounced the poisoning theory ridiculous.

Dying Man on Car Roof.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 18.—A man supposed to be Edward Sackett of 401 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York City, an honorably discharged sailor of the United States Navy, was found on top of a refrigerator car attached to a milk train due here from Albany at 10 o'clock to-night. Sackett's skull had been fractured, probably by striking a bridge. He was taken to Vassar Hospital, and, it is said, there is little chance of his recovery.

The PIANOLA PIANO

Is the most MODERN form of Piano-forte

THE historical side of the piano-forte has a direct, practical interest for the piano purchaser of to-day. Americans, of all nationalities, pride themselves upon being "up-to-date," and the following table shows how the piano has been developed from the earliest times into its *latest* and *most desirable* form:

MONOCHORD,	500 B. C.
CEMBALO,	1350 A. D.
CLAVICHORD,	1500 A. D.
VIRGINAL,	1550 A. D.
SPINET,	1570 A. D.
HARPSICHORD,	1600 A. D.
PIANOFORTE,	1709 A. D.
SQUARE PIANO	1760 A. D.
UPRIGHT PIANO,	1800 A. D.
PIANOLA PIANO,	1906 A. D.

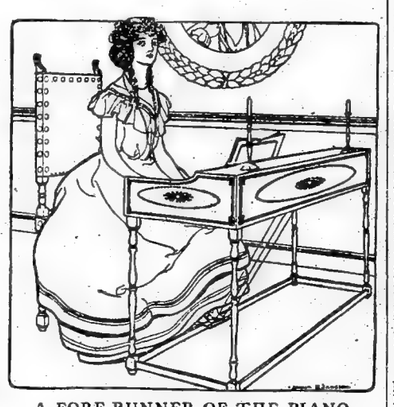

A FORE-RUNNER OF THE PIANO

The Pianola Piano is called "the first complete piano" because it is the first piano that *everyone* can play. Seen in the light of this latest improvement, all previous pianos, which could be played only by those who had made a study of music, seem incomplete.

The Pianola Piano supplies every advantage known to the most perfect type of Upright Piano. But it does not stop there. It makes the piano a *universal* instrument, in the fullest sense of the term because the musically unlearned can play it and enjoy it equally with the musician. It is the *whole family's piano.*

It takes but a moment to change the Pianola Piano from hand-playing to Pianola-playing. When used for hand-playing, its exterior is the same as that of any high-grade upright. But lower the pedals, insert a music-roll and you may play compositions of the greatest difficulty and brilliancy which would otherwise be impossible except to the artist of exceptional attainments.

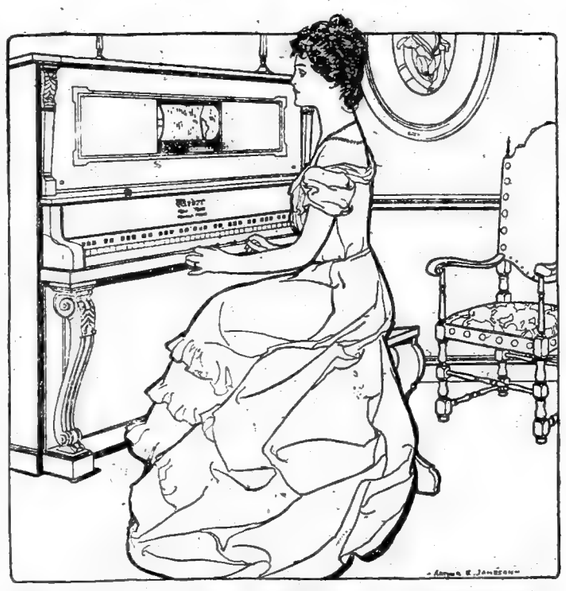

THE LATEST AND MOST USEFUL FORM OF PIANO-FORTE

The Pianola Piano is the union in a single instrument of an upright piano and the complete Metrostyle Pianola. It is made in a variety of styles, ranging in price from $550 to $1,000. Easy monthly payments are offered and other pianos are taken in exchange.

The Aeolian Company, Aeolian Hall, 362 FIFTH AVENUE, NEAR 34TH STREET, NEW YORK

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TOURS

PERFECT PLEASURE TRAVEL

CALIFORNIA AND GRAND CANYON OF ARIZONA

March 1 to 31. Special Pullman Train, visiting the world's greatest canyon; the beautiful cities of Southern California, the Pacific Coast, Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs, Denver, &c.

RATE from New York (covering all necessary expenses)..... $385

FLORIDA — Two weeks of Summer

February 20 and March 6. Special Pullman trains between New York and Jacksonville. Independent travel in Florida.

RATE from New York..... $50

WASHINGTON — The American's Mecca

February 22, March 8 and 22, April 9 and 19, and May 17. Three-day trips to the National Capital.

RATE from New York (all necessary expenses)..... $12 or $14.50

According to hotel selected.

PINEHURST — Golf Tournaments

March 30. RATE from New York..... $32

Covering round-trip transportation, Pullman berth, and meals on going trip, and two and three-quarters days' board at Hotel Carolina. Tickets good for eighteen days.

NEW ORLEANS MARDI GRAS

February 23 to March 1. Special Pullman Train to and from New Orleans. Reserved seats in Special Grand Stand.

RATE from New York..... $75

OLD POINT COMFORT, RICHMOND, WASHINGTON

February 24, March 10 and 24, April 14. Six-day trips through Old Virginia.

RATE from New York (all necessary expenses)..... $36

OLD POINT COMFORT only (same dates)..... $17

Each of the above tours will be accompanied by a Pennsylvania Railroad Tourist Agent and Chaperon.

Illustrated and Descriptive Itineraries, giving full information, will be furnished by Ticket Agent, C. STUDDS, E. P. A., 263 Fifth Avenue, New York, or

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

During the past week various statements have emanated from irresponsible sources, declaring that a considerable number of the members of the Allied Iron Associations of Greater New York have wholly or partly yielded to the demands of the Housesmiths & Bridgemen's Union or are about to do so.

To correctly inform the public and allied industries a meeting of the Allied Iron Associations, this day held, declared these assertions maliciously false, and not only expressed their unalterable determination to deal hereafter with the employees of their own trade individually, but it was the unanimous sense of the Associations that all members requested to submit estimates for iron or steel work shall notify owners, architects, and general contractors that they must not be restricted in such work to the employment of union men exclusively. All the members expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied with the progress of their work, and the Associations were assured that their position was approved and would be supported by the National Erectors Association, a national organization of the manufacturers and erectors of structural iron and steel, which body at a meeting held in New York adopted the following vital principles:

FIRST—Hereafter we will conduct our work on the "OPEN SHOP" plan. Existing agreements shall, however, be carried out until expiration.

SECOND—We disavow any intention of discriminating against the members of any society or organization, but we accord to every man the right to work.

THIRD—Being responsible for the safe and satisfactory execution of the work performed by our employees, we must have full discretion to designate the men we consider competent to perform the work, and we must determine the conditions under which the work shall be performed.

FOURTH—We disavow any intention of lowering wages or changing existing conditions as to working hours, but will accord to every man a fair day's pay for a fair day's work.

Among the concerns subscribing to these principles are:

AMERICAN BRIDGE CO.
FORT PITT BRIDGE CO.
HEYL & PATTERSON.
MODERN STEEL STRUCT. CO.
BRIDGE & STRUCTURAL DEPT., PENNSYLVANIA STEEL CO.
PITTSBURG CONS. CO.
RITER-CONLEY MFG. CO.
BROWN-KETCHAM IRON WORKS.
HANSELL-ELLCOCK CO.
McCLINTIC-MARSHALL CONS. CO.
MIDLAND BRIDGE CO.
WISCONSIN BRIDGE CO.
PHOENIX BRIDGE CO.
PITTSBURG STEEL CONS. CO.
L. F. SHOEMAKER & CO.

Silk waists reduced.

Radical measures to create a quick clearing in our silk waist section will go into force to-day—affording values that

ARE POSITIVELY UNPRECEDENTED.

Silk waists in black and colors—suitable for street, dress and evening wear—a few handsome party or theatre waists. Second Floor.

Waists that were formerly priced from $3.95 up to $22.50—a few much higher—mind you, they were reduced to the above prices. Are on sale to-day at

2.75, 3.95, 5.95, 6.95, 7.95, 10.95 and 12.95.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Men's Spring underwear

half the regular prices.

The maker has sold us his surplus stock of French balbriggan and Sea Island cot on underwear. Main Floor.

ALL SIZES, REGULARS AND STOUTS.

1.25 grade, 69c; 1.50 and $2 grade, 95c.

This underwear is one of the finest and most durable qualities made and will soon cost you double.

Women's knit underwear.

Spring weight lisle vests, in pink, sky and white; exceptional value. Low-neck, sleeveless; various trimmings.

3 for $1; each 35c.

50c. ribbed umbrella drawers at 35c.

Lace trimmed.

Vega silk vests—pink, sky, white—50c.

Women's 25c. ribbed vests, 19c.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Infants' wear at price

reductions that have never been equalled.

No clearance sale ever held in New York offered the opportunity for mothers that this sale affords.

3.50 to 5.95 cloth and serge reefers, 1.50.

Sizes 1 to 4 years.

7.95 to $12 children's coats at 3.50.

Sizes 2, 3 and 4 years.

1.50 to 3.50 cashmere dresses, 98c.

Braid or velvet trimmed—2, 3 or 4 years.

4.50 to 6.95 cashmere dresses, 1.95.

Sizes 2, 3 and 4 years.

1.95 to 4.95 sweaters at 65c.

In red and white only.

75c. flannelette dresses at 25c.

Pink or blue stripes—1, 2 and 3 years.

Children's bonnets at 25c.

Slightly soiled and mussed; sold up to $3.50.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Tortoise shell combs

Real tortoise shell combs for just about what you pay for the imitation kind. Main Floor.

$1 tortoise shell side, neck and back combs, 50c.

$2 tortoise shell side, neck and back combs, $1.

50c. tortoise shell hair pins, heavy curved top, 25c.

Up to $1 tortoise shell barettes, 50c.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Leather bags at 95c.

$2 would be cheap for them.

Carriage bags, leather lined, with purse inside. Hand bags and purse bags of real Morocco leather. Strip in back, leather or chain handle. All the new shades.

Avenue bags in new, dainty size.

Envelope bags, strap back or handle.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Curtains, Upholsteries.

We shall have one of the finest upholstery sections in America as soon as the new goods are installed.

CLEARING PRESENT STOCK WITH UNPARALLELED PRICE REDUCTIONS.

500 pairs of Irish point lace curtains

in 28 of the richest designs—one-third saving.

4.85 curtains 2.95,

7.50 curtains 4.85,

9.25 curtains 5.90.

MAKER'S STOCK BONNE FEMME CURTAINS.

Not a curtain but was made to sell for more than double.

2.25 3.95. 5.90

One of the great features of this sale is a lot of

1,000 mill lengths of tapestry damask at half price,

in special assortments, from 25c. to $2 per yard.

120 pairs of tapestry portieres, odd styles.

$4.50 portieres reduced to, pair, $2.50.

Others reduced to $5, $7.50 and $9.75.

2.75 to 4.50 tapestry table covers at 98c and $1.50;

1,200 yards of curtain remnants 5c, 10c, &c.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Refrigerator sale

SAVING OF A THIRD.

The Alaska Refrigerator Co.'s best refrigerators—of kiln-dried hardwood, golden oak, highly polished. Were not to be delivered until April, so maker made a concession. Basement Salesroom.

Food and ice chamber lined with silver finish zinc—removable waste pipe—galvanized iron food and ice racks.

65 lbs. of ice, 10.25. 85 lbs. of ice, $12.

110 lbs. of ice, $14.25. 150 lbs. of ice, $15.50.

NICKEL PLATED BATHROOM FIXTURES on brass—will not rust through.

35c. 12-inch towel bar—½ in.	25c	60c. Soap dishes at	45c
45c. 24-inch towel bar—½ in.	33c	30c. Soap dishes at	20c
35c. Two-arm towel rack	25c	55c. Tooth brush holders at	40c
45c. Sponge racks to fit bath tub	33c	35c. Soap dishes at	25c
35c. Toilet paper racks for roll paper	25c	$1.00 Soap dishes at	75c
$1.25 Soap dishes	1.00	$1.75 24-inch glass shelves, nickel bracket	1.50
35c. Tumbler holders at	25c	$2.75 7-in. adjustable shaving mirrors	2.25
45c. Tumbler holders at	40c	25c. Robe hooks	15c
35c. Tooth brush holders	25c	50c. Whisk broom holders	40c

Sale of groceries, wines and Washington Birthday favors.

Simpson Crawford Co

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

25,000 yards full 27 in. all silk rough shantung, 59c per yard.

Though the price is exceptionally low, we can guarantee these Shantungs to be all silk. And Shantung will be the most fashionable weave of the season.

The half cotton sort that you frequently see advertised for about this price fades rapidly, especially at the seashore. These are all silk and have our guarantee not to shrink or change color. Main Floor.

$1 to 1.50 Lyons silks at 79c. per yard.

An importer's entire surplus stock at less than foreign cost—extensive variety of beautiful weaves and colors.

75c. imported black Dress taffetas at 59c.

From one of the best known makers of Lyons, France. A beautifully finished taffeta, with guarantee for wear.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Important sale of new gray suitings.

Prices 75c to $2 per yard.

GRAY easily takes first place among the favorites of fashion this year. We've the largest assortment of gray suitings in New York, and the price will be hard to duplicate, quality for quality. Main Floor.

42 inch light gray overplaid suitings, yard	75c	45 inch gray melange mohair suitings, in overplaids	1.00
45, 50 and 56 inch gray suitings, yard	1.00	56 inch Panama suitings, pearl and silver gray, yard	1.00
45 inch all wool taffeta check suitings, yard	1.00		
50-inch pin checked gray melange mohair, medium colorings	1.00		

SPECIALS IN WHITE AND CREAM DRESS GOODS.

54 inch imported cream imperial serge, Monday	1.50	38 inch cream figured mohair, special wearing quality, yard	49c
50 inch double warp cream and ivory mohair, silk finish	79c	45 inch imported wool poplin suitings, newest colors and black	1.00
44 inch cream storm serge, double warp; Monday, yard	1.00	43 inch all wool cream batiste for waists and full costumes	75c

COLORED DRESS GOODS SPECIALS.

44 INCH FRENCH EOLIENNE—silk and wool—soft chiffon finish—newest colorings—ivory, cream and black included 1.00

45 INCH IMPORTED PANAMA—strictly pure wool—even Panama mesh—a splendid assortment of this season's newest colorings and cream 75c

BLACK DRESS GOODS SPECIALS.

43 INCH BLACK VOILE — strictly all pure wool—59c.
Even mesh, crisp, not easily wrinkled.

BLACK CREPE ALBATROSS—pure Australian wool—49c.
Soft and clinging—fast black.

BLACK PANAMA SUITING — even Panama mesh—58c.
Sponged and shrunk—beautiful, rich black.

42 INCH BLACK CHEVIOT—strickly pure wool—yard, 59c.
Double warp—sponged and shrunk.

50 INCH BLACK BROADCLOTH — high satin lustre—$1.25.

50 INCH BLACK ENGLISH MOHAIR—double warp—superior lustre—50c.

48 INCH BLACK FRENCH CHIFFON VOILE—all pure wool—75c.
Soft and clingy—close even mesh—fast color.

45 INCH BLACK SILK FINISH BATISTE—fine texture—yard, $1.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Remarkable purchase silk and cotton Aeolians.

Regularly 50c. per yard, to-day 28c.

This is one of the most extraordinary purchases ever transacted in its line. No washable fabric on the market is more stylish for afternoon or evening party wear. Extremely dressy and handsome. Main Floor.

Will be worn extensively for summer dresses.

THOUSANDS OF YARDS TO SELECT FROM.
GREAT VARIETY OF PLAIN AND FIGURED EFFECTS. GENUINE 50C. FABRICS, AT **28c**

Also at 28c. PURCHASE OF 500 PIECES OF HALF SILK NOVELTIES. **50c on the $**

Some plain jacquard effects, some printed. They're 50c. goods, but, having slight imperfections, we secured them at half price. All are 1906 designs.

Fine sheer organdies at 18c. per yd.
Light and dark grounds, handsomely printed floral designs of pink, blue, helio and yellow.

28 inch dotted Swiss at 12½c. per yd.
A very popular wash fabric, with white grounds; also neat printed designs with rosebuds.

OXFORD SUITINGS, SPLENDID QUALITY, VERY SPECIAL AT ..... 12½c PER YD.

Linen finish chambray, yd., 6½c.
Makes very beautiful though inexpensive dresses—excellent for children's apparel. Comes in 27 inch width—shades of blue, tan, brown and red.

Silk mulls, 30 inches wide, yd., 12½c.
Soft, clingy fabric, for street or evening wear—gives excellent service—choice collars—blue, pink, helio, yellow and black.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

$1.95 satin damask table cloths, $1.50

A late shipment of seven hundred satin damask table cloths, pure Irish linen, newest designs, one-third under prevailing prices. Main Floor.

2 yds. long, $1.95 grade,	2½ yds. long, $2.45 grade,	3 yds. long, $2.95 grade,
$1.50	$1.95	$2.45

500 dozen ALL LINEN NAPKINS, 22 inches square, regularly $2 dozen	1.75
200 dozen SATIN DAMASK NAPKINS, 24 inches square, regularly $3.25 dozen	2.95
250 dozen HEMMED HUCK TOWELS, 20x40 inches, regularly 19c, at	12½c
150 dozen HEMSTITCHED HUCK TOWELS, 23x42 inches, regularly 50c, at	35c
200 HEMSTITCHED TEA CLOTHS, damask patterns, regularly 85c, at	69c

SPLENDID VALUES IN WHITE GOODS.

50c. Imported St. Gall EMBRROIDERED SWISS, dots & figures, yd.	39c	39c. Mercerized LINGERIE BATISTE, soft finish, 36 inches wide, yard	25c	29c WHITE DOTTED SWISS, pin and medium size dots, yard	19c
39c. Mercerized Novelty WHITE WAISTINGS, new designs, yd.	25c	39c. PERSIAN MULL, sheer and soft finish, 45 inches wide, yard	19c	15c. WHITE DRESS LAWN, 40 inches wide, yard	10c

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

4th week--February furniture sale

FEBRUARY and August are the two months of the year when you can buy the best furniture in the world at a bona fide saving of one-third to one-half. To-day starts the fourth week. An early selection is imperative. Fifth Floor.

5-piece **parlor suite** MAHOGANY FINISH

Regular Price.	Sale Price.
$52.00	$41.50
55.00	44.00
72.00	57.50
90.00	72.00
115.00	92.00
145.00	116.00

Standing near the rotunda you will see more furniture than from any other point of view in New York—entire fifth floor.

8-piece **parlor suite** MAHOGANY FINISH

Regular Price.	Sale Price.
$20.75	$14.75
26.00	19.50
32.00	25.75
38.00	30.00
50.00	35.00
67.50	55.00

Special—5-piece parlor suite, like illustration, value $115, at $83.50

Strictly new and the very latest design, thoroughly well made, fine piano polish, mahogany finish, heavy carved frames, upholstered in newest shades of silk tapestries, heavy silk damask or Verona velour.

$10.50 Morris Chair—golden oak	5.75	$36.00 Buffet—golden oak	24.75
$2.50 Dining Chair—quartered oak	1.65	$45.00 Buffet—selected quartered oak	30.00
$3.50 Dining Chair—quartered oak	2.50	$48.00 Princess Dresser—mahogany	36.00
$7.50 Dining Chair—leather	5.50	$20.00 Dressers—popular woods	15.00
$21.00 Dining Table—golden oak	14.75	$16.50 Chiffoniers—popular woods	13.50
$24.50 Dining Table—quartered oak	16.50	$27.50 Brass Bed—French lacquer	18.50
$20.00 China Closet—golden oak	12.75	$38.00 to $50.00 Brass Bed—latest design	29.50
$30.00 China Closet—quartered oak	18.50	$45.00 to $60.00 Brass Bed—six styles	35.00
$31.00 China Closet—quartered oak	22.50	$30.00 Ostermoor Mattress	18.50
$38.00 Sideboard—quartered oak	24.75	**PURE HAIR MATTRESSES.**	
$50.00 Sideboard—quartered oak	35.00	$15.50 X quality Mattress	10.00
$60.00 Sideboard—quartered oak	42.50	$21.00 XX quality Mattress	15.00
$75.00 Sideboard—quartered oak	47.50	$24.50 XXX quality Mattress	18.00
$28.50 Buffet—golden oak	21.00	$32.00 XXXX quality Mattress	25.00

The new spring suits find

their best representation here to-day.

Take special notice of the suits at $19.75.

These suits come in both broadcloth and fancy novelty mixtures, high colors predominating in the broadcloth; made up in smart, tight fitting hip, jacket style, and lined with soft satin or taffeta—coat single breasted—skirt circular effect, $19.75.

New Spring suits at 24.75.

CHEVIOTS, BROADCLOTHS, ENGLISH MIXTURES.

Charming effects in new shadings; Eton and smart short jacket effects, beautifully lined and tailored.

New broadcloth coats at 18.75.

You'll be delighted with the style of these coats, the superior tailoring and low price; full circular model, lined with soft black satin, fancy silk braid trimmed, large turn back cuffs.

Women's coats at 14.75.

KERSEYS—COVERTS—TWEEDS—BROADCLOTHS.

A large assortment of styles at a price remarkably low.

The new voile skirts at 14.75.

These are the fashionable skirts of the day—made over heavy taffeta drop skirt—applique bands of taffeta.

ABOUT 50 OTHER NEW STYLES.

Splendid lot of cloth skirts, 5.95.

PANAMAS, CHEVIOTS AND OTHER MATERIALS.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sample Lierre lace robes

$35 sample robes at $18.

THREE DIFFERENT DESIGNS.

A New York dressmaker's supply house used these robes as samples in securing orders for the season.

Wholesale prices were $20, $21 and $22.

You pay less than the retailer does for the same grade of robes. They're the very newest shapes—handsomely embroidered on fine net—raised pompadour and medallion designs. Main Floor.

White embroidered robes

Authoritative display of the new styles. Prices,

$5 $6.75 $10 $14 $20 $25

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

St. Gall embroidered flouncings

10,000 YARDS AT HALF PRICE—12 TO 27 INCH.

The scarce widths much wanted for the popular flounce dresses, waists, children's dresses, lingerie hats, &c., on sheer materials in the newest effects; blind and eyelet combinations; hand embroidered effects, new Japanese stitch, like hand work; baby Irish, &c., &c. Main Floor.

29c for 50c flouncings

39c for 75c flouncings

59c for $1.25 flouncings

98c for $1.75 flouncings

3,000 yards of wide shirt waist bandings,

50c to $1 qualities, 48c and 29c

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Silk dress shields

15c per pair—regularly 25c

It is customary to pay 25c. or more for these Japanese silk dress shields. They're light in weight, washable and impervious, in sizes 2, 3 and 4. Notion Dept., Main Floor.

10c. dozen for real pearl shirt waist buttons.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Novelty stamped linens

Dozens of patterns.

Our art needlework section has gained a wide reputation for its stamped linen and lawn shirt waists, parasols, corset covers, top collars, hats belts, &c. Second Floor.

Also large lot of pillow tops, scarfs and staple stamped linens—for eyelet, hedebo, shadow work, &c.

All kinds mercerized embroidery cotton, per skein, 1c.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

C. B. corsets at 75c.

Regularly $1.25

Made of French coutil, high bust and long dip hip—a popular model, giving the much desired long, tapering waist. Regular $1.25 grade.

SIZES 18 TO 29 FOR MEDIUM AND FULL FIGURES.
SIZES 18 TO 24 FOR SLENDER FIGURES, } 75c

$3 Royal Worcester corsets of black broche, $1.25

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Closing out over 3,000

yards of carpets at 40c. and 55c.

REDUCED FROM 65c., 75c., 85c. UP TO $1.10.

Purpose of this sale is to make room for the new Spring goods. In nearly all the patterns we have enough to cover a large size room. Bring measurements.

FOR ROOMS, HALLS OR STAIRS.

Tapestry carpets
reduced from 65c., 75c., 85c., and 90c. per yard to 40c

Velvet carpets
reduced from 90c., $1 and $1.10 per yard to 55c

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Dinner set sale

reductions that insure a busy day to-day.

SAVINGS OF A FOURTH AND A THIRD.

$20 Austrian china dinner sets, $15.

Beautifully decorated—100 pieces to a set.

$13 American porcelain dinner sets (100 pieces)	9.50
$16 English porcelain dinner sets (100 pieces)	12.00
$16 Warwick china dinner sets (100 pieces)	12.00
$30 Theo. Haviland dinner sets (100 pieces)	20.00
$75 Theo. Haviland dinner sets (100 pieces)	50.00

PASTOR LEE DEFIES NEW YORK PRESBYTERY

Westminster Church, He Tells His People, Is Now Independent.

SUPPORTED BY CONGREGATION

Parent Body Will Be Ignored, but the Church Will Remain Presbyterian, Despite Threats.

Whatever steps the Presbytery of New York intends taking to put in effect its resolution declaring vacant the pulpit of Westminster Church, in West Twenty-third Street, nothing was done yesterday to interrupt the orderly conduct of the Sabbath services. In the moring the Rev. Dr. John Lloyd Lee read a statement defining his position and preached a sermon appropriate to his point of view. The statement is as follows:

My Dear People: It is proper for me to advise you not to be disturbed in the least by any statements, from whatever source, which have appeared during the last few days in the papers of our city, purporting to reflect upon this church or upon me.

Certain resolutions, made public a day or two ago by the Trustees of the Presbytery of New York, have no relation, as they purport to have, to this church or to myself, for we have withdrawn together from and are no longer connected with the Presbytery of New York. Therefore you need not fear any of these statements, or any similar statements in the future, though they may assume the form of pretentious threats or commands.

We are assured that the property of this church belongs to this church under the laws of the State of New York, without a question, and is to be controlled by this church and by nobody else.

Let it here be clearly stated and understood that neither this church nor I have withdrawn from the Presbyterian Church, but only from the Presbytery of New York, and that we continue to be Presbyterians and shall teach and propagate only the Presbyterian faith and doctrine. I am your pastor and shall so continue.

Let us always pray for those who misunderstand us. And, trusting ourselves to Him whose we are are and whom we serve, let us go forth humbly and earnestly to do the work which God has given us to do here in this field which is ripe for the harvest.

To this Dr. Lee added a few informal words. Hitherto, he said, he had felt it better to keep silent concerning the controversies that had rent the congregation for two years, but certain things now compelled him to speak, and a full statement would be placed in the hands of the church members by Wednesday night.

The lesson and the text of the day were appropriate to the situation of the church. Dr. Lee denied that they were chosen for the occasion, and said they came in the course of a series of sermons he was preaching, but most people, he said, would describe the coincidence as providential.

He read and commented on the first chapter of Joshua, where that leader is bidden be strong and of good courage for the undertaking before him, and he took his text from the same passage. Then he referred to Caesar crossing the Rubicon and Napoleon crossing the Alps, and pictured the troubles of Martin Luther.

He said, in part:

"Joshua had to deal with a troublesome and obstreperous people, but he obeyed the great command, 'Only be strong and of good courage,' and triumphed. God is always with us. The child was a little irreverent when she said to her kitten, 'I have God with me and don't want you,' but she expressed a grand truth. If we believe that, we shall be saved from the sin of dismay and go forward to our undertakings with a whole heart."

At the conclusion of the service Pastor Lee was greeted by nearly the whole of his congregation, and it was evident he has their support. He suggested in conversation that it was possible that Westminister Church might apply to enter the Presbytery of Brooklyn. It was, however, pointed out later by an authority on Presbyterian law that that is impossible, as since 1870 it has been contrary to Church law to allow any church to belong to a Presbytery unless it is situated within its bounds.

It was also stated by the same authority that Dr. Lee has put himself in a untenable position by failing to have action in withdrawing from the Presbytery confirmed by the ecclesiastical body governing his church. The meeting of Jan. 31, which agreed to it, was a meeting of Westminster Church in its corporate capacity; but to make the action legal the ecclesiastical body should also have assented to it. It is too late now to remedy this. The Presbytery has declared Dr. Lee no longer in office, and he has, therefore, no power to summon the ecclesiastical governing body of his church.

The Presbytery claims an equity of $75,000 in the property of Westminster Church over and above the $22,000 mortgage it holds on its property. This arises from the fact that the present Westminster Church represents the amalgamation of three congregations. In 1850 when the West Twenty-third Street Church joined the Westminster Church, which then stood on Twenty-second Street, and of which the Rev. Dr. Deems was pastor, the deeds recognized the authority of the Presbytery in specific terms. It is, therefore, claimed that the present congregation cannot withdraw from the Presbytery without satisfying the rights of that body in its property. It is stated that at the meeting of the Trustees of the Presbytery in the Northern Trust Company's Building last Thursday, Dr. Deems was called in to consult on this aspect of the matter.

PIERCE AGREES TO TESTIFY.

Missouri Attorney General to Examine Oil Man on March 1.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—H. Clay Pierce will appear before Attorney General Hadley and the Special Commissioner in the oil hearing on March 1 to give his testimony, according to an agreement made with Mr. Hadley in New York.

Mr. Hadley expected Mr. Pierce to give his testimony here this week, but Pierce said he was unwilling to appear before March 1, so that date has been arranged. With this hearing and another to be held in Oklahoma City this week Wednesday the Missouri Attorney General will have closed his case except for another hearing to be held in New York City. This will come after the Missouri Supreme Court shall have rendered its opinion whether certain questions submitted to H. H. Rogers should be answered by him in New York. This opinion is expected this week Wednesday.

BURGLAR IN A CHIMNEY.

He Confesses Stealing Jewelry to Give to His Sweetheart.

After chasing him all day long, Capt. Gray and Detective Sergeant Gaynor of the Westchester Station yesterday dragged Charles Hill, a telegraph operator formerly employed by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, out of a chimney in the house of a Mrs. Miller in East Chester Village. He was arrested on a triple charge of burglary, forgery, and grand larceny.

After Hill had been taken to the station, according to the police, he made a full confession. Hill, who was employed as a telegraph operator at the Bay Chester Station, on Dec. 13 broke into the house of Charles Probst, a real estate dealer living at Union Avenue and Fourth Street, Westchester. He got away with a $900 diamond brooch belonging to Mrs. Probst, Mr. Probst's diamond stud, and other jewelry. He also took a blank checkbook. The police say Hill got $700 on forged checks.

Capt. Gray received word yesterday that Hill had been seen in Bay Chester. The police traced him to the house, where he was found, hiding in the chimney. He said he committed the burglary on Dec. 13 because this happened to be the birthday of his sweetheart, the daughter of a Westchester saloon keeper. He said he gave her the jewelry as a birthday present, and kept only the checkbook for himself.

MR. BIRCKHEAD AS RECTOR.

Holds His First Service at St. George's—Consecrates Life to the Work.

The Rev. Hugh Birckhead held his first service as rector of St. George's Episcopal Church yesterday morning. The Rev. Dr. William R. Rainsford, who is now in Egypt, recently resigned as rector, owing to ill-health. Mr. Birckhead has been one of Dr. Rainsford's assistants for a couple of years. In his sermon he said:

"We have in this church enjoyed the privilege to know well a great personality. We have been warmed and fed and inspired by that personality, until the habit of relying upon that influence has become fixed. There has grown up among us the feeling of placing our reliance upon one great man, who helped us so much to form our idea of God, and to understand the spirit of Christ. It must evoke a feeling of thankfulness to think that one man has done so much.

"Yet, in the providence of God, it has come about that that great personality has been withdrawn from us, and we for the moment stand at the dividing of the ways. Shall we go back and live in careless indifference, as we did before we knew him? Shall we sink into selfish retirement? If so, then indeed has his work been in vain, and we have been listeners and not hearers; we have been thrilled, but have not really felt his message.

"Ah, dear friends, you can't go back—you simply cannot do it. We have got to go on, and go on together—for this church represents infinitely more than one man, however great he may be. The work of this parish has become an example throughout the land.

"Men and women of St. George's Church, I am going to give my life to this work, and I ask you to help me in it."

50,000 AT SCENE OF FLOOD.

Engineer Says Week Will Be Needed to Repair Broken Mains.

Fully fifty thousand curious folks visited the Manhattanville section, from 125th Street, Amsterdam and Convent Avenues, to 129th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, yesterday to view the damage caused by the breaking of two forty-eight-inch water mains last Saturday afternoon. A heavy blast set off on Convent Avenue smashed the big pipes, and a torrent of water poured through the streets.

The reserves from the 125th Street and the West 152d Street Stations were on duty from early yesterday morning until late last night keeping the crowd in check. Persons came from all sections of the city, in automobiles, in carriages, by subway, elevated, surface cars, and on foot. One man who said he lived in Paterson declared that he had come because he hadn't seen a flood in some time.

There is an area of about five blocks in which the streets are in a dangerous condition. They may cave in at any moment. The police roped off this section.

The saloons, restaurants, and other places that were flooded had all been drained dry yesterday, but the water had left behind pebbles, stones, and a thin layer of yellow clay. The highest point reached by the water was on the hill on Convent Avenue. There a yellow water line remained, and measurement showed that the flood there had been seven feet deep.

In the "Gulch" at the foot of the hill west of Convent Avenue, which received the worst of the deluge, all was chaos. Shanties that stood there were reduced to a mere mass of boards. The people who lived in them had to find shelter elsewhere.

In the hollow, which is fifty feet deep at the foot of the hill, were bodies of chickens, cats, and dogs, beer barrels—found to be empty after inspection by several thirsty individuals—and many small household articles. Small boys were about to launch a raft when the police chased them away.

Engineer Bull of the Water Department with an assistant, watched laborers clearing away the stones. They spent the day in examining the break. Mr. Bull said last night that, working day and night, it would take at least a week to repair the damage done. There was no scarcity of water in the neighborhood, however.

Chief Inspector Murray of the Bureau of Combustibles was on hand and began an investigation.

Anton Schwartz, President of the Bernheimer & Schwartz Brewery, whose cellar, 200 feet long and 100 feet wide, was flooded, said last night that he could not estimate the damage, but that it would amount to thousands. There is still water in the cellar, and valuable machinery was rusted.

At 2 Convent Avenue, in a row of seven three-story private houses, the people were telling stories of the flood last night. The Trueman family live at 4 Convent Avenue. Shortly after 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, when the family were in the upper part of the house, a report like a cannon was heard. Running down the stairs they were met at the dining room door by a rush of water, and lost no time in getting to the upper rooms again. They were kept in the house for at least two hours. The dining room was afloat and the kitchen fire went out. It was the same story in all the seven houses. The basements are not yet clear of water, and carpets and walls were plastered with mud.

The total damage done by the flood will probably reach more than $100,000. Joseph Michael was fined $25 in Harlem Court yesterday for setting off the blast. Antonio Pucci, the contractor, was discharged.

SAW HIS WIFE STARVE.

Helpless Veteran, Near Death Himself, Unable to Aid Her.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Attracted by feeble cries for help, a man who was passing the home of John Smith, near South Schenectady, Saturday, stopped to investigate. He found Smith, who is old, helpless from hunger and almost unable to speak. Smith's wife was dead on the floor.

An investigation by the Coroner revealed the fact that she had died from hunger and exposure. She had fallen and injured herself the previous day, and her husband had been unable to assist her. His efforts to obtain help were in vain. Smith had been feeble for some time and vain efforts had been made to induce him to go to a soldiers' home. He has been taken to the county house.

FAITH IS ESSENTIAL, SAYS ROCKEFELLER, JR.

Yet if One Does One's Best That's All That Can be Expected.

JOSEPH HIS SUBJECT AGAIN

His Experience Proves, He Says, That Everybody Has a Real Part in Life to Live.

Faith in God as an essential for every day business life and as a basis for business ethics was the theme of the talk of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to his Bible Class in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church yesterday.

The son of the man who is reputed to be the richest in the world, and whose mysterious disappearance is puzzling subpoena servers pending Missouri's investigation of the Standard Oil Company, expressed the opinion that each man, whatever his condition and whatever his circumstances, should live out his little part in life; not that his one life amounted to a great deal, he said, but because it was a thread in the great tapestry designed by the Creator of all things, and that in fashioning out the work of centuries and aeons it was necessary that no thread should be neglected if the tapestry were to be completed and made perfect.

B. D. Caldwell, Vice President of the Lackawanna Railroad, himself a Sunday school leader, attended the class meeting yesterday. Mr. Caldwell is Vice President and Director of many railroads, being interested in at least a score of great traffic corporations. Young Mr. Rockefeller shortened his address to his class to allow Mr. Caldwell to say a few words. Mr. Caldwell was brief but expressed with considerable force his opinion that faith in God was the essential for the establishment of business ethics.

"The right principle to apply between man and man in grasping after business ethics to-day," he said, "is that our conduct must be based and built on the Lord Jesus Christ, and I say this without cant or affectation. We must have a faith and love for an Eternal God who is the inspiration of all that is right, honorable, and true. This is the only business platform."

Mr. Rockefeller expressed his acquiescence in this, and added that although the individual frequently falls short in his efforts to live in a godly way no more can be expected of him if he does the very best he can.

The topic from which Mr. Rockefeller drew the matter for his address was in the life of Joseph at the time when he was in prison as the result of withstanding the temptations put in his path by the wife of Potiphar, his employer.

"The same spirit that marked his life before," said Mr. Rockefeller, "marked Joseph's life in prison. As a slave in the house of Potiphar he worked his way until he was put in charge of the household. In prison he lost no time in bewailing his fate or cursing his God. He so conducted himself that he was placed in charge of the other prisoners, a most unusual achievement. He kept his faith in God.

"How frequently it happens that our faith depends on sunny skies! When all is pleasant we forget the God that helped us in the dark days, and when dark days come we cry that He has forgotten us. It was not so with Joseph.

"It is not for us to think our plans the best. We are to carry out the plans of God, and Joseph seemed to realize that. We are apt to judge God's goodness according to what He grants us in our own plans. As long as the plans parallel it is all right, but when our plans are upset we think the God we trusted yesterday has thrown us down and forsaken us. You and I are here simply to do what God wants us to do. The plans of God are not for the day, but for the centuries and the thousands of years. We must fit into our little niches He has provided for us. We cannot see the plans that God has made. We are in the valley. The task of the workers of the famous Gobelin tapestry is seemingly meaningless. They work from the reverse side according to the patterns set for them, but they are doing beautiful work all the time.

"Think of the dignity of working with God in His plans! We are part with Him in this creation of His, and no thread must be left out, or the tapestry will be hurt. You or I can't hope to build an edifice in this life, which does not amount to anything, but each of us may put a stone in place for the building of the edifice. Joseph did his part faithfully and well, and did not question God's wisdom. Like him, we must have faith that God has designed well.

"In the prison Joseph interpreted the dream of the chief butler and asked the chief butler when he was released to speak of him to the King. He was released and the chief butler had promised to speak for him, but he forgot all about it, and as far as he was concerned Joseph might have remained indefinitely in prison. That is not the kind of friendship we would want. And yet how often it is that we forget the Great Friend in the same way when things are going well for us!

"If a man should come to the city from the country, as many of us have, and should make his way successfully with the start his parents gave him, having had them suffer to educate him, and perahps to give him a little sum of money to start with, and that man should deny his parents when they came to the city, our manhood would revolt against such conduct. And yet we do worse than that when we forget Jesus Christ, who helped us when we needed help, when we are ashamed to acknowledge our faith, when we are up and our ways are pleasant. We should recognize our obligations to Him all the time, as Joseph did, in adversity and in times of good fortune."

MURDERER'S FATAL AVOWAL.

Confessed as Prison Commission Was Thinking of Sparing His Life.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 18.—Had Essie Johnson, a negro murderer, remained silent for a few minutes he probably would have escaped the death he met with to-day on the gallows at Dawson.

Since the day of his arrest Johnson had strenuously denied that he killed Eliza Banks, an aged woman of his race, and, while everything had been made ready for the execution this morning, the Sheriff was awaiting the final word from the State Prison Commission, which was then considering a petition for a commutation of the death sentence, and was inclined to show clemency, the man having been convicted on circumstantial evidence.

Johnson, however, ignorant of what was going on, and his last hope of life gone, asked for the Sheriff and confessed that he committed the murder, whereupon the Sheriff, without more ado, took him out and hanged him, and then wired the Prison Commission about it.

ARMY SERGEANT SENTENCED.

Four Years for Using Bogus Warrant in Search for Deserters.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 18.—Four years in the military prison at Governors Island is the sentence imposed by the court martial held at Fort Ethan Allen on Harry J. Morgan, formerly of Palmer, Mass., Quartermaster Sergeant of the Fifteenth United States Cavalry, convicted on the charge of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

While looking for deserters Morgan went into a house in this city and searched on authority under a search warrant. The warrant was afterward found to be a bogus one.

BRIDGE CRUSH IMPROVED.

Police Now Guide the Homeward-Bound Throngs More Successfully.

Bluecoats and brass buttons everywhere and policemen dealing out lectures on politeness as they push are the outward manifestations of the improvement at the Brooklyn Bridge since Police Commissioner Bingham tackled the crush problem by putting a special "hog squad" on duty there.

There really has been an improvement, since the crowd moves with a little more celerity, but Capt. William Brophy, who is in charge, says, "It's all a question of human nature."

There's plenty of it at the bridge, and in spite of all that has been done, the "bridge hog" still lives. To cure him it seems that you must kill him.

To the regular police squad on the bridge thirty-four men are added every evening. They are stationed at various points at the Manhattan entrance to the bridge. The greatest crush is under the shed, up on the train platform. The special policemen in the "hog squad" arrive at 4:30 o'clock and get through with the job after the rush hour.

The efforts of the policemen on the platform are directed primarily toward keeping the crowd moving toward the eastern end of the platform. It doesn't take much perspicacity to see that this platform isn't big enough. If the trains come thick enough they deplete the crowd a little from moment to moment, but never enough for elbow room. If there's the slightest hitch in the moving of the trains the crush becomes a jam, for though the outlet has been stopped the human stream is still flowing in.

One policeman gets hold of one of the brass rungs at the car door, another gets a hold of the one opposite. The crowd pushes and scrambles into the cars between them. The policemen help push, saying the while such helpful words as these:

"Don't crush; take your time."

In a moment the starting bell is rung. The man or woman with whom it has been a case of so-near-and-yet-so-far is pushed back by the strong arm of the law. The gate is slammed, the train is moving on. If it's a man who has been pushed back he bristles up a little. The policeman smiles at him and there he is.

It's a little better down on the loops of the surface lines. The crowd which wishes to cross the tracks to get to one or the other of the loops is watched and guided. When the waiting cars have been held up long enough, this flow of humanity is stopped for a time. The cars are then permitted to swing around the circle.

Capt. Brophy has a good opinion of the crowd. He has been on the bridge for many years. While admitting that the Brooklyn Bridge jam has not been solved entirely, he says that it is being controlled now better than ever. He said:

"This crowd is as good a crowd as there is. They are all respectable, honest business people. They want to get home. The problem is to guide them properly. They are being guided now better than they have ever been. The credit is not mine. It belongs to Commissioner Bingham and Inspector Flood."

WARNS OTHER RAILROADS.

The Pennsylvania Will Refuse to Haul Cars Not Up to Date.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 18.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has notified all railroads that after July 1 next it will refuse to receive cars from all other roads which are not up to the specifications required by the company in the building of its own rolling stock.

The company is spending millions of dollars equipping the road with new rolling stock of the latest and best pattern with all safety appliances required by law. Many of the railroads of the country have made little if any effort to comply with the laws in this respect.

After the date given out in the circular notice every car received by the Pennsylvania must be equipped with air-brakes and automatic couplers. After Jan. 1 of next year they must be built on as strict lines of specifications as the Pennsylvania requires for its own cars. The company is now destroying all the light cars of old make and installing heavy steel ones in their place.

ANOTHER BIG SEA FIGHTER.

Battleship Connecticut Nearly Completed at the Navy Yard.

The crew that is to man the new battleship Connecticut, now nearly completed at the New York Navy Yard is assembling on board the receiving ship Hancock. The battleship awaits only a few finishing touches before she is ready to be placed in commission.

The Naval Constructors in charge of the work on the Connecticut are happy because in the last month they made a big gain on the Connecticut's sister ship Louisiana, now almost completed at Newport News. If the gain made last month is maintained, the Government-built ship may yet be the first of the two ships to go into commission. The Louisiana is being built in a private shipyard.

The Connecticut will cost more than the Louisiana. Secretary Bonaparte has asked Congress for an increase of about 12 per cent. on the original limit authorized for the construction of the battleship.

DREAM OF DEATH CAME TRUE.

Man Struck by Fast Mail at Lyons Had Premonition.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 18.—James V. Brothers of Fairport was killed by the fast mail at the New York Central station at Lyons this morning.

Just before his death he had told a friend that his dead brother appeared to him in a dream last night and said: "I have come for you." He told several persons that the dream worried him.

QUIZ FOR DR. SLICER, THEN HEARTY APPLAUSE

Minister's First Consideration to Tell the Truth, He Says.

AND NOT TO SEEK SUCCESS

Cooper Union Audience, Though Not Sharing Many of His Views, Thanks Him Vociferously.

When the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer finished the last of his series of lectures before the People's Institute in Cooper Union hall last night, his subject being "Fraternity," he was greeted with a broadside of questions that seemed to stagger him.

In the institute, the members of which fill the large hall to the doors every Sunday night, there are Jews, Catholics, Protestants, agnostics, atheists, and Christian Scientists. The bulk of the membership is from the east side, and many express at times in these meetings downright revolutionary ideas.

Dr. Slicer's prior lectures have been on "Liberty" and "Equality," the one last night completing the triad. His views on economic questions, especially as to remedial measures in regard to capital and labor antagonisms, have been so conservative that they have often met with dead stillness, even when the doctor's oratory has been at its best.

The uprising of his audience last night was peaceable, but striking nevertheless.

"Doctor," demanded one member, "do you not find it necessary to tell falsehoods at times to keep up your success in your line?"

The institute let out one huge demonstration of vocal delight over this question and the doctor had to wave his hands to get quiet restored that he might answer the question.

"My answer is a double one," he said. "The first part is that the questioner is certainly not a member of my congregation, and the second is that a minister's first consideration is to tell the truth, regardless of the cost, and that he does not take the matter of success into consideration."

"How are we to bring about fraternity among men?" sounded a voice high and clear, "when there is no fraternity among the ministers?"

"That is the trouble," admitted Dr. Slicer. "The ministers are, unfortunately, too much divided."

"What is your personal creed?" began another questioner, but the manager of the institute declared that personal questions were not in order.

"What did he ask me?" inquired Dr. Slicer. "What was his question? I want to hear it."

"What is the doctor's creed?" sounded the voice.

"I have an office, and if you will call there at 3 to-morrow I will tell you about it," was the speaker's reply.

A red-haired woman raised her hand and swished herself to a standing position.

"Does the doctor think we can really be brothers," she asked, "until we are better men. Bettering the men seems a long way off."

"The better the man," replied the doctor, "the better the brother—and husband."

"Don't you believe the betterment of conditions lies in the Socialist ballot?" was another question.

The doctor said he did not think so.

"Do you not believe that organized labor as it now stands helps toward fraternity and a solution of the social problems?" asked a workingman.

The doctor did not think so. He replied that labor organizations as constituted were not living on their constitutions, but on their by-laws. The labor organization of to-day, he said, should be such that employers would gladly seek it, knowing that they would get the best possible labor.

Dr. Slicer was asked if he did not believe a war would be necessary to bring about the brotherhood of mankind to man. His answer was that war only killed off people, leaving more to be divided among those remaining—a plan not in the scope of fraternity.

"How can there be brotherhood," demanded another questioner, "when the workingman wants the highest possible wages and the lowest prices for the things he buys, and the employer wants the lowest wages and the highest prices for the product?"

Dr. Slicer thought it was possible to have both sides honestly getting what they were worth and have fraternity, too.

"How can we, with moral lectures," demanded another member, "expect to change the intents and interests of the human kind when Moses and Christ failed after thousands of years?"

Dr. Slicer said he thought the individual would have to be bettered until the whole mass was bettered and fraternal.

"Because they forgot the brotherhood of man," declared the speaker, "we have the shameful sight to-night of three great business men dying of shame."

When the discussion was at an end the crowd gave a rousing vote of thanks to Dr. Slicer, the applause lasting many minutes, and the temper of the Institute showing plainly that although the majority of the Institute disagreed with his conservative views, its members bore the lecturer no grudge for having expressed them.

FUNERAL FOR A MONKEY.

Coffin, Pallbearers, Flowers, and All Complete for Jocko.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 18.—With flowers, pallbearers, and all the paraphernalia of a first-class funeral, the remains of Jocko, a pet monkey of Benjamin F. Cortes's of this city, will be buried to-morrow.

A physician attended the monkey and pronounced his fatal illness pneumonia. To-day Jocko lay in state in a hotel parlor and friends, of whom he had a large number in the neighborhood, brought many floral tributes, which were arranged about the handsome plush-lined casket. An undertaker has charge of the burial.

PRESS JERSEY LIQUOR BILL.

Protestants and Catholics Call Mass Meetings to Help It Pass.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 18.—Bishop O'Connor of the Roman Catholic diocese of Newark has extended invitation to all Catholic clergymen of the counties of Essex, Morris, Hudson, Bergen, Passaic, Sussex, and Union to attend a meeting in the school hall of St. Patrick's Cathedral in this city next Friday afternoon to take action toward supporting the excise bills now pending in the Legislature.

Bishop Lines of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Newark, who is colaboring with Bishop O'Connor in the movement, will invite many clergymen of non-Catholic denominations to attend the meeting. It is proposed to make a great demonstration in favor of the excise legislation that is sought.

The bills are designed to do away with hundreds of cheap saloons throughout the State and to control and regulate the traffic of the existing saloons in a much greater degree than heretofore.

THE PERILS OF WEALTH.

Dr. Strong, Discussing Them, Thinks That Few Really Fear Them.

"The Perils of Wealth" was the theme discussed by Dr. Josiah Strong at the Sunday afternoon meeting of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, at the Majestic Theatre.

Dr. Strong said that while the perils of wealth were manifest, he would venture to allege that there were very few in the audience who would not be afraid to face them.

Wealth at the present day was increasing at an amazing rate, he said. The American people were the best dressed, best fed, and most extravagant people in the world. There was more money saved in a decade in the United States, Dr. Strong declared, than would buy out the entire Russian Empire. The son of a wealthy man was to be pitied, he said, because he lacked the incentive to labor.

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An Important Sale of

Trousers for Men.

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Formerly $4.50 to $5.50 At $3.50

The greater number of the trousers are of worsted, and all of them are well tailored. For the big men, with a girth all the way up to 54, exceptionally "good things" are in the collection.

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Formerly $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00. At $2.00

We have ever made waistcoats our specialty, and we have ever made it our business to be rid of the garments designed for a season before the season is done. To that end we have reduced the prices of our three, four and five dollar single and double breasted waistcoats to two dollars.

They are of flannels in light and dark colors, mercerized fabrics in divers weaves and patterns and wash fabrics.

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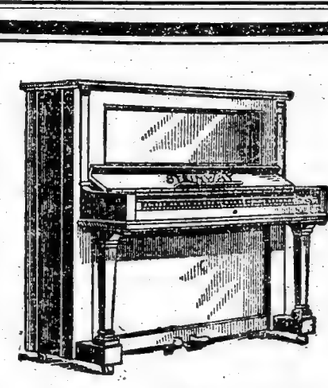

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KING CHRISTIAN BURIED; MANY ROYAL MOURNERS

Stately Ceremony in the Ancient Church at Roskilde.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA OVERCOME

Emperor William Assists Her to Rise —Requiem Services Held Throughout the Kingdom.

ROSKILDE, Denmark, Feb. 18.—The magnificent old Gothic church here presented a brilliant spectacle this afternoon, when the body of King Christian IX. was laid to rest with the long line of his predecessors on the Danish throne, whose remains repose in the building.

The coffin lay in the chancel beneath a black and gold canopy, supported by high officers in full dress uniform. On it was a golden branch, a tribute from the children of Denmark. Leaning against the altar rails were floral tributes from foreign monarchs and members of the Danish royal family.

The choir was nearly filled with clergy, whose quaint black gowns and white ruffs formed a striking background to the blaze of gold-laced uniforms of the Diplomatic Corps, whose members occupied a corner of the choir. Mr. O'Brien, the American Minister, was in plain evening dress. He personally represented President Roosevelt.

The left of the church was reserved for the Ministers and Court and State officials, while on the right were the members of the Riksdag. The galleries and side aisles were filled with women.

The only sign of mourning was the black floor cloth, which served to throw into relief the bright colors and gold and silver lace of the uniforms.

Just before 2 o'clock Queen Alexandra, the Dowager Empress of Russia, the Queen of Denmark, the Duchess of Cumberland, and other royal ladies entered the church and seated themselves in the front row of chairs to the left of the coffin. Then a stir at the door of the church heralded the arrival of the King, and while the organ played Beethoven's funeral march, the royal procession swept up the centre aisle. King Frederick was in the uniform of a Danish General. Emperor William, in the uniform of a Danish Admiral, walked at his left, and the King of Greece at his right, both keeping a little behind him. King Haakon and the other royal personages and the representatives of foreign sovereigns followed.

At the catafalque Dr. Roerdam, Primate of the Danish Church, with Dr. Paulli, Court Chaplain, and Dr. Bondo, Dean of the cathedral, awaited the King. The royal party took seats with the royal ladies. King Frederick sat nearest the altar with Queen Louisa, next to whom sat Emperor William. Then, in order, came Queen Alexandra, King George of Greece, the Dowager Empress of Russia, King Haakon, the Duchess of Cumberland, and the Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The Duke of Cumberland sat in the second row, two places removed from Emperor William. The foreign representatives sat behind, the Crown Prince of Siam being conspicuous in a light gray uniform.

The service began with the singing of a hymn, and then Dr. Roerdam delivered a long panegyric on the late King. The sermon was followed by another hymn, the royal mourners joining in the singing. The service was beautiful, but as simple as all the other ceremonies held since the King's death.

Then while the funeral march composed by Hartmann on the occasion of the death of Thorvaldsen, Denmark's great sculptor, was played by instruments, including trumpets and cymbals, eight officers carried the coffin from the chancel across to the Chapel of Frederick.

It was an impressive moment. As the solemn notes peeled forth the windows of the church were shaken by a salute of twenty-one guns from a battery outside, while simultaneously in the town all flags were hoisted from half-mast to the masthead in honor of the new King.

A short wait ensued while the coffin was being deposited in the sarcophagus. Then King Frederick and Queen Louisa, followed by Emperor William and Queen Alexandra, whom the Emperor assisted from her chair, and King Haakon and the Dowager Empress of Russia, proceeded to the chapel, where Dr. Paulli read the burial service in the presence only of the royal personages, the foreign representatives, and the Ministers. Earth being thrice thrown on the coffin, the Lord's Prayer was repeated and the Benediction was given.

An impressive conclusion was given to the ceremony by the rendering of a special ode to the late King, which a choir of students sang unaccompanied. The royal mourners lingered while the battery fired minute guns and the infantry three volleys. Having knelt for some time, the royal personages reverently kissed the catafalque, and, the ladies having placed fresh flowers on the coffin, all departed in the same order in which they had entered the church.

The royal mourners had luncheon at the Little Palace close to the church and then drove to the station, starting at 4:30 o'clock for Copenhagen.

The quiet streets presented a multi-colored spectacle after the service, the uniforms of practically every army of Europe being seen.

It is said that the value of the wreaths and flowers of gold and silver received since King Christian's death is about $100,000.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 18.—This city presented a scene of animation throughout the day, the presence of Emperor William and the curiosity manifested over his movements adding much to the excitement and serving in a measure to divert men's minds from the solemn event at Roskilde. There was a constant stream of people passing through the streets, which were draped with crêpe and flags, on their way to the station to take trains for Roskilde.

The royal mourners were respectfully greeted by a bareheaded crowd when they arrived at the station to take a train for Roskilde. King Frederick and Emperor William drove to the station in the same carriage. The royal train started at 1 o'clock, an earlier train having taken the Ministers, diplomats, and others to the number of 1,800.

In the afternoon requiem services were held in all the churches in Copenhagen and throughout the country.

On the return of the mourners from Roskilde at 5 o'clock this afternoon the Queen and some of the other royal personages immediately drove to Amalienborg Castle, while Emperor William, accompanied by King Frederick and the Danish Crown Prince and Princess Waldemar and Harold, drove to the Free Port and boarded the German battleship Preussen. Composed of which the Danish guests remained for fifteen minutes. After cordial leave-takings Emperor William accompanied the royal guests to their carriages and then returned to the ship.

At 8:30 o'clock this evening the Preussen sailed for Kiel, a great crowd which had gathered on the pier loudly cheering Emperor William, who stood on deck smilingly acknowledging the ovation.

Memorial Services in London.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—King Edward and the members of the royal family attended a memorial service in honor of King Christian in the Chapel Royal at St. James's this afternoon. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London officiated. The brilliant congregation, which was in uniform, included Mr. Reid, the American Ambassador, and the other Ambassadors to the Court of St. James's, and the Cabinet Ministers. A memorial service was held in Westminster Abbey for the general public.

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REDS NOW TURN BURGLARS.

Russian Revolutionaries Adopt a New Method of Getting Funds.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18.—Systematized robberies of banks, Treasury offices, and State brandy shops leave small room to doubt that the revolutionaries have chosen this method of procuring funds.

They were formerly supplied by wealthy Liberals, who, since the failure of the Moscow uprising, have been unable or unwilling to continue the subsidies.

ANOTHER ANTI-JEWISH RIOT.

Large Part of Vietka, a Town Near Gomel, Is in Flames.

KIEFF, Feb. 18.—An anti-Jewish riot started to-day in Vietka, a town of 6,000 inhabitants near Gomel.

A large part of the town is in flames, and troops have been sent there from Gomel.

It is not known whether there have been any fatalities.

BLAMES OUR LABOR UNIONS.

D. M. Parry Says They Are Responsible for the Boycott in China.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 18.—D. M. Parry, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, said to-day that the Board of Directors of the organization had adopted resolutions on the subject of Chinese exclusion, as prepared by a special committee. These resolutions call on Congress to adopt legislation to correct present evils and restore friendly relations with China.

"Organized labor," said Mr. Parry, "has much to answer for in the present deplorable condition of our relations with China. Not only has the boycott enforced by the guilds of that country almost destroyed our trade, but there is even talk of war as the outcome of the situation. Organized labor is solely responsible for the destruction of this trade and will be solely responsible for any recourse to arms to quell disturbances that may grow out of present conditions.

"Our Government, yielding to labor agitators, has not only violated treaty obligations with China in the past, but has also for years, through its immigration department, given an administration of the exclusive laws that is a disgrace to a civilized nation.

"It must not be forgotten that the labor unions on the Pacific coast have actively maintained a boycott not only against Chinese labor, but also against all goods made by Chinese. Is it a matter of wonder that the Chinese should now in turn resort to the boycott?

"The whole weight of the influence of the National Association of Manufacturers will be thrown into the cause for the correction of present evils by the enactment of proper laws by Congress."

SCHOOL IN CHINESE TEMPLES.

Modern Prison Reform Methods Also Taught in Ancient Fanes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Consul General Sammons at Niu-Chwang, China, reports that Kuan Feng Ho, the magistrate of Hai-Cheng, has turned the two large Buddhist temples and a temple to Confucius into temples of modern education and modern prison reform methods.

In these public schools bright Japanese male educators are also preparing native teachers for the schools soon to be established in the entire district.

MISSIONARIES NOT ALARMED.

Reassuring Telegrams from China to the Methodist Society.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Shanghai says:

"Nothing is known here of conditions requiring the dispatch of United States troops to China. There is no marked anti-foreign feeling in Northern or Central China."

In view of the disturbing reports concerning conditions in China, the Secretaries of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church three days ago sent the following cablegram to Bishop Bashford at Shanghai and also to mission officials in North, Central, West, and South China:

"Wire us present situation in respect to danger to persons and property in your mission according to your best information."

The Bishop's reply is as follows:

"All are safe in China. No danger, apparent. BASHFORD."

The responses from the mission Treasurers in North, Central, West, and South China are, respectively, as follows:

Tien-Tsin—"No disturbance. Safe."

Nanking—"No trouble anywhere."

Foo-Chow—"Foo-Chow and Hing-Hua quiet."

Chung-King—"All quiet."

Not a letter received recently at the Missionary Office from any Methodist missionary in China speaks of any trouble or excitement among the Chinese or expresses any apprehension of an outbreak.

The Secretaries of the Missionary Society say:

"As China is in a transition state and the leaven of Western ideas is working in the mass, some ferment is to be expected; but any general uprising, such as the Boxer movement, is, in the opinion of the best informed, not probable."

DE COURCEL VISITS KAISER.

Von Buelow's Fears Confirmed—Emperor Very Cordial.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 18.—Baron de Courcel, head of the special embassy sent to represent France at the funeral of King Christian, wrote his name in Emperor William's visitors' book this morning, and an hour later the Emperor sent his card to the Hotel Bristol, where Baron de Courcel is stopping. The Baron was formerly Ambassador to Germany.

After Emperor William had boarded the battleship Preussen this evening Baron de Courcel and the other members of the French mission visited the Emperor on the vessel. His Majesty and the Baron engaged in a conversation lasting twenty minutes. The Emperor was most cordial and assisted the Baron to don his fur-lined coat when he was leaving the warship.

Baron de Courcel and the other members of his mission will leave for Berlin to-morrow instead of on Tuesday, as had previously been arranged.

Recent dispatches from Berlin have told of the extremely conciliatory attitude displayed by Emperor William toward distinguished Frenchmen visiting the German capital, and it has been asserted that the Emperor's attitude has interfered with Count von Bülow's diplomacy in the Moroccan Conference.

The Imperial Chancellor was reported six days ago to be much concerned over a report that the Emperor would meet Baron de Courcel at Copenhagen.

It is believed in Berlin that the Chancellor will resign sooner than consent to a modification of his plans at Algeciras.

The Buford Rescues Japanese Crew.

HONOLULU, Feb. 18.—The United States transport Buford arrived last night from Manila with thirty-seven Japanese, who were picked up from the deck of the barkentine Tunamoto on Feb. 7. The Tunamoto was dismasted and without provisions. The barkentine was en route from Tokio to Marus Island. She was abandoned.

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AMBULANCE SURGEON DEFENDED BY SUPERIOR

Referring to Hart Case, He Says Mistakes Are Unavoidable.

SAYS LAD HAD BEEN DRINKING

Head Surgeon at Roosevelt Hospital Tells of the Work the Ambulance Men Have to Do.

When James Hart, a 17-year-old lad from County Leitrim, Ireland, died in the Flower Hospital last Monday, it was found that the cause of his death was a fracture of the skull.

Hart, who was employed in Shanley's Times Square restaurant, where he was known for his sobriety and industry, was picked up at Fifty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue by Policeman John F. Walsh and taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, where he was charged with being intoxicated.

At the police station the boy gave his name, age, place of birth, and other details concerning himself so intelligently that the Sergeant and doorman could not believe that he was under the influence of liquor, and sent for an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital. When the ambulance, in charge of Dr. Long, arrived Hart had relapsed into a stupor. Dr. Long looked the boy over and said he was suffering from alcoholism.

The Sergeant in the meantime had learned that Hart after attending early mass had fallen off a car at Columbus Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street while making way for an old woman, and had struck his head against an elevated pillar. Dr. Long, according to the story told afterward by the police, was informed of this and asked to examine the boy's head. He did so, and again declared that the boy was drunk.

All day Sunday and Sunday night Hart remained in the station, and on Monday morning he was arraigned in the West Side Court and pleaded not guilty to the charge of intoxication. He was discharged with a reprimand, and, staggering out of the court, found his way to his room in East Fifty-fifth Street. He became very ill there, and was sent to the Flower Hospital, where he died.

When the story of the case was told THE NEW YORK TIMES received several letteers criticising the ambulance surgeon. To these criticisms Dr. W. Irving Clark, Jr., house surgeon at Roosevelt Hospital, replied as follows:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to the letters of criticism of Ambulance Surgeon Long by W. I. James and H. C. S., published in THE TIMES Feb. 16, 1906, I should like to make the following statement:

First—Hart, when seen, showed absolutely no physical signs of injury.

Second—Hart admitted to an officer that he had been drinking and had the odor of alcohol on his breath.

Third—He had perfectly recovered the next day.

Fourth—He walked from the court with an officer.

Fifth—He did not go to Flower Hospital until Feb. 11, at 2 P. M., seven days later, when he had developed physical signs which only show several days after an injury.

Sixth—The house surgeon at Flower Hospital states that the injury could not have been recognized seven days before.

These statements are quite unnecessary to make to medical men who know the difficulties of making immediate diagnosis. Cases often remain in the hospital a week, surrounded with every possibility for diagnosis, and yet the leading doctors of New York cannot make that diagnosis. Is it to be wondered that once in a very long time an ambulance surgeon makes a mistake, which is in the majority of cases unavoidable?

Perhaps a short description of what an ambulance surgeon is and does might make things clearer to the laity.

The ambulance surgeon is selected by competitive examination from the graduates of the best medical schools of New York and other cities. Before becoming an ambulance surgeon, he must spend six months in the hospital, during which time he has gained considerable practical experience. His duties are as follows:

To go out on the ambulance and treat what he finds, and to give immediate attention to all cases applying to the emergency department. He is on duty every day and every other night, and every other Sunday is on duty for fifty-eight hours on the stretch. When on duty he eats when he can, and sleeps when he can. During his thirty-four hours' work he usually gets about four hours' sleep.

The number of ambulance calls in twenty-four hours at Roosevelt Hospital varies from fifteen to thirty-five, and the district covered extends from Twenty-seventh Street south to Eighty-fourth Street north.

The ambulance surgeon has to diagnose every possible condition found in medicine, surgery, gynecology, and abstetrics, and treat the same. He works without help of any kind—in tenements by candle light, on the street, in cellars, on roofs. He treats in the neighborhood of fifty patients each day, and because occasionally he makes an incorrect diagnosis he becomes the subject of blame and ridicule. How many of his critics could do the work he does, stand the nervous strain, act quickly, think quickly at all times, in all places, do the amount of good he does? And his reward is no salary whatever—and such advertisement as Dr. Long received THE TIMES. The hospitals do not send out "medical cobblers" on the ambulance, but the men who stand highest among the young doctors of New York, men selected by the most eminent physicians and surgeons of New York, to undertake what is recognized as the hardest work in the profession. Dr. Long, I might add, is a graduate of Hudson Street Hospital, as well as of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and of Yale, and his work, results, and judgment entitle him fully to the confidence and respect held for him by his co-workers who have fought the fight themselves.

W. IRVING CLARK, Jr., M. D.,
House Surgeon, First Division, the Roosevelt Hospital.
New York, Feb. 17, 1906.

VICHY CELESTINS

After the Wedding in the White House,

where there were a thousand guests, and of necessity much dust was brought into the rooms, think of the difficulty that ordinarily would attend the cleaning. No trouble at all in this case, as

The Vacuum Cleaner

is installed there, and the White House can be easily and thoroughly cleaned within a short time after the guests depart.

The house of the President is thus safeguarded and made wholesome by this modern and sanitary method of housecleaning.

YOUR HOUSE CAN HAVE THE SAME ADVANTAGES.

For full particulars address
PORTABLE DEPT., 130 W. 18TH ST., NEW YORK.

VACUUM CLEANER CO.,
DAVID T. KENNEY, Pres't.
72 TRINITY PLACE, NEW YORK.

MANN'S $200 HELPED SHEPARD'S CAMPAIGN

But I Didn't Know Him in 1901, Says Collier's Counsel.

AND IF, TO BE SURE, I HAD,

One Problem in Tainted Money Would Have Been Solved—An Expose with Photographs and Comment.

Ex-Senator Wray, son-in-law of and counsel for Col. W. D. Mann, made known to the newspapers yesterday that in the Mayoralty campaign of 1901 Edward M. Shepard accepted from Col. Mann a contribution of $200 for his campaign fund.

Accompanying the statement were photographs of the letter sent by Col. Mann to Mr. Shepard with the contribution and of Mr. Shepard's acknowledgment. Senator Wray, in an interview, expressed the opinion that these letters assumed "a sort of humorous irony, read by the light of excoriating statements made by Mr. Shepard, counsel for the Colliers in the recent libel suit."

The check to Mr. Shepard was dated Oct. 30, 1901, and was drawn on the Garfield National Bank. It was made payable to "E. M. Shepard, (campaign fund.)" and was signed by W. D. Mann and the Town Topics Publishing Company, per K. V. Oehler, Treasurer. The back of the check bears the indorsements of E. M. Shepard, John A. Mason, Richard Croker, and the Tammany Treasurer. In acknowledging the receipt of the check Mr. Shepard wrote:

172 Congress Street, Brooklyn, Nov. 1, 1901.
W. D. Mann, Esq., 208 Fifth Avenue, New York City:

My Dear Sir: I thank you for your note of the 31st ult., and its kind expressions. I have, as you requested, indorsed your check to the order of John A. Mason, who is in charge of the headquarters at the Hoffman House, New York. Yours truly,

EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

This was in answer to the following from Col. Mann:

The Hon. Edward M. Shepard, City.

My Dear Mr. Shepard: Yesterday I called at your headquarters hoping to have an opportunity to pay my respects to you in person. Aside from the present question, the fact that we are both Lake George residents I have felt was a reason that we should be acquainted and neighborly.

I shall avail myself of an early occasion, after we get through with electing you, to call on you again. I presume that just now in these strenuous times even a poor devil of an editor's mite will not come amiss. Here is mine. I have been trying to do what I could for you in my paper. I feel very confident of your success. Cordially yours,

W. D. MANN.

Mr. Shepard when informed of Senator Wray's statement last night, had this to say:

"I have no recollection of receiving or indorsing any check from Col. Mann during my Mayoralty campaign in 1901, any more than I have of many other checks drawn to my order as subscriptions sent to me by the committee, or which came to me direct and were indorsed by me to its Treasurer.

"If among those checks was a check from Col. Mann, it would seem that some of the money collected by him from the victims went to an excellent although futile purpose. I was so ignorant in 1901 as to have then known nothing of Col. Mann—unless as a mere name—and, as far as I can remember, nothing of his newspaper. Had I known the character of either I should then have solved at least one problem of 'tainted money.'"

ESCAPE FROM BOSTON JAIL.

Prisoner Used Pulley Tackle and a Ladder to Gain His Freedom.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—It was discovered this morning that George H. Gaskill, a prisoner who for seven months has been awaiting trial on charges of obtaining money under false pretenses, had escaped from the Charles Street Jail during the night.

He evidently had the assistance of some one outside, for his cell door was unlocked and the door of a store room, which is usually locked, had been opened also. It is thought that the prisoner went from his cell on the fourth floor to the storeroom, where he obtained a ladder and pulley tackles. With the latter he lowered himself and the ladder from the unbarred window of the storeroom to the ground, raised the ladder to the prison wall, and scaled it. After gaining his freedom on the Fruit Street side of the wall he removed his prison clothes and threw them back into the yard.

TROOPS SENT TO BUDAPEST.

Coalition Plans to Resist the Closing of Parliament.

BUDAPEST, Feb. 18.—To-morrow Parliament will be dissolved by the Crown, by force of arms if necessary.

The Parliamentary coalition is prepared to enter its protest in any way possible, and has provided for all contingencies. The meeting held by the party to-day showed that its spirit was clearly for resistance. It was declared that the Crown's unconstitutional act should be resisted in order to show to the world at large that it would not be accepted by the Hungarian people.

It is reported to-night that the Government has brought a regiment of Roumanian troops to Budapest.

Gen. Kuropatkin Recalled.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18.—Gen. Kuropatkin and Gen. Batjanoff, Commanders respectively of the First and Third Manchurian Armies, have been recalled.

Longshoremen Accept Wage Terms.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—At a meeting of 1,500 organized longshoremen to-day it was voted to accept the proposition of the steamship agencies and the stevedores for an increase in wages of 5 cents an hour for handling bulk cargo, making the pay 35 cents an hour for day work and 45 cents for night work. The longshoremen also accepted the offer of the agents to make 50 cents an hour the rate for handling general cargo from midnight to 5 A. M.

RUSSIAN NURSE A SUICIDE.

Miss Kaplan Brooded Over Her Mother's Illness—Dead by Poison.

Jeannette Kaplan, a young Russian nurse in the Beth Israel Hospital in Cherry Street, committed suicide yetserday morning. She was the daughter of a wealthy Russian, and came to this country three years ago to take a hospital course at Beth Israel. She soon became a favorite with both patients and her fellow-workers. She could sing and play the piano, and as one of her late friends said yesterday, "When Jennie was about there was never a dull moment."

The young woman had been worried recently about the health of her mother in Russia, and on occasions she threatened to kill herself. On Friday night she told Frances Einhorn, a nurse, that she was tired of living, but that she had not courage enough to commit suicide. She also asked several other nurses what in their opinion was the easiest way to end life. On Saturday she complained of feeling ill.

Yesterday morning she was found dead in her room. It is believed she killed herself with some poison. She left a letter in which she said that hearing again of her mother's illness, she feared she would go insane. The letter ended: "I have a swollen face which drives me to suffocate myself."

The girl has a brother who is said to hold a responsible position somewhere in Connecticut. The hospital staff will bury the dead girl.

CROWDS SAW HER END LIFE.

Woman Broke Through Ice on Lake Michigan to Kill Herself.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—A well-dressed woman drowned herself to-day at Thirty-third Street in sight of scores of passengers on the Illinois Central Railroad and persons along the lake front. The crowd on the shore watched her struggles for nearly twenty minutes until she sank. A moment later a boat, manned by three of the passengers of the train, reached the spot.

The woman leaped from the stone abutment flanking the Illinois Central tracks, climbed up the hummock of ice next to the sea wall and flung herself over, falling twenty feet. She quickly regained her feet and ran more than 200 yards out on the ice before it gave way under her.

MINE EXPLOSION KILLS FOUR.

Giant Powder in a Shanty Blows Victims to Pieces.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 18.—An explosion occurred early to-day in the Buttonwood Mine, operated by the Parrish Coal Company, about two miles from this city, which blew four men to pieces.

The accident was in a small structure known as a timberman's shanty, located along the gangway a short distance from the foot of the shaft, and in which a lot of giant powder was stored. It was this powder which exploded. The supposition is that heat from steam pipes ignited the powder.

ROOSTER'S RIDE ON AN ENGINE

Crowed in Philadelphia After a Thirty-Mile Trip on the Pilot.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—A northbound express train passing through Newport, Del., to-day at the rate of a mile a minute ran into a flock of chickens on the track. Many of the fowls were killed, but a rooster in some mysterious way became fastened between the bars on the pilot of the engine. There it remained in an upright position.

When the train arrived in Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, the fowl, after its thirty-mile trip, flapped its wings as best it could and crowed. A large crowd soon gathered about the locomotive, and when the engineer removed the fowl unhurt they applauded.

Seventh's Riflemen Shoot Well.

There was quite a large gathering of the members of the Seventh Regiment Club at the armory range on Saturday night, and the marksmanship was of a high order. In the class match, five prizes, seven shots standing and seven prone, W. C. Meissner of Company K led with the good score of 64 out of a possible 70. In the rapid-fire match there was a time limit, one minute standing and one prone, time to count at command of "Fire," all shots on the target to count, with five points' penalty for a shot fired before the command. There were two prizes, Hinman being the leader. The scores:

CLASS MATCH.

Name and Company.	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
W. C. Meissner, K	33	31	64
L. L. Clarke, Vet	32	31	63
S. B. Bostwick, Jr., B	31	31	62
F. Ward, G	31	30	61
T. E. Hardenbergh, F	30	30	60

RAPID-FIRE MATCH.

W. Hinman, F	44	31	75
H. G. R. Ausbuettel, C	34	37	71

QUALIFIED AS SHARPSHOOTERS.

W. N. Bavier, C	30	33	63
B. A. Richardson, I	32	32	64
L. L. Clarke, Vet	32	31	63
L. J. Joscelyn, H	31	32	63
W. H. Palmer, Jr., Vet	31	32	63

QUALIFIED AS EXPERT.

	Deliberate.	Rapid.	Total.
H. G. R. Ausbuettel	66	71	137

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"

The New House

The silver for the new home will be both handsome and durable if it bears the trade mark

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc., so stamped are recognized by leading jewelers as the best made.

In buying Tea Sets, Bonbon Dishes, etc., ask for the goods of

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.
NEW YORK.

"Smart Set" Corsets
Spring Models on View.

The new Spring models of the "Smart Set" Corset are here, and we can ask you to examine them with absolute confidence that you will not only like them, but will like them immensely.

We have the best corset in America in this make. We do not call it best because we sell it—we sell it because we found it best. We do not know another make that gives the elegance of line, the smooth, easy, snug fit, the graceful carriage, the wear and the COMFORT of the "Smart Set."

The new models give the small waist and pronounced curves which Fashion demands this Spring, and give them to perfection and without discomfort. No woman can look at these marvels of design without admitting their excellence.

A Special Spring Offer.

The manufacturers, as a special dispensation in honor of this first-view day, have permitted us to offer a special price on one of the best and most popular styles in their line.

It is a beautifully designed and constructed model, boned with GENUINE whalebone, and touches the very topmost note reached by ready-to-wear corsets in its line and finish.

The special price is FIVE DOLLARS, and that it is a special price for such a corset will be seen at a glance.

16-Button Length Gloves, $2.

Here's another chance at them—can't say if there will be any more. And the gloves are getting scarcer and higher priced every day. The "demi-sleeve" style has made them rare and precious. Black and white.

In 16-button length, measured from the wrist, as gloves ought to be—not from the tips of the fingers, as some measure to make good advertising. Their full length is from 22 to 25 inches. To-day only—if they last the day—at..... $2.00

The scarcity of long gloves in this era of the short sleeve has moved some genius to produce the "Glove Extender," which will solve the problem for thousands of women who can't find long gloves at prices they can afford.

They are like 16-button length mousquetaire gloves cut off at the wrist—just the arm or cuff part. They are intended to be worn with the ordinary 2 or 3 clasp glace gloves, such as every woman has. They clasp on the glove at the wrist and extend back up the arm; it is almost impossible to distinguish them from the regulation full length glove.

In black and white..... $1.65

We have them also in silk and lamb's wool linings, at various prices.

Genuine Walrus Travelling Bags, $5.

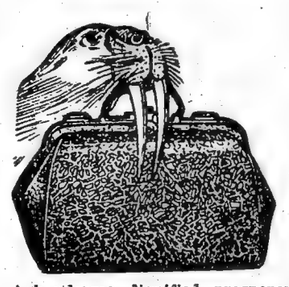

These are made from the "real thing"—the tough elastic hide of the walrus, like silk to the touch, but like steel to wear, and as waterproof as rubber. Don't confuse this with the many imitations of this rich, serviceable leather; this is the *real thing*.

It is made as only the best American maker can make a bag when he does his best. Oxford shape, walrus handle, walrus welding and walrus covered frame. Leather-lined with leather inlay. Full-length pocket in side, secured by strap and clasp and a very high cut bag. The lock and clasps are of heavy brass, plated with nickel or gold.

A handsome, dignified, prosperous-looking bag that would ordinarily cost $10 anywhere, and at least $12.50 in shops that make bags their specialty. A limited number to-day for..... $5

New Petticoats.

Advance Spring Showing.

Silk Petticoats in dependable qualities in all the newest prevailing colors. So numerous are the models you'll be certain to find a style to please you at prices which for similar values cannot be duplicated anywhere. They range from

3.95, 4.95, 5.50, 6.95, 7.50, 8.95, 9.50, 10.50, and up.

$2 and $3 Umbrellas, $1.

Of the 5,000 Umbrellas we started this sale with, Saturday morning, there are just about enough left for one more day's choosing. Fresh and perfect goods—men's and women's sizes—$2 and $3 qualities—twenty styles in handles..... $1

Irish Point and Tambour Lace Curtains.

600 Pairs Materially Reduced.
Also Special Values in Upholstery Goods.

New, fresh goods—a manufacturer's advance line of samples. He was willing to dispose of them at a figure that enabled us to offer them to you 25 per cent. lower than regular selling prices, or, in other words, at the following prices:—

$5.25 for 7.00 values. $5.50 for 7.50 values. $5.75 for 8.00 values. | $6.00 for 8.50 values. $6.50 for 9.00 values. $6.75 for 9.50 values. | $7.25 for 10.00 values. $7.50 for 10.50 values.

A CLEARANCE SALE OF PANEL EFFECT FIRE SCREENS—Some are Burlap or Tapestry filled; just the thing to hide an ugly fireplace or ornament an odd corner of the room.
1 Lot, with printed panels, 59c.; former price, 69c.
1 Lot, with printed panels, 69c.; former price, $1.00.
1 Lot, with Burlap panels, $1.50; former price, $3.00.
1 Lot, with Burlap panels, $2.75; former price, $4.50.
1 Lot, with Tapestry panels, $2.75; former price, $4.00.
1 Lot, threefold silkoline filled screens, former prices $3.75 to $4.50; now sold at $2.50 to $2.95.
1 Lot of threefold Burlap filled screens, suitable for Parlor, Dining Room, or Library, $3.50; former price, $5.00.
1 Lot, $2.50; former price, $4.00.
LAMBREQUINS OF EMBROIDERED CHINA SILK AND BAYADERE STRIPE TISSUE SILK; can also be used as piano scarfs; just the right thing to freshen up a room and give the dainty effect so dear to a woman, viz.:—
Embroidered Japanese Silk Lambrequins; former price $3.50; now..... $2.75
Embroidered Japanese Silk Lambrequins; former price $4.25; now..... $3.00
Bayadere Stripe Tissue Silk Lambrequins; former price $6.00; now..... $3.00
TABLE COVERS AND COUCH COVERS
4-4 Mercerized Table Covers..... 25c
6-4 Mercerized Table Covers..... 60c
Persian Striped Couch Covers, 50 inches wide, fringed all around, each..... 98c
VISIT OUR ORIENTAL AND JAPANESE STORE—3D FLOOR—18TH ST. SIDE—A full line of hand etched brasses and embroidered Oriental Scarfs. Hanging Antique Lamps, &c.; many beautiful and odd bits from the East at very low prices.
SEE OUR JAPANESE ROOM—There are many odd and quaint ornaments from the fabled land of the little "Brown People," such as glazed Kochi Standing Lanterns at..... $1.75 and $3.50
Bamboo and Bead Portieres at 1.15, 1.75, 2.50, 3.25 and $5.00
Rice Portieres, new, odd designs... $2.50
Fibre Portieres, plain colors..... $3.25

Office Furniture
A Very Important Sale.

Last year we did just six times as much business in Office Furniture as we did in 1904—and 1904 wasn't a bad year, at that. We are getting this business—business men's business—because we have the goods they want. We have all the novelties, but no "freaks." It's good, solid, honest, sensible furniture, sold at "business" prices; that is, prices frankly competitive—prices that we expect you to compare with other store's figures—and then give us the order.

And Now Our Lowest Prices Are Reduced, Thus:

Mahogany Roll Top Desks.
Reduced from $68 to $56.50
Reduced from $70 to $60.00
Reduced from $200 to $150.00
Reduced from $100 to $69.50
Reduced from $82 to $73.50
Reduced from $74 to $68.50
Reduced from $60 to $53.75

Oak Roll Top Desks.
Reduced from $35 to $29.00
Reduced from $33 to $24.00

Mahogany Flat Top Desks
Reduced from $52 to $46.00
Reduced from $34 to $30.50
Reduced from $33 to $29.75
Reduced from $38 to $34.00

Oak Flat Top Desks.
Reduced from $17 to $14.50
Reduced from $14 to $11.50

Revolving Office Chairs.
Reduced from $15 to $11.75
Reduced from $7 to $5.50

WE GIVE "S. & H." GREEN TRADING STAMPS.

MINERS WANT CHANGES IN CONCILIATION BOARD

There's Too Much Delay, They Say, in Making the Awards.

8-HOUR DAY A HARD PROBLEM

Mitchell May Compromise on Recognition of the Union—He Keeps Silence.

The forenoon and part of the afternoon of yesterday were taken up by the anthracite miners sub-committee of seven at the Ashland House in considering suggestions for changing the methods of the Conciliation Board in adjusting grievances. The Conciliation Board consists of three operators and three miners, and was appointed under the provisions of the award of the Anthracite Strike Commission. The necessity of a change in the methods of arbitrating grievances is considered by the miners, they say, second only in importance to the general eight-hour demand for all the miners, which the committee has decided to make and which the operators say they will not grant.

The question of changing the methods of the Conciliation Board proved a hard one to tackle. Bundles of letters and resolutions from every part of the anthracite district containing complaints of the methods of adjusting grievances and of the delays in making awards had to be gone over. The complaints were principally about delays in having adjusted grievances which proved well founded. One of the complaints stated that in a case in which he and others were interested fourteen months elapsed before the grievances were finally adjusted.

The following unofficial statement was made in behalf of the miners:

As the arbitrations of grievances are at present conducted, the operation of the Conciliation Board is often a farce. The employing operators, we assume, want to have everything satisfactory, as far as the arbitration of complaints is concerned, but the delays which are all to the advantage of the operators very often discourage the miners from making complaints.

The miners did not appear to be at all sanguine yesterday of the outcome of any attempt at a general modification of the methods of the Conciliation Board. It was decided, instead of drawing up a schedule of suggested modifications, which would be sure to bring about a debate, to submit the complaints which had been received as evidence that a change was necessary. It is thought that the operators may themselves suggest some technical modifications, which the miners would not look upon as any real relative relief, but will hold that the plan of arbitration, as a rule, has worked well, and that no vital changes are necessary.

Regarding the eight-hour work day, some of the other members of the Scales Committee were inclined to be more or less optimistic. They thought that some method of compromise might after all be arranged by which this question could be adjusted. Most of the miners, however, believe that the operators and miners will lock horns on the eight-hour question.

It became known yesterday that the company employes who are employed in the mines and are paid by the day on a nine-hour basis will insist on the eight-hour work day, so that President Mitchell will have to make the eight-hour work day demand, which the men working outside the mines also insist on. The company employes do the shoring up of the mines and similar work, and are paid by the day. The helpers and other employes in the mines are supposed to work eight or nine hours a day, but virtually work only eight.

As to recognition of the union, it is believed Mitchell will be content with the recognition of the union already given by which he and the officers sign the agreements, which, however, takes in the non-union as well as the union men. Mitchell appearing simply as the representative of the mine workers without any reference to the union.

No statement as to his procedure or as to when he would notify the operators that his committee was ready to meet them was given out by Mitchell yesterday. In response to all questions he sent word from his room that there was nothing to be said.

Among the number of rumors which came to the Ashland House last evening was one to the effect that President Baer of the Reading Railroad favored meeting the miners half way and of making some concessions. No one among the miners believed the rumor, as the miners say Mr. Baer will be the last man among the operators to council concessions, although they say he might be swayed by the others.

MANY AFTER DOLAN'S JOB.

Miners in Scramble for Nomination—He Again Attacks Mitchell.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 18.—The miners of this district are determined to oust President Dolan and Vice President Bellingham and elect a successor to Secretary-Treasurer Dodds. Already eighty-five candidates for the three offices have been announced. The Executive Board of the district will meet to-morrow morning and receive nominations.

The ballots are to be printed and sent out this week to the several locals that the referendum vote ordered by the convention may be taken. The names of Dolan and Bellingham, President and Vice President, will not go on these ballots.

Dolan to-day gave out another statement attacking Mitchell, in which he says:

"President Mitchell is trying to shirk responsibility for the mess he has got the miners of this country into by saying that I am evidently trying to divide the miners' forces. I am not. I am trying to save the miners from the dangers which threaten them because of Mitchell's lack of courage. Mitchell, and Mitchell alone, is responsible for the serious situation which confronts the miners. He got started wrong in the joint convention, and didn't have the courage and common sense to make a temporary retreat when he saw he was worsted and should take up the fight along other lines.

"He led the argument for the miners by demanding an advance in wages on the claim that prices of coal were higher at that time than they were two years ago. The operators immediately took him at his word and offered to bring in the books of all the companies in the country, large and small, and have them examined, if the miners would agree to take a reduction if the price were shown to be lower, the operators to pay an advance if the price were shown to be higher.

"When Mitchell saw what a mess he was in, he tried to scare the operators from following up their advantage by making radical statements and playing to the galleries. He thought he would scare the operators by the threat of a National strike, but the operators called our bluff. After this blunder of Mitchell's we were in nice shape to ask the public to allow us to shut off their coal, shut down the railroads, and stop the mills and factories, and then have the newspapers make public sentiment for us by telling everybody how just our cause was.

"From the time Mitchell made that first blunder he went from bad to worse, until the Ryan resolution made our situation hopeless and we came on without an agreement.

"It has been evident for years to everybody connected with the labor movement that Mitchell was suffering from a common ordinary dose of 'big head.' He is working all the time toward one-man power, and the truth of the matter is that he is not in touch with his own people or with the mining situation. The tide has always been in his favor until lately. It takes something besides a Prince Albert coat and a carnation in the buttonhole to make a real labor leader. It takes common sense and courage, and the man who lacks either ought to hire somebody to tell him of his shortcomings and retire from his job."

The convention which closed Saturday was the most costly ever held in the district. There was an average attendance of 140 delegates, and they cost $4.50 a day each. The convention lasted ten days. Extra expenses will run the cost up to $7,000, at the lowest possible figure. This sum must be paid by the locals sending the delegates, and will be collected from the men who stayed at home.

The miners of the district will have to dig a little less than 9,000 tons of coal to pay for the convention. All the business before gathering could have been completed in one day. The first nine days were put in denouncing Dolan. On the tenth business was finished, and the delegates went home, with Dolan still on top.

SUES ROAD FOR ABDUCTION.

Brooklyn Woman Says Son Was Taken to Florida to Work.

Special to The New York Times.

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 18.—Mrs. Amanda C. Hermanson of Brooklyn has brought suit for $10,000 in the Circuit Court against the Florida East Coast Railroad, on the charge of abducting her son Harry, to work on its Key West extension. The plaintiff is a widow in business in Brooklyn, and dependent in a measure upon her son, who is a minor.

The declaration states that last November agents or representatives of the railroad held out fraudulent inducements to young Hermanson, who, while under the influence of liquor furnished by said agents, was induced to enter a train at New York for Jacksonville. At the latter place, it is alleged, Hermanson was put under an armed guard and brought to Miami, where he was put on a steamboat and sent to Camp 4. Insufficient food and unclean shelter were given to him, and he went by the fictitious name of George Clark, the plaintiff says.

She employed detectives to hunt for her son and ascertained that he was detained in the Florida Keys. She sent money to pay his fare to J. C. Meredith, engineer in charge, but she alleges he refused to deliver the money or allow her son to leave the place. On Dec. 11 the plaintiff came to Miami and made a demand for the release and delivery of her son, but that demand was refused, and she was threatened with arrest. She then got a launch and went to the place of his detention. She says she was not allowed to land until she had paid the agents of the defendant company $11. Then her son was delivered to her.

INSANE VETERANS ILL-USED?

Grave Statements About St. Elizabeth's Asylum Management.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—A committee composed of Dr. Charles M. Emmens and Attorney Richard P. Evans appointed by the Medico-Legal Society of the District of Columbia to investigate the conditions of affairs at St. Elizabeth's Government Asylum for the Insane, located near this city, have made a report to the society in which serious statements are made regarding the management at that institution. A copy of the report will be sent to the President and it is said the Grand Jury may be called on to make an investigation.

The committee disclaims any intention to reflect upon the personal integrity or ability of Dr. White, the Superintendent of the Hospital, but says it would appear from complaints made to the committee that straitjackets, handcuffs, etc., are in frequent use; that the "feeding tube" has been on occasions thrust through the nostril down the throat as a method of punishment and discipline as well as of alleged necessity. Many other like occurrences are reported.

The committee says it has no idea that these practices if they exist, are known to or permitted by the superintendent, but he has to leave details of care and treatment to his subordinates. The committee state that all criminals under charge or sentence should be transferred elsewhere, and that the conditions surrounding many of the ex-soldiers and sailors confined in St. Elizabeth's reflect no credit upon either the hospital authorities or the government.

Reference is made to the "bull pen," where it is said some five hundred are confined, the management of which the committee condemns.

POLICEMAN ON A RAMPAGE.

Tries to Club Fleeing Citizens and Lands in a Cell.

Roundsman Walsh and three patrolmen found Patrolman William G. McAndrew yesterday afternoon with his helmet missing and night stick gone, rushing up and down Rivington Street, near Clinton. He was shaking his fists and shouting at the men, women, and children, who had fled to hallways and fire escapes for safety.

McAndrew was hustled in the Delancey Street Station. Police Surgeon Cook said he was drunk.

Later two boys appeared with McAndrew's nightstick, which they said they grabbed away from him and ran off with it after he tried to club them with it. Others who came to the station house told Capt. Barnes that McAndrew had tried to hit a man in Rivington Street. The club, they declared, missed the man and struck a little girl a glancing blow. The girl was not much hurt, but was frightened into hysterics.

McAndrew was appointed to the force by Commissioner Greene in 1903. His dismissal for intoxication has been recommended on former occasions. McAndrew lives with his parents at 925 Columbus Avenue.

TWO IN A GAS-FILLED ROOM.

Woman Dead and Man Unconscious—Police Holding Him.

An unconscious man and a dead woman were discovered in a gas-filled room at the Royal Blue Hotel, in West Street, yesterday morning. They had registered as Mr. and Mrs. Fisher.

The man was resuscitated and taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where he recovered completely. He told the police he was Cornelius Anstell, a Jersey City blacksmith.

The woman was identifed late yesterday as Mrs. Jenine Houghtaling, the wife of Arthur W. Houghtaling, an engineer at Delmonico's restaurant, at Beaver and William Streets. She lived in Jersey City. The men had been friends.

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NEW SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE WILL COST $550,000

To Include Hotel, Club, Restaurant, and Shipping Office.

WILL AID MASTERS AND MEN

Chairman Baylies of the Building Committee Says Requisite Funds Will Be Easily Raised.

The Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New York, which has acquired a plot of land about 90 feet square at the northeast corner of South Street and Coenties Slip, on which it proposes to erect a ten-story building, in which to centralize its work among sailors, expects to expend $550,000 on the structure.

With the start of work on the building the name of the society will be changed to the "Seamen's Church Institute of New York." The organization will retain its identity, however, under the charter granted by the Legislature in 1844, and will have entire charge under the present organization of the erection of the new home and the work therein.

Edmund L. Baylies, Chairman of the Building Committee, told yesterday of the society's aims. Associated with Mr. Baylies on the committee are Capt. A. T. Mahan, United States Navy, retired; J. Augustus Johnson, O. Egerton Schmidt, Henry Lewis Morris, and Wilhelmus Minderse.

"Of the money needed," Mr. Baylies said, "the society will contribute $50,000. We look to the public-spirited men and women of New York to aid in raising the balance. I mentioned the undertaking to a prominent New Yorker the other day just prior to his sailing for Europe and he immediately pledged himself to subscribe $25,000. I have received several other subscriptions of $5,000 each, notwithstanding the fact that the subscription list has not yet been opened. There will be not the slightest difficulty in raising the required funds."

The report of the Church Missionary Society for Seamen for last year shows:

Visits of seaman at reading rooms maintained by the society	166,048
Visits of officers and apprentices	4,663
Letters received by and received for seamen	31,085
Money deposited by seamen for safe-keeping and transmission to dependent relatives	$95,161.23
Number of sailors' boxes, chests, &c., cared for	5,357
Men shipped	1,453
Men provided with temporary employment on ships	531
Number of ships entirely shipped by the society	107
Visits to ships, boats, boarding houses, and hospitals	4,014

The society maintains a large steam launch, the Sentinel, by means of which visits to ships at anchor in the bay are made and crews put on board. In the last nine months 1,552 men and apprentices were transported to and from the ships and the various hospitals, the floating church, and the home. The society conducts a reading and entertainment room and church at West and Houston Streets, a reading and entertainment room and auditorium at 34 Pike Street, a reading room at 21 Coenties Slip, a reading room and shipping office at 1 State Street, a floating church at the foot of Pike Street, a sailors' home for boarding seamen at 52 Market Street, and reading and reception rooms at Bush Docks, South Brooklyn.

When the new building is erected all the work will be consolidated there, except that at West and Houston Streets and in South Brooklyn. The space in the building will be roughly divided to include:

A free shipping bureau for seamen, where Captains can meet men looking for work and be provided with crews, without being compelled to pay fees to shipping masters, and where seamen can obtain employment without assigning a large part of their prospective wages to obtain berths.

A clubroom for seamen, with games, newspapers, and other reading matter, conveniences for writing and receiving letters.

A department where seamen can deposit their wages, either for safekeeping or for transmission to their families or friends.

A large meeting hall, where lectures and other entertainments can be given, and where religious services can be held for seamen, regardless of race or creed.

Rooms for 250 or 300 seamen, each man to be provided with a separate bedroom, as in the Mills Hotels.

A clubroom and sleeping apartments for Captains and officers.

Rooms for classes for instruction in navigation, first aid to the injured, and kindred subjects.

A restaurant.

A gymnasium.

A library.

The site purchased is ideal. On the water front, the institute building will be plainly visible to any vessel entering New York Harbor. It will be in close touch with the United States Shipping Commissioner's office and with the shipping offices of the various foreign Consulates. While the land has been bought, it is subject to mortgages, and construction will not be begun until enough money is on hand to pay for the proposed building, and either extinguish or greatly reduce the mortgages on the site.

"The institute as planned will be the biggest thing of the kind in the world," said Mr. Baylies yesterday afternoon. "It will be of incalculable good both to seamen as men and to the commerce of New York."

Contributions may be sent to Mr. Baylies at his office, 54 Wall Street, or to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, 52 Wall Street.

The society is fundamentally an Episcopal body. Bishop Potter is the head of the Board of Managers, which numbers thirty-five members, and the services in the floating church are conducted according to the rules of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The institute, however, is to be undenominational in the fullest sense.

Ship owners, will, it is expected, be generous contributors to the undertaking. They will be large beneficiaries, inasmuch as they are now compelled to pay shipping masters from $5 to $15 a man when they are in need of sailors, while the sailors themselves pay a month's wages. The institute will furnish crews without charge.

INDESTRUCTIBLE PENS.

Will Be Made of Tantalite, the New Hard Metal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Consul General Guenther of Frankfort on the Main, writes:

"On Jan. 17, 1905, the latest progress in lamps, the new tantalite lamp was for the first time exhibited before the Electro-Technical Association of Berlin. On this occasion Dr. Werner von Bolton delivered an introductory address concerning the method by which he had succeeded in producing the metal tantalite in a pure state and declared that it possessed a very extraordinary hardness.

"Sheets made of tantalite were so hard that with a diamond drill, which worked for three days and three nights with 5,000 revolutions per minute, hardly a noticeable impression was made, and the drill itself was dulled. At that time it was stated that it was intended to manufacture tools and other articles of tantalite. The latest patent issued is for a writing pen, the result of experiments to make use of the properties of tantalite.

"The tantalite pen resists chemicals to a very high degree; it is much harder and more elastic than the steel pen, and on that account indestructible. It is even more elastic than a gold pen, and it is predicted that if it will be placed upon the market at a moderate price it will supersede both steel and gold pens."

MORE people would drink whiskey if they knew how to get it *good*.

That's the class for whom John Jameson Three Star Whiskey is especially made.

W. A. Taylor & Co., 29 Broadway, N. Y.

TALLMADGE WINDOW UNVEILED IN ST. MARK'S

Sons of Revolution Honor the Late President's Memory.

ST. PAUL SUBJECT OF DESIGN

Dr. Batten Says Ancestor Worship Is Vanishing, but Some That Is Salutary Remains.

Service commemorative of the birth of George Washington was held yesterday afternoon at St. Mark's Church, Tenth Street, near Second Avenue. At the service the memorial window presented by the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York in memory of their President, the late Frederick Samuel Tallmadge, was unveiled.

The altar, pulpit, and main body of the church were draped with American flags, those back of the pulpit bearing only the thirteen stars of the original States. Outside the church, over the main entrance, was a huge American flag. The open square before the church was crowded with persons attracted there by the big flag and the guard in Continental uniforms.

There were representatives of the following organizations: The Cincinnati, Colonial Wars, War of 1812, Military Order of Foreign Wars, Aztec Club, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Colonial Dames of America, Colonial Dames of New York, and Daughters of the Revolution. Those that did not wear uniforms were decorated with medals indicating the patriotic organizations to which they belonged.

The service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Loring W. Batten, the rector, and the Rev. Dr. George S. Baker, the Rev. Pelham St. G. Bissell, the Rev. A. A. Brockway, the Rev. Dr. Henry Barton Chapin, the Rev. James S. Dennis, the Rev. Dr. William N. Dunnell, the Rev. Dr. Edward Octavus Flagg, the Rev. Dr. William Irvin, the Rev. Robert Morris Kemp, the Rev. Dr. James Tuttle-Smith, and the Rev. F. L. Humphreys.

Edmund Wetmore, President of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, called attention to the appropriateness of the memorial window in the oldest of New York's churches, and presented it in the name of the society to the church. Col. Cornelius D. Mitchell, on behalf of the church, accepted the gift of the society.

The electric lights which crown the pillars were shut off, and out of a gray afternoon the sunlight came streaming in on the congregation. The other memorial windows of the church are of deep tone, while the new one has traces of violet and blue and hints at red.

St. Paul is represented as seated with a sheathed sword, the tip of the scabbard resting at his feet and the cross of the handle in his lap. The face is benign and kindly. The name of the saint is in small letters above the halo. The inscription, from Ephesians, vi., 17: "The sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God." Beneath this is the memorial notice.

The Rev. Dr. Loring W. Batten, rector of St. Mark's, in his sermon called attention to the fact that his was the oldest church on the same site in a city of changing conditions, and that it would not be wiped out by the tide of modern building, being on ground sanctified with the dust of those who had made our history.

He said that it was particularly appropriate that the memorial to the stanch old worshipper in the Church for years, and a founder of the society, should be remembered by the offering of the Sons of the Revolution for whom he had done so much. In conclusion the Rev. Dr. Batten said:

"Ancestor worship is disappearing with other barbarisms, but even in our religions we keep a little of it, such as reverence for the great ones who are gone, and the greatest of these was George Washington.

"The story of the cherry tree cut down may not be true, but the quoted, 'Father, I cannot tell a lie,' was the way the boy spoke when a man. It is well to recall this in these days of evasion, of flying from the law, and perjury. If alive today he would not be a perjured witness, but they did things differently in his day and generation."

TURF SCANDAL IN 'FRISCO.

"Boots" Durnell and Manager of Ascot Track Charged with Fraud.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 18.—The Ascot race meeting is about to furnish its annual sensation, and it promises to eclipse any turf scandal in many years. It will directly involve "Boots" Durnell, said to be trainer-manager for John W. Gates, and John A. Drake, and James Woodlawn Brooks, manager of Ascot. This information will, it is said, be sprung to-morrow, when a committee of horsemen will file with Col. A. W. Hamilton, presiding Judge, and the Board of Directors of the Los Angeles Jockey Club formal charges wherein fraud, collusion, and unfair conduct by Durnell and Brooks are alleged to have occurred continuously since opening day.

This committee of horsemen is composed of J. J. McCafferty, trainer-manager for J. A. Wernberg; F. B. Van Meter, "Lucky" Baldwin, and representatives of fifty others, members of the Horsemen's Protective Association, recently organized at Ascot.

Van Meter, speaking of charges to-day, said that one of the grievances against Brooks was his attempt to make Bearcatcher win in the match race between Handzarra and Crusados. This race occurred Dec. 23, and the three horses were regarded as the speediest on the coast. Van Meter charges that Brooks and Durnell bet $5,000 on Bearcatcher. The evening before the race, when the track was lightning fast and considered favorable to Handzarra, Brooks issued an order to the track Superintendent to flood the track and harrow it deep, and not permit the track roller to be used afterward, in order that the track should be as heavy as possible to make it favorable for Bearcatcher. Van Meter was told of the order, and he enlisted the aid of Col. Hamilton and George Rose, a bookmaker, and one of the Directors of The Jockey Club, so it is alleged. This trio forced the recall of Brooks's order. Bearcatcher won, beating Handzarra, but during the race Crusados twice bumped Handzarra into the rail, destroying her chances of winning.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought
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First number came out on the 10th of February

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THE ST. LOUIS IN PORT.

Liner Reaches Southampton After 30 Hours' Delay by Fog.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 18.—The American Line steamship St. Louis, from New York, arrived here at 4:37 o'clock this afternoon after having been delayed nearly thirty hours by fog. The vessel was compelled to anchor in Lyme Bay from Saturday afternoon until noon to-day.

Capt. Jamison reports that owing to westerly gales no observations were obtainable during the last few days of the voyage, and on reaching the English Channel fog compelled cautious navigation. The vessel succeeded in reaching Plymouth and landing passengers safely at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Leaving Plymouth, the St. Louis headed for Cherbourg, and after steaming several hours land was seen ahead. As it could not be recognized by the officers, the vessel was anchored until the weather cleared.

CHINATOWN'S CASUS BELLI.

The Real Inside History of the Outbreak of the Tong War.

This may not be the true story of the beginning of the Chinatown tong war, but the "slumming" guide who told it yesterday declares it is.

In Pell Street is a certain store apparently devoted to the sale of curios, groceries, fish, and furniture. But to the wily Chinese the gold and black sign over the door has a greater significance, for this store is really the headquarters and clearing house for the policy players. To this store one evening two years ago went two students from Smith College. They were seeing Chinatown for the first time, and their escort took them into the store to select some pieces of china. While waiting for their purchases to be wrapped one of the girls noticed the great number of Chinamen who entered, hung slips of paper on a hook on the counter, and then shuffled out again. The slips were straw paper, printed in green, and smudged over in places with red. Their escort professed ignorance when the girls asked what the slips were for, and the proprietor of the store met their queries with bland smiles and much shrugging of the shoulders. When they were on the car returning home the girls again asked what the papers were for, and they were then informed that they were policy slips.

"What's that mean?" asked one of the girls. "I've taken some as souvenirs," and she counted out eight of the slips that had been concealed in her muff. The other girl drew five of the little papers from the sleeve of her jacket.

"How did we get them?" said the first girl. "Why, I took these when that little fat Chinaman turned his back to get our change."

"And when I saw you," said the second girl, "I made up my mind to have some, too."

The incident was not laughed off in Chinatown the next day. The "exchange" is run under the protection of the On Leong Tong, and of the thirteen slips that had been taken five, carrying winning numbers had been placed by members of the Hip Sing Tong. The Hip Sings said they had been cheated. The next day war was declared.

PHONOGRAPH SPOKE FOR HIM.

Lord Talbot Returned to Parliament Through Wife's Clever Idea.

One of the Unionist members of Parliament who lost his seat in the recent political upheaval in England, arrived in New York a few days ago, and in trying to explain exactly how it was that his Liberal opponent had unseated him, referred to the successful campaign waged in behalf of Lord Edmund Barnard Talbot, the member from the Chichester Division of Sussex, by his wife, Lady Mary Talbot.

A few days before he was to open his campaign for re-election, Lord Talbot, he said, went deer stalking and met with an accident that was serious enough to preclude all possibility of his conducting a personal campaign. Lady Talbot, a woman of great political sagacity, realized at once that unless somebody came to the rescue, her husband probably would be beaten.

Accordingly her ladyship procured a phonograph (of American manufacture,) and into this instrument her husband spoke a dozen or so speeches. Then she arranged to visit every section of her husband's constituency. It was extensively advertised that Lady Talbot was to appear for Lord Talbot, and that she would be accompanied on her tour by the phonograph.

At every meeting where she appeared she was greeted by great crowds, who, admiring her pluck, assured her that her husband's accident was the best thing that could have happened for his campaign.

At each meeting, when the phonograph had been heard, Lady Talbot would herself make a speech, and, according to the Unionist ex-member, they were all bright and witty, and every bit as good as Lord Talbot could have made himself. The result of the novel campaign was the return of Lord Talbot to Parliament by a greatly increased majority.

Lord Talbot is 51 years old, and is heir to the Dukedom of Norfolk. He assumed the name Talbot in compliance with the will of the seventeenth Earl of Shrewsbury in 1876. His wife is the daughter of the seventh Earl of Abingdon.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:40|Sun sets..5:40|Moon rises...4:08

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:17	5:04	10:48	11:00
Governors Island	4:43	5:28	11:25	11:35
Hell Gate	6:36	7:21	12:57	1:07

Arrived—Sunday, Feb. 18.

SS St. Paul, Southampton, Feb. 10.
SS Saratoga, Nassau, Feb. 14.
SS City of Savannah, San Juan, Feb. 13.
SS St. Egbert, Calcutta, Dec. 31.
SS Ville de Rouen, Havre, Feb. 5.
SS Baker, Port Antonio, Feb. 14.

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Invigorating in Hot Climates. Restores the Color to Carpets.
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SS Llandaff City, Bristol, Jan. 29.
SS El Sud, Galveston, Feb. 12.
SS Monroe, Norfolk, Feb. 17.
SS Goldsboro, Philadelphia, Feb. 17.
SS Umbria, Liverpool, Feb. 10.
SS Manoa, Demerara, Feb. —.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
Siegmund, Brazil	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*K. Wilh. II., Bremen	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
New York, S. Domingo	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

*Majestic, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
*Statendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Madonna, Naples	——	——
Valdivia, Inagua	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Grenada, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Seguranca, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Cubana, Matanzas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
C. of Wash'n, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
P. de Lar'naga, Argent'a	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Korona, St. Croix	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Grecian Prince, Brazil	2:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.
Alamo, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Monroe, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Concho	Galveston	Feb. 10
Vizcaina	Shields	Feb. 12
La Bretagne	Havre	Feb. 10
Amerika	Hamburg	Feb. 10
Zeeland	Antwerp	Feb. 10
Ryndam	Rotterdam	Feb. 10
Maracaibo	Ponce	Feb. 14
El Monte	New Orleans	Feb. 14
Alliance	Colon	Feb. 12
Algeria	Palermo	Feb. 4

DUE TO-MORROW.

Hellig Olav	Christiansand	Feb. 10
Furnessia	Glasgow	Feb. 10
Earl of Douglas	Glasgow	Feb. 8
El Siglo	Galveston	Feb. 14
Monterey	Havana	Feb. 17
Proteus	New Orleans	Feb. 17
Virginia	Colon	Feb. 10
Magdalena	Kingston	Feb. 15

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Oceanic	Liverpool	Feb. 14
Victorian	Liverpool	Feb. 11
Carpathia	Gibraltar	Feb. 12
Cretic	Naples	Feb. 10
Breslau	Bremen	Feb. 10
Ghazee	Gibraltar	Feb. 7

DUE THURSDAY.

Nord Pol	St. Lucia	Feb. 14
Comal	Galveston	Feb. 16

Reported by Wireless.

SS La Bretagne, incoming, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Siasconset, Mass., at 1:20 P. M. yesterday, when 80 miles east of Nantucket. Due at her pier about 9 A. M. to-day.

Antique Bellows
in Carved Oak and Repousse Brass
Fire Sets and Andirons
in Brass, Steel, and Black Iron Sparkguards, Fenders, Coal Scuttles, and Vases, Wood Holders, Hearth Brushes, etc.
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It will be inserted the following day and bill sent later.
THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Carmania, at Liverpool, Feb. 18.
SS St. Louis, at Southampton, Feb. 18.
SS St. Cuthbert, at Antwerp, Feb. 18.
SS Columbia, at Moville, Feb. 18.
SS Atrato, at Southampton, Feb. 18.
United States Army transport Sumner, at Havana, Feb. 18.

Sailed.

SS Campania, from Queenstown, Feb. 18.
SS New York, from Cherbourg, Feb. 17.
SS Finland, from Dover, Feb. 16.
SS Rotterdam, from Boulogne, Feb. 17.
SS Arabic, (on cruise,) from Funchal, Feb. 17.
SS Pennsylvania, from Dover, Feb. 18.
SS Tagus, from Southampton, Feb. 17.

Passed.

SS Rhein, New York, for Bremen, passed the Lizard.

For Latest Shipping News, see Page 1.

The man who buys his cigars by the hundred should get them at wholesale price.

I have always contended that smokers who buy their cigars in wholesale quantities should be able to buy them at wholesale prices. Retailers' prices are based upon selling cigars one at a time, yet it takes no longer to sell a box than to sell one.

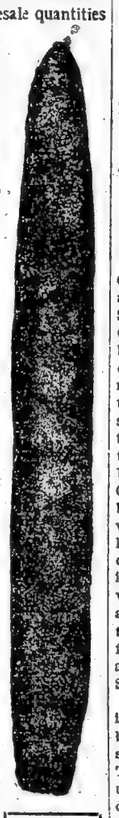

Shivers' Panatela Exact Size and Shape

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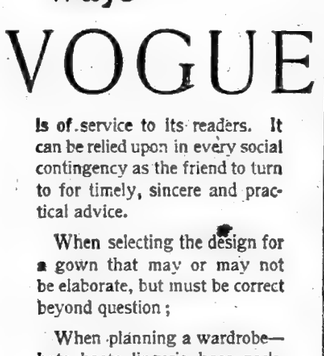

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OLYMPIC GAMES TEAM UNOFFICIALLY SELECTED

Representative Athletes Will Be Sent to Athens.

SUBSCRIPTIONS COMING IN

Andrew Carnegie Expected to Make Big Contribution—List May Be Increased by Committee.

One week from to-day the American Olympic Games Committee will select the athletes who will represent the United States in the Olympic games at Athens, Greece, April 22 to May 2. There has been considerable speculation as to the composition of the team, and while the men have been practically selected for the events several others may be added should the funds warrant an increase to the already big list. It was originally intended to send sixty athletes from the United States, providing the sum of $25,000 could be raised. Up to the present but $8,000 of this sum has been secured, with but one week before the subscription list closes. Secretary James E. Sullivan of the Amateur Athletic Union has been in correspondence with Andrew Carnegie, who is taking a deal of interest in the big athletic event, and it is probable that the philanthropist will make up the difference between the total sum collected and the $25,000 needed to give the United States a proper representation.

Should the committee succeed in raising the full amount, many athletes will be entered in special events, as well as sending more reserve men to Athens. The report of Julian Curtiss, the Treasurer of the fund, will be made next Monday night, when the team will be officially announced. After that time any athlete willing to pay his own expenses, or any club desiring to enter a member, with the understanding that the club is to bear the expense, can do so.

The members of the team will represent the United States, and will wear the American flag on their sweaters and shirts. No athletic club emblems will be permitted to be displayed, the team being a National one in every respect. The team will be a thoroughly representative one. Every section of the country will send athletes. The New York Athletic Club will have the biggest representation, with the Irish-American Athletic Club second on the list. Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, Kansas City, and San Francisco will send one or more athletes, while Yale, Chicago, Michigan, and Purdue Universities are included in the list to be represented.

In selecting the team the Olympic Games Committee requested all the districts in the Amateur Athletic Union to send recommendations, together with the records of the men chosen, with the provision that the athletes would positively be in a position to make the trip. Owing to the fact that the majority of the college students would be in the midst of their examinations at the time of the games many collegians who might otherwise have been selected were reluctantly dropped from the list. It has been decided to take a manager and trainer, who must be an amateur and combine the two duties. No selection has yet been made for this position.

With the exception of swimming, no trials will be made. The cost of bringing the Western athletes East to compete is considered to be too great, while the weather conditions would preclude any real result. The men selected therefore will go to Athens on their past records, many of them being last year's champions.

Charles L. Parsons, Olympic Club of San Francisco and University of Wisconsin, will be the representative in the 100-meter dash, with Frank Waller, University of Wisconsin, as second choice. The college authorities will probably bar both of these, in which event Archie Hahn, Milwaukee Athletic Club, will be selected. Harry L. Hillman, New York Athletic Club, is sure to run in the 400 meter race, with Fay Moulton, Kansas City Athletic Club, as reserve. W. D. Eaton, Cambrideport, Mass., and G. H. Queyrouze, New Orleans Young Men's Christian Association, have both been mentioned for the short dash, and one of them may be selected should any difficulty arise with Parsons, Waller, or Hahn.

It is doubtful whether J. D. Lightbody will be able to leave college, which will leave H. V. Valentine, New York Athletic Club, for the 800 meter run. Valentine won the Canadian championship half mile last year in 1:57 2-5, and will be a good man for the event. Melvin Sheppard and J. P. Sullivan, Irish-American Athletic Club, will be depended upon in the mile run. The former has an indoor record of 4:22, while Sullivan won the mile in the Metropolitan Senior Amateur Athletic Union championship in 4:22 2-5. Frank Verner, Chicago Athletic Association, the National champion, will be the selection in the five-mile event, with George V. Bonhag, Irish-American Athletic Club, as second choice.

Hugo Friend, University of Chicago, will compete in both high hurdles and broad jump, while H. W. Kerrigan, Multnomah Athletic Club, Portland, Oregon, will be the committee's selection for the high jump. J. T. Mahoney, New York Athletic Club, will be second string to Kerrigan. Ray Ewry, New York Athletic Club, stands alone in the standing broad jump, and W. W. Coe, Michigan University, is equally prominent in the shot put. Should the university Faculty prohibit Coe, Richard Sheldon, New York Athletic Club, will replace him on the team. James S. Mitchell, New York Athletic Club, is unopposed for throwing the stone with follow. Meyer Prinstein, the former intercollegiate champion broad jumper, will represent the Irish-American Club and compete in the hop, step, and jump event. W. Garrells, University of Michigan, will be alone in the discus throw, and H. L. Gardner, New York Athletic Club, will be entered in the pole vault.

C. M. Sherwood, the crack New York Athletic Club cyclist, will carry America's hopes in the bicycle races. The selection of a swimming team will be decided after the championship races in the Mercury foot tank this week, although C. M. Daniels, New York Athletic Club, is a certainty. One other swimmer will be selected. J. Scott Leary, Marquand Schwartz, and M. J. Handy being the most favored. Dr. George Sheldon, Missouri Athletic Club, will be the sole representative for diving. Joseph Forshaw, St. Louis; R. Lud Metzner, Chicago, and J. Fowler, Boston, will take part in the Marathon race.

Beals Wright and Holcombe Ward will be invited to compete in the tennis tournament. For the all-round championship, Adam Gunn, Central Young Men's Christian Association, and Ellery H. Clark, Boston Athletic Association, will receive the vote of the committee.

George W. Orton of Philadelphia announced that a wealthy patron of aquatics in Philadelphia would pay the expenses of an eight-oared crew, if selected from the Schuylkill Navy, but as there was no eight-oared event on the programme, the offer was declined, although it is expected the offer will be renewed for a four and double.

The list of athletes selected for the different events, with the reserve men, follows:

100-Meter Dash.—Charles L. Parsons, University of Wisconsin; Frank Waller, Milwaukee Athletic Club. Reserve—Archie Hahn, Milwaukee Athletic Club; G. H. Queyrouze, New Orleans Y. M. C. A.; W. D. Eaton, Cambridgeport Gymnasium, Mass.

400-Meter Dash.—Harry L. Hillman, New York Athletic Club. Reserve—Fay Moulton, Kansas City Athletic Club.

800-Meter Run.—J. D. Lightbody, Chicago Athletic Club. Reserve—H. V. Valentine, New York Athletic Club.

1,500-Meter Run.—Melvin Sheppard, Irish-American Athletic Club; J. P. Sullivan, Irish-American Athletic Club.

Five-Mile Run.—Frank Verner, Chicago Athletic Association. Reserve—George V. Bonhag, Irish-American Athletic Club.

High Hurdles.—Hugo Friend, University of Chicago.

Running High Jump.—H. W. Kerrigan, Multnomah Athletic Club, Portland, Oregon. Reserve—J. T. Mahoney, New York Athletic Club.

Running Broad Jump.—Hugo Friend, University of Chicago.

Standing Broad Jump.—Ray Ewry, New York Athletic Club.

Putting the Shot.—W. W. Coe, Michigan University. Reserve—Richard Sheldon, New York Athletic Club.

Throwing Stone with Follow.—James S. Mitchell, New York Athletic Club. Reserve—John Flanagan, Irish-American Athletic Club; Richard Sheldon, New York Athletic Club.

Throwing the Discus.—W. Garrells, University of Michigan.

Hop, Step, and Jump.—Myer Prinstein, Irish-American Athletic Club.

Pole Vault.—H. L. Gardner, New York Athletic Club. Reserve—E. E. Glover, University of Purdue; W. Dray, Yale.

Cycling.—C. M. Sherwood, New York Athletic Club.

Swimming.—C. A. Daniels, New York Athletic Club. Reserve—J. Scott Leary, Olympic Club, San Francisco; Marquand Schwartz, Missouri Athletic Club; M. J. Handy, Chicago Athletic Club.

Diving.—Dr. George Sheldon, Missouri Athletic Club, St. Louis.

Marathon Race.—Joseph Forshaw, St. Louis; Rhud Metzner, Chicago, Ill.; J. Fowler, Boston, Mass.

Tennis.—Beals Wright and Holcombe Ward.

All-around Competition.—Adam Gunn, Central Young Men's Christian Association; Ellery H. Clark, Boston Athletic Association.

BLOCK ISLAND RACE FOR 30'S.

Manhasset Bay to Offer Long-Distance Race for the New York Boats.

The Manhasset Bay Yacht Club is to hold a long-distance race to Block Island and return for the New York thirty-footers this season. The race is the longest that has been attempted yet by these remarkably successful cruisers, and it is expected that it will appeal to the entire number of seventeen boats with one or two exceptions. It is believed a race will result that will be exceptional in the annals of small-boat sailing.

The Manhasset Club also projects its race to Stratford Shoal that was so satisfactory last year. This race, with two similar contests proposed by the New Rochelle Yacht Club and a race by the Knickerbockers and the Harlem Yacht Club, shows a growing popularity of the cruising race and promises other contests of the kind.

Altogether, with the one-design classes projected, it looks as though the coming year would be particularly active for small-boat racing, and with the new fifty-seven-footers and the seventies and big yawls racing ought to be equally prolific for the larger classes.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

Scarcely Two Minutes Separated 25 Men in Mott Haven Race.

The Mott Haven Athletic Club held its regular weekly five-mile road run yesterday over the usual course. There were twenty-five contestants who finished out of nearly forty starters. The race was very even, scarcely two minutes separating the first and last men. The weather was ideal and the roads in good condition, and as a result fast time was made. N. C. Manley, unattached, and B. Mann, Mott Haven Athletic Club, made the pace throughout, closely attended by F. P. Devlin and J. Hayes. The finish was a hard sprint between the first three named, Manley winning by one second, with Mann two yards in front of Devlin. The result follows:

Name and Club.	Finish. M.S.
N. C. Manley, unattached	34:01
D. Mann, Mott Haven A. C.	34:02
F. P. Devlin, Mott Haven A. C.	34:03
J. Hayes, St. Bartholomew's Club	34:06
H. Devlin, Mott Haven A. C.	34:10
P. Meyers, Mohawk A. C.	34:15
H. Higgins, Mercury A. C.	34:40
E. Fairclough, Mohawk A. C.	34:51
R. Stevenson, Mott Haven A. C.	34:55
J. Fleming, Mercury A. C.	34:57
J. Engle, Mercury A. C.	35:06
W. Driscoll, Mercury A. C.	35:08
J. Haines, Mott Haven A. C.	35:11
R. Oefinger, Mott Haven A. C.	35:17
J. Jansen, St. Bartholomew's Club	35:21
E. Perdreaux, Mott Haven A. C.	35:29
J. Wilkins, St. Bartholomew's Club	35:33
J. C. Moore, St. Bartholomew's Club	35:40
F. Masterson, St. Bartholomew's Club	35:41
I. Gerschaneck, unattached	35:47
F. O'Neill, St. Bartholomew's Club	35:52
J. Scholobohm, Mercury A. C.	36:00
T. Morrissey, St. Bartholomew's Club	36:04
T. Finnegan, Mercury A. C.	36:06
J. Gerschaneck, St. Bartholomew's Club	36:13

The Star Athletic Club of Long Island City held a four-and-a-half-mile road run yesterday from its clubhouse in Jackson Avenue out to and around Laurel Hill Cemetery. Nine men competed, the winner being R. W. Kennedy of the Star Athletic Club. Summary:

Name and Club.	Finish. M.S.
R. W. Kennedy, Star Athletic Club	30:40
T. J. Kennedy, Star Athletic Club	30:44
E. W. Trice, National Athletic Club	30:54
J. Morarity, Star Athletic Club	30:57
G. Owens, Brooklyn Athletic Club	30:59
C. Early, Star Athletic Club	31:06
D. Million, Star Athletic Club	31:10
D. Cowin, Star Athletic Club	31:14
J. Hansen, Star Athletic Club	31:18

PENN LEADS FOR TITLE.

Quakers Look Like Sure Winners In College Basket Ball League.

The five games played in the Intercollegiate Basket Ball League during the last week gave Pennsylvania a practically sure hold on first place and the pennant. Columbia, after losing the lead to the Quakers, went to Princeton and suffered another unexpected setback and lost their chance to tie for first place unless Pennsylvania falls before Yale or Cornell in the three remaining games she has to play. Harvard is again tied for second place with Columbia, having again been beaten by the Quakers. Next Wednesday's game at Cambridge between these two may determine which team will take the place eventually.

Yale leads Princeton in the second division, while Cornell has still to win a game. The standing of the teams to date is as follows:

Team.	W.	L.	P.C.	Team.	W.	L.	P.C.
Pennsylvania	6	1	.857	Yale	3	3	.500
Harvard	4	2	.667	Princeton	2	5	.286
Columbia	4	2	.667	Cornell	0	6	.000

On this week's schedule are five games. Pennsylvania plays Cornell on Friday and Cornell plays Princeton on Saturday. Princeton plays Columbia on Friday and Yale on Thursday. Columbia and Harvard meet on Wednesday in the other game. The results to date are as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA.		YALE.	
12—Columbia	14	28—Princeton	22
40—Princeton	5	9—Pennsylvania	38
32—Princeton	15	29—Cornell	18
13—Harvard	9	9—Harvard	25
36—Yale	9	14—Columbia	26
17—Columbia	15	31—Cornell	7
24—Harvard	13		
174	80	120	134
COLUMBIA.		PRINCETON.	
14—Pennsylvania	12	5—Pennsylvania	40
38—Cornell	8	15—Pennsylvania	32
24—Cornell	16	8—Harvard	36
15—Pennsylvania	17	22—Yale	28
19—Princeton	23	30—Cornell	14
26—Yale	14	23—Columbia	19
		13—Harvard	34
136	90	116	203
HARVARD.		CORNELL.	
9—Pennsylvania	13	10—Harvard	16
36—Princeton	8	8—Columbia	38
10—Cornell	16	16—Columbia	24
25—Yale	9	13—Yale	29
34—Princeton	13	14—Princeton	30
13—Pennsylvania	24	7—Yale	31
133	77	73	168

Barnard Plans Athletic Meet.

An attractive programme of games has been arranged by the Barnard School Athletic Association for its seventeenth annual indoor exhibition, to be held in the Eighth Regiment Armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue, on Saturday afternoon, March 3. The event, which has been sanctioned by the Interscholastic Athletic Association of New York, will be open to all secondary schools, both public and private. In addition to gold, silver, and bronze medals to winners of first, second, and third places, a silver cup will be presented to the school scoring the greatest number of points, Barnard not being a competitor. The events will be as follows:

Seniors—60-yard dash, 220-yard dash, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, one-mile run, shot put, high jump, pole vault, and 60-yard hurdle race.

Juniors—50-yard dash and 220-yard dash.

Novices—50-yard dash, 300-yard dash, and 600-yard run.

There will also be a midget relay race, open to teams of five, four of which are to run, each boy to weigh under 100 pounds, and to run one lap, 146 2-3 yards.

Power Boat Dixie Will Be Faster.

The power boat Dixie, bought by E. R. Schroeder for the purpose of sending her abroad to compete for the Harmsworth Challenge Cup, has been overhauled and is expected to develop even faster time than last year. It is an open secret that the eight-cylinder engines she had did not develop their expected horse power, and though registered at 150 they actually developed about 138. They were originally expected to exceed 170 horse power. The engines have been taken apart and the parts readjusted, one or two minor parts replaced, with the result that they are expected to develop much higher power and an equivalent increase in speed.

In spite of this Dixie will not have the walk-over on this side of the water she had last year. Her rating measurement last year was 95.08 on the basis of 110 recorded horse power. By the new formula of the Power Boat Association the horse power is larger, compelling her to allow more time.

Lacrosse in Brooklyn Schools.

A lacrosse league is talked of for Brooklyn schoolboys, according to Herold Bangs of "Poly. Prep." The plan is to offer a championship trophy to be competed for by teams representing "Poly. Prep.," Boys' High School, Flushing, Erasmus, and Stevens "Prep." The Faculties of the Brooklyn schools are inclined to discourage football, and it is likely that they will advocate lacrosse as a substitute.

MOTOR BOAT TROUBLES OVER GOVERNMENT BILL

Owners Aroused at Steamboat Inspection of Small Craft.

BIG OPPOSITION PLANNED

Senate Bill Will Force Operators of Little Boats to Secure an Engineer's License.

Automobile legislation seems to be in the air at present. The motor boat people have suddenly discovered that trouble is in store for them, but in their case it is the National Government at Washington that they will have to face. This opposition is due to the unexpected approval by the Senate Committee of a bill providing for the licensing of motor boats under fifteen tons by the steamboat inspection service. Besides placing the inspection of gasoline motor boats under the supervision of steamboat inspectors, the bill also provides that all operators of such boats shall pass a satisfactory engineer's examination. It is this latter provision that has excited the ire of motor boat owners, for if the bill should become a law it would practically force every private owner of a two or three horse power motor boat that he uses at his Summer home by the water to go before the steamboat inspectors for an examination and also subject his boat to official inspection.

The American Power Boat Association of this city and the Motor Boat Club of America are preparing plans to combat the bill. It is practically drawn upon the same lines as the motor bill last year and which was defeated through the efforts of the motor boat users.

"This bill has been sprung on us without warning," said Secretary Hugh S. Gambel, of the Motor Boat Club, yesterday. "We received intimation that it was to be brought up again this year, and no hearing has been called for so that our view of the case might be presented to the Senate Committee. I am sending out letters to all our members and I learn that the Power Boat Association is doing the same thing, asking them to write their Congressmen protesting against the bill and demanding a hearing, if possible, or at least some expression of views from the motor boat side of the case.

"The ridiculous feature of the bill is that it places the examination of these small motor boats and the men who run them upon the Steamboat Inspectors. That seems an absurdity, for the men accustomed to inspecting steamboats and steam engines are now asked to pass upon the efficiency of a gasoline motor. Of course, big boats, supplied with 300 horse power gasoline motors or more, are naturally subject to official inspection. But to require a small boat, perhaps fifteen feet long and accommodating less than half a dozen people, to undergo offical inspection, and require the man who manages the little craft to take out engineer's papers, seems utterly uncalled for. The small motor boat is the safest craft in the world to manage, and no man is going to take his family out unless he understands something about it. It would be far more reasonable to require the old-fashioned naphtha launches to undergo examination than to show so much eagerness to make small motor boats subjects of official inspection."

In other quarters it was stated that the sentiment in favor of the bill was believed to come very largely from steamboat interests. There is no question that the small steamboat industry has been injured by the rapid introduction of motor boats in Summer resorts, and it is said that this fact has influenced the drafting of the bill, as it will afford opportunities for inspections to the steamboat men who have lost a number of their usual quota of inspections through the inroads made by motor boats.

INDIANS IN GARDEN SHOW.

Will Paddle Canoes Against Motor Boats at Sportsmen's Exhibition.

From the primitive canoe, propelled by Indians at the paddles, to the most modern types of motor boats indicates the scope of the Sportsmen's Show, which will open to-morrow night in the Madison Square Garden. This year the show also includes the National motor boat exhibit, and the great lake that has been constructed will enable the lovers of the fast flying craft to test its possibilities. The show will be formally opened by Julius M. Mayer, Attorney General of New York State, representing Gov. Higgins.

The transformation of the big amphitheatre has been most complete.

Camp life in every form will be seen, and this year's show, with its increased number of exhibitors, is sure to prove popular with the sportsmen, with the motor boat enthusiasts, and with the youngsters.

For three days an army of men, in charge of Capt. J. A. H. Dressel, manager of the exhibition, has been at work making the changes in the Garden, and to-day everything is complete except the lake, in which water is pouring at the rate of hundreds of gallons a minute. The big canvas-lined tank with the water will weigh 3,700 tons. There will be water sports, shooting matches, and bow and arrow practice by the Indians.

SPORTS FROM ABROAD.

Daniels's Swimming Record Will Not Be Recognized in England.

Charles M. Daniels's performance of swimming 100 yards in 0:57 3-5, from scratch, in a handicap competition, in the New York Athletic Club's tank on the evening of Jan. 13, which has been accepted in this country as a world's record, will not be recognized in England, as records made only in scratch races are allowed. This is the information contained in W. C. J. Kelly's latest letter from London on English athletes. Records made in handicap competitions are allowed in Australia, however, and Cecil Healy of New South Wales swam 100 yards in 0:57 3-5, but as he did it without a costume the time was not accepted.

When the Amateur Swimming Association meets in London on March 3 a rule will be proposed to the effect that amateurs competing at a championship meeting be prevented from accepting anything except third-class fare. If his return journey is impossible, hotel expenses shall be limited to seven shillings sixpence, and in no case shall expenses be paid to any individual swimmer to secure his attendance at a competition.

According to Kelly, the outlook in all kinds of athletics this year between Cambridge and Oxford favors Cambridge. At present the Light Blues seem to have the stronger track team, as six of the old Blues will be available this year. Oxford, however, apparently has no fear of its rival, and President Cornwallis is working hard to make up for the loss sustained by the retirement of members of last year's team. Schutt, formerly of Cornell University, is looked upon as the winner of the three-mile run, but is expected to be hard pushed by Mr. Hallowes.

There is much uncertainty as to whether a representative team of Cambridge and Oxford students will be sent to the Olympic games at Athens from April 22 to May 2. These dates unfortunately conflict with the beginning of the Varsity Summer term, and the necessities of residence are not easily surmounted, especially in the case of those who have final schools to deal with.

As rowing at Cambridge is taken up a few weeks earlier than at Oxford, this fact accounts for the better shape of the Cambridge crew than that displayed by the Dark Blues. While the prospects of Oxford should be particularly bright for the annual race on April 7, owing to the average weight being 183 pounds, as Cambridge's average, 163 pounds, experts agree that the Oxford boat has not come up to expectations.

Fordham's Track Men Cannot Train.

Fordham's track team prospects are dubious this year on account of having no place to train. When the weather was fine the candidates practiced every afternoon on the cinder path, but since the cold weather set in the men have been unable to train as the baseball candidates have been using the old gymnasium for their work. In Fordham's annual meet on March 3 there was to have been a three-cornered relay race between Georgetown, Holy Cross, and Fordham, but owing to Fordham withdrawing the race had to be dropped from the card. Capt. Fallon, however, says he will have a number of competitors in the 220-yard dash, despite the adverse training conditions.

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BALLOON ENTRY REFUSED BY AMERICAN AERO CLUB

Dr. Thomas Offered to Send Levee for Bennett Cup.

BIGGEST BALLOON IN RACE

Would Build One Holding 55,000 Cubic Feet of Gas—Young Aeronaut Disappointed at Officials' Action.

It was learned yesterday that a proposition had been made to Charles Levee, the young French aeronaut who made the ascension a week ago from West Point, to construct a big balloon capable of holding 55,000 cubic feet of gas and to act as its aeronaut as the third representative of the Aero Club of America in the contest to be held this year in France for the Bennett balloon cup.

This plan was presented to Cortlandt Field Bishop and Augustus Post, both members of the Executive Board of the Aero Club, but after an informal discussion they refused to consider the proposition, claiming that the time was too short to get the entry to Paris by March 1, when the entries close, and also that too little was known regarding the possibility of constructing the balloon in time for the contest to insure its probable success.

Mr. Levee, who is a member of the Aero Club of America, and has been assisting many of its hopeful young balloonists in their problems of construction and future flight, was deeply disappointed over the refusal of the club to accept a third entry. He had no complaints to make, however, although as a young and enthusiastic balloonist who has already made over twenty ascensions abroad it was plain to see that his ambition to be a contestant for the Gordon Bennett Cup against the best aeronauts of the world had been severely thwarted.

"I think with a 55,000 cubic foot balloon the chances of success would be very great," he said. "Of course, I do not know positively what balloons the other foreign competitors will use, but the great majority are sure to be the ordinary type of balloon, for the motor-propelled dirigible balloon would be unable to stay in the air long enough to win the cup, which is to be awarded either for duration of time in the air or the number of miles covered. I know something of the big balloons abroad, and it is possible that several will be used that are from one to two years old. As a balloon gets older, the gas is liable to leak through with greater ease, and I do not think that many balloons, if indeed any, will be large enough to hold 55,000 cubic feet of gas. I would like to try for the cup in a balloon of that size, but I am afraid I will have to wait for another year."

It was learned that the proposition to build the balloon and bear every expense, even to sending Levee to Paris and paying all of his expenses during the preparations for the contest, was made by Dr. Julian P. Thomas of 172 West Seventy-second Street. Dr. Thomas is a member of the Aero Club of America and for a number of years has been carrying on experiments in aerial locomotion. He ordered a small balloon from Leo Stevens during the recent exhibit of the Aero Club in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory during the automobile show. Mr. Stevens had so many orders ahead that he was unable to finish the balloon early enough for Dr. Thomas, who wanted Mr. Stevens to assist him in making ascensions. Dr. Thomas then sent an order through Mr. Levee to Paris for a 38,000 cubic foot balloon. This was to be made by Maurice Mallet, who built the big balloons in which Comte de la Vaulx made his 1,100 mile journey a year ago from Paris to the Russian border and later across the Mediterranean.

When seen at his office yesterday Dr. Thomas admitted that he had offered to build the balloon and bear all of the expenses if the Aero Club of America would be willing to accept it as the third entry, to which it is entitled, as each country may enter three balloons.

While disappointed, Dr. Thomas is by no means discouraged, and he said yesterday that he believed he would countermand his order for the 38,000 cubic foot balloon and order the 55,000 cubic foot balloon anyway. With a balloon of that size he expects to be able to do some long-distance flying that may establish American records for aerial flight.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

There will be no lack of motorcycle activity in the metropolitan district this year. This was made evident at a recent meeting of the representatives of the New York and Brooklyn Motorcycle Clubs, when the following fixtures were agreed on: April 22, New York Motorcycle Club Spring century run; May 6, Brooklyn Motorcycle Club Spring century run; May 30, New York Motorcycle Club annual hill-climbing contest; July 4, Brooklyn Motorcycle Club 250-mile endurance contest on Long Island, provided it does not conflict with the National contest held annually by the F. A. M. Labor Day was left open, but probably will be utilized for a race meet to be held jointly by the two clubs.

Demogeot, winner of the Cuban road race, with Cedrino, Lancia, and other Cuban automobilists, are expected to arrive in New York early this week. Demogeot will soon leave for France, and the 200 horse power Darracq that won the two-mile-a-minute race at Ormond will be shipped to Paris within a short time.

One of the improvements on the new Thomas car model is an attachment coupled to both the foot and emergency brakes that, when either is applied, not only disconnects the clutch but throttles the motor. This device does away with a complicated governor, and is calculated to bring the car to a stop immediately in case of sudden emergency.

At the Electric Vehicle Company's factory in Hartford every department is working to its fullest capacity to supply a heavy demand for this season's Columbia cars. The business transacted by the company at the New York and Chicago shows was extremely satisfactory, and the orders received will be sufficient to keep the factory running full for some time to come.

Few except the most experienced motorists realize the absolute necessity of good brakes on an automobile. Riding along the city streets where there are few abrupt down grades and where there is little use for brakes to stop a car almost on the instant, the ordinary automobile user seldom feels the necessity of the kind that are equal to every emergency. To achieve this result foreign and domestic makers of the larger high-grade cars are now concentrating their brakes on the rear hubs, one set being internal and expanding against the hub, and the other set external and operating on the outside. In this way the rim of the hub, when both brakes are applied, is practically held in a vise and the car may be stopped in short order.

E. R. Thomas of Buffalo, N. Y., the automobile manufacturer, is spending several weeks in California touring from one Winter resort to another. The indications are that there will be a host of Eastern tourists in California during the remainder of the Winter and in the early Spring season. The factory of which Mr. Thomas is the head has received no less than forty-eight orders from its New York, Boston, and Chicago agents to have machines sold by them delivered in California.

To show how the Hartford suspension is regarded by manufacturers, it is worth noting that the Locomobile Company, in a recent order, stated that of sixty-four locomobiles to be equipped with shock absorbers, sixty-two customers specified Hartfords. For Viquot cars, an order has been received for sixty-five sets. The new material used for the friction is of secret composition and has accomplished wonders in service on the 1906 model.

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NATIONAL INDOOR TENNIS.

Championship at Seventh's Armory—Mrs. Barger-Wallach's Tourney.

Entrants for the seventh annual indoor lawn tennis championship for the National honors will continue practice this afternoon on the board courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue. The class in the tournament this year is a "little toppy" over that of any former year. This was evident Saturday, when the men engaged in singles and doubles—Hugh Tallant, the ex-Harvard player, and his partner, Edwin P. Fisher, winner of the Metropolitan Championship several times—surprised the Seventh Regiment champions, William B. Cragin, Jr., and Robert T. Bryan, by taking two sets out of three from them. Tallant and Fisher have been practicing upon the new courts of the Indoor Lawn Tennis Club of Brooklyn, and their game was fast and spectacular. Harold H. Hackett and Frederick B. Alexander, the Yale-Princeton combination that was ranked second in the country, also showed fine form. Alexander is talked of as a player for the American international team to invade England this season.

There were expressions of gratification on the part of the players at the news that Mrs. Barger-Wallach contemplated holding another series of indoor tournaments at the St. Nicholas Rink this Spring. No programme has been arranged for this meeting, but it is planned to begin approximately four weeks of play following the skating season at the rink. Two weeks of this time will be devoted to play by the foremost men in the country at both singles and doubles.

As to-day will be the last for practice before the tournament begins on Wednesday afternoon, the full strength of the entry is expected to fill the Seventh Regiment courts. Among the pairs in the doubles are: Raymond D. Little and E. S. H. Pendergast, Wylie C. Grant and Irving C. Wright, winners of the internationals at Homburg, Germany two years ago; Theodore Roosevelt Pell and H. F. Allen, John Appleton Allen, better known as "Yale Allen," Morris S. Clark, Julio M. Steinacher, J. M. Westfall and J. B. Anderson of the Kings County Lawn Tennis Club of Brooklyn, and the team of the Belmont Cricket Club of Philadelphia, A. L. Hoskins and Dr. T. S. Hawk.

The championship singles will begin Wednesday afternoon, and the tournament will continue throughout the week, with the finals on Saturday. The doubles will begin later in the week. There will also be consolation singles. The Tournament Committee includes William B. Cragin, Jr., Chairman; Arthur M. Loyibond, and King Smith. The United States National Lawn Tennis Association will govern the tournament, as in former years.

New Class for Durland Horse Show.

A feature of the coming horse show of the Durland Company will be the class for the best-trained saddle horse, mare or gelding, for park use. This class is new to horse shows, and for the purpose of attracting the best saddle horses to the exhibition a silver cup valued at $100 will be awarded to the winner. The conditions call for conformation, style, and action, and the way of going in a walk, trot, and canter. The horse must be thoroughly balanced and light mouthed, so as to be able to respond quickly and gracefully to the hand and leg. It must back readily and change its lead on the canter in circles and straightaway, and must stand when being mounted and dismounted without being held. High school performances will not be considered.

In addition to this new class, the American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association will give a special prize of $100 for the best stallion, mare, or gelding, having three gaits, and with either long or short tails.

There will be thirty-nine classes in all at the show, which will be held at the academy on West Sixty-sixth Street, April 17, 18, 19, and 20.

HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Amateur League Race Sure to Result in Tie—Harvard's Fourth Title.

The defeat of the New York Athletic Club hockey team in Brooklyn last week, developing a triple tie for first place in the league race for the championship title, insures a tie when the series of games are completed next week. The game between the Crescents and the St. Nicholas seven this week will decide which of these teams will tie with the Winged Foot seven for first honors, for the New York Athletic Club is almost sure to win from the Hockey Club. The tie thus created will be played off on March 2 at St. Nicholas Rink, and ought to result in the best game of the year. The standing of the teams to date is as follows:

Team.	W.	L.	P.C.	Team.	W.	L.	P.C.
N. Y. A. C.	3	2	.600	St. Nich. S. C

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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AN UNDERSTANDING WITH GERMANY.

What must strike any intelligent observer of the pending differences between the German Government and our own as to the tariff is that the two Departments of State are trying their best to settle these differences and to avoid the embarrassment and loss of a stupid tariff war, while the uncertainty as to their success arises from the stubbornness of the protectionists in the Legislature of each country. The respective Ministers of Foreign Affairs and the Emperor and President as well are in a position to see the larger and lasting interests of the two nations, and they are loyally, patiently, and intelligently seeking to serve these interests. The protectionists see nothing but the narrow concerns of the special classes they represent, the menace to the favors they have enjoyed at the cost of the whole nation, and with these they will let nothing interfere if they can prevent it. Unfortunately it looks as if the American Secretary of the Treasury were in sympathy with the latter class, and, with a Presidential nomination in view, on which they can have a good deal to say, his course has appeared obstructive rather than helpful. Appearances may be unjust to him. If so, it is quite time that he did something that contradicted them.

The present situation, according to the best accessible information, is promising. A modus vivendi for a year is likely to be arranged. Its basis will be the admission of imports from the United States to Germany under the conventional tariff, that is to say, the rates accorded to the countries having a reciprocity treaty with Germany, on condition that the administration of our tariff is modified in a liberal sense in certain specified features, some of which can be dealt with by regulation and others require legislation. The most important of the former is the provision that the meetings of the Board of Appraisers at which valuations for taxation are determined on shall be open in a reasonable manner, so that importers shall know the testimony on which they are subjected to penalties and shall be able to meet it in a fair and equitable manner. On this point the Secretary of the Treasury has been stiff, and it was announced from Washington last week that he had succeeded in defeating the proposition.

We have what we consider sufficient authority for saying that this is erroneous and that modified open meetings of the Board of Appraisers have been promised to Germany and form a substantial element in the consideration for which she is willing to accord the lower rates of her conventional tariff. Another feature of the understanding now practically reached is that the values of goods exported from Germany shall be certified at the point of origin and not, as heretofore, at the point of shipment, and that the views of German Chambers of Commerce shall be considered with reference to these values. On the other hand, there are certain points, such as modifying the percentage of undervaluation that incurs a penalty, which will require legislation. These and like points, if the agreement goes through, will be urged on Congress by the President. In like manner legislation will be needed by the German Government. Ultimately the decision will, it will be seen, rest with the legislative bodies of the two countries, but they will have a year in which to take the required action. The German Government feels, we assume, pretty sure of its majority. How the President will come out with Congress it would be rash to predict. How he ought to be able to come out is beyond all reasonable question.

It must be conceded that throughout this dispute the German Government has been, and for very good reasons, apparently anxious to reach an understanding. Partly its motives have been political. The Emperor undoubtedly desires very earnestly to maintain friendly, and cordially friendly, relations with the United States. He has other troubles quite sufficient, without wishing to incur our resentment, whether that be reasonable or not. Moreover, though the Agrarians are urgent against favorable action on the import of American food products, the manufacturers have quite different interests. They take something like $200,000,000 worth of raw materials from us—over half of it in cotton alone—and they send us some $80,000,000 of manufactured goods. In a tariff war, the latter trade would practically be destroyed, and would be transferred to their rivals, while the raw materials would remain nearly as indispensable as they now are. Meanwhile the higher tax on food products would tend to raise the cost of living and the price of labor. Obviously they have nothing to gain from a tariff war. Nor have our own exporters who send food products mostly. Cotton cannot be had elsewhere, but food can, sooner or later. The real interests of each country, then, demand an agreement, and it is to be hoped that the temporary arrangement now in prospect will be followed by a permanent one.

JOHN A. M'CALL.

The death of JOHN A. MCCALL lends an aspect of real tragedy to the events of the year that have wrought such dreadful havoc with life insurance reputations. In minds not wholly given over to stern reproof it must in some measure cause censure to make place for sympathy. His death at least permits the world to dwell with less continuance upon his mistakes, and to take some account of the good he may have done. Sympathy with misfortune does not demand that error be condoned. There is no need of that. Mr. MCCALL was justly blamed because he did what others charged with like trusts had done—some of them more flagrantly. He followed custom and fell into practices that have been altogether too common both inside and outside the insurance circle. But it is beyond all question that his punishment was terrible and exemplary. He and the chief men among those who walked the forbidden paths upon which he had entered have in the court of public opinion been judged and the penalties have been imposed. Society has had its retribution of them. Without any resort to formal law they have been separated from the companies they mismanaged and from the business world. The exposure of their wrongdoing terminated their careers.

It was in many ways a career of great mark and distinction that is terminated in the case of Mr. MCCALL. He was the ablest, most energetic, and most resourceful insurance man in the country, and has been generally so esteemed since the death of HENRY B. HYDE, who in the history of life insurance in this country alone surpassed him. He was capable of prodigious labor, and it was productive labor. There was behind his activities an originating mind. He was ambitious—undoubtedly overmuch ambitious—to build up the business of the New York Life Insurance Company to surpassing magnitude. He sincerely and deeply believed, as he ought to have believed, in the virtue of life insurance. Although he may have striven with far too much zeal to outdo his rivals, yet even this excessive activity must have had its beneficent side. There are thousands of homes in this country to-day that are spared the pinch of poverty because of life insurance policies taken as the result of the strenuous campaigning of Mr. MCCALL'S agents. There are countless widows and orphans who are now able to keep a roof above their heads because the energetic methods he put in force led to the putting aside of money for a yearly premium payment by the wage earner of the family.

Candor and humanity will put these things to his credit. There will be real regret, too, that a man of his high order of capacity should be too early and in such a way withdrawn from the business forces of the country. He was a notable figure in affairs. His advice was sought, his judgment was valued by men charged with large responsibilities. It is only necessary to forget for the moment his mistakes to see that he has left a place not easily filled, that his qualities were after all not a common possession. Charity and decency bespeak the expression of heartfelt regret that in his case error so betrayed opportunity, and that talents of that order should at times, or at any time, have been hampered by confused notions of duty.

THE AWAKENING OF CHINA.

There are two features of the talk of his Excellency the Chinese Minister, published yesterday, which indicate a very marked change in the temper of the ruling class in the Celestial Empire. One is the statement that China intends to give no further "concessions" for industrial or transportation enterprises to foreigners, but to undertake works of that sort with her own resources and for her own profit. The other is the emphatic, the almost angry, denunciation of the Chinese, who, by their violation of the rights of foreigners, seek to embroil the Imperial Government with Occidental nations, and to pave the way for the overthrow of the ruling dynasty. With these the Minister announced that his Government would deal severely if they proceeded from words to action. What indeed he predicted was that districts where attacks on foreigners actually took place would be depopulated.

Such declarations from the Minister at Washington of any Western Power would greatly surprise our people. No one would expect M. JUSSERAND to make any declaration whatever as to concessions by France to Americans. It would be taken for granted that these would be rare and that when they were granted it would be on a strictly business basis, because the Americans offered better terms. The matter would not be regarded as a political one at all. If France chose to shut out foreigners, American or other, from business undertakings of a public or semi-public nature, her right would not be questioned. If we are to hold China to international responsibility, she must be allowed the same freedom of action as other Powers.

The second declaration, on the face of it, indicates that China is quite ready to assume international responsibility. Certainly the measures by which her Minister promises to protect the rights of our citizens are infinitely more effective than any we have adopted, or can adopt, for the protection of the rights of Chinamen in the United States. If such a riot as a few years since resulted in the killing of a number of Chinamen should recur, we could not undertake to wipe out the State or the town in which the killing took place. The Federal Government, which is the only one with which a foreign Government could deal, could not even promise to punish the actual murderers, though they might be entirely well known. Probably the savage feeling in this matter expressed by the Chinese Minister is due rather to the resentment of the Imperial Government toward its enemies than to profound respect for the rights of foreigners; but it is to be noted that these rights will, nevertheless, be adequately respected if the policy described by the Minister is carried out. If that proves to be the case the "problem" of China will be considerably simplified. We shall be reduced to the usual method with other Powers, of minding our own business so long as they mind theirs.

A MISTAKEN POLICY.

The resignation of Mr. STUYVESANT FISH from the Committee of Investigation appointed by the Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company is an occasion for public regret, because the conditions which prompted or compelled it reflect upon the wisdom and business judgment of the present management of the Mutual. Mr. FISH resigns because he finds that he has not the sympathy and the support of his associates upon the committee, or of the controlling elements of the management, in the position he has taken that the resolution of Nov. 11, declaring that there should be a "thorough examination into all the affairs of the company and a full and accurate report thereof," should be faithfully obeyed. The published correspondence reveals the motive and supplies the justification of his act.

That resolution instructed the committee to examine thoroughly into the relations between the company and trust companies, banks, and safe deposit companies; into its relations with its own subsidiary companies, which would have required the production of the books and records of ANDREW C. FIELD'S supply department; into the relations, personal or otherwise, of Trustees, officers, and employés with banks, trust companies, and so on, and into all syndicate matters, including the participations entered into by the company or by its Trustees, officers, or employés, with the profits derived from this source. Now these are the very things that should be inquired into and reported on in the case of the Mutual as faithfully and thoroughly as they have been inquired into and reported on in the case of the New York Life Company. In taking the position that a thorough inquiry should be made Mr. FISH showed not only a decent regard for common morality, but good business judgment and good sense as well. The only rule in this matter is that laid down by President GARFIELD in giving directions to the Attorney General in regard to the Star Route frauds. "Cut the ulcer to the bone" were his words, and they were the fit and right words.

To stifle an investigation is merely to postpone it, and the evil consequences of postponement will not fall upon the Mutual management alone. There are many kinds of business carried on in New York besides the insurance business, and the present managers of the Mutual will permit us to remind them that the community as a whole will be most impatient of an undue prolongation of this pestilence of insurance disclosure. Now is the time to have it over with, once and for all. If the Mutual management does not order a thorough investigation, the Legislature or the policy holders will almost certainly begin one. That will be worse for the business interests of the city, and distinctly worse for the Mutual management. Postponement of the disagreeable work will disturb confidence and be a cause of apprehension and disquietude.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company must have the confidence of its policy holders and of the public. Its business can prosper on no other basis than that of confidence. The management must see that the resignation of Mr. FISH from the committee is most damaging. The general inference inevitably will be that there are things still concealed which the managers and Trustees are unwilling to have disclosed. This simply means that disclosure will be insisted on and compelled. Mr. STUYVESANT FISH in a very high degree enjoys the confidence and the respect of this community. It is well known that he has desired the thorough investigation and full report provided for in the resolution of Nov. 11. That is the only straightforward course. To oppose Mr. FISH was to oppose the policy of telling the truth. It is not enough to begin suits against the MCCURDYS. Their sins are sufficient for them to bear without any added responsibility for the sins of others. If there be among the Mutual Trustees men who through neglect of duty have permitted or condoned wrongful practices they ought to come forward and avow their past errors and join in the effort to complete the housecleaning. Any attempt to "hush up" the scandal and to head off investigation would be shortsighted and necessarily futile. The best way out of the insurance trouble is the straight way.

THE BANKING SITUATION.

It was President NASH who said to the Clearing House that the bank statement is a "farce" and "unworthy of quotation." On that principle it is a waste of time to reckon how much smaller the surplus is now than a generation ago. A decade ago the trust companies were in their infancy, and it is only a couple of years since they were members of the Clearing House, whose statements no longer include them. Comparisons of dissimilar things teach nothing.

There is a pleasing contrast between the proportions of the present bank surplus inside New York and outside. While we are wondering how much longer we shall have any surplus, other cities are making such reports of their surpluses at the date of the Controller's last call as these:

Denver	27.8	Washington	29.0
Chicago	26.5	Houston	30.9
Cleveland	26.4	Kansas City	27.1
San Francisco	33.5	Pittsburg	26.7
Boston	26.7	Portland, Ore.	33.0
Columbus	28.1	Cincinnati	28.0
St. Louis	25.4	Salt Lake	33.0
Savannah	32.6	Los Angeles	32.0

Our local bank situation loses half its terrors when it appears that we are only likely to be called upon to take care of our own affairs. If the Nation were as starved for money as our bank statement makes us appear to be it would seem that trade and industry must languish for lack of cash. That is a very different proposition from the lack of fuel to keep our stock market going.

Occasional reverses in the upward movement of prices, such as last Saturday's, are the most reassuring things possible. It is when prices rise steadily for 30 points from December to May that such things happen as in 1901. Since then periods of advance have not run much more than about half as long or as far, and each has been tested by reactions assuring the solidity of the foundations. It still remains true that advances are longer and stronger than declines, and this is likely to remain true until basic conditions alter more than there is any present sign of. There is still hope for those who like to buy at the very top for a long pull.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Complaints About the Subway.

Owing to the good-humored docility, or perhaps it is the docile good humor, of most New Yorkers when confronted by real or asserted authority, rows like that which enlivened a Subway car one day last week are rare. A guard, it seems, had uttered the familiar "Step lively!" in a tone that proved unendurable to a passenger whose nerves were for some reason or other just at the explosive point, and, after a brief interchange of "Shut up!" and like irascible phrases, a fight began which lasted until it ended in an arrest at the second station above its beginning. The exact blame for this unseemly incident we will not attempt to allot or divide. Probably both passenger and guard were at fault, the guard for performing a necessary duty in an unmannerly way and the passenger for not seeking to remedy the evil with less sacrifice of dignity. It is essential to the interests of us all that the delays at the Subway stations should be as short as possible, and the guards must say something if the attention of careless passengers at their journey's end is to be called to the fact that others still have far to go. Some of the guards perform this delicate task without giving offense to reasonable people, and all of them could be taught to do so, but the lessons have been forgotten, if they were ever given. Not a few of the guards now habitually utter their exhortations in tones that are an assault on self-respect, and some of the worst of them do not hesitate to put their grimy paws on people who do not move fast enough to suit their notions of speed. This, however, is only one weak point in the management of the Subway. The cars are not only not what they should be, but they are neglected, obviously as to cleanliness and apparently as to repairs, though their assorted bumpings and rattlings may be due to imperfections in the roadbed. Anyhow, the noises made by the trains are painfully loud and seem to be increasing steadily, instead of decreasing, as they would if proper care were taken of cars and tracks. It is strange that efforts are not made, particularly at this time, to render the Subway service as good as possible. There is a general impression that it is far below that standard, both in quantity and quality. If this were the last Subway New York could ever have there would be some excuse, though an extremely poor one, for ignoring the complaints of a public that must ride whether it is content or not, but in the present circumstances such a policy is suicidal as well as unpatriotic.

Education and the Negroes.

PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR was one of the few negroes of full blood that have risen to something like real eminence by distinctly intellectual achievement, a large majority of the "negroes" about whom much is heard being "colored men," having in their veins as much white blood as, if not more than, they have of the darker current. But DUNBAR died at the age of 33, and this fact has moved The Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer to recall a theory held by the late Dr. THOMAS E. SKINNER of its own city, who had for years an exceptional opportunity to study the mental capacity of the negro race. His conclusion was this: "A negro of unmixed blood can learn and can master the higher education. He can become a profound theologian. I have seen some who had minds of rare capacity to learn, to retain, to teach, to preach. I believe the negro can take higher education, but I am profoundly convinced that physically he cannot stand the strain necessary to become a scholar and continue to study as white men must to hold position. His defect is not mental. It is physical. If a negro devotes himself to study in the higher branches he is sure to lose physical strength, to wilt, to droop, and to die before he reaches mature life." Dr. SKINNER did not try to explain what he thought was a fact; he only declared, after lifelong study of the negro as a slave and as a freeman, as a laborer and as a student, that an attempt to learn what intellectual leadership requires was fatal to those of pure blood, and while he did not deny the possibility of exceptions, he said that he had never seen or heard of one. The Columbia (S. C.) State considers this theory worthy of discussion and investigation, but apparently doubts its accuracy, since it numbers it with others about the negro that are little more than conjectures. There is, however, good scientific reason for what in Dr. SKINNER was only uncorrelated observation. The attainment of an education, as understood by the white races, is naturally a colossal task for minds not prepared for it by centuries of eliminations of the unfit from the race to which they belong. Education cannot train a brain cell that does not exist.

Scolded by a Humorist.

We have a dim suspicion that JEROME K. JEROME does not prove himself a genius in either observation or deduction when he says that so many and such brilliant humorists have written for Americans that we have become jaded and inappreciative of our present-day builders of the lofty jest. He utterly demolishes his own theory, moreover, when he adds that our weariness and our demand for coarser food than satisfied us in the past is due to the comic supplements of the Sunday papers. Mr. JEROME is himself a humorist, and not of low rank in the order, but it may be that we understand his humor better than he does ours, catholicity of taste not being a British characteristic, while Americans have been forced to develop it for many and good reasons. We do not know of any American humorist who lacks or has lacked full appreciation. Now, as always, elemental, or "coarse" humor is more abundant than that of the better quality—which, by the way, may be "better" only in that it makes a narrower appeal. And certainly we have not, and never had, more humorists than we wanted—more than we were or are eager to pay with both fame and money. It is all nonsense to say, as Mr. JEROME does, that England still likes a "subtle touch" which America no longer feels. But there! it is Mr. JEROME'S business, in a way, to talk nonsense, and Heaven forbid that he should catch us taking seriously what he meant humorously!

TO SAVE HISTORIC CHURCH.

Dr. Huntington's Appeal for "Old Bruton" of Colonial Fame.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be permitted to call the attention of your readers to an attempt now making to save from ruin an edifice singularly rich in Colonial associations—Old Bruton Church, Williamsburg, Va.?

The parish was founded in 1632, and the present building, the third that has stood on the same spot, dates as far back as 1715. Upon the removal of the capital from Jamestown to Williamsburg, Bruton grew to be recognized as the Court church of Colonial Virginia. Hither, in stately fashion, came successively no fewer than seven of the Colonial Governors, to pray for the King's most excellent Majesty, and after that form of praying had gone out the names of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, of Patrick Henry, also, and of John Marshall became conspicuous on the rolls.

Washington's name appears eleven times in the old parish register. It will be seen that the enterprise which this ancient parish has taken in hand is patriotic rather than denominational in its intent. "Bruton Church," writes President Eliot, a disinterested witness, "ought to be restored and preserved as a historical monument as well as a church. I have seen it, and know whereof I speak."

Of the money needed for the work of restoration, $11,000 has been already secured. About as much more is required satisfactorily to complete the work. An illustrated pamphlet, in which the whole matter is attractively set forth, may be had of Mr. J. Frederic Kernochan, 44 Pine Sreet, or of the undersigned. Checks should be made payable either to Mr. Kernochan or to Dr. L. P. Foster, Treasurer, Williamsburg, Va.

WILLIAM R. HUNTINGTON.
Grace Church Rectory, New York, Feb. 17, 1906.

Did the Kaiser Visit Paris in 1900?

From The London Globe.

Shall we ever know the truth about the legend that the Emperor William came to Paris in 1900? The question has again come to the front owing to the arrest of the ex-Commissary of Police, Stephany, at Zurich. In a brochure, recently published by him, he categorically asserts that the Emperor visited the Paris Exhibition of 1900, that he entered France by the Belgian frontier, and returned to Germany via Alsace. Now the Liberte confirms these statements, adding that the fact of the Emperor's visit was well known to the French authorities. An ex-French military attaché was walking not far from the Arc de Triomphe one day in the Summer of 1900, when he recognized the Kaiser and saluted him. The Emperor hesitated, and then returned the salutation. The officer at once proceeded to the Elysee and informed M. Crozier, then Chief of the Protocol. The latter manifested less surprise than uneasiness. He simply begged the attaché not to breathe a word to any living soul. At the Elysee the Ministry of War, the Ministry of the Interior, and the German Embassy the fact of the Kaiser's presence in Paris was known, and during the three days he remained in the capital—spending most of his time at the exhibition—they were in a torture of anxiety lest anything should happen to him. But the public never knew that the Kaiser was in the capital, and when he finally passed the frontier again on his way to Berlin the French authorities breathed an enormous sigh of relief.

A Hard-Cider Head.

From The Washington Post.

Capt. Ryan, the new British Naval Attaché, said at a dinner in Washington: "The strength of the heads of some of our old-school farmers is quite incredible.

"At a harvest supper, a feast similar in its way to your Thanksgiving dinner, there was an old farmer who had drank a good deal of champagne. The moment his glass was filled he would toss it off, and then, of course, it would be filled again.

"But the old fellow grew quieter and quieter the more champagne he drank. A frown settled on his forehead. His eyes flashed angrily under his heavy gray brows.

"Finally, when the waiter filled his glass with wine for the twelfth or thirteenth time, he shook his head and said:

"'James, when are you going to put the whiskey on the table? These mineral waters are getting tedious.'"

Evidently.

From The Boston Globe.

A New York street car conductor almost had a fit the other day when a passenger handed him 10 cents and asked him to ring up two fares, as just previously another conductor had neglected to collect his fare. The conductor said that this case was the first in his experience of seventeen years. We presume the passenger was a Boston man.

Tie Guaranteed.

From The Arizona Daily Star.

Let us furnish the tie that binds true lovers, whichever style or weight you desire. We guarantee our wedding rings.

AFRICA THE OPEN DOOR.

Conditions There Similar to Those Conquered by Pioneers of the West.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am watching with a keen interest the struggle between France and Germany at Algeciras. As I have lived for several years in North Africa, where I have traveled extensively, I think some light thrown on the subject of that region might give this country an idea of what is awaiting American enterprise there.

I am a Frenchman, but in order to see for myself what can be done in Africa, I have taken a trip through your Far West. I have seen the wonderful transformation of a section where similar geological and climatic features existed. Fifty years ago the vast territory west of Mississippi was commonly called the Great American Desert. The scattered Indians had the same reputation that the Arabs now have in North Africa. When the Union Pacific stepped in, the desert vanished like a mirage, and, in a quarter of a century, the great West became famous for its mineral wealth and its agricultural resources.

The motive power of this transformation of the West was the railroad. Africa is badly in need of railroads. With the open door in Morocco and, possibly, with the United States as a trustee of Europe in Morocco, now is the moment for this country to start a movement of expansion in that direction.

Africa's first need is railroads, and the mastery in railway building is America's without contest. Africa needs cotton clothing, and I have seen in the cotton fields here cotton mills that can make every kind of goods used in North Africa. Practically in barbarism, the man with the hoe is still cultivating the soil in Africa. His need is American agricultural implements; in Algeria and Tunis the Kabyles and Arabs are very handy with American plows. Why not in Morocco? North Africa, including Algeria, is now an agricultural and pastoral country. There are magnificent opportunities for the American to introduce his labor-saving machinery in the promotion of agricultural industry and mining.

The mineral wealth is scattered along the Atlas Mountains, and is waiting for such a prospector's staff as I have seen at work in the West.

Africa is now the only continent ready and open for the United States. This country has had a century's experience in new country. I have wondered at the performances in America, and I am dreaming of the innumerable possibilities yet sleeping in Africa for American genius to unfold.

The wise men who rule in the United States have seen in the near future the famous Chinese wall rising again, slowly but surely. They have secured a seat in the Algeciras Conference because American expansion in the Far East, disappointed by the anti-foreign feeling, will be compelled to look for a new field ready for its enterprise. I consider it my duty to tell my American friends: You are looking for an open door. There is the largest open door I have ever seen—Morocco, and behind it the unworked 11,500,000 square miles of the African continent.

PAUL E. MAIRESSE.
New York, Feb. 10, 1906.

TO RESCUE AN OLD LIBRARY.

Maimonides Memorial, About to be Absorbed, Has Its Own Atmosphere.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow me in your columns to make an appeal for the preservation of the Maimonides Library? After an existence of sixty years of increasing value to the community in which it has grown up this unique little book centre is about to close its doors for lack of supporting funds, unless its Directors shall accept the alternative of merging its peculiar and valuable personality, together with its unusual collection of volumes, with the public library system of the city.

For years this library has been a distinct and most friendly aid to nature students, to public school teachers, to those of private institutions, and especially to professional writers all over the city. Though founded as a memorial to the philanthropist, Maimonides, and sustained by Hebrews, with, up to the present, a certain assistance from the city, the library has discharged its debt to the municipality by the scrupulous exercise of a most catholic and obliging spirit to every one, irrespective of race or creed, who has availed himself of its privileges.

The latter include an unusual collection of scientific, foreign and English literature, art, and educational works. To the readers of such books this library has been of the greatest value. Its crowded tables in the reading room and its army of boys and girls coming in after school hours for the exchange of books prove, besides, its usefulness to a general reading public.

The gain to the city library system by the absorption of the small allowance made by the city to this library is inappreciable, if not problematical. The loss of the Maimonides Library to special workers and students, when they shall be compelled to go to the Astor or Lenox Libraries for the privilege of examining books within the library walls, in lieu of conning them at their own homes, (as now the Maimonides enables them to do,) will be incalculable.

The library meets a special want; it stands for special things. Is there not another wide-minded philanthropist Maimonides who will help to assure the continuation of this most valuable institution? ADA STERLING.
New York, Feb. 16, 1906.

BRIEF ITEMS FROM ABROAD.

Two Japanese prisoners of war who, owing to illness, could not return to their homes, have died in Germany, and their bodies are to be cremated and the ashes sent to their relatives.

The Papal Swiss Guard a fortnight ago celebrated its 400 years' existence from the date of its foundation by Pope Julius II. in 1506. It is a curious fact that the wife of the commandant of the corps, Baron Meyer von Schaussee, is of the Lante Rovere house, to which family belonged Pope Julius II.

For a collection of 564 book plates, mostly by Chippendale, $140 was given at Sotheby's, London, the other day, when the late J. R. Brown's collection of nearly 20,000 plates was sold for $2,845.

A range for testing naval guns and armor plate is to be established in the Wash, on the Lincolnshire side, at Freiston Shore. Plans have been deposited with the Board of Trade by the Coventry Ordnance Works, Limited, of Westminster and Coventry. The range will have a firing distance of 20,000 yards.—London Express.

One of the most ingenious methods known of keeping the latter of a bet and breaking its spirit was that of a New Yorker who wagered that he would not speak to a human being for a month. He lost his wager, and before many days passed his loneliness began to pall. At last he hit upon the device of expressing his sentiments by addressing his remarks to his dog.—London Pall Mall Gazette.

Mrs. Harvey of Marvel, Isle of Wight, died recently. She was 100 years old, and as a girl knew the Duke of Wellington.—London Mail.

Only 6.72 per cent. of the competitors in a recent test succeeded in distinguishing the odors of common oils. Those most easily identified were camphor, peppermint, vanilla, and cloves; those least recognized, hemlock and lavender.

The Berlin Zeitung am Mittag says that a Russian some time ago gave a ring worth $250 to a newspaper seller in the Friederichstrasse for three copies of The Zeitung am Mittag. The period fixed by law during which the donor could have regained possession of the ring recently expired, and the police have informed the newspaper seller that the ring is his lawful property.

FOUR PER CENT. BONDS.

High Interest Ascribed to Other Causes Than Socialistic Agitation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial dealing with the last sale by the city of 4 per cent. bonds leaves out of consideration some facts which must be considered in ordered to treat the subject fairly.

The decline in the value of city bonds is not due to "Socialistic agitation," but to the rise in the market rate of interest. This decline is not confined to New York City; it affects all other cities. Boston was unable to sell to bankers its last issue of 3½ per cent. bonds at par, and was obliged to sell them to private investors direct.

There is nothing to show that the credit of New York City is not as high now as it ever has been. On the contrary, there is every reason to believe that the city's credit is now higher than ever because of the great growth of the city during the past ten years in population, wealth, power, and stability.

LEONARD TUTTLE.
New York, Feb. 17, 1906.

A Subway Suggestion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your remarks touching such outrages as was committed in the Subway last Monday by the continued acceptance of nickels when the officials of the road knew that traffic was interrupted were right to the point.

I would suggest the adoption of the method employed in England—with fear and trembling do I suggest it, lest some smart "Yankee" inform me that it was not employed in Dr. Johnson's day—as the best remedy for such practices. Let the tickets be surrendered when the passenger has had the ride for which he has paid.

This could easily be done by having the ticket chopper stationed at the exit gate instead of the entrance gate.

STREOUSHALLE.
Mount Vernon, Feb. 16, 1906.

Walter Beverly Crane to "D. W. H."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If "D. W. H." is a buyer of curios and curious to see part of my collection he will find me at the old stand.

As "D. W. H." is thoroughly commercial he should confine himself to the advertising columns of THE TIMES—"Arrivals of Buyers" and "Judgments."

If my letters do not appeal to him, perhaps I may be able to please him with some of my stock: Rip Van Winkle's gun and old clothes and an embalmed sausage made from Schneider.

WALTER BEVERLY CRANE.
New York, Feb. 17, 1906.

No Sign of the Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I call your attention to a defect in the Postal Service on the Seaboard Air Line. At least once a week the daily papers do not reach us, probably being carried too far.

There is no real excuse for this ever-recurring error. I've waited now since Dec. 24, and find it too constant a thing to disregard longer. Rev. C. F. SWEET.
Pine Bluff, N. C., Feb. 15, 1906.

Revised Translation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Der Zigeuner Baron" is evidently mistranslated as "The Gypsy Baron." It should be "Everybody Works for Conried."

CRITICUS.
New York, Feb. 17, 1906.

Garbled Dogs.

From The Boston Transcript.

What a constitutes a dog? At the New York Dog Show they've conferred a magnificent first prize upon a brute with a snapping-turtle's head, the front legs of a Louis Quinze chair, the hind legs of a jack rabbit, and a trunk that has obviously been very roughly handled at the Grand Central Station. And this they call a dog! I don't.

Deformed canines have long been the pride of doggiedom. If their chins stuck out and their noses stuck in, if their tails curled up so tight that they couldn't put their hind feet on the ground, and if their legs were as involved as Mr. Henry James's rhetoric, their owners were sure to triumph. Hence the deliberate breeding of the heteropedic bow-wow. Hence, also, as I sometimes suspect, the subjection of puppies to a process of very disagreeable garbling. Now, of course, a garbled pup may grow into a celebrated prize-winner, and live to thank the people who twisted him out of shape. How else could he hope to find himself half-toned in the newspapers? His only regret is that he wasn't born a baby, in which case he might now be squatting on the curbstone at receipt of customs.

But it's plain that the line should be drawn somewhere, and when a beast's ancestry includes reptiles, old furniture, rabbits, and the wreckage of the baggage-room, the place to draw it is evident enough. You can't enter a locomotive at Ormond, you can't snatch at the America's Cup with a torpedo boat, you can't race reindeer at Readville: why, then, should it be possible to win a magnificent first prize at the New York Dog Show with a dog that isn't a dog?

His Own Wedding.

From The Gaylord (Kansas) Sentinel.

This is the first instance in several years of newspaper work that the writer has dared to tell the truth about a wedding for fear of getting licked and does so now with a keen relish. The groom is an editor and is not an accomplished and popular leader of society; in fact, he doesn't know as much about it as a rabbit. His hair is red and the freckles on his face crowd each other for room. He has never considered that the future looked very bright and promising. The bride, judging from the job she has taken on her hands, is a young lady of more than ordinary nerve.

Snake on the Gas Meter.

From The Kansas City Journal.

Arch Davenport, a Fort Scott joker, turned a large snake loose in his cellar under his house. The gas meter was also in the cellar and for six months his snakeship forced the gas company to give Davenport a flat rate on his gas bill. The young man who reads the meter never got nearer it than the door. Last week the snake was found dead and the reading of the meter showed that Davenport had paid for only half the gas he had used. He was compelled to put up the balance due.

47,488 Miles on Foot.

From The London Mail.

Having completed 47,488 miles of the 60,000 which he is attempting to walk in seven years, and having already worn out thirty-seven pairs of boots on his journey, a septuagenarian engineer named Mark All arrived at Leicester Feb. 8.

SATISFACTORY.

Oh, what a glorious world is this—
A planet realm of perfect bliss!
Why dream of heavenly pleasures, dear,
When so much joy surrounds us here?

Why wait for symphonies above
And roundelays of harp-sung love?
What sweeter thrill can spirit know
Than vibrant rapture here below?

Why look to some uncertain sphere
For rhapsodies that murmur here?
Why relegate to spirit lands
The joys that lie within our hands?

The golden streets of Heaven may shine,
But Gotham's streets will do for mine!
Let others to death's future bow—
I'll take my Paradise right now!

LURANA W. SHELDON.

MADE MISS BINGHAM THUMP ON THE TABLE

"No Actors Nowadays," Said Judge Lynn to the Playgoers.

NO CRITICS, WAS HER REPLY

Raymond Hitchcock Had Some Views, Too, but He Was Hoarse After an Auto Ride.

The American Playgoers, 200 strong, met in the small ballroom of the Hotel Astor last night and spent nearly three hours hammering dramatic critics. They hammered them in squadrons and individually; hammered them flat and transparent, and flayed them alive and dead and by scornful omission.

One speaker—not a member of the organization—did come to the rescue of the critics before the meeting was over. This speaker was Civil Justice Wauhope Lynn, who mounted the platform and declared that the critics didn't criticise half enough, and that the real trouble was that we have no actors and actresses worthy of the name nowadays, and that modern plays amount to very little.

Miss Amelia Bingham, the President of the organization, made a ringing speech in response to Judge Lynn, in which she blamed the public for the situation. She declared that the dramatic talent of today had to talk at unresponsive audiences, which included society women who were afraid to laugh or cry, if their sympathies were aroused, lest they crack the paint on their faces.

She pounded the table with her small fist to emphasize her remarks until her long glove fell down about her wrist. She was illustrating one of her main points that the dramatic critic of to-day forgets to discuss the play, but abuses and ridicules the actor by finding fault with his dress or the scenery about him.

The meeting was held to discuss "That dramatic criticism as at present constituted is a menace to the development of the drama."

Miss Bingham faced a large audience, composed chiefly of men and women connected with the stage in some capacity.

"This organization is of interest to authors, actors, managers, and the public," she said. "There are now 200 of us. I trust that each member will bring another new member at the next meeting. We are in a position to make requests, but eventually will make demands.

"We cannot do without critics. I do not mean the kind of men who drove Mary Anderson from this country and put Fanny Davenport in her grave; not men who try to make star newspaper men of themselves by abusing others, but critics who really criticise."

Miss Bingham then called on the Rev. Father John Talbot Smith, who declared that the dramatic critics were fonder of using their boots than their hands, and that sometimes he did not blame them. The main function of the critic, he declared, should be to help the drama. Then he attacked Ibsen at great length.

"The plays of Ibsen are not art," said the speaker. "In my opinion they are rot, and lack human sympathy."

A chorus of "Ohs!" interrupted Father Smith, but he went on to say that the critics gave their point of view, apparently forgetting that the audience, not as blasé as they are, might have a different point of view.

"Their work," concluded Father Smith, "is marked by inefficiency, and sometimes by incompetency. There is too much of puffing and quackery."

Raymond Hitchcock came in while Father Smith was speaking, and took a seat on the platform. He was called on, and spoke with considerable emotion. He said in part:

"I have been out in an automobile for the greater part of the day, and I think the machinery got mixed up with my brains. Critics are there to criticise, but they are frivolous and unjust, and sometimes incompetent. Are they a menace? No, I don't think so.

"We all have a vista of what we want to be. I know I want to be an actor, but I also know, down in my heart, that I'm just a clown. The public and the critic may not want to see me act, but I want to act."

Mr. Hitchcock Was Hoarse.

At this point Mr. Hitchcock called the attention of Miss Bingham to the fact that he was hoarse.

"That's no excuse," replied the President in a dignified manner.

Mr. Hitchcock then went on to explain that much of what he called abuse of actors by critics was called forth by the opportunity to write a funny story, for which the critic was commended by his managing editor, who would probably raise his salary $1 for his clever work.

The speaker left as soon as he had finished speaking. He said he had a friend waiting for him outside.

Mrs. Fernandez deplored present-day criticism of the drama for the reason that, in her opinion, it brought intense sorrow and heartache to those who were honestly trying to do their best, and who were held up to public ridicule because of some trifling absurdity that had nothing to do with the merits of the play or their interpretation of it.

"Joseph Jefferson, that truly great artist," she said, "told me that he had never felt more sorrow in his life than that caused by the criticism that he did not get new scenery for 'Rip Van Winkle.' He didn't know or care whether the scenery was new or old. His heart was in his work, but the critics accused him of being parsimonious and stingy."

St. John Brennan, a dramatic critic, and Charles Henry Meltzer, who used to be one, but is now the assistant to Herr Conried of the Metropolitan Opera House, tried to vindicate the profession, but they didn't get much sympathy from those opposed to the critics. Mrs. Fernandez took a fling at them; so did Mrs. Trow, who said that if her name had to get in the newspapers she wanted it spelled correctly—T-r-o-w.

Mr. Meltzer retreated from the verbal affray with the announcement that when he was a professional critic he stirred up a good deal of trouble, and if he had a chance he would do exactly the same thing again.

Then came Judge Lynn, who remarked before he mounted the rostrum that he guessed the organization needed to be stirred up a little.

"Real Plays Then."

"We had real plays and real actors in the old days," he said.

"We haven't either now. Why, I remember when Booth's Theatre was at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. I was, what d'ye call it?—a 'supe' there. I was one of the Roman rabble, and we boys had such men before us on the stage as Booth, Barrett, and Davenport.

"And do you suppose when Mark Anthony [he said "Anthony"] pronounced the funeral oration, we didn't yell with all the fervor of a Roman mob 'The will! the will! We will hear Caesar's will.' I tell you, you don't get anything like that nowadays.

"The critics? Why, they don't criticise half enough. The actors and actresses of to-day deserve all they get.

"And the plays? Nothing now but the infidelity of a wife or husband, or something based on some social scandal."

Judge Lynn sat down amid an outburst of applause, and smiled furtively behind his hand as Miss Bingham, with lips compressed and her hands clinched, arose.

"What have we got to play to?" she demanded, smiting the table with her fist. "Why can't we play as they did in the old days the Judge talks about? We have to play to society whose women are afraid to laugh or cry for fear the paint will crack and run down their faces.

"Yes, in your time, Judge, they had great actors. But Booth is dead, isn't he? Why don't the people nourish the living human beings of to-day?"

Miss Bingham hit the table a resounding whack and ended her remarks amid wild cheers.

Miss Fox Makes Her Debut in Milan.

MILAN, Feb. 18.—Blanche Hamilton Fox of Boston made her debut at the Vergelli Theatre to-day in "La Favorita."

VIEW HALLOO! THE MOUSE!

A Tiny Gray Animal Starts a Lively Chase in Broadway.

A mouse got loose in Broadway yesterday afternoon when its keeper wasn't watching, and besides creating a panic (bargain counter size) nearly tied up traffic for a quarter of an hour. The animal's escape from where it belonged was coincident with the turning loose of the matinée "sacred concert" crowds—5:30 o'clock or thereabouts. That's what made trouble.

There was nothing particular about the mouse's appearance except its apparent great age and evident determination; it was plainly a pig-headed animal bent on traveling in a straight line. It was observed first at Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street; to be exact, on the west of Broadway trying to make fast time across Thirty-seventh Street.

"Help! help!" screamed a woman.

The crowd cleared a circle, and behold! there was the smallest and grayest mouse ever seen, (out of captivity,) head to wind, nose to the pavement, and heading north. The animal seemed to grow angry at the screams, and laid back its ears and continued on its course.

Somewhere back in the crowd a man began to yell:

"Where's me mouse? Where's me mouse?"

The animal got to Thirty-eighth Street on a bare sidewalk, crossed that thoroughfare, and was well up to the Metropolitan Opera House before the man in pursuit overtook him. In the meantime, scores had got into the roadway, where cabs pulled up and motormen shouted for the crowd to let the cars go by.

"Me mouse! Me mouse!" shrilled the man, who elbowed everybody in sight out of the way. "Oh, the rascal! There he is! Only let me lay me hands on you again, an' I'll teach you to run away."

The mouse did his best to escape from the tyrant, but in vain. The hand, a yard in advance of its owner, spread out like a trap, and Mr. Mouse was gathered in and deposited in an inside pocket.

"I got me mouse," panted the captor.

The crowd closed in to the sidewalk; bells clanged; cabbies chirruped to their horses, and traffic was resumed. Some paused to watch a ragged man go down a side street, muttering inside his coat to the truant.

MRS. LONGWORTH'S PLUCK.

Applauded by a Big Audience on Hearing How It Showed in the East.

Burr McIntosh, who accompanied the Taft party to the East as its official photographer, told a story of the pluck of Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, who was Miss Alice Roosevelt, to an audience of 2,000 persons in Carnegie Hall last evening. Mr. McIntosh was telling about the feeling of the Chinese against us, which, he said, is very strong indeed.

"On the day before we sailed for Canton," he said, "we were told that kind feelings toward us did not exist in that city; that insulting posters had been posted about ridiculing us." These posters, as Mr. McIntosh afterward explained, depicted a woman in a sedan chair supported by four turtles. The meanest thing you can call a Chinaman is a turtle.

"We informed the ladies of the party that they had better not accompany us," he continued. "There was one lady, however, who insisted on going."

Then he flashed a picture showing Miss Roosevelt at the bow of the ship. There was loud and prolonged applause.

"The Chinese hate us," Mr. McIntosh began. "There is no doubt of that; they hate us for our exclusion laws. Our treatment of the Chinese for the last twenty years is remembered. Any one going to San Francisco can easily inform himself of the fact. It is not pleasant for a Chinaman who has been living for years in San Francisco to go home, and then to be held up when he reaches this country again and not be allowed to land.

"I'm not an alarmist, but I want to say this: The Chinese now have a million trained soldiers. They have 450,000 Mauser rifles, and 1,000 machine guns. There are at present seven students studying military tactics in Germany, and there are two of them at West Point. Think of this a little."

GOULD GIRLS CONFIRMED.

Miss Helen Gould Sees Her Nieces Enter the Episcopal Church.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, Feb. 18.—Bishop Scarborough of the Episcopal Diocese of New Brunswick administered the rite of confirmation here to-day to Marjorie and Vivian Gould, daughters of George J. Gould. The ceremony took place at All Saints' Memorial Church at noon. The church was crowded with members of the villa colony.

Miss Helen Gould came down from Tarrytown yesterday for this event. It was her first visit to Lakewood in nearly four years. She was received joyfully on her arrival by Vivian Gould and George J. Gould, Jr., with whom she is very popular. Miss Gould occupied the Gould pew with Mrs. Kingdon and Kingdon and Jay Gould.

Marjorie Gould was a dainty vision in her confirmation gown. Mr. Gould's eldest daughter has developed into a remarkably pretty girl of sixteen.

Mr. and Mrs. Gould are in New York and did not come down for the ceremony, as Mrs. Gould was indisposed. Mr. Gould is a member of the Vestry of All Saints' Church, where his daughters were confirmed.

CLAN RIES MEETS.

Many American Descendants of Elias Meyer of Baden Rejoice.

Elias Meyer Ries was born in 1780 in Randegg, Baden. He married in 1811 and became the father of thirteen children, who all lived and spread to the four corners of the earth, several of them coming to America. Something like 150 of the ancient Elias's lineal descendants live in Greater New York, and in 1903 they formed a "Ries Union."

The Ries Union held its third annual meeting yesterday and last night in Tuxedo Hall, at Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, for one session is not sufficient for all the Rieses to shake hands and swap stories. Some of the Ries offspring in the course of time have changed the ancient name to Rees, but none of them have yielded to modern tendencies enough to transform Gretchen to Gretchynne. And they all recognize the paternal Elias.

The Rieses gathered yesterday in Tuxedo Hall varied in age from Samuel Strauss and Joseph Lustig of Brooklyn, 84 years old, to Marcella Goldsmith of Brooklyn, who is 4. They spent the afternoon telling one another what had happened since the last meeting of the union. The early part of the night they spent at the banquet table, and the latter part of the night in dancing. Reises from Washington, Baltimore, and several other cities attended the meeting.

President Elias E. Ries announced these family vital statistics for the year: Three births, three marriages, and four engagements.

MARTEAU PLAYS.

An Interesting Reappearance at the Opera House Sunday Concert.

Henry Marteau, the distinguished French violinist, after an absence of four years, appeared last evening at the Sunday concert in the Metropolitan Opera House. M. Marteau played Lalo's Spanish Symphony and Saint-Saëns's "Rondo Capriccioso." He was warmly applauded by a large audience.

Mme. Jomelli was to have sung, but was indisposed. Her place was taken by Mme. Helen Noldi, who sang the aria "Ah Fors e Lui," from "La Traviata." Mme. Louise Homer sang beautifully the grand aria, "O Prêtres de Baal," from Meyerbeer's "Le Prophète." M. Plançon sang Haydn's "Le Laboureur," and as an encore number "The Two Grenadiers." Nahan Franko conducted.

HIPPODROME CIRCUS SETS OFF FOR CHICAGO

Let's Hope the Elephants Won't Heel the Cars Over.

BIG TRAIN FULL OF WONDERS

310 People, 8 Elephants, 18 Lions, and Ponies Innumerable Start to Astonish the West.

The Grand Central Station was full of bustle early yesterday morning. Its platforms were alive with young women of the chorus in all the excitement of a first journey and anxious managers trying to get them aboard the cars. Every now and then the roof would ring with the deep roar of a lion or the trumpeting of an elephant that considered confinement in a baggage car beneath the dignity of a lord of the jungle and king of the circus ring.

It was "A Yankee Circus On Mars" from the Hippodrome removing itself bag and baggage to Chicago and tucking itself away in a special train of 17 cars preparatory for a twenty-six-hour run. There were principals and ballet dancers, lion tamers and acrobats, stablemen and property men, and the only things missing were the banners that should blazon forth the glories of Thompson & Dundy to all the countryside. As a matter of fact, they were all ready with letters three feet high, but the New York Central authorities would not allow their display out of deference to the fire insurance regulations.

Three hundred and ten persons, eight elephants, eighteen lions, thirty horses and ponies formed the happy family, and, if this was not enough, at the last moment Mr. Thompson threw in a box of two of pythons to make the collection complete.

With infinite patience Mr. Thompson listened to the ladies of the chorus.

"Hurry up, girls," he kept calling, "you'll have to double up to-night. Choose your partners. No, I can't give you a lower. Sylphs like you have to take the upper berths. They're much airier, anyhow, and we keep the lowers for the bigger ones. Want to know where you'll stop in Chicago, do you? Here's a list of hotels and boarding houses. Now, come, ladies! We start at 7 o'clock, sharp. You'll get left, and then where'll the show be?"

Meanwhile the lion keepers were trying to convince the baggage handlers that a small box, four feet by eight, containing two full-grown lions, making audible remarks upon the traveling accommodations of the United States, was quite a desirable thing to have in the same car with baggage men.

"What would you do if they got out? Why, pick 'em up and put 'em back again," said the keepers. "You should see Miss Heliot. She just carries one around twice a day, and waves a flag while she does it, too. Go 'way back and sit down; that's what I'd do if I was you."

To the everlasting credit of the elephants it must be said that they took the matter with their usual placidity. They just grasped each other's tails and went where their keepers directed. Yet three years ago they had never heard of a circus, and had yet to learn what it meant to spend long weeks floating down the Ganges on a raft.

For them and for the horses padded baggage cars were provided, each with sufficient water and fodder to last until the journey was over. Each elephant and each horse has his own groom, for the show opens with a grand street parade, and they had to be thoroughly looked after. All that the elephant men were hoping was that the elephants would not take it into their heads to lean against the side of the cars. The New York Central rolling stock is strong, but an elephant nine feet high has weight which, put in the wrong place, would strain the joints of any car.

"We are trying an experiment," said Mr. Dundy last night. "If we are successful we will play five weeks in Chicago and then go to Philadelphia for a fortnight and then to Boston till the weather drives us out. We open in the Auditorium Saturday night. It holds 4,200 people, and has a stage 126 feet broad against the Hippodrome's 200.

"We can't go to many places, as it does not pay us, unless we can get a house with 4,000 capacity. The show, though, in all important respects, is exactly the same as it was here. One or two of the circus acts may be different, but nearly all of them have been here.

"We'll have an entirely new set here by the end of the week. One of them, Wolff's dogs, ought to be great. The dogs loop the loop by simply running around and come back delighted when they get a hand. At least that's what Tompson tells me, and he oughtn't to deceive his own partner, ought he?"

And then the engineer whistled, everybody who was not in and should have been jumped aboard, and off went the circus to the bounding West.

SOCIETY AT TUXEDO.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, Feb. 18.—Edward R. Thomas arrived by automobile to-day from town to entertain a party at the clubhouse.

Mrs. William B. Parsons entertained a party at luncheon at the clubhouse, among whom were Miss Lily Lee Page, Miss Sylvia Parsons, Miss Lydia Jones, Buell Hollister, Chalmers Wood, Edward P. Rogers, and others.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Davis had as guests William C. Cammann, Beverley Bogert, G. G. Thomson, and Morgan Davies.

The cottagers who entertained at house parties and luncheons to-day were Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Fred F. Carey, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur P. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. William Kent, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hull, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, and James Henry Smith.

The lake swarmed with fancy skaters all day and several parties were out coasting and tobogganing.

There was also automobile speeding on the lake. E. R. Thomas, who came out on his Darracq this morning, had a brush with C. S. Patterson in his Maxwell and William Weygant in a Mitchell on Tuxedo Lake. Mr. Thomas gave both a four-minute start and beat them in a five-mile brush. This is the first event of the kind in Tuxedo.

Mr. and Mrs. William Pierson arrived to-day and passed Sunday as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Munroe at their cottage.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Mrs. Cowles entertained at a small tea this afternoon complimentary to the many New York friends of the family who remained over from the wedding of Miss Roosevelt. Mrs. Theodore Douglas Robinson and Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt assisted in receiving.

Mrs. Root and Miss Root entertained at a tea for young people in honor of Miss Janet McCook.

Senator and Mrs. Elkins entertained a dinner company this evening complimentary to a number of New York visitors, among their guests being Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet.

Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson entertained at a dinner and musicale last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Lee of Boston, who were guests at the White House for their granddaughter's wedding, left for home to-day.

Mrs. Longworth, Sr., will leave to-morrow for Cincinnati to remain through March. The Longworth home in this city will remain in the care of a staff of family servants, who will have it in complete readiness for their new mistress on March 1.

QUITE NACH'L LIKE.

A Man from the South Sees the Familiar Negro and Mule.

Wearing a frock coat and silk hat of the vintage of '76, a lank individual worked his legs vigorously through Times Square yesterday. As he brushed through the after-church crowds from the side streets his lean face was so wreathed and wrinkled with smiles that some of the more curious followed him to find out the cause of his delight.

There was no sunshine to delight him. On the other hand, the damp and chill preceding a fall of snow were in the air.

The mysteriously delighted individual went from Times Square on the bias, cutting across Forty-second Street and toward Sixth Avenue, the elasticity of his step showing that his heart was light, the smile on his face stretching as he went. "Dippy" murmured an observant citizen.

Across Sixth Avenue the man hurried with several persons at his heels. At Fifth Avenue a policeman became fascinated with the grin on the man's face, but after a heroic effort managed to cast off the spell and stop him.

"Say, whatcher grinnin' at?" demanded the bluecoat.

The man pointed a long finger and laughed aloud with joy.

The policeman looked and beheld a long-eared, philosophical-looking mule dragging a cart of the Degnon Contracting Company. A negro was driving.

"It makes me think of home," drawled the man with an unmistakable accent. "I ain't seen a nigger'n a mule togethuh in fo' months. It's a treat I tell yo'," he drawled, and hurried on to complete his feast of eyes and soul.

THE REV. DR. LONGACRE DEAD.

A Well-Known Methodist Pastor Passes Away in His 75th Year.

The Rev. Dr. Andrew Longacre died yesterday afternoon at his residence, 102 East Fifty-seventh Street, of heart disease. The end did not come suddenly. He had been confined to his home about eleven days.

Dr. Longacre retired from active preaching four years ago. His last pastorate was at the Madison Avenue Methodist Church, at Madison Avenue and Sixtieth Street. There he remained about five years, and when he retired the congregation presented to him a purse of $5,000.

Dr. Longacre was born in Philadelphia seventy-four years ago. He came from an old Philadelphia family. His father was James B. Longacre, who from 1844 to 1850 was an engraver at the Philadelphia Mint. In 1850, a few years after he was ordained a minister, Dr. Longacre was sent to Paris, where for three years he was assistant to the Rev. Dr. John McClintock at the American Chapel. For five years after that he was pastor of the Metropolitan Temple, at Fourteenth Street and Seventh Avenue. He also served in churches at Philadelphia, Newburg, and Baltimore.

Dr. Longacre leaves a widow, one son, Frederick V. Longacre of Yonkers, and three daughters, Miss Lydia Longacre, Mrs. Walter Bennett, and Miss Breta Longacre of New York. All of these were at his bedside at his death.

The funeral will take place from the Madison Avenue Methodist Church on Thursday. Bishops Foss and Andrews will officiate, it being one of Dr. Longacre's last requests that they should be the officiating clergymen at his funeral. The burial will be in Philadelphia.

GIVES A BARNYARD DINNER.

Mrs. Neustadt Entertains a Party at a Novel Function.

Mrs. Sigmund Neustadt gave a dinner at Reisenweber's last night. The "beefsteak garret" was transformed into a barnyard by the liberal use of hay. Strings of vegetables decorated the rafters, giving a barnyard aspect to the room. The waiters were attired as farmers in overalls and jumpers, supplemented by high boots. They also wore wigs and whiskers. The supper was served on immense tin trays well covered with rust that added to the simplicity of the whole effect. Each guest received a beef bone as a souvenir. The dinner was followed by a dance in the ballroom.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mr. and Mrs. P. Warburg, Mr. and Mrs. F. Warburg, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Schiff, Mr. and Mrs. H. Seligman, M. and Mrs. I. N. Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Richard, Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Richard, Mr. and Mrs. L. Heidelbach, Mr. and Mrs. A. Heidelbach, Mr. and Mrs. H. Richard, Mr. and Mrs. R. Manzer, Mr. and Mrs. H. Manzer, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Thalmann, Mr. and Mrs. B. Blumenthal, Mr. and Mrs. G. Blumenthal, Mr. and Mrs. C. Blumenthal, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Wertheomer, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rosen, Mr. and Mrs. G. Wertheim, and Mr. and Mrs. F. Rosen.

BANKING FACTS AT A GLANCE.

The Times's 1906 Financial Handbook Contains More Data Than Ever.

THE NEW YORK TIMES'S financial handbook for 1906 has just been published. The present number, which is larger than any of its predecessors, contains a variety of information which no man interested in financial affairs can afford to be without.

The volume comprises nearly 150 pages and includes the latest detailed statements of all the National banks and trust companies of New York and the most important financial institutions of many other cities. For handy reference are given the addresses of all New York financial concerns, their telephone numbers, the dates of their stated meetings, and the dividends paid, the most recent amendments to the banking laws, an alphabetical list of bank Directors, and a variety of other information of a similar character.

There are also presented, in such a form as to be read at a glance, condensed statements of all local banking institutions and a list of previous National and State bank calls. Cities, other than New York, whose banks and trust companies are represented in the volume, include Albany, Boston, Brooklyn, Chicago, Detroit, Honesdale, (Penn.) Indianapolis, Jersey City, Norristown, Nashville, Newark, Norwich, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Providence, and San Francisco.

The little book is carefully indexed so that every fact contained in it may be instantly made available.

Eleven His Unlucky Number.

While crossing the New York Central tracks at Eleventh Avenue and Forty-fourth Street at 11 o'clock yesterday morning Frank Rooney, a butcher living at 524 West Thirty-ninth Street, was struck by Engine 111. He was knocked eleven feet. An ambulance arrived in eleven minutes. Rooney has eleven bruises. He is not dangerously hurt.

THE HALL'S

THE HALL'S SAFE CO.

Safes protect you from fire and burglar.

THE KINSEY, RAINIER & THOMSON CO., Sales Agents, 393 Broadway, Between White & Walker Streets, New York.

SAFE CO.

MRS. ANNA T. FLORENCE, THE ACTRESS, IS DEAD

Was the Widow of "Billy" Florence, the Old-Time Comedian.

IN "THE MIGHTY DOLLAR"

Also Starred with Her Husband in "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" and "Dombey & Son."

Mrs. Anna Theresa Florence, the widow of William Florence, whom everybody called "Billy," and who was one of the best-known comedians of his time, died of Bright's disease yesterday morning in a boarding house in West Forty-fifth Street, where she had lived for a long time. She was in her seventy-sixth year.

Few women in her day and generation were better known to playgoers than Mrs. Florence. She began her stage career as a dancer, and later played small parts in stock companies. She became famous as the co-star of her husband. The climax of her career was reached when she played Mrs. Gilflory in "The Mighty Dollar."

Mrs. Florence was originally one of the Pray sisters, three of whom were on the stage at one time. They were the daughters of Samuel and Anna Pray, and were born in New York City in humble circumstances. Mrs. Florence was born on April 19, 1830. Mrs. Barney Williams was the oldest of the Pray sisters, and was the first to go on the stage. She was 80 years old a week ago yesterday. Last night at her home, 142 West Seventy-second Street, she talked of the life and stage career of herself and her sisters. Although but recently recovered from a long illness, she showed but few signs of the age she has attained.

"My sister had been ill for three months," said Mrs. Williams, "and, after she rallied two weeks ago, we thought she was recovering, and consequently her death might be called sudden. To tell of her stage life would be almost to recount the history of the modern American stage. She was married first to Joseph Littell, an actor, when she was only sixteen. He died in a short time. They had one daughter, who is Mrs. Josephine Shepherd. My sister appeared first on the stage when she was seventeen. In those days they used to have dances between the acts, and it was in this capacity that my sister appeared. She was a beautiful dancer.

"My sister married Mr. Florence in 1851, I think. His name was not Florence any more than my husband's name was Williams. William J. Florence was in reality William J. Conlin, and my husband, instead of being Barney Williams was Bernard O'Flaherty. My husband has been dead thirty years, and Mr. Florence died fifteen years ago. My other sister, who appeared on the stage, married George Browne of Lester Wallack's company. There is another sister, Mrs. Edward Martin, but she was never on the stage."

Mrs. Williams has not played since her husband's death. Mrs. Florence appeared for one week in "The Mighty Dollar" after her husband died.

Mrs. Florence was married in 1893 to Howard Coventry, an actor, who was many years her junior. He had played in the company in which Mr. and Mrs. Florence were stars. Coventry had played with Irving, and was Clara Morris's leading man at one time. He dramatized "That Lass o' Lowrie's," by Mrs. Burnett, and was the author of "The Golden Calf." He had been separated from his wife several years prior to her death.

Mrs. Florence died in comfortable circumstances, having inherited $100,000 from her husband. They starred together in "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," "Facts," "Yankee Girl," and "Dombey & Son."

The funeral service will be held at St. Agnes's Church, in East Forty-third Street, to-morrow morning. Mrs. Florence will be buried in Greenwood Cemetery beside the body of her husband.

JOHN B. STETSON DEAD.

Seized with Apoplexy in Florida—Was 76 Years Old.

DELAND, Fla., Feb. 18.—John B. Stetson, the well-known hat manufacturer of Philadelphia, died at his Winter home at Gillen, near Deland, this afternoon.

Mr. Stetson was stricken with apoplexy this morning, and died without regaining consciousness. His wife was the only member of his immediate family present. Mr. Stetson had been feeling quite well until to-day's attack. He attended the Stetson University trustees' meeting last Thursday and the presentation day exercises at the auditorium on Friday.

The family will leave with the body on the midnight train for Philadelphia.

The entire town of Deland is in mourning.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—John B. Stetson was 76 years old. His men's hat manufactory in this city is one of the largest in the world, and furnishes employment to 3,500 persons.

He was the founder of Deland, the Florida town near which he died, and held a controlling interest in nearly all its industries and institutions. Stetson University, to which he was a liberal contributor, is located in Deland. He was the owner of thousands of acres in Florida, including several orange groves, in the cultivation of which he took great pride.

Mr. Stetson and his family went to Deland on Jan. 11. He had been a sufferer from rheumatism for many years.

Mr. Stetson is survived by his widow, a daughter—Mrs. Henry H. Roelofs—and two sons—John B. Stetson, Jr., and George Henry Stetson. John B. Stetson, Jr., is a student at Harvard. Mrs. Stetson was Miss Sarah Shindler of Indiana.

Mr. Stetson was born in Orange, N. J., and learned his trade there in his father's hat shop. He came to Philadelphia in 1865, and started business in a small room. The factory now covers a city block.

Obituary Notes.

EDWARD F. WILLETTS, former Mayor of Hornellsville, N. Y., died from pneumonia in that city Saturday aged 82 years.

The Rev. R. A. LOWTHER, pastor of the Methodist Church at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, died on Friday in St. Luke's Hospital in this city. The funeral will take place at the Fishkill Methodist Church to-day.

PETER ROSS LANCE died yesterday at his home at 127th Street and Claremont Avenue of peritonitis, after an illness of two months. He was for thirty years connected with the firm of W. R. Werner, manufacturing chemists of Philadelphia, occupying positions of importance.

Mrs. BERNARDINA LIENHART, widow of Rudolph Lienhart, of this city, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Francis T. Witte, 45 Hillside Avenue, Glen Ridge, N. J., yesterday, of pneumonia, after a few days' illness. She was born in Germany and was 70 years old. She leaves a son and a daughter.

JAMES HUMPHREYS, who for thirty-seven years was a member of the New York police force, died yesterday at his home, 100 Humphreys Avenue, Bayonne. For many years he did duty at West and Cortlandt Streets, and was well known to New Jersey commuters. He received several medals for bravery. He retired ten years ago.

JAMES McELROY, the oldest retired merchant in Albany, died yesterday. He was the uncle of William H. McElroy of New York, and of James E. McElroy, President of the Albany Insurance Company. Mr. McElroy was born in County Down, Ireland, on July 12, 1816, and came to this country fifty years ago. He was a Republican, and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

CARL F. REHMAN, Principal of the Free Drawing School of Newark, N. J., and well known as an architect, died on Saturday night at his home, 498 Mount Prospect Avenue, of blood poisoning. He was fifty-three years old and was born in Germany. He leaves a widow and two daughters. One of the latter, Miss Antoinette Rehman, has been acting as Principal of the school since her father was incapacitated by illness two months ago.

WILLIAM BARNES, one of the oldest residents of Germantown, Penn., died on Saturday at his residence, 132 Maplewood Avenue. He was born in Tenderton, Kent County, England, in 1810, and thirty years later came to this country. It was his boast that he taught the old cricketers of the Young America and Germantown Cricket Clubs how to play the game on the open lot at Greene Street north of Rittenhouse. He never missed an important match. When the English team from Kent, a few years ago, appeared in Germantown, they visited him at his home and had him brought to the cricket grounds at Manheim.

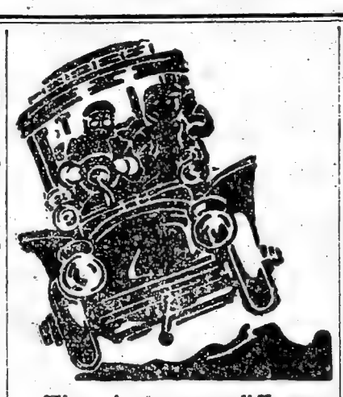

There is the same difference in advertising mediums that there is in any complex, carefully-assembled, carefully-built-up institution or machine.

The difference between a French and an American motor car is simply this: In France all the parts of the car are made by hand. In this country all the parts are made by machinery. Machine-made parts are interchangeable. Hand-made parts are not. A certain manufacturer attempted to produce a French car in this country. He secured all the designs and imported French workmen to make them, but the attempt to mix French hand-workmen with American machine-workmen was very unsatisfactory. They got the best result of neither system. In making a perfect motor car a complete force of machinists who work together intelligently is one of the first requisites. Failure to produce a good car is largely due to failure to get a machine shop that does good team work. Intelligent, comprehensive, centralized work is the important thing. If this is lacking, the car is a failure.

The conduct of a successful advertising campaign rests on a very similar principle. No one advertisement in any one medium makes the success of the advertiser. The intelligent, central thought behind all the advertising, selecting only the best mediums, producing only copy worthy of them, copy in sympathy with the article advertised and convincing to the reader, and constantly watching that advertising through the entire process, from its first preparation to its final appearance, are some of the details which are assembled into an advertising success.

The production of an advertising medium like THE SATURDAY EVENING POST is an example of the careful assembling of the work of good men. It is the result of team work and complex organization. It responds as quickly to the demands of an intelligent advertiser as a high-grade motor car responds to the touch of the intelligent chauffeur.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA

NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO BUFFALO

VOGUE VOGUE

Fashion

Published Thursdays

10 cts. on news-stands

$4.00 a Year.

11 E. 24th St., N. Y.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Temperatures have continued to rise, except in a few scattered localities, and are everywhere above the seasonal average, except along the South Atlantic Coast. There have been light snows in the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and Southern New England, local rains in Texas and Oklahoma, and general rains in Northern California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Idaho, and Northwestern Montana.

A disturbance of marked character now over the Province of British Columbia will move eastward and southeastward, causing rain or snow Monday in Montana, extending during Monday night and Tuesday through North Dakota and Minnesota into the northern upper lake region. There will also be local showers Monday and Monday night in the Western Gulf States, and rains will continue in Central and Northern California and the Northern Pacific districts. In the Central West, the East, and South the weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday. It will be warmer Monday in the lake region, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and the Middle Atlantic States, and somewhat colder Tuesday in the Northwest.

The winds along the New England coast will be light to fresh southwest to west; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to fresh west; South Atlantic Coast, light and variable; East Gulf Coast, light and variable, though mostly south; West Gulf Coast, light to fresh southeast to south; Lake Michigan, variable, becoming southeast and fresh.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York, Delaware, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Monday and Tuesday, light winds, becoming south.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Monday, snow in north and western portions; Tuesday partly cloudy and warmer.

New England—Fair Monday and Tuesday, light to fresh southwest to south winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair Monday, except snow near Lake Erie, warmer; Tuesday fair, warmer, light to fresh south winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	23	32	4 P. M. 25	34
6 A. M.	21	30	6 P. M. 24	34
9 A. M.	19	32	9 P. M. 21	34
12 M.	22	34	12 P. M. 18	34

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 32; for the corresponding date last year it was 22; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 34.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 31; at 8 P. M. it was 35. Maximum temperature, 35 degrees at 11:30 A. M.; minimum, 30 degrees at 3:30 A. M.; humidity, 88 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 81 per cent. at 8 P. M.

CEMETERIES.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY

is readily accessible by Harlem trains from Grand Central Station, Webster and Jerome Avenue trolleys, and by carriage. Lots $125 up. Telephone (4355 Gramercy) for Book of Views or representative.

OFFICE, 20 EAST 23D ST., N. Y. CITY.

UNDERTAKERS.

Frank E. Campbell Co., 241-3 West 23d St. World-known ct apcia. Tel. 1324 Chelsea.

WATERS PIANOS

Are now sold at lower prices and on more liberal terms than were ever before offered on standard high-grade pianos. Prices from

$225 to $400

Payments from $6 to $10 monthly without interest.

Also the beautiful new style CHESTER PIANO for only

$190

on payments of only

$5 per month

Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.

Horace Waters & Co.

Three Stores:

134 Fifth Av., nr. 18th St,
127 W. 42d St., nr. B'way
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings)
254 West 125th St., nr. 8th Av.

Marriage and Death Notices

Inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following named morning newspapers.

Boston Globe,	Pittsburg Dispatch,
Buffalo Courier,	Providence Journal,
Cincinnati Enquirer,	Rochester Herald,
Chicago Record-Herald,	St. Louis Republic,
Cleveland Plain Dealer,	St. Paul Pioneer Press,
Minneapolis Tribune,	Syracuse Post-Standard
Phila. Public Ledger,	Washington Post.

MARRIED.

HODGES—RUSSELL.—Feb. 17, 1906, at St. Mary's Church, Livingston, Staten Island, by the rector, Rev. Francis L. Frost, Ph. D., Agnes Winslow White, eldest daughter of William Randolph and Ellen Everett Russell, to George Harwood Hodges of Baltimore and New York.

HOWLAND—McCLURE.—On Saturday, Feb. 17, 1906, at the residence of the bride's parents,

FINIS E. MARSHALL, Pres.
AUGUST BELMONT, Vice-Pres.
GEORGE M. COFFIN, Vice-Pres.
ALFRED M. BULL, Cashier.
BERT. L. HASKINS, Asst. Cashier.

THE PHENIX NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Capital - - $1,000,000
Surplus and Profits $275,000

DIRECTORS
August Belmont
August Belmont & Co.
E. W. Bloomingdale
Capitalist.
Alfred M. Bull
Cashier.
D. Crawford Clark
Clark, Dodge & Co.
Geo. M. Coffin
Vice President.
Henry W. Eaton
Mgr. Liverpool, London & Globe Ins. Co.
Elbert H. Gary
Chairman Board United States Steel Corporation.
William Pierson Hamilton
J. P. Morgan & Co.
Richard H. Higgins, Jr.
Harvey Fisk & Sons.
Hugh D. Marshall, Jr.
Asst. Cashier Marshall National Bank, Unionville, Mo.
Robt. P. Perkins
President Hartford Carpet Corporation.
Henry K. Pomroy
Pomroy Bros.
Irving A. Stearns
Capitalist, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Frederick D. Underwood
President Erie Railroad Company.
J. C. Van Blarcom
President National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis, Mo.
George Coffing Warner
Attorney.
F. E. Marshall
President.

YOUR ACCOUNT SOLICITED

Statistical Tables
(Pocket size)

We are now distributing gratuitously the 1906 edition of the booklet. The information given therein covers capitalization, earnings, dividends, coupon dates, range of prices for 1905, etc., of Railroad, Street Railway, Gas, Electric Light and Industrial Companies. Every financial institution and investor should possess a copy of the publication.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
William & Pine Sts., New York.
Branch Office, Albany, N. Y.

DONALD MACKAY
Member New York and Boston Stock Exchanges.
LATHAM A. FISH
GEO. D. MACKAY
Member New York Stock Exchange
G. TROWBRIDGE HOLLISTER
and
F. W. KENDRICK
Comprising a majority of the members of the late firm of VERMILYE & CO.

Mackay & Co.
Bankers
Nassau and Pine Streets, New York
13 Congress Street, Boston
Dealers in U.S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.

Chicago Representative, W. Edwin Stanley, The Rookery
Messrs. Verner & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Messrs. Thos. Branch & Co., Richmond, Va.
Messr. Richter & Co., Hartford, Conn.
The Chas. W. Scranton Co., New Haven, Conn.
Correspondents. Connected by private wires.

Redmond & Co.

Transact a general foreign and domestic banking business and allow interest on deposits subject to cheque. Dividends and interest collected and remitted.

507 Chestnut St. Philadelphia. 41 Wall St., N.Y.

Henry Clews & Co.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, AND 17 BROAD ST.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for Investment or on Margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Government and other High-Grade bonds bought and sold.

Letters of Credit
Issued available the world over.

C. H. VENNER & CO.
BANKERS
33 Wall St., New York

PRIMROSE & BRAUN
Bank, Trust & Fire Ins. Co. Stocks.
Telephone Nos. 6875 & 6876 Broad. 68 New St.

FUNDS GROW SCARCE; NEW ISSUES INCREASE

Money Higher Than in Ten Years at This Date.

BANKERS HEAVILY COMMITTED

Source of Necessary Cash in Doubt—Europe's Probable Attitude—No Help from Gold Imports.

Since Jan. 1 New York bankers have obligated themselves to various railroad and other corporations to purchase several hundred million of newly issued securities. The New York City Associated Banks began the year with a surplus reserve of only $571,000, which, by the third week in January, had increased to $16,764,571. This in turn, has been reduced in yesterday's bank statement to the very meagre surplus of $5,000,000. Money rates, which were excessively high during the early part of January after failing to recede to a normal level for the season, have again begun to advance. Last week time money was loaned at 8¾ per cent. for six months, a higher rate than had been quoted for the corresponding date in any year since 1896. These conditions do not seem favorable for the convenient handling of the hundreds of millions of new securities.

To what extent the corporations have issued or prepared to issue new stock and bonds during the past few weeks is indicated in the list below. This shows new securities aggregating over $450,000,000, all announced since the first week in January:

Am. Telegraph & Telephone bonds	$100,000,000
Lake Shore bonds	35,000,000
Mexican Central notes	35,000,000
Pennsylvania Company bonds	20,000,000
New York City bonds	20,000,000
Canadian Pacific stock	20,000,000
United Railways Investment bonds	12,000,000
United Railways Investment stock	15,000,000
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	17,280,000
Southern Railway bonds	15,000,000
Westinghouse Electric Mfg. bonds	15,000,000
Delaware & Hudson bonds	14,000,000
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. Ry. bonds	11,784,000
Mo., Kan. & Texas bonds	10,000,000
Louisville & Nashville bonds	10,000,000
Atlantic Coast Line stock	10,000,000
Rock Island, Ark. & La. bonds	7,500,000
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R. stock	7,000,000
Missouri Pacific notes	6,000,000
Denver Gas bonds	5,420,000
Minneapolis & St. Louis notes	5,000,000
Bethlehem Steel bonds	5,000,000
Kansas City Southern notes	5,100,000
Long Island Railroad bonds	4,500,000
Total	$408,600,000
Miscellaneous smaller issues	55,000,000
Grand total	$463,804,000

It is true that a large part of these issues will not be paid for in full during the next month or two, or even entirely during the present year. At the same time those for which payment has to be made in the immediate future aggregate a sufficient amount to bring prominently forward the question whence are the funds to be had to carry these new securities. It is not to be supposed that they will all be absorbed immediately by investors with idle funds awaiting investment. Even in this event the money of these investors is deposited in banks and is now being used in loans which have already been made.

With all the available funds of the New York banks already loaned out, it is difficult to see how they can extend further accommodation without straining the situation. Even if no more than, say, $20,000,000 of actual money will be needed to handle the securities which have recently or are shortly to be issued, the amount cannot apparently be readily provided.

This is the season when money leaves New York in large volume, and this year this loss of money by the banks has begun already in large volume, as is shown by the bank statements of the past three weeks. Funds would probably be attracted to this centre and the outward movement to the interior might be checked by a sharp advance in New York money rates. This market, however, could hardly face with equanimity a 7 per cent. time money rate at a time when funds were needed in large amount to finance new security issues.

It is interesting to note what has been the course of money rates during the early part the year for a number of years past. In the tables given below are shown the call money, sixty-day, and six months rates for the month of January and for each February in each year since 1896:

	Call Money. High.	Low.	Aver.	Sixty Days' Range.	Six Mos. Range
1906.					
January	60	3	07/8	4¼@7½	4½@5¾
February	5½	2	4¼	4½@5¼	4½@5¾
1905.					
January	3½	1⅜	2½	2½@3¼	3 @3½
February	3	1½	2⅛	2⅜@3½	3¼@3½
1904.					
January	6	1¼	2⅝	3 @4½	4 @5
February	2	1½	1⅞	3 @4	4 @4½
1903.					
January	15	2½	7⅛	4½@5½	4½@6
February	4	2	2⅞	4 @5	4½@5
1902.					
January	15	2	5⅜	4 @5½	4½@5½
February	3	2	2⅜	3½@4½	4 @5
1901.					
January	6	1⅜	3⅜	3 @4½	3½@4½
February	2½	1½	2	3 @3⅜	3½@4
1900.					
January	12	2	4¼	4 @6	4 @6
February	3	1½	2⅜	3½@4½	4 @5
1899.					
January	6	2	2¾	2½@3	3
February	3	2	2½	2½@3	3 @3½
1898.					
January	6	1½	2¼	2½@3	3 @4
February	4	1	1⅞	2 @4	3 @4
1897.					
January	2	1	1⅜	2	3
February	2	1½	1⅝	2 @2½	3
1896.					
January	35	1	5⅛	6 nom.	6 nom.
February	7	2½	4	4 @6	4½@6

In the absence of any other satisfactory suggestion in regard to possible sources of funds with which to carry the great mass of securities which are now being placed on the market, resort has been had to the statement that Europe will help this market care for these new securities. While, doubtless, European bankers have participated to a considerable extent in some recent flotations and will participate in others which are being arranged, the opinion expressed by some well-informed international bankers is that the European markets will not go to any great length in this direction.

In the case of some of the issues recently announced foreign banks have participated directly in the financing. This is notably true in the cases of the $100,000,000 American Telephone bond issue and of the $33,000,000 issue of Mexican Central Railway notes. Foreign bankers are also believed to have taken a fair share of certain other issues with which they have not been openly connected. At the same time the amount of securities recently floated in this market is so large that Europe would have to take a very large amount indeed to relieve New York of all necessity of considering ways and means for conveniently carrying its share of these securities until they find permanent lodgment with investors.

It is pointed out that European markets are in a position to check easily any movement of gold in this direction. Of course, out and out purchases of our securities in large amounts might result naturally in gold imports, but the present temper of the markets abroad is said to be unfavorable to any very large takings of American securities by European investors. In any event the question of gold imports cannot become a practicable one until exchange rates have declined much more than they have already done. Within a week the price of demand sterling has declined from 4.8730 to 4.8615, but a considerably heavier decline than this would be necessary to make possible gold imports.

$20,000,000 UNION STATION.

Six Railroads Entering Kansas City Will Have Big Structure.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 18.—E. F. Swinney, President of the First National Bank and Director of the Chicago and Alton Railway Company, to-night announced that six railroads entering Kansas City would build a magnificent passenger station on the territory bounded by Grand Avenue, Broadway, Twenty-first and Twenty-third Streets, the building and ground to represent a total cost of more than $20,000,000.

The six roads interested in the enterprise are the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the St. Louis and San Francisco, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Chicago and Alton, and the Union Pacific. The site for the new station comprises thirty-six acres, which the promoters secured at $65,000 an acre. The station, through which twenty-four tracks will run, will be one of the finest in the United States.

As the proposed new station will not be for the use of all the twenty-eight roads entering Kansas City, it will serve only to relieve the serious congestion which exists at the old Union Station in Union Avenue. The roads which will continue to enter the old station will in time construct another new passenger station, either on the present site of the Union Station or on the river front at the north side of the city.

WOULD BUY ELECTRIC CO.

Standard Trust Offer to Creditors of the National of Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 18.—The Standard Trust Company of New York has made an offer of 30 per cent. of the face value of all proved and undisputed claims against the bankrupt National Electric Company of this city.

Bloodgood, Kemper & Bloodgood, representing a majority of the creditors of the bankrupt concern, have sent a letter to clients advising the acceptance of the offer. It is said that creditors having claims of more than $400,000 have already signified their willingness to accept it. While the exact amount of the offer is undeterminable, it is said that it is equal to $750,000 if all disputed claims are thrown out, and is equal to more than $850,000 if all disputed claims are sustained.

The offer of the Standard Trust Company is made only to those creditors having undisputed claims against the estate, and it is expressly stated that the offer will not hold good if a majority of the creditors do not accept within two weeks from the date of the letter, Feb. 17.

The National Electric Company went into bankruptcy following the defalcation of Frank G. Bigelow, formerly President of the First National Bank of this city. Bigelow was one of the chief promoters of the concern.

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27 AND 29 PINE STREET,
Philadelphia. NEW YORK. Boston.

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Telephone 6468-6469—Broad.

HIGH GRADE INVESTMENT BONDS.
W. A. WILLIAMSON
Telephone 6150 John. 55 William St.

High-Grade Investment Securities.
G. W. Walker & Co.
BANKERS
Telephone No. 3045 Broad. 25 Broad St., New York.

AMES & VAN KEUREN
BROKERS
25 Broad Street. Telephone, 781 Broad
Curb Stocks and Investment Securities

The Book of Bank Reports
OF
THE NEW YORK TIMES
CONTAINING REPORTS OF
National Banks
January 29th, 1906,
AND OF
Trust Companies
December 31st, 1905,
is now on sale.

In addition to the bank reports, this book contains other information of value to financiers and investors, including statistics of New York banks and trust companies, and a complete list of Directors of National, State, and Savings Banks, and of trust companies in New York and Brooklyn.

Copies may be obtained at the office of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Times Building, Times Square; 8 Spruce St., 30 Broad St., and 123 West 125th St., or on application by mail. Ten cents per copy.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

$1,000,000
United Electric Light & Power Co.
Baltimore, Md.
First Consolidated Mtge. 4½% Bonds
(Closed Mortgage)
Dated May 8, 1899 Due May 1, 1929
An underlying bond of the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co. of Baltimore.

FUNDED DEBT
As officially reported
(United Electric Light & Power Company)

First Consolidated Mortgage 4½% Bonds outstanding	$4,243,000
Reserved to retire Bonds of constituent Companies	*257,000
Total bonds authorized	$4,500,000

*A sinking fund now amounting to approximately $120,000 and accumulating at the rate of over $12,000 annually, practically reduces the underlying lien to $137,000.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES
(United Electric Light & Power Company)
As officially reported for the year ended June 30, 1905:

Gross Earnings	$914,975.02
Operating Expenses and Taxes	547,945.10
Net Earnings	$367,029.92
Bond Interest	159,835.00
Surplus	$207,194.92

The surplus earnings as above reported were equivalent to 8.6 per cent. on $2,000,000 outstanding common stock over and above bond interest and preferred dividends.

The United Electric Light & Power Co. was, on February 14, 1905, merged into the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co. of Baltimore. This latter company, in addition to its large electric lighting and power interests, owns $6,563,400, par value, out of $10,770,968 outstanding capital stock of the Consolidated Gas Company of Baltimore, thereby controlling the entire gas business of the city. This Consolidated Gas Company stock is deposited with Trustee as additional collateral security under the mortgage securing the General Mortgage bonds of the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co.

The above bonds, in addition to being an underlying security of the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co. ($12,700,000 outstanding capital stock and $7,288,000 outstanding General Mortgage Bonds), are secured, in opinion of counsel, by a first mortgage on the entire property, including franchises unlimited in time, of the former United Electric Light & Power Co., subject only to $257,000 underlying bonds.

We have previously sold to investors over $2,500,000 of the above bonds, and recommend them for investment.

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Complete Circular on Request

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at present prices and
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below Chambers St., in the confined point of Manhattan Island, where land must advance and where the principal cannot be lost.

I have for sale three stores, well rented, one at $55,000, showing a net return of $2,950 yearly; one at $40,000, showing a net return of $1,750 yearly; one at $30,000, showing a net return of $1,600 yearly. All in good repair—free and clear.

CHARLES F. NOYES,
92 William St, New York City.

6% GUARANTEED PREFERRED SHARES
New York Realty Owners Co. shares, sold at $100 each in amounts $100 to $10,000, pay 3% semi-annually from date of issue. Business established ten years. Ten thousand checks paid for profits, with increased surplus, show results. Write for Booklet B.
New York Realty Owners Co.,
489 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

A MEMBER OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
of the highest standing desires to form a connection with a banking house, or firm of conservative brokers, to represent them on the Exchange. Address Huntington, Rhinelander & Seymour, Attorneys, 54 William Street.

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has the largest circulation of any
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MAX B. BORG.
Miscellaneous Bonds and Curb Securities A SPECIALTY.
20 BROAD ST. 6854 CORT.

Westinghouse El. New 5% Convertibles.
St. Louis Transit 5s, 1924.
Internat. Navigation 5s, 1929.
M. WOLFF, 35 Nassau Street. Tel. 7386-7387 Cort.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

LOCKS & LINTZ.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership existing between the undersigned under the firm name of LOCKS & LINTZ, heretofore engaged in the clothing business at No. 603 Broadway, in the City of New York, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated New York City, December 9th, 1905.

MAURICE S. LOCKS,
ISAAC LINTZ.

$527,000.00
Fifty-Year Six Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.
Principal and interest payable at the office of the
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY, Trustee.
Dated, December 1, 1905. Due December 1, 1955.
Interest payable June 1st and December 1st.

The Sierra Madre Land and Lumber Co.
offers for sale, at 98½ and accrued interest, $527,000 of the above bonds, they being the remainder of a $3,000,000 bond issue authorized November 18, 1905, the balance of the issue, $2,473,000, having been already sold at par.

The Sierra Madre Land and Lumber Company owns in fee 2,315,000 acres of land situated in western Chihuahua and eastern Sonora, in the Republic of Mexico, having a stumpage of 18,520,000,000 feet of the best quality of yellow and white pine lumber. This stumpage, based on a value of $3.00 per thousand, being 50% of the average market value of corresponding stumpage in the lumber regions of Texas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Washington and California, has a minimum value of $55,560,000, independent of the value of the land itself, a large portion of which is exceedingly fertile agricultural land, well-watered by numerous streams, capable of producing all kinds of agricultural products and enjoying one of the best climates in the world.

The Company is installing mills with a capacity for cutting 500,000 feet of lumber per day. There is a ready market tributary to this tract for three times that amount of lumber, which market the Company, owing to its great advantage in freight haul, can supply at a large profit and at a lower cost than any competing lumber region. Lumber can be delivered at El Paso, at which point it connects with seven trunk lines, at a net profit of $10.00 per thousand feet.

The proceeds of the present bond offering will be used for the construction of thirty-two miles of logging road and for working capital for the Company. This road is now actively under way and will be completed within ninety days.

Titles to all of the Company's property are direct from the Mexican Government to the Company, and are perfect.

The Greene Consolidated Copper Company owns 51% of the capital stock of The Sierra Madre Land and Lumber Company and elects its board of directors and officers and controls its operations.

The low amount of the bond issue—this being the only incumbrance upon the property, it being free from all floating debt, mortgages, etc.—gives absolute security to these bonds and their long life makes them peculiarly desirable for executors of estates, trustees and other investment purposes.

Full details of the bond issue, copy of Deed of Trust, description of the property, etc., will be mailed upon application at the Company's offices, 24 Broad St., New York.

Certified check for 5% of the amount subscribed for must accompany subscription; balance payable as soon as engraved bonds are ready for delivery by the American Bank Note Company, which will be not later than March 1st.

Subscriptions will be received up to twelve o'clock, noon, of Wednesday, February 28, 1906, at the offices of the Company, 24 Broad St., New York, and by

W. N. COLER & CO., 59 Cedar St., New York.
W. B. McKEAND & CO., The Rookery, Chicago, Ills.
MYRON M. PARKER, 1418 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Sierra Madre Land and Lumber Co.
W. C. GREENE, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE 1ST MORTGAGE 5% 20-YEAR GOLD BONDS OF THE
SPRINGFIELD COAL MINING COMPANY

The undersigned Trustees under the mortgage above referred to desire, under authority of said mortgage, to expend the sum of nineteen thousand and twenty dollars and forty cents ($19,020.40) in the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided such purchase can, in their opinion, be now made advantageously.

Offers of said bonds may be sent to the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, 66 Broadway, on or before February 26th, 1906.

FREDERICK L. ELDRIDGE, } Trustees.
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, }
New York, January 24th, 1906

Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Company First Mortgage.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above Company, dated the first day of January, 1887, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to exceed the amount of Nineteen thousand seven hundred and forty-seven 11-100 dollars ($19,747.11.)

Bids will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon on February 21st, 1906.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By J. N. WALLACE, President.
N. Y., February 5, 1906.

Dividends.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company
28th Regular Preferred Dividend.

The Directors have this day declared the twenty-eighth Regular Quarterly Dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) on the Preferred Shares out of earnings, payable March 15th, 1906, to all stockholders of record on March 10th, 1906, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Checks will be mailed to registered addresses.

New York, February 16th, 1906.
JAMES McGUFFOG, Assistant Treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of one per cent., payable March 1st, 1906, on the Capital Stock of this Company was declared on November 2d, 1905, to stockholders of record February 15th, 1906. Transfer books will close at three o'clock P. M. February 15th and reopen March 2.

MORTIMER B. FULLER,
Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

EXAMINATIONS FOR POSITIONS ON THE ELIGIBLE LISTS OF TUTORS IN THE NORMAL COLLEGE, HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

An examination for TEACHERS OF HISTORY will be held in the Library of the College, Sixty-eighth Street and Park Avenue, Manhattan, on Friday and Saturday, the 23d and 24th of February, beginning at 9 o'clock A. M.

REQUIREMENTS: A recognized degree and three years' experience in teaching the subject.

SCOPE OF THE EXAMINATION: The ancient empires, Greece, Rome, Middle Ages, England, as much of the history of France as is connected with English history, the United States (treated with intensity,) and Civics.

THOMAS HUNTER,
President Normal College.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF February 17 to March 3, 1906, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following-named Street IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

12TH WARD, SECTION 8—WEST 178TH STREET—OPENING, from Broadway to Fort Washington Avenue. Confirmed November 21, 1905; entered February 15, 1906.

HERMAN A. METZ, Comptroller.
City of New York, February 15, 1906.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in The City Record of February 17, to March 3, 1906, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court, and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of Assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following-named Street IN THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23D WARD, SECTION 9. EAST 166th STREET—OPENING, from Webster Avenue to Morris Avenue. Confirmed November 21, 1905, entered February 15, 1906.

HERMAN A. METZ, Comptroller.
City of New York, February 15, 1906.

Meetings and Elections.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
General Office, Broad Street Station.
Philadelphia, 19th February, 1906.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on Tuesday, the thirteenth day of March, 1906, at 11:00 o'clock A. M., in Horticultural Hall, Broad Street, below Locust Street, Philadelphia, at which meeting there will be submitted for consideration and action by the Stockholders, the Annual Report of the Company for the year ending thirty-first of December, 1905; several agreements for the acquisition by this Company of the franchises, corporate property, rights and credits of each of the following Companies, namely:—Allegheny Valley Railway Company, South West Pennsylvania Railway Company, and York Haven and Rowenna Railroad Company,—and other appropriate subjects.

Stockholders can obtain copies of the Annual Report of the Company, and the necessary tickets of admission to the meeting, on and after the sixth of March next, by addressing the Secretary, or by personal application at his office, Room 271 Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

LEWIS NEILSON, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF BONDS issued under Consolidated First and Collateral Trust Mortgage of this Company to Title Guaranty & Trust Co. of Scranton, Penn., Trustee, dated Sept. 1, 1903, will be held at the office of this Company in the Land Title Bldg., Phila., Pa., on Wednesday, February 21, 1906, at 2 P. M., to vote for or against a proposal to request said Trustee to release from the lien of above-mentioned mortgage property not to exceed $75,000.00 in value, the proceeds of said sale to be expended on other property covered by said mortgage.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL & COKE COMPANY.
By A. G. EDWARDS, Secretary.

INTERBORO BANK OF NEW YORK.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Interboro Bank will be held at the office of the Bank, at No. 110 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of March, 1906, at Twelve o'clock noon, to determine whether the Capital Stock of the said Bank shall be increased from One Hundred Thousand ($100,000) Dollars to Two Hundred Thousand ($200,000) Dollars, and the number of shares of Capital Stock increased from One Thousand (1,000) Shares to Two Thousand (2,000) Shares of the par value of One Hundred ($100.00) Dollars each.

DAVID F. WALKER, President.
H. W. BAKER, Secretary.

SCHIEFFELIN & CO.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of Schieffelin & Company will be held at the office of the Company, 170 William Street, on the 5th day of March, 1906, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing six Directors for the ensuing year, and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open one hour. Transfer books will be closed from February 16th, 1906, to March 16th, 1906.

New York, N. Y., Feb. 19th, 1906.
SCHUYLER SCHIEFFELIN, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO.

For the purposes of the special meeting of the stockholders of The Chicago & Alton Railway Company, to be held in Chicago on Thursday, March 8, 1906, the books of said Company for the transfer of stock will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, February 24, 1906, and reopened at the opening of business on Friday, March 9, 1906.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the Keeway-din-Taiofa Camps will be held at the office of Wells & Nash, attorneys at law, at No. 150 Nassau St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of March, 1906, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the corporation be dissolved forthwith.

F. E. BOGUES, Secretary.
Dated February 1st, 1906.

"GOLDFIELD AS I SAW IT"
A book containing valuable information concerning Nevada's great Gold District.
Send order to-day, accompanied by 10 cents in stamps, to
WILLIAM J. BREWER,
49 Maiden Lane, New York City.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, Arsenal Building, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock P. M. on

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1906.
Borough of Manhattan.

No. 1. For furnishing and delivering North River road gravel for drives and bridle paths in Central and Riverside Parks.

No. 2. For furnishing and delivering 600,000 square feet of grass sod where required on Parks.

No. 3. For furnishing and delivering 15,000 cubic yards of top soil or garden mould where required on Parks.

For full particulars see City Record.

MOSES HERRMAN, President;
GEORGE M. WALGROVE,
MICHAEL J. KENNEDY,
Commissioners of Parks.

New York, February 14, 1906.

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, Arsenal Building, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock P. M. on

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1906.
Borough of The Bronx.

For furnishing and delivering two hundred (200) tons No. 1 white ash anthracite coal (No. 1, 1906,) for parks, Borough of The Bronx.

For full particulars see City Record.

MOSES HERRMAN, President;
GEORGE M. WALGROVE,
MICHAEL J. KENNEDY,
Commissioners of Parks.

Dated February 15, 1906.

BELLEVUE AND ALLIED HOSPITALS, Department of New York City, Twenty-sixth Street and First Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

Sealed bids or estimates will be received by the President of the Board of Trustees at the above office until 3 o'clock P. M. on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1906,

FOR MEATS, AND FOR HOISTING, WEIGHING, TRIMMING AND CARTING OF ABOUT 7,000 TONS OF COAL FROM PIER FOOT OF EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, SOUTH SIDE, TO BIN AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 500 FEET, AND ALSO FURNISHING A GUY HOLDER.

For full particulars see City Record.

JOHN W. BRANNAN,
President, Board of Trustees, Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Light-House Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 12 o'clock P. M. April 2, 1906, and then opened, for furnishing mineral oil and lard oil of the quality required for the Light-House Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, in accordance with specifications, copies of which, with blank proposals and other information, may be had upon application to Captain M. R. S. Mackenzie, U. S. N., Inspector.

Feb. 6, 1906.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

Sealed bids or estimates for duplicate parts for Municipal ferryboats, (946,) and for granite stone, (978,) will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier "A," Battery Place, until 2 o'clock P. M., February 23d, 1906. For particulars see City Record.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

—Sealed bids or estimates for Coal (981) will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier "A," Battery Place, until 2 o'clock P. M., March 2d, 1906, (for particulars see City Record.

OROVILLE DREDGING
Next regular dividend March.
YIELDS 10 TO 15 PER CENT.
Send for descriptive letter.
CATLIN & POWELL CO.,
35 Wall Street, New York.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Money market conditions assumed the place of first importance in financial discussion last week, the increasingly unfavorable tendencies in that market finding expression in a steady drain of money to the Sub-Treasury, heavy shipments of gold to Argentina, and expansion of loans, following the creation of large amounts of new securities of one kind and another. The resultant advances in both time and call money rates found reflection in a limping market and wavering prices. There were other matters also coming to light during the week which were clearly unpalatable speculative provender. The mystery which for many months enveloped the operations for the rise in the copper shares was cleared up to a certain extent by the announcement of the settlement of the litigation between the Amalgamated and Heinze interests, but so far from justifying the extravagant hopes built up upon the supposed advantages of this settlement, the event was disappointing in the extreme. The Heinze properties are, so far as this can be determined from the indefinite nature of the announcement, turned over to a new company which makes payment partly in cash and partly in securities. What this arrangement actually costs the Amalgamated and what it brings in to the treasury of the United Copper Company no one has seen fit to tell, but investors and even speculators who follow the ordinary dictates of prudence will hardly be persuaded to purchase the stocks of either company, or of the forthcoming new concern, until some light is thrown upon this most important matter. All in all, the gloom-enshrouded nature of this so-called announcement is curiously in keeping with the best, or worst, traditions of the interests concerned. Similarly, the action of the Union Pacific Directorate in placing the stock of the railroad upon a 6 per cent. basis fell flat, so far as the stock market was concerned. It was a fulfillment of the minimum expectations long entertained by Wall Street and had been characteristically discounted. With the elimination of these two matters as stock market factors, there remains of the long list of mysteries which have been made to serve as the basis for extravagant advances in securities only the "deal" between the United States Steel Corporation and the Great Northern Railroad for the latter's ore lands. With the final announcement of the details of this transaction the last speculative bud will have burgeoned, and it may well be doubted if any greater acclaim attends this event than has fallen to the lot of its predecessors. The conference in this city between representatives of the miners and mine operators exercised a somewhat depressing influence on speculative sentiment, and this was little lightened by the announcement that no serious clash had occurred, and that, in fact, the outcome of coming conferences between committees of the two factions promised, on the whole, to be favorable to the settlement of outstanding differences. The rate bill passed by the House of Representatives was taken up by the Senate, and, as had been foreseen, was undergoing at the week's end such amendment as to render it, if finally accepted, a rather harmless document to the country's railroad interests. One other matter which seldom fails to influence stock market operations, upon which stress was placed during the week, was the flitting to Winter resorts in this country and in Europe of many of the chief personages of the financial district. Whether with reason or not, the speculative deduction from this seasonable hegira is that it means that the eminent financiers concerned have wound up their stock market operations, having come to the conclusion that all possible profits have been garnered, and that with their departure the market will become a most unprofitable affair. This conclusion has often been made out a non sequitur, but it persists, nevertheless, and makes itself felt.

It may be said, basing the conclusion on the events of the last two weeks, that of the making of bonds, as of books, there is apparently no end. The manufacture of securities of one kind and another since the first of the year has gone on apace. Estimates place the new issues created for sale in the market at well over $400,000,000. Last week there were reported such issues as $33,000,000 of notes by the Mexican Central, $10,000,000 of stock by the Atlantic Coast Line, $10,000,000 of bonds by the Louisville and Nashville, $5,000,000 in notes by the Minneapolis and St. Louis, $17,500,000 of bonds by the Atchison, $20,000,000 of city bonds, and minor creations by other railroad and industrial corporations swelling the whole to an imposing total. The rapidity with which issue followed issue recalls the days of 1902 and 1903, when such outpourings of new securities were also of daily occurrence, and inevitably the memory of most observers traveled a step further to the following days of "undigested securities." Last week's announcements were made in the face of surplus reserves of less than $6,000,000, and even this small margin above requirements was assailed on the one side by shipments of gold to South America, and on the other by early calls from the West and Southwest for funds. Until these new issues fall into the hands of bona-fide investors they must be carried by the original purchasers largely through loans from the banks, and where the funds essential to this operation at this moment are to be found is, in view of the money market situation, a puzzle. With business at full tide throughout the country, a situation which means that money is well employed, it would seem altogether probable that investments in interest-bearing securities will not prove attractive to our people, and until they do the new issues must be carried by means of borrowed money. It was the demand for money for such purposes, doubtless, which was in large measure responsible for the advance in time money rates to a 5½ per cent. basis last week. The unfavorable position of the money market is well disclosed by the fact that this rate is the highest witnessed in the second week in February since 1896, this being a fitting fact to accompany the statement that our surplus reserves are lower than they have been in this period within twenty years. Naturally enough, foreign exchange rates fell a cent in the pound while this advance in money rates was going on, and at the close of the week the prospect of imports of gold to relieve the situation was as convincing as was the prospect of exports at the end of the previous week. The criticism that the stock market is not likely to pay attention to these matters since it successfully resisted a 125 per cent. rate at the close of last year, is nullified by the fact that at that time it was evident that the stringency was temporary, while at this time it bears the earmarks of permanency. The heavy operations in finance bills under way at the week's end indicated a possible source of relief to our own money supply. If the Algeciras Conference ends happily, foreign bankers may be counted upon, in view of prevailing interest rates here, to assist local bankers in carrying the output of new securities, payments for which, it must be borne in mind, are to be made in installments at rather protracted vals.

TOLD 'ROUND THE TICKER.

JAMES J. HILL, his friends have been pointing out this past week, was for a long time personally the owner of a large part of the rich ore lands which the Great Northern Railway is about to lease to the United States Steel Corporation. He could, had he chosen, have kept the lands and made personally the profit which will now be made by his railroad. Speaking of Mr. Hill's course in this matter one of his colleagues said yesterday: "I know of no other man in the financial world who would have turned these lands over to the railroad. I will not say that it was one of Mr. Hill's eccentricities, but rather another example of his intense loyalty to the Great Northern Railway, a loyalty, by the way, which explains the loyalty of Mr. Hill's following." The tenacity with which the Great Northern stockholders have stood by Mr. Hill and supported his plans have indeed become almost proverbial in Wall Street.

C. G. GATES & CO., when it has been reorganized as planned, will have twelve general partners, and will thereby become literally the "largest" brokerage house in Wall Street. Only one other firm on the Stock Exchange's register has a greater number of partners, that is Brown Brothers & Co. J. P. Morgan & Co., with the recent admission of Mr. Horn to partnership, now has twelve members, but these two firms are not Stock Exchange houses in the accepted sense. The partners in the reorganized Gates firm will be Charles G. Gates, Arthur J. Singer, Charles G. Smith, Orson Wells, John B. Morrow, Ramsey G. Bogy, Frank H. Hubbard, Walter H. Dupee, and Melville D. Martin. There will also be three special partners, John W. Gates, John Lambert, and F. E. Drake.

F. AUGUSTUS HEINZE has come into such prominence of late as a result of the Amalgamated-Heinze settlement that he has been honored by having a poet laureate all his own. So great, indeed, is the fame of the subject of the laureate's verses that he himself has been left in oblivion. Not so, however, the fruit of his labors. The poet laureate saw to that himself by posting his verses on the bulletin board of the New York Stock Exchange. This is the doggerel the members of the Exchange found there one day last week:

"Everybody works but Heinze,
He sits around all day,
Figuring up his profits
To while the time away;
Rogers gives out orders
To his friends all tired and hot;
Everybody works but Heinze,
Who scoops the whole jackpot."

H. A. SCHEFTEL was the first man to discover these verses. He insists he never saw them until he found them on the Exchange bulletin board.

INSTRUCTION IN FINANCE.

System Denied to Educate Bank Employes—Lectures and Quizzes.

The head of the Commercial Department of New York University complained, during a lecture at Cooper Union recently, of the lack of opportunities under modern business conditions for employes to learn anything of their work beyond their own immediate routine. He spoke particularly of the operations of banking. "Our city banks," said the professor, "are forced to treat their employes as they do their adding machines, and get out of each all that he can give without going to pieces. The bank clerk to-day does not even know what his neighbor in the next cage is doing. He doesn't learn anything about the bank's operations, and he hasn't the energy or the time to ask questions."

The American Institute of Bank Clerks, the Young Men's Christian Association, and innumerable correspondence schools offer comprehensive courses of study, and the big houses, realizing the value of men who are more than routine automatons, encourage their employes to learn.

The National City Bank more than a year ago fostered the organization among its 300 employes which is a model of its kind.

Backed by an endowment fund of $10,000, subscribed by the bank's President, James Stillman, the City Bank Club conducts a thoroughgoing school of bank practice. The fund, with the addition of the annual dues, which amount to $300 a year, is invested under the expert handling of the City Bank employes so as to pay all expenses and yield enough besides for substantial cash prizes. Last year the income was 12 per cent. Once a month the club meets after bank hours in the Directors' room and listens to lectures by authorities on various banking topics. To make doubly sure that the lectures sink in, a system of self-examination has been devised which is made the basis of a yearly distribution of prizes. After each lecture quiz slips covering the subject are handed out, and the club members are allowed a week in which to prepare their answers. At the end of the lecture season, prizes of $50, $30, and $20 are given for the best three complete series.

ORDERS ON HAND KEEP PRICES UP IN ENGLAND

New Business in the Past Week Not Very Satisfactory.

PRICES OF METALS LOWER

Cotton Trade Continues Prosperous—Wool Centres Active—Manufactured Iron Steady.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Times in its financial supplement to-morrow will say:

"Business and industrial conditions have not changed much during the week. Finished products have been steady, with good orders on hand. As a rule, however, new business has not been very satisfactory.

"The most notable feature in raw materials has been the depression in the prices of metals, due to speculative operations.

"The grain markets are not specially active, operations being of a hand-to-mouth character. English wheat is steady, but foreign wheat, flour, maize, and oats are weak. Oil seeds are depressed and prices for oils are in the buyers' favor.

"The cotton trade has continued prosperous. The raw material is quieter, but steady. Yarns have sold well. In goods the situation continues strong.

'English wool is firmly held, with a fair demand. Colonial wool has a hardening tendency. At Huddersfield orders are slow, but other Yorkshire centres are active, with values firmer.

"Pig iron is depressed owing to weak bulls forcing the sale of warrants, but manufactured iron and steel are steady. Copper has given way in sympathy with the share market. Tin is lower on bear operations. Lead and spelter are easy."

BERLIN BOERSE WEAK.

Morocco Situation Chiefly Responsible, but Other Factors Help.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—Business on the Boerse in the past week was extremely quiet and the general tendency was weak. The difficulties at the Algeciras Conference were primarily responsible. Moreover, the press controversy carried on between this country and France exercised a depressing influence. Nevertheless, there is a general expectation that no menace to the peace of Europe will result from the conference.

In addition to purely political considerations other factors have contributed to keep business at a low level. These are the decline on the London Stock Exchange of gold mining shares and the weak and uncertain disposition of the New York Exchange.

The general situation of the money market is unchanged. Private discount has averaged 3⅝ to 3¾ per cent., but the prospect of a reduction of the official rate is as remote as ever. The existing rate is none the less an unmistakable burden on commerce and industry.

The demand for foreign bills of exchange on the Berlin market remains very extensive, since, in spite of efforts to prevent it, a steady increase of price has been in progress, especially for London bills. The mid-monthly requirements for London were large in consequence of considerable engagements in mining and other shares. A number of Russian and American orders were also dealt with here, but while St. Petersburg and New York draw on Berlin, London remits a portion of its receipts. Large quantities of discounted bills are being bought up here to Paris orders, but exchange rates on Paris remain steady.

Hitherto there has been no outflow of gold from this country to foreign countries.

PARIS MARKET MORE ACTIVE.

General Advance in Prices—Banking Stocks in Demand.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—There was a perceptible increase in activity in the stock market last week, with a strong undertone, under the influence of more hopeful views regarding the Algeciras Conference. The low carrying rates which prevailed at the fortnightly settlement stimulated fresh buying and caused a general advance in prices. French rentes show a marked improvement on covering purchases and favorable Treasury returns for January.

The Spanish department is very firm. Turkish stocks maintain their advance. Russians keep steady on better news from St. Petersburg.

Banking stocks have been in great demand, especially shares of the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas. This institution is said to be a leading factor in the establishment of a State Bank of Morocco, and this report seems to be confirmed by the presence at Algeciras of M. Dupasseur, one of the managers of the Banque de Paris. Ottoman Bank and National Bank of Mexico have both advanced on expectations of increased dividends.

Rio Tinto is dull and heavy. South African business is on a very small scale, and the tendency is still downward.

The Crédit Lyonnais has decided to declare a dividend of 50f. per share, being 10 per cent., for the past year, and to carry over about 3,500,000f. to the new account.

Standard Oil Buys More Land.

The Standard Oil Company is reported to be the purchaser of 1,500 feet of land fronting on the Kill Von Kull in Bayonne. Those concerned refused to discuss the sale. The property is in the Bergen Point section, where there are many handsome homes. It is said a large oil refining plant is to be built. The principal oil refineries of the Standard Oil Company in the East are at Constable Hook, Bayonne.

SALES OF STOCKS FOR WEEK ENDED FEB. 17, 1906.

TOTAL SALES FOR WEEK, 5,354,422 SHARES.

Range for Year 1905. High.	Range for Year 1905. Low.	Range for Year 1906. High.	Date.	Range for Year 1906. Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Feb. 17. Bid.	Ask.	Week's Net Change	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Last Dividend Paid. Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Feb. 17. First	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Feb. 17, '06.
24¼	13	27⅝	Jan. 24.	22	Jan. 3.	22¼	22⅝	— 1⅝	**Allis-Chalmers Co.**	100	$19,820,000	.....	..	..	24¼	24½	22¾	22⅝	17⅞	10,000
68	46½	67	Jan. 24.	61	Jan. 9.	61¼	62	— 1½	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1⅜	..	64	64	62	62	67	1,000
111¾	70	118¼	Feb. 13.	103⅞	Jan. 4.	110⅝	110½	— 5	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	158,887,900	Nov. 27, '05.	1¼	Q	117½	118¼	110⅛	110¼	74¼	669,650
29½	20	34⅛	Jan. 27.	24½	Jan. 3.	28½	29	— 3	American Agricult. Chem. Co.	100	17,215,600	.....	..	..	31	31	28	28¼	22¼	2,750
36½	23	35	Jan. 6.	26	Jan. 30.	27½	28	— 2	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	.....	..	..	29½	30⅜	27	27	24½	4,400
43⅜	31	47½	Jan. 24.	39½	Jan. 4.	42¾	43	— 1¾	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 2, '04.	½	..	44¾	46½	42¾	42¾	34	54,400
104½	91¼	105	Jan. 24.	90⅜	Jan. 4.	101	102¼	— 1	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Jan. 2, '05.	1¾	Q	102¼	103	102	102	93⅝	528
40⅜	27¾	44½	Jan. 11.	35	Feb. 17.	34⅜	35	— 2¾	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '05.	1	A	37½	38¼	35	35	35⅞	9,400
246	210	249½	Jan. 26.	222	Jan. 11.	230	240	— 5	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	4	SA	235	235	235	235	235	275
14	4⅜	11⅜	Jan. 15.	9	Feb. 17.	8⅞	9½	— ⅝	American Grass Twine Co.	100	10,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	¼	..	9½	9½	9	9	9	745
11⅝	6	10⅞	Jan. 20.	8¼	Feb. 15.	8¼	9	— 1⅜	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	9	9	8¾	8¾	9½	350
55⅛	29½	43	Jan. 25.	36½	Jan. 18.	37	38	— 2	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 5, '05.	1	..	39	39	37	37	48	1,000
36	24¾	46½	Jan. 18.	35¼	Jan. 2.	44½	44¾	— ⅝	American Ice Securities Co.	100	14,286,300	.....	..	..	45	46½	44½	44½	..	89,090
23	15¾	29¼	Jan. 22.	20	Jan. 5.	23½	23¾	— ¼	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	24½	24¾	24½	24½	16	200
48½	36	53	Jan. 20.	41½	Jan. 12.	45½	47	..	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	15,750,000	Sep. 5, '00.	1¾	..	46½	46¾	46½	46½	37½	120
76¼	33	78½	Jan. 3.	70¼	Feb. 17.	71¾	72	— 3⅞	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	.....	..	..	75	75¾	70¼	71⅞	40¾	30,500
122⅜	103¾	120½	Jan. 16.	116	Feb. 17.	115½	116½	— ½	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Jan. 22, '06.	1¾	Q	116⅜	116⅝	116	116	111⅞	300
8¾	4	6¼	Jan. 24.	5	Jan. 3.	5	6	..	American Malting Co., tr. rects.	100	14,400,000	.....	..	..	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5	7¼	500
28½	20	29	Jan. 15.	25	Jan. 5.	26	27	— ⅝	American Malting Co. pf., tr. rects.	100	14,500,000	Oct. 16, '99.	1¾	..	27½	28	26½	26⅝	25¼	700
170⅜	79¾	174	Jan. 18.	161	Feb. 8.	163	163¼	— ½	Amer. Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 15, '06.	1¾	Q	165	166⅝	161¼	163⅛	88¼	255,650
137	111¼	130	Jan. 12.	123	Feb. 17.	123	123½	— 2¾	Amer. Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	126	126	123	123	118	6,400
102	97¼	101¾	Jan. 18.	100⅝	Jan. 3.	101¾	101½	— ⅛	American Smelters' Sec. pf. B.	100	30,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	1¼	Q	101½	101⅜	101	101⅝	..	550
230	163	220	Jan. 25.	220	Jan. 25.	220	225	..	American Snuff Co.	100	11,901,700	Jan. 2, '06.	2½	Q	220	220	220	220	..	133
18⅜	6⅞	15¼	Jan. 17.	11¼	Feb. 17.	11½	12	— 1⅜	American Steel Foundries.	100	17,700,000	.....	..	..	12⅞	12⅞	11½	11¼	15⅞	1,900
67½	35⅛	53¼	Jan. 17.	47¼	Feb. 17.	47	47¾	— 2¼	American Steel Foundries pf.	100	17,700,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1	..	49	49	47¼	47¼	62	1,600
154⅜	130	157	Jan. 8.	140	Feb. 17.	140¼	140½	— 5	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	145¼	147⅜	140	140⅜	143¼	58,025
93	90	93	Feb. 1.	90	Jan. 22.	90½	91	..	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	1½	Q	92	92	92	92	..	200
147	131	141⅝	Jan. 19.	138¼	Jan. 16.	142	142	— 1	Amer. Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	131,351,100	Jan. 15, '06.	2½	Q	142	142	141¼	141¼	144⅞	600
109⅜	91⅞	103	Jan. 22.	104⅜	Jan. 11.	104⅝	104⅞	— ⅛	American Tobacco Co. pf. new.	100	78,989,100	Jan. 2, '06.	1½	Q	105½	105⅞	104¾	104⅞	97½	3,400
47½	20⅝	48	Jan. 6.	40⅜	Jan. 4.	44	44⅛	— ⅜	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000	.....	..	..	44½	46¼	44	44	24	23,500
108½	93¼	110⅜	Jan. 24.	103	Jan. 3.	107	109	— 1⅝	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	24,998,900	Jan. 15, '06.	1¾	Q	109⅞	109⅞	108⅜	108⅜	99¼	400
205	100½	300	Feb. 13.	230	Jan. 5.	273	274	—14	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Jan. 18, '06.	87½	c	298	300	270½	273½	106¼	844,900
110¼	96	109	Feb. 16.	106⅜	Jan. 11.	108	110	— ¼	Associated Merchants 1st pf.	100	6,253,800	Jan. 15, '06.	1½	Q	109	109	108¼	108½	98	384
93⅝	77⅝	96⅞	Jan. 13.	89	Jan. 2.	89	89¼	— 2⅞	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	2	SA	92¼	92¼	89	89	87⅜	75,600
105⅝	90	106	Jan. 3.	102¾	Jan. 8.	103	103¼	— ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '06.	2½	SA	103¼	103¾	103	103	102	1,100
170	120	167¾	Jan. 20.	157	Jan. 4.	159½	160	— 3	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	42,980,000	Jan. 10, '06.	3	SA	163½	163¾	160	160	122	8,300
117	100¼	117	Jan. 27.	109½	Feb. 17.	109⅝	109⅞	— 1⅝	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	124,538,000	Sep. 1, '05.	2½	SA	114	114½	109¾	109¾	104¼	84,020
100	95¾	99½	Jan. 5.	98	Jan. 3.	97	99	..	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	59,973,800	Sep. 1, '05.	2	SA	99	99	99	99	97	123
91⅝	56⅞	94⅛	Jan. 26.	78½	Feb. 17.	79½	79¾	— 5⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	.....	..	..	83⅝	86½	78½	79⅝	68¾	71,245
215	175	178	Jan. 23.	165	Jan. 18.	170	176	+ 2	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	2	Q	170	170	170	170	215	100
74⅞	67	70⅞	Jan. 8.	68	Feb. 3.	68	69	+ ½	**Canada Southern.**	100	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '06.	1¼	SA	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	70	100
177⅛	130¾	177¾	Jan. 19.	169	Jan. 29.	171½	171⅝	— 2⅝	Canadian Pacific.	100	101,391,200	Oct. 2, '05.	3	SA	174⅝	174⅝	170¾	171½	137½	40,100
47⅜	40	40½	Jan. 24.	41⅜	Feb. 17.	41½	42	— 3¾	Central Leather Co.	100	37,599,500	.....	..	..	46	46¼	41¾	42	..	16,250
105⅞	102½	107½	Jan. 24.	103½	Jan. 5.	104	105¼	— 2	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	29,943,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	106¾	107	104¼	104⅜	..	2,580
235	190	231½	Jan. 22.	222	Jan. 3.	215	223	— 2	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	27,431,800	Feb. 1, '06.	2	Q	222	222	222	222	200	100
60⅛	45½	62¼	Jan. 23.	54⅞	Jan. 5.	55⅜	56	— 4	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	162,793,700	Nov. 29, '05.	1	A	59¼	59⅝	55½	55¾	50½	17,871
44½	30	38¼	Jan. 15.	30	Jan. 4.	30	31	— 1½	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,800	.....	..	..	32	32	30½	30½	42	500
83¾	73	80⅝	Jan. 12.	74½	Jan. 10.	75	79	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	Jan. 2, '06.	2	SA	79¼	79¼	79	79	82	300
25⅛	17½	23⅜	Jan. 20.	20¾	Jan. 5.	21	21⅜	— ⅜	Chicago Great Western.	100	44,464,500	.....	..	..	21⅞	21⅞	21	21	24¼	6,000
78⅛	60	80	Jan. 31.	75	Jan. 10.	78	78¾	— ½	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	Feb. 29, '04.	2½	..	78¼	78½	78¼	78¼	67⅜	100
37⅜	29	39⅜	Jan. 22.	34½	Jan. 4.	37	37½	— 2⅜	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,439,100	.....	..	..	38¼	38¾	36¾	36¾	30⅝	1,100
89	83¾	89½	Jan. 31.	85⅜	Jan. 24.	85½	86½	— 1⅝	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	27,577,000	Jan. 15, '05.	2	SA	85⅝	87⅜	85⅜	85⅝	86⅝	100
187½	165⅛	193	Jan. 22.	178¼	Feb. 17.	179½	180	— 5¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,900	Oct. 10, '05.	3½	SA	184⅜	184⅞	178⅝	179	176⅞	86,800
192½	182½	196	Jan. 22.	190	Jan. 5.	185	189	..	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	49,612,400	Oct. 10, '05.	3½	SA	190	193	190	190	187¾	200
249	190½	240	Jan. 15.	220	Jan. 4.	230	233	— 7	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	58,949,500	Jan. 2, '06.	3½	SA	235	239½	230	230	207	15,400
225	150	198	Jan. 15.	186½	Feb. 15.	189	190	— 3½	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha.	100	121,400,200	Aug. 21, '05.	3½	SA	191	191	190¼	186½	201	400
230	195	202	Jan. 15.	190	Feb. 16.	188	195	—10½	Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf.	100	111,646,800	Aug. 21, '05.	8½	SA	201	195	190	190	..	310
20	7⅜	18¼	Jan. 19.	13	Jan. 2.	15¾	16	+ ¼	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	15¾	16⅜	15	16	18⅝	700
42½	17½	42⅜	Jan. 22.	36	Jan. 8.	36	37	— 2	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	37	38	36	36	34	700
13⅞	6	12⅞	Feb. 2.	10	Jan. 10.	11	11¼	— ⅝	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	12⅜	12⅝	11	11¼	12	14,000
54	30¾	45½	Feb. 14.	39	Jan. 10.	..	..	+ 2½	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	..	42½	45¼	42½	43	50	6,100
111	90	109⅞	Jan. 15.	100¼	Feb. 17.	100	100¼	— 4	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	35,597,600	Sep. 1, '05.	2	SA	104¾	105¼	100¼	100¼	96⅜	2,300
59	38	83⅛	Jan. 26.	55⅛	Jan. 4.	62¼	63	— 9⅜	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	30,132,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1⅜	..	73	73	60	62¼	50⅜	124,750
103	80	112½	Jan. 29.	95	Jan. 8.	92	102	— 3½	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '03.	4	..	102	102	102	102	100	100
50⅛	22¼	37	Jan. 24.	20½	Jan. 4.	32⅜	33	— 2½	Colorado Southern.	100	31,000,000	.....	..	..	35¼	35¼	32¾	32⅞	26	6,500
68⅝	52	73	Feb. 9.	68	Jan. 5.	72¾	72¾	— ½	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '04.	2	..	72¾	73	71½	72¼	63⅝	3,000
55	32½	56¾	Jan. 12.	50¼	Feb. 17.	50½	51	— 3	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	53⅞	53⅞	50¼	50½	37½	4,600
20	11¾	26⅜	Feb. 1.	17½	Jan. 4.	20	20½	— 2½	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,925,600	Mar. 1, '04.	⅛	..	23	23	20	20	16¼	5,600
214	175	181¾	Jan. 23.	168½	Jan. 17.	175	176	— 1½	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	Dec. 15, '05.	2	Q	178	181	175½	175½	204¾	7,700
22¾	8¾	19¾	Jan. 3.	16¾	Jan. 18.	17⅝	18¼	1	Corn Products Co.	100	45,215,500	Feb. 10, '04.	1	..	18½	18½	17⅜	17⅞	20	1,625
79	40	61¼	Jan. 3.	55½	Jan. 17.	56½	57½	— 1½	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,380,700	Apr. 10, '05.	1	..	56½	56½	56½	56½	77½	100
...	...	19¼	Jan. 31.	17⅞	Feb. 17.	17⅝	18⅛	— ⅞	Corn Products Co., trust rects.	...	.....	.....	..	..	18¼	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	..	2,100
...	...	58⅛	Feb. 8.	58	Feb. 2.	56½	57½	..	Corn Products Co. pf., trust rects.	...	.....	.....	..	..	58	58	58	58	..	100
240⅜	178½	220½	Jan. 18.	207	Feb. 17.	208	210	— 4	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	40,940,000	Dec. 15, '05.	1¾	Q	210½	211	207	209	191¾	1,300
498¼	335	474¾	Feb. 2.	450½	Jan. 3.	445	450	—14¾	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,000	Jan. 20, '06.	2½	Q	460	460	460	460	..	100
39½	27¼	51⅞	Jan. 26.	38	Jan. 4.	43½	44	— 5⅛	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	48⅜	48½	43½	43⅝	32	14,700
91½	83¼	91½	Jan. 22.	87	Jan. 4.	88	88½	— 1	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	45,705,700	Jan. 15, '06.	2½	SA	88½	88⅝	88	88	88	300
96½	76½	102	Feb. 3.	93¼	Jan. 11.	99	100	— 2½	Detroit United Railway	100	12,500,000	Feb. 1, '06.	1¼	Q	101½	101¾	99	99	79	500
54½	34⅞	59⅜	Feb. 8.	51	Jan. 30.	53	53½	— 4½	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	30,412,100	Jan. 27, '06.	1	Q	57⅜	58	53	53	38½	23,179
22¾	11¾	22⅞	Jan. 11.	18½	Feb. 16.	17½	19	— 1⅞	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	20½	20½	18½	18½	15⅞	1,200
46¾

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—COMPLETE BOND QUOTATION LIST WEEK ENDED FEB. 17, 1906.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1906. Highest.	Range for Year 1906. Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid As'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	QJ	99 Jan 19	97 Jan 19	98¼ Feb 13	.. 98½
Atl., T. & S. F. g. g. 4s, 1995	AO*	104½ Jan 29	102¾ Jan 2	104⅝ Feb 17	104¼ 104½
Do registered	AO*	103½ Jan 23	101½ Feb 5	101½ Feb 5	101½ ..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	97⅜ Jan 19	94 Jan 2	96¼ Feb 16	96 97
Do do registered	Nov.	.. ....	.. ....	95 Se 11, 05	.. 99¼
Do stamped		97 Jan 19	94 Jan 5	96⅜ Feb 17	96 96¾
Do 50-year conv. g. 4s, 1955	JD	105¾ Jan 15	102⅝ Feb 16	103¾ Feb 17	.. ..
Do deb 4s, Series E, 1907	FA	.. ....	.. ....	99⅜ My 2, 05	99¼ 100
Do deb. 4s, Series F, 1908	FA	.. ....	.. ....	99½ No 3, 04	98⅜ ..
Do deb. 4s, Series G, 1909	FA	100½ Jan 19	100½ Jan 19	100½ Jan 19	98¼ ..
Do deb. 4s, Series H, 1910	FA	.. ....	.. ....	99½ Ja 10, 05	97⅜ ..
Do deb. 4s, Series I, 1911	FA	.. ....	.. ....	98½ No 23, 04	96⅜ ..
Do deb. 4s, Series K, 1913	FA	.. ....	.. ....	97 Oc 26, 04	95⅜ ..
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914	FA	.. ....	.. ....	92⅞ No 10, 02	95¼ ..
Do Ea. Ok. Di. 1st g. 4s, 1928	MS	101½ Jan 9	98½ Jan 9	99 Feb 2	99¼ ..
Atl. C. Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952	MS	102½ Jan 27	101½ Jan 11	102 Feb 17	102 102¼
Do registered		.. ....	.. ....	102 No 27, 05	.. ..
Sa., Fl. & W. 1st c. g. 6s, 1931	AO	132⅞ Jan 30	132⅞ Jan 30	132⅞ Jan 30	133½ ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	AO	.. ....	.. ....	112⅝ Ja 26, 01	118½ ..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	MN*	.. ....	.. ....	114⅝ No 14, 05	115½ ..
Bruns. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1938	JJ	.. ....	.. ....	100¼ No 6, 05	99½ ..
L. & N. col. g. 4s, Oct., 1952	MN	95½ Jan 19	94⅝ Jan 6	95 Feb 17	94¾ 95⅜
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf R. R. and land grt. g. g. 4s, 1918	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	101 De 18, 05	99½ ..
Baltimore & Ohio—					
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ*	95¼ Jan 8	94 Feb 16	94 Feb 16	.. 94½
Do do registered		.. ....	.. ....	96 No 7, 04	.. ..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	AO	105½ Jan 26	103 Jan 2	104¼ Feb 15	104⅜ 104⅝
Do do registered		103½ Jan 26	101½ Jan 5	103½ Jan 26	103½ ..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	MN*	92⅛ Feb 13	91⅜ Jan 6	91¼ Feb 14	91⅝ 91¾
Do P., L. E. & West Va. ref. g. 4s, 1941	MN*	99⅝ Jan 16	97¼ Jan 5	99 Feb 17	.. 99
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	JJ	92¼ Jan 22	91 Jan 4	92¼ Feb 15	91¾ 92¼
Do do registered		.. ....	.. ....	90¾ Jy 16, 02	.. ..
Mon. Riv. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	FA	.. ....	.. ....	103½ Jy 13, 05	106¾ ..
Cen. Ohio reo. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	MS	.. ....	.. ....	105 Ap 25, 05	108½ ..
Pitts., Cl. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	119½ Mr 7, 04	120¼ ..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ	100 Jan 18	99½ Jan 18	100 Jan 22	98⅜ 99⅞
Buff., R. & P. gen. g. 5s, 1937	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	123¼ No 21, 05	.. 126
Clearf. & M. 1st gt. g. 5s, 1943	JJ	.. ....	.. ....	103 Ap 14, 97	117½ ..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	FA	.. ....	.. ....	125⅜ De 27, 05	122⅞ ..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JD*	127 Feb 15	127 Feb 15	127 Feb 15	127 ..
B. & S. 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	JJ	99½ Jan 4	99½ Jan 4	99½ Jan 4	.. 98
Canada So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	JJ	101⅞ Jan 23	101 Jan 4	101⅝ Feb 17	101½ ..
Do 2d 5s, 1913	MS	108⅜ Jan 18	105⅝ Jan 6	107 Feb 3	107 108
Do do registered	MS	105¾ Jan 3	105¾ Jan 3	105¾ Jan 3	.. ..
Cen. R. U. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	JD	.. ....	.. ....	94 Ja 4, 05	94½ ..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	FA	121 Jan 16	120 Jan 5	121 Jan 16	119 ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	MN*	114½ Jan 19	113¾ Jan 3	114 Feb 15	114 114½
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	MN*	.. ....	.. ....	105¾ Jo 7, 04	111½ 112½
Do 1st pt. in. g.5s, Nov., 1945.	Oct. 1	97 Feb 13	93¾ Jan 10	95¾ Feb 17	95¾ 96¼
Do do stamped		95⅞ Feb 9	95⅞ Feb 9	95⅞ Feb 13	.. ..
Do 2d pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945.	Oct. 1	87 Feb 14	80½ Jan 11	83½ Feb 17	85½ 86½
Do do stamped		.. ....	.. ....	81 De 27, 05	.. ..
Do 3d pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945.	Oct. 1	83 Feb 14	75½ Jan 8	82 Feb 17	.. 82½
Do do stamped		83 Feb 15	75 Jan 16	83 Feb 15	.. ..
Do Chat. D. pu. m. g. 4s, 1951	JD	.. ....	.. ....	93¾ Jy 12, 05	94⅝ ..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	JJ	.. ....	.. ....	113½ De 13, 05	111½ ..
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. D. 5s, 1947	JJ	.. ....	.. ....	110⅝ Se 5, 05	112½ ..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JJ	.. ....	.. ....	113¾ Au 3, 05	112 ..
Cen. R. & B. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	MN	.. ....	.. ....	108⅝ Au 4, 05	107¼ ..
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	JJ*	132 Jan 15	131½ Jan 5	131⅝ Feb 13	131 132
Do do registered	QJ	131½ Jan 10	131 Jan 17	131½ Jan 19	130⅜ 131⅝
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	JJ*	112½ Feb 14	112½ Feb 14	112½ Feb 14	112½ ..
Leh. & W. C. 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	MN	.. ....	.. ....	102 De 28, 05	102¼ ..
Do con. 7s, ex. at 4½ to Je 1, 1910	QM	102¼ Jan 18	101¾ Jan 5	102½ Jan 18	101¼ ..
Ch. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	AO	106¼ Feb 6	106 Jan 17	106¼ Feb 6	106¼ ..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	AO	109⅜ Jan 22	108⅝ Jan 22	108⅝ Jan 22	110⅞ ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	MN	119¼ Feb 17	118½ Jan 2	119¼ Feb 17	.. ..
Do do registered	MN	.. ....	.. ....	116¼ De 1, 05	116¼ 118¼
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	MS	109 Feb 14	107¾ Jan 3	108⅝ Feb 17	108⅝ 109½
Do do registered	MS	.. ....	.. ....	107¾ No 17, 05	.. 108
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	113 Mr 8, 05	111½ ..
Do R. & A. 1st g. 4s, 1989	JJ	102½ Feb 5	102 Jan 3	102½ Feb 5	.. 101¼
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	JJ	.. ....	.. ....	93 Jy 26, 05	96 ..
Do Sp. V. 1st g. 6s, 1941	MS	.. ....	.. ....	113¾ Fe 17, 05	112¾ ..
Greenb. Ry. 1st gtd. 4s, 1949	AO*	99¾ Feb 2	99¾ Feb 2	99¾ Feb ..	.. ..
Chi. & Alt. ref. 3s, 1949	AO*	82¾ Jan 8	81½ Feb 9	82 Feb 16	81⅝ 82
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950	JJ*	82 Feb 1	78½ Jan 3	81 Feb 16	80½ ..
Do do registered		.. ....	.. ....	80¼ My 4, 05	.. ..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—					
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	FA	102 Jan 13	100½ Feb 13	100¾ Feb 15	100¼ ..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	JJ*	95¼ Jan 3	94⅜ Jan 2	94½ Feb 10	94 94½
Do do registered		.. ....	.. ....	96½ Fe 24, 05	.. ..
Do Illinois Div. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	06¼ Feb 15	105⅞ Feb 15	105⅞ Feb 15	.. 106
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	110¼ Ja 5, 05	109⅝ ..
Do do do 4s, 1919	AO*	102¼ Jan 13	102 Jan 15	102¼ Jan 20	102⅜ ..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	MN	107 Feb 15	106½ Jan 24	107 Feb 15	106⅞ ..
Do do registered	MN	.. ....	.. ....	109¾ Je 16, 05	.. ..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	100 Ap 10, 05	100 ..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	MN	107 Jan 18	106 Jan 2	106⅜ Feb 14	.. ..
Hann. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911	MS	112¼ Jan 12	112¼ Jan 26	112¼ Feb 9	112¼ 112⅝
Ch. & E. Ill. 1st g. 4s, ref. & imp., 1955	JJ*	96⅜ Jan 23	94⅞ Jan 5	96¼ Jan 23	95⅜ 95½
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	JD*	103⅞ Feb 5	103⅞ Feb 5	103⅞ Feb 9	103⅞ 104⅜
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	AO*	139 Jan 25	132 Jan 3	138 Jan 25	134⅜ 139
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	MN*	119⅜ Feb 15	117¾ Jan 4	119⅜ Feb 15	119 119½
Do do registered	MN*	.. ....	.. ....	119½ Mr 2, 05	118½ ..
Chi. & Ind. C. R. 1st 5s, 1936	JJ	118⅞ Feb 6	118 Jan 22	118⅞ Feb 6	118½ ..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 6s, 1947	JJ*	133 Jan 11	132½ Jan 5	133 Feb 5	132⅞ 133½
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	JJ*	113½ Jan 22	113½ Jan 22	113½ Jan 22	113 115
Louis., N. A. & C. 1st 6s, 1910	JJ*	108⅛ Feb 9	107⅜ Jan 4	108⅛ Feb 9	108 ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—					
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	JJ*	108½ Jan 31	108½ Jan 31	108½ Jan 31	108⅛ ..
Do gen. g. 4s, Se. A, May, 1989	JJ	110½ Jan 15	110¼ Feb 5	110⅛ Feb 13	.. 109¾
Do do registered	QJ	.. ....	.. ....	100½ Je 18, 04	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Se. B, May, 1989	JJ	97 Jan 15	96 Feb 17	96 Feb 17	.. 96¾
Do C. & L. Su. D. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	113¼ Oc 24, 05	113¼ ..
Do C. & I. River D. 5s, 1926	JJ*	118¼ Feb 15	118¼ Feb 15	118¼ Feb 15	116¼ 118¼
Do do registered		.. ....	.. ....	115⅜ Ja 17, 05	.. ..
Do Dak. & M. Div. 6s, 1910	JJ	108 Feb 3	107½ Jan 18	108 Feb 15	108 ..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	JJ	114½ Feb 9	113½ Jan 3	114⅛ Feb 16	114 114¼
Do Dak. & G. So. g. 5s, 1916	JJ	109 Jan 15	109 Jan 15	109 Jan 15	109¼ ..
Do Far. & So. as. g. 6s, 1924	JJ	.. ....	.. ....	137¾ Jy 18, 99	126¾ ..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	JJ	112⅜ Feb 8	111⅜ Jan 16	112 Feb 13	111⅞ 112⅛
Do do 5s, 1910	JJ	.. ....	.. ....	106 Au 3, 04	104¼ ..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	185 De 12, 05	.. ..
Do 1st Lac. & Day. 5s, 1910	JJ*	113½ Jan 27	112⅜ Feb 6	112⅜ Feb 6	112 ..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	106⅝ Ap 3, 05	104¼ ..
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	JJ	107⅝ Jan 29	107⅛ Jan 9	107⅝ Feb 9	108 ..
Do Southw. Div. 6s, 1909	JJ*	106¾ Jan 25	106¾ Jan 11	106¾ Feb 13	106¾ ..
Do Wis.-Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	113⅜ Feb 5	113½ Jan 24	113⅜ Feb 5	113⅜ ..
Mil. & N. 1st main li. 6s, 1910	JD	.. ....	.. ....	110 Oc 10, 05	108⅜ ..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	JD	115 Feb 10	115 Feb 10	115 Feb 10	113¼ ..
Chi. & N. W. c. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	QF	126 Jan 24	125 Feb 16	125 Feb 17	.. ..
Do ex. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	FA	105½ Jan 17	105½ Jan 17	105½ Jan 17	104½ 108
Do do registered	FA	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 15, 05	.. 108
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	MN*	100½ Jan 9	99 Feb 16	99 Feb 16	.. 100½
Do do registered	QF	.. ....	.. ....	103 No 19, 98	.. 99
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	114½ No 2, 05	111 ..
Do do registered	AO*	114½ Feb 7	114½ Feb 7	114½ Feb 7	.. 114
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1020	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	111 No 23, 05	.. ..
Do do registered	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	108¾ No 11, 05	.. ..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	MN*	104⅞ Feb 2	104¼ Feb 8	104¼ Feb 15	104¼ 104⅜
Do do registered	MN*	.. ....	.. ....	104 Mr 3, 04	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	AO15	.. ....	.. ....	111⅜ Oc 31, 05	112¼ ..
Do do registered	AO15	.. ....	.. ....	108¾ Ja 12, 04	.. ..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	MN	117 Jan 26	117 Jan 26	117 Jan 26	117 ..
Do do registered	MN	117 Feb 8	117 Feb 8	117 Feb 8	117 ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	MS	.. ....	.. ....	103½ De 11, 05	106 ..
Ott., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	MS	.. ....	.. ....	104 De 5, 05	104⅝ ..
Win. & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	MN*	.. ....	.. ....	110¾ Mr 28, 05	106 ..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	MN	126½ Jan 19	126⅛ Jan 2	126⅛ Jan 19	126¾ 127½
Do ex. and im. s. f. 5s, 1929	FA	.. ....	.. ....	120 De 29, 05	117¾ ..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	MS	.. ....	.. ....	142½ Fe 10, 05	129½ ..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	131½ Ja 5, 05	128 ..
Do con. deb. g. 5s, 1907	FA	.. ....	.. ....	99 Se 9, 03	98¾ ..
Do incomes, 1911	MN	.. ....	.. ....	110 Au 21, 05	108⅛ ..
St. P., East. & Gr. Trk. 6s, 1913	JJ	.. ....	.. ....	122 De 1, 05	.. ..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	JJ*	120 Feb 9	119 Jan 4	120 Feb 9	120 ..
Do registered	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	123 My 22, 05	118¼ ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	JJ	103¼ Jan 8	102½ Jan 18	102¾ Feb 17	102½ 103¼
Do do registered	JJ	102 Feb 5	102 Feb 5	102 Feb 5	.. ..
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1934	AO	97 Jan 31	95 Jan 4	96 Feb 17	95½ 96
Do do registered		.. ....	.. ....	96 No 29, 05	.. ..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. H, 1910	MN	.. ....	.. ....	97 Jy 14, 04	95¼ ..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. I, 1911	MN	.. ....	.. ....	97⅛ My 26, 05	94¾ ..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. J, 1912	MN	.. ....	.. ....	96⅜ De 19, 05	94½ ..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. L, 1914	MN	.. ....	.. ....	96¼ My 26, 05	93½ ..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. M, 1915	MN	.. ....	.. ....	96 No 11, 05	93¼ ..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. N, 1916	MN	.. ....	.. ....	93 My 24, 04	92¾ ..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. O, 1917	MN	.. ....	.. ....	94¼ De 14, 05	92¾ ..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. P, 1918	MN	.. ....	.. ....	90 My 11, 04	92½ ..
Chi., R. I. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1913	MS*	93 Feb 2	88¼ Jan 3	92 Feb 17	92 92½
Do registered		.. ....	.. ....	97 Fe 20, 05	.. ..
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific R. R. col. tr. g. 4s, 2002	MN*	81½ Feb 2	79 Jan 15	80 Feb 17	79½ 80
Do registered		.. ....	.. ....	79 De 19, 05	.. ..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	JD	01 Jan 31	100¼ Jan 3	101 Feb 7	101 ..
Do do registered		.. ....	.. ....	101¾ Mr 14, 04	.. ..
Do con. 1st and c. t. 5s, 1934	AO	.. ....	.. ....	118¾ De 9, 05	119¼ ..
Do do registered	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	120½ Mr 16, 03	117½ ..
C. R., I. F. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	111 No 20, 05	112½ 114
Cho., Ok. & G. gn. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	JJ	106⅜ Jan 3	106⅜ Jan 3	106⅜ Jan 3	106⅜ ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1952	MN*	.. ....	.. ....	115 Ap 20, 05	113 114½
Keokuk & D. M. 1st 5s, 1923	AO*	109½ Jan 8	109 Jan 29	109 Jan 29	108½ 109½
Do small bonds, 1923	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	102⅜ Ap 26, 01	105 109
St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	JD	135½ Jan 17	135 Feb 1	135⅜ Feb 14	.. ..
Do do reduced to 3½s, 1930	JD	.. ....	.. ....	93 De 19, 03	94½ ..
C. St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	MN	.. ....	.. ....	135¼ No 6, 05	.. ..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	JJ	.. ....	.. ....	129¾ Mr 3, 04	133 ..
St. P. & S. C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	AO	124⅜ Feb 14	124⅜ Feb 14	124⅜ Feb 14	123 ..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	100 De 30, 05	.. ..
Do do coupons off		100¼ Feb 2	98 Jan 3	100½ Feb 15	100 ..
Chi. & W. I. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	QM	114⅜ Feb 9	114⅜ Feb 9	114⅜ Feb 9	114¼ ..
Chi. & West Mich. 5s, 1921	JD*	.. ....	.. ....	109 Ap 28, 02	.. ..
Cin., D. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1941	MN	112 Jan 25	112 Jan 25	112 Feb 2	112 ..
C., I. & W. 1st & rf. g. 4s, 1953	JJ	.. ....	.. ....	96¾ Jy 13, 05	94 ..
C., C. C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	JD	105¾ Feb 1	102¼ Jan 4	105⅞ Feb 3	.. ..
Do do registered		.. ....	.. ....	97 No 2, 03	.. ..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	JJ	100¼ Feb 6	100¼ Feb 6	100¼ Feb 6	.. ..
Do C., W. & M. D. 1st g. 4s, 1991	JJ	100⅛ Jan 15	100⅛ Jan 24	100¼ Jan 31	100⅜ 101⅞
Do St. L. D. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	MN*	103 Jan 22	101¼ Feb 15	101¼ Feb 15	.. 102½
Do do registered	MN*	.. ....	.. ....	100 Oc 3, 04	.. ..
Spr. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	99⅜ Fe 8, 05	95 ..
Wh. W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	94½ Au 31, 03	93 ..
C., I. St. L. & C. con. 6s, 1920	MN	.. ....	.. ....	105 Ja 22, 04	105⅜ ..
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	QF	103½ Jan 31	103 Jan 17	103 Feb 5	102½ 103
Do registered		103 Feb 5	103 Feb 5	103 Feb 5	101½ ..
C., S. & Cle., con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	JJ	115 Jan 10	115 Jan 10	115 Jan 10	112⅝ 115
C., C. C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	JJ	122 Jan 29	122 Jan 29	122 Jan 29	121 ..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	JJ	135 Jan 29	134 Feb 15	134 Feb 15	134 ..
Ind., Bl. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	AO	.. ....	.. ....	103 No 19, 01	101¼ 104½
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	AO	101¼ Feb 8	100 Jan 5	101 Feb 15	100½ ..
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	80 Jan 20	78 Jan 3	79¾ Feb 15	79 80
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	115⅜ No 9, 05	113¾ ..
Cleve. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	JJ	.. ....	.. ....	116½ Ja 23, 05	118½ ..
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	79¼ Jan 24	74⅜ Jan 4	77 Feb 14	75½ 76½
Col. & South. 1st g. 4s, 1929	JJ	96½ Jan 24	93½ Jan 2	94⅛ Feb 17	94 94¼
Con. & P. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1913	AO	.. ....	.. ....	102 Dec., 95	.. ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	MS*	107⅞ Jan 29	107 Jan 23	107⅞ Jan 31	107⅞ ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	MN	125½ Jan 20	123½ Jan 5	125½ Jan 20	124 125½
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	JD	127 Jan 13	126⅝ Jan 5	127 Jan 16	126 128
Do do registered	JD	.. ....	.. ....	127 De 23, 05	.. ..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	JJ	26½ Jan 3	126¼ Jan 3	126¾ Jan 3	126⅝ ..
Do do registered		.. ....	.. ....	135½ Se 14, 05	.. ..
Do construction 5s, 1923	FA*	114⅝ Jan 25	113⅜ Jan 2	114⅝ Jan 25	111½ ..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	MN	.. ....	.. ....	105 Oc 23, 05	103 ..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	AO*	104¼ Jan 10	104¼ Jan 10	104¼ Jan 10	104⅜ ..
War. R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 3½s, 2000	FA*	.. ....	.. ....	102 Fe 2, 03	98½ ..
D. & H., 1st P. Div. 7s, 1917	MS*	133 Feb 13	133 Feb 13	133 Feb 13	133 ..
Do do registered	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	149 Au 5, 01	.. ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st c. gtd. 7s, 1906	AO	102⅝ Jan 19	102⅜ Jan 19	102⅝ Jan 19	102⅝ ..
Do registered	AO	.. ....	.. ....	122 Ja 6, 02	.. ..
Do g. 6s, 1906	AO	102½ Jan 20	102½ Jan 20	102½ Jan 20	102 ..
Do do registered	AO	.. ....	.. ....	101½ De 5, 05	.. ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	MN	.. ....	.. ....	142⅝ Mr 10, 05	138½ ..
Do registered	MN	.. ....	.. ....	147¾ Je 18, 02	.. ..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	JJ	100⅞ Jan 31	99½ Jan 4	100¾ Feb 17	100 100¾
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	JJ	.. ....	.. ....	106¾ Se 2, 05	103 ..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	JD	109 Feb 14	108 Jan 17	109¾ Feb 14	.. ..
Rio Gr. West 1st g. 4s, 1939	JJ*	100 Jan 22	97½ Jan 2	99 Feb 16	98⅞ 99⅝
Do mtg. & c. tr. g. 4s, Se. A, 1949	AO	92 Jan 20	90 Jan 3	90 Jan 25	90¼ ..
U. C. 1st gtd. g. l. g.

COMPLETE BOND QUOTATION LIST—CONTINUED.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1906. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	Ask'd.
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939	*MN	116½	Jan 30	115½	Jan 2	116¼	Feb 17	116¼	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939	*FA	109	Jan 30	106	Feb 9	106	Feb 16	105½	106½
Do deb., Series A, 1939	JJ*	91¼	Feb 9	87½	Jan 9	90	Feb 15	90	91
Do do Series B, 1939	JJ*	81	Feb 8	73½	Jan 6	77¼	Feb 17	77	..
Do 20-yr. 1st l. eq. s.f.5s, 1921	*MS	..	....	..	....	102	De 28, 05	101¼	..
Do 1st l. 50-yr. g. term 4s, 1954	*JJ	..	....	..	....	92	Ap 17, 05	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, Det.& C.ext., 1941	JJ*	108	Jan 4	108	Jan 4	108	Jan 4	108¾	..
Do Des Moines Div. 4s, 1939	*JJ	..	....	..	....	97	No 16, 04	90	..
Do Omaha Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1941	AO*	85¼	Feb 5	85	Feb 13	85	Feb 13	85¼	..
Do Tol.& Ch.Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*MS	..	....	..	....	97	My 27, 05	92	..
St. L., K.C.& N.S.C.B. 1st 6s, 1908	AO	..	....	..	....	109½	Mr 13, 03	..	..
Wab.-Pitts. Term. 1st g. 4s, 1954	*JD	90½	Feb 1	86	Jan 8	89	Feb 15	..	89
Do 2d g. 4s, 1954	*JD	41¼	Jan 26	34½	Jan 3	38¾	Feb 17	38¾	39¾
West Maryland 1st g. 4s, 1952	AO*	88¾	Jan 24	86⅜	Jan 2	88½	Feb 17	88	88¼
Do gen. l. & conv. g. 4s, 1952	AO*	76¾	Feb 2	69	Jan 2	74½	Feb 17	74⅜	75¼
West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937	JJ	117½	Jan 19	112	Jan 2	117¼	Feb 2	117	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1943	*AO	97⅝	Jan 30	97	Jan 10	97	Feb 13	..	97⅝
Do inc. 5s, April, 1943	Nov.	30	Jan 19	30	Jan 19	30	Jan 19	..	32
West. Va. Cen. & Pitts. 1st 6s, 1911	JJ*	..	....	..	....	110	Au 3, 05	107¼	..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926	AO*	114	Jan 3	114	Jan 3	114	Jan 20	114	114¾
Do Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928	JJ*	112½	Feb 9	112½	Feb 9	112¼	Feb 9	..	..
Do ext. and imp. g. 5s, 1930	*FA	..	....	..	....	111½	Au 25, 05	100½	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1922	*JJ	..	....	..	....	102½	No 28, 05	100	..
Wh. & L.E.R.R.1st con.g.4s, 1949	MS*	93½	Jan 22	91	Jan 3	93	Feb 15	..	93
Wis. Cent. 1st gen. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	95	Jan 12	92	Jan 2	93¼	Feb 17	93¼	93½

STREET RAILWAYS.

		Range for Year 1906. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	Ask'd.
Brooklyn Rapid Tr. g. 5s, 1945	AO*	109	Jan 26	107¾	Jan 3	108	Feb 17	..	108¾
Do 1st ref. conv. g. 4s, 2002	JJ*	100	Jan 26	95½	Jan 5	96	Feb 17	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941	JJ*	106½	Jan 13	106⅝	Jan 13	106½	Feb 14	106½	106½
B.,Q.C.& S.con.gtd.g.5s, Jul, 1941	MN	103	Feb 15	102½	Feb 1	103	Feb 15	103	105
Bk. Un. El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950	*FA	113¼	Jan 22	109	Feb 13	109½	Feb 17	..	109
Do stamped, guaranteed		110	Feb 6	110	Feb 6	110	Feb 6	..	110
Kings Co. Elev. 1st g. 4s, 1949	FA*	95	Jan 26	95	Jan 26	95	Jan 31	..	..
Do stamped, guaranteed		96¼	Jan 16	96¼	Jan 25	96¼	Jan 25	..	93¾
Nas. Elec. R. R. gtd. g. 4s, 1951	*JJ	89¾	Jan 17	88	Jan 3	88¾	Feb 16	88½	89
City & Sub. Ry. Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	*JD	..	....	..	....	105¾	Apr., 05	..	..
Con. Ry.& Ltg. 1st & ref. g. 4½s, 1951	*JJ	..	....	..	....	102¾	No 25, 05	100⅝	..
Do stamped, guaranteed		102¼	Jan 17	100⅜	Jan 30	100⅜	Jan 30	101	102½
Denver Con. Tram. 1st g. 5s, 1933	AO	..	....	..	....	97½	Je 13, 00	..	..
Det. Un. Rys. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1932	*JJ	95¾	Feb 14	94½	Jan 6	95⅜	Feb 15	95¼	..
Havana El. Ry. con. g. 5s, 1952	*FA	95⅞	Jan 15	93¼	Feb 2	93¼	Feb 2	..	94¾
Met. St. Ry. gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	*FA	117	Jan 12	113¾	Jan 3	113½	Feb 16	113¼	114
Do 100-yr. ref. g. 4s, 2002	*AO	92	Jan 27	90½	Jan 5	91	Feb 9	..	..
Bway & 7thAv. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	JD*	116¾	Jan 3	115⅞	Jan 6	116	Feb 17	116	..
Do registered			....		....	119½	De 3, 01	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	MS	119¼	Jan 12	119¼	Jan 12	119½	Jan 12	120	124
Lx.Av. & P.Fy. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	MS*	..	....	..	....	117¾	De 13, 05	118½	..
Third Av. 1st con. gtd. 4s, 2000	*JJ	95½	Jan 10	94	Jan 23	94	Feb 17	94	94½
Do 1st 5s, 1937	JJ*	119	Jan 11	118½	Feb 1	118½	Feb 1	117¼	118
Met. W. S. El. Chi. 1st g. 4s, 1938	FA*	..	....	..	....	94	Oc 23, 05	..	..
Mil.El.Ry. & Lt.con.50-yr.5s, 1926	*FA	..	....	..	....	103	Oc 27, 99	104½	..
Minn. St. Ry. (M. L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5s, 1919	JJ	107½	Feb 14	107½	Feb 14	107½	Feb 14	107¼	..
St. P. City Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	..	....	..	....	114½	No 18, 05	..	..
Underground Electric Ry., London, profit-sharing 5s	JD	98⅝	Jan 26	96½	Jan 2	98	Feb 17	..	..
Union El. (Chi.) 1st g. 5s, 1945	AO	..	....	..	....	106¾	Jy 13, 05	103	..
U.Rys. of St.L. 1st gen.mtg.4s, 1934	JJ*	88¼	Jan 13	88	Feb 14	88	Feb 14	..	88½
Unit. Rys. of S. F. s. f. 4s, 1927	*AO	90	Feb 2	87⅜	Jan 3	89	Feb 15	88½	89⅞
West Chi. St. 50-yr. con. g. 5s, 1936	MN	..	....	..	....	90	De 28, 97	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

		Range for Year 1906. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	Ask'd.
Adams Ex. col. tr. g. 4s, 1948	*MS	104⅝	Feb 16	103¼	Jan 3	104⅝	Feb 16	..	..
Am. S.S. Co. of W.Va. g. 5s, 1920	MN*	..	....	..	....	100¾	Je 4, 02	..	..
Bkn. F.C. of N.Y. 1st con. 5s, 1948	FA*	52	Jan 12	46¼	Feb 1	48	Feb 14	..	..
Chi. J. & Stk. Yds. g. 5s, 1915	JJ*	..	....	..	....	108	Jy 3, 05	..	..
D., Mac. & M.l.g.7s.Sr.A.Oc.1, 1911	SA	78	Jan 8	78	Jan 8	78	Jan 8	..	..
Mad. Sq. Garden 1st g. 5s, 1949	MN	..	....	..	....	102	Jy 8, 97	..	..
Man. El. Ill. & L.Illm.gen.g.4s, 1940	AO	..	....	..	....	50	Fe 21, 02	..	..
N. Y. Dock 50-yr. 1st g. 4s, 1951	FA*	98	Jan 22	95½	Feb 1	96	Feb 15	96	..
Provdt. Loan So. N. Y. 4½s, 1921	MS*	..	....	..	....	99	De 13, 05	100	..
St. Jo. Stock Yds. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	JJ	..	....	..	....	100½	Se 15, 05	..	..
So. Yuba Water Co. con. g. 6s, 1923	JJ*	..	....	..	....	112	Jy 27, 04	..	..
Spring V. Water Wks. 1st 6s, 1906	MS	..	....	..	....	113½	Jy 3, 00	..	..
United States Mtg. & Trust Co. real estate 1st g. col. trust bonds— Series G, 4s, 1903-18	FA	..	....	..	....	100	Mr 15, 00	..	..

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.

		Range for Year 1906. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	Ask'd.
Bkn. Un. Gas 1st con. g. 5s, 1945	*MN	113¾	Jan 10	112½	Jan 5	113	Feb 9	113⅜	114
Buff. Gas Co. 1st mtg. 5s, 1947	AO*	80¾	Jan 3	79¼	Jan 23	79½	Feb 16	78½	80
Con. Gas 6 p. c. conv. deb., 1900	JJ*	165¾	Jan 26	159	Jan 13	165	Feb 16	164	167
Det. Gas Co. con. g. 5s, 1918	*FA	..	....	..	....	105	Se 28, 05	103½	..
Det. City Gas Co. g. 5s, 1923	JJ	103½	Feb 1	102	Jan 11	102½	Feb 16	102½	102¾
Equit. G. L. Co.N.Y.con.g.5s, 1932	MS	..	....	..	....	112	No 11, 03	103½	..
Gas & El. Co. of B. Co.con.5s, 1949	JD	..	....	..	....	97	Oc 2, 01	..	..
Gen. Elec. deb. g. 3½s, 1942	FA*	89¾	Feb 6	86¼	Feb 5	89¾	Feb 14	..	90
Grand Rap. C. L. Co. 1st 5s, 1915	*FA	..	....	..	....	107¾	De 17, 00	..	..
Hudson Co. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1949	MN	..	....	..	....	109½	Fe 10, 05	108	..
Kan.City (Mo.) Gas 1st g.5s, 1922	AO	98	Feb 8	98	Feb 8	98	Feb 8	98½	..
Kings Co. Elec. Light & Power Co. pur. money 6s, 1997	AO*	122	Feb 6	121⅝	Jan 24	122	Feb 6	121	125
Ed. El. Ill.Bkn.1st con.g.4s, 1939	*JJ	..	....	..	....	99	Dec 7, 05	93	..
Lac.G.L.Co.St.L. 1st g. 5s, My, 1919	QF	108½	Jan 23	107	Feb 8	107	Feb 17	107	107¾
Do ref. and ext. 1st g. 5s, 1934	*AO	..	....	..	....	105½	My 20, 05	104½	..
Milw. G. L. 1st mtg. 4s, 1927	*MN	93	Jan 10	93	Jan 10	93	Jan 16	94	95
N. Y. Gas, El. Light, Heat & Power col. tr. 5s, 1948	JD*	109¾	Jan 16	108½	Jan 4	109½	Jan 31	..	109¾
Do purchase money 4s, 1949	*FA	92	Jan 19	89½	Feb 17	89½	Feb 17	89¾	89⅞
Ed.El.Ill.N.Y. 1st conv.g.5s, 1910	*MS	104½	Feb 13	104	Jan 9	104½	Feb 13	104½	105
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1995	*JJ	..	....	..	....	121½	No 27, 05	117	120⅜
New York & Queens Co. Elec. Light & Power 5s, 1930	FA*	104½	Jan 26	102¼	Jan 4	104½	Jan 31	101¼	..
N. Y. & Rich. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1921	*MN	..	....	..	....	103	No 3, 05	..	..
Paterson Gas & El. con. g. 5s, 1949	MS	..	....	..	....	104¾	No 13, 05	105½	..
Peo. Gas & C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	*AO	123	Feb 7	122	Jan 4	123	Feb 8	..	..
Do refunding g. 5s, 1947	MS*	107⅞	Jan 3	107⅞	Jan 3	107⅞	Jan 3	..	108½
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ*	107	Jan 3	107	Jan 3	107	Jan 3	107¼	..
Con. Gas, Chi., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	JD*	108	Feb 16	108	Feb 16	108	Feb 16	..	109
Mut. Fuel G. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1947	MN*	..	....	..	....	103½	De 18, 05	103½	107
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1949	*MS	..	....	..	....	110	My 13, 05	..	..
Westch. Lighting Co. g. 5s, 1950	JD	108¾	Feb 8	108¾	Feb 3	108¾	Feb 3	107½	108¼

MANUF. AND INDUSTRIAL.

		Range for Year 1906. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	Ask'd.
Am. C. Oil deb. ext.4½s, Nv.1, 1915	QF	98	Jan 15	97	Jan 18	97	Feb 15	96	97
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919	MS*	100¼	Feb 14	99	Jan 10	100	Feb 15	99½	100⅛
Am. Ice Sec. deb. g. 6s, 1925	*AO	93	Jan 10	87	Jan 4	92⅛	Feb 17	92	..
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	MS*	102¼	Jan 24	102	Jan 3	102½	Feb 15	103	..
Am. Thread 1st 4s, 1919	*J	90¾	Jan 13	90	Jan 13	90⅝	Jan 13	91⅞	..
Am. Tob. Co. 50-yr. g. 6s, 1944	AO*	117⅛	Feb 8	114¾	Jan 3	115¾	Feb 17	115½	116
Do registered		116½	Feb 13	115	Jan 13	116½	Feb 18	..	..
Am. Tob. Co. g. 4s, 1951	*FA	84	Jan 22	78⅞	Feb 15	78⅝	Feb 15	70	70½
Do registered		80¾	Jan 3	79	Feb 16	79	Feb 16	78½	..
Barney & Smith C. Co. 1st 6s, 1942	JJ*	..	....	..	....	105	Ja 10, 00	..	..
Cent. Leather 1st lien g. 5s, 1925	*AO	102	Jan 26	100½	Jan 2	101¾	Feb 16	101⅝	101¾
Cons. Tob. 50-yr. g. 4s, 1951	*FA	83¾	Jan 22	79⅝	Feb 16	79¾	Feb 16	78	80
Do registered		..	....	..	....	85¼	De 3, 04	..	..
Dist. Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 25-year 5 p. c. con. g., 1927	*AO	88¼	Feb 7	82¼	Jan 5	86⅜	Feb 17	85½	87
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s, 1911	*JJ	..	....	..	....	99	Se 16, 03	..	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	*JJ	..	....	..	....	99	Jy 17, 99	..	..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	*AO	..	....	..	....	92	Fe 23, 04	..	..
Int. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	*FA	110½	Jan 26	107⅞	Feb 9	108	Feb 15	107	108¼
Do conv. s. f. g. 5s, 1935	*JJ	100	Jan 3	97	Jan 3	97¼	Feb 15	..	98
Int. Steam Pump deb. 6s, 1915	JJ	103	Feb 2	101⅜	Jan 5	103	Feb 2	103¼	..
Knick. Ice, Chi., 1st g. 5s, 1928	*JJ	..	....	..	....	97½	Oc 20, 05	..	..
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1923	AO	108½	Jan 30	106½	Jan 2	107¼	Feb 17	..	107¾
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920	MN	92	Jan 16	85	Jan 5	92	Jan 16	92½	..
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925	JJ*	77	Jan 12	75	Jan 10	75½	Feb 15	75	..
Stand. Rope & T. inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946		2½	Jan 2	1½	Jan 15	1¾	Feb 15	..	..
U. S. Realty & Imp. 5 p. c. conv. g. deb., 1924	JJ*	99	Jan 20	97	Feb 8	97	Feb 14	96	97
U. S. Leath. Co. s.f.deb.g.6s, 1913	*MN	109½	Feb 10	107⅝	Feb 19	109½	Feb 10	..	100
U. S. Red. & R. 1st s.f. g. 6s, 1931	JJ*	101½	Jan 13	99¾	Feb 17	100	Feb 17	..	..
U. S. Steel Corp. col. tr. 2d mtg. g. s. f. 5s, April, 1963	MN	99⅞	Feb 2	96¼	Jan 5	99	Feb 17	99⅛	99¼
Do registered		99¾	Jan 24	96¼	Jan 4	99	Feb 15	95	..
Va.-Car. Ch. col. tr. s. f. g. 5s, 1912	AO	101½	Feb 7	101	Jan 15	101¼	Feb 13	101⅜	..

COAL AND IRON.

		Range for Year 1906. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	Ask'd.
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	*FA	105	Jan 22	103	Feb 2	103	Feb 9	..	103
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911	FA*	102	Jan 27	91⅞	Jan 15	102	Jan 27	..	..
Col. I. Co. 1st mtg.cv.5s, S.A, 1934	FA*	88½	Jan 27	76	Feb 17	76	Feb 17	77	77½
Do do Series B		83½	Jan 26	74⅞	Feb 17	75	Feb 17	75	76
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909	JJ*	..	....	..	....	55	No 2, 00	65	..
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	*MN	..	....	..	....	107	Oc 7, 04	102	..
Con. Coal 1st s. f. gtd. g. 5s, 1952	FA	..	....	..	....	107⅝	De 12, 04	..	..
Jeff. & C., C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926	JD	..	....	..	....	107	My 22, 97	101½	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926	JD	..	....	..	....	102½	Oc 27, 03	99¼	..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s.f.5s, 1951	JJ*	..	....	..	....	105½	Oc 7, 05	..	..
Pleas. Val. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928	JJ	..	....	..	....	105	Oc 24, 00	..	..
Sunday Creek Coal 6s, 1912	JD	..	....	..	....	105	Au 10, 05	104	..
Tenn. C., I. & R. R. gen. 5s, 1951	JJ*	101¼	Jan 27	97¾	Jan 5	101¼	Feb 16	..	101
Do Tenn. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917	AO	110¾	Feb 6	110	Jan 18	110½	Feb 17	110	..
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	MJ	110½	Jan 27	109	Jan 13	110	Feb 5	110	110½
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922	JD*	..	....	..	....	102	De 28, 03	..	..
De Barde C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910	*FA	..	....	..	....	104¼	Oc 11, 05	..	..
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5 per cent. 50-year g., 1949	*MS	97	Feb 6	91¾	Jan 15	95	Feb 17	..	..

TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE.

		Range for Year 1906. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	Ask'd.
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929	JJ*	95¼	Jan 18	94¼	Jan 11	95¼	Jan 18	..	..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397	QJ	96	Jan 10	96	Jan 10	96	Jan 10	..	..
Do registered	QJ	..	....	..	....	10½	Oc 30, 01	97½	98
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1925	*MN	..	....	..	....	109	Oc 7, 99	..	..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s.f.g.5s, 1918	*MN	..	....	..	....	109½	My 18, 05	109⅝	..
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s, 1920	*MN	..	....	..	....	105¾	Jy 2, 03	104½	..
W. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938	*JJ	109¾	Jan 19	107¼	Jan 15	108	Feb 13	..	108⅛
Do ref. and r. e. 4½s, 1950	*MN	105	Jan 20	104¼	Jan 3	104¾	Feb 17	104½	105
Do do registered			....		....	103½	Ja 28, 03	..	..
Nat. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911	MN	107	Jan 15	107	Jan 15	107	Jan 15	106	..
Northwestern Tel. Co. gtd. funding g. 4½s, 1934	*JJ	..	....	..	....	103½	Jy 26, 04	..	..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Where no sale occurred in 1906 the last price in 1905 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	103½	Jan. 11	103½	Jan. 11	103½	Jan. 11
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon Q. Jan.	103¼	Jan. 5	103	Jan. 15	103	Feb. 9
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	103¼	Jan. 23	103	Jan. 17	103¼	Jan. 23
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	103½	Jan. 3	103¼	Jan. 22	103¼	Jan. 22
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	..	....	..	....	130¾	Dec. 18
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.	131½	Jan. 11	129¾	Feb. 6	129½	Feb. 6
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	104	Jan. 30	102½	Feb. 7	102¾	Feb. 13
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	103¼	Jan. 8	103¼	Jan. 8	103½	Jan. 8
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small Q. F.	102¼	Jan. 15	102	Jan. 15	102	Jan. 15
Dist. of Columbia, 3-65s, 1924 F. A.	..	....	..	....	121	Mar. 15
Philippine 4s, 1914-1934 Q. F.	109⅝	Feb. 6	109½	Jan. 30	109⅝	Feb. 6
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s Q. J.	100	Jan. 16	96¾	Jan. 19	100	Feb. 6
United States of Mexico 4s	95	Jan. 26	92¾	Jan. 2	94¼	Feb. 14
Republic of Cuba 5s	108	Jan. 30	105¾	Jan. 2	107	Feb. 14
Imp. Japanese Government 6s	100⅞	Jan. 15	99⅝	Jan. 3	100¼	Feb. 17
Imp.Jap.Gov.6s,K.-L.Co.cfs.,2d ser	100⅜	Feb. 2	98¾	Jan. 2	100	Feb. 16
Imp.Jap.Gov.4½s,K.-L.Co.cfs.,f.p.	95¼	Feb. 2	91⅞	Feb. 17	92	Feb. 17
Imp.Jap.Gov.4½s,K.-L.cfs.,2d ser.	93¼	Jan. 9	90⅝	Feb. 16	90¾	Feb. 17
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4s, K.-L. temp. cfs.	88	Jan. 12	87	Jan. 2	87	Feb. 17

STATE BONDS.

Where no sale occurred in 1906 the last previous price is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.	..	....	..	....	102	Dec. 8, 1905
Alabama currency fund 4s J. J.	..	....	..	....	111	Mar. 20, 1904
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.	..	....	..	....	105½	Dec. 6, 1904
North Caro. consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.	..	....	..	....	102¾	Oct. 28, 1905
North Carolina special tax A. O.	..	....	..	....	1½	Dec. 22, 1904
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913 J. J.	96	Feb. 8	95½	Jan. 4	95½	Feb. 13, 1906
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913, reg.	..	....	..	....	95½	Dec. 30, 1904
Virginia deferred ctfs.	..	....	..	....	117	Dec. 11, 1905
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cts.	25	Feb. 14	20	Jan. 11	24½	Feb. 17, 1906
Va. fund. debt. 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	96¾	Jan. 19	96¾	Jan. 19	96¾	Jan. 19, 1906
Virginia fund. debt 2-3s, 1991, reg.	..	....	..	....	93	Sep. 23, 1904

BOND TRANSACTIONS WEEK ENDED FEB. 17, 1906.

BONDS.

Week ended Feb. 17, 1906.

Sales W'k Ended Feb. 17, $12,321,000	First.	High	Low	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	1
American Cotton Oil 4½s	97½	97½	97	97	17
American Dock & Improvement 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	13
American Hide & Leather 6s	100⅜	100¼	100	100	22
American Ice Securities 6s	92	93	92	92½	51½
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	102½	102½	102½	102½	3
American Tobacco 6s	117⅜	117⅜	115⅜	115⅜	210
American Tobacco 6s reg	116½	116½	116½	116½	½
American Tobacco 4s	80½	80½	78⅝	78⅝	768½
American Tobacco 4s reg	79	79	79	79	½
Ann Arbor 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¾	6
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	104¼	104⅝	104	104⅜	113
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adj. 4s	96⅞	96⅞	96½	96½	22½
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s, stamped	96⅝	96⅝	96⅜	96⅜	100
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé conv. 4s	103½	103½	102⅜	102⅜	891
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	102¾	102½	102	102	45
Atlantic Coast Line, L. & N. col. 4s	94¾	95	94¾	95	89
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	94½	94½	94	94	29
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	104¾	104¾	104¼	104¼	42
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest. Div. 4½s	92	92¼	92	92¼	39
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	99	99	98¾	99	71
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. J. & Middle Div. 3½s	91½	91½	91½	91½	3
Broadway & Seventh Avenue con. 5s	116	116	116	116	5
Brooklyn City Railroad 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	1
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	49½	49½	48	48	3
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	103	103	103	2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	97⅞	98	96	96	263
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	108	108	108	108	6
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	100½	100½	100	100½	28
Buffalo Gas 5s	70½	70½	70½	70½	12
Buffalo & Southwestern 6s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	80
Canada Southern 1st 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	16
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	114	114	114	114	8
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	97	97½	95⅞	96	58
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s, stamped	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	4
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	86	87	86	86½	155
Central of Georgia 3d inc. 5s	83	83	81½	82	156
Central of Georgia 3d pf. inc. 5s, stamped	84	83	81¾	83	11
Central Leather 5s	101⅞	102	101¼	101¾	281
Central of New Jersey 5s	131⅝	131⅝	131⅝	131⅝	4
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	87½	89	87½	88¾	85
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	8
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	108⅞	109	108⅝	108⅝	16
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	119½	119½	119	119½	18
Chicago & Alton 3½s	80½	81	80½	81	17
Chicago & Alton 5s	82	82	82	82	8
Chicago, Bur

OUR TRADE OUTLOOK WITH ALL NATIONS

Indications Contained in Reports From Consuls.

GERMANS' HOT COMPETITION

Import American Shoe Machinery, Leather, and Experts—Prospects in South America Brighter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—This week's bulletin of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor contains excerpts from reports of United States consular officers indicating the outlook for American trade.

Reports from Austria-Hungary show that the dual empire purchased for her manufactories $2,000,000 more of American raw cotton in 1904 than the year previous, when the cotton purchases reached $20,700,000. The largest American item om import from Austria-Hungary in 1904 was linen goods, which aggregated $1,055,000, a decrease of $218,000.

Switzerland made purchases from the United States in 1904 to the value of $10,380,000, and sold us $20,523,000 of merchandise. The United States sold Switzerland the raw cotton, and the latter sold the United States in return $9,652,000 of manufactured goods. America also purchased Swiss silks to the extent of $4,745,000.

Consul Metcalf, at New Castle, reports that over a million tons of shipping were added to the British register in 1905.

Consul Harris of Chemnitz says that, in spite of the active and ever-increasing competition between Germany and the United States for the trade of Mexico German exports to that country have increased annually, and now amount to $10,000,000.

Consul Ozmun at Stuttgart, Germany, in a report, says German manufacturers have not only supplied themselves with American shoe machinery and brought over American foremen to supervise the shapes and see to the proper putting together of the shoes so that the form and workmanship will appear like the American article, but they are now actually importing in great quantities the American dressed leather.

The total exports of shoes from the United States to all countries, says the bulletin, increased from $4,702,000 in the first eight months of 1904 to $5,970,000 in the same period last year.

The Balkan States, under which common name are comprised both Turkey in Europe and its former dispendencies—Roumania, Servia, Bulgaria, and Greece—imported during 1904 merchandise exceeding $200,000,000 in value, and exported goods valued in excess of $175,000,000. The United States, however, had a very small share of these imports. During the fiscal year 1905, the exports from this country to Turkey, Greece, Roumania, and Servia aggregated $1,613,564, while imports from those countries into the United States amounted to slightly more than $6,500,000.

The import trade of Tien-tsin, China, shows a notable increase in American products, especially in kerosene and manufactures of cotton.

Reports from South America show that the United States is beginning to make headway there. The first American traction system on the west coast of South America is now to be built at Lima, Peru. Heretofore British and German firms have secured all such contracts in that part of the world.

Consul Mansfield, at Valparaiso, deplores what he reports as the custom of American exporters in sending to South American markets shop-worn goods that are not salable at home.

Consul General Gottschalk, of Callao, declares that Peruvian planters prefer European types of plantation machinery.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Feb. 17.....	5,354,422
Same week last year.....	4,262,640
To date this year.....	52,870,802
Corresponding date last year....	34,696,183

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Bonds for the week.....	$12,321,000
Same week last year.....	$21,898,500
To date this year.....	$143,070,600
Corresponding date last year..	$214,566,500

***

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	Feb. 18, '05.	Feb. 17, '06.	Decrease.
Railroads	2,797,163	2,765,845	31,318
Industrials ...	1,465,177	2,588,477	*1,123,000
Banks	91	25	66

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	Feb. 18, '05.	Feb. 17, '06.	Decrease.
Railroads $13,925,000	$7,501,000	$8,424,000	
Industrials ...	4,290,600	3,056,000	1,284,000
Government ..	8,763,500	1,624,000	2,079,500
State	.....	140,000	*140,000

*Increase.

ORDERS FOR MACHINERY A STEEL TRADE FEATURE

Big Revival in a Branch Dull Since 1903 Is Indicated.

EXPORTS AT THE HIGHEST

No Pittsburg Mills Looking for Business Now—The Demand for Plates Slackening.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 18.—The local mills are not looking for orders, nor are they making any bids for additional business in structural shapes, rails, or plates. A Chicago shipbuilding concern has placed an order for some material in Pittsburg, aggregating about 14,000 tons of plates and structural shapes. This is for delivery later in the year. The mills here are not in shape to take care of contracts for prompt delivery, as mills in other sections of the country are.

There have been no sales of pig iron of consequence. Sales of Bessemer for delivery during the first six months have been made at prices ranging from $17.60 to $17.75 at the furnace. Basic pig iron sales have been made at $17.50, and foundry irons are selling at the same figure for No. 2. The producers of foundry iron expect large orders from the machinery concerns that are beginning to make inquiries for material. The engineering and machinery concerns have been booking some very large orders for engines and machinery. Prospects are bright for improved trade among this class of manufacturers. There has been no revival since the slump in the Winter of 1903, which continued very dull during 1904. It is expected that 1906 will be the best year in the machinery line since 1902, which was the banner year.

There have been some additional contracts let for structural shapes aggregating about 25,000 tons, in the Pittsburg district. Most of this is for city buildings. New York is now the largest prospective consumer of structural shapes of any city in the country. There has been some hesitancy about the letting of several New York contracts because the mills cannot promise delivery as the New York contractors desire it. Prices are stationary, and no effort is being made to raise the figures set by the members of the structural pool.

There has been a falling off in the demand for plates. A revival is expected during the later part of the Spring. There is no probability of a change in prices during the year. The quotation, $1.60 per hundred pounds, will probably stand throughout the year. The Eastern plate mills are not nearly so well filled with orders as was believed earlier in the year. It is expected that when the contracts for the new war vessels are let the plate interests will take an additional spurt. The increase in shipbuilding is rather disappointing to the plate makers. It is not keeping up with the advancement in other lines. But for the plates used by the steel car concerns the plate trade would be very dull. It is the railroads which are using the greatest part of the plate output.

The demand for sheets, tin plates, pipes, and tubes is very good, and most of the material being fabricated is going direct to consumers. The pipe trade has had a good start owing to the number of new pipe lines for gas and oil being laid. The Steel Corporation is operating almost 100 per cent. of its sheet and tin mills, and would be operating every one of them if the necessary steel could be secured. The foreign market was never quite so good as it is at present. Owing to the high prices abroad many inquiries are being received here for steel products. Steel billets continue scarce and high priced. In the open market consumers are forced to pay $27 per ton for 4 by 4 Bessemer billets, and open hearth billets bring 50 cents a ton more. Bars are $1 a ton higher. Prices on scrap material are getting lower and heavy melting stock which sold at $18.50, and it was believed would go to $20 per ton, has been selling at $16 per ton.

Coke prices are getting firmer on account of the threatened coal strike. The Pittsburg Coal Company intends going into the coking business on a larger scale, and, as the coke workers are not organized, they will continue at work if a strike is called.

SPECIE MOVEMENT.

Imports, New York, Week Ended Feb. 17.

Vigilancia, Vera Cruz, silver bullion....	$2,891
Vigilancia, Vera Cruz, gold bullion.....	1,011
Advance, Colon, gold bullion.....	4,130
Italian Prince, Barbados, gold bullion..	2,094
Karona, St. Kitts, gold bullion.....	2,900
Valdivia, Puerto Colombia, gold bullion.	1,850
Valdivia, Jeremie, foreign silver coin...	600
Bermudian, Hamilton, foreign silver coin	1,947
Sarnia, Puerto Colombia, foreign silver coin	6,287
Sarnia, Puerto Colombia, gold bullion..	2,704
Total	$27,314

Exports, New York, Feb. 12 to 17.

Feb. 13—Baltic, London, silver bars..	$279,717
Feb. 14—La Savoie, Havre, silver bars	278,000
Feb. 14—Bluecher, London, silver bars.	136,400
Feb. 14—Ripley, Montevideo, gold coin, United States	1,250,000
Feb. 15—Vigilancia, Progreso, gold coin, United States.....	208,000
Feb. 16—Honorius, Buenos Ayres, gold coin, United States.....	500,000
Feb. 16—Philadelphia, London, silver bars	296,300
Feb. 16—Lucania, London, silver bars.	167,860
Total	$3,111,277

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Feb. 7—Graecia, Inagua, gold coin, United States	$1,500
Feb. 9—Maraval, Port au Spain, silver coin, Mexican	1,035
Feb. 9—St. Louis, London, silver coin, South America	10,800
Feb. 9—St. Louis, London, silver bars	152,895
Feb. 9—Fontabelle, Demerara, silver bars	837
Feb. 9—Fontabelle, Demerara, silver coin, Mexican	890
Grand total	$3,278,234

BANKERS AND COTTON MILLS.

The condition of farmer and merchant in this little State, where more than 1,000,000 bales of cotton were made last year, and where that sold has fetched an average edprice of ten or even better, requires no tellin. The multiplication of banks in small towns is the direct result of surplus in the pockets of the formers. And as that surplus increases it will find vent in other channels, particularly in manufacturing.

In the three counties of Anderson, Greenville, and Spartanburg the cotton mills and the banks are paying in dividends upward of $1,200,000. Astonishing as that may appear to him looking with eyes that were focussed on conditions twenty years ago, it would not surprise us if in six or eight years such dividends were doubled in volume.

And what of Columbia, with her banks paying $70,000 a year in interest and each of them adding to its reserve fund! But a few years ago nothing in this quarter was written in millions except the State debt—and only the ignorant grafters who did little figuring would have dared to make that so big; but now Columbia's banks have on deposit considerably more than $5,000,000. The deposits in one of these institutions has increased $1,500,000 during the year, a greater amount than the total deposits in all the city's banks a comparatively few years ago! We are in the centre of financial strength; the story from sea to mountains, from North Carolina to Georgia, is alike bright and cheerful.—Columbia S. C. State.

Executor Trustee

Chartered 1822.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
Branch, 475 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

Administrator Guardian

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY

solicits the accounts of corporations firms, and individuals, and invites correspondence or personal interviews.

Interest allowed on daily balances which are subject to check at sight.

Certificates of Deposit (time and demand) issued.

St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.

Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,700,000

John E. Borne, President.

Richard Delafield, Cord Meyer, James W. Tappin, Philip S. Babcock, } Vice-Presidents. Arpad S. Grossmann, Treasurer. Edmund L. Judson, Secretary. Joseph N. Babcock, Trust Officer.

CALIFORNIA SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

A GENERAL BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Capital and Surplus.....$3,000,000
Total Assets.....$10,500,000

OFFICERS:
DAVID F. WALKER, President. W. J. BARTNETT, Vice President.
J. DALZELL BROWN, Vice President and General Manager.

DOMINICK & DOMINICK

MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
100 BROADWAY, N. Y.

United Bank Note Corporation

PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK AND SCRIP

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 17, 1906. Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.						
Aetna Nat.....	$200,000	..	..	.....	200	210
America	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 1, 06	530	540
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov. 1, 05	260	265
Astor National..	350,000	5	Q	Nov. 1, 05	775	825
Bk. of Discount	100,000	..	..	.....	175	..
Batt'y Pk. Nat..	200,000	..	..	.....	140	155
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	Jan. 1, 06	325	..
Bronx Borough.	50,000	..	..	.....	300	..
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25)...	300,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	175	180
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	165	..
Chase National.	1,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1906	700	..
Chat'm Nat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 06	300	320
Chelsea Exch...	100,000	..	..	.....	180	..
Chemical Nat...	300,000	25	D	Dec., 1905	4200	4350
Cit's' Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1906	140	145
City (National).	25,000,000	4	S	Nov 1, 05	270	276
Coal & Iron Nat	300,000	..	..	.....	250	255
Colonial	100,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	625	..
Columbia	300,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	400	..
Commerce(Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 2, 05	195	196½
Consol'd Nat....	1,000,000	..	..	.....	155	160
Corn Exchange.	2,000,000	7	S	Aug 1, 05	315	..
East R.Nat.($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	150	160
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Fifth Avenue....	100,000	25	Q	Jan. 1, 06	3500	..
Fifth National..	250,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	350	..
First National..	10,000,000	11½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	775	790
Fourteenth St..	500,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 05	200	..
Fourth Nat.....	3,000,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	210	216
Gall'tinNat.($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Oct. 6, 05	397	405
Garfield Nat....	1,000,000	11	Q	Dec 30, 05	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 05	160	175
German Exch...	200,000	7	S	Jan. 1, 06	430	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov. 1, 05	475	..
Greenwich	500,000	4	S	Nov 1, 05	285	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	220	..
Hanover Nat....	3,000,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	517	521
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 1, 06	570	585
Interborough ..	100,000	..	..	.....	155	..
Internat. B'k'g..	3,000,000	4	S	Oct., 1905	140	145
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 06	245	250
Jefferson	400,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 06	195	..
Liberty Nat....	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 06	500	512
Lincoln Nat....	300,000	4½	Q	Jan. 1, 06	1500	1750
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	Jan., 1906	310	325
Mar. & Ful.Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	265	275
Mechanics' Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	280	290
Mech. & Tr.($25)	700,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	160	175
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 06	260	265
Merch. Nat.($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 1, 06	164	168
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	165	175
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Dec., 1905	375	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	..	..	.....	170	185
Monroe	200,000	..	..	.....	105	125
Mount Morris...	250,000	4	S	Nov 1, 05	220	..
Mutual	200,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 06	300	..
Nassau ($50)...	500,000	4	S	Nov 1, 05	205	215
Nat. Bk. of N.A.	2,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1906	320	340
New Ams. Nat.	500,000	6	Q	Jan. 6, 06	475	500
N. Y.. (N.B.A.).	2,000,000	6	S	July 1, 05	315	325
N.Y.County Nat	200,000	50	S	Jan., 1906	3300	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch	1,000,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 05	207	212
N.Y. Prod. Exch	1,000,000	3½	S	Oct 16, 05	170	180
Nineteenth W'd	200,000	2½	Q	Dec 30,05	350	..
Northern Nat...	300,000	..	..	.....	165	175
Oriental ($25)..	750,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	260	270
Pacific ($50)...	422,700	2	Q	Nov 1, 05	255	265
Park (National)	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 06	505	510
People's ($25)..	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1906	300	..
Phenix Nat.($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	185	195
Plaza	100,000	10	S	Jan. 1, 06	550	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 05	250	..
Royal	100,000	3	..	July 1, 04	110	120
Seaboard Nat...	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	350	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	700	..
Shoe & L.(Nat.)	1,000,000	1	..	July, 1902	170	..
State	100,000	25	S	Jan. 1, 06	1700	..
34th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	195	..
Twelfth Ward..	200,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	200	..
23d Ward.....	100,000	3	S	Aug. 1905	200	..
Union Exchange	750,000	..	..	.....	215	225
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	100	110
U. S. Exchange.	100,000	..	..	.....	125	150
Wash. Heights..	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
West Side.....	200,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	200	..
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	375	..
TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.						
Am.Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	Dec., 1905	185	195
Bankers' Trust.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 1, 06	530	..
B'd & Mtg.Guar	2,000,000	2½	Q	Nov, 1905	420	430
Bowling Green..	250,000	6	S	Jan., 1906	220	230
Broadway Tr...	700,000	3	S	Nov. 6, 05	165	170
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 06	410	435
Central	1,000,000	20	Q	Jan. 2, 06	2200	2275
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1906	405	415
Com'wealth Tr.	500,000	..	..	.....	..	95
Empire	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1906	310	..
Equitable Trust.	3,000,000	5	S	Dec 30, 05	490	510
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25).	1,000,000	10	Q	Nov 1, 05	1425	1470
Fifth Avenue...	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30, 05	570	590
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1906	205	225
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30, 05	325	375
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec 30, 05	..	585
Guardian Trust.	500,000	..	..	.....	225	..
Hamilton	500,000	2½	Q	Nov. 1, 05	300	310
Home	500,000	..	..	.....	175	..
Kings County..	500,000	3	Q	Nov. 1, 05	400	435
Knickerbocker..	1,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1905	1650	..
Lawyers Mtg.In.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 06	190	195
Lawy's Title In.	3,500,000	2½	Q	Nov, 1905	310	315
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	600	..
Long Island....	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1906	305	310
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	480	500
Mercantile	2,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	290	300
Metropolitan ..	2,000,000	5	Q	Jan. 2, 06	610	620
Mtge. Bond Co.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	112	118
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec., 1905	850	875
Mutual Alliance	500,000	..	..	.....	210	..
Nassau	500,000	4	S	Aug, 1905	225	245
National Surety	500,000	5	S	Aug, 1905	150	..
N.Y.Life In.&T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec, 1905	1080	1075
N.Y.Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 06	198	202
New York.....	5,000,000	5	O	Dec 30, 05	725	730
People's Trust..	1,000,000	1	M	Jan. 1, 06	330	350
Real Estate....	500,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	350	..
Standard	1,000,000	5	S	Nov 30,05	420	450
Title Guar. & T.	4,375,000	4	Q	Sep 30, 05	670	680
Title Insurance.	1,000,000	3	S	Oct. 5, 05	198	202
Tr. Co. of Am..	1,000,000	6	Q	Jan. 2, 06	745	750
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Jan 10, 06	1375	1425
U. S. Mtg. & T.	2,000,000	12	Q	Dec 30, 05	480	500
United States..	2,000,000	25	S	Jan. 1, 06	1370	1390
Van Norden.....	1,000,000	4	Q	Dec 30, 05	340	..
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 06	420	..
Williamsburg ..	700,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 06	225	235
Windsor	1,000,000	3	..	Dec 31, 05	265	275
GAS COMPANIES.						
Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,680,800	1	Q	Feb. 1, 06	122	125
Do preferred.	9,305,900	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 06	100¼	102
Bay State.....	250,000,000	..	..	.....	¼	5-16
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948....	650,000	2½	S	Oct., 1905	98	100
B'klyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	60	70
Do 1st mtg.5s	500,000	2½	S	Sep., 1905	100	..
Buffalo City....	7,000,000	..	..	.....	9	9⅜
††Do 5s.....	5,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1905	79	80

*Sells dollars per share. †Declared on old stock. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized or proposed. ††Sell flat.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 17, 1906. Bid.	Asked.
Cent. Ur. 5s,1927	3,450,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	103	106
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932....	1,500,000	3½	S	Jan., 1906	74	..
††Con.Gas of N.J 1st con. 5s,1936	971,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	92	95
Denver G. & El. ††Do 1st con. 5s, 1949.....	2,650,000	..	..	.....	72	75
Do p.l.6s,1918.	2,580,000	2½	S	Nov, 1905	94	97
††Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925.....	1,000,000	3	S	Oct., 1905	102	104
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915....	1,940,000	3	S	Jan., 1906	45	50
Hudson Co. Gas	1,500,000	2½	S	Feb., 1906	102	104
Do 1st 5s....	10,500,000	1½	S	Nov, 1905	113	115
Ind'apolis ($50).	10,290,000	2½	S	Nov, 1905	108	109½
††Ind.Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1908	2,000,000	2	..	July 3, 00	65	70
††Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924.....	800,000	3	S	Jun, 1904	25	..
††Logansport & W.V.1st 6s.1925	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1904	48	53
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip.....	1,750,000	3	S	Jun, 1904	30	35
Do 1st 6s,1926	100,000	3	S	Oct., 1905	100	..
Mutual	350,000	3	S	Oct., 1905	106½	110
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948.....	3,500,000	‡5	S	Jan 10, 06	260	275
N.Y. & E.R. 1st 5s, 1944.....	10,635,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	106	109
Do con.5s,1945	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	110½	112½
North. Union 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	107	110
††Ohio & ind.1st 6s, 1924.....	1,250,000	2½	S	Nov, 1905	104	106
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937....	1,940,000	2½	S	Sep., 1905	29	34
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944..	762,000	3	S	Jun, 1904	98	100
South. Lt. & Tr. col. tr. 5s, 1949	2,537,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	98½	101
Standard (N.Y.) 1st 5s, 1930....	1,600,000	2½	S	Sep., 1905	87	90
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	1,362,000	2½	S	Nov, 1905	110	112
	2,047,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	103½	105
FERRY COMPANIES.						
Brooklyn	$7,500,000	..	..	.....	1½	3
††Do 5s.....	6,500,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 06	44	48
Hoboken con.5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	Nov 1, 05	108¼	110½
N. Y. & E. R....	750,000	1½	Q	Dec 15, 05	68	73
Do 1st 5s,1922	750,000	2½	S	Nov 1, 05	89	91
N.Y. & Hob.gen. 5s, 1946.....	3,300,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 05	108¼	110
10th & 23d St....	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1905	40	50
Do 1st 5s,1919	550,000	2½	S	Dec 1, 05	90	95
Union	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 06	29	30
††Dols5s,1925	2,200,000	2½	S	Nov 1, 05	96	97½
INSURANCE COMPANIES.						
Commonwealth..	$500,000	6	S	Jan. 6, 06	130	..
Continental	1,000,000	22½	S	Jan., 1906	1200	..
Empire City....	200,000	3	S	Jan. 4, 06	125	..
Germ. Alliance.	400,000	6	S	Jan., 1906	270	..
Germ'n-Amer ..	1,500,000	15	S	Jan., 1906	620	670
Germania ($50)..	1,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1906	440	480
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1906	180	..
Hanover ($50)...	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1906	170	..
Home	3,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1906	505	520
Nassau ($50)....	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1906	215	..
New York.....	200,000	3½	S	Feb., 1906	111	..
Niagara ($50)....	500,000	10	S	Jan., 1905	500	..
Nor. River ($25)	350,000	5	S	Oct., 1905	205	..
Pacific ($25).....	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1906	90	..
Peter C'per ($20)	150,900	5	S	Feb., 1906	180	..
Ph'nix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	Q	Jan., 1906	340	350
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1902	110	..
Un. States ($25).	250,000	3	..	Jan 11, 04	85	..
W'chester ($10).	300,000	15	S	Feb., 1906	500	..
W'sb'g City ($50)	250,000	20	S	Jan., 1906	725	..
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.						
Am. Bk. N. ($50)	$3,600,000	$1	Q	Dec 30, 05	90	92
American Can..	41,233,300	..	..	.....	9⅞	10⅛
Do preferred.	41,233,300	1¼	Q	Jan. 1, 06	88½	89
Amer. Chicle....	6,000,000	1	..	Dec 20, 05	170	175
Do preferred.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 06	102	106
Am. De F. ($10)	11,500,000	..	..	.....	$1.10	$1.16
Do combined.		..	..	.....	4⅝	5
††Am. Malt. 6s.	3,893,000	2	S	Dec. 1, 05	105¼	106
Am. Tobacco....	40,242,200	‡12½	Q	Dec. 1, 05	490	500
Am. Type F'd's.	4,000,000	1	Q	Oct 16, 05	35	40
Do preferred.	1,648,800	1¾	Q	Oct 16, 05	100	101
Am. Writ. Pap..	11,500,000	..	..	.....	4¼	5
Do preferred.	9,500,000	..	..	.....	31½	32½
††Dols5s,1919	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	87¾	88
Bamberger - De Lamar ($10)...	5,000,000	..	..	.....	8½	8⅝
Bethlehem Steel	15,000,000	..	..	.....	31¼	32
Do preferred.	15,000,000	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 05	91	92½
Bord'n Milk....	17,500,000	4	S	Aug 15,05	174	180
Do preferred.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 15, 05	114	116
Boston Copper..	4500,000	..	..	.....	2⅞	2⅞
Brit.Col.Cop.($5)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	9⅞	9⅝
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	133	135
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1½	S	Sep., 1905	15	20
Do preferred.	1,267,200	3½	S	Sep., 1905	70	75
Cent. Foundry..	7,000,000	..	..	.....	5¾	6
Do preferred.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	22	24
††Do 6s.....	3,863,000	..	S	Nov 1, 05	82¾	83¼
Cheseb'gh Mfg..	500,000	1½	M	Nov 15,05	‡30	450
Chi. Pneu. Tool	6,113,800	1	Q	Oct 25, 05	61	62
Chicago Subway	40,000,000	..	..	.....	48½	49
Con. Refrig'ing.	17,500,000	..	..	.....	7	7¼
Electric Vehicle.	10,450,000	3	Q	Dec., 1899	17	19
Do preferred.	8,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	16	18
Empire Steel....	2,281,400	..	..	.....	8	8¼
Do preferred.	2,500,000	1½	S	July 1, 05	40	42
Gr. C. Cop. ($10)	8,640,000	4	B	Dec 30, 05	20¾	20⅞
Gr. C. Gold ($10)	5,000,000	2	..	July, 1905	3⅞	3⅝
Guanajuato Con.	1,925,600	..	..	.....	5½	6
Guggenheim Ex	13,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 2, 05	298	305
Havana Tobac..	30,000,000	..	..	.....	25	28
Do preferred.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	35	38

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Patrick, F. A., & Co., Duluth, Minn.; R. P. Schloman, cloaks and suits; 51 Leonard Street.
Bernheimer, G., Brothers, & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; C. A. Joseph, cloaks, suits, and waists; 106 Grand Street.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Lyons, S. H., Company, Vincennes, Ind.; Sam Lyons, dry goods and clothing; Hotel Cadillac.
Rosenheim, Charles, Company, Louisville, Ky.; Jake Rosenheim, crockery and glassware; Imperial Hotel.
Strauss, Eisendrath & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. H. Biedensteld, clothing; Hotel Spalding.
McCauley, B. H., Lima, Ohio; millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Greene, L. E., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss May Dixon, millinery; Imperial Hotel.
Austin, The F. R., Dry Goods Company, Greenwood, Miss.; F. R. Austin, dry goods and millinery; Hotel Cumberland.
Hill, Mrs. Bettie, Tyler, Texas; millinery; Hotel Normandie.
Einstein, Guggenheim & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Oscar Edson, waists; Hotel Endicott.
Gutgesell, C. J., St. Paul, Minn.; ladies' cloaks and suits; Hotel Grenoble.
Hoyt's, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss M. Robe, millinery; Belvedere Hotel.
Weilers, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Katherine, millinery; Belvedere Hotel.
Farmer, U. S., Frankfort, Ky.; W. S. Farmer, dry goods, cloaks, and suits; Victoria Hotel.
Pick, Albert, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Albert Pick, china and glass; Hotel Astor.
Williams Brothers Company, Decatur, Ill.; Clara Jurgensen, dry goods and millinery; Hotel Grenoble.
Dayton Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis; D. D. Dayton, dry goods; 4 Washington Place.
Bernheimer, Pueblo, Col.; S. Bernheim, cloaks and furnishing goods; Belvedere Hotel.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Esther Goldberg, misses' suits; Hotel Breslin.
Beard, W. C., Columbus, Miss.; dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
McGregor, H. P., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; Homer McGregor, china; W. C. McGregor, china; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Piper & Hanson, Tipton, Ind.; J. C. Piper, ladies' outfitters; Broadway Central Hotel.
Eddy Brothers Dry Goods Company, Limited, Lake Charles, La.; James C. Eddy, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Nuesbaum, J., & Co., Mexia, Texas; J. Desenberg, dry goods and general merchandise; Hotel Marlborough.
Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; S. A. Knill, house furnishings; Hotel Navarre.
Kline-Norris Company, Hillsdale, Mich.; C. W. Chappell, dry goods; Hotel York.
Voris, M. J., & Co., Franklin, Ind.; M. J. Voris, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
McNaughton, W. A., & Co., Muncie, Ind.; L. C. Barnard, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.
Huff, Charles S., Martinsville, Ind.; S. Huff, dry goods, carpets, and shoes; Hotel Navarre.
Hudson & Lymington, Detroit, Mich.; E. E. W. Crutkschenk, rugs and carpets; Hotel Imperial.
Jones-Kennington Dry Goods Company, Jackson, Miss.; R. E. Kennington, department store; Miss Luide Kirschaine, millinery; 45 Lispenard Street.
Stevens, C. A., & Brother, Chicago, Ill.; John Wiffin, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.
Glasgow Brothers, Jackson, Mich.; George H. Lathrop, notions; 340 Broadway.
Rathbun's, R. N., Son, Middleport, Ohio; C. F. Rathbun, dry goods; Hotel Victoria.
Rogers Dry Goods Company, Brownwood, Texas; R. B. Rogers, dry goods; Hotel Victoria.
Colburn-Kane, The, Company, Youngstown, Ohio; James Colburn, dry goods; Hotel Broztell.
Baird Company, Limited, Shreveport, La.; Miss Jessie N. Wilson, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Progress Clothing Company, Gainesville, Ind.; W. H. Jackson, clothing; Hotel Astor.
Lamson Brothers Company, Toledo, Ohio; C. E. D. Lamson, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Capital Clothing Company, Columbus, Ohio; W. G. Brown, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Frank, Harry, & Son, Gallipolis, Ohio; J. H. Frank, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Hillman's, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. J. W. Coughlin, millinery; Julia Cowen, millinery; Hotel Navarre.
Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; Mabolle Walker, art goods; Mrs. C. Morgan-thaler, muslin underwear; Hotel Imperial.
Sannenfeld's, St. Louis, Mo.; Rose Adams, millinery; Hotel Wellington.
Browning Dry Goods Company, Lee Summit, Mo.; G. C. Browning, dry goods and clothing; Hotel Imperial.
La Salle & Koch Company, Toledo, Ohio; George E. Hurlbring, wash goods; Hotel Albert.
Sarasch, S., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; M. Frank, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Sturtevant, H. H., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; H. H. Sturtevant, cloaks and suits; 320 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; A. J. Shaw, fancy goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.
Beall-Livingstone Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; Miss Tracy, silks; Miss Wendland, ladies' wear; P. O. Springer, domestics and notions; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Stumer, Eckstein & Riesenthal, Chicago, Ill.; J. F. Brown, millinery; J. A. London, millinery; Hotel Cumberland.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. H. Wade, housefurnishing goods; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Wellington.
Higbee Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. N. Rexford, laces; Hotel Imperial.
Schipper & Block, Peoria, Ill.; F. L. Block, dress goods and silks; Mrs. O. B. Heyman, millinery; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Cumberland.
Blass, Gus, Dry Goods Company, Little Rock, Ark.; C. W. Blitheimer, dry goods and notions; M. Phillips, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cumberland.
McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. C. C. Conden, millinery; 214 Church Street; Hotel Cumberland.
Elliott, W. H., Company, Detroit, Mich.; C. W. Bieber, notions, laces, and leather goods; Miss E. Teo, ribbons; 817 Broadway; Grand Hotel.
Gross Dry Goods Company, Troy, N. Y.; M. Gross, dry goods and notions; Hotel Cadillac.
Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; B. Zimer, leather goods and jewelry; 377 Broadway; Hotel Cumberland.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss L. J. Conn, cloaks, suits, and silk waists; Miss M. F. Waller, ladies' wear; Grand Hotel.
Crocticat, Duncker & Renard Carpet Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. H. Duncker, carpets; H. H. Wilson, carpets; Grand Hotel.
Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; F. W. Gremmels, notions and leather goods; 296 Broadway; Grand Hotel.
Mark, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Carl Mark, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Wellington.
Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. D. Newstetter, cloaks and suits; 684 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.
Newcomb-Endicott Company, Detroit, Mich.; Miss M. Doherty, millinery; Miss M. Geagan, ladies' wear; H. B. Scott, cloaks and suits; 341 Broadway; Hotel Woodward.
Sisson Brothers & Weldon Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; L. R. Marvin, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear, and waists; Miss Reardon, ladies' wear; Hotel Normandie.
McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, suits; Miss R. Bourdon, laces, gloves, and ribbons; Hotel Vendome.
Zacharias, S., Gainesville, Texas; clothing; S. J. Criss, furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.
Houston, James A., Boston, Mass.; J. Bell, furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.
Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss K. Clancher, cloaks and suits; S. S. Heller, toys and fancy goods; J. F. Philp, upholstery goods; Miss Emeyenberg, ladies' wear; Hotel Normandie.
McNorton, W. A., & Co., Muncie, Ind.; W. A. McNorton, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Rosengard, J., Boston, Mass.; millinery; Hotel Navarre.
Leslie Dry Goods Company, Haverhill, Mass.; H. Flint, cloaks and waists; P. Leslie, dry goods; Miss S. Smith, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Navarre.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss Morrissey, millinery; Hotel Navarre.
Horstman & Co., Detroit, Mich.; F. Hogen, dry goods; W. J. Carl, furnishing goods; Mr. Kirkpatrick, millinery; Hotel Navarre.
Goldberg Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; A. L. Goldberg, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Navarre.
Rogers, T. W., Company, Lynn, Mass.; A. H. Stiles, cloaks, suits, waists, and infants' wear; Hotel York.
Connell, M. J., Company, Butte, Mon.; Miss L. Heath, ribbons; Mrs. T. H. Mitchell, millinery; 214 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. F. Maloney, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.
Baird, D., & Son, Louisville, Ky.; W. J. Baird, hats; 621 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.
Spear Brothers, Middletown, Conn.; S. Spear, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Martin & Naylor, Gloversville, N. Y.; J. Martin, dry goods and notions; Mrs. W. E. Jeffers, ladies' wear; Hotel York.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; F. C. Williams, books and leather goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; B. C. Burlingame, linens; W. A. Brost, notions and leather goods; J. F. Jones, jewelry; 214 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.
May Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. A. Witt, cloaks, suits, and waists; 4 Washington Place.
Bacon, F. E., & Co., Rome, N. Y.; G. W. Reece, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.
Leinbach & Co., Lancaster, Penn.; W. S. Leinbach, notions; Hotel Albert.
Rodgers-Harris Company, Dallas, Texas; A. J. Rodgers, cloaks, clothing, and furnishing goods; 31 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Boyle, silks and dress goods; Hotel Imperial.
Toraine & Harbour Hat Company, Evansville, Ind.; J. W. Barbour, hats; Hotel Wolcott.
Allen, H. W., & Co., Burlington, Vt.; W. J. Dobbie, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.
Steloroff, L., Chase, Texas; notions and furnishing goods; 478 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Clement, Granger & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; S. Mayer, linens and white goods and laces; St. Denis Hotel.
Walker Brothers Dry Goods Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; E. H. Morris, millinery and ribbons; 320 Church Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, Norwich, Conn.; A. Sharpe, cloaks and suits; 75 Spring Street; Westminster Hotel.
Imperial Dry Goods Company, Altoona, Penn.; R. B. Glenn, dry goods; 403 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Mildrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. A. Cronin, silks, 320 Church Street; Hotel Breslin.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; D. R. McGonigal, silks; Hotel Bratzell.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; S. D. Bausher, cloaks and suits; R. R. Snyder, dry goods and notions; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Breslin.
O'Neil & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. Murphy, cloaks and suits; Hotel Breslin.
Kaufman-Strauss Company, Louisville, Ky.; C. Lehman, domestics; 51 Union Square; Hotel Breslin.
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Hamburger, A., & Sons, Los Angeles, Cal.; H. A. Koll, house furnishing goods; 487 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
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Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. E. Kilburn, art goods and china; 874 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Adler, David, Sons Clothing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; I. D. Adler, woolens and tailors' trimmings; Hoffman House.
Pardridge & Blackwell, Detroit, Mich.; A. C. Hackenyos, domestics; 684 Broadway; Everett House.
Hillsmans, Chicago, Ill.; L. Galerd, cloths; 684 Broadway; Belvedere House.
Burgunder Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Burgunder, woolens; Hoffman House.
May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. A. Morehouse, housefurnishing goods; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Braztell.
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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 8,049.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY G. MOORE, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Henry G. Moore of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1905, the said Henry G. Moore was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 62 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 19th, 1906.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOEL F. YURCHIN, Bankrupt.—No. 8,765.

To the creditors of Joel F. Yurchin, of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1906, the said Joel F. Yurchin was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1906, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before such meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, Feb. 15, 1906.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FERDINAND WASSERBERGER, Bankrupt. — No. 8,696.

To the creditors of Ferdinand Wasserberger of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1906, the said Ferdinand Wasserberger was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before such meeting. STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, February 17th, 1906.

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†Deutschland..Mar. 15 | †Pretoria.....Mar. 31
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PRICE $31,500. RENT $3,400
ONLY $3,500 CASH
WEST BROADWAY
6 story, 4 family, cold water tenement with stores
RENT $5,100. PRICE $48,000
ONLY $4,000 CASH
A. B. Mosher & Co.
55 West 116th St.

Investors

Seeking Mortgages can obtain through this Company the choicest First Mortgages on real estate. Before offering them to the public the Company appraises the property and the Finance Committee approves the security for the Company's own funds.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS $9,500,000

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37 Liberty St., Manhattan.
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Mr. Broker:

Can you count on your information? You can if you get it from us. A list of to-day's owners of real estate, their addresses, too, and a list of transfers as they are made. The Bromley service creates business for you.

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Applications on Manhattan real estate first mortgages inspected and passed upon for Company's funds within 48 hours.

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BRANCH OFFICE, 489 FIFTH AVE.

A Liberal Builders' Loan to a High Class Builder

Corner, 100 ft. square, on Madison Ave.; choicest location for a high class apartment. Possession at once. Apply to

JAMES L. LIBBY,
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Geo. R. Read & Co.
REAL ESTATE.
Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way.
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4½% $200,000 to Loan at 5% on Improved Manhattan Property
JAMES L. LIBBY,
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FOR SPECULATORS AND INVESTORS

Rents, $9,000; mortgages, $60,000; requires $15,000; six-story, extra wide five-family tenement, with stores. E. J. Kehoe, 137 W. 125th.

We inspect monthly and keep repaired the plumbing work of houses for small fee per month. Prices quoted and particulars furnished by William A. Soles Plumbing Inspection System, 1,691 Park Av. Estimates on plumbing violations.

ATTENTION!
Owners, I have on hand cash buyers for Yorkville property. Send particulars to
ARTHUR G. MUHLKER,
1,511 3d Av., Yorkville Bank.

If you will call, we guarantee to show you the most select list of Manhattan cold-water flats and tenements in all New York; each a bargain. Lotz & Herriman, No. 267 West 16th St.

$11,500 buys six-story four-family tenement; mortgages, $46,000; rents, $6,200 guaranteed; best location. E. J. Kehoe, 137 West 125th St.

Plots, tenements, stables, and factories; all locations; bargains; building loans. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Bargain—2 5-story tenements, leasehold; must sell quick. Fernbacher, 151 East 18th.

West Side.

FOUR-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT, 145th St., near Convent Av., private house; fine condition; price right if sold before March 1st.
J. I. EASTON, Times Bldg., (12th floor.)

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.
West Side.

FOR SALE
FOR IMPROVEMENT.

West 17th St., 121-125	75 x 92
West 19th St., 43-47	55.9x 92
West 21st St., 40-44	50.4x 92
East 28th St., 122-124	40 x 98.9
6th Av., 920	25 x100
West 53d St., 102	20 x 50

Terms to suit.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 WEST 22D ST.

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THOMAS M. HENNEBERRY,
REAL ESTATE AND MORTGAGE INVESTMENTS.
206 BROADWAY.
Every facility for the buyer or seller.
Can I serve you?

NEAR BROADWAY.
Six-story elevator apartment, 75x100.11, 2 blocks from Subway station; price $160,000; present rental $16,000, easily increased; equity $32,500; small amount cash; might consider exchange.
WILLIAM H. VAN ALST & CO.,
2,790 Broadway, Near 108th St.

PRICE $62,000 RENTALS $6,800
A choice five-story double flat; well located; modern in every respect; tiled bathrooms; savings bank mortgage; terms to suit.
Apply to
F. R. WOOD & CO.,
Broadway and 80th St.

$3,500
buys handsome 10-room private house near 121st St. and 7th Av.; 17 feet front; $10,000 mortgage at 5%; possession at once. E. J. Kehoe, 137 West 125th St.

$6,500 cash buys five-story double flat; balance mortgage three years; 25x90x100; six rooms, tiled bath, modern improvements; Manhattan Av.; bargain; easy terms. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

113th St. and St. Nicholas Av., double flat, 25x100; 5-story, all improvements; rent, $3,852; price, $32,500; mtge. $22,000, 5 per cent.; cash $6,000. Stoff, 8 East 114th St.

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
to purchase an entire improved block front on 7th Av., near 125th St., at an attractive figure; principals only noticed. 99 Times, Harlem.

For Investors.—Well-built triple flat, with store, best part of Amsterdam Ave.; present rent, $4,300; price, $45,500; future rent, $4,800. R. Levers, 354 West 116th St.

Investors.—Several good triple flats on upper 8th Ave. for quick buyer; splendid future; $12,000 necessary to buy one. R. Levers, 354 West 116th St.

Bargain.—Family liquor store, west side city, established over 30 years; retiring; price $5,000; guaranteed as represented. N., Box 350 Times, Times Square.

A single and double on 54 feet; 5, 6, and 7 rooms; wide avenue; modern flats; rents $5,250; price $51,000 for both; 3-year mortgage. Braisted, 2,787 Broadway.

94th St., West.—20-foot front private house, free and clear; might exchange for investment property. R. L. Julian, 2,752 Broadway.

134th St., near 8th Ave.—20-family flat; 6 rooms and bath; hot water; price $28,500. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

A Bargain.—Cold water tenement, 4-family, west side, near 9th Av., above 42d. O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St.

House and lot, West 35th St., near B'way, $75,000. West Side Real Estate Co., 896 8th Av.

East Side.

JOHN T. & JAMES A. FARLEY,
WINDSOR ARCADE,
are offering for sale two new
AMERICAN BASEMENT HOUSES
Nos. 30 & 32 East 52d St.
Inspection invited. Caretaker on premises.
Descriptive pamphlets on application.

$8000 WILL BUY TWO
5-story 14-room triples; all improvements; $33,000 each; mortgages, $29,000; rentals, $3,500; investigate.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

Attention!!—Two five-story Avenue B tenements, $14,000 each; two Yorkville 30-foot 14-room tenements, ranges and boiler; rent $8,100; price $79,000; two 1st Av. double flats, in 80s, 4 stories; price $55,000, rental $5,700; East 131st St. triple flat, rental $5,800, price $53,500; 14th St. flat, new; 3d Av., $37,500; bargains. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

79th st., Park & Lex. avs.
4-sty. b. s. high-stoop Dwg., good order; open rear; 19x102.2; seen by permit only. L. SACHS, owner, 28 West 22d St.

$11,000 buys two 5-story, four families on a floor; East 14th St.; price $26,000 each.
L. REITER, Cor. Westchester and Jackson Avs.

Triple flat, 97th St. and Lexington Av.; cash required $4,000; splendid investment; will entertain exchange. Lotz & Herriman, No. 267 West 16th St.

Corner 4-story cold-water tenement with liquor business, east side, Harlem. Dunn, West Farms Square.

122d St., Neighborhood Second.—4-story single, $11,000; cash, $3,000. Kirtland, 103 E. 125th.

Fourteen-room 5-story double tenement, extra wide, located near East 125th; sacrifice; price only $26,000. Baum, owner, 2,026 7th Av.

126th St., Near Third Av.—30-foot, 5-story double; $5,000 cash, long-time mortgages. A. M. Kirtland, 103 East 125th.

Paying 5-story triple flat; always rented; good location; open plumbing; rents low; no steam; cheap. Brodbeck, 245 East 124th St.

Madison Av. store property, $31,000; rent $3,252; cash $7,000. Lewis B. Crane, 187 Broadway.

Washington Heights.

145th St., Between Amsterdam & B'dway.
Subway Station on Corner.
Crosstown Cars Pass Door.
Figure over this proposition. You can make $30,000 in less than six months' time.
OUR REPUTATION ON IT.

Present rental of house..	$3,600
Putting in stores will show increase in rental of	1,412
TOTAL RENTAL	$5,012
Store property showing this rental will bring.	$47,000
Present price of house..	36,500
Gross profit to investor..	$10,500
Cost of operation.....	$3,000
Net profit on one house..	$7,500
Net profit on four (4) houses	$30,000

Each house is 20x100 and can be bought on an investment of from $8,000 to $10,000 cash.
We can deliver one, two or four houses. This is the surest money-making proposition WE HAVE EVER HAD.
See us and we will convince YOU.
A. B. MOSHER & CO.,
Nos. 55, 57, 59 West 116th Street.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

FLAT AND TENEMENT BARGAINS

Fifth Ave. corner above 110th St., five story triple; mortgages $45,000 less than 5%; rent $6,000 guaranteed. Price $39,000 asking.

Second Ave., five story, ten rooms, tiled halls; rents will be $2,700. Price $24,750.

Sixth St., East, 22x92, seven rooms on floor. Rent $2,500. Price $26,250.

70's, near 2d Ave., four story doubles, 25x100, $17,000 each; cash $5,750 each.

Fifth Ave. five story double, ten rooms, bath; rent $2,900. Price $29,500, $4,500 cash.

Chrystie St. six story double, twelve rooms; rent $4,000. Price $38,000, cash $12,000.

130's, near Amsterdam, five story triple, twelve rooms; rent $2,975. Price $29,500.

153d St., West, five story triples, seventeen rooms, 37 feet 6 inches front. Rent $5,400. Price $45,000 each.

Park Ave., two six story new law, near 125th St., hot water only, stores; mortgages $115,500. Rents $15,000. Price $135,000 asking.

Christopher St. five story triple, twelve rooms, 28 feet front. Rent $3,100. Price $28,000.

Amsterdam Ave., near 125th St., five story triple, all improvements. Price $43,000, offer.

25th St., West, six story triple, with stores, hot water. Rent $4,000. Price $38,000, about $10,000 cash.

10th St., West, five story double, cold water. Price $18,000, with $4,000 cash.

49th St., West, two five story fourteen room houses, four families, cold water. Rent $3,250 each guaranteed. Price $32,000 each.

'Phone 1,000 Morningside. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

West Side.

Seventh Avenue Drive.—Elevator apartment, near 123th St., most desirable section of Harlem; rent, $14,000; price, $120,000, with $25,000 cash; a real opportunity. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

Building plots along west side; business or tenements; below value. Duross, 155 West 14th.

67TH ST. 5-STORY TRIPLE.
Mortgage $15,000; rents $2,450; price $23,000.
BOYLAN, 402 WEST 51ST ST.

House and lot, 10 families, 80th St., near Broadway, $39,000 mtge. $30,000; rent $4,200, guaranteed. West Side Real Estate Co., 896 8th Av.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

INVESTORS, ATTENTION!
Five-story high-class apartment, lot 58x100, near 169th St., Boston Av.; built two years; absolutely no vacancies; rents $7,116; cash $15,000.

Also two-family, (three-story,) eight and six rooms; Trinity Av., near 164th St.; ideal location for doctor or dentist; price $10,500. Many other bargains in one, two, and three family houses, from $750 cash up.
GEYER, REAL ESTATE,
148th St. and 3d Av., Smith Building.

COLD WATER TENEMENT.
Five-story, 14-room, 20-family house; complies with all the requirements of tenement house laws; on East 156th St., near 3d Av. "L" station; 25x100; in first-class condition; rents $2,892; price $26,500. D. Bloom, 762 East 158th St.

Elegant 3-family house, best condition, 16.10x95, Franklin Av.; free and clear; $8,500; terms to suit; large variety two-family and cold-water flats.
BRUNSSEN & WEBER,
3,615 Third Av., Near 169th St. Sundays.

Attention! Bargain!—Builder will sacrifice 2 elegant 5-story, 4 families on a floor; good location; price, $43,000; rent, $5,400; a 50-foot front, 5-story, 4 families on a floor; fully rented; same location; price, $53,500; rent $6,120. Trattner, 714 East 138th St.

Williamsbridge and Wakefield Lots
$600 UP. LISTS MAILED.
Edward Polak, 4,030 Third Av., cor. 174th St.

$4,000 buys 3-story corner, 6 rooms and bath each floor, near rapid transit station; excellent neighborhood; price $14,500.
L. Reiter, Cor. Westchester and Jackson Avs.

Don't miss this chance; two lots, each 25x100, excavated, near 172d St. and Boston Av.; price $5,500 each; cash required, $1,000 each lot; balance mortgage. Particulars, Notary Public, 1,086 Boston Av., Bronx.

Plot 100x120, Crotona Av., north of Crotona Park; excavated 6 feet; finest spot for apartment houses; price $16,000; mortgage $9,400. Gebhards, 1,070 East 169th St.

Absolute Bargain—3d Av. 5-story business property, 27x100; open plumbing; price, $25,000; rents, $2,700; terms to suit. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

Snap for Quick Buyer, Closing Estate.—8 private dwellings on plot 150x100; price, $30,000; terms to suit; don't delay. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

Dwelling, 7 rooms, bath, lot 25x100; mortgage $1,500, 3 years; price $2,750, Westchester Village, 2 blocks from trolley. H. D. Smyth, 141 Broadway.

Bargain—New two-family houses, 25x100, near Morris Park Av., Bronx; all improvements; $5,500, cash $1,000. C. Friend, 89 World Building.

Lots on Walton Av., near East 138th St., $4,750 each, $1,000 cash; just the place for manufacturing or storehouses. Williamson & Bryan, 3d Av., near 147th St.

Four-story double, 5 rooms, bath, 25x72x98; rental $1,770; price $17,500; mortgage $8,000, 5%. Schaefer, 763 Courtlandt Av.

Double flat, 4-story, basement, 25x100; price $17,250; rent $1,800; St. Ann's Av., near 158th St. D. Bloom, 762 East 158th St.

Double flat, 4-story and basement, 26x90, St. Ann's Av., near 156th St.; price $16,500. D. Bloom, 762 East 158th St.

Double flat, 4-story, 28x114; price $15,500; Southern Boulevard, near 136th St. D. Bloom, 762 East 158th St.

Corner plot, 45x102; excavated; also other good lots for builders or speculators. Steinmetz, 1,343 Tremont Av., West Farms.

Lots near White Plains Av. and 233d St. (not in Yonkers) $500 upward; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

Plot, 100x195, 175th St., near Crotona Park, $14,000; mtge. $6,000. West Side Real Estate Co., 896 8th Av.

Builders!—Small plots, Aqueduct and Grand Avenues; ripe for improvement. Owner, 240 West 130th St.

BARGAIN.—4-story double, 37-foot front, under $27,000. BLISS, 3,221 3d Av.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

IMPORTANT
TO HOME SEEKERS
AND
SMALL INVESTORS
IN
BROOKLYN LOTS.
REALTY TRUST owns large plots of lots in various locations along the elevated railroad lines between Manhattan and Coney Island and along the line of the proposed Subway recently promised by the Rapid Transit Board of the City in response to requests made by the various local improvement associations. These lots are offered now at low prices and on very easy terms of payment. THEY ARE BARGAINS NOW and are being rapidly absorbed by the leading builders of this section.
Don't neglect this opportunity to buy. Write or call for locations, prices, and terms. A LITTLE MONEY invested now in Brooklyn lots will bring BIG PROFITS in the near future.
REALTY TRUST also offers TWO-FAMILY HOUSES in the same locations on very easy terms. THE PRICES ARE LOW and the terms on which the houses are offered enables persons who are now renting to buy at a monthly cost about the same as rent. Write or call for particulars and prices NOW.
REALTY TRUST,
60 Liberty Street, New York.

FLATBUSH CHOICEST SECTION.
127 lots, $500 each; unparalleled in price, location, and terms; improved property adjoining sold for double this amount; also elegant detached villa, positively worth $10,000, will sell $8,500; also few odd lots on small monthly payments if desired; 16 lots on Winthrop St., block from Nostrand, $650 each; exceptional bargain. Edwards, owner, 848 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

4% MONEY 4%
For 1st and 2d Mortgage.
HENRY L. REDFIELD, 16 Court St., B'klyn.

NEW YORK STATE.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE.
OWNERS WISHING TO SELL CALL OR WRITE
Phillips & Wells, 95K Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

Lots, 25x150, at North White Plains, five minutes from the depot; price $150 to $400; 10 per cent. cash, $10 per month until 40 per cent. is paid, balance on installment mortgage. Bronx Realty Co., 1,039 Fox St.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.
WATERBURY, CONN.
Fine residence, 15 rooms, water, gas, electricity; well built; handsome grounds; high elevation; sold on account of ill health; price $18,000.
JOHN KENSETT KELLOGG,
80-82 William St., New York.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

$48 LOT. $68 LOT.
February Prices, February Terms, $5 Down $3 Monthly.
RIGHT NEAR THE CITY LINE.
10 MINUTES BY RAIL TO JAMAICA.
30 MINUTES' TIME TO HERALD SQUARE.

MINEOLA

THE COUNTY SEAT OF NASSAU COUNTY.
GREATEST RAILROAD CENTRE OUTSIDE OF JAMAICA.
THREE LINES OF RAILROAD CENTRE THERE.
60 TRAINS A DAY; 10 CENTS CARFARE.
ELECTRIC CAR LINE DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

Do you want anything better than the above for a profitable, convenient, beautiful suburban home?

$268 Extremely choice Villa Plots within 3 blocks of Depot— $5 DOWN—Then $5 MONTHLY. $268

Nothing like it anywhere. Get in now before spring. Buy at once and double your money by July 1. You can do it. Go down and see for yourself.

WE HAVE THREE EXCURSION TRAINS TO-DAY.
Leaving Long Island City at 9.50 A. M., 11 A. M., 1.30 P. M.
NEXT WEDNESDAY. NEXT SATURDAY. NEXT SUNDAY.
RAIN OR SNOW. NOTHING STOPS US.

Let us show you at our expense the best property for a near-by investment or a home right at the door of your work and strictly and positively in the line of great profit and development. We are advising you for the new year what is actually safe and sound.

Send for tickets and maps at once or make appointment to visit property.
Our Titles are Guaranteed by the Guarantee and Trust Company of New York.

BUSINESS LOTS
ON MACADAMIZED STREET.
$428.
$10 DOWN - - $10 MONTHLY

WILLIAM H. MOFFITT REALTY COMPANY
155-157 BROADWAY
NEW YORK CITY.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

BELLCOURT
IN NEW YORK CITY.
Only 30 minutes from Herald Square and ten minutes' walk from Beautiful Little Neck Bay.
LOTS $225 TO $500.
They are selling now at midwinter prices, which will be *advanced 25% within 60 days.* Not a great many left, but these are
GOOD FOR BIG PROFITS!
Write for our booklet and views today, free, with handsome maps and tickets to the property on request.
Don't fail to send us your address.
BELLCOURT LAND COMPANY,
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No. 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

ACREAGE
LARGE AND SMALL TRACTS.
40 ACRES, $850, WESTBURY.
155 ACRES, $350, CENTRAL PARK.
65 ACRES, $1,500, FLUSHING.
JOHN KENSETT KELLOGG,
80-82 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
549 NOSTRAND AV., BROOKLYN.

10,000 FEET RAILROAD FRONTAGE.
4,800 Feet Frontage Jericho Turnpike,
1,800 Feet Frontage Little Neck Road.
All within the limits of 231 acres of land, located between Queens and Floral Park, L. I. Approached by three lines of railroad. For further particulars address
E. G. SICARD,
CARE OF FRANKLIN R. WALLACE,
FLATIRON BLDG., N. Y. CITY.

FOR SALE,
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
Handsome residence and stable; twelve (12) lots of ground, at Wave Crest, Far Rockaway, asking $20,000. Full commissions to brokers. Apply to
SMITH & SIMPSON, Attorneys, 135 Broadway, N. Y. City, or WILLIAM F. CLARE, Attorney, 149 Broadway, N. Y. City.

On the water, near Port Jefferson; splendid country residence; finest on the Sound; all improvements; seven acres of ground; photos at office; write for particulars. Miller, Room 121 World Building.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE CHOICEST
IN NONE TOO GOOD WHEN WE SELECT A HOME SITE.
A POSTAL CARD WILL BRING YOU VIEWS
and prove we have the CHOICEST in New York City and that 350 per cent. profit will be realized within 3 years on our improved lots bought at present acreage prices because of the $90,000,000 for improvements directly benefiting this property.
On Easy Monthly Payments at
ELMHURST HEIGHTS
Less than half hour from Herald Square, Manhattan, 5c. by Trolley now; no waiting. THE GROUND IS HIGH and Beautiful. The price is low. Nothing nearer, better, choicer or cheaper ever sold.
A $20 DEPOSIT SECURES SELECTION.
SEND POSTAL TO-DAY FOR VIEWS.
Bankers' Land Corporation,
886 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

RICHMOND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

STATEN ISLAND, NEW BRIGHTON.—Formerly the Stokes mansion and grounds on Hamilton Av. and St. Mark's Place; few minutes' walk to ferry landing; fine, large dwelling, gardener's lodge, carriage house; beautiful and extensive grounds, lawns, trees, and shrubbery; rental only 3 per cent. on cost over taxes, insurance, repairs, and fixed charges. For permit apply to THOMPSON, KOSS & WARREN, 256 Broadway, 11th floor.

Five lots in Southfield, Staten Island, $1,500. West Side Real Estate Co., 896 8th Av.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
MORTGAGE MONEY
to loan in small or large amounts, 4½ to 5½ per cent.; will purchase good second mortgages any amount.
T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th Street.
MORTGAGE LOANS.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE, 6466-6466 BROAD.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.
Five 6-story new law tenements, avenue block, to exchange for lots and cash.
SWARTWOUT & CO.,
1,822 Park Av., corner 125th St.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

WE REFRAIN
From saying anything about the future of Long Island City.
We have no acreage to offer, but we have the
BEST LOCATED LOTS IN LONG ISLAND CITY.
First come first served.
Our last list withdrawn.
Present list will not last beyond this week.
JOHN M. THOMPSON & CO.,
198 Broadway, New York;
or Long Island City address.
Sunday, Room 1, 60 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

LONG ISLAND CITY LOTS
Main Thoroughfares only.
Adjacent to Blackwell's Island Bridge, Tunnels, Terminals, Ferries, and Trolleys.
Immediate action advisable.
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The most beautiful spot in
BAYSIDE, L. I.
As a residence site overlooking the Bay and Sound. Also other lots at sacrifice prices.
TAYLOR-STORM REALTY CO.,
11 East 42nd St.
Branch Bayside, L. I.

$15 an acre buys 550 acres of high land with two miles front on main highway. Also 7,000 acres in one parcel, good land at $25 per acre.
STEPHEN YATES,
150 Broadway - New York

QUEENS.
FOR SALE.

SAVE 25%
by buying now. Notwithstanding the tremendous increase in the value of acreage property throughout Queens, we are still selling lots at
ELMHURST SQUARE,
16 minutes from 34th St., 5c Fare,
at the original prices, practically less than acreage values. Lots restricted and fully improved. Within 30 days we will advance prices 25%.
Now is your opportunity. Write or call for Transportation Booklet No. 6, and see the property.
The only addition in the borough with sewers and paved streets.
PARIS & McDOUGALL, 1123 Broadway.
Tel. 4813 Madison Sq.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

WESTCHESTER PARK
on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th St.; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St. Evenings.

Choicest real estate, Westchester County.
ERNEST E. CARPENTER,
2 Grand St.,
White Plains, N. Y.

Larchmont.—Beautiful corner residence, finest section; only $12,000. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th.

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AT MOUNT VERNON.
Fine house, Chester Hill, five minutes from station; 10 rooms, all improvements; deep lot; high ground; asking $8,500.
ANDERSON REALTY CO. Wm. S. Anderson, Pres.
Near New Haven Station.

AT MOUNT VERNON.
$1,000 cash required to buy nine-room corner house, centrally located; high ground; fine neighborhood; large lot. Price, $6,000.
ANDERSON REALTY CO. Wm. S. Anderson, Pres.
Near New Haven Station.

New Rochelle.

Exceptionally fine new shingled cottage, 11 rooms, 2 baths, hot-water heat; convenient station, trolley, school; $10,500. Downey, 20 North Av.

Fine attractive modern cottage, 7 rooms and bath; $4,200. Downey, 20 North Av.

Snap, Bargain.—Modern cottage, 10 rooms and bath; $7,500. Downey, 20 North Av.

Yonkers.

2 Corners, 274 feet front on
WATER **JEROME AVENUE** GAS
12 lots, $8,000. Belden, 215 W. 125th.

YONKERS—2-family house, 10 rooms, bath; all improvements; choice location; lot 26x83; price $4,500; terms easy. RICHARDSON, Opp. N. Y. Central Depot, Yonkers.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Sea Cliff, L. I.—Furnished cottage, two parlors, dining room, kitchen, six bedrooms, bathroom, all improvements, electric light, &c.; cottage near water; view of Sound from piazza; owner leaving shortly for Europe; to induce early rental will make great reduction in price; can be seen by appointment on Washington's Birthday. Hollerston, 67 5th Av., N. Y.

Bargain.—Seven-room cottage, new, every improvement; good location; $3,200, $500 cash. Hamilton, Corona.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

WESTCHESTER PARK
on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th St.; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St. Evenings.

Choicest real estate, Westchester County.
ERNEST E. CARPENTER,
2 Grand St.,
White Plains, N. Y.

Larchmont.—Beautiful corner residence, finest section; only $12,000. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th.

Mount Vernon.

AT MOUNT VERNON.
Fine house, Chester Hill, five minutes from station; 10 rooms, all improvements; deep lot; high ground; asking $8,500.
ANDERSON REALTY CO. Wm. S. Anderson, Pres.
Near New Haven Station.

AT MOUNT VERNON.
$1,000 cash required to buy nine-room corner house, centrally located; high ground; fine neighborhood; large lot. Price, $6,000.
ANDERSON REALTY CO. Wm. S. Anderson, Pres.
Near New Haven Station.

New Rochelle.

Exceptionally fine new shingled cottage, 11 rooms, 2 baths, hot-water heat; convenient station, trolley, school; $10,500. Downey, 20 North Av.

Fine attractive modern cottage, 7 rooms and bath; $4,200. Downey, 20 North Av.

Snap, Bargain.—Modern cottage, 10 rooms and bath; $7,500. Downey, 20 North Av.

Yonkers.

2 Corners, 274 feet front on
WATER **JEROME AVENUE** GAS
12 lots, $8,000. Belden, 215 W. 125th.

YONKERS—2-family house, 10 rooms, bath; all improvements; choice location; lot 26x83; price $4,500; terms easy. RICHARDSON, Opp. N. Y. Central Depot, Yonkers.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Exceptionally fertile farm, 60 acres, 22 miles, Susquehanna and Western Railway, near station; house 10 rooms; large shaded lawn; horse barn, 6 straight and 3 box stalls; cow barn for 24 cows, and room for more; large carriage house; hay barn for 41 tons; other buildings; stream, two wells, windmill; buildings cost more than price asked, $8,500; land is level and nearly all under cultivation; a moneymaker; ($41.) W. E. Switzer, 24 State St., Manhattan.

GLEN ROCK AND RIDGEWOOD,
Houses building, prices $3,100 to $18,000.
Building plots $300 up.
Come out Washington's Birthday.
GLEN ROCK COMPANY,
Telephone 97 Riverside. 428 Columbus Av., N. Y.

BUILDING LOTS, $5 EACH.
This week only; 9 miles from Greater New York line. Appleby, 6 John St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.
BARSTOW
17-19 EAST 27TH STREET.
One or two sunny apartments left; perfect bathing facilities and all modern appliances which make for comfort. We try to make the lot of the transients the envy of home folks by placing every convenience at their disposal and making them comfortable.

11th St., 15 East, (Van Rensselaer.)—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

Most Desirable Dwellings To Let.
Call or send for list.
PORTER & CO.,
159 WEST 125TH ST.;
2,727 B'WAY, at 104TH.

109 EAST 55TH STREET.
Three-story and basement, high-stoop brownstone dwelling; A1 condition; hardwood floors; open plumbing; seen by permit.
WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 BROADWAY.

Large modern detached house to let; inquire next house, west side Grand Concourse and Boulevard, formerly Mott Av., bet. 164th and 165th.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
FURNISHED.

Houses, unfurnished and furnished; desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES

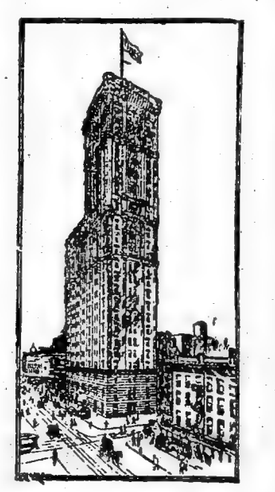

STRONGEST, LIGHTEST, MOST CENTRAL
Office building in New York. No point in building more than 23 feet from outside window.
Elevators run all day every day.
For Space apply to
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
15th Floor, Times Bldg.,
Telephone, 1000 Bryant.
or 158 Broadway.
Telephone, 1711 Cortlandt.

Offices to Let
In the remodelled Office Building
41 Park Row and 147 Nassau Street
Formerly known as the TIMES BUILDING. 16 stories high; fireproof; entire new equipment of fast running hydraulic elevators. Apply to
E. A. TREDWELL
Room 720 - - On Premises

Store, Basement & 1st Loft
114, 116, 118 W. 17th St. | to let in new building 75x92. All improvements.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 W. 22D ST.

ADJOINING 4TH AV.,
114, 116 EAST 28TH ST.,
Near Subway Station.
Elegant light offices and studios in new fireproof building; elevators, steam heat, electric light, janitor service; moderate rents. Apply on premises.

STORE
LOFTS, OFFICES, STUDIOS,
28, 30 AND 32 WEST 22D ST.
NEW BUILDINGS, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 WEST 22D ST.,
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

23 AND 25 EAST 21ST ST.,
Just off Broadway.
Extra light seventh loft, for salesroom or fine manufacturing; first-class appointments, including freight and passenger elevators; rent $3,000; immediate possession if desired. Your own broker, or E. A. Darling, owner, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

451-3 WASHINGTON STREET, CORNER OF WATTS, ENTIRE LOFTS, (5;) 50x100, STEAM HEAT; ELECTRIC ELEVATOR, EXCELLENT LIGHT; VERY SUBSTANTIAL BUILDINGS. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

At 204 Front St.—Building to let, 4 stories and cellar; electric elevator; possession May 1st; rent $2,000. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman.

A store on Nassau St.; possession May 1st; rent $7,000. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Broadway, between Fulton and John Streets, lofts and offices, steam heat; elevator and janitor service; rents reasonable. Apply to Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194 Broadway.

45th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.—Two houses; easily altered; plot 33x100.
H. J. Sachs & Co., 28 West 22d St.

42d St., Near 10th Av.—Light loft, 25x100; moderate rent; favorable lease. Martin & Schmousees, 627 9th Av.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Store, whole or half; 6th Av., near 18th St. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Business buildings to lease, 10,000 to 100,000 square feet. Chas. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Bronx.

Large corner store, good for grocery, liquor, or drug business, with apartment in rear if wanted; terms made very easy; growing neighborhood, northeast corner Westchester Av. and Tiffany Street. Isaac Sonn, 55 Liberty St.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CRESSKILL SLOPE,
at Cresskill, N. J. (45 minutes Erie R. R.) Completing modern all improved houses, absolutely desirable, $3,800 up.
Terms to suit.
L. F. Riegel, Cresskill, N. J.

Exceptionally fertile farm, 60 acres, 22 miles, Susquehanna and Western Railway, near station; house 10 rooms; large shaded lawn; horse barn, 6 straight and 3 box stalls; cow barn for 24 cows, and room for more; large carriage house; hay barn for 41 tons; other buildings; stream, two wells, windmill; buildings cost more than price asked, $8,500; land is level and nearly all under cultivation; a moneymaker; ($41.) W. E. Switzer, 24 State St., Manhattan.

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UNFURNISHED.

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159 WEST 125TH ST.;
2,727 B'WAY, at 104TH.

109 EAST 55TH STREET.
Three-story and basement, high-stoop brownstone dwelling; A1 condition; hardwood floors; open plumbing; seen by permit.
WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 BROADWAY.

Large modern detached house to let; inquire next house, west side Grand Concourse and Boulevard, formerly Mott Av., bet. 164th and 165th.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
FURNISHED.

Houses, unfurnished and furnished; desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
West Side.

$35.00 to $50.00 WITH Elevator
AT
PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,
151-59-161-69 West 140th St.
5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
Electric light, telephone, etc.
LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.
L. M. SMITH.
Tel. 70 River. 674 Columbus Av.

Bonavista Court
ST. NICHOLAS AVE., 157th & 158th STS.
FINEST LOCATION ON
Washington Heights
4, 5, 6 & 7 ROOM APARTMENTS.
TELEPHONE AND HALL SERVICE.
ELECTRIC LIGHT.
RENTS $35 to $45.
Subway Station B'way and 157th St

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

REFINED HOME; excellent table; private house; good neighborhood; two in room; en suite or singly; $7.50 up per person; every convenience. Box 75 Times, Harlem.

TWO refined gentlemen offered permanent home in small private family apartment; subway, elevated; telephone; terms, $9. Bonvivant, Box 325 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Two boarders, gentlemen preferred, in a private house; references required. Address Exclusive, Box 320 Times, Times Square.

West Side.

8TH ST., 25 WEST.—Excellent board and room, $6 weekly; two, $10. The Adelaide.

12TH ST., 39 WEST—Large front room suitable for two; small room; every convenience; table board.

18TH ST., 332 WEST.—Mechanics' boarding house; furnished rooms; early breakfast; table board; quiet; moderate.

21ST ST., 136 WEST.—We can accommodate a few more table guests; home cooking; reasonable.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; one second floor; excellent table board; references.

82D ST., 48 WEST.—Excellent table and service; telephone; references.

90TH ST., 6 WEST.—Large, well-heated front room; excellent table; parlor dining room; reasonable.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Desirable medium, small rooms; suitable gentlemen; location convenient Subway, elevated; references.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, with table board; desirable location; references.

94TH ST., 65 WEST.—Nicely furnished sunny front room; excellent table; select house; telephone; references.

111TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms and board; also extra table board.

125TH ST., 47 WEST.—Neatly furnished room, separate rooms; young men; excellent board; Subway and L; heat, bath; convenient; private family. Choles.

LENOX AV., 813, 125TH ST. SUBWAY STATION.—Large room, second floor, with board; reference; telephone.

East Side.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms and hall rooms with board; references.

44TH ST., 45 EAST.—Large room, with board; private bath; one single room; gentleman; table board; references.

49TH ST., 9 EAST.—Third-floor large room, with board; references.

72D ST., 172 EAST.—Large, comfortable room for two gentlemen; excellent table; American family; references.

142D ST., 605 EAST.—Nicely furnished light rooms; running water; bath adjoining; heat; reasonable; convenient.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,066.—Elegant large and small rooms with board; telephone; table boarders accommodated.

LEXINGTON AV., 461, (45th.)—Large rooms, suitable for two or three, with board; references.

Brooklyn.

5 MONTAGUE TERRACE, Brooklyn Heights, overlooking Wall St.; second-floor elegantly furnished rooms or apartment, neighborhood and table high-class; telephone.

Amity St., 187, Heights.—Furnished rooms, board optional; table guests; convenient bridge and ferries.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

BOARD.—Detached room; no other boarders; young lady. A., Box 115 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY BOARD.

53 Tremont St., Bloomfield, N. J.—Desirable rooms, with board; central locality; good table; attractive home; terms to suit permanent.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

46TH ST., 43 WEST.—Well-appointed rooms; just opened; telephone; board optional.

47TH ST., 179 WEST. Facing Times Square.—Fine corner room; clean and homelike; private family. Noss.

49TH ST., 110 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room, southern exposure, $2.50 week; very clean. Private family.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Nice, large, sunny rooms, well heated; hot and cold water; bath.

86TH ST., 317 WEST.—Handsome room, adjoining bath; also rear parlor, with extension; Subway; references.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; moderate prices.

107TH ST., 7 WEST.—Modern improvements; front and back parlor; breakfast optional. Willey.

109TH ST., 259, Cor. Broadway.—Sunny front room, bath, all conveniences; reasonable rent. Burns.

112TH ST., 254 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; bath; two minutes from L, Subway; call evenings. Close.

113TH ST., 300 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms, bath; all improvements; steam heat. Powell.

126TH ST., 143 WEST.—Furnished rooms to let.

127TH ST., 7 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms, steam-heated, at reasonable rates.

133D ST., 215 WEST.—Large and small rooms; all light; parlor, suitable for doctor; heated.

MANHATTAN AV., 442.—Neatly furnished room, steam heat, bath; private family; $3. Costello.

YOUNG WOMAN would like to share lovely flat in shopping district with congenial business woman; references. J., Box 347 Times, Times Square.

East Side.

43D ST., 13 EAST, (opposite Hotel Manhattan.)—Large pleasant room with private bath; telephone.

57TH ST., 132 EAST.—Large room and bedroom, nicely furnished, for gentleman.

83D ST., 128 EAST.—Beautiful front and bedroom in steam-heated apartment; gentlemen below.

86TH ST., 68 EAST.—Parlor, basement, business; sleeping rooms, single beds; all conveniences; select, private.

132D ST., 57 EAST.—Nice, large furnished room for gentleman or couple; running water; reasonable.

Bronx.

174TH & 175TH, (4,062 Park Av., Bronx.)—Large sunny room for two gentlemen; heated; bath; private house; $5; single room, $2.25.

Brooklyn.

CLARK ST., 91, (Heights.)—Large, comfortable room; running water; bath adjoining. Tel. 4329 R Main.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cooks.

WANTED—A young woman to cook, wash, and iron in small private family; references. Call 9 to 12, 272 West 94th St.

Singers.

WANTED—Chorus sopranos (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Soprano and contralto, $200 and $150. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Soprano for Manhattan church; $700. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Sopranos for New Jersey church, $500 and $700. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Soprano and contralto; city church; $276 to $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Young lady familiar with subscription work on daily newspaper. Address in own handwriting, stating experience and salary expected, A. R., Box 310 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Women canvassers for Who's Who in New York; a $5 book, easy to sell; salary $8 per week guaranteed. Apply 1 West 34th St., Room 702.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policy; large commissions; renewals; general agents wanted some States. A. B. Cilley, Mgr., 413 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Automobiles.

AUTOMOBILES.—The demands of our resources being so great we are compelled to establish a new department, just being refitted, with advanced six weeks' course, at $50, beginning March 1; success guaranteed; positions pay $100 to $150; short course, $25; 4 weeks makes you competent to handle any machine; dissatisfied students from every other school in city in attendance; requests constantly on file for competent chauffeurs; investigation invited; circulars mailed. Auto Transportation School, 309 West 41st St.

Compositors, Etc.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Compositors.

WANTED

Electrotype finishers, molders, batterymen, builders-up, and assistants in each branch.

Compositors Wanted, Non-Union, $21 per week; job, stone, and make-up; also machine operators at $23 per week; absolutely permanent positions guaranteed first-class men of good character; excellent opportunity to obtain a permanent position in one of the oldest, largest, and most modern printing houses in New York City.

THE DE VINNE PRESS, 12 Lafayette Place, New York City.

Wanted—Compositors, stone hands, and make-up men; "open shop;" highest salary; permanent position; additional bonus for faithful services; New York, vicinity, and Western points. Call or address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

Organists.

WANTED — Organist and singers, Catholic church, $150 to $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist, country Catholic church, $800. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Singers.

WANTED — Boys with voices for church; good salary and excellent training. Choirmaster, Box 301 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Chorus tenors (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED — Tenor for Manhattan church; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Bass for Catholic Church, $250. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Tenor and bass; city church; $300 to $450. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Tenor for church; $1,000. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED FOR UNITED STATES ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 2,360 3d Av., 749 6th Av., 2,306 8th Av., New York or 303 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Boy in office of insurance broker; preference given to good penman; good opening for the right boy. A., Box 115 Times Downtown.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars, Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cooks.

COOK.—$25 to $30; references; city or country. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av.; Tel. 741 River.

COOK.—First-class; by the day or would accommodate; best references. 7 East 78th St.

COOK.—German, $25; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER'S ASSISTANT.—All-around hand; out by day's work; private family; competent. M. F. D., 1,008 Park Av.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, ETC.—Colored; cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress, in apartment; neat, willing; city references. The Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 59th. Tel. 4780 Columbus.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK or chamberwork and waiting; references; $18. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—River.

Nurses.

NURSES.—$18 to $25; references; city, country. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av.; Tel. 741 River.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; good penman; rapid figurer; short experience; no agency; live with parents; employment a positive necessity; salary $8. Miss B., Box 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner; $6; good writer; accurate and rapid on typewriter; excellent speller; reads notes readily; lives home; no agency; strictly business. Miss M., Box 204 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; neat, accurate; good speller; anxious to secure good, permanent position; $8. Recommended. Box 166 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Nine years' experience; rapid, accurate; stock brokerage business preferred; salary $15 to $18; exceptional references. Remington, Box 21 Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Bookkeeper.—Five years' experience; capable worker; references; $12-$15. Successful, Box 194 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; neat, accurate; references; $10. Conscientious, Box 118 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Office Assistant.—Four years' experience; rapid, accurate; references; $12. Miss Wright, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; high-class worker; trial will prove ability; references; $15. Miss Clinton, Box 86 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; high school education; refined American; intelligent, energetic, industrious. Superior, P. O. Box 1,612.

STENOGRAPHER.—Has a number of years' experience in law, insurance, and mercantile work. Steno, Box 50 Times, Harlem.

Miscellaneous.

PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes situation to do light work of any kind in private family; good home and smaller salary preferred. Call to-day, A. F., care Mrs. Rowan, 510 2d Av., near 29th St. No cards answered.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT—Varied experience; open, write up, close books; profit and loss statement; expert investigation. Charles W. Deming, 156 5th Av.

ACCOUNTANT wishes work evenings; audits, statements, trial balances, bookkeeping, investigations; $4; terms moderate; references. Accountant, 16 Waverley Place.

ACCOUNTANT writes up, opens, closes, systematizes books; moderate rate. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—A bookkeeper or general office man by young man with several years' experience in wholesale house; best references. H. A. Scofield, P. O. Box 292 Hartford, Conn.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., 814 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG MAN OF 20, energetic, educated and enterprising, of two years' legal and newspaper experience, as excellent correspondent, seeks a position of any sort where virility and talent will be speedily recognized, and paying sufficient for his support. C. R. W., Box 814 Times, Times Square.

CHEF.—French, disengaged for two months, requires extras or dinner parties. Felix, 251 West 29th St.

COMPANION, &c.—By young man, educated, refined, linguist, knows Europe, Turkey, Greece, as companion or commercial traveler. Can, Box 301 Times, Times Sq.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY SOFRANSKI, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Feb. 19, 1906, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 114-118 West 17th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of remnant cloths, skirts, and fixtures, machines, safe, etc. Morton C. Fitch, Receiver. Marcuson Bros., Attorneys for Receiver, 132 Nassau St., New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—T. H. LEARY and JAMES A. MAY, individually and as composing the firm of T. H. Leary & Co., Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that T. H. Leary, one of the above-named bankrupts, has filed his petition, dated November 9th, 1905, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, individually and as a member of said firm, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 5th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MARGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 19th, 1906.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—AUGUSTA SIEBOLD, plaintiff, against THOMAS F. DONOHUE et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 16th day of February, 1906, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of March, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of a certain carriageway, running from Twentieth Street to Twenty-first Street, along the easterly line of Gramercy Park, which point is thirty-nine (39) feet five and one-seventh (5 1-7) inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of Twenty-first Street and the said carriageway; and thence running eastwardly and parallel with Twenty-first Street and through a party wall eighty (80) feet; thence southwardly and parallel with said carriageway thirty-nine (39) feet five and one-seventh (5 1-7) inches; thence westwardly and again parallel with Twenty-first Street and through another party wall eighty (80) feet to the said easterly line of said carriageway; and thence northwardly and along the same line thirty-nine (39) feet five and one-seventh (5 1-7) inches, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

Also all those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the easterly side of the easterly carriageway of Gramercy Park, which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in said carriageway seventy-eight (78) feet ten (10) inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of said carriageway and Twenty-first Street; and running thence easterly and part of the way through a party wall eighty-two (82) feet eleven (11) inches; thence southerly forty-four (44) feet one-half (½) of an inch; thence westerly eighty-two (82) feet eleven (11) inches to said carriageway, and thence northerly along said carriageway forty-four (44) feet and one-half (½) of an inch to the point or place of beginning.

The said premises are to be sold subject to a mortgage for the sum of thirty-five thousand ($35,000) dollars, now a lien on the premises above firstly described, with interest thereon at 5 per cent. per annum from Nov. 1, 1905, and subject to a mortgage of forty thousand ($40,000) dollars on the premises above secondly described, with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum from Nov. 1, 1905, and subject to a mortgage of twenty-eight thousand ($28,000) dollars, a lien on the above described premises, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum from the first day of July, 1905, and subject to the terms, covenants, and conditions contained in the trust deeds or instruments recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 278, Conveyances, Page 328, and in Liber 308 of Conveyances, Page 194, creating the Gramercy Park, on which said lots front, including all benefits under said agreements appertaining to said lots, and subject also to party walls and party wall agreements.

Dated New York, February 17th, 1906.

GOTTHARD A. LITTHAUER, Referee.

GEO. HAAS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 119 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

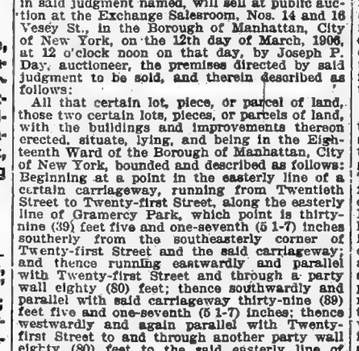

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $49,412.60, with interest thereon from the 5th day of February, 1906, together with costs and allowance amounting to $335.86, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,841.45 and interest.

Dated New York, 17th day of February, 1906.

GOTTHARD A. LITTHAUER, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of OIL SEEDS PRESSING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 6,515.

To James F. McNaboe, Trustee, and to all creditors of the above-named bankrupt who have filed their claims herein:

Take notice that upon the order to show cause herein, dated February 5th, 1906, and the petition of the Oil Seeds Company thereto annexed, duly verified in the office of the Clerk of this Court on the 5th day of February, 1906, and now on file therein, the Oil Seeds Company will move this Court on the 19th day of February, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., at its Court House in the General Post Office Building in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, for an order confirming the deed of the property described in the petition and situated in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, and known by the Numbers 80-86 Irving Street, in said borough and city, given by the said Receiver to Frank J. Dunham on the 5th day of February, 1904, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of Kings in Section 2, Liber 27, Page 435, Block 816, of Conveyances, on February 9th, 1904, and also directing the Trustee herein to give a deed to the said petitioner, the Oil Seeds Company, of all his right, title, and interest as such Trustee in and to the aforesaid property.

Dated New York, February 5th, 1906.

Yours, etc.,

GEORGE F. BENTLEY, Attorney for Oil Seeds Company, Petitioner, 150 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

NO. 7,837.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY M. JOHNSON, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Henry M. Johnson of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1905, the said Henry M. Johnson was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall Street, N. Y. City, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1906, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Feb. 19, 1906.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 8,653.—CHARLES HALDANE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Haldane of the City, County, and State of New York, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 5th, 1906, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 26th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 6, 1906.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SAMUEL STOCKMAN and JOSEPH BOBROW, individually and composing the firm of STOCKMAN & BOBROW, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts and consisting of a stock of furs, skins, manufactured furs, fur coats, and other fur garments, fixtures, etc., will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States auctioneer, at No. 40 East 10th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of February, 1906, at 10:30 A. M. The said property will be open for inspection at the aforesaid address on February 23 and 24, 1906, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Dated New York, February 16, 1906.

THOMAS D. HEWITT, Receiver.

MYERS & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, Manhattan, City of New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID PERLMAN, bankrupt.—No. 8,772.

To the creditors of David Perlman of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1906, the said David Perlman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1906, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

STANTON PORTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, February 17th, 1906.

NO. 8,544.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALEXANDER BAUME, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Alexander Baume of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1905, the said Alexander Baume was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1906 at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. JOHN J. TOWNSEND,

February 17th, 1906. Referee in Bankruptcy.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK—JOHN H. CONLEN, plaintiff, against ROSANNA RIZER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of March, 1905, I, the undersigned, the Referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of March, 1906, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

First Parcel—No. 128 West 36th Street.

All that certain lot of land, with the dwelling thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street, distant one hundred and forty-nine feet eleven and one-half inches westerly from the former westerly line or side of Broadway, and which point is now distant one hundred and twenty-three feet two and a half inches westerly from the present westerly line or side of Broadway as established by law, and running from thence southerly on a line at right angles with Thirty-sixth Street and partly through a party wall ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line, parallel with Thirty-sixth Street, sixteen feet eight inches; thence northerly on a line at right angles with Thirty-sixth Street, and partly through a party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street, and thence easterly along said southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street, sixteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed by August C. Hassey to Bernard Murphy by deed bearing date the 15th day of February, 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, on the 15th day of February, 1894, in Liber 27, Page 63 of Conveyances, Block Series, Section 3.

Second Parcel—No. 320 West 71st Street:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Seventy-first Street, distant two hundred and seven (207) feet westerly from the westerly line of West End Avenue, and from thence running southerly and parallel with West End Avenue and for a part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Seventieth and Seventy-first Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with Seventy-first Street seventeen feet and six inches; thence northerly and parallel with West End Avenue and for a part of the distance through another party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Seventy-first Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Seventy-first Street seventeen feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning, being known by the street number 320 West 71st Street, in said city.

Being the same premises conveyed by Henry E. Woodyard and Marie H. Woodward to Bernard Murphy under the name of Bernard R. Murphy, by deed bearing date the 31st day of January, 1896, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1896, in Liber 43, Page 15 of Conveyances, Block Series, Section 4.

New York, February 18, 1906.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

FRANCIS S. McGRATH, Attorney for Plaintiff, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following are the diagrams of the property to be sold as above described:

First Parcel, No. 128 West 36th Street:

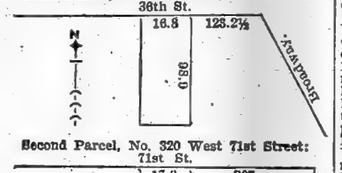

Second Parcel, No. 320 West 71st Street:

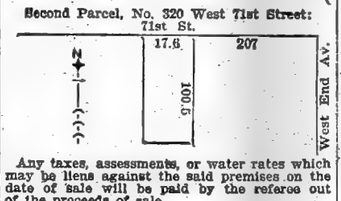

Any taxes, assessments, or water rates which may be liens against the said premises on the date of sale will be paid by the referee out of the proceeds of sale.

The said first parcel will be sold subject to a lease, made by the receiver in the action, which expires October 1st, 1906. The rent of Two Thousand Dollars ($2,000) per annum will be duly apportioned with the purchaser.

Said first parcel will also be sold with the benefits of and subject to the provisions of a certain party wall and light and air agreement between Casper H. Ritter and others and John A. Pell, dated May 31st, 1878, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 1454 of Conveyances, Page 282, in so far as the said agreement is now in force and effect, and also subject to the encroachment, if any, on the said first parcel of the division wall referred to in said agreement.

The said second parcel will be sold with the benefits of and subject to the provisions of a certain party wall agreement between John Kehoe and William Bradley, dated May 21, 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 31 of Conveyances, Page 405, Section 4. Also with the benefits of and subject to the provisions of the covenants and restrictions against nuisances as in a building contained in the deed of Jacob Halstead and others to Cornelia E. Rhodes, dated June 10, 1873, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 1267 of Conveyances, Page 265, so far as the same may now be in force and effect.

New York, February 13, 1906.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ALBERT BLUM, Plaintiff, against ELEANOR C. GOBLE, et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 13th day of February, 1906, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of March, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Lewis Phillips, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and State of New York, and known as lots numbers one hundred and twenty-four (124,) one hundred and twenty-five (125,) one hundred and twenty-six (126,) and one hundred and twenty-seven (127,) on a map entitled "First Map of Westchester Heights, Westchester Co., N. Y., property of the Westchester and Van Nest Land Company," dated September 9th, 1902, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County, said premises being bounded and described upon said map as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Saratoga Avenue, distant westerly fifty feet from the northwesterly corner of Saratoga Avenue and Newport Street as laid down on said map, running thence northwardly along the westerly line of lot one hundred and twenty-eight (128) on said map one hundred feet; thence westerly along the rear of lots one hundred and thirty-two (132,) one hundred and thirty-three (133,) one hundred and thirty-four (134,) and one hundred and thirty-five (135) on said map one hundred feet; thence southwardly along the easterly side of lot number one hundred and twenty-three (123) on said map one hundred feet to the said northerly side of Saratoga Avenue; thence eastwardly along Saratoga Avenue one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the right, title, and interest of one Marion E. Northshield of, in, and to the land embraced in Saratoga Avenue lying adjacent to and in front of the premises hereinabove described to the centre line of said avenue.

Dated New York, February 16th, 1906.

WALDEMAR F. TIMME, Referee.

MEIGHAN & NEGARSULMER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, being situate in the Annexed District of the City and County of New York:

Sharon Place.

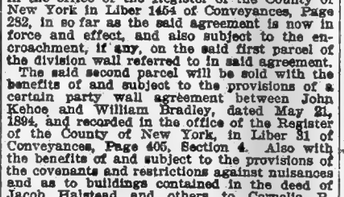

Saratoga Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,716.51, with interest thereon from the 3d day of February, 1906, together with costs and allowance amounting to $264.76, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $59.82 and interest.

Dated New York, February 16th, 1906.

WALDEMAR F. TIMME, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—JUSTIN S. GALLAND, plaintiff, against VICTOR CARRET, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within six days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 17, 1906.

FOULDS & GALLAND, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To Victor Carret, the above-named defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Seabury, one of the Justices of the City Court of the City of New York, dated January 29th, 1906, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, January 30, 1906.

FOULDS & GALLAND, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

PARSHALL, PHEBE ANN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to George H. Parshall, as executor of Mary L. Williamson; George H. Parshall, Alvin Williamson, George H. Parshall, as sole heir, next of kin, and assignee of legacy herein of Louisa A. Parshall, deceased; Emma L. Baker, Harry Hotto, Mary E. Wynans, Emeline S. Russell as executrix of Emeline P. Doan, Emmie S. Russell, George Doan Russell, Bertha Russell, Harriet Hartshorn, Laura A. Clark, Mortimer Smith, James F. Smith, Charles Smith, John Smith, George Warren, Mary Warren, Ann Maria Lampman, Phebe A. Larson, Emma Meyers, Louisa Stewart, Albion Smith as administrators of John M. Smith, deceased; Albert Vermeule, Children's Aid Society, Home of Incurables, Peabody Home for Old Ladies, Ernest Parshall, George H. Parshall as sole heir and next of kin of James C. Parshall, deceased; Frederick Parshall, George H. Parshall (styled guardian in the will herein) as trustee of Phebe A. Parshall; Phebe A. Parshall, Daniel Barker, Jr., Elvira Dill, Sarah B. Winegar, Mary Ellison, William B. Hoyt, Charlotte A. Wright, Jennie D. Deyo, Jennie D. Deyo (styled guardian in the will herein) as trustee of Clifford Parshall Deyo, Clifford Parshall Deyo, Annie S. Shapter, Stephen D. Affleck, John A. Affleck, Henrietta Disbrow, Ida S. M. Wagner, Abraham J. Dittenhoefer as executor of Edward Prescott Barker, Sarah Hoyt, William H. Barker, Harry Hotto as executor of Frances C. Hotto, Harriet M. Worden, Annie Von Oven, Sarah Jenness as sole heir and next of kin of Clementine Van Der Veer, Hester A. Honeywell, Mary Zurfluh, heir, husband, next of kin, executors or administrator, if any, and legal representatives of Mary Scott, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of PHEBE ANN PARSHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 23d day of February, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Sidwell S. Randall, as executor and trustee of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 17th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

FRANK T. FITZGERALD, Surrogate.

EDMONDS, JOHN H.—Surrogate's Court, Oneida County.—In the matter of the estate of JOHN H. EDMONDS, deceased. An intention to apply for letters of administration, with the will annexed, in the above-entitled estate having been shown to this court by the petition of Walter D. Edmonds and another for the issuance to him of such letters; now, therefore, pursuant to an order of this court duly made, filed, and entered on the 22d day of January, 1906, the consent of all the next of kin of said deceased having been first duly made and filed, notice is hereby given to provide by Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure all creditors having claims against the estate of John H. Edmonds, late of the City of Utica, in the County of Oneida, and

NEW YORK CITY BONDS DROPPING STEADILY

City Ownership Agitation Did It, Says Controller Metz.

NEVER SO LOW AS AT PRESENT

On Basis of Recent 4 Per Cent. Sale

3½ Per Cents Formerly Worth

112 Are Now Below Par.

Accountants in the Finance Department have been making a careful examination of the records of municipal bond sales in the last ten years for the purpose of analyzing the results of last Thursday's sale, when the city secured an average price of only 108.032 for $20,000,000 worth of 4 per cent. bonds. These were the first 4 per cent. bonds that the city has issued in a quarter of a century.

The investigation has shown that in the years 1898, 1899, 1900, and 1901 the city repeatedly and almost continually sold 3½ per cent. bonds at prices materially higher than was received last week for 4 per cents. The investigation also showed that on averages the city is paying to investors a higher rate for money than it ever has been obliged to pay since consolidation, and that the rate is likely to increase, for, although the city is prohibited by law from paying more than 4 per cent. on its bonds, the price at which these bonds will sell is prospectively dropping. The investigators say that this is due in part at least to the municipal ownership agitation and to the likelihood of many large issues being thrown on the market, and therefore the city will be receiving less and less premium on its issues.

Figures taken from the Finance Department records shows that from 1896 to 1905 inclusive city bonds have sold on a 3½ per cent. basis as follows:

Year.	High.	Low.	Average.
1896	104.089	100.50	102.295
1897	108.47	103.513	106.991
1898	108.85	104.94	106.895
1899	112.246	106.10	109.173
1900	112.117	110.713	111.415
1901	110.51	103.15	106.88
1902	107.52	105.	106.26
1903	104.56	101.05	103.25
1904	102.301	100.10	100.918
1905	100.712	100.017	100.27

Against this record for 3½ per cent. bonds the average price received for the 4 per cent. issue last week was 108.032. The highest rate at which any important block was sold was 108.851 and the lowest 107.851. It also has come to the attention of the city officials, in connection with investigating the general city bond situation, that the depreciation in prices has materially affected the values of the holdings of trust companies and of estates which invested in the securities several years ago. One of the biggest downtown trust companies bought $500,000 of the city bonds in 1899 and paid for them prices averaging about 112. On the basis of the prices realized by the city last Thursday this trust company now values these holdings at 98, or a drop of fourteen points in the securities in little more than six years.

As this drop has occurred in the securities of the biggest city in the western hemisphere, the city's experts and the experts of the bond houses of Wall Street feel that the situation is serious. The investigation has shown that many of the smaller cities of the country are selling their securities at prices materially higher than the New York prices; that the City of Atlanta, Ga., has sold bonds within the past two years on better terms than New York secured, and that many railroad corporations, and even some private corporations, are getting a higher rate for their bonds. Lake Shore bonds, especially, are cited as examples in point. Figures have been prepared for the financial officers of the city showing that thirty cities of Great Britain which took up municipal ownership some years ago suffered depreciations of from 30 to 40 points in their securities as a result.

Controller Metz has been most interested in the analysis made, since it has, according to his view, borne out his belief that the city should not take up municipal ownership and that it should not attempt the municipal operation of any of its public utilities unless the private operators show signal failure. These ideas he has already laid before the Rapid Transit Commission in connection with subway construction. The Controller says he believes that the city, in its future subway operations should follow the principle on which the Astor estate was built up. This was to retain the ownership of real property and to compel tenants to make all improvements and developments, just as does the syndicate operating the present Subway.

WHY NOT FIND

LOST ARTICLES

by advertising in

The New York Times

The best and cheapest medium for Lost and Found advertising.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Receives LOST and FOUND advertisements (10 cents per line) by telephone (1000 Bryant). Bill will be sent next day.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

LOST ARTICLES

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Bank book No. 67,182, The New York Savings Bank; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

LOST — While driving from Roosevelt St. Ferry, Brooklyn, between 3 and 4 P. M., Feb. 16, along Water and Front Sts., New York, to Broad St., sealskin hat, flexible peak; maker's name in lining, "C. F. Gunther's Son, 185 5th Av., New York"; also pair of otter skin gauntlets, muskrat lining; maker's name in gloves, "Devlin & Co., Ottawa, Canada." Finder will be liberally rewarded by their return to Anton Weidmann, 73 South 9th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOST — Saturday noon, between Broadway and 91st St. subway to Times Square Station and Metropolitan Opera House, small gold open-faced watch; initials C. W.; reward. Apartment 11A, The Narragansett, Broadway and 93d St.

LOST—White bull terrier, wearing unengraved collar, neighborhood Soldiers' Monument, on Saturday. Return to 417 West 117th St. and receive liberal reward.

LOST—Wednesday, Feb. 14, string of gold beads; reward. A. C., 22 West 76th St.

$1,000 REWARD and no questions asked will be paid for information leading to recovery of package, intact, of books and jewelry lost on bridge car Saturday night. William M. Sullivan, 35 Nassau St., New York City. Owner will pay above reward.

A LIBERAL REWARD will be paid for any reliable information regarding large package lost bridge car, Brooklyn side, Saturday night, 6:45 P. M. William M. Sullivan, 35 Nassau St., city.

LIBERAL REWARD will be paid for return of silver gilt snuffbox, on chain, with a gold piece and small charm; lost at Savoy Hotel Sunday, at 5:30 P. M. Flechter, 23 Union Square.

LIBERAL REWARD will be paid for return of large and small sales books and bill file lost on bridge car Saturday night. E. C. Heathcote, 7 Maiden Lane, New York City.

$100 REWARD, no questions asked, for return of ring set with two large pearls, lost in New York City. H. T. W., 43 Exchange Place, Room 601.

LOST—Wednesday, small parcel, containing linen, lace, scissors, and thimble. Reward if returned to Davis, 210 5th Av.

LOST—In Arion ball, bracelet, with small diamond; keepsake; reward. Miss Henderson, 212 West 45th St.

MR. HEARST'S PROGRAMME.

Will Urge at Albany 8 Bills, 1 Resolution, and 1 Amendment.

William R. Hearst and his lieutenants have arranged to take a large delegation to Albany on Tuesday, Feb. 27, by special train to appear before the Senate and Assembly committees in advocacy of a number of bills. These include the Direct Nominations bill, the Ballot Reform bill, the Pure Food bill, the Corrupt Practices bill, the Municipal Ownership bill, and the resolution providing for an investigation of the Interborough-Metropolitan traction merger and the alleged relations between political organizations and the public service corporations.

The special train will leave the Grand Central Station at 8:50 A. M., returning about 9 in the evening, and Mr. Hearst himself will head the delegation. Headquarters in Albany will be at the Hotel Ten Eyck.

The delegation also will urge the passage of the Labor bill establishing the prevailing rate of wages and an eight-hour day on public works, the proposed Constitutional amendment exempting income-producing utilities in the estimation of the city's debt, and the Elsberg bill, under which Mr. Hearst hopes to compel the city itself to operate as well as own all future subways. The Young bill, providing for additions to the Rapid Transit Board and abolishing the board's self-perpetuating character, also will be urged.

TO ACT ON BUILDING STRIKE.

Central Federated Union Will Decide About Aiding Housesmiths.

The Central Federated Union decided yesterday to discuss in executive session next Sunday afternoon the question of directing the unions in the building trades in that body to strike in sympathy with the Housesmiths' Union, on account of the open-shop declaration made by the Allied Iron Associations, which employs the housesmiths.

Delegate Kelly of the housesmiths reported yesterday that they had gained one or two more firms, and that with the support of the other unions they will be able to win.

The Central Federated Union has among its affiliated organizations only about one-half of the unions under the arbitration agreement. All the unions under the arbitration agreement have a sentiment against seeing the Housesmiths' Union disintegrating, but so far have not suggested a hostile move. All that the Central Federated Union could do would be to order its affiliated unions in the building trades to strike in sympathy with the housesmiths, in case the housesmiths asked for a sympathetic strike.

MURDER IN WINE DISPUTE.

Two Italians Grew Excited and One Stabbed the Other.

After an argument over the merits of Italian wines they had been drinking all afternoon, Michael Chiarcello of 235 Mulberry Street was stabbed last night by his life-long friend, Vincenzo Vintigilio, and instantly killed, in front of 170 Elizabeth Street. His assailant escaped.

The two, with Chiarello's brother-in-law, Antonio Frishi, had had a merry day of it, visiting the cafés in the Italian quarter. In the evening they wound up at Cactano Cavara's saloon, at 170 Elizabeth Street, where they began discussing Chianti wines. The argument between Chiarello and Vintigilio grew warm, and they went into the street, where Vintigilio, the police say, drew a stiletto and plunged it into his companion's back.

Chiarello staggered to the curb and fell dead. His assailant ran to Spring Street and disappeared into one of the big tenements. Late last night the police had not caught him.

PREFER SAVAGE LIFE.

Negro Family, Found in New Jersey Cave, Try to Leave Almshouse.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Feb. 18.—The authorities here are now trying to solve the biggest puzzle they have had in some time—what to do with James Van Kirk, his wife, and six children, all colored, who were found a few days ago by Constable Michael Corcoran living like savages in a cave at North Branch. The family is now in the almshouse, but evidently prefers liberty in the woods to civilization.

The cave in which they were staying was about eight feet high, with an opening large enough to admit the body of a man. The entrance was covered with burlap. A hole in the roof permitted smoke to get out. The man and his family had been dispossessed from a hut for non-payment of rent, and had been living in the cave since last November.

The family were almost starving and were suffering from the cold. The children had only a single garment of burlap each, and were barefooted. Fish which Van Kirk caught in the Raritan River and corn from the near-by fields were almost the only food the family had tasted for many months.

When the constable attempted to remove the family from the cave they resisted him, and he had to summon four assistants. Since being removed to the almshouse the Van Kirks have made several attempts to get away. Guards are watching to prevent their escape.

FIVE NEW ACTS.

To be Added To-day to the Hippodrome Programme.

Five new acts will be introduced this week in the circus programme at the Hippodrome, where "A Society Circus" continues to be the attraction. They are: Woodward's Trained Seals, Powers's Elephants, the Lecussons, equestrians; the Gaudschmidts, the Marnello-Marnitz troupe of men and women acrobats, and Wolf's Trained Hounds, ten in number, which come directly from the Circus Wolf in Brussels.

BUTCHER "ARRESTED" HIM.

Sue, Says the Court to Victim—He Delivered Meat on Sunday.

Samuel Gerner of 439 West Fifty-second Street was fined $5 in the West Side Court yesterday morning for delivering meat on Sunday. Fining the prisoner, Magistrate Cornell said:

"This is a most heinous crime, but, no matter what we may think of the case or the law, the law is and I must obey it. I shall impose, however, the lightest punishment possible."

The prisoner had been arrested by Adam Hemerman, of the Benchmen's Association, a butchers' organization, which is responsible for the law.

Hemerman arrested the prisoner himself after he had displayed a big badge with the name of his association on it. The prisoner told the Magistrate that he had tried to deliver the meat on Saturday night, but was unable to do so and thought it no harm to do so on Sunday.

After fining Gerner the Magistrate told him that he had a good case against the complainant for false arrest.

Socialists Vote Against Battleships.

The Central Federated Union passed resolutions yesterday calling on the Secretary of the Navy to see that more battleships were built in the navy yards when they are authorized, since when the battleship Connecticut shall have been finished at the Brooklyn Navy Yard 50 per cent. of the mechanics there will be idle. They were opposed by the Socialists, who declared that they did not believe in building battleships at all. The Socialists were voted down.

ROYAL

Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure.

MAY ASK LEGISLATURE TO INVESTIGATE S.P.C.A.

Haine's Opponents Think He Will Thus Be Forced Out.

MRS. WHARTON DETAILS PLAN

She Thinks a Thorough Inquiry Is Necessary to Restore Public Confidence—Subscriptions Falling Off.

The reform element within the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals may invoke the aid of the Legislature in bringing about the retirement of John P. Haines as President of that organization.

Among such of the members as are now making an effort to restore to the society the full measure of public confidence it once enjoyed and place it on a basis where it can be effective, the impression is gaining ground that only through the resignation or retirement of Mr. Haines can either of the ends they have in view be attained.

In the time that has elapsed since the last installment of the society's annual meeting at which, according to those opposed to his administration, Mr. Haines contrived to use the "stable" vote for the purpose of forcing an adjournment sine die and throttle further discussion on the part of the opposition for another year, the members of this group have held several informal meetings at the house of one of the members to devise a plan that will force the existing differences to an issue before that time.

At a meeting held yesterday, which was attended by half a dozen of the members who have been leaders in the reform movement, the plan of appealing to the Legislature was suggested and was so favorably received that it probably will be adopted.

May Ask for an Investigation.

The appeal to the Legislature, if such an appeal is made, will be in the form of a request for an investigating committee on the line of the committees that recently took up the investigation of the insurance concerns and the lighting corporations.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, being a quasi-public organization, operating under a charter from the State and being supported partly by public funds, the Legislature can appoint a committee with ample powers to sift to the bottom the administration of the society's affairs. The opponents of Mr. Haines feel convinced that such an investigation would lead to his retirement.

Members of the reform wing in the society yesterday commented freely on the readiness of the Board of Managers, the governing body of the organization, to co-operate with them in bringing about a number of administrative reforms and its opposition to any such raking up of the past as would be incidental to an investigation of the Haines administration.

The Board of Managers lost little time in agreeing to adopt nearly every reform suggested by the Haines opposition, but reserved to itself the right to make any investigation of the society's affairs. The board always meets in executive session. Mr. Haines is a member. There are eighteen others, of whom only five were in favor of an open investigation.

"It was apparent to us at once that any investigation by the board would have been merely an investigation of Mr. Haines by Mr. Haines, and we do not want that, because it would be worse than useless and would be looked upon askance by the public, whose support and confidence the society should have," said one of the members yesterday.

Mrs. E. R. Wharton, the novelist, who has taken an active interest in the work of purging the society, had this to say:

Wished to Convince the Public.

"The object of the members in asking for an investigation of the society, and that the charges of neglect and indifference so generally brought against it be considered, was to restore public confidence in our organization. Owing to the recent policy of the society, it has been impossible, not only for the outside public, but for the members to ascertain what the society may have to say in refutation of these charges.

"We only know that its management has been wholly inadequate, and that it has discouraged any co-operation on the part of the public, and as it is partly supported by public money, we feel that a continuance of the present policy will be fatal to the future of the society. Subscriptions are falling off at an alarming rate, and the society shows very small returns for the money it has spent.

"As a member of the committee of five appointed to confer with managers regarding the amendent of the by-laws, I should like to say that we appreciate the readiness with which our suggestions were adopted, but it was all the greater surprise to us to find that at the first word concerning an investigation of the society's past work we were silenced immediately on the ground that this concerned only the managers.

"Mr. Haines voted in favor of both motions to stifle the investigations, and in one case—that of the motion to adjourn sine die and cut short even any further discussion of his administration—it was carried by his vote. This was really the crucial point, inasmuch as it was designed to silence the members of the society for a whole year to come."

NEGRO EXHORTERS FREED.

Say Dives Were Unmolested, While They Were Arrested.

The Rev. W. J. Johnson, assistant pastor of the Colored Abyssinian Baptist Church in West Fortieth Street, with two male companions and one woman, were before Magistrate Cornell yesterday on the charge of disorderly conduct and inciting to riot.

Policemen Bickley, Nixon, and Keeley of the West Thirty-seventh Street station said that after midnight Saturday the prisoners were gathered on West Thirty-seventh Street, and their loud talk was such that it was liable to incite the negroes of the neighborhood to a riot.

The Rev. Dr. Charles S. Morris, pastor of the church, said the prisoners belonged to his mission band, and that he had sent them down to exhort the colored people of the dives on West Thirty-seventh Street, but that being unable to get into the places they had begun a revival service on the street, when they were arrested.

"I think it rather strange that the police should arrest good people who are trying to do good for a technical violation of the law, and let these bad places violate the law continually," he concluded.

"I shall do all I can to help you," said Magistrate Cornell, as he discharged the prisoners.

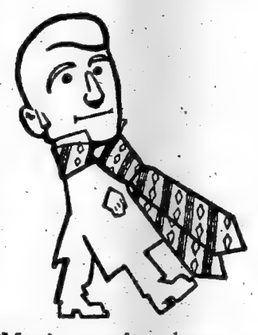

Men's scarfs whose value stands out boldly.

9600 four-in-hands.

The story is common enough—most of the scarfs were made up from the season's accumulation of short ends of silks, the balance is the clean-up of our own stock.

The uncommon thing is that while no scarf in the sale is under regular 50c. value, the sale price is—

25c.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY,

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

Boys' stockings whose worth stands out proudly.

Full fashioned, fast black, and of a quality whose smallest sizes would be 25c., while the most popular sizes would be 35c.

All sizes 6 to 10.

3 pairs for 50c.

1200 boys' handkerchiefs.

The same Irishlinen of which we sold 9200 men's handkerchiefs at 2 for 25c. one day last week.

10c. each.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 opposite Warren st. | 842 near Union Square. | 1260 opposite Greeley Square.

"Advance Spring Garb"

A woolen house going out of business has placed with us all of their stock to dispose of. These cloths were made for this season's trade, the cloth alone costing more than half the price of the suit. They are priced at

$30 THE SUIT

HANSEN & SHACKLETON

TAILORS

Fifth Avenue and 42d Street (5 Doors West) New York

Only This Week.

All this fall and winter and our last spring and summer remnants go into suits to order, $18. Trousers $5, regardless of their former value. Made the Arnheim way, with unbreakable fronts and shoulders. Every suit guaranteed to fit to perfection, or no sale.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & Ninth Street.

KING OF CAT ISLAND THEIR HOST FOR A WEEK

Shipwrecked Captain and Crew Vote Him Finest Monarch Alive.

THE RICE HIT A SUNKEN REEF

Those on Board Put Off in a Boat and Found a Royal Welcome in Florida Strait.

"He's the finest King on earth," exclaimed Capt. Belleveau of the wrecked Nova Scotian barkentine Dixon Rice, when he landed from the Ward liner Saratoga yesterday, and gave to reporters the details of the week he and his sailors spent on Cat Island as the guest of King A. S. Heigh of that fertile but little known isle. The Rice struck on one of the hidden reefs known as the Riding Rocks, off the Great Bahama Bank, and it was King Heigh who took them in hand and cared for them while they were waiting for a vessel to take them to Nassau.

The Rice, with Capt. Belleveau, his wife, and a crew of nine, sailed from Savana La Mar, Jamaica, for Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 14 last. For twelve days the voyage was a pleasant one, and everybody on board was happy. Then when they had been thirteen days out all but ten minutes, the Dixon Rice struck something. It was high tide, and the skipper and his men could not imagine what it was. They thought probably it was the jagged edge of one of the submerged keys in the Florida chain. At low tide they learned their mistake. They were on one of the hundred or so points of the treacherous reefs off the Great Bahama Bank.

An hour after the Rice struck she was half full of water and the skipper was getting ready to take off all hands. They were to leave the ship at low tide. When the tide fell, however, they found that the ship rested on a long rock, from the end of which stretched another, and so on for a distance of perhaps ten miles.

The Rice was nearly full of water when Capt. and Mrs. Belleveau and the nine sailors struck out in a rowboat for an island, the dim outlines of which could be seen on the horizon. As they neared the island they saw on an eminence a tall man in golf suit and cap, who waved a welcome to them. The next moment they saw the British flag hoisted to the top of a pole that decorated the roof of a Queen Anne cottage, about 100 yards inshore.

The man in golf clothes was King Heigh. With him was another white man, and behind these two stood perhaps fifty negroes, the inhabitants of the Kingdom of Cat Island. When the boat got within hailing distance of the shore, a big West Indian negro, known as William Edward Rufus McShane, stepped forward. He had in his hand a great megaphone, and, lifting it to his lips, there was wafted in stentorian tones across the waters this welcome:

"In the name of his Majesty Heigh, King of Cat Island and best fellow on earth, friend of the shipwrecked and sorely stricken—loyal subject of his Most Excellent Majesty Edward VII., by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India—sole owner and absolute dictator of the fortunes, past, present, and future, of Cat Island, and coming golf champion of the world, I welcome you to this glorious and happy land."

Ten minutes later the shipwrecked party reached the landing at Cat Island, and as they stepped ashore the King, his face all smiles, stepped forward.

"Indeed, you are welcome," said he, "for, with the exception of my good friend, Mr. Mitchell, here, it has been many days since I looked upon the face of men of my own color. As for the lady that accompanies your party, I bid her thrice welcome."

Once ashore the whole party was escorted to the Queen Anne cottage, and a feast spread for them. For a whole week the Dixon Rice's sailors and Capt. and Mrs. Belleveau were entertained to their hearts' content, and every day something new was provided to show how happy was King Heigh in getting a chance to receive them.

One week after they landed along came two spongers, the Vivet and the Minerva, and in these craft the shipwrecked party went to Nassau. At Nassau they took passage on the Saratoga for New York. They are all going back to see King Heigh some day.

DEATH PENALTY CONDEMNED.

Lawyer Tells People's Meeting That Rich Criminals Always Escape.

About two hundred men and women, including a woman member of the Society of Friends, listened to a discussion on capital punishment at the People's meetings in the Baptist Church of the Epiphany, Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon. The discussion became general among the men present. Although no decision was announced it was apparent from arguments and sentiments which were applauded that the listeners were against the death penalty. The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters presided.

The discussion was led by Gen. G. N. M. Curtis, and Lawyer T. Tallaferro. The latter said:

"I have appeared in 134 murder cases during my experience as a lawyer. Most of them were in Tennessee and Alabama. I wish it to be understood that I am expressing my personal opinion only. My experience has led me to discover, however, that there has never been a man executed below Mason and Dixon's line, who was charged with murder, who was rich and politically influential. It is my opinion that a law, the practical administration of which works out in this way—discriminating between the rich and poor—cannot be right." Applause greeted this declaration.

Gen. Curtis said that during several years of inquiry into the subject he had discovered one man who was rich and influential, and who had suffered the death penalty. "But that," he added, "was a case in which the good name of a woman was involved."

A man in the audience rose to defend the administration of justice in this city, saying that no discrimination between rich and poor was made. "A poor man is provided with counsel," he began.

Lawyer Tallaferro rose. "No man can have a greater respect for the law and the courts than I have," he said, "but I would like to ask the speaker one question. It is this:

"Can you mention the name of a single man in this city or State, who was charged with murder, and who was executed, though he was rich and politically influential?"

The man hesitated and finally answered "No." A ripple of applause followed.

Gen. Curtis said that capital punishment had never been re-established by any country after it had once been abolished, save by Colombia and Ecuador, and those are countries, he said, "we probably do not wish to follow as examples."

Soldiers Overcome by Gas.

Sergt. Harry Fry and Corp. Charles Schaeffer of an artillery company stationed at Fort Totten, L. I., were nearly suffocated by gas yesterday morning in a room in the Griffin Hotel, Second Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. They were taken to Bellevue Hospital. Corps. Dimmick and Siebert of the same company, who occupied the next room, smelled escaping gas and gave the alarm.

ORIENTAL

RUGS

29 Pieces very Rare Antiques secured from a collector unable to release them from Bond; connoisseurs will pronounce them

Gems of Art

We offer these pieces at phenomenal prices.

6 Serebends SIZES 4x8 TO 6x9. UNUSUAL SPECIMENS, SUPERB COLORINGS AND GENUINE ANTIQUE ART PIECES, WORTH $100.00 to $850.00. $70.00 TO 185.00

15 Khurdistans ALL ANTIQUES. VERY SILKY, BEAUTIFUL OLD RED CENTERS AND VERY RARE. $25.00 TO 90.00

4 Kirmans ROYAL QUALITY, VERY FINEST WEAVE, RICH OLD PERSIAN DESIGNS AND COLORINGS SIZES 8x11 FT. TO 9x12.6 FT. $275.00 TO 400.00

4 Serapi Ghoravans THE MOST POPULAR MAKE OF PERSIAN RUGS. COLORINGS IN LIGHT AND DARK RICH SHADES; SIZES 7.6x12 FT. TO 11x14 FT. $95.00 TO 275.00

SPECIAL!!

12 Anatolian Silk Rugs PURE SILK, AND SOLD USUALLY FOR $50.00 TO $60.00. SIZE ABOUT 3.6x5.6 FT. AT $34.50 Each

ONE BALE ANTIQUE Anatolian Mats AT THE UNIFORM PRICE OF $9.50 Each

Sheppard Knapp & Co.

SIXTH AVE., 13TH and 14TH STS.

TIME'S UP! This Week

Monday, Feb. 19, '06.

THIS is the beginning of the end of our Winter Overcoat Stocks. To-day we place on sale a composite group of OVERCOATS assembled from the various groups "Higher Up."

Your Pick Now $10.

BROADWAY — CORNER — CHAMBERS St.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE. 42d St., West of Broadway. Evs. at 8:15. Mts. Wed., Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. Extra Matinee Washington's Birthday. Fay Templeton in Geo. M. Cohan's 45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY

BROADWAY THEA. B'way, 41st St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:15. Special Mat. Washington's Birthday. ELSIE JANIS THE VANDERBILT CUP With Barney Oldfield's Auto Race Scene

LIBERTY THEATRE. 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. LAST WEEK | Xtra Mat. Washington's B'day. | George H. Brennan presents THE CLANSMAN, By THOMAS DIXON, JR. Thursday, March 1.....THE REDSKIN

NEW YORK THEA. B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Pop. Mat. Wed., 25, 50 and 75c. Reg. Mat. Sat. Prices 25, 50, 75c. & $1. Extra Matinee Washington's Birthday. THE ROGERS BROS. IN IRELAND

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST WEEK Matinee Washington's Birthday. DAVID BELASCO Presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER DU BARRY. Popular Prices. Last Mat. Sat., 2. Eve. 8. Next w'k—"THE HEART OF MARYLAND."

BELASCO W. 42 St. Ev. 8. Mts. Thurs. & Sat. DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in By David Belasco. THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST.

BIJOU B'way & 30th 500th Time In N.Y. Mar. 6th. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15. DAVID BELASCO presents 2d year in N.Y. WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evenings at 8:15. $1 Matinee Wed. & Sat. THE BEST COMIC OPERA IN TOWN. Extra Mat. Washington's Birthday. MEXICANA

CASINO B'way & 30th. 127th time To-n'ht. Evs. at 8:15. $1 Matinee Sat. Extra Mat. Washington's Birthday. THE EARL AND THE GIRL WITH EDDIE FOY

FIELDS 42d St., W. of B'way. $1 Mats. Wed. & Sat. Extra Mat. Thursday. LOUIS & CLARA MANN | in JULIE BONBON, | LIPMAN | Souvenirs March 2d.

CARNEGIE HALL Saturday Ev., Feb. 24, and Sunday Aft., Feb. 25. RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK MODEST ALTSCHULER.....Conductor With JOSEF LHEVINNE, The Moscow Pianist. In Two Separate Programmes. Tickets now on sale.

CARNEGIE HALL. FAREWELL Thurs. Mat., Feb. 22, (Washington's Birthday.) CALVE

COLONIAL B'way & 62d Vesta Victoria, Royal Hungarian Boys' Band, Jas. Thornton, Bell-man & Moore, Picchiani Family, Ed Latell & others. Daily Mts. 25

ALHAMBRA 7th Av. 126 St. Cinquevalli, Dave Lewis & Co., Will H. Murphy & Blanche Nichols, Jas. Thornton, 4 Bards, Lucille Saunders, oth's. Mats. Daily 25c

MADISON SQ. GARDEN. PURIM BALL AND FESTIVAL MARCH 14th Benefit of Beth Israel Hospital.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, 40th St., n'r B'way. TUES. AFT., FEB. 20, at 3. HEINRICH GEBHARD Piano Recital. Seats, Box Office, Mendelssohn Hall, $1.50, $1.00, 50c

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Wed. Ev., Feb. 21st ABRAHAM NELSON PIANO RECITAL

THE GOTHAM EAST 125th St. Mat. To-day—ROSE HILL FOLLY CO.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX The Great Japs. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. Harry Braham, Roosevelt Wedding

DON'T MISS HER THIS WEEK. PROCTOR'S 23d STREET. RADHA

YORKVILLE 86 St., Lex. Av. Mat. To-day. WM. J. KELLY SAPHO

Matinees Daily, 15, 25. PROCTOR'S 58th ST. SANDOR'S Marvelous DOGS

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Ev. 8:20. Mts. Wed., Thu., & Sat. 2:15. in J. M. Barrie's Maude Adams PETER PAN

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Ev. 8:20. Mts. Wed., Thu., & Sat. 2:15. ETHEL in J. M. Barrie's play. BARRYMORE ALICE-SIT-BY-THE-FIRE. Also Pantaloon, with Lionel Barrymore.

Hudson THEATRE, 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. "Distinct Success."—Herald. OTIS SKINNER in THE DUEL.

SAVOY Theatre, B'way & 34th St. Ev. 8:15 Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. "Biggest farcical success since 'Charley's Aunt.'"—Eve. Sun. THE ENGLISH FARCE, MR. HOPKINSON

Herald Sq. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mt. Wd., Thu. & Sat. 2:15. GEO. M. COHAN in his new musical play, GEO. WASHINGTON, JR.

Knickerbocker B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. FRITZI SCHEFF in MAM'SELLE MODISTE

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. THE LION and the MOUSE Beginning To-day. Special Matinee at 5. YVETTE GUILBERT

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. FIFTH WEEK (& last but one) OF ELLIS JEFFREYS in Alfred Sutro's Comedy The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. This Evening, at 7:30—MEISTERSINGER. Alten, Homer; Knote, Van Rooy, Goritz, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.

Wed. Evg., Feb. 21, at 8—IL TROVATORE. Nordica, Homer; Knote, Campanari, Journet. Cond., Franko.

Thurs., Feb. 22, (Wash. Birthday.) Mat. at 11:30 A. M.—PARSIFAL. Fremstad; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.

Thurs. Evg., Feb. 22, at 8. Special Performance LA BOHEME. Abott, Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Journet, Parvis, Rossi, Dufriche. Cond., Vigna. Prices $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $4, $5.

Fri. Evg., Feb. 23, at 7:45. Double Bill—HAENSEL UND GRETEL. Abarbanell, Alten, Homer, Weed; Goritz. Cond., Franko. Followed by IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Sembrich, Bauermeister; Dippel, Campanari, Journet, Rossi, Paroli. Cond., Vigna.

Sat. Aft., Feb. 24, at 2—AIDA. Emma Eames, Walker; Caruso, Campanari, Plancon, Muhlmann. Cond., Vigna.

Sat. Evg., Feb. 24, pop. prices, at 8—RIGOLETTO. Abott, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Dippel, Scotti, Journet, Muhlmann, Begue. Cond., Vigna.

DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN. Tues., Feb. 27, at 8:30.....DAS RHEINGOLD Tues., March 6, at 7:30.....DIE WALKUERE Thurs., March 8, at 7:30.....SIEGFRIED Tues., Mar. 13, 7:30..GOETTERDAEMMERUNG Sale of Seats for SINGLE PERFORMANCES begins this morning at 9 o'clock. *WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PL. THEATRE. To-night, Farewell Arnold & Christians & Benefit for Christians, Goethe's "Iphigenie auf Tauris."

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN Opens To-morrow Night AT 8 MOTOR BOAT —AND— SPORTSMEN'S SHOW LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE SHOW OF ITS KIND EVER HELD. Exhibits from Mexico, Maine, Virginia, Long Island, &c. Sportsmen's Camps, Live Game, Motor Boats in operation on lake. Admission 50c, NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR SEATS.

PROCTOR'S SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE.

5TH B'way AV. 28th Mats. 25, 50 | "The Little Minister." Miss Bingham, Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Young. Nts., Res. 25, 50, 75.

23D St., Mats. Daily. 15, 25. | ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE. Geo. Fuller Golden, 12 Florances, Carter De Haven Co., Watermelon Girls, Juanita Allen & Co., Radha. Nts. 15, 25, 35, 50, 75

58TH ST., Mats. Daily. All Seats 15, 25. | ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE. Prince of Pilsen Girls, Paul Sandor, Cole & Johnson, Foy & Clarke, Genaro & Bailey, 4 Marnos. Nts. 15, 25, 35, 50, 75.

125TH ST., Mats. Daily. 15, 25. | "Cashel Byron's Profession." Beatrice Morgan, Paul McAllister & Jas. J. Corbett. Star Vaudeville. Nts., 15, 25, 35, 50, 75.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30. Evs., 8:20. Reg. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Extra Matinee Washington's Birthday. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM | SQUAW MAN in THE

GARDEN Thes. 27th St. & Mat. Av. Ev. 8:15. Matinees Weds. & Sats., 2:30. Raymond HITCHCOCK Mat. Wash. Birthday. THE GALLOPER By Richard Harding Davis.

A SURPRISING SUCCESS. PROCTOR'S 23d STREET. RADHA

MAJESTIC Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. BEGINNING TO-MORROW NIGHT WILLIAMS & WALKER SEATS SELLING ABYSSINIA EXTRA MATINEE THURSDAY.

WEST END BEHIND THE MASK | Matinees Wed., Thurs. & Sat.

NEW YORK MAT. DAILY Hippodrome THOMPSON & DUNDY, MANAGERS A SOCIETY CIRCUS WITH COURT OF THE GOLDEN FOUNTAINS EVENINGS AT 8. MATINEES AT 2.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107 St. Mat. To-day, 25c. Extra Mat. Thurs. | THE GYPSY GIRL, with Dolly Kemper.

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Mat. Wed. Th. & Sat. Extra Mat. Thurs. | IN OLD KENTUCKY

MURRAY HILL 42d St. & Lex. Av. Mat. To-day, 25c. Extra Mat. Th. | The Funny Mr. Dooley with Mr. PAUL QUINN

RADHA RETAINED A SECOND WEEK PROCTOR'S 23d STREET.

DALY'S Theatre TO-DAY at 4, Also To-morrow, Wed. & Friday at 4, BURR McINTOSH "With Secretary Taft in the Orient" 275 Beautifully Colored Views.

MADISON SQUARE 24th St. | Evs. 8:15. | Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. FIRST TIME TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) THE TITLE MART By WINSTON CHURCHILL. MATINEES THIS WEEK Wednesday, Thursday (Washington's Birthday), & Saturday, 2:15.

Last times in N. Y. PROCTOR'S 58th ST. | SANDOR'S Impersonating DOGS

Manhattan B'way & 33d. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. BEGINNING TO-MORROW EVENING, WALTER N

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day; cloudy to-morrow; winds veering to south.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,559. • • • • NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1906.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. {Elsewhere, TWO CENTS

TO MAKE HOTEL ASTOR DOUBLE PRESENT SIZE

W. W. Astor Will Spend $1,500,000 to $2,000,000,

RAISING TOTAL TO $7,000,000

Pressing Demand for Hotel Room Indicates Possibilities in Times Square.

Negotiations are well advanced having in view the enlargement of the Hotel Astor to nearly twice its present size. The structure, which occupies the westerly block front in Times Square, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, now covers a plot 200 by 100 feet. To this it is proposed to add 100 feet of extra depth in both streets, increasing the size of the building's plot to 200 by 200.

William Waldorf Astor, who built the hotel for Proprietor W. C. Muschenheim, owns all the rest of the block from the present westerly line of the building clear to Eighth Avenue, so that the size of the addition may yet be subject to change, but it is understood that the plans now under consideration by Mr. Astor cover only four additional lots on each street.

The addition will follow the lines of the existing structure so far as outward appearance is concerned. Its cost, it is estimated, will be between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000. The present building cost to erect, exclusive of the value of the ground, nearly $5,000,000, so that the enlarged hotel will represent an investment of between $6,500,000 and $7,000,000.

That it has been necessary to devise means for increasing the accommodations in this modern hotel, built considerably less than two years ago, is remarkable, and is probably without precedent in hotel history in this city. It is perhaps more remarkable, as indicating the great hotel possibilities of the Times Square neighborhood, that this improvement is to be undertaken almost simultaneously with the opening of another great hotel, the Knickerbocker, at the southeast corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street.

With the proposed addition the Hotel Astor will cover an area of twenty-one city lots, making it, with the single exception of the Waldorf-Astoria, the largest structure of its kind in the city. The Waldorf-Astoria site consists of twenty-eight lots.

$2,500,000 BROADWAY DEAL.

Rogers, Peet & Co. Buy Tabernacle Corner at Thirty-fourth Street.

W. R. H. Martin of Rogers, Peet & Co. has bought the old Broadway Tabernacle property at the northeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street, from the Paxton Realty Company. This company is controlled by Benjamin Altman, who bought the property from Edward F. Searles more than a year ago. George R. Read & Co. were the brokers in the sale to Mr. Altman, as well as in yesterday's sale to Mr. Martin.

The deal covers not only the Tabernacle site itself, fronting 98.9 feet on Broadway and 150 feet on Thirty-fourth Street, but also three abutting houses on the south side of Thirty-fifth Street, occupying a frontage of 53 feet.

On this site Mr. Martin will erect a large building, part of which will be used by Rogers, Peet & Co.

It is understood that work on the structure will be begun this Spring.

No authoritative announcement as to the price paid for the property was made, but it is said that the figure was in the neighborhood of $2,500,000—making the sale one of the largest single transactions in the city's history.

When the Broadway Tabernacle decided to sell its property and erect its new edifice at Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, it received $1,300,000 for the site, which it had bought in 1857 for $78,000. Mr. Searles, the new owner, realizing the advantage of giving the plot an additional outlet, paid an additional $140,000 for two small houses at the rear on Thirty-fifth Street. Mr. Altman acquired the property soon after announcing his plans for a new store at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, and is said to have paid nearly $2,000,000 for it. Under his ownership the plot was still further enlarged by the purchase of another house on Thirty-fifth Street.

Mr. Martin is already a large owner of property in the immediate neighborhood of his new purchase. His holdings include the Martinique apartment house, forming an "L" around the southeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-third Street, and the northwest corner of Broadway and Thirty-first Street, extending through to Sixth Avenue.

Mr. Altman yesterday became the owner of record of another very valuable parcel of real estate which he bought some time ago, but with which his name has not been hitherto identified publicly. This is the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, 38.9 feet front, formerly the residence of Henry O. Havemeyer. This property, which adjoins the new Tiffany Building, has been transferred to Mr. Altman by the City Real Estate Company, for a nominal consideration over a mortgage of $675,000.

Cockran Won't Discuss It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—When asked to-day concerning the report of his engagement to Mrs. Jack Gardner of Boston, Representative Bourke Cockran of New York said: "I cannot discuss. I can only deplore such an unauthorized use of the lady's name."

Latest Shipping News.

Reported by Wireless—Steamship Amerika, incoming, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Siasconset, Mass., at 11 A. M. yesterday, when 120 miles east of Nantucket. Due at her pier about 8:30 A. M. to-day.

Arrived, Out—United States Army transports Kilpatrick and McClellan, at Gibraltar, Feb. 17.

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FRAUD FOUND, DROPS DEAD.

Water Purveyor Coar of Jersey City Stricken—U. S. Express Accused.

Mayor Fagan of Jersey City and the Board of Water Supply learned yesterday, as the result of an extensive investigation, that the United States Express Company has been getting its water supply in Jersey City practically free of cost for two years. It is estimated that the company has saved $20,000 or more in that time by not paying for its water.

Detective Frank Monahan made the investigation, and whatever action may be taken in the future will be based on his report.

Monahan says that two years ago William T. Murphy, a plumber, of 140 Pavonia Avenue, was employed to repair some pipes in the express company's stables, where some 300 horses and wagons are kept.

He found the pipes frozen, and established a new connection intended to be temporary. In time the old pipes were thawed out, but, it is alleged, the management had discovered that the new connection furnished more water than that regulated by the meter. Consequently the new connection was not taken out, and, it is alleged, only enough water has been used from the old pipes to make enough impression on the meter to make the Inspector come around at regular intervals.

Murphy, the plumber, had his license taken away from him yesterday as a result of the detective's report. It is expected that Mayor Fagan will bring the matter to the attention of the Grand Jury of Hudson County.

After the report had been made public Robert Coar, the Water Purveyor of Jersey City, dropped dead at his home, 72 Monticello Avenue.

He returned to his home last night greatly depressed as a result of the disclosures. He had just begun to tell his daughter about them when he was stricken. He died instantly.

Mr. Coar was in no way implicated, his friends all declare, but felt that the irregularity was a disgrace to his department.

THREE HURT IN CAR CRASH.

Truck Overturns and Smashes a Belt Line Relic.

Three persons were injured last night, one of them seriously, in a collision between a northbound Belt Line horse car and a heavily loaded two-horse meat truck at Thirty-fifth Street and First Avenue. The injured were:

HERMAN GREENSTEIN, 45 years old, of 444 East Seventy-fifth Street; cut over left eye, contusions of the head, and probably internal injuries; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

ANGELINA SILLNAM, 10 years old, of 405 East Thirteenth Street; cuts on face; treated by Bellevue ambulance surgeon and sent home.

ANTHONY RAIAMON, 18 years old, of 402 East Eleventh Street; cut on left hand; treated by Bellevue Hospital ambulance surgeon and sent home.

These three were the only passengers in the car when the meat truck, loaded with dressed hogs and driven by Joseph Cleorg of 647 First Avenue, turned into First Avenue. Neither driver saw the other until the two teams were tangled up a struggling mass.

The next instant the truck struck the car, knocking it from the rails and breaking every pane of glass in it. The driver of the car, whose name the police did not obtain, jumped from the platform before the crash came and was not hurt.

Cleorg was arrested on a charge of reckless driving, but was soon released. Traffic on the belt line was delayed more than half an hour by the collision.

TO ACT ON BANK INQUIRY.

Senate Committee Will Wait No Longer on Chairman Malby.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Action on the resolution providing for an investigation of banking conditions will be taken by the Senate Finance Committee at the meeting of the committee to-morrow. Upon the suggestion of Chairman Malby, who is still at his home in Ogdensburg, no further delay will be urged by the opponents of the resolution. Senator Stevens, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Banks, who is also a member of the Finance Committee, said to-night that he believed the resolution would be favorably reported.

The plea which the opponents of the resolution will urge for its defeat is that whatever criticism will be caused by the killing of the resolution would be quickly forgotten in the interest which will be taken in the report of the Armstrong Insurance Committee, which is to be handed down during the week. It is not believed that much weight will be given to any such consideration as that, for it is realized by the Republican leaders that, even if the choking off of the investigation were to be temporarily overlooked, in the agitation over the proposed insurance legislation there would be a resurrection of the issue in the campaign next Fall.

The very fact that the Senate killed the resolution after the Assembly had passed it by an almost unanimous vote would be taken by the public, it is feared by the Senate leaders, as confirmatory of the stories which have been in circulation as to maladministration in Superintendent Kilburn's department. It is on this account that some Senators who are confident that nothing which will seriously reflect upon Superintendent Kilburn will be brought out by an investigation, nevertheless will vote that one be had.

NEW TAX PENALTY PLAN.

Controller Metz Says City Loses by Present System.

Controller Metz has devised a scheme for reforming the manner of collecting taxes and giving rebates for early payments. He issued a statement yesterday outlining his idea which said:

"I have determined to make an effort to have the laws so amended that we can at least get away from the penalty we pay in seeking to induce taxpayers to settle their bills in the early part of October, when they actually become due. This has become a very expensive proposition, and during the last four years it has cost the city more than $1,780,000 in rebates, while during the same period we have collected only about $850,000 in interest.

"My scheme is to allow no rebates and to alter the periods of interest penalties on taxes. Taxes should be paid flat during October, and in November we should impose a penalty for all bills unpaid, say, of 1 per cent. during the month, and the full 7 per cent. penalty after Dec. 1."

THROUGH SLEEPING CAR TO YOUNGSTOWN AND BARBERTON.
Pennsylvania Railroad's new service. Leaves New York daily at 8:25 P. M. Through sleeping car to Cleveland also.—Adv.

GERMANY HAS REJECTED FRANCE'S PROPOSAL

Calls Morocco Police Plan Contrary to Equality of Powers.

ANXIETY IN THE CONFERENCE

Neutral Delegates Displeased at Germany's Attitude—Fear for the World's Peace.

ALGECIRAS, Spain, Feb. 19.—The German delegates to the Moroccan conference received from Berlin to-night Germany's reply to the proposition regarding the policing of Morocco.

The reply is a rejection of the French proposition that the officers of the proposed police system shall be French and Spanish. Germany declares that the French proposal is contrary to the principles of internationalization and equality of all the powers in Morocco.

The question of establishing a bank, which has been under discussion between Count von Tattenbach, the junior German delegate, and M. Regnault, the junior French delegate, also is bristling with difficulties and no agreement relative to the principal features of the proposal has been reached nor does an agreement at present appear to be likely.

The delegates of the principal powers are kept fully acquainted with the progress of the pourparlers and will endeavor to bring about a settlement; but tangible results have not yet been attained.

The German reply on the subject of the policing of Morocco has had a bad effect on the neutral delegates, who were disposed to regard the French proposal as a moderate one, and who expected some acknowledgement in that regard from Germany. Their guarded interference now will be transformed into a strong pressure upon Germany, whose unyielding attitude is regarded as possibly threatening the world's peace.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The Foreign Office confirms the Algeciras report that France has offered to concede the control of the Moroccan police to the Sultan if the latter will select French officers. An accord is considered to hinge upon Germany's acceptance of French officers.

If this is not accepted a crisis will still be possible, as the French official view is that France has reached the limit of her concessions. The newspapers discuss the French concessions regretfully. Public sentiment, while continuing calm, is gradually becoming impressed with the belief that Germany is seeking to impose impossible terms upon France.

MALAGA, Spain, Feb. 19.—Dispatches from Melilla, Morocco, dated yesterday, announce that the Moroccan warship Sidi El Turki bombarded the factories belonging to the French filibusters at Marchica, destroying a portion of the works. The Moroccan rebel forces responded to the warship's attack without result.

This is a renewal of the recent incident between the French and Moroccan warships which it is feared may complicate the situation at Algeciras, as the Germans assert that the rebels are co-operating with the French filibusters against the maintenance of Moroccan authority.

TAFT ON CANAL INQUIRY.

Hear Everybody, Then Stop Talking, and Let Work Go On.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 19.—Secretary of War William H. Taft to-night, at the second annual dinner of the Detroit Board of Commerce, discussed the building of the Panama Canal, and in the course of his remarks said:

"A word as to investigations. We have had a good many recently in Washington. The President and all in authority are glad that the Senate Committee is now making a full and complete investigation into every statement of improper conditions of any sort on the Isthmus, regardless by whom made.

"But after one thorough investigation has been completed and every truthful man and every liar has been heard, then let the work go on. You can't be answering questions and building a canal at the same time. You can't have the chief engineer and the other constructing officers engaged in that work both in Washington and on the Isthmus.

"Therefore I say that all those who wish to be heard ought to be heard now, or ever after hold their peace."

TO MAKE BANK A TRUST CO.

E. R. Thomas Syndicate Plans to Change the Consolidated National.

Stockholders of the United National Bank, in Forty-second Street near Broadway, control of which was recently secured by E. R. Thomas and some of his associates in the Consolidated National Bank and the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, have been asked to approve a scheme by which the bank will be converted into a trust company. The Board of Directors passed a resolution Feb. 8 recommending the change which the stockholders have been asked to approve by mail.

The plan contemplates an exchange of the bank stock held by each for an equal amount of stock of the new trust company, which will have the same par value.

E. R. Thomas, O. F. Thomas, President of the Consolidated National Bank; W. L. Moyer, President of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank; E. R. Chapman and Thomas J. Lewis, after large purchases of the United National Bank stock in the market, acquired 500 shares from its Second Vice President, Henry von Minden, John Reisenweber, and others a few weeks ago, and were elected to the directorate. The plan to convert the bank into a trust company followed almost immediately. The bank's capital is $1,000,000, and the surplus $100,000. John Gerken is President.

Indiana's Secretary of State Resigns.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 19.—Daniel Storms to-day resigned as Secretary of State. The resignation was accepted immediately, Frederick Sims, Republican candidate for the nomination of Secretary of State, before the next convention, has been appointed to succeed Storms to fill out the unexpired term. Storms's resignation becomes effective April 1. He has promised to make up certain moneys alleged to be due the State, aggregating $8,310.

BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS TO CHICAGO.
Through sleeper to Chicago in addition to Buffalo Parlor Car. Chicago $19. Buffalo, $8.50. Lehigh Valley, 355 & 1,234 B'way, N. Y.—Adv.

"YOUR HOTEL'S ON FIRE."

Saying This, the Guest Who Had Set It Fled.

"Boss, your hotel's on fire—I set it!" said a man carrying his shoes, coat, and hat in his hand to Henry Adelberger, proprietor of the Hotel Minqua, at 2,307 Eighth Avenue, at 1 o'clock this morning. He then fled out the door and down the street.

The proprietor had been dozing in his chair in the hotel office, but he got to his feet in a hurry when he heard the announcement, and was all the quicker because he smelled smoke. The man who said he set the fire had registered at 11 o'clock in the evening as "Frank J. North, Newark, N. J."

Adelberger summoned Policeman James F. Dowling, and they hurried to the room on the third floor to which North had been assigned. They found the door locked and broke it in. The bed and carpet were on fire and the curtains had been entirely consumed by the flames. They put the blaze out with a hand extinguisher.

The window was open, and North instead of leaving by the door had fled by means of the fire escape, and had just dropped in at the office door to tell of the fire.

A hypodermic syringe, a box of tablets, supposed to be morphine, and a package of cigarettes were found on a table in the room. North was smoking when he went up stairs, and it is believed he started the fire accidentally.

BANDITS HOLD AGED MAN.

Taken from a Stage in New Mexico as a Hostage.

Special to The New York Times.

SANTA FE, N. M., Feb. 19.—Robert W. Hannigan, a well-known man, 70 years old, is a captive of bandits in the mountains near Silver City, held as a hostage for the collection of an alleged debt. He was taken from the stage running to Silver City from the Megollon Mountain mines.

Between Alma and Silver City, armed mounted men ordered the stage to stop, and the passengers were told to get out. Among them was Hannigan. The leader of the bandits said his name was Robert Holliman, and that Hannigan's son owed him a large amount of money. He compelled the old man to sign a check for the amount and then ordered the stage on, saying he would keep Hannigan as hostage until the money was collected.

Holliman is well known as a bad man, and it is said that two bank robbers and two murderers are with him. Fears are entertained for the life of the captive even if the money is paid.

Hannigan was held up three years ago and compelled to sign similar papers, but he repudiated them and tried to have the men punished. He may be punished for this action now.

Friends of the captive man are organizing to go to the rescue. Many of the best shots in the country are in posses already on the trail. The desperadoes sent word by the stage that if there was any pursuit trouble would be encountered.

PITTSBURG'S MUNICIPAL FIGHT

First Mayor of Greater City to be Elected To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 19.—Pittsburg is in an uproar to-night over the municipal election for the first Mayor of Greater Pittsburg to-morrow. Police Superintendent Thomas Werner was relieved from duty to-day until after the election because he refused to line up for the administration candidate, George W. Guthrie, Democrat-Citizen. More than $500,000 is wagered on the result. Alexander M. Jenkinson, the Republican candidate, has spent $250,000 on his campaign.

Werner was working among the police for Jenkinson and has the force completely split. He was called into the office of Mayor Hays this morning and asked why he was against the administration candidate. He gave his reasons. Later Director Moore suspended Werner and put Asst. Supt. Kennelly in his place. The Democrats think if they can elect their candidate and get control of the Greater Pittsburg payroll they can make Western Pennsylvania Democratic.

PAUR'S ORCHESTRA LOSES.

Manager Says That Pittsburg Cares More for Bridge Than Music.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 19.—George Wilson, manager of the Pittsburg Orchestra, in a signed article in one of the Pittsburg newspapers, declares that people who formerly loved music are now paying more attention to bridge whist than to music. He intimates that more interest in music would be better for the Pittsburg Orchestra, which he declares had to go to Toronto "to be properly appreciated."

It is reported that the orchestra will have a deficit of $40,000 to show for its season's work. There is some talk that the organization will be disbanded before next season. It lost valuable support when Victor Herbert resigned as its director because of his differences with Mr. Wilson.

Should it disband, Director Emil Paur must be paid a year's salary, $15,000, as only two years of his three years' contract have elapsed. Mr. Paur was brought here from Vienna. He was formerly Director of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

REYES ESCAPES ASSASSINS.

Three Men Fire Eight Shots at the President of Colombia.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—News of an attempt to assassinate President Reyes of the Republic of Colombia was received at the State Department to-day in a cablegram from Minister Russell, at Caracas, which said:

"The United States Minister at Bogota requests me to send the following:

"'On the morning of the 10th, while the President of Colombia was riding in a carriage in the suburbs of Bogota, three mounted men attempted to assassinate him, firing eight shots, five of which struck the carriage. The President was uninjured. The assailants escaped. Much excitement and indignation at the cowardly attempt. The city is quiet.'"

"Longworth Haircuts" Newest Fad.

Long Island City barbers are working overtime. A fad has struck the town—"the Longworth hair cut." Quite a number of young men have had the top of their heads shaved as clean as a billiard ball in emulation of the man who married the President's daughter, and their ranks are being recruited every day.

ONE NIGHT TO CHICAGO
by The Twentieth Century Limited of the New York Central Lines. Leaves New York 3:30 P. M., arrives Chicago 8:30 next morning. The fastest long-distance ride in the world—964 miles in 18 hours.—Adv.

GAS COMMISSION READY TO CUT CITY'S RATE

May Be 85 Cents Flat or Sliding Drop to 80 Cents.

LEGISLATURE READY TO ACT

Fear Now That If Power Is Left with the Board, Courts May Upset Ruling.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Threatened with extinction by the bill introduced by Senator Stevens, the State Commission on Gas and Electricity has revised its opinion as to what constitutes a reasonable rate for New York City, and in a report to-morrow will announce a substantial reduction.

The information that the commission has decided upon a reduction from the $1 rate comes on the best of authority, but there are conflicting reports as to just what the reduction is to be. One report is that the commission will establish a flat rate of 85 cents a thousand cubic feet, and another report is that the decision of the commission will be for a sliding scale, from 95 cents to 80 cents, spread over a period of three years.

It has been evident here ever since Senator Stevens put in his bill for the abolishment of the commission that the Eighty-cent Gas bill was certain to become a law if the State commission refused to order a reduction, and that, in addition to the passage of the Eighty-cent bill, the Legislature was quite likely to pass the Stevens bill and put the commission out of business.

Action by the commission undoubtedly will have a tendency to strengthen the opposition to the eighty-cent bill, and probably will prevent the Stevens bill from being reported.

The arguments will be used by the opponents of the Eighty-cent Gas bill that, the commission having afforded relief, there is no occasion for legislative action.

The advocates of the 80-cent bill take the position that if the 80-cent bill shall be dropped because the commission has fixed a flat rate of 85 cents, or established a sliding scale from 95 cents down to 80 cents, political danger would be courted. The danger would lie in the possibility of the Consolidated Gas Company getting a decision from the courts that the commission did not have the power to fix a rate. In that event it is feared the wrath of the voters in New York City would be visited upon the Republican Party in the next election.

Senator Stevens to-night introduced two bills which affect certain parts of New York City with relation to the price of electricity both for private and municipal consumption.

One provides that the ten-cent rate per kilowatt hour, which prevails now as a result of last year's legislation throughout Greater New York except the Fifth Ward of the Borough of Queens, shall no longer remain the maximum that may be charged consumers in Richmond and Queens and that portion of the Bronx formerly known as the town of Westchester. In other words, the electric lighting company may charge more than 10 cents. The price in Brooklyn may be 12 cents.

The other bill provides that where the price of $90 per year now prevails for street lamps burning 325 watts, the price may be $94 in future.

These bills are to rectify what the companies say was unjust discrimination by the legislation of last year.

THE GRASSHOPPER SPEEDING.

Freak Pennsylvania Engine Now Pulls the 18-Hour Train.

Pennsylvania Railroad Locomotive No. 3,004, known along the road as "The Grasshopper," because the valve gear and reversing mechanism, generally concealed, is placed outside the driving wheels, where the swinging levers singularly suggest the motion of an insect's legs, drew the Pennsylvania Special, the eighteen-hour train to Chicago, out of Jersey City for the first time yesterday afternoon.

No. 3,004 has astonished the countryside on her numerous experimental trips in the last month, since she left the company's Juniata shops, where she was built a few weeks ago. The officials and employes have had little to say about the machine, but engine men who have operated the giant machine confidently predict that when thoroughly attuned to service she will prove the fastest locomotive in the world.

MRS. J. W. WHITNEY WEDS.

Her Marriage to Robert W. L. Johnson a Secret Since Jan. 20.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 19.—Mrs. Effie Lyle Whitney of New York was quietly married in Memphis on Jan. 20 to Robert William Lee Johnson of Louisville. The story came out to-day, and when they found concealment no longer possible the couple, who had been living at a local hotel, caught the first train for Mexico, where they have mining interests.

Mrs. Johnson was the widow of James Warham Whitney, who lived on Riverside Drive, New York. For many years she has been well known in New York and Washington. The bridegroom is a nephew of Col. Robert H. Hooper of New York.

MINERS DIE IN EXPLOSION.

Sixteen Dead Believed to be In a Colorado Coal Mine.

WALLENBURG, Col., Feb. 19.—An explosion caused by gas set off by open lamps this morning in the Victor Fuel Company's Maitland mine caused the death of at least thirteen miners, and perhaps sixteen. Seven bodies so far have been recovered.

The explosion occurred in that part of the Maitland mine known as the Sunshine, and caused the earth to tremble for miles around. Soon afterward a man ran out and reported that the mine was on fire. The explosion caused a fall of rock from the roof, and until this is cleared away it will not be known positively just how many bodies are in the mine.

THE RIGHT WAY TO FLORIDA, AUGUSTA AND AIKEN.
Take the sumptuous Southern's Palm Limited; electric lighted. Leave New York 12:55 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Two other fast trains. Procure copy of booklet describing this great train. N. Y. offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

MITCHELL WON'T RUN.

Declines a Congress Nomination from Illinois Democrats.

It was announced by President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers last evening that the Democratic nomination for Congressman in the Peoria (Ill.) District had been offered to him by the Democratic committee of the district. He respectfully declined the nomination, he said, because he has decided to accept no political office.

The nomination was unanimous, it was stated, and was tendered to him in a telegram sent by a committee appointed for the purpose. Mitchell's official residence is Spring Valley, Ill., in the Peoria district. He is supposed to be an independent in politics.

OHIO ROADS RETALIATE.

Cut Off all Ticket Concessions and Stick to 2-Cent Rate.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—All forms of transportation except the regular two-cent-a-mile rate provided by law, will be cut off by the railroads in Ohio, according to a decision reached to-day at a conference of passenger representatives of all railroads with lines in that State.

It was agreed that by eliminating everything except two-cent fares the roads could in a manner recompense themselves for the loss caused by the new rate law.

The action contemplated will deprive Ohioans of all reduced transportation for conventions, of mileage books, of all charity business, and of all round-trip rates and clergymen's rates.

TWAIN'S LATEST MAXIM.

To be Good Is Noble—To Teach Others Nobler, and No Trouble.

Having had himself recently photographed, Mark Twain has sent one of the pictures to President Frank Lawrence of the Lotos Club with this note:

"Take note of this, Frank Lawrence, old friend of mine. To be good is noble; but to teach others how to be good is nobler—and no trouble.—S. L. Clemens."

DRY DOCK DEWEY REPORTED.

Navy Tug Left It 500 Miles West of Canary Islands.

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, Feb. 19.—The United States Navy tug Potomac, which arrived here to-day, reported that she left the drydock Dewey 500 miles westward of this port, all well.

The Dewey left Solomon's Island, in Chesapeake Bay, on Dec. 26 and was last heard of on Jan. 22, with 1,900 miles to go to Gibraltar. The dock had to go far south to reach quiet water.

SHOT HERSELF ON STAGE.

Woman Climbs from Box of Denver Theatre to Attempt Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Feb. 19.—Leaving her seat in one of the boxes in the Crystal Theatre at this afternoon's performance, Mrs. C. A. Weilder made her way to the stage and, after flourishing a revolver for a moment in full view of the audience, shot herself, inflicting a probably fatal wound.

Persons in the audience thought that the shooting was part of an act and made no outcry. Screams of the performers showed that something unusual had occurred. When the woman was carried away unconscious by stage attendants she still held the weapon and a photograph, said to be that of her young son.

FOUR PERISH IN FIRE.

Three Other Persons Seriously Hurt Near Johnstown, Penn.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Tuesday, Feb. 20.—Four members of Patrick Grogan's family, the mother and three children, were burned to death and three others were seriously hurt in a fire which destroyed their home at Tunnel Hill, about 27 miles east of this city, early this morning. Three members of the family escaped by jumping from the second floor.

BEN DANIELS ACQUITTED.

Nominee for Marshal of Arizona Freed on Fraud Charge.

NOGALES, Arizona, Feb. 19.—Ben F. Daniels, arrested on Friday charged with selling a mine for which he had no title, was acquitted yesterday.

Daniels was formerly a Rough Rider. He has been nominated by President Roosevelt for United States Marshal of Arizona, but the nomination has been held up by the Senate because Daniels served a term in prison for stealing a mule.

$50,000 MORTGAGE FEE.

State Gets Big Tax on Susquehanna Railroad Mortgage.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—A forty-year mortgage for $10,000,000 at 3½ per cent. gold bonds, given by the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, a subsidiary line of the Delaware and Hudson Company, to the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, was filed here to-day.

The mortgage tax exacts $50,000 fee, which will be divided between the State and the counties in which the company's property lies.

CAPTAIN BLOWN OVERBOARD.

Sailor Went, Too, When Tank on Gasoline Sloop Exploded.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 19.—A sailor dropped a spark from his pipe tonight while filling the gasoline tank of the auxiliary engine of the fishing sloop Sinbad while she was lying in the inlet.

The explosion which followed blew the man into the rigging, from which he dropped to the deck, and also blew Capt. Aivin Jeffreys overboard. The sailor was not badly hurt, and Capt. Jeffreys suffered only the wetting.

The fire which followed the explosion did about $2,000 damage.

COL. R. S. HONEY MARRIED.

Miss F. Hunter of Arkless, England, Becomes His Bride in Italy.

FLORENCE, Feb. 19.—Col. Samuel Robertson Honey of Newport, R. I., and New York, married here to-day Miss F. Hunter of Arkless, England.

Col. Honey has been abroad some months, and several weeks ago his daughter, Mrs. Josiah Quincy of Boston, announced her father's engagement to Miss Hunter, who is an accomplished Englishwoman of middle age and good family. Col. Honey has been Lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island, Mayor of Newport, and has held other offices.

$50.00 to Pacific Coast Points $50.00 via Erie Railroad. Tickets sold until April 6. 399-1,159 B'way, N.Y.; 333 Fulton St., B'klyn.—Adv.

SUITS AGAINST M'CURDYS ARE BEGUN BY PEABODY

Son-in-Law Thebaud and C. H. Raymond, Co-Defendants.

RECORDS HOPELESSLY LOST

Mr. Cromwell Thinks Fields Took Them—Requisition Which Led to Fish's Resignation Made Public.

President Charles A. Peabody of the Mutual Life Insurance Company announced yesterday that suits had been started by that institution against Richard A. and Robert H. McCurdy, Louis A. Thébaud, Mr. McCurdy's son-in-law, and against Charles H. Raymond, who, with Mr. Thébaud, composed the firm of Charles H. Raymond & Co., metropolitan agents for the Mutual under the old régime. Summonses in the actions were served on Thursday of last week, which was the day on which Stuyvesant Fish resigned from the Mutual's investigating committee and counsel entered notice of appearance yesterday. De Lancey Nicoll appears for the McCurdys, and John S. Wise for Messrs. Thébaud and Raymond. Joseph H. Coate and Julien T. Davies appear for the Mutual Life.

There are eight actions altogether. They will seek to hold Richard A. McCurdy liable for the $50,000 a year extra salary that he received from 1901 to 1905 with the knowledge of only two of the Trustees, and to establish his general liability for an accounting of all the funds of the company improperly spent, including campaign contributions, as well as for the agency contracts. Robert H. McCurdy, Louis Thébaud, and Mr. Raymond will also be held to an accounting on all moneys received under the commission contracts they have had with the Mutual Life.

These include, according to authoritative information, a contract between the Mutual and Charles H. Raymond & Co. whereby the Raymond firm got a commission on all the premium receipts of the home office of the Mutual, under the guise of a collection charge. It is known that very large amounts were extracted from the company in this way, but neither Mr. Peabody nor Vice President McClintock nor Treasurer Cromwell would attempt to approximate them yesterday.

Mr. Peabody, Mr. McClintock, and Mr. Cromwell received reporters jointly yesterday and talked freely about the Mutual's affairs.

Mr. Peabody Acted at Once.

"I began suits about a week ago," Mr. Peabody said, "just as soon as I received an informal opinion from Mr. Choate. His written opinion I got on Saturday night. The defendants all accepted service voluntarily except Mr. Raymond, who is in the South, and his counsel, Mr. Wise, accepted service for him."

"Did you notify the Truesdale Committee that these suits had been begun?" was asked.

"I may have told Mr. Truesdale informally—in fact, I think I did—but no formal notification has gone to the committee, as the matter of suits was left entirely in my hands."

Mr. Peabody said that he could not remember the exact date on which the suits were begun. Then talk drifted to the controversy over the now famous drag-net requisition of the Truesdale Committee for information and Mr. Peabody's declination to honor it, which was the rock on which the committee split.

"That requisition would have required me to seek information from about a thousand employes of the company," began Mr. Peabody, "or was it more than that?" he asked of Vice President McClintock.

"About 2,000, I think," said Mr. McClintock, "and they would be scattered all over the world."

"And it would have included all their wives and children," put in Mr. Cromwell.

"Now," continued Mr. Peabody, "some 90 per cent. of these employes could not possibly have any knowledge of the things inquired of by the committee, even if they had had the disposition to transgress. They couldn't have known anything about it at all. Besides that, the Frick Committee didn't have accountants at work when they sent in their requisition to President Alexander of the Equitable, with which this one has been compared.

Has Had Fifty Men at Work.

"This committee has had about fifty men at work for four months, and has had access to every book and paper of the company. The only books that they had not gone into were some old yellow blotters of the supply department, which Mr. Cromwell will tell you about."

"Oh, those blotters," said Mr. Cromwell, "why, they were just old yellow blotters that contained the records of supplies that had gone out to agents and others, and they are the only books that have disappeared. There is no question but that they have gone, and it is probable that they disappeared with Mr. Fields, and are gone for good."

Then Mr. Peabody came to that part of the requisition that applied to information sought of Trustees.

"I am not a messenger between the Truesdale Committee and the Trustees," he said. "The trustees are my superiors, and I am not their superior. The way is and has always been open for the committee to go to any Trustee and seek what they want, and I am sure that there is no one who will not answer them. Beyond this, the information sought concerned private transactions of the Trustees, with which I am in no way concerned. I have no jurisdiction over their private affairs, and certainly could not compel them to tell, for instance, their entire holdings of stocks and bonds."

Mr. Peabody was asked if he had discovered why Stuyvesant Fish had resigned from the Truesdale Investigating Committee. He answered with another question:

"Have you ever heard the story of the little boy who wouldn't play with other little boys because they wouldn't play his way?" he asked.

Mr. Fish's Two Resolutions.

This recalled the fact, which became known definitely yesterday, that in the meeting of the Truesdale Committee at which he resigned, after the reading of Mr. Peabody's letter which THE TIMES published on Sunday, Mr. Fish offered two resolutions. The first was in substance that whereas the President of the company had expressed the opinion that the investigating committee ought to seek

its information direct from the Trustees, it be resolved that the requisition of Dec. 26 be transmitted to each member of the board, with the request that he answer the parts pertaining to him. This was voted down, Messrs. Truesdale and Auchincloss voting in the negative and Mr. Fish in the affirmative.

Then Mr. Fish offered another resolution, that whereas Chairman Truesdale had without authority informed the President of the company that the requisition would not be pushed, it be resolved that Mr. Peabody be instructed to comply with the requisition forthwith. This was voted down, and Mr. Fish resigned from the committee.

It was reported downtown yesterday that shortly after the blanket requisition was put in there was a conference between Messrs. Baker, Jarvie, and Haven of the Finance Committee and members of the Truesdale Committee. At this the Finance Committee men, according to the report, said that the investigating committee was expected to wait until the administration was ready to act. Mr. Peabody was asked if he knew anything about this yesterday, and he turned to the reporter who put the question, and said:

"Young man, you've been in bad company."

Mr. McClintock and Mr. Cromwell laughed with Mr. Peabody, who added that there had never been such a conference to his knowledge. The interview with Mr. Peabody closed at this point. The requisition of Dec. 26, over which all the controversy arose, reads as follows:

HERE IS THE REQUISITION.

"Dec. 26, 1905.

"Frederic Cromwell, Esq., Acting President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York.

"Sir: The committee appointed Oct. 28, 1905, by the Board of Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, 'to examine into the organization, management, and the affairs of the company,' hereby requests from you, at as early a day as possible and in writing, duly verified by you or the heads of the respective departments, or others making the statements, the following information as to the management of the company.

"In what follows, and throughout this letter, the word 'employe' is intended to designate all persons, from the Trustees and the President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company down to and including the highest and lowest employes, male and female, and the highest and lowest officers of the company, and all others whose services, whether professional or otherwise, are or have been paid for by the company, and every person who in any way or for any reason or on any pretext has received any of the money or profit of the company since Jan. 1, 1900, down to and including Oct. 1, 1905, not, however, including policy holders nor their beneficiaries, nor the regular soliciting agents of the company other than the General Agents.

"What the committee desire to have is as follows:

"First—If any employe of the company has any business relation with any other company or corporation in which the Mutual Life Insurance Company has stock or any interest, then give the name of such employe, his position with the other company or corporation, and the compensation he receives therefor. If any employe in any shape, manner, or form has received or is receiving, directly or indirectly, any perquisites from the Mutual Life or such other corporation or company than his salary or stated compensation, give the amount of such perquisites—why and how received, and for how long the same have been received, and what officer of the Mutual Life authorized the same.

"Who of the employes are related by blood or marriage to any one of the Directors or principal officers or heads of departments, and the degree of such relationship and the officer or head of department to whom related.

"If any such persons are employed in services outside of the offices and ordinary departments and agencies of the Mutual please give at length the facts connected therewith, showing the name of the person, the name of the one who employed him, the reason for the employment, and the salary paid to him, and how long such employment has lasted.

"Second—Also a detailed statement of the holdings or interest of the Mutual Life Insurance Company in the Guaranty Trust Company, the Fifth Avenue Trust Company, National Bank of Commerce in New York, Commercial Trust Company of New York, Morton Trust Company, Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company, Lawyers Mortgage Company, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, Mutual Alliance Trust Company, Morristown Trust Company, Bank of California, and also in any other trust or title or safe deposit company or bank or banking company whatsoever. With this statement please give the date when each holding or interest was acquired, by whose authority and how it was acquired and what was paid for the same and from whom the same was acquired and to whom the payment was made.

"Third—A statement on date of last dividend payment, giving such date, of the individual holdings or interest of any Trustee or officer of the Mutual Life Insurance Company in any of the institutions mentioned or referred to above.

"Fourth—Also a statement of all the terms of each of the leases or contracts by which the company leases to any person or persons, firm, corporation, or company any portion of its office buildings in New York City, with a statement of who authorized such leases and when and through whom each was respectively made.

"Fifth—Also a statement of all the loans of any kind since Jan. 1, 1900, excepting loans on policies, made by the company, to any one of its employes, and a statement showing who authorized the loan, by whom the loan was negotiated, to whom it was made, in what form made, for how much, how it was and is secured, and what the rate of interest and evidence of indebtedness are and have been. If any such loans have been paid, date of payment, to what person paid, and by whom paid.

"Sixth—Also a statement of all dealings since Jan. 1, 1900, of any kind, by which any broker or brokers, or firm, corporation, or individual, has sold to or for the company any stocks, bonds, or securities or property of any kind, including all the so-called underwritings and syndicate participations by the company, (and here give the name of the broker, or firm, or corporation, or individual, the property sold to or for the company, what the company paid or received for the same, to whom it made payment, by what authority it was authorized, and what became of the property, underwriting, or syndicate participations.

"If in any way any employe (including officers and Trustees of the company) received any compensation or benefit from any such transaction, please state who he was, what he received, for what he received it, who paid it to him, and what officer of the company authorized such compensation or benefit to be given him.

"Also a statement of all underwritings or syndicate participations of or made by or for the Mutual Life Insurance Company from Jan. 1, 1900, to Oct. 1, 1905, either directly or indirectly, in its own name or in the name or names of other corporations or individuals; also a statement of the underwriting, interest, or participation, direct or indirect, of every officer or Trustee of the Mutual Life in the underwritings or syndicate above referred to.

"If in any way any officer or Director or Trustee or employe of the company has by reason of and because he was in such relation to the company received from or because of any such transaction any money or other thing of value, or any money or property of any kind belonging to or intended for the company, please give his name, what he received, when he received it, and from whom he received it.

Asked a Settlement of Losses.

"Seventh—Also, a statement showing in detail the losses, if any, to the company since Jan. 1, 1900, on any property of any kind, real or personal, purchased by it, giving the names of the persons who sold the same to the company, the sum for which the property was so sold to it and paid for by it, when it was so sold, and who on behalf of the company authorized the purchase and sale or either.

"Eighth—Also a statement showing any transactions of any kind other than designated above, by which any officer, Trustee, or employe of the company has received money or other valuable thing from or by reason of his connection with the company, outside of and not part of his regular salary or compensation. If any such there be, give the details and the names of the persons.

"Ninth—We desire you to transmit a copy of this letter to each of the officers, Trustees, and heads of departments of the company, from whom we expect to receive such information as they severally can supply on the subjects herein embraced or any of them. We also request that notification be sent to all employes of the company to facilitate the collection of the data herein requested, and as rapidly as the same can be completed to forward the same directly to the committee, without waiting for the complete and final response to this requisition. Yours respectfully,

"WILLIAM H. TRUESDALE,
"JOHN W. AUCHINCLOSS,
"STUYVESANT FISH,
"Committee."

Did Not Know the Allegations.

De Lancey Nicoll said yesterday that he knew nothing of the allegations in the complaint against his clients, the McCurdys. He recalled only that the summons was served either on Thursday or Friday, and that his appearance had been entered yesterday. His partner, Lawrence Godkin, will be associated with him in the defense. John S. Wise, Jr., said that he had accepted service of the summons on Thursday.

It was reported last night that John W. Griggs, ex-Attorney General and one of the counsel for the Lackawanna Railroad, of which Mr. Truesdale is President, would shortly be appointed counsel for the Mutual's investigating committee in place of James B. Dill, ex-Judge D Cady Herrick, William G. Choate, and Bainbridge Colby.

GRAND JURY MAY ACT TO-DAY.

Jerome to Present Mutual Reserve Life Settlement Cases.

The evidence which District Attorney Jerome has collected regarding the settlement of suits against officers of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company out of the company's money will be presented to the Grand Jury to-day, and, it is expected, witnesses will be examined to-day and to-morrow. It is expected that indictments will be asked against officers.

The field force of the Provident Department of the Mutual Reserve, at a convention which has just been held in this city, adopted some resolutions on the present situation, in which it was said:

Whereas, We, the field representatives of the Provident Department of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, assembled at this our fourth annual reunion, realizing the injury and loss to the public at large occasioned by the groundless and unfounded statements and rumors indiscriminately published in the public press, and the effect such statements are having in the way of causing many policy holders through a misunderstanding of the true conditions existing in the life insurance business to forfeit their insurance and thus lose the protection which it affords them,

Resolved, That we, realizing personally the vast amount of good our company, the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company of New York, has done in the payment of over $64,000,000 to its policy holders and their beneficiaries in the period of twenty-five years, feel it our duty, as the field representatives who come in close touch with the insured public, to protest against the indiscriminate publication of articles reflecting upon the life insurance business.

NO INSURANCE MESSAGE NOW.

But Gov. Higgins May Send One If Legislation Lags.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Gov. Higgins was asked to-day if he would send a special message to the Legislature on insurance legislation. He replied:

"I do not see any necessity for that now. If at any time it would appear that legislation was not progressing as rapidly as possible, I might think it desirable to say something about it."

James W. Alexander Much Better.

The condition of James W. Alexander, former President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, who was operated on at his home, 4 East Sixty-fourth Street, last Thursday, was said by his son, H. M. Alexander, yesterday, to be much improved. Inquiry again last night elicited the reply: "He is resting comfortably."

Armstrong Report Not Yet Presented.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—The report of the Armstrong special insurance investigating committee was not made to the Senate to-night, as some had expected. Senator Raines, the Republican leader, said he did not expect it before Wednesday, or perhaps even later.

CHICAGO WINS CANAL SUIT.

Supreme Court Decides Against Missouri in Famous Case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The famous case of the State of Missouri against the State of Illinois, involving the right of the City of Chicago to divert its sewage into the Mississippi River through the Chicago sanitary canal and the Illinois River was decided to-day by the Supreme Court of the United States in favor of Illinois.

Justice Holmes delivered the opinion of the court, which was that Missouri did not prove its case. There was no dissent.

SMOOT PETITIONS PRESENTED

Senators Define Their Positions—Vote on Pure Food To-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—In presenting petitions against Senator Reed Smoot, signed by thousands of women of California and Colorado, Senators Perkins and Patterson took occasion to-day to define their positions on the protests against the Utah Senator. The former said that religious views should not be considered in passing upon the qualifications of a Senator and that his honesty and the attributes that command confidence and respect should be considered above all else.

Mr. Patterson thought there were great constitutional questions to be considered, and said that these would govern his vote. The petitioners had requested these Senators to make some remarks in presenting the prayers.

Discussion of the Pure Food bill occupied practically all of the day. The speakers were Mr. Heyburn, who has charge of the bill; Senator Foraker, who presented a number of amendments desired by liquor interests; Mr. Money, in favor of his substitute, and Mr. McCumber. An order was made to devote time to-morrow and Wednesday to the consideration of amendments under the ten-minute rule and begin voting at 5 o'clock on Wednesday.

NOT THE "SURROGATE'S MAN."

Grand Jury Refuses After Long Delay to Indict Appel.

The Grand Jury refused yesterday to return an indictment against Isidore Appel, Secretary of the Block Satin Polish Company, at 105 Chambers Street, who has been locked up in the Tombs since last December on a charge of grand larceny.

Last Summer a man called on many women in Harlem and the Bronx, introduced himself as "the Surrogate's man," and informed them that if they paid the fee he asked for they would be placed in possession of legacies bequeathed them by distant relatives. Some sixty women were swindled out of sums ranging from $15 to $250 by him.

After the arrest of Appel on the complaint of Mrs. Blanche Stover of 232 West 114th Street, who had been made to give up $30.50 to get a $10,000 legacy, he was identified by twenty of his alleged victims. All of these testified, however, that the "Surrogate's man" was smooth-shaven when he called on them during June, July, and August last year.

President John F. Meyers of the Black Satin Polish Company, swore that Appel wore a heavy mustache until Sept. 9. He also testified that the man was at work in the office of the company on the days when the "Surrogate's man" was about, and he produced books kept in the handwriting of Appel during that time.

The swindler gave receipts for the money collected by him and signed them "J. H. Hammel." Appel furnished voluntarily as many copies of his signature and specimens of his handwriting as were wanted. Experts to whom these were shown declared that they could not have been written by the same hand as the "Hammel" signatures.

Dr. Ludwig Fulda to Arrive To-day.

Dr. Ludwig Fulda, the German writer, will arrive on the steamship Amerika to-day. He will give a series of lectures in the large cities of the country under the auspices of the Germanistic Society of America, of which Nicholas Murray Butler is President. His first lecture will be given in New York in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria on the evening of Feb. 21.

LOCK CANAL AT PANAMA IS ROOSEVELT'S CHOICE

Disagrees with the Views of Foreign Expert Engineers.

REPORTS SENT TO CONGRESS

Taft Changes His Mind, and, with the Canal Commission, Agrees with the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—President Roosevelt to-day referred to Congress the dispute over the type of canal at Panama. He transmitted the report of the majority of the board of expert engineers in favor of a sea-level waterway; the report of the minority in favor of a lock canal, the argument of five members of the Isthmian Commission, of Chief Engineer Stevens, and of Secretary Taft for locks, and of one member of the commission against them.

Mr. Roosevelt favors the lock plan, but expresses his willingness to be guided by the wishes of Congress. The whole dispute must now be fought out on the floors of the House and Senate. The papers make a considerable volume for the members to study.

The letter of the President reads:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives:

"I submit herewith the letter of the Secretary of War transmitting the report of the Board of Consulting Engineers on the Panama Canal, and the report of the Isthmian Canal Commission thereon, together with a letter written to the Chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission by Chief Engineer Stevens. Both the Board of Consulting Engineers and the Canal Commission divide in their report.

"The majority of the Board of Consulting Engineers, eight in number, including the five foreign engineers, favor a sea level canal, and one member of the Canal Commission, Admiral Endicott, takes the same position. Five of the American members of the Board of Consulting Engineers and five members of the Isthmian Canal Commission favor the local canal, and so does Chief Engineer Stevens.

"The Secretary of War recommends a lock canal, pursuant to the recommendation of the minority of the Board of Consulting Engineers, and of the majority of the Canal Commission. After a careful study of the papers submitted and full and exhaustive consideration of the whole subject, I concur in the recommendation.

"It will be noticed that the American engineers on the Consulting Board and on the commission by a more than two to one majority favor the lock canal, whereas the foreign engineers are a unit against it. I think this is partly to be explained by the fact that the great traffic canal of the old world is the Suez Canal, a sea level canal, whereas the great traffic canal of the new world is the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, a lock canal.

"Although the latter, the Soo, is closed to navigation during the Winter months it carries annually three times the traffic of the Suez Canal. In my judgment the very able argument of the majority of the Board of Consulting Engineers is vitiated by their failure to pay proper heed to the lessons taught by the construction and operation of the Soo Canal.

"It must be borne in mind, as the commission points out, that there is no question of building what has been picturesquely termed 'the straits of Panama'—that is, a waterway through which the largest vessel could go with safety at uninterrupted high speed. Both the sea-level canal and the proposed lock canal would be too narrow and shallow to be called with any truthfulness a strait, or to have any of the properties of a wide, deep-water strip. Both of them would be canals, pure and simple.

"Each type has certain disadvantages and certain advantages. But, in my judgment, the disadvantages are fewer and the advantages very much greater in the case of a lock canal substantially as proposed in the papers forwarded herewith; and I call especial attention to the fact that the Chief Engineer, who would be mainly responsible for the success of this mighty engineering feat, and who has therefore a peculiar personal interest in judging aright, is emphatically and earnestly in favor of the lock-canal project and against the sea-level project.

"A careful study of the reports seems to establish a strong probability that the following are the facts:

"The sea-level canal would be slightly less exposed to damage in the event of war, the running expenses, apart from the heavy cost of interest on the amount employed to build it, would be less, and for small ships the time of transit would probably be less.

"On the other hand, the lock canal at a level of 80 feet or thereabout, would not cost much more than half as much to build and could be built in about half the time, while there would be very much less risk connected with building it, and for large ships the transit would be quicker; while, taking into account the interest on the amount saved in building, the actual cost of maintenance would be less.

"After being built it would be easier to enlarge the lock canal than the sea level canal. Moreover, what has been actually demonstrated in making and operating the great lock canal, the Soo, a more important artery of traffic than the great sea level canal, the Suez, goes to support the opinion of the minority of the Consulting Board of Engineers and of the majority of the Isthmian Canal Commission as to the superior safety, feasibility, and desirability of building a lock canal at Panama.

"The law now on our statute books seems to contemplate a lock canal. In my judgment a lock canal as herein recommended is advisable. If the Congress directs that a sea level canal be constructed its direction will of course be carried out. Otherwise the canal will be built on substantially the plan for a lock canal outlined in the accompanying papers, such changes being made, of course, as may be found actually necessary; including possibly the change recommended by the Secretary of War, as to the site of the dam on the Pacific side.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"The White House, Feb. 19, 1906."

The letter of Secretary Taft treats at length the recommendations of the board and the commission.

"When I visited the Isthmus a year and a half ago and went over the site and talked with the then Chief Engineer," he says, "I received a strong impression that the work of construction upon which the United States was about to enter was of such world-wide importance and so likely to continue in active use for centuries to come that it was wise for the Government not to be impatient of the time to be taken or of the treasure to be spent.

"It seemed to me that the sea-level canal was necessarily so much more certain to satisfy the demands of the world's commerce than a lock canal that both time and money might well be sacrificed to achieve the best form, and this feeling was emphasized by reading the very able report of the majority.

"But the report of the minority, in showing the actual result of the use of the locks in ship canals, in pointing out the dangers of so narrow and contracted a canal prism as that which the majority proposes, and in making clear the great additional cost in time and money of a sea-level canal, has led me to a different conclusion.

"We may well concede that if we could have a sea-level canal with a prism from 300 to 400 feet wide, with the curves that must now exist reduced, it would be preferable to the plan of the minority, but the time and cost of constructing such a canal are in effect prohibitory."

The majority report of the engineers is signed by Gen. George W. Davis, United States Army, retired, Chairman of the engineers' commission; William Barclay Parsons, Chief Engineer of the New York Subway; Prof. William H. Burr of Columbia University, William Henry Hunter of England, Eugen Tincauzer of Germany, Adolphe Guérard of France, J. W. Welcker of the Netherlands, and E. Quellennes of the Suez Canal.

They recommend a canal at sea level, following essentially the line heretofore adopted by Congress, except near the terminals, the depth to be 40 feet, and the width at bottom to be 150 feet, where the side slopes are gentle, and 200 feet where the side slopes are nearly vertical, as in rock. The least area of cross section is 8,276 square feet.

At the Panama end is a tide lock, having a usable length 1,000 feet, width 100 feet, and depth over the mitre sills 40 feet. In Panama Bay the channel is to be 35 feet deep at the extreme low water of Spring tides, which will give the full 40 feet provided elsewhere in the canal, except upon rare occasions.

The cost of the canal under this plan is estimated by the majority at $247,000,000.

The time required to build it is estimated at twelve to thirteen years.

In favor of this plan the majority report says:

"First and foremost it is essential that the Panama Canal shall present not merely a means of interoceanic navigation—it may be said that any type of canal would enable vessels to pass from ocean to ocean—but a means of safe and uninterrupted navigation, on which no special hazards will be encountered by and no vexatious delays will be occasioned to the vessels which will traverse it.

"The board is of opinion that this consideration should be of determinative force in respect to the type of canal to be adopted, and that it should lead to rejection of all proposed plans in which lift locks, whether few or many, form the principal or dominating features, and consequently to the acceptance of the sea-level plan as the only one giving reasonable assurance of safe and uninterrupted navigation.

"It has already been stated as the opinion of the board that the time required for the construction of the Panama Canal with a summit level of sixty feet above mean sea level, will at best be only two years less than required for the construction of the sea-level canal.

"It has further been shown that the difference in cost between the two plans will not exceed about $71,000,000 in favor of the former, which must be reduced by the capitalized cost of the maintenance and operation of locks and by the cost of the overflowed lands, as before stated.

The minority report is signed by Alfred Noble of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Brig. Gen. Henry L. Abbot, United States Army, retired; Frederick P. Stearns, Chief Engineer of the Boston Water Department; Joseph Ripley of St. Mary's Canal, and Isham Randolph of the Chicago Canal.

They recommend a canal with locks, following in general the same location as the other, but with slight variations therefrom in Limon and Panama Bays. Its controlling feature will be a dam to close the valley of the Chagres at Gatun, thus creating an artificial lake, of which the surface is to be 85 feet above the sea, and which is to constitute the summit level. The length of this dam will be 7,700 feet, and the height of its crest 135 feet, or 50 feet above the water surface. It will contain about 21,200,000 cubic yards of material, principally the spoil from the excavation of the canal prism. It will be provided with ample spillways and regulating works.

A channel 500 feet wide at sea level will lead from Limon Bay to the Gatun dam, where will be placed a double flight of three locks by means of which vessels will be lifted into the artificial lake. The lake will provide unrestricted navigation for a large part of its length, but become more contracted as the Continental Divide was approached until in the Culebra Cut the width at bottom will be reduced to 200 feet.

It will terminate at Pedro Miguel, where the first lock on the Pacific side will be placed, having a lift of 30 feet. By means of this lock vessels will be lowered into another artificial lake created by a dam closing the valley of the Rio Grande, and by two other dams closing other depressions, the level of the lake to be 55 feet above the sea. The crests of these dams will be 80 feet above the sea.

Communication between the lake and Panama Bay will be effected by a double flight of two locks placed near the shore on the high ground called Sosa Hill. All locks will be in duplicate and have a usable length of 900 feet, width 95 feet, and depth over the mitre sills of 40 feet. The depth of the channel will be everywhere at least 45 feet, except in the locks and in Limon Bay, where it will be 40 feet, the depth in Panama Bay, however, being measured from mean tide and not from dead low water. In the lakes the depth often will be very much greater, being 75 feet near the Gatun dam, and nearly as much for many miles. The width will be nowhere less than 200 feet at bottom, and at most places will be very much more. The length of the canal from deep water in Limon Bay to deep water in Panama Bay will be 49.72 miles. Of this 19½ miles will be over 1,000 feet wide, 23 miles over 800 feet wide, 35 miles over 500 feet wide, and 42½ miles over 300 feet wide.

The cost of such a canal is estimated at $139,705,200 and the time required to build it nine years.

Of this plan the minority says:

"It has been shown that the risk of serious injury to a well-equipped canal lock has been found very small, and with the additional and unusual precautionary constructions proposed for the lock canal at Panama it will be almost inappreciable, except in time of war. At such a time either form of canal would require efficient military protection, and such protection is as practicable for a lock canal with a broad waterway as for the narrow channel of the sea-level canal.

"In view of the unquestioned fact that the lock canal herein advocated will cost about $100,000,000 less than the proposed sea-level canal, believing that it can be built in much less time; that it will afford a better navigation; that it will be adequate for all its uses for a longer time, and can be enlarged, if need should arise, with greater facility and less cost, we recommend the lock canal for adoption by the United States."

The Canal Commission, after reviewing the reports of the engineers, says:

"It appears that the canal proposed by the minority of the Board of Consulting Engineers can be built in half the time and at little more than half the cost of the canal proposed by the majority of the board, and that when completed it will be a better canal, for the following reasons:

"1. It provides greater safety for ships and less danger of interruption to traffic by reason of its wider and deeper channels.

"2. It provides quicker passage across the Isthmus for large ships or a large traffic.

"3. It is in much less danger of damage to itself or of delays to ships from the flood waters of the Chagres and other streams.

"4. Its cost of operation and maintenance, including fixed charges, will be less by some $2,000,000 or more per annum.

"5. It can be enlarged hereafter much more easily and cheaply than can a sea-level canal.

"6. Its military defense can be effected with as little or perhaps less difficulty than the sea-level canal.

"It is our opinion that the plan proposed by the minority of the Board of Consulting Engineers is a most satisfactory solution of the problem of an isthmian canal."

Commissioner Mordecai T. Endicott submits a dissenting report in which he gives these reasons for favoring a sea-level canal:

"1. Because, while for exceptionally large vessels, such as built for Atlantic liners, the time of transit might be as long as or longer than in the lock canal, the average time of transit of the class of vessels which will use the canal for a long term of years will be less than in the lock canal.

"2. Because the risks of interruption to traffic from accident are deemed greater in a high-level canal with six locks than in a sea-level canal with a tidal lock, notwithstanding the greater distance in the latter canal, which might be obstructed by a sunken vessel.

"3. Because the cost of maintenance and operation of the sea-level canal will be less.

"4. Because in the enlargements to accommodate increase in traffic the relative advantages of the sea-level canal will increase.

"5. Because it is a better, safer, and more capacious canal from a military standpoint."

Chief Engineer Stevens agrees with the views of the commission and says of the greater speed with which a lock canal could be built:

"The element of time might become, in case of war, actual or threatened, one of such importance that measured, not by years, but by months, or even days, the entire cost of the canal would seem trivial in comparison."

RAILROADS FORBIDDEN TO FAVOR THEMSELVES

Supreme Court's First Decision on the Rebate Question.

A COAL ROAD IS ENJOINED

Contract the Chesapeake and Ohio Made with the New Haven Held to be Void.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—In an important decision, the first involving the anti-rebate law, the United States Supreme Court to-day held that no railroad can give preference in rates to itself as a dealer in commodities. A contract for coal between the Chesapeake and Ohio and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad was held to be void because it involved such a violation of the law.

The Chesapeake and Ohio under this decision will be perpetually enjoined from "taking less than its published tariff of freight rates by means of dealing in the purchase and sale of coal." The court declares that its decision will render it difficult, if not impossible, for a carrier to deal in commodities."

The decision was handed down in the cases of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company against the Inter-State Commerce Commission and the Commission against the Chesapeake and Ohio.

In 1890 the Chesapeake and Ohio Road agreed to deliver 2,000,000 tons of bituminous coal to the New Haven Road between July 1, 1897, and July 1, 1902. The delivery in the last year covered by the contract fell short to the extent of 60,000 tons on account of a strike in the coal fields.

The New Haven Road purchased coal elsewhere and presented a bill to the Chesapeake and Ohio Company for $103,000, representing the difference in cost. Instead of paying the money the Chesapeake and Ohio Company delivered the 60,000 tons of coal, notwithstanding that the price of coal and of transportation had advanced to such an extent that it is said that the Chesapeake and Ohio lost more than a dollar a ton on its shipments.

The case was brought to the attention of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and the charge made that the transaction constituted a preference in the matter of freight rates in favor of the New Haven Road. The company contended that it was acting in the capacity of a vendor, and not as a carrier, and that it was merely supplying the coal to pay a debt.

The latter plea afterward was made the basis of a charge against the company, as the laws of West Virginia, where the coal was mined, prohibit common carriers from dealing in coal.

Justice White said there were practically no previous decisions of the court to quote as precedents because heretofore the feature of the inter-State commerce law dealing with discriminations, rebates, and favoritism have not been involved in cases in the court.

"It cannot," he said, "be challenged that the great purpose of the act to regulate commerce, while seeking to prevent unjust and unreasonable rates, was to secure equality of rates as to all and to destroy favoritism.

"Now, in view of the positive command of the second section of the act, that no departure from the published rate shall be made, 'directly or indirectly,' how can it in reason be held that a carrier may take itself from out the statute in every case by simply electing to be a dealer and transport a commidity in that character?

"For, of course, if a carrier has a right to disregard the published rates by resorting to a particular form of dealing, it must follow that there is no obligation on the part of a carrier to adhere to the rates, because doing so is merely voluntary. The all embracing prohibition against either directly or indirectly charging less than the published rates shows that the purpose of the statute was to make the prohibition applicable to every method of dealing by a carrier by which the forbidden result could be brought about."

Coming to the consideration of the case at issue, Justice White said the court thought it established beyond doubt that desiring to stimulate the production of coal along its line, the Chesapeake and Ohio bought and sold the coal without reference to whether the net result to it would realize its published rates.

"And," adds the court, "it would seem that this means was resorted to instead of attempting to bring about the same result by a lowering of the published rates because to have done so would have engendered disparity between coal rates and the tariff on all the other articles contained in the same classification, and would besides have caused other and competing roads to make a similar reduction on the published rates, and thereby would have frustrated the very advantage to itself and those along its lines which the Chesapeake and Ohio deemed it was bringing about by the method pursued.

"It is apparent that the deliveries under the contract came under the prohibition of the statute whenever for any cause such as the enhanced cost of the coal at the mines, an increase in the cost of the ocean carriage, &c., the gross sum realized was not sufficient to net the Chesapeake and Ohio its published tariff of rates.

"Even if the result of applying the prohibitions as we have interpreted them will be practically to render it difficult if not impossible, for a carrier to deal in commodities, this affords no ground for relieving us of the plain duty of enforcing the provisions of the statute as they exist.

Regarding the New Haven's case Justice White said:

"Concluding, therefore, that both the contracts made by the Chesapeake and Ohio with the New Haven were contrary to public policy and void because in conflict with the prohibition of the act to regulate commerce, it obviously follows that such contracts were not susceptible of being enforced by the New Haven."

The cross-appeal of the Inter-State Commerce Commission was then considered briefly and the general conclusion reached "that the injunction below should be modified and enlarged by perpetually enjoining the Chesapeake and Ohio from taking less than the rates fixed in its published tariff of freight rates, by means of dealing in the purchase and sale of coal."

Dr. Demarest Will Head Rutgers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 19.—The Rev. W. H. S. Demarest announced this morning in chapel that he had decided to accept the Presidency of Rutgers College, which had been offered to him ten days ago. The students declared the day a holiday, and with drum and bugle corps marched from one side of the city to the other, shouting for the new President. Dr. Demarest, who has been acting President of Rutgers for the last year, is very popular with the students.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

4:20 A. M.—310 East 101st Street; Benjamin Raperport; damage, $50.

4:40 A. M.—2,172 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $100.

7:10 A. M.—400 West Fiftieth Street; W. S. Dornbusch; damage, $25.

7:45 A. M.—141 East Fifty-seventh Street; Frank Maass; damage, $500.

9:25 A. M.—170 Monroe Street; Howard Brooks; damage, $75.

9:40 A. M.—94 Orchard Street; William Levine; damage, $50.

11 A. M.—109 Lewis Street; Jonas Simon; damage, $25.

11:10 A. M.—82 West 105th Street; S. B. Roach; damage, $500.

12:05 P. M.—2,405 Cambreling Avenue; D. O'Connell; damage slight.

1:05 P. M.—333 Madison Street; B. Cantor; damage, $40.

2:45 P. M.—337 Water Street; Pietro Anogione; damage slight.

5 P. M.—454 West 125th Street; owner unknown; no damage.

5:40 P. M.—317 Eleventh Avenue; owner unknown; no damage.

8:35 P. M.—1,029 Avenue A; Anton Gromisch; damage, $25.

10:35 P. M.—1,761 Third Avenue; David Lees; damage, $1,500.

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MELLEN SEES BIG HOLES IN HEPBURN RATE BILL

Tells President How an Ox Team Could Go Through It.

CONFERENCE AT WHITE HOUSE

Knox Presents His Amendment for Review by the Courts to Senators —Will Not Be Radical.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—C. S. Mellen, President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, came to Washington to-day, and said that in his opinion "an ox-team could be driven through the Hepburn bill at several points."

He and T. E. Byrnes, his confidential assistant, went to the White House at 4 o'clock in the afternoon for a conference and the President had Secretary Root, Attorney General Moody, and Chairman Knapp and Commissioner Prouty of the Inter-State Commerce Commission there to meet them. Points brought up by Mr. Mellen were discussed, but no decision regarding them was reached.

Mr. Mellen had been on a vacation trip in California for several weeks. Immediately on his return he came to Washington to look after the rate situation. He and Mr. Byrnes made a short call at the White House in the morning and arranged for the conference. In the interval they went to the Capitol and told some Senators what they thought of the Hepburn bill.

After his first visit to the President Mr. Mellen said:

"There is only one man in this question who is to be considered as an individual," said Mr. Mellen, "and so far as the interests I represent are concerned, I am with him. To my mind there can be no doubt that the people of the country are back of Mr. Roosevelt in his demand that rate legislation which really means something should be enacted.

"Personally, I am inclined to the opinion that the pending Hepburn bill is not just what ought to be enacted into law. In principle, perhaps, it is very well, but I am satisfied that an ox team could be driven through it at several points.

"It would be manifestly unfair to enact legislation that would afford to certain small and impecunious lines—and I use the term 'impecunious' in no offensive sense—what would amount to a great advantage over the larger lines. For instance, it would not be just for a line which might tap the Pennsylvania lines just outside of Philadelphia to obtain all the exchange rate advantages afforded by the enormously valuable terminal facilities of the Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, and yet that is just the advantage given to such a line by the Hepburn bill. The enforcement of such a provision would be unjust to those who by their energy, ability, and capital had acquired great and valuable terminal facilities for their lines.

"A law which will meet the demands and the rights of the people, and at the same time be entirely just and equitable to the carriers, can be framed, and I am satisfied that it will be so drawn. The law may be drastic, so far as the railroads are concerned, but if framed with regard to these suggestions it would be fair to all."

Senator Knox, who yesterday completed the draft of the amendment the President requested him to draw to the Hepburn bill, resumed his place in the Senate to-day and began conferring with the leaders. First, however, he went to the White House and reported on his work to the President.

Mr. Roosevelt asked him to give a copy of the amendment to Attorney General Moody, which he did. Mr. Moody has been the only member of the Cabinet who has stood out stoutly against any amendment at all. It was therefore more or less of a defeat for Mr. Moody when the President turned over the amendment question to Mr. Knox for settlement.

At the same time, Mr. Knox is not so far from Mr. Moody's position as are some of the other advocates of amendment. He, like the President, is opposed to any such radical provision as Messrs. Aldrich and Foraker desire. He has argued from the first that whatever powers it is intended to give the courts should be clearly defined in the bill, and hat is his chief concern.

Mr. Knox desires, like the President, to give the courts the right to take cognizance of any confiscatory decision. He inclines to the opinion that the Constitution itself may supply sufficient remedy by its provision that no citizen should be deprived of his property without due process of law, but does not favor leaving the matter open to judicial interpretation. That is his main difference with Mr. Moody. His amendment, however, will do nothing to nullify the powers sought to be granted to the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Mr. Knox, upon arriving at the Senate Chamber, called out Senators Lodge and Crane of Massachusetts and reported to them what he had done. Both Senators have shown their desire for ample powers of review, and Mr. Crane has urged upon the President the necessity for such a grant oftener and more forcibly than almost any other Senator.

The outlook to-night is that the Roosevelt-Knox amendment will be found satisfactory in all essentials, and that it will be added to the bill without much difficulty. The sky was clearer for the bill to-night than it has been for weeks.

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NO GAMBLING IN TERRITORIES.

House, After Lively Debate, Passes a Bill to Prohibit It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—In the House to-day, stating that in Arizona and New Mexico and other Territories gambling is licensed, Mr. Littlefield, (Me.,) entered a motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill reported from the Judiciary Committee, making gambling in the Territories illegal. The bill makes gambling a misdemeanor, punishable by a $5,000 fine and one year's imprisonment.

Vigorous opposition was made by Delegate Mark Smith, (Ariz.) "I do not wish it understood that I am here in sympathy with gambling," he said, "but I protest against the gentleman from Maine, the farthest point in the United States from my home, coming in here to meddle in our quarrels, when, with prohibition in his own State, there are 150 saloons open in the town of Bangor. It is a prohibition that don't prohibit. I submit the gentleman should confine his philanthropies to his own State, instead of spreading out over the Southwest."

In replying Mr. Littlefield exhibited considerable feeling. Speaking of Delegate Smith, he said: "I tried to treat him like a gentleman, but the first thing he does is to meet me with a sneer. I do not propose to be swung aside on this debate on prohibition in Maine. He knows as little about that as the average gentleman who casts the same aspersions."

The bill was passed on a viva voce vote.

SHERIFF IN BROMLEY MILLS.

Suits for Unpaid Claims Against the Philadelphia

PADDEN, WATERREGISTER, HANDLES $4,000,000

"Big Tim's" Secretary of War Displaces Joseph W. Savage.

HE GOES TO DOCK BOARD

All Water Rents and Metering of Buildings in Charge of the New Official.

"Col." Michael Clarence Padden, "Secretary of War in the Sullivan Cabinet," was appointed Water Register yesterday at $4,000 a year salary. The appointment, while made by Commissioner Ellison of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, was due to Mayor McClellan, who arranged the appointment at the request of Congressman "Big Tim" Sullivan and Alderman "Little Tim" Sullivan. To clear the way for Padden, Joseph W. Savage, who has held the post for twenty-six months, was asked to resign, and was appointed to the vacant Secretaryship of the Department of Docks and Ferries at the same salary.

Both at City Hall and at Tammany Hall the move was taken as showing the Mayor's desire to have the Sullivans with him in the fight to oust Charles F. Murphy from the leadership of Tammany Hall and to substitute Fire Commissioner John H. O'Brien in his stead. The Sullivans have repeatedly declared that they would stand by Murphy in any contest, but have been friendly enough with Mr. McClellan to seek appointments for their followers whenever there is anything at the Mayor's disposal.

Mayor McClellan sent for Water Register Savage yesterday and told him he was to be "promoted" to the Dock Department. The Mayor said he had decided to make Padden Water Register and had promised the appointment, but that he (Savage) could take a place at the Dock Department at the same salary. Savage, somewhat dazed, walked over to his office, but the news had preceded him.

"I hear you are going to resign," said Commissioner Ellison.

"Yes," said Savage, as he handed the resignation in. "The Mayor tells me it is promotion, but I am sorry to go."

"Well, Mr. Savage," said Commissioner Ellison, "I receive your resignation with great regret, and if you want to remain here no man can tell you to go."

"The Mayor wants me to go to the Dock Department," said Savage.

"You may stay here if you want to," declared Commissioner Ellison. Then he talked with the Mayor by telephone. At the end of the conversation the Commissioner and Mr. Savage had another talk, and then Savage packed up and left. Padden was appointed, sworn in, and in harness before the office closed for the day.

For twenty years Padden has been the right-hand man of "Big Tim." Incidentally he has held several minor offices, has run election districts, run racing stables, and managed other enterprises in which the Sullivans were interested. Padden was identified with the old Broadway Athletic Club in the days when prizefights were held in New York under the Horton law, and he acted both as referee and as second on more than one occasion there and in Madison Square Garden. In his earlier days Padden fought in the ring himself. He is now about 40 years old. His last public office was that of Sergeant at Arms of the Municipal Council during the Van Wyck administration.

His first appointment was at the hands of President Cleveland in his first term when, in 1885, he made Padden Superintendent of General Construction at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He was made clerk of the Board of Aldermen in 1887, and in 1889 was promoted by Mayor Grant to be City Librarian. He was a Street Cleaning Superintendent from 1890 to 1893. He took a prominent part in the management of the Columbian celebration in 1892 and of the Dewey celebration in 1899, when Admiral Dewey gave him a gold medal and a diamond pin in appreciation of his work. He also was in charge, as Sergeant at Arms, of the celebration when Mayor Van Wyck broke ground for the rapid transit subway.

In his new place Padden will have the handling of upward of $4,000,000 of water rents annually; and have the direction of the metering of all buildings.

INDIANA'S DAUGHTERS DINE.

Adelphi Quartet, in Disguise, Has Fun with Waiting Husbands.

"The Daughters of Indiana in New York" dined last night in the College Room of the Astor, adjoining the Yacht Room, where the members of the Mount Pleasant Academy Society, a strictly stag organization, was feasting.

As sedate as were the Daughters, who sipped cold water exclusively, the adjoining affair was so spontaneous in its gayety that the waiters performed sidesteps and cut capers on the velvet carpet of the hall between the two banquet rooms as they dodged each other, the one set with linen-swathed cold bottles and the other with bleak carafes.

The Daughters numbered nearly a hundred, and several of them had brought along their husbands. The speakers' table was decorated with bonnets, such as the Hoosier farm girls wear, and between two of these bonnets peered the face of Indiana's ex-Governor, W. T. Durbin.

To dispose of the banquet itself required more than two hours, and the handful of husbands resorted desperately to the carafes after the bitter disappointment they suffered when they found that the first line on the menu card, "Huitres Cocktail," was a delusion.

The plight of the husbands was accentuated when the quartet, especially engaged for the occasion, sang a drinking song with the refrain, "The Grape, Boys! The Grape, Boys!"

They followed this song with "Here's a Flagon of Old Wine and Here Are We to Drink It." It may have been revenge on the part of the singers, but the revenge was not wreaked on the ladies, who sipped their glasses of water complacently.

The quartet, which was entitled "The Hoosier" Quartet, but was really the Adelphi Quartet of this city in disguise, sings classic songs. The Directoress of the Daughters wanted the "Wabash," and the quartet had to give in.

Admiral Coghlan, whose wife was born in Indiana, sent his regrets, and Mrs. Fairbanks, whose husband is the Vice President of the United States, did likewise.

Mrs. W. W. Penfield and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt responded to the toasts "The Women of Indiana" and "The United States vs. Indiana." Col. James B. Curtis made a few remarks in response to "The Men of Indiana."

WILL OPPOSE ELSBERG BILL.

Several Committees Go to Albany To-day—Ivins for the Measure.

Members of the North Side Board of Trade's Committee on Needs of Trade met last night and voted to send a delegation of Bronx merchants to Albany this morning to oppose the passage of the Elsberg Rapid Transit bill. The committee will be made up of about fifty persons, and will be headed by Julius Hess. The Bronx delegation will oppose the bill on the ground that its passage would block the construction of Subways to the Bronx for several years.

Other delegations which will go to Albany this morning to attend the same hearing include those from the City Club and the organizations that met with the City Club last week to take this stand on the bill.

William M. Ivins, who heads his newly organized Public Utilities Vigilance League, which is in favor of the Elsberg bill, issued a long statement last night in support of the measure.

Mr. Ivins says the rapid transit problem here is second only to the need for pure and healthful water. He opposes the present powers of the Rapid Transit Board, and objects to the present law which provides for the letting of construction and operation contracts together. Mr. Ivins specially urges the proposed amendment, which, if adopted, would require the city to construct and equip subways before the operation contract could be let.

Provisions for the construction of pipe galleries in all future subways is also advocated. Mr. Ivins opposes the feature of the City Club bill, which it is proposed to substitute for the Elsberg bill, which leaves it to the discretion of the Rapid Transit Board whether or not it shall separate the construction contracts from the operation contracts, or let both to single bidders.

The Republican Club was to have discussed the Elsberg bill last night, but postponed the subject for a week.

TO PRISON FOR GAMBLING.

Cassidy-Lansing Bill Makes One Year the Minimum.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—The penalties for a violation of the law governing race track gambling are made much more severe by the Cassidy-Lansing bill. Heretofore a Justice could impose a sentence not longer than two years or impose a fine not greater than $2,000. By the proposed legislation a sentence of less than one year could not be pronounced, with the maximum at two years, and a fine might be added.

The actual introduction of the bill in the Senate did not come until to-night, when Senator Cassidy offered it from the floor.

"While I indorse this bill," he said, "I did not prepare it, nor is it the product of a morning-glory association, dissimulating by chameleon colors the attributes of virtue.

"This bill comes of sturdier stock. Its purpose is to give form and substance to the organic law of the State and to make effective the constitutional inhibition against gambling. While there may be conflicting views as to the moral, economic, and civic effects of gambling, there can be no reason advanced why those who swear to support the Constitution should not do so in letter and in spirit."

TERCENTENARY COMMISSION.

Gov. Higgins Names Members in Special Message to Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Gov. Higgins, by special message to the Legislature to-night, called on the State of New York to officially lend its aid in behalf of the Hudson-Fulton Tercentenary. The Executive called attention to the need of special legislation to give the celebration commission official standing. Immediately thereafter Mr. Raines introduced a bill in the Senate embodying all the Governor's recommendations and carrying an appropriation of $25,000.

Among the Commissioners named are Grover Cleveland, Chauncey M. Depew, Thomas C. Platt, Cornelius N. Bliss, John G. Agar, J. Edward Simmons, Stuyvesant Fish, J. Sloat Fassett, Horace Porter, Joseph H. Choate, Frederick W. Seward, Herman Ridder, Charles F. G. Wahle, Cornelius Vanderbilt, William L. Ward, Sereno E. Payne, John Lafarge, Frank S. Black, Robert B. Roosevelt, Levi P. Morton, David B. Hill, Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., William Rockefeller, Frederick D. Grant, B. Altman, Andrew D. White, John Jacob Astor, Seth Low, John G. Milburn, Louis Stern, Cornelius A. Pugsley, and St. Clair McKelway.

The commission is formed into a corporation for ten years.

"WIRE TAPPERS" GOT $1,000.

Business Man Swindled by Old Game—Three Suspects Arrested.

Several days ago a business man of prominence whose name the police are withholding reported to Police Headquarters that he had been swindled out of $1,000 by means of the wire-tapping game. Detective Sergeants O'Connor, Galvin, and Lyons were detailed on the case. Yesterday afternoon they brought three men to Headquarters who were identified by the business man.

According to the story told by the victim he was induced to visit a room in the building at 106 and 108 Fulton Street several days ago. He there saw a large room filled with telephones, at which were men calling off the winners of races to supposed poolrooms. The men who took him to the place told him that it was the place from which the returns of all races were sent to the poolrooms throughout the city, and that it would be an easy matter to hold back the results of a race until he got his money down.

The business man took a flier on one race and won $200. He then determined to make a heavier investment, and returned to the place with $1,000. He wagered this money and lost. After thinking the matter over he notified the police.

Two of the prisoners were recognized as old hands at the game. One of the prisoners is Abe Cohen, whose Rogues' Gallery picture is No. 3,681. Michael Muldowney, alias Muldoon, Picture No. 6,482, is the second man.

The third is John Mack, alias McEnerney, a retired prizefighter. The detectives went to the room at the Fulton Street place and found it just as the business man had described it. There were twenty-two telephones in the place, but the wires did not run anywhere. There were also a couple of Morse sounders, over which the reports of the races were supposed to come.

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For separate skirts, we have a wide assortment of medium weight Linens, as well as all the desirable cotton, and silk and cotton mixtures.

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MRS. ANDERSON GIVES BARNARD $100,000 MORE

Wife of Artist Provides a Pure Science Course.

GIFT IS ONE OF MANY

Her Donations to the College Aggregate $3,000,000—Latin No Longer Essential for Admission.

Mrs. Elisabeth Milbank Anderson, wife of Abraham Archibald Anderson, the artist of 6 East Thirty-eighth Street, has added to a sum approximating $2,900,000 already donated by her to the institution, another gift of $100,000 to Barnard College.

Her latest donation is to be used for the establishment of a pure science course to lead to the degree of Bachelor of Science.

Announcement of the donation was made last night when it was also stated that two members of the Board of Trustees, whose names are withheld, have offered to guarantee any deficit arising by reason of expenditures for the new course during the next ten years to the amount of $20,000.

A student mass meeting was held at the college at noon yesterday at which the Dean announced the vote of the Trustees and Faculty to establish the science course, and it was declared that with the initial expenditures guaranteed the present scientific advantages of the college ought to expand rapidly and offer increased inducements for practical scientific work.

Mrs. Anderson has been a steadfast friend of Barnard. Time and again when the college has needed money she has come forward with liberal subscriptions and helped the institution. Her most recent donation was made in 1902, when a real estate deal was consummated by which she gave to the college the quadrangle of three and a half acres bounded by 116th and 119th Streets, Claremont Avenue and Broadway, adjoining the college building.

Mrs. Anderson paid $1,000,000 for the property and the only condition she exacted in granting the gift was that the land should be used for college purposes. The Board of Trustees, in accepting the donation, decided to call the lot the "Milbank Quadrangle."

In 1892 Mrs. Anderson gave $350,000 for the erection of a medical pavilion at Roosevelt Hospital. Coupled with the gift were several provisions, one of which was that Dr. Francis P. Kinnicutt should have charge of it as long as he lived, and after his death his successor should be chosen by the medical staff of Columbia College. The conditions of the gift were not satisfactory to the Trustees of the Hospital, and when they declined it she gave the money to Barnard College.

A few years ago, when an effort was made to free Barnard College from debt, $250,000 being necessary, she headed the list with $25,000. An anonymous gift of $100,000 was made at this time, and it is now believed that this sum was given by her.

Milbank Hall at Barnard was built by Mrs. Anderson in memory of her mother. In it are the administrative departments, the library, and classroom of the college. Two years ago she gave $100,000 for the construction of public baths in New York. At various times she has given other sums to Barnard and Teachers College, together with her only brother, Joseph Milbank. These gifts are estimated to have reached the aggregate of $1,500,000, making the total amount of donations she has made to the college about $3,000,000.

Mrs. Anderson is conspicuously modest in making her donations, and upon each occasion has sought to avoid publicity.

Besides giving to Barnard she has been the principal in many other contributions for the public good. She recently gave $35,000 for a public library and $25,000 for a hospital in Greenwich, Conn. She has to her credit also a long list of private gifts of which no record is made.

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, of which Barnard College is a branch, made a statement regarding the readjustment of the programme of studies at Barnard.

Since its foundation, Teachers College has been compelled to maintain a collegiate course preparatory to its professional instruction because of the inadequate preparation ordinarily afforded by the existing college courses. This instruction has paralleled work of the Freshman and Sophomore years in Columbia College and in Barnard College.

An adjustment of the course in Columbia College was effected more than a year ago, which made possible the discontinuance of the collegiate course at Teachers College as far as men are concerned. After July 1 next it will be possible for Teachers College to discontinue the separate collegiate course which it has maintained, and the entire resources of the college will be devoted hereafter to the strengthening of its purely professional work.

Beginning with the next academic year women will be admitted to Barnard College without a Latin test, and may become candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science as well as the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Students looking forward to the profession of teaching may transfer to Teachers College after two years in Barnard College and receive their degree and diploma in teaching on the recommendation of the Teachers College Faculty after two years of professional work.

Mrs. Anderson was the only daughter of Jeremiah Milbank. Mr. Milbank laid the foundation of a fortune, of which his daughter inherited one-half, in the grocery business in Front Street. After he had become a millionaire he established himself as a banker at 90 Broadway. He died in 1883.

The daughter married Artist Anderson in 1887 after he had secured recognition as an artist in Paris and had exhibited several of his pictures in the Paris Salon. Mr. Anderson studied painting under Cabanel, Bonnat, Cormon, and others, and exhibited pictures at the Paris Exposition in 1899. He built the Bryant Park Studio Building, and is a member of the Lambs, Union League, and other clubs.

BABY PIG BLOCKS TRAFFIC.

Escapes from Owner in a Street Car and a Lively Chase Results.

A baby pig caused much commotion on a southbound Sixth Avenue car yesterday afternoon at Thirty-eighth Street, stopped traffic on that line for ten minutes, threw the feminine passengers into a quiver of excitement, and caused Tim McCarnahan of 159 West Thirty-second Street to lose most of his religion.

McCarnahan was doing some masonry work in the Bronx, he said, when the sight of a little fat pig running about the yard appealed to his appetite so powerfully that he couldn't help buying the squealer. He reasoned that to tie the pig's legs or mouth would cause him pain and produce commotion. So he simply stuck a large paper bag over his purchase and started home.

Tucked under McCarnahan's arm the pig seemed entirely satisfied. By the time he reached Thirty-eighth Street, McCarnahan had lost his fear and his caution. The car stopped with a jerk, the pig burst through his paper covering, and jumped to the floor, while McCarnahan yelled to close the doors.

The doors were closed quickly, and McCarnahan began a chase of his prize. The women passengers sidestepped hysterically and screamed. The motorman and the conductor came in to help. The passengers got all tangled up and McCarnahan became angry.

"I'll roast the little divvil this night an' I'll walk home from here with 'im," he announced when he captured the big. No one tried to prevent him from walking the rest of the way.

BILLS AT ALBANY.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Among the bills of interest to New York to-day in the Assembly were:

BERNSTEIN'S—Providing that after Jan. 1, 1907, two of the members of the New York City Board of Tax Commissioners shall be lawyers and two real estate men. The board consists of seven men. The bill is designed especially for the representation of real estate men.

BERNSTEIN'S—Compelling the employment of two motormen or two engineers on all passenger trains of three or more cars, either surface, elevated, or underground, steam or electric.

DONOHUE'S—Establishing a State Printing Office and the creating of the office of Superintendent of State Printing.

CAMPBELL'S—Requiring the Dock Commission of New York to set aside every tenth pier on the North and East Rivers as recreation piers.

FOOD.

SURPRISED DOCTOR

Illustrating the Effect of Food.

The remarkable adaptability of Grape-Nuts food to stomachs so disordered that they will reject everything else, is illustrated by the case of Mrs. H—— of Racine, Wis.

"Two years ago," she says, "I was attacked by a stomach trouble so serious that for a long time I could not take much of any sort of food. Even the various kinds prescribed by the doctor produced most acute pain.

"We then got some Grape-Nuts food, and you may imagine my surprise and delight when I found that I could eat it with a relish and without the slightest distress.

"When the doctor heard of it he told me to take several small portions each day, because he feared I would grow tired of it as I had of all other food.

"But, to his astonishment, (and that of everybody else,) I did not tire of Grape-Nuts, and became better day by day, till, after some weeks, my stomach entirely recovered and I was able to eat anything my appetite craved.

"My nerves, which had become so weakened that I feared I would become insane, were also restored by the Grape-Nuts food in connection with Postum Coffee which has become our table beverage. I appreciate most gratefully and thankfully the good that your food preparations have done me, and shall be glad to answer any letters inquiring as to my experience." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS. | ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

Special Evening View To-morrow (Wednesday).

American Art Galleries

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.

On Free View 9 A. M. until 6 P. M.

Beautiful Old Laces

RARE ANTIQUE FANS

RICH BROCADES

AND

Ecclesiastical Embroideries

ANTIQUE SANCTUARY LAMPS

in Silver and Other Metals.

To Be Sold at Unrestricted Public Sale

BY ORDER OF THE WELL-KNOWN EXPERT

Mr. Vitall Benguiat

On the Afternoons of Thursday (Washington's Birthday), Friday and Saturday of This Week,

BEGINNING EACH AFTERNOON AT 2:30 O'CLOCK

The Sale Will Be Conducted by Thomas E. Kirby of

THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS,

6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South.

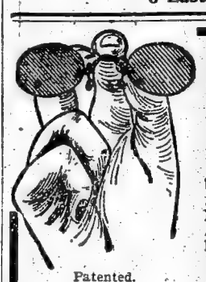

Patented.

Finch Rigid Eyeglasses

Rest easy and comfortably on the nose, never lose their alignment and maintain correct relative adjustment. An improved form of eyeglasses embodying some spectacle principles.

Personal inspection at our stores implies no obligation to purchase.

E. B. Meyrowitz
OPTICIAN.

104 E. 23d St., near 4th Ave.
125 W. 42d St., bet. B'way and 6th Ave.
650 Madison Ave., cor. 60th St.
3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

PLOTTED TO MURDER MANY STATE OFFICIALS

Miners' Leaders Are Said to Figure in Confession.

AFTER GOVERNOR AND JUDGES

Men Charged with Killing ex-Gov. Steunenberg Lodged in Idaho Jail —More Arrests to be Made.

DENVER, Feb. 19.—The complaints on which Gov. Gooding of Idaho asked extraditions for Charles H. Moyer, President, and William D. Heywood, Secretary and Treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, and G. A. Pettibone, a former member of the Executive Committee of that labor organization, were made public to-day.

The men are charged directly with the murder of ex-Gov. Steunenberg of Idaho. The complaints in the three cases are identical, and charge the accused men with having discharged the bomb by means of which Steunenberg was killed at Caldwell, Idaho, Dec. 30. The specific charge of murder was made to forestall habeas corpus proceedings.

The murders committed during the labor troubles in the Cripple Creek and Telluride regions of Colorado and in the Coeur d'Alene region of Idaho, and the recent Steunenberg assassination form a chain of crimes, and efforts are making to connect officers of the Western Federation of Miners with them through the confession said to have been made by Harry Orchard, who is in jail charged with the Steunenberg murder.

Orchard's alleged confession, it is asserted, disclosed a plot to kill ex-Gov. James Peabody of Colorado, William H. Gabbert, Chief Justice of the Colorado Supreme Court, and John Campbell, former Chief Justice. Orchard is said to have confessed that wholesale assassinations were planned at the headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners in Denver, chiefly by refugees from the camps at Cripple Creek and Telluride. It is also said that Orchard's confession gives a history of the explosion at the Independence Station, near Cripple Creek, on June 6, 1904, when fourteen men were killed.

In the confession, Orchard, telling of his selection to assassinate a Justice of the Supreme Court of Colorado a year ago, says he buried a bomb at the Judge's gate, but when he pulled the string the contrivance failed to explode. He took the string away and gave up the attempt. A detective, it is said, has since dug up the bomb.

Orchard says he was alone in the actual execution of the Caldwell (Idaho) plot; that he had first planned to shoot Steunenberg with buckshot, and went to the house on Christmas Eve for that purpose, intending to shoot through the windows, but abandoned the plan and hid a number of shot cartridges under the sidewalk. The cartridges, it is said, have since been found by officers.

Gov. McDonald, who issued papers for the extradition of the Federation officers to Idaho, said to-day that he had read a copy of Orchard's alleged confession, but was not at liberty to divulge its contents.

The chief of a detective agency which was employed by the Idaho authorities in the Steunenberg case, to-day declared that the evidence against the men who have thus far been arrested is strong, and that more arrests are to be made.

Vincent St. John, who was arrested in Burke, Idaho, last night, was President of the Miners' Union at Telluride, Col., at the time of the assassination of Arthur Collins, Superintendent of the Smuggler Union Mine, at that camp. He was arrested and charged with complicity in that murder, but was never brought to trial.

BOISE, Idaho, Feb. 19.—Charles E. Moyer, William D. Haywood, and G. A. Pettibone arrived here to-day in custody of a strong guard of Idaho and Colorado officers. The prisoners were taken directly to the Idaho Penitentiary, and no interview with any member of the party was permitted.

BIG CAR BUILDING MERGER.

Plans for a Combined $56,000,000 Company to be Given Out Soon.

The merger of the leading street car building concerns, which has been hanging fire since last Summer, when the project of combining the J. G. Brill Company, the Barney & Smith Company, and several other street car building concerns in a $56,000,000 corporation, has reached a point where a final agreement is possible. At least Wall Street heard so yesterday.

It is understood that the financing of the concern will take the form of $13,000,000 first mortgage collateral trust sinking fund thirty-year 5 per cent. gold bonds, $13,500,000 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, and $27,500,000 common stock.

It was said yesterday at the office of Keane, Van Cortlandt & Co. that the negotiations were not in such shape that they could be discussed.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. BTWN 59TH & 60TH STREETS

America's leading furriers contribute to these wonderful fur bargains.

COUNT up the total number of real Winter days we have had this season, and you will find the fingers of one hand more than sufficient for the tally. Third Floor.

Is it any wonder then that the manufacturing furriers have had to lower their prices?

There was never such a Winter before. Furriers naturally made up as large stocks as ever—but though they cannot be blamed for bad judgment they suffer the loss, and furs of the very choicest qualities can be bought in New York to-day for less money than ordinary cheap grades sold for in past years.

Simpson Crawford Co. have availed themselves of the exigencies of the makers and selected hundreds of their very finest pieces at less than cost of the raw skins and the making. It is safe to say that desirable furs will never sell at these prices again.

It will be the old story—after a feast a famine. There will be a scarcity of furs next season. Sure to be, for many furriers have closed out their business and sought other avenues of trade—couldn't wait for the tide to turn; so buying furs at these prices is one of the best investments you can possibly make.

Women's $40 fur lined coats, 27.50.

38 very fine broadcloth coats—long, swagger model, with fine, clear squirrel lining and large shawl collar and cuffs.

Broadcloth coats reduced a half.

27 very finest imported broadcloth coats—exquisitely tailored—lined with gray and white squirrel, mink—all gray squirrel with collars of Persian lamb—squirrel or black lynx. Half or less former prices—$42, $48, $54, $59, $79.

$275 dark natural Hudson Bay sable set consisting of large pelerine and beautiful pillow muff, reduced to.....175.00

Men's fur lined coats.

The balance of our stock of men's coats—fine broadcloth and imported kersey coats—lined with natural or blended muskrat, hamster, coney and mink. Early season price $40 to $145; for final clearance—$29 to $89.

$65 nearseal jackets of finest selected skins—trimmed with baum marten, squirrel or beaver, reveres and collars.....39.00

Fur coats.

$250 Alaska seal coats.....178.00
$350 broadtail Persian blouse—imported model.....225.00
$225 Persian lamb box coat....165.00
$200 broadtail Persian coat....139.00
$185 Persian lamb coat—baum marten collar and reveres...139.00
$200 Persian lamb coat—chinchilla trimmed.....119.00
$175 Persian lamb coat—mink trimmed.....119.00
$135 Persian lamb coat—box front—fitted back..... 89.00
$185 Russian dark gray squirrel—finest long auto coat.....110.00
$70 gray squirrel blouse coat.. 49.00
$70 sable squirrel blouse coat.. 49.00
$165 sable squirrel imported model coat..... 89.00
$135 gray squirrel box coat.... 79.00

Scarfs and muffs.

3.95 river mink scarfs.....2.00
7.50 gray squirrel scarfs.....3.95
8.95 gray squirrel muffs.....5.95
8.95 sable squirrel muffs.....5.95
7.95 sable squirrel scarfs.....3.95
15.00 sable squirrel muffs.....10.00
7.50 Persian paw muffs.....4.50
7.50 Persian paw scarfs.....4.50
15.00 blended mink muff—7-8 stripe.....9.75
11.00 blended mink scarfs—muffs.7.50
35.00 sable fox long throws.....24.50
16.50 sable fox large pillow muffs. 9.50
50.00 baby lamb sets reduced to 25.00
35.00 sable fox pelerine now....22.50
59.00 3-yard long black lynx throws.....40.00

Mink scarfs reduced one-third.

In a variety of the newest and most desirable shapes—reduced one-third for final clearance. At 24.50, 29.00, 35.00, 39.00, 45.00.

30.00 Chinchilla scarfs.....19.50
45.00 Chinchilla muffs.....32.50
30.00 white fox scarfs.....17.50
30.00 white fox muffs.....17.50
$175 Natural very dark Hudson Bay sable scarf.....125.00
$175 Muffs to match.....125.00
$150 Russian sable 4 skin scarfs.79.00
$150 Russian sable 4 skin scarfs.89.00
$65 Baum marten scarfs.....42.00
$45 Baum marten scarfs.....29.00
$35 Baum marten scarfs.....18.50
$75 Baum marten scarfs.....55.00
$45 Baum marten muffs.....32.50

B. Altman & Co.

FANCY NEEDLEWORK DEPARTMENT,
(THIRD FLOOR.)

Cretonne Articles for Summer use: Lounging Cushions and Cushion Slips, Scarfs, Table Covers, Shoe and Laundry Bags, Work Bags and Fancy Boxes.

Stamped Patterns on linen or lawn, for making hand-embroidered garments, including Blouses; also Hats and Parasols, Collar and Cuff Sets, Chemisettes and Belts.

The following Stamped Patterns in Designs suitable for the various styles of embroidery now in vogue, will be offered at Special Prices:

Patterns for Blouses, stamped on linen, $1.25 and 1.50
Patterns for Hats, stamped on linen, 40c., on lawn, 30c.
Patterns for Parasols, stamped on linen . . 65c.

Vantine's
The Unusual Store.

Upholstery AND Curtain Fabrics

IN ODD LOTS AND REMNANTS OF

Oriental Drapery Silks, Tapestries, Madras Materials and Japanese Fancy Crepes.

These lengths vary from 1½ to 25 and 30 yards each and are exceptional values. They afford an indiscriminate assortment of choice and useful materials for furniture and couch covering, also curtains, etc., etc. The prices at which they will be sold are as follows:

27 and 30 inch DRAPERY SILKS at 38c. Reduced from 65c., 75c., and $1.00.

50 inch TAPESTRY at 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00.
Reduced from $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00 and $4.50.

42 and 50 inch MADRAS, for Curtains, at 25c. and 35c. Reduced from 50c. and 75c.

Remnants of

30 inch Japanese FANCY CREPES, for Kimonos, Cushion Tops, etc., at 18c.
Regular Price, 35c. Yard.

TAPESTRY SQUARES for Cushion and Chair Covering, at 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c. and $1.00.
Reduced from 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00.

60 inches by 3 yards TAPESTRY COUCH COVERS for $3.00 each.
Reduced from $5.00 and $6.00 each.

63 inches by 2½ yards TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS for $3.00.
Reduced from $5.00 and $6.00. (Third Floor.)

A. A. VANTINE & CO.,
BROADWAY, BETWEEN 18TH AND 19TH STREETS.

Evening Clothes for Men.

Every little knack the high-class, high price to-order tailor devises to mark his evening suits exclusive finds its reflection in ours.

An evening suit that doesn't honor the fashion should be relegated to the past of things obsolete.

From $25 up. Full Dress Suits of smooth surface and rough surface fabrics, imported cloths for the most part—silk lined.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

Green Will Be Penn's Captain.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—The deadlock that has existed between Robert Folwell and Edward L. Green for the Captaincy of the University of Pennsylvania football team was broken to-night when the former withdrew from the contest. The vote for Captain stood at seven each, and to-day the candidates decided to toss a coin, the loser to withdraw. Green will be unanimously elected on Wednesday. His home is in New Haven, Conn.

HINT AT HOME RULE IN THE KING'S SPEECH

Constitutional Government Promised for the Transvaal.

CHAMBERLAIN AS LEADER

At Opening of Parliament, in Absence of Balfour, He Fiercely Attacks the Government.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Pointed reference to Ireland contained in King Edward's speech to the Houses of Parliament to-day, coupled with the announcement of the determination to grant constitutional government to the Transvaal, brought these two questions immediately to the forefront in the debates in the House of Lords and the House of Commons on the motions on the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

In the former house the debate was almost perfunctory except where Lord Lansdowne, assuming his new rôle of leader of the Opposition in the upper house, commented among other things on the Algeciras Conference and the situation in Macedonia, warning the Government of possible difficulties arising in the Near East unless Great Britain maintained a firm attitude. He said he looked with suspicion on any attempt to correct bad administration in Morocco by international control. A single power was much more likely to succeed. He asked whether the Irish paragraph in the King's speech meant home rule by installments and predicted that a change in the present method of governing Ireland would cause serious alarm and uneasiness.

It was in the House of Commons that the debate on the address became interesting when Joseph Chamberlain, in the absence of ex-Premier Balfour, took the place of the leader of the Opposition and attacked the Government on all points and especially on its South African policy. He threw down the gauntlet regarding home rule for Ireland. Regarding tariff reform, Mr. Chamberlain promised to give the Government several bad quarter hours. Referring to the Algeciras Conference he said he hoped Great Britain would be able to promote the interests of France, because it would be in accordance with the wishes of the whole country.

The small coterie of Unionists took heart under his spirited leadership, and his brilliant thrusts and sarcasm were greeted with the heartiest cheers. Even some of Mr. Chamberlain's opponents could not refrain from according him a meed of acclaim.

Premier Campbell-Bannerman's reply was lengthy and perfectly good-humored, the speaker assuming that his position was one of such strength that he could afford to be generous.

For the first titme since early in the reign of the late Queen Victoria only a single chair, occupied the dais in the House of Lords in consequence of the absence from England of Queen Alexandra. The King was arrayed in robes of crimson silk and velvet, edged with gold lace and surmounted with a heavy cape of ermine. It was noticeable that he is still suffering from the injury to his knee, sustained while out shooting Nov. 16 last. He walked haltingly, aided by a stick. He read the speech from the throne himself.

The usual reference to the continuance of friendly relations with foreign powers was followed by a paragraph rejoicing over the fact that the Russo-Japanese war had "been brought to an end by the satisfactory conclusion of the negotiations commenced in August, and due to the initiative of the President of the United States, which had resulted in an honorable peace."

Referring to the Moroccan Conference, the King remarked.

"It is earnestly to be hoped that the result of these negotiations may be conducive to the maintenance of peace among all nations."

The speech announced that the idea of an intermediate stage for a representative Government of the Transvaal had been abandoned and that a new Constitution would be drawn up as expeditiously as possible, adding that until the Transvaal Assembly meets the importation of Chinese will be suspended.

That part of the speech devoted to Ireland, was as follows:

"My Ministers have under consideration a plan for improving and effecting economies in the system of government for Ireland, and for introducing thereinto means for associating the people with the conduct of Irish affairs.

"It is my desire that the government of the country in reliance upon the ordinary law should be carried on, so far as existing circumstances permit, in a spirit regardful of the wishes and sentiments of the Irish people, and I trust that this may conduce to the maintenance of tranquillity and good feeling between the different classes of the community."

This is received with mingled feelings and some degree of doubt. The Nationalists are non-committal and decline to accept as more than a possibility this seeming step toward home rule. John Redmond, who followed Premier Campbell-Bannerman at the night session, boldly announced that the Nationalists would not be satisfied with anything short of complete self-government. On the other hand, some of the less radical Irish members do not hesitate to say that the clause in the King's speech means a modified form of home rule, and intimate that Mr. Redmond would be satisfied with such a step, as it would surely guarantee home rule in the future.

The Laborites profess themselves well pleased with the clauses in the King's speech affecting their special interests.

BALFOUR IN BILLINGSGATE.

Shakes Hands with Fish Sorters in His Electoral Campaign.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Liberals of the City of London have changed ground since Saturday and after several conferences with Thomas Gibson Bowles, late Free Trade Unionist candidate for King's Lynn, where he was defeated by a Tariff Reformer, the Liberal Association to-day definitely selected him to oppose ex-Premier Balfour in the bye-election made necessary by the resignation of Alton Gibbs, who gave up his seat in order to enable Mr. Balfour to return to Parliament.

Mr. Balfour commenced an active campaign this morning, perambulating the greasy alleys of Billingsgate fishmarket, shaking hands with hundreds of fish sorters, and receiving an occasional douche of slimy brine from the baskets on their heads.

EX-PREMIER SENTENCED.

Prison for Revealing Servian State Secrets in a Book.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

SOFIA, Feb. 19.—Vladin Georgevitch, formerly Prime Minister of Servia, was sentenced to-day in Belgrade to six months' imprisonment on the charge of revealing state secrets.

The incriminating revelations were contained in Georgevitch's recently published work, "The End of a Dynasty," which furnished a detailed and highly sensational exposure of the intrigues of Russian diplomacy against the Obrenovitch régime.

"FLORODORA" GIRL A PEERESS

Frances Belmont Becomes the Bride of Lord Ashburton in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—Lord Ashburton was married here this morning to Frances Donnelly, an American actress whose stage name is Frances Belmont, formerly of New York and one of the original "Floradora" sextet of 1901. The civil wedding occurred at the Town Hall of the Passy District, and the religious ceremony at the English church in the Rue d'Aguesseau. Only a few intimate friends were present. The couple departed on a lengthy foreign honeymoon.

Lord Ashburton, who is a widower, is a descendant of the signer of the famous Ashburton treaty with the United States.

Francis Denzil Edward Baring, fifth Baron Ashburton, is 39 years old, and succeeded to the title in 1889. He married that same year Mabel Edith, who died in 1904, eldest daughter of Viscount Hood. She left a son, born in 1898, and four daughters. Lord Ashburton is a member of the famous banking family of Barings, and is very wealthy.

Frances Donnelly, whose stage name was Frances Belmont, made her first success on the stage as Maggie Daly, a scrub woman, in "My Lady," which was first presented in Boston, Mass. Later she was engaged by Charles Hawtrey, the English manager, and went to England. It was reported in September, 1904, that Miss Donnelly was engaged to Lord Ashburton, but she denied it.

TO SUCCEED MGR. CHAPELLE.

Bishop Blenk Nominated Archbishop of New Orleans.

ROME, Feb. 19.—The Congregation of the Propaganda met this morning to decide on the appointment of a new Archbishop of New Orleans, to succeed the late Archbishop Chapelle, and, after hearing a report presented by Cardinal Satolli, it was decided to propose to the Pope the nomination of Bishop Blenk of Porto Rico.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 19.—Bishop Blenk is a native of this city, and spent most of his life here. He was born on Aug 6, 1857, and before entering the Novitiate of the Marist Fathers he taught for three years in Jefferson College. He went to France, and thence to the Catholic University of Ireland at Dublin. He was raised to the priesthood by Archbishop Redwood of Wellington, New Zealand, in 1885, and then returned to Louisiana. He became professor at, and subsequently President of, Jefferson College. In February, 1897, he took charge of a church in Algiers, La., and was later made Bishop of Porto Rico.

MIKADO MET PRINCE ARTHUR.

Japan Wildly Enthusiastic Over King Edward's Envoy.

TOKIO, Feb. 19.—The arrival of Prince Arthur of Connaught, coming to present the Order of the Garter to the Japanese Emperor, is the occasion of absolutely unprecedented evidences of rejoicing. Contrary to all custom, the Emperor himself received Prince Arthur at the Shibasi station, and the whole city was decorated with flags, lanterns, flowers, and triumphal arches.

Prince Arthur was driven in a Court carriage to Kasumigaseki Palace, accompanied by Crown Prince Arisugawa, and escorted by the Imperial Lancers, military bands playing the British anthem. The arrival of the train was the signal for the firing of a royal salute. Hibya Park and the route from the station were lined with thousands of persons, who gave the Prince a most enthusiastic welcome. The day was observed as a general holiday, and the visit of the British Prince evidently was regarded as one of the most important events in the history of Japan.

Prince Arthur dined with Crown Prince Arisugawa to-night.

TROOPS EXPEL DEPUTIES, CLOSE HUNGARIAN DIET

House Ignores Royal Rescript Dissolving Parliament.

READ BY MILITARY OFFICER

Members and Spectators Sing the Kossuth Hymn to Drown His Voice —No Violent Resistance.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Feb. 19.—The Hungarian Parliament was dissolved this morning with the use of force, the floor and corridors of the building being cleared by soldiers and police.

When the session in the lower house opened the Vice President read letters from Gen. Nyiri, appointed Royal Commissioner to dissolve Parliament, with full powers to act to this end, and Herr Justh, President of the lower house, and declared that the royal rescript dissolving Parliament, forwarded by Gen. Nyiri, was unconstitutional and illegal and energetically protested against it. He proposed that the house ignore the rescript and return it to the Emperor-King.

The House unanimously accepted the proposal with prolonged cheers. Then the minutes of the meeting were adopted, the Deputies were notified to reassemble on Wednesday, and the House adjourned. The royal rescript dissolving Parliament was left lying unopened on the President's desk, and the members began to leave the House singing the Kossuth hymn.

The floor was almost cleared when a Captain of Hungarian militia, at the head of five soldiers with fixed bayonets, and a large number of policemen, who had gained admittance by a side door, entered the house. The Captain and the soldiers mounted the President's tribune and the policemen occupied the floor. The Captain then opened and read the rescript amid constant interruptions from the galleries and some of the Deputies who had returned. All present finally united in singing the Kossuth hymn, with the result that not a word of the rescript could be heard.

The police escorted several of the noisy members from the floor and then slowly cleared the galleries and corridors. A large crowd of cheering Deputies escorted Francis Kossuth, Count Albert Apponyi, and other leaders from the House, which was surrounded by five squadrons of cavalry, one regiment of infantry, a battalion of militia, and a thousand policemen.

Comparatively few magnates were present in the upper house this morning when the President read to the Magnates the royal rescripts dissolving the House. The House protested, but accepted the rescripts and adjourned.

It was resolved this evening by the Independence Party that the members should proceed to the Parliament on Wednesday for a session, but retire if entrance to the building was barred. No disorders are feared.

The lower house apparently is in a curious dilemma, as the trend of the animated discussion at the club of the Independence Party to-night seemed to show that if the party refuses to recognize and accept to-day's dissolution it cannot accept the possible new elections without a flagrant inconsistency.

Count Albert Apponyi, who with Francis Kossuth leads the Coalition Parties, expressed himself as highly gratified with the events of this morning. He said he considered that the Coalition had gained a signal victory over the Crown as the result of the Crown's method of attempting to dissolve the Parliament, which he characterized as illegal.

Continuing, Count Apponyi said:

"We Hungarians expect that the sympathies and moral support of every friend of liberty throughout the world will be on the side of a nation which is making a firm and peaceful stand on behalf of her constitution against experiments of arbitrary power."

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Francis Kossuth, in an article on the Hungarian crisis, contributed to The Chronicle to-day, emphasizes the danger to the peace and balance of power of Europe involved in those complications. Herr Kossuth says that no one can tell what the issue will be except that Austria-Hungary has ceased to be a great power, and will not become one again until internal peace has been re-established on the basis of constitutional liberties.

JEWISH CONGRESS TO MEET.

Authorized by Government to Assemble in St. Petersburg.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 19.—The Government has authorized the Jewish Congress to meet in St. Petersburg on March 5.

According to official information there are now 1,300 important political cases awaiting trial in Russia. Before the Czar's manifesto was issued on Oct. 30 there were only three.

PALMER COX SURPRISED.

Young People of East Quogue Descend Upon the Author.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST QUOGUE, L. I., Feb. 19.—The young people here gave a surprise party to Palmer Cox, creator of the Brownies, a few nights ago. It was in return for an entertainment of last Spring, when Mr. Cox gave his Brownie play for the villagers.

Mr. Cox, who does little writing nowadays, prefers to spend his Winters in quiet East Quogue at the Pine View House, a Summer hotel of which he is generally the lone guest in the cold months. He wanders in the woods and on the beach with an old setter dog called Duke, in the daytime, and in the evening generally sits near the fire in the hotel living room. He takes an interest in village affairs, however, and generally attends good roads meetings and such affairs.

The young people arranged the party with great secrecy, and descended upon the hotel to find Mr. Cox sitting in his accustomed place. He was fairly taken off his feet by the invasion, but when called upon for a speech responded as for the Brownie band, and had everybody laughing.

The big dining room of the hotel was opened and the evening was spent in singing, dancing, and games.

FIRED A LOADED SHELL.

Insane Gunner's Action Startles the Garrison of Port Royal.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 19.—The garrison of Port Royal was alarmed last night by the report of a gun from the Apostles' Battery on the other side of the bay, followed by the hurtling of a shell overhead.

It was discovered that the bombadier in charge of the magazine of the battery had loaded a six-inch gun and fired recklessly.

The shell landed on one of the cays eastward of Fort Royal, but a slight alteration of its flight in a northerly direction would have dropped it near the French warships now lying in this harbor. The bombadier, who is believed to be insane, was arrested.

In Memory of Speaker Nixon.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Memorial exercises for Speaker S. Fred Nixon, who died last October, will be held in the Assembly Chamber on Tuesday evening next. The eulogies upon Speaker Nixon by members of the Assembly were delivered in that house to-night.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c. —Adv.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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James P. Silo, Auctioneer.

Begs to announce the Exhibition and Sale by order of Mr. Eugene F. . . . . of Paris

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VERY IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF

Paintings of Highest Class

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On View Day and Evening, February 19th to February 24th

AT THE

Fifth Avenue Art Galleries.

THE SALE AT AUCTION will be held in the

Grand Ball Room of the

Waldorf-Astoria,

FRIDAY and SATURDAY Evenings, February 23d and 24th, 1906, at 8:15 P. M.

4 Mighty INTERESTING NEW Books.

The Financier.
By Harris Burland.
Author of "The Black Motor Car." $1.50.

What Men Like in Women.
By E. J. Hardy.
Author of "How to Be Happy Though Married." $1.00 net.

Love Letters That Caused a Divorce.
By Mrs. A. E. Aldington. 75 cents.

The Opal Serpent.
By Fergus Hume.
A new Detective story. One of his best stories since "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab." $1.25.

G. W. DILLINGHAM CO., Publishers, New York.

MORE MINISTERS QUIT THE CZAR'S CABINET

Timiriazeff Resigns to Become a Parliamentarian.

OTHER DEFECTIONS EXPECTED

Liberal Members When Relieved of Responsibilities of Office Will Combine to Attack Durnovo.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 19.—The disruption of the Russian Cabinet is coming to pass more speedily than was expected. Though both Premier Witte and Minister of the Interior Durnovo remain, Minister of Communications Nemechaieff and Controller of the Empire Filossofoff, it is stated, will follow into retirement MM. Kutler and Timiriazeff, who have resigned. Finance Minister Shipoff is said also to be slated for retirement, though this is not certain.

M. Nemechaieff, who has just returned from "swinging around the circle" inspecting railroads, is said to have declared that it was impossible to maintain an efficient service while the police were jailing the best and most intelligent of the railroad operators, and that he quits his post in disgust.

The vacancies in the Cabinet probably will be filled temporarily until the meeting of the National Assembly, and in all probability by the promotion of Vice Ministers.

In leaving the Department of Commerce M. Timiriazeff has severed his connection with the bureaucracy and will come out as a full-fledged parliamentarian. The leadership of the party of commerce and industry, one of the most important factions of the constitutional monarchist federation, has been offered to him, and he will be its candidate for the National Assembly. In the event of his election his asumption of a portfolio in the responsible Ministry is altogether probable.

Freed from the bonds of Cabinet secrecy, the retiring Ministers purpose to train their artillery on Minister of the Interior Durnovo. It will be the endeavor to lay the responsibility for reaction at his door.

LENIENCY TO MUTINEERS.

Light Punishment for Officers and Men of the Kniaz Potemkine.

SEVASTOPOL, Feb. 19.—A court-martial here has sentenced forty-two of the mutineers of the Russian battleship Kniaz Potemkine (now the Pateleimon) to imprisonment, mostly for short terms, but one of them to fifteen years. Twenty-five men were acquitted.

The mild sentences are explained by the fact that the accused were mainly sailors who voluntarily surrendered at Kustonji, Roumania. Ensign and Quarmaster Alexieff, who commanded the rebel ship, escapes with mere exclusion from the service and no loss of rank, which, as he is in the naval reserve, is practically no punishment. The other two officers, an Ensign and a Surgeon, and a boatswain, lose their rank, but are not sentenced to imprisonment.

WOULD-BE ASSASSIN HANGED.

Daring Plot to Release Murderess of Sakharoff Discovered.

CHERNIGOFF, Russia, Feb. 19.—Korotki, the man who made an attempt upon the life of Gov. Khovostoff Jan. 14 by throwing two bombs at the Governor while he was driving home with his wife from the cathedral, was hanged here to-day.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 19.—The police have been advised of the discovery of a plot at Saratoff to release the murderess of Gen. Sakharoff, who was shot and killed at Saratoff Dec. 5 last; the man who threw a bomb at Vice Governor von Knoll, and other political prisoners.

A number of revolutionists obtained positions as jailers, constructed a tunnel, and smuggled into the prison a quantity of poison, which was to have been administered to the officials. The death of one of the conspirators revealed their plans.

Out Today

Everybody's Magazine

The Insurance Investigation

How much has been accomplished in safe-guarding policy holders from still more plunder and corruption.

In Everybody's for March, Lawson says:

"While McCall, McCurdy and Alexander have been deposed, the other organizations and their methods remain. These men have gone down before the storm as carcasses thrown to the wolves to distract attention from the real culprits. What is worse: all check has been removed from the giant grafters of the 'System' who have tightened their hold on policy holders' millions more surely than ever before, and are supreme in their power."

The remedy for this—see Lawson's "Black Flag on the Big Three" in Everybody's for March.

Everybody's Magazine

15 cents a copy. $1.50 a year.

Frederick Loeser & Co

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

Store Opens Daily at 8 A. M., Closes at 5:30 P. M.

Buy Your Piano Now
And Save Money : : In This Sale.

WE ARE OFFERING FOR SALE Pianos of unquestioned merit, Pianos back of which we stand with our broad guarantee; Pianos that except for a matter of sentiment as to newness will give as thoroughly good service as any instruments you could buy, and we are offering them for

Very Much Under Their Worth.

The bulk of the instruments have come to us in part payment for Pianos of our regular line. The others are new Pianos of lines which we have replaced with the superb new LOESER PIANO. Not one of the Pianos here was bought for a special sale. We know the antecedents of every one of them. We guarantee them all. And yet you can buy

Square Pianos as Low as $25.
Upright Pianos as Low as $75.
Grand Pianos as Low as $250.

The Loeser Piano business is so large that these instruments accumulate with considerable rapidity. We have not room to keep them. We want all the space we have to show our regular line of Pianos. And so we make prices lower than they would be ordinarily—lower than the worth of these instruments merits—so low that no one who wants a Piano will wisely miss the chance that is now presented:

Square Pianos.

	Was	Now
WALKER	$300	$25
MIXELL	300	35
PHELPS & SON	300	35
GORDON & CO	300	35
MANNER	350	35
McDONALD	300	40
GEO. GUILD & CO.	300	40

Upright Pianos.

HOFFMAN	400	75
WATERS	300	95
COLE	400	100
SUMNER	300	100
HALLET & DAVIS, ebony	450	150
FISCHER, ebony	350	150
CAMBRIDGE, mahogany	250	160
GAYLORD, mahogany	300	165
WHEELOCK	350	175
BEHNING, mahogany	350	175
MILLER, mahogany	400	175
IVERS & POND, ebony	300	175
REIMAN, mahogany	225	165
REIMAN, oak	225	165
RUDOLF, mahogany	250	175
HOWARD, walnut	250	185
HOWARD, mahogany	250	185
SHONINGER, walnut	350	190
WISSNER, mahogany	350	200
WEBER	500	200
SMITH & BARNES, walnut	275	200
HELLER & CO., walnut	250	200
STARR, ebony	400	200
RICHMOND, oak	275	210
RICHMOND, mahogany	275	210
RICHMOND, walnut	275	210
RICHMOND, walnut	275	210
CHASE, mahoganv	275	210
SMITH & BARNES, mahogany	205	215
CHASE, mahogany	275	225
CHASE, walnut	275	225
SMITH & BARNES, mahogany	325	225
HELLER & CO., walnut	275	225
HELLER & CO., mahogany	300	240
HELLER & CO., mission	300	240
SMITH & BARNES, mahogany	325	245
STARR, mahogany	325	250
STARR, oak	350	265
STARR, walnut	350	265
STARR, mahogany	350	265
BEHR BROS., Upright	395	275
HAZELTON, mahogany	400	275
CHICKERING, ebony	500	290
KNABE, rosewood	550	275
STEINWAY, rosewood	500	300
WINTER, ebony, colonial	400	325
WINTER, mahogany, colonial	400	325
WINTER, walnut, colonial	400	325
WINTER, rosewood, colonial	400	325
WINTER, walnut, Empire model	400	325
WINTER, mahogany, Empire model	400	325
KNABE, mahogany	550	350
KNABE, oak	550	350
BEHR BROS., white and gold	625	350
KNABE, art case	750	375
BEHR BROS., walnut	500	375

Grand Pianos.

CHICKERING	950	250
KNABE, Mignon	750	575
KNABE, Baby Grand	850	600
STEINWAY, Baby Grand	900	600
KNABE, Mignon Grand, mahogany	850	700
KNABE, Parlor Grand, mahogany	1,050	750
KNABE, Baby Grand	950	800

These Pianos May Be Bought on Easy Terms.

On Pianos priced up to $200, $10 CASH AND $5 PER MONTH. On Pianos priced over $200 and up to $300, $10 CASH AND $6 PER MONTH. On Pianos priced over $300, Grands excepted, $10 CASH AND $10 PER MONTH. On Grands, $25 to $50 CASH AND $12.50 to $25 PER MONTH. No extra charge for this accommodation further than interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Piano Warerooms—Fourth Floor.

Men's Fur-Lined Overcoats.
Save Nearly Half.

JUST AS AN EXAMPLE of the values in the sale here is a group of Sixty Dollar Coats at $35.50.

Let's look at them a bit closely. Natural muskrat lining, with full shawl collar of Persian lamb, and blended muskrat. A cover or "shell" of excellent kersey, Slip into one and you find it luxurious, perfect in fit and in every detail a handsome Coat. Yet it can be bought for *thirty-five dollars and a half.*

This is but a sample of the chances which this sale is bringing to Brooklyn men. The prices run up to several hundred dollars. There are fur Coats as luxurious as may be found anywhere. But the prices are invariably at least forty per cent. under the regular.

Second Floor, Front.

Women's Hose : : New Silver Grays

FIRST GLIMPSE OF NEW THINGS at Loeser's. And in furtherance of this idea not only an early, but a very broad display of the new silver-gray Hosiery is ready.

It will win high favor on its merits. We think that never was Hosiery more attractive. Here is a hint of the variety—and the modest prices:

Fine gauze lisle and hand embroidered in self and contrasting colors, 48c.

Fine gauze lisle with hand embroidered insteps in self and contrasting colors; also gauze lisle thread with lace instep and lace allover.... 75c.

Fine gauze lisle with insteps hand embroidered, in self and contrasting colors; also gauze lisle with jacquard lace insteps hand embroidered; fine gauze spun silk with cotton soles..... 98c.

Fine pure thread silk Hosiery, $1.69

Pure thread silk Hosiery of an excellent quality..... $2.50

Pure thread silk, lace insteps. $3

Pure thread silk with lace insteps, $3.50

Main Floor.

The Greatest Carpet Bargain in America.
$3 Royal Wiltons at $1.98.

MORE THAN FIFTY PATTERNS of these most luxurious Carpets—the finest product of one of the foremost Carpet mills in the country—are here now at a full third less than the regular price. It is the greatest Carpet bargain in America. It is offered exclusively through the Loeser Store.

It is the half-yearly clearance of the mill. It is made through this Store because this Store's ability to distribute the stock promptly will cause least disturbance of the general market. As it is the selling of Royal Wilton Carpets in this vicinity will probably stop until this lot is gone.

There are 15,000 yards, 50 patterns and all exclusive. There is enough variety to suitably Carpet any part of the house.

Third Floor.

Reliable Watches.
An Exceptional Chance.

THERE IS A VERY DEFINITE PRICE CONCESSION on all of these Watches—part of it made by the makers and part our own endeavor to make an unusual day of values in the Jewelry Store.

We stand back of all these Watches absolutely. They are fine in appearance and reliable timekeepers. Not in a long time has there been a chance to buy such good Watches for so little money:

Women's Watches.

$5.75 Watches at $4. Fancy enamel open face chatelaine Watches, gold filled centres and bows, Swiss movements.

$7.50 Watches at $5.75. Solid gold, open face plain polished chatelaine Watches, with goal dial.

$8.50 Watches at $6.50. Solid gold open face, plain polished chatelaine Watches, tinted dial and swivel pendant.

Men's Watches.

$2.98 Watches at $2.25. Gun metal open face Watches, in a desirable thin size.

Main Floor, Front.

EIGHTH INFANTRYMEN HOPE TO TASTE OF WAR

Bound for Manila, They Have Visions of Work in China.

BID GARRISON PETS GOOD-BYE

Sergeant Paris Says Farewell to Chink, His Hongkong Dog—To Embark at 'Frisco.

Four companies of the Eighth United States Infantry will leave Governors Island this afternoon for San Francisco, via New Orleans. The trip across the continent will be made by rail, and at San Francisco they will take ship for the Philippines on the transport Logan.

Not a man of the command but believes that his destination is really China and that before he sees his native land again he will have had his fill of fighting.

They expect when they reach Honolulu that they will receive cable instructions bidding them to keep on to China, and the prospect of war buoys them up wonderfully, rendering them comparatively immune to the pangs of parting which would otherwise be theirs.

Yesterday the soldiers destined for the East received leave of absence that they might purchase such things as they think necessary for their long journey to Manila. Battery Park wore a martial air as they passed through on their way to the city shops.

There are sixty-six men to each company, with fifteen officers. They are to be joined at San Francisco by two companies now stationed at Fort Slocum, two from Columbus, Ohio, and four from Fort Niagara and will sail from San Francisco March 5.

It will be impossible for the men to take with them the various pets they have accumulated in their garrison life, so that the Government ferryboat, General Hancock, plying between Governors Island and the Battery, was yesterday a sort of Noah's ark.

On the passage to the city there were men in uniform carrying cats, dogs, parrots, white rats, and every other brand of pets, including raccoons. Those who had birds would whistle "taps" through the bars of their cages. The big soldiers carrying cats stroked the fine coats of their charges. The men with dogs made believe at laughing as they kept their animal friends from fighting. The raccoons huddled close, while the parrots swore as if they had been brought up in the navy instead of the army.

At the Battery the soldiers were met by friends who had agreed to keep the pets until their masters' return from the Orient, perhaps two years hence.

Of all the pets who were bade farewell by their owners, not one was so interesting as Chink, a Hongkong dog which was captured by Sergt. Louis Paris at the time of the Boxer troubles. When Chink boarded the Hancock he seemed to know that a parting with his master was imminent. His big, brown eyes were impressibly mournful, and when he tried to bark he choked.

Sergt. Paris was no more cheerful. While midway between Governors Island and the Battery he coughed once or twice, to clear his throat, and sternly commanded Chink to salute the flag.

The dog sat up on his haunches and raised his right forepaw in soldierly fashion.

"What do you think of the privates?" Paris demanded.

Chink wagged his tail and fairly beamed approval.

"What do you think of the Corporals?" There was the same dumb show of friendly feeling.

"And of the Sergeants?"

Chink jumped into his master's lap and tried to lick his face.

Placing the dog on the floor Paris resumed his interrogations.

"What is your opinion of Lieutenants?"

Chink growled significantly.

"Of Captains?"

The question touched Chink in a tender spot. He barked fiercely and showed his teeth. Then the last question:

"What do you think of the army, as a whole?"

Chink saluted. So did Paris. There were tears in the Sergeant's eyes as the Hancock landed and he turned Chink over to Sergt. Quinn of Bedlow's Island.

"Won't he be happy when I come home again?" Paris said to himself, as he walked away, the transfer made, rubbing his eyes with his coatsleeve.

REST FOR MINOT J. SAVAGE.

Threatened with a Breakdown, He Has Gone to California.

The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, accompanied by his wife, is on his way to California. Ill-health compelled him to give up his pulpit duties and studies temporarily and seek rest and recuperation in a milder climate. The Rev. Robert Collyer, who retired as the active head of the church some years ago, preached in Dr. Savage's place on Sunday.

The trip to California will be broken by several stops. It was thought advisable to make these stops, that the fatigues of the journey may be broken. Dr. Savage has friends in the cities where the breaks in the journey occur.

The Rev. Dr. Savage has been pastor of the Church of the Messiah for ten years. Too close application to his ministerial and literary work is assigned by his friends as the cause of his threatened breakdown. They believe, however, that he will forestall any serious results by taking his rest in time.

FOUR LAWYERS DISBARRED.

Robert A. Ammon, Who Defended 520-Per-Cent. Miller, One of Them.

Four lawyers, all of whom are now serving terms in Sing Sing Prison, were disbarred from practice by Judge Holt, in the United States District Court, yesterday. The disbarred men are Robert A. Ammon, Henry Gerner, Martin Conlon, and James S. Alderdice. The action for disbarment was brought by the Merchants' Protective Association.

Ammon was the legal adviser of the convict Miller, who ran the notorious Franklin Syndicate 520 per cent. swindle. He is serving a ten-year term. Gerner, who is nearly 70 years old, was sentenced to eighteen years for subornation of perjury. Conlon is serving a two-year term for larceny from a client. Alderdice was convicted of forgery and was sentenced to eighteen years' imprisonment.

Only one other lawyer in the last 116 years has been disbarred in the Federal Court here, though many have been sentenced to prison.

POLICEMAN M'ANDREW OUT.

Man Who Disturbed Delancey Street Dismissed for Drunkenness.

Police Commissioner Bingham yesterday dismissed William G. McAndrew from the police force on the charge of intoxication. Deputy Commissioner Mack recommended the dismissal.

McAndrew created consternation on Delancey Street Sunday morning. He was violent and beat several people with his club.

As he has now received the heaviest punishment it is possible for the department to inflict, he will not be tried for his escapade of Sunday.

NO PROOF YET OF POISON.

But Detectives Find the Man Who Wrote That Mrs. Corsa Was Murdered.

An investigation was begun yesterday into the death of Mrs. Maria Corsa, the old woman who was found dead in her home, at 184th Street and Morris Avenue, on Monday of last week. The inquiry was precipitated by the letter received by District Attorney Jerome, in which it was stated that slow poison administered by a relative had caused the woman's death. Coroner Schwannecke and Assistant District Attorney Cardoza said last night that, so far there was nothing to warrant the charges made in the letter, but they will continue their inquiries.

The old woman was known as a recluse, and it was supposed by her neighbors that she was poor. Yesterday, however, letters of administration were granted by Surrogate Fitzgerald upon her estate to Charles F. and William E. Rabell, two cousins. The petition sets forth that Mrs. Corsa left $90,000 in personal property and real estate of a value unknown to them. There are fourteen first cousins and nine second cousins. The total value of the estate has been estimated since her death at all the way from $500,000 to $1,500,000.

The letter received by the District Attorney said that a relative administered the poison to the old woman and was aided by a Third Avenue chemist.

It is expected that the woman's body will be exhumed to-day by the Coroner's physician. The Coroner refused to discuss possible arrests in the case. Detective Sergeants Heusser and Scheuing, who are working on the case, said last night that the name signed to the letter was Adam Norton, and that no address was given. They said the name was fictitious, but that they were in possession of both the real name and address of the writer. He will be closely questioned by the detectives. They refused to reveal the identity of the man until after they have interrogated him.

FOR DIVORCE REFORM.

Gov. Pennypacker Deplores Tendency to Dissolve Marriage Tie.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Gov. Pennypacker of Pennsylvania was chosen President of the Congress on Uniform Divorce Laws which convened here to-day. The Congress was called by Gov. Pennypacker last Summer, the Pennsylvania State Legislature having appropriated $10,000 to defray the expenses. All but three of the States of the Union are represented. Following an address of welcome by District Commissioner MacFarland, Gov. Pennypacker outlined the objects of the Congress.

"The dissolution of the marriage tie," he said, "has become so common as to be regarded as an ordinary event, awakening no comment and meeting with little or no disapproval. There are more divorces granted annually in the United States of America than in any other country upon earth, except Japan.

"We may well regard such degeneracy in morals and such loss of that fibre which gives character to a nation with the gravest apprehension. What is recommended in the way of legislation ought to be the outcome of careful deliberation and wise consideration in order that it may commend itself to the prudent and thoughtful in all of the States, and avoid criticism and opposition."

The Pennsylvania delegation introduced a set of resolutions embodying their idea of a uniform divorce law. They express the sense of the Congress that no Federal divorce law is feasible and that each State should adopt legislation restricting the remedies afforded by its statutes of divorce to its own citizens.

NEW SCHOOL FOR FIREMEN.

Deputy Bonner Plans a Big One in the Bronx—It Would Cost $300,000.

The establishment of a new school for firemen, on land to be purchased in the Bronx, will be one of the recommendations made to the Board of Estimate by Fire Commissioner O'Brien to-morrow. The plan is Deputy Fire Commissioner Bonner's, but is heartily approved by his chief.

The Fire Department training school is at present maintained in the rear of the Fire Headquarters building, in East Sixty-seventh Street, but the proposed enlargement of the Headquarters structure will occupy the space now used by the training school. The proposed school, it is estimated, would cost about $300,000.

Deputy Commissioner Bonner's idea is to have a large plot of land bought in the Bronx, on which would be built a tower for life-saving and water-tower practice, surrounded by engine houses for every branch of the Fire Department and by stables in which to teach new men the care of the horses. The plan will be to send probationary firemen to this school for several months, and there put them through all the kinds of work required until they are finished fire fighters.

The Deputy Commissioner yesterday expressed himself as being wholly opposed to the plan of detailing firemen to the Headquarters building, since the work there is easy and the men detailed there were practically political employes who made poor firemen when they were returned to their companies.

BABY BOY FATALLY BURNED.

Child Mother Tried in Vain to Smother the Flames.

While playing with matches in his mother's absence Hyman Swordlove, 2 years old, set his clothing on fire yesterday and was fatally burned. The child was taken to Fordham Hospital, where the surgeons say he will die.

Little Hyman's mother left his 5-year-old sister Esther in charge at the Swordlove home, 3,814 Park Avenue, the Bronx, while she went shopping. The baby found some matches, ignited one, and set his dress on fire. Esther tried her little best to put out the flames by throwing a pillow over her brother, but the pillow caught fire, too.

Then Esther ran into the next room, where her uncle Louis was asleep. She woke him, and he ran into the bedroom. He put out the fire with blankets, and called in Patrolman Bickelhaupt of the Tremont Station. The policeman called Dr. Taft with an ambulance from Fordham Hospital. The baby was hurried there, but there is no hope for his recovery.

City Gets Better Bids for Coal.

Commissioner Ellison of the Department of Water Supply yesterday awarded to Stokes & Co. a contract for furnishing the department with 6,000 tons of coal. The price paid averages $5.67 per ton, as against the rejected bid of $7.42 received a month ago on the full department supply for a year. The supply contracted for yesterday will last until May.

HUNYADI JANOS
The Best Natural Laxative Water

On Arising ½ Glass
FOR CONSTIPATION

MINERS' UNION TO ASK FOR FULL RECOGNITION

Says It Works as Well in Hard as Soft Coal Fields.

WANT IT TRIED ONE YEAR

If That Suits, Then a 3-Year Agreement—Mitchell Going to Pittsburg to Fight Dolan.

Though the representatives of the anthracite coal carrying companies have repeatedly said that they will not concede the full recognition of the union, the miners' sub-committee of seven decided yesterday to ask for recognition of the union in its fullest sense in the anthracite fields. President Mitchell of the Mine Workers would not talk on the subject yesterday, but the following unofficial statement was made:

"The miners can show in making the absolute demand for recognition of the union that agreements, based on recognition of the union have worked well in the soft coal districts, where in every agreement made with the operators the union is recognized. The agreements in the soft coal districts have all been scrupulously observed by the miners. There is no reason why it should not work just as well in the anthracite fields. The miners are willing to make a provisional agreement of one year based on recognition of the union, to be extended into an agreement for three years if the plan works well. The wage scales will probably be taken up to-morrow. As to the methods of the Anthracite Conciliation Board, the miners prefer to submit proofs that these methods have worked injustice to submitting a new plan to the operators, because if a new plan were proposed by the miners it would lead to quibbling on the part of the operators."

Mitchell was visited yesterday by Harry Taylor, an Illinois soft-coal operator with whom he once worked, and Joseph Kavanaugh, who has charge of the coal docks of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad lake front. Mr. Taylor was one of the two soft-coal operators representing Illinois at the joint convention in Indianapolis between the soft-coal miners and the operators. The three went to the Waldorf-Astoria and then to the New York Club. They were in conference with Mitchell for some time at the Ashland House. Mitchell said that the conference was a friendly one.

The Bituminous Coal Trade Association had a luncheon, followed by its annual meeting, at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. It was stated that it was an ordinary business meeting and had no reference to labor troubles. Secretary Henry S. Fleming of the association said that there was nothing to be given out as to the proceedings, but that in all probability a statement of some kind will be made this week.

It was announced by Mitchell in the evening that he would leave for Pittsburg to-night and leave Pittsburg for New York to-morrow evening. He said he was going to straighten out some small local disputes, and declined to discuss the criticisms of Dolan. It was the impression that part of his errand is to reply to the charges of Dolan, as Dolan will likely continue to make charges against Mitchell whether he replies or not. As to the demand for absolute recognition of the union, it was suggested that the miners are probably asking more than they expect to get as a matter of business.

President Willcox of the Delaware and Hudson Company said yesterday that he took little stock in the statement of the miners that the operations of the Conciliation Board worked injustice to the miners. The operators could see no reason for making any change. He quoted the following from an article of his which had appeared in a magazine giving the work done by the board up to January of last year:

"The total work of the board was as follows up to Jan. 12, 1905: Total grievances presented, 125; cases withdrawn, 42; cases settled by parties, 9; cases sustained, 18; cases partially sustained, 20. The services of the umpire have been required only 14 times and there have been practically no strikes. The board has had great success and the present conditions indicate its usefulness."

DOLAN READY FOR MITCHELL.

Says Fight Is to a Finish and He or Mitchell Must Go Down.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 19.—President Patrick Dolan was indorsed to-day by the Executive Board of District 5, of the United Mine Workers. The board refused to take any cognizance of the resolution passed in the convention last week, declaring the offices of President Dolan and Vice President Bellingham vacant, and ordering a new election. The board agrees with these officers that they have been legally elected to serve until March 31, 1907.

The Secretary of the district to-night sent out nomination papers to the various locals. They are to be returned to the board March 1, when the board is expected to prepare ballots and send them out for a referendum vote. As the board refuses to have anything to do with the election it is a puzzle to know what move the opposition will make next. All it can do is go into court and get a writ to force the board to obey its orders. The board claims it is not under the direction of the convention, but over it.

John Mitchell is expected here to-morrow. He is coming to confer with William J. Brennan, attorney for the anti-Dolan faction. Dolan says:

"I am not disturbed by the coming of Mitchell. I am going to carry the war into his camp anyhow. He tried to put the stigma of treachery on me, and now either he or I must go down and out. I am with him to the finish. I am going to visit every local in this district and argue my side of the case and tell the men the truth about the condition of the organization, and why I oppose the strike he seeks to bring about."

TURBINE ORDER FROM FRANCE

General Electric Company Will Send Quantity of Equipment Abroad.

The General Electric Company has taken a French contract for Curtis steam turbines, and has also obtained orders through its foreign departments for equipment to be shipped to New Zealand, Germany, Japan, South America, Mexico, and South Africa.

The French contract, which was taken through the French Thomson-Houston Company, calls for three turbines of a 1,000-kilowatt capacity each. These outfits will be installed for light and power purposes in Marseilles. The Australian General Electric Company has contracted for a large turbo-generating set for light and power use in Wellington, New Zealand.

The Prussian State Railway administration has ordered several motor controller equipments. The Yokohama engineering and contracting firm of Bagnall & Hilles has sent an order for the electrical equipment of one of the largest coal mines in Japan and the South American General Electric Supply Company has ordered equipment for isolated lighting plants in the Argentine Republic. Large orders have been received from Mexico.

For use in South African mines the South African General Electric Company has ordered more than 100 large motors.

Receiver for ex-Mayor Burns.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 19.—W. B. Crowley was appointed receiver to-day for Willis B. Burns of Syracuse. Mr. Burns is an ex-Mayor of Syracuse. It is said he loaned his credit to the Bay Road Construction Company, which has become temporarily embarrassed. Judgments aggregating $120,016 were filed against him in Syracuse on Saturday.

HARPERS BOOKS

Randvar the Songsmith

By Ottilie Liljencrantz.

The old tower at Newport, believed to have been built by the Vikings, and commemorated in Longfellow's poem, "The Skeleton in Armor," has furnished the cue for this romance of the Norse occupation of America.

The tale is flushed with passion and great deeds, and presents a new atmosphere where stirring fact and mystic legend meet. The author, whose "Thrall of Lief the Lucky," is widely known, has again shown her skill in recreating the life and times of the Norsemen during their years of daring adventure and world-famed exploits.

The were-wolf myth, in all its strange fascination, is interwoven with the story with telling dramatic effect. Altogether it is a spirited romance, with real novelty of interest.

Harper & Brothers

FLOOD WARNING AMPLE.

Ellison Wrote Harlem Contractors to be Careful with Their Blasts.

Commissioner Ellison of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity yesterday made public the report of Chief Engineer I. M. De Varona of his department on the breaking of the three 48-inch water mains on Convent Avenue, between 128th and 129th Streets, Saturday afternoon.

At the same time Commissioner Ellison gave out a letter, dated Jan. 15, which he sent to William Dalton, Commissioner of Public Works, asking the Commissioner to exercise the "utmost precaution in conducting the blasting operations" on Convent Avenue. The letter called attention to the fact that there are eight 48-inch water mains in the avenue, "through which a large proportion of its water supply is delivered to New York, and which would be endangered by the blasting if the latter be not done with great care."

Under the same date Commissioner Ellison sent letters to Sonn Brothers Company and to Cown & Golds, owners of the blocks on Convent Avenue between 128th and 130th Streets, asking them to exercise the greatest care in the blasting, and advising them of the grave consequences of a break in the large pipes at that point.

Similar letters were also written to Tony Altieri of 32 Broome Street, Freeman Station, N. Y., the contractor in charge of the work, and to Antonio Pucci of 338 and 340 East 109th Street, another contractor, who had charge of the blasting in front of the property of Cown & Golds from 128th to 129th Street.

An investigation is already under way to ascertain the damage to property, and arrangements have already been made and work is under way to repair the pipes. The repairs may cost $2,500 or $3,000.

Chief Engineer De Verona recommends, in view of the "evident recklessness" in conducting the blasting and the grave consequences to be feared, that the Police Department be asked to stop blasting on Convent Avenue, and to direct the owners and contractors to do the blasting for these lots on the front, facing on St. Nicholas Terrace."

Supt. George W. Murray of the Bureau of Combustibles yesterday revoked the license issued to Pucci for using explosives in Convent Avenue. At the same time he revoked the license of George Cossano, the blaster employed by Pucci, who set off the overcharge of dynamite that broke the mains. Supt. Murray will retain the bond of $5,000 given by Pucci to partly make good the damages to property holders in the section if suits are brought against the city.

IMMIGRANT HAD $1,500.

Panayotes Charnis from Greece Not Likely to be Public Charge.

One of the steerage passengers on the steamship La Bretagne, in yesterday, surprised the immigration officer who examined him. He is a Greek, Panayotes Charnis, from Hydra, Greece.

When he was asked how much money he had he showed a money belt stuffed with $1,500 in American greenbacks.

"You'll do," said the Inspector, and passed him.

Telephone Bonds Listed Abroad.

London advices to Wall Street yesterday stated that the new 4 per cent. convertible bonds of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company are to be listed on the London Stock Exchange. It had already been announced by the underwriters that 20 per cent. of the issue had been allotted to the European market. The same advices announced that application would also be made to list the new four-year notes of the Mexican Central Railway. This was denied by Vice President Brown yesterday.

THE EASY OIL.

Scott's Emulsion is "the easy oil"—easy to take, easy in action. Its use insures deliverance from the griping and nauseating sensation peculiar to the raw oil. Nobody who has any regard for the stomach thinks of taking cod liver oil in the old way when Scott's Emulsion is to be had. It is equally certain that no one whose health is properly regarded will accept a cheap emulsion or alcoholic substitute for Scott's Emulsion. It fulfills every mission of cod liver oil and more.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER Co.
SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN NEW YORK — 18TH & 19TH STS.

BARGAINS!

The Most Amazing Merchandise News That Has Ever Been Printed By Any New York Store.

THAT is strong talk—the strongest we know how to use. Nothing would excuse such a headline as appears above except such facts as appear below. We are in the habit of telling the exact truth, and are doing everything to make you believe us. An exaggeration is as bad a lie as any other kind. If there is any woman or any dealer who, reading the story below, and on examination of the goods concerned, finds that we have exaggerated these values by a penny's worth, we shall have no reason to expect to be believed hereafter.

$2 NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS. A great many in this lot are regular $3 Curtains; none worth less than $2. Only a few hundred pairs in the lot—can give but one pair to a customer. 85c

$1.25 COUCH COVERS—Roman Stripe patterns; 50 inches wide, with fringe all around. Our regular price, $1.25, was considerably less than the around-town figures for this quality. 79c

75c CHAMBRAY DRESSES. Choice of four pretty styles in children's chambray dresses at this price. Waist and Norfolk styles; sizes 2 to 5 years; neatly embroidered. Only 2 to a customer. 39c

$2 SWEATERS, MEN'S AND Boys'. $2 is the average value of the sweaters in this lot—some are regular $2.25 goods—others are regular $1.50 goods. Choice of all colors—all pure lamb's wool; shape retaining, close-fitting. $1.25

$1.95 "HEATHERBLOOM" PETTICOATS.—Only one to a customer, and we cannot promise to have any at all after noon. The lot is offered at this price only while the goods now on hand last. Choice of black and all colors to begin the day with. $1.25

15c MUSLIN CORSET COVERS. The value, 15c., is stated conservatively—many stores would ask 19c. or more for this grade. We cannot sell more than three to a customer. 6c

Regular 19c. Drawers at 10c.; only 3 to a customer. A limited number of 50c. Nightgowns at 29c.

$1.25 NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS; all new Spring goods—3½ yards long; 50 inches wide; overlock edge. About 200 pairs in the assortment; all perfect; no seconds. 89c

$1 WHITE DAMASK WAISTS for Women—A lot of one thousand; white, light weight, highly mercerized Damask Waists in a variety of pretty patterns. A strictly tailored model that sells regularly for $1. Only 2 to a customer. 59c

$16 STYLISH SUITS for Women. Materials are Cheviot and Broadcloth; 42 and 45 inch jacket; satin lined to waist; latest cut in skirt; all beautifully finished. A wonderful opportunity to get a good suit—cheap. $8.75

$2.50 BOX SEAT DINING CHAIRS, of fine quartered oak — firmly constructed; highly polished; broad banister backs; one hundred in stock now, but can promise one hundred and fifty more to be delivered within a week. $1.40

35c BLACK STOCKINGS for Women; black lisle stockings; Hermsdorf dye; full fashioned; made with high spliced heel and double sole; exactly the staple German-made stocking that usually retails at 35c. a pair. To-day only at 19c

65c NIGHTROBES for Men; made of a fine muslin; trimmings guaranteed of fast color; pearl buttons; cut full length and width. Not a "cheap" garment in any respect save price; goods no better sell for as high as 75c. To-day, 37c

95c UNDERWEAR FOR MEN; the natural wool color—shirts and drawers in the most desirable medium weight, suitable for wear now and for several months to come. Extra well made. The 95c. value is conservative. These are the average dollar goods. To-day, 50c

$12.75 CHINA TEA SETS, consisting of a dozen each of tea plates, fruit-plates and cups and saucers; one tea-pot, sugar bowl, cream pot and slop bowl; all richly decorated and gold stippled on finest china. To-day, $5.95

$2.50 CHOCOLATE SETS, consisting of 6 chocolate cups and saucers and chocolate pot; choice of a number of beautiful designs and styles of decoration. To-day, $1.00

$12 DINNER SETS, consisting of 100 pieces of finest American porcelain, with gold decorated border. This set would sell regularly for not less than $12. To-day's price, $5.75

$3.50 TABLE LAMPS; central draft burner; a handsome, reliable, well built lamp, hand decorated and with heavy brass mountings. Oil receptacle lifts out for filling. To-day price on this $3.50 lamp, $1.90

60c CRACKER JARS; very neat and graceful designs and handsomely decorated with floral shape and gold. These Jars are seldom sold for less than 75c—our own regular price would be 60c. To-day, 25c

$1 SHOES FOR BOYS; strong, well made, well designed little shoes in all sizes from 8 to 13½; made of box calfskin in two styles; with heels or with spring heels. Good dollar shoes. To-day, 50c

$1 SHOES FOR GIRLS; Dongola kid button and lace shoes with patent leather tips, in all sizes up to 2s. Good, stout, but elegant shoes for daily wear. A dollar a pair is the regular price. To-day at 69c

65c LINING TAFFETA; all silk in all the most desirable shades; plenty of white, cream, pink and blue in the lot, full yard wide; undoubtedly the lowest price for which this grade has ever sold. Regular price 65c.; today, 39c

$2.50 & $3.50 "NEMO" CORSETS. We've just received a hundred dozen more of this well-known make of corsets; all sizes from 18 to 36. To-day we offer them to you at $1.00

$3 UMBRELLAS; some $2 values also; 5,000 in the assortment; all fresh and perfect goods—not odds and ends or styles found undesirable. 'Twill pay you well to buy two or three at to-day's price, $1.00

Half TOILET PREPARATIONS. Dr. Charles' Flesh Food at 24c.; Swan Down Powder, all colors, at 6c.; Fairy Soap, per cake, 3c.; all well known articles — at unheard-of Price prices.

18c TOY TIN KITCHEN SET—By taking the entire lot from a manufacturer we are enabled to offer these toys at an unusually low price; 12 piece set, regularly 12c., at 6c.; 15 piece set, regularly 18c., at 10c

50c TABLE LINEN—1,500 yards of bleached All-linen Irish Damask; 62 inches wide; floral design; heavy weight. Regularly 50c. a yard; To-day, only 29c

$2.50 The New Game "HAVOK." Not only interesting to children, but to the older people as well; very popular at present time; easily learned; any one can play it; a regular $2.50 value; for to-day, $1.00

35c HANDSOME KID - BODY Doll, 15-inch Kid Body; sleeping eyes; shoes and stockings; comes with dark or light hair. Just the thing to take home to the little girl. Special for to-day, 15c

5c SPOOL COTTON; Clark's O. N. T.; 200-yard spool; only 6 spools to a customer. No telephone or mail orders. To be had in either black or white, in all numbers, at 3c

25c & 35c Amber and Shell SIDE COMBS. A large assortment, with heavy top or fancy top; twelve distinct styles; regular 25c. and 35c. values. To-day, 10c

14c DRESS SHIELDS. Of light weight Japanese silk; rubber lined, in the most desirable sizes; a guaranteed article. For to-day, a pair, 9c

$1.50 FICTION—We do not mean that these books have always sold for $1.50, because they usually sell for $1.08 and $1.20. But they are regular $1.50 editions, which we have at this sale for 38c. 100 titles from which to choose, for to-day, 38c

$11 BEAUTIFUL GOLDEN OAK Dressers of the finest oak, finished in golden color. The construction is the best we can secure. The base measures 35 inches wide and 19 inches deep. French Plate Beveled Oval Mirror —24 in. by 14 in. $5.95

65c STATIONERY—A beautiful fabric Writing Paper; perfect in quality; unsurpassable in finish. A paper to please the most critical. The new shape, the new tints; fifty sheets of paper and fifty envelopes in the cabinet. 25c

89c BROADCLOTHS; double width; all wool Broadcloths; in every new and desirable color—such as Old Rose, Reseda, Navy, Grey, Tan, Red, Green, Black, etc., etc.; a wonderful value. To-day only, per yard, 48c

25c COLORED PICTURES; in ½ gilt frame; matched metal corners; latest subjects; a regular 25c. value; for to-day only, 15c

35c PICTURES; Six Game subjects; framed in ½ dark frame; panel effect; size 12 in. x 18 in.; regular value 35c.; for to-day only, 19c

$1.25 TABLE NAPKINS; imported Mercerized German Damask Napkins; one of the greatest values ever offered in napkins; per dozen, for to-day only, 98c

10c BLEACHED MUSLINS; 30,000 yds. of the well-known 1 yd. wide standard muslins—Lonsdale & Hill's "Fruit of the Loom"—will be placed on sale to-day, only 12 yards to a customer, per yd., 5c

$7.50 REFRIGERATOR; "Our Leader." Well made and capacious. It is 25 inches wide, 15 deep and 39 high. Regularly $7.50. To-day at $4.35

$13 COOKING RANGE; made of extra heavy castings; good quality bricks; 5 cooking holes. Regularly sold for $13.00. To-day at $7.00

25c HANDKERCHIEFS for Men, with hand-embroidered initials; all odd letters; some are soiled or imperfect. Regularly at 25c.; each, 12½c

$1.25 GILT BAGS; Imported square tops with extra long chatelaine chain, heavy mesh, plaiting durable and excellent values at $1.25; our price for to-day. 50c

$4 TEA SPOONS, Sterling Silver Tea Spoons in sets of six; highly polished bowl and handle; fancy design on handle; beaded edge; heavy weight; regularly sold for $4; for to-day, a set of six, $2.50

$2 "STERLING" SPOONS; Souvenir Spoons of heavy sterling silver; with newest views of all points of interest in Greater New York. These spoons are regularly sold by others at $2; for to-day your choice at $1.25

25c Fine Sheer Handkerchiefs for Women, with beautiful hand-made initials encircled with fancy wreath. These are unlaundered. When laundered and in boxes they sell at 25c.; each 9c

10c PRINTED DIMITIES, 2,000 pieces of Printed Dimities; this season's choicest designs; beautiful colorings; white or tinted grounds; at the extremely low price per yard of 5c

$2.50 WOMEN'S Bath Robes, also women's Lounging Robes; of Teaseldown; about 250 all told. In assortment of plaid patterns; self-border trimming silk frogs; worsted girdle; selling away below actual cost; only (one to a customer) for to-day 79c

WE GIVE "S. & H." GREEN TRADING STAMPS

RATES ON KANSAS OIL TO BE INVESTIGATED

Inter-State Commerce Commission Calls a Hearing.

MANY RAILROADS SUMMONED

Resolution Along Similar Lines Introduced in the House — Standard Said to Control Roads.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission has ordered an investigation of the rates and practices of the railroad carriers engaged in transporting oil from Kansas and Indian Territory to inter-State destinations. The hearing will be held in Kansas City March 12.

At the same time Representative Campbell (Kan.) introduced a joint resolution in the House instructing the Inter-State Commerce Commission to make an examination into the subject of railway discriminations and monopolies and report to Congress. It provides especially that it shall be determined whether the railways own or control oil or other products which they haul, and whether there is any contract or conspiracy in restraint of trade to monopolize the trade in crude petroleum, refined oil, or by-products.

The following carriers are required to appear for investigation by the commission: Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, Missouri Pacific, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, St. Louis and San Francisco, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Union Pacific, Kansas City Southern, and St. Louis Southwestern.

The charges are filed by the Kansas Oil Producers' Association, and state that producers and shippers of petroleum and its products in Kansas, other than the Standard Oil Company and the Prairie Oil and Gas Company and those controlled by or affiliated with those companies, are by reason of unjust and unreasonable rates practically confined in the marketing of such traffic to Kansas. It also charges that the Standard and the Prairie with the railroads cited have been fostering a monopoly.

In introducing his resolution in the House, Mr. Campbell said:

"It is my purpose to find out whether the Standard Oil Company controls railways and fixes rates. I had supposed the investigation under Mr. Garfield of the Department of Commerce and Labor extended to the relation of the Standard Oil Company to railroads, but upon finding that such was not the case, I felt that this was a proper subject for inquiry.

"Many of the rates on Kansas oil are so unfair that they are supposed to be dictated by the Standard Oil Company, which is represented in the Directorate of some of the roads against which charges of discrimination are made."

MAY COMBINE INQUIRIES.

Single Investigation of Commerce Law Is Proposed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The various propositions that have been made for investigations by the Inter-State Commerce Commission of the alleged railroad mergers and combinations to control the coal and oil markets are crystallizing into a scheme for a single investigation by the commission, which shall cover thoroughly the relations of all the coal and oil carrying railroads with the companies producing and shipping coal, both anthracite and bituminous, and oil.

There was a meeting to-day at the home of Col. Hepburn, Chairman of the House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce, of a sub-committee of the House. It was decided to report to the full House Committee to-morrow the Tillman resolutions, with certain amendments—to add the anthracite fields to the Gillespie resolution for a bituminous coal investigation, and to report also the Campbell resolution covering oil.

Justice Fitzgerald Reappears.

After an absence of about three months, Justice Thomas W. Fitzgerald of the Court of Special Sessions, Brooklyn, appeared in that court yesterday. He has been at Oceanport, N. J. Last week Justice Fleming was appointed to inquire into the circumstances which caused Justice Fitzgerald's absence. Justice Fitzgerald said yesterday he might be able to sit at Jamaica to-day.

FOOD.

CAPTAIN'S STORY

How He Got Out and Stays Out of Trouble.

Captain Abran Jones of 174 E. 36th St., Los Angeles, Cal., tells an interesting coffee story, and says he can be publicly quoted:

"I drank coffee all my life," he says, "and took no harm, I thought, till about 10 years ago, when a variety of ailments attacked me one after the other.

"First came a disordered stomach, followed by palpitation of the heart, which was very severe, some attacks lasting 4 or 5 hours at a time. Then my bowels got out of order, and I suffered from chronic constipation. This ran on for some years.

"Finally I quit the drugs and struggled along the best way I could, taking the advice of friends, but never getting any better. At last I was taken so seriously sick that I had to go to bed, and the doctor told my family I could not recover.

"While I lay in this condition a friend suggested that I quit drinking the old kind of coffee and try Postum Food Coffee—to see what it would do for me. He said Postum had pulled him through when he was similarly afflicted.

"I took his advice, quit coffee and drank Postum, and in 2 months' time was in good health. I was so elated at the result that I told my doctor about it. He wasn't very well posted on facts at that time, and said he did not believe that leaving off coffee and using Postum had anything to do with my improved health, but that it was due to good medicine and good advice from the family doctor; that my sickness had worked out of my system the diseased conditions that had been developing for several years; that I could now look forward to good health for some time to come, and that I had better resume coffee drinking, in moderation, and thus save my family the trouble of preparing an extra table beverage every day.

"I took the doctor's advice, stopped the Postum, and began drinking coffee again. The result was that all my old troubles came trooping back, and I was soon once more seriously ill. Then I became alarmed and swore off coffee for good and all, and resumed the use of Postum and got well again.

"My health is now as good as it ever was. My dyspepsia is gone, I never have heart palpitation any more, my bowels are in good working order, and all the little ills that go with the big ones have disappeared.

"It is now five years since I quit coffee and began to use Postum, and in all that time I have not paid one cent for medicine."

There's a reason.

GERMAN TRADE WAR TRUCE.

Bill for Provisional Extension of Treaty Duties Introduced.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—The Government to-day placed in the hands of members of the House the bill in which it is proposed to accord to the United States the most favored nation treatment on the basis of the new German tariff until June 30, 1907.

In the preamble of the bill the hope is expressed that during the intervening period it will be possible to conclude a regular treaty. The bill already has been passed by the Federal Council.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1906.]

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—The Central Industrial Association has adopted the following resolution:

"While regretting that, owing to the position taken by the legislative bodies in the United States the conclusion of a commercial treaty with Germany has been prevented and the peaceful commercial relations between the two countries endangered, and, while the bill for the provisional extension of treaty duties does not represent the interests of German production, we nevertheless support the measure, in order to gain time to remove the difficulties."

Dr. Delbruck, Minister of Commerce, speaking to-night at the banquet of the Congress of German Chambers of Commerce, said:

"Why did we have to make this provisional arrangement with the United States? Because the home market cannot do without American production. So long as cotton in large quantities grows in America; so long as America is the largest copper producer on earth, we cannot do without that country. Therefore to become independent of the United States should be your object in future."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—In consideration of the German Government bill which extends the "most favored nation" treatment to the United States provisionally, without any stated compensation, the trade arrangement of 1900, which was to be abrogated on March 1, will continue in force, securing for Germany favored treatment in regard to the articles mentioned in Section 8 of the Dingley law.

Furthermore, certain new regulations concerning the valuation of exports from Germany to the United States will be issued to the American Consuls in Germany and some minor modifications concerning the treatment of imports into the ports of the United States will be made.

A draft of these new regulations has been submitted to the State Department by the Secretary of the Treasury, and was transmitted to-day by Secretary Root to the Germany Embassy to be forwarded to Berlin.

BIG PRICES FOR RARE BOOKS.

Sir John G. Bourinot's Historical Collection Attracts Many Bidders.

Record prices were paid for rare historical American books at the first day's sale yesterday by the Anderson Auction Company, in West Twenty-ninth Street, of the library of the late Sir John G. Bourinot, Clerk of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada, and at one time a prominent Nova Scotian newspaper man.

The "History of New France," by Pierre Boucher, one of the earliest settlers in Canada and Governor of Trois-Rivieres, written to interest the Court of France in the new colony, 16mo, original leather, Paris, 1664, the Sunderland Library copy, sold for $81.

"The Loyalist Poetry of the Revolution," by Winthrop Sargent, small 4to, uncut, privately printed in Philadelphia in 1857, one of the very rare issue with the suppressed leaf, brought $53.

Other prices realized were: N. Chytraeus's reprint of the map, with the early descriptions of the known world in 1544, $23.

"A Journal of Transactions and Events During a Residence of Sixteen Years on the Coast of Labrador," by George Cartwright, $39.

First edition of "The History of New France," by Charlevoix, $48.

Father Ducreux's "History of Canada," with illustrations, $151, the record price.

"An Historical Journal of the Campaigns in North America, 1757-60," by Capt. John Knox, $52.

"The History of the Late War in North America and the Islands of the West Indies, Including the Campaigns of 1763-4 Against His Majesty's Indian Enemies," by Thomas Mante, $130.

Father Louis Hennepin's "Discovery" and "New Voyage," $152.

SAYS WAYNE WROTE IT.

Col. Mann's Attorney Outlines Defense on Perjury Charge.

"I expect to prove that Charles Stokes Wayne wrote the initials 'O. K., W. D. M.' on the letter from Count Reginald Ward, and not Col. Mann," said Mr. Littleton yesterday at the continuation of the hearing on the perjury charge made against Col. William d'Alton Mann of Town Topics by Robert J. Collier.

As a preliminary move in support of this contention, Mr. Littleton obtained the admission of several files of Town Topics, the pages of which were said to have been marked by Wayne while he was managing editor of that publication.

John F. Tyrrell, the handwriting expert from Milwaukee, was on the stand yesterday and will return this morning. He said, in reply to questions by Mr. Littleton, that he was drawing $50 a day and expenses while employed on the case. Mr. Tyrrell said that he had never made a mistake during his career as expert on handwriting that he had not been able to correct before the conclusion of the case.

'SANDY' DOONER'S $1,800 JOB.

Ex-Superintendent of Buildings to Work as a Mason.

Veteran politicians were surprised yesterday to learn that John A. Dooner of 81 Dominick Street had been appointed to an $1,800 job as a stone mason in the Bridge Department. Under the four years of the Van Wyck administration "Sandy" Dooner, as he was best known, was Superintendent of Buildings for a time, and managed to get into hot water with many persons having business with his office. After being in office from February, 1898, to April 1, 1901, he resigned.

Shortly thereafter he ran for the Tammany leadership of the Third Assembly District against Patrick J. Ryder, who then, as now, was the leader. Things were lively for many months, and Dooner spent money like water. At last he withdrew from the fight as suddenly as he had entered it, and was practically in retirement until his appointment was reported yesterday.

COL. COWPERTHWAIT'S TOUR.

He Describes It, with Picture Accompaniment, to Employes.

Col. John H. Cowperthwait, who recently returned from a tour around the world and took a great many photographs of interesting and beautiful scenes, took with him on his travels last night his 250 employes, with a guest apiece, by means of a stereopticon illustrating his journey.

Col. Cowperthwait was introduced by Walter Eugene Bird, manager of his Park Row stores for twenty-five years. He was received with the heartiest of welcomes, and briefly and graphically described the 100 pictures on the sheet.

The entertainment, including a reception, dancing, and a supper, was held in Logeling Hall, 225 East Fifty-seventh Street.

SET-BACK FOR DALZELL IN SHIP CANAL PLAN

Denounced by Democrats as Vicious Legislation.

GOVERNMENT SHOULD DIG IT

Suggestion That It Might Cripple Wabash Road Vigorously Denied by the Pennsylvania Congressman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The House was forced to a call of the roll this afternoon by the attempt of Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania to secure the passage of a resolution making it in order to call up the House bill incorporating the Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal Company at any time after the passage of the Army Appropriation bill. Dalzell had only 120 to 73, and so his resolution was temporarily defeated.

Mr. Burnett of Alabama, ranking Democrat on the Committee on Railways and Canals, which had reported the bill incorporating the canal company, vigorously attacked it.

"This is the most vicious piece of legislation I have seen here in many years," he declared. "It would absolutely destroy nearly all the other public utilities in the territory affected, it would absorb every stream and ruin every water power."

John Sharp Williams followed Burnett. "The bill is absolutely wrong in principle," he said. "This canal from the Great Lakes down to the Ohio River ought to be dug. There is no question about that. But it ought to be dug by the Federal Government. It ought to be a part of a River and Harbor bill.

Cooper of Wisconsin interrupted with a question that stirred up Dalzell. "I recall the struggle the Wabash made to get into Pittsburg," he said to Williams. "Is there anything in this bill that will further cripple the Wabash in that effort?"

Dalzell jumped up and waved his hand at Cooper, saying: "Oh, no; oh, no." He made a hot defense of his bill, declaring that the trouble was that Williams had never read it. He said that no one was opposed to the bill except the railroads.

FATHER STOPS A WEDDING.

Interrupts Service to Say Son Is Married—Bridegroom Admits It.

The marriage of Miss Katherine Notz to Anthony Vouble, both of East Twenty-second Street, Bayonne, was interrupted yesterday by the father of the prospective bridegroom, John Vouble, who declared that his son already had a wife. So emphatic did the old man become that he was locked up, but released, as the priest declined to press a complaint.

The wedding was to take place in the Polish Catholic Church. The Rev. Father Sigsmund Swider had begun to read the marriage service when the elder Vouble hurried up the aisle shouting to the priest, "You must not marry my Anthony. He has a wife in the old country. He cannot marry again."

The bride fainted and was taken home, and Anthony Vouble admitted that he had a wife in Poland. The wedding feast was not eaten. Katherine Notz took off her veil and orange blossoms and white satin gown and put them away. Scores of her friends called last night to offer sympathy. They said Anthony should be punished, but she forgave him.

TWO REGISTERS IN KINGS.

Each Draws $8,000 Salary—Antiquated Methods, C. U. Says.

Through a statement issued last night by the Citizens' Union and its Bureau of Betterment, attention is called to the fact that Kings County at this time practically has two Registers, each doing regular work and each drawing $8,000 a year salary.

While Alfred J. Boulton succeeded Matthew E. Dooley as Register on Dec. 31, Mr. Dooley must continue to sign mortgages until all such documents offered for recording during his term of office are finally disposed of, so, as the work is far behind, he likely will continue to draw his salary for a year or more. In the meantime Mr. Boulton is signing the mortgages offered this year.

There now are nearly 100,000 papers in the Register's office waiting to be copied. The Citizens' Union statement says that the ancient and time-honored custom of copying mortgages with a pen accounts in part for the delay in recording documents, and Mr. Boulton has asked the Board of Aldermen to authorize the purchase of book-typewriting machines.

It is estimated that typewriters will increase the speed of copying by at least one-third, besides reducing the space occupied by new records by about one-half, and the cost of new books in about the same ratio.

YOUNG CITIZENS IN TROUBLE.

George Junior Republic Boys Accused of Committing Burglaries.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 19.—The arrest of four boys, all citizens of the George Junior Republic, which is located at Freeville, near this city, clears up the mystery of the many petty burglaries that have been troubling the people of Tompkins County for the past week.

While the room of one of the citizens was being cleaned this morning the Superintendent noticed that one of the boards in the partition was loose. A further examination showed that a large hole had been cut in the wall, and in it was found the stolen treasure—some cheap jewelry, a few razors, and several pairs of gloves. The boys refused to inform on each other.

PARAFFIN IN CHOCOLATE.

Big Bakers Shown to Use Large Quantities of Injurious Wax.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—That paraffin, which causes stomach disorders, appendicitis, and other ills, is used in small, round chocolate cakes to give the chocolate a heat-resisting consistency, was brought out at the National Dairy and Food Show here to-day.

Frederick J. H. Kracke, Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture of New York, brought six of these cakes with him. They contained forty-nine grains of paraffin, according to an analysis made by J. F. Geisher, the State Analyst of New York.

The cakes are made by a bakery firm of National reputation, which has extensively advertised the purity of its products. They will be exhibited here alongside a glass tube showing the paraffin taken from others by the analyst.

Nelson's Trafalgar Orders Found.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 20.—The Daily Telegraph to-day makes the announcement of the discovery of the original draft in Lord Nelson's handwriting of historic "general memorandum" to his Captains at Trafalgar. The document, which was supposed to have been lost, was in the possession of a private family living near Merton Abbey, the home of Lady Hamilton.

HORSE AND DOG BATTLE.

Mrs. Morehead's $500 French Bulldog Laid Low at Last with a Kick.

Mrs. Thomas Morehead, wife of the Wall Street broker, living at West End Avenue and Eightieth Street, took her French bulldog, "Dooley," which she values at $500, out for an airing yesterday afternoon. It was the first time in quite a while the dog had been out of doors, and he seemed to go wild with freedom.

A heavy ice wagon, owned by Cockrane & Fitzgerald, ice dealers, of 511 East Eighty-first Street, and driven by Harry Jones, happened to be passing at the time. "Dooley," without provocation, sprang out into the roadway, leaped at the off horse and sank his teeth into his right foreleg. The horse, named "Gitie," gave a cry of pain and shook the dog off.

Jones had some people to serve in the neighborhood, and went east down Eighty-first Street. He came back a quarter of an hour later. In the meantime Mrs. Morehead met a friend at the corner of Eighty-first Street and stood talking there. Dooley, when he saw the horse, began the attack anew.

Jones, the driver, was afraid to get down and interfere, and sat in his seat watching the battle between the horse and dog, which lasted at least three-quarters of an hour. Mrs. Morehead stood on the walk wringing her hands, watching the fight.

Before long the dog had the skin on the horse's forelegs cut into ribbons, while "Kitie" kicked and kicked at the dog and finally hit him a blow over the right eye. It opened a big cut and the blood flowed over the dog's face. It did not stop him, however. Another kick stove in his side, but he had gotten a grip on the horse's hind leg and could not be shaken off. The infuriated horse was now panic-stricken.

At last "Kitie," with a supreme effort struck wildly out and caught "Dooley" squarely on the head. The blow drove the dog three feet under the wheels of the wagon. "Kitie's" mate got frightened, and before the dog could save himself the wheel of the ice wagon went over his neck.

Jones bandaged up "Kitie's" legs as best he could and walked him to the stables. Dr. Burns, veterinary for Cockrane & Fitzgerald, was called to attend the horse. He found that all four legs were severely lacerated, and said that the horse needs a good rest.

Meanwhile Mrs. Morehead had gone home and sent her man to carry the prostrate dog to her residence. A doctor was called and examined "Dooley" thoroughly. Although cut and bruised he found that no bones were broken. It is expected that the dog will recover. "Dooley" has gained quite a reputation as a fighter in his neighborhood.

ELEVATORS STUCK 2 HOURS.

Much Stair Climbing and More Kicking in the Broad Exchange.

Just after the army of office boys, stenographers, and clerks employed in the Broad Exchange Building had about all been hauled anywhere from one to twenty stories skyward at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and while their bosses were beginning to appear in force, something went wrong with the motive power of the dozen or more elevators and the cars all stopped without warning at whatever height they happened to be.

At first the unlucky passengers, hung up between floors, took it good-naturedly and exchanged jokes, but as the minutes and then the half hours began to slip by the long standing in the cramped cars became a serious discomfort, and loud protests echoed up and down the shafts.

Wherever the cars were within reaching distance of a floor passengers were hauled up or lifted down, as the case might be, through the gates; but a number were held prisoners for two hours while the engineers tinkered with the machinery.

Meanwhile there was a clamoring crowd of brokers and other business men in the lobby, with urgent affairs awaiting them up stairs. When it was seen that it would be a matter of hours before the elevators would be in working order, many used the stairs, and a still larger number besieged the telephone booths.

The rush of 'phone business was so great that the brokers from the Broad Street curb market, who use the Broad Exchange booths, had to scurry all over the neighborhood to get wire connection with their offices.

Climbing anywhere from ten to twenty stories would tax the seasoned muscles of a mountain goat, and if all tales of stair climbing the dispensers of bracers in the café heard yesterday are true, there will be a good many pairs of stiff legs downtown this morning.

Just what was the matter with the machinery the employes of the building refused to say.

GREENE-GAYNOR JUROR ILL.

Judge Consoles Others with a Thought of the Future.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 19.—No session of the Federal court was held this morning. When the hour arrived it was ascertained that Samuel R. Patten, the juror in the Greene and Gaynor case who was ill three weeks ago, was again ill. The hope was held out that he might be able to attend court to-morrow.

In declaring the recess Judge Speer said to the jurors:

"This case makes a very severe test of the patriotism and manhood of us all, no doubt about that; but we are in the line of duty and we cannot escape it. You will have the satisfaction of knowing when you get through with this case—and you can tell your children and grandchildren—you have tried the case with the most tremendous record ever submitted to a United States court from the beginning of the Government down to the present time."

WANTS DAMAGES FROM TITUS.

Lawyer Stearns Demands $5,000 for His Treatment at Headquarters.

Police Inspector George F. Titus went on the witness stand in the Supreme Court yesterday to testify in an action brought against him and Central Office Detectives Oppenheim and Grebe by George A. Stearns, a lawyer of 150 Nassau Street, who wants $5,000 damages for false arrest. Inspector Titus was on duty at Police Headquarters on Feb. 3, 1904, when the detectives brought in Stearns and one of his clients, Whipple O. Sayles. The lawyer was locked up over night with his client. The next day he was honorably discharged by Magistrate Cornell.

Mr. Stearns testified that while Sayles was in his office the detectives entered and arrested Sayles. Because he would not surrender a paper that Sayles handed to him Stearns was arrested, too. At Headquarters both were searched, Stearns said, by Titus's order.

Stearns had to sleep on a plank in a cell, and, after paying 25 cents for a telegram to notify his relatives of his arrest, he said he had only 50 cents left. He wanted to spend 30 cents of this for food, but the messenger refused to bring him anything to eat because he had not enough money to pay a deposit on the dishes. Whipple Sayles corroborated the story told by Mr. Stearns.

For the defense, a witness said a Mrs. Burr had complained to the District Attorney that a man had asked $300 pay for bailing out her husband, who was then in the Tombs. The detectives were told to find this man, and Sayles was picked out as the man wanted. Then he was arrested.

Inspector Titus testified that he had never seen Sayles before the present trial began. He added that he was not responsible for what his detectives did, as he had not ordered them to arrest Stearns. The trial will be continued to-day.

NEW STANDARD OIL CLEW.

Letter Addressed to That Concern Went to Waters-Pierce Company.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—Attorney General Hadley and Post Office Inspector Robert M. Fulton held a conference this afternoon and afterward it was announced that the Inspector would conduct an inquiry into the handling of Standard Oil mail in this district.

An endeavor will be made to learn why a letter addressed by W. W. Waters of the State Insane Asylum at Farmington to the Standard Oil Company in St. Louis was answered by the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, which poses as its rival. Mr. Waters explains that while living at New Madrid, Mo., he bought a can of oil marked "Standard Oil Company." When the can was empty he wrote to the Standard Oil Company in St. Louis asking how to get his can refilled. He received a reply from the Waters-Pierce Company giving him the information.

H. Clay Pierce arrived here from New York to-day, but after a consultation with Mr. Hadley let it be known that he would not appear as a witness before Commissioner Anthony until March 1.

COMMITTEE ATTACKS JUDGE.

Cincinnatians Say He Is a Menace to Honest Elections.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 19.—A formal reply to statements made by Judge Littleford in dismissing all election and registration fraud indictments was submitted to the Judge to-day by the Honest Elections Committee, whose methods had been criticised from the bench.

The reply expresses the belief that the committee should not be blamed for any lack of evidence which may have developed in the trial of the cases which they brought to the attention of the prosecutor. It points to the fact that with the knowledge of the prosecutor indictments were returned in more than fifty of the cases. This, it is contended, is proof of the righteousness of the recommendations. The reply closes as follows:

"Your statements, which you deliberately wrote out and intended to be published and scattered broadcast, are a libel upon this committee. Your apparent intention was to insult and degrade the committee and to destroy its power and influence in the community by leading the public to believe that its professions were a fraud and its work an outrage.

"Your conduct and language show that you are the most dangerous obstacle we have thus far encountered in our attempt to purify the elections in this community."

Berthe Claiche to be Tried To-day.

Berthe Claiche, the young French woman charged with shooting and killing Emil Guerdon on July 9 last while he was being led to the station as a prisoner by two policemen, will be placed on trial this morning before Justice Davis in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Her trial was to have begun yesterday, but a postponement was granted on account of the indisposition of Assistant District Attorney Ely.

Mrs. Rose Kittredge Burned to Death.

Mrs. Rose Kittredge was burned to death in her home at Bayville, near Barnegat Park, N. J., Sunday night, when the house, which was isolated, was destroyed by fire. Mrs. Kittredge was 66 years old, a daughter of the late I. Smith Homans of New York, of the Bankers' Magazine. It is believed that the fire started from an overheated stove. The place was formerly the homestead of Cornelius Lawrence.

"A product, to be successfully advertised, must possess merit."
"A good article becomes its own advertiser to a large degree."—Ad. Sense.

Mount Vernon

pure rye possesses that superior merit which only requires an introduction to win recognition. It bears acquaintance well and has become its own best advertiser by reason of its character and quality.

Distillery [Square Bottle] Bottling
In *Square Bottles Only!*
THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO., New York.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Chinese Soy Assessed on Higher Basis —Other Decisions.

In a decision by Judge Somerville, the Board of General Appraisers yesterday affirmed the action of Collector Stranahan in declining to accept invoice values placed on Chinese soy, exported by Choy Chong Lung of Hongkong. The merchandise was invoiced as possessing a value of 3.06 Mexican dollars per cask, but this price was deemed too low by the Collector, who raised it to 4.56 Mexican dollars per cask, on which basis the assessment of duty was levied.

General Appraiser De Vries wrote a decision for the board sustaining advances over invoice prices on cotton and linen lace buttons shipped from Europe by the H. B. Claflin Company, Mills & Gibb, A. Schuller & Co., and John Hague.

Japanese chairs exported by Kaitsu Gomei Kwaisha of Yokohama were found by the Collector of Customs at St. Louis to be undervalued to the extent of 25 per cent. General Appraiser McClelland decided that the heavy advances imposed by the Collector must stand.

The board affirmed Collector Stranahan's action in raising invoice values on importations of Egyptian veils exported by Elias & Saba Abu Shaas and Nicholas Nasser of Cairo.

LONG ISLAND'S BIG REGATTA.

Oarsmen Decide to Hold the Annual Races on June 23.

The Long Island Rowing Association, at its meeting held last night at the Seawanhaka Boat Clubhouse, fixed the date for its annual regatta and made preliminary arrangements looking toward the elaborate organization of the event to make it the most successful in its history. The date determined upon was June 23, and the course will be the same as used last year on Flushing Bay. A mile straightaway will be laid out, starting at the Flushing end, and racing to College Point this year, instead of the reverse direction formerly rowed.

There were seven of the eight clubs in the association represented, Judge Tighe of the Sheepshead Bay Association being the only absentee. Joseph McLaughlin represented the Seawanhakas, Dr. R. J. Bell the Crescent Athletic Club, Otto Ruprecht the Nautilus Rowing Club, Thomas Brennan the Ravenswood Boat Club, John Waldeman the Brooklyn Rowing Club, John Rogers the Flushing Boat Club, and R. H. Pelton the Wahnetah Boat Club.

It was intended that the meeting should have been the annual meeting of the association, and that the new officials for the year would be elected, the Regatta Committee named, and other details of organization perfected, but it was found that the constitution of the association called for the annual meeting on the first Monday in April, and action had to be delayed until then.

The meeting was an enthusiastic one, and great expectations are entertained for the regatta.

Inverclyde's Bequest to Seamen.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The will of Lord Inverclyde, Chairman of the Cunard Steamship Company, who died Oct. 8 last, was probated in London to-day. It leaves his property to the widow for life, with the remainder to the Merchants' House of Glasgow for a fund to be known as the "Inverclyde Bequest" for the benefit of the seamen of New York, Boston, Scotland, Liverpool, and Belfast. In addition to the real estate, Lord Inverclyde's personal estate in the United Kingdom is valued at $1,475,000.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Second Lieut. George E. Nelson, Third Cavalry, will join his regiment. He will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for duty until such time as will enable him to proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport sailing March 25.

Col. William B. Wheeler, Twenty-second Infantry, having been found by an army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement Feb. 17 is announced.

The retirement of Brig. Gen. Palmer G. Wood Feb. 17 at his own request, after over thirty-seven years' service, is announced.

The Navy.

Rear Admiral G. C. Reiter is ordered to duty as member of the Lighthouse Board; Rear Admiral B. P. Lamberton ordered to home.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Texas at Key West; Brooklyn, Galveston, and Chattanooga at Naples; Lawton at Honolulu; Uncas and Arethusa at Guantanamo; Rocket at Norfolk; Hopkins, Truxtun, Worden, Stewart, Lawrence, and Macdonough at Guantanamo; Indiana at Newport News; Yankee at Monte Cristi; Denver at Santa Lucia.

Sailed—Supply from Honolulu for Guam; Columbia from Hampton Roads for Newport; Eagle from San Juan for Monte Cristi; Yankton from San Juan for Kingston.

BROKAW BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

THE making of Livery for the electric vehicle chauffeur demands the same high grade of skill which has always distinguished all livery produced by this house.

No livery is up to standard which falls short of perfect fit, perfect finish and perfect form.

Your critical inspection of our livery garments is invited.

Subway Station at Our Door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE.

THE NAME
Snyder's
STANDS
FOR EVERYTHING THAT IS
GOOD - FRESH - PURE
AND DELICIOUS
IN CANDY, COCOA
AND CHOCOLATES.
ON SALE AT OUR STORES
AND SALES AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

"LOOK FIRST TO THE EYES."
Dr. John Green says: The "knowledge that relief from headaches may come from wearing glasses is becoming more and more widely diffused."

Eyes examined by Oculists who are Registered Physicians of experience.

Glasses Only if needed—often as low as One Dollar—always at moderate prices.

J. Ehrlich & Sons
Oculists and Opticians.
43 Years' Practice.

223 Sixth Avenue, Below 15th St. | 1345 Broadway, Below 36th St.
350 Sixth Avenue, Below 22d St. | 217 Broadway, Astor House.
25 Broad Street Arcade.

VOLTA cures
Has cured hundreds, after all other "cures" had failed. Isn't it worth trying? No drugs to swallow. Sold by all druggists.
RHEUMATISM

Superfluous Hair
permanently removed. Free trial treatment at office demonstrating latest scientific method. Registered 1905, Washington. NO ELECTRICITY OR POISONS. $1 package will convince you of my cure. Mme. MAYME, Face Specialist, 320 Fifth Avenue, 32d St. Tel. 5557 Mad. Sq.

Lest You Forget
We Say it Yet—
Uneeda Biscuit

Assembly Elevators in Use Again.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—The contractors who were awarded the work of shoring up the Assembly staircase have progressed so far that the Assembly lobby and elevators are now thrown open to public use. It is not known when the staircase will again be opened.

Why Syrup of Figs is the best family laxative

It is pure.
It is gentle.
It is pleasant.
It is efficacious.
It is not expensive.
It is good for children.
It is excellent for ladies.
It is convenient for business men.
It is perfectly safe under all circumstances.
It is used by millions of families the world over.
It stands highest, as a laxative, with physicians.
If you use it you have the best laxative the world produces.

Because

Its component parts are all wholesome.
It acts gently without unpleasant after-effects.
It is wholly free from objectionable substances.

It contains the laxative principles of plants.
It contains the carminative principles of plants.
It contains wholesome aromatic liquids which are agreeable and refreshing to the taste.

All are pure.
All are delicately blended.
All are skillfully and scientifically compounded.

Its value is due to our method of manufacture and to the originality and simplicity of the combination.

To get its beneficial effects—buy the genuine.

Manufactured by
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
San Francisco, Cal.
Louisville, Ky. New York, N. Y.
FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.

ROOSEVELT CUP RACE; CONDITIONS ANNOUNCED

Eligible Craft Will Rate at About Twenty-one Feet.

MANY YACHTSMEN TO BUILD

A Score of Boats May Compete for Honor of Representing America in International Contests.

Announcement is made by the Eastern Yacht Club of the conditions to govern the races for the Roosevelt Cup, the trophy offered for the German-American international small boat races to be held off Marblehead in September. The rule is that used by German yachts in their Sonder Klass and is different both from the German rule obtaining in other classes and the European rule recently adopted by Germany in common with other countries participating in the International Congress held in London last month.

The formula to obtain is waterline length, plus extreme beam, plus extreme draught, not to exceed 32 feet. Any length of waterline may be used, provided the other factors do not bring the total beyond the prescribed limits. The total displacement is fixed at 4,035 pounds, and restrictions laid down as to scantling. Planking must be of cedar or heavier wood at least five-eighths of an inch thick, and copper riveted, but must not be laid diagonally. There is no restriction as to the size of frame, but the deck must be the same thickness as the planking. Cabin trunks are not required, but the cockpit must be at least eight feet long.

The sail area permitted is 550 square feet under German measurement. This means that the entire fore triangle shall be measured and no allowance made, as under the American measurement, for the fact that the full triangle cannot be filled. This reduces the actual sail allowance under American standards to about 500 square feet. The ballast to be carried will approximate 2,100 pounds.

These general dimensions will admit a boat of about the calibre of new Class Q boats in New York waters, the 32-footers. These might exceed the limits slightly, but that general style of boat of slightly smaller dimensions is the one which it is thought will be developed. There will be a variety of talent set to work to produce racers to compete in the trial races in August. These are open to any recognized yacht club, whether the club be located on the Atlantic or Pacific coast or on the Great Lakes. The idea simply is to get the best three boats it is possible to select to uphold American honor in the international series. These may be sailed by their owners or any one they denominate in the final races.

George Francis Adams, second, is the first yachtsman to announce that he will place an order for a boat. Herreshoff is to be commissioned to build a defender for him. F. G. Macomber, Commodore Benjamin P. Cheney, Robert W. Emmons, second owner of the Humma, and D. C. Percival are also said to contemplate building. Dr. John L. Bremer and Reginald Boardman, both of whom were identified with the Manchester, which won the Seawanhaka International Cup last year, are also said to be intending to build, and two New York racing men are mentioned —Commodore Trenor L. Park and Addison G. Hamen. Fully a score of yachts are expected to compete in the August trials.

NATIONAL TENNIS DRAW.

Championship Meeting Begins To-day on the Seventh Regiment's Courts.

Drawings were made yesterday afternoon for the National championship indoor lawn tennis singles and doubles, which will begin this afternoon at the Seventh Regiment Armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue, and will continue all week. Twenty-one players have entered for the singles' title, which was won last year by Edwin P. Dewhurst of the University of Pennsylvania, and ten pairs of competitors entered for the doubles' title. The list is a strong one, and from the nature of the draw, which was made by William B. Cragin, Jr., Arthur Lovibond, and King Smith, the best possible results are looked for.

In the practice yesterday the best matches were a singles contest, in which Edwin P. Fisher, the ex-metropolitan champion of the West Side Lawn Tennis Club, played three sets against the Philadelphian, A. L. Hoskins, Theodore Roosevelt Pell and William B. Cragin, Jr., paired against Wylie C. Grant and H. L. Westfall, defeating the latter in a fast set at 6—4. Fisher and the ex-Harvard expert paired against Lovibond and Cragin, with the result of two sets to one.

The drawings for this afternoon follow:

Singles, First Round—William B. Cragin, Jr., Seventh Regiment, vs. Hugh Tallant, West Side; H. L. Westfall, Kings County, vs. A. L. Hoskins, Belmont Cricket Club; Edwin P. Fisher, West Side, vs. winner of Irving C. Wright-King Smith match; Irving C. Wright, Longwood Cricket Club, vs. King Smith, Seventh Regiment; A. M. Lovibond, Hamilton Grange Lawn Tennis Club, vs. Shephard Homans, Jr., West Side; W. H. Moore, Seventh Regiment, vs. Julio M. Stinachter, Hamilton Grange Lawn Tennis Club; William Rosenbaum, Bedford Park, vs. Wylie C. Grant, New York Lawn Tennis Club; Raymond D. Little, West Side, vs. Arthur S. Cragin, Seventh Regiment; Harry F. Allen, New York Athletic Club, vs. Robert T. Bryan, New York Lawn Tennis Club; Morris S. Clark, Siwanoy Lawn Tennis Club, vs. Grant Burns, Seventh Regiment; Dr. H. H. Hauck, Belmont Cricket Club, vs. Theodore Roosevelt Pell, New York Lawn Tennis Club.

Doubles.—T. R. Pell and H. F. Allen vs. T. M. Hall and J. W. Crawhurst; H. H. Hackett and F. B. Alexander, a bye; W. B. Cragin, Jr., and A. M. Lovibond vs. R. T. Bryan and M. S. Clark; A. L. Hoskins and Dr. H. P. Hauck, W. C. Grant and I. C. Wright; J. M. Stelnacher and E. S. H. Pendergast, and E. P. Fisher and Hugh Tallant vs. H. L. Westfall and J. W. Anderson.

Jackson Won Uphill Pool Game.

In a plucky uphill contest C. Jackson (600) defeated B. Wyley (1000) last night in the amateur pool tournament now in progress at the Broadway Billiard Academy. Wyley secured a commanding lead at the beginning of the game, and, aided by good luck, came within 16 points of the game while Jackson was contributing 50. From this point the balls broke better for Jackson, and he gradually cut down the lead, and at 89 the score was even. Jackson continued his good work, and ran out winner by the score of 100 to 92. The winner's high run was 17, with two scratches. Wyley's best effort was 11, with one scratch. Philip Daly (875) and E. Hirsh (1000) will meet tonight.

DISASTROUS STEEPLECHASING

Candling Killed in City Park's Race—Bad Day for Favorites.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 19.—Favorites were beaten in every race at City Park to-day. The steeplechase terminated in disaster. Malcolm M., the favorite, fell at the third jump, Oliver Mc. stumbling over the prostrate horse, also fell, and Candling fell at the seventh jump and broke his neck. Weather fine; track fast. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Three and a half furlongs. Odd Trick, 110 pounds, (Troxler,) 6 to 1, won; Bluedale, 113, (J. Jones,) 13 to 5, second; Little George, 106, (Obert,) 8 to 1, third. Time—0:41 1-5. Tom Dolan, Vendido, McIntyre, Blackflag, First Lika, Larry D., Annie Ruskin, Fanny Marks, J. D. Dunn, and Martha V. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Gilfain, 106 pounds, (W. Allen,) 13 to 1, won; The Gleam, 104, (Griffith,) 2 to 1, second; Rian, 100, (Pendergast,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:47 1-5. The Don, April Shower, Gambler, Trogon, Sanction, Jetsam, and Red Ruler also ran. Marlin was left at the post.

THIRD RACE.—Steeplechase; short course. Judge Nolan, 141 pounds, (E. Miller,) 8 to 1, won; Ruth's Rattler, 100, (Archibald,) 7 to 1, second; Creolin, 148, (S. McClay,) 9 to 1, third. Time—3:12 2-5. Lionel, Evander, and Bank Holiday also ran. Candling, Oliver Mc, and Malcolm M. fell.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Adare, 101 pounds, (McIntyre,) 8 to 1, won; Captain Bush, 97, (Oregar,) 15 to 1, second; Oro Viva, 112, (D. Austin,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:14 1-5. Loch Goil, Felix Mozzes, Blucher, Mint Sauce, Miladi Love, Lineal, Alcantara, Conjuress, and Lady Charade also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Florizel, 109 pounds, (Perrett,) 3 to 1, won; Iole, 102, (Farrow,) 40 to 1, second; Gravina, 107, (Nicol,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:47 1-5. Brushton, Huzzah, Orient, and Justice also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Aurioceiver, 97 pounds, (Oregar,) 4 to 1, won; Robin Hood, 114, (Nicol,) 3 to 1, second; Quinn Brady, 104, (D. Austin,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:13. Monacodor, Delphie, Jehane, and Merely Mary Ann also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Saranola, 104 pounds, (Heffernan,) 8 to 1, won; Judge Traynor, 109, (J. Jones,) 15 to 1, second; The Only Way, 106, (D. Austin,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:14 2-5. Creole Jim, Davenport, Armorer, Clique, Nevada, St. Sever, Major Carpenter, Immortelle, Oliver, Humpty Dumpty, and Annie Berry also ran. Conundrum fell as they entered the stretch.

Mintberia, Southern Cross, and Consuelo II. were the winning favorites at the Fair Grounds to-day. Mintberia, almost left at the post, picked up her field one by one and won going away. Consuelo II. was run up to $800 and bought in. Footlights Favorite was sold this morning to Mose Goldblatt at priate sale. Weather clear; track fast. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Plasticker, 100 pounds, (Moreland,) 12 to 1, won; Muffins, 114, (L. Smith,) 9 to 5, second; Swell Girl, 104½, (Moezel,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:07 2-5. Merry Belle, Abjure, Ferrotype, Attraction, Loretta H., Bitter Brown, Philider, and Sweet Favor also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Half mile. Mintberia, 98 pounds, (L. Smith,) 2 to 1, won; Dorothy M., 102½, (Livingston,) 30 to 1, second; Budapest, 109½, (J. Martin,) 2 to 1, third. Time—0:49 2-5. Little Wanda, Susannah, Miss Hynes, Salnzilla, Runsum, and Ruth Mc also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Goldsmith, 112 pounds, (Sewell,) 8 to 5, won; Logistella, 103, (Diggins,) even, second; Au Revoir, 112, (J. Martin,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:40 1-5. Peter Paul also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs, handicap. Southern Cross, 108 pounds, (L. Smith,) 6 to 5 won; Columbia Girl, 110, (Sewell,) 8 to 5, second; Escutcheon, 102, (J. Johnson,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:13 2-5. Invincible, Collector Jessup, and Barrington also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Old Hal, 99 pounds, (Diggins,) 4 to 1, won; Red Raven, 111, (Freeman,) 3 to 1, second; Bemora, 116, (J. McIntyre,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:42 2-5. Mr. Mixson, Eaplatz, McWilliams, Ben MacDhui, Jim Collins, Tennyburn, Dapple Gold, Delco, and Sigmund also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Consuelo II., 101 pounds, (Sewell,) 2 to 1, won; Ethics, 107, (Diggins,) 13 to 5, second; Blennenworth, 114, (J. McIntyre,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:49. Brooklyn, Celebration, Bernice, The Regent, and Nine also ran.

Arrahgowan's Actions Suspicious.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—Arrahgowan ran away during the third race at Oakland to-day and threw Jockey Walsh against the fence. Detectives took charge of the horse, and veterinary surgeons are making an investigation to ascertain the cause of the strange actions of the animal. Wenrick had all the speed and captured the event by five lengths.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

The growing popularity of the automobile has exerted a great impetus upon road building and road maintenance. In many Western States where road legislation has been of little avail in late years, active measures are now being taken for State aid in the improvement of the highways. Congressman Brownlow's bill, introduced into Congress a short time ago, advocating National aid on the subject of better highways, has met with approval in many sections of the country, and automobilists of Western States are particularly interested in it.

Barney Oldfield will resume his customary track racing exhibitions on March 3 at Savannah. He will use this season a new 90-horse power Peerless car, which will bear the same name as his former machine, the Green Dragon. After Savannah, Oldfield will make a circuit of a number of Southern tracks, visiting Atlanta, New Orleans, Houston, Dallas, Los Angeles and other California resorts, and then working toward Chicago, where he will compete on May 30 in a 24-hour race at Washington Park. In Los Angeles and San Francisco, Oldfield will compete in 24-hour competitions, and he hopes to beat some of his own circular track records.

Joseph Tracy, who got third place in the Vanderbilt Cup race with the Locomobile racing car, has retired, for the present at least, from the ranks of automobile driving, and has opened an office at 1,771 Broadway as consulting engineer. He has made a special study recently of gasoline motors, and is experimenting with light motors for use in dirigible balloons.

Great efforts are being made by Canadian automobilists to make their motor shows at Montreal and Toronto a big success. The Toronto show will be held from March 31 to April 7, and the Montreal exhibition from April 21 to 28. E. H. Turnbull, an enthusiastic Canadian motorist, has gone to London to induce British manufacturers to send exhibits of their cars. He believes that Canada offers a rich field for English cars, as British cars entering the Dominion are favored with a preferential tariff of one-third off the schedule. American cars hitherto have had almost a monopoly of the Canadian trade.

The Association of Electric Vehicle Manufacturers has been incorporated at Albany to bring together the leading manufacturers in electric machines and adopt measures in encouragement of the trade. The main offices will be in New York. The Directors are Robert M. Lloyd of New York, George Pope of Hartford, M. L. Gross and J. W. McCrea of Cleveland, T. W. Goodridge of South Bend, Ind., and James McNaughton of Buffalo.

Chicago automobilists have arranged to hold a non-stop and endurance run during the last week of July through Illinois, Wisconsin, and Indiana. About 1,000 miles will be covered by the competing machines. Classes will be provided for all kinds of cars from the light runabout to the heaviest touring car, and electric and steam cars will be included. The first day's run will be from Chicago to Milwaukee.

A number of New York automobilists are in Cleveland this week attending the automobile show in that city. On Saturday the Philadelphia automobile show will be opened and will continue for one week. The Buffalo show will follow from March 5 to 10, and then will come the big show at Boston from March 10 to 17.

SYSONBY'S HARD TASK IN THE CLASSIC RACES

Keene's Champion Must Carry 131 Pounds in Each Event.

IS NOT A RECORD WEIGHT

History of Suburban Does Not Favor Horses with Heavy Imposts—Melton's Son Is Favorite.

J. R. Keene's champion Sysonby has been asked to carry 131 pounds in the Brooklyn, Suburban, and Brighton Handicaps, and notwithstanding the severe impost he is expected to prove equal to the task. It was believed that Handicapper Vosburg would be severe on the son of Melton, owing to his remarkable career on the turf last year and his well-known ability to carry weight, but the racing public was hardly prepared for the penalty of 131 pounds in each of the classic events.

Although Sysonby's task is a big one, the weight is not a record one for a four-year-old in these big events. In the inaugural Suburban Handicap, in 1884, George Kinney started with the impost of 132 pounds, running fifth in the race, which was won by Gen. Monroe, 6 years old, with 124 pounds up.

That Sysonby is considered equal to the task allotted to him is shown by the betting in the Winter books, in which he is quoted at 5 to 1 in all three events, with Harry Payne Whitney's Artful second choice at 7 to 1. Burgomaster, at 8 to 1, for the Brighton Handicap, is the only other horse seriously considered in the betting.

Horses carrying top weight in the Suburban Handicap have always had a difficult task. In the twenty-two times the big race has been decided the horse regarded as the greatest by the handicapper has won the rich event but four times. In 1896 Henry of Navarre, then a five-year-old, won at top weight, 129 pounds, and in 1897 Ben Brush, a four-year-old, carried the greatest weight, 123 pounds, and was the winner, as was Gold Heels in 1902, he being also a four-year-old and winning with 124 pounds up. Hermis carried top weight, 127 pounds, and won the Suburban in 1904, but, like Henry of Navarre, he was then a five-year-old. Ornament, as a four-year-old, in 1898 was asked to carry the same weight as that allotted to Sysonby, and ran eighth, Tillo, also a four-year-old, winning with 119 pounds up. Ethelbert, a four-year-old, was handicapped at 130 pounds in 1900, but could only finish second, Kinley Mack, the same age, winning with 125 pounds up.

Lamplighter, as a four-year-old in 1895, was asked to carry the top weight of 129 pounds, but the best he could do was to finish third, the race going to the five-year-old imp. Lowlander, which carried the light weight of 105 pounds. Top weight was accorded to Raceland, a five-year-old, in 1890, but the mighty Salvator won with 127 pounds up, the highest weight any four-year-old has ever carried to victory in the big race. Tenny, then a five-year-old, carried the top weight in 1891, but Loantaka, which was in light, ran away with the race.

The record of the other Suburban Handicap races show that top weights have hard pickings in the famous events.

1885—Top weight, General Monroe, aged, 124 pounds; race won by imp. Pontiac, 4 years, 102 pounds up.

1886—Top weight, Barnum, aged, 120 pounds; race won by Troubadour, 4 years, 115 pounds up.

1887—Top weight, Barnum, aged, 125 pounds; race won by Eurus, 4 years, 102 pounds up.

1888—Top weight, Linden, 5 years, 124 pounds; race won by Elkwood, 5 years, 119 pounds up.

1889—Top weight, Terra Cotta, 5 years, 124 pounds; race won by Raceland, 4 years, 120 pounds up.

1892—Top weight, Raceland, aged, 124 pounds; race won by Montana, 4 years, 115 pounds up.

1894—Top weight, Don Alonzo, 4 years, 121 pounds; race won by Ramapo, 4 years, 120 pounds up.

1895—Top weight, Sir Walter, 5 years, 123 pounds; race won by Lazzarone, 4 years, 115 pounds up.

1899—Top weight, Ben Holladay, 6 years, 129 pounds; race won by Imp, 5 years, 114 pounds up.

1901—Top weight, Ethelbert, 5 years, 126 pounds; race won by Alcedo, 4 years, 112 pounds up.

1903—Top weight, Hermis, 4 years, 128 pounds; race won by Africander, 5 years, 110 pounds up.

1905—Top weight, Delhi, 4 years, 126 pounds; race won by Beldame, 4 years, 123 pounds up. Including her sex allowance Beldame was top weight, as she was really giving the son of Ben Brush two pounds.

The history of the race shows Africander the only three-year-old winner on its list, but twelve four-year-olds have won it, namely, Pontiac, Eurus, Raceland, Salvator, Montana, Ramapo, Lazzarone, Ben Brush, Tillo, Kinley Mack, Alcedo, and Beldame, which is a point in favor of Imp. Sysonby's chance. Both General Monroe and Loantaka were over five years old when they won the big race, and they are the only two horses with such distinction, as the other winners, Hermis, Elkwood, imp. Lowlander, Imp, and Henry of Navarre were all five years old when they won Suburban honors.

Imp and Beldame are the only mares to put the big race to their credit, and Major Domo and Terra Cotta rank as the hard luck horses of the big race, the former being second in successive years in 1891 and 1892, while Terra Cotta ran second in 1888 and 1889. Troubadour and Kinley Mack are the only Western-trained horses which ever won the Suburban, and the latter never raced in the West.

GOLFERS PICK ST. ANDREWS.

Local Championship Will Be Held There—Hollywood Gets Open Event.

The St. Andrew's Golf Club links were chosen yesterday by unanimous vote of the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Golf Association as the place for holding the amateur metropolitan championship this year. The event will be played during the last week in May and the conditions will be the same as last year, a medal play qualifying round preceding the match play rounds. The St. Andrew's Club made formal application for the championship at the annual meeting of the association on Feb. 6, but as the National championships had not been determed on then, the selection of the local events was postponed until the dates for the big competitions were announced. The St. Andrew's course has the complete eighteen holes, the links being situated near Chauncey, Westchester County, and the playing distance is nearly 6,000 yards.

All doubts regarding the holding of an open metropolitan championship were also put at rest by the award of that tournament to the Hollywood Golf Club of Hollywood, N. J. The event will be played in the last week of July. The Hollywood Club has been famous in the past for its liberality to professional golfers, and several important competitions have been held on its links. The club notified the Executive Committee that it would make all arrangements for the money purses, so that the financial outlay for the championship will not fall upon the local association. The Hollywood Club has a long eighteen-hole course, and the time chosen will be a popular one for local professionals and many of the amateurs.

President Daniel Chauncey presided at the meeting, and among others present were Secretary Leighton Calkins, Lionel H. Graham, W. M. Baldwin, Arden M. Robbins, Paul Wilcox, and Charles F. Watson.

Xaviers Beat Washington Five.

In a very rough and rather uninteresting game last night on the Xavier Athletic Association court the Xavier basket ball team defeated the Corcoran Cadet five of Washington, Southern Amateur Athletic Union champions, by a score of 37 to 16. Kenny and Kearin played best for Xavier, and Rice was the whole Cadet team, scoring all their points.

Cadets, 16.	Position.	Xavier, 37.
Boyle	Forward	Kenny
Bateman	Forward	Kearin
Rice	Centre	Donovan
Chism	Guard	Roche
Draeger	Guard	Craven

Goals from fouls—Roche, 7; Rice, 8. Goals from field—Kenny, 6; Kearin, 4; Donovan, 2; Roche, 2; Craven, 1; Rice, 4.

N. Y. A. C. Tourney Ends To-night.

Dr. I. G. Burton, handicapped at 75, won two games in the New York Athletic Club's handicap pool tournament last night. He defeated B. E. F. McCann, 100, by a score of 75 to 70, and then beat Percy Gardner, 100, in the closest match of the tournament by one ball, the score being 75 to 50. This match was exceedingly interesting throughout, both players showing much skill.

To-night the final games of the tournament will be played. John J. O'Donohue, 70, and H. B. Gutthes, 85, will play in the early game, and the winner will meet Dr. I. G. Burton for first prize.

AUTO RACING CHANGES.

Cylinder Displacement Plan Favored by the Committee.

Definite steps were taken yesterday by the Racing Committee of the Automobile Club of America to bring about a change in the existing racing rules which will be productive of more practical and beneficial results in future motor car contests. The suggestions made about two months ago by H. H. Franklin of Syracuse, making cylinder displacement the fundamental condition for racing cars, were discussed by the members of the Racing Committee at the clubrooms, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, and they were so favorably regarded that a resolution was adopted requesting E. R. Thomas to present the views of the committee to the Racing Board of the American Automobile Association, and asking, so says the resolution, "that the same receive careful consideration." Mr. Thomas is a member of both committees.

The committee did not stop here, but recommended that Mr. Franklin's plan be referred to the Governors of the Automobile Club, with the idea of incorporating it, either in whole or in part, into the rules for some of the coming endurance and other motor tests.

George Isham Scott, who is Chairman of the Automobile Club of America Racing Committee, presided at the meeting, and the others present were E. R. Thomas, James L. Breese, Dr. Schuyler Skatts Wheeler, and President Dave H. Morris. It had been expected that Mr. Franklin would be present to explain his methods, but he sent word that it would be impossible. His representative, John Wilkinson, who has given the subject a great deal of careful attention, attended the meeting, by invitation of the committee, and he explained a number of points regarding the practical working of the cylinder-displacement plan.

Mr. Franklin's views have met with hearty favor from a number of the big manufacturers, and it is interesting to note that nearly all of the builders of high-powered American cars that have competed in the Vanderbilt Cup races have indorsed the system.

Mr. Franklin's idea is to give a greater impetus to the proper development of motor construction. He believes that big road races such as the Vanderbilt Cup contest have ceased to be of great practical value in furnishing manufacturers with new or useful ideas upon the building of reliable machines. Instead of forcing manufacturers to build cars with enormously high-powered engines for these road races, he advocates making cylinder displacement per mile the basis for engine construction.

"This principle," explained Mr. Wilkison yesterday, "means that all cars would be geared to displace a certain number of cubic inches per mile on the high gear of the car. This displacement is the number of revolutions per mile multiplied by the area of the pistons and by the stroke of the pistons, and then by two, there being two explosions per revolution. This does not determine the area of the pistons nor the number of revolutions per mile, but simply stipulates what the displacement will be. Being limited to a certain displacement, the manufacturer can make his other proportions as he sees fit. This will give the greatest scope to mechanical construction, and the different methods adopted to produce the most satisfactory results with a standard displacement basis will be of inestimable value for the future growth of the automobile industry, while allowing critics of various machines to determine what cars are best suited for their special needs."

This plan would concentrate attention upon the engine itself, and if successfully carried out it would be productive of valuable lessons regarding the superiority of high-speed or low-speed engines. Some manufacturers making the high-speed engine would be enabled to get greater horse power with the same displacement, but on the other hand the makers of the slow-speed engine would possess certain benefits that might show better results for long distances. The best design of engine in proportion to the bore and stroke would be brought out in a serious competition by this method.

"Owners of automobiles," added Mr. Wilkinson, "are anxious to know what is the best form of motor. Manufacturers are trying to solve the problem, but it is natural that in big races where excessive speed is the necessity, cars of abnormal motive power will be made. Mr. Franklin's plan advocates a displacement basis that will encourage rational sized motors, those most likely to be used in the ordinary touring cars. With a number of manufacturers working on this plan and with the assurance that their improvements will meet with careful consideration, it is almost safe to say that within a very short time American cars will attain a high standard of efficiency and comparatively light touring cars will be enabled to make just as fast time as has been done by many of the Vanderbilt racing machines, and yet with motors at least one-third the size. Two or three competitions on this basis would be of great aid to all automobilists."

President Morris regards the plan as very feasible, and he is in favor of utilizing its principles as far as practicable in the coming economy run that the club has decided to hold this Spring.

BOWLERS AGREE WITH A. B. C.

Will Roll at Louisville as Club Members and Not Tournament.

All dissensions between the bowlers of Greater New York and the American Bowling Congress, from whom they seceded about four years ago, were effectually removed last night at a special meeting of the New York Bowling Association, held at the Hotel Victoria. Besides President John Clingen and Secretary F. G. Snyder there were at least thirty delegates present. The New York Association had already become a member of the Congress, but the constitution and by-laws will have to be changed so as to conform with the laws of the American Bowling Congress, and this will be done before the beginning of the National tournament at Louisville, Ky., on March 17.

Charles H. Ebbets of Brooklyn appealed to the delegates for the sake of harmony to change the constitution so that the bowlers can participate in the tournament as members of clubs and not as representatives of tournaments.

"The New York Bowling Association will not lose its identity," said Mr. Ebbets, "nor do I wish the change to be made for the sake of complying with the laws of the American Bowling Congress. I wish it done, for I believe it will greatly benefit the association."

The delegates accepted Mr. Ebbets's idea, and placed the matter in the hands of a committee, which was appointed by the President. The committee is as follows: J. Zollinger, F. M. Clute, A. C. Pearson, W. B. Fisher, and W. H. Gilfillan.

An election of an Executive Committee, which was postponed from the annual meeting, resulted in the selection of the following: Charles H. Ebbets, W. H. Gilfillan, Frank M. Clute, W. B. Fisher, and J. E. Hardenbergh.

The results obtained at the meeting will, it is believed, induce a strong representation of Greater New York players to enter in the tournament. Six teams from New York have already signified their intention of competing. They are the Brunswicks, Captained by P. T. Riddell and Albert Troescher; the Algonquins, Spartans, Harlem Circles, Rosedales, and Morningsides. These will roll in the five-man team tourney, while it is expected that all of them will have entries in the two-man team competitions. The Gerdes brothers, Fred and Billy, will be among the Spartans, while Voorheis and Rand will play for the Morningsides.

Brooklyn promises to have a powerful combination, including its star five—Smith, Koster, Helitas, Haller, and Egelhoff. This team was first in the inter-State championship, and they will undoubtedly acquit themselves creditably at Louisville. The Superba and Universal alleys will also be represented.

Newark's best team from the Tuxedo Club, under the management of Lee Johns, will surely be among the contestants, the intention being to enter the six players in the individual contests, make three teams for the two-men tourney, and then have them roll in the five-man competition.

In anticipation of a large delegation of New Yorkers at the Congress, word comes from Louisville that a deal has been framed whereby Charles H. Ebbets of Brooklyn will receive the votes of the Philadelphia representatives for the Presidency in return for his support of that city for the convention next year. It is believed that Ebbets will receive considerable support from the West because of the able manner in which he handled the negotiations over the East and West split at Milwaukee.

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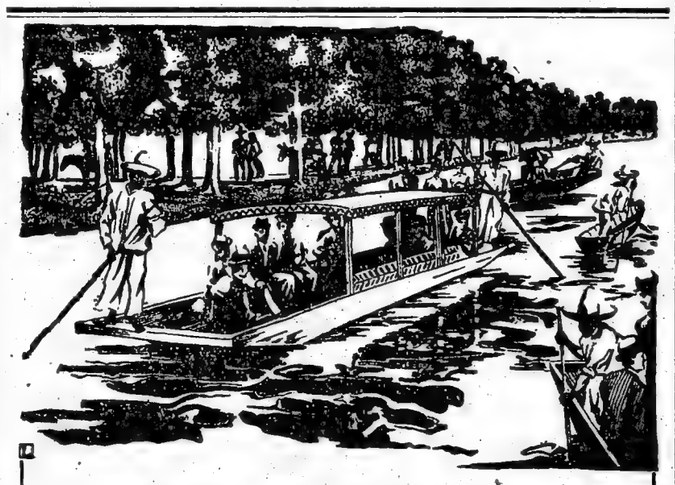

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White Wins Knickerbocker Billiards.

C. E. White beat L. A. Pervatius in the 14.2 billiard tournament in progress at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy last evening. He played 275 points against his opponent's 225, and won by a score of 275 to 184. He averaged 5 5-54 against Pervatius's 3 18-54, and ran 27, 21, 19, and 17 in his best innings. Pervatius's high runs were 21, 18, 17, and 11. White took the lead at the start, and held it by a safe margin throughout, playing steadier billiards and showing brilliant form at times. To-night John Kean plays 200 points against F. L. Gray's 100 in the continuation of the tournament.

Hoppe's Good Billiard Average.

Willie Hoppe defeated Walter Aborn last night at Hoppe's billiard rooms, 56 West Thirtieth Street, in an eleven-inning game by 300 points to 50. Hoppe is practicing with a number of local billiardists every night in preparation for his championship match with Slosson on March 27. Last night he was in excellent trim and made runs of 61 and 52. His score is:

Hoppe—4 32 61 3 44 32 0 5 31 24 44. Total, 300. Average, 27 3-11.

Aborn's average was 4 7-11.

To-night Hoppe will meet Jack Wernberg.

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FOR A LOCK CANAL.

The President votes for a lock canal at Panama, and a lock canal it is to be. He disregards the advice of a majority of the consulting engineers, eight members of which, including five foreign engineers and three Americans, Mr. PARSONS, Prof. BURR, and Gen. DAVIS, recommended a canal at sea level. Mr. ROOSEVELT offers the rather curious conjecture that the foreigners were persuaded to favor a sea-level canal because the great traffic canal of the Old World, the Suez Canal, is operated without locks. This does not explain the position of the three American engineers who took the same view as their foreign colleagues.

The Canal Commission had already overruled the Advisory Board, as all but one of the Commissioners favor an eighty-foot level canal with locks. The commission knew very well the President's preference. That knowledge may or may not have influenced their decision. The controlling considerations with the President appear to be these: 1. A lock canal can be built under the present law. 2. Amendments are dangerous, and should be avoided when possible. 3. A lock canal can be built in about half the time and for about half the money that would be required for a canal at the level of the sea. The factors of time, cost, and the uncertainty of what Congress might do if it once began to amend have decided the matter. This leaves altogether out of the account certain lions in the path—the Chagres River, the Culebra Cut, and the Bohio Dam. Probably Chief Engineer STEVENS and his Commissioners are satisfied that they can triumph over these and all other engineering difficulties. If they are mistaken the President and the country will have the satisfaction of discovering the mistake after we have spent a hundred millions more money. Then three or four hundred millions of additional expenditure and twenty years of work will complete the sea-level canal.

THE STRIKE SITUATION.

The operators have taken the public so freely into their confidence that a certain presumption in their favor may be created if the miners allow their case to go unstated or unargued. This is a pity, for a decision upon the merits is desirable upon every consideration. Yet the miners almost seem to be making progress backward so far as formulation of their case is concerned. A week ago there was current an orderly statement of their wishes, but this is now replaced by a statement that no demands will be formulated, but there will be simply a declaration of grievances. One of the demands, which it is said has been abandoned, is for recognition of the union, meaning exclusion of non-unionists from employment. This certainly is judicious. From the other side comes another concession—viz., restoration to duty of certain blacklisted men. This also is judicious, for it removes of free will, instead of upon compulsion, a matter which might have been made a grievance, whatever its merits.

Thus far the revised case of the miners includes only two heads. One is for a change in the Conciliation Board, whose proceedings are said to be so cumbrous and tardy as to weary the men. This is not an uncommon result of all litigation, under whatever name the process is conducted. Still, tardy justice is better than hasty injustice, and it is yet to be said that the Conciliation Board is unjust. It is true that, while the men have most freely resorted to it, they have not profited most by it. Of 125 cases of which a record is before us the men were complainants in 116. Only twenty-six cases were sustained in even slight degree, and twenty-eight were rejected outright. How far this is from implying prejudice by the board appears from the fact that forty-two cases were withdrawn, suggesting that the men complained too freely, even in their own opinions. Still, there could be no objection in principle to a modification of the conciliation machinery upon mutual agreement.

The second demand is for an eight-hour day, in form, but in substance for an increase of wages. Neither the miners who work by contract nor the other classes of employés now work eight hours. By the award after the strike the miners were granted an advance of 10 per cent., making an increase of 27 per cent. since 1900. It is not understood that they are demanding to work longer hours. The other employés, about 55 per cent., had been paid daily wages for a ten-hour day. The award was that they should be paid daily wages for a nine-hour day, and at proportional rates for fractions of a day. This was an increase of 11 1-9 per cent. On a $1.50 rate it substituted 16 2-3 cents for 15 cents for each hour worked. If now the day again should be shortened the hours worked would not be affected, but the hourly rate would be increased 12.5 per cent. The cost to the companies would be in excess of $4,000,000. The public has a shrewd suspicion who would carry the burden of such an overruling of the Commission's award.

THE HUNGARIAN DIET.

The ordinary reader may consider that the expulsion of the Hungarian Diet is simply one of the incidents of the ethnic contrarieties of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Whoever thinks that, thinks wrongly. The clear fact is that in this matter Kaiser FRANZ JOSEF stands for national, or at least "imperial" unity, and the Hungarian Diet stands against it. The fact is that Hungary is almost as polyglot and polyethnic as Austria proper, or as any other part of the Austrian Kaiser's precarious dominions. Something under 60 per cent. of the population of Hungary are "Magyar." Moreover, the electorate of the Hungarian Diet, which, under universal suffrage, would comprise about one-fifth of the total population, under the restrictions actually in force comprises only about one-fourth of the adult males. It will be seen that the "Diet" is thus not, in the American sense, at all a representative body. It is in fact an oligarchy, representing only a fraction even of the Magyar population, and a much smaller fraction of the total population.

Bearing this in mind, it is easy to see that the various demands which have been made upon Austria, ostensibly on behalf of Hungary, have not really been authorized by Hungary, and are not in fact the demands of Hungary at all, but only of the representatives of a minority of Hungarians, of a minority which it is not unfair to describe as an oligarchy. The Austrian Kaiser has shown every disposition to comply with the wishes of the Hungarian people, up to the limit where compliance would compromise the resources of the empire for self-defense, which is of course his primary care. But the Hungarian Diet, representing at the utmost only a minority of the majority of the inhabitants of Hungary, has not only resisted all his efforts, but has thwarted his efforts for that purpose. And the resistance has been carried to that extent that he has resorted to what seems to be his unquestioned prerogative of the dissolution of the Diet, and, the Diet having proved contumacious, to the dispersal of it by military force.

It is of course most unfortunate and lamentable that such an issue should have been raised. But it is at least doubtful whether, on that issue, the Hungarian Diet could safely take a real appeal to the Hungarian people and a vote of such of them as would be voters under a rule of "manhood suffrage." As a matter of fact, the action of the Kaiser may be fairly interpreted as an appeal from the Hungarian Diet, from the Hungarian oligarchy, to the Hungarian people. It is at all events clear that the issue of "government of the people, by the people, for the people," is by no means involved in the dispute between FRANZ JOSEF and the Hungarian Diet.

FIGHTING FIRE WITH WATER.

The politicians at Albany are reported to be in a state of some excitement and no little indignation at the tactics pursued by the Anti-Saloon League and other supporters of the local option liquor bill. It seems that these tactics are borrowed, mutatis mutandis, from the liquor dealers and the organized saloon keepers. In times past it has been the cheerful custom of these important elements in the life of the State to indicate to members of the Legislature, or to candidates for that dignified branch of the Government, that due respect to the liquor interests would make their political existence more secure and comfortable and want of such respect might directly or indirectly interfere with their aspirations.

The means of making real the intimations of this sort are undoubtedly in the hands of the liquor men. They have money in reasonable quantity; they have numerous patrons of their various establishments, wholesale and retail; they are intimately associated with a good many workers and no small proportion of the voters of each party; their places of trade are the resorts of multitudes who take a keener interest in public affairs, or, at least, in the outcome of elections, than the great body of churchgoers or the still larger number of citizens who frequent neither the churches nor the saloons. What with "the poor man's clubs" which the saloons certainly are and the rich men who often own the saloons, a force in politics can be concentrated and used which any ambitious man is bound to consider and which has been very much considered in the past.

Now comes the Anti-Saloon League, with a lot of affiliated organizations, including the W. C. T. U., and adopts much the same methods as the liquor men. It does not promise or withhold money for election expenses—that pregnant source of corruption in most political plans—but it does help or hinder the election of members of the Legislature according as these help or hinder the temperance measures. Well, why not? It is the method that has been in use in the United States for generations. The Constitution of the United States was adopted by the various States under pressure of precisely this sort, aided by the pressure of pecuniary interest on the part of the owners of the State debts which the United States was pledged to assume. Slavery was shut out of the Territories and put in the way of ultimate abolition by the employment of these tactics. It is true that in England it is still held, to some extent, that the true theory of representative government is to select specially able men and let them act for their constituents as their wisdom dictates, but it is a long time since that ethereal doctrine was preached, much more practiced, in our own land. The temperance people are quite within their rights, and, if they were not, it does not lie in the mouths of the liquor people to criticise and rebuke them.

THE CHINESE WAR-BOGY.

One of our esteemed contemporaries has a truly frightful tale about the rapid exodus from the Pacific Coast to their native soil of some ten thousand Chinamen who have been undergoing the benefit of expert instruction from American drillmasters in the military art. They are leaving, it appears, "in small squads, so as not to excite suspicion," but they are leaving, all the same. It further appears that they drilled, always under American drillmasters, without suspicion, and all along the seacoast of California and Oregon, until the eagle eye of Gen. FUNSTON was directed to their machinations in "September of last year." Then that lynx-eyed soldier called the attention of the Governor of California to the fact that "there was a law to prevent armed foreigners from drilling in this country." Thereupon "the drilling ceased." But the instructed Cathayans hugged their arms and their recollection of the manual thereof. And now, it seems, they are going back home, in small squads, so as not to attract attention, to impart to the stay-at-home Chinese the drill that has been imparted to them, and to become drillmasters in their turn.

If this tale had been told of the Japanese, instead of the Chinese, on our Western shore, and if it had been told, say, only two years ago, it would have been almost credible. Every Japanese exile, we have almost come to believe, in the language of the old English Ambassador, "lies abroad for the good of his country." But no Chinese "lies abroad" for any such purpose. Some exiled Japanese have undertaken to acquire, for the good of their own country, the Western military learning. But they have acquired it so well that Mr. KIPLING's suggestion that they should be put under the command of "British officers" is now, after South Africa and Manchuria, adapted to excite only hilarity. The difference between the Japanese exile and the Chinese exile is abysmal. The Japanese is a patriot. The Chinaman is a self-seeker. Between the man who is willing to sacrifice his life for his country and the man who is at most willing to sacrifice his life only for his family there is a great gulf fixed. And so, while the return of ten thousand Japanese to their native land, filled with the military learning of the West, might be, or rather might have been, a serious and even portentous matter, the reported return of ten thousand Chinese similarly instructed is matter merely for mirth. "The wolf does not count the sheep." If we really and authentically heard that ten thousand ex-laundrymen of the Pacific Coast, even instructed by American officers, but commanded by their own countrymen, were lined up against one regiment of United States infantry, humanity would unquestionably shudder. But we do not think it would shudder on behalf of the American regiment.

THE RAILWAYS' NEW YEAR.

A fortnight ago we were wondering at the favorable reports of railway earnings for 1905. They had increased 8 per cent. in an unbroken series of increases for ten years. Several earlier years had shown larger increases in percentage, but only one had shown such an increase in total. Obviously each increase upon preceding increases adds to the marvelous growth, and this record is continued into the new year. The total is incomplete for January, but the percentage of increase for fifty-four representative companies is almost 19 per cent., or say about three times the increase of 1905. These are gross figures. The net earnings when they come should be even more surprising. It is no novelty to have active trade in the new year, but it is a novelty to realize gross profits with the deductions for expenses so near an annual average. The open Winter is the explanation, and the explanation is effective thus far into February, as well as in January. Thus yesterday's telegraphic summary from Chicago reads:

> Chicago and St. Louis gateways are witnessing a business far above the average for this season. Rates are in good shape, and in the near future the Gulf movement of grain will be nearing its end, which means the diversion of shipments from the West to the Eastern Atlantic ports.

This is almost entirely gain. The volume of traffic is not a fixed total from which must be deducted all that is taken, as ore which is dug reduces the value of a mine. Railway traffic makes traffic, and a check to traffic destroys business as well as hinders business in sight. There was an instructive object lesson in this respect when the Pittsburg industries were almost stopped by congestion of business. Coke could not be got to the mills, and manufactured goods could not be moved from the mills, with the result that countless industries in remote centres languished. And when finally the blockade was broken the most favorable moment had passed, and it took time to regain the industrial momentum.

From all this we have been free this year. The expenses which have been evaded will never be charged against this year's profits. There has been no check to industry, and we can pass into the Spring season under headway, accelerating easily like a moving train. To be sure, this fact will not remove the danger from labor troubles or legislation, but it will serve to lessen any drag upon the situation on those accounts. In short, stocks may rise or fall, but as yet the railway record is unblemished—so good that, if unforeseen reverses shall overtake it, they can be endured with equanimity. In a large sense the outlook depends upon crops yet unplanted. Anticipation of a crop failure is therefore gratuitous, but it is certain that a moderately short crop would be less serious this year than under less happy conditions.

THE KING'S "MESSAGE."

The speech of the King of England to his Parliament, despite the "pomp and circumstance" of its delivery and its style, is in reality the message of the Ministry, announcing, so far as is practicable, their programme for the session. His Majesty receives it from the Lord Chancellor, who submits it on bended knee, but the kneeling Minister represents the reality of power and the throned monarch practically represents the sagacity and patriotism with which the reigning house has accepted the march of popular government.

The speech read yesterday was in strict line with the declarations of the Ministers in the course of the electoral canvass. So far as foreign affairs are concerned, our people will regard with interest the formal recognition that the negotiations resulting in an "honorable peace" between Russia and Japan were "due to the initiative of the President of the United States," a fact which some European writers, especially in Germany, have been reluctant to admit. The expression of the hope that the result of the negotiations relating to the Moroccan question "may be conducive to the maintenance of peace among all nations," is not so perfunctory as, on its face, it may seem to be. It is in fact an admission that the situation with which the conference is dealing threatened the general peace. We have been censured by some of our readers for taking that view of the original situation, but it was undoubtedly justified, and its implied presentation in the royal speech will attract attention. We think that it will have a good effect. It should certainly have a sobering one.

The measures of domestic policy outlined in the speech are all familiar. Colonial preference is shelved by the postponement of the proposed colonial conference until next year, giving time for both the colonies and the home Government to form their plans. The calamity howling of the Conservatives is met by the statement that exports and imports are steadily increasing, while there is a note of warning to the radicals as to extravagant schemes of a Socialistic tendency in the allusion to the great additions of late years in public expenditures and liabilities.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Much Work Cut Out for Them

We do not remember another "delegation" that ever went to Albany with an announced desire to do anything like so many or such difficult things as are, according to our own, and therefore necessarily accurate, report, to be undertaken by the one which Mr. WILLIAM R. HEARST will transport to the State capital in a special train to-day. The list of their ambitions is so very long that it would almost be easier to enumerate the few possible—and impossible—achievements which will be left for another day than it would be to tell all that these eminent statesmen and reformers have determined to do at once. Incidentally, they evidently expect to revise the State Constitution so thoroughly that perhaps it would be simpler if they repealed it altogether and provided a new one. Of course, for most people that would be a laborious and time-consuming task, but much can be effected by concentrated energy—and capital—and we really think that our suggestion to these delegates is a rather good one. There is some difficulty in discovering the relation between the assorted objects which are to be "advocated" by the friends of Mr. HEARST on the great day, but we are quite willing to admit that several of the objects are admirable, if one may judge them by their capitulations. Of course such "titles" as "ballot reform," "pure food," "corrupt practices," and the like, have diverse meanings, according to which of divers meanings they happen to bear at any particular moment of usage, but in the abstract they are real good things to fight for or against, as the case may be, and then it must be remembered that fighting always has a certain interest of its own. The train, we notice, is to depart from the Grand Central Station just before 9 o'clock in the morning and return thereto at about the same hour the same evening. That will not give the delegates quite as much time in Albany as some might think they would require for the advocacy of all the causes they have in mind, but far be it from us to play the part of those who discourage noble effort or to prophesy even a partial failure for these energetic patriots. It may be that, long as was the list of announced purposes, there is yet another, unnamed, but not unimaginable, which the delegates and their leader have most at heart—one to which all the rest are subsidiary and only relevant by indirection. Into that dim region we will not venture, for there are strings in the human heart not to be touched by rude fingers—and we don't put any double meaning in the word "touched," either.

Debating Capital Punishment.

Not much seems to have been decided at the meeting held on Sunday under the Presidency of Dr. PETERS to discuss the question of capital punishment. Possibly that was because the question is in its very nature one upon which no immediate decision can be reached by anybody. No decision that decides, that is. There is no difficulty at all in saying that the infliction of the death penalty, even for murder, is a horrible thing, and it is equally easy to declare that it adds to the general safety of life to take it away from those who have demonstrated the little respect they have for it. That being the case, there is no need to wonder that the speakers wandered off into a controversy over the very remote question whether, under the law as it is, anybody of wealth or influence ever has to mount the gallows or sit in "the chair." It is perfectly well known that people of that sort rarely come to trial for murder, and that when they do the exertions made in their behalf are almost invariably successful. This, however, by no means necessarily implies that the present legal punishment for murder is for the poor and friendless alone—for the reason that they are poor and friendless. Justice is not so blind as that, or, rather, is not so prone to peep under the bandage over her eyes. The fact is that people who attain to wealth and influence in a well-developed civilization do not resort to murder to attain their ends, except in instances extremely few, and that they use every means to escape from the toils of circumstance when caught in them is not at all reprehensible. It is only decent to assume that they usually win their acquittals because they are usually innocent. To really accomplish anything in debates on capital punishment they must be kept upon the broad aspects of the problem, with much regard for society and comparatively little for the individual murderers. So doing, there is no difficulty in seeing that for centuries the tendency of all nations, strong in exact proportion to their enlightenment, has been to decrease the amount of their cold-blooded, deliberate, legal killing. Beyond any doubt this tendency is leading straight to the abolition of the executioner. He was always a sinister and hated figure, and he has become almost unendurable. It is probable, however, that capital punishment will entirely disappear from the world about the time when men come to the unanimous conclusion that they will not commit murder any more.

Inspection of Motor Boats.

Owners of motor boats are perhaps unduly excited by the prospect that they are to be subjected to inspection by Government officials and required to prove their competence to manage these craft safely. Wouldn't it be well for them, instead of opposing the passage of any such law, to devote their energies to the task of getting the law made just right, so that under it they may be, not troubled by unnecessary restrictions and demands, but helped and protected by those that are necessary? Of course, the ordinary motor launch can be run safely by anybody with a moderate knowledge of and knack for mechanics, but a good many of them are in the hands of men who do not possess even those slight qualifications. Even now, however, most of the motor boat accidents are the result of gross carelessness on the part of men who know quite enough to avoid disaster. No system of inspection will ever prevent all accidents so caused, but the prospect of losing a license if simple precautions were neglected would have a tendency to decrease their number. And launches used for anything approaching a public service for hire certainly should be in charge of men of warranted competency.

SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Prine Riggs of Sodus has a job. The news circulated around the Capitol this afternoon and created an interest disproportionate to its importance, because of Prine Riggs's remarkable display of originality in the choice of names. A good many people insufficiently versed in the geography of New York State went about telling each other of the good fortune of Prine Riggs of Sodus, and asserting that he was a Georgian. Patriotic New Yorkers, to whom the name and fame of Sodus is dear, corrected this false impression, which originated in recollections of Hoke Smith, Dink Botts, Pod Dismuke, Hez Swem, and Kope Elias. Sodus is the pride of New York State, and the President to-day honored both Sodus and Prine Riggs by appointing Prine as her Postmaster.

An auctioneer here has advertised a sale of Harriet Lane Johnston's stock of whisky. Mrs. Johnston, as the beautiful Harriet Lane, was the mistress of the White House in the Administration of President Buchanan, whose niece she was. The President's private stock of liquors was bequeathed to her. Apparently it was never decreased very much in her lifetime. The stock now offered for sale comprises liquors that were in the White House cellars in Buchanan's day.

Senator Foraker, debating on the Pure Food bill to-day, was getting very warm on the subject of fusel oil in whisky. He had an amendment, with which he aimed to annihilate fusel oil, and he did not want to be interrupted. He called Senator Heyburn down with much spirit when that gentleman insisted on breaking in, and grew restive under the questions of Senator Money. When Mr. Tillman arose the Ohio man's patience was nearly exhausted. He broke in on Tillman's question to say something pettish about interruptions. Immediately Tillman was aroused, and his high, piercing voice and combative forefinger rose at the same time.

"I surely want to interrupt the Senator," he announced. "I was head barkeeper down in South Carolina when the dispensary system was inaugurated, and I know what I am talking about."

Foraker gave in at that, and meekly allowed Tillman to go on. In five minutes the "head barkeeper" had shown that he was the best posted man in the Senate on the making of whisky, and had silenced everybody, Foraker included.

"I am not much of a sharp on the taste of whisky, but I know all about the making of it," he ended triumphantly, and no one could say him nay.

Teachers' Vacations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While school teachers only have twelve weeks off in Summer, one week in April, and two weeks around Christmas, they seem to think they are the only people who really earn their salaries.

SALESWOMAN.

New York, Feb. 19, 1906.

Mr. Swinburne.

From The Touchstone.

I love Mr. Swinburne,
His verse is so warm;
And if you don't read him
He'll do you no harm.

AMBULANCE SURGEONS.

Hart Case the Basis for Some Expressions of Opinion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although I do not think that articles such as the two which appeared in THE TIMES of Feb. 16 in regard to the intoxication or non-intoxication of young Hart require answering, in defense of the ambulance surgeon in question and of ambulance surgeons in general I would like to say a few words.

I happen to have served for eighteen months at the Hudson Street Hospital with the surgeon in question, and a more conscientious, painstaking, and enthusiastic worker I never knew. During his six months' ambulance service at the hospital he answered some 1,200 ambulance calls, working day and night and often being on consecutive duty for fifty-eight hours. Never once was a case of mistaken diagnosis laid against him.

G. D. H.

Seneca, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With regard to Dr. Clark's letter on the Hart case, do you wonder that such mistakes happen when an ambulance surgeon is on duty fifty-eight hours on a stretch, and during thirty hours' work he usually gets four hours' sleep?

There are many young surgeons who would gladly take such a position. Why not have three instead of one? W. A.

New York, Feb. 19, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the first place, every "drunk" or suspected "drunk" seen by an ambulance surgeon is a possible fractured skull, and therefore a likely candidate for the autopsy room. Secondly, to make an absolute diagnosis in such cases often means observation of the patient for five days approximately, at the cost of about $10 to the hospital or the city.

If we take the police stations of Greater New York as numbering ninety, and suppose each station to supply one suspected case a day, the total cost per year would be 10x90x365 equals $328,500.

When the municipal or philanthropic bodies consider an actively ethylic tendency as sufficient grounds for the taking to the hospital by force, or otherwise, every person suspected of traumatic history, then and not until then will the magnificent ambulance service of New York cease to serve as a target for "esteemed correspondents."

EX-AMBULANCE SURGEON.

New York, Feb. 19, 1906.

What Is Negro Music?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Feb. 15 you state that President Roosevelt told the negro students of the Industrial Institute of Manassas, Va., that a certain great French literary man had said "there were but two chances for the development of schools of American music, of American singing, and those would come, one from the colored people and one from the vanishing Indian folk, especially those of the Southwest."

As far as I have ever heard, the native Indian music is a sort of wild barbaric wail, and that of the negroes about the same. Will some one who knows tell me and many others just what this negro music is of which our President seems to think about as highly as does the "great French literary man"? UTAH.

New York City, Feb. 18, 1906.

Doesn't Help the Missionary.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your Sunday issue "Cannibal" quotes a verse as follows:

"If I were a Caliwar!
In the land of Timbuctoo,
I would eat the missionary,
And his hat and hymnbook, too!"

The lines as quoted are incorrect; they should be as follows:

"If I were a Cassowary
On the plains of Timbuctoo,
I would eat a missionary,
Flesh and bones and hymnbook too."

New York, Feb. 19, 1906. G. L.

Birds, Please Alight.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I agree with "D. W. H." about Mr. Walter Beverley Crane. The stuff that most of his letters contain is waste space in your valuable paper. Some "Birds" often soar too high.

New York, Feb. 19, 1906. OLD READER.

The Darky Confers the Titles.

From The Live Oak Democrat.

A number of Congressmen were one day joking with a colleague from Kentucky, with respect to the well-known penchant of men of that State for "courtesy" titles. "Why," said one of the Representatives, "it's a notorious fact that every man in Kentucy is a Colonel or a Major." The Kentuckian smiled. "We're not the only Southerners guilty of that weakness," said he. "Joel Chandler Harris once observed to me that in Georgia it was nearly as bad. He had a theory to the effect that the colored population were in a measure responsible." "How's that?" asked some one. "Oh," continued the Bluegrass man, "Harris said that when a negro had once dubbed one with a 'courtesy' title, the habit soon became general in the community. 'Give a Georgia negro a 'chaw' of tobacco,' he added, and you're straightaway a 'Cap'n;' hand him a quarter, and you find yourself a 'Colonel;' present him a dollar and you're a 'General' for life; but just throw in an old suit of clothes and a couple of drams of corn liquor, and the result will be that he'll raise his children to address you as 'Governor.'"

Wealthy Boston.

From The Boston Herald.

According to the State census figures, "Greater Boston," more properly the "real Boston," has a population of 1,260,481, a total almost equal to that of Philadelphia, a showing that makes Boston the fourth city of the United States and the eleventh city of the world. The assessed valuation of "real Boston," is almost $2,000,000,000, the exact figures running $1,059,046,862. Even those figures do not tell the whole story. Boston is unquestionably the second richest trade centre in the Western hemisphere, and it is the richest great city when wealth is measured on a per capita basis. That means that the residents of Greater Boston have a larger purchasing power per individual than any other large American municipality, nor is there any need of the use of the word "American," the per capita purchasing power of our people being far greater than that of any city of Europe.

Progress of Pajamas.

From The Atchison Globe.

It is only a question of time when Englishmen traveling at sea will eat breakfast in their pajamas. They now sit about the deck, wearing pajamas, as late as 8:30, and my guess is that next year the English will eat breakfast in their pajamas, and in their bare feet. In five years there will be no English law against what we call nightgowns. I met an American from Toledo, Ohio, yesterday, and he confessed that, while he had started out with nightgowns, he had been compelled to abandon them, and substitute pajamas. I would as soon sleep in my clothes as pajamas, which are not unlike pants and coat.

Dull on the Willamette.

From The Portland Oregonian.

Brisk news and chances for scrappy comment are on the bum. Won't some fashionable lady or gentleman please scandalize herself or himself, or some holier-than-thou crank stick his nose into some one else's business and help to while dull time away in Portland? Lighten the gloom, somebody. Doesn't anybody feel like running away from his wife or taking a mint julep after 2 o'clock in the morning or smoking a cigarette or something moderately debauching? We're getting too good and the sun is shining too serenely on the banks of the willowy Willamette.

Before and After.

From The Washington Star.

"How do college degrees benefit a man?"

"They vary the monotony," answered the scoffer, "by enabling him to wear initials after his name instead of before."

IS THERE ANY HOPE?

But This Australian Critic of Our Manners Says "I Like America."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is this extract from The Melbourne Age a fair criticism of the manners of the men and women of your city? It doesn't seem very flattering, but then the young fellow was gently reared.

DAVID WILLIAMS.

Melbourne, Australia, Jan. 4, 1906.

> The native American is a fine, breezy soul, but prosperity and the hurricane rush of business life are rapidly spoiling all the finer parts of his nature. His art is the art of the daily paper; his music is the coon song; his literature is again the daily paper, and his religion is the dollar. His manners are rough. Few Americans raise their hats to ladies in the street; and he who gives up his seat in a car is an object of interest to his fellow-passengers. Yet withal I believe the manners of the women are worse than those of the men.
>
> But I like America. It's good to be in the midst of all this surging life, for it makes one feel alive himself. Some day, when all these people mingle and settle down, America will justify the present boast and be verily "God's own country."

A Clergyman Arraigned.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article entitled "The Chinese Boycott Splendidly Organized," in your issue of Saturday, the Rev. Sydney Ussher, formerly rector of All Saints' Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, tells of his experience during his short stay in China.

The state of affairs he depicts is deplorable. So also, if correctly reported, is his own conduct. What right had he, a stranger in a strange land, to threaten one of its citizens with a thrashing because the latter would not work for him? It is such high-handed proceedings that make the Chinese loathe Americans and other foreigners.

Furthermore, if the reverend gentleman is reported accurately, he cannot have a scrupulous regard for the truth. When asked if he was an American he replied:

"Don't you hear me speak English? Don't you know that the man who speaks English is an Englishman?"

This is a quibble, unworthy of a preacher of righteousness. LAICUS.

East Orange, N. J., Feb. 17, 1906.

A Jar in Opera.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With an orchestra about twenty violins short, a leader whose one idea of strength is a succession of explosions, lyric sopranos trying to sing dramatic roles, and contraltos attempting soprano roles, Mozart's "Don Giovanni," which abroad has over a hundred rehearsals with perfect orchestra, excellent leader and singers, is performed here with two sopranos, one beginner, and an unrehearsed, badly directed orchestra!

There seems to be no time or money for rehearsals of Mozart, but plenty of time and money for "The Gypsy Baron," an operetta unfit for the Opera House—a performance to assist a poor "Herr Direktor" who only makes many thousands of dollars each year.

New York, Feb. 17, 1906. TRUTH.

Periods of Redundancy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his last report to Congress (December, 1905,) recommending the repeal of the $3,000,000 limit on reduction of circulation, Controller Ridgely says:

"The banks should be as free to retire the whole or any part of their circulation during periods of redundancy as they are at liberty to increase their note issues in times of money scarcity."

I would like to ask in what month of any year since 1899 have there been any of those "periods of redundancy"? W. H. ALLEN.

New York, Feb. 19, 1906.

Quite So!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Jack London's self-appointed publicity agents up in that neck of the wooks, the Derby Library, are meeting with a hearty response to their appeal for a boycott of London's works.

To-day's issue of THE TIMES BOOK REVIEW reports London's "War of the Classes," a collection of exceedingly entertaining Socialist essays, as one of the three books, apart from fiction, most in demand in the circulating department of the New York Public Library during the past week. E. P. C.

New York, Feb. 17, 1906.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We heartily indorse your editorial of to-day on the recreant attitude of the Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. The policyholders everywhere demand that the ulcer be cut to the bone.

THE MUTUAL LIFE POLICY HOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.

RUSSELL W. FISH, Secretary.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 19, 1906.

Caricatures of the President.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will not some good citizens get in line with "C. B." and stop the caricatures of our President?

Take as good care of our President as we do of our flag. His position is not an easy one, although the honor is great. "C. B." has started the ball of protest rolling. Let us help roll it to Albany. M.

New York, Feb. 19, 1906.

To Overcome Subway Crush.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is true that passengers are crowded like cattle in the Subway cars; it is also true that expresses are apparently being run with too much irregularity. When people become sensible, however, and board Subway cars with due care and regard for others, conditions will change. LOUIS KERPEN.

New York, Feb. 17, 1906.

That Universal Language Again.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Nowadays, when it is so necessary to learn more than one language to carry on business with foreign countries, would it not be better to adopt one universal language? In the time devoted to learn any one language we would learn the universal language, which should be sufficient. READER.

New York, Feb. 18, 1906.

THE QUEST.

He sought for Life, that ceaseless, onward thing:
Pursued it from the hearth into the world,
On through the changing worlds; found it and grasped
A Shadow!—which, before it vanished, said:
"Follow me. Watch. But do not seek me thus;
For I am yours and ever by your side!"

He sought for Happiness, that unseen bird,
That Jack-o'-Lantern in the swamp of pain.
Weeping, he pressed on to the heights and clutched
A Vision!—which, before it faded, said:
"Gaze on me. Yearn; but do not seek to grasp.
I am but yours if I may walk with you!"

He sought Success, that figure which, before,
Moves as one's shadow from a sun behind.
Faster he rushed. The sun went down. He grasped
Nothing!—which, ere it melted, said:
"I am yourself—the shadow of yourself;
I only move as you do, or do not!"

In deep Despair, he sought for Death at last:
Prepared for no great journey, with in mind
Those former myths. He took one step and there—
Reality!—which, as he beckoned, said:
"Why do you summon me who must obey—
Who come without a summons in the end?"

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

MUSEUM WILL FOSTER THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS

Trustees Plan Widening of the Metropolitan's Scope.

ROOMS FOR RARE FURNITURE

The Many Gifts Received in the Year Included $125,000 and the Howland Lace Collection.

The trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, at their annual meeting yesterday, presided over by Joseph H. Choate, decided that in future they shall not only be active in increasing the exhibition of classical antiquities, paintings, and sculptural works, but shall devote a large measure of attention to the collection of specimens of the "Industrial Arts"—practical, rather than aesthetic—and of furniture and woodwork.

A new project, which was approved when the annual report of the board was read, was to fit entire rooms of different countries and periods with the appropriate furniture and fittings of their time and place. Several new gifts were announced. The most important of these was a rare and valuable collection of laces, donated by Samuel S. Howland of New York. The laces were formerly the collection of the late Mrs. August Belmont, mother of Mrs. Howland. When Mrs. Howland died four years ago she left the collection to her husband, whose gift was accepted by the Board of Trustees yesterday. The collection includes twenty-nine pieces, and among them are several fine specimens of old Venetian lace.

Other gifts announced included: A cinnabar lacquer screen, by the Bishop brothers, sons of the late Heber R. Bishop; a cameo glass vase, by Augustus C. Brown; six pieces of silver, by Dr. Adelaide Mills of New York; a large metal case, by Adam Wiener, New York; six pieces of ancient glass, by Arthur R. Schultz of Russia; two temple wine vessels of old Chinese bronze, by John L. Cadwalader, a member of the Board of Trustees; one silver beaker, by Mrs. Abraham Lansing; one German Renaissance wood carving, by Edward Mamelsdorf; a cistern medal, an old lottery ticket, by the Gorham Manufacturing Company.

Another important gift was a painting by A. C. H. Vernet entitled "The Roman Triumph." This work was a part of the recent sale of the Bishop collection, and was purchased by D. O. Mills, who is the donor.

There were several changes in the election of officers at the meetings yesterday. Rutherford Stuyvesant, First Vice President of the corporation, was excused from further duty on account of residence abroad, and D. O. Mills was elected to fill his place. At the meeting of the corporation officers, Carroll Beckwith, J. Alden Weir, Prof. John F. Weir of Yale, Walter Shirlaw, and I. N. P. Stokes were present, besides the regular officers. Sir Purdon Clarke, the Director; Edward Robinson, Assistant Director, and Roger E. Fry, curator of paintings, delivered addresses respecting the work of the past year and the prospects of the Museum during the present year.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees Charles Stewart Smith, Daniel C. French, and William Church Osborn were re-elected to terms of seven years each. Henry Walters was elected a member of the Executive Committee to take the place of D. O. Mills, Mr. Mills becoming an ex-officio member of the committee. Sir Purdon Clarke, Edward Robinson, Prof. Bashford Dean of Columbia University, and Dr. John A. Paine, curator of the Department of Casts, were made Honorary Fellows for life.

"The year 1905 in the life of the Museum," says the annual report read yesterday, "has been one of preparation for the larger sphere of activity and influence into which it has entered. Such preparation is necessarily slow. It involves that degree of deliberation that must precede the perfection of any satisfactory plan, whether it be for the erection of a building or for the organization of an institution. A condition of growth and change is inherent in any art museum like ours which seeks to meet increasing public needs. Final completion for such a museum is not possible, nor is it desired. No living museum will ever be completed."

The report states that the classical antiquity department will be neglected, that this, together with the painting and sculptural lines of development, are common to almost all art museums, and emphasis will be laid upon them in the future as in the past. "Not so, however," the report says, "with regard to those other important directions of art development which, because usually more associated with the practical than the aesthetic, have been grouped under the title of 'Industrial Art.' The election of Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke as Director should be a sufficient guarantee that these branches will have due consideration. They are generally subordinated to the other better known and more popular lines of museum development because, though frequently no less aesthetic, they are as frequently utilitarian."

The report then deals with the practicality new feature of furniture collections. "Substantial progress," it says, "has already been made toward a collection of furniture and woodwork to the increase of which the Director will continue to give his own personal supervision. The department of textiles, ceramics, and metal work, in which the museum already has a substantial beginning, will receive careful attention, and Oriental art, already represented by the Morgan collection of porcelains and the Bishop collection of jades, will not be forgotten."

The report seeks to encourage the donation of reproductions. "The museum," it continues, "will not disdain reproductions. Where originals are unattainable or where they can be obtained only as special opportunity occurs, their places can be wisely taken, temporarily it may be, by reproductions of the most perfect type. The bronze reproductions from the Naples Museum, those in the precious metals by Elington, Christophle, and many others, as well as the fac simile copies of wooden furniture made by skilled French artisans, are excellent substitutes for their originals for educational and even aesthetic purposes."

Referring to fitting out rooms with furniture in consonance with the time and place, the report says: "Those who have visited the most recent museum installations in Europe, notably in the Landes Museum of Zurich and the National Museum of Munich, will recall how effective and instructive such an exhibition may be. In this direction, as in others, perfect reproductions of existing rooms can be made to supply the lack of original rooms if such cannot be secured.

"There are two opposite poles to museum arrangement which may be called for purposes of designation the aesthetic and the scientific. We believe there is a middle course between these two extremes whereby the enjoyment of the beautiful need not be duly sacrificed to the proper demands of those who seek to know and not merely to enjoy. It will be the aim of the Trustees not merely to assemble beautiful objects and display them harmoniously, still less to amass a collection of unrelated curios, but to group together the masterpieces of different countries and times in such relation and sequence as to illustrate the history of art in the broadest sense, to make plain its teaching, and to inspire and direct its National development. They will not forget that the original purpose of the museum was largely educational, and not merely that of 'establishing a great collection of art objects and the application of arts to manufactures and practical life, and of advancing the general knowledge og kindred subjects.'"

Referring to an appeal for donations made in the last annual report, the Trustees say: "This appeal has met with a substantial response. There have been added to our collections since the publication of that report paintings by American artists. The recent gift of Mr. George A. Hearn includes American pictures by different artists, besides an endowment of over $125,000, the income of which is to be applied exclusively to the purchase of contemporary pictures. Most gratifying and appreciated in this direction are the sonptaneous gifts of the widows or children of deceased American artists who have thus perpetuated the memory of Edward L. Weeks, Alfred Q. Collins, Krusemore Van Elten, and Joseph Kyle. Increased public interest in our museum has manifested itself."

FISCHOFF PICTURE SALE.

To be Held in the Ballroom at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mr. Eugene Fischoff has been an importer of old and modern pictures for many years, having close relations with Sedelmeyer of Paris. It has occurred to him that February is a good month for selling paintings in New York, so he has taken the Silo Galleries, 366 Fifth Avenue, for a convenient and accessible place to show his stock, and on Friday and Saturday evenings he will have them sold at auction in the large ballroom at the Waldorf-Astoria, Mr. James P. Silo acting as auctioneer.

About seventy paintings will be offered each evening. On Friday night the very attractive pastel by Gainsborough, a portrait of Queen Charlotte, which was sold in the David H. King collection, comes up again. A large painting of St. John the Evangelist writing on the Island of Patmos, attended by his eagle, is a Murillo which belonged to the collection of Sir Phillip Miles of Leigh Court, and is described by Waagen and Curtis in their works on the Spanish master.

On Friday will appear also the portrait of the Marquise du Chatelet as the Muse of Astronomy, by Nicholas Largillière, a very beautiful piece of work, which was seen some time ago in the Blakeslee sale. Among the moderns are "Fisherman's Children," by Isabey; a Seine riverscape by Delpy, a typical Tyrolese group—"Love Making"—by F. von Defregger; a large "Napoleonic Vedette"—cuirassier in a snowstorm—by John Lewis Walker; a Parisian street scene by Jean Béraud, a Bouguereau, a Ridgway Knight, a De Neuville—"Surprise at Daybreak," and a specimen of Raimundo de Madrazo.

On Saturday night some of the interesting canvases to be disposed of include "The Mandolin Lesson," by Aart de Gelder, full of Rembrandtesque golden glow; "Hebe and the Eagle of Jove," by Henry Howard, R. A., (1769-1847,) a graceful figure in the classical style; full-length portraits of Sir Francis and Lady Leigh, by Paul van Somer, (1576-1621;) "Napoleon in the Campaign of 1814," by Jan Chelminski, together with portraits by Moreelse, Ravesteyn, Lely, Mignard, Tournières, Drouais, Vestier, Hoppner, Lawrence, and Sir Martin Shee. Modern French painters represented in Saturday's sale comprise Picou, Lesrel, Merle, Aimé Perret, Le Quesne, Heilbuth, Leblant, Dedreux, Cazin, Carrière-Belleuse, Karl Daubigny, Rico, Troyon, the German Fritz von Uhde, and the Scandinavian Thaulow.

The pictures are 144 in number, and range over a wide field. This se will attract much attention owing to the mixture of schools and the wide divergence in the quality of the paintings.

LONGWORTHS OFF TO FLORIDA

Honeymoon Trip Will Take in Havana —Bride Gives Her Autograph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth started on their honeymoon from Alexandria, Va., this morning over the Southern Railway. They will go to Tampa and from there take a boat for Havana, which they expect to reach Thursday morning. They will make the trip to Tampa in the private car Elysium, which was waiting for them in the yards at Alexandria, about a mile from the station.

The bride and bridegroom made the trip from Friendship, near Washington, this morning in an open automobile, accompanied by Mrs. Longworth's maid and a chauffeur. Mrs. Longworth wore a tan-colored broadcloth suit with handsome sable furs, and a tan hat trimmed with pink plumes. After they had been there for half an hour a little girl, the daughter of one of the railway employes, asked the bride for her autograph.

"Certainly I will give it to you; where is your pencil?" replied Mrs. Longworth.

Pencil and paper were quickly produced and Mrs. Longworth wrote her autograph, "Alice Lee Longworth."

"Now get his," she said, pointing to her husband. Beneath the name of his wife Mr. Longworth wrote his signature and the date. The little girl thanked them both and went away happy.

She spread the news to the few people at the station, but the couple were not bothered, as there were not more than a dozen people about the station. Shortly after 11 o'clock Thomas Stone, the chief usher of the White House, arrived from Washington. He brought a note from the President, which Mrs. Longworth quickly opened and read, and calling for a pencil wrote a reply as she sat in the automobile.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 19.—A small freight wreck at China Grove, thirty miles north of Charlotte, delayed the train to which is attached the special car bearing Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth. The train will be three hours late here.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There will be a number of at homes and card parties to-day and also a wedding, that of Miss Teresa Holmes and George Edward Daniels, in Grace Church Chantry. Mrs. Charles Van Rensselaer will give a card party this afternoon at her residence in East Fifty-sixth Street.

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Mrs. Thomas Harvey Rodman and the Misses Elizabeth B. and Elinor Seymour Rodman will be at home this afternoon at 701 Madison Avenue. They gave the first of two "at homes" yesterday.

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Mrs. Percy Chubb, Mrs. Donald Fairfax Bush, and Mrs. Charles Adolphe Low will be at home this afternoon from 4 until 7 o'clock at 19 West Fifty-third Street.

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The Hindoos of this city will give a reception this afternoon and evening at the Hotel Marie Antoinette for the benefit of the International Free Scholarship Association. There will be a short talk on "India, Past and Present," by Prof. Mohammed Barakatullah and Naservan Panthaky. There is to be a court scene of the time of the Emperor Aurangazeh, and the costumes worn are to be some of those shown at the World's Fair and the Boston Museum of High Art. Refreshments will be served by Hindoos in native costume. The tickets of admission are $1.

***

Miss Helen Morton and the Misses King have been spending several days at Chatsworth, down the Jersey coast.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould will leave town to-morrow for Palm Beach, and in about two weeks will go to their Jekyl Island place for a month.

***

Mrs. W. Seward Webb will give a dinner dance on Friday evening at her Fifth Avenue residence. At the dinner preceding the dance about seventy guests will be seated at small tables, and rather more than that number will come in later for the dancing.

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The wedding of Miss Mary Stamps Bateson and William Eyre Gibson Gaillard will take place on Thursday at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Bateson.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., are booked to sail to-day for Europe. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt sailed on Saturday.

***

Mrs. Richard Irvin gave a theatre party last night for Miss Nannie C. Duval, the débutante daughter of Mrs. H. Rieman Duval and Miss Dorothy Whitney, the débutante daughter of the late William C. Whitney. Mrs. Irvin took her guests, thirty-four in all, to see Fritzi Scheff in "Mlle. Modiste," and afterward to her home for supper. The guests included most of the débutantes of the season.

Cures Colds
For hoarseness coughs and colds nothing equals
Hale's Honey of Horehound & Tar
At all druggists
Pike's Toothache Drops
Cure in One Minute.

MME. YVETTE GUILBERT RETURNS TO NEW YORK

Her First Matinee Recital in the Lyceum Theatre.

CHANSONS SUNG IN COSTUME

Her Art Politer and More Gracious Than When She Was Here Before.

Mme. Yvette Guilbert is a remarkable person. Just ten years ago she came to New York with a great repute as a "chanteuse" in the lesser order of Parisian amusement resorts; and the next season she came again in the same capacity. But it is not every "chanteuse" who returns in ten years with more art and more finesse and in a finer style of performance, as she does now. She gave the first of a series of matinée performances at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday, and delighted and touched her hearers with a performance that is in its way unapproachable.

Her performance was called "Two Centuries of Chansons," and included what she calls, first, "Chansons Pompadour" of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and then "Chansons Crinolines" of about 1830. In each she wore appropriate and extremely picturesque costumes of the periods. Mme. Guilbert in these selections has cultivated a politer form of art than that which she used to make her own. She has dropped the songs of the cafés, with their mad humor, their racy flavor, their suggestiveness, their grewsome realism, which she presented with inimitable spirit and sometimes terrible point. She has been exploring the rich and alluring collections of the old French songs that have been so carefully garnered by scholars with appreciation of their charm; and she has also found some good things of the later period, though they have not the distinction of the earlier ones. It would, perhaps, be venturesome to say that Mme. Guilbert's powers are greater now than they were when she was here before; but they are, on the whole, more gracious, more charming, and they give more pleasure.

The pith and point of her performance are in the infinite skill and resource with which she conveys the sentiment of the verses she sings. She has as little voice as a singer may well have and call herself a singer. What she has she uses with rare skill in certain ways. She elicits a most expressive quality from time to time. She helps herself constantly with the "parlando" style. She does not trouble herself overmuch about the pitch. She enacts everything with a marvellous variety of gesture and play of feature. Her enunciation is of the chiseled perfection and clearness of a cameo. There is an unceasing play of imagination and dramatic power, now comic, now pathetic, in her representations. Some sparkle with humor and gayety; some are effervescent with much drollery; some are quaint, and some, as the "Souvenirs of Lisette," have the note of tenderness. But Mme. Guilbert runs through an almost endless gamut of expression, with seldom the need of repeating herself. She finds a gesture, a movement, a turn of the head, a facial expression, an inflection and tone of the voice for everything; and they are infinite in their variety. So she makes ballad-like songs, with stanza after stanza and a short, monotonous musical refrain, all interesting, all different.

She added to her list of French songs three in English in response to her listeners' applause. Her English is remarkable, but intelligible. The songs she sings with much drollery—and they are about as far removed from anything English in their conception as could well be imagined.

Mme. Guilbert was accompanied with rare skill by Richard Hageman; such following of erratic tempo and rhythm is the work of an artist. There was also a violinist, Armand Forest, unknown to this city, who played several selections with elegance, taste and finish.

"DIE MEISTERSINGER" SUNG.

Excellent Performance of Wagner's Only Comedy.

An excellent production of "Die Meistersinger" was last night added to the record at the Opera House. There was nothing of novelty in it as regards either personality or performance, unless it was an added smoothness and finish due to its several repetitions. Mr. Knote was the Walther, and being in splendid voice and spirits he set a high standard for the evening, to which his associates all accommodated themselves.

To give again the chief praise to the men is no reflection on the work of Miss Alten or Mme. Homer, when it is set down that the men were Messrs. Knote, Van Rooy, Goritz, Blass, Reiss, and Muhlmann. Their participation in "Die Meistersinger" is too well known to need further comment than that they were at their best in favorite parts.

Miss Alten was an Eva charming to the eye, and her singing gave satisfaction to the large audience, as did also that of Mme. Homer, who was the Magdalene. Both the chorus and the orchestra caught the spirit of the occasion and must receive a long credit mark. Mr. Hertz conducted.

MIX-UP IN STAGE CLOTHES.

Actor Breese Went On in Business Suit—His Own Hadn't Arrived.

There were many in the audience at the Lyceum Theatre, last evening, who wondered why "Ready-Money" Ryder, the American millionaire in "The Lion and the Mouse," wore such shabby and ill-fitting clothing. In the second act the king of industry appeared in a business suit that seemed on the verge of ripping at any moment, while in the last act he made his appearance in a dress coat and blue serge trousers.

There was an explanation, however, for this incongruity. Edmund Breese, who plays the rôle of Ryder, is in the habit of sending his clothes out every Saturday night to be put in shape for the Monday performance. Last night the boy whose duty it was to bring the suits didn't appear. Mr. Breese had, therefore, to collect what clothing he could from the men of the company. The business suit he wore in the second act had just been worn in the opening act by the man he tries to crush throughout the play.

Wants His Name with Mrs. Craigie's.

Murray Carson yesterday applied to Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court, for an order restraining the Shuberts from producing the play known as "The Bishop" unless the newspaper and other announcements contained Carson's name as co-author with John Oliver Hobbes, (Mrs. Craigie.) Carson's attorney contended that Carson's name attached to the play was a valuable asset. Justice Fitzgerald reserved decision.

"Lincoln" Is Produced.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Feb. 19.—Benjamin Chapin's four-act drama of the civil war, "Lincoln," was produced this evening at Parsons Theatre for the first time. There were much applause and several curtain calls. The author had the rôle of the martyred President. Francis McGinn had the part of Secretary Stanton.

Frohman to Sail To-day.

Charles Frohman will sail for Europe this afternoon on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. Mr. Frohman expects to remain abroad as usual until about May 1. He will divide his time between London and the Continent, arranging for his productions next season in New York and London.

Albert Spalding's Success.

NICE, France, Feb. 19.—The young American violinist, Albert Spalding, son of J. Walter Spalding of New York, was enthusiastically greeted at a concert given here yesterday afternoon.

THE BABIES MIXED.

Williamsburg Police Straighten Out a Double-Barreled Kidnapping Scare.

Mrs. Annie Ross of 598 Marcy Avenue, Williamsburg, pushing her 5-months-old child in a baby carriage, went out to shop yesterday afternoon. At about the same time Mrs. Mary M. Johnson of 1,085 Lafayette Avenue, with her 2-months-old baby, did likewise. The two women arrived simultaneously in front of the baby check office of a department store at Willoughby Avenue and Broadway.

"I'll check my baby for a few moments," said Mrs. Ross.

"I'll do the same with mine," said Mrs. Johnson.

Then they went in to bargain, Mrs. Johnson being accompanied by her 8-year-old daughter, Florence. While they were in the store Florence dropped some pennies, and in hunting for them got separated from her mother. She sought Mrs. Johnson for half an hour and then, giving up the search, went to the check room, called for her little sister and wheeled her away. Mrs. Johnson, thinking that Florence had gone home, also called for her baby, kissed it, and started off.

Florence walked about the streets of Williamsburg with the baby in front of her for an hour, before she concluded she was lost, and stopping on a street corner began to cry. A policeman from the Hamburg Avenue Station took her to the Desk Sergeant, to whom she told who she was.

In the meantime Mrs. Ross had finished her shopping and had called for her baby.

"Your little girl called for it, and she's been gone an hour," said the clerk.

"Kidnapped!" screamed Mrs. Ross. She ran to the nearest police station and gave the alarm. While she was there so was Mrs. Johnson reporting the loss of Florence.

The police saw through the tangle in a moment. They summoned Mrs. Johnson to get Florence, and then sent word to Mrs. Ross that they had her baby. Both mothers left the station happy.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

BERNSTEIN—LEVY.

Miss Edna M. Levy was married to Milton Lewis Bernstein at Delmonico's at 6:30 o'clock last evening. Dr. Schulman performed the ceremony. The maid of honor was Miss Irma Levy and the best man was Leicester Bernstein. The ushers were Allen Bernstein, Marvin Lindheim, Lewis Oppenheimer, Martin Lasker, Irvin Lehman, and Leo Goulston. The bridesmaids were Misses Rose Woolner, Blanche Fleischauer, Edna Bonn, and Angelika Lowenbein.

BANGS—CLOWES.

Clarence Henry Bangs and Miss Florence Guernsey Clowes, both of Waterbury, Conn., were married yesterday at the home of Miss Florence Guernsey, 180 Central Park South, by the Rev. John N. Lewis of St. John's Church, Waterbury. The bride was given away by her father, George H. Clowes.

The matron of honor was Mrs. H. Forney Baker of New York, a St. Valentine bride just returned from her wedding trip, and the best man was Levi Wilcox of Waterbury.

Only immediate friends of the bride and bridegroom were present. A wedding supper was served after the ceremony.

AT THE THEATRES YESTERDAY

Dolly Kemper appeared in "The Gypsy Girl" at the New Star.

Lew Dockstader's minstrels began a week's engagement at the Grand Opera House.

"In Old Kentucky," with Marion Shirley, was at the American.

At the Fourteenth Street Theatre "Bedford's Hope" continued as the popular attraction.

"Wonderland," which recently was seen at the Majestic, was given at the Harlem Opera House.

"The Funny Mr. Dooley" was performed at the Murray Hill.

"Behind the Mask," a new Western melodrama by Edmund Day, was presented at the West End.

Johnny Ford and Mayme Gehrue made their debut as stars in "Lovers and Lunatics" at the Metropolis.

William J. Kelly and his stock company revived "Sapho" at the Yorkville.

The offering of the Proctor 125th Street Theatre stock company was "Cashel Byron's Profession."

At Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre the All-Star company appeared in "The Little Minister." Amelia Bingham played the role of Babbie.

At the Circle "A Disputed Check" and "The Two Colonels" were performed.

The top-liner at Hurtig & Seamon's was Bert Levy in "The Artist and the Model." Other entertainers were Will Cressy and Blanche Dayne, Mary Ward, and the Holdsworths.

At the Colonial Vesta Tilley was first on the bill. The Royal Hungarian Boys' Band, James Thornton, Ed. Latell, and Carberet's dogs were other attractions.

A new group in the World in Wax, representing the marriage of Miss Alice Roosevelt and Nicholas Longworth, was the extra feature at the Eden Musee.

The Empire City Quartet was the leading offering at the Victoria. Other acts were given by James J. Morton, the Elinore sisters, Leslie and Bailey, and Leo Nino.

Cheridah Simpson was the star of the bill at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre. Cole and Johnson, Genaro and Bailey, four Milons, and Julian Tanner also appeared.

At Keith's Paul Conchas was the feature. The programme also included Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Crane, Theresa Dorgeval, Mosher, Houghton and Mosher, and Mr. and Mrs. Mark Murphy.

At the Alhambra Paul Cinquevalli was the head-liner. Dave Lewis, Will Murphy, and Blanche Nichols, James Thornton, and the four Bards were others.

The Florenz troupe of acrobats was the first on the list at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre. Carter De Haven and Flora Parker were on the bill. The extra feature was "Radha."

At Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum Jean Jacques Liberra, the double man, was the feature. Vaudeville was given in the theatre annex.

The attractions that remain are "The Lion and the Mouse" at the Lyceum, Otis Skinner in "The Duel" at the Hudson, "The Rogers Brothers in Ireland" at the New York, Ethel Barrymore in "Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire" and Lionel Barrymore in "Pantaloon" at the Criterion, Blanche Bates in "The Girl of the Golden West" at the Belasco, "Mexicana" at the Lyric, Louis Mann and Clara Lipman in "Julie Bon Bon" at the Fields, "The Clansman" at the Liberty, Fay Templeton in "45 Minutes from Broadway" at the New Amsterdam, Elsie Janis in "The Vanderbilt Cup" at the Broadway, Maude Adams in "Peter Pan" at the Empire, Fritzi Scheff in "Mlle. Modiste" at the Knickerbocker, "The Earl and the Girl" at the Casino, "Gallops" at the Garrick, George M. Cohan in "George Washington, Jr.," at the Herald Square, David Warfield in "The Music Master" at the Bijou, William Faversham in "The Squaw Man" at Wallack's, Ellis Jeffreys in "The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt" at Daly's, "Twiddle-Twaddle" at the Joe Weber, and Raymond Hitchcock in "The Galloper" at the Garden.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Owing to the late arrival of the performers the new acts that were scheduled for last night's performance at the Hippodrome were not given. They will be seen for the first time at to-morrow's matinée.

The Joe Weber company will appear in a new burlesque, called "The Squaw Man's Girl from the Golden West," at the Weber Music Hall on next Monday evening. The piece burlesques the plays indicated by the title. Joe Weber, Marie Dressler, Charles A. Bigelow, Bonnie Maginn, Flora Zabelle, Ernest Lambert, and Sam Marion will all have important roles. Edgar Smith and Maurice Levi are the writers of the piece.

Charles Frohman signed contracts with Charles Burnham yesterday for a number of productions at Wallack's Theatre next season. The first production will be made in September, and will employ 150 people in the cast. The play is called "The Judge and the Jury," and was written by H. D. Cottrell and Oliver Morosco.

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M'CALL'S BODY ARRIVES; BURIAL TO BE TO-MORROW

Pall-Bearers Are All Prominent Life Insurance Men.

N. Y. LIFE BUILDING DRAPED

Offices Will Be Closed To-morrow Until 1 P. M.—Trustees to Express Regret To-day.

The body of the late John A. McCall was brought to this city yesterday afternoon about 6 o'clock and was taken to his late residence, 54 West Seventy-second Street. Those who accompanied it in a special car are Mrs. John A. McCall, Mr. and Mrs. John C. McCall, Mrs. Kingsley, Mr. and Mrs. Leo H. McCall, Mr. and Mrs. Ballard McCall, Mr. and Mrs. Albert McClave, Sidney McCall, Clifford McCall, and Justice Edward C. McCall. D. P. Kingsley came into town earlier and met the party at the station.

The body was placed in the drawing room amid many beautiful flowers, with a large candelabrum at the head of the coffin. An opportunity will be given to Mr. McCall's friends and the officials of the New York Life Insurance Company to view the body to-day.

The funeral will take place at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Broadway and Seventy-second Street, of which Mr. McCall had been a communicant and one of the most active members for many years. All the arrangements are not yet complete, but the Rev. Father Matthew A. Taylor will officiate at the solemn requiem mass. The church will be open to those who desire to attend. The interment will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

All the pallbearers will be men prominent in life insurance circles, and all but one are officials or ex-officials of the New York Life Insurance Company. They are Alexander E. Orr, President of the New York Life; George W. Perkins, formerly Vice President; John C. Whitney, auditor; Edmund D. Randolph, Treasurer; S. M. Ballard, Secretary; Dr. S. O. Van der Poel, medical director; George Austin Marsh, trustee, and John R. Hegeman, President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

In spite of the revelations of the insurance investigation and the action taken by the Trustees of the New York Life, it is felt that it is fitting for the company to show its deep regret at the death of its late President. The offices will be closed to-morrow morning until 1 o'clock, and it is expected that a large number of the officials and employes will attend the funeral.

Yesterday Alexander E. Orr, who succeeded Mr. McCall as President, gave instructions to Supt. Maxwell to drape the front of the head office, 346 Broadway. Black and white crêpe was used, and the flag was lowered to half mast. To-day the Trustees will hold a special meeting to pass resolutions of sympathy with Mrs. McCall and her family in their bereavement.

Hundreds of telegrams and letters of condolence have already been received, but the family does not wish to publish either the substance or the names of the senders of any of them.

"TRANSFER MIKE" IS DEAD.

He Beat the Car Company for Refusing Transfers and Got $2,700.

Michael Coughlin, 40 years old, who lived at 401 West Fortieth Street, and known as "Transfer Mike," died last night, after a short illness. Coughlin was the first one who brought the attention of the courts to the Metropolitan Railroad Company for not issuing transfers at certain points. In this way he got his nickname.

Coughlin was a blacksmith employed in the Street Cleaning Department. He had been in the habit of getting on a Ninth Avenue car at Fortieth Street every morning and getting off at Twenty-third Street. He then transferred to the Belt Line car to go down to Avenue C.

One morning the conductor met Coughlin's request for a transfer with a refusal.

"Do you mean that?" Coughlin asked.

"Sure," replied the conductor, "no more transfers for you."

"I'll make you pay for this," was Coughlin's parting shot.

He took the matter to the courts and got verdicts in six cases. The railroad company appealed. The higher court affirmed the verdicts, and ordered the street car company to pay $50 for each of fifty-four transfers. Coughlin received a lump sum of $2,700 from the company.

OLDEST ENGINEER DEAD.

David Bogert, 86, Was in Erie's Employ for Forty-six Years.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 19.—David B. Bogert, said to be the oldest locomotive engineer in the United States, died at his home here this morning from a complication of diseases. He was 86 years old, and for forty-six years was employed uninterruptedly as engineer by the Erie Railroad.

Mr. Bogert was in charge of the first engine to go over the Erie's entire system with hard coal as fuel. He was born at Tappan, Rockland County, N. Y., and for a time lived in Tallmans, N. Y. He was a temperance man, and never experienced a serious accident on the road.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Northwest low area is central to-night over the British Province of Saskatchewan, the depression extending eastward into the northern upper lake region.

Pressure is also low from Texas northeastward to the upper lake region, with a secondary centre of disturbance over Western Kansas.

West of the two depressions the pressure is rising rapidly. Rains in the middle and the north district west of the Rocky Mountains have been followed by fair weather. There were local rains in the Western Gulf States and local snows from the lower lake region eastward.

Temperatures are considerably above the seasonal average, except along the South Atlantic Coast and in the Pacific States. They are, however, falling in the Northwest and the Central Rocky Mountain region.

Winds along the New England Coast will be fresh south; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, variable, becoming south and fresh; on the South Atlantic Coast, light to fresh and variable; on the Gulf Coast, light to fresh south; on Lake Michigan, brisk to high south to southwest, becoming northwest Wednesday.

Steamers departing Tuesday for European ports will have light to fresh south winds and faith weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, fair Tuesday, warmer in northwest portion; Wednesday increasing cloudiness, fresh south winds.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware, fair Tuesday; Wednesday increasing cloudiness, light to fresh southeast to south winds.

New England, fair Tuesday, warmer in northwest portion; Wednesday increasing cloudiness, fresh south winds.

Western New York, fair, warmer Tuesday; Wednesday increasing cloudiness, followed by rain in west portion.

Western Pennsylvania, fair, warmer Tuesday; Wednesday cloudy, probably rain, fresh south winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	17	32	4 P. M.	28	43
6 A. M.	16	31	6 P. M.	30	42
9 A. M.	16	37	9 P. M.	30	42
12 M.	22	42	12 P. M.	29	40

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 37; for the corresponding date last year it was 23; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 33.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 36; at 8 P. M. it was 42. Maximum temperature, 43 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum 31 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 73 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 73 per cent. at 8 P. M.

THE
GREAT REFUSAL
BY THE AUTHOR OF
The Silence of Dean Maitland
In this novel are two girls, both good, both beautiful and both young. One of them has such a high impersonal appreciation of her own beauty and talent that she seeks to surround them with the splendors that manifestly befit them. The other is a sensible, tender-hearted, cheery clever girl who mixes slum life and charity with the balls and baubles of her own set. Which girl would you have the hero marry? Like the hero of Maxwell Gray's earlier book, "The Silence of Dean Maitland," this hero clings tenaciously to his principles and ideals. One girl refuses him, and he marries the other. Which?
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DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William T. B. Milliken.

William T. B. Milliken, a well-known lawyer, died on Saturday at his home, 23 St. James's Place, Brooklyn. He was 79 years old and was born in this city. He was graduated from the New York University. In 1860 Mr. Milliken was elected to the State Legislature as a Republican, and later was an unsuccessful candidate for District Attorney of New York County. After the civil war Mr. Milliken was appointed Commonwealth Attorney for several counties in Virginia, and served as an Alderman of the City of Williamsburg, Va. For some years he was counsel to the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company. Mr. Milliken was a member of the Arkwright Club, the Long Island Historical Society, and the Congregational Club. His widow and one daughter survive him.

Representative George A. Castor.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—George A. Castor, Representative from the Third District of Pennsylvania, embracing several wards in this city, died this afternoon after a long illness.

Mr. Castor was born in this city Aug. 6, 1855. He was a member of the Republican City Committee of Philadelphia for fifteen years; was a candidate for Representative at Large before the Republican State Convention, but was defeated for the nomination by only twelve votes; was elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress, Feb. 16, 1904, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Henry Burk, and reelected to the Fifty-Ninth Congress by a large majority over J. H. Fow.

Mrs. Annie Blount Storrs.

Mrs. Annie Blount Storrs, founder of the House of Calvary, a home for incurables at 5 Perry Street, died suddenly yesterday. She was 77 years old. The House of Calvary, founded by her in 1899, is the only one in the English-speaking world. Poor women of all nationalities and creeds who have incurable diseases are received there and cared for. Funeral services will be held at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Charles W. Miller.

Charles W. Miller, a member of the firm of S. S. Johnson & Co., bankers and brokers, 18 Wall Street, died on Sunday, after a week's illness of pneumonia, at the residence of his son, 515 West End Avenue. He was in his seventy-third year, and was one of the oldest men in Wall Street. Mr. Miller was a member of the New York Stock Exchange for thirty years. His opinion was highly regarded among conservative financiers. He is survived by three sons and two daughters.

Brig. Gen. James Ketner.

JUNCTION CITY, Kan., Feb. 19.—Brig. Gen. James Ketner, retired, died at his home here to day of the grip. He fought through the civil war with distinction. He was a practicing attorney, was prominent in Kansas Democratic politics for many years, and once refused a nomination for Governor. He was 68 years old.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY WILKES, widow of Rear Admiral Wilkes, United States Navy, died in Florence, Italy, yesterday. She was 85 years of age.

JOHN C. WILSON, for many years in charge of the real estate department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, died in Philadelphia yesterday from a stroke of apoplexy. He was 74 years of age.

Mrs. ELIZABETH SCOTT LAMONT, widow of J. B. Lamont, and mother of the late Col. Daniel S. Lamont, died at her home in McGraw, N. Y., Sunday night, aged 79 years. Mrs. Lamont succumbed to Bright's disease.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE E. COOPER, noted for religious and philanthropic work among the poor, died in Middletown, N. Y., yesterday, from pneumonia, aged 66 years. She was a sister of Prof. Hunt of Princeton University.

MARCUS LIPMANN, for many years a traveling salesman for New York jewelry firms, died in Catskill, N. Y., yesterday, aged 72. He was taken ill last Thursday while sitting in the reading room of a local hotel, and had been unconscious since that time.

WILLARD R. HOLBROOK, formerly a mining broker with an office in Liberty Street, died last Thursday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Wadsworth E. Smith, at Winter Park, Fla. He was 82 years old. The funeral was held at

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Rally; Call Money Rates, 3@4¾ Per Cent.

High-Priced Shares a Feature—Banks Begin Week Better.

A higher range of quotations from the London market and heavy purchases for that account, especially of United States Steel common, were largely responsible for the stronger opening of the stock market yesterday, and for the activity and advances of the early trading. The announcement of the issue of additional Chicago and Northwestern stock on terms conferring valuable rights upon stockholders led to the sharp rally in that stock, and this, coupled with horizontal advances in Great Northern and Northern Pacific on the report that minor differences had been smoothed out, and that the lease of the Great Northern's ore properties to the Steel Corporation would now be consummated, served to impart vigor to active stocks generally. As the advancing movement gained headway it was further and continuously helped by purchases made to cover short contracts. Under these various influences prices advanced steadily throughout the day, and at the close stood practically at their highest point. Outside of the Hill shares and Chicago and Northwestern the movements in which were directly influenced by the day's developments bearing on these properties, rather decided strength was displayed by the Copper shares, Anaconda rising 12½ points and Amalgamated 1 point, and by many of the standard railroad issues, including New York Central, Atchison, Reading, and Union Pacific. The rise in Reading represented increasing confidence in the outcome of the negotiations under way between mine workers and operators, while Union Pacific, which gained in all 2 points, was influenced by Stock Exchange reports of forthcoming "rights." Colorado Fuel and Iron and Tennessee Coal and Iron rose easily, while the equipment stocks, including American Locomotive, also participated in the day's forward movement. While the severe declines which took place last week in many active stocks undoubtedly invited some fresh buying, the chief explanation of the upward turn is probably to be found in the covering operations of the short interest.

Money market developments were, as compared with those which marked the closing days of last week, much more encouraging. Call money was a trifle easier, and the rates for time money were shaded a bit from those in force at the end of the week, more, however, on account of a falling off in demand, which was fairly well filled by the eager inquiry last week, than from any haste on the part of lenders to place their funds. In their transactions with the Sub-Treasury the banks enter the week on a much better footing, having gained from the Government institution since the publication of the last bank statement $600,000, as against a loss of $2,400,000 in the same period a week ago. Foreign exchange rates displayed weakness again, falling rather abruptly one-fourth of a cent in the pound for demand sterling, the movement carrying quotations, of course, well away from the export point, and reflecting further operations in this market by foreign lenders, who were such a considerable factor in bringing about Saturday's unexpectedly favorable bank return. The Paris market displayed confidence in the Moroccan situation, as was also the case at Berlin, while in London advances were general save in the Kaffir market, which was disturbed owing to the Government's projects in regard to coolie labor in South Africa.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Cereal Co.
Chestnut Hill Railroad.
Homestake Mining Co.
Quaker Oats Co. preferred stock.
Rochester Railway and Light Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Chicle Co. on common.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad on common and preferred.
Fay (J. A.) & Egan Co. on common and preferred.
Georgia Railway and Electric Co. on common.
Greene Consolidated Copper Co.
Litt Brothers, Philadelphia.
Oswego and Syracuse Railroad.
Pittsburg Brewing Co. on common and preferred.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Alden Speares Sons Corporation.
Bell Telephone Co., Philadelphia.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
Galveston Electric Co.

MORE NORTHWESTERN STOCK

The Directors Authorize an Issue of $16,000,000 at Par.

The Directors of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company at a meeting yesterday authorized an additional issue of common stock to the amount of $16,267,400. This new stock, which amounts to 20 per cent. of the common and preferred stock of the company now outstanding, will be sold at par to the stockholders of record April 2. The privilege of subscription must be exercised on or before May 1 and payment must be made by June 1.

No official announcement was made yesterday in regard to the purposes for which this new stock is to be issued, but one will be issued this morning. It is generally understood, however, that the proceeds of the new stock will be used to finance the construction of several extensions which have already been approved by the Board of Directors and which were announced in part in the last annual report of the company. So far no new securities have been issued on account of these extensions, the work on which has been paid for out of earnings. The new lines being built by the Chicago and Northwestern include the Wyoming and Northwestern, the Manitowoc, Green Bay and Northwestern, and the Milwaukee and State Line Railway. These three lines have a length of 212 miles. The Chicago and Northwestern is also constructing some shorter extensions, and is engaged in extensive track elevation and other work of a similar character in Chicago and Milwaukee.

OFFICES MOVED TO NEW YORK.

Southern Pacific's Steamship Headquarters Now Located Here.

The headquarters of the passenger service of the Southern Pacific Company's Atlantic steamship lines from New York to New Orleans have been transferred from Houston and New Orleans to this city, both in the operating and traffic departments.

With the change of headquarters it is planned to make a number of improvements. The company has three new ships building, larger than the present ones, their service being required to keep up with the growth of the business. L. H. Nutting, formerly General Eastern Passenger Agent, with headquarters at 349 Broadway, has been appointed General Passenger Agent, and L. J. Spencer, formerly General Eastern Freight Agent, will be General Freight Agent of the line.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 17, averaged 6.32 cents per pound.—Adv.

NEW HAVEN AFTER AIR LINE.

Railroad Seeks to Control the New York and Boston.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company is endeavoring to purchase all the common and preferred stock of the Boston and New York Air Line Railway which it does not already control. The New York and Boston Air Line is part of the New York, New Haven and Hartford's system. It runs from New Haven to Willimantic, a distance of fifty-two miles. The line is leased to the New Haven Road at an annual rental equal to 4 per cent. on the preferred stock of the Boston Air Line and interest on the company's bonds. Of the total outstanding preferred stock, amounting to $2,998,500, there is in the hands of the public $1,252,000, while the New Haven controls all but $158,368 out of the total issue of $909,468 of common stock. The Boston and New York Air Line stockholders last November authorized an issue of $5,000,000 of bonds the proceeds of which were to be used for various improvements, including the double-tracking of the line.

The desire of the New Haven to purchase the remaining stock of the Boston and New York Air Line Railway has been made known to the stockholders of that company through a circular issued by the Treasurer of the New York, New Haven and Hartford. In this circular it is stated that the company will be pleased to be advised of the price at which each holder of the Boston and New York Air Line stock will dispose of his holdings, it being added that the New Haven Road reserves to itself the right to decline to purchase the stock if the price fixed for it seems prohibitive.

The effort of the New Haven to secure control of the minority stock in this road suggests the possibility of the company's making a similar effort in connection with other roads which it controls, but of which it does not hold all the stock. Included in this category is the New York, Ontario and Western, the control of which recently passed to the New Haven.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 3@4¾ per cent., closing at 3 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 4½ per cent.

Time money, 5¼@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 5⅝@5¾ per cent. for longer periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $169,823,827; balances, $8,562,170. The Sub-Treasury credit balance was $183,137.

Sterling exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.8265 for sixty days, $4.8665 for demand, and $4.8665 for cables. Commercial bills were quoted at $4.82¼@4.83¾.

Continental exchanges were quoted: France, 5.10½ and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 94 5-16@94⅜ and 94⅞; guilders, 39⅝ and 40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—12½c. discount. Chicago—10c. premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c. discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c. discount; selling, 75c. premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c.; telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—15c.@25c. premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Money was in good demand to-day. Discounts were slightly easier. About $2,000,000 in gold was available in the market, and it is believed that most of it will be secured by the Bank of England.

Trading on the Stock Exchange opened dull, but improved later, with some increase of business, though operators were largely occupied with the mining carryover. Afterward trading became quiet. Consols hardened on the King's speech.

Americans opened weak and rallied to well above parity. Union Pacific, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, Erie, and Southern Pacific were the features. Prices eased during the last hour and closed steady at above the lowest quotations of the day. Grand Trunk was supported on the traffic increase.

Foreigners were upheld. Copper shares were in demand.

Kaffirs rose sharply on Paris buying, owing to the belief that the scare about settlement difficulties had been overdone, but closed lower on the King's speech.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 102⅞.

Money, 4 per cent. Discount rates: Short bills, 3 15-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅞@3 15-16 per cent.

Bar silver quiet at 30 9-16d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 18; Lisbon, 4.50.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £30,000.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Clos.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	90 8-16	..	..	—1-16
Consols, account	90 9-16	..	..	—1-16
Anaconda	14¼	276½	273½	+ 2
Atchison	92¼	89⅝	89	+ ⅝
Can. Pacific	177¼	172⅜	171¾	+ 1⅝
St. Paul	184¾	179½	179	+ ½
Erie	44⅝	43⅛	42⅞	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	80	77⅞	77½	+ ⅜
Ill. Central	177½	172⅝	172½	+ ⅛
Louis. & Nash.	151½	147⅞	147	+ ⅞
N. Y. Central	152	148¼	147⅞	+ ⅛
Pennsylvania	71¼	139¼	138⅝	+ ⅝
Reading	69¼	135½	134⅝	+ ½
South. Pacific	67½	65⅝	64⅞	+ ⅛
Union Pacific	153⅝	151⅞	150⅛	+ 1¾
U. S. Steel	42⅝	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	109	108	106⅝	— ⅝

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm and trading was active owing to confidence in the eventual success of the Algeciras Conference.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 50c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 15½c for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firm and trading was quiet.

Domestic shares were higher.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 50¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills and three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	9	0	Esperanza	4	8	0
Tomboy	1	6	3	Dolores	1	18	9
El Oro	1	6	3	Stratton's Ind.	0	7	0

Bank Merges with Trust Company.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 19.—The John Hancock National Bank Directors voted to-day to liquidate and join the Union Trust Company. The stockholders will meet March 28 to ratify this action. The John Hancock is the fourth National bank in this city to liquidate and unite with the trust company. Its capital stock is $250,000; surplus, $50,000; loans and discounts, $503,974.

COPPER MARKET REPORTS.

Copper advanced in London yesterday, closing at £78 12s. 6d. for spot. Futures were £76 2s. 6d. These prices were an increase of 2s. 6d. over the opening prices for both, and of 12s. 6d. over Friday's close. In this market the price remained at Friday's figures. Closing prices on the Metal Exchange for copper and other metals yesterday compared as follows with Friday's prices:

	Monday Bid.	Monday Asked.	Friday Bid.	Friday Asked.
Lake	17.75	18.00	17.75	18.00
Electrolytic	17.62½	17.87½	17.62½	17.87½
Castings	17.50	17.62½	17.50	17.62½
Lead	5.35	5.45	5.25	5.45
Spelter	6.00	6.10	6.05	6.10
Tin	36.15	36.45	36.00	36.20

15 PER CENT. RESERVES SUIT TRUST COMPANIES

They Will Accept Bill Proposed by Senator Stevens.

COUNTRY BANKS 3 PER CENT.

City Banks Will Make No Further Efforts, but Leave the Whole Matter to the Lawmakers.

Bankers who were present at Saturday's conference at the Metropolitan Club between the representatives of the trust companies and the banks in regard to trust company reserves, said yesterday that they expected that Senator Stevens, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking, would soon introduce a bill along the lines of the suggestions made by him at Saturday's conference. It was pointed out that such a bill providing for the trust companies a reserve consisting of 5 per cent. in cash and 10 per cent. in other forms of reserve would meet with no opposition. The trust companies have already accepted Senator Stevens's suggestion that reserves be fixed at this amount, and the bankers, of course, will not oppose the measure.

A banker who has taken a leading part in the recent movement for trust company reserves said yesterday that he thought that the bill to be introduced by Senator Stevens as a substitute for the bill which is now in the hands of the committee would be passed by the Legislature without a doubt. The New York State Bankers Association's officers maintained their previous assertion that the 5 per cent. reserve was insufficient, but they said that they had done all that they could under the circumstances, and that they would now leave the matter to the Legislature itself.

Senator Stevens, after Saturday's conference, suggested that some further effort be made to get the banks and trust companies to agree on the question of reserves, but nothing in this direction was done yesterday. The statement made on behalf of the bankers that they would now leave the matter to the Legislature indicates that they have no intention of taking the matter up afresh with the representatives of the trust companies.

Those who yesterday discussed the matter from the trust company point of view expressed the opinion that the trust companies, in acceding to Senator Stevens's suggestion of a 5 per cent. cash reserve with 10 per cent. in other forms of reserves, showed a willingness to recognize the principle of reserves for trust companies and had gone as far in this direction as they could reasonably be asked to go. In some quarters it was said that the bankers, in holding out for 1 per cent. more than was suggested by Senator Stevens, were taking a position which laid them open to the criticism of trying rather to dictate to the banks than merely to bring about greater stability of banking institutions.

Those in a position to know the facts in the matter said yesterday that any effort to increase the cash reserves beyond the amount agreed upon by the trust companies at the suggestion of Senator Stevens would be doomed to failure.

This suggestion called for 5 per cent. in cash for the New York City trust companies, and 3 per cent. in cash for trust companies in other parts of the State. The up-State trust companies, it is said, have made it very plain that they would fight to the utmost any bill requiring them to carry more than 3 per cent. in cash. It is believed, moreover, that these institutions could bring sufficient influence to bear on the Legislature to block any bill to which they were absolutely opposed. The probabilities, therefore, are that 3 per cent. for the up-State trust companies, and 5 per cent. for the New York City trust companies, will be the maximum cash reserve that will be required of the trust companies by any bill that is likely to pass the present Legislature. The fight of the trust companies against anything more than this is regarded by them to be greatly strengthened by the fact that this amount was suggested by Senator Stevens himself, who may reasonably be regarded as expressing the views of the Senate's Committee on Banking.

NEW D. & H. STOCK ISSUE.

Increase of $7,000,000 Made to Convert $14,000,000 Bonds.

The stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Company authorized an increase of $7,000,000 in the company's capital stock yesterday to make effective the convertibility clause in the proposed issue of $14,000,000 4 per cent. ten-year gold debenture bonds. The proceeds of these bonds, as announced some time ago, will be used to refund to the company's treasury the money spent for the half interest acquired in the Schenectady Railway Company, to pay for the stock of the United Traction Company of Albany recently acquired by the Delaware and Hudson Company, and in addition to provide funds for improvements upon the company's lines in Pennsylvania.

The debentures which are to be issued may, at the option of the holder, be converted into the company's stock at 200 at any interest period between June, 1907, and June, 1912. Up to June, 1912, the new stock authorized is to be held available for issuance against the surrender of the convertible bonds. After that date the Board of Managers is authorized to apportion the stock pro rata among the stockholders, or may otherwise dispose of it, but in no case is the stock to be disposed of for less than par. The Delaware and Hudson Company now has outstanding $40,000,000 of stock.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Bessemer Iron Advances on Large Purchases—Steel Shapes Stiffening.

Following the recent large purchases of Bessemer iron by the United States Steel Corporation, which cleaned up surplus stocks pretty completely, Bessemer has advanced 25 cents a ton and this stiffening of price has reacted on the foundry iron market, strengthening prices as well as increasing the demand. Well-informed trade circles agree that the good brands of Bessemer are really scarce and predict that the Bessemer ore at hand will be used up before the opening of navigation on the lakes makes a renewal of the supply an easy matter.

No. 2 foundry is held firmly, but buyers are inclined to hold off in the hope of getting Southern iron at better prices, in view of the reports of $14 iron at Birmingham. There has been talk of advancing the price of shapes and the condition of the market warrants the assumption that even if no formal action is taken to raise the price the struggle of the building trade to get material will result in premiums.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

N. W. Harris & Co. are offering to investors $1,000,000 United Electric Light and Power first consolidated mortgage bonds, due May 1, 1929. These bonds are an underlying lien of the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore, which controls the gas business of that city.

At the annual meeting of the United Verde Copper Company yesterday the retiring Directors and officers were re-elected. Senator Clark owns a large majority of the stock of the concern, which operates the principal Clark properties in the Verde district of Arizona.

The retiring Directors of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company were re-elected yesterday at the annual meeting in Jersey City.

H. W. Bennett of the banking firm of H. W. Bennett & Co. has been elected President of the Northeastern Cuba Railroad Company. W. B. Randall and M. H. Lewis are the Vice Presidents. The Directorate includes Frederick L. Eldridge, Henry R. Hoyt, Leopold Wallach, and C. P. Perin of New York, and Jose Marimon of Santiago, Cuba.

The Sierra Madre Land and Lumber Company, through W. N. Coler & Co., offers $527,000 50-year 6 per cent. sinking fund bonds at 98½. The issue is the remainder of the $3,000,000 authorized last November. The company, which is controlled by the Greene Consolidated Copper Company, owns 2,315,000 acres of yellow and white pine lands in Chihuahua and Sonora, Mexico.

The American Ice Company reports an increase in tonnage of 78,000, and increased net profit of $140,000 for the first quarter of this year, which began Nov. 1.

Deposit of Philadelphia Company stock begins to-day, under the plan for the purchase of 320,000 shares of the common stock of the Philadelphia Company by the United Railways Investment Company of San Francisco, and will continue until Tuesday, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.

E. Ingalls has resigned as President of the Dayton Union Railway Company, and William H. Brown, Vice President of the Big Four, was elected to succeed him. Brown was also elected a Director, as were Judson Harmon, J. A. Gordon, Joseph Wood, and Gen. Supt. McCarty.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET.
WEDNESDAY, FEB'Y 21ST
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEE.

10 shs. Union Trust Co. of N. Y.
50 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
50 shs. Nassau Electric Rway. Co. Prefd.
100 shs. E. W. Bliss Co. common.
15 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
64 shs. Market & Fulton National Bank.
46 shs. Gallatin National Bank.
50 shs. American District Telegraph of B'klyn
13 shs. Brooklyn Warehouse & Storage Co.
5 shs. Eagle Warehouse & Storage Co.
$1,000 Standard Milling Co. 1st 5s, 1930.
2 shs. Standard Milling Co. Prefd.
44 shs. Standard Milling Co. common.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

100 shs. H. B. Claflin Co. common.
56 shs. Citizens' Central Natl. Bank.
66 shs. Clifton Co. of Col.
95 shs. Highland Park Co. of Col.
100 shs. Durango Land & Coal Co. of Col.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

$2,000 Hudson County (N. J.) 4½ p. c. New Public Road Bds., due Jany., 1922.
$5,000 do., do., due Jany., 1925.
5 shs. Bayonne (N. J.) Trust Co.
100 shs. Germania Fire Insurance Co.
16 shs. Union Ferry Co.
$5,000 Duluth & Iron Range R. R. 1st 5s. Regstd., 1937.
100 shs. Adams Express Co.
5 shs. Home Insurance Co.
5 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
5 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.
60 shs. American Express Co.
45 shs. Greenwich Bank.
25 shs. Bank of Manhattan Co.
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
213 shs. Germania Fire Insurance Co.
721 shs. Chrysolite Silver Mining Co.
$20,000 N. Y. & East River Gas 1st 5s.
2 shs. Second United Cities Realty Corp., Series "A."
9 shs. United Cities Realty Corp. Prefd.
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
75 shs. N. Y. City Interborough Rway. Co.
25 shs. U. S. Title Guaranty & Indemnity Co.
$3,000 National Starch Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1920.
10 shs. Kings Co. Elec. Light & Power Co.
$5,000 Leavenworth Terminal Ry. & Bridge Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1923.
$1,000 Ravenswood, Spencer & Glenville R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1920.
$1,000 St. Charles Bridge 6 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$1,000 Kansas City, Memphis Ry. & Bridge Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1929.
10 shs. The Frog in Your Throat Co.
5 shs. U. S. Guar. & Indemnity Co.
13 shs. Bank of the Metropolis.
34 shs. Chatham National Bank.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
10 shs. Westchester & Bronx Title & Mtge. Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.
5 shs. Mt. Vernon Trust Co.
10 shs. Hanover National Bank.
15 shs. Mutual Alliance Trust Co.
20 shs. Coal & Iron National Bank.
$10,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1989.
$10,000 Tennessee Coal & Iron Co. (De Bard Div.) 1st Guar. 6s, 1910.
50 shs. Morristown Trust Co. of N. J.
50 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
25 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
$200 City of Pittsburg 4 p. c. Impt. Bds., Regstd., 1515.
$1,000 Newark Passenger Ry. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1930.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—The local market was heavy, but such recessions as occurred in prices were limited to small fractions. Philadelphia Company was an exception, declining an extreme ¾ on selling by holders who do not view the United Railway Investment Company plan with favor. There is a growing feeling here, however, that if the full significance of the plan was explained it would not only strengthen Philadelphia Company stock in the market, but would induce free deposits of stocks.

Bell Telephone advanced ½, Lehigh Valley ⅝, but later lost the gain. Westmoreland Coal was down a point. There was heavy local commission house buying of United States Steel. The Philadelphia Stock Exchange will be closed to-morrow on account of the election.

Total sales, 40,235 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
130	American Cement	6½	6¼	6¼
100	Bell Telephone	64	64	64
100	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
40	Cambria Iron	50	50	50
3,851	Cambria Steel	36	35½	35⅝
200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	6½	63	63
4	De Long Hook & Eye	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
100	Easton Con. El. $20 pd	21	21	21
594	Elec. Co. of Am.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
800	Erie	43½	43	43⅜
25	Fourth Nat. Bank	300	300	300
100	Highlander M. & M.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
215	Keystone Tel.	15½	15	15
9	Lake Superior Corp.	20½	20½	20½
318	Lehigh Valley R. R.	74⅝	74⅛	74⅛
100	Lehigh Nav.	112	112	112
21	Lehigh Nav. t. c.	112	112	112
20	Manufactured Rubber.	1	1	1
300	Marsden	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
648	Penn. R. R.	69⅜	69¾	69 11-16
400	Penn. Traffic	2½	2½	2½
5,736	Phila. Co.	52⅞	52¼	52¼
217	Phila. Elec.	8	8	8
3,010	Phila. Rap. Tr.	31¼	31	31⅛
3,041	Reading	68 15-16	67½	68⅛
100	Reading 1st pf.	47¼	47⅛	47⅛
2,250	Southern R. R.	38⅝	37⅝	38⅜
1,630	Tonopah Mining	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜
400	Union Pacific	151⅝	151⅛	151⅜
589	Union Traction	63½	63¼	63⅜
2,850	United Gas Imp.	97½	96⅞	97
11,995	U. S. Steel	41⅝	41	41⅝
742	U. S. Steel pf.	106⅜	105½	105⅝
20	Westmoreland Coal	95	95	95

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—New York exchange was 10c premium. Time and call loans, 4⅝@5½ per cent.

North and West Chicago street railroad stocks and bonds were a feature today on the local Exchange. The North Chicago issue sold at 80, a five-point rise over the previous sale, while the West Chicago rose at the opening 2½ points over the last previous record, and then advanced further to 80, which is a substantial gain over the level of a few weeks ago.

Liquidation in Diamond Match carried the price down to 140½, a point below Saturday's close, and then receded to 139¾, when a slight recovery took place. There is talk that the dividend may be cut, and this has caused a weakness in this stock.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	American Can	10	10	10
1,050	Amer. Can pf.	68	66½	67
145	Amer. Shipb.	56¼	56	56
30	A. Booth Co.	39	39	39
200	Chi. Union Trac.	13	13	13
98	Chi. Edison	163	163	163
7	Chi. City Ry.	193	193	193
85	Chi. Pneu. Tool	59½	59	59
10	Chi. Telep.	130	130	130
433	Diamond Match	140½	139¾	139½
920	Illinois Brick	68	67	68
250	Kan. City Light	63¼	63¼	63¼
860	Metropolitan	20¼	20	20
100	Met. pf.	70½	70½	70½
51	Northw. Elev.	28	28	28
280	Nat. Biscuit	68	68	68
15	Nat. Carbon	88	87¼	88
10	Nat. Carbon pf.	119	119	119
128	North Chicago	80	80	80
100	Quak. Oats pf. ex div.	104½	104½	104½
157	Swift & Co.	104½	104½	104½
50	Street's	28½	28½	28½
3	Street's pf.	99	99	99
220	Box Board	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,628	Box Board pf.	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛
210	Western Stone	39½	39	39½
80	West Chicago	60	55	60

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19.—Large holders of United Railways income bonds and the common stock were apparently making efforts to unload to-day, and these issues were fractionally lower. All reports of deals which caused the recent big bull market in United Railways have failed to materialize, and as a result the prices are beginning to sag.

Houston Oil stocks were fairly active and higher than on Saturday. The common at 13⅜ was up ⅞, and the preferred at 49 was up 3 points. There was no news to explain the activity, which seems to be confined largely to Baltimore.

The Consolidated Cotton Duck Company to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the preferred stock. The company has made remarkable progress since the consolidation a year ago, and all the issues have advanced. Northern Central Railroad stock dropped ¾. This stock is at present on a basis of 8 per cent. and the expected increase will not likely be made because of the extensive improvemnt contemplated in the Pennsylvania terminals here. The market closed dull but steady.

Shares, 3,515; bonds, $219,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Balt. City 3½s, 1940	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
1,000	Atl. Coast L. 4s	102	102	102
1,000	Ga. & Ala. 5s	111	111	111
4,000	South. Bound 5s	114⅜	114⅛	114⅜
2,000	Augusta R. & E. 5s	104½	104½	104½
5,000	Balto. C. Pass'r 4½s	102	102	102
3,000	United Rys. 4s	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝
67,000	United Rys. inc.	73¾	72¾	72¾
122,000	United Rys. ctfs.	72	71½	71¾
9,000	Breweries 4s	64	63½	63⅝
2,000	Consol. Gas 4½s	100½	100½	100½
1,000	Consol. Gas 6s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
11	Northern Central	105¼	105¼	105¼
115	Un. Rys. ctfs.	18½	18½	18½
110	Citizens' Bank	28½	28½	28½
10	Maryland Casualty	55	55	55
75	U. S. Fidelity	133	133	133
2,180	Houston Oil	13¼	12¼	13
214	Houston Oil pf.	49	48½	49

$527,000.00
Fifty-Year Six Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Principal and interest payable at the office of the
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY, Trustee.

Dated, December 1, 1905. Due December 1, 1955.
Interest payable June 1st and December 1st.

The Sierra Madre Land and Lumber Co.

offers for sale, at 98½ and accrued interest, $527,000 of the above bonds, they being the remainder of a $3,000,000 bond issue authorized November 18, 1905, the balance of the issue, $2,473,000, having been already sold at par.

The Sierra Madre Land and Lumber Company owns in fee 2,315,000 acres of land situated in western Chihuahua and eastern Sonora, in the Republic of Mexico, having a stumpage of 18,520,000,000 feet of the best quality of yellow and white pine lumber. This stumpage, based on a value of $3.00 per thousand, being 50% of the average market value of corresponding stumpage in the lumber regions of Texas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Washington and California, has a minimum value of $55,560,000, independent of the value of the land itself, a large portion of which is exceedingly fertile agricultural land, well-watered by numerous streams, capable of producing all kinds of agricultural products and enjoying one of the best climates in the world.

The Company is installing mills with a capacity for cutting 500,000 feet of lumber per day. There is a ready market tributary to this tract for three times that amount of lumber, which market the Company, owing to its great advantage in freight haul, can supply at a large profit and at a lower cost than any competing lumber region. Lumber can be delivered at El Paso, at which point it connects with seven trunk lines, at a net profit of $10.00 per thousand feet.

The proceeds of the present bond offering will be used for the construction of thirty-two miles of logging road and for working capital for the Company. This road is now actively under way and will be completed within ninety days.

Titles to all of the Company's property are direct from the Mexican Government to the company, and are perfect.

The Greene Consolidated Copper Company owns 51% of the capital stock of The Sierra Madre Land and Lumber Company and elects its board of directors and officers and controls its operations.

The low amount of the bond iss

G. M. Plympton. T. A. Gardiner. W. L. McKenna.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co

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Investment Bonds

List on Application.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.

BANKERS,
27 AND 29 PINE STREET,
Philadelphia. NEW YORK. Boston.

BERTRON, STORRS AND GRISCOM

BANKERS,
40 Wall Street, NEW YORK; Land Title Building, PHILADELPHIA.

Investment Securities.

Wm. A. Read & Co.

25 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.
BOSTON. CHICAGO BALTIMORE.

Dominick & Dominick,

BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. STOCKS

SIMON BORG & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St, New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

California Safe Deposit and Trust Company

SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA

OFFICERS:
DAVID F. WALKER.....President.
J. DALZELL BROWN...V. Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
W. J. BARTNETT.....Vice President

Meetings and Elections.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the stockholders of the MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the general office of said Company in the City of Parsons, Kansas, on Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1906, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day,

(a) to consider and determine whether the stockholders will consent to, approve, and authorize the creation and issue of General Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to be payable in gold coin of the United States of America, of or equal to the present standard of weight and fineness, to be limited in the aggregate to the principal amount of $20,000,000 at any one time outstanding, to mature January 1st, 1936, and to bear interest from January 1st, 1906, at the rate of four and one-half per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and whether the stockholders will consent to, approve, and authorize the execution and delivery, to secure said bonds, of a mortgage and deed of trust of the railroads, equipment, franchises, and property of said Company owned by said Company or thereafter acquired by it by the use of said General Mortgage Bonds;

(b) in case of such consent, approval, and authorization, to approve and authorize the form and terms of said mortgage and deed of trust;

(c) to transact such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on Friday, February 2, 1906, and will be re-opened at the opening of business on Monday, March 5, 1906.

By order of the Board of Directors.
January 18, 1906.

S. HALLINE,
Secretary.

HENRY C. ROUSE,
Chairman of the Board.

THE JEFFERSON BANK,
Canal and Forsyth Sts.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
New York, Jan. 31, 1906.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Jefferson Bank will be held on the 21st day of February, 1906, at 12 M., at the Banking House of said Bank, at the northeast corner of Canal and Forsyth Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from $400,000, consisting of 4,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $500,000, consisting of 5,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, and for the purpose of acting upon a proposition for the disposition of said stock. HERMAN BROESEL, President.
WILLIAM H. DEVLIN, Cashier.

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A SPECIAL meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in the Railway Exchange Building, in Chicago, Illinois, on the eighth day of March, 1906, at the hour of eleven (11:00) o'clock A. M., for the purpose of voting upon the question of Consolidating the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company with the Chicago & Alton Railway Company, and also for the purpose of approving and authorizing the execution of such form of articles or agreement of consolidation as shall be submitted at said meeting.

January 5, 1906.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary of
Chicago & Alton Railroad Company.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Staten Island Land Company: Notice is hereby given that the election of Directors for the Staten Island Land Company not having been held on the day designated in the by-laws, and the Directors not having within one month thereafter called a special election, a meeting of the members of said corporation for the purpose of electing Directors thereof will be held at the office of said corporation, Room 1,404, No. 11 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, N. Y., on the 7th day of March, 1906, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

WALTER J. ROBERTS, }
WILLIAM CREAR, } Stockholders.

A MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF BONDS issued under Consolidated First and Collateral Trust Mortgage of this Company to Title Guaranty & Trust Co. of Scranton, Penn., Trustee, dated Sept. 1, 1903, will be held at the office of this Company in the Land Title Bldg., Phila., Pa., on Wednesday, February 21, 1906, at 2 P. M., to vote for or against a proposal to request said Trustee to release from the lien of above-mentioned mortgage property not to exceed $75,000.00 in value, the proceeds of said sale to be expended on other property covered by said mortgage.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL & COKE COMPANY.
By A. G. EDWARDS, Secretary.

February 16, 1906.

THE FORUM PUBLISHING COMPANY,
45 East 42d Street, New York City.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Forum Publishing Company will be held at the office as above on Tuesday, March 6, at three o'clock.

J. M. RICE, Secretary.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The bear crowd that was temporarily in control of the market at the close of last week evidently was disappointed that the country did not come in on the opening yesterday morning and sell stocks. Such a closing as the market made on Saturday is generally followed on Monday morning by a wave of outside liquidation, which further depresses prices and gives the bear traders an opportunity to get their profits on short contracts carried over the week's end. Pehaps the most notable feature of yesterday's market was the absence of serious selling pressure at the opening. In the American quarter of the London market prices were quoted ¼ to a full 1 per cent. above New York parity. Stocks did not open up to the London prices quite, but started off at advances averaging perhaps ½ per cent. all around. Saturday's selling movement was immediately resumed, the bear crowd being disposed to contest the situation, and for nearly an hour after the opening the market was weak and feverish. Its oversold condition was at length recognized by the trading element, and a general recovery in prices was the final outcome. The buying, no doubt, was largely in the nature of short covering, although in some few issues, notably Union Pacific and the United States Steel shares, brokers reported having seen some original buying of a very good character.

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The opening puzzled traders a good deal. It was not what they had been looking for, and it left them without any feeling of the market. If prices had opened down sharply there would have been some incentive to buy stocks for a quick rally, or, if they had opened up very strong, many traders would have favored selling stocks on the theory that the recovery had been brought about arbitrarily and by artificial means in order to get a higher basis on which to resume the selling. In the initial trading, therefore, the market was neither strong enough to sell nor weak enough to buy. Before the end of the first hour, however, professional sentiment on the whole was favorable to a recovery in prices. Traders were reported from the boardroom to be working cautiously on the bull side. On the fist ½ per cent. of the recovery which followed the first hour's selling movement the volume of trading declined, and toward midday the market was extremely dull. It was in the afternoon that the improvement became tangible.

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Some brokers thought the absence of outside selling at the opening yesterday on any such scale as might have been expected, argued that the general liquidation had culminated. It was, indeed, a very encouraging exhibition of confidence, and argued, no doubt, that the liquidation already accomplished had served to strengthen the bull position, but so long as people have stocks on margin it cannot be said with any assurance that the liquidation has ceased at any precise line of values. Something may happen straightaway to start a fresh selling movement in one quarter or another, and prices have only to go a little lower than they were before to bring another wave of general liquidation. When the market goes stale on an advanced level of prices it invites liquidation. Stocks have accumulated in large amounts in the hands of individuals, and one by one they become tired, dissatisfied or impatient and decide to let go. For example, it became known yesterday that one trader had sold out a line of 50,000 shares of various stocks in the last half hour of Saturday's session. Of this 50,000 shares, 10,000 were Union Pacific. Nothing developed on Saturday to change the aspect of the market, but a man who is carrying a big line of stocks and had seen prices falling away steadily for ten days is prey to all manner of petty doubts and misgivings, and yields suddenly to an impulse to get from under. This is the kind of selling that keeps coming upon a market which is suddenly bereft of bullish inspiration, and if it does not lead to more general liquidation it is because something happens to revive confidence and start the market ahead again.

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It is reported that some of the big bull interests, so-called, have been large borrowers of money in the last ten days. Their borrowing, it is said, has represented not the renewing of old loans, but the procurement of original accommodations. A good deal of it has been traced to interests that have been very activve recently in coppers and smelting stocks.

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The money market was somewhat easier yesterday. Call money was quotably lower, and the demand for time money was not so urgent as it was last week. Human nature is the same in Wall Street as elsewhere. Brokers are made of the same stuff as other people, contrary as this assertion may be to the impression that prevails outside. The public buys stocks only on a rising market; consumers the world over are keenest to buy when prices are high. Similarly, brokers are wont to clamor for money when that commodity is least accessible, and when there is more than enough to go around they will not stock up much beyond their immediate needs. There was a period in January when time money was much easier to get than it is now, but brokers were not reported then to be seeking it as they did last week.

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Banking institutions in the Southwest report that they have been lending money in Wall Street to brokers on Stock Exchange collateral at 5 per cent.

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The rage of prophecy is upon Mr. Lawson again. His utterances have not the vogue they once enjoyed, for very obvious reasons, and he would probably be humiliated to know that there were people in Wall Street yesterday who were unaware that he was on top of the market. He predicted the approach of a that smash in "coppers" which by a gross conspiracy of confidence and prosperity has been so long delayed. It is a saying in the Street that if one can afford to be wrong nine-tenths of the time he is pretty sure of being right the other tenth—that is, if he keeps going one way all the time. On the eve of the greatest boom in copper metal and copper stocks that has ever been known, Lawson began to predict a smash in "coppers," and if he keeps renewing the prediction it must sooner or later come out right. The speculative bull account in "coppers" is certainly much more vulnerable than it was a year ago. The fact is self-apparent. The smash was to have started yesterday, probably, and is to occur certainly within the week. Amalgamated Copper declined 1 per cent. in the first hour yesterday, but recovered that loss and closed at an advance of 1 point. Anaconda closed at an advance of 12½ per cent. Lawson announces that he has lifted the ban of his disapproval from American Smelting, because, as he says, that company is minding its own business, but he predicts that holes will be punched in United Copper. That stock, apparently, is now his target. It was strong yesterday.

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"Certain features of the recent bull speculation in 'coppers,'" says a veteran of many campaigns, "have reminded me of the old oil days. One prominent feature of the speculation in 'coppers' has been the frequency of strikes, especially in the Anaconda mine, and each strike has been followed by an outburst of market enthusiasm. It worked the other way in oil. Those of us who speculated in the stuff got up mornings to scan the newspapers for reports of gushers. A big gusher meant an increase of the oil production, mostly imaginary, and a dizzy fall in the speculative price of the commodity. I remember that one morning the papers reported a gusher beyond anything that we had had for a year. Oil had closed the night before at $1.12. It had been going up very rapidly. I was in the oil crowd when the market opened. For an instant there was calm. Nobody dared to guess the price at which oil was likely to start, and every man of us wanted another to open the game. Finally McNally broke through, shouting: 'What 'm I bid for 100,000 oil?' Somebody in the crowd bid $1, and McNally yelled: 'Sold the lot.' Two days later oil closed at 80 cents."

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The announcement of an increase of Chicago Northwestern stock which will be offered to present holders at par was very favorably received in Wall Street yesterday. It probably had something to do with the more cheerful feeling which prevailed during the afternoon. The terms of subscription give the new issue the appearance of a distribution. On a quotation of 235 for Northwestern common the rights are figured to be worth 22½. The long calculation is as follows: You buy 100 shares of Northwestern common at 235—$23,500. You have then the right to subscribe for 20 shares of new stock at par—$2,000. Thus you acquire 120 shares of stock for $25,500, which is 212½ per share. The difference between 212½ and 235 is the value of the subscription privilege with the stock selling at 235.

Dual Place for John Sebastian.

John Sebastian, at present passenger traffic manager of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, has been appointed to a similar position on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, while still retaining his post with the Rock Island. His jurisdiction is thus extended over all the lines in both the Rock Island Frisco systems.

Low Rates to the Pacific.

A meeting will be held in Chicago to-day at which the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company lines will announce that beginning with May 1 and ending Sept. 30 round-trip rates to all points along the Pacific Coast will be made at a rate of $75 from Chicago, and $60 from Missouri River points.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 9-16d per ounce and in New York at 60¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 51½c.

On the Stock Exchange 1,000 shares of Iron Silver sold at 5.20.

On the Consolidated Exchange 2,000 Comstock bonds sold at .12½, 300 Consol California and Virginia at 1.30, 300 Confidence at .70, 200 Golden Anchor at 1.55, 800 Jim Butler at 1.10, 500 Leadville at .07, 2,500 May Queen at .20@.30, 400 Mexican at 1.25, 300 Ophir at 5.75@5 87½, 300 Potosi at .12, 700 Savage at .40@.42, 300 Sandstorm at 1.55, 300 Standard at 3.55, 200 Yellow Jacket at .10.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
Alta	.01	.01	L. W. Con.	.07	.07
Alpha Con.	.08	.07	Mexican	1.20	1.20
Andes	.11	.11	Occid. Con.	.00	.00
Belcher	.22	.22	Ophir	5.62½	5.62½
Best & B.	1.20	1.20	Overman	.11	.12
Bullion	.24	.26	Potosi	.12	.11
Caledonia	.51	.50	Savage	.46	.41
Chal. Con.	.16	.16	Sag Bel.	.07	.07
Challar	.13	.12	S. Nevada	.34	.32
Confidence	.70	.70	Syndicate	.11	.11
C. C. & V.	1.35	1.33	St. Louis	.08	.08
Con. Imp.	.02	.02	Union Con.	.45	.45
Cr. Point	.05	.04	Utah Con.	.05	.04
G. & Curry.	.10	.15	Y. Jacket	.10	.10
Hale & N.	1.00	1.05	Silver bars.	.66¼	.66½
Julia	.07	.07	Drafts, sgt.	.10	.10
Justice	.01	.01	Telegraph	.12½	.12½
Ken. Con.	.01	.01			

Mexican dollars unchanged at .51@.53.

TONOPAH DISTRICT STOCKS, (CLOSE.)

Special to The New York Times.

	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
Adams	.11	.01	Manh. Con.	.57	.55
Black Rk.	.05	.05	MacNamara	.45	.45
B. Mea. Co.	.48	.45	M. Pitts.	.20	..
B. Nat. Bk.	.27	.27	North Star.	.62	.53
Cash Boy	.22	.24	Ohio Tonop.	.52	.40
Den. Bullf.	1.20	1.05	Orig. Bullf.	.20	.20
D. F. Con.	.52	.51	Red Top.	1.95	1.85
Dixie	.06	.06	Sandstorm.	1.42	1.40
Eclipse	.68	.66	Montana	2.37	2.00
G. Anchor.	1.47	1.45	Midway.	1.95	1.92
Jim Butler.	1.07	1.02	Belmont	4.80	3.12
Jumbo	1.55	1.00	Home	.25	.25
Kendall	.85	.80			

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 19.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	10½	10¾	Keystone	2	2½
American	1⅝	2	Lexington	4	4½
Anchor	1½	2	Little Puck.	2½	2¾
Anaconda	11¼	11¾	Moon Anch.	3½	4
Banner	3⅝	3¾	Mollie Gib.	6	7
C., K. & N.	6	10	Nevin	4⅝	5
C. C. Cons.	6⅝	7	New Haven	2½	2⅞
Dante	5⅞	6	Old Gold	6⅝	6½
Dr. Jackpot	7	7¼	Pilgrim	2⅝	2⅞
Elkton	45¼	45½	Pharmacist	4¾	5
El Paso	83⅞	84½	Portland	180	182
Findlay	87¼	87½	Rose Maud.	3½	4
Gold Bond	2¼	3	Rose Nicol	4¼	4⅝
Gold Coin.	3	3½	Sample	7	7½
Gold Dollar.	8½	8⅞	Un. Gold	12⅜	13½
Golden. Cyc.	65	80	Vindicator	95	96
Sovereign	8⅝	8⅝	Work	7⅜	7½
Isabella	26½	27½	Independence	18	19
Jackpot	6	6½	Teutonic	3¾	6
J. Johnson.	8	8½			

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Monday, Feb. 19, 1906.

Total sales Feb. 19, 1906.....1,055,211
From Jan. 1, 1906.....53,926,013
Corresponding date last year.....36,220,478

Closing: Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
240	250	26	Adams Express	248	248	248	248	...
22½	23	1,800	Allis-Chalmers Co	22¾	22⅞	22½	22½	+ ⅛
111⅝	111½	111,950	*Amal. Copper Co	110½	111⅝	109½	111½	+1
29½	30	200	Am. Agri. Chem. Co	29	29½	29	29½	+1¼
27	27¼	400	*Am. Beet Sugar Co	27	27½	27	27½	+ ⅛
43¼	43⅝	6,700	Am. Car & F. Co	43½	43¾	42⅞	43⅝	+ ⅛
101	102½	2,410	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	100½	102¾	100½	102¼	+ ¼
34	34½	4,200	Am. Cotton Oil	35	35	33	34	−1
8⅞	9⅜	150	*Am. Grass Twine	9	9	9	9	...
37	38	600	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	36⅝	38¼	36⅝	38¼	+1¼
45⅛	45¼	2,000	*Am. Ice Securities	44⅝	45½	44¾	45⅛	+ ⅝
22½	23½	100	*Am. Linseed Co	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	−1
72⅜	73	11,100	*Am. Locomo. Co	71½	73¼	70½	72⅞	+1
116	117	100	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	116	116	116	116	...
26	26½	300	*Am. Malt. C. pf., tr.	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	− ¼
163¼	163½	45,900	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co	163¼	163⅝	162⅜	163⅜	+ ¼
124	124½	1,900	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	123½	124¾	123½	124¼	+1¼
11⅜	12¼	500	Am. Steel Foundis	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
47¼	47½	750	Am. Steel Foundis. pf	47⅛	47½	47⅛	47½	+ ⅛
140⅜	141	8,000	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	141½	141½	139⅝	141	+ ⅞
89½	91	300	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	90½	90½	90½	90½	−1½
140⅝	140⅞	300	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co	141	141	141	141	− ½
104¼	104½	457	Am. Tobacco Co. pf	104¼	104½	104¼	104⅜	− ⅛
45⅜	45⅞	18,010	*Am. Woolen Co	44½	46	44	45½	+1½
108½	109½	100	*Am. Woolen Co. pf	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	− ⅝
285½	286	94,100	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co	275	287½	272	286	+12¼
89⅞	90	17,000	Atch., Top. & S. F	89⅝	90½	89¼	90	+1
160	161	100	Atlantic Coast Line	160	160	160	160	...
110¼	110¾	4,500	Baltimore & Ohio	110½	110⅝	110	110⅜	+ ⅝
97	98	800	Baltimore & Ohio pf	97	97	97	97	...
80⅛	80¼	26,250	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	79⅜	80½	78¾	80½	+ ⅝
172½	172⅝	7,350	Canadian Pacific	172¼	172⅞	171¾	172½	+1
42⅝	42¾	5,800	Central Leather	42¼	42½	41½	42⅜	+ ⅛
105	105⅞	100	Central Leather pf	105⅛	105⅜	105⅛	105⅜	+ ⅜
215	217	1,200	Central R. R. of N. J	215	216	212	216	−6
56⅞	57	6,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	56	57	55¾	57	+1⅝
20⅞	21	2,500	Chicago Great West	21	21¼	20¾	21	...
36¾	37	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+ ⅝
179⅝	179¾	24,800	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	179¼	180	178½	179⅞	+ ⅞
233½	234	7,265	Chicago & Northw	230¼	236	230¼	233½	+3½
250	257	100	Chi. & Northw. pf	256¾	256¾	256¾	256¾	+6
188⅞	189	900	Chi., St. P., M. & Om	187	189	187	189	+2½
189	195	200	C., St. P., M. & Om.pf	190	190	190	190	...
37	38	300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	36½	37	36½	37	+1
12⅞	13	13,500	Chicago Union Trac	11½	13¼	11½	12⅞	+1⅝
45¾	46	2,500	Chi. Union Trac. pf	42½	46	42½	45	+2
100½	101	300	C., C., C. & St. L	100½	101	100½	101	+ ¾
63⅝	63¾	30,600	Colorado Fuel & Iron	62½	64	61⅜	64	+1⅝
33	33½	1,400	Colorado & Southern	33	33½	33	33	+1
51	51½	400	Col. & South. 2d pf	51	51½	51	51½	+1
20¼	20⅜	2,100	Col. & H. C. & Iron	20½	20½	19⅝	20¼	− ⅛
175	176	200	Consolidated Gas	176	176¼	175⅛	175⅛	− ⅜
...	...	200	Corn Pro. Ref. pf., tr.	57	57	57	57	−1
45⅝	46	7,900	Denver & Rio Grande	43	46¼	44½	45⅞	+2¼
99	99⅝	500	Detroit United Ry	99	99⅝	98½	99⅝	+ ⅝
53⅜	54	7,960	*Distillers Securities	54	54½	53½	53⅝	+ ¾
18	19	100	*Dul., S. S. & At	...	18½	18½	18½	...
43⅞	44	17,400	Erie	43¼	43⅞	42⅜	43⅞	+1⅛
77½	77⅞	200	Erie 1st pf	77⅜	77⅝	77⅜	77⅝	+ ⅛
70⅝	70½	2,200	Erie 2d pf	70	70⅝	70	70⅝	− ⅜
186	188	100	Fed. Min. & Smelt	190	190	190	190	...
105¾	106	900	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf	105	106	105	106	...
171	172	500	General Electric	170¼	171	170¼	171	+1
333½	334	13,706	Great Northern pf	329	334	328	333½	+ ⅝
93	95½	100	Hocking Valley pf	95	95	95	95	+ ½
173½	173⅞	755	Illinois Central	173	173¼	173	173¼	+ ⅝
22	22¼	2,000	International Paper	22	22½	21¾	22	...
84⅜	85	100	Internat. Paper pf	...	84¾	84¼	84¾	+ ¼
64½	65	400	*Internat. Power Co	62	65	62	65	+5
80	82½	100	Inter. Steam Pump pf	82	82	82	82	−1½
31⅝	32	300	Iowa Central	31½	32	31½	32	− ½
58½	59½	210	Iowa Central pf	58	58⅝	58	58⅜	− ½
83¼	83⅝	900	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	83⅜	83⅞	83¼	83½	− ½
31⅞	32	900	Kansas City South	31	31⅞	31	31¾	+1
62	62⅜	800	Kansas City South. pf	61	62	61	62	+1½
63½	63¾	900	Knick. Ice, Chicago	64	64¼	64	64¼	+ ½
35	38	100	Lake Erie & West	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	...
75	77	200	Long Island	75	75	74	74	−2¾
147½	147¾	1,600	Louisville & Nash	146¼	147⅝	146½	147½	+ ½
158½	160	100	Manhattan Elevated	158½	158½	158½	158½	...
69⅝	69½	1,300	*Met. Securities	69¼	69¾	69	69¼	...
117¼	118	2,400	*Met. Street Railway	117¼	117¾	117	117¾	+1
23⅞	24¼	2,550	Mexican Central	24	24⅞	23¾	24	+ ¼
75	77	300	Minn. & St. Louis	75¼	75½	75¼	75½	+ ½
174½	178	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	174	174	174	174	−1
34⅝	35	8,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	34½	34⅝	34	34⅝	+ ⅛
69	70	300	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	68½	68½	68¼	68½	...
100	100¼	3,000	Missouri Pacific	99¼	100⅜	99¼	100	+ ⅝
68⅛	68½	1,900	*Nat. Biscuit Co	67½	68½	67¼	68⅛	+ ⅛
83⅜	84½	3,000	*National Lead Co	84	85	83½	84	+ ½
104½	105	233	*Nat. Lead Co. pf	105¼	105¼	104⅞	104⅞	− ⅛
158	160	1,400	*New York Air Brake	158½	158⅞	158	158⅝	+1½
149	149¼	20,100	New York Central	148¼	149¾	147¾	149	+1¼
65	66	900	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	65	66	65	66	+1
82	84	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	83½	83½	83½	83½	...
200¼	200¾	825	N. Y., N. H. & H	200	200	200	200	...
154½	156	100	*N. Y. & N. J. Tel	155¼	155¼	153¾	153¾	+ ⅝
50⅞	51	8,000	N. Y. Ont. & West	50¾	51⅛	50⅜	50⅝	+ ⅛
87⅛	87⅜	1,900	Norfolk & Western	87¼	87⅝	87⅛	87⅜	+ ⅛
100¼	100¾	1,200	North American	100⅜	100⅝	100	100¼	− ⅛
224⅞	225	34,350	Northern Pacific	220	225	218	225	+6
46¼	46½	900	Pacific Mail	...	46⅝	46	46	− ⅝
139⅜	139½	18,500	Pennsylvania R. R	139¼	139⅝	138¾	139½	+ ⅜
98½	98¾	1,600	People's Gas, Chicago	98¾	99	98¼	98¼	...
59¼	59½	2,350	Pressed Steel Car	59	59½	58½	59½	+ ⅞
100½	101	200	Pressed Steel Car pf	101	101	100⅝	100⅝	+ ⅛
96	97	100	R. R. Sec., Ill. C. st. c	97	97	97	97	+ ½
57	57¼	1,000	*Ry. Steel Spring	56	57⅛	56¾	57⅛	+1⅛
104	105	200	*Ry. Steel Spring pf	103	105	104½	104⅝	...
136¼	136¼	69,600	Reading	135½	136⅞	134¾	136	+1¼
94¼	95	100	Reading 1st pf	94	94	94	94	...
31⅜	32¼	2,400	*Rep. Iron & Steel	32¼	32⅝	31⅝	32¼	+ ¼
104¾	105¼	1,400	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	105	105¾	105	105	...
23½	25⅞	28,150	Rock Island Co	25½	25⅞	24⅞	25½	...
64½	65	600	Rock Island Co. pf	64½	64⅞	64	64⅝	− ⅛
65	68	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	65	65	65	65	−1
45¼	45¼	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	...
24	25	1,200	St. Louis Southw	25	25	24½	24½	− ⅝
56	56¼	900	St. Louis Southw. pf	56	56¼	56	56¼	+ ⅛
83	84¾	2,200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	83	84¾	82¼	84¾	+ ⅜
10,700	65⅝	65⅝	Southern Pacific	65⅜	65⅞	65⅛	65⅜	+ ⅛
117¾	117¾	100	Southern Pacific pf	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	+ ¼
24,300	38⅜	38⅜	Southern Ry. ext	38	38¾	37¾	38⅜	+ ⅛
99	99⅜	300	Southern Ry. pf., ext	99	99⅜	99	99⅜	+ ¼
152	156½	1,300	Tenn. Coal & Iron	152	156½	152	156½	+4½
34	34¼	1,200	Texas & Pacific	33⅞	34⅛	33⅝	34	+ ¼
78	80	150	Texas Pac. Land Tr	80	80	80	80	...
132	132¼	600	Third Avenue	133¼	133¼	132¼	132¼	−2¼
35⅜	36½	300	Tol., St. L. & West	36¼	36½	36¼	36½	+ ½
56	56½	700	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	55	56¼	55	56¼	+1½
116	116¼	400	Twin City R. T	116	116	116	116	− ⅝
12½	13	100	*Union Bag & P. Co	13	13	13	13	...
81	82	500	*Union B. & P. Co. pf	81½	81½	81	81	−1
152	152½	115,600	Union Pacific	151	152¼	150¼	152⅛	+2
96	98	250	Union Pacific pf	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	− ½
95	95½	700	United Rys. Invest	96	96	95¼	95½	+ ¼
88¼	89	200	United Rys. Inv. pf	89	89	89	89	−1
46	46⅜	1,300	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	46¼	46¾	46	46¾	+1¼
92¼	93	410	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf	92¼	92¾	92¼	92¼	− ½
60½	65	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf	61	61	61	61	...
49⅜	50¼	2,210	U. S. Rubber	49½	49⅞	49	49½	...
108¾	109½	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	108	108	108	108	− ½
80¼	81½	300	U. S. Rubber 2d pf	79⅜	80	79⅜	80	+ ¼
41½	41⅝	114,550	U. S. Steel	41¼	41⅜	40⅝	41⅜	+ ⅛
106½	106⅝	31,800	U. S. Steel pf

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Securities Show a Firmer Tone.

Prices Inclined to Reflect the Strength of the Exchange—Mining Shares Active.

The market on the Curb yesterday reflected to a considerable extent the firmer tone of the Exchange, and prices ruled stronger, though trading was light. As has been usual of late, mining shares monopolized most of the market's attention, and United Copper was the feature of the trading. Opening at 69, the price sagged quickly down to 67½ and seesawed through the day between fractions above that point and under the closing price, which was 69⅛. Over 15,000 shares were traded in.

Trading in the industrials was light, and fractional gains were made in many issues. Chicago and Northwestern rights appeared in the market for the first time, selling at 20.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Can	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1,400	Am. Can pf.	68	68½	66½	67
3	Am. Tobacco	495	495	495	495
400	Am. Writing				
	Paper pf.	31⅝	32	31½	32
300	Bay State Gas	11-32	11-32	11-32	11-32
110	Beth. St. Cor. pf.	91	*91½	91	91½
230	Cent. Fdy	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
100	Cent. Fdy pf.	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¼
600	Corn Prod. Ref.				
	w. i.	26⅛	26⅝	26¼	26½
200	Corn Prd. Ref.				
	pf., w. i.	86	86	86	86
100	Elec. Veh. pf.	17	17	17	17
700	Hartmann Coal	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
1,400	Houston Oil	12½	13	12½	13
1,500	Mackay Cos.	59⅝	60	59⅝	59⅝
200	Hudson Realty	120	120	120	120
100	Int. M. Mar.	12½	12½	12⅜	12½
200	Int. M. M. pf.	34½	34½	34¼	34½
30	Int. Salt	42	42	42	42
21	Lord & Taylor	115½	115½	115½	115½
10	L. & F. pf.	103½	103½	103½	103½
1,550	Mackay Cos.	59	59⅝	58⅞	59⅛
567	Mack. Cos. pf.	74½	74⅝	74¼	74⅜
1,000	Man. Transit.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
5	Standard Oil	692	692	691	692

RAILROADS.

200	A. L. & Tr. pf.	100	100	100	100
800	At., T. & S. F. rights	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Chi. & N. rts.	20	20	20	20
700	Chi. Sub.	49¾	49¾	48½	48½
1,400	Int.-Met. w. i.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,000	Int. R.	29⅜	29⅜	28⅞	28⅞
1	Nor. Sec. Stubs	325	325	325	325

MINING STOCKS.

8,000	Bluebell Min.	6	6	5½	5⅝
1,800	Boston Con.	27¼	27⅝	27¼	27½
960	Brit. Col. Cop.	9	9	8¾	9
1,100	Cop. Sec.	39⅜	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝
350	Dominion Cop.	⅜	13-32	⅜	13-32
4,000	Gold. Anchor	150	150	150	150
2,000	Granby Con.	10	10	9¾	9¾
100	Greene Gold.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
2,700	Greene Con. C.	26⅝	27⅜	26⅜	27
800	Grtne Gold-Sil.	6¼	6	6	6¼
1,100	Guanaj. Con.	5½	5⅝	5	5⅛
530	Mitchell Min.	12	12⅜	12	*12¼
800	Montgom. Sho.	4⅜	5⅛	4⅜	5⅛
3,700	Nev. Con. Cop.	14⅛	14¾	13⅜	14
550	Nev. Utah M. & S.	3¼	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
800	Tenn. Cop. Co.	45	45	44½	44½
540	Tintic Min.	*8½	9	8½	8⅝
3,000	Tonopah Ext.	11	11¼	10¾	11¼
500	Trinon Cop. Co.	1 7-16	1½	1 7-16	1½
15,100	United Cop.	69	69½	67½	69⅛
75	Unit. Cop. pf.	110	110	110	110
1,000	Utah Apex	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞
200	Utah Cop.	33	33¼	33	33¼

BONDS.

$56,000	Alb. & Sus. 3½s, 60% paid	110	110½	110	110½
32,000	Cen. Fdy. 6s. flat	82¾	83	82¾	83
88,000	Inter.-Met. col. 4½s, w. i.	93	93	92½	92¾
500	Int. Salt 5s	72	72	72	72
45,000	Westing. Elec. 5s, w. l. & int.	98¾	98¾	98¼	98½

*Odd lots. ‡Sells cents per share.

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Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Friday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Feb. 19. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 16. Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Sus. 3½s, 60 per cent. paid	110	111	110	112
American Can	9⅜	10	10	10⅛
American Can pf.	66¾	67¼	68½	69
Am. Light & Traction	120	125	123	124½
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	99	101	101	102
American Tobacco	490	500	493	500
Am. Steel Foundry 6s, w. i.	90⅜	91	90½	91½
Am. Writing Paper	¾	5	4¼	5
Am. Writing Paper pf.	32¼	32½	32	33
Am. Writing Paper 5s.	87¾	88¼	87⅜	88¼
Atch., Top. & S. Fe rts.	5-16			
Bethlehem Steel	30⅜	32	31¾	32½
Bethlehem Steel pf.	91	91½	91¼	92
Boston Copper	27	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜
British Col. Copper	8⅞	9	8¾	8¾
Can. Pacific rights	11½	12	11⅜	11¾
Central Foundry	5⅜	6	5⅜	6
Central Foundry pf.	22	24	21	24½
Central Foundry 6s	82¾	83	..	..
Chi. & Northwest. rts.	20	21	..	..
Chicago Subway	49½	51	49½	49¾
Con. Refrig. rating	..	..	43¾	44
Corn Prod. ref. com., w. i.	26½	26¾	27	27½
Corn Prod. ref. pf., w. i.	85¾	86	86	87
Copper Securities	38	40	38	40
Dominion Copper	11-32	⅜	11-32	⅜
Electric Vehicle pf.	16	18	16	18
Granby Consolidated	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
Greene Con. Copper	26¾	27	26⅝	26⅞
Greene Gold-Silver	6	6¼	5¾	6⅛
Guanajuato Con.	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
Havana Tobacco	25	28	25	28
Havana Tobacco pf.	35	38	35	38
Hartmann Coal	7¼	7½	..	..
Houston Oil	12⅝	13	12	12½
Houston Oil pf.	48	50	47½	48½
Hudson Realty	117½	125	..	..
Interborough	227	227½	230	231
Inter. Mer. Marine	12⅝	13	12⅝	13⅛
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	34	35½	35¼	36
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	85¾	86¼	85¾	86¼
Interborough-Met., w. i.	52	52⅝	52	52⅝
Inter.-Met. pf., w. i.	90	95	85	95
Inter.-Met. 4½s, w. i.	92¾	93	93	93¾
International Salt	40	42	42	44
International Salt 5s	72½	73½	73	74
Japanese 4s, full paid	86	86¾	..	..
Lewis Ex. & M. Co., w. i.	111½	112½	..	..
Lord & Taylor	115	116	115	116
Lord & Taylor pf.	103	104	103	104
Mackay Companies	59¼	59¾	59½	60
Mackay Companies pf.	74	74½	74½	74¾
Manhattan Transit	38⅜	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝
Mitchell Mining	11¾	12¼	11⅝	12
N. J. Term. D. & Imp.	45¼	45⅝	45¼	45⅝
New Orleans Rys.	37⅞	38¼	38⅛	38½
New Orleans Rys. pf.	83½	84½	83⅞	84¼
N. Y. Transportation	46	47	46	47
Nevada Con. Copper	13⅞	14⅛	14¼	14⅝
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	3⅞	4	3⅞	3⅞
N. Y., N. H. & H. 3½s and interest	116	116¾	116	116¾
Nor. Securities stubs	325	327½	325	327½
Pub. Serv. C. certfs.	75	76	..	..
Seaboard Company	13⅞	14	13⅝	13⅞
Seaboard Co. 1st pf.	49½	50	50	51
Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	61	62	61	62
Standard Oil	687	690	688	692
Tennessee Copper	44⅞	45	44½	44⅝
Tonopah Extension	10	10½	10⅜	10⅝
Tintic Mining	8⅜	8⅝	8½	8⅝
Union Copper	11	11½	11	11¼
United Copper	68⅝	69	70¼	70⅝
United Copper pf.	105	110	107	109
Utah Apex	6½	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
Utah Copper	33	33½	34	35
West. Elec. 5s, w. l. and interest	98¾	98⅝	98½	98¾

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Monday, Feb. 19, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Allis-Chalmers.	22½	23	22½	23
25,530	Anal. Copper.	116¾	117⅝	109¾	111⅝
10	Am. Cot. Oil.	54	54	54	54
550	A. C. & F.	45	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜
10	Am. Ice Sec.	47½	47½	47½	47½
970	Am. Locomo.	74½	75	74⅝	75
3,170	Am. Smelting.	163½	167⅝	162½	162¾
1,280	Am. Sugar.	141½	143⅜	140¾	141
900	A., T. & S. F.	89⅜	90¼	89⅜	90¼
280	Balt. & Ohio.	110½	111⅝	110	110½
8,700	Brook. R. T.	76⅜	78	76⅜	77⅜
60	Can. Pacific.	172½	172½	171¾	172¾
300	Cent. Leather.	41⅜	42½	41⅜	42½
120	Ches. & Ohio.	56	56¾	56	56⅜
240	Chi. Gt. West.	20⅞	21¼	20⅞	21⅛
4,320	C., M. & St. P.	179⅜	180½	178⅜	180⅛
10	C. & H. Coal.	200	200	200	200
15,500	Col. F. & Iron.	62½	65¾	61¾	65¾
20	Den. & R. G.	44¼	45¾	44¾	45⅝
100	Dist. Sec.	35½	36¼	35⅜	35⅝
4,970	Erie	41	43⅜	42¾	43¾
210	Met. Street.	117	117½	117	117½
10	Met. Secur.	69	69	69	69
110	Mex. Central.	24	24½	23	24
80	M., K. & Tex.	34½	35⅝	34½	35⅝
450	Mo. Pacific.	99¾	100⅜	99½	99⅝
240	Nat. Lead.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
1,960	N. Y. Central.	148⅜	149⅜	147⅞	149¼
150	N. Y., O. & W.	50⅝	51¼	50⅝	51
40	Norf. & West.	87⅜	87⅝	87⅜	87⅝
20	Pacific Mail.	47	47	47	47
1,700	Pennsylvania.	138¾	139⅝	138⅜	139⅜
10	People's Gas.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
200	Pr. Steel Car.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
17,060	Reading.	135⅜	137⅝	134⅝	136⅝
150	Rep. Steel.	32	32⅜	31⅝	32⅜
10	Rep. Steel pf.	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
410	Rock Island.	25¾	25⅞	25¾	25⅞
2,050	Southern Pac.	65⅜	66	65⅞	65¾
4,050	Southern Ry.	38¾	39¾	37¾	38⅝
20	Tenn. C. & I.	152	152	152	152
10,080	Union Pacific.	151	153¾	151⅜	152⅝
150	U. S. Rubber.	48⅜	49½	48¾	49½
10,600	U. S. Steel.	41⅛	41⅝	41	41⅜
7,250	U. S. Steel pf.	102⅜	103¾	102⅜	103⅝
10	Va.-C. Chem.	47½	47½	47½	47½
20	Wabash	22	22½	22	22½
100	Wabash pf.	45¼	45½	45¼	45½

133,120

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1906.	1905.	1904.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	553	553	500
2d week Feb.	$126,033	$133,108	$123,630
From July 1	5,504,594	5,079,945	4,772,997
CANADIAN NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,932	1,492	1,492
2d week Feb.	79,500	50,900	42,300
July 1-Feb. 14	3,198,300	2,461,700	2,022,500
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	8,568	8,568	8,044
2d week Feb.	1,003,000	706,000	544,000
From July 1	37,831,976	31,859,022	28,623,060
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,878	1,878	1,876
2d week Feb.	272,500	172,600	207,800
From July 1	7,257,892	6,573,333	6,144,602
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	2,470	2,460	2,398
2d week Feb.	351,000	246,700	253,100
From July 1	12,234,900	10,640,500	10,515,000
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—			
2d week Feb.	89,462	72,476	67,201
From Jan. 1	589,066	499,598	438,737
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	578	578	574
2d week Feb.	56,759	41,297	35,719
July 1-Feb. 14	1,962,453	1,633,321	1,636,570
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—			
Mileage	4,085	4,085	4,085
2d week Feb.	628,018	530,321	389,825
From July 1	24,344,389	22,847,172	21,742,568
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	558	558	558
2d week Feb.	48,053	36,724	42,529
From July 1	1,840,664	1,616,712	1,500,259
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	4,101	3,897	3,619
2d week Feb.	$24,585	606,155	755,920
From July 1	26,441,873	24,435,744	23,422,769
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	799	799	642
2d week Feb.	55,363	41,035	43,839
From July 1	2,390,123	1,891,774	1,885,930
MINN., ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,828	1,029	1,453
2d week Feb.	180,619	113,539	100,475
From July 1	7,332,114	5,502,405	4,712,252
MINERAL RANGE—			
Mileage	140	140	127
2d week Feb.	13,501	12,228	11,031
From July 1	409,650	428,925	360,273
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	3,042	3,042	2,363
2d week Feb.	380,729	302,986	247,126
From July 1	15,760,768	12,947,418	11,799,803
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,949	5,894	5,616
2d week Feb.	771,000	577,000	737,000
From July 1	26,692,970	26,723,918	.....
Central Branch:			
Mileage	388	388	388
2d week Feb.	31,000	18,000	26,000
From July 1	1,245,328	991,229	.....
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,308	1,308	1,203
2d week Feb.	156,199	127,706	102,694
From July 1	5,623,351	5,762,655	4,915,920
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	7,492	7,201	7,192
2d week Feb.	1,051,338	822,074	944,378
From July 1	33,096,390	30,311,645	28,614,787
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,827	1,767	1,754
2d week Feb.	242,505	193,011	232,102
From Jan. 1	1,700,700	1,510,835	1,578,112
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
2d week Feb.	26,012	22,062	26,591
From July 1	847,703	835,258	791,098
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAYS for January—			
	1905.	1904.	1903.
Gross	414,298	352,762	307,630
Ex., taxes	250,234	229,205	226,103
Net	163,974	123,557	81,527
Other income	3,623	3,433	3,810
Total income	167,597	126,990	85,337
Charges	92,242	93,437	87,567
Surplus	75,355	33,553	*2,230
*Deficit.			

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31—

Railroads	2,302,427	2,266,025	2,244,261
Canal & water power	*49,190	*159,456	*69,039
Lehigh Coal Ids.	852,771	601,417	750,032
Miscellaneous	316,653	223,321	203,878
Total	3,422,882	2,931,308	3,109,132
Expenses—			
General	96,224	91,212	93,174
Rentals	101,806	180,975	181,868
Taxes	243,677	224,768	229,921
Int. bds., &c.	863,555	866,540	892,586
Total	1,305,265	1,363,433	1,397,550
Balance	2,117,397	1,567,874	1,711,583
Dividend	1,387,604	1,104,050	946,329
	729,793	463,824	765,254
Sinking fund	121,415	102,277	100,581
Depreciation	200,000		100,000
Surplus	408,377	361,547	564,672
Coal prd., (tns.)	2,651,538	2,245,044	2,194,119
*Loss.			

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$148,189,992
Gold coin and bullion	75,428,901
Gold certificates	44,447,660
Silver coin and bullion	16,001,585
Silver certificates	4,871,641
United States notes	10,014,164
Treasury notes of 1890	37,125
National banknotes	13,834,796
Total receipts this month	32,864,775
Total receipts this year	380,515,620
Total expenditures this month	31,340,600
Total expenditures this year	382,911,571

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	543,488,869
Gold dollars	466,199,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,006,000
Total	1,017,693,869
General fund	173,270,292
Deposits in National banks	65,765,240
In Philippine Treasury	4,782,829
Awaiting reimbursement	110,722
Current liabilities	95,754,291

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Incorporated to-day:

The Gunberg Realty Company, Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—Charles Gunberg, M. J. Melament, Esther Stockhammer, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Norwich Laundry Company, Norwich; capital, $40,000. Directors—R. E. Gladding, Kittle L. Gladding, J. B. Haight, Norwich.

L. W. Lawrence, New York, (stationers' supplies;) capital, $100,000. Directors—Walter Lander, Brooklyn; L. F. Ballard, Sewaren, N. J.; Walter Seymour, Newark, N. J.

Solderless Copper Float Company, Brooklyn; capital, $82,500. Directors—Andrew Watson, T. G. Watson, William Briggs, Brooklyn.

The National Dispensing Company, New York, (operate fountains for dispensing beverages;) capital, $250,000. Directors—F. G. Fritsche, Long Island City; T. L. Struges, New York; F. W. Fresie, Newark, N. J.

Thomas McManus & Son, New York, (real estate;) capital, $50,000. Directors—Eliza McManus, C. E. McManus, Ralph Bucks, New York.

W. J. Duane & Co., New York, (manufacture motors;) capital, $5,000. Directors—W. J. Duane, F. A. Phillips, A. Y. Pringle, New York.

Thomas P. Wallace, incorporated, New York, (general commission business;) capital, $25,000. Directors—T. P. Wallace, W. S. Wallace, A. J. Wallace, Brooklyn.

Best Reporting Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—A. M. Best, Robert Van Iderstine, Harold Johnston, New York.

Watkins Haenatological Sanitarium, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—F. E. Emrich, Jr., Brooklyn; R. W. Sweetser, H. A. Moore, New York.

The Twenty-seventh Street Realty Company, New York; capital, $1,200. Directors—F. B. McNish, A. H. Sanders, F. B. Walker, New York.

Panama Realty Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—William Reichman, Samuel Newman, Joeb Newman, New York.

The Dennis Typewriter Company, Millbrook; capital, $20,000. Directors—T. L. Dennis, F. W. Geissenhainer, Jr., P. B. Jennings, New York.

Turbo-Electric Construction Company, New York; capital, $75,000. Directors—G. F. Archer, G. E. Irosse, New York; W. D. Vanderbilt, Brooklyn.

The New York Motor Truck Company, New York; capital, $35,000. Directors—N. W. Schlater, Jersey City; J. W. Deane, William Conover, New York.

Max G. Cohn & Co., incorporated, New York, (manufacture combs;) capital, $35,000. Directors—M. Cohn, Bernard Levy, E. A. Grunsfeld, New York.

Gates Realty Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—O. J. Stephens, Ernest Hall, Arthur Knox, New York.

Freeland Realty Company, New York; capital, $9,000. Directors—Samuel Greenberg, Max Herwitz, M. J. Graber, New York.

The Sedgwick-Flower Company, New York; (building material;) capital, $100,000. Directors—Albert Flower, J. H. McCord, L. L. Rawson, New York.

The Lynnden Worsted Company, Jamestown; capital, $75,000. Directors—R. D. Stoeltzing, John Oalstrom, C. A. Pickard, Jamestown.

George H. West Realty Company, Ballston Spa; capital, $25,000. Directors—G. H. West, H. E. McKnight, J. H. Burke, Ballston Spa.

Ulster Paint Works, Ellenville; capital, $25,000. Directors—A. S. Swan, Brooklyn; J. H. Kinabit, New York; J. J. Russell, Ellenville.

United American Opticians, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—W. F. Truth, Lydia Miller, Elliott Roosevelth, New York.

Williams, Pomerans & Co., New York, (millinery;) capital, $15,000. Directors—S. M. Williams, M. R. Pomeranz, E. R. Eckley, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Standard Copper Mines Company, Newark; capital, $300,000. Incorporators—Joseph A. Bourke, Morris B. Mead, Albert R. Palmer.

The American Rolling and Forge Company, Newark; capital, $300,000. Incorporators—Benjamin F. Jones, William D. Gibby, Gustav Haussling.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

4—Original, State of Missouri vs. State of Illinois et al.—Bill dismissed, with costs, without prejudice.

172—John Strickley et al. vs. The Highland Boy Gold Mining Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

180—Edward B. Whitney, trustee, &c., vs. Emma B. Dresser.—Affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

173—Marian J. Looney, administrator, &c., vs. The Metropolitan Railroad Company et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

116—The United States vs. The New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded, with directions to sustain the demurrer.

178—Security Life Insurance Company vs. Henry R. Prewitt, Insurance Commissioner, State of Kentucky, and 184, The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford vs. Henry R. Prewitt, Insurance Commissioner, State of Kentucky.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction.

223—The United States vs. Bitter Root Development Company et al.—Decree affirmed without prejudice and cause remanded to the Circuit Court for the District of Montana.

137—Fred C. Rector, trustee, &c., vs. The City Deposit Bank Company.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of this court.

138—Fred C. Rector, trustee, &c., vs. The Commercial National Bank.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of this court.

176—First National Bank of Ottawa, Ill., vs. Theodore R. Converse, receiver, &c.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded with directions to sustain the demurrer and enter judgment for the bank.

24—The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company vs. The Inter-State Commerce Commission, and 27—The Inter-State Commerce Commission vs. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company et al.—Decree modified and affirmed; costs to be paid by the railroad companies.

106—United States vs. The Detroit Timber and Lumber Company et al, and 165—Martin Alexander Lumber Company et al vs. The United States.—Decree affirmed, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Arkansas.

141—The Southern Pacific Railroad Company vs. The United States.—Decree affirmed and cause remanded to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of California.

142—The Southern Pacific Railroad Company et al vs. The United States.—Decree affirmed and cause remanded to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of California.

170—Rufus Martin vs. The State of Texas.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Orders of the Court:

516—The United States vs. George Riggs & Co.—Motion to advance granted, and cause assigned for argument on the first Tuesday of the next term, (Oct. 9, 1906.

552—I. H. Moore et ux. vs. John Dalton et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit denied.

556—Frederick S. Goshorn et al. vs. Royal Trust Company et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit denied.

561—Charles G. Dietz, receiver, &c., vs. Mitchell L. Erlanger, Sheriff, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied.

566—Delta National Bank et al. vs. J. O. Easterbrook, trustee.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit denied.

567—George H. Gilman et al. vs. James A. Hinson.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals, District of Columbia, denied.

14—Reuben Hodges et al. vs. The United States.—Reassigned for argument April 2.

242—The Columbian Correspondence College vs. Robert J. Wynne, Postmaster General, &c.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted.

547—J. G. Rawlins et al, vs. The State of Georgia.—Motion to advance submitted.

556—Robert B. Roosevelt vs. Elberta Brunkerloft et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit submitted.

Original—State of Virginia, complainant, vs. State of West Virginia.—Motion for leave to file bill of complaint herein and for process to issue thereon submitted for the complainant.

571—Duncan Electric Manufacturing Company et al, vs. Siemens-Halski Electric Company of America.—Motion for writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit submitted.

545—Kokomo Steel and Wire Company vs. Columbia Wire Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh District submitted.

16—Original—The State of Oregon vs. Ethan A. Hitchcock, Secretary, &c., et al.—Leave granted to file demurrer and motion to fix day for argument submitted for the defendants.

242—The Columbian Correspondence College vs. Robert J. Wynne, Postmaster General, et al.—George B. Cortelyou substituted in place of Robert J. Wynne as a party appellee.

302—The State of New Jersey vs. William T. Anderson, trustee, &c.—Petition for certiorari on motion for leave to assign cross error submitted.

559—The Greenwich Insurance Company of New York City vs. N. & M. Friedman Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit submitted.

424—The County Commissioners of Wicomomo County, petitioners, vs. Samuel Bancroft, Jr.—Motion to advance submitted for the petitioners.

417—Emilio Montilla y Vallispino, appellant, vs. Paul Van Syckel et al.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of Porto Rico.—Dismissed, with costs, per stipulation.

547—J. G. Rawlins et al. vs. The State of Georgia.—Motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis, and that record be printed at public expense submitted.

563—Edward L. Harper, bankrupt, vs. George C. Rankin, receiver, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit submitted.

550—Missouri River Power Company vs. Louis Stadler et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit submitted.

597—David Kawemanakoa et al. vs. Ellen Albertina Polyblank et al.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii.—Docketed and dismissed, with costs.

505—The German Savings and Loan Society vs. William L. Tull et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit submitted.

522—Joshua W. Darden vs. State of Arkansas.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted.

263—The Lake Erie Transfer Company vs. S. H. Wessels et al.—Dismissed, with costs.

17, Original—Ex parte: In the matter of National Enameling and Stamping Company et al., petitioners, and 18, original—Ex parte: In the matter of Automatic Switch Company of Baltimore City.—Argument concluded.

419—Daniel Red Bird et ux. vs. The United States; 420—the Cherokee Nation vs. The United States; 421—Francis B. Fite et al. vs. The United States, and 422—Persons Claiming Rights in the Cherokee Nation by Intermarriage, appellants, vs. The United States.—Argument commenced for the appellants in No. 419.

Day call for Tuesday: Nos. 419, (and 420, 421, and 422,) 12, original; 394, (and 397 and 462 to 487,) 533, 404; 183, 185, 186, 157, and 73.

Calendars for Tuesday, Feb. 20.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

Preferred causes.	
226—Brown Bag Filling Machine Co-Drohen	138—Frankenberg-U S
240—Westinghouse Elec & Mfg Co-Syracuse Lighting Co	47—Burke-Bishop
General calendar.	66—Ceballos-U S
129—Matter of Weinreb	101—Beck-U S
134—Columbus - Ferno Co	116—Allen-Field
136—Mills-Russell Mfg Co	119—Leggett-U S
137—Kerran-Peabody	121—U S-Downing
	123—Same-Curnen
	127—Warford-Tug E. L. Levy
	130—U S-Hoe

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—

TELEPHONE
1,000—BRYANT
THE NEW YORK TIMES

Your Want Advertisement will be printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES the following morning. A bill will be sent later.

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

TWO refined gentlemen offered permanent home in small private family apartment; subway, elevated; telephone; terms, $9. Bonvivant, Box 325 Times, Times Square.

West Side.

8TH ST., 25 WEST.—Excellent board and room, $6 weekly; two, $10. The Adelaide.

12TH ST., 30 WEST—Large front room suitable for two; small room; every convenience; table board.

14TH, 214-216 WEST, (The Outerend.)—Connecting parlors, other rooms; superior table; moderate; transients.

18TH ST., 332 WEST.—Mechanics' boarding house; furnished rooms; early breakfast; table board; quiet; moderate.

20TH, 362 WEST.—Boarders wanted, or without board; furnished rooms; running water.

21ST ST., 136 WEST.—We can accommodate a few more table guests; home cooking; reasonable.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; one second floor; excellent table board; references.

82D ST., 48 WEST.—Excellent table and service; telephone; references.

90TH ST., 6 WEST.—Large, well-heated front from; excellent table; parlor dining room; reasonable.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Desirable medium, small rooms; suitable gentlemen; location convenient Subway, elevated; references.

92D ST., 50 WEST.—Large room, with board; table boarders; parlor dining; separate tables; references.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, with table board; desirable location; references.

94TH ST., 65 WEST.—Nicely furnished sunny front room; excellent table; select house; telephone; references.

125TH ST., 47 WEST.—Neatly furnished room, separate rooms; young men; excellent board; Subway and L; heat, bath; convenient; private family. Choles.

East Side.

21ST ST., 139 EAST, "Gramercy Park."—Furnished rooms with board; overlooking park; steam heat.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms and hall rooms with board; references.

49TH ST., 9 EAST.—Third-floor large room, with board; references.

72D ST., 172 EAST.—Large, comfortable room for two gentlemen; excellent table; American family; references.

142D ST., 605 EAST.—Nicely furnished light rooms; running water; bath adjoining; heat; reasonable; convenient.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,066.—Elegant large and small rooms with board; telephone; table boarders accommodated.

LEXINGTON AV., 461, (45th.)—Large rooms, suitable for two or three, with board; references.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Double and single rooms; superior table; reasonable; telephones.

Brooklyn.

5 MONTAGUE TERRACE, Brooklyn Heights, overlooking Wall St.; second-floor elegantly furnished rooms or apartment, neighborhood and table high-class; telephone.

Amity St., 187, Heights.—Furnished rooms, board optional; table guests; convenient bridge and ferries.

COUNTRY BOARD.

53 Tremont St., Bloomfield, N. J.—Desirable rooms, with board; central locality; good table; attractive home; terms to suit permanent.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

West Side.

46TH ST., 43 WEST.—Well-appointed rooms; just opened; telephone; board optional.

49TH ST., 110 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room, southern exposure, $2.50 week; very clean. Private family.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Nice, large, sunny rooms, well heated; hot and cold water; bath.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; moderate prices.

109TH ST., 250, Cor. Broadway.—Sunny front room, bath, all conveniences; reasonable rent. Burns.

112TH ST., 254 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; bath; two minutes from L, Subway; call evenings. Close.

112TH ST., 319 WEST.—Large sunny room, handsomely furnished; hot, cold water; private family.

126TH ST., 143 WEST.—Furnished rooms to let.

127TH ST., 7 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms, steam-heated, at reasonable rates.

133D ST., 215 WEST.—Large and small rooms; all light; parlor, suitable for doctor; heated.

133D ST., 112 WEST.—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping; $1.50 up; conveniences.

140TH, 163 WEST.—Large light room, heated, newly furnished; telephone; $3 weekly. Behany.

MANHATTAN AV., 442.—Neatly furnished room, steam heat, bath; private family; $3. Costello.

YOUNG WOMAN would like to share lovely flat in shopping district with congenial business woman; references. J Box 347 Times, Times Square.

East Side.

43D ST., 13 EAST, (opposite Hotel Manhattan.)—Large pleasant room with private bath; telephone.

57TH ST., 132 EAST.—Large room and bedroom, nicely furnished, for gentleman.

83D ST., 128 EAST.—Beautiful front and bedroom in steam-heated apartment; gentlemen. Kielow.

142D ST., 57 EAST.—Nice, large furnished room for gentleman or couple; running water; reasonable.

Bronx.

174TH & 175TH, (4,062 Park Av., Bronx.)—Large sunny room for two gentlemen; heated; bath; private house; $5; single room, $2.25.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3.—One block from Wall St. Ferry; elegantly furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen; convenient to New York.

CLARK ST., 91, (Heights.)—Large, comfortable room; running water; bath adjoining. Tel. 4329 R Main.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

GENTLEMAN desires room, breakfasts, and Sunday meals. State price to Alpha, 304 Times, Times Square.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—Bookkeeper; woman capable of taking trial balance; one who has had experience with card ledgers. Address, with references and salary expected, N. B. X., Box 191 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Competent bookkeeper with more than a beginner's knowledge of stenography and typewriting; state experience and salary expected. F. W., Box 198 Times Downtown.

Domestics.

WANTED—German or Swedish girl, general housework; small family. Mrs. Carter, 67 West 57th St.

Singers.

WANTED—Chorus sopranos (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Soprano and contralto, $200 and $150. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Soprano for Manhattan church; $700. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Sopranos for New Jersey church, $500 and $700. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Soprano and contralto; city church; $275 to $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Young lady familiar with subscription work on daily newspaper. Address in own handwriting, stating experience and salary expected, A. R., Box 310 Times, Times Square.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policy; large commissions; renewals; general agents wanted some States. A. B. Cilley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

WANTED—Live, hustling representative with references; liberal commissions. Toot-Toot, Automobile Magazine, San Francisco.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Automobiles.

AUTOMOBILES.—The demands of our resources being so great we are compelled to establish a new department, just being refitted, with advanced six weeks' course, at $50, beginning March 1; success guaranteed; positions pay $100 to $150; short course, $25; 4 weeks makes you competent to handle any machine; dissatisfied students from every other school in city in attendance; requests constantly on file for competent chauffeurs; investigation invited; circulars mailed. Auto Transportation School, 309 West 41st St.

AUTOMOBILES.—ALL THE STUDENTS ENROLLING NOW IN THE $50 COURSE AT THE AUTO TRANSPORTATION SCHOOL, 309 WEST 41ST ST., WILL RECEIVE FREE INSTRUCTION UNTIL THE 1ST OF MARCH.

Compositors, Etc.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

WANTED

Electrotype finishers, molders, batterymen, builders-up, and assistants in each branch.

Compositors Wanted,

Non-Union, $21 per week; job, stone, and make-up; also machine operators at $23 per week; absolutely permanent positions guaranteed first-class men of good character; excellent opportunity to obtain a permanent position in one of the oldest, largest, and most modern printing houses in New York City.

THE DE VINNE PRESS,
12 Lafayette Place,
New York City.

Wanted—Compositors, stone hands, and make-up men; "open shop;" highest salary; permanent position; additional bonus for faithful services; New York, vicinity, and Western points. Call or address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist and singers, Catholic church, $150 to $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist, country Catholic church, $800. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Salesmen.

WANTED—Traveling salesman; exclusive territory given; special inducements to right parties; salary and commission. Block Light Co., 27 and 81 Bleecker St.

WANTED—Experienced city salesman, misses' cloaks and suits; one acquainted with department store trade. Philips & Abrams, 66 Greene St.

Singers.

WANTED—Boys with voices for church; good salary and excellent training. Choirmaster, Box 301 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Chorus tenors (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.; near 18th.

WANTED—Tenor for Manhattan church; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Bass for Catholic Church, $250. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Tenor and bass; city church; $300 to $450. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Tenor for church; $1,000. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Miscellaneous.

A GOOD INCOME is certain if one is willing to work faithfully five hours each day; an offer that is entirely new; references must be submitted to Mr. Nichols. Fred De Fan & Co., Publishers, 4 West 22d St.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars, Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—Boy of German descent, 16 years of age, in office of importing house; recommendation necessary. Post Office Box 1,712 New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—As bookkeeper and stenographer; two years' experience; best references. M. H., 652 East 31st St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—One year's experience; best references; salary $8. Jeannette Biefsky, 27-9 Monroe St.

Cooks.

COOK.—$25 to $30; references; city or country. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av.; Tel. 741 River.

COOK.—German, $25; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER'S ASSISTANT.—All-around hand; out by day's work; private family; competent. M. F. D., 1,003 Park Av.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, ETC.—Colored; cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress, in apartment; neat, willing; city references. The Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 59th. Tel. 4786 Columbus.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK or chamberwork and waiting; references; $18. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—River.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Fine washing, shirts, waists, done reasonably. Answer by card, Mrs. Kelly, 817 Westchester Av.

LAUNDRESS.—First class; take home; terms reasonable. Duffy, 244 E. 25th St., 3d floor.

Nurses.

NURSES.—$18 to $25; references; city, country. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av.; Tel. 741 River.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; good penman; rapid figurer; short experience; no agency; live with parents; employment a positive necessity; salary $8. Miss B., Box 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner; $6; good writer; accurate and rapid on typewriter; excellent speller; reads notes readily; lives home; no agency; strictly business. Miss M., Box 204 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; neat, accurate; good speller; anxious to secure good, permanent position; $8. Recommended. Box 166 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Nine years' experience; rapid, accurate; stock brokerage business preferred; salary $15 to $18; exceptional references. Remington, Box 21 Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Bookkeeper.—Five years' experience; capable worker; references; $12-$15. Successful, Box 194 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; neat, accurate; references; $10. Conscientious, Box 118 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Office Assistant.—Four years' experience; rapid, accurate; references; $12. Miss Wright, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; high-class worker; trial will prove ability; references; $15. Miss Clinton, Box 86 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; high school education; refined American; intelligent, energetic, industrious. Superior, P. O. Box 1,612.

STENOGRAPHER.—Has a number of years' experience in law, insurance, and mercantile work. Steno, Box 50 Times, Harlem.

Miscellaneous.

MANAGER for two or more high-class apartment houses by refined business woman; competent to take entire charge, renting, collecting rents, supervising repairs, janitors, hall boys, &c.; highest references. B., Times, Harlem.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT—Varied experience; open, write up, close books; profit and loss statement; expert investigation. Charles W. Deming, 156 5th Av.

ACCOUNTANT wishes work evenings; audits, statements, trial balances, bookkeeping, investigations, &c.; terms moderate; references. Accountant, 16 Waverley Place.

ACCOUNTANT writes up, opens, closes, systematizes books; moderate rate. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

COMPANION, &c.—By young man, educated, refined, linguist, knows Europe, Turkey, Greece, as companion or commercial traveler. Can, Box 301 Times, Times Sq.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Wm. Taylor & Son, Props.

Hotel Martinique

Broadway, 32d and 33d Streets.

THIRTY-third Street elevated and subway stations — 34th Street cross-town—Broadway and Sixth Avenue surface lines—Fifth Avenue omnibuses—a step from The Hotel Martinique, Broadway, 32d and 33d Streets (ladies' entrance 56 W. 33d Street). The same quiet, prompt service and splendid cooking so well known at Taylor's Hotel St. Denis, Broadway, 11th Street.

Hotel St. Denis

Wm. Taylor & Son, Props. Broadway, Cor. 11th Street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG MAN OF 30, energetic, educated, and enterprising, of two years' legal and newspaper experience, an excellent correspondent, seeks a position of any sort, where virility and talent will be speedily recognized, and paying sufficient for his support. C. R. W., Box 314 Times, Times Square.

CHEF.—French, disengaged for two months, requires extras or dinner parties. Felix, 251 West 29th St.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Davison & Lowe, Athens, Ga.; A. H. Davison, notions and carpets; 60 Lispenard Street; Union Square Hotel.

Scarborough & Hicks, Austin, Texas; L. F. Scarborough, notions and furnishing goods; 396 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Mabley & Carew Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Solomon, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Malley & Co., New Haven, Conn.; E. S. Pendleton, dry goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel Spalding.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Shaw, hosiery and furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. H. Baxter, underwear; 464 Broome Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Keith, O'Brien Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; Mrs. V. Jones, ladies and infants' wear; 31 Union Square; Hotel Imperial.

Leader, The, San Antonio, Texas; Miss J. Leet, notions and millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

MacPherson & Edwards, Springfield, Ill.; H. G. Swiries, notions, millinery and carpets; Herald Square Hotel.

Valley Dry Goods Company, Vicksburg, Miss.; Miss Burzinski, millinery; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; B. K. Mumford, woolen dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; W. F. Finlayson, hosiery, gloves, underwear, and ribbons; 31 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. L. Morgan, cloaks and suits; 104 Worth Street.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson, Erie, Penn.; H. M. Stockman, house furnishing goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel York.

Friedman, M., & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; M. Friedman, notions and cloaks; 320 Church Street.

Brownstein, Newmark & Lewis, Los Angeles, Cal.; P. A. Newmark, furnishing goods; 24 Howard Street; Holland House.

"Leader," Minneapolis, Minn.; V. E. Hutchison, cloaks and dress goods; St. Andrew's Hotel.

Harley, D., Company, Pawtucket, R. I.; F. H. Borden, notions and jewelry; W. R. Cummings, house furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Marks, J. H., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; C. Stroh, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Empire.

Strouse Brothers & Co., Richmond, Va.; I. I. Strouse, domestics; 274 Church Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Barnard-Sumner-Putman Company, Worcester, Mass.; Mrs. M. Martin, millinery; N. Harrison, ladies' and infants' wear; 75 Spring Street.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Troy, N. Y.; Miss T. M. Daley, millinery; Victoria Hotel.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. L. A. Stimis, millinery; 320 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.

Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss E. Keene, costumes; 684 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; Miss M. A. Breeden, trimmings; 2 Walker Street.

Merz, A. L., Maysville, Ky.; dry goods; Hotel Spalding.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. L. Kesner, toys and sporting goods; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Hotel Spalding.

Herz, S., Terre Haute, Ind.; S. Uffenheimer, laces, hosiery, and gloves; 487 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.

Hamilton, T. B., & Co., Worcester, Mass.; T. B. Hamilton, cloaks and suits; Hotel Wellington.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; H. P. Newcomb, dry goods; 341 Broadway; Hotel Woodward.

Rice, Alexander, Montgomery, Ala.; S. Rice, dry goods; 49 Lafayette Place; Hotel Woodward.

Goldberg Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; J. E. Goldberg, notions, leather goods, and jewelry; Hotel Cumberland.

Powers-Miller Company, Newark, Ohio; George D. Bransheim, dry goods; Astor House.

Mayers, Louis, Beaumont, Texas, clothing, &c.; A. L. Williams, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Nathan Clothing Company, Texarkana, Ark.; James Brown, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

O'Dwyer & O'Hearn Company, Texarkana, Ark.; R. J. O'Dwyer, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Haldy Leather Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; George H. Haldy, leather; Imperial Hotel.

Halle Brothers Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. B. H. Sinks, cloaks; 31 Union Square.

Frankenthal, J., Kokomo, Ind.; M. A. Goldstein, dry goods; Hotel Spalding.

Wyse, L. A., & Co., Vincennes, Ind.; L. A. Wyse, dry goods; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Kohner, R., Chicago, Ill.; china and novelties; St. Denis Hotel.

Wortham Brothers Company, Rockford, Ill.; J. L. Wortham, dry goods; I. M. Alvord, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Berg, O. E., Omaha, Neb.; clothing and furnishings; Hotel Spalding.

Bowers Trade Palace, Moberly, Mo.; W. S. Bowers, dry goods, clothing, and carpets; Hotel Cadillac.

Carter & Carroll, Lima, Ohio; George R. Carter, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Waddell, F. J., & Co., Jacksonville, Ill.; F. J. Waddell, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Smart & Snellenberg, Oil City, Penn.; Abe Snellenberg, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Royston, W. A., Company, Little Rock, Ark.; W. A. Royston, hats and general furnishings; Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Koop, H. S., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. S. Koop, cloaks and suits; Hotel Cadillac.

Phillipsborn, M., Chicago, Ill.; S. Wilson, cloaks and suits; Hoffman House.

"Famous, The," St. Louis, Mo.; B. L. Elzas, millinery; 4 Washington Place.

Mabley & Carew Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Max Rauch, department store; Hotel Lexington.

Morris, Mann & Reilly, Chicago, Ill.; Frank O. Reilly, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Levi, H. J., Cincinnati, Ohio; jewelry; Hotel Lexington.

Lewis, Solomon, Tishomingo, I. T., dry goods; Hotel Breslin.

Staeder, Robert, Company, Chicago, Ill.; Robert Staeder, cloaks and furs; Hotel Navarre.

Manter Clothing Company, Fort Smith, Ark.; Al. Manter, clothing; Continental Hotel.

Gruenbeck, F. G., Fon du Lac, Wis.; C. Gruenbeck, dry goods; Hotel Seville.

Revillon, Freres, Chicago, Ill.; H. J. O'Toole, furs; Hotel Navarre.

Kaufman, Straus & Co., Lexington, Ky.; J. N. Denejian, dry goods; Continental Hotel.

Pierson Dry Goods Company, Owensborough, Ky.; W. W. Pierson, Jr., general merchandise; Hoffman House.

The Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; M. Golding, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Fishman Brothers, Dubuque, Iowa; F. B. Fishman, clothing; Solomon Fishman, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

The Senger Dry Goods Company, Peru, Ind.; Miss S. E. Stites, millinery; Hotel Grand.

Flippins, J. H., Dry Goods Company, Covington, Tenn.; J. H. Flippin, dry goods; Hotel York.

Dulian & McLeod, Madisonville, Ky.; R. S. Dulian, dry goods; Hotel York.

Dulin, Glynn & Co., Springfield, Tenn.; H. L. Dulin, dry goods; Hotel York.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; A. W. Esther, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Jirgenson-Blesh Company, Green Bay, Wis.; Hattie Van de Bogert, cloaks; Imperial Hotel.

Rocho, E., Detroit, Mich., millinery; Hotel Cadillac.

Nugent, B., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; C. W. Eckhardt, laces; Hotel Flanders.

Wolfson Dry Goods Company, San Antonio; A. Leet, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Welsh, C. L., & Co., Baldwinville, Ill.; C. L. Welsh, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Embry & Co., Lexington, Ky.; Miss C. L. Embry, millinery; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Scruggs, Van der Voert & Barney, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss A. O. Fallon, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Marxsen & West, Chicago, Ill.; Henrietta C. Marxsen, millinery; Sayde Sofgren, millinery; Holland Hotel.

Osterman & David, Columbus, Ohio; W. M. Osterman, clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Murray, J. M., Minneapolis, Minn.; C. P. Thomson, millinery; Miss Amley Grickson, millinery; Holland House.

Straus-Hecht Company, Danville, Ill.; J. Straus, dry goods; Hotel Spalding.

McKelvey, G. M., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; E. G. Miller, general buyer; 320 Church Street; Grand Hotel.

Froshin, J., Atlanta, Ga.; dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. T. Thomas, domestics and cloths; J. M. Rush, notions; A. T. Rathbun, house furnishing goods; 31 Union Square; Grand Hotel.

Hochschild, Kahn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. J. Rohr, millinery and ribbons; 31 Union Square; Grand Hotel.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. F. Leister, velvets; Grand Hotel.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; H. Grunebaum, dress goods and silks; Grand Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; T. Moffitt, furnishing goods; 214 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; J. W. Shaw, domestics; Hotel Normandie.

Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; E. F. McDermott, notions and jewelry; 320 Church Street; Grand Hotel.

Meiss, A., Danville, Ill.; J. Meiss, dry goods; Hotel York.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. S. Marsden, hosiery, gloves, and furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Scott Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss A. Hoffman, waists and children's wear; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Herpolsheimer Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; H. B. Herpolsheimer, notions and furnishing goods; 4 Washington Place; Hotel York.

Hatzicr, A., Sons, Richmond, Va.; Le Roy Hutzler, dry goods; J. R. Weymouth, furnishing goods; Hotel York.

Bell Brothers, Olean, N. Y.; Mrs. J. B. Colbun, millinery; Hotel York.

Byrider Brothers & Co., Akron, Ohio; W. A. Byrider, hats; Hotel Imperial.

Bischoff, Sterne & Stein, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. W. Bischoff, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Bernheimer, G., Brothers & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; W. F. Bemis, dress goods and silks; 106 Grand Street; Hotel York.

Pitts-Kimball Company, Boston, Mass.; G. A. Reidpath, linens and white goods; Hotel Imperial.

McCabe, L. S., & Co., Rock Island, Ill.; W. M. Reck, dress goods, cloaks, and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Kuehne, millinery; 214 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Pogue, H. & S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. Ganspohl, rugs and upholstery goods; Herald Square Hotel; Miss M. Whitaker, infants' wear and muslin underwear; Miss J. Marsh, jewelry and leather goods; Hotel Normandie.

Dalgleisch, A. V., Buffalo, N. Y.; millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Bear, C. H., York, Penn.; notions and furnishing goods; 817 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Rosenbloom, S., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. F. Yates, dress goods and silks; Herald Square Hotel.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; T. Stewart, notions, leather goods, and dress trimmings; 31 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. G. Baldwin, laces and trimmings; 31 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.

Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; D. N. Coyne, ribbons, buttons, and trimmings; J. Clancy, notions, jewelry, and leather goods; N. B. Hazen, laces; R. Robertson, domestics; 320 Church Street; Hotel Bratzell.

Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Snellenberg, hats and clothing; 683 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. S. Hecht, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Krenison Dry Goods Company, Bradford, Penn.; W. J. Krenison, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Elliott, W. S., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; W. T. Rolf, prints; Hoffman House.

Sutton, R. M., Company, Baltimore, Md.; W. F. Sutton, dress goods; Hotel Bratzell.

Gable, W. F., & Co., Altoona, Penn.; A. W. Widener, carpets; H. M. Fleck, cloaks and suits; Mr. McDougal, dry goods; 2 Walker Street.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Wilson, millinery; Miss Snyder, millinery; 2 Walker Street.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; W. F. Grant, ribbons, laces, notions, and jewelry; Miss Pardine, millinery; 2 Walker Street.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. A. Armstrong, house furnishing goods; Miss W. Gardiner, corsets, ladies' and infants' wear; 214 Church Street.

Montgomery Fair, Montgomery, Ala.; H. Alexander, dry goods; 214 Church Street.

McCreery Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; R. L. Blumenthal, trunks and bags; 214 Church Street.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. H. Tockaberry, domestics; 31 Union Square; Grand Hotel.

White, J. B., Company, Augusta, Ga.; E. C. Denton, notions; R. W. Roberts, crockery; G. N. Bailey, carpets; Miss C. Meyer, millinery; Miss Flinn, millinery; 214 Church Street.

"Famous," St. Louis, Mo.; J. A. Brown, wash goods; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Albert.

Milner, J. R., Company, Lynchburg, Va.; J. M. Kosey, domestics, notions, and jewelry; Hotel Albert.

Lasalle & Koch Company, Toledo, Ohio; W. S. Beck, dress goods; Hotel Albert.

Riddle, W. S., Nashville, Tenn.; P. Riddle, notions and furnishing goods; V. S. Ramsen, dry goods; 338 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.

Olds, Wartman & King, Portland, Oregon; J. C. Olds, house furnishing goods; 438 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.

Hurdley, R. W., Detroit, Mich.; piece goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; Miss O'Keefe, millinery; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Pottstown, Penn.; S. V. Bonder, ladies' wear; 2 Walker Street.

Manhattan Clothing Company, Norwich, Conn.; S. Kronick, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Bernheimer, G., Brothers & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; H. Westerbeck, domestics; 106 Grand Street; Hotel Albert.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. W. Everett, house furnishing goods; 438 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss M. Winn, millinery; Miss L. Eddy, ribbons; Hotel Breslin.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. S. Vandervoort, notions and leather goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Breslin.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. A. Stanhope, notions and dress trimmings; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Breslin.

Siegel, H., Company, Boston, Mass.; Miss B. Horgon, infants' wear and muslin underwear; Hotel Breslin.

"Filenes," Boston, Mass.; T. Meyer, house garments; Hotel Breslin.

Eisenberg, A., Baltimore, Md.; D. Eisenberg, domestics; Hotel Breslin.

Solomon, K., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss S. Stonm, millinery and ribbons; Miss S. Schwab, corsets, ladies' and infants' wear; 13 Astor Place; Hotel Breslin.

Meigs & Co., New Haven, Conn.; H. Smith, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. D. Robertson, ladies' and infants' wear; 57 White Street; Hotel Seville.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; J. W. Hayden, Jr., trunks; T. Barker, house furnishing goods; 81 Grand Street; Holland House.

Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; J. V. Wiley, millinery; Mrs. Long, millinery; Miss Cushman, millinery; 57 White Street; Hotel Wolcott.

Adam, J. N., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss Gardner, corsets, ladies' and infants' wear; 214 Church Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss N. Cushing, millinery; 31 Union Square; St. Denis Hotel.

Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. Gronten, silks; E. A. Stevens, dry goods; 487 Broadway; Hotel Seville.

McKnew, W. H., Company, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. W. Paddon, cloaks, suits, and waists; St. Denis Hotel.

Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss Boss, ladies' neckwear; Miss Rice, fancy goods; Miss M. Landauer, hosiery, underwear, and gloves; 79 Grand Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Miss A. Vickers, millinery; 320 Church Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; M. L. Seidl, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Breslin.

PERSONAL.

LARGE and interesting class in downtown Sunday school needs consecrated teacher; an opportunity for service. Address Class, 215 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:48|Sun sets..5:41|Moon rises..5:01

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:11	6:02	11:46	11:58
Governors Island	5:42	6:28	..	12:20
Hell Gate	7:35	8:21	..	1:52

Arrived—Monday, Feb. 19.

SS Santiago, Havana, Tampico, Feb. 18.
SS Allianca, Colon, Feb. 12.
SS La Bretagne, Havre, Feb. 10.
SS Comal, Brunswick, Feb. 16.
SS Christian Born, Newport News, Feb. 18.
SS Virginia, Colon, Feb. 10.
SS Niagara, Havana, Feb. 14.
SS Berwind, Port Tampa, Feb. 13.
SS Iroquois, Jacksonville, Feb. 16.
SS Fernfield, Cienfuegos, Feb. 10.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
*K. Wilh. II., Bremen	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
New York, S. Domingo	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*Majestic, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
*Statendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Madonna, Naples	——	——
Valdivia, Inagua	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Grenada, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Seguranca, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Cubana, Matanzas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
C. of Wash'n, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
P. de Lar'naga, Argent'a	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Korona, St. Croix	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Grecian Prince, Brazil	2:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Iroqu

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of Fifth Avenue Corner Near Washington Square—Deal for Riverside Drive Plot—Canal Street Property Changes Hands.

Charles H. Easton & Co. have sold for R. Hall McCormick the old Work mansion, at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighth Street, on a plot 28.6 by 100.

The sale of the old Broadway Tabernacle property by the Roxton Realty Company to W. R. H. Martin, through George R. Read & Co., is referred to in more detail in another column.

Estate Sells on Seventh Avenue.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company, in conjunction with Ames & Co., has sold for the Delano estate to W. Clarence Martin 312 and 314 Seventh Avenue, old buildings, on a plot 50 by 93.6. This plot has been held in the Delano family for over fifty years. The price in the present deal is said to have been nearly $100,000.

Harry B. Cutner has sold for Henry De Forest Baldwin and Lucius H. Beers as trustees 105 West Forty-seventh Street, 40 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 80.

Sale of 133 Liberty Street.

Seth Sprague Terry has sold 133 Liberty Street, a four-story building, 25.6 by 75 and irregular, between Greenwich and Washington Streets. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. and William A. White & Sons were the brokers.

Relative to the report that the Engineering Building, at 114 to 118 Liberty Street, had been sold, John T. Williams said yesterday that negotiations to that end are pending.

Buyer for Canal Street Lot.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold for a client the vacant lot 245 Canal Street, adjoining the northeast corner of Elm Street, 37 by 102.

Horace S. Ely & Co. negotiated the sales of the various properties at South Street and Coenties Slip, which will be combined to form the site for the new building to be erected by the Church Missionary Society for Seamen.

Deiches Brothers have bought from Charles Greenhall 89 Mercer Street, a five-story business building on lot 25 by 100.

Purchase on Riverside Drive.

Robert E. McDonnell has bought from Bryan L. Kennelly the plot, 53 by 85.3 and irregular, at the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and 113th Street; and also, from George Noakes the adjoining plot, 51.8 by 111.9 by 50 by 98.9, on which is a three-story stone dwelling. Slawson & Hobbs and Bryan L. Kennelly negotiated the sale of the Noakes lots.

Heilner & Wolf have sold to H. Oppenheim 214 West 102d Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 100.11, adjoining the southeast corner of Broadway. I. Pollock was the broker. Heilner & Wolf recently sold No. 212, adjoining, a similar property.

D. Bennett Soman and the William B. Davis Company have sold to James A. Tyler for Dr. Samuel Bookman the apartment house 147 West Eighty-fourth Street, 32 by 100.

Morningside Avenue Deal.

A. & J. Scheinberg have bought from Charles Meyer the northeast corner of Morningside Avenue and 117th Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100.

W. J. Huston & Co. have sold for Samuel L. Parrish to a client, for occupancy, the three-story dwelling 539 Manhattan Avenue, on lot 15 by 80.

Thomas & Eckerson have sold for the Reserve Realty Company the southeast corner of Columbus Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street, a five-story flat, on plot 100.5 by 30.

William F. Koch has sold for Mary Lambie 905 West End Avenue, a three-story brownstone dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.

Dwellings Sold East of Park.

The William B. Davis Company has sold the dwelling 131 East Ninety-fifth Street for a Mr. Newberger to a client, for occupancy.

Davis & Robinson have sold for Malvine Nussblatt to Alfred Busselle 146 East Seventy-fourth Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 18.9 by 68.

Adolph Kronengold, as attorney, has bought from Joseph Murray 183 East Eighty-seventh Street, a two-story brick dwelling, on lot 16.5 by 100.8, adjoining the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue.

J. Cooper Mott has sold 151 and 153 East Seventy-fourth Street, two three-story brownstone dwellings, on plot 37 by 102.2. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. were the brokers.

New Directors in Realty Companies.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the United States Realty and Improvement Company, held yesterday, William F. Havemeyer was elected a member of the Board of Directors of that corporation. James Stillman has been elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Century Realty Company.

Lease of Fifth Avenue Store.

M. & L. Hess have leased for Simon Frankel to the Whitcomb Metallic Bedstead Company the store and basement, 33 by 110, at 450 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the southwest corner of Fortieth Street, at an aggregate rental of $200,000. After extensive alterations the lessees will occupy the premises.

The Gross & Gross Company has leased for B. J. Falk to the Chadwick Motor Car Company the store at 1,697 Broadway; also, for Peter Vogler to Frank Sanford, the store at 1,843 Broadway; also, for Dr. J. P. Munn to the Harburg Tire Company, 232 West Fifty-eighth Street, a two-story stable, 25 by 100; also, for John D. Crimmins, the store 620 Madison Avenue.

Apartments Sold on the Heights.

Brody, Robinson & Co. have sold for Mishkind & Feinberg one of the three five-story apartment houses on 189th Street, about 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, on a plot 50 by 100.

Samuel Wacht has bought from Lawrence F. Caroll the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 189th Street, a lot 24.11 by 100. Zittel & London were the brokers. A six-story flat will be erected.

Mary E. Joseph has sold 10 Jumel Terrace, a three-story brownstone dwelling, on lot 17.10 by 100, opposite the Jumel mansion.

Upper Eighth Avenue Deal.

Weisberger & Kaufman have sold to a client, for Benedict & Badt, the southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and 148th Street, a six-story apartment house, with stores, on plot 50 by 100.

Benedict & Co. have sold for A. & B. Benedict to Herman Huell the five-story apartment house 223 West 142d Street, 39.11 by 100.

Sol Freidus has sold for the Breslauer Realty Company to Rosenberg & London 39 West 135th Street, a six-story apartment house, with stores, on plot 37.6 by 99.11.

Heilner & Wolf have sold to Walter H. Metzner 343 Lenox Avenue, a four-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 100, near 127th Street. The firm of Joseph Bierhoff negotiated the sale.

Company Adds to 23d Street Site.

The Eastman Kodak Company has bought from Robet A. Murray the three-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 98.9, at 235 West Twenty-third Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. The Eastman Company recently acquired Nos. 237 and 239, adjoining, 40 feet front, and will erect on the entire plot an eight-story building for its own use.

Samuel Blumenstock and H. Nechols have bought from S. Miller 533 West Thirty-ninth Street, a four-story tenement, 25 by 100.

Upper First Avenue Buying.

Moses Mendelson has sold for a client to Blumenkrohn & Freundlich the five-story tenement at the northwest corner of First Avenue and Ninetieth Street, 25.6 by 100.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for J. Focarile 2,072, 2,074, and 2,076 First Avenue, three six-story tenements with stores, on plot 75 by 113.

Isaac Goldberg has sold 1,109 First Avenue, a five-story tenement with stores, 25 by 91.

G. Brettell & Son have sold for Louis Lese to W. & J. Bachrach 2,428 Second Avenue, a three-story stone dwelling on lot 20 by 80, and have resold the property to Mcanheim & Weinstein.

S. Lefkowitz has sold the two six-story tenements in course of construction on the south side of Seventieth Street, 199 feet east of Avenue A, each 38 by 100.5.

Third Avenue Parcels Change Hands.

Henry Morris has resold 1,908 and 1,910 Third Avenue, two five-story tenements with stores, on plot 50 by 100, to a client of M. Harris.

A. & J. Scheinberg & Co. have bought from S. Lefkowitz the six-story apartment house in course of construction on the south side of Seventieth Street, 161 feet east of Avenue A, 38 by 100. Lowenstein & Co. were the brokers.

Bach Brothers have sold for L. Well & Sons the five-story tenement 112 East 113th Street, on lot 25 by 100.11.

B. Guildwest has sold to Samuel Otto the five-story double flat 72 East 118th Street, 25 by 100.11

Lowenfeld & Frager have sold to Levine & Mandel 51 East 134th Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 99.11.

Lexington Avenue Purchase.

The William B. Davis Company has sold the single flat 1,434 Lexington Avenue for Mary G. Murphy to Harris Wilkenfeld.

T. Scott & Son have sold for A. Manheim 171 East Seventy-fifth Street, a four-story single flat, 20 by 100.2.

Samuel Rosenblatt has bought for Annie Altschul, through T. Scott & Son, the three-story dwelling 111 East Ninety-first Street, on lot 15 by 100.8. The buyer owns an adjoining house.

Resale of 41st Street House.

The Ansonia Realty Company has resold the four-story tenement, with store, 220 East Forty-first Street, on lot 22.6 by 100.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have bought the property 220 East Forty-seventh Street.

E. Sharum has bought from Bernhard Seymann 204 East Forty-fourth Street, a five-story four-family tenement, on lot 25 by 100.5.

Downtown Tenement Dealings.

J. Dimand & Co. have sold for Max Tannenbaum to H. Strasbourger the five-story tenement, with an adjoining three-story building, on plot 25 by 75, at the corner of Forsyth and Stanton Streets.

W. D. Starr has sold for the S. R. Tobin estate 49 and 51 Avenue D, two three-story buildings on plot 44 by 80, to Moses Kinzler, who has resold the properties to Samuel Grossman.

Charles Isaacs sold for Henry Kreuzel to Deutsch & Greenberg 35 Stanton Street, a five-story flat, with stores.

Jacob Rosenbaum has resold for Adelstein & Avrutine 75 to 83 Orchard Street, five three-story buildings, on plot 100 by 87.6.

Operators Sell on Brook Avenue.

Williams, Grodginsgy & Haft have sold to Henry Gamp and Jacob Hirsch, the southeast corner of Brook Avenue and 162d Street, old buildings, on plot 125 by 135 and irregular.

Simon, Wallach, Wolf & Cohen have sold for H. Rosner the five-story apartment house, known as the Colorado, at 1,257 Franklin Avenue, 50 by 100.

Louis Lese has sold to Abraham Kalish 790 and 792 Courtlandt Avenue, frame buildings, on plot 50 by 92.

J. Bernstien has bought for D. Davis from the Francis Crawford estate the plot, 100 by 114, on the north side of 227th Street, 205 feet west of Fourth Avenue; also, from W. Arvidson a plot, 60 by 105, on the east side of Bronx Boulevard, near 221st Street. The same broker has also sold to a client the plot, 75 by 114, on the north side of 217th Street, 130 feet west of Fifth Avenue.

David Davis has bought, through Jacob S. Strahl, as attorney, a plot, 60 by 105, on 221st Street, west of Second Avenue, Bronx Terrace.

Sale of New Rochelle Tract.

Maxwell S. Mennes has sold a tract of eighty acres on Quaker Ridge, New Rochelle.

J. W. Cushman & Co., in conjunction with the Northern Westchester Realty Company, has sold for S. J. Lane his property at Chappaqua, N. Y. This property has been in the hands of the Lane family for a great many years.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

136th St, 247 West, n s, 289 ft e of 8th Av, 17x99.11, three-story dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Markus Poliak.....$15,000

By Bernard Smyth & Sons.

34th St, 100 West, s s, 71 ft e of 7th Av, 20x24.9, four-story tenement; also 165 West 34th St, adjoining the foregoing on the east, 18.6x98.9, four-story tenement with stores; foreclosure sale of a one-sixth interest in the foregoing; to the plaintiff, Henry Prenner 2

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Sylvan Place, n e corner of 120th St, for two-story brick offices and store, 75x100.10; Morgan Jones estate of 147 Madison St, owner; W. H. C. Hornum of 360 West 25th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

10th St, s s, 155 ft w of Avenue D, Unionport, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x46; Charles Mayer, Union Av, near Dawson St, owner; Henry Lane, Avenue C and 13th St, Unionport, architect; cost, $4,500.

La Fontaine Av, s e corner of 181st St, for a five-story brick tenement, 44.8x85.6; Wielangt & Ruff of 40 East 16th St, owners; Charles M. Straub of 122 Bowery, architect; cost, $20,000.

Brook Av, e s, 509 ft s of 154th St, for a six-story brick tenement, 25x87; K. Silverman of 125 East Houston St, owner; Charles M. Straub, 122 Bowery, architect; cost, $23,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Lexington Av, Depew Place, 43d and 44th Sts, to seven-story brick offices and waiting room; New York Central Railroad, premises, owner; M. M. O'Brien, premises, architect; cost, $5,000.

65th St, 40 and 42 East, to two five-story brick dwellings; E. H. Wood and another of 45 East 35th St, owners; Bosworth & Greene of 142 East 33d St, architects; cost, $70,000.

TENEMENT LAW AMENDMENT.

Changes Sought in Favor of Three-Story Three-Family Houses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Several organizations of property owners and builders in outlying boroughs of the city have resolved to do everything in their power to secure an amendment of the Tenement House act which will relieve three-story three-family houses from the operation of the law. A representative committee will go to Albany this week to request the Legislature to pass a suitable bill to accomplish this purpose.

The present law almost prohibits the improvement of land with small dwellings of this class. With the relief sought for, hundreds of three-family houses would be built and give profitable returns. The law, as it now stands, makes nearly the same provisions for three-story three-family dwellings as for a tenement house containing thirty families. We contend that every reasonable encouragement should be given owners and builders to erect this class of improvement, in preference to the five and six story tenements built to accommodate twenty to thirty families each.

THOMAS GRAHAM.

New York, Feb. 18, 1906.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Feb. 19.

BAILEY AV, e s, 1,459.5 ft s of King's Bridge Road, —x—; Sumner Deane to Lansford F. Chapman, (mtg $1,400).... 1

BAILEY AV, e s, Plot 46, parts of Plots 41 and 42, map of William O. Giles, at King's Bridge, 66.8x154.6; part of Plots 40 to 42, map of William O. Giles, at King's Bridge, 66.8x121.9; Frederick Bachmann, Jr., to Louis C. Mouquin, all title..... 1

BRIGGS AV, e s, 395.7 ft n of 196th St, 19x122.5; Philip Stubenvoll to Frederick Stubenvoll. (mtg $11,000.).....

BROADWAY, n w corner of Middletown Road, 103x46.9; Bankers' Realty and Security Company to Eleanor F. Dickson .....

BROADWAY, n e corner of 164th St, 25x100; Broadway, e s, 160.11 ft s of 165th St, 50x100; Irving Bachrach and others to James O'Brien and another, (mtg $38,500,) .....

BROOK AV, w s, 175 ft s of Anna Place, 3.4x —; Mill Brook, w s, 225 ft s of Anna Place, — x —; Margaret L. Zborowski, executrix, to Jacob Wolf, all title.....

BROOK AV, w s, 175 ft s of Anna Place, 3.4x —; Mill Brook, w s, 225 ft s of Anna Place, — x —; Henry L. Morris and another, trustees, to Jacob Wolf, all title.....

BROOK AV, w s, 175 ft s of Anna Place, 3.4x —; Mill Brook, w s, 225 ft s of Anna Place, — x —; Anna M. Z. de Montsaulain to Jacob Wolf, all title

BROOK AV, s e corner of 162d St, 124.11x83.1; Isaac Haft to Jacob Hirsch, ¼ part, all title.....

BROOME ST, n s, 63.8 ft e of Allen St, 24x75.9; Louisa Koker, individually and as executrix, to Julius B. Fox.....

CENTRAL AV, w s, 175 ft s of Gerard Av, 75x200; James A. Lowe to Josephine J. Schnurmacher, (mtg $3,000)...

CHRYSTIE ST, 176, e s, 19x75; Tillie Cohn to Julius Zweig, (mtg $11,000)...

CLINTON ST, 177, w s, 25.6x100; Bere Kiansky to Isaac Levine, ½ part, all title, (mtg $20,000).....

CLINTON AV, n w corner of Fairmount Place, 100x100; Isaac Haft to Jacob Hirsch, 1-5 part, all title, (mtg $6,250).

CLINTON AV, n w corner of Fairmount Place, 100x100; Samuel Grodginsky to Henry S. Gamp, 1-5 part, (mtg $6,250).

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 48.6 ft s of 158th St, 50x91.6; Louis Lese to Abraham Kalish, (mtg $14,000).....

CROTONA AV, n s, 85.10 ft e of Franklin Av, 25x100.11, map of 126 lots of estate of George Faile, and lot in rear, 10x20.5; Mary E. Halley to Mary A. Crowe, (mtg $4,000).....

DE MILT AV, w s, w corner of Pell Place, 68.3x60.10; Joe Kasovsky to Hewlett S. Baker, (mtg $1,300).....

FRANKLIN AV, w s, 116.8 ft n of 168th St, 76.6x irregular; Julius Schattman to Hyman Rosner, (mtg $15,000).....

GRAND ST, 546, n s, 25x100; Alfred R. Conkling to Lazarus Harmes, (mtg $29,250) .....

GRANT AV, e s, 215.6 ft n of 163d St, 20x95; William E. Diller to William Harres, (mtg $8,500).....

GREENWICH ST, 444 and 446, w s, 42x80; Henry J. Scheuber, executor, to Marx Attinger and another.....

KING'S BRIDGE AV, n w s, at n e s of Terrace View Av, —x—; Mark L. Kelley to Marble Hill Real Estate Company, (mtg $10,000).....

LENOX AV, 190, e s, 18x35; Peter F. Meyer to Emma D. Tuomey, (mtg $15,000) .....

LEXINGTON AV, 1,657, e s, 16.8x70; Rosa Berkowitz and another to Max Rosenthal and another, (mtg $10,000)..

LOT 241, map of Bronx View Park, 25x100; Thomas Scott to Sigmund Werk and another, (mtg $3,000).....

LOT 30, map of 370 lots on McGraw estate; G. P. Lindquist to Carl R. Lindquist, ½ part .....

LOTS 35 to 37, Block 32, map of Pelham Park; Phebe Lee to Isaac B. Brennan, (mtg $450) .....

LOTS 127 and 128, map of Edward K. Willard, at Woodlawn Heights, 40x100; Samuel S. Lincoln to E. R. Lincoln.....

LOTS 73 and 112, map of William O. Giles, at King's Bridge Heights; William O. Giles to Otto Isler.....

LOTS 72 and 113, map of William O. Giles, at King's Bridge Heights; William O. Giles to Rose E. Dithridge.....

MADISON ST, 353, n s, 24x90; Barnet Fishman to Hyman Silberman, (mtg $28,000) .....

MOHEGAN AV, e s, 645 ft s of Samuel St, 82.0x150; Aaron Unger to James S. Unger and others.....

PARK AV, e s, 34.8 ft n of 81st St, 27.6x80; Annie M. Thibaut to Henry Seelig .....

PLOT begins 175 ft s of Anna Place x 90 ft w of Brook Av, —x—; Eliza B. Earll to Jacob Wolf, (mtg $2,500).....

SIMPSON ST, e s, 98.7 ft s of Freeman St, runs e 100.11x s 16.5x w 100x n 1.11; Milton Realty Company to Harris Ratner .....

SOUTH ST, 176, e s, 31.4x84; Oscar H. Montgomery to Bertha A. Swezey, 1-6 part, (mtg 1-6 of $18,000) .....

SOUTH ST, 176, e s, 31.4x84; Louis Kahler to Bertha A. Swezey, 1-6 part, (mtg 1-6 of $18,000) .....

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 50 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; Mary E. Brown to Leopold Ehrmann .....

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 75 ft e of Brook Av, 50x100; Ernest Hall to Leopold Ehrmann .....

VYSE AV, 1,488, e s, 25x100; Magdalena Mencke to Ada Hoeve, (mtg $5,500)...

VILLA AV, w s, 302.8 ft n of 200th St, 25x100; Anne Gully to Rosa Carucci...

1ST AV, 2,180 and 2,182, e s, 37.6x95; Simon Lefkowitz to Yetta Cohn, (mtg $44,500) .....

2D AV, 2,489, w s, 25x100; Rebecca Schechter to Louis Cohen, (mtg $19,500) .....

2D AV, 2,423, e s, 20x80; Louis Lese and others to Julius Bachrach, (mtg $6,000)

8TH AV, n w corner of 118th St, 25.11x100; Morris Freundlich and others to Jacob Selig, (mtg $45,000).....

5TH AV, n e corner of 86th St, 88.9x irregular; City Real Estate Company to Benjamin Altman, (mtg $675,000).....

5TH AV, e s, 65.8 ft s of 84th St, 36.6x100; Benjamin A. Williams to Mary J. Kingsland, (mtg $225,000).....

7TH AV, e s, 44.11 ft n of 135th St, 18x75; G. A. Litthauer, referee, to Jacob Herb .....

9TH AV, n s, 45.11 ft s w of 17th St, 20.8x100; John McElvaine to Angeline McElvaine, all title, (mtg $9,000).....

10TH ST, n s, 220.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25x94.9; Marie Q. Peters to Nathan Kohn, (mtg $12,000).....

24TH ST, 45 West, 20.10x98.9; Roy A. Taylor to Mary Meaney.....

24TH ST, 45 West, 20.10x98.9; William E. Thorn to Roy A. Taylor.....

26TH ST, s w s, 300 ft s e of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Henry L. Goodwin to William L. Sutphin, ½ part, (mtg $40,000).....

26TH ST, 320 East, 25x98.9; Julius Berkowitz and others to Herman Berner and another, (mtg $19,750).....

9CTH ST, 68 West, 19.2x irregular; E. Moeller to Michael F. Joyce.....

26TH ST, 320 East, 25x98.9; Herman Berner to Samuel Halpern, all title, (mtg $19,750) .....

3CTH ST, n s, 255 ft e of 6th Av, 20x98.9; James A. Gorman to Clinton Gilbert, (mtg $50,000).....

43D ST, 356 West, 25x100.4; Loeb Real Estate Company to Joseph Bogner, (mtg $26,500) .....

46TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 55x100.5; Emanuel E. Fox to Isaac Haft and another, (mtg $18,000).....

53D ST, n s, 175 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.5; Toch Realty Company to Henry Luderman, (mtg $20,000).....

62D ST, 223 East, 17.10x82.10; Joseph J. Lyons to Mary Lyons, (mtg $5,000).....

73D ST, n s, 98 ft e of Av A, 150x102.2; Hauten Realty Company to Frank Messer and another, (mtg $46,000,).....

77TH ST, 36 West, 25x104.4; Isaac Guggenheim and others, executors, to Moses Levy .....

82D ST, 128 West, 20x102.2; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to George W. Thym, (mtg $18,279) .....

82D ST, 128 West, 20x102.2; George W. Thym to Josephine I. Lynch, (mtg $18,000) .....

82D ST, 128 West, 20x102.2; Frank K. Johnston to Josephine I. Lynch.....

84TH ST, n s, 70 ft w, 30x46; Marie L. Curtis to William S. G. Fowler.....

89TH ST, 310 East, 25x100.8; John Planck to Samuel Wollham, (mtg $11,500) .....

90TH ST, s s, 65 ft w of Columbus Av, 35x100.8; William R. Bohmert to Isidor H. Alexander, (mtg $40,000).....

95TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 62.4x100.10; Tenure Realty Company to Alonzo B. Kight.....

101ST ST, 332 East, 25x100.11; Jacob Bloch and others to Hyman Rosner and another, (mtg $26,650).....

109TH ST, 72 East, 17x100.11; Louis Taub to Sarah Taub, all liens.....

103D ST, 218 and 220 East, 50x100.9; Powell-Steindler Realty Company to Abraham Winetsky and another, (mtg $26,000) .....

122D ST, 137 East, 31.9x100.11; George B. Albro to Charles Stoeppler, (mtg $29,000) .....

123D ST, s s, 237.6 ft w of Pleasant Av, 37.6x100.11; Union Woodworking Company to Theron S. Johnson and another, (mtg $20,800) .....

123D ST, 422 East, 26x100.11; Florence M. Pickard to George A. Elliott.....

123D ST, 422 East, 26x100.11; William L. Pickard to George A. Elliott.....

124TH ST, 513 and 515 West, 53x irregular; William Weinstock to Irving Bachrach and another, (mtg $70,000,).

124TH ST, 513 and 515 West, 53x irregular; James O'Brien to William Weinstock and another, (mtg $60,000,) ...

142D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Eva Powell to Max A. Weller, ½ part, all title, (mtg $62,000).....

147TH ST, s s, 224.6 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x99.9; Louis J. Schery to Behrend Goossen, (mtg $16,500).....

148TH ST, 606 West, 16.6x99.11; Cosmopolitan Realty Company to Alfred Rauchfuss, (mtg $12,000) .....

170TH ST, s w corner of Plympton Av, 100x irregular; 170th St, s e corner of Plympton Av, 85x irregular; Louis A. Risse to Arthur W. Saunders.....

172D ST, n s, 75 ft e of Hoe Av, 25x77.2; Lazarus Fried and others to Louis Nathan .....

206TH ST, n s, 389.11 ft w of Perry Av, 81.2x99.5; Tommaso Giordano to Edwin Wolbach, (mtg $2,000).....

219TH ST, n w corner of 2d St, 105x114, Wakefield; George T. Ballard to Frank C. Murray.....

281ST ST, n w corner White Plains Road, 205x114, Wakefield; Jane Cockburn to Sound Realty Company .....

235TH ST, n s, 260 ft e of Katonah Av, 50x100; Samuel S. Lincoln to William Shaw, (mtg $900).....

285TH ST, n s, 260 ft e of Katonah Av, 50x100; William Shaw to Times Square Construction Company, (mtg $900).....

236TH ST, Lots 639, 640, 649, and 650, map of Woodlawn Heights, 50x200]

Lots 635 to 637, same map; Samuel S. Lincoln to E. R. Lincoln..... 1

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

1 BACH, Myer, to A. London and another; Lexington Av, 1,745, e s, 84 ft n of 108th St, 16x05, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,000

100 BAUM REALTY COMPANY to Herman Jarecky; Bathgate Av, e s, 316.2 ft n of 174th St, 84x100, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 10,000

100 BOGEN, Lizzie, to L. B. Hasbrouck, trustee; St. Ann's Av, 117, 25x75, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 11,000

100 CAMP, James W., to Godspeed Realty Improvement Company; 124th St, s s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x99, demand, — per cent..... 3,500

83 CARUCCI, Rosa, to Anne Gully; Villa Av, w s, 309 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 25x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 3,000

CURNICK, Victorine, to the E. S. Prince Company; Rogers Place, w s, 508 ft n of Westchester Av, two lots, 17x70, two mtgs, $3,500, demand, 6 per cent..... 7,000

167 EHRMANN, Leopold, to M. E. Brown; Southern Boulevard, n s, 50 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100, 3 years..... 3,750

83 EHRMANN, Leopold, to E. Hall; Southern Boulevard, n s, 75 ft e of Brook Av, 50x100, 3 years..... 5,000

100 FISHMAN, Barnet, to Millie Hellinger; Madison St, 353, 24x96, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 9,000

100 FOX, Julius B., to Louisa Koker, executrix; Broome St, n s, 63.8 ft e of Allen St, 24x75, 10 years..... 28,000

GALLIK, Joseph, and another to Isaac J. Brown; Concord Av, w s, Lot 142 on map of East Morrisania, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

100 GRONHOLZ, Diedrich, to M. B. Ripley, guardian; 13th St, 607 East, 25x103, due June 30, 1909..... 23,000

100 HANNES, Lazarus, to Alfred R. Conkling; Grand St, 546, 25x100, due March 1, 1911..... 29,250

100 HERB, Jacob, to American Mortgage Company; 7th Av, e s, 44.11 ft n of 135th St, 18x75, due June 30, 1907, 5½ per cent..... 12,000

100 HELLER, Philip, to Francis H. Ross; 105th St, 150 to 154 East, 79xirregular, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,000

HENCKEN, William F., and another to Chelsea Realty Company; 6th Av, s e corner of 28th St, 49x60, due June 30, 1908, 6 per cent..... 50,000

100 ISENSTEIN, Minnie S., to M. L. Woolf; 102d St, s s, 229 ft w of Columbus Av, 26x100, 5 years..... 22,000

100 KOHN, Nathan, to Christian Knapp; 10th St, n s, 220.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25x94, demand, 6 per cent..... 5,000

100 LEVY, Moses, to Adele S. Bass, trustee; 77th St, 36 West, 25x104, due June 30, 1911, 5½ per cent..... 55,000

1 LUDEMANN, Henry, to Toch Realty Company; 53d St, n s, 175 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 10,000

MESSER, Frank, and another, to Heubert Realty Company; 73d St, n s, 98 ft e of Avenue A, 150x102, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 6,000

100 MURRAY, Frank C., to M. Just; 219th St, n s, Lot 1,005, map of Wakefield, 105x114, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 500

100 MURRAY, Frank C., to George T. Ballard; 219th St, n s, Lot 1,095, map of Wakefield, 105x114, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 3,000

100 NATHAN, Louis, to R. Mamlock and others, executors; 172d St, n s, 73 ft w of Vyse Av, 27x25, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 1,800

100 NATHAN, Louis, to John Kudlick; 172d St, n s, 75 ft e of Hoe Av, 25x77, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 4,500

100 NEWMAN, Joseph, and others to J. J. Kehoe; Madison Av, s w s, at the n e corner, Lot 137, partition map William Adee, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 8,200

1 OTTINGER, Marx, and another to J. Oppenheimer and others, executors; Greenwich St, 446, 20x80, due March 1, 1911..... 22,000

1 PAGE, Philip, to Edward Russ; 6th St, 437 East, 25x90, leasehold, 1 year, 5½ per cent..... 7,000

1 PIRK, Amalia, to E. S. Prince Company; Decatur Av, w s, 150 ft n of 195th St, 131x irregular, demand..... 8,500

100 PLUTZ, Helen A., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Westchester Creek, w s, being parcel of salt meadow, &c., and also land under water of Westchester Creek and other property, as per bond 20,000

100 RATNER, Harris, to Milton Realty Company; Simpson St, e s, 98.7 ft s of Freeman St, 100x irregular, due Aug. 1, 1908, 6 per cent..... 1,500

100 REINER, Louis, to Sender Jarmulowsky; Avenue A, n w corner of 72d St, 25x100, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 15,000

ROSENTHAL, Max, and another to R. Berkowitz and another; Lexington Av, 1,657, 16x70, Installments, 6 per cent.. 1,500

100 ROWLAND, Alexander S., to H. Reeves, executor; 14th St, s s, Lot 100, map of Wakefield, due July 1, 1906, — per cent. 1,200

100 SEELIG, Henry, to A. M. Thibaut; Park Av, e s, 84.8 ft n of 81st St, 27x80, 5 years 24,000

100 SCHNURMACHER, Josephine J., to J. A. Lowe; Central Av, w s, 175 ft s of Gerard Av, 75x100, 3 years..... 20,000

100 SILBERMAN, Hyman, to B. Fishman; Madison St, 353, 24x95, 5 years, 6 per cent. 7,000

100 SINGER, Malvina, to Monogram Realty Company; 1st Av, 1,683, 24x79, 3 years, 6 per cent. 4,000

100 SOUND REALTY COMPANY to Jane Cockburn; 231st St, n w corner of White Plains Road, 105x114, 3 years, — per cent. 7,500

SOUND REALTY COMPANY to Jane Cockburn; 231st St, n s, 105 ft w of White Plains Road, 100x114, 3 years, — per cent. 1,500

SUTPHIN, William L., to H. L. Goodwin; 26th St, s w s, 300 ft s e of 6th Av, 25x98, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 7,000

TAYLOR, Roy A., to Mary R. Ripley, guardian; 24th St, n s, 220 10 ft e of 6th Av, 20x98, due May 1, 1909..... 84,000

100 TEICHMAN, E. B., to J. J. Jefferson and others, executors; Buchanan Place, s s, 203.6 ft w of Grand Av, 100x irregular, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 8,500

TEICHMAN, E. B., to J. J. Jefferson and others, executors; Buchanan Place, s s, 178 ft w of Grand Av, 25x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 3,500

1 WEINSTOCK, William, to James O'Brien and another; 124th St, 513 and 515 West, 25x irregular, 5 years, 6 per cent..... $10,000

100 WERK, Sigmund, to Thomas Scott; plot begins 440 ft s of White Plains Road and 575 ft n of Morris Park Av, — x —, 2 years, 5½ per cent..... 1,150

WOODSTOCK BUILDING COMPANY to E. T. Henning; Intervale Av, s e s, at w s of Barretto St, 97x irregular, due Feb. 26, 1906, — per cent..... 8,900

1 WOLBACK, Edwin M., to Tommaso Giordano; 206th St, n s, 389 ft w of Perry Av, 81x99, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 1,000

100 WOLLHEIM, Samuel, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; 89th St, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100, due March 1, 1906, 5½ per cent..... 15,000

ZWEIG, Julius, to Tillie Cohn; Chrystie St, e s, 81 ft s of Rivington St, 19x75, due Nov. 15, 1907, 6 per cent. 3,000

Mechanics' Liens.

100 RIVERDALE AV, s e corner of 259th St, 30x100; Patrick Stanton against William Irvin, owner; Kleits & Berrie, contractors 124

100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, s s; Manhattan Av, e s; 109th St, n s, and 8th Av, e s, whole block; Louis Green against Frances Hartley, Helen H. Jenkins, and Marcellus H. Dodge, owners; A. C. Rader & Co., lessee and contractor.

100 1ST AV, e s, whole front between 69th and 70th Sts, 200x100; Barnet Kimler against Isaac Kleinfeld and Isaac Rothfeld, owners; Otto Gordon, William Schaefer, and Solomon Golembia, contractors 70,000

100 MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, w s, 40.8 ft s of 153d St, 50.9x113.6; Pierre Warny against Thomas L. Reynolds, owner; Frederick Robinson and George H. Bell, contractors 4,100

100 HESTER ST, 98 and 100; Eldridge St, 67 and 69; Frank Meyer against Sarah Knight, owner and contractor..... 72

1 155TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Cortlandt Av, 50x100; James J. Owens against Henry T. Bielman, owner and contractor 151

100 HUGHES AV, w s, 90 ft n of 189th St, 50x87½; Nicolo Damiano against Moreland Realty and Construction Company, owner and contractor..... 339

100 450

1 Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 99 and 99½; Max Cohen against Joseph Berliant and others, Jan. 10, 1906..... $150

100 WEST END AV, 411; Arthur F. Smith against Lex Realty Company, July 24, 1905..... 396

WEST END AV, 411; Albert E. Scott & Co. against Lex Realty Company, July 27, 1905..... 403

100 WEST END AV, 411; Max Solomon against Rex Realty Company, Dec. 19, 1905..... 1,067

WEST END AV, 411; Ballou-Dickson Company against Rex Realty Company, Dec. 16, 1905..... 933

100 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, whole front between 108th and 109th Streets, 201.10 x100; Candee, Smith & Howland Company against Paul B. Pugh & Co., Oct. 6, 1905..... 144

1 HUGHES AV, e s, 86 ft n of 181st St; G. B. Raymond & Co. against Belmont Realty and Construction Company, Jan. 8, 1906..... 67

100 HUGHES AV, e s, 86 ft n of 181st St; William L. Dale against Belmont Realty and Construction Company, Jan. 9, 1906..... 294

56TH ST, 417 West; Benjamin Mandelkorn against Louis Levine and others, Jan. 12, 1906, (by payment)..... 25

HULL AV, w s, 204.7 ft n of 205th St., 25x—; John Maresca and others against Minor Berrian and others, Oct. 31, 1905, (by payment)..... 50

1ST AV, s s, 50 ft n of 100th St, 120x—; Wolf Nowoshelsky against Julius Berliner and others, Feb. 15, 1905, (by payment)..... 100

MADISON AV, 44th St, Vanderbilt Av, and 43d St, whole block; Dunbar Box and Lumber Company against New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company and others, Feb. 7, 1906, (by payment)..... 84

WALTON AV, s e s, 53.8 ft e of Rockwood St; David Saron against Giuseppe Tuoti and others, O

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

East Side.

JOHN T. & JAMES A. FARLEY,
WINDSOR ARCADE,
are offering for sale two new
AMERICAN BASEMENT HOUSES
Nos. 30 & 32 East 52d St.
Inspection invited. Caretaker on premises. Descriptive pamphlets on application.

Attention!!—Two five-story Avenue B tenements, $14,000 each; two Yorkville 30-foot 14-room tenements, ranges and boiler; rent $8,100; price $79,000; two 1st Av. double flats, in 80s, 4 stores; price $55,000, rental $5,700; East 15th St. triple flat, rental $5,800, price $53,500; 14th St. flat, new; 3d Av., $37,500; bargains. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

79th st., Park & Lex. avs. 4-sty. b. s. high-stoop Dwg., good order; open rear; 19x102.2; seen by permit only. L. SACHS, owner, 28 West 22d St.

$11,000 buys two 5-story, four families on a floor; East 44th St.; price $26,000 each. **L. REITER,** Cor. Westchester and Jackson Avs.

32d St., near Lexington Av., four 5-story tenements; valuable ground and property; cheap to quick buyer; moderate terms. Inquire, Geo. Sauer, 1,511 3d Av., Yorkville Bank Building.

Attention, speculators! Investors! save profits! 6-story new law house, course of construction; East Harlem and Yorkville; prices low. call for particulars. Devery & Polak, 132 Nassau St.

East 32d, four-story tenements, $15,500; $4,000 cash; bargain. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

126th St. dwelling, abutting on 125th, below value. Frank W. Stevens, 41 Park Row.

Special Bargain, East 98th.—Triple flat, $30,250; rental, $3,426. Kahn & Son, 165 Broadway.

Plot, Harlem, Park-Lexington, 100x100, $80,000; easy terms. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Harlem, Park-Lexington.—Five-story, 10 rooms, bath, $23,500. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

East 3d St., Near 1st Av.—Five-story tenement, $23,000. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Harlem, Park-Lexington.—5-story, 10 rooms, bath, $23,500. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Near 3d Ave., 36th St.; four-story, eight rooms; $12,000. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Avenue C, five-story, eight room tenement, $12,500. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Washington Heights.

Washington Heights—35,000 sq. ft. at less than $3.50 per sq. ft. if bought at once; fronting 208 ft. on Broadway, with three taxpayers; about 300 ft. from Subway station; this is the biggest bargain on Washington Heights. Bargain, Box 220 Times, Times Square.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS DWELLINGS
FOR SALE——FOR RENT.
W. D. MORGAN,
1,687 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

Below 14th Street.

HUDSON, NEAR CHRISTOPHER ST.
ADJACENT TO NEW TUNNEL TERMINAL; ATTRACTIVE PLOT, WITH FRONTAGES ON TWO STREETS; SUITABLE FOR TENEMENTS OR BUSINESS BUILDING.
WILLIAM A. WHITE & SONS,
62 CEDAR ST.

Mulberry St., five-story, twelve rooms; rent $3,900; $55,000. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Allen, near Stanton.—5-story tenement, $21,500 1st mortgage, $10,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Three tenements, 9th Ward, $80,000; rent $9,000; near 6th Av. Duross, 153 W. 14th St.

Essex, near Delancey—5-story front 4-story rear, $38,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'dway.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

Elegant Cor. New-Law Apartment,
Nr. Jerome Av. & 184th St.,
40x100, five-story triple, 17 rooms; every modern improvement; price $80,000; bank mortgage $46,000, four years' standing.
WOULD EXCHANGE
For free and clear lots or good second mortgages.
Five-story cold-water double flat, with stores, on 145th St., near Willis Av.; price $23,000. ONLY $4,000 CASH REQUIRED.
Trinity Av., Near 156th St.
$5,000 cash buys 40x100 new-law triple flat. 17 rooms, three baths on each floor; all improvements; price $46,000.
Ernst-Cahn Realty Co.,
Realty Bldg., 149th St. and 3d Av.

INVESTORS, ATTENTION!
Five-story high-class apartment, lot 58x100, near 169th St., Boston Av.; built two years; absolutely no vacancies; rents $7,116; cash $15,000.
Also two-family, (three-story,) eight and six rooms; Trinity Av., near 164th St.; ideal location for doctor or dentist; price $10,500. Many other bargains in one, two and three family houses, from $750 cash up.
GEYER, REAL ESTATE,
148th St. and 3d Av., Smith Building.

Attractive high-class two-family houses, 14 large light rooms, two baths, three toilets, private stairs, oak trim, steam heat, open nickel plumbing; built by day's work; overlooking Speedway and Washington Heights; seven minutes' walk from west side elevated 155th St. station. Joseph Harris Jones, owner and builder, Ogden Av. and 162d St.

DYCKMAN STREET CORNER.
100x100; excavated; best in this section; three blocks from Subway Station; great future. Bargain at $49,000. Sol. Cohen, 60 Liberty St.

2-FAMILY FRAME HOUSE,
11 rooms and bath; lot 25x140; price $6,000.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Cor. Westchester and Prospect Avs.

Ten of the finest 3-story two-family houses ever built in the Bronx; Indiana limestone and brick fronts; private staircases; hardwood trim; premises, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Streets, or Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 671 5th Av., Manhattan.

Attention! Bargain!—Builder will sacrifice 2 elegant 5-story, 4 families on a floor; good location; price, $43,000; rent, $5,400; a 50-foot front 5-story, 4 families on a floor; fully rented; same location; price, $53,500; rent $6,120. Trattner, 714 East 138th St.

Williamsbridge and Wakefield Lots
$600 UP. LISTS MAILED.
Edward Polak, 4,030 Third Av., cor. 174th St.

NEW 2-FAMILY HOUSE,
Bedford Park, direct from builder; all modern improvements, price only $7,500; easy terms.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
149th St. and 3d Av.

Beautiful two-family American basement house must be sold at once; 13 rooms, all improvements; near rapid transit; $2,500 cash. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms; open Sundays.

Absolute Bargain—3d Av. 5-story business property, 27x100; open plumbing; price, $25,000; rents, $2,700; terms to suit. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

Snap for Quick Buyer, Closing Estate.—8 private dwellings on plot 150x100; price, $30,000; terms to suit; don't delay. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

Dwelling, 7 rooms, bath, lot 25x100; mortgage $1,500, 3 years; price $2,750. Westchester Village, 2 blocks from trolley. H. D. Smyth, 141 Broadway.

Bargain—New two-family houses, 25x100, near Morris Park Av., Bronx; all improvements; $5,500, cash $1,000. C. Friend, 89 World Building.

Lots on Walton Av., near East 138th St., $4,750 each, $1,000 cash; just the place for manufacturing or storehouses. Williamson & Bryan, 3d Av., near 147th St.

Corner plot, 45x102; excavated; also other good lots for builders or speculators. Steinmetz, 1,343 Tremont Av., West Farms.

For Sale.—Best corner 3-story frame in Bronx; good condition; Prospect Av., near Subway station. Address Noble, 649 9th Av.

A two-family house, full lot, new, 11 rooms, in Bronx, $4,900; easy terms. Owner, 132 Nassau St., Room 305, afternoon.

Lots near White Plains Av. and 233d St. (not in Yonkers) $500 upward; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

Builders!—Small plots, Aqueduct and Grand Avs.; ripe for improvement. Owner, 240 West 130th St.

BARGAIN.—4-story double, 37-foot front, under $27,000. BLISS, 3,221 3d Av.

RICHMOND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

STATEN ISLAND, NEW BRIGHTON.—Formerly the Stokes mansion and grounds on Hamilton Av. and St. Mark's Place; few minutes' walk to ferry landing; fine, large dwelling, gardener's lodge, carriage house; beautiful and extensive grounds, lawns, trees, and shrubbery; rental only 3 per cent. on cost over taxes, insurance, repairs, and fixed charges. For permit apply to THOMPSON, KOSS & WARREN, 256 Broadway, 11th floor.

Splendid corner, centre best business street Staten Island; 3-family house, newly painted, perfect, 12 rooms; rent $30; house 2¼ lots; $3,500; terms; cost $8,000. Kempson, 29 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

$48 LOT. $68 LOT.

February Prices, February Terms, **$5 Down $3 Monthly.**

RIGHT NEAR THE CITY LINE.
10 MINUTES BY RAIL TO JAMAICA.
30 MINUTES' TIME TO HERALD SQUARE.

MINEOLA

THE COUNTY SEAT OF NASSAU COUNTY.
GREATEST RAILROAD CENTRE OUTSIDE OF JAMAICA.
THREE LINES OF RAILROAD CENTRE THERE.
60 TRAINS A DAY; 10 CENTS CAREFARE.
ELECTRIC CAR LINE DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

Do you want anything better than the above for a profitable, convenient, beautiful suburban home?

$268 Extremely choice Villa Plots within 3 blocks of Depot— $5 DOWN—Then $5 MONTHLY. **$268**

Nothing like it anywhere. Get in now before spring. Buy at once and double your money by July 1. You can do it. Go down and see for yourself.

WE HAVE THREE EXCURSION TRAINS TO-DAY.

Leaving Long Island City at 9.50 A. M., 11 A. M., 1.30 P. M.
NEXT WEDNESDAY. NEXT SATURDAY. NEXT SUNDAY.
RAIN OR SNOW. NOTHING STOPS US.

Let us show you at our expense the best property for a near-by investment or a home right at the door of your work and strictly and positively in the line of great profit and development. We are advising you for the new year what is actually safe and sound.

Send for tickets and maps at once or make appointment to visit property.

Our Titles are Guaranteed by the Guarantee and Trust Company of New York.

BUSINESS LOTS
ON MACADAMIZED STREET.
$428.
$10 DOWN - - $10 MONTHLY

WILLIAM H. MOFFITT REALTY COMPANY
155-157 BROADWAY
NEW YORK CITY.

BELLCOURT
IN NEW YORK CITY.

Only 30 minutes from Herald Square and ten minutes' walk from Beautiful Little Neck Bay.

LOTS $225 TO $500.

They are selling now at midwinter prices, which will be *advanced 25% within 60 days.* Not a great many left, but these are

GOOD FOR BIG PROFITS!

Write for our booklet and views today, free, with handsome maps and tickets to the property on request.

Don't fail to send us your address.

BELLCOURT LAND COMPANY,
Dept. T,
No. 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

BIG FARMS IN GREAT DEMAND.
62 acres, best loam, 1,000 fine fruit trees, fair buildings, $90 acre.
70 acres, corner, fair buildings $150 acre.
100 acres, rich loam, near station, large house and outbuildings, nice repair, $175 acre.
130 acres, much frontage, fine loam, $125 A.
106 acres, near village, surrounded by roads, splendid buildings, much fruit, $250 acre.
150 acres, gilt edged, near Huntington Village, fine large buildings, two roads front, much fruit, water, best surroundings, $275 acre.
275 acres, two sets farm buildings, R. R. switch, much road and R. R. frontage, near station, subdivide nicely, $150 acre.
500 acres, good land, some forest, 25 miles from Great or New York, numerous buildings, $125 acre.
From 1 to 60 acres, Asharoken Beach, 2,300 feet on Sound, 2,200 feet on Northport Harbor. Finest shore front anywhere, $2,000 per acre, double water front. List mailed.
WM. CODLING, NORTHPORT, L. I.

FOR SALE,
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
Handsome residence and stable; twelve (12) lots of ground, at Wave Crest, Far Rockaway, asking $20,000. Full commissions to brokers. Apply to
SMITH & SIMPSON, Attorneys, 135 Broadway, N. Y. City, or WILLIAM F. CLARE, Attorney, 149 Broadway, N. Y. City.

ACTUAL BARGAINS
Between Rockville Centre and Freeport,
opposite Baldwin Station; five miles from city line; first-class building lots, extra large size; beautiful lakes; elegant homes; electric lighting and gas lighting; trolley direct to New York; lowest prices, easiest terms. Carrollton Realty Co., World Bldg., N. Y. Brooklyn Office, J. M. Bennett, 62 4th Av.

76 acres high, valuable land at Rosedale, second station from Jamaica, County of Queens; large frontage on Merrick Road; near R. R. station and trolley; electric lighting; property been in one family fifty years; price low; suitable terms; principals only. Carrollton Realty Co., owners, 55 World Building

For Sale—Fine water front on the Great South Bay; all kinds of farms and cottages cheap. Write or come and see me. I can suit you. Try it. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

Only a limited number of
LOTS AT $75 UP
on easy payments
AT PLEASANTVILLE HEIGHTS,
at the station of Pleasantville
on the Harlem R. R., only a short ride from Grand Central Station.
HOUSES FROM $1,500 UP.
Speculators and investors can make no mistake in buying at once, as this is the only piece of property just outside of New York City having the advantages of the city. Pleasantville has 30 trains day and night from the Grand Central Station in direct connection with the Subway. Fare 11c.
Write, call, or telephone at once for booklet and free passes.
COMMUTERS' REALTY CO.,
240 BROADWAY, N. Y. C.
Telephone, 3086 Cortlandt.

WESTCHESTER PARK
on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th St.; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St. Evenings.

Choicest real estate, Westchester County.
ERNEST E. CARPENTER,
2 Grand St.,
White Plains, N. Y.

Larchmont.—Beautiful corner residence, finest section; only $12,000. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th.

New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE DISTRICT
On the Sound.
Is PRE-EMINENTLY the leading suburban section of New York.
Growing at the rate of HUNDREDS every MONTH.
Subway rapid transit road paid us $13,000 for right of way and station ground on our property. Construction being pushed night and day.
WHERE WILL REALTY PRICES GO WHEN COMPLETED?
1905 was a money maker for our patrons.
September 1st we offered ALL CUSTOMERS 20% advance; paid several 100%.
Our 1906 opening sale February 22, 23 and 24. Lots which can't be bought elsewhere for $500, at this sale, $160.
60% can remain on bond and mortgage.
Insurance policy free. Prices will advance May 1st.
Information and maps,
Sound Shore Realty & Title Co.,
32 Broadway, New York.
Tel. 995 Broad.
12 Prospect St., New Rochelle.

Exceptionally fine new shingled cottage, 11 rooms, 2 baths, hot-water heat; convenient station, trolley, school; $10,500. Downey, 20 North Av.

Fine attractive modern cottage, 7 rooms and bath; $4,200. Downey, 20 North Av.

Snap, Bargain.—Modern cottage, 10 rooms and bath; $7,500. Downey, 20 North Av.

Yonkers.

2 Corners, 274 feet front on
WATER **JEROME AVENUE** GAS
12 lots, $8,000. Belden, 215 W. 125th.

A 9-room house in beautiful section of South Yonkers; possession May 1st; worth $10,000; sell $9,000; all improvements. Owner, F. B. Goodliffe, 144 Pearl St., New York.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE.

SAVE 25%
by buying now. Notwithstanding the tremendous increase in the value of acreage property throughout Queens, we are still selling lots at
ELMHURST SQUARE,
16 minutes from 34th St., 5c Fare,
at the original prices, practically less than acreage values. Lots restricted and fully improved. Within 30 days we will advance prices 25%.
Now is your opportunity. Write or call for Transportation Booklet No. 6, and see the property.
The only addition in the borough with sewers and paved streets.
PARIS & McDOUGALL, 1123 Broadway.
Tel. 4818 Madison Sq.

THE CHOICEST
IS NONE TOO GOOD WHEN WE SELECT A HOME SITE.
A POSTAL CARD
WILL BRING YOU VIEWS
and prove we have the CHOICEST in New York City and that 350 per cent. profit will be realized within 3 years on our improved lots bought at present acreage prices because of the $90,000,000 for improvements directly benefiting this property.
On Easy Monthly Payments at
ELMHURST HEIGHTS
Less than half hour from Herald Square, Manhattan. 5c. by Trolley now; no waiting. THE GROUND IS HIGH and Beautiful. The price is low. Nothing nearer, better, choicer or cheaper ever sold.
A $20 DEPOSIT SECURES SELECTION.
SEND POSTAL TO-DAY FOR VIEWS.
Bankers' Land Corporation,
886 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WATERBURY, CONN.
Fine residence, 15 rooms, water, gas, electricity; well built; handsome grounds; high elevation; sold on account of ill health; price $18,000.
JOHN KENSETT KELLOGG,
80-82 William St., New York.

For Sale—A country home at Roxbury, Conn., consisting of 70 acres of land, divided into pasture, meadow, and woodland; house of 10 rooms; running spring water in the house and well at the back door; good hennery, trout brooks, residence three-fourths of mile from R. R. station, school, store, and Post Office. For further particulars call or address E. W. Hall, Stratford, Conn.

REAL ESTATE.
OUT OF CITY.

Wood's Island, in Lake Champlain, opposite St. Albans, Vt., for sale; 110 acres, part woodland; fine site for Summer residence. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St., New York.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
MORTGAGE LOANS.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES
TO RENT,
37 to 41 East 18th St.
75 ft. x 90 ft.
STORE AND BASEMENT,
ALSO
9TH AND 10TH LOFTS, VERY LIGHT.
GEO. READ & CO., Agents,
1 Madison Ave. (10516) 60 Liberty St.

Store, Basement & 1st Loft
114, 116, 118 W. 17th St. | to let in new building
75x92.
All improvements.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 W. 22D ST.

Large Corner Store
TO RENT IN THE BRONX,
150th St. and Beach Ave.
Exceptional location for drug store or any other business; rent very reasonable.
JACOB LEITNER,
Cor. Westchester and Prospect Avs.

TOP LOFT,
16 WARREN STREET
25x85; large centre skylight; steam heat; modern plumbing; electric elevator; suitable for commercial photographer, draughtsman, or architect; rent reasonable.
JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS,
Tel. 2368 John. 45 William St.

ADJOINING 4TH AV.,
114, 116 EAST 28TH ST.,
Near Subway Station.
Elegant light offices and studios in new fireproof building; elevators, steam heat, electric light, janitor service; moderate rents. Apply on premises.

STORE
LOFTS, OFFICES, STUDIOS,
28, 30 AND 32 WEST 22D ST.
NEW BUILDINGS, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 WEST 22D ST.,
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

23 AND 25 EAST 21ST ST.,
Just off Broadway.
Extra light seventh loft, for salesroom or fine manufacturing; first-class appointments, including freight and passenger elevators; rent $8,000; immediate possession if desired. Your own broker, or E. A. Darling, owner, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

451-3 WASHINGTON STREET, CORNER OF WATTS, ENTIRE LOFTS, (3,) 50x100, STEAM HEAT; ELECTRIC ELEVATOR, EXCELLENT LIGHT; VERY SUBSTANTIAL BUILDINGS. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Entire building to let, 156 Eighth Av., close to 18th St.; store, basement, and three apartments above; rent $1,600 and Croton; possession at once. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Broadway, between Fulton and John Streets, lofts and offices, steam heat; elevator and janitor service; rents reasonable. Apply to Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194 Broadway.

A five-story brick building to let on lower Pine St.; size 20x40; rent only $1,300; immediate possession. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

45th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.—Two houses; easily altered; plot 38x100.
H. J. Sachs & Co., 28 West 22d St.

At 204 Front St.—Building to let, 4 stories and cellar; electric elevator; possession May 1st; rent $2,000. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman.

Factory lots, including power; best locations; manufacturing tenants wanted. Charles Duross, 155 West 14th St.

42d St., Near 10th Av.—Light loft, 25x100; moderate rent, favorable lease. Martin & Schmousees, 627 9th Av.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light, elevator; $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A store on Nassau St.; possession May 1st; rent $7,000. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Store, 75x100; will divide for saloon, any business; reasonable. Duross, 155 6th Av.

Splendid store; best location on Madison Av.; cheap rent. Jacquin, 430 5th Av.

Bronx.

Large corner store, good for grocery, liquor, or drug business, with apartment in rear if wanted; terms made very easy; growing neighborhood northeast corner Westchester Av. and Tiffany Street. Isaac Sonn, 55 Liberty St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

Most Desirable Dwellings To Let. | Call or send for list. PORTER & CO., 159 WEST 125TH ST.; 2,727 B'WAY, at 104TH.

109 EAST 55TH STREET.
Three-story and basement high-stoop brownstone dwelling; A1 condition; hardwood floors; open plumbing; seen by permit. WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 BROADWAY.

Large modern detached house to let; inquire next house, west side Grand Concourse and Boulevard, formerly Mott Av., bet. 164th and 165th.

Five-story building, lofts, store, and basements, 24x80, Grand St., near Orchard St. Inquire Krakower & Co., 93 Forsyth St.

Brooklyn.

Seven-room house, Parkville, overlooking Ocean Parkway; improvements; excellent neighborhood; 917 East 5th St., Brooklyn; $30.00.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

11th St., 15 East, (Van Rensselaer.)—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15.

Chance for Doctor.—Reception room and parlor; fine location; private. 842 St. Nicholas Av.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
MANUFACTURING PLANT
NEAR
WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE
BROOKLYN.
Corner plot, 175 feet by 100 feet, with three-story and basement brick building, 51,762 sq. ft. of floor space; separate office building, one story, brick, 50 feet by 23 feet, and engine room with boiler, etc. Plant is now being vacated and must be sold.
Also brick stable, 2 stories, 50x60 ft., on premises 50x100, which would be sold separately if desired.
Apply or write C. E. KREMP, 15 William Street, New York City.

FLATBUSH CHOICEST SECTION.
127 lots, $500 each; unparalleled in price, location, and terms; improved property adjoining sold for double this amount; also elegant detached villa, positively worth $10,000, will sell $8,500; also few odd lots on small monthly payments if desired; 16 lots on Winthrop St., block from Nostrand, $650 each; exceptional bargain. Edwards, owner, 848 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

4% MONEY 4%
For 1st and 2d Mortgage.
HENRY L. REDFIELD, 16 Court St., B'klyn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.
FOR RESULTS
LIST YOUR PROPERTY.
FOR SALE—TO LET.
with the old, reliable firm,
BARNETT & CO.,
11 EAST 125TH STREET.
TELEPHONE 396 HARLEM.

Have applications for private houses and tenements in the Yorkville and Harlem sections. Can arrange for all cash on some. Also want good investments in any part of the city to offer waiting clients. If you want quick results I would like to have particulars of what you have to offer. Thos. M. Hennebery, 206 Broadway.

Owners.—Send full particulars, Fordham, Bedford Park, William's Bridge property. Buyers waiting.
JOHN B. ARNOLD,
7 East 42d St.

Young real estate agent, (36,) will take charge of one or more double or triple flats or apartment houses; will live on premises; personally supervise collections and repairs; guarantee to increase revenue; first-class references. L. H., Box 323 Times, Times Square.

WILL BUY OR LEASE 25-FOOT BUILDING CHAMBERS TO CORTLANDT ST. EAST OF CHURCH; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY. MERCHANT, BOX 219 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WANTED—DWELLINGS FOR SALE OR RENT; SPRING LIST.
PORTER & CO.,
159 West 125th. Broadway, at 104th St.

Brokers, agents, salesmen can make thousands selling cheap Bronx lots; monthly payments; big commission. Wakefield Park Realty Co., 314 Madison Av.

Wanted—West side and Harlem property for sale, rent, or management; established 19 years. Chas S. Kohler, 906 Columbus Av., (104th.)

Cyrille Carreau, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, 796 6th Av., (45th,) wants all kinds of properties to rent, sell, manage, insure.

Have cash customers waiting for flats and tenements. Owners, send full particulars Joseph F. Feist, 408 West 42d St., near 9th.

Cash buyers waiting for west side cold water four-family tenements; owners send particulars. O'Shea & Klein, 320 West 46th St.

Cold-water flats, tenements, apartments sold quickly if favored with particulars. Hansen & Hoffgaard, 3,492 3d Av.

Owners, send full particulars of White Plains and William's Bridge lots; I have cash buyers waiting. C. Friend, 89 World Building.

Owners, I have cash buyers waiting for Yorkville and Harlem flats; must be cheap; owners only. C. Friend, 89 World Building.

Owners, send me particulars of property which you have for sale, as I have clients waiting. Edgar, 834 West 124th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Gentleman's country place, 17 acres, 20 miles out, Jersey; abundant fruit; homestead 11 rooms, outbuildings; $15,000; mortgage $5,000; want city property. Send particulars, Suburban, Box 128 Times Downtown.

Five 6-story new law tenements, avenue block, to exchange for lots and cash.
SWARTWOUT & CO.,
1,822 Park Av., corner 125th St.

Bargain.—Seven-room cottage, new, every improvement; good location; $3,200, $500 cash. Hamilton, Corona.

NEW YORK STATE.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY | INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE. OWNERS WISHING TO SELL CALL OR WRITE Phillips & Wells, 95K Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

Lots, 25x150, at North White Plains, five minutes from the depot; price $150 to $400; 10 per cent. cash, $10 per month until 40 per cent. is paid, balance on installment mortgage. Bronx Realty Co., 1,039 Fox St.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CRESSKILL SLOPE,
at Cresskill, N. J. (45 minutes Erie R. R.) Completing modern all improved houses, absolutely desirable, $3,800 up.
Terms to suit.
L. F. Riegel, Cresskill, N. J.

GLEN ROCK AND RIDGEWOOD,
Houses building, prices $3,100 to $18,000.
Building plots $300 up.
Come out Washington's Birthday.
GLEN ROCK COMPANY,
Telephone 97 Riverside. 426 Columbus Av., N. Y.

BUILDING LOTS, $5 EACH.
This week only; 9 miles from Greater New York line. Appleby, 6 John St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

Bonavista Court
ST. NICHOLAS AVE., 157th & 158th STS.
FINEST LOCATION ON
Washington Heights
4, 5, 6 & 7 ROOM APARTMENTS.
TELEPHONE AND HALL SERVICE.
ELECTRIC LIGHT.
RENTS $35 to $45.
Subway Station B'way and 157th St.

1,418 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Opera House,
8-ROOM APARTMENTS.
New plumbing, elevator, electric light; decorations to suit.
McVICKAR, GAILLARD REALTY CO., 489 5th Av., below 42d St. Phone 4000—38th.

NEWPORT COURT, 111 to 117 West 104th; high-class elevator apartment; every modern improvement; 6 rooms and bath, $60; special concessions to desirable tenants; very convenient location. Natkins & Co., agents, on premises.

143d, 257 West.—Five-six rooms; improvements; desirable; reasonable. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

East Side.

VAN NYDECK 64 E. 90th St., within 200 ft. of Andrew Carnegie's residence; 6 and 7 large rooms; elevator, hall service, steam heat, electric light, &c.; every improvement. $40 to $55.

Evarts and Senate, 231 to 237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park; modern apartments; 6 rooms and bath; 45 upward. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

FAIRFAX 1,328 Madison Av., cor. 94th St.; corner rooms; southern exposure; parquet floors throughout; elevator, &c.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

Lexington Av., corner of 48th St.—Elegant corner apartments, six rooms; elevator, telephone; all improvements, $60.

143 East 80th St.—Seven rooms and bath, all modern improvements; stoop floor suitable for doctor; rent $50.

Desirable flats, 55 East 11th; 5 rooms, bath, $30 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bronx.

THE VAN CORTLANDT, 71 EAST 96th ST.
A beautiful, new, modern apartment house; handsome apartments of seven, eight, and nine spacious rooms and two baths; all up-to-date conveniences for housekeeping; elevator, electric lights, telephones, mail chute; rents $1,000.00 to $1,600.00. Apply on premises or to
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Avenue, Corner 86th Street

Elegant Apartments,
725 to 733 East 140th St.
Two blocks from 138th St. L Station.
7 large, light rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water, every new improvement, $35 to $38. Janitor on premises or
L. J. Phillips & Co., Agents.
786 Prospect Av., at Subway Station.

DON'T RENT ANY APARTMENT
UNTIL YOU SEE
THE AURORA APARTMENTS.
New, elegant, high-grade 6 and 7 large rooms and bath; steam heat and all modern improvements; telephone, hall service, &c.; 1,567-1,573 Fulton Av., Bronx, opposite Crotona Park and block east of Wendover Av. "L" station; rent $30-$39.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
Corner house, 8 rooms and bath, all improvements, extra large rooms; $45 a month; six rooms and bath, in same house, $40; 3 blocks from Prospect Av. rapid transit station. 1,099 Dawson St.; ring janitor's bell.

RENTS $15-$21.
4-5 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, cabinet trim; two blocks west 169th St. elevated station. Brook Av., north 169th.

New high-grade apartments; five and six excellent rooms, $26-$34; write for booklet. Owner, 1,181 Tinton Av., near 168th St.

Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Tenant will sublet fine eight-room apartment, ninth floor; splendid view; north, south, and east exposure; all bright, sunny rooms; first-class condition; elevator; hallboy and telephone service; three minutes from Wall Street Ferry. Apply Chauncey, 62 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 8,684.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of William Livingston of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1906, the said William Livingston was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, New York City, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1906, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
February 20, 1906.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—FREDERICK WILLIAMS, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated February 6, 1906, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on March 5, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Feb. 19, 1906.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

BARSTOW
17-19 EAST 27TH STREET.
One or two sunny apartments left; perfect bathing facilities and all modern appliances which make for comfort. We try to make the lot of the transients the envy of home folks by placing every convenience at their disposal and making them comfortable.

11th St., 15 East, (Van Rensselaer.)—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15.

WINTER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.

Lakewood.

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Conducted on both American and European plans.
The Lakewood Hotel has long been known as the best equipped Winter hotel in this country. The salubrious, health giving pine air of Lakewood and the mammoth, magnificent hotel, affording every comfort, convenience, and luxury to its patrons, have made it the most popular Winter resort on this Continent. This season the cuisine, always noted for its excellence, will be even better than ever. The Chef and staff that have made Berger's of Newport famous in that home of epicures, have been brought to the Lakewood Hotel intact. The same rate as heretofore will obtain, the Lakewood Hotel continuing to be the most expensive hotel in Lakewood, because the best. Accommodations may now be reserved for any time during the season.
CARL BERGER.
JAMES N. BERRY Manager.

Atlantic City.

"It is the coming construction for all great buildings—it won't bend, it won't break, and you couldn't burn it if you tried—"
THOMAS A. EDISON.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
ALWAYS OPEN. CAPACITY 1,100.
This magnificent house, the most complete resort hotel in America, results from the addition to the famous Marlborough House of its new annex "Blenheim" with 250 guest rooms and 250 private baths (one with every room) constructed (at a cost of a million dollars) of reinforced concrete columns and beams and hollow-tile walls and floors, insuring the dry atmosphere so desirable at the shore.
The appointments are fine. The greatest solarium overlooking the ocean in the world. Music by orchestra of soloists throughout the year. Golf. Ownership management.
Josiah White & Sons.

HOTEL DENNIS
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
SITUATED DIRECTLY ON THE BEACH
Enlarged and beautifully improved by a strictly Fireproof addition containing one hundred rooms and baths equipped with every late modern convenience. Room plans and information.
W. J. BUZBY, Owner and Manager.

HADDON HALL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Always Open. On Ocean front.
Courteous Attention; Homelike Surroundings. Every Comfort.
Booklet and Calendar on application.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT

CHALFONTE
Atlantic City, N. J.
ALWAYS OPEN.
On the Beach. Fireproof.
Send for Literature.
THE LEEDS COMPANY.

HOTEL RUDOLF,
Atlantic City, New Jersey.
Directly on the Beach. Local and long-distance telephones in rooms. American and European plans. 400 Ocean view rooms. 100 suites with private hot and cold sea-water baths. Artesian well 900 feet deep, absolutely pure. Capacity 1,000. H. E. EDER.

HOTEL PIERREPONT,
Ocean and New Jersey Avs.,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Rooms en suite with salt water baths. Special Spring rates. Auto meets trains.
A. C. McCLELLAN & SON.

THE ST. CHARLES
Most select location on the ocean front.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Distinctive for its elegance, exclusiveness, high class patronage and liberal management. Sea water in all baths. Booklet rates, etc., at 289 4th Av., N. Y. Newlin Haines.

NEW HOTEL PRINCESS (Fireproof.)
Ocean end South Carolina Av. Close to piers. Capacity 400; newest and best. Superior in its table and service. Luxuriously furnished. Private baths, extensive sun parlors, &c. $12.50 up weekly. American and European plans. Booklet. CHAS. B. PRETTYMAN, Owner & Prop'r.

HOTEL TRAYMORE ATLANTIC CITY.
Overlooking the Ocean. Open All the Year.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
CHAS. O. MARQUETTE, Manager. D. S. WHITE, President.

SEASIDE HOUSE,

A MOVE TO PREVENT METZ'S BOND ISSUE

Lawyer Who Gets an Injunction Charges Fraud.

ALL A MISTAKE, METZ SAYS

Thinks the Court Won't Prevent the Issue—Rate of Interest and Length of Period Criticised.

Attacking the issue of $20,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds sold by Controller Metz last week, William G. Cooke, an attorney at 63 Wall Street, got from Justice Burr of the Brooklyn Supreme Court yesterday a temporary injunction restraining the Controller from delivering the securities until the courts pass upon their validity. The injunction is returnable to-morrow morning in Special Term, Brooklyn.

The chief point raised by Mr. Cooke, who is acting for Louis A. Seitz, in the latter's capacity as a Brooklyn taxpayer, is that Controller Metz should not have issued the 4 per cent. bonds for a period of fifty years. Objection also is made against rasing the city's rate of interest from 3½ to 4 per cent., but it is held mainly that if such an increase in the interest rate was absolutely necessary to raise money the Controller should have made the bonds short-term bonds, and not to have issued them for the longest term permitted under the law.

If this had been done, Mr. Cooke holds, a better money market probably could have been found. Under the charter the Controller may issue bonds for any period from ten to fifty years.

The papers in the case denounce the issue as "fraudulent and in bad faith and a waste of the funds of the city," and declare "that an agreement to pay that interest on bonds having fifty years to run, or thereabout, is wholly unnecessary and wasteful." It is held that had the Controller chosen he could have secured the consent of the Board of Estimate and of the Board of Aldermen to issue special revenue bonds from time to time, and pressing needs could have been cared for in that way until a better market could have been secured. By the issue it is held the city will lose about $3,500,000.

When the papers were served on the Controller, he promptly turned them over to the Corporation Counsel's office. Later on Assistant Corporation Counsel Sterling saw the Controller and assured him that the injunction would be dismissed, as it had been issued because of a "mistake" on the part of the Justice. In the meantime, the Controller will go right ahead signing the bonds and getting them ready for delivery as soon as the injunction shall be vacated.

"It was a mistake and it's all off," declared the Controller last night. "The city would have no way of meeting its obligations if the injunction stood. Funds from the sale are needed at once to pay contractors for their work. We could not have sold 3½ per cent. bonds last week, as is shown by the fact that the issue sold nets investors only 3.65 on their money under the prices paid. Investors were unwilling to lend the city money on a basis of less than 3.65 per cent. return, and therefore 3½ per cent. bonds would not have brought par and the sale would have been a failure. As to the complaint about the fifty-year period, it was in the discretion of the Controller to issue them for ten to fifty years. Most issues have been for fifty years, and I thought a like issue would bring a better price."

William M. Ivins, who is making a fight for the passage of the Elsberg bill, to compel the city to construct and operate its own subways in the future, was asked yesterday whether he thought the city could sell, at 3½ per cent., bonds that might be needed for subway construction. Under the Rapid Transit act, the city can offer no higher than 3½ per cent. on subway bonds, although it can pay 4 per cent. on other bonds. Controller Metz wants the law amended so he can pay 4 per cent. on subway bonds, if issued, on the ground that they would not sell for any lower rate.

"I believe the city could sell subway bonds at 3½ per cent.," said Mr. Ivins, "but if there is any doubt about it the law ought to be changed so that the city could pay the going rate for money."

LOST ARTICLES

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Feb. 15, small chamois bag, containing diamond sunburst pin, knife blade pin, set with solitaire diamond; an enameled dragon fly pin and four diamond, turquoise and ruby rings. Please return to Bretton Hall, Broadway and 86th St., and receive liberal reward.

LOST—In Supreme Court Building or Naething's Restaurant, on Monday, a man's pocketbook, containing money, check, and cards. Suitable reward if returned to L. Cohen, 2,013 Fulton Av., Bronx.

LOST—Koch's 125th St. Dept. Store, 19th inst., cardcase. Finder may retain cash and send contents to Miss Richmond, 20 Morningside Av.

LOST—Sunday eve., in Riesenweber's, 58th St. and 8th Av., or on 58th St., mink scoot. Finder please return to Hart, 336 West 61st St. Liberal reward.

LOST—Friday morning, possibly in Subway train, diamond horse head pin, ruby eye. Liberal reward by returning to John Ruszit's Fur Company, 69 East 11th St. W. Gerrard.

LOST—Reward will be paid for return of shell hair comb, set with 37 rhinestones, lost at Navarre or on 34th St. Saturday evening. A. B., Box 109 Times Down Town.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, without ring, vicinity of Payton's Theatre. Suitable reward for return to 661 Manhattan Av. Brooklyn.

LOST—Between 140th St. and 125th St., Monday morning, pension papers. Finder rewarded by returning to 140th St. address on envelope.

LOST—Bank book No. 76,734 issued by the Manhattan Savings Institution, and payment of same has been stopped.

LOST—Bank book No. 161,478, Harlem Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST—Watch fob of three medals. Reward return Mendelson, 65 West 89th St.

LOST — While driving from Roosevelt St. Ferry, Brooklyn, between 3 and 4 P. M., Feb. 16, along Water and Front Sts., New York, to Broad St., sealskin hat, flexible peak; maker's name in lining, "C. F. Gunthers Son, 155 5th Av., New York"; also pair of otter skin gauntlets, muskrat lining; maker's name in gloves, "Devlin & Co., Ottawa, Canada." Finder will be liberally rewarded by their return to Anton Weidmann, 73 South 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

$1,000 REWARD and no questions asked will be paid for information leading to recovery of package, intact, of books and jewelry lost on bridge car Saturday night. William M. Sullivan, 35 Nassau St., New York City. Owner will pay above reward.

LOST — Saturday noon, between Broadway and 91st St. Subway to Times Square Station and Metropolitan Opera House, small gold open-faced watch; initials C. W.; reward. Apartment 11A, The Narragansett, Broadway and 93d St.

A LIBERAL REWARD will be paid for any reliable information regarding large package lost bridge car, Brooklyn side, Saturday night, 6:45 P. M. William M. Sullivan, 35 Nassau St., city.

LIBERAL REWARD will be paid for return of silver gilt snuffbox, on chain, with a gold piece and small charm; lost at Savoy Hotel Sunday, at 5:30 P. M. Flechter, 23 Union Square.

LIBERAL REWARD will be paid for return of large and small sales books and bill file lost on bridge car Saturday night. E. C. Heathcote, 7 Maiden Lane, New York City.

LOST—White bull terrier, wearing unengraved collar, neighborhood Soldiers' Monument, on Saturday. Return to 417 West 117th St. and receive liberal reward.

$100 REWARD, no questions asked, for return of ring set with two large pearls, lost in New York City. H. T. W., 43 Exchange Place, Room 601.

LOST—Wednesday, small parcel, containing linen, lace, scissors, and thimble. Reward if returned to Davis, 219 5th Av.

LOST—In Arion ball, bracelet, with small diamond; keepsake; reward. Miss Henderson, 212 West 45th St.

LOST—Wednesday, Feb. 14, string of gold beads; reward. A. C., 23 West 76th St.

PATIENTS DOSED WITH HOPE.

Remedies Failing, Force-of-Lifers Had an Agent Cheer Victims.

The hearing in the case of the Force of Life Chemical Company, charged with fraudulent use of the mails, was resumed before United States Commissioner Ridgway yesterday.

Edward Hollister, a Bronx real estate agent, was a witness for the prosecution. He said he used the Force of Life remedies for seven months in 1905, but had not been benefited in the least. He never doubted that there was anything wrong until he learned about Dr. Hadley's arrest. He then wrote to the County Medical Society and offered to place in evidence the Force of Life letters he had received.

"Do you mean to say that after seven months you found no benefit from the remedies given?" asked Mr. Lexow, counsel for the defendants.

"No. I don't think so. Dr. Hadley told me that there must be an improvement, but I could not see it myself. Still, I lived on hope," replied the witness. He said he had paid $40 for the treatment.

Mrs. Nellie U. Wallington was called as a witness. She said she knew Mrs. Laura M. Wilson, Dr. Hadley, E. V. Neal, ex-President of the concern, and A. A. Williams. She was asked regarding a conversation she had in court yesterday with Mrs. Wilson, and she said it was in relation to a booklet she had in her possession. Mrs. Wilson wanted to get possession of it, and she promised to send it to her.

The witness admitted that Mrs. Wilson and a Mr. Robinson, during the conversation, told of having an idea of starting a concern for supplying remedies for the cure of rheumatism. She was informed that if she took up the work she would receive a salary of $15 or $20 a week. The witness denied that Mrs. Wilson had spoken to her about giving testimony in the case.

"What were your duties with the company?" asked Mr. Houghton.

"I was to teach patients how to be patient," replied the witness.

This statement caused the defendants and others in the room to smile.

"In what way?" asked counsel.

"Well, I was to encourage the patients and tell them to have hope. I was also to coax them in other ways to have courage."

Mrs. Wallington said that the correspondence of persons who were suffering from kidney, liver, and other diseases was never kept. The names of the persons were marked on small cards, with the nature of their disease, and that was all there was to the records. The cases were diagnosed, she declared, by three young women employed in Dr. Hadley's office. The material sent for diagnosis was usually thrown away.

The hearing will be continued this morning.

EUROPEAN TIDE TO LESSEN.

Expert Expects Immigration to Decrease 90,000 This Year.

If the forecast of Broughton Brandenburg, President of the National Institute of Immigration, is correct—for three years it has been within 20,000 of the actual figures—there will be a decrease of 90,000 in the number of immigrants entering the United States in 1906 from the previous year.

Mr. Brandenburg bases his prediction upon numerous reasons. This has been an unusually open Winter in the United States, and probably 800,000 laborers have continued at work with more or less regularity. At least 75,000 of these laborers would have returned to Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Greece for the Winter and returned in the Spring, or would have been replaced by relatives, had normal weather conditions prevailed. A vast amount of work usually done in the Summer is already finished, and this will have the effect of making the labor market easy until August or September, when it will be too late to greatly affect the year's immigration.

The prospects of a coal strike, too, will have a deterrent effect upon immigration, Mr. Brandenburg believes. The situation in the mining regions is well known in Europe, he says, and will keep tens of thousands of prospective immigrants at home.

A slight increase in immigration from the North of Europe, of the settler class, will result from the campaign which is being conducted in the Southern States through their commissions, railroads, and land companies. Mr. Brandenburg believes that there will be a heavy falling off in the Gallician, Russian, and Polish Jew immigration. He argues that the bloody events in Russia have served to promote a new solidarity among the Jews and that they will remain where they are, for a time at least, hoping for better things at home or the inauguration of a movement to found a new Hebrew nation, either in Palestine or some other land.

The failure of the tobacco crop in Cuba, troubles in Spain, and the labor demand in the South may probably bring 30,000 Cubans, Spaniards, and Portuguese into the country, and there is a chance that there will be a heavy immigration from Japan and Korea.

Mr. Brandenburg believes that there is splendid promise of excellent naturalization law reform legislation in Congress. He expects little in the way of immigration law reforms.

HIS AIRSHIP REALLY FLEW.

So Say Schwabek and His Friends Who Saw Private Trial.

George G. Schwabek, a machinist of Baltimore, and a number of persons in his city, among them Schwabek's attorney, Francis J. Nekards, believe that the problem of aerial navagation has been solved in an invention for which letters patent have been applied for and which they say had a practical test three weeks ago at North Beach. This test was private, only a few friends of the inventor being present.

Schwabek calls his machine an "air automobile." The one tested at North Beach on Jan. 26 is constructed of aluminium and wood. The base is in the shape of a boat in which the inventor is seated. Two masts rise from the boat. Attached to the top of each is a sort of windmill with overlapping paddles. At the bottom of the boat is a revolving shaft with paddles at each end. The paddles on the masts are the raising power and the horizontal ones the propelling and steering apparatus. All are connected by gearing.

Mr. Schwabek used no motor to make his flight. Instead he worked a crank by hand. The flight began from the top of a cliff at North Beach, and the machine, according to Schwabek's friends, sailed up into the air for 300 feet, was navigated in all directions, and, after traversing half a mile, came easily to earth at Jackson Plank Road.

It is the intention of the inventor to build the next boat entirely of aluminium, and to fit it with a gasoline motor. A public demonstration of the machine will then be made.

Isidor Wormser, Jr., Escapes a Fine.

Isidor Wormser, Jr., of 26 West Fifty-fourth Street, when arraigned in the Harlem Court yesterday morning, charged with speeding his automobile, was discharged by Magistrate Breen. Bicycle Policeman Gibney, who made the arrest, alleged in court that the machine was going at the rate of thirty miles an hour. Mr. Wormser disputed the assertions of the policeman, and Magistrate Breen sided against the policeman.

To Oppose School Legislation.

At the call of Mrs. Miriam Sutro Price, President of the Public Education Association, representatives of twenty organizations interested in the public schools and the cause of education met yesterday at the City Club to discuss the proposed revocation of the power of city School Superintendents and its bestowal upon the Board of Education. The representatives of the various organizations decided to go to Albany and fight the proposed legislation should a public hearing be held.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Makes the food more Wholesome and Delicious.

WITNESS FOR PATRICK HAD AN ODD DOUBLE

Man Who Was Shot Breaking Jail Very Much Like Him.

EACH LAME IN THE LEFT LEG

And Jordan Admits That All of Patrick's New Texas Witnesses Were His Saloon Companions.

That Texas once held a pair of Dromios who, although further removed in kin, had more points in common even than Shakespeare's famous twins, came to light in General Sessions yesterday while District Attorney Jerome was cross-examining one of the witnesses brought North by Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge to help Albert T. Patrick get a new trial on the charge of murdering William Marsh Rice. There are eight of these imported witnesses, backed by a host of medical experts. If their testimony cannot persuade Recorder Goff that Patrick was unjustly convicted, the five-year fight of the former lawyer will end in the electric chair on March 18.

There is documentary evidence in the hands of Mr. Jerome that in 1877 a man named Joseph Jordan was sent to the penitentiary at Huntsville, Texas, for five years, after he had been convicted of horse stealing. While a prisoner he tried to escape and was shot in the left leg. In 1882 he was discharged. His left leg was lame, and promised to remain so for the rest of his life.

When the preliminaries of the hearing on the motion for a new trial had been disposed of yesterday afternoon, ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott put on the stand Joseph Jordan, a boatman and fisherman from Cove, Chalmers County, Texas. He testified that Charles Jones, Rice's valet, on whose testimony Patrick's conviction mainly rests, had told him in so many words that he, Jones, had committed perjury on the witness stand out of fear for the New York police, and that Patrick was not concerned at all in the death of Rice.

Jordan is gaunt, hollow-cheeked, and of sallow complexion—a Southerner of the "cracker" type, who walks with a decided limp of the left leg. He denied positively ever having been convicted of any crime, although he admitted being under arrest two years ago for trying to kill a policeman. When Mr. Jerome questioned him about the Jordan who spent five years in the Huntsville penitentiary, this Jordan promptly said:

"Why, that wasn't me—that was a cousin of mine."

For a moment the prosecuting attorney seemed nonplused. Then he went at the witness again.

"How old was your—h'm!—cousin?" was the first question.

"Same as me," replied the Texan, blandly. "He was born within three days of me."

"And his name?"

"It was Joseph Jordan—just like mine."

"And did he have a nickname—like you? Did he call himself 'Skinny' Martin at times, as you have been doing?"

"Not that I know of," said the Texan. "He was just called Joe Jordan, like me."

"Did he look like you?"

"Just about the same."

"And did he have a lame leg, too?"

"That's just what he had."

"How did he get it?"

"Accident in the prison, they telled me—I don't know much about it."

"It was the left leg?"

"Yes—just the same as me right through."

"And how did you get yours?"

"Fell off a train once."

"And where is your cousin now?"

"Dead—he died just after he came out of prison."

Jordan remained cheerful throughout, even when Mr. Jerome drew from him the confession that in or about 1882 he changed his name to John A. Martin, and that the charge against him two years ago was "assault with intent to murder," and that he had been arrested for being drunk something like a dozen times. As to the attempted murder charge Jordan said:

"They couldn't make it stick."

Mr. Jerome made him admit that he had been a frequent visitor to a saloon in Houston, Texas, kept by a woman nicknamed "Big Annie," and that every one of the other witnesses who had come here with him from Texas had been his boon companion at that saloon.

Questions put by Mr. Jerome to Jordan and to another witness, Rovert Lee, indicated that several of the Texan friends of Jones were acquainted with what Jordan called "trouble." Three of the eight affiants from that State are not here, Mr. Olcott announced at the very outset. Fayette Lee, brother of Rovert, was suffering from pneumonia just now, he said, while another man had had a stroke of paralysis, and the third was down with grip and refused to brave the harsh Northern climate.

Lee was on the stand when adjournment for the day was taken.

Mr. Jerome's plan is to devote the rest of this week to the examination of the lay witnesses, the introduction of lay witnessess for the people, and the examination of the medical experts who have made affidavits for Patrick. Then a long adjournment will be asked to give the people a chance to obtain expert medical testimony on every point raised by Mr. Olcott.

Affidavits from three more Texan witnesses were offered by Mr. Olcott yesterday. These new affiants are H. C. Icet, a boatbuilder, and Dr. Solomon Williams of Cove, Texas, and Minnie Gaillard of Satartia, Texas. The men swear they heard Jones proclaim the innocence of Patrick.

After court had adjourned a report got around that Jones was in the city and would appear to contradict the witnesses from Texas. Mr. Olcott of Patrick's counsel, could not be found last night. Assistant District Attorney Garvan said that he did not know anything about the matter, and friends of Mr. Jerome said he didn't know anything about Jones's being here. Jones's whereabouts has been more or less of a mystery recently.

NEW POSERS FOR FIREMEN.

Prospective Appointees Asked If They Paid for Places—Cigarettes Barred.

Secretary Downes of the Fire Department had before him yesterday twenty-five prospective firemen from the Boroughs of Richmond and Queens. The names of these men were taken from the non-competitive lists, and the men were members of the Volunteer Fire Departments in those boroughs.

Some of the questions asked by Mr. Downes of the men were:

"Who is interested in your appointment as fireman?"

"Did you pay money to any one for this prospective appointment?"

"Do you smoke cigarettes?"

"If appointed, are you willing to give up smoking cigarettes?"

Similar questions were asked concerning the drinking of liquors.

The appointments will not be made for a day or two.

Special Sale of all Remnants.

Last spring and summer and this fall and winter materials. Suit to order $18. Trousers $5. Coats and vests $13. There is a great variety and you are sure to be suited.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway and Ninth Street.

CLARK BELL AUGUSTINE WANDERING FOR 8 WEEKS

Lawyer's Mind a Blank as the Result of Overwork.

HAD 25 RAILROAD TICKETS

Bought Them, It Is Believed, in a Blind Effort to Reach Home—Lived a Tramp's Life.

Eight weeks ago to-morrow, Clark Bell Augustine of the law firm of Augustine & Hopping, at 92 William Street, disappeared. He is a nephew of Clark Bell, head of the Medico-Legal Society, of high repute in his profession, and well to do. His disappearance greatly shocked his wife and two children, who live in the Abingdon Arms, at 557 West 148th Street, and his intimate friends. He was found yesterday, his mind almost a blank.

Because the missing lawyer was intrusted with the affairs of a number of important estates and with much other important legal business, no word of the disappearance was allowed to reach the police. Private detectives were engaged to hunt for the lost man.

Mr. Augustine had cash balances in a number of banks on which he could have drawn, and which he would have been compelled to draw against if he had gone deliberately into hiding. The fact that none of this money was drawn out increased the fears of his partner and of his family. The detectives sought for him in all of the sheltering institutions and hospitals of the city, but no trace of him was found.

"It is so easy to say things about a man who has disappeared," said Walter B. Hopping, his law partner, yesterday, "and, although we knew that his affairs were as straight as the affairs of any honest man can be, we thought it best to keep the news of his disappearance quiet. He is a Christian gentleman, a home body, and never touches intoxicants."

Early yesterday morning, a middle-aged, ragged, unkempt man, staggering from weakness, approached Policeman Wolf of the East Twenty-second Street Station, at the corner of Second Avenue and Eighteenth Street, and begged him to drive the dogs away. He looked like a typical derelict from the Bowery.

"I'm hungry," said the man. "I haven't had anything to eat for several days."

Wolf noticed that, as ragged and as dirty as were his clothes, they were of fine material. He took the man to the station, where he was fed and warmed.

The Sergeant and Wolf questioned him carefully, discovering that his mind was unbalanced, and, after much effort brought to his eyes a gleam of intelligence.

"I'm Clark Bell Augustine," the man finally said. "I have an office on Park Row. Take me home."

Then his mind wandered again, and he begged the police to keep the dogs away.

A search of the man's clothes disclosed a memorandum book bearing his name. In one pocket was found an unset emerald of the finest quality, in another pocket was $21, and in another at least twenty-five railroad tickets to various near by cities.

These belongings were strong evidence to the police that, disordered as was his mind, the man had groped to find his way home, buying railroad tickets here and there, and then puzzling over them, and deciding that he was going in the wrong direction. As it was in the holidays when he disappeared, it is believed he had bought the jewel for his wife after starting from his office for his home, and had then lost his identity.

Just prior to his disappearance, Mr. Augustine's firm moved from 17 Park Row to new offices in William Street. It is probable from the address he gave, the police say, that in trying to find his way he went to his old offices and found that the name of the occupant was not in his recollection, and that this sent him back to aimlessly walking the streets.

The lawyer had evidently lived in hallways, cheap lodging houses, and public places for many nights. His face was covered with a rough beard, and his general appearance was altered by the strain on mind and body. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital and put in the psychopathic ward, technically a prisoner. He became lucid enough to recall his name again, and later his address, but he did not remember his wife and children. He said that he was single.

The address was looked up, and the wife and his law partner were notified that he had been found. They readily identified him. He was left at Bellevue, and the best services of alienists will be given him there until he has so far recovered his memory and mind to permit his removal to his home.

Mrs. Augustine referred all inquirers to Mr. Hopping yesterday. Mr. Hopping attributed the remarkable experience of his partner to overwork.

"I warned him that he was working too hard," said Mr. Hopping, "and the last day he was at the office I saw that he was ill and nervous. He was a man of splendid habits and ability in the practice of law, but he could not keep up under the strain of work he placed on himself. It broke down his mind, and he lost completely his own identity. There are many such cases being reported these days among the professions. I believe he will pull through all right and will soon be himself again. After his disappearance we found all of his affairs in perfect shape, and he will find them all right when he returns to his practice."

Besides attending to his practice in the Williams Street offices, Mr. Augustine also kept an office uptown, on Amsterdam Avenue.

Augustine was discharged from Bellevue Hospital last night and sent to his home in the care of Dr. H. G. Meyer of 175 West Seventy-third Street.

NO MIZNER QUARREL.

Brother of Young Husband Denies Story of a Disagreement.

The report that Wilson Mizner, who married the widow of Charles T. Yerkes some weeks ago, had quarreled with his wife and had left her because of alleged slender allowances made him, is denied by those who know the young husband. The story originated in Chicago, and was probably based on the fact that young Mizner is in the West.

Addison Mizner of 30 West Twenty-fourth Street, a brother of Wilson Mizner, said yesterday that Mrs. Mizner had authorized him to deny that she and her husband had separated. His brother had gone West on personal business, Addison declared.

Some of Mizner's friends said yesterday that they believed Mrs. Mizner was getting ready to break the Yerkes will, that she may claim her dower right of one-third of the fifteen-million-dollar estate, instead of the $250,000 in cash and the income from $7,500,000, as provided for by the will.

HOPE
NEW YORK
TIME'S UP! This Week
Tuesday, Feb. 20th, 1906.

IT was surprising to see the spontaneous response yesterday.

"Hope" Overcoats at "Ten Dollars" were the magnet. We will fill the "gaps" immediately from the qualities "Higher Up."

Your Pick Now $10.

BROADWAY—CORNER—CHAMBERS ST.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.

2.25 Madras Shirts, 98c.

To clean up all our high grade fancy shirts, that's why the price is so little.

Lots of other big bargains in the shirt department—too good for you to pass.

Fine Underwear at cut prices.

1.00 Wool Undershirts, 69c.
Heavy Balbriggan, 79c.
Wright's Fleeced at 98c.
Shirts or Drawers worth 1.50.
3.00 White Merino at 1.49
The "Mollette" Glove, 98c
a Parisian novelty in Tan walking gloves, fashion's latest.

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS
BASS' BARLEY WINE
at high-class druggists.
ROBT. BEATTY CO., 68 Varick St., N. Y.

CROSS Examining Optician (Optometrist,) Fee $1
20 East 23d Street

DETECTIVE POSED AS LAWYER.

Won Suspect's Confidence and Got a Confession—Arrest Followed.

Charged with stealing clothing, jewelry, and other articles from boarding houses in this city and Brooklyn, Joseph Casty of 83 Carmine Street was held in $1,000 bail for further examination by Magistrate Barlow in Yorkville Court yesterday.

Detectives Herzing and Schmacke of the East Twenty-second Street Station, who arraigned Casty, were put on his trail by the arrest of his alleged partner in thievery, Herman Jensen, alias Harold Haller, alias Herman Howard, in Brooklyn a week ago.

When Jensen was arrested in Brooklyn several boarding house keepers identified him. While in jail Jensen wrote a letter to Casty. It was intercepted, and Herzing and Schmacke learned its contents. They arranged a game. Schmacke went to Casty's home, pretending to be a lawyer retained by Jensen, and said it was likely Casty might be arrested on the same charge. The detective asked Casty what defense he could make. Believing his questioner to be a lawyer, Casty told a story implicating himself in Jensen's thefts. Schmacke then arrested him.

BOOTY BY THE BUSHEL.

Burglars Visit Benjamin Bergfield, Who Assails the Police.

Two burglars entered the residence of Benjamin Bergfield, a manufacturer of photograph mounts at 209 West 111th Street, early yesterday morning and stole a bushel basket full of silverware, linen, pictures, bric-à-brac, and curios which they collected in the dining room and parlor.

Their presence in the house was discovered by one of the servants when they went on a search in the basement for more valuables. The servant alarmed her employer, who called the police over the telephone, but not in time to prevent the burglars from getting away with their plunder, which they carried away in a bushel basket they found in a closet back of the dining room.

Bergfield lives with his wife and two nephews. The two nephews own a bulldog, but they had the animal locked in their room last night, and it did no good as a burglar alarm. Bergfield says that his block is not well enough patroled by the police and that he is going to complain about it to Police Commissioner Bingham.

READ 1,900 LINCOLN BOOKS.

They Proved to Preacher That the Martyr President Was a Christian.

The Rev. Dr. George T. Lemmon of Lucerne, N. Y., was the speaker yesterday at the Methodist Preachers' Meeting, 150 Fifth Avenue. His theme was, "The Bible on the Tongue of Lincoln." Dr. Lemmon said he had read 1,900 books concerning Lincoln, and that there could be no doubt of Lincoln's Christianity.

"My conclusion from all the converging lines of testimony that I have investigated," he said, "is that Lincoln was a Christian, although not a church member."

Mr. Lemmon read many extracts from Lincoln's writings, and repeated the Gettysburg address.

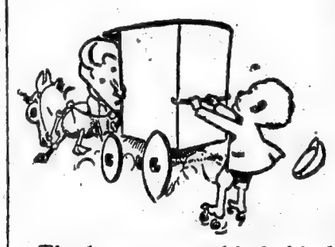

The boys were a bit behind yesterday and some of their bargains are still left.

Boys' stockings of the fast black, full fashioned sort usually 25c. or 35., according to size.

3 pairs for 50c.

Boys' handkerchiefs of the same Irish linen we've been so successful with in men's size.

10c.

Some thousands of men scooped out a lot of the four-in-hands at 25c.—but there are pickings yet.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

TRADE E. & W. MARK

These little remarks of ours may not parse, and we may not pick the right type; perhaps so. Our business is to make good collars and shirts; this we know how to do.

EARL & WILSON.

VINCENT says:

About twice a year the buying public get "BARGAIN CRAZY." End Winter is one of the seasons. To satisfy the pent-up feelings of eager buyers I will offer on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY a very choice selection of ENGLISH WALKING SUITS, Chesterfield Models, without doubt the best values of the season.

Were $20, $25, $28, and $35.

Now $16, $20, $22, & $28

Don't forget the story of the early bird for these suitings.

Broadway	Sixth Avenue
22d Street	12th Street

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Wed. Evg., Feb. 21, at 8—IL TROVATORE. Nordica, Homer; Knote, Campanari, Journet. Cond., Franko.
Thurs., Feb. 22. (Wash. Birthday.) Mat. at 11:30 A. M.—PARSIFAL. Fremstad; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.
Thurs. Evg., Feb. 22, at 8. Special Performance—LA BOHEME. Abott, Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Journet, Parvis, Rossi, Dufriche. Cond., Vigna. Prices $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $4, $5.
Fri. Evg., Feb. 23, at 7:45. Double Bill—HAENSEL UND GRETEL. Abarbanell, Alten, Homer, Weed; Goritz. Cond., Franko. Followed by IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Sembrich, Bauermeister; Dippel, Campanari, Journet, Rossi, Paroli. Cond., Vigna.
Sat. Aft., Feb. 24, at 2—AIDA. Emma Eames, Walker; Caruso, Campanari, Plancon, Muhlmann. Cond., Vigna.
Sat. Evg., Feb. 24, pop. prices, at 8—RIGOLETTO. Abott, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Dippel, Scotti, Journet, Muhlmann, Begue. Cond., Vigna. *WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PL. THEATRE. To-night, Wed., Thurs. Mat. & Evg., Abarbanell in the Musical Comedy, "Kyritz-Pyritz."

Symphony Concerts
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.
Frank Damrosch.....Director
5th Concert, Saturday, Feb. 24, at 2:30
Soloist, M. Henri MARTEAU
Tickets on sale at Office Musical Art Society, 1 W. 34th St.

CARNEGIE HALL To-Night at 8:15.
THE ORATORIO SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Conductor
"Judas Maccabaeus"
Tickets, 50 cts. to $2. Boxes, $13.50 & $15, at Box Office, offices Musical Art Society, 1 W. 34th St., and Novello & Ewer, 21 E. 17th.

MAJESTIC—TO-NIGHT
Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
WILLIAMS & WALKER
IN ABYSSINIA
EXTRA MATINEE THURSDAY.
WEST END BEHIND THE MASK Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, 40th St., n'r B'way. This Afternoon at 3. HEINRICH GEBHARD Piano Recital
Seats, Box Office, Mendelssohn Hall, $1.50, $1.00, 50c

JOE WEBER'S Music Hall. Twiddle-Twaddle
Evs. at 8:10. Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
Best Seats $1. Special Ladies' Mat. Washington's Birthday & All Future Matinees.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. WONDERLAND

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St., bet. 7th & 8th Avs. Mat. Daily
Bert Levy, Cressy & Dayne, Guyer & Stone, ?Lind?

ST. NICHOLAS RINK
ICE SKATING. | 66th St. and Columbus Av. | 3 sessions daily, except Mondays. Skates Free.

GARRICK—GALLOPS Ev. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Extra Mat. Thursday.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Ev. 8:20. Mts. Wed., Thu., & Sat. 2:15. In J. M. Barrie's
Maude Adams PETER PAN

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Ev. 8:20. Mts. Wed., Thu., & Sat. 2:15. ETHEL BARRYMORE in J. M. Barrie's play, ALICE-SIT-BY-THE-FIRE. Also Pantaloon, with Lionel Barrymore.

Hudson THEATRE, 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. "Distinct Success."—Herald. OTIS SKINNER in THE DUEL.

SAVOY Theatre, B'way & 34th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. "Biggest farcical success since 'Charley's Aunt.'"—Eve. Sun. THE ENGLISH FARCE, MR. HOPKINSON

Herald Sq. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mt. Wd., Thu. & Sat. 2:15. GEO. M. COHAN in his new musical play, GEO. WASHINGTON, JR.

Knickerbocker B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. FRITZI SCHEFF in MLLE MODISTE

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. THE LION and the MOUSE
TO-DAY, SPECIAL MATINEE AT 3, YVETTE GUILBERT

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. FIFTH WEEK (& last but one) OF ELLIS JEFFREYS in Alfred Sutro's Comedy The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42d St., West of Broadway. Evs. at 8:15. Mts. Wed., Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. Extra Matinee Washington's Birthday. Fay Templeton in Geo. M. Cohan's 45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY

BROADWAY THEA. B'way, 41st St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:15. Special Mat. Washington's Birthday. ELSIE JANIS THE VANDERBILT CUP
With Barney Oldfield's Auto Race Scene

LIBERTY THEATRE, 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. LAST WEEK | Xtra Mat. Washington's B'day. | George H. Brennan presents THE CLANSMAN, By THOMAS DIXON, JR. Thursday, March 1.....THE REDSKIN

NEW YORK THEA. B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Prices 25, 50, 75c. & $1. Pop. Mat. Wed., 25, 50 and 75c. Reg. Mat. Sat. Extra Matinee Washington's Birthday. THE ROGERS BROS. IN IRELAND

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
Opens To-night at 8.
MOTOR BOAT AND SPORTSMEN'S SHOW
LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE SHOW OF ITS KIND EVER HELD.
Exhibits from Mexico, Maine, Virginia, Long Island, &c. Sportsmen's Camps, Live Game, Motor Boats in operation on lake.
Admission 50c, NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR SEATS.

PROCTOR'S SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE.
5TH Ave. 28th St. Mats. 25, 50 — "The Little Minister." Miss Bingham, Mr. Van Buren. Mr. Young. Nts. Res. 25, 50, 75.
23D St., Mats. Daily. 15, 25. — ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE. Geo. Fuller Golden, 12 Florences, Carter De Haven & Co., Watermelon Girls, Juanita Allen & Co., Radha. Nts. 15, 25, 35, 50, 75.
58TH ST. Mats. Daily. All Seats 15, 25. — ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE. Prince of Pilsen Girls, Paul Sandor, Cole & Johnson, Foy & Clarke, Genaro & Bailey, 4 Marnos. Nts. 15, 25, 35, 50, 75.
125TH ST. Mats. Daily. 15, 25. — "Cashel Byron's Profession." Beatrice Morgan, Paul McAllister & Jas. J. Corbett. Star Vaudeville. Nts. 15, 25, 35, 50, 75.

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Beginning NEXT MONDAY. SEATS NOW ON SALE. BROWN OF HARVARD with Harry Woodruff in the Cast.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evenings at 8:15. $1 Matinee To-morrow. THE BEST COMIC OPERA IN TOWN. Extra Mat. Washington's Birthday. MEXICANA

CASINO B'way & 39th. Evs. at 8:15. $1 Matinee Sat. 128th time to-night. Extra Mat. Washington's Birthday. THE EARL AND THE GIRL WITH EDDIE FOY

FIELDS 42d St., W. of B'way. LOUIS & CLARA MANN LIPMAN in JULIE BONBON. $1 Mats. Wed. & Sat. Extra Mat. Thursday. Souvenirs March 22.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST WEEK Matinee Washington's Birthday. DAVID BELASCO Presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER DU BARRY. Popular Prices. Last Mat. Sat., 2 Eve. Next w'k—"THE HEART OF MARYLAND."

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain to-day; clearing, colder to-morrow; wind south.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,560. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1906.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, Elsewhere, TWO CENTS

THE M'CURDYS READY TO TAKE THE LID OFF

Revelation About Davies and Cromwell Indicates This.

GOT INSURANCE REBATES

From Raymond Firm, Against Which Davies is Proceeding — Firm's Counsel Eager for Trial.

Interesting revelations are scheduled to follow the suits which the Mutual Life Insurance Company has instituted against Richard A. and Robert H. McCurdy, Louis A. Thébaud, and Charles H. Raymond, and the firm of Charles H. Raymond & Co., of which Mr. Thébaud and Mr. Raymond are members. Among these is the fact that various Trustees of the Mutual Life, including Julien T. Davies, who appears for the company in the actions just begun, and Treasurer Frederic Cromwell have received commissions, ranging from 75 to 90 per cent., of the first premiums on their own insurance, placed through the Raymond firm.

Mr. Davies did not deny this yesterday, but would say nothing on Mutual affairs at all. Joseph H. Choate appears with him in the suits as counsel for the Mutual.

The extent of the commissions that the Raymond firm got from the Mutual Life on the premium receipts of the home office, under guise of collection charges, also became known yesterday. The firm had an allowance of 2 per cent. on all the collections it made, and these were by no means limited to the metropolitan district. On the contrary, they extended throughout the United States wherever the administration might designate in specific cases, the basis for the scheme being that the Raymond agency had the machinery for making these collections from the general agencies which the company in its home office establishment lacked. Just what this machinery consisted of, or why the Mutual itself could not develop it, is not explained, but it is probable that a good deal will be learned along this line when the Thébaud suit comes to trial.

That these things are coming to light at this late date was taken yesterday as indicating that the McCurdys, Mr. Thébaud, and Mr. Raymond will make a warm defense and stand ready to take the lid off Mutual affairs as it has never been taken off yet. An interview which John S. Wise, who appears for the Raymond firm, gave when asked about the circumstances under which the suits were begun was taken as confirming this.

The suits were announced originally by President Peabody of the company, who said on Monday that they had been started "about a week ago." It developed later in the same day that the complaint had not yet been drawn and that counsel for the defendants were asked last Thursday whether they would accept service. Service was accepted by both Mr. Wise's firm and by De Lancey Nicoll and Lawrence Godkin for the McCurdys on Monday.

Mr. Wise said yesterday:

"My firm represents Charles H. Raymond & Co., consisting of Charles H. Raymond and Louis A. Thébaud, in any suit that may be brought against them by the Mutual Life, and if the company does not hurry up with a complaint we will sue it. I never saw such a performance. Mr. Raymond and Mr. Thébaud have been subjected to all sorts of false imputations, and, if they follow my advice, will stand them no longer. They have a perfect, legitimate, honorable, and reasonable contract with the Mutual Life. When the public hears how and why of late a large share of the profits under that contract have gone to Mr. Thébaud it will be disgusted with the false versions that have been disseminated about it, and will thoroughly approve the course of Messrs. Raymond and Thébaud.

"When the fair current profits of Raymond and Thébaud were withheld from them by the new management against right and under the pressure of an ignorant clamor, they went right on and performed their duty under their contract until it ended, contenting themselves with giving notice that they waived no right and would sue. The management accepted everything they did, but showed them no courtesy and paid them no money. Raymond & Co. would have brought suit long ago but for the entreaty of counsel for the Mutual Life that they be patient, holding out the hope that all might be adjusted.

"Last Thursday without any notification of a change of purpose my firm was asked to accept service of summons on behalf of these gentlemen in some proposed suits against them by the Mutual Life. In an interview with their counsel we asked to be informed of the nature of the complaints which would follow these summonses if we accepted service. We could obtain no definite or specific information. We then concluded to see our clients before taking action on the request. Our clients promptly said, 'Yes, accept summons. We desire to meet any and every claim they present, and we shall bring countersuits to assert our rights.'

"Accordingly, yesterday we accepted service. This was certainly as late as 1 P. M. Not only was the fact in the afternoon papers, but in this morning's papers a complete outline is given of the complaints they intend to file, although we could obtain no information. We learn that the reporters repaired every afternoon to the Mutual Life offices to obtain information of the progress of these suits. I am simply disgusted with this kind of practice—never saw anything like it.

"There can be but one of two objects in this newspaper trial in advance, to wit: It is either to satisfy an outside pressure to do something, or it is intended to work up prejudice in advance.

"My clients, Charles H. Raymond and Louis A. Thébaud, are gentlemen and honest men. They have done nothing they are ashamed of. They will sustain and enforce every contract they have made with the Mutual Life. They are ready, willing, and anxious to try every issue raised, and when the Mutual Life and its new philanthropists have finished parading their high purposes and false charges in newspapers they will be compelled to meet these wronged men in court, and my clients will recover a large verdict against them on an honest contract, honestly performed.

"I state this as due to my clients to meet this outrageous clamor, so sedulously stirred up against them, and, having stated it, shall have no other word to say about their case until we meet in court. They shall not dismiss these suits or postpone them. They shall try them."

Generally in financial circles the announcement of the suits was received with considerable surprise, particularly in view of the fact that Mr. Davies, who appears for the Mutual, was the confidential adviser of ex-President McCurdy for many years and directed him in a legal way during the insurance investigation. That the suits have been begun in New York rather than in New Jersey courts, where the Mr. McCurdys and Mr. Thébaud live, means that they cannot possibly come to trial inside of three years.

There was little new in the Truesdale Committee situation yesterday. Mr. Truesdale said only that the committee would go ahead with its work along whatever lines seemed wise, and President Peabody declined to be seen.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Imparts a superior delicacy of flavor. Try it. —Adv.

8TH AV. JEWELER ROBBED.

Thieves Stole a Tray of Diamond Earrings at the Pistol's Point.

Two men entered Israel Rauth's jewelry store at 415 Eighth Avenue early last evening and got away with eight pair of diamond earrings by keeping the proprietor quiet with a pistol. He didn't remain quiet long, once the men had reached the street, but pursued them with a revolver, which he emptied in vain, and the thieves escaped.

Mr. Rauth had the revolver handy, because he had been robbed in the same way before, but the thieves caught him when he wasn't looking. He went to Police Headquarters to look over the Rogues' Gallery, after he found a policeman, while his frightened family remained locked in their rooms in the rear of the store.

The jewelry store is on the west side of Eighth Avenue, less than forty feet south of the Pennsylvania Railroad excavation. Routh was busy behind the counter at 7 o'clock when the two men entered. They were young, about 19 and 23 years old. One of them asked Rauth to solder a link in a watchchain, and when the job was completed paid 15 cents for it. He seemed satisfied with the work and the price and asked the jeweler how much he would charge to fasten on a crossbar.

"Ten cents," said Rauth.

"Go ahead," replied the customer.

When the second job was finished Rauth opened the cash drawer to get the change for a quarter and looked up to find a pistol leveled at him.

"Don't make a fuss," said the highwayman, "or I'll blow your nut off. I mean it. It's the real thing."

Rauth kept quiet while the other man walked behind the counter, and, finding that the showcase which contained the more valuable jewelry was locked, smashed the glass with a blackjack. He picked up a tray of diamond earrings and walked out with great deliberation. The man with the gun remained long enough to admonish Rauth not to make an outcry, and then followed his companion, slamming the door behind him. Rauth didn't heed the warning.

"Retta, mind the store," he yelled to his wife. "I've been done again," and taking his revolver from a drawer, started in pursuit of the thieves. They had just reached the corner of Thirty-first Street when he got outside, and were making toward Ninth Avenue. He fired once in the air, hoping to attract the attention of a policeman, but none appeared, and he turned the corner and began firing at the men.

There isn't much of a sidewalk along the edge of the tunnel excavation, and no light to speak of, and Rauth thinks that his shots went wild. The thieves paused long enough to fire a few shots in return, but Rauth got back to his store uninjured. A crowd collected, but there were no policemen in sight, and no one wanted to overtake the fugitives in the darkness.

He went to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station and made a complaint. Detectives John Wixson and John Kealey went to Police Headquarters with him, where Detective Sergt. Jeremiah Murphy was detailed to look for the thieves.

FOR A RAILROAD INQUIRY.

House Agrees Also to Investigation of Coal and Oil Monopolies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce presented to the House to-day a resolution providing for a general investigation of the subject of railroad discriminations and monopolies in coal and oil.

The resolution retains the number of the Tillman resolution passed by the Senate, but everything else about it, including its title, is amended. On the number of the Senate bill, retained for facility in passage, the House committee grafts the Gillespie resolution almost entire, amended so as to cover anthracite as well as bituminous coal, and to include oil, oil properties, and oil traffic.

This resolution will meet no opposition in the House, and there is no danger of the Senate refusing to concur. The Inter-State Commerce Commission has already made one investigation of the anthracite situation which occupied months. This investigation will go into the bituminous coal and oil fields as well, and no report may be expected during this session of Congress.

BEATEN BY IRONWORKERS.

A Post & McCord Employe Forced to Remain at Home.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Feb. 20.—For the second time William Meeker, an iron worker who was employed by Post & McCord in New York, has been beaten by strikers and forced to retreat to his home in this city. Meeker went to New York several days ago to fetch his overalls and tools, which he had been obliged to leave there.

He had been warned not to go, but paid no attention to the threats. As he entered the building on which he had been employed he was attacked by several men and mercilessly slugged. He was almost insensible when he reached Morristown and has since been unable to leave home.

Cheered Marine's Rescue.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Feb. 20.—While walking along the banks of Mills Lake, on the Manham Road, this afternoon, Patrick Marrow, formerly a marine of the battleship Indiana, saw John Herney, an employe of the icehouses, struggling in the water. The man was almost exhausted and sinking. The marine plunged into the icy water, swam out to Herney, and brought him ashore. Marrow was almost exhausted.

Employes of the ice-houses who witnessed the rescue cheered themselves hoarse.

"Nothin' more'n any citizen would do," said Marrow, and then he walked home to get dry clothes.

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MARDI GRAS SPECIAL TRAIN
Only a few berths left on the New York Central Special leaving at 2:04 P. M. Thursday, February 22d. Apply to M. C. Roach, A. G. P. A., 1216 Broadway for [illegible] —Adv.

RUSSIA IS SEIZING BIG SLICES OF CHINA

Chain of Invading Troops from Tibet to Manchuria.

PART OF MONGOLIA ACQUIRED

Russo-Chinese Bank Exploiting Two Provinces—Party in St. Petersburg Opposes Leaving Manchuria.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 20.—Chinese relations and the negotiations of Minister Pokotiloff with the Peking Government are engrossing the attention of Russian diplomacy even to the exclusion of the Algeciras Conference, though an unfavorable conclusion of the latter, with all its prejudicial effect on Russia's situation, is now considered here well within the bounds of probability.

Foreign Office officials make a mystery of the negotiations at Peking, but it is learned that M. Pokotiloff is chiefly interested in the preservation of Russia's favored position in Mongolia. Apprehensions of an indefinite result are voiced in dispatches from Peking.

These apprehensions are rather belated in view of the fact, though this is not generally known, that two of the easterly provinces of Mongolia—Tsesenchan and Tuschetuchan, intervening between Peking and the trans-Baikalian frontier, generally eastward of a line running from the southern end of Lake Baikal to Peking—were long ago given over to exploitation by the Russo-Chinese Bank, and are thus actually part of Russia's sphere of influence under an agreement the existence of which, because it was made by the bank and not by the Government, the Foreign Office even now affects to ignore.

Russian troops, consisting of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, have been introduced at various important centres "for the protection of Russian Consuls." These military "outposts of the empire" have been pushed forward into Chinese territory, the whole Siberian and Central Asian frontier chain, extending from Kheruloon, in Eastern Mongolia, through Urga, Uliassutai, Tarbagatai, Urumptsi, Kuldja, Kashgar, and Yarkand, to Khotan, on the border of Tibet.

The cat was let out of the bag concerning the presence of a considerable force at Urga, including infantry and Cossacks and several guns, by the incautious publication in an obscure provincial paper of a casual account of the celebration of the departure of one company from the garrison and the arrival of another.

The two provinces given over to the Russo-Chinese Bank cover the route of the proposed railroad from Baikal to Peking, for which a concession was obtained, but the money was wanting. The Russo-Chinese Bank also has valuable mining rights, including gold.

The Manchurian situation has given rise to a sharp difference of opinion in the Government, one side urging a speedy realization of the provisions of the treaty of Portsmouth for the evacuation except by railroad guards and the complete abandonment of the Manchurian adventure, and the other side working for delay, pleading in justification of its attitude that the decision of China to send several army corps to Manchuria is directed against Russia.

A special session of the Council for National Defense has been called to consider the question.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Russia's new move in China, about which no information except what is contained in the press dispatch, has been received here, puzzles Washington. Russia's occupation of Manchuria was for the purpose of getting to the sea. That object was frustrated by the war with Japan, and any extension through Mongolia to the borders of Manchuria is not explicable on that basis now.

The only explanations which are suggested here are mere earth hunger and a desire on the part of Russia to employ her soldiers and keep them from mutiny. The latter is the theory which, in the absence of definite information, finds most credence here.

There is no move to the south which is not blocked by the British-Japanese alliance.

The dispatch from St. Petersburg means that Russia, in addition to obtaining a "sphere of influence" over one-quarter of Mongolia, has pushed forward troops into Chinese territory along a line about 2,300 miles long, and that these troops have penetrated an average of 800 miles into the Chinese Empire.

Kheruloon, in Eastern Mongolia, is only a few miles west of the Khingan Mountains, which divide Mongolia from Manchuria. Urga is 350 miles west by south of Kheruloon. Uliassutai is 600 miles west of Urga. Thence the line proceeds north of the Jungaria Desert to Kuldja, a short distance from the frontier of Russian Turkestan, and then a large slice of Chinese Turkestan is penetrated.

Khotan is only a little more than 100 miles from the frontier of Tibet, and an equal distance from the frontier of Cashmere.

About a year ago there were reports of a Russian invasion of Chinese Turkestan which were generally discredited because it was supposed that Russia had her hands full in Manchuria. It now appears that these reports were true.

STOLEN GEMS RECOVERED.

They Were Lost by Miss Welch of New York at Biltmore.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 20.—It was announced to-day that jewels lost by Miss Anna Elizabeth Welch of New York had been recovered by the authorities here.

Miss Welch has been a guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Porter in Biltmore. She was robbed of all her jewels, including a number of diamond rings, necklaces, and brooches. The affair was put in the hands of Sheriff Reed, and a large reward was offered.

The jewels were stolen by Mollie Shorter, a negro girl. She gave up all the gems, which she had hidden away, except one diamond ring.

McCall's Death Kept from Alexander.

James W. Alexander, ex-President of the Equitable Life Assurance Company, improved slightly yesterday. Mr. Alexander has not been told of the death of John A. McCall.

SPECIAL TRAIN FROM ATLANTIC CITY
Washington's Birthday, February 23, via Pennsylvania Railroad. Leaves Atlantic City 5:30 P. M. Parlor car, dining car, and coaches.—Adv.

THREATS FOR PEMBERTON.

Long Branch Physician Makes a New Will Because of Them.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, Feb. 20.—Dr. Harry H. Pemberton, who, since the attack made upon him by his daughter has been keeping to his home in Third Avenue, is the recipient, almost daily, of threatening letters from an unknown source. The latest letter came in this morning's mail. The words were printed, schoolby fashion, and the address was clipped from a newspaper and pasted to the envelope. The letter read:

Advise you as a friend take some steps get your family out of your town I see a clamity for you, in a different direction than the other accidnt and it may prove fatill Dont be afraid to spend a little mony in the right direction Now do the right thing by your children Give them enough to live on

You have made a big bluff this Winter and you got it in the neck You may get it worse unless you mend your ways For once be a man Your tongue should of been cut out years ago Serve God not the devil Be quick Take connience Do the right thing at once.

A few days ago Dr. Pemberton, because of the anonymous missives received by him and the evident spirit of hostility which exists in quarters untraceable by him, made a new will to which his attorneys, at his direction, affixed the following preamble:

In order to explain some features of this will it is necessary for me to refer to a murderous assault upon my life, recently made by one of my kinsfolk, and which was entirely unjustified, but explained on the ground that the attack was prompted by insanity; but measures taken to insure a prompt examination of the sanity of the one who attacked me were interfered with by persons antagonistic to me, and so at this time it is not clearly established that the attack on me was not instigated by these same persons whose motives were both revenge upon me for my having obtained a divorce, and also to divide my property among themselves.

Therefore I am determined that if these persons, or any of them, take or instigate another to take my life none of them shall reap any financial benefit from my assassination.

"JOKER" IN THE RATE BILL.

It Would Retire Prouty or Knapp from Commerce Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—A "joker" amendment has been worked into the Rate bill in the Senate Inter-State Commerce Committee. It was offered in a casual way, and apparently did not excite anybody's suspicion. It provides that no two members of the Inter-State Commerce Commission shall come from the same judicial district.

The point is that Chairman Knapp, who hails from Syracuse, and Commissioner Prouty, who comes from Vermont, are from the same judicial district. These two Commissioners are the only ones who excite any special terror among the railroads. Prouty has been the backbone of the whole struggle for rate regulation, and has made himself highly obnoxious to the opponents of the proposition. Knapp has given him loyal support.

Senators Knox and Spooner were in conference a good part of the day over the Pennsylvania Senator's amendment to the bill. Mr. Knox went to the White House and reported progress to the President. The outlook now is that the measure will contain a provision definitely determining the power of the courts to review the question whether or not a decision of the commission is unlawful or confiscatory. It will not contain any provision that the courts shall pass upon the reasonableness of the rate.

DIDN'T BAG MR. CARNEGIE.

New Rochelle Congregation Learns That He Is Cautious in Giving.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, Feb. 20.—A story was told to-day in New Rochelle of how Andrew Carnegie helped the members of the First Methodist Church to get a new pipe organ.

Some members of the congregation decided on a $1,000 instrument and wrote to Mr. Carnegie for a donation. The philanthropist replied that if the congregation would first raise $500, he would see what could be done. This response was encouraging, and when it was announced the flock got to work at once and soon had the money pledged. Then they notified Mr. Carnegie, who meantime had investigated the needs of the congregation through his secretary.

Yesterday the deacons received a letter from Mr. Carnegie, who, instead of sending his check, wrote that he had found that the congregation was too small for a $1,000 organ, but thought that one for $500 would answer the purpose very well, and inasmuch as they had collected this amount and had it on hand, there was no need of any help from him.

The deacons of the church, although they have received a setback, have not entirely given up hope. Henry Selbricht, the Fifth Avenue florist, who is a member of the church, knows Mr. Carnegie well, and he has been appointed to wait on him and see if he can't induce him to change his opinion.

SPORT OUR COLLEGES' BANE.

Prof. Ostwald Says It Draws Attention from Intellectual Pursuits.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—Prof. Wilhelm Ostwald of the University of Leipsic has returned to Leipsic after delivering his course of lectures at Harvard. Giving his impressions of American student life to the Leipsic Neueste Nachrichten, he says:

"The personal interest of the students next to their studies is concentrated alone on sport, which draws their attention altogether from intellectual or aesthetic pursuits. Football before all is loved uncommonly, and it is practiced in such a fashion that academic and State authority are near to forbidding it altogether. In the course of a single semester nineteen students fell victims to enraged, brutal handling. At every American university is a sort of open amphitheatre in which many thousands of spectators view the periodic football battles."

Prof. Ostwald is preparing a report of what he observed for the Prussian Ministry of Education.

$100,000 Fire in Paterson.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 20.—Fire to-night in the business section did damage estimated at $100,000. The firms affected are Morris Rhodes & Co., S. Anderson, M. Neinken, and Van Winkle & Co. The first three firms were located in the Gersht Building, Main and Van Houten Streets. All were wiped out by the big fire four years ago, and only recently were re-established.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY AT ATLANTIC CITY.
Special train returning via Pennsylvania Railroad. Leaves Atlantic City [illegible] 5:30 P. M. Parlor cars and [illegible]

WALDO QUITS THE 12TH DESPITE COLONEL DYER

Gen. Moore Aids the Police Deputy to Leave His Regiment.

THEN TURNS COL. DYER DOWN

All This After the Colonel Had Taken Unusual Measures to Get the Lieutenant to Parade.

Col. George R. Dyer, commanding the Twelfth Regiment, and First Deputy Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo are the principals in a disagreement, the first real skirmish of which was fought last night. Mr. Waldo apparently won, but the trouble isn't all over yet.

Mr. Waldo, when he was appointed First Deputy some weeks ago, promptly sent in his resignation as Lieutenant in the Twelfth to Col. Dyer, and, pending its acceptance, requested leave of absence. Col. Dyer refused this leave on the ground that Mr. Waldo, being in the city, should be able to perform his military duty of only one night a week until at least the official muster and inspection of the regiment was over. At this muster the Colonel wanted every one of his command to perform his duty.

Lieut. Waldo's resignation was duly sent to Albany, but it has not yet been accepted, so he is an officer of the National Guard and subject to orders for duty. Although he did not get his leave as requested, Mr. Waldo did not perform any duty with the regiment, and technically, at least, has been absent without leave.

The annual official muster and inspection of the regiment by officers of the War Department and State took place at the armory last night. Col. Dyer had taken unusual measures to compel Lieut. Waldo to attend, but the Lieutenant had made other arrangements.

On Monday night, Col. Dyer, in addition to sending out the usual printed order directing officers and men to report for duty last night, sent a special order to Lieut. Waldo, at Police Headquarters, directing the Lieutenant to be present for inspection.

In addition, the Colonel sent a communication to Gen. Bingham, the Police Commissioner, telling him that his First Deputy had been absent from his military duties without leave, and requested that the General arrange to have Mr. Waldo present for duty last night.

Col. Dyer went early to the armory to be on hand in ample season to attend to any important details that might have been overlooked. He was astounded, when he went to his room, to receive an order from Assistant Adjt. Gen. Thomas J. O'Donohue of the First Brigade, which stated that by direction of Gen. George Moore Smith, commanding the brigade, Lieut. Waldo had been relieved from duty with the Twelfth Regiment and had been detailed temporarily for duty on the staff of Gen. Smith.

Col. Dyer was indignant, and so were his officers, but there was of course no official criticism of their superior officer.

Col. Dyer at once got into communication by telephone with Gen. Smith, and explained the circumstances of Lieut. Waldo's absence, and asked the General if he would not revoke the order and direct Lieut. Waldo to report for duty. Gen. Smith refused to revoke the order.

Col. Dyer kept the wires hot, however, and tried to reach Major Gen. Roe. That effort failed, so the Colonel telephoned for Adjt. Gen. Nelson H. Henry at several places, and finally found him at Albany.

The Colonel related the circumstances to Gen. Henry and requested that he hold up the resignation of Mr. Waldo until the unusual case could be investigated or further action taken. Gen. Henry replied that the resignation would be held up for the present.

Just what action can be taken will have to be determined by the military legal advisers. One high officer, who would not allow his name to be used, stated that, as the orders for the various regiments to parade for annual muster and inspection were issued by the Governor, it was a question whether Gen. Smith had not been indiscreet in issuing an order relieving Lieut. Waldo from parading at the inspection and muster. Gen. Smith said last night:

"I shall not revoke my order detailing Lieut. Waldo to my staff unless I am directed to do so by my superiors. Lieut. Waldo made a request to me on Tuesday afternoon that I detail him on my staff, and I considered it proper to do so. I don't know about any personal differences between the Colonel and his Lieutenant, and I do not care to enter into any further discussion about the matter."

Dyer, said:

"I have not granted Lieut. Waldo any leave, and he is still an officer of the National Guard and subject to orders. I received the order from Gen. Smith detailing Lieut. Waldo to his staff, but it would be improper for me to comment on the order. I wanted every officer and man belonging to the regiment to be present to-night, and requested Gen. Smith to revoke his order, but the General refused. I have asked that the resignation of the Lieutenant be held up until I determine whether or no it will be advisable to take any further steps in the matter."

JUDGE DISARMED IN COURT.

Texas Jurist Took a Pistol to Trial of Brother-in-Law.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 20.—At the trial to-day of Roland Brown, charged with the killing of Congressman John M. Pinckney in Hempstead last April, J. D. Harvey, County Judge of Walter County, was disarmed. He is one of the attorneys for the defense, a witness in the case, and a brother-in-law of the defendant.

The prosecutor complained that Harvey was armed with a pistol. Harvey said that the charge was true, but he thought that he had a right to carry arms as he was an officer of the court. Presiding Judge George Calhoun ordered that he be disarmed.

Judge Calhoun called the witnesses in the case to the courtroom just before the noon recess and admonished them that they must not come back to the Court House with guns.

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS.
"N. Y. & Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M.; "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:25 P. M. via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line. [illegible] —Adv.

For people who are [illegible] perfect comfort in the [illegible] offices [illegible]

WRECKERS ON THE CENTRAL.

Brakeman Is Killed and Coroner Believes in a Plot.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—William Courtney of Troy, a brakeman, was killed in the wreck of a freight train at Green Island early to-night.

Two cars suddenly jumped the track and rolled down a steep embankment. Coroner Baxter and railroad men found fishplates planted in the ties between the rails in such a way as surely to throw cars off the track. They believe some one deliberately planned the wreck.

DISASTER AT KHARTUM.

Explosion at the British Barracks—Considerable Loss of Life.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Evening News publishes a dispatch from Cairo announcing that a great explosion has occurred at the British barracks at Khartum.

Considerable loss of life and much damage are reported.

DELINEATOR'S EDITOR OUT.

Mr. Dwyer and the Butterick Co. Differed on a Matter of Policy.

Charles Dwyer, editor of The Delineator, has resigned and will retire from the management of the magazine in about three months. A question of policy arose between Mr. Dwyer and the Butterick Publishing Company, which runs the magazine.

"We differed," said Mr. Dwyer last night, "on a matter of editorial policy, and I felt that in the interests of the paper I could do nothing but send in my resignation. It will take effect in three months, in the ordinary course, but if the company should wish me to stay longer I shall certainly consult its convenience. The best of feeling exists between us."

Mr. Dwyer joined the staff of The Delineator in 1881, and in 1885 succeeded R. S. O. Loughlin, the present President of the Butterick Publishing Company, as editor. Under him the magazine has grown from a small publication devoted entirely to fashions to the magazine that it now is.

CUT GAS RATE THIS WEEK.

Commission Probably Will Fix Maximum at 85 Cents.

Chairman Gunnison of the State Gas Commission announced yesterday at his New York office that the commission would issue an order this week cutting down the price of gas in Manhattan.

"The order will be issued from the main office at Albany," said Mr. Gunnison. "It will cover the Manhattan rate, but is not expected to go any further. What the rate announced will be I cannot discuss, and I can say nothing further on the subject at this time."

It is generally reported that the Manhattan rate to be fixed by the commission will be 85 cents per thousand cubic feet, with a 1 cent a year reduction for five years, until the rate is down to 80 cents. The present rate is $1.

FREIGHT ON FLIER TIME.

Freight Train Goes 54.7 Miles an Hour Over Pennsylvania Railroad.

The speed of railroads, like that of war fleets, can be most safely gauged, according to conservative managers, by the slowest unit rather than the fastest. To demonstrate this truism, Pennsylvania freight train D-1, Labar conductor, Johnson engineer, and Locomotive No. 637 left Jersey City last Tuesday night with a cargo of general merchandise, and ran to Edge Moor, Del., 113 miles altogether, in 124 minutes. Then, after changing engines, she ran to Delmar, 93 miles, in 121 minutes, almost as good time.

The company made no public announcement of the run, but old employes on the New York Division say that they never recall a freight train surpassing this record for steadily maintained speed for such distances.

PUZZLED BY J. W. GATES.

He Raises Bid of Ohls Syndicate for Steel Plant $2,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 20.—John W. Gates is after La Belle Steel Company in opposition to the Ohls syndicate. His deal is being put through by his personal agents who are working directly upon stockholders. An option which expired last week called for $14,000,000. Gates offers $16,000,000.

Gates was supposed to be back of the deal conducted by Edgar Ohls, which was allowed to fall through, consequently Pittsburg stockholders in La Belle who are now being approached directly by the Gates agents are in a quandary.

BRITISH COMPANY WIPED OUT.

Five English Officers, with Native Troops, Slain in Nigeria.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 21.—An unconfirmed dispatch has reached the Government reporting that five British officers and a company of native troops have been killed by fanatics near Sokoto, in Northern Nigeria.

A dispatch from Lagos, Africa, reports that a punitive expedition has been sent out.

$2,000 GIVEN TO BANDITS.

But They Still Hold Ranchman on New Mexico Mountain.

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 20.—The bandits who kidnapped Col. Robert Hannigan, the aged Deming, New Mexico, ranchman, from a stage near Silver City, New Mexico, are said to have collected $2,000 ransom money, half from the Colonel and half from his son.

They still hold him, however, and officers fear to attack them in their retreat in Mogollon Mountain lest they kill the prisoner.

Gov. Jelks's Wife Hurt.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 20.—Mrs. William D. Jelks, wife of the Governor, and their daughter, Catherine, were thrown from a buggy on Court Square to-day and were seriously hurt. Miss Jelks has a cut across the chin and her mother one over the eye. In each case several stitches were necessary.

Voting Machines Next Election.

Alderman Meyers offered a resolution to the board yesterday providing for the equipment of two Assembly Districts in Manhattan and two in Brooklyn with voting machines at the next election. An appropriation of $120,000 is proposed for the purpose. The resolution was referred to the Finance Committee.

[illegible] invisible, frameless eyeglasses scientifically fitted at Spencer's, 12 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

WAR OVER MOROCCO TALKED OF IN PARIS

A French Statesman Says a Conflict Is Inevitable.

PRIVATE NEGOTIATIONS END

France Stops Them and Will Discuss Police Question in Open Conference—Hope of Agreement Gone.

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PARIS, Feb. 20.—It may be confidently stated that the French Government will go no further to conciliate Germany. Even were the Cabinet inclined to do so, it would find itself in opposition to the two Chambers and to public opinion throughout the country.

What will probably be done now is to bring the police question before the Algeciras Conference and register in the presence of all Europe the efforts by France to bring about an agreement and the persistently and uncompromisingly unconciliatory attitude of Germany.

Whether that will be done at once or after a debate on questions of less importance remains to be seen, but it is not likely that there will be long to wait for a decision so far as France is concerned.

One of the most prominent members of the French Parliament, and one having exceptional knowledge of international affairs said to me to-day:

"At the worst the Conference will separate without having accomplished its task. War will probably not break out for at least another twelve months, but, in my opinion, after the German Emperor's visit to Tangier war between France and Germany in due course has been a certainty.

"There are powerful reasons why Germany should not attack us for the present. In the meanwhile we shall have a diplomatic intermezzo and hear more of concessions, conciliation, and such like sounding catchwords, but a fatal issue of it all seems to me wellnigh inevitable."

ALGECIRAS, Feb. 20.—The prevailing sentiment here with respect to the failure of the conference to settle the Moroccan question seems to be irritation against Germany for having brought together here and detained uselessly for five long weeks so many diplomatists of the first rank who might be spending their time more profitably and agreeably elsewhere merely in order to put forward certain pretensions that Germany must have known France would never accept.

To this the Germans might reply that their Government is not to blame, because it did not want a full-dress assembly at Algeciras or Madrid. What it wanted was a little gathering at Tangier composed of diplomatic agents of the second or third rank, more easily influenced from without and less intimately acquainted with the customary methods of German diplomacy.

It would seem, however, that the Cabinet at Berlin does not despair of influencing indirectly even diplomatists of the first rank, for news reaches us from various capitals that Germany is making complaints to the Governments about the attitude of their representatives here, and, in one or two cases, is using arguments not usually employed in friendly diplomatic intercourse.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 21.—The Times says in an editorial article this morning:

"We have recently been asked to believe that Germany desires to be on good terms with ourselves and it has been instinctively felt that Germany's conduct at Algeciras would be a test of the sincerity of the professions.

"We can discover in her conduct no regard for British sensibilities, friendships, or interests. On the contrary, we see a stirring up of strife for no intelligible reason, a menace to the European tranquillity which is the first of our interests, a causeless menace to a nation with whom we are on terms of close friendship, and a flat refusal to allow our fellow-countrymen in Morocco the most ordinary guarantee for their lives and property.

"Fair speeches will count for nothing in view of actions so glaringly discordant."

PARIS, Feb. 20.—A semi-official note has been issued announcing France's intention to discontinue private negotiations at Algeciras and to carry the question of policing Morocco before the judgment of the world in the open conference.

The note states that Germany's reply indicates that it is evidently the desire of Germany to have the conference fail, and t adds that the delegates will not separate before fifteen days have elapsed and after discussing all the questions on the original programme. The latter statement indicates that there is no present intention on the part of France to create a rupture by withdrawing from the conference, as it was reported to-day that she would do.

The decision of France ends the meetings between M. Revoil, head of the French Mission at Algeciras, and Herr von Radowitz, Chief of the German delegation, at which they have been seeking to find an accord.

BERLIN, Feb. 20—The decision of the French Government to discontinue private negotiations between the French and German delegates at Algeciras and to take the disputed questions before the conference is regarded as an indication that the last phase of the conference is beginning.

The German Government stands resolutely by its position not to yield the policing of Morocco to France, although fresh proposals looking toward a settlement are likely to be made by neutral powers.

ALGECIRAS, Feb. 20.—France's and Germany's projects for the creation of a State Bank in Morocco were submitted to the conference to-day.

Germany's proposal created an even worse impression among the French and British delegates than did last night's rejection of the French project relative to police. Both the French and the British delegates consider that the German proposition shows an absolute disregard of France's position as the largest and privileged creditor of Morocco. Germany would give every power an equal controlling capacity on the administrative body without reference to preferential claims relative to existing loans.

DEMOCRAT ELECTED MAYOR OF PITTSBURG

Frick and Knox Candidate Defeated by at Least 5,000.

JAILS FILLED BEFORE NOON

Rioting at the Polls and Theft of Ballot Boxes—Allegheny Carried by Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 20.—Greater Pittsburg will have a Democrat as its first Mayor. He is George W. Guthrie, a well-known Pittsburg attorney, who to-day was elected over Alexander M. Jenkinson, the Republican candidate. A conservative estimate at 10 o'clock to-night gives him 5,000 plurality, but it may reach 12,000. It is estimated that 60,000 votes were cast, the biggest total by far ever polled.

Jenkinson, the defeated candidate, is said to have been backed by H. C. Frick, the Pennsylvania Railroad, and United States Senator P. C. Knox. The Jenkinson people are said to have lost not less than $500,000 by the defeat of their candidate. About $250,000 was spent in the canvass, and as much more was wagered on the outcome.

Across the river in Allegheny, Charles M. Kirschler, Republican, was elected Mayor of Allegheny over George M. Logan, Good Government candidate, by a majority which may reach 6,000. With half the districts heard from he has a majority of 3,325. Kirschler will be First Deputy Mayor of Greater Pittsburg when Allegheny is absorbed April 15.

Mayor Hays and Director of Public Safety Moore late last night called into conference Roger O'Mara, ex-Chief of Police of Pittsburg, who has for years been running a private detective bureau. They placed the entire police bureau of Pittsburg in his hands for to-day. Superintendent of Police Werner had been deposed because it was asserted that he had been caught in a deal with the Jenkinson element to turn the city police force over to Republicans, after orders had been given that they work for Guthrie.

O'Mara handled affairs without gloves. Before noon jails and station houses were filled with those who had been arrested for alleged attempts to vote illegally. In many cases bail was refused, the arrested men being compelled to remain in the cells until after the polls closed to-night. In several cases writs were issued from the courts commanding the Superintendent of Police to deliver up prisoners, but the papers were brushed aside by the police.

There were several riots during the day. At the polls of the Sixth Precinct in the Twelfth Ward after a riot said to have been caused by the polling officials a bench warrant was issued, and the entire election board was brought into court before Judges Young and McClung. They heard the case, then ordered the board to go back and hold the election, and hold it right. If there was a contest, it was said, that precinct would be thrown out the first thing. This action was taken in several other cases.

Many ballot boxes were stolen, and in not a few wards the ballots did not arrive until noon, having been held back somewhere.

In Allegheny the 200 women who had worked for George Logan, the Good Government candidate, did not give up until the polls closed. They worked from dawn until dusk. They kept several of the largest churches of Allegheny open and divided their time between praying for the success of Logan and running automobiles in search of voters.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTION.

Parties Split in Many Ways on Councilmanic Voting.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—Philadelphia to-day elected two Magistrates, seventeen Select and fourteen Common Councilmen, twelve School Directors in each of the forty-three wards, constables, and division election officers. Outside of several small disturbances in wards where there were spirited contests there was very little disorder. There were, however, many arrests for illegal voting.

Little interest was displayed in the contest for Magistrates, as the majority and minority parties were each entitled to one, and each party named only one candidate, Charles P. Rooney, Republican, and Edwin K. Borie, Democrat.

In the election of Councilmen party lines were wiped out in many instances. In some of the wards the City Party and Lincoln Party organizations which swept the city last November were split and were fighting each other with the help of the old Republican organization or the Democrats.

In the Second Ward Harry C. Ransley, President of Select Council, who was opposed to Mayor Weaver in the gas lease fight, was a candidate for re-election on the Republican and Democratic tickets, but he was defeated by a small majority by P. J. Devitt, the City and Lincoln Party candidate. In the Fifteenth Ward Alexander Crow, Jr., a member of Select Council, who was one of the Mayor's strongest supporters, went down to defeat for re-election before W. S. McInnes, who was the candidate of the Democratic, Lincoln, and Liberty Parties.

A feature of the election was the candidacy of fifty women in various wards for the position of District School Director. Nearly all were on the reform tickets, and a large percentage were elected.

STANDARD OIL WINS.

Complaint in the Rice Suit Not Exact Enough, Court Rules.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Feb. 20.—In the United States District Court to-day Judge Lanning filed a memorandum in the suit of George Rice's administrators against the Standard Oil Company, in which he granted a motion to strike out the declaration in the complaint.

The original declaration filed in this case was stricken out on the motion of the defendant's counsel, on the ground that it was irregular and defective in its averments. Since that time the plaintiff has died, and the case is now being continued in the name of the administrators, who were directed to file an amended bill of declaration. The amendments consisted of new averments. The defendant moved that these, too, be stricken out.

The plaintiff sues to recover damages under the provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust act. The newly added averments related to the business of the original plaintiff between Dec. 31, 1876, and the beginning of the suit against him in 190[illegible] and to the acts not only of the Standard Oil Company, but of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, and the Standard Oil Trust, which, it is averred, were the predecessors of the Standard Oil Company. The averments embody a detailed statement of the plaintiff's business and the methods it is alleged the defendant employed to kill his business by compelling him to ship by circuitous routes.

Judge Lanning ruled that the declaration is fatally defective because there is no discrimination between what was done by the defendant and what was done by the defendant's predecessors. The defendant, the Judge says, is only responsible for its own acts. This practically kills the suit.

The Pianola Piano

Brings Artistic Piano-playing Directly Into the Home

It furnishes "a piano performance equal, if not superior, to ninety per cent. of the public recitals."

—The Music Trades, Feb. 17.

THE great success of the Pianola Piano has resulted in many imitations, but they all lack the *vital characteristics* of the original. In making so important an investment as that of a piano and piano player combined, nothing short of the best type of instrument of this class is deserving of consideration.

The point to remember is that the genuine Pianola cannot be had in combination with any pianos other than those owned and controlled by the Aeolian Company. It is the Pianola that is *the accepted standard* throughout the world. It is the Pianola that has the endorsements of the great musicians and enjoys the patronage of the most distinguished personages at home and abroad. *The sales of the Pianola are unequalled by the sales of all the other piano-players put together.*

The pre-eminence of the Pianola is unquestioned by those whom the musical world recognizes as the highest authorities. Both *musically* and *mechanically* its superiority is conceded everywhere. Its manufacturers own and control the most important patents in this industry. To have the advantage of all the improvements that have marked the development of piano-players since their invention nearly a decade ago, *you must have the genuine Pianola.*

The Importance of Playing with Musical Intelligence

Aim at intelligent expression—it is the life of music. Music without expression is as empty as speech without pause, or tone without modulation.—

The best authority on intelligent expression is the composer of the piece or some eminent musician.

That which develops the understanding of musical works develops correspondingly the enjoyment of them.

Music which holds no meaning to the player imparts none to the listener.

The Metrostyle is a short cut to musical understanding. It develops correct understanding by producing correct playing. It teaches what to do by doing it. It is the indispensable intelligencer of good form in playing. Yet it permits freedom of expression on the part of those who have musical ideas to express.

The Metrostyle is exclusive with the Pianola and Pianola Piano. No other instrument even pretends to furnish a substitute for it.

The only pianos containing the genuine Metrostyle Pianola are the Weber, the Steck, the Wheelock, and the Stuyvesant. The only place in Manhattan where they can be seen, heard and purchased is Aeolian Hall.

The Aeolian Company Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St., N. Y.

IVINS SAYS CORRUPTION RULES THE LEGISLATURE

He'd Also Like to Know About Jerome's Campaign Fund.

MR. DAVIS SAW NO BOODLE

People's Institute Adopts Resolutions Favoring Modified Australian Ballot and Other Election Reform.

The People's Institute stands for election law reform. It wants a modified Australian ballot, civil service election officers, the voting machine, and a law providing for a recount if there are allegations of error or fraud. Also, it approved last night by enthusiastic applause William M. Ivins's expression of the wish to know what became of the $100,000 campaign fund raised for District Attorney Jerome.

Last night's meeting of the institute, held at Cooper Union, was one of the liveliest in its history. Every seat in the auditorium was occupied, and there was a disposition on the part of every person present to applaud any attack on the things that are, with special enthusiasm for onslaughts on political affairs.

Charles Sprague Smith, Managing Director, called the meeting to order and announced that its purpose was the consideration of election reforms. He introduced Gherardi Davis, an ex-Assemblyman of the Republican faith.

Mr. Davis was an apologist for the Legislature. He said that the men who made the laws were "pretty good fellows," and that they generally "represented the wishes of their constituents." He was inclined to pooh-pooh the idea of boodle in Albany, and said if there was any dirty money there he had never seen any of it. In a strictly conservative sense he was for election reform, but he didn't go into detail as to how he would bring about better elections.

Mr. Davis was followed by Mr. Ivins, defeated candidate for Mayor on the Republican ticket in the last election. Mr. Ivins, who received a noisy greeting—he was compelled to wait several moments before beginning his address—distinctly disagreed with the previous speaker.

"Mr. Davis has told you," he declared, "that the members of the Legislature generally reflect the wishes of those who sent them there. I know the Legislature. It never gives the people any more than it has to. It gives them the least they will take, and the worst they will be satisfied with. In dealing with the handling of elections it will let nothing go by unless it perpetuates the power of the machine. [Cheers.]

"I believe in the Corrupt Practices act. I, for one, have an insatiable desire to know what Mr. Jerome did with his campaign fund of almost $100,000."

"Wake him up and ask him," came a voice from one of the rear seats.

"It's no use, my friend," Mr. Ivins replied. "You'll never know, nor will I.

"I would like to know also," he continued, "the sums that the great corporations contributed to the campaign fund of Mayor McClellan through subterranean channels for the protection of the railroad merger. It isn't so much, though, the money spent at election times by the corporations that counts. It's the money that they spend all the year round through their 'Andy' Hamiltons in the Legislature that counts.

"I don't wonder that Mr. Davis never saw a dirty dollar while he was in Albany. He is not that kind, but the average legislator does not maintain a pugilistic attitude toward the dollar." [Cheers.]

Mr. Ivins devoted his attention for a few moments to the shortcomings of democratic government. He told of the estimate in which it was held by foreign nations. "There are a great many people," he said, "who hold that a democratic government, by virtue of its organization, is disqualified from carrying out any great executive work. In sober moments, though, we know better.

"Let me call your attention to the United States Post Office. A more satisfactory executive system never emanated from the brain of a dictator or from the council chamber of a King.

"Take the fire service of the City of New York. It negatives the statement that the people are not fit to run the railroads and kindred utilities. I tell you that the Nation that can manage the Post Office, and the city that can run the Fire Department of New York can do anything.

"Where we are supposed to be weak we are strong, but where we should be strong—in the selection of our own representatives—we fall down over and over again. We are in a state of practical servitude to parties. Instead of choosing our own servants we merely exercise a choice between the appointees of one political party or another." [Applause.]

Mr. Ivins reviewed the strides which have been taken in New York for the uplifting of the ballot and the purification of elections, saying that when the requirement of registration was first suggested most of the newspapers denounced the idea as an infringement on the personal liberty of free born American citizens.

J. G. Phelps Stokes followed Mr. Ivins, and then Managing Director Smith introduced resolutions favoring the adoption of the modified Australian ballot and the rest of the reforms suggested by the Election Laws Improvement Association and embodied in the bills drafted by that body. He explained that the association was willing to concede that in New York, in placing the candidates for each office in a separate column, it might be advisable to place the party emblem before each name, inasmuch as there is such a large percentage of foreign voters in New York City.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

A MIDNIGHT BARBER'S SHOP.

Times Square Barber Thinks It Is Needed and Will Open One.

A Times Square barber started something new yesterday by displaying a sign saying:

> This Shop Open Till 12 O'clock Midnight.

"A man carrying a suit case rushed up to the door one night a few weeks ago just as I was closing shop," said the barber. "He rapped furiously for admission.

"'Just from office,' he said. 'Got to get in, put on my evening clothes, and get shaved quick.'

"'Sorry,' said I, 'but we're closed.'

"Within the next half hour four more men did the same thing. The next night it was repeated, and it happens right along now. I decided to try a midnight barber shop. It's a new scheme, and I think it'll work here in this busy section."

MIZNER'S TRIP TO DENVER

To Settle with Girl He Is Alleged to Have Jilted, Report Says.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 20.—Wilson Mizner, who married Mrs. Charles T. Yerkes and is on his way to Denver, will reach here by to-morrow night, according to a dispatch received by a friend.

The same dispatch carries with it the information that Edith Crater, the Denver actress and society girl, whom Mizner is reported to have jilted in order to marry Mrs. Yerkes, is also headed toward Denver from New York. George E. Crater, father of the young woman, said this afternoon that he expected his daughter either this afternoon or to-morrow morning.

It is said that Mizner is coming to Denver for the purpose of effecting a settlement with Miss Crater.

MAN MURDERED; WEALTH GONE

Disappearance of $1,000,000 in Securities Complicates Stinson Mystery.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 20.—After eight years of vain inquiry by others, the mystery surrounding the disappearance of John Stinson, a wealthy man of San Francisco, has been partly solved by Robert C. Foster, a young Portland attorney. He has been working in the interests of the deceased man's sister, Mrs. Sarah Connor, and her daughter, Miss Annie Connor, both of this city, and another daughter, Mrs. Frank W. Sawyer of Boston.

Supplementary to this solution has come the discovery that the safety deposit box of Stinson, in the Union Trust Company of San Francisco, has been rifled and probably $1,000,000 in drafts, bonds, deeds, and other valuable papers, including the will, removed. Mr. Foster, however, thinks he will be able to cause a series of arrests soon.

Stinson came to this country from Ireland, went West in 1849 with the gold hunters, and made a fortune. He disappeared in September, 1893. After many attempts had been made to penetrate the mystery Foster went to San Francisco a month ago. He learned that at the time of Stinson's disappearance an old man was found murdered on the shores of Stow Lake. His body was buried in the Potter's Field in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco.

Former friends of Stinson's positively identified photographs of the body and a description from his sister tallied exactly, even to a ring found on the body. The Probate Court then ordered his safe deposit box opened. Nothing was found in it.

It is known that shortly before his death Stinson had papers worth $1,000,000 then. It is supposed he took the securities from the box and was inveigled to the park and murdered.

THE POPE INTERVIEWED.

Wants French Catholics to be Patient —Will Act at Proper Time.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 21.—The Daily Express prints an interview which its Rome correspondent had with Pope Pius on the policy of the Vatican regarding the Church question in France.

After remarking that the abrogation of the Concordat had not yet been officially notified to him and that it was permissible for him to wonder to whom France would intrust the notification now that she no longer had a representative at the Vatican, the Pope commented reproachfully on the impatience displayed by French Catholics. "Oh, those Frenchmen!" he said. "Always in a hurry; always restless; always excitable!".

The single word "wait," his Holiness remarked, would suffice to indicate his policy. "Certainly I shall speak in my own good time—and that time is not yet," he added. "It is a treacherous law, full of snares and pitfalls. Its passing is not everything; it has yet to be applied. When we are able to ascertain the exact position of our adversaries we will in turn disclose ours. We are ready."

In a further conversation the Pope, according to the correspondent, said he was willing to be called "inert," but inert in the hand of God, who upheld him, and for whom he would be strongly active when the day came for action.

"Catholics are about to suffer persecution for their faith," he continued; "but let them not fear. France will never finally separate herself from that Church to which she has always remained faithful in spite of so many attempts to estrange her."

Pope Pius then briefly mentioned what may be expected in the future. He alluded to the coming convocation of the Council of Bishops in France and to the creation, if necessary, of a sort of State Council of the Church.

FRATERNITY DOG MISSING.

$125 Member of the Phi Sigma Kappa Escapes on an Initiation Walk.

LOST—White bull terrier, wearing unengraved collar, neighborhood Soldiers' Monument on Saturday. Return to 417 West 117th Street and receive liberal reward.

This appeared in THE TIMES yesterday: The bull pup was a Dog Show dog. A G. Hanke bought him there last week for $125. Yesterday he was wailing the loss and looking every minute for the return of his dog. An avalanche of expectant Columbia undergraduates met the inquiring reporter at the door of No. 417, which is the Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity house. They were bitterly disappointed when they found that the reporter had not brought the dog.

"Joe"—that is his new name—came from the Hamilton Kennels. Hanke and a bevy of Columbia students visited the Dog Show last week and looked around for a new member for Phi Sigma Kappa. Joe just suited them. Hanke paid the money. The fraternity went out for a walk with the new member on Monday. They were all walking along Riverside Drive, by the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, when the dog spied three four-legged brethren afar off.

"I like them better, I b'lieve I'll desert the Phi Sigma Kappa," said "Joe," albeit not aloud. With that he left. When he had joined the three he led them scooting around a corner toward West End Avenue. Hanke and company ran in pursuit, but it was no use. "Joe" was gone.

CLERKS SEE McCALL.

Forty New York Life Employes View His Body at His Home.

To afford them an opportunity of testifying their gratitude to and esteem for ex-President John A. McCall, the clerks and employes of the New York Life Insurance Company were permitted to view his body yesterday afternoon and evening as it lay in state in the drawing room of his home, at 54 West Seventy-second Street.

Business was suspended at the New York Life offices at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon to allow the employes to go to Mr. McCall's home. About forty of the employes arrived a little before 4 o'clock, and slowly and in single file passed around Mr. McCall's coffin. Most of the employes, it is said, will attend the funeral to-day.

KEPT THE $40 RING.

Jeweler's Customer Substituted Another and Ran, but Was Caught.

John Heslin, who said that he was a man of leisure, entered the jewelry store of Barnhard Dorfman, at 779 Sixth Avenue, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and began to examine a diamond ring worth about $40.

It did not seem to impress him. He returned the ring—or seemed to—and walked out. The proprietor of the store noticed something wrong with the ring returned and immediately went after Heslin, who started to run west through Forty-fifth Street. Near Broadway he was stopped by Policeman Moonan and taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Station.

Dorfman found the forty-dollar ring on Heslin and took it back to his store with him. Heslin is held on a charge of grand larceny.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

12:20 A. M.—2,307 Eighth Avenue; T. J. North; damage, $100.

2:30 A. M.—2,083 Madison Avenue; Antonio Feretti; damage trifling.

4 A. M.—601 Hudson Street; Storage Company; damage, $400.

8:50 A. M.—403 West Fifty-fourth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

10:50 A. M.—835 Broadway; owner unknown; damage slight.

11 A. M.—263 East Tenth Street; Josephine Merkum; damage slight.

1 P. M.—120 West 135th Street; owner unknown; no damage.

1:20 P. M.—2,314 Broadway; E. Waid; damage, $50.

2:35 P. M.—2,778 Third Avenue; Samuel L. Hyman; damage trifling.

3:10 P. M.—2,714 to 2,720 Third Avenue; Westchester Clothing Company; damage, $100.

3:15 P. M.—423 Seventh Avenue; Joseph Stall; damage, $100.

4:20 P. M.—403 West Thirty-second Street; owner unknown; no damage.

4:30 P. M.—57 Division Street; Paul Frederick; damage, $100.

6:35 P. M.—277 Hudson Street; Mrs. Reilly; damage trifling.

6:05 P. M.—98 Avenue D; Pincus Baron; damage, $50.

8 P. M.—313 West Fourteenth Street; Celia Buckno; damage slight.

8:15 P. M.—20 West 118th Street; owner unknown; damage, $500.

8:50 P. M.—153 East Twenty-first Street; Mary Keating; damage, $150.

8:55 P. M.—1,249 Fulton Avenue; William Kennedy; damage, $25.

9:25 P. M.—142 First Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

9:50 P. M.—1,881 Broadway; Sullivan & Welsh; damage slight.

10:12 P. M.—3,376 Third Avenue; Samuel Rummanoos; damage, $50.

10:30 P. M.—784 Third Avenue; James Kyle & Sons; damage, $100.

10:45 P. M.—322 First Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $10.

MINERS NOT YET READY TO PRESENT DEMANDS

Sub-Committee Still at Work on Wage Schedules.

OPERATORS AWAIT RESULT

President Mitchell, It Is Said, Will Advise the Bituminous Workers Not to Strike.

President John Mitchell's sub-committee of seven appointed to draw up the demands of the anthracite miners spent the greater part of the day yesterday on the wage schedules. No word has been sent so far to the operators as to when the demands will be ready. The general understanding on both sides is that as soon as the demands are in shape they will be sent to the operators, who will meet and consider them. Then a joint meeting of the operators' and miners' sub-committee will be held to act on them.

Mitchell would not discuss the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, providing that railroads cannot both sell and haul coal. He said that it would not interfere with the work of his committee in drawing up the demands.

The usual meeting of the coal Presidents, which takes place at the office of the Jersey Central Railroad on Tuesdays, when President Baer is in town, was not held yesterday. Mr. Baer was here, but returned to Philadelphia early in the afternoon.

President Mitchell spent very little time at the Ashland House yesterday. He was away most of the day, and declined to talk. It was said that he had been at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel and had a talk with Francis L. Robbins, President of the Pittsburg Coal and Navigation Company, and Harry Taylor, a soft coal operator.

Officers of the union who are at the Ashland House said that the soft-coal situation would have an important bearing on negotiations regarding the demands in the anthracite fields. It was said that when a conference was held between the soft coal operators and the bituminous miners Mr. Robbins was in favor of continuing the present agreement, while Mr. Taylor wanted to bring about conditions which would lead eventually to a reduction in wages.

The soft coal miners, who are poorly paid, and work less than 200 days a year, have threatened to strike and break away from the union unless they obtain an increase in wages. It is reported that President Mitchell will counsel the men to continue work at the old terms rather than attempt to force matters by a strike.

Nothing could be learned last night as to when the sub-committee of the Scales Committee will finish its work. It was said it may take all week. Meantime the operators are doing nothing until they receive a complete list of demands. President Mitchell left for Pittsburg last night, probably to reply to Dolan's charges. He is expected back some time to-morrow.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 20.—Opponents of President Patrick Dolan were disappointed to-day when John Mitchell did not appear as expected. Mitchell was scheduled to come here and take active charge of his fight against the District President of the Miners' Union. It is confidently asserted that he will be here to-morrow. It is rumored to-day the real reason for his coming was that he was endeavoring to have another conference with the Pittsburg district operators on the scale question. Vice President W. R. Woodford of the Pittsburg Coal Company said to-day:

"There will be no further conference, and none has been arranged for."

The opposition to Dolan held an all-day meeting to-day, but accomplished nothing, although many speeches were made.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 20.—At the annual convention of the Illinois District United Mine Workers of America to-day, State Secretary Ryan said Illinois miners were well prepared for a strike and that on Jan. 31, 1906, the miners had $930,000 in their treasury. Mr. Ryan said his advice to the miners, in case of a strike this year, was to refuse to ask or accept intervention by President Roosevelt or any other person.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 20.—The full strength of the American Federation of Labor was pledged to the cause of the miners of Pennsylvania and other States, in case of a strike, by President Gompers of the Federation here to-day.

"The Federation will support every reasonable demand of the miners in every possible way," he said. "We shall be glad to help them avoid a strike if possible. If not, we shall certainly give them every aid in our power."

SETON MAY PLEAD GUILTY.

Colmey Said to Have Confessed About Stock Certificate Forgery.

It is understood that Charles Augustus Seton, the broker who has already been convicted of swindling the promoters of the Houston and Galveston Interurban Railway out of $6,800, may now plead guilty to the charge of forging 500 100-hundred-share certificates of the Norfolk and Western common stock, for which he is about to be placed on trial.

T. C. P. Colmey, alias "Kid Murray," and Samuel J. Humphrey, both of whom are implicated in the Norfolk and Western swindle, are said to have made full confessions to Assistant District Attorney Garvan, giving the needed information about the attempts to dispose of some of the forged certificates to Andrew D. Meloy of this city. Seton is said to have weakened upon hearing this. Colmey is already under conviction for selling a worthless railroad bond to a contractor in this city.

DOOLEY'S DAUGHTER WEDS.

Senator McCarren Among the Guests at Gravesend Ceremony.

Miss Helen C. Dooley, daughter of Police Captain Robert E. Dooley, who once ruled the Tenderloin in this town, was married last night to Daniel J. Griffin at the St. Simon and Jude Roman Catholic Church, Gravesend.

Mr. Griffin is Deputy Chief of the Bureau of Licenses in Brooklyn. At the ceremony were Senator Patrick H. McCarren, Luke D. Stapleton, and Deputy Police Commissioner O'Keefe. The Rev. Theodore King of the Church of St. John the Evangelist officiated; he was assisted by nine priests.

Gertrude E. Dooley was maid of honor and Ell J. Blair was the bridegroom's best man. The bride's gown was of white satin and duchesse lace.

VICTORY FOR COLER.

Dead-Lock of the Aldermen Gives Him His Way About a Borough Hall.

Borough President Coler won out on his Brooklyn Borough Hall plans before the Board of Aldermen yesterday because of a deadlock over the minority and majority reports from the Committee on Finance. The $500,000 appropriation sought became available at midnight because the board failed to reject it.

Before the board met the Republican-M. O. majority held a conference and decided that while not opposed to the construction of a Borough Hall, it must be a different structure from that provided in any of the submitted plans, one set of which was drawn by Washington Hull and the other by McKim, Mead & White. When the board met, two reports on the subject were presented by the Finance Committee. The majority report declared against all plans and sent the matter back to the Board of Estimate. The minority report wanted the matter left to President Coler.

Mr. Coler made a speech devoted largely to attacking the Hull plans, saying Hull had started in on a campaign of general vilification to secure the adoption of his plans.

"He shall not supervise the construction of a single building for the city during my four years of office if I can help it," declared Mr. Coler. "Why, Hull told me, and also told others, that a predecessor of mine had asked him for $25,000 as a condition to favoring his plans. You know what this man has said; now let him make good before a Grand Jury or let him get no consideration from any one."

Alderman Sullivan declared that if any one had made any such statement against former President Martin W. Littleton the statement was a deliberate lie, as Mr. Littleton was far above reproach.

On the vote the motion to adopt the minority report was lost by 37 to 34. In the majority report only 37 votes could be mustered to 34 against, so it was declared lost.

As the matter had been before the board six weeks at midnight last night, the appropriation became operative just as though the board had approved it when it came from the Board of Estimate.

EMPLOYER LED LAD ASTRAY.

Courts Release Young Embezzler Who Gambled Back All His Pay.

George Winter of Mahwah, N. J., was released on a suspended sentence yesterday by the Court of Special Sessions after pleading guilty to a theft of $12. He was then discharged by Magistrate Baker in the Tombs Court, where he was charged with grand larceny. Both accusations were brought against him by his employer, Clarence McKibben, a cigarette dealer of 10 John Street.

When Winter went to McKibben he was a well-behaved lad. He went to church, and, as he phrased it in a letter to the court, "had not swerved from the narrow path of life." McKibben taught him poker, he said, and played with him every Saturday afternoon until he had won back the wages he had just paid the lad. He introduced him to a bookmaker in Park Row, and bet with him on a prizefight. Winter lost all his money and stole from his employer to have something to take home to his mother at the end of the week.

Probationary Officer Graveur investigated the lad's statements and found them true. Both courts refused to punish him.

WOMAN TOOK PITY ON HORSE.

Mrs. Babcock Said Driver Was Cruel and Had Him Arrested.

Mrs. Henry E. Babcock, who lives at the Hotel Marie Antoinette, was walking up Broadway yesterday afternoon when at the corner of Forty-second Street she noticed a driver raining blows on the back of a horse that was trying to haul a heavy load of junk. Mrs. Babcock said that the animal was in a frightful condition, that his body was so thin that it was almost transparent, and that he was covered with bruises and cuts.

The progress of the wagon was slow, and Mrs. Babcock was able to keep up with it on foot until she reached her hotel at Sixty-sixth Street. There she called Policeman O'Connell of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and had the driver arrested. He gave his name as Antonio Viele, 14 years old, of 138 East 106th Street.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was notified and one of their officers took the boy to the Gerry society.

TWAIN THE GREATEST

In English Literature, Says Brander Matthews—A Columbia Tea for Him.

Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) was the guest of honor at a Columbia University tea held yesterday afternoon in Earl Hall. More than 800 students greeted Mr. Clemens and Sir Caspar Purdon-Clarke, Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and Edward Robinson, the Assistant Director, who were also guests.

At the close of the reception the students gathered outside Earl Hall and cheered Mr. Clemens to the echo. The tea was more generally attended than any other held this year.

Prof. Brander Matthews earlier in the day, while lecturing to his class in American literature, called Mr. Clemens the "greatest figure in English literature." Prof. Matthews declared that there is no man even in England who can be compared to Mark Twain as a master of the language.

DEFENDS PURE FOOD BILL.

Senator Heyburn Declares It Does Not Centralize Power Too Much.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Senate listened for three or four hours to-day to a discussion of the details of the Pure Food bill.

Mr. Heyburn made reply to the newspaper charges that the effect of the passage of the bill would be to give control of many of the food products of the country to one man, the Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture. He said that the only authority granted to that official is to act as agent for the courts in gathering testimony.

Mr. Spooner expressed the opinion that if the bill should become a law as it stands, the addition of a thousand chemists to the force in the Agricultural Department would be necessary, but Mr. McCumber replied that no additions whatever would be necessary.

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WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

Thursday, February 22, 1906.

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For New York, stopping at Trenton, Elizabeth and Newark.

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REGULAR THROUGH TRAINS TO ATLANTIC CITY,

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There's a Difference

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WAISTS $2.25 to $50.00 — 150 different designs

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Old English and French Colored Prints Mezzotints and Other Engravings

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9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

The sale will be conducted by

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6 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

Value in Furniture

What gives a piece of furniture its value? Two things—the quality of the wood and the workmanship. If either of these is inferior, the chair, table, or other article is worth just so much less.

Tobey Handmade Furniture is *quality furniture* because our wood is selected from a choice "air-seasoned stock," and we employ only skilled, experienced cabinetmakers.

The Tobey Furniture Company, 11 West 32d Street.

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THE SAME AS SOLD IN CANS
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METHOD.

Write or call 110 West 34th St. Suite 809-A N. Y. City.

One of the leading physicians of New York said: "The discoverer of this method certainly should be congratulated. It is the most rational and best device I ever saw. I shall prescribe it for all catarrhal AFFECTIONS of THE AIR-PASSAGES."

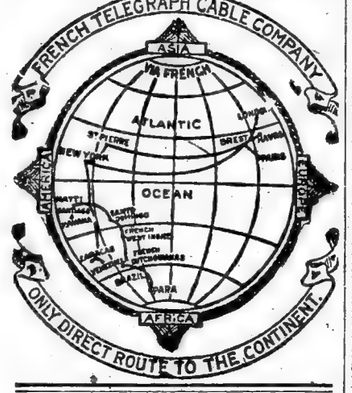

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Portland and the Northwest
Two Through Trains Daily over the
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CARUSO IN "CARMEN."

Sings Don Jose the First Time In French at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—The Metropolitan Opera Company, under the direction of Herr Conried, produced "Carmen" for the first time this season tonight at the Academy of Music in this city.

Mr. Caruso sang the rôle of Don José for the first time in French. He was in excellent voice and sang the part with fine effect, and was enthusiastically applauded by the audience.

LEAPS OFF SOUND LINER WITH THREE CHILDREN

Deranged Brooklyn Woman a Suicide While Husband Seeks Her.

A LITTLE WILL IN HER ROOM

In a Note Left in Stateroom Mrs. John W. Waters Bequeathed Her Trinkets to Her Relatives.

After a sleepless night spent in searching for his wife and three children, John W. Waters went to his office at 170 Broadway at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. He had not been there half an hour when he was prostrated with the news that his wife had destroyed herself, their two little girls, and their boy baby. She had jumped overboard with her little ones at night from the Fall River steamboat Plymouth, bound from New York to Fall River.

There is no doubt that insanity was responsible for Mrs. Waters's act. For a year or two she had been subject to fits of mental aberration. But these spells had not been frequent, and the life of the Waters family had been unusually happy.

The steamship officials think that Mrs. Waters jumped when the Plymouth was near Point Judith, as her stateroom was discovered empty just before the boat made the landing at Newport. A note left pinned to the stateroom door read:

Dear Husband: Forgive this trouble. I have nearly broken my heart. Dear John, forgive me for causing you this sorrow; but I could not live and I could not leave our children. I have worried so much I fear insanity. LEILA.

In her preparations for death Mrs. Waters even made a will in which she bequeathed various trinkets and jewels to her nieces and cousins. The absence of any of her children's names in this hurried will shows that she did not intend to leave them behind.

"Give Elsie my pearl pin," she wrote, "the medallion to Alice, to Lily W. D. the box containing all my silk and fancy stockings, and to Jessie Dyer the small, round cut-glass dish; to Carrie all cut glass, to Gladys my watch, to Maud the little gold clock, to Alice the black clock, to Mabel the Royal Worcester vase, to Mildred the rings I now wear, except, of course, my precious wedding ring; to Mame all the dishes, to L. M. D. all dresses and my white apron."

Leila Waters was the daughter of Capt. James Brady, Collector of the Port in Fall River. She was considered one of the prettiest girls in the town. Mr. Waters married her five years ago. At that time he lived in Providence. Soon after the marriage the couple went to Chicago to live, and their first child, Helen, was born there. A second daughter, Dorothy, was born two years later.

Moved There in December.

Six months ago Mr. Waters came to New York to be manager of the fire insurance department of the National Association of Manufacturers, which has offices in the Maiden Lane Building, 170 Broadway. In December his wife joined him here, bringing with her their two-months-old boy. They moved into the house at 279 Kingston Avenue, Brooklyn.

Everything seemed to go smoothly enough. Occasionally Mrs. Waters did "queer" things, the servants and the neighbors say, but nobody thought she was in danger of real insanity. She was fond of her husband and loved her children inordinately. Mr. Waters was wrapped up in his family, too.

Day before yesterday Mrs. Waters told Maggie Kidd, the colored nurse, that she was going to take the children downtown and have their photographs taken.

"It'll be such a nice surprise for John," she said, "to get pictures of Helen, and Dorothy and John."

So they ate luncheon in a hurry—the mother and the two girls—while Maggie dressed up the baby. After luncheon Mrs. Waters bade the nurse pack up in a suit case some clothes for the girls; these were to be put on at the photographer's.

"And don't forget—put in a couple of milk bottles for John," directed the mother. Maggie thought this was a strange request, considering the journey was to be only downtown, but she said nothing and obeyed. Cornelia Bunce, the cook, helped pack the case, and by 1:30 o'clock all was ready for the start.

"Tell John if I'm not back when he comes not to worry," said Mrs. Waters, as she parted from the servants. She mentioned the name and address of the photographer to whom she was going. The four boarded a trolley car in front of the door, and that's the last Maggie and Cornelia ever saw of them.

Mr. Waters got home about 7 o'clock Monday evening. He waited and waited, but no wife and children. Then he began to get uneasy. Over and over again the two servants repeated what his wife had said.

"Well, I'm going to look for 'em, anyway," he declared at last, and put on his hat. "Where did you say that photographer's place was?"

Maggie gave him a number in Fulton Street, and he started off. His first real fear came when he found that no photographer was anywhere near the number the nurse had given him. All that evening he kept up the search, telephoning and telegraphing to friends and relatives who might know something of his wife. From all came the same answer—she had not been seen or heard of. Still, thinking that Mrs. Waters would appear, he did not notify the police.

Half an hour after Mr. Waters reached his office yesterday Marshall Cushing, Secretary of the National Association of Manufacturers, heard his telephone ring.

"Will you please come up here, Mr. Cushing," said the voice of Mr. Waters. "I am in great trouble." Mr. Cushing could tell that something serious had happened and he rushed to the office on the seventeenth floor. There he found Mr. Waters, dazed, holding in his hand a message from the main offices of the Fall River Line, Pier 10, North River.

Said She Was "Mrs. Allen."

An hour or two before the Plymouth started for Fall River on Monday afternoon a woman with a baby in her arms and leading two girls went to the pier at the foot of Warren Street and engaged a stateroom for herself and her children, and gave her name as Mrs. B. T. Allen. Stateroom No. 120, on the port side of the Plymouth, was assigned to her. Nobody paid any particular attention to Mrs. Waters and her children. They are believed to have retired to their room at bedtime.

In the early morning, just before the boat was due at Newport, one of the porters passed the door of Room No. 120. He noticed that it was half open. A peep in told him that the berths were empty. Then he began to investigate.

Scattered about the room were three or four children's garments, a purse with a few pennies in it, and a baby's milk bottle. A good deal of milk was still in it. The porter did not make a careful enough examination then to find the letters. He quietly aroused the Captain and the Purser, and together the three began to search the vessel for the woman and her children. Some of the passengers got wind of what was happening and joined in the search. It was fruitless.

Going to Room No. 120 again, the porter and Purser found the letter from Mrs. Waters to her husband.

On the arrival of the Plymouth at Fall River the Captain notified the police. They made an investigation, but it added nothing to what the purser and the porter had known three hours before, except the fact that the father of the suicide was Capt. Brady. J. Dwight Brady, her brother, was summoned; he identified the articles of clothing and trinkets in the stateroom as those of his sister.

Only three weeks ago Mr. Waters sent his wife to a sanitarium in Bristol, R. I., to take a rest. She had been very nervous. After staying there about a week she became discontented and decided to visit her father in Fall River. This she did and returned to the Brooklyn home only a few days ago.

Mr. Waters was in Fall River when a TIMES reporter went to his home last evening. The two colored servants were there, and they praised Mrs. Waters for her beauty and kindness. A sled and a hobby horse stood in a corner of the dining room. Astride the hobby horse was a big rag doll.

LONGWORTH'S GOING TO CUBA

Will Be the Guests of the City of Havana.

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 20.—Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth arrived here at 10:35 o'clock this evening on the private car Elysian and proceeded directly to Port Tampa, where they boarded the steamer for Havana, to spend part of their honeymoon in Cuba.

At the city station to-night a large crowd gathered and the Cuban Consul, F. F. Mendoza, presented to Mrs. Longworth a magnificent floral design emblematic of the friendship of Cubans for herself and her father. Mrs. Longworth received the gift with smiles.

At Tampa Bay Station the hotel orchestra gave the couple a serenade and the train was boarded by E. W. Morgan, the United States Minister to Cuba, who goes to Havana to assume his duties at his new post, and by President J. M. Barr and Vice President E. F. Cost of the Seaboard Air Line.

HAVANA, Feb. 20.—The city authorities are arranging an invitation gala grand opera performance at the National Theatre for Friday, at which it is proposed that Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth shall occupy the President's box as Havana's guests of honor.

Very great interest is being taken in the President's annual ball Feb. 22, on account of the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Longworth are expected to be present. They will also be urged to attend the ball of the American Club on Washington's Birthday.

OFFICER HALTED LONGWORTHS.

They Speeded in Auto—Washington Court in a Quandary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—As Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth were speeding to the station on their way south yesterday they were stopped and their chauffeur put under arrest by a bicycle policeman. The officer did not know who they were at the time, but it came out to-day in the police court.

The couple were being bowled along at Florida and Massachusetts Avenues when Policeman Cole overtook them. His repeated shouts had met with no response, but he managed to stop them. He found that his speedometer registered thirty miles an hour. It was only twenty-two when he began the chase, but they increased the speed after he began to yell "Stop!" Samuel Luttrell, the chauffeur, gave his name and address and sped away while the policeman was noting the number of the machine.

Luttrell astonished everybody by appearing in court to-day. The usual course with him and other chauffeurs for wealthy men is to forfeit a nominal collateral and let it go. But Luttrell wanted to enjoy the dismay of the court and the policeman when it was discovered whose machine had been stopped.

The court was in a quandary when Luttrell made known that the case involved the daughter of the President. There was a lot of conferring, while Luttrell smilingly enjoyed the confusion. Judge Mullowny finally decided to put it up to the police, so Major Sylvester was asked by telephone for instructions.

The answer he got from the Chief of Police was not encouraging. Major Sylvester said there was no reason for letting Luttrell off any more than any other offender. The information was accordingly made out, and then the court and the prosecuting attorney conferred again long and earnestly. Finally Luttrell was allowed to go without a trial, still grinning. Policeman Cole got out of court as quickly as he could.

KEPT HOUSE, NEARLY TOOK IT.

Boarding-House Keeper's Aide Stripped the Tenants' Rooms at Night.

Finding that two houses took too much of her time, Mrs. Brosnan, a boarding house keeper of 104 East 126th Street, employed James Fitzgerald to take care of the one she had at 148 West 128th Street. That was some time ago. On Saturday night Fitzgerald disappeared, and with him the furniture, carpets, pictures, money, watches, and jewelry contained in 148. Now Fitzgerald is in the West 125th Street Police Station accused of grand larceny.

Fitzgerald's duties were to keep the house in order and collect rents and board money from the tenants. He did it very well for a while, and Mrs. Brosnan thought she had found a jewel. Saturday night, though, the boarders all went out, as boarders sometimes do on Saturday night, and left Fitzgerald in full and solitary possession. When they returned there was little of portable nature left in the place.

George Crittenden lost a $125 gold watch and several pieces of jewelry. Others suffered smaller but just as distressing losses.

Detectives Curley and Campbell found Fitzgerald yesterday at 65 West 133d Street. He confessed.

PINK PILLS FOR ALL.

Force of Lifers Sent Them In Every Case, Witness Says.

Mrs. Nellie U. Wallington, formerly employed by the Force of Life Chemical Company, testified before United States Commissioner Ridgway again yesterday. She said that the stuff sent to applicants for Force of Life samples was called "dope" by the persons who put it in packages. Mrs. Wallington also told about pink pills that went with every order. "Incurables," she said, were charged $3 a month, and "curables" had to pay $6 a month.

Mrs. Wallington said that the liquid medicine was take from a barrel which, she thought, contained nothing but water.

There was much wrangling between Assistant United States District Attorney Houghton and Lawyer Vause for the defense. Once, when Mrs. Wallington's testimony concerned Mrs. Laura M. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson became so excited that she rose from her chair; her attorneys had to make her sit down.

The witness told about letters sent out from the Force of Life offices, and identified various labels. She said that a kidney remedy was sent to one William Taylor when there was no indication on Taylor's index card that he had kidney trouble.

Mrs. Wallington said that Mrs. Wilson distributed the mail among her subordinates.

SAYS GUARANTEE WAS BAD.

Real Estate Owner Accuses Frederic Nugent, Who Insured Titles.

The District Attorney's office is investigating the affairs of Frederic F. Nugent, promoter of the Equitable Title Guarantee Company, the Gotham Safe Deposit Company, and the Van Courtlandt Bank, all of which have offices at 187 Greenwich Street. The immediate charge against Nugent is undertaking the insurance of titles without having been licensed by the State Insurance Department.

Percy F. Vandewater of Cedarhurst, L. I., complained yesterday to Assistant District Attorney Pinchot that Nugent had accepted from him $500 for guaranteeing the titles to his property. Mr. Vandewater said that he found the guarantees worthless. It is expected that other complainants will appear.

Constantine M. Schied, owner of 187 Greenwich Street, will serve a dispossess warrant on Nugent to-day on account of $2,000 rent already overdue.

MAYOR INDORSES PADDEN.

He Is a Bright Man and I Believe He Will Make Good.

Mayor McClellan came out yesterday in approval of the appointment of Michael Clarence Padden to be Water Commissioner at $4,000 a year.

"I believe Mr. Padden will make good," he said. "He is a bright man, and as far as I can learn he has made good in every place he has held. The appointment made by Commissioner Ellison suits me very well."

Headaches and Neuralgia From Colds.
Laxative Bromo Quinine, world wide Cold and Grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for full name and look for signature E. W. Grove. 25c. —Adv.

THE HEINZES TO BUILD UP-STATE TROLLEY ROAD

$4,000,000 Line to Connect Rochester and Elmira.

FIRM BUYS EXCHANGE SEATS

$90,000 Paid for Membership in New York Exchange and $35,000 for a Boston Seat.

Having settled their long-standing copper war in Montana and made terms by which the United Copper Company comes into possession of cash and securities to the value of $25,000,000, the Heinzes are branching into finance. Yesterday they purchased seats on the Stock Exchanges here and in Boston, and papers of incorporation will be filed to-day for an up-State interurban railway which they will finance.

The new railway, which will operate a high-speed electric service between Elmira and Rochester, will be called the Rochester and Elmira Electric Railway Company, and will be capitalized at $4,000,000, divided into 40,000 shares. Franchises have already been procured in all the townships through which the road will run, and for a good part of its length private right of way across country has been contracted for. No construction or grading has been attempted, but surveys have been made of the entire route. The enterprise is in such shape that work may be started as soon as the formal approval of the State Railroad Commissioners has been obtained.

Ralph Wolf, the attorney who drew up the papers of incorporation and who is one of the incorporators, said yesterday that he would make application to the Railroad Commission as soon as the charter was obtained, and he anticipated no difficulty in getting for the company the necessary certificate of "public convenience and necessity." As a matter of fact, he said, according to a decision of the Court of Appeals, the commission could not withhold its approval, and the process of obtaining it ought to be only a matter of a month or two. In that case he thought it would be safe to predict that the road would be in operation inside of three years.

The route runs through Brighton, Avon, Livonia, Lakeville, Dansville, Cohocton, Bath, Painted Post, Corning, and Horseheads to Elmira, paralleling the Erie tracks from Corning westward. The line will be single-track, and as surveyed will be 120 miles long. The cars are to be of the high-speed type of overhead trolley operated on the interurban systems of the Middle West, and it is proposed to include in the service sleepers and through express cars, which will directly compete with the railroad for local traffic between Elmira and Rochester. In fact the entire project is directly in line with the electric local systems projected by the Erie to forestall just such competition.

The incorporators are Max H. Schultze, Horace G. Abel, Stanley Gifford, Henry Brunssen, Frederick Eckstein, Henry Velthusen, C. B. Geer, Tracy S. Buckingham, and Ralph Wolf. Nearly all of these men are either partners in the banking firm of Otto Heinze & Co. or associated with the Heinzes in coppers.

The Heinzes have never before concerned themselves with any business not connected with copper, and they have no interests up the State. Mr. Wolf, whose law firm has been included in the host of Heinze legal advisers for a number of years, explained their interest in traction by the necessity of getting place for some of the copper war settlement cash.

Yesterday J. S. Bach purchased a seat on the New York Stock Exchange for Otto Heinze & Co., paying $90,000 for it.

Advices to Wall Street from Boston told of the purchase of a seat on the Exchange there, also for Otto Heinze & Co., at $35,000. The New York seat is for Max H. Schultze, who will become the board member of the firm.

At the office of Heinze & Co. it was said yesterday that the firm was not ready to discuss its traction plans.

A RAFFLES IN NEW ROCHELLE.

Caught in Artist Kemble's Home with the Silver Packed Up.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Feb. 20.—A "gentleman burglar," who has refused to give his real name and address because, he says, he comes from a prominent family in New York and wants to shield his kin from disgrace, was captured by Policeman Thomas Stouter early this morning while he was robbing the villa of Artist E. W. Kemble in Rochelle Park. Policeman Stouter was assisted in capturing the burglar by Joseph T. Brown, Jr., Vice President of the Manhattan Trust Company of New York, who lives near the Kemble villa.

The Kembles are in Florida. The policeman in passing the house this morning noticed the pantry window open with an overturned ash can beneath it. This aroused his suspicions and he roused Mr. Brown to get from him the house key. Mr. Brown accompanied Stouter to the Kemble house, and the two began a burglar hunt.

On the first floor they stumbled over a valise which contained the family silver. With only the light of an electric torch they then ascended to the second floor, where they found the burglar hiding under a bed. Stouter leveled his revolver at the burglar who crawled out and threw up his hands.

"Don't shoot," he cried, "you've got me right and I'll give in."

Stouter snapped the handcuffs on the man and took him to the police station, where he said he was George Stillitson. The prisoner wore a light tweed suit, a new black overcoat, and a derby hat. When arraigned before Judge Van Auken he waived examination and was held for the Grand Jury.

He pleaded his own case before the Judge and showed so surprising a familiarity with the law that the police think he is a lawyer.

This is the third attempt to rob the Kemble house. Several years ago the artist made sketches of the foot prints of a burglar who had robbed his place. With the aid of these the police afterward arrested the burglar, and he is now doing a twelve-year term in Sing Sing.

FOR GOOD CHILDREN ONLY.

Mrs. Mackay to Entertain All Those in the 12th School District.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay, who, since her election to the school board of Roslyn, L. I., has taken a deep interest in educational matters, is to give an entertainment to the children of the Twelfth School District, on the afternoon of March 1. This is Mrs. Mackay's home district. Everything possible has been done to insure the pleasure of the children.

As Mrs. Mackay's New York home is not large enough for her to take care of all the children in the district, she has rented the Grand Central Palace, on Lexington Avenue, for the occasion. The principals of the schools, the members of the school board of the district, and several members of the Board of Education will attend.

Only the good children have received invitations. Truants have been purposely left out in making up the list. The children are expected to sing "America." There will be an address by City Supt. Maxwell, and John Graham Brooks will also speak. The children will go through a physical exercise drill, and a moving picture show will follow.

REPRIMAND FOR MUSICIANS.

Maryland Society's President Tells Them to Learn the National Anthem.

The Maryland Society of New York held its eighth annual dinner last night at the Hotel Astor. Every member of the society was positive that he had not settled down permanently in New York City, but was only sojourning here like an immigrant with eyes longing for a look at the homeland.

At the guests' table were Marion J. Verdery, President of the New York Southern Society; T. J. McGuire, Vice President of the Georgia Society; Ralph H. Holland, President of the North Carolina Society; Ferdinand C. Latrobe, ex-Mayor of Baltimore; Walter D. Hawkins, President of the Delaware Society; Howard R. Bayne, Governor of the Society of Virginians; Edward Owen, Commander of the Confederate Veteran Camp of New York; J. Hampden Robb, President of the Pennsylvania Society; the Rev. Allan Rickey, John J. Delany, Samuel M. Gardenhire, President of the Missouri Society; Dr. W. M. Polk, President of the Tennessee Society, and others.

The Rev. J. Nevett Steele, President of the Maryland Society, was the toastmaster. The first toast was "The President and the Army and Navy of the United States." This was responded to with the company singing "The Star-Spangled Banner." The singing was not a success, and the toastmaster said:

"Let all Maryland men learn to sing the National anthem and the foreign musicians learn the time."

The musicians and the guests were equally confused.

John J. Delany, Corporation Counsel of New York, said: "This is the greatest, grandest city in the world in point of rectitude and personal safety. A well-behaved woman can walk in our streets at any hour of night without fear of violence. It is a materialistic city, but its arteries are filled with good red blood, beating from a heart that is not hardened in the struggle for wealth.

"We spend hundreds of thousands of dollars for the care of our invalids, for the old and feeble, and the ill and we do it gladly. Within twenty-five years we will have solved the problem of eradicating and exterminating the 'Great White Plague,' and teach Europe how to do it."

COASTWISE SKIPPER DEAD.

While Ill of Ptomaine Poison He Ran His Vessel to Port.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Feb. 20.—Capt. S. L. Askins of the Savannah liner City of Mobile, died at his home, in New Rochelle, to-day of ptomaine poisoning. He was one of the oldest skippers in the coastwise service. About two weeks ago he was taken ill at Savannah, but bravely insisted upon bringing his steamer to New York. While out at sea he became deathly sick, and was declared by the ship surgeon to be suffering from ptomaine poisoning. He directed affairs aboard the vessel from his berth, and none of the passengers knew of his serious condition until the boat reached New York. He died at his home, in East Chester Road, near New Rochelle. He was 65 years old and leaves a widow and one child.

RUSSIA ASKS FOR DELAY.

And Case of Gaidsis, Said to be Political, Goes Over.

The case of Felix Gaidsis, at a hearing before United States Commissioner Shields, on the charge that he is a fugitive from Russian justice, was postponed for the second time yesterday at the request of the Messrs. Coudert, representing the Russian Government. March 1 was set for the hearing.

Gaidsis is fighting deportation, on the ground that he is wanted in Russia for political purposes and that an attempt will be made there to extort from him revolutionary secrets. He is charged with having stolen 4,200 rubles from M. Vesnakoff, Secretary of State to the Emperor, at St. Petersburg, while he was employed as valet to the Secretary.

The Russian Government's counsel showed a cablegram from St. Petersburg saying that evidence in the case had been forwarded by mail.

Elias Rosenthal, who has been employed by Russian Catholics in this city to defend Gaidsis, objected to the continuance, but was overruled.

SCARE IN CHINATOWN.

Mock Duck Arrested, and Raids Made on Every Hand.

Mock Duck was arrested last night on a warrant charging him with attempted bribery, and all Chinatown was excited. It was noised around that Mock had shot somebody. Won Get ran to the Elizabeth Street Station, where Mock was locked up.

"Who did he shoot?" he asked Sergt. Kelly.

"Nobody," answered the Sergeant, and Won Get departed.

Raid after raid stirred the district last night, and the Chinamen filled the streets chattering and running from place to place to warn others that there was "something doing." The police activity even extended to the back room of a saloon in Park Row, complaint of which had been made through the District Attorney's office. Eight women were arrested and locked up. So was Albert H. Curley, the alleged proprietor.

This raid drew a crowd which blocked traffic in Park Row, even stopping the cars. At the same time a top floor room in Pell Street was raided. Here Mock Duck was arrested. Detectives swore that last Saturday, when they raided this same place, Mock Duck offered them $50 to allow two prisoners to escape.

TOOK A GRAND PIANO HOME.

Tenants Abandoned It, So House-wrecker Appropriated It.

For nearly two weeks the Kastein family have been enjoying the very latest music as it issued from a grand piano that adorned the parlor of their home, at 127 Broome Street. The possession of this instrument was due entirely to the enterprise of the father of the family, Eli Kastein.

Eli brought the prize home on Feb. 7. He was then working with a house-wrecking concern that was demolishing an apartment house at 140th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The piano was found in one of the rooms on the second floor, and, as all the tenants had moved out, it apparently lacked an owner. The other men were in doubt what to do with it, but Kastein solved the problem by carting it home with him that evening.

A few days later Capt. Thompson of the West 125th Street Station received word from a piano company that one of its pianos was missing. Detectives Marron and Burke were put on the case, and last night they tiptoed up to Kastein's apartment. They listened at the door for a moment to be sure they were on the right track, but "Since Father Went to Work" reassured them. They entered and arrested Kastein, who said that he would make a satisfactory explanation in the morning. He was allowed the quiet of a cell, however, in which to think out his explanation.

CITY BREVITIES.

The Amherst Society of New York, composed of graduates of Amherst College, will give a college dinner at the Waldorf this evening. One of the features will be a set of kinetoscope pictures of present-day college life taken especially for the occasion.

An attachment was issued yesterday for $25,000 against Alexander A. Munroe of the firm of Munroe & Munroe, stock brokers, in favor of Senator Warner Miller Miller, in the suit recently brought against the firm by Mr. Miller.

The twenty-first annual Washington's Birthday conference of the young people of the Reformed Episcopal Churches of New York and vicinity will be held in the church at Madison Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street at 10:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. In the afternoon there will be an address on "The Character of Washington" by the Rev. G. W. Huntington of Newburg.

The Manhattan College preliminary contest for the Grady memorial medal for oratory will take place at De La Salle Institute Hall, 107 West Fifty-eighth Street, this evening at 8:15 o'clock.

The women students of Teachers College have arranged to celebrate Washington's Birthday with a masquerade ball in the hall of the odrmitory. Male students will be admitted later to a vaudeville show in the Horace Mann Auditorium.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

2,000 waist patterns,
embroidered and lace inserted.

NOT a pattern in this great assemblage but possesses the charm of daintiness in high degree, and not a pattern but would cost the manufacturers more to-day to reproduce than we are quoting at retail.

Main Floor.

We secured our option on them at a bargain months ago, and since then there's been a great advance in the price of cottons, Val. Laces and embroideries.

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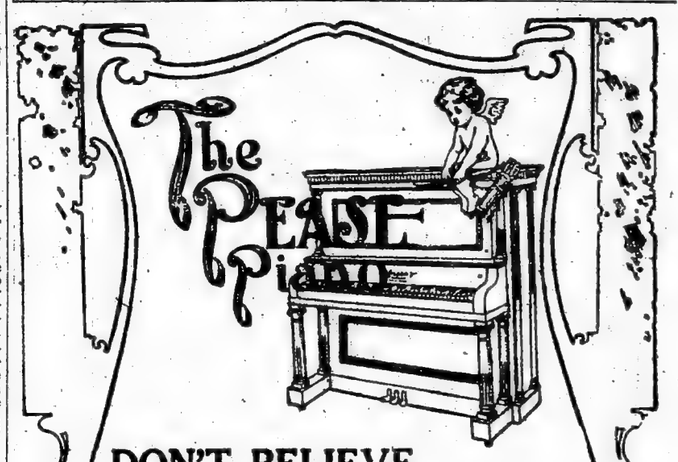

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HIGGINS MEN DISMAYED BY AN ECONOMY MOVE

Cash for Officials' Expenses Cut from Appropriation Bill.

BURNETT A REFORM SHOUTER

And His New Comrades Wonder at Zeal of "Old Guard" Recruit—Rogers Scores a Point.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Assemblyman Jean L. Burnett of Ontario, the only member of the "old guard" who was not deprived of his yellow jacket in the reorganization of the Assembly, is now the real leader of the reform movement in that body. Like all converts, Mr. Burnett is an enthusiast. He is urging the reorganizers to go the full limit in reform. His stride is such that some of them are already beginning to show signs of fatigue.

The laggards are casting suspicion upon Mr. Burnett's purposes. They do not give him credit for complete sincerity, and intimate that his real motive is to render the reorganization movement so unpopular with all those who are in political life as to cause a reaction against the "new deal."

The full stature to which Mr. Burnett has grown as a reformer was revealed to-day in the Assembly when Majority Leader Moreland introduced the annual appropriation bill. There were some important reforms in the bill. They were there, it is said, primarily because of the inclination of Speaker Wadsworth and Majority Leader Moreland, but according to those who know the secrets of the Ways and Means Committee they would not have been there had not Mr. Burnett strongly counselled the Speaker and the new leader that they could show no greater political wisdom than by carrying out fully their reform ideas.

The bill appropriates $18,769,161.94. This is a decrease of $122,457.54, compared with the bill of 1905 as introduced, and of $370,232.54, compared with last year's bill as signed by the Governor. The reappropriations in last year's bill as signed were $105,602.05, while the reappropriations in the bill put in to-day are $64,478.53, a decrease of $41,124.46. Nearly every department of the State Government is concerned. The decreases for the most part have been effected by striking out lump sum appropriations made to cover alleged expenses, but in reality intended to conceal advances in salary. In explaining the decreases Leader Moreland said:

"The true purpose of the Appropriation bill is to provide money for the payment of the obligations of State existing by virtue of other statutes. It is not, properly speaking, the province of this bill to fix or increase salaries or to impose duties upon State officials or to determine their rights and privileges."

He asked for the second reading and advancement of the bill. Unanimous consent was required. Ex-Leader Rogers objected on the ground that such procedure was without precedent. He wanted the measure sent back to the Ways and Means Committee for consideration and printed in order that its contents might be fully known. This, after some sparring, was done.

Cox of Erie offered two bills providing that expense money shall not be allowed to any State officer hereafter and that transportation corporations of the State shall carry free of charge all State officers, including legislators, in view of the valuable franchises granted by the State.

Something of a stir was made by this action of Cox. He said his bills were intended to prevent State officers getting State money "under cover." He thought this was the opportune time to prohibit them from receiving anything "in lieu of expenses."

That the Cox bills were a part of the "new deal" programme was at once apparent when Moreland took up the defense of the measures.

Rogers again took the floor, and gave the friends of Gov. Higgins a shock by declaring that last session he had caused an item of $600 to be inserted in the Appropriation bill as the result of a written request from the Executive Department. This money, he said, was for the use of Cuthbert W. Pound, counsel to the Governor. "No one," said Mr. Rogers, "is more in sympathy with the cutting off of these extra sums than I am. I think the reform should extend to the Judges who receive extra compensation under the guise of expenses."'

Subway Guard Rails Bill Passed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—The Assembly to-day passed unanimously the Bernstein bill providing for the erection by the Interborough Company of guard rails in the Subway at Wall Street, Fulton Street, Grand Central, Times Square, Ninety-sixth, Seventy-second, and the other principal stations.

NEWSPAPER MEN MEET.

Publishers' Association Holding Its Twentieth Annual Session Here.

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association met at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday morning for the twentieth of its annual meetings. The sessions are to last three days and are to close with a dinner. The President, S. S. Rogers of The Chicago Daily News, presided at yesterday's meeting. The Secretary is Herbert F. Gunnison of The Brooklyn Eagle.

Nearly half of the members of the association were present yesterday, and many topics were discussed, such as the use of trolley cars in delivering newspapers. It was shown that in many cities this form of delivery is of the greatest service. The use of wireless telegraphy was regarded as well worth consideration in the collection and sending of news.

Discontinuance of the recognition of advertising agents, with their commissions, was discussed, without the expression of any opinion by the publishers as an organization. There was no formal expression of opinion as to whether the newspapers should curtail their automobile news because the manufacturers largely confined their advertising to magazines.

The Dinner Committee—Herbert L. Gunnison of The Brooklyn Eagle, E. P. Crall of The New York Commercial, and W. J. Pattison of The New York Evening Post—have arranged to have the dinner in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria, with the tier boxes open for the wives and daughters of the publishers. The speakers will be F. M. Davenport of Hamilton College, on "The Newspaper in a Democracy"; the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, who will talk on "The Pulpit and the Press," and Rollo Ogden of The New York Evening Post, who has not announced just what he will talk about. A fourth speaker is still to be selected.

WANTS STRIKERS ENJOINED.

National Fireproofing Co. Charges Masons and Bricklayers with Conspiracy.

An order to show cause why an injunction should not be granted against the Mason Builders' Association and the bricklayers' unions of the City of New York, restraining them from continuing an alleged conspiracy against the National Fire Proofing Company, was obtained from Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court and served yesterday. It is returnable on Friday. The Fire Proofing Company alleges that a conspiracy exists between these organizations to prevent it from doing business in New York.

It is mentioned in the affidavits and papers accompanying the complaint that the institution of this action brings to a head a long-standing dispute. The plaintiff is not a member of the Mason Builders' Association, but it employs union workmen. At the present time, the complaint sets forth, strikes are in progress on ten large jobs of the National Fire Proofing Company in this city. By reason of the fact that one of the bricklayers' unions is not a party to the agreement with the employers, it is alleged, the conspiracy is enabled to continue its work of installing its fireproofing on the College of the City of New York. It is maintained, however, that this outside union will very shortly be forced to sign the agreement, and that thereafter the plaintiff will be deprived of its only active job. One of the purposes of the injunction asked for is to restrain No. 37 from signing the agreement.

By reason of the agreement referred to in the complaint, the moment the plaintiff attempts to install its own material, it is alleged, a strike is declared on the building, not for any grievance against the plaintiff, but because the builder has sublet his fireproofing contract.

The complaint is accompanied by affidavits by Theodore Starrett, President of the Thompson-Starrett Company, and Henry E. Lineaweaver, general counsel for the National Fire Proofing Company.

HEAR MUTUAL RESERVE CASE.

Grand Jury Gets Some of the Evidence Jerome's Men Have Obtained.

Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Kresel went before the Grand Jury yesterday with the evidence they have been collecting against officers of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company. George W. Harper, Treasurer; E. M. Harper, Assistant Treasurer; William Porter, Controller; Charles W. Camp, Secretary, and E. A. Powers, Auditor, went before the jury, and other witnesses will be called to-day, including J. D. Wells, whose suit against President Burnham and Vice President Eldridge for false arrest was settled by the officers of the company out of its funds.

There are other charges which have been presented to the District Attorney in the Mutual Reserve case. It has appeared from the investigations that the warrant through which Mr. Wells was paid was drawn to a man named Anderson, who is to be a witness, and this, it is alleged, involved a falsification of the books in vouching for the payment that constituted forgery in the third degree. The principal charge involved in the Mutual Reserve case is larceny, the law of this State holding that any illegal or unauthorized payment of trust funds constitutes the offense, whether the individuals concerned profited themselves thereby or not. Under this law it has been set up that all money paid for political contributions and for legislative purposes could be made the basis of similar legal action.

NICOLL SAYS HEARST FIGHTS FOR REVENGE

Ryan and Belmont Beat Him at St. Louis, Lawyer Declares.

MERGER HEARINGS AT ALBANY

Attorney General Asked to Bring Suit to Prevent Consolidation of City's Railways.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—A charge that William R. Hearst, in attacking Thomas F. Ryan and August Belmont, is actuated by resentment because of the part they played in defeating his aspirations for the Democratic Presidential nomination, was made by De Lancey Nicoll to-day at the merger hearing before Attorney General Mayer. Mr. Nicoll also said Mr. Hearst was pushing the campaign against the consolidation of New York City's railways as part of his plan to be made Governor.

Clarence J. Shearn appeared in favor of the motion that the Attorney General institute proceedings against the Interborough-Metropolitan Company. The company was represented by Paul D. Cravath, Joseph S. Auerbach, and Mr. Nicoll. Mr. Nicoll attracted most attention by his attack on Mr. Hearst and his revelation that Ryan took an active part in the opposition to Mr. Hearst's candidacy before the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis.

"This petition, if not frivolous, (for I will not describe anything that Mr. Shearn represents as frivolous,) is at least ill-considered," said Mr. Nicoll. "I think it is not going beyond a proper argument to ask your Honor to consider who it is that makes this complaint. Is it the Mayor of the City of New York, or the Legislature of the State of New York, or any of the responsible bodies in the City of New York? Not at all. It is a gentleman who is conducting a newspaper for profit in the City of New York, who is trying to stir up, by making this attack, which he constantly prints in his paper from day to day, a prejudice against my clients.

"Of course, we are bound to assume that William Randolph Hearst acts from purely public and patriotic motives in all these things, and that he is not actuated by any personal ill-will, and yet at the same time we cannot forget the fact that Mr. Hearst is a person of like feelings with ourselves, and when we view him in that light we must reflect that he was a candidate for the nomination for President at the last Democratic Convention, and that his aspirations in that regard were defeated by Mr. Ryan and Mr. Belmont, the very gentlemen whose proposed measures are attacked here, and it is true that since that time he has been a persistent libeler of these gentlemen, who have brought a suit for $500,000 against him, which I have been trying for months to get into court, and I don't know whether he has appeared yet or not.

"That is the situation of this petition brought by Mr. Hearst, without any regard for the public interests or the policy of the State, only to gratify his personal ill-will against Mr. Ryan and Mr. Belmont, and by trying to put the present Republican administration in a bad light to assist him upon his meteoric flight toward the Governorship of the State of New York."

"So far as the application relates to the Governorship I can assure you it will be denied," said Attorney General Mayer as Mr. Nicoll finished. This remark caused a laugh, in which even Mr. Shearn joined.

Mr. Shearn said that as a result of the merger every surface railroad with the exception of two horse lines, the Pelham Park and City Island roads, are controlled by the Metropolitan and Interborough Companies, which it is now proposed to combine through the instrumentality of a stockholding corporation called the Interborough-Metropolitan Company.

He held that the combination is illegal by the terms both of the statute law and of the common law, because it tends to create a monopoly and is against the public policy. A plain violation of the statutes should not be ignored, he declared, because it placed the future developments of transit in the city at the mercy of a monopoly, because reckless stock watering has been resorted to, and because monopoly in public service is inherently bad.

At the hearing before the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly to-day on the Shanahan bill, which seeks to prevent the merger of the Belmont-Ryan lines from becoming operative, it's introducer amended it to make it apply to New York City only. Prof. Colin, Paul D. Cravath, John Henry Hammond, and ex-Senator Frank D. Pavey appeared against the measure. Mr. Shanahan and J. Aspinwall Hodges spoke for it.

"This bill," said Mr. Cravath, "is one of the worst I have ever seen. It would keep out numbers of corporations which want to enter the State to invest in and build up public service corporations. The United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia would for one be barred out. As I read this bill it would mean confiscation. I think it is clearly unconstitutional.

"No one can question that the present combination is authorized by the law as it now stands. For fifteen years this State has encouraged mergers and combinations, and this merger is a consummation of the policy encouraged by this legislation."

"We are looking to test the sentiment of to-day, not that of the past," broke in Mr. Shanahan.

Judge Henry Hammond, on behalf of New York banks, said the bill would embarrass financial institutions and prevent bankers from purchasing certain stocks. He thought it would injure credit.

"The forfeiture clause," he said, "is the most drastic I have ever seen. It is especially bad. It is the most socialistic doctrine injected into any bill here in years."

SUBPOENA BILL DEFEATED.

Cases of Rockefeller and H. H. Rogers Cited in Debate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Senator Brackett's bill making it a misdemeanor for any person to evade service of a process, subpoena, or mandate of court was defeated in the Senate to-day by a vote of 23 to 5, after a lively debate in which references were made to the recent experiences of court officers in endeavoring to serve subpoenas on H. H. Rogers and John D. Rockefeller.

"We have reached a point now," Senator Brackett said, "where if a man deliberately concludes not to be served with a writ he won't be. Take a recent case. Mr. H. H. Rogers, in a proceeding brought regularly by the Attorney General of Missouri, races away in an automobile and throws a man off the steps and evades a subpoena for a long time."

"Do you think this bill will cause Rockefeller or Rogers to worry?" Senator Grady asked. "No," he continued, "their lawyers will see that they are protected. But we in New York know how it will affect the ordinary citizen. He will be subjected to annoyance and persecution under threats of indictment. If this is right, don't ever talk of the law of privacy."

"This bill if passed would be used as a means of oppression, not to say blackmail," declared Senator Marks.

To Report Subway Claims Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—The Assembly Judiciary Committee to-day decided to report Assemblyman Young's bill giving storekeepers along Forty-second Street the right to sue in court to prove business losses suffered by them pending the building of the Subway. Assistant Corporation Counsel Guy opposed the bill on the ground that it established a principle which would operate to interfere with all future improvements in the City of New York which disturbed the condition of the streets.

11TH AV. BILL REPORTED.

Compels the New York Central to Put Tracks in a Tunnel.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—After a joint hearing to-day before the Cities Committees on the Saxe-Stanley bill to compel the New York Central to put its tracks on Eleventh Avenue in a tunnel, the Assembly Committee reported the bill favorably without amendment.

Ira A. Place, attorney for the New York Central, said the information the company had had from its engineers was to the effect that the only practicable change from the surface tracks was to construct an elevated road. Upon the suggestion of Chairman White, Mr. Place agreed to submit a bill to the committee which would embody the Central's idea as to what would be a reasonable proposition. The proposal for the construction of an elevated road along Eleventh Avenue is the old "West Street grab" idea.

James P. Truesdell, representing the Produce Exchange, and James E. Walsh, representing the Hay and Grain Dealers' Association, opposed the bill on the ground that it would work an injury to business interests along Eleventh Avenue. They favored giving the Central permission to erect an elevated structure.

Senator Saxe read telegrams from New York asserting that the New York Central had taken a delegation of hay and grain dealers to Albany to oppose the bill and warning the committee not to pay any attention to their arguments for the reason that all the hay and grain was sold and delivered to purchasers on the New Jersey side of the river.

John C. Coleman, representing the West End Association; John P. Dutton of the Republican Club; Mr. Alger of the Reform Club; L. J. Callanan, representing the retail grocers; Mrs. Harry Hastings, representing the Federation of Women's Clubs, and the Rev. John P. Chadwick made arguments for the bill.

The Senate Cities Committee at its meeting to-night also reported the bill favorably.

BANKING INQUIRY IN DOUBT.

Senate Sub-Committee Named to Make Recommendations.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—The proposed thorough investigation of the State Banking Department, it is now believed, will fizzle into an inquiry as to the advisability of revising the banking laws. The Senate Finance Committee to-day, after four weeks of hesitation about the Assembly's proposition for an out-and-out investigation of Kilburn's department, appointed a sub-committee to make recommendations on the Assembly resolutions. The sub-committee is Allds, Chairman; and Stevens, Raines, and Grady.

The understanding to-night is that the outcome of it all will be that the Finance Committee later in the session will report to the Senate a resolution to overhaul the banking laws in order to see which ones ought to be abolished, and what new provisions are necessary for a proper administration of the banks.

Senator Stevens was the sole champion of the out-and-out investigation resolution of the Assembly when the matter was finally taken up by the Senate committee this afternoon. He made a motion to report the resolution, and not one of the ten other members present stood with him. There were two absentees, Chairman Malby and Senator Armstrong.

The committee spent two hours in going over the testimony and documents on which Gov. Higgins dismissed the charges against Supt. Kilburn in the cases of the defunct German Bank of Buffalo and of the Merchants' Trust Company of New York. Some of the Senators say they were impressed with the absolute vindication which that testimony gave Kilburn.

TRANSIT BILL REPORTED.

New York Deputations Angered by Failure to Obtain a Hearing.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—The Senate Cities Committee late to-night reported out the Elsberg Rapid Transit bill. This provides for the separation of construction and operation contracts for future subways. The bill has the indorsement of the Citizens' Union. The plan is to progress the bill in the Senate to third reading, if possible, and then recommit it on Monday for purposes of a hearing on Tuesday.

A large delegation of Bronx people and a representation from the City Club came here to-day with facts, figures, and allegations against the bill. When they found that the committee would not give them an opportunity to present them through some half dozen selected speakers they were very angry.

It developed that there was no intention on the part of the committee to grant a hearing on the bill to-day, as the committee had arranged for the hearing on the Eleventh Avenue bill and other measures.

Between now and Tuesday Mayor McClellan will send to the Cities Committee his views on rapid transit legislation. This statement was made by Assistant Corporation Counsel Guy.

Amendments were made to the bill on Monday night by Senator Elsberg, one of which is regarded by opponents of the bill as fundamental, and that is an amendment to Section 32 of the rapid transit law. As originally introduced, the bill provided that any domestic trunk-line railroad might enter New York City under the Hudson or East River on the same basis as the Pennsylvania received,—that is to say, with a perpetual franchise.

The bill as amended, strikes out the word domestic in connection with railroads which may enter the city on that basis, and adds the Bronx River to the Hudson and East Rivers. This amendment is understood to be for the purpose of letting in the New York and New Haven Railroad.

Hooker Case Resolution Rejected.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—The Assembly Judiciary Committee to-day voted down the resolution introduced by Assemblyman Tompkins of New York asking for a reopening of the Justice Hooker case. That ends the matter unless Mr. Tompkins can persuade the Assembly to discharge the Judiciary Committee from the further consideration of the resolution.

Montross Gallery
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EXHIBITION OF
Horatio Walker's Latest Pictures
February 17th to March 10th
Gallery Open Washington's Birthday

OLD GUARD FORCES GAS BILL AMENDMENT

80-Cent Provision for Gravesend and Coney Island Adopted.

MOTION TO RECONSIDER VOTE

Made by Wainwright on Agnew's Appeal and Will Be Taken Up by the Assembly To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—The Agnew Eighty-cent Gas bill received a jolt to-day. Ex-Majority Leader Rogers led the revolt against the "new deal" machine headed by Sherman Moreland, and achieved a victory on behalf of the gas consumers of the old town of Gravesend and Coney Island. The Agnew bill raised the rate from $1 to $1.25 for these two sections of New York City. Grady of the Seventh Kings, in whose district Gravesend and Coney Island are situated, offered an amendment giving these places an 80-cent rate.

There was no hope that the amendment would pass until Rogers came to Grady's aid and demanded that the amendment be read. Grady followed Rogers's advice, and demanded a rising vote. The old guard Republicans rallied to Rogers, and by a vote of 56 to 38 the bill, against the protests of Agnew and Moreland, was amended and ordered reprinted.

Consternation reigned among the "new deal" people, who feared the State Gas Commission would now beat them out in reducing the price of gas in New York.

The discussion on the bill brought out amendments by Wedemeyer of Richmond and Bohan of New York, as well as by Grady. Wedemeyer wanted $1 gas by 1910, while Bohan wanted 75-cent gas in Manhattan. The prompt support given by Rogers to the Grady amendment and the resentment of many members against the provision of the Agnew bill which raised the price of gas combined to put Agnew and his supporters to rout.

Agnew declared his bill should not be amended; that it merely continued the recommendations of the Stevens Gas Commission of last year, and sought to accomplish the object that was defeated in the Senate on the eve of the last day of the session. He insisted that the bill was "not a slap at the Gas Commission," and induced Wainwright to move to reconsider the vote by which the Grady amendment had been incorporated in the bill. After a wrangle this motion was made a special order for to-morrow.

GAS BOARD BILL VOTED DOWN.

Stevens Fails by One Vote to Get It Reported—May Try Again.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Stevens failed by one vote to obtain the report by the Senate Finance Committee of his bill to abolish the State Commission of Gas and Electricity. His motion for a favorable report of the bill was lost by 6 to 5. Three Democratic Senators—Grady, Foley, and Kenean—voted with Stevens, Hill, and Barnes for the report of the bill; those who voted against it were Raines, Allds, Brown, McEwen, and Prime.

Senator Stevens will probably move his bill again at the next meeting of the Finance Committee or he may exercise his right to ask for the discharge of the committee from further consideration of the bill. The impression is that he will wait until next Tuesday, when Senators Malby and Armstrong are expected to be present.

$100 TO SWEAR FALSELY.

Woman Says Money Was Offered by Lawyer—He Denies It.

At a trial in the Supreme Court yesterday Miss Margaret Carroll, who was called as a witness, declared that money had been offered to her to sign a false statement. It was in the suit brought by Rachel E. Oatman, a dressmaker, who is seeking to recover $5,825 from the estate of Walter W. Watrous, asserting that while Mrs. Katherine Ballou posed as the wife of Mr. Watrous she had run up the bill.

Miss Carroll, who says she is a collector for the Charity Organization Society, testified that she had been called to the office of Lawyer Robert E. Cutting, counsel for the plaintiff, and that Cutting had offered her $100 if she would sign a statement, but she declared she would not sign it, because it was not true. She said the offer was then increased to $500.

Lawyer Cutting went on the stand later and declared that he had never asked Miss Carroll to sign a false statement, but a true statement of facts.

"I asked her why she had not signed the statement I had sent to her," he swore, "and she replied, 'I want $500 to sign that statement and to testify at the trial.'"

The case will be continued to-day.

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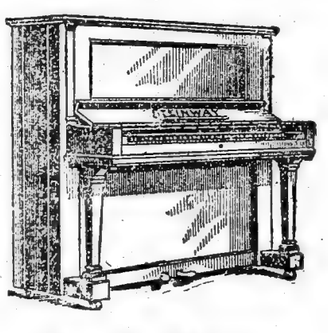

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has revolutionized the entire piano industry. While in form an upright piano, its tone possesses that wonderful, grand-like quality for which all other makers have striven in vain. Its attractive price, of $500, has not only established comparative piano values of to-day, but has also put it within the reach of everybody, even with moderate means. The thousands that have already been bought since its inception testify to the tremendous popularity of the Vertegrand.

Come and try it and be convinced.
Time payments, if desired.

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In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.
Store Opens Daily at 8 A. M., Closes at 5:30 P. M.
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Growth.

IT SEEMS LIKELY that the most rapid growth of any store in America is coming to Loeser's.

That is interesting to you because growth must be won by *service*. The Store grows fastest because it is persistently best.

Test it for yourself. See how it fills your needs—not only the large general needs, but your individual and particular and sometimes difficult needs.

The Store is forging ahead—keeping pace with the great growth of Brooklyn. And no community in the country has, or should have, better stores.

On Exhibition.

A piece of the silver-gray (*Argent Cour*) brocade Silk of which the court train of Miss Alice Roosevelt's Wedding Gown was fashioned, is on display in a Fulton street window.

This Silk was especially woven for the wedding gown and is not and will not be for sale.

Why Men Should Buy Dress Clothes at Loeser's.

HOWEVER PERMISSIBLE IT MAY BE TO show a certain carelessness about business Clothes, every man feels that his Dress Clothes should be faultless. And so many men buy business Clothes ready-to-wear and for Dress Clothes go to a good tailor.

But hundreds of Brooklyn men have learned that in this STORE FOR MEN just inside the Elm Place door on the main floor they will be sure not only of style and fit in business Clothes, but of absolute perfection in fit and style and tailoring in the Dress Clothes we sell.

They are made expressly for us on exactly the same principles of good tailoring that make the custom suit satisfactory. They have the same careful tailoring. They have really more smartness and style than any but the $75 or $100 tailor can give.

AND THEY COST PERHAPS $20 LESS THAN YOU WOULD PAY FOR AS GOOD A SUIT MADE TO MEASURE.

Hundreds of men think that saving is worth making:

Prince Albert Frock Coats and Waistcoats, $20 to $32
Evening Dress Suits.....$32 to $38
Tuxedo Suits.....$30 to $35

Main Floor, Elm Place.

$3.95 for $5 Suit Case.

A WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY OFFER, made especially for the business women and the teachers who will go away for the holiday and the week-end. These smart Suit Cases are splendidly made and finished in mannish style, but women will appreciate them because of the lighter weight.

They are made of cowhide leather on a steel frame, with stitched edge, linen lining and strong handle. Brass lock and clamps or strong straps; sizes 22, 24 and 26 inches.

$7.50 Loeser Suit Cases at $5.

These handsome Suit Cases are too well known to need description. They are the equal of any Suit Case sold regularly for $7.50. They are strong, durable and dependable, with special conveniences inside and special smartness and snap without. The man with a Suit Case need for the Washington's Birthday trip or for a journey round the world will find no more dependable and satisfactory traveling companion than this LOESER FIVE DOLLAR SUIT CASE.

Made of selected cowhide leather, linen lined, with hand riveted steel frame and reinforced corners; inside straps and shirt flap, solid brass trimmings and extra strong handles; sizes 22, 24 and 26 inches.

Main Floor.

The Loeser "Innovation" Shoe at $3.50 : : For Women.

IN FIT, IN SHAPELINESS AND DAINTINESS it is the equal of many Shoes sold regularly at $5. It is, we are confident,

The Best $3.50 Shoe Anywhere.

"Innovation" Shoes are made expressly for us. They are cut from superior leathers and every detail of fit and finish is perfection. The lasts are frequently changed in accordance with the newest styles and shapes. These, out of the fifty "Innovation" styles, are special favorites just now.

FOR STREET WEAR. Lace or button Innovation Shoes of black Russia calfskin, with Cuban heel and stout welted sole, flaring at the side and narrowing to the toe in the new fashion. The well fitting heel, fine arch under the instep and the new short toe give a very smart, trim effect to the foot.

FOR DRESS WEAR. Made of patent leather with dull kidskin top, Cuban heel and light welted sole. These dainty Shoes are cut on the new drop last which gives a smart downward slope to the point of the toe and keeps the patent leather smooth and unwrinkled. Button styles.

Second Floor.

20,000 Yards of Dress Ginghams, 5c.

IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF STYLES and colorings, including a full variety of plain colors—a splendid, sturdy Gingham that will launder perfectly and that is great value at five cents a yard.

Checks, stripes, plaids and plain colors in pink, light blue, tan, red, green, light gray, navy and Oxford gray.

Second Floor. None C. O. D. No Mail or 'Phone Orders.

The Great Furniture Month.
Notable Economies at Loeser's.

FURNITURE FOR EVERY ROOM IN THE HOUSE except the kitchen; Furniture of every sort, simple or ornate; Furniture in immense variety and the best product of the best Furniture makers in America may be bought here now for an

Average Fourth Under Usual Prices.

The chance will end with this month and will not be equaled again until the next great sale in August—even if it is equaled then.

Couches and Box Couches

make one of the special features of the sale. These are of high grade, made to stand hard usage and to give the greatest comfort. Here are some of the lowered prices:

Couches.

$11.25, regularly $14. Oak frame, tufted seat and head rest.
$12, regularly $15. Tufted seat and head rest, trimmed with fringe.
$13.25, regularly $16.50. Oak frame, plain upholstered seat and head rest.
$17.50, regularly $22. Oak frame, tufted seat and head rest.
$22.50, regularly $32. Closely tufted seat and head rest, trimmed with fringe.
All of the above Couches covered in plain or embossed velours, choice of designs and colors.
$36, regularly $45. Deeply tufted seat and head rest, hair filling, upholstered in the best manner, covered with imperial velour.

Box Couches.

$10.75, regularly $13.50. Tufted seat.
$13.50, regularly $17. Tufted seat.
$19.75, regularly $24.50. With loose mattress.
$25.50, regularly $32. Extra wide, with loose mattress.
$20, regularly $25. Closely tufted seat.

Leather Covered Couches.

$29, regularly $36. Oak frame, tufted seat and head rest.
$44, regularly $55. Mahogany finish frame, tufted seat and head rest.
$88, regularly $110. Full tufted Turkish Couch, Harrington spring base.
$16.75, regularly $21. Extra wide, tufted seat.
All of the above Couches covered in denim; choice of colors.
These Couches can also be made in different covers at specially reduced prices.

Third Floor.

ITALIAN TAILOR FOUND STRANGELY MURDERED

His Throat Cut and Ten Stab Wounds in His Breast.

NO TRACE OF HIS SLAYERS

His Body Found in a Secluded Section of Bath Beach—Widow Not Told of His Death.

With his throat cut and ten deep stab wounds in his body, Abele Cimpia, an Italian tailor, was found murdered early yesterday morning in a secluded section of Bath Beach. Late last night the police had made little progress toward tracing the murderers. They had few clues, for one thing, and there seemed every prospect that the killing will go down in police annals among the many unsolved Italian crimes of New York. It is certain that robbery was not the motive for the murder, and the young Italian was not known to have had any enemies who might be seeking his life.

Abele Cimpia two weeks ago opened a tailor shop at 1,632 Bath Avenue, only a stone's throw from the Bath Beach Police Station. He was found murdered in Eighty-fifth Street, about 200 feet east of Twentieth Avenue, within two blocks of his home, which was at 2,136 Eighty-fifth Street, and within half a dozen blocks of his shop. He had been murdered on his way home on Monday night.

The police believe that the murder was committed about 11 o'clock. Not much over an hour later Policeman Owendorf of the Bath Beach Station, patrolling his beat, strolled along Eighty-fifth Street. On a grass plot he saw something which at first looked like a log. As he approached and looked closer he found it to be the body of a man, and as he sought to raise it from the ground the head fell limply to one side. The throat of the man had been cut from ear to ear and there were ten stab wounds about the right breast.

There were no signs of a struggle, only a pool of blood. The policeman, finding that the body was still warm, lost no time in summoning an ambulance from the Norwegian Hospital. Dr. Bumgard, who responded to the call, said that the man had been dead for at least an hour. Before the ambulance arrived the policeman had blown his whistle, and Roundsman Dobson of the Bath Beach Station had responded.

The two policemen looked about for a weapon, but did not find any. On searching the man's pockets they found a card bearing his name and address, and the Roundsman, remembering that Salvatore Romeo, an Italian fruit importer, lived near by in the same street, hastened to his house to see if he knew something about the murdered man.

James Romeo, a son of the fruit importer, answered the bell. When the policeman asked him if he knew anybody by the name of Abele Cimpia, he replied:

"Why, yes; he is my brother-in-law. What is the matter?"

"I'm afraid Cimpia is a goner," replied the Roundsman.

"What is that you say?" said the brother-in-law. "Has he committed suicide?"

"No, worse than that," said the policeman. "You come and see for yourself."

The roundsman took James Romeo and an elder brother, Salvatore Romeo, Jr., down the street. There on the grass in the light of a lantern they identified the young Italian who fourteen months before had married their sister. Then the body was taken to the police station, where the Coroner viewed it yesterday forenoon. It was then sent to the morgue.

As soon as the Brooklyn Detective Bureau was notified, Acting Captain McAuley put Detective Sergeants Vachris and Mealli on the case. Later they were reinforced by Detective Sergeants Kaiser, Van Wagoner, and Hughes, and Capt. McAuley himself and Capt. Patrick Summers of the Bath Beach Station took personal charge of the hunt for the murderers.

The spot where the murder was committed is a lonely one. Across the street from where the body was found there are, for half the length of the block, nothing but vacant lots. On the southern side of the street is a high board fence extending from Twentieth Avenue to Starr's barn, and inclosing a vacant plot. Where the barn is the fence runs back from the street until it meets the barn wall on each side of the structure, forming a recess which would make a good retreat for men waiting in ambush. It was here that the body was discovered.

Further on up the street are the cottages of some well-to-do people, the section being one of the best in Bath Beach. But the street is dark at night, and while the police are not sure that the murder was committed where the body was found, they declare that it might well have been and no one would have been the wiser, for by 11 o'clock at night the houses in this neighborhood are usually darkened and their occupants sound asleep.

The police learned from several sources that the murdered man had had no money in his possession on Monday night beyond 2 cents that was found in his pocket. A pearl pin was found in his scarf, and his coat had not even been unbuttoned, which convinced the police that the murderers had made no attempt to search his clothing. The job of killing Cimpia must have been swiftly done. The murdered man had one hand in his pocket grasping the key of his store. In the other hand he had a cigar.

The police, in setting out to trace the victim's movements on the day preceding his death, found that in the forenoon he had been to Manhattan to pay some bills and buy some dress goods. In the afternoon he spent a couple of hours playing the Italian game of "terzera" in the shoemaker shop of Giuseppi Cassino at Bay Twenty-second Street and Bath Avenue, within a block of his store. His brother-in-law, James Romeo, saw him in his shop at 7:30 when Cimpia told him he had some work to do and would not be home until late. At 9:30 he closed up and after spending a quarter of an hour, as was his custom, in conversation with Antonio Luna, an Italian barber, whose shop is located directly across Bath Avenue from Cimpia's store, he left to go home. This was the last time Cimpia was seen alive by anybody the police have been able to find. Luna, the barber, who seems to have been one of Cimpia's closest friends, said yesterday that the latter never had told of receiving any threatening letters or of having any enemies. He said Cimpia had come from the Province of Benevento, near Naples, Italy, about seven years ago.

In trying to learn something about the history of Cimpia in the old country, the detectives had little success. The members of his widow's family said they knew nothing about his history. He had won his wife after an ardent courtship which began about four years ago and ended fourteen months ago, when they were married. According to James Romeo, Cimpia had had no rivals for his sister's affections and their married life had been happy.

"Abele, he said, "was very fond of his wife and his home. He spent practically all his time in our home. If he had any enemies we never heard of it, and I am sure he would have told me if he had received any threatening letters or if there had been any attempt to blackmail him. His only passion seemed to be for grand opera. He went to the opera whenever one of his favorite operas was sung, and always, when he could, bought the score. He used to sing the music at home on Sundays. I am at a loss to understand what can be at the bottom of the murder."

The most tangible clue the police have so far is a card which was found in Cimpia's coat pocket and which had been penetrated by a stab wound, showing the nature of the weapon used. The cut in the card had been made with a very keen knife, the blade of which must have been some seven-eighths of an inch in width.

Mrs. Cimpia does not know yet that her husband is dead. On account of her frail health, all that has been told her is that he is ill and in the hospital.

DALZELL FIGHTS FOR CANAL.

Believes He Will Be Able to Pass Bill, Despite Defeat.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Representative Dalzell was busily engaged to-day in private conferences with members of the House whose objections to the bill submitted by him to incorporate the Lake Erie and Ohio Ship Canal resulted yesterday in the failure of an effort to have the measure called up under suspension of rules.

As a result of the day's campaigning Mr. Dalzell declared that he had won many friends for the measure, and expected it to pass when it comes before the House in the regular course of business. It provides for a privately owned waterway from the Ohio River at or near Pittsburg to Lake Erie at or near Ashtabula, Ohio.

"This canal," said Mr. Dalzell to-day, "would be the final link in a system of waterways from New York to New Orleans, by means of the canals of New York, the Great Lakes system, the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, a system which would offer facilities of transit for the commerce of twenty-one States. I consider the completion of this link, as provided for in this bill, as of more immediate importance than the Isthmian Canal project.

"We are in the midst of a great effort to regulate railway rates. I believe that the surest way to do this is to develop inland waterways."

BUCHANAN CHIEF DELEGATE.

Will Head United States Representatives at Pan-American Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—It was announced at the State Department to-day that William I. Buchanan had been chosen to head the United States delegation to the third Pan-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro in July.

The Administration is desirous of sending a delegation that will carry much weight, and that will be familiar with diplomatic usages and forms of expression. Several of the projects that were agreed to at the second conference, held in Mexico four years ago, failed of ratification by the Senate because of the loose manner in which they were drawn.

Mr. Buchanan has had much diplomatic experience, and was a member of the United States delegation to the conference at Mexico. He was appointed Minister to Argentina by Mr. Cleveland, and was retained in the place by Mr. McKinley. On his return to the United States he became Director General of the Pan-American Exposition held in Buffalo in 1901.

Mr. McKinley appointed him a delegate to the second Pan-American Conference, and it was almost entirely due to him that the conference was saved from a split over the question of compulsory arbitration. He arranged a compromise between Chile on one hand and Argentina and Peru on the other, and had The Hague Court indorsed.

GEORGE E. GREEN ON TRIAL.

Defense Declares That Beavers Confessed Under Promise of Favoritism.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—After many delays caused by judicial proceedings in New York and in Washington, the trial of ex-State Senator George E. Green of Binghamton, N. Y., on indictments charging conspiracy in connection with the furnishing of Post Office supplies was begun here to-day before Justice Gould.

Efforts were made by the defense to have the case further continued, and also to have the proceedings abandoned because the indictments charging conspiracy had been passed on by a Federal court in New York, and had been pronounced invalid.

The defense declared that under an agreement with the Government George W. Beavers, indicted jointly with Green, and now serving a term at the Moundsville Penitentiary, was induced to plead guilty by a promise that all other cases against him would be dismissed and he would get better treatment in prison than other prisoners.

All efforts to delay further proceedings were unsuccessful, and the choice of a jury to try the case was begun. When the court adjourned for the day eleven men were in the box, none of whom, however, had been finally accepted.

FELL 60 FEET TO DEATH.

An Elevator Foreman Killed by the Breaking of a Rope.

One man was killed and two others narrowly escaped death yesterday in the elevator shaft of a new five-story building at 402 East 101st Street, when an electric motor that was being hoisted to the top of the shaft fell sixty feet to the basement.

John Lightbody, 42 years old, a foreman employed by the Wonder Elevator Company, and living at 252 Cornelia Street, fell with the motor. John Campbell and Isaac Freeman, his assistants, were working on a platform of planks on the ground floor. They dodged the falling motor, but it carried them down into the basement by smashing through the platform on which they stood. Lightbody suffered a fractured skull and internal injuries, and died in the Harlem Hospital two hours later. Campbell and Freeman escaped with a few bruises.

Lightbody was working on a plank platform at the top floor level. The motor, which was to furnish power for the elevator had been hoisted up to the top floor, and Lightbody was placing planks under it to relieve the rope that held it when the rope broke. The heavy steel and copper machinery broke through the flimsy platform, taking Lightbody with it.

TO REOPEN METCALF CASE.

Cortelyou Yields to ex-Postal Official's Pleadings of Innocence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Postmaster General Cortelyou has ordered the reopening of the case of James T. Metcalf, the chief of the Money Order Division, who was dismissed from the service at the time of the postal graft exposure, later indicted by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, and the case finally nolle prossed.

It was charged that Metcalf had been improperly connected in some way with contracts for postal supplies entered into by the Hallenbeck-Wynkoop Company, which had in its employ his son, Norman Metcalf. The indictment followed. From the beginning Mr. Metcalf asserted his innocence, and now he may be reinstated.

MANY JAPANESE PERISHING.

Misery in the Famine Region Increased by the Bitter Cold.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 20.—According to advices received by the steamer Athenian, the terrible distress prevailing in the three famine-stricken districts of North Japan is exciting profound sympathy elsewhere in the empire, and the former tendency to refuse foreign aid has vanished in view of the extreme need. Government aid has been organized and relief work begun.

Advices from the famine zone show that hundreds of persons, including women and children, are perishing from starvation aggravated by the bitter cold.

Bank President Drops Dead.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—Brigham N. Bullock, President of the Fitchburg National Bank and Treasurer of the Fitchburg Savings Bank, dropped dead from heart disease while in this city on business today. Mr. Bullock was 74 years of age.

SOME people think that the goodness of whiskey is all a matter of taste.

John Jameson

Three ★★★ Stars

Whiskey

is for those who know better.

W. A. TAYLOR & CO., 29 B'way, N. Y.

ALIENS IN PEKING TRANQUIL.

Natives Never More Friendly—Japanese Advice to China.

PEKING, Feb. 20.—Foreigners here are receiving telegrams from relatives indicating that there is a feeling of alarm abroad over the possibility of an outbreak of Chinese hostility. No disquietude whatever is felt in Peking.

All the foreign Ministers agree that the Chinese here, both officials and people, were never more friendly toward foreigners personally, although following an independent line politically. There is no anti-foreign movement in North China likely to lead to hostilities. The troubles at Canton and Shanghai are not felt here.

It is reported from Ho-Nan that members of the Big Knife Society have killed a number of Chinese Catholics as the result of a local quarrel.

TOKIO, Feb. 20.—The Japanese Government, although asserting that it has at present no serious apprehensions of an anti-foreign rising in China, has called the attention of the Chinese Government to the advisability of adopting measures to prevent the present feeling of unrest from developing into an anti-foreign movement.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 20.—The steamer Athenian, from the Orient, brings advices regarding the increase of anti-foreign feeling in China. It is stated that the situation in Canton and its vicinity is intensified because of popular discontent with the new Chinese taxation law, which resulted in the assassination on Jan. 21 of the Governor General of Kwan-Tung Province.

That the anti-foreign feeling is widespread is evidenced by risings against the French priests in Yun-Nan and Sze-Chuen Provinces.

MIKADO GETS THE GARTER.

Prince Arthur Invests the Emperor with the British Order.

TOKIO, Feb. 20.—The impressive ceremony of the investiture of the Emperor of Japan with the British Order of the Garter took place this morning in the presence of about eighty high personages, including the Crown Prince and the other imperial Princes, Premier Saionji, Foreign Minister Kato, the Household Ministers, Field Marshals Yamagata and Oyama, the entire British party, headed by Prince Arthur of Connaught, which brought the insignia of the Garter; the British Ambassador, Sir Claude Macdonald, and the members of the British Embassy. Only those personages who were specially invited were permitted to be present.

An hour after the ceremony of investiture the Emperor visited Prince Arthur of Connaught and expressed to him his grateful appreciation of Great Britain's friendship.

FIGHTING REBEL COSSACKS.

Battle in the Mountains of Ciscaucasia —Heavy Losses Expected.

EKATERINODAR, Ciscaucasia, Feb. 20.—As this dispatch is filed an engagement is in progress at the Village of Geaginskaia, forty miles from Ustlabinsk, between 600 mutinous Kuban Cossacks and the punitive expedition with five machine guns which left here last week to crush the insurgents.

The Cossacks comprised the garrison of Ekaterinodar, and at the time of the uprising of November joined the revolutionists. When order was restored the Cossacks retired to their native villages in the mountains, where they have since held out, refusing to surrender their arms or the colors of the regiment.

The region is remote and almost inaccessible, and the authorities hitherto had been unable to assemble a sufficient force to attempt the subjugation of the insurgents, who have contemptuously rejected the demands of their surrender. They are well armed and disciplined, and heavy losses on both sides are expected.

SCHMIDT'S DEFENSE INSANITY.

Russian Mutineers on Trial Before a Military and Naval Court.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 20.—The trial of Lieut. Schmidt and thirty-seven sailors of the cruiser Otchakoff and two students of the University of Odessa was begun to-day before a military and naval court. The trial will, it is expected, last ten days. The general charge against all of the accused is participation in a movement to overthrow the Government and of active armed resistance, the punishment for which is death.

Lieut. Schmidt is charged, in addition, with activity since his youth in revolutionary circles, taking command of mutinous ships, telegraphing insolently to the Emperor, and ordering the sailors to open fire on forts and ships. Schmidt's defense is insanity.

NEW THEATRE'S FOUNDERS.

Morgan and Vanderbilt Added—C. T. Barney Elected President.

Several men have been added to the Board of Founders of the New Theatre. They are J. Pierpont Morgan, William K. Vanderbilt, H. McKay Twombly, Henry Walters, and W. De Lancey Kountze. Charles T. Barney was elected President at the meeting at which these men were added, which was held at the residence of James Henry Smith.

Work on the plans for the new building will now be pushed. Besides the usual adjuncts of a theatre, the house is to be provided with space for the accommodation of a school of dramatic art and a library of dramatic literature. No architect has been selected yet, it being the idea to have competitive plans submitted by American architects.

According to the founders, encouraging manifestations of interest in their project continue to reach them from many quarters. They believe that there is no longer room for doubt that the success of the undertaking is assured. The founders say also that an extraordinary demand has already manifested itself for subscription seats. The allotment of boxes, of which a limited number will be sold, is now under consideration.

Japanese Internal $100,000,000 Loan.

TOKIO, Feb. 20.—Subscriptions are officially invited to-day to the new internal 5 per cent. loan of $100,000,000 at the issue price of 95. The bonds will not be redeemable until five years have elapsed, after which the redemption will be extended over twenty-five years.

1-30th

of the entire Quinine production of the World is consumed every year by the makers of

Laxative Bromo Quinine

"Cures a Cold in One Day"

E. W. GROVE'S signature on box. 25c

Store Closed All Day "Washington's Birthday."

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

NEW YORK

One-Fourth to One-Third Saved on Metal Bedsteads, Telescope Couches and Bedding.

If you have a summer home or a summer hotel to fit out, you'll never get a better chance than this. It's by anticipating such wants and snapping up such opportunities that men get the reputation of being "foresighted," and to be "foresighted" is to be "forehanded," and *that's* down-East Yankee for "prosperous."

All these prices are lower than usual—low even for a sale month, and lower than they will be again until another sale month comes around.

Included are some very interesting offers in Davenport Sliding Couches and Telescope Couches.

Davenport Folding Couches.

This illustrates a novel idea in Davenport sliding couches. One-half slides under the other. Can be used as a couch or a three-quarter bed. Covered with red and green velour or plain green denim.
Regular price, $22 velour; special, 16.50
Regular price, $18 denim; special, 11.50

Pillows.

75c. Sea Foam Pillows, 18x28...50c
1.50 Special Duck Feather Pillows, 20x28 ..... 1.00
1.75 Prime Duck Feather Pillows, 20x28 ..... 1.25
2.40 Best Geese Feather Pillows, 20x28 ..... 2.00
2.75 Extra Select Geese Feather Pillows, 20x28..... 2.25

Mattresses.

Made in our own factory, and made as you'd make them yourself, if you could. Straight reductions:
$36.00 Super Extra White Drawings Mattresses 32.00
$32.00 No. 2 White Drawings Mattresses 28.00
$28.00 Super Extra Black Drawings Mattresses 25.00
$25.00 No. 1 Black Drawings Mattresses 21.50
$24.00 Gray Drawings Mattresses. 20.00
$20.00 Pure South American Hair Mattresses 16.50
$18.00 No. 2 South American Hair Mattresses 14.50
$12.00 No. 4 Mixed Hair Mattresses. 10.00
$12.00 Eclipse Felt Mattresses. 10.00
$10.00 No. 3 Mixed Hair Mattresses. 8.50
$10.00 Special Felt Mattresses..8.50
$8.50 Short Hair Mattresses....7.50
$6.75 No. 1 Combination Mattresses. 5.75
$6.50 No. 3 Cotton Mattresses..5.50
$6.00 No. 2 Combination Mattresses. 3.75
$3.00 Excelsior Soft Top Mattresses. 2.50

Enamelled Cribs.

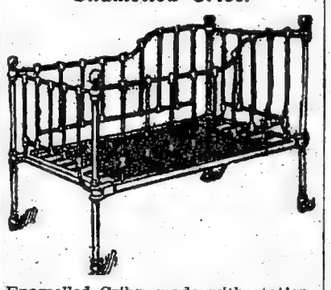

Enamelled Cribs, made with stationary sides, National wire fabric, brass caps and vases; size 2.6x4.6. Special 4.50

Brass Bedsteads.

These sale prices are cuts from our prices that are in effect at all other times.
Reduced from $20.00 to..... 14.50
Reduced from $35.00 to..... 25.00
Reduced from $40.00 to..... 35.00
Reduced from $49.00 to..... 44.00
Reduced from $55.00 to..... 45.00
Reduced from $93.00 to..... 75.00
Reduced from $51.00 to..... 46.00
Reduced from $56.00 to..... 50.00
Reduced from $85.00 to..... 76.50
Reduced from $48.00 to..... 39.50
Reduced from $100.00 to..... 89.50

Enamelled Bedsteads.

The figures first given are our own regular prices. Note the savings:
Reduced from $8.00 to..... 6.00
Reduced from $8.50 to..... 6.50
Reduced from $10.00 to..... 7.50
Reduced from $12.00 to..... 9.00
Reduced from $13.00 to..... 11.75
Reduced from $16.50 to..... 14.50
Reduced from $25.00 to..... 22.00

Brass Bedsteads.

Brass Bedsteads, as illustrated, 2-inch continuous posts, curved foot, heavy laterals joined to top and bottom rails with T-ball connections, satin finish, the latest idea in the manufacture of Brass Bedsteads; sizes 4-6, 4-0 and 3-3.
Regular price, $50.00; special. 38.00
Brass Bedsteads, with 2-inch continuous posts; heavy laterals connected in head and foot with solid T-ball castings, handsome satin finish, 4-6, 4-0 and 3-3.
Regular price $40.00; special..30.00

Wire Springs.

Straight reductions from our own regular prices—the kind of bargain easiest to appreciate.
$6.50 springs for..... 5.00
$5.50 springs for..... 4.50
$4.50 springs for..... 3.75
$5.00 springs for..... 4.00
$4.50 springs for..... 3.50
$3.75 springs for..... 3.00
$2.85 springs for..... 2.50
$2.75 springs for..... 2.25
All sizes in each grade at the price named.

Improved Sliding Couches.

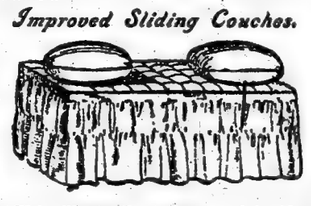

This illustration gives a fair idea of our new Sliding Couch; the mechanism is easily explained; a push with the foot turns the couch into a ¾ size bed; complete with mattress and wedge bolster, covered with a choice of denim in plain green or Bagdad effects.
Regular price, $20.00; special, plain green denim..... 14.00
Regular price, $28.00; special, Bagdad denim..... 15.50

Just the Pictures You Want at Half Prices.

There can't be an ordinary picture want that isn't included in this list. They are good pictures and in perfect condition. Prices are cut for no fault of theirs.

25c. Pretty Pictures in gilt frames; quite a variety of both colored and artotypes; the kind we've been selling for 25c.; sale price, 15c
50c. Game Pictures in 1½-inch dark frames; each picture is artistically colored; would be very reasonably priced at 50c.; sale price..... 19c
50c. Colored Pictures; several hundred subjects; framed in gilt and dark frames; pictures which we have been selling all season for 50c.; sale price..... 25c
75c. Colored Pictures; another lot of unusually interesting subjects—all 75c. values; sale price, 39c
$1 Etchings; in gilt frame; matted; the kind that is sold elsewhere for 98c.; sale price..... 59c
85c. Colored Pictures; matted; in a gilt frame; matched metal corners; about 100 different subjects; a good value at 85c.; sale price, 39c
$1.50 Etchings; framed in 3-inch dark oak; a very choice selection; any one of these a good $1.50 value; sale price..... 75c
$3 Photogravures; in 3-inch gilt frame; a wide variety of subjects—all imported; regular $3 values; sale price..... 1.75
$3.50 Etchings; in 3-inch dark frames—beautiful pictures suitable for the dining-room; good value at $3.50; sale price..1.75
$3.75 Oval Pictures; in gold burnished Florentine frame; large choice of subjects; for this sale reduced to..... 2.25

More Handkerchief Bargains.

The February Handkerchief Sale continues to-day. The selling of Saturday and Monday and the astonishing bargains of Tuesday made great holes in the stock, but these have been filled up with fresh goods, and you can come here to-day certain to find as good bargains as your neighbors got in the earlier days of the sale.

Here are some of them:

Women's Fine All-Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 6c.
A phenomenon in handkerchief selling. There are all width hems in the lot.

Women's Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 8c.
A few are mussed; the majority are perfectly fresh, new, crisp handkerchiefs.

Women's Fine Sheer Hand-Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 9c.
All linen; unlaundered; hand-embroidered initial in fancy wreath; several styles in design. These handkerchiefs (when laundered) sell for 25c. each.

Men's All-Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 8c.
One-quarter, one-half and one-inch hems; also in this lot some very desirable colored borders.

Men's Fine Irish Linen Initialled Handkerchiefs, 12½c.
These are full-laundered and hand embroidered. Some are slightly soiled or with imperceptible flaws in the weaving; nothing to hurt except in the price, which would otherwise be double.

Men's 25c and 35c Handkerchiefs, Initialled, 17c.
Fine Irish linen; hand-made initials.

Good Shoes. Little Prices.

Clearing Out Our Winter Stock and Introducing Early Spring Styles.

To-day you can come here and get for $1.95 a pair of the very shoes that a week ago were sold in this store at $3.00 and $3.50. If you consider $1.00 or $1.50 worth saving you'll be here. At the same time you can see our display of Spring styles of "Foot Mould" Shoes and Oxfords. These are arriving daily, and the new arrivals comprise all the new and snappy designs for both men and women.

Look over this schedule of prices:

Men's $3.50 Shoes, **1.95.**
Plump Box Calfskin Lace Shoes; welted soles; all sizes.

Women's $3.50 Shoes, **1.95**
Kidskin and Patent Leather Button, Lace and Blucher styles; same styles in calfskin; all up-to-date styles; all sizes.

For Spring.
Foot Mould for men and women, 3.00
Colored Spats for men and women, 75c
Black Spats..... 25c and 50c

Women's $2 Oxfords, **1.00.**
Russia Calf Oxfords, in Blucher style, with fairly heavy soles; all sizes; exceptionally good value.

A Rug Will Make a New Room of It!

It's wonderful how a new floor covering will add to the appearance and comfort of a room.

Trouble is, a new rug often costs more than you feel like paying for mere appearances. Here's the solution of the problem: Take advantage of the wonder values we are now offering in our Rug Department.

All spick and span, recently purchased goods—not a rug in stock that's been with us more than a month or so.

This special offering includes all the latest designs and colorings for the Spring season—in all the popular sizes and grades.

Small Wilton Rugs.

Wilton Rugs in just the sizes that will cover up a worn spot at the door, in front of the couch or by the bureau. All the new patterns:
Wilton, size 27x54, regularly $3.50, now..... 2.25
Wilton, size 36x63, regularly $5.50, now..... 3.75

	Size.	Regularly.	Sale Price.
Wilton Rugs	9x12	$35.00	$29.50
Axminster Rugs	9x12	$24.50	$19.25
Tapestry Rugs	9x12	$16.50	$13.50

	Size.	Regularly.	Sale Price.
Wilton Rugs	6x9	$23.50	$18.50
Axminster Rugs	6x9	$17.50	$14.25
Wilton Velvet Rugs	6x9	$15.50	$13.75
Tapestry Rugs	6x9	$7.50	$6.75

WE GIVE "S. & H." GREEN TRADING STAMPS

DEVONSHIRE AN INSURGENT.

It Is Said He Will Move a Free Trade Resolution in the Lords.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The House of Commons devoted the entire day and night sessions to a desultory debate on the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne. Among the motions of which notice was given the following will be moved from the Government benches:

"The House of Commons, recognizing the general decision of the people of the United Kingdom in demonstrating unqualified fidelity to the principles of free trade, deems it right to record its determination to resist any proposals, whether for the taxation of foreign corn or by the erection of a general tariff on foreign goods, which will create a system of protection."

This resolution will be moved after the adoption of the Address. It is understood that the Duke of Devonshire will move a similar resolution in the House of Lords.

Irish Unionists will move an amendment to the Address condemning the proposed changes in the government of Ireland as tending in the direction of home rule. This is intended to draw from the Government a declaration of its policy with regard to Ireland.

More Earthquakes in West Indies.

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent, Sunday, Feb. 18.—The earthquakes of Friday were followed by slight shocks occurring at intervals until yesterday morning almost simultaneously through the chain of islands from Grenada to Guadeloupe. Dispatches from Grenada and St. Lucia state that frequent detonations were heard during the night. La Soufrière and Mount Pelée are reported to be quiet.

Texas Bank to Liquidate.

TEMPLE, Texas, Feb. 20.—The Temple National Bank went into liquidation today as a result of rumors of its insolvency. Ex-Lieut. Gov. Pendleton, President of the First National Bank of Temple, takes over all obligations, and will pay depositors in full. The liabilities and resources approximated $500,000. The capital stock is $100,000.

VICHY CELESTINS

THE ONLY NATURAL ALKALINE WATER

CURES
Gout
Dyspepsia
Stomach Disorders

Taken in the Mornings and at Meals

Your Physician knows all about it

Genuine VICHY never sold in Siphons

220 Broadway, N. Y. City.

REPRESSION IN HUNGARY.

Rights of Free Meeting, Press, and Speech Likely to be Withdrawn.

BUDAPEST, Feb. 20.—The scene of the conflict between the Coalition Party and the Crown will now be transferred from Budapest to the country districts, where disorders can be expected within a week. The Coalition Deputies plan to proceed to their various election districts, assemble their constituents, and protest against yesterday's alleged illegal dissolution of Parliament.

These meetings will be prevented by the Government, with the assistance of gendarmes, on the ground that the Crown cannot and will not tolerate such criticism of an act on its part which it considers legal and constitutional.

The Government is determined to dissolve, by force if necessary, all existing political clubs as soon as such clubs embark upon a course which the Government considers treasonable.

It looks as though the Crown had determined to terminate the right of free meetings, free press, and even free speech in Hungary. It is said that the Crown is prepared to suppress newspapers which conduct a propaganda based on criticism of its action yesterday.

After further and calmer consideration the members of the Coalition decided this evening not to proceed to the Parliament buildings to-morrow.

Rumors are current that Hungary will start a boycott movement against Austrian products.

Denial by the Chinese Minister.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—A statement was issued from the Chinese Legation today denying an interview recently published, in which the Chinese Minister was quoted as giving his opinion regarding the attitude of Germany toward China.

NO FITZGERALD DIVORCE.

American Woman's Suit Fails on a Technicality.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The suit for divorce brought by Mrs. FitzGerald against Gerald Purcell FitzGerald, formerly a ranch owner in the neighborhood of Los Angeles, Cal., and a large landowner in Ireland, has failed, as the Divorce Court today ruled that Mr. FitzGerald was domiciled in Ireland, and that, therefore, the English court had no jurisdiction.

Mrs. FitzGerald, who is a daughter of John Nicholls of Uniontown, Penn., testified that she met her husband during a train journey from Chicago to Los Angeles in 1898. Shortly afterward she married Mr. FitzGerald, who, she asserted, always said he was an Englishman.

Mr. Fitzgerald is a member of the same family as Edward FitzGerald, the translator of Omar Khayyam. The couple have been separated for some time.

MENTAL VIGOR restored by

POSTUM

when coffee has done its work.

"There's a Reason."

MOTORISTS AT HEARING OPPOSE JERSEY BILLS

Permit Arrests at Constable's Will Without a Warrant.

ARMORED TIRES FORBIDDEN

Road Commissioner Says Non-Residents Damage Highways and Cause Nearly All the Accidents.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Feb. 20.—Automobilists by hundreds from New York, Philadelphia, and New Jersey thronged the State House to-day for the public hearing on the Frelinghuysen and Jackson automobile regulating bills. If either of these measures is enacted into law without amendment New York automobilists will be practically at the mercy of any local constable, who can arrest without warrant for exceeding the speed limit, using armored tires, and for any one of a long list of prohibitions.

Among the automobile organizations which sent delegates to the hearing were the American Automobile Association, the Automobile Club of New Jersey, the New Jersey Automobile and Motor Club, the North Jersey Automobile Club, the Automobile Club of Hudson County, the Atlantic City Automobile Club, the Monmouth Automobile Club, and the Cape May Automobile Club.

Among the organizations which favored the enactment of the Frelinghuysen bill were the North Branch Anti-Automobile Club of Somerset County, the Board of Agriculture of Somerset County, the Board of Agriculture of Monmouth County, the Milestone Vigilance Committee of Somerset County, and representatives from a number of minor Granges and other farmers' societies.

The speakers against the bill included several widely known men. They were marshaled by Mr. Sadler and Prof. Gilland. Among the speakers were ex-Senator Charles A. Read of Plainfield, E. J. Applegate of Cranbury, R. V. Lindabury of Newark, C. I. Perry of New York, W. H. Spear of Jersey City, Winthrop E. Scarritt of East Orange, Edmund Wilson of Red Bank, Edwin Robert Walker of Trenton, Adrian Riker of Newark, R. G. Bets of Washington, D. C., and Robert Shaw of Paterson.

The first speaker against the bill was ex-Senator Read of Union County, who declared that the Frelinghuysen measure was a discrimination against owners and drivers of automobiles. He held that the present law would be adequate if it was enforced, and could be made doubly so by the addition of a provision for the revoking of licenses of those who exceeded the speed regulations. He said it was unfair to tax an automobile for damaging the roads when heavy wagons escaped a similar tax.

W. H. Spear declared that $50,000,000 was invested in automobiles in this State, and urged upon the Legislature the necessity of protecting the capital and the property of citizens.

"There are 14,000 automobiles in New Jersey," he said, "and the number of complaints, as compared with the number of drivers, is very small. It is the 'hog' who attracts attention."

Vice President Scarritt of the Automobile Club of America declared the enactment of the bill would drive automobiles from the highways. He said the bill was unconstitutional, as it discriminated against a single class of highway users. He said that to enact it would be to make at a single stroke 14,000 breakers of the law, for none of the automobilists could comply with its provisions.

Mr. Walker, Mr. Lindabury, and other speakers against the bill advanced all declared the Frelinghuysen bill was too severe in its provisions. They were also all agreed that the present law, properly enforced, would remedy all existing evils.

The principal speaker in favor of the bill was State Road Commissioner Elijah C. Hutchinson, although he declared in the beginning of his address that he was not present in the interest of any special measure, his sole purpose being to construct good roads and to keep them good. Mr. Hutchinson said in part:

"Our friends have made the statement that automobiles do no damage to our roads. We have roads in our State upon which we spend from four hundred to one thousand dollars per mile in repairs and cannot keep them in a smooth condition, and those roads are the main ones through the State where the automobile travel is the heaviest. Then we have roads leading from the main routes, where there is only occasional automobile travel, combined with the local traffic, upon which there have been no repairs in five years. In regard to the armored and chain tires it is a conceded fact that any device on a rubber tire is injurious to a road.

"I had the pleasure of attending the automobile show held in New York. I asked one man, who had the two kinds of tire for sale, what they were for. He told me they were to prevent skidding. I asked him if they were not injurious to the roads, and the remark he made was that they did not care a thing about the roads, but were trying to save their necks.

"The cause of the damage to our roads by the automobile, in my judgment, is excessive speed. I do not think an automobile going at the rate of ten, fifteen, or even twenty miles an hour causes serious damage, any more than the usual wear of a wheel coming in contact with the road, provided the plain rubber tire is used. Large cars weighing from three to five thousand pounds, or even more, with an armored or chain tire, and going from forty to fifty miles per hour, should not be permitted on our roads.

"In my annual report I suggested that a tax on the maximum horse power should be levied, and I think any fair automobilist will agree with me and will be willing to pay a small share of the cost of repairs of roads, provided the tax is devoted to that purpose."

Mr. Hutchinson said that non-residents caused the most damage to New Jersey roads and nearly all the automobile accidents.

RUN ON A CHICAGO BANK.

Was Thought to be Involved by Bank of America Failure.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—A run was started to-day on the Jackson Trust and Savings Bank, it being thought by many of the depositors that the institution was involved by the failure of the Bank of America three days ago.

It is known that the institution was a loser through loans to F. C. Creelman, whose loans from the Bank of America were the immediate cause of the closing of that concern. The amount of money loaned to Creelman by the Jackson Trust and Savings Bank is said by its officers to be only $25,000, but stories on the street, by which the depositors were alarmed, put the amount at several times that sum.

The bank yesterday, in an effort to cover possible losses through the Creelman loans, took over the business of the Illinois Hardwood Lumber Company, a corporation in which Creelman is interested, and attempted to sell some of the assets at a sacrifice. It was enjoined from proceeding in this work by the Federal court.

According to a recent report of its resources and liabilities, the bank had savings deposits to the amount of $160,000 and commercial deposits amounting to $750,000. Its capital stock is $350,000, and a surplus fund of $50,000 was reported, with undivided profits of $32,000.

GARFIELD SAYS HE GAVE NO PLEDGE OF IMMUNITY

But Did Not Use Confidential Matter Against Packers.

ROOSEVELT NOTE ADMITTED

Federal Attorney Denies the President Authority in the Prosecution of the Trust.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—After a long fight, in which the Government prosecutor declared that President Roosevelt had no power to speak for the Attorney General's office, a letter written by Mr. Roosevelt was admitted in evidence in the beef packers' immunity case here to-day. This was the letter to Attorney General Moody saying the Bureau of Corporations and the Department of Justice were working together in the beef trust cases.

Commissioner of Corporations Garfield afterward went on the stand and denied he had promised immunity to the packers in return for information about their business. He declared he had not used confidential information aaginst them.

A copy of the President's letter, which had been authenticated by Mr. Moody when he was on the stand, was offered in evidence by John S. Miller, counsel for the packers.

The District Attorney objected. "This letter is immaterial," declared Mr. Morrison. "It is written by no person who could bind the Government. The President cannot bind the Government, more than any one else. He is the highest officer of the Government, but still he is only an officer. The letter is not written under oath, and is merely hearsay. If it is admitted into this case, we could have the right to cross-examine the President upon it."

"Yes, I suppose that is true," replied Judge Humphrey, "but he is an officer whose duty it is to enforce the law."

"Neither the Attorney General nor the President has the power to admit or state away the powers of the United States. The President is no more a party to this lawsuit than the humblest citizen," said the District Attorney.

"Is there no officer of the Government who can bind the Government?" asked Judge Humphrey.

"I know of no law giving the President power to begin a suit like this, and there is no evidence here that he had anything to do with the starting of the suit. That is the duty of the Attorney General. It makes no difference whether these departments were working together. It was not necessary for the President to make that statement."

"The court has nothing to do with that," said Judge Humphrey. "The President, like the rest of us, does unnecessary things. The President was evidently doing what he believed was his duty in an official matter."

He decided that the letter should be admitted.

Mr. Garfield was the first witness for the Government. He told of his visit to Chicago and of meeting with the packers and their counsel. He declared that Mr. Krauthoff, the attorney who had advised Armour & Co. to allow the inspection of their books and plants, asked what would be done with the information he gained. His answer was that it would be given to the President. Mr. Krauthoff asked what the President would do with it. Mr. Garfield said he replied that he could not answer that question, but added:

"I told him that of course the President would not make any improper use of it."

"Did you say that the packers would be protected if they gave the information?"

"I did not."

"Did you say that all information would be strictly confidential?"

"I did not."

"What did you do with the confidential information you secured?"

"It was made into averages and given to the President."

The witness added that no confidential information other than that averaged and contained in his official report had been given to the President.

He had similar interviews with other persons interested in the packers' business, he said.

"How did you happen to come to Chicago, Feb. 28?" asked the District Attorney.

"I came here so that the packers might see that I had used in my report the figures taken from their books in line with our agreement. I wanted them to see that I did not use the individual figures on the confidential material."

He submitted his report to the packers, and they all agreed that he had made a proper use of the confidential information given to him.

"Was anything said about packers having protection?" was asked.

"Nothing, except in so far as that they were to have protection relative to the confidential figures," the witness said.

Commissioner Garfield will testify again to-morrow.

MRS. CHASE'S WILL VOID.

Her Husband, Who Is Accused of Cruelty, Loses Contest.

SALEM, Mass., Feb. 20.—The will of Mrs. Jennie P. Chase of Swampscott was set aside to-day by a decision of Judge Harmon of the Essex County Probate Court, and the decree of adoption whereby Deforest Woodruff Chase, her stepson, was made her heir was revoked.

Mrs. Chase died under suspicious circumstances at her home last September, but it was finally announced officially that she had committed suicide. Relatives contested the will of Mrs. Chase, which gave property valued at $1,000,000 or more to her adopted son, and evidence was offered to show that undue influence, threats, and coercion were used by her husband, Dr. Horace Chase, to compel her to adopt the young man and make a will in his favor.

The adoption, the court says, was illegal, and Dr. Chase had perpetrated a fraud upon the court in getting the decree.

Dr. Chase was a widower when he married his last wife, and Deforest Woodruff Chase was his only son. The son died a few months after he inherited the property of his foster-mother. As a result of his death the fortune reverted to Dr. Chase, but the courts have kept him from getting possession of it.

Evidences presented at the will hearing have led to a reopening of the inquest into Mrs. Chase's death.

Say Father's Blows Killed Baby.

Special to The New York Times.

YORK, Penn., Feb. 20.—According to the verdict of a Coroner's jury impaneled for the purpose of investigating the cause of the death of Paul Shaffer of Shrewsbury, ten months of age, the child came to his death from a fractured skull and contusion of the brain caused by blows received at the hands of his father. The father, Howard Shaffer of Shrewsbury, who is now under a $2,500 bond on the charge of torturing the child, will be arrested on the charge of manslaughter.

House Honors Dead Member.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The House of Representatives adjourned fifteen minutes after the opening of the session to-day out of respect to the memory of Representative George A. Castor of the Third Pennsylvania District, whose death was announced by Representative Adams. The Speaker named a committee to attend the funeral.

In Old Bellaire

"A story of wonderful charm, told with a vivacity and skill that captivate the reader and hold him enthralled to the end."

THE NEW NOVEL
BY MARY DILLON

AUTHOR OF

"The Rose of Old St. Louis."

"Congratulations, Mary Dillon. You have taken your readers away from the greed, sordidness and grime which permeate so many of the new books. You have given us a glimpse of another Shirley."

"It rings true."

"A brilliant story of love and war."

Illustrated by Relyea

"A sweet, wholesome story, well told."

Published by The Century Co.

WALL KILLS WRECKERS WHO TEAR IT DOWN

Two Crushed to Death, Two Badly Hurt in Crash.

THEY FALL THREE STORIES

New York Telephone Company's New Building Will Occupy Site Where the Accident Took Place.

Men and women at work in the wholesale houses near Houston and Greene Streets yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, heard a crash. Running to the windows, they saw a man in overalls and blue flannel shirt, covered with brick and mortar dust, running east on Houston Street. Israel Harris of 72 Houston Street, who had heard the crash, and, with several hundred other persons, had run to the scene, tried to intercept him.

"What's the matter?" asked Harris.

"Don't stop me," yelled the man. "I'm dead! I know I've been killed! I feel it!"

Harris ran to 52 Houston Street, and there saw half a dozen men lying in a pile of bricks, mortar, and timbers. Some of them were groaning. Harris telephoned to Police Headquarters. The reserves from the Mercer and Macdougal Street Stations, with Hook and Ladder Company No. 20, were hurried to the spot, and it was found that a gang of workmen who had been tearing down the four-story brick house at 52 West Houston Street had fallen through the building from the third story.

Two of them were killed instantly. They were Carmello Groporo of 88 Second Street and Joseph Letto of 9 First Street. Their bodies were removed to the Mercer Street Station and later taken away by relatives.

Two other men were removed to St. Vincent's Hospital with fractured skulls. They were Joseph Grocel of 291 Elizabeth Street and Dominick Drenti of 51 First Street. One other man in the tangle besides the laborer who disappeared in Houston Street was unhurt.

The work in which the men were engaged was being done by Charles Southard, a contractor at Fourteenth Street and Ninth Avenue, who was tearing down 52, 54, 56, and 58 Houston Street for the P. J. Carlin Construction Company of 1 Madison Avenue, who will put up a building on the site for the New York Telephone Company.

The work of demolishing the buildings began on Lincoln's Birthday, and the houses had been torn down to the third story. The men who were killed or injured at No. 52 were pulling down one of the walls. Instead of demolishing it by pieces, they pulled over the entire side. It crashed down on them, and the weight of the bricks carried away the floor upon which they stood as well as the one below. They fell, in a storm of dirt, timber, and bricks, a distance of thirty feet.

The police arrested the contractor, Foreman Jacob Harburger of 406 Hancock Street, Long Island City, and Timothy Milligan of 79 Horatio Street, and Louis Levy of 221 East Ninety-eighth Street, a watchman, employed on the outside of the buildings. Coroner Acritelli, after an examination, accepted bond for the four men arrested.

The last seen of the workman running on Houston Street was when he was crossing Broadway. As far as the police know, he's running yet.

SAYS GAYNOR FIXED A BID.

Contractor's Testimony in Greene and Gaynor Case.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 20.—Juror Samuel R. Patten, whose indisposition necessitated a recess in the Greene and Gaynor case yesterday, was very much better to-day, and the trial of the case was resumed.

Testimony was given by Assistant Engineer E. R. Conant in regard to a difficulty he had in 1892 with Capt. A. J. Twiggs, a contractor, when the latter struck him.

Capt. Twiggs gave evidence in reference to an interview he had with John F. Gaynor in Savannah in 1891, in which he said Gaynor induced him not to bid. He said he came to Savannah in September, 1891, and saw John F. Gaynor at one of the hotels. He said Gaynor told him he understood Twiggs was going to bid on the contract, and suggested that they might come to terms. Gaynor said he thought Greene and Gaynor ought to have all the work in the district, and agreed to take all stone required from quarries near Augusta owned by Twiggs. He paid Twiggs $500 bonus. If Twiggs were eliminated, Gaynor told him, then there would be no other bidder than Greene and Gaynor. According to Twiggs the following conversation ensued:

"You are mistaken," said Twiggs. "Deming of Augusta intends to bid."

"Are you sure?" asked Mr. Gaynor.

The witness said he was sure. Gaynor rang for a messenger and penciled a note, saying he would fix that. Thereupon he sent the note, and in a short time the messenger returned with a reply. This Gaynor read, appeared satisfied, said "There will be no other bids," and tore the reply into small bits.

Died Trying to Save His Home.

EASTON, Conn., Feb. 20.—While fighting a fire which was destroying his home to-day, Charles F. Silliman, Town Clerk and Treasurer for the last decade, died of heart disease. He was 50 years old.

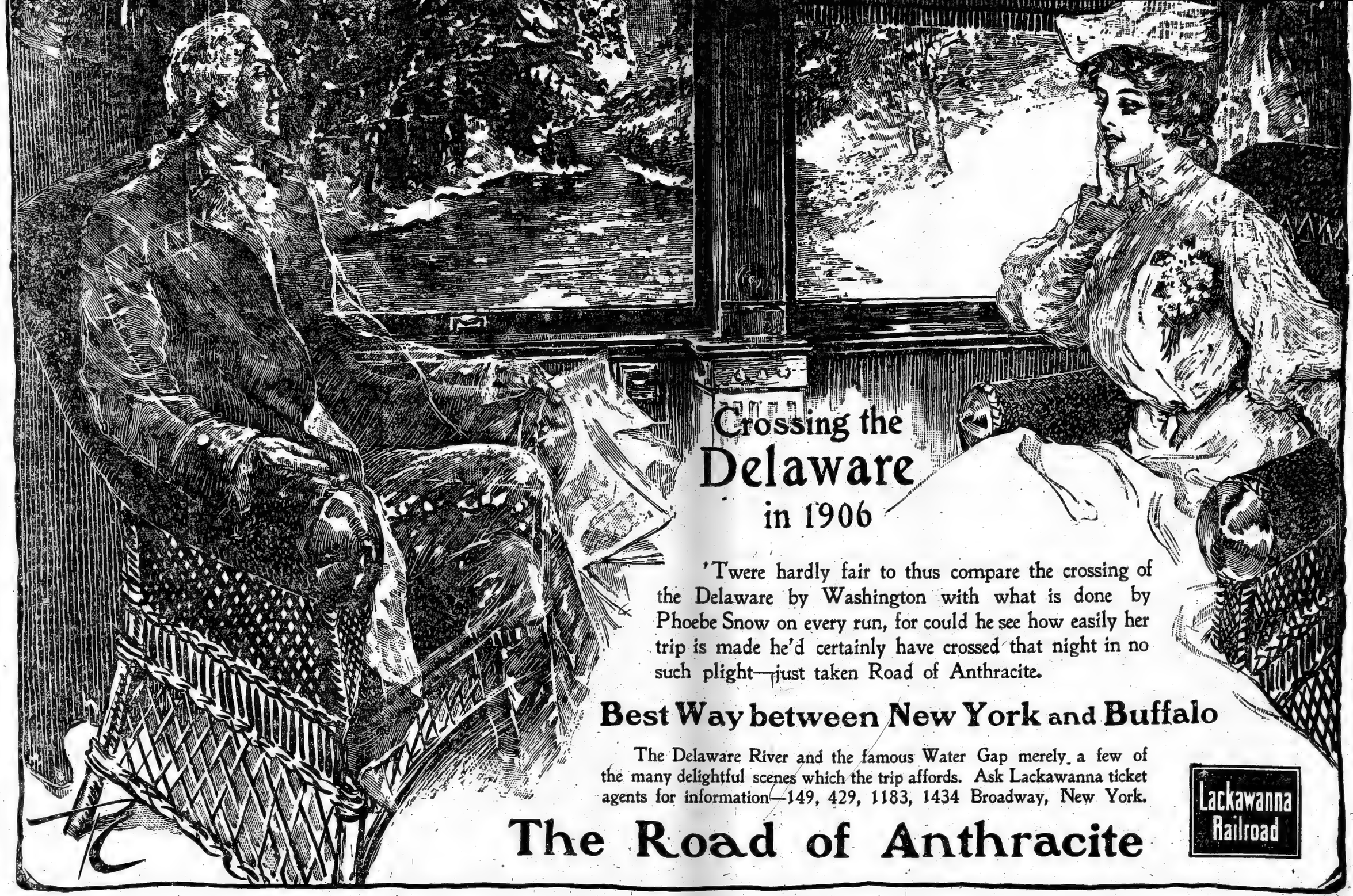

Crossing the Delaware in 1906

'Twere hardly fair to thus compare the crossing of the Delaware by Washington with what is done by Phoebe Snow on every run, for could he see how easily her trip is made he'd certainly have crossed that night in no such plight—just taken Road of Anthracite.

Best Way between New York and Buffalo

The Delaware River and the famous Water Gap merely a few of the many delightful scenes which the trip affords. Ask Lackawanna ticket agents for information—149, 429, 1183, 1434 Broadway, New York.

The Road of Anthracite

Lackawanna Railroad

NEW YORK'S HINDUS MANAGE HOTEL FETE

Make the Marie Antoinette a Scene of Oriental Pomp.

EASTERN MUSIC WAS PLAYED

An Unusual Entertainment Given for the International Free Scholarship Association.

The Far East, with its characteristic pomp and color, had possession of the Hotel Marie Antoinette yesterday afternoon and evening, when the International Free Scholarship Association held a Hindu Day entertainment, assisted by about every Hindu in New York.

The association assists poor and deserving students of all nationalities and creeds. Japanese, Jews, Italians, Germans, and Hungarians, besides a number of Americans, have already availed themselves of its aid. So far no East Indians have applied for its scholarships. The assistance of the New York Hindus yesterday was therefore entirely disinterested.

Mrs. Harriet I. McDonald, President of the association, went recently to Mr. Bhumgara, a Hindu importer, who has a store in Twenty-first Street, and suggested the idea of the Hindu Day.

"Leave it to me," said the merchant. As a result every one of New York's twenty-five Hindus appeared yesterday at the Marie Antoinette in glittering costumes, transforming the parlors of the hotel into a scene of Oriental beauty and color.

Naservan Panthaky, a business associate of Mr. Bhumgara, arranged the fête, seconded by Messrs. Iyengar and Joshi, grave young Hindu students of Columbia; by Jal Bhumgara, son of the merchant, and by Prof. Mahamid Barakatoola, a lecturer.

Mrs. Joshi, one of the few Hindu women in the United States, was also at the entertainment. She was married at the age of thirteen. Mrs. Joshi is to receive a scholarship in medicine from the association. She and her husband are Christians, and intend to teach in India when their education is completed.

The costumes were supplied for the occasion by Mr. Bhumgara and were both beautiful and costly. They were resplendent with gold and brilliant colors. Some of them are valued at more than $1,500. They were entirely hand embroidered and have been exhibited at the St. Louis World's Fair and at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Foremost among the features of the day was a grand procession of courtiers and ambassadors to the Hindu Court. Arrayed in the glittering raiment of the East, they marched solemnly up to a gorgeous throne, where they were received by the great Emperor Aurangazeb, impersonated by Prof. Barakatoola. There were also Hindu songs by Jal Bhumgara and weird Hindu music and intricate dances.

Interspersed among these Oriental bits were songs, recitations, and instrumental selections by artists who had volunteered their services for the occasion.

During the intermissions the parlors of the hotel were brilliant with color, as the gayly dressed Orientals wandered from one admiring group to another. One little swarthy man, in a splendid yellow robe and white and gold turban, attracted special attention.

"We help only talented young people," said a member of the association, "and the winners of scholarships have to keep up a certain standard in their studies. Our Japanese protegés have not fallen below 90 per cent. in any branch of study."

The association has given over 100 scholarships in a number of different branches, among them being instrumental and vocal music, designing, oratory, dramatic art, and languages. The international feature of the association is becoming constantly more prominent.

The Hindus of New York City intend to hold further entertainments next Summer similar in character to the festival of yesterday.

MR. GEBHARD'S RECITAL.

A Young Boston Pianist Plays in Mendelssohn Hall.

Heinrich Gebhard, the young Boston pianist, has several times been heard here as a player in concerted pieces of various kinds, but he has never presented himself as a soloist at a piano recital of his own until now. He yielded to the temptation to do so yesterday, and gave at Mendelssohn Hall the first of two such performances. The audience was small. Mr. Gebhard, however, played an interesting programme in a way that disclosed many interesting qualities.

The inevitable organ fugue of Bach arranged by Liszt, Schumann's "Carnaval," a minuet by Schubert, an intermezzo by Brahms, Chopin's F sharp impromptu, C sharp minor Scherzo and two studies, and pieces by Debussy, Pugno, and Liszt made up his programme.

Mr. Gebhard has played ensemble music well, and he played this programme as one of whom it may be said that he has the root of the matter in him. There is something musically virile and strong in his playing, and he is never dull or commonplace. But in this recital he showed more than he has shown before the limitations that his art has at present. There is something of the boisterousness of youth in it, a certain lack of repose and of reserve, and his technique showed in places that it was not always wholly trustworthy. His touch and tone have no great variety or richness of color. He uses the pedal sometimes to excess, or with too little discrimination, whereby his playing is blurred. It has sometimes the impression of a style not yet finished and refined.

Yet the fine and manly quality, the robustness of much that he does, are grateful. They are full of promise for the pianist's future. The prelude and fugue were well played and clearly outlined. There was plenty of juvenile energy and ardor in the "Carnaval," but not all of the poetry and grace which belong there. Brahms's deliciously melodious and graceful intermezzo was reproduced in its spirit, and the two greater Chopin pieces, the impromptu and the scherzo, he played with impetuosity and brilliancy; but he missed some of their finer points.

Debussy's "Jardins sous la Pluie" is a fascinating piece of musical impressionism in the talented Frenchman's most characteristic manner, and Mr. Gebhard played with a full appreciation of its picturesque quality.

ACCUSES CITY RAILWAY CO.

Plaintiff's Attorney Charges That a Witness Is Imaginary.

Robert L. Turk, attorney for Mrs. Mary Keenan, filed an affidavit yesterday in the Supreme Court, complaining that the New York City Railway Company was trying to introduce an imaginary witness in a suit brought by Mrs. Keenan to recover $50,000 damages for injuries said to have been received by falling from one of the company's cars.

George M. Brothers of counsel for the railroad company, denied this. He asked Justice O'Gorman to adjourn the case in order to take the testimony of a man named Heinbockel, who was the conductor of the car from which the woman fell. The railroad company's lawyer said that Heinbockel was now in Denver, and that he would swear that the car was not in motion when the woman fell.

Lawyer Turk handed up an affidavit which declared that the conductor referred to was a man named Wilson, who had always been known as Wilson, and that the application of the railroad company was not made in good faith.

"We charge," said Mr. Turk, "that the railroad company is trying to produce a witness to impersonate another they need to complete their case."

Justice O'Gorman set the case down for immediate trial.

RITSCHEL'S HOLLAND VIEWS.

Seascapes and Landscapes of One Who Belongs to the Atlantic School.

Onescore paintings at the Katz Galleries, on Columbus Avenue, near Seventy-fifth Street, introduce the picture hunter to an artist who is sufficiently cosmopolitan to excite remark. Mr. Wilhelm Ritschel is a native of Nuremberg, whither people go to admire what is still left in modern factory-ruined Germany of curious architecture and of sculptures in wood and bronze that hark back to the fifteenth century. Four years he served as a sailor, then came a course of study at Munich, later travels in Holland and France, Spain and Italy. About ten years ago he came to the United States, but, like Kruseman van Elten, he constantly returns to the other side. His annual trips across the ocean warrant one in forming for him and others who have fallen into the same habit a distinctive group which may be termed the Atlantic school. These artists are not so much men without a country as men with two or three.

Mr. Ritschel's marines and landscapes are often seen at the exhibitions of the Academy and Society of American Artists, the Pennsylvania Academy, and the New York water color shows. The collection here is exclusively one of shore and canal views in and about Katwyk-An-Zee, a village of fisherfolk on the North Sea, where he finds the same subjects as the late Weissenbruch and the living Pieters, Blommers, and other modern Hollanders.

Here is a quick sketch of Katwyk strand, lively in color and snappy in brushwork. Here are two views of the shallow ocean near Katwyk with a native in sabots and rough overalls gathering seashells, attended by his old nag in the shafts of a heavy cart—Scheipenfisher is the term—under a gray sky rifted in lighter strands, and before a low rippling sea that catches the light from the sky. Very well does Mr. Ritschel know how to suggest the moisture-laden atmosphere and the plodding air of the man who rakes together the shells for lime kiln or street use.

Livelier weather shows in "A Gray Day," a canvas describing perfectly how the heavy luggers get under way as the tide rises. Two have water under their keels, and are sailing out through the wet air; two others near by have their kedges out, and already are rocking under the flood. A wave bursting on the broad prow of the central lugger casts a cataract of foam. "September Moon" is a cloudy moon which sifts the light over a couple of boats high and dry during the ebb. Groups of women cluster mysteriously near their bulging sides.

Inland scenes are "Dutch Canal Boats," with two old craft moored to the bank, the broad green stern of one of them harmonizing with a clump of foliage to the rear. On the left three gaunt pollard willows—"Birch Grove," a moorland view with saplings under a fleecy sky rifted over dim robin's egg depths; "Moonlight on the Canal," "Night at Rheinsburg," "Evening Hour," and "Peasant Women," in which the broad-skirted villagers with their knitting in hands have for a background cabins with deep thatches and a pair of windmills high up against the sky. "Night," again, is out to sea. A side tug is towing a lugger seaward, and in the gathering shadows a brigantine can be descried with sails hardly filled.

Many of these pictures are full of tender sentiment. They warrant one in assuming that Mr. Ritschel has been more attracted by the delicate gray notes of Holland than by the clearer color schemes of America. He has deserted his native Bavaria for the soft contours and drowsy distances of the Netherlands, and must be ranged among the modern Dutchmen in so far as this group of pictures goes. He is a worthy member, however, of that wider group which may be called the Atlantic school, a wider and also a constantly growing group.

MRS. VAIL TO MARRY.

She Announces Her Engagement to William Haliburton Bridgham.

Formal announcement is made of the engagement of Mrs. Honorine G. Vail to William Haliburton Bridgham. The wedding will be quietly celebrated on April 28 at 6 East Forty-first Street, and in June Mr. and Mrs. Bridgham will sail for Europe. It had been the intention not to announce the engagement until Feb. 28, although it has been known to their intimate friends for several weeks, and it was not until yesterday that Mrs. Vail corroborated the report.

Mrs. Vail is one of the best-known women in society, and is an accomplished linguist, speaking almost every modern language. She was formerly Miss Honorine Gargullo, and her husband, Robert M. Vail, met her in Constantinople, where they were married. Later they came to New York to live. Mr. Vail died about three years ago. For some years she has made her home with her sister-in-law, Miss Mary F. Vail, at 6 East Forty-first Street. Another sister-in-law is Mrs. Charles Stebbins. She is of Greek and Italian ancestry.

Mr. Bridgham is well known. He has reached middle age, is a member of the Union, Knickerbocker, and Racquet Clubs, and a graduate of Columbia, class of '71. His mother was Miss Fales of Boston. His father was a member of an old Providence family, and his grandfather was the first Mayor of Providence. His middle name is derived from his ancestor, Judge Haliburton of Nova Scotia, who wrote several humorous works, among them "Sam Slick, the Yankee Clockmaker." For years the Bridghams lived in Washington Square, and one of the two brothers, Samuel W. Bridgham, married Miss Fanny Schermerhorn.

SPLIT ON GRAIN RATES.

Eastern and Western Traffic Officials Fail to Agree.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Eastern and Western traffic officials failed to-day to agree on grain rates from the Missouri River territory to the Atlantic seaboard, and the two interests seem to be further apart to-night than when the conference was called.

No call has been issued for another conference and no further effort at present will be made to effect a settlement.

AN EVENING OF MIRTH IN G. H. DANIELS'S HONOR

He Celebrates the Virtues of Railroad Advertising.

PRAISE FOR HIS WHISKERS

Not Unmixed with Criticism, However —500 of His Friends Dine at the Waldorf.

Five hundred friends of George H. Daniels, General Advertising Manager of the Vanderbilt railroad lines, gathered in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria last night at a dinner in compliment to Mr. Daniels.

The diners were mostly railroad men, advertising agents, and magazine and newspaper publishers. They came from every corner of the country, and they applauded every sentiment voiced by the eleven men who addressed them in paying tribute to Mr. Daniels. There was only one toast. It was proposed by Frank Presbrey, who said:

"We pay tribute to-night to George H. Daniels, the man—his health, happiness, prosperity, and long life."

Each guest had received a miniature plaster bust of Mr. Daniels, and when the toast had been drunk the diners united in singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." Then there were three rousing cheers and a tiger, followed by:

"What's the matter with Daniels?"

"He's all right!".

"Why?"

"B-e-c-a-u-s-e!"

William H. McElroy introduced the speakers, saying: "This is a symposium of modest merit and appreciation. Our guest furnishes the merit and we furnish the appreciation. That is what might be called ideal reciprocity." Mr. McElroy then read several telegrams from railroad men who were unable to attend the dinner. This one from George H. Peck, general counsel for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad was uproariously laughed at:

"Somebody has said that a hair lip is a misfortune and a club foot a deformity, but a man's whiskers are his own fault.

"Here to-night," continued Mr. McElroy, "we have the usual Sunday school lesson reversed, for one of the Daniels is the lion of the evening. Some of those who look at Mr. Daniels may do so with vain regrets about railroad passes. Indeed, I am tempted to call this the feast of the passover. I propose this toast:

"May every train that is freighted with prosperity for him have the right of way on time.

"And may any train which has a consignment of care and sorrow for him be sidetracked, ditched, derailed, and demolished before it gets out of the yards."

After the toast had been drunk and three more cheers a string was pulled and two American flags back of Mr. Daniels parted, displaying his portrait. Mr. Daniels then spoke briefly. He said:

"I never can thank my friends enough for this occasion. Although I'm not as modest as some men that you know, I do not take this demonstration as a personal tribute or for anything that I have done except in a very small degree. As I look upon it it is a tribute to an idea, and when you study the history of the world, in ancient as well as modern times, you will find that ideas are all that is left. It is the idea of advertising that brought out this demonstration.

"Advertising underlies any business on earth except robbery. If you have anything to sell you must advertise it, and the man without advertising is the man without any real foundation for his business. The railroads have discovered this, and the fact that a great system of railroads decided that it was wise is an indorsement of the idea.

"The railroads are telling the people of this country and every other country on the globe of the things that America has to show and to sell, and my contention is that the advertising of the American railroads is clearly the advance agent of the foreign commerce of the United States.

"The railroads are honest. I'll illustrate that. Go to a grocery store and ask for a certain article. The clerk will tell you he has none of that kind, but some 'just as good.' And he'll sell it to you. But if you go to a railroad ticket office and ask for a ticket to Chicago you get it. You don't get a ticket to Boston, or Cleveland, or some other town 'just as good.'

Mr. McElroy then introduced Frank R. Lawrence, President of the Lotos Club.

"It is a pleasure," said Mr. Lawrence, "to stand here and offer tribute to such a distinguished exemplar of billy goat whiskers. We saw Mr. Daniels's name published in the Town Topics 'immune' list. But that is not the only place where it has been published. The first Daniel was distinguished in his way, and got his name printed in the Bible. But our friend here wasn't satisfied with the Biblical name, and had the courage to start out in life as a plural."

The Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright was next introduced. "I have a verse," said he, "which I may have stolen from the Four Track News. I don't remember its origin, however. Here it is:

"It's good business," said the cinder
As the train went whizzing by,
"To seize every opportunity
To get into the public eye."

"My friend on my left here," he continued, "has just been telling me about a football game between Yale and Harvard. Harvard was getting the worst of it, and the eleven was losing spirit. The manager tried to brace them up, and finally, as a last resort in looking for enthusiasm, he took his men over to the Yale eleven and introduced them personally. Then the Harvard men went out and won the game.

E. P. Jeffery, President of the Denver and Rio Grande; S. H. Hartwick, Traffic Manager of the Southern Railway; Lafayette Young of Des Moines, J. C. Stubbs, Charles S. Francis, President A. V. V. Raymond of Union College, and Rear Admiral Coghlan also talked.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Kline Brothers, Reading, Penn.; H. S. Kline, dress goods; Hotel Breslin.
Silk Garment Company, Pottstown, Penn.; A. W. Becker, silks; Hotel Bratzell.
Wyckoff, A. B., Stroudsberg, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Breslin.
Frank, M., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; L. Frank, cloaks and suits; Hotel Breslin.
Peterson, J. H. C., Sons, Davenport, Iowa; H. F. Peterson, linens and carpets; Miss A. Rupach, millinery; Hotel Breslin.
Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Healy, dress goods and cloths; 320 Church Street; Hotel Braztell.
Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston, Mass.; A. Pitman, books; F. Coleman, dress goods; Mr. Young and J. Worsley, linings; H. I. Belcher, jewelry; W. A. Hooper, toilet goods; 8 Greene Street.
Brown, E. S., Company, Fall River, Mass.; M. J. Dillon, notions and ribbons; St. Denis Hotel.
Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; J. W. Peggy, white goods; J. C. Mizer, notions, jewelry, and leather goods; J. D. Grauffield, hosiery and underwear; 75 Spring Street.
Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. S. MacGregor, cloaks and suits; 464 Broome Street.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. P. Briggs, china; 454 Broome Street.
Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; Miss R. Deegan, ladies' and infants' wear; K. G. Berger, books; A. W. Markham, housefurnishing goods, hosiery, and gloves; J. B. Sheridan, house furnishing goods; 320 Church Street.
Howe & Stetson Company, New Haven, Conn.; Miss M. E. Tyrrell, ladies' hosiery and knit underwear; Miss C. Pattee, notions; Miss M. E. Kivlan, gloves, laces, and handkerchiefs; 75 Spring Street.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss Storke, millinery; 2 Walker Street.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; S. V. Shelp, dry goods; 320 Church Street.
Miller, Swartz & Co., Trenton, N. J.; J. H. Sisman, cloaks and suits; 320 Church Street.
Miller, Swartz & Co., Richmond, Va.; Mr. Robertson, cloaks and suits; 320 Church Street.
Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; W. Jardine, dry goods; J. W. Kelly, trimmings; Mr. Lincoln, men's clothing; C. W. Warnick, corsets, waists, and underwear; 57 White Street.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; Miss Parvin, jewelry; 2 Walker Street.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. H. Bennethum, waists and wash goods; 2 Walker Street.
Smith, G. Y., Fort Worth, Texas; house furnishing goods; Miss H. Dougherty, laces; St. Denis Hotel.
Calkins & Post, Middletown, Conn.; F. L. Calkins, carpets; Westminster Hotel.
Gladding, B. H., Dry Goods Company, Providence, R. I.; W. Armour, fancy goods; Mrs. B. Lambert, notions; Westminster Hotel.
Fourgureon, Temple & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. M. Fourgureon, carpets; dress goods, cloaks, suits, and waists; St. Denis Hotel.
Drewry-Hughes Company, Richmond, Va.; J. H. Estes, cloaks, waists, notions, and furnishing goods; 58 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Steiger-Dudgeon Company, New Bedford, Mass.; Miss A. Delano, millinery; Miss C. Shurtleff, ribbons; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss N. McDonald, toilet articles; Miss M. Molineux, ladies' wear; Miss K. McCarthy, ribbons; Miss L. Tracy, infants' wear; Mrs. C. Blours, fancy goods; 320 Church Street; Victoria Hotel.
Rosenbaum & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. C. Solomon, clothing; Hoffman House.
Berg Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss Kinder, muslin underwear; Hotel Albert.
Lahr-Bacon Company, Evansville, Ind.; H. H. Lahr, furnishing goods; 684 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Wolf, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.
Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss A. M. Day, white goods; Miss L. Eastwood, ladies' wear; Miss H. Rich, fancy goods; 683 Broadway; Hotel Seville. J. Mayer, millinery; M. Snellenberg, hats; M. Oppenheim, hosiery, gloves, and underwear; Hotel Breslin.
Warden, E. M., & Co., Salem, Va.; E. M. Warden, pants; Hotel Breslin.
Sadler & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; C. M. Sadler, hosiery and notions; 412 Broadway; Hotel Seville.
Wiest, P., Sons, York, Penn.; B. M. Teed, carpets; 491 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; H. Kaufman, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. S. Richmond, hosiery and gloves; 377 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.
Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss E. Rodman, millinery; Miss M. H. Manning, milliners; 43 Leonard Street.
O'Callaghan & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. H. O'Callaghan, carpets; Hotel Wellington.
Strouse Brothers & Co., Richmond, Va.; L. L. Strouse, dry goods; 274 Church Street; Hotel Cumberland.
Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; Mrs. C. Morganthaler, ladies and infants' wear; 214 Church Street.
Weber, H., Brothers & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; S. Weber, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear; 817 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Reid & Hughes Company, Waterbury, Conn.; A. K. Burnham, toilet and leather goods; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Earlington.
Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; T. M. Hayden, cloaks; 115 Worth Street.
Donaldson, W., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; L. P. Snyder, ladies' and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; T. Kaufman, jewelry, umbrellas, &c.; 648 Broadway.
Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; L. W. Rosskopf, cloaks, suits, &c.; 2 Walker Street.
Ives, Upham & Rand, Meriden, Conn.; C. L. Upham, notions and carpets; 75 Spring Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Reeves, J. S., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; G. Benton, cloaks, suits, and waists; 258 Church Street; Hoffman House.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Boehm, leather goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss Moore, millinery, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.
Hills, McLean & Haskins, Binghamton, N. Y.; Miss K. E. Dillon, upholstery goods; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.
Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; W. M. Smith, dress goods, silks, &c.; 51 Franklin Street; Grand Hotel.
Miller, Rhoads & Swartz, Richmond, Va.; W. O. Day, housefurnishing goods; 320 Church Street.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; T. S. Johnson, corsets; 454 Broome Street.
Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; Miss M. E. Ryan, gloves and ribbons; Park Avenue Hotel.
McCurdy & Norwell Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss M. McCurdy, millinery; 57 White Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. Cuatt, dress goods and silks; Hotel Albert.
Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; Miss W. L. James, gloves and leather goods; Miss M. Moran, ribbons; 214 Church Street.
Pitts-Kimball Company, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. C. E. Maxwell, millinery; Hotel Navarre.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Babcock, ladies' and infants' wear; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Wellington.
Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; W. Jardine, trimmings; P. H. Leighton, shoes; 57 White Street.
White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. McCarthy, dress goods and silks; E. L. Jones, cloaks and suits; 81 Grand Street.
Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; Miss R. Deegan, ladies' and infants' wear; 320 Church Street; Hotel Spalding.
Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. C. C. Lacey, laces, trimmings; Miss M. A. Berry, fancy and leather goods, jewelry; 31 Union Square.
Callender, McAusland & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; C. W. Morrison, cloaks, suits, waists, furs; Miss A. M. Kenny, ladies and infants' wear, corsets; 2 Walker Street.
Soloman, K., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Bibro, cloaks, suits, &c.; 13 Astor Place; Hotel Savoy.
Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; C. E. Thompson, upholsterly goods; R. L. Birtwistle, jewelry and leather goods; W. R. Briggs, hosiery and furnishing goods; 31 Union Square.
Miller & Peck Company, Waterbury, Conn.; S. N. Osborn, carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.
Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; F. T. Buchanan, carpets; 341 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.
High, J. M., Company, Atlanta, Ga.; J. N. Johns, domestics; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Breslin.
Higbee Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss S. Barnett, white goods; Miss C. Siebold, ladies and infants' wear; Hotel Imperial.
Bowman & Co., Harrisburg, Penn.; B. H. Zigner, dress goods and silks; 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Steiger, A., & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; F. M. Fenton, furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Wilcox Brothers Dry Goods Company, Bloomington, Ill.; Miss Lilian Harman, millinery; Martha Washington Hotel.
Partridge & Blackwell, Detroit, Mich.; H. B. Shoneman, cloaks; Hotel Netherland.
Hennenny-Robinson Company, Evansville, Ind.; J. A. Barronam, notions; Hotel Earlington.
Matthews Brothers Company, Dallas, Texas; S. G. Matthews, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Matthews Brothers Company, Waco, Texas; R. L. Matthews, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Bon-Ton Millinery Company, San Antonio, Texas; Mrs. Della Thomson, millinery; Hotel St. Denis.
Hoffman, M., & Brothers, Scotland Neck, N. C.; Sam Hoffman, general merchandise; Herald Square Hotel.
Cheeves & Co., Waxahachie, Texas; F. C. Rogers, general merchandise; Hotel Churchill.
Cheeves & Co., Cameron, Texas; S. W. Cheeves, general merchandise; Hotel Churchill.
Elder & Johnston Company, Dayton, Ohio; J. R. Johnston, general merchandise; Hotel Navarre.
Seagal Brothers, Port Arthur, Texas; L. Seagal, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Jenkins Brothers, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; R. A. Jenkins, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; L. F. Smith, dry goods; Mrs. W. E. Stevenson, dry goods; Hotel Waldorf.
Wren, E., Company, Springfield, Ohio; James J. Burns, dry goods; C. C. Shaw, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.
Slatkin, M., Buffalo, N. Y.; cloaks and millinery; Everett House.
Slatkin, S., Buffalo, N. Y.; cloaks and millinery; Everett House.
Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; Alex. Penny, dry goods; Hotel Martinique.
Fuller Dry Goods Company, Meadville, Penn.; F. M. Fuller, dry goods and millinery; Hotel Spalding.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. F. Groegenmuller, furs; James C. Rogers, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Hillman, Chicago, Ill.; A. R. Tearney, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Lichtenstein, M., & Sons, Corpus Christi, Texas; Julius Lichtenstein, dry goods; Marlborough Hotel.
Bergman, H., Houston, Texas; general merchandise; Hotel Bristol.
Hazelrigg, J. D., & Son, Mount Sterling, Ky.; J. B. Hazelrigg, dry goods; Sinclair House.
Manzy & Denny, Rushville, Ind.; Charles A. Manzy, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Hazelrigg, J. D., & Son, Mount Sterling, Ky.; Dillard Hazelrigg, dry goods; Sinclair House.
Hens & Kelly & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; V. E. Vetter, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. A. H. Morton, corsets, muslin underwear, and infants' wear; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; F. Stanley, notions and jewelry; 57 White Street.
Clarkson, E. E., & Co., Burlington, Vt.; E. E. Clarkson, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Tregellas, Hertel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Hertel, domestics, dress goods, and woolens; D. Moffatt, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; W. E. Toole, silks; Hotel Imperial.
Stern, H., Jr., & Brother Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; P. J. Stern, dry goods; 75 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Sulzbacher, A., Chillicothee, Ohio; dry goods; Hotel Martinique.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. M. Powell, cloaks and suits; Hotel Martinique.
Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Gutman, domestics, notions, gloves, jewelry, and leather goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. S. McQuay, carpets; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Olvey, E. E., Springfield, Mo.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md.; G. L. Lobsitz, house furnishing goods; 214 Church Street.
Grumbacher, S., & Son, York, Penn.; M. Grumbacher, cloaks and millinery; 46 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Sheldon Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; Seth T. Ingram, dress goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel York.
New Bedford Dry Goods Company, New Bedford, Mass.; M. J. Leahy, dress goods, cloaks, and suits; Miss M. Cummings, waists; B. Anthony, dry goods; G. A. Hough, ladies' wear; Grand Hotel.
Goldenberg, M., Washington D. C.; L. M. Murphy, flannels; 438 Broadway; Grand Hotel.
Rausch & Brother, Lebanon, Penn.; C. E. Rausch, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

"Let Me See That Full Dress Suit at $25—"

.....the suit is shown, tried on, fits perfectly (perhaps with a very slight alteration done by our skilled tailormen in the course of an hour or two). The entire transaction is closed in a very short time. And another customer walks out convinced that he has easily become possessed of an elegant, luxurious dress suit fit for any formal evening function at half the price a custom tailor asks.

Wouldn't you like to be convinced?

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Our new model is exactly illustrated alongside. It has manliness and grace of line. A more luxurious garment no tailor could fashion for less than $40. Made of imported black whipcord. Coat silk faced.

Our Dress Suits at $30, $35, $40 and $45 are the most luxurious and elegant types of dress suits to be had. Of English whipcords, unfinished worsted, Thibet and French drape, silk lined throughout.

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A record of the perfect holiday of an
AUTOMOBILE
journey of 1,300 miles. With illustrations from photographs by the author.

FRANCIS WILSON'S recollections of
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The only soda cracker scientifically baked.
The only soda cracker effectually protected.
The only soda cracker ever fresh, crisp and clean.
The only soda cracker good at all times.

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PERFECTION OF
RYE WHISKEY

FRANK NORA & C. H. ULRICH, Representatives,
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The New York Times.

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EIGHTEEN PAGES.

THE COAL ROADS DECISION.

Under the decision and order of the Supreme Court in the Chesapeake and Ohio case, that railroad is not enjoined from dealing in coal. It is not declared to be unlawful for a railroad to mine and sell coal, or to deal by purchase and sale in other commodities transported over its lines. The act enjoined and declared to be unlawful is the granting and concealment of secret rebates through the double status of dealer and carrier. This is made plain enough by Justice WHITE'S language in recommending that the injunction of the court below "be modified and enlarged by perpetually enjoining the Chesapeake and Ohio from taking less than the rates fixed in its published tariff of freight rates by means of dealing in the purchase and sale of coal."

The case arose out of a contract by which the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad agreed to deliver to the New Haven Railroad in New Haven 60,000 tons of coal at a price considerably below the market price of coal at the mines plus the cost of transportation. The published rate from the mines to Newport News was $1.45 a ton, while at the price for which the coal was sold the Chesapeake and Ohio would have received for this service only 28 cents a ton. The road's attorneys set up the plea that there was no rebate, no departure from the published rate; the loss of something more than a dollar a ton came out of the purchase price and was voluntarily borne by the road as a method of compensating the New Haven Railroad for failure to carry out a former contract for a sale of coal, fulfillment of which had been prevented by a strike.

The court sweeps away this pretense and disposes of all the contentions of the railroad's counsel in a decision remarkable for lucidity and straightforwardness of reasoning, a quality that invariably distinguishes opinions written by Mr. Justice WHITE. The fundamental and controlling principle of the decision is that, since the Inter-State Commerce act forbids common carriers "directly or indirectly, by special rate, rebate, drawback, or other device" to collect or receive a greater or less compensation from one shipper than from another, it cannot in reason be held that the carrier can take himself out from the statute "by simply electing to be a dealer and transporting commodities in that character." If by resorting to a particular form of dealing a carrier may escape the provisions of the act, compliance with it would of course be optional.

It is not easy to see how upon any intelligent reading of Justice WHITE'S language the mistaken impression could have been formed that the court had forbidden railroads to deal in coal. The opinion states that the considerations set forth by the court "dispose of all the contentions urged at bar to establish the right of the carrier to become a dealer under the circumstances stated." Loosely read this might be misinterpreted, but the words "under the circumstances stated" mean under the unlawful circumstances stated—that is, the circumstances of transporting the commodity dealt in at less than the published rate, under cover of a pretense that the loss fell upon the company in its capacity of dealer, not in its capacity of carrier.

This decision, in which all the members of the court join, is salutary and of high public advantage, not only because it corrects and cures the rebate abuse in the specific instance disclosed, but because it demonstrates the adequacy of existing law to deal with the greatest of all railroad abuses and the disposition of the court to interpret and apply the law in the light of reason according to its spirit and intent. The decision tremendously strengthens the argument that such legislation as the Hepburn bill is unnecessary and uncalled for. There is law enough for the protection of the shipper and for restraining the railroad. The remedy is enforcement, not more law.

The decision in the Chesapeake and Ohio case gives great satisfaction, moreover, because it offers an example of legal reasoning and construction very different from that of the decision in the Northern Securities case. We will not say that the court has retreated from the position taken by the divided bench in that case, but at least it appears unanimously to have resolved not to proceed further along a path that must inevitably have led to injustice, absurdity, and constructions of law that, to use the language of Judge WHITE in this decision, "would be destructive of the fundamental liberties of the citizen." In the case of the Northern Securities merger the principle was laid down that the acquisition and possession of the power to restrain trade by the extinguishment of competition, whether that power was employed or not, or even if instead of restraining trade by monopoly rates the merged interests encouraged it by progressively lower rates, was a violation of the law. Hence the order to dissolve the merger. This, of course, was not the language of the court, but it was its exact meaning and purpose. In the Chesapeake and Ohio case, instead of following the rule of the Northern Securities case and declaring that since uniting of the status of the dealer and carrier in one company confers the power to give and conceal rebates, therefore it is unlawful and railroads must be forbidden to deal in the coal they transport, the court leaves the railroad free to continue dealing in coal, but enjoins it from "taking less than the rates fixed in its published tariff" by means of such dealing. That is a very different thing. It is human reason, it is common sense. It substitutes fact for hypothesis as a basis of Government procedure.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The announcement that Germany has declined to agree to the proposals of France as to the regulation of the police of Morocco is, of course, a serious matter and disquieting, but it is far from rendering certain the failure of the conference.

In the first place this announcement relates to the result of private discussion in which the representatives of France and of Germany have been engaged in the hope that they could agree upon some form of action to propose to the conference. It is not conclusive upon the conference, which will probably pass to the open consideration of the subject. In the next place, Germany declares she is ready to consider further propositions from France. That country will not submit any that do not consist with what she regards her rights in Morocco, but she may present other plans toward which the attitude of the other Powers at the conference will be such as to persuade Germany to accede to them. Finally, the failure of the conference would leave Germany in a position of a good deal of difficulty, which we believe the Emperor would not desire to bring about. He is already reported to have listened with much interest to the French representative at Copenhagen, on the occasion of King CHRISTIAN'S funeral, the Baron DE COURCEL, who is a noted advocate of peace in Europe.

The failure of the conference would be bad enough for Germany if it left things in the same condition as before it was called, but it would leave them in a much worse condition. Then the only question pending was the attitude of Germany toward French action in Morocco, which was a limited question that the two Governments could discuss between them at such length and with such results or want of results as they should respectively or in common deem best. Germany deliberately made the matter an international one by asking that it be submitted to a conference of all the parties to the treaty of Madrid of 1880. If through her action in refusing to accept a conclusion the conference proves abortive, her responsibility is greatly increased. The state of affairs in Morocco is such that violent disturbances are likely to break out at any moment. France is the only power situated to take prompt and effectual steps in such an emergency. If the emergency should arise and France should act, what could Germany in decency do in the premises?

There remains the alternative supposition that Germany means to press France to a point where war would follow unless France yielded. We think that that supposition may be dismissed. The attitude of Great Britain is such that Germany would have to consider the risks of a war with both nations. That would be, for any issues now in evidence, pure madness.

FOR UNIFORM DIVORCE LAWS.

It is to the honor of Pennsylvania that the first conference of the States, outside of Congress, which has ever been held to consider the practicability and desirableness of a law of marriage and divorce uniform throughout the United States should have emanated from the Legislature of that State. The widespread interest in the subject, the universal conviction of the National necessity of uniform legislation, is sufficiently attested by the fact that forty-two States responded to the invitation of Pennsylvania; while the abstention of one of the absentees, South Carolina, is explained by the fact that already the laws of that State do not recognize divorce for any cause whatever arising after marriage.

It is of course a National scandal that couples should be living in any State one or both of whom would be in contempt of the courts of that State but for the Constitutional provision that credit shall attach in the courts of any State to the judicial proceedings of any other State. The case is worse than that. Contempt of court is often a technical offense, and sometimes it attests manhood and good citizenship. But contempt of law is one of the most serious conditions that can happen, under a government of law. And contempt of law is what the existing welter of legislation on the question of divorce inevitably induces.

All the same, the question before the convention is one of great difficulty. The problem of the convention is to propound some project of divorce which, "ex proprio vigore," on account of its intrinsic reasonableness and equity, shall commend itself to the sense of equity and to the sense of reasonableness of all the representatives of all the States in this Union. But the existing difference in the statutes of the different States shows that they have taken widely different views upon this question. It indicates that there is no common denominator. If the convention shall succeed in arriving at a common denominator, without doubt it will have deserved very well of the whole country. At present a man, or a woman, may be a malefactor, or malefactress, in one State and a blameless citizen in another. But the effort to find a common standard which shall "impose itself" is at all events laudable.

THE NEW WATER REGISTER.

The relations of the Chief Executive of the city to the Tammany organization are undoubtedly important to him and it is not surprising that he should use his official powers to make those relations as friendly and as profitable as is convenient. But it may be worth his while to consider whether the price he pays for this result is not actually too high, and whether there is not a public sentiment, independent of Tammany and heartily indifferent to Tammany's relations toward him, which it is not wise to offend.

The appointment of a pet of the SULLIVANS to the place of Water Register without the advice or approval of the Commissioner, and the transfer of an acceptable incumbent to another post, is on the face of it an improper action. When it is added that the new appointee is well known not merely as the agent of the SULLIVANS, the "Big" Congressman and the "Little" Alderman, in political matters but also on the race track and in the management of activities connected with the track, as well as in the management of prize-fights, and that he is himself a graduate of the prize ring, the peculiar favor shown to him and to his backers is not calculated to strengthen respect for the Mayor. The position selected for this manifestation of kindliness toward men powerful in Tammany is a very important one. It involves the handling of some $4,000,000 a year in water rents and the exercise of considerable discretion with reference to meters. For the discharge of such duties the officer whom the Mayor sent off to another place has the reputation of being satisfactorily competent. There is nothing in the record of the new appointee to show that he is any more competent. Had the salary involved been the only matter regarded, it would seem that his appointment as Secretary to the Dock Commissioner—to which place his predecessor is transferred—would have been a more natural thing to do. The two offices have exactly the same pay; they differ in their duties and powers and opportunities. The Mayor's latest act distinctly tends to lessen confidence in his fidelity to the high standard of public service which he so emphatically professed during the canvass.

BRIDGES AS STREETS.

The recognition that bridges across rivers are prolongations of streets has now proceeded so far that a resolution has been introduced in the Board of Aldermen abolishing wagon tolls. Why not? Streets cost money, but no wagon pays for using them. Neither is a fare charged for walking along either streets or bridges. The idea of turnpike tolls as applied to city streets is even more anachronistic and absurd than when applied to country roads. A full year's tolls upon the Brooklyn Bridge wagonways aggregate only $74,000. That sum is of no account when compared with the principles involved, which lead further than appears upon the surface.

If bridges are streets they are within the jurisdiction of the Rapid Transit Commission and the police. Franchise routes may be laid across them, and traffic may be regulated, as it now is at all congested centres. What could be more absurd than in the rush hours to see a ship's mast, or a steam boiler, set out across the bridge and inconvenience traffic of incomparably higher quality and larger volume. Anything within permissible dimensions considers itself free to offer toll and demand passage. The horses may be obviously incapable of hauling the load across without becoming stalled and blocking thousands of passengers, but no official seems to dare to refuse the toll and refuse transit.

The Rapid Transit Commission is also shorn of useful functions when unable to pass beyond the waterside. The fate of Commissioner STEVENSON'S action upon Engineer MARTIN'S plan for interborough transit is involved in this principle, for a mechanical plan to pass trolleys back and forth without change at "terminals" is useless if no franchise can be given. There are many signs that the new bridge administration is thinking of something besides excuses for doing nothing, and despair of relief is growing smaller. Instead of removing tolls altogether it might be feasible to stipulate that the roadways should be free except at rush hours, when teams might be excluded altogether, and trolleys substituted in the roadway thus emptied. This would do more to end the crush than any terminals at any cost. And the relief would be immediate, as soon, in fact, as rails could be laid.

THE MUTUAL LIFE.

Imagining now that they are merely raising a breeze the managers of the Mutual Life Insurance Company may presently find themselves reaping the whirlwind. The policy of suppression and avoidance they are pursuing is not merely shortsighted, it is stone-blind. The decision they appear to have reached is one that will not only involve them in most serious trouble, but if persisted in will necessarily afflict this business community with an indefinite prolongation of the insurance scandal. They cannot prevent an investigation by the simple process of voting down Mr. STUYVESANT FISH'S resolutions and permit him to resign. His resignation is a conspicuous proof that investigation is demanded, that the housecleaning ought to proceed.

Has the tragic fate of the chief officers of the three great life insurance companies so soon passed out of the memory of the Mutual's managers? Will they force history to repeat itself? Will they insist upon the visitation of their domicile by another Armstrong Committee?

The demand that they put their house in order and that satisfactory evidence be furnished that it has been put in order does not come from sensation-mongering sources. It is the opinion of serious men, of the leading men of this community, that they have made a most serious mistake. President PEABODY'S pleasantries with the reporters do not meet the need of the hour—far from it. The suits against the McCURDYS will not be accepted as proof that the Mutual is regenerate, that it has set its feet in the path of prudence, safety, and probity. The letter of the Rev. Dr. STIMSON, which we print this morning, faithfully reflects the prevailing public sentiment. It is incumbent upon the managers of the Mutual to sit down for a serious re-examination of their position and future course.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Making Up for the Two-Cent Rate.

Passenger agents of the railway lines in Ohio, after considering what action they would take in view of the new law limiting passenger rates in that State to 2 cents a mile, have decided that the loss of income caused by the change can be made up, "in a manner," whatever that may mean, by depriving the Ohioans of "all reduced transportation for conventions, of mileage books, of all charity business, of round-trip rates, and of clergymen's rates." One can interpret this in either of two ways—as a sincere acceptance of new conditions and a legitimate effort to readjust methods to them, or as a vindictive punishment of the Ohio people for permitting or forcing the Legislature to interfere with the business of the railways. If the latter interpretation be true the companies and their agents have been guilty of a piece of stupidity that will prove extremely expensive to them in the end, for the task of punishing the people of a State is one much too large to be performed by anything appreciably less potent than the working out of natural laws. If, on the other hand, the roads really are trying to make the best of what they consider a bad situation, several interesting questions are raised. In the abolition of the reduced rates mentioned there is a clear implication that all this business has been conducted at a loss. That is extremely hard to believe when one remembers how much effort the companies have used to develop the excursion habit, how much interest they have shown in the selection of places for holding big conventions, and the frequent decision of many courts that passes or reductions in fare are never "given," but are always prompted by some sort of a "consideration," presumably adequate. We notice that nothing is said in this announcement in regard to commutation tickets of the sort used by people living in the outskirts of large cities, and it is almost impossible to believe that there is any thought of doing away with that particular mitigation of the regular rates. The commuter is very far from feeling that he gets his reduction as a favor, and he has the best of reasons for being sure that his patronage is profitable. If it were not, the steam roads would not be so troubled by the success of the trolley lines in luring him away, and they would not pay to his demands as much heed as they do—when happy chance gives him a choice between unaffiliated routes from home to business and back again. And besides, he is not the beneficiary of any discrimination. What he does anybody can do who chooses, and it counts for something that he always pays for a month's transportation in advance.

Defining the Indefinable.

Holding, as we did, that the otherwise admirable definition of "medical practice" recently formulated by Judge GREEN of the City Court was made impracticable by reason of its inclusion, or apparent inclusion, among doctors of sanitary engineers and grandmothers wise in simples, The Medical Record offers, merely for discussion, and with no claim of perfection, one of its own. The definition runs, "The 'practice of medicine' is the prescribing of any remedy, material or immaterial, for external or internal use, mental suggestion, the manipulation of any part of the human body, the application of apparatus or mechanical appliances, the prescription of special exercises, or the formulation of rules of diet or hygiene, to be applied in an individual case to the cure or alleviation of disease by one claiming or credited with an ability—either a natural gift or acquired by special training or experience, or in any other way—to cure or relieve any defect or disease of body or mind, and who essays thus to treat a person not a member of his or her family, whether for a fee paid or expected, or without reward of any kind. This does not include the masseur or masseuse, instructor in gymnastics, instrument maker, pharmacist, nurse, or other person applying any therapeutic measure under the direction of a legally qualified physician." This is a little longer and more complex than Judge GREEN'S definition, and closes up a few holes left by him, but we do not see that it is appreciably better or more easy of enforcement. The single phrase, "legally qualified physician," would in several States give free scope to "osteopathy" and similar forms of charlatanism, while "therapeutic measure" is another phrase that would be sure to make trouble, because itself so much in need of definition. The fact is that laymen always have insisted, and probably always will insist, on their own competency to "practice medicine" in its simpler forms and for mild maladies on themselves and their friends. This is as truly "the practice of medicine" as is that of the most famous of orthodox doctors and surgeons, and, though often carried to harmful lengths, there isn't the slightest hope of ever making a definition that will draw a narrow, rigid, and immovable line between the innocent amateur and the competent professional.

A Reform That Is Not Needed.

We do not share the indignation, occasionally rising to horror, that has been expressed by several of our correspondents over the frequent caricaturing to which American Presidents are and always have been subjected, and we are not going to advocate the passage of any law to put an end to a habit the results of which we often find amusing and not infrequently a source of edification. That caricature is a sharp weapon, with which pain is sometimes inflicted and even crimes are sometimes committed, cannot be denied, but that is no reason for drawing any awful circles around our Presidents or launching curses at caricaturists who set one or more feet upon ground not at all holy. The caricaturists have the ordinary responsibilities of other citizens, and when they pass the limits of the permissible there are laws for punishing them. Most really great men have either tolerated or enjoyed these assaults upon their dignity, knowing perfectly well that it couldn't be seriously or permanently injured in this way. Caricature is only a form of criticism, and it should be free while it keeps within the bounds of decency and does not too much strain those of truth. An enormous amount of good has been accomplished by its aid, and the amount of evil it has done is in comparison quite negligible. Neither good Governments nor good Governors are in the slightest danger from caricature, and it is only ridicule of the ridiculous that is effective. President ROOSEVELT, we are sure, would be the last to claim protection from the humorists of the rapid pencil—and he wouldn't get it if he did.

SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Announcement that William I. Buchanan has been chosen to head the United States delegation to the third Pan-American conference has recalled some instances of his diplomacy in settling South American disputes.

Once while Mr. Buchanan was Minister to Argentina he was approached by both Argentina and Chile to see if he would become a member of an arbitration court to settle a boundary dispute between the two countries. Mr. Buchanan said he would under certain conditions. There had been an arbitration before which had failed because the court had no power to delimit, but could only reject the propositions of the two countries, thus leaving the matter in statu quo.

Mr. Buchanan said that if the proposed court should be empowered to delimit the frontier absolutely he would consent to serve.

The Chileans and Argentines agreed, and Mr. Buchanan was appointed, with one Chilean and one Argentine. The American spent about six months studying the question and the country, and then the court met.

Immediately the Chilean proposed his line. The Argentine and Buchanan voted against it. Then the Argentine proposed his line. The Chilean and Buchanan voted against it.

That left it up to Buchanan. He began at the common point at the north, and drew a line down across the mountains obliquely toward Chile, ending at a big mountain. He had studied the topography enough to know that he was not cutting watersheds. The Argentine was delighted, and voted with Buchanan at once. Then Buchanan turned and drew his line to another mountain over on the Argentine side. Thereat the Chilean cheered up and voted with Buchanan for that much of the line.

So it went, zigzagging down the mountains, until within two hours the job was done, and the northern half of the Chile-Argentina boundary was settled.

Then the Chilean and Argentine went out and began to reflect upon the effectiveness of the Yankee device.

The Senate unbent from its accustomed decorum to-day long enough to enjoy a hearty laugh.

Senator Hemenway, who very recently came to the upper body from the House, was advocating an amendment to the Pure Food bill against opposition on the part of Senator Heyburn of Idaho.

Repeatedly in the course of his remarks he addressed Senator Heyburn, in the language of the House as "the gentleman from Idaho," Senate etiquette calling for "the Senator."

After having made this slip of the tongue many times Senator Hemenway became conscious of his error. Turning to his colleague he smilingly said:

"I hope the Senator from Idaho will excuse my calling him a gentleman."

And there was laughter in the Senate for a space of half a minute.

As the Candle Burns.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day there appears an interesting compliment touching the intellectual power of "the negro of full blood." So far as the physical strength of the race is concerned, the too early death of Paul Laurence Dunbar proves nothing.

In any race, however sturdy, the individual has no guarantee of attaining the desired threescore years and ten. Indeed, the hope of such a goal is increased or diminished according as one is, or is not, conservative of his strength. Burn up the oil, the light goes out.

WILLIAM L. BULKLEY.

New York, Feb. 19, 1906.

Our Sailors to be Better Shod.

From The Boston Globe.

It is to be accepted as a step toward the commendable policy of dignifying the uniform of Uncle Sam that the ill-fitting, homely shoes which heretofore have been worn by the sailors of our navy in the future will be discarded for well-fitting, good-looking shoes.

There have been many complaints against the old shoes, because they were made practically flat-footed. It is said that the average American bluejacket to-day has a shapelier foot, with a well-defined instep.

The new shoe is to be of the oxford-blucher type, laced, and of a shape as comely as that of the shoes for men in the stores of our Washington and Tremont Streets or of New York's Broadway.

What conduces to the good appearance and the comfort of our sailors and soldiers cannot but add to the dignity of the uniform.

Too Late, Says Canada.

From The Montreal Gazette.

President Roosevelt has promised to do all he can to preserve the grandeur of Niagara Falls. The side of the falls with which he has particularly to do has lost about all the grandeur the power companies can conveniently utilize. The friends of the cataract waited too long before undertaking to invoke his strenuosity in their cause.

The Truth About Compliments.

From The Washington Star.

"Why are people pleased with compliments which they know are insincere?"

"No compliment is wholly insincere," answered Miss Cayenne. "If it is not prompted by admiration it at least indicates a respect for the influence you can exert."

THE MUTUAL LIFE.

A Policy Holder Expresses His Gratitude for Mr. Fish's Course.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a policy holder in the Mutual Life I should like to express publicly my sense of obligation to Mr. Stuyvesant Fish for his courageous course in resigning from the Investigating Committee, a course the more courageous as it is solitary and is apparently to be made costly to himself.

From a policy holder's standpoint it is also desirable to say to Mr. Peabody that his little story of "the boy who will not play" is singularly out of place. The situation is far too serious to be trifled with. Not money only, but the character of our most prominent business men is challenged, and the deal of the cards which made Mr. Peabody President of the Mutual Life is quite too recent to establish his own independence. The rôle of arraigning the motives of a gentleman who was selected for an investigation because of his recognized sturdy integrity and who now feels himself compelled to declare the futility of his task because of the attitude of the President of the company would be better taken by some one else.

The announcement of the intention of the other members of the committee "to get rid of the present counsel" raises the question whether in fact that does not mean that the "present counsel" is not willing further to serve. The course of Messrs. Harmon and Judson, the Government's counsel, in the Atchison case is so recent as to be suggestive. When lawyers of the standing of Judges Herrick, Choate, and Dill and Mr. Colby are spoken of as being "got rid of" before their work is complete there is certainly room for grave suspicion.

There is obviously reason for recalling Mr. Lincoln's pithy aphorism about not deceiving "all the people all the time." Meanwhile Mr. Fish, in very dark and crooked times, has chosen to stand in the open, and is worthy of the praise of every man who loves directness and honest truth. HENRY A. STIMSON.

New York, Feb. 20, 1906.

The Pennsylvania's Passenger Rates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that a bill has been introduced or is about to be introduced at Albany to make the maximum charge for passengers on the New York Central Railroad 1½ cents a mile, why is it not worth a passing remark to refer to the maximum rate out of New York on the Pennsylvania Railroad of at present 3 cents a mile? It is difficult to understand why the privilege of riding on the Pennsylvania Railroad is worth 1½ cents a mile more than on the New York Central.

The New York Central has for years had a maximum passenger rate of 2 cents a mile against the Pennsylvania Railroad's 3 cents, but in all the literature on the subject the writer cannot recall a word of severe criticism reflecting on the latter for that fact. Its passenger trains for points thirty and forty miles from the city are in number about one-sixth those of the New York Central.

Its rates at certain points are made prohibitive and its policy shows every indication of truth in a remark made by one of its officials in a moment of confidence that "we don't want commuters; they are only a bother and a hindrance." A. T. T.

New York, Feb. 19, 1906.

Perhaps It's a False Alarm.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire, through the columns of your paper, to call attention to the alleged demand for cats for vivisection at Vassar College. If the dainty women who seek self-development at this seat of learning wish to amuse themselves in this manner—repeating experiments that have already been wantonly repeated numberless times long after the results have been ascertained and classified—I must look to the interposition of the Poughkeepsie Branch of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Society and hold them responsible. Who joins in the protest?

ONE OLD-FASHIONED ENOUGH TO HOLD ALL LIFE SACRED.

New York, Feb. 19, 1906.

Open Libraries on Sunday.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thanks to the agitation of the subject in the newspapers, the Trustees of the Washington Heights Branch of the New York Public Library have decided to try the experiment of keeping the library open Sunday afternoons, beginning Feb. 11, from 2 to 6 o'clock, for the benefit of readers, and on weekday evenings the hour of closing has been changed from 9 to 10 o'clock. If it pays, or, in other words, if the patronage justifies the Sunday opening, the arrangement will be made permanent.

As one of the original complainants, the writer feels grateful to the Trustees for this action. READER.

New York, Feb. 20, 1906.

John A. McCall.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Amen! to your editorial "John A. McCall." In condemning the corruption of the system let us not forget the worth of the man.

The things for which he was made to suffer have been patent for years, yet must we view with sympathy the indignant awakening of the confiding policy holders.

This man's tragic going may signalize the advent of higher counsels of righteousness, but it is doubtful whether the life insurance world is bettered by the loss. J. W. M.

New York, Feb. 19, 1906.

Lost-and-Found Column Useful.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to acknowledge the value of your newspaper and to thank you for your assistance in the recovery of my property, which is referred to in attached advertisement:

LOST—Saturday noon, between Broadway and 91st St. Subway to Times Square Station and Metropolitan Opera House, small gold open-faced watch; initials C. W.; reward. Apartment 11A The Narragansett, Broadway and 93d St.

My watch was returned to me to-day as the result of my advertisement in THE NEW YORK TIMES. C. W.

New York, Feb. 19, 1906.

Uptown Electric Lines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some months ago you published quite a few articles about electric car lines to run through 149th Street and Southern Boulevard and mentioned among others the Lenox Avenue line. Can you or any of your readers furnish information as to what condition this matter is in at the present and when these lines are likely to be finished? DAVID D. DEUTSCH.

New York, Feb. 19, 1906.

Like a Lion.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

Rutherford Douglas of Lexington went up the Kentucky River to shoot duck. At the farmhouse where he stayed over night he picked up a negro "boy"—six feet two, and at least 230 pounds—who was to do the retrieving in a boat.

When they started before dawn for the ducks' feeding place, four miles up the river, Mr. Douglas casually asked: "William, can you row?"

"Kin I whut, Suh?" asked the boy looking startled. "Oh, kin I ro'? N-o-o-o, Suh; I ain' nevuh tried to ro' in all mah life."

Mr. Douglas sighed and rowed the heavy boat and its big cargo up stream. After an hour's hard work he arrived at the blinds, stepped ashore and took his gun. The boy picked up the oars and started for the retrieving point at a high rate of speed. Mr. Douglas watched the powerful, smooth, expert strokes, and looked at his own hands, blistered and bleeding from the unusual exercise.

"William!" he roared. "Come back here! You black rascal, how dared you tell me you didn't know how to row?"

"O-o-oh, is dat whut yo' meant, Suh?" the boy asked.

"You know perfectly well what I meant," cried the angry man.

"Oh, no, Suh; no, Suh; 'scuge me, boss," apologized William with a slow, sad smile. "W'en yo' axed me dat quesh'n about ro'in' I thought yo' wuz axin' whe'r I could ro' like a hon."

ALWAYS HENRY HUDSON.

Miss Amelia E. Barr Joins the Protest Against the Use of Hendrik.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to a recent letter in THE TIMES, I ask leave to reiterate most emphatically the fact therein stated, that it was Henry Hudson, and not Hendrik Hudson, who first sailed up the Hudson River. Henry Hudson was an Englishman, born in the town of Bristol. He made one—only one—voyage for the Dutch Company. He sold it his service, but he did not sell it his name.

When a man is dead and cannot speak for himself it is a kind of sacrilege to rob him of his name and his nationality; two things of which good men are specially proud, and it would not be in consonance with the generous spirit of New Yorkers to aid in such a crime. For it is, beyond question, as absurd to build a memorial to Hendrik Hudson as it would be to build one to Joris Washington instead of George Washington. The end to be served by the substitution of "Hendrik" for "Henry" is a very unworthy one, and would only be indorsed by those who count their prejudices above the truth, and posterity will hardly forgive New York if she emphasizes the lie in stone and iron.

The greatest wrong you can do a man is to deprive him of his baptismal name and his nationality, and if the man is dead and cannot protest against the injustice, it becomes the duty of all good men and women to speak for him. I hope, Sir, you will allow me through THE TIMES to make my appeal as emphatic as it can be.

AMELIA E. BARR.

Cherry Croft, Feb. 19, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent who signs himself "H. A. T." makes a timely protest against the growing practice of calling Henry Hudson "Hendrik." In one place he signed his own name Henrie Hudson, and his surname, which is said to be derived from Roger, has over twenty variations. Roger became in some parts of England Hodge, and Rogerson, Rodgerson, Hodgeson, Hoddleson, Huddleson, Hodson, and Hudson are a few of the stems from that root. All of the variations noted are English or Welsh. Not a single Dutch one has been discovered. Not only was "the Dutch contract drawn up by Dutch lawyers in Amsterdam," but Hudson's negotiations with the Amsterdam merchants were carried on by the help of Jodicus Hondius, the mapmaker, who acted as interpreter. EDGAR MAYHEW BACON.

Tarrytown, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1906.

Where Are the Irish Societies?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the recent discussion in your esteemed paper, has any action yet been taken by Congress regarding the erection of that National monument to Commodore John Barry? It is anomalous, extraordinary, and discreditable to observe the apathy and indifference of our Irish societies in pressing the claims of their illustrious countryman.

America couldn't be what she is and turn a deaf ear to such a plea. America treasures the memory of her dead as her most sacred heritage. It is in this view, it is in this desire, that a movement to perpetuate those dead and gone heroes could and should be carried through to a triumphant conclusion.

Let our Irish societies awake!

G. L. HENRY.

New York, Feb. 20, 1906.

Two Elevens Overlooked.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice the following in this morning's issue of THE TIMES:

"ELEVEN HIS UNLUCKY NUMBER.

"While crossing the New York Central tracks at Eleventh Avenue and Forty-fourth Street at 11 o'clock yesterday morning Frank Rooney, a butcher living at 524 West Thirty-ninth Street, was struck by Engine No. 111. He was knocked eleven feet. An ambulance arrived in eleven minutes. Rooney has eleven bruises. He is not dangerously hurt."

You might have added that the figures of 524 foot up 11, and that the letters in the name of Frank Rooney are also 11, to complete the uniucky (?) coincidence.

New York, Feb. 19, 1906. A SUBSCRIBER.

The Opposing Side Heard.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For many years I have contended that the belief in catching cold is a vulgar superstition and that the true cause of such maladies is bad air, found chiefly, perhaps, in bedrooms, but also general in theatres, schoolrooms, lecture halls, drawing rooms, &c.

As the believers in catching cold seem to hold the public ear, I hope your valuable and progressive journal will allow an opponent of this idea to present his case.

FREDERICK THOMAS.

New York, Feb. 19, 1906.

Still Protesting Against John D., Jr.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Though a regular subscriber to your paper, I have for several weeks refrained from discussing with you Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and his Sunday vaporings. I was under the impression it would all shortly stop, but as you still keep on with it, it may not come amiss for me to add my small objection to the many others. Let us have some news, and not what Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., thinks.

Allamuch, N. J., Feb. 19, 1906. S. B. J.

State Coat of Arms Now.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I thank your correspondent, I. L. Rogers, for his favorable comments on my suggestion, "Navajo." While giving "Arizona" first place, I would put his suggestion, "Coronado," next, and then "Navajo."

In the case of the third, a striking design from a Navajo blanket would make a unique and appropriate shield for the State arms.

New York, Feb. 19, 1906. *J, S. A.

Doubtless It Would Surprise Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that Mr. Conried has had his benefit performance and is richer by $20,000, wouldn't it be rather a pleasant surprise to the chorus to get twenty thousand for them, either by a repetition of the same performance or the diversion of an evening's proceeds?

Mr. Conried thinks of so many things, I wonder why he doesn't think of this.

A TIMES READER.

New York, Feb. 19, 1906.

The Best Paper.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have taken THE TIMES for a good many years and find it the best paper I have ever read. E. W.

New York, Feb. 19, 1906.

THE SALOON PHILOSOPHER SPEAKS.

Having had a look at a lot of human faces,
Having had a word with a lot of women and men,
I wouldn't with any dead man change places,
For I love life, no matter how nor when.

Where there's a fight my head is hard knocked over it;
Where there's a sight my eyes are screwed and glued;
Where there's a comrade's hand I will discover it—
I love all life, the hidden and the nude.

Some say it's bad, and they sigh and cry of it;
Some say it's good, and they preach and hope;
But they all stick on till they finally die of it;
Only I take all, and I do not preach or mope.

Drinks all round! And a glass for each of you!
The day is done; we're a trifle messed.
Drinks all round! And let us have the reach of you!
Here's to long life! The devil take the rest!

J. O.

GOOD TABLE MANNERS DO NOT MAKE A PLAY

But They Help a Little in "The Triangle."

LITTLE ELSE TO NOTE

Rupert Hughes's New Piece at the Manhattan Fails to Create Any Very Lively Interest.

Harvey Forbes.....William Morris
"Willie" Enslee.....Ferdinand Gottschalk
Hon. Joseph Talt.....William Bramwell
Sidney Thorne.....Guy Coombs
Crofts.....Colin Campbell
The Caddy.....Victor Herman
Persis Van Duyn.....Charlotte Walker
Mrs. Holt.....Mrs. Goldfinch
Alice Holt.....Consuelo Bailey
Winifred Baddeley.....May Isabel Fisk

In "The Triangle," produced at the Manhattan Theatre last night, Rupert Hughes did not succeed in justifying his claim to having written a "play of manners in four acts." What he did do was to write a play of table manners in part of one act. And one may commend that part of "The Triangle" as a very faithful exposition of the proprieties from oysters to roast.

There lingers, however, the very unpleasant recollection that Mr. Willie Enslee, host, ultimately forgot himself and his manners completely, even departing from the established precedents so far as to use the carving knife, intended for the ducks, upon his wife, who had just begged him not to kill her "as a special favor." As Mr. Willie had previously happened upon her and Harvey Forbes, an army officer and her lover, while they were bidding each other a much too fervent farewell, and as he (Mr. Willie) had failed to shoot Forbes down like a dog, (as a matter of fact the army officer took his little toy pistol away from him,) he was much too exasperated at the moment to consider just what people would say.

After the stabbing his wife was likewise the one to think of what a Judge and jury might have to say about the matter, and, as they put it further to the east and further to the west of Broadway, she died beautifully after calling in an old deaf servant, to whom she confided the fact that she had stabbed herself, the deaf old servant in the meantime listening to the confession with his hand to the ear furthest from the dying lady's lips.

Mr. Hughes evidently set out to write a play that would scorch New York society, and there is in "The Triangle" the glimmer of a purpose, or, possibly, two purposes. Primarily, he sought to show that marriages for money are likely to give rise to deplorable after effects, and, secondarily, that the course of true love is most likely to shape itself smoothly if juvenile impulse is allowed to have its way.

Macaulay once said about a would-be author's manuscript that the same words if used somewhat differently might make literature. So it may be remarked of Mr. Hughes's premises that, though not especially novel, they might if otherwise employed have made a play. As it is, he has simply introduced us to a number of very conventional personages and situations, generally of the magazine short-story type. It is again the eternal triangle of the husband, the wife, and another man, but its points here are singularly lacking in acuteness.

Had Mr. Hughes taken his dinner table scene for the start, developing his characters and incidents from that time forward, a very different result might have been achieved. Here, indeed, was a tense situation. The husband has discovered his wife's unfaithfulness and has apparently determined to continue his life with her. The subsequent relations of persons and events might have been woven into a play of interest and significance.

The players in "The Triangle" are generally ill-chosen for the tasks in hand. Ferdinand Gottschalk alone appearing to any advantage.

Again Mr. Gottschalk's part was a mere fragment, but, unlike most of those which have engaged him, it is not in marked eccentric character vein. He succeeded, however, as far as was possible under the circumstances, in being impressive, occasional bits of by-play and the scene at the dinner table being carried forward with much finesse and apparent sincerity. Charlotte Walker, at times a very engaging and agreeable actress, but best suited to comedy, labored with emotions which she may feel but failed to express, while William Morris, technically admirable, was wholly unsuited to the rôle of the ardent lover.

WILLIAMS & WALKER AGAIN.

Negro Comedians Seen In "Abyssinia," the Best Comedy They Have Had.

In "Abyssinia," the new musical piece which had its first presentation at the Majestic Theatre last evening, Williams and Walker, the colored comedians, make their most ambitious effort. The piece is far in advance of their last vehicle, "In Dahomey," in costumes, scenery, and effects, while the work of the singers, especially in the choruses, surpasses all their previous efforts. An audience which filled the large auditorium of the Majestic showed its approval in frequent and hearty applause.

The piece is the combined effort of J. A. Shipp, Alex Rogers, and Will Marion Cook. There is little plot, most of the time being given up either to musical numbers or comedy scenes between Williams and Walker. What little story there is has to do with the adventures of Jasmine Jenkins (Bert Williams) and Rastus Johnson (George Walker) in Abyssinia.

The opening number, "Ode to Menelik," sung by the male chorus, was especially pleasing and showed careful choosing of voices and subsequent training. The opening of the third act, however, seemed to make the most decided hit. The audience was enthusiastic in showing its appreciation of this. Other numbers which proved popular were: "Where My Forefathers Died," "The Lion and the Monk," and "Answers You Don't Expect to Get." George Walker had a good song in "It's Hard to Find a King Like Me," and Bert Williams seemed to revive memories of the success of "Nobody" when he sang "Here It Comes Again."

The mounting of the piece deserves special mention. The first scene, showing a mountain pass with a waterfall in the background, was a most effective picture. The marketplace at the capital was full of picturesque quality and color. There were several unusual light effects, and a property lion and camel and live asses were introduced to give atmosphere and local color.

Williams and Walker should have a prosperous career at the Majestic in "Abyssinia."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Mystic Shriners and their families occupied the boxes and orchestra at Hammerstein's Victoria last night.

The run of "The Earl and the Girl" at the Casino will end on March 10. De Wolf Hopper will follow in "Happyland," which was seen earlier in the season at the Lyric Theatre.

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"THE TITLE MART."

Winston Churchill's New Comedy Seen at the Madison Square.

The Marquis of Tredbury....Frank Gillmore
Reginald Barking, M. P.....Arthur Hare
Mr. John Blackwell.....Sam Edwards
Mr. Lawrence Pepys, lawyer..Murray Carson
Roy Clarkson.....Frederic Sumner
Hiram Pieters.....Scott Reed
Ezra Swazey.....A. D. Wilks
Tilden.....George S. Stevens
A Butler.....Martin Henry
A Footman.....F. B. Hersome
Second Footman.....L. Phipps
Edith Blackwell.....Dorothy Revell
Mrs. Blackwell.....Ffolliott Paget
Lady Marjory Ticknor.....May Pardoe

"The Title Mart," a new three-act comedy by Winston Churchill, made its first appearance in New York at the Madison Square Theatre last evening. The piece is understood to be Mr. Churchill's first real attempt at writing a play, the dramatizations of his various novels having been done by other hands. In fact the novelist is said to have written this Anglo-American comedy, as he calls it, for diversion and for practice in playwriting.

As its name suggests, "The Title Mart" aims a polite shaft of more or less farcical satire at our National habit of coralling transatlantic aristocrats for American heiresses. One is prepared therefore for an American stepmother of large wealth and social energy, with an appetite for titles, who, in all kindness of heart, proposes to marry her husband's daughter to the first available coronet.

The father is a simple, self-made soul of some $20,000,000, with a humorous contempt for social claims, and a sneaking fondness for cock fighting. His daughter proves to be a wholesome, well-gowned young woman with a sense of humor, a knack at jiu-jitsu, and a surprising ignorance of the older English authors. She is perfectly willing to marry any man, titled or untitled, provided she happens to consider him the right man.

Into this waiting American circle stumbles a British trio, consisting of a young Marquis, penniless but of excellent principles; his wealthy friend, whose fortune rests upon a well-known brand of crockery, and a lady of title who lives as a perennial guest in comfortable American houses.

It all takes place in one of those modest Adirondack camps where every one has a private bath and dresses for dinner. The possibilities of the situation are set in motion by the simple device of having the Marquis pretend to be his friend and the friend pretend to be the Marquis, complicated by the further happy thought of having the real Marquis mistake the daughter of the house for an actress, with whom he straightway falls desperately in love.

This double acrostic of mistaken identities mystifies the young people through the first two acts and the older people through the last. With the inevitable triumph of truth in the end, however, the right people are found to have fallen in love with each other after all, and the stepmother's ambitions are realized at nobody's expense.

A country storekeeper and a New York newspaper reporter supply splashes of local color.

A notably friendly audience laughed at Mr. Churchill's little play and did what it could toward its success.

Frank Gillmore played the young nobleman, Arthur Hare was the ultra-English friend, Murray Carson did the quiet man of the world, and Sam Edwards made a jolly and rotund captain of industry. Dorothy Revell had the rôle of the American girl, and Ffolliott Paget, who has not been seen in New York for many seasons, appeared as the genial, tuft-hunting stepmother.

THE FAMOUS JOHN TO ACT.

Harvard's Renowned Orangeman to Support Woodruff, It's Announced.

John the Orangeman, Harvard University's famous fruit vendor, is going on the stage, so the press agent of the Princess Theatre says.

The press agent is sole authority for the statement that John, who reached Cambridge at about the same time as President Eliot, and is nearly as famous, will support Harry Woodruff in Henry Miller's "Brown of Harvard," which will be put on at the Princess on Monday night. It is further announced that John will give his famous act of selling a basketful of fruit in five minutes, grinning beatifically meanwhile.

John Lovett (which is his real name) was last in New York when he attended the Harvard-Yale football game of 1888.

"La Boheme" for Hospital Benefit.

There will be a special performance of "La Boheme" at the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow evening under the auspices of the French Benevolent Society. The proceeds will be devoted to the aid of the new French Hospital. Arturo Vigna will conduct and these singers will be in the cast: Mmes. Abott and Alten, Messrs. Caruso, Scotti or Campanari, Journet, Parvis, Dufriche, Rossi, Paroli, Foglia, and Fanelli. By permission of Mr. Conried Pol Plancon will sing "La Marsellaise" between the second and third acts.

Ludwig Fulda Here to Lecture.

Dr. Ludwig Fulda, the German playwright, arrived in New York on the Hamburg-American liner Amerika yesterday. He comes to deliver a series of lectures under the auspices of the Germanistic Society of America, of which President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia is the President. The first lecture is to be at the Waldorf-Astoria this evening.

Rigo Arrives for Vaudeville.

Rigo Jansci, the Hungarian violinist, with whom the Princess Chimay eloped, arrived here yesterday on the Hamburg-American liner Amerika. Rigo comes over for a vaudeville tour.

HONOR JACOB H. SCHIFF.

Montefiore Home Trustees Dine—A Fund for Convalescents Started.

Isidor Straus gave a dinner last night at his home, 2,745 Broadway, to the Trustees of the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids. President Jacob H. Schiff was the guest of honor, and the dinner, given on the eve of his departure for Japan, was intended as a recognition of the great things Mr. Schiff has done for the home during the years he has been one of its officers.

Announcement was made at the dinner that a fund of $25,000 had been created by the Trustees, the interest of which is to be used to provide a new start in life for those who are cured at the institution. The patients of the Bedford Sanitarium are included among the beneficiaries of this fund.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Low pressure prevails in the central valleys and the lake region, and there have been general rains in these districts, as well as in the Gulf States.

There will be rain Wednesday in the Ohio Valley, the Atlantic States, and lower lake region, and rain or snow in the upper lake region. On Thursday the weather will be fair between the two great mountain ranges, except in the Northwest, and will clear in the Atlantic States except along the South Coast.

Winds along the New England Coast will be fresh to brisk south to southwest; Middle Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk south; South Atlantic Coast fresh east to southeast; East Gulf Coast light and variable; West Gulf Coast fresh north; Lake Michigan fresh west to northwest, becoming variable by Thursday.

Steamers departing Wednesday for European ports will have fresh to brisk south winds, with increasing cloudiness and rain to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware, rain Wednesday; Thursday clearing and colder, fresh to brisk south winds, becoming northwest Thursday.

New England, rain Wednesday; Thursday clear and colder, fresh to brisk southwest to west winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
8 A. M.	28	37	4 P. M.	30	51
6 A. M.	29	34	6 P. M.	32	47
9 A. M.	28	37	9 P. M.	34	46
12 M.	30	44	12 P. M.	34	46

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 43 degrees; for the corresponding date last year it was 31 degrees; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 32 degrees.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 34 degrees; at 8 P. M. it was 46 degrees. Maximum temperature, 51 degrees at 1:40 P. M.; minimum, 34 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity at 8 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 82 per cent. at 8 P. M.

HONOR SUSAN B. ANTHONY, WHO IS ILL AT HOME

Friends Fear Suffragist May Not Leave Her Bed Again.

CELEBRATE 86TH BIRTHDAY

W. M. Ivins Comes Out for Woman Suffrage at Inter-Urban Political Equality Council's Luncheon.

The 86th birthday of the veteran woman suffragist, Miss Susan B. Anthony, was celebrated by the Inter-Urban Political Equality Council at a luncheon at the Hotel Astor yesterday. One hundred guests more than were expected came to the luncheon, 380 people being present. Miss Anthony was not there, being detained by illness that confined her to bed. Some of her friends fear she will never leave it.

"I promised to come," was the message she sent, "but the word of a woman of 86 is not always as good as that of a girl of 16."

It was not, strictly speaking, Miss Anthony's birthday. She was born on Feb. 15, but circumstances delayed the celebration. The Rev. Phoebe Hanaford, of Quaker descent and a good woman suffragist, was to have opened the meeting with prayer, but she, too, was detained by illness.

Mrs. Philip Carpenter, President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, who was to have headed the twenty-one club President guests of the Council at the largest table in the body of the dining hall, reported her throat worn out with too many speeches, and was unable to leave the house. That seemed to be the last of the unpleasantnesses until it was found that one of the musicians, a Rochester girl, from Miss Anthony's home town, had also been taken ill. The quartet became a trio.

But in spite of this the large number of guests, filling the big ballroom of the hotel and overflowing into a smaller room adjoining, made a merry gathering. Yellow was the color of the table decorations, yellow jonquils being in the centres of the smaller tables and banked on the President's, while a big knot of yellow ribbon was tacked to the flags which hung above the President's head; more of it was worn in official badges, and the candle shades were all of the same color.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the Council, presided. At her right was the Rev. Anna Shaw, and at her left William Lloyd Garrison, 2d. Edwin Markham, the poet, was at Miss Shaw's right, and Mrs. Charlotte Wilbour, President of Sorosis, was at the left of Mr. Garrison. William M. Ivins was one of the speakers, an advocate of woman suffrage who got a warm reception. All who spoke paid warm tributes to Miss Anthony. Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, daughter of the late Elizabeth Cady Stanton, was another of Miss Anthony's eulogists, and read from old letters of her mother to Miss Anthony. In one of her letters she wrote asking Miss Anthony to come to her, saying:

"I will help with your address if you will hold the baby and make the pudding."

"Ladies, that baby was I," said Mrs. Blatch, "and I am glad Miss Anthony did not meet my mother much earlier in her life, for she was not in sympathy with marriage which would keep any one from her work, and if they had met sooner I am afraid there would have been no 'I' at all."

There were many humorous stories with the homage which was given the absent guest. Mrs. Catt told of Miss Anthony's experience on her first lecture tour. On the first afternoon a few men were the only persons to hear her lecture, though once or twice she could see the door open and through a crack see the tip of a woman's bonnet. They did not dare to venture then, but in the evening the men, finding the lecturer not at all rabid, came again and brought their wives. Mr. Garrison told a story of his father. He had received a gift of a watch, and told the donors that he did not know how to receive it.

"Now if it had been a brick bat or a rotten egg," he said, "I should have been more familiar with it."

"I wonder," said Mr. Garrison, "if Miss Anthony does not sometimes look back upon the stress of those early days as more inspiriting than the popular applause of to-day."

Miss Shaw told of a big meeting at which they had been speaking of Miss Anthony, and she herself joined in the enthusiastic applause that followed.

"I leaned over to her and said: 'This is not your turn to applaud, Aunt Susan. They are talking about you.'

"'Oh, no, they are not,' she returned; 'they are talking about the cause.'"

Mr. Ivins said that the only thing worse than a man who did not wish women to vote was the woman who did not, the anti-suffragist being to him "of all things on earth the most inconceivable." Edwin Markham read a poem and expressed his sympathy with the "Cause," and Miss Alice Henry, an Australian, who has a vote, spoke.

Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Miller, a white-haired little Quakeress with a sweet face, wearing a pale gray Friendly bonnet and white shawl, a daughter of Gerrett Smith of anti-slavery days, was introduced and received with great applause, as were the Countess Resse, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Phelps, and Mrs. Eliza A. Osborne, daughter of Mrs. Wright and niece of Lucretia Mott. Miss Adelaide Johnson, the sculptor, whose bust of Miss Anthony, it was announced, was yesterday placed in the Metropolitan Art Museum, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Ferris, who were also guests at the dinner, was introduced. There was a table of women lawyers and a table of women doctors at the dinner and women of many other professions were represented.

A telegram of greeting was sent Miss Anthony from the diners.

MISS ANTHONY'S ILLNESS.

Has Facial Neuralgia and Suffers from Extreme Weakness.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 20.—Susan B. Anthony, the veteran suffragist, is confined to her home with a serious attack of facial neuralgia. In addition Miss Anthony is suffering from extreme weakness, having overtaxed her strength on her recent trip to Baltimore and Washington, from which she returned on Sunday.

Miss Anthony was to have been the guest to-night at a dinner at the New Astor Hotel in New York, given by women's clubs of the metropolis, but was forced to cancel the engagement.

Dr. Ricker, who is attending Miss Anthony, said to-night that she was completely worn out by her recent trip, that her vitality had been greatly weakened, and that she would have to remain very quiet for a long time. Miss Anthony was not so well to-night as yesterday.

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"JUDAS MACCABAEUS" SUNG.

The Oratorio Society Gives Handel's Music at the Third Concert.

The Oratorio Society recurs this season to the elder classics of choral art, and last evening, at its third concert in Carnegie Hall, gave Handel's oratorio of "Judas Maccabaeus." The audience was small, and the oratorio is scarcely likely ever again to claim a tithe of the popularity it used to share with "The Messiah." It is twenty-one years, nearly, since the oratorio has been heard in New York, and except for "The Messiah," which is kept alive in the public's affection by special circumstances, the taste and appreciation for Handel's music have probably noticeably declined in New York within this period. Yet "Judas Maccabaeus," though its text is in the style of the feeblest eighteenth century pomposity, contains some of Handel's most famous numbers, as the chorus "See, the Conquering Hero Comes" and the tenor air, "Sound an Alarm." There are vigorous choruses in Handel's most effective manner, and there are strong and dramatic moments, after his style, though as a whole the work suffers somewhat from monotony.

The singers of the Oratorio Society had mastered these choruses, and sang them very well indeed, with a full and sonorous body of tone, excellent attack and precision, and their performance reflected much credit on Mr. Damrosch's preparation. The solo quartet included Miss Laura Combs, soprano; Mrs. Adele Laeis Baldwin, contralto, who was obtained as a substitute at almost the last moment for Miss E. E. Patterson, who was herself to be a substitute for Miss Elizabeth Elmer; Mr. Daniel Beddoe, tenor, and Mr. Charles W. Clark, bass. Of these Mr. Clark has recently returned from remarkable success abroad, and was heard for the first time here in a number of years. He sang the music in a fine, manly style without affectation and with forcible expression. His delivery of the text was uncommonly clear.

The voice is scarcely remarkable in beauty or power, but it is admirably under the singer's control and responsive to his purposes. Miss Combs has a voice of excellent quality and of considerable sonority, though her use of it is not yet fully perfected and her style lacks interest. Mr. Beddoe sang with vigor and intelligence; his "Sound an Alarm" was well done. Mrs. Baldwin under the circumstances should be exempt from too strict an accounting, but her performance was creditable, without exemptions.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day's chief social event will be the wedding at 3 o'clock in Calvary Church, Twenty-first Street and Fourth Avenue, of Miss Gertrude Pell, daughter of Mrs. Walden Pell, to Francis Cunningham Bishop, a son of the late Heber R. Bishop. It will be one of the most fashionable weddings of the Winter. The church ceremony will be followed by a very small reception for relatives and intimate friends only at Mrs. Pell's residence, 518 Madison Avenue.

***

Mrs. Robert Low Pierrepont will give a "baby party" this evening at her residence in Brooklyn, which a number of New Yorkers are going over to attend.

***

The Neighborhood Cotillions are to have a dance to-morrow evening at Dodworth's. Ferrars Tows, dancing with Miss Juliet Lee, will lead the cotillion. The patronesses are Mrs. Francis M. Scott, Mrs. Randolph Hurry, Mrs. Henry Bischoff, Mrs. Walter Cook, Mrs. William R. Barr, Mrs. Carrington Royce, Mrs. James Otis Hoyt, Mrs. Melbert Cary, Mrs. Edward Rodman, and Mrs. Francke Bosworth.

***

Charles Gibson of Boston is to give two readings in the banquet hall of the Waldorf on March 6, 13, and 20, respectively, under the patronage of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. I. T. Burden, Mrs. H. E. Howland, Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Newbold Morris, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. H. Le Roy Emmet, Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell, and Mrs. Payne Whitney. Mr. Gibson's readings will be from his writings, "The Spirit of Love" and "Among French Inns."

***

Mrs. Thomas Harvey Rodman and the Misses Rodman will this afternoon give the second of two "at homes" at 701 Madison Avenue.

***

Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott Cameron, who are in Warwickshire, England, will not return to this country until the end of the English hunting season.

***

Mrs. William Allen of East Sixty-fifth Street gave a theatre party last night for Miss Alice Fellowes, the débutante daughter of Mrs. Birney Fellowes.

***

The Rev. Egisto F. Chauncey, a son of Mrs. Frederick Chauncey, formerly of this city, and later associate rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, has accepted a call to Mount Kisco.

***

The Misses Robb of 23 Park Avenue will give this afternoon the last of their series of "at homes."

***

The last of the dances organized by Mrs. Benjamin Welles, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, and other well-known women took place at Sherry's last night. Worthington Whitehouse led the cotillion.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

DANIELS—HOLMES.

Miss Teresa Holmes, daughter of the late John Holmes, was married at noon yesterday in Grace Church Chantry to George Emory Daniels, formerly of Boston. The bride, who was in white velvet and point lace, with a point lace veil, was escorted to the chancel and given away by her brother, George Holmes. James Taft Daniels was the bridegroom's best man, and the ushers were H. Rufus Stanley of Boston and Harry Fletcher, Robert Grimes, and David Whitcomb of New York. The Rev. Dr. Huntington performed the marriage. A small breakfast at the St. Regis followed the church ceremony.

PLAYWRIGHT ARTHUR IS DEAD.

He Wrote "The Still Alarm" and Other Melodramas, and Died Rich.

Joseph Arthur, the playwright, died yesterday morning at the Hotel Normandie as the result of an operation for kidney trouble which he underwent a few weeks ago.

Mr. Arthur was born in Centreville, Ind., in 1848. He was the son of a Methodist clergyman. At an early age he took up newspaper work, and subsequently traveled in Japan, India, and China. Later he went to Afghanistan with the British Army. He then became an actor, and some of his friends remember him as having played Mercutio. At one time he managed an opera troupe in Japan.

A little less than twenty years ago he made his début as a playwright, producing a melodrama at the old Olympic Theatre. In 1887 he managed an opera called "Big Pony" at the Bijou. Later in the season of the same year he made his first big success, "The Still Alarm," which was produced at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

"The Still Alarm" was written for Harry Lacey, and produced by Mr. Arthur and his partner, J. Wesley Rosenquest. It was a big success, has since been played by many road companies, and is being played to-day. Later, Mr. Arthur took the piece to London, where it repeated its New York success.

"The Still Alarm" was followed by "Blue Jeans." This play also was produced at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. Like "The Still Alarm," road companies are still playing it in the one-night stands.

Other plays by Mr. Arthur which met with success are "Lost River," "On the Banks of the Wabash," and "The Cherry Pickers." The scenes of "Lost River" and "Blue Jeans" are laid in Indiana.

Joseph Arthur was the playwright's stage name, his real name being Arthur Smith. His widow is an actress, Charlotte Cobb. She was with him when he died. Mr. Arthur was a rich man, having invested the proceeds of his plays in real estate.

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ADMIRAL GRENFELL DEAD.

Married Miss Low of Savannah—Was Born in 1845.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Vice Admiral Sir Harry Grenfell, who was recently invalided home from the Mediterranean, died here yesterday.

Admiral Grenfell married, in 1871, Miss Amy Low, daughter of Andrew Low of Savannah, Ga. Until recently he was second in command of the British China Squadron.

He was born in 1845, and entered the navy when 13 years old. He served in the Egyptian war of 1882, and received English and Egyptian decorations. He became a Rear Admiral in 1900. The same year he was created a Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. He was knighted a few months ago.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Annie Young Boardman.

Mrs. Annie Young Boardman, widow of the late Norman Boardman and mother of Albert B. Boardman of the law firm of Boardman, Platt & Soley, died yesterday at her home, 131 West Seventy-second Street. She was 83 years of age. Her husband, Norman Boardman, was a member of the firm of Tulane, Baldwin & Co. The senior partner, Paul Tulane, was a well-known philanthropist, and founded Tulane University, in New Orleans, which is one of the largest educational institutions in the South. Mr. Boardman died in 1873.

For more than thirty years Mrs. Boardman lived at 7 East Thirty-fourth Street. She came of one of the oldest families in New York. She was a sister of the late Ichabod Williams, the lumber merchant, who was a noted collector of paintings. Her mother was a descendant of Resolved Waldron, who figures in Irving's history of New York.

Albert B. Boardman, her son, is counsel for the Rapid Transit Company and for the Pennsylvania Tunnel Company. The funeral will take place Thursday from Mrs. Boardman's late residence.

John Le Moine Nisbet.

John Le Moine Nisbet, who was once Secretary and Treasurer of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad, died on Monday of pneumonia, after a short illness, at his residence, 20 Highland Place, Yonkers. Mr. Nisbet was born in St. Louis on Sept. 2, 1850. He was a lineal descendant of Sir Alexander Spotswood, the first Governor of Virginia, the son of the late Robert N. Nisbet, a prominent banker in St. Louis, and the grandson of Robert Nisbet, one of the first Directors of the New York Life Insurance Company. He was graduated from Princeton in 1872. In 1876 he married Fannie Britton, whose father, the late James H. Britton, was then Mayor of St. Louis. In 1879 he removed to New York, having been appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the New York, Ontario and Western. Of late years he had been associated with the banking house of H. J. Lisman & Co. of 30 Broad Street. A widow, a son, and a daughter survive him.

Frank Herdic.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Feb. 20.—Frank L. Herdic, noted horseman and pool seller of National reputation, died at his home here to-night after a long illness, aged 63 years.

Obituary Notes.

EDWARD J. BROWN, a retired banker, died at his residence, 15 East Sixty-fifth Street, last night, of heart disease, at the age of 61. He retired from business about five years ago. Mr. Brown leaves a widow.

HUGH RAFFERTY, one of the oldest residents of New Rochelle, died there yesterday in his seventy-fourth year. He was born in Ireland, came here when young, and, making a fortune as a contractor, invested his money in farmland. It is now worth about $1,000,000.

Mrs. HELEN WALL PIERSON died last Saturday morning at her home in Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. She was the widow of the Rev. Edward Pierson, a brother of the Rev. Arthur Pierson. Mrs. Pierson is survived by one son, Ernest De Lancy Pierson, the novelist.

Mrs. EMMA C. HOVEY, wife of Dr. Romeo H. Hovey of Cananea, Mexico, died on Monday night at the home of her sister, Mrs. Horace Dumars, 59 Forest Avenue, Glen Ridge, N. J. She was 48 years old, and a daughter of the late Charles Contris of Mount Eaton, Ohio.

Mrs. HENRIETTA AHRENS, widow of the late Henry M. Ahrens, died on Monday at her home, 1,804 Seventh Avenue, after a brief illness. She was born in Europe and came to this country when a child. Five daughters and four sons survive her. Funeral services will be held on Thursday morning.

Dr. H. MARTYN BRACE, Mayor of Perth Amboy, died there yesterday after an illness of several months. He was born in 1839 at Catskill, N. Y., and went to Perth Amboy from Port Jervis in 1892. He was prominent in lodge and society organizations, and was Vice Commodore of the Raritan Yacht Club.

ALFRED WOODHAM, one of the oldest thirty-third degree Masons in the country, died on Monday at his home, 331 Clifton Place, Brooklyn. He was born in this city 83 years ago, and for many years was a dealer in sporting goods in Manhattan. Mr. Woodham had been a Mason since 1848. He leaves a wife and a son.

CHARLES G. CHAMPLIN, ex-Chief of Police of Watertown, N. Y., died yesterday, aged 66 years. He was appointed to the local police force in 1872, and was made Chief in 1883, serving in that capacity until 1902. He was a veteran of the civil war, having been a member of the Tenth New York Heavy Artillery.

CHARLES S. H. SMALL, Southern Traffic Chief of the Western Union Telegraph Company at 195 Broadway, New York, died at St. Mary's Hospital, Passaic, yesterday from oedema of the lungs. He was taken ill at his home, and died as he was being carried into the hospital. Mr. Small was well-known as a telegraph expert.

HENRY M. MOORE, formerly of Somerville, an associate of the late Dwight L. Moody, and widely known through his connection with the National and international work of the Young men's Christian Association and other religious enterprises, died at Northfield, Mass., yesterday. He was 75 years old. For many years he was in the hat manufacturing business in Boston.

JOSEPHINE WILLMARTH, widow of Frank Willmarth, died on Sunday at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. George M. McClain, 58 Hamilton Place. She was the daughter of Peter Willmarth, and married in 1866. Her husband was connected for many years with the Mercantile Library in Astor Place. She leaves two sons and two daughters. The funeral services were held last night. The interment will be to-day.

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Why citizens of the United States emigrate to Canada.
IN CURE OF HER SOUL
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An interesting installment of a novel national in scope.
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By JOHN CORBIN
What its development means in the eyes of our most authoritative critic.
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The most exquisite building in the world.
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A host of other good stories and articles together with illustrations by Edward Penfield, A. B. Wenzell, Herman Rountree, Thomas Fogarty, and Hugh Witter Ditzler.
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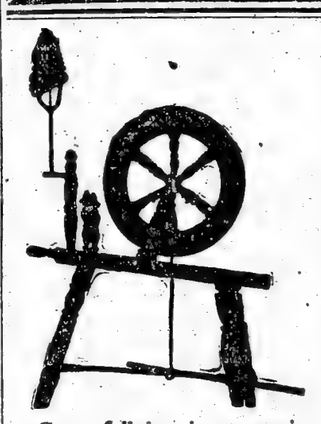

Cost of living is a question frequently evaded. It is true that the cost of living is increasing as compared with the days of our grandmother, but so also have the rewards for working increased. A great many things are to-day cheaper than equally good things were a hundred years ago, and a great factor in this result has been advertising—advertising going to the home and the women—just such advertising as appears in THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.
Good foods, good fabrics, good soaps, good household utensils, better than were made and dreamed of fifty years ago, and which, if they had been made then, would have cost fifty times as much, are to-day made possible because advertising is a bigger distributer of such goods than the ordinary old-fashioned methods of selling.
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FUNERAL INSTEAD OF DINNER.

Friends Who Were to be Mr. Lasher's Guests Will Attend.

Hazard Lasher, President of the Midwood Club, and one of the best-known residents of Flatbush, died on Monday night at his home, 95 East Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn.

On Thursday night last Mr. Lasher presided at a dinner in the Midwood Club, at which Melville E. Stone, General Manager of the Associated Press, was a speaker. On his way home he caught a cold, which later developed into pneumonia.

Mr. Lasher had arranged to give a dinner to-morrow night and among his guests were to have been Dr. George F. Lazarus and the Rev. T. G. Jackson, rector of St. Paul's Church. Dr. Lazarus attended Mr. Lasher in his last illness and Mr. Jackson, instead of dining with Mr. Lasher, will officiate to-morrow at his funeral.

Mr. Lasher was born at Rondout, N. Y., in 1858. He was the head of the wholesale paper firm of Lasher & Lathrop, Incorporated, of 18 Beekman Street. He was Vice President of the Paper Association of New York and of the Adirondack League Club. He leaves a widow and two sons.

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MARRIED.

LEWIS—HUTCHINS.—On Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1906, at the residence of the bride's mother, Carlsbad, New Mexico, Florens, daughter of Mrs. George H. Hutchins, to Frederic Elliott Lewis 2d of New York City, N. Y.

DIED.

BOARDMAN.—Entered into rest Monday night, Annie Young Boardman, widow of the late Norman Boardman, aged 83 years.
Funeral services at her late residence, No. 131 West 72d St., on Thursday morning, Feb. 22, 1906, at 11 o'clock.

BROWN.—At his late residence, 15 East 65th St., on Feb. 20, 1906, Edward J. Brown.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

CASSEN.—On Sunday, Feb. 18, at Denver, Col., Henry M. Cassen, beloved husband of Bessie Freed, aged 34 years.

CLARKE.—In New York, Sunday, Feb. 18, 1906, Sarah, wife of Samuel B. Clarke and daughter of Henry S. Rogers.
Funeral service at the Heresford, 1 West 81st St., 10 o'clock Wednesday morning. Burial later in the day in the New Haven City Burial Ground. It is desired that no flowers be sent.

DOWD.—At Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 20, Ellen C., widow of the late Michael Dowd, aged 75.
Interment at Boston Feb. 21.

KITT

ELEVATED AUTO STREETS NEEDED AS TRAFFIC AID

John Brisben Walker Says They Are Bound to Come.

TOLL ROAD ACROSS JERSEY

Plan of Motor Highway to Philadelphia Explained to Club Members—Fifty Miles an Hour Possible.

John Brisben Walker advanced some novel and interesting ideas regarding future roads for automobiling last night before the members of the Automobile Club of America at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street. Mr. Walker was one of the pioneer members of the club. He has devoted much attention to the subject of special motor highways, and his particular interest in the possibility of obtaining an automobile highway from this city to Philadelphia led the officers of the club to request a detailed exposition of his views before the members.

"Who of the members of this club believes that the intolerable crowding of the streets, as it exists to-day, will be continued indefinitely into the future?" asked Mr. Walker. "Place an additional 10,000 automobiles in the streets of New York, and imagine conditions then. Yet the solution of the problem is as easy as that of the country road. Make up your minds to this fact—eventually there must be elevated streets with a clear roadway for automobiles. Men and women will not be content to go up and down the fifteen miles of New York at any slow pace. Sooner or later the demand will be made for a clear roadway with no cross streets, and that can only come by elevating the street itself.

"See what advantages can be obtained by this elevation. In Seventh Avenue, for instance, two elevated roadways, one for trucks and the other for cars, and an open subway giving perfect ventilation for a four-track electric road for the use of water and gas pipes and electric wires, can be built for not very much more than the cost of our Subway. The excavation of the street need not go more than twelve feet below the surface. This would require the raising of the cross streets perhaps three or four feet, but only at the points where they pass over the subway. An elevated deck would be run from the side streets, and the 100 feet of Seventh Avenue could be separated in such a way as to keep two distinct currents moving north and south respectively, and lines for rapid and slow movement well maintained. The improvement of Seventh and Eighth Avenues will mean the establishment of costly barriers in the way of such progress. Why should not this club take these questions up now, appoint committees of capable engineers, and bring the subject before the public?"

Mr. Walker's plan for the New York-Philadelphia automobile highway provides for a road from 80 to 100 feet wide, so divided that each half of the road would contain three separate automobile tracks, upon which different speeds would be maintained. There would thus be six tracks in all, and with cars moving 300 feet apart and carrying an average of eight passengers apiece. He advised making a toll road, charging 50 cents per passenger. Upon a large map of New Jersey three possible routes were mapped out, avoiding large settlements. One, starting from the foot of West Forty-second Street, would begin at Weehawken, pass between Hackensack and Passaic, run through the Oranges, and then extend in as straight a line as possible to Philadelphia, passing south of Bound Brook and north of Trenton. The other routes would lead across Staten Island, running south of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the more southerly of the two giving access to Philadelphia through Camden.

"Naturally you want to know the probable cost of such an undertaking," said Mr. Walker. "I believe the construction of the road could be brought within $6,000 a mile, provided the rights of way could be obtained without cost. That would mean for the ninety miles between New York and Philadelphia $540,000. The yearly sum for maintenance ought not to be more than $10,000. Fifty toll keepers at $500 each would be $25,000, and, figuring interest at 6 per cent. on the cost of the road, would bring the annual charges to $67,400. At less than 400 passengers a day the road would bring in an income of $73,000 a year, a comfortable profit on the investment."

BOSTON'S DOG SHOW.

New York Canines Win Prizes in First Day's Judging.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—An entry list of 1,240 was practically filled when the doors were opened at 10 o'clock this morning for the annual exhibition of the New England Kennel Club in Mechanics' Building. The record of entries from Boston was broken, and there were many exhibitions from New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Buffalo, as well as from Canada. A large number of the winners at the recent show in Madison Square Garden, New York, were among those to be seen here.

As usual with bench shows in this city, the Boston terriers led the list of entries, although there was a large array of bull terriers. The Airedale terriers were also numerous, and, while the collie classes were not heavily filled, the best dogs in the country were represented and a keen competition is looked for later in the week between the kennels of Samuel Untermyer and J. Pierpont Morgan of New York.

In the Scottish terriers George Porter of the Ardsley Kennels of Ardsley, N. Y., took the winners' prize in the class for dogs with Porridge of Ardsley, while George Lauder of Greenwich, Conn., won in the class for bitches with Sandown Duchesse. Both the winners took firsts in the open and limit classes.

The Wandee Kennels of New York swept all before them in the winners' classes for smooth-haired fox terriers, with Wandee Knight and Wandee Doris.

R. E. Strawbridge of Bryn Mawr, Penn., took first in the wire-hair fox terrier class for dogs with Selwonk Topper, and the Rowsley Kennels of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., the first in the class for bitches with Rowsley Courtney.

MARTIN BEST SKATER.

"Poly Prep" Boy Beats Strong Field —St. Paul's Hockey Team Wins.

Clyde Martin of the Polytechnic Preparatory Institute won the mile handicap skating race at the benefit race meet at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, last night. He started from the thirty-yard mark, and won easily from F. G. Doran, who started from the twenty-yard mark. Harry P. McDonald skated an exhibition quarter of a mile in 0:42 4-5, one-fifth of a second slower than the rink record. The boys of Public School No. 11 won the interscholastic race by over half a lap.

The St. Paul School hockey team of Garden City defeated a team representing the Brooklyn Latin School by the score of 2 goals to 1. The Brooklyn boys looked like winners at the start, but in the second half the Garden City boys rushed matters, and scored two goals in rapid succession. The line-up follows:

Brooklyn Latin, 1.	Postion.	St. Paul, 2.
Vonderhoff	Goal	Kane
Taylor	Point	Macklin
Bret	Cover Point	Swan
Brinsheade	Forward	Siverd
Crittenden	Forward	Davis, Clapp
Kalbfleisch	Forward	Coughtrey
Tilney	Forward	Richardson

Goals—Crittenden, Tilney, Davis. Referee—Clyde Martin, Poly Prep.

The results of the skating races were:

One-Mile Interscholastic Relay Race.—Won by Public School No. 11, team composed of William Bauer, Harry Dahn, Charles Crofts, and Augustus Peversilly, Jr.; Public School No. 44, team composed of Harry Balfe, Walter Deane, Russell Reid, and P. Sutherland, second. Time—3:45 1-5.

One-Mile Class A Handicap.—Won by Clyde Martin Poly Prep, (30 yards;) H. G. Doran, Brooklyn, (20 yards,) second; E. C. Crab, Saratoga Skating Club, (scratch,) third. Time 2:56 4-5.

One-Mile Class B Handicap.—Won by A. W. Moeller, Brooklyn, (120 yards;) W. Leary, Brooklyn Skating Club, (scratch,) second; A. P. White, Brooklyn, (60 yards,) third. Time —2:50.

Half-Mile, Novice.—Won by Charles Skehan, Brooklyn; Sidney Crofts, Brooklyn, second; C. F. Koch, third. Time—1:48 2-5.

FAVORITES HAVE AN INNING.

Two Lost at City Park and Three at Fair Grounds.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20.—Sis Lee and Prince of Pless were the only beaten favorites at the City Park track to-day. Up to the fourth race the track was fair, then rain altered the conditions. The card was merely ordinary, but each race was well contested.

Harry Gardner has sold Brand New to L. L. Lamar for $800. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—One mile and a qaurter, selling. Labor, 106 pounds, (Pendergast,) 9 to 2, won; Piller, 101, (S. Allen,) 30 to 1, second; Miss Nannie L., 99, (Farrow,) 30 to 1, third. Time—2:08. Blue Mint, Foxhunting, Colin George, Tapiola, Thistle Heather, Anna Fitzhugh, Arc Light, John Garner, Capt. Johnson, and Cambridge also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Cablegram, 112 pounds, (Nicol,) 5 to 2 won; Shelagh, 107, (R. Lowe,) 15 to 1, second; Rama, 107, (R. Wilson,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:29. Gringo, Amfortas, Mayor Duncan, Red Ruby, Daytime, Sallie B. B., Tadellos, Honeywell, and Bess Chaney also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs, handicap. Grenade, 128 pounds, (B. Smith,) 8 to 5 won; Devout, 112, (Nicol,) 5 to 1, second; Auditor III., (J. Jones,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:14 1-5. Astarita, Lieut. Rice, Bluecher, Leta Duffy, and Bill Carter also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs, selling. Heart of Hyacinth, 115 pounds, (Nicol,) 5 to 2, won; Gold Proof, 110, (W. Allen,) 15 to 1, second; Kara, 113½, (J. Daly,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:08 1-5. Steve Lane, Margaret Angela, Poetry, Margaret M., French Nun, and Miss Lingard also ran. Listless was left at the post.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs, selling. Airship, 103 pounds, (B. Smith,) 6 to 5, won; Prince Brutus, 114, (Daly,) 3 to 2, second; Tichimingo, 103, (D. Austin,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:15 3-5. Zinda and Massive also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth, selling. Bon Mot, 114 pounds, (B. Davis,) 8 to 5, won; Big Bow, 104, (B. Smith,) 8 to 1, second; Limerick Girl, 90, (R. Lowe,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:59 1-5. Rossmond, Berry Hughes, Sam Hoffheimer, Trepan, and Sis Lee also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs, selling. Lord Provost, 107 pounds, (W. Hidges,) 9 to 2, won; Anna Smith, 100, (B. Smith,) 8 to 1, second; Prince of Pless, 105, (R. Lowe,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:09 4-5. Lutie Mac, Gold Coin, Lieber Gore, Suds, Oural, and Annie Berry also ran.

Hollowmas, Johnson & Doson's Derby candidate, was pitted against a small but select field of older horses at the Fair Grounds to-day. The race was a sixteenth of a mile shorter than the Derby distance, and the colt, favorite in the betting, could never get within striking distance of St. Valentine, which was driven hard at the end to stall off Monaco Maid. Hyacinth and Rainland were the other beaten favorites.

The track was fast early in the afternoon, but was muddy after the third race. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Three furlongs and a half. Al Powell, 114 pounds, (W. Robbins,) 3 to 2, won; Schroeder's Midway, 110, (Livingston,) 50 to 1, second; Our Own, 103, (L. Smith,) 8 to 1, third. Time—0:44. Miss Martha, Bareful, Little Wanda, Helmuth, Bitter Miss, Friction, and Lucy Marie also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Hocus Pocus, 102 pounds, (Sewell,) 13 to 5, won; Lancastrian, 99, (Perrine,) 6 to 1, second; Lady Henrietta, 106, (Diggins,) 13 to 5, third. Time—1:15 3-5. Fenian, Triple Silver, Allista, Ethelred Plater, Dan Connors, Go To Win, and Besterling also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Third Alarm, 112 pounds, (L. Smith,) even, won; Stoner Hill, 106½, (Bell,) 10 to 1, second; Doctor Coffey, 100, (Perrine,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Rolla, Deuxtemps, The Dam, and Holloway also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth, handicap. St. Valentine, 114 pounds, (W. Robbins,) 4 to 1, won; Monaco Maid, 91, (J. Johnson,) 4 to 1, second; Hollowmas, 102, (Sewell,) even, third. Time—1:48 4-5. Little Scout also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile, selling. Kickshaw, 108 pounds, (Bedell, 2 to 1, won; Hyacinth, 102, (Sewell,) 2 to 1, second; Canyon, 108, (Bell,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:44 4-5. Bourke Cockran, Van Hope, Ternus, Whippoorwill, and St. John also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards, selling. Whorler, 112 pounds, (Perrine,) 3 to 1, won; Rainland, 118, (J. Martin,) 9 to 5, second; Dapple Gold, 110, (W. Robbins,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:50. Fred Hornbeck, Light Opera, Fair Calypso, Doctor Spruill, Atwood, and Wedgewood also ran.

Was The Huguenot "Doped"?

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 20.—Judge A. W. Hamilton has granted to "Jeff" McCafferty until to-morrow in which to file his answer to the charge made by C. E. Durnell that he "doped" The Huguenot, which won the fifth race at Ascot yesterday. Durnell bid up The Huguenot after the race and had him examined by veterinarians, who, it is said, stated that in their opinion the horse was "doped." Director William Dunn of the Los Angeles Jockey Club went to Ascot Park this afternoon to arrange a meeting of the Directors and horsemen at his office in this city to-morrow to investigate the charges made against Manager Brooks.

Colt Breaks Leg and Is Destroyed.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 20.—The feature of the day at Ascot was marred by a pitiful accident to Loyal Front, which broke its right foreleg just after leaving the barrier. The horse had to be destroyed in plain view of the crowded grand stand. C. Van Dusen, owner of Loyal Front, recently refused $5,000 for the colt. He valued the horse at $10,000.

THE MAN AND THE FISH.

Novel Contest as Part of N. Y. A. C.'s Swimming Programme.

That vexed question as to whether or not an expert swimmer possesses more endurance than a fish, which has seemed as unsolvable as perpetual motion, will again have an inning at the National championships swimming meeting that begins to-night in the tank of the New York Athletic Club. The programme contemplates four days of aquatic sport, and the most elaborate preparations have been made at the house of the Mercury Foot organization, Sixth Avenue and Central Park South, to accommodate the competitors. The list of these includes every champion of note in this country and a number of international reputation.

Even to followers of swimming competitions "man fishing" provides a distinct novelty. The last contest of the sort held in this city was that of a year ago in the New York Athletic Club's tank. On that occasion the "fish" became frightened by the hat of an enthusiastic spectator splashing into the water, and he was landed with comparative ease by the "fisherman," Charles T. Naething. The latter will again display his skill with rod and reel against F. J. Wells as the "fish." Naething is an expert at taking the gamey tarpon from the water.

This unusual competition is to be the feature of the Saturday night programme of aquatic events. The method of holding the contest is to equip the "man fish" with a headgear of canvas to the top of which a swivel is attached. This carries the fishing line, the conditions being similar to a fish that has been "hooked." The fisherman stands upon the edge of the pool with the line on rod and reel and endeavors to play the "fish" and finally tire him out and bring him ashore. The "fish" is allowed to outwit the fisherman, if he can, by sudden rushes and pulls at the line. The contest continues for twenty minutes, and if within that time the "fish" jerks the fisherman into the water or succeeds in withstanding his skill the "fish" wins. Should the fisherman succeed in landing the swimmer the victory is his.

An Interesting Baseball Situation.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Feb. 20.—Athletic enthusiasts seem to be much amused by the novel situation created by the selection of coaches for two of the principal baseball clubs that will represent Carlisle during the coming season. Located here are two well-known institutions of learning—Dickinson College and the famous Indian School. Here also are the homes of two great professional baseball pitchers—Charles Albert Bender, the Indian pitcher of the Athletics of Philadelphia, and Pitcher Charles R. Pittinger, lately with the Boston Nationals and now a standby for the Philadelphias. When the Indians were looking about for a good man to develop the baseball material they will have this Spring they settled upon Pittinger, of Caucasian ancestry, and shortly afterward the management of the Dickinson College team, which is composed entirely of whites, approached Charley Bender with the request that he, too, look after its bunch of pitchers and incidentally give them a few pointers of a general nature.

The tall "chief" took his pale-faced proteges and Mr. Pittinger his dusky pupils into their respective cages for work on Monday, each with the fondest hope of bringing out star aggregations.

Giants Ready to Go South.

Preparations for the departure of the New York National League team for its training ground at Memphis, Tenn., have been completed, notices having been sent yesterday by Manager McGraw to all the players under contract to report to him in the Southern city on next Thursday. There will be quite a contingent of the world's champions to leave here next Tuesday under the leadership of McGraw. The players will consist of Christopher Mathewson and his brother, H. Mathewson; "Mike" Donlin, "Billy" Gilbert, William Dahlen, Pitcher Wiltse, Fitzgerald, and Harry Tuthill, the trainer. Secretary Knowles will also accompany the party. Altogether there will be twenty-six players on the trip. Although contracts were sent out only last week, the following have been returned with the signatures of the players upon them: Ames and Elliott, pitchers; Bresnahan and Marshall, catchers; Gilbert and Donlin.

SPORTSMAN'S SHOWOPEN, CAMPS, LAKE AND FOREST

Motor Boats the Feature in Madison Square Garden.

LAKE LARGER THAN EVER

Attorney General Mayer Makes Opening Speech—Dr. French Brings Wild Animals from Abyssinia.

Motor boats, more than ever before, comprise the characteristic feature of the Sportsman's Show this year. This annual exhibit, which is looked forward to by sportsmen and lovers of outdoor life as one of the interesting events of the Winter, was opened with its customary success last night in Madison Square Garden. Attorney General Julius M. Mayer made the formal opening speech. Gov. Higgins had been invited to attend, but in his unavoidable absence he delegated Mr. Mayer as his representative. A little before 9 o'clock the Attorney General of the State entered the Garden in company with the officials of the show and representatives from several yacht and motor boat clubs. He was recognized by a number of persons in the crowd by the rustic bridge leading to the island from the main entrance, and was heartily cheered. Passing across the island with its picturesque grouping of cabins and boat houses, Mr. Mayer ascended the second bridge and at a signal pulled a string which unfurled a huge American flag suspended from the roof of the Garden. The band played "The Star Spangled Banner," the patriotic spectators cheered loudly, the motor boat enthusiasts waved their caps, the delegation of United States life savers saluted, and the big show was declared open to the public until March 8.

In his brief speech, which, however, few persons heard, Attorney General Mayer said:

"It is a great pleasure to be here this evening on behalf of Gov. Higgins. Even a casual view shows the great interest which the public is taking in motor boats. It is keeping pace with the growth of a big industry and is an educational treat as well as a spectacular enjoyment."

Over twenty motor boats, some of them capable of accommodating twenty persons, were moored around the lake. With the exception of the White Fox, which took part with success in some of the races last season, no racing boats are shown. The tendency is entirely in the direction of handy boats for family use in Summer resorts. In these boats many improvements will be found, greater comfort and ease of management being two important requisites that will appeal at once to every boat lover. The lake is a trifle larger than was the case last year. It holds 125,000 gallons of water, and the tank is strongly supported on a foundation of steel and stone.

The Virginia camp, with its white-haired darkies, rabbit feet, and other plantation reminders, is situated on the island this year instead of in the gallery. Some of the requisites had not arrived last night, and the two aged negroes looked somewhat disconsolate in their partially deserted cabin.

The big Canadian camps occupy their old positions on the Fourth Avenue end of the Garden in the gallery. Three large tepees have been set up, and crouching over realistic fires of brushwood in the tents were trappers and hunters from the frozen North. Electric lights cleverly arranged with red bulbs give the campfire effect. One of the most interesting fishing exhibits has been sent from the City of Tampico. It includes fourteen mounted tarpon, the smallest of which is six feet long. They are all magnificent specimens of these noble fish, and attracted a number of Southern sportsmen. The exhibit of mounted animals, horns, and other souvenirs of the chase is large and varied, the collection of stuffed animals from Canada being particularly good.

The entire north side of the upper gallery is occupied by Dr. Cecil French's animal exhibit. Wild duck, geese, owls, a big wildcat, and other strange curiosities usually seen in public menageries peer wonderingly from between the bars of their cages. Dr. French returned two weeks ago from Abyssinia, where he secured a number of rare specimens for his wild animal collection in Washington, D. C., and his exhibit this year exceeds everything he has shown in previous seasons.

The Indians, with their bead and basket work, are in the concert hall, and a technical exhibition of motors and mechanical apparatus for boats may be studied by the experts in the basement. In the various booths in the galleries will be found the usual displays of guns and camp outfits, with all of the novelties and conveniences for making sport a luxury. Nothing is omitted that will appeal to a true sportsman, and no matter what one's specialty may be he will find something worthy of inspection and study in Madison Square Garden for the next two weeks.

The crowd last night was so large that it was often impossible to move with ease along the broad walk around the lake. The life savers and a party of canoemen gave an exhibition of water sports and canoe paddling that aroused excitement among the spectators who thronged the railing around the galleries to watch the fun. The decorations of flags, including over 200 yacht club burgees, contribute to the picturesqueness of the scene. Among some of those present were Gen. Frederick D. Grant, President Bird S. Coler of the Borough of Brooklyn, Controller Herman A. Metz, Hamilton Fish, Rear Admiral Joseph N. Hemphill, J. Howard Wainwright, Trenor L. Park, A. L. Alker, Louis F. Heublein, E. C. Benedict, and A. D. Proctor Smith.

Power Boat Association Officers.

J. Norris Oliphant of the Thousand Islands Yacht Club has been nominated for President of the American Power Boat Association for the coming year. He will succeed J. Howard Wainwright of the American Yacht Club, who has declined a renomination, but has consented to act as Treasurer. Anson B. Cole of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club will be re-elected Secretary. The report of the Nominating Committee has just been presented to the Board of Governors. Besides the officers the following are named for the Executive Board: John H. McIntosh, Columbia Yacht Club; J. G. Knapp, Chippewa Bay Yacht Club; Harold Brown, Swampscot Yacht Club, Massachusetts; H. J. Mitchell, Riverton Yacht Club, New Jersey. The Riverton Club has challenged for the Power Boat Association's gold cup, now held by the Chippewa Bay Club. The annual meeting will be held on March 7 at the Arena.

HOCKEY HONORS IN DOUBT.

Only Two More Games to be Played for Amateur League Championship.

Hockey enthusiasts are much exercised over the results of the two remaining games scheduled for the Amateur League championship. Never in the history of hockey in New York has the struggle for premier honors been so bitterly fought, and the result placed in so much doubt. At present the New York Athletic Club and St. Nicholas Skating Club of New York, and the champion Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn tie for first place with three games won and two lost. On Friday, at the St. Nicholas Rink, an attempt will be made to break the triple tie by the Crescent and St. Nicholas teams, and on next Tuesday the final game of the schedule will be played between the New York Athletic Club and the Hockey Club of New York.

The situation is quite a complex one, for if the Crescents and "Mercury Foot" should win their games they would have to play off for the championship. If St. Nicholas should beat the champions, however, and the Hockey Club triumph over the New York Athletic Club, the skating club representatives would be entitled to the highest honors. The two games, therefore, promise to be stoutly contested, and record-breaking crowds are likely to be in attendance.

As a fitting wind-up to a lively season arrangements have been perfected for a meeting of the Montreal team, the champions of Canada, and the winner of the American League championship, the game to be played at the St. Nicholas Rink on a date to be selected after the last two games have been decided.

DUFFEY SUES FOR RECORDS.

Former Amateur Asks for Injunction Against James E. Sullivan.

Arthur F. Duffey, through his attorney, C. P. Rogers, yesterday asked Justice Fitzgerald, in Special Term, Part I., Supreme Court, for a peremptory injunction restraining James E. Sullivan and the Amateur Athletic Union from expunging his records. The case has attracted widespread attention in athletic circles, owing to the position formerly held by Duffey in athletics.

Lawyer Rogers stated that because of an editorial in a periodical, in which it was announced that Arthur F. Duffey would publish a series of articles exposing how athletes won prizes as amateurs while they were competing for pay, in the course of which, he (Duffey) would show that he had long been such an "amateur" himself, Sullivan had caused his name and records to be expunged from the archives of the Amateur Athletic Union and from the Official Almanac.

After reciting the preface to the Official Athletic Almanac, Lawyer Rogers said that a second article in the magazine under Duffey's signature stated that the editor was in error, that he, Duffey, had not sinned against the laws of amateur athletics, but would only expose those who had within his knowledge. Then he read from the constitution and by-laws of the Amateur Athletic Union, providing that no man could be branded as a professional and expelled from amateurdom except after charges and a trial, and that no such proceeding had been followed in Duffey's case, and asked the court to give Duffey credit for his performances in the official record of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States.

A copy of Duffey's performances from 1899 to 1902 was attached to the petition, and Justice Fitzgerald was asked to restore Duffey to good standing by ordering his name and records to be replaced in the Athletic Almanac.

Former Assistant District Attorney Bartow S. Weeks, in behalf of James E. Sullivan, opposed the application, declaring that Arthur F. Duffey is not now and never has been a member of the Amateur Athletic Union, and is not registered as an amateur by the Amateur Athletic Union, nor is he a member of any club, organization or association which is a member of the Amateur Athletic Union, or of any association or division thereof. He denied the existence of an official publication of the Amateur Athletic Union, and that the publications variously referred to in the affidavits as "Spalding's Official Almanac" and "Official Athletic Almanac," are not published by the Amateur Athletic Union, but are a private enterprise, separate and distinct from that organization.

A general denial was entered that the leaving out of Duffey's records in the Almanac for 1906 was actuated by malice against Duffey, and that the claim of the plaintiff that his records should, as a matter of right, appear in the Almanac does not constitute a property right that would entitle him to an injunction.

The affidavit avers that as Duffey is not and never has been connected with the Amateur Athletic Union, he was not on trial for the violation of any of its rules, and that, as the plaintiff was not a member of the Amateur Athletic Union, that organization had no jurisdiction over him or his athletic doings.

It was alleged that the records were expunged by the Amateur Athletic Union on Nov. 20, 1905, and that the refusal to give credit on the official records of the Amateur Athletic Union for the running records established by the plaintiff has already been accomplished by the adoption of a resolution of the Amateur Athletic Union.

Justice Fitzgerald granted Lawyer Rogers until Friday, Feb. 23, to file any further affidavits in reply to those of James E. Sullivan.

COLUMBIA'S WRESTLERS.

Manager and Coach Satisfied with Outlook for Intercollegiate Bouts.

Columbia wrestlers, intent on winning the intercollegiate championship from Yale, Pennsylvania, and Princeton, have turned out in larger numbers this year than in any previous season. On the whole, Manager Elsing says that the men are in better shape and give much more promise than even last year's squad, which made such an excellent showing. In the heavyweight class T. T. Reilley, 1908 L., formerly of New York University, and Captain of the football team of that institution, is a 230-pound aspirant for the team, and will fight for place with A. Algeltinger, 1907 S., who is not far behind Reilley in weight, and on a par in point of skill. For the heavyweights who are not heavy enough to tackle the "midgets," as Reilley and Algeltinger are called, a light-heavyweight class has been made. The men in this include H. B. Post, 1908 S., Columbia's star quarter back in football days; P. D. Willard, 1907 S., and A. Echeverria, P. G., another football player.

E. P. Kilroe, 1907 L., and G. E. Kingsbury are showing up well in the middleweight class, with the advantage slightly in favor of Kilroe. The welterweights have the hardest proposition on their hands in the way of J. M. Howell, 1907 S., Captain of the team. Howell was the winner in the intercollegiates last year, and never has lost to any man in his class. The men who are trying to get an advantage over him are A. Lindo, 1907 S., guard on the football team; C. W. Savage, 1906 L., and J. M. Little, 1907 S. A good combination is out for the lightweights, and includes E. Elsing, manager, 1907 S.; A. S. Skinmon, 1908 C.; J. B. Tenney, 1907 S.; L. K. Kentwell, 1908 L., and H. E. Farrer, 1908 S. For featherweight representative there were a large number of men the first few days, but the squad has been reduced to about one-third its size, and the men now out for daily work are H. J. Conant, 1907 L.; E. R. Alexander, 1908 S.; B. Taft, 1906 S., and J. B. Roberts, 1907 S. I. Bloom, 1908 C., and M. Tachna, 1907 C., in the bantamweight class, complete the squad.

Fred Gruhn, champion wrestler of England, is coaching the candidates, and, while not saying much as to the outcome of the various meets, intimated that he was well satisfied.

Hirsh Won Pool Game by One Point.

The amateur pool tournament now in progress at the Broadway Billiard Academy last night furnished the closest and best-contested game of the series. R. Hirsh, who was handicapped at 100, defeated Philip Daly (85) by one point. The two cue experts played an even game throughout. At no time during the contest was there a wider margin between the players than five points. In the last frame the score stood, Hirsh 97, Daly 82, both men needing three points. Daly had the bank and missed. Hirsh was left a comparatively easy shot, but failed. Daly pocketed two balls, but failed on the third, when Hirsh ran the three points necessary to win the game. The winner's high run was 12, with three scratches. Daly's best contribution was 14, with two scratches. E. Dilmore and E. Hayes, both with 100 handicap, will meet to-night.

Hoppe Wins Two Billiard Games.

Willie Hoppe, who is practicing daily at his billiard rooms, 56 West Thirtieth Street, in preparation for his championship match with Slosson, played two games yesterday. In the afternoon he met Frank Hoppe, and defeated the latter by 300 points to 106. Willie Hoppe's high run was 61, and his average was 21 6-14. Frank Hoppe made 54 for his best run, and he averaged a fraction over 8. In the evening Hoppe met J. Weinberg, and won by 300 points to 70. Hoppe's best run was 89, and his average 18 12-16. Weinberg's best run was 24, and his average a fraction over 4. To-night Hoppe will play A. Coleman. The play was 18.1 balkline.

Another Cup from Sir Thomas.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—The Boston Yacht Club has accepted Sir Thomas Lipton's offer of a five-hundred-dollar cup to be raced for in the 22-rating class of the Yacht Racing Association of Massachusetts. There are seventy-six clubs in the association, representing the ports from Provincetown to Annisquam. The trophy will be the finest ever offered here for small boats.

The cup will become absolutely the property of the owner first winning two championships. He need not necessarily win them with the same boat, or two years in succession. Pending such performance the Boston Yacht Club, which is a chartered body, while the association is not, will hold the cup in trust.

Hungary's Chess Champion Here.

Hungary's chess champion, Geza Maroczy, considered in a class with Dr. Lasker, the world's champion, and Dr. Tarrasch, champion of Germany, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Amerika from Hamburg. While seeking a match for the world's championship, Maroczy's sole purpose in journeying away from home is as a Commissioner from the City of Budapest to study the system of industrial education in vogue here.

Baseball Contracts and Releases.

Harry C. Pulliam, President of the National Baseball League, yesterday announced the following contracts and releases:

Contracts with Cincinnati—Ed J. Phelps, J. C. Delehanty, Orville Overall, Charles E. Chech, Charles W. Harper, Robert Ewing, Fred W. Odell, John Lobert, Thomas W. Corcoran, and C. C. Carr. With Brooklyn—John Butler, Emil Batch, Charles A. Alperman, Charles Malay, Philip Lewis, James Casey, and William Bergen. With Chicago—Walter Mueller, Mordecai Brown, and P. J. Moran.

Releases—By Cincinnati to San Francisco, Charles E. Street; by New York to Toledo, William Clarke; by Boston, (unconditionally,) William Stroh and Irving K. Wilhelm.

CATHOLIC CLUB GAMES PRODUCE GOOD SPORT

St. Ann Lads Won the One-Mile Open Relay.

ST. IGNATIUS'S ANNUAL MEET

Half-Mile Run Finish Was Exciting Betweeen Healy and Werneken—Youngsters Out in Force.

Enthusiasm knew no limit last night at the games of St. Ignatius Loyola's Boys' Club athletic meet in the Eighth Regiment Armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue. It was the mile relay race, open to Amateur Athletic Union organizations, upon which the crowd centred its interest, and the boys of St. Ann's Athletic Club won it with a lap to spare. This fact led to some controversy for a time, as the winner, Joseph Feeney of St. Ann's first team, covered a lap more than the distance required. The matter was adjusted, and St. Joseph's Athletic Club declared second and the team of the Mott Haven Athletic Club third. The time for the mile and a lap was 4:29.

The half-mile run brought out a good field from among the athletic clubs, Frank Healy of St. Cecelia's Athletic Club and F. A. Werneken of St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club seemingly running a dead heat at the finish. The judges placed them in the order named, the third place going to W. J. Moore of St. Ann's. The time for this event was 2:20.

The two leading places in the quarter-mile run for athletes of the Catholic Athletic League were won by James Drew and Fred Lee, both of St. Ann's. The finish of this race was highly exciting, as nearly a dozen of the runners came in together, only inches separating them. The time was 1:04 flat.

The youngsters in the shorter distances worked their legs off to win. Charles Manning, a small chap, dashed from start to tape in the sixty-yard sprint for juniors in a way that left all the others of his field far behind. The other event at the same distance for larger boys was won by William A. O'Hara in a close finish with James L. Taggart. In all of the events the smaller boys participated, and, even though hopelessly distanced by the larger and older youths, they pegged away to the finish as gamely as if they were certain of prizes. The summary:

220-Yard Dash, Junior, (Special.)—Won by Thomas Manning, J. Smith second, Leo Redmond third. Time—0:31 2-5.

60-Yard Dash, Junior, (Special.)—Won by Charles Manning, Joseph Hersch second, Denis Buckley third. Time—0:09.

60-Yard Dash, Senior, (Closed.)—Won by Philip Quinn, George Walsh second, John J. Lee third. Time—0:07.

60-Yard Dash, Junior, (Closed.)—Won by William A. O'Hara, James L. Taggart second, James F. Mahon third. Time—0:08.

Half-Mile Run, Amateur Athletic Union.—Won by Frank Healy, St. Cecelia's Athletic Club; F. A. Werneken, St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, second; W. J. Moore, St. Ann's Athletic Club, third. Time—2:20.

60-Yard Dash, Amateur Athletic Union.—Won by Philip W. Salita, Narrows Athletic Club; Robert Goggin, Mohegan Athletic Club, second; Thomas Dunn, unattached, third. Time —0:07.

Running High Jump, Senior, (Open to Catholic Athletic League.)—Won by J. Bradley, Epiphany Athletic Club, jump 4 feet 10½ inches; Edward McGaffney, St. Ann's Athletic Club, jump 4 feet 9 inches, second; Frank Kiernan, St. Ann's Athletic Club, jump 4 feet 9 inches, third. Tie between second and third man, tossed for place.

220-Yard Dash, Junior, (Closed.)—Won by George L. Miller; Francis G. Canbria, second; John J. Murphy, third. Time—0:26 2-5.

220-Yard Dash, Senior, (Closed.)—Won by George F. Morrissey; John J. Lee, second; John J. Mullooly, third. Time—0:25 3-5.

Quarter-Mile Run, (Open to Catholic Athletic League.)—Won by James Drew, St. Ann's A. C.; Fred Lee, St. Ann's A. C., second; Edwin C. Koch, St. Jerome's A. C., third. Time—1:04.

One-Mile Run, Senior, (Closed.)—Won by Leonard Gerwick; John Bell, second; Mathew Ball, third. Time—5:16 2-5.

One-Mile Relay Race, Amateur Athletic Union.—Won by St. Ann's A. C. first team, Frank McGirr, John Mullens, Joseph Feeney, and Philip Cunningham; St. Joseph's A. C. team, W. A. Golden, V. Block, N. Volk, and H. Kennedy, second; Mott Haven A. C. team, William Hayes, John A. McDonnell, F. P. Devlin, and J. C. Schaefer, third. Time for one mile and a lap—4:29.

UPSET IN INDOOR TENNIS.

Ex-Harvard Player, Tallant, Defeats Cragin in National Championship.

Harvard's old-time lawn tennis expert, Hugh Tallant, provided the first upset of the National Indoor tournament yesterday on the board courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue. He defeated William B. Cragin, Jr., rated as one of the most skillful wielders of the racquet in the Seventh Regiment and the West Side Lawn Tennis Club. The Harvard man won in two sets by the score of 6—1 and 6—1. Another unlooked for result was that of the match in which H. L. Westfall, the young player of the Kings County Lawn Tennis Club of Brooklyn, defeated A. L. Hoskins of the Belmont Cricket Club of Philadelphia. Tallant's show of speed in his match was so superior that he has become the favorite for the title this year in the singles, which in the past has been held by such distinguished players as Holcombe Ward, John Appleton Allen, Wylie C. Grant, and Edwin B. Dewhurst of the University of Pennsylvania, who won the championship last season.

From the opening service of his match Tallant played close up to the net. He shot the ball through Cragin's court on the drive for deep placement, using plenty of stroke and bringing it down at the corners of the court. Cragin was compelled to play far behind his base line in order to receive the ball properly. He also endeavored to return it for place, but the Harvard man held to the net, and it was rarely that Cragin was successful in getting the ball past him. In the last set Cragin lobbed, but he was too late, and Tallant won without difficulty.

Westfall depended solely upon speed in his match with Hoskins. He was steady, and even in the second set, when Hoskins was several times within a stroke of winning that portion of the contest, Westfall never wavered. The scores:

National Championship Singles.—First Round—Wylie C. Grant, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated William Rosenbaum, Bedford Park Lawns Tennis Cluub, 6—3, 6—4.

Second Round—Hugh Tallant, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated William B. Cragin, Jr., Seventh Regiment, 6—1, 6—1; H. L. Westfall, Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, defeated A. L. Hoskins, Belmont Cricket Club, 6—1, 12—10; T. R. Pell, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Dr. H. P. Hawk, Belmont Cricket Club, by default.

NEW HANDICAP YACHT CLASS.

Prominent Owners of Racing Boats Call a Meeting for Organization.

G. P. Granbery of the New Rochelle Yacht Club has called a meeting of yacht owners at the Hotel Astor, to be

LEANDER SIRE OWES $241,475

Oliver R. Mitchell Appointed Trustee of Assets with $500 Bond.

A meeting of the creditors of Leander S. Sire, real estate broker, of 22 West Fifty-ninth Street, formerly interested in theatres, was held yesterday at the office of William Allen, referee in bankruptcy, at 67 Wall Street, and Oliver R. Mitchell was elected Trustee, his bond being fixed at $500.

His schedules show liabilities of $241,475, and nominal assets of $100,000, consisting of a claim for damages against the Mercantile National Bank in relation to bonds and mortgages covering property in New York and New Jersey; 30 shares of stock of the Greater New York Amusement Company; 200 shares of State Line Gold Mining Company, and five bonds of the United States Land and Investment Company, the value of all being unknown.

Among the creditors mentioned in the schedules are the Mercantile National Bank, $147,500 on notes and checks; L. J. Finch, $15,718 for advertising; John Wanamaker, $7,000, notes; Archibald Mackintosh, $6,202, note; Buellesbach Bros., $6,000, contract damages; Coler & Farnsworth, $6,000, claim for damages; East River Iron Works, $5,000, note; Eastern Trust Company, $3,624, bill of exchange; George Adams, $3,250, note; C. S. Phipps, Flushing, $3,100, note; Curtis & Blaisdell, $3,000, merchandise; Columbia Bank, $2,800, note; Candee & Smith, $2,700, merchandise; John J. Herrmann, $2,500, suit for injuries; Henry W. Kennedy, $2,000, suit for injuries; Fred. D. Foss, $2,000, money loaned, and Town Topics, $60, merchandise.

LIBERTY SILK CO. SCHEDULES.

Liabilities Are $910,682 and the Nominal Assets $1,011,197.

Schedules in bankruptcy of the Liberty Silk Company of 535 and 537 West Fifty-sixth Street and Hornellsville, N. Y., show liabilities of $910,682, of which $616,474 are secured, and nominal assets of $1,011,197. The assets consist of silk on looms $115,873, merchandise held by others $532,766, office furniture $250, real estate $78,579, consisting of 535 and 537 West Fifty-sixth Street, and factory at Hornellsville, mortgaged for $115,000; machinery $102,189, accounts $2,090, trade marks $10,000, cash $737, claim for damages $4,223, property in reversion $16,000, shares of stock of the Oriental Silk Printing Company of Paterson $58,500, and bonds of the Liberty Silk Company pledged as security.

Among the secured creditors are Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, $478,518; Knickerbocker Trust Company, as trustee, $103,000; Oriental Silk Printing Company, $11,088; Knipscher & Maas, Paterson, N. J., $9,538, and Klots Throwing Company, $8,132. Among the unsecured creditors are Tata & Co., $48,352; W. H. Barnard, $42,550; Jardine, Matheson & Co., $30,840; Ernest Grund, $18,243; Henry W. Peabody & Co., $16,205, and H. A. Van Llew, $11,283.

BANKER'S HORSE ATTACHED.

Chirico, Who Has Six Stores, Is Said to be in Europe.

Deputy Sheriff O'Rourke has received an attachment against Pietro Chirico, who is in the banking and liquor business at 139 Baxter Street, 200 Hester Street, 371 Broome Street, 4,754 Third Avenue, with branches at Newark, N. J., and Lindsey, Penn., for $1,200 in favor of Domenico Calarco, to recover money deposited with Mr. Chirico on Jan. 10, to send to Italy to a relative of the plaintiff.

The attachment was obtained on representations that Mr. Chirico had been absent from his business for a week past, and his whereabouts was unknown. It was stated that inquiries were made at his stores and at his home, in Borough Park, and his wife and brother said he had gone to Europe.

Business was going on yesterday at the stores, and the Sheriff was not instructed to put a keeper in. He, however, attached a horse and two wagons in a stable near by, but there is a lien for $50 for stabling them. Mr. Chirico is said to own his residence in Borough Park, Brooklyn, and other property. He has been in business since 1902.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

MORRIS WINETSKY.—Morris Winetsky, baker, of 1,895 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $502 and no assets.

MORITZ OPPENHEIMER.—A meeting of creditors of Moritz Oppenheimer, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 2,777 Third Avenue, was held yesterday at the office of Macgrane Coxe, referee in bankruptcy, at 63 Wall Street, and Charles L. Levy was elected Trustee with a bond of $4,000. The liabilities are $32,723 and nominal assets $11,085.

GRACE KENWORTHY.—Grace Kenworthy, residing at 57 West 111th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $4,274 and assets, consisting of wearing apparel, $350, which is exempt, and a $10,000 policy in the New York Life Insurance Company nearly two years old, of no surrender value. Hiram Henry, care of The Morning Telegraph, is a creditor for $4,000 on notes. There are three other creditors aggregating $274 on open account, contract, and judgment.

M. DONNENFELD & SONS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Michael, Morris, and Joseph Donnenfeld, who compose the firm of M. Donnenfeld & Sons, dealers in silks and dress goods at 123 Hester Street, by these creditors: William F. Clemmons, $300; Bedford Mills, $22, and Louis Siegbert & Brother, $147. It was alleged that they are insolvent. On Feb. 10 they disposed of part of their stock of merchandise and paid part of the money received from the sale to some creditors to prefer them. Their liabilities are reported to be over $10,000. The business was started in 1902.

BAUMAN-JOHNSON COMPANY.—A meeting of creditors of the Bauman-Johnson Company, which has a dry goods department store in Toledo, Ohio, and an office in this city at 2,150 Third Avenue, against which a petition in bankruptcy was filed here on Feb. 13, was held yesterday at the office of Otto Horwitz at 346 Broadway. It was stated that the liabilities are $25,000 and assets not known, but considerably less than the liabilities. Mr. Horwitz announced on behalf of Samuel Bauman of this city, President of the company, that Mr. Bauman, although he had no active connection with the business, which was managed by Mr. Johnson, would pay all the claims of creditors in full.

Out of Town.

EASTON, Penn.—The Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York to-day caused an execution for $183,781.63, with interest from March 3, 1906, to be issued against the Quaker Portland Cement Company, which has a large plant at Martin's Creek, eight miles from here.

Discharge from Bankruptcy.

Judge Holt of the United States District Court has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to Avon F. Adams, a clerk, of 305 West Seventieth Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on April 4, 1905, with liabilities of $13,000. He was formerly of Boston and lately manager here for a Cincinnati piano manufacturer.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARTHUR, Lee—Sullivan, Harris & Woods	584
ANDREWS, Peter J.—Frank C. McLain Company	70
BIGELOW, Wm. D.—Steinway & Sons	335
BIRKLE, Winibald, (not summoned)—John S. Sills et al	60
BUTLER, John—Morris Rosenfield et al	97
BLAKE, Herbert F.—Forbes R. McCoy	45
BLUMENSHEID, Herman—J. M. Thorburn & Co	71
BAER, Erna K.—David Coulter et al	85
BRACCO, Frank—People, &c	500
BUDD, Frank—L. Estelle Corner	80
CLARK, Patrick—Westcott Express Co., costs	24
CONDON, Edward—David Mayer Brewing Co	198
CROCKER, Henry H., (not summoned)—Frank C. McLain Co	70
COHEN, Isaac—Jacob Pollack	275
CORVIN, Geo. W.—Teresa Bianchetti	534
COLE, Herman—Solomon Hamburger and another	78
COX, Mary E.—Franklin Simon and another	104
EMERICK, Clarence E.—Sigmund Adler	223
FRIEDMAN, Fred, (not summoned)—John S. Sills and others	60
FOX, Nathan—Benjamin Feinstein	129
FRIEDMAN, Abraham—Steffens Trucking Company	24
HOLZER, Karoline—John S. Sills et al	60
HENDERSON, Edwin J.—Kate Dreyer	138
HUERSTEL, Edmond—David Hawkins	305
HAGEN, Ernest—Peter Brodegaard	130
HOPPER, John, (not summoned)—Teresa Bianchetti	534
HYNOVIZ, Adolph—Henningsen Co	127
HAGEDORN, William—Donald Hope	1,091
KENNEDY, Jeanette—D. J. Barry	233
KARST, Alexander—Theodore Schmalholz and another	47
KUSHES, Aiter—Isidore Ginsberg, costs	65
KLAYMAN, Kaufman S.—Jacob Pollack	275
KUNTZ, Camille—Alfred H. Smith	111
KAMBER, Morris—James McNeill	458
KESSLER, David—Morris Rabunowitz and another	119
LEAVITT, Ralph J.—Jerome D. Vanderveer	389
LANDERS, Jacob—Sophie Halperin	224
LANGE, Mortimer F.—Solomon Hamburger and another	78
MAHER, Michael—Michael Gleason	925
MOORE, Fred. W.—Sam. Singer et al	113
McMANUS, James H.—N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co. costs	108
MAJOR, Alphonze—Philadelphia & Reading Ry. Co	443
NEUMAN, Wm. R. (not summoned)—N. Y. House Wrecking Co	200
NEWFIELD, Julius—B. Berman, costs	83
NEWKIRK, Wm. L.—Isidor Sobel	44
NATHANSON, Henry—Wm. D. Littell	369
OETJEN, John H.—John S. Sills et al	383
PINKHAM, Charles T., and Catherine—John A. Weeks, costs	27
PARK, Joseph—Mary F. Park	128
RIZZO, Antonio and Maria L.—People, &c	500
RIZZO, Antonio and Maria L.—Same	500
RUSSELL, Joseph—Same	500
RICKARD, Edw. H.—Chas W. Vogel	50
ROBERTSON, Albert—Frank I. Krug	27
RECKWELL, Louis—Frederick E. Cloud	111
SCHNEIDER, P.—East River Feed Co	59
SCHILLING, John S.—J. S. Sills et al	60
SHERLOCK, Carlyle—Columbia Phonograph Co	795
SANDERS, H. H.—Samuel Singer et al	113
SMITH, Edw. H.—Frank C. McLain Co	63
SCHMIDT, Bernard A.—Royal Bank of N. Y	165
TARTT, Joseph J.—Interborough Rapid Transit Company, costs	32
VAN COTT, Grant—Sebastian Wagon Company	138
VOLMER, Kate—Martin Borgeson	2,234
WOOD, Charles S.—Percy Ward	95
WARD, Thomas J.—Martin Ungrich	66
WALDERMAN, David—Henningsen Co	127
WIRSING, E. Marion—John W. Aitken and another	87
WASHINGTON, William D. H.—L. Laflin Kellogg et al	8,267
WESTERMAN, Bernhard H.—Ludwig Baumann & Co., costs	32
WENDELL, Louis L.—New York House Wrecking Company	200
WARD, Montague—Mary Reilly	341
ZIEGLER, Augusa H.—William Haupt	29
TROOD REALTY COMPANY—Kellogg-McCrum-Howell Company	946
WALTER AUTOMOBILE COMPANY—Lyman E. Warren	264
LEAVITT MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE—Jerome D. Vanderveer	389
INTERBOR. R. T. CO.—Lizzie Goldberg	12,395
PHARMACISTS' MFG. CO.—Frank M. Prindle et al	762
ALPHONZE MAJOR CEMENT CO.—Philadelphia and Reading Railway Co.	443

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment as filed:

HILL, Gustave—A. Elton et al., June 21, 1905	$2,080
SCRIBNER, Samuel A.—A. Elton et al., June 21, 1905	2,080
WHITNEY, Chas. M., Jr.—F. A. Johnson, Jan. 5, 1906	395
UNION RY. CO. OF N. Y. City—F. O. Schiltz, Nov. 24, 1903, (reversed)	122
DEGNON McLEAN CONTRACTING CO.—C. L. Turner, March 18, 1904	694
DEGNON McLEAN CONTRACTING Co.—Same, Jan. 4, 1905	102
MET. ST. RY. CO.—F. A. Schmidt, Nov. 21, 1904	8,169
MET. ST. RY. CO.—F. A. Schmidt, July 26, 1905	177
THE N. Y. C. AND H. R. R. CO.—M. E. Maurer, Oct. 3, 1905	1,963
THE N. Y. C. AND H. R. R. CO.—S. C. Baum, Oct. 3, 1905	2,073
THE N. Y. C. AND H. R. R. CO.—H. Kriete, April 4, 1901	1,751
THE N. Y. C. AND H. R. R. CO.—A. Sauer, Oct. 5, 1902	1,554
THE N. Y. C. AND H. R. R. CO.—L. Neugass, Oct. 7, 1902	735
THE N. Y. C. AND H. R. R. CO.—A. Rosenberg et al., Oct. 7, 1902	1,383
THE N. Y. C. AND H. R. R. CO.—E. Quosbarth, July 13, 1905	1,652
THE N. Y. C. AND H. R. R. CO.—W. Cunehan, July 7, 1905	1,848
THE N. Y. C. AND H. R. R. CO.—L. Clivella, July 7, 1905	3,790
THE N. Y. C. AND H. R. R. CO.—M. E. Jackie, July 6, 1905	1,567
THE N. Y. C. AND H. R. R. CO.—W. Mittendorf, June 23, 1905	3,825
THE N. Y. C. AND H. R. R. CO.—H. Bullenkamp, Oct. 8, 1902	2,232
THE N. Y. C. AND H. R. R. CO.—M. Bach, Jr., Oct. 7, 1902	1,831
THE N. Y. C. AND H. R. R. CO.—C. Puckhafer, Oct. 7, 1902	1,389
THE N. Y. C. AND H. R. R. CO.—L. Sieferd, et al., Sept. 16, 1902	1,399
THE N. Y. C. AND H. R. R. CO.—Same, Jan. 8, 1906	104

SCHOOLBOYS IN TENNIS.

International Challenge Causes Fear for Future of the Game.

English lawn tennis players indicate by their enthusiastic reception of the news that the Americans will again challenge for the Dwight F. Davis International Challenge Cup that they regard the racquet wielders of this country as their most dangerous opponents. Preparations are already on foot for the international series of this year, for from the most recent communications received from London it appears that nobody in England expected that the United States would allow the Britons to keep the trophy, which represents the championship of the world at the game.

So anxious are the Englishmen to develop players to compete for this perpetual trophy in years to come that they are taking time by the forelock, figuratively speaking, and propose to recruit the top class by fostering play and tournaments among the boys of the public schools. The English contend that the Americans have early recognized this, and point to Decugis, of the French team of last year, as a shining instance of a player who began young and reached the front rank very early in consequence. Decugis has just been defeated for the championship of the Club de Paris by Germot, another player who began during his school days.

So keenly agitated have the Britons become over the American conquest for the trophy that a heated controversy has been developed as to whether or not Wimbledon is the most suitable ground for holding the matches. The All-England Lawn Tennis Club of London is ably upholding its stand that it has established itself as the mentor of the sport and that a change is not justified. That it mortgaged its property to provide first rate lawns and stands, and after bearing the heat and burden of the day it cannot be expected to tamely abrogate any portion of its position or the traditions it has so worthily won in the past. Its opponents declare that other courts provide fully as well equipped facilities, and that the English defenders of the cup would not be subject to the overpowering heat which may handicap the Englishmen in July in London, and which the Americans appear to find to their liking. Only a final decision of the English Lawn Tennis Association will settle the dispute.

In commenting upon the preparation of the English players the most recent communication to be received in this country says: "Our best players are already in full practice on the Riviera courts, and among those likely to be playing on the Monte Carlo courts during the tournament that begins Feb. 22 are H. L. Doherty, Eaves, the Allens, Ritchie, Wilding, and Hilliard, who will probably meet Germot there." The Britons are also hopeful that Miss May Sutton, the California girl who captured their championship last year, will also come over with the American team and again meet their ex-champion, Miss Douglas, at her best, which they claim she has not yet done.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Major J. T. French, Jr., Quartermaster, is detailed as a member of the permanent board of officers appointed Dec. 9, 1904, for the purpose of examining into and adjusting such questions of responsibility for Government property and stores as may be referred to the board, vice Major W. S. Wood, relieved.

Capt. W. H. Tschappat, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed two visits to Wyoming, Penn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of material being purchased under contract.

Lieut. Col. B. K. West, Deputy Commissary General, will proceed to Hays, Kan., on business pertaining to the inspection of subsistence supplies.

The Navy.

Lieut. Commander L. J. Clark is ordered to the Rhode Island as executive officer and Lieut. Commander E. T. Witherspoon as navigating officer.

Lieut. J. Y. R. Blakely is ordered to the Paducah as executive and navigating officer.

Lieut. P. Babin is ordered to the Rhode Island.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Maine, Missouri, Kentucky, Kearsarge, Alabama, Illinois, Iowa, West Virginia, Colorado, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Nero at Guantanamo, Lebanon at Lambert Point, and Quiros at Shanghai.

Sailed—Texas, Porter, Dupont, and Blakely, from Key West for New Orleans; Nevada and O'Brien, from Key West for Mobile; Florida, from Key West for Pensacola; Arkansas, from Key West for Natchez; Columbia, from Newport for Boston; Nashville, from Monte Cristi for Turks Island; Celtic, from Monte Cristi for Guantanamo; Wisconsin, from Cavite for Hongkong.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—McGraw Publishing Company vs. A. B. Chamberlin & Co.—Achilles H. Kohn.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, C. J.—George Quattlander vs. Emory W. Fenn—Louis W. Osterweis. Nathaniel B. Beam's Sons vs. John H. Billings et al.—Adrian T. Kiernan. Herman W. Schmidt vs. Theodore Sewards et al.—Louis W. Osterweis.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:46|Sun sets..5:42|Moon rises....5:47

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:10	6:52	12:31	12:37
Governors Island	6:36	7:17	12:31	1:09
Hell Gate	8:29	9:10	2:03	2:41

Arrived—Tuesday, Feb. 20.

SS Byron, Barbados, Feb. 14.
SS Sorland, Guantanamo, Feb. 8.
SS Alleghany, Savanilla, Feb. 5.
SS Amerika, Hamburg, Feb. 10.
SS El Monte, New Orleans, Feb. 14.
SS San Marcos, Mobile, Feb. 12.
SS Navahde, Georgetown, S. C., Feb. 15.
SS Magdalena, Kingston, Feb. 16.
SS Siegmund, West Hartlepool, Jan. 31.
SS Mohegan, Junin, Dec. 5.
SS Jamestown, Norfolk, Feb. 19.
SS Milton, New Orleans, Feb. 13.
SS Ryrja, Havana, Feb. 15.
SS Monterey, Havana, Feb. 14.
SS Catania, Port Arthur, —.
SS Maracaibo, Ponce, Feb. 14.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
*Majestic, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
*Statendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Madonna, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Valdivia, Inagua	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Grenada, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Seguranca, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Cubana, Matanzas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
C. of Wash'n, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
P. de Lar'naga, Argent'a	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Koronia, St. Croix	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Grecian Prince, Brazil	2:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.
Alamo, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Monroe, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Magdalena, Jamaica	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
Ei Sud, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Virginia, Colon	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	3:00 P.M.
San Marcos, Mobile	——	3:00 P.M.
Comal, Brunswick	——	3:00 P.M.
Monroe, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Concho	Galveston	Feb. 10
Vizcaina	Shields	Feb. 12
Zeeland	Antwerp	Feb. 10
Ryndam	Rotterdam	Feb. 10
Algeria	Palermo	Feb. 4
Heilig Olav	Christiansand	Feb. 10
Pinnesslia	Glasgow	Feb. 10
Earl of Douglas	Glasgow	Feb. 8
Proteus	New Orleans	Feb. 17
Victorian	Liverpool	Feb. 11
Carpathia	Gibraltar	Feb. 12
Cretic	Naples	Feb. 10
Breslau	Bremen	Feb. 10
Ghazee	Gibraltar	Feb. 7

DUE TO-MORROW.

Cedric	Liverpool	Feb. 14
Nord Pol	St. Lucia	Feb. 14

DUE FRIDAY.

Cametense	Para	Feb. 14
Indiana	Naples	Feb. 7
Lampacas	Galveston	Feb. 17
El Mar	Galveston	Feb. 17

DUE SATURDAY.

Campania	Liverpool	Feb. 17
New York	Southampton	Feb. 17
La Touraine	Havre	Feb. 17
Minnehaha	London	Feb. 15
Prins Willem III	Haiti	Feb. 17

Reported by Wireless.

SS Bermudian, incoming, was reported by De Forest wireless as 195 miles south of Sandy Hook at 8:30 P. M. yesterday. Due at her pier about 11 A. M. to-day.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Minneapolis, at London, Feb. 15.
SS Coulsdon, at Suez, Feb. 20.
SS Cyller, at Stavanger, Feb. 12.
SS Ulriken, at Seville, Feb. 14.
SS Irene, at Trieste, Feb. 6.
SS Snol, at Bordeaux, Feb. 16.
SS Sheikh, at Shanghai, Feb. 17.
SS Rhein, at Bremen, Feb. 20.
SS Homer, at Montevideo, Feb. 19.
SS La Hesboye, at Antwerp, Feb. 19.
SS Vaderland, at Dover, Feb. 20.
SS Eastern Prince, at Victoria, Feb. 18.
SS Heathglen, at Cape Town, Feb. 20.

Sailed.

SS Neustria, from Marseilles, Feb. 17.
SS Cametense, from Barbados, Feb. 16.
SS Breiz Hizel, from St. Nazaire, Feb. 15.
SS Craigmore, from Huelva, Feb. 13.
SS Oriana, from Algoa Bay, Feb. 19.
SS Titian, from Rio Janeiro, Feb. 19.

Passed.

SS Neckar, Bremen, for New York, passed Dover.
SS Brilliant, for New York, passed Prawle Point.
SS Wells City, New York, for Bristol, passed Brow Head.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

419—Daniel Red Bird et al. vs. The United States; 420—The Cherokee Nation vs. The United States; 421—Francis B. Fite et al. vs. The United States, and 422, Persons Claiming Rights in the Cherokee Nation by Intermarriage vs. The United States.—Argument continued.

Day call for Wednesday: 12, original; 394, (and 397 and 402 to 487,) 533, 404, 183, 185, 186, 187, 73, and 104.

Calendars for Wednesday, Feb. 21.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

Preferred causes. General calendar.	
101—Beck-U S	129—Matter of Weinreb
121—U S-Downing	134—Columbus - Ferno Co
123—Same-Curnen	136—Mills-Russell Mfg Co
127—Warford-Tug E. L. Levy	137—Karran-Peabody
130—U S-Hoe	138—Frankenberg-U S
132—Davidson-Bourke	

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity. Jury term.

3—Koehler-Kaplan	7—Butcher-Rohe & Gans
4—Same-Jacobs	92—Major-SS Penna
5—Same-Druck	93—Carlisle-same
6—Kiendl-Stolopp	67—Sansshagrin-Willard
12—Page-Vietor	8—West SS Co-Vogeman
13—In re Heine & Horowitz	

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, Feb. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—O'Brien, P. J., Ingraham, McLaughlin, Clarke, and Houghton, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

59—Blair-Cargill	70—Davidson-Jones
62—In re Wiley	71—Realty Co-Sidarsky
64—Steinway-Stelnway	76—Fawcett-City of N Y
8—Parks-City of N Y	74—Eppens Co-Ins Co
65—Webel-Kelly	75—Ore-Terra Cotta Co
68—Peabody-Bldg Co	76—McDonald-Mayor
60—Wright Wks-McAdam	77—Condon-Church, &c
66—Gleason-Ins Co	

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Hendler-Culver	46—Sturman-Nathanson
2—Abukalil-Abukalil	47—Mackey-Galvin
2½—Same-same	48—In re 18th and 23d Sts, N R
3—Emanu-El Cong, &c -35th St Co	49—Gunther-Gunther
4—Jones-Gould	50—Day-Day
5—Le Brandt-Conklin	51—Simpson-Dunn
6—Boyd-Naylor	52—Wallock-Dunn
7—Van Norden-Hansen	53—Courter-Dunn
8—Gimpel-King	54—Park Co-Dunn
9—Same-same	55—Werner-Cong, &c
10—Wheeler-Weeks	56—Choynicke-Realty Co
11—Miller-Walsh	57—Lambert-Logan
12—N U Co-Lewis	58—Kearns-Rodgers
13—Bank-Mingle	59—King-Jute Mills
14—Boylan-Farrell	60—Priolo-Southard
15—Finn-same	61—Manano-Const Co
16—Brugman-Brugman	62—Harten-Curtis
17—Hookey-Altieri	63—Title Co-Canavan
18—Fitzpatrick-R R	64—Dougine-Eckner
19—Herbert-Un Ry	65—Shaparo-Prager
20—McManus-S B & R R	66—In re Wight Co
21—Layer-N Y Ry	67—Pitter-Morrney
22—Foley-same	68—Fennessey-Fennessey
23—In re Hopkinton Av	
24—In re Waring Place	69—Links-Links
25—Bank-Schillinger	70—In re H. & F. Co
26—Rumpf-Buhler	71—In re Krause Co
27—Clark-Addicks	72—In re Hone
28—Sugar Co-Trust Co	73—Williams-Greene
29—Gardiner-Sanders	74—Rothenstein-Fleisher
30—De Haven-Harlam	75—Brugman-Brugman
31—Putnam-Gillespie	76—Camp-Camp
32—Brew Co-Walsh	77—Miller-Harris
33—Same-same	78—In re Persch
34—In re 55th St	79—Schindel-Goldberg
35—Altieri-Vorndran	80—Carson-Shubert
36—Wells-Erlanger	81—Kom-Campbell
37—Kane-Kane	82—Peckham-Car Co
38—Marasco-Organ	83—Same-same
39—In re Arnold	84—Cobb-Cont Co
40—Lynch-N Y Ry	85—In re P E Church
41—Gordon-Sganga	86—In re Block
41½—Same-same	87—Barrett-Nuller
42—Same-same	88—Feigel-Lyman
42½—Same-same	89—Mut Bank-same
43—Sanford-Sanford	90—Clark-Exp Co
44—Mackall-Olcott	
45—Goldman-Goldman	

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Case on. Motions. Demurrers.

1084—Addy-Hutchinson Acoustic Co	3548—Nat Union-Kramer
1085—Goldsborough-same	3341—Mabmacher-Nicholson
1078—Elberfeld Co-Druggists' Circular	3378—Combs-Combs
1070—Same-Allison Preferred causes.	3406—Shiels-Shiels
Case on, 2141—Reynolds-Condon	3419—Mancini-Reilly
4330—Goelet-O'Donnel	3431—Goldman-Scheer
4323—Surine-Wilson	3677—Eckstein-O'Meara
4273—Williamson-Williamson	3721—Platt-Nordseck
General Calendar.	3750—Smith-Robbins
3512—Snyder-Hebrew Tech School	3739—Woth-Woth
3308—Davis-W. Rosenzweig Rty Co	3304—Brandeis-Brandeis
Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 3811.	3310—Herrlein-Meyer
	3311—Frankel-Bach
	3313—Lind-Tenzer
	3329—Wells-Squires
	3334—Darragh-Rowe

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Clinch, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Vandiver for the People.

1—Berthe Clalche.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

6227—Chi P T Co-Irwin	5891—Parish, Fisher, Mooney Co-Granger
6263—Lilienthal-Ochs	6287—Dyer-Drucker
6223—Sassa-Sassa	2921—Marchesini-Scassiancce
6181—Brunner-Mosner	5435—McQuay-Mim Bd & Secur Co
5921—Bernheimer-Amory	4708—Am Newspaper P Assn-C. E. Sherin Co
6226—Niagara Woolen Co-Cooper Ex Bk	6161—Linden-No Carolina L Co
5381—Werner-Schultz	5677—Rau-Strauss & Sons
5459—Rubin-Feinberg	6202—Vincent-Grignard
4854—Levy-Levy	6224—Buse-Abell
5790—Lewis-Hallheimer	
6155—Merch Ex Nat B-Call	
6290—Selana Green & Co-Jacobs	

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 1.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the Bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., and V. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. In no event shall a cause on the day calendar be passed from day to day, on account of the engagement of counsel, for more than three days. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

1243—Lawrence-N Y Trans Co	1181—Ryan-Ewold
4068—Opper-Hellinger	755—Montayne-Garvin
1225—Bauer-Burns	1203—Brunswick Const Co-Burden
1290—Spleiberg-Schnabel	1280—Young-Banman
1313—Opitz-Napestel	1221—Same-same
1271—Clark - Westcott Express Co	1304—Spalding-Brown
1298—Morelins-City of New York	1100—Connolly-Hall & Grant Const Co
1107—Flynn-Windholz	1266—Macdonald-Chapman
1255—Reardon-Furnolo	1267—Same-Floyd
1260—Barton-Edelmayer & Morman Elev Co	1268—Fitzgerald-City of New York
1265—Reinbach-Schwarzschild & S Co	1269—Marcus - Kupferberg
480—Bliss-Condon	1234—McLaughlin-Simpson-Crawford Co
481—Barnes-same	864—Ackley-Howland
1150—Krivacs-Hearn	
Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1,357.	

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Rogers, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 3.—To be called in Trial Term, Part X., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the Bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts IX., X., XI., and XIII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. In no event shall a cause on the day calendar be passed from day to day, on account of the engagement of counsel, for more than three days. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

1535—Buslawski-Cent Crosstown R R	1541—Gormly-42d St.,&c, R R
1547—Wenner-Int Ry	1504—Dadirrian-Int St Ry
1303—Keenan-Met St R	1507—Same-same
1209—McEvoy-same	1556—Ellis-N Y C Ry

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Rates, 4@8 Per Cent.

Market Rises, Then Reacts, Closing Little Changed—Call Money Up.

In spite of the obstacles interposed to this movement by sharp breaks on European markets as a result of the gloomier outlook for an agreement at Algeciras, the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Chesapeake and Ohio case, which seemed at first blush a matter of much concern to the railroads commonly grouped under the name of "coalers," and the practical certainty that the House of Representatives would undertake a "fishing expedition" among the railroads, the stock market yesterday opened higher, and prices advanced steadily and vigorously up to the closing hour. A turn in the tide followed the up rush of call money rates to 8 per cent., and, although very little money was actually put out at these figures, and the rates immediately afterward fell to 4 per cent., this unexpected development served effectively to check the advance and to provoke selling which carried the market back with as much rapidity as it had previously advanced. At the close losses and gains were rather evenly distributed throughout the active list.

Although it was deeply concerned in at least two of the unfavorable developments of the day, Reading on an exceptionally heavy volume of trading retained 3¼ points of an extreme gain of slightly more than 4 points. On the other hand, Union Pacific, after rising a full point, closed at a slight loss. The decision of the Supreme Court on the Chesapeake and Ohio matter was much discussed in Wall Street owing to the difference of opinion as to its application to the business of the selling of coal by various railroads, but a careful reading of Justice White's opinion would seem to differentiate the Chesapeake and Ohio's position at that time from that of many other roads at present. The decision struck at the use by the railroad of the device of charging less than its published tariff on the transportation of its own coal, making the cost of the coal at tidewater less than the original cost plus the cost of delivery and transportation at published freight rates. In the application of these principles to the other so-called coal roads it is found that many of them, as in the case of the Reading and Pennsylvania, do not sell coal directly, but carry on the coal business through companies the control of which they hold. In other cases many of the roads have charters antedating the creation of the inter-State commerce law, and many of these charters are from States other than Pennsylvania, which has on its statute books a law prohibiting the sale of coal by railroads. Thus the Erie and Delaware and Hudson, for example, have New York charters, that of the Delaware and Hudson specifically allowing it to carry on the business of selling coal. The court's opinion left in doubt its attitude toward the privileges contained in these various charters, and the device of the holding company was in no way passed upon. Even the Chesapeake and Ohio has abandoned the practice in use at the time the suit just cited was instituted several years ago. The advances in Reading and in Delaware and Hudson and the firmness of Pennsylvania yesterday would indicate either contumacy on the part of speculators or an indisposition on the part of holders of these securities to consider the decision harmful to their interests. As on Monday yesterday's advance was apparently facilitated, if not indeed primarily caused, by short covering.

The afternoon rise in call money rates to 8 per cent. was due in large measure to the bidding of one or more brokers on the floor of the Exchange, and to all appearances did not reflect the actual state of the supply of call funds, although these were somewhat contracted for a time yesterday as a result of the shifting of the money involved in the preparation made for payments for city bonds, which, however, cannot be delivered until the present litigation terminates. In their transactions with the Sub-Treasury the banks are now losing ground, but not so rapidly as in the same period a week ago. In spite of the run-up in call money rates, which, it should be added, was not reflected in the rates for time funds, sterling exchange rose 15 points, the movement reflecting possibly the unsettlement of sentiment abroad over the hitch which seems to have developed in the Moroccan conferences. Prices at both Paris and Berlin were weak as a result of the rejection by Germany of the French proposal for the policing of Morocco, while in the London market the uneasiness from this source was further augmented by what was described as a semi-panic in the Kaffir department, or the "Jungle," as it is picturesquely termed.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Smelters Securities Company preferred A. and B.
Garvin Machine Company.
Reading Railroad first preferred stock.
Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

B. and L. Factories.
City Investing Company.
Clark, Hutchinson & Co.
Dairymen's Manufacturing Company.
James Pott & Co.
Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company bondholders.
Pressed Steel Car Company.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20.—Houston Oil common was the feature of the trading to-day and got up to 13½, an advance of ⅝ since yesterday. There was no news to account for the activity, which seemed to be confined to Baltimore. Private telegrams from New York stated that the stock was dull on the curb, though prices jumped with each advance here.

The movement in the stock began yesterday, and there were rumors to the effect that the company would soon be reorganized. The buying was scattered. An effort to force United Railways incomes and common failed. There was no demand for the stock, but toward the close there was some heavy trading in the incomes. International Trust sagged one point. Alabama Coal and Iron preferred was off 1½. Atlantic Coast Line of Connecticut new 4s, certificates, weakened 1 point. The market closed strong and fairly active.

The shares, 3,370; bonds, $238,400.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Atl. Coast Line 4s	102	102	102
6,400	A. C. L. new 4s ctfs.	93	93	93
5,000	Coal & Iron Ry. 5s	105	105	105
1,000	Ga. & Ala. 5s	111	111	111
11,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	103	102¾	103
7,000	Southbound 5s	114½	114½	114½
3,000	Va. Midland 4s	112¾	112¾	112¾
1,000	Western Md. 4s	88½	88½	88½
6,000	B. S. P. & C. 4½s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
2,000	Balt. City Pas. 5s	106½	106½	106½
5,000	Balt. City Pas. 4½s	102	102	102
3,000	Char. C. R. & E. 5s	98	98	98
9,000	Norf. Ry. & L. 5s	101	101	101
1,000	United Rys. 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾
72,000	United Rys. inc. ctfs.	71¾	71¾	71¾
20,000	Ala. C. & I. 5s	94	93¾	94
4,000	Balto. Brick 5s	86½	86½	86½
2,000	Breweries' 4s	64	63¾	63¾
2,000	Pitts.-Allegheny T. 5s	83	83	83
25	Northern Central	105	105	105
200	United Rys. ctfs.	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
25	Continental Trust	198	198	198
20	Int. Trust	154	154	154
15	Md. Casualty	55	55	55
20	Ala. C. & I. pf.	93½	93½	93½
3,230	Hous. Oil com.	13½	13	13⅜
25	Houston Oil pf.	51	50	51

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 4@8 per cent., closing at 4 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 4¼ per cent.

Time money, 5¼ per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $494,041,461; balances, $20,136,268. The Sub-Treasury credit balance was $287,912.

Sterling exchange was firmer. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.8275 for sixty days, $4.8625 for demand, and $4.8680 for cables. Commercial bills were quoted at $4.82½@4.83¼.

Continental exchanges were quoted: France, 5.19½ and 5.17¼; reichsmarks, 94 5-16@94⅜ and 94⅞@94 15-16; guilders, 39⅞ and 40@40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—12½c. discount. Chicago—5c. discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c. discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c. discount; selling, 75c. premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c.; telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—25@35c. premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Money was firm in the market to-day, largely due to revenue collections. Discounts were easy.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was inactive and prices were irregular, being overshadowed by the weakness of Kaffirs. Consols were a shade easier.

Americans opened firm and remained quietly steady, some stocks remaining a little above parity and Union Pacific below. Southern Pacific was in request. Prices hardened generally during the last hour despite the unfavorable New York opening and closed firm. Grand Trunk was active and strong on home and Continental support.

Foreigners were firm in places at the opening, but eased later. Japanese were dull.

Kaffirs lost yesterday's buoyancy and closed weak.

Copper shares were buoyant.

Japanese Imperial sixes of 1904 were quoted at 102¾.

Bar silver quiet at 30½d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 15.50; Lisbon, 4.50.

Bullion amounting to £95,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	Equiv.	N. Y. Clos.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	90 7-16	..	..	— 1/16
Consols, account	90 9-16	..	..	— 1/16
Anaconda	14¾	285½	286	— 1½
Atchison	93	90⅜	90	+ ⅝
Can. Pacific	178½	173⅜	172½	+ ⅞
St. Paul	185	180	179⅜	+ ⅛
Erie	44¾	43⅜	43⅛	— ¼
Erie 1st pf.	80	77⅝	77⅜	+ ¼
Ill. Central	178	173½	173½	....
Louis. & Nash.	152	148½	147½	— ¾
N. Y. Central	153	149¼	149	+ ¼
Pennsylvania	71½	139½	139½	+ ¼
Reading	69½	135¼	136	— ¾
South. Pacific	67⅛	66	65¾	— ¼
Union Pacific	156⅞	152⅝	152⅝	+ ¼
U. S. Steel	42	41½	41½	....
U. S. Steel pf.	109⅞	106⅞	106⅜	+ ⅛

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were weak owing to Germany's rejection of the French proposals at Algeciras for policing Morocco.

Later there was a slight improvement, but prices closed weak.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 84.45 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 494.00.

Three per cent. rentes 99 francs 27½ centimes for the account.

Exchange on London 25 francs 16½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were slightly lower.

Exchange on London 20 marks 50 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short and three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	8	9	Esperanza	4	5	0
Tomboy	1	0	3	Dolores	2	0	0
El Oro	1	6	3	Stratton's Ind.	0	7	6

BANKNOTE REORGANIZATION.

The New Corporation Will Have a Capital of $10,000,000.

The United Bank Note Corporation was incorporated at Albany yesterday, with $10,000,000 capital. It is the successor of the American Bank Note Company and part of the recently announced plan of reorganization of that concern by which it acquires additional capital and a more convenient organization.

The American Bank Note Company up to now has retained its old corporate form, dating from the fifties, by which the capital was divided into 72,000,000 shares. The new corporation's capital of $10,000,000 is divided evenly into common and 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock. Of this stock one share of each class will be exchanged for every single share of the old securities and the remainder will be opened to subscription, pro rata, by stockholders at 75.

The Directors are George W. Hawkings, Jr., Joseph Fleming, Alfred S. Major, and Charles R. Ganther of New York, and George H. Danforth of Summit, N. J.

W. W. ASTOR OUT OF BOARD.

No Longer One of the Managers of the Lackawanna.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lackawanna Railroad yesterday William Waldorf Astor retired from the Board of Managers and Henry Graves was chosen in his place.

Mr. Graves is a member of the Stock Exchange firm of Maxwell & Graves, the other member of which is J. Rogers Maxwell. Mr. Graves is already a Director of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and his partner, Mr. Maxwell, is Chairman of the Executive Committee. Mr. Maxwell is also a member of the Lackawanna board.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
120	Allis-Chalmers	23	23	23	23
17,780	Amal. Copper	111⅞	112⅜	110⅞	111⅛
520	Am. C. & Fdy.	43⅞	44½	43⅜	43⅞
30	Am. Cot. Oil.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
1,050	Am. Locomot.	73	74½	72⅞	72¾
30	Am. Ice Sec.	45	45	45	45
4,740	Am. Smelting	163⅜	163⅞	162½	162¾
230	Am. Sugar	141½	142	140⅜	141¾
50	Am. Woolen	45⅝	46	45⅝	45⅝
700	At., T. & S. F.	90¼	90⅝	89⅜	89½
240	Balt. & Ohio	110½	111	110	110⅝
8,890	Brook. R. T.	80⅞	82½	80⅜	81½
110	Can. Pacific	173	173⅜	172½	172½
140	Cent. Leather	42⅞	43	42⅜	43
80	Ches. & Ohio	56½	57¼	56¼	56⅝
250	Chi. Gt. West.	21	21⅞	20⅜	20⅝
4,330	C., M. & St. P.	170⅞	181½	179½	179¾
26,020	Col. Fuel & I.	64⅜	64⅜	63⅞	64¼
10	Colorado So.	33	33	33	33
130	Den. & R. G.	46⅜	46⅜	45⅜	45⅜
40	Dist. Secur.	54¼	54½	54¼	54½
3,450	Erie	43⅜	44½	43¼	43⅝
250	Louis. & Nash.	148	148¼	148	148
70	Met. Street	118¼	118¼	118	118
50	Met. Secur.	70	70	70	70
270	Mexican Cent.	24¼	24⅝	24	24⅝
30	Mo., K. & T.	34⅜	34⅞	34⅜	34⅞
700	Mo. Pacific	100¼	101¼	100	100
190	National Lead	84¾	86	84¼	85
580	N. Y. Central	149½	149⅝	148⅜	148⅝
650	N. Y., O. & W.	51	51½	50⅝	50⅞
80	Norf. & West.	87¼	87½	87¼	87½
1,460	Pennsylvania	139	140⅛	139	139⅛
170	Press. Steel C.	60	60¾	60	60
60,880	Reading	136¼	140⅝	135¼	139¼
120	Republic Steel	33	35½	32⅞	33½
190	Rock Island	23½	25⅜	23½	25½
2,230	South. Pacific	66½	66⅝	65¾	65¾
5,260	Southern Ry.	38⅜	39⅛	38⅜	38⅛
60	Tenn. C. & I.	156	156	155⅜	155⅜
60	Texas Pacific	34⅞	35	34⅜	34⅜
27,300	Union Pacific	152¼	153¼	151⅜	152
60	U. S. Rubber	50⅜	50⅞	50½	50½
14,660	U. S. Steel	41⅞	42⅝	41⅜	41⅞
3,620	U. S. Steel pf.	106⅞	107½	106⅜	106⅝
20	Va.-C. Chem.	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
50	Wabash	22⅞	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛
20	Wabash pf.	40½	40⅞	40⅛	40⅛

185,370

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

American Bridge Company's January Output the Largest in Its History.

The American Bridge Company's production of fabricated steel during the month of January, it is reported, amounted to 49,000 tons, which was the largest amount ever turned out by the company in a single month. The orders are still coming to hand on a very large scale and the company is still far behind. It is believed that the output of the company's plants will be even larger this month and next than they were in January. This is the season at which orders for structural steel are usually received in large amount. This year these orders are coming to hand on top of heavy business all through the Winter owing to the fact that this year the consumption of structural steel has been interfered with by the weather much less than usual. It is estimated now that throughout the country work requiring structural steel to the total of 500,000 tons is being planned.

The Ohio Iron and Steel Company, according to Pittsburg dispatches, has purchased a tract of land adjoining its plant at Lowellville, Ohio, on which will be erected a large blast furnace. The right of way for a railroad from the new furnaces to the plant of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, according to the dispatches, has already been secured.

Notwithstanding the unusually heavy production of steel during the past six weeks it is said that the orders on the books of the United States Steel Corporation are larger now by about 400,000 tons than they were at the beginning of January, when the Steel Corporation reported unfilled orders on its books amounting to 7,605,086 tons.

The pig iron market just at present is reported very dull. In many cases contracts have already been placed for the output of the furnaces, and at the moment relatively few sales of pig iron are being made.

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10 shs. Union Trust Co. of N. Y.
50 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
50 shs. Nassau Electric Rway. Co. Prefd.
100 shs. E. W. Bliss Co. common.
15 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
64 shs. Market & Fulton National Bank.
46 shs. Gallatin National Bank.
50 shs. American District Telegraph of B'klyn.
13 shs. Brooklyn Warehouse & Storage Co.
5 shs. Eagle Warehouse & Storage Co.
$1,000 Standard Milling Co. 1st 5s, 1930.
2 shs. Standard Milling Co. Prefd.
44 shs. Standard Milling Co. common.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

100 shs. H. B. Claflin Co. common.
50 shs. Citizens' Central Natl. Bank.
60 shs. Clifton Co. of Col.
9⅝ shs. Highland Park Co. of Col.
100 shs. Durango Land & Coal Co. of Col.
$10,000 N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. 3½ p. c. Regstd. Bds., (Lake Shore Coll..) 1998.
$5,000 Northern Pacific & Great Northern 4 p. c. Joint Bd., C., B. & Q. Coll. Regstd., 1921.
$2,000 Canada Southern Ry. Co. 2d 5s, 1913.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

$2,000 Hudson County (N. J.) 4½ p. c. New Public Road Bds., due Jany., 1923.
$5,000 do., do., due Jany., 1925.
5 shs. Bayonne (N. J.) Trust Co.
100 shs. Germania Fire Insurance Co.
16 shs. Union Ferry Co.
$5,000 Duluth & Iron Range R. R. 1st 5s. Regstd., 1937.
100 shs. Adams Express Co.
5 shs. Home Insurance Co.
5 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
5 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.
60 shs. American Express Co.
45 shs. Greenwich Bank.
25 shs. Bank of Manhattan Co.
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
213 shs. Germania Fire Insurance Co.
721 shs. Chrysolite Silver Mining Co.
$20,000 N. Y. & East River Gas 1st 5s.
2 shs. Second United Cities Realty Corp., Series "A."
9 shs. United Cities Realty Corp. Prefd.
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
75 shs. N. Y. City Interborough Rway. Co.
25 shs. U. S. Title Guaranty & Indemnity Co.
$3,000 National Starch Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p c. Bds., 1920.
10 shs. Kings Co. Elec. Light & Power Co.
$5,000 Leavenworth Terminal Ry. & Bridge Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1923.
$1,000 Ravenswood, Spencer & Glenville R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1920.
$1,000 St. Charles Bridge 6 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$1,000 Kansas City, Memphis Ry. & Bridge Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1929.
10 shs. The Frog in Your Throat Co.
5 shs. U. S. Guar. & Indemnity Co.
13 shs. Bank of the Metropolis.
34 shs. Chatham National Bank.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
10 shs. Westchester & Bronx Title & Mtge. Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.
5 shs. Mt. Vernon Trust Co.
10 shs. Hanover National Bank.
15 shs. Mutual Alliance Trust Co.
20 shs. Coal & Iron National Bank.
$10,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1989.
$10,000 Development Co. of America Coll. Trust 15-year 6 p. c. Bds., 1918.
50 shs. Mortgage Bond Co.
$2,000 Port Jervis Elec. Light & Power, Gas & R. R. Co. 1st 5s, 1932.
25 shs. National Park Bank.
50 shs. Morristown Trust Co. of N. J.
50 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
25 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
$200 City of Pittsburg 4 p. c. Impt. Bds., Regstd., 1915.
$1,000 Newark Passenger Ry. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1930.

Houston & Texas Central Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Notice of Bonds Drawn for Payment

The Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederic P. Olcott, the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company's Consolidated Mortgage bonds, secured by such Indenture, to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said trust indenture to purchase and retire 210 of such bonds, and, it having been found that such bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provisions of such trust indenture, bonds secured thereby bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.

The distinguishing numbers of the bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:

17	487	1013	1496	2103	2591	3065	3625
53	502	1023	1502	2105	2616	3073	3628
67	525	1093	1506	2106	2621	3075	3632
89	534	1095	1530	2107	2632	3081	3643
103	551	1103	1542	2112	2636	3082	3649
112	573	1148	1563	2122	2649	3093	3658
121	638	1151	1570	2137	2655	3097	3681
128	675	1157	1571	2239	2673	3100	3693
132	676	1174	1574	2264	2679	3107	3695
134	707	1205	1630	2267	2685	3140	3705
147	731	1225	1634	2280	2693	3141	3708
200	744	1233	1650	2310	2706	3145	3802
209	762	1241	1664	2350	2735	3172	3809
234	763	1253	1718	2357	2845	3204	3810
236	809	1285	1728	2368	2850	3211	3830
262	810	1300	1737	2368	2853	3225	3837
288	822	1320	1753	2392	2882	3240	3858
303	829	1358	1766	2408	2922	3270	3870
379	839	1360	1768	2414	2932	3301	3876
389	857	1364	1791	2436	2962	3358	3896
396	873	1401	1835	2439	2992	3358	3899
405	874	1402	1908	2407	3001	3353	
407	896	1405	1977	2499	3003	3381	
417	897	1406	1992	2514	3005	3394	
448	910	1411	2008	2532	3018	3443	
473	933	1421	2051	2568	3014	3449	
481	1006	1455	2079	2590	3052	3491	

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The bonds bearing such distinguishing numbers will be paid for at the rate above mentioned, viz.: 110 per centum and accrued interest upon presentation thereof, with all unmatured coupons attached thereto at the office of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, 120 Broadway, New York City.

The bonds so drawn will cease to bear interest from and after sixty days' published notice of such drawing, viz.: From and after the 25th day of February, 1906.

Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company

By R. S. LOVETT, President.

New York, December 27, 1905.

FEDERAL MINING DIVIDENDS.

Extra One of 2½ Per Cent. Declared on the Common Stock.

The Directors of the Federal Mining and Smelting Company declared yesterday the regular quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent. on its preferred stock and 1½ per cent. on its common stock, and in addition an extra dividend of 2½ per cent. on the common. All three dividends are payable March 15 to stockholders of record on March 1. The transfer books of the company will close March 1 and reopen March 8.

The extra dividend of 2½ per cent. on the common, declared yesterday, compares with extra dividends of 1 per cent. paid in each quarter in 1905. The common stock received all told last year 10 per cent., which will be increased to 16 per cent. in 1906 if the rate of dividend declared yesterday is maintained for the balance of the year.

The Federal Mining and Smelting Company, which is one of the companies controlled by the American Smelting and Refining Company, has outstanding $12,000,000 of preferred stock and $6,000,000 of common stock.

COPPER MARKET REPORTS.

Copper, which in London had been moving upward for some days, reacted slightly yesterday. The closing prices for both spot and futures showed a net decline for the day of 7s. 6d. per ton. No change occurred in the price of the metal in our own market.

Closing prices on the Metal Exchange yesterday for copper and other metals compared as follows with those of the previous day:

	Tuesday.		Monday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Lake	17.75	18.00	17.75	18.00
Electrolytic	17.62½	17.87½	17.62½	17.87½
Castings	17.50	17.62½	17.50	17.62½
Lead	5.35	5.45	5.35	5.45
Spelter	6.00	6.10	6.00	6.10
Tin	36.20	36.40	36.15	36.45

$527,000.00

Fifty-Year Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Coupon Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Principal and interest payable at the office of the

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY, Trustee.

Dated, December 1, 1905. Due December 1, 1955.

Interest payable June 1st and December 1st.

The Sierra Madre Land and Lumber Co.

offers for sale, at 98½ and accrued interest, $527,000 of the above bonds, they being the remainder of a $3,000,000 bond issue authorized November 18, 1905, the balance of the issue, $2,473,000, having been already sold at par.

The Sierra Madre Land and Lumber Company owns in fee 2,315,000 acres of land situated in western Chihuahua and eastern Sonora, in the Republic of Mexico, having a stumpage of 18,520,000,000 feet of the best quality of yellow and white pine lumber. This stumpage, based on a value of $3.00 per thousand, being 50% of the average market value of corresponding stumpage in the lumber regions of Texas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Washington and California, has a minimum value of $55,560,000, independent of the value of the land itself, a large portion of which is exceedingly fertile agricultural land, well-watered by numerous streams, capable of producing all kinds of agricultural products and enjoying one of the best climates in the world.

The Company is installing mills with a capacity for cutting 500,000 feet of lumber per day. There is a ready market tributary to this tract for three times that amount of lumber, which market the Company, owing to its great advantage in freight haul, can supply at a large profit and at a lower cost than any competing lumber region. Lumber can be delivered at El Paso, at which point it connects with seven trunk lines, at a net profit of $10.00 per thousand feet.

The proceeds of the present bond offering will be used for the construction of thirty-two miles of logging road and for working capital for the Company. This road is now actively under way and will be completed within ninety days.

Titles to all of the Company's property are direct from the Mexican Government to the company, and are perfect.

The Greene Consolidated Copper Company owns 51% of the capital stock of The Sierra Madre Land and Lumber Company and elects its board of directors and officers and controls its operations.

The low amount of the bond issue—this being the only incumbrance upon the property, it being free from all floating debt, mortgages, etc.—gives absolute security to these bonds and their long life makes them peculiarly desirable for executors of estates, trustees and other investment purposes.

Full details of the bond issue, copy of Deed of Trust, description of the property, etc., will be mailed upon application at the Company's offices, 24 Broad St., New York.

Certified check for 5% of the amount subscribed for must accompany subscription; balance payable as soon as engraved bonds are ready for delivery by the American Bank Note Company, which will be not later than March 1st.

Subscriptions will be received up to twelve o'clock, noon, of Wednesday, February 28, 1906, at the offices of the Company, 24 Broad St., New York, and by

W. N. COLER & CO., 59 Cedar St., New York
W. B. McKEAND & CO., The Rookery, Chicago, Ills.
MYRON M. PARKER, 1418 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Sierra Madre Land and Lumber Co.
W. C. GREENE, President.

PLAN FOR THE PURCHASE OF 320,000 SHARES OF THE COMMON CAPITAL STOCK OF THE PHILADELPHIA COMPANY BY THE UN

A. H. BICKMORE & CO.
BANKERS
Offer HIGH GRADE Public Service
BONDS
for conservative investment, to net
4¾% to 5¼%
30 Pine Street, New York

WE OFFER
Choctaw & Memphis 1st 5s,
J. and J., 1949.
Clark, Grannis & Lawrence,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
10 Wall St. 24 Ex. Place, Boston.

Dick & Robinson
BANKERS
New York. Philadelphia.

DIRECT PRIVATE WIRE TO PITTSBURG STOCK EXCHANGE.
Scully, Painter & Beech,
30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
PEOPLE'S BUILDING, PITTSBURG, PA.
Members Principal Stock Exchanges and Chicago Board of Trade.
Telephone 6468-6469—Broad.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
66 BROADWAY.
5TH AVE. & 34TH STREET.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 148TH ST.
Letters of Credit Issued. Foreign Drafts and Travelers' Checks Sold. Money Cabled or Telegraphed to all parts of the world.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st V.-P.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d V.-P.
E. L. ALLEN, 3d V.-P.
WILLIAM TURNBULL, 4th V.-P.
FRED'K GORE KING, Sec'y & Treas.
J. McLEAN WALTON, Asst. Sec'y.
HARRIS A. DUNN, Asst. Treasurer.
TRUST DEPARTMENT.
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.
H. M. DE LANOIE, Asst. Trust Officer.
Harlem Branch: JOHN BAMBEY, Mgr. Bronx Branch: W. F. LEWIS, Mgr.
Safe Deposit Vaults at all Offices.
This Company keeps on hand for sale to its depositors first-class real estate mortgages which have been recorded prior to July 1, 1905.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED 1836.
Capital and Surplus, $10,000 000
E. B. MORRIS, President.
W. N. ELY, First Vice President.
A. A. JACKSON, Second Vice President.
C. J. RHOADS, 3d Vice Pres. & Treasurer.
EDWARD S. PAGE, Secretary.
GEO. TUCKER BISPHAM, Solicitor.
HENRY B. COXE, Jr.
JOHN STORY JENKS, Jr.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $8,200,000.00.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $12,211,576, compared with $13,238,613 in the preceding week, and $11,070,558 in the corresponding week last year. From Jan. 1 the exports aggregate $89,562,720, against $69,166,787 in the corresponding period last year.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	103¼	103¾	Kan. C. So. pf.	61¼	61⅝
2s, c., 1930	103¼	103¾	K. & D. M. pf.	12	15
3s, r., 1918	102¾	103⅛	K. & D. M. pf.	45	50
3s, c., 1918	102¾	103½	Lacl. G. pf.	93	110
3s, 1918			Lacl. G. pf.	73	73½
4s, r., 1907	103½	104	L. S. & W.	35	38
4s, c., 1907	103¾	104	L. E. & W. pf.	88	93
4s, r., 1925	129½	130¼	L. E. & W. pf.	22	22½
4s, c., 1925	129½	130½	L. & W. C.	45	..
D. C. 3-65s	110	..	Long Island	73½	75
Philip'ne 4s	108½	110	Man. Beach	10	13
Alb. & Sus.	240	..	Man. Elev.	130	160
Alle. & W.	145	..	Md. C. pf.	100	..
A. A. C. pf.	95	100	Manh. Cent.	146	148
A. B. S. pf.	85½	85	M. & St. L.	18	..
A. C. & F. pf.	101	102½	M. & St. L. pf.	97	99
Am. Coal	170	195	Mo., K. & T. pf.	68¾	70
A. C. O. pf.	92	94½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	68¼	70
Am. D. Tel.	37	42	Mor. & Es.	190	192
Am. Exp.	233	240	Nat. B. pf.	116	117
A. H. & L.	8¾	9	Nat. Enam.	16¼	16½
A. L. Co. pf.	45½	49	Nat. En. pf.	88	90
Am. Loc. pf.	116½	117½	N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	38	39
Am. M. Co. pf.	5¼	5½	N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	20	21
Am. S. pf.	101¾	101½	N. Cent. C.	35	46
Am. Snuff.	200	226	N. Y., C. & St. L.	65	67
Am. Sn. pf.	105	110	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	114	120
A. S. R. pf.	139	140	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	82	84
A. T. & C.	89	91	N. Y., L. & W.	137	140
Ann Arbor.	30	35	N. & W. pf.	90	91
Ann. A. pf.	70	80	Ont. Mining.	2¼	2¾
A. M. 1st pf.	108	110	Pac. Coast.	115	120
B. & O. pf.	97	98½	P. C. 1st pf.	103	108
B. & L. pf.	106	..	P. C. 2d pf.	113	119
B. Un. G.	168	175	Peo. & E.	37	43
Buns. City.	15¼	18	Pitts. Coal.	14¾	16
B., R. & P.	148	153	Pr. Steel Co.	80	81
B., R. & P. pf.	150	200	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100	107
B. & S. pf.	81	86	P., Ft. W. & C.	131	..
Bush. Co.	54	56½	P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	178	..
Can. So.	68	69	Pullman Co.	238	243
C. & S. A.	135	138	Quicksilver	1¼	2
C. & S. A. pf.	75	79	Q'ksil'r pf.	3	4¼
C. & E. Ill.	200	..	R. R. Sec. I. C. stk. cts.	95½	97
C. & E. Ill. pf.	132	140	Ry. St. Sp. pf.	103½	106
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	85½	86	Rep. I. & S. pf.	84	90
C. I. & L. pf.	80	90	Rens. & Sar.	208	..
C., M. & St. P. pf.	186	190	R., W. & O.	135	138
C., St. P., M. & Om.	185	190	Rutland pf.	50	65
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	183	192	St. J. & G. Island	22	26
C., C., C. & St. L.	100¼	100¾	St. L. & S. F., C. & E.	106	135
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	116	118	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. 1st pf.	128	135
C., L. & W.	75	85	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. 2d pf.	108	125
C., Lor. & W. pf.	105	117	So. Ry., M. & O. cts.	97	100
Cleve. & P.	180	184	Texas Cent.	50	..
Cleve. & P. ctfs.	106	135	Tex. C. pf.	90	..
Cleve. & P. sp.	104½	..	T., P. & W.	17	20½
Col. F. & I. pf.	97	105	U. B. & P.	12¾	13
Consol. Coal	80	..	U. B. & P. pf.	81	82
D., L. & W.	452	460	U. Rys., St. L. pf.	86½	87
D. & R. G. pf.	83½	89½	U. S. Exp.	125	130
Det. So. cts.	9½	10½	U. S. Leath.	11	14¼
Det. So. pf. ctfs.	33	35	U. S. L. pf.	112	117
Elec. S. B.	..	84	U. S. R. & Imp.	85	88
Ev. & T. H.	75	80	Vand. R. R.	83	92
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	90	W.-F. Exp.	233	248
Ft. W. & D. City.	73½	..	West. Md.	38¼	38½
Gen. Ch. Co.	80	85	Westingh'se assenting.	161¼	170
Gen. Ch. Co. pf.	106	107	Westinghouse 1st pf.	175	185
G. & S. T.	120	..	W. & L. E.	10½	10¾
H. B. Claflin.	110	125	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	86	89
Hav. E. Ry.	36	37¾	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	20	21
H. E. R. pf.	80	83	W. & L. E. pf.	38	39
Hock. Val.	..	116	Mex. pf.	38	39
Hock. V. pf.	93½	95	N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	20	21
Homestake.	81¾	82	N. Cent. C.	35	46
Ill. C. L.	103½	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.	65	67
Int. Power.	65	67	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	114	120
Int. S. P.	33	35	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	82	84
I. S. P. pf.	80	88	N. Y., L. & W.	137	140
Jol. & Chi.	180	..	N. & W. pf.	90	91
K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	83¼	83¾	Ont. Mining.	2¼	2¾
			Pac. Coast.	115	120
			P. C. 1st pf.	103	108
			P. C. 2d pf.	113	119
			Peo. & E.	37	43
			Pitts. Coal.	14¾	16
			Pr. Steel Co.	80	81
			P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100	107
			P., Ft. W. & C.	131	..
			P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	178	..
			Pullman Co.	238	243
			Quicksilver	1¼	2
			Q'ksil'r pf.	3	4¼
			R. R. Sec. I. C. stk. cts.	95½	97
			Ry. St. Sp. pf.	103½	106
			Rep. I. & S. pf.	84	90
			Rens. & Sar.	208	..
			R., W. & O.	135	138
			Rutland pf.	50	65
			St. J. & G. Island	22	26
			St. L. & S. F., C. & E.	106	135
			St. L. & S. F., C. & E. 1st pf.	128	135
			St. L. & S. F., C. & E. 2d pf.	108	125
			So. Ry., M. & O. cts.	97	100
			Texas Cent.	50	..
			Tex. C. pf.	90	..
			T., P. & W.	17	20½
			U. B. & P.	12¾	13
			U. B. & P. pf.	81	82
			U. Rys., St. L. pf.	86½	87
			U. S. Exp.	125	130
			U. S. Leath.	11	14¼
			U. S. L. pf.	112	117
			U. S. R. & Imp.	85	88
			Vand. R. R.	83	92
			W.-F. Exp.	233	248
			West. Md.	38¼	38½
			Westingh'se assenting.	161¼	170
			Westinghouse 1st pf.	175	185
			W. & L. E.	10½	10¾
			W. & L. E. 1st pf.	86	89
			W. & L. E. 2d pf.	20	21
			Mex. pf.	38	39
			N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	20	21
			N. Cent. C.	35	46
			N. Y., C. & St. L.	65	67
			N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	114	120
			N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	82	84
			N. Y., L. & W.	137	140
			N. & W. pf.	90	91
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			Pac. Coast.	115	120
			P. C. 1st pf.	103	108
			P. C. 2d pf.	113	119
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			Pitts. Coal.	14¾	16
			Pr. Steel Co.	80	81
			P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100	107
			P., Ft. W. & C.	131	..
			P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	178	..
			Pullman Co.	238	243
			Quicksilver	1¼	2
			Q'ksil'r pf.	3	4¼
			R. R. Sec. I. C. stk. cts.	95½	97
			Ry. St. Sp. pf.	103½	106
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			Rens. & Sar.	208	..
			R., W. & O.	135	138
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			Westingh'se assenting.	161¼	170
			Westinghouse 1st pf.	175	185
			W. & L. E.	10½	10¾
			W. & L. E. 1st pf.	86	89
			W. & L. E. 2d pf.	20	21
			Mex. pf.	38	39

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Let not the bulls despair. Cease that doleful chant, "Long at Higher Prices." Comes now one Hadonfoldt, astrologer, beloved of the stars, "Prophet of the Rockies," who says: "The most intense excitement in financial circles will be notable not far from the twenty-third of this month, February. Public announcement of some important financial deals will create a very bullish sentiment, and a gigantic bull wave will sweep over the market, enthusing the speculative public with an insane desire to buy between Feb. 19 and the first four or five days of March. Reading will advance some 30 points. American Locomotive is a buy around 73, with an advance to around 90. United States Steel common is on its way to 55. Car Foundry is a buy around 48; hold for 60. C. F. and I. purchase around 70, hold for 95. Amalgamated Copper will reach around 120, St. Paul will sell above 200 on this turn; National Lead will go to par." Nobody believes at all in astrology, at least, nobody would confess it if he did, and yet among the readers of this paragraph those who are long of the stocks mentioned by the stars will consider it attentively. And moreover, if by accident the predictions should seem to come true letters will come from speculators asking for the astrologers's address.

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The Inter-State Commerce Commission has decided that the rate on potatoes charged by the St. Paul Railway from Mankato to Washington, D. C., is too high. Oh, monstrous! Why should Washington's potatoes be discriminated against in this manner? It must have been a blunder. Certainly the railroads would be willing to haul potatoes to Washington free if that would abate the hostility of Congress toward corporations.

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The bear crowd was unable, apparently, to make effective speculative capital of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the Chesapeake and Ohio performing the dual functions of a coaler railroad. As a group the coaler railroad stocks were strong, Reading leading with a maximum advance of 4½ points. It was evident that the interests most concerned were not in the least disturbed by the decision. Some persons insisted at first upon interpreting the decision to mean that a coal carrying railroad could not legally merchandise in the commodity. One, indeed, might have got that impression from a casual reading of the argument, but the text of the conclusion would not support that view of the matter. The court said finally: "We therefore conclude that the injunction below should be modified and enlarged by perpetually enjoining the Chesapeake and Ohio from taking less than the rates fixed in its published tariff of freight rates by means of dealing in the purchase and sale of coal." The intent of the decision clearly is not to prohibit a coal carrying railroad from merchandising in coal, but to prohibit it from so merchandising in the commodity as to effect rebates and show favoritism.

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The aggressive speculative buying of Reading yesterday was based upon rumors that the coal miners and operators had agreed upon a settlement, involving a slight increase of wages, which would be binding for two years. It was notable that most of the assertions that a settlement had been reached came from Chicago. Gates & Co. were probably the largest buyers of Reading on the advance. Conservative persons, both here and in the West, protested that a settlement could not have been made offhand—that even if terms had been agreed upon between the representatives of capital and labor they would have to be ratified. Throughout the day there was not one authoritative statement in support of the rumors of a settlement. Private messages from Chicago ran something like this: "My friend, who has talked to a man very close to Mitchell, tells me positively that everything is settled," or, "A representative of the —— Railroad tells me that he has got orders to stop storing coal; very significant." Speculative operations based upon these rumors converged very largely upon Reading, which advanced rapidly, and easily, too, and closed at a gain of 3¼ points. Its extreme advance was 4½ points. Pennsylvania advanced three-fourths of 1 per cent., and closed unchanged from Monday's final quotation. The short interest in Reading was probably larger than that existing in any other coaler railroad stock, besides which, Reading is a stock that responds promptly to aggressive manipulation.

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It is a long way from Columbia College to Wall Street via Butte Hill.

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There has been so much talk in Wall Street about the damage done to wheat by the mild Winter that it is really surprising to learn that there are bears in the wheat trade. "Commission houses," said one commentator yesterday, "are warning their customers to stay out of the stock market until some idea can be had regarding the amount of damage which the mild Winter may have done to the wheat crop." Western speculators at the same time were selling wheat options on very favorable crop reports. Wheat prices declined sharply under heavy offerings. Some Wall Street conservatives appear to have gone out of their way to arouse misgivings about the Winter wheat crop. The shrewdest experts say that the weak spots in the crop will not begin to show until late in March. There has been some damage; there always is. If all the wheat that goes into the ground escaped damage the overproduction would be disastrous.

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There is talk of valuable rights soon to be forthcoming on Union Pacific. It is entirely unofficial, and is doubtless premature, if, in fact, there is any basis for it whatever. Bulls on Union Pacific hold confidently to the belief that some distribution will have to be made of the enormous profits that have accumulated in the company's treasury. Ever since the dissolution of the Northern Securities Company the Union Pacific has been selling its holdings of Northern Pacific and Great Northern on a scale-up, and the impression prevails that the liquidation is almost, if not quite, completed. There has recently been a very good market for both stocks on the highest level of prices at which they have ever sold. It is now an alluring form of speculation to estimate the Union Pacific's total profits. The figures that have been named as representing the free assets in the Union Pacific's treasury are almost incredible. The matter is one, of course, that lends itself to exaggeration.

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Mr. Hill's departure for the South leaves Wall Street momentarily expecting an official announcement of the ore deal between the Great Northern and the United States Steel Corporation. It is believed that the transaction, after much wearisome dickering, has been closed. There are two opinions as to the effect it is likely to have immediately upon the United States Steel stocks. The Hill following thinks it ought to be a strong bull argument for the Steel shares. There are others who cannot believe that the United States Steel Corporation could get the better of any bargain with Mr. Hill. All this, however, is arguing in the dark. The terms of the deal are not officially known. It is interesting to know that the Hill following has been bullish on the United States Steel stocks ever since it became reasonably certain that the Steel Corporation would take over the Great Northern's ore properties. That is a pretty good clue to what Mr. Hill thinks of the deal from the Steel stockholder's point of view. A good deal of the buying of United States Steel on Monday and yesterday was understood to be in anticipation of a very favorable interpretation of the ore deal in its immediate bearing upon those securities.

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It is the judgment of some of the best speculators in the Street that the market is likely to be a mere trading affair for several weeks. Those whose opinions are worth knowing are reluctant to commit themselves one way or the other. Mr. Keene was quoted a day or two ago as saying that he was not a bear. It had been rumored that he was working against the market. He would not say, however, that he was a bull. His friends understand that he has been holding a trading position on the market for several weeks, waiting, like everybody else, for developments on which to base a new group of ideas.

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A lot of 4½ per cent. call loans were paid off yesterday morning, but when it came to renewing them on more favorable terms, the supply of money under 5 per cent. was speedily exhausted. In the last hour two or three tardy borrowers, having to have money at any price, bid the rate up on each other to 8 per cent. This flurry in call rates upset the market. Prices fell off sharply all around, and most of the advances previously made were lost in the last half hour. Prices declined more abruptly than they had advanced, which is generally the case. The list of net price changes was very irregular. Houses carrying large lines of stock, and borrowing money on a corresponding scale, have been twisted badly in interest rates in the last three months. It has eaten heavily into their profits. Brokers are all complaining about it. Many of them assert that they have been poorly advised by their bankers. It has been as difficult for brokers to borrow money to advantage as it has been for traders to catch the five-point swings of the stock market.

Telephone Company Increases Stock.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—At a meeting of the Bell Telephone Company of Philadelphia to-day F. H. Bethel, Vice President of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, was elected its Vice President, and its capital stock was increased from $16,000,000 to $30,000,000.

Dividends.

Office of
THE LACLEDE GASLIGHT COMPANY,
30 Broad Street.
New York, February 19, 1906.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the common stock of this company has been declared, payable by cheque on March 15, 1906, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Saturday, March 10, 1906, at twelve o'clock noon. The transfer books will remain closed until Friday, March 16, 1906, at ten o'clock A. M.
JOHN I. BEGGS, President.

Office of
FEDERAL MINING & SMELTING CO.
32 Broadway, New York, February 20, 1906.
The following dividends on the stock of this company have to-day been declared, payable March 15th, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 1st, viz.: ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. on the preferred stock, ONE AND A HALF (1½) PER CENT. on the common stock, and an extra dividend of TWO AND A HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the common stock. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. March 1st and reopened at 10 A. M. March 8th.
F. J. KILNER, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of one per cent., payable March 1st, 1906, on the Capital Stock of this Company was declared on November 2d, 1905, to stockholders of record February 15th, 1906. Transfer books will close at three o'clock P. M. February 15th and reopen March 2.
MORTIMER B. FULLER,
Treasurer.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.
25 Broad Street, New York, Jan. 31, 1906.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held Jan. 29, 1906, a dividend of TWO (2%) PER CENT. was declared on the common stock of the company out of the earnings of the company, payable March 1, 1906, to common stockholders of record Feb. 24, 1906. Common stock transfer books will be closed from Feb. 24 to March 8, 1906.
JAMES L. MORGAN, Treasurer.
New York, January 31, 1906.

OFFICE OF READING COMPANY.
Philadelphia, January 8, 1906.
The Board of Directors have declared from the net earnings a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the first preferred stock of the company, to be paid on March 10, 1906, to the stockholders of record at the close of business February 21, 1906. Checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed dividend orders with the Treasurer.
W. R. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO. (of Chicago.)
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on February 20th, 1906.
The transfer books will close in New York on February 15, 1906, at 3 P. M., and will reopen February 27, 1906, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF LORD & Taylor have this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable March 1st, 1906. The transfer books will be closed Feb. 24th to March 1st, both inclusive.
E. H. TITUS, Treasurer.
New York, Feb. 20, 1906.

Dividends.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 15.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. has been declared, payable March 1, 1906, to stockholders of record Feb. 15, 1906.
F. A. LEHR, Treasurer.
FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y., Transfer Agents.

Louisiana & Arkansas Railway Company
First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 7, due March 1, 1906, will be paid at maturity at the office of
FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y.
J. A. BUCHANAN, Secretary and Treasurer.

KANSAS CITY-WESTERN RAILWAY CO.
First Refunding 5% Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 1, due March 1, 1906, will be paid at maturity at the office of
FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y.
S. D. HUTCHINGS, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

NEW YORK, January 20, 1906.
ELECTION NOTICE.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1906, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day at twelve o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Monday, February 5, 1906, at three o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on the 14th day of March, 1906.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.,
By GEORGE J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

NEW YORK, January 20, 1906.
ELECTION NOTICE.
THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1906, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day at twelve o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Monday, February 5, 1906, at three o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on the 14th day of March, 1906.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Company,
By GEORGE J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY,

358 FIFTH AVENUE.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of Knickerbocker Trust Company will be held at the main office of the Company, No. 358 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on Wednesday, February 28, 1906, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering and voting upon a proposed increase of the Capital Stock of the Company from $1,000,000 to $1,200,000, being an increase of $200,000, divided into 2,000 shares of the par value of $100 each; the increased stock to be offered to the stockholders in proportion to their holdings at $1,000 per share.
By order of the Board.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K GORE KING, Secretary.

Notice.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A SPECIAL meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in the Railway Exchange Building, in Chicago, Illinois, on the eighth day of March, 1906, at the hour of eleven (11:00) o'clock A. M., for the purpose of voting upon the question of Consolidating the Chicago & Alton Railway Company with the Chicago & Alton Railway Company, and also for the purpose of approving and authorizing the execution of such form of articles or agreement of consolidation as shall be submitted at said meeting.
January 5, 1906.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary of Chicago & Alton Railroad Company.

Office of
DONALD STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
18 Broadway.
New York, February 5th, 1906.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the DONALD STEAMSHIP COMPANY for the election of Ten Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 18 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 6th day of March, 1906, at noon. Polls will remain open from noon till 1 P. M. Transfer books will close on the 24th day of February, 1906, and will open on the 7th day of March, 1906.
JOHN A. DONALD, President.
JOHN M. HANNAY, Secretary.

ATLANTA AND CHARLOTTE AIR LINE RAILWAY COMPANY.—A general meeting of the stockholders and registered holders of the first mortgage bonds of the above company will be held at the office of the company, at No. 49 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 14th day of March, 1906, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors of said company and the transaction of other business. The transfer books will be closed on February 10th, 1906, and will remain closed until the 15th day of March next.—Dated February 9th, 1906.
W. N. WILMER, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Pacific Bank of New York will be held at its Banking House, Number 470 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, Tuesday, the 20th day of March, 1906, for the purpose of voting on the proposition to increase the Capital Stock from $422,700.00 to $500,000.00. Also to vote upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Central Leather Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, on the 28th day of February, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
Dated New York, February 14th, 1906.
H. W. HILL, Secretary.

Office of the American Encaustic Tiling Co., Ltd.
1,123 Broadway, New York City, February 1906.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them will be held at the office of the company on Wednesday, March 14, 1906, at 3 o'clock P. M.
EMIL KOHLER, Secretary.

THE CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING BANK.
The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Co-operative Building Bank, Limited, will be held at the office of the Bank, 30 East 23d Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Tuesday, February 27th, 1906, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and transacting such other business as may properly come before it.
ROBT. B. WALDO, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.
To the Stockholders of
THE EXCELSIOR SILK WAIST CO.:
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of THE EXCELSIOR SILK WAIST COMPANY, held at the office of the company, on the 22d day of January, 1906, a resolution was introduced and adopted that, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, it is advisable to dissolve this corporation in accordance with Section 57 of the Stock Corporation Law.
You are, therefore, hereby notified that a meeting of the stockholders of the Excelsior Silk Waist Company will be held at the office of the corporation, Room 814, 116 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 26th day of February, 1906, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition or resolution that the corporation be forthwith dissolved.
EXCELSIOR SILK WAIST COMPANY,
By WOLF MALINO, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF AND ALL PERSONS interested in the Credit Bureau of the New York Paint and Allied Trades:
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution duly passed by a vote of a majority of the whole Board of Directors of the Credit Bureau of the New York Paint and Allied Trades at a meeting duly called for that purpose held on the 21st day of January, 1906, a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 21st day of February, 1906, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that said corporation be forthwith dissolved.
ERNEST B. WRIGHT,
Secretary.
Dated New York, January 15, 1906.

W. & W. F. CROCKETT.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore conducted under the firm name of W. & W. F. CROCKETT and doing business at No. 2 East 58th St., New York City, is this day dissolved by mutual consent and by the withdrawal of W. Crockett from said business. Hereafter the business will be continued at the same place and under the same firm name, viz., W. & W. F. Crockett, by W. F. Crockett alone.
W. F. CROCKETT.
W. CROCKETT.
Dated February 15, 1906.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, under the name of M. M. CLARKE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Dated New York, February 10th, 1906.
M. McALLISTER CLARKE.
FRANK H. NIGHTINGALE.

"GOLDFIELD AS I SAW IT"
A book containing valuable information concerning Nevada's great Gold District.
Send order to-day, accompanied by 10 cents in stamps, to
WILLIAM J. BREWER,
49 Maiden Lane, New York City.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, First Department.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine and report whether a rapid transit railway or railways for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by the Board, ought to be constructed and operated.—GERARD AVENUE ROUTE.
Public notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, as amended, the undersigned Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners will apply to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the First Judicial Department at a term thereof to be held at the Appellate Division Court House, Madison Avenue and 25th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of March, 1906, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners in the above-entitled matter to determine and report after due hearing whether a railway or railways in the said city for the transportation of persons and property ought to be constructed and operated. The papers upon which the aforesaid application will be made are the petition of the said Board, dated the 28th day of December, 1905, and the affidavits and papers accompanying the same, all of which were filed in the office of the Clerk of said Appellate Division on or about the 9th day of February, 1906, and in addition thereto such other papers as shall be presented to the Court by the said Board.
A description of the route and the general plan of construction of the said railway or railways forms part of the papers filed as aforesaid with the said Clerk of the Appellate Division. The following is a brief and substantial synopsis of the said route in the County of New York: In the Borough of The Bronx: East 138th Street, from Third Avenue to Walton Avenue, and Gerard Avenue, from 138th Street to Jerome Avenue near Clarke Place.
The object of the aforesaid application is to obtain the appointment of Commissioners who shall determine, after public hearing of all parties interested, whether such railway or railways ought to be constructed and operated, and shall report the evidence taken to said Appellate Division, together with a report of their determination, which report, if in favor of the construction and operation of such railway or railways (as this Board will ask that it shall be) shall, when confirmed by said Court, be taken in lieu of the consent of the property owners along

THINK C. & O. DECISION WILL AFFECT FEW ROADS

Not Many Railways Mine Coal, Officials Say.

SOME RELY ON CHARTERS

Those Antedating Pennsylvania Constitution of 1874 Not Affected by Court's Ruling, It Is Said.

Representatives of the anthracite coal roads expressed the opinion yesterday that while the decision of the Supreme Court in the Chesapeake and Ohio case handed down on Monday was of great importance, it would not have wide effect. Presidents of most of the coal roads said that for one reason or another the decision did not directly affect their roads. The decision, it is said by some, while it might be regarded as a prohibition of direct trafficking in coal by the railroads, could not be considered as prohibiting the ownership by a railroad of stock in a company engaged in the mining and marketing of coal.

Very few of the roads, it is explained, are engaged directly in the sale of coal, most of the anthracite roads having subsidiary or controlled companies which carry on the coal business, while the railroads confine themselves to transportation. In any case where traffic in coal is directly carried on by the railroad company it is done under State charter rights which the coal roads regard as making it impossible for the inter-State commerce law to deprive them of the right of handling directly the product of the mines.

Special charter rights are asserted by the Lackawanna, the Delaware and Hudson, the Lehigh Valley, as well as by the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Reading Company. The latter two have always contended that the rights secured by their charters, which antedated the adoption of the Pennsylvania Constitution of 1874, give them full power to mine and deal in coal. The other roads under similar powers or under specific powers given in their charters also assert immunity from any prohibition against the mining and dealing in coal.

The Pennsylvania Constitution of 1874 made it illegal for a railroad company in Pennsylvania to engage in coal mining. This prohibition, however, the railroads say, cannot be regarded as affecting the rights of roads whose charters were taken out in advance of this amendment to the Pennsylvania Constitution. For the same reason it is argued that the Inter-State Commerce act passed in 1887 could not be interpreted as preventing the mining of coal by railroads specifically empowered by a State to do this business.

Prominent corporation lawyers who were asked yesterday for an opinion in regard to the scope of the decision of the Supreme Court as affecting the anthracite coal roads said that they were not prepared to express any opinion on the subject. President Willcox of the Delaware and Hudson and President Truesdale of the Lackawanna, both said they did not consider that the decision had any bearing whatever on their roads.

Henry Fink, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Norfolk and Western, expressed a similar opinion in regard to his own road. Mr. Fink pointed out that in 1896, when he became receiver of the Norfolk and Western, the road was engaged both in the mining and selling of coal. He put an end to that arrangement, and the Norfolk and Western has done no mining of coal since that time. The Norfolk and Western has an interest in the Pocahontas Coal Company, but this company, Mr. Fink pointed out, does not mine or sell any coal directly.

It merely leases land to operators, who mine and sell their output independently of the railroad company. Referring in general to the mining of coal by railroads, Mr. Fink said that the law does not prohibit a railroad from doing so, but merely forbids discrimination. Mr. Fink expressed the opinion that the decision, which he regarded as an important one, would strengthen the position of the independent coal operators.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30½d. per ounee, and in New York at 66⅛c. per ounce. Mexican dollars were 51¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Brunswick sold at .54, 700 Chollar at .13, 800 Crescent at .05, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at 00¼, 500 Golden Anchor at 1.55@1.60, 500 Isabella at .29, 2,300 Jim Butler at 1.10@1.30, 500 May Queen at .30, 100 Moulton at .75, 200 Ophir at 5.75, 200 Portland at 1.80, 400 Sandstorm at 1.55@1.50, 700 Savage at .47@.48, 200 Union Consolidated at .46, 500 Work at .08, and 300 Yellow Jacket at .10.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1906.	1905.	1904.
CHATTANOOGA SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	105	105	105
2d week Feb.	$3,404	$1,373	$1,941
July 1-Feb. 14	85,454	79,965	70,979
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	818	818	929
2d week Feb.	155,438	100,592	143,318
From July 1	5,577,815	4,789,932	5,327,670
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	102	102	102
2d week Feb.	30,556	25,927	25,066
From July 1	1,067,420	960,681	1,008,332
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,725	1,729	1,121
2d week Feb.	219,027	156,314	98,065
From July 1	7,597,848	6,154,469	3,894,125
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,159	1,159	1,149
2d week Feb.	100,200	82,200	91,071
From July 1	4,844,177	4,123,055	4,107,224
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	926	926	912
2d week Feb.	167,472	98,444	138,146
From July 1	5,680,450	5,081,905	3,841,363
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
2d week Feb.	9,921	5,348	8,100
From July 1	304,925	300,800	291,158
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
2d week Feb.	74,402	50,431	.....
From July 1	2,632,051	2,405,364	.....

ALLEGHENY VALLEY—	December.	12 Mos. Increase.
Gross earnings	95,984	1,088,527
Expenses	24,771	160,524
Net earnings	71,213	928,003

LEHIGH & HUDSON RIVER for the quarter ended Dec. 31—	1905.	1904.	1903.
Gross earnings	148,997	165,411	196,229
Net earnings	59,560	84,896	96,304
Surp. over chgs.	23,462	*820	1,626

*Deficit.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE for December—			
Gross earnings	692,367	552,607	565,860
Expenses	552,011	507,917	427,655
Net earnings	139,456	74,690	138,205
Gross, 12 mos	8,407,584	7,078,307	7,781,187
Expenses	5,875,727	5,242,500	5,343,088
Net, 12 mos	2,621,837	2,435,807	2,438,099

ROCHESTER RAILWAY for the quarter ended Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	490,986	415,881	336,951
Expenses	300,388	239,275	198,334
Net earnings	190,598	176,056	138,617
Other income	8,552	2,576	2,634
Total income	199,150	178,632	161,251
Charges	92,236	85,332	85,076
Surplus	106,914	93,300	77,273

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$149,161,989
Gold coin and bullion	74,224,043
Gold certificates	44,751,660
Silver coin and bullion	15,738,882
Silver certificates	5,264,598
United States notes	10,006,418
Treasury notes of 1890	28,229
National banknotes	13,677,214
Total receipts this month	34,303,399
Total receipts this year	381,952,244
Total expenditures this month	32,929,660
Total expenditures this year	383,951,571

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$544,104,869
Silver dollars	486,571,990
Silver dollars of 1890	7,993,000
Total	$1,018,669,859
General fund	174,448,986
Deposits in National banks	66,055,687
In Philippine Treasury	4,619,758
Awaiting reimbursement	21,654
Current liabilities	95,984,096

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1906.

U S 3s coupon
1908-18
3,000.....103
Impl Jap Govt 6s sterling loan
18,000.....100¼
1,000.....100⅛
30,000.....100¾
2d series
3,000.....100⅛
4½s steri loan
1,000.....91⅝
1,500.....91¾
9,000.....91½
1,000.....91⅝
7,000.....91½
1,500.....91⅝
2,000.....91⅝
1,000.....91½
500.....91⅝
30,000.....91½
1,000.....91⅝
2,000.....91½
Jap Imp Gov Kuhn Loeb temp ctfs full paid for new 4½s
2d series
47,000.....90⅝
1,000.....90⅜
Jap Imp Gov Kuhn Loeb temp ctfs for 4s ster loan
2,000.....87½
500.....88
1,000.....87¼
2,000.....87⅛
1,000.....87
U S of Mex 4s
10,000.....94¼
Va 6s defd Brown Bros & Co ctfs
10,000.....25
10,000.....24⅞
5,000.....25½
10,000.....*25
Adams Exp 4s
15,000.....104½
Am Hide & L 6s
5,000.....100
Am Ice Sec 6s
2,000.....92
Am Spirits M 6s
1,000.....103
Am Tobacco 6s
12,000.....116⅛
4,000.....110¼
Am Tobacco 4s
3,000.....79
2,000.....79½
4,000.....79¼
15,000.....79⅜
5,000.....79¼
15,000.....79⅝
A, T & S F gen 4s
1,000.....104
1,000.....104⅜
5,000.....104⅝
6,000.....104⅝
conv 4s
40,000.....102¾
5,000.....102⅝
Atl Coast L 4s
11,000.....102
B & O gold 4s
2,000.....104⅝
1,000.....104¼
1,000.....104⅜
6,000.....104½
6,000.....104⅝
So Wn div 3½s
2,000.....92
Beech Creek 4s
10,000 c.....105½
Bway & 7th Av 1st con 5s
2,000.....116⅛
3,000.....116
B R T ref con 4s
2,000.....96¼
5,000.....95⅞
5,000.....95⅝
35,000.....95⅞
10,000.....95⅜
18,000.....96
5,000.....95¾
3,000.....95⅝
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s
5,000.....109
Buffalo Gas 5s
1,000.....80
B, C R & N 1st
2,000.....101
Canada So 1st 6s
1,000.....101½
Cen of Ga Ry 2d inc 5s
23,000.....87
10,000.....87½
3d inc 5s
2,000.....85
Cent Leather 5s
13,000.....101⅝
4,000.....101⅞
5,000.....101⅝
Cent Pac gtd 4s
1,000.....100¾
Chi & Alt 3½s
10,000.....81
C, B & Q joint 4s
23,000.....100⅜
52,000.....100⅝
5,000.....100⅝
registered
5,000.....100
Ill div 3½s
5,000.....93¾
2,000.....93⅝
C & E Ill gen 5s
1,000.....110¼
C & E Ill ref & imp 4s
6,000.....96½
C, M & St P, C & P Wn 5s
1,000.....114
C, R I & P gen 4s
1,000.....102⅝
5,000.....102⅜
C, R I & P Ry ref 4s
108,600.....96
1,000.....96¼
C, R I & P R R 4s
1,000.....79⅝
6,000.....80
14,000.....79⅜
C, R I & P R R col tr 5s
3,000.....92½
Col Ind 1st 5s ser A
17,000.....78½
18,000.....79
5,000.....79¼
1,000.....79¾
10,000.....79⅜
10,000.....79½
11,000.....79
1st 5s ser B
5,000.....76¼
2,000.....76½
52,000.....77
Col & So 1st 4s
1,000.....94⅜
Com Cable 1st 4s
1,000.....97½
2,000.....97
Consol Tob 4s
15,000.....79⅜
Dist Sec Cor 5s
2,000.....80⅜
1,000.....80⅛
4,000.....80¼
Erie 1st fund 7s
5,500.....133
Erie 1st gen 4s
8,000.....92¾
Erie conv 4s
10,000.....105¾
5,000.....105¾
5,000.....105½
Green Bay & Wn deb ctfs B
5,000.....20¾
Gulf & Ship I 5s
1,000.....102½
H & St Jo con 6s
7,000.....112¾
Ill Cent 3½s
1,000.....100
Ill Cent 4s 1953
1,000.....105½
Int & G N 2d 5s
1,000.....102¼
Inter Paper 6s
1,000.....108¼
Kanaw & M 1st
4,000.....97⅝
Kan City So 3s
4,000.....74
Lacka Steel 5s
41,000.....107¼
L S & M S deb 4s
1,000.....101⅜
1,000.....100½
L & N unified 4s
5,000.....103½
col tr 4s
2,000.....99¾
4,000.....99⅝
1,000.....99½
Mex Cent con 4s
20,000.....81
1,000.....81¼
10,000.....81
Mex Cent 1st inc
3,000.....24⅜
M, K & T 1st 4s
6,000.....101
M, K & T 2d 4s
21,000.....80¾
M, K & T 1st & ref 4s
10,000.....91¼
5,000.....91⅝
Mo Pac 3d 7s
2,000.....103½
Nas Elec R R 4s
20,000.....88½
Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4s
5,000.....86¼
Nat Starch 5s
1,000.....73½
10,000.....75
N Y C & H R gen 3½s
2,000.....98⅜
10,000.....98¼
L S col 3½s
6,000.....89¼
14,000.....89
N Y G El L H & P pur money 4s
1,000.....89¼
1,000.....89½
N Y, O & W ref 4s
2,000.....103⅜
Nor & W Pocah C & C 4s
1,000.....94⅞
2,000.....95
Nor Pac 4s
15,000.....105
1,000.....104⅝
Nor Pac gen 3s
1,000.....76¾
500.....76¾
1,000.....76½
Or R & N con 4s
2,000.....101½
Ore S L 1st 6s
15,000.....123½
Ore S L 1st con 5s
3,000.....117⅜
gtd ref 4s
54,000.....96¾
Penn conv 3½s
21,000.....102
1915
9,000.....97⅝
1,000.....97¾
Peo & E inc 4s
2,000.....79½
Reading gen 4s
8,000.....101⅝
Rio Gde Wn 1st
5,000.....98⅜
St L, I M & So unif & ref 4s
2,000.....93
St L & San F Ry gen 5s
2,000.....113¼
St L & San F R R ref 4s
1,000.....86½
5,000.....86¾
20,000.....87
1,000.....86⅝
St L Southwn con 4s
35,000.....81
1st 4s
1,000.....99½
1,000.....99
4,000.....99½
St P, M & M 1st con 6s reluc to 4½s
5,000.....112
San An & A P 4s
1,000 c.....90
Scioto V & N E 4s
2,000.....101
Southn Pac 4s
2,000.....94½
So Pac 1st ref 4s
52,000.....96⅞
So Ry 1st 5s
1,000.....118¼
So Ry M & O col 4s
5,000.....97
Tenn C, I & R. De Bard C & I 6s
5,000.....103½
Tenn div 6s
2,000.....110½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
3,000.....123½
Undergrd Elec Rys London profit-sharing 5s
2,000.....97⅞
3,000.....97⅝
10,000.....98
Un Pac 1st 4s
1,000.....104⅜
5,000.....104⅞
4,000.....105
20,000.....104⅞
7,000.....104¾
Un Pac conv 4s
10,000.....151
United Railroads of San Fr 4s
50,000.....88¾
U S R & Imp 5s
30,000.....97⅝
U S Steel Corpn skg fd 5s
75,000.....99
20,000.....99⅛
13,000.....99
4,000.....99⅛
5,000.....99
registered
1,000.....99
Va I Coal & C 5s
11,000.....96
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000.....116
3,000.....116¼
Wabash 2d 5s
1,000.....106
Wabash deb A 6s
5,000.....90
Wabash deb B 6s
50,000.....78
5,000.....78¾
37,000.....78½
7,000.....78¼
10,000.....78
Wab Pitt Ter 2d
29,000.....39
Wn Maryland 4s
3,000.....88
Wn Mary conv 4s
2,000.....74½
4,000.....74¼
5,000.....74
West Shore 4s
1,000.....108
West Un fund & real est 4½s
1,000.....105
W & L E 1st con 4s
1,000.....92

Can of Ga 3d pf inc 3 | Va Iron C & C 5s..1
Com Cable 1st 4s..1

DECLINED.

Kanaw & Mich 4s..1% | W & L E con 4s...1

Total sales Feb. 20, 1906.....$1,928,000
From January 1, 1906.....147,585,600
Corresponding date last year.....225,651,000

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Diamond Match sold at a new low level to-day. When it fell below 140 yesterday it passed the previous low record, but to-day it receded still further, making a total decline of around 99 points since the annual meeting, week before last. It is said two or three large holders have liquidated their holdings, and that this is responsible for the break.

Can preferred declined still further to-day. It is said that this line has been traced to former Director Leeds, and that it is believed that this covers the remainder of his holdings. Kansas City Railway and Light showed an improvement to-day on limited sales. Local traction issues were quiet at the higher prices of yesterday. In this connection it was learned to-day that for some time the Hollins Govin interests, which dominate Union Traction, have been quietly picking up North and West Chicago stock at private sales in order to increase their holdings and insure control of the companies in the event of a renewal of the clash between the old Blair-Rawson element and the Eastern element.

New York exchange, 5c discount. Money, 5@6 per cent.

The list:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	10	10	10
580	American Can pf	68½	67½	68
270	Chicago Pneu. Tool	59¾	59	59¾
25	Chicago Under Trac	13½	13	13¾
835	Diamond Match	139¼	138	138
500	Illinois Brick	68¼	67	67½
1,200	K. City Ry. & Light	64½	63½	64
50	K. City Ry. & Light pf	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
1,100	Metropolitan Elevated	29¾	29	29
55	Metropol. Elevated pf	70½	70½	70½
226	National Biscuit	68⅞	68½	68½
5	National Carbon	89	88	89
1	National Carbon pf	115	115	115
100	North Chicago	80	80	80
45	Quaker Oats pf	104½	104½	104½
331	Swift & Co.	105	104½	104⅞
1,347	United Boxboard	2½	2½	2⅝
770	United Boxboard pf	14¾	14¾	14¾
241	Western Stone	39½	39	39

Net changes of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

ADVANCED.

Cen of Ga 3d pf inc 3	1¾
Com Cable 1st 4s	1
Va Iron C & C 5s	1
W & L E con 4s	1

DECLINED.

Kanaw & Mich 4s	1¾

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Trading Strong and Fairly Active.

Coppers and Industrials Make Best Showing in Days—Heinze Stocks Up.

The market on the curb was livelier and stronger yesterday than for some days. There were few stocks on the entire list that did not close the day with at least a fractional gain. United Copper opened ⅞ above Monday's close, and after trading in nearly 17,000 shares, during which the price ran up and down between 69 and 74 in a manner that has become characteristic of this stock, closed at 70⅝. Copper Securities, too, shared in the activity and the movement upward. Trading in 2,200 shares resulted in a gain for the day of 1½ points; the close was at 40. With three or four exceptions all the mining shares made gains.

Industrials made the best showing in days. American Can preferred closed at 68¼, 1¼ up, after sales of 2,500, and the common made a small gain on lighter trading. American Writing Paper preferred went up ¾, Houston Oil, after trading in 1,000 shares, closed at 52½, 2¾ above the opening. The Mackay Company's stock was one of the exceptions, selling down from 60½ to 59½.

***

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
350	Am. Can	9⅞	*10	9⅞	*10
2,500	Am. Can pf	67	69	67	68¼
100	Am. Chicle	168	168	168	168
12	Am. Tobacco	492½	492½	492½	492½
100	Am. W. Paper	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
600	Am. W. P. pf	32⅜	33⅛	32⅜	33⅛
35	Buffalo Gas	9	9	9	9
20	Central Fdy	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
2,000	C. Prod. Ref., w. i	26¼	27	26	26⅞
1,200	C. Prod. Ref. pf., w. i	86	86	85¼	86
100	F. S. Ref. Co	35	35	35	35
400	Hartmann Co	74½	74½	74⅛	74½
1,500	Houston Oil	13	13⅜	13	13⅜
1,600	Hous. Oil pf	49¾	52½	49¾	52½
200	H. Oil t. rcts.	10½	10¾	10½	10¾
75	Hous. Realty	121	121	121	121
100	Int. Mer. Mar.	13	13	13	13
850	Inter. Salt	*41	42	41	42
1,400	Mackay Cos	60½	60½	59½	59½
500	Mack. Cos. pf	74½	74½	74¼	74¼
500	Man. Transit	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3¾
600	N. J. Term. D. & Imp	44⅜	44½	44⅜	44½
300	Otis Elevator	62	62½	62	62
47	Standard Oil	690	693	687	693

RAILROADS.

124	Am. L. & T.	123	123	122	123
30	A. L. & T. pf	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
5,000	C. & N. T. rts	22	22	21	21¾
1,500	Chi. Subway	48½	50	48½	50
100	In.-Met., w. i.	53¾	53¾	53½	53½
1,000	Int. Rapid-T.	229⅜	229	228	229
100	M., K. & T. rts	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	New Or. Ry.	38	38	38	38
300	New O. Ry. pf	83¾	83¾	83¾	83⅞
5	N. Sec. stubs	325	325	325	325

MINING STOCKS.

200	B.C.M. & S.Co.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
4,000	Bluebell Min.	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼
3,000	Boston Copper	27½	28½	26½	28
1,000	Brit. Col. Cop.	9	9¼	9	9
2,200	Cop. Sec.	39¾	40	38	40
200	Dominion Cop.	12-32	13-32	12-32	13-32
2,000	Gold. Anchor.	$1.50	$1.50	$1.48	$1.49
2,000	Granby Cons.	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	9¾
600	Greene Gold.	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
2,300	Gr. C. Copper	26¾	27½	26¾	27½
200	Gr. Gold-Sliv.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,850	Guana. Cons.	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5¼
300	Mitch. Mining	12	12½	12	12
700	Montg.-Shosh.	5¼	5½	5¼	5¼
1,500	Nev. C. Cop.	14	14¼	14	14¼
1,100	N.-U. M. & S.	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
2,500	Polaris	$1.95	$1.95	$1.95	$1.95
100	Tenn. Cop. Co.	45	45	45	45
2,300	Tonopah Ext.	11¼	11½	11	11
350	Tonopah Min.	18¼	18¾	18¼	18⅝
16,900	United Copper.	70	74	69	70⅝
500	Utah Copper	32½	32¾	32½	32¾
550	West. G. Min.	40½	40⅝	40¼	40⅞

BONDS.

$10,000	A. & S. 3½s, 60% paid	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
10,000	A. S. F. 6s w. i., & int	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
3,000	A., W. V. 5s	87⅞	88	87⅞	88
11,000	C. Fy. 6s, flat	83	83	82¾	82¾
100,000	Inter.-Met. col. 4½s, w. i.	92¾	92¾	92⅝	92¾
40,000	I. M. M. 4½s	84¼	84¼	83	83
25,000	N. Y., N. H. & H. R. 8s and int	116½	116½	116½	116½
90,000	Westing. Elect. 5s w.i. & int	98½	98¾	98¼	98¾

*Odd lots. †Ex dividend. ‡Sells cents per share.

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Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Monday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Feb. 20. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 19. Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Sus. 3½s, 60 per cent. paid	110	112	110	112
American Can	10	10⅛	9¾	10
American Can pf	68	68½	66¾	67¼
American Chicle	170	174	...	...
Am. Light & Traction	121	124	120	125
Am. Light & Trac. pf	100¼	100¾	99	101
American Tobacco	490	500	490	500
Am. Steel Foundry 6s, w. i., and interest	90½	91	90½	91½
Am. Writing Paper	4½	5	4¼	5
Am. Writing Paper pf	33	33½	33¼	33½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	87¾	88¼	87¾	88¼
Atch., Top. & S. Fe rts.	7-16	3-16	...	...
Bethlehem Steel	31	33	30¾	32
Bethelehem Steel pf	91	92½	91	91½
Boston Copper	27¾	28	27	27½
British Col. Copper	9	9¼	8⅞	9⅛
Buffalo Gas	9	9½	...	...
Can. Pacific rights	11½	12	11½	12
Central Foundry	6	6¼	5¾	6
Central Foundry pf	23¼	24	23	24
Central Foundry 6s	82¾	83	82¾	83
Chi. & Northwest. rts.	21½	21¾	20	23
Chicago Subway	49¼	50	48½	49
Con. Refrigerating	...	...	6¾	7
Corn Prod. ref.com., w.i.	26½	27	26¼	26¾
Corn Prod. ref. pf., w.i.	85¾	86½	85¾	86½
Copper Securities	39	39½	39	40
Dominion Copper	11-32	⅜	11-32	⅜
Electric Vehicle pf	16	18	16	18
Granby Consolidated	9¾	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
Greene Con. Copper	27⅛	27⅜	26⅞	27
Greene Con. Gold	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
Greene Gold-Silver	6	6½	6	6½
Guanajuato Con.	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5⅜
Havana Tobacco	25	28	25	28
Havana Tobacco pf	35	38	35	38
Hartmann Coal	74¼	74½	74¼	74½
Houston Oil	13½	13¾	12⅞	13
Houston Oil pf	52	52½	49	49½
Houston Oil trust rects.	10½	11	...	...
Hudson Realty	118	123	117½	125
Interborough	228½	229	227	227½
Interborough Marine	12¾	13	12½	13
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	34¾	35½	34	34¼
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	83	84	83¾	84½
Interborough-Met., w. i.	53	53¼	53	53½
Inter.-Met. pf., w. i.	90	93¼	90	93
Inter.-Met. 4½s, w. i.	92¾	93	92¾	93
International Salt	41½	42	40	42
International Salt 5s	72½	74	72½	73½
Japanese 4s, full paid	86	86¾	86	86¾
Lewis Exs. & M.Co., w.i.	11½	12½	...	...
Lord & Taylor	115	116	115	116
Lord & Taylor pf	103	104	103	104
Mackay Companies	50½	50¾	50½	50¾
Mackay Companies pf	74	74½	74	74½
Manhattan Transit	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	3¾
Mitchell Mining	11¾	12½	11⅝	12¼
N. J. Term. D. & Imp.	44¼	44¾	45¼	45¾
New Orleans Rys.	37	38	37¾	38½
New Orleans Rys. pf	83½	84	83½	84½
Nevada Con. Copper	14½	14¼	13¾	14¼
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
N. Y., N. H. & H. 3½s and interest	116	117	116	116¾
Nor. Securities stubs	312½	325	325	337½
Otis Elevator	60	62	...	...
Seaboard Company	30	32	30	31
Seaboard Co. 1st pf	90½	92	90½	92
Seaboard Co. 2d pf	60	62	61	62
Standard Oil	692	695	687	690
Tennessee Copper	44⅝	45	44⅜	45
Tonopah Extension	10	10½	10	10¼
Tintic Mining	8	8¼	8⅜	8½
Union Copper	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1⅝
United Copper	70½	70¾	68⅝	69
United Copper pf	109	110	105	110
Utah Apex	6½	6⅝	6¼	6¾
Utah Copper	33	33½	33	33½
West. Elec. 5s, w. i., and interest	98⅝	98¾	98⅜	98⅝

MAY INCLUDE N. P. ORE LANDS.

United States Steel Corporation Likely to Lease Them, Too.

James J. Hill departed yesterday to Aiken, S. C., whence he had come last week to take up matters connected with the lease of the Great Northern's ore lands to the United States Steel Corporation. It was said at Mr. Hill's office after he had left that no statement was to be issued yet in regard to the lease of these lands.

The negotiations which have been carried on and which are understood to have been completed in all important details, it was reported yesterday, have had reference not only to the Great Northern's ore lands, but also to the ore lands owned by the Northern Pacific. It is probable, it is said, that the Northern Pacific lands will be included in any lease made of the Great Northern's lands.

ALTON CONSOLIDATION PLAN.

A Special Issue to Retire Outstanding Stock of the Railroad.

The Chicago and Alton Railroad management announced yesterday details of the plan for the consolidation of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company with the Chicago and Alton Railway Company and the abolition of the latter name. The railway company is now the holding company for the railroad company's stock all but a small percentage of which was acquired by the railway company in 1900. For the remaining 73 shares of preferred and 4,387 shares of the common stock, an issue of 8,993 shares of culminative 4 per cent. prior lien and participating stock of the consolidated company will be provided.

For the 73 shares of the railroad company's preferred stock, having a par value of $7,300, there will be issued three shares for one of the preferred stock, calling for $21,900 par value, and for the 4,387 shares of the old common stock, having a par value of $400,387, new preferred stock at the rate of two for one will be issued, calling for $877,400 par value.

There is now in the treasury of the railway company unissued stock which had been retained for the purpose of retiring the remaining stock of the railroad company. In order to avoid an increase in the stock of the consolidated company this treasury stock will be canceled.

Thus the small minority interest in the railroad company, instead of receiving the exchange of securities accepted by the majority of stockholders, will receive a special issue of preferred stock which will come ahead of all the other preferred and common stock of the consolidated company.

For the present preferred and common stock of the railway company there will be issued share for share common and preferred stock of the consolidated company. The new consolidated company will therefore have outstanding $899,300 of 4 per cent. cumulative participating preferred stock, $19,557,900 of ordinary preferred stock, and $19,542,800 of common stock, a total of $40,000,000.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—The tone of the local money market is slightly easier, although rates are unchanged.

Call loans, 5@5½ per cent.; time loans, collateral, 5@5½ per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 4 per cent.; New York funds, 12½c discount. Clearings, $80,748,606; balances, $2,526,466. Sub-Treasury debit, $907.

To-day witnessed a considerable increase in activity in the copper shares and much higher prices are to be seen for many of them. Utah was the feature, advancing from 60 to 64⅞ on persistent buying by commission houses having New York connections. Bingham was also active and strong, with traders working on both sides of the market. Old Dominion, Osceola, Atlantic, and, in fact, the majority of the "coppers," were in good demand and showed advances for the day.

There was some reaction in the afternoon following the dip in the New York market on the higher money rates, the market closing strong at a slight recession from the highest prices of the day.

Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Atchison 4s	102	102¼	102¼
6,000	Atchison con. 4s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
9,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾
500	Central Vermont 4s	88	88	88
1,000	Chi., B. & Q. 4s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2,000	Ill. Steel 5s, (1910)	101	101	101
5,000	Ill. Steel 5s, (1913)	101	100½	100⅝
1,000	Mexican Central 4s	80⅞	80⅝	80⅝
2,000	West End 4s, (1915)	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1,000	West End 4s, (1917)	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1,000	Western Tel. 5s	103	103	103

RAILROADS.

125	Atchison	90¾	90	90½	
15

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TIMES
It will be inserted the following day and bill sent later.
THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

TWO refined gentlemen offered permanent home in small private family apartment; subway, elevated; telephone; terms, $8. Bonvivant, Box 323 Times, Times Square.

West Side.

6TH ST., 25 WEST.—Excellent board and room, $6 weekly; two, $10. The Adelaide.

12TH ST., 39 WEST—Large front room suitable for two; small room; every convenience; table board.

14TH, 214-216 WEST, (The Outerend.)—Connecting parlors, other rooms; superior table; moderate; transients.

15TH ST., 332 WEST.—Mechanics' boarding house; furnished rooms; early breakfast; table board; quiet; moderate.

20TH, 362 WEST.—Boarders wanted, or without board; furnished rooms; running water.

21ST ST., 136 WEST.—We can accommodate a few more table guests; home cooking; reasonable.

35TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; one second floor; excellent table board; references.

42D ST., 48 WEST.—Excellent table and service; telephone; references.

91ST ST., 16 WEST.—Desirable medium, small rooms; suitable gentlemen; location convenient Subway, elevated; references.

93D ST., 162 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, with table board; desirable location; references.

94TH ST., 65 WEST.—Nicely furnished sunny front room; excellent table; select house; telephone; references.

125TH ST., 47 WEST.—Neatly furnished room, separate rooms; young men; excellent board; subway and L; heat, bath; convenient; private family. Choles.

East Side.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Table board; excellent table.

21ST ST., 139 EAST, "Gramercy Park."—Furnished rooms with board; overlooking park; steam heat.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms and hall rooms with board; references.

49TH ST., 9 EAST.—Third-floor large room, with board; references.

72D ST., 172 EAST.—Large, comfortable room for two gentlemen; excellent table; American family; references.

122D ST., 122 EAST.—Pleasant, sunny, second-floor room, with board; moderate terms; all conveniences.

142D ST., 605 EAST.—Nicely furnished light rooms; running water; bath adjoining; heat; reasonable; convenient.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,066.—Elegant large and small rooms with board; telephone; table boarders accommodated.

LEXINGTON AV., 461, (45th.)—Large rooms, suitable for two or three, with board; references.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Double and single rooms; superior table; reasonable; telephones.

Brooklyn.

5 MONTAGUE TERRACE, Brooklyn Heights, overlooking Wall St.; second-floor elegantly furnished rooms or apartment, neighborhood and table high-class; telephone.

Amity St., 187, Heights.—Furnished rooms, board optional; table guests; convenient bridge and ferries.

COUNTRY BOARD.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—A cultivated family have en suite or single delightful rooms, with most excellent table, for refined couples or gentlemen. Welsley.

53 Tremont St., Bloomfield, N. J.—Desirable rooms, with board; central locality; good table; attractive home; terms to suit permanent.

NEW ROCHELLE.—Desirable rooms, with board; central location. 39 Washington Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

30TH ST., 33 WEST.—Large front room, one flight; private bath; hall rooms; telephone; references.

24TH ST., 347 WEST.—Large room and small, furnished; privileges of kitchen.

32D ST., 24 WEST.—Bachelor's handsome suite; first floor; desirable; one or two single rooms.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; small room; breakfast; telephone; references.

46TH ST., 41 WEST.—Nicely furnished room with bath; gentlemen; reference.

46TH ST., 43 WEST.—Well-appointed rooms; just opened; telephone; board optional.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Nice, large, sunny rooms, well heated; hot and cold water; bath.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; moderate prices.

109TH ST., 259, Cor. Broadway.—Sunny front room, bath, all conveniences; reasonable rent. Burns.

112TH ST., 254 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; bath; two minutes from L, Subway; call evenings. Close.

112TH ST., 319 WEST.—Large sunny room, handsomely furnished; hot, cold water; private family.

121ST ST., 150 WEST.—Handsome large rooms; also large single room; family, couples, gentlemen; telephone.

126TH ST., 143 WEST.—Furnished rooms to let.

127TH ST., 7 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms, steam-heated, at reasonable rates.

138TH ST., 308 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; heated; private house; good neighborhood; moderate.

140TH, 163 WEST.—Large light room, heated, newly furnished; telephone; $3 weekly. Behan.

MANHATTAN AV., 442.—Neatly furnished room, steam heat, bath; private family; $3. Costello.

YOUNG WOMAN would like to share lovely flat in shopping district with congenial business woman; references. J Box 347 Times, Times Square.

East Side.

43D ST., 13 EAST, (opposite Hotel Manhattan.)—Large pleasant room with private bath; telephone.

53D ST., 128 EAST.—Beautiful front and bedroom in steam-heated apartment; gentlemen. Kielow.

91ST ST., 107 EAST.—Light furnished room for gentleman; private house; running water; references.

132D ST., 57 EAST.—Nice, large furnished room for gentleman or couple; running water; reasonable.

137TH ST., 661 EAST.—Furnished room for man and wife or one or two gentlemen; rings. Flynn.

163D ST., 776 EAST.—A handsome front parlor, with piano; gentleman. Ring Bell 1.

Bronx.

171TH & 175TH. (4,062 Park Av., Bronx.)—Large sunny room for two gentlemen; heated; bath; private house; $5; single room, $2.25.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3.—One block from Wall St. Ferry; elegantly furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen; convenient to New York.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—Competent bookkeeper with more than a beginner's knowledge of stenography and typewriting; state experience and salary expected. F. W., Box 198 Times Downtown.

Singers.

WANTED—Chorus sopranos (salaried) for important city church, Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Soprano and contralto, $200 and $150. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Soprano for Manhattan church; $700. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Sopranos for New Jersey church, $500 and $700. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Soprano and contralto; city church; $275 to $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Young lady familiar with subscription work on daily newspaper. Address in own handwriting, stating experience and salary expected, A. R., Box 310 Times, Times Square.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policy; large commissions; renewals; general agents wanted some States. A. B. Cilley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Automobiles.

Automobiles.—All the students enrolling now in the $50 course at the Auto Transportation School, 309 West 41st St., will receive free instruction until the 1st of March.

Compositors, Etc.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

WANTED
Electrotype finishers, molders, batterymen, builders-up, and assistants in each branch.
Compositors Wanted,
Non-Union, $21 per week; job, stone, and make-up; also machine operators at $23 per week; absolutely permanent positions guaranteed first-class men of good character; excellent opportunity to obtain a permanent position in one of the oldest, largest, and most modern printing houses in New York City.
THE DE VINNE PRESS,
12 Lafayette Place,
New York City.

Wanted—Compositors, stone hands, and make-up men; "open shop;" highest salary; permanent position; additional bonus for faithful services; New York, vicinity, and Western points. Call or address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

WANTED—Compositors; open shop; 8½ hours; short distance from New York; book and job hands, $21 per week; monotype operators and machinists, $24; steady positions guaranteed. C. X., 215 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Printer; all-round man; 9 hours, $21 per week. The South Publishing Press, 195 Fulton St.

Salesmen.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN wanted in up-to-date office; only experienced hustler and one who can deliver the goods need apply. Opportunity, Box 168 Times Downtown.

WANTED—An able real estate salesman on commission basis to sell the best vacant land in Queens Borough; one capable of closing contracts can make $10,000 this season; our superior properties make selling easy. Address, giving references and experience, Permanent Position, Box 26 Station G, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist and singers, Catholic church, $150 to $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist for Greater New York Episcopal Church, $5.50, Webster Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist, country Catholic church, $800. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Singers.

WANTED—Boys with voices for church; good salary and excellent training. Choirmaster, Box 301 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Chorus tenors (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Tenor for Mannattan church; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Tenor and bass for chorus; $200 to $300. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Bass for Catholic Church, $250. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Tenor for church; $1,000. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Miscellaneous.

A. A. Vantine & Co. want several well-recommended boys about 15 years of age. Apply at 15 East 18th St.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars, Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED FOR UNITED STATES ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 2,360 3d Av., 749 8th Av., 2,308 8th Av., New York or 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Young men, good appearance and address, to solicit advertisements; must be trustworthy and reliable. Address, with particulars, D. H., Box 333 Times, Times Square.

Wanted—A second-hand freight lighter; capacity 100 to 150 tons. Apply Plant Line, Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—Young girl, 16 years; light chamber work in Protestant family. Baptist, Box 316 Times, Times Square.

Cooks.

COOK.—$25 to $30; references; city or country. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av.; Tel. 741 River.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; best city references. 7 East 78th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman; can do any kind of work; by day. Devitt, 229 East 79th St.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, ETC.—Colored; cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress, in apartment; neat, willing; city references. The Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 59th. Tel. 4786 Columbus.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK or chamberwork and waiting; references; $18. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—River.

HOUSEWORK.—By Protestant young woman to do light work of any kind in small private family; good home and smaller salary preferred. Call 312 West 58th St., A. F.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Fine washing, shirts, waists, done reasonably. Answer by card, Mrs. Kelly, 817 Westchester Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By refined Jewish-German girl as nurse, and German tutor for children. Address, Educator, Advertisement office, 128 Hamilton Place.

NURSES.—$18 to $25; references; city, country. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av.; Tel. 741 River.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; capable of keeping double entry set of books; thoroughly familiar with commercial, railroad, and export business; accustomed to taking full charge; A1 references; salary, $18; Exceptional Ability, 97 Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; good penman; rapid figurer; short experience; no agency; live with parents; employment a positive necessity; salary $8. Miss B., Box 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Beginner; $6; good writer; accurate and rapid on typewriter; excellent speller; reads notes readily; lives home; no agency; strictly business. Miss M., Box 204 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; neat, accurate; good speller; anxious to secure good, permanent position; $8. Recommended. Box 168 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Nine years' experience; rapid, accurate; stock brokerage business preferred; salary $15 to $18; exceptional references. Remington, Box 21 Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and OFFICE Assistant.—Two years' experience; neat, accurate; references; $10. Conscientious, Box 118 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and OFFICE Assistant.—Four years' experience; rapid, accurate; references; $12. Miss Wright, 219 West 116th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; high-class worker; trial will prove ability; references; $15. Miss Clinton, Box 86 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; high school education; refined American; intelligent, energetic, industrious. Superior, P. O. Box 1,612.

Miscellaneous.

MANAGER for two or more high-class apartment houses by refined business woman; competent to take entire charge, renting, collecting rents, supervising repairs, janitors, hall boys, &c.; highest references. B., Times, Harlem.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT writes up, opens, closes, systematizes books; moderate rate. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT—Varied experience; open, write up, close books; profit and loss statement; expert investigation. Charles W. Deming, 156 5th Av.

ACCOUNTANT wishes work evenings; audits, statements, trial balances, bookkeeping, investigations, &c.; terms moderate; references. Accountant, 16 Waverley Place.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—Active young man desiring to again reside in city; double entry; salary, $18; references, present employer. Energy, Box 89, Passaic.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG MAN OF 20, energetic, educated, and enterprising, of two years' legal and newspaper experience, an excellent correspondent, seeks a position of any sort, where virility and talent will be speedily recognized, and paying sufficient for his support. C. R. W., Box 314 Times, Times Square.

ADVERTISEMENT WRITER.—Fresh from Page-Davis School, with high percentage; wants position in which he can take a personal interest and make a success. Chas. Foster, 557 West 148th St.

MESSENGER OR OFFICE WORK.—Bank, broker's office, insurance, or corporation; active, intelligent, reliable young colored man; highest credentials. F. W., 323 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, 21, five years' experience in law office, student three years, desires position with law firm. B., Box 330 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, 25, position in broker's office; bank reference. Williams, 8 East 34th St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

An opportunity is afforded those who have a few hundred dollars to join with some careful, conservative business men in the development of a proposition which combines maximum security and profit to the investor; every dollar secured and no salaries paid, the management receiving as their only remuneration one-half of the net profits; the first year's operations paid 12 per cent, dividend, as well as 6 per cent. interest on bonds, making a total income of 18 per cent. on every dollar invested. No speculation whatever. Will bear most complete investigation. A. B., Box 25, 41 West 34th St.

I can sell your patent; booklet mailed free; fifteen years' experience; patent sales exclusively. Call, write, or telphone, William E. Hoyt, patent sales specialist, 290 B'way, New York.

Responsible party wanted with $25,000 to manage established branch of corporation operating plants in four States. Address Nelson Chesman, Temple Court, N. Y. City.

PATENTS.

Complete United States patent, only $05. Send for circular and free advice, John J. Thompson, Atty., New Hamburg, N. Y.

Patents promptly procured; advice free; send for handbook. Edgar Tate & Co., 245 Broadway.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

I PAY highest prices for furniture, carpets, antiques. JOHNSON, 115 University Place, New York.

Highest cash prices paid for diamonds, old gold, jewelry. Sessler, 1,255 Broadway, cor. 31st.

DOGS AND BIRDS.

Beautiful Russian wolfhound, sacrificed to quick purchaser. Cedar Kennels, 1,505 Broadway, near 47th St. Telephone.

Thoroughbred Scotch collies, screw tail Boston terriers, puppies and grown; reasonable. Cedar, 1,505 Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

Horses to hire, all purposes, day or night. Max F. Greenbaum, 157 East 25th St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of THE DEMOREST PATTERN CO., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To the creditors of the Demorest Pattern Company of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1906, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there will be a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt at the office of the referee, at No. 80 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said district, for the following purposes: I.—To pass upon a proposition to compromise a controversy between the Trustee herein and one Charles Stich concerning the outstanding assigned accounts of the bankrupt and the lien of said Stich as bondholder under a certain trust mortgage. II.—To consider a proposed sale of all the personal property of the bankrupt, including its goodwill and copyrights, excepting its accounts receivable, as the same shall then be, and whether of the right, title, and interest of the bankrupt in and to the same, or any or all thereof, or otherwise, and if objection to said sale is not made, or if objected to, it is ordered, forthwith to attend the sale thereof on the 3d day of March, 1906, at 10 o'clock A. M., at 64 Grand Street, in said city, at auction, to the highest bidder, on such terms as may then be fixed. III.—To authorize any compromise settlement and adjustment by the Trustee of various accounts payable to the bankrupt and the disclaimer by him of certain burdensome property. IV.—To transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, February 15, 1906.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES F. WHITAKER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 8,791.
To the creditors of Charles F. Whitaker of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of January, 1906, the said Charles F. Whitaker was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1906, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
February 20th, 1906.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of BRENSTEIN & COMPANY, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 8,714.
To the creditors of Bernstein & Company of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:
Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1906, the said Bernstein & Company were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1906, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
February 20th, 1906. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOHN H. SMITH, Bankrupt.—No. 8,725.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of John H. Smith of the County of New York a. d district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1906, the said John H. Smith was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
February 20th, 1906.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOHN T. MARTIN, Bankrupt.—No. 8,050.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of John T. Martin of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1905, the said John T. Martin was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1906, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
February 19th, 1906.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOEL F. YURDIN, bankrupt.—No. 8,765.
To the creditors of Joel F. Yurdin of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1906, the said Joel F. Yurdin was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1906, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before such meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, February 15th, 1906.

NO. 8,780.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHAEL SEILER, bankrupt.
To the creditors of Michael Seiler of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1906, the said Michael Seiler was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, New York City, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1906, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
F. K. PENDLETON,
February 21, 1906. Referee in Bankruptcy.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Wm. Taylor & Son, Props.

Hotel Martinique

Broadway, 32d and 33d Streets.

THIRTY-third Street elevated and subway stations — 34th Street cross-town—Broadway and Sixth Avenue surface lines—Fifth Avenue omnibuses—a step from The Hotel Martinique, Broadway, 32d and 33d Streets (ladies' entrance 56 W. 33d Street). The same quiet, prompt service and splendid cooking so well known at Taylor's Hotel St. Denis, Broadway, 11th Street.

Hotel St. Denis

Wm. Taylor & Son, Props. Broadway, Cor. 11th Street.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of SAYLES COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 8,707.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to an order duly made by this Court and entered herein, the Receiver of the estate of said bankrupt will sell certain property belonging thereto, consisting of office furniture, fixtures, steam fitting materials, tools, radiators, &c., all of which is now located at No. 201 E. 33d Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
Sealed bids will be received for said property and same must be submitted to H. Linsly Johnson, Esq., Receiver herein, at his office, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before February 21st, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., at which time and place they will be opened by the Receiver, and creditors may attend and advise as to the acceptance of the bids. All bids must be accompanied by certified check or cash for 10% of the amount bid, and the balance of the purchase price must be paid to the Receiver within two days thereafter. An inventory of the property to be sold may be inspected at the office of the Receiver, and the property will be open for inspection on said premises, No. 201 East 33d Street, New York City, on any week day between February 17th, 1906, to February 20th, 1906, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 M., and 3 P. M. and 5 P. M.
Further particulars as to the terms of the sale, &c., may be had from the Receiver or his counsel. Should the Receiver reject all bids submitted, the property will be sold at public auction on the premises aforesaid, No. 201 East 33d Street, New York City, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, on Monday, February 26th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M. In the event of said auction sale the property to be sold can be inspected on said premises on February 23d and 24th, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. The Receiver reserves the right to withdraw any of the property from sale at auction unless it shall bring 75% of the appraised value.
Dated N. Y., February 15th, 1906.
H. LINSLY JOHNSON, Receiver.
71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

HENRY W. SYKES, Attorney for Receiver, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of the firm of O'ROURKE & CREAMER, Alleged Bankrupt.
Pursuant to an order of the Honorable George C. Holt, District Judge, the undersigned receiver will sell all the property, assets, and effects of the above-named alleged bankrupt, consisting of furniture, carpets, china, crockery, silverware, glassware, kitchen utensils, and other furnishings suitable for a restaurant, wines, &c., now located at the alleged bankrupt's former place of business at 67 and 69 West 44th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York; and the lease of Nos. 67 and 69 West 44th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, which runs until May 1st, 1915, at a yearly rental of six thousand dollars, ($6,000.)
GEORGE F. DARRELL, Receiver. FINCH & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Nassau St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of H. HUENEKES CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1906, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of various patents and secret processes to make granite brick under the Huenekes system, and trade marks and good will of the corporation. LINSAY RUSSELL, Receiver. JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Receiver, 346 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS ALTSCHUL, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, March 1, 1906, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furs, scarfs, muffs, skins, trimmings, fur machines, safe, fixtures, &c. HENRY C. GREGORY, Receiver. JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Receiver, 346 Broadway, New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HOLT, MARGARET C.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to the creditors of MARGARET C. HOLT, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, that the undersigned, Charles L. Holt, intends to apply to the Surrogates of New York County for letters of administration upon the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased under Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, limiting the penalty of the bond to be required of him to double the amount of the claims of the creditors against the estate presented to the said Surrogates, pursuant to this notice, or $5,000, whichever may be the larger amount, and that all the creditors of said deceased are hereby directed and required to present their claims in writing, duly verified, to the Surrogates of New York County, at their office in the County Court House, City Hall Park, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said county, on or before the 6th day of March, 1906.
Dated New York, January 26th, 1906.
CHARLES L. HOLT, Petitioner.
MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Petitioner, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BOWNE, CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE BOWNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Parsons, Closson & McIlvaine, No. 52 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-third day of May next.—Dated New York, the tenth day of November, 1905. MARY A. MURRAY WALTER BOWNE, Administrators. PARSONS, CLOSSON & McILVAINE, Attorneys for Administrators, 52 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW York County.—HENRY FROHLICH and OTTELIA FROHLICH, plaintiffs, against EDWARD STIEGLITZ, Magdalene Stieglitz, his wife; Charles Frohlich or Froehlich, Ida Frohlich or Froehlich, his wife; John Malat, Mary Hildebright, Charles Thorn, Louisa Thorn, his wife; Anna Mall, Karolina Bohm, Joseph Malat, "Kate" Malat, his wife, the name "Kate" being fictitious, said defendant's true Christian name being unknown to plaintiffs; Rosa Malat, Mary Howlowetz, Joseph Bayer, and the heirs at law of said John Malat, if he be dead, and the devisees and legatees under his will, if he is deceased leaving a will, and all creditors, assignees, and grantees of said John Malat and of his heirs, devisees, legatees, and grantees, and all persons interested in the estate of said John Malat, if he be deceased, in any capacity, or in the lands and premises known as No. 671 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, Borough of Bronx, City of New York, described in the complaint herein, all of whose names are unknown to plaintiffs, and cannot after due diligence be ascertained, The People of the State of New York, Louis Lee, and any executors or executors of any will of said John Malat, or of any said parties above named who have died leaving wills, and any administrator or administrators of their several estates, in case any of said parties be deceased intestate, and each of them:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward B. Amend, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of New York, bearing date the tenth day of February, 1906, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at his office, in the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York.
BOWERS & SANDS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ANNIE ROTH, Plaintiff, against SAMUEL ROTH, Defendant.—Summons.—Action for absolute divorce.
To the above-named defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 19, 1905.
ABRAHAM LEICHTER,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Office & Post Office Address, 132 Nassau Street, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.
To the above-named defendant:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Vernon M. Davis, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 6th day of January, 1906, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the City of New York, County of New York, on the 6th day of January, 1906, ABRAHAM LEICHTER, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office & Post Office Address, 132 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.
ja17-lawfwW

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ADELAIDE C. CUTTER, plaintiff, against ANNIE E. NELSON and ISABELLA RILEY, defendants.—Amended Summons.
To the above-named defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the date of service; and, in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, November 17, 1905.
HERMAN G. LOEW, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 320 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.
To the defendant Isabella Riley:
The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Vernon M. Davis, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated January 2, 1906, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of January, 1906.—Dated New York, February 7, 1906.
HERMAN G. LOEW, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 320 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ELISE M. J. KLENKE, plaintiff, vs. ESTHER EISENBERG, Gertie M. Hiltzman, Max Cohen, Emmanuel Claaber, and Herman Lakritz, defendants.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 20th, 1905.
FORSTER, HOTALING & KLENKE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
To Herman Lakritz, one of the above-named defendants:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. James A. Blanchard, Justice of the New York Supreme Court, dated the 10th day of February, 1906, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the New York Supreme Court, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated February 20, 1906.
FORSTER, HOTALING & KLENKE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

EUROPE FIFTY TOURS
Tours de Luxe and Vacation, covering all Europe. Varied routes; choice of steamship lines. Including all travelling expenses, $175 to $1185 Leisurely travel, 125 offices abroad. Est. 1841.
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HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

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Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 3:30, 3:40, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIA

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Prominent Corner in Pennsylvania Section Leased—Deals for Large Plots in Dyckman Tract—Lower East Side Parcels at Auction.

Walter J. Salomon has leased from the McFarland estate its property at the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, for twenty-one years at an annual net rental of $12,000. The plans for the Pennsylvania terminal recently made public, providing for entrances from both Thirty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue, seem to assure this corner's future as one of the most prominent in that entire section. Mr. Salomon will make extensive alterations to the building, amounting almost to reconstruction.

Buyer for Dyckman Tract Block.

Whitehouse & Porter have sold for Max Marx to Charles T. Cook the block bounded by Ninth Avenue and the Harlem River, 208th and 209th Streets, consisting of about eleven lots.

Collins & Collins have sold for a syndicate, controlled by the Bankers' Investing Company, six lots on the north side of Vermilyea Avenue, 100 feet west of Isham Street, 150 by 150. The buyer is Peter A. Peterson, who recently bought the northwest corner of Sherman Avenue and Isham Street.

Broadway Deal on the Heights.

H. B. Laidlaw has sold for the Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company to the William Rosenzweig Realty Operating Company the plot at the northeast corner of 141st Street and Broadway, 100 by 100.

Walter D. Starr has sold for a client to Weil & Mayer the northwest corner of 167th Street and Jumel Place, 166 by 109 by 101 by 119.

Resale of Fifth Avenue Parcel.

C. Grayson Martin has resold 252 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the northwest corner of Twenty-eighth Street, a five-story building, on lot 17.1 by 100, which he bought recently from the Decker estate.

Plans have been filed for the remodeling of the Carlyle Chambers, at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, into a store and office building, for E. H. Gattle. The adjoining five-story dwelling at 418 Fifth Avenue is to be raised one story and combined with the corner building. The improvements will cost $40,000, according to the estimate of Architects Herts & Tallant.

West Thirty-fourth Street Lease.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company, in conjunction with Alexander Hess, has leased for Lydia A. Peck the five-story building 17 West Thirty-fourth Street, on lot 25 by 98.9. The lessees are Frank Brothers of 224 Fifth Avenue. The lease is for a term of sixty-three years, at an aggregate net rental of nearly $1,750,000. After the expiration of the existing leases on the property, which have about three years to run, the lessees will erect a new building.

Estate Sells on Warren Street.

George R. Read & Co. have sold for the estate of Mary J. Martin 22 Warren Street, a five-story business building, on lot 25 by 100.

H. J. Sachs & Co. and H. Merritt have sold to J. H. Dickside 708 and 710 Greenwich Street, old buildings, on plot 50 by 91.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold 175 and 177 Greene Street, a six-story business building on plot 40 by 100.

Henry E. Coe is the buyer of 133 Liberty Street, sold through William A. White & Sons and Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co.

The Charles F. Noyes Company negotiated the lease of the six-story building now being erected at 48 to 60 Beach Street, on plot 151 by 90, by the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Religion and Learning, to the United Warehouse Company, (H. M. Campbell, President.) The lease is for a term of fifteen years, at an aggregate rental of $350,000.

Lexington Avenue Dwelling Sold.

Frederick T. Barry has sold for Adolph Flatky to Charles S. Faulkner 88 Lexington Avenue, a three-story brownstone dwelling, 20 by 65.

C. Grayson Martin is the buyer of 51 East Seventy-fifth Street, sold recently by the Wray estate. Collins & Collins were the brokers.

Deal for Manhattan Avenue Corner.

Louis P. Henryson has bought from I. Lebovits the northwest corner of Manhattan Avenue and 101st Street, a six-story flat and stores, 27.6 by 100.

E. Freund has bought from Arthur Block 580 and 582 Columbus Avenue, the northeast corner of Eighty-eighth Street, a five-story apartment house on plot 46 by 95.

Charles S. Kohler has sold for Nathan & Zimmerman the five-story double flat 784 Amsterdam Avenue, on lot 25 by 84.

Morningside Plot Changes Hands.

Hellner & Wolf have bought from John T. Williams the plot of five lots at the southwest corner of Morningside Park West and 117th Street, 100.11 by 123. A. L. Mordecai & Son were the brokers.

Daniel B. Freedman has sold to Joseph Hamershlag the plot, 72.7 by 100, on the north side of Manhattan Street, 100 feet east of Old Broadway.

The Murphy estate has sold the plot, 100 by 99.11, on the north side of 125th Street, 150 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, opposite the West End Theatre.

To Build on Lenox Avenue.

Edward M. Lewi has sold for a Mrs. Smith and a Mrs. Hoffmire 409 and 411 Lenox Avenue to C. Oppenheimer, who intends to improve the property with six-story flats.

Bernstein & Feinberg have sold for Nathan Greenblatt to Felicia Schapira 41 and 43 West 138th Street and 36 and 38 West 139th Street, four six-story apartment houses, each on plot 37.6 by 99.11, and have resold the properties to the Godspeed Realty Company.

Florence Ritter has sold to a client of H. Reinheimer 267 West 140th Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 99.11.

Weissman & Kandell have sold to William Hanlon 28 Macomb's Dam Road, a five-story apartment house, on plot 49.11 by 109.

Middle West Side Buying.

E. Henry Eckhardt, in conjunction with H. V. Mead & Co., has sold for Andrew Boyd to William Cashman 846 West Forty-eighth Street, a five-story brownstone double flat, 25 by 86 by 100.5.

Kaskel, Bruder & Hahn have sold 445 West Fortieth Street, a five-story flat, to F. Unger; also, 515 West Forty-eighth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.

Daniel B. Freedman has sold to Myers & Aronson and Edward Baer 248 West Thirtieth Street, a four-story building, on lot 23.5 by 98.9. The buyers own an adjoining parcel.

Operator Buys on 125th Street.

Charles Wynne has bought from William D. Grant the five-story tenement, with stores, 251 East 125th Street, on lot 28 by 100, and has resold to a builder the plot on the south side of 108th Street, 200 feet west of First Avenue, 75 by 119.

William P. Mangam has sold for a Mrs. Fertin the three-story brownstone dwelling 63 East 123d Street, on lot 19.5 by 100.11.

The Powell-Steindler Realty Company has sold 218 and 220 East 103d Street, two four-story flats, on plot 50 by 100.11.

H. Luxemburg has sold for Philip Woltoff the five-story triple flat, with stores, 12 East 113th Street, 25 by 100.

Sale of First Avenue Corner.

S. Harris has sold for Abraham I. Spiro to Jacob Freeman the southeast corner of First Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street, 100 by 103.

Harry Wittenberg has bought from Josef Scharf 46 East Ninety-eighth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.11.

Frankenthaler & Sapinsky, as attorneys for Joseph Frankenthaler, have sold 531 East Eighty-first Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 102.2.

Osk & Edelstein have sold 304 to 308 East Sixty-second Street, adjoining the corner of Second Avenue, a plot 60 by 75.5, upon which the buyer will erect a six-story tenement.

The same operators have also sold the two four-story brick tenements 341 and 343 East Thirty-third Street, 45 by 100.

Isaac Gingold has bought from Samuel Levine 331 East Ninety-seventh Street, a five-story tenement, 30 by 100.

Purchase and Resale on Third Street.

Goldberg & Epstein have sold for Grossman & Feldman to Wexler & Posner 353 and 355 East Third Street, a seven-story tenement, and have sold the property to Morris Waingrow.

Louis Werbel has sold for I. Block 84 East Third Street, a six-story tenement, 25 by 100, to M. Silverman.

H. Kronowit and D. Geisler have sold for Berkowitz & Landesman to Funk Brothers the two six-story tenements 716 and 718 East Sixth Street, on plot 50 by 97.

Reuben Samuels has sold S. Birnbaum 18 and 20 First Avenue, a six-story tenement, on lot 44 by 100.

Wexler & Posner have sold to M. Klinkovstein the six-story double flat 419 East Sixth Street; also, to M. Blum, the six-story tenement 514 East Twelfth Street, 25 by 103.3; also, to B. Marks, the similar property 417 East Sixth Street, 25 by 91.

Landsman & Berkowits have sold to Wexler & Posner 514 East Twelfth Street, a six-story tenement, 25 by 103.

Louis Wolf & Son have sold for Mitchell, Schwartz & Son to Dr. Bernard Gordon the six-story tenement 162 Henry Street, 26 by 100.

J. Fennig & Co. have sold the two six-story tenements 156 and 158 First Avenue; also, the similar properties 210 and 212 First Avenue and 294 Henry Street.

New Owner on Mott Avenue.

R. I. Brown's Sons have sold for Jeans & Taylor the lot on the east side of Mott Avenue, 300 feet north of 153d Street.

Samuel Otto and Mark Blumenthal have sold to Foley Brothers the five-story double flat 757 East 162d Street, 27 by 100.

Williams, Grodginsky & Haft have resold to Henry S. Gamp and Jacob Hirsch the northwest corner of Clinton Avenue and 176th Street, a plot 100 by 100.

Isaac Haft has sold to Jacob Hirsch the northwest corner of Clinton Avenue and Fairmount Place, a plot 100 by 100.

Max Garmansky has sold for Hale Bernsky to a client of the Ernst-Cahn Realty Company the southeast corner of 221st Street and Second Avenue; also, for Abraham Krowitz to a client of Sonneborn & Co., the plot, 100 by 114, on the south side of 221st Street, about 500 feet east of White Plains Road.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have bought from Harber & Harber a plot of five lots, 120 by 90, on the east side of Bathgate Avenue, 95 feet north of 187th Street; also, from G. H. Hill, a plot of seven lots at the northeast corner of Bartholdi Street and Pine Avenue, 175 by 100.

Southern Boulevard Purchase.

Herman Schmuck and Gustav Roos have sold for Frank B. Walker to Henrietta Felddenon the five-story double flat 829 Southern Boulevard, 25 by 100.

Sussman & Co. have sold for Haber, Dworkowitz & Haber the three apartment houses 877, 879, and 881, East 136th Street, on plot 75 by 100; also, for the Powell-Steindler Realty Company to Haber, Dworkowitz & Haber, the five-story flat 472 East 136th Street, 25 by 100.

S. Cowen has sold 1,324 Prospect Avenue, a five-story four-family flat, to L. Epstein.

Sol Freidus has sold for Daniel L. Korn 4,036 and 4,038 Third Avenue, two five-story double flats with stores, on plot 54 by 100.

Company Sells Brooklyn Lots.

The Harmony Realty Company has sold, through Gustav Baron and Frank H. O'Bryan, six lots at the corner of Sixtieth Street and Fifteenth Avenue, Brooklyn; also, for a Mr. McDougall, a plot of fourteen lots, bounded by New Utrecht Avenue, Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, and Tenth Avenue; also, for a client, a plot, 80 by 100, on Fifty-sixth Street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth Avenues, to L. Letzter; also, a plot of seventeen lots, bounded by Thirty-ninth Street, Ninth Avenue, Fortieth Street, and New Utrecht Avenue.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.
Executors' Sales.

2d Av, 408, e s, 72.2 ft n of 23d St, 26.6x100, four-story front and two-story rear brick buildings; to M. F. Schlesinger... 24,600
Avenue D, 108, s e corner of 8th St, 25x75, five-story front and four-story rear brick tenements; to Jacob Bier..... 29,000
2d Av, 215, s s, 120 ft e of Avenue B, 20x72.5, five-story brick tenement; to Aaron Zwirling..... 19,100
Goerck St, e s, between Houston and 3d Sts, 181x60 and irregular, vacant; to Lowenfeld & Prager..... 75,750
Houston St, n s, 90.9 ft e of Goerck St, two plots, each 40x81; westerly parcel, to Moses Zimmerman..... 19,200
Easterly parcel, to B. Menschel..... 16,700
8d St, s s, 90.11 ft e of Goerck St, two plots, 45.5x88.7 and 45.4x82; to Lowenfeld & Prager..... 38,200
148th St, 519 West, n s, 261 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15.6x99.11, three-story brick and stone dwelling; to W. J. Huston..... 12,600

By Joseph P. Day.
5th Av, s e corner of 107th St, 100.11x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the Lawyers' Realty Company..... 105,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Elizabeth St, s s, on French Charley's Island, Bronx River, for a two-story frame factory, 130x50; Francis D. Evans, Rye, N. Y., owner; William Schwanewede of 62 Lind Av, architect; cost, $35,000.

136th St, s s, 375 ft e of Willis Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x88; Hartman Schmidt of 715 East 136th St, owner; Harry T. Howell, 149th St and 3d Av, architect; cost, $50,000.

138th St, s s, 101.11 ft w of Cypress Av, for four six-story brick stores and tenements, 37.6 x86.11 Ignatz Florio Co-operative Association of 314 East 106th St, owner; Louis C. Maurer of 22 East 21st St, architect; cost, $160,000.

Andrews Av, w s, 161 ft s of 183d St, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 30x47.6; George Lynn of 710 East 180th St, owner; Herbert H. Duckworth, Grand and Burnside Avs, architect; cost, $5,000.

Jefferson St, w s, 125 ft s of Columbus Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x54; Stephen P. Wright of 6 West 133d St, owner; Bernhard Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $5,000.

St. Lawrence Av, e s, 75 ft n of Mansion St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22x54; Charles Grossmann of 52 St. Lawrence Av, owner; Bernhard Ebeling, architect; cost, $5,000.

Hoffman St, e s, 75 ft n of 187th St, for three three-story frame dwellings, 16.8x67 and 16.8x63; Magdalena Marx, 224th St, near White Plains Road, owner; Franz Wolfgang of 787 East 177th St, architect; cost, $19,500.

222d St, n s, 250 ft w of 4th Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x40; Agnes Rywald of 49 East 221st St, owner; J. Melville Lawrence, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

14th St, 506 East, to two five-story brick tenements; O. La Gagnina of 216 Chrystie St, owner; H. B. Feiser of 150 Nassau St, architect; cost, $5,000.

5th Av, 418 and 420, to two five and six story brick lofts and stores; S. Frankel and another of 68 Nassau St, owners; Hertz & Tallant of 32 East 28th St, architects; cost, $40,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Feb. 20.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 139th St, 24.11x100; Lawrence F. Carroll to Charles Carroll, (mtg $7,000)..... 100
BROOME ST, n s, 63.8 ft e of Allen St, 24x75.9x24x75.6; Julius B. Fox to Joseph L. Buttenwieser, (mtg $28,000) 100
COMMERCE ST, 48, w s, 19.11x irregular; Charles D. Blesch to John Blesch, (mtg $4,000)..... 100
FORSYTH ST, 68, e s, 25x100; Louis Margulies and others to Meyer Kalmonowitz, (mtg $22,400)..... 100
GRAND BOULEVARD and Concourse, w s, 127.7 ft s of 165th St, 25x18.8; Marianna Dorre to Fritz Seije..... Nom.
HAMILTON TERRACE, w s, 254 ft n of 141st St, 16x100; Mary E. Bolton to William A. Payne, (mtg $10,000).. Nom.
HENRY ST, 31, n s, 24.11x90.4; Katharine R. Hunter to Joseph M. Alexander and others..... 1
JANSEN AV, n s, 143 ft w of Terrace View Av, 75x irregular; Frank P. Schimpf to Elizabeth H. Sears, (mtg $5,000)..... 100
LENOX AV, 320, e s, 16.6x75, (mtg $18,000); Lenox Av, 326 to 330, e s, 49.6 x irregular, (mtg $39,000;) John C. Rodgers to Herman H. Moritz..... 160
LENOX AV, 326 to 330, e s, 49.6x irregular; H. H. Moritz to S. G. Crabb, (mtg $71,250)..... 160
LEONARD ST, n w corner of West Broadway, 50.8x91.3; James J. Minot to Rosina Vollhart, all title..... 1
LEONARD ST, n w corner of West Broadway, 50.8x91.3; Charles S. Rackemann, trustee, and others to Rosina Vollhart..... 113,500
LOT 179, map of Penfield property, South Mt. Vernon, 25x100; A. M. Murray to Sound Realty Company..... 100
LOTS 581 to 586, map of Van Nest Park; Mark P. Ansorge to Timothy Power, (mtg $3,400)..... 100
LOTS 26, 27, 37, and 58, map of 126 lots, Clason's Point; H. P. Rose Company to Alexander Lamont and another..... 1
LOTS 181 and 182, map of Bronx View Park, 50x95; Frank Flood to Frank Carew, (mtg $200)..... 100
LOTS 69 and 70, map of Gleason property; William P. Sandford to Tillie M. Stadler, (mtg $1,125)..... 100
MADISON ST, 178, s s, 25.1x100; Charles Malawista to Joseph Liebman and others, (mtg $18,000)..... 100
MAIDEN LANE, 97 and 99, n s, 42x irregular; Mary McCulloch to Jefferson M. Levy and another, (mtg $60,000) 100
NORFOLK ST, 180, e s, 25x100; Jennie Katz and another to Morris Ross, (mtg $29,500)..... 100
MOTT AV, w s, 151.2 ft s of 165th St, 25x100; Catharine E. Dowe to Marianna Dowe..... 1
OGDEN AV, w s, 120 ft n of 165th St, 100x190; John F. Kaiser to E. K. Ager, (mtg $11,726)..... 100
PARK AV, e s, 34.8 ft n of 81st St, 27.6x80; Henry Seelig to Annie V. McLaughlin, (mtg $24,000)..... 100
PARK AV, e s, 162 ft s of 183d St, 72 x143.1; William Hodgson to C. Y. Wagner..... 100
SPUYTEN DUYVIL ROAD, n w s, at s s of Johnson Av, —x—; Henry Morris and another to Thos. F. Burke..... 2,000
STANTON ST, 67, s w s, 23x60; Louis Isaacs to Ray Gross, (mtg $8,000)..... 100
ST. LAWRENCE AV, e s, 200 ft n of Mansion St, 25x100; Charles Weber, Jr., to Jennie Stoppa, (mtg $3,000)..... 100
ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 171st St, 20x100; Esther A. Wheaton to Agnes Livingston, (mtg $32,000)..... 100
WADSWORTH AV, n e corner of 180th St, 119.6x100; William T. Hookey to Ella V. Dempsey, (mtg $40,000)..... 100
WEBSTER AV, n w corner of 198th St, 48.2x89.9; Kalman Rosenbluth to Francis Stafford and another, (mtg $14,000)..... 1
WEST END AV, 441, e s, Frederick H. Man to Marie V. Mestre, (mtg $25,000)..... 100
WILLETT ST, 62, e s, 25x100; Finesilver Matzoth Baking Company to Louis Marcus and others, (mtg $20,000)..... 100
WILLIAMS AV, e s, 150 ft n of Tremont Road, 75x100; Bankers Realty and Security Company to Louis Miller..... 100
WOODYCREST AV, w s, 527.6 ft n of Kemp Place, 20.2x161.11; Anna M. Morrell to John F. Kaiser, (mtg $1,500) 100
1ST AV, w s, 49.2 ft s of 31st St, 24.9 x75; Edward Brotzmann to Irving Bachrach and another, (mtg $11,000).. 100
1ST AV, s e corner of 95th St, 100.8x 103; William Bachrach and others to Isaac Cohen, (mtg $32,500)..... 100
1ST AV, s e corner of 95th St, 100.8x 103; Isaac Cohen to Abraham I. Spiro, (mtg $44,000)..... 100
1ST AV, 834, e s, 25x60; Maurice S. Konheim to Daniel Katz, (mtg $14,000)..... 100
1ST AV, 1,683, w s, 24.8x70.6; Monogram Realty Company to Malvina Singer, (mtg $14,500)..... 100
2D AV, n e corner of 125th St, 99.11x50; Louis Ohl and another, executors, to W. J. Dean, (mtg $50,000)..... 70,000
2D AV, n e corner of 125th St, 99.11x50; W. J. Dean to Business Men's Realty Company, (mtg $60,000)..... 100
3D ST, s s, w ½ of Lot 219, map of Wakefield, 75x114; Annie Jacobs to David Davis, (mtg $1,400)..... 100
7TH AV, n w corner of 147th St, 40x100; Philip Lederer and others to Sigmund Hirschberg, (mtg $65,000)..... 100
7TH ST, s s, 128.5 ft e of Avenue C, 45.5x90.10; Joseph Woekenberg to Hani Porges, (mtg $50,000)..... 100
8TH AV, 2,859, w s, 40x100; Abraham W. Lilienthal to Isaac Shapiro and others, (mtg $42,500)..... 100
8TH AV, 2,450, e s, 25x100; Rachel Rosenthal to Charles H. Potter, (mtg $40,000)..... 100
8TH AV, 2,857, w s, 40x100; Ida C. Lilienthal to Isaac Shapiro and others, (mtg $42,500)..... 100
8TH AV, 2,857, w s, 40x100; Isaac Shapiro and others to Morris Lewkowitz, (mtg $47,250)..... 100
9TH AV, 800, e s, 24x75; Philip J. Curry and others, executors, to Frank J. Sullivan..... 55,000
9TH ST, s s, Lot 192, map of Unionport, 100x216; Eliza A. Meyer to Emma B. Silbereisen..... 100
13TH ST, n s, Lot 125, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Max Pitkowsky to Olga Balaban, (mtg $1,200)..... 100
14TH ST, s s, w ½ of w ½ of Lot 237, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Arthur J. Mace to Joseph Schneider, all liens..... 100
17TH ST, 411 East, 25x92; Irving Bachrach and others to Michael Josephson, (mtg $12,000)..... 100
21ST ST, 40 West, 16.9x92; New York Trust Company, trustee, to Alfred C. Bachman, 1-5 part, all title..... 7,000
21ST ST, 40 West, 16.9x92; Elizabeth B. Gorham to Alfred C. Bachman, all title 7,000
21ST ST, 40 West, 16.9x92; Charles Peirson and others to Alfred C. Bachman, 1-5 part, all title..... 21,000
21ST ST, 40 West, 16.9x92; Alfred C. Bachman to Louis Sachs, (mtg $25,000) 100
46TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.5; George Pfister to Frederick Benzer, (mtg $8,500)..... 100
48TH ST, s s, 126 ft w of 2d Av, 18.8x 100.5; Francis Bossong, executor, to James P. Ryan..... 11,000
48TH ST, 346 West, 25x100.4; Andrew Boyd to William Cashman, (mtg $16,000)..... 100
48TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.5; William Somerstein to Morris Glick, (mtg $20,500)..... 100
50TH ST, s s, 131.3 ft w of 1st Av, 18.9x 100.5; Henry Freeman and others to Jacob Fleischauer and another, (mtg $8,000)..... 100
54TH ST, 50 West, 20.6x100.5; Frank Koch and others to Benjamin Tuska... 67,500
54TH ST, s s, 138 ft e of 6th Av, 25x 100.5; Thomas Dugan, executor, to George Dickson..... 57,500
54TH ST, 50 West, 20.6x100.5; Benjamin Tuska to George Dickson..... 1
55TH ST, 119 East, 19.9x100.12; Arthur W. Saunders to Ruth D. Draper, (mtg $29,500)..... 100
62D ST, n s, 134 ft e of 2d Av, 16x100.5; Dennis O'Connell to Marcus L. Osk and another..... 100
62D ST, 315 East, 17x100.5; Bernard J. McGinty to Marcus L. Osk and another..... 100
62D ST, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 17x100.5; Michael Lilly to Marcus L. Osk and another..... 100
62D ST, n s, 118 ft e of 2d Av, 16x100.5; Amalie Steinberg to Marcus L. Osk and another..... 100
62D ST, n s, 17x100.5; Adolph J. Dittmar to Marcus L. Osk and another. 100
62D ST, 310 and 321 East, 34x100.5; Isidore J. Firsichbaum to Marcus L. Osk and another, (mtg $14,000)..... 100
62D ST, n s, 118 ft e of 2d Av, 16x100.5; Hulda Steinberg and another to Marcus L. Osk and another, all title..... 1,630
64TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.5; Julian H. Kean to George R. McKee, (mtg $28,000)..... 100
65TH ST, 113 East, 20x100.5; Angela M. C. Worden to Charlotte L. Frelinghuysen, (mtg $12,000)..... 100
69TH ST, 307 and 309 West, 50x100.5; Sarah Siegel to Hyman Kessler and another, (mtg $24,000)..... 100
71ST ST, 426 and 428 East, 50x20.4; Adam Moran to Mayer H. Ullmann and another, (mtg $34,000)..... 100
75TH ST, 321 East, 25x102.2; Joseph Liebman and others to Charles Malawista, (mtg $28,000)..... 100
76TH ST, 513 East, 25x102.2; Michael Condron to Theo. Langenbahn..... 100
80TH ST, 232 East, 26.4x irregular; Morris Nudelman to Julius Stoloff and another, (mtg $31,750)..... 100
84TH ST, s s, 98 ft w of East End Av, 25x102.2; Elizabeth Hanitsch to Mary Miller, (mtg $9,000)..... 100
85TH ST, n s, 294 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 102.2; Samuel J. Cohen to Rixtine Rauch, (mtg $10,000)..... 100
98TH ST, 206 East, 25x100.5; Louis Flashenberg and others to Benjamin R. Ferkin, (mtg $15,275)..... 100
98TH ST, 221 East, 37.6x100.11; Max Lowenkron and others to Israel D. Shlachetzki and another, (mtg $44,000) 100
104TH ST, 111 and 113 East, 35x100.11; Hyman Romm to Simon Lefkowitz, (mtg $35,000)..... 100
105TH ST, n s, 249 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 49x100.11; Annie Davis to Nellie Downey, (mtg $100,000)..... 100
112TH ST, 209 and 211 East, 51x100.11; Samuel Cohen and others to William Snow, (mtg $47,500)..... 100
119TH ST, 414 and 416 East, 50x100.10; Abraham Cohn to Louis Fuhs, (mtg $29,000)..... 100
120TH ST, 325 to 327 East, 50x100.11; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Isaac Sakolski..... 100
123TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Columbus Av, 350x100.11; Isidore Jackson and others to Simmis Tischler and another, (mtg $109,200)..... 100
125TH ST, s s, 362 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 27x100.11; Morris Freundlich and others to Morris Goldstein and another, (mtg $23,500)..... 100
125TH ST, 151 and 153 West, 50x99.10; Emanuel Hellner and another to Sigmund Wechsler, (mtg $85,000)..... 100
127TH ST, 56 West, 25x99.11; Godspeed Realty Improvement Company to Felicia Schapira, (mtg $11,500)..... 100
134TH ST, n s, 265 ft w of Park Av, 25x 99.11; Samuel Lewis to Isaac Sokolski, (mtg $13,700)..... 100
134TH ST, n s, 265 ft w of Park Av, 25x99.11; Isaac Sakolski to I. I. Lewine and another, (mtg $17,500)..... 100
139TH ST, s s, 425 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x199.10; Nathan Greenblatt to Felicia Schapira, (mtg $130,500)..... 100
139TH ST, s s, 425 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x199.10; Felicia Schapira to Albert Peiser and another, (mtg $180,000).... 100
148TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 200x99.11; 146th St, n s, 450 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Harris Cohen and others to Isaac M. Bernstein..... 100
148TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x105.8; Bungay Company to William Oppenheim..... 100
149TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 50x irregular; Morris L. Ernst and others to Irving Bachrach, (mtg $25,500)... 100
151ST ST, 980 East, 25x173; Elise Schellenberg to Elizabeth Crispens..... 1
161ST ST, s s, 71 ft e of Eagle Av, 27x 110; Isaac Magnes to Rachel Magnes, (mtg ——)..... Gift
162D ST, 405 West, 25x100; Isaac Shapiro to Laurette Goldman, (mtg $23,500)..... 100
170TH ST, s s, 85 ft e of Marmion Av, 83x100; Blanche S. Durell to Frank Becker..... 100
182D ST, 785 East, 20x98; Leopold Weil to Lizzie F. Henderson, (mtg $4,000). 100
226TH ST, n s, 180 ft e of 4th Av, 25x 114; Adam Podeszwa to Frank Wawrzenski..... 1

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AGER, Emerence K., to J. F. Kaiser; Ogden Av, w s, 120 ft n of 165th St, 100x90, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 4,274
ANDERSON, Andrew G., to T. E. Clocke; Lot 155, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,250
ANDERSON, Andrew G., to T. E. Clocke; Lot 156, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,250
BACHMAN, Alfred C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 21st St, 40 East, 16x92, demand..... 25,000
BECKER, Frank, to Blanche S. Durel; 176th St, s s, 35 ft e of Marmion Av, 83x100, 3 years..... 3,300
BENZER, Frederick, to Minnie Mark; 46th St, 329 East, 25x70, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 13,000
BENZER, Frederick, to Ede Levenson and another; 46th St, 329 East, 25x 70, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 6,250
BERINSTEIN, Isaac M., to Harris Cohen and another; 147th St, s s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 200x99, due Aug. 19, 1907, 6 per cent..... 23,400
BERINSTEIN, Isaac M., to American Mortgage Company; 147th St, s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 200x99, due June 30, 1907, 5½ per cent..... 68,000
BERINSTEIN, Isaac M., to American Mortgage Company; 146th St, n s, 450 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99, due June 30, 1907, 5½ per cent..... 84,000
BERINSTEIN, Isaac M., to Harris Cohen and another; 146th St, n s, 450 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99, due Aug. 19, 1907, 6 per cent..... 11,700
BODENSTEIN, Philip, and another to H. Kalchheim; Henry St, 322, 25x95, due May 1, 1909, 6 per cent..... 10,500
BOYLE, John H., to Sadie B. Clocke; Lot 557, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,300
BOZZUFFI, John, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 61st St, 326 East, 26x100, demand..... 14,000
BURKE, Thomas F., to Henry Morris; Johnson Av, s s, at n w s of Spuyten Duyvil Road, 263x irregular, 1 year 5½ per cent..... 1,000
CRISPENS, Elizabeth, to E. S. Chellenberg; 151st St, 980, 25x173, 5 years, 5½ per cent..... 4,000
DAVIS, David, to Annie Jacobs; 3d St, n s, being Lot 219, map of Wakefield, 74x114, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 200
DEAN, Walter L., to L. Ohl and another, executors; 2d Av, n e corner of 125th St, 99x50, 1 year, 5½ per cent.. 10,000
DEMPSEY, Ella V., to William T. Hookey; Wadsworth Av, n e corner of 180th St, 119x110, due Feb. 28, 1906, 6 per cent..... 115,000
DEMPSEY, Ella V., to William T. Hookey; Wadsworth Av, n e corner of 180th St, 119x110, due Feb. 28, 1906, 6 per cent..... 30,000
DICKSON, George, to City Real Estate Company, trustee; 54th St, 48 and 50 West, 45x100, prior mtg $105,000, demand..... 50,000
DICKSON, George, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 54th St, 48 and 50 West, demand..... 105,000
DUCKMAN, Moses, to Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum; Rivington St, s s, 50 ft e of Clinton St, 25x irregular, 3 years. 48,000
DUDLEY, Joseph, and others to J. W. Halstead; Mott St, 103, 25x100, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 12,000
FERKIN, Benjamin R., to M. G. Singer; 98th St, 206 East, 25x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 13,500
FERKIN, Benjamin R., to F. W. Gilkins, Jr., 98th St, 206 East, 25x100, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 4,500
FRENCH, James, and another to A. F. Brown; 105th St, 252 West, 15x100, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000
FUELL, Elizabeth, and another to City Real Estate Company; St. Nicholas Av, n w corner of 157th St, 103x irregular, 2 years..... 5,000
GAROFALO, Vincent, and others to East River Savings Institution; 1st Av, n w corner of 105th St, 25x100, 5 years, 5½ per cent..... 33,000
GOODMAN, Abraham, and another to Samuel Barkin; Bathgate Av, e s, 101.2 ft n of 174th St, 90x110, due April —, 1908..... 4,000
GROSS, Ray, to Louis Isaacs; Stanton St, 67, 23x50, due March 1, 1912..... 6,000
HALPIN, Paul, to L. H. Ely and another, executors; 34th St, 460 and 462, 30x irregular, as per bond..... 30,000
JACOBSON, Joseph, to Murtha & Schmohl Company; 138th St, s s, 120 ft w of 5th Av, 125x90, demand, 6 per cent. 12,000
JOSEPHSON, Michl., to I. Bachrach and another; 17th St, 411 East, 25x92, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000
JOSEPHSON, Michl., to I. Bachrach and another; 1st Av, s e corner of 95th St, —x—, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 11,500
KELLER, Benjamin, and others to American Mortgage Company; Essex St, w s, 154 ft n of Broome St, 22x87, due June 30, 1911, 5½ per cent..... 17,000
KRAMER, Isaac, to M. C. Crane; Inwood Av, w s, 216 ft n of 172d St, 90x irregular, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 1,500
LAMONT, Alex., and another to H. P. Rose Company; Lots 26 and 27, 57 and 58, map of Clason's Point, due March 1, 1911, 5½ per cent..... 1,600
LANGENBAHN, Theo., to American Mortgage Company; 76th St, n s, 248 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102, due June 30, 1907, 5½ per cent..... 5,000
LEVIN, Hyman, to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; 113th St, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100, due March 2, 1906, 5½ per cent..... 48,000
LOCHINVAR REALTY COMPANY to I. C. Pollak; Tiebout Av, n w corner of Clark St, 23x147, due June 30, 1908, 6 per cent..... 2,000
LORD, Edith L., and another to H. D. Tiffany; Hoe St, w s, 202.6 ft s of 167th St, 18x100, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 6,500
MILLEG, Mary, to Gustav F. Zeissig; 84th St, s s, 98 ft w of Avenue B, 25x 102.1 year, 5½ per cent..... 5,000
MILLER, Louis, to Bankers' Realty and Security Company; Williams Av, e s, 150 ft n of Tremont Road, 75x100, 2 years..... 1,500
MORITZ, Herman H., to J. C. Rodgers; Lenox Av, 328 and 330, 75x irregular, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 22,500
MORITZ, Herman H., to J. C. Rodgers; Lenox Av, 326, 16x75, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 9,750
MORITZ, Herman H., to J. C. Rodgers; Lenox Av, 320, 16x75, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 5,750
OPPENHEIM, William, to Bungay Company; 148th St, n s, 100 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x105, 2 years, 6 per cent.. 2,000
OSK, Marcus L., and another to American Mortgage Company; 62d St, 309 to 317 East, 83x100, due June 30, 1907, 5½ per cent..... 82,000
OSK, Marcus L., and another to American Mortgage Company; 62d St, 309 to 317 East, 83x100, due June 30, 1907, 6 per cent..... 5,000
REBELEN, Bertha, and another to I. Herschel; Hull Av, w s, 204.6 ft n of 205th St, 25x100, due May 18, 1906, 6 per cent..... 800
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST. John Chrysostom to North Side Savings Bank; 167th St, n w corner of Hoe Av, 50x100, due June 30, 1907... 8,000
PEISER, Albert, and another to F. Schapira; 139th St, s s, 425 ft e of Lenox Av, two lots, 37x99, two mtgs, $1,500, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000
PEISER, Albert, and another to F. Schapira; 138th St, n s, 425 ft e of Lenox Av, two lots, 37x99, two mtgs, $1,500, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000
PORGES, Heln, to Joseph Wolkenberg; 7th St, 238 and 240 East, 45x90, 6

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

East Side.

JOHN T. & JAMES A. FARLEY,
WINDSOR ARCADE,
are offering for sale two new
AMERICAN BASEMENT HOUSES
Nos. 30 & 32 East 52d St.
Inspection invited. Caretaker on premises.
Descriptive pamphlets on application.

A.—SPECIAL OFFERINGS.

East 77th St., four-story double	$17,500
East 70th St., four-story, 28 feet	20,000
East 81st St., five-story, stores	24,500
East 48th St., tenement, rent $3,000	28,500
East 120th St., tenement, rent $3,228	30,000
East 98th St., 5-sty. triple, rent $3,384	30,500
Park Av., 5-story double, rent $3,264	31,000
Park Av. corner, above 86 St., 5-story	50,000
East 86th St., two five-story doubles	80,000
East 69th St., four five-story doubles	132,000

DUFF & CONGER, Madison Avenue, Corner 86th Street.

$8000 WILL BUY TWO
6-story 14-room triples; all improvements; $38,000 each; mortgages, $29,000; rentals, $2,500; investigate.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

Attention!—Two five-story Avenue B tenements, $14,000 each; two Yorkville 30-foot 14-room tenements, ranges and boiler; rent $3,100; price $70,000; two 1st Av. double flats, in 80s, 4 stores; price $55,000, rental $5,700; East 15th St. triple flat, rental $5,800, price $53,500; 14th St. flat, new; 3d Av., $37,500; bargains. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

79th st., Park & Lex. avs. 4-sty. b. s. high-stoop Dwg., good order; open rear; 19x102.2; seen by permit only. L. SACHS, owner, 28 West 22d St.

VALUABLE WATER FRONT.
Plot of about 13 lots, including dock frontage of over 100 feet on East River, Harlem. Broker's commission.
J. L. VAN SANT, 156 Broadway.

82d St., near Lexington Av., four 5-story tenements; valuable ground and property; cheap to quick buyer; moderate terms. Inquire Geo. Sauer, 1,511 3d Av., Yorkville Bank Building.

East 100th St. Bargain.—Five-story triple, 25x100; perfect condition; thoroughly renovated; $26,500; easy terms; will show positively 15 per cent. on investment. Emanuel King, 81 East 125th St.

28th St.—Six-story new law tenement; no steam; price $66,000; easy terms; leased to one tenant; guaranteed 12 per cent. investment. Emanuel King, 81 East 125th St.

Madison Av. store property, $31,000; rent $3,252; cash $7,000. Lewis H. Crane, 187 Broadway.

$4,500 cash purchases five-story double, cold water flat, 10 rooms; $21,000; 121st St. A. M. Kirtland, 103 East 125th St.

44th St., Near 3d Av.—Five-story twelve-room tenement, $23,500; easy terms. Emanuel King, 81 East 125th St.

Single flat, 58th St., near 1st Av., 20x100; five-story, seven rooms, $21,000; easy terms. Emanuel King, 81 East 125th St.

Five-story ten-room tenement, East 63d St., 25x100; price $17,000; easy terms. Emanuel King, 81 East 125th St.

Price $56,000: rent $7,000; East 70th; new law tenement with stores; no steam; easy terms. Emanuel King, 81 East 125th St.

Five-story twelve-room tenement, 25x100, 58th St., near 3d Av., $28,500; terms to suit. Emanuel King, 81 East 125th St.

Fourteen-room tenement, five story, 89th St., vicinity 3d Av., $29,000; terms to suit. Emanuel King, 81 East 125th St.

Near 3d Av., 45th.—Four-story, front, rear, $16,500. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

125th St. dwelling, abutting on 125th, below value. Frank W. Stevens, 41 Park Row.

East 48th.—Five-story, 14 rooms; toilets; $27,000. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

100th St., Near Lexington.—Five-story double, $22,500. Emanuel King, 81 East 125th St.

Five-story triple, East 92d St.; price $29,750. Emanuel King, 81 East 125th St.

Washington Heights.

DYCKMAN STREET CORNER.
100x100; excavated; best in this section; three blocks from Subway Station; great future. Bargain at $49,000. Sol. Cohen, 60 Liberty St.

Washington Heights—35,000 sq. ft. at less than $3.50 per sq. ft. if bought at once; fronting 206 ft. on Broadway, with three taxpayers; about 600 ft. from Subway station; this is the biggest bargain on Washington Heights. Bargain, Box 320 Times, Times Square.

A 2-story, modern	$10,750
A 8-story, near Riverside Drive	11,000
A 3-story, near Broadway	14,000
A 3-story, 2-family	15,500

DUFF & BROWN, 1,715 Amst. Av., at 145th.

Below 14th Street.

Good Investment and Speculation.—Grand St., near Bowery, two small properties; principals apply. Cyrille Carreau, 796 6th Av., above 45th.

West 11th St.—Fine large flat property that pays 14%; $18,000 required. Cyrille Carreau, 796 6th Av., above 45th.

Allen, near Stanton.—6-story tenement, $21,500; 1st mortgage, $10,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Essex, near Delancey.—5-story front, 4-story rear, $40,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

Elegant Cor. New-Law Apartment,
Nr. Jerome Av. & 184th St.,
40x100, five-story triple, 17 rooms; every modern improvement; price $60,000; bank mortgage $46,000, four years' standing.
WOULD EXCHANGE
For free and clear lots or good second mortgages.
Five-story cold-water double flat, with stores, on 145th St., near Willis Av.; price $23,000. ONLY $4,000 CASH REQUIRED.
Trinity Av., Near 156th St.
$5,000 cash buys 40x100 new-law triple flat, 17 rooms, three baths on each floor; all improvements; price $46,000.
Ernst-Cahn Realty Co.,
Realty Bldg., 149th St. and 3d Av.

Attractive high-class two-family houses, 14 large light rooms, two baths, three toilets, private stairs, oak trim, steam heat, open nickel plumbing; built by day's work; overlooking Speedway and Washington Heights; seven minutes' walk from west side elevated 155th St. station. Joseph Harris Jones, owner and builder, Ogden Av. and 162d St.

Busy people desiring to buy profitable Bronx real estate advise us what you want; we will find it for you free of charge; we have 1-family house, $500 cash; 2-family house, $800 cash; special bargain in lots; open evenings, Sundays, and Washington's Birthday. W. J. Kavanagh & Co., 1,215 Tremont Av., near Subway.

2-FAMILY FRAME HOUSE,
11 rooms and bath; lot 25x140; price $6,000.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Cor. Westchester and Prospect Avs.

Ten of the finest 3-story two-family houses ever built in the Bronx; Indiana limestone and brick fronts; private staircases; hardwood trim; premises, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Streets, or Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

Attention! Bargain!—Builder will sacrifice 2 elegant 3-story, 4 families on a floor; good location; price, $43,000; rent, $5,400; a 50-foot front 3-story, 4 families on a floor; fully rented; same location; price, $53,500; rent $6,120. Trattner, 714 East 138th St.

Williamsbridge and Wakefield Lots
$600 UP. LISTS MAILED.
Edward Polak, 4,030 Third Av., cor. 174th St.

NEW 2-FAMILY HOUSE,
Bedford Park, direct from builder; all modern improvements; price only $7,500; easy terms.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
149th St. and 3d Av.

NEVER BEEN OFFERED BEFORE NOR SOLD DURING BOOM.
Six one-family houses in heart of Tremont, near elevated, schools, &c.; A1 condition. Easy terms. Investigate.
Brooker, 773 Tremont Av.

Absolute Bargains.—$1,000 cash buys two-family house, largest selection, Van Nest and Bedford Park, near elevated and rapid transit stations; price $6,000 upward. Matthies, 743 Tremont Av.

Elegant 2-family house, 3-story and cellar, brick and limestone, in Prospect Av. section; will be sold at less than cost to erect. O'Donnell & Dalton, 56 Pine St. Tel. 3588 John.

Plot, 200x95, Walton Av., near 183d St.; 6 feet below curb; will be sold at a price to insure a good profit to purchaser. O'Donnell & Dalton, 56 Pine St. Tel. 3588 John.

Dwelling, 7 rooms, bath, lot 25x100; mortgage $1,500, 3 years; price $2,750. Westchester Village, 2 blocks from trolley. H. D. Smyth, 141 Broadway.

Bargain—New two-family houses, 25x100, near Morris Park Av., Bronx; all improvements; $5,500, cash $1,000. C. Friend, 89 World Building.

Builders!—Small plots. Aqueduct and Grand Avs.; ripe for improvement. Owner, 240 West 130th St.

BARGAIN.—4-story double, 37-foot front, under $27,000. BLISS, 3,221 3d Av.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE.

SAVE 25%
by buying now. Notwithstanding the tremendous increase in the value of acreage property throughout Queens, we are still selling lots at
ELMHURST SQUARE,
16 minutes from 34th St., 5c Fare,
at the original prices, practically less than acreage values. Lots restricted and fully improved. Within 30 days we will advance prices 25%. Now is your opportunity. Write or call for Transportation Booklet No. 6, and see the property.
The only addition in the borough with sewers and paved streets.
PARIS & McDOUGALL, 1123 Broadway.
Tel. 4813 Madison Sq.

THE CHOICEST
IS NONE TOO GOOD WHEN WE SELECT A HOME SITE.
A POSTAL CARD WILL BRING YOU VIEWS
and prove we have the CHOICEST in New York City and that 350 per cent. profit will be realized within 3 years on our improved lots bought at present acreage prices because of the $30,000,000 for improvements directly benefiting this property.
On Easy Monthly Payments at
ELMHURST HEIGHTS
Less than half hour from Herald Square, Manhattan. 5c. by Trolley now; no waiting. THE GROUND IS HIGH and Beautiful. The price is low. Nothing nearer, better, choicer or cheaper ever sold.
A $20 DEPOSIT SECURES SELECTION.
SEND POSTAL TO-DAY FOR VIEWS.
Bankers' Land Corporation,
886 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

Lots on Walton Av., near East 138th St., $4,750 each, $1,000 cash; just the place for manufacturing or storehouses. Williamson & Bryan, 3d Av., near 147th St.

Two-family brick and frame building, 613 East 160th St., with 12-stall stable on plot, 50x100; ample covered wagon room. Owner on premises.

Northeast corner 3d Av. and 163d, junction of St. Ann's and Boston Avs.; three lots. Owner, Cyrille Carreau, 796 6th Av., 45th.

Corner plot, 45x102; excavated; also other good lots for builders or speculators. Steinmetz, 1,843 Tremont Av., West Farms.

For Sale.—Best corner 3-story frame in Bronx; good condition; Prospect Av., near Subway station. Address Noble, 649 9th Av.

A two-family house, full lot, new, 11 rooms, in Bronx, $4,900; easy terms. Owner, 132 Nassau St., Room 305, afternoon.

Lots near White Plains Av. and 233d St. (not in Yonkers) $500 upward; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

FLATBUSH CHOICEST SECTION.
127 lots, $500 each; unparalleled in price, location, and terms; improved property adjoining sold for double this amount; also elegant detached villa, positively worth $10,000, will sell $8,500; also few odd lots on small monthly payments if desired; 16 lots on Winthrop St., block from Nostrand, $550 each; exceptional bargain. Edwards, owner, 848 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Flatbush.—Two-family brick houses, 11 large rooms, 2 baths, decorated; asphalted street; all paid for; lot 20x150; rent one floor pays all expenses; one party says, "Best I have seen in Flatbush"; only three left; price $6,600. Houses, 2,312 Tilden Av.

Coney Island Av. lots, including corners, $1,000 each; adjoining lots $750. R., Times Downtown.

RICHMOND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

STATEN ISLAND, NEW BRIGHTON.—Formerly the Stokes mansion and grounds on Hamilton Av. and St. Mark's Place; few minutes' walk to ferry landing; fine, large dwelling, gardener's lodge, carriage house; beautiful and extensive grounds, lawns, trees, and shrubbery; rental only 3 per cent. on cost over taxes, insurance, repairs, and fixed charges. For permit apply to THOMPSON, KOSS & WARREN, 253 Broadway, 11th floor.

Splendid corner, centre best business street Staten Island; 3-family house, newly painted, perfect, 12 rooms; rent $30; house 2½ lots; $3,500; terms; cost $8,000. Kempson, 29 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.

UNIMPROVED PROPERTY MADE TO PAY.
It is our business to make unimproved property profitable. Cash furnished and loans secured for building construction. If you have good real estate in a desirable location, either city or suburban property, we can furnish the necessary cash and construct a suitable building thereon and place a permanent loan at reasonable rates. All buildings constructed by us are fireproof and superior in every particular. We can save and make money on property now being carried at a loss.
The Consolidated Engineering Company of America,
Hanover Bank Building, 5 Nassau Street, New York.
New York Tel. 2735 Cortlandt.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CRESSKILL SLOPE,
at Cresskill, N. J. (45 minutes Erie R. R.) Completing modern all improved houses, absolutely desirable, $5,800 up.
Terms to suit.
L. F. Riegel, Cresskill, N. J.

$4,800—Well-built detached house, 8 nice, light rooms and bath, steam heat, all improvements. $5,500—Modern house, 9 rooms and bath; lot 50x100; location good.
$8,000—New house, 9 rooms and bath, steam heat, hardwood floors and trim; 5 minutes' walk to station.
$7,500—Modern house, 9 rooms and bath, steam heat; lot 40x125, high ground; very conveniently located; must be seen to be appreciated. C. H. Nevius, opp. Grove St. Sta., East Orange, N. J.

A Special Bargain.—Cheapest farm (83 acres) in Northern Jersey; hour out; thoroughly accessible; best possible surroundings; large old-fashioned dwelling, of rambling design; contains 12 rooms; electric light; will appeal to artistic tastes; large barns, carriage house; two streams; price, $4,250. Walter E. Switzer, 24 State St., Manhattan.

Belleville, N. J.—Mansion, suitable for school or institution, containing 18 rooms, finished throughout in hardwood, parquet floors, improvements, commanding location; lot 160x360; two minutes to trolley; near station; 20 minutes of centre of Newark; $12,000. J. J. Connell, Belleville, N. J.

At Rahway.—Pennsylvania Railroad; 45 minutes out; house 11 rooms; all improvements; parquet floors; handsome old place; steam heat; large stable; plot 185x145; shade and fruit; rent to May 1, 1907, $400; option to purchase, $5,500. (539.) W. E. Switzer, 24 State St., Manhattan.

A Winter Home at Orange.—Steam heat in chambers; open fire in drawing room; light and sunshine in every room; comfort, cleanliness, and good cuisine. At No. 9 North Arlington Av., East Orange. Terms reasonable.

ACREAGE, SHORT HILLS, NEW JERSEY. 15 acres, 12 minutes from Lackawanna station; large house, good condition; new plumbing; barn, fruit; $7,500. Inq. Peters, Morris Av.

BUILDING LOTS, $5 EACH.
This week only; 9 miles from Greater New York line. Appleby, 6 John St.

COUNTRY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

COUNTRY PROPERTY.
If you wish to Sell or Buy, Rent or Lease, first write for a copy of THE OUTLOOK and its List of Trustworthy Real Estate Agents. State fully what you desire in the real estate line—a Country House, a Farm or Ranch, Seashore or City property—and we will try to serve you. To get the information places you under no obligation. Address
THE OUTLOOK REAL ESTATE DEPT.,
287 Fourth Avenue, New York.

$690 buys 4-acre chicken farm; equal 64 lots; small house and barn; near city; $100 cash, balance $10 monthly. Call 974 Lexington Av., 71st St.; also evenings.

COUNTRY HOUSES WANTED.
Wanted—A cottage, with stable, in first-class neighborhood in or near the city. Hausen & Hoffgaard, 3,491 Third Av.

Bargain.—Seven-room cottage, new, every improvement; good location; $3,200, $500 cash. Hamilton, Corona.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

Am authorized to dispose of the Burtis estate farm,
BETWEEN NEW ROCHELLE AND MAMARONECK,
near Quaker Ridge. 88 acres beautiful rolling farm land, suitable for residence purposes.
Magnificent view of the Sound for many miles.
This property has a frontage of about ½ mile on the White Plains Road. Also 100 feet distant from the Mamaroneck Ave. trolley.
It is appraised at $1,000 an acre.
Parties interested in purchasing one of the finest tracts in Westchester are advised to inspect at once.
Can deliver free and clear, including farm buildings, for $60,000.
Part may remain on mortgage if desired. Brokers protected.
MAXWELL S. MANNES,
Attorney, 135 Broadway.

Only a limited number of
LOTS AT $75 UP
on easy payments
AT PLEASANTVILLE HEIGHTS,
at the station of Pleasantville on the Harlem R. R., only a short ride from Grand Central Station.
HOUSES FROM $1,600 UP.
Speculators and investors can make no mistake in buying at once, as this is the only piece of property just outside of New York City having the advantages of the city. Pleasantville has 30 trains day and night from the Grand Central Station in direct connection with the Subway. Fare 11c.
Write, call, or telephone at once for booklet and free passes.
COMMUTERS' REALTY CO.,
240 BROADWAY, N. Y. C.
Telephone, 8086 Cortlandt.

THE SAFEST INVESTMENT
And Least Trouble to the Investor is a
GUARANTEED MORTGAGE
WESTCHESTER & BRONX
TITLE & MORTGAGE GUARANTY CO.,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Capital and Surplus, $750,000.

WESTCHESTER PARK
on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th St.; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured. Mee. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St. Evenings.

Larchmont.—40 choice city lots; three blocks frontage on Chatsworth Av., near station; proposed Subway extension crosses the property; price $900 per lot; commission to brokers. Maxwell S. Mannes, 135 Broadway.

Speculators, Take Notice.—Terminus of electric equipment of Harlem R. R.; 90 lots adjoining station; bargain. I. & A. G. Wright, opp. station, White Plains, N. Y. Open Washington's Birthday.

Choicest real estate, Westchester County. ERNEST E. CARPENTER, 2 Grand St., White Plains, N. Y.

Tuckahoe.—Beautiful corner residence, high ground, close to station; lot 50x100; price $7,000. W. M. Kern, premises.

Larchmont.—Beautiful corner residence, finest section; only $12,000. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th.

Mount Vernon.
ALL DAY.
Our offices will be open all day on Washington's Birthday. We are prepared to give all interested visitors our attention. Carriage service, courteous treatment, and full information. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon and White Plains, Opposite Depot.

AT MOUNT VERNON.
Beautiful modern house, four years old; hardwood floors and trim; 11 rooms, 2 baths; electric lights; less than five minutes from station; on Chester Hill. Bargain!
Anderson Realty Co., Wm. S. Anderson, Pres., Near New Haven Station.

AT MOUNT VERNON.
Corner house, less than five minutes' walk from station; 9 rooms, open plumbing, back stairs; extra lot; price $6,500; terms can be arranged.
Anderson Realty Co., Wm. S. Anderson, Pres., Near New Haven Station.

Sacrifice!—10-room brick house with frame stable, Mount Vernon. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

TO LET.
AT MOUNT VERNON.
For rent, furnished, to very desirable party, 11-room modern house, nice location; rent $85 per month; yearly lease.
Anderson Realty Co., Wm. S. Anderson, Pres., Near New Haven Station.

New Rochelle.
375 ACRES, NEW ROCHELLE, ON TROLLEY, $1,500 PER ACRE; WILL TAKE BACK 75% ON MORTGAGE FOR THIRTY YEARS AT 2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM FIRST FIVE YEARS, 3 PER CENT. NEXT FIVE YEARS, AND 4 PER CENT. FOR REMAINING TWENTY YEARS. GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR QUICK BUYER. N. Y. W. & B. R. R. NOW BUILDING, WHICH IS PRACTICALLY AN EXTENSION OF THE SUBWAY, WILL CROSS THE TRACT. FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS. MAXWELL S. MANNES, 135 BROADWAY.

Exceptionally fine new shingled cottage, 11 rooms, 2 baths, hot-water heat; convenient station, trolley, school; $10,500. Downey, 20 North Av.

Fine attractive modern cottage, 7 rooms and bath; $4,200. Downey, 20 North Av.

Snap, Bargain.—Modern cottage, 10 rooms and bath; $7,500. Downey, 20 North Av.

White Plains.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
for houses and lots in Battle Hill Park, White Plains; all improvements in property; restricted; high ground; 10 minutes' walk from station; nothing better; prices reasonable.
WESTCHESTER SYNDICATE,
28 East 42d St., New York.
2 Depot Square, White Plains.

Yonkers.
2 Corners, 274 feet front on
WATER **JEROME AVENUE** GAS
12 lots, $8,000. Belden, 215 W. 125th.

A 9-room house in beautiful section of South Yonkers; possession May 1st; worth $10,000; sell $9,000; all improvements. Owner, F. B. Goodliffe, 144 Pearl St., New York.

NEW YORK STATE.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE.
OWNERS WISHING TO SELL CALL OR WRITE
Phillips & Wells, 95K Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE MONEY
to loan in small or large amounts, 4½ to 5½ per cent.; will purchase good second mortgages any amount.
T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th Street.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE, 0465-6466 BROAD.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

BARSTOW
17-19 EAST 27TH STREET.
One or two sunny apartments left; perfect bathing facilities and all modern appliances which make for comfort. We try to make the lot of the transients the envy of home folks by placing every convenience at their disposal and making them comfortable.

11th St., 15 East, (Van Rensselaer.)—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

We have specialized in Long Island Real Estate for 10 years, and list most of the choice offerings in
SHORE FRONT ESTATES with and without buildings.
INVESTMENTS IN ACREAGE on line of new transit improvements.
CHEAP ACREAGE that can never be bought as low again.
COUNTRY HOMES in select neighborhoods from $2,000 to $200,000.
FARMS that will pay to own even if not worked.
SUMMER HOMES FOR SALE AND TO RENT in all parts of the Island.

We will be glad to submit properties to meet the requirements of prospective purchasers and investors.

The following are a few examples of the different types of attractive offerings:

SOUTHAMPTON.
Gentleman's estate of Summer resort, 15 acres and two large houses, stables, barns, outbuildings, etc.; orchard, shade trees, view of Ocean, Bay, and the Shinnecock Hills. High class neighborhood. No. 614.

BRENTWOOD.
Investment or Home sites, 4 acres near the station, frontage on two avenues, surrounding property held over at twice the price, $2,000. No. 222.

ST. JAMES.
Beautiful estate of 30 acres with 500 feet of shore front and over 1,000 feet of road front. Two fine hills, beautiful views, finest neighborhood. Price less than anything similar for many miles. No. 564.

YAPHANK.
100 acre farm, 10 room house, barn and outbuildings, river divides the property. A bargain for $6,000. No. 415-24.

100 acre farm, fine house, modern improvements; barn, stables, ice house, poultry house, etc. Price $10,000. No. 414.

HUNTINGTON.
75 acres, greatest elevation, fine views; on line of proposed trolley; cheap if bought soon. No. 653.

PINELAWN.
150 acres high land, part cleared; half mile frontage on main road. No. 601.

CORAM.
Cheap 100 acre farm and buildings. Good house, barn, wagon shed, chicken house, hog house, etc. Apples, pears, peaches, strawberries. 600 cords of wood standing. $2,750. No. 413.

GREENLAWN.
5 acres almost at the station overlooking the Sound and Huntington and Northport Hills; an ideal spot for a home and should prove a profitable investment. No. 54.

WEST HAMPTON.
Cheap acreage, 200 acres with frontage on railroad; half mile from station. Prices changing daily. Cheap at $14.00 per acre. Quick. No. 698.

We have hundreds of other properties of every type and special facilities for securing what you want if not listed.

DEAN ALVORD,
277 Broadway, New York.

BELLCOURT
IN NEW YORK CITY.
Only 30 minutes from Herald Square and ten minutes' walk from Beautiful Little Neck Bay.
LOTS $225 TO $500.
They are selling now at midwinter prices, which will be *advanced 25% within 60 days.* Not a great many left, but these are
GOOD FOR BIG PROFITS!
Write for our booklet and views today, free, with handsome maps and tickets to the property on request.
Don't fail to send us your address.
BELLCOURT LAND COMPANY,
Dept. T,
No. 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

BIG FARMS IN GREAT DEMAND.
62 acres, best loam, 1,000 fine fruit trees, fair buildings, $90 acre; 70 acres, corner, fair buildings, $150 acre; 100 acres, rich loam, near station, large house and outbuildings, nice repair, $175 acre; 130 acres, much frontage, fine loam, $125 acre; 106 acres, near village, surrounded by roads, splendid buildings, much fruit, $250 acre; 150 acres, stik edged, near Huntington Village, fine large buildings, two roads front, much fruit, water, best surroundings, $275 acre; 275 acres, two sets farm buildings, R. R. switch and much road and R. R. frontage, near station, subdivideniely, $150 acre; 500 acres, good land, some forest, 25 miles from Greater New York, numerous buildings, $125 acre; from 1 to 60 acres, Asharoken Beach, 2,300 feet on Sound, 2,200 feet on Northport Harbor; finest shore front anywhere, $2,000 per acre, double water front. List mailed.
WM. CODLING, NORTHPORT, L. I.

ACREAGE
LARGE AND SMALL TRACTS.
40 ACRES, $850, WESTBURY.
155 ACRES, $350, CENTRAL PARK.
65 ACRES, $1,500, FLUSHING.
JOHN KENSETT KELLOGG,
80-82 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
549 NOSTRAND AV., BROOKLYN.

BAY LAWN
The most beautiful spot in
BAYSIDE, L. I.
As a residence site overlooking the Bay and Sound. Also other lots at sacrifice prices.
TAYLOR-STORM REALTY CO.,
11 East 42nd St.
Branch Bayside, L. I.

10,000 FEET RAILROAD FRONTAGE.
4,800 Feet Frontage Jericho Turnpike,
1,800 Feet Frontage Little Neck Road.
All within the limits of 231 acres of land, located between Queens and Floral Park, L. I. Approached by three lines of railroad. For further particulars address
E. G. SIGARD,
CARE OF FRANKLIN R. WALLACE, FLATIRON BLDG., N. Y. CITY.

GENUINE OPPORTUNITY, two handsome cottages, thoroughly well built, eight rooms, model bathroom, large attic, foyer hall, open fire place, best open plumbing, hardwood floors, window seats, artistic decorations, perfect heating system, concrete cellar, spacious verandas; plot 100x120; 36 miles out; near station and bay; $4,200, $500 down, remainder as rental. Carrollton Realty Co., World Bldg., N. Y.

FOR SALE,
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
Handsome residence and stable; twelve (12) lots of ground, at Wave Crest, Far Rockaway, asking $20,000. Full commissions to brokers. Apply to
SMITH & SIMPSON, Attorneys, 135 Broadway, N. Y. City, or WILLIAM F. CLARE, Attorney, 149 Broadway, N. Y. City.

ACTUAL BARGAINS
Between Rockville Centre and Freeport,
opposite Baldwin Station; five miles from city line; first-class building lots, extra large size; beautiful lakes; elegant homes; electric lighting and gas lighting; trolley direct to New York; lowest prices, easiest terms. Carrollton Realty Co., World Bldg., N. Y.

CEDARHURST HOMESTEAD.
107 acres, including old manor house and outbuildings; few rods from station; 25 minutes from Herald Square; bargain for quick buyer; $1,000 per acre; very easy terms; full commission to brokers. Maxwell S. Mannes, 135 Broadway.

Ten acres on St. Paul's Road, adjoining Village of Hempstead; water and gas already in; within two blocks of electric line, and only three minutes' walk from railway station; worth, according to surrounding values, $2,000 an acre; if sold before March 10th, owner will take $1,500 an acre. A. B. Ovitt, 25 Broad St., New York.

76 acres high, valuable land at Rosedale, second station from Jamaica, County of Queens; large frontage on Merrick Road; near R. R. station and trolley; electric lighting; property been in one family fifty years; price low; suitable terms; principals only. Carrollton Realty Co., owners, 85 World Building

165-ACRE FARM, ALL HIGH LAND; WITH ABOUT A MILE FRONTAGE ON MERRICK ROAD, AMITYVILLE; PRICE $75,000. FULL COMMISSION. MAXWELL S. MANNES, 135 BROADWAY.

For Sale.—15 acres, 10-room house, barn and other outbuildings; fruit and shade trees; nice location; on main road; near depot; $2,600. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

TO LET.
COTTAGES FOR RENT
FOR SEASON OF 1906.
SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
ALFRED E. SCHERMERHORN
7 EAST 42D STREET.

Keep Your Eye on
LONG ISLAND CITY.
NO BOOM. SIMPLY REVALUATION IN KEEPING WITH PRESENT PROSPECTIVE OUTLOOK. LOTS ON JACKSON AND STEINWAY AVENUES SHOULD BE WORTH MORE THAN LOTS EAST OF THIRD AVENUE, MANHATTAN. THINK IT OVER! THE IMPROVEMENTS NOW IN PROGRESS BY THE CITY, THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, AND MR. BELMONT WILL TIE THIS PROPERTY TO BROADWAY, MANHATTAN, FROM THE CIRCLE TO GREELEY SQUARE, AND, BESIDES, THIS NEGLECTED LITTLE CITY HAS BECOME THE GATEWAY TO A MILLION ACRES OF SUBDIVISION NOW GOING ON THROUGHOUT QUEENS AND NASSAU COUNTIES. SEVERAL GORES AND BLOCKS. PRICES $1,500 PER LOT UP. BROKERS PROTECTED.
MAXWELL S. MANNES, 135 Broadway.

Long Island City LOTS.
Main Thoroughfares Only.
Adjacent to Blackwell's Island Bridge, Tunnels, Terminals, Ferris, and Trolleys.
Immediate Action Advisable.
Apply G. B. F. RANDOLPH, 43 Jackson Ave., L. I. City, or JOHN M. THOMPSON, 198 Broadway, Manhattan.

Will sell two lots Cleveland, near Thomson Av., Woodside; $1,600 for both; easy terms; two months' contract; will double in value in a few months; commission to brokers. Maxwell S. Mannes, 135 Broadway.

THREE LOTS AT MOUTH OF BELMONT TUNNEL, LONG ISLAND CITY; $6,000; EASY TERMS; COMMISSION TO BROKERS. MAXWELL S. MANNES, 135 BROADWAY.

$500 will buy ten acres good land; Boyle Farm, Selden; title guaranteed; visit it. Address Owner, 56 New St., New York.
REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED
FOR AN INVESTOR.
A1 investment property of about half million dollars, situated on Fifth Avenue or Broadway, leased for long term of years to one tenant and showing 5% net on purchase price. Owners only address
FINNEY & MATHEWS,
TIMES BUILDING,
BROADWAY AT 42D STREET.
TELEPHONE 474 BRYANT.

WANTED
FOR AN INVESTOR,
H. keeping Apartment House on west side, well located and built; valued at about $500,000. Rents not exceeding $2,000 per apartment per annum. Owners only address
FINNEY & MATHEWS,
TIMES BUILDING,
BROADWAY AT 42D STREET.
TELEPHONE 474 BRYANT.

Have applications for private houses and tenements in the Yorkville and Harlem sections. Can arrange for all cash on some. Also want good investments in any part of the city to offer waiting clients. If you want quick results I would like to have particulars of what you have to offer.—Thos. M. Henneberry, 206 Broadway.

Owners.—Send full particulars, Fordham, Bedford Park, William's Bridge property. Buyers waiting.
JOHN B. ARNOLD,
7 East 42d St.

Young real estate agent, (36,) will take charge of one or more double or triple flats or apartment houses; will live on premises; personally supervise collections and repairs; guarantee to increase revenue; first-class references. L. H., Box 323 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—DWELLINGS FOR SALE OR RENT; SPRING LIST.
PORTER & CO.,
159 West 125th. Broadway, at 104th St.

WILL BUY OR LEASE 25-FOOT BUILDING CHAMBERS TO CORTLANDT ST., EAST OF CHURCH; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY. MERCHANT, BOX 219 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

T. E. HAYMAN CO., 217 WEST 125TH ST., have upward of eight hundred clients for good flat or tenement proposition from owners only. It will pay you to call or send full particulars promptly.

Brokers, agents, salesmen can make thousands selling cheap Bronx lots; monthly payments; big commission. Wakefield Park Realty Co., 314 Madison Av.

Man, single, wants to connect with reliable real estate company, or will open office with experienced party. B., 159 Times, Times Square.

Wanted—West side and Harlem property for sale, rent, or management; established 19 years. Chas S. Kohler, 906 Columbus Av., (104th.)

Cyrille Carreau, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, 796 6th Av., (45th,) wants all kinds of properties to rent, sell, manage, insure.

Have cash customers waiting for flats and tenements. Owners, send full particulars Joseph F. Feist, 408 West 42d St., near 9th.

Wanted, to rent, private dwelling, location between 50th St. and 125th St. Address particulars S. J. Janover, 241 West Broadway.

Cash buyers waiting for west side cold water four-family tenements; owners send particulars. O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St.

Cold-water flats, tenements, apartments sold quickly if favored with particulars. Hansen & Hoffgaard, 3,492 3d Av.

Owners, send full particulars of White Plains and William's Bridge lots; I have cash buyers waiting. C. Friend, 89 World Building.

Owners, I have cash buyers waiting for Yorkville and Harlem flats; must be cheap; owners only. C. Friend, 89 World Building.

Small farm wanted; rent with privilege of purchasing; suitable for poultry. "Within Hour," Box 164 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.
Five 6-story new law tenements, avenue block, to exchange for lots and cash.
SWARTWOUT & CO.,
1,822 Park Av., corner 125th St.

Four-story private dwelling below 59th St., near 5th Av., offered in exchange for a country seat. Martin Hyde, 114 Liberty St., Room 802.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES

Offices to Let
In the remodelled Office Building
41 Park Row and 147 Nassau Street
Formerly known as the TIMES BUILDING. 16 stories high; fireproof; entire new equipment of fast running hydraulic elevators. Apply to
E. A. TREDWELL
Room 720 - - On Premises

LOFTS TO RENT
WITH POWER IN THE
Rhinelander Building
230-236 William St.
BY THE
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.
31 NASSAU ST.

Store and Basement To Let
No. 167 Sixth Avenue, near 12th Street.
Nos. 86 and 88 Greenwich Avenue, corner of West 12th Street.
Apply to
RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.,
31 NASSAU STREET.

STORE TO LET
Corner 2d Ave. and 87th St.
Steam heated. "L" station 86th St. Apply
RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.,
31 Nassau St. 'Phone 8125 Cortlandt, or 244 East 86th Street.

LOFT TO LET
Second loft No. 169 Sixth Avenue, corner of 12th Street.
Apply to
RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.,
31 Nassau Street.

LOFTS TO LET
Nos. 47 and 49 West 13th Street.
Steam heat and freight elevator.
Apply to
RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.,
31 NASSAU ST.

AT WASHINGTON & WATTS STS.
FIVE CORNER LOFTS
50x100 EACH.
STEAM HEAT, ELECTRIC ELEVATOR
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Store, Basement & 1st Loft
114, 116, 118 W. 17th St. | to let in new building 75x92. All improvements.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 W. 22D ST.

**Large Corner Store

WANTS WATER METERS IN EVERY BUILDING

Engineer Says It Would Save 10 Per Cent. of Waste.

FRANK MOSS VERY ANGRY

He and Assistant Corporation Counsel Sterling Have a Warm Argument Before the State Commission.

Chief Engineer De Varona of the Department of Water Supply urged the placing of water meters in all buildings before the State Water Commission yesterday, and, in doing so, said that such action would result in saving 10 per cent. of the daily water waste. The State Commission was holding a hearing at 299 Broadway on the subject of water waste in New York, and the effect its curtailment would have on the proposition to expend $161,000,000 on an additional supply to be taken from the Catskill region.

Mr. De Varona said that much of the water waste was due to carelessness in failing to shut off water. He said it would take three or four years, and would cost $6,600,000 to install meters in Brooklyn alone, but he thought the cost would be justified by the saving effected. The consumption of water in Brooklyn, he said, was 50 per cent. greater, per capita, than in Manhattan. As to breaks in the mains and water lost through such causes, the Chief Engineer said that the department now had made arrangements which resulted in speedy shutting off of pressure on broken mains and reduced the loss to a minimum.

Borough President Coler of Brooklyn declared the time would come when the city would have to get its supply from the great lakes.

Frank Moss, appearing for the City Vigilance League, got into an altercation with Assistant Corporation Counsel J. L. Sterling, because the latter objected to having Mr. Moss appear.

"I would have appeared before but for other matters," began Mr. Moss.

"You mean you could not get in before," put in Mr. Sterling.

"Is that a slur?" demanded Mr. Moss. "I am not here to be slurred."

He then proceeded to argue that half of the water of the Croton reservoir had been going to waste over the dam.

"It now is suggested," he went on, "by my polite friend, that the new dam will take care of this waste. I refer to my friend here—I believe he is an official; I don't know his face."

"I don't travel in your class," put in Mr. Sterling.

"I travel with gentlemen," replied Mr. Moss.

There was a moment of tension, but Mr. Sterling smiled at the speaker, and Mr. Moss went on speaking on the subject of water waste.

Ex-Water Register Robert A. Kelly charged Commissioner Woodbury of the Department of Street Cleaning with being the greatest waster of water, and said, on the authority of the late Col. Waring, that there was no need of flushing the streets. Several civic bodies were represented, and many individual speakers appeared before the hearing was closed.

Safe Broken Under Police Eyes.

Mayor Pierre Garven, Chief of Police John Yore, and several other officials of Bayonne, N. J., calmly looked on yesterday while a safe in Police Headquarters was cracked by an expert from New York. Chief Yore wanted some documents the safe contained, and his predecessor, Thomas Magner, who contends that he was illegally removed, declined to give him the combination. After the safe was opened, a cabinet and desk were forced.

The finder usually refers to the

LOST and FOUND

columns of

The New York Times

The best and cheapest medium for advertising. 10 cents a line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES receives LOST and FOUND advertisements by telephone (1000 Bryant). Bill will be sent next day.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

LOST ARTICLES

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

$100 REWARD.—Lost, evening Jan. 8, vicinity Metropolitan Opera House, lady's black enameled Tiffany watch, No. 36,983; monogram "A. M. L." front case, fleur de lys on back; name on inside cap corresponds with monogram; no questions. Fuller's Detective Bureau, 866 Broadway.

LOST—on the 5th, heart-shaped locket of green crystal, with diamond ornamentation. Finder will be rewarded by at least the intrisic value of the lost article on application to Room 72, 22 William St.

LOST—On De Kalb Av. car, 6:30 P. M. Tuesday, small black parcel of sketches and sample of cardboard; reward for immediate return. A. H. Payne, 195 Clermont Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOST—At Berkeley Lyceum, at the meeting of the Alliance Francaise, a black satin bag, with visiting card in pocketbook. Address H. S. W., 1,123 Times, Harlem.

LOST—On Thursday, the 15th inst., near Sherry's, an opera glass marked "H. C."; finder liberally rewarded. B. R., 145 Water St.

LOST—Bank Book No. 51,923, the New York Savings Bank; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 431,431, Greenwich Savings Bank; finder please return to bank.

$5 REWARD for return of gold cross marked "V. V." Return to Westminster Hotel.

LOST—While driving from Roosevelt St. Ferry, Brooklyn, between 3 and 4 P. M., Feb. 16, along Water and Front Sts., New York, to Broad St., sealskin hat, flexible peak; maker's name in lining, "C. F. Gunther's Son, 185 5th Av., New York"; also pair of otter skin gauntlets, muskrat lining; maker's name in gloves, "Devlin & Co., Ottawa, Canada." Finder will be liberally rewarded by their return to Anton Weidmann, 73 South 9th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOST—Feb. 15, small chamois bag, containing diamond sunburst pin, knife blade pin, set with solitaire diamond; an enameled dragon fly pin and four diamond, turquoise and ruby rings. Please return to Bretton Hall, Broadway and 85th St., and receive liberal reward.

$1,000 REWARD and no questions asked will be paid for information leading to recovery of package, intact, of books and jewelry lost on bridge car Saturday night. William M. Sullivan, 35 Nassau St., New York City. Owner will pay above reward.

LOST—Friday morning, possibly in Subway train, diamond horse head pin, ruby eye. Liberal reward by returning to John Ruszit's Fur Company, 69 East 11th St. W. Gerrard.

LOST—Reward will be paid for return of shell hair comb, set with 37 rhinestones, lost at Navarre or on 34th St. Saturday evening. A. B., Box 109 Times Downtown.

$100 REWARD, no questions asked, for return of ring set with two large pearls, lost in New York City. H. T. W., 43 Exchange Place, Room 601.

LOST—Wednesday, small parcel, containing linen, lace, scissors, and thimble. Reward if returned to Davis, 210 6th Av.

LOST—Watch fob of three medals. Reward return Mendelson, 65 West 89th St.

TWO SOCIETIES FROM ONE.

The Ladies' Auxiliary Splits Up Into a Cotillion and a Charity Club.

What was formerly the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Metropolitan Hospital and Dispensary met yesterday at the home of the President, Mrs. Camille Birnbohm. Hereafter the society will exist as two organizations, one an amusement club, to be called the Cotillion and Unique Assemblies, the other to raise money for charity.

The object of yesterday's meeting was to consider the merits of various charities desiring to enlist the services of the organization, which is at present without a name. The matter will not be put to a vote until next Tuesday, but the sentiment of the meeting undoubtedly favored making the society an auxiliary of Pascal Institute, a trade school for girls at 576 Lexington Avenue.

Dr. Maris Knapp presented a plan for establishing a free clinic on the east side, at which treatment of diseases of the stomach would be a specialty.

Miss Barbe spoke for the Stony Wold Sanitarium, and a letter was read from the Rev. E. C. Shaver to ask the society to work for the East Thirty-fifth Street Phelps Settlement.

Mrs. Ina Grant Brown spoke enthusiastically for Pascal Institute.

"We are now an incorporated institution, with a principal, three teachers, and 103 pupils in the dressmaking class," she said. "We make girls self-supporting by teaching them useful trades, and we want you to help us by raising money."

"Could we give dances without asking your Board of Managers' permission?" inquired Mrs. S. B. Schauck.

Mrs. Brown assured the dozen women present that no hampering rules would be laid down for them.

Mrs. Birnbohm denied the report that thirty members have resigned.

"Miss Henrietta Strauss, Mrs. Charles R. Perkins, and Mrs. Francis A. Murdock are the only women who have left us and joined the new organization," she said.

CONRIED'S CASE GOES UP.

Special Sessions Court to Decide the Sunday Concert Matter.

The second act in the drama, "Conried in Court," as played in Jefferson Market yesterday afternoon, only delayed the action of the piece. The question of the irreligious nature of religious music when sung in an opera house on Sunday was not debated. The Herr Direktor had only a thinking part. All that his counsel, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, had to say was that he waived examination. Magistrate Mayo sent the case to Special Sessions and accepted Joseph Gordon, President of the American Baseball League, as bondsman for $300.

In explanation of his action Mr. Dittenhoefer said that he was confident of a favorable verdict in whatever court the case was tried. But he wanted a ruling binding on the Magistrates of the city, and therefore preferred Special Sessions.

The Rev. Francis J. Clay Moran, Chairman of the National Law Committee of the Actors' Church Alliance, was in court. He said that the alliance entirely approved Mr. Conried's Sunday performances, but wanted an opportunity to get after the Sabbath vaudeville shows.

The cases against John H. Springer of the Grand Opera House and James Scullion of Wallack's Theatre for Sunday performances were adjourned till March 22 in the Essex Market Court.

CAN'T DISBAR DEUEL YET.

Steps to That End Halt While the Justice is Away.

Although an effort will be made to have Justice Joseph M. Deuel of Special Sessions disbarred by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, on account of his connection with Town Topics and "Fads and Fancies," no decisive step can be taken in this matter during his absence from the city. He is now in Florida on a month's vacation, recuperating from the strain of the Hapgood criminal libel trial.

Before the Appellate Division can appoint a referee to hear the complaint against him, he must be served with all the papers filed in support of the request for his disbarment, and this cannot be done until he returns.

These documents are now being drawn up by ex-Assistant District Attorney Gans, and will be ready by March 1, when Justice Deuel is expected to resume his place on the bench. That a chance has been given to the Justice to forestall the impending proceedings by resigning was positively denied yesterday. The Grievance Committee of the Bar Association has not taken any step for the simple reason that no request to do so has been received from District Attorney Jerome.

The hearing on the perjury charge against Col. William d'Alton Mann of Town Topics dragged along wearily yesterday, with John F. Tyrrell, the Milwaukee handwriting expert, on the stand all day. To-day there will be more expert handwriting testimony. The hearing will certainly not end this week.

SHEPARD MAKES DENIAL.

Tells Coler He Was Not Connected with Interborough Merger.

Edward M. Shepard, whom Borough President Coler, in some of his public utterances has declared to be counsel for the Interborough and Metropolitan interests, wrote a letter to Mr. Coler yesterday, in which he said that the statement was the "result of misinformation," and "entirely untrue."

Mr. Shepard added: "I have no relation, and have had none, whether professionally or otherwise, with the merger.

"So much for your statement about the merger and myself. I add something which I should have left unsaid, but for the apparent necessity of this statement, venturing to think that the public, which knows me, would, without my denial, believe other of your recent statements to also result from misinformation and be without any basis of truth.

"I refer to your statements that, having, for the Rapid Transit Board of the city, taken one side of some rapid transit cause, I had afterward, for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, taken the other side of it. In no matter whatever in which I ever acted for the board or the city, or enjoyed the confidence of either, have I taken the other side."

THEY'RE LEAVING CASSIDY.

Two Leaders Desert to Bermel, Who Is Now in Full Control.

Desertions have begun from the Cassidy ranks in Queens. The refusal of the organization formed by Borough President Bermel to combine with the Cassidyites has had its effect, and will, it is believed, forever kill Cassidy as Democratic leader. It was announced yesterday that Sheriff Joseph Meyerrose, Matthew J. Goldner, long Superintendent of Sewers of Queens and manager of the last Democratic campaign there, were also out for Bermel.

Goldner and Meyerrose are both members of the Queens County Democratic Committee. Mr. Bermel is also a member of that body, and he now has enough votes pledged to him to remove Cassidy from the post of Chairman and party leader.

Northwestern's New Stock Issue.

The official circular of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, issued yesterday to its stockholders in reference to the issue of additional common stock to the amount of $16,267,400, gave no fuller information in regard to the purposes of the issue than was known the day before. All that the circular says in reference to the purpose of the issue is that it is intended "to obtain funds to improve and extend the company's property and to provide additional equipment as well as for other corporate purposes."

The U. S. Government Tests Show the Absolute Superiority of Royal Baking Powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

SERIOUS ALTERNATIVE FOR PATRICK TO FACE

Will Be Asked to Let House Tell If He Confessed Murder.

SOME MORE TEXAS EVIDENCE

Joe Jordan and His Cousin Not Only Born Doubles, but Tattoed Dromios —Other Testimony Halting.

The hearing on Albert T. Patrick's motion for a new trial got to a point yesterday where a plan of District Attorney Jerome to make Patrick face a very serious alternative became apparent.

Fred House was formerly counsel for Patrick. Charles Jones, who was valet for William Marsh Rice, for murdering whom Patrick stands condemned, has testified that not only he but Patrick confessed fully to Mr. House. Mr. Jerome has called Mr. House as a witness, but unless Patrick releases Mr. House the lawyer cannot tell what happened between him and his client without laying himself open to disbarment.

Accordingly, Mr. Jerome wants to get Patrick himself before Recorder Goff and ask him to let Mr. House speak.

Ex-Judge Olcott is now counsel for Patrick, who is in Sing Sing. Mr. Jerome turned to Mr. Olcott yesterday in court and asked him to waive Patrick's hold on Mr. House. Mr. Olcott declined to do it without seeing Patrick first. Then the Recorder said that he would take a waiver from no one but Patrick. He started to bring Patrick from Sing Sing on an order, but then hesitated, becoming doubtful as to his power. Mr. Jerome cited cases appearing to give the Recorder full power, but the Recorder demanded a further discussion on that point this morning. There that part of the matter stands.

Mr. House was in court yesterday, but only to say that he was ill and about to undergo an operation. For this reason he would have to leave the city next Monday, and if he were wanted at the hearing, they would have to call him before that time.

Mr. Jerome yesterday showed some of the ammunition he has to fire at the evidence produced by Mr. Olcott. Four Texan policemen were in court, and were asked twice to stand up to be identified by witnesses. They were Chief of Police George Ellis of Houston, Policemen John S. Frame and Nathan B. Fuller of the same city, and Deputy Constable F. S. Lovett of Chalmers County. At least two more are on their way here, if they have not already arrived. From the questioning of the witnesses by Mr. Jerome yesterday, it was clear that almost every one of the persons brought North by the defense will be identified by the Texan officials as men who have served time or been in collision with the law in one way or another.

The witnesses themselves were closely examined yesterday. "Joe" Jordan told of some more striking resemblances between himself and that cousin of his, as he says, who is now dead, but who served five years in the Huntsville Penitentiary for horse stealing. He said on Monday that he and his cousin looked a whole lot alike and had lame left legs.

Having told about some tattoo marks on his arm, Jordan said in reply to Mr. Jerome's questions that his dead cousin had exactly the same marks on his body, both having been tattooed on the same day by the same man. The witness admitted that this circumstance was "funny," but he clung to it. Mr. Jerome mentioned the name of W. G. Murray, Keeper of the Huntsville Prison, and intimated that this official would have a chance to identify Jordan. Asked if he could name any living man who knew his dead cousin, Jordan said that he himself was the only one alive who knew that cousin, as far as he was aware.

Asked if he regarded murder as a crime, he said:

"Not if it's done right."

Asked about the saloon of "Big Annie," where he and his fellow witnesses have spent much of their time, according to his testimony, he said, with unconcern:

"Oh, it's a beer joint, a whisky joint, a place where you play high five and poker—a joint, you know."

Fighting Didn't Count.

T. F. Yett, machinist, locksmith, switchman, plantation hand, and so on, admitted that he was "a putty able drinker" and that in 1894 he had pleaded guilty to uttering a forged check, for which offense he served two years in the penitentiary. Asked if he had been convicted of any other crime, he denied this indignantly, but was obliged by Mr. Jerome to confess that he had been arrested and fined for "fighting" so many times that he could not remember them. Prodded on account of such lack of memory, he said, ingenuously:

"Why, it was nothing but taking part in common frays."

Harry J. Moran was made to sign his name in many different manners, and was then asked if he ever signed himself "Morgan." The affidavit to which he had attached his name was shown to him, but he said he could not remember some peculiar yellow spots that appeared around the signature.

Mr. Jerome then showed the court that the affiant's name in that document was spelled "Morgan" twice, the letter "g" being stricken out both times, and that the name in pen and ink at the bottom of the affidavit had been written the same way. Acid had then been used to remove the "gan," whereupon "an" had been added. Once, when the witness was asked about his father's name, he replied "Morgan," but stopped himself quickly and made it "Moran."

Robert Lee, brother of Fayette Lee, who, according to Mr. Jerome's information, is now in the Houston lock-up pending his trial for burglary, was recalled. He repeatedly denied being locked up a day or two before he started for New York. Then Mr. Jerome confronted him with Chief Ellis. The Chief said that Lee was arrested the day before he went North, but managed to get out while the turnkey was looking after another prisoner. Asked once more whether he had been arrested as charged by Chief Ellis, Lee looked mighty uncomfortable and answered with great hesitation:

"I don't know, and I don't remember."

"Don't you know," persisted Mr. Jerome.

"I couldn't swear I wasn't," rejoined the witness, "and I couldn't acknowledge I was."

He gave a description of Jones that had no point at all in common with the appearance of the valet as remembered here. He said he had talked with Jones just three times, but he could not recall a word of their conversation beyond what was embodied in his affidavit.

Do You Telephone before making business calls?

It is a recognized business practice nowadays.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO., 15 Day Street.

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

Feb. 22d. Washington's Birthday. Young's Hats are patterned in a modest way after General George Washington. Beneath their handsome, distinguished appearance you find the sterling honesty and rugged staying power that command admiration and build reputation. On the day we celebrate let us wear the celebrated Hat.

Derbies and Soft Hats, $3.00 and $4.00.

Silk Hats, $5.00 and $6.00.

(*Stores Closed on Washington's Birthday.*)

199 Broadway, near Dey St. | 1197 Broadway, near 28th St.
605 Broadway, near Houston. | 1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
849 Broadway, near 14th St. | 500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

Unusual Opportunity.

Our offering of last Spring and Summer and this Fall and Winter ends, regardless of their former value. Suits to order, $18. Trousers, $5. Coats and Vests, $13. The value is great, so is the variety. Closed to-morrow (Washington's Birthday.)

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & Ninth Street.

SPOILED MATILDA'S ROMANCE.

Detective Stopped Her on the Way to the Flower Land of South Brooklyn.

Antonio Citelli and Matilda Morale lived in neighboring rooms on the top floor of the tall tenement at 84 Watt Street, and Antonio loved Matilda. In spite of the fact that the lover had saved no little money from his labors as a garment maker, he knew that her father, Adolfo, the old glovemaker, would not let him marry Matilda, because he was twenty-seven and she only fifteen.

So Antonio went on making love and planning. Finally he told Matilda to wait until her father and mother and little sister were asleep on Monday night, and then slip out to meet him in the hallway, whereupon they would fly away to that country told about in all the books written by Bertha M. Blank and others—"far out across the sea to a beautiful land of flowers, where 'tis always quiet, and the doves coo, and the people only love and never work."

Matilda got up at midnight, moving quietly lest her little sister, with whom she slept, might awake and give the alarm. Then she went out to meet great Antonio of the long mustache.

The "flower land" to which Antonio had referred was evidently South Brooklyn, for early yesterday morning the two were in a Bath Beach train. Matilda was beginning to get a little scared by the time the train reached Thirty-sixth Street, and Antonio was reassuring her in the forcible tones of a man already married.

Detective Vachris of the Brooklyn Bureau was on the train bound to Bath Beach. Having listened to the conversation a while, he interrupted Citelli and took the couple to the Bath Beach Police Station, where they both gave their names and addresses. Matilda between her crying spells told the police that she had thought Antonio was going to meet a priest at a house of his sister in this "flower land" of Brooklyn. She was locked up as a vagrant, and Citelli was charged with abduction.

Adolfo was in the Brooklyn Adams Street Court yesterday morning when Antonio was brought in. The father rushed at the lover and called him strange-sounding things which the interpreter summarized briefly as "cuss words." Magistrate Steers held that the case belonged to Manhattan, so Detective Petrosino brought the prisoners to the Jefferson Market Court. Magistrate Mayo held Antonio in $1,500 for trial and sent Matilda to the Children's Society that she might be held as a witness.

Mrs. Olympie Morale vowed yesterday that Matilda should not marry Antonio. There is something waiting for Matilda when she gets back home.

ARMORIES TO GET COAL.

Contracts Approved on 400 Tons, to Last Until May.

The Armory Board approved yesterday contracts for 400 tons of coal to last until May, when it is expected that lower prices can be obtained. The Manhattan and Bronx contract went to M. L. Bird at $6 a ton, the Carson-Offerman Company got the Brooklyn-Queens contract at $5.80 a ton. Two weeks ago, when other bids were rejected, the best price offered was $6.35 for Manhattan and Bronx and $6.44 for Brooklyn and Queens.

C. Daly got the wood contract for Manhattan and Bronx at $12 a cord, the former price being $12.80; in Brooklyn and Queens William Nungasser got the contract at $12.50 a cord, as against $12.90.

The board decided to invite ten architects to submit plans in competition for the new Second Battery Armory to be erected at Franklin Avenue and 166th Street in the Bronx. The appropriation for the building is $450,000. The Art Commission will recommend an advisory committee to select the architects to judge the plans.

FLOUTS THE SUPREME COURT.

Alderman Richter Has No Respect for Justices' Opinions.

"Committees of the Board of Aldermen have no respect for opinions of Justices of the Supreme Court," announced Alderman Richter at a hearing before the Committee on Bridges and Tunnels yesterday on a resolution of Alderman Mulligan calling for an investigation of the Steinway tunnel.

The New York and Long Island Railroad was represented by Attorney Sullivan, who wanted an adjournment for a month on the ground that the entire matter, both as to the validity of the Steinway franchise and the revocation of permits, was pending before Supreme Court Justice Blanchard, who probably would soon render a decision.

"Oh, I don't know about that," said Alderman Mulligan, "Judge Blanchard may hold up his decision for ten years."

No action was taken by the committee.

3 CLAICHE JURORS CHOSEN.

Charges Against Detective Sergeant Cody Grow Out of the Murder Case.

The first day of the trial of Berthe Claiche before Justice Davis in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court on the charge of shooting and killing Emil Gerdron on July 8 last year resulted in the acceptance of three jurors. They were Robert D. Kohn, an architect of 316 West 102d Street; Samuel Rosenblatt, a soap manufacturer of 981 Madison Avenue, and Frederic S. Wilson, a parquet floor manufacturer of 140 West 139th Street.

To get them twenty-four talesmen were examined by Assistant District Attorney Ely for the People and ex-Judge Otto Rosalsky and Abraham Levy for the defense. The panel was thus so nearly exhausted that the court found it necessary to order a special panel of twenty-five talesmen to be prepared for this morning.

The examination of the talesmen by counsel for the defense indicated its intention to plead self-defense as justification for the shooting.

Police Commissioner Bingham announced yesterday that Detective Sergeant Edward T. Cody would be put on trial next Friday on the charge of making false statements in connection with the arrest of the Claiche girl. Patrolmen Morton, Martino, and Billafer have told the District Attorney of certain remarks made by Cody to them. These remarks were denied by Cody in the presence of the District Attorney. It has been hinted repeatedly that the weapon used by the woman was a police revolver. She was seen to talk for a long while with Policeman Harry Morton before Gerdron was arrested on her complaint for having threatened her. The shooting, it will be remembered, took place while the Frenchman was being led to the station by two policemen, and while Berthe Claiche was walking behind him in custody of a third policeman.

Jersey City Sues Water Company.

Vice Chancellor Stevens in Newark yesterday began the taking of testimony in the suit of Jersey City against the Jersey City Water Supply Company and the East Jersey Water Company. The action is brought to have the Court of Chancery decide what amount Jersey City shall pay for the water works system, which was not completed in contract time. Under the contract there should be a deduction of $500 a day. It is further contended that the water supply is defective.

Imperial Trustee Co. Out of Business.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 20.—The Supreme Court to-day, on motion of the Attorney General of the State, entered judgment depriving the Imperial Trustee Company of all its franchises. The judgment puts the company out of existence.

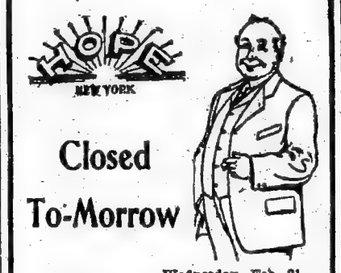

Closed To-Morrow

Wednesday, Feb. 21.

TO-MORROW is Washington's Birthday. Many will take advantage of the holiday to go out of town. Don't think that you will see the grass growing in the country nor hear the birds singing—be careful—buy a good Overcoat to-day to take along if your own is a little *off*.

Great Pickings To-day **$10.**

BROADWAY—CORNER—CHAMBERS

To-day we outfit men and boys for to-morrow—however or wherever the holiday is spent.

For to-morrow we're closed all day.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Tonight, at 8—IL TROVATORE. Nordica, Homer; Knote, Campanari, Journet. Con., Franko. Thurs., Feb. 22, (Wash. Birthday,) Mat. at 11:30 A.M.—PARSIFAL. Fremstad; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Muhlmann, Con., Herts. Thurs. Evg., Feb. 22, at 8. Special Perf'ce—LA BOHEME. Abott, Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Journet, Parvis, Rossi, Dufriche. Cond., Vigna. Prices $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $4, $5.

Fri. Eve., Feb. 23, at 7:45, Double Bill—HAENSEL UND GRETEL. Abarbanell, Alten, Homer, Weed; Goritz, Cond., Franko. Followed by IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Sembrich, Bauermeister; Dippel, Campanari, Journet, Rossi, Paroli. Cond., Vigna.

Sat. Aft., Feb. 24, at 2—AIDA. Emma Eames, Walker; Caruso, Campanari, Plancon, Muhlmann. Cond., Vigna.

Sat. Eve., Feb. 24, pop. prices, at 8—RIGOLETTO. Abott, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Dippel, Scotti, Journet, Muhlmann, Begue. Cond., Vigna.

Sun. Eve., Feb. 25, at 8:30, Pop. Prices. GRAND RICHARD WAGNER CONCERT. Soloists: Fremstad, Rappold, Jacoby; Knote, Van Rooy, Reiss, Ent. Metr. Opera Orchestra. Cond., Hertz.

Mon. Eve., Feb. 26, at 8—MARTA. Sembrich, Walker; Caruso, Plancon, Rossi. Cond., Vigna.

Tues. Eve., Feb. 27, at 8:30—DAS RHEINGOLD. Fremstad, Homer, Weed, Alten; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Goritz, Dippel, Blass, Journet, Reiss, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.

Wed. Eve., Feb. 28, at 8—TANNHAEUSER. Emma Eames, Fremstad, Alten; Knote, Van Rooy, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.

Fri. Eve., Mar. 2, at 8—TOSCA. Emma Eames; Dippel, Scotti, Rossi, Dufriche. Cond., Vigna.

Sale of Seats for next week's performances begins to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN.
Tues., Mar. 6, at 7:30.....DIE WALKUERE
Thurs., Mar. 8, at 7:30.....SIEGFRIED
Tues., Mar. 13, 7:30..GOETTERDAEMMERUNG
Seats now on sale.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PL. THEATRE. To-night & Thurs. Matinee & Eve., Abarbanell in the Musical Comedy, "Kyrits-Fyritz."

ELMENDORF LECTURES MOTION PICTURES
MAGNIFICENT COLORED VIEWS.
CARNEGIE HALL 57th St. & 7th Avenue.
5 SUNDAY EVENINGS 8:15
FEB. 25—Africa
MCH. 4—Egypt
" 11—Sahara
" 18—Morocco
" 25—Spain
5 MONDAY MATINEES AT 3
FEB. 26—Holland
MCH. 5—The Rhine
" 12—Switzerland
" 19—Italy
" 26—Italy II.
COURSE TICKETS $6, $5, $4, $3, $2.00
Now on Sale, Carnegie Hall box office. Single Tickets 1.50, 1.00, 75, 50, Thurs., Fe. 22.

MUSURGIA
Twenty-second Season.
WALTER HENRY HALL, CONDUCTOR.
Carnegie Hall, Tuesday evening, Feb. 27.
Chorus of 150 Voices.
Full Orchestra.
Works by Mendelssohn, Brahms, Elgar, and Henschel.
Tickets now on sale at Carnegie Hall and Novello, Ewer & Co., 21 East 17th St.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Saturday Ev., Feb. 24, and Sunday Aft., Feb. 25.
RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
MODEST ALTSCHULER.....Conductor
With JOSEF LHEVINNE, The Moscow Pianist.
In Two Separate Programmes.
Tickets now on Sale.

CARNEGIE HALL (To-morrow Mat. 3 P. M. (Washington's Birthday.)
FAREWELL CALVE

MENDELSSOHN HALL. TO-NIGHT.
ABRAHAM NELSON PIANO RECITAL.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St. 25, 50, 75, 1.00. DAILY MATS. 25, 50c
Empire City Quartette, James J. Morton, Leslie & Dailey, Sunny South 8, others.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:15 WONDERLAND

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St., bet. 7th & 8th Avs. | Mat. Daily
Bert Levy, Cressy & Dayne, Guyer & Stone, 7 Lind

GARRICK—GALLOPS Ev. 8:20. Mat. To-day 2:15.
Ex. Mat. To-mor'w.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX The Great Japs. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. Harry Braham, Roosevelt Wedding

THE GOTHAM EAST 125th St.
Mat. To-day—ROSE HILL FOLLY CO

YORKVILLE 86 St., Lex. Av. Mat. To-day. | WM. J. KELLY SAPHO

Bingham Wants Three More Autos.

Police Commissioner Bingham has asked the Board of Estimate to allow him $15,000 to buy three American-made automobiles for his three deputies. The Commissioner desires to hold his own Panhard for his own use, or for the use of one of the deputies in the event of an accident to one of the new machines.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Tdy, Thu. & Sat. 2:15. Maude Adams in J. M. Barrie's PETER PAN

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Tdy, Thu. & Sat. 2:15. ETHEL BARRYMORE in J. M. Barrie's play, ALICE-SIT-BY-THE-FIRE. Also Pantaloon, with Lionel Barrymore.

Hudson THEATRE, 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. OTIS SKINNER in THE DUEL.

SAVOY Theatre, B'way & 34th St. Ev. 8:15 Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. "Biggest farcical success since 'Charley's Aunt.'"—Eve. Sun. THE ENGLISH FARCE, MR. HOPKINSON

Herald Sq. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mts. Tdy, Thu. & Sat. 2:15. MAT. TO-DAY. BEST SEATS $1.50. GEO. M. COHAN in his new musical play, GEO. WASHINGTON, JR.

Knickerbocker B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. FRITZI SCHEFF in MLLE MODISTE

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. THE LION and the MOUSE TO-DAY, SPECIAL MATINEE AT 3. YVETTE GUILBERT

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. FIFTH WEEK (& last but one) OF ELLIS JEFFREYS in Alfred Sutro's Comedy The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42d St., West of Broadway. Evs. at 8:15. Mts. Wed., Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. Pop. Mat. Tdy 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50. Xtra Mt. Tm'w. For Templeton in Geo. M. Cohan's 45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY

BROADWAY THEA. B'way, 41st St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:15. Special Mat. Washington's Birthday. ELSIE JANIS in THE VANDERBILT CUP With Barney Oldfield's Auto Race Scene

LIBERTY THEATRE, 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. LAST WEEK | Xtra Mat. Washington's B'day. | George H. Brennan presents THE CLANSMAN, By THOMAS DIXON, JR. Thursday, March 1.....THE REDSKIN

NEW YORK THEA. B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15 Prices 25, 50, 75c. & $1. Pop. Mat. Tday, 25, 50 & 75c. Reg. Mat. Sat. Extra Matinee Washington's Birthday. THE ROGERS BROS. IN IRELAND

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Beginning NEXT MONDAY SEATS NOW ON SALE. BROWN OF HARVARD with Harry Woodruff in the Cast.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evenings at 8:15. $1 MATINEE TO-DAY. THE BEST COMIC OPERA IN TOWN. EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW MEXICANA

CASINO B'way & 39th. 129th time to-n'ht. Evs. at 8:15. $1 Matinee Sat. EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW. THE EARL AND THE GIRL WITH EDDIE FOY

FIELDS THEA., 42d St., W. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mts. 2:30. Phone 44 Bryant. Mat. TO-DAY To-morrow & Sat. 50c., 75c., $1.00 Souvenirs March 8. LOUIS MANN AND CLARA LIPMAN JULIE BONBON

PROCTOR'S SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE.
5TH AV. 28th St. Mats. 25, 50: "The Little Minister." Miss Bingham, Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Young. Nts. Res. 25, 50, 75.
23D St., Mats. Daily, 15, 25: ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE. Geo. Fuller Golden, 12 Florenzes, Carter De Haven Co., Watermelon Girls, Juanita Allen & Co., Radha. Nts. 15, 25, 35, 50, 75
58TH ST., Mats. Daily, All Seats 15, 25: ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE. Prince of Pilsen Girls, Paul Sandor, Cole & Johnson, Foy & Clarke, Genaro & Bailey, 4 Welsons. Nts. 15, 25, 35, 50, 75.
125TH ST., Mats. Daily, 15, 25: "Cashel Byron's Profession." Beatrice Morgan, Paul McAllister & Jas. J. Corbett, Star Vaudeville. Nts., 15, 25, 35, 50, 75.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST WEEK Matinee To-morrow, Washington's Birthday. DAVID BELASCO Presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER DU BARRY. Popular Prices. Last Mat. Sat., 2. Eve. 8. Next w'k—"THE HEART OF MARYLAND."

BELASCO W. 42 St. Ev. 8. Mts. Tm'w & Sat. 2. DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in By David Belasco. THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST.

BIJOU B'way & 30th. 500th Time in N.Y. Mar. 6th. Mats. Tm'r'w & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15. DAVID BELASCO presents, 2d year in N.Y. WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN OPEN 10 A. M. TO 11 P. M. MOTOR BOAT AND SPORTSMEN'S SHOW
Exhibits from Mexico, Maine, Virginia, Long Island, &c. Sportsmen's Camps, Live Game, Motor and Auto Boats in operation on lake. ADMISSION 50c. CHILDREN 25c.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. T'day 25c. Extra Mat. Thurs. THE GYPSY GIRL with Dolly Kemper.
American 42d St. & 8th Av. Mat. To-day 25c. Extra Mat. Thurs. IN OLD KENTUCKY
MURRAY HILL 42d St. & Lex. Av. Mat. To-day 25c. Extra Mat. Th. The Funny Mr. Dooley with Mr. PAUL QUINN

GARDEN Thea. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Weds. & Sats., 2:20. POP. PRICE MAT. TO-DAY Best Seats $1.00 Raymond HITCHCOCK Extra Mat. To-morrow THE GALLOPER By Richard Harding Davis.

NEW YORK MAT. DAILY Hippodrome THOMPSON & DUNDY, MANAGERS A SOCIETY CIRCUS WITH COURT

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Clear and colder to-day; fair and warmer to-morrow.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,561. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1906.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS

PRESIDENT'S HANDS OFF IN SENATE RATES FIGHT

Will Let Committee Report Any Railroad Bill It Pleases.

HIS STANCH FRIENDS ANGRY

Dolliver and Clapp Are Left Outside the Breastworks—Knox in an Unenviable Position.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—After a day of vigorous conferring, altogether the most strenuous since the trouble began, the President reached what is announced to be his positively last decision on the subject of the Railroad Rate bill. He pledged himself not to interfere in any way with the work of the Senate Inter-State Commerce Committee; to take his hands off and permit the committee to report the bill with any amendment it sees fit.

Mr. Roosevelt reserves the right to speak his mind after the bill gets before the Senate, but the committee has a free hand for the first time since the measure came before it. The decision is reached in the nick of time, for the committee is to take up the matter to-morrow and begin voting on Friday.

The present outlook is that Messrs. Dolliver and Clapp, the original Roosevelt men on the committee, will be alone when the vote comes, unless some Democrat stands with them. They are outside the breastworks and are now in the position of being anti-Administration men, although they have not changed their attitude from the beginning. They may yield and get in line for the amended bill, but to-night they are very indignant and determined to fight to the end.

Senator Knox is left in an unenviable position. He was asked by the President to draw the judiciary amendment that would represent the Administration views. The decision reached by the President leaves him, in the words of one Senator, "up in the air," for the committee will do just as it pleases with the Knox amendment, and may not even consider it at all. It certainly will not consider it unless Mr. Knox can get some member of the committee to offer it. He is not a member.

The President's decision is looked upon as a victory for Senator Crane, who has been the most potent force throughout these long weeks of conference in keeping the President and Senate from a misunderstanding and even from a break. Whenever the President appeared to reach a decision which threatened a rupture, it was Crane who went to work to get the parties together again, and he has been equally active in keeping the Senators from taking a too determined stand in opposition to what the President wanted.

Every day for a long time past these conferences have been in progress and Mr. Crane has had to go to the White House over and over again when agreement or compromise of any kind seemed impossible. To-day's series of conferences was a crowded one, and little but the Rate bill has been under consideration at the White House.

Secretary Root, Attorney General Moody, and Senator Crane were the participants in the first. This was a protracted one, and after it was over Senators Dolliver and Clapp, the leaders of the original Administration movement and advocates of the original Roosevelt programme, were called in. The last important conference of the day was with Speaker Cannon and Representative Hepburn, the sponsor of the House bill.

Messrs. Dolliver and Clapp were severely disgruntled when they learned of the President's decision. They went away in a defiant mood, declaring that they would not back down whatever the President might do, and that they would fight to bring the Hepburn bill out of the committee unamended. With them has hitherto been Senator Cullom, but he is away and will not be here in time to participate in the fight in the committee. He will be paired with Senator Carmack.

Speaker Cannon and Col. Hepburn were also displeased over the situation. They were chagrined that, after passing just such a bill as the President wanted, he should consent to its amendment in the Senate. But they did not press their objections. They both told the President that they would agree to anything he wanted, and the President humorously remarked afterward that they were the most reasonable persons he had met since the conferences began.

There was much resentment in the Senate when the news was brought down there that the President had taken the Speaker and Col. Hepburn into the conference. The question was asked what business the Speaker and the Colonel had to be consulted about a bill that was before the Senate, and it was also inquired what the Speaker would say if the President advised with Senator Aldrich or Senator Hale about a bill pending before a House Committee. But in the general Senatorial jubilation over the White House decision this was not pressed.

It is considered likely that the judicial review amendment will be presented by a Democrat, and Senator Foster of Louisiana is the man spoken of as likely to be chosen for the honor. There is some feeling that Mr. Crane should have the privilege, in view of his share in bringing about the result, but the desire to give the Democrats a share in the work is very strong. The fight has not been at all on partisan lines. The honor of having it known as "the Foster amendment" or "the Crane amendment" is not regarded lightly. Mr. Knox, not being a member of the committee, could not present it.

Attorney General Moody was still fighting against Mr. Knox's amendment to-day. He wanted it to provide simply for review by the courts to determine whether a rate fixed by the Inter-State Commerce Commission is confiscatory. Mr. Knox wanted to add to the word "confiscatory" the words "or otherwise unlawful."

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GEN. GROSVENOR DEFEATED.

Even His Own County Votes Against Him—Douglas Nominated.

LANCASTER, Ohio, Feb. 21.—After a service of more than twenty years in Congress, Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor, the "Sage of Athens," was defeated for renomination at the Republican convention to-day on the first ballot by Albert Douglas, of Chillicothe, Ross County, the vote being 78 to 20.

The man who defeated Gen. Grosvenor is fifty-three years old, and a lawyer. He was graduated at Kenyon College in 1872, and at Harvard Law School in 1874. He married Lucia C. Taylor of Brooklyn. He has dominated the politics of Ross County for years.

The defeat of Grosvenor was rendered the more bitter by the fact that his own county, Athens, did not give him a single vote, and he did not get a solid delegation from any county. John F. White, who, the Grosvenor people declared, promised to throw the vote of Hocking to Grosvenor, cast for Douglas. White maintains that he made no such promise.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The news that Gen. Grosvenor had been beaten for renomination excited a lot of comment at the Capitol to-day. Brownlow of Tennessee, the hero of 300 private pension and relief bills, exclaimed that it was a calamity.

"Yes, a calamity to Grosvenor," retorted an Ohio man.

"Not at all," insisted Brownlow, "a calamity to Congress."

Grosvenor took it very philosophically.

"I was defeated because the people did not have a chance to express their opinion," he said. "It was a snap convention, run by grafters, bosses, and politicians, and my friends did not have a show."

Gen. Grosvenor denied emphatically that he had the least intention of running on an independent ticket. It is the expectation here that when Grosvenor's term expires next year a place will be found for him in the Diplomatic Service.

WE UPSET TURKEY'S TARIFF.

Tell Her She Cannot Raise Tax on Our Goods Without Permission.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 21.—The question of the increase of the Turkish customs duties is complicated by the attitude of the United States.

Minister Leishman has warned the Foreign Minister that the consent of the United States will have to be obtained before increased duties can be levied on American goods, and that the United States is not likely to assist Turkey in this way until the Porte carries out the engagements it has made with the United States, but so far has not attempted to fulfill.

In diplomatic circles it is doubted how far the United States is justified in taking this line. In some quarters it is maintained that in such matters the United States, like most other countries, derives its rights from the most-favored nation clause and loses them when the original treaties are altered, which can be done without there being any need to consult the governments to which Turkey has extended the benefits of the most-favored-nation treatment.

It is not likely, however, that the Americans will be restrained by a consideration of this kind from making their voices heard on a question which concerns their trade.

DEPUTIES GUARD PRINTERS.

Violence Feared at the G. P. Putnam Printing Place in New Rochelle.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, Feb. 21.—Sheriff Merritt of Westchester County was called upon late this afternoon by the New Rochelle police to send deputies to help protect the non-union strike breakers employed at theKnickerbocker Press, a large printing establishment owned by G. P. Putnam & Sons. Two squads of deputies have already reached the place and are on duty to-night.

The 200 employes of the Knickerbocker Press have been on a strike for more than a month. Their places are being filled by 70 printers from Canada and the Far West.

For several days strikers have been lurking about the establishment, threatening violence to the non-union men as they passed to and from work, but the first outbreak occurred late Tuesday night, when James Coleman, a negro strike breaker, is alleged to have struck Frank Brady on the head with a slungshot. The blow felled Brady to the ground, and a general fight ensued between the union and non-union men. The police reserves were called out and arrested James Coleman and William French, strike breakers. Their trial will take place to-morrow. According to the company, threats were made by the union men against Coleman's life.

ROW OVER APPROPRIATIONS.

Rogers Objects to "New Deal" Men Railroading the Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—There was a row in the Assembly Ways and Means Committee this afternoon when the "new-deal" men moved to report the annual Appropriation bill. Two of the "old guards," Rogers and Fish, voted against it. Lewis, another "old guard," refused to vote, as did Palmer and La Fetra, the two Democrats on the committee. If there had not been practically a full attendance of the committee, the bill would not be before the House at all to-morrow. Notice was served that the fight would be carried in the Assembly floor.

Rogers said he had tried to learn what the bill contained, but without satisfaction. He believed consideration should have been shown him in view of the fact that he had been forced to be away from Albany much of the time as a member of the Insurance Investigating Committee.

It developed at the meeting that the appropriation for carrying on the work of the Corporation Bureau in the Secretary of State's office, over which James W. Bentley has presided for many years, had been omitted.

Fire in an Equitable Building.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 21.—The four upper floors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society office building, at Jefferson and Main Streets, were burned out to-night. The fire started in a storage room on the second floor of the building. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

Latest Shipping News.

SS Baltic arrived at Queenstown, Ireland, at 1:51 A. M. to-day.

Sailings for the South Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday—SAVANNAH LINE, Pier 35, North River.—Adv.

ALL FRANCE RALLIES TO OPPOSE GERMANY

Rouvier Would Not Be Allowed to Make Concessions.

KAISER MAY PLAN RETREAT

Berlin Government Does Not Want the Algeciras Conference to Fail—Talk of Reference to Hague.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cables. Copyright, 1906.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—I doubt whether it is realized everywhere abroad what a profound impression the German coup de surprise at Algeciras has produced in this country. I have ascertained beyond doubt that the feeling of the people throughout France is one of intense mortification and consequent anger at having allowed themselves to be thus imposed upon by Germany.

This time, however, there is no trace of panic, no pusillanimous fear of the consequences of the present situation, whatever they may be. Germany's conduct has produced in France a unanimity of views on foreign affairs seldom, if ever, witnessed before. If Baron Henkel von Donnerstark and Herr Bleichröder were to return to Paris and attempt a renewal of the campaign of last year they would meet a reception they would perhaps rather avoid.

The Government's hands are now tied by public opinion, and even Premier Rouvier, brilliant parliamentary tactician though he be, could not get either chamber to support him if he were to give Germany's latest proposal momentary consideration.

I will not encroach on your space with extracts from Paris newspapers, but it is impossible to ignore entirely the resolute tone they have all adopted at the present juncture, if only because it marks a strong revulsion of opinion throughout the country since Germany scored a victory by a process of browbeating and intimidation.

The gist to-day of French press opinion may be thus summed up: Not a single further concession on our part, and no more conversations behind the scenes.

There is, indeed, among a certain section of the public, increasing objection to allowing Germany, either directly or indirectly, to obtain a footing in Morocco.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—There are plenty of indications that Germany would regard the break-up of the Algeciras Conference with less equanimity than France.

There is reason to believe that, in spite of the reiterated declarations to the contrary, Germany could not view with camplacency the prospect of having to try to save her face by continuing the policy of Count Tattenbach in order to obstruct the natural development of French influence in Morocco. It is doubtful whether in future the Sultan would be so amenable to German guidance as during the crisis last Summer. There is, therefore, a disposition to prolong the conference at almost any cost.

Thus, according to the Cologne Gazette, the suggestion may now be put forward that the Moroccan police be officered by France and Spain, but that there be a supreme inspector supplied by a neutral power, this official to be in the Moroccan service, and that the rights of control should be such as to furnish a pledge that the French and Spanish police officers would do nothing to the prejudice of the interests of other nations.

There is, moreover, reason to believe that if the conference proceeds the bank question and the police question may be balanced against each other by Germany, which would doubtless be prepared to accept concessions to her wishes in one question as an equivalent to her acquiescence in the views of France and the majority of the powers in regard to the other.

ALGECIRAS, Feb. 21.—Although the continued Franco-German dead-lock causes a feeling of depression and discouragement among the delegates to the Moroccan Conference, Ambassador White maintains full confidence that an ultimate agreement will be reached. His strong optimism is in rather marked contrast to the pessimism prevailing in other quarters.

The American delegates decline to discuss the rumors that the United States and other neutral powers are exerting outside influence toward securing an agreement.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 21.—A gloomy feeling prevails in diplomatic circles here regarding the outlook at Algeciras.

An official news agency dispatch from Paris, which bears strong marks of inspiration, suggests the possibility of intervention by President Roosevelt to reconcile the diametrically opposite views of France and Germany.

MADRID, Feb. 21.—A well-known Spanish statesman is authority for the statement that the question is now mooted of charging The Hague Arbitration Tribunal with the settlement of the Moroccan controversy owing to the apparent inability of the delegates at Algeciras to secure an accord.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Unconfirmed reports are in circulation that Washington, Vienna, St. Petersburg, and Rome are cooperating toward securing an accord on Morocco.

TO WELCOME LONGWORTHS.

Cuban Congress Appoints Committee to Meet Bridal Couple.

HAVANA, Feb. 21.—Congress to-day appointed a committee to meet and welcome Representative Nicholas Longworth and Mrs. Longworth upon their arrival here.

No Holiday for the Grand Jury Men.

On account of the holiday all the criminal courts were adjourned yesterday until next Monday. The Grand Jury will sit to-morrow to continue its investigation of the affairs of the Mutual Reserve Insurance Company.

PATTISON'S MIND AFFECTED.

Governor Sane, but Incapable of Sustained Thought, Says Doctor.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 21.—In a habeas corpus case in Common Pleas Court here late this afternoon, Dr. E. J. Wilson, who has attended Gov. Pattison, testified that the Governor has been so weakened in brain and body by his illness that he cannot give to any subject continued thought, although he is perfectly sane.

The testimony of the physician has created a sensation to-night, and in every place where public men are congregated is the whole subject of conversation. There is universal fear that he may never be able to carry out his plans of government.

It is said on the best of authority that the Governor's family is anxious that he resign and devote himself to seeking recovery.

Secretary Houck made the same statement to-night that he has made continually since the inauguration.

"The Governor is doing nicely, but will not be able to be out for some time yet," he said.

80-CENT GAS HELD UP.

Assembly Waits for Commission—Order Delayed for Senator Page.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—While the Assembly once more delayed passage of the Agnew Eighty-cent Gas bill to-day, the Gas Commission put off again the issuance of an order fixing the price of gas in New York City. When the commission's office was shut for the night Assemblymen renewed interest in the bill they have been trying all week to put through.

The reason the commission forebore to issue its order, it is said, was that Senator Page would like to have his Eighty-cent Gas bill reported by the Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations before the State Commission fixes the price. The Page bill probably will be reported to-day.

By a vote of 84 to 40, the Assembly vote which would have given the Thirtieth Ward (old Gravesend) of Brooklyn, an eighty-cent rate, with nearly every other section of New York City, was reconsidered. Leader Moreland said the majority wanted to give the people cheap gas, but at the same time treat the gas companies fairly.

Agnew offered an amendment giving the Thirtieth Ward dollar gas; Grady, from the Gravesend-Coney Island section, put in an eighty-cent amendment, which was defeated, 55 to 76. Then the Agnew amendment was adopted and the House ordered the measure reprinted. By the bill as it now stands Coney Island will get dollar gas in five years.

CAN PHOTOGRAPH ALL GERMS.

Harvard Professor Finds Way of Observing Disease Growth.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—With the aid of the latest enlargement of the spectrum Prof. H. C. Ernst of Harvard Medical School has found means of photographing all the germs of disease in their natural state. He has been working on the project for three years, and probably will announce it officially in an article in a medical journal.

He outlined his discovery last night before a meeting of the Boston Society of Medical Science. It is called the greatest since Dr. Koch found the germ of tuberculosis. But it has the advantage over all other discoveries in making every disease action plain. Prof. Ernst has photographed the bacteria of many diseases, chiefly typhoid, as they lived and grew.

It will be possible to take a series of pictures showing how they spread, what forms they take and how medicine acts on them at each stage of development. For about ten years medical men have been greatly helped by the progress in photographing germs by the coloration process. This consists in treating the suspected tissues with various chemicals. For every germ some acid was found which gave it a peculiar color. The chemicals, however, shriveled the germs and killed them.

Now, however, the germ is photographed without any treatment other than throwing the ultra violet rays upon them, which does not affect their growth or condition.

Prof. Ernst was a college pitcher thirty years ago—one of the few men who took the Yale game for four years.

REPRESENTATIVE INDICTED.

North Carolinian Accused of Practicing Before the Departments.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 21.—Two indictments were returned by the Federal Grand Jury to-day against E. Spencer Blackburn, Republican Representative in Congress from the Eighth North Carolina District.

The indictments allege that Blackburn after his election appeared before the Treasury Department and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as attorney and effected a compromise in the cases against A. Dinkins and P. A. Davis, distillers charged with violation of laws. He is said to have received $100 from Davis and $500 from Dinkins for his services.

The indictments are based on Section 1,782 of the Revised Statutes, which provide that no Senator or Representative after his election shall receive or agree to receive any compensation for services rendered before departments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Representative Blackburn to-night authorized a denial in toto of the charges contained in the indictments returned against him to-day at Asheville, N. C. He will make a statement to-morrow.

CUBANS FEAR A QUARANTINE.

Ask Palma to Mediate at Washington—He Urges Sanitation.

HAVANA, Feb. 21.—Representatives of steamship, railroad, and commercial interests visited President Palma to-day to solicit his intercession with Washington against threatened quarantines at Gulf ports.

After a consultation with the Cuban health officers President Palma will instruct Minister Quesada.

He is again urging the Congressional leaders to press the pending appropriation for general sanitation, so as to leave no ground for criticism.

The Southwestern Limited
is a luxurious [illegible] St. Louis and Cincinnati, via Central Lines. Leaves [illegible]:04 P. M.—Adv.

TALLEST SKYSCRAPER TO STAND IN BROADWAY

Singer Company's Tower Will Be the Highest by 200 Feet.

ONLY THE EIFFEL LOFTIER

Forty-Story Structure at Liberty Street Will Be Nearly 594 Feet High—Plans All Filed.

The Singer Manufacturing Company filed plans yesterday for a structure which will be higher than all existing skyscrapers by from 200 to 300 feet, and will be about 40 feet higher than the Washington Monument.

In connection with the improvement of the property which it already owns adjoining its present building at the northwest corner of Broadway and Liberty Street, the company will erect over the central part of the enlarged structure a tower of forty stories, which will rise to the height of 593 feet 10 2-3 inches.

The tower will be sixty-five feet square for thirty-six stories, and will be surmounted by a dome containing four additional stories, above which will be a cupola and—if that isn't high enough—a flagstaff. The façades of the tower will be of ornamental brick and limestone with four rows of windows on each side. It will contain more than 150,000 square feet of floor space and will be fitted with a group of four elevators.

Borings have been taken over the area to be covered by the tower, and it has been found that there will be no difficulty in reaching a sufficiently firm foundation on bedrock to carry the enormous weight. All engineering problems in connection with the project, it is said, have been satisfactorily worked out.

This tower is only one feature of the Singer Company's building project. The present structure on the Liberty Street corner will be extended over the additional 75 feet of Broadway frontage which the company has been buying up in the last five or six years. On the Liberty Street side another addition will be built on a frontage of 53 feet.

Several changes will also be made to unify the various parts of the building and the proposed additions. The present Broadway entrance will be closed and a new one built, further north, about in the middle of the Broadway frontage of the completed building. This entrance, it is said, will be one of the most imposing and elaborate in the city. The entrances from Liberty Street will also be extended to connect with that from Broadway in a central rotunda beneath the tower.

The total cost of the improvements, including the tower, as estimated by the Singer Company's architect, Ernest Flagg, is $1,500,000.

On the northerly half of this block, fronting on Broadway, Cortlandt and Church Streets, work will be begun on May 1 on the new building of the City Investing Company. With its central portion planned to reach a height of thirty stories, some expectation had been entertained that this structure might gratify the public demand for some higher point in the downtown landscape, but it will be a comparative dwarf alongside the Singer Tower.

With the exception of the Eiffel Tower the Singer Building will be the loftiest structure in the world. It will be nearly 60 feet higher than the Philadelphia City Hall, more than 200 feet higher than the Park Row Building or THE TIMES Building, and over 100 feet higher than any of the famous spires of Europe, with the exception of those of the Cologne Cathedral, which rise 512 feet above ground.

WILL TRY EIGHTEEN STORIES.

Size of the Lot at Broadway and Wall Street Not Insuperable.

Announcement was made yesterday that the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis had completed its arrangements for erecting an eighteen-story building on the small lot at the southeast corner of Broadway and Wall Street.

The Mercantile Trust Company bought the property from the Silliman estate last May for $700,000, or about $4 a square inch. Owing to the small area of the lot, 1,200 square feet, the scheme for erecting a tall building there has been regarded by real estate men as problematical.

The site is really somewhat larger than the lot at the northeast corner of Pine and William Streets, on which stands an eleven-story building, and only a little smaller than that occupied by the Gilienden Building, at Nassau and Wall Streets.

PROTEST BY VANDIVER.

Missouri Superintendent Objects to Method of Gathering Proxies.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 21.—State Superintendent of Insurance Vandiver to-night made public a letter he sent to-day to the general solicitor of the New York Life Insurance Company. He charges that the action of the company in allowing its agents to solicit proxies for use in the election of the Board of Trustees is an act of bad faith.

"The printed form of proxy which policy holders are asked to sign," he says, "is in the name of John Claflin, O. S. Straus, and C. H. Mackay, all three members of the Board of Trustees, under whose management or lack of management the gross extravagance, graft, and other forms of illegal disbursements grew to scandalous proportions. Now they ask policy holders to give them proxies to reelect themselves.

"It may not be in my power to prevent the consummation of this scheme, but I feel it my duty to protest against it and to let the policy holders of Missouri know that the theory of mutual control of the New York Life is a farce so long as the present methods are in vogue."

DRUGGED WHILE UNDER CAR.

Doctor Gives Dying Man an Opiate to Relieve His Suffering.

To relieve the dying agonies of Patrick Ryan of 316 Forty-second Street, Brooklyn, Dr. Baumgard of the Norwegian Hospital crawled beneath a Hamilton Avenue trolley car at Forty-third Street and Third Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, and administered an opiate to him.

When struck by the car Ryan was caught under the fender. Then he was dragged nearly half a block. After the opiate had been administered the crowd lifted the car with their hands and Ryan was pulled out. He died in five minutes after reaching the Norwegian Hospital.

FLORIDA—PIN[illegible]
Seaboard Air Line [illegible]
board Florida Limi[illegible]
quickest train. Office[illegible]

JOHN D. CRIMMINS ILL.

Has Gone to South Carolina in Search of Health.

John D. Crimmins is in South Carolina in search of health. Mr. Crimmins left the city about two weeks ago feeling that he needed a rest after a Winter of hard work, and the date of his return to the city is uncertain.

The fact that Mr. Crimmins was ill and out of town was made known last night at the first annual dinner of the Alumni Association of Public School No. 18 at Reisenweber's, Eighth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street. Mr. Crimmins is Vice President of the association, and sent this telegram from South Carolina:

"Cannot be with you to-night. Tell the boys I am with them in spirit."

Following the reading of the telegram, Ralph J. F. Gerstle addressed the diners, saying that ill-health kept Mr. Crimmins away.

ARMSTRONG REPORT MONDAY.

That Is the Most Recent Story About Its Presentation.

A report was current among the insurance companies yesterday afternoon that the Armstrong Committee's report to the Legislature was to be presented on Monday night. It was said that the committee had been unable to complete its work this week and that the additional time would be necessary. Senator Armstrong, Chairman of the committee, has issued a general refusal to be interviewed on this subject by anybody, saying that as soon as the committee knew when the report would be presented, it would issue a statement through the news agencies.

Senator Armstrong, and Charles E. Hughes and Matthew C. Fleming, counsel for the committee, are still at work at Mr. Hughes's house preparing the final draft of the report.

AN ANTI-MANSFIELD UNION.

Stage Managers and Hands Organize to Suppress Actor.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 21.—The stage managers and stage hands of America have organized to suppress Richard Mansfield. Thomas Madigan, an opera house employe, is founder of the organization.

"For sixteen years we have swallowed that fellow's insults," said Stage Manager Richardson, Wednesday, "and why? For the sake of the house managers. But we have stood him as long as we can or will."

CLOTHIER MARRIED IN BED.

Weds Miss Anita Porter Despite Broken Bone.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—Miss Anita Porter, daughter of ex-Judge William W. Porter, was married to-day to William J. Clothier, the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac H. Clothier, at Ballytore, the Clothier country place, near Wynnewood. Mr. Clothier broke his pelvic bone while taking a fence with one of his jumpers two weeks ago.

The ceremony was performed in the bridegroom's bedroom by the Rev. Dr. Charles Wood. There were only four witnesses, Mr. and Mrs. Porter and Mr. and Mrs. Clothier. Other relatives later congratulated the bride and bridegroom, and attended a breakfast.

Mr. Clothier was unable to leave his bed, but Miss Porter was arrayed in all the wedding finery of a bride.

SPECIAL TRAIN, 45 CENTS.

Gov. Hanley Refuses to Allow Railway to Carry Him for Nothing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Ind., Feb. 21.—Gov. Hanley and a party to-day inspected the proposed sites for the State epileptic village near Loogootee and near Shoals. The Governor and his party left Washington this morning on a special train run by the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway, without cost to the Governor's party.

Upon being informed of the railway company's generosity Mr. Hanley remarked that he made it a rule never to accept such courtesies from railroad companies, and just before the train left the city he entered the station and paid 45 cents for a ticket.

The other members of the party were not so particular.

LONG IN JAIL FOR A CENT.

Man Who Robbed a Mail Carrier Freed After Twelve Years.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Feb. 21.—Ellsworth De France, who robbed a mail carrier in Nebraska twelve years ago and got only one cent, has just been released after serving twelve years in the Sioux Falls Penitentiary. He was sentenced under a Federal statute calling for a life term for a holdup of mail carriers.

De France was eighteen years old when he entered prison. President McKinley commuted his sentence to fifteen years and good behavior reduced it three years.

MOTHER DEAD, BABY DYING.

Both Poisoned with Wood Alcohol—Yonkers Police Investigating.

The Yonkers police are investigating the death of Mrs. Anna Lucas, who was found dead in bed at her home, 106 Riverdale Avenue, early yesterday morning, by her 12-year-old daughter. A bottle of wood alcohol was found by the side of the dead woman. Mrs. Lucas's two-year-old son is dying of wood alcohol poisoning at St. John's Hospital, where he was taken this morning. The child was taken very ill last night, and Dr. Gibson prescribed for it.

The police have not found where the alcohol was bought.

TROLLEY TOSSED, BUT COOL.

"You're Making an Awful Fuss," Said Seven-Year-Old After the Accident.

Seven-year-old Paul Rowland of 77 Gray Street was tossed by a trolley car in Jersey City yesterday. When he recovered consciousness he said to the physician attending him:

"You're making an awful fuss over a little thing."

He escaped with two scalp wounds.

John D. Rockefeller's Mail Found.

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 21.—That John D. Rockefeller, whose whereabouts have caused considerable speculation, may reach this port soon is indicated by the fact that letters are arriving here for him. A considerable amount of mail addressed to him has already accumulated at the local post office.

[illegible]yvesant Fish's article in the March [illegible] 25 cents at news stands.—Adv.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL WRESTED FROM FISH

Harriman-Standard Oil Interests Sure They've Got Control.

MUTUAL FACTIONS LINING UP

Vanderbilt Won't Fight Fish—McCurdys Declare Others Got More Than They.

The Harriman-Standard Oil interests in the Illinois Central Railroad came out openly yesterday in a campaign to force Stuyvesant Fish out of the Presidency of that company, whose control they claim both through a majority of the capital stock and a majority of the Board of Directors.

A conference was held early in the day in the Mutual Life Building by Edward H. Harriman, Thomas F. Ryan, and Charles A. Peabody. The situation was discussed in detail, and Mr. Ryan was urged to take part in the attack upon Mr. Fish. This it is understood he refused absolutely to do.

Although neither George F. Baker nor H. H. Rogers is understood to have participated in yesterday's conference, the belief is that they were quite aware of its purposes and in sympathy with them. Mr. Harriman, it is said, figured up for the conferees that he owned, together with his bankers, some 20 per cent. of the capital stock of the Illinois Central Railroad, and that his holdings, together with those represented by Mr. Peabody on behalf of the Astor estate, which Mr. Peabody represents in this country, and other estates, with the holdings of Mr. Rogers on behalf of the Standard Oil party, gave them control of the Illinois Central stock. It was also asserted that the majority of the Illinois Central board was with them in the matter, and that issues which had been raised in the board, aside from the Mutual Life Insurance Company situation, would be used as a means of compelling Mr. Fish's resignation at an early date, and if necessary without waiting for a meeting.

Planned Long Ago to Oust Fish.

If the attempt to oust Mr. Fish from the Illinois Central Presidency is successful, it will be the fruition of plans which have been under way for a long time. Before the investigation of the Mutual Life Insurance Company started, and indeed before the insurance controversy was under way, Illinois Central stock had been accumulated in quarters hostile to the management, and the recent advance in price was availed of as a means of getting the small stockholders of the company to part with their holdings. There were many of such stockholders; in fact, it has been a tradition of Wall Street that the Illinois Central had more small stockholders than any other railroad of its size in the country. This distribution of the stock has been distinctly encouraged by the management, the idea being that the road should be operated for its stockholders and not for any financial party. So far was the policy carried, in fact, that more than a dozen years ago Norman B. Ream and another Director were forced out of the board because they represented individual blocks of stock.

The Railway Securities Company, which has figured more or less in all accounts of Illinois Central affairs for the last three or four years, has been used as a means of weakening Mr. Fish's position in his company. Of the Railway Securities stock, Mr. Fish originally owned a third and Mr. Harriman a third, while the rest was scattered, but a sufficient amount of the outstanding balance had been accumulated by interests hostile to Mr. Fish to throw the control of the Railway Securities Company holdings wherever Mr. Harriman desires to have it. The $9,000,000 of Illinois Central stock deposited in the Railway Securities Company cannot be taken out without the consent of the majority of the stockholders of the latter concern, inasmuch as it is beneath an issue of collateral trust bonds which have to be retired before the stock can be released.

In addition to this $9,000,000 of Illinois Central stock it is understood that some $14,000,000 has been accumulated by Mr. Harriman and his friends through purchases running over a year or more. How much was held in the Astor estate and how much by Mr. Rogers on behalf of the Standard Oil interests had not been known until the party antagonistic to Mr. Fish made its claim for the control of the company after yesterday's conference. There was a meeting of the Directors of the Illinois Central yesterday, but no action on the pending question was taken.

Illinois Central and U. P.

Financial men do not believe that any attempt will be made immediately to merge the Illinois Central with any other railroad, if the Harriman-Rogers interests are successful in putting Mr. Fish out. The measure of success which they will enjoy is expected to depend largely on the attitude of such small stockholders of the Illinois Central as have not been shaken out of their holdings in the market advances of the last six months. It has, however, been a foregone conclusion that if the Illinois Central could be gathered in it would fit in naturally with the Union Pacific, of which Mr. Harriman is the nominal head, giving that system its much-desired outlet to the Gulf. Since last Spring it has been generally accepted in the financial district that Mr. Harriman was in effect no more than the chief operating man for the Standard Oil railroad interests.

Ever since the appointment of the Mutual Life's investigating committee last Fall the railroad fight and the controversy in the Mutual Life have been pretty much mixed up together. The appointment of Mr. Fish on the Truesdale Committee was first opposed by the element in the board headed by Henry H. Rogers and George F. Baker. Then this opposition was withdrawn. Some of it se who were following the matter said this was done to embroil Mr. Fish with Directors of his own road who are also Trustees of the Mutual Life in such a way as to

weaken him appreciably in the railroad struggle.

John W. Auchincloss, a member of the Truesdale Committee; Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Charles A. Peabody, now President of the Mutual, are all Illinois Central Directors as well as Mutual Life Trustees. Mr. Peabody is also a Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, and his law partner is Fisher A. Baker, brother of George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank. In addition Mr. Peabody is counsel for the estate of Hamilton Fish, Stuyvesant Fish's father, and it was primarily through this connection, according to men who have known Wall Street for twenty years, that he became a factor in the railroad world. Mr. Fish was instrumental in establishing his connections with the Astor estate, for which Mr. Peabody has since been counsel, and it was Mr. Fish who took both Mr. Peabody and E. H. Harriman into the board of the Illinois Central Railroad a score of years ago.

Fish Welcomed an Inquiry.

Mr. Peabody was a likely candidate for the Presidency of the Mutual Life when the Rogers-Baker party in the board started to reorganize the company, as their opponents declare, "with the lid on," or before the Truesdale Committee had a chance to make a real investigation. What has happened since that time has been told in THE TIMES from day to day up to the resignation of Mr. Fish from the Truesdale Committee last Thursday. It now develops that immediately after that meeting Mr. Peabody took steps to demand of Mr. Fish an investigation of the latter's relations with the Illinois Central Railroad, and that Mr. Fish's reply was that Mr. Peabody or any other Director or any stockholder was welcome to make any kind of an investigation that he desired.

President Peabody talked with the reporters on Monday, and one of them asked him if he had discovered why Mr. Fish resigned from the Truesdale Committee. He answered it by asking the inquirer if he had ever heard the story of the two little boys who refused to play with another little boy because the other little boy wouldn't play their way. The occurrence to which it was supposed this story referred was Mr. Fish's endeavor at the meeting of the Truesdale Committee, at which he resigned, to have the requisition for information about the financial operations of the Mutual referred directly to the Trustees in accordance with Mr. Peabody's expressed wish. Mr. Truesdale and Mr. Auchincloss voted this down, whereupon Mr. Fish offered another resolution calling upon the President to furnish the information. This, also, was voted down, and Mr. Fish resigned as an investigator. His resignation was followed soon, it was learned yesterday, by the resignation of the counsel for the investigating committee, Judge Dill, Joseph H. Choate, ex-Judge Herrick, and Bainbridge Colby.

Since the facts connected with Mr. Fish's resignation have been known, a demand has been made upon President Peabody to call a special meeting of the Trustees of the Mutual that the questions involved in Mr. Fish's resignation might be threshed out. This came, it is understood, from certain Trustees who believed that things had gone on as they were going about long enough. Mr. Peabody, however, refused to call the meeting.

Fish to Leave the Mutual?

As the result of this refusal several members of the board have heard that Mr. Fish would resign soon as a Trustee of the Mutual. Some of them went to him, accordingly, and offered him their support in any fight which he might be willing to make within the board itself. One in particular took the position that the refusal of the Truesdale Committee when Mr. Fish left it to submit to the individual members of the board the requisition of Dec. 26 that President Peabody turned down placed the entire board under suspicion.

The vacancy on the Truesdale Committee left by Mr. Fish's withdrawal has been offered to Cornelius Vanderbilt, one of the youngest Trustees of the Mutual Life. In some banking houses it was declared yesterday that this was a move to alienate Mr. Vanderbilt from Mr. Fish in the Illinois Central board. Mr. Vanderbilt, however, declined the appointment to the Truesdale Committee, and, it is understood, stated his reasons very plainly.

Meanwhile there is no lack of activity among the various defendants in the so-called McCurdy and Raymond suits, which the new Mutual management has started, and it is taken for granted now that the stiffest kind of a fight will be put up in all these actions. Indeed, it has been learned that soon after the appointment of the Truesdale Committee Richard A. McCurdy, then President of the Mutual, went to the committee and declared that the entire housecleaning move had been engineered, as a means of drawing him and his family out of the company, by men who had profited through their conection with the Mutual Life many times more than the McCurdys had ever profited. Mr. McCurdy is said to have represented to the Truesdale Committee that for every dollar that he or any member of his family got from the Mutual Life through salaries, commissions, or special arrangements, members of the "inner circle" got $2 through syndicate participations and the like. It is not believed that the method of bringing the suits at this time will serve to mollify Mr. McCurdy.

It is learned, however, that Julien T. Davies, who received an appointment as General Solicitor of the Mutual from Mr. McCurdy as the last official act of the ex-President, and is now representing the company in the suits against his former confidant, has been trying to bring about a compromise with attorneys for all the defendants. The interview which John S. Wise gave out on Tuesday declared that negotiations on this point have extended over some months, and it is now learned that Mr. Davis's efforts on this line were not stopped until certain of the counsel informed him that they preferred to advise their clients themselves.

Tells of Mutual Vouchers.

A discharged employe of the Mutual has turned up in the last few days and has told certain of the lawyers who are interested in making a thorough investigation of the affairs of that company that he was sent away by the company while the investigation by the Armstrong Committee was on lest he be called to explain vouchers which he signed for the supply department. Testimony taken before the committee shows that many vouchers were signed by the name of this employe. According to the story he told yesterday he had particularly to do with the supplies ordered through the supply department for officers of the Mutual Life and members of its inner circle of Trustees. Several of the officers, including one who is high in the present administration, had, according to information which has come to some of the Mutual investigators, an arrangement whereby the telephone service in their country houses was paid for by the company.

It was learned yesterday that the campaign contributions made by the Mutual Life at different times will be included in the suits brought against ex-President McCurdy. President Peabody was asked why, if the contracts with Mr. McCurdy and Mr. Thébaud were invalid, the other contracts with general agents made on Mr. McCurdy's authority were not similarly invalid. He said he didn't know.

Mr. Peabody has received the opinion of Joseph H. Choate on which the proposed suits against the McCurdys and Messrs. Thébaud and Raymond are based, but will not give it out. Treasurer Cromwell was asked yesterday if he remembered having received rebates on his own policies of insurance taken through the Metropolitan agency. He said:

"Years ago it was a custom for every one to get the amount of his first premium on his insurance in the company; but, mind you, there were no renewals. Now, of course, I am a business man, and when I go out to buy a hat if I can buy it for $4 I don't expect to have to pay $6 for it. These men who are saying these things about us must be very narrow minded."

The Newspaper Publishers' Session.

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association continued its annual meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. Charles W. Knapp of The St. Louis Republic, spoke on "The Proposition of Keeping Costs." He said that there should be a system in every office by which the exact cost of each department could be readily ascertained at frequent intervals. The annual banquet will be spread to-night.

STRIKE, SAYS MITCHELL, BUT NOT AT ALL MINES

Ryan Resolution Ignored, Districts to Sign Separately.

DOLAN PUT OUT OF OFFICE

Triumvirate Named to Direct Affairs Pending Election—Anthracite Agreement Is Predicted.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 21.—John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers, made it clear here this afternoon that, while he believed there would be a coal strike on April 1, it would not be the National walk-out of 550,000 men of which he talked to the operators at the Indianapolis scale meeting. The Ryan resolution, binding all the mine districts to act together, is to be disregarded by the National officers.

Mitchell's urgent business here was his quarrel with Patrick Dolan, President of District 5, United Mine Workers. He arrived at 9 o'clock this morning, and went to the Hotel Henry, where he held conferences with men from Dolan's union until 4 o'clock. Then he gave out a statement declaring Dolan out of office and appointing a triumvirate to control affairs pending a new election. The statement follows:

The district convention having removed from office the President, Secretary, Vice President, and Executive Board of the District, the National Organization recognizes the power of the convention to make these removals. So far as the National organization is concerned, Mr. Dolan is not President of District No. 5. Pending an election of their successors, I have appointed a committee of three to take charge of the organization work in the district. These men are Thomas Haggerty of District No. 2, William Limle of No. 5, and Joseph Sharp of No. 13. Secretary Dodds will continue to act until his successor is elected.

"As far as I know now there will be a strike on April 1," was the way Mitchell answered inquiry on that subject.

"Will it be National?" he was asked.

"I did not say that."

"How can it be otherwise with the Ryan resolution in force? How can you settle for one district without settling with all?"

"The National officers have the right to interpret the laws of the organization," said Mr. Mitchell.

"What districts do you expect to effect a settlement for?"

"I will not answer that question. The anthracite scale is in a fair way for settlement and that of the Southwest. That is all I care to say on that subject."

"If you settle for the anthracite men and leave the soft-coal miners in the air to fight for their scales, do you not think it will make serious trouble in the organization?"

Mitchell would not make any reply to this nor to any of the dozen or more asked in the next few minutes. He was joined here by National Secretary W. B. Wilson, who had come from Indianapolis.

The men of this district have voted for an advance of 12½ cents, but rather than go on strike and lose what they have, particularly if they are not to be supported by all the other districts, they would prefer to work on the present scale.

Many of the locals are in sympathy with Dolan, and will refuse to recognize the appointed heads of the district. The appointees will make demand to-morrow for the books and property of the district. Dolan will refuse to give them up and refuse to allow them use of the present headquarters.

Mitchell left for New York late to-night. Dolan on being informed of the move by Mitchell, said that he would continue to do business as the legally elected head of the district.

Before boarding his train at 10:15 o'clock Mitchell said:

"A strike in the bituminous fields is inevitable."

Francis Robbins, Chairman of the Executive Board of the Pittsburg Coal Company, left on the same train.

JERSEY'S EQUAL TAX LAW.

First Measure of Its Kind Passes the Assembly.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Feb. 21.—Before the House closed its week's work late this afternoon the first important move was made for equal taxation in the State by passing the administration measure, which provides for the taxation of the main system and franchise of railroads at the average tax rate of the municipalities through which this property runs, and this raises the amount of moneys received from railroads in taxation from $1,200,000 to $5,000,000 a year.

Under the present law, the railroads pay on the valuation set by the State Board of Assessors on a tax rate of 50 cents per $100. Under the bill which passed the House to-day, they will pay on the valuation set on property by the State Board of Assessors, about $2 a hundred-dollar rate.

When the measure was reported from committee several amendments were offered to provide for the distribution of the large sums to be derived from this taxation, but Leader Perkins, Union, persisted in his attitude that the people of New Jersey wanted to see an equal taxation measure passed first and then look calmly on the distribution of the increased revenue afterward.

When it was found that no amendment of distribution of moneys could pass, Republicans, Democrats, and Colbyites united in passing the first New Jersey equal taxation measure and the vote was 51 to 0.

The passage of this bill marks a turning point in the history of New Jersey. Drawn on the lines of the present law, which has been declared Constitutional by the highest court in the State, the measure will not be fought by the railroads. There is no doubt about its passage by the Senate, for the power of public opinion and the administration are behind it.

INQUIRY OF STATES ENDED.

Perversion of New York Life Funds Said to be Shown.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 21.—After an investigation for five months the State Insurance Commissioners named to investigate the New York Life Insurance Company completed their work in this city to-day. They signed a sixty-page typewritten report which will be given out Friday.

The Commissioners are: Henry R. Prewitt, Kentucky; Zeno M. Host, Wisconsin; J. L. Pierce, Nebraska; Robert E. Folk, Tennessee, and Thomas O. O'Brien, Minnesota. Their report goes into every financial move made by the company in the last ten years and the financial activities of the officers.

One portion of the report deals with alleged perversion of the funds of the company. This is particularly emphasized in the case of a relative of one of the late officers, who, acting as attorney, received $35,000 in settlement of a death loss, and later got the sum over again. There are said to be numerous similar cases.

DEAD WOMAN ON TRACKS.

May Have Fallen from Central Train Near Ossining.

OSSINING, Feb. 21.—The decapitated body of a woman, who, it is thought, fell from a train passing this station during the night, was found on the New York Central Railroad tracks about 500 feet below the station this morning. Coroner John F. Sellick of Peekskill took charge of the body, and it was removed to the morgue for identification.

The dead woman was about five feet six inches in height, weighed about 150 pounds and was probably thirty-five years old. She was dressed in a gray skirt and waist. She wore two rings, one of pearls and the other of diamonds and sapphires. All of her upper teeth excepting two were gold crowned. The fact that she had no coat or gloves leads to the theory that she fell from a train.

$10,000 MORE FOR JAPANESE.

Dr. Klopsch Sends Another Check—Appeal to Japanese in America.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The State Department has received a telegram from Dr. Klopsch of The Christian Herald, New York, stating that, upon information received to the effect that the famine conditions in Japan are very much more serious and distressing than was at first supposed, he has forwarded a check for $10,000, in addition to a similar amount already contributed, for the relief of the sufferers.

The money has been made immediately available to the order of the Red Cross.

William Chauncy Langdon, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the New York State branch of the American National Red Cross, has received a letter from Eki Hioki, Japanese Chargé d'Affaires, conveying a message from the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs to the effect that the Japanese Red Cross will receive and distribute relief funds forwarded through the American Red Cross. Contributions may be sent to Jacob H. Schiff at 500 Fifth Avenue.

Prominent Japanese in this city have sent an appeal to fellow-countrymen throughout the United States for aid for the starving people in Miyagi, Iwate, and Kukushima Prefectures. It is stated that of the 3,000,000 people in these districts, nearly 1,000,000 are on the verge of starvation, and a great many are barely subsisting on the bark of trees and the roots of shrubs. The money is to be sent through the Consul General in New York to the Home Minister in Tokio. All contributions from persons of any nationality will be gladly received.

DR. FULDA'S READING.

The German Litterateur Finds America Another Fatherland.

Dr. Ludwig Fulda, the eminent German poet, novelist, and dramatist, who has come to this country to give a series of lectures and readings from his works, made his first appearance at the Waldorf-Astoria last night before an enthusiastic audience composed mainly of German-Americans. The reading was given under the auspices of the Germanistic Society of America. The grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria was crowded.

President Butler of Columbia presented Dr. Fulda and referred to the close bonds between America and Germany.

Before Dr. Fulda began, the German Liederkranz Choir sang a "Greeting to Fulda," which had been specially written and set to music in honor of his coming. While it was being sung the eminent German writer sat in his chair with a look of embarassment.

He is a man of middle age. He is of spare build, with keen, intellectual features, and a small dark mustache—a face of a Gallic cast rather than a Teutonic. His mannerisms also recall Paris rather than the German capital, and his writings as well have a touch that critics have pronounced truly Gallic. Before he read anything he thanked his hearers, adding:

"I do not feel as a stranger in a strange land to-night. I feel only that I have reached another shore of the fatherland. It can be said in truth that our common culture has bridged the mighty water that intervenes between the Old World and the New. You have something to learn from us. We have much to learn from you, for in a sense you have created a new culture. I ought to take a good deal back with me when I return.

"In the past imperialism created difference and strife. The imperialism of intellect unites. In the domain of the ideal all nations can work together for peaceful victories more glorious than those of war."

The first reading was from the one-act drama, "Die Zeche," which, freely translated, would be "Footing the Bill." He followed this with the reading of some of his lyrics.

There was some more singing by the Liederkranz, and then Dr. Fulda held a reception. He will remain in this country for several weeks. On Saturday evening he will attend the first production of his latest play, "Masquerade," at the Irving Place Theatre.

BOYS' WIRELESS SYSTEM.

Newport Lads Set Up Plant Capable of Rivaling the Navy's.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 21.—Commander Gleaves, U. S. N., Inspector in charge of the torpedo station, having been advised that some young lads in Newport had built wireless plants, made an investigation of the matter, and, finding the outfits of two of the boys ingenious, forwarded a report to the Bureau of Equipment at Washington for its information. Commander Gleaves says that his report is in no manner intended to be construed as a complaint against the studious schoolboys for interfering with the big Government plant.

The wireless amateurs are Charles Fielding and S. E. Westall, Jr. Commander Gleaves finds that while they have the power at their command to interfere they have shown a disposition to be careful and not work their apparatus while the Government plant is operating. That the boys should be able to build plants of sufficient force to interfere with the big plant surprised him. He got a description and drawing of apparatus from one of them, which he appended to his report. He has also made it possible for several of the boys to visit the Government plant, and thereby gain instruction from observations.

TRAIN LATE, NEGRO SAVED.

Clerk Caught Gov. Stokes Just in Time to Have Johnson Reprieved.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Feb. 21.—Through the ten-minute tardiness of a train passing southward through Trenton this morning the life of Rufus Johnson, the negro who was to have been hanged here to-day for the murder of Miss Florence Allinson at Moorestown, Jan. 18 last, has been spared, for the present, at least.

Gov. Stokes on the strength of a confession by George Small, another negro, that it was he and not Johnson who had committed the crime, signed a reprieve for Johnson for thirty days. The Governor was waiting at the Clinton Street station at Trenton for a train to Jamestown, Va., and just as the train was pulling in a clerk in an automobile rushed to him and told him the circumstances in the case. He signed the reprieve at once. Had the train been on time the Governor would have been gone before the clerk arrived.

Small's confession, while not entirely absolving Johnson, fixes the actual deed of murder upon himself. According to his story, he and Johnson were in the barn at the Strawbridge farm, when Miss Allinson entered. Johnson left to rob the house, and while he was away Small committed the murder.

Hargous Estate $779,382.

The appraisement of the estate of Robert Hargous, which was filed yesterday, shows that he left $779,382 in personal property. Mr. Hargous, who was well known socially in New York, died Nov. 25 last. His three sisters—Sallie Hargous Kane, Anita H. De Forest, and Nina Appleton—will each receive $247,460 from the estate. Three nephews—Duncan, Robert, and Girard Elliott—will share in the estate to the extent of $8,178.

$40,000 Burned Up in Front Street.

Fire in the wholesale liquor store of Marshuet & Co., at 143 Front Street, did $40,000 damage last night. Chief Croker directed the attention of the firemen to a number of high-pressure tanks in the basement, and a dangerous explosion was averted.

MORE CANAL CRITICISMS FROM POULTNEY BIGELOW

Says the Administration Lacks Knowledge of Conditions.

TELLS OF ISTHMIAN GRAFT

Says Taft Would Have Learned More About Panama If He'd Spent Less Time at Dances.

Stating that the Administration at Washington was in earnest, but charging it with a lack of practical knowledge of conditions on the Isthmus, Poultney Bigelow, whose recent criticisms caused a Senatorial committee investigation, talked again last night at the National Arts Club, in West Thirty-fourth Street, on the Panama Canal.

Mr. Bigelow began his talk with a tribute to President Roosevelt. "He is a brave man," he said, "and has courage, even to the point of recklessness. And of dear old Bill Taft we can say almost the same thing. He is bubbling and fizzling with enthusiasm, and is an optimist, just as I knew him to be in college. He takes up things now just as he did then, with great zeal, but he makes mistakes. One of them was when I came back from visiting a swamp in Panama and he insisted that that bit of plague water was a bottle of eau de cologne.

"Another mistake I think he made was when he criticised Mr. Wallace for resigning his office as engineer. The criticisms were made in a spirit of impatience, and they were undignified as coming from the gentleman who was then, I believe, governing the whole of our empire.

"The eyes of the world are upon us in building this canal. Foreign peoples would be only too glad to see us make mistakes, for the world is ever ready to criticise. But there is no reason why we should suffer discomfiture. It is simply a business proposition, and we ought to go about it in the proper manner. A sort of hand-to-mouth way of doing business will not succeed. We are in the position of a man much the worse for wear whom I met one night in a European city. He was clinging to a lamppost. When I got to him he muttered:

"'Fren,' do me favor and help 'um to nex' lamppost.'

"We have reached two lampposts in the course of our work; that is, we have spent two years and a lot of money. With some of that money we have built sewers, but as sanitary agents they are useless. They are too small to carry off the refuse and water during the torrential season and too large for duty in the dry season. Therefore they're no good at any time.

"And another criticism which may be offered is that too many men are managing affairs on the Isthmus. None of you would go to sea if you found that there were five Captains on the bridge of your ship. It would be a dangerous proposition and you wouldn't accept it. And I say that while criticism may be objectionable, it is of the utmost importance to Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft that the people and the newspapers should discuss the subject so that the 'dirt shall fly' really.

"I believe that the indomitable American spirit will see that the canal is built in a proper way. Let us have nothing like the man and woman in Kentucky who went to the parson to get married.

"'It'll cost you $5,' said the preacher.

"'But I only have $2,' said the prospective husband. 'Can't you marry us $2 worth?'

"I believe that nothing should be done which has not been referred to a committee of the best engineers—political considerations to be eliminated entirely. Mr. Roosevelt knows every thing about everything else, but the idea that he is to be considered as an engineer is absurd. There are Tafters and there are grafters surrounding the Panama project, and Taft is a man who knows nothing whatever about the graft. A man like Taft, who is so bubbling with enthusiasm, can be deceived and humbugged much more easily than a man more close and suspicious. There are conditions at Panama which if brought within the eyesight of Washington would evoke severe reprimands.

"The sanitary experts there tell us that there is no yellow fever in Panama. That may be so, but there is other disease, and what difference does it make, after all, if the fever is yellow, blue, or green, so long as it does its work? When I get into my coffin I won't care what the label on it is. And to say that yellow fever has been exterminated means nothing if other diseases are to prevail. I went to the Panama swamp, which I have previously described, and saw the real conditions. I discovered that Mr. Taft had not been there, and that Mr. Magoon had not been dragged there, although an effort had been made to get him on the scene. Probably Mr. Taft would have learned more if instead of spending his three evenings at dances he had gone to this swamp and seen the negroes suffering."

Mr. Bigelow said he had visited about 100 huts near the swamp and had interrogated at least 100 inhabitants. He said that the hospitals did not offer them proper treatment in many cases, simply dosing them with quinine when afflicted with fever and sending them on their way.

Mr. Bigelow referred to a new form of graft sprung up on the Isthmus.

"I can't prove it, of course, but it nevertheless exists. Sanitary Inspectors go to the negro shacks and 'inspect' rainwater, which has been collected to be used as drinking water during the dry season. They discover that it holds microbes and declare that it must be emptied from the barrels. It is the only drinking water the negro has and, rather than lose it, the owner pays."

TROLLEY HIT A HORSE CAR

With Disastrous Results to the Latter—Driver and Passenger Hurt.

A lowly horse car, all a-jingle, had the presumption early last night to try to cross Twenty-eighth Street in front of a south-bound Fourth Avenue trolley car. The trolley hit the jingler amidships.

The horses attached to the little cross-town car broke loose and ran down the street a block, when they were stopped by Policeman John Pierce. He went back to the overturned jingler.

Its driver, Michael Cast of 507 West Twenty-eighth Street, had received several gashes on his head and body. Frank Kelly, the conductor, of 423 Mott Street, Jersey City, was bruised considerably about the body. James Burke, a passenger, of 443 West Forty-ninth Street, received contusions of the leg. No one in the trolley car was hurt.

Dr. Bunker from Bellevue Hospital dressed the wounds of the injured. He took Cast to the hospital, thinking that his skull had been fractured.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

12:20 A. M.—40 Allen Street; Louis Lanken; damage, $1,000.

1:25 A. M.—465-467 West Broadway; Sanderson & Wright; damage, $25.

4:30 A. M.—128 Clinton Street; Fidelholz & Cohen; damage, $100.

9:25 A. M.—354 Broadway; McCabe & Son; damage slight.

11:15 A. M.—118 Orchard Street; Morris Burgman; damage, $50.

11:50 A. M.—101-103 West Fifty-eighth Street; owner unknown; damage, $1,000.

12:16 P. M.—64 Cannon Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

12:30 P. M.—71 Goerck Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

1:10 P. M.—2,343 Old Broadway; George Schmidt; damage trifling.

2:30 P. M.—344 West Forty-eighth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

4:40 P. M.—143 Front Street; A. G. Marchuetz; damage, $50,000.

4:56 P. M.—148 Ludlow Street; owner unknown; damage, $30.

5:15 P. M.—181 Clinton Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

5:25 P. M.—308 West Fifty-second Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

6:35 P. M.—84 East 107th Street; Samuel Strum; damage, $10.

8:10 P. M.—50 West Twenty-fourth Street; Mrs. A. Harrell; damage, $15.

9 P. M.—2,696 Third Avenue; Harry Marx; damage slight.

9:25 P. M.—348 East 160th Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

IVINS ATTACKS QUIGG.

Calls Him Lobbyist, Wrecker, and Party Destroyer.

Before a largely attended meeting of Brooklyn men, called by Borough President Coler in the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, last night, to favor the passage of the Elsberg Rapid Transit bill, William M. Ivins, the chief speaker, swung his flail indiscriminately on Mayor McClellan, the Rapid Transit Commission, August Belmont, Thomas F. Ryan, and Lemuel E. Quigg. He declared that Mr. Quigg "had done more to disintegrate and bring the Republican Party into disrepute than any other man," and characterized him as the Albany lobbyist and tool for the Belmont-Ryan syndicate.

Borough President Coler said that, having sat with the members of the Rapid Transit Commission for four years, he was forced to believe that they were "as honest a group of Egyptian mummies" as he ever saw. The other speakers were ex-Senator John Ford and Controller Herman A. Metz.

Resolutions indorsing the Elsberg bill were passed.

Mr. Ivins said in beginning that he wanted to revert to something he had said on Tuesday night and which had been commented on by the newspapers.

"I said that it might be very profitable to find out where Mr. Jerome received the $100,000 he used in the campaign and what he did with it. We want to know, not so much what he did with it, as where he got it. It might be also useful to discover the sources of the campaign funds obtained by Mayor McClellan or by Tammany Hall in his behalf. I know that a large part of that campaign fund came from Wall Street and constitutes a moral or immoral mortgage on the City Hall. If we knew more of the amounts given by Mr. Ryan or Mr. Belmont we would know better just what help the people would get from the City Hall in this railroad controversy."

After describing the Rapid Transit Act as he saw it and the makeup of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, Mr. Ivins said:

"It is now demonstrated that the most valuable franchise in the world is a franchise to construct and operate subways in the City of New York.

"It is within the power of the Mayor and of the Rapid Transit Board to tell us of the wrong to the city with which the merger is fraught. We have not heard a word from one of the Rapid Transit Commissioners, and not even the squeal of a domestic mouse is heard in the City Hall."

Mr. Ivins then said that Mr. Quigg is the representative in Albany of the corporate interests of the city. He said the Wall Street interests in both parties had combined for the election of Mayor McClellan.

"They've got his election and have him in the City Hall. If he was a big man he would make a big tool, but a darning needle cannot do the work of an axe."

MORE DENIAL BY GARFIELD.

Contradicts Edward Swift and Others on the Witness Stand.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—James R. Garfield, Commissioner of Corporations, resumed the stand in the packers' case to-day. District Attorney Morrison questioned him.

Q.—Did Edward Swift say in the presence of Charles H. Swift that you had said in previous conversations that all the information he gave would be regarded as confidential? A.—He did not.

Q.—Did he say that you had said that none of the information would be used to harm Swift & Co.? A.—He did not.

Q.—Did you say anything to Jesse P. Lyman about your power to compel the production of books and papers? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you say to Mr. Lyman that all information would be confidential and would not be used to injure the packers? A.—I did not.

He also denied other similar statements made by witnesses for the packers.

"Did you ever issue, or cause to be issued, in this case any subpoenaes for any person?" asked Mr. Morrison.

The attorney for the packers objected to the question, but the court allowed the witness to answer, and he said that he had not.

Mr. Garfield was on the stand all afternoon identifying various letters that passed between him and his agents.

DAYLIGHT THEFT IN PARK.

Woman Choked and Then Robbed—Harlem Crowd Catches the Man.

Mrs. Harold Pryor of 415 West 118th Street was held up by a young man yesterday morning and robbed of her gold purse, containing a small sum of money, in Morningside Park. The thief choked her before he snatched her purse. Several men who were near went to Mrs. Pryor's rescue. There was a plain clothes policeman near by and he joined in the chase after the thief, who was captured before he could get out of the park. The purse, with its contents intact, was recovered.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Pryor appeared in the Harlem Court when the thief was arraigned. Magistrate Steinert said he thought the prisoner was insane and held him in $500 bail for trial. The man gave his name as John Welsbecker.

HELD ON PERJURY CHARGE.

Justice Kelly Acts Against Plaintiff in a Sewer Damage Suit.

A plaintiff in one of the many sewer damage suits now being tried in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, was held by Justice Kelly yesterday on a charge of perjury. The attorney in the suit was William O. Miles.

The man committed was Herman C. Heuer, who demanded $540 damages against the city. He produced a statement of his claim, written on two pages of paper. This included a list of the articles said to have been destroyed in his flooded cellar. In answer to questions put to him by Mr. Miles, he said that he had written it himself, but later, when cross-examined by Assistant Corporation Counsel D. D. Whitney, it developed that he could neither read nor write English. He tried to explain that the list was made by his daughter.

HIPPODROME LIONS OFF.

Also a Few Left-Over Ponies and Elephants Bound for Chicago.

More elephants, a few ponies, and Claire Heliot's lions, which had to be left behind after all when "A Yankee Circus on Mars" started out for Chicago on Sunday night, began their pilgrimage to the West last evening. They were all as good as if they had been trained for the occasion.

There was only one mishap in getting aboard. In walking up the plank leading to the car, Tom, the biggest elephant of the Powers troupe, broke through the wood and fell flat on the pavement. He trumpeted loudly, but was eventually calmed and safely housed in his compartment.

The animals' special train is due in Chicago early on Friday morning.

BABY PARTY IN BROOKLYN.

Mrs. R. L. Pierrepont Gives It—Some Guests in Long Baby Clothes.

Mrs. Robert Low Pierrepont of Columbia Heights gave a baby party last evening, and a number of New Yorkers went over the bridge to attend it. The men were garbed in short trousers and jackets. The women wore all sorts of odd short frocks suggestive of little girls. One or two enterprising guests even wore imitation swaddling clothes.

Eleventh Avenue Bill Advanced.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The Saxe-Stanley bill for removal of tracks in Eleventh Avenue, had its second reading to-day in the Assembly, and will come up to-morrow morning on third reading. There was no protest against its advanacement. Mr. Stanley has done a great deal of missionary work for his bill, and all its advocates are very confident that it will go through the House.

BALLADS OF SABRINA AS AMHERST MEN DINE

'96 Men Got the Magnum Prize and Rejoiced Thereat.

AMHERST AGAINST AMHERST

Gov. Utter Tells How It Feels to Fight for Office Against a Fellow-Alumnus.

Amherst's annual feast, held in the Waldorf-Astoria last night, broke all Amherst records in point of attendance. There were 234 alumni there. President Harris spoke, but this year he didn't say a word about "dress suits." The other speakers, though, didn't allow his famous remarks of last year to be forgotten.

The class of '96 got the prize for the largest delegation. There were seventeen '96 men present, and delighted cheers issued from their throats when they got the magnum of champagne. The class of 1903 was second, with thirteen.

William R. Mead, President of the Amherst Association of New York, acted as toastmaster, and Gov. Utter of Rhode Island, George B. Mallon, and the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton of Brooklyn were among the speakers.

Each class had a table to itself, with the numerals hung upon a miniature flagpole of steel. There was incessant cheering and singing. The even-numbered classes sang "All Hail, Sabrina, Dear," and the odd-numbered classes tried to drown them out. Sabrina is a statue, one ton in weight, which is handed down from one "even" class to the next. The "odd" classes have tried to get hold of her, but have never succeeded. It is said that Sabrina's resting place, between festivals, is in a safe deposit vault in New York City, but nobody can swear to this.

The "odd" classes grow envious whenever the marble is mentioned, hence the jeers that greeted the singing of the time-honored song. This is the way the chorus went:

All hail, Sabrina, dear,
The widow or each passing year;
Long may she ever be
The widow of posterity.

Not being able to get possession of the statue, some "odd" class took out its spite by inventing a parody on this song, and now the 'parody is as well known as the original. As soon as the class of '96 began tuning up, every "odd" class in the Astor Gallery tried to drown them out with this:

All hail, Sabrina, dear,
We'll fill you up with rotten beer,
Then you'll forever be
Emblem of inebriety.

Loudest of all were the cheers given when George Mallon congratulated Amherst on sticking to football.

"I was glad to see in the morning papers," said Mr. Mallon, "that Amherst had come out in favor of football, which reminds one of the old tale about the dog expert and the triplets. So if all the other sports have to be drowned, save football, I say.

"I stand here with palpitation of the stomach and with weak knees. I am the victim of an unscrupulous dinner committee. I was bunkoed into this, Mr. Chairman. Job Hedges told me once that all a man needed to make an after-dinner speech was vanity enough to think he could and physical courage enough to stand the consequences afterward. I had the vanity all right, but I was shy on the physical courage. A '91 man got me into this. I suppose he thought I was a graduate of the Chickering School of Oratory.

"Unfortunately I was not able to attend the Amherst dinner last year. I was sorry for it afterward, for I got eight letters, one or two from Williams men, offering to replenish my wardrobe for evening wear. I say to President Harris, when you want anything it pays to come to New York and advertise for it. This year you want a revolving chair for the observatory. I herewith pledge the class of '84 to give it to you.

"I was put down to respond to the toast, 'The Press,'" concluded Mr. Mallon, "so I'm going to say a word as to reform. Reform is in the air now. The only reform I have to suggest is as to the college course at Amherst. A number of college Presidents nowadays are tinkering with the length of the course of study and trying to make it shorter. We ought to compel every Amherst alumnus to go back to Amherst and stay three months every ten years. It would reinvigorate every one of us."

Gov. Utter told how it felt to run against another Amherst man and fraternity mate for Governor. His opponent in the last Rhode Island election was the then Gov. Garvin.

"We called each other all the pet names that politicians usually apply when speaking of one another," said Gov. Utter. "Then when we met, each of us said: 'How are you, brother?' But each of us was hunting for the other's fifth rib the while he said 'brother.'

"Three out of the five general officers of Rhode Island are Amherst men, and the Assistant Attorney General is another. It's got so that when a man runs for office there the first question is: 'Is he an Amherst man?' To be from Amherst is the most important requirement.

"I want to say how good it makes me feel to be here among you, and to tell you not to believe all the bad things you hear about Rhode Island. Everything you read in the newspapers—especially the ten-cent magazines—you musn't believe."

President Harris spoke of the wave of patriotism that was sweeping over the American colleges. It is the duty of educated men, he said, to take hold of the reins of government. They have been too prone to stand on the bank and tell how the Ship of State should be run, and yet never put a hand to the tiller or pull a rope. President Harris said, too, that there would be something wrong with the college that didn't want to excel in athletics.

Bandits Free Ranchman.

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 21.—Colonel Robert Hannigan, the ranchman of Deming, N. M., who was kidnapped by bandits near Silver City, N. M., was released last night. It was necessary to pay the bandits $2,000, as ransom.

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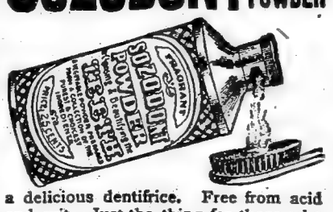

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A PATRICK WITNESS SURPRISES JEROME

Testimony Hints at League of Jones with Rice Heirs.

ALTERNATIVE FOR PATRICK

Recorder Goff Won't Make House Tell of Talk with Condemned Man Without Latter's Permission.

Miss Minnie Gaillard, one of the Texas witnesses imported by counsel for Albert T. Patrick in support of his motion for a new trial, gave an account on the witness stand yesterday of a conversation between Mayor Baldwin Rice of Houston, a nephew and heir of the late William Marsh Rice, and the valet Charles Jones, which she says she overheard on a street car in the Summer of 1904.

This conversation, if it could be substantiated, would appear to establish some kind of a connection between the Rice heirs and Jones to the detriment of Patrick, a state of affairs which is made to appear improbable by previous developments.

Mayor Rice is widely known not only in Houston but throughout the State. He stands high both socially and in the councils of the Democratic Party, and he has recently been mentioned as a likely candidate for Governor at the next election.

After pointing out these facts, Mr. Jerome called attention yesterday to the actual loss which the Rice heirs in Texas suffered by the upsetting of the Patrick will and the substitution of the instrument drawn in 1896. Almost every bequest to his heirs made by Rice in the earlier will was found to have been doubled in the will filed for probate by Patrick. And it has been openly asserted, and not disproved, that Patrick offered to divide the estate evenly between himself and the heirs if they would refrain from contesting the will.

Mr. Jerome also elicited from Miss Gaillard testimony about an affidavit signed by her at Houston and not forming part of the documents introduced by Mr. Olcott in support of his motion. This earlier affidavit is now in the hands of Court Clerk Gallagher of General Sessions, and there is reason to believe that it will be made a part of the people's evidence in opposition to the motion for a new trial. An effort was made by Mr. Olcott yesterday to obtain possession, temporarily at least, of the document, and he gave it up only when it was peremptorily demanded by the Clerk of the Court, who based his right to it on the fact that it had been shown to the court and marked for identification.

Mr. Jerome's Skillful Work.

Mr. Jerome came to learn about this affidavit by a cross-examination which was said by lawyers about the Criminal Courts Building to be a fine piece of work.

The woman is a middle-aged school teacher of youthful manners. Mr. Jerome humored her until he had got the clue he wanted, when he suddenly changed his tone and began a series of sharp, clear-cut questions.

After having kept Mr. Jerome busy for an hour in the afternoon in the effort to draw from her a clear statement as to the number of times she had seen Jones, she was asked if she had ever heard Jones speak of Patrick and the death of Rice on any other occasion than on June 27, 1903.

Having surprised Mr. Jerome by replying in the affirmative, she was asked when and where that happened.

"Oh, no," replied the witness, "I have not told anything about that in my affidavit, so I don't have to tell about it now."

"I fear you have to," said Mr. Jerome.

"Pshaw," giggled the witness. "What's the use? It won't do anybody any good. And I understood that the reason I came here was to be of benefit to somebody."

"When was it, Madam?" demanded Mr. Jerome, just a shade more seriously.

"No, no, I don't want to tell," replied Miss Gaillard. Mr. Jerome froze suddenly into official sternness.

Rebuked the Witness.

"No more of this nonsense, if you please," he said. "We have had our little fun. Now the time has come to be serious. When did you hear Jones speak of the Rice case, except at La Porte?"

The witness told how she was traveling in an open street car in Houston in the Summer of 1904, when she became aware of Mayor Rice and Jones just ahead of her.

"He—Mr. Rice—slapped Jones on the back and said to him: 'You certainly studied those instructions.' And Jones answered: 'You bet I did.'"

"And you say that happened on an open street car?" asked Mr. Jerome, in surprise.

"Yes, it did," asserted the witness.

"Any more people on the car?"

"Oh, yes; plenty of them—there were two sitting on the same seat as Mr. Rice and Jones."

"What more was said?"

"Then Mr. Rice said: 'How are your coffers?' He meant to ask how Jones was supplied with money, but put it that way to disguise what he meant, I suppose."

"And what did Jones reply?"

"He said: 'Not so very well.' Then Mr. Rice said: 'Well, they'll be supplied whenever it is necessary.'"

"And Jones—what did he say?"

"He just nodded his head."

Turning to the court and the counsel for Patrick, Mr. Jerome exclaimed:

"And that is what the witness forgot to tell anything about."

Mr. Olcott was on his feet in a moment and said he would show just how the thing had come about. Mr. Jerome apologized elaborately and assured the counsel he had not mean to imply anything at all in talking about "forgetfulness." Miss Gaillard will be subjected to more cross-examination next Monday, when the hearing is resumed.

Until this episode occurred Miss Gaillard had amused the court a good deal by her regard for her friends, refusing at first to tell the names of those who were with her when she heard Jones talk of Patrick the first time, as well as of those who were with Jones at the time. Having given the names, she said that Jones came up to her at La Porte and was introduced to two friends who accompanied her at the time.

"And you introduced a murderer and perjurer to your friends?" inquired Mr. Jerome.

Miss Gaillard sat up very straight: "Did I ever say I believed him guilty?"

"What did you believe of him?"

"Just that he was duped by other people."

Lawyer House Appears.

Early in the afternoon session Lawyer Frederick B. House, who acted as counsel for both Patrick and Jones from the day after their arrest and until after their trial, appeared in court. He was assisted in and appeared to be very weak.

Mr. Jerome explained briefly that he, while sitting as Magistrate, heard Jones tell of having made a confession to House in the Tombs on Oct. 26, 1900, which was the day after his arrest, and of having heard Patrick make a confession at the same time. The District Attorney said that if Patrick would waive his rights and permit his former counsel to go on the stand and deny having received such a confession, the case would be dropped at once and no objection be made to Patrick's getting a pardon.

Mr. Jerome then surprised everybody by refraining from raising the issue of whether Mr. House had the right to tell what Patrick had said to him. Instead, he asked merely what Jones had said. Objection from Mr. Olcott caused Mr. Jerome to point out that Mr. Olcott was not counsel for Jones and could not raise any questin of privilege on his part.

Recorder Goff permitted a number of questions to be put to Mr. House, none of which brought out anything beyond the fact that Patrick and Jones had had a long talk with the witness in the Tombs on Oct. 26, and that that talk related to the death of Rice.

Mr. Olcott protested several times on the ground that the examination of the witness placed him in a position where he seemed to be afraid of the bearing of Mr. House's testimony on the fate of his client.

"And I have no such fear at all," said Mr. Olcott. "I have no idea as to what that conversation contained. But I am bound to preserve the rights of my client until they have been waived."

Mr. Jerome wanted to know whether Mr. Olcott would go to Sing Sing and see Patrick before Monday in order to find out whether the prisoner was willing to waive his rights. This Mr. Olcott had proposed to do at a previous hearing. He replied yesterday that he regarded himself freed from his former promise and that he could not tell whether he would go up to see his client. He thought it likely, however, that he would do so.

Finally Mr. Jerome put this question to Mr. House: "Did Jones tell you, in substance, that he had killed Rice with chloreform in the presence of Patrick?"

Recorder Goff refused to permit this question. Mr. Jerome asked permission to bring proof next Monday in favor of his right to examine the witness along the lines indicated. The request was granted and Mr. House said he would be ready to reappear on Monday if called.

Saw Witness in Penitentiary.

John S. Frame, a police officer of Houston, Texas, was called and identified Joseph Jordan, alias "Skinny" Martin, as a prisoner he had seen in the Huntsville Penitentiary in 1881 or 1882, the time when Jordan said that a cousin and namesake of his was serving time at hard labor in that institution. Mr. Jerome introduced the court records of Jordan's conviction as evidence, and went on to detail the points of resemblance between the witness Jordan and the alleged cousin, now dead, including tattoo marks of a peculiar character. Mr. Jerome said that the existence of two men with so many points in common passed human credibility.

Frame said that he knew most of the witnesses brought here from Texas, and that their reputation was very bad. He characterized them as "a gang of loafers hanging out" in a certain saloon.

Jordan was stood up at the bar while Frame was on the stand, and was overheard to mutter threats while the court attendants vainly tried to silence him.

An adjournment was taken until Monday on account of the holiday to-day.

Mr. Olcott said after the hearing was over that he had no doubt Miss Gaillard told the truth. He went on to say that documents filed in the Surrogates' office proved that the two firms of Bowers & Sands, and Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter had received $1,200,000 for establishing the validity of the Rice will of 1896, while the estate involved amounted to only $3,000,000.

Those $1,200,000 Lawyers' Fees.

"All they had to do," he said, "was to prove that the will offered by Patrick was a forgery. This was done at the expense of New York County, and the principal defendant was in the death chamber at Sing Sing. Nobody can make me believe that firms like those, although among the best lawyers in New York, would demand one-third of a $3,000,000 estate in fee merely for probating a will. There must have been disbursements of some kind. Not that I want for a minute to imply that one of those firms has been guilty of any wrongdoing, but there must have been disbursements of some kind. Why, even Capt. James Baker got away with $100,000 of this money, as papers in the Surrogates' office prove."

Much talk has been heard about the Criminal Courts Building since the hearing began about the expense connected with this final effort to save the life of Patrick. The cost is borne by somebody back of Patrick, and it must be very large, including not only lawyers' fees both here and in Texas, but the bringing of a large number of witnesses from Houston, as well as obtaining the opinions of a host of medical experts, among whom are some of the best known scientists in this country. The man known to be particularly interested in Patrick's fate is his brother-in-law from St. Louis, who is generally regarded as a wealthy man.

GUNS FOR COMMISSIONER.

Also Dogs, but Deputy Van Vleck Was Game and the Fence Is Down.

When Desmond Dunne, Commissioner of City Works; Deputy Commissioner Van Vleck and a gang of men appeared at Ulmer Park yesterday under orders of Borough President Coler to open a public highway by tearing down a high fence built by the proprietor of the park, William Texter, they found four sad looking men seated on the fence holding shotguns and four others sitting on the ground restraining four bulldogs.

Mr. Texter, who is a German of choleric tendency, waved a large hand and said:

"Tore it down, yes, and I will you full of lead."

Commissioner Dunne sought the trenches, but Mr. Van Vleck extended his chest and attempted to wave aside Herr Texter.

Herr Texter lost his temper and grappled with the Deputy Commissioner. The shotgun bearers and dogs held off while the combat raged. Herr Texter was panting and puffing terribly and huge flecks of mud were besmattering Van Vleck when a frightened servant telephoned to the police that a state of war existed at the gates of the park.

Three Bath Beach policemen loped up and pried the two combatants apart.

"Arrest that man!" ordered Herr Texter when he got his wind. "He is trespassing on my property."

According to a personal statement from Herr Texter last night, the reply of the police was unanimous and to this effect: "We cannot very well arrest a politician."

Seeing that the police would not arrest the invaders, Herr Texter advanced hurriedly in the direction of his armed and dogged forces and cried:

"Don't shoot, boys!"

The four sad men climbed down from the fence, the four dogs nosed off and Commissioner Dunne's gang tore down the fence while Mr. Van Vleck dusted off his clothes, and Herr Texter declared with vehemence that he would take the matter to court.

Herr Texter owns the property on both sides of the street. He contends that as he filled in the street to the water line and sodded it, he is entitled to the right of fencing it in.

STILL TESTIFYING.

One Handwriting Expert Finishes In the Mann Case—More Coming.

To refute the intimation made several times by counsel for Col. William d'Alton Mann of Town Topics in the perjury case at hearing before Justice McAvoy of Special Sessions, that the prosecution had monopolized all the available handwriting experts of the country, Assistant District Attorney Hart handed over a list of nineteen such experts not employed by the People to Lawyer Littleton yesterday. Mr. Littleton laughed as he received it, but his laughter was not very hearty.

The examination of John F. Tyrrell, the handwriting expert from Milwaukee, was finished after occupying nearly four days. On redirect examination yesterday Mr. Tyrrell succeeded better than ever before in establishing a plausible theory that the initials "O. K. W. D. M." on the Count Reginald Ward letter had been written by Col. Mann.

An adjournment was taken to Monday morning, when William J. Kinsley, the fourth and last handwriting expert on the side of the prosecution, will be put on the stand.

C. H. TURNER OF ST. LOUIS ILL.

Suffering from General Breakdown at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Charles H. Turner, once prominent in politics in St. Louis, is ill at his apartments at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mr. Turner was stricken three days ago, and on Tuesday night his condition was thought serious. His daughter, Mrs. Duncan Joy of St. Louis, was sent for. Yesterday, however, his physician, Dr. Richard H. Gibbons of 10 East Thirty-fourth Street, said that Mr. Turner's condition had greatly improved.

He figured publicly in St. Louis when the boodle revelations were made by then Circuit Attorney Joseph Folk. His present illness is described as a general breakdown.

No Charges Against Mayor Adam.

BUFFALO, Feb. 21.—No charges of any kind have been preferred against J. N. Adam, Buffalo's new Mayor. Announcement recently to the contrary was an error. The Governor has not been asked to remove Mayor Adam. Charges recently were preferred against the old Superintendent of Police, who resigned.

Registered Trade Mark — Established Half a Century

McCutcheon

Waists.

The models are all exclusive, and the line includes:

Scotch Madras, $3.50, 4.00 & 4.50.
Irish Dimity, $3.50.
Pure Linen Lawn, $4.50, 6.00.
Medium weight Linen, $4 & 4.50.
Pique, $3.75, Dotted Swiss, $5.00.
Butcher Linen, $3.50 and 4.00.

Unmade Linen Waist Patterns, $2.50 to $35.00. Embroidered Linen Robes at $10.00 each and upwards.

"The Linen Store"

James McCutcheon & Co

14 WEST 23d STREET.

BINGHAM SHAKES 'EM UP; HODGINS TO TENDERLOIN

O'Brien Goes to Leonard Street; He Is Not Pleased.

WANTED TRAFFIC SQUAD AGAIN

O'Connor Made Acting Inspector in Brooklyn—Capt. Harkins to Rule Coney Island.

Police Commissioner Bingham yesterday announced a series of transfers. The most important is that of Capt. Stephen O'Brien, from the Tenderloin, which he has commanded for less than a week, to the Leonard Street Station, and the appointment of Capt. William Hodgins of the Mercer Street Station to the Tenderloin. Here are all the changes:

Capt. William Hodgins from the Mercer Street Station to the West Thirtieth Street Station.

Capt. Stephen O'Brien from the West Thirtieth Street Station to the Leonard Street Station.

Capt. John W. O'Connor from the Leonard Street Station to Brooklyn, where he will act as Acting Inspector of the Eleventh Inspection District.

Capt. Patrick J. Harkins, who has been Acting Inspector of the Eleventh Inspection District, to Coney Island Station.

Capt. David Evans from the Coney Island Station to Prospect Park Station, Brooklyn.

Capt. John C. Stephenson from the Grand Central Station to the Mercer Street Station.

Capt. Jefferson Deevy of the Bronx Park Station is retired at his own request.

When asked why some of the transfers were made and particularly why Capt. O'Brien was taken from the Tenderloin Station after having been there only a few days, Commissioner Bingham would only say:

"I have made these transfers for the good of the service and have no comments to make."

Capt. O'Connor is at present on the eligible list for Inspector. There is one vacancy, caused by the recent retirement of Inspector Brooks. During the former administration Capt. O'Connor was apparently under a cloud, for when there was a vacancy to fill he was passed over. It is thought that his appointment to the Acting Inspectorship is only a prelude to his appointment as Inspector.

During the administration of Commissioner McAdoo, Capt. O'Connor was sent to the Mercer Street Station and nine days after he assumed command was brought up on charges of failure to suppress vice in the district was fined fifteen days' pay.

Capt. Hodgins was for a long time in command of the Oak Street Station. While there he closed Peter De Lacy's poolroom and forced the owner to quit the district. As a mark of appreciation he was transferred by Commissioner McAdoo to the Mercer Street Station. Capt. Hodgins arrested Paul Kelly, closed up his place, and drove Kelly from the district.

Capt. O'Brien stated under former administrations that he would never go to the Tenderloin, and that he would resign from the department before taking command of that district. When he received the assignment last week he at once asked for twenty days' vacation. Yesterday, when the transfer of Capt. O'Brien to Leonard Street was announced, it was also given out that he would at once start on his vacation.

Capt. O'Brien was formerly the head of and practically the maker of the Traffic Squad. In returning to Leonard Street he goes back to the station he commanded before Commissioner McAdoo put him at the head of the Traffic Squad. It is said that O'Brien feels this transfer keenly. He expected to go back to the command of the Traffic Squad.

It is rumored that when he returns to duty he will ask to be examined by the Board of Police Surgeons for retirement. He has served twenty-five years, but is not yet at the age limit of 55 years, which would allow him to be retired at his own request. He may, however, wait until next November, when he will have reached the required age.

Capt. Stephenson has been twice dismissed from the force, and each time has been reinstated by the courts.

Capt. Deevy has passed the age of active service, being now over 60 years old.

Sergt. William W. Sullivan of the Grand Central Station has been ordered by Commissioner Bingham to act as Captain of the precinct until March 1, when the station will be abolished.

Still More Police Details to Go.

Police Commissioner Bingham said yesterday that he would take off about 300 men stationed along piers and harbor fronts to look after traffic there and put them on patrol. By this scheme and others the Commissioner says he expects to restore fully 400 patrolmen to regular station duty by March 1.

HUNYADI JÁNOS

THE BEST NATURAL LAXATIVE WATER

On arising—½ a glass

FOR CONSTIPATION

These Items for Friday's Selling---Store Closed To-Day.

Any Goods Sold by Us Will Be Sent C. O. D. to Any Address, and Quick, on Receipt of Request by 'Phone.

Call 4000 Chelsea.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER Co.
SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN NEW YORK — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Informal Piano Recitals.
Mr. Ferdinand Himmelreich, using the superb Boardman & Gray piano, will play during both morning and afternoon of each day.

Last Days of These Furniture Prices.

Our sales are honest in conception, preparation and execution. When they begin we tell you that they will give you lower than usual prices while they last. It follows that, when they are over, you must pay higher prices than during the sale.

Take the Furniture Sale as an example. During February we promise you that there is not a "regular" price in our entire furniture store—a promise that we believe is made in no other of the numerous sales advertised. No matter what you get, you get it at a lowered price—if you buy in February.

Our bargains will not cease in March, of course—they will never cease as long as we are in business. But it is only for another week that you can have your choice of so many at once—only during February that you can be sure of getting values like these:—

Parlor Sets.

PARLOR SETS—Five pieces—as illustrated; new and exclusive designs and the best value in New York; frames are strongly constructed, have graceful lines and give what is needed in a Parlor Suite—comfort and effect; highly polished; finest grade of workmanship and covered with cream tapestry or green verona velour; regular price $75.00; special.....50.00
$41.00 PARLOR SETS, 5 pieces, covered with verona velour.....36.50
$60.00 PARLOR SETS, 5 pieces, covered with tapestry.....53.50
$67.50 PARLOR SETS, 5 pieces, covered with tapestry.....60.00
$70.00 PARLOR SETS, 5 pieces, covered with damask.....62.00
$89.00 PARLOR SETS, 5 pieces, covered with tapestry.....80.00

Comfortable Armchairs.

This illustration gives you a fair idea of comfortable armchairs, mahogany finished frames, upholstered seat, tufted backs and roll head-rest; covered with splendid grade of leatherette; formerly $16.00; special 12.50

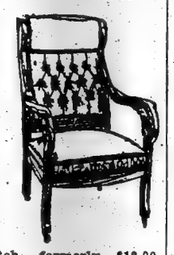

ROCKERS to match, formerly $18.00, special 14.00

As shown in illustration, new design, golden oak only, strongly constructed, have banister backs, saddle-shaped wood seats; special.....2.65

As illustrated, golden oak only, cobbler seats, well constructed and finished. Special....2.25

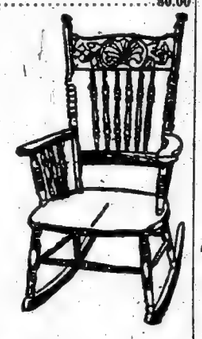

Cellarettes.

(Samples Only.)

$22.00 Weathered Oak Cellarette....16.50
$35.50 Weathered Oak Cellarette....26.00
$24.00 Weathered Oak Cellarette....21.50
$30.00 Weathered Oak Cellarette....24.00
$24.50 Weathered Oak Cellarette....12.25

$12.00 Weathered Oak Rocker..... 9.00
$17.00 Weathered Oak Rocker.....14.75
$18.50 Weathered Oak Rocker.....17.25
$17.00 Weathered Oak Armchair....11.00
$12.00 Weathered Oak Armchair..... 9.00
$13.75 Weathered Oak Armchair..... 8.00

Mission Armchairs.

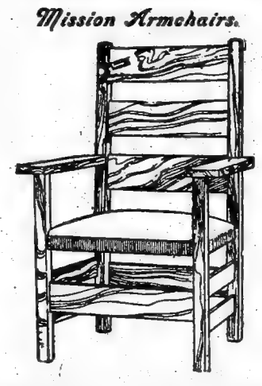

As illustrated, made of fine quartered oak, weathered finish and Mission designs; seats are covered with Spanish leather. These Chairs are the best values in New York; to secure them we were obliged to purchase in large quantities; usually $12.00; special.....7.50

Morris Chairs.

As shown in illustration. Massive and handsome design, heavy shaped arms with carved claw feet; made with full set of springs in seat; complete with plain red or green velour cushions, our own make; formerly $20.00; special.....15.00

Wire Springs.

6.50 WIRE SPRINGS.....5.00
5.50 WIRE SPRINGS.....4.50
4.90 WIRE SPRINGS.....3.75
5.00 WIRE SPRINGS.....4.00
4.50 WIRE SPRINGS.....3.50
3.75 WIRE SPRINGS.....3.00
2.85 WIRE SPRINGS.....2.50
2.75 WIRE SPRINGS.....2.25

Pillows.

75c Sea Foam Pillows, 18x28.....50c
1.50 Special Duck Feather Pillows, 20x28.....1.00
1.75 Prime Duck Feather Pillows, 20x28.....1.25
2.40 Best Geese Feather Pillows, 20x28.....2.00
2.75 Extra Select Geese Feather Pillows, 20x28.....2.25

Brass Bedsteads.

This is one of the best Mid-Winter Sale Specials, made with 2-inch posts, strongest construction, heavy laterals, and finished with the best quality of French lacquer; sizes 4-6 and 3-0; formerly $20.00; special.....14.50

Enamelled Bedsteads.

6.50

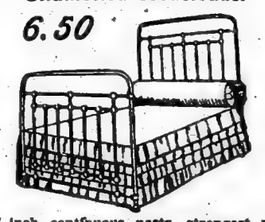

1¼-inch continuous posts, strongest possible construction, heavy laterals in head and foot, best grade of enamel; sizes 4-6, 4-0, 3-3; formerly $8.50; special 6.50

Mattresses.

$24.00 Gray Drawings Mattresses...20.00
$18.00 South American Hair Mattresses, 15.00
$15.00 Best Felt Mattresses.....12.00
$12.00 Eclipse Felt Mattresses.....10.00
$10.00 Special Felt Mattresses.....8.00
$12.00 No. 4 Mixed Hair Mattresses..10.00
$10.00 No. 3 Mixed Hair Mattresses..8.50
$8.50 Short Hair Mattresses..... 7.50
$6.75 No. 1 Combination Mattresses..5.25
$5.50 No. 2 Combination Mattresses..4.50
$5.75 Excelsior Cotton Top and Bottom Mattresses 4.25

Prices are for the full sizes. Smaller sizes reduced proportionately.

(Siegel Cooper Store, 5th Floor.)

A Great Sale of 300 Oil Paintings.

Popular-priced pieces, of course; none of them is signed by a famous name and none will be hung in an art museum, perhaps; but just the same they are good pictures, and no less good because they don't cost much.

The subjects are well chosen—wide, restful landscapes, tempestuous marines and brilliant genre pictures—"human interest" subjects, the dealers call them.

And the prices are lower than they should be. We are giving the pictures away— or almost—because we must have the room they occupy. No fault of the pictures.

Lot 1.—Paintings in figures, landscapes and marines, heavy gilt and gold burnished frames, matched corners; each picture has highly polished shadow box glass protection; value $6.00; special 3.25
See our window display and compare prices.

Lot 2.—Landscapes, marines, Venetian; a large assortment of subjects to select from; each and every picture has 4-inch heavy gold burnished frame; matched corners, highly polished; dark shadow box and glass protection; value $15.00; special.....6.25

Lot 3—Sheep, marines, Venetians, Landscapes, subjects; also gold-burnished frames; large assortment to select from; each picture has highly polished shadow box and glass protection; value $18.00; special 8.75

Lot 4—Special prices on this lot—Figure pieces, landscapes, marines, Venetians; each painting is 20x30 canvas size, 30x40 outside size; frames heavy gilt and gold-burnished; highly polished shadow box and glass protection; value $50.00; special 32.75

Have You Had Recent Acquaintance With Talking Machines?

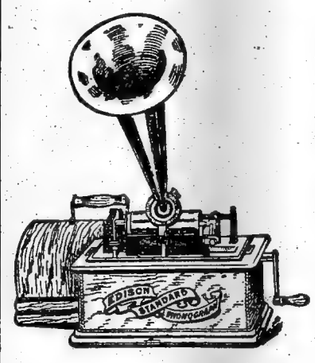

The people who still believe that a talking machine gives only a hoarse, rough, unmusical imitation of the human voice or a musical instrument are forming their opinions of the experience of several years ago. Unless you have heard the latest improved Victor Talking Machine or Edison Phonograph you have no idea how thoroughly satisfactory their reproductions are.

The Edison Phonograph people have secured records from some of the brightest stars of grand opera, including De Reszke, Scotti, Knote, Dippel and Constantino. The Victor Talking Machine has records of songs by Caruso, Sembrich, Gadski, Eames, Journet and hosts of others almost as prominent, as well as instrumental numbers from such artists as Kubelik.

Come into our sound-proof demonstration parlors and have any one of these records played for you—or, if you prefer it, a number from Sousa's Band or a rag-time song. You will be astonished at the smooth, ringing clearness and the delicacy of shading which these perfected machines give. They are no longer toys—no longer feeble or raucous imitators. They no longer burlesque—they reproduce.

We sell either Victor or Edison machine on the fair-and-square system of

NO MONEY DOWN,

a thirty days' trial and easy payments thereafter, if desired.

Demonstrations of the machines or test of any record by telephone with perfect satisfaction. Call 4000 Chelsea.

Our New Method of Selling Cut Fresh Meats.

This new system is one of the features of the enlarged and improved Delicatessen Section in the "Quality Food Store." It has been appreciated by housekeepers to an extent far beyond even our greatest expectations.

It is especially convenient to those who desire only small quantities of meat—such as two or three chops or a pound or two of steak.

Such purchasers will find all kinds of fresh meat ready cut and trimmed for selection. This meat is kept in glass, tile-lined cases, under a constant current of pure, chilled air. You select the meat as you would select candy in a candy store—have it wrapped up and take it with you. Instant service—no waiting.

Here are some special values for to-morrow and Saturday in fresh meats, fresh fish and table delicacies:

Extra choice NEWPORT HADDOCK, market Cod Fish, Long Island Flounders, per lb., 5c

OYSTERS—Selected Blue Point Oysters (no shell). 4 dozen, 25c

Fresh Fish.

Long Branch Weakfish, Mild cured Finnan Haddies, Nova Scotia Herring, per lb., 6c

Fresh Vegetables

Just received from Southern gardens, fancy silver skin White Onions, Red Onions, Blood Beets, White Turnips, Parsnips, Sweet Potatoes and Yellow Onions; 6-quart basket 25c

ORANGES—Fancy sweet, juicy Navel Oranges; per dozen 25c

Choice fresh killed Roasting Chickens, dry-picked Ohio fowls, fresh killed Ducks, per lb. 16c

SANDWICHES of all kinds made to order, Ham, Imported Swiss Cheese, Corned Beef; per dozen, 55c.; each 5c

ROAST BEEF—Choice cuts of Native Rib Roast; per lb. ...10c

SMOKED FISH—Delicate mild cured White Fish, Buckling or Kippered Herring; per lb., 18c

SANITARY NESTING HAIR, ready for mating season; per package 5c

LAMB—Hind quarters of fancy Canada Lamb; per lb. 13c

LAMB—Fore quarters of fancy Canada Lamb; per lb. 11c

MUTTON—Choice short fore quarters Canada Mutton, per lb. ..5½c

COD FISH CAKES, daintily prepared and cooked in our own kitchen; per dozen, 35c

ARMOUR'S finest quality	Fancy selected	Very fancy selection
Sliced Boiled Ham, Sliced Smoked Beef, Sliced Corned Beef, Per lb., **22c**	**Chinook Salmon Steaks, Boston Codfish Steaks, Large Boston Smelts,** Per lb., **10c**	**Chicken Halibut Steaks, Spanish Mackerel, Large Long Island Eels, Long Branch Blue Fish,** Per lb., **12c**
Extra fancy cuts **Native Sirloin Steaks** Per lb., **15c**	Choice fresh cut **Mutton Chops,** Per lb., **10c**	Selected cuts **Native Rib Roasts,** (No bone, no waste.) Per lb., **13c**

HERRING—Finest Bismarck; reg. 25c. tin, 19c

CHEESE—Eimendorf's genuine Imported Swiss Cheese; per lb., 28c

COFFEE—Fancy Golden Santos, fresh roasted daily; 7 lbs. for $1.00; per lb. 15c

TEA—Choice value in sweet flavored Oolong, English Breakfast or meaty, delicious fruit; per lb. 15c

Mixed Teas, for general family use; 5 lbs. $1.00; per lb. 23c

EVAPORATED FRUITS—Extra fancy California Muir Peaches or Golden Apricots; STRAWBERRIES—Belle Brand, extra fancy Southern preserved strawberries; reg. 10c. can 8c

BISCUITS—The finest quality home-made Tea Biscuits; per doz., 10c

Drake Brothers' celebrated POUND CAKE, Plain, Marble, Citron, Raisin, Molasses Fruit and Lady Cake Iced; per lb., 18c.; 3 lbs. for 45c

TEA—Our special Ribbon Brand of extra high-grade Teas, possessing great purity, strength and quality. Delicate in flavor and rich aroma. Orange Pekoe, Golden-Tipped Ceylon, Basket-fired Japan, finest Formosa Oolong, Superior Gunpowder, Spider Leg Japan or Fancy Needle Japan or fancy blended teas. Red Ribbon Brand—1-lb. package, $1.00; ½-lb. pkg., 50c.; ¼-lb. pkg., 25c.

White Ribbon Brand—1-lb. pkg., 80c.; ½-lb. pkg., 40c.; ¼-lb. pkg., 20c.. Blue Ribbon Brand—1-lb. pkg., 75c.; ½-lb. pkg., 38c.; ¼-lb. pkg. 19c

CRACKERS—Fresh from the ovens, Fig Balls, Raspberry Bars, Opera Marshmallows, Five o'Clock Teas, Walnut Marshmallows; per lb. 11c
3 lbs. for 30c

Special demonstration of Miss Pope's 3rd specialties now carried on. Information and advice as to the care of birds and pet animals freely given. PARROT OR BIRD TONIC; per bot., 25c

Ask for MISS POPE'S BOOK on caged birds and dogs.

CHEESE—Finest American full cream cheese; per lb 18c

MUTTON—Legs of fancy Canada Mutton; per lb. 11c

Another Whirl of Bargains in Standard Housefurnishings.

Note that word "Standard." These are all first-grade, first-class, first-wanted goods—not a "second" among them and not a regular price within shouting distance.

Just read through the list and check the article you want. You'll be surprised to see the number of check-marks there will be when you're through. But the number won't alarm you when you see the prices.

Two-Coated Granite Iron Tea Kettle, holding 5 qts.....35c

Genuine "Block" Incandescent Light, complete, with genuine XX Block mantle; full regulation burner and Opal globe. We guarantee this to be genuine and the same that we sell regularly for $1.25; to-morrow (limit 6 to a customer) at....85c

Mrs. Potts's Sad Irons, in sets of 3 irons, with stand and handle. These are the genuine Mrs. Potts's sets; to-morrow at .55c

Our Navy Coal Cooking Range, made of extra heavy castings; good quality bricks; 6 cooking holes on top. This stove has been known to the trade for the past 15 years, and is considered an excellent cooker and baker. The No. 7 size, regular price, $13.00; to-morrow at.....$7.00

No. 8, regularly sold for $13.50, to-morrow at $8.50

Two-Coated Granite Iron Dishpan, holding 4 qts 29c

Full size Galvanized Ash Cans. This is the standard can that has been sold regularly for $1.50; to-morrow at.....95c

Our Leader Refrigerator has opening at the top. It also has a large ice capacity as well as a very roomy provision chamber. It is 25 inches wide, 15 deep and 39 high; regularly sold for $7.50; to-morrow at.. $4.35

Siegel Cooper Special Refrigerator, made of hardwood, in golden oak finish. It is a great ice saver and takes up very little room in an apartment, but at the same time the interior space is large enough for an ordinary size family. It is 24 inches wide, 16½ inches deep and 50 inches high; regularly sold for $13.00; to-morrow at.. $7.85

Combination Hardwood Steplader and Chair. The regular standard price is $1.10; to-morrow at.....65c

WE GIVE "S. & H." GREEN TRADING STAMPS

METZ WANTS A BUREAU FOR INVESTIGATIONS

Bill Would Give Him New Power Over Franchise Applications.

PLAN TO STOP SALARY RAIDS

City Club Measure Sent to Albany—To Prevent Legislative Increases—Plan for Printed Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—Three important bills affecting the City of New York were introduced in the Legislature to-day. Two City Club bills were introduced by Senator Page. The other, prepared by Controller Metz, was offered by Senator McCarren.

The Metz bill provides for the establishment of a Bureau of Investigation and Statistics in the Department of Finance of New York, giving the Controller authority to enforce the maintenance of statistical accounts by the various city departments. In a memorandum the Controller says:

"One of the greatest hardships I have experienced since taking office is the absence of any general or intelligent statistical accounting by the city departments. If any information is desired bearing directly on the city work we have to dig for days, and sometimes weeks, to get enough facts to base an opinion on as to what ought to be done. The Controller cannot be a controlling power in the use of public money unless he has full facts as to what use has been made of the city's money in the past and as to the real needs of the present and the future. This bill provides for this deficiency in our system of city administration.

"Perhaps not the least important is the clause which authorizes this new bureau to make any investigation or examination which the Controller may direct affecting any matter upon which said Controller is required to act or vote as a public official only.' This authority is enforced by the right to subpoena witnesses and compel the production of such books and records as the investigations may make necessary.

"The Controller is a member of the Rapid Transit Commission and of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. All franchises to public service corporations granted by the city come before one or the other of these boards. This law would permit the Controller to make full examination with regard to any extension of privileges sought by these corporations."

One of the City Club bills gives to the local authorities of New York City full power to fix the salaries of all employes paid out of the City Treasury. Each year a large number of bills are introduced in the Legislature, especially by New York members, increasing the salaries of employes of city departments. Had all such bills passed in 1904 there would have been added more than $1,000,000 a year to the payrolls, and in 1905 about $900,000.

The second City Club bill has to do with the printing of city departmental reports. Mr. Veiller, Secretary of the club, said:

Any one who has tried to follow in The City Record the work of any of the branches of the City Government realizes how more than difficult it is to follow intelligently in detail such work.

"Although the charter at present provides that the various departments shall transmit to The City Record once a week a statement of their more important transactions, so as to secure full publicity, these reports are uniformly sent at such late dates as to be of almost no value."

ASK INQUIRY ON HAINES.

Petition with 600 Names Handed to Attorney General Mayer.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The dissension in the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was brought to the attention of Attorney General Mayer to-day in a petition for an inquiry and demand for a general accounting for funds. President J. P. Haines expected some such move, and had been in Albany for two or three days.

In conclusion the petition says:

"The condition of animals in New York is that of extreme suffering through neglect and the inefficiency of the only society authorized to protect them, the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. This society has territorial jurisdiction of the six lower counties and more than half the population of the State. A recommendation has been signed by more than 600 persons, mainly those identified with humane interests, for an inquiry."

NOT LOADED DEMONSTRATION.

David Singer Now Knows What This Really Means.

David Singer, a clerk employed by Leon Rosen, woolen importer of 1 Union Square, last night received his first lesson in how to handle a burglar, his employer giving the instruction and using a hammerless revolver.

Mr. Singer's injury, a bullet wound in the right arm, was dressed at the New York Hospital. He declined to make any charge against Mr. Rosen, who didn't know the weapon was loaded.

"Here's the pistol," said the Sergeant of the West Thirtieth Street Station to Mr. Rosen as he started to leave the station. "It really isn't loaded now."

Mr. Rosen threw up his hands and fled.

Railroad Robberies

"Nothing in this world is so sure as the revenge of the slum upon the race that tolerates it.

"But our children must pay the bill, not we."

In Everybody's for March, Russell tells how Italy, revolting at her wretched railways, has taken over the entire railroad system. How poor old Ireland, looking with unaccustomed eyes upon a faint chance of prosperity, sees the way barred by railroads.

Germany owns her railroads; France controls hers. In neither of these countries can a community be throttled by the greed of a railroad.

Read Russell's "Soldiers of The Common Good."

Everybody's Magazine

15 cents a copy $1.50 a year

FOR FRANCHISE INQUIRY.

Advocate at Albany Says It Would Rival the Insurance Revelations.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—"An investigation of the franchise holding corporations in New York City would be as fruitful as the insurance investigation. It would show what corporations are doing business under worn-out charters and how far they are living up to the requirements of their charters," said Attorney Peter R. Gatens, at the hearing before the Assembly Ways and Means Committee to-day, on the Story resolution providing for such an investigation. "The Metropolitan Street Railway in a statement to stockholders admitted that one item of liability was $2,350,000 owed to the city as unpaid taxes. According to figures recently produced, the unpaid taxes of this company really amount to $8,000,000.

"Some of the city authorities want to buy out the Thirty-ninth Street South Brooklyn Ferry for $2,000,000, whereas the Controller has stated that the ferry company has failed to pay fees to the city under its franchise for several years and the company was steadily losing.

"Is it not a fact that they want to pay $5,000,000 instead of $2,000,000?" asked Assemblyman La Fetra, Tammany Leader Murphy's representative.

"I accept Mr. La Fetra's statement," replied Attorney Gatens, "because he is in a better place to know. Take another case—that of the subway company. It is paying the city $200,000 a year and getting $500,000 a year alone from leases of advertising privileges."

When asked why the city didn't undertake the investigation, Mr. Gatens said that the city couldn't retain special counsel and would have to be represented by the Corporation Counsel. The people, he declared, were tired of waiting.

NEW TRUST RESERVE PLAN.

Substitute Bill Requires Ten Per Cent. Cash, Rest in Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The campaign between the trust companies and the banking institutions with reference to cash reserves was renewed to-day, when a substitute for the Stevens-Santee bill was proposed. It is being seriously considered.

The proposition is to divide the 15 per cent. reserve fund which the Stevens-Santee act proposes requiring 5 per cent. in cash to be held in the vaults of the trust company, 5 per cent. in cash to be held in other banks, and 5 per cent. to be held in State and Government bonds, to be deposited where the trust company shall elect.

OLIVER'S BATCH OF BILLS.

Would Abolish Morgan Bureau and Regulate Sleeper Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—Bills introduced today of interest to New York were:

Oliver—Extending provisions of election law to compel personal registration in every election district in the State; compelling removal of two of the four tracks on the Bowery, between Sixth and Grand Streets; repealing in its entirety the law creating the Metropolitan Bureau of Elections; providing that the tariff for berths in sleeping cars shall be 15 cents an hour and the rate for chairs in parlor cars 10 cents an hour.

THE CHURCH CHORAL SOCIETY

Saint Saens's "Deluge" and Gounod's St. Cecilia Mass Sung.

The Church Choral Society came before the public for the first time in its eleventh season yesterday afternoon, when, according to the strange terminology it has adopted, the "afternoon presentation" of its first "recital" was given. It was in St. Thomas's Church, and Mr. Richard Henry [illegible] conducted. The programme, as [illegible] been usual at these performances, contained a couple of orchestral pieces and a hymn, besides the larger choral works that formed the chief substance of the programme. These later were Saint Saëns's "Biblical poem," "The Deluge," and Gounod's "St. Cecilia Mass." It must be confessed that they did not make a very inspiring afternoon of choral music.

Saint-Saëns's Biblical poem contains, as all his music does, much skillful technical work, certain finely conceived movements, but much of it is also the product of calculation rather than of a really musical inspiration, and the music as a whole is far from giving adequate expression to the overwhelming theme. It scarcely more than plays with it—sometimes interestingly, but never even in its depiction of the final consummation of God's punishment reaching impressiveness, though often touching dullness. Gounod's mass is highly characteristic of the composer's sentimental conception of religious music. There is much melodious and sweetly sounding writing in it; some of the sections have imposing effects, as the Sanctus, but there are also incredible trivialities in it, orchestral accompaniment figures that seem to deny all that is said and implied in the text. It is music that pleases the ear, but here again is music that gives no true utterance of the awful significance of the text of the mass.

In neither of these works did the choir of the society reach its own level best. In its afternoon performances it doubtless does not show itself in its full numbers nor in its best form, and the "evening presentation" to-night will doubtless be better. But yesterday there was a good deal that seemed tentative and uncertain in its singing, and there was lack of volume and firmness. The solo singers were Miss Laura Combs, who had sung for the first time here with the Oratorio Society on Tuesday evening; Mrs. R. H. Warren, Harvey W. Hindermeyer, and Frank Croxton. These did will in several of their solo airs, but the quartet at the end of "The Deluge" nearly came to grief.

JURY TO TRY BERTHE CLAICHE

Many Talesmen Said Her Killing of Gerdron Was Justified.

The jury that is to try Berthe Claiche in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court for killing Emil Gerdron was completed late yesterday afternoon. Justice Davis then adjourned court until Monday morning. The jurors are:

Robert D. Kohn, architect, 631 West 152d Street, foreman; Samuel Rosenblatt, manufacturer, 981 Madison Avenue; Francis S. Wilson, manufacturer, 140 West 139th Street; Raymond B. Vandyke, Secretary of the American Locomotive Works, 1 West 104th Street; Erwin W. Thompson, cotton dealer, 485 Central Park West; Benjamin J. Field, merchant, 150 West Thirty-fifth Street; John S. Hulin, stationer, 208 West 133d Street; William Knight, manufacturer, 212 East Fifty-fourth Street; Cyrus S. Simpson, salesman, 2 East 131st Street; William P. Wright, retired publisher, 52 West Eleventh Street; William Bishop, retired manufacturer, 228 West 138th Street, and Eugene O. Middlebrook, proofreader, 57 West 124th Street.

The principal difficulty encountered by counsel in securing a jury was the frequent declaration by talesmen that they were unwilling to convict the defendant on account of the character of her victim. Several men said outright that they regared the shooting as justified.

VERY BOLDEST THIEF.

Steals a Woman's Seal Coat from Room in Which She Sat.

A burglary the daring of which amazed the police of the Grand Avenue Station, Brooklyn, was reported yesterday by Mrs. Samuel K. Frost, the wife of a physician living at 810 Washington Avenue. Returning from a shopping trip, Mrs. Frost went into the parlor of her home, and, throwing a $500 sealskin sacque, which she had been wearing, across a chair, sat down in another chair in the room to read a newspaper, with her back turned toward the front windows.

While Mrs. Frost was reading a man pushed open one of the windows, climbed into the room, and picking up the sacque from the chair, got out again. Mrs. Frost did not hear the thief until he was climbing out through the window. She screamed and made a dash for him, but he dropped to the sidewalk and, running up the avenue, escaped. Detectives later recovered the sacque in a pawnshop.

TO CHECK RAILROADS' WATERED STOCK ISSUES

Merritt Bills Give Power Like That of the Gas Commission.

RECEIVERSHIP FOR EVADERS

If Corporations Cannot Obey Laws, Says Sponsor, Let Courts' Appointees Try—All Evidence Public.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—Wholesale changes in the railroad law are contemplated by four bills introduced to-day in the Assembly by Merritt of St. Lawrence. The State Railroad Commission's power would be greatly increased and the railroad corporations would cease to bear the expenses of the commission, which would devolve on the State. Another bill provides that all evidence taken before the State Commission shall be always open to the public.

The Attorney General is empowered under the bills to apply for a receiver for any railroad corporation in the event of its failing to comply with the statutes governing railroads. The Railroad Commission shall have the power granted to the Gas Commission with reference to passing upon the issue of stocks and bonds, the merging of separate corporations, and the leasing or letting of railroad properties.

"If this bill becomes a law," said Assemblyman Merritt, "it will give the commission, as the representative of the people, the power to restrain a corporation from appropriating that part of the value of the enterprise which properly belongs to the public by reason of their being companies incorporated under some general or special act. This will do away with the complaint so common in regard to the watering of stocks and bonds and other evidences of value. It should result in giving the stockholders fair return on their investment and protect the people indirectly in the matter of proper accommodation and service at a reasonable rate."

SHIPPERS' COMPLAINTS HEARD.

Many Unable to Get Cars—Plea for Anti-Discrimination Law.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—An example of the hardships to New York shippers caused by the freight car shortage was given before the Assembly Railroad Committee this afternoon at the hearing on the Steele bill to compel the railroads to furnish freight or refrigerator cars to all shippers on limited notice. A. D. Morgan of Ilion wrote last Fall to the Washburn-Crosby flour mill at Buffalo for a carload of flour. That mill is about the largest in the State, having a capacity of 5,000 barrels a day.

The Buffalo mill could not get a car in which to ship the flour, and finally the shipment had to be sent from the Minneapolis mill. Buffalo labor lost the chance of making the flour. Furthermore, it was shown by correspondence that the big Buffalo mill was figuring last Fall on closing down at any moment on account of the shortage of cars.

The railroad attorneys declared that the bill, with its penalties, amounted to confiscation. Incidentally, the New York Central interests said they had placed an order for 9,000 new freight cars. The railroads are promising relief themselves and saying that no legislation is needed.

The Steele bill provides that railroads must furnish cars to any shipper on four days' notice, and that in the case of perishable goods, on two days' notice. The penalty is $1 a day a car, and the shipper may recover any damages he sustains. It is provided that the cars must be transported at the rate of at least fifty miles every twenty-four hours.

BETTER THAN SYMPATHY.

$25 from a Stranger Gets the Abrahamsons Out of Jersey.

Considerable excitement was created at the Pennsylvania Railroad ferry in Jersey City yesterday when Constable Robert Thomas stopped a van load of furniture belonging to Aaron Abrahamson and his wife, who accompanied the van and were on their way to a new home in Manhattan. Thomas held an attachment for $25 for unpaid rent.

Abrahamson and his wife protested that they had no money. They said that if allowed to continue their journey they could get the money from friends and would return with it in a few hours. Constable Thomas refused to listen to their plea. A crowd had collected and several persons expressed sympathy for the unfortune couple.

"Sympathy doesn't go for much," said a prosperous-looking man. "How much is the bill?"

"Twenty-five dollars," said Thomas.

"Well, there's the money," said the stranger, as he handed Thomas the amount.

When asked his name, the stranger said he was John Dranow, but refused to give his address. Then he ran across the street and boarded a trolley car bound for the heights. Thomas vacated his attachment and five minutes later the van and the Abrahamsons were on their way to New York.

HARTZHEIM QUITS M. O.

Will Rejoin the Republicans, He Says—Hears Tammany Wants Flaherty.

Charles T. Hartzheim, who was elected County Clerk of Kings County last Fall on the Municipal Ownership League ticket, asserted yesterday that the league was rapidly going to pieces, and that Republicans who had been active in the movement were returning to their old party in disgust. He intimated that the faction of which he is leader would be found with the Republicans again this Fall. Mr. Hartzheim declares that the league had no real leaders; that William R. Hearst was flirting with a Tammany nomination for Governor, and that Tammany was planning to make Sheriff Michael J. Flaherty, one of the strongest men in the league, Democratic leader in Brooklyn.

"Republicans," said the County Clerk, "are beginning to find that the Municipal Ownership League movement is not a sincere one. Conservative Democrats will not support Mr. Hearst on a Democratic nomination, and I believe the next Governor will be a Republican. From what I have learned, I believe that Odell will help Hearst this Fall to get revenge on the men who have tried to overthrow him."

CUT HIS DAUGHTER OFF.

Nothing in Jameson's Will for Girl Who Became a Catholic.

The will of Samuel H. Jameson, who died on Jan. 5, was filed for probate yesterday. It cuts off Mr. Jameson's daughter, Mary Jameson, from sharing in the estate. The bulk of the estate is bequeathed to the testator's widow, Mrs. Annie G. Jameson, of 262 West 122d Street. The clause relating to the daughter reads:

"My daughter, Mary Jameson, having deserted the faith of her fathers and taken orders in the Roman Catholic Church and become an inmate of a religious society of that denomination, I leave her no part of my estate, presuming that her temporary wants will be provided for by the order with which she has chosen to unite."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

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Grand exhibit of IMPORTED CRINOLINE and PAPER MODELS, designed by the best artists. Imported and our own models and creations. Most Exclusive Children's Models. Patterns for Children and Misses, 15c. to 50c. Ladies, 25c. to $1.50.

LEADING MATERIALS AND NOVELTY DRESS FABRICS FOR NEXT SEASON ARE SHOWN.

"It's a Long Drive" to the Next Best Table Water LITHIA SELTERS.

QUARTS, PINTS and SPLITS. FOR GENERAL USE.

LITHIA-SELTERS CARL H. SCHULTZ

CARL H. SCHULTZ'S

ARTIFICIAL MINERAL WATERS

Artificial Vichy—Selters—Carbonic

Made from distilled waters and chemically pure salts only.

430-444 First Ave., New York.

Shipped by Freight or Express to any part of the United States.

SAYS ALFRED BARD DIED A VICTIM OF FOUL PLAY

Ex-Senator Bard's Nephew Went Abroad to Study Music.

POLICE SUPPRESS DETAILS

Detective, Back from Europe After Investigating Case, Isn't Allowed to Give Particulars.

Unusual reticence is observed by the police regarding the outcome of the mission of Detective Sergeant John J. Fogarty, who went to Europe six weeks ago to investigate the disappearance from a Brussels boarding house of Alfred M. Bard, a nephew of ex-United States Senator Bard of California. Fogarty, who returned yesterday on the Red Star steamship Zeeland, said, however, before his lips had been sealed by his superiors, that young Bard had died in Europe, a victim of foul play.

Alfred M. Bard went to Brussels in August last to study the violin. He was to return to New York on a Red Star steamship, sailing from Antwerp on Oct. 20. His uncle was on the pier to meet him when the ship came in, but young Bard was not among the passengers. Fogarty yesterday brought with him some of the young man's possessions, including two valuable violins. They were sent to the Appraiser's stores.

Ex-Senator Bard, when his nephew failed to arrive, set on foot an investigation, asking the New York police to watch all incoming steamships from European ports. Detective Sergeant Fogarty, who had known the ex-Senator in Washington, was at that time a member of the "missing persons squad," which since has been abolished, and was assigned to the task of finding young Bard.

The police of Brussels were notified from the New York Detective Bureau. They found that an American who was registered at the Hotel de l'Europe in the Belgian capital as "C. Bard" had left the hotel last November to go to Paris. The French police located the same man at the Hotel Bellevue in Paris, where they learned that he had departed early in December to sail for New York on the Cunard steamship Carmania, which was due here on Dec. 20.

Fogarty met the Carmania and found the passenger who was down on the ship's manifesto as "C. Bard." He admitted that he was identical with the Bard registered at the above hotels in Brussels and Paris, but turned out to be a representative of a clothing house in Minneapolis and no relative of the ex-Senator. Thereupon application was made to the Police Department to send Fogarty to Europe to continue his investigation, and shortly after Commissioner Bingham had taken hold he got a forty-five days' leave of absence without pay to prosecute the work.

Fogarty, upon leaving his steamship yesterday, told the newspaper men that he was in too great a hurry to talk. He said, however, that he had discovered that the young man had prepared to leave Brussels to sail for home, and that preparatory to doing so he had drawn out a balance of about $1,000 he had on deposit in a Brussels bank. The detective learned that subsequently the young man had met a friend, and had delayed his departure for one week. When the detective had reached this point in his narrative he said he really was in too much of a hurry to do any more talking.

"Where is Bard now?" he was asked.

"I don't know," said Fogarty.

"Is he dead?" persisted the reporter.

"Yes," replied Fogarty.

With this the detective hurried from the pier to go to Headquarters. There the reporters were not permitted to talk to him. It was first said at the Detective Bureau that as Fogarty had a leave of absence which would not expire until March 1 he was under no obligation to make any report of his work abroad to the police authorities. While this statement was made Fogarty was busy inside writing out a report for Inspector McLaughlin.

An hour after he had gone Detective Sergeant Dunn gave out to the reporters what purported to be Fogarty's report. This dealt at length with the circumstances under which he had obtained his leave of absence and the discoveries made by him before he went to Brussels. Regarding his doings on the other side, the report merely stated that "he had placed all the facts before the King's Prosecutor in the Belgian capital."

POE STORY STARTED UPROAR.

So Say Police, When They Find No Trace of Burglar.

Mildred Sturke, 16 years old, was reading "The Murders of the Rue Morgue" in her flat, at 450 West Forty-seventh Street, late last night, when things began to happen, either in reality or in her dreams.

Miss Mildred declares that she did not fall asleep, and is certain that a man wearing a mask and carrying a revolver passed her and went into the hall of the flat. She screamed. Her little sisters and brothers screamed. People in other flats awoke and screamed. A young man rushed into the West Forty-seventh Street Station and informed the Sergeant that murder was being done in the neighborhood.

Two policemen rushed to the flathouse, and after an examination of the room where Miss Mildred saw the sneaking criminal, found Poe's gruesome murder story and decided that that literature had caused all the row.

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The Purest, Most Delicate Olive Oil that can be produced.

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(8 years Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital.)
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25 Broad Street Arcade.

WICKED MOCK DUCK HELD.

Not Wrong for Chinamen to Try to Bribe Policemen, Says Counsel.

Mock Duck, the notorious young Chinaman, with the pale, gentle face, to whom most of the misdeeds done in Chinatown are usually credited, was arraigned before Justice McAvoy in Special Sessions yesterday, charged with trying to bribe Policemen Devlin and Rooney of the Elizabeth Street Station. He was committed to the Tombs in default of $5,000 bail.

Lawyer O'Reilly pleaded for a reduction of the bail on the ground that no crime was shown in the affidavits of the policemen.

"No crime to bribe policemen to let their prisoners escape?" exclaimed Justice McAvoy.

"Not for Chinamen," rejoined counsel. "To them it's nothing wrong at all."

Brooklyn Bride Dies Suddenly.

Miss Aline M. Traver of Brooklyn, whose marriage in November, 1903, to Daniel R. Chichester was announced only about two weeks ago by the bride's mother, died suddenly on Tuesday afternoon at the New Kenmore Hotel, Albany. Her death is laid to heart disease. Mr. and Mrs. Chichester had been to California, and were returning to Brooklyn.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is more than a fat food. There is no animal fat that compares with it in nourishing and building up the wasted, emaciated body. That is why children and anæmic girls thrive and grow fat upon it. That is why persons with consumptive tendencies gain flesh and strength enough to check the progress of the disease.

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Stern Brothers

Parasols—Complete & Exclusive Lines

of Hand Embroidered Lingerie and Linon, Pompadour Silks and the New Striped Effects.

To-morrow, Exceptional Values.

Extra quality Taffeta Silk, with English Club Handles, covers to match, also Tucked Designs in the latest colorings, $2.95

Pompadour Silks, Pierced Linons and Embroidered Designs, $3.75, 4.95

THE ABOVE ARE SUITABLE FOR FAVORS & BRIDGE PRIZES.

Classique Corsets—Spring Models

are being shown, embodying the latest Parisian ideas, including the long round waist effect, for the Princess and more closely fitting gowns now in vogue, made of choice materials, with jarretelles attached.

High Class Dress Trimmings

At About One-Half Regular Value.

White and Gold and Colored Appliques, Gold, Silver and Opal Spangle Trimmings, Colored Tinsel and Silk Cord Effects, Black and White Taffeta Eyelet Embroidery,

at 58c, 95c & $1.25 Yard.

Value $1.00, 2.00 & 3.00 Yard.

To-morrow, at Special Prices

Lambs Wool and Cotton

Comfortables (For Double Beds)

Figured Silkoline, silk tufting, wool filled, cotton film interlining, at $2.10

Fancy Mousseline, extra wide silk borders, silk tufting, cotton filled, " 3.85

Figured Silk Centre, best quality, plain silk back and border, wool filled, " 8.65

And in addition a purchase of

Steamer Rugs in tartan and fancy plaids, $2.98, 4.25, 5.95, 7.50

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Now On View Day and Evening at the

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Mr. James P. Silo Will Conduct the Sale.

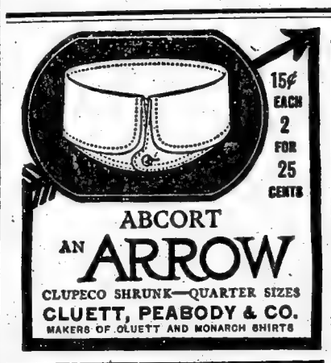

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A Laxative and Refreshing Fruit Lozenge most agreeable to take

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SAVE YOUR FEET

from corns, cold, wet, and other troubles by wearing DR. HOGYES ASBESOLE Hygienic insoles made of Asbestos, being a non-conductor, keeps heat in and cold out. Three qualities, 20c., 30c., and 50c. per pair. Postpaid on receipt of price and size.

Dr. Hogyes Asbesole Co., Dept. No. 1, 76 Park Place, New York.

Lest You Forget We Say it Yet—

Uneeda Biscuit

Walt Whitman

Two New Books Dealing with the Personality and Work of the Eccentric Poet

Will be the Subject of an Article by Miss Jessie B. Rittenhouse in the

New York Times Saturday Review of Books

THIS WEEK

BOOKS OF TRAVEL

There Will be an Entertaining Article on a Number of Important Works of This Description.

VERSAILLES

A. Bertrand, a French Writer, Has Just Brought Out a Noteworthy Book on the Palace, Its Treasures and Its History, Which Will be Reviewed.

VENICE

There Will be a Long Article on the City of the Sea, as Marion Crawford Sees It.

BOOKS AS NEWS

PURE FOOD BILL PASSED BY THE SENATE, 63 TO 4

Would Stop Trade in Adulterated or Misbranded Articles.

FOUR DEMOCRATS AGAINST IT

Object to the Power Given to Department of Agriculture — Foraker Amendment Voted Down.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—After fifteen years of more or less serious consideration of the subject, the Senate to-day passed a Pure Food bill by the decisive vote of 63 to 4.

The vote was taken after a day devoted almost exclusively to debate of a desultory character on the measure. Several efforts were made to amend it, and the committee having it in charge accepted several suggestions, but only those thus accepted were incorporated in the bill.

The bill makes it a misdemeanor to manufacture or sell adulterated or misbranded foods, drugs, medicines, or liquors in the District of Columbia, the Territories, and the insular possessions of the United States, and prohibits the shipment of such goods from one State to another or to a foreign country. It also prohibits the receipt of such goods.

Punishment by fine of $500 or by imprisonment for one year, or both, is prescribed. In the case of corporations, officials in charge are made responsible.

The Treasury Department and the Departments of Agriculture and of Commerce and Labor are required to agree upon regulations for the collection and examination of the articles covered by the bill, but no specific provision is made for investigation except by the Department of Agriculture. The investigations by that department are placed in the hands of the Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, and if he finds that the law has been violated, the Secretary of Agriculture is required to report the facts to the United States District Attorney, who in turn is required to institute proceedings in the Federal courts.

The bill also defines foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and the standards for them. There is an exemption for dealers who furnish guarantees against adulteration and misbranding.

One amendment adopted provides that no official notice of a finding against any article shall be given until after the announcement of the final judgment of the court before which the case is heard.

Another requires that mixtures or blends containing alcohol or opium shall be branded or labeled so as to show that fact. The provision regarding the misbranding of liquors is changed to make it read: "It shall be deemed misbranded if it is blended or rectified or consists of an admixture of different grades of the same liquor, or contains or is mixed with other substances, and the word 'blended,' 'rectified,' or 'mixed,' as the case may be, is not plainly stated on the package."

Mr. Foraker offered an amendment eliminating the word "added" from this provision: "In the case of liquors, an article shall be deemed adulterated if it contain any added ingredient of a poisonous or deleterious character." It was lost, 24 to 46.

On the final rollcall the bill passed by a vote of 63 to 4, Messrs. Bacon, Bailey, Foster, and Tillman, all Democrats, being the only Senators to cast their votes in the negative. They objected to the centralization of power in the Agricultural Department.

FOR A FULL COAL INQUIRY.

Senator Tillman Has the House Resolution Made Stronger.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—At the suggestion of Senator Tillman, the House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce to-day amended the resolution it will report for the investigation of the alleged railway monopoly of coal and oil.

As the resolution was originally framed it provided for an investigation by the Inter-State Commerce Commission as to whether railways own the coal and oil they haul. It was the purpose of the committee to extend the investigation definitely to the alleged railway ownership of the mines and oil properties, but that was not made clear. Mr. Tillman's amendment specifically provides for the investigation of the ownership of coal and oil companies.

LESS MONEY FOR MILITIA.

Army Appropriation Bill in House—No More Lieutenant Generals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The House took up the Army Appropriation bill to-day, but after Chairman Hull of the Military Affairs Committee had spent an hour and a half explaining its provisions nobody else exhibited any interest in it.

The Army bill carries an appropriation of $69,678,592, which is less by $1,521,158 than the estimates. The committee cut the estimates $500,000 on the item for militia encampment and $250,000 each on the items of subsistence, incidental expenses, and hospitals. It cut down the estimates for barracks in the Philippines and for small arms target practice $100,000 each, and increased by $100,000 the amount appropriated for the purchase and manufacture of ammunition.

A clause added to the section appropriating for the pay of officers provides for the abolition of the grade of Lieutenant General upon the retirement of the present incumbent, Gen. Bates.

CASTRO TO DEFY BRITAIN.

Prepares for Suits Against Harbor Corporation and Railroad.

WILLEMSTAD, Curaçao, Feb. 21.—A well-informed official of Caracas, in a letter received here to-day, says that President Castro, encouraged in his war against foreigners by the fact that the United States and France have taken no action against Venezuela, has given orders to prepare the documents to institute legal proceedings against the La Guayra Harbor Corporation and the La Guayra-Caracas Railroad.

These companies are both owned by British subjects, and are largely capitalized. The writer of the letter adds that they will probably suffer the same fate as the asphalt and other concerns.

The Venezuelan Government has created a monopoly of the manufacture of cigarettes, obliging all manufacturers to join a trust, in which President Castro and his friends have acquired the lion's share.

BRITISH COAL TAX TO GO.

Birching in the Navy Suspended—Liberal Government's Reforms.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The British export tax on coal is apparently slated for removal in Chancellor of the Exchequer Asquith's forthcoming budget. Mr. Asquith informed a deputation to-day that, while he declined to make any declaration in regard to taxation until he presented the budget, he considered the coal tax to be vicious and unnecessarily injurious to an important industry, adding that when an opportunity offered the members of the deputation would find him anxious to remove it.

Edmund Robertson, the new Financial Secretary of the Admiralty, announced in the House of Commons to-day that punishment by birching had been suspended in the navy until further orders, and that caning would only be inflictable by order of the Captain of a ship.

Capt. Hervey, the only sailor on the active list elected to the present Parliament, protested against this "grandmotherly action" of the Government.

HULL BLAMES ROCKHILL.

Congressman Says Envoy Is Responsible for Chinese Situation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Mr. Hull, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, presented the Army Appropriation bill to the House to-day.

In explaining the item of $700,000 to cover the expenses of militia encampments, Mr. Hull referred to the apprehensions of an outbreak in China and the necessity of being prepared for such a contingency.

"There are conditions to-day in the Orient," he said, "which may make it necessary for us to preserve our prestige and to show our power. In some respects I think this condition has been brought about by the injudicious utterances of the gentleman who represents this country in Peking."

Mr. Hull had read a newspaper dispatch from Peking which he vouched for as "entirely accurate." It gave an account of an interview between Minister Rockhill and Na-Tung, President of the Wai-Wu-Pu.

Mr. Hull said that according to this dispatch Mr. Rockhill reminded the Chinese official that the United States intended to return the £20,000,000 which was the United States's part of the Boxer indemnity.

"I do not believe that the representative of this Government had a proper conception of the character of the Chinese people," continued Mr. Hull, "when he offered them a bribe of £20,000,000, or whatever the United States's share of the Chinese indemnity may have been, to be good.

"They are people that in my judgment would take any such offer as that as an indication of our being rather more afraid of them than otherwise. And it seems to me that a man occupying Mr. Rockhill's position should have let whatever information was necessary come from the Government of the United States direct, and not have given it to the newspapers."

[I]STRY WAS BEHIND GAPON.

Government Money Paid for the Clubhouses of His Organization.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 21.—Through the disappearance of a journalist, Matushensky, the press agent and real brains of the Gapon movement, the disclosure has been made that the Moderate Labor organization which Father Gapon established in St. Petersburg after the publication of the imperial manifesto of Oct. 30 last was subsidized by the Government, which supplied the funds for the rent of its clubhouses and for its literature.

It is now shown that Gapon really played a minor rôle in the formidable movement of January, 1905, and that Matushensky was the director of the campaign, which mystified both the police and the old-time revolutionists, and was the author of the great petition with which the workingmen were marching to the Winter Palace on Sunday, Jan. 22, 1905, when the troops fired on them.

A curious contrast is furnished by the Cabinet's action in opening clubhouses for which the Government furnished the money, while up to the present Interior Minister Durnovo has not permitted assemblies of Conservative workmen, which are dispersed as rigorously as those of the Socialists.

KNOUTING LETTISH WOMEN.

And the Russians Are Executing Many More Revolutionists.

RIGA, Feb. 21.—The expedition sent to crush the second rising in the district of Wenden is operating vigorously. The troops have captured many revolutionists, of whom twelve were tried by drumhead court-martial yesterday and shot, and thirty, including women, were flogged with knouts.

Two prominent residents of Reval, Vice Mayor Patz and an attorney named Tamant, have been sentenced to death for participation in the revolutionary movement.

COURT WELCOMES CHOATE.

'Twas His First Appearance as Counsel Since Returning from England.

Joseph H. Choate appeared to argue a case before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday for the first time since he ceased to be Ambassador to Great Britain. Mr. Choate appeared for William J. Parks as administrator of the estate of Erwin L. Coolidge against the city. Coolidge was killed when a part of the bridge in front of the excavation at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street collapsed on May 27, 1902.

A verdict for $22,000 was obtained on the first trial, but a new trial was obtained which resulted in a verdict for $25,000. The trial Judge ordered the verdict set aside unless the plaintiff stipulated to accept $15,000. Such a stipulation was agreed to, but the city appealed.

At the conclusion of the argument, on which decision was reserved, Presiding Justice O'Brien said: "Mr. Choate, whatever view we may take as to your argument or as to the merits of the case, we wish to express our gratification at having you appear before us again, and we hope that you will often come before the court in the years to come."

Mr. Choate replied: "I thank your Honor very heartily. This is the first time I've really felt at home."

FRANK SQUIER BADLY HURT.

Was Knocked Down by a Delivery Wagon—Internal Injuries Feared.

Frank Squier, a paper manufacturer, whose place of business is at 66 Duane Street, and who lives at 32 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, was knocked down and run over by a newspaper delivery wagon at Centre and Chambers Streets late yesterday afternoon. Mr. Squier is 65 years old, and it is feared that his injuries will prove serious.

He was crossing the street, and, emerging from behind a street car, failed to notice the approach of the delivery wagon. Those who saw his peril called to him, but he was unable to escape and was thrown to the ground. At the Hudson Street Hospital it was found that Mr. Squier was bruised from head to foot and had probably sustained grave internal injuries. He was taken to his home later. Joseph McCormick of 252 William Street, driver of the wagon, was locked up in the Elizabeth Street Station to await the outcome of Mr. Squier's injuries.

Escaped Car, but Not the Auto.

James Martin of 44 Bleecker Street ran in front of an electric hansom last night at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street while trying to get out of the way of a trolley car. He was dragged along the pavement by the hansom, and was sent to New York Hospital with a possible fracture of the skull. Robert Fagin of 104 West Ninety-eighth Street, the chauffeur, was locked up in the Tenderloin Station.

An Art Discovery in Venice.

VENICE, Feb. 21.—While workmen were engaged in renovating the Church of Santa Maria Gloriosa dei Frari some ancient frescoes were disclosed behind the monument of Doge Nicolo Tron. One of the frescoes shows a canopy with the coat of arms of Doge Tron, and another consists of decorative bands with figures of the Evangelists in medallions. The discovery is regarded as of the highest artistic importance.

Cockran Talks to Fordham Club.

At the eighteenth annual dinner of the Fordham Club at Morris Avenue and High Bridge Road, the Bronx, last night, W. Bourke Cockran and Martin W. Littleton spoke, drawing lessons from the life of George Washington. Mr. Littleton thought people were to-day less generous and less patriotic than in the days of Washington. About 200 diners were present.

PRESIDENT INDORSES EJECTION OF MRS. MORRIS

Replies to Letter of Complaint Written by Her Husband.

DEMAND MADE FOR APOLOGY

But Mr. Roosevelt Says He Was Satisfied by an Investigation of the Incident.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Dr. Minor Morris, whose wife several weeks ago was dragged from the White House, to which she had gone to see the President, to-day gave out for publication correspondence which recently passed between himself and the President regarding the case. Dr. Morris wrote:

"To the President of the United States:

"Sir: Having waited patiently a number of weeks that you might have ample time to ascertain all the circumstances connected with the insult recently offered my wife at the White House, and that you might make some expression of deprecation, which would naturally be expected, it is now incumbent upon me as husband and citizen to demand a public apology for this outrage on womanhood and common decency.

"It is unthinkable that such brutality would be tolerated anywhere in this country, but above all in the White House.

"That my wife has been confined to her bed six weeks from the shock and injuries of this damnable treatment is bad enough, but I can say to you in all calmness that, had the original orders from the White House been carried out as to her longer incarceration, her life would have been sacrificed.

"It is therefore incumbent upon me to repeat my urgent request that you take action at once suitable to the circumstances which have shocked the entire nation. Respectfully,

"MINOR MORRIS.

"Feb. 16, 1906."

Dr. Morris received this reply:

"The White House,
"Washington, Feb. 19, 1906.

"Sir: In reply to your letter of the 16th inst. the President directs me to state to you that he had the Superintendent of Police of the District of Columbia, Major Sylvester, make a careful investigation of the circumstances connected with the arrest of Mrs. Morris for disorderly conduct at the Executive Office, and the Superintendent submitted to the President all the affidavits of the persons whom he had examined.

"The President carefully went over Major Sylvester's report and the affidavits, and also personally saw Major Sylvester and some of the persons making the affidavits. He came to the conclusion that the arrest was justified, and that the force used in making the arrest was caused by the resistance offered by Mrs. Morris to the officers in the discharge of their duty, and was no greater than was necessary to make the arrest effective.

"Under these circumstances the President does not consider that the officers are properly subject to blame. He was also satisfied that the kindest thing that could be done to Mrs. Morris and her kinsfolk was to refrain from giving any additional publicity to the circumstances surrounding the case. Yours truly,

"WILLIAM LOEB, Jr.,
"Secretary to the President.

"Dr. Minor Morris, Washington, D. C."

THE DEWEY ADRIFT TWICE.

Tow Line Parted in Bad Weather—Dispatch to Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Official news regarding the dry dock Dewey reached the Navy Department to-day in a dispatch from Commander Hosley, commanding the Glacier. The message was carried to Las Palmas, Canary Islands, by the tug Potomac, and was cabled from there. It is as follows:

"Latitude 29 degrees 50 minutes north, longitude 22 degrees 40 minutes west on Feb. 17. Will coal at Grand Canary, Canary Islands. Encountered very bad weather latter part of voyage.

"Dock adrift twice. Have been proceeding cautiously. The Brutus's towing machine damaged. There is great necessity for extra parts of engine."

If Commander Hosley intends to take the dock into the roadstead at Grand Canary he should reach that port in two or three days, provided good weather prevails.

The spare engine parts referred to as being badly needed were, fortunately, described to the Navy Department by Commander Hosley in almost the last wireless dispatch he was able to send. These parts have been sent to Naples, and the Tacoma has just picked them up and is about to proceed westward to meet the towing fleet.

TREASURY KEEPS HIS CASH.

Alaskan Cannot Get $750 He Deposited Under a Misapprehension.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Secretary Shaw transmitted to the House to-day a letter with an application for the passage of a bill to pay Albert R. Heilig the $750 which the Government has been owing him for the last five years.

Heilig, who was living in Alaska in April, 1901, wanted to take up some land in the unsurveyed town site of Eagle. A survey was necessary, and Heilig deposited in the First National Bank of Juneau, a properly designated Government depositary, $750 to pay for surveying the outboundaries of the town site.

The survey was ordered, but before it was completed it was discovered by the Register of the Land Office for that district that the act of March 3, 1899, extended the public land laws of the United States to Alaska, and therefore the Government had to pay for the survey. Heilig made his entry in Eagle town site and offered the $750 in payment. He was informed by the authorities that "the extension of the land laws to Alaska had provided another form of payment and rendered his deposit improper and unnecessary."

Thereupon Heilig tried to withdraw his money from the Juneau bank, but he was informed that it had been covered into the United States Treasury, and there is no statute authorizing its return. For five years Heilig has been trying to get the money, but cannot.

Secretary Shaw admits that it is Heilig's money, and recommends that a special bill be passed authorizing its payment.

MADE FAMOUS BY PORTRAIT.

Miss Alexander, Whom Whistler Painted, Married in London.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Miss Cicely Henrietta Alexander, the original of Whistler's world famous child portrait, was married in London this afternoon to Bernard Spring-Rice, brother of the ex-Secretary of the British Embassy at Washington.

The portrait of Miss Alexander, an arrangement in gray and green, is regarded as one of the two or three greatest Whistlers, perhaps the greatest of all.

LOST

articles found by advertising in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Telephone, 1000 Bryant.—Adv.

LITHOGRAPHS BY WHISTLER.

Etchings, Paintings, and the Biggest Collection of Lithographs.

The lower gallery at the Knoedler establishment is filled with etchings by James McNeil Whistler, together with more lithographs printed by the artist, or by Way the lithographer, than have ever been exhibited in this country. The collection comes from Miss R. Birnie Phillips, sister-in-law and executrix of Whistler, and that accounts for the uncommon number of stone-prints.

At one time during the nineties Whistler gave himself up to the scraping and painting of delicate little landscapes, townscapes, figures, and marines, everything being done in Way's workshop by his own hands until the inevitable, the due and perhaps overdue quarrel separated the two. More lithographs are here than the walls will accommodate, so that they are stacked in corners, and as soon as one is sold from the walls another takes its place.

Like his etchings, a very large number of which are present on the wall or in portfolios, these prints from the lithographic stone have the quality of preciousness which used to irritate so much the conscientious Ruskin, that fastidious fashion of just saying a word which implies a sentence, or using a scarcely articulate sound to hint of a mood. The butterfly only needed to dip a wing tip and a delicate foot in charcoal dust and merely touch the paper, and there was a picture with figures and perspective! Here are full-length minim portraits, and doorways into courtyards where people move about; a cobbler before a table covered with shoes to mend, seated in his den, and a farrier and wheelwright busy at his forge; a quick sketch of an old London church designed by Wren and a butcher's shop in a city street with the joints of meat neatly hung in a row.

Usually Whistler drew these gossamer pictures, these memoranda of a tricksy spright, on tracing paper and transferred the same to the stone. Of course the printing was almost as important as the original drawing. We can imagine Whistler spoiling a vast number of proofs before he got just what he wanted; for, in direct contrariety to the statements of his critics and ill-wishers, Whistler was a most painstaking workman in everything which he undertook. To denounce him as a superficial person who was guying the public by offering hasty work at high prices was a neat and captivating way of depreciating his output.

Two small paintings and several pastels appear to belong to an earlier period than most of the lithographs. The pastels are Venetian and perhaps were executed when Whistler was carrying out the series of etchings of Venice for the London society, early in the eighties. Many of the Venice views are here, notably the smaller prints of palace fronts, the narrow alleys with figures, the large views of the Riva dei Schiavoni and the shipping toward the Arsenal and Giardino Pubblico, a favorite spot with the artist, because his rooms were in one of the old houses on that quay. Here are examples of the first set of etchings published by Delattre in Paris and the famous nocturne in broad masses showing a narrow street in a French town which is lit by the moon and also by a lamp on a bracket against a housefront opposite the row of dingy tenaments illustrated. A bust portrait of himself in a broad soft hat belongs to this earlier period. Two prints of "The Kitchen," with a deep alcove terminating in a window, and a figure in the alcove, show the difference between impressions taken by Way and by Whistler himself. The etcher has used the drypoint freely to give character to the bare whitewashed interior.

Among the most rounded and complete townscapes in lithograph is a view of Vitré, in Brittany from the canal with washerwoman's sheds on the water and the roofs and towers tumbling up toward the sky. Every lithograph has the butterfly badge introduced in some advantageous spot where it harmonizes with the fantastic little picture. It is in its decadence. Starting with a monogram of J. M. W., this famous mark expanded into a butterfly; but from long usage it became conventionalized and dissected into curves and spots which indicate to the initiated where the wings of the insect used to be. This track of the butterfly—for in the end it became more like the spoor of some creature on the snow than anything else—was peculiarly infuriating to the gentle army of the exasperated whom Whistler raised up against himself during his long life of teasing, like the man in harness who sprang from the classic sowing of dragon's teeth.

As a lithographer's stone degenerates rather rapidly if the drawing on it is as delicate as Whistler usually wrought, the number of prime impressions is limited. Great pleasure will be the reward of those who examine these fragile works of art with care.

AMERICAN COLLEGE BURNED.

Institution for Girls at Aintab, Asia Minor, Destroyed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 21.—The American College at Aintab, Asia Minor, has been entirely destroyed by fire.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—The college at Aintab was a seminary for girls maintained by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Miss Isabella Blake of Westfield, Mass., and Miss Harriet C. Norton of Medway, Mass., were in charge of the seminary, which was founded in 1870, and which last year had ninety-eight pupils. The building was valued at about $10,000. It was insured for about $7,000.

The institution educated native women to become teachers and home keepers.

FOOD.

COFFEE vs. COLLEGE

Student Had to Give Up Coffee.

Some people are apparently immune to coffee poisoning—if you are not Nature will tell you so in the ailments she sends as warnings. And when you get a warning heed it or you get hurt sure. A young college student writes from New York:

"I had been told frequently that coffee was injurious to me, and if I had not been told, the almost constant headaches with which I began to suffer after using it for several years, the state of lethargic mentality which gradually came upon me to hinder me in my studies, the general lassitude and indisposition to any sort of effort which possessed me ought to have been sufficient warning. But I disregarded them till my physician told me a few months ago that I must give up coffee or quit college. I could hesitate no longer, and at once abandoned coffee.

"On the advice of a friend I began to drink Postum Food Coffee, and rejoice to tell you that with the drug of coffee removed and the healthful properties of Postum in its place I was soon relieved of all my ailments. The headaches and nervousness disappeared entirely, strength came back to me, and my complexion, which had been very, very bad, cleared up beautifully. Better than all, my mental faculties were toned up and became more vigorous than ever, and I now feel that no course of study would be too difficult for me." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

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PERFECT
Tooth Powder

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.
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AUTO HIGHWAY FAVORED BY JERSEY MOTORISTS

Would Do Away with Many Objections, Says Mr. Scarritt.

SHOULD APPEAL TO FARMERS

Governors of Automobile Club Will Be Asked to Take Preliminary Action—Safeguards Against Accidents.

Automobilists discussed with considerable interest and favor yesterday the novel plan of John Brisben Walker for an automobile highway across New Jersey, virtually connecting New York and Philadelphia. Several automobilists who live in New Jersey and others who do a great deal of touring there during the year were particularly impressed with the scheme as outlined before the members of the Automobile Club of America on Tuesday night. While the plan has been discussed in a desultory manner for several months no attempt had hitherto been made to map out a feasible course and formulate any satisfactory financial statement of the probable cost of the road and its chances as a commercial success.

In connection with the present agitation over new automobile legislation in New Jersey, the subject has attracted particular attention from residents and users of motor cars in that State. Winthrop E. Scarritt, who was one of the spokesmen on behalf of the automobilists at the hearing in Trenton on Tuesday against the Freilnghuysen bill, said that he believed a plan like Mr. Walker's would be one of the most potent means of solving the automobile legislative problem.

"There are many reasons in favor of such a motor car highway running to Philadelphia," said Mr. Scarritt. "It would at one stroke do away with 90 per cent. of the objections which anti-autoists in New Jersey are advancing to the use of the automobile.

"I see no reason why the farmers and others who may now be hostile to automobiles would not gladly give their consent for the building of such an automobile highway. It would at once relieve the ordinary roads of a large percentage of the customary automobile travel and ought to result in mutual satisfaction. Mr. Walker has presented the scheme in a most practical manner, and financially he has demonstrated its success, so far as advance figures and reasoning can guarantee that any commercial proposition will be self-sustaining."

Mr. Scarritt, who is one of the Governors of the Automobile Club of America, said he would present the matter before the Governors at the earliest opportunity and see if some preliminary work might not be commenced in a short time to ascertain the best route and see what arrangements could be made in securing the right of way.

Mr. Walker's plan provides for a highway with no grade crossings, the motor road either going over or under the regular roads. Cars will be obliged to keep 300 feet apart, so that accidents, even from breakage, would not be a source of danger to cars behind.

B. Altman & Co.

MEN'S WEAR.

IMPORTED NOVELTIES IN NECKWEAR; NEGLIGEE AND DRESS SHIRTS OF FINE IMPORTED FABRICS. READY TO WEAR AND MADE TO ORDER. PAJAMAS, TOWELING BATH ROBES, STEAMER RUGS AND CARRIAGE ROBES.

(Men's Department, Left of Sixth Avenue Entrance.)

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MISSES', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S FOOTWEAR, INCLUDING COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS OF THE VARIETIES MOST DESIRABLE FOR THE COMING SEASON.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO MANNISH STYLES IN LITTLE BOYS' BOOTS AND LOW SHOES, MADE OF TAN CALF, PATENT KID AND LEATHER, AND MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES AND TIES OF WHITE BUCKSKIN AND CANVAS.

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TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), FEBRUARY 23d,

3,500 YARDS OF WHITE LINEN CAMBRIC, OF A QUALITY SUITABLE FOR LINGERIE DRESSES, BLOUSES AND CHILDREN'S WEAR, 36 INCHES WIDE, AT THE SPECIAL PRICE OF

(Rear of Rotunda, First Floor.) 38c. PER YARD.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

YOUNG ASTOR IN THE GUARDS.

W. W. Astor's Son a Lieutenant in a Crack English Regiment.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—John Jacob Astor, son of William Waldorf Astor, who has received a probationary commission in the First Life Guards, joined the regiment to-day as Second Lieutenant.

The system of appointment "on probation" was adopted last year in consequence of the difficulty experienced in finding officers for the more expensive regiments. Thus attached, young Astor will remain on probation for two years, at the end of which period he may be dismissed by his commanding officer or be permanently accepted.

British Honors for Togo and Oyama.

TOKIO, Feb. 21.—Prince Arthur of Connaught to-day invested Admiral Togo and Field Marshals Yamagata and Oyama with the Order of Merit.

DAKOTA DIVORCE UPHELD.

Justice Barnes Rules That It Is Valid in England.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The validity of a Dakota divorce in England was to-day affirmed by Sir John Gorell Barnes, Judge of the Divorce Court Division of the High Court of Justice.

The question was raised in the case of Mrs. Armytage, who petitioned the court to declare her marriage to Edward Armytage valid. She was formerly the wife of Charles Gillig, an American living in London, and went to South Dakota, where she obtained a divorce on the ground of desertion, and subsequently married Mr. Armytage. Mr. Gillig also re-married, but last year began proceedings to nullify his marriage on the ground that the divorce which his first wife obtained in South Dakota was not binding upon him and that consequently his second marriage was invalid.

Justice Barnes has now decided against Mr. Gillig's contention.

THE CHILDREN ENJOY

Life out of doors and out of the games which they play and the enjoyment which they receive and the efforts which they make comes the greater part of that healthful development which is so essential to their happiness when grown. When a laxative is needed the remedy which is given to them to cleanse and sweeten and strengthen the internal organs on which it acts should be such as physicians would sanction, because its component parts are known to be wholesome and the remedy itself free from every objectionable quality. The one remedy which physicians and parents, well-informed, approve and recommend and which the little ones enjoy, because of its pleasant flavor, its gentle action and its beneficial effects, is—Syrup of Figs—and for the same reason it is the only laxative which should be used by fathers and mothers.

Syrup of Figs is the only remedy which acts gently, pleasantly and naturally without griping, irritating, or nauseating and which cleanses the system effectually, without producing that constipated habit which results from the use of the old-time cathartics and modern imitations, and against which the children should be so carefully guarded. If you would have them grow to manhood and womanhood, strong, healthy and happy, do not give them medicines, when medicines are not needed, and when nature needs assistance in the way of a laxative, give them only the simple, pleasant and gentle—Syrup of Figs.

Its quality is due not only to the excellence of the combination of the laxative principles of plants with pleasant aromatic syrups and juices, but also to our original method of manufacture and as you value the health of the little ones, do not accept any of the substitutes which unscrupulous dealers sometimes offer to increase their profits. Please to remember, the full name of the Company—CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.—is printed on the front of every package. In order to get its beneficial effects it is always necessary to buy the genuine only. For sale by all reliable druggists.

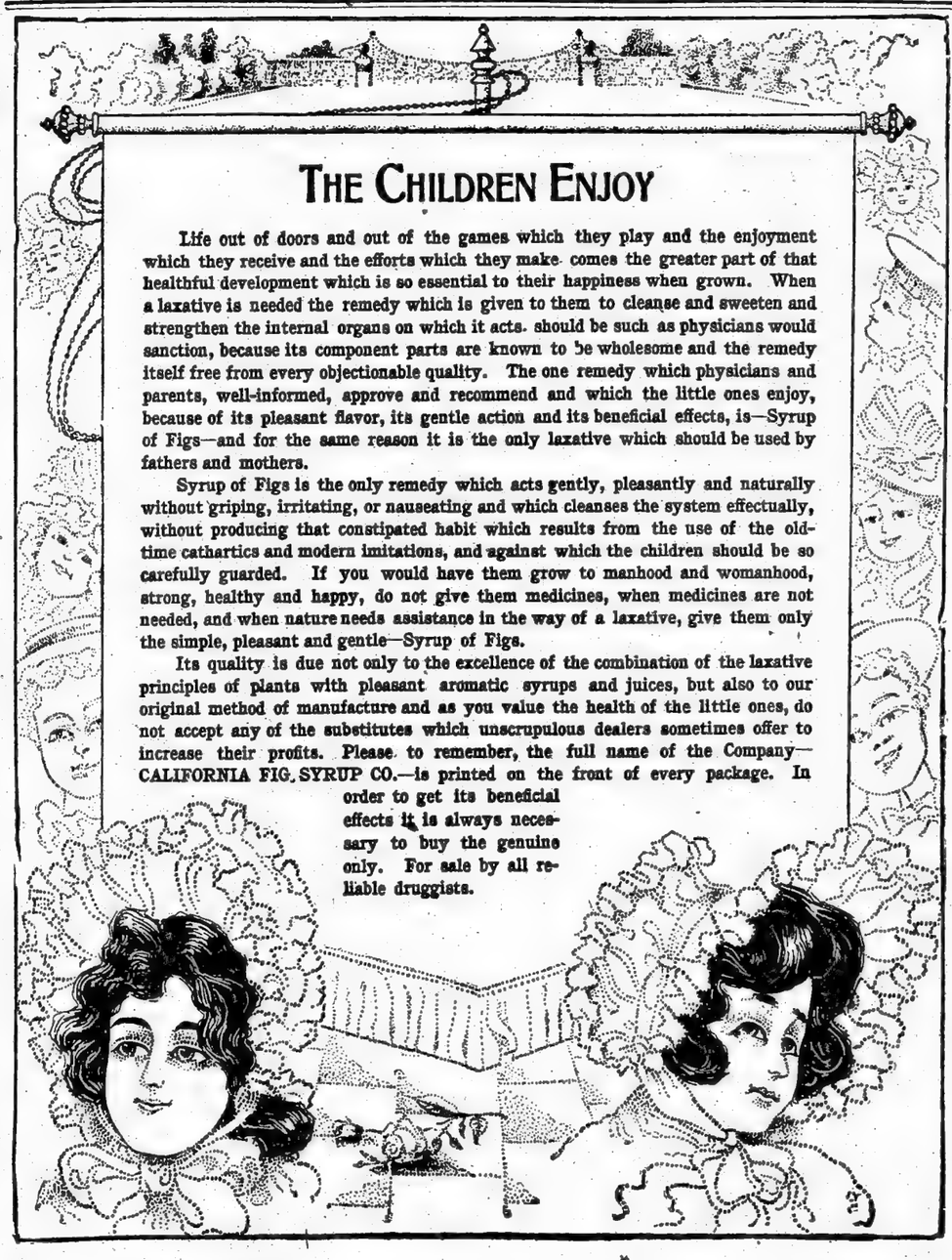

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

ARE THE FEDERAL COURTS UNWORTHY OF CONFIDENCE?

The President of the United States and the House of Representatives appear to distrust the Federal courts. They seek by the enactment of the Hepburn bill to confer upon the Inter-State Commerce Commission autocratic power over railroad rates, limited only by the Constitutional right of appeal against a rate so low as to be confiscatory. So far as we can see there is no other plausible or sufficient explanation of the President's opposition to an amendment providing for an appeal to the courts, or for the acquiescence of the House in the elimination of that provision, which was a part of the Esch-Townsend bill of last year. Some of the supporters of rate-making legislation frankly confess their unwillingness to see the bill qualified by the appeal provision. This means, and the attitude of the President means, that the purpose sought to be accomplished is the control of rates by the Executive and legislative departments, excluding the judiciary from all participation or right of review, save only upon the Constitutional ground above mentioned.

We are practically shut up to the conclusion that the motive here at work is the fear that the courts will overset the decisions of the Commission, as they have in innumerable instances already overset them. The effect, of course, would be to deprive the owners of railroad property of that protection of the courts which the owners of other classes of property enjoy. Any freight charge which the Commission "in its judgment" determined to be just, reasonable, and fairly remunerative, and any regulation it might impose would have the force of a statute. Under the bill as it passed the House a complaint on the part of the carrier that the rate was unreasonably low, or that it had not been fixed in accordance with law would not be entertained by the courts. They would tell him that Congress had made the Commission the exclusive judge of reasonableness, and that its acts and decisions must be accepted as law unless the rate was so low as to be confiscatory, when it would be subject to review. The authors and supporters of the bill plainly intend to withhold from the courts the power to give relief.

The Supreme Court has said that the passing upon the reasonableness of a rate collected in the past is a judicial act, while the fixing of a rate for the future is a legislative act. We are unable to see any good reason why the jurisdiction of equity operative by injunction should not be established in the case of unreasonable future rates, precisely as the courts have always had power to inquire into and set aside unreasonable past rates. It is simply a question whether any property interests should be deprived of the privilege of a judicial inquiry as to errors or wrongs perpetrated by the legislative or executive department. Perhaps the sponsors of the Hepburn bill are deceiving themselves when they take it for granted that they have effectively shut out judicial review of the Commission's rates. A correspondent whose opinions upon questions of law and Constitutional interpretation are held in high respect in this community takes this view of the bill:

> Coming back to the Hepburn bill, my own view of the situation is that the Commission is authorized to establish future rates only in case it shall find the existing rate to be unreasonable. Its action as to the existing rate would necessarily affect a judicial question and would be subject to judicial review. If the courts should find that the Commission had erred as to the character of the existing rate it seems clear that its decision as to the future rate would go for nothing. In other words, it is firmly settled that the decision as to the reasonableness of rates charged by the carriers is a judicial question. If that be so, the power cannot be withdrawn from the judicial department of the Government and conferred upon the legislative department. Inasmuch, then, as the power of the Commission to act is conditioned upon its decision as to the existing facts, it should follow that either (1) the action of the Commission as to existing rates would be subject to review by the courts, and, if held erroneous, the order as to future rates would go for nothing; or, (2) the act must be held unconstitutional because, as you suggest, it seeks to confer judicial powers upon an executive board. Ever since the agitation began I have thought that this was the situation of the matter.
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> Penalties for disobeying the act are ruinous. On the other hand, the charges which the Commission declared to be reasonable and imposed, without being demonstrably confiscatory, might so diminish income and impair credit as to bring on ruin. The safeguard of an appeal to the courts is denied. The railroad property of the country amounts to something like twelve billions of dollars. Yet because the Senate desires to amend the Hepburn bill it is denounced by the pens of hysteria and agitation as the citadel of privilege, the bulwark of culpable wealth, the protector of those who raven and despoil.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The observance of the anniversary of the birth of WASHINGTON has taken the course usual in this country, and the day is simply a holiday, available for such leisurely occupation as presents itself. In our public schools it is customary, and it is commendable, for the teachers to bring the career and character of our great leader to the attention of their pupils, but beyond this grown-up Americans give little specific heed to the occasion. The fact is to be regretted but not too sharply to be censured. After all, the great service of WASHINGTON was in the wisdom and practical efficiency with which he conducted the War of Independence and helped to lay the foundations of a representative democracy. In other words, he tremendously aided in giving to the American people opportunities for self-government such as had never before existed; the people did the rest, and the wonderful scale on which they did it, while it is far beyond any conception he could have formed, is in a sense his monument. History has not failed to recognize his merit, and he will for many generations yet be the most illustrious exemplar of the kind of leadership a free people can develop.

That leadership was, of course, of immense value. There has been a certain tendency among modern critics to ascribe to WASHINGTON the valuable qualities of sound, practical judgment and of peculiarly firm devotion to a high standard of conduct, but these do not really explain wholly the remarkable hold he succeeded in attaining on the confidence of his countrymen, or his ability to guide them so steadfastly as he did toward ultimate victory in war and in the equally difficult task of establishing an adequate national system. The truth is that WASHINGTON had in a rare degree the imagination of a statesman. He had little gift of expression; he talked and wrote ponderously and often clumsily; he had neither the taste nor the talent for theorizing, and he impressed those about him strongly with the intense practicality of his mind. But the imagination was working, nevertheless. He was one of the earliest to think of his country on a grand scale, on what in those days was called a "continental" scale. His mind grasped easily and dwelt habitually on the physical possibilities of the country, on its magnificent area and resources, on its essential independence of European control, if intelligently handled; on the strong position its people could make for themselves if they were equal to their opportunities.

When a mere lad, a surveyor in the employ of Lord FAIRFAX, exploring the wilds of the Western Virginia forests, his mind turned to the fact that the water courses were part of the great natural highway from the inland seas on the north to the Gulf, and a few years later, when, just out of his teens, he served under the British commander in the luckless campaign on the Ohio, he was occupied with the importance of securing control of this highway. Still later, when he became commander of the Continental forces, he never lost sight of the need of a Union, which with him meant a national organization, capable of bringing into the field the full strength of the American people. He wanted from the first a regular army enlisted for the war, under central direction and authority, with national aims, a national spirit, a sense of national allegiance and obligation. No leader of that eventful time had so clear a notion of the field open to the American Republic or held so firmly from the outset to the finish to national methods of organization and administration. Incidentally this spirit was shown strikingly in the admirable tact and discretion and unswerving self-respect and dignity with which he sustained his relations to the French commander after the alliance with France.

When the War of Independence had closed finally in triumph, no man, not even HAMILTON, saw more clearly the imperative need of a closer union, and the influence of none was greater in guiding the process of union toward that degree of real efficiency finally attained. And from the moment he consented reluctantly to take the Presidency to the moment when he prepared to assume the command of the army in an expected war with our old ally, France, his whole career was inspired, in general and in detail, by the national idea. It was the inevitable outcome of his habit of long and broad views and of the native integrity of his character. He saw with marvelous simplicity and certainty the essential possibilities of his country and what was needed to secure the development of them, and the duty thus imposed he never for an instant forgot or shirked. It is not easy now to realize how difficult this attitude then was. The splendid fruition of WASHINGTON'S ideal makes us, naturally, feel that it was all in the inevitable course of things. But the course of things might really have been quite different had the nation not been blessed with a leader of such foresight and insight, such unflagging devotion and such high standards.

COOPER UNION AUDIENCES.

Last night's meeting of the Institute, held at Cooper Union, was one of the liveliest in its history. Every seat in the auditorium was occupied, and there was a disposition on the part of every person present to applaud any attack on the things that are, with special enthusiasm for onslaughts on political affairs.—THE TIMES'S report.

How many of the persons in the Cooper Union audience Tuesday evening were citizens and voters? Were two-thirds of them aliens, unnaturalized, none-voters? Or was the proportion of aliens three-fourths or four-fifths?

How many of that audience had any knowledge or intelligent understanding of our Constitution, laws, and form of Government? How many of them consider public questions from exactly the point of view from which they were accustomed to consider public questions in the lands from which, seeking to escape from oppression and unjust laws, they have come to the United States? Finally, were there as many as fifty or a hundred men in the Cooper Union audience Tuesday night who were not Socialists?

When a Cooper Union audience adopts a resolution it is called public opinion. The resolutions are sent to Albany or published in the newspapers as expressions of public sentiment and belief in New York City. The question whether it is an alien voice or the voice of citizenship that is heard in that "forum of the people" is of interest and of some importance.

RUSSIAN AGRICULTURE AND LAND REFORM.

Russians being among the chief competitors of American farmers, there is practical interest in the proposal to divide the ownership of Russian land among its cultivators. Will this increase or decrease the amount of wheat, for instance, exportable to the world's markets? The landlords who think their class is being sacrificed to save the bureaucracy take the gloomiest views. The productivity of land, they say, is 30 per cent. smaller under peasant proprietorship, and there is danger that the exports will shrink in the same proportion as the total crop. Russia exports 18 per cent. of her crops, and there is danger that Russia will be compelled to export 150,000,000 rubles in gold instead of an equivalent amount of foodstuffs.

From a selfish standpoint it would be agreeable to believe that American grain is to be relieved of competition to that extent, but there is no convincing reason to that effect. The proprietors whose land is to be expropriated have their own reasons for promoting such an idea, but the argument is against them. Their farming is the world's worst—in fact, so bad that peasant farming can hardly be worse. Russia produces under ten bushels of wheat to the acre. This is about half the production of France, which is as representative of small farming as Russia is of giant estates. There is nothing exceptional in Russian agriculture to foster the idea that even there large farms are better managed than small farms. And there are signs that the pending change would be rather stimulating than otherwise. There is nothing so fertilizing as the foot of the owner, and the old saw is illustrated by the facts we published the other day regarding the extraordinary exports of farm machinery to Russia. Three cargoes, 40,000 tons, valued at $2,500,000, are under engagement for Russia, and it is expected that $25,000,000 worth will be shipped this year. This is not consistent with the suggestion of impending deterioration in Russian agriculture from any cause. American farmers will have to thank American manufacturers for arming their competitors, and can have nothing to hope for from the woes of the land barons who are to be succeeded by peasant proprietors.

POLITICAL TRADES UNIONS.

There has been favorably reported to the Maryland Legislature, and approved by the Baltimore Common Council, a proposal to limit employment upon public works in Baltimore to registered voters there. The pavers and sewer makers, who are paid in money, and the Aldermen, who are paid in votes, naturally enough are in favor of the proposal. But the taxpayers, also naturally enough, are not enamored of the idea, and the Baltimore press is indignant at the effect upon large pending improvements. Ability to cast a vote is something apart from ability to work as a skilled or an unskilled laborer, and it is unseemly that work should be given with reference to qualifications which cannot be part of the wage-earning capacity. It is class legislation of the worst sort, and would bear hardly upon the more numerous class excluded from city employment. Baltimore, like other cities, pays more than going wages, and it would be unjust to limit the class eligible to profit by the city's liberality. Besides, Baltimore would be embarrassed in getting its work done, price not considered. There is a more serious side to the subject as regards New York. We do not know the proportion between Baltimore's voters and workers, but we assume that the proportion is larger here. New York's voters are exceptionally negligent regarding their electoral duty, with the exception of the very class whose votes are likeliest to be influenced by other than reasons of pure politics. And New York's laborers are more numerous than Baltimore's. Our official records appear inexcusably devised to conceal the true number of the city's employés, for the huge volume laboriously listing each one individually has no official total. So far as counting the pages and averaging the number of employés discloses, the city payrolls include approaching 35,000. Not all of them are voters, but a large proportion should be citizens among the police and firemen. And possessing a similar strong class interest are the Federal employés. If these two classes should act together they would rival any trades union in power, and could influence decidedly any election in which they took sides. There never has been a proposition like Baltimore's in New York, so far as we are informed, although it is remembered that there have been several plans to limit laborers in the city service to residents.

This danger of a new mercenary interest in politics is not fanciful. The letter carriers boasted of having defeated Representative LOUD, and he admitted the truth of their boast. The British elections demonstrated the dominating effect of organized self-interest in politics. The defeat of the Unionists is even less significant than the victory of the Laborites, with its proof that the shillings of the million trades unionists were more powerful than the guineas of the millionaires in either party. A caucus of city laborers could very well influence the nomination of those pledged to give favorable wage or hour engagements, and their indirect influence might elect such candidates, casting a deciding vote for reasons improper to influence the suffrage. If we were Baltimoreans we should view with complacence the failure of the pending proposal, and as for New York we should be sorry if laborers were selected for reasons adapted to divide them in politics along mercenary and non-political lines.

THE JAPANESE FAMINE.

Representative Japanese business men and journalists make the following statement as to the suffering from lack of food in Northern Japan, and it is indorsed by Mr. UCHIDA, the Consul General:

> As you are well aware, there has been an almost total failure of the rice crop during last year in the prefectures of Miyagi, Iwate, and Fukushima, which has brought about the greatest famine of the last sixty years. Of the three million people in those districts nearly one million are on the verge of starvation, and a great many are barely subsisting on the bark of trees and the roots of shrubs.
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> They appeal to their countrymen for funds to relieve this very serious situation, and they declare that, though gifts from Americans are not solicited, they will very gladly be received and used. The response should be prompt and generous. Money may be sent to the Consul General, 99 Nassau Street.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Fashion That Is Very Modern.

Why should one who evidently is a vehement foe of vivisection, no matter with what precautions it is performed, write to us over the signature of "One Old-Fashioned Enough to Hold All Life Sacred"? For it is not old-fashioned to hold sacred all life, or any life, for that matter. There is nothing whatever of which "nature" is so utterly reckless, either as regards individuals or races, and it is not until men imagine that they have made a lot of progress toward the conquering of "nature" that they even begin to ascribe sacredness to any lives except their own. The fact is that the correspondent who used the signature in question is extremely new-fashioned, must depend for support upon something else than authority, precedent, and established principles, and must act upon the defensive for a long time to come if not forever. And what nonsense it is to talk about holding "all life sacred." Forms of life that can maintain existence without destroying and exploiting other forms of life are of the very lowest rank, and the first step upward in the scale of being is always the development of the power to kill and eat a weaker brother. Put just this way, the phenomenon may be unpleasant—to people who are not old-fashioned enough to view facts calmly—but it seems to be an essential and unchangeable part of Things as They Are, and lamentation over it is obviously a waste of time. Our correspondent's indignation was excited by a report that the Vassar girls are using cats for the purpose of "repeating experiments that have already been wantonly repeated numberless times, long after the results have been ascertained and classified." But why shouldn't they? It's true that if these students really are subjecting cats to close investigation, there is not much probability that they will learn anything not already recorded in many books, but the same might be said of all experimentation by students, say, in physics or chemistry, and yet actual, personal observation is deemed necessary for the gaining of any real knowledge in those branches, and the fact that a certain reaction has been watched innumerable times is not held a valid argument against its repetition by each succeeding class. If vivisection is to be abolished, graver charges than this must be formulated—and proved. This absurd accusation, however, is the one, that of "cruelty" alone excepted, most often heard, and nothing could better show what a desperate case they must defend who, instead of attacking the abuses of vivisection, attack the thing itself, utterly regardless of its immense importance as a means of education and discovery, and utterly forgetful of the priceless benefits that have been derived from its practice.

Mr. Carnegie as a Humorist.

Mr. CARNEGIE has been having fun with the First Methodist Church in New Rochelle—rather cruel fun, according to some of the members of the church. We can at least hope, however, that the experience they have had, despite its element of pain, will be profitable, not only to themselves, but to many other human groups whose first thought, when they want anything, seems to be to ask a Carnegie to give it to them. What these particular people wanted was a thousand-dollar organ, and when they made the too familiar application to the convenient dispenser of largess they were told that if they would raise $500 he would "see what could be done" about the rest. Interpreting that as a promise, they went ahead and raised the $500—with no great difficulty, apparently—and then they extended eager hands for the other half thousand. And they didn't get it! Instead they were told that Mr. CARNEGIE, after mature consideration, had reached the conclusion that a five-hundred-dollar organ would serve their immediate needs very well, and, as they already had that amount, the thing for them to do was to go ahead and buy it. The advice, like the jest, is excellent. We don't know just how much of an organ can be bought for $500, but we strongly opine that in certain rather important respects such an instrument, paid for in full by the people who wanted and are to use it, is superior to a thousand-dollar organ half of which would be the result of an appeal for alms to anybody outside of the congregation. Of course, not everybody, in New Rochelle or out of it, feels this way about such gifts, and for those who disagree with us we have no harsh criticism, but none the less we note with satisfaction evidences in many quarters of a tendency toward appreciation of the fact that begging is begging, even if it be done in the name of a church, a school, or a town, and that, of all help, self-help is about the best.

Perhaps in Need of Mitigation.

In declaring that Mark Twain is "the greatest figure in English literature," and that no man, even in England, can be compared to him as master of the language, Prof. BRANDER MATTHEWS was well within his rights as a literary critic, but at least a few people will be likely to wonder if his judgment, usually so accurate, has not, in this instance, been led slightly astray by his enthusiasm. Among these people, we imagine, will be Mr. CLEMENS himself, and there is at least a chance that some day in the near future he will get Prof. MATTHEWS in a corner and shake at him a reproving finger. We have ourselves as little inclination to deny as we have to assert the truthfulness of the professor's statements, but they do seem to be a little premature—in some danger of not receiving the acquiescence of posterity. Posterity is queer about such things and is extremely apt to have ideas of its own. There is, of course, the possibility that Prof. MATTHEWS did not say exactly what report made him say. One can hope so, at any rate, both for his sake and for that of Mr. CLEMENS.

SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—A bride and bridegroom from Massachusetts arrived in town yesterday on their wedding tour and put up at the Metropolitan Hotel. At the same table with them sat a stately, handsome man who proved to be Senator McLaurin of Mississippi.

The bride and bridegroom were both bashful to the last degree, but Mr. McLaurin's genial courtesy soon put them at ease. He volunteered to show them the town, and promised to get them a personal interview with the President and other matters not so easy to get. They were to call on him in the Senate to-day.

At the appointed hour they appeared, and the Mississippian went into the Marble Room to receive them. He had just shaken hands with them when Senator Lodge, cold, dry, wintry, and acidulous, happened to come up.

"Senator Lodge," said Senator McLaurin, arresting the frosty Solon's progress, "this is a very dear friend of mine from your own State. He comes, in fact, from a town quite close to your town of Nahant. I shall be glad if you will take him to the White House and get him a personal interview with the President; and there are several other attentions which I should be glad to have you show him, and which he will explain to you."

With a twinkle in his eye and a twitching at his mouth Mr. McLaurin vanished into the Senate chamber, and for the rest of the day Mr. Lodge was busy showing the bashful Massachusetts couple around the town and getting them personal interviews and other attentions. It was hard and unusual work for Mr. Lodge, and at night he was much fatigued.

To Senator Heyburn, who has charge of the Pure Food bill, it is the most important legislation ever introduced, and he boils over with indignation whenever any Senator criticises it or offers the most harmless amendment. The progress of the bill through the Senate has been attended by a series of five-minute explosions from Mr. Heyburn.

To-day Mr. Bailey nearly broke Heyburn's heart by advocating the giving of some latitude to the Judges who would pass on violations of the law. "How," demanded Heyburn, vehemently, "would the Senator decide the case of a man who was charged with adulterating whisky, if the Senator were a Judge on the bench and the decision were left to his discretion?"

"Believing," solemnly boomed Bailey, in reverberant and sonorous bass, "that the more good water you get into bad whisky the better for it, I should be inclined to look upon the accused with leniency."

This information, delivered with portentous gravity, so astonished Heyburn that he allowed Bailey to talk for three minutes before he remembered to get indignant again.

Senator Tillman continued his lecture to-day in the Senate on the use, abuse, and adulteration of liquors. He had a most interested audience, composed of Senator Allison, Senator Spooner, and Senator Foraker as interlocutors, and some fifteen or twenty other Senatorial listeners. After having instructed the Senate thoroughly in the matter of fusel oil, Senator Tillman gave "moonshine" whisky a testimonial which ought to establish his popularity for all time in Tennessee and the mountains of Kentucky.

"The purest whisky made," he said, "is the moonshine whisky."

"How is that?" Senator Spooner inquired in a low tone.

The South Carolina Senator, who had exploited himself as the "head barkeeper" of that State, made his position clear.

"In the manufacture of moonshine whisky," he said, "the crude methods employed produce only from two to two and a half gallons to the bushel, whereas the manufacturer gets from six to seven gallons from the same amount of corn. The only trouble with it," said Senator Tillman, in a deprecating tone, "is that nobody will drink it."

The South Carolina Senator then passed the question over to Senator Heyburn.

Mr. Metz and the Carnegie Libraries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our Controller, Mr. Metz, is decidedly right in calling public attention to the "gold-brick" character of the hitherto much-lauded Carnegie gifts for free libraries. It is well-known that the officials of quite a few places have refused Mr. Carnegie's offer—they were not quite so gullible as others who solicited or accepted his aid. It is also an open secret that many who accepted his aid are disgusted at the bargain—Mr. Carnegie securing a perpetual memorial in exchange for a few thousand dollars in cash, while they are saddled in perpetuity with the expense of maintaining said memorial.

Any municipality able to pay a stated sum annually for the maintenance of a free library is able to raise the few thousand dollars necessary to erect a building. New York was clearly "bunkoed" into accepting Mr. Carnegie's five-million-dollar offer for library buildings. LANCE.

New York, Feb. 20, 1906.

MORTGAGE TAX EVILS.

A Recording Fee Held to be as Objectionable as the Present Act.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring once again to the odious Mortgage Tax act, permit me to state that in my opinion it would be poor policy and worse practice to substitute in its place and stead a recording fee, for the following reasons:

In the first place, the result would be a continuance of the increased rate of interest now charged for loaning money on bond and mortgage, whether such investment be gilt-edged or otherwise.

Secondly, most of the evils effected by the measure as it now stands would still exist by retaining, as the proposed amendment does, the dishonest intention of the original statute.

Thirdly, any and all revenues imposed upon such personal securities would continue to affect real property, and be an additional as well as an illegal burden on the same.

Fourthly, if our representatives at Albany would pause and reflect for a minute they would naturally come to the conclusion that legislation inimical to the financial prosperity of transactions connected with ownership in or transfers of land seriously injure one of the most important of our industrial pursuits.

Finally, in nine cases out of ten money borrowed on the security of real estate is used for its improvement or betterment, and our State and municipal Treasuries are correspondingly enriched through its increased taxable value. At present millions of dollars are lying idle in savings banks to escape taxation, and the time is surely coming when vacant lots will be unsalable, and building operations cease, unless we keep from the State and National records all laws like the one in question.

SIDWELL S. RANDALL.

New York, Feb. 18, 1906.

FIRE DRILLS IN APARTMENTS.

Familiarity with Use of Escape Would Save Many Panics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The fire which occurred near the Chelsea Apartment Building last Saturday, to which you give so much space in your Sunday's issue, was only an aggravated case of what is occurring almost daily in this city.

Lofty buildings like the one in question are required by law to be equipped with a system of fire alarms so that should a fire occur on any floor an alarm may be given throughout the building and every one have a chance to escape before being trapped. Employes should be trained to go out on the fire escapes so that they would not be afraid to do so when an actual fire occurs.

At the last meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in December in this city a paper was read by the President on fire protection, and in the discussion it came out that there are many factories here where fire drills like those in the public schools are established, and drills are carried out every month. Something of this kind would obviate dangers like the one mentioned in the fire referred to, where the people on the roof thought of no way of getting down except by jumping.

A bill was introduced in the Legislature last year making such fire drills obligatory in factories, but I never heard of its becoming a law. Such a law would save the firemen much unnecessary work and render many lives secure which are now in danger. Why is the bill held up?

H. WHITLOCK.

New York, Feb. 19, 1906.

Tribute to John A. McCall.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I, a fifty-thousand-dollar policy holder in the New York Life Insurance Company, be indulged a word with reference to the late John A. McCall, whose acquaintance I never enjoyed, but should have coveted. His misconduct thus far seems to have been the protection of his institution against the well-timed forays of our legislative solons by the only medium which finds currency among those capitoline Valkyries. I firmly believe, after all has been said, that a vote of the policy holders, which, however, Mr. Justice Clarke in his much criticised opinion in the Venner case has rendered impracticable if not impossible, would have restored Mr. McCall to the position he filled so creditably, the functions of which office he put into operation for the aggrandizement of that company only and not for personal pelf.

Such magnificent results, ascribable to him alone—for we all know what Directors are—should militate somewhat against the tragic heartlessness of the public, even though "we find something not unpleasing in the misfortunes of our best friends."

When England and the contemporaries of Dean Swift turned their backs upon his splendid achievements, he said it was time for him to have done with the world and not die here in a rage like a poisoned rat in a hole, which doubtless prompted his biographer, Sir Walter Scott, to observe that "history affords in all countries too many instances of the mutability of public favor, and exhibits a long list of those benefactors of nations who have heard the songs composed in their praise turned into libellous parodies and the acclamations of their countrymen exchanged for as loud and general shouts of reprobation or derision."

J. GEORGE FLAMMER.

New York, Feb. 20, 1906.

Two More Versions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondents are all wrong. The correct verse is as follows:

"If I were a Cassowary on the shores of Timbuctoo,
I would eat Moody and Sankey, their arms and legs and hymnbook, too."

New York, Feb. 20, 1906. J. C. WILLIAMS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If memory serves I believe that both "Cannibal" and "G. L." quote incorrectly. The lines run as follows:

"List to the tale of a Cassowary
On the plains of Timbuctoo,
Who long had longed for a missionary,
Skin and bones and hymnbook, too."

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 20, 1906. M. M. A.

A German's View of a German Paper.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would be ungrateful if the German Emperor would not confer an order on the New York Staats Zeitung for its whitewashing of every international measure of Germany, and for its presentation as animosity of any adverse criticism.

It repudiates the periodical disturbance of the world's peace as "made in Germany," charges France with the trouble in Morocco and the United States with the impending tariff war.

Our German fellow-citizens who get their news from that paper receive in exchange for adulation of the old Vaterland distorted reports, and cannot understand why Europe, crippled Russia and Austria excepted, is as one in mistrusting the Kaiser.

STATEN ISLAND.

New York, Feb. 20, 1906.

The Mean Thing!

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

"What do you do to make talk when you call on a new girl?"

"I usually start by telling a joke."

"But the rest of the evening?"

"That can be filled up in explaining the joke."

Cruel and Unusual.

From The Chicago Daily News.

A law forbidding betting on horses has been annulled in Tennessee as unconstitutional, the people of the Commonwealth regarding it as in the nature of cruel and unusual punishment.

THE ENLISTED SOLDIER.

Comment on Prof. Larned's Scheme for His "Regeneration."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The army will no doubt appreciate your editorial remarks in yesterday's TIMES upon Col. Pettit's essays, but you will not find any support in that quarter for your laudatory remarks in the same editorial on Prof. Larned's paper on "The Regeneration of the Enlisted Soldier." Without fear of successful contradiction, permit me to say that his characterization of the enlisted men of our army is considered by those who know the soldiers best to be unfounded. The professor in this respect represents nobody but himself. It would be the height of injustice to attribute to his colleagues on the Academic Board of the Military Academy even remote sympathy with his statements; in the army they are resented as defamatory of the soldiers and as an indirect imputation of gross neglect of duty on the part of the officers charged with the recruitment of the army.

Unfortunately for the Military Academy and the army, the public takes the professor's statements seriously by reason of his position. In the army, where he is known and his mind is an open book, he is esteemed as an expert on technical and military graphics and applied geometry, but he is not considered qualified to speak upon the character of the enlisted man, for his contact with him has been very slight. For the past thirty-two years the professor has been teaching drawing at the Military Academy. Between his graduation in 1870 and his detail at West Point in 1874 he was at intervals on duty with troops as a Second Lieutenant, amounting altogether to about twenty-seven months.

The want of space forbids me fully to go into the details of Prof. Larned's article; it is sufficient to say that its premises are considered erroneous and his project utopian.

Those of your readers interested in this matter will find in The Army and Navy Journal and in The Journal of the Military Service Institution full and thorough criticisms of Prof. Larned's paper.

New York, Feb. 19, 1906.

CONSTANT READER.

A CHANCE TO DO GOOD.

Opportunities for Helpfulness That Are Open to Sunday School Workers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

LARGE and interesting class in downtown Sunday school needs consecrated teacher; an opportunity for service. Address Class, 215 Times Downtown.

The above appeared as an advertisement in this morning's TIMES. It is feared, however, that many of your readers—the right one perhaps among them—might hardly connect a need of this kind with the use of advertising columns.

It is doubtful whether any one desiring to be a factor of genuine helpfulness in the city's life can find a more practical opportunity than that which is afforded by the contact with young lives, in this formative stage, in Sunday school work. This is especially true where, as in this case, many of the children are subject to outside influences of a most harmful character. It is easily supposable that the desired contact at this early, impressionable period may make the difference between an after life of honorable usefulness and of actual crime.

Those engaged in the work feel that its opportunities can hardly be overstated.

New York, Feb. 20, 1906. H. C. B.

"Al" Adams's New Trap for Negroes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a colored woman employed as a nurse in a family on West Sixty-eighth Street, where the children and their parents love me and treat me as one of the family. When I have been ill the mother has nursed me as if I were one of her children, and when the children have been ill I have nursed them as if they were my own. In the papers it is stated that "Al" Adams, a man who served a term in Sing Sing and gained a big fortune as the "Policy King," robbing the poor and the ignorant, has started a colored man's poolroom at the corner of Columbus Avenue and our street.

I am not a bit ashamed that I am black-skinned, but I am very much ashamed of the men of my race who will enter that place. Can't they see that they are "catspaws" and that they lend their color to a scheme that makes them the objects of hatred in the neighborhood of white people? Can't they see that this ex-convict makes a comfortable clubroom for them because their skins are black? Invites them to join a club that has no object other than to make them distasteful to their neighbors? Let the black men in the North give greater credit to the black men of the South. NURSE.

New York, Feb. 16, 1906.

Mr. McKibbin Says It's Untrue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The statements in reference to the charges brought by me against George Winter, who had been in my employ, in which he claimed I taught him gambling and took him to race tracks, are absolutely false and untrue, and I desire to state I was given no opportunity to deny the same on the hearing.

CLARENCE C. McKIBBIN.

New York, Feb. 21, 1906.

Poor Mail Service to the South.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I call your attention again to the defective mail service on the Seaboard Air Line. At least once a week the papers miss us. Last week I wrote you; to-day the thing happened again. I trust for the sake of the common good you will prod the United States postal authorities. C. F. SWEET.

Pine Bluff, N. C., Feb. 19, 1906.

Need for District Prison Hospitals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to the Hart case, I wish to state that many of our ambulance surgeons are overconfident in their diagnostic abilities. The only remedy for it is a district prison hospital, where every suspected "drunk" should be under the supervision of a district surgeon until the case has been cleared up.

New York, Feb. 20, 1906. S. M. D.

CONFIDENCE BETRAYED.

George Washington, he was only a youth
When he cut down his daddy's best cherry tree,
'N cuz he owned up 'n told the truth,
His Pa did nuthin' but praise him. Gee!

Teacher read us that yarn in class one day,
'N 'splained that when George got bigger yet,
He was the famousest Gen'ral. Say!
Wasn't that a slick example to set

Us little boys? I thought quite a bit
'N decided to hack up our prize cherry tree.
'Twas orful hard work 'n it took lots of grit,
But I didn't want George to be smarter than me!

'N Dad? Well, I'm willing to bet my one dime
That this generation of growed-up folks
Is changed pretty much sence G. Washington's time,
'R else the hull story's only a hoax;

George's Pa MAY have patted his head with a smile—
Mine didn't—he just laid it on with a stick,
And daddies, you see, ain't all the same style,
Some of 'em may pat, but most of 'em lick!

MAZIE VIRGINIA CARUTHERS.

CHEMICAL COCKTAILS MOST POTENT IN EFFECT

One Fact Made Plain at a Wholly Artificial Dinner.

FELT BY UNOFFICIAL GUESTS

But Two Official Guests Were All Right—Lone Survivor Brings In This Tale.

A sad-eyed young man, very deliberate in all his movements, wandered into THE TIMES office last night, produced a handful of notes and asked if he could see anybody. Then he corrected himself and said he could see perfectly well; but might he see some one?

"I am the sole unofficial survivor," he observed, fixing the office boy with a single eye, while the other restlessly roved, "of a medical dinner—a synthetique—"

The office boy fled and summoned the largest reporter, to whom the visitor continued his tale.

"The entire menu," he said, "was manufactured by a Professor of Chemistry. I got there late after the cocktails, so I escaped. I have tonsilitis, anyway. I have just put the last man in a cab. No, I err. The last man is leaning against the Astor bar asking the bartender such foolishness as this: 'If an artificial egg is hatched in an incubator will the chicken have a wooden leg or a glass eye?'"

THE TIMES reporter said he would be glad to hear more of this remarkable dinner, and the sad-eyed young man obliged with these details:

The synthetique dinner, where all the comestibles were manufactured on the spot from chemicals, was given at the Astor by Prof. Thomas B. Stillman, Ph. D. of Stevens Institute. His chief guests were two lawyers, Henry W. Goodrich of this city and James E. Howell of Newark. There were some unofficial guests besides.

The feast arose out of a discussion between the two lawyers and the professor at a dinner given in the latter's honor by Mr. Goodrich at the Players Club some time ago. The professor, in commenting on the excellence of this dinner, announced that most of this talk about adulterated foods was so much nonsense; that, although much food was artificial, a very small percentage was harmful to the dyspeptic centres. Then he undertook to be host and chef at a dinner of wholly artificial food, to be given at the Hotel Astor on Feb. 20.

At the hotel last night the two lawyers and a few unofficial guests found the professor bland and smiling. He donned an apron and disappeared into a small laboratory to manufacture a chemical cocktail, leaving Messrs. Goodrich and Howell and the others to look over this menu:

Cocktail Martini. Cocktail aux Huitres.
Soup Claire a la Tortue Verte.
Biscuits Synthetique et Butterine.
Pompano au Court bouillon.
Vin blanc de Bourgogne.
Ris de Veau glacés au petits fois.
Rote Ptarmigan au Beurre et gelee de Groseille rouge synthetique.
Salade de l'Aguacata, sauce synthetique.
Sorbet Annanas.
Creme glacée.
Café substitut.
Creme de menthe synthetique.

After each item appeared various chemical formulae.

The Professor, reassuming the rôle of host as the Martini cocktails were served, offered a toast to the good health of his guests. As the drained glasses were laid down he remarked:

"Made of absinthine, alcohol, saccharine, and glacé jaune d'aniline, gentlemen."

As each course was served, in the middle of its consumption, Prof. Stillman named the manufacture. The ptarmigan called forth expressions of amazement and approval. The Professor said:

"I must confess that the ptarmigan is real. Time was limited, gentlemen, but let me draw your attention to the sauce synthetique which accompanies it. I manufactured that with a few chemicals. You may understand how how 'splendid' raspberry jelly can be sold for 12 cents a pound."

The guests had to admit that they could not tell the difference. They asked, with a swift interchange of glances, if the Professor had the biscuits, a few crumbs of which were still remaining from the artificial turtle soup.

"Certainly," said Prof. Stillman, "very simple. Fecule, tartrare, eau distille, saccharine, bicarbonate de soda, and lait, (complexe.)"

At the last course, crême de menthe synthetique, the professor begged to be excused, as this required considerable care, entailing as it did the slow distillation by 550 volts of electricity of poivre, baume, sauge, canelly, racine de Iris, gingembre, and alcohol, with the final addition of green d'aniline.

Meantime word had gone around the unofficial guests that the Martini cocktail tasted just the same as the genuine exhilarator, but being artificial, lacked the usual results of frequent potions. This opinion was frequently expressed. And while the professor was carefully dropping the contents of a blue bottle as the final touch of the Salade de l'Aguacata the unofficial guests in various attitudes of eloquence were soon speculating on the probable results of harnessing a wigwam to a cotton reel and allowing the same to pass unobstructed.

"I don't know," concluded the sad-eyed young man who told the story, "if they ever reached the creme de menthe synthetique. I came away. Rather, I should say, my time was taken up in summoning electric lights—ah—cabs for my friends. I did not drink any of the artificial cocktails myself. I—I came a little late. And, anyhow," with a strange departure from his deliberate manner, "I am suffering tonsilitis."

Prof. Stillman, when interviewed later, expressed some concern for the unofficial guests, but was sure that the two official guests had stood the dinner quite well.

"I have not the slightest fear of results," he said. "Much of the food you eat every day is exactly similar to what I made and had served here to-night."

Mr. Howell and Mr. Goodrich were quite sure they had enjoyed the dinner immensely.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There are several interesting events on this evening's programme, including Mrs. Charles T. Barney's costume dinner for about 100 guests, the meeting of the Thursday Evening Club at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Whitridge, the annual reception at the Metropolitan Club, and the meeting of the Neighborhood Cotillions at Dodsworth's.

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This afternoon at 5 o'clock there will be the home wedding of Miss Mary Stamps Bateson and William Eyre Gallard at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Bateson, 145 West Fifty-eighth Street.

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Mrs. William Astor is booked to sail on the Caronia on March 10. She purposes spending the entire Summer abroad, an innovation in her accustomed programme of years past.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens gave a dance last evening at Castle Point, Hoboken, in honor of Mrs. Lewis Stevens, who was Miss Nannie Jackson of Newark, and whose marriage to the eldest son of Col. and Mrs. Stevens was celebrated last Spring. The cotillion was led by Henry Taber Ashmore of New York, dancing with Mrs. Lewis Stevens. The favors were appropriate to Washington's Birthday, and included hatchets. The supper was served at midnight. A feature of the table decorations was the china dishes belonging to the Custis family, from which the immortal Washington often ate after he married the beautiful Widow Custis. Mrs. Stevens was Miss Emily C. Lewis, a direct descendant of the Custis family. The guests numbered about seventy-five. Mrs. Stevens was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Lewis Stevens and Mrs. Alexander Stevens, who was Miss Barney. Among the guests who went over from town to the dance were the Barneys, Sturgises, Auchincloses, Ashmores, Pierreponts, and others.

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The Women's String Orchestra, of which Mrs. William T. Bull is now President, will give a concert this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in Mendelssohn Hall. Miss Matilde Dressler will play the violin and John Young, tenor, will sing. Carl V. Lachmund will conduct.

MRS. OSBORN WANTS FREEDOM

Has Been Five Years in Sanitarium—Husband Says She's Sane.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 21.—An investigation was begun to-day before three Commissioners appointed by Justice Keogh and a Sheriff's jury to decide upon the sanity of Mrs. Penelope Deuel Osborn, who owns property worth $200,000, and whose husband, Victor M. Osborn of New York, is seeking to have her released from Dr. Carpenter's sanitarium at Mamaroneck, to which she was committed five years ago.

Mrs. Osborn was the first witness and as a test of her memory she was asked whether she knew anything about the wedding at the White House.

"Why, certainly I do," she replied with a smile, "I read all about it in the newspapers. I saw pictures of Miss Roosevelt and her husband, Mr. Longworth, and the room where they were married."

Mrs. Osborn said she desired to be free, and would live with her husband. She denied that she ever said she was in love with President McKinley.

Dr. Edward C. Spitzka, who was called as a witness in behalf of the heirs who are opposing Mrs. Osborn's release, swore that Mrs. Osborn is hopelessly insane. He said he had made an examination of her for fifteen minutes and had come to the conclusion that she was suffering from paranoia or delusional insanity.

MISS McKENNA MARRIED.

Justice's Daughter the Bride of John L. Pultz of This City.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Miss Hildegarde McKenna was married to-day to John Leggett Pultz of New York at the home of the bride's parents, the Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and Mrs. McKenna. A small but distinguished company was present, including the President, Chief Justice Fuller, Admiral Dewey, and the entire Supreme Court circle. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Edward Buckey of St. Matthew's Church.

The bride's only attendant was her sister, Miss Marie McKenna, whose marriage to Davenport Brown of Boston is announced for the Easter season. The ushers were Davenport Brown, Devereux Barker, R. H. King, E. B. Perkins, and James O'Connor, all of New York, classmates of the bridegroom at Harvard. Gardner Gilsey of New York was best man.

The bride, who is a blonde, wore a satin gown with the high bodice opening over a V-shaped front of point lace, the elbow sleeves finished in point lace ruffles. Her tulle veil was fastened by a coronet of orange blossoms, and her boquet was a large cluster of lilies of the valley and white orchids. A corsage ornament of diamonds was the gift of the bridegroom.

The President appeared just before the ceremony, attended by Lieut. Commander Key, United States Navy, and Col. C. S. Bromwell, United States Army, both in uniform. At the close of the ceremony the President made his way to the dining room with Mrs. McKenna, and was the first guest to propose the health of the bride. He remained more than half an hour.

Mr. and Mrs. Pultz, with the ushers, bridal party, and a few girl friends of the bride had breakfast in Justice McKenna's study, adjoining the dining room, where the cutting of the wedding cake gave the coveted ring to Miss Erroi Cuthbert Brown of this city. Miss Carr of St. Louis caught the bridal boquet thrown as its owner ascended the stairs to don her traveling gown. After a trip South Mr. and Mrs. Pultz will make their home in New York.

Mrs. Clarence Post and Mr. and Mrs. Duffield were among the New York guests at the wedding.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

BISHOP—PELL.

Calvary Church was the scene of one of the most brilliant and fashionable weddings of the season yesterday when Miss Gertrude Pell, a daughter of Mrs. Waldron Pell, was married to Francis Cunningham Bishop, one of the sons of the late Heber R. Bishop.

The church was decorated with palms, and standards of white lilies outlined the nave from door to pulpit. The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, rector of the church, officiated. The bridal procession differed in details from the customary procession in that the ushers, twelve in number, paced slowly up the nave to the chancel, where they ranged themselves in two rows, and the four bridesmaids, the Misses Leila Burnett of Boston and Maria Moran, Cynthia Roche, and Laura Swan of New York, who had entered at the side of the church, came forward from the chancel and walked down the nave, meeting the little maid of honor, Miss Leta Pell Wright, and the bride at the entrance, the latter being escorted by her brother, James Duane Pell, who gave her away.

The bride wore a trained gown of white satin flounced with chiffon. The top of the robe was of old point lace, and a beautiful old point lace veil was worn. She wore a collar of matched pearls and a diamond necklace, the gift of Mr. Bishop, and carried lilies of the valley. The maid of honor wore an accordion plaited white chiffon frock trimmed with white satin, a plumed white lace hat, and carried a basket filled with lilies of the valley, while the bridesmaids carried arm bouquets of white camelias, lilies, and maidenhair ferns. They were in white chiffon cloth and liberty satin trimmed with lace, and in their coiffures were clusters of white Prince of Wales feathers, from which hung short white tulle veils.

Mr. Bishop was attended by his brother, H. Reginald Bishop, as best man, and his ushers included his brothers, James C. and Ogden Mills Bishop, Waldron Pell, a brother of the bride; J. Borden Harriman, Altonso de Navarro, Louis Bacon, G. Blair Painter, Andrew Miller, George H. Mairs, Henry W. Bull, William Laimbeer, and Franklin L. Pope.

After the church ceremony, as both families are in mourning, there was a small reception for relatives and intimate friends at Mrs. Pell's residence, 518 Madison Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Bishop are booked to sail for Europe at an early date, and will be absent some time.

SPENSER—WILLIS.

The marriage of Arthur Weightman Spenser of Boston and Miss Kate Tilden Willis, daughter of the late Col. Benjamin Willis, was celebrated very quietly yesterday at the residence of Mrs. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, the bride's aunt, by the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks. The bride was in white satin trimmed with point lace, and her sister and only attendant, Miss Portia Willis, was in pink and white, and carried pink flowers. Prof. Phillips Mason of Princeton was Mr. Spenser's best man. As Mr. Spenser's family is in mourning, relatives and a few intimate friends were asked to the reception.

"Il Trovatore" at the Opera.

That the revival of Verdi's "Il Travatore" at the Metropolitan Opera House this season was justified by the public liking for the famous old work was shown again last evening when the house was crowded and the applause frequent and spontaneous. Mme. Nordica as Leonora, Mr. Knote as Manrico, Mr. Campanari as di Luna, and Mme. Louise Homer as Azucena were all in good voice, and the performance throughout was melodious and spirited enough to satisfy the most enthusiastic old stager with a long memory. To be sure, we have passed the day when the high notes of "Di quella pria" represented in the public mind the greatest heights of the lyric drama. But as Mr. Knote sings the famous melody it still rouses one to enthusiasm. No one of the prima donnas of the old days excelled Mme. Nordica in such rôles as Leonora, while Mme. Homer is certainly one of the best in vocal proficiency and tragic force of a long line of Azucenas.

New Marshall Play in London.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Capt. Marshall's new comedy, "The Alabaster Staircase," a rather uneven play of a political character, was produced at the Comedy Theatre to-night with a fair measure of success. The principal characters were played by John Hare and Lottie Venne.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Three new circus acts were introduced yesterday at the performance of "A Society Circus" at the Hippodrome. The first was an acrobatic act given by Gaudschmidt's clowns and an unusually clever trick dog. Vinella's performing stallions and the four Webbs, acrobats, were the other newcomers.

Charles Frohman annnounced yesterday that Maude Adams's tour for this season has been abandoned, and that she will remain at the Empire in "Peter Pan" until the theatre closes for the Summer. The playhouse will open next season with John Drew. Following Mr. Drew Miss Adams will return for another run in "Peter Pan."

M'CALL DIED SO POOR SUITS WON'T BE BEGUN

Contemplated Actions by the New York Life Would Be Futile.

PROPERTY ALREADY PLEDGED

To Pay Back the Andrew Hamilton Loan—Mayer May Hold Company's Trustees Responsible.

While ex-President John A. McCall of the New York Life Insurance Company was being buried yesterday the news came from authoritative sources that there was little chance that any suit would be brought against his estate by the company. Suits had been contemplated for the recovery of the money which he gave Andrew Hamilton and authorized for payment to political campaign committees.

The total for which Mr. McCall was held responsible in the report of the Fowler Investigating Committee was about $278,000 in connection with the Hamilton expenditures and $148,204 of political contributions. These included payments of $50,000 each in the National campaigns of 1896 and 1900 and one of $48,000 made through George W. Perkins in the campaign of 1904. The Fowler Committee was disposed to believe that the question of Mr. Perkins's liability for this last contribution had better be submitted to counsel.

The main reason for the lack of inclination to sue Mr. McCall is that when Mr. McCall's personal debts have been paid he will have practically no estate at all. It was recalled yesterday in connection with this that Mr. McCall took a surrender value of $100,000 on his $400,000 of insurance to raise $85,000 cash for the payment of a part of the $235,000 Andrew Hamilton loan. The other $150,000 he raised by a mortgage on his former country place at Long Branch.

A question is therefore presented to the Trustees of the New York Life that was suggested by Attorney General Mayer in what he had to say about the Fowler Committee's report. This is whether the Trustees of that company will hold themselves responsible for the amounts which, it is charged, Mr. McCall improperly squandered and order that the Trustees institute suits against themselves to recover these amounts. The Attorney General's "best friends," who did his talking for him the last time predictions were made as to his future course, were bold enough to say that if the New York Life Trustees did not take such action it might be necessary for the question to be considered. Nothing has since been heard from Judge Mayer or his friends on this subject.

The Fowler Committee has adjourned its labors for the present, as far as any more reports are concerned, while its Chairman takes a vacation trip to Europe. He expects to be back early in April, soon after the annual meting of the policy holders is to be held, and he announced on the eve of his departure that no further reports would be presented by the committee until his return.

It is expected that something definite will be heard early next week from the Policy Holders' Committee of the New York Life and Mutual Life, to which Thomas W. Lawson intends to transfer the proxies he has collected. A report gained considerable currency yesterday that ex-Judge D Cady Herrick would be asked to serve on this committee as one of the New York members. In connection with this it was said that the resignation of Judge Herrick from the Board of Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society was expected by some of those who had watched the course of the present administration in that company.

THRONG AT McCALL FUNERAL.

New York Life and Other Insurance Men Attend the Services.

Long before the hour set for the funeral of John A. McCall in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Seventy-first Street and Broadway, yesterday morning, every seat but those reserved for the mourners was taken. Many persons were unable to obtain admission, and the police were obliged to keep men well known in the financial and insurance worlds outside until the service was over.

The officers of the New York Life Insurance Company were present in large numbers. Seats had been set aside for them, and the head office at 346 Broadway and the branch offices were closed until 1 o'clock to give the staff an opportunity to attend. Another side of Mr. McCall's life, less known to the public, was responsible for the attendance of many clergy and Sisters of Mercy of the Catholic Church. The mass was sung and the absolution pronounced by the Rev. Father Matthew A. Taylor, rector of the church; he was assisted by the Rev. Dr. James as master of ceremonies and the Rev. Father Gilmartin. There were also seated in the chancel in their vestments Bishop Burke of Albany, Bishop McFaul of Trenton, Mgr. Maguire of Albany, Fathers Considine, Murphy, Goggin, Kean, Tierney, Walsh, Murray, and Smith, the fire chaplain; Brother Anthony of La Salle Institute, Father Byrne of Staten Island, and Father Hughes of the Paulist Fathers.

The chancel and altar rails were draped in black and white, black streamers hung from the altar candles, and large candles were placed on either side of the bier. Flowers were omitted at the special request of the family, but the coffin was covered with a pall of violets, and several palms stood within the sanctuary.

Mrs. John A. McCall was led into the church by her eldest son, John C. McCall, and was so affected that she reached her seat with difficulty. The other mourners were Mrs. John C. McCall, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Kingsley, Mr. and Mrs. Leo H. McCall, Mr. and Mrs. Ballard McCall, Mr. and Mrs. Albert McClave, Sidney McCall, Clifford McCall, and Justice E. E. McCall.

The pallbearers with one exception represented the New York Life Insurance Company. They were Alexander E. Orr, President of the New York Life; George W. Perkins, formerly Vice President; John C. Whitney, Auditor; Edmund D. Randolph, Treasurer; S. M. Ballard, Secretary, Dr. S. O. Van der Poel, Medical Director; George Austin Marsh, Trustee, and John R. Hegeman, President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

The service was choral. As the body was borne up the aisle the hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," was sung. The solemn requiem mass followed with Gounod's "Benediction," and "Lead, Kindly Light," was also given. The recessional was "Jerusalem". The body was afterward taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment in private.

Among those attending the funeral were Augustus G. Payne, Trustee, and Theodore M. Banta, Cashier of the New York Life; Thomas F. Ryan, President Paul Morton, Vice President Gage E. Tarbell, and Secretary G. T. Wilson of the Equitable Life Assurance Society; H. H. Vreeland, Senator J. J. Fitzgerald, Justice Dowling, Justice Gorman, Justice Fitzgerald, Judge Mayo, ex-Mayor Grant, ex-Mayor Van Wyck, Harold Pierce, ex-Inspector Brooks, ex-Alderman William Maloney, ex-Alderman Thomas Clary, William McLaughlin, ex-Register Fromme, L. W. Fleetman, E. W. Scott, Richard Jordan, Police Surgeon Quigley, Major Lambert, ex-Deputy Police Commissioner McAvoy, Justice Newburger, Thomas Dinnean, and J. J. McCook.

G. A. R. Chaplain in Chief Dead.

CHAPMAN, Kan., Feb. 21.—Father J. F. Leary, Chaplain in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, died to-night after a long illness, aged 61 years. He was born at Ogdensburg, N. Y.

JUSTICE PARKHURST DEAD.

Bath Jurist Had Been Ill for Almost Three Years.

Special to The New York Times.

BATH, N. Y., Feb. 21.—Supreme Court Justice John Foster Parkhurst died at his home here to-day from oedema of the lungs, following an illness of nearly three years. His wife and son survive.

He was born in Wellsborough, Penn., sixty-three years ago. He studied law with Judge Guy H. McMaster here, and was admitted to the bar at Rochester in 1865. He was Chairman of the Republican Committee of Steuben County from 1889 to 1901, and represented the Twenty-ninth Congressional District in the State Committee eleven years.

He was appointed a Judge of the State Court of Claims in 1897 and a Supreme Court Justice in 1901, and was elected for the full term in 1902. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1888, 1896, and 1900.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Julia A. Chubbuck.

Mrs. Julia A. Chubbuck, since 1873 a clerk at the New York Post Office, died yesterday at the Hotel Somerset, 150 West Forty-seventh Street, of heart disease. She was born in 1833, at Camden, N. J., and was the widow of William Wallace Chubbuck, a brother of Fanny Forrester, the wife of Adoniram Judson, the famous Baptist missionary.

Mrs. Chubbuck was appointed to her Post Office position by Gen. Thomas L. James, then Postmaster of New York and subsequently Postmaster General. She served successively under Postmasters Pearson, Van Cott, Dayton, and Willcox. She was employed in the Inquiry Office and as an expert in deciphering obscure and illegible letters.

The funeral service will be held Friday at 10 A. M. at the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The interment will be in Brookside Cemetery, Englewood, N. J.

Samuel Thomas.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Feb. 21.—Samuel Thomas, the largest manufacturer of pig iron in the United States, died to-day at his home in Catasaqua, Penn., aged 79 years. Mr. Thomas was a son of David Thomas, who first successfully introduced the anthracite blast for the manufacture of pig iron. David Thomas and his sons in 1854 organized the Thomas Iron Company, and established works at Hokendaqua, Penn. The company operates twelve stacks in various parts of Pennsylvania. Samuel Thomas also organized the Pioneer Mining and Manufacturing Company at Thomas, near Birmingham, Ala.

Obituary Notes.

ROBERT HOSEA, a member of the Ohio Legislature in 1857-8, and for many years engaged in river trade between Cincinnati and New Orleans, is dead at his home in Cincinnati, aged 95 years.

Dr. CHARLES McDONALD died early yesterday morning of heart disease at his home, 223 East Eleventh Street. He was 81 years old. He served in the Confederate Army in the civil war. He had a large practice on the east side.

THOMAS GRADWELL, a retired mill owner of Paterson, died there on Tuesday of apoplexy. He owned considerable property in Paterson, and retired from active business several years ago. He was 68 years of age, and is survived by a wife.

CHARLES BRANDOW, an old-time pilot of New York Harbor, died on Tuesday in his home, 252 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn. He was one of a family of six brothers, all of whom were pilots. He was 57 years old. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

Mrs. PHŒBE H. PURDY of Chappaqua, N. Y., died on Tuesday in the home of her grandson, Frank H. Quinby, 10 Tennis Court, Brooklyn. She was 94 years old and in good health until she suffered a severe injury by a fall several weeks ago.

A. LARISON HOLCOMBE of Hopewell Township, N. J., President of a National bank, a canning company, and leader in many prominent activities of his section, is dead at his home, Hillside Farm, where he was born 65 years ago. Funeral services will be held at the farm at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

WILLIAM H. PAGON, head of Armstrong, Cator & Co. of Baltimore, one of the largest wholesale millinery firms in the country, took cold at the funeral of William Watters, the former head of the firm, a week ago and died yesterday of pneumonia. He was 68 years old.

ANDREW MILLS, a builder, died after a long illness at his home, 134 West Sixty-first Street, yesterday. He was born in Belfast 67 years ago. He leaves a wife, one son, and three daughters. He was a member of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen. The funeral will take place this morning.

CHARLES D. DAWSON, who for many years was in the wholesale cigar business in Maiden Lane, Manhattan, died on Tuesday at his home, 696 President Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Dublin fifty-two years ago. Mr. Dawson was a member of the Masonic Order, the Elks, and the Royal Arcanum. His wife, a daughter, and a son survive him.

CHARLES E. BOYNTON, since 1879 an employe of the Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, died yesterday at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Theodosia Clark Boynton, 359 West Twentieth Street, of heart disease. He was born in 1861 and was unmarried. He was a member of the Calumet and Amateur Comedy Clubs.

S. L. ATKINS, a Captain in the fleet of the Savannah Line, died at his home in New Rochelle on Tuesday as the result of ptomaine poisoning. He was one of the oldest skipers in the coastwise service. He was taken ill two weeks ago, but insisted on bringing his ship on its return trip to this port. He is survived by a widow and one child.

ANN MARIA HOWARD, one of the oldest inmates of the Old Ladies' Home at 104th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, died yesterday. She was in her eighty-sixth year. She retained all her faculties until a few days ago. She was born in Maryland and came of an old Southern family. She married James Howard, a well-known Southern cotton merchant, and twenty-three years ago entered the home. Funeral services will be held in the chapel of the home on Friday.

HUGH F. McLAUGHLIN, a grandnephew of the late Hugh McLaughlin, Democratic leader of Kings County, died yesterday at his home, 131 Park Place, Brooklyn. His father, who was also named Hugh McLaughlin, was better known as "Bub" McLaughlin, and was at one time Under Sheriff of Kings County. Hugh F. McLaughlin, who was 33 years old, held places in the Sheriff's office and also in the Tax Department in Brooklyn. He leaves a widow.

COLIN MACDONALD THOMPSON, a broker, whose offices were at 100 William Street and who was for twenty-five years a leading member of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, was buried yesterday from his residence, 134 St. James Place, Brooklyn. He was one of the managers of the Baptist Home for the Aged in Brooklyn. He was born in Montreal in 1844, but came to this city when a young man. He is survived by a widow.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Eastern low pressure area to-night covers the Atlantic States, the lower lake regions and Canada, and rains have been general west of the Mississippi River.

It will be colder Thursday in the Atlantic States, the Northwest, and the Eastern Central West, and colder Friday in the slope region and the Mississippi Valley.

Winds along the New England Coast will be fresh to brisk and westerly; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh west to northwest; on the South Atlantic Coast, fresh northwest to north; on the East Gulf Coast, light to fresh northerly to easterly; on the West Gulf Coast, fresh southeast to south; on Lake Michigan, brisk southeast.

Steamers departing Thursday for European ports will have fresh to brisk west winds, with clearing and slightly colder weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania, fair, colder Thursday; Friday fair, warmer, light to fresh northwest to northeast winds.

New England, fair, colder Thursday; Friday fair, warmer in western portion; fresh north to northeast winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	33	47	4 P. M.	46	54
6 A. M.	35	46	6 P. M.	43	54
9 A. M.	37	51	9 P. M.	42	48
12 M.	43	54	12 P. M.	38	48

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 52; for the corresponding date last year it was 40; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 32.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 50; at 8 P. M. it was 50. Maximum temperature, 59 degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum, 44 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity, 67 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 90 per cent. at 8 P. M.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

We do not ask your help for able-bodied men willfully out of work. In 1,300 families now being helped by us are only 80 idle men. Of these 55 are recovering from sickness or accident and doing their best to return to work; 25 are inexcusably idle.

Are you surprised that only 25 out of 1,300 are of this doubtful class? Will you let us explain why we help their wives and babies?

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MRS. T. A. EDISON, JR., DEAD.

Chorus Girl Married Inventor's Son and Left Him Soon Afterward.

Marie Louise Edison, who left a comic opera chorus to marry Thomas A. Edison, Jr., seven years ago and left him six months after the wedding to return to the stage, died yesterday in her apartments at 6 Morningside Avenue. Mrs. Edison was Miss Marie Tuohey. She was playing at the Casino in "La Belle Helene" when young Mr. Edison met her.

The wooing was short. The wedding announcement made a sensation in the chorus girl ranks. After the wedding the couple went to the husband's Summer home at Lake George. They returned to the city separately, and immediately after their return announced that they had parted. Mr. Edison declared that he would sue for divorce.

The wife said that Mr. Edison drank and was extravagant. She announced her intention of returning to the stage. There was no reconciliation, and little has been heard of the affairs of the couple since the parting.

DIED.

BOARDMAN.—Entered into rest Monday night, Annie Young Boardman, widow of the late Norman Boardman, aged 83 years.
Funeral services at her late residence, No. 131 West 72d St., on Thursday morning, Feb. 22, 1906, at 11 o'clock.

BOYNTON.—In New York, on Feb. 21, 1906, Charles Edward Boynton, son of Theodosia Clark and the late John Henry Boynton, in the 46th year of his age.
Funeral services at Trinity Chapel, 25th St., near Broadway, Friday, Feb. 23, at 10 A. M.

BROWN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1906, Edward J. Brown.
Funeral service from his late residence, 15 East 65th St., on Friday morning, Feb. 23, at 10 o'clock.

BROWN.—At Nassau, Bahamas, Tuesday, Feb. 20, Paul Taylor Brown, only son of John W. and the late Lydia Taylor Brown.
Notice of funeral later.
Philadelphia, Penn., and London, England, papers please copy.

CHUBBUCK.—On Wednesday, Feb. 21, Mrs. Julia Allen Chubbuck, aged 73 years, for many years an employe of the New York Post Office, of heart disease, at the Hotel Somerset, 150 West 47th St.
Funeral services Friday, Feb. 23, 10 A. M., from the Church of the Heavenly Rest. Interment at Brookside Cemetery, Englewood, N. J.

FARLEY.—On Feb. 21, 1906, William T. Farley, aged 71 years.
Funeral services from the chapel of the Stephen Merritt Burial Co., 8th Av. and 19th St., on Friday at 10 A. M.
Pittsburg papers please copy.

HOWARD.—On Feb. 21, Ann Maria, widow of James Howard, in her 96th year.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the chapel of The Home, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Friday, Feb. 23, at 2 P. M.

KITTREDGE.—Suddenly, at Bayville, N. J., on Feb. 19, Rosalie Homans, widow of the late E. C. Delavan Kittredge.
Funeral services at Englewood on arrival of train leaving New York at 1:20 Thursday afternoon, Feb. 22.

LASHER.—On Monday, Feb. 19, 1906, at his home, 95 East 18th St., Flatbush, Hazard Lasher, aged 47 years.
Funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Church, Flatbush, on Thursday afternoon, February 22, at 3 o'clock.

LONGACRE.—On Sunday afternoon, Feb. 18, 1906, at his residence, 102 East 57th St., the Rev. Andrew Longacre, D. D., in the 75th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at the Madison Avenue M. E. Church, corner of 60th St. and Madison Av., on Thursday morning, Feb. 22, 1906, at 10 o'clock. Interment at the convenience of family.
Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

LUEBBERS.—On Tuesday, Feb. 20, Anna C. Luebbers, wife of Ernest H. Luebbers, aged 62 years.
Funeral services at St. Agnes' Chapel, 92d St., near Columbus Av., on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 22, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited. Interment private.

MILDEBERGER.—On the 21st inst., at 105 East 18th St., Vashti de la Force Miller, widow of Oliver Horn Mildeberger.
Funeral private. Interment at Woodlawn. Kindly omit flowers.

MILLER.—At her home, 737 East 31st St., Flatbush, second month, 21st, Isabella T., wife of Joseph G. Miller.
Funeral services from her late residence, sixth day (Friday) at 2 P. M.

POWERS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1906, at his residence, 219 West 45th St., after a lingering illness, Ten Eyck Powers, in the 81st year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence on Friday, Feb. 23, at 10 A. M.

PURDY.—At the home of her grandson, Frank H. Quinby, 7 Tennis Court, Brooklyn, second month, 20th, Phebe H., wife of the late Charles Purdy, in the 94th year of her age.
Funeral at the Friends' Meeting House, Chappaqua, N. Y., on sixth day, second month, 23d, at 1:30 P. M. Carriages will meet the 11:40 A. M. train from Grand Central.

RICHARDSON.—At her late residence, 526 West 123d St., Cornelia Warner, widow of Charles S. Richardson, in her 68th year.
Oswego papers please copy.

SHAFFER.—Suddenly of pneumonia, on Monday, Feb. 19, in Baltimore, Md., Anna M., daughter of the late Rev. James N. Shaffer and sister of Dr. Newton M. Shaffer of this city.
Funeral services will be held at the residence, 144 Dubois St., Newburgh, N. Y., on Thursday at 2 o'clock.

SMITH.—On Monday, Feb. 19, 1906, Charlotte Foulke Smith, in her 78th year, daughter of the late Peter Smith and Sarah Foulke.
Funeral from her late residence, 1,030 Park Av., New York City, on Thursday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

STUYVESANT.—On Feb. 19, 1906, Matilda Stuyvesant, in her 84th year.
Funeral services at her late residence, 2,963 Briggs Av., this city, on Thursday, Feb. 22, at 8 o'clock P. M. Interment private.

WHITE.—On Feb. 21, 1906, Marie L. White, widow of the late Hugh R. White.
Funeral service at late residence, 626 East 184th St., New York City, Friday, Feb. 23, at 8:30 P. M.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors of The Oriental Bank of the City of New York, held at its banking house, 182-184 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, this 21st day of February, 1906, the following was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This Board has learned with deep regret of the death on the 10th of this month of Anderson Fowler, who has been a Director of this Bank since Oct. 12, 1904; and,

Whereas, Mr. Fowler was a man of large and varied business experience, a capable, energetic, and successful business man, possessing good and strong judgment both of men and affairs, with power of clear expression, safe and conservative in advice, honest and honorable in his dealings, and a true friend;

Resolved, That it is the judgment of this Board and of its individual members that in the demise of Anderson Fowler this institution has sustained a great loss, and the Directors thereof desire to place on record this minute to his memory and to tender to his family their most sincere and respectful sympathy.

CEMETERIES.

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SWIMMING RECORDS GO IN A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS

Daniels Creates New World's Figures in Sixty-Yard Contest.

SETS TWO AMERICAN MARKS

New York A. C. Relay Team Clips Over 12 Seconds from Former Time in 200-Yard Race.

One new world's record and several new American standards were established last night in the first of the swimming championships and water sports in the tank of the New York Athletic Club.

With over seventy of the best swimmers of the country gathered to contest for the leading Amateur Athletic Union championships, predictions have been freely made that startling new figures would be made in most of the big contests. The prediction was well fulfilled last night.

C. M. Daniels did most of the record-breaking work, capturing the 50-yard championship swim in the splendid time of 0:25 2-5, breaking the former American mark of 0:26 3-5 made by J. W. Lawrence of the New York A. C. a year ago. He also made a new 40-yard record, completing the distance in 0:19 3-5, clipping a second off the old time. After finishing the 50 yards Daniels continued to 60 yards, making the splendid time of 0:31 1-5, surpassing the former best time of 0:34, made both in England and Australia. When this announcement was made the popular New York A. C. champion was loudly cheered. Daniels was in fine form, for in the first heat he completed the first half of the race in 0:12, said to be one-fifth of a second faster than the record time.

Eight men started in this championship, four swimming in each heat. Daniels won the first heat and T. E. Kitching, Jr., also of the home club, the second, each in 0:26 4-5. J. Scott Leary, who holds many of the Pacific Coast swimming records, started in the second heat, but got away badly, and before he could get well under way he was distanced. Daniels won the final by about three yards, Marquand Schwartz of the Missouri Athletic Club coming second, Kitching third, and Otto Schwartz fourth.

The 200-yard relay witnessed the most remarkable record-breaking achievement. The strong New York Athletic Club team, composed of Kitching, L. S. Crane, Trubenbach, and Daniels, led from the start, completing the distance in the fine time of 1:48 1-5, against the former record of 2:00 4-5. Each man swam fifty yards.

Pennsylvania and the Chicago Athletic Association contested the first heat with the first New York Athletic Club team. From the start New York led with ease, Daniels finishing the race fully fifteen yards ahead of Chicago. The latter team, notwithstanding, did some fast swimming, covering the distance in 1:56 3-5.

The second heat brought out the Missouri Athletic Club, the Brookline Swimming Club, and the New York Athletic Club No. 2 team. It was a hot fight from the start. Otto Schwartz led the first relay for Missouri by barely a yard. Brookline and the New York Athletic Club made a dead heat at the end of the second relay. Boyce, for Brookline, finished two yards ahead of his New York competitor, Ruddy, at the end of the third relay, and Rich managed to retain the scant lead at the finish, winning in 1:57 3-5. Missouri got second place, Marquand Schwartz beating Goodwin home. The Westerner's time was 1:59 4-5. The first team of the New York Athletic Club and the Brookline swimmers will meet on Saturday night in the final.

E. H. Adams of the home club, won the plunging championship for distance handily. His best distance in the limit of one minute was 69 feet, equaling his own, the American, record. Each contestant had three trials, and Adams came close to his record in each of his other trials. Al McCormick of Brookline was second, with 67 feet, and A. C. Sherman of Yale third, with 63.6 feet.

Three lively games of water polo closed the programme of the evening. The New York Athletic Club and Yale teams had a hot fight, but the home team proved its old-time supremacy by winning by 5 goals to 0. O. M. Reid, son of Ambassador Whitelaw Reid, made an efficient goal for the collegians and stopped several good attempts to score. Columbia met Pennsylvania and won by a fine rally in the second half by 4 to 1. The Chicago and Missouri teams put up a hard fight, but Chicago did the quicker work and won by 6 goals to 0. Brookline drew a bye. The winners will meet this afternoon in the semi-final contests.

There will be two sessions to-day, the first beginning at 2 o'clock this afternoon, when one of the star events of the week, the 100 yards championship, will be decided. The one-mile championship will follow. The final water polo championship will be played in the evening. The summaries:

50-Yard Swim, A. A. U. Championship.—First Heat—Won by C. M. Daniels, New York A. C.; Otto Schwartz, Missouri A. C., second; Oscar St. Cyr, Chicago A. A., third; Lester S. Crane, New York A. C., fourth. Time—0:26 4-5.

Second Heat—Won by T. E. Kitching, Jr., New York A. C.; Marquand Schwartz, Missouri A. C., second; J. Scott Leary, Olympic Club, San Francisco, third; Daniel B. Rensar, Chicago A. A., fourth. Time—0:26 4-5.

Final Heat—Won by C. M. Daniels, New York A. C.; Marquand Schwartz, Missouri A. C., second; T. E. Kitching, Jr., New York A. C., third; Otto Schwartz, Missouri A. C., fourth. Time—0:25 2-5, breaking former American record of 0:26 3-5. Daniels also broke old record of 0:20 3-5 for 40 yards, making 0:19 3-5, and for 60 yards, doing 0:31 1-5, making new world's record at latter distance, former time being 0:34, held in England and Australia.

50-Yard Back Stroke Exhibition.—Prof. Gus Sundstrom. Time—0:33 4-5, breaking his former record of 0:34.

Plunging for Distance, Amateur Athletic Union Championship.—Won by E. H. Adams, New York A. C., 69 feet, other trials 68.6 and 67 feet; Al McCormack, Brookline Swimming Club, second, 67 feet, other trials 62.6 and 59 feet; A. C. Sherman, Yale, third, 63.6 feet, other trials 62 feet each; A. K. Smith, Brookline, fourth, 62 feet; George Wiltshire, Yale, 58 feet.

200-Yard Relay, Amateur Athletic Union Championship, four-men teams, each man swimming 50 yards.—First heat won by New York A. C. first team—T. E. Kitching, Jr., L. S. Crane, C. D. Trubenbach, and C. M. Daniels; Chicago Athletic Association—R. W. Crane, H. A. Rampler, F. C. Loughlin, Oscar St. Cyr—second; Pennsylvania University—K. M. Gillar, E. Hopkinson, W. Fagan, C. A. McCarey—third. Time—1:48 1-5, breaking former American record of 2:00 4-5. Time of second team, 1:56 3-5.

Second Heat—Won by Brookline Swimming Club—P. Withington, H. D. Holm, W. B. Boyce, L. G. Rich, Missouri A. C.—Otto Schwartz, E. E. Neville, A. M. Goersling, Marquand Schwartz, second; New York A. C. second team—G. S. Dockwell, R. J. R. Mulvy, J. A. Ruddy, V. De P. Goodwin—third. Time —1:57 3-5. Time of second—1:59 4-5.

Water Polo, A. A. U. Championship Trials.—New York A. C.—L. De B. Handley, J. A. Ruddy, James Steen, C. D. Trubenbach, J. B. Naething, and D. H. Hesser—vs. Yale University—W. Mergell, E. H. Hart, F. Naething, A. M. Reid, A. Vincent, and A. C. Bell. Won by New York A. C., 5—0.

Chicago A. A.—G. W. Galdzik, William Loehde, Frank Kehoe, C. Healy, J. E. Steiner, and D. T. Hammond—vs. Missouri A. C.—M. Goessling, C. Grimes, Samuel Stein, M. Toppen, Andre Roosevelt, F. Schreiver. Won by Chicago A. A., 6—0.

Columbia—Z. P. Halpin, F. M. Von Saal, H. E. Clarke, C. G. Bissell, G. A. Palliser, R. H. Willis vs. Pennsylvania—H. H. Nuhlenberg, R. E. Lamberton, Hans Springer, R. E. De Row, D. B. Bradley, C. A. McCarey. Won by Columbia—4—1.

New Eighteen-Foot Yacht Class.

Francis G. Stewart, Chairman of the Committee of the six Long Island clubs, announced yesterday that the number of yachtsmen who would enter the new eighteen-foot sloop class projected for next season far exceeded his expectation. He anticipates now that twenty boats will be built in the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club alone, and that the quota from Larchmont, Indian Harbor, Manhasset Bay, Hartford, and American Yacht Clubs would bring the number up to an unprecedented size. He requests that any yachtsman in any of the clubs interested who might consider building notify him at 76 William Street, and he would be glad to furnish information and specifications of the class or enroll him for membership.

C. C. N. Y. Outclassed by Hamilton.

CLINTON, N. Y., Feb. 21.—The basket ball team of the College of the City of New York was no match for the Hamilton College five here this afternoon, being beaten by the one-sided score of 79 to 6.

PELL IN TENNIS FINALS.

Develops Great Speed Against Clark in Indoor Championship Meet.

After a hard-fought three-set match Theodore Roosevelt Pell won his bracket in the semi-final round yesterday in the National championship singles of the indoor lawn tennis tournament. The competition was the best of the many played upon the board courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue, on the second day of the meeting. Pell defeated Morris S. Clark, rated as one of the foremost experts of the metropolitan district, by the score of 6—4, 5—7, and 6—1. Irving C. Wright, the younger brother of Beals C. Wright, the National champion, also made his appearance, winning in straight sets from King Smith. Despite the poor light eight matches were decided in the singles and one in the championship doubles, in the latter Edwin P. Fisher and Hugh Tallant scoring a well-earned victory over the young pair of the Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, H. L. Westfall and J. W. Anderson. Summary:

National Championship Singles.—First Round—Irving C. Wright, Longwood Cricket Club, defeated King Smith, Seventh Regiment, 6—1, 6—4; Arthur M. Lovibond, Hamilton Grange Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Shepard Homans, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, 6—3, 6—3; Julio M. Steinacher, Hamilton Grange Lawn Tennis Club, defeated W. H. Moore, Seventh Regiment, 6—2, 6—3; Arthur S. Crain, Seventh Regiment, defeated Raymond D. Little, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, by default.

Second Round—Arthur M. Lovibond, Hamilton Grange Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Julio M. Steinacher, Hamilton Grange Lawn Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—4; Robert T. Bryan, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Harry F. Allen, New York Athletic Club, 6—4, 6—1; Morris S. Clark, Siwanoy Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Grant Burns, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, by default.

Third Round—Theodore Roosevelt Pell, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Morris S. Clark, Siwanoy Lawn Tennis Club, 6—4, 5—7, 6—1.

National Championship Doubles.—Second Round—Edwin P. Fisher and Hugh Tallant defeated H. L. Westfall and J. W. Anderson, Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, 6—4, 6—3.

TENNIS CHALLENGE CABLED.

Americans Sure of Strong Team for English Davis Cup Matches.

Formal challenge for the Dwight F. Davis International Challenge Cup, the world's championship trophy of the lawn tennis courts, was cabled to the English Lawn Tennis Association yesterday, and a copy of the challenge follows by mail. This action on the part of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association conclusively settles the question of an American team again competing this year for the cup held by the Britons. The cabled challenge was sent to G. R. Mewburn, Honorable Secretary of the English Lawn Tennis Association, London. It was signed by Frederick G. Anderson, Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, Brooklyn, Chairman of the Committee on the International Challenge; Dr. James Dwight of Boston, President of the National Association, and Raymond D. Little, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, of this city.

Chairman Anderson, in speaking of the sending of the challenge yesterday, said that the committee had communicated with the top class players of this country, and had found that it would be possible to send abroad a team of which even better results might be expected than last season. It was because of these assurances that the challenge had been cabled a full week in advance of the date required by the conditions governing the contests—March 1. The makeup of the team will not be announced for some weeks, but from the talk of the followers of the sport in this city it is probable that the American team will be selected from Beals C. Wright, National champion in singles, of the Longwood Cricket Club, Boston; Holcombe Ward, ex-champion, and holder of the National doubles title with Wright, of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club; Frederick B. Alexander, West Side Lawn Tennis Club of this city; Kreigh Collins, Western States champion, Kenwood Country Club, Chicago, and Clarence Hobart, Orange Lawn Tennis Club.

FOURTEEN PLAYERS SIGNED.

Contracts of Dahlen, Taylor, and Wiltse Received by New York Club.

Fourteen contracts for the baseball season of 1906 have now been signed by the men who helped the New York team to win the world's championship last year. "Bill" Dahlen, looking as though he had paid particular attention to his physical condition during the Winter, visited the headquarters of the club yesterday and promptly appended his name to a contract. The "evangelist" would like to see pushball made a part of the Spring practice in the South. He thought it would materially aid a number of players who require a ball the size of a pushball to hit, but he refrained from mentioning names. "I know one thing," said Bill; "if a pushball had been used in the world's series last Fall, my batting record would have been much better; at least I think so."

Besides Dahlen, the signed contracts of Pitchers Wiltse and Taylor were received yesterday. A letter was received from Christopher Mathewson, from Factoryville, Penn., in which the famous pitcher expressed his pleasure at the near approach of the training season. In addition to teaching a school composed of deaf-mutes at Baldwin, Kan., Taylor informed Secretary Knowles that he had done considerable training and was ready to go into the box and pitch all day if it was necessary. Word has also been received from Mertes, who is at Los Angeles, and Capt. McGann that their contracts have been forwarded to the club.

Manager McGraw and Dahlen, Devlin, Gilbert, and Donlin, are spending two hours every morning skating at the St. Nicholas Rink, and the invigorating exercise has placed all of them in good trim to begin the campaign in the South next week. Headed by Manager McGraw, there will probably be ten of the champion team who will leave here next Tuesday, and two days later all the men are expected to be in Memphis ready to start work.

THE SKOOTER'S GREAT SPEED.

Capt. "Bill" Graham Tells Wonderful Tales of His Boat.

While there was a very equal division of interest among the various exhibits at the Sportsman's Show, Capt. Bill Graham, in his cabin on the island was always surrounded by a knot of onlookers, exclaiming at one or another novelty, or if fortunate enough to open the floodgates of Capt. Bill's eloquence, listening to his anecdotes of Long Island sport. Capt. Bill is, as sportsmen need scarcely be told, the impersonation of sporting activity, following every phase of the game as found on the island.

The skooter which he displays attracted by far keener interest than any other one feature of his exhibit, and wonderful are the tales Capt. Bill tells of its speed and oddities, and most remarkable the uses to which it may be put. The skooter is a combination ice and water boat, sloop rigged, that in either element travels speedily and comfortably. It is flat bottomed, with ample cockpit, some twenty feet long and six feet beam, a foot high over the ice or water and spreading about 300 feet of canvas. A mile a minute on the ice is a jog for it, Capt. Bill says, and it will take a speedy craft to overtake it running free on the water with a full-sail breeze blowing and a moderate sea.

"If they give us ice for skooter races on Great South Bay, the Long Island Railroad can't carry the people that will go to see them. They're great sport to sailor and spectator, and worth a good long trip to watch. You get going before the wind and you'll never stop unless you're lucky enough to catch a soft spot to check you, and let you flight. You can run down a fox with a skooter easy if you get him going, though if he doubles it's all day. Say, I saw a wild duck caught on the wing by a boy in a skooter once. Now, that's going some."

Heffley's Close Basket Ball Victory.

The Heffley School basket ball team defeated Fordham "Prep." team yesterday afternoon in Heffley's court by a score of 33 to 31. The winning goal was made during the last few seconds of play. Heffley School started out with a rush, and soon had a big lead, which the Fordham team cut down during the second half through the excellent playing of Fitzpatrick, who scored 25 of his team's 31 points. The score was tied three times during the last five minutes of play, Heffley finally winning on a goal shot by Young just before the whistle blew.

Between the halves of the game the Heffley Cubans played the Fordham II. team, beating them by the score of 21 to 4. Line up:

Heffley School, 33.	Position.	Fordham Prep., 31.
Hudson	Right forward	Fitzpatrick
Fleming	Left forward	Siskind
Young	Centre	Gorgan
Donovan	Left guard	McKenna
Bill	Right guard	Curley

Goals on fouls—Young, (5,) Fleming, (5,) Hudson, (4,) Fitzpatrick, (12,) Siskind, (8.) Referee—T. E. Browlee. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

"WHITE WING" ATHLETES IN TUG OF WAR CONTEST

Teams from Street-Cleaning Department Pull in Armory Games.

MILE WALK A SEVERE TEST

Corp. Deyell Fainted After Finishing a Gruelling Race in Twelfth Regiment Armory—Caulfield Won.

It was a miniature military show that Company C of the Twelfth Regiment held last night in its armory, Sixty-first Street and Columbus Avenue. But the card of athletic events was completely eclipsed by the tough-muscled "white wings" of the Department of Street Cleaning who contested in a tug of war. It was a struggle of giants in every respect, for both Stable F and Stable K had wagered all of their pay envelopes for a month or more upon the result. When it came to the test the two teams fairly pulled the drill floor out of the armory, but from the first pistol shot to the end Stable F held to the major portion of the big rope. They got a big bit of it at the start, but Stable K worked it back by fractions of inches. At the finish Stable F had an inch of the rope to spare. Then the adherents of both stables endeavored to get up another match right on the spot. They were willing to stake their brooms and other implements on the outcome, and only the intervention of the games officials saved something in the nature of a ruction. It is safe to predict that the two teams will meet at another set of games before the indoor season is over.

The one-mile walk in heavy marching order proved to be one of the most trying events that has been witnessed this season upon the armory floors. T. Caulfield, of Company C, who won the race, was almost a physical wreck at the end. Eight men started in the walk fully equipped with camp outfits. They footed it around the track while the band played "Tramp, tramp, tramp the boys are marching," "Marching Through Georgia," and similiar melodies. Not a man quit although several of the officers, notably First Lieut. H. H. Rogers, Jr., son of the Standard Oil magnate, advised a number of them so to do. But the big crowd that packed the armory yelled "on your way" to the men and encouraged them in every way. Corp. R. C. Deyell, who came in third, made a plucky attempt to win at the finish and fell to the floor in a faint after he crossed the line. The summary:

60-Yard Dash, Handicap, Closed to Twelfth Regiment.—Won by William Freund, Co. E, (4 feet;) F. J. Myers, Co. D, (4 feet,) second; William J. Kreitsek, Co. D, (8 feet,) third. Time—0:06 3-5.

Potato Race, Handicap, Closed to Twelfth Regiment.—Won by Corp. R. C. Deyell, Co. C, (9 yards;) J. J. Campion, Co. C, (scratch,) second; T. Caulfield, Co. C, (5 yards,) third. Time—1:47 3-5.

Quarter-Mile Run, Handicap, Closed to Twelfth Regiment.—Won by William J. Kreitsek, Co. D, (15 yards;) Fred J. Conklin, Co. D, (14 yards,) second; William J. Callan, Co. C, (17 yards,) third. Time—0:57 2-5.

Wheelbarrow Race, (blindfolded,) closed to Company C.—Won by C. Seivers; Corp. R. C. Deyell, second; Sergt. J. J. Kiernan, third. Time—3:00.

Half-mile Run, Novice, closed to Twelfth Regiment.—Won by J. J. Smith, Company B; J. F. Wood, Company K, second; J. E. Green, Company H, third. Time—2:14.

Bicycle Pursuit Race.—Won by Everett Ott, distance 5 laps, overtaking John Biegler. Time—1:42.

One-mile Walk, heavy marching order; closed to Company C.—Won by T. Caulfield; C. Seivers, second; Corp. R. C. Deyell, third. Time—10:44.

Tug of War, for Department of Street Cleaning Teams.—Won by Stable F team: Abram Wolf, Captain and anchor; William Doughty, Edward Litz, and David Reiordon; Stable K team: David Leary, Captain and anchor; Patrick McManus, William Kutill, and Richard Carroll, second. Won by 1 inch. Time —5:00.

CORRIGAN HORSES IN FRONT.

Took Three of the Races at City Park —Favorites Lost.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 21.—Three of the seven races on the City Park card to-day went to Corrigan horses, two of them, Creel and Goldic, being favorites. Ingolthrift, thoroughly at home in the heavy going, was the only other successful favorite. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Ann Hill, 97 pounds, (J. Hennessy,) 6 to 1, won; Miss Jordan, 104, (A. Pickett,) 50 to 1, second; Henry of Franstamar, 100, (W. Allen,) 11 to 2, third. Time—1:18 3-5. Censor, Harvest Time, Major Carpenter, Draco, and Problem also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Creel, 99 pounds, (B. Smith,) 4 to 5, won; Dazzle, 111, (Nicol,) 6 to 1, second; Loch Goil, 117, (D. Austin,) 16 to 1, third. Time—1:18 3-5. Jehane, Alcantara, Woodshed, Suds, and Lady Charade also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Ingolthrift, 114 pounds, (Nicol,) 3 to 2, won; Ezra, 88, (Heffernan,) 13 to 5, second; Lady Mistake, 104, (Obert,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:53 4-5. Charawind, Dungannon, Knowledge, Small Talk, Flying Charcoal, and Gray Dal also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Suzanne Rocamore, 99 pounds, (Heffernan,) 8 to 1, won; Jack Adams, 104, (T. Carter,) 8 to 1, second; Cascine, 112, (D. Austin,) 11 to 5, third. Time—1:25. Father Tallent, Honda, Kibosh, Parisienne, Covina, Sportsman, Little Red, Lythelist, and Maudina also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; handicap. Kargut, 100 pounds, (B. Smith,) 7 to 1, won; Tichimingo, 104, (D. Austin,) 2 to 1, second; Lucy Young, 102, (Oregar,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:10. Bert Oara, Merely Mary Ann, Adesso, Precious Stone, Billy Woodard, Davenport, and Nutwood also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Spendthrift Helen, 102 pounds, (D. Austin,) 8 to 1, won; Skyward, 104, (Heffernan,) 5 to 1, second; Oak Grove, 108, (H. A. Nicol,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:11 2-5. Wickford, Rain Devils, Galmeda, Oratorian, Mr. Wadleigh, Hand Mash, and Goldbearer also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Goldic, 89 pounds, (Harrigan,) 11 to 5, won; Merry Acrobat, 109, (Pendergast,) 6 to 1, second; Kleinwood, 114, (Nicol,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:52 1-5. Manoeuvre and Gambler also ran.

Shenandoah and Baleshed were the winning favorites at the Fair Grounds to-day. The third and fourth races were the class of the card, and in each Sewell and Jack Martin fought it out to the end, Sewell's mounts winning in both cases. Weather fine; track heavy. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Shenandoah, 110 pounds, (J. Martin,) 8 to 5, won; Dan McKenna, 107, (Moreland,) 20 to 1, second; Arsenal, 112, (Bell,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:18 4-5. Jade, Tennyburn, Norwood, Ohio, Sir Francis H., Maverick, Glen Gallant, Triplesilver, and Pancreatis also ran. Potente lost his rider.

SECOND RACE.—Three and a half furlongs. Baleshed, 115 pounds, (J. Martin,) 11 to 10, won; Blackburn, 108, (Perrine,) 20 to 1, second; Glad Flirt, 102½, (J. McIntyre,) 10 to 1, third. Time—0:45. Black Mate, T. J., Jr., Commodore Theim, Weather Vane, and Bob Augustine also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Auramaster, 112 pounds, (Sewell,) 9 to 5, won; Rainland, 115, (J. Martin,) 11 to 20, second; Bouvier, 112, (H. Alexander,) 60 to 1, third. Time —1:54. Whippoorwill and Sonata also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; handicap. Lady Navarre, 103 pounds, (Sewell,) 14 to 5, won; De Reszke, 107, (J. Martin,) even, second; Collector Jessup, 99, (Perrine,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:31 3-5. Peter Paul and Fargo also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a half. Louis Kraft, 106 pounds, (Bedell,) 6 to 1, won; Paul, 102, (J. McIntyre, 10 to 1, second; Cashier, 100, (W. Hayes,) 13 to 1, third. Time —2:46. Hickory Corners, Colonist, Frangible, Saul, Goo Goo, and Nones also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile. J. C. Clem, 100 pounds, (W. Hayes,) 10 to 1, won; Flaviguy, 100½, (Diggins,) 4 to 1, second; Bitter Brown, 106, (J. McIntyre,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:46 3-5. Eva M. Attraction, Beechwood, Blue Grass Lad, Rhinock, Mahogany, Daniel C., and Port Worth also ran.

Race for High School Runners.

One of the features of the Pastime Athletic Club's meet at the Madison Square Garden on March 17 will be a one-mile relay race for students of the public high schools of Greater New York. The Pastimes have received the sanction of the Public Schools Athletic League through Dr. Gulick, Secretary, and it is expected all the institutions under the jurisdiction of the league will be represented, including the High School of Commerce, De Witt Clinton, Erasmus Hall, Morris High, and Boys' High of Brooklyn. With the fleetest of the quarter of a mile runners of these schools competing the prospect of a new American interscholastic record, the present mark being 3:31 1-5, is bright.

HERMIS OUT OF SUBURBAN.

Few Declarations Were Made in the Big Spring Handicap.

Among the prominent declarations for the Suburban Handicap, which is to be run on Thursday, June 21, at Sheepshead Bay, announced yesterday, is E. R. Thomas's Hermis, winner of the Suburban in 1904. Hermis practically broke down in a race at Brighton Beach last year, but hopes were entertained that he might possibly race again. His condition at present precludes any possibility of his racing in any of the big Spring classics, but he may be conditioned for the Fall season, which, however, is questionable. Among the other horses declared out of the Suburban Handicap yesterday were Von Tromp, Monsieur Beaucaire, Hot Shot, First Water, Nathan Hale, and Proposer. With the exception of First Water none of the withdrawals was considered as figuring prominently in the handicap. First Water, under the training of C. E. Rowe last year, developed into a good stake horse, but he is not fit for early campaigning. With yesterday's withdrawals fifty-three nominations are left for the $20,000 Suburban.

Six withdrawals were announced for the Brooklyn Handicap, leaving forty-six still eligible for the big event. The horses declared out are Von Tromp, Hot Shot, Holsher, Kuroki, Hermitage, and Proposer. The withdrawal of J. R. Keene's Kuroki is an indication that Trainer Jimmy Rowe does not intend hurrying along the winner of last year's colt's end of the Produce Stakes. Kuroki is entered in many valuable engagements, among them the rich Tidal and Realization Stakes. Holsher is the only other prominent withdrawal.

J. O. Keene, the Western turfman, who was a liberal buyer at last year's yearling sales at Sheepshead Bay, will have a formidable stable. During the Winter Keene raced a part of his stable on the California tracks, where he had good success, ably assisted by his crack rider, Radtke, who up to the time he left California was the leading rider on the Pacific Coast. About two weeks ago the horses which raced in Keene's colors were shipped to Memphis and Hot Springs, where they will be rested for a time. Keene has thirty-seven horses in his stable, of which twenty-six are two-year-olds which have never been raced, but his owner thinks he has some good ones which he will start in some of the principal two-year-old events in the East. Keene will be on hand for the opening of the metropolitan racing season.

Senator William M. Reynolds will campaign a stable of steeplechasers this season. He has commissioned David Gray, author of the play "Gallops," to buy up half a dozen crack steeplechasers and their attending entries for the various meets during the coming season. Mr. Gray, who is a cross-country rider, will leave for the South in a few days and interview the firm of F. & T. Hitchcock and also J. W. Colt and Joseph E. Widener in the interest of Senator Reynolds. Mr. Gray is commissioned to pick up a half dozen stake winners if possible. These horses will be sent to Benning for early schooling and all put in form for the forthcoming Grand National and Whitney Memorial Stakes.

W. P. Riggs, Secretary of the Maryland Jockey Club, expects to send out the stake list for Pimlico next week. The stake events will be the same as last year, with no increase in value; but it is the intention of the Jockey Club to make the overnight events more valuable to the winners. It is felt that no matter how valuable the stake events might be made, there is no chance of securing the best horses, but by offering a substantial increase in the selling and overnight events a better class of selling platers can be secured. The Goughacre Stable, consisting of eighteen horses, will be sent to Pimlico after the Benning meeting, and, as the Baltimore race meeting precedes the Buffalo and New England meetings, preparations are being made to accommodate a record number of horses.

John E. Madden is trying to get a corner on the daughters of imp. St. George for stud matrons at Hamburg Place, and yesterday purchased of Peter Wimmer the five-year-old mare Ocean Tide, out of Come and Go, by Alarm, and she will be bred to Yankee next season. Madden recently purchased Mamie Worth, by St. George, and is negotiating for the purchase of other mares by the same sire. Ocean Tide was a good winner for three seasons on the turf and was second by a short nose to Belisarius in the Great Filly Stakes as a two-year-old.

TIGERS ON THE DIAMOND.

Games with Boston Nationals and Washington Americans Scheduled.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 21.—The Princeton baseball management to-day made public the schedule for the coming season. It includes thirty-two games, one more than last year. The Boston National League and the Washington American League teams appear on the schedule for the first time. Two games are to be played with Harvard for the first time since 1900. Two Northern trips will be made, the first coming near the end of April and the second the latter part of May. The schedule follows:

March 24, New York University; 28, Ursinus; 31, Trinity.

April 4, Dickinson; 7, Fordham, and 10, Boston National League, at Princeton; 11, Annapolis, at Annapolis; 12, University of Virginia at Charlottesville; 13, Washington American League, and 14 and 16, Georgetown at Washington; 18, Lafayette at Princeton; 21, Cornell at Ithaca; 25, Wesleyan at Princeton; 27, Exeter at Exeter; 28, Brown at Providence.

May 2, Brown at Princeton; 5, Penn at Philadelphia; 9, Amherst, and 12, Cornell at Princeton; 14, Lawrenceville at Lawrenceville; 16, Georgetown at Princeton; 18, Andover at Andover; 19, Harvard at Cambridge; 23, Dartmouth; 26, Harvard, and 30, Penn State at Princeton.

June 2, Yale at New Haven; 6, Williams; 9, Yale, and 13, Penn at Princeton; 16, Yale at New York, in case of a tie.

7th Regiment Team Beat Columbia.

In a five-man match Columbia's rifle team lost by the narrow margin of 9 points to a picked team from Company C, Seventh Regiment, at the latter's armory last night. The Columbia boys had previously defeated the St. Regis Tent team of Company K by 30 points, and counted on winning from Company C. Owing to the absence of one of the regular members of the team, J. M. Clark was substituted, and, while making a good score, fell short of what his brother has previously done.

The collegians, although defeated, seemed satisfied with their showing against the experts, and are counting on an almost sure victory over Princeton in the match which has just been agreed upon for March 7. The conditions of the contest last night were 5 shots standing at 200 yards and 5 shots prone at 500 yards, and two sighting shots. Summary:

COMPANY C.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Meyer	25	23	48
Bavier	24	22	46
O'Connor	22	23	45
Robinson	21	22	43
Munson	16	21	37
Team total	108	111	219

COLUMBIA.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Kroger	23	23	46
Mestre	22	22	44
Thoman	21	21	42
MacDonald	22	17	39
J. M. Clark	20	19	39
Team total	108	102	210

Yale's Track Team to Compete Here.

Word was received yesterday that the Yale track team, with Capt. Gates at the head, will enter the games of the Hospital Corps of the Eighth Regiment on the evening of March 10. With such speedy men as Hillman, Johnson, and Callahan of the New York Athletic Club and Robertson, Keating, and Teevan of the Irish-American Athletic Club in the race, fast time is pretty well assured in the two sprints. "Jim" Sullivan, Frank, and Bonhag are the back-markers in the three-quarter-mile run, which will serve as a try-out for the 1,000-yard championship a week later.

The medley relay race between teams of the Police, Fire, and civil departments is arousing unusual interest, and, with so many good athletes in the public service, it would be a difficult task to pick the team to win the championship.

Clark House Beats St. Paul by a Goal.

In an exciting game of basket ball that required an extra period to decide, the Clark House five defeated the St. Paul's School team at Garden City yesterday afternoon. At the end of the second half the score stood 32 to 32, after as spirited a fight as could well be witnessed between two evenly matched contestants. In the extra period, however, Clark House was the first to land the ball in the basket. The two teams lined-up as follows:

Clark House, 34.	Position.	St. Paul's, 32.
Bernstein	Forward	Woodruff
Margolies	Forward	Feggerman
Moskowitz	Centre	Patton
Henry	Guard	Mason
Gottlieb, Helfer	Guard	Blandy

C. H. Warner of Clark House refereed.

GREENLEES'
KING EDWARD VII.

VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
LIQUEUR QUALITY
Distilled on the Estate of the Duke of Argyle.
Imported in glass only.
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SPORTSMAN'S SHOW RACES.

Aquatic Contests in the Madison Square Garden Lake.

The second day at the Sportsman's Show at Madison Square Garden inaugurated a series of aquatic contests that will continue daily until the exhibition's close. Keenest interest was displayed in the exhibition of rescue work and resuscitation by the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps and in the manfishing. The former was the feature of the evening, and the latter was part of the afternoon programme. While the Volunteer Life Saving Corps is no novelty to the lovers of outdoor life, who form the bulk of the attendance at the show, it is always of interest. Last evening it appeared to better advantage if anything than ever before, the remarkable skill and quickness of the guards surprising even those familiar with their work. The manfishing, too, afforded a splendid spectacle, the "fish" being very game, and requiring considerable effort to land. Besides these there were canoe races, tilting, swimming, tub races, and mattress races, all of which were well contested and interesting.

Despite the inclement weather there was an excellent attendance both afternoon and evening. The animation and picturesque character of the indoor exhibit was enhanced if anything by the gloom without. The motor boats plied the lake in the centre of the main floor, each constantly carrying its quota of passengers.

The competitors in yesterday's events were mostly members of the various divisions of the Life Saving Corps. A number of representatives of the boat and canoe clubs, however, are to compete in the races. In the canoe tilting, for instance, there are eleven teams entered from local clubs, while in the open canoe races there are eighteen entries. These teams will also compete in the tug of war.

There are many celebrities in the show. Dr. Cecil French, the Washington zoologist, has an excellent exhibit of animals and birds. Fred Gallatin, Jr., brought yesterday a whooping crane. There are only two others of its kind known in this country. On its arrival at the show it was christened the White House Stork. Whether this enhanced its attractions for Mr. Gallatin is unknown.

Of course, "Buffalo" Jones is there with his exhibit of wild-animal motion pictures. This famous character, whose long connection with the Yellowstone Park has identified him with all those who have visited the great National preserve, is the same "Buffalo" as of yore. Another familiar figure recognised by his admirers was S. M. Van Allen, the crack shot, whose feat of breaking 928 out of a possible 1,000 glass balls is still talked of among marksmen.

A bit of picturesque color was loaned to the afternoon show by the appearance on the lake of two Indian maidens in native costume, wielding paddles in a birch bark canoe. The white man may think he can handle a canoe until he sees an Indian girl gracefully using the paddle. Then he yields the palm to her. The turns at the end, which are a terror to the whits canoeist, have no worry for the Indian.

In addition to the exhibitions on the water there were five regular contests. These resulted as follows:

Double Paddle Canoe Race.—Won by Pendrill and Story, New York; Murphy and Gates, New York, second.

Fifty-Yard Swimming Match.—Won by F. Tewes, College Point, L. I.; David Decker, Mariners' Harbor, S. I., second; G. Gerstenberg, New York, third. Time—0:27.

Double-Paddle Canoe Match.—Won by Pendrill and Story, New York; Hirsch and Murphy, New York, second.

Tilting Match.—C. Burges and Herbert defeated J. Burges and McCullough; W. Henshaw and McCullough defeated Green and C. Henshaw.

Tub Race.—Won by F. Griffiths, New York. The other three contestants upset.

SPORTING GOODS.

Self-charging Electric Launch
Independent of all outside electrical supplies. On exhibit at the
MOTOR BOAT SHOW
Also our
35 Ft. Elco Speed Launch
"It will serve you on water as the automobile does on land."
ELECTRIC LAUNCH CO., Bayonne, N. J.

WEST INDIES
One month's Tour with 5 days' board at Marine Hotel, Barbados, $90 up.
BERMUDA IN 48 HOURS
New twin-screw S. S. Bermudian, 5,500 tons, sails Feb. 24, Mar. 7, 17, 24, 28.
SPECIAL TOURS, 10 and 17 days, April 12, 19, 26. All expenses, $65 and $82.50.
Send for descriptive programme.
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BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

TWO refined gentlemen offered permanent home in small private family apartment; subway, elevated; telephone; terms, 39. Bonvivant, Box 325 Times, Times Square.

West Side.

6TH ST., 25 WEST.—Excellent board and room, $6 weekly; two, $10. The Adelaide.

12TH ST., 39 WEST.—Large front room suitable for two; small room; every convenience; table board.

14TH ST., 312 WEST.—Cheerful rooms; double, single; board optional; transients; table guests; references.

14TH, 214-216 WEST, (The Outerend.)—Connecting parlors, other rooms; superior table; moderate; transients.

20TH, 362 WEST.—Boarders wanted, or without board; furnished rooms; running water.

21ST ST., 136 WEST.—We can accommodate a few more table guests; home cooking; reasonable.

22D, 417 WEST.—Double, single rooms, with or without board; new management.

55TH ST., 249 WEST.—Beautiful alcove rooms for three gentlemen; seperate beds; running water; superior board; $7-$8.

82D ST., 10 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent table; select house; table guests; references.

82D ST., 48 WEST.—Excellent table and service; telephone; references.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Desirable medium, small rooms; suitable gentlemen; location convenient Subway, elevated; references.

92D, 50 WEST.—Large room, with board; table boarders; parlor dining; small tables; Christian house; convenient "L," Subway, park; references.

94TH ST., 65 WEST.—Nicely furnished sunny front room; excellent table; select house; telephone; references.

125TH ST., 47 WEST.—Neatly furnished room, separate rooms; young men; excellent board; Subway and L; heat, bath; convenient; private family. Choles.

East Side.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Table board; excellent table.

21ST ST., 129 EAST, "Gramercy Park."—Furnished rooms with board; overlooking park; steam heat.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms and hall rooms with board; references.

49TH ST., 9 EAST.—Third-floor large room, with board; references.

61ST, 167 EAST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; first-class table; reasonable.

72D ST., 172 EAST.—Large, comfortable room for two gentlemen; excellent table; American family; references.

122D ST., 122 EAST.—Pleasant, sunny, second-floor room, with board; moderate terms; all conveniences.

142D ST., 605 EAST.—Nicely furnished light rooms; running water; bath adjoining; heat; reasonable; convenient.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,066.—Elegant large and small rooms with board; telephone; table boarders accommodated.

LEXINGTON AV., 401, (45th.)—Large rooms, suitable for two or three, with board; references.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Double and single rooms; superior table; reasonable; telephones.

Brooklyn.

5 MONTAGUE TERRACE, Brooklyn Heights, overlooking Wall St.; second-floor elegantly furnished rooms or apartment; neighborhood and table high-class; telephone.

Amity St., 137, Heights.—Furnished rooms, board optional; table guests; convenient bridge and ferries.

COUNTRY BOARD.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—A cultivated family have en suite or single delightful rooms, with most excellent table, for refined couples or gentlemen. Wellsley.

53 Tremont St., Bloomfield, N. J.—Desirable rooms, with board; central locality; good table; attractive home; terms to suit permanent.

NEW ROCHELLE.—Desirable rooms, with board; central location. 39 Washington Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

20TH ST., 33 WEST.—Large front room, one flight; private bath; hall rooms; telephone; references.

24TH ST., 347 WEST.—Large room and small, furnished; privileges of kitchen.

32D ST., 24 WEST.—Bachelor's handsome suite; first floor; desirable; one or two single rooms.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; small room; breakfast; telephone; references.

42D, 41 WEST, opposite Bryant Park.—Cool for Summer; handsomely furnished; private house; gentlemen.

46TH ST., 41 WEST.—Nicely furnished room with bath; gentlemen; reference.

46TH ST., 43 WEST.—Well-appointed rooms; just opened; telephone; board optional.

48TH, 250 WEST.—Comfortably furnished front; heat, water; adjoining bath; gentleman; reference; $4.

51ST ST., 354 WEST.—Nice, large, sunny rooms, well heated; hot and cold water; bath.

55TH ST., 249 WEST.—Parlor suite, elaborately furnished, hot and cold water, with superior board; other desirable rooms.

58TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, light furnished room to let; heat. Wilford.

83D ST., 35 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; moderate prices.

100TH ST., 259, Cor. Broadway.—Sunny front room, bath, all conveniences; reasonable rent. Burns.

112TH ST., 254 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; bath; two minutes from L, Subway; call evenings. Close.

112TH ST., 319 WEST.—Large sunny room, handsomely furnished; hot, cold water; private family.

121ST ST., 150 WEST.—Handsome large rooms; also large single room; family, couples, gentlemen; telephone.

121ST ST., 302 WEST.—Furnished room in private house; select neighborhood; reference required.

125TH ST., ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Bedroom, parlor, bath adjoining; separate entrance; steam heated; price very moderate; to refined gentleman only. Ernest Wolff, 286 St. Nicholas Av.

125TH ST., 17 AND 19 WEST.—For gentlemen; running hot and cold water in room; American family; can be seen evenings; convenient. Lussier.

126TH ST., 143 WEST.—Furnished rooms to let.

135TH ST., 308 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; heated; private house; good neighborhood; moderate.

140TH, 163 WEST.—Large light room, heated, newly furnished; telephone; $3 weekly. Behan.

MANHATTAN AV., 442.—Neatly furnished room, steam heat, bath; private family; $3. Costello.

East Side.

43D ST., 13 EAST, (opposite Hotel Manhattan.)—Large pleasant room with private bath; telephone.

55TH ST. AND PARK AV., (Hotel Oxford.)—Two large, handsome rooms, with bath, southern exposure, furnished, to sublet, by lady sailing. Mrs. Fox.

62D ST., 347 EAST.—Handsomely furnished front parlor, $3.50; heated; also housekeeping room; all conveniences.

122D ST., 115 EAST.—Nice, clean, warm rooms, bath; private house; very reasonable.

137TH ST., 661 EAST.—Furnished room for man and wife or one or two gentlemen; ring. Flynn.

163D ST., 776 EAST.—A handsome front parlor, with piano; gentlemen. Ring Bell 1.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3.—One block from Wall St. Ferry; elegantly furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen; convenient to New York.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Wanted, by two American ladies, unfurnished floor in private house for housekeeping; moderate. M. J. C., 500 5th Av., Room 418.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Singers.

WANTED—Chorus sopranos (salaried) for important city church, Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Soprano and contralto, $200 and $150. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Soprano for Manhattan church; $700. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Sopranos for New Jersey church, $500 and $700. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Soprano and contralto; city church; $275 to $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Experienced finishers on women's neckwear. William Trevor, 507 and 509 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Young lady familiar with subscription work on daily newspaper. Address in own handwriting, stating experience and salary expected, A. R., Box 310 Times, Times Square.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policy; large commissions; renewals; general agents wanted some States. A. B. Cliley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Automobiles.

AUTOMOBILES.
OLDEST PRACTICAL SCHOOL IN CITY.
Our $50 course on Foreign and American cars, three days in repair shop, three days on road, limited to six to a class, guaranteeing success, begins March 1st. Enroll now. Our $25 course, twelve to fifteen in a class, four weeks only. The contest in handling of automobiles, with $40 prize, will occur Thursday, March 1st. Visitors' days, Saturdays, 1 to 4 P. M. Auto Transportation School, 309 West 41st.

Compositors, Etc.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

WANTED
Electrotype finishers, molders, batterymen, builders-up, and assistants in each branch.
Compositors Wanted,
Non-Union, $21 per week; job, stone, and make-up; also machine operators at $23 per week; absolutely permanent positions guaranteed first-class men of good character; excellent opportunity to obtain a permanent position in one of the oldest, largest, and most modern printing houses in New York City.
THE DE VINNE PRESS,
12 Lafayette Place,
New York City.

Wanted—Compositors, stone hands, and make-up men; "open shop;" highest salary; permanent position; additional bonus for faithful services; New York, vicinity, and Western points. Call or address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

WANTED—Compositors; open shop; 8½ hours; short distance from New York; book and job hands, $21 per week; monotype operators and machinists, $24; steady positions guaranteed. C. X., 215 Times Downtown.

Salesmen.

WANTED—An able real estate salesman on commission basis to sell the best vacant land in Queens Borough; one capable of closing contracts can make $10,000 this season; our superior properties make selling easy. Address, giving references and experience, Permanent Position, Box 26 Station G, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for Episcopal Church; suitable salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Organist and singers, Catholic church, $150 to $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist for Greater New York Episcopal Church, $550. Webster Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist, country Catholic church, $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Singers.

WANTED—Boys with voices for church; good salary and excellent training. Choirmaster, Box 301 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Tenors and basses for chorus; $200 to $300. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Tenor for Manhattan church; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Bass for Catholic Church, $250. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Tenor for church; $1,000. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars, Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—Designer and draughtsman; a liberal salary will be paid to a thoroughly competent man accustomed to fine chandelier work; all communications strictly confidential. Address or apply to The Archer & Pancoast Company, 12 East 33d St.

WANTED in a foreign banking house, young man familiar with foreign exchange; must have thorough knowledge of English and German and bookkeeping; stenographer preferred. Apply, giving particulars, Post Office Box 1,834, City.

WANTED—Porcelain enameling superintendent; a man fully competent to superintend the construction of an enameling plant and take position of foreman after plant is built. Box A 340 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—A young man in stock and bond brokerage house to assist in office work; must have some experience and come well recommended. Brokerage, P. O. Box 822 New York City.

WANTED—Young men, good appearance and address, to solicit advertisements; must be trustworthy and reliable. Address, with particulars, D. H., Box 333 Times, Times Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cooks.

COOK.—$25 to $30; references; city or country. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av.; Tel. 741 River.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; best city references. 7 East 78th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman; can do any kind of work; by day. Devitt, 229 East 79th St.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, ETC.—Colored; cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress, in apartment; neat, willing; city references. The Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 59th. Tel. 4788 Columbus.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK or chamberwork and waiting; references; $18. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—River.

HOUSEWORK.—By colored girl general housework, small family, no washing. Mary Bates, 167 East 61st St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Fine washing, shirts, waists, done reasonably. Answer by card, Mrs. Kelly, 817 Westchester Av.

Nurses.

NURSES.—$18 to $25; references; city, country. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av.; Tel. 741 River.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bookkeeper, $8; excellent penman, rapid at figures; good speller; smart and obliging; no agency; lives with parents; six months' experience; references. Miss K., 170 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, office assistant; $8; experienced in law and mercantile; lives home; no agency; neat; rapid; Remington and Smith operator; work, position necessity. Miss L., 175 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; three years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; references; $10. Conscientious, Box 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; neat, accurate; good speller; anxious to secure good, permanent position; $8. Recommended. Box 166 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Nine years' experience; rapid, accurate; stock brokerage business preferred; salary $15 to $18; exceptional references. Remington, Box 21 Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and OFfice Assistant.—Two years' experience; neat, accurate; references; $10. Conscientious, Box 118 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, (16,) office assistant; $6; short experience; good speller; fair penman; no agency. Miss Snaper, 172 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Office Assistant.—Four years' experience; rapid, accurate; references; $12. Miss Wright, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; high-class worker; trial will prove ability; references; $15. Miss Clinton, Box 86 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; high school education; refined American; intelligent, energetic, industrious. Superior, P. O. Box 1,612.

Miscellaneous.

CHAPERON.—A cultivated woman of social standing would chaperon a lady or party (not exceeding five) wishing to travel; she is a good sailor, good trail rider, and good all-around traveler; references. L. H., Box 331 Times, Times Square.

FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN WOMAN, 30, to take full charge of gentleman's home; is graduate of cooking school; understands marketing and sewing; best references. Address American, 288 Columbus Av.

MASSEUSE.—Swedish; graduate of Stockholm and New York; perfect knowledge in applying treatments and cure for all ailments; practical, refined, obliging; highest indorsements from physicians and patients. Scientific, Box 302 Times, Times office.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:45|Sun sets..5:44|Moon rises...0:27

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:59	7:37	12:30	1:22
Governors Island	7:25	8:00	1:22	1:55
Hell Gate	9:18	9:53	2:54	3:27

Arrived—Wednesday, Feb. 21.

SS Zeeland, Antwerp, Feb. 10.
SS Curityba, Nuevitas, Feb. 16.
SS Duncan, Sydney, C. B., Feb. —.
SS Thornhill, Perth Amboy, Feb. 21.
SS Northman, Port Arthur, Texas, Feb. 12.
SS Maverick, Boston, Feb. 20.
SS Ryndam, Rotterdam, Feb. 10.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, Feb. 19.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, Feb. 18.
SS Concho, Galveston, Feb. 14.
SS Lucifer, Newport, England, Feb. 4.
SS Princess Anne, Norfolk, Feb. 20.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Magdalena, Jamaica	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Virginia, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	3:00 P.M.
San Marcos, Mobile	——	3:00 P.M.
Comal, Brunswick	——	3:00 P.M.
Monroe, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

*St. Paul, Southampton	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
*Zeeland, Antwerp	4:30 A.M.	6:30 A.M.
*Umbria, Liverpool	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
*Furnesia, Glasgow	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Barbarossa, Naples	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
G. Walderse, Hamburg	——	6:00 A.M.
Maine, London	——	——
Monterey, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Milton, Argentina	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Maracaibo, Venezuela	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carolina, San Juan	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Ital. Prince, Argentina	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Alleghany, Kingston	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
El Monte, New Orleans	——	3:00 P.M.
Huron, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Vizcaina	Shields	Feb. 12
Algeria	Palermo	Feb. 4
Hellig Olav	Christiansand	Feb. 10
Furnessia	Glasgow	Feb. 10
Earl of Douglas	Glasgow	Feb. 8
Proteus	New Orleans	Feb. 17
Victorian	Liverpool	Feb. 11
Carpathia	Gibraltar	Feb. 12
Crete	Naples	Feb. 10
Breslau	Bremen	Feb. 10
Ghazee	Gibraltar	Feb. 7
Cedric	Liverpool	Feb. 14
Nord Pol	St. Lucia	Feb. 14

DUE TO-MORROW.

Cametense	Para	Feb. 14
Indiana	Naples	Feb. 7
Lampasas	Galveston	Feb. 17
El Mar	Galveston	Feb. 17
Finance	Colon	Feb. 16

DUE SATURDAY.

Campania	Liverpool	Feb. 17
New York	Southampton	Feb. 17
La Touraine	Havre	Feb. 17
Minnehaha	London	Feb. 15
Prins Willem III	Haiti	Feb. 17
City of Memphis	Savannah	Feb. 21
Yucatan	Havana	Feb. 20
Flandria	Inagua	Feb. 18

DUE SUNDAY.

Wurzburg	Bremen	Feb. 18
Gretavale	Shields	Feb. 10

Reported by Wireless.

SS La Savoie, outgoing, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Brow Head at 6:10 P. M. yesterday. Due in Havre, France, to-day.

SS Baltic, outgoing, was reported by Marconi wireless 100 miles west of Erow Head at 3:40 P. M. yesterday. Due in Queenstown, Ireland, about 1 A. M. to-day.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Pretoria, at Dover, Feb. 22.
SS P. Victoria Luise, at Willemstad, Feb. 21.
SS Paula, at Dantzic, Feb. 17.
SS Reliance, at Rotterdam, Feb. 20.
SS Vaderland, at Antwerp, Feb. 19.
SS Brooklyn, at Naples, Feb. 13.
SS Nord America, at Naples, Feb. 20.
SS Grangense, at Para, Feb. 20.
SS Athara, at Gibraltar, Feb. 21.
SS Wells City, at Bristol, Feb. 21.

Sailed.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Southampton, Feb. 21.
SS Teutonic, from Liverpool, Feb. 21.
SS Sicilia, from Genoa, Feb. 19.
SS British Empire, from Antwerp, Feb. 20.
SS Phoebus, from Hamburg, Feb. 18.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Miscellaneous.

MANAGER for two or more high-class apartment houses by refined business woman; competent to take entire charge, renting, collecting rents, supervising repairs, janitors, hall boys, &c.; highest references. B., Times, Harlem.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT wishes work evenings; audits, statements, trial balances, bookkeeping, investigations, &c.; terms moderate; references. Accountant, 16 Waverley Place.

ACCOUNTANT—Varied experience; open, write up, close books; profit and loss statement; expert investigation. Charles W. Deming, 156 5th Av.

ACCOUNTANT writes up, opens, closes, systematizes books; moderate rate. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—Active young man desiring to again reside in city; double entry; salary, $18; references, present employer. Energy, Box 89, Passaic.

BOOKKEEPER, 26, wants evening work. German-American, Box 208 Times Downtown.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

A ROBUST, ELDERLY MAN, widower, seeks clerical or other employment anywhere; well educated; good address and references. P. O. Box 848 New Britain, Conn.

BOY, 16, Christian, wishes position in architect's office; some knowledge of free-board drawing and designing. Luberger, 1,652 Webster Av., Bronx.

COLLECTOR.—As collector by well-educated young man, 22; inexperienced; will give reasonable security. Energetic, Box 17 Times, Harlem.

ELDERLY MARRIED MAN wishes position where he can make himself generally useful; thoroughly honest; first-class references furnished. Address G. P., Box 802 Times, Times Square.

TEACHER OR SECRETARY.—As private teacher or tutor, or secretary; by an educated gentleman of middle age; well educated and of good habits; references exchanged. "A." Room 614, 149 Broadway.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Sober, energetic, and industrious young man, now in Wyoming, wants partner with $15,000 to join him in cattle and horse raising business; good opportunity for any steady man with necessary capital. T. C., Box 339 Times, Times Square.

I can sell your patent; booklet mailed free; fifteen years' experience; patent sales exclusively. Call, write, or telphone, William E. Hoyt, patent sales specialist, 290 B'way, New York.

Responsible party wanted with $25,000 to manage established branch of corporation operating plants in four States. Address Nelson Chesman, Temple Court, N. Y. City.

Lunch Room—Well established; excellent location; doing about $50 per day; terms to suit and price very attractive. For full particulars, Owners, 617 Sixth Av., Box 127.

Detectives.—All investigations; confidential, reliable, reasonable. Charles Schneider, (Lord's Court Building,) 27 William St.

PATENTS.

Complete United States patent, only $65. Send for circular and free advice, John J. Thompson, Atty., New Hamburg, N. Y.

Patents promptly procured; advice free; send for handbook. Edgar Tate & Co., 245 Broadway.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

I PAY highest prices for furniture, carpets, antiques. JOHNSON, 115 University Place, New York.

Wanted—A second-hand freight lighter; capacity 100 to 150 tons. Apply Plant Line, Boston, Mass.

Highest cash prices paid for diamonds, old gold, jewelry. Sessler, 1,255 Broadway, cor. 31st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

Horses to hire, all purposes, day or night. Max F. Greenbaum, 157 East 25th St.

For Sale—Low-wheel runabout reasonable. Max F. Greenbaum, 157 E. 25th St.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Docking Charges of Vessels at Canadian Ports Non-Dutiable.

In a decision by Judge Somerville, the Board of United States General Appraisers sustained yesterday a claim filed by the George Hall Coal Company of Rochester regarding the action of the Collector of Customs in assessing duty at 50 per cent. ad valorem on certain docking charges undertaken at a Canadian port. The Treasury Department contended that the charges were correctly assessed, and that the board had no jurisdiction. Judge Somerville, however, contradicts both of the Government's contentions and reverses the action of the Custom House authorities.

General Appraiser McClelland wrote a decision for the board sustaining a claim filed by M. J. Corbett & Co. of New York. Collector Stranahan levied duty on merchandise invoiced as linseed oil at the rate of 20 cents per gallon. The importers maintained that the duty should properly be 25 per cent. ad valorem, and this contention was sustained by the customs court.

The board overruled claims submitted by E. R. Squibb & Sons, R. A. Cushee & Co., Schieffelin & Co., and Freund, Foise & Co. of New York, Wilfred Schade & Co. of St. Louis, and the Detroit Regalia Company of Detroit.

A protest by O. G. Hempstead & Son of Philadelphia was sustained, while a claim by L. Jaeck of New York was partially sustained.

CORN PRODUCTS CERTIFIES.

Its Increase of Capital to $80,000,000 Formally Registered in Trenton.

The Corn Products Refining Company, organized in New Jersey with a capital of $3,000, to take over the Corn Products Company, the New York Glucose Company, the Warner Sugar Refining Company, and the St. Louis Syrup and Preserving Company, filed a certificate in Trenton yesterday increasing its capital to $80,000,000, which will enable it to comply with the terms of the merger.

The $80,000,000 Corn Products Refining Company, it is announced, will be organized by the election of the following officers and Directors: E. T. Bedford, President; W. J. Matheson, Vice President. Directors—E. T. Bedford, F. T. Bedford, W. J. Matheson, W. H. Nichols, Thomas Gaunt, F. Q. Bartow, Charles Pratt, J. A. Moffatt, R. W. Winterman, C. M. Warner, Joy Morton, W. J. Calhoun, Thomas Kingsford, C. H. Matthiessen, and William Weaver Heaton.

SHARP DIVORCE DEBATE.

Religious Question Comes Up in the Meeting at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Congress on Uniform Divorce Laws to-day discussed the report of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted yesterday.

A considerable majority of the delegates voted in favor of laws requiring not less than two years' residence on the part of a plaintiff who has changed his or her State domicile since the cause of divorce arose, where jurisdiction depends on the residence of the plaintiff.

A warm discussion was precipitated over this section of the report:

"An innocent and injured party, husband or wife, seeking a divorce should not be compelled to ask for a dissolution of the bonds of matrimony, but should be allowed at his or her option to apply for divorce from bed and board at any time. Therefore, divorces a mensa should be retained where already existing and provided for in States where no such rights exist."

Chairman Smith of the committee in the debate declared that the authority of the committee and the Roman Catholic Church should be respected in passing judgment on this question.

The Rev. Caroline B. Crans of Kalamazoo, Mich., took exception, remarking that "the Church has a right to discipline its own members, but should not force its views on this congress." A general debate followed, in which the views of several Christian denominations were aired. The resolution was finally adopted.

To Decide Mrs. Tolla's Fate on Tuesday

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 21.—The Supreme Court to-day fixed next Tuesday for hearing arguments on the application why a new trial should not be granted to Mrs. Tolla, who is under sentence to be hanged in Hackensack, N. J. She was recently reprieved by Gov. Stokes.

DELAWARE INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 21.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Transatlantic Finance Corporation of New York, (to develop lands, promote trust interests, and act in fiduciary capacity;) capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators: J. F. Mosby of New York, E. M. Maloney of Brooklyn, and A. E. Kelley of Brooklyn, and A. E. Kelley of Montclair, N. J.

General Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, (to engage in manufacturing, erect mills and machinery, and acquire patent rights;) capital $125,000.

Roope Medicine Company, Philadelphia, (to deal in all kinds of patent medicines and drugs, varnishes, &c.;) capital, $250,000.

Illinois-Canada Development Company, Chicago, Ill., (to buy and sell real estate, &c.;) capital, $200,000.

An amendment to the charter of the New York-Philadelphia Company, Philadelphia, Penn., changing its name to the Monica Mines Company and increasing its capital stock from $100,000 to $1,200,000, was filed to-day.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

ARTHUR MILLER.—Arthur Miller, accountant, 609 West Twenty-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,758 and assets $3 cash in bank.

MAX SMUCKLER.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has dismissed an application for a discharge from bankruptcy by Max Smuckler of 1,602 Madison Avenue, who filed a petition Dec. 22, 1904, with liabilities $4,728.

M. DONNENFELD & SONS.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Roscoe C. Peck receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of M. Donnenfeld & Sons, wholesale dry goods dealers at 123 Hester Street, and fixed his bond at $500.

PIETRO CHIRICO.—Deputy Sheriff O'Rourke has received two more attachments against Pietro Chirico, banker and liquor dealer at 180 Baxter Street and other places, in favor of Frank Filasto, $2,000, and Rocco Mattese, $1,107, for money deposited with him to be sent to Italy.

FRANK PEARL.—Frank Pearl, a press feeder of 220 Monroe Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,245 and nominal assets of $701, consisting of cash in bank, $1; five shares of stock of the New Era Realty Company, $500, pledged, and rights of action against the same company, $200.

Out of Town.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Cassady J. and Daniel Mason, members of the bankrupt Mason Printing and Publishing Company of Syracuse, filed individual petitions in voluntary bankruptcy at Utica to-day. Cassady J. Mason places his liabilities at $129,046.70, with $1,000 secured. The Knickerbocker Trust Company is a creditor for $82,500. Daniel Mason's liabilities are placed at $47,436.24, with $1,000 secured.

Juagments.

These judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AMABILE, Filomena—Martha Darling	$32
ALDERDICE, M. Elizabeth—Annie V. Taylor	501
BUSH, Michael—Benjamin Pritz et al.	192
BONASSON, Martina, administratrix—William J. Harrigan	1,516
BARTLETT, Wm. C. (not summoned)—Florence B. Masterton	360
BONASSON, Martina—Wm. J. Harrigan	916
BIBER, Sigmund—Levi M. Hershfield	70
COHEN—Isaac M.—Lucien A. Blanding et al.	1,726
SAME—Same	140
SAME—Same, costs	116
CROSBY, Louis—Travers-Bailey Co.	34
COHN, I. M.—Abraham D. Polak et al.	65
CONVERSE, Harry E.—Mary L. Dowling Oliver	480
COHEN, Max—Samuel Drodginsky	403
COOK, Sylvan L. and Samuel L.—Amelia R. Lowther et al., costs	45
CAREY, Peter J.—Wm. H. Teeter, costs	71
DANIEL, Anna K.—Sidney M. Teeter, costs	28
DRAUGHN, Marion—Southern Amusement Co., costs	32
DENNISTON, Harry A.—John L. Jordan	32
DORY, Calvin G.—Edward Hill	1,340
DILLON, Wm. T.—Mary Dillon, costs	71
DUNNE, Wm. W.—Jeremiah McCarthy	855
ERBE, Wm. and Elizabeth—Grant C. Fox, costs	125
EHRGOTT, George M.—John O'Connell	74
EASTMAN, Barrett (not summoned) and Sophonisba H.—Frank M. Weller and another	2,030
FRIEDMAN, William—Heinrich Balitzer	517
FRIEDMAN, Robt.—Chas. I. Fleck et al.	2,330
FINCK, Simon—Hiram C. McKeen	215
GOLDTHWAITE, George T.—Cassie Tyson and another	75
GABLER, John C.—Carl C. Bertheison	733
GERRANS, Hy. M.—Edw. Hatch, costs	107
GOODMAN, Abraham—Franklin L. Sheppard et al.	336
HOLLAND, David—D. F. Cooney et al.	98
HAWKINS, Frank B.—Meyer Frank	218
IRWIN, Edward W.—Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company	636
JANDORF, Sal.—Alfred Loeb, costs	39
JAMES, Melinda C.—Union Dime Savings Institution, costs	10
KENDIG, John L.—Samuel H. Talimadge	89
KNOX, Andrew W.—Henry Kohlmeyer	26
KUHLMAN, Fred'k W.—Henrietta Klee	259
KATZ, Meyer—Mutual Milk and Cream Company	87
KIRKHAM, Geo. A.—John M. Blauvelt	227
LUAZIA, Celentano—Diogenes Brewing Company	190
LEE, Harry E.—Florence B. Masterton	360
LAUBHEIM, Max, individually and as administrator; Julius, as administrator, and Leopold, individually—William P. Talbot, costs	110
LESSER, Louis S.—Abraham Wyckoff	7,785
McADAM, Thomas—John T. Williams	319
McCAFFERTY, Mary C.—Edward Hill	1,340
McCOTTER, Wm. S.—Thomas Keith	192
NAFTAL, M.—A. D. Polak and another	65
NICHOLSON, A.—H. Koehler & Co.	4,022
OPPENHEIM, Samuel—L. Prager	124
POMEROY, S. H.—E. Kissinger, costs	99
RANDALL, H. G.—R. S. Darling, costs	12
SCHAFUSS, F. C.—Adolph Prager	680
SMARZENSKI, M.—Met. Life Ins. Co., costs	10
SCHWARZ, Louis—Yates-Smith Co.	268
TEICHHOLZ, A.—Central Stamping Co.	155
TANTUM, Robert S.—W. L. Le Doux	35
VAN SLOCHEM, J.—J. C. Oldnixon	241
WYATT, Albert C. and Hattie J.—Josephine Presler	357
WUNDERLICH, J.—Haaren & Meinken	1,103
WORTH, A.—Ruh, Nathan & Fischer Co., costs	134
WOOLEY, Wm. E.—E. Hatch, costs	107
WOARMS, Albert L.—Abram Wyckoff	7,785
THE FINANCIER Co.—F. Howard Hooke	568
SIDNEY B. BOWMAN CYCLE CO.—Jordan J. Rollins, costs	101
REX FIRE APPARATUS CO.—Gutta Percha and Rubber Mfg. Co.	162
F. B. HAWKINS CO.—Meyer Frank	218
CHAS. F. WHITAKER THEATRICAL ENTERPRISES—Jas. Sims et al.	1,234
ATLANTIC PENCIL CO.—Geo. F. Meadon	73
SCOTT ARC LAMP CO.—Elec. Carriage Call Co.	464
SCHWARTZ CO.—Meyer Cohen	495
ANSONIA MOTOR CAR CO.—Pasquale Gilberti	1,040

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

BROWN, Pincus B.—R. Friedman, Nov. 27, 1905, (canceled)	$68
BELSIN

Kansas City Southern Railway

4½% Equipment Notes

Yielding 4.70%

Brown Brothers & Co.

59 WALL STREET.

A. B. LEACH & CO.,

BANKERS,

Formerly

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Lower—Call Money Rates 2@5¼ Per Cent.

Array of Depressing Factors Unsettles the Market—Lull in Iron.

Stories of a hitch in the Great Northern-Steel Corporation ore deal, which seemed to find verification in the sharp declines in the stocks concerned, uneasiness over the outcome of the coal conferences, bred by the statement attributed to the leader of the miners that a strike seemed unavoidable, anxiety over the outlook for an agreement on Moroccan questions, owing to the stand taken by the German delegates at Algeciras; "disturbing" resolutions, which once again fell like snowflakes in Congress, and continued activity in money, served effectively to depress speculative sentiment yesterday and provoked a reactionary movement in the stock market. For the first half hour prices rallied from the closing level of Tuesday night, but to all appearances this rally, like the advance in the first two days of the present week, was due to purchases made to cover previous short sales. It early became evident that, whatever may have been the extent of the short interest outstanding at the opening of the week, it had been so well driven in by yesterday morning that, without the appearance of fresh buying, a reaction was certain. No such fresh buying developed, and when the market began to sag traders were quick to seize the opportunity for accelerating the downward movement, which continued steadily through the rest of the day to the close, when losses running from a point in many active stocks to 6 points in Great Northern were recorded. The departure of the President of the Great Northern for an extended vacation and the absence of any announcement of the termination of the ore land transaction, led to a generally entertained belief that the negotiations so long in progress had been at least interrupted, and expressive of the resultant disappointment were the losses scored by Great Northern and by Northern Pacific, which fell 3⅝ points. These declines were not without effect upon sentiment, and were largely instrumental in promoting the hesitation and weakness in other parts of the list, notably in Amalgamated Copper and Anaconda Copper. American Smelting and National Lead, two issues which have advanced with equal pace for many months under a common impulse, displayed unusual weakness, the one issue falling 2⅞ points and the other 3½ points by the end of the day. Dealings in Reading and other coal shares, including Delaware and Hudson and Erie, were affected in some degree by the day's developments in the coal situation, and fell away easily and sharply. The decline in Tennessee Coal and Iron and in Pressed Steel Car reflected the disappointment over the reports of these two properties, that of the Pressed Steel Car Company for the year, in particular, affecting sentiment adversely, owing to the fact that, in spite of the reported activity in the equipment business, there was earned less than one-half of 1 per cent. upon the company's common stock. The Steel shares were consistently supported and the preferred rose fractionally.

No change was reported in the rates demanded for time money, while call money worked up to 5¼ per cent., a figure well under the highest rate touched on Tuesday, but, nevertheless, above the average in recent weeks. On account of a heavy deposit by the Government with a local banking house, acting as a disbursing agency for the Philippine Treasury, the deposit being made through the Sub-Treasury, of course, the banks were able to make a better showing in their transactions with that institution and have fared much better thus far in this respect than was the case a week ago. Foreign exchange rates were little changed, the decline in demand sterling not exceeding 5 points for the day. Some attention was devoted to the weekly review of the iron and metal trades, in which it was pointed out that, while all the leading distributing points reported a dull pig iron market, makers were untroubled by this since their books were well filled with orders. A lack of new business in finished iron and steel was also reported, but it is well understood that, while December and January are ordinarily dull months in finished material, they were exceedingly busy months this year, and the usual midwinter halt has delayed its appearance until the present time.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were disposed of at auction yesterday at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers:

50 shares Bowling Green Trust Company, $100 each, 220.

15 shares Merchants' National Bank of New York, $50 each, 170½.

64 shares Market & Fulton National Bank, $100 each, 270@271½.

46 shares Gallatin National Bank, $50 each, 305.

50 shares American District Telegraph Company of Brooklyn, $25 each, 85.

13 shares Brooklyn Warehouse & Storage Company, $100 each, 105.

5 shares Eagle Warehouse and Storage Company, $100 each, 100.

$1,000 Standard Milling Company 1st mortgage 5 per cent. bond, due 1930, 80¼.

2 shares Standard Milling Company preferred, $100 each, 40.

100 shares H. B. Claflin Company common, $100 each, 110⅝.

56 shares Citizens' Central National Bank, $100 each, 144.

$2,000 Canada Southern Railway Company 2d mortgage 5 per cent. coupon bonds, due March, 1913, 106¾.

66 shares Clifton Company of Colorado, $100 each; 9⅜ shares Highland Park Company of Colorado, $100 each, $25 lot.

100 shares Durango Land and Coal Company of Colorado, $100 each, $500.

2,000 shares Mogul Drainage and Transportation, Tunnel and Mining and Milling Company, $1 each; 50 shares National Salt Company, $100 each; 10 shares New Process Mining and Reduction Company, $50 each; 50 shares Miller Gold Mining Company, $25 each; 50 shares Oriental Gold Mining Company, $25 each, $27 lot.

$2,000 Hudson County, N. J., 4½ per cent. new public road gold bonds, due January, 1923, coupons January and July, accrued interest from January 1st to be charged to purchaser, 107¾.

$5,000 Hudson County, N. J., 4½ per cent. new public road gold bonds, due January, 1925, coupons January and July, accrued interest from Jan. 1 to be charged to purchaser, 108⅝.

5 shares Bayonne (N. J.) Trust Company, $100 each, 200.

100 shares Germania Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 451.

16 shares Union Ferry Company, $100 each, 297½.

100 shares Adams Express Company, $100 each, 251.

5 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each, 516.

5 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company, $100 each, 317½.

60 shares American Express Company, $100 each, 241.

10 shares Greenwich Bank, $100 each, 296.

10 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 670.

75 shares New York City Interborough Railway Company, $100 each, 54½.

10 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 670¼.

10 shares Kings County Electric Light and Power Company, $100 each, 165.

13 shares Bank of the Metropolis, $100 each, 400.

34 shares Chatham National Bank, $25 each, 305½.

10 shares Westchester and Bronx Mortgage and Title Guarantee Company, $100 each, 181.

10 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company, $100 each, 312.

5 shares Mount Vernon Trust Company, $100 each, 255.

20 shares Coal and Iron National Bank, $100 each, 270½.

$2,000 Port Jervis Electric Light and Power, Gas and Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due January, 1932, 25.

10 shares National Park Bank, $100 each, 290.

HITCH IN WESTERN ORE DEAL?

Drop in Gt. Northern and N. Pacific Stocks on Rumors That It Is Off.

Declines of 6 points in Great Northern preferred and of 3⅜ in Northern Pacific yesterday were accompanied by rumors that a hitch had occurred in the negotiations for the lease of the Great Northern ore lands to the United States Steel Corporation. It had been expected in Wall Street after Mr. Hill's return from the South that some announcement in regard to the lease would be made. His departure on Tuesday for South Carolina without any announcement helped to strengthen the belief in some quarters that the plan would not go through as had been expected.

None of those connected with the Great Northern interests would admit knowledge of any hitch in the negotiations and so far as actually appeared the matter was in the same position yesterday as it has been for some time.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2@5¼ per cent., closing at 2 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 5 per cent.

Time money, 5@5¼ per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $454,749,258; balances, $22,995,185. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $4,054,973.

Sterling exchange was firmer. Nominal rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.8250 for sixty days, $4.8630 for demand, and $4.8690 for cables. Commercial bills were quoted at $4.82¼@4.83⅛.

Continental exchanges were quoted: France, 5.19½ and 5.17⅛; reichsmarks, 94 5-16@94⅜ and 94⅜@94 15-16; guilders, 39⅞ and 40@40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c. discount. Chicago—5c. discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c. discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c. discount; selling, 75c. premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c.; telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—25@35c. premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Fef. 21.—Money was in good demand in the market to-day. Cross payments between the Bank of England and the money market caused heavy displacements. The Bank of England transmitted to the joint stock banks a large sum taken off the market during the past fortnight, while large borrowings which had matured were repaid to the Bank. Discounts were easier.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was depressed owing to the unrest on the Continent and expected trouble in the Kaffir market to-morrow. Consols were easy but closed above the lowest quotations of the day. Home rails relapsed.

Americans opened dull, improved in places to parity level, fluctuated, rallied during the last hour, became inactive and closed easier. Anaconda was weak.

Foreigners were heavy on the political uncertainty.

Kaffirs opened weak, nervous and inactive, awaiting the outcome of the account, but rallied generally in the afternoon on political rumors.

Japanese Imperial Sixes of 1904 were quoted at 102⅞.

Bar silver steady at 30½d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows:—Madrid, 16.25; Lisbon, 4.50.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £65,000.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Clos.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	90⅛	..	..	—3-16
Consols, account	90⅜	..	..	—3-16
Anaconda	14⅝	283	283	....
Atchison	92½	80⅞	80⅜	+ ½
Can. Pacific	177⅝	172⅞	172⅝	+ ⅛
St. Paul	185	180	179½	+ ½
Erie	45	43⅜	43⅜	....
Erie 1st pf.	79	77¾	78	⅛
Illinois Central	179	174½	174	+ ¾
Louis. & Nash.	152	148⅛	147½	+ ¾
N. Y. Central	153	149¼	148½	+ ¾
Pennsylvania	71⅜	130	130½	— ½
Reading	71½	130¼	130⅜	....
South. Pacific	67⅝	65⅜	65⅜	....
Union Pacific	156¼	152¼	151⅞	+ ⅜
U. S. Steel	43	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	109¾	106⅝	106⅞	....

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened heavy and then recovered. Rentes advancing. The market showed little depression over the Moroccan situation, financiers being satisfied that no serious complications will occur. At the close the market was calm and prices were firm.

Russian Imperial Fours were quoted at 84.30, and Russian Bonds of 1904 at 494.00. The private rate of discount was 2⅝ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes 99f 32c for the account. Exchange on London 25f 15½c for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—On the Boerse to-day speculation was limited on account of the uncertainty regarding the Moroccan situation.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 50¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 3¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	8	3	Esperanza	4	4	0
Tomboy	1	6	3	Dolores	2	0	0
El Oro	1	5	7½	Stratton's Ind.	0	7	6

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1906.	1905.	1904.
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	591	591	556
2d week Feb.	$95,940	$78,021	$86,869
From July 1	3,740,539	3,453,214	3,339,246
TEXAS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	227	227	227
2d week Feb.	14,019	9,417	6,693
July 1-Feb. 14	629,561	561,986	361,390
BALTIMORE & OHIO for January—			
Gross earnings	6,573,465	5,158,171	4,410,815
Expenses	4,125,559	3,803,881	3,539,071
Net earnings	2,447,906	1,354,290	871,747
Gross, 7 months	45,183,872	39,702,904	38,826,369
Expenses	28,548,227	25,448,507	25,226,176
Net, 7 months	16,635,645	14,254,397	13,600,193
MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY for January—			
Gross earnings	238,230	208,235	183,708
Expenses	158,830	151,676	131,487
Net earnings	79,400	51,559	52,221
Charges	37,090	19,035	16,482
Surplus	42,310	32,524	35,739
Gross, 4 months	957,590	841,350	769,136
Expenses	616,134	553,983	486,837
Net, 4 months	341,463	287,367	282,299
Charges	102,838	75,328	68,848
Surplus, 4 mos.	238,627	212,039	213,451
KANSAS CITY WESTERN for January—	1906.	1905.	Increase.
Mileage	39	39	.....
Gross earnings	19,445	15,134	4,311
Net earnings	6,503	2,692	3,811
Surp. over chgs.	253	*3,141	3,394
Gross, 8 months	187,973	157,070	30,903
Net, 8 months	71,412	38,994	32,418
Surp. over chgs.			
8 months	22,801	*7,673	30,474
*Deficit.			
PITTS., CIN., CHI. & ST. LOUIS for January—	1906.	1905.	1904.
Gross earnings	2,444,376	2,083,001	1,839,942
Expenses	1,881,477	1,699,901	1,449,466
Net earnings	562,899	383,100	390,476
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA for the quarter ended Dec. 31—			
Three months:	1905.	1904.	1903.
Gross earnings	1,887,433	1,484,788	1,468,013
Op. expenses	1,463,194	1,219,080	1,244,660
Net earnings	424,239	265,708	223,353
Other income	14,650	.....	.....
Total income	438,889	265,708	223,333
Charges	277,620	278,980	271,559
Surplus	161,269	*13,252	*48,206
Twelve months:			
Gross earnings	6,647,829	5,341,974	5,685,786
Op. expenses	5,582,581	5,064,376	5,212,580
Net earnings	1,065,248	277,598	473,206
Other income	26,570	.....	586
Total income	1,091,818	277,598	473,792
Charges	1,211,191	1,223,988	1,128,357
Deficit	119,373	946,390	654,565
*Deficit.			

To Report a Bank Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The House Committee on Banking and Currency today decided to report favorably on the Shortell bill, enabling National banks to lend to one borrower 10 per cent. of their surplus as well as 10 per cent. of their paid-up capital.

BIG CAR YEAR FAILS TO SHOW MUCH SURPLUS

Wall Street Surprised at Pressed Steel Company's Report.

ONLY $56,000 FOR TREASURY

Gross Sales for 1905, Amounting to $19,357,826, Broke All Records, but Net Earnings Were Small.

The Pressed Steel Car Company reported yesterday net earnings for the year ended December 31, of $1,106,001. After charging off $175,000 for depreciation and paying $875,000 in dividends on the preferred stock there was reported a surplus of $56,901. This is less than one-half per cent. on the company's common stock.

The showing attracted attention in Wall Street yesterday because of the prominence given recently to the great activity in car building during the past year. The orders for railroad cars placed last year exceeded all previous records. The Pressed Steel Car Company reported surplus profits in 1902 of $3,102,114, as against $56,000 last year.

Compared, however, with 1904, the Pressed Steel Car Company's showing is favorable. In that year the company reported a loss of $707,000 and a deficit for the year, after the payment of dividends, of $2,037,111. President Hoffstot in his report to the stockholders says that the company's gross sales for 1905 amounted to $19,357,826, of which sixty per cent. represented the business done in the last five months of the year.

From this it appears that the average monthly gross sales of the company for the first seven months of the year amounted to $1,106,000, whereas the average monthly gross sales for the last five months were $2,822,000. This improvement during the latter months of 1905, in addition to an actual increase in the company's business, probably reflects also a larger percentage of profit. It is known that during the period of depression in the car-building trade business was taken by manufacturing companies practically at cost, but this condition naturally improved with the great increase in the demand for equipment which made its appearance last Fall.

The improvement in the Pressed Steel Car Company's earnings over 1904 and the relation which last year's earnings bore to those of 1902, the record year in the company's history, is shown below:

	1905.	1904.	1902.
Net earnings	$1,106,901	*$707,111	$4,578,114
Deprec., &c.	175,000	80,000	300,000
Balance	$931,901	*$787,111	$4,278,114
Preferred divs.	875,000	875,000	875,000
Balance	$56,901	*$1,662,111	$3,403,114
Common divs.	.....	375,000	500,000
Surplus	$56,901	*$2,037,111	$2,903,114
Previous surplus	2,531,874	4,568,984	.....
Total surplus	$2,588,775	$2,531,873	.....

*Deficit.

President Hoffstot points out that last year the company had difficulty in replacing the skilled workmen, 50 per cent. of whom had been discharged by the company in 1904 owing to the trade depression. At the beginning of 1905 the Pressed Steel Car Company had in its employ only about 2,400 men. Now the company employs 8,000 men.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders yesterday an effort was made to re-establish the custom of issuing quarterly reports, but the motion was lost. The company some time ago discontinued the publication of these reports on the ground that it supplied too much information to the company's competitors.

The company's balance sheet as of Dec. 31 showed cash on hand $878,040, compared with $2,130,517 the previous year, and $3,527,165 at the close of 1903. The stocks owned by the company increased in 1905 from $1,712,880 to $2,052,554. This increase is accounted for by the company's investment in the preferred stock of the Canada Car Company, Limited. This company's plant at Montreal was put in operation in November, and is now running to about 50 per cent. of its capacity.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	103¼	103⅜	K. & D. M. 12	..	15
2s, c., 1930	103¼	103⅜	K. & D. M. pf.	45	80
3s, r., 1918	102¾	103½	K. L., C., pf.	78	79½
3s, c., 1918	102¾	103½	Laclede Gas.	..	105
4s, r., 1907	103¼	104	Lacl. G. pf.	95	110
4s, c., 1907	103¼	104	L. E. & W.	35	38
2s, r., 1925	129¼	130¼	L. E. & W. pf.	..	..
4s, c., 1925	129½	130½	L. & W. C.	88	92
D. C. 3-65s	116	..	L. & W. C. pf.	45	55
Philip'ne 4s	108½	110	Long Island.	72	76
			Md. C. pf.	100	..
Alb. & Sus.	240	..	Mich. Cent.	140	148
Ville. & W.	145	..	M. & St. L. pf.	96	99½
Am. Ag. Ch.	28⅜	30	Mo., K. & T. pf.	66	69
A. A. C. pf.	95	100	Mor. & Es.	190	192
Am. Beet S.	26	27	N., C. & St. L.	140	148
A. B. S. pf.	83	85	Nat. B. pf.	116	119½
A. C. & F. pf.	101	101½	Nat. En. pf.	87	90
Am. Coal	170	190	N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	37½	38
A. C. O. pf.	92½	94½	N. Cent. C.	35	46
Am. D. Tel.	37	42	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	114	120
Am. Exp.	234	240	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	19	21
Am. Gr. T.	94	100	N. Y. & N. J.	225	230
Am. L. Co.	22½	23½	N. Y., L. & W.	37	38
A. L. Co. pf.	40	49	N. Y. & N. pf.	80	82
Am. Snuff	200	225	N. Y. D. Co.	40	48
Am. Sn. pf.	105	110	N. Y. D. Co. pf.	80	84
A. S. R. pf.	138	140	N. Y. & N. W.	187	140
Ann Arbor	30	35	N. Y. & N. W. pf.	150	200
Ann A. pf.	70	80	N. Y. & W.	90	91
A. M. 1st pf.	106	110	North. Am.	100¾	101
B. A. L. pf.	106	..	Ont. Mining.	2¼	2⅜
B. Un. G.	168	175	Pac. Coast.	112	119
Bruns. City.	15¼	18	P. C. 1st pf.	101	107
B., R. & P.	148	153	P. C. 2d pf.	112	119
B., R. & P. pf.	150	200	Peo. & E.	38	42
B. & S. pf.	81	86	Pitts. Coal.	14¾	16
But'k Co.	54	56½	P. Coal pf.	54	58
C. R. of N. J.	215	220	P. C., C. & St. L.	75	81
C. & S. A. Tel.	135	138	P. C., C. & St. L. pf.	100	107
C. & A. pf.	75	79	P., Ft. W. & C.	181	..
C., B. & Q.	200	..	P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	178	..
C. & E. Ill. pf.	133	148	Pullman Co.	238	243
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A	78½	79½	R. R. Sec. I. C. stk. cts.	95½	97
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	85½	86	Rdg. 1st pf., ex div.	92	95
C., I. & L. pf.	80	95	Rdg. 2d pf.	99	100
C., M. & St. P. pf.	186	190	Rens. & Sar.	203	..
C. & N. pf.	252	257	R., W. & O.	135	138
C., St. P., M. & Om.	185	190	Rutland pf.	50	65
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	185	192	St. L. & S. 1st pf.	66	70
C. T. & T. pf.	82	84	St. L. & S. 2d pf.	45¼	46
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	116	118	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	168	185
C., L. & W.	75	85	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	130	135
C., Lor. & W. pf.	105	117	St. L. & S. S. & I. pf.	108	125
Cleve. & P.	180	184	So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	97	100
Cleve. & P. sp.	104½	..	Texas Cent.	50	..
Col. F. & I. pf.	97	110	Tex. C. pf.	87½	..
C. S. 1st pf.	72½	73	T., P. & W.	17	20⅛
Consol. Coal	80	..	U. B. & P.	12¼	12½
Corn P. Co.	17¾	18	U. B. & P. pf.	80	81½
C. P. Co. pf.	56½	57	U. Rys., St.	87⅛	87½
D., L. & W.	455	475	U. S. Exp.	122	130
D., M. & Ft. D.	20	25	U. S. Leath.	11	14¼
Det. So. cts.	9½	11	U. S. L. pf.	112	117
Det. So. pf. cts.	33	35	U. S. R. & Ref.	26	28
Det. U. Ry.	98½	101¼	Vand. R. R.	83	90
Dul., S. S. & A.	17¾	19	Va.-Car. Ch. Co. pf.	114	115
East. Coal.	162	..	W.-P. Exp.	233	248
Elec. S. B.	80	90	West. Md.	37½	38
Ev. & T. H.	75	80	Westingh'se assenting.	160	166
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	95	Westinghouse 1st pf.	175	185
Ft. W. & D. City	73½	..	W. & L. E.	19½	19¾
Gen. Ch. Co.	80	85	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	46	47
G. & S. T.	120	..	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	26	28½
H. B. Claflin.	110	125	Wis. C. pf.	56¼	57
H. E. R. pf.	80	83			
Hock. Val.	110	116½			
Homestake.	81¾	82½			
Ill. C.	103½	..			
I. S. P. pf.	80	83			
Jol. & Chi.	180	..			
Kan. & M.	53	55			
K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	83¼	83¾			
Kan. C. So. pf.	60¼	61½			

To Report a Bank Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The House Committee on Banking and Currency today decided to report favorably on the Shortell bill, enabling National banks to lend to one borrower 10 per cent. of their surplus as well as 10 per cent. of their paid-up capital.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

CONSOLIDATED MAY MOVE.

Another Offer Made to Little Exchange for Its Lease.

Officers of the Consolidated Exchange will meet on Friday to consider an offer from a real estate company for their long-term lease of the building at Exchange Place and Broadway. The site is one of the most valuable in the financial district not covered by a modern building, and is owned principally by the Schermerhorn estate.

The Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, the full title of the "little board," holds the property on a lease which, counting the renewal privilege, has twenty-seven years to run. The lessees pay 5 per cent. on the assessed valuation and taxes. The project to move to cheaper quarters has been agitated on the Consolidated Exchange for some time, and board," holds the property on a lease

The terms of the present offer have not been made public, but it is understood that they include an offer to lease to the Exchange suitable quarters in a modern building to be erected on the site. Another alternative which was discussed when the idea of selling out came up in the past was the possibility of an arrangement with the Produce Exchange for quarters in its building.

The business of the produce brokers has fallen off greatly in recent years with the gradual transfer of the speculative grain business to Chicago, and the immense floor of its big building could easily accommodate the Consolidated traders and leave room to spare, as was the case when the Stock Exchange brokers shared quarters with the produce men a couple of years ago during the erection of the new Stock Exchange Building.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—Weakness, while general, was not pronounced in the local issues to-day, as commission houses had scaled buying orders in most of the leading stocks. Most of the declines were fractional, and included Bell Telephone, Cambria Steel, International Smokeless Powder, Lehigh Valley, Philadelphia Company, Tonopah Mining and United Gas Improvement. The result of yesterday's election was without effect. There was fairly good buying of Philadelphia Company for the United Railways investment account, but the volume of offerings was large and insistent by holders dissatisfied with the purchase plan. The quoted remark of President John Mitchell that the indications are for a coal strike induced some selling of Reading and Lehigh Valley.

At the latter's board meeting to-day, S. P. Wolverton was elected a director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Alexander B. Coxe.

Total sales, 38,882 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Amalgamated Copper	111⅝	111⅜	111⅜
700	American Cement	6½	6½	6½
40	American Railways	52¼	52¼	52¼
94	Bell Telephone	63⅝	63½	63½
123	Berg. & Engel Br. pf.	110	110	110
100	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
2,855	Cambria Steel	36	35½	35½
214	Con. Traction, N. J.	82¼	82¼	82¼
25	Electric Co. of Am.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
100	Electric Storage Bat.	79½	79½	79½
1,100	Erie	43⅜	42⅞	42⅞
230	General Asphalt	11¾	11¾	11¾
40	General Asphalt pf.	43	43	43
50	Highlander M. & M.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
12	Hunt. & Broad Top pf.	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
2	Ins. Co. of N. A.	27½	27½	27½
200	Int. Smokeless Powder.	32	32	32
150	Keystone Tel.	15¼	15	15
1,346	Lehigh Valley R. R.	75	73⅝	74
7	Lehigh Navigation	112½	112½	112½
250	Lehigh Navigation t. c.	112	111	111
100	Lit Brothers	16	16	16
350	Marsden	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
829	Pennsylvania R. R.	69 9-16	69¼	69 9-16
36	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	107¼	107¼	107¼
7,824	Philadelphia Co.	52¾	52	52¼
72	Philadelphia Co. pf.	50¼	50	50¼
450	Philadelphia Electric	8	7⅞	7⅞
150	Philadelphia Rap. Tr.	31	31	31
25	Philadelphia Traction	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
15	Railways Co. gen.	7	7	7
9,880	Reading	70 5-16	68⅛	68⅛
4	Reading 1st pf., cash.	48⅞	48½	48½
112	Reading 2d pf.	50	49¾	49¾
860	Southern R. R.	38¼	37⅞	37⅞
760	Tonopah Mining	18¾	18⅛	18⅛
407	Union Traction	63½	63⅜	63⅛
1,177	United Gas Imp.	97⅛	96½	96¼
8,085	U. S. Steel	42	41⅛	41½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 21.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Consolidated Ice	7¼	7¼	7¼
843	Crucible Steel	16	15½	15½
150	Crucible Steel pf.	78	77½	77½
2	Fireproofing pf.	26¾	26¾	26¾
100	Indep. Brew. pf.	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
180	Lustre	30	30	30
378	Mfrs. L. & H.	32½	32⅜	32⅜
150	Marsden	3	2⅝	2⅝
430	Ohio Fuel	38½	38½	38½
21,300	Ohio Tonopah	61	.60	.60
313	Pittsburg Brewing	27¾	27½	27½
10	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	48½	48½	48½
15	Pittsburg Coal pf.	55¾	55	55
10	Pitts. & Lake Erie	150	150	150
200	River Coal	8	8	8
1,610	River Coal pf.	23½	23	23½
20	Sewer Pipe	34½	34½	34½
2,005	Tonopah Extension	11½	11	11
50	Union Switch	97½	97½	97½
200	United Copper	70½	70½	70½
250	U. S. Steel	41½	41¼	41½
2	U. S. Steel pf.	106	106	106
13	Air Brake	157	156	156
1	West. Elec. 2s	82½	82½	82½
	BANKS.			
10	Colonial Trust	380	380	380
41	Home Trust	125	125	125
	BONDS.			
$5,000	Indep. Brewing 6s	106	106	106
2,000	Pitts.

Thomas L. Manson & Co.,

Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges,

71 Broadway, N. Y.

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California Safe Deposit and Trust Company

SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA

OFFICERS:

DAVID F. WALKER.....President
J. DALZELL BROWN..V. Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
W. J. BARTNETT.....Vice President

Guaranty Trust Co. OF NEW YORK.

MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.

Captial, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,500,000

JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—The local money market holds firm. The usual table of rates, &c., follows:

Call loans, 5@5½ per cent.; time loans on collateral, 5@6 per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 4 per cent.; New York funds, 10@12½c discount; clearings, $29,923,551; balances, $1,652,887; Sub-Treasury credit, $6,113.

Local coppers were irregular at the opening this morning, yesterday's late weakness and the fire in the Old Dominion mine bringing in a supply of selling orders that had the effect of making lower prices all around for these issues. The coming holiday prevented traders from accumulating stocks, and taken all in all the market had a rather weak tone during the first few hours. After the noon hour trading was very quiet and prices barely held their own until the closing, which was irregular.

Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Atchison con. 4s	102¾	102¾	102¾
4,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾
2,000	Central Vermont 4s	87	87	87
1,000	Chicago Junction 4s	99	99	99
2,000	Dominion Coal 5s	100	100	100
2,000	Western Tel. 5s	103	103	103

RAILROADS.

8	Boston Elevated	155	155	155
10	Boston Suburban	25	25	25
181	Boston & Albany	257¼	257	257
10	Boston & Maine	177½	177¼	177½
2	Boston & Providence	312	312	312
22	Boston & Worcester	32½	32½	32½
12	Fitchburg pf.	143	142	142
830	Mass. Electric	20	19⅝	19⅝
102	Mass. Electric pf.	68½	67	68
177	N. Y., N. H. & H.	201	200¼	200½
1	Old Colony	208	208	208
15	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	69½	69¼	69½
840	Union Pacific	150⅝	150⅜	150⅜
100	*Union Pacific	149	147⅜	147⅜
75	Union Pacific pf.	97¼	97	97
77	West End	99½	99	99¼

TELEPHONES.

419	American	141¼	140¼	140¼
2	Cumberland	118	118	118
66	New England	136	136	136
10	Western pf.	93	93	93

MISCELLANEOUS.

2	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	97¼	97¼	97¼
4,880	Am. Pneu. Service	22¾	21½	21¾
1,096	Am. Pneu. Service pf	40½	39½	40
960	American Sugar	141¾	140	140
83	American Sugar pf.	139½	139	139
360	American Wool	45½	45	45
20	American Wool pf.	109	108½	109
150	Boston Land	4¼	3⅞	4¼
670	East Boston Land	9¼	9	9¼
18	Edison	247	247	247
37	General Electric	171¼	169¾	169¾
702	Mass. Gas	51	49¾	49¾
282	Mass. Gas pf.	87	86¾	87
2	Savannah Elec. pf.	89	89	89
6	Seattle Electric pf.	105½	105	105½
297	Swift & Co.	105	104½	104½
216	United Fruit	107	106	106
360	United Shoe Machine	81	80	80
10	Un. Shoe Machine pf.	31¼	31¼	31¼
4,018	U. S. Steel	42¾	41½	41½
616	*U. S. Steel pf.	107	105½	106

MINING.

615	†Adventure	7	6½	7
9,024	*Amalgamated	111¾	109½	110
680	Allouez	40⅜	40	40¼
50	American Zinc	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
10	Arcadian	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Arnold	1¾	1¾	1¾
150	Atlantic	24	23½	23⅝
1,795	Bingham	45⅜	44	44
100	Bonanza	60⅝	60c	60c
920	Boston Consolidated	28¼	27¼	27½
8	Calumet & Hecla	710	710	710
115	Centennial	27	27	27
100	Cons. Mercur	66	66	66
1,905	Copper Range	80¾	80	80¼
100	Daly-West	15¾	15	15
590	Dominion Iron	31	30¾	30¾
150	Franklin	18¼	18	18¼
200	Guanajuato	5⅜	5	5⅜
80	Isle Royale	23	23	23
195	Mass.	9¾	9½	9½
100	Mayflower	1	1	1
215	Michigan	13½	13	13½
355	Mohawk	57½	57½	57½
50	Montana Coal & Coke	6	6	6
400	Nevada	14¼	14⅛	14¼
900	North Butte	85	85¼	85¼
10,685	Old Dominion	47½	44¼	46½
430	Osceola	100½	99½	99½
65	Parrot	40	39½	39¾
100	Phoenix	1¼	1¼	1¼
38	*Quincy	95	93	95
170	Rhode Island	6	5⅞	5⅞
200	Santa Fe	2	2	2
220	Shannon	6¼	6	6
35	St. Mary's Land	77	77	77
100	Tecumseh	14	14	14
1,035	Trinity	11⅝	10⅞	10⅞
65	U. S. Oil	12¾	12⅜	12⅜
534	U. S. Smelting	58	57	57¾
1,363	U. S. Smelting pf.	44½	44	44½
520	United Copper	71¾	70½	71⅛
10	United Copper pf.	111	111	111
5,217	Utah	64½	62¾	63½
225	Victoria	7¼	7	7
350	Winona	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜
10	Wolverine	134	134	134
120	Wyandotte	1½	1½	1½

*Ex dividend. †Assessment paid.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Allis-Chalmers	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
19,100	Amal. Copper	111	111⅝	109¾	110¾
500	Am. C. & Fdy.	43⅝	43⅝	42¾	42¾
20	Am. Cot. Oil	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
1,050	Am. Locomo.	73¾	73½	73⅝	72¾
12,800	Am. Smelting	162⅝	163¾	159⅝	160⅝
770	Am. Sugar	140¾	141¾	140	140
1,745	Am. T. & S. pf.	90	90	89	89⅝
180	Balt. & Ohio	110¾	110⅝	110¼	110⅝
8,750	Brook. R. T.	81¼	82	79⅞	80⅝
250	Can. Pacific	172¾	172¾	171½	172¼
60	Cent. Leather	42¾	42⅝	42¾	42¾
190	Ches. & Ohio	56⅜	56⅝	55⅝	55⅝
40	Chi. Gt. West.	21	21	20⅞	20¾
5,690	C., M. & St. P.	179	180	178¾	179
10	Col. & H. C.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
8,880	Col. F. & I.	64¼	65¼	62¾	62¾
30	Den. & R. G.	45	45	44⅛	44¼
180	Dis. Securities	54⅝	54⅝	53¼	53¼
8,110	Erie	43¾	43¾	42¾	42¾
90	Lou. & Nash.	146¾	146¾	146¼	146½
10	Met. Street	117	117	117	117
20	Met. Securities	69	69	69	69
110	Mex. Central	24¼	24½	24⅛	24⅛
20	Mo., K. & T.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
1,700	Mo. Pacific	100¾	100¾	99	99½
530	Nat. Lead	84⅝	84⅝	81	81½
340	N. Y. Central	148⅝	148⅝	147¼	147¾
30	N. Y. O. & W.	50¾	50	50	50⅛
30	Pacific Mail	49	49¼	48	48
1,100	Pennsylvania	139¼	139¼	138¾	138¾
30	People's Gas	97¾	98	97¾	98
100	Pr. Steel Car	59¾	59¾	58½	58¾
88,900	Reading	138⅝	140⅝	137	137
20	Rep. Steel pf.	105½	105½	104⅝	104⅝
500	Rock Island	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¼
1,700	Southern Pac.	65⅝	65⅝	64¾	65⅝
8,450	Southern Ry.	38¼	38¼	37⅝	37⅝
30	Tenn. C. & I.	152¼	152¼	152	152
90	Texas Pacific	34¼	34¼	33¾	33¾
23,820	Union Pac.	151⅝	152⅜	150⅜	151¼
110	U. S. Rubber	50¼	50½	49¾	49¾
14,040	U. S. Steel	41¾	42⅛	41¾	42⅛
4,170	U. S. Steel pf.	106¾	107⅜	106¼	106⅝
230	Wabash	22¾	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜
10	Wabash pf.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
140	Wis. Central	27½	27½	26¾	27

154,980

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Again Sluggish Except for Coppers.

United Copper Makes Fractional Gain in Lively Trading—Industrials Neglected.

Trading on the curb slacked off again yesterday to a dullness equal to the heaviest of recent heavy days. Coppers monopolized nearly all of the trading that developed, and United Copper got the lion's share of that, selling 29,000, with a fractional gain for the day. Its course was extremely irregular, between 70 and fractions over 71. The close was 71⅛, a net gain for the day of ⅝. Copper Securities lost 1½ points on light trading, closing at 38. Mining shares generally were fairly steady under narrow trading. The industrial list made only fractional changes.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
700	Am. Can	10	10	9¾	9¾
700	Am. Can pf.	67½	68	67	68
100	Am. W. Paper	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
700	Am. W. P. pf.	33	33½	32⅝	32⅝
14,500	Bay State Gas	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
100	Cent. Foundry	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜
710	Corn Pro. Ref. com., w. i.	27	27	27	27
500	Corn Pro. Ref. pf., w. i.	*86	86	85¾	85¾
300	Hartmann Coal	74½	74¾	74½	74½
900	Houston Oil	13¾	13¾	13	13
400	Houston Oil pf	51	51	50½	50½
300	H. Oil tr. rects.	11	11	11	11
240	Int. Mer. M.	13	13	13	13
304	Int. M. M. pf.	34½	34½	*34	34½
500	Inter. Salt	42	42	41⅞	41⅞
27	Lake Torpedo	117	117	117	117
125	Lord & Tay. pf.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103½
1,200	Mackay Cos.	59½	59½	59⅛	59½
200	Mackay Cos. pf.	74	74¼	74	74¼
125	Manhat. Tran.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
550	N. J. Term. D. & Imp.	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
100	North West. Lighting Co.	22	22	22	22
5	Otis El. pf.	105	105	105	105
10	Standard Oil	†680	680	680	680

RAILROADS.

823	Am. Lt. & T.	122¼	122¼	122	122
873	Am. Lt. & T. pf.	100½	100⅜	100½	100⅜
2,150	At. T. & S. F. rights	⅛	⅜	3-16	⅛
4,100	Chi. & N. rts.	21¼	21⅜	21¼	21⅜
600	Chicago Sub.	50⅛	50⅜	49	49¼
1,100	Int.-Met., w. i.	53¼	53¼	53	53
1,500	Int. Rapid T.	228½	228½	227	228
1,200	M., K. & T. rts.	⅛	⅛		⅛
100	New Orleans.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
6	Nor. Sec. stubs.	325	325	312½	312¾

MINING STOCKS.

200	Bingham Con. M. & S. Co.	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45¾
6,000	Blueboll Min.	5½	6¼	5½	6⅛
1,500	Boston Copper	28	28	27¼	27½
1,000	Brit. Col. Cop.	9	9	9	9
1,800	Cop. Securities	39¼	39¾	37⅜	38
4,000	Dom. Copper	13-32	13-32	13-32	13-32
4,000	Gold Anchor	148	154	148	151
200	Granby Con.	9⅜	9⅜	9¼	9¾
420	Greene Gold	3¼	3½	3¼	3⅜
3,000	Green. Con. C.	27¼	27¼	26¾	27
100	Greene Gold-S.	6	6	6	6
260	Guanaj. Con.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
1,800	Mitchell Min.	11¾	12¼	11⅞	12
1,200	Mont.-Shoshone	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5¼
100	M.-S. Con. new	23	23	23	23
2,000	Nev. Com. Cop.	14¾	14¾	14	14¼
350	Nev.-U. M. & S.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
4,000	Polaris	‡190	196	190	190
350	Tenn. Cop. Co.	45	45	*43⅝	45
1,500	Tonopah Ext.	11	11⅜	11	11
29,000	United Copper	70½	71⅛	70	71⅛
10	United Cop. pf.	110½	110½	110½	110½
500	Utah Copper	33	33	32	33
100	Utah Con.	64	64	64	64
1,200	Utah Apex	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝

BONDS.

$10,000	Albany & Sus. 3½s, 60% pd.	111	111	111	111
14,000	Am. Steel Fds. 6s, w. i., and interest	90½	90½	90½	90½
10,000	Cent. Fdy. 6s flat	83	83	83	83
77,000	Inter-Met. col. 4½s, w. i.	92¾	92¾	92½	92½
15,000	Int. M. M. 4½s	†83	83	83	83
50,000	West. Elec. 5s, w.i., and int.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝

*Odd lots. †Ex dividend. ‡Sells cents per share.

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Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Tuesday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Feb. 21. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 20. Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Sus. 3½s, 60 per cent. paid	110	112	110	112
American Can	9⅞	10	10	10⅜
American Can pf.	67	68	68	68½
American Chicle	170	174	170	174
Am. Light & Traction	121	123½	121	124
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	100⅝	101	100½	100⅝
American Tobacco	490	500	490	500
Am. Steel Foundry 6s, w. i. and interest	90	91	90¼	91
Am. Writing Paper	4¼	4⅜	4½	5
Am. Writing Paper pf.	31¾	32¾	33	33½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	87½	88	87¾	88¼
Atch., Top. & S. Fe rts.	⅛	3-16		
Bethlehem Steel	31	33	31	33
Bethlehem Steel pf.	91	93	91	92½
Boston Copper	27⅜	27½	27¾	28
British Col. Copper	8⅞	9	9	9⅛
Buffalo Gas	9	9½		
Can. Pacific rights	11¼	12	11¼	12
Central Foundry	5⅝	5¾	5¾	6
Central Foundry pf.	23	24	23¼	24
Central Foundry 6s	82¾	83	82¾	83
Chi. & Northwest. rts.	21½	21⅝	21½	21⅜
Chicago Subway	48	49½	49¼	50
Corn Prod. ref. com., w. i.	27	27¼	26½	27
Corn Prod. ref. pf., w. i.	85¾	86½	85¾	86½
Copper Securities	38	38¼	39	39½
Dominion Copper	⅜	13-32	⅜	13-32
Granby Consolidated	9⅜	9⅝	9¾	9⅞
Greene Con. Copper	26½	27	27¼	27⅜
Greene Con. Gold	3⅛	3¼	3¼	3⅜
Greene Gold-Silver	5½	⅞	6	6⅛
Guanajuato Con.	5⅛	5¼	5¼	5½
Havana Tobacco	25	28	25	28
Havana Tobacco pf.	35	38	35	38
Hartmann Coal	74⅞	75	74½	74½
Houston Oil	12½	12⅝	12¾	13⅛
Houston Oil pf.	50	51	52	52½
Houston Oil trust rects.	10½	11	10½	11
Hudson Realty	118	123	117½	125
Interborough	227	228½	228½	229
Inter. Mer. Marine	12⅜	13¼	12⅜	13
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	34¼	34¾	34⅜	35½
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	82½	83½	83	84
Interborough-Met., w. i.	53	53⅝	53	53¼
Inter.-Met. pf., w. i.	90	93¼	90	93¼
Inter.-Met. 4½s, w. i.	92⅝	93	92¾	93
International Salt	41¼	42	41½	42
International Salt 5s	72½	74	72½	74
Japanese 4s, full paid	86	86¾	86	86¾
Lewis Ex. & M. Co., w. i.	111¼	112½		
Lord & Taylor	115	120	115	116
Lord & Taylor pf.	103	104	103	104
Mackay Companies	59½	59¾	59½	59⅞
Mackay Companies pf.	74	74¼	74	74½
Manhattan Transit	⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
Mitchell Mining	11⅞	12¼	11⅞	12¼
N. J. Term. D. & Imp.	44¼	44¾	44¼	44¾
New Orleans Rys.	37	37⅝	37	38
New Orleans Rys. pf.	82½	83½	83½	84
Nevada Con. Copper	14	14¼	14⅛	14¼
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
N. Y., N. H. & H. 3½s and interest	116	117	116	117
Nor. Securities stubs	300	312½	312½	325
Otis Elevator	61	62	60	62
Seaboard Company	30	32	30	32
Seaboard Co. 1st pf.	90½	92	90½	92
Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	60	62	61	62
Standard Oil	678	685	692	695
Tennessee Copper	44⅝	45	44⅝	45
Tonopah Extension	10⅜	11	10	10½
Tintic Mining	8	8¼	8⅜	8½
United Copper	70⅜	71¼	70½	70½
United Copper pf.	105	110	109	110
Utah Apex	6⅛	6¾	6½	6¾
Utah Copper	33	33½	33	33½
West. Elec. 5s, w. i. and interest	98½	98¾	98⅝	98¾

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Diamond Match, under pressure attributed in the Street to the expectation of an increase of the capital stock a million dollars, which will increase the dividend requirements, continued to decline to-day. Before the noon hour the stock, which yesterday had reached a new low level, had experienced a further decline to 135. This is a decline of 12 points since the annual meeting two weeks ago. Trading on the local Exchange was limited to a few favorite issues, and the volume of business during the early part of the day was small.

Bonds were the most active of the local securities. The list:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	American Can	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
100	American Strawboard	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
152	Chicago Edison	162	162	162
108	Chicago Pneu. Tool	59½	59	59
18	Chicago Title & Trust	115¾	115¼	115¼
4	Chicago Union Traction	45	45	45
20	Chic. & O. P. Elev. pf.	27	27	27
765	Diamond Match	137⅝	134⅜	135½
25	Illinois Brick	67¾	67¾	67¾
275	Kansas City Ry. & Lt.	63¾	63¾	64
42	Kan. City Ry. & Lt. pf.	90	90	90
150	Metropolitan Elevated	29	29	29
45	Met. Elev. pf.	70½	70½	70½
600	National Biscuit	68	67½	67½
62	National Biscuit pf.	116¾	116¼	116¼
25	National Carbon	89	89	89
136	Swift & Co.	105	104¾	104¾
50	United Boxboard	2½	2½	2½
300	United Boxboard pf.	14½	14½	14½
60	Western Stone	38¾	38½	38¾

New York exchange 15@25c. discount. Money, 5@6 per cent.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The market's transitions from strength to weakness and back again are abrupt and whimsical. Its swings in either direction are becoming shorter and shorter. A professional buying movement exhausts itself in two or three hours, whereas, on the other side, a noisy selling movement among traders is soon arrested by the discovery that it is not influencing enough general liquidation to make it pay. The crowd in the board room is taken with a bullish mood and in a very little while the market is over-bought between a lot of traders who want to even up before the close, and they have then no alternative but to sell out on each other. Again the same crowd is seized with a spasm of bearish feeling, and soon the market is oversold. Then there is a recovery on the evening up of short contracts, and the situation is precisely as it was before. Such is a traders' market. Board room sentiment on Tuesday was bullish and the market was strong, the most aggressive initiative being that on the long side of Reading, which had a very rapid advance. Yesterday trading sentiment shifted to the bear side, and the market was weak again, with very pronounced weakness in Reading as a result of tardy selling by those who overstayed its bulge on Tuesday. Fluctuations of this nature are meaningless. Those big financial interests, so-called, who are supposed to control the larger swings of the market are evidently disposed to let it swing thus idly to and fro. When traders become too aggressive on the bull side they are supplied with stocks, and when they sell them too freely, supporting orders are forthcoming.

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On the weak spots there is said to be very strong buying of the principal issues, notably of Union Pacific and the United States Steel shares. When Union Pacific broke through 151 yesterday, a prominent wire house received an order to sell a large amount of it at the market. It was long stock, and was all taken at one quotation—150⅜. The brokers commented afterward upon the responsive nature of the demand under their selling. The same was true of many other active issues, even while the general market was apparently very weak. Although it has not been much commented upon, brokers insist that they have seen some excellent buying of the United States Steel shares this week. In both Union Pacific and Steel the best buying has been done on scale orders, executed so as to affect quotations as little as possible. Such buying, it is declared by some brokers, has decreased the floating supply of stocks, as compared with what it was two or three weeks ago, while the short interest on the other side must have been steadily increasing. In the last half hour of trading yesterday, Steel preferred advanced from 106½ to 107¼ on a very small total of transactions and closed at the extreme top.

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The flurry in call money on Tuesday afternoon, when the rate jumped to 8 per cent., caused borrowers to be more forehanded in providing for their needs yesterday, and in the afternoon the call rate went to 2 per cent.

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"What's the very latest news on the coal strike?" a broker asked yesterday morning, adding: "Is it or is it not?" "You've said it," answered the manager. "That's the gist of the news. Is it or is it not? The answer is lemons."

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Tuesday's rumors of a settlement of the coal strike question, on which Reading was bid up nearly 5 points, were withdrawn from circulation yesterday, and Reading marched down again. The only reason why Reading, more than any other stock, should express the views of the speculative community on the labor situation is that it lends itself more easily than other coaler stocks to manipulation. Gates & Co., who were the principal buyers on Tuesday's advance, were reported yesterday forenoon to be selling it freely, presumably for their outside following. The most conspicuous general selling in yesterday's market was attributed to Western houses, whose aggressive buying was largely responsible for Tuesday's advance.

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There was some rather heavy profit taking yesterday in the Hill stocks.

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Commission houses, as a rule, are pretty comfortably situated, owing to the manner in which their lines of weakly margined stocks have been scaled down since the culmination of the January boom. The pool houses, so called, are supposed to be carrying enormous speculative lines. The market has flattened out so in the last two or three weeks that the pools are at a standstill, and meanwhile interest charges are running heavily against them. It is understood that the managers of various pools have had the hint to sit still until conditions, especially money market conditions, are more favorable to a broadening of speculative activity. Brokers are suddenly idle. Houses that were filled with clients a month ago are now deserted, and brokers who were too busy then to get their luncheons are now occupied chiefly in swapping stories and wishing for something to happen. "Here we sit," said the head of a prominent brokerage house yesterday, "telling our people to stay out of the market, while at the same time we are lending out on call, and at a loss, a surplus of time money which we cannot employ in our business. I suppose we might as well encourage them to trade, but there is really no inducement. Commission houses, I find, are on both sides of the market. I met a man this morning out of one of the most prominent speculative houses in the Street, and he said: 'Our people are all mixed on the market. Some of them are bearish, some bullish, and all of them are piking.' So long as this condition lasts there is not going to be much money in the market either way."

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For several days traders had been asking each other why there should be so many bull tips out on American Smelting and National Lead. They were answered yesterday. Both stocks broke very sharply. The trading in American Smelting was the heaviest that has been seen for a good while. On Monday everybody had the tip to buy these stocks, especially Smelting, which was to have had an immediate advance. The specific argument was that the deal between the American Smelting and Refining Company and the National Lead Company would be announced before the end of the week. From the selling which has since occurred it might be reasonable to infer that some persons believe the deal to have been discounted sufficiently. There was probably some manipulation on the bear side of both Smelting and Lead yesterday. One broker was reported to have taken an order to sell 1,000 Smelting stock as low as he could. The bear crowd evidently supposed that stop loss orders would be brought into play at 160, but the stock sold at 159¾, and then recovered to above 160. The development of weakness in a quarter of the market which was supposed to be under the special protection of the most aggressive bull interests in the Street hurt the whole list. This and the weakness of the Hill stocks had a good deal to do with the reactionary mood of the general market.

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For many weeks American Smelting stock has evidently been subjected to a process which in the vernacular is called "milking." Those controlling its market have moved it up and down within a range of 4 or 5 per cent. at the expense of the trading element.

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The following message, received from the floor shortly after the opening yesterday, would probably puzzle a lay reader: "Chauncey traded with himself in 1,300 Great Northern preferred at 329." The idea of one trading with one's self may seem somewhat novel to the unitiated, but the Stock Exchange specialist more or less makes a business of it. A well-known floor operator tells about once having discovered a furious speculation going on in Sugar with only one man—the specialist—at the Sugar post. "I heard a lot of noise coming from where the Sugar crowd ought to be," he says, "and I went over to see what it was all about. There was nobody there but the specialist, but he was making the market very active. I stood and watched him. He shouts to himself: 'Thousand at three-eighths—take it!' Then he shouts to himself again, 'Quarter for 500—sold!' He kept it up steadily, offering stock and saying to himself, 'Take it,' and bidding for stock and saying to himself, 'Sold.' Finally I interrupted him long enough to ask what he thought he was doing. He looked up and smiled and said: 'Oh, I'm just crossing a few orders I have here on my book.'"

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Pig, Bessemer, and Finished Steel Products in Strong Demand.

Pig iron, according to the best advices, continues to hold strength despite the present lull in buying. This, it is pointed out, is very generally the result of holding out on the part of consumers for a chance of lower prices, a hope which so far the signs of the market do not encourage.

Bessemer pig iron is somewhat easier because of the United States Steel Corporation decision not to exercise its option on 5,000 tons for the first quarter delivery.

Finished steel products continue to hold their strong place in the market. The specifications in Western mills are 18 per cent. above the weekly average for 1905 and the greater number of mills are not catching up with their orders.

COPPER MARKET REPORTS.

Copper in London made further declines yesterday. The prices for spot and futures at the close of the market were £77 12s. 6d. for spot and £75 2s. 6d. for futures, a decline of 7s. 6d. each. Prices were unchanged in the local market. The closing prices on the Metal Exchange yesterday for copper and other metals compare as follows with the prices of the previous day:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lake	17.75	18.00	17.75	18.00
Electrolytic	17.62½	17.87½	17.62½	17.87½
Castings	17.50	17.62½	17.50	17.62½
Lead	5.35	5.45	5.35	5.45
Spelter	6.00	6.10	6.00	6.10
Tin	36.25	36.40	36.15	36.45

MORE ABOUT LEAD MERGER.

Official Announcement of It May Be Expected March 1.

The much talked of merger of the United Lead Company with the National Lead Company, which never has been officially confirmed, will date from Dec. 1, 1905. This was authoritatively stated yesterday, and all of the earnings of the first-named concern since that date will apply under the terms of the merger.

From the same source it was learned that the executive offices of the United Lead Company will be moved from the Guggenheim headquarters at 71 Broadway about March 1 to 100 William Street, where the National Lead Company has offices. About that time an official confirmation of the merger may be expected.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wed.	Tues.		Wed.	Tues.
Alta	.01	.01	L. W. Con.	.07	.07
Alpha Con.	.09	.09	Mexican	1.20	1.20
Andes	.11	.11	Occid. Con.	.90	.90
Belcher	.23	.22	Ophir	5.62½	5.62½
Best & Bel.	1.10	1.10	Overman	.11	.11
Bull

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Day of Big Deals on Broadway and Fifth Avenue—Prominent Corner on 125th Street Sold—Large Volume of Minor Trading.

Leopold Well has sold for the Lawyers Mortgage Company to C. C. Peck, 371 Broadway, 75 feet north of Franklin Street and extending through to Franklin Alley, a five-story store and loft building, 25 by 150, for a little less than $200,000. The Lawyers Mortgage Company took the property under foreclosure last Fall and spent about $30,000 in remodeling the building.

Sale of 1,180 Broadway.

Andrew J. Connick and Charles E. Johnson have sold to Hiram Ricker & Sons the five-story iron and brick building 1,180 Broadway, adjoining the northeast corner of Twenty-eighth Street. The building will be extensively altered and improved, and will be occupied by the buyers as their New York headquarters. It is understood that other interests are negotiating for the remaining holdings of Messrs. Connick and Johnson, 1,182 and 1,184 Broadway, adjoining the parcel sold to the Rickers.

Corner on 125th Street Brings $500,000.

The Hudson Realty Company has sold to Wendolin J. Nauss, of the firm of Nauss Brothers Company, the property at the northwest corner of 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, a plot of five lots, 125 feet on 125th Street, 100 feet on Seventh Avenue, improved with a three-story and basement building and five other stores. The asking price for this property was $500,000, and the actual consideration is said to have been very close to that figure. The area of the plot is 12,500 square feet, making the selling price at the rate of about $40 a square foot.

The firm of J. B. Ketcham has sold the four-story building, 20 by 100, at 33 West 125th Street.

Purchase by A. D. Juilliard.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co., have sold for the Daniel C. Kingsland estate, (William M. Kingsland, executor,) to Augustus D. Juilliard, for about $500,000, 116 Fifth Avenue, a four-story dwelling, on plot 46 by 140, at the southwest corner of Seventeenth Street. Mr. Juilliard owns the adjoining properties on both avenue and street, and now has a plot 92 by 175. The rest of the block front is occupied by the Judge Building. The Kingsland family has owned and occupied this house for fifty-eight years, but Mrs. Kingsland recently bought from E. A. Williams the new dwelling at 1,026 Fifth Avenue, near Eighty-third Street.

Dennis & Preston negotiated the sale of 224 Fifth Avenue, a five-story building 17 by 100. The buyer is an out-of-town investor.

West 35th Street Parcel Sold.

The Albert Booth Cohn Company has sold for Parsons & Holzman 54 West Thirty-fifth Street, a four-story building on lot 20 by 98.9. This property is directly at the rear of the two buildings on Thirty-fourth Street occupied by the Arts Club.

Bronx Lots in Big Deals.

Paul Mayer has bought from George R. Read & Co. the block bounded by the Southern Boulevard, Tiffany Street, Barretto Street, and Whitlock Avenue, consisting of thirty-two lots.

Mr. Mayer has sold to Robertson & Gammie the plot of about twenty lots at the southwest corner of Intervale Avenue and Jennings Street.

Herman Knepper has sold for the Belmont Realty Company the plot 125 by 86, on the west side of Belmont Avenue, 79 feet north of 181st Street, to Herman Aaron, for improvement with seven two-family houses.

Louis E. Kleban has sold the northwest corner of Washington Avenue and St. Paul's Place, 65 by 100, to the Zipkes Construction Company, for improvement.

To Improve Morningside Plot.

Dr. George Evans has sold the plot, 75 by 100.11, on the south side of 116th Street, 100 feet west of Broadway. The buyer will build an apartment house.

M. Bargebuhr & Co. have sold for Makransky & Applebaum, 117 and 119 West 116th Street, a six-story apartment house, with stores, on plot 41.8 by 100.11, to a client of Edward Jacobs.

The plot bought by Heilner & Wolf from John T. Williams was the southwest corner of Morningside Park West and 118th Street, not 117th Street.

Mrs. J. F. Kernochan a Buyer,

Edward McVickar has sold for Thomas Daly to Mrs. J. Frederic Kernochan the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, a five-story apartment house, 25 by 102.2.

William Henry Folsom has sold for Mrs. Charles R. Swords the four-story dwelling at the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Fortieth Street.

George R. Read & Co. have sold for Mrs. Mary H. Deuell of Saratoga to Charles S. Faulkner 168 East Seventy-first Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling, 16.8 by 100.5.

Arthur G. Muhlker has sold for E. J. Winterroth the three-story dwelling at the northwest corner of Ninety-first Street and Lexington Avenue, on lot 21 by 75.

Whitehouse & Porter have sold for different owners to one buyer 160 and 162 East Seventy-fourth Street, two four-story dwellings, each 18.9 by 102.2.

Dwellings Sold on the West Side.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Francis M. Jencks the four-and-a-half-story limestone American basement dwelling 311 West Seventy-eighth Street, 18 by 53 by 102.2, to a client for occupancy.

Charles S. Easton & Co. and Brooke & Georger have sold for Grace H. Smith 110 West Sixty-ninth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 18 by 100.5.

William P. Douglas of Douglastown, L. I., is the buyer of 12 West Seventy-sixth Street.

Charles T. Barney has sold 117 to 121 West Fifty-fifth Street, three four-story dwellings, on plot 57.6 by 100.5.

William P. Mangam has sold for the Elizabeth Woodward estate the property 206 West 128th Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling, on lot 16.8 by 100.

Heights Properties Change Hands.

W. J. Huston & Son have sold to Alexander McCann, for occupancy, the three-story dwelling 519 West 148th Street, on lot 15.6 by 99.11.

Samuel F. Goldman has bought 530 West 153d Street, a five-story flat, on plot 37.6 by 99.11.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. have sold for a client to Mathilda Brueggemann 538 West 150th Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 99.11.

Mayer S. Auerbach is the buyer of the southeast corner of Haven Avenue and 170th Street, 110 by 100.

Louis Becker has leased for M. Rosenstern the store and basement at 2[illegible] Amsterdam Avenue, near 163d Street, for a term of years.

Deal on Washington Street.

Edward McVickar has sold for H. Mattiage the property 295 Washington Street, 19.6 by 84.

Frothingham & Moore have leased for Lady Beresford the entire six-story building at 93 Crosby Street, near Prince Street, to Kaufmann Brothers & Mooney for a term of years, also to the New York Laundry Machinery Company the building 70 to 74 West Houston Street.

Alexander J. Roux & Co. have leased a store on the Fifth Avenue side of the Victoria Hotel to Charles L. Ritzmann.

Re-sale of Eleventh Avenue Flat.

Harry N. Kohn has sold 783 Eleventh Avenue, a five-story tenement, with stores. Mr. Kohn bought this property recently and made extensive alterations to the building.

Philip & Harry Bachrach have sold 552 West Fifty-fourth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 135, to Morris A. Gossett.

Duff & Conger negotiated the lease of the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street for Rosina H. McFarland to Walter J. Salomon.

Realty Company Increases Capital.

The City Investing Company, at a special stockholders' meeting held yesterday, by unanimous vote of holders representing over 80 per cent. of the stock, authorized an increase in the company's capital from $3,000,000 to $4,0000,000. The new stock will be offered to the stockholders at par, in proportion to their holdings of stock on March 1, 1906.

At the annual meeting of the company's stockholders, also held yesterday, the Board of Directors was re-elected.

Isaac H. Clothier a Seller.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Isaac H. Clothier four lots on Ninety-fifth Street, 160 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 100 by 100.8, to William G. Park.

John H. Loscarn, in conjunction with Solomon Cohen, has sold 231 East Ninety-fifth Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 100, for L. Prager to E. Elsinger.

Mark Blumenthal and Louis Lese have sold to Gustave Goodman 341 and 343 East Seventy-seventh Street, two four-story double flats, each on lot 25 by 102.2.

Liebhoff & Hirschfeld have sold to James Bienenthal the five-story double flat 533 East Eighty-fourth Street, 25 by 102.2.

Charles Efros and Louis Ehrlich have sold for the Eastern Crown Realty Company 319 to 325 East Seventy-eighth Street, four four-story tenements, each 25 by 102.2.

To Improve 110th Street Lots.

Isaac Friedman has sold for D. Edelstein the plot 175 by 100, on 110th Street, 125 feet east of Second Avenue, to a builder, who will erect thereon five six-story tenements.

George Steinman & Co. have sold for A. & J. Cirrito the six-story tenement, with stores, 402 East 106th Street.

E. Schwarzer has sold for M. Kolesar to W. Mellis the five-story double flat, 25 by 100, at 53 East 104th Street.

P. Fried has sold for a client to Charles B. Gumb, 1,503 First Avenue, a four-story tenement with stores on plot 30 by 94.

Operators Busy on Second Avenue.

The New Amsterdam Realty Company and Leonard Weill have sold 1,696 Second Avenue, a five-story double flat with stores, 25 by 75.

William and Julius Bachrach have bought 2,456 Second Avenue, a five-story tenement with stores on lot 26.8 by 100.

L. Kashare has sold for Adolph Mandel to M. A. Rosenthal 58 and 60 East 107th Street, two five-story double flats on plot 50 by 100.

Charles B. Gumb has resold 213 East Eighty-first Street, a five-story double flat on lot 25 by 102.2, to Samuel Grossman.

Builder Buys First Avenue Corner.

H. J. Kantrowitz has resold for Jacob Weinstein the southwest corner of First Avenue and Twenty-first Street, old buildings, on plot 78 by 100, to Jacob Rohenblum, who will erect two six-story tenements with stores.

Rabinowitz & Mayer, in conjunction with Segall & Kolmer, have sold the seven-story tenement 745 East Ninth Street, for Herring & Goldblatt, to I. Wise.

East Side Tenements in Demand.

Kurtz & Schafler have sold for a Mrs. Goldstein to L. Cohn the five-story tenement 268 Stanton Street, 25 by 100.

Julius Wiener has sold for Solomon Jacobs to a Mr. Teichman the northeast corner of Rivington and Eldridge Streets, 25 by 80.

David D. Weinberger, as attorney, has sold for Joseph Stern and Morris Saltz 36 First Street, lot 24.6 by 52, to Isaac Schneiderman, who will improve the property.

Julius Feinberg has bought from Marie Berliant the five-story front and rear tenements 102 St. Mark's Place. The broker was Jacob Rubenstein.

Heller & Sussman have sold for Hurwitz & Rabinowitz the tenement 27 and 29 Goerck Street, 50 by 100, the buyer giving in part payment the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and 114th Street; also, the six-story tenement, 333 Rivington Street, 23 by 75; also, in conjunction with L. Klein, the six-story tenement at the northeast corner of Montgomery Street and East Broadway, 40 by 75.

Buying in Greenwich Village.

Jacob Herb has sold 33 to 37 Charles Street, a new six-story tenement, on plot 60 by 100, to Julius Lichtenstein.

David and Harry Lippmann have bought the five-story tenement 31 Bethune Street, between Greenwich and Washington Streets.

Sales at Wakefield and Woodlawn.

A. Shatzidn & Sons have bought from a client a plot of four lots on the northeast corner of 213th Street and Maple Avenue.

J. Bernstein has sold for D. Davis the northwest corner of 232d Street, and Sixth Avenue, a plot 105 by 100.

Charles E. Bensel & Son have sold for a client to A. Failowitz the plot 100 by 100 on the east side of Hyatt Avenue, 88 feet north of McLean Avenue, Woodlawn.

Brooklyn Properties Change Hands.

Charles Galewski has bought from Jennie Heinemann 670 President Street, Brooklyn, a six-story apartment house on plot 35 by 100, adjoining the corner of Fifth Avenue.

Samuel Otto has sold, through Frank Krefetz, the double flat, 771 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, 25 by 100; also, through Abram Krefetz, the three-story dwelling 244 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, 16 by 100.

David D. Weinberger, as attorney, has sold 256 Floyd Street, Brooklyn, to Samuel Mendlo for improvement.

Forty Acres Sold at Rye.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for James Mandeville Halsted of Oakland, Cal., forty acres on Milton Road, Rye Beach Avenue, and Forest Avenue, Rye, N. Y., within 100 yards of the Sound. The property has been in the Halsted family since 1700, and has on it a house which the present purchaser will restore and renovate. There is also on the property what is known as the Old Rye Cemetery, which contains graves over 200 years old.

Frothingham & Moore have sold sixteen lots at Sea Gate for Mrs. R. H. Field to George Rose.

Syndicate Buys at Jamaica.

The Vogel farm, on the corner of Hillside and Vogel Avenues, Jamaica, has been sold to a Brooklyn syndicate for development. The farm contains twenty-four acres and has frontages on both sides of Hillside Avenue.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Ludlow St, 97, n w corner of Delancey St, 11.7x87.6, vacant; partition sale, to the plaintiff, Morris Weinstein.....$30,500

Zulett Av, s s, 375 ft e of Manes Av, 25x100, unfinished two-family dwellings; foreclosure sale, to H. S. Sayers. 2,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

6th Av, 780, for two-story brick stores, 25x75; W. Rafel of 65 West 45th St, owner; R. C. Gildersleeve of 150 5th Av, architect; cost, $4,500.

127th St, s s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, for a six-story brick flat, 40x86.11; M. Kessler of 49 West 112th St, owner; E. A. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $45,000.

Hancock St, w s, 100 ft s of Columbus Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x50; Joseph Gamache, Van Buren St, owner; Bernhard Ehelling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $5,500.

Park Av, w s, 50 ft n of 216th St, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 18x35; W. J. Enright of 819 East 138th St, owner; J. Harold Dobbs, 222d St and White Plains Road, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

85th St, 208 East, to a five-story brick tenement; Schneidler & Bachrach, owners; M. Zipkes of 147 4th Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

Orchard St, 20, to a four-story brick dwelling; B. Loth, premises, owner; B. W. Berger & Son of 121 Bible House, architects; cost, $5,000.

Suffolk St, 65 and 67, to two four-story brick workshops; O. Michaelson, owner; F. Straub of 10 East 14th St, architect; cost, $12,000.

Clinton St, 25, to a five-story brick tenement; M. Markowitz of 332 [illegible] St, owner; [illegible] West, 18.11x99.11; Maria O. Reissman of 30 1st St, architect; cost, $5,000.

3d Av, 3,580, to a two-story brick office, 80x27; David Mayer Brewing Company, premises, owner; Carl P. Johnson of 8 East 42d St, architect; cost, $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Feb. 21.

ALLEN ST, 186, e s, 22.11x87.5; Jennie Ginsburg to Amelia Rubinsky, (mtg $20,700) 100

AMSTERDAM AV, 928 and 930, w s, 41.1 x100; Francis M. Schoffmayer to Alexander M. Schwartz and another 100

ATTORNEY ST, 31 and 33, w s, 50x100; Harris Cohen to Tillie Cohen, ½ part 100

AVENUE B, n w corner of 7th St, 108x105, Unionport; Joseph Liebertz and others to Leonard Long and others, (mtg $1,200) 100

AVENUE C, s e corner of 8th St, 19x70; Edward S. Brownson, Jr., to Mary Leggett, all title 1

AVENUE D, s w corner of 6th St, 108x 20.8, Martin Geiszler to John Drakard, (mtg $4,000) 100

AVENUE C, s e corner of 8th St, 19x70; Mary Leggett to Marcus Nathan 1

BATHGATE AV, s e s, 126 ft n e of 178th St, 18x90; Margaret A. Smith to Charles K. Smith, (mtg $2,000) Gift

BROADWAY, w s, at s w s of United States Harlem River Ship Canal, —x—; Andrew J. Cole to Wesley Thorn, (mtg $545) 100

BROADWAY, w s, at s w s of United States Harlem River Ship Canal, —x—; Wesley Thorn to City Real Estate Company, (mtg $800,000) 100

BROOME ST, 149 and 151, s s, 37.6x100; Jacob Korner to Morris Nudelman, (mtg $79,000) 100

BROOME ST, n w corner of Norfolk St, 42x75; Louis Rudinsky to Joseph Rudinsky, ½ part, all title, (mtg $81,500). 100

BRONX TERRACE, s w corner of 14th Av, 60x199; James M. Dodge to G. A. Moses 1

CANNON ST, 98, e s, 84.4x100; Frank Feldman to Joseph Wisseithler, (mtg $49,500) 100

CHERRY ST, 150, n s, 25.4x127; Leah Buttenwieser to Joseph L. Buttenwieser 100

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 50.8 ft s of 62d St, 25.1x100; Carlos L. Brady to Thomas J. Meehan, (mtg $33,500) 1

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 50.3 ft s of 62d St, 25.1x100; Thomas J. Meehan to Carlos L. Brady, (mtg $32,000) 1

HAMILTON PLACE, s e corner of 141st St, 108.6x141.7; Carrie H. Toucey to Henry Korn and others, (mtg $170,000) 100

HENRY ST, 254, s s, 27x105.10; Hyman Sverkorsky to Louis Weinstein, (mtg $20,000) 100

JACKSON AV, e s, 246.4 ft s of 166th St, 17.4x87.6; Elsie Lowrie to Thomas Lowrie 1

JAMES SLIP, s w corner of Cherry St, 24x36.2; Louis Schulze to Henry W. Sylvester, (mtg $11,750) 100

JUMEL PLACE, n w corner 167th St, 166.3x100; Albion L. Warner to Leopold Kaufmann, (mtg $24,000) 1

JUMEL PLACE, n w corner 167th St, 166.8x100; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $30,000) 1

LEROY ST, 55 and 57, n s, —x—; Virginia Danziger and another, executors, to Harris Hanbaums, (mtg $24,000). 89,000

LEXINGTON AV, 160, n w corner of 30th St, 19.0x80; Ricardo Rodriguez to John Cleary 100

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 18.6 ft n of 77th St, 16.8x70; Milton Pembleton to Addie M. Pembleton, (mtg $13,500) 100

MONROE ST, 108, s s, 25.6x94.1; Lena Ladner, Louis Gordon and others, (mtg $27,500) 100

MONROE ST, 34, s s, 19.8x80.2; Max Wolper and others to Adolph Lipschutz, (mtg $20,550) 100

OGDEN AV, w s, 120 ft n of 165th St, 100x190; E. R. Ager to William S. Patten, (mtg $16,000) 1

OLD BROADWAY, s w corner 129th St, —x—; Daniel B. Freedman to Alfred C. Bachman 100

OLD BROADWAY, s w corner 129th St, —x—; Alfred C. Bachman to Daniel B. Freedman, (mtg $19,000) 100

PARK AV, 3,814 and 3,816, e s, 50x144.11; Caroline Richheimer to W. S. M. Jarek, (mtg $23,000) 100

PARK AV, 1,674, w s, 25.5x89.6; Rachel Lichtenstein to Sophia Mayer, (mtg $21,400) 100

PRINCE ST, 131, n s, 20x71.3; Prince St, 133 and 135, n s, 40x71.8; the Acme Building Company to Sarah H. Witthaus and others, two-thirds part, (mtg $80,000) 86,200

PRINCE ST, 131, n s, 20x71.3; Prince St, 133 and 135, n s, 40x71.3; the Acme Building Company to Guy Witthaus, one-third part, (mtg $80,000) 100

PRINCE ST, s w s, 60 ft w of Sullivan St, 20x77; Adam C. Herrmann and others to Henry Herrmann, ¾ part, all title, (mtg $8,500) 100

PROSPECT AV, s w corner of Ritter Place, 23.1x83.2; Annie Jourdan to Marie Jancar, (mtg $10,000) 100

PROSPECT AV, 601, w s, 20x100; Freda Goldsmith to Eloise B. Walker, (mtg $10,750) 1

TRINITY AV, e s, 145.6 ft s of 165th St, 37x100; Nathan Goldstein to Louis Klinger, (mtg $76,000) 1,000

2D ST, n s, 292.3 ft e of 1st Av, 24.8x 121.11; Joseph Rudinsky to Louis Rudinsky, ¼ part, all title, (mtg $89,100). 100

2D AV, 1,407, w s, 25.6x100; Anna Will to Nannie G. Kaufman, (mtg $18,000) 100

2D AV, w s, 25 ft n of 76th St, 79.4x 100; Esther Oshinsky to Pauline Reiss, (mtg $45,000) 100

3D AV, w s, 76.10 ft n of 81st St, 25.4x 100; Sarah J. Marinor to George Marinor, (mtg $2,500) 100

5TH AV, 2,232, w s, 24.11x85; Jonas Weil and others to Cosmopolitan Realty Company, (mtg $17,600) 1

6TH ST, s s, 205 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 119; Louis Gordon and others to Lena Ledner, (mtg $25,000) 100

6TH ST, n s, 87 ft e of 2d Av, 38x51.9; Adolph Flisser and others to Henry Reese, (mtg $18,000) 100

8TH AV, 2,855, w s, 40x100; Isaac Shapiro and others to Birdie V. Schlesinger, (mtg $47,250) 100

9TH AV, 527, w s, 24.8x100; Caroline J. Jantzen to Leopold Leicht, (mtg $4,000) 100

8TH AV, e s, 49.4 ft s of 40th St, 24.8 x100; Leopold Leicht to Caroline J. Jantzen, (mtg $15,000) 100

9TH ST, s s, 193 ft w of Avenue D, 25x 93.11; Haxman Wallach to Julia Moore, (mtg $18,000) 100

10TH ST, 339 East, 25x94.10; Michael Karp to Osias Karp, one-half part, all liens 100

11TH AV, e s, 25.1 ft s of 46th St, 25.1x 76; Frank P. Markey and others to Jacob Mattern, all title 100

11TH AV, e s, 25.1 ft s of 46th St, 25.1x 76; Frank P. Markey and another, executors, to Jacob Mattern, all title 100

11TH AV, e s, 25.1 ft s of 46th St, 25.1x 76; Elizabeth C. Loughan to Jacob Mattern 100

17TH ST, 443 West, 25x92; Julius Dall and others to Henry Nichols and another, (mtg $16,000) 100

26TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 16x 98.9; Louis Stroh to Julia A. Stroh, (mtg $5,000) 100

43D ST, 427 West, 18.4x100.5; Michael J. Quinn to Matilda J. Quinn 100

45TH ST, 441 West, 25x100; August Hahn to Charles Martin and another, (mtg $10,000) 100

47TH ST, 55 West, 21.8x100.5; William L. Sutphin to Daniel B. Freedman, (mtg $55,000) 100

54TH ST, 153 East, 28x100.5; Joseph Rudinsky to Louis Rudinsky, (mtg $39,-250) 100

60TH ST, 347 East, 25x100.5; William Weinstock to Irving Bachrach, (mtg $17,000) 100

60TH ST, 347 East, 25x100.5; Irving Bachrach to William Weinstock 100

62D ST, s s, 89.6 ft e of 2d Av, 60x 75.5; M. L. Osk and others to Meyer Ennis, (mtg $20,500) 100

62D ST, n s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 100.5; Isabella G. Le Boutiller to Elizabeth S. Van Beuren and others, (mtg $18,000) 100

74TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 25x93; Lucy S. Schribner to the Trustees of the Presbytery of New York 100

74TH ST, 166 East, 18.9x102.2; William L. Sutphin to Robert H. E. Elliott, (mtg $12,000) 16,000

74TH ST, 110 East, 18x102.2; Agnes M. Mott to David Lydit, (mtg $10,000) 100

74TH ST, 234 East, 16.8x102.2; Frederick W. Langhorst to Herman Hartman, (mtg $8,000) 100

78TH ST, 166 East, 25x102.2; Virginia Danziger and another, executors, to Harry Wittenberg, (mtg $14,000) 28,000

84TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 75x 102.2; Joseph Liebenthal and others to Adolph Engel, (mtg $39,000) 100

86TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.8; Frieda Gossett to Bertha Rosenfeld, (mtg $21,000) 1

100TH ST, 105 East, 25x75; Max Rosh to Julia E. Liggan, (mtg $21,500) 100

102D ST, 62 East, 30x100.11; Nathan Blum to Harris Pachmelitzky and another, (mtg $28,250) 100

107TH ST, 222 East, 21.10x100.11; Kallman Cohen and others to Henry Benjamin, (mtg $9,400) 100

106TH ST, 123 and 125 East, 50x100.11; William Brandt to Samuel Cohen and another, (mtg $67,000) 100

100TH ST, 123 and 125 East, 50x100.11; Louis Gordon and others to William Brandt, (mtg $50,000) 100

110TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 100x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Henry Mandel and another, (mtg $40,000) 100

117TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; George Mele to Giuseppe Liffiel, (mtg $9,000) 100

119TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Avenue A, 23x 100.11x W. W. Thompson to James E. Mitchell 100

119TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of Avenue A, 50x100.10; Julius Berliner and others to Jacob Bloch and another, (mtg $43,-000) 100

120TH ST, s e corner of Park Av, 36x72; Mary H. Buchan to Max C. Baum, (mtg $21,000) 100

122D ST, 335 and 337 East, 50x100.11; Jacob Bloch and others to Julius Berliner and another, (mtg $23,500) 100

125TH ST, 528 West, 27x100.11; Morris Goldstein and another to Leah Goldstein and others, (mtg $28,200) 100

132D ST, 224 West, 16.8x99.11; Guy Witthaus to the Acme Building Company 100

135TH ST, n s, 171.3 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 16.8x75; Louis Lemieux to Annie Meany, (mtg $3,500) 100

143D ST, 237 West, 24.8x irregular; Joseph Newmark and others to Harry Smith, (mtg $29,500) 100

[illegible] ST, 500 West, 18.11x99.11; Maria A. Donnegan to John A. Donnegan, all liens 1

177TH ST, n e s, 152.9 ft n w of Marmion Av, 50x190.4; Abraham Weinstein to Benjamin Brill and another 1

181ST ST, s w corner of Harrison Av, 26.2x128.4; George D. Roe to John C. Sanders 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AARON, Herman, to Belmont Realty and Construction Company; Belmont Av, w s, 78.7 ft n of 181st St, 86x 125, due Aug. 1, 1906

ACME BUILDING COMPANY to Henry Alexander; 132d St, 224 West, 16x99, due May 1, 1907, 5½ per cent. 10,000

ACME BUILDING COMPANY to Atlantic Dock Company; 132d St, 224 West, 16x99, demand, 6 per cent. 3,550

AVRUTIS, Aaron, to Middleborough Realty Company; 166th St, s e corner of Morris Av, 95x156, 1 year, 6 per cent. 6,500

BACHMAN, Alfred C., to Elizabeth Hafner; Old Broadway, s w corner of 129th St, 52.1x108, due June 30, 1909.. 19,000

BARNETT, Augustus E., to Thurlow W. Parker; St. George's Crescent, e s, Lot 621, map of property of George F. and H. B. Opdyke, 19x71, 2 years.. 650

BAUER, Adam, to the H. P. Rose Company; Lots 5 and 6, map of Classon's Point, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 800

BAUM, Max C., to M. E. Buchan; Park Av, s e corner of 120th St, 72x35, due Aug. 15, 1908 3,000

BRADY, Carlos L., to George A. Nagle; Columbus Av, e s, 50 ft s of 62d St, 25x100, due Aug. 20, 1908, 6 per cent.. 6,500

BRANDT, William, to L. Gordon and others; 109th St, n s, 205 ft e of Park Av, 50x100, 5 years, 6 per cent. 17,000

BRILL, Benjamin, and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 177th St, n w s, 152.9 ft n w of Marmion Av, 50x190, demand 7,000

BRUSIUS, Frederick A., to J. Brossler; 149th St, s s, 33x106, 1 year, 5½ per cent. 4,000

CLEARY, John, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; Lexington Av, 160, 19x80, due March 8, 1906, 5½ per cent. 28,000

COCKERILL, John F., to Robert Carter; 141st St, n s, 114 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 21x99, 1 year, 5½ per cent 4,000

DANZIGER, Adolph, to Ignaz Reich and another; Avenue A, s e corner of 16th St, 26x95, 1 year, 6 per cent. 7,650

DEAN, Walter J., to M. T. Duer and others, executors; St. Nicholas Av, e s, 98 ft s of 162d St, 68x73, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 13,500

DE ROSA, Frank, to George Ehret; 1st Av, e s, 50.11 ft s of 106th St, 25x84; 1st Av, 2,127, 1 mtg, 5½ per cent. 6,000

DOUGAN, Peter, to Bradley & Currier Company; 237th St, n s, 100 ft w of Kepler Av, 200x irregular, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 3,000

DOUGAN, Peter, to Bradley & Currier Company; 238th St, s s, 150 ft w of Kepler Av, 50x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 1,000

DRAKARD, John, to M. Geiszler; Avenue B, s w corner of 6th St, 206x108, Unionport, 1 year, 5½ per cent. 600

ENGEL, Adolph, to Joseph Liebenthal and others; 84th St, n s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 2 lots, 37x102, 2 mtgs, $12,000, 5 years, 6 per cent. 24,000

ENNIS, Meyer, to Max C. Osk and another; 62d St, s s, 80.6 ft e of 2d Av, 60x75, demand. 7,000

FLEISCHMANN REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to E. Holzman and another; 7th Av, n e corner of 145th St, — to 146th St x100, 1 year, 6 per cent. 110,000

FLOOD CONSTRUCTION COMPANY to A. Mack; 166th St, n s, 73 ft w of Trinity Av, 37x100, demand, 6 per cent 1,500

FOX, Julius B., to Isaac S. Isaacs, trustee; 24th St, 128 West, 25x98, 4 years 31,000

GOLDSTEIN, Morris, and M. Walker to M. Freundlich and others; 108th St, s s, 362 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 27x 100, 3 years, 6 per cent. 4,700

GRIFFEN, Sarah A., to L. M. Underhill; West Broadway, w s, 80 ft n of Broome St, 20x62, due May 1, 1911, 5½ per cent. 29,000

GRISWOLD, Margaret D., and another to Daniel Seymour; 3d St, 32 East, 23x 58, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

GROSSMAN, Charles, to M. M. Bensell; 3d Av, w s, 201.9 ft from 173d St, 131x irregular, 3 years 12,000

HARTMAN, Herman, to Frederick W. Langhorst; 74th St, 234 East, 16x102, installments, 6½ per cent. 1,200

HERRMAN, Henry, and Josephine B. Tichenor; Prince St, s w s, 60 ft n w of Sullivan St, 20x77, 5 years, 6 per cent. 3,500

JARCK, Wilhelmine S. M., to C. Richheimer; Park Av, 3,816, 25x144, due June 30, 1907, 6 per cent. 15,000

KAUFMAN, Leopold, to A. L. Warner; Jumel Road, n w corner of 167th St, 168x100, 2 years 17,000

KELLY, Owen E., to Patrick Foley; 157th St, 503 West, 25x99, 3 years, 6 per cent. 6,000

KILDUFF, Margaret E., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 130th St, s s, 257 ft e of 8th Av, 18x99, due June 30, 1908, 4½ per cent. 1,500

KIRK, Hugh, to M. Wentz; 168th St, 940 and 942, 50x125, demand, 6 per cent. 2,000

KRISTIC, Thomas, to S. Manzoni; 45th St 154 East, 18x100, per bond. 42,500

LACHTRUP, Ida, to C. R. Surin; Canal St, 350, 52x irregular, instalments, 6 per cent. 8,000

L. ZARUS, Henrietta, and others to William M. Kingsland; Madison Av, n e corner of 103d St, 26x70, 5 years. 1,000

LEECH, Kate, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Longfellow St, w s, 200 ft s of Jennings St, 25x100, demand 28,000

LONG, Leonard, and others to Mary S. Hynes; Nelson Av, e s, 295 ft s of Orchard St, 50x117, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 8,500

MANDEL, Henry, and another to P. Lowenfeld and another; 110th St, n s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 100x100, 2 years, 6 per cent. 4,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, to V. Danziger and another, executors; Leroy St, n s, at e s of land of Trinity Church, 5 years, 6 per cent. 10,000

MARKUS, Barnet, to William Nelson; 37th St, 212 West, 20x80, demand. 6,000

MATTERN, Jacob, to Elizabeth C. Loughran; 11th Av, e s, 25.1 ft s of 46th St, 25x76, 3 years. 12,000

MATTERN, Jacob, to F. P. Markey and another; 11th Av, e s, 25.1 ft s of 46th St, 25x76, 3 years, 6 per cent. 6,000

MEANY, Annie, to L. Farnan; 135th St, n s, 171.3 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 16x75, 2 years. 2,500

MITCHELL, James E., to L. E. Newcomb; 119th St, n s, 75 ft w of Pleasant Av, 23x100, as per bond, gold. 500

MOORE, Julia, to H. Wallach; 9th St, 738 East, 25x93, 5 years, 6 per cent. 6,000

MOSES, G. Arnold, to F. C. Elgar; 14th Av, s w corner of Bronx Terrace, —x—, 1 year, 6 per cent. 8,500

McGOWAN, William J., to William Burke; 14th St, s s, 155 ft w of Prospect Terrace, 25x114, 2 years, 6 per cent. 1,800

NUDELMAN, Morris, to Louis Kooner and another; Broome St, 149 and 151, 37x100, installments, 6 per cent. 800

NUDELMAN, Morris, to L. Manheim; Broome St, 151, 37x100, 2 years, 6 per cent. 9,000

OSBORNE, Alfred, to the H. P. Rose Company; Lots 94 and 95, map of Classon's Point, due March 1, 1906, 5½ per cent. 2,500

PACHMELITZKY, Harris, to N. Blum; 102d St, s s, 121 ft w of Park Av, 50x 100, 3 years, 6 per cent. 8,000

PARNASS, Samuel, and another to Dora Haft; 52d St, 416 East, 16x100, 1 year, 6 per cent. 5,250

PARNASS, Samuel, and another to Flora Stone, individually and as executrix; 52d St, 418 East, 16x100, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,000

PARNASS, Samuel, and another to Bernard Friedman; 52d St, 420 East, 16x100, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,250

PEISER, Albert, and another to H. Rendsburg; 138th St, n s, 425 ft w of Lenox Av, 37x99, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,250

PEISER, Albert, and another to H. Rendsburg; 138th St, n s, 462 ft e of Lenox Av, 37x99, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,500

PIER, Earl G., to the Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; Lexington Av, e s, 80.5 ft s of 53d St, 20x80, due March 1, 1906 2,000

RADLEY, Emma M., to L. H. Lapham; Palisade Av, e s, at n s of land of T. M. North, 5 years 14,000

REESE, Henry, and another to Adolph Flisser and another; 6th St, 303 and 305 East, 88x51, due July 17, 1907, 6 per cent. 67,500

REICHMANN, Adolph, to A. Seekamp; St. Ann's Av, 170, 25x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 4,500

REISS, Pauline, to E. Oshinsky; 2d Av, 1,465 to 1,469, 3 lots, 79x100 together, 3 years, 6 per cent. 4,000

RUBINSKY, Amelia, to Jennie Ginsberg; Allen St, 180, 22x87, 1 year, 6 per cent. 19,500

SANDERS, John C., to John H. Taylor; 181st St, s w corner of Harrison Av, 26x125, 3 years. 2,800

SCHWARTZ, Alex., and another to F. M. Schiffmayer; Amsterdam Av, w s, 50 ft s of 106th St, 2 lots, 41x100, together, 2 mtgs, $20,000, 5 years. 2,700

TENEMENT IMPROVEMENT COMPany to B. G. Erdman; 60th St, 309 East, 25x100, due Oct. 1, 1906, 6 per cent. 40,000

THORN, Wesley, to Andrew J. Cole; Broadway, w s, at s w s of U. S. Harlem River Ship Canal, —x—, prior mtg $545,000, demand 7,125

TISCHLER, Barbara, to Benjamin Nieberg and another; 103d St, n s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 75x100, due Oct. 11, 1906, 6 per cent. 55,000

VALK, Susman J., to H. Getty; Hudson St, w s, Lot 89, map of Church farm, 5 years 41,000

WAGNER, Frederick, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 63d St, 41 and

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NEARER THAN BRONX

Bargain.—Seven-room cottage, new, every improvement; good location; $3,200, $500 cash. Hamilton, Corona.

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Elegant Cor. New-Law Apartment,

Nr. Jerome Av. & 184th St.,

40x100, five-story triple, 17 rooms; every modern improvement; price $60,000; bank mortgage $46,000, four years' standing.

WOULD EXCHANGE

For free and clear lots or good second mortgages.

Five-story cold-water double flat, with stores, on 145th St., near Willis Av.; price $23,000. ONLY $4,000 CASH REQUIRED.

Trinity Av., Near 156th St.

$5,000 cash buys 40x100 new-law triple flat, 17 rooms, three baths on each floor; all improvements; price $46,000.

Ernst-Cahn Realty Co.,

Realty Bldg., 149th St. and 3d Av.

Attractive high-class two-family houses, 14 large light rooms, two baths, three toilets, private stalls, oak trim, steam heat, open nickel plumbing; built by day's work; overlooking Speedway and Washington Heights; seven minutes' walk from west side elevated 155th St. station. Joseph Harris Jones, owner and builder, Ogden Av. and 162d St.

2-FAMILY FRAME HOUSE,

11 rooms and bath; lot 25x140; price $6,000.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,

Cor. Westchester and Prospect Avs.

Ten of the finest 8-story two-family houses ever built in the Bronx; Indiana limestone and brick fronts; private staircases; hardwood trim; premises, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Streets, or Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

Attention! Bargain!—Builder will sacrifice 2 elegant 5-story, 4 families on a floor; good location; price, $48,000; rent, $5,400; a 50-foot front 5-story, 4 families on a floor; fully rented; same location; price, $53,500; rent $6,120. Trattner, 714 East 138th St.

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Bedford Park, direct from builder; all modern improvements; price only $7,500; easy terms.

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Six one-family houses in heart of Tremont, near elevated, schools, &c.; A1 condition. Easy terms. Investigate.

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Absolute Bargains.—$1,000 cash buys two-family house, largest selection, Van Nest and Bedford Park, near elevated and rapid transit stations; price $6,000 upward. Matthies, 743 Tremont Av.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN WILLIAM'S BRIDGE AND WAKEFIELD LOTS.

DAVIS & BERNSTEIN,

4,039 3d Av., north of 174th St. L Station.

3,750 3d Av., near 171st St., 5-story 4-family tenement, with stores, 40x100; increasing in value; commission to brokers. Reliance Construction Co., owners, 203 Broadway.

A five-story brick flat on Eagle Av., near Westchester Av.; building, 25x100; lot, 25x120; good rent payer; price, $30,000; mortgage, $19,000. Matthies, 743 Tremont Av.

Beautiful two-family American basement house must be sold at once; 13 rooms, all improvements; near rapid transit; $1,500 cash. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms; open Sundays.

Elegant 2-family house, 3-story and cellar, brick and limestone, in Prospect Av. section; will be sold at less than cost to erect. O'Donnell & Dalton, 56 Pine St. Tel. 3588 John.

Plot, 200x95, Walton Av., near 183d St.; 6 feet below curb; will be sold at a price to insure a good profit to purchaser. O'Donnell & Dalton, 56 Pine St. Tel. 3588 John.

Lots on Walton Av., near East 138th St., $4,750 each, $1,000 cash; just the place for manufacturing or storehouses. Williamson & Bryan, 3d Av., near 147th St.

Dwelling, 7 rooms, bath, lot 25x100; mortgage $1,500, 3 years; price $2,750. Westchester Village, 2 blocks from trolley. H. D. Smyth, 141 Broadway.

Bargain—New two-family houses, 25x100, near Morris Park Av., Bronx; all improvements; $5,500, cash $1,000. C. Friend, 89 World Building.

Two-family brick and frame building, 613 East 160th St., with 12-stall stable on plot, 50x100; ample covered wagon room. Owner on premises.

Corner plot, 45x102; excavated; also other good lots for builders or speculators. Steinmetz, 1,343 Tremont Av., West Farms.

For Sale.—Best corner 3-story frame in Bronx; good condition; Prospect Av., near Subway station. Address Noble, 640 9th Av.

Lots near White Plains Av. and 233d St. (not in Yonkers) $500 upward; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

BARGAIN.—4-story double, 37-foot front, under $27,000. BLISS, 3,221 3d Av.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CRESSKILL SLOPE, at Cresskill, N. J. (45 minutes Erie R. R.) Completing modern all improved houses, absolutely desirable, $3,800 up. Terms to suit.

L. F. Riegel, Cresskill, N. J.

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11 rooms, all improvements; facing Shark River; completely furnished; for sale cheap on easy terms.

BASKING RIDGE, N. J.

Also 10-room cottage, with stable and 10 lots. Will exchange for Brooklyn improved or unimproved property.

Potts & Partridge, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

$4,800—Well-built detached house, 8 nice, light rooms and bath, steam heat, all improvements. $5,500—Modern house, 9 rooms and bath; lot 50x100; location good.

$6,000—New house, 9 rooms and bath, steam heat, hardwood floors and trim; 5 minutes' walk to station.

$7,500—Modern house, 9 rooms and bath, steam heat; lot 40x125, high ground; very conveniently located; must be seen to be appreciated. C. H. Nevius, opp. Grove St. Sta., East Orange, N. J.

BUILDING LOTS, $5 EACH.

This week only; 9 miles from Greater New York line. Appleby, 6 John St.

Arlington, N. J.—Home of 11 rooms, choice location, for sale on account of death. Irving Dorland, 154 Elm St.

REAL ESTATE, OUT OF CITY.

Wood's Island, in Lake Champlain, opposite St. Albans, Vt., for sale; 110 acres, part woodland; fine site for Summer residence. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St., New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

11th St., 15 East, (Van Rensselaer.)—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15.

Chance for Doctor.—Reception room and parlor; fine location; private. 842 St. Nicholas Av.

Elegant apartment of 4 rooms; all improvements. Chas. Berlin, 204 East 17th St.

RICHMOND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

STATEN ISLAND, NEW BRIGHTON.—Formerly the Stokes mansion and grounds on Hamilton Av. and St. Mark's Place; few minutes' walk to ferry landing; fine, large dwelling, gardener's lodge, carriage house; beautiful and extensive grounds, lawns, trees, and shrubbery; rental only 3 per cent. on cost over taxes, insurance, repairs, and fixed charges. For permit apply to THOMPSON, KOSS & WARREN, 256 Broadway, 11th floor.

Modern Colonial dwelling; fine grounds; best location on Staten Island; commands beautiful view of harbor; price under $10,000. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

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Farm, 240 acres, 2 good houses, 2 barns, saw, shingle, and grist mills, 40 horse water power, 800,000 ft. standing timber, 2,000 cords wood; 6 miles from railroad; daily mail; price right. For particulars, write J. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

$600 buys 4-acre chicken farm; equal 64 lots; small house and barn; near city; $100 cash, balance $10 monthly. Call 974 Lexington Av., 71st St.; also evenings.

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A1 investment property of about half million dollars, situated on Fifth Avenue or Broadway, leased for long term of years to one tenant and showing 5% net on purchase price. Owners only address

FINNEY & MATHEWS,
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Housekeeping Apartment House on west side, well located and built; valued at about $500,000. Rents not exceeding $2,000 per apartment per annum. Owners only address

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TIMES BUILDING,
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TELEPHONE 474 BRYANT.

Have applications for private houses and tenements in the Yorkville and Harlem sections. Can arrange for all cash on some. Also want good investments in any part of the city to offer waiting clients. If you want quick results I would like to have particulars of what you have to offer. Thos. M. Henneberry, 206 Broadway.

Now is the time to sell your property; owners, I have cash buyers for your flats, tenements, apartments, dwellings, and lots in Manhattan, Dyckman tract, and Bronx; also to exchange; send me full particulars. Frederick Trinks, 56 Pine St.

Owners—Send full particulars, Fordham, Bedford Park, William's Bridge property. Buyers waiting.

JOHN B. ARNOLD,

7 East 42d St.

Wanted—West side and Harlem property for sale, rent, or management; established 19 years. Chas S. Kohler, 906 Columbus Av., (104th.)

Young real estate agent, (36,) will take charge of one or more double or triple flats or apartment houses; will live on premises; personally supervise collections and repairs; guarantee to increase revenue; first-class references. L. H., Box 323 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—DWELLINGS FOR SALE OR RENT; SPRING LIST.

PORTER & CO.,

159 West 125th. Broadway, at 104th St.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS DWELLINGS FOR SALE—FOR RENT.

W. D. MORGAN,

1,687 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

Wanted—Cottage, Summer camp, or small farm on lake near railroad; mountains or Berkshires preferred; give full particulars; price about $1,000. "All Cash," Box 141 Times Downtown.

Management of property and rent collecting by experienced, able man, devoting his personal attention to that work. H., Box 123 Times Downtown.

Brokers, agents, salesmen can make thousands selling cheap Bronx lots; monthly payments; big commission. Wakefield Park Realty Co., 234 Madison Av.

Man, single, wants to connect with reliable real estate company, or will open office with experienced party. B., 139 Times, Times Square.

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Cyrille Carreau, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, 793 6th Av., (45th,) wants all kinds of properties to rent, sell, manage, insure.

Have cash customers waiting for flats and tenements. Owners, send full particulars Joseph F. Feist, 403 West 42d St., near 9th.

Want 2-family house in Bronx; also have $10,000 to invest west side property below 59th St. Room 1,506 Flatiron Building.

Wanted, to rent, private dwelling, location between 50th St. and 125th St. Address particulars S. J. Janover, 241 West Broadway.

Cash buyers waiting for west side cold water four-family tenements; owners send particulars. O'Shea & Klein, 320 West 48th St.

Cold-water flats, tenements, apartments sold quickly if favored with particulars Hansen & Hoffgaard, 3,492 3d Av.

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Owners, I have cash buyers waiting for Yorkville and Harlem flats; must be cheap; owners only. C. Friend, 89 World Building.

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Five 6-story new law tenements, avenue block, to exchange for lots and cash.

SWARTWOUT & CO.,
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Choice corner plot, 75x100, Washington Heights, (equity $14,000,) for income property; will add from $5,000 to $10,000 cash. P. Nicholas, 537 5th Av.

Four-story private dwelling below 59th St., near 5th Av., offered in exchange for a country seat. Martin Hyde, 114 Liberty St., Room 802.

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WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY.
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One or two sunny apartments left; perfect bathing facilities and all modern appliances which make for comfort. We try to make the lot of the transients the envy of home folks by placing every convenience at their disposal and making them comfortable.

11th St., 15 East, (Van Rensselaer.)—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15.

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Railroad station on property.

3,000 feet frontage on railroad.

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Long Island City LOTS.

Main Thoroughfares Only.

Adjacent to Blackwell's Island Bridge.

Tunnels, Terminals, Ferries, and Trolleys, Immediate Action Advisable.

Apply G. B. F. RANDOLPH, 43 Jackson Ave., L. I. City, or JOHN M. THOMPSON, 198 Broadway, Manhattan.

BIG FARMS IN GREAT DEMAND.

62 acres, best loam, 1,000 fine fruit trees, fair buildings, $90 acre; 70 acres, corner, fair buildings, $150 acre; 100 acres, rich loam, near station, large house and outbuildings, nice repair, $175 acre; 130 acres, much frontage, fine loam, $125 acre; 106 acres, near village, surrounded by roads, splendid buildings, much fruit, $250 acre; 150 acres, gilt edged, near Huntington Village, fine large buildings, two roads front, much fruit, water, best surroundings, $275 acre; 275 acres, two sets farm buildings, R. R. switch and much road and R. R. frontage, near station, subdividenicely, $150 acre; 500 acres, good land, some forest, 25 miles from Greater New York, numerous buildings, $125 acre; from 1 to 60 acres, Asharoken Beach, 2,300 feet on Sound, 2,200 feet on Northport Harbor; finest shore front anywhere, $2,000 per acre, double water front. List mailed.

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10,000 FEET RAILROAD FRONTAGE.

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All within the limits of 231 acres of land, located between Queens and Floral Park, L. I. Approached by three lines of railroad. For further particulars address

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GENUINE OPPORTUNITY, two handsome cottages, thoroughly well built, eight rooms, model bathroom, large attic, foyer hall, open fire place, best open plumbing, hardwood floors, window seats, artistic decorations, perfect heating system, concrete cellar, spacious verandas; plot 100x120; 26 miles out; near station and bay; $4,200, $500 down, remainder as rental. Carrollton Realty Co., World Bldg., N. Y.

For Sale—One of the finest mansions on Long Island; finished in hardwood; has 10 bedrooms, two bathrooms, open fireplaces, gas, laundry, windmill that cost $7,000, caretaker's cottage, carriage houses, stables, extensive greenhouses, trout stream; 48 acres, with about 1,500 feet frontage on Great South Bay; every improvement; the house stands on high ground, overlooking South Bay and Atlantic Ocean for miles; price $60,000; terms to suit. Apply to W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

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Between Rockville Centre and Freeport,

opposite Baldwin Station; five miles from city line; first-class building lots, extra large size; beautiful lakes; elegant homes; electric lighting and gas lighting; trolley direct to New York; lowest prices, easiest terms. Carrollton Realty Co., World Bldg., N. Y.

$500 will buy ten acres good land; Boyle Farm, Selden; title guaranteed; visit it. Address Owner, 56 New St., New York.

TO LET.

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ISLIP, L. I.

FOR RENT

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Very attractive, fully furnished houses, built and owned by H. O. HAVEMEYER, directly on the Great South Bay; all modern conveniences; deep water in front of your piazza; boating, golf, and tennis near by. Stabling for horses and automobiles.

RENTS $1000 to $1500.

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Furnished cottage to rent at Far Rockaway, L. I. Address Owner, 18 West 121st St., New York.

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Answer These Questions to Your Own Satisfaction.

Would you like a home in a beautiful, healthful, up-to-date village of about 3,000 population, within 40 minutes of New York or Brooklyn, near railroad station and trolley, on a plot of about 5 city lots?

Would you like your home to contain 8 to 10 rooms, gas, and electric lights, porcelain bath, washtubs, and sink, coal and gas ranges, hardwood trim, cabinet mantles, hardwood double floors, and improved heating, built in the best possible manner, costing from $5,250 to $6,500, where you could invest a couple of thousand dollars and have balance remain on mortgage? We have for sale just the homes you are seeking; also for sale 300 improved lots on which we will build houses to suit purchasers, on terms to suit. We know we can please you. Come directly to our office. Will be open on Washington's Birthday for your accommodation. The Artistic Homes Company, 88 Village Avenue, Rockville Centre, L. I.

Ten acres on St. Paul's Road, adjoining Village of Hempstead; water and gas already in; within two blocks of electric line, and only three minutes' walk from railway station; worth, according to surrounding values, $2,000 an acre; if sold before March 10th, owner will take $1,500 an acre. A. B. Ovitt, 25 Broad St., New York.

76 acres high, valuable land at Rosedale, second station from Jamaica, County of Queens; large frontage on Merrick Road, near R. R. station and trolley; electric lighting; property been in one family fifty years; price low; suitable terms; principals only. Carrollton Realty Co., owners, 85 World Building.

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WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th St.; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St. Evenings.

A beautiful home at Nepperhan, Yonkers, 11 rooms, all improvements; very desirable neighborhood; owner moving up State. Take 9:05 or 9:47 morning or 2:25 afternoon trains from 155th St. to Nepperhan; other routes and trains available; property near station. Van Alstyne, owner.

For sale or rent, furnished, very attractive modern house, directly on Long Island Sound; one hour from 42d St. on the New Haven Road; has 14 master's rooms, four baths; 5 acres of ground. Herbert A. Sherman, 9 Pine St. and 532 5th Av., cor. 44th St.

New two-family house, steam heat, hardwood trim, $6,300; Westchester Av. plot, 67x119, cheap; Lafayette St., 50x216, $4,200. Hally, Westchester Av., near Avenue D, Unionport. Westchester Av. car passes door.

Choicest real estate, Westchester County. ERNEST E. CARPENTER, 2 Grand St., White Plains, N. Y.

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Beautiful modern house, four years old; hardwood floors and trim; 11 rooms, 2 baths; electric lights; less than five minutes from station; on Chester Hill. Bargain! Anderson Realty Co., Wm. S. Anderson, Pres., Near New Haven Station.

AT MOUNT VERNON.

Corner house, less than five minutes' walk from station; 9 rooms, open plumbing, back stairs; extra lot; price $6,500; terms can be arranged.

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Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—New, modern home, 9 rooms, elegant bath, gas and electric light, steam heat; 5 minutes to depot; best restricted location; $8,500; easy terms. Chas. H. Bard, 29 Prospect Av.

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Sacrifice!—10-room brick house with frame stable, Mount Vernon. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

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Exceptionally fine new shingled cottage, 11 rooms, 2 baths, hot-water heat; convenient station, trolley, school; $10,500. Downey, 20 North Av.

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Snap, Bargain.—Modern cottage, 10 rooms and bath; $7,500. Downey, 20 North Av.

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2 Corners, 274 feet front on WATER / JEROME AVENUE / GAS

12 lots, $8,000. Belden, 215 W. 125th.

A 9-room house in beautiful section of South Yonkers; possession May 1st; worth $10,000; sell $9,000; all improvements. Owner, F. B. Goodliffe, 144 Pearl St., New York.

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A.—In the Schermerhorn Block of private residences, East 68th and 69th Sts.; modern three-story, high-stoop dwellings; Tastefully decorated; exposed plumbing; rents $1,000 to $1,300.

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Three-story and basement, high stoop, brownstone dwelling; A1 condition; hardwood floors; open plumbing; seen by permit; rent $2,300.

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Large modern detached house to let; inquire next house, west side Grand Concourse and Boulevard, formerly Mott Av., bet. 164th and 165th.

Houses, unfurnished and furnished; desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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Seven-room house, Parkville, overlooking Ocean Parkway; improvements; excellent neighborhood; 917 East 5th St., Brooklyn; $30.00.

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Residence in Murray Hill district. Apply on premises, 146 East 38th St.

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28, 30 AND 32 WEST 22D ST.
NEW BUILDINGS, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 WEST 22D ST., OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

Entire four-story business building to let on 3d Av., close to 28th St.; large plate glass show window; low rent; size 25x92x120; possession May 1st. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Large store and basement, corner 3d Av. and 68th St.; prominent corner at a reasonable rent.

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First floor and basement stores, 59 Fifth Av., together, $2,900. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Desk room, with good-sized room rear; real estate office; good place for electrician, plumber, printer. M. H. Meyers, 2,521 8th Av.

45th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.—Two houses; easily altered; plot 33x100. H. J. Sachs & Co., 28 West 22d St.

Stores to Let near Subway station, $40 and $50, suitable for any business. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

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Three small rooms, second floor, 156 Broadway; adjoins Real Estate Board. Houghton, 156 Broadway.

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Store, basement, and two floors, 274 Third Av.; rent, $1,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Automobile or stable space, 50x75, to let, 52d St., near Madison Av. Apply 83 E. 52d St.

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Splendid store; best location on Madison Av.; cheap rent. Jacquin, 430 5th Av.

Store, whole or half; 6th Av., near 13th St. Duross, 125 West 14th St.

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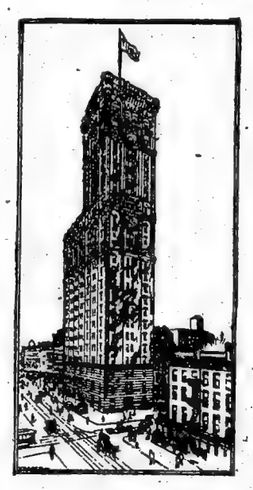

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Elevators run all day every day.

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AT WASHINGTON & WATTS STS. FIVE CORNER LOFTS

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STEAM HEAT, ELECTRIC ELEVATOR

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All improvements.

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Large Corner Store

TO RENT IN THE BRONX,

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Exceptional location for drug store or any other business; rent very reasonable.

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216 WARREN STREET

25x85; large centre skylight; steam heat; modern plumbing; electric elevator; suitable for commercial photographer, draughtsman, or architect; rent reasonable.

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114, 116 EAST 28TH ST.,
Near Subway Station.

Elegant light offices and studios in new fireproof building; elevators, steam heat, electric light, janitor service; moderate rents. Apply on premises.

23 AND 25 EAST 21ST ST., Just off Broadway.

Extra light seventh loft, for salesroom or fine manufacturing; first-class appointments, including freight and passenger elevators; rent $3,000; immediate possession if desired. Your own broker, or E. A. Darling, owner, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Bronx.

Large corner store, good for grocery, liquor, or drug business, with apartment in rear if wanted; terms made very easy; growing neighborhood northeast corner Westchester Av. and Tiffany Street. Isaac Sonn, 55 Liberty St.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

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Bonavista Court

ST. NICHOLAS AVE., 157th & 158th STS.

FINEST LOCATION ON

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4, 5, 6 & 7 ROOM APARTMENTS.
TELEPHONE AND HALL SERVICE.
ELECTRIC LIGHT.

RENTS $35 to $45.

Subway Station B'way and 157th St.

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544 W. 147th St.

just east of Broadway.

NEW APARTMENTS,

4, 5 and 6 rooms; all improvements; telephone and hall service; $30 to $44.

THE HENRI

246-8 W. 128TH ST.

4 rooms and bath.....$480
6 rooms and bath.....$600

Elevator, mail chute and all improvements.

PORTER & CO.,

159 W. 125th St. B'way at 104th St.

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Opposite Metropolitan Opera House,

8-ROOM APARTMENTS.

New plumbing, elevator, electric light; decorations to suit.

McVICKAR, GAILLARD REALTY CO.,

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Newport Court, 111 to 117 West 104th.—High-class elevator apartment; every modern improvement; six rooms and bath; $60; special concessions to desirable tenants; very convenient location. Natkins & Co., Agents, on premises.

RENTS, $20 to $25.

4-5 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, cabinet trimmed, 45 and 41 West 138th St., near Lenox Av. Subway station.

A seven-room flat, with bath, $30; hot water supply; extra large rooms; private hall; newly decorated; 2,601 8th Av., near 140th St. L Station. Janitor or M. H. Meyers, 2,521 8th Av.

2,087 AMSTERDAM AV., NEAR 164TH ST. 5 and 6 rooms and bath; new apartment; all improvements.

W. D. MORGAN,

1,687 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

Eight large rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water supply; rent $40. At 202 West 133d St. or

SWARTWOUT & CO.,

1,822 Park Av., corner 125th St.

4 Rooms, fine location, $16. Janitor, 2,479 8th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

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FACING MADISON SQUARE,

Unusually bright, attractive apartments, extra large rooms and bath; attendance, etc.

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1 Madison Av. (10527) 60 Liberty St.

THE VAN CORTLANDT, 71 EAST 96th ST.

A beautiful, new, modern apartment house; handsome apartments of seven, eight, and nine spacious rooms and two baths; all up-to-date conveniences for housekeeping; elevator, electric lights, telephones, mail chute; rents $1,000.00 to $1,600.00. Apply on premises or to

DUFF & CONGER, Madison Avenue, Corner 86th Street

Elegant Apartments, 725 to 733 East 140th St.

Two blocks from 138th St. L Station.

7 large, light rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water, every new improvement, $35 to $38. Janitor on premises or

L. J. Phillips & Co., Agents.

786 Prospect Av., at Subway Station.

MAPLE COURT.

southeast corner Park Av. and 96th St.

Five, seven and eight rooms; two baths and butler's pantry; every room light; tiled bath; parquet floors; elevator and telephone; one apartment suitable for doctor or dentist, rents $720 to $1,400. Superintendent on premises or PORTER & CO., 159 West 125th St.

A.—Steam-heated apartment, six and seven rooms, in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th and 69th Sts. and 3d Av.; pleasant outlook front and rear; the houses are perfectly kept; new open plumbing; rents $30 to $37.50. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

A.—The Colford, 301 East 68th St., corner 2d Av., adjoining Schermerhorn private dwellings; apartments of 4 and 5 large rooms; passenger elevator; all-night service; telephone; rents $40 to $50. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

VAN NYDECK 64 E. 90th St., within 200 ft. of Andrew Carnegie's residence; 6 and 7 large rooms; elevator, hall service, steam heat, electric light, &c.; every improvement. $40 to $55.

101 EAST 78TH ST.

7 rooms and bath; light and airy; redecorated; steam heat; hot water; rent $45. Apply janitor on premises or

POST & REESE, Agents, 16 East 60th St.

FAIRFAX 1,328 Madison Av., cor. 94th St.; corner rooms; southern exposure; parquet floors throughout; elevator, &c.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

Lexington Av., corner of 48th St.—Elegant corner apartments, six rooms; elevator, telephone; all improvements, $60.

Desirable flats, 55 East 11th; 5 rooms, bath, $30 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

48th, 136 East.—Elegant apartments; 6 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; $40-$42.

Bronx.

DON'T RENT ANY APARTMENT

UNTIL YOU SEE

THE AURORA APARTMENTS.

New, elegant, high-grade 6 and 7 large rooms and bath; steam heat and all modern improvements; telephone, hall service, &c.; 1,567-1,573 Fulton Av., Bronx, opposite Crotona Park and block east of Wendover Av. "L" station; rent $30-$39.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.

Corner house, 8 rooms and bath, all improvements, extra large rooms; $45 a month; six rooms and bath, in same house, $40; 8 blocks from Prospect Av. rapid transit station. 1,099 Dawson St., ring janitor's bell.

RENTS $15-$21.

4-5 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, cabinet trim; two blocks west 169th St. elevated station. Brook Av., north 169th.

Corner apartment, 4 rooms and bath, steam heat, all improvements; select neighborhood; rent $22; northwest corner Monroe Av. and Mount Hope Place, near 177th St.

169th St., 682 East.—Six elegant light rooms, bath; heating; hot-water supply; gas, electric light; garbage closet; telephone; $25, $30.

New high-grade apartments; five and six excellent rooms, $26-$34; write for booklet. Owner, 1,181 Tinton Av., near 168th St.

Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

GRAFT IS HINTED AT IN DUMPING CONTRACTS

The Murphy-Gaffney Monopoly Interests the Citizens' Union.

CITY ENRICHING THE CONCERN

Dumping at Its Two West Side Boards Is Illegal Anyway, Residents of the Section Declare.

Attacking the dumping privileges of the New York Contracting and Trucking Company and of the other concerns which are holding a monopoly on the North River, the Bureau of City Betterment of the Citizens' Union has issued a statement in which there are hints at graft. The report throws some new light on conditions in the Street Cleaning Department of which Commissioner Woodbury said nothing in his recent report to the Mayor.

The North River dumping boards at the foot of Seventy-ninth, Ninety-sixth, and Ninety-seventh Streets, just below Riverside Drive, are especially considered. Residents of the section declare that the action of the department in dumping at these boards is in violation of a law which says that no dump or receptacle for the deposit of ashes, garbage, or refuse of any kind shall be established upon the water front of any public park domain above Fifty-ninth Street. Attention is directed to the fact that the Murphy-Gaffney Company holds the Seventy-ninth and Ninety-sixth Street piers under long-term leases, and is actually getting the use of the piers free because of the fees which the city pays the company for the privilege of using them for the Street Cleaning Department.

Under a thirty-year lease the New York Contracting and Trucking Company holds the dumping board privilege and 8,492 square feet of the Seventy-ninth Street piers. For the first ten years, expiring 1911, the annual rental is $1,200, with an increase to $1,260 per year for the second ten years, and to $1,323 annually for the third ten years. In 1905 the company received $14,145.68 from the Street Cleaning Department for the privilege of dumping there, and also for the final disposition of the material.

The same company holds the lease of 49,560 square feet at the Ninety-sixth Street pier under a thirty-year lease, paying $3,600 annually for ten years, ending 1911; $3,780 from 1911 to 1921, and $3,969 from 1921 to 1931. Last year the city paid the company $2,226.80 for the dumping privilege at that pier, so the company actually is making money out of the city by the transaction. Another recipient of the city's bounty is Mrs. Theresa A. S. Sheridan, who leases 215 feet of the Ninety-seventh Street pier, with dumping privileges. Mrs. Sheridan pays $1,875 annually for the pier under a lease from 1903 to 1908, and last year the city paid her $12,227.95 for the privilege of using the dump, or $10,352.95 in addition to refunding her rent. The material dumped at the pier by the Street Cleaning Department carts are finally disposed of by Mrs. Sheridan's scows.

Other contractors are also declared to have been favored. Last year Martin H. Healy received $12,489.90 from the city for dumping privileges; Horace S. Potter received $6,250.04, J. G. Mulligan got $1,695, the Booker Contracting Company got $918.30, Brown & Fleming got $559.20, A. H. Hastorf got $385.80, and John Fleming $228.

Alarmed by the increase in the number of commercial buildings about the piers the West End Association has named a committee to abate what it terms the nuisance of using the sections for commercial purposes.

LOST ARTICLES FOUND

by advertising in The New York Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to acknowledge the value of your newspaper and to thank you for your assistance in the recovery of my property, which is referred to in attached advertisement:

LOST—Saturday noon, between Broadway and 91st St. Subway to Times Square Station and Metropolitan Opera House, small gold open-faced watch; initials C. W.; reward. Apartment 11A The Narragansett, Broadway and 93d St.

My watch was returned to me to-day as the result of my advertisement in THE NEW YORK TIMES. C. W.

New York, Feb. 19, 1906.

Telephone—1000 Bryant.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

LOST ARTICLES

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Stock Certificate No. 523 for 50 shares of the capital stock of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York. All persons are hereby notified and warned against negotiation of the above original certificate. Notice is hereby given that application has been made for the issuance of duplicate certificate. Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York.

LOST—Bank book No. 954,211 of the Bowery Savings Bank is missing; finder requested to return it to the bank; if not restored before the 16th day of March, 1906, application will be made to the bank for a new book.

LOST—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 20, on the way from West 109th St. to Knickerbocker Theatre, by Subway, one diamond brooch. Liberal reward if returned to A. Breslauer, 30 East 14th St.

LOST—A gold coil stick pin, with fresh-water pearl attached, on Prince St. car or at Little Hungary Cafe, Houston St.; reward. W. A. Bandler, care of Joseph Yeska & Co., 725 Broadway.

LOST — Tuesday, Staten Island Ferry, between St. George and South Ferry, gold necklet with topaz settings; reward. J. S., Box 330 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Certificate No. A23918 for five shares U. S. Steel preferred, in name of Clifford Lloyd. Notify Carpenter, Baggot & Co., 17-21 William St.

LOST—Card case, containing small sum of money; owner's name inside. Reward given if returned Weisl, Room 502, 25 Broad St.

LOST—Feb. 21, between 61st and 68th Sts., enameled violet pin. Reward if returned to Phayre, 673 Madison Av.

LOST—Bank book No. 10,265, Washington Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST—Feb. 20, diamond and ruby pin. Suitable reward return to 109 West 45th St.

LOST — While driving from Roosevelt St. Ferry, Brooklyn, between 3 and 4 P. M., Feb. 16, along Water and Front Sts., New York, to Broad St., sealskin hat, flexible peak; maker's name in lining, "C. F. Gunther's Son, 185 5th Av., New York"; also pair of otter skin gauntlets, muskrat lining; maker's name in gloves, "Devlin & Co., Ottawa, Canada." Finder will be liberally rewarded by their return to Anton Weidmann, 73 South 9th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

$100 REWARD.—Lost, evening Jan. 8, vicinity Metropolitan Opera House, lady's black enameled Tiffany watch, No. 36,985; monogram "A. M. L." front case, fleur de lys on back; name on inside cap corresponds with monogram; no questions. Fuller's Detective Bureau, 866 Broadway.

LOST—Feb. 15, small chamois bag, containing diamond sunburst pin, knife blade pin, set with solitaire diamond; an enameled dragon fly pin and four diamond, turquoise and ruby rings. Please return to Bretton Hall, Broadway and 85th St., and receive liberal reward.

LOST—Friday morning, possibly in Subway train, diamond horse head pin, ruby eye. Liberal reward by returning to John Ruszit's Fur Company, 69 East 11th St. W. Gerrard.

$100 REWARD, no questions asked, for return of ring set with two large pearls, lost in New York City. H. T. W., 43 Exchange Place, Room 601.

LOST—Wednesday, small parcel, containing linen, lace, scissors, and thimble. Reward if returned to Davis, 210 5th Av.

LOST—Bank book No. 1,733, Yorkville Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

$5 REWARD for return of gold cross marked "V. V." Return to Westminster Hotel.

LOST—Watch fob of three medals. Reward return Mendelson, 65 West 89th St.

REPUBLICAN EDITORS TALK.

Roscoe Review Man Thinks Jerome a Joke—Varied Range of Topics.

The Republican Editors' Association of New York State held its thirteenth annual meeting yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and discussed many subjects, ranging from ship subsidies and German immigration to District Attorney Jerome and Gov. Higgins.

L. William Hones of The Roscoe Review, reading a paper entitled, "Official Independence Gone Mad," said:

"Jerome, the parlor-match District Attorney, might be cited as an independent man. But he isn't. He's just a joke, though he proved to the world that the seemingly impossible could be made real. In the realm of organization a man relinquishes much of his so-called independence. Murphy made McClellan, Tammany Hall exalted him and the Mayor's first obligations are to Murphy and Tammany. It is said that Gov. Higgins is trying to overthrow Odell. The time for Higgins to have declared his opposition to Odell was before election."

"Germany," said Lafayette Young of Des Moines, Iowa, "is sending a million Italian immigrants a year to the United States, most of them from the Mediterranean. I saw 700 of them loading at Naples. It was a German ship, and they paid about $25 a piece. That means that Germany gets about $25,000,000 a year for bringing to us a million immigrants, who are very largely of the undesirable class."

John A. Sleicher spoke on ship subsidies. John P. Herrick of The Bolivar Breeze was elected President for this year; A. O. Bunnell, Secretary Treasurer; Elias P. Vair of The Waterloo News, A. T. Smith, Herkimer Citizen, J. H. Potts, Troy Times, James Klock, Kingston Freeman, and George E. Marcellus, Le Roy Gazette, Vice Presidents.

TILT OVER WATER METERS.

Frank Moss Says It's All a Scheme—Nothing Accomplished.

There were several lively personal tilts before the Aldermanic Committee on Water Supply, Gas and Electricity yesterday, when the hearing was held on the Meyers resolution to compel the Department of Water Supply to install water meters in all houses in the city.

Chief Engineer De Varona appeared for Commissioner Ellison and spoke in favor of putting in the meters. Henry Bruere of the Citizens' Union told of what had been done in Chicago and Cleveland in the way of installing water meters. Frank Moss then got busy, removing his overcoat as he warmed up to his subject. He and Alderman Doull soon got into a wrangle because the Alderman interrupted to ask a question. Mr. Moss said such an interruption was not polite. He made the same argument to the committee that he had made the day before to the State Water Commission, charging that half of the Croton Water Supply was wasted. He said the meter plan was a scheme.

President Conrad and Vice President Beck of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, opposed the installation of meters. Capt. John Leo suggested that the tenement house law regarding waste of water be enforced, and that an investigation should be started. W. Cohen of the Harlem Property Owners' Association opposed the meter plan, and he, too, got into a tilt with Alderman Doull through the statement that the city had ordered a certain make of meter put into his house.

A. L. Conklin, President of the Realty League, said his organization opposed the meter plan. No action was taken, and a further hearing will be held next week.

TO ROOF RESERVOIR.

Controller Metz Says Plan Would Give City 150-Acre Park.

On the demand of Controller Metz the Aqueduct Commission adopted a resolution yesterday calling on the Chief Engineer to report within thirty days the cost of roofing the Jerome Park reservoir. The Controller declared that the resolution was directed against the attitude of the commission in stopping all work on the easterly end of the reservoir pending a decision as to the establishment of a storage reservoir there for filtered Croton water.

Mr. Metz said he objected to the waste of time that the stoppage of the work had cost, and that he could see no reason why the reservoir should not be pushed to completion under the contracts now in force. If it be determined later to construct the filtration plant a storage place for the filtered water will be needed, and the reservoir can be taken.

Covered on columns as is done in Philadelphia and other places, Mr. Metz said, a playground or park space more than a mile in extent and covering more than 150 acres will be at the disposal of the city authorities.

FOR OUR SAILORS ABROAD.

$10,000 Asked for Y. M. C. A. Work in India and Japan.

A meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations was held at the residence of Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, 616 Fifth Avenue, yesterday. It was devoted chiefly to the consideration of the welfare of American soldiers and sailors in foreign lands.

The sum of $10,000 was asked for to forward the Young Men's Christian Association movement for sailors of the United States service in Japan and India. Those present at the meeting included Mrs. Edwin A. McAlpin, the President of the organization; Mrs. Russell Sage, the First Vice President, and Miss Helen Gould, the Second Vice President.

A score of the members of the organization were entertained at luncheon by Mrs. Butterfield after the meeting.

LUMBER SCHOONER DISABLED

Pendleton, Picked Up by Revenue Cutter, Shows Effects of Collision.

The three-masted schooner F. C. Pendleton of Bangor, Me., twelve days out from Brunswick, Ga., with a cargo of lumber for this port, was towed into Sandy Hook Bay last night by the United States revenue cutter Onondaga. From the appearance of the Pendleton as she passed Sandy Hook, it is thought the vessel had been in collision with some other craft, because her bowsprit is gone and she has lost her jibboom.

Early yesterday morning the Brigantine (N. J.) life saving station reported an unknown three-masted schooner off there proceeding up the coast under reefed sails, and with all her head sails torn away. The vessel's bowsprit was broken off and her foremast was swaying. The Onondaga, which was lying at Delaware Breakwater, went up the coast to assist the disabled vessel.

Grand Jury Investigating Bayonne.

The Hudson County Grand Jury is investigating City Government in Bayonne, N. J. Yesterday Mayor Pierre Garven, Street Commissioner Alfred Davis, and other city officials were questioned about the city's affairs. The Mayor has made known that the city's financial condition is very serious. Several appropriations are exhausted long before the fiscal year is ended. In the Police Department there is one officer for every three men.

Von Skal for Accounts Commissioner.

George von Skal, editor of the Staats-Zeitung, is being considered by Mayor McClellan as a likely man for Commissioner of Accounts to succeed Joseph Haag, who will soon resign that office. Mr. von Skal was a candidate for Brooklyn Park Commissioner in [illegible]

LATEST WAR NEWS: WALDO SURRENDERS

Scurries Around to the Armory and Hurries Into Uniform.

BUT COL. DYER WILL ACT

Lieutenant Didn't Know He Had to be Inspected with the Twelfth, but Gen. Smith Convinced Him.

Instead of winning a skirmish against Col. George R. Dyer of the Twelfth Regiment on Tuesday night Deputy Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo surrendered gracefully. He turned up at the regiment's armory late Tuesday night, and was inspected like all the other officers. Mr. Waldo is a Lieutenant of the regiment. He sent in his resignation when he became a Police Deputy, and thereafter stayed away from drills. Col. Dyer, however, insisted that he show up for inspection on Tuesday night. Then he found that the Lieutenant had got himself transferred to Gen. George Moore Smith's staff, but that made no difference to the Colonel.

When everything was in shape for the muster and inspection, and Lieut. Waldo had not put in an appearance, Col. Dyer made vigorous objection to Major Abeel, inspector on Gen. Moore's staff. The Major then called up Gen. Smith and told him that Waldo was an absentee, and that there was grave doubt if the detail to the brigade commander's staff relieved the Lieutenant from his regimental duties, at least so far as the muster was concerned. The order for the muster, it was pointed out to Gen. Smith, was from the Governor, as Commander in Chief, and a court-martial might lie at the end of any duty-dodging. Then Gen. Smith became busy.

He was told that Lieut. Waldo might be found at either the Union or the Army and Navy Club, and, after the telephone wires had been kept hot for a while, the First Deputy Police Commissioner was found. It was then 9:30 o'clock.

"If you think that the detail to my staff," Gen. Smith told Lieut. Waldo, "relieves you from your duty to report for muster and inspection you are mistaken. It might be well for you to get up to the armory and get in line."

"Right, Sir," said Lieut. Waldo, like a good soldier, and a minute later he was speeding in a cab from the club to the armory at Sixtieth Street and Columbus Avenue. Arrived there, Lieut. Waldo broke all records in divesting himself of civilian clothes and getting into his uniform. He got down on the drill floor just in time to have his uniform and equipment inspected, and to get his name on the muster rolls. It was so late that all the war correspondents had gone to the newspaper offices with reports that had Lieut. Waldo staying away from the armory.

That the regimental tempest is not yet over, however, was conceded by a number of National Guard officials yesterday, and, while Col. Dyer is tickled over the fact that his orders were obeyed, he is not inclined to gloss over the fact that there was a determination on the part of his subordinate to circumvent him. He would not say yesterday what steps he would take, but it is likely that the officers of the regiment will be called to take action on the matter. Col. Dyer also admitted that he had asked that Lieut. Waldo's resignation from the National Guard be held up pending any further action by the officers.

Gen. Smith said yesterday that he did not know Lieut. Waldo, except in the most casual way, and that the application for assignment on his staff did not come from Waldo himself, but from Col. O'Donohue, Chief of Gen. Smith's staff, who is a friend of the police official.

"Isn't it rather strange to detail an officer to the staff who has already resigned?" was asked.

Gen. Smith merely said that he had the power to make such details.

Deputy Commissioner Waldo seemed to think yesterday that the incident was closed by the fact of his having appeared with the regiment. He denied that there was any feeling between Col. Dyer and himself. He said he spent an hour with his commanding officer last night, and that everything passed off smoothly.

"Yes, I got to the armory late," he said, "but that is not an unusual occurrence. I had my appearance recorded and my equipment inspected, and Col. Dyer and I chatted quite amicably, I assure you, I thought that the same routine prevailed in the Guard as in the regular army, where a detail to the staff relieves an officer from all duty with his regiment. When I found out that there was some doubt about it, why, I obeyed the orders I received and appeared with my regiment."

FEW BUYERS FOR OLD PRINTS.

Blackborne's Collection of 240 Sells for $881 in All.

Few buyers braved the storm last evening to attend the sale of old English colored prints of Arthur Blackborne of London. They were of a style more interesting in England than in America and of more interest than actual value. The 240 prints were disposed of in a short time for $881. The prices ranged from $1 up, many going for $1 and $1.50.

The highest price was paid for "The Angry Father," an English engraving after Boudel, which brought $24. An old French engraving—a number were included in the collection—"Le Diner des Moissoneurs," after Lambert, engraved by Duthe, brought $22.

A set of six colored engravings illustrating the history of "Paul and Virginia," with a full description in French at the bottom of each, brought $10 each. These were after Schall, engraved by Descoules. A set of six colored prints illustrating cockfighting brought $39. Among the buyers were W. I. Whitney, L. D. White, F. G. C. Tyson, Edwin Trowbridge Hall, and W. J. Mills.

RARE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

Sale of Late Sir John Bourinot's Library Realizes $7,200.

The sale of the historical library of the late Sir John G. Bourinot of Canada was concluded by the Anderson Auction Company, in West Twenty-ninth Street, yesterday. The total amount realized was $7,200. Among the rarities sold yesterday were:

"La Vie de la Mère Catherine de Saint Augustin," written by Father Paul Ragueneau and published in Paris in 1671, $41.

"An Accurate and Authentic Journal of the Siege of Quebec, 1759. By a Gentleman in an Eminent Station on the Spot," octavo, London, 1759, $25. The author is presumed to have been Capt. Deane of the frigate Lowestoffe, or Vice Admiral Holmes.

"A Concise Account of North America," by Major Robert Rogers, octavo, London, 1765, $17.

"Les Singularités de la France Antarctique," by André Thevet, 12mo, Anvers, 1558, containing a summary of the first two voyages of Cartier, which, Thevet writes, was [illegible] to him by Cartier himself, $41.

HOT BISCUIT and cakes made with Royal Baking Powder are anti-dyspeptic. You can eat them with impunity.

RESCUED FROM FIRE AGAINST THEIR WILL

Two Men Wouldn't Leave Blazing House Without Clothes.

POLICEMAN DRAGS 'EM OUT

Allen Street Tenants Preferred Fire Inside to the Draught Outside —But the Dog Didn't.

Rescuing three men from a burning house (to say nothing of the dog) is the latest achievement of Policeman Waltman of the Eldridge Street Station. He says that a training as a fireman is a grand thing for a policeman.

Incidentally Waltman discovered that there are some men who would rather be roasted to death than feel a draught, and that there is in this city a modesty that would rather be wrapped in flames than in nothing.

Waltman was on his post at Hester and Allen Streets about 2 A. M. yesterday, when a watchman ran up to him and said:

"I have been looking for you for ten minutes. No. 40 Allen Street is on fire."

"Why didn't you turn in an alarm?" shouted the policeman, as he ran to a fire-box.

"I don't know how it's done," confessed the watchman.

When Waltman reached the scene of the fire he found that a clothing store on the top floor of a three-story building was burning. "The hall door is locked," explained the watchman, as Waltman climbed up on an awning which sheltered a soda water fountain on the sidewalk, "and there are three men inside."

"Then why the whole language," Waltman shouted as the awning canvas gave way and he fell with a plump on the sidewalk. "Don't they open it?"

"They are sleeping, I think."

At that Waltman swung on the framework of the obstructing awning and reached the fire escape, which he ascended to the third floor. He peered inside. Three men were running about, gesticulating. Waltman tapped on the window and signaled them to undo the catch. They seemed to understand, but tried to explain something. Finally the policeman lost patience and smashed the window with his nightstick.

"Why don't you undo that catch?" he roared.

The men clung together shivering.

"Such a draught!" said one.

Waltman shattered the window frame with repeated blows of his stick. Then he jumped inside and ordered the men out.

"How can we go out without clothes? They are all burned up," they chorused.

"So will you be if you don't get a move on," said the policeman.

He argued with the men, but their modesty was invincible. At length Waltman grabbed the nearest man, Elias Krawtick, and, dragging him through the window, assisted him under protest to the street.

Waltman then returned and coerced Abraham Katzman in a like manner. While Krawtick and Katzman gesticulated their chilly indignation in the street, the policeman went back for Louis Tankin, the third man, whom he found lying on the floor half conscious.

By the time Waltman go this man down the narrow fire escape, the firemen arrived and got to work on the fire, which did about $1,000 damage. The three rescued men were not happy until they had borrowed blankets. Tankin had several burns which were dressed by an ambulance surgeon from Gouverneur Hospital. Policeman Waltman, in the meantime, had rescued a scarecrow terrier from the burning floor. The dog offered no objection to being rescued and attached himself to the policeman right away.

The pup was with Waltman on post yesterday afternoon in the rain. Every now and then the policeman would turn to the grateful but shivering terrier and say with a chuckle:

"Feelin' a draught, purp?"

DEUEL AND BAR ASSOCIATION.

Grievance Committee Said to Have Talked About Expelling the Justice.

The Grievance Committee of the Bar Association met yesterday in the Bar Association Building, 42 West Forty-fourth Street, and, it is believed, gave a part of its time to the discussion of the possible expulsion of Justice Joseph M. Deuel from that body. The meeting lasted about two hours, and, as the by-laws of the association prohibit any member of that committee divulging anything concerning its proceedings save in formal report to the association, the members declined to admit or deny that Justice Deuel's case had been under discussion.

One of the members of the committee said that in the event of a member of the association committing any offense which would call for his expulsion, the member in disapproval would have the opportunity to be heard in the committee, either personally or by counsel. Justice Deuel is in the South, and it could not be learned whether he had received any formal notification from the Grievance Committee. At his home it was said last night that he could not be reached by telegraph or telephone.

At the meeting yesterday were Howard Townsend, Chairman; Gherardi Davis, Julius J. Frank, Henry R. Hoyt, Frederic Coudert, Charles E. Mathewson, and Lucien Oudin.

LINCOLN LOGS IN STORAGE.

Will Be Used to Rebuild Old Homestead in Kentucky.

After being stored three years in the cellar of the old Poppenhusen mansion in College Point, L. I., the logs that formed the cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born were removed yesterday to a storage house in this city. They were the property of David Creer, a New York builder, who bought them from A. W. Dennett. The latter owned the Lincoln farm, and the log cabin was taken apart and sent to Buffalo for exhibition during the fair. There are over 200 logs, and a door and one shutter of the cabin window, besides some pieces of boards.

The logs were purchased recently by the Lincoln Farm Association, and will be stored here until the association is ready to rebuild the cabin on its original site on the old farm near Hodgensville, Ky.

After the logs had been loaded they were covered with American flags, and the truck moved away with every one present standing with uncovered head. As the truck passed Public School No. 27, in College Point, the children assembled and sang the National hymns.

To-day we shut up shop and take a long breath.

For our little hatchet has done big work.

To-morrow morning at 8 o'clock you will see the results.

9000 men's suits and more cut down at one time to one price.

Of them 5000 are Winter weight mixture suits; 1600 are Winter weight blue and black cheviots, and the rest are Summer mixture suits and blue serges.

Among so many suits there's naturally a wide range of selection in every size from 35 to 46 chest.

$12.50 is the price.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

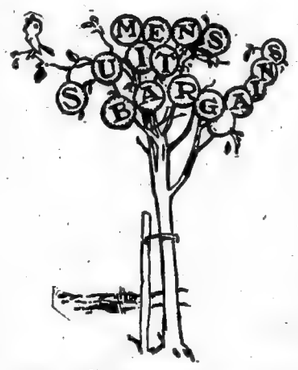

The cherries will hang like this when we open at 8 o'clock to-morrow:

1211	suits	formerly	$16.
2017	"	"	18.
1759	"	"	20.
1135	"	"	22.
195	"	"	24.
1092	"	"	25.
239	"	"	26.
122	"	"	27.
594	"	"	28.
242	"	"	30.
235	"	"	31.
104	"	"	32.
174	"	"	35.

$12.50 for all.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
opposite	near	opposite
City Hall.	Union Square.	Greeley Square

CLOSED TO-DAY

In Honor of WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Thursday, Feb. 22.

TO-MORROW we will place on sale 75 dozen white Dress Shirts, full 14-inch bosom, perfect fitting, all sizes. For men of every build. The shirts are sold at $1 in some of the largest shops in town. With the shirts are two pairs of cuffs of the 25c. per pair kind.

TO-MORROW & SATURDAY

Shirts & 2 prs. cuffs, **75c.** while quantity lasts

Also 75 dozen Granite silk neckwear in solid pearl white and solid Nubian Black, folded edge, four-in-hand, silk lined, width 2¾ in. Sold at *half a dollar* in the best shops in town.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

while quantity lasts **25c.** while quantity lasts

Note: The values in the above two items are more than extraordinary, as the merchandise is fresh and new (not mussed, nor odds and ends.)

BROADWAY CORNER CHAMBERS

TRADE E.&W. MARK

We know we do know how to make good collars and shirts. That's all we want you to know.

EARL & WILSON.

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

BASS' BARLEY WINE

at high-class druggists.

ROBT. BEATTY CO., 58 Varick St., N. Y.

MORE SEWERS NEEDED.

Controller Metz Says That's the Trouble in Brooklyn.

Controller Metz said yesterday that his investigation of the sewer floods in Brooklyn had convinced him that more sewers are needed, not more lawyers to collect damages.

"Every time there is a storm," Mr. Metz said, "the sewers overflow, and the foundation is laid for any number of damage suits against the city. About $500,000 a year has been paid out for such suits every year since the sewers became inadequate, and yet I don't find that any one has done anything toward building new sewers. Borough President Coler agrees with me that his sewer department should be strengthened. I am going to ask the Board of Estimate to appoint a consulting engineer to have charge of the work and to lay out a plan for the relief of the flooded sections.

"I shall recommend R. W. Creusbauer, one of the engineers of the Finance Department, for the place."

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Ev. 8:20. Mat. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
Maude Adams in J. M. Barrie's PETER PAN

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in J. M. Barrie's play, ALICE-SIT-BY-THE-FIRE.
Also Pantaloon, with Lionel Barrymore.

Hudson THEATRE, 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
OTIS SKINNER in THE DUEL.

SAVOY Theatre, B'way & 34th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15.
"Biggest farcical success since 'Charley's Aunt.'"—Eve. Sun.
THE ENGLISH FARCE, MR. HOPKINSON

Herald Sq. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
GEO. M. COHAN in his new musical play, GEO. WASHINGTON, JR.
WEDNESDAY MATS. BEST SEATS $1.50

Knickerbocker B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
FRITZI SCHEFF in M'LLE MODISTE

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
THE LION and the MOUSE
TO-MORROW, SPECIAL MAT. AT 2.
YVETTE GUILBERT
SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT, 8:15.

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
FIFTH WEEK (& last but one) OF
ELLIS JEFFREYS in Alfred Sutro's Comedy
The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42d St., West of Broadway.
Evs. at 8:15. Mats. To-day, Sat. & Wed. 2:15.
EXTRA HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-DAY.
Fay Templeton in Geo. M. Cohan's
45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY

BROADWAY THEA. B'way, 41st St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day and Sat., 2:15.
Special HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-DAY.
ELSIE JANIS THE VANDERBILT CUP
With Barney Oldfield's Auto Race Scene

LIBERTY THEATRE, 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
LAST 5 TIMES | SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY.
George H. Brennan presents
THE CLANSMAN, By THOMAS DIXON, JR.
Thursday, March 1.....THE REDSKIN

NEW YORK THEA. B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15
Prices 25, 50, 75c. & $1.
Pop. Mat. Wed., 25, 50 & 75c. Reg. Mat. Sat.
EXTRA HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-DAY.
THE ROGERS BROS. IN IRELAND

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Beginning NEXT MONDAY
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
BROWN OF HARVARD with Harry Woodruff in the Cast.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Xtra Mat. Today
MEXICANA
The Best Comic Opera In Town.

CASINO B'way & 39th. Extra Mat. To-day. Evs. at 8:15. 131st Time Tonight.
$1 MATINEE SATURDAY. THE EARL AND THE GIRL WITH EDDIE FOY

FIELDS THEA., 42d St., W. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. 2:30.
Mats. TO-DAY & Saturdays. 50c., 75c., $1.00
Phone 44 Bryant. Souvenirs March 2.
LOUIS MANN AND CLARA LIPMAN
JULIE BONBON

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST WEEK Matinee To-day at 2. Washington's Birthday.
DAVID BELASCO Presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER as DU BARRY.
Popular Prices. Last Mat. Sat., 2. Eve. 8.
Next w'k—"THE HEART OF MARYLAND."

BELASCO W. 42 St. Ev. 8. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2
DAVID BELASCO presents
BLANCHE BATES in By David Belasco.
THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. 500th Time in N.Y. Mar. 6th. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.
DAVID BELASCO presents, 2d year in N.Y.
WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER.

PROCTOR'S SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE.

5TH Av. 28th St. Mats. 25, 50 — "The Little Minister." Miss Bingham, Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Young. Nts. Res. 25, 50, 75.

23D St. Mats. Daily. 15, 25. — ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE. Geo. Fuller Golden, 12 Florenzes, Carter De Haven Co., Watermelon Girls, Juanita Allen & Co., Radha. Nts. 15, 25, 35, 50, 75

58TH ST., Mats. Daily. All Seats 15, 25. — ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE. Prince of Pilsen Girls, Paul Sandor, Cole & Johnson, Fox & Clarke, Genaro & Bailey, 4 Weltons. Nts. 15, 25, 35, 50, 75.

125TH ST., Mats. Daily. 15, 25. — "Cashel Byron's Profession." Beatrice Morgan, Paul McAllister & Jas. J. Corbett. Star Vaudeville. Nts., 15, 25, 35, 50, 75.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
OPEN 10 A. M. TO 11 P. M.
MOTOR BOAT AND SPORTSMEN'S SHOW
Exhibits from Mexico, Maine, Virginia, Long Island, &c. Sportsmen's Camps, Live Game, Motor and Auto Boats in operation on lake.
ADMISSION 50c. CHILDREN 25c.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. Evs., 8:20. Reg. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM in SQUAW MAN

GARDEN Thea. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Ev. 8:20. Extra Mat. To-day, 2:20.
Raymond HITCHCOCK
Reg. Mats. Wed. & Sat. THE GALLOPER By Richard Harding Davis.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-day. The Gypsy Girl, Dolly Kemper. Next W'k—Child Slaves of New York

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Mat. To-day. IN OLD KENTUCKY. Next Week—Harry Clay Blaney. Ted Marks' Concerts Sun., Mat., Night, 25, 50c.

MURRAY HILL 42d St. & Lex. Av. Mat. To-day. THE FUNNY MR. DOOLEY. Nxt Wk—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

NEW YORK HIPPODROME MAT. DAILY
THOMPSON & DUNDY, MANAGERS
A SOCIETY CIRCUS
WITH COURT OF THE GOLDEN FOUNTAINS
EVENINGS AT 8. MATINEES AT 2.

ELMENDORF CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St., 7 Av. Seats Selling 1.50, 1.00, 75, 50, 25c. LECTURES, "AFRICA" SUNDAY EVE., FEB. 25, at 8:15. "HOLLAND" MONDAY MAT., FEB. 26, at 3.

COLONIAL B'way & 62d St. Daily Mts. 25 — Vesta Victoria, Royal Hungarian Boys' Band, Jas. Thornton, Bellman & Moore, Picchiani Family, Ed Latell & others.

ALHAMBRA 7th Av. 126St. Mats. Daily 25c — Cinquevalli, Dave Lewis & Co., Will H. Murphy & Blanche Nichols, Jas. Thornton, 4 Bards, Lucille Saunders, oth's

Manhattan B'way & 33d. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
WALTER N. LAWRENCE Presents THE TRIANGLE
EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY.

JOE WEBER'S Music Hall. Twiddle-Twaddle
Evs. at 8:10. Matinees To-day & Sat., 2:15.
Best Seats $1. Special Ladies' Matinees To-day & All Future Matinees.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15
WONDERLAND
Next Week | ROBERT LORAINE in MAN AND SUPERMAN. | Matinees Wed. & Sat.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St., bet. 7th & 8th Avs. | Mat. Daily
Bert Levy, Cressy & Dayne, Guyer & Stone, Lind
GARRICK—GALLOPS Ev. 8:20. MAT. TO-DAY 2:15.
Reg. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

MAJESTIC "ABYSSINIA." WILLIAMS & WALKER Eves. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat.

WEST END Extra Mat. To-day BEHIND THE MASK

14th St. THEA. At 6th Av. Popular Prices. Special Matinee To-day.
Last Weeks. Big Sensation. BEDFORD'S HOPE
Talk of the Town.

Verdict Against Lawyer Joseph.

A verdict for $3,250 was given yesterday in the United States District Court against Abraham A. Joseph and Louis K. Gilroy for hindering, delaying and defrauding creditors of the bankrupt estate of Gilroy & Bloomfield, Broadway cloak manufacturers. In connection with the estate, disbarment proceedings have been instituted by the Merchants' Protective Association. Yesterday's action was brought by A. Gordon Murray, as trustee, who was represented by Abram I. Elkus.

Government Employe Dies Suddenly.

Alfred B. Cole, 65 years of age, employed for the last twenty years as a stamper in the United States Gauger's office in the Custom House, died suddenly in an office of that department yesterday of heart failure. Mr. Cole lived at 411 Lexington Avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
TO-DAY, (Wash. Birthday.) Mat. at 11:30 A.M.—PARSIFAL. Fremstad; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Muhlmann, Con., Hertz.
THIS EVENING, at 8, Special Performance—LA BOHEME. Abott, Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Journet, Parvis, Rossi, Dufriche, Cond., Vigna. Prices $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $4, $5.
Fri. Eve., Feb. 23, at 7:45, Double Bill—HAENSEL UND GRETEL. Aberbanell, Alten, Homer, Weed; Goritz, Cond., Franko. Followed by IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Sembrich, Bauermeister; Dippel, Campanari, Journet, Rossi, Paroli. Cond., Vigna.
Sat. Aft., Feb. 24, at 2—AIDA. Emma Eames, Walker; Caruso, Campanari, Plancon, Muhlmann. Cond., Vigna.
Sat.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day; fair, warmer to morrow; wind northeast.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,562. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1906.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS

ANGERED BY PRESIDENT, SENATE FOR KNOX PLAN

Rate Bill, Allowing Court Review, to be Reported To-day.

NEW WHITE HOUSE REVERSAL

Roosevelt, Despite Pledge, Urges Hepburn Bill—Knox, Piqued, Offers Substitute—Crane Rebuffed, Too.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—President Roosevelt to-day declared in emphatic terms for the unamended Hepburn bill, despite his pledge of yesterday that he would keep his hands off. His latest action created great indignation among the conservative Senators, and to-night they announce that the bill, with the judicial review amendment, will be reported out of committee to-morrow. This is a good deal of a surprise, as it was not expected that it would come out before some time next week.

Senator Crane and other Senators who have tried to harmonize the President and those of opposite views are furious to-night, and willing to go to the limit in opposition to the White House. Mr. Crane hitherto has been one of the President's most trusted advisers, ranking second only to Senator Knox.

It was learned to-night from high Senatorial authority that Mr. Aldrich's last interview with the President, some days ago, was heated, and that this is the reason why the Senator has not participated in any of the conferences since then. The conversation between the President and the Senator was in the nature of a violent quarrel.

Senator Crane went to the White House to-day and plunged unexpectedly into a conference between the President, Senator Dolliver, and Attorney General Moody on the subject of the Railroad Rate bill. He went back to the Senate in a highly irritated frame of mind, and when he spread the news among his colleagues they were irritated, too.

The man who seems to feel worst is Senator Knox, who imagined that he was drawing a judicial review amendment at the request of the President. Mr. Knox came down to-day with his own Rate bill and presented it to the Senate.

"It has been generally reported, and it is the fact," he said, "that recently, on request of different persons interested in the rate legislation pending before the Senate, I have submitted my views as to a provision which I deem essential to the certain constitutionality of the bill passed by the House of Representatives."

Mr. Knox did not say to whom he had submitted these views. It was to the President and Attorney General Moody. He continued:

"I presented my views by taking out of the bill, which I now offer, Section 5, and that section cannot be thoroughly understood independent of the context. It is not my expectation that the bill which I now offer will receive any further consideration from the committee than the members may choose to give it, as throwing light upon a provision for review in the courts of the action of the commission, and if it is of any assistance in that direction I shall be more than satisfied."

His action, when thus abandoned by the President, in coming to the Senate and taking it into his confidence, was surprising and even dramatic. Every Senator sat up and took notice. Mr. Aldrich immediately rose and asked that Mr. Knox's bill be read for the information of the Senate, and this rather unusual action was taken.

Thereafter Mr. Knox was continually the centre of conferences, and hardly a minute passed for the next hour or two that he was not in earnest consultation with some Senator. Mr. Bailey had a long and very earnest talk with him on the subject, and Mr. Aldrich another.

The bill provides that all acts of Congress and the provisions of this bill relating to inter-State commerce "shall extend to all common carriers engaged in commerce to which the regulative power of Congress extends under the Constitution of the United States by the transportation of persons or property wholly by railroad or by the transportation of persons or property partly by railroad and partly by water when both are used for a continuous carriage or shipment. Said provisions shall also extend to all the facilities and instrumentalities connected therewith to which the regulative power of Congress extends whether owned or provided by the carrier or not."

All charges of whatever nature shall be just and reasonable. When a rate is unreasonable the commission shall order it reduced, and when reduced "such reduced rate shall be the maximum to be observed by the carrier, and when the commission shall order a practice to be changed its order shall be observed by the carrier."

The sections relating to review follow:

Section 5.—That the orders of the commission, except orders for the payment of money, shall take effect within such reasonable time as shall be prescribed by the commission and shall continue for such period of time, not exceeding two years, as shall be prescribed in the order of the commission, unless sooner set aside by the commission or suspended or set aside by order of a court in a suit to test the lawfulness of said order; but any carrier, person, or corporation party to the proceedings affected by the decision of the commission as to the rate or practice covered by the complaint or by its order prescribing a different rate or practice and alleging either or both to be a violation of its or her rights may institute proceedings against the complainant and the Inter-State Commerce Commission in the Circuit Court of the United States for the district in which in any portion of the carrier or carriers that were parties to the complaint may be located sitting as a court of equity, to have such questions determined, but in no other way shall the lawfulness of such order be questioned. And in all such proceedings the court shall have power to make orders to secure the appearance of parties from any part of the United States and the existing laws relative to evidence and to proceedings under the acts to regulate commerce shall be applicable.

Provided, however, that no order of the commission reducing a rate shall be set aside or suspended by any interlocutory decree of the court without requiring a deposit of the excess charge or sufficient bond to secure to the parties entitled thereto the repayment, if the commission's order is sustained, of all moneys received by the carrier in excess of the rate fixed by the commission, and the court shall determine in such interlocutary decree what

Continued on Page 2.

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Pure food laws are good. Burnett's Vanilla is pure. Insist upon having Burnett's.—Adv.

RUSSIA NEEDS $300,000,000.

Semi-Official Admission That Extreme Measures May Be Taken.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 22.—The new official organ, the Russkoe Gosudarstuo, in a leading article declares that Russian finances and credit were a month ago shaken by the Revolutionaries, but that since the suppression of the revolution, "the financial situation has resumed its normal aspect and inspires no misgivings."

None the less, it is added, it is indispensable for the Government this year to raise £60,000,000 or £70,000,000, and the Government is considering the best method of obtaining this money "in order to prevent the disorganization of the gold currency, which is threatening to disturb all commercial and industrial affairs, which already have suffered heavily during the war and the political unrest."

The article further emphasizes the urgency of concluding the necessary financial operations, and concludes with the ominous remark:

"In all probability it will be necessary to resort to more or less extreme measures, such as other countries have employed when in difficulties."

What these measures may be remains a mystery. It is difficult to conceive the possibility of the Government resorting to further taxation and equally difficult to foresee the success of a large internal loan. It is suggested that the Government intends to mortgage the State railways or monopolies.

WOMAN A TRAIN WRECKER?

Is Said to Have Planned Three Attempts—May Be Demented.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Feb. 22.—Mrs. Dora Carpenter, 40 years old, a sister of City Solicitor Hoke of Tiffin, was arrested this afternoon on the charge of planning the three attempts to wreck Pennsylvania trains at Tiffin.

Grover Baughman, aged 21, arrested yesterday, charged with complicity, is employed by Mrs. Carpenter. He says Mrs. Carpenter planned to have a train wrecked and then, when a reward was offered, to turn the wrecker over to the police, claiming the reward. Then, on the ground of insanity, the wrecker would be released and the money divided between the plotters.

"Last Friday," says Baughman in his statement, "Mrs. Carpenter, who had been plotting with me for some time, came to me and said 'to-night we must wreck a train.' I refused, and then she pointed a pistol at me and said, 'if you don't I'll shoot.'"

Baughman said that with Mrs. Carpenter's assistance he placed a rail across the track on Friday night, and that after the freight instead of the passenger train crashed into it, they obtained some wire, and, going a little further down the track, again tried to destroy the train. Failing in both attempts, they tried again the following night, loosening bolts and fishplates, but the work was discovered by inspectors before any damage was done.

The police have been unable to get a confession from Mrs. Carpenter, although it is said she has made damaging admissions. The officials are of the opinion that she is a monomaniac on the subject of wrecks. It was said that about three years ago her husband died in Nashville, Tenn., but it is rumored that he is still alive and that domestic differences preyed on her mind, slightly dementing her.

Although possessed of considerable means, Mrs. Carpenter lived in a little hut near the railroad track, and had of late become estranged from her relatives.

HAZED BY ELECTRICITY.

Four Students In Indiana Shocked Into Unconsciousness.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 22.—Murray Robinson, Edward Jones, Charles Fisher, and William Marsh, students at the Winona Technical Institute, were made victims of hazing by electricity to-day. The four young men were subjected by upper class men to an electrical current until they dropped exhausted. All are in a serious condition, but they refuse to divulge the names of their tormentors.

An investigation followed the finding of Robinson, Marsh, Jones, and Fisher in bed. All efforts to get stories from them as to the affair proved fruitless. From other sources, however, the information was gained that the men were seized as they were leaving the building for their rooms, taken to the mechanical department, gagged, and bandaged. A powerful machine was then put in action, wires attached to various parts of their bodies, and they were held until they fell to the floor, unconscious.

When released and revived, each was charged not to breathe a word of the hazing under penalty of a more severe dose.

CAR KILLS A BABY.

Knocks It Out of Its Mother's Arms at a Crossing.

Knocked from her mother's arms and thrown under the wheels as she was being carried across the car track at Avenue B and Second Street last night, two-year-old Gussie Unterberger of 156 Lewis Street was instantly killed by a north bound Eighth Street car. The motorman, Frank McMahon, brought the car quickly to a stop, but not in time to save the baby.

Mrs. Unterberger, made frantic by her baby's fate, threw herself on the pavement and tried to crawl under the front trucks to drag out her child. But the tiny body was caught, and could not be removed until the car was lifted.

The Unterbergers were crossing Second Street, at the corner of Avenue B. The cars using this track usually stop just before the point where the fatality took place, but witnesses say that McMahon did not stop.

A big crowd gathered and threatened McMahon, who hurried away. An ambulance surgeon from Gouverneur Hospital had to crawl under the car to reach the small body, which could not be removed until the crew of a hook and ladder truck, responding to a fire alarm, raised the car from the track.

When Policeman Hughes found that McMahon, the motorman, had disappeared he arrested Joseph Bergman, the conductor. When he reached the station with Bergman he found McMahon waiting before the Sergeant's desk. McMahon was locked up and Bergman was released.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

REICHSTAG SANCTIONS THE CONCESSION TO US

We Get the Favored Tariff Rates Till June 30, 1907.

NO ENTHUSIASM DISPLAYED

Buelow's Speech in Support of the Bill Is Without Animation and Receives No Applause.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The Reichstag to-day passed the Government's bill granting the most-favored-nation tariff rates to the United States for a period ending on June 30, 1907. There was a good attendance of members and the galleries were crowded, but the lack of enthusiasm was the most noticeable feature of the session. If a funeral had been in progress the assembly would have not appeared more depressed.

Prince Bülow usually speaks with animation. To-day his speech in support of the bill seemed to have been learned by heart and to be delivered without the remotest approach to personal interest in the subject. Count von Posadowsky-Wehner's warning against the consequences of a retaliatory policy toward America was equally cold and academic.

Throughout the debate it was only the opponents of the bill who showed any enthusiasm. The attitude of the others might be summed up in the phrase: "It is highly regrettable that we have to accord to the United States the advantages of the tariff without compensation, but it is better than a tariff war."

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The Reichstag to-day passed the Government's bill extending reciprocal tariff rates to the United States until June 30, 1907.

Chancellor Bülow opened the debate. He said that although the United States was the principal exporter of agricultural products and raw materials, German agriculture was not so much interested in a commercial treaty with the United States as was German industry and commerce, which suffered through the high American tariffs and by obstacles in the American customs houses. Germany in giving notice of the termination of the agreement of 1900 with the United States, had proposed a treaty after the pattern of those concluded with European States. Such a treaty, as was well known from the beginning, was beset with difficulties which, the Chancellor said, he could not discuss without mixing in the internal affairs of a foreign State. The imperial Government asked the Reichstag to authorize the application of the treaty rates to the United States, not as a right under the most-favored nation interpretation but in order that the negotiations pending might be conducted to a satisfactory end, and because it was in the interest of both countries to avoid a tariff war.

Continuing, the Chancellor said that he placed a high value on good political relations between Germany and the United States, which were a blessing to both lands, but it would be deceptive to believe that he would buy political friendship by the sacrifice of Germany's economic interests. The grounds of the Government's proposal were that a tariff war, which must only be resorted to in case of necessity, would damage not only Germany's shipping interests but other important departments of industry.

Although, Prince Bülow said, the United States would be injured in its exports, which had grown considerably, the advantage of such a war would rest with a third country. The Chancellor presumably meant Great Britain.

Regarding the length of the period of the tariff arrangement, the Chancellor said that a longer time might have the appearance of a definite settlement, while a shorter one would not afford time for overcoming the difficulties in the way of a commercial treaty. He reminded the Reichstag that Germany's negotiations of treaties with other States had not always progressed smoothly and had extended over long periods.

"We are therefore forced," said the Chancellor, "to ask Parliament to consent to this proposal so that we may continue in peace with the United States. The note of the American Secretary of State, Mr. Root, to Ambassador Sternburg on Tuesday shows that the United States has the same desire for friendly commercial and political relations that we have. This note says that as soon as the German conventional tariff has been granted to the United States for the period expiring June 30, 1907, the President will publish a proclamation granting to Germany a continuance of the advantages of Section 3 of the Dingley Tariff. He hopes that the prospect of certain alterations in the customs regulations may be regarded as proof of the earnest wish of the President to free the American customs administration from the appearance of being severe on German exporters. Mr. Root hopes further that the bill extending the conventional rates to the United States will give time for establishing a permanent basis for mutual commerce under conditions favorable to both countries. Mr. Root trusts that the present feelings of mutual friendliness will continue to exist, and that the two countries will come to an agreement because both of them truly desire to be friends."

The leaders of the various Parliamentary groups then expressed their opinions. Count von Schwerin-Loewitz, Conservative, said:

"After all is said, we must still regard this measure as a surrender to the protective tariff policy of the United States. We refuse to sign the capitulation."

Hermann Molkenbuhr, Socialist, remarked:

"Although we are free traders, we consider the proposal to be necessary, and accordingly support it."

Dr. Herold, Centre Party, remarked:

"The new bill is a complete break with what we had decided upon. But we know that it takes time to come to a new agreement, and for that reason only do we consent to the temporary plan."

Dr. Paasche, National Liberal, announced that he would support the bill.

The bill having passed its second reading, Baron Heyl zu Herrnsheim introduced an amendment providing that it should extend only to part of Germany's conventional tariff.

Count von Posadowsky-Wehner opposed the amendment on the ground that it would compel the Government forthwith to discriminate against American goods, adding that Germany had not had great success in its latest tariff wars. "What advantage could Germany gain with the United States?" he asked. "The purpose of the provisional arrangement," he added, "is to give America time to think. I believe the time has come when American citizens see they are merely the football of the great trusts; but we will not wait until this discovery has been made. A tariff war causes the greatest embitterment, like other wars."

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS.
"N. Y. & Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M.; "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:25 A. M., via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line. 1,161 B'way, N. Y.—Adv.

UNDER THE KNIFE AGAIN.

Second Operation on Ex-President Alexander of the Equitable.

James W. Alexander, former President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, underwent another operation yesterday for the trouble from which he has been suffering for six months. He came to the city to his residence, 4 East Sixty-fourth Street, ten days ago from a sanitarium at Deerfield, Mass., where he has been staying since last Summer, and was operated upon immediately. The doctors, however, did not think he was strong enough to stand the shock that a prolonged operation would imply, and it was thought better to divide the surgical work in half and put off its completion for several days.

Yesterday's operation was merely the continuation of the treatment already begun. It was performed by Dr. E. L. Keyes and Dr. C. H. Chetwood. It lasted for about an hour, and Mr. Alexander was under anaesthetics for that time. Dr. Pierce Bailey was called in consultation with the surgeons, and either Dr. Keyes or Dr. Chetwood was at the bedside or within call all yesterday and last night.

From the first operation Mr. Alexander had recovered extremely well before the second was undertaken, but it was too soon yesterday to say how he would stand the second. Still, at a late hour last night there had been no unfavorable symptoms.

H. M. Alexander, J. W. Alexander's son, said last night:

"My father was operated on by Dr. Keyes and Dr. Chetwood at 9 o'clock this morning. We did not think that in his weak condition it was advisable for him to undergo so serious an operation as complete surgical treatment would necessitate. It was therefore decided to divide the operation in two parts. The second was performed to-day, and should be considered rather a continuation of the first than a new one. I am glad to say that the doctors say that my father's condition is as satisfactory as it possibly can be, considering his weak state of health and the severe shock the operation has given his system."

YOUNG PRINCE A SUICIDE.

Was to be Married in a Few Hours—Skeptical About Life.

NAPLES, Feb. 22.—Prince Pignatelli Strongoli, aged 19 years, son of a lady-in-waiting to Queen Helena, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself. He was to be married in a few hours to a daughter of the Duke of Corigliano.

He left a letter to his father saying he killed himself because he was skeptical about life, and another letter to his fiancée saying she would have been unhappy with him.

The affair has caused a great sensation, both families being among the most aristocratic in Naples.

11TH AVENUE BILL THROUGH.

Unanimous Assembly Vote for Removal of Central's Tracks.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Not an objection was raised in the Assembly this morning when the Stanley-Saxe bill to compel the New York Central Railroad to remove its tracks from the surface of Eleventh Avenue came up for passage. There was not a vote against the measure.

It is probable the measure will be before Gov. Higgins within a very few days. In former years it couldn't get out of committee.

A BRIBE THAT FAILED.

Votes Promised for Grosvenor Given Solidly for Douglas.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 22.—Charges of bribery were made to-day in connection with the convention that turned down Charles H. Grosvenor for Congress at Lancaster yesterday.

The statement was made that $2,000 was paid to swing a delegation to Grosvenor. The man named does not deny receiving the money, and intimates that he will retain it, although he failed to keep his pledge, as the delegation voted for Douglas, the nominee.

A MAJOR STRONG ARRESTED.

His First Name Is Bradley, According to Shanghai Newspaper.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, Feb. 22.—The Shanghai Times of Jan. 20, received here to-day, makes the following announcement:

"On Thursday evening the arrest was made of a gentleman known in Shanghai as Major Bradley Strong, an American citizen. The arrest was effected by Detective Inspector McDowell, and the charge is believed to be one of obtaining goods by means of false pretenses. The case is likely to come off very shortly at the American Consular Court."

GUYED HER AUDIENCE; SHOT.

Leading Woman Wounded After Joking About an Indiana Town.

Special to The New York Times.

LINTON, Ind., Feb. 22.—While the Chicago Stock Company was playing an engagement at the theatre here last night, Miss Pearl E. Elvyn, the leading woman, made a number of disparaging remarks about Linton and its people. Some of the audience enjoyed the jokes and applauded, but others took the "roasts" seriously, and resented them with hisses and cat-calls.

Miss Elvyn continued to "guy" the audience, and a man in the rear of the theatre rose, drew a revolver, and, aiming it at the actress, fired. She fell to the stage, slightly wounded in the leg. Instantly the house was in a turmoil. The man who fired the shot was sought for, but he had escaped from the building or was lost in the struggling, excited crowd. Persons who sat near him say he acted as if he were intoxicated.

Legal Lore Free in Plymouth Church.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis has induced the Young Men's Club of Plymouth Church to start a "Free Legal Bureau." Any one needing legal advice, who has grievances for redress, or has just claims for wages, or any matter of a legal nature which needs attention is invited to call for consultation any Tuesday evening from 8 to 10 o'clock at the Young Men's Clubrooms, in Orange Street, between Hicks and Henry Streets. The bureau is in charge of a committee headed by Fred W. Noble and L. A. Cavo.

BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS TO CHICAGO.
Through sleeper to Chicago in addition to Buffalo Parlor Car. Chicago $19. Buffalo, $8.50. Lehigh Valley, 355 & 1,224 B'way, N. Y.—Adv.

INSURANCE BILLS BEFORE BOTH HOUSES

Eight Introduced and More Are Promised Soon.

JOINT HEARING ON MARCH 9

Armstrong Says Total Expense of the Investigation Will Be Less Than $100,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Chairman Armstrong in the Senate and Assemblyman Rogers in the House presented to-day the report of the joint committee of insurance investigators, and with it the bills framed by their committee to remedy the evils it has found to exist in the insurance business in this State.

Eight bills were offered by the committee as amendments to the insurance law. In the Senate these bills and reports were referred to the Committee of the Whole, in the Assembly they were referred to the Insurance Committee.

Senators Grady and McCarren insisted that a date for a hearing should be set at once so that all who had any objections to make to the proposed legislation might have ample time in which to frame them. It was decided that a joint hearing before the Armstrong Committee should be held in the Assembly Chamber on Friday, March 9, at 11:30 A. M.

Expenses Less Than $100,000.

Both Senator Armstrong in the Senate and Mr. Rogers in the Assembly reserve the right to make a supplemental report later. Senator Armstrong says this will contain a standard form of life insurance policies and two or three additional bills of minor importance. Although the committee worked until 5:30 o'clock this morning it was unable to complete its task.

Only three copies of the bills introduced by the Armstrong committee were made. Mr. Hughes retained one set, one of the other sets was presented in the Senate, and the third was presented in the Assembly. The committee did not even have a digest of the bills for the newspapers.

The essential parts of most of them are included in the recommendations of the committee. Certain changes in the law relative to the State Insurance Department are not, however, included in that document.

General Provisions of Bills.

The bill amending generally the State Insurance law provides in its opening section that no employe of the State Department of Insurance shall be directly or indirectly interested in any insurance corporation except as an ordinary policy holder. This prohibition applies now only to the State Superintendent of Insurance and his deputy. All employes of the department are prohibited from accepting directly or indirectly any gift, credit, or other consideration from an insurance corporation.

The State Superintendent of Insurance is directed to examine into the affairs of every insurance corporation doing business in this State at least once in three years, and he may examine any such corporation as often as he may deem it expedient. The examination may include "the officers and agents of such corporations and all persons deemed to have material information regarding the company's property or business." The production of books and papers deemed relative to the examination may be ordered.

The privilege now enjoyed by the stockholder or creditor of an insurance company to require the Superintendent upon sworn complaint to investigate the company is extended to a policy holder.

The Superintendent of Insurance has discretion, however, to determine from the facts presented whether the examination is advisable. The section of the present law, which prohibits such examination within one year of the time of a regular examination by the department is eliminated.

The section limiting the right of a stockholder or creditor to begin an action to dissolve a domestic insurance company is also eliminated. Under the present law he must obtain the consent of either the Directors or the Superintendent of Insurance.

Misleading Promises Forbidden.

The provision of the so-called retaliatory section of the insurance law is applied to other States as well as to foreign countries. As that section now exists the Superintendent of Insurance may exclude from this State companies organized in foreign countries which discriminate against New York State companies.

The practice of life insurance companies specifying in the application for the policy that the agent to whom the same is made is the agent of the person insured is prohibited. Life insurance companies and their officers and agents are prohibited from issuing and circulating "any estimate, illustration, circular, or statement of any sort misrepresenting the terms of any policy issued by it or the benefits or advantages promised thereby, or the dividends or shares of surplus to be received therein. Or to misrepresent the true nature of any policy." A violation of this section is made a misdemeanor.

In a statement given out by Senator Armstrong after the session to-day he said that Mr. Hughes, Mr. McKeen, and Mr. Fleming, the three counsel to the committee, have been engaged continuously since Jan. 4 in drafting the report, and Mr. Dawson, the consulting actuary, Mr. Scudder, the financial statistician, and several members of the committee have aided them.

"The appropriation of $50,000 made for the investigation," said Mr. Armstrong, "has not been all expended, but will be exceeded before all bills incurred have been paid. The entire expense will fall considerably within $100,000.

"There will be only one hearing on the bills, and all persons desiring to be heard will have an opportunity at that time. It is expected that most of the members of the two houses will be present."

Mr. Armstrong had a talk with Gov. Higgins before the report of the committee was presented to the Legislature. When Gov. Higgins was asked later if Mr. Armstrong had discussed the bills with him he replied:

"We had some talk on the subject. The question of the $150,000,000 limit on new business for insurance companies was discussed."

"Was that your suggestion?" was asked.

"No, that was worked out by the committee."

Asked what comment he had to make on the report, he said:

"I haven't read the report, but I can say in general terms that I am satisfied that the committee worked conscientiously and industriously, and performed its duties with honor to itself and with credit to the State."

Brackett Wants More Reforms.

Senator Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga, who has been the foremost agitator in the Senate for insurance reforms, said to-night:

"The central fact that stands out most prominently is that the miserable Section 56, which was designed to give an unfair advantage to these great corporations in their litigations, is wiped out. If nothing else had been done by the committee, its appointment and its work are fully justified by this.

"I shall feel myself at liberty to offer amendments to cover any reforms in the insurance business not advocated by the committee. I am firmly of the opinion that infant insurance should be prohibited. It seems to me to be a premium on murder. I also have the conviction that the industrial insurance system should be rooted out as something that results in the robbery of the poor people."

Chairman Armstrong and other members of the committee voiced the opinion that the most important reform the committee advocates is the one for the election of new Boards of Directors in all mutual companies on Nov. 15, to which time all elections of new boards would be postponed. As this bill also provides that all proxies heretofore granted shall expire on July 1, all of the proxies now in the hands of Thomas W. Lawson will become void if the bill be passed.

The recommendations of the committee are printed in full on Pages 10, 11, and 12 of THE TIMES this morning.

DEPEW, ODELL, AND RYAN.

Section of the Report Devoted to Their Insurance Activities.

A section of the Armstrong Committee's report is devoted to the activities of Senator Chauncey M. Depew, ex-Gov. B. B. Odell, and Thomas F. Ryan.

Commenting on Senator Depew's explanation of the services he performed in return for his fee of $20,000 a year, the committee says:

"The testimony as to his services was very general, and it does not appear, outside of those which the society was fairly entitled to receive from him as a Director, that the services were such as to warrant the payments made."

In careful language the report handles the testimony in regard to the settlement of ex-Gov. Odell's shipbuilding claim against the Mercantile Trust Company. It says:

"The fact remains that a bill to repeal the charter of the company had been introduced in the Legislature, and it is the testimony of Mr. Odell that, while he did not suggest its introduction, he knew of it before it was introduced, and stated that he saw no objection to it. He says that the ground of his approval of the bill was 'because the scandal incident to the Shipbuilding Trust was uppermost in the people's minds, and it was plain that the Mercantile Trust Company had been behind fifteen or sixteen corporations, every one of which had been insolvent,' and he thought 'it was time that such matters in the State of New York should be stopped.'

"After the introduction of the bill had been criticised in the press, he states that he informed Senator Ambler that, 'as desirable as he believed the legislation to be,' he feared that his 'unfortunate connection with the Shipbuilding matter,' was of such a character that it would be better to 'drop this legislation.'

"Although the bill was not pressed, and Mr. Odell's suit was not brought until months later, it may be that the fact of its introduction was sufficient to induce a fear on the part of the officers of the trust company that proceedings inimical to its interests might be taken, if those who could initiate them were not appeased. It is significant that in the subsequent negotiations Mr. Hyde mentioned the bill to Mr. Odell, who replied that whatever the outcome of the settlement might be there would be no fear of any retaliatory legislation.

"Upon the testimony it cannot be said that, apart from the introduction of the Ambler bill, any threat was made, but it would seem that at the time of the negotiations the situation was such as to make proper the assurance that there would be no effort at retaliation."

The Washington Life comes in for some comment in connection with its financial transactions since Thomas F. Ryan, ex-Gov. Morton, and Harry Payne Whitney reorganized it a year ago. The report says:

"Prior to the reorganization the company had made very few investments in securities, the total value of securities (bonds) on Nov. 30, 1904, being $481,624. Under the new administration investments in mortgages on real estate have not been favored and it has been the policy, in order to decrease the proportion of this class, to reinvest the cash balances and the moneys received in payment of mortgage loans in securities.

"Upward of $4,000,000 has been so invested since Jan. 1, 1905, of which 40 per cent. or more have been purchased through the brokerage firm of which Mr. Ryan's sons are members. It is stated that no securities have been bought from Mr. Ryan or from Mr. Morton, or from any firm or institution in which any officer or Director of the company has an interest, save in the case of some $200,000 of Japanese bonds, second series, and $100,000 Louisville, Memphis and Southeastern stock, which were bought from the Morton Trust Company. This, however, should not be taken to mean that the company has not invested in securities of corporations in which its Directors are largely interested.

"It is the declared policy of the company not to make permanent investments in securities, but to buy with the view to resale, and it has been frankly stated by the President that, in his opinion, 'one of the functions of a life insurance company is that of a banker where it can make a legitimate profit in safe securities for the benefit of its policy holders.' In this view it has been deemed advisable that the investments of the company should be handled by those who are close to large financial operations. The meetings of the Finance Committee have been held at the office of the Morton Trust Company. It is said that Mr. Ryan has not attempted to influence the committee in its decisions."

Fast Service to Mexico.
The New York Central Lines have a fast service to Mexico via St. Louis, which shortens the time between New York and the City of Mexico several hours. See New York Central ticket agents for particulars.—Adv.

$50.00 to Pacific Coast Points $50.00
via Erie Railroad. Tickets sold until April 6. 399-1,159 B'way, N.Y.; 333 Fulton St., B'klyn.—Adv.

THE ARMSTRONG REPORT COMES OUT

Radical Reforms Urged in 25 Insurance Bills.

POLICYHOLDERS SUPREME

New Trustees All Around Next November.

NO STOCKS TO BE HELD

Must Be Sold in Five Years—No Syndicates.

NEW BUSINESS LIMITED

To $150,000,000 a Year — No Campaign Gifts, No Deferred Dividends—Policy Holders May Sue.

The report of the Armstrong Insurance Investigating Committee was presented to the Legislature yesterday and simultaneously made public in this city. Leading insurance men, while declining to comment in detail on its recommendations or to be quoted individually for their opinions, declared these recommendations and the provisions of the bills introduced with it into the Legislature to be radical beyond all expectation. If the bills become law, it is prophesied that fundamental changes will have to be made in the ideas and methods developed in New York's insurance community during the last twenty-five years.

In fact, insurance experts say, the Armstrong probers strike at the very root of the insurance system as it has become known through the operations of the "Big Three" companies—the Equitable, the Mutual, and the New York Life. A reorganization around the policy holder as the important factor in the life insurance situation is what the committee undertakes to bring about; it seeks to eliminate every feature of the business which tends to interfere with that idea, at the same time putting forward recommendations that increase manyfold the chances of having the policy holder effectively participate in the management of his company.

First—New Trustees Now Fifteen.

The committee begins by recommending that all pending meetings of policy holders in mutual companies be adjourned until Nov. 15 next, when entire new Boards of Trustees shall be chosen. All existing proxies are to be declared void, the companies are to file with the State Superintendent of Insurance lists of policy holders of over $1,000 five months in advance, and are to file their ticket of nominations four months in advance, while 100 policy holders, four months prior to an annual meeting for the election of Trustees, may nominate a ticket of their own. Hereafter it is provided that one-half of the board of any mutual company shall retire annually, and proxies, which may not be sought earlier than two months before the election, are to be good only for the election for which they are given.

The plan of the Armstrong Committee has a very important bearing on the situation in both the Mutual Life and New York Life Companies, where strenuous proxy campaigns have been in progress for weeks, with a view to heading off the committee that Thomas W. Lawson has been forming to receive the proxies he has gathered. It will invalidate his proxies as well as those of the companies, but it is understood that Mr. Lawson has expressed his willingness to begin his proxy hunt all over again, provided the companies had to do the same. A postponement of seven months, however, is materially longer than was expected, inasmuch as it would involve continuing in office for that time the administrations against which the present criticism is directed.

Policy Holders May Sue.

Coupled closely with the scheme for policy holders' participation in elections of Trustees is the committee's decision to recommend the repeal of Section 56 of the insurance law. This section, inserted more than a dozen years ago after a policy holder had tried to sue the Equitable Life for an accounting under his policy, has prevented any suit against an insurance company other than that of a judgment creditor, unless with the consent of the Attorney General. The practical result has been that no policy holders' actions for an accounting have been maintained since the enactment of the statute. The committee now proposes to let down the bars entirely and meets the objection of the companies made repeatedly during the investigation that the section is intended to protect them from "strike suits" by saying that the companies have law departments which can take care of such litigation.

No Stockholders, No Syndicates.

Turning to the question of investments, the Armstrong Committee recommends that life insurance companies be prohibited from holding any stock of any kind except public stocks of municipal corporations, and includes in its prohibition also collateral trust bonds of every description which may be secured to the extent of more than one-third their entire security by stocks. The committee also forbids all syndicate participations of every kind, holding that these, as well as stock purchases, have the effect of making the companies virtual partners in business enterprises that they were not chartered to conduct.

All joint account transactions are pro-

hibited, as well as purchases under any agreement whereby a company binds itself to withhold from sale for a given time, or until authorized by another party, securities purchased. Officers and Directors are prohibited from being interested, either as principals, agents, or beneficiaries, in any purchase, sale, or loan transaction of any kind, except policy loans, and the collaterals upon which loans may be made are held to the same restrictions as those taken for investment. How far-reaching will be these recommendations of the Armstrong Committee may be seen from the facts that have been brought out in the insurance disclosures of the past year.

$200,000,000 to Get Rid of.

Upward of $200,000,000 of stocks of various kinds will have to be disposed of by the Equitable and Mutual Life alone in the five years which the committee allows the companies for the divesting process.

The Equitable holds more than $30,000,000 of stocks of banks and trust companies alone, and the Mutual Life upward of $40,000,000 of this class of stocks, which have in the past been considered particularly choice as insurance investments. The control of the Mercantile Trust Company will have to be placed in other hands than the Equitable's, and that of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company in other hands than those of the Mutual Life. Enough stock of the other financial institutions closely affiliated with these two companies, the National Bank of Commerce, the Equitable Trust Company, the Guaranty Trust Company and the Morton Trust Company will have to change hands to mean a virtual passing of control, while important changes on the stock books of a score of other similar corporations must be made within the five-year limit.

No Pools and Joint Accounts.

The life insurance companies, moreover, are no inconsiderable holders of various high class railroad stocks, and in these quarters, as well as in banking circles, the committee's recommendations, if carried out, will mean some important readjustments. The Union Pacific "blind pool," which resulted in an eventual holding of $2,500 000 by the Equitable Life under an agreement whereby it could not be sold for five years, furnishes illustration of the kind of operations the committee has in mind in forbidding purchases under restrictions. The joint account transactions between the New York Life and Fanshawe & Co., which George W. Perkins negotiated, are illustrative of the kind of things the committee believes life insurance companies should not do, when it prohibits joint accounts.

In these particular operations the New York Life put up all the money, and Fanshawe got a part of the profits—sometimes as much as half. In the statement of facts which goes with the recommendations, considerable space is devoted to these joint accounts and to the Union Pacific pool. The committee's dictum that companies shall keep out of syndicates altogether disposes of the question of insurance Directors or Trustees having participations in syndicates in which the company is also interested.

No Deferred Dividends.

The committee forbids deferred dividends altogether, putting all new insurance on an annual dividend basis by forbidding also non-participating policies. The committee discusses at length the arguments that have been put up for the deferred dividend, but finds against it primarily on the basic ground that the accumulations of policy holders' money piled up through the system have been used in the past for purposes foreign to their interests, while the popularity of deferred dividend policies has been due rather to roseate representations of the companies and their agents than to satisfactory results. The report points out, on the other hand, how unsatisfactory the results have been as compared with the predictions, and challenges flatly the good faith of the claim of beneficent administration of funds held for the deferred dividend policies.

Existing deferred dividend contracts are not disturbed, but the companies are to be required, if the committee recommendations go through, to file with the State Superintendent of Insurance annually a gain and loss exhibit, and also a statement of accounting to policy holders, which will enlighten those who have policies of this sort at present if they care to avail themselves of the information. On new policies policy holders at the annual accounting are allowed to receive their dividends at their option in cash or in additional insurance or in reduction of premium.

The Armstrong Committee admits the necessity of accumulating some surplus as against contingencies, but it holds to the doctrine that the theory underlying the surplus in the past has been to roll up as large amounts as possible for the individuals running the companies to use for their own ends. Accordingly the committee recommends that the surplus or contingent fund on policies hereafter written may be accumulated only as follows: When net value of policies is less than $100,000 20 per cent. of that amount, or $10,000, whichever is greater; as net values increase, the percentage which may be held as a contingent fund decreases until it becomes but 2 per cent., when net values go above $500,000,000.

Nor is this surplus provision limited to new business. On the contrary, the committee recommends that no company having a contingent fund or surplus awaiting distribution as deferred dividends may accumulate additional surplus except to the extent that the aggregate of all reserves held is less than the contingent reserve to which it would be entitled according to the rate stated, if computed on the net values of policies outstanding.

New Business Limited.

If the deferred dividend is recognized as the cause, so, the committee holds, the wild rush for new business by the big companies and their smaller imitators is the effect of the theory of bigness as contrasted with that of results to policy holders. Accordingly it places a limit of $150,000,000 as the amount of new business which may be written in a year. For the smaller companies it provides these restrictions:

Total insurance less than $50,000,000, no limit; total insurance, $50,000,000 to $100,000,000, 30 per cent. thereof; total insurance from $100,000,000 to $300,000,000, 25 per cent. thereof; total insurance from $300,000,000 to $600,000,000, 20 per cent. thereof; total insurance from $600,000,000 to $1,000,000,000, 15 per cent. thereof; in excess of $1,000,000,000, new business not to exceed $150,000,000 a year.

Salaries Not Limited.

The committee does not attempt to limit salaries, but it provides that all salaries in excess of $5,000 a year must be fixed by Directors or Trustees rather than by committees and must be reported to the Superintendent of Insurance. It demands that commissions be made uniform on the same class of business, that bonuses, prizes, and rewards be prohibited and renewal commissions be limited to 10 per cent. of the first year commissions and run but four years. The committee would prohibit loans and advances to agents.

Four Standard Policies.

In the matter of total expenses, the committee recommends that they be limited to the total loading, which must be uniform for a given amount of insurance at a given age, the standard to be the loading on an ordinary whole-life policy. It prescribes four uniform forms of policies, ordinary life, limited-payment life, endowment, and term policies, and recommends that companies desiring to write other forms be required to obtain the consent of the Superintendent of Insurance before issuance. Specific recommendations are contained in the report against ambiguous or delusive clauses in policy contracts.

The report does not recommend any further legislation against the giving of rebates, but one of the bills recommended provides that hereafter it shall be a misdemeanor for any one to take a rebate, as well as to give one. In connection with this, the committee recommends that the Penal Code be so changed that any violation of the insurance law be a misdemeanor and that the laws covering perjury or forgery be amended so as to include more specifically the cases of persons who make misleading entries in the books of corporations from which public statements are to be taken and those who make contradictory statements when under oath.

No Campaign Gifts.

Not content wit hthe existing statute which makes it larceny to misapply in any way trust funds, whether the individual concerned profits personally by it or not, the committee recommends that it be made a misdemeanor for any officer, agent, or trustee of an insurance company to make, help make, or concur in any political contribution of any kind. It does not attempt much legislation on the subject of lobbying, but contents itself with recommending that all companies be required to file with the State Superintendent the names and addresses of all legislative agents employed, the character of the employment and date. It also urges that the agents themselves be required to file a similar memorandum with the Secretary of State. This, the committee believes, will accomplish substantially the ends desired with the general scheme of publicity that is reported.

This publicity scheme is one of the most important features of the report. It provides, among other things, that the companies shall file with the State Superintendent statements of:

All real estate held, dates of acquisition, vendors, cost, book and market value, expenditures for repairs and improvements, gross and net income, and all transactions in real estate since the last annual statement.

All loans of whatever kind, with security in detail; all property owned at cost, book and market value, with interest and dividends received thereon; with movements of securities acquired and disposed of during the year, and names of purchasers and sellers, price, &c.

All commissions on loans or purchases or sales, giving dates and names of payees; detailed statement of all legal expenses, giving dates and names and addresses of payees; statement of all money expended for legislation, with similar details, and memoranda of each legislative measure and the interest of the company therein; detailed statement of officers and Directors, and proceedings at last annual election.

Statement of all salaries in excess of $5,000 a year, time when fixed, and authority for same; statement of largest balance carried in each bank or trust company during each month of the year; statement of all death claims resisted or compromised, with particulars.

Complete statement of gain and loss surplus accumulations, dividends declared, and the like.

INSURANCE MEN SILENT.

Decline to Discuss the Report Without Reading It Carefully.

The higher officials of the leading life insurance companies were disinclined yesterday to discuss the Armstrong committee's recommendations, their reason being that they had not had enough time to master the details of the report. Several of these officials were seen by TIMES reporters, but they all declined to talk at this time about the points raised.

Among those who declined to say anything at all at this time were President Paul Morton of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and President Peabody of the Mutual.

Vice President Gage E. Tarbell of the Equitable said that he would make a statement only after he had thoroughly read and digested the report.

"I was a witness before the committee," he added, "and made a number of suggestions to it, and it would not be fair for me to make any statement concerning a report to which the committee has given so much time and attention, until after I have thoroughly mastered its details and suggestions."

Alexander E. Orr, President of the New York Life, said to a TIMES reporter:

"My active connection with life insurance is of such a recent date that I would hesitate in expressing any opinion on such an important subject as this report in its bearing on insurance until after I have consulted with the actuaries and experts of my company and learned their opinion. After I have seen them I may have something to say."

Frederick Cromwell, Treasurer of the Mutual Life, was said to be at his country home in Bernardsville, N. J., but could not be reached there last night. Cornelius Doremus, President of the Germania Life, was also said to be out of town.

George E. Ide, President of the Home Life Insurance Company, said last night:

"I have only just come in from the country, and have hardly seen the report. My impression is that it is hardly as drastic as was expected. But I have had no time to examine it, and I would not like to give a detailed opinion on a synopsis, however carefully drawn up."

DIDN'T MIND BEING RUN OVER.

An Immortal Fox Terrier Exhibits on Third Avenue Elevated Tracks.

A fox terrier got past William Smith, who takes toll at the gate of the Fordham station of the Third Avenue elevated, yesterday afternoon. He tried to call it back, but down on the tracks it jumped.

While he was exhorting and the terrier was listening bashfully, with its ears and stump tail bobbing appreciation, a south-bound train came down upon it. Smith, who is a tender-hearted man, of domestic habits, turned away with a shiver, but with fatal fascination held one eye on the dog. It vanished under the cars.

When the train had passed out came the dog from between the tracks and wabbled the stump tail in anticipation of further remarks from the gateman.

When he began to swear, the terrier fled toward the 183d Street Station. On the way it was run over by an uptown train. Whether it was a Phoenix in disguise or had learned a trick of getting in the right spot between the rails, it certainly suffered no injury.

It was finally captured at 183d Street and sent down to the street.

26 Firemen Must Pay Her $550 Each.

Mrs. Phillips, widow of Peter N. Phillips of Long Island City, has obtained judgment in the Supreme Court against twenty-six firemen for $550 each. Actions against thirty-five others are pending. The men were appointed by the late Mayor Gleason to the Long Island City Fire Department on the eve of consolidation. They were dropped, but assigned their claims to Phillips and were reinstated. The judgments are for sums due Phillips.

OFFICIALS HAD POWER TO DETECT THE ABUSES

But Examinations Were a Farce, the Committee Says.

BLAME PUT ON HENDRICKS

Let His Subordinates Do as They Pleased—Extension of Examiners' Authority Asked.

An important part of the Armstrong Committee's report deals with the State Insurance Department.

The committee holds that the State Superintendent has sufficient power under existing laws to exercise such supervision as will protect policy holders. It suggests only that power be given to the examiners of the department to compel the testimony of others than the officers and employes of the companies whom they may believe possessed of information necessary for their examination.

With the existing conditions in the department the committee deals in no gentle way. Thus the report says:

"It would seem that the Superintendent has had ample power, and has been charged with the correlative duty, to inquire into and to ascertain the transactions of insurance companies, to the end that abuses may be exposed and correct administration assured. Not only through the visitatorial powers of the Superintendent were a wholesale publicity and the consequent enforcement of the law to be assured, but the Superintendent was also charged with the duty of recommending to the Legislature annually such amendments to the law as in his judgment were needed to correct evils found to be without the purview of existing statutes.

"But the supervision by the department has not proved a sufficient protection against extravagance and maladministration. Annual statements from the corporations have been received, filed, and published, but in many particulars without sufficient detail to exhibit the real efficiency or honesty of the management. Nor has there been suitable effort upon the facts actually reported to detect and expose evasions of departmental requirements and the resort to artifice and double dealing in order to avoid a true disclosure of the company's affairs.

"For the most part, a critical examination of the reports so made seems to have been neglected, and the verification of the annual statements has been left to examinations conducted at irregular intervals. No rule seems to have been adopted with reference to the frequency of examinations."

Excuses of Officials.

The report gives the list of examinations that have been made under Supt. Hendrick's administration and continues:

"Infrequent as have been the examinations of particular companies, they would still have availed in many instances to disclose the conditions made apparent by this investigation had they been rigorously conducted with the purpose of exposing whatever abuses existed. It is said, however, that it has long been the tradition of the department not to concern itself with a close supervision of the management of life insurance companies apart from the ascertainment of their solvency.

"It is urged with much insistence that it is impossible for the department to manage the companies, and that, despite its sweeping powers, it performs its function if its investigations go to the extent of determining that the companies have sufficient assets to warrant their continuing in business.

"In this view, whether the administration of a given company was economical, whether excessive sums were expended in an unjustified race for business, whether officers were availing themselves of official relations to advance personal fortunes, whether relatives and favorites were being enriched through exorbitant commission contracts, whether the companies were confining themselves to the business for which they were chartered or were extending their operations into other fields through the control of subsidiary organizations, whether books were regularly kept and amounts disbursed were accounted for by proper vouchers, whether secret accounts were maintained for corrupt purposes, whether Directors did their duty or simply acted as the appointees of an autocratic management, whether policy holders were obtaining their proper returns through just methods of distribution, would be questions with which the Superintendent of Insurance would be under no duty to concern himself if he were satisfied that the company had abundant resources to meet all its liabilities.

Misleading Official Reports.

Noting these explanations, the committee goes on to quote from reports on investigations actually made, which appeared to convey to the uninitiated at least the idea that the departmental examination was something of real importance. Thus Supt. Payn wrote to the Legislature concerning the examination of the Mutual Life in 1899:

"I do not deem examinations of corporations of this class essential at such short intervals of three years, yet I am satisfied that the action of the company's officers in requesting this examination to be made by me will be indorsed by its policy holders. The investigation conclusively shows that the interests of its policy holders are amply conserved by the officers and Directors.

In 1903 Mr. Vanderpoel made another examination of the Mutual, as the result of which he said in his report:

"If the scope of the investigation were confined solely to ascertaining the fact that the corporation was solvent under the law, that is, that its assets were properly invested thereunder and equal to or in excess of liabilities, the time occupied in determining the question of procedure would be relatively limited compared to that required to determine likewise whether the company had been managed in the best interests of the policy holders, the cost of whose insurance to them, in a purely mutual company, depends largely upon an intelligent administration of its affairs."

No Effort to Detect Abuses.

This is the comment of the Armstrong committee:

"In striking contrast with this official report is the actual course of the examination which preceded it, as disclosed by the testimony taken by your committee. The examiner did not know and made no effort to ascertain the salaries paid to individual officers. He did not know and made no effort to ascertain the amount paid the son of the President of the company or the terms of the contract under which he had been receiving excessive commissions upon foreign business. Nor did he allude to the exorbitant compensation paid to the firm of C. H. Raymond & Co., of which President McCurdy's son-in-law was a member. No attempt was made to ascertain whether moneys had been spent properly or improperly.

"The fact that a disbursement was approved by the stamp of the Committee on Expenditures was deemed a sufficient justification for the payment. Vouchers answered the purpose if they covered the amount called for by the books, regardless of the question whether the amounts were actually expended as therein stated or of the excessive outlays attributed to particular departments. No officer or committeeman or agent was examined under oath. Despite the language of the report, there had been no real effort to detect abuses in administration. As a test of the character of the management the examination was plainly a farce.

"For several years the department has maintained for its convenience an office in New York City, through which the examinations of companies having their principal place of business in that city have been conducted. Robert H. Hunter, the first deputy, has been in charge of that office since 1897, having in most cases immediate supervision of the work of the examining force. It is apparent that no suitable steps have been taken to insure thoroughness of the examinations with reference to official fidelity or so to direct, by special instructions, the course of inquiry, as to safeguard the interests of policy holders by an exposure of wasteful expenditure or corrupt practices.

"The final responsibility for this neglect, however, must rest with the Superintendent of Insurance. Supt. Hendricks and his predecessors seem uniformly to have relied upon the reports of the examiners, and have permitted them and the deputy in charge to conduct the examinations in their own way, practically without direction or interference."

50,000 AT CONEY ISLAND.

Never Such a Crowd on Feb. 22 Before—Winter Basket Parties.

With blue skies overhead and a gentle breeze blowing from the ocean, Coney Island, after its Winter sleep, became a thing of life for a few hours yesterday. The waves, rippling against the shore, bore a premature message of Summer, which at least 50,000 people from this city went down to the island to receive.

They came in trolley cars, and in trains, and in autos and other conveyances, until the "oldest inhabitant" averred that never in his born days had he seen such a crowd at Coney Island on Feb. 22. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was entirely unprepared for the rush, and Capt. Harkins, who was sent down to the Coney Island Police Station by Commissioner Bingham, was compelled to call out his reserves to handle the crowd.

It was shortly after noon when the crowds began to arrive, and they remained until the sun went down. Then the homeward rush began, with the crowd extending along the sidewalks for half a mile waiting for trains.

Of course none of the resorts was open, but the street fakir and the popcorn and peanut men opened their stands, and the frankfurter man was there, too. The beach looked as on a Summer day, with basket parties everywhere.

The management of the Sea Breeze Home for Crippled Children at Sea Gate had issued invitations to about two thousand of the contributors to the institution to come down and spend an afternoon with the little cripples. Hundreds accepted.

PUNCH, BROTHERS, PUNCH.

Preacher for Using Force on Obnoxious Car Conductors.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 22.—The Rev. Frank B. Reazor, rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, West Orange, in a talk to the members of the Men's Club of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, East Orange, last night advocated the use of a "good, strong right arm" in dealing with insolent conductors on trolley cars. He also suggested the formation of a "Society for the Amelioration of the Condition of Street Car Passengers and the Suppression of Brutal Conductors."

"We are up against a condition to-day," said the clergyman, "that is growing worse. It is the brutality and shameful conduct of some of the employes of our street corporation companies. The gruff manner of these men is disgusting, and there seems to be no remedy but to leave the matter to an organization which will regulate it. I am a man of peace, and I do not like to advise any one to do anything rash, but I will confess that often I am tempted to throw out my right hand when I see a conductor say to some tired woman, 'G'wan.' Would then that some good knight would get up and throw that conductor off his car, not in front, but at the rear. Don't stand for it.

"The other night I saw a young fellow pushing a woman in getting on a car. When I looked at him I saw he was the son of a parishioner. My thoughts were not fit for publication. Stop this evil by fair means if possible. I think when a nation falls off from its Constitution it is on its way to break down. We have to have order and give woman a fair chance. For one thing, give her the seat, if it is the last one in the car. Now, let's do it."

TO COPY ROOSEVELT WEDDING

Mock Ceremony Planned by University of Chicago Girls.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Residents at Foster Hill, one of the girls' dormitories of the University of Chicago, are planning to hold a mock wedding in imitation of the Longworth-Roosevelt ceremony. Prof. Camillo von Klenze and Miss Henrietta K. Becker of the German department have been invited to participate in the exercises as the bridegroom and bride.

Miss Becker is a resident of Foster Hall, and is one of the most popular feminine members of the University Faculty. Mr. von Klenze is a resident of Hitchcock Hall. Rumors have been circulated about the campus for a month of the engagement of the two, but Miss Becker refuses to confirm the report.

It is planned to copy the recent wedding at the White House as far as possible. One of the features will be a marine orchestra dressed in white, in which feminine musicians of the hall will be the players. The date of the mock wedding has not been set.

NOT JULEP WEATHER.

That Is, It Isn't in Prince Edward County, and There Is Grief.

"Superb weather we're having for Washington's Birthday," suggested the day clerk of the Fifth Avenue Hotel to one of the guests of the house yesterday.

"Tol'able, Suh, tol'able, Suh," replied the guest, stroking his tobacco-stained mustache. "It's pretty good weathuh, Suh, but it has its drawbacks."

The clerk seemed a bit set back at the idea of any one complaining of such an ideal New York February day.

"Yessuh," resumed the guest. "Down in Prince Edward County, Virginia—my home place, Suh—we'd have celebrated this day right if we had had such a Wintuh as you folks up Nawth have enjoyed. We've been pretty well froze up there, Suh. Indeed, muh deah friend, if we Virginians could have had such a Wintuh and such a day as this the early mint crop would have appeared. Suh, an' there would have been enough of the fragrant herb to have made juleps fo' all we ole folks. I regret it ve'y much, Suh; indeed I do."

The guest passed into the bar and asked, with resignation and proper humility, for an old-fashioned toddy as a proper means of helping out a celebration that, otherwise, would have been ideal.

COACH NEAR A PLUNGE.

Runaway Horses Sent with a Bang Against a Ferryhouse.

A team of spirited horses, drawing a carriage occupied by T. Burton, a coachman, and a fashionably dressed man and woman, who said they were Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ladew, were prevented from dashing into the East River at Ninety-third Street yesterday afternoon only by being turned against the Astoria Ferry house.

The horses became unmanageable while going north on Second Avenue. They turned and ran at full speed across Ninety-second Street, up Avenue A, and east on Ninety-third Street. The coachman, seeing that the horses were likely to send the carriage into the river, pulled desperately on the left rein, and the horses rushed headlong against the side of the ferryhouse. A boat was just landing at the ferryhouse, and the passengers had a scare as they saw the horses dashing toward them. Neither of the occupants of the carriage was injured, but one of the animals was so badly hurt that it had to be shot.

Mirth's Race With Melancholy

Mirth always wins, because a laugh is fleeter than a sigh. You ought to be joyful if you are insurable; save sighs for the "Can't be" time. Post an asking postal today.

The Washington Life Insurance Co.
John Tatlock, President

ANGERED BY PRESIDENT, SENATE FOR KNOX PLAN

Continued from Page 1.

practices shall be pursued by the parties pending the litigation in order to make this right of repayment certain and effective.

Section 3.—That in all proceedings arising under this act in which the United States or the Inter-State Commerce Commission is a party an appeal from the final decree of the Circuit Court shall be only to the Supreme Court, and must be taken within thirty days from the entry thereof. No appeal shall operate as a stay or supersedeas of the decree appealed from.

"The law says that a rate must be reasonable, doesn't it?" commented Senator Elkins. "Then an unreasonable rate is an unlawful one, isn't it? Well, then, don't you see that whenever a court passes on the lawfulness of a rate it must at the same time pass on its reasonableness?"

In other words, the conservative Senators believe that the Knox amendment permits the courts to reopen and retry the whole case after it has been decided by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and it is precisely for this that they have been contending. Many Senators, including Mr. Knox, believe that the courts have the power to do so whether there is any provision in the bill or not, and that their power might as well be recognized.

Mr. Tillman to-day presented to the Senate a petition for relief from alleged discrimination forwarded to him by the Independent Oil Refiners' Association of Titusville, Penn. It revealed that the rate complained of was brought before the commission in 1888 and that, seventeen years later, the case still is pending and the rate complained of is still in effect. The petition says:

"As cases that are typical in showing what a travesty on protection is represented in the present method of legal procedure in dealing with the subject, an examination is invited of the public record of a group of cases, instituted seventeen years ago, whose disposition is still pending. The chronological statement follows:

Complaints Nos. 153 and 154, filed before the Inter-State Commerce Commission Dec. 4, 1888.
Complaint No. 163, filed Jan. 30, 1889.
Hearing by Inter-State Commerce Commission May 15, 1889.
Decision against railroads by commission Nov. 14, 1892.
Rehearing granted by commission Oct. 19, 1893.
Decision by commission awarding reparation to refiners Oct. 22, 1895.
Proceedings instituted by commission before United States Circuit Court to enforce its decree May, 1896.
Decision by United States Circuit Court declining jurisdiction of reparation claims on its equity side July, 1897.
Question of unjust discriminations still pending February, 1906.

"What equity is there in a judicial review delayed until the injured parties die, or their business is destroyed long before relief comes, if ever?" the petitioners ask.

CHANDLER'S RATE APPEAL.

Ex-Senator Sends It to Senators and Representatives.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Ex-Senator William E. Chandler of New Hampshire to-day sent the following to his friends of both parties in the Senate and House:

"I appeal to Republicans who wish their party to be the party of the people and not a party owned by the money power and on the road to destruction; I appeal to Democrats who seek patriotically to serve the people and not the corporations; to resist all attempts (from whatever source or by whomsoever approved or submitted to) to poison the Railroad Rate bill by provisions of law inviting subservient Judges to destroy for evil purposes all the good the Inter-State Commerce Commission can do the people by their righteous and common-sense decisions giving remedial rates in the place of railroad extortions.

"If the courts now have power to overrule the commission, the Esch-Townsend-Hepburn bill does not take it away from them, as it might easily be made to do. But do not grant the power if it does not exist. The first victory of the people over slavery to the railroads is about to be achieved. Let it have its perfect work unpoisoned by subtle devilries of the lawyers employed by fourteen billions of corrupting capital, one-half fictitious, all fighting to increase at its will and pleasure the two thousand millions of annual taxation now collected from the people for their railroad transportation.

"Do not help to perpetuate the existing control through railroad crime of the government of the country.

"WILLIAM E. CHANDLER."

CAB HORSE HITS A CAR.

Gallops Driverless Down Fifth Avenue, Then East to Madison.

A horse attached to a driverless and empty hansom plunged into a south-bound Madison Avenue car yesterday afternoon at Ninety-second Street. Several windows on one side of the car were smashed and passengers were thrown from their seats.

William S. Brockway of 105 East Fifteenth Street, Secretary of the Oil Fields of Mexico Company, was thrown from his seat with such force that his head struck against a window sill on the other side of the car. He received a painful scalp wound, which was dressed by Dr. Baird of the Presbyterian Hospital.

The horse became frightened while standing in front of a house at the corner of Ninety-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue. It ran down the avenue and east on Ninety-second Street, until it struck the car.

Patrick J. Carroll, the driver, was arrested by Policeman Myles of the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station, on the charge of leaving his horse standing in the street unguarded. Carroll was bailed out by Edward Donohue of the firm of J. Donohue & Sons, who have stables at 412 East Seventy-fifth Street.

HOCH UNDER DEATH WATCH.

Wife Murderer Gives Up Hope, Expecting to Hang To-day.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—For the fourth time since the conviction of Johann Hoch, wife murderer, preparations were made to-day to hang him. He was put under a death watch this afternoon.

"I feel fine," Hoch said, "but I guess I'll have to die to-morrow. This is the fourth time I have been near death, and I guess the last.

"Me take my own life? Why, do you know what that would mean? It would be an absolute confession of guilt. I am a soldier, and why should I not be brave and drop from the scaffold if I am innocent."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

12:30 A. M.—1,960 Third Avenue; S. Appel; damage, $100.
1:15 A. M.—498 East Houston Street; Charles Bogart; damage, $25.
5:30 A. M.—149 East Thirty-sixth Street; W. E. Sands; damage, $100.
8:20 A. M.—60 East 105th Street; Julius Christler; damage, $200.
8:20 A. M.—403 East Houston Street; Samuel Steinberger; damage, $150.
9:15 A. M.—243 West Thirty-seventh Street; William Allen; damage, $10.
1:15 P. M.—58 Thomas Street; E. J. Kaifer; no damage.
2 P. M.—144 Essex Street; John Miller; damage, $10.
4:48 P. M.—24 Sutton Place; Mrs. Tiederman; damage, $500.
5:50 P. M.—393 Canal Street; Mrs. Hunter; damage trifling.
6:55 P. M.—257 Hudson Street; Solomon Sherman; damage, $10.
5:45 P. M.—36 Park Avenue; Frederick Sturges; damage trifling.
7:55 P. M.—136 Norfolk Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
8:10 P. M.—180 East Fourth Street; Frieda Schulpa; damage, $15.
8:15 P. M.—27 Hester Street; Hyman Rosenberg; damage trifling.
10:15 P. M.—22 Bleecker Street; Burnett Manufacturing Company; damage, $200.
10:30 P. M.—187 Ludlow Street; Abraham Dicker; damage trifling.
11:10 P. M.—169 Bowery; Metropolitan Street Railway Company; damage, $40.
11:15 P. M.—21 Wooster Street; Globe Contracting Company; damage, $200.

ANGERED BY PRESIDENT, SENATE FOR KNOX PLAN

¶ In the strongest business houses of the country SYSTEMATIC scrutiny of fixed charges and of production or buying costs is as common as fire insurance. Why?

Because, as business is done to-day, they are the paramount factors in competition.

We have shown the way to large economies in 5,000 New York business concerns.

Is it worth your trouble to find out whether we can do the same for you?

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METHOD.

Write or call 110 West 34th St. Suite 809-A N. Y. City.

One of the leading physicians of New York said: "The discoverer of this method certainly should be congratulated. It is the most rational and best device I ever saw. I shall prescribe it for all catarrhal AFFECTIONS of THE AIR-PASSAGES."

ROADS IN SPEED CONTEST.

Chicago-Cincinnati Time Cut Two Hours and a Half—Three Rival Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Another speed contest between the New York Central lines and the Pennsylvania has begun. The tests are in progress between Chicago and Cincinnati. A third road, the Monon, has been dragged in.

Until last week the three roads made common time to Cincinnati, ten and a half hours. Without the usual notice to the other lines the Big Four announced a reduction of more than two hours, making the running time eight hours and fifteen minutes.

On Tuesday the Monon announced that it would meet the Big Four's schedule and changed the leaving time of its train to 11:25 P. M., and the arriving time to 7:40 A. M.

The Pennsylvania has announced a cut of fifteen minutes over the Big Four's time. It will make the run between Chicago and Cincinnati with a new train, the Queen City Limited, in eight hours.

Last Summer the Lake Shore gave two weeks' warning that it was going to cut the time, and before it could get the train in service the Pennsylvania had put on a train an hour faster.

The New York Central officials learned a lesson at that time, and, when they decided to cut the Cincinnati schedule, gave no notice until the new train was ready for business.

The mileage of the three roads is nearly the same, a slight advantage being with the Pennsylvania, whose mileage is 300, against the Big Four's 302 miles and the Monon's 308 miles. The trains of the latter road operate partly over the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton. There are now six fast trains between Chicago and Cincinnati, which makes competition keen. Another cut by the Big Four is looked for.

MIDDY'S HURRIED MARRIAGE.

Preston E. Cloud Weds a Philadelphia Girl at Wilmington.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 22.—It was learned to-day that Preston Ercelle Cloud, a midshipman in the United States Navy, and Miss Pauline Wiedemann came to this city unattended late last night and were married by the Rev. George Lewis Wolfe, pastor of the First Methodist Church, at his home. Both gave Philadelphia as their residence, and started for that city after the ceremony.

The bridegroom, it is said, is attached to the cruiser Annapolis, now at the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

KEEP OFF; GET ABOARD.

Brewery Truck and Water Wagon Display Appropriate Signs.

A heavy automobile truck, loaded to the rails with beer barrels, rolled down a Bronx Street yesterday afternoon. Painted on the back was this sign:

DANGER! KEEP OFF!

Just as a knot of young men standing on the corner were commenting on the peculiarly appropriate warning, a sprinkling car, splashing water on every side, lumbered by. One of the young men hastily grabbed a piece of cardboard from a nearby store, scribbled a few words, and hung it on the side of the perambulating water tank. The card read:

GOOD THING! GET ABOARD!

And the negative and the positive of the moving picture passed on.

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The Pianola

"The Pianola is certainly a most ingenious invention, and I feel quite sure that nothing has more closely approached hand-playing.

"I was greatly delighted to hear it play the Chopin Study at my own tempo. It seems to me greatest in brilliant show-pieces. I want you to send one to my sister, who will be greatly surprised to hear my Chopin Study when I am so many thousand miles away."

MORIZ ROSENTHAL

Vienna Correspondence of "The Musical Courier"

VIENNA, January 25, 1906.

Rosenthal's concert with orchestra took place January 8 in the Music Hall, which was sold out six weeks before the concert. Rosenthal is the greatest drawing card of any pianist who plays here. He achieved the greatest success of any pianist since Liszt and Rubinstein played within the walls of this famous hall, where nearly all our greatest musicians have been heard.

CONSIDERING the source from which the above endorsement comes, this is one of the most significant of the many tributes that have been paid the Pianola.

It is important to remember that the instrument endorsed by the great Rosenthal and other eminent musicians is *the Pianola, made only by the Aeolian Company.* No other Piano-player is entitled to the name.

The genuine Pianola and Pianola Piano are on sale in Manhattan only at Aeolian Hall.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY, Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th St., New York.

CONCESSIONS TO FRANCE TALKED OF BY GERMANS

Diplomats at Algeciras Fear the Suggestions Are a Ruse.

KAISER SEES COURCEL AGAIN

Has a Talk with Him at a Court Ball—Jaures Says War May Come at Any Moment.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cables. Copyright, 1906.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—There is a growing impression that if there is any prospect of an agreement at Algeciras it will be achieved upon the basis of French concessions in regard to the Bank question in exchange for German acquiescence in the material points of the French police proposals.

Germany objects to the accumulation of one-third, or, according to some calculations, four-fifteenths of the capital of the proposed bank in French hands, and would also like the control of the bank to be rendered independent of the shareholders. On the other hand, there are signs of German willingness to entertain the idea of a compromise on the police question if guarantees are obtained for the impartiality of the power to be intrusted with the duty of inspection.

There have been conjectures that the visit of the King of Sweden to Berlin might lead to German suggestions in favor of the participation of Sweden in the police arrangements.

ALGECIRAS, Feb. 22.—Political astrologers here are inclined to modify slightly the horoscope of the Conference put forward on Tuesday in a sense more favorable to amicable terminative proceedings.

Unfortunately this change has been caused, not by anything which has taken place here, but simply by telegraphic summaries of articles in the German press which foreshadow the possibility of certain concessions in regard to the police question on the part of the Cabinet in Berlin.

Are these articles published, as some hastily assume, for the purpose of preparing public opinion in Germany for a forthcoming pacific evolution of German policy, or are they merely a new ruse de guerre with a view to inducing France to make further concessions in the State Bank problem, now under consideration? The more experienced diplomatists seem inclined to adopt the latter hypothesis.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—Baron de Courcel, who represented France at the funeral of King Christian, whers he met Emperor William, was at the court ball here last night, and had a long and earnest conversation with the Emperor. As the conversation took place under the observation of the entire Court and all the foreign representatives it was the principal subject of gossip, especially on account of the political meaning which has been given to Baron de Courcel's visit. The Baron afterward informed the Russian Ambassador that the Emperor had not touched upon the Moroccan or any other political question during the conversation.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The view of the French press is that the situation at Algeciras is desperate, the only thing remaining being for France to state her case and depart. The semi-official Temps prints a leading article, saying that "an accord is impossible." It adds:

The Germans feign to believe that France will make new advances. We affirm in the most categoric manner that the German expectations are baseless. M. Revoil's former proposals represent the maximum of our concessions. Therefore France is resolved to repulse deceptive solutions. She has only to plead her cause before the open conference, and if Germany persists France will content herself with the status quo, which is less perilous than so-called accords.

Senator Clemenceau says in The Aurore: No one expects war, but the diplomats at Algeciras will leave behind them a European situation of extreme tension.

M. Judet in The Eclair remarks:

Germany calculates on our weakness or timidity. She holds us as a hostage for Germany's eventual conflict with Great Britain.

M. Jaurès, the Socialist leader, makes the following prediction in Humanité:

The failure of the conference will not mean immediate war, but it will inaugurate an intolerable state of tension and discord, from which war may result at any moment.

THE EMPTY ENVELOPE AGAIN.

The Bearer's Second Visit to Mr. Freedman Led to His Arrest.

The empty envelope man made his appearance again yesterday. Daniel B. Freedman, a real estate dealer of 206 Broadway, was selected as the victim. Yesterday afternoon a bright-looking young man rang the doorbell of Mr. Freedman's residence, at 57 West Fifty-fifth Street. When the maid answered, the caller, pushing his way into the hall, presented a letter addressed to Mr. Freedman.

"I'll wait in the hall till you deliver it," said the young man.

"No," responded the maid; "you'd better wait on the steps."

She pushed him out, closed the door, and delivered the note to Mr. Freedman. He opened it and found the envelope empty. The young man meantime had left.

Later in the day he called again, this time asking many questions about Mr. Freedman and again attempting to get into the hallway. Just then Mr. Freedman drove up in his carriage, and the youth started to run. Mr. Freedman followed the man to Broadway and down to Fifty-fifth Street, where Policeman Walsh of the West Forty-seventh Street Station caught him. He said he was Arthur Moore, a shipping clerk, of 1,001 Third Avenue. Two dozen empty envelopes were found in his pockets.

HEAVY BLAST AT 2 A. M.

But Union Men's Work Does Little Damage on Schoolhouse Site.

Residents of the apartment houses near Seventh Avenue and 120th Street, were aroused from sleep about 2 o'clock yesterday morning by a blast that almost threw them out of bed. It came from the foundation of Public School No. 81, which is being constructed between St. Nicholas and Seventh Avenues, and runs through from 119th Street to 120th Street.

The blast is supposed to have been set off by union ironworkers opposed to non-union men who are working on the schoolhouse foundations. They succeeded only in frightening a lot of persons out of their wits. The work on the school building has not been hindered very much, and the damage done is slight.

Several weeks ago an iron derrick was erected on the 120th Street side of the building. It is fully 85 feet high and rests on a revolving table on the ground floor of the building. The cellar, some 15 feet high, is below it. The revolving table rests again on two great beams. The dynamite was placed between these two beams and set off.

Ravitch Brothers, the contractors, believe the wreckers meant to throw the derrick into the cellar. The police are trying to catch the wreckers.

LONGWORTHS AT HAVANA.

Committee of Cuban Congress Tenders a Formal Welcome.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—The steamship Mascotte, having on board Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth and Edwin V. Morgan, the new American Minister to Cuba, formerly Minister to Korea, arrived here this morning from Florida after a smooth trip. The attachés of the American Legation, Frank Steinhardt, American Consul at Havana, the Reception Committee of the Cuban Congress, and President Palma's Military Aide de Camp were received by the travelers on the afterdeck.

Congressman Govin, as spokesman, briefly and cordially welcomed Minister Morgan and assured Mr. and Mrs. Longworth that Cuba was delighted at the opportunity to honor the daughter of her best friend. Mr. and Mrs. Longworth went ashore in a launch in charge of the Cuban President's Aide de Camp, a gayly decorated tug, chartered by the American Club, accompany them Thence they were driven in an automobile to Mr. Morgan's residence in the suburb of Mariana. The Longworths plan to remain here a week.

MRS. ROOSEVELT ON CRUISE.

Leaves for a Five-Day Trip on the Sylph to Rest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Mrs. Roosevelt, who gave personal attention to the arrangements for the White House wedding last Saturday, from the ordering of the trousseau and breakfast to the last detail of floral decoration, has left the White House for a five-day cruise on the Sylph.

Mrs. Roosevelt was accompanied only by her two younger children and maid.

SCOTTISH RITE MASONS DINE.

Consistories of the Metropolitan District Hosts at Hotel Savoy.

The Consistories of the Metropolitan District tendered to the Sovereign Grand and Grand Consistories of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite a dinner last night at the Hotel Savoy. The Consistories of the Metropolitan District appeared to be a jolly company. They ate with happy appetites, even the few in the company who had passed threescore and ten.

Among the after-dinner speakers were Most Illustrious Andrew J. Provost, Sovereign Grand Commander, whose subject was "The Grand Men of Our Rite." He referred to its founder, Most Illustrious Joseph Cerneau and his compeers, De Witt Clinton, John W. Mulligan, Cadwallader D. Colden, the Marquis de Lafayette, and several others, giving, in a short review, their many civic, military, and Masonic services.

Illustrious Frank T. Watson, Grand Commander in Chief of the State, answered to the toast "Masonry in Its Infancy," and gave interesting facts concerning its early days.

Gen. Horatio King, responding to "Masonry in the Civil War," related incidents as to its benefits and softening effects uopn the warriors on both sides. He said that Major McKinley joined the Masons after going through a corral where 5,000 Confederate prisoners were held, and seeing a Union officer going among them. Many prisoners gave the Union officer the signal of distress, and he shared with them all the money he had. There had been a dreadful battle. The future President, always a Christian, Gen. King said, immediately joined the Masons.

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Livingston responded to "Masonry, the Heart-lore of the Race."

PROOF IN DIVORCE SUITS.

More Recommendations Decided on by the National Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The National Divorce Congress to-day proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee on Resolutions, and adopted the following additonal paragraphs reported by the committee:

"A decree should not be granted unless the cause is shown by affirmative proof, aside from any admissions on the part of the respondent.

"A final decree dissolving the marriage tie so completely as to permit the remarriage of either party should not be operative until the lapse of a reasonable time after hearing or trial upon the merits of the case. The Wisconsin, Illinois, and California rule of one year is recommended."

Upon motion of J. C. Richey of Chicago the Committee on Resolutions was directed to draft a bill embodying the principles laid down in the resolution, with a view to securing action by the State Legislatures which will crystallize them into laws.

WEDDED AFTER NINE YEARS.

Travis Dodged the First Time, but Claimed His Bride Yesterday.

RAHWAY, N. J., Feb. 22.—A wedding took place in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church at 5 o'clock to-day which was set for nine years ago. The bridegroom failed to appear at that time. The contracting parties were Miss Margaret Kenny of Newark, who was to marry William Travis of New York City.

The would-be bride, after her sweetheart's disappearance, went to live with a sister, Mrs. Jacob Remer of 201 Main Street. For years not a word was heard from Travis. He now explains that he had entered politics, lost money and friends, and feared to marry on the appointed day. Instead he enlisted in the United States Marine Corps, and his term finally expiring, he wrote to Miss Kenny, begging forgiveness and asking for another chance.

Travis came East and to-day claimed his bride, when the Rev. Father George F. Brown united them in marriage. The bridesmaid was Miss Gertrude Kenny, a sister of the bride, and William Roth of New York City acted as best man.

BOY SHOOTS HIS CHUM.

Plays with His Father's Pistol—Youth Badly Wounded.

Richard Speff, 18 years old, of 1,334 Fifty-fourth Street, Bensonhurst, was arrested last night by Policeman Nichols of the Bath Beach Station on a charge of having shot Joseph Bowie, 18 years old, of 6,614 Fourteenth Avenue.

The youths had been together in the dining room of Speff's home, and played with a pistol that belonged to Speff's father. It was accidentally discharged. Bovie's right lung was penetrated by the bullet. He pleaded with the policeman not to arrest his chum. He was taken to his home, and is in a serious condition.

Makes Pipe Lines Common Carriers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Pipe lines are made common carriers and subjected to the regulations of the Inter-State Commerce act by a bill introduced to-day by Representative Rhinock, (Ky.) Mr. Rhinock said of the bill: "The purpose is to force pipe lines to accept oil from all wells and to deliver to independent refiners as well as to the Standard Oil Company."

New York Runners Beat Quakers.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—The annual military and college athletic carnival was held this afternoon and to-night in the First Regiment Armory. A feature of the night events was the one-and-one-half-mile relay race between New York and Philadelphia teams, which was won by the former. The winning team was composed of H. B. Sedley, Jr., Harry Hillman, P. Pilgrim, and H. V. Valentine. Time—6:14 2-5.

HAMMERSTEIN TO BRING BOTH DE RESZKES HERE

He Intends to Rival Grand Opera at the Metropolitan.

WILLING TO LOSE AT FIRST

Has Pledges of Support and Says It Will Be War—Negotiating with Other Great Artists.

Announcing that he has engaged Edouard de Reszke for his opera troupe for next season, and has a promise that Jean de Reszke will come to America for special performances, Oscar Hammerstein gave notice last night that he will enter the opera field as a rival of the Metropolitan, not as a secondary impresario.

"It is war," said Mr. Hammerstein.

When he first planned his Manhattan Opera House in Thirty-fourth Street, near Eighth Avenue, it was with the intention of giving grand opera for the masses, at lower prices than those at the Metropolitan. He has decided, however, that a minor place will not suit him. When the Manhattan opens in the Autumn, his prices will be as high, he will make an appeal to society, and he says he will have a house, artists, and productions that will set a pace that the Metropolitan management will have some difficulty in keeping.

Mr. Hammerstein's house is now nearing completion. He declares that it is free from indebtedness and belongs entirely to him, and he will be free to do whatever he pleases. He will not endeavor, he says, to make money out of his venture, but will be satisfied if it pays expenses, or almost does so. He is willing, he adds, to use his profits from his vaudeville house, the Belasco and Fields theatres, and his many tobacco inventions, which yield him a large income, to carry out an ambition he has had for many years.

It will be his purpose the first season to give operas in Italian and French, and many of the works will be those familiar to persons who attend the Opéra Comique in Paris. He is not ready yet to announce what other artists he is negotiating with, except Mme. Bellincieni, but says he will have singers who are of the first rank. He has already practically engaged a tenor at $1,000 a performance.

De Reszke Accepts.

Mr. Hammerstein resolved to let his plans be known yesterday after he had received a cable dispatch from Edouard de Reszke, at Klomice, Poland, reading: "Accepte. Amenities."

He talked freely last night of his ideas, saying:

"Perhaps there will be some surprise down the street when the Metropolitan people hear of this. They will not be able to sit back and say, 'Well, what are you going to do about it?' It means a battle.

"I went over to Europe and made a study of the question of opera. I determined that it would be a good thing to give grand opera for the masses in New York. It was not to be cheap in anything except the prices, for I had been in negotiation with the de Reszkes and other great artists.

"When I came back and canvassed the situation I found something that made me take a different view. The people I approached for subscriptions said they were not impressed by my idea. They did not care to take part in any plan to educate the masses. They were perfectly willing to pay to support opera, and money was no object to them, but they wanted it to be of the best.

"Then I found that some of the artists with whom I had been in negotiation had heard that I was not to give the best performances. It did not matter to them that the company and the productions were to be as fine as, or finer, than, those at the Metropolitan. They felt that they would be in something that was not of the first class, and so they did not want to take engagements.

"When I learned these things I held a meeting with myself. I elected myself President and Vice President, and everything else. I went all over the matter, and at the end I voted, 'You are a fool.' It was either a case of giving second-class opera with second-class people or of giving first-class opera with first-class people, for first-class people.

"'Why should you take a back seat?' I said to myself. 'You are the only man that ever built a Grand Opera House by yourself. Abroad, Governments build them. Here, syndicates build them. You are building one that will be as handsome as the Metropolitan, or handsomer. It will be down opposite the Pennsylvania Station, in the heart of the busiest district in New York. You have the money to give any kind of opera you please without the aid of any one. Why should you take a back seat to this man, who has not had half the experience you have in management, in building theatres, in making productions?'.

Hammerstein in a Front Seat.

"So I decided I would not take a back seat. If they could give any kind of performances they wished at the Metropolitan and still turn people away, there was no reason why I, with the best artists that could be had, and with the finest productions that could be made, should not be able to fill my house.

"Besides, I had my own example in the theatrical field to go by. I had made money in competition with forty theatres. Why should I not make money in competition with one Opera House? New York supported an Opera House when it had only 2,000,000 inhabitants. Now that it has 4,000,000, why should it not support another?

"So I made up my mind to give the best. I took this up with some of the people I had talked with before, and I soon found that I could get plenty of subscriptions for my boxes. I have many now, but am not ready to announce them yet. They were of sufficient weight to convince Mr. de Reszke, and they will certainly be of sufficient weight to convince the others I want in my company. I shall go abroad in about two weeks to complete my arrangements, and I think it will soon be apparent to New York that what I shall offer will be of the best."

Caceres to Continue President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The War Department has received a cablegram from Mr. Colton, the Inspector of the Customs in Santo Domingo, stating that as a result of pressure by the leaders of all the parties backed up by continued demonstrations throughout the whole country Ramon Caceres has announced that he will serve the unexpired Presidential term.

Chief Justice's Anti-Dueling Oath.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 22.—Samuel D. Weakley to-day took the oath of office as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama. In his oath he avers that he has never engaged in a duel or carried a challenge, nor will he do so as long as he retains the office.

FANCY LACE TRIMMED LAWN CHEMISETTES, each 25c.

DELIGHTFUL AND CONVENIENT—OUR EIGHTH FLOOR RESTAURANT.

Simpson Crawford Co

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

EMBROIDERED BATISTE, etamine and linen embroidered stocks, 25c.

Women's stylish Spring suits at $15

THESE suits are made up in popular Eton jacket effects with girdle. Price $15. Compare well with $20 suits as to material amd workmanship. Third Floor.

Materials are beautiful light mixtures—those soft grays in various shades—daintily trimmed with lace edging and silk braid—lined with soft satin—new circular skirt.....$15

24.75 tailored suits, 19.75.

Plain tailored suits in high class mixtures—all the new fancy weaves—materials in stripes and checks—smart tight-fitting hip jacket—with or without velvet collar—jacket lined with gray taffeta, and skirt entirely new.

Broadcloth suits, 24.75.

Fine quality broadcloth suits—all the newest high colors—rose, Alice blue, reseda, and the darker shades.

Exceptional assortment of suits, 29.75.

Eton styles, short, jaunty jackets or the new English coats—beautiful, fine broadcloth—black and colors—also serges and gray worsteds—mannish materials in invisible stripes and checks—all new skirt models.

Sale men's fashionable trousers at $3

NOT only are these trousers at $3 of the most fashionable cut, but the materials and patterns are just what the man of fastidious taste would naturally choose.

The secret of the low price is that these trousers are made from tailors' short lengths—ends of bolts, containing just enough cloth for one, two or three pairs of trousers.

Same grades sell regularly at $5 and up. Peg tops, sizes 30 to 40 waist measure. Medium cut, sizes 31 to 42 waist measure. Stout cut, sizes 36 to 46 waist measure. Extra size for large men. 42 to 54 waist. $3

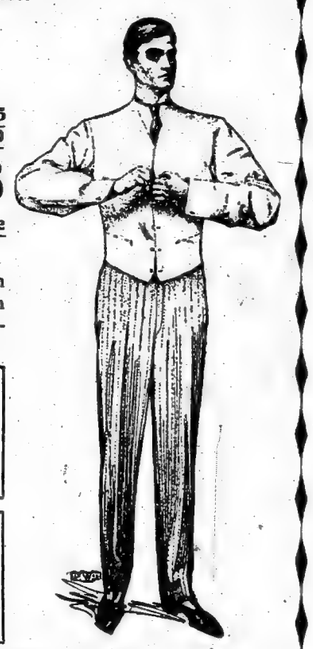

Fabrics are neat stripe worsteds in silk mixed effects; also fancies, Scotch effects in all desirable patterns; cassimeres, tweeds, etc.

$9 for the balance of our $15 and $18 Winter suits or overcoats.

$12.50 for choice men's Winter suit or overcoat sold for $20 to $30.

$1 for men's $3 fancy vests; 400 vests; now's your chance; here in all sizes.

$3.50 for boys' new Spring suits, manufacturers' samples. All sizes.

Sale embroidery samples

ST. GALL maker's surplus stock, including thousands of samples and short lengths—leftovers and seconds—representing practically every pattern of the season in

Bands insertions edgings
galloons shirt waist and skirt effects

All at a fraction of regular prices—per yard,

5c 10c 19c 29c

French and German Val. laces

THOUGH makers are overwhelmed with orders that they cannot fill, we have a complete stock—the largest and most varied in New York. Main Floor.

Edgings. Insertions. Bands. Galloons.
Medallions with allovers to match.

Val. laces—regularly 39c. per doz. yards, 25c.
Val. laces—regularly $1 per doz. yards, 55c.
Val. laces—regularly 55c. per doz. yards, 39c.

All kinds of English, French and German Val. laces. Point de Paris, Cluny and Torchon laces at, per yard,

25c 15c 10c and 5c

Dress goods remnants

LESS than mill cost for odds and ends of dress goods—weaves that are the most popular at this season of the year. Main Floor.

22c All wool panamas—colored serge—fancy mohairs, Scotch tweed suitings—check mohairs, fancy voiles, etc. 22c

Lengths suitable for entire suits—separate skirts—Children's dresses, waists, etc.—goods that sold off the piece at 50c and over—choice of extensive aggregation at, per yard..... 22c

Special for Friday only.

Pure wool henrietta in the latest colorings—street and evening shades. They're one of the smartest fabrics and very desirable—rare value, at, per yard..... 58c

Great purchase silk and cotton eoliennes, 28c

THIS is one of the most extraordinary bargains ever offered in wash fabrics at the commencement of the season. Wherever you go, you will find this same grade of goods selling at 50c. Very dressy fabrics for afternoon and evening party wear, and will be used in the most fashionable Summer dresses. Main Floor.

Thousands of yards to select from. Great variety of plain and figured effects. Genuine 50c. fabrics, at 28c

Also at 28c. Purchase of 500 pieces of half silk novelties. Some plain jacquard effects, some printed. All are 50c. goods, but, having slight imperfections, we secured them at half price. 50c. on the $

Oxford suitings, splendid quality, very specially priced at..... 12½c. per yard

Dainty sheeer organdies, 18c. yard. Light and dark grounds, handsomely printed floral designs of pink, blue, helio and yellow.

Linen finish chambray, yard, 6½c. Makes very beautiful though inexpensive dresses—excellent for children's apparel. 27 inch width.

28-in. dotted Swiss, 12½c. yard, A very popular wash fabric, with white grounds; also neat printed designs with rosebuds.

Silk mulls, 30 in., yard, 12½c. Soft, clingy fabric, for street or evening wear—gives excellent service—blue, pink, helio, yellow, black.

Underwear

HERE'S a splendid Bargain Friday selection in knit undergarments.

Women's 25c white ribbed vests—low neck, sleeveless—very elastic. Special at..... 19c

50c ribbed underwear, 35c., 3 for $1.

Women's ribbed lisle vests in pink, sky and white—low neck—sleeveless in medium and deep trimmed lace neck; also white ribbed umbrella drawers with deep lace trimmings. Main Floor.

75c ribbed underwear, 50c.

Women's Vega silk Swiss rib vests—low neck, sleeveless, in pink, sky and white—various styles in lace trimmings; also plain white Swiss rib combination suits with deep lace trimmings.

Broken lots of vests and pants, 12½c.

Various weights and prices; but all are bunched together at this low price to make way for new Spring goods—sell for more than double regularly.

Sale odd linen towels.

BROKEN lines left over from our great January sale—hemstitched and hemmed hand towels and Turkish bath towels—in many cases but a half dozen of a kind.

6 towels, regularly 75c., at 50c.
6 towels, regularly 1.20, at 90c.
6 towels, regularly $1, at 75c.
6 towels, regularly 1.35, at $1.

200 medium weight comfortables—lambs' wool filling, at.....2.95

Specials in white goods.

Fine white Persian lawn—45 inches wide; sheer soft finish; regularly 35c., at 19c

Imported St. Gall embroidered Swisses, dots and figures; yard, 69c., 59c., 49c. and 39c

Mercerized lingerie batiste—36 inches wide; regularly 39c., at, per yard..... 25c

Fine white nainsook—full yard wide—soft finish—12 yard piece..... $1.25

Clearing sale of belts.

AFTER a thorough ransacking of our belt stock, we've assembled a big table full of stylish belts, such as sold at 50c. and over, and marked them at 25c. Main Floor.

25c Tailor-made belts, leather belts, silk belts and tinsel belts—all desirable as to style and quality. To-day is bargain Friday, so we say half price for quick clearance. 25c

Enamelware.

35c. 4 qt. Berlin kettles.....25c
45c. 6 qt. Berlin kettles.....30c
60c. 8 qt. Berlin kettles.....35c
60c. No. 7 flat bottom tea kettle. 45c
50c. 14 qt. deep dish pans.....35c
60c. 17 qt. deep dish pans.....40c
35c. 4 qt. Berlin sauce pans.....25c
18c. 4 qt. deep pudding pans.....12c
50c. 8 qt. Berlin sauce pans.....35c
25c. 4 qt. lipped sauce pans, with long handle.....18c
30c. 2 qt. lipped coffee pots.....19c

Laundry needs.

1.25 square willow clothes hampers—wood bottom and cover...95c
2.00 Kreamer's oval copper wash boilers with drop side handles and cover.....1.65
98c. set of Mrs. Potts' sadirons, including 3 irons, stand and handle.....65c
Handled ironing wax—1 doz.....6c
Solid zinc washboards.....50c
12 qt. galv. pails.....15c
Clothespin bags.....25c
Clothesline reels.....9c
Folding ironing boards.....75c
Galv. Washtubs.....39c
Four interesting demonstrations in the basement:
45 straining and seeding press.
The Eclipse bread making machine.
20th century egg beater.
Peerless knife and scissors sharpener.

Groceries:

UNEEDA BISCUITS—Oysterettes, Zu Zus or Uneeda Milk Biscuits. Regular 5c carton, 3c
Not more than five cartons to a purchaser.

FRESH EGGS—Every one guaranteed new laid, Not delivered. Dozen in carton, 18c

HAMS—Simpson Crawford's "Special." Every Ham U. S. inspected; 10 to 12 lb. sizes, lb., 11½c

BREAKFAST BACON—Armour's sugar cured; boneless, fat or lean, lb., 12c

CRYSTAL DOMINO SUGAR—5 lb. carton, 33c

WISSOTZKY & CO.'S DELICIOUS RUSSIAN TEA
In handsomely embossed Floral Trunks, containing sufficient Tea to make forty cups. Three designs. Six Trunks, 58c.; each, 10c
Try complimentary cup served at Demonstration Booth.

Scouring Soap—Simpson Crawford's Nonpareil; doz., 45c; 5 bars.....19c

Fresh Chocolates—Thirty varieties nuts, fruits, and all 60c. varieties; Wednesday, lb., 38c

Flour—Royal Stuart Premium Patent; ½ wood bbl., $2.98; ⅛-bbl. sack....65c

Swift's Washing Powder—Dozen, $1.70; 4 lb. package..15c

Queen Olives—The best, imported from Seville, Spain; mammoth size; 60c qt. jar...49c

Maine Sugar Corn—Highland brand; new pack; creamy, tender; dozen, $1.00; 3 cans, 25c

Fresh Butter—Royal Stuart extra quality; 1-lb. print, delivered, 32c; 5-lb. hygienic pail, $1.58

Huntley & Palmer's Monarch or Albert Biscuits; regular 25c; 1 package, 18c

Carolina Rice—Fancy Whole Head; 5 lbs., 38c; 3 lbs...25c

Fresh Cereals—Hand-picked Pea Beans, Scotch Green Peas, Farina, Pearl Barley, imported Sago; 10 lbs., 43c; five pounds.....22c

Corn Starch—Royal Stuart for general culinary use; doz., 75c; six packages, 40c; 1-pound package.....7c

Oatmeal—Best kiln-dried fresh rolled or old-fashioned; 10 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs..18c

Italian Prunes—Imperial size—averaging 25 to the pound; 25-lb. box, $3.15; 3½ lbs., 50c; lb., 15c

Evaporated Peaches or Moorpack Apricots; 6 lbs., 74c; 2 lbs.....25c

Waverly Coffee—Java and Mocha—10 lbs., $1.95; 5 lbs., $1.00; lb...22c

Teas—English Breakfast, India Ceylon (mixed), Formosa Oolong and all 50c teas; 5-lb. caddy, $2; lb.....43c

Teas—All 75c varieties; 5-lb. caddy, $2.75; 3 lbs., $1.65; pound.....60c

New Mixed Nuts—Grenoble or Soft Shell Walnuts—regular 20c quality; lb.....15c

Sweet Chocolate—Royal Stuart Caracas; 1 lb., 29c; cake....6c

Premium Boiled Ham—Machine sliced, lb.....24c

Apples—Long Island Greenings or Baldwins; 6 qt. basket...35c

Stuart Coffee—Mandheling Java and Real Arabian Mocha blended; 10 lbs., $3.25; 3 lbs..$1

Breakfast Cocoa—Royal Stuart, Fine Chocolate Flavor; ½ lb. can, 18c; 3 cans.....50c

Pure Lard—Armour's Best Shield; fresh rendered; 5-lb. pail.....48c

Wine Specials

MEDALLION DOUBLE STOUT Half-and-Half or Export Beer. Dozen pts. 76c

MOUNT VERNON RYE WHISKEY. Gallon, $2.48. Full quart bottle..... 66c

CALIFORNIA TABLE CLARET Gallon, including jug..... 54c

Donaldson's Pure Malt Whiskey—Gal., $3.00; full qt. bottle.....83c

Meder Swan—Imported Holland Gin; gal., $3.10; bot.....68c

Pure California Wines; gal., $2.10, $1.40 and 80c; qt. bottle.....58c, 45c

Monogram Rye Whiskey—Gallon, $2.75; quart bottle.....75c

Hennessy's Imported Cognac Brandy—Per bottle.....$1.00

Old Hermitage Whiskey—Spring, 1898; gal., $3.50; qt. bottle....$1.00

Pennsylvania Rye Whiskey—Gallon, $1.78; per bottle.....45c

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ROASTED BY LAYMEN

Frank Talk at Dinner of the National Association.

PROF. DAVENPORT'S PARABLE

Of a Sawdust-Fed Hen That Hatched Woodpeckers — Woodford Says Stone Freed Russian Press.

One of the speakers at the annual dinner of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association last night said that the only occasion on which an outsider could say what he thought of the newspapers and not get roasted for it was at a dinner given by newspaper men. Whereupon he said what he thought. So did the other speakers. The five hundred-odd publishers in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria were besought to run their papers in the proper manner; they puffed their cigars in silence and did not commit themselves.

Many faults and a few virtues of the American newspapers were described in detail for the benefit of the publishers by the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell of the Marble Collegiate Church, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, ex-Minister to Spain; Frederick Morgan Davenport, Professor of Political Science at Hamilton College, and Rollo Ogden, editor of The Evening Post. Dr. Burrell said that newspaper editorials on theological subjects rightfully belonged in the humor department, and Prof. Davenport said that some editors—he wouldn't mention any names—would be improved if they could get into a little closer communication with college professors.

A gilded paper maché bust of George Washington was the souvenir of the dinner. One page of the elaborate menu was devoted to a cartoon entitled "The Molder." It pictured a man ("The Press") pouring editorials out of a bucket ("Influence") into a form ("Newspapers") and molding the words "Public Opinion." S. S. Rogers, President of the association, was the toastmaster. Besides the speakers, with him at the guests' table were Frederick Driscoll, James M. Lynch, James J. Freel, Harry Chandler, and John W. Hayes.

When the dinner was about over the boxes began to fill up with women. Everybody had to rise and drink a toast to them, at President Rogers's orders, before the talk could proceed. Prof. Davenport started off his speech by telling what his up-State fellow-countrymen think about newspapers.

"In the first place," he said, "the plain people think that the average newspaper exhibits too great a mixture of ideals. You know the proverbial instructions to every reporter: 'If you run across anything mighty good, bring that in; if you run across anything mighty bad, bring that in.' And the result of that mixture is that the average daily newspaper looks like a cross between Lyman Abbott's Outlook and Col. Mann's Town Topics. Of course, if you should eliminate very much of the baser element your subscription list might not be so large, but then you wouldn't have so much time to spend in purgatory, either. The newspaper, I think, is too much a cross section of the standards of the time, whereas it should be an organ of leadership of the best public opinion in the Nation.

"And then the plain people think the newspapers—not all, but many of them—are controlled too much by their business ends and their class prejudices. They say: 'There is so-and-so, but it represents the Belmont interests; and there is so-and-so, but it represents the Morgan interests; and there is so-and-so, but it is a little over-fervid in its love for the dear workingman; and there is Town Topics, but it is too exclusively devoted to the interests of the Four Hundred.'

"Every editor certainly ought to be as untrammeled in the expression of his opinions as the professor in the University of Chicago is to criticise oil rebates, or as the professor at Palo Alto is to criticise the importation of Japanese labor upon the Leland Stanford estate. If he isn't free, he ought to be ready to take up his bed and walk, as the college professor is obliged to do sometimes when his views don't agree with those of the fellow who established his chair. The good man who endowed my professorship, I am happy to say, has been in heaven fifty years. I suppose that is the reason why I speak with some freedom."

After speaking of the newspaper as an organ of democracy, fraternity, and equality, Prof. Davenport concluded with this parable:

"Once there was a country newspaper man who mixed sawdust with the meal he fed his hens. He thought they would never know the difference. But they got even. When he came to set the eggs, half the brood hatched were woodpeckers. Whatsoever a newspaper soweth, that shall it also reap."

Dr. Burrell was just as frank as Prof. Davenport. His remarks on the knowledge, or lack of knowledge, of editors on subjects theological, brought forth much applause and laughter. Then he told of how little importance the editorials were compared to the news columns.

"I don't care what the editors think," he declared with vehemence. (The publishers looked as if they didn't care either.) "What I want is the news. The editor is not the big man in my opinion; the big man is the man that gives me the news. Given this, I can form my own opinions about it without the assistance of the editors.

"Then, I want a newspaper independent of its advertising columns. (Gasps of alarm.) In some of your newspapers I see, on the opposite page from the editorials, advertisements of certain patent medicines. (Dr. Burrell named them. And I think that the degree of consanguinity between those pages is so close that there couldn't possibly be any chaste offspring from the union.

"Of course I want to see the truth in the newspapers. I know how great a temptation is to tell a lie—in fact, you newspaper men won't know the awfulness of the temptation until you become ministers. As the little boy said, a lie is an abomination in the sight of the Lord, but an ever-present help in time of trouble."

Stewart L. Woodford responded to the toast, "American Journalism 'Round the World." Part of his talk dealt with the opening up of the press in Russia.

"To-day the Russian press is practically free," he said. "And the world owes it to an American, to Melville E. Stone."

At this there were cheers of "Stone! Stone!" They kept up so long that Mr. Stone had to get up from his seat and make a bow.

Rollo Ogden's topic was "The Drift of Journalism." After asking the question: "What does anybody on The Evening Post know about 'the drift of journalism!'" he said that the American press was getting more and more independent every day and was breaking away from party shackles. "The cut-and-dried party organ has gone out of fashion," said Mr. Ogden, "and the American press is in the way of becoming a more powerful instrument of social and political reform."

MR. IDE HASN'T RESIGNED.

A Misconception for Which the City Directory Was Responsible.

Wall Street was nearly startled yesterday by the totally unfounded information that George E. Ide, President of the Home Life Insurance Company, had resigned. And it would have been the fault of the City Directory.

A reporter desired to see Mr. Ide yesterday about the insurance report. He looked him up in the Directory, and found:

"Ide, George E., pres., 256 Broadway, h. 1,128 Madison Av."

To 1,128 Madison Avenue the reporter went, and asked for Mr. Ide. A young man responded, said he was Mr. Ide's son, and regretted his father was too ill to see any one. Moreover, he had resigned.

The resignation of the President of the Home Life Insurance Company was an event of importance, and the reporter sought an explanation from one of the Directors of the company, who lives at 205 West Fifty-seventh Street.

"Mr. Ide hasn't resigned," he replied.

"Who says he has?"

"His son."

"He hasn't a son. Where did you see him?"

"At his house," replied the reporter, overlooking the lack of logic.

"He hasn't any house. He lives in these apartments."

"The Directory says he has."

A Directory was produced, and, as it continued to declare unblushingly that Mr. Ide resided in Madison Avenue, Mr. Ide himself was summoned and confronted with the printed testimony.

"There is a Rear Admiral George E. Ide," he explained, "who lives in Madison Avenue. He has resigned, and I dare say has a son. He has no office address, and I have no permanent uptown residence. So the Directory prints us together. It is a little confusing, but no doubt it saves space."

NORMAL ALUMNI BREAKFAST.

Hear Myra Kelly's Latest Good Wishes from Her Little Hero.

The Associate Alumnae of the Normal College had their annual breakfast yesterday in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor. Miss Isabella Sullivan, the President, presided. President Thomas Hunter, of the Normal College, was the first speaker. He said the Associate Alumnae and graduates of the Normal College formed an army larger than that commanded by Washington in any of his battles, and with far more power.

One of the other speakers was Mrs. Allan Macnaughtan, the writer, who was Miss Myra Kelly. Her topic was, "Woman—What She Is Good For: Talk." Mrs. Macnaughtan said that she had long ago found out she could talk, when, on a certain occasion, she had spoken in east side dialect before a large audience of deaf and dumb mutes, who enjoyed her speech immensely. She told of the welfare of little Morris, the hero of her stories. Recently he had sent her a letter, which read:

"My Dear Miss Teacher: I am well, and go to school. I am in the seventh grade, and hope to hear the same from you."

Mrs. Macnaughtan, who was married recently, concluded by saying that she had given up talking to large audiences and confined herself to an audience of one, who seemed to enjoy her immensely.

Prof. George A. Whicher then spoke on "Man." He said that he was reminded of the English clergyman who was at a loss how to address his audience, but began at last as follows: "Dear Friends: I do not call you 'Ladies and Gentlemen,' because I know you too well."

Mrs. Philip Carpenter, President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Archibald A. Hill, and Miss Grace B. Beach also spoke.

VANDERBILT ELECTRIC LINES.

Extensive Plans for Michigan and Indiana Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Feb. 22.—The Vanderbilt system made an official announcement to-day that all arrangements had been completed for the installation of a third rail electric system, which is to connect all cities, towns, and hamlets now touched by interurban lines.

The plan is to operate big electric railroad cars on the Lake Shore, the Michigan Central, the Big Four, and the Lake Erie and Western Railroads, using the third rail method. The Michigan Central will be the first road to be pressed into the service, and electric cars will be run on it from South Bend to Niles, Mich. At Niles the Big Four tracks will be used as a means of entering Benton Harbor, Mich. Connection will then be made with the Michigan Central road for reaching St. Joseph, Mich.

The Lake Shore tracks will be utilized for a service from Elkhart to Laporte, Ind. At Laporte the Lake Erie and Western will be called into play, and cars will be run into Michigan City, Ind.

FIGHT ROBBERS ON A ROOF.

Policemen Have a Hard Battle with Three Highwaymen.

Patrick Collins, a grocer of 1,058 Third Avenue, while walking on West Sixty-seventh Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, about midnight last night, and before he had gone fifty feet three men stopped him.

"We want your money," one of them said, "and if you raise a yell we'll blow your head off."

Two of the men grabbed him by the arms while the third searched his pockets. Collins resisted and yelled for help. Policeman Kearns of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station heard him and arrived just as the three highwaymen released their victim and entered the front door of a house in West Sixty-seventh Street, went to the top floor, and got out on the roof.

Kearns followed, and as he stuck his head through the trapdoor the trio began to beat him with bricks. Kearns reached the roof, however, and fought the trio. They tried to push him off the roof, but he subdued one of the men. The others ran. The prisoner said he was George Held of 230 West Sixty-seventh Street. Collins had a diamond scarfpin worth $350 and about $60 in his possession. The highwaymen got neither.

FOOD.

FOOD AND STUDY

A College Man's Experience.

"All through my high school course and first year in college," writes an ambitious young man, "I struggled with my studies on a diet of greasy, pasty foods, being especially fond of cakes and fried things. My system got into a state of general disorder and it was difficult for me to apply myself to school work with any degree of satisfaction. I tried different medicines and food preparations, but did not seem able to correct the difficulty.

"Then my attention was called to Grape-Nuts food and I sampled it. I had to do something, so I just buckled down to a rigid observance of the directions on the package, and in less than no time began to feel better. In a few weeks my strength was restored, my weight had increased, I had a clearer head, and felt better in every particular. My work was simply sport to what it was formerly.

"My sister's health was badly run down and she had become so nervous that she could not attend to her music. She went on Grape-Nuts and had the same remarkable experience that I had. Then my brother, Frank, who is in the Postoffice Department at Washington City and had been trying to do brain work on greasy foods, cakes, and all that, joined the Grape-Nuts army. I showed him what it was and could do and from a broken-down condition he has developed into a hearty and efficient man.

"Besides these I could give account of numbers of my fellow-students who have made visible improvement mentally and physically by the use of this food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

ROOSEVELT IN 1908 TO BLOCK RADICALISM

Root, Indiana Senate Maker, Says People May Demand It.

ONLY MAN WHO COULD WIN

Against Hearst or Bryan, Who Could Unite the Masses Against Any Other Candidate.

Francis T. Root of Connersville, Ind., who nominated Charles W. Fairbanks as Senator in 1897, Alfred J. Beveridge for the same office in 1897, and was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1892 and 1904, said yesterday at the Waldorf that conditions in the West are inclined to point to the renomination of President Roosevelt in 1908.

"If in 1908," he said, "the storehouses are filled to overflowing and labor demands its equitable share of prosperity, as 500,000 miners have done in Indianapolis; if the country is led to believe that it is owned by less than a hundred millionaires, such as Morgan, Harriman, Rockefeller; with a few more speeches like that of Henry of Texas in Congress, who said, 'Whether it be communism, anarchy, or not, the time will come when the people will rise and follow William Jennings Bryan to victory,' and such a condition should lead to the nomination of Bryan on a platform of socialism and communism, when there will flock to his standard all the masses against the classes that he and Hearst have been pandering to for years, there may be no other alternative than to nominate Roosevelt again. Otherwise, Mr. Fairbanks will be a very formidable candidate, backed by a solid delegation from Indiana and several other States at the start.

"There is a growing feeling among the masses that Mr. Roosevelt may be obliged to serve another term on the ground that it will be pointed out to him that he is the only man who can lead the party to victory.

"President Roosevelt is more popular in the West than ever. The reasons for this are that he has made good in the promise he made for a 'square deal.' Again, his war-like proclivities have failed to materialize and have proved to be only idle dreams of a disorganized party. Instead of a war god, he has come to be the world's peacemaker.

"The settlement of the coal strike and his actions in forcing peace between Japan and Russia have enshrined his name so firmly in the hearts of the people that neither politician nor partisan, friend nor foe, can shake the confidence the people have in him. He has been called a Socialist; he is not a Socialist. He does not object to the lawful combination of capital which is necessary to the development of the country, but he does demand that in exercising their rights capitalists shall not interfere with the rights of others.

"The people to a man," continued Mr. Root, "are with him on his plan to have the Inter-State Commerce Commission fix railroad rates, and when the final fight is won the railroads will be the first to sing his praises because he will eliminate the graft, the rebate, and the imposition placed on them by the shippers. Senator Hemenway of Indiana at a recent meeting of manufacturers and business men in Indiana said that if the National Convention were to be held now, the Republicans, the Democrats, the Socialists, and men of every other party would fall over themselves to nominate Mr. Roosevelt for another term. Indiana believes that to be a fact, for Mr. Roosevelt is endeavoring to act as President for the whole country and not for a party. At the close of the Harrison Administration the people were enjoying a great measure of prosperity, yet they voted for a change. To-day they are overflowing in milk and honey, yet if we nominate some man other than Roosevelt in 1908 the people may repeat the performance following the Harrison Administration and elect an opposing ticket."

OPERA FOR LEGAL AID.

Special Haensel and Gretel Performance by Mrs. Roosevelt's Request.

The extra performance of "Haensel und Gretel" to be given March 15 at the request of Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt by the Metropolitan Opera Company for the benefit of the Legal Aid Society promises to be very successful.

A souvenir of the occasion, prepared under the direction of Louis Windmueller, will contain portraits of the Roosevelt family, of all of the singers, and of these literary contributors: Mark Twain, Henry T. Finck, Andrew Carnegie, Brander Matthews, and Dr. Lyman Abbott.

Mrs. Roosevelt and her family have agreed to attend, as well as a majority of the patronesses, of whom Mrs. Douglas Robinson is the Honorary Chairman. Others are Mrs. Astor, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Goelet, Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon, Jr., Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. Ogden Codman, Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mrs. Jesup, Mrs. V. Everit Macy, Mrs. George B. McClellan, Mrs. Elihu Root, Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman, Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, Baroness Speck von Sternburg, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Mrs. Henry Villard, and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson.

Mrs. S. Stanwood Menken, Chairman of the committee, will sell tickets at her residence, 34 West Fifty-second Street.

READY TO PAY FOR A BLOW.

Louis Beller of Brooklyn Indulges Himself in a Little Luxury.

Louis Beller, 60 years old, of 348 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn, entered the store of Henry Jacobs, at 38 Canal Street, last night, with a frowning brow. Louis does not like Henry.

"I think I will poke you in the eye," announced Beller. "I would give $5 to do it."

"You had better not try it," said Jacobs, retreating behind a counter. But Beller, according to Jacobs, did follow him up and hit him in the eye. Jacobs shouted "Police!" and Policeman Jacobs of the Eldridge Street Station appeared. Beller was locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct.

"I poked him in the eye, anyway," he chuckled.

Beller wore two pairs of trousers. In one of the pockets the police found two $500 bills, six $100 bills, a check for $156, besides cash, amounting in all to $2,046.

"I can pay my fine," said Beller.

HE WOULD NOT LIE.

His Name Was George Washington Jacobi, and He Threw Stones.

Several boys amused themselves last night by throwing stones at persons passing at Forty-sixth Street and Tenth Avenue. Neighbors made a complaint, and Policeman Harrington caught three lads in a hallway.

"Who threw those stones?" he asked.

Two of the boys denied any knowledge of stone throwing. The third admitted his guilt.

"I don't want to lie," he said.

"What is you name?" asked Harrington.

"I am George Washington Jacobi," said the boy.

"Come off," said Harrington.

"That's right," said the lad. "I was born on Feb. 22, and got that name."

His story was verified at his parents' home, 660 Tenth Avenue. He was arrested.

DYNAMITE INJURES 30.

Three Men May Die as Result of an Explosion at Duquesne.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 22.—Thirty persons were hurt, three of whom may die, by the explosion to-day of a 200-pound charge of dynamite which was struck by a steam shovel at the Carnegie Steel Company's plant at Duquesne.

The steam shovel was removing a slag pile that had been previously broken up with the explosive. During the breaking-up process, one of the charges of the dynamite was lost, and it was this one that exploded to-day. The big steam shovel was plowing its way into the slag when there was a mighty roar, the ground trembled, and the shovel structure was lifted into the air, parting and breaking up, to fall to the ground a mass of twisted metal and splintered timber.

Sharp, flinty pieces of the slag were scattered in every direction, and added to these were pieces of splintered timber from the shattered shovel, which were hurled among a hundred Hungarian laborers by the bursting of the boiler.

When the rain of timbers and slag had ceased, the injured lay about the ground. All were cut by the slag or scalded by escaping steam.

Harry O'Brien, 30 years old, a crane man, was scalded so badly he is not expected to live, while two of the Hungarians were in a like condition. Six others were found to be in a serious condition, and were taken to a McKeesport hospital. Twenty others, who were more or less seriously injured, had their wounds dressed and were taken to their homes.

Joseph Mitchell, a timekeeper in a small hut about 100 feet away was knocked senseless by a piece of timber that was hurled through the side of his shelter. His head was slightly cut.

A street car that was passing at the time of the explosion was bombarded, causing a panic among the passengers, but no one was injured.

WASHINGTON NOT STRENUOUS

Justice Brewer Comments on Roosevelt's Revised Monroe Doctrine.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—At the University Club's Washington's Birthday dinner to-night, Justice Brewer in his speech touched upon the Monroe Doctrine. Washington, he said, had never heard of the Monroe Doctrine, or the Roosevelt revised edition of it, though Washington might not be considered strenuous enough for this time. Justice Brewer said he was a wise enough statesman to advise the nation not to go into debt. Justice Brewer then spoke of the National and municipal indebtedness of the United States, and declared that as a nation we should be more cautious, as we are mortgaging our future.

Speaker Cannon spoke in a vein directly opposite to that of Justice Brewer. He said that a great Nation like the United States can bear the expenses of the Philippines and of the Monroe Doctrine, and that we have attained a greatness that Washington never dreamed of. We are in a day of optimists and not of pessimists, he said. We have gone on, he added, and will be getting greater and greater.

Secretary Wilson said that he had no fear of the future of our nation. It has just started in its development, and agriculture was the chief source of our wealth.

DOLAN KEEPS $25,000 FUND.

Refuses to Turn Over District Money to Committee of Three.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 22.—Complications threaten the miners' situation in this district because $25,000 in the treasury of District No. 5 will probably not be available in case of a strike. Patrick Dolan, whose office as President of the district has been declared vacant, is the custodian of the funds, and he refuses to turn them over to the three National officers who were appointed by President Mitchell to take charge of the district affairs until after the election that has been ordered.

The men appointed by Mitchell are Thomas Haggerty, William Little, and Joseph Sharp, and they have sent notices to all the locals levying a 10 cent assessment to conduct the affairs of the district until the funds are available. There are 25,000 miners in the district, and this assessment will bring $2,500.

In the event of the $25,000 held by Dolan not being available during a strike the National organization, it was stated to-night, would finance the local organization.

TWO STABBED AT A PARTY.

Mary Nova Resented Remarks About a Love Affair.

The Washington's birthday party given by Mr. and Mrs. James Regie of 112 West Sixth Street, William's Bridge, came to a sad ending last night. After dinner, when the guests were having a general jollification in the parlor, some one teased Mary Nova, a young Brooklyn girl who was present, about a love affair. Mary Nova lost her temper and stabbed Mrs. Regie in the side, the blade entering the lung. Mr. Regie ran to his wife's assistance, and was himself stabbed.

In the uproar that followed, the girl left the room, but as she passed through the outside door a young Italian, Joseph Smith, fired three shots from his revolver at her. It is not known if she was wounded. The girl fled down the street and jumped on a Mount Vernon car before she could be caught. Detectives from the Wakefield Station are following a clue that they say will lead to her capture.

Dr. Shimer of 83 West Sixth Street said that Mrs. Regie was mortally wounded, but that her husband probably would live. Mr. Regie is a contractor, who is well known in the district.

COUNTERFEITERS CAUGHT.

Four Men Arrested in Spokane—Had $1,600 Imitation Gold Money.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Secret Service has been advise dof the arrest to-day at Spokane, Washington, of R. S. Jewell, Patrick Jennings, Thomas Sheehan, and John G. Forrester, alias Webber, charged with counterfeiting.

The men are said to have operated on the Pacific Coast, and the dispatch to the officials here says that $1,600 in counterfeit gold coins and a complete set of molds were captured.

RIPLEY CRITICISES COMMERCE COMMISSION

Says It Started Rate Agitation in Its Hankering for Power.

ROADS OPPOSED TO REBATES

Santa Fe President Points Out That None of the Bills Proposed Touches Discriminations.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 22.—President E. P. Ripley of the Santa Fé Railroad, at the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce banquet to-night, delivered a speech on the subject of rate legislation, in which he said:

"Do you realize how easy it is to form what is called 'public opinion' on any subject? I am here to say that such 'public opinion' as exists in favor of the rate-making bill for the Inter-State Commerce Commission has been artificially manufactured—that the commission itself, with a hankering for more power, with the aid of one man from Milwaukee with a grievance, started the agitation, and, having started in, enlisting the powerful aid of the President, has stampeded the country and at least one branch of Congress. It is my belief that not one person in a hundred throughout the country has any interest in the question.

"The charge has been made that the railway mileage of the country is in a few hands; that a few men can get together in New York, and by a stroke of the pen, or a general order, impose enormous burdens on the country by advancing rates. It is not charged that this was ever done, but only that it might be done. I know of no subject on which the general public has been more deceived or concerning which there is such an amount of misapprehension.

"I refer you to the last report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, where you will find it stated that railroads are owned by individual stockholders to the number of 328,000. We cannot tell the number of bondholders, but it must be much larger. When you read that a certain man 'controls' a railroad, you should understand that he is simply chosen by a majority of the stock to represent the interests of the owners.

"Perhaps I may also be allowed to state here that in my judgment there are no men in the country more closely watched than those controlling our large railroads, and no business conducted in a more conservative and straightforward manner.

"The railroads are to-day, and have always been, opposed to the rebate system for obvious reasons; they do not want to give up any of their earnings, and they have no possible object for discriminating in favor of any individual; they do not care how stringent are the laws which may be made in that regard.

"Of all the offenses charged against the railroads, that of discrimination is the only one that has any foundation in fact, yet none of the bills proposed at this session of Congress touches this question at all. The main feature of all the proposed bills is the provision that the Inter-State Commerce Commission may name what it considers a reasonable rate, and that such a rate must at once go into effect, (there is no provision for maintaining the rate when it is made,) and of course it is just as easy to pay rebates out of the rates named by the commission as out of those named by the roads.

"There are plenty of laws on the statute books for such offenses as the railroads have committed or may commit. Enforce these laws to the limit before taking possession of private property or putting into a straitjacket the one industry that has mainly built up your commerce."

COLBY CALLS FOR A RISING.

Jersey's in the Grip of the Octopus, He Says, and a Revolt Is Needed.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 22.—State Senator Everett Colby, who was the principal speaker at the annual dinner of the Men's Club of the St. Cloud Presbyterian Church, West Orange, to-night said the people of New Jersey were being controlled by corporations. He made a plea for recruits in the cause of representative government, which, he declared, was the bottom principle of the entire reform movement started by him.

"In this State," the Senator said, "we are applying our energy to one thing—representative government. We want help. At the present time in this State we have not representative government. You take the Prudential Insurance Company, with its ten or eleven millions of surplus. They deposit large sums of money in the Fidelity Trust Company, which has practically the same offices with the Prudential Company. Their officers have it in their power to invest those vast sums of money. They therefore control the lives of many people. Think of it. The Public Service Corporation controls one out of every thirty-five people in the State.

"How few New Jersey lawyers can be secured to go down to Trenton and present the cause of the people. My friends, we have only one, and that is the present Sheriff. Through these vast interests they have the power to control practically everything in the State. Don't you see how we need help so that the man can say just what he pleases? This little band of men here could scare those people down in Trenton out of their boots. They simply tremble at public opinion."

Another speaker at the dinner was Treadwell Cleveland, who also took occasion to rap the men who were responsible for political corruption. After paying an eloquent tribute to Washington, he said:

"Did he ever take secret rebates from the pockets of the people, and then from his hoard give a mite to religious houses, and for pretense make long prayers? No. Did he ever convert public utilities into public oppressions? No. Integrity he stood for; courage was his ideal, and he tried to have the courage of integrity and the integrity of courage."

John Crosby Brown acted as toastmaster. An interesting fact disclosed at the banquet was that the parish house in which it was held stands within a few feet of the place from which Washington's sentinels watched the movements of the British in and around New York.

MINE VICTIMS ASK $150,000.

Involuntary Manslaughter Verdict Against Paint Creek Official.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Feb. 22.—Judge Burdett to-day called a special Grand Jury of the Circuit Court of Kanawha County for March 7 to inquire into the recent mine disaster at the Detroit Mine of the Paint Creek Colliery Company on Paint Creek, this county, where eighteen men lost their lives through an explosion on Jan. 18.

The Coroner's inquest has resulted in a charge of involuntary manslaughter being lodged against Deputy Mine Inspector B. H. Hill, Mine Superintendent John E. Miner, and Mine Boss Townsend.

Each of the three has given a bond of $500 for his appearance before the Grand Jury. In the Circuit Court to-day damage suits aggregating $150,000 were filed against the company operating the mine by the executors appointed for the victims of the mine disaster.

Distinctive

Black Suits for Men

$15.00 to $38.00

Spring Models, Ready-for-Service

Until the weavers present their new fabrics we are held in leash. Black is counted a staple. That leaves us to design the new models initially in black. They are ready for your service, in single and double breasted suits, half or full lined.

So much for the mere declaration. Our strength lies beyond that—lies in the expressive tailoring of which the garments have had the benefit. Expressive, since it defines the character and dignity that should be the inherent attributes of a garment in black.

The New Spring Overcoats

Not in its full strength, but wholly representative of the tendency, will you find our new series of Spring models, fashioned of conservative and daring fabrics. $15.00 to $40.00

A Sale of Trousers for Men

Formerly $3.50 and $4.00. At $2.50
Formerly $4.50 to $5.50. At $3.50

Trousers of serviceable worsteds and tailored a little better than the average. For the big men, with a girth all the way up to 54, exceptionally "good things" are in the collection.

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

$1.00 Suspenders at 50c.

You know the brand—Knothe. His imprint on the suspenders promises all that you can demand. They are of silk and lisle, in monotone and striped gray, white, tan, black, reseda, light blue and red, with ends of genuine pigskin.

Washable Scarfs for Men at 35c

Your Londoner terms them "tub" ties since they may be laundered again and again without penalty. Perhaps that is why they find such high favor for Spring service. Three, arranged in a box, 95c

French seam four-in-hands of white mercerized rep with the lustre and weave characteristic of twill silk.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

Appearance, Comfort and Security in combination with correct optical alignment of lenses make the FINCH RIGID EYEGLASSES far more satisfactory than the ordinary form of eyeglass mounting.

Our booklet explains much more than this space permits.

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125 W. 42d St., bet. B'way and 6th Ave.
650 Madison Ave., cor. 60th St.
3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WINTER'S SUMMER HOLIDAY.

Crowds Thronged Parks Yesterday and Journeyed to Suburban Resorts.

Washington's Birthday in 1906 will go down in weather lore as a Winter holiday such as New Yorkers seldom have a chance to enjoy. The thermometer registered 51 degrees in the middle of the day.

That everybody who could took advantage of the splendid weather was evident everywhere. The parks were thronged with people, young and old, enjoying the summery breezes; the theatres and other amusement places were crowded to the doors, while along the streets throngs were everywhere to be seen. Even the suburban resorts got their share of the crowds, thousands of persons taking advantage of the sunshine to journey to them to see how they looked on a Summer day in Winter.

At the Weather Bureau it was said that the day was the warmest Washington's Birthday in many years, the nearest approach to yesterday's record being Feb. 22, 1904, when the thermometer registered 48 degrees. Last year the register was 40 degrees. The indications, it was added, were that to-day would be almost as warm.

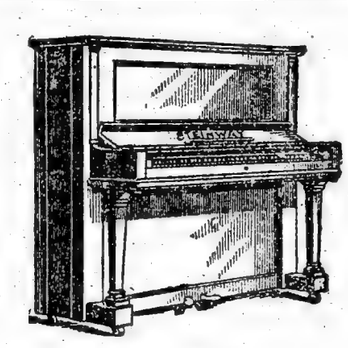

The New Steinway Vertegrand

has revolutionized the entire piano industry. While in form an upright piano, its tone possesses that wonderful, grand-like quality for which all other makers have striven in vain. Its attractive price, of $500, has not only established comparative piano values of to-day, but has also put it within the reach of everybody, even with moderate means. The thousands that have already been bought since its inception testify to the tremendous popularity of the Vertegrand.

Come and try it and be convinced.
Time payments, if desired.

STEINWAY & SONS,
Steinway Hall, 107 and 109 East Fourteenth Street,
NEW YORK.
Subway Express Station at the Door.

TOO MANY GENERALS, PRINCE TELLS THE HOUSE

Officers Have One Hand on the Flag and Other in the Treasury.

PUTS BLAME ON PRESIDENT

Sixty-two Brigadiers with One Day's Service — Wants Lieutenant Generalcy Abolished.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb 22.—The House refused to honor George Washington by an adjournment to-day and used up an hour recording its opinion by a roll call, which showed 89 who wanted to keep the memory of Washington and 136 who wanted to work. Then as soon as they had determined to keep at work, they took up the Army Appropriation bill, and most of the 136 went somewhere else, while half a dozen stayed in the House.

The talk continued for four hours, and two of the talkers discussed phases of the bill, but all the rest of them talked about the thing, whatever it was, that happened to be nearest to their hearts or their political desires. Thus Ollie James talked about Paducah, Ky., and Sereno E. Payne talked about the consolidation of customs collection districts, and there were speeches about the Ship Subsidy bill and two or three other things.

Prince of Illinois presented a few statistical reasons why the lieutenant generalcy should be abolished, and why the law should be changed so that an officer shall serve one year in a grade before he can be retired on his own application. Here are some samples of his argument:

"There have been more Lieutenant Generals since the war with Spain than in all the rest of our history.

"There was not a Lieutenant General made for the war with Mexico or the war of 1812, but there already have been four for the Spanish war.

"In the last three years sixty-two Colonels have been promoted to be Brigadiers and retired after only one day's service in the new grade.

"Officers have one hand on the flag and the other in the Treasury, grabbing money they have not earned."

Reverting to the statement regarding the sixty-two Brigadier Generals, Mr. Palmer asked:

"How does this happen?"

"Well, it happens."

"These men serve one day and get retired pay at the higher rank?"

"Yes."

"Well, who is responsible?"

"I should say, primarily Congress."

"Is there a law for that?"

"The President does it—the Senate confirms his action."

When Mr. Prince finished there was an interval of a couple of hours devoted to discussion of a miscellaneous lot of subjects. Then Gen. Grosvenor defended the Lieutenant Generals and announced that as long as he was able to attend the sessions of the House the proposed amendment would not become law. He recounted the records of Miles, Young, Chaffee, and Bates, and eulogized the services of Corbin, who has been disignated to succeed Bates, if the grade is not abolished.

The provision in the bill, being new legislation in an appropriation bill, is liable to be ruled out, and Grosvenor announced that he would make the point of order against it when the paragraph is reached under the five-minute rule. That will knock it out, unless the Military Affairs Committee can persuade the Committee on Rules to bring in a special rule making this amendment in order. But Grosvenor is one of the Rules Committee, and it is not in the least likely that such a rule will be brought in.

Just at the close of the day Sereno Payne got the floor for a few minutes and began to talk about his bill for the consolidation of customs districts. He had not proceeded far when Ollie James wanted to know what Payne meant the other day by saying that Paducah cost $400 a year and collected nothing.

Payne replied that he meant just what he said; those were the facts.

"That shows how much the gentleman from New York does not know about what he's trying to talk about," cried James. "The fact is that Paducah is not a port of entry, but a port of delivery, and they can't collect a cent there under the law. The gentleman has intimated that there is graft in the opposition to his bill, but I'll tell you where the graft is. The other day when the gentleman from Texas, Mr. Gillespie, desired to have printed in The Record the appeal of the independent coal operators from West Virginia from the extortions and outrages of the railroads—there's where the graft is—it was the gentleman from New York who objected."

RISING IN CHINA TO-MORROW?

Another Dispatch Telling of Threatened Trouble That Day.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 23.—The correspondent of The Tribune at Peking says: "The Court is nervous over the possibility of trouble Feb. 24. The President of the Chinese Foreign Board appreciates the possibility of an anti-dynastic rising.

"The German Legation to-night doubled its sentries on account of the posting of anti-foreign placards at Tien-Tsin."

OUR TROLLEYS FOR RUSSIA.

Westinghouse Company to Electrify St. Petersburg Lines.

American interests are to build an extensive modern electric traction system in St. Petersburg, which, when completed, will have cost $10,000,000. The contract is being undertaken by the Russian Westinghouse Company, which is controlled by the American Westinghouse interests.

The contract for the first portion of the new lines calls for the conversion of the present horse-car lines in the Nevsky Prospect—the Broadway of St. Petersburg—and other important streets in the centre of the city. About twenty miles of road will be reconstructed at an expenditure of $3,000,000. Later on about thirty miles of electric lines will be built at an additional cost of $4,000,000. Work on the first section will begin at once. The municipal authorities of St. Petersburg will operate the lines. Power will be generated in a plant to be built on the outskirts of the city. The initial equipment will be 10,000 horse power, to be increased ultimately to 30,000 horse power. Turbines are to be installed, which will mark the first introduction of such machinery into Russia.

Electrical firms in Germany were the leading competitors for the contract.

Mr. Reid Opens an Art Exhibition.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Ambassador Reid to-day formally opened the second section of the sixth annual exhibition of the International Society of Sculptors, Painters, and Gravers at the New Gallery. The President of the society, Auguste Rodin, presided. The gallery was crowded. Mr. Reid in a short and pleasing speech referred to the fact that the founder and first President of the society were both Americans, and expressed the hope that the foundation principles might yet penetrate America.

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AGENCIES IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN THE WORLD.

POPE RECEIVES OUR SAILORS.

Fifty Men from Cruiser Squadron Visit Rome—Address by Pontiff.

ROME, Feb. 22.—Fifty sailors from the American Cruiser Squadron, now at Naples, arrived here this morning, accompanied by Capt. Theodore H. Low of the Brooklyn, Chaplain George L. Bayard, Dr. James L. Belknap, Lieut. Commander Frederick C. Bowers, and Ensigns Lewis S. Cox, Jr., and John J. Fitzpatrick.

The Americans were received by the Pope this afternoon in the Consistoral Hall. The Pope gave his hand to kiss to each of the visitors and presented medals to them.

Then the Pontiff delivered an address in Italian, which was translated into English by Mgr. Kennedy. He thanked the Americans for coming to Rome for the purpose of saluting the head of their religion, and urged them all as defenders of the American flag to be always loyal to the pledges they had taken, to be true and faithful Christians, and to be respectful to their superiors and obedient to discipline in performing their duties.

The Pope then blessed all the Americans and their families and the religious objects which the sailors had with them.

On the call of Chaplain Bayard, the sailors gave three hearty cheers for the Pope.

NOT TO GIVE UP WEI-HAI-WEI.

Official Statement Is Made in the House of Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—In reply to a question by Henry Norman, Liberal, in the House of Commons to-day, the statement was made on behalf of the Foreign Office that the transfer of Port Arthur from Russia to Japan did not affect the status of Wei-hai-Wei. Therefore the Government, it was added, did not contemplate any action in regard to Wei-hai-Wei.

The Liberal Government thus adopts the same view on the subject as was held by its predecessor.

REBEL COSSACKS SURRENDER.

Bombardment Proves Effective—Number of Casualties Unknown.

EKATERINODAR, Feb. 22.—The Cossack mutineers at Glaginskala have surrendered to the authorities, after having been subjected to a bombardment, and have delivered up the chief agitators and the regimental colors.

It is impossible to ascertain what casualties occurred.

NIGERIA RISING SPREADS.

Five French Officers Killed and Two Captured by Fanatics.

LAGOS, Feb. 22.—A force of religious fanatics is reported to have invaded and overrun a portion of Sokoto from the north, to have destroyed a French post near the frontier, killing five French officers and capturing two, and to have overwhelmed a British detachment, whose casualties are not given.

ARTISTS SEE PRESIDENT.

Marteau and Gerardy Tell Him He Is Like the Kaiser.

President Roosevelt is never too busy to talk about music, especially the violin. He proved this on Wednesday, when for half an hour in the late forenoon he sat and gossiped with Henri Marteau and Jean Gerardy.

It was probably the busiest day the President had had in many months. The crisis in the rate bill situation had come. The members of the Senate Committee had resolved that they must be free from Executive influence and be permitted to vote as they pleased. Senator Knox and Attorney General Moody were at odds over the amendment which the President had asked the former to draw. Speaker Cannon and Representative Hepburn were insisting that the House bill should not be amended. In fact, most of the day was taken up by Mr. Roosevelt in conferences with the various leaders in an endeavor to reconcile their many differences, and trying to settle knotty legal points on which able lawyers disagreed.

He had invited the two musicians to call on him, however, and at the hour he had appointed he put aside all public business and gave his attention to them. He talked of French and American music and was particularly anxious to know the views of the artists on the development of Americans in that field.

He was also anxious that Mr. Marteau should meet his new son-in-law, of whom he seemed very proud. He said that Mr. Longworth was a great lover of music and a capable violinist, having studied under Ysaye, and indicated that the Representative would have chosen an artistic career had he not been a man of wealth.

When he finally had to excuse himself the President remarked that he was a very busy man, that he worked from early morning until late at night. He seemed to be tired and nervous at the time of the interview, and said this condition was due to his strenuous exertions in recent weeks.

Mr. Gerardy remarked that Mr. Roosevelt in his ways was like the Kaiser, whom he knew. He had known how hard the Kaiser worked from personal contact with that ruler, and had never met any one so like him as Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Marteau, who also has met the Kaiser, agreed with him.

Mr. Roosevelt listened, but he only smiled in reply.

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WILSON MIZNER RETURNS BUT KEEPS OUT OF SIGHT

None to Say Whether He and His Bride Have Parted.

NOT AT THE YERKES HOUSE

And Executor Owsley Won't Talk of the Mizner Domestic Affairs—No Hidden Estate Found.

Wilson Mizner, who married the rich Mrs. C. T. Yerkes, widow of the traction magnate, is back in town again, but reporters sought him in vain all yesterday to learn whether or not he is separated from his bride, what her intentions are in regard to the Yerkes will, and other matters about which much has been printed and little is positively known. Mr. Mizner was not at the Yerkes home in Fifth Avenue, so far as reporters could discover; he was not at the Hotel Astor, where he used to stay before the wedding; he was not at the Waldorf, and his brother, Addison Mizner, who lives at 30 West Twenty-fourth Street, said he wasn't there. But he was in town somewhere. They all admitted that.

The butler at the Yerkes Fifth Avenue home opened the door yesterday when reporters called, with the smile that the young husband put on that face when he went into the house with his suit cases. It won't come off. But the butler, in contrast to his action while Mr. Mizner was in the house, gave no scrap of information, thus going back to his old habit when the widow was his only boss.

"Is Mr. Mizner in?" he was asked many times in the day.

The butler only smiled and put up his hands.

"Is Mrs. Mizner in?"

Still the smile.

"Will you take this card up to either of them?"

"I can't take up any cards from newspaper men. I can't answer any questions. I must now close the door, and if you compel me to keep it open long I'll get into trouble."

Thus some of the Yerkes mysteries remained unsolved.

Louis S. Owsley of Chicago, a former Financial Secretary of Charles T. Yerkes and now an executor of his will and manager of the estate, spent all of yesterday at the Yerkes residence conferring with the widow. He was there the day before, and he will be there one or two days longer.

"A lot of rot is being printed about this," said Mr. Owsley wearily last night at the Waldorf-Astoria. "I have not said directly or indirectly whether Mr. Mizner and his wife had separated or not. I simply say nothing about that. I go up there to attend to business relative to the estate. About the domestic affairs of the house I have said nothing to any reporter."

Mr. Owsley would neither deny nor affirm the separation story. As to the Yerkes estate, he said:

"Neither myself nor any one else that I know of has discovered $50,000,000 worth of stocks in addition to the estate known about all the time. No such treasure has been pulled out of a hole or out of a dark corner. It will require two years to settle up the estate, and no one can say now whether the estate is worth $10,000,000, $15,000,000, or $20,000,000.

"There will be no attempt made to break the will. And since the will is not to be broken, why, of course, it is foolish to talk about building the Yerkes Bronx hospital before the death of the widow. As I told you a couple of weeks ago, the hospital will be built in accordance with the will and no sooner."

QUEEN WILL BE HERE SOON.

Margherita Hastening Preparations for Journey to America.

ROME, Feb. 22.—Dowager Queen Margherita has ordered her attendants to hasten the preparations for her journey to America, as she wishes to leave Italy at the end of April.

The Queen expects to stop a week in New York before beginning her automobile journey.

King Frederick Thanks Americans.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 22.—At his first reception of the Diplomatic Corps to-day King Frederick informed the American Minister, Mr. O'Brien, that he greatly appreciated the kindness and sympathy shown by the people of America in connection with the death of King Christian, and asked Mr. O'Brien to convey his sincere thanks to all.

Cruiser to Aid Dry Dock Dewey.

NAPLES, Feb. 22.—The United States protected cruiser Tacoma, Commander J. T. Smith, sailed to-day with additional towing apparatus to join the dry dock Dewey at the Canary Islands. The Tacoma will go with the dry dock to Gibraltar.

Defense in Pinckney Murder Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 22.—The defense in the trial of Roland Browne, charged with the murder of Congressman John M. Pinckney and his brother, Thomas Pinckney, made considerable progress to-day in the examination of witnesses. The defense is trying to show that Congressman Pinckney was armed on the night of the tragedy, that he was in the habit of carrying arms, and that he had the reputation of being a violent and dangerous man.

His Prospects.

The vaudevillian is, as a rule, well dressed and keeps a good dog. If he is "in" you can tell it by his gloves. The dapper monologist is telling a story.

"A fellow who did a tryout at Boston the other night went to the stage manager and said: 'Say, Mac, lend us a dollar till Saturday?' 'No,' said Mac. 'You ain't going to be here till Saturday.'"

6th AVE. 21st & 22nd STREETS. NEW YORK.

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W. L. Douglas Shoes

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Added to the Douglas "Factory Damaged" Shoes are one thousand pairs of

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right from the Travellers' trunks. All in sizes from 6½ to 7½. These are beautiful Shoes—the finest products of the Douglas factories, since they are samples. Divided into two lots:

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Women's Fine Shoes at $1.90.

Five hundred pairs of excellent Glace Kid Shoes—Blucher and lace styles; product of one of the best factories. B to E wide; Cuban and Military heels; Patent and Kid tips; some with extension soles. The Bluchers have light dress soles. All of them are satin top faced and strictly high grade.

To-day: The Annual Sale of Men's Genuine Priestley Cravenettes at

$12.50

Not to be Duplicated Below $18.

Once each season, through special arrangement with the Manufacturers, we are able to make this unparalleled offering of Men's Genuine Priestley Rain Coats for $12.50, instead of $18. And we provide enough of them at this price to supply all demands.

The cravenette is no longer simply a rainy-day coat, or "mackintosh" as it was once dubbed; it is the coat now—for rain or shine—for genuine comfort and convenience.

This splendid lot of new Spring models is made up from very fine worsteds in new grays and steels, all treated to the Priestley Cravenette process—which makes every garment waterproof. In style, cut and general finish, they are the equal of finest custom work. This week only at $12.50.

Sizes from 34 to 44.

29c Square Yard for CORK LINOLEUM Worth 59c.

This is not a sale of little short pieces to attract a crowd, but it represents a purchase of five thousand yards from one of the leading manufacturers. Genuine Cork Linoleum — full TWO YARDS WIDE, and never sold anywhere for less than 49c. and 59c. a yard. Splendid array of patterns and colorings, and they ought to go in a day's selling.

THE SPANISH BULLFIGHT.

The Brutal Spectacle to Which Our Algeciras Delegates Didn't Go.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just finished reading a letter in THE TIMES by "One Who Has Seen All" and "found bullfights entertaining." Some time ago I went (I am ashamed to say) to one of the largest bullfights held in Andalusia—at Puerto Santa Maria, a picturesque, mediaeval town on the Guadalquiver, between Seville and Cadiz. On this occasion there were special trains running from Seville and San Luca, boats from Cadiz, and from all the surrounding country vehicles of every description came, laden with a gayly dressed holiday crowd, with harness bells jingling, whips cracking, and flags flying.

I went to the bullfight quite imbued with the Spanish spirit, (accompanied by Spanish friends,) and the first fifteen minutes were delightful! The vivid blue of the sky overhead, the brilliant and animated audience, the women with mantillas, flowers in their hair, gorgeous shawls and fans, and the band, in rich and ancient costumes, playing to the entrance of the first splendid bull that rushed into the arena and dashed first at one red cloak and then at another, made a spectacle to be remembered.

Suddenly the bull turned on a horse. Then there were horror, agony, and death until sunset, when the people went joyfully home.

Six bulls and fifteen horses were killed that afternoon. Splendid beasts—the bulls—that entered the ring bursting with life and spirit; first bewildered by the red cloaks, then maddened by the spears of the picadors, slowly tortured by the darts of the banderilleros, and finally, exhausted, terrified, and puzzled by the oncoming fate, slowly sinking to their knees under the sword of the matador.

The horses, bought for $5 apiece, (after a life such as only Spanish horses can know,) were blindfolded on one side, so that they could not see the approach of the bull. To get them near the animal, they were prodded from behind with long spears wielded by attendants. The riders were in practically no danger, incased, as they were, in steel from feet to waist. The moment they fell they were pulled away at once by other toreros. The horse, however, was always left to his fate. The bull rushes up to him with lowered horns; the horse falls; the bull stays a minute or two goring him, and then is diverted by a red cloak or another horse.

The band plays and fresh sawdust is scattered over the arena to hide the blood. One bull often kills five or six horses, (thirty is the limit allowed for an afternoon,) and if the bull does not attack the horses often enough the people hiss, and if a bull is not spirited enough firecrackers are set off on his back or burning banderillas stuck into his hide.

This is the sport that "One Who Has Seen All" advises every one who has a chance to see! A few of the more advanced and intelligent Spaniards, headed by Señor Garcia de Toledo of Malaga, the President of the Animal Protective Society of that city, are carrying on a difficult, expensive, and almost hopeless crusade against the bullfight, which they know to be probably the most degrading influence that the young Spaniard is subjected to. Should we not do the little we can to help? And were not our delegates at Algeciras right to stay away?

New York, Feb. 7, 1906. F. C. B.

AMERICAN MUSIC.

American Environment the First Essential—Would Found Home School.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in Friday's TIMES on "Our Native Music" has attracted my attention because it brings up a problem which musicians have long been trying to solve—the founding of an American school of music'ans.

Dvorak has given us a hint in his "New World" symphony by making use of negro plantation songs. When the "French literary man" said that chances of development could come from colored people he meant from their old songs, not from the reams of trash published continually under the head of "coon songs," &c. Not only can we use negro melodies, but such patriotic songs as "Dixie," "Marching Through Georgia," and "Maryland" can be used effectually.

Writers on music have treated this subject of a school but vaguely and to no purpose. I offer a suggestion which I am certain, if carried out, will form an American school.

The character of a composer's work is generally due to his environment, either when a student or when a composer. This may be illustrated by a glance at the lives of Chopin and Berlioz. Chopin lived among the aristocracy, and his music reflects the fact. Berlioz, on the contrary, lived in poverty, his life being a struggle for recognition. His music also reflects the fact.

The first step, then, toward evolving our school should be to have the Government, or a Carnegie, found a National institute of music like the Paris Conservatoire, in which instruction is given free to all who have musical ability. It was due largely to this Paris Conservatoire that the great French (modern) school, with Cesar Franck at its head, was formed.

By having such a school in America the composer will not have to go abroad to study, and while in his creative period of life he will receive inspiration from his surroundings. An important department of the school should be a class, all students being members, in which the masterpieces of American literature and poetry should be studied. Let the prices of concerts and operatic performances also be reduced, and we shall make the American school of musicians possible.

DANIEL BLOOMFIELD.

New York, Feb. 19, 1906.

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Women's $1.50 Dressing Sacques for 75c.
$1.50 to $2.25 Waists at 95c.
Women's $8.75 to $12.50 Suits at $5.00.
Women's $16.50 Suits at $8.75.
Women's Suits formerly up to $32.00 at $15.00.
Oil Paintings formerly $6.00 at $3.25; formerly $15.00 at $6.25; formerly $50.00 at $32.75.
Lace Curtains formerly $2.50 at $1.95; formerly $2.25 at $1.50.
50 Tapestries formerly $2.00 at $1.49.
$5.00 Suits and Overcoats for Young Men at $3.00.
$2.50 to $3.00 Suits and Overcoats for Boys at $1.50.
$12.50 Suits and Overcoats for Men at $5.75.
15c. Towels at 9c.
35c. Embroidered Doylies at 19c.
98c. Bed Spreads at 59c.
59c. Caps for Infants and Children at 15c.
49c. and 79c. Bearskin Caps for Children at 19c.
98c. Poke Bonnets at 29c.
Children's 79c. Worsted Knitted Sweaters at 39c.
Children's 50c. Sleeping Garments at 39c.
$1.35 Comforters at 79c.; $5.95 Comforters at $2.95.
Popular Sheet Music Hits at 9c.
$1.25 Block Incandescent Lights at 85c.
$13.00 Coal Cooking Range at $7.00.
$13.00 Refrigerators at $7.85.
$65.00 Parlor Suits for $50.00.
$12.00 Mission Arm Chairs at $7.50.
$16.00 Arm Chairs at $12.50.
$20.00 Brass Bedsteads for $14.50.
$8.50 Enamelled Bedsteads for $6.50.
$24.00 Gray Drawings Mattresses at $20.00.

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P0128

MANAGER MAY LOSE AN EYE.

De Deyn Says Wright Huntington, an Actor, Struck Him.

Severin De Deyn, a theatrical manager living at the Audubon Hotel, Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, may lose the sight of his right eye as the result of an encounter at the corner of Forty-seventh Street and Broadway last night. According to his statements to the police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, he was struck by Wright Huntington, an actor, who lives in the Lexington Apartments, 143 West Forty-seventh Street.

There has been feeling between the two men for some time, according to De Deyn's statement to the police. He said he saw Huntington approach him last night, but did not believe he would strike him. The theatrical manager said he had his arms folded at the time, and, without warning, Huntington struck him, he declared. The actor wore a signet ring, which injured De Deyn's right eye.

Two policemen chased Huntington, who ran to the Greenroom Club, in West Forty-seventh Street. The two policemen pursued Huntington into the clubhouse, and they say he escaped over the fences in the rear.

De Deyn, fearing notoriety for the club, called the policemen and told them that he intended to drop the matter. Then he called on Dr. P. S. Saylor of 135 West Forty-seventh Street, who, after examining the injured eye, told him that he might lose the sight of it as a result of the blow. This startled De Deyn and he decided to report the affair to the police. Detectives were sent out to look for Huntington.

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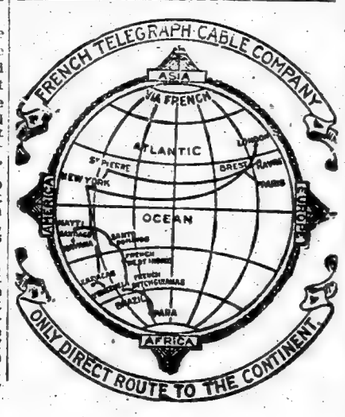

2,000 HUNGRY NEWSBOYS GUGGENHEIMER'S GUESTS

Music and a Little Sound Advice at Their Feast.

PLUCK, NOT LUCK, THAT WINS

Newspaper Selling Good Enough for a Start, the Host Says — Urges the Lads to Look Ahead.

Randolph Guggenheimer fed 2,000 newsboys in their home, 14 New Chambers Street, yesterday afternoon. The dining hall of the Newsboys' Lodging House accommodates only 200 at a time of the sort who can cut their food without spreading their elbows. There were many of this sort, so that giving the average boy half an hour for two helps of celery, roast beef, potatoes and seasonable vegetables, to which was to be added not less than three pieces of pie per boy, the banquet lasted about three hours.

The feeding of the youngsters began at 2 o'clock, there having been an hour devoted to music and speechmaking. The music was furnished by a band under the leadership of John Paul, with an orchestra of twenty pieces, all stringed instruments except the piano, which gave the time, but could not be heard because of the energy of the drummer, a rapid-change artist in the way of making the cymbals clang when he was not busy with the drum or the resonant triangle.

The speechmaking was by Mr. Guggenheimer, the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, Controller Metz, and Rolin M. Morgan, a Grand Sachem of Tammany Hall. Their remarks were listened to with the greatest attention, but with the far-away looks of youngsters so hungry that it was hard to sit still. Mr. Metz told the boys that he once sold papers on Avenue A.

When the band played and it did frequently, there was no possibility of sitting still. It was a case of get down, shuffle your feet, and join in the chorus with the words of topical songs learned in the top galleries of the Bowery theatres. The lads, of all ages and sizes, sang a verse and whistled the next. The one exception was when the band, every member of it having been in his early days a newsboy himself, played "My Cou , 'Tis of Thee," and they sang the sta s with a vigor and swing that made ne heart beat faster.

Every newsboy must have a sweetheart, because they were best at the sentimental songs. "Starlight," "Wait Till the Sun Shines, Nellie," "Can't You See I'm Lonely." Mr. Guggenheimer, with the good taste of one who knows that his guests are hungry, but with the idea that the boys must understand that his hospitality was not meant simply to feed their stomachs, but to give them some wholesome advice, made a brief address.

"I do not want to weary you," said Mr. Guggenheimer, "with a string of hard-and-fast rules of conduct which it is much easier to listen to than to follow. Yet there are a few things which, at the risk of repetition, it is well worth while for me to tell you, and for you to bear in mind, and so far as you have the strength of will, to adopt for your guidance.

"'Time is money,' and as this might, for some time to come, be the only treasure in your possession, use it wisely, and do not waste it in profitless pastimes. Newspaper-selling may be a good enough occupation for a poor, struggling boy, so long as he is unable to turn his abilities to better advantage. But I hope your aspirations point to a higher goal, and you must prepare yourselves now, if you want to lay the foundations to your future success. There are many trade and technical schools in this city, which would welcome you with open arms, where instruction is free to all who apply, and which, for many a well-to-do merchant and business man of to-day, have furnished the substantial basis for a successful after-career. In these institutions you will find fellow-workers as eager as you are to improve themselves, and the associations there formed will be helpful to you when you have grown up to manhood."

The Rev. Dr. Peters told the boys stories of the great men of the Nation who had been poorer than they. Continuing, he said:

"Don't you envy the boy who does not have to work. You are really better off than he is, as work is the highest honor and privilege. Now, some of you gamble. Don't do it. There is no such thing as luck. Put a 'P' before it, and you have found the way to success. Another thing: remember that politeness is the best letter of recommendation. It is like good money—giving you entrance to where you would go."

The boys entering the banquet hall, looking back at the long line of other hungry ones, could not resist singing the chorus:

Good night, my Starlight,
Heart of my heart!
You'll be my star bright
Tho' we're far apart.
And when you're lonely,
My heart's delight,
Dream of your true love—
Good night, Starlight!

Those waiting could not resist singing fortissimo:

Wait till the sun shines, Nellie,
When the clouds go drifting by;
We will be happy, Nellie;
Don't you sigh!
Down lovers' lane we'll wander,
Swe-thearts you and I;
Wait till the sun shines, Nellie,
By and by.

Everybody was fed until he could eat no more.

WEST END WOMEN CELEBRATE.

Republican Association Gives a Washington's Birthday Party.

The West End Women's Republican Association gave a Washington's Birthday party yesterday at the Hotel Astor, at which nobody even tried to be serious.

When Miss Emma Steiner sang "She's Irish," the 200 present joined in the chorus, and humorous anecdotes were the order of the day.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Marsh Warren told about a couple he had married an hour or so before.

"The man had changed his Christian name," he said, "and his family didn't like it, so to please him, I was obliged to say: 'Y. will you take Bessie? Bessie, will you take Y.?'"

Mrs. Martha S. Gielow, President General of the Southern Educational Association, spoke of the South's need of money to educate the white people of the mountain regions.

"All the appropriations made are for colleges or like negroes," she said. "There are none for rural schools."

She told of two Alabama boys who were so cold that they took the flag flying from the schoolhouse, and were found next morning wrapped in the Stars and Stripes.

Miss Emma Steiner talked about "Life in Alaska," which country she has visited six times.

"Pull up your genealogical tree and come where money is worth more than 3 per cent," she said, "where nobody is poor because everybody is well paid. Some wealthy man ought to give his money and energy toward getting some of New York's congested poor to emigrate to Alaska.

"The country has wonderful resources—whales, seals, iron, coal, gold, diamonds—but you can't get a fortune simply by going there. It has to be worked for as in other places."

Miss Helen Boswell, who founded the West End Women's Republican Club, "more years ago than she cares to remember now," told a story of a little girl who when asked by her teacher what great days come in February, replied: "Ground Hog and Valentine's Days."

Miss Alyse B. Neilson whistled and Miss Anita H. Spence recited.

BONAPARTE ASKS CRITICISM.

Good for Navy When Unsparing, If Fair and Intelligent.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 22.—The thirtieth annual commemoration day of the Johns Hopkins University was celebrated to-day by exercices appropriate to the occasion. President Ira Remsen presided, and among those who delivered addresses was Secretary of the Navy Charles J. Bonaparte, who, in speaking on "Our Navy—Why We Need It, and What It Needs," said:

"The navy needs a great deal of money, for modern warfare is already very expensive and grows more expensive daily.

"Our present smokeless powder requires some six months after it is made to be really fit for use; a war must be well-nigh fought out now, therefore, with the stock of powder on hand when it is declared.

"The tremendous energy of this same powder so affects the guns in which it is used that, after a certain number of discharges these cease to be trustworthy and must go into a sort of gun hospital for treatment.

"Moreover, a modern ship of war has become an immense repository of the most varied machinery. Not only does this machinery need constant attention and frequent repairs, but the progress of mechanical science is continually superseding parts of it with new devices, which are often very costly.

"We must have also workmen of tried skill and long experience to deal with such machinery.

"Another great need of the Navy is, to my mind, a thorough and unsparing, but fair and intelligent, criticism. Every person in the service, and especially the Secretary, as its head, is a legitimate object of perfectly free comment for all the organs of public opinion; if this hurts his feelings, he must get used to having them hurt; indeed, if he is even approximately the right man in the right place, he will welcome such criticism, however unpalatable for a moment, as a valuable aid in his appointed work. But criticism is surely unfair when based on willful misrepresentation or voluntary ignorance of material facts."

DOMINGAN POLICY UPHELD.

Princeton Debater in Support of Roosevelt Wins Prize.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 22.—The annual debate for the Class of 1876 Prize was held in Alexander Hall this morning on the subject: "Resolved, That the action of President Roosevelt in March, 1905, in response to the request of the President of Santo Domingo was justifiable."

The affirmative was upheld by John C. Cooper, Jr., 1909, of Florida, and Robert S. Sidebotham, 1907, of Chicago. The negative was supported by Thomas S. Clark, 1908, of New York, and Granville S. Burton, 1906, of Kentucky. The affirmative side won and the prize of $100 was awarded to Sidebotham.

In the oratorical contest G. H. Fryer, 1909, Pennsylvania, spoke on the subject, "Nathan Hale"; H. W. Elliott, 1908, Tennessee, on "Present Day Patriotism"; H. S. Breckinridge, 1907, Kentucky, on "Henry Ware Lawton," and H. F. Bliss, 1906, New Jersey, delivered the senior oration. The decision of the judges was unanimous for Breckinridge.

The gymnastic exhibition and Freshman-Sophomore wrestling matches were held in the gymnasium before a large and enthusiastic crowd. The honors in all three wrestling matches were carried off by the Sophomores. The lightweight event between E. Latimer, '08, and C. D. Dennis, '09, was a draw, but Latimer got the decision on points. The middleweight event was won by A. H. Ormond, '08, over A. F. Frees, '09. J. R. Dickson, '08, threw R. King, '09, in the heavyweight class after a struggle of fifteen minutes.

TAFT ON ARMY'S NEEDS.

Wants National Volunteer Reserve and Militia Co-operation.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Secretary of War William H. Taft this afternoon before an audience which filled the Auditorium to the doors delivered an oration upon "The Army and the Republic." He spoke under the auspices of the Union League Club of this city.

"We cannot and should not maintain a large regular army," he said in the course of his speech, "but for a Nation of 80,000,000, or, counting in the people who live in our dependencies, nearly 90,000,000 people, a regular army of 100,000 men is a small force, considering especially the fact of the remoteness of the Philippines, the Isthmus of Panama, Porto Rico, and Alaska.

"In addition to the regular army, there should be a provision for an efficient reserve of national volunteers, and such a plan for the co-operation of the militia forces of the States with the Federal Government and its military establishment as to make that force effective to repel invasion and constitute an effective part of our National defense.

"The lesson from the pension fund instead of being, as it naturally is, a restraint upon expenditure to secure an efficient army, ought, if historically and critically considered, to be a warning against the lack of preparation, for the extent of the pension roll is itself the greatest exponent of the fatuity of a policy of insufficient National defense."

FOREIGNIZED AMERICANS.

Archbishop Ireland Criticises Those Who Live Abroad.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 22.—Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul to-night addressed 15,000 persons in Convention Hall on "The Republic of Washington," saying, in part:

"Care should be taken that foreigners choosing America as their home be pervaded with the spirit of our institutions, be made Americans in mind and heart. Efforts to concentrate immigrants in social groups and to retard their Americanization should be steadily frowned down.

"While we seek to Americanize immigrants, may it not be well to guard some Americans against being foreignized? They are not Americans who colonize the American quarters in the capitals of Europe. Nor are they Americans who glory in importing foreign fashions of language and dress. They are surely not Americans who covet foreign titles for their daughters."

WASHINGTON HAD BIG STICK.

Reid Says Roosevelt Merely Put It in Picturesque Language.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Washington's Birthday was honored in London by a dinner under the auspices of the local branch of the Navy League of the United States at the Savoy Hotel. Ambassador Reid presided, and about 150 Americans were present.

Mr. Reid made a speech, in which he said that the philosophy of the big stick began in our Presidential records with Washington and merely was accepted in all honesty and put into picturesque language by Theodore Roosevelt. Therefore the Navy League in undertaking to back up Theodore Roosevelt in his fell purpose to follow the footsteps of George Washington at home seems to need activity in that direction, and so he advised the Navy League to enlist Americans visiting in London in the Navy League.

1,000 at Catholic Protectory.

The New York Catholic Protectory at Van Nest celebrated Washington's Birthday yesterday morning. There was a fine programme under the direction of Brother Henry of the Christian Brotherhood. More than one thousand friends and relatives of the boys and officers of the institution were present.

JAM AT JUMEL MANSION TO HEAR METZ SPEAK

Controller Didn't Arrive Until Celebration Was Over.

BUT SPOKE JUST THE SAME

Mr. Herman Metz Could Have Managed Washington's Exchequer and Avoided Financial Shoals.

In the old Jumel Mansion, overlooking the Valley of the Harlem, the Washington Headquarters Association held a celebration yesterday. The frame building, turned over to the City Department of Parks three years ago, was used by Gen. Washington as headquarters after he was driven from Long Island by the British. If he had been there yesterday the Father of His Country would have been somewhat inconvenienced, because the jam inside the low-pitched house was terrific. There was just enough air left, though, to supply the lungs of three Simon Pure Washington's Birthday orators.

Controller Herman A. Metz, awaited as the chief speaker, was not there when the exercises closed. Park Commissioner Herman, who presided, let the others speak and the band play; then he called out:

"Mr. Metz! Controller Herman A. Metz!"

No answer.

"Mr. Metz here?"

Again no answer. Mr. Metz was not there. The Daughters of the American Revolution, of whom there were many present, were visibly affected, but it did not do any good. The band played "Maryland, My Maryland." The Daughters began to move out. Five minutes afterward a slim, quick-moving man came up the stone steps at the southwest corner of the Jumel yard. It was Mr. Metz. When he heard that the celebration was over he hurried inside.

There Mrs. S. J. Kramer, President of the Washington Headquarters Association, met him. Mr. Metz apologized for being too late.

"But you're not too late," said Mrs. Kramer.

"No, indeed," said Park Commissioner Herman.

Whereupon the Park Commissioner raised his voice, and spake thus:

"Attention, ladies and gentlemen! The Controller of the City of New York has come. He has guarded and is guarding the finances of New York with such faithfulness that I am sure Gen. Washington would never have been in the dire financial straits of which you heard a few minutes ago if he had had Mr. Metz with him to look after the exchequer. Ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Metz."

"I am glad to be here and to be able to say a few words to you," said the Controller. "Brooklyn is a long way from here and that is why I am late. Then I had to stop by the Newsboys' Home downtown, and I couldn't get away from there—it carried me back to the time when I was a newsboy.

"This occasion carries me back still further—to the day of George Washington. [Laughter.] I just want to say that I am heartily in favor of all that you do to perpetuate the old landmarks. They are disappearing too rapidly, and apartment houses and skyscraper office buildings are taking their places.

"I am going to suggest that Hamilton Grange be turned into the Alexander Hamilton Park. And everything I can do, officially and otherwise, to further the project will be done."

Patrick F. McGowan, President of the Board of Aldermen, spoke as a representative of Mayor McClellan. He briefly reviewed Washington's career and pointed out the lessons to be gleaned from it. Philip Livingston, Vice President of the Sons of the Revolution, and Hugh Gordon Miller were the other speakers. Park Commissioner Herman was Chairman. In introducing the first speaker he said:

"Gen. Washington came to this building when he was driven from Long Island; and he left here just about fifteen minutes before the British arrived in pursuit. If he had stayed fifteen minutes longer the entire history of this country might have been changed."

Letters of regret from President Roosevelt, Gov. Higgins, and Gen. Horace Porter were read.

LIKE REVOLUTION'S SHADOW.

Mr. Wetmore Compares Last Year's Upheaval to Days of '75.

Henry St. George Tucker of Virginia delivered the address in honor of Washington at the dinner of the Sons of the Revolution at Delmonico's last night. Prof. Albert H. Smyth of the University of Pennsylvania spoke on "Benjamin Franklin." Other speakers were Breckenridge Castleman, Gen. Frederick D. Grant, and Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill, U. S. N.

In opening the oratorical part of the evening's celebration, President Edmund Wetmore said that the manifestation of public sentiment last year recalled the scenes about Philadelphia just before the outbreak of the revolution, and was a warning to the politicians, legislators, and other servants of the people that the Ten Commandments had not yet been repealed.

Washington Statue Nearly Done.

It is probable that the statue of George Washington which ex-Register James R. Howe of Brooklyn caused to be cast and to be paid for out of the fees of his office will be unveiled on the Plaza of the Williamsburg Bridge, on the Brooklyn side, on Decoration Day. The statue cost $30,000. Henry Merwin Shrady is the sculptor.

BARNEY DINNER IN COSTUME.

Guests Represented 16th Century Characters and Assumed Historic Names.

A costume dinner was given last night by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tracy Barney at their town house on Park Avenue which was one of the few distinctly original entertainments of the Winter.

The seventy guests, nearly all of whom were the married friends of Mr. and Mrs. Barney, were asked to come in sixteenth century costumes of the Spanish, French, English, Dutch, and Italian Courts, each to represent some notable character of the sixteenth century. Five women acted as hostesses at the five tables, and each was held responsible for the costume of the guests at her table. These five were Mrs. J. A. Burden, Jr., Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Thomas Hastings, and Mrs. Barney.

The five tables were laid in the Renaissance tapestry room, or large dining hall, and were long and narrow, going around the sides of the room, with the guests all seated on the outside, the serving being done by waiters in the costumes of the sixteenth century lackeys from the inner side of the tables.

The tables were covered with lace-edged cloths and decorated with boars' heads and stuffed birds, and the food resembled as much as possible the sixteenth century viands, and the wines and liquors were also sugestive of that period.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney in old French costumes, and Miss Barney in a Dutch costume, received the guests in the salon at the left of the entrance hall, and at 8:30 the trumpet was sounded as the call to the tables and the guests went trooping in and to their places.

One of the features of the entertainment was the announcing of the guests, not by their own names, but by those of the characters they assumed. For example, there were two Marys Queen of Scots, an Anne Boleyn, a Sir Walter Raleigh, several Spanish Infantas for the Spanish table, also characters of the Italian and Dutch and French Courts of the time.

During the dinner and afterward M. Gilibert and Miss Susan Metcalf sang sixteenth century songs of the different nations represented, and later there were dances of the period.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Alexander, Mrs. Alexander, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. M. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, and others.

BALL AT PALM BEACH.

Large Attendance of Society at Washington's Birthday Dance.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 22.—The chief social event of the Palm Beach season, the Washington's Birthday ball, was held at the Hotel Royal Ponciana to-night, and was attended by many representatives of the society of New York and other cities. At least fifteen hundred persons were present.

The dancing was in the immense dining room, which was made to represent a cleared spot in a Florida jungle. A great many colored electric lights were entwined in the foliage. After the first few dances confetti filled the air like snowflakes, and streamers of serpentine were constantly soaring aloft and entangling the dancers in their meshes.

A few of those present were August Belmont, W. L. Brokaw, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Martin, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Flagler, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Hanna, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. Carroll Jackson, Baron de Forsen, Brayton Ives, William Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Bingham, Mrs. J. P. Du Pont, Miss Ami Du Pont, Oliver Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Potter, and Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Roelker.

CASTLE SEES A CONSPIRACY

Of Rich Men to Seize the Government —Prohibitionists Dine.

Three hundred Prohibitionists, men and women, of New York County held their annual Washington's Birthday dinner last night in the ballroom of the Tuxedo Building, at Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. After the tables had been cleared away they listened to speeches and Prohibition songs. The chief speaker was Homer L. Castle of Pittsburg, who was on the Prohibition ticket for Judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania last Fall.

He took a firm stand on the divorce question and said a National divorce law was needed. He had this to say of graft:

"Under this Government there should be a fair chance for all. This means an end of graft, from the insurance President to the humblest office boy, from the Standard Oil Company to the meanest hodcarrier in town. I feel sure there has been formed a syndicate of the capitalists of this land to make ours a rich man's government, in which, like Dives of old, they shall be clothed in fine linen and fare sumptuously every day, while the people eat crumbs from the rich man's table.

"It is up to this party to plant itself across the paths of these designers. If we, as a party, agree to do this, then there is a great era of usefulness before us, but if not, we must wait until some prophet shall come forth to conquer with the cry, 'The sword of the Lord and of Gideon.' In this day of opportunity, God give us wisdom."

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PAY HIGH FOR RAILS; GLAD.

Railroads Do It to Attract Foreign Trade, Canal Witness Says.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The selling price of steel rails abroad and for use in the United States was one of the subjects on which David W. Ross, purchasing agent of the Isthmian Canal Commission, was examined to-day by the Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals.

He showed that he had purchased from American mills rails for use on the Isthmus at from $1.50 to $2.50 a ton less than the prevailing price to railroads in this country. In reply to inquiries by Senator Taliaferro the witness said that railroads of the United States were familiar with the difference in cost, and were satisfied with existing conditions in order to hold the balance of trade in the country.

"You mean that in order to bring foreign trade to the United States railroads are willing to pay more for steel than concerns abroad have to pay for the product of the same mills?" asked the Senator.

Mr. Ross said that was his understanding, and Senator Taliaferro remarked doubtingly: "The railroads seem to be very unselfish about it."

TO AID THE CANCER NURSES.

Many Prominent Men Joining in a Movement to Enlarge the Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There will be much assistance given toward making an event in aid of the work of the Servants of Relief a success, if you will kindly print this little account of an undertaking which plans for a large gathering at Carnegie Hall on the evening of March 5 to hear the Hon. Judge Morgan J. O'Brien lecture upon the subject "Civilization in the Twentieth Century."

Having striven to maintain their advantageously strategical position on the top of Sherman Park's highest hill for five years, the cancer nurses are regarded with generous pity by a number of New York's best citizens, who finally realize that there is not time left from work about the sick and for their arduous housekeeping, (in which the Servants of Relief have no hired help except a male nurse to assist with male cases,) to earn money for the sustenance of the two homes in city and country. As yet the nurses are not allowed to send mendicant sisters from door to door to keep the supply of money constantly flowing in by a small but steady stream, as is often the case in older communities.

With these odds against the nurses, they have nevertheless held the hill which was named for Tecumseh Sherman, and which looks around upon the little park embracing Hawthorne Village with one elbow. His grace the Most Rev. Archbishop Farley last Summer signified his unqualified approval of a motion to help these poor but determined women to win the day, and Messrs. Hugh King, Edward J. McGuire, Dr. James J. Walsh, Ph. D., LL. D., Dr. Francis J. Quinlan, President of the New York Catholic Club; James Warren Greene, the eminent lawyer and the legal patron of the charity, as well as one of its chief supporters; Richard Watson Gilder, the distinguished champion of tenement reforms; James A. Dalrymple, whose initiative caused a committee to be formed, and a number of other earnest persons, decided that it was time to send reinforcements of superlative mettle. The Hon. Judge O'Brien was urged to lecture at Carnegie Hall, drawing together people of thought and civic action. Dr. Francis J. Quinlan was asked to say a few explanatory words about the charity, which has for its aim the establishing of homes for all destitute cancer patients, or adequately visiting them and supporting them in their own humble abodes, which itself needs to be strengthened in its battle against the thousand forces which besiege good efforts, neglect and poverty being the most heavy forms of [illegible]ck.

Judge Alton B. Parker has been asked to assume the office of Chairman and introduce the lecturer. All these preparations have received indorsement by the distinguished persons named, and the many gentlemen engaged in stirring up spirit and interest in the manoeuvre of March 5 are satisfied with the outlook for it as being one of undoubted success.

Added to this magnificent tribute to the poorest poor, the Servants of Relief rejoice this year in a repetition of the great gift of Dr. James J. Walsh, Ph. D., LL. D., in 1905, for the brilliant lecturer will speak at Carnegie Lyceum Theatre on the subject of "The Women of the Greek Poets" on Thursday mornings in Lent at 11 A. M., beginning with March 8. The series given last Lent was enthusiastically praised, and the second course is welcomed by all the friends who have learned that it will take place. There will be six lectures, and the course tickets are $6. Boxes for the course are $60. Theodore B. Starr, who has given large donations to the charity, will permit tickets to be sold at his jewelry store, 206 Fifth Avenue. The others will be supplied by the sisters upon direct application to them at their country home by addressing them as follows in care of the Superioress:

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Feb. 19, 1906.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

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Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. J. Glader, gloves; 374 Broadway; Hoffman House.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss E. F. Houck, millinery; 320 Church Street; Victoria Hotel.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. B. Frear, supply department; St. Denis Hotel.
Myers, J. G., Company, Albany, N. Y.; I. Palmer, flannels; 31 Union Square; St. Denis Hotel.
Groetzinger Carpet Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; E. Groetzinger, Jr., carpets; Albermarle Hotel.
Story Dry Goods Company, Palmyra, Ohio; F. Hutchins, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Shillito, J., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. H. Burman, silks; 346 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel
Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss Feldhouse, ladies' wear; 350 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Newcomber, M. M., & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; M. M. Newcomber, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Ettenson, H., & Sons Dry Goods Company, Leavenworth, Kan.; H. Ettenson, notions; S. Ettenson, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Phillipson, J., Chicago, Ill.; B. L. Sloane, notions and jewelry; Hotel Belvedere.
Lowber, W. R., & Co., Allentown, Penn.; J. M. Lowber, dry goods; Everett House.
Thompson & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; A. W. Shipp, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.
Rieke, W. H., & Sons, Paducah, Ky.; L. M. Rieke, Jr., dry goods; Hotel Breslin.
Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; H. Becker, silks; 214 Church Street; Hotel Earlington.
Kaufman-Strauss Company, Louisville, Ky.; M. Twersky, millinery; 31 Union Square; Hotel Breslin.
McDermott, J. F., Attica, Ind.; dry goods; Hotel Earlington.
Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; P. Hermes, jewelry; 31 Union Square; Hotel Breslin.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; C. R. Marsh, cloaks, suits, and waists; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.
Scott Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; A. E. Thomas, notions, ribbons, and jewelry; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Kennedy & MacInnes Company, Pittsfield, Mass.; D. C. MacInnes, dry goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel Normandie.
Imperial Dry Goods Company, Carlisle, Penn.; J. W. Plank, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Miller-Swartz Company, Trenton, N. J.; Olivia Foster, ladies' wear; 320 Church Street; Hotel York.
Sheldon Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; A. B. McClure, hosiery and underwear; 320 Broadway; Hotel York.
Siegrist & Fraley, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. R. Nukulski, domestics; 684 Broadway; Grand Hotel.
Wendland, H. A., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. A. Gleeson, hats; Herald Square Hotel.
Rosenbaum Brothers, Roanoke, Va.; E. Rosenbaum, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss Sturtevant, books; Miss N. Vincent, notions; 214 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Troelicht-Duncker-Renard Carpet Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. H. Duncker, carpets; Grand Hotel.
Hedden Dry Goods Company, New Albany, Ind.; W. A. Beach, notions and furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.
Sisson Brothers & Weldon Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; W. W. Sisson, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Miss A. E. Kerwin, ladies' wear; Miss H. Silberman, infants' wear; 341 Broadway; Hotel Woodward.
Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. O. Lasell, carpets; Hotel Imperial.
McGregor, J. A., Lynchburg, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. Bertle, silks; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Cumberland.
Kirby, F. M., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; W. F. Newberry, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Hems & Kelly Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. E. Vettor, cloaks and suits; 31 Union Square.
"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; H. H. Burnett, gloves; 31 Union Square.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Babcock, infants' wear and shawls; 113 Worth Street; Hotel Wellington.
Hofmeyer, Jones & Co., Albany, Ga.; P. B. Hofmeyer, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.
Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. Lacey, laces and trimmings; 31 Union Square; Victoria Hotel.
Baltimore Bargain House, Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Postley, house furnishing goods; Church and Murray Streets.

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UNION MUST BE RECOGNIZED

Wage Schedule Readjustment Regarded as of Most Importance—Mitchell May Revise Demands.

It looked yesterday as though the officers of the United Mine Workers, who are with President Mitchell at the Ashland House, are prepared for not only a soft coal strike, but also a strike in the anthracite district, on April 1. They say that if the anthracite operators continue their present policy, which is practically a refusal of the demands before they are made, a strike in the anthracite districts will take place April 1, and that a soft coal strike is practically certain.

It was announced last night that the new wage schedule had been completed by the Scales Committee, which practically completes the work of the committee. It may be revised by Mitchell before the demands are presented. As soon as finished the demands will be submitted to the operators. The wage schedule does not embrace so much a demand for a general advance in wages as a readjustment of the schedules. It is considered of far more importance than the general eight-hour work day demand. In the Lehigh Valley region the miners say the wage scale does not place the miners on as good a footing as the miners in some of the other districts. Each district has its own wage scale according to the ease or difficulty of mining coal. It was said that if the wage schedule is accepted the committee might agree to modify the eight-hour demand.

Want Recognition of Union.

The remaining demand, which was agreed on, is full recognition of the union. Instead of proposing a plan for modifying the methods of the Anthracite Strike Commission, the committee will go before the operators with letters and reports to show that the present methods work injustice to the miners. The operators have already said they are satisfied with them, will not grant full union recognition or the general eight-hour workday, and will not advance wages.

Mitchell returned from Pittsburg yesterday and was guarded in his statements. He admitted that he said in Pittsburg that as far as he knew there will be a strike on April 1, but he added that the dispatches from Pittsburg did not state exactly what he did say.

"I was asked if there would be a strike," he said, "and I said that, as far as I knew, there would be a strike on April 1. I also said, as I say at present, that I was not in a position to say anything for publication bearing on the coal negotiations. The committee is still working on the demands of the anthracite miners. I did not tell any one, however, that I thought there would be a strike in some districts and not in others."

Mitchell was asked if he expected a general strike of soft coal men or a strike of both hard and soft coal men. He repeated what he said before. Asked if he would predict a hard coal strike in the face of pending negotiations with the anthracite operators he said:

"I do not know."

Mitchell refused to say more on the subject. A member of the National Executive Committee of the United Mine workers, who is with Mitchell, said that it was practicaly certain that there would be a soft coal strike, and that unless some concessions were made by the anthracite operators there would be an anthracite strike as well.

"If the anthracite operators keep up their present attitude," he said, "there will be surely a strike in the anthracite districts. They have gone on record, according to the reports, as refusing all we are going to ask. Of course, we have not submitted the demands yet, so that we hope for the best."

Soft-Coal Men Want to Strike.

As to the soft-coal miners, he said unless something unforeseen happened they would have to strike on April 1. In the Pittsburg district, where sixty operators were in line with Francis L. Robbins, the demands of the soft-coal miners were refused and he was certain of a strike of the miners in that district. He thought the opposition Dolan had been able to start against Mitchell would not prove formidable. He made the statement that word had been received from the soft-coal miners in Kentucky that they wanted to strike, though they are not well organized. Word was sent to them that they must remain at work until March 31.

Harry Taylor, the largest independent soft-coal operator in Illinois, was still in town yesterday and at the Waldorf-Astoria, where Mitchell had a conference with him. Mr. Robbins was also in town and it was said that Mitchell had a talk with him, but spent a good part of the day with Mr. Taylor. It was said that Mitchell is planning to play the Taylor collieries against the Pittsburg collieries. In case a strike takes place in the Pittsburg fields, the plan, it is said, is for the Illinois miners to remain working. Mitchell believing that competition in trade will bring Mr. Robbins and the other operators associated with him round to concede an advance in wages.

Joseph Cavanaugh coal transportation agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, called on Mitchell at the Ashland House, and the two went out together, remaining for several hours. Mitchell had nothing to say when he returned.

STRIKERS FACE EVICTION.

Weavers at Moosup Must Yield or Move Within 30 Days.

MOOSUP, Conn., Feb. 22.—The strike of the weavers at the Aldrich Manufacturing Company's plant assumed a new phase to-day, when the company began the service of eviction papers on the 700 or 800 persons who occupy the seventy tenement houses owned by the company. The tenants, some of whom are between 60 and 70 years old and have lived there all their lives, were notified that unless the strikers returned to work within thirty days the houses must be vacated.

HOWARD CROSBY MEMORIAL.

Plan to Raise $2,000 to Found a Classical Library Fund.

A movement has been started to perpetuate the memory of the late Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby by the founding of the Howard Crosby Classical Library Fund, the income of which will be applied to the strengthening of the classical library of the New York University. As Feb. 27 is the eightieth anniversary of Dr. Crosby's birth, it is now proposed to raise by that time $2,000 for the purpose mentioned.

Dr. Crosby was known as the champion of all that was good and righteous, and as he had been professor of Greek in the New York University, and also the founder of the Greek Club, it is believed that by his birthday anniversary the necessary $2,000 will be raised by popular subscription. As the university already has the nucleus of a classical library, having acquired the Hübner Classical Collection from Berlin in 1902, the proposed memorial will aid in extending it. Contributions, either large or small, may be addressed to Prof. E. G. Sihler or to Prof. William E. Waters, University Heights, New York City.

JUSTICE TURNS DETECTIVE.

Discovers Doctor's Prescription Was Bogus and Imposes Fines.

Justice Hoyer of the Municipal Court has adjudged William H. Manney of 68 East Eighty-fifth Street guilty of contempt of court and fined him $25. He also adjudged Dr. Samuel H. Frank of 37 Henry Street in contempt, and imposed a fine of $2. If the fines are not paid within five days the two men will be committed to jail.

Manney sued the New York City Railway Company to recover $50 because one of the company's conductors refused to give him a transfer. The case came to trial before Justice Hoyer on Feb. 8. On that day a clerk from the office of the plaintiff's attorney presented a doctor's certificate, purporting to be signed by Dr. Frank, which stated that Manney was ill and would be unable to leave his house for two or three weeks.

Royal H. Weller, counsel for the company, requested time to investigate. He had Manney summoned to court, and when examined he testified that Dr. Frank had given him a prescription, which he had taken to Ulfelder's drug store, at Park Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, where it was filled, and he took the medicine.

After the court adjourned Justice Hoyer personally went to the druggist, who admitted that he had never filled a prescription for Manney, but that Manney had come to him shortly before the Justice's visit and asked the druggist to help him "out of a hole." He requested the druggist to tell the lawyers, or any one who might call to investigate, that he, the druggist, had given him the medicine.

Justice Hoyer had contempt proceedings begun by Lawyer Weller, and he decided that the conduct of Manney and Dr. Frank was calculated to impede the regular proceedings of the court and that he had power to punish such conduct as a contempt of court. The fines were therefore imposed.

SHOE MEN FOR FREE HIDES.

National Convention Will Also Urge Reciprocity with Germany.

In his annual address yesterday before the National Association of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers at the opening session of the two days' convention in the Hotel Astor, at which about one hundred prominent shoe manufacturers were present, John H. Hanan of Brooklyn, President of the association, pointed out the diversity of the laws of the several States with reference to the validity of verbal agreements for the sale of merchandise, and suggested the enactment of Federal laws that would make such contracts equally enforceable in every State. He expressed the opinion that the New York rule is the proper one to be followed, and that such action as Congress might take should be with a view to making the New York rule universal throughout the country.

Mr. Hanan pointed out that the material which enters into the manufacture of the shoe had advanced 28 per cent., and the labor 25 per cent., without any increase in the price to the consumer. He discussed the tariff on hides, and said it should be removed. He urged the necessity of the speedy establishment of reciprocal trade relations with Germany to prevent the wiping out of the export shoe trade with that country. A prohibitive tariff against American-made shoes, he said, was threatened by Germany.

The Committee on Resolutions will probably present a report at the meeting to-day urging the revocation of the tariff on hides. Another resolution will demand the establishment of reciprocal trade relations with European countries, especially those countries which have followed the lead of Germany in adopting a maximum and minimum tariff.

The convention will be closed to-night with a banquet.

Ex-Controller Grout, William McCarroll, President of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, and the Rev. Dr. Parke Cadman will be the principal speakers at to-night's banquet.

These officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—John H. Hanan; Vice Presidents—Edgar P. Reed, Rochester; John H. Cross, Lynn, Mass.; R. F. Spencer, St. Louis; Charles H. Krippendorf, Cincinnati; Frederick D. Watson, Chicago; Treasurer—George P. Schober, Philadelphia; Secretary—Solomon Wile, Rochester. An Executive Committee to serve three years was also named.

The next convention will be held in New York on Jan. 15, 1907.

A CHESTERFIELD ARRESTED.

His Explanation of Intrusion In Another's Pocket Didn't Satisfy.

Henry Adelman, a wine importer, who lives at 214 East Fourteenth Street, was at the Eichenkranz ball, at Terrace Garden, in East Fifty-eighth Street, on Wednesday night. During the evening he joined some friends at the bar for a drink. He had a wad of bills amounting to about $100 in his waistcoat pocket.

Just as he raised his glass to drain it he felt a hand in his waistcoat pocket. He put down the glass quickly and grabbed the hand. It belonged to a youth, who bowed profoundly and addressed himself to Mr. Adelman in the following Chesterfieldian manner:

"Pardon me, Sir, I unwittingly put my hand against your pocket. If you will allow me the honor to explain, I will tell you that I dropped my cigar and was in the act of picking it up, when, as I said, my hand quite innocently touched your pocket."

This explanation did not satisfy Mr. Adelman, who grabbed the young man by the collar and gave him in charge of Detective Dunn of the Headquarters staff, who was present.

Yesterday the prisoner, who said he was Abraham Schwartz, a carpenter, of 104 Second Street, was before Magistrate Barlow, in the Yorkville Court. His lawyer asked for and secured an adjournment until next week. Schwartz was put under $1,000 bail.

BLAMES NEW HAVEN ROAD.

Coroner Thinks Mr. Coward's Death at Mamaroneck Due to Negligence.

According to Coroner Van Patton, Deputy County Clerk Robert Coward, who was drawn beneath an express at the Mamaroneck station on last Saturday, met his death through the negligence of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. On the strength of the verdict, which was rendered at Mount Vernon yesterday, it is reported that Mrs. Coward will sue the company for $50,000 damages. Among other things the verdict says:

"That Robert Coward met his death by being struck by Train No. 282 of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company; that this accident was due to the neglect in leaving a part of its platform in a dangerous and unprotected condition."

The company is blamed "for not better safeguarding the lives of its passengers."

TWO HUNDRED VAMPS PARADE

Veteran Volunteer Firemen Dine Afterward—Many Over 80.

Two hundred "Vamps" of the Volunteer Fire Department of New York marched yesterday from Jefferson Market to the Columbus statue at Fifty-ninth Street. A number of the men in the parade were more than 80 years old, while none was younger than 65. The "Vamps" received a great demonstration when they started at 2 P. M. from the headquarters of the Uniformed Association of Exempt Firemen of the City of New York in Jefferson Market. A band of twenty pieces led them.

The line of march was along Seventh Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street, to Eighth Avenue, where the parade ended at the Volunteer Headquarters. Eli Bates, ex-Chief of the Volunteer Department, who is 81 years old, led the men. Peter J. Hickey of Mohawk Hose, No. 39, was in charge of the Exempts, while William Hennessey of Clinton Engine No. 41 was in command of the Volunteers.

A dinner and vaudeville entertainment followed the parade.

SOUTHERNERS TOAST NEIGHBOR WASHINGTON

Society Honors His Memory as a Virginia Gentleman.

DIXIE GAINS $3,000,000 A DAY

In 25 Years Her Production, Mr. MacKnight Says, Will Outstrip Whole Country's for 1905.

The Southern Society celebrated Washington's Birthday in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria last night entirely as a Southern tribute to the memory of a Virginia gentleman.

The fact that George Washington directed the Republic in its cradle was a matter that entered not into the consideration of the speakers nor even into the general talk that pervaded the place for the gathering of the clans. It was a celebration in honor of the memory of Washington of Virginia, the gentleman who married the Widow Custis. There were some present whose folks in New Kent County, Va., still go to service in the old-fashioned red brick church where Lieut. Washington was united in matrimony to her who was later the charming First Lady of the Republic.

One of the guests, a Carolinian with a sonorous voice, entered the room and said "Good evening, Colonel; mighty glad to see yo' again!"

Twenty diners arose and replied, "Good evenin'!"

The Astor gallery was, in fact, filled with Colonels, Majors and Judges. The Virginians seemed to predominate, judging by the applause that followed the old song, "Carry Me Back to Ole Virginny."

Col. Marion J. Verdery, President of the Society, after that song, addressed the Society, and said that it was one of the legends of his family that the spirit of a Virginia gentleman winged its flight to Heaven, and on being admitted promptly, was astounded to see within the gates a party of angels chained to various pearly posts.

"'In the name of all that's holy,' exclaimed the new Virginia angel, (as the Colonel related,) 'why do you chain those angels?'

"'We have to chain 'em, Colonel,' replied St. Peter. 'They're from Virginia and want to go back there.'"

Thereupon the quartet arose and sang "Dixie," and a Mississippian, forgetting for the nonce that he was in his evening clothes, arose and gave the rebel yell with such vigor that the orchestra in the mezzanine gallery below faltered in its interpretation of a selection from "Il Trovatore."

Col. Verdery introduced J. A. MacKnight of Alabama as the only speaker of the evening. His topic was "The South of To-day." Mr. MacKnight was in the Consular Service of the United States for several years, but he has been studying Southern conditions and writing of them and lecturing on them for the last decade.

"It is estimated," he said, "that the gain in wealth in the Southern States at the present time is nearly $3,000,000 a day. With this rate of increase in wealth it will not be long before the school system of the South will be equal to that of any section of the country. The complaint that there is a high percentage of illiteracy in the South, as the result of the great percentage of negro population, will be at end before long.

"The nagging of the South regarding the negro question has gone on for forty years. It seems about time to give the South a rest on this question and to leave the solution to the people who are most afflicted by it. What the South has done in eliminating the negro vote, which is as corrupt as it is ignorant, would be done to-day by any Northern community if it were confronted with the same conditions.

"If there were 1,000,000 negroes in New York City and only 100,000 white men the latter would rule the city, hold all the offices, and keep control of public affairs. They would not admit the negroes to social equality.

"The agitators in Congress, who would like to see Southern representation cut down because of the disfranchisement of the negro, have, I understand, been warned by President Roosevelt and Speaker Cannon that they will receive no comfort in their effort to cut down Southern representation. The South has no fear that this will be done.

"Every race that has opposed the Anglo-Saxon has been swept away before it like dry grass before a prairie fire. The black man will prove to have been only an incident in the civilization of the Western Hemisphere, as was the Ethiopian contingent in Caesar's army in the conquest of Gaul, and as was the American Indian."

Mr. MacKnight said that the South's resources of coal, iron, oil, its fertile land and climatic conditions were bringing there a foreign element that bade fair to make of it a polyglot section of the country. Greeks, Italians, and Syrians were, he said, pouring into the South and fastening their hold on it, when Americans should be going there and developing its abundant resources. Mr. MacKnight said in conclusion:

"At the present rate of increase the population of the South will in twenty-five years be almost equal to the entire population of the United States to-day, and at that time the Southern States will be producing more wealth annually than the entire production of the United States in 1905."

After the speaking there was supper, and certain bottles with cobwebs over them were brought forth in the name of "Washington of Virginia."

'FRISCO ALMOST ISOLATED.

Fire in Power Station Puts Telegraph Lines Out of Business.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—Fire to-day in the central station of the San Francisco Gas and Electric Company caused a loss estimated at nearly $1,000,000, besides crippling many commercial and manufacturing establishments. All of the evening papers were for hours without power to run their machinery, even the linotypes being rendered useless.

Nearly all the telegraph wires leading out of the city are idle, the Western Union and Postal companies having obtained their power from the station which was burned. News is being sent to nearby cities by circuitous routes, involving much delay.

Every effort is being made to install temporary power plants, but it is uncertain when normal conditions will be restored.

Others' Letters Found on P. O. Clerk.

Post Office Inspector Michael H. Boyle, who was detailed to investigate complaints of letters going astray in the foreign mail station at West and Morton Streets, arrested yesterday Barthold E. Lowenthal, a clerk employed in the station. Inspector Boyle said he found in the prisoner's possession a decoy letter together with four others addressed to persons living abroad. Lowenthal pleaded not guilty. He was held in $2,500 bail for examination on Monday by Commissioner Shields.

Hudson Ice Crop Meagre.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Ice hoisting at all houses on the Upper Hudson was stopped at noon to-day. The recent warm spell has worn the ice away so that it will not bear the weight of horses engaged in plowing and marking. Less than half a crop has been hoisted into the Catskill houses.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"

New Apartments

In the furnishing of new apartments, careful consideration should be given the selection of silver.

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

Spoons, Forks, Knives, are always handsome in design, and the trade mark guarantees the quality.

In buying Cake Dishes, Coffee Urns, etc., ask for the goods of

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

ELSBERG ACCUSES PAGE.

Says He Will Expose Motives of Opposition to Transit Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—When the Elsberg Rapid Transit bill came up to-day, Senator Elsberg caused something of a sensation by questioning the good faith of Senator Page in his introduction of the City Club Rapid Transit act.

"I know all about the motives prompting the aggressiveness of the Senator from the Nineteenth," said Elsberg, shaking his finger at his colleague. "And when the time comes I'll have the evidence to prove my assertions."

The attack followed Page's objection to advancing the Elsberg bill to third reading on the ground that the Cities Committee was acting with undue haste. Page asked if his bill had not been handed to Senator White with the request that it be substituted for the Elsberg bill.

"The bill did not meet with approval," retorted White, "and therefore was not substituted. It did not eliminate the very objectionable features of the Rapid Transit act which the Elsberg measure seeks to correct. The people of New York City have demanded relief from impending monopoly."

Elsberg consented to have his bill laid aside until the City Club might present its case on its own bill before the Senate Cities Committee.

NON-RESIDENT TAX PASSED.

Smith's Speech in Assembly Gets Applause from Both Sides.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The Ivey-Saxe bill, for taxation of the personal property found in this State belonging to non-residents was passed, practically without objection, in the Assembly to-day. The speech of Assemblyman A. E. Smith of New York in behalf of the measure drew applause from both the majority and minority for the first time this session.

"This bill seeks to reach those who winter in New York residences they own," said Mr. Smith, "but who, from the fact of having Summer homes elsewhere, find themselves possessed of enough india rubber in their conscience to swear they live outside this State when they receive a notice to pay taxes or serve on a jury.

"Take Henry F. Havemeyer; he lives in New York, but when a notice to serve on a jury or an assessment is levied against him, he lives somewhere else. W. Gould Brokaw likes to come sailing into New York Harbor in his private yacht and have the protection of the harbor police, and he likes to go rushing through Central Park in an automobile and the traffic squad conserves for him his share of the road. Yet if one wants to have Mr. Brokaw pay a tax or serve on a jury, he is found to live in Greenwich.

"And take John Claflin; there's a man, mind you, that draws an annual salary of $5,000 a year from the city, yet lives in Morristown, N. J. He wouldn't serve on a jury, but he does consent to be taxed on $20,000 worth of property.

"William Church Osborn was very earnest here before committees last year to tell us how to run the New York City police and detective force, but his place of residence is at Garrisons."

Asked how he knew all about these things, Mr. Smith replied:

"Why in New York City we have a Democratic administration, and the books are open."

Agnew of New York declared the bill "a crude attempt" to reform the tax laws. He believed it would not do what its sponsors professed.

APPROPRIATIONS ADVANCED.

Old Guard Puts Off Fight on Bill In Effort for Concessions.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—There wasn't the suspicion of trouble to-day when the Annual Appropriation bill was reported to the Assembly from the Ways and Means Committee. It was promptly ordered to second reading.

Pitfalls have been dug for it by members of the "Old Guard," and these will be uncovered if between now and the time the bill comes up for passage the "new deal" men do not pacify those who have given so much trouble this week. They have even threatened the collapse of the whole "new deal" in the House.

PROPOSES COLLEGE BOYCOTT.

Iowan Says Medical Laws Discriminate Against Small Institutions.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 22.—The action of the Legislatures of Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota, and New York in passing laws which discriminate, it is alleged, against small colleges, in that students are debarred from State medical examinations who have taken any part of their medical course outside of a medical school, was unanimously denounced yesterday at a conference of college Presidents at Colorado College. President Slocum of Colorado College and President Maine of Iowa College were appointed to draft resolutions. President Maine suggested that all colleges send their graduates only to such institutions as refrain from influencing legislation.

SLEEP TABLETS KILLED HIM.

Reynolds, a Victim of Insomnia, Took an Overdose.

James J. Reynolds, a tailor, living at 260 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, died suddenly yesterday of an overdose of ryoscinhydro bromate tablets taken to relieve insomnia.

Mr. Reynolds was 60 years old. He had been troubled with sleeplessness for years. A friend recommended the tablets, and Reynolds consulted his physician. He warned Reynolds not to use more than three tablets each night. Mr. Reynolds, without consulting the physician, increased the dose.

Wednesday morning he took so many that he sank into coma and did not recover consciousness. He leaves one son.

PUT CHILD ON HOT STOVE.

Thirteen-Year-Old Girl Has Mania for Burning Children.

Special to The New York Times.

YORK, Penn., Feb. 22.—Lillian B. Thorman, 13 years old, tried to burn to death the three-year-old child of Robert Dorsey of this city to-day. The child was placed on a cook stove while the mother was absent from the house. The little one was rescued by its aunt, but not until it was burned from head to foot. It is said that the child will not recover.

The girl was arrested and is now in jail. She confessed to having burned three other children in a similar manner.

LOOT HOUSE, THEN FIRE IT.

Burglars Destroy the Summer Home of Richard Hayes at Tuckahoe.

Special to The New York Times.

TUCKAHOE, Feb. 22.—Burglars looted the Summer home of Richard Hayes, a New York contractor, at Gifford Park, Tuckahoe, late last night, and then set fire to it to hide their crime. The house was destroyed, entailing a loss of $30,000.

The Hayes home was completely furnished, and contained a lot of paintings and curios. The burglars are supposed to have gone to the house with a wagon, and, after removing the paintings and other valuables, set fire to it to cover their tracks. When the firemen arrived the place was in flames. Only the barn and adjoining [illegible]

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

EXTRA trousers often save an extra business suit, or tide a Frock Suit over another season. So many of our patrons appreciate this economical plan that we carry a much larger assortment of extra trousers than many have any idea of.

Trousers, $5 to $11.

Subway Station at Our Door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

Smoking makes the teeth

yellow. Yes, but Sanitol Tooth Powder will keep them white.

The antiseptic and oxidizing action on the enamel removes the stain of the nicotine as no other dentifrice can. Its subtle flavor counteracts all odors and disagreeable taste.

You will at once notice how it imparts a most remarkable wholesomeness to the breath.

Just *try* it for a few days.

At all Druggists, Price, 25c.

The Sanitol Chemical Laboratory Co., St. Louis, Mo.

SPORTS IN THE GARDEN ATTRACT RECORD CROWD

Seven-Ton Motor Boat Successfully Launched in the Lake.

LIVELY TILTING CONTEST

Dr. French's Elk Going to Cologne and London Orders Beavers—Self-Charging Electric Launch.

Motor boats, Indians, and the Canadian and Maine camp exhibits attracted the major part of the attention yesterday at the Motor Boat and Sportsman's Show in Madison Square Garden. It was estimated that nearly 20,000 persons visited the Garden during the afternoon and evening. The percentage of children was particularly large in the afternoon, and the pleasure motor boats that make the rounds of the lake were crowded to their utmost capacity. It was a record crowd for the Sportsman's Show.

Dr. Cecil French's wild animals in the upper gallery drew a curious crowd all day long. Several new birds arrived, and the little cinnamon bear was more frisky in the afternoon than he has been since reaching the Garden. Dr. French was surprised during the day to receive a cable from the Cologne Zoological Gardens in Germany ordering the handsome elk that is in one of the large pens, and an order was received from the London Zoological Gardens requesting that a pair of beavers be sent at once, as the beaver supply in London was running low. These animals will be shipped this week.

The biggest boat ever seen in the lagoon at a Sportsman's Show was placed in the water yesterday morning. It is a huge hunting cabined boat, thirty-six feet long, seven feet beam, and weighs seven tons. The boat is equipped with a twenty-five horse power four-cylinder engine, and in its appointments presents the acme of motor boat perfection for cruising purposes. Three persons can be accommodated with sleeping quarters, but for a day's trip fully twenty persons can be carried. Among its conveniences is an electric cooking apparatus. The cost of this sumptuous craft is $4,500. It is made by the Matthews Boat Company of Ohio, and has Lozier engines.

One of the novelties in the electric launches made at Bayonne is a self-charging apparatus. In the stern of the boat a small gasoline engine is installed, with which the boat may be run while also charging the batteries. The power generated by the gasoline motor is transmitted to the launch motor, changing the latter, for the time being, into a dynamo, thereby supplying electricity to the batteries. On a single charge these boats will run about sixty miles. The popular size is a 25-foot boat, costing $1,440.

The paddling races and tilting contests yesterday afternoon held the attention of the crowd for nearly an hour. In the tilting event two men are in each canoe. One paddles, while the forward man is armed with a long pole, to the end of which is attached a round, soft wad, and the rivals endeavor to thrust each other into the water. A great deal of the success of the encounter devolves upon the paddler, who is kept constantly busy manoeuvring for a good position so that his companion can topple his opponent into the lake. The contest between E. Henshaw and Green against Finn and Rouse was the best that has been seen in the Garden since the opening of the show. For half an hour they thrust at each other with their long poles, each good attempt bringing forth applause from the spectators. Finally Rouse made a powerful lunge at Henshaw's shoulder, and the latter tumbled into the water amid the laughter of the crowd. The summaries of the water sports:

50-Yard Mattress Race.—By members of U. S. Volunteer Life-Saving Corps—First Heat—Won by Henry Smolensky, Frederick Sinnenkohl second. Second Heat—Won by James Murphy, E. Hirsch second.

50-Yard Swimming Race.—Won by John Brentano, College Point; E. Hirsch, New York, second; James Bowles, College Point, third. Time—0:38.

Tilting Contests.—Trede and Sterk beat Green and E. Henshaw; G. Henshaw and Howard McCullough defeated Trede and Sterk; Finn and Rouse defeated Green and E. Henshaw.

Tandem Canoe Race.—Won by Finn and Rouse, Tallman and McCabe second.

More Business Every Day in Evening Clothes For Men.

A big, growing business is not the result of a mere accident. It finds its source in diligence guided by intelligent effort. We developed this phase of the clothing industry to a point where our ready-for-wear Evening Clothes are on the same plane of excellence with the product of the best custom tailors in the land. And being the pioneers along these lines enables us to offer such values as these:

Tuxedo or Dinner Coats. Special at $12.50

The illustration alongside is an exact copy of our new Tuxedo Coat. It is characterized by shapely shoulders, a graceful shawl collar, straight front with slightly rounded edge, closing with one button. The fabric is of a fine black unfinished worsted. Special at $12.50.

Imported black whipcord Tuxedo coats, silk shawl collar, $16.50.

Luxurious silk-lined Tuxedo coats at $20, $23 and $25.

Vogel Brothers 42d St. At 8th Ave.

THE PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT OF The Sunday New York Times

NEXT SUNDAY WILL CONTAIN

A FULL PAGE PICTURE OF

Mrs. Nicholas Longworth IN HER BRIDAL GOWN.

The most charming portrait of the White House Bride in existence.

Order your Sunday New York Times to-day

COLLEGE ELIGIBILITY RULES.

Status of the Professional School Student Under the New Codes.

There has been much misunderstanding of the nature of the rules that have been adopted by Yale, Harvard, and Princeton to govern their athletic contests in future. Water Camp announces that the wording of the rules has not been definitely settled, but that the agreement has been reached to bar freshmen, all graduate students, and nearly all special students, and to limit participation of all athletes to three years in intercollegiate contests.

This statement is very different from the one announced before, which said that professional school men would not be permitted to take part, although in effect the bar against graduates will in a measure cut out professional school students, as most of them enter the professional schools after taking courses and graduating in other institutions. Harvard and Pennsylvania took the stand fourteen years ago when this question first came up in athletics, that it was unfair to discriminate against any legitimate student of an institution, and Harvard stands by her original position in this except that she feels the granting of a degree to a student should terminate his athletic career. In this she is in sympathy with the general feeling.

By the adoption of this new code Harvard will be more severely handicapped than either Yale or Princeton, neither of which has many graduate students. Pennsylvania will be hard hit likewise if she is to subscribe to the rule. This she will no doubt be glad to do, as it differs little from the rule which she independently adopted. Pennsylvania really goes further than either of the others, as she intends to enforce all her rules on Sept. 1 next, while Yale, Princeton, and Harvard will not apply them to any student now in the university. The example set by these four will, beyond a doubt, be followed by all the smaller universities.

Miles's Brother Asks Reinstatement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Daniel C. Miles, a brother of Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, and for years one of the National Bank Examiners for Massachusetts, who, because of failure to be assigned to any recent duty, has been practically dropped from the service, has forwarded to the Controller of the Currency petitions looking to his retention. Controller Ridgely said it was not true that Miles had been requested to resign.

SCULL ROWING ADVOCATED.

Favor Abolishing the Sweeps for the More Even Style.

College oarsmen are advocating the substitution of sculling for sweep rowing in all the events that are contested in future. The introduction of the quadruple sculls at Poughkeepsie this year, determined upon by the Stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association, is believed to be the forerunner of such a change. "Ask every oarsman in the country," they say, "which style of rowing he favors, sweeps or sculls, and ninety-nine in a hundred will tell you sculls. It is the natural style of rowing and preferable in every way."

The argument against college rowing that it is too severe a strain on the young undeveloped body would be obviated by the adoption of sculling, they say. In sweep rowing they claim the strain is bound to be unevenly distributed, and occasionally to the detriment of an individual too severely taxed. There can be no inequality in sculling and no excessive strain. Boats can be built lighter and on narrower, speedier lines, all of which will tend to reduce the exertion needed to propel the boat at speed. Every argument, they say, favors the sculls.

James A. Ten Eyck, the Syracuse coach, is quoted as its ardent advocate. "A college oarsman," he says, "may have rowed on his crew for four years with a sweep oar and even have become a famous stroke, but he has not gotten all out of rowing that he should. The same time devoted to sculls would have benefited him infinitely more, and a crew of scullers make a better appearance from a spectators' standpoint and are more scientific."

A determined effort will be made by its advocates to have sculling supersede sweep rowing in every event that college crews contest.

$175,000 Loss by College Fire.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Feb. 22.—St. Viatur's College at Bourbonnais, Ill., two miles north of Kankakee, was destroyed last night by fire, resulting from crossed electric wires. The loss is $175,000. The college is a Roman Catholic institution, founded in 1865. It has 200 students.

Asks $500,000 More for Custom House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Assistant Secretary Taylor, of the Treasury Department, before the House Committee on Buildings and Grounds to-day, said that $500,000 more would be required to complete the new Custom House in New York City according to the original plans.

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EIGHTEEN PAGES.

THE INSURANCE REPORT.

No one can read the report of the Armstrong Committee, or contemplate the transformation which the insurance business in this city has undergone during the past year, without reaching the deep conviction that in this country there are no great wrongs that public opinion cannot right, that no dangers threaten the people against which they have not in their own hands ample powers of defense. The immediate consequence of the differences that arose between Mr. ALEXANDER and Mr. HYDE a little over a year ago was the disclosure of unsound and dangerous conditions, of unlawful practices, and of gross abuses of trust in the great insurance companies. For the cure of these evils no new and untried remedies were administered. The aid of no swashbuckling crusader in the work of reform was invoked. There was nothing unusual, nothing at all out of the ordinary in the methods resorted to to root out evil and restore wholesome conditions in the life insurance business. Recourse was had to a method made familiar by immemorial use. The Legislature named a committee of investigation, as it has named hundreds of such committees before. The committee with the aid of able counsel began its work. It pursued its inquiries during a period of four months, and it has now rendered its report. Through press reports of the testimony taken, not only this community but the entire Nation was advised of what had been going on in the insurance companies. The public interest was deeply stirred, the public attention was enchained by the disclosures, many times the public indignation was aroused by revelations of "forbidden and abhorrent practices," and steadily from the beginning to the end public opinion has encouraged and sustained the committee in the performance of its task.

And now, without a single indictment found, without any prosecution begun, without any new law enacted, the wrongful practices discovered in the insurance business have been stopped, the companies chiefly offending have been reorganized, and, in the case, certainly, of all but one of them—and that one is under such public scrutiny and criticism that regeneration cannot long be deferred—there are substantial and satisfactory assurances that evil ways will not be resumed. These reforms have been wrought by public opinion made effective through use of the ordinary machinery by which the interests of the Commonwealth are safeguarded. The cure has been accomplished, too, without the necessity of a resort to the courts. The transgressors who had been unfaithful to their trusts could no more withstand the pressure of public opinion than the rotten trunk can withstand a whirlwind.

It is encouraging, it is exemplary. For years we have heard the prophets of evil declaim against the great insurance companies with their immense accumulations of assets as a source of public danger. The Armstrong Committee says in its report that "no tendency in modern financial conditions has created more widespread apprehension than the tendency to vast combinations of capital and assets." The control of these huge accumulations "of assets readily convertible into money" is referred to as a condition that "has placed the officers and members of finance committees of life insurance companies in positions of conspicuous financial power." They were in that position a year ago. Where are these Samsons now that public opinion has done its work upon them? If we do not find them "eyeless in Gaza at the mill with slaves," we find them at least in situations quite as impotent and equally void of menace. The Presidents of the three companies most conspicuous in the disclosures were forced to resign, one of them is dead, one of them is an invalid, and another is in daily expectation of a summons in restitution suits. In this land of "liberty protected by law" the people evidently know how to take care of themselves. "And GEORGE [the Third] may profit by their example," said PATRICK HENRY after a highly significant and disquieting allusion to CAESAR and CHARLES I. If there be in this country other huge accumulations of capital under personal direction that are in the way of becoming considered dangerous incarnations of the "money power" it may be that those in control of them, from observation and study of what has happened to the great insurance companies, will themselves learn the lesson of soberness, of prudence, of reason, and of restraint.

Of the specific recommendations of the Armstrong Committee, for the carrying out of which bills have already been introduced at Albany, we suppose there are few if any that will not meet with general approval. The proposed prohibition of investments in shares of stock we discuss elsewhere. The Committee does not recommend a compulsory transformation of stock insurance companies into mutual companies, but suggests methods by which the change may be accomplished. It may be doubted whether by mere legislation intended to compel the management to seek new proxies each year the interest of policy holders in the annual elections will be greatly stimulated. Mr. CLEVELAND has pointed out that notwithstanding the highly exciting situation in the Equitable Company less than 25,000 of the half million policy holders have taken the trouble, "directly or indirectly, to acquaint the Trustees with their preferences." The placing of a maximum limit upon the amount of new policies that may be written in any one year will at least impose a check upon the fierce rivalry of the companies in the effort to outdo each other in getting new business. A second direct advantage will be the curtailment of expense. It would seem that the sliding scale recommendation of the committee, if adopted, would help the small companies, as a larger percentage of annual increase is permitted to them. One of the greatest of all the evils in the management of the great companies in this city has been the excessive cost of life insurance. Premiums have been made high and dividend distribution disappointing because of the extravagant expenditure incidental to the mad rush for big figures and statistical results. As to the prohibition of legislative lobbying and of political contributions there can be, of course, but one opinion. Both practices are crimes against the body politic, and should be made punishable like other crimes. The recommendations as to publicity and State supervision are intended to prevent those evasions, concealments, and irregularities, so many examples of which were revealed during the investigation. The technical recommendations as to the form of policies to be written, the distribution of dividends, and the treatment of surplus fall in some measure outside the domain of lay judgment. It must be manifest to every mind that as a whole the recommendations of the committee, if made effective by legislation, will put a stop to the worst of the abuses brought to public notice and will place the insurance business upon a sounder basis.

INVESTMENT CLAUSES OF THE REPORT.

The Armstrong Committee's recommendations regarding life insurance company investments divide themselves naturally into two classes, the indisputable and the arguable. That is the order in which the committee considers this topic, but, singularly enough, its findings reverse this order, and place the contentious recommendation in the first place.

The indisputable recommendations are those which have the support of the abuses which the committee has exposed. There is an embarrassing abundance of them, and they are too familiar to justify repetition here beyond mere identification of them as the cases in which the companies have operated in stocks not as investors, but as underwriters, and it is almost possible to say as exploiters. The distinction is too plain to elaborate. No sophistry can justify fiduciary institutions acting as innovators, creators of values which may not be realized if hopes are disappointed, in-and-out dealers in the market, and in general participators in all those operations which are justifiable only to those who are managing their own affairs and suffer from their mistakes. The permanence, solidity, and deliberation which should characterize every financial transaction by insurance companies spring both from the nature of their business and from the fact that errors are not visited upon those who make them. The demand for caution is coupled with an exemption from punishment for mistake which stimulates mere imprudence, and with incidental personal perquisites further to cloud discretion. The unanimous judgment of the community will applaud the committee's condemnation and recommendation for prohibition of all acts by insurance companies which, in the committee's words:

bring insurance companies into close relations with railroads, banks, trust companies, banking houses, and the flotation of new enterprises, thus involving them in the manifold transactions of the financial world, not in their normal relation as creditors through suitable investments, but as co-owners of the corporations and promoters of the undertakings to which they have thus become allied. They have weakened the sense of official responsibility, multiplying the opportunities for gains, both direct and indirect, to officers and Directors through the use of the company's funds, and making easy the exercise of official discretion at the promptings of self-interest.

It will be cause for congratulation that acts like these can never again be possible within the experience of those now living. Other generations will have problems of their own. This departure from fundamental principles of morals or high-minded finance can never be repeated or condoned. Still it is a fact that, despite its huge proportions, business of this sort constituted a minor part of the still huger business of these leviathans, and has not greatly prejudiced the financial interests of the policy holders. Profit and loss, of course, have no place in questions affecting ethics or morals, and such operations would be equally beyond the pale if they had been profitable, instead of enduringly detrimental. The point is made at all only to remark that it has minute if any bearing upon the recommendation which the committee makes in the very first place—that investments in stocks shall be absolutely forbidden, except stocks in municipal corporations, which do not come within the popular idea of stocks at all.

There is presented here no question except one of discretion. The proposition may be sound, and is not now condemned. But it does not argue itself, like the other recommendations, by mere statement. Neither is it supported by the examples of loss and waste and demoralization which illustrate and enforce the committee's other recommendations. And excellent as is the committee's report in general, it cannot be said that the committee's authority extends to precluding suspension of judgment until the matter can be judiciously considered in all its aspects, except considerations affecting the market for the hundreds of millions of securities involved. For that there is no need. As regards the companies there is not the slightest doubt of their being able to liquidate to advantage, which implies that the market will not be disturbed by the weight thrown upon it. Presumably a large part of this liquidation—if it shall be ordered—will not be done through the market at all. It is equally conceivable that the bidding might be too eager for valuables of this sort, with such a seal of high quality, and private treaty may prove preferable as a means of making up the new alignments caused by any such disposition of property with voting power. And in any case there is no creation of a new volume of securities. It is a question merely of exchanging bonds for stocks between their present holders. In no aspect is there any urgency regarding a topic which cannot be regarded as settled in principle even, beyond the point of remedying the abuses exposed, while its details belong to the indefinite future.

THE CZAR'S CABINET.

Poor Russia's slow and devious progress toward working out her own salvation unfortunately attracts the attention of the world only when it takes the form of riot or massacre. But it may be that the less sensational aspects of the evolution may prove to be, in the long run, the more important.

Nobody outside of Russia, and very few Russians, are real judges of the developments. There is a general belief, outside of Russia, that Count WITTE is the very fittest man in Russia to take charge of the change of Russia into the modern nation which she must become, and to graduate that transition. The Czar himself seems to have arrived at that conclusion, together with the conclusion of the inevitability of the change. At any rate, he has shown himself loyal to the representative of the new order of things. But it is no wonder that Count WITTE himself should repeatedly have endeavored to escape from his invidious eminence. To borrow some famous words: "He well knows what snares are spread about his path, from party animosity, from Court intrigue, and possibly from popular delusion." Certainly from popular delusion. For the political ineptitude of the Russian people, arising from political inexperience, is the most discouraging fact in the whole situation, if we assume, as it seems we have a right to assume, the Czar's good faith. Everybody concerned seems to be "playing politics," without knowing how to play them, in the Western sense or in any other than the old Russian sense of "Court intrigue." But the one fact plainly evident is that Count WITTE is in a better position than any other living Russian to effect the political modernization of his country.

GEN. GROSVENOR.

Some of our esteemed contemporaries receive the news of the defeat of Gen. GROSVENOR (we own that we do not at the moment recall the services on which his military title is founded) in his campaign for re-election in his own district with mere hilarity. Not so we. "At this exigent moment," wrote BURKE, "the loss of a finished man is not easily supplied." Not that this is particularly "an exigent moment," and not, we trust, that Gen. GROSVENOR is a "finished man." But, at the same time, there are a number of experienced and astute men in Congress, and in each house thereof, of whom, in time of trouble, the country reasonably hopes that they will prevail to inject some sense into the proceedings of that very heterogeneous body. We do not know much about the internal politics of Wisconsin, for example. But we are quite clear that the retirement of Senator SPOONER from the Senate would be a National loss. We know no more about the internal politics of Gen. GROSVENOR's district in Ohio. But we strongly suspect that the retirement of Gen. GROSVENOR will be a loss to the House of Representatives.

Not at all that we cherish any illusions about Gen. GROSVENOR. That was undoubtedly a very disagreeable story about his "book," and it had the further disadvantage of being proved. He seems, in truth, to be a piratical and pachydermatous sort of person. Our point is simply that his fellow-Representatives, who know a good deal more about him than any casual newspaper commentator can pretend to know, have consented that he is one of the important men in the House. This is not a matter which pertains to his ridiculous views about the tariff, or about subsidies, or about any other of those specific questions. It remains true that he is a Representative of weight and instance, by the consent of his peers in the House. Hence it is a pity to have him go, whether or not he is "kicked upstairs" into something "equally as good" in the Diplomatic Service or elsewhere.

They order these matters better in England. If a man is "turned down" there by his own constituency, a place is speedily found for him, even at the expense of some unimportant person, if he be himself a sufficiently important man. We ought to have some arrangement like that. There ought, in fact, to be some arrangement in virtue of which, if the Speaker and the principal Republican members of the House testify that, in spite of his superficial absurdity, and even his apparent venality, Gen. GROSVENOR is really an important man, some obviously unimportant Republican member from Ohio should be compelled to get out of the way.

FORTY STORIES.

If some Parisian should propose that the Eiffel Tower should be "closed in" with a facing of brick or terra cotta and used as an office building there would, of course, in the first instance, be a blast of aesthetic indignation from "all Paris." Perhaps there would not be much ground for it. It is arguable that the skeleton of the tower might be clothed, to its considerable aesthetic advantage, and that the monument would be not less a monument if it were utilized from bottom to top.

In New York, when it is proposed to project upward an area of the size of the Eiffel Tower, be the same more or less, to the altitude of forty stories, say two-thirds that of the Eiffel, nobody squawks indignant. Everybody begins to ask, "Will it pay?" This is by no means the first project for a building of this height that the ambitious New York architect has projected. But we think it is the first that has come before the Building Department in the form of serious and responsible plans. Certainly it must be the first in which an altitude of forty stories has been projected on so exiguous a basis as that of sixty-five feet square, or something over 4,000 square feet. The utilitarian New Yorker at once begins to "figure" on the elevator service that the tenants of these forty stories would require. If he be a building expert, he also figures on the proportion of the space that the elevators necessary to render satisfactory service would absorb. If he be a building expert, he may make some further computations as to the deduction from the available space that would be required by the necessary "wind-bracing" for a structure of the given height and the given area. We think it unlikely that these sets of computations would show a result commercially favorable to the project.

GOETHE long ago remarked that "it was provided" that the trees should not grow into the sky. It is probably also provided that the skyscrapers shall not grow into the sky. It is quite true that no two experts agree upon what is the profitable limit of altitude of the skyscraper. It depends upon so many considerations, one of them, of course, being the area of the skyscraper in proportion to its altitude. But we judge that they would all agree that a skyscraper of sixty-five feet square in area and of forty stories in height exceeded, not, of course, the structurally practicable, but the commercially and economically practicable limit of altitude, and would advise the projector either to shorten his building or to buy more ground.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

An Advance, but Not the End.

According to report from Washington, the passage by the Senate of the Heyburn Pure Food bill by an almost unanimous vote is by no means an assurance that it is soon to become the law of the land. It is still to encounter in the House the last, desperate resistance of its innumerable enemies, and it may be that for once the task of killing or amending into inutility and impracticability a desirable measure will be performed in the more "popular" half of Congress. Of course, it all depends upon the amount of pressure that the people, whom the bill would benefit and protect, choose to bring upon their representatives. That the manufacturers of improperly prepared or misnamed foods will be active to the extent of their ability need not be doubted, and that their activity will be successful is certain unless their "influence" is counteracted by that, so much stronger when exerted, of public sentiment. It is to be regretted that in the long discussion of this reform so much weight has been laid on the unhealthfulness of the various adulterants and preservatives in use. Many of them, indeed, are more or less deleterious, but in a very large majority of cases this effect is probably too small for anything like definite measurement. Most of the real harm is done in the way of selling a cheap thing that is innocent enough for the price of one that is better and more costly. In other words, the public has not been poisoned half or a tenth as much as it has been robbed, and when the public is permitted to know what it is buying there will be no such change as might be expected in the quality of what it buys, though there will be a very great change in the price it pays. There is every reason to expect, moreover, that a real "pure food" bill, instead of interfering with "business" and making its conduct difficult, will have an exactly contrary effect as soon as the manufacturers adjust themselves to the new conditions. It is certain that many an American product now sold under a false name, usually foreign, will have a larger sale when it passes for what it is, and that the American producer will benefit greatly from the general knowledge of the excellence of his wares. We see no danger of injury to any honest manufacturer or dealer in the passage of this bill, and much of advantage to the public, which has so long been swindled into paying for one thing and getting another. The "despotic power" of which so much has been said will worry nobody not in need of worriment, and, while the Heyburn bill is far from perfect, its faults are those of omission rather than of commission.

Mrs. Morris Gets No Redress.

President ROOSEVELT stands by his subordinates in the matter of Mrs. MINOR MORRIS! He believes, no doubt, that his stand is simply firm. Nobody in fairness and reason can suspect him of upholding the maltreatment of a woman; it is only that he feels sure that the woman was not maltreated. To maintain his position in this case, however, he has been obliged to ignore the evidence of witnesses who saw the expulsion of Mrs. MORRIS from the White House—of witnesses who to most of us seem on general principles to be as worthy of credit as those whom the President trusts so implicitly, and more worthy of it in regard to this particular episode since they are entirely disinterested, while the President's witnesses are in effect defendants, accused of a serious misdemeanor and naturally eager to minimize the harshness of their own acts. That Mrs. MORRIS was to some degree in the wrong when she insisted on seeing the President after she had been told that he would not see her is beyond any question; that it was probably necessary, and certainly justifiable, to remove her from the White House about when she was removed need not be denied; and the amount of force used may not have been excessive. There, however, ends the defense of the White House employés. The real charge against them is not the forcible expulsion but the manner of it—the way the force was applied. It might be contended with truth that tactfulness would have obviated the need of resorting to force at all, but that can hardly be proved. The real wrong was in treating a woman, obviously excited and probably hysterical, as if she were a dangerous criminal whose instant expulsion was of vital necessity. There is nothing at all to indicate that she deserved the rude hustling she received, unless it be in the enigmatic sentence with which the letter of the President's secretary ends. We all learned long ago, however, that the President's secretary is capable of making mistakes. The President has told us so again and again. Therefore it is a somewhat general impression that the President's firmness in this case contains a considerable element of obstinacy, and if this is to be the end of the incident it will be one long and unpleasantly remembered as somehow or other a mistake of the kind which a public man should never make.

SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Ways and Means Committee gave a hearing to-day on a bill to take the internal revenue tax off alcohol. One of the witnesses was expounding the virtues of a certain kind of alcohol when the committee inquired how it came to be made. The witness could not answer, and Champ Clark, who took the value of this kind of alcohol very lightly, said he could give its glorious history.

"A convict in a penitentiary out in my own great State, Missouri," said Mr. Clark, "secreted a gun barrel in his cell, and in a fit of fury pounded with this gun barrel the sour corn pone they gave him for breakfast. The resulting mixture was distilled into the stuff now under investigation."

Mr. Clark's veracious narrative was greeted with shouts of laughter. The witness was indignant.

"That story," he said, when the laugh subsided, "proves what I have always believed, that all the bright men in Missouri were put in the penitentiary."

Mr. Clark thought for some time, but nothing occurred to him, and he did not speak.

The debate on the Army Appropriation bill was pounding along with unwonted display of enthusiasm. There had been one speech on the bill, two on tariff revision, one on the restriction of immigration and a powerful elucidation of the iniquity of ship subsidies, with incidental remarks on the consolidation of certain customs collection districts and a few other burning questions. Then Chairman Hull of the Military Affairs Committee, who has charge of the time for the Republican side, rose and said: "I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Michigan, Samuel W. Smith."

"Mr. Chairman," said Mr. Smith, "I do not desire to take up the time further than to ask unanimous consent to have printed in The Record the remarks I was not able to make when the Rate bill was before the House two weeks ago."

Ollie James's eloquent defense of Paducah as a port of entry, and his gallant resistance to Sereno Payne's campaign to wipe it off the map, was enlivened by frequent interruptions from the Republican leader. Finally James became sarcastic about Payne's tenderness for land commerce and his hostility to traffic by water.

Payne seemed inclined to admit the soft impeachment, and James retorted:

"The gentleman from New York seems to have a natural antipathy to water."

"That ought to make me popular in Kentucky," said Payne.

"It ought to, but it won't," replied James. "We don't use water there for anything except to float boats in, and we don't like to have that use of it taken away from us."

John Wesley Gaines, the inventor of perpetual motion in conversation, went out to Connecticut some time ago to deliver a speech. He made a hit with the frugal citizens of the Nutmeg State and they presented a Waterbury watch to him. Mr. Gaines was talking about it to-day and wondering why they gave him a Waterbury instead of a gold watch.

"They had read about your habits, Gaines," said a kind Republican friend, "and they gave you that watch so that you would be kept so busy winding it up you would not have time to make any speeches in the House."

Representative Rives of Illinois was the only Republican to vote with the Democrats to-day in favor of the proposition to adjourn out of respect to George Washington. After the vote Mark Smith of Arizona congratulated him on his patriotism.

"Glad to see you had such respect for Washington's birthday," said Mark, "when not another Republican was patriotic enough to stand up with us."

"The fact is," explained Rives, "that it's my own birthday, and I wanted to go home."

Mrs. (Not Miss) Amelia E. Barr.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's issue you head a letter "Miss Amelia E. Barr Joins the Protest Against the Use of Hendrik," said letter being from the well-known author, Amelia E. Barr.

Now, this seems to me almost as gross an error as that referred to in Mrs. Barr's letter, that of arbitrarily changing Henry Hudson to Hendrik Hudson.

I hope you will let the fact be known that your correspondent was Mrs. Amelia Edith Huddleston Barr. She has been the mother of fifteen children and now lives at Cherry Croft, Cornwall Heights, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Yonkers, Feb. 21, 1906. BIOGRAPHER.

FOR MUTUAL INVESTIGATION.

Suggested That Stuyvesant Fish Be Authorized for Policy Holders.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read your pertinent editorial on the Mutual Life Insurance Company's affairs, and the straightforward letter of Henry A. Stimson which appeared in the same issue.

I suggest the desirability of calling upon Mr. Stuyvesant Fish to act in a representative capacity for the policy holders of the company, of whom I am one. I think if Mr. Fish could be induced to act as chairman of a committee to receive proxies that it would be most fortunate at this time. The confidence which policy holders would place in him would constitute a most effective indorsement of his action.

By resigning from the committee Mr. Fish entered a vigorous protest. It is desirable now that he should go back armed with direct authority to act.

CALVIN TOMKINS.

New York, Feb. 21, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to thank THE TIMES for its candid, just, and wise advice to the Mutual Life not to avoid the thorough examination demanded by Stuyvesant Fish and approved by Ambassador Choate and by the great mass of policy holders.

I have always seen clearly, as others must have seen, the immense temptations to which the managers were exposed to whose care was committed such an enormous amount of money by owners whose separate holdings were small and who were so scattered that their own supervision was almost impossible.

As one of the oldest living policy holders I think I may confidently speak for the great body of the policy holders of the Mutual. We imperatively demand the full and exhaustive examination voted by the Trustees, and insisted upon in our behalf by Mr. Fish. The funds are ours; we have a right to this examination, and will, sooner or later, have it. We demand it now.

SAMUEL WARD BOARDMAN.

Bloomfield, N. J., Feb. 21, 1906.

JUSTICE PECKHAM'S LETTER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is the published letter from Mr. Justice Peckham advising that suit be brought against officers of the Mutual Life Insurance Company a very unjudicial or merely a very injudicious act? It must be presumed that the only motive for his writing and giving for publication such a letter is the fact that he has been a Director of the company for many years and that he wishes to disavow his responsibility as such Director for acts of the other Directors or officers. Does such attempted disavowal excuse his remaining upon the responsible Board of Directors for years without attending any of the meetings of that board during many of those years, if that be true, as has been responsibly stated?

Is it in any way fitting to the judicial character for a Justice of the highest court in our land to make and declare to the public his urgent demand for the enforcement at law of claims against officers of the company, which claims, so far as it appeared at the time of the writing of the letter, had not been even formulated?

Does not the publication of such a letter from such a source bear too strongly the flavor of an opinion from the bench upon an issue not only untried, but also unformulated? Is it dignified? Is it judicial? A. M. B.

New York, Feb. 20, 1906.

Plea for the Maimonides Library.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to second the proposal of Ada Sterling in this morning's TIMES that some one should preserve the Maimonides Library to the New York public. I have taken books from it for years, and I have been able to get there, or to get it to buy, important books that I could never have obtained in a library where frequency of application alone decides whether a book shall be bought or not, or where the income is taped to buy the standard books which at Maimonides have already been supplied in past years of growth.

There are naturally few advanced readers in proportion to the number of those who want books of reference for school work or the ordinary run of fiction. I have made regular application at the New York Public Library for standard books of travel and memoirs, as they appeared, but after a delay of four weeks I could get none but those written by Americans, and very few of those the most popular, not necessarily the best. In fact Maimonides with its 60,000 volumes, some of them extremely rare and very many of them very expensive, has a value to a certain class of American readers which cannot be overestimated, and which in no wise overlaps the field of the New York Public Library.

ALLEGRA EGGLESTON.

New York, Feb. 19, 1906.

Against Sunday Use of Libraries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A "Reader" has expressed his (or her) gratification through your columns at the prospect of the libraries being kept open on Sunday. As another reader, I wish to protest against such encroachment upon the day of rest of the employe.

As the libraries have heretofore been kept open till a very late hour, giving the public ample time to secure reading matter for the following day, there can be no reason to justify this action on the part of the Trustees, save perhaps to still the clamor of the class who, when presented with an inch, insist upon having it lengthened out to a foot.

(ANOTHER) READER.

New York, Feb. 21, 1906.

How Mr. Carnegie Did It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The paragraph in to-day's Times with reference to Mr. Carnegie and the proposed organ for the First Methodist Church, New Rochelle, will be read with surprise by those most immediately concerned.

It is not true that Mr. Carnegie first encouraged the church to raise $500 by a promise of help and then dropped us on our fulfilling that condition. The facts are that in response to our appeal Mr. Carnegie sent the usual printed form of inquiries. This was returned duly filled, and stated, among other things, the size of the auditorium, the price of the proposed organ, i. e., $1,200, and also the amount the church was prepared to raise, i. e., $500. Mr. Carnegie replied that in his judgment the organ proposed was too large for the size of the church, one at about $500 or $600 being quite adequate, and that inasmuch as we had promises from the congregation to that extent he did not see that his assistance was needed.

I trust you will in common justice give to this communication equal publicity to the erroneous statement of to-day.

C. STURGES BALL, Pastor.

New Rochelle, Feb. 21, 1906.

Nice-Looking Man, Too.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We hear a good deal about poisoned food and adulterated products of all sorts for the table, but what man of ordinary sensibilities is not shocked to watch the manner in which some men treat their food.

The other day I noticed a nice-looking man in a restaurant who had a steak and boiled potato. Presumably the steak was seasoned before it was served, but the gentleman in question mashed the potato, then put a quantity of salt thereon and on the meat. Then he put on—more salt! Next he grasped the pepper bottle and put on as much of this as he had of salt. Then he took the sauce and swamped the whole mess.

But it seemed to go to the spot, for he ate it with a relish. For dessert he had crullers. He put them in a deep plate, swam them in molasses and—survived everything.

New York, Feb. 21, 1906. R. A. DIX.

PURLEIGH RESTORATION.

Cromwell, Deposing the Rector, Gave Washingtons to America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The movement to collect a fund for the restoration of the tower of Purleigh Church, where Lawrence Washington was rector in 1643, should be of interest to the public at this time.

The rector of Purleigh, (Essex,) England, was deposed from his living by Oliver Cromwell on the ground that he was a public tippler and railed against Parliament. After thirteen years the family was broken up, and the eldest son, John, sailed to America as the second man to Edward Prescott.

He settled at Northern Neck, between the Potomac and Rappahanock. There John begat Lawrence and Lawrence begat Augustine and Augustine begat George Washington.

Washingtons have come and gone, but the old church at Purleigh, where George Washington's ancestor preached, still remains with its crumbling tower, awaiting restoration. It seems apropos at this time, when we are celebrating the birthday of the "Father of His Country," that this restoration and the need of funds to execute it should be called to the attention of patriotic citizens.

H. ROOSEVELT OSTROM.

New York, Feb. 22, 1906.

Religious Liberty in Bolivia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The good news of the passage of a bill by the lower house of the Bolivian Congress, granting liberty of religious worship, and the equally gratifying news that this bill was favorably voted upon by the Bolivian Senate will gladden all lovers of religious liberty.

I have recently received two communications from the Department of State, each containing a copy of a letter written by the American Minister to Bolivia to the Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of State, indicating the marked progress that religious liberty is making in that South American republic. The following sentences from the second letter of the American Minister to the Secretary of State present the situation:

"In order to become law the amendment, as passed at this session of the Bolivian Congress, will have to be favorably voted upon by the next session of Congress, which should convene on or about Aug. 6, 1906. There seems to be no reason to doubt but what the next session of Congress will have at least as many friends in favor of the proposed reform as there were in the present." (Rev.) JOHN LEE.

Chicago, Feb. 10, 1906.

Defends the Pennsylvania.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, "A. T. T.," while animadverting upon the excessive passenger rates charged by the Pennsylvania Railroad compared with those of the New York Central, says:

"Its rates at certain points are made prohibitive and its policy shows every indication of truth in a remark made by one of its officials in a moment of confidence that we 'don't want commuters; they are only a bother and a hindrance.'"

Permit me, however, to state, as a commuter of many years on the Pennsylvania Road, in common with some 800 others, that that company has always fostered commutation by placing the yearly commutation at the very lowest possible figure, i. e., $35 per annum, or 9c per diem of 27 cents for a distance of sixty-one miles to and from New York and New Brunswick, or a little less than one-third of a cent per mile.

This rate has been in force for over half a century. W.

New York, Feb. 21, 1906.

One Advantage of New Orleans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial, "Diverting Our Trade," you do not refer in any way to the chief factor which makes Western grain seek New Orleans rather than New York as a point for export.

I refer to the fact—and it is a fact—that most of the grain and other merchandise shipped from the West to New Orleans rolls down grade nearly all the way. It costs something to pull freight over heavy mountain grades. C. R. KEARNS.

Ashfield, Mass., Feb. 19, 1906.

"Step Lively" on Fire Escapes!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES I noticed Commissioner Butler "is going after the flat dwellers who block fire escapes.

I hope the fifty policemen who have been assigned to do the inspecting will "step lively" and make the canvasses as speedily as possible. MISSOURI.

New York, Feb. 21, 1906.

WASHINGTON AT MONMOUTH.

Old General Scott, with his medals and scars,
Was home from the last of his Indian wars,
A grizzled campaigner, enjoying his ease,
As gruff and as bluff and as kind as you please.
At Braddock's disaster he first drew a sword;
He'd served under Washington, whom he adored;
He'd taken his luck in the Trenton campaign;
He'd stormed Stony Point with Mad Anthony Wayne;
And now, undisturbed by commands to obey,
He governed Kentucky with a jovial sway.
As merry as sunshine, as wholesome as air,
But give him occasion and how he could swear!

His Chaplain, companion in bivouac and storm,
Resolved to accomplish a needed reform,
And, like a trained soldier, well knowing his pride,
Advanced on the Governor's tenderest side;
"Come, General, tell me, if Fortune were fair
Or foul, did you ever hear Washington swear?"

The General paused like a boy that is chid;
Thought sadly, then chuckled his answer: "I did.
Just once. 'Twas at Monmouth—oho! I was there!
And that was a day to make any one swear.
He'd planned it; our forces were posted in style
To give 'em a dose they'd remember a while,
When Lee, with the regiments wild to attack—
Lee ran like a turkey—that is, he fell back.

"Now, up rode my General, wrathful, amazed,
And, thunder, volcanoes, and guns! how he blazed!
He swore at six whole generations of Lees!
He swore till the leaves fairly danced on the trees!
Was never such swearing in camp nor in fray
As his on that most unforgettable day!
'Twas charming! delightful! He swore like a Prince
Of the Russias—such swearing I've never heard since.
'Twas nothing ignoble—'twas lofty and high;
He swore like an angel come down from the sky!
'Twas worth a right arm, Sir! to hear and to see
The way that my General swore at Charles Lee!"

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

HAZING BILL PASSED; FAVORABLE TO MIDDIES

Enables Superintendent to Punish Without Court-Martial.

TALK BOTTLES DICK'S SPEECH

Senator Headed Off Whenever He Tries to Deliver It—Prey to Gloom and Suppressed Wrath.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—When the Senate reconvened to-day Mr. Dick of Ohio was nearly bursting with suppressed speech. The Statehood bill, long kept out of the way by the ship subsidy measure, finally got the floor last week, and Mr. Dick, who was to open the debate, began the few remarks which he intended to deliver on the measure. He did not get through by the time adjournment was reached, and when next he should have had the floor Mr. Heyburn got in his way with the Pure Food bill.

That bill has been debated all this week, while Mr. Dick has fidgeted in his seat and consoled himself by occasionally patting his pocket to assure himself that his speech was still there. The Pure Food bill was passed yesterday, and the Statehood bill was again to have the right of way. Mr. Dick sat up late last night revising the conclusion of his few remarks.

As soon as morning business was disposed of to-day, Mr. Dick arose and got his remarks half way out of his pocket, when Senator Hale, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, asked for the floor for a few minutes. Mr. Hale said he had a small bill relating to hazing in the Naval Academy. It would not take long and there was nothing much in it calling for debate, and the Statehood bill would not have to wait long. Mr. Dick put his speech back graciously and sat down.

Mr. Hale meant well, but he was not aware of the intense interest taken in the hazing question in the Senate. It was not 2 o'clock when he took the floor, and the Senate battled over the bill all the rest of the afternoon, and finally passed it at 5 o'clock. So great was the interest in Mr. Hale's little bill that there never was a time when less than three Senators demanded the floor at the same moment, and nobody could utter more than half a dozen sentences without pulling down an avalanche of interruptions.

During the whole afternoon Mr. Dick was the picture of silent fury. By the time the whole Senate was worked up to the highest pitch Mr. Dick became so restless that he could not stay in his seat and he walked gloomily about the back of the chamber. Occasionally he conferred with Mr. Beveridge, who is in charge of the bill, and who was little less pained than he.

The bill championed by Mr. Hale was in the interest of playful midshipmen. As the law stands the Superintendent of the Naval Academy is obliged to court-martial any middy who indulges in hazing, and the only punishment is dismissal. It matters not whether the hazer is cruel in his treatment of his victim or whether he merely indulges in pranks like that of Midshipman Miller, who required his victim to act the automobile and go chug-chugging around the grounds for a specified time; there is only one penalty. The bill was designed to correct this.

Senator Spooner started the trouble. He pounced on a clause in the bill which allowed the Superintendent to dismiss a midshipman without trial when he believed the boy's continuance in the service prejudicial to the interests of the service; and he found in the course of the debate some other clauses which vested discretion about dismissals in the Secretary of the Navy. Over these the battle raged.

Senator Hopkins of Illinois came to the rescue of the bill, and pointed out that the Secretary's decision was made reviewable by the President, so that there was a check upon him. Mr. Spooner squelched him by saying that if a check was needed upon the Secretary there was the best of reasons for not giving him arbitrary discretion, and Mr. Hopkins retired from the fray.

After that everybody got into it, from such gladiators as Tillman down to pacific gentlemen like McCumber, and even Beveridge forgot the Statehood bill long enough to get up and interject an argument. And all the time Mr. Dick, with his bottled speech, patrolled the back of the chamber like an infuriated ghost.

They finally agreed on a modification of the amendments desired by Spooner and put in some more suggested by Messrs. McLaurin, Culberson, and others. The bill, as amended and passed, leaves the Superintendent the right to punish mild hazing without court-martial and permits him to dismiss boys from the Academy without trial except where they demand a court. In no case can a boy be driven from the service without a trial except where he does not desire one.

EX-MIDSHIPMAN TESTIFIES.

Examined by the Congressional Committee at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 22.—Five witnesses were examined by the Congressional investigating committee at the Naval Academy to-day. Lieut. Commander E. H. Durell of the Department of Discipline, Joseph R. Williams of Paterson, N. J., formerly a member of the first class, and Midshipmen Arthur A. Garcelon, Jr., William P. Hayes, and Frank H. Roberts, the first classmen, who are under restrictions.

Mr. Williams volunteered his testimony. He was a member of the class which graduated on Feb. 12 last, but was dismissed about two months previous to graduation. He claims that he was not properly dismissed. He testified at the Meriwether court-martial that he had heard the late Commander C. E. Colahan tell a midshipman that he should have personally resented an insult from another midshipman.

The Last "Parsifal."

The last of the season's performances of "Parsifal" was given yesterday at the Metropolitan Opera House as a matinée, beginning at 11 o'clock. The audience was enormous, and witnessed one of the best of the representations of the sacred festival play. It has frequently been remarked here how well Mr. Hertz and his associates in the performance have succeeded in keeping up their standard. The cast to-day was that which has been seen in all the previous repetitions this season, (with the exception of that in which Mr. Dippel appeared as Parsifal.) That is, there were Miss Fremstad as Kundry, Messrs. Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, and Goritz respectively as Parsifal, Amfortas, Gurnemanz, and Klingsor.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

In the latter part of March Mrs. Fiske and the Manhattan Company will begin a limited engagement at the Academy of Music in "Leah Kleschna." It is quite likely that in the engagement "Becky Sharp" will be revived.

Charles Frohman will make a production of "She Stoops to Conquer" early next September, with two of his stars in the parts of Tony Lumpkin and Old Hardcastle.

The bill for the benefit to be given to Robert E. Stone and Max Weber by the Joe Weber Company at Terrace Garden on Sunday evening includes Marie Dressler, James J. Morton, Joe Weber, "Billy" Clifford, Lee Harrison, and James Richmond Glenroy.

Newest Italian Liner Here.

The newest of Italian liners, the Indiana, arrived in New York at the end of her maiden voyage across the Atlantic yesterday morning. The Indiana is owned by the Lloyd Italiano Line, and has been especially designed for the Italian emigrant service. The liner brought 1,500 steerage passengers.

MME. CALVE'S CONCERT.

She Appears with a Company in Carnegie Hall.

Mme. Calvé, who appeared in New York at the very beginning of the present season, returned yesterday, after a long and troublous tour, and gave a concert in Carnegie Hall. There was a large audience that was evidently somewhat bewildered by the numerous changes that were made in the performance from the programme as it was printed, but was full of enthusiasm for Mme. Calvé. The form of the entertainment is one that is happily obsolete in New York. The various members of the "concert company" took up a large portion of the afternoon with flute sonatas, baritone songs, piano pieces, and violin pieces. The names of the respective performers were Messrs. Fleury, Decreus, and Von Kehr, and Mlle. Vermorel. A flute soloist is a convenient adjunct of a soprano in cases of Mad Scenes, "Charming Birds," "Sweet Birds," and other things beloved of the agile voiced, and Mr. Fleury proved his value thus several times. The others frankly assumed the function of padding.

Mme. Calvé was in better voice and sang better than she did last November, when she gave her first recital. She had much of her old-time brilliancy and flexibility of voice. She sang also with a serious artistic endeavor, without the extravagances and ill-balanced displays of personal eccentricity that she has sometimes made. And so the charm of her voice, of poignant and compelling beauty when she allows it to prevail, and the expressiveness of her style, with its emotional and dramatic potency, were what the audience was invited to enjoy.

She sang, first, Salomé's air from Massenet's "Hérodiade" (instead of the mad scene from Thomas's "Hamlet," which was down first on the programme, but which she did not sing at all.) In this she sang broadly and eloquently, with a fine quality of tone and excellent art; she was recalled and gave first a serenade by Gounod, with flute obligato, and then a simpler song. Her second number was the air "Charmants Oiseaux," from David's opera "La Perle du Brésil," also with flute obligato. In this the florid portions were freer and more flexible than when she sang it here last November, and though the air has been more brilliantly exhibited here, it was an excellent performance. She is still rather cautious, in general, with her upper vocal range, and is prone to jump to high notes with a sudden sustained pianissimo; but she did not practice this exclusively yesterday.

Mme. Calvé omitted entirely the French folk songs she is said to be so fond of, and that were down upon her programme—New York seems destined not to hear them, for she omitted them in the same unexplained fashion in her previous recital—and ended by giving the song "L'Amour est Enfant de Bohème," from the first act of "Carmen." It had something of the capriciousness and sensuous charm of the old days and just a suggestion, but no more, of the insinuating action it calls for upon the stage. She sang several additional songs afterward.

MRS. FISKE'S PLANS.

Their Feature Will Be a New Play, "The New York Idea."

Harrison Grey Fiske, manager of Mrs. Fiske and the Manhattan Company, announced his plans yesterday for Mrs. Fiske's next season in New York. It will begin in the Autumn, and is designed to cover a long period. The feature of the season will be a new and original comedy by Langdon Mitchell, who made the successful dramatization of "Vanity Fair" for Mrs. Fiske. Mr. Mitchell's new play is to be called "The New York Idea," and is said to be wholly American in subject, novel in idea and treatment, and to treat with unusual dramatic skill a series of questions of social concern.

The Manhattan Company will remain practically intact for next season. John Mason, George Arliss, and William B. Mack will have important rôles in the new comedy.

An interesting probability before the end of next season is the joint appearance of Mrs. Fiske and Mme. Kalich in a new play. Mrs. Fiske suggested this coalition, which will last for a two-weeks' engagement in New York and a brief tour of the leading cities.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

GRAVES—FIELD.

In the little Reformed Church in Greenville, Westchester County, Mrs. Susan Andrews Field, the widow of Cyrus W. Field, Jr., was married yesterday morning to Franklin Wells Graves of the New York Stock Exchange. The Rev. Joseph A. Harper performed the marriage ceremony at 11:30 o'clock. With Mrs. Field were her mother and her daughter. Mr. Graves was accompanied by Henry Steers of the Union Club. After the ceremony the wedding party came to New York for a breakfast at Sherry's, and then Mr. and Mrs. Graves started South on their wedding trip.

Mrs. Graves has been well known in society here and abroad for several years. She was a daughter of the late Reuben Ranney Andrews of Lee, a cotton mill owner in the Berkshires. Her mother was Sarah Moore Willis of Boston, of the same family as Nathan P. Willis.

Miss Susan Andrews was a notably beautiful and accomplished girl. She married Cyrus W. Field, Jr., before she was out of her teens. She was an accomplished horsewoman, and at once took a conspicuous place in New York society. Since Mr. Field's death a few years ago she has been living here and abroad. A year ago she bought Fort Hill, a country place at Scarsdale, and there Mr. and Mrs. Graves will make their home.

Mr. Graves is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel Clark Graves of an old Berkshire family. He was graduated from Williams College in the class of 1888, and for several years was a financial writer in this city. He became a member of the New York Stock Exchange last year. With his brother he is heavily interested in mining properties in Mexico.

GAILLARD—BATESON.

William Eyre Gibson Gaillard was married yesterday afternoon to Miss Mary Stamps Bateson by the Rev. Dr. Stires of St. Thomas's Church, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Bateson, 145 West Fifty-eighth Street.

The bride wore a white satin robe profusely trimmed with Duchess and point lace, and a tulle veil, and carried white orchids and valley lilies; she also wore pearl and diamond ornaments, the gift of the bridegroom. Miss Lucinda Davis Bateson was her sister's maid of honor. The bridesmaids were the Misses Elizabeth Bertron and Betty Collamore of New York and the Misses Anthony and Blythe of Philadelphia. Mr. E. W. Gaillard was his brother's best man. The ushers were C. W. Bateson, Jefferson Davis, Walter Blair, Paul Wellington Alexander, E. Farrar Bateson, and M. Hollingsworth Gaillard. Relatives and intimate friends only were asked to the reception. Mrs. Jefferson Davis was present, and also several guests from New Orleans, the former home of the Batesons.

After their bridal tour Mr. and Mrs. Gaillard will make their home at 44 West Forty-fifth Street. Mrs. Gaillard will be at home on Mondays in April after Easter.

HOAG—RANSBURG.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The marriage of Miss Elizabeth T. Ransburg of this city to John T. Hoag of New York took place this evening at the home of the bride. After a honeymoon trip South, Mr. and Mrs. Hoag will be at home at the Hotel Gotham, New York.

C. C. SHAYNE DIES SUDDENLY AT ATLANTA

Furrier Had Been Compelled to Turn Back from the West.

HIS SUCCESS REMARKABLE

Began as a Railroad News Agent—Failed in '73—His Employes Remembered in His Will.

C. C. Shayne, one of the most widely known fur merchants in the world, who has been since 1873 much in the public life of New York in business and politics, died suddenly on Wednesday afternoon in the Piedmont Hotel, at Atlanta, Ga. The first news of his death was received at his New York home, 582 West End Avenue, on Wednesday night, but it was not announced until yesterday.

Mrs. Shayne was with her husband when he died. On the advice of his physicians Mr. Shayne started for California three weeks ago. He was suffering from a weak heart. Mr. and Mrs. Shayne went to Washington, thence to New Orleans, and to San Antonio. There, however, they decided to return to New York. They were on their way home when Mr. Shayne was fatally stricken in Atlanta.

Mr. Shayne evidently felt on Tuesday that his death was imminent, for he telegraphed to his manager, M. J. McQuinn, on that day to go to him immediately at Atlanta. Mr. McQuinn arrived there yesterday morning.

The body is now on its way to this city and will reach the Jersey City station of the Pennsylvania Railroad to-morrow afternoon. It will be taken to Mr. Shayne's home in West End Avenue. The funeral will be held next Monday. The burial will be in Greenwood, where lies the body of his only child, a son, Percy, who died in 1891.

The heads of the Shayne establishment in Forty-second Street were informed of the death yesterday, but it was impossible to notify the hundred or more employes, as it was a holiday. Some of these employes, it is understood, will benefit for their faithful service of many years through the will, in which everything is left to the widow with suggestions as to bequests the testator desired made through her.

Christopher Columbus Shayne was born in Galway Village, Saratoga County, on Sept. 20, 1844. His only education was that received in the village schools, and when still a boy he went to work in a hotel, and afterward as a newsagent on the New York Central. The privilege of selling papers to passengers was given to him, and when he gave up this occupation it was leased by the railroad for $5,000 a year. He went to Cincinnati and got employment with C. B. Camp & Co., fur dealers, of that city. There he learned the business to the head of which he afterward forged. He was taken into the firm, but sold out his interest and came to New York in 1873. He opened a place of business in Broadway, and then in Prince Street, at last putting up the present commodious building, which houses all the various departments of his business, in Forty-second Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue. The stock of furs left in that building when the former train newsboy died is to-day estimated to be worth $1,000,000.

In the panic of 1873 Mr. Shayne failed and went through bankruptcy, but afterward paid all of his creditors in full. When he got on his feet again financially his business grew rapidly.

In public life, Mr. Shayne was first prominent as a Democrat, but later changed parties and was a strong Republican. He would never accept a nomination. The Republican nomination for Congress from the Fourteenth Congress District in 1892 and the Republican Mayoralty nomination in 1894 were offered to him. He declined both nominations.

Mr. Shayne was Vice President of the Republican National League for the State of New York in 1895. He was in many conventions and stumped several States for Harrison and for McKinley.

At the time of his death Mr. Shayne had been President of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade for ten years; he was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Manufacturing Furriers' Association, the New York Athletic Club, the Fifth Avenue Republican Club, the West Side Republican Club, and the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of several fraternal orders and lodges.

Mr. Shayne was always a strong admirer and supporter of Theodore Roosevelt, and as a member of the committee of 100 offering him the nomination for Mayor of New York in 1886, he predicted in a speech that Roosevelt would live to be the Governor of the State and the President of the United States.

In 1868 Mr. Shayne married Miss Margaret A. Sloan of Pomeroy, Ohio, who survives him. Mrs. Mary Shayne, his mother, still lives in Galway Village. She is 92 years old. Mr. Shayne leaves two brothers, John T. Shayne of Chicago and Thomas H. Shayne of Quakertown, Penn.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Chief of to-night's many dinner parties was that of the Ambassador from Austria and Baroness Hengelmuller, who entertained in honor of Secretary and Mrs. Root. Among the additional guests were Senator and Mrs. Wetmore, Senator and Mrs. Dryden, the Chargé d'Affaires of Norway and Mme. Hauge, Commander and Mrs. Hebbinghaus of the German Embassy, Count and Countess Gizycki of Poland, Mrs. Don Cameron, Miss Carow, Mr. Rennie of the British Embassy, Baron Haymeele, and Count Ivany of the Austrian Embassy.

Mrs. Stanley Matthews gave a dinner party this evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. George Draper of Boston. Among the additional guests were Attorney General Moody, Speaker and Miss Cannon, Senator Kean, Senator Warren, Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Newberry, Mrs. Hobart, Mrs. Audenried, and Miss Kean.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lee entertained a dinner company this evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont. To meet the latter were the Admiral of the Navy, Justice and Mrs. Brown, Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Col. and Mrs. Symons, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Timmons, Mrs. Slater, Mrs. Barney, and Mrs. C. J. Bell.

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Parker and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth were also among the dinner hosts of the evening.

Mrs. Donald McLean of New York is a guest at the New Willard, en route from the South.

Mrs. Hobart, who will remain here through the Spring season, has issued cards for a dinner party March 12, in honor of the Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks.

Mrs. Daniel Manning has arrived at the Arlington for a visit of ten days.

Miss Pauline Morton, who has been the guest of Miss Elkins, left to-day to join friends at Palm Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. George Draper of Boston have arrived for a visit of several weeks with the ex-Ambassador to Italy and Mrs. Draper. The latter will entertain to-morrow evening in honor of the Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks, and on Saturday give a fancy dress ball for children.

Mrs. Kuzar of New Jersey, who is passing the Winter with her parents, Senator and Mrs. Dryden, entertained at luncheon to-day.

Miss Root, daughter of the Secretary of State, has issued invitations for a luncheon March 1.

EXHIBIT BY LOTOS CLUBMEN.

Annual Show of American Figure Pieces, Landscapes, and Marines.

The regular annual showing of pictures by artist members opens to-day at the Lotos Club; they fill two galleries, which are hung with a dark maroon cloth, to set off the paintings. To-morrow night the reception will be held, and on Sunday and Monday afternoons ladies will be admitted to the clubhouse to see the exhibition in the usual way by the presentation of cards.

A portrait of Mr. Henry B. Wilson, Secretary of the club, holds a central position in the dining room; it is by Alphonse Jongers, and is an excellent bit of work so far as the face is concerned, well modcled and alive, although somewhat unduly careworn in expression. The hands are carefully drawn, but in order to have the face hold one's attention the painter has sacrificed the flesh color in the hands. Other portraits are a graceful three-quarter standing likeness of a young girl by Frank Fowler, finely wrought as to the white dress and pink sash and uncommonly successful in the lines of arm, figure, and gown; a portrait of Mrs. Middleton by Stanley Middleton, one of Mrs. Flagg by J. Montgomery Flagg, and others by August Franzen and Charles C. Curran.

Imaginative pictures have a rarely beautiful example in Daingerfield's version of the myth of Diana and Endymion. The scene is Latmos, and Endymion is seated, with his shepherd's staff against an ancient oak, shielding his eyes with his arm from the dazzling apparition. The moon rides high in white clouds and the ocean is covered with moonlit mist. Near Endymion stands the goddess, who has just revealed herself to the favored mortal. The painter has succeeded in giving to island, venerable tree, clouds, and moon that touch of sentiment akin to awe which such a picture requires, and the two figures do not, as usually proves the case, break in on this fine state of tension by lack of taste in the artist. Endymion is silhouetted against the tossing waves of mist over the sea, and Diana is neither too real for an apparition nor too diaphanous for a goddess who has taken on the form of a woman.

Among the marines the most virile and satisfactory is "Looking Seaward," by Paul Dougherty, a rocky headland brown with kelp and seaweed, against which a vigorous, fresh blue sea is dashing. The level rays of the sun catch the edges of the rock with orange and run riot among the wave crests and leaping cataracts of foam. "The Derelict," by Carlton Chapman, shows gray sky and breaking billow, with a dismasted ship wallowing in the trough of the sea. Reynolds Beal has a sparkling "New London Harbor," with the schooship, an old frigate, anchored in midstream. George McCord has a nocturne all dark gray, with the lantern of Annisquam Light gleaming ruby red on the right, and Rehn, a Sound view with schooners at anchor, called "Hot Afternoon in August."

One of the finest pieces of rich dark tonality is Dessar's "Return, Evening," a rough foreground with shepherd, and a magnificent sky charged with color. In strong contrast is the pensive landscape with a look of England, by Dewey, called "Day Dreams," full of soft, vaporous atmosphere, a couple of children seated to the right, a graceful clump of English elms, and a pearly distance to the left of the trees. This is one of the delicately tinted pictures here which are not improved by the dark-red hangings. By all odds the finest landscape shown by W. H. Howe is one from Lyme called "Fleeting Shadows, Daymond Hill." The composition is delightful, the management of shadows on foreground and distance very original, and the feeling for earth-structure keen and indeed masterly. In the bright central patch of the middle distance a small herd of cows has been introduced to fine effect.

Notable pictures are "Afternoon on the High Palisades," by A. B. Talcott; "Vermont Quarry," by Ballard Williams; "The Fur Pelisse," head and shoulders of a woman, by Alden Weir; "Sunlight on Cornfield," by Jules Turcas; "French Village"—oddly called in the catalogue "The Oak"—by F. A. Bicknell; "Coming Storm," a splendid rocky lanscape with glimpse of sea, by Charles H. Davis; "Autumn Afternoon," by I. A. Josephi, and "Long Island Farm," by Charles H. Miller.

There are good landscapes by Van Laer, "Near Princeton, N. J."; by Albert Groll, "Breezy Day, Highland Death;" by Leonard Ochtman, "Dawn," and by George H. Smillie, "Bread Loaf Mountain, Vermont." An excellent bit of still life by Ben Foster and a lively view of Printing House Square, "Rush Hour, Brooklyn Bridge," by C. C. Cooper, should not be overlooked.

This year's exhibition is the best the club has shown.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Low pressure prevails to-night from the Mississippi Valley and western upper lake region westward to the Pacific Coast, except in California, and there have been general though light rains west of the Rocky Mountains, and local rains and snow in the Northwest.

Temperatures have fallen in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, and have risen in the central valleys and the upper lake region. They are, as a rule, considerably above the seasonal average.

Winds along the New England Coast will be fresh northeast to southeast; Middle Atlantic Coast variable, becoming south and fresh; South Atlantic Coast fresh southeast to south; East Gulf Coast fresh south; West Gulf Coast south to southwest; Lake Michigan brisk to high southwest to northwest.

Steamers departing Friday for European ports will have fresh northeast to southeast winds, with generally fair weather, to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Friday; warmer in the interior. Saturday, fair, warmer; fresh northeast winds, shifting to south.

New Jersey and Delaware—Fair Friday; Saturday, fair, warmer; winds becoming south and fresh.

New England—Fair Friday, warmer in west portion. Saturday, fair, warmer; fresh northeast winds, shifting to south.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, warmer Friday and Saturday; fresh northeast winds, shifting to south.

Western New York—Fair, warmer Friday. Saturday, partly cloudy.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair, warmer Friday. Saturday, partly cloudy and colder; fresh to brisk south to southwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	33	43	4 P. M.	30	50
6 A. M.	32	41	6 P. M.	31	46
9 A. M.	30	44	9 P. M.	29	42
12 M	32	49	12 P. M.	29	40

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 46 degrees; for the corresponding date last year it was 31 degrees; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 32 degrees.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 42 degrees; at 8 P. M. it was 48 degrees. Maximum temperature, 51 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 40 degrees at 5:15 A. M. Humidity, 77 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 70 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

We do not ask your help for able-bodied men willfully out of work. In 1,300 families now being helped by us are only 80 idle men. Of these, 55 are recovering from sickness or accident and doing their best to return to work; 25 are inexcusably idle.

Are you surprised that only 25 out of 1,300 are of this doubtful class? Will you let us explain why we help their wives and babies?

Will you help one or more of the 1,275 other families that in spite of mild weather, and in spite of work, are unable to buy food? [illegible] 105 East 22d St.

THE

GREAT REFUSAL

BY THE AUTHOR OF

The Silence of Dean Maitland

Did you read "The Silence of Dean Maitland," by this same author? If so, you remember that it was an absorbing story of the extraordinary will power of a man. This new novel is the story of a young man who had the will power to live up to his convictions, defy his father, abandon his wealth, and give up his ladylove to accomplish what he conceives to be his duty. The tremendous persistence of the hero wins him name and fame, and he finally sails away with the right girl to found a modern Utopia.

D. Appleton & Company, Publishers, New York

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The large dinner Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Burden, Jr., are to give this evening, and which is to be followed by dancing at their new residence, 7 East Ninety-first Street, will be the chief event of society interest on the calendar. It will be a housewarming, as it is the first large affair that Mr. and Mrs. Burden have given in their new home. Mrs. Burden was Miss Adèle Sloane, one of the three daughters of Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane.

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Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander will entertain at dinner this evening.

***

The annual ball of the Columbia Juniors will be given this evening at Delmonico's.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Whitridge entertained the Thursday Evening Club last night. Yvette Guilbert sang her Chansons Pompadour Chansons Crinoline in her own inimitable way. There was an unusually large attendance of the members and a goodly number of extra guests. Late supper was served. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Mail, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Amos R. Eno, Dr. Kinnicutt and Mrs. Kinnicutt, Mr. and Mrs. de Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Gen. Bryce, Mrs. Minturn, and Mr. and Mrs. Post.

***

The Neighborhood Cotillion had a dance at Dodworth's last night. Ferrars Towsled, dancing with Miss Juliet Lee. The favors were typical of the day, and included hatchets.

***

An entertainment in aid of the Woman's Legal Aid Society is to be given on the evening of March 15 at the Metropolitan Opera House. "Haensel und Gretel" will be sung. Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, who is much interested in the entertainment, and who will come from Washington to attend, selected the opera for the performance. Mrs. Douglas Robinson and others are also interested. The parterre boxes are offered at $100 each, but the general admission and certain gallery seats will be $1.

***

Mendelssohn Hall was crowded yesterday afternoon for the concert given by the Women's String Orchestra, of which Mrs. William T. Bull is President and Mrs. George B. de Forest and Miss Elizabeth Remsen Vice Presidents. The orchestra was conducted by Carl Lachmund, and assisted by Miss Matilde Dressler, violinist; John Young, tenor, and Bruno Huhn, accompanist. The third concert will be given on Thursday evening, April 5.

***

On the evening of March 17 there will be a song recital in the large ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria for the benefit of the Society for Italian Immigrants and Miss Leary's Italian Settlement. Signors Scotti and Caruso are to sing, it being their last appearance this season in New York. The committee in charge of the recital has Miss Helen Dunham as its Chairman. The others on the committee are Miss Leary, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. John H. Davis, Miss Laura J. Post, and others. Tickets and boxes may be obtained from Miss Doane, 18 West Thirty-fourth Street.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson of Tuxedo have been at the Hotel Gotham for some time, their city residence on Forty-ninth Street having been partially destroyed by fire.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY J. DOUGHERTY, Principal of the Eighteenth Avenue Public School, Newark, died there yesterday. He was 51 years old and is survived by three sons and two daughters.

A. CHASE THOMPSON, President of the Standard Butter Company, and well known to dairymen throughout the State, died at his home in Owego yesterday of heart disease.

Mrs. SIBBEL DUFF BULLARD, wife of Dr. William M. Bullard, died at her residence, 203 Madison Avenue, on Wednesday. She was a daughter of the late John Duff.

Mrs. VASHTI DE LA F. MILLER MILDEBERGER died on Wednesday at her residence, the Hotel Florence, in her 86th year. She leaves a daughter, Mrs. Theodore de J. de Sable. The funeral will be private and the interment in Woodlawn.

LOUIS S. ALLIEN, for many years a partner in the firm of Henry V. Allien & Co., importers, died at his residence in this city yesterday. He had been an invalid for many years. He was a veteran of the Seventh Regiment, and leaves a widow and three children.

GEORGE A. WILLIAMS, a retired contractor, died at his home, 320 East 125th Street, on Wednesday from pneumonia. He was nearly 81 years old. Mr. Williams was a Mason and also an Odd Fellow. His body will be taken to Providence, R. I., to-day.

Miss LISSIE E. WIMBISH, a native of Montgomery, Ala., and one of the best-known missionaries of the Presbyterian Church in the Orient, died yesterday in Kobe, Japan. Miss Wimbish was 51 years old, and had been engaged in the foreign mission work since 1887.

Mrs. IDA JULIAN, wife of M. H. Julian, a mirror manufacturer, died at her home, 2 West 115th Street, on Wednesday. She was 66 years old. Mrs. Julian was born in Meintz, Germany. The funeral will take place from her home this morning. Burial in Union Fields Cemetery.

HENRY W. BUTLER died on Wednesday of heart trouble at his residence, 299 West Twelfth Street. He was 67 years old. His daughter, Miss Grace Butler, survives him. Funeral services will be held this evening at the chapel of the Stephen Merritt Burial Company, Eighth Avenue and Nineteenth Street.

WILLIAM McDANOLDS, a former Judge of the Sussex, N. J., Common Pleas Court, died at the home of his nephew, William H. Dalrymple, in Branchville Borough, N. J., yesterday of pneumonia. He was eighty-four years old. Judge McDanolds was born in Frankford Township. He was for many years Vice President of the Sussex National Bank of Newton and was an active Republican.

JACOB FECHEIMER died at his home, 102 West Seventy-fourth Street, on Wednesday of heart trouble, and was cremated at Fresh Pond yesterday. He was for many years in business in Cincinnati at the head of the firm of Fecheimer Brothers. When he retired he came to live in this city. He was one of the Electors-at-Large of W. J. Bryan in 1896 and took an active interest in politics. He leaves a widow and two sons.

WILLIAM PERSON, a member of the firm of Ammon & Person of Jersey City, died at his home, 118 Bellevue Avenue, Upper Montclair, last night after an illness of forty-eight hours. Mr. Person was a Director of the Montclair Club and of the Upper Montclair Golf Club. He was one of the founders of the Commonwealth Club of Upper Montclair, and at the time of his death was President of the Junior Commonwealth Club of that place. He leaves a widow, two sons, and a daughter.

Mrs. MARY ADAMS, one of the oldest residents of Brooklyn, died yesterday. She was 95 years old. She was born in New York and spent her girlhood in what was then Bloomingdale, now a part of Central Park. She was married to the late Joseph H. Adams in 1838, who was Supervisor from the Thirteenth Ward of the old City of Brooklyn. He died in 1887. Her daughter, Mrs. Josephine A. Coombs, and [illegible] survive her. She had eighteen grandchildren and fifteen great-grandchildren.

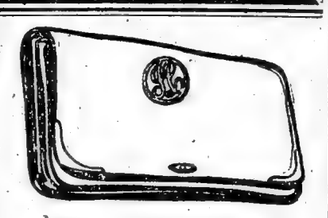

The world was made in a week of six working days with Sunday as a day of rest. The world of the consumer is recreated every week in a week of six working days with a seventh day for rest, reading, recreation or worship.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST reaches more than seven hundred thousand subscribers or buyers every Thursday, with two evenings for reading before Saturday, the shopping day of the average man, and with Sunday for reading by women before Monday, the shopping day of the average woman.

We live by weeks—not months—and the logical advertiser should call attention to his wares with the same frequency as the purchasing power of the average family is renewed.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA

NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO BUFFALO

VOGUE VOGUE

Fashion Published Thursdays 10 cts. on newsstands $4.00 a Year. 11 E. 24th St., N. Y.

WILLIAM B. RIKER DEAD.

He Was One of City's Oldest and Best-Known Druggists.

William B. Riker, one of New York's oldest druggists, died yesterday at his home, 249 West 133d Street. Mr. Riker was a native New Yorker, having been born in Duane Street eighty-five years ago. He had been in failing health for several years, and his death was due to ailments incident to old age.

Mr. Riker entered the drug business in 1846, and, after serving as a clerk for some years, opened a drug store of his own on lower Sixth Avenue. After years of active service he retired in favor of his son, William H. Riker. Before retiring, however, he founded the William B. Riker & Son Company, of which Joseph H. Marshall is now President.

Mr. Riker capitalized his company at $100,000. Laboratories were established at 373 Sixth Avenue, 771 Broadway, and 586 Washington Street. The firm also controls stores in Brooklyn and New England. Mr. Riker's son survives him. No funeral arrangements have yet been made.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Stephen M. Crandell.

Stephen M. Crandell, one of the oldest undertakers in the city, and since 1868 sexton of All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. R. Heber Newton was rector, died at his home, 218 East Sixty-ninth Street, Wednesday night of injuries sustained by falling from a Broadway car at Fifty-sixth Street on Dec. 24 last. He was born in Newark seventy years ago to-day, and served in the civil war with the Sixty-eighth New York Volunteers. He was Past Commander of John A. Dix Post, G. A. R. Mr. Crandell was a direct descendant of Lord John Crandell of England and of one of his four younger sons who emigrated to New York in 1020. Mr. Crandell buried many notable New Yorkers, including George Jones, former proprietor of THE TIMES. He leaves a widow and one son. The funeral will be held at the house at 10 A. M. to-morow. The interment will be in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark.

Major A. G. Hammond.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—Major A. G. Hammond, Third United States Cavalry, died at the General Hospital at the Presidio on Tuesday evening, after an illness of more than four months. The body will be sent to Quincy, Ill. Major Hammond was born in Hartford, Conn., on May 26, 1857, and appointed to the Military Academy in 1876. In May, 1898, as a Captain, he was relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth to enable him to accept the commission of Lieutenant Colonel in the First Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. In December of that year he went with his regiment to Cuba. Major Hammond was made a Major in the Third Cavalry in 1903, and served with his regiment in the Philippines.

Robert Fulton.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 22.—Robert Fulton, a member of the famous Paris crew of St. John, which won the world's championship for four-oared shells on the river Seine, France, in 1867, defeating the leading crews of France, England, and Germany, died at his home here to-day. He had been in the customs employ since 1875.

Prof. Nott W. Flint.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Prof. Nott W. Flint, teacher of English in the University of Chicago, died to-night of tumor on the brain after an illness of four months. Before graduation from the University of Chicago in 1896 he was a football player of some note.

Funeral of the Rev. Dr. Longacre.

The funeral services of the Rev. Dr. Andrew Longacre were held yesterday at the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, where for years he was pastor. The services were conducted by the Rev. Wallace MacMullen, pastor of the church. He was assisted by Bishop Foss and Bishop Andrew. The body was taken to Philadelphia for interment.

HARPERS BOOKS

Randvar the Songsmith

By Ottilie A. Liljencrantz

The old tower at Newport, believed to have been built by the Vikings, and commemorated in Longfellow's poem "The Skeleton in Armor," has furnished the cue for this romance of the Norse occupation of America.

The tale is flushed with passion and great deeds, and presents a new atmosphere where stirring fact and mystic legend meet. The author, whose "Thrall of Lief the Lucky" is widely known, has again shown her skill in recreating the life and times of the Norsemen during their years of daring adventure and world-famed exploits.

The were-wolf myth, in all its strange fascination, is interwoven with the story with telling dramatic effect. Altogether it is a spirited romance, with real novelty of interest.

Harper & Brothers

MARRIED.

PULTZ—McKEN

INSURANCE PROBERS SEEK THESE REFORMS

New Elections for the Trustees of All Companies.

BAN ON DEFERRED DIVIDENDS

Business to be Limited to $150,000,000 Annually—Expenses Restricted—Political Contributions a Misdemeanor.

The report of the Armstrong Committee, which investigated the life insurance companies, was sent to the Legislature yesterday, and makes many important recommendations in its volume of 319 pages, containing, approximately, 120,000 words. By far the greater part of it is devoted to a statement of the facts elicited by the investigation of the seventeen companies examined during the hearings here last Fall. To be exact, 245 pages are so consumed; then follows a twelve-page review of the work of the State Insurance Department as developed by the committee's probing into its methods, and then the committee's recommendations. Twenty-five bills are ready for presentation to the Legislature and eight accompany the report, but are not included in the published volume, as they serve simply to put in legal form the recommendations of the committee.

The review of the facts was entirely the work of Counsel Charles E. Hughes and Mathew C. Fleming of the committee, and has been a task of gigantic proportions. It is judicial in character and does not attempt to characterize the transactions described more than is necessary for a clear understanding of them. The review contains practically every important detail of the testimony taken, and is a valuable contribution to insurance literature for this reason. These companies are covered by it: Mutual Life, New York Life, Equitable Life, United States Life, Manhattan Life, Washington Life, Germania Life, Home Life, Bankers' Life, Provident Savings Life, Mutual Reserve Life, Security Mutual Life, Life Association of America, Life Insurance Club of New York, Empire Life, Metropolitan Life, and Prudential Life. All these, except the Prudential Life of Newark and the Security Mutual Life of Binghamton, are companies having their principal offices in New York City.

The remedial legislation recommended is divided into the following heads:

Control, or the rights of policy holders in the election of Directors.

Remedies of policy holders, or the right to resort to the courts.

Investments, including syndicate participations.

Ascertainment and distribution of the surplus.

Limitation of new business.

Limitation of expenses.

Valuation of policies.

Forms of policies.

Surrender values.

Rebates.

Political contributions and lobbying.

Publicity and State supervision.

Organization of life insurance companies.

Retirement of stock.

Penalties.

The general lines of insurance legislation adopted by the committee, and, in many of the more important details, the recommendations themselves represent the opinion of the legislators and their counsel. But a vast amount of work in preparing the bills and collating for the use of the committee the general information on the technical phase of life insurance, has fallen to the lot of James McKeen, associate counsel with Charles E. Hughes, and to Miles Menander Dawson, the committee's consulting actuary. In this Senator Armstrong and Assemblymen Rogers and Cox have largely participated, and to the Chairman of the committee fell particularly the task of shaping the form of the recommendations themselves, once an agreement had been reached as to their substance. The printing of a good part of the final draft of the report was done on Wednesday night, and Messrs. Armstrong, Hughes, and Fleming did not have the last detail arranged until 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Fleming gave out the copies at Bretton Hall, Broadway and Eighty-sixth Street, where the committee has lately made its headquarters.

The recommendations, in full, are as follows:

ALL TRUSTEES GO OUT.

Policy Holders Elect New Boards Nov. 15—Existing Proxies Void.

Of the fifteen life insurance corporations (exclusive of assessment companies and fraternal societies) organized under the laws of this State, four, the Mutual, the New York Life, the Mutual Reserve, and the Security Mutual, are purely mutual companies; in four others, the Manhattan, the Germania, the Home, and the Metropolitan, although stock corporations, policy holders are entitled to vote for Directors, and in each case, despite various provisions as to qualifications and manner of voting, the policy holders would, if they exercised their right, be able to control the corporation. These companies, while a bare majority in number, represent more than two-thirds of the outstanding insurance, exclusive of industrial policies, written by the fifteen companies.

Notwithstanding their theoretical rights, policy holders have had little or no voice in the management. Intrenched behind proxies, easily collected by subservient agents and running for long periods, unless expressly revoked, the officers of these companies have occupied unassailable positions and have been able to exercise despotic power. Ownership of the entire stock of an unmixed stock corporation scarcely could give a tenure more secure. The most fertile source of evils in administration has been irresponsibility of official power. However much this may be expected in the case of absolute stock control, in that of a mutual company it proceeds from a flagrant disregard of the law of its being. While it would be plainly unwise that the management of a life insurance company should be rendered unstable or that its personnel should be frequently changed, it is of the first importance that officers should realize their direct responsibility to those whom they represent and should rely for their continuance in office upon proved efficiency and not upon a practical inability of the policy holders to depose them.

Difficult as the problem is, effort to solve it should not be abandoned because of the enormous number of policy holders in the large companies. Nor is it necessary to propose a plan which will be sure to result in the exercise of their rights by all policy holders. The end to be attained is to provide the means for a free and effective expression of the wish of the policy holders at all times, and particularly in an emergency, and to destroy the machinery by which in the past they have been rendered all but helpless. The business of life insurance, as has already been said, is fundamentally mutual in principle, and the best possible provision should be made for the representation of members in the government of companies that avowedly transact their business upon this basis.

Various suggestions have been made to the effect that policy holders in general are incompetent to vote intelligently for Directors, and that their interest would be stimulated and a better result attained if an electoral college or a class of general trustees should be chosen, who in turn should select the Directors. Under such a plan the policy holders, it has been said, might be divided according to geographical districts, within which men of distinguished character and experience might be chosen for the purpose of representing the policy holders in the election. To such a plan, however, there is the obvious objection that the policy holder would be deprived of the right to cast his vote directly and would be limited to the selection of a representative of his district—only one of a large electoral body. It would be more than likely to result in the end in the election by districts of men pledged to the support of certain candidates for Directorships, while complicating the machinery incident to their selection. It might easily increase to an important degree the difficulty of meeting an emergency, by requiring separate campaigns on behalf of policy holders in a large number of districts against an administration possessed of the advantages of a well-equipped organization. The committee is satisfied that the right of policy holders to cast their votes directly for their Trustees should be retained and that in case it becomes important that they should combine for the protection of their interests they should not be trammeled by any reference to geographical or other divisions.

Won't Abolish Proxy Voting.

It has also been suggested that all voting by proxy should be prohibited. This seems to the committee to be an ill-advised remedy. It would be an altogether unjust restriction to compel the policy holder to cast his vote in person. There is no good reason why, as a member of the corporation, he should not have the ordinary privilege of voting through his appointed agent. To compel him to send his vote by mail would not provide an adequate substitute, as this would tend to interfere with a desirable freedom in the combination of policy holders and also prevent policy holders at a distance and without sufficient information as to candidates from appointing those in whom they had confidence to vote on their behalf. The evil does not lurk in a vote by representation, but in the continuance of the representation under conditions which give peculiar advantages to the corporate managers. Not only should the policy holder not be disfranchised by depriving him of the right to cast his vote directly, but he should be privileged to combine with other policy holders within or without his vicinage by giving proxies to trusted agents who may either vote for specified candidates, or, if desired, exercise their authority according to their discretion. On the other hand, it is the judgment of the committee that proxies should not only be revocable at pleasure, but should be required to be given within two months of the election and should be valid only for that election. All existing proxies should be declared void.

But while a policy holder should not be limited to voting in person or by mail there seems to be no sufficient reason why he should not be permitted to vote in either of these ways if he so desires. At first blush there seems to be a serious objection to voting by mail in the lack of any suitable authentication of the ballot, but this objection applies equally to proxies, which are generally authenticated only by the name of a witness. Ballots sent by mail may be similarly authenticated, and voting in this manner may properly be confined to the use of forms of ballots furnished for the purpose.

This freedom in voting, however, will be of slight aid if further opportunity is not afforded for arousing and concentrating the interest of policy holders. Policy holders should have appropriate means of learning who are their fellow policy holders, so that they may readily communicate with each other and effect combinations. The management should name its candidates so that their qualifications for the office of Director may be discussed and appraised and the importance of opposition duly estimated. Full opportunity should be afforded for direct and independent nominations by the policy holders, and the company should be compelled to place in the hands of every policy holder a ballot containing the names of all nominees. In order to avoid the possibility of an attempt to forestall opposition by the nomination of unexceptionable candidates and the subsequent substitution of an inferior ticket, the election should be limited to those who have been nominated in a prescribed manner.

With these objects in view, the following plan is recommended: At least five months prior to each election, lists of policy holders having at least $1,000 of insurance in force, properly classified by States and countries, giving names and addresses, but not the amount of insurance, should be filed with the Superintendent of Insurance, and similar lists should be open to inspection at the home office of the corporation. Lists, also open to inspection of policy holders within each State and foreign country, should be filed at the general agencies of the company in such jurisdictions. The above limitation as to the amount of insurance will serve to exclude the holders of industrial policies, who in the Metropolitan Company number several millions. But it seems impracticable to include them in the provision for open lists, although they will retain their voting privilege. Voting should be limited to those who have been insured at least one year before the election, and whose policies are still in force when the election is held. The Board of Trustees or Directors should annually nominate candidates to be voted for at the next election, and should file its nominations with the Superintendent of Insurance at least four months before the election, together with a designation of persons to receive proxies to vote for such candidates.

May Nominate by Petition.

It should also be provided that any group of one hundred members should be privileged to make and file with the Superintendent independent nominations, together with names of persons who will receive proxies to vote for the candidates at least three months before the election. The corporation should be required at least two months prior to the election to mail to each policy holder notice of the election, together with a suitable ballot containing the names of all the candidates whose nominations have been duly filed, with properly addressed envelope inclosed for the return of the ballot. The periods above mentioned have been fixed in order to give opportunity to reach distant policy holders. Votes should be limited to the nominated candidates and suitable provisions should be made for new nominations, and the casting of votes under proxies, in case of the death or incapacity of any person nominated. Provision should also be made for the proper custody of ballots received by mail and disinterested persons should be appointed to act as Inspectors of election.

To recapitulate, the law should provide:

1. For accessible lists of policy holders.
2. For the nomination of candidates representing the administration.
3. For independent nominations whenever desired.
4. For the circulation by the company of ballots containing names of all candidates.
5. For the cancellation of existing proxies.
6. For voting either in person, by mail or by proxy, but for the limitation of the life of proxies to two months preceding a given election.

It is believed that such a plan will promote a just conservatism and the continuance in office of efficient administrators, while affording the fullest opportunity for the expression of the wishes of policy holders whenever there is reasonable ground to believe that a change of management is advisable for the protection of their interests.

The present Directors of mutual life insurance companies in this State have been elected without the actual participation in their selection of any considerable number of policy holders. It is important that an opportunity should be given to the policy holders to elect entirely new Boards of Directors as soon as the provisions of law above recommended can be made applicable. To that end the committee recommends that a special act should be enacted providing for the expiration of the terms of office of existing Directors of such companies on the 15th day of November next, and that the annual meetings which would otherwise be held at an earlier date should be postponed to that time. In this way it will be possible for lists of policy holders to be filed under the statute, for nominations to be made and for the policy holders to cast their votes in person, by proxy or by mail, as they may desire. All existing proxies should be declared void so that no proxies should be voted at such election other than those which are given under the statute within two months prior thereto. The first election should be under the supervision of the Superintendent of Insurance, who should be directed to appoint Inspectors of Election and see that it is conducted according to law. The new Boards of Directors should divide themselves into two classes so that thereafter one-half of the board may be elected annually and errors in management promptly corrected.

As the annual election in one of these companies would otherwise take place in April, it is important that this special act should be passed immediately.

Mutualizing Stock Companies.

While both stock and mutual corporations have exhibited the abuses incident to management without a becoming sense of responsibility, the latter are more amenable to the demands of public sentiment, and proper provision for the exercise of the rights of policy holders provides a check apart from the necessities of competition or the fear of judicial intervention. The advantages supposed to reside in the control of a majority of the stock in corporations where shareholders alone are entitled to vote have been illustrated by the excessive amounts offered for the stock of the Equitable Society, with dividends limited to 7 per cent. annually upon a par value of $100,000 and the business of which has been conducted upon the most explicit representations that the society was committed to the mutual principle. Repeatedly have its officers stated under oath that its stockholders had no interest in its surplus and yet the purchase by a prominent financier of $50,200 of its stock in par value at a price of $2,500,000, despite an unequivocal statement of the absence of selfish intention and the immediate transfer of the purchased shares to distinguished Trustees under a plan inviting the co-operation of policy holders in the choice of Directors, awakened no little public protest and was viewed as a matter of serious concern by other financial interests. No exception can be taken to the ability, the judgment and the character of those who are acting as Trustees of a majority of the Equitable shares, but their appointment and their efforts to ascertain the wishes of the policy holders as a guide to the selection of an ultimate majority of the board affords a most important exposition of the conviction that stock control of large life insurance corporations no longer commands the public confidence.

The manner in which the stock of the Provident Savings was acquired some years ago, largely through the use of the company's own funds, and the effort to secure a control of the Bankers' Life, as a prominent feature of an investment company, point clearly to the dangers of stock ownership, with exclusive voting privileges, as inviting speculative purchases with an eye to the benefits which may directly or indirectly flow from the control of the business and property of such corporations.

The policy holders, while having only contractural rights, are not in a position to withdraw without loss in case the control of the company is abused; they have engaged in a venture and contributed their money for the success of a corporation without prospect of return unless they continue their policies. It is but just that in view of the peculiar nature of the institution they should be admitted to a voice in the selection of Directors, and that this should be accomplished by direct permission of law without compelling those who are desirous of giving them this right to resort to the indirect method of a voting trust, which, necessarily, under existing statutes, is a temporary expedient.

While the constitutionality of giving to policy holders the right to vote for Directors in stock corporations without the unanimous consent of the stockholders has not specifically been adjudged, the recent opinions rendered by the Appellate Division of the Second Department in the case of Lord vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society favor the conclusion that such a law would be sustained. Mr. Justice Maddox, at Special Term, had announced a contrary view, and upon the decision of the appeal the matter was discussed in the prevailing opinion of Mr. Justice Woodward. After referring to the general proposition announced in a recent case by Mr. Justice Hatch, that under its reserve power to alter and repeal charters the Legislature was competent to regulate and control the internal management of a corporation so far as it had relation to the public and concerned the policy of the State, even though the exercise of the power added to the burdens of the stockholder, by decreasing his liability, or diminished the value of his stock or changed the name, offices, or proportion in management and control of the corporation, the learned Justice said:

Justice Hatch's Opinion.

While the authorities are, as we believe, clear upon the proposition stated by Mr. Justice Hatch in reference to corporations generally, we are equally persuaded that in reference to life insurance companies the power may be very appropriately exercised. As we have already pointed out, the character of life insurance contracts is peculiar; the annual premiums not only pay the current risk, but they constitute partial payments upon the full life term, subject to forfeiture under certain stated conditions, and the policy holders are peculiarly interested in the life of the company and the method of its management. In fact, as a practical proposition, although the policy holders technically occupy the relation of creditors to the corporation, they are the capitalists; they are the ones who furnish the money upon which the business is conducted. "The insured parties are associates in a great scheme. This associated relation exists whether the company be a mutual one or not. Each is interested in the management of all, for out of the coexistence of many risks arises the law of average which underlies the whole business." (New York Life Insurance Company vs. Statham, 93 U. S., 24, 31.) The original stock subscription of $100,000, under the provisions of the law as it stood at the time of the organization of the defendant company, was invested in securities, and deposited with the Controller, and this capital has never been employed in the business, except as it has stood as a guarantee fund for the payment of policies. All the rest of the capital, with a surplus of $80,000,000, has been contributed by the policy holders in a company which pledged itself in its charter to conduct its business on the mutual plan and to distribute at intervals an equitable proportion of the surplus after providing for all the liabilities of the company. The original investment is hardly a factor in the affairs of the company; it has never been invested in the sense that capital is invested in a manufacturing corporation, and, while the stockholders are technically the equitable owners of the assets of the corporation, the policy holders, who have life contracts to be fulfilled, and who have been promised an equitable distribution of the surplus, are the ones who have furnished all of the active capital, as well as all the vast surplus. Nearly $1,500,000,000 of these policies are now outstanding; over half a million of people are annually contributing to the resources of the defendant, and each one of these contributors, if he is the holder of a life policy, has an interest in the company, a tangible interest in the surplus, and the continued solvency of the corporation.

Why, then, if the Legislature should deem it imprudent to trust these assets and the corporate business to the Directors chosen by the representatives of the $100,000 of the original capital stock, should there be any question as to the authority of the sovereign power of the State to change the method of electing Directors? The stockholders would not be deprived of any property; they would still have their stock; they would still have the right to participate in the assets of the corporation to the extent of their holdings in the event of the corporation going into dissolution; they would still have the right to participate in the choice of Directors; they would possess all equitable rights which the courts might protect in the event of abuses in the management of the company; they would have all of the rights which they now have, except the right of the representatives of $100,000 of idle capital to control the millions of dollars of assets of the defendant which are dedicated to the interests of policy holders, and in this way they would have a voting power all out of proportion to the amount of their investment. What is there in this inconsistent with the right of the Legislature to amend the charter and to take from the stockholders a portion of their power over the affairs of a corporation in which so many are vitally and financially interested? There is no presumption that Directors elected by policy holders would be false to their trusts or that they would arbitrarily exert their power, even though they constituted a majority of the board. They would still be charged with the duty of honestly managing the affairs of the corporation in the interest of the corporation; it would still be their duty to administer the funds belonging to the corporation under the letter and the spirit of the law, and every dollar's worth of stock would be owned by the same persons who own it now, or their assigns, and the stockholders would have the same property interest in the corporation that they now have. Surely it may not be said that it is not within the reserve power of the State to so regulate the internal affairs of one of its own creations that the creature may not be compelled to carry out in good faith the purpose for which it was created, and what is necessary in this regard is within the discretion of the Legislature. Whether the scheme which is proposed and which is now before us is a good one or not is not here for determination; we are dealing now with a question of power, and we have no doubt that the Legislature might if it saw fit so amend the law of this State as to permit of the choice of a majority of the Directors of the defendant company. Whether it has done so is quite another question which we will now discuss.

Make the Law Plain.

The precise question presented in the Lord suit was whether the Directors of the Equitable Society had authority, under Section 52 of the insurance law, so to amend the charter as to provide that of the fifty-two members of the Board of Directors twenty-eight should be chosen by the policy holders and twenty-four by the stockholders in a prescribed manner. Section 52 contains a broad grant of power permitting an existing corporation to reincorporate under the insurance law and to adopt, through the action of its Board of Directors, "in whole or in part, a new charter in conformity herewith and include therein any or all provisions of its existing charter and any or all changes from its existing charter to cover and enjoy any or all the privileges and provisions of existing laws which might be so included and enjoyed if it were originally incorporated thereunder." One of the privileges of existing law is the right upon incorporation to provide "for the manner of electing Directors and officers." Notwithstanding the powers conferred by Section 52, a majority of the Appellate Division held in the Lord case that it should not be construed as contemplating an authority to the Directors to confer upon policy holders a right to elect a majority of the Directors, and that so radical a change should be manifested in explicit and unambiguous terms. Mr. Justice Willard Bartlett concurred in the result of the decision, but upon a different ground, to wit, that the Directors could not so amend the charter "as to deprive a stockholder of the right to participate in the election of every Director of the corporation." He added: "While the board may permit policy holders to vote for every Director, it cannot lawfully exclude stockholders from the exercise of the same right." Mr. Justice Hooker dissented from the majority, upon the ground that Section 52 authorized the action taken by the Directors. But while the court was divided as to the scope of this section, there appears to have been no difference of opinion as to the power of the Legislature to confer upon policy holders, without the consent of the stockholders, the right to vote for Directors.

While the determination of its validity must necessarily be left to the courts, the committee believes that all doubt of legislative intention should be resolved by amending the law so as to confer upon the Directors of stock life insurance corporations an unmistakable authority to grant to policy holders the right to vote for Directors, and thus to have that voice in management to which their preponderate interests justly entitle them. It may not be necessary, as matter of law, but it would more accord with the general sense of equity that such a change should be acquiesced in by a majority of the stockholders, and the committee believes that with an enlightened public sentiment it will not be difficult to obtain such assent.

Section 32 of the stock corporation law provides that any stock corporation "may alter its certificate of incorporation so as to include therein any purposes, powers, or provisions which at the time of such alteration may be applied to corporations engaged in a business of the same general character or which might be included in the certificate of incorporation of a corporation organized under any general law of the State for a business of the same general character," by filing an amended certificate after the same has been authorized by votes of a majority of Directors and of stockholders representing at least three-fifths of the capital stock. It has been questioned whether this section was applicable to insurance corporations, in view of the scheme of amendment provided by Section 52 of the insurance law. It seems to the committee that an amendment to the insurance law should be enacted, giving to the Directors of life insurance corporations with capital stock authority to confer upon policy holders the right to vote for Directors with the concurrence of a majority of the stock, and the committee so recommends. Whenever the voting privilege shall be given to policy holders, statutory provision for open lists, nominations, and balloting, as in the case of mutual companies, should become applicable.

POLICY HOLDERS MAY SUE.

Committee Would Let Them Seek Redress in the Courts.

Not only have the funds belonging to policy holders, through the opportunities afforded by deferred dividend contracts, been wasted through lax and corrupt administration; not only have their shares of profits been determined by secret and largely arbitrary methods of computation, but they have been denied an opportunity to seek relief in the courts.

In 1888, in the case of Uhlman vs. The New York Life Insurance Company, (109 N. Y., 421,) the Court of Appeals held that a life insurance company issuing policies on the tontine system was in no sense a Trustee of any particular fund for the holder of such policy; that their relations were simply that of debtor and creditor and that the policy holder, at the expiration of the agreed period, was not entitled to an accounting in the absence of any evidence of misappropriation, wrongdoing, or mistake on the part of the company. The burden was thrown upon the policy holder of making and establishing proper allegations of fact showing that the apportionment had not been equitable or had been based upon erroneous principles. The court, however, said:

Inasmuch as the agreement is that the apportionment shall be an equitable one, the question of what is an equitable one, all the facts and circumstances being known, may be one over which the courts have supervision. Prima facie, the apportionment as made by the defendant should be regarded as a compliance with the terms of the policy, or, in other words, should be regarded as equitable apportionment. It should be thus regarded because by the terms of the policy the duty of making it is cast upon the corporation and it ought to be presumed that the defendant has performed its duty instead of admitting that it has failed to do so. But the question is still left, has or has it not complied with the agreement to make an equitable apportionment? And the plaintiff and all others similarly situated have the right, upon proper allegations of fact showing that the apportionment made by the defendant is not equitable or has been based upon erroneous principles, to have a trial and make proof of such allegations, and if proved the Court will declare the proper principles upon which the apportionment is to be made so as to become an equitable apportionment.

It was also held that as it was discretionary with the court whether or not it would exercise its equitable jurisdiction to compel an accounting merely by reason of the fact that the accounts were complicated, it would remit the plaintiff to an action at law if, considering all the circumstances, it appeared that an accounting would be of great inconvenience and possible oppression to the defendant.

By Chapter 400 of the Laws of 1890 (Section 56 of the Insurance Law) it was enacted as follows:

No order, judgment, or decree providing for an accounting or enjoining, restraining, or interfering with the prosecution of the business of any domestic insurance corporation or appointing a temporary or permanent receiver thereof, shall be made or granted otherwise than upon the application of the Attorney General on his own motion, or after his approval of a request in writing therefor of the Superintendent of Insurance, except in an action by a judgment creditor or in proceedings supplementary to execution.

By this statute the policyholder, even though he were in a position to make suitable allegations to bring his case within the Uhlman decision, was debarred from relief by the courts save through the action or approval of the Attorney General.

In Swann vs. The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, 155 N. Y. 9, (1898,) it was held that an action on behalf of the plaintiff and other policyholders to enforce the performance of the provisions in the policy in respect to the reserve fund, by a complaint which alleged an improper accumulation, retention, and intended misapplication of a surplus of the reserve fund, and which prayed that the number of living policyholders and the amount paid by them to the reserve fund be ascertained, and that the plaintiff be paid a ratable amount according to his contribution, was an action for an accounting and for an interference with the prosecution of the business of the corporation within Section 56.

The Famous Greeff Case.

In Greeff vs. The Equitable Life Assurance Society, 160 N. Y. 19, (1899,) a policyholder's action to recover a proportionate share of the company's surplus without application to or approval by the Attorney General, it was held that the action was prohibited if regarded as one for an accounting. It was also held, in considering the question whether the complaint stated facts sufficient to entitle the plaintiff to recover in an action at law upon the policy as an instrument for the payment of money, that where the Directors have exercised their discretion in regard to the distribution of surplus the courts would not interfere if there had been no bad faith, willful neglect, or abuse of discretion. Under the company's charter the question of how much surplus should be accumulated for the security of the company and its members was one to be decided by the officers and managers according to their discretion, having in view the present and future contingencies of the business; and in the absence of any allegation of wrong-doing or mistake, their apportionment prima facie was to be regarded as equitable. It was further held that where the policy provided that only the proportion of the company's surplus which equitably belonged to it was to be credited to it and paid to the policyholder, an apportionment and determination of that proportion is a condition precedent to the policyholder's right of recovery of any portion of the surplus in an action at law.

In the light of the disclosures of the investigation, the committee favors the repeal of the requirement of Section 56 that action by the Attorney General should be a condition precedent to an order, judgment, or decree for an accounting. Policy holders should have free access to the courts to have their rights determined.

It should be remembered that the facts are within the peculiar knowledge of the company, and that it has a legal department competent to attend to all legal proceedings. Further, if the propriety of the method adopted is determined in one suit, the decision will serve as a precedent, and it is unlikely that other suits of the same nature would be pressed. The proposed repeal is also to be taken in connection with the recommendations as to the annual filing of statements showing the methods of calculating dividends which will put the companies to the necessity of exposing these methods, and should be supplemented by a suitable opportunity to the policy holder without the intervention of any State officer to obtain any needed redress. The committee is convinced that the companies misled the Legislature in procuring the enactment of Section 56, and that it was not required to protect the companies against unjust and vexatious suits, but rather to aid their policy of concealment and to facilitate through their deferred dividend system and through control of the distribution of dividends the continuance of their improper methods of administration.

The provision that orders, judgments, or decrees restraining the prosecution of the business of an insurance company or appointing a temporary or permanent receiver should not be granted save upon the application of the Attorney General or after his approval of a request in writing therefor of the Superintendent of Insurance, is not open to serious objection. The committee believes, however, that the practice in these matters with reference to insurance companies should be assimilated to the general scheme of the statutes relating to other corporations. In this view Section 56 should be repealed and the matter should be left subject to the general provisions of the articles of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to actions against corporations.

CANNOT HOLD STOCKS.

Investments Restricted — Syndicate Participations Barred.

Under section 20 of the Insurance law every insurance corporation transacting business in this State is entitled to purchase, hold, and convey real property only for the following purposes:

"1. The building in which it has its principal office and the land upon which it stands.

"2. Such as shall be requisite for its convenient accommodation in the transaction of its business.

"3. Such as shall have been acquired for the accommodation of its business.

"4. Such as shall have been mortgaged to it in good faith by way of security for loans previously contracted or for moneys due.

"5. Such as shall have been conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings.

"6. Such as shall have been purchased at sales upon judgments, decrees, or mortgages obtained or made for such debts.

"7. Such as shall have been acquired under Sections 13 and 14 of the general corporation law."

It is provided that the property specified in subdivisions 4, 5, and 6, which shall not be necessary for its accommodation in the convenient transaction of its business, shall be sold and disposed of within five years after its acquisition, unless the time shall be extended as directed in a certificate from the Superintendent of Insurance upon the ground that the interests of the corporation will suffer materially by forced sale.

Section 13 of the general corporation law provides that when any corporation shall have sold or conveyed any part of its real property, the Supreme Court may, notwithstanding any restriction to which it may be subject, authorize it to purchase and hold from time to time other real property upon satisfactory proof that the value of the latter does not exceed the value of the property conveyed within three years next preceding the application. By Section 14 of the same law any domestic corporation transacting business in other States or foreign countries may acquire and dispose of such property as shall be requisite in the convenient transaction of business.

Despite these restrictions the testimony taken by the committee discloses flagrant abuses in connection with investments in real estate. Under the guise of procuring suitable accommodations for the transaction of business excessive amounts have been expended in the acquisition of land and buildings not necessary in any proper sense for the uses of the corporation, which yield a poor return upon the amount expended. Only by successive reductions of the book value have the companies been able to show earnings equal to those demanded by the law regulating their reserves. These reductions of book value, in order to exhibit a given rate of income, while important for the purpose of avoiding an overrating of assets, frequently tend to obscure the large sums which have either been lost or rendered unproductive. The committee recommends that the annual statements of insurance corporations should be required to show not only the value at which the properties are carried upon the books and the claimed market value, but the actual cost in each case, together with the gross and net income received therefrom. No further purchases of property should be permitted under Subdivisions 1 and 2 of Section 20 of the Insurance Law or under Section 14 of the General Corporation Law without the consent of the Superintendent of Insurance upon his finding that the acquisition is necessary. Section 13 of the General Corporation Law, providing that the Supreme Court might authorize purchases of real property in lieu of similar property disposed of, should be rendered inapplicable to insurance corporations.

The provision for the disposition of real property within five years should be extended so as to include property acquired for the use of the company whenever it shall no longer be needed, as well as property obtained in satisfaction of debts or under mortgage foreclosures. The practice of disposing of real estate by exchange, which has led to serious abuses, should be prohibited. Such property should be disposed of within the time prescribed by law, by sale.

Law's Intent Violated.

The present law regulating investments in securities requires that the minimum capital and the deposit with the Superintendent of Insurance required of domestic life insurance companies shall be invested in the stocks or bonds of the United States or of this State, or in the duly authorized bonds of a county or incorporated city in this State, or in bonds and mortgages on improved unencumbered real property in this State worth 50 per cent. more than the amount loaned thereon. The residue of the capital and surplus of a domestic life insurance corporation may be invested in or loaned on the pledge of like securities or in the public stocks or bonds of any one of the United States, or (with the consent of two-thirds of its Board of Directors, managers or Finance Committee) in bonds issued by any city, county, town, village or school district of this State pursuant to law, or in the stocks, bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of any solvent institution incorporated under the laws of the United States or of any State thereof (except similar life insurance corporations), as well as in the real estate which it is authorized to hold. It may also in other States or foreign countries invest the funds required to meet its obligations therein in the same kind of securities in such jurisdictions in which it is allowed to invest in this State. It may also make loans not exceeding the lawful reserves upon the pledge of policies and their accumulations. It is not authorized to obtain by purchase or otherwise the control of any other insurance corporation.

The liberality of these provisions has tempted life insurance companies to engage indirectly in enterprises foreign to the purposes of their organization. Through the control of subsidiary corporations, by means of stock ownership, some have practically tranacted the business of banks and trust companies. One company for many years has in this manner owned and conducted a restaurant. In addition to investments in stocks insurance corporations have placed millions of dollars at the disposal of other companies through the maintenance of inactive deposit accounts at low rates of interest. In their dealings in securities some have sought, as one of the witnesses frankly expressed it, to approach as closely as possible to the business of bankers. In this manner purchases have been made, not for investment but for resale, and the large companies have freely furnished their support to numerous financial ventures through participation in the underwritings of syndicates.

Most syndicates are merely partnerships formed for a single transaction. They are gotten up to carry through an operation that is a larger one than is feasible for single bank or banking house or individual. The ordinary type of syndicate agreement, and that in which these companies have usually been participants, is for placing upon the market a large output of corporate securities. Often the interests of the makers of the security demand the immediate use of a large amount of money. And, in order to realize promptly such large amount, the makers are inclined to sell the entire optput at a price considerably below that which can be realized at a gradual sale. The securities are therefore offered in lump to some bank or banking house at a lower price and are forthwith purchased in lump. In connection with this purchase the party taking the securities, who is known as the syndicate manager, invites a considerable number of associates to agree to take a certain portion of the securities at the original price within a certain time, if called upon to do so. The securities are then put upon the market for gradual sale at a higher price. If the public take them at the proffered price no call is made upon the participants or underwriters, except, perhaps, for certain expenses or temporary advances. In consideration of the participant's contingent obligation to take up his share if called upon, he is given a proportionate share of the profits from the sale to the public. Sometimes the participant is permitted to withdraw for investment securities to an amount equivalent to his subscription, relinquishing his interest in the profits on the public offering. In a great many cases persons undertaking these financial operations find considerable difficulty in procuring partners in the enterprise. Very many of the syndicates are hazardous and many have entailed serious losses upon the participants. In many instances, however, the securities are of such a character that a considerable profit is practically certain. The reason for putting out the securities in such a way is merely because the makers of them have not the facilities or the time for themselves making direct sale to the public. In this class of cases the "giving" of participation by the original purchaser is in the nature of a favor bestowed. The syndicates in which the life insurance companies and their officers have participated have usually been of the last-named description. It is quite obvious that in cases of this kind, where participation is offered to a life insurance company the dominant motive is to secure the good will and the favor of the company as a purchaser of securities rather than to get the protection of the company as an underwriter. And those who, as officers and members of finance committees, have determined the course of the company in its participations and purchases have frequently been in a position to profit by their action on behalf of the company.

Big Profits No Excuse

It has been sought to justify this course of business upon the ground that in the main it has proved profitable. It is said that subsidiary organizations furnish appropriate channels for the use of the large accumulations of an insurance company; that through syndicate participations securities have been obtained at bottom prices, and that both through such underwritings and through transactions on joint account and speculative purchases, with a view to resale upon a rising market, the companies have been enabled to make large profits. The dangerous tendencies of these practices are obvious. They have brought insurance companies into close relations with railroads, banks, trust companies, banking houses, and the flotation of new enterprises, thus involving them in the manifold transactions of the financial world, not in their normal relation as creditors through suitable investments, but as co-owners of the corporations and promoters of the undertakings to which they have thus become allied. They have weakened the sense of official responsibility, multiplying the opporunities for gains, both direct and indirect, to officers and Directors through the use of the company's funds, and making easy the exercise of official discretion at the promptings of self-interest. The profits made possible under astute management of those closely identified with important financial operations furnish no answer to the criticism of this policy. It is conceivable that the companies might make money if they engaged directly in the brokerage or banking business. Even by the manipulation of the stock market, it may well be that with the special advantages they have enjoyed, they could have added largely to their accumulations. But they were not incorporated to make money by speculation, by barter, by purchase for resale, or by the development of industry. They were chartered to furnish life insurance, and the true measure of their powers and their duty in the handling of their funds is to invest them with due conservatism, to the end that they may be able to discharge their obligations. If in this manner they should make less money they would also be less likely to court disaster. They should not attempt, and should not be permitted to attempt, to undertake by indirection that which may not be done directly under the provisions of their charter. Many of the arguments which have been urged in support of the control by life insurance companies of ancillary banks and trust companies would justify a like control of railroads and industrial enterprises. No tendency in modern financial conditions has created more widespread apprehension that the tendency to vast combinations of capital and assets. But while in the case of railroads and industrials these vast amounts are mostly fixed in particular productive activities, the larger part of the huge accumulations of life insurance companies consists of assets readily convertible into money and susceptible of application to varied uses. It is this fact which has placed the officers and members of Finance Committees of life insurance companies in positions of conspicuous financial power and has pointed the necessity of guarding against abuses by the requirement of conservative and durable investments.

Declares Stocks Objectionable.

Investments in stocks should be prohibited. They are fundamentally objectionable as the corporation, instead of holding a secured obligation, acquires a proprietary interest in another business, with rights subject to all indebtedness which may be created in the conduct of it and often direct liabilities as stockholders. This interest must be nourished and supported. Instead of being a creditor with adequate security, to which upon default the corporation may resort, it assumes the responsibilities of proprietorship and must contribute from the accumulations provided by the policy holders in order to sustain the enterprise. If the stock holdings constitute a small minority the investment is at the mercy of administrators chosen by the majority stockholders. If the stock interest be a large one, it is frequently found advisable to increase it until a substantial control is effected, and the insurance corporation is not only engaged in a different enterprise, but directly undertakes its management. Such relations afford ready opportunities to conceal irregular transactions and to hide the malversation of funds. Long ago the Prussian Government refused admission to its jurisdiction of any insurance company investing in stocks, and the restriction has been found salutary and not burdensome. The Germania, doing a large business in Prussia, has readily complied with its laws, and the New York Life, which, with some reservations not publicly proclaimed, has professed compliance with the Prussian rule, has not been embarrassed in making its investments. The committee is satisfied that the extension of a similar rule to all companies will remedy many of the evils to which the investigation has directed attention.

Loans secured by first mortgage on improved real property situated in other States of the United States, where the property is worth at least 50 per cent. more than the amount of the loan, should be permitted without any restriction having reference to the security of policy holders within a particular jurisdiction.

It is difficult to draw any satisfactory line with reference to investments in negotiable bonds. It would not be advisable to restrict the investments of life insurance companies in the same manner as those of savings banks. The securities available for investment under such limitations would not be large enough in amount to furnish a sufficient field for the profitable investment of the large accumulations of insurance corporations. It has been feared that such a restriction would prove to be too severe and might operate so far to increase the demand for the favored securities as to preclude a satisfactory rate of income. After much reflection upon this subject the committee is of opinion that no satisfactory line can be drawn with reference to investments in bonds, other than collateral trust bonds, without hampering the companies in the enjoyment of that reasonable freedom of investment necessary to ensure the return upon which the calculations of their risks are based. Investments in collateral trust bonds, where the greater part of the security consists of the hypothecated stocks of corporations, should not be permitted. But otherwise, the field of investment being limited to evidences of indebtedness, it is believed that the choice of particular securities may better be left to the discretion of the Directors.

Summary of Suggestions.

Summarizing these suggestions, the committee recommends that the law as to investments in securities should be amended so as to provide:

1. That no investment in the stock of any corporation shall be permited, except in public stocks of municipal corporations.

2. That inevstments in bonds secured to the extent of more than one-third the value of the entire security therefor by the hypothecation of corporate stocks shall be prohibited.

3. That no loans shall be made upon stocks and bonds which are not the subject of purchase under the above provisions.

4. That every company now owning stocks or bonds of the prohibited classes shall be required to dispose of the same within five years from Dec. 31, 1906, and each year prior thereto shall make a reduction of the amount of such investments to an extent approved by the Superintendent of Insurance.

5. The statute should also forbid all syndicate participations, transactions for purchase and sale on joint account, and the making of any agreement providing that the company shall withh

ten, fifteen, or twenty years, and that then all accumulations upon a given issue or class of policies should be divided among the surviving members. In case of death before the expiration of the period, the face only of the policy was to be paid, without any portion of the accumulations, and in case of lapse there was to be absolute forfeiture, including the entire reserve. This was succeeded by what were called "semi-tontine" policies, by which provision was made for the payment of surrender values in case of lapse, but there was no participation in profits save in case of survival. To complete the scheme the Laws of 1868, Chapter 118, (now Section 87 of the Insurance Law,) provided that any domestic life insurance corporation which was restricted to making a dividend only once in two or more years, might thereafter, "notwithstanding anything to the contrary" in its charter or articles, "make and pay over dividends annually, or at longer intervals, in the manner and proportions and among the parties provided for in such charter or articles." This was followed by Chapter 100 fo the Laws of 1872, (Section 83 of the Insurance Law,) to the effect that any domestic corporation may ascertain "at any given time and from time to time the proportion of surplus accruing to each policy from the date of the last to the date of the next succeeding premium payment, and may distribute the proportion found to be equitable either in cash, in reduction of premium, or in reversionary insurance, payable with the policy and upon the same conditions as therein expressed at the next succeeding date of such payment, notwithstanding anything in the charter of such corporation to the contrary."

The deferred dividend policies had conspicuous advantages for the companies, as they permitted the accumulation of profits for long periods without accounting. The feature of an additional benefit in the case of survivorship appealed to the gambling instinct, and in addition there were seductive estimates of the amounts which would be accumulated and distributed at the end of the period. It was urged upon the policy holder that it was much better that he should forego slender annual dividends, in the hope of the greatly increased returns which would await him in case he survived the tontine period. A large proportion of outstanding insurance is of this form, and it is said that it has been very popular. But it is believed that the popularity has been largely due to the representations which have accompanied it and to the fact that delusive statements have been encouraged by the efforts of the companies to extend business of this class through the payment of larger commissions than were allowed for other forms of insurance.

The Disappointing Results.

The results have not justified the expectations. Estimates relied upon when the policies were issued have been falsified by the event. The comparisons shown in the statements relating to the different companies exhibit the wide discrepancies between the expectations and the actual results. Under policy clauses leaving distribution to be made according to the methods and principles adopted from time to time by the companies dividends have been declared more or less arbitrarily, and proper accountings have been refused. The companies have not been agreed as to the methods to be employed in determining the shares of policy holders, and their computations show striking variances.

The following is an actual illustration of the practical consequences of the conflicting judgment of the actuaries: In 1885 a policy holder took twenty-year endowment policies in the Mutual, New York Life, and Equitable for substantially the same amount, paying to each company an annual premium of $200. When the policies matured in 1905 he received from the Mutual $4,082.39, from the New York Life $5,852.45, and from the Equitable $6,443.75. The policy in the Mutual was for $2,813 on the five-year distribution plan; that in the New York Life was for $2,888 on the twenty-year tontine investment plan; that in the Equitable was for $2,890 on the twenty-year tontine savings fund plan. Apart from the difference in the form of the policy in the Mutual, by which the gains from forfeitures were less, the varying results were mainly due, it would seem, to the different methods of calculation employed. The Equitable's method, already explained, of referring its distribution to Homans's original estimates and of giving to the policy holder the same proportions of the estimate that its available surplus fund bore to the surplus which would have accumulated under Homans's conditions, resulted in largely increasing the surplus on endowment policies as compared with other forms, and particularly on endowment policies issued at advanced years.

The disappointing returns upon these policies, as well as the diminution in annual dividends, has no doubt been due to a considerable extent to the reduction in the rate of return upon investment. But it has been more largely due to the wasteful methods of the companies, which have been made possible by the vast accumulations permitted by this form of insurance. For the most part the companies have denied any legal or equitable obligation with reference to these accumulations prior to actual apportionment, and they have been available to provide means for lavish expense in obtaining new business and for other outlays, which would have been checked by a suitable system of accounting. Thus the huge surpluses of the companies have encouraged extravagance and facilitated corruption.

It is the opinion of the committee that dividends should be distributed annually, being applied either in reduction of premiums or to the purchase of additional insurance, or paid in cash, at the option of the insured. No attempt should be made to disturb rights under existing contracts, but the issue of so-called deferred dividend policies in the future should be forbidden.

Much has been said with reference to the propriety of permitting the persistent policy holders to divide the surplus accumulations upon policies which terminate during the tontine period. On the one hand, it is said that this is a form of wager, which should not be permitted; and on the other, that it invites persistence and is a means of approximating a more just return to those who, by reason of their longer lives, pay more for their insurance. With reference to the last suggestion it may be remarked that there is no method by which the losses due to death can be distributed with exact equality. The entire scheme of mutual insurance is based upon a distribution of these losses through payments fixed according to the law of averages, the corollary being that each one who pays should receive his equitable share of any overcharge. There would seem to be nothing in the supposed attractiveness of the opportunity to derive gain from the accumulations of other members which furnishes a sound argument for the continuance of this form of insurance.

No Advantage to Policy Holders.

Nor is there force in the suggestion that annual dividends are of comparatively small amounts, and that it is to the advantage of the policy holder to wait until the maturity of a long-term contract, when he will receive a fund large enough to be the subject of investment. There is no reason why the dividend should not be annually declared, nor why the policy holder should not be entitled to deal with it as he sees fit. If he desires to purchase additional insurance he may do so, but if he prefers to take the money or to use it in the reduction of his premiums he should have this privilege.

The deferred dividend plan of insurance is to be supported, if at all, upon the ground that there should be no interference with freedom of contract.

But in this matter freedom of contract should yield to important public policy. Of all the reforms suggested by the Committee nothing, it is believed, is more imperatively demanded than that the companies should be compelled to exhibit the results of their management by annual accounting. If details of management are to be left, as they should be, to the discretion of the Directors, they should be compelled each year to state the results of their administration and to come under definite liabilities to the policy holders for the amounts to which the latter are entitled. There seems to be general agreement that the abuses which inevitably flow from the control of large accumulations, said to be held for policy holders, but not the subject of any definite obligation, make this necessary. Even those who favor the continuance of deferred dividend contracts recognize the importance of annual accountings and of the annual credit to each policy of its fair share of the gains.

But if there is to be an annual accounting there is no reason why there should not be an annual distribution; on the contrary, this is needed to make the remedy complete.

It is not sufficient merely to provide for credit entries in the books of the company of accounts payable at the end of long periods with reference to which the company will undoubtedly conduct its business and adjust its investments. The management should be subjected to the test of placing annually its accumulations at the disposal of the policy holders, leaving them to decide whether they shall be withdrawn. If they are to be left with the company, it should be at the option of the policy holder through the purchase of additional insurance. In this manner a suitable freedom is given to the policy holder, and the company is placed under wholesome, and, it is believed, necessary, restriction.

The claim that the companies have needed the system of deferred dividends to protect themselves against fluctuations in values and unforseen demands should be fairly dealt with by permitting the accumulation and retention of a reasonable contingent fund. This fund should be held for the protection of policy holders, but available only for distribution in the event of liquidation. It should not be made a cover for depriving them of their rights by means of unwarrantable reservations, but should be defined by statute. The Committee recommends that any life insurance company doing business in this State shall be entitled to accumulate a contingency reserve out of the gains attributable to policies hereafter written to the extent of the following percentages of the net values of such policies, computed according to the legal minimum standard, to wit:

How Surplus Is to be Graded.

When such net values are less than $100,000, 20 per cent. thereof, or the sum of $10,000, whichever is the greater.

Where such net values are greater than $100,000, the percentage thereof, measuring the contingency reserve, shall decrease one-half of 1 per cent. for each $100,000 of said net values up to $1,000,000; one-half of 1 per cent. for each additional $1,000,000 up to $10,000,000; one-half of 1 per cent. for each additional $2,500,000 up to $20,000,000; one-half of 1 per cent. for each additional $5,000,000 up to $50,000,000; one-half of 1 per cent. for each additional $25,000,000 up to $100,000,000; one-half of 1 per cent. for each additional $50,000,000 up to $200,000,000; one-half of 1 per cent. for each additional $100,000,000 up to $300,000,000; and thereafter the contingency reserve shall not exceed 2 per cent. of said net values. The following table is an illustration of this limitation of the contingency reserve:

Net values.	Percentage of net values defining maximum contingency reserve.
Not more than $100,000 or $10,000, whichever is larger.	20 per cent.
$100,000 to $200,000	19½ per cent.
$200,000 to $300,000	19 per cent.
$300,000 to $400,000	18½ per cent.
$400,000 to $500,000	18 per cent.
$500,000 to $600,000	17½ per cent.
$600,000 to $700,000	17 per cent.
$700,000 to $800,000	16½ per cent.
$800,000 to $900,000	16 per cent.
$900,000 to $1,000,000	15½ per cent.
$1,000,000 to $2,000,000	15 per cent.
$2,000,000 to $3,000,000	14½ per cent.
$3,000,000 to $4,000,000	14 per cent.
$4,000,000 to $5,000,000	13½ per cent.
$5,000,000 to $6,000,000	13 per cent.
$6,000,000 to $7,000,000	12½ per cent.
$7,000,000 to $8,000,000	12 per cent.
$8,000,000 to $9,000,000	11½ per cent.
$9,000,000 to $10,000,000	11 per cent.
$10,000,000 to $12,500,000	10½ per cent.
$12,500,000 to $15,000,000	10 per cent.
$15,000,000 to $17,500,000	9½ per cent.
$17,500,000 to $20,000,000	9 per cent.
$20,000,000 to $25,000,000	8½ per cent.
$25,000,000 to $30,000,000	8 per cent.
$30,000,000 to $45,000,000	7½ per vent.
$45,000,000 to $60,000,000	7 per cent.
$60,000,000 to $75,000,000	6½ per cent.
$75,000,000 to $100,000,000	6 per cent.
$100,000,000 to $150,000,000	5½ per cent.
$150,000,000 to $200,000,000	4 per cent.
$200,000,000 to $300,000,000	3½ per cent.
$300,000,000 to $400,000,000	3 per cent.
$400,000,000 to $500,000,000	2½ per cent.
More than $500,000,000	2 per cent.

It should be provided, however, that no company having existing surplus funds or contingency reserves or funds awaiting distribution as deferred dividends should be entitled at any time to accumulate any additional contingency reserve under the statute except to the extent that the aggregate of such reserves and funds are less than the contingency reserve to which it would be entitled according to the rates above mentioned if computed upon the net values of the total policies then outstanding.

In connection with the provision requiring annual distribution of dividends upon policies hereafter written, the companies should be required annually to file with the Superintendent of Insurance a gain and loss exhibit for the year in a prescribed form, showing with suitable detail the gains and losses of the year, the amount available for distribution, the amount of dividends declared, and the method of calculation by which they have been determined.

So far as existing policies are concerned, without impairing any of their obligations, the companies may be required also to file each year with the Superintendent of Insurance a similar statement showing the annual dividends declared upon present annual dividend policies and the manner in which they have been computed and also the share of any gains or surplus claimed to be held for eventual apportionment upon existing deferred dividend policies and the manner in which the share has been arrived at. As deferred dividend policies mature and distributions are made, the company should be compelled to file a statement showing the amount distributed and the method of calculation adopted. This, with free access to the courts to determine the propriety of the companies' action, will tend to the advantage of existing policy holders without affording any possible basis for the claim that the legislation has interfered with contract rights.

The committee has not thought it advisable to recommend that the Legislature should establish the manner in which dividends should be computed. If the companies are required to state their methods of computation ample opportunity will be afforded for a comparison both of methods and results, and any method which is open to serious criticism can readily be reviewed in the courts.

No Non-Participating Policies.

The committee believes that mutual companies and stock companies chartered to transact business on the mutual plan or holding themselves out as transacting business upon this basis, should be forbidden from writing non-participating policies.

The writing of non-participating policies by these companies must almost necessarily result in an injustice. If premiums are charged at a rate lower than the actual cost of carrying the insurance, including a fair share of expenses, it is an imposition upon the other policy holders who must contribute to pay the difference. If, on the other hand, the premiums are at a rate higher than that demanded by the cost of carrying the insurance, the excess is without excuse and those who take the policies are overcharged and are deprived of the returns to which they should be entitled. In short, the non-participating policy issued by a company doing business upon the mutual plan can be justified only upon the supposition that the exact results of the business can be foreseen and the premium adjusted accordingly. This, of course, is an impossibility. The business of companies conducted upon the mutual plan should be exclusively mutual.

$150,000,000 A YEAR

Restriction in Writing New Business —Maximum for Big Companies.

The business of the Mutual, the Equitable, and the New York Life has grown beyond reasonable limits. Notwithstanding the fact that they have long since passed the point where further enlargement can benefit their policy holders, they have resorted to every effort to obtain new business, regardless of the expense which is reflected in diminishing dividends. Fearful of losing prestige, the chief concern of each has been to keep up with the others. Extravagant commissions have been paid, and these have been supplemented by liberal bonuses and prizes. Clubs have been formed, conventions held, and money lavishly expended for the entertainment of agents to excite them to their utmost endeavor. Some have sought to justify this mistaken course by the claim that they were fulfilling a duty in distributing broadcast the benefits of life insurance. Much has been due to pride of growth and zeal for impressive totals, while the huge accumulations of the companies and the great responsibilities involved in their management have furnished pretexts for increased salaries and extravagant administration.

Not only has the rivalry of the three companies proved detrimental to themselves, but it has acted as a spur to the smaller companies, which to keep their footing have been compelled to make outlays disproportionate to their abilities. There will be no proper reform of the insurance business unless these wasteful measures are stopped.

The growth of the three companies has long been a matter of grave concern to students of insurance conditions. No useful purpose will be served by their becoming larger. Their membership is so large and their resources are so vast as to make the question of responsible control and conservative management one of extreme difficulty, and their magnitude if permitted to grow unrestricted will soon become a serious menace to the community. The prohibition of the issuance of new policies whenever the assets of the company reach a prescribed volume is impracticable. As premiums are constantly being received and reserves increasing, no company could calculate with certainty whether it was entitled to receive new business, and the limit would not affect the three companies with a just degree of uniformity. Thus if the limit were placed at $500,000,000 of assets the Mutual would be close to the line, while a considerable margin would remain for the other two companies, permitting them greatly to extend their business, while the Mutual, with less outstanding insurance than the New York Life, would be debarred from taking additional risks. Nor would it be wise to prescribe the limit with reference to the total insurance in force. The total amount of the business of the New York Life already largely exceeds that of the Equitable and the Mutual, and a limit which would suitably affect the former would place no effective limitation upon the others, and in the case of the former would result in requiring an unnecessary disorganization of the agency force.

It is the opinion of the committee that the desired result can be attained by limiting the amount of new business which each company may take at $150,000,000 a year. The total terminations by death, maturity, expiry, surrender, lapse, and other decrease of the three companies in the year 1904, were as follows:

Mutual	$129,125,280
Equitable	189,318,210
New York Life	162,326,114

No Excuse for Big Commissions.

The suggested limitation would suffice to maintain a requisite vitality and a suitable agency organization, while precluding a further and unnecessary increase of business. There would no longer be an excuse for extravagant commissions and unprofitable foreign branches would be discontinued, with the probability that the larger part, if not the whole, of the new business would consist of insurance upon lives carefully selected in the United States. With economical administration and under the restraint of a wholesome publicity the three companies would thus be placed upon a sound, conservative basis.

Unquestionably the release of the smaller companies from the strenuous competition of the others would result in a severer rivalry among themselves. To secure their normal and not too hasty growth proper limitations should be applied to them as well. In other words, they should be permitted to take only such amount of new business as they may fairly be expected to write by means of a reasonable outlay.

The result may be accomplished by requiring that the new business should bear a suitable relation to the amount of insurance already in force.

From an examination of the course of their business, and having in mind the opportunities which will be afforded to the other companies by the practical cessation of the competition of the three leading companies, the committee recommends that no life insurance corporation doing business in this State (except a corporation more than two-thirds of whose outstanding insurance on Dec. 31, 1905, consisted of industrial insurance,) shall in any year beginning with 1907 issue policies in excess of the following prescribed limit:

The limit of new business in any year shall be determined by taking certain percentages of the total insurance in force on the 31st day of December of the preceding year, including only policies upon which the first premiums have been actually received by the company, as follows:

Total insurance less than $50,000,000, no limit.

Total insurance between $50,000,000 and $100,000,000, 30 per cent. thereof.

Total insurance between $100,000,000 and $300,000,000, 25 per cent. thereof.

Total insurance between $300,000,000 and $600,000,000, 20 per cent. thereof.

Total insurance between $600,000,000 and $1,000,000,000, 15 per cent. thereof.

If the total insurance in force shall be in excess of $1,000,000,000, the new business shall not exceed $150,000,000 annually.

The case of the industrial companies presents special considerations. The great number of lapses makes it necessary that a large volume of business should be written to insure stability. The ordinary department is developed in connection with the industrial branch and furnishes an opportunity to industrial agents to add to their slender compensation. The ordinary business annually written is much larger in proportion to the total outstanding insurance of the same sort than in the case of other companies. The total assets are relatively small. Thus the Metropolitan, with total outstanding insurance at the end of 1904 of nearly $1,500,000,000, had assets of only $128,000,000, while the Equitable, with outstanding insurance of about the same amount, had assets amounting to $412,000,000. The committee is of opinion that any company writing industrial insurance and excepted from the above limitations should not be permitted to issue policies in any year, excluding industrial policies, to an amount exceeding 50 per cent. of the total amount of the insurance other than industrial outstanding on the 31st day of December in the year preceding, nor in any event more than $150,000,000.

KEEPING DOWN EXPENSES.

No Salary Limit, but Total Expenses Must Be Within Loading.

The committee deems it inadvisable to recommend that the Legislature attempt to prescribe the expenditures of insurance corporations. The Legislature cannot undertake the management of the business. In seeking to secure economical administration it should not overstep the line which divides suitable State supervision from an utterly impracticable effort to prescribe details. The Legislature should aim to permit freedom of management, subject to general regulations and complete publicity.

For example, it is deemed unwise to limit salaries by statute, but it should be provided that all salaries of officers and the compensation of any other person receiving over a certain amount—say $5,000 in any year—should be fixed by the Board of Directors, and not by any committee thereof, or by any executive officer, and should be reported in the annual statement to the Superintendent of Insurance.

And, as already indicated, provision should be made for the authorization of all expenditures and for proper vouchers in all cases. Vouchers for legal or other services should set forth the services rendered. Pensions to officers, Directors, and the members of their families should be prohibited.

The evidence, however, makes it clear that the most wasteful expense lies in the amount paid for new business. Every company professes to deplore this, pleading that competition rendered it unavoidable. In many cases the expenses greatly exceeded the total loadings upon the premiums.

By the limitation of their new business the three great companies will be able very largely to diminish their agency expenses. This will also relieve the smaller companies to a marked degree of the competition to which they have hitherto been subject. It will, however, be offset by greatly increased competition between the smaller companies themselves. It is plain that the proposed limitations with reference to their new business cannot be relied upon as a sufficient assurance of economy, for while these limitations are necessary to prevent an abnormal rate of growth, they still leave in the case of the smaller companies as large a field for their activities as they have hitherto enjoyed. Some limitation of the expense in getting business is imperatively required; otherwise there is little reason to doubt that there will be a continuance of the present extravagant methods.

The committee does not recommend that the rate of commissions be prescribed by law. Whether a company should pay a salary or a commission, whether it should pay a so-called brokerage commission or an initial commission, supplemented by reasonable renewals, are details of management which should be left to the decision of the Directors. It is recommended that commissions should be uniform—that is to say, that, while the rate may vary, according to the plan of insurance, the compensation should not be greater in amount for any $1,000 of insurance at the same age, and should be determined by the amount paid in the case of an ordinary whole life policy. Bonuses, prizes, and rewards, and other special inducements based upon the size of particular policies or upon the aggregate of insurance written, should be prohibited. All commissions should be definitely agreed upon in advance, and should be a fixed percentage of the premium for each $1,000 of insurance. It is also recommended that renewal commissions should be limited to four years and to a certain percentage, say 10 per cent. of the first year's commissions, so that the general restrictions placed upon the first year's expenses should not be evaded.

No Loans to Agents.

Loans and advances to agents should be prohibited. Otherwise it is not deemed wise to attempt to fix by statute the terms of agency contracts or the amounts of premiums or loadings, save as the net premium according to long-established usage may be determined by the statutory scheme of the valuation of policies to secure suitable reserves.

But the committee is satisfied that some criterion should be established by which the amount which may properly be expended in obtaining new business may be determined.

The total expenses should be limited to the total "loadings" upon the premiums; in other words, as the gross premium is made up of the amount which, upon the calculations of the company as to mortality and interest is sufficient to cover the insurance (called the "net" premium) and an additional amount for the purpose of meeting expenses and contingencies (called the "loading,") the expense, other than investment expenses, should be limited to the aggregate of the loadings. The loadings should also be uniform in the case of the same amount of insurance at the same age, and the standard should be the loading upon an ordinary whole life policy. An exception may be made in the case of a limited payment life or limited payment endowment policy, where an additional loading may be provided for expenses during the continuance of the policy after the expiration of the limited payment period, but such additional loading, save as it may be used in the years for which it is so provided, should be added to the reserve liability of the company on the policy.

But experience shows that these provisions, though important in the case of many companies, would not in themselves, or in all cases, prove a sufficient check upon extravagance. For example, the outlays of the New York Life and the Equitable would not have been restrained. In 1904 the expenses were 99.77 per cent. of the loading in the case of the New York Life, and 90.45 per cent. in the case of the Equitable; while the expenses of the Provident Life and Trust of Philadelphia, a company distinguished for the low cost of new business, exceeded its loading, amounting to 101.06 per cent. thereof. This was not because its expenses were high, but because its loading was low. It would not be wise to adopt a limitation which in any case might result in an increase of premiums. Nor would the suggested limitation accomplish the desired result with an additional provision defining the amount of the loading. It would not be possible to prescribe a loading for level premiums which would leave sufficient margins for contingencies and not afford opportunities for excessive expenses in obtaining new business.

In searching for a proper criterion the committee has made a study of the first year's business taken by itself. It has sought to compare the amount expended for new business with the margins upon the first year's premiums; that is to say, the margins afforded by the loading on these premiums and the gain in mortality during the first year. To this end the committee has required every company to report the total margins in its premiums for the first year of insurance collected during 1904, and the total cost of new business. It thus appeared that the entire loading upon such premiums amounted to $21,295,413.12, and the mortality savings for the first year of insurance to $7,400,-197.27, the total margins being $28,695,-610.38. The cost of the new business aggregated $65,833,253.68, which is about 230 per cent. of the total margins. The margins of the first year's premiums may fairly be expended in acquiring new business, (duly apportioning thereto its share of the general expenses,) for unless the new insurance were written such margins would not be available for any purpose. On the other hand, it is clear that to the extent that the margins of the first year's premiums, fairly determined, are exceeded by the expense of new business, the fund, otherwise available for distribution in dividends, either annual or deferred, is depleted.

Classification of Companies.

The companies whose returns have been summarized above are divided by natural cleavage into three groups, as follows:

(1) Companies having an annual premium business and carrying as a liability what is known as the full net reserve upon their policies.

(2) Companies doing an industrial business.

(3) Companies operating on the preliminary term plan.

The following is a comparative statement, compiled by the consulting actuary of the committee, of the returns from these three classes of companies:

only one of the companies using this plan were the expenses within the margins of the first year's premiums, including mortality gains. Whatever it may do, therefore, in providing for the expense of new business, it utterly fails to furnish a criterion for economy.

Otherwise Indefensible.

It is indefensible for other reasons. If the insurance for the first year is not in reality term insurance, the law as to valuation of policies is violated and the reserves in this State are calculated upon a wrong basis. This is the position taken by the Massachusetts Insurance Department, with the result that the valuation of the policies, i. e., the reserve liability, of the Security Mutual in 1904, for example, was about $311,000 higher under the ruling of the Massachusetts Department than it was in New York, the surplus of the company varying accordingly. On the other hand, if it be treated as one-year-term insurance according to the form of the policy, then it would seem to be a clear case of a discrimination violating the intent of Section 89 of the insurance law. For the one-year-term rates charged are not the same for all forms of policies, but the same premium which is charged in subsequent years according to the character of the insurance, whether life, limited payment life, or endowment, is charged in the first year. Otherwise there would be no advantage in the device, for it is precisely the difference between the cost of insurance and the full level premium rate that is sought to be gained in the first year to meet the expense of obtaining the business. Under such contracts as much as $100 is sometimes paid for a single year insurance worth $7 net. It is said that this discriminating feature of the plan has been denounced by leading actuaries here and abroad, who favor some provision for the cost of new business. On the other hand, it is claimed that the evasion of the statute as to discrimination is permissible because the policy differs from an ordinary one-year term policy in giving an option for its continuance upon another basis, but this distinction is purely formal, and, in the judgment of the committee, Section 89 should be so amended as to leave no doubt that this kind of insurance falls within its prohibition.

Abandoning the preliminary term idea, the returns of other companies which provide a full net reserve against their policy liabilities should be examined to ascertain whether they suggest any proper criterion for the limitation of expenses. For this purpose it is important to examine the returns of some of the more conservative companies. Taking three of the companies whose new business appears to have been taken on a relatively economical basis, it is found that their expenses for new business in 1904 were in excess of the margins upon the first year's premiums to the following extent:

Massachusetts Mutual, excess	41 per cent.
Northwestern Mutual, excess	35 per cent.
Provident Life & Trust, excess	35 per cent.

But even in the case of these companies the excess named, after using all the mortality gains on policies within the first year as well as loadings on first year's premiums in meeting the cost of the new business, amounted to the following sums, taken out of funds which otherwise would have been available for dividends:

Massachusetts Mutual	$139,671.64
Northwestern Mutual	390,969.45
Provident Life & Trust	83,517.70

One-half of the mortality gains for the first year of the insurance may have been upon policies issued the year before. On this basis the margins on business obtained during the year are really less than as stated, and the excess of the cost of new business over such margins becomes:

Massachusetts Mutual	$204,633.63
Northwestern Mutual	621,900.45
Provident Life & Trust	142,784.20

These amounts, we are advised, may be taken as measuring the extent to which, in companies conducted with relative economy, the expense of the new business operates as a drain upon the funds contributed by other policy holders.

Constant Drain on Surplus.

Where the cost of obtaining new business is not kept within reasonable limits, surplus from all sources for four or more years may be required to make good the outlay, as appears from the report of the New York Life to the Prussian Insurance Department. But in a company economically administered the excess of the expense of obtaining new business over the margins of the first year's premiums may be made good from the gains on mortality on the new business during the first five years after admission.

The mortality of the first five years is reported by Mr. Rufus W. Weeks, President of the Actuarial Society of America, as the result of an investigation of twenty-eight classes of risks, according to data furnished by all the leading companies, to be the following percentages of the death rate by the American experience table, which is the standard in this State:

First insurance year	47.6 per cent.
Second insurance year	62.5 per cent.
Third insurance year	67.3 per cent.
Fourth insurance year	71.3 per cent.
Fifth insurance year	75.2 per cent.

We are advised that it is generally

would have been saved for policy holders, amounting to an addition of about 30 per cent. to the surplus earnings of the year.

The committee believes that the following is a proper standard for reasonable and profitable expenditure for new business, viz.: That the expense of new business should not exceed the loading on first year's premiums plus the present value of the mortality savings on a conservative basis for five years after admission. These two items arise directly from the new business. Were there no new business, neither the loading on new premiums nor these mortality gains would be realized. It costs the other policy holders nothing to permit them to be used in this way, and if the cost of new business is kept within these limits both old and new policy holders are the gainers.

"Select and Ultimate" Plan.

These savings, however, cannot be made available in the case of a new company, or of a company which annually distributes its gains, without changing the law regulating reserves, so that the reserve in the first year on new business shall take into consideration the expected mortality gains for the ensuing five years. This was brought out in the testimony of Mr. Emory McClintock, the Actuary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, as follows:

Q.—Would there be any way by which the company (the "Old Equitable" of London, which has never employed an agent,) could increase its business without reducing the returns to old policy holders? A.—If it adopted a different system of valuation, yes.

Q.—What would be the different system of valuation that would permit that result? A.—What I spoke of the other day; Dr. Sprague's system would permit it; Mr. Dawson's system would permit it.

Q.—What do you refer to as Mr. Dawson's system? A.—It was a system which was proposed for reducing the amount of reserve the first year by giving the company credit for the mortality gains of the ensuing five years.

Q.—It is based on the idea that the personally examined risks, the new risks of the company, show a more favorable rate of mortality than is indicated by the present valuation? A.—Yes.

Q.—Now is that more favorable rate of mortality shown by any reliable data? A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—Have you tables which will enable you to state in fairly accurate percentages the extent to which personally examined risks for new business during, say, five years after it is written show a better mortality than is taken for granted in the present system of valuations? A.—The experience of the companies is sufficiently well known to indicate that the first year the mortality ought to range about 60 per cent. of the American table.

Q.—And the idea is that that large saving of mortality for the first year should have some correspondence in the valuation of the policy or in fixing of the reserve? A.—That is his idea.

Q.—And the amount that would be saved on the reserve by that sort of valuation could be used without affecting the interest of other policy holders in the getting of new business? A.—There is no doubt of it.

The committee is satisfied that no injury would result from the change in the method of valuing policies which would permit the establishment of the stated criterion for the expense in obtaining new business. The gains from mortality according to actual experience will be realized in any event during the five years. Meanwhile, according to the present system, a reserve is charged precisely as if the company would have to pay the loss in accordance with the standard table. A larger reserve is now exacted, therefore, than is needed to assure solvency, which is the purpose of the reserve law. The old established company makes it good by withholding surplus from its other policies. The new company, or the company which divides its surplus closely, is at a disadvantage. It has resulted in the palpable evasion known as preliminary term insurance. The proposed system will result in no smaller reserve the first year than the mortality fairly to be expected calls for. It provides ample security to the policy holder; if he dies the loss falls within the expectation of mortality on which the reserve is based; if he lives the plan contemplates increasing reserves against his policy, and as only the expected gains in mortality for the first five years are taken, there will be at the end of this period the full reserve against the policy called for by the present standard table. On the other hand, the proposed system will set free in the first year's margins enough money to pay the cost of new business on an economical basis, and at the same time afford a satisfactory standard of reasonable outlay. No other plan has been suggested in the committee which will accomplish these results, and apparently the end could not be otherwise gained except by fixing an admission fee to meet the cost of new business, a plan which so far as the committee knows, has no supporters and to which there would be obvious objection as encouraging rebating. Under the method now recommended the new business in effect pays for itself and the general gains of the company are available for distribution in dividends.

The basis for reserves which the committee recommends is known as "select and ultimate," by which is meant that "select" mortality for the first five years is provided for and "ultimate" mortality thereafter. The committee is advised that it has been under consideration for several years past, first in the Actuarial Society, then in the Congress of Actuaries, and also by the German, Dutch, and Scandinavian authorities, and that the opinion expressed at the Congress of Actuaries to the effect that it is "the most cautious, prudent, and conservative system of that kind that has ever been proposed," has been very generally indorsed. A measure to make it the minimum standard in New York was before the Legislature last year; it passed the Assembly and was on third reading in the Senate when the session closed. The committee recommends its adoption as an economical standard, upon the following grounds:

It is a correct measure of liability and so assures solvency.

It will enable new companies to start business without recourse to preliminary-term insurance.

It will permit the prohibition of the issuance of preliminary-term policies without destroying small and weak companies.

It will furnish margins in the first year's premiums sufficient to cover an economical expenditure for new business without taking the surplus of other policy holders.

It will permit the establishment of a suitable limitation of the amount which may be expended for new business apart from industrial insurance; and the committee recommends that the expenses for obtaining new business be limited accordingly.

An option, however, should be given to all companies to hold additional reserves to bring their total reserves to a higher standard if they so desire, without affecting the limit of expense.

Valuation of Policies.

It is the opinion of the committee that the law as to minimum valuations of policies should be amended as follows:

1. A minimum standard for valuation of policies other than industrial should be established in accordance with the "select and ultimate" method above described.

Any life insurance corporation should be permitted to value its policies according to the American Experience Table of Mortality at a lower rate of interest than that prescribed by the statute, but not lower than 3 per cent. per annum, and with or without reference to the "select and ultimate" method of valuation, but in every case it should be required to report to the Superintendent of Insurance any excess of its valuations over those computed by the legal minimum standard and also the standards used by it in making the same, and it should not be permitted to abandon any standard which it has adopted without the Superintendent's consent.

2. Preliminary-term valuations of policies issued after Dec. 31, 1906, should not be permitted.

3. The Superintendent of Insurance should be required to fix a legal minimum standard for the valuation of industrial policies issued after the 1st day of January, 1907, shall be valued.

4. Assessment and co-operative companies should be compelled to maintain at all times a reserve not only equal to the proceeds of one death or disability assessment or periodical call on all policy or certificate holders thereof, but also at least equal to the cost of insurance for all policies in accordance with the American Experience Table of Mortality until the next call or assessment is due and payable over and above all liabilities, including existing death claims.

5. Any reserve provided for by the articles of association, constitution, or by-laws or by the contracts with the members of any life insurance company should be valued and charged as a liability in accordance therewith.

STANDARD POLICIES.

Four Forms Recommended—Misdemeanor to Take or Give Rebates.

Life insurance companies transacting business in this State should be required to issue policies providing for the ordinary sorts of life insurance, simple in form and in clear and concise language. By far the greater part of outstanding policies issued by the level premium companies are of the types known as:

1. Ordinary life, providing for a continuous payment of premiums until death, when the policy matures.

2. Limited payment life, providing that premiums shall be fully paid in a certain number of years, e. g., in ten, fifteen, or twenty, and that the policy shall mature at death.

3. Endowment, providing for the payment of the policy at a fixed time or in the event of earlier death, and

4. Term policies, or those providing for insurance against death during a specified period.

It is deemed advisable that standard forms of policies of these classes should be established.

In order that there should be no undue restriction upon other sorts of insurance which have been or may from time to time be devised, any company should be privileged to issue policies in such cases, provided they have been approved by the Superintendent of Insurance.

To remedy the abuses which have grown up in the multiplication of forms designed to attract custom, either by catchy titles or by supposed liberality of provision, it is thought best that in addition to requiring approval of the Superintendent of other than certain standard forms, provision should be made for the standardization of the new types of policies so far as possible. This may be accomplished by requiring a company which desires to issue a policy of a sort other than one for which a standard form has been prescribed, to submit its request to the Superintendent, who shall give an opportunity to it and other companies to be heard, and shall establish a standard form of the desired type of insurance to which all insurance policies of that type shall be required to conform. The form may be changed by the Superintendent from time to time if it should appear that a change is desirable.

All companies will thus be free to write in suitable form the various kinds of insurance which, under the supervision of the department, may be deemed to offer important advantages to policy holders, while they will be compelled as a condition of their transaction of business within the State to write the ordinary kinds of insurance in the forms established by the statute. The issue of other policies than those thus provided for should be prohibited.

The standard forms will be submitted in connection with the bills recommended by the committee. In the case of any company not transacting or professing to transact business upon the mutual plan, permission should be given to vary the standard forms by the omission of the participating feature.

The recommendation as to the compulsory issue of standard forms does not extend to the policies issued by assessment or co-operative associations or fraternal societies.

These provisions should be supplemented by the requirement that every policy hereafter issued by any company shall contain the entire contract between the parties; that nothing shall be incorporated therein by reference to any constitution, by-laws, rules, application, or other writing unless the same is indorsed upon or attached to the policy when issued, and that all statements purporting to be made by the insured shall in the absence of fraud be deemed representations and not warranties; any waiver of these provisions to be void.

Misdemeanor to Take Rebates.

The law as to rebates is sufficiently stringent to cover all cases of life insurance officers and agents. No exception is made where the insured is an officer or employe of the corporation, and it would seem that the allowances shown to have been given in such case are within the condemnation of the law prohibiting discriminations.

The illegal and wasteful practice of rebating has its source in undue competition and has thriven upon the excessive commissions and advances allowed to agents. The limitation upon the amount of new business and the curtailment of the amount available for expenses in obtaining business, together with the prohibition of discrimination in the amount of compensation paid for different plans of insurance and of special rewards based upon the aggregates of insurance written, will, it is believed, prove an effective remedy for this evil.

But as a further precaution it is recommended that the Penal Code should be amended so as to provide that a person receiving a rebate should be equally guilty with the one who gives it.

Surrender Values.

The existing law in substance provides for surrender values in the case of lapse after a policy shall have been in force three years by the application of the reserve with dividend accumulations, taken as a single premium, to the purchase of extended insurance, or at the option of the policy holder to the purchase of a paid-up policy. It is provided that the net value of the insurance given for such single premium shall not be less than two-thirds of the entire reserve after deducting the indebtedness of the policy holder.

It has been suggested that all policy holders should on lapse be entitled to withdraw in cash the amount of the reserves against their policies. Such a provision the committee believes would be ill-advised Lapses, particularly in the early years of insurance, are a source of expense to the company and therefore to the other policy holders and should be discouraged. Provision for surrender values for policies which have not been in force three years would not be advisable. Nor is there a reason why the policy holder who has paid his money to obtain insurance should be entitled on lapse, unless his contract so provides, to withdraw his reserve in cash. If it is applied, according to the statute, to the continuance of his insurance or to the purchase of paid-up insurance, equity is done.

It is not recommended that any change be made in the law with reference to existing contracts. But with regard to

1. GAIN AND LOSS EXHIBIT OF POLICIES WITHIN THE FIRST YEAR, FOR 1904.

COMPANIES RECEIVING ON THE FULL NET PREMIUM BASIS.

| | Expected Losses. | Actual Mortality Gain, (First Year.) | Loading, (First Year's Prem's.) | Total Margins. | First Year's Expenses. | Per Cent. |
|---

new policies the provisions of the statute should be liberalized. It should not be necessary for the policy holder to give notice of his election, but the insurance in the absence of notice should be automatically continued for its full amount as long as the reserve upon his policy will justify. It should also be provided that the net value of the insurance given upon lapse should not be less than four-fifths of the entire reserve computed according to the legal minimum standard. Waiver of these provisions should not be permitted. This will bring future industrial policies, in which such waivers are common, within the law.

NO CAMPAIGN PAYMENTS.

To be Prohibited by Law—Must Publish Legislative Expenses.

Contributions by insurance corporations for political purposes should be strictly forbidden. Neither executive officers nor Directors should be allowed to use the moneys paid for purposes of insurance in support of political candidates or platforms. The devious methods taken to conceal the payments of this sort are confessions of their illicit character. They illustrate the manner in which executive officers have treated the funds of the company virtually as their own, abusing their power to disburse them without proper accounting. Whether made for the purpose of supporting political views or with the desire to obtain protection for the corporation, these contributions have been wholly unjustifiable. In the one case executive officers have sought to impose their political views upon a constituency of divergent convictions, and in the other they have been guilty of a serious offense against public morals. The frank admission that moneys have been obtained for use in State campaigns upon the expectation that candidates thus aided in their election would support the interests of the companies has exposed both those who solicited the contributions and those who made them to severe and just condemnation. The committee recommends the passage of an unequivocal and drastic measure to remedy this evil. Not only should it be expressly prohibited and treated as a waste of corporate moneys, but any officer, Director, or agent making, authorizing, or consenting to any such contribution should be guilty of a misdemeanor, and the prohibition should be extended to all corporate contributions of this character.

Nothing disclosed by the investigation deserves more serious attention than the systematic efforts of the large insurance companies to control a large part of the legislation of the State. They have been organized into an offensive and defensive alliance to procure or to prevent the passage of laws affecting not only insurance, but a great variety of important interests to which, through subsidiary companies or through connections of their officers, they have become related. Their operations have extended beyond the State, and the country has been divided into districts so that each company might perform conveniently its share of the work. Enormous sums have been expended in a surreptitious manner. Irregular accounts have been kept to conceal the payments for which proper vouchers have not been required. This course of conduct has created a widespread conviction that large portions of this money have been dishonestly used. Andrew C. Fields, who represented both the Mutual and the Equitable in legislative matters, and was in control of the Equitable department of the former company, remained beyond the jurisdiction during the sessions of the committee. The General Solicitor of the Mutual, to whom the Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures intrusted large sums, died just before the beginning of the investigation and apparently left no account as to how the money had been spent. Andrew Hamilton, who, within ten years, received upward of $1,000,000 from the New York Life on the warrant of its President in connection with its Bureau of Legislation and Taxation, has remained abroad and has failed to render any proper account showing the disposition of the money. The officers of the company say that they have no knowledge of the uses to which it was put. The officers of the Equitable, from whom light might have been expected on the disbursements of their company, either have remained out of the jurisdiction or have been disabled by illness. On account of the absence of the necessary witnesses and the lack of proper vouchers, the committee has been unable to trace the moneys said to have been disbursed in connection with legislation.

Ample Chance for Crookedness.

But while it is sufficiently evident that large sums have been disbursed for improper purposes, it is also clear that payments for confidential outlays exempt from audit have furnished abundant opportunities for misappropriations. They suggest the necessity of requiring a strict accounting from those who are responsible for the payments, as well as from the agents who have received the moneys.

It has been insisted that the insurance companies have been so continuously menaced by the introduction of improper and ill-advised legislative measures in many States that they have been compelled to maintain a constant watchfulness and to resort to secret means to defeat them. An insurance corporation, however, holds a position of peculiar advantage in opposing any legislative measure which really antagonizes the interests of policy holders. A very large proportion of the voters of the State hold policies of life insurance. It is easy for the company to apprise them of hostile legislative measures, and in addition a department of the State Government exists for their protection, whose recommendations have rarely failed to receive proper consideration in the Legislature. It is not a difficult matter to direct public attention to an objectionable bill affecting life insurance corporations or to have opposing argument and criticism effectively presented. Again, if, in spite of argument fairly and publicly presented, the Legislature insists upon passing a law inimical to the true interests of the companies, it is not the officers, but the policy holders, who must bear the loss, and the consequences which can readily be pointed out are almost certain to bring about an early repeal of the obnoxious legislation. The employment of agents to disburse large sums and of clandestine methods to defeat legislation is wholly inexcusable.

The pernicious activities of corporate agents in matters of legislation demand that the present freedom of lobbying should be restricted. They have brought suspicion upon important proceedings of the Legislature, and have exposed its members to consequent assault. The Legislature owes it to itself, so far as possible, to stop the practice of the lavish expenditure of moneys ostensibly for services in connection with the support of or opposition to bills, and generally believed to be used for corrupt purposes. The Legislature should free itself from the stigma which now attaches to the progress of measures affecting important interests. The laws against bribery and corruption, offenses which are difficult of proof, are sufficiently stringent, but an effort should be made to strike at the root of the evil by requiring under proper penalties full publicity with regard to moneys expended in connection with matters before the Legislature. Corporations should be required to keep accounts and vouchers in which all such payments should be fully detailed and receipted for, and an adequate statement regarding them should form a part of such reports as may be required.

Publicity the Cure.

In the case of insurance corporations the remedy lies first, generally, in the requirement of a proper authorization of all expenditures and vouchers, stating in detail the purpose for which moneys paid for legal expenses or in connection with legislative matters have been expended. And, further, the company should be compelled to set forth in its annual statement to the Superintendent of Insurance all sums so disbursed, giving the names of the payees, the amounts paid and the specific purpose of the payment.

Professional services in promoting or opposing legislation may be entirely honorable and are frequently necessary. In England members of the so-called Parliamentary bar have been held in deserved esteem. The drafting of bills and the presentation of arguments for and against their enactment before legislative committees call for a high order of professional ability. In Massachusetts and in Wisconsin statutes have been passed requiring that persons who professionally advocate or oppose legislation affecting corporate interests should enter regular appearances and disclose for what clients they are acting. In Wisconsin it is made a misdemeanor for any person to accept a fee contingent upon the passage or defeat of a pending measure, and by statute passed there in 1905 it is made unlawful for any person employed for a pecuniary consideration to attempt personally to direct or influence a member of the Legislature to vote for or against any pending measure otherwise than by appearing before regular committees, by publications or public addresses, or by statements, arguments or briefs delivered to all members of the Legislature and filed in the office of the Secretary of State. We are not inclined to recommend legislation on this subject which will interfere with the presentation to a legislator of the views of his constituents or of citizens generally, but we believe that where legislation is opposed or promoted by paid professional advocates the matter should be the subject of suitable regulation.

The committee therefore recommends that the legislative law be so amended that every person retained or employed for compensation as counsel or agent to promote or oppose the passage of bills or resolutions by either house or Executive approval of such measures shall before entering upon the service file in the office of the Secretary of State a writing stating the name or names of his employer, together with a brief description of the legislative matter with reference to which the service is to be rendered. The Secretary of State should be required to provide a docket to be known as the "Docket of Legislative Appearances," with appropriate blanks and indices in which the names of counsel and agent may be properly entered. Fees contingent upon legislative action should be prohibited. It should also be made the duty of every corporation and association doing business in the State within two months after the adjournment of the Legislature to file with the Secretary of State an itemized statement duly verified showing in detail all expenses paid or incurred in connection with legislation pending at the last session, including all disbursements or compensation paid or payable to counsel or agents. Exception may be made of the duly accredited counsel of municipalities, public boards, and public institutions, and also of the ordinary professional services in drafting bills or advising clients as to the construction and effect of proposed or pending legislation where the professional service is not otherwise connected with legislative action. Violation of the law should be made a misdemeanor, and the failure to file the statements required should subject the offender to appropriate penalties.

DEMAND FOR PUBLICITY.

Committee Thinks Superintendent of Insurance Has Enough Power.

Clear and specific provision should be made for disclosure of the transactions of the companies. They should be required to set forth in their statements to the Superintendent of Insurance, as of Dec. 31 in each year, the following matters, apart from those which the Superintendent may otherwise require:

1. The real estate held by the company, the dates of acquisition, the names of vendors, the actual cost, the value at which it is carried on the company's books, the market value, the amounts expended during the year for repairs and improvements, the gross and net income from each parcel, and if any portion of the same be occupied by the company the rental value thereof, a statement of any certificate issued by the Superintendent extending the time for the disposition thereof, and any and all transactions in real estate since the last annual statement.

2. The amount of its existing loans upon the security of real property, stating the amount loaned upon property in each State and country.

3. The money loaned by the company to any person (except loans upon the security of real property above mentioned,) the actual borrowers, maturity, and rate of interest, the securities held therefor, and the same particulars with reference to any loans made or discharged since the last annual statement.

4. All other property owned by the company, (including all securities,) whether or not recognized by the law as proper investments, the dates of acquisition, from whom acquired, the actual cost, the value at which the same are carried upon the books, the market value, the interest or dividends received thereon; and also the movements of securities and property other than real estate acquired and disposed of during the year, setting forth all such property purchased or sold during the year, with the names of purchasers and sellers, the price paid, the income received, and outlays made in connection therewith.

5. A statement of all commissions paid to any person in connection with loans or purchases or sales of any property, giving the dates of payment and the names of the payees.

6. A statement of all payments for legal expenses, giving dates and names and addresses of the payees.

7. A statement of all moneys expended in connection with matters of legislation, giving the dates, the legislative measure or proceeding in connection with which the payment was made, the interest of the company therein, the amounts of the payments, and the names and addresses of the payees.

8. A statement of the officers and Directors of the company, the proceedings at the last annual election, giving the names of candidates and the number of votes cast for each, and whether in person, by proxy, or by mail.

9. A statement of all the compensation and emoluments received by any officer or Director of the company, or by any person whose compensation is more than $5,000 a year, with a statement of the time when and the authority by which the same was fixed.

10. A statement of the largest balance carried in each bank or trust company during each month of the year.

11. All death claims resisted or compromised during the year, with particulars as to sums insured, sums paid, and reasons assigned for resisting or compromising the same in each case.

12. A complete statement of the profits and losses upon the business transacted during the year, and the sources of such gains or losses, and a statement showing separately the margins upon premiums for the first year of insurance, according to the select and ultimate method of valuation, as prescribed in Article II. of the insurance law, and the actual expenses chargeable to the procurement of new business, which shall also show the manner in which any general outlays of the company have been apportioned for the purpose of arriving at the amount of such expenses.

13. A statement separately showing the amount of the gains of the company for the year attributable to policies written after Dec. 31, 1906.

14. A statement showing the rates of annual dividends declared during the year for all plans of insurance and all durations, and for ages at entry 25, 35, 45, and 55, and the precise method by which such dividends have been calculated.

15. A statement showing the rates of dividends declared upon deferred dividend policies completing their dividend periods, for all plans of insurance, and the precise method by which such dividends have been calculated.

16. A statement showing any and all amounts set apart or provisionally ascertained or calculated or held awaiting apportionment upon policies with dividend periods longer than one year, for all plans of insurance and all durations and for ages of entry as aforesaid, together with a precise statement of the methods of calculation by which the same have been provisionally or otherwise determined.

17. A statement of any and all reserve or surplus funds held by the company and for what purpose they are claimed respectively to be held.

It is in the opinion of the committee that the Superintendent is vested with ample authority under the law with reference to supervision and examination, save that he, his deputies and examiners should be permitted to subpoena and examine under oath at any time when he may deem it necessary, not only the officers and agents of the corporation, but any person believed by him to possess material information regarding the company's property or affairs, and also to compel such person to produce any book or paper in his custody containing information as to any transaction of any of the companies, and to submit the material portions thereof to inspection.

FORMING NEW COMPANIES.

500 Persons Subscribing $1,000,000 of Insurance May Organize.

Under existing law a mutual life insurance corporation without capital stock cannot be organized save for the purpose of transacting business upon the co-operative or assessment plan or upon the so-called "stipulated-premium" plan or as a fraternal society. In other words, Article II. of the insurance law, under which life insurance corporations transact business upon the ordinary level-premium basis with full legal reserve, seems to be inapplicable unless the company has a capital stock. Prior to 1849 the business of insurance had been transacted largely by corporations created under special acts. A general insurance law applicable to marine, fire, and life insurance companies was passed in 1849, (Chapter 308.) In 1853 a general law was enacted providing for the formation of life insurance companies, (Chapter 463.) The provisions of these general acts relative to the formation of corporations with capital stock were substantially retained in the revision of 1892, (Article II. of the insurance law relating to "life, health, and casualty insurance corporations.") Under amendments of Section 52 of the insurance law life insurance corporations originally organized as purely mutual have been permitted to reincorporate so as to come under Article II., which now governs both stock companies and such reincorporated mutual companies. We have therefore in this State, exclusive of assessment and fraternal organizations, mutual life insurance companies created by special act, mutual life insurance companies subject to the provisions of Article II. through reincorporation and stock corporations either formed under the present insurance law or previously created, but there is no general provision or plan for the organization of mutual level-premium companies.

It would appear to be an anomaly in the law that a life insurance corporation may be formed upon a purely mutual basis to transact business as a co-operative or assessment concern without adequate reserves, while a mutual company is not permitted to be formed in such a manner that a full reserve through a proper valuation of its risks may be required. In all successful life insurance companies the capital stock soon comes to bear an insignificant relation to the resources of the company provided by its policy holders. The plan of procuring the funds necessary to start the corporation through a subscription to shares is of obvious convenience at the outset, but if the corporation is ever to be established upon a secure basis it must be by a distribution of its risks over a large number of policy holders, who, whatever their formal relation to the company, have in effect combined in a common adventure to provide protection to all from a loss which in time is certain to fall upon each one. Without going so far as to prohibit the further organization of stock corporations it would seem to be wise not to prohibit, but rather to encourage, the formation of mutual companies upon a full legal reserve basis, provided suitable guarantees are given of the bona fides and soundness of the enterprise.

The committee therefore recommends that Article II. of the insurance law be so amended so as to permit the formation thereunder of mutual corporations without capital stock to transact the business of life insurance and for such other purposes as are authorized to be connected therewith in the case of stock corporations; provided that at least 500 persons have subscribed in writing to become members therein in the aggregate amount of at least $1,000,000 to be insured upon their lives, and shall have each paid in one full annual premium in cash upon the insurance subscribed for, and provided further that it shall make the same deposits with the Superintendent of Insurance that are required of stock corporations formed for similar purposes. A company thus organized will provide all the security that is offered on the formation of a stock corporation and a much greater assurance of success through the membership with which it begins business.

A Record of Deception.

Section 200, permitting the incorporation of companies upon the co-operative or assessment plan, should be amended so as not to permit such companies to be incorporated in the future, and foreign companies of this sort not already transacting business in this State should not be permitted to enter the State. Companies of this class, aside from the voluntary reserves they may maintain, afford practically no security to their policy holders other than their capacity to levy assessments. In most cases their history presents a record of deception and delusion. Too frequently they invite disaster by offering insurance below its actual cost and inflict disappointment and serious loss upon those who have confided in an attractive scheme for cheap insurance and are unable to pay the readjusted rates which in the course of time must inevitably be demanded.

To increase the reserve required of such companies without bringing it up to the full standard maintained in the case of ordinary life insurance corporations doing business upon a level-premium basis will, the commitee believes, prove futile. Such a provision would not only leave the reserve inadequate, but would promote misapprehension by creating an appearance of security through compliance with a new though insufficient legal standard. To this criticism the "Stipulated Premium" Law (Article X. of the insurance law) passed in 1898 was justly subject Its purpose was to enable a corporation to escape from the general class of assessment companies and place itself on an apparently level or so-called "stipulated" premium basis, although retaining the right to levy special assessments, but on the other hand it was not compelled to maintain the full reserve required of companies organized under Article II. nor a reserve sufficient for the safety of its members. It could gain the advantage of receiving from the Superintendent a certificate that it had complied with the law as to reserves, although the reserves so required were themselves insufficient. Only one company reincorporated under this law and that swiftly availed itself of an opportunity which the law afforded it to reincorporate under Article II.

While on account of the serious injury which thereby might be inflicted upon innocent policy holders, the committee is not prepared to recommend that existing domestic assessment or co-operative corporations should be prohibited from continuing their business and that foreign companies heretofore admitted to transact business within the State upon this basis should be debarred therefrom, yet the committee is decidedly of the opinion that no new corporations should be formed or admitted within the State to do business of this character.

It is also the opinion of the committe that full opportunity should be afforded to existing assessment companies, which have accumulated sufficient resources, to reincorporate under Article II. of the insurance law, subject to a requirement for full reserve with reference to policies issued either prior or subsequent to such reincorporation. The law should be amended accordingly.

The "stipulated premium" law (Article X. of the insurance law) now practically of no importance, but still furnishing legal authority for the formation of corporations upon an unsatisfactory plan and also for the reincorporation of assessment associations with a pretense of adequate reserves, should be repealed.

As the committee was unable to investigate fraternal societies, it makes no recommendation with reference to their organization and suggests no amendments to Article VII. providing therefor.

Retirement of Stock.

Not only should stock corporations be permitted to give to policy holders the right to vote, but an opportunity should be afforded for conversion into purely mutual companies. The committee does not believe that this conversion should be made compulsory, but the law should not stand in the way of its accomplishment upon a just basis, if desired by the parties in interest. After the stock has served its purpose by providing a suitable guaranty at the beginning of business and the company has reached a stage where without injustice it can be retired and the company be managed exclusively by and in the interests of the policy holders, this object should be attainable under legal sanction. Suitable safeguards should be provided so that the plan of retirement should not deprive any stockholder of his right of property without his consent, and on the other hand should not impair the obligation of the contracts of policy holders. The withdrawal under the guise of a retirement of stock of any portion of surplus equitably belonging or awaiting apportionment to policy holders should not be countenanced in the slightest degree, apart from any question of the power of the Legislature to authorize it.

But there is no reason, if the parties are able to formulate a proper plan, why the stockholders and the policy holders should not be permitted to agree upon a payment to the stockholders of an amount fairly determined to be the present value of the stock. In other words, the law should provide that the stock may be retired upon an equitable plan providing for the payment to the stockholders out of the accumulations of the company of such an amount as may fairly be taken to be the value of the stock with reference to its par value, the dividends lawfully payable thereon, and the eventual right, if any, of the stockholders in any accumulations of the company, and without impairing the eventual rights of the policy holders in such accumulations.

Provision should be made for the consummation of the plan only after it shall have been adopted by a majority of the Directors and approved at a meeting of stockholders called for the purpose by a vote representing the majority of the stock, and shall also have been approved in writing by the Superintendent of Insurance and by a majority of the policy holders voting at a meeting of policy holders called for the purpose under the supervision of the Superintendent and at which policy holders shall be entitled to vote in person, by proxy, or by mail. In this manner full opportunity would be afforded for the discussion of the plan of retirement, and the policy of converting the company into a mutual organization could be carried out only in case of a widespread conviction of its wisdom. The Superintendent should be instructed to withhold his approval unless the company upon reincorporation and after the retirement of its stock under the proposed plan shall retain funds sufficient to maintain its deposit with him and to meet all liabilities, including its legal reserve, according to the valuation of its policies and all surplus funds and accumulations, save the amount agreed to be paid to the stockholders.

NEW PENALTIES PROPOSED.

Insurance Law Violation a Misdemeanor—Recommends New Probe.

Suitable penalties should be provided for infraction of law. The provision of Section 36 that any Director or officer who receives any money or valuable thing in connection with loans or purchases made by the company should forfeit his position and be disqualified from thereafter holding office in an insurance corporation should be repealed. Section 53, to the effect that any person or corporation violating any provision of the Insurance Law should forfeit $500 for each violation unless a different sum was prescribed, should be repealed.

The violation of any of the provisions of the law should be made a misdemeanor.

The provisions of the Penal Code as to perjury should be amended so as to provide that in any prosecution the falsity of the testimony or statement set forth in the indictment should be presumptively established by proof that the defendant has made oath to the contrary.

The provisions of the Penal Code as to the misconduct of officers and employes of corporations should also be amended to make clearer provision for cases of false entries in books and accounts and the omission from reports of any matter required by law to be stated.

Apart from what has already been suggested, the committee is not prepared to make recommendation with reference to industrial insurance further than to say that the subject is one deserving of special investigation. The most serious evils which have been disclosed by this inquiry, to wit, the excessive premiums, the enormous lapse rate and the hardships of the agents, seem to be inherent in the system. A great reform could be accomplished if the expense of solicitation and collection could be avoided by the establishment of branch offices where insurance might be obtained by the thrifty poor who desire it. But the opinion of those connected with the companies is that such a plan would be impracticable, and the committee is without information which would justify an attempt to compel its introduction. It is insisted that the present method is the most economical that has yet been proved to be adequate to the exigencies of the business. The alternative seems to be presented either of prohibiting altogether industrial insurance by private corporations or of permitting its continuance substantially upon the present basis, subject to those regulations designed to secure economical administration, applicable to all companies alike.

It may be added that the committee is also without facts which would warrant the prohibition of insurance of children. Among those who, from interest in charitable work or for other reasons, have given special study to the subject, there seems to be no consensus of opinion, while the companies assert with positiveness that the neglect and injury to children which might be supposed to follow from such insurance have no existence in fact. It is urged that the insurance of children is in very small amounts, and is sought more frequently to obtain indemnity against a proper burial than to derive any personal advantage for the parents. In the absence of further evidence, the committee believes that legislation would be unwise.

The committee regrets that it has been unable further to examine into assessment associations or to investigate fraternal societies.

Bills embodying the foregoing recommendations of the committee and providing for the amendment of the law in minor details not requiring discussion will be presented herewith.

The committee and those associated with it have prosecuted their work with the sole desire to do impartial justice and to accomplish needed reforms in the interest of the people of the State. They are confident that the proposed measures of relief are not only salutary, but essential. It is believed that they will provide an adequate remedy for conditions which had become intolerable, and will place the life insurance business of this State upon a sound and enduring foundation.

Respectfully submitted by the committee.

Dated, Albany, New York, February 22, 1906.

On the part of the Senate:
WM. W. ARMSTRONG.
WM. J. TULLY.
D. J. RIORDAN.

On the part of the Assembly:
JAS. T. ROGERS.
ROBT. LYNN COX.
W. W. WEMPLE.
EZRA P. PRENTICE.
JOHN McKEOWN.

Untermeyer's Collies Won at Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—The feature of the bench show of the New England Kennel Club to-day was the judging of the bulldogs and collies. The exhibit of Samuel Untermyer of New York in the latter class captured several blue ribbons, and took the Winners' Prize for dogs with Southport Sculptor. He was beaten, however, in the open class for American-bred bitches by Mrs. W. T. Cole of Boston. In the bulldog class Mrs. R. Lobban of Newark, N. J., took the winners' prize for dogs, but the Dreamwold Kennel's La Roche repeated her New York success by capturing the winners' prize for bitches.

Abe Attell Whips Walsh.

CHELSEA, Mass., Feb. 22.—Although lacking an effective punch, Abe Attell of San Francisco successfully defended his title to the American featherweight championship by gaining a decision over Jimmy Walsh of Newton, Mass., in a fifteen-round contest before the Lincoln Athletic Club to-night. Both boys were strong at the finish, but Walsh was badly cut up about the face, while Attell was without a scratch. The champion was fast and reached his opponent frequently, but none of his blows had power enough to floor Walsh or even stagger him.

Holiday Golf at Lakewood.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 22.—Philip Rhinelander, with a net score of 88, won the Washington's Birthday Golf Handicap at the Country Club of Lakewood to-day. Eighteen players entered the event. Harry Suydam, with 99, won the gross score cup. The leaders were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Philip Rhinelander	100	14	86
Harry Suydam	99	12	87
P. S. P. Randolph	105	17	88
C. Adams	104	14	90
G. A. Saportas	110	20	90

MAY LOSE YEAR'S TAXES IF JERSEY SENATE LAGS

Equal Tax Bill Must Become Law Before March 1.

AUTO LEGISLATION LIKELY

Frelinghuysen Measure, It Is Expected, Will Pass, Including Provision for Arrests Without Warrants.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Feb. 22.—Unless the Senate of New Jersey pass the Equal Tax bill of the House before the close of next week's session, that is, by Feb. 28, and Gov. Stokes signs the measure, there is a chance that the State will be robbed by delay of the results this year of equal taxation.

It was said to-day that unless this hurried action was taken, the provisions of the Perkins bill would be nullified this year because of the clause which says the railroads shall report by March 1 in each year the amount of capital stock authorized and the number of shares into which such capital stock is divided, the amount of capital stock paid up, the market value, and, if no market value, then the actual value, of the shares of stock, and the total amount and details and particulars of all indebtedness.

While it was known that these things are done by the railroads under the present law, and probably are all, or nearly all, in hand now, it was said that the new features of the law raising the amount of taxes to be levied by the new rate would afford the railroads opportunity to contest the taxes for 1906 on the ground that they made returns by March 1 this year under the law which taxed main-stem railroad property at the rate of 50 cents per $100 of assessed valuation.

The point is a fine one, but when about $3,800,000 is involved a court contest looks inviting.

Would Prevent a Contest.

Should the Senate pass the administration measure before the end of next week's session and allow Gov. Stokes to sign it before March 1, chance of a legal contest would vanish, and the State would get the 1906 increased taxes from the railroads.

The term "main stem" as applied to railroad property means one hundred feet of continuous property traversed by the trains of a railroad. This is first-class property, and the hundred feet of this class of property extends through the terminals in Jersey City or Camden.

The franchise value and stock constitute the other ingredients of first-class railroad property. All other property, such as stations, sheds for tools, freight stations, tower houses, switch and flag shanties, and tools used in building or repairing railroads, and office buildings, either adjoining or adjacent to railroad main stem, is second-class property. This last class of property local Assessors are to assess at local rates for local purposes, as now provided for by the Duffield law.

The duty of the State Board of Assessors under the Perkins act, which passed the House yesterday and is now ready for the Senate, is prescribed in the act as follows:

Figuring the Average Rate.

On or before Nov. 1 in each year the State Board of Assessors shall value and assess all first-class railroad property, including the franchise, and upon such valuation and assessment shall compute the tax upon the entire assessed valuation of the property of each company, and the which each company shall pay to State for general State purposes a tax the "average rate of taxation."

The Perkins bill does not leave anyth to guesswork, but defines the "aver rate of taxation" as follows:

The "average rate" shall be computed every Assessor certifying to the State b the value of all property, real and perso located in his taxing district, other than road and canal property, but included the the assessed value of such property as repo to each Assessor by the State board; such Assessor shall certify and report the tax rate in his taxing district for the year. The aggregate value of all property, real and personal, so certified shall be the "aggregate value of the general property of the State." Multiplying the value of all the property in each taxing district by the rate therein shall be deemed the "total taxes" of the taxing district, and the aggregate of such "total taxes" so ascertained shall be deemed the "aggregate taxes of the State." Dividing the "aggregate taxes" by the "aggregate value of the general property" in the State shall determine the "average rate of taxation" for the year.

The effect on municipalities of this new law, if it is enacted, will be to wipe out the eighteen cents school tax levied on each one hundred dollars' of property.

But when this tax is wiped out entirely there will remain an enormous sum which will come into the State treasury every year from increased railroad taxes, and the struggle in the Legislature now will be to provide a method of distribution which will satisfy the different factions of the Republican Party.

The political effect of the passing of the Perkins bill and the certainty that there will be enacted a limited franchise law as well as the practical repeal for this year of the Hillery limited tax rate law, will be to consolidate the Republican Party in New Jersey and entrench it again in power. The work of this session bids fair to make for Republican ascendancy because the leaders have waited until a issue has become an expression of what the people want, and then to make that issue their own.

Auto Legislation Expected.

It is reasonably sure also that there will be stringent automobile legislation. The people of the rural districts are clamoring for it and the best evidence of this is the folowing amendment offered by the Highway Protectors' Association to the Frelinghuysen bill:

Each owner having a residence outside of the State shall file with the Secretary of State a duly executed instrument constituting the Secretary of State and his successors in office the true and lawful attorney upon whom all original process in any action or legal proceeding against such owner may be served, and therein shall agree that any original process against such owner shall be of the same force and effect as if served on such owner within this State; the service of such process shall be made by leaving a copy of the same in the office of the Secretary of State with a service fee of two dollars, to be taxed on the plaintiff's costs of suit.

This amendment is to get at autoists who run away after striking some one or breaking property. That the amendment is offered to the Frelinghuysen bill shows that the farmers believe that the Frelinghuysen bill is the one destined to pass and become law. It is said that this bill will be reported next week with a few amendments, but leaving in the method of arrest without warrant. This is the real grievance of the autoists. They are afraid that they will be watched for by country Constables, and that the Constable's word will be taken by the Justice of the Peace every time.

Princeton Beats Yale at Basket Ball

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 22.—Princeton defeated Yale at basket ball here to-night by the score of 21 to 14. The game was very close in the first half, but in the second period the Tigers completely outplayed the Blue and gradually drew away. The team work on both sides was poor, and there was a great deal of unnecessary roughness. Capt. Vanderbilt's goal throwing was a feature. The line-up:

Princeton.	Position.	Yale.
Vanderbilt	Forward	Humpstone Anderson.
Thompson	Forward	Murphy.
Clark	Centre	Fargo.
Halliday	Guard	Rockwell.
Bokum	Guard	Noyes.

Goals from field—Vanderbilt, Clark, Halliday, Bokum, (2,) Humpstone, Murphy, (2,) Fargo, Rockwell, (2.) Goals on fouls—Vanderbilt, (10,) Clark, Rockwell, (2.) Referee—Mr. Lockmiller of New York. Time of halves—Twenty minutes. Timekeeper—Mr. Beagles of Princeton.

WHOLESOME FUN FOR OLD AND YOUNG

"THE ROOSEVELT BEARS" ORDER NEW SUITS

The biggest fun that was made that day
Was by TEDDY—G with his clownish play.
He cracked good jokes and a cowboy whip
And made things dance at every clip.
He rode the elephant around the ring
And played for the monkeys and made them sing
And held a hoop while both jumped through
And turned handsprings over the kangaroo,
And sang a song with encores nine
And danced a jig for every line.

TEDDY-B and TEDDY-G land in Chicago from the balloon. They take rooms at the best hotel and order a complete outfit of clothes. They get to work at once to entertain Chicago children, and with the help of an elephant and some other animals from the Zoo they put up an excellent vaudeville performance. Every boy and girl in Chicago was invited. The show was a "big hit." Read about it in

ORDER TO-DAY

The Sunday New York Times

SIX SWIMMING RECORDS SMASHED BY DANIELS

Made One New World's Mark and Equaled Two Others.

GAVE WONDERFUL DISPLAY

New York Athletic Club Captures Three Out of Four Championships —Ruperl Makes Fast Time.

C. M. Daniels of the New York Athletic Club yesterday gave another remarkable exhibition in the Amateur Athletic Union swimming championships in the pool of the New York Athletic Club, when he supplemented his record-breaking achievements of Wednesday night with six new marks. In the hundred-yard championship Daniels broke one world's record and equaled two others. His time for the hundred yards was 0:58, which was two-fifths of a second slower than his previous best time, which the English swimming authorities declined to recognize, claiming that Daniels was not attired in a costume meeting the requirements of the British rules. They continued to credit Cecil Healy of Australia with the world's record of 0:58. Yesterday Daniels wore a regulation swimming costume, and equaled Healy's time, incidentally clipping one second from the English record and five seconds off the best previous American time. Daniels swam 75 yards in 0:41 3-5, which is a world's record for the distance, the former record of 0:42, being held for eight years by H. A. Weidemann of San Francisco. He also equaled the world's best figures for eighty yards, held by A. Wickham of Australia.

Three American records were lowered by Daniels in the 220-yard championship. His time for the distance was 2:33 1-5, which is 0:03 1-5 faster than that of Francis Gailey of San Francisco, who held the former record. The intermediate records for 150 and 200 yards were cut several seconds. C. A. Rubrel of the New York Athletic Club made an onslaught on three of his own records in the back-stroke championship.

The 100-yard championship brought together three of the fastest swimmers in America—C. M. Daniels, representing the East; Marquand Schwartz, the Middle West, and J. Scott Leary, the Pacific Coast. The struggle for the place was a desperate one up to the last 10 yards, when Schwartz pulled away from Leary and won the second medal by 2 yards. T. E. Kitching, Jr., of the New York Athletic Club, was fourth, 5 feet away.

Only four men started in the 150-yard back-stroke Amateur Athletic Union championship. C. A. Ruberl of the New York Athletic Club made a show of his field. He led from start to finish and won easily by 10 yards. J. J. Kennedy of the Caswell Athletic Club secured second place after an exciting contest with R. F. Loughlin of the Chicago Athletic Association, and Manfred Toeppen of St. Louis. Less than a yard separated these three swimmers throughout the contest, Kennedy securing second place after a splendid spurt by a foot. Loughlin defeated Toeppen by the same distance for third place.

J. W. Spencer won the one-mile Amateur Athletic Union championship from C. D. Trubenbach, both of the New York Athletic Club. Trubenbach looked to be an easy winner up to 1,600 yards, when Spencer gradually began to overhaul him, and, passing his clubmate 50 yards further on, won by the length of the pool. Trubenbach practically collapsed, but managed to last long enough to secure second place from G. S. Dockrell of the New York Athletic Club by 10 yards. Thomas E. Webb was the only other starter, but he failed to finish.

The feature of the night programme was the Amateur Athletic Union 220-yard championship, in which Daniels did more record making. Only three men faced the starters, with Daniels and Marquand Schwartz prime favorites. For half the distance the two cracks kept together, turning simultaneously. The Mercury Foot athlete then put more power into his stroke, and, drawing away, won without an effort by ten yards. Kitching was over the length of the pool behind Schwartz.

Two exciting water polo games were decided. In the afternoon the Chicago Athletic Association scored a victory over Columbia University by 5 goals to 2. The Morningside swimmers led at the end of the first half by 2 goals to 1, but the effort proved too much for them and they died in the second half, when the Westerners ran up 4 goals and kept Columbia from scoring. In the second game the New York Athletic Club defeated the Brookline Swimming Club by 7 goals to

Summary:

100-Yard Swim; A. A. U. Championship.—Won by C. M. Daniels, New York A. C.; Marquand Schwartz, Missouri A. C., second; J. Scott Leary, Olympic Club, San Francisco, third; T. E. Kitching, Jr., New York A. C., fourth. Time—0:58, equaling the world's record made by Cecil Healy of Australia, and breaking the former English record of 0:59 made by Zolten de Holney. Daniels also broke the former record of 0:42 for 75 yards, making 0:41 3-5, and for 80 yards, doing 0:44, against the old American record of 0:49 2-5. He also equaled the world's record of 0:44 for 80 yards.

150-Yard Swim, Back Stroke; A. A. U. Championship.—Won by C. A. Ruberl, New York A. C.; J. J. Kennedy, Caswell A. C., second; R. F. Loughlin, Chicago A. A., third; Manfred Tappen, Missouri A. C., fourth. Time—2:05 3-5, breaking the former record of 2:08 4-5. Ruberl also broke the old American record of 0:57 2-5 for 75 yards, making 0:56 4-5; created a record of 1:19 2-5 for 100 yards, and broke the American record of 1:43 2-5 for 125 yards by making 1:41 3-5.

One-Mile Swim, A. A. U. Championship.—Won by J. W. Spencer, New York A. C.; C. D. Trubenbach, New York A. C., second; S. Dockrell, New York A. C., third. Time—28:17 2-5.

220-Yard Breast Stroke, A. A. U. Championship.—Won by A. M. Goersling, Missouri A. C.; Otto Kress, Columbia University, second; Oscar Kress, New York A. C., did not finish. Time—2:52 3-5.

220-Yard Swim, A. A. U. Championship.—Won by C. M. Daniels, New York A. C.; Marquand Schwartz, Missouri A. C., second; T. E. Kitching, Jr., New York A. C., third. Time—2:28 3-5, breaking the American record of 2:36 2-5. Daniels also broke his own American records at 150 and 200 yards, formerly 1:46 3-5 and 2:26 1-5, respectively, now 1:43 and 2:29.

100-Yard Handicap.—Won by C. A. McCarey, University of Pennsylvania, (17 seconds;) Lester Crane, New York A. C., (8 seconds,) second; J. Scott Leary, Olympic Club, San Francisco, (6 seconds,) third; T. Webb, New York A. C., (13 seconds,) fourth. Time—1:11 2-5.

Water Polo—A. A. U. Championship.—Semi-final Trials—Chicago A. A., 5; W. Galitzki, William Loehde, Frank Kehoe, C. L. Healy, J. E. Steiner, and D. T. Hammond vs. Columbia University—Z. P. Halpin, F. M. Von Saal, H. E. Clarke, C. G. Bissell, G. A. Palliser, and R. H. Willis. Won by Chicago A. A., 5—2.

New York A. C.—L. De B. Handley, J. A. Ruddy, James Steen, C. D. Trubenbach, J. B. Naething, and D. H. Hesser vs. Brookline Swimming Club—J. Christiansen, H. D. Holm, W. B. Doyle, L. G. Rich, T. Cunniff, G. McCormack. Won by New York A. C., 7—0.

Relay Race.—Semi-final Trials—Won by Chicago A. A.—R. W. Crane, H. A. Wampler, R. F. Loughlin, Oscar St. Cyr; Missouri A. C.—Otto Schwartz, E. E. Neville, A. M. Goersling, Marquand Schwartz, second. Time —1:56 4-5.

Dr. Burton First in N. Y. A. C. Pool.

Dr. I. G. Burton won the handicap pool tournament of the New York Athletic Club by defeating John J. Donohue by a score of 150 to 114. Mr. O'Donohue had beaten H. B. Gutthes in the semi-final round by a score of 70 to 63, the latter being handicapped at 85. Under the rules of the tournament the principals in the final round were subjected to the doubling of their handicaps, which put Dr. Burton to play 150 balls to Mr. O'Donohue's 140.

The championship tournament of the club is scheduled to begin on next Monday night. Each player will be required to play the other 100 balls, except in the final round, when the total will be raised to 200. The entries thus far received include William Mahl, Tilt, the present champion; Thomas A. Plunkitt, ex-champion; J. W. Becker, ex-champion; Evan A. Gamble, G. S. Bryan, J. M. Heatherton, C. E. F. McCann, and Charles J. McKenna. There may be one or two more names received at the closing of the entries to-morrow night.

HOLIDAY TURF FIXTURES.

Blue Dale Beat Favorites In National Stakes—First Choices Lose.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 22.—The National Stakes, at a half mile and worth $1,380 to the winner, was the feature of the City Park card to-day. Karama and Lens were equal favorites at 11 to 5 in the betting, while as good as 7 to 1 was laid against Blue Dale. Karama had all the early speed, but tired the last furlong and fouled Lens. Blue won out in a drive by a length from Karama, which was disqualified. Lens was placed second, and Bosserian third.

Alma Dufour, Garnish, and Margaret M. were the other beaten favorites. Nicol was set down for eight days and fined $100 for rough riding. Modred broke down at the head of the stretch in the first race. Track slow. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Prince Brutus, 99 pounds, (W. Daly,) 11 to 10, won; Robin Hood, 114, (Nicol,) 6 to 1, second; Pelly Primm, 97, (Obert,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:16 1-5. Modred was pulled up at the head of the stretch.

SECOND RACE.—Short course; steeplechase. Python, 150 pounds, (Gaddy,) 8 to 5, won; Wild Range, 142, (Archibald,) 4 to 1, second; Trourere, 140, (H. Gilmore,) 12 to 1, third. Time—3:27 1-5. Moderator, Little Wally, Tripoli, Hedman, and Sam Hoffheimer also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The George Washington Handicap; mile and a sixteenth. Thistle Do, 105 pounds, (B. Smith,) 4 to 1, won; St. Tammany, 107, (Nicol,) 11 to 5, second; Alma Dufour, 126, (H. Jansen,) 6 to 5, third. Time —1:52 3-5. Shawana also ran. Foreigner was left at the post.

FOURTH RACE.—The National Stakes, for two-year-olds; half a mile. Blue Dale, 120 pounds, (Nicol,) 7 to 1, won; Lens, 120, (J. Jones,) 11 to 5, second; Bosserian, 123, (D. Austin,) 6 to 1, third. Time—0:50 1-5. Karama finished second, but was disqualified. Judge Treen, Black Flag, and Preciosa II. also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and an eighth. Padre, 101 pounds, (B. Smith,) 2 to 1, won; Double, 109, (Nicol,) 18 to 5, second; Tryon, 111, (B. Davis,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:58. Dominis, Safety Light, Juba, Orient, Sanction, John Sartier, Limerick Girl, and Bisque also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile. Tarp, 88 pounds, (Heffernan,) 2 to 1, won; Daring, 96, (J. Hennessy,) 10 to 1, second; Girard, 88, (R. Lowe,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:43 2-5. Garnish and Freebooter also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Five furlongs and a half. Nonie Lucille, 105 pounds, (Heffernan,) 5 to 1, won; Kara, 110, (W. Daly,) 7 to 1, second; Anna Smith, 100, (B. Smith,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:08 4-5. Rain Devils, Strabane, Gold Proof, Woodlawn, Margaret M., and Prince of Pless also ran.

Snyder & Co.'s pair, Bemay and Mintberla, ran first and second in the Martha Washington Stakes for two-year-old fillies at the Fair Grounds to-day. The race was at half a mile, and was worth $1,080 to the winner. The Snyder pair were favorites in the betting at 1 to 2, with Elsie Janis second choice at 11 to 5. The others cut little figure either in the betting or the race.

Logistilla and Third Alarm were the only other winning favorites. Sir Hugh broke down in the second race. The weather was fine and the track good. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. J. C. Clem, 101 pounds, (W. Hayes,) 10 to 1, won; Deuxtemps, 102, (Diggins,) 4 to 5, second; Safeguard, 112, (Bedell,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:17. Trossachs, Request, Norwood Ohio, and Buttercup also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mile. Logistilla, 106 pounds, (W. Robbins,) 3 to 10, won; Hyacinth, 101, (Sewell,) 13 to 5, second; Pancreatis, 101, (T. Jones,) 60 to 1, third. Time—1:44. Bourke Cockran also ran. Sir Hugh broke down.

THIRD RACE.—Mile. Captain Bob, 110 pounds, (J. Martin,) 6 to 1, won; Kickshaw, 106, (Bedell,) 2 to 1, second; Usury, 95, (T. Smith,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:44 1-5. Joe Lesser and Katie Powers also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Martha Washington Stakes, for two-year-old fillies; half mile. Bemay, 115 pounds, (L. Smith,) 1 to 2, won; Mintberla, 110, (J. Martin,) 1 to 2, second; Elsie Janis, 106, (Sewell,) 11 to 5, third. Time—0:50 1-5. Runsum, Budapest, and Creole Girl also ran. Bemay and Mintberla coupled.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Third Alarm, 110 pounds, (L. Smith,) even, won; Hocus Pocus, 100, (Sewell,) 2 to 1, second; Stoner Hill, 105, (L. Jones,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:08 2-5. Billy Carroll and Lord Kent also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile. Atwood, 119 pounds, (H. McDonald,) 5 to 1, won; Dapple Gold, 116, (J. Martin,) 18 to 5, second; Lemon Girl, 114, (Perrine,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:46. Frank Rice, Van Hope, Attraction, Tribes Hill, Sigmund, Frank Green, and Arabo also ran.

OPPOSITION TO SALEM TRACK.

Gov. McLane Asks for Ruling on Legality of Pool Selling.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 22.—The agitation against holding the proposed running races at Salem and the accompanying pool selling crystallized to-day, when Gov. John McLane and his Council asked the Supreme Court of the State to render an opinion as to the right of the owners of the track to permit or countenance pool selling, bookmaking, and betting on races. The communication to the Supreme Court expresses the opinion that unless such proceedings are already prohibited by law it may be necessary to call a special session of the Legislature to act.

The races, which the New England Breeders' Club plans to conduct at Salem, will be under the jurisdiction of The Jockey Club. The Breeders' Club received a special charter by the Legislature in 1905, and it also receives exclusive police jurisdiction on its own grounds. Under such conditions, it is charged, it would be impossible for the State officials to prevent gambling at the track. A committee of twelve, including former United States Senator William E. Chandler, President Tucker of Dartmouth College, and the Rev. Thomas Chalmers of Manchester, was appointed by the Sunday School Association to bring the matter to the attention of Gov. McLane.

It is estimated that $500,000 has been expended in building the track and beautifying the race grounds. Andrew Miller of New York is President of the club, and O. H. P. Belmont and Harry Payne Whitney, also of New York, are members of the Board of Stewards.

The request of Gov. McLane for an opinion from the Supreme Court on the legality of pool selling under the charter granted by the Legislature of 1904-5 to the New England Breeders' Association is the last of a series of moves made by the Sunday School Association to prevent the opening of the new track at Salem Depot. While the opposition has arrayed a number of prominent men on its side to prevent racing, the men who are behind the venture are confident that they can successfully defend their rights in the premises. They deny the insinuation that the bill was railroaded through the Legislature and say that they purpose no evasion of the law in the conduct of their business.

The amount of money already expended for the acquirement of property and its improvement has been considerably above the half million quoted as spent. The grading has been particularly costly. The plans contemplate a million-dollar plant when completed, and the work has progressed so far that the association is confident that the track will be absolutely finished before the date of opening in June, even though the Winter season should be long delayed and work be impossible for some time to come.

The identification of the prominent racing men who are interested in the New England Breeders' Club guarantees that the project was not entered upon without a full consideration of all the possible obstacles that might be met with and absolute confidence in their ability to surmount them.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

The fine weather yesterday brought a good lot of thoroughbreds on the Long Island roads for exercise gallops, but the mud made any speed trials impossible. Most prominent among the horses warming up were Flip Flap and Whimsical, the two fillies which gave such promise last year, and are looked upon as among the most likely in the lot of three-year-olds to race this season. Whimsical appears to have improved more than Flip Flap during the Winter, and looks as though she might amply justify the great expectations entertained for her.

Frank Frisbie had Flis, the thoroughbred he brought from Russia, out, and there was much interest displayed in him. He is entered in all the handicaps, and has begun training for them. He looks as though he might prove a pretty smart racer.

Fred Burlew and Frank O'Neill are back from Mexico, prepared to get busy. After they sold their string at New Orleans they took a trip down through Texas and Mexico before returning here to get ready for the Spring campaign.

A dozen horses of the Chelsea Stable were shipped to Benning yesterday to make ready for the opening next month. "Billy" Garth of Charlottesville, Va., who invariably cuts a pretty big figure at the Washington track, was among yesterday's arrivals with a string of forty-five.

It is announced that there will be three pink coat races on the Benning programme this year.

Dohertys May Not Defend Tennis Cup.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—America's challenge for the Dwight F. Davis International Tennis Cup will be accepted by the British Lawn Tennis Association by cable in the course of to-day. The only other entry thus far is Australia, but Continental competitors are expected before the entries close at the beginning of March. H. L. Doherty will again be available for the singles and will defend the trophy in behalf of Great Britain. But there is a possibility that the health of R. F. Doherty will preclude his playing, in which case the younger brother is likely to be left out of the doubles, and the defense may be intrusted to a new pair.

AUTOISTS OPPOSE ROUTE FOR GLIDDEN CUP TOUR

Canadian Roads Unsatisfactory, Says Last Year's Victor.

CLASS DIVISIONS ASKED FOR

Big Cars Handicapped by Small Runabouts—New York Preferred as Starting Point.

Long before Charles J. Glidden returns from his far eastern automobile tour in the trip around the world, it is probable that radical changes will be made in the plans mapped out for the second contest for the Glidden cup to be run this year. Mr. Glidden expects to return to New York early in July. Before he left for India it had been decided to begin the Glidden tour on July 23, starting from Buffalo. The route as selected included several days' touring through Canada. This phase of the trip has met with opposition from many manufacturers and private owners, who contend that the Canadian roads are not suitable for long touring and that neither the enjoyment nor the practical tests of endurance will be satisfactory compensation for the time and trouble consumed by going through Canada.

Percy Pierce, whose Pierce car won the cup last season, has been outspoken against the Canadian tour. The Pierce factory is in Buffalo, but Mr. Pierce by no means favors the selection of Buffalo as the starting point for the journey.

"The Canadian customs officials," Mr. Pierce says, "have shown little desire to aid the introduction of American automobiles into Canada. Residents of Buffalo and others living near the Dominion border seldom drive a car into Canada, as it is necessary to go through so much red tape taking the car in and then bringing it out. When so many obstacles have been thrown in the path of American automobilists I do not see the reason why a big tour of Americans should devote several days of travel through Canada when there are many portions of our country that would offer better roads and other facilities for pleasure."

Many automobilists are anxious to see the trip started from and end in New York. Various plans for a change of route have been presented to the committee, and a meeting will be held in a short time to consider the suggestions and discuss the advisability of making alterations.

E. S. Partridge, Vice President of the Decauville Automobile Company, expressed himself decisively upon the points of the contest yesterday. "The Glidden tour," he said, "is one of the best contests, as well as one of the most valuable, held in the world. It means more to the buyer than to the seller under the proper conditions. It will always lack the interest it deserves from the manufacturers of high-class vehicles, so long as it is possible for a low-powered cheap runabout to carry off the highest award. If the Committee on the Glidden Cup Rules will frame their conditions so as to allow the high-powered and well-equipped automobiles to stand in a class by themselves, I would be the very first to take an active interest in the contest. I have seriously considered the policy of inviting all the manufacturers and agents to meet in a general conference on this subject, and perhaps formulate some plan to present to the Cup Committee.

"I would like to see the Glidden tour become of greater value in the commercial world, and I think it is the wish of the donor to see it recognized as one of the big practical events of the automobile world. I am not wholly in favor of the course planned by the committee, but no doubt it was their intention to create an international interest, which is laudable."

Automobile Notes of Interest.

President Dave Hennen Morris of the Automobile Club of America started for New Orleans Wednesday afternoon. He will remain through the Mardi Gras festivities next week. Several other automobilists will leave the city this week to attend the New Orleans festival.

Winthrop E. Scarritt, Vice President of the Associated Automobile Clubs of New Jersey, has requested the Executive Committee to appoint a committee of three for the purpose of meeting a committee of three anti-automobilists from the New Jersey Legislature to discuss the present Frelinghuysen bill. When the committee from the Associated Clubs is appointed the proposition will be laid before the New Jersey Legislature, but whether the latter will consent to meet the committee or not is problematical.

John C. Coleman, counsel for the West End Association, under whose auspices the new automobile bill was introduced into the New York Legislature, went to Albany this week to talk over plans for a public hearing on the bill with Assemblyman Stanley and Senator Saxe, who introduced the bill in their respective houses.

A 4,000-mile tire competition has been planned by the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland, and eleven entries have been received from tire manufacturers. The interest in this event abroad is far greater than was the case here last Summer, when the tire manufacturers refused to make entries in the competition held at Long Branch.

The American Association of Gas Engine Builders held a meeting this week at the Madison Square Garden in the rooms of the Motor Boat Club of America, to discuss the validity of the two-cycle three-port valve motor patent, the rights of which are claimed by the present owner, James W. Whitcomb. No definite action was taken, but a meeting will be held in a short time to determine whether the patent will be contested or royalties paid. The Association was organized in Rochester last month. Col. Louis Burt is President and Col. J. S. Gorham, Secretary and Treasurer.

The success won by Columbia cars in the East bids fair to be duplicated in the West. Within the past few months a large number of Columbia automobiles have been ordered from California, and some are to participate in the road races and hill climbing contests scheduled for that State this Spring.

H. E. Wagner, formerly with the Pope Motor Car Company, has been appointed sales manager by the Decauville Automobile Company for the Babcock electric carriage, for which the company holds the New York agency. Mr. Wagner is well-known in the automobile commercial world.

Albert C. Bostwick purchased a new Mercedes car last week from Smith & Mabley, and one of the latest models of Renault cars was bought by Charles G. Gates. E. R. Thomas and W. Seward Webb were among the other buyers of Mercedes cars from the same agency. Recent purchasers of Simplex cars are Charles A. Baudoine, Warren Delano, A. B. Proal, George H. Earle, Jr., A. C. Hencken, and E. M. Jenny of Philadelphia.

Percy Megargel, who is now stalled in the muddy roads of New Mexico with his small Reo car, with which he is endeavoring to make a round-trip transcontinental journey, says that there is absolutely no travel by wagon over the trails at this time, and to secure a team to carry gasoline to the Reo one day Megargel had to walk fourteen miles and then bribe a Mexican teamster until the former had practically purchased the latter's outfit before he would consent to undertake the drive, only to result in his wagon breaking down after an eight hours' journey over a stretch of twelve miles, compelling Megergel to carry the fuel for the last two miles.

COLUMBIA ON THE ALLEYS.

University Bowlers Practicing for Match with Penn Next Month.

Columbia University's Bowling Association has picked a temporary team of five men to roll against the Pennsylvania boys in a five-man match on March 2. The local collegians have been rolling the trials during the week at the Riverside alleys, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, and unusual scores have been the result. J. B. Cosgrove, 1906, S., has made the highest record, rolling 246, followed by G. L. Torborg, 1908, S., with a score of 226. C. E. Schlacter, 1907, S.; R. J. White, 1908, L., and G. L. Bernstein, 1907, C., have rolled over 200, making 214, 209, and 204, respectively. The best scores follow:

C. E. Schlacter, 1907, S.—180, 200, 164, 180, 150, 178, 214, 191, 172, 200. Average, 182.9.
J. B. Cosgrove, 1906, S.—188, 153, 157, 173, 159, 186, 179, 168, 246, 188. Average, 170.7.
W. W. Scharf, 1906, C.—149, 168, 170, 189, 177, 135, 192, 188, 142, 176. Average, 173.6.
G. L. Torborg, 1908, S.—182, 162, 146, 177, 140, 178, 226, 161, 189, 171. Average, 173.2.
C. D. Bernstein, Fine Arts.—132, 140, 144, 129, 176, 204, 183, 178, 154, 188. Average, 162.8.

These men will constitute a temporary team to overcome a technical ruling of the Faculty Committee. Five men, who have not yet rolled off their full number of games, will be substituted if they roll higher averages. These are: R. J. White, 1908, L.; L. A. Wechsler, 1907, C.; L. R. Leventritt, 1906, C.; M. G. Abarge, 1906, L., and G. W. Daniel, 1908, S.

MANN WINS CROSS COUNTRY.

Defeats Good Field in Mott Haven's Six-Mile Run.

D. Mann won the six-mile cross-country run of the Mott Haven Athletic Club over the Bronx course yesterday afternoon from a field of twenty-five starters in handy fashion. He defeated his nearest competitor, O. C. Delmar, by forty yards at the finish, after leading the field almost from the start. He covered the six miles in 34 minutes and 1 second, 9 seconds faster than Delmar. The remainder of the field was more than 300 yards behind, contesting a race of its own, in which it was well bunched. C. P. Devlin of Mott Haven won third place by 3 seconds from J. Kalviolan, who beat J. Mulanes by 1 second. Both of these men wore the Mohawk colors. F. Larz, another of their clubmates, was but 2 seconds behind.

The roads were rather heavy, and there was some wind to interfere with easy running, but fairly good time was made considering the conditions. The day, in all other respects, was perfect, and a good field responded. The run was started from the Mott Haven Clubhouse and finished there. The order of the men at the finish was:

Runner and Club.	Time.
D. Mann, Mott Haven A. C.	34:01
O. C. Delmar, Mohawk A. C.	34:10
C. P. Devlin, Mott Haven A. C.	34:32
J. Kalviolan, Mohawk A. C.	34:35
J. Mulanes, Mohawk A. C.	34:36
F. Larz, Mohawk A. C.	34:38
W. F. Bamm, Mohawk A. C.	34:42
W. Dayle, Mohawk A. C.	34:43
D. Fairclough, Mohawk A. C.	34:46
H. Devlin, Mott Haven A. C.	34:48
R. Stevenson, Mott Haven A. C.	34:52
H. Jansen, St. Bartholomew's A. C.	34:56
R. Offlinger, Mott Haven A. C.	34:58
W. Wilkins, St. Bartholomew's A. C.	35:04
W. Equinig, St. Bartholomew's A. C.	35:09
I. Somer, Mohawk A. C.	35:15
E. Pedrax, Mott Haven A. C.	35:18
J. Meeks, Mohawk A. C.	35:22
J. Hays, Mott Haven A. C.	35:40
J. Oberhaus, Mott Haven A. C.	35:40
T. Gormley, St. Bartholomew's A. C.	36:12

LONDON BUYS OUR FROGS.

Stocking English Ponds with American "Croakers" Latest Novelty.

Dr. Cecil French, the Washington naturalist, who is displaying an exhibit of animals and wild fowl at the Sportsman's Show, has received a peculiar order from England from associate zoologists there. It is for large bullfrogs, which he is instructed to send over in hundred lots of any quantity until further orders. The fashionable land owners there, so the advices say, are demanding bullfrogs to stock their ponds and water ways on their private estates in larger quantities than the limited supply of the British Isles can supply. Hence the hurry call to America.

"The idiosyncrasies of the rich take queer forms," said Dr. French in relating the incident yesterday. "What they want the frogs for I do not know, unless it be for their picturesque croaking at night. But start one rich man collecting some oddity for his estate and dozens will follow, all trying to outdo each other. Some four months ago I got word to ship all the harmless bright-colored snakes that I could secure to London. Fashionables there had introduced a fad of having snakes in a glass cage in the house. Hundreds of people were buying all the brightest-colored reptiles they could secure. Of course, they did not live long in that environment; but they outlived the fad.

"In this country the collectors look for more sensible specimens. The greatest demand is for wild and game fowls to stock waterways and artificial lakes on private estates and on preserves. For instance, the croaking crane which Frederick Gallatin, Jr., bought was for his Connecticut estate. Peter G. Geary is a great collector of water fowl and fallow deer for the same purpose, and E. W. Litchfield of this city buys quantities of beavers, reindeer, and red buck for his Adirondack preserve. He recently stocked it with black game birds and capercailzie from England, birds something like our wild turkeys. Mrs. Howard Gould recently ordered quite a lot of water fowl. It takes some ingenuity to know just where to secure all the various specimens required on short notice.

"I have a consignment now on the way from Abyssinia, the pick of which will go to the Bronx Zoo. There are a hundred specimens—apes, white antelopes, adjutant birds, cheetahs, and the like. I do not myself know all the varieties of the shipment. The Bronx Zoo does more to encourage zoologists and collectors than any other institution of the kind in the world. In consequence they invariably get the pick of all that comes to America. Their collections will always be the finest in this country on that account."

SHORT FLIGHT FOR BALLOON.

Levee Finds Poor Gas at Hillburn—Followed by Automobile.

Charles Levee, the French aeronaut, returned to the city last night after making a balloon ascension from Hillburn, N. Y., and remaining in the air about fifteen minutes. The ascension was made under the auspices of the Aero Club of America for the purpose of testing the gas at the Ramapo Gas Works located at Hillburn, a few miles this side of Tuxedo. The works supplied water gas. Its quality was so poor for ascension purposes that the members of the club who witnessed the ascension were unanimous in their agreement that it would be impossible to use Hillburn for future balloon trips.

"In the words of the once famous song, 'We will never go there any more,'" said Cortlandt Field Bishop. "West Point is the only place around New York that offers satisfactory gas, but to-day's ascension aroused the interest of the Tuxedo colony to so great an extent that efforts may be made to manufacture hydrogen gas there, and if so, we may be able to do something worth while."

A number of New Yorkers and over two hundred Tuxedo Park residents went to Hillburn to see the sport. Most of them arrived there at noon. The roads were deep with mud from the previous night's rain, and a cold wind blew from the north. Automobiles coated with mud lined the road, and ladies stood about in the soft ground anxiously watching operations.

Owing to the high wind, it was found impossible to inflate the balloon until nearly 2 o'clock. The work proceeded slowly, and it was after 5:30 o'clock that Levee stepped into the basket. At 5:45 Leo Stevens, the American aeronaut; Mr. Bishop, and Augustus Post let the balloon go. It shot straight up in the air for about 400 feet and then, wafted by a good eighteen-mile-an-hour wind, floated off to the south. Jumping into his automobile with Leo Stevens, Mr. Bishop started to follow the balloon. The New York train came along about the same time, and the passengers had the unusual opportunity of watching the balloon almost up to the time of its descent.

The balloon came down in an open field on the farm of Alfred Storm at Ramseys, about five miles below the starting place. Mr. Bishop's automobile was on the spot, and Leo Stevens assisted Levee, and then packed up the balloon and came back to the city by auto. So poor was the gas that it was impossible to take up much ballast, and in passing over a grove of trees just before descending, Mr. Levee threw out his overcoat in order to rise above them. Half a dozen sandwiches had previously been cast out. After he came to earth, a long hunt ensued for the coat. It was finally discovered dangling from a tall tree, but a few coins generously distributed among some neighboring urchins soon recovered the garment.

The balloon was the same with which Mr. Levee made his West Point ascension, holding about 12,500 cubic feet of gas.

He said it would have been impossible to remain in the air any longer, even had it been earlier in the day.

RACQUET CHAMPIONS PLAY.

Whitney Wins His Match in Opening Day of National Tourney.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—Nineteen of the strongest racquet players in the country were on the entry list for the National amateur championship, which began on the court of the Boston Athletic Association to-day. The list included the present champion, Lawrence Waterbury of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club, as well as Clarence H. Mackay, who defeated Waterbury at the recent tournament at Tuxedo.

Three matches in the first round were scheduled for the play this morning, P. D. Hamlin of Chicago meeting Austin Potter of the Tennis and Racquet Club of this city; H. D. Scott of the local club against H. A. Colby of New York, and J. P. Gregg of Philadelphia against C. G. Winslow of the local club. Potter won from Hamlin in straight sets, and will meet Champion Waterbury in the second round; Winslow beat Gregg in straight sets, the first hard-fought, and Scott won by default.

Payne Whitney appeared in the second round play, and defeated M. Bartlett of Boston, while Percy Haughton beat G. C. Clark of New York in the other match played in the afternoon.

The Whitney-Bartlett match was the feature of the afternoon, requiring an extra set to decide. Bartlett won the first set, 15 to 9, but Whitney braced in the second and won. He took the third without difficulty, but Bartlett rallied in the last set, and the game reached 12 all, after which Whitney took the next three and the match.

Clark also fought hard for his match with Percy Haughton. It also required four sets, the New York man taking the third. Haughton won by his superior service. The summary follows:

National Racquet Championships.—First Round.—Austin Potter, Boston, defeated P. D. Hamlin, Chicago, 15—8, 15—5, 15—7; H. D. Scott, Boston, defeated H. A. Colby, New York, by default; C. G. Winslow, Boston, defeated J. P. Gregg, Philadelphia, 15—11, 15—8, 15—6.
Second Round.—P. D. Haughton, Boston, defeated G. C. Clark, New York, 15—7, 15—8, 9—15, 15—7; Payne Whitney, New York, defeated M. Bartlett, Boston, 9—15, 17—14, 15—3, 15—12.

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP REACHES FINAL ROUND

Hackett and Alexander Gain a Place in the Doubles.

WESTFALL AN EASY WINNER

Wylie Grant's Smashing Game Stood Him in Good Stead in His Match with Bryan.

Showing excellent form, Harold H. Hackett and Frederick B. Alexander yesterday won their place in the final round of the National championship doubles of the indoor tennis tournament on the board courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory, Sixty-ninth Street and Park Avenue. The combination of ex-Yale and Princeton champions displayed both good judgment and a show of speed, in turn defeating William B. Cragin, Jr., and Arthur M. Lovibond by the score of 6—1 and 6—2, and then defeating Theodore Roosevelt Pell and Harry F. Allen in the semi-final by the score of 6—4 and 6—2. Wylie C. Grant and Irving C. Wright, the team that won the international championship at Homburg, Germany, two years ago, came through to the semi-final round in the lower half of the draw. They played smoothly together, Grant's service being severe and accurate.

While the doubles held the courts for the greater portion of the day all of the semi-final round brackets in the singles were filled. In this event an upset was worked, as the ex-Harvard player, Hugh Tallant, lost in straight sets to H. L. Westfall, the young player of the Kings County Lawn Tennis Club. Tallant apparently suffered from overconfidence. Westfall, on the other hand, put on all the pace that he could muster, and in the first set he sent his returns at telling speed right at Tallant's feet. This playing close off the ground bothered Tallant, and he lost the set by faulty returns at 6—4. In the next set the ex-Harvard player got up to the net and by deep driving held Westfall off for a time. Good lobbing finally brought the score on games to deuce at 5—all. It was at this critical period that the steadiness of the younger player carried him through to victory, for he outdrove and outplaced Tallant in the last two games, taking the set at 7—5.

Wylie C. Grant also created some surprise by his defeat of Robert T. Bryan, the Seventh Regiment champion. Grant's smashing won the first set at love. He did not change his method in the second set, and, despite the clever playing of Bryan in placing his returns, Grant won the deciding set without allowing the games to go to deuce. The summary:

National Championship Singles.—Second Round.—Edwin P. Fisher, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Irving C. Wright, Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, 3—6, 6—2, 6—2; Wylie C. Grant, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Arthur S. Cragin, Seventh Regiment, by default.
Third Round.—H. L. Westfall, Kings County Lawn Tennis Club of Brooklyn, defeated Hugh Tallant, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, 6—4, 7—5; Edwin P. Fisher, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Arthur M. Lovibond, Hamilton Grange Lawn Tennis Club, 8—6, 7—5; Wylie C. Grant, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Robert T. Bryan, New York Lawn Tennis Club, 6—0, 6—4.
National Championship Doubles.—First Round.—William B. Cragin, Jr., and Arthur M. Lovibond, Seventh Regiment and Hamilton Grange, defeated Robert T. Bryan and Morris S. Clark, New York and Siwanoy Lawn Tennis Club, 6—4, 6—8, 7—5; Wylie C. Grant and Irving C. Wright, New York and Longwood Cricket Club, defeated A. L. Hoskins and Dr. H. P. Hawk, Belmont Cricket Club, Philadelphia, by default.
Second Round.—Theodore Roosevelt Pell and Harry F. Allen, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated F. M. Hall and J. N. Grayhurst, Seventh Regiment, 6—0, 6—1; Harold H. Hackett and Frederick B. Alexander, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated William B. Cragin, Jr., and Arthur M. Lovibond, Seventh Regiment and Hamilton Grange, 6—1, 6—2; Wylie C. Grant and Irving C. Wright, New York and Longwood Cricket Club, defeated Julio M. Steinacher and E. S. H. Pendergast, Hamilton Grange and West Side Lawn Tennis Club, 6—1, 6—2.
Semi-Final Round.—Harold H. Hackett and Frederick B. Alexander, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Theodore Roosevelt Pell and H. F. Allen, New York Lawn Tennis Club, 6—4, 6—2.

Fast Play In N. Y. A. C. Hand Tennis.

J. B. Naething and F. A. Kroehle yesterday won the final of the handicap doubles hand tennis tournament in the gymnasium of the New York Athletic Club. The winning pair, handicapped at 8 aces, defeated W. A. McKenna and F. E. Hamlin, 5 aces, by the score of 25—16, 20—25, and 25—22. Both teams played with considerable show of speed throughout the three sets of the match. McKenna and Hamlin did not steady down to accurate returns of their opponents' service in the first set and they were overwh

A copy of our *1906 edition "Statistical Tables"* (*pocket size*), should be had by every financial institution and investor. The Railroad Department covers mileage, capitalization, earnings, dividends and fixed charges, with range of prices for 1905. Similar data is given, covering Street Railway, Gas, Electric Light and Industrial Companies. The booklets are distributed gratuitously.

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PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, Arsenal Building, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock P. M. on

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1906.
Borough of Manhattan.

No. 1. For furnishing and delivering North River road gravel for drives and bridle paths in Central and Riverside Parks.

No. 2. For furnishing and delivering 600,000 square feet of grass sod where required on Parks.

No. 3. For furnishing and delivering 15,000 cubic yards of top soil or garden mould where required on Parks.

For full particulars see City Record.

MOSES HERRMAN, President;
GEORGE M. WALGROVE,
MICHAEL J. KENNEDY,
Commissioners of Parks.

New York, February 14, 1906.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.—Sealed bids or estimates for oils, &c., (979) will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier A, Battery Place, until 2 o'clock P. M., March 5th, 1906. (For particulars see City Record.)

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.—Sealed bids or estimates for Coal (981) will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier "A," Battery Place, until 2 o'clock P. M., March 2d, 1906, (for particulars see City Record.

Executor Trustee

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Administrator Guardian

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Calumet and Hecla Mining Co.
Delaware and Hudson Railroad.
National Lead Co. preferred stock.
Union Pacific Railroad.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Pressed Steel Car Co. preferred stock.
Standard Consolidated Mining Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

American Banknote Co.
American Pneumatic Service Co.
New York and New Jersey Telephone Co.
Rapid Transit Subway Construction Co.
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.
Subway Realty Co.

TWO FAILURES IN LONDON.

And an Old Edinburgh Firm Succumbs Owing to Fall in Kaffirs.

LONDDON, Feb. 22.—Two small jobbers in the American and Kaffir markets, respectively, were declared defaulters on the Stock Exchange this morning. The Stock Exchange settlement was concluded without other failures.

From Edinburgh it is announced that one of the oldest firms on the local Stock Exchange failed to-day, in consequence of the fall in Kaffirs.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Money was strong in the market to-day for Stock Exchange pay day. Discounts were firm.

Operators on the Stock Exchange were absorbed with the conclusion of the settlement. Business was meagre, but the tone was somewhat better, the result of the Moroccan conference not being regarded as of vital importance. The healthy bank return was a helpful feature. Consols opened steady and grew firmer during the afternoon owing to rumors of a reduction of the Bank of England's rate of discount in the near future, in connection with the strong cash balance. Home rails were fairly firm on traffic returns.

Americans opened dull and improved fractionally. Erie and Union Pacific were in request and the market generally was supported steadily. The dealings were limited by the holiday, but prices rallied during the afternoon and closed firm. Foreigners were irregular. Internationals had a better Continental support.

Kaffirs improved, the low levels attracting buyers.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103.

Bar silver firm at 30 9-16d. per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 17.10; Lisbon, 4.50.

Bullion amounting to £417,000 was taken into the Bank of England to-day. The sum of £130,000 was withdrawn, of which £120,000 was for shipment to South America and the remainder to Gibraltar.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, increased	£2,063,000
Circulation, decreased	156,000
Bullion, increased	1,907,027
Other securities, increased	1,511,000
Other deposits, increased	2,979,000
Public deposits, increased	8,148,000
Notes reserve, increased	1,972,000
Government securities, increased	2,550,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 44.67 per cent. as compared with 45.92 per cent. last week.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England remained unchanged to-day at 4 per cent.

AMERICAN STOCKS IN LONDON.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Clos.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols	90⅝	....	....	—1-16
Amal. Copper	113½	110⅝	110	— ⅜
Anaconda	14½	282½	278½	— 4
Atchison	92⅛	89⅝	89¼	— ⅜
Balt. & Ohio	114	110⅝	110⅜	— ½
Can. Pacific	174⅞	*170¼	172⅞	+ 2⅝
Erie	44⅜	43¼	42⅞	— ⅜
Illinois Central	177½	172⅜	172⅝	— ⅜
Louis. & Nash.	150⅜	146¾	146	— ¾
M., K. & T.	35¼	34¼	34	— ¼
N. Y. Central	152½	148⅝	148	— ⅝
Pennsylvania	71⅝	139	139	....
Reading	70⅝	137	136⅝	— ⅜
St. Paul	184	179	178⅝	— ⅜
Southern Pacific	67½	65¼	66⅜	+ ½
Union Pacific	152⅞	*148⅝	151¾	+ 3⅝
U. S. Steel	42⅞	41⅝	41½	— ¼
U. S. Steel pf.	110	107	107¼	+ ¼

*Ex dividend.

BANK OF FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation, decreased	53,800,000
Treasury deposits, decreased	9,500,000
General deposits, increased	44,575,000
Gold in hand, increased	14,323,000
Silver in hand, increased	3,075,000
Bills discounted, decreased	32,175,909
Advances, decreased	11,550,000

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm. No uneasiness was noticeable over the Moroccan situation. Russians were in demand.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 84.70 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 494.00. The private rate of discount was 2⅜ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 32½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 16½c for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was quiet and prices were firmer.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 50 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Corn Products Refining Company, Jersey City, increased capital to $80,000,000. Incorporators—Charles H. Otis, Charles W. Millard, William C. Sherwood.

The Metropolitan Stone Company, Jersey City; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Franklin Wagner, Otto G. Lee, Jr., George W. Flaacke.

The Worthley Realty and Improvement Company, Jersey City; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—George W. Worthley, John W. Brown, Frank W. Masters.

George W. Rogers & Co., contractors, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Frederick B. Rogers, Le Grand Bouker, Charles N. King.

The American Engineering and Construction Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Frederick H. Clarke, J. J. Sides, Robert C. Taylor.

The Paulus Hook Realty Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Morris Singer, Jacob I. Hass, Frederick Klein.

The Kerck Realty Company, Bayonne; capital, $15,000. Incorporators—George Carragan, James H. Van Buskirk, J. A. Pharo.

Lange Brothers, Hoboken. Incorporators—C. D. Lange, H. C. Lange, E. A. Lange.

The Delaware Brick and Terra Cotta Company, South Vineland; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Samuel Fulton, George Fulton, Cecil B. Fulton.

The Henderson-Johnston Handkerchief Manufacturing Company, Passaic; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—H. Johnston, R. A. Dickson, S. Kaplan.

Dividends.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

A DIVIDEND OF

$2.00 Per Share on the Preferred Stock, $8.00 Per Share on the Common Stock,

of this Company has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's Office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on or after April 2, 1906, to Stockholders of record at the close of business February 23, 1906.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 23, 1906, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on March 23, 1906.

Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to promptly file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank orders can be had on application. FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

AMERICAN SMELTERS SECURITIES CO.

71 Broadway, New York City, Feb. 7th, 1906.

PFD. STOCK, SERIES B, DIVIDEND NO. 3.

The Directors of the American Smelters Securities Co. have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼% on Preferred Stock, Series B, of the Company, payable March 1st, 1906, to stockholders of record on that date.

The books of the Company for the transfer of Preferred Stock, Series B, will close at 3 o'clock P. M. February 21st, 1906, and reopen March 2d, 1906. G. M. BORDEN, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of one per cent., payable March 1st, 1906, on the Capital Stock of this Company was declared on November 2d, 1905, to stockholders of record February 15th, 1906. Transfer books will close at three o'clock P. M. February 15th and reopen March 2.

MORTIMER B. FULLER, Treasurer.

THE PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO. (of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on February 26th, 1906.

The transfer books will close in New York on February 15, 1906, at 3 P. M., and will reopen February 27, 1906, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF

BUTTE ELECTRIC & POWER COMPANY,
30 Broad St., New York, February 20, 1906.

A dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%) having been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company for the year 1906 and the first quarterly installment of 1¼% will be paid on the first days of May, August, and November, 1906, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 26th day of the next preceding months, respectively, to whom cheques will be mailed. P. E. BISLAND, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF

BUTTE ELECTRIC & POWER COMPANY,
30 Broad St., New York, February 20, 1906.
COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 8.

A dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) has been declared upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable March 15, 1906, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, March 10, 1906, to whom cheques will be mailed. P. E. BISLAND, Treasurer.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 15.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. has been declared, payable March 1, 1906, to stockholders of record Feb. 15, 1906.

F. A. LEHR, Treasurer.

FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y., Transfer Agents.

Louisiana & Arkansas Railway Company

First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 7, due March 1, 1906, will be paid at maturity at the office of

FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y.
J. A. BUCHANAN, Secretary and Treasurer.

KANSAS CITY-WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

First Refunding 5% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 1, due March 1, 1906, will be paid at maturity at the office of

FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y.
S. D. HUTCHINGS, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, AT A meeting of the stockholders of the Rogers Brothers Company, a corporation created and organized under the laws of the State of West Virginia, held at the principal office of the Company in the City of New York, on the 1st day of February, 1906, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"RESOLVED, That the action of the Board of Directors favoring the dissolution of this corporation forthwith, be and the same is hereby approved, and that we, the stockholders of the Rogers Brothers Company, consent that such dissolution shall take place, and do hereby signify such consent in writing, and surrender to the State of West Virginia its charter and corporate franchises."

Given under my hand this first day of February, 1906. A. L. ERLANGER, President of said corporation.

Attest—MARC KLAW, Secretary.

WE HEREBY ANNOUNCE THAT SAUL GLASSER is no more in our employ, and will not be responsible for any further business connection. KWARTINEZ & GOLDSTEIN, 90 Pike Slip, Manhattan Borough.

BUILDING BOOM IN SOUTH.

Extraordinary Demands for Construction Work in Many States.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.—Among the many evidences of prosperity in all parts of the South is the activity there in building operations by individuals, business, industrial, and railroad corporations, church and beneficial societies, and municipal, county, and State authorities.

The reported plans for railroad terminals at Key West, with the extension of the Florida East Coast Line across the Keys, has attracted wide attention because of its boldness and novelty. It is understood that the terminals, which will involve the expenditure of several millions, will occupy a site about a mile from the shore line proper, and now covered by from five to twenty-five feet of water.

Work has been begun at Memphis on two storage warehouses for the Southern Railway which will cost $100,000. They will be of brick and have an aggregate floor space of 62,400 feet. The present freight warehouse of the road at Memphis will be overhauled at a cost of about $25,000. The freight depot of the Georgia Southern and Florida Railway Company at Valdosta, Ga., will be of brick, 45 by 926 feet, and cost $12,000; plans are being prepared for the Illinois Central Railroad depot at Birmingham, Ala., which will be of brick, three stories high and 141 by 106 feet, while an addition of 200 feet is to be made to the depot of the International Great Northern Railroad at Laredo, Texas.

A warehouse company at Memphis plans to spend nearly a million dollars upon the consolidated system of warehouses and compresses near that city, Bennettville, S. C., is to have a fireproof cotton warehouse of concrete, and plans have been made for cotton warehouses at Houston, Texas, and Fayetteville, N. C.; for a large tobacco warehouse at Trenton, Ky.; for warehouse sheds at Greenville, Miss.; for piers at Mobile, and piers and storehouses at Brunswick, Ga.

Among the hotels proposed are: $150,000 steel concrete, fireproof construction, at Norfolk, Va.; $100,000, five stories, at Charlotte, N. C.; four stories, brick, 60x100 feet, at Shreveport, La., and others at Brooksville, Fla., Grand Park, Fla., and Healing Springs, S. C., presumably to meet tourists' demands, which are behind the organization at New Orleans of a company which proposes to build a $600,000 hotel at one of the Gulf Coast resorts.

Bankruptcy Petition Dismissed.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The petition in bankruptcy filed some time ago by New York and Pennsylvania creditors against Seymour D. Latcher, Deville W. Northrup, and T. Rockstone Mills Company, a Pennsylvania corporation which they owned, has been dismissed by Judge Ray. Charles B. Mason, the receiver, was discharged and his accounts approved.

TOBEY & KIRK
25 Broad Street, 'Phones 4295-6-7-8 Broad. New York.

OFFER TO FIRST BUYER:

16 Shs.	American Exchange Nat. Bank	at 250
35 Shs.	Colonial Trust Co. Stock	at 409
25 Shs.	National Surety Co.	at 163
50 Shs.	Brooklyn Bank Stock	at 145
42 Shs.	Chatham Bank Stock	at 312
100 Shs.	National City Bank Stock	at 277
20 Shs.	Borden's Condensed Milk com.	at 178
30 Shs.	International Nickel common	at 87
30 Shs.	International Nickel pfd.	at 86
50 Shs.	American Typefounders pfd.	at 98½
100 Shs.	Hudson River Telephone Stock	at 94½
50 Shs.	Childs Co. 7% pfd. Stock	at 110
$2,000	United Lead Co. deb. 5s	at 81
10,000	Chic., Peoria & St. L. cons. 5s	at 87¼
9,000	Retsof (Inter. Salt Co.) 5s	at 80
10,000	Georgia Midland R'way 3s, 1946,	at 72½ and Int.
4,000	Chic., Milwaukee & St. P. 4s, 1987,	at 108⅞
10,000	Albany & Hudson 4-5s	at 81½
1,000	Syracuse Rapid Transit 1st 5s	at 108½ and Int.
10,000	Northern Union (N.Y.) Gas 1st 5s	at 105½ and Int.
1,000	Central New England Rway Inc.	at 67½

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY BUILDING, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus and Profits - - - $3,200,000.00
Transacts a General Banking and Trust Business.

Safe Deposit Vaults and Storage Vaults located at the terminus of all Pennsylvania R. R. Ferries from New York and Brooklyn. These are the nearest vaults to New York that are operated under the law of another State.

Safe Deposit Boxes may be held jointly in the name of husband and wife, and at the death of either the survivor has access to the box. Check accounts may also be opened jointly, and either or the survivor may withdraw the funds.

OFFICERS.

JOHN W. HARDENBERGH, President. WM. J. FIELD, Sec'y & Treas.
GEORGE W. YOUNG, Vice-Prest. JAY S. PERKINS, Ass't Treas.
ROBERT S. ROSS, Vice-Prest. J. RICHARD TENNANT, Ass't Sec'y.

Meetings and Elections.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co.

NOTICE.

Parsons, Kansas, February 23, 1906.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, for the election of Directors, in conformity with Chapter 197, Laws of Kansas, 1895, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company, in the City of Parsons, Kansas, on Thursday, the 5th day of April, 1906, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stock transfer books will be closed from and after the afternoon of March 6th and until the morning of April 6th next, New York Office, 49 Wall Street.

S. HALLINE, Secretary.

H. C. ROUSE, Chairman.

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A SPECIAL meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in the Railway Exchange Building, in Chicago, Illinois, on the eighth day of March, 1906, at the hour of eleven (11:00) o'clock A. M., for the purpose of voting upon the question of Consolidating the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company with the Chicago & Alton Railway Company, and also for the purpose of approving and authorizing the execution of such form of articles or agreement of consolidation as shall be submitted at said meeting.

January 5, 1906.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary of Chicago & Alton Railroad Company.

SIMPSON SECURITIES COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of Simpson Securities Company will be held at the office of the Company, 191 Street and Sixth Avenue, on the 26th day of February, 1906, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing five Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. The polls will remain open one hour. Transfer books will be closed from February 8th, 1906, to February 28th, 1906.

New York, N. Y., January 16th, 1906.

FRANK E. VOGEL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE Borough of Manhattan, City Hall, the City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 3 o'clock P. M. on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1906.

No. 1. Regulating and paving with asphalt block pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of King's Bridge Avenue, from Terrace View Avenue, south, to Van Corlear Place.

No. 2. Regulating and paving with asphalt block pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of King's Bridge Avenue, from Terrace View Avenue, north, southerly to Wicker Place.

No. 3. Regulating and paving with asphalt block pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, from Hamilton Place to Amsterdam Avenue.

No. 4. Regulating and paving with asphalt block pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of West One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, from Macomb's Dam Road to Bradhurst Avenue.

No. 5. Regulating and paving with asphalt block pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, from Macomb's Dam Road to Bradhurst Avenue.

No. 6. Regulating and paving with asphalt block pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, from Eighth Avenue to Bradhurst Avenue.

No. 7. Regulating and paving with asphalt block pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, from Eighth Avenue to Macomb's Dam Road.

No. 8. Regulating and paving with asphalt block pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of West One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, from Amsterdam Avenue to Broadway.

No. 9. Regulating and paving with asphalt block pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of West One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, from Amsterdam Avenue to Wadsworth Avenue.

No. 10. Regulating and repaving with asphalt block pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of One Hundred and Second Street, from West End Avenue to Riverside Drive.

No. 11. Regulating and repaving with asphalt block pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of St. Nicholas Avenue, from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street to One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street.

No. 12. Regulating and paving with asphalt pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of East Eighty-third Street, from East End Avenue to East River.

No. 13. Regulating and paving with asphalt pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, from Fifth Avenue to Lenox Avenue.

No. 14. Regulating and paving with asphalt pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, from Lenox Avenue to Seventh Avenue.

No. 15. Regulating and paving with asphalt pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, from Lenox Avenue to Seventh Avenue.

No. 16. Regulating and repaving with asphalt pavement on present pavement relaid as foundation the roadway of Hamilton Street, from Catharine to Market Street.

No. 17. Regulating and repaving with asphalt pavement on present pavement relaid as foundation the roadway of Cannon Street, from Delancey Street to Rivington Street.

No. 18. Regulating and repaving with asphalt pavement on present pavement relaid as foundation the roadway of One Hundred and Third Street, from Manhattan Avenue to Columbus Avenue.

No. 19. Regulating and repaving with asphalt pavement on present pavement relaid as foundation the roadway of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, from Seventh Avenue to Eighth Avenue.

No. 20. Regulating and paving with granite block pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of West Fifty-seventh Street, from a point 360 feet west of Eleventh Avenue to Twelfth Avenue.

No. 21. Regulating and repaving with granite block pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of Canal Street, from Bowery to East Broadway, including Rutgers Street, from Canal Street to East Broadway.

For full particulars see City Record.

JOHN F. AHEARN, Borough President.

The City of New York, February 21, 1900.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Certificate No. A23918 for five shares U. S. Steel preferred, in name of Clifford Lloyd. Notify Carpenter, Baggot & Co., 17-21 William St.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, First Department.—In the matter of the application of the BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine and report whether a rapid transit railway or railways for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by the board, ought to be constructed and operated,—14th Street Route.

Public notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, as amended, the undersigned Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners will apply to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the First Judicial Department, at a term thereof to be held at the Appellate Division Court House, Madison Avenue and 25th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of March, 1906, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three commissioners in the above-entitled matter to determine and report after due hearing whether a railway or railways in the said city for the transportation of persons and property ought to be constructed and operated. The papers upon which the aforesaid application will be made are the petition of the said board dated the 28th day of December, 1905, and the affidavits and papers accompanying the same, all of which were filed in the office of the Clerk of said Appellate Division on or about the 9th day of February, 1906, and in addition thereto such other papers as shall be presented to the court by the said board.

A description of the route and the general plan of construction of the said railway or railways forms part of the papers filed as aforesaid with the said Clerk of the Appellate Division. The following is a brief and substantial synopsis of the said route in the County of New York: Thirty-fourth Street, from the Hudson River to the East River and thence under the East River to the easterly boundary of the county.

The object of the aforesaid application is to obtain the appointment of Commissioners who shall determine, after public hearing of all parties interested, whether such railway or railways ought to be constructed and operated, and shall report the evidence taken to said Appellate Division, together with a report of their determination, which report, if in favor of the construction and operation of such railway or railways (as this board will ask that it shall be) shall, when confirmed by said Court, be taken in lieu of the consent of the property owners along the line of said railway or railways.

Dated New York, February 15, 1906.

BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
By ALEXANDER E. ORR, President.
BION L. BURROWS, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, First Department.—In the matter of the application of the BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine and report whether a rapid transit railway or railways for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by the board, ought to be constructed and operated,—Thirty-fourth Street Route.

Public notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, as amended, the undersigned Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners will apply to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the First Judicial Department, at a term thereof to be held at the Appellate Division Court House, Madison Avenue and 25th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of March, 1906, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners in the above-entitled matter to determine and report after due hearing whether a railway or railways in said city for the transportation of persons and property ought to be constructed and operated. The papers upon which the aforesaid application will be made are the petition of the said board, dated the 22d day of December, 1905, and the affidavits and papers accompanying the same, all of which were filed in the office of the Clerk of said Appellate Division on or about the 9th day of February, 1906, and in addition thereto such other papers as shall be presented to the Court by the said board.

A description of the route and general plan of construction of the said railway or railways forms part of the papers filed as aforesaid with the said Clerk of the Appellate Division.

The following is a brief and substantial synopsis of the said route in the County of New York: In the Borough of Manhattan—14th Street from the Hudson River to Avenue C; Ninth Avenue from 14th Street to Gansevoort Street; Gansevoort Street from Gansevoort Street to Spring Street; Washington Street from Spring Street to Liberty Street; Liberty Street from Washington Street to William Street; University Place from 14th Street to Washington Square; Washington Square East; Wooster Street from Washington Square to Canal Street; Canal Street from Wooster Street to Centre Street.

The object of the aforesaid application is to obtain the appointment of Commissioners who shall determine after public hearing of all parties interested whether such railway or railways ought to be constructed and operated, and shall report the evidence taken to said Appellate Division, together with a report of their determination, which report, if in favor of the construction and operation of such railway or railways, (as this board will ask that it shall be,) shall, when confirmed by said court, be taken in lieu of the consent of the property owners along the line of said railway or railways.

Dated New York, February 15, 1906.

BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
By ALEXANDER E. ORR, President.
BION L. BURROWS, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, First Department.—In the matter of the application of the BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine and report whether a rapid transit railway or railways for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by the board, ought to be constructed and operated,—Fourth Avenue Route.

Public notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, as amended, the undersigned Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners will apply to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the First Judicial Department, at a term thereof to be held at the Appellate Division Court House, Madison Avenue and 25th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of March, 1906, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners in the above-entitled matter to determine and report after due hearing whether a railway or railways in said city for the transportation of persons and property ought to be constructed and operated. The papers upon which the aforesaid application will be made are the petition of the said board dated the 28th day of December, 1905, and the affidavits and papers accompanying the same, all of which were filed in the office of the Clerk of said Appellate Division on or about the 9th day of February, 1906, and in addition thereto such other papers as shall be presented to the Court by the said Board.

A description of the route and general plan of construction of the said railway or railways forms part of the papers filed as aforesaid with the said Clerk of the Appellate Division.

The following is a brief and substantial synopsis of the said route in the County of New York: Fourth Avenue from 14th Street to Astor Place; Lafayette Street from Astor Place to Spring Street; Sixth Avenue from Spring Street to Canal Street; Canal Street from Sixth Avenue to Lafayette Street.

The object of the aforesaid application is to obtain the appointment of Commissioners who shall determine after public hearing of all parties interested whether such railway or railways ought to be constructed and operated, and shall report the evidence taken to said Appellate Division, together with a report of their determination, which report, if in favor of the construction and operation of such railway or railways, (as this board will ask that it shall be,) shall, when confirmed by said Court, be taken in lieu of the consent of the property owners along the line of said railway or railways.

Dated New York, February 15, 1906.

BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
By ALEXANDER E. ORR, President.
BION L. BURROWS, Secretary.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK,
No. 110 Nassau Street,
New York, February 10, 1906.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Chapter 230 of the Laws of 1898, that the statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Public Administrator during the year 1905, was published in The City Record, three times each week for three weeks, beginning January 23, 1906. WILLIAM M. HOES,
Public Administrator of the County of New York.

ORVILLE DREDGING
Next regular dividend March.
YIELDS 10 TO 15 PER CENT.
Send for descriptive letter.
CATLIN & POWELL CO.,
35 Wall Street, New York.

PLAN FOR THE PURCHASE OF 320,000 SHARES OF THE COMMON CAPITAL STOCK OF THE PHILADELPHIA COMPANY BY THE UNITED RAILWAYS INVESTMENT COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The United Railways Investment Company of San Francisco has now an issued capital of:

Preferred Stock	$15,000,000
Common Stock	10,000,000
	$25,000,000

On January 31, 1906, the stockholders authorized an increase of the Common Capital Stock of that Company of $15,000,000, giving the Investment Company an authorized Common Capital Stock of $25,000,000

In accordance with the terms and conditions of a certain Proposition, on file with the Depositary mentioned below, the Investment Company offers to purchase 320,000 shares of the Common Capital Stock of the Philadelphia Company for $12,000,000 of the First Lien Collateral Trust Sinking Fund 5% Gold Bonds and $6,400,000 of the Common Capital Stock of the Investment Company.

The bonds are to be secured, on the basis of $37.50 of bonds for each share of stock acquired, by a first lien upon the stock of the Philadelphia Company purchased under this plan. In order that the bonds may be tax free under the laws of Pennsylvania, suitable provision is to be made in the trust agreement securing the same, for the Investment Company to reimburse any Pennsylvania holder for any tax (other than Inheritance or Succession tax) which legally he may be obliged to pay on said bonds.

The Collateral Trust Agreement is to provide that, while and so long as any of said bonds shall be issued and outstanding, the Investment Company will not mortgage or hypothecate any of the shares of preferred or common stock of the United Railroads of San Francisco now owned by it.

Under the Proposition each share of Philadelphia Company Common Stock (of the par value of $50) included in such 320,000 shares is to be paid at the following rate:

First Lien Collateral Trust Sinking Fund 5% Gold Bonds (face value)	$37.50
Investment Company Common Stock (par value)	20.00
	$57.50

Under arrangements with Messrs. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Company, set forth in the said Proposition, a Syndicate has been formed to acquire any depositing Philadelphia Company stockholder, the common stock of the Investment Company so payable to such depositor, at a sum equal to $95 per share for such Investment Company Common Stock, so that each depositing Philadelphia Company Common Stockholder may receive, under the proposition, if he prefers, for each such share of Philadelphia stock:

First Lien Collateral Trust Sinking Fund 5% Gold Bonds (face value)	$37.50
Cash	19.00
	$56.50

Each depositing stockholder is to have 30 days from the date upon which 320,000 shares of the Common Capital Stock of the Philadelphia Company have been declared to have been deposited with the Depositary hereunder, as provided in said Proposition, within which to elect to take cash for such Investment Company Common Stock, as above stated, and to have the fact of such election stamped upon his certificate, as provided in said Proposition

HILL'S PRIZES TO FARMERS.

Offers $6,825 in Awards for Excellence in the Northwest.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 22.—J. J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway, has offered prizes for excellence in farming, in Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota. The prizes are established by Congress districts, three for each district. The first prize is $300, the second $150, and the third $75. The prizes represent an aggregate annual outlay of $6,825.

The prizes are to be awarded by Prof. Thomas Shaw, with one other judge from each district, approved by Mr. Hill. The judges will award the prizes according to what they consider the best system of rotation adopted by each farm in contest, character of cultivation, cleanliness of farm, crop yield, number and quality of live stock kept in proportion to area. There are no fees, dues, or expenses, the only restriction being that the farms entered must keep cattle, and in addition thereto either sheep or swine or both.

Some ten or twelve years ago Mr. Hill, to encourage cattle raising, had his agents purchase and distribute 100 thoroughbred bulls. Mr. Hill's bulls probably never brought him half their cost. The Scandinavians did not know anything about farming, and could not be induced to raise anything but wheat. Ten years later farmers from the Middle States invaded the Red River Valley. Creameries were established, fine herds of dairy cattle were obtained, sheep, hogs, and poultry were introduced. The wheat yield of Minnesota has remained about the same for ten years, while diversified farming has increased one hundred fold.

In view of the changed conditions, Mr. Hill, who loses $60,000 annually on his own farm, near St. Paul, is willing to see the farmers compete for cash prizes annually for four years.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE GROWS.

Big Increase in Exports and Imports Shown by Official Report.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The foreign commerce of the United States during the first seven months of the fiscal year, 1906, amounted to $1,752,421,330, according to a bulletin issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor. This shows a considerable increase in both imports and exports, but more especially in exports over the corresponding months of 1905.

In the seven months ended with January, imports have increased $70,000,000 and exports $155,000,000. Imports during the seven months ended with January, 1906, were $693,764,506, and exports, $1,058,656,764. The increase in importations occurs chiefly in manufacturers' materials and finished manufactures, while the increase in exportations occurs chiefly in agricultural products and manufactures.

The bulletin says there is a marked increase in the exportation of breadstuffs and provisions, the value of breadstuffs exported in January and December each amounting to over $26,000,000. For the seven months ended with January, provisions, including meat and dairy products, showed a total exportation of $154,000,000, against $108,000,000 for the same period last year.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:43|Sun sets..5:45|Moon sets..6:50

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:44	8:19	1:35	2:04
Governors Island	8:10	8:42	2:00	2:38
Hell Gate	10:03	10:35	3:41	4:10

Arrived—Thursday, Feb. 22.

SS Furnessia, Glasgow, Feb. 10.
SS Hellig Olav, Copenhagen, Feb. 8.
SS Algeria, Naples, Feb. 7.
SS Indiana, Naples, Feb. 7.
SS Camaguey, Havana, Feb. 17.
SS Antigoon, Newport, Feb. 17.
SS St. Quentin, Baltimore, Feb. 20.
SS Aurora, Port Padre, Feb. 10.
SS Huron, Jacksonville, Feb. 10.
SS Benefactor, Philadelphia, Feb. 21.
SS Hathor, Matanzas, Feb. 16.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Virginia, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	3:00 P.M.
San Marcos, Mobile	——	3:00 P.M.
Comal, Brunswick	——	3:00 P.M.
Monroe, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*St. Paul, Southampton	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
*Zeeland, Antwerp	4:30 A.M.	6:30 A.M.
*Umbria, Liverpool	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
*Furnessia, Glasgow	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Barbarossa, Naples	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
G. Waldersee, Hamburg	——	6:00 A.M.
Maine, London	——	——
Monterey, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Milton, Argentine	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Maracaibo, Venezuela	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carolina, San Juan	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Ital. Prince, Argentina	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Alleghany, Kingston	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
El Monte, New Orleans	——	3:00 P.M.
Huron, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Jamestown, Norfolk	3:00 P. M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Vizcaina	Shields	Feb. 12
Earl of Douglas	Glasgow	Feb. 8
Proteus	New Orleans	Feb. 17
Victorian	Liverpool	Feb. 11
Carpathia	Gibraltar	Feb. 10
Cretic	Naples	Feb. 10
Breslau	Bremen	Feb. 10
Brasile	Naples	Feb. 11
Consuelo	Hull	Feb. 9
Ghazee	Gibraltar	Feb. 7
Cedric	Liverpool	Feb. 14
Nord Pol	St. Lucia	Feb. 14
British King	Antwerp	Feb. 10
Cametense	Para	Feb. 14
Lamparas	Galveston	Feb. 17
El Mar	Galveston	Feb. 17
Finance	Colon	Feb. 16

DUE TO-MORROW.

Campania	Liverpool	Feb. 17
New York	Southampton	Feb. 17
La Touraine	Havre	Feb. 17
Minnehaha	London	Feb. 15
Prins Willem III	Haiti	Feb. 17
City of Memphis	Savannah	Feb. 21
Yucatan	Havana	Feb. 20
Flandria	Inagua	Feb. 18
Sumner	Havana	Feb. 20
Queen Alexandra	Liverpool	Feb. 10
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Feb. 21

DUE SUNDAY.

Wurzburg	Bremen	Feb. 13
Gretavale	Shields	Feb. 10
Maracus	Trinidad	Feb. 17

DUE MONDAY.

Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Feb. 17
Finland	Antwerp	Feb. 17
Princess Irene	Gibraltar	Feb. 17
City of Gloucester	St. Michaels	Feb. 14
El Dorado	New Orleans	Feb. 21
El Norte	Galveston	Feb. 20
City of Columbus	Savannah	Feb. 23

Reported by Wireless.

SS Cedric, incoming, was reported by Marconi wireless from Nantucket yesterday; due at her pier about 8:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Finance, incoming, was reported by De Forest wireless 325 miles south of Sandy Hook at 7:45 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier about 8:30 A. M. to-morrow.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS La Savoie, at Havre, Feb. 22.
SS Baltic, at Liverpool, Feb. 22.
SS Kentucky, at Copenhagen, Feb. 20.
SS Roma, at Naples, Feb. 20.
SS Largo Bay, at Stettin, Feb. 20.
SS Newholm, at Havre, Feb. 20.
SS Afghan Prince, at Singapore, Feb. 22.
SS Arabic, at Gibraltar, Feb. 22.
SS Montilius, at Montevideo, Feb. 20.
SS Heathmore, at St. Michaels Feb. 22.
SS Satsuma, at Port Said, Feb. 22.

Sailed.

SS Teutonic, from Queenstown, Feb. 22.
SS Narragansett, from Shields, Feb. 21.
SS Antonio Lopez, from Genoa, Feb. 19.

Passed.

SS Perugia, New York for Marseilles, passed Gibraltar.
SS Clan Maciachlan, New York for Cape Town, passed Ascension.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, Feb. 23.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

Preferred causes.
137—Karran-Peabody
101—Beck-U S
122—U S-Curnen
127—Warford-Tug E. L. Levy
130—U S-Hoe
132—Davidson-Bourke
133—Goat & Sheepskin Imp Co-U S
103—Am Tob Co-Werckmeister
106—Am Litho Co-Same
135—Werckmeister-Am Tobacco Co
140—Lehigh Val R R-Delachesa
141—McAllister-S S Arizonan
143—Thomas-U S
146—Boker-Same

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 2 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.
1—Bowker-Haight & Freese
2—N Y Herald Co-Star Co
4—Appleton Co-Am Newspaper As
5—Same-Same
7—Elec Vehicle Co-Finck
8—Baglin-Cusenier Co
9—Blode & Co-Carter
Cases noticed:
10—Oothout-Alley
11—Nat Casket Co-Stolts
12—Hartville Iron Co-Col Fuel & Iron Co
13—Kelsey-Brown
14—Nugent-Union S & G Co
15—Leinardie-Grostian P & P Co
16—Neostyle Co-Henry
17—Taylor Trunk Wks-Taylor Trunk Wks
18—Nat F Co-Mason Bldrs Assn
19—Md Trust Co-Kirby Lumber Co
20—Houston-N Y Prod Ex Bank
21—Alvarez-Hirsch
22—Westinghouse-Christman

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity. Jury term.
12—Page-Vietor
3—West SS Co-Vogeman
42—Straudberg-Tug S L Crosby
110—McWilliams-Tugs Hustler and Street

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, Feb. 23.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—O'Brien, P. J.; Ingraham, McLaughlin, Clarke, and Houghton, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.
1—People, &c-Di Bol
2—Same-Welsberg
3—Same-Gianvecchio
4—Same-Weinseimer
5—Same-Nolan
6—Same-Alderdice
7—Gruenstein-Gurley
8—Floersheim-M C Co
9—Armstrong-Armstrong
10—Watt-Campbell
11—Bank-Millar
12—Cohen-Hessel
13—Ehrich-Grant
14—Busch-R F Co
15—Davidson-Bourke
133—Goat & Sheepskin Imp Co-U S
14—Quarry Co-Kelley
6—In re Cooper
27—Schmalholz-Schmalholz
33—Jay-O'Donnel
34—Stone-R H Co
35—In re Bullard
36—In re Nesbitt
37—Doyle-Delaney
39—Franklin-Leiter
39—Biesenthal-Wise
40—In re Bishop
41—Downey-Hodgins
42—In re Lischinsky
44—Barson-Mulligan
45—In re Kiernan
46—In re Ricketts
47—Robinson-Niles
48—Stevens-Taylor
49—Goldmark-U S Co
51—Lowther-Lowther
52—Assur Co-O'Donnel
53—Ins Co-Same
54—People, &c-Lewis
55—Schlesinger-Bernstein

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Const Co-Hyde
2—Dennis-Met Ry
3—Crawford-Perkins
4—Hirsch-Jones
5—Goldberg-Hershfeld
6—Nevins-Morrison
7—People, &c-Merc Cred, &c, Co
8—Reynolds-Sousa
9—Same-Same
10—In re Keane
11—Korn-Campbell
12—Robertson-Pe Co
13—Reuter-Same
14—Gimpel-King
14½—Same-Same
15—Woolen C -Hopper
16—In re Van Vyck
17—Mason-Mas ! Co
18—In re Wee. D & M Co
19—Daniell-Daniell
20—Hubner-Masche
21—Launer-De Lacey Co
22—In re Baumgarten
23—Waldo-Schmidt
24—Daniel-Birdseye
25—In re Slattery
26—Leiter-Thomas
27—Clark-Clark
28—Teitelbaum-Teitelbaum
29—Kinderman-Kinderman
30—Hayes-Faatz Co
31—Jones-Gould
32—Same-Same
33—Same-Same
34—Lamson Co-Tube Co
35—Heyman-Heyman
36—Sutherland-Mershon
37—In re 1,431 B'way Co
38—In re Brass
39—Tivnan-Keahon
40—In re Ligler
41—In re Frost
42—Schiff-Hoettighelmer
43—Baumeister-Baumeister
44—In re 24th Av
45—Mazsary-David
46—In re Seybel
47—In re Horton
48—In re Kennedy
49—In re Earll
50—In re E 188th St
51—Baiman-Thompson
52—Maccolla-Zimmerman
53—Preece-Davis

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Case on. Motions. Demurrers.
1084—Addy-Hutchinson Acoustic Co
1085—Goldsborough-same
461—Morse-Hearst Preferred causes.
4283—Heager-Bearhaven R Co
4326—Gordon-Popkin General Calendar.
3406—Stevenson-McClenahan
3308—Davis-W. Rosenzweig Rty Co
3406—Shiels-Shiels
2431—Goldman-Scheer
3677—Eckstein-O'Meara
3721—Platt-Nordseck
3756—Smith-Robbins
3730—Woth-Woth
3310—Herrlein-Meyer
3311—Frankel-Bach
3320—Wells-Squires
3334—Darragh-Rowe
3519—Royal Ex Assur of London-Same
3320—Am & For Mar Ins Co-Same
3521—Palatine Ins Co of L-Same
3522—Switzerland Gen Mar Ins Co-Same
3523—Liver, London, & Ins Co-Same
3524—Comm Union Ass Co-Same
3525—Liver, London, & Ins Co-Same
3526—Brit & For M Ins Co-Same
3528—Comm Union Fire Ins Co-O'Donnel

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 3811.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Clinch, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Vandiver for the People. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
6181—Brunner-Mosner
5621—Bernheimer-Amory
6220—Niagara Woolen Co-Cooper Ex Bk
5351—Werner-Schultz
5450—Rubin-Feinberg
5790—Lewis-Hallheimer
6155—Merch Ex Nat B-Call
6290—Selma Green & Co-Jacobs
6287—Dyer-Drucker
6221—Marchesini-Scassianoce
5425—McQuay-Mim Bd & Secur Co
4708—Am Newspaper P Assn-C. E. Sherin Co

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 1.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the Bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., and V. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. In no event shall a cause on the day calendar be passed from day to day, on account of the engagement of counsel, for more than three days. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."
1352—Arnott-Int St Ry
1547—Wagner-Int Ry
1385—Lee-Int St Ry
1401—Feeney-Man Ry
689—Esser-Int St Ry
1475—Haber-Met St Ry
1478—Lynch-42d St, &c, R R
1502—Steiner-Int St Ry
1516—Schechner-same
965—Henry-same
2406—Wystrach-Int R T Co
685—Reilly-same
1341—Gormly-42d St, &c, R R
1504—Dadirrian-Int St Ry
1507—Same-same
1556—Ellis-N Y C Ry
1558—Ratzerdorfer-same
1559—Norcross-same
1560—Same-same
1574—Ellen-3d Av R R
1579—Schaimfeld-Dry Dock, &c, R R
1580—McCann-Int St Ry
1612—Adams-N Y C Ry
1421—Reilly-Met St Ry
1316—Rowan-Int St Ry
1654—Merriam-same
1592—Conn-same
1597—Hertz-N Y C Ry

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1014.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Foote, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 2.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the Bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VI., VII., and VIII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. In no event shall a cause on the day calendar be passed from day to day, on account of the engagement of counsel, for more than three days. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."
1243—Lawrence-N Y Trans Co
4068—Speyer-Hellinger
1271—Clark - Westcott Express Co
1295—Morellins-City of New York
1255—Reardon-Farnolo
1280—Barton-Edelmayer & Norman-Elev Co
1265—Reinbach-Schwarzschild & S Co
480—Bliss-Condon
481—Barnes-same
1156—Krivacs-Hearn
1181—Ryan-Ewold
755—Montayne-Garvin
1263—Brunswick Const Co-Burden
1280—Young-Banman
1221—Same-same
1304—Spalding-Brown

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1357.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Rogers, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 3.—To be called in Trial Term, Part X., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the Bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts IX., X., XI., and XIII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. In no event shall a cause on the day calendar be passed from day to day, on account of the engagement of counsel, for more than three days. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."
4527 to 4541—Arlington Co-Ins Co of N Y and 14 others
2861—Tindel Morris Co-Fid Co
1666—Blewett-Hoyt
3271—Linden-Theriott
3033—Hansen-Warren
3034—Am Ex Nat Bk-Johnson
3040—Ward-Truscott Boat Mfg Co
3136—Winston-Hammel
2882—Hall-Remsen
3241—Reisser-Foley
3244—Sayre-Mason & Hamlin Co
3229—Martin-Louther
418—Walker-O'Reilly
2491—Baroni-Oppenheimer
1569—Sparhawk-Gilbon Print Co
3180—Levy-Cent Con W & L Co
2860—Ehrent-Nolan
2467—Singer-Ginsberg
2106—Tyler-Wells
1881—Chris Nally Co-same
2352—Thomann-Hogan
2465—Harby-Yager-Cooper Co
4414—City of N Y-Smith
1791—Winters - Stevenson Brew Co
2840—Lunny-Sanford
2223—Byrne-Rodgers
329—Polaski-Levy
330—Barth-Same
2537—Whalen-Mahoney
2224—Devlin-City of N Y
2636—Same-Same.
2228—Walker-Same
2230—Rogers-Same
2548—Ehler-Seme
1718—Perry-Walsh

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 3749.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Betts, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Adjourned to Feb. 26.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.
1—Augustin Albinger
2—Johanna Harris
3—Jacob Helm
4—Chevy Milbauer
5—Michael Darcy
6—Thomas G Mellefont
7—David J Duncan
8—Mary F West
9—Henry Webber
10—George F Gilman
11—Paul Schorske
12—Elizabeth Lohman
13—Vincenzo Simmaro
14—Nelson J Waterbury
15—Robt W Criswell
16—Jesse Hoyt
17—Abraham Vanderbeck
18—Andrew Moll
19—Abraham Vanderbeck
20—Abraham Vanderbeck
21—Hyman Israel
22—Patrick J Lynch
23—Matthew Byrnes
24—Max Gerstendorfer
25—Charlotte N. Schermerhorn
26—Phebe Ann Parshall
27—John Morrison
28—George R Carrington
29—Frank Shanley
30—Augustus C Downing
31—Eleanor McKelvey
32—Henry Moss
33—Spencer W. Coe
34—Edmund H Schermerhorn
35—William Detmold
36—George Church
37—Eliza W. Parkman
38—Mary R Rafferty
39—John Rooney
40—Catherine Gartland
41—Edmund H Schermerhorn
42—Marie L. Phelan At 12 M.
43—Mary Garvin or Roche, &c Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Peatrice Waldron
Hamilton Morgan
Sophie B. Mehles
Francis W Fuller
Lueder F Von Ohlsen
Ambrose F Travers
Eliza McMunn
Regina Ascher
Joseph Schulman At 2:30 P. M.
Edward Haines
Andreas Kolb
Mary C Jacobus
James E Heath

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Contested will. Case on.
2177—David Goldstickers
2178—Richard Coughlin or Conklin
2180—Mary M Coulter
2181—Annie E Clarkson

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers St.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. Short causes.
6392—Roth-Thaw
6629—Drucker-Heyl-Dia
6965—Furman-English
6782—Jenkins-Peckham
6703—Kronfeld-Deuner
6873—Rieser-Beinfeld
7029—Hoermann-Dufour
6817—Hough-Baldwin
4587—Goldberg-Vessell
6069—Reynolds-Bowman
6363—De Lorenzo-Strong
6837—Jackson-Louber
3362—Resnich-Magenheim
6790—Leone-Met L Ins Co
6141—Pfeiffer-Weiss
4653—Sloane-Hill
7195—Mayer-Kuschner
6788—Rogers-Tripler
6390—McRae-Brick Co
6693—Stollmack-Goodman
5765—Sweet-Johnson
7115—Seidenberg-Peck
6795—Butler-Herd
6149—Conway-Carlin
6986—Levy-Levy
6395—Paine-Fuller
6608—Neulandt-Brulatore
6684—Auerbach-I O A I
6849—Lawton-Wagner
6401—Turner-Furniss
6892—Roganetzky-Mendelson
6893—Same-Same
6937—Realty Co-Ward
6749—Carey-Week in N Y
3242—Blond-Reich
6502—Glick-Wollowitz
6974—Bonagur-Orlando
5259½—Cole-Hutter
6581—Konigsberg-Leichtman
7091—Kilgore-Taylor
6581—Jackson-Mumm
7091—Blanding-Goldstein
6520—Spero-Swaeshenhoff

Equity and non-jury cases:
548—Rill-Reynolds
547—Talsky-Rieser
543—Guggola-Sabilla
522—Danson-Garafola
507—Lachnisky-Silverman

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2005.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Smyth and Howe for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys O'Connor and Marshall for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—O'Sullivan, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Train and Appleton for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Garvan and McGuire for the People. No day calendar.

Queens County.

Calendar for Friday, Feb. 23.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Marean J.—Held temporarily at the Town Hall in the former Village of Flushing, Queens County, N. Y.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.
76—Hupe-Rogers
79—Hulbert-Hulbert & another
39—Hauser-Hart et al
42—Redi-Shea
65—Walsh, as admx, et al-Williamsb'g Savings Bank and ano
66—Gray-McEvilly et al
85—Lee-Pabst et al
538—Couch-Newtown Council Bldg Assn
901—Mercogliano-Mercogliano

Westchester County.

Day Calendar for Friday, Feb. 23.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Maddox, J.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.
1149—Christian-Un Ry
878—Kruse-West El Ry

Nassau County.

Calendar for Friday, Feb. 23.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Garretson, J.—Opens and calendar called at 9:30 A. M.
18—Powers-N Y C Ry
37—DeRaney-same
38—Denton-Abrams
40—Rockwell-L I R R
42—Kavanagh-Hopson
45—Butler-Smith
50—Cowens-Pearsall
5—Murdock-Gould
16—Chancelot-Moore
26—Sammis-L I R R
39—Smith-Hafke
28—Warner-Gadenski

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

ALBANY.—Charles P. Penfield, bookseller and stationer in Saratoga Springs, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with Judge Ray. Liabilities are placed at $6,098 and nominal assets $5,833.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

PEASE PIANOS.

128 West 42d St., Near B'way, N. Y.

You cannot afford to take a chance in buying a piano. There's no experiment in buying a Pease. Over 74,000 satisfied purchasers in the last 61 years. Manufacturer's prices and three years to pay. Used pianos, many makes, $100 up. Renting, Exchanging. Write for catalog.

SPLENDID VALUES.

Select stock of used uprights, also odd styles. PATENT DUPLEX SOUNDING BOARD.

MATHUSHEK & SON PIANOS

at very special reduced prices and terms. Our superb small pianos; rents low rates. FACTORY direct to buyer means large saving. B'way & 47th St., N.Y. 607 Broad St., Newark, & 77 Montgomery St., J. C.

OPPORTUNITIES IN USED PIANOS of Well-Known Makers.
STEINWAY, SOHMER, WEBER, KNABE, CHICKERING;
and others too numerous to mention. Square Pianos, great variety, $15 up. Easy Payments if Desired.
CHRISTMAN SONS, 35 West 14th St., bet. 5th & 6th Avs.

WISSNER
Pianos Sold at Manufacturers' Prices. Used uprights taken in part payment.
$90 $100 $125
WAREROOMS, 25 East 14th St., New York. Brooklyn, 538-540 Fulton Street.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

$75 $125, $150 in used uprights. Exceptionally superior tone and lasting qualities, combined with reasonable prices on attractive terms, prevail on our entire line of pianos. Jacob Doll & Sons, 92 5th Av., near 14th.

$85 Elegant Mahogany Upright; like new. Steinway. Bargain. Instalments $5. Rents $3.00. BIDDLE'S, 7 EAST 14TH ST.

$110 Our Bargain Lists Excel, BIDDLE'S, 6 West 125th St. Uprights. We Manufacture Pianos. $130

Reliable Connor pianos, easy terms; renting, exchanging; catalogues mailed free. 4 E. 42d St.

Uprights $100-$125; rent $3; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.

Chickering upright piano, $140; good for beginner; easy payments. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

PIANOS TO RENT, $3 UPWARD. WISSNER, 25 EAST 14TH ST.

FOR SALE.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., formerly J. M. Mossman, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS Lowest Prices. All Makes, SELL Any Style. Rebuilt, Guaranteed. The Typewriter Exchange. 1 1-2 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place, Telephone 3570 Cortlandt.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, safes, letter presses, counters, shelvings; stores, offices fitted; 400 dozen chairs. Finn Bros., 25-32 Centre St.

Gentlemen's clothing to order on $1.00 weekly payments; perfect fit; fine material. Exchange Clothing Co., 239 Broadway, Rooms 3 and 4.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Mirrors, large and small; framed, unframed; bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 145 West 32d.

AUCTION SALES.

AT AUCTION ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY, FEB. 26 & 27, 10:30 A. M. DAILY, AT SALESROOMS, 23 WALKER ST.,

$25,000 STOCK OF GENUINE CUT GLASS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. GOODS CAN BE INSPECTED on above premises Saturday, Feb. 24. GREENWALD & CO. DANIEL GREENWALD and LOUIS HESS, Auctioneers.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

Take notice that a bay horse left at my stable, No. 211 East 24th St., N. Y. City, by Samuel Dahlman, for keep, will be sold at public auction on Monday, Feb. 26, 1906, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the stables of Fiss, Doerr & Carroll, No. 157 East 24th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to satisfy the charges now due me for the keep of said horse, and to pay the amount of my lien amounting to the sum of $170.25 thereron. Charles Dahlman.

Horses to hire, all purposes, day or night. Max F. Greenbaum, 157 East 25th St.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ART OF PUBLIC SPEAKING

deep breathing and control of the voice thoroughly and practically taught from the beginning to the highest perfection of the art by EDWIN GORDON LAWRENCE, 39 West 42d St. Circular on application.

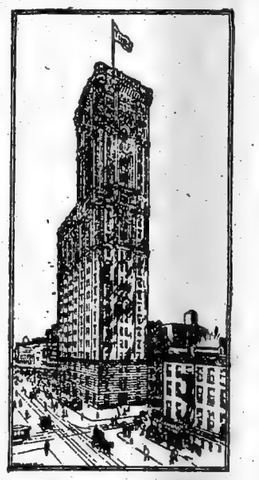

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Office building in New York. No point in building more than 23 feet from outside window.

Elevators run all day every day.

For space apply to L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 15th Floor, Times Bldg., Telephone 1000 Bryant, or 158 Broadway, Telephone 1711 Cortlandt.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHAEL SEILER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, February 23, 1906, by order of the court, at 12 M., at 671 Water Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of 4 horses, 2 heavy trucks, harness, blankets, and a quantity of hay, straw, and feed, office furniture, safe, &c. BUDINOT KEITH, Receiver. ELBERT B. HAMLIN, Attorney for Receiver, 59 Wall St., New York.

WINTER RESORTS.

From Ocean to Ocean

From New Orleans to San Francisco

Sunset Express OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC

RUNS DAILY

Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway, New York.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

"It is the coming construction for all great buildings—It won't bend, it won't break, and you couldn't burn it if you tried."
THOMAS A. EDISON.

Marlborough-Blenheim

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
ALWAYS OPEN.
CAPACITY 1,100.

This magnificent house, the most complete resort hotel in America, results from the addition to the famous Marlborough House of its new annex "Blenheim" with 250 guest rooms and 250 private baths (one with every room) constructed (at a cost of a million dollars) of reinforced concrete columns and beams and hollow-tile walls and floors, insuring the dry atmosphere so desirable at the shore.

The appointments are fine. The greatest solarium overlooking the ocean in the world. Music by orchestra of soloists throughout the year. Golf. Ownership management.

Josiah White & Sons.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

GREEN'S HOTEL.

On the Beach front, Atlantic City, N. J. ENTIRE NEW MANAGEMENT.

Newly and handsomely furnished. Most delightfully located between the two famous piers. Centre of all attractions. Three hundred magnificent rooms. One hundred hot sea water baths, with all the modern appointments. Elevators, steam heat. 'Phones in rooms. Music. Terms, American plan, $2.50 per day up. Special weekly. European plan, $1.50 per day up, with separate dining rooms and service. Booklet. Coach meets all trains.

CHARLES E. COPE, Prop.

Also Kittatinny Hotel, Delaware Water Gap, Pa.

HOTEL DENNIS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

SITUATED DIRECTLY ON THE BEACH

Enlarged and beautifully improved by a strictly Fireproof addition containing one hundred rooms and baths equipped with every known modern convenience. Room plans and information.

W. J

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of Corner at Coenties Slip and Front Street—Upper Lexington Avenue Buying—Other Dealings.

E. S. Willard & Co. have sold 37 and 39 Front Street, southwest corner of Coenties Slip, 30.2 by 45.5, to a client.

Lexington Avenue Corners Sold.

Emanuel Simon has sold for the Frey estate the southeast corner of 123d Street and Lexington Avenue, a five-story apartment house, with five stores, on lot 100 by 85, to Samuel Levine & Son, and has resold the property to Blumenkrohn & Freundlich. He has also sold for Gustav Frey to Jacob Levy and Samuel Levine & Son the southwest corner of Ninety-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue, an apartment house, with four stores, on lot 105 by 26.

Martin H. Goodkind has bought from Elvina C. Stube the dwelling, on lot 20 by 85, at 607 Lexington Avenue.

J. Casale & Co. have leased for H. Grossman the three four-story tenements 220 to 226 East Ninety-seventh Street, for a term of three years, at a rental of $13,500.

Mulvihill & Co. have leased for Max Berck to Charles Blankstein, for a term of three years, the property 2,133 and 2,135 Second Avenue, two four-story tenements, with stores.

Upper Eighth Avenue Purchase.

H. Rawak has sold for Henry Marks and Casper Levy the five-story flat, with stores, at the southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and 114th Street, on lot 25.5 by 100.

Harris & Trimble have sold 26 and 28 West 133d Street, two five-story flats, on plot 50 by 99.11.

Deals on Eleventh Avenue.

A. W. Miller & Co. have sold for James Chapman 585 Eleventh Avenue, a four-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.5, adjoining the southwest corner of Forty-fourth Street; also, for the Loughran estate 624 Eleventh Avenue, a four-story tenement on lot 25 by 75, to Jacob Mattern, and have resold the property to a Mr. McCarthy. The same brokers have also sold for D. B. Butler 448 Eleventh Avenue, a four-story tenement, to Charles Rche, who owns adjoining property.

Moritz G. Morgenthau has resold for K. V. Britton to the Prescott Realty Company 440 West Forty-sixth Street, a five-story tenement, with stores, on lot 24.2 by 100.5.

Estate Sells First Avenue Corner.

John Peters & Co. have sold for the Maier estate the southeast corner of Eighteenth Street and First Avenue, two four-story tenements, on plot 46 by 66.

Max Friedman has sold for the Smarts estate the three-story dwelling 306 East Third Street, 22.6 by 106, and has resold the property to Joseph Bernard, who will remodel the house.

Company Sells Block in Bronx.

Sharrott & Thom, in conjunction with I. Abramson, have sold for the Supreme Realty Company the plot of twenty-four lots bounded by Southern Boulevard, Avenue St. John, and Timpson Place, 303 by 200 by 200 by 200.

Shaw & Co. have sold for Louis E. Bliss and others 1,042 Washington Avenue, a three-story building, on lot 25 by 85.

The Union Realty Selling Corporation has sold 3,930 Park Avenue, a three-story dwelling, 25 by 90, to Bernard J. McCarthy; also, the lot on the east side of Morris Avenue, 444.9 feet north of 196th Street, to Andrew J. Connell; also, the two-story dwelling on the south side of 179th Street, 100 feet east of Valentine Avenue, to Mary J. Milks; also, the two-story dwelling on the east side of La Fontaine Avenue, 148.3 feet south of 180th Street, to A. E. Smith; also, the lot, 37.6 by 102, on the west side of Morris Avenue, 282 feet south of 183d Street, to J. E. Butterworth; also, the two-story house on the north side of 180th Street, 119 feet east of Valentine Avenue, to Louis A. Berkowitz.

Buyer for Lots at Gravesend.

I. Kashore has sold for M. A. Rosenthal to Saul Ollner, nineteen lots, bounded by Van Sicklen Avenue, Lake Street, and Avenue W, Gravesend, Brooklyn.

Stokes & Knowles have sold 1,676 Nostrand Avenue, corner of Beverley Road, Brooklyn, a stone three-family flat, for William Cooke to a client.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

FLAT AND TENEMENT BARGAINS

Fifth Ave. corner above 110th St., five story triple; mortgages $45,000 less than 55%; rent $6,000 guaranteed. Price $59,000 asking.

Second Ave., five story, ten rooms, tiled halls; rents will be $2,700. Price $24,750.

Sixth St., East, 22x92, seven rooms on floor. Rent $2,500. Price $20,250.

70's, near 2d Ave., four story doubles, 25x100, $17,000 each; cash $3,750 each.

Fifth Ave. five story double, ten rooms, bath; rent $2,900. Price $29,500, $4,500 cash.

Chrystie St. six story double, twelve rooms; rent $4,000. Price $38,000, cash $12,000.

130's, near Amsterdam, five story triple, twelve rooms; rent $2,975. Price $29,500.

153d St., West, five story triples, seventeen rooms, 37 feet 6 inches front. Rent $5,100. Price $45,000 each.

Park Ave. two six story new law, near 125th St., hot water only, stores; mortgages $115,500. Rents $15,000. Price $135,000 asking.

Christopher St. five story triple, twelve rooms, 28 feet front. Rent $3,100. Price $28,000.

Amsterdam Ave., near 125th St., five story triple, all improvements. Price $43,000, offer.

25th St., West, six story triple, with stores, hot water. Rent $4,000. Price $38,000, about $10,000 cash.

10th St., West, five story double, cold water. Price $18,000, with $4,000 cash.

49th St., West, two five story fourteen room houses, four families, cold water. Rent $3,250 each guaranteed. Price $32,000 each.

'Phone 1,000 Morningside. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company
37 Liberty St., Manhattan.
(Title Department).
59 Liberty St., Manhattan.
(Trust Department).
188 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Examines and insures titles
Makes searches
Lends money on bond and mortgage
Sells real estate mortgages
Furnishes appraisements of real estate
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Furnishes tax, assessment and water rate bills

CAPITAL and SURPLUS $9,500,000

4½% TO 5½%
A. W. McLaughlin & Co.
BROKERS and Dealers in MORTGAGES
128 Broadway.

If you will call, we guarantee to show you the most select line of Manhattan cold-water flats and tenements in all New York; each a bargain. Lotz & Herriman, No. 267 West 125th St.

Two 6-story and basement new law triples; all improvements; can be bought right; $9,500 cash each above mortgages will buy. O'Donnell & Dalton, 56 Pine St. Tel. 3588 John.

MONEY LOANED ON MORTGAGE. Titles Searched. Lowest Charges. MANHATTAN TITLE CO., 6 Wall.

A Bargain.—Cold water tenement, 4-family, west side, near 9th Av., above 42d. O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St.

Plots, tenements, stables, and factories; all locations; bargains; building loans. Duross, 155 West 14th.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auct.,
31 Nassau St., New York City.
Particulars of my BIG SALE
TO BE HELD
Wednesday, February 28th, 1906,
At 12 o'clock Noon,
At the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N.Y. City.
17 PARCELS—AS FOLLOWS:

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
Under direction of Algernon S. Norton, Ref.
PARCEL NO. 1.
67 BANK STREET,
2½-story and basement Brick B'ld'g.
Size 25x100, more or less, and
PARCEL NO. 2.
To be sold in one parcel.
S. E. COR. W. 13TH & WASHINGTON STS., Known as 432 West 13th St.,
3-story Brick B'ld'g, with store, and as Nos. 837 to 841 Washington St.,
5-story and basement Brick tenement with 3 stores and 3 entrances on Washington St.
Size 25x103.1½.
Robert B. Livingston, Esq., Atty. for Plaintiff, 27 William St., N. Y. City.
Messrs. Phelps & East, Attys. for Defts. Sam'l Deane, Sr., et al., 30 Broad St., N. Y. City.
Messrs. Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, Attys. for Deft. Wm. T. Deane, Sr., 22 William St., N. Y. City.
Messrs. St. John, Talley & Sherrick, Attys. for Deft. Agnes H. Deane, etc., 27 William St., N. Y. City.

451 & 453 WEST 52D ST.,
Two 5-story brick tenements,
To be sold separately.
Size 25x100.5 each, more or less.
4—3's and bath on each floor. EASY TERMS.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
Under direction of John P. Cohalan, Ref.
N. E. COR. 9TH AVE. AND 51ST ST.,
4-story brick b'ld'g, with store and frame building thereon. Size 25.5x100.
Louis Wendel, Jr., Esq., Atty. for Plaintiff, 277 B'way, N. Y. City.
Flammer & Flammer, Attys. for Defendant, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE.
Under direction of Harry H. Bottome, Ref.
410 WEST 18TH STREET,
Three-story and basement brick building.
Size 20.6x92.
John Vincent, Esq., Atty. for Plaintiff, 45 Cedar St., N. Y. City.
Henry H. Glass, Atty. for Defendant and others, 49 Chambers St., N. Y. City.

150 PRINCE STREET,
6-story and basement stores front and 6-story rear tenements.
EASY TERMS. Size 23.8x101, more or less.

6 EAST 132D STREET,
5-story and basement double flat.
6 rooms and bath to a family.
Size 25x99.11. EASY TERMS.

BUILDING PLOT,
S. S. 149TH ST., 175 FT. W. OF B'WAY.
Size 50x99.11.
EASY TERMS. Ripe for improvement.

Maps and booklets, giving entire descriptive information, can be obtained at office of above attorneys or auctioneer.

LEGATEE'S SALE,
to close an estate,
The 7-story brick and iron building,
144 GOERCK ST.
to be sold at public auction
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey St., New York City.
Gross rental about $4,200 per annum. Leased to one tenant with cash security at $3,100 per year, and all inside repairs and water rates, and all excess of city tax over $301.25 per year, which lease has 30 days' cancellation clause on payment of $258.33 and return of security, expiring March 1st, 1907.
75 per cent. at 4½ per cent. or 80 per cent. at 5 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for one year.
For further information apply at office of above auctioneer.

EXCELLENT INVESTMENT,
115 LUDLOW STREET,
5-story and finished basement Brick Tenement with Store.
Ranges, boilers and baths. Practically a new building.
EASY TERMS. Size 20x87.6, more or less.

N. E. COR. BLEECKER & BARROW STS., (Known as Nos. 297 & 299 Bleecker St. and 26 & 28 Barrow St.),
6-story and basement brick tenement, with 5 stores and 4 basement stores; 22 rooms on each floor, three 4s and two 5s; baths and hot water supply; all improvements. LIBERAL TERMS.

150 EAST 23D STREET, running through to 145 E. 22d St.
3-story brick building, with store, on 23d St.
5-story brick double tenement, with stores, on 22d Street.
Size 25x197.6, more or less. EASY TERMS.

413 EAST 63D STREET,
5-story Double Tenement.
Size 25x100.5, more or less. EASY TERMS.

To settle estate of late Michael Fritz, deceased.
N. E. COR. GREENWICH ST. & W. 11TH ST. (Known as Nos. 753, 755 & 757 Greenwich St.),
Three 3 story and basement Brick Tenements with Store.
Sold in one parcel. FREE AND CLEAR.
Size 59.10½x78.5x71.2x30.11x irregular.
HENRY H. GLASS, Esq., Attorney, 49 Chambers Street, New York City.

BUILDING PLOT,
SOUTH SIDE 132D ST., 200 FT. W. OF AMSTERDAM AV.,
Size 125x99.11,
To be sold in one plot.
EASY TERMS. Ripe for improvement.

40 & 42 SPRING STREET,
40 Spring St., 5 story Double Tenement & Store.
42 Spring St., 5 story Single Tenement & Store.
4 story brick Factory on rear of both buildings.
Size 50.6x121.6x irreg. LIBERAL TERMS.
Maps and booklets, giving entire descriptive information, can be obtained at office of above attorneys or auctioneer.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auct'r.
Office, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
Under the direction of
Algernon S. Norton, Esq., Referee.
128 West 36th Street,
4 story brick dwelling,
size 16.8x98.9.
320 West 71st Street,
3 story and basement stone front dwelling,
size 17.6x100.5,
to be sold at Public Auction on
Thursday, March 8, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14-16 Vesey St., New York City.
FRANCIS S. McGRATH, Esq.,
Attorney for Plaintiff, 40 Wall St., N. Y. City.
For maps and further particulars, apply at office of above attorney or auctioneer.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

Approved by Law.

The state permits the investment of savings funds in government bonds and real estate mortgages, because they contain the minimum of risk. The one is based on credit; the other on the soil itself. The bonds have an ultimate fixed value; mortgages are supposed to have —a *guaranteed* mortgage on New York real estate always has, and pays a higher rate of interest.

No Investor has ever lost a dollar.

BOND and MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO
Capital & Surplus, $5,000,000.
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

A Liberal Builders' Loan to a High Class Builder
Corner, 100 ft. square, on Madison Ave.; choicest location for a high-class apartment. Possession at once. Apply to
JAMES L. LIBBY,
34-36 PINE ST.,
Tel. 1807 John. New York.

'PHONE 2797 CORT.
Thomas M. Henneberry,
Real Estate and Mortgage Investments.
206 Broadway.
Every facility for the buyer or seller.
Can I serve you?

4½% $200,000 to Loan at 5% on Improved Manhattan Property
JAMES L. LIBBY,
34-36 PINE STREET,
Tel. 1807 John. New York.

We inspect monthly and keep repaired the plumbing work of houses for small fee per month. Prices quoted and particulars furnished by William A. Soles Plumbing Inspection System, 1,491 Park Av. Estimates on plumbing violations.

ATTENTION!
Owners, I have on hand cash buyers for Yorkville property. Send particulars to
ARTHUR G. MUHLKER,
1,511 3d Av., Yorkville Bank.

Experienced gentleman would like position as a rent collector; liberal terms; can furnish good security. F. W., Box 329 Times, Times Sq.

INVESTMENT.—10-story loft building, near 5th Av., showing 20% from present low rentals; $25,000 cash. DUROSS, 155 W. 14th St.

Elegant Opportunity.—5-story single flat, 25x100, suitable for any business. B. Moss, 204 East 17th St.

Several factory buildings for sale; attractive prices. Chas. E. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

West Side.

134th St., near 8th Ave.—20-family flat; 6 rooms and bath; hot water; price $28,500. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

11th Av.—(2) 4-story tenements, price, $9,500; mortgage, $7,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

29th, near 7th.—4-story tax payer, $25,000; mortgages, $18,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Amsterdam Ave. corner (3) modern tenements, $145,000; easy terms. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West Side.—Fine double $30,000; mortgage, $22,000; 4 per cent. 4 years. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

7th Av.—Pennsylvania section; 50-ft. plot, $115,000; easy terms Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

153d, near Amsterdam.—(5) 4-story 17.6 singles, $13,500 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

30th, near 7th.—3-story tenement, price $25,000; rents, $1,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

25th, near 7th.—25x98.9, tax payer; $33,500; all cash. Folsom Brothers 835 Broadway.

8th Av. corner, vicinity 135th St.; $7,500 cash. Frank W. Stevens, 41 Park Row.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.
West Side.

145th St., Between Amsterdam & B'dway.
Subway Station on Corner. Crosstown Cars Pass Door.

Figure over this proposition. You can make $30,000 in less than six months' time.
OUR REPUTATION ON IT.

Present rental of house..	$3,600
Putting in stores will show increase in rental of	1,412
TOTAL RENTAL	$5,012
Store property showing this rental will bring	$47,000
Present price of house..	36,500
Gross profit to investor..	$10,500
Cost of operation.....	$3,000
Net profit on one house..	$7,500
Net profit on four (4) houses	$30,000

Each house is 29x100 and can be bought on an investment of from $8,000 to $10,000 cash.

We can deliver one, two or four houses. This is the surest money-making proposition WE HAVE EVER HAD.

See us and we will convince YOU.

A. B. MOSHER & CO.,
Nos. 55, 57, 59 West 116th Street.

FOR SALE FOR IMPROVEMENT.

West 17th St., 121-125	75 x 92
West 19th St., 43-47	55.9x 92
West 21st St., 40-44	50.4x 92
East 28th St., 122-124	40 x 98.9
6th Av., 920	25 x100
West 53d St., 102	20 x 50

Terms to suit.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 WEST 22D ST.

$6,000 CASH
buys 25-foot double cold-water flat, (colored tenants;) 6 rooms and bath; open plumbing; price $30,000; rents $3,120; should be $3,480; price $20,000 at 4½ per cent; second $4,000 at 6 per cent. If you want this bargain act quick. Kells & Delaney, 527 Amsterdam Av., near 86th St.

NEAR BROADWAY.
Six-story elevator apartment, 75x100.11, 2 blocks from Subway station; price $160,000; present rental $16,000, easily increased; equity $32,500; small amount cash; might consider exchange.
WILLIAM H. VAN ALST & CO.,
2,790 Broadway, Near 108th St.

Price $36,000. Rental $4,400
Five-story, well-rented flats, in 90's, near Central Park; easy terms to quick purchaser. Investigate at once.
F. R. WOOD & CO.,
Broadway and 80th St.

Eighth Av. store property; rents, $4,500..$41,000
Eighth Av. triple; no steam..... $36,000
West 116th St., near Lenox Av., six-story apartment, with stores; all rented for $9,500 ..... $86,500
West 116th St., near Eighth Av., five-story double, with stores; rent, $4,200..$39,000
BARGEBUHR,
125 West 116th St.

A Chance for Speculation. For Sale.
No. 5 West 14th St., 4-story modern store and loft building, 25x103; Van Beuren leasehold; now rented at $6,250 and large advance probable. Particulars of FAIRFIELD REALTY CO., 500 Fifth Av.

Seventh Avenue Drive.—Elevator apartment, near 125th St., most desirable section of Harlem; rent, $14,000; price, $120,000, with $26,000 cash; a real opportunity. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

Sacrifice.—Modern, high-class dwelling, above 116th St., between Lenox and 7th Avs., 18x100; brownstone front; electric lights, &c.; principals only. Address William Godnick, 135 Broadway.

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
to purchase an entire improved block front on 7th Av., near 125th St., at an attractive figure; principals only noticed. 99 Times, Harlem.

Nice corner lot and two houses on property, 22 x100, in Ninth Ward, near Greenwich Av. Apply to George Shipman, 112 West 15th St.; no agents.

67TH ST. 5-STORY TRIPLE.
Mortgage $15,000; rents $2,450; price $23,000.
BOYLAN, 402 WEST 51ST ST.

94th St., West.—20-foot front private house, free and clear; might exchange for investment property. R. L. Julian, 2,752 Broadway.

East Side.

$11,000 each buys two 5-story, 4 families on a floor; East 44th St.; price $26,000 each.
L. REITER, Cor. Westchester and Jackson Avs.

52d St., near Lexington Av., four 5-story tenements; valuable ground and property; cheap to quick buyer; moderate terms. Inquire, Geo. Sauer, 1,511 3d Av., Yorkville Bank Building.

East 56th St., Near 3d Av.—Cold-water flats; open plumbing; hardwood finish; perfect condition; rents never raised; little cash required. Owner, 198 Broadway, Room 305.

Fine plot ground for sale, fronting on two streets, suitable for flats or apartment hotel, below 59th St., adjoining 5th Av. Owner, P. O. Box 63.

1st Av.—Yorkville store property, 25x75, $24,000; mortgage, $17,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Madison Av. store property, $31,000; rent $3,252; cash $7,000. Lewis B. Crane, 187 Broadway.

East 6th St.—6-story modern tenement, $33,500; mortgages, $28,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Mangin St., Near Rivington.—5-story tenement, stores; $17,000; terms. Hymes, 90 Canal St.

62d, near 2d, 48-foot plot, $30,000; suitable for builder. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.
East Side.

JOHN T. & JAMES A. FARLEY,
WINDSOR ARCADE,
are offering for sale two new
AMERICAN BASEMENT HOUSES
Nos. 30 & 32 East 52d St.
Inspection invited. Caretaker on premises. Descriptive pamphlets on application.

$8000 WILL BUY TWO
5-story 14-room triples; all improvements; $33,000 each; mortgages, $29,000; rentals, $3,500; investigate.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

On Murray Hill
Medium size, 4-story house..... $55,000
Another, bet. Lexington & Third..... 20,000
J. P. WHITON-STUART,
576 Fifth Av. 25 Broad St.

79th st., Park & Lex. avs.
4-sty. b. & s. high-stoop Dwg., good order; open rear; 19x102.2; seen by permit only. L. SACHS, owner, 28 West 22d St.

Plots near Fifth Avenue
IN THE 60'S, near 5th Av., 32 ft....$120,000
BET. MAD. & PARK AV., 32 ft.... 96,000
CORNER ON PARK AV..... 100,000
J. P. WHITON-STUART,
576 Fifth Av. 25 Broad St.

VALUABLE WATER FRONT.
Plot of about 13 lots, including dock frontage of over 100 feet on East River, Harlem. Broker's commission.
J. L. VAN SANT, 156 Broadway.

610 EAST 138TH STREET.
Five-story flat, 25x100; two families on each floor; two stores; always rented; good investment; best location in Bronx; near L station; asking $31,500.
WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 Broadway, N. Y.

69th, near 2d.—2-story and basement private, price $9,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Washington Heights.

Amsterdam Av.—Flat and store, traffic corner, one block to Subway station Broadway and 157th St.; five-story; steam heat, hot water; investors and home seekers, see the new houses; three-story, basement, two baths; bluestone swell front; fine view; easy terms. No. 944 St. Nicholas Av. and 158th St.; No. 950 St. Nicholas Av. and 158th St. E. B. Treat, owner, premises, or 241 West 23d.

DYCKMAN STREET CORNER.
100x100; excavated; best in this section; three blocks from Subway Station; great future. Bargain at $49,000. Sol. Cohen, 60 Liberty St.

Below 14th Street.

Allen, near Stanton.—5-story tenement, $21,500 1st mortgage, $16,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Essex, near Delancey.—5-story front, 4-story rear, $40,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

Attractive high-class two-family houses, 14 large light rooms, two baths, three toilets, private stairs, oak trim, steam heat, open nickel plumbing; built by day's work; overlooking Speedway and Washington Heights; seven minutes' walk from west side elevated 155th St. station. Joseph Harris Jones, owner and builder, Sedgwick Av. & 165th St.

Ten of the finest 3-story two-family houses ever built in the Bronx; Indiana limestone and brick fronts; private staircases; hardwood trim; premises, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Streets, or Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

Williamsbridge and Wakefield Lots
$600 UP. LISTS MAILED.
Edward Polak, 4,030 Third Av., cor. 174th St.

NEVER BEEN OFFERED BEFORE NOR SOLD DURING BOOM.
Six one-family houses in heart of Tremont, near elevated, schools, &c.; A1 condition. Easy terms. Investigate.
Brooker, 778 Tremont Av.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN WILLIAM'S BRIDGE AND WAKEFIELD LOTS.
DAVIS & BERNSTEIN,
4,039 3d Av., north of 174th St. L Station.

Elegant 2-family house, 3-story and cellar, brick and limestone, in Prospect Av. section; will be sold at less than cost to erect. O'Donnell & Dalton, 56 Pine St. Tel. 3588 John.

Plot, 200x95, Walton Av., near 183d St.; 6 feet below curb; will be sold at a price to insure a good profit to purchaser. O'Donnell & Dalton, 56 Pine St. Tel. 3588 John.

Dwelling, 7 rooms, bath, lot 25x100; mortgage $1,500, 3 years; price $2,750. Westchester Village, 2 blocks from trolley. H. D. Smyth, 141 Broadway.

Bargain—New two-family houses, 25x100, near Morris Park Av., Bronx; all improvements; $5,500, cash $1,000. C. Friend, 89 World Building.

Two-family brick and frame building, 613 East 160th St., with 12-stall stable on plot, 50x100; ample covered wagon room. Owner on premises.

Corner plot, 45x102; excavated; also other good lots for builders or speculators. Steinmetz, 1,343 Tremont Av., West Farms.

Lots near White Plains Av. and 233d St. (not in Yonkers) $500 upward; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

BARGAIN.—4-story double, 37-foot front, under $27,000. BLISS, 3,221 3d Av.

Builders' Opportunity—North Third Av. lot, 58x half block. James Ramsey, 150 Nassau St.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

Flatbush.—Two-family brick houses, 11 large rooms, 2 baths, decorated; asphalted street; all paid for; lot 20x150; rent one floor pays all expenses; one party says, "Best I have seen in Flatbush"; only three left; price $6,600. Houses, 2,318 Tilden Av.

Coney Island Av. lots, including corners, $1,000 each; adjoining lots $750. R., Times Downtown.

RICHMOND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

STATEN ISLAND, NEW BRIGHTON.—Formerly the Stokes mansion and grounds on Hamilton Av. and St. Mark's Place; few minutes' walk to ferry landing; fine, large dwelling, gardener's lodge, carriage house; beautiful and extensive grounds, lawns, trees, and shrubbery; rental only 3 per cent. on cost over taxes, insurance, repairs, and fixed charges. For permit apply to THOMPSON, KOSS & WARREN, 256 Broadway, 11th floor.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

WESTCHESTER PARK
on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th St.; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St. Evenings.

Choicest real estate, Westchester County.
ERNEST E. CARPENTER,
2 Grand St.,
White Plains, N. Y.

Larchmont.—Beautiful corner residence, finest section; only $12,000. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th.

Mount Vernon.

AT MOUNT VERNON.
Beautiful modern house, four years old; hardwood floors and trim; 11 rooms, 2 baths; electric lights; less than five minutes from station; on Chester Hill. Bargain!
Anderson Realty Co., Wm. S. Anderson, Pres., Near New Haven Station.

AT MOUNT VERNON.
Corner house, less than five minutes' walk from station; 9 rooms, open plumbing, back stairs; extra lot; price $6,500; terms can be arranged.
Anderson Realty Co., Wm. S. Anderson, Pres., Near New Haven Station.

Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—New, modern home, 9 rooms, elegant bath, gas and electric light, steam heat; 5 minutes to depot; best restricted location; $8,500; easy terms. Chas. H. Bard, 29 Prospect Av.

Mount Vernon.—10 rooms, modern house; must be sold; lot 50x105; price $7,500; good location; a big bargain. Chas. H. Bard, 29 Prospect Av.

Sacrifice!—10-room brick house with frame stable, Mount Vernon. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av, 156th St.

TO LET.

AT MOUNT VERNON.
For rent, furnished, to very desirable party, 11-room modern house, nice location; rent $85 per month; yearly lease.
Anderson Realty Co., Wm. S. Anderson, Pres., Near New Haven Station.

New Rochelle.

Exceptionally fine new shingled cottage, 11 rooms, 2 baths, hot-water heat; convenient station, trolley, school; $10,500. Downey, 20 North Av.

Fine attractive modern cottage, 7 rooms and bath; $4,200. Downey, 20 North Av.

Snap. Bargain.—Modern cottage, 10 rooms and bath; $7,500. Downey, 20 North Av.

White Plains.

White Plains.—100 lots in restricted residential neighborhood; 10-room modern dwelling, large shop; splendid chance for builder; $34,000. Hendrickson, White Plains.

Yonkers.

2 Corners, 274 feet front on WATER JEROME AVENUE GAS
12 lots, $9,000. Boiler, 215 W. 125th.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

Get on your thinking cap.

1,000 ACRES
All high and dry land one hour out on main line L. I. R. R.
Railroad station on property.
3,000 feet frontage on railroad.
9 passenger trains each way daily.
600 feet frontage on shores of Lake Ronkonkoma.

The lake is a magnificent sheet of water surrounded by beautiful homes, and affords splendid bathing, boating and fishing.
Unsurpassed for a Summer or Winter health resort, and as a home center no such attractive spot can be found on Long Island.
The greatest proposition for development around New York.
CHARLES L. WRIGHT,
Phone 4226 Broad. 45 Broadway, N. Y.

BELLCOURT
IN NEW YORK CITY.
Only 30 minutes from Herald Square and ten minutes' walk from Beautiful Little Neck Bay.

LOTS $225 TO $500.

They are selling now at midwinter prices, which will be *advanced 25% within 60 days.* Not a great many left, but these are

GOOD FOR BIG PROFITS!

Write for our booklet and views today, free, with handsome maps and tickets to the property on request.
Don't fail to send us your address.
BELLCOURT LAND COMPANY,
Dept. T,
No. 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

Long Island City LOTS.
Main Thoroughfares Only.
Adjacent to Blackwell's Island Bridge Tunnels, Terminals, Ferries, and Trolleys,
Immediate Action Advisable.
Apply G. B. F. RANDOLPH, 43 Jackson Ave., L. I. City, or JOHN M. THOMPSON, 198 Broadway, Manhattan.

BIG FARMS IN GREAT DEMAND.
62 acres, best loam, 1,000 fine fruit trees, fair buildings, $90 acre; 70 acres, corner, fair buildings, $150 acre; 100 acres, rich loam, near station, large house and outbuildings, nice repair, $175 acre; 130 acres, much frontage, fine loam, $125 acre; 106 acres, near village, surrounded by roads, splendid buildings, much fruit, $250 acre; 150 acres, gilt edged, near Huntington Village, fine large buildings, two roads front, much fruit, water, best surroundings, $275 acre; 275 acres, two sets farm buildings, R. R. switch and much road and R. R. frontage, near station, subdivide nicely, $150 acre; 500 acres, good land, some forest, 25 miles from Greater New York, numerous buildings, $125 acre; from 1 to 60 acres, Ashuroken Beach, 2,200 feet on Sound, 2,200 feet on Northport Harbor; finest shore front anywhere, $2,000 per acre, double water front. List mailed.
WM. CODLING, NORTHPORT, L. I.

ACREAGE
LARGE AND SMALL TRACTS.
49 ACRES, $850, WESTBURY.
155 ACRES, $350, CENTRAL PARK.
65 ACRES, $1,500, FLUSHING.
JOHN KENSETT KELLOGG,
80-82 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
549 NOSTRAND AV., BROOKLYN.

BAY LAWN
The most beautiful spot in
BAYSIDE, L. I.
As a residence site overlooking the Bay and Sound. Also other lots at sacrifice prices.
TAYLOR-STORM REALTY CO.,
11 East 42nd St.
Branch Bayside, L. I.

10,000 FEET RAILROAD FRONTAGE.
4,800 Feet Frontage Jericho Turnpike,
1,800 Feet Frontage Little Neck Road.
All within the limits of 231 acres of land, located between Queens and Floral Park, L. I. Approached by three lines of railroad. For further particulars address
E. G. SICARD,
CARE OF FRANKLIN R. WALLACE, FLATIRON BLDG., N. Y. CITY.

Ten acres on St. Paul's Road, adjoining Village of Hempstead; water and gas already in; within two blocks of electric line, and only three minutes' walk from railway station; worth, according to surrounding values, $2,000 an acre; if sold before March 10th, owner will take $1,500 an acre. A. B. Ovitt, 25 Broad St., New York.

$500 will buy ten acres good land; Boyle Farm, Selden; title guaranteed; visit it. Address Owner, 56 New St., New York.

TO LET.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application.
J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

NEW YORK STATE.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FARMS
—IN—
NEW YORK STATE FOR SALE.
A bulletin describing 1,700 farms of all kinds in all parts of New York State adapted to dairying, fruit, vegetable, and general farming will be sent free upon application to the DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Information Bureau, Albany, N. Y.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE.
OWNERS WISHING TO SELL CALL OR WRITE
Phillips & Wells, 95K Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

COUNTRY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Farm, 240 acres, 2 good houses, 2 barns, saw, shingle, and grist mills, 40 horse water power, 800,000 ft. standing timber, 2,000 cords wood; 6 miles from railroad; daily mail; price right. For particulars write J. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

$690 buys 4-acre chicken farm; equal 64 lots; small house and barn; near city; $100 cash, balance $10 monthly. Call 974 Lexington Av., 71st St.; also evenings.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BUILDING LOTS, $5 EACH.
This week only; 9 miles from Greater New York line. Appleby, 6 John St.

Arlington, N. J.—Home of 11 rooms, choice location, for sale on account of death. Irving Dorland, 154 Elm St.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
MORTGAGE MONEY
to loan in small or large amounts, 4½ to 5½ per cent.; will purchase good second mortgages any amount.
T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th Street.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE.

YOU WILL MAKE MONEY TO-DAY by a visit to BEAUTIFUL
EAST ELMHURST
BETTER THAN HARLEM — NEARER THAN BRONX

The most attractive residential section in the market, with every city improvement.
Water Front, Park and Pier for All Lot Owners.
BOATING, FISHING, BATHING.
Half Hour from Herald Square. NO WAIT. **5c.** BY TROLLEY NOW.
Nothing Nearer, Better, Choicer or Cheaper ever sold on monthly payments. WE CHALLENGE COMPARISON.
350 per cent. profit will be made in 3 years on our improved lots because of the
$98,000,000 for Improvements Directly Benefiting This Property.
CAREFUL RESTRICTIONS. NO ASSESSMENTS.
Take 34th St. Ferry, Flushing Trolley and ride 19 minutes to Washington St., East Elmhurst. **$20 Secures Selection**
Send Postal for Circular and Views. Bankers' Land Corporation, 880 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

SAVE 25%
by buying now. Notwithstanding the tremendous increase in the value of acreage property throughout Queens, we are still selling lots at
ELMHURST SQUARE,
16 minutes from 34th St., 5c Fare,
at the original prices, practically less than acreage values. Lots restricted and fully improved. Within 30 days we will advance prices 25%. Now is your opportunity. Write or call for Transportation Booklet No. 6, and see the property.
The only addition in the borough with sewers and paved streets.
PARIS & McDOUGALL, 1123 Broadway.
Tel. 4813 Madison Sq.

Bargain.—Seven-room cottage, new, every improvement; good location; $3,200, $500 cash. Hamilton, Corona.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED
FOR AN INVESTOR,
A1 investment property of about half million dollars, situated on Fifth Avenue or Broadway, leased for long term of years to one tenant and showing 5% net on purchase price. Owners only address
FINNEY & MATHEWS,
TIMES BUILDING,
BROADWAY AT 42D STREET.
TELEPHONE 474 BRYANT.

WANTED
FOR AN INVESTOR,
Housekeeping Apartment House on west side, well located and built; valued at about $500,000. Rents not exceeding $2,000 per apartment per annum. Owners only address
FINNEY & MATHEWS,

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

TWO refined gentlemen offered permanent home in small private family apartment; subway, elevated; telephone; terms, $9. Bonvivant, Box 325 Times, Times Square.

West Side.

8TH ST., 25 WEST.—Excellent board and room, $6 weekly; two, $10. The Adelaide.

12TH ST., 39 WEST—Large front room suitable for two; small room; every convenience; table board.

14TH ST., 312 WEST.—Cheerful rooms; double, single; board optional; transients; table guests; references.

14TH, 214-216 WEST, (The Outerend.)—Connecting parlors, other rooms; superior table; moderate; transients.

21ST ST., 136 WEST.—We can accommodate a few more table guests; home cooking; reasonable.

22D, 417 WEST.—Double, single rooms, with or without board; new management.

82D ST., 10 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent table; select house; table guests; references.

82D ST., 48 WEST.—Excellent table and service; telephone; references.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Desirable medium, small rooms; suitable gentlemen; location convenient Subway, elevated; references.

94TH ST., 65 WEST.—Nicely furnished sunny front room; excellent table; select house; telephone; references.

121ST ST., 150 WEST.—Handsome large rooms; also large single room; family, couples, gentlemen; telephone.

125TH ST., 47 WEST.—Neatly furnished room, separate rooms; young men; excellent board; Subway and L; heat, bath; convenient; private family. Choles.

East Side.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Table board; excellent table.

21ST ST., 139 EAST, "Gramercy Park."—Furnished rooms with board; overlooking park; steam heat.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms and hall rooms with board; references.

49TH ST., 9 EAST.—Third-floor large room, with board; references.

61ST, 167 EAST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; first-class table; reasonable.

72D ST., 172 EAST.—Large, comfortable room for two gentlemen; excellent table; American family; references.

122D ST., 122 EAST.—Pleasant, sunny, second-floor room, with board; moderate terms; all conveniences.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,066.—Elegant large and small rooms with board; telephone; table boarders accommodated.

LEXINGTON AV., 401, (45th.)—Large rooms, suitable for two or three, with board; references.

Brooklyn.

5 MONTAGUE TERRACE, Brooklyn Heights, overlooking Wall St.; second-floor elegantly furnished rooms or apartment, neighborhood and table high-class; telephone.

Amity St., 187, Heights.—Furnished rooms, board optional; table guests; convenient bridge and ferries.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Wanted—Board, with two rooms, medium sized, running water, for two adults; state price. T. H., 402 Columbus Av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

53 Tremont St., Bloomfield, N. J.—Desirable rooms, with board; central locality; good table; attractive home; terms to suit permanent.

NEW ROCHELLE.—Desirable rooms, with board; central location. 39 Washington Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

80TH ST., 33 WEST.—Large front room, one flight; private bath; hall rooms; telephone; references.

24TH ST., 347 WEST.—Large room and small, furnished; privileges of kitchen.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; small room; breakfast; telephone; references.

42D, 41 WEST, opposite Bryant Park.—Cool for Summer; handsomely furnished; private house; gentlemen.

44TH ST., 200 WEST, Opposite Hotel Astor.—Heated rooms, $3, $12; private bath; telephone; transit.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Nice, large, sunny rooms, well heated; hot and cold water; bath.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; moderate prices.

109TH ST., 259, Cor. Broadway.—Sunny front room, bath, all conveniences; reasonable rent. Burns.

112TH ST., 254 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; bath; two minutes from L, Subway; call evenings. Close.

117TH ST., 132 EAST.—Furnished rooms, light housekeeping or gentlemen; $2.50 to $4.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Bright room adjoining bath, $3; elevator; Columbia University Subway; references. Gans.

125TH ST., 17 AND 19 WEST.—For gentlemen; running hot and cold water in room; American family; can be seen evenings; convenient. Lussler.

126TH ST., 143 WEST.—Furnished rooms to let.

188TH ST., 308 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; heated; private house; good neighborhood; moderate.

MANHATTAN AV., 442.—Neatly furnished room, steam heat, bath; private family; $3. Costello.

East Side.

43D ST., 13 EAST, (opposite Hotel Manhattan.)—Large pleasant room with private bath; telephone.

58TH ST. AND PARK AV., (Hotel Oxford.)—Two large, handsome rooms, with bath, southern exposure, furnished, to sublet, by lady sailing. Mrs. Fox.

62D ST., 347 EAST.—Handsomely furnished front parlor, $3.50; heated; also housekeeping room; all conveniences.

122D ST., 115 EAST.—Nice, clean, warm rooms, bath; private house; very reasonable.

137TH ST., 661 EAST.—Furnished room for man and wife or one or two gentlemen; ring. Flynn.

163D ST., 776 EAST.—A handsome front parlor, with piano; gentleman. Ring Bell 1.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 8.—One block from Wall St. Ferry; elegantly furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen; convenient to New York.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Wanted, by two American ladies, unfurnished floor in private house for housekeeping; moderate. M. J. C., 500 5th Av., Room 418.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Singers.

WANTED—Chorus sopranos (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Soprano and contralto, $200 and $150. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Soprano for Manhattan church; $700. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Sopranos for New Jersey church, $500 and $700. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Soprano and contralto; city church; $275 to $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Young lady familiar with subscription work on daily newspaper. Address in own handwriting, stating experience and salary expected, A. R., Box 310 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Organist, Protestant Church, city; $360. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policy; large commissions; renewals; general agents wanted some States. A. B. Culley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Automobiles.

AUTOMOBILES.
OLDEST PRACTICAL SCHOOL IN CITY.
Our $50 course on Foreign and American cars, three days in repair shop, three days on road, limited to six to a class, guaranteeing success, begins March 1st. Enroll now. Our $25 course, twelve to fifteen in a class, four weeks only. The contest in handling of automobiles, with $40 prize, will occur Thursday, March 1st. Visitors' days, Saturdays, 1 to 4 P. M. Auto Transportation School, 300 West 41st.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—Assistant bookkeeper in the office of club. G. H. M., 309 Times, Times Square.

Compositors, Etc.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

WANTED—Compositors; open shop; 8½ hours; short distance from New York; book and job hands, $21 per week; monotype operators and machinists, $24; steady positions guaranteed. C. X., 215 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Compositors, Etc.

WANTED
Electrotype finishers, molders, batterymen, builders-up, and assistants in each branch.
Compositors Wanted, Non-Union, $21 per week; job, stone, and make-up; also machine operators at $23 per week; absolutely permanent positions guaranteed first-class men of good character; excellent opportunity to obtain a permanent position in one of the oldest, largest, and most modern printing houses in New York City.
THE DE VINNE PRESS,
12 Lafayette Place,
New York City.

Wanted—Compositors, stone hands, and make-up men; "open shop;" highest salary; permanent position; additional bonus for faithful services; New York, vicinity, and Western points. Call or address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for Episcopal Church; suitable salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Organist and singers, Catholic church, $150 to $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist for Greater New York Episcopal Church, $550. Webster Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist, country Catholic church, $800. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist, Protestant Church, city; $360. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Singers.

WANTED—Boys with voices for church; good salary and excellent training. Choirmaster, Box 301 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Tenors and basses for chorus; $200 to $300. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Tenor for Manhattan church; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Bass for Catholic Church, $250. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Tenor for church; $1,000. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Miscellaneous.

A. A. VANTINE & CO. want several well-recommended boys about 15 years of age. Apply at 16 East 18th Street.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars, Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

SITUATION wanted by girl in private family. 353 West 59th St., third bell.

WANTED FOR UNITED STATES ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 2,360 3d Av., 749 6th Av., 2,308 8th Av., New York or 367 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED in a foreign banking house, young man familiar with foreign exchange; must have thorough knowledge of English and German and bookkeeping; stenographer preferred. Apply, giving particulars, Post Office Box 1,834, City.

WANTED—Porcelain enameling superintendent; a man fully competent to superintend the construction of an enameling plant and take position of foreman after plant is built. Box A 340 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Young men, good appearance and address, to solicit advertisements; must be trustworthy and reliable. Address, with particulars, D. H., Box 333 Times, Times Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cooks.

COOK.—$25 to $30; references; city or country. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av.; Tel. 741 River.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; best city references. 7 East 78th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman; can do any kind of work; by day. Devitt, 229 East 79th St.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, ETC.—Colored; cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress, in apartment; neat, willing; city references. The Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 59th. Tel. 4788 Columbus.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK or chamberwork and waiting; references; $18. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—River.

Nurses.

NURSES.—$18 to $25; references; city, country. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av.; Tel. 741 River.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bookkeeper, $8; excellent penman, rapid at figures; good speller; smart and obliging; no agency; lives with parents; six months' experience; references. Miss K., 170 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, office assistant; $8; experienced in law and mercantile; lives home; no agency; neat; rapid; Remington and Smith operator; work, position necessity. Miss L., 175 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; neat, accurate; good speller; anxious to secure good, permanent position; $8. Recommended. Box 166 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Nine years' experience; rapid, accurate; stock brokerage business preferred; salary $15 to $18; exceptional references. Remington, Box 21 Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and OFFICE Assistant.—Two years' experience; neat, accurate; references $10. Conscientious, Box 118 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, (16,) office assistant; $6; short experience; good speller; fair penman; no agency. Miss Snaper, 172 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and OFFICE Assistant.—Four years' experience; rapid, accurate; references; $12. Miss Wright, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; high-class worker; trial will prove ability; references; $15. Miss Clinton, Box 86 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; high school education; refined American; intelligent, energetic, industrious. Superior, P. O. Box 1,612.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT wishes work evenings; audits, statements, trial balances, bookkeeping, investigations, &c.; terms moderate; references. Accountant, 16 Waverley Place.

ACCOUNTANT—Varied experience; open, write up, close books; profit and loss statement; expert investigation. Charles W. Deming, 156 5th Av.

ACCOUNTANT writes up, opens, closes, systematizes books; moderate rate. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—Active young man desiring to again reside in city; double entry; salary, $18; references, present employer. Energy, Box 89, Passaic.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

A ROBUST, ELDERLY MAN, widower, seeks clerical or other employment anywhere; well educated; good address and references. P. O. Box 848 New Britain, Conn.

CAPABLE YOUNG MAN, college training, desires manageship of country estate near New York; understands practical agriculture; will as private secretary; excellent references. F. W., 308 Times, Times Square.

COLLECTOR.—As collector by well-educated young man, 22; inexperienced; will give reasonable security. Energetic, Box 17 Times, Harlem.

ELDERLY MARRIED MAN wishes position where he can make himself generally useful; thoroughly honest; first-class references furnished. Address G. P., Box 802 Times, Times Square.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

I can sell your patent; booklet mailed free; fifteen years' experience; patent sales exclusively. Call, write, or telphone, William E. Hoyt, patent sales specialist, 290 B'way, New York.

Real estate man wanted, Bronx; good opening for live man; opportunity. Address by letter, Capable, Box 12 Times Downtown.

PATENTS.

Complete United States patent, only $65. Send for circular and free advice, John J. Thompson, Atty., New Hamburg, N. Y.

Patents promptly procured; advice free; send for handbook. Edgar Tate & Co., 245 Broadway.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

I PAY highest prices for furniture, carpets, antiques. JOHNSON, 115 University Place, New York.

Highest cash prices paid for diamonds, old gold, jewelry. Sessler, 1,255 Broadway, cor. 31st.

EUROPEAN HOTELS.

SAVOY HOTEL, LONDON
See next Sunday's Times for announcement.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM MAX and EZRA MAX, individually and as copartners composing the firm known as Max Brothers & Company, and the firm of Max Brothers & Co., bankrupts.—No. 5,701.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1903, the said William Max and Ezra Max, individually and as copartners composing the firm known as Max Brothers & Company, and the firm of Max Brothers & Co., were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that a first meeting of creditors was held in the above-entitled matter on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1903, and Armitage Mathews was duly elected Trustee herein, that the said Armitage Mathews having departed this life and the office of Trustee thereby became vacant, you are hereby notified that a second first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 7th day of March, 1906, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, appoint a Trustee, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, February 17, 1906.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH BODERMAN, Bankrupt.—No. 8,080.

To the creditors of Joseph Boderman of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1905, the said Joseph Boderman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1906, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before such meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, February 21, 1906.

NO. 8,700.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK F. SCHULZ, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1906, the said Frank F. Schulz was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned referee in bankruptcy, No. 80 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Feb. 21st, 1906. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—THE ARENA COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the Arena Company, bankrupt, has filed an application, dated February 21st, 1906, praying for a confirmation of a composition of all its debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on March 5th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 23d, 1906.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—DAVID ALBERT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated Jan. 10, 1906, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on March 5, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Feb. 21st, 1906.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 5,570.—MARIE BARTON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that MARIE BARTON of the City, County, and State of New York, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated December 16th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 5th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 19th, 1906.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—No. 8,332.—WILLIAM A. LATHROP, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William A. Lathrop of the City, County, and State of New York, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 8th, 1906, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 5th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Feb. 19, 1906.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—HENRY S. CATES, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry S. Cates, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 29th, 1906, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on March 5th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Feb. 23, 1906.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—HENRY MALES, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated January 30, 1906, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on March 5, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Feb. 21, 1906.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—ROBERT LEWIN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Robert Lewin, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 9th, 1906, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House, and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on March 5th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 23d, 1906.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—SULLIVAN & DUNN—Daniel F. Sullivan and John J. Dunn, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupts have filed their petition, dated February 15th, 1906, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on March 5th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon. WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Feb. 23, 1906.

LEGAL NOTICES.

VREELAND ADVERTISING COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Henry A. Gildersleeve, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the County of New York, dated January 19th, 1906, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the VREELAND ADVERTISING COMPANY, a corporation lately doing business in the City and County of New York, to present their claims against said corporation, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said corporation, for the benefit of its creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Shepard & Houghton, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 12th day of April, 1906.

Dated January 24th, 1906.

GEORGE E. McCONNELL, Assignee.
SHEPARD & HOUGHTON, Attorneys for Assignee, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MASON, SOPHIE C.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary A. Turner, Alice S. T. Barlow, Grace T. Arms, Elisha Turner, Luther G. Turner, Clotilde S. Mason, Anna B. Van Nostrand, John E. Mason, and Frederick E. Mason, the heirs and next of kin of SOPHIE C. MASON, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, May H. Esler of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing bearing date the 4th day of February, 1903, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sophie C. Mason, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 2d day of March, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 16th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

[L. S.]

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

CLOCKE & CLOCKE, Attorneys for Petitioners, 2,022 Boston Road, N. Y. City.

BERTRAND, LUDIVINE A.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent.—To Gustave Bertrand, Josephine Abert, and Maurice Abert, and to all persons interested in the estate of LUDIVINE A. BERTRAND, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 13th day of March, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Clara Dellac as executrix and Auguste Bertrand as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 15th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

[L. S.]

ABNER C. THOMAS, Surrogate.

KERSHAW, THOMAS.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent. To Alice H. Kershaw, John Shepherd, James H. Shepherd, Benjamin Shepherd, and Cyril Shepherd.

Send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of the said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York on the 6th day of April, 1906, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of James L. Barger, as sole surviving trustee of and under the last will and testament of THOMAS KERSHAW, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 19th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

[L. S.]

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

BARRETT, MARIE M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIE M. BARRETT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Fletcher, McCutchen & Brown, No. 76 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of September, 1905. ALFRED LOCKWOOD BROWN, CHARLES BARRETT, Executors. FLETCHER, McCUTCHEN & BROWN, Attorneys for Executors, 76 William Street, New York City.

BLESSING, BERNARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Bernard Blessing, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Messrs. Kurzman & Frankenheimer, No. 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 12th day of March, 1906.

Dated New York, September 8th, 1905.

CATHERINE T. BLESSING,
Administratrix.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Administratrix, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ESELGROTH, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA ESELGROTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Fred. V. Mayforth, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of March, 1906.—Dated New York, the 29th day of August, 1905. THEODORE HAAS, Executor. FRED. V. MAYFORTH, Attorney for Executor, 99 Nassau, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

LINCOLN, JANE K.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE K. LINCOLN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Warner, Wells & Korb, No. 56 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on or before the 7th day of May next.—Dated New York City, 26th day of October, 1905. CALVIN TOMKINS, Administrator, (C. T. A.) WARNER, WELLS & KORB, Attorneys for Administrator, (C. T. A.,) 56 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

OECHS, ANTHONY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANTHONY OECHS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John B. Pannes, No. 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of January, 1906. CARL RATHEMACHER, Executor. JOHN B. PANNES, Attorney for Executor, 154 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

UHLMANN, FREDERICK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK UHLMANN, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Blumenstiel & Blumenstiel, No. 27-29 Pine Street, in The City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of September next.

Dated New York, the fourth day of January, 1906. SIMON UHLMANN, Executor.
BLUMENSTIEL & BLUMENSTIEL, Executor's Attorneys, 27-29 Pine Street, New York City, Manhattan.

WISE, MORRIS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MORRIS S. WISE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wise & Lichtenstein, No. 40 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of March next.—Dated New York, the first day of September, 1905. KATIE WISE, Executrix. WISE & LICHTENSTEIN, Attorneys for Executrix, 40 Exchange Place, N. Y. City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN H. CONLEN, plaintiff, against ROSANNA RIZER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of March, 1905, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of March, 1906, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, premises described by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

First Parcel—No. 128 West 86th Street.

All that certain lot of land, with the dwelling thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street, distant one hundred and forty-nine feet eleven and one-half inches westerly from the former westerly line or side of Broadway, and which point is now distant one hundred and twenty-three feet two and a half inches westerly from the present westerly line or side of Broadway as established by law, and running from thence southerly on a line at right angles with Thirty-sixth Street and partly through a party wall ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line, parallel with Thirty-sixth Street, sixteen feet eight inches; thence northerly on a line at right angles with Thirty-sixth Street, and partly through a party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street, and thence easterly along said southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street, sixteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed by August C. Hassey to Bernard Murphy by deed bearing date the 15th day of February, 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, on the 15th day of February, 1894, in Liber 27, Page 63 of Conveyances, Block Series, Section 3.

Second Parcel—No. 320 West 71st Street:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Seventy-first Street, distant two hundred and seven (207) feet westerly from the westerly line of West End Avenue, and from thence running southerly and parallel with West End Avenue and for a part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Seventieth and Seventy-first Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with Seventy-first Street seventeen feet and six inches; thence northerly and parallel with West End Avenue and for a part of the distance through another party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Seventy-first Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Seventy-first Street seventeen feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning, being known by the street number 320 West 71st Street, in said city.

Being the same premises conveyed by Henry E. Woodward and Marie H. Woodward to Bernard Murphy under the name of Bernard R. Murphy, by deed bearing date the 31st day of January, 1896, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1896, in Liber 48, Page 15 of Conveyances, Block Series, Section 4.

New York, February 13, 1906.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

FRANCIS S. McGRATH, Attorney for Plaintiff, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following are the diagrams of the property to be sold as above described:

First Parcel, No. 128 West 86th Street:

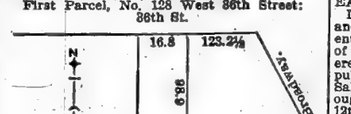

Second Parcel, No. 320 West 71st Street:

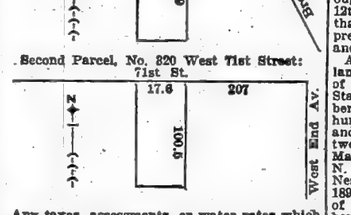

Any taxes, assessments, or water rates which may be liens against the said premises on the date of sale will be paid by the referee out of the proceeds of sale.

The said first parcel will be sold subject to a lease, made by the receiver in the action, which expires October 1st, 1906. The rent of Two Thousand Dollars ($2,000) per annum will be duly apportioned with the purchaser.

Said first parcel will also be sold with the benefits of and subject to the provisions of a certain party wall and light and air agreement between Casper H. Ries and others and John A. Pell, dated May 31st, 1878, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 1454 of Conveyances, Page 282, in so far as the said agreement is now in force and effect, and also subject to the enchachment, if any, on the said first parcel of the division wall referred to in said agreement.

The said second parc

NIECE WOULD DISSOLVE MARRIAGE WITH UNCLE

Her Lawyers Grant That It Was Legal Here Until Recently,

BUT SAY MORALS FORBID IT

Law of Henry the Eighth Quoted in Support of Their Side Before the Appellate Division.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court is asked to dissolve the marriage of an uncle and niece. The two became man and wife before the enactment of the New York law forbidding such a union. The attorney for the woman holds that if it is wrong now for uncle to marry niece, it was always wrong, that it is against the sentiment of moral communities, and that therefore it ought not to be binding.

Morris Weisberg and his sister's child, Jennie, were married in 1891. New York then had no law forbidding the marriage, although other States and many countries had. Back in the time of Henry VIII., and even in the time of Moses, it was not considered proper, according to the statements of Abramson & Potter, counsel for Mrs. Weisberg.

Calling attention to the British law which forbids a man to marry his sister-in-law, counsel said:

"Is not the relationship of a man and his niece nearer than that of a man to his sister-in-law? Has not man for a long time been prohibited from marrying the widow of his uncle where there is no relationship between them by blood?

"It has been declared by writers of all civilized nations that marriages within the degree of blood of uncle and niece are incestuous and against the law of nature and against the law of common morals."

There was no denial by the woman's attorneys that the marriage, when it took place, was in accordance with the law. The accepted law of morals, though, they hold, is higner than any statute. Searching in history for a precedent, counsel gave this citation:

28. Henry VIII., Chapter VII., provides specifically against marriages within the degree prohibited by God's laws, and it sets forth such marriage in part, that is, the son not to marry the mother or stepmother; the brother not to marry the sister; the father not to marry the son's daughter or daughter's daughter, &c. This act did not specifically provide against the marriage of uncle and niece, but it does declare that marriages within like degree, even to the fourth degree, are prohibited.

Morrison & Schiff, attorneys for the uncle-husband, ask that the Appellate Division affirm the decision of the Special Term sustaining the demurrer to the complaint. They contend that the marriage must stand because in 1891 there was no law forbidding it.

OPPOSE NEW RACE TRACK.

Garden City People Against the Proposed Hempstead Plains Course.

The Rev. Henry B. Bryan, who is connected with the Cathedral of the Incarnation, at Garden City, L. I., and who is also Archdeacon of Queens and Nassau, is strongly opposed to any more race tracks in either of those counties. His feelings are said to be shared by nearly all the residents of Garden City, and the report that the Brooklyn Jockey Club intends to establish a race track on Hempstead Plains, within a short distance of St. Paul's School and the cathedral, has aroused the residents to action.

They have already appealed to the Board of Supervisors of Nassau County to prevent the establishment of a race track within four miles of the County Court House at Mineola. That would keep it some distance away from Garden City. The Supervisors have called upon State Senator Keenan and Assemblymen Miller, De Groot, and Harte to obtain legislation to that end.

Public View of Mountain Photographs.

An exhibition of mountain photographs will open to-day at the house of the American Geographical Society, 15 West Eighty-first Street. Signor Sella's views of the highest Himalayas of Sikkim and Nepal will be shown, together with the photograps taken on the Duke of Abruzzi's expedition to Mount Saint Ellas in 1897. The collection has been lent by the Appalachian Mountain Club of Boston. The exhibition will be open to the public every day from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. until March 14.

LOST ARTICLES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Tuesday evening, Proctor's 23d St. Theatre, diamond solitaire ring, Tiffany setting; liberal reward for return. Mrs. Max Hoffman, box office New York Theatre.

LOST—Wednesday evening, on West 23d St., 5th Av., Holland House, or vicinity of Bijou Theatre, black silk fob, gold seal, initials C. H. C.; reward. W. O., Box 303 Times, Times Square.

LOST—In Subway, lady's purse, containing locket, chain, diamond ring, and small amount of money. Liberal reward offered by returning to elevator boy, 159 West 45th St.

LOST—Blue handbag, containing keys, Saturday, between 23d and 18th Sts., on 6th Av. Finder receive reward for same by returning to Continental Hotel.

LOST—Lady's plain gold open-face watch; L. J. engraved on back; 123d St., Subway, Criterion Theatre, Riverside Drive; reward. 522 West 123d St.

LOST—Feb. 21, in Brooklyn, $350 in bills, between Nostrand and Putnam Avs. to Keeney's Theatre; $50 reward. Mills, 302 Nostrand Av.

LOST—Between Wooster and West 119th St., monogram watch C. P.; reward. C. Pollak, 108 Wooster St.

LOST—Four keys, near 14th St. Subway. Notify Farnham, 42 East 23d St.

LOST—While driving from Roosevelt St. Ferry, Brooklyn, between 3 and 4 P. M., Feb. 16, along Water and Front Sts., New York, to Broad St., sealskin hat, flexible peak; maker's name in lining, "C. F. Gunther's Son, 183 5th Av., New York"; also pair of otter skin gauntlets, muskrat lining; maker's name in gloves, "Devlin & Co., Ottawa, Canada." Finder will be liberally rewarded by their return to Anton Weidmann, 73 South 9th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

$100 REWARD.—Lost, evening Jan. 8, vicinity Metropolitan Opera House, lady's black enameled Tiffany watch, No. 36,988; monogram "A. M. L." front case, fleur de lys on back; name on inside cap corresponds with monogram; no questions. Fuller's Detective Bureau, 866 Broadway.

LOST—Feb. 15, small chamois bag, containing diamond sunburst pin, knife blade pin, set with solitaire diamond; an enameled dragon fly pin and four diamond, turquoise and ruby rings. Please return to Bretton Hall, Broadway and 85th St., and receive liberal reward.

LOST—A gold coil stick pin, with fresh-water pearl attached, on Prince St. car or at Little Hungary Cafe, Houston St.; reward. W. A. Bandler, care of Joseph Yeska & Co., 725 Broadway.

LOST—Friday morning, possibly in Subway train, diamond horse head pin, ruby eye. Liberal reward by returning to John Ruszit's Fur Company, 69 East 11th St. W. Gerrard.

LOST—Certificate No. A23918 for five shares U. S. Steel preferred, in name of Clifford Lloyd. Notify Carpenter, Baggot & Co., 17-21 William St.

LOST—Card case, containing small sum of money; owner's name inside. Reward given if returned Weisl, Room 502, 25 Broad St.

LOST—Wednesday, small parcel, containing linen, lace, scissors, and thimble. Reward if returned to Davis, 219 5th Av.

LOST—Feb. 21, between 61st and 68th Sts., enameled violet pin. Reward if returned to Phayre, 673 Madison Av.

LOST—Feb. 20, diamond and ruby pin. Suitable reward return to 109 West 45th St.

$5 REWARD for return of gold cross marked "V. V." Return to Westminster Hotel.

LOST—Watch fob of three medals. Reward return Mendelson, 66 West 89th St.

ROYAL
Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

YOUNG WOMAN VANISHED ON WAY TO STEAMSHIP

Miss Bradley Not Seen by Relatives Since Dec. 26.

SHE WAS BOUND FOR ENGLAND

Her Brothers, Living Near Dobbs Ferry, Fear She Has Met with Violence.

Miss Bessie Bradley, a young Englishwoman, stepped aboard a New York Central Railroad train at Hastings-on-the-Hudson on the evening of Dec. 26 last, bound for New York to take the Oceanic for Liverpool. Since then not a glimpse has been had of her by her friends or relatives, nor has a word been heard as to her whereabouts.

Her brother, Henry Bradley, who is head gardener on the estate of B. J. Burke, a Wall Street broker, living near Dobbs Ferry, accompanied her to the Hastings station and told her bood-bye there. She was in the best of health and spirits. In her purse she had $250 with which to pay the expenses of her trip and the checks for her baggage.

Her train left Hastings at 7:40 o'clock and reached the Grand Central Station at 8:27. For three weeks after her departure her brother Henry and her three other brothers, Joseph, Stephen, and Frederick, all of them gardeners on large estates, thought she had caught her steamer, which sailed at 4:30 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 27, and had crossed the ocean in safety.

Before leaving Miss Bradley promised to write as soon as she reached Liverpool announcing her arrival. As time passed and nothing was heard from her, the brothers grew uneasy. A letter was written to England asking if she had reached home, and there came a reply by cablegram. Miss Bradley's parents wired that they had seen nothing of her, and that they had had no word of her. That was almost a month ago.

Search was immediately begun for her, and it was ascertained that her baggage had been taken from the Grand Central Station on the same evening she left Hastings. The records show this, but no effort availed to find out who had called for the baggage.

Stephen Bradley is gardener for O. J. Smith, and Joseph Bradley is employed in a similar capacity by the Seidenberg estate. These two places immediately adjoin that of Mr. Burke, where Henry works. Frederick is gardener on the country estate of Edwin Gould.

She Had Been Here Six Years.

Miss Bradley, who was at the time of her disappearance 34 years old, had been in this country six years. For this period she had been keeping house for Henry Bradley, whose wife is an invalid. She was refined in manner, attractive in appearance, and bore an excellent reputation. Because of her character and her affection for her relatives, who are beside themselves with apprehension, her brothers believe that she met with violence after reaching New York.

"Bessie was the best girl in the world," said Stephen Bradley last night. "She was very quiet and reserved and was not given to the company of men. So far as we know, she had not a single intimate man friend. Certainly she knew no one well enough to justify the idea that she had eloped with any one.

"We are afraid she is dead, for if she were alive she would certainly write to us and put an end to our anxiety. Her old mother is prostrated and may die if something is not heard of her."

The trip to England had been carefully planned. Miss Bradley began saving up for the journey months ago, and, when she had $250, said that she was ready to start. She intended to surprise her parents, who live in Beckwith, Lincolnshire, and did not write to announce her coming. Her father is a retired gardener and a man of some means. There are six other brothers in England, all of them gardeners.

Was to Go Directly on Board.

She picked out the steamship Oceanic for her voyage some weeks in advance of the sailing date. On the day of her departure she told her brother Henry that she didn't intend to go to a hotel in New York, but would go directly to the steamer from the Grand Central Station, as the vessel was to sail before day.

She never reached the ship. Henry Bradley, who took charge of the search for her as soon as it was ascertained that she had disappeared, found that no passage had been booked for her. He inquired at the Grand Central Station, but so much time had elapsed that nobody could be found who remembered any one answering her description. The brothers took turns in pushing the inquiry, and every cabman who was at the Grand Central on the night of Dec. 26 was questioned. None of them remembered having a fare for the Oceanic.

The police were told of the missing woman, but no general alarm was sent out for her. They were not visited until after the brothers had exhausted every means at their command to find their sister. The Morgue and every hospital in the city were visited without result.

Miss Bradley is of a distinctly English type and speaks with a pronounced accent. Her hair is golden yellow and her eyes blue. She is perhaps 5 feet 7 inches in height and has a shapely figure. When she left her brother's home she wore a blue tailor-made suit with a hat to match and a brown veil. She had a snuff-colored rain coat over her arm. Her shoes cost $7 at a Sixth Avenue store.

Had Two Trunks and Two Bags.

She had two steamer trunks, two hand bags, and a steamer rug in a strap. The trunks were checked at Hastings by her brother before he put her on the train.

"My sister was an experienced traveler," said Henry Bradley, "which gives us added cause for alarm. She has crossed the ocean three times, and knew all about New York, as she was in the habit of going to the city almost every week. I am sure that when she left me she had no other idea than that of going back to England.

"It is nonsense to talk of her having run away with anybody, and unless she is a prisoner somewhere, I am afraid she was murdered. She would certainly let us hear from her if she were alive and free."

At Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon it was said that no request had been made to the police to trace Miss Bradley. The impression was left that nothing is being done by the Detective Bureau to that end.

Bayonne to Have a Big Carnival.

The managers and friends of the Bayonne Hospital, a non-sectarian institution, are planning the biggest carnival Bayonne has ever had. It will be held in May. A block will be given up to shows, and in addition there will be a food exhibition and probably a parade. The managers expect 300,000 to attend and are already having preparations made to carry the crowds.

Friday and Saturday

Spanking Styles in
Men's Fine Business Suits

Regularly up to $35,

$19.50

FEW men exercise judgment in buying clothes. It will never grow unless you use it. Judgment, like taste, is a product of development, and no man is born with it. Begin, then, on the Suits To-day. They afford a lesson in judgment building by which all subsequent tests may be made. The values are unusual.

Also,

About 500 Men's $15 and $18 Sack Suits in either single or double breasted styles. While they last, $10

Miscellaneously considered, the $19.50 Suits embrace: Blue or Black Cheviots, Real English Tweeds and Worsted-Cheviots, Smart Plaids and Checks. Single or double breasted styles. All sizes, from "shorts" to extra size.

Smith, Gray & Co.

THREE STORES:
BROADWAY AT 31ST ST., NEW YORK.
FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV., BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV., B'KLYN.

"Advance Spring Garb"

A woolen house going out of business has placed with us all of their stock to dispose of. These cloths were made for this season's trade, the cloth alone costing more than half the price of the suit. They are priced at

$30 THE SUIT

HANSEN & SHACKLETON
TAILORS
Fifth Avenue and 42d Street (5 Doors West) New York

EVERY END.

Regardless of its former price. We offer in Suits to order, $18. Trousers, $5. Coats and Vests, $13. You can save one-third at least if you can find what you're looking for.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway and Ninth Street.

WHIST PARTY GUEST ROBBED.

Mrs. Marston's Bag and Purse Missing —Police Drop Their Search.

The police of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station have embarrassed thirty or more women guests of Mrs. E. C. Hoyt who attended a bridge whist party at her home, 12 East Sixty-seventh Street, on Tuesday afternoon, by deciding that one of the guests stole a jeweled bag and purse valued at $1,400 and belonging to Mrs. Edgar L. Marston of 23 East Fifty-seventh Street. The bag has been missing since the party.

Mr. Marston is a banker at 30 Broad Street. His wife attended the bridge whist party at Mrs. Hoyt's, and upon entering the house had her wraps, with the bag and purse, taken to the cloakroom, where it was placed with those of the other guests. Mrs. Marston left the house with several other women and was driven home in an automobile. When she arrived there she discovered her loss. She first telephoned to the garage and asked if the bag and purse had been left in the automobile. Being told that they had not, she telephoned to Mrs. Hoyt, and asked that a search be made for the missing property. Mrs. Hoyt directed the search, but the bag and purse were not found. Then Mrs. Marston notified Police Captain Langan.

Detective Christie went to the Hoyt home and immediately gave orders that none of the servants should be allowed to leave the house. Half a dozen of the guests still remained, but they were not informed of the detective's presence. A butler, a maid, three female servants, and a caterer were then examined by Christie. One of the maids said that she had seen Mrs. Marston's property after Mrs. Marston had left, but couldn't tell just when it had disappeared. After a rigid investigation lasting until noon yesterday, the police concluded that none of the servants or the caterer could be held responsible.

Capt. Langan was continuing his investigation, but Mrs. Marston sent word to him that unless the property should be found mislaid in the Hoyt house or a servant had stolen it the case must be dropped. The bag and purse were not found, so the police did as they were told.

The handbag was of gold links set with rubies and diamonds, and was worth $1,200. The purse was also of gold and studded with rubies, and worth $200. Capt. Langan said last night that the jewels were so small as to offer no inducement to a person to steal the property for the diamonds and the rubies alone. He said he believed that the person who has the purse and bag took them because of their general artistic beauty.

Mrs. Hoyt, who is very desirous that the mystery shall be solved, is the wife of E. C. Hoyt, President of the United States Leather Company.

PERSONAL MAIL OPENED.

The Charities Skipper and the Head Dietitian Object Vigorously.

An order issued by Charities Commissioner Hebberd, that mail to persons employed in his department not marked "Personal" should be opened by his private secretary, has resulted in a storm, which has been gathering for several days and which will not break and clear away until the United States courts have taken the matter under consideration.

Capt. John McCarthy of the charities boat Thomas F. Brennan was the first to make loud outcry. Of his protest it may be said that it befitted a seaman. It was so long and loud that he has been summoned to appear before the Commissioner this morning to answer a charge of insubordination.

Capt. McCarthy's letter was from his lodge. When he saw that it was not necessary for him to tear it open he went to the Post Office and complained; then he luffed and headed for Private Secretary Baker, and to Mr. Baker he spoke in no unmistakable terms. The head of the Captain's lodge, he says, is going to inquire of the United States courts what right anybody has to open mail addressed to anybody else.

Miss Florence Corbett, head dietitian of the department, is another who says she cannot swallow the Commissioner's order. Two of her letters were opened. She sat right down and wrote Mr. Hebberd a curt note on the subject.

OLD LACE AT BENGUIAT SALE.

Many Women Among the Buyers of Ecclesiastical Embroideries.

It was "ladies' day" at the American Art Galleries yesterday. The first afternoon of the Benguiat sale of ecclesiastical embroideries, old laces, and antique fans brought out a large number of handsomely dressed women, and every other woman left the galleries with her arms full of embroidery or lace. Prices were not high, and the 250 pieces of the afternoon brought $8,587.50.

An Italian silk lambrequin embroidered in colored silks and gold brought the highest price of the day, $250, given by Frank Keeble, a dealer. Mrs. C. B. Alexander paid the second highest price, $145, for a lace "care cloth," Italian, made of small embroidered linen squares, with a narrow point lace edge and mounted on rose du Barry silk, and an Italian lace bed cover brought $135. A Louis Quinze red velvet banner brought $125, an Italian lace and linen curtain of the XVI. century, $120, and the prices ranged down to $7. Pretty fans went as low as $10. A lot of ten sanctuary pieces were all bid in by "Stanley," who paid from $30 to $105 apiece for them. The sale will be continued this afternoon and to-morrow.

Among the women buyers were Mrs. Condé Nast, Mrs. C. de Heredia, Miss Ruth Perkins, Mrs. J. J. Goodwin, Mrs. Oakley Thorne, Miss C. L. Morgan, Mrs. S. H. Ordway, and Miss E. M. Sharp.

KNOCKOUT DROPS GANG JAILED

Five Italians, Accused of Robberies and Murder of Woman, Arrested.

In five Italians, said to be members of the gang of followers of Crocchi, a notorious Italian bandit, who killed and robbed people in his country for many years, whom he arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday, Detective Sergeant Petrosino believes he has some desperate criminals who prey upon their fellow countrymen here. They are specialists, he says, in the use of knockout drops for purposes of robbery.

The leader of the gang, according to Petrosino, is Gregorio Dellavia, 30 years old, of 240 East One Hundred and Ninth Street. He was arrested, with four others, yesterday. Upon him, according to Petrosino, was found a bottle of knockout drops. The other prisoners are Giuseppe De Concilio, who had a jimmy in his possession; Michellino Polino, an ex-convict; Raffaelo Capalupo, and Giuseppe Clemenito.

Petrosino is trying to fasten upon the gang the theft of $800 from Salvatore Canizio of 34 Spring Street several months ago. Canizio has a little wine shop at 151 Mott Street. Petrosino is also trying to connect them with the drugging and robbing of Mrs. Francesca Famollare at 78 Thompson Street on Jan. 18. She was given knockout drops and robbed of $900. The murder of an old Italian woman, about to return to Italy, at 54 Spring Street, a few months ago is also charged against the gang. She was found dead with a handkerchief stuffed down her throat. Her savings of a lifetime, about $1,000, were stolen. Magistrate Mayo held the prisoners in $1,000 bail yesterday for hearing to-day.

SECOND SON TO RUN AWAY.

The Richardsons Have Lost Two Boys in Less Than Two Years.

Following the example of his brother, who disappeared a year and a half ago, Thomas Richardson, the ten-year-old son of Frank B. Richardson of 56 Hinckley Place, Brooklyn, left home Tuesday morning, and has not been seen since. A general alarm was issued for him by the police yesterday.

Under similar circumstances his brother Frank disappeared Sept. 22, 1904. He was then 14 years old. Since then his parents have been unable to trace him.

Tuesday morning Tom arose at 5:30 o'clock and walked out of the house. Although he did not appear for breakfast his parents did not believe he would remain away from school. Wednesday, however, Mr. Richardson received a letter from his son's teacher, saying that the boy had not been at school during the previous week. His mother is prostrated because of his disappearance.

The missing boy is described as 10 years old and tall for his age. The police description of him says he has a round face, large black eyes, dark eyebrows, and black hair. He wore a pink waist, light brown coat; dark gray striped trousers, black stockings, and laced shoes. He stammers slightly in speaking.

Here's something to rouse most any man.

9000 men's suits and more cut down at one time to one price.

Of them 5000 are Winter weight mixture suits; 1600 are Winter weight blue and black cheviots, and the rest are Summer mixture suits and blue serges.

Among so many suits there's naturally a wide range of selection in every size from 35 to 46 chest.

$12.50 is the price.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

It's like this:

1211	suits formerly	$16.	
2017	"	"	18.
1759	"	"	20.
1135	"	"	22.
195	"	"	24.
1092	"	"	25.
239	"	"	26.
122	"	"	27.
594	"	"	28.
242	"	"	30.
235	"	"	31.
104	"	"	32.
174	"	"	35.

$12.50 now.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
opposite	near	opposite
City Hall.	Union Square.	Greeley Square.

For Friday and Saturday

Furnishings for Men
Good—and Cheap

MEN'S IMPORTED CAPE GLOVES. Some are hand-sewed, with English stock button or clasp. The right shades, to be sure; regular or cadet sizes; values $1.50 and $2, $1.00

MEN'S UNDERWEAR. Some the famous Norfolk and New Brunswick make. Some imported mercerized. Broken lots the one reason; values $1.50. N. Y. store only, 85c

Men's Negligee and Stiff BOSOM SHIRTS, in Oxford, Madras and Percale, cuffs on or off; usual Smith, Gray & Co. qualities; regularly $1.50 and $2, 85c

Smith, Gray & Co.

THREE STORES:
BROADWAY AT 31ST ST., NEW YORK.
FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV., BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV., B'KLYN.

TEN DOLLARS
Has a Great
Purchasing Power.

Friday, Feb. 23.

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW we offer the greatest amount of clothing quality that has ever been offered for a "Ten Dollar" bill.

OVERCOATS for men who weigh 200 lbs. and above and measure from 40 up to 48 in. These coats are largely in dark Oxford and black fabrics. The quality is of the "Twenty Dollar" kind. In addition limited lots of equal value for smaller men.

Original cost and former prices have been disregarded entirely in this round-up for to-day and to-morrow at

$10.

HOPE
BROADWAY—CORNER—CHAMBERS ST.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.

Spring Time is Hat Time.

Smart Up-to-Date Hats for Young Men At 2.75 for 4.00 hats. Made of clear Nutria, best fur used in hatting.

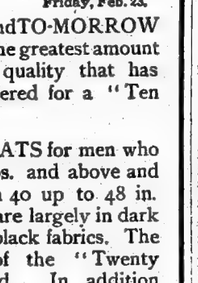

Derbys and College Shaped Soft Hats.

Our 1.90 Hats are same in quality as other hatters charge 3.00 for, except ours are better in style.

Silk Opera and Smart Silk Hats } 3.90 worth 6.00

Section Hand, 100 Years Old, Dies.

LYONS, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Thomas Hart, 100 years old, died to-day. For fifty years he worked as a railroad section hand. Hart was born in Ireland on Jan. 10, 1806.

VINCENT says:

To the stroller on Broadway I can offer two specials of inviting values. STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES. An English walking suit of modish cut in cheviots and worsteds.

A perfect fitting light weight Paddock. The best seller of the year. At prices less than competition usually permits.

SUITS AND PADDOCKS.
Were $20—Now $16.00
" $25— " $20.00
" $28— " $22.40
" $35— " $28.00
" $50— " $40.00

Broadway 22d Street Sixth Avenue 12th Street
Sixth Ave. Store open until 10 P. M. on Saturday.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
THIS EVENING, at 7:45, Double Bill—HAENSEL UND GRETEL. Abarbanell, Alten, Homer, Weed; Goritz. Cond., Franko. Followed by IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Sembrich, Bauermeister; Dippel, Campanari, Journet, Rossi, Paroli. Cond., Vigna.
Sat. Aft., Feb. 24, at 2—AIDA. Emma Eames, Walker; Caruso, Campanari, Plancon, Muhlmann. Cond., Vigna.
Sat. Evg., Feb. 24, pop. prices, at 8—RIGOLETTO. Abott, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Dippel, Scotti, Journet, Muhlmann, Begue. Cond., Vigna.
Sun. Evg., Feb. 25, at 8:30. Pop. Prices. GRAND RICHARD WAGNER CONCERT. Soloists: Fremstad, Rappold, Jacoby; Knote, Van Rooy, Reiss. Entire Metr. Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Hertz.
Mon. Evg., Feb. 26, at 8—MARTA. Sembrich, Walker; Caruso, Plancon, Rossi. Cond., Vigna.
Tues. Evg., Feb. 27, at 8:30—DAS RHEINGOLD. Fremstad, Homer, Weed, Alten; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Goritz, Dippel, Blass, Journet, Reiss, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.
Wed. Evg., Feb. 28, at 8—TANNHAEUSER. Emma Eames, Fremstad, Alten; Knote, Van Rooy, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.
Fri. Ev., Mar. 2, at 8—TOSCA. Emma Eames; Dippel, Scotti, Rossi, Dufriche. Cond., Vigna.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PL. THEATRE. To-night, 8:20, & Saturday Matinee, H. Wilken's Musical Comedy, "KYRITZ-PYRITZ."

CARNEGIE HALL.
Saturday Ev., Feb. 24, and Sunday Aft., Feb. 25.
RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
MODEST ALTSCHULER.....Conductor
With JOSEF LHEVINNE, The Moscow Pianist.
In Two Separate Programmes.
Tickets now on Sale.

CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St., 7 Av.
Seats Selling 1.50, 1.00, 75, 50, 25c.
ELMENDORF LECTURES.
"AFRICA" SUNDAY EVE., FEB. 25, at 8:15.
"HOLLAND" MONDAY MAT., FEB. 26, at 3.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Fourth Concert Tuesday Eve., Feb. 27, at 8:15
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisting Artist, Mr. Harold Bauer
Seats, $1.50, at box office, Mendelssohn Hall.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Third Concert Sat. Eve., Feb. 24, at 8:15.
ADELE MARGULIES TRIO
MISS ADELE MARGULIES, Pianiste;
MR. LEOPOLD LICHTENBERG, Violinist;
MR. LEO SCHULZ, Cellist.
Res. Seats $1.00 and $1.50, at Box Office.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St. 25, 50, 75, 1.00. DAILY MATS. 25, 50c
Empire City Quartette, James J. Morton, Leslie & Dailey, Sunny South 8, others.

JOE WEBER'S Music Hall. Best Seats $1. Special Ladies' MATINEE SAT. at 2:15. Twiddle-Twaddle

FORTUNE [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Maude Adams in J. M. Barrie's PETER PAN

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in J. M. Barrie's play, ALICE-SIT-BY-THE-FIRE.
Also Pantaloon, with Lionel Barrymore.

Hudson THEATRE, 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
OTIS SKINNER in THE DUEL.

SAVOY Theatre, B'way & 34th St. Ev. 8:15 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
THE ENGLISH FARCE. MR. HOPKINSON

Herald Sq. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
GEO. M. COHAN in his new musical play, GEO. WASHINGTON, JR.
WEDNESDAY MATS. BEST SEATS 1.50

Knickerbocker B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
FRITZI SCHEFF in MLLE MODISTE

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
THE LION and the MOUSE
TO-DAY, SPECIAL MAT. AT 2,
YVETTE GUILBERT
SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT, 8:30.

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
FIFTH WEEK (& last but one) OF ELLIS JEFFREYS in Alfred Sutro's Comedy
The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEA., 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15.
Last 4 Weeks. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Fay Templeton in Geo. M. Cohan's 45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY

BROADWAY THEA. B'way, 41st St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. WED. & Sat., 2:15.
ELSIE JANIS THE VANDERBILT CUP
With Barney Oldfield's Auto Race Scene

LIBERTY THEATRE, 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last Mat. Sat. 2:15.
LAST 3 TIMES THE CLANSMAN,
Thursday, March 1.....THE REDSKIN

NEW YORK THEA. B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15
Prices 25, 50, 75c. & $1.
Pop. Mat. Wed., 25, 50 & 75c. Reg. Mat. Sat.
THE ROGERS BROS. IN IRELAND

PROCTOR'S SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE.
5TH B'way & 28th Mats. 25, 50 — "The Little Minister." Miss Bingham, Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Young. Nts. Res. 25, 50, 75.
23D ST. Mats. Daily. 15, 25. — ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE. Geo. Fuller Golden, 12 Florenzes, Carter De Haven Co., Watermelon Girls, Juanita Allen & Co., Radha. Nts. 15, 25, 35, 50, 75
58TH ST., Mats. Daily. All Seats 15, 25. — ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE. Prince of Pilsen Girls, Paul Sandor, Cole & Johnson, Foy & Clarke, Genaro & Bailey, 4 Welsons. Nts. 15, 25, 35, 50, 75.
125TH ST., Mats. Daily. 15, 25. — "Cashel Byron's Profession." Beatrice Morgan, Paul McAllister & Jas. J. Corbett, Star Vaudeville. Nts., 15, 25, 35, 50, 75.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST WEEK
DAVID BELASCO Presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER as DU BARRY.
Popular Prices. Last Mat. Sat., 2. Evs. 8.
Next w'k—"THE HEART OF MARYLAND."

BELASCO W. 42 St. Ev. 8. Mat. Sat. at 2.
DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in By David Belasco.
THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST.

BIJOU B'way & 30th — 500th Time in N. Y. Mar. 6th. Mats. Sat., 2. Evs. 8:15.
DAVID BELASCO presents WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER. 3d year in N. Y.

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Beginning NEXT MONDAY
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
BROWN OF HARVARD with Harry Woodruff in the Cast.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evenings at 8:15. $1 Mat. To-m'w
MEXICANA The Best Comic Opera In Town.

CASINO B'way & 39th. Evs. at 8:15. $1 Mat. To-morrow
182D TIME TO-NIGHT, THE EARL AND THE GIRL WITH EDDIE FOY

FIELDS 42d St., W. of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 50c, 75c, $1
LOUIS & CLARA MANN & LIPMAN | In JULIE BONBON. | Souvenirs March 1st.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
OPEN 10 A. M. TO 11 P. M.
MOTOR BOAT AND SPORTSMEN'S SHOW
EXHIBITS FROM MEXICO, MAINE, VIRGINIA, LONG ISLAND, &c. SPORTSMEN'S CAMPS, LIVE GAME, MOTOR AND AUTO BOATS in operation on lake.
ADMISSION 50c. CHILDREN 25c.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. Evs., 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM in THE SQUAW MAN

GARDEN Thea. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Ev. 8:30. Matinee To-morrow 2:30.
Raymond HITCHCOCK
THE GALLOPER By Richard Harding Davis.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. Sat.
The Gypsy Girl, Dolly Kemper.
Next W'k—Child Slaves of New York

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Mat. Sat.
IN OLD KENTUCKY.
Next Week—Harry Clay Blaney.
Ted Marks' Concerts Sun., Mat., Night, 25, 50c.

MURRAY HILL 42d St. & Lex. Av. Mat. Sat.
THE FUNNY MR. DOOLEY.
Nxt Wk—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

NEW YORK MAT. DAILY
Hippodrome THOMPSON & DUNDY, MANAGERS
A SOCIETY CIRCUS WITH COURT OF THE GOLDEN FOUNTAINS
EVENINGS AT 8. MATINEES AT 2.

DALY'S THEATRE to-day at 4
BURR McINTOSH
"With Secretary Taft in the Orient"
275 Beautifully Colored Views.

COLONIAL B'way & 62d Daily Mts. 25 — Vesta Victoria, Royal Hungarian Boys' Band, Jas. Thornton, Bellman & Moore, Picchiani Family, Ed Latell & others.

ALHAMBRA 7th Av. 126 St. Mats. Daily 25c — Cinquevalli, Dave Lewis & Co., Will H. Murphy & Blanche Nichols, Jas. Thornton, 4 Bards, Lucille Saunders, 6th's

MAJESTIC "ABYSSINIA." WILLIAMS & WALKER | Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
WEST END. "BEHIND THE MASK." Sun. Mat. & Ev., Shepard's Moving Pictures
Nxt Wk—Ernest Hogan, "Rufus Rastus."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evs. 8:15. Mat. Saturday 2:15.
WONDERLAND
Next Week | ROBERT LORAINE in MAN AND SUPERMAN. | Matinees Wed. & Sat.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St., bet. 7th & 8th Avs. | Mat. Daily
Bert Levy, Cressy & Dayne, Guyer & Stone, Wind?

MADISON SQUARE 24th St. | Evs. 8:30. | Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
THE TITLE MART By WINSTON CHURCHILL.
"Crisp humor keeps audience alert."—Sun.

Manhattan B'way & 33d. Evs. 8:20. Matinee Saturday at 2:15.
WALTER N. LAWRENCE Presents THE TRIANGLE

14th St. THEA. At 6th Av. Popular Prices. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Last Weeks, Big Sensation, Talk of the Town. BEDFORD'S HOPE

GARRICK—GALLOPS Mats. Wed. & Sat.
35th St. Evs. 8:20.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK 66th St. and Columbus Av.
Hockey Game To-night. St. Nicholas vs. Crescent.
Perfect ice. 3 sessions daily, except Mondays.

THE GOTHAM EAST 125th St.
Mat. To-day—ROSE HILL FOLLY CO

EDEN WORLD IN WAX. The Great Japs. CINEMATOGR

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Warmer, clouding to-day; rain, colder to-morrow.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,563. • • • NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1906.—SIXTEEN PAGES and Section Devoted to Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS

GAS CUT TO 80 CENTS BY STATE BOARD ORDER

Effective on May 1 in Manhattan —Decision as to Bronx Later.

$30,000,000 IN THE PLANTS

Commission Fixes Actual Value of $100,000,000 Concern—Higgins Urges Agnew Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—Eighty-cent gas for Manhattan was ordered to-day by the State Commission of Gas and Electricity. The companies affected by the reduction are the Consolidated Gas, the New Amsterdam, Standard, and Mutual. The commission also announced that orders would be issued "forthwith" in the cases of the Central Union and Northern Union Companies, operating in the Borough of the Bronx, but Chairman Gunnison explained that the rate fixed for those companies would not be the same as the rate fixed for the Manhattan companies. The investigation of the complaints against the Brooklyn Union Company has not yet been completed.

The fixing of the flat eighty-cent rate by the State Commission came as a surprise, for the information had been that the commission would either make a rate of 85 cents or establish a sliding scale from 95 cents to 80 cents, at a reduction of 5 cents a year. The fact that the rate decided upon by the commission was written in lead pencil in the typewritten copies of the order furnished the press gave the impression that the question of the exact amount of reduction was unsettled until the last moment.

The order of the commission, after reciting that the action was based on the application of Edward C. Keys and others, being upward of 100 consumers of the Consolidated Gas Company, and the complaint of R. H. and M. McCurrin and others, also being upward of 100 consumers of said company, follows:

80-Cent Gas on May 1.

"Ordered, that on and after the 1st day of May, 1906, the maximum price for gas which shall be charged by the Consolidated Gas Company of New York in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, be and is hereby fixed at 80 cents a thousand cubic feet; and, it is further

"Ordered, That the gas furnished, sold, and delivered by the Consolidated Gas Company of New York shall have an illuminating power of not less than twenty-two sperm candles of six to a pound, burning at the rate of 120 grains of spermacetti an hour, tested at a distance of not less than one mile from the distributing holder by a burner consuming five cubic feet of gas an hour, as is now provided by law; and, it is further

"Ordered, That the gas furnished, sold, and delivered by the Consolidated Gas Company of New York shall not contain in each 100 cubic feet of such gas more than five grains of ammonia, nor more than 20 grains of sulphur, nor more than a trace of sulphuretted hydrogen.

"As the gas supplied to all customers of the Consolidated Gas Company is delivered through the same service mains as gas supplied to the City of New York and as the pressure of gas so supplied is fixed by law at not less than one inch nor more than two and a half inches in any service mains in said city, at any distance from the place of manufacture, said law fixes the pressure of gas at which all customers and consumers of the company must be furnished in said city.

"FREDERIC E. GUNNISON,
"JOHN C. DAVIES,
"LUCIEN L. SHEDDEN,
"Commission of Gas and Electricity of the State of New York."

Chairman Gunnison said that the commission had reached its decision independently of the agitation in the Legislature for 80-cent gas and uninfluenced by the fact that Senator Stevens had introduced a bill repealing the law creating the State Commission, because of his disappointment at the commission's failure to say anything about 80-cent gas in its preliminary report.

Chairman Gunnison said he did not know what effect the order of the commission would have on the pending legislation.

Higgins Wants Bill Passed.

Gov. Higgins said to-night that his opinion favoring the passage of a bill by the Legislature fixing a legal maximum for the price of gas in New York City had not changed, notwithstanding the action of the State Commission. He did not doubt the constitutionality of the act creating the Gas Commission, but he believed the passage of a bill in the Legislature would discourage litigation which might result in deferring for months the effect of the decision of the commission.

"If the Legislature should pass an eighty-cent gas bill," said Assemblyman Merritt, "that would clinch the matter. My judgment is that the Legislature ought to pass such a bill. I believe that the courts would sustain the power of the commission to fix a rate, but the commission having acted with deliberation after an exhaustive inquiry, there is no reason why the Legislature should not put its stamp of approval on the commission's action and thus remove all doubt that the reduction ordered by the commission would go into effect."

Mr. Merritt is the gas expert of the Assembly, having served on the Stevens committee, and his judgment probably will have weight with his colleagues.

In explanation of the reasons which had influenced the commission in arriving at its decision that an eighty-cent rate for Manhattan would be equitable, Chairman

Continued on Page 2.

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3 SAVED FROM THE HARLEM.

Crowd on Willis Avenue Bridge Cheers an Exciting Rescue.

Joseph Marketing, a bargeman, of 1,400 Avenue A, nearly lost his life in the Harlem River yesterday afternoon when he was knocked from a barge by a cake of ice which fell upon his head. He got a strangle hold on one of his rescuers and nearly drowned him also. The two were nearly exhausted when, with a third man who had gone to Marketing's assistance, they were taken from the water by three men in a boat. A crowd assembled on the Willis Avenue Bridge and cheered loudly at the end of the exciting struggle.

The barge was anchored at the foot of Willis Avenue, and Marketing was handling the guy rope of the derrick used in hoisting 400-pound cakes of ice from the hold. The cake which caused the trouble was twenty feet above the deck when it split, the larger piece strikingMarketing a glancing blow on the side of the head, knocking him into the river. The tide was running fast when the bargeman sank.

Edward Horangue of 424 East Sixty-sixth Street and Frank Cleve of 425 East Seventy-third Street, also employed on the barge, threw off their coats and plunged into the Harlem. They swam with the tide, and were within twenty-five feet of Marketing when he reappeared a block from the barge near the foot of Brook Avenue. Cleve reached Marketing just as the latter revived sufficiently to throw his arms around his rescuer's neck, when both disappeared beneath the surface.

Horangue was within arm's length of the men when they reappeared. He struck Marketing, compelling him to release his hold. Then all three struggled in the water until some men put off from shore in a boat and dragged the exhausted men from the river.

Policeman Ryan called Dr. Warren from the Lincoln Hospital, and Marketing was taken to the institution suffering from a bad scalp wound and possibly a fracture of the skull.

TO SHIP CANAL BY SUBWAY.

Travel Thither to Begin Next Week, but Only by Shuttle Train.

A shuttle train will begin to run under Washington Heights north from the 157th Street Subway station either next Wednesday or next Thursday. But for the unfinished condition of stations in the valley beyond Fort George the Subway is complete from the Battery to the Harlem Ship Canal. Work on the stations at 168th and 181st Streets, the deepest stations on the entire line, was held back.

The light shuttle train will be only a temporary institution. It will come no further south than 157th Street, and passengers must change there. That is the northermost point to which passengers have been able to travel so far.

The station at 181st Street is 125 feet below the surface. Large elevators descend to it; if these had been finished sooner travel might have begun already, despite the state of the stations themselves. Almost beneath the pleasure grounds at Fort George is the northern portal of the tunnel. Two tracks emerge into the light there; thence three tracks continue their winding way across the valley. The first elevated station north of Fort George is at Dyckman Street; it is only about a hundred yards distant from the portal.

For the present trains will run only to the south side of the ship canal, the bridge and the station on the other side not yet being finished. When everything gets into running order an express service will be maintained on the west side branch. An express train starting at the ship canal will come on the middle track to the deep tunnel, will then run as a local to 145th Street, then take the middle track again to 103d Street. Of course, with three tracks, expresses will run only downtown in the morning and only uptown in the evening rush hours.

SAHARA LAND FOR AMERICAN.

Washington Pushing Inquiries Regarding Mr. Whitehouse's Claim.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—In connection with an inquiry now being made by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations into the merits of Cope Whitehouse's claim against the Egyptian Government of a vast tract of land in the desert region of Egypt, the Department of State recently addressed an inquiry to the Egyptian Government in order to determine the accuracy of the claimant's contention that he had made application under the forms of Egyptian law for the land in question.

A reply has just been received through American Consul General Iddings, at Cairo, who incloses a letter from the Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs establishing the fact that the Whitehouse application was made in due form.

Mr. Iddings has now been instructed by cable to forward to the State Department complete copies of the papers relative to the case on file in Egypt.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Feb. 23.—Cope Whitehouse, who is a resident of this city, asserts that his claim to an enormous tract of land has been ignored by the Egyptian Foreign Office on technical grounds, without any justification. He has long been endeavoring to induce the authorities at Washington to take up the matter, and the State Department has made frequent inquiries regarding it of the American officials in Egypt, but it was only a short time ago that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations became interested in the question and decided to make a thorough investigation.

Besides being an engineer of much ability, Mr. Whitehouse is an explorer and an authority on archaeology. He asserts that he has discovered the site of the ancient Lake Moeris and that this lake was used in ancient times for irrigating Egypt. He says that at very small cost it might be restored to its original use and that it would prove of vastly more benefit to Egypt than the Assouan Dam.

It is said that if Mr. Whitehouse were to obtain the land he demands and put through his irrigation project he would become one of the richest men in the world.

Broker Arrested for Speeding.

Nathaniel L. Lawrence, who said he is a broker living at the Waldorf-Astoria, was arrested in Pelham Parkway, the Bronx, charged with driving his motor car at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. The broker was accompanied by a young woman. Policeman Dillon told the desk Sergeant that Lawrence was racing with another man. He gave cash bail.

Latest Shipping News.

SS Bluecher arrived at Plymouth, England, at 2:30 A. M., to-day.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

STUYVESANT FISH QUITS THE MUTUAL'S BOARD

President Peabody Declined to Call a Special Meeting.

HE DENIES VARIOUS REPORTS

Especially That Which Connects the Illinois Central Affair with the Mutual's Troubles.

Stuyvesant Fish resigned yesterday as a Trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. He sent a letter conveying notice of his resignation to every Trustee of the company. He was obliged to take this course, it is understood, because President Peabody had refused to call a special meeting of the Trustees this month to consider the Mutual's affairs.

Demand that Mr. Peabody call a special meeting had been made more than once since Mr. Fish resigned as a member of the Truesdale Investigating Committee of the Mutual. Various Trustees of the company have expressed themselves, it is understood, as willing to make the fight now, provided that some one would come out and lead them. But it is learned that there are not enough independent Trustees in the company to make such a move of any practical value if it is undertaken in opposition to the wishes of the management and its followers in the board.

The Truesdale committee has not yet filled the vacancy left by Mr. Fish's resignation and has not yet retained other counsel to replace William G. Choate, D Cady Herrick, James B. Dill, and Bainbridge Colby, who have resigned. Mr. Truesdale declined to discuss life insurance yesterday, and the opinion which Joseph H. Choate rendered as a basis for the suits against the McCurdys, Louis A. Thébaud, and Charles H. Raymond is still in the hands of the Truesdale investigators, while the complaints are being drawn in the law department of the Mutual Life. It was reported yesterday that Julien T. Davies, solicitor of the Mutual, who was President McCurdy's confidential adviser for many years and counsel for the company, will not appear in the trial of the cases.

President Peabody of the Mutual, when he saw reporters yesterday, denied the report of a conference held by himself, Mr. Harriman, and Mr. Ryan on Wednesday, and then said that he had nothing to say about Illinois Central affairs. Mr. Peabody said that he was not yet prepared to discuss the Armstrong Committee's report because he had not read it fully, but that he was going to devote Sunday to this task. He said that whatever the Mutual decided to do would be done openly, and any efforts that it might make to influence legislation, should such be deemed necessary, would be made publicly.

When Mr. Peabody was asked about the Illinois Central situation he said:

"I am not willing to discuss any matter connected with the Illinois Central Railway. There is not the remotest connection between any officer of that company and the officers of this company. No such conference as was reported ever took place. I have never seen Mr. Harriman in this building, and to my knowledge he has not been here since I have been in office. As for Mr. Ryan, I never have talked with him in my life more than shaking hands and saying good morning."

"The inference is, Mr. Peabody," a reporter said, "that the effort to put Mr. Fish out of the Illinois Central is the result of his activities in this company."

"Who is responsible for that?" asked Mr. Peabody.

"That may be drawn from the published accounts," was the reply.

"Who is behind them?"

"I don't know," said the reporter who asked the question.

"Well, I think I do," said Mr. Peabody, with a smile.

"As a Director of the Illinois Central, will you say whether there is a movement on foot to oust Mr. Fish?" Mr. Peabody was asked, finally.

"I won't discuss the Illinois Central at all. I will neither deny it nor affirm it. I won't discuss it. If you can catch me over in the Illinois Central offices, I may talk Illinois Central to you over there, but not in the offices of the Mutual Life."

Samuel Untermyer was asked yesterday whether he had accepted a retainer yet to act as counsel for the Governors' committee of policy holders of the New York and Mutual Life Insurance Companies. He said that he had not yet consented to act, and would not do so unless the personnel of the committee was entirely satisfactory to him. It is understood that Mr. Untermyer will undoubtedly accept as soon as arrangements are completed for the announcement of the committee of Governors and representative men. His acceptance will involve, however, the complete severance of the connection of Thomas W. Lawson with the committee.

Mr. Untermyer when asked what attitude the policy holders would take with respect to the Armstrong report, said:

"While the Armstrong report and its recommendations are in most respects gratifying, and the committee and its counsel are entitled to the gratitude of the community for the fairness and fearlessness of their report, some of its recommendations are ill-considered. As to those, the policy holders will want to be heard at the proper time, and will no doubt have the opportunity.

"While the existing managements of the companies were very properly permitted to submit their suggestions and recommendations, the policy holders as a body have as yet had no opportunity of presenting their views. As a result, some of the provisions of the proposed legislation would have the effect of perpetuating the management and continuing existing abuses instead of correcting them.

"The more important objections to the proposed legislation may be briefly and crudely summarized as follows:

"1. It unnecessarily continues in office and extends the terms of office of the present managers of the New York and Mutual Companies.

"There appears to be no reason why the present Trustees of the New York Life Insurance Company should have seven months further life, or those of the Mutual five months further existence. If the purpose of the committee had been to perpetuate the existing managements (which I am sure it is not) it could not be better served than by allowing them to remain in office until the storm blows over and the interest of everybody in the subject dies out.

"The postponement of the election until June 15, coupled with the requirement that the list of policy holders be filed with the Superintendent of Insurance not later than April 15, will accomplish every purpose.

"2. There appears to be no prohibition against the officers of the company continuing the present policy of gathering policies at the expense of the policy holders.

"3. No provision is made for distributing any part of the existing surplus."

For people who ... that want perfect comfort ... York Central offers ...

INSURANCE PRINTING STOPS.

Armstrong Order Taken to Include the Bills—Probably a Misconception.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—A peremptory order by telegraph and telephone to stop the printing of insurance matter was received from Senator Armstrong early to-night, greatly exciting all official Albany. When the order was received by the State Printer, work on the bills before the Legislature ceased at once.

According to the State Printer, the order to stop work included the bills and was without amplification. It merely ordered him to stop printing immediately Explanation for the order was not sent, even indirectly, to the State Printer. He stopped the work, and that was all there was to it.

One theory advanced was that some serious error had crept into one or all of the eight bills introduced so far.

State Printer Brandow decided late to-night, however, that the Senator could not intend to include the bills in his order. He ordered the work on them resumed and will send some to the Capitol to-morrow.

Charles E. Hughes, counsel to the Insurance Investigating Committee, said at his home in West End Ave. last night that he understood that Senator Armstrong had held up merely the printing of additional copies of the report of the committee for the purpose of correcting a few typograhical errors. He did not believe that the order had been intended to include the bills to be introduced by the committee, and thought that a hasty order had probably been misconstrued.

Senator Armstrong was not in town last night, nor was he in Albany. He was said to be resting at his home in Rochester.

MR. ALEXANDER RALLIES.

His Condition After Second Operation Pleases His Doctors.

James W. Alexander, ex-President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, was resting quietly at midnight last night, and his physicians were much gratified at his condition. A second operation performed on Mr. Alexander day before yesterday weakened him considerably, but the effects have not been serious so far.

Dr. Keyes, one of the attending physicians, said last night:

"Mr. Alexander rallied from the effects of the second operation. He passed the day in an even condition of comparative comfort. There are no complications."

Henry M. Alexander, son of the sick man, said last night that Mr. Alexander's condition was more encouraging than it had been at any time since the illness set in.

Mrs. James W. Alexander is in Europe and has not been notified of her husband's condition. Her own health is not of the best, and unless there is a decided change for the worse in Mr. Alexander's condition no report will be sent to her.

ELECTION FRAUD CHARGE.

Talk of 10,000 Illegal Vote Scheme in Greater Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 23.—Director James Clark of the Pittsburg Department of Charities, who has been analyzing the vote at the election last Tuesday for the first Mayor of Greater Pittsburg, claims there were 7,000 illegal votes cast for Alexander M. Jenkinson, the Republican candidate. It was the intention of the Republicans, he asserts, to make sure of the election by the use of 10,000 fraudulent votes. The plan went astray at the last moment, and Jenkinson was defeated by 2,800.

"The highest vote ever cast in this city was at the last Presidential election, when 55,000 ballots were cast," he said. "Last Tuesday this figure was exceeded by 7,000, and practically every one of them was an illegal Republican vote. The sudden change of the head of the Police Department on Monday evening spoiled the arrangement, and that accounts for the sudden disappearance of the bettors on that evening.

"Roger O'Mara was called to the head of the police force. He promptly arrested several big gangs of repeaters and colonists, and that scared the others. Even as it was, 7,000 votes were cast that should not have been, and at least 3,000 more were to have been cast. The intention was to work in 10,000 of these votes.

"During the time the polls were open work on the river front by the dock laborers ceased entirely. Good money was being paid to them every time they voted up town. These men are not citizens of Pittsburg, but nearly all voted. Every tramps' lodging house had been filled, and with all this they lost by 2,800."

DIED OF STRAY DOG'S BITE.

Young Woman Thought Little of Injuries, but Hydrophobia Followed.

Maggie Farrell, niece of Robert J. Farrell, director of education in Bayonne, N. J., died last evening in the Bayonne Hospital of hydrophobia.

Miss Farrell, who lived with her uncle, noticed a strange dog in the yard several weeks ago and tried to drive it away. The animal sprang at her and bit her right hand. She thought little of her injuries at the time, going about her duties as usual.

On Tuesday her hand and arm began to swell and symptoms of hydrophobia developed. Dr. William W. Brooke was called in and did everything possible to alleviate her suffering. Yesterday she was taken to the hospital, and there she died.

Chased Burglars in Auto.

Policeman Eller of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station saw three men break into a dry goods store on the northeast corner of Twenty-seventh Street and Second Avenue at midnight last night and resolved to try to take them single-handed.

When he ordered them to throw up their hands, they knocked him down by throwing chairs at him and ran. Two went north and one south. Eller jumped on a passing automobile and overtook the two, who proved to be Frank and Daniel Keeley, brothers, of 220 East Thirty-third Street.

Policeman Shanley caught the third man. He was Thomas Langan of 327 East Twenty-third Street. The three were locked up, charged with attempted burglary.

Should you like to have a town of your own? Very well; you can have a real nice one for $250,000—no agents. For illustrated description see "Country Life," or address the owner, JOHN CUSSONS, Forest Lodge, Glen Allen, Va.—Adv.

DEMANDS OF MINERS ARE FULLY INDORSED

Decision Reached by Anthracite Scale Committee.

PRESIDENT BAER INFORMED

Francis L. Robbins, Head of Bituminous Operators, Cannot See How Strike Can Be Averted.

A meeting of the Scales Committee of Thirty-six of the Anthracite Mine Workers was held last night in a hall in Third Avenue to pass on the report of Mitchell's sub-committee of seven, containing the schedule of demands on the operators. All the demands were ratified.

The demands are substantially the same as those adopted at the Shamokin convention. The operators have already said in plain terms that they will not grant any of them. They are, briefly:

A full recognition of the union, a general eight-hour workday, an advance in wages, to be brought about by a readjustment of the present scale, and the reconstruction of the rules of the Conciliation Board, appointed under the award of the Anthracite Strike Commission.

A copy of the demands was posted in a registered letter to George F. Baer, President of the Jersey Central Railroad, who will receive them in Philadelphia to-day. President Baer will then call a meeting of the joint committee of seven operators and seven miners appointed last week at the conference of the Scale Committee of thirty-six, and the Presidents of the anthracite coal carrying roads at the Jersey Central Railroad offices, 143 Liberty Street. This meeting will take place on Monday or Tuesday.

It was believed last night that a split will take place on the demands, each one of which the operators are opposed to. Whether there is a split or an agreement, the action taken will be submitted to the full joint committee, consisting of the Scale Committee and the coal Presidents, which met last week. President Mitchell and the district Presidents and Secretaries of the anthracite fields are members of the Scale Committee.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 23.—Francis L. Robbins, Chairman of the Pittsburg Coal Company and leader of the bituminous coal operators, declared upon his arrival from New York to-day that he could see no probability of averting a coal strike in the bituminous coal regions.

Mr. Robbins said he had met President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America in New York, but not for the purpose of considering a settlement of the differences between the bituminous operators and miners.

"I have no authority to settle for the operators, and Mr. Mitchell cannot settle for the Miners," said Mr. Robbins. "I do not think there is any possibility of averting a bituminous coal strike on April 1."

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 23.—The United Mine Workers of Illinois, in convention here to-day, indorsed by resolution the stand taken by the recent National Convention of United Mine Workers of America in regard to the wage scale.

HIGGINS MAY GO TO SENATE.

One of the Reported Objects of the Roosevelt-Higgins Combination.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—The election of Gov. Higgins to the United States Senate in the event of there being a vacancy before the expiration of term of the present incumbents is said to be part of the understanding which brought about the Roosevelt-Higgins combination for reorganization of the Republican Party in the State.

It has been the general belief here that the President was planning things so as to get solid Republican support in the State for Elihu Root for the Presidency in 1908. While that is still believed to be the primary reason for the President's activity, it is said that other plans are involved with the larger proposition and that one of them is the capture of both United States Senatorships. A great aid in the situation would be the placing of his friends in the Congress delegation in places of power in the State organization.

TO DAM THE COLORADO.

Fall to be Made at Black Canon That Will Develop Immense Power.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 23.—The Times to-day says the energy of the Colorado River is to be transmitted to Los Angeles, according to plans now being matured by local and Philadelphia capitalists. First, the power is to be distributed among the mining camps on the Nevada and Arizona border and ultimately brought here.

It is claimed that between the Grand Cañon of the Colorado and the Black Cañon it is possible to take advantage of certain sites and develop 500,000 horse power. Plans are being prepared for a concrete dam 200 feet high. The dam is to be constructed at the lower end of the Black Cañon, and with the fall thus obtained it is calculated that 110,000 horse power will be developed at the minimum of flow.

WILL MAKE JAPANESE TALL.

Surgeon General Takaki Says a Proper Diet Will Do It.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—That he would increase the size of the Japanese race to the normal stature of the Caucasian by teaching his countrymen how and what to eat was the declaration made by Surgeon General Takaki in a lecture at the University of Pennsylvania this afternoon.

He quoted Japanese army and navy statistics to prove that by giving the men a proper diet he had brought them nearer the standard weight and size of men in the English and American Navies. He also declared that many diseases common in Japan had been almost wiped out by the same method. Dr. Takaki said:

"The trouble is in the food the Japanese race has been eating for centuries past. We have not been living on the kind of food which goes to make muscle, bone, and sinew. Other nations have had proper food and are normal in height. The Japanese will now follow the example of the Englishman and the American."

Don't forget to give your order TO-DAY for the second Gibson Picture FREE with TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY WORLD. Last Sunday the edition sold out.—Adv.

W. K. VANDERBILT DETAINED.

His Automobile Hits a Boy and Italian Town Holds Him.

FLORENCE, Italy, Feb. 23.—W. K. Vanderbilt is detained at Pontedera, a town of 13,000 inhabitants, on the road to Pisa.

He had an automobile accident in the street by which a boy was injured. The boy is not seriously hurt.

Mr. Vanderbilt's chauffeur preceded him to put his specially provisioned touring car in commission. The Vanderbilts purpose spending much of their eight months' absence abroad making auto journeys through Europe, from Southern Spain to Northern Switzerland. After this sojourn abroad the Vanderbilts, it is said, will spend most of their time on this side.

D. B. HENDERSON DYING.

Ex-Speaker, More Rational, Talks Hopefully to His Family.

Special to The New York Times.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Feb. 23.—Ex-Speaker David B. Henderson is sinking fast to-night. Attending physicians have given out a bulletin that death is momentarily expected.

Mr. Henderson's sight and reason are somewhat improved and he recognizes the relatives at his bedside. At times he suffers considerably. When the fever is high his mind wanders, but at other times he speaks words of encouragement to members of the family. The voice of the dying man can be heard just above a whisper.

$921,585 OUT OF $12,958,375.

What the Creditors of the Whitaker Wright Companies Get.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The report of the official liquidator of the J. Whitaker Wright companies contains some startling figures.

The assets, which would, it was estimated, produce $14,505,100, realized $2,575,970. To realize this cost over $1,500,000.

The unsecured creditors, whose claims aggregated $12,058,375, received $921,585. There was nothing to return to the shareholders.

ICEBERGS COME DOWN EARLY.

Extensive Floes Already Are Seen Off the Grand Banks.

ST. JOHN'S N. F., Feb. 23.—Incoming ships bring reports of large icebergs and extensive floes off the Grand Banks. The bergs and floes are supposed to be the advance guard of the Arctic ice pack which is unusually early in reaching these waters this season.

It is probable that henceforth ocean steamers will be seriously inconvenienced by the presence of the masses of ice in the steamship lanes.

PENSION BILL ADOPTED.

French Chamber Passes the Measure for Workingmen.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day almost unanimously passed the long-debated bill providing for workingmen's pensions.

The measure provides that the employer, employe, and Government each contribute to a fund from which the workingman may be pensioned after he is 65 years of age.

This is the principal Socialist measure before Parliament, and has been opposed on the ground that it would involve the Government in heavy expenditure.

FIFTY MEN ADRIFT ON ICE.

Big Field Breaks Away at Albany—Workers and Teams Rescued.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—About fifty men and several teams of horses were adrift for a time to-day on a field of ice on which they had been working. It broke away from the shore fastenings and drifted about an eighth of a mile downstream. The ice, with its freight, finally anchored on the west shore, and men and horses were rescued with considerable difficulty.

Owing to the warm weather, the ice has been greatly weakened, but dealers, in their desire to harvest a crop, refuse to stop work. After to-day's scare, however, the work was stopped all along the river at this point.

AIDED BY MRS. ROOSEVELT.

Through Her Intercession Baby Is Found for a Mother.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 23.—Through the appeal of Mrs. Roosevelt to Mayor Charles Bookwalter, a mother in this city probably will have her infant child restored to her in a few days. Detectives left here to-night for San Francisco, where Paul V. Skillman is under arrest and his infant daughter, Pauline, is in custody.

Skillman called at the residence of his divorced wife in November and carried away the child. Mrs. Skillman wrote a letter to Mrs. Roosevelt, asking for aid from the Secret Service Department in finding her child. Mrs. Roosevelt called the matter to the attention of Senator Beveridge and he communicated with Mayor Bookwalter.

STRUCK BY SUBWAY EXPRESS.

Trained Nurse Who Tried to Help Victim Rebuffed—He May Die.

Lois L. Alteschura, 32 years old, of 2,200 Eighth Avenue, a painter employed in the Subway, was struck by a slowly moving northbound express train while he was at work about fifty feet south of the station at Broadway and the Circle at 11 o'clock last night. He was hurled over on the southbound track.

His fellow-workmen picked him up and carried him to the northbound platform of the station. The platform was crowded with people from the theatres, and there was considerable excitement. One young woman pushed her way through the crowd to where the injured man lay and took his head in her lap, and, saying that she was a trained nurse, asked some one to bring water.

Before the water was brought a man elbowed his way to her side and in a tone of authority ordered the young woman away.

"But I am a trained nurse," said she, "and this poor man needs aid."

"He'll get aid," exclaimed the man roughly; "we don't want your help."

Abashed, the young woman withdrew into the crowd amid murmurs of indignation.

A surgeon from the Presbyterian Hospital found that Alteschura's injuries consisted of several fractured ribs and a fracture of the skull. His condition is critical.

Read Stuyvesant Fish's article in the March "Arena." 35 cents at news stands.—Adv.

DEMOCRAT IN CHARGE OF PRESIDENT'S BILL

Tillman Empowered to Report Rate Measure Unamended.

REPUBLICAN PARTY SPLIT OPEN

Opposition Forces Rally to Rescue of Mr. Roosevelt Against Majority of His Own Followers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Hepburn Railroad Rate bill, the Administration measure, was to-day ordered reported from the Senate Inter-State Commerce Committee as a Democratic measure, with Senator Tillman in charge of the bill and of the Administration forces, and the Republican Party in the Senate is split wide open. Mr. Tillman will report the measure on Monday.

This, the most sensational development of the session, is the climax to the series of bitter quarrels, hot conferences, and changes of base over night which have been going on in Washington for the last week. The bill came out of committee by a vote of 6 to 5; but the votes of two absent Senators, Cullom and Carmack, were allowed to be recorded because they did not change the result, and so the vote stands officially as 8 to 5.

It was Senator Aldrich, the leader of the Republican Party in the Senate and chief of the opposition to the President, who, when he had been defeated by Democratic votes, moved to place Senator Tillman in charge of the bill.

From now on the President must depend on the Democrats to get his measure through the Senate. He declared yesterday for the last time that he wanted the Hepburn bill reported unamended. The Democrats answered his appeal. Deserted by the Republicans, with his old friends and advisers bitterly denouncing him, his measure was rescued by the Democrats with Tillman at their head.

It was not done without a struggle. The Democrats were not united at the beginning of the session. Mr. Foster of Louisiana was in favor of amending the bill and Mr. McLaurin of Mississippi was inclined that way. When McLaurin found how his colleagues were going to vote he said that as a Democrat he would vote with his party; but Foster stood out, and his vote was battled for by Republicans and Democrats for hours. Had he voted with the Republicans it would have reversed the result. At last Foster came into camp, at nearly 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the battle was won.

Two Stood with Democrats.

With the Democrats stood two Republicans who have been with the President from the first—Dolliver and Clapp. They were both bitter over the action of their Republican enemies in turning the bill over to the Democrats. They had expected that Dolliver would be placed in charge of it, and they think the thing was devised to put them and the President in the position of being allies of the Democrats and bolters from the party.

When the proposition came up before the committee there were about fifty amendments. Not one of them was put through. The battle was all over the question whether the bill should be amended at all or not, and on that proposition the committee was evenly divided, with Foster on the fence. It was a fight against time, to give a chance for working on Foster. There were frequent pauses in the proceedings while one party or the other sought the Louisianian's ear.

When it got past noon they took an adjournment of an hour and a half. Foster was buttonholed and argued with. The Republicans told him that without an amendment the bill would be unconstitutional and the Democrats told him it would not. Finally the Democrats got him away, and went into conference and when they returned to the committee room they were united.

That ended the fight. Aldrich, Elkins, Foraker, Crane, and Kean, the so-called "railroad Senators," saw that the game was up and that there was a majority of one against them. They did not make even an attempt to fight further. Dolliver and Clapp were flushed with victory, for they had visions of leading the Administration hosts on the floor of the Senate. Dolliver offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Inter-State Commerce Committee reports House Bill 12,987 favorably as it passed the House of Representatives."

Aldrich was immediately on his feet, moving an amendment:

"It being understood that the members of the committee have the right to vote as they choose on amendments or offer amendments in the Senate during consideration of the bill."

This was immediately passed as amended. Then Aldrich moved that Senator Elkins report the bill to the Senate. There was an immediate protest from Senator Tillman, the ranking Democrat on the committee and the leader of the Democrats in the fight. He said it was unfair and contrary to custom that a Senator who had opposed a bill should be placed in charge of it and intrusted with the duty of getting it through the Senate. The other Democrats indorsed that view, and so did Senator Dolliver.

"A friend of the measure should be put in charge of it," said Dolliver.

The Republican leader arose with a sarcastic smile.

"I am willing to agree to that," said he. "It is really the Democrats who are reporting this bill, and a Democrat should be placed in charge of it. I withdraw my motion and move that the bill be reported by Senator Tillman."

Mr. Elkins moved to substitute the name of Mr. Dolliver. The vote was not on party lines, and Tillman was chosen over Dolliver by a vote of 5 to 3. Those who voted for Tillman were Aldrich, Kean, Foraker, and Crane, Republicans, and McLaurin, Democrat. Mr. Dolliver received the votes of Elkins and Clapp, Republicans, and Newlands, Dem-

ocrat. Tillman and Dolliver, the two candidates, did not vote, and neither did Foster, Democrat.

Dolliver Calls It a Shabby Trick.

It was 2:35 o'clock when the committee adjourned. As it broke up, Senator Dolliver, who was white with rage, walked over to Aldrich, Kean, Foraker, and Crane, who were standing laughing together, and said: "This was a trick too shabby for a gentleman to participate in." He then took his hat and left the room.

"This contemptible proceeding," said he afterward, "is for three purposes: First, to muddle the situation; secondly, to humiliate the President, and, thirdly, to humiliate me. But," he added, with emphasis, "there is one thing to thank God for, and that is that the bill will be reported and taken charge of by an honest man."

Foraker and Aldrich were very much pleased with the fact that the bill had come out at last as a Democratic measure.

"I thought," said the Republican leader, "it was proper for me to move that Senator Tillman, as the senior Democrat, should report the bill, because the Democrats furnished most of the votes for the bill. Senator Tillman," continued Mr. Aldrich with a chuckle, "will now be the President's personal representative and the spokesman of the White House on the floor of the Senate during the consideration of the bill. I wish him joy."

Elkins said he had voted for Dolliver, but he could not help but think that Aldrich was justified in making his motion, in view of the fact that the Democrats, under Tillman's leadership, had supplied the votes.

Senator Lodge was eager to learn the result, and as soon as the committee adjourned he went into the room and saw Aldrich. He came out with his dry visage wrinkled in unwonted smiles.

"There is something very comic in this," he remarked.

But Tillman, while he appreciates the intent of Aldrich in making him "the President's spokesman," as the Republican leader calls it, declines to enter into the humor of the situation as viewed by the anti-Roosevelt Republicans.

"If it was intended," said he, with tremendous emphasis, when asked what he had to say, "to make this thing a farce, with me as the clown, somebody is going to be mistaken. Anybody who thinks I am not going to fight just as earnestly as I know how, with all the strength I have, for this bill, is off his base. I am not going to lend myself to any scheme to sidetrack or mislay this bill, and I hope my general record for frankness and honesty in the Senate will preclude the possibility of any mistake on that point."

Mr. Tillman did not relish Mr. Aldrich's reference to him as "the spokesman of the White House."

"Suppose now," he said, "we quit talking about the White House for a while and get down to a plain consideration of our duty as Senators in view of our oaths of office. It is about time."

At the same time he was not partisan in his view of the subject.

"Railroad rate regulation," he said, "was a Democratic proposition, but the President has lent his great influence in its behalf, and I hope he will continue to do so, notwithstanding it has got over into this end of the chamber, with a Democrat in charge. I don't see why he should not. It was a Democratic proposition. Every Democrat in the House voted for the Hepburn bill, and I hope every Democrat in the Senate will. And I hope there will be enough patriots in the Republican Party in the Senate to help us pass it."

Senator Foraker Delighted.

Mr. Foraker, the original anti-Administration Republican, who declared against railroad rate regulation when even Aldrich was silent and Elkins was wobbling, was thoroughly delighted with the Democratic control.

"The bill," he said, "is now where it ought to be—in the hands of its friends, the Democrats."

Mr. Tillman, by virtue of his position, will be the official leader of all the forces which support the bill. The situation is utterly novel. It will be the first time in many a day that a great measure has appeared as a Democratic bill in a Republican Senate. The fact that it is an Administration measure which thus appears under Democratic auspices, makes the situation unprecedented.

Nevertheless, events have been tending to this sensational climax for a long time. When the President first declared for rate legislation it was generally believed that he would need Democratic votes to get it through. It was with that fact in view that Mr. Bryan, John Sharp Williams, and other Democratic leaders promised publicly that their followers would aid him. The President accepted that support gratefully, despite a lot of stories printed in various places to the effect that he was haughtily rejecting it.

When the Hepburn bill was jammed through the House under Speaker Cannon's iron rule, there was some premature jubilation to the effect that the Republican Party was going to do its rate regulating itself. The fact is that in the House resistance to the Speaker's will is practically impossible. The Republicans there did not vote according to their convictions, and Mr. Sibley of Pennsylvania was perhaps not so far wrong when he said that if the ballot had been a secret one not a score of Republicans would have voted for the bill.

Since the bill got into the Senate the President has been doing everything he could to keep in line with his party, but this week's developments have shattered his hope of doing so. The last few days have witnessed a series of quarrels, and the bitterness on the Republican side of the Senate has been beyond exaggeration. It has now come to the point where he not only must have Democratic help, but where the Democrats have come to his rescue against a majority of his own party.

In the House, under Mr. Williams's leadership, the Democrats voted unanimously with the President. In the Senate it seems likely that they will do the same. Mr. Bailey, their leader, said today: "The Republicans would not report the bill, so we have brought it out, so that it can be debated before the country."

Mr. Bailey, like Mr. Tillman, refuses to see any cause for the merriment in the anti-Roosevelt camp. He says that Tillman is the best man who could have charge of rate legislation and is perfectly willing to accept the idea that it is in the "hands of its friends." He is now at work planning out the most vigorous kind of a fight, and neither he nor Tillman intends to let any trick get past them that can be taken.

Bill Likely to be Amended.

Amendments, of course, will be offered, and it is freely admitted on all sides that the bill must be amended in some particulars. Mr. Tillman himself will offer an amendment aimed at the enlistment of common carriers in the coal business. He says that a few amendments will quiet whatever apprehension the business interests may have.

The failure of the committee to report any amendment was thus explained by Mr. Elkins:

"I saw at once that we could not do anything to perfect the bill when the committee met. We made some propositions, but they were voted down in spite of the fact that nearly everybody had amendments which he would like to put into the bill. Why, Tillman has one, that about coal, which he is extremely anxious to get in. But they voted every amendment down, and then I thought it would be better to have a straight vote on the question of reporting the bill, and I suggested that to Dolliver. So he made his motion."

There is probably not a man in the Senate who does not admit that some amendment is necessary. "But," said Mr. Tillman, "you may put one thing down as certain, no Democrat will offer anything which would tend to emasculate the measure."

Every conceivable move will now be made by the anti-Roosevelt Republicans to delay and sidetrack the bill. These things usually are done by getting other measures ahead of the one it is meant to sidetrack and stringing them along until the great appropriation bills, which have been held in reserve, come knocking at the door of the Senate. Then Mr. Allison, as Chairman of the Appropriation Committee, arises and pleads earnestly with the Senate for the consideration of the appropriation bills, pointing out that that must be done whatever else suffers. His argument is always unanswerable, and the obnoxious measure gets crowded over into the last hours of the session, when amendments can be jammed in with much less trouble than at other times.

The struggle will be one of the strangest ever seen in politics—the Democrats battling to force through an Administration measure on the leading question of the day and finding themselves opposed by every known device employed by the Republican leaders.

WHAT INSURANCE MEN THINK OF THE REPORT

Some of the Recommendations Disturbing to Them.

BOND INVESTMENTS UPHELD

Some Bankers Pleased—Officers of Big Companies May Meet to Consider Concerted Action.

Officers of the big life insurance companies were rather disturbed yesterday by the recommendations of the Armstrong Committee regarding the abolition of deferred dividend policies, the limitation of new business, the standardization of policies, and the restrictions provided for surplus accumulations. Few of them, however, were prepared to talk for publication. They desired more time in which to digest the report.

There were conferences of officers of the New York Life and Equitable Life yesterday to discuss the matter, and at a special meeting of the New York Life Trustees that was called to attend to other business the committee's recommendations were gone over in some detail. No formal action, however, was taken. It is considered likely that there may be conferences of officers of all three companies to determine concerted action upon the recommendation.

The New York Life particularly is affected by the prohibition of collateral bond investments. When this company divested itself of its stock holdings a few years ago a large part of the funds so freed were put into collateral bonds. These must be closed out within five years, just as the stock holdings of the Mutual and Equitable Life Insurance Companies, except as they may be secured by stock to an amount less than one-third of their total securities. There will be another meeting of the New York Life Trustees within a week, and at this the question will come up as to what attitude the company will take. A Trustee who attended yesterday's meeting said that the members of the board there thought that the committee's recommendations as a whole were good and wholesome. Asked what he thought of the recommendation that all Trustees go out of office next November he said:

Jobs Not So Precious.

"If they don't want us, they can get others. There are not very many life insurance Trustees now who are overanxious to hold their jobs, anyway."

The Fowler Committee, it is learned, has got the names of several Trustees of the company who were consulted by ex-President McCall regarding the political contributions which he made to the Republican National Committee in 1896, 1900, and 1904. The Fowler Committee is considering the advisability of determining the responsibility of any such Trustees for the contributions as an alternative to suit against the McCall estate. No action in that matter has been taken yet, but, in view of the fact that Mr. McCall left practically no property, it is not expected that action will be instituted.

Emory McClintock, Actuary and Vice President of the Mutual Life, said in regard to the Armstrong report:

"The matter which strikes me most forcibly is the determination of the committee to apply all its recommendations to companies chartered in other States. In connection with this it should be remembered that few Legislatures, if they were now in session, would disregard the views of the Armstrong Committee, such is the esteem in which that body is held. But many Legislatures will not convene for another year, and in the meantime State pride, which is a peculiar matter, may bring many States to the idea that they had better choose their own course. Hence we must face the possibility of variegated insurance legislation the country over. Every State Superintendent has his own views on these things, and believes that his own views are sound.

"Take, for instance, the law relating to standardization of policies. There is obviously a chance there for great confusion, for if the other States should refuse to adopt the law as passed in this State and should undertake to select standards of their own we would be little better off than we are at present, in view of the retaliatory feature of all insurance legislation."

Mr. McClintock did not think that there would be any great difficulty about an annual accounting. Another high official of the Mutual Life who did not wish to be quoted was much concerned over the proposed prohibition of stock investments.

"I hate to think that we will have to part with all our stocks," he said. "It has taken years to collect them, and they are of such a character that when the late President Tappan of the Clearing House Association made his will, he put into it recommendations that his trustees should follow the investments of the Mutual Life. We are the largest stock holders in several great railroad properties, such as the New York and Harlem, the New York, New Haven and Hartford, and the Chicago and Northwestern, and it makes me sick to think that we shall have to dissipate a grand collection of such a character as this."

Constitutionality Attacked.

A high officer of the Equitable Life was as much concerned about the proposal of the Armstrong Committee to prohibit deferred dividend policies.

"Many of the committee's recommendations," said this officer, "seem to be unconstitutional. The existing deferred dividend policies provide specifically that there shall be no accounting or termination until the end of the policy period, and how it can be arranged to have an annual accounting without violating these contracts I cannot understand.

"Many of the recommendations of the report will result in complications of our business which it will take years to work out. Among the most serious are the proposed limitations of new business, which will most seriously affect our agents, as will the recommendations of the committee limiting the number of renewals which may be allowed. These and other recommendations are revolutionary in their character and will mean a temporary disorganization of the working force of the companies."

President Morton of the Equitable in a brief statement declared that the committee's report was a comprehensive document and commanded respect even if he was unable to agree with it in some particulars. He declined to discuss it in detail until he had opportunity to study it more carefully.

Many conservative bankers received the report as it applied to the abolition of the deferred dividend, the limiting of the volume of business and the size of the surplus, and the abolition of stock investment, with uniform commendation.

Mr. Hepburn's Views.

A. B. Hepburn, President of the Chase National Bank and ex-Controller of the Currency, said:

"I may say first that the committee's report is a masterly piece of work, and reflects an insight into the insurance problems that is remarkable. It is a very valuable contribution and will stand as a model for public documents of its kind. The committee and its counsel have placed the community and, indeed, all who are interested in insurance, under a lasting debt.

"In regard to the committee's recommendations: The prohibition of stock and collateral bond investments is eminently wise and will do much to remove the insurance companies from the speculative world. I do not contemplate that it will cause any financial disturbance for the companies to divest themselves of their stock and collateral bonds within the five-year limit. There may be some shrinkage of bank and trust company stocks which in individual cases may have been carried at figures above their real value. But I do not anticipate that any actual sacrifice of values will be necessitated by the course that the committee recommends.

"The repeal of Section 56 of the insurance law, which has long stood between the management of the companies and the policy holder who sought to find out whether he had been treated justly, is a most salutary measure. There is no reason why the policy holder of an insurance company should not have the same right to appeal to the courts that the stockholder of any corporation has.

"At first sight I do not see why there should be a limitation to the amount of business which may be written, provided it is [illegible] the

grasp of the subject which the committee has demonstrated, we may well wait for this and any other questions arising, to be thrashed out when the hearing is given upon the report."

Controller John J. Pulyn of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, who is an authority on savings bank investments, said he believed that the recommendations of the committee might result in the decrease of interest paid by savings banks on account of the increased competition with life insurance companies in the investment field. He added:

"The present law governing insurance companies permits of their lending on realty up to two-thirds of the value of the property. The enactment of the proposed life insurance investment law would, of course, mean a much keener competition for mortgage loans between the savings banks and the life insurance companies, but this competition would be lessened a good deal should the insurance companies decide upon the taking of mortgage loans upon properties generally throughout the United States.

"This would broaden the insurance companies' mortgage field exceedingly and decrease the competition with the New York savings banks, who have, under the law, to confine their mortgage loans to property in the State of New York."

TO PRINT 10,000 REPORTS.

Resolution Offered for an Inquiry Into Industrial Insurance.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—The Assembly, on the motion of Assemblyman Rogers of Broome, who is a member of the insurance investigating committee, adopted a resolution to-day for the printing of 10,000 additional copies of the committee's report handed down yesterday, and the bills for remedial legislation which accompanied it.

Industrial insurance, concerning which the committee made no recommendation, will be subjected to a special legislative inquiry if a joint resolution introduced in the Senate to-day by Senator James J. Frawley of New York City is adopted. The resolution was handed in by Minority Leader Grady on behalf of Senator Frawley, a member of the Senate's Committee on Insurance.

Although a section of the insurance report was devoted to the Metropolitan, Prudential, and other companies doing an industrial business, the committee did not recommend the enactment of any law prohibiting it, stating that the arguments advanced for the insurance seemed practical, and rather overcame the sentimental objections urged against it. The critics of industrial insurance have alleged that the poor are robbed by exorbitant weekly premiums.

The Frawley resolution says that the industrial business has not been fully investigated, that the industrial policy holders and beneficiaries "are more numerous and less able to protect their interests than the policy holders and beneficiaries of the companies already investigated, and it is fair to presume that the same irregularities appertain to industrial insurance as have been disclosed in the recent investigation." The committee is to consist of three Senators and five Assemblymen.

THE ERIE'S HAPPY FAMILY.

Railroad's Employes Dine and Otherwise Make Merry.

The Erie Railroad Association, composed entirely of employes of that system, held its eleventh annual dinner last night at the Hotel Savoy, with Vice President H. B. Chamberlain presiding. The comradeship prevailing among the Erie men is well known in railroad circles, where they are generally referred to in the aggregate as "the happiest family in the whole bunch." To prove it they sang this last night, (to the tune of "John Brown's Body":)

Come join in the chorus of our anthem here to-night,
Remember that good-fellowship makes every burden light,
Then let us throw dull care away and sing with all our might
The good old Erie's praise:
Glory, glory, dear old Erie,
Glory, glory, dear old Erie,
Glory, glory, dear old Erie,
As we go marching on.

President Underwood is on a Western trip, but sent greetings. The officers were represented by Vice Presidents Granville A. Richardson and George F. Brownell, and Treasurer D. Webster Bigoney. The speakers of the evening were Herbert B. Bissell of Buffalo, John N. Scatcherd of Buffalo, and President Irving T. Bush of the Bush Terminal Company of Brooklyn. Two guests to whom special honors were paid were ex-General Superintendent George Van Keuren, who, as ex-President of the association, received a table set of silverware, and William C. Beck, agent at Waverly, Ohio, and one of the oldest members of the association.

Special songs provided for the dinner included a parody on a hard-worked melody. It ran like this:

The passenger department has recovered from the blow
The commuters of New Jersey handed them two years ago.
The part that Mr. Wallace plays is simply "by request,"
He merely prints the time cards, the commuters do the rest.

Everybody works but Wallace,
And he sits around all day,
But have you noticed lately
That his hair is turning gray?
Five-ten missed the boat last Winter,
And again the other day,
Everybody works but Wallace,
The commuters say.

The diners included every Division Superintendent of the road, representatives of every one of the departments, and employes from points as far apart as Portland, Me., San Francisco, and New Orleans.

McCARTHY MAY APOLOGIZE.

Criticises Order Intended by Commissioner to Prevent Peculations.

Counsel for Capt. John McCarthy of the Charities Department steamboat Brennan, appeared before Commissioner Robert W. Hebberd yesterday relative to the charges of insubordination brought against the Captain by the Commissioner for refusing to abide by Mr. Hebberd's recent order that mail addressed to employes of the department not marked "Personal" must be opened by the Commissioner's secretary.

Capt. McCarthy's lawyer arranged for a postponement of a week, during which the Captain may close the case by apologizing to the Commissioner for the criticisms he made of the head of the department. It is understood that the Captain will apologize.

Commissioner Hebberd said that his order was based on an old report by H. M. Lechtricker, an Inspector, showing that in the five years before Jan. 1, 1902, there had been a shortage of $25,000 in the accounts of the local department, and that most of this shortage was due to the peculation of money sent in letters to the local department for payment of alimony and hospital patients' expenses.

"To prevent any recurrence of such peculations," said Commissioner Hebberd, "I issued my order."

ROBBED LOUIS MARSHALL.

Burglars Entered His House and Stole Booty Worth $2,000.

Mrs. Louis Marshall, wife of the lawyer, reported to the police of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station yesterday that in the absence of the family from their residence, 47 East Seventy-second Street, burglars had entered and got away with booty worth $2,000.

The Marshalls were out of the city on Washington's Birthday, and the thieves got in by using a jimmy on the front door. They ransacked every room in the house, and their booty included a gold watch, a quantity of silverplate, and a solid gold wrist bag, containing a gold purse. There was a considerable sum of money in the purse. Mrs. Marshall did not give the amount.

There was a lot of silverware in the basement, which had been carefully packed by the burglars. That it was left behind makes it appear that they were frightened away before they had completed their work.

Inspector Titus Wins His Case.

Police Inspector George F. Titus, who has been his own lawyer in a case brought against him by George A. Stearns, a Nassau Street lawyer, before Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, to recover $5,000 damages for alleged false arrest, triumphed yesterday. The jury also absolved from responsibility Detective Sergeants Adolph Oppenheim and Charles Glebe, who were defendants with him.

OPERA'S DOUBLE BILL HAD STRANGE ENDING

Few Stayed for Fourth Act of "Barbiere di Siviglia."

WASN'T ON THE PROGRAMME

Managers Trying to Find Out Who Was Responsible for Blunder—"Haensel und Gretel" Sung.

The Metropolitan Opera House audience left in sections last night, and the last act of the second part of the double bill was sung to perhaps a hundred persons in the orchestra.

At an early hour this morning the management had been unable to discover who was responsible for such a queer ending to an operatic evening. The hundred who stayed appreciated the treat given to such a slim audience; those who furnished it plainly relished the joke.

It was all plain enough on the programme, and the thousands who left early had a reason. The first half of the bill was "Haensel und Gretel," to be followed, according to the programme, by Acts II. and III. of "Il Barbiere di Siviglia."

Many persons left quite early in the evening to attend some social functions, but the majority remained to see the curtain fall on Act III. of the second piece. Here comes the puzzle:

When the patrons of grand opera got up and left after Act III., was it because they didn't know that the opera contained a fourth act? Or did they take the programme literally and believe it was not to be given? They filed out, but the hundred—knowing persons, evidently—stood up, looked around in a bewildered manner, and sat down again to see what was coming.

The singers were evidently in a quandary, too. The question was:

"Shall we sing to the remaining few, or shall the curtain stay down?"

Although it was then 11:30 o'clock, it was decided in a few moments to sing the fourth act, and the hesitating flock in front was perhaps as much puzzled to see the curtain rise again to an almost empty house as they would have been had it remained down for the night.

"Hansel und Gretel" was hurried through to make time for the popular Italian opera, which had not been given a place on the list before this season, owing partly to the fact that there was no baritone in the company capable of singing and acting the part of Figaro. This obstacle was overcome when Mr. Campanari was tardily enlisted, and Figaro being a character in which he has always been admired, last night's performance was looked forward to with feelings of pleasurable expectation.

But something had to be done to force five hours of operatic music and action into four, and so the "Barber" was abbreviated as to its head. With the first act went Mr. Campanari's "Largo al factotum" and also Mme. Sembrich's opportunity to enjoy the privilege which all Rosinas have had for nearly three generations of making a double entry—of being heard and not seen in the first act and then seen and heard simultaneously in the second.

When the opera began it was evident that much of its sparkle was going to be missed, and there was nothing really sprightly about it till the lesson scene, into which Mme. Sembrich introduced as often before Strauss's "Primavera" waltz, and "Ah! non guinge" from "La Sonnambula."

At the close of the act the listeners rose to their feet, and a vast majority of them having already listened to four hours of music, and deceived by the announcement of scene from acts two and three only on the programme, started for home after staring perplexed at the lights, the orchestra, and Conductor Vigna.

It became evident that after all the opera was to be brought to its conventional end. This was done, but scarcely more than a hundred occupants of the orchestra heard that end, which was sung with peculiar enjoyment of its humor by Mme. Sembrich, Mr. Dippel, and Mr. Campanari, evidently because of the ridiculous turn which affairs had taken.

THE WINSLOW IN DISTRESS.

Torpedo Boat Drifted Helpless at Sea Till a Tug Rescued Her.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 23.—The torpedo boat Winslow of Spanish war fame was towed to a mooring at the Norfolk Navy Yard late this afternoon by the naval tug Mohawk, with her engines completely disabled.

The Winslow left New York Tuesday for this station and suffered three breakdowns during her voyage. She was reported to Cape Henry this afternoon by the Philadelphia tug Leader as being in distress ten miles southeast of that point and asking for assistance from Norfolk. The navy yard was immediately notified and the Mohawk rushed to the scene.

The first break in the Winslow's engines occurred Wednesday morning, and Lieut. James A. Schofield, who is commanding her, put into Delaware Breakwater, where repairs were made. The trip was resumed, but another break occurred, and the Winslow returned to the breakwater. Wednesday night was passed patching up the crippled engines, and Thursday the little fighter again headed for Norfolk. When about half way to Cape Charles a complete breakdown in the machinery occurred, and the Winslow drifted down the coast until she was sighted by the Leader.

STRING TO M. O. L. RESOLUTION

Brooklyn Body Will Retain Independence in Local Matters.

The Municipal Ownership League of Brooklyn met last night in the Johnson Building, Brooklyn, and passed a resolution tendering its enrollment to the Executive Committee of William R. Hearst's Independence League. This resolution carried a string which may cause objection on the part of the Hearst managers, for it adds the provision that the league shall retain the right to go into the primaries as a body for local and educational purposes. This is taken as meaning that the league will go into the Democratic primaries in Kings County and seek the scalp of McCarren.

A resolution was also passed indorsing Hearst for Governor. Sheriff Flaherty was re-elected President; the Rev. James M. Wright, pastor of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, was elected First Vice President; A. V. O'Connell, Second Vice President; John E. Smalley, Secretary, and ex-Congressman Robert Baker Treasurer.

POLICE STOP TWO BOUTS.

But the Manager of the Sharkey A. C. Defies Them.

The police interrupted the boxing bouts at the Sharkey Athletic Club at its clubhouse, at Broadway and Sixty-fifth Street, last night. The police stopped the first bout. Capt. Handy and detectives of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station arrested the referee, ticket taker, fighters, and two seconds.

At the end of the second bout the referee, two principals, and one second were arrested. The police, however, permitted the other bouts to be finished.

The manager of the club defied the police and announced from the platform that at the next meeting of the club a six-round bout would be held. Capt. Handy said: "The club is not being run under the law, and I will do all I can do to stop these bouts."

GARFIELD AIDED MOODY,

But Not with Facts He Got from the Packers, He Says.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Commissioner of Corporations Garfield to-day was subjected to a severe cross-examination in the packers' case, and he was still on the stand when court adjourned.

During the examination he admitted that he had turned over to the Department of Justice some information obtained in the investigation of the beef packing industry, but asserted that it was nothing which had any direct bearing on this case.

The information given to Attorney General Moody, he said, had been received by the agents of the department from men all over the country, asserting themselves to have knowledge of violation of the law by the defendants. No facts obtained from the packers were given.

GAS CUT TO 80 CENTS BY STATE BOARD ORDER

Continued from Page 1.

Gunnison issued a statement in which he said:

The Consolidated Company is the largest company operating in New York, and on Oct. 31, 1905, had issued and outstanding $80,000,000 capital stock, and bonds and convertible debentures amounting to $21,245,000. During the nominal year ended on Oct. 31, 1905, it sold to consumers 13,037,164,550 cubic feet of gas, street lamp use 271,199,223 cubic feet of gas, total 13,308,363,773 cubic feet of gas. The company received an income from consumers of $13,012,206.09; from street lamps $559,823.11; total, $13,572,029.20.

Actual Cost Is 60.75 Cents.

The cost of manufacturing and distributing the gas sold to consumers amounts to $7,920,077.46, or 60.75 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, not including fixed charges of the company amounting to $936,883.24. This cost includes not only the actual repairs and replacements for the year ended on Oct. 31, 1905, but an additional sum sufficient to bring the expenditures for repairs and replacements to the average expenditure by the company for twenty years for these items.

The value of the property of the Consolidated Gas Company actually employed in the manufacture and distribution of gas on Oct. 31, 1905, did not exceed $30,000,000.

In allowing a fair return upon the value of the property actually employed in the gas-making business, account has been taken of the nature and hazard of the business and of the return allowed on similar investments.

The commission thinks that 8 per cent. is a reasonable return upon the actual value of the property owned by the company and used in the manufacture and distribution of gas. It will be remembered that this return is not based upon the capitalization of the company, but upon the actual capital engaged in the manufacture and distribution of gas.

It was strenuously urged before the commission on behalf of the company that the commission should allow the capitalization of the company's franchise, as it was assessed by the State Board of Tax Commissioners at $7,781,000, and upon this the company paid a yearly tax, which entitled the company as a matter of law to such capitalization. On the evidence before the commission it is questionable whether the Consolidated Gas Company has franchises of any considerable value.

The commission believes that these franchises, granted by the people without compensation, should not be capitalized against the public, thereby compelling the public to pay a profit upon the value of the favor granted by it. The seeming injustice of requiring a corporation to pay taxes upon a franchise and at the same time refusing to allow the capitalization of that franchise is sophistical, not real. The franchise tax is paid by the corporation, but charged against the public as an expense of operation, and in reality is therefore paid by the consumer, not by the company.

The Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company is building a plant at Astoria, L. I., and proposes building a tunnel under the East River connecting its works with the distributing system of the Consolidated Gas Company in Manhattan. The Consolidated Gas Company is the owner of all the capital stock of the Astoria Company. Large expenditures have already been made in the construction of its first unit, which will have a total capacity of 20,000,000 cubic feet a day, while the plant when completed will eventually produce an amount of gas equivalent to that now sold by the Consolidated Gas Company on the Island of Manhattan, including that purchased from other companies by it.

Astoria Plant Not a Debit.

Considerable evidence was taken in reference to the Astoria plant and the proposed removal of the Consolidated manufacturing plant thereto. The company asserts that such removal from the Island of Manhattan is made in obedience to a public demand therefor. In any event, the commission believes that the prospective economies in the cost of manufacture and the increase in the sales of gas by reason of the reduction in price will enable the company to pay a reasonable return on any necessary investment in Astoria.

This conclusion was arrived at by the commission after a most exhaustive and painstaking hearing and investigation, covering a period of nearly three months, in the course of which the plants of the company were examined and over 5,000 pages of testimony taken.

It will be remembered that this investigation was not initiated by the commission, as it has no authority to inquire into and fix the price of gas in the City of New York or elsewhere except upon complaint of 100 or more customers of the company complained against, or upon the complaint of the Mayor of a city. After such complaint was made such investigation was commenced and the commission then had but one duty to perform, and that was to proceed with the same as carefully and as expeditiously as possible.

The commission believes that the natural increase in gas sales will be greatly stimulated by the reduction in price and is satisfied that the price fixed is fair to the consumer, the public, and the company.

MAY FIGHT ORDER IN COURTS.

Unless Legislature Acts Consolidated Will Appeal on 80-Cent Gas.

Unless the Legislature passes the Eighty-Cent Gas bill, the Consolidated Gas Company and its subsidiaries probably will fight the order of the Gas Commission in the courts. The companies had not received official notice of the order yesterday. Charles F. Mathewson, counsel for the Consolidated and its constituent companies, said:

"I can't believe, until I get a definite notice—I can't believe that such an unjust order has been issued."

Mr. Mathewson then read the Albany press dispatch which was handed to him.

"If the statements there are correct, if the commission has ordered eighty-cent gas, will you appeal?" he was asked.

"Of course I can't make any definite announcement yet. Before I can do so I shall have to consult with the officers of the company. Speaking personally, though, I think it would be impossible not to appeal from such a decision as you say the commission has made.

"If an appeal is made, the courts will have to pass not only on the legality of the law creating the commission, but, in case that be sustained, on the justice of the order itself. Naturally, it will take a long time to reach a decision; the case couldn't be begun until April, and there would be a mass of data and statistics to go over."

"Is there any possibility of getting an injunction to keep the price as at present until the court gives its decision?" Mr. Mathewson was asked.

"I can't say yet whether any such move will be made," he replied. "That is a legal question that cannot be settled all at once."

ROBBED ON WAY HOME.

Mr. Hartenstein Felled by Footpads Near Brooklyn End of Bridge.

Frederick Hartenstein of Hartenstein Brothers, wholesale wine and liquor dealers of 120 Worth Street, was robbed by footpads at Adams and Sands Streets, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning. He was knocked down and his money and valuables were stolen.

Mr. Hartenstein remained at his office until nearly midnight, and then started for his home, at 49 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn. By mistake he boarded a Flushing Avenue car and did not discover that he was on the wrong line until he reached Sands and Adams Streets, where he got off.

Three young men sprang at him and knocked him down. After robbing him they fled. A man who had witnessed the robbery, called a policeman, who arrested three young men who described themselves as Dennis Murray, Richard Engelhardt, and Hugh Ward, all living in the neighborhood. They denied in the Adams Street Court that they had been concerned in the robbery, but were held for examination. Mr. Hartenstein said that his gold watch and chain, gold [illegible] safe, eye glasses, and [illegible] from him.

Underberg BOONEKAMP Bitters

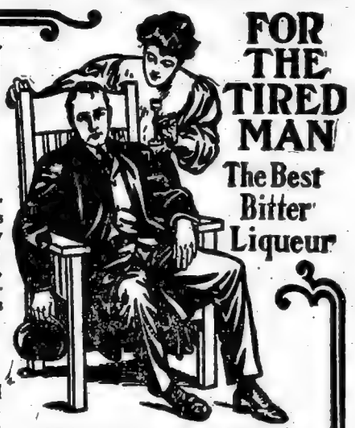

A safe, delicious, beneficial, stimulating tonic is a necessity with every busy man and woman. After the worry of business, late hours, shopping or tedious travel nothing equals UNDERBERG BOONEKAMP BITTERS

Braces the nerves and creates a wholesome appetite. Should be on every sideboard. Call for it at any first class hotel, cafe, club or restaurant, and see that it is UNDERBERG.

FOR THE TIRED MAN
The Best Bitter Liqueur

ENJOYABLE AS A COCKTAIL AND BETTER FOR YOU

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LUYTIES BROTHERS Gen'l Agts
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TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S
Mollient Ammonia.
A DELIGHTFUL PREPARATION.
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Restores the Color to Carpets.
Cleans Plate and Jewelry. Softens Hard Water.
So Vivifying after Motoring and other Sports.
USED BY ALL THE ROYALTIES OF EUROPE
SCRUBB & CO., Ltd., (465 Greenwich St.,) NEW YORK and LONDON.

TILLINGHAST ARRESTED FOR FRAUDS AS A JUROR

Confessed That He Served Instead of Men Summoned.

ALL IN STREET CAR CASES

He Sat Several Times in Actions Against the Metropolitan Company for Damages for Accidents.

William H. Tillinghast, who confessed to Assistant District Attorney Nott not long ago that he had appeared on juries in place of the men drawn for duty, was arrested by Detective Flood yesterday in his home, at 312 West Twenty-second Street, and locked up at the Tenderloin Station. This morning he will be arraigned before Magistrate Baker in the Tombs Court on a charge of disobeying Section 1,122 of the Code of Civil Procedure, which makes it a misdemeanor to obtain the release of any one from jury service by false representations.

The warrant obtained by Assistant District Attorney Lockwood for the arrest of Tillinghast is based on affidavits made by Commissioner of Jurors Allison and by Robert Henderson of 351 Eighth Avenue. It appears from these that Henderson was drawn for jury service in the Trial Term of Part V. of the City Court. On the morning of Jan. 2 the day he was to report to Justice O'Dwyer, Henderson met Tillinghast in a saloon on Eighth Avenue and showed the subpoena with the remark that he had been drinking and was unfit for jury duty. Tillinghast, according to the affidavit, replied:

"I'll fix that for you, Bob—I've got a pull down there."

Tillinghast took the subpoena and appeared with it before Justice O'Dwyer that same day, telling the Judge that he was Henderson; that his mother was very ill, and that he wanted to be excused. Justice O'Dwyer excused the supposed Henderson for two days and made an indorsement to that effect on the subpoena. Afterward Tillinghast merely said to Henderson that "everything was all right," but did not tell him he would have to appear on Jan. 4.

The failure of Henderson to appear resulted in his arrest for contempt of court. Brought before Judge O'Dwyer, he told the truth and explained that he had not meant to do anything wrong. He was fined $25. Tillinghast, who had also been arrested, was not fined because the court regarded his offense too serious to be punished by a fine.

In spite of Tillinghast's assertion that he had impersonated Henderson merely to help him out of trouble, Judge O'Dwyer ordered the papers in the case turned over to the District Attorney with a request that criminal proceedings be brought against Tillinghast. At the hearing before Judge O'Dwyer the Metropolitan Street Railway Company was represented by Lawyer James L. Quackenbush, because Tillinghast's name had been mentioned in connection with an alleged conspiracy by the company to defeat by fraud damage cases. This charge was made before the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means on Feb. 14 by Albert Edward Woodruff.

Mr. Woodruff presented on that occasion documents tending to prove that Tillinghast had several times appeared under the names of other persons on juries trying accident cases against the street railway company. He confessed this to Assistant District Attorney Smythe. Mr. Woodruff also presented an affidavit from a former detective in the employ of the railway company, who said that he had lodged information with the District Attorney tending to prove the existence of a conspiracy involving the company.

This complaint, Mr. Woodruff said, was never pressed beyond an investigation, and not even Tillinghast was brought to punishment, although he made a confession which was later corroborated by one Stanley S. Bagg. It has since been explained by Acting District Attorney Nott that the charges against Tillinghast involved only misdemeanors committed more than two years before the complaint, so that they were outlawed before reaching the District Attorney.

This whole matter probably will now be made the subject of another investigation, which may include alleged frauds in defending damage cases.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

12:20 A. M.—In front of 16 Lenox Avenue; John Howard; damage, $200.
12:25 A. M.—248 West 116th Street; owner unknown; damage, $800.
2:20 A. M.—60 East 101st Street; Rose Davis; damage, $2,000.
4:40 A. M.—10 West 112th Street; Max Furman; damage, $1,500.
9 A. M.—34 Sheriff Street; Solomon Reselbaum; damage trifling.
11 A. M.—10-18 Pelham Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
11:05 A. M.—320 East Houston Street; Emanuel Teitelbaum; damage, $5,000.
11:15 A. M.—130 Avenue D; Herman Weiss; damage, $250.
12:05 P. M.—342 East Thirty-second Street; George Holleck; damage, $100.
12:45 P. M.—88 Gold Street; Hamilton Bank Note Company; damage, $50.
12:30 P. M.—227 West Fifty-seventh Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
2:50 P. M.—35-37 Nassau Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
3:45 P. M.—215 West Forty-eighth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
4:40 P. M.—2,442 Tiebout Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $15.
5:50 P. M.—211 Madison Street; Mason Gitlin; damage trifling.
6:15 P. M.—32 West 133d Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
6:20 P. M.—170 East Houston Street; Sam Solomon; damage, $40.
6:35 P. M.—121 Ridge Street; Sarah Billik; damage, $10.
6:35 P. M.—803 Eleventh Avenue; S. E. Kellar; damage trifling.
6:45 P. M.—36 West 133d Street; owner unknown; damage, $200.
[illegible] West 133d Street; Peter [illegible]

"LOOK FIRST TO THE EYES"
Dr. Claiborne, writing of sick-headache, says:—"I can cite several cases in young adults in whom the recurrence of the periodic attacks and all the accompanying symptoms have been absolutely prevented by the correction of refractive errors."
Eyes examined by Oculists who are Registered Physicians of experience:
A. W. BREWSTER, M. D. (11 years Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital.)
EDW. JOHNSON, M. D. (Many years in private practice.)
MARCUM KENYON, M. D. (8 years Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital.)
MARTIN LINDEROTH, M. D. (Late of Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital.)
Glasses Only if Needed—often as low as One Dollar; always at moderate prices

ITALIAN GIRL STABS HUSBAND AND WIFE

Bride Avenges Her Wrongs and Then Escapes.

VICTIMS LIKELY TO DIE

Tragedy in William's Bridge Italian Quarter That Has Some Likeness to "Tess of the d'Urbervilles."

The plot of Thomas Hardy's tragic story "Tess of the d'Urbervilles," with some slight changes in denouement and with an Italian setting, is repeated in the story of the attempt at double murder made by Josephine Pollari Terranova on Gaetano Riggio and his wife on Thursday night in the home of the latter in William's Bridge.

The surgeons said last night in Fordham Hospital that Riggio would die before morning, while it was not at all probable that his wife would survive her wound. Both were operated on in the hope of saving them, but the operations, it was believed, would only serve to keep life in their bodies a very little while. Riggio was stabbed twice in the stomach, and his wife was stabbed in the back, the blade of the knife piercing the kidneys.

Josephine Terranova cannot be found. It is feared that she may have ended her unhappy life by killing herself in some remote corner of the Bronx.

Josephine Terranova came to this country with her widowed mother seven years ago. She was 10 years old then and was considered one of the most beautiful Sicilian children that ever a tired, home-seeking mother lugged in her arms across Battery Park.

Riggio's wife was a distant relative of the pretty's child's mother, and as Riggio had amassed wealth as a baker, owned a large and comfortable home, and was childless, he consented to his wife's taking in the child and rearing her. The mother was soon lost in the multitude of Italians in the downtown quarter.

Josephine, in a less crowded district, with plenty of sunshine and fresh air, grew into a beautiful young woman, and in William's Bridge she was considered the belle of the Italian colony.

Giuseppe Terranova, a young Italian contractor of 1,491 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, first saw the Sicilian beauty six months ago. He pursued her, but she kept him away as best she could, Riggio helping her by denying him the house. But he was persistent and finally the girl grew to love him and then to accept his attentions. She did her best to put off the wedding day, but two months ago Terranova took her to the priest of the little Catholic church in the settlement and they were married. She went with him to his home and the young husband fitted up a new flat for their honeymoon, giving his old home to his mother and sister. The Riggios saw no more of the Sicilian until Thursday.

Thursday morning the family of the bridegroom met in his flat in Brooklyn. By that time a sad story had come out, given to Terranova by his bride and by him to his mother. A great wrong had been done Josephine Pollari in the home of Riggio, and, through her silence, to Terranova before they were married, a wrong had been done him, too.

The bride had to sit with her hands in her lap and take the scornful looks of her husband's people. Yesterday she reached the point where her endurance was ended. She tore the wedding ring from her finger and threw it upon the table before her husband and his people, threw back her head, and cried that that was the end, and that they would never see her again. Then she ran from the house.

She bought a carving knife, a stout blade six inches in length, the end tapering to a point, the handle plain and strong. This she put under her shawl, and with it she journeyed from Brooklyn to William's Bridge.

First a telephone call was received in the Riggio house, asking if Riggio was at home.

"Tell him Josephine is coming over to see him," said the voice.

The Riggio home is in one of the best neighborhoods in William's Bridge. The street is lined with the well-kept houses of prosperous people. It is shaded, clean, and pretty, the houses being far enough apart to give a refreshing effect of roominess and ease.

Riggio went up to his bedroom to talk with his wife. It was supper time and the meal was delayed for the guest and one-time ward. Down stairs the rooms were filled with Italians who had dropped in to see the bride or who had paused at their work in the bakery below.

The gossiping ceased when Josephine threw open the door and asked where was Riggio and his wife. They responded with cheerful welcomes and pointed to the stairway. She pulled her shawl closer about her and ran up the stairs.

Riggio's greeting was heard by those in the hall on the first floor. One of the Italians had followed her upstairs. He saw her throw an arm about Riggio's neck and saw her kiss him. Then Riggio sank back with a cry of pain, and the girl seized his wife. As she kissed them she stabbed them, dealing her blows with the knife so swiftly that when she turned the weapon in her hand had not a stain upon it.

Husband and wife fell to the floor, Josephine Terranova threw the knife between them, gathered her shawl about her shoulders again, and left the house.

The household knew in a moment what had happened, and every Italian felt that the Sicilian had taken what was hers. Not a hand was raised to stop her, not a man followed her.

Some of the women rushed upstairs and placed the man and his wife in their bed. Dr. George Shriner of William's Bridge was sent for. Not a word of the affair was given to the police until the physician informed the Sergeant at the Wakefield Station, nearly four hours later.

Capt. Herlihy sent men all through his section of the Bronx. Detectives Enright and Gilbert went to the bedside of the wounded man and woman, but not a word would they tell, Riggio declaring that he would make no complaint against the girl, nor give any evidence against her. His wife also declined to say anything to the police.

Yesterday, after searching vainly for the Sicilian, another attempt was made to get information from the dying Riggio, and still another attempt was made last night, when it was deemed advisable to take an ante-mortem statement. He would not tell anything.

Terranova at his home in Brooklyn yesterday told detectives the whole story as it had been told him by his wife after their marriage. His mother and sister substantiated his statement. They never expect to see the Sicilian bride again.

Paul Noto, a nephew of Riggio, took charge of the bakery yesterday and the making of bread continued as if nothing had happened. The police are hunting for the girl, but they have no clue to her whereabouts.

$1,025 FOR A LACE SPREAD.

The Benguiat Sale's Second Afternoon Brings a Total of $14,035.50.

The second afternoon of the Benguiat sale at the American Art Galleries yesterday saw high prices paid. A magnificent piece of old Brussels lace in the form of a large bed spread was purchased by Miss M. Clark for $1,025. There was a large centre piece and border to this, in flower design, and it was said to have been formerly the property of the Countess of Dudley. Bids for it started at $100. None of the other prices of the day exceeded $300, this being given for an antique Hebrew silver hanging lamp.

An old Mechlin lace flounce 15½ yards long and 75 inches wide brought $240. The total for the day's sale amounted to $14,035.50.

Colgate Hoyt Sued for $175,000.

Taking of testimony in a suit brought by Bluett & Wilmans against Colgate Hoyt, banker, will begin on Monday in the Supreme Court. The firm seeks to recover $175,000, the cost of a gold mine which Mr. Hoyt is alleged to have bought about fifteen years ago. Mr. Hoyt asserts that the claim is baseless.

INDIAN AUTHOR LECTURES.

Tells of Indian's Wordless Love Song —Red Man's Sense of Humor.

Over three hundred women listened to Dr. Charles A. Eastman, a Sioux Indian and an author, who wrote, among other books, one entitled "Indian Boyhood," as he told them yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria about the life and character of Indians. Both Dr. Eastman and Francis E. Leupp, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, lectured under the auspices of the National Indian Association.

Dr. Eastman told of many Indian customs which he said we had replaced with others that it was difficult to regard as better. He added:

"When I lately talked to them about the atrocity of scalping they replied by asking me if I considered the modern form of warfare more civilized—that of blowing up whole cities with warships." Regarding the Indian mode of love-making he said:

"The Indian youth is not allowed to think of a wife until he becomes of a proper age. Then he is required to declare his love for his future wife publicly, and to sing a love song without words.

"The Indian, you know, does not believe very much in speech. He believes that shallow men, men not capable of creditable performance, speak a great deal. He is taught self-control from childhood. So the Indian's love song is a song of cadence and without words. He practices it upon the hills alone. When the time comes for him to marry he is compelled to sing this wordless love song in public and to announce the name of his future wife."

Commissioner Leupp thus defended the Indian from the charge of having no sense of humor:

"An Indian belonging to the Navajo tribe asked for a roll-top desk. The request seemed rather peculiar to the agent and he asked the Indian: 'What do you want the roll-top desk for? Can you write?' 'No.' 'Read?' 'No.' 'Then what do you want it for?' 'Well,' explained the Indian, 'I want a swirling chair to go with it. Then I will sit before the roll-top desk, cock my feet on it, hold a paper before my face, stick a cigar in my mouth, and say to whoever comes to see me: "Go way, this is my busy day."'"

A $7,000,000,000 MERGER.

Mr. Morse Tells What Combination of Shoe Builders Would Mean.

The National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association wound up its stay in New York with a big dinner at the Hotel Astor last night. Daniel P. Morse, the jobber, drew a picture of an imaginary manufacturers' merger. The figures he produced were staggering, but he said they came from a good source. The capital would be something like $7,000,000,000, if all the by-product industries were taken in.

"I don't say that there'll ever be any such combination," said Mr. Morse, "and I don't say that there ought to be. The question is, Do we want it? If not, we must be content to develop only moderate, not great, captains of industry."

The Rev. S. Parks Cadman of Brooklyn spoke of Abraham Lincoln.

"There never was a man more honest with himself than Abraham Lincoln," he said. "Eat the bread of honesty, eat the bread of fearlessness, so that when you wake up in the morning you'll be a better man than when you went to bed the night before. Make gold your slave and not your god."

John H. Hanan, President of the association, was toastmaster. Ex-Controller Grout arrived about 11 o'clock and made the last speech of the evening.

"There may be many things I don't know, but I do know my New York," said Mr. Grout. "The only trouble is that New York people are not proud enough of it. If they took as much pride in this metropolis as the rest of Americans do it would be a great deal better off."

Congressman James B. Perkins and William McCarroll spoke. Mr. McCarroll's topic was "Sentiment in Business," At the day's session of the association a resolution was passed favoring a Federal law to correct the diversity now existing in the laws relating to verbal agreements for the sale of merchandise for future delivery. Another resolution adopted was that a substitute be framed for the "bulk sales law" recently declared unconstitutional. Measures to urge reciprocal trade relations with foreign countries will be undertaken.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB DIVIDED.

Report of Committee on Nationalizing Organization Causes Dissension.

When the Special Committee of Ten, appointed by President Fox of the Democratic Club to report on a plan to nationalize the organization and rename it the National Democratic Club, meets on Monday night to take action there is likely to be a lively time. The committee named a sub-committee to draw up a report, and this sub-committee has finished its labors.

Its report is causing no end of dissension among the members of the Committee of Ten and among club members generally. The committee is practically unanimous in favoring the plan to nationalize the club and take it out of the sphere of local Tammany politics, but a majority of the members are opposed to a section of the report which praises President Roosevelt for his stand on railroad rate legislation and his general anti-trust policy. This clause in the report coincides with the assertion that President Roosevelt is a "born Democrat."

Led by ex-Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck, John F. Carroll, and others of the Croker Old Guard, there is another faction of the club which is opposed to the nationalizing of the club at all, and it threatens to withdraw from the organization if the plan goes through.

SEEK PHYSICIAN'S KIN.

Little Known About Dr. McDonald, Who Died on Thursday.

McDONALD.—On Thursday, at 223 East Eleventh Street, Charles McDonald, M. D., aged 68, now lying at the funeral chapel at 241 West Twenty-third Street, (the Frank E. Campbell Building.)

Paris and Great Britain papers please copy.

This notice is printed for the reason that none of the acquaintances of Dr. McDonald can furnish any information concerning his antecedents or relatives, save that he has a daughter somewhere.

Dr. McDonald, who had practiced for eight years in the neighborhood where he died, dropped dead Thursday morning while dressing. The Coroners' office was notified, and after an examination a certificate was issue giving apoplexy as the cause of death. An attempt was then made to discover something of his family, but it failed. He is known to have been a native of Great Britain.

Forbids Mason Builders to Strike.

A temporary injunction was signed by Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court yesterday restraining the Mason Builders' Association from interfering with the business of the National Fireproofing Company by means of strikes. Judge Lacombe referred the matter to United States Circuit Court Judge Coxe for final hearing. Judge Coxe adjourned the matter for a week. The complainants allege a conspiracy to prevent them from performing their contracts.

Out of Shipbuilding Suit.

An order was signed by Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court yesterday whereby the New York Trust Company is excluded as a defendant in the action of minority bondholders of the United States Shipbuilding Company, against corporations charged with being a party to the formation of the Shipbuilding Trust. The complaint was dismissed without costs.

THOSE having large interests at stake are accustomed to placing their business in the hands of men of wide knowledge and experience. They don't send a boy to do a man's work.

Real-Estate transactions involving high class property can be handled only by those whose business acquaintance is among men of large calibre. Such is a large proportion of the business of this office with a record of some of the most important deals in the city's history. Send us a description of your property.

Albert B. Ashforth
Real Estate
4 WEST 33D STREET

MANHATTAN BEACH MAY BE BOUGHT FOR PARK

Austin Corbin Offers the Property at What He Says It Cost.

MAYOR THINKS WELL OF IT

Controller Metz Said to Believe In the Plan, Too—Expense Would Be About $3,000,000.

It became known yesterday that the city is likely to purchase Manhattan Beach, at Coney Island, and the two hotels on that property, to be used as a public park. Mayor McClellan and Controller Herman A. Metz held a consultation on the subject, and both are understood to favor the project. The city tried to get Long Beach, but did not.

The Manhattan Beach property takes in more than 425 acres of land, together with the Manhattan Beach Hotel, the Oriental Hotel, and the bathing pavilions. The property is owned by the Manhattan Beach Improvement Company, of which Austin Corbin is President. In fact, Mr. Corbin is the entire company. He is a public-spirited man, like his father, the late Austin Corbin, and is said now to be willing to transfer the property to the city for practically what it cost the elder Corbin.

The beach has been offered to the city at approximately $6,800 an acre, which would make the total price about $3,000,000. Mr. Corbin, who is the owner of large tracts of land in New England and in the South, aside from his valuable possessions on Long Island, had never offered the property for sale. Upon hearing that the city desired to acquire it, however, he set on it a price, which was practically what it had actually cost the Corbin estate.

When it became known that Controller Metz favored Manhattan Beach in preference to the other nearby seaside resorts, scores of real estate men tried to act as middlemen in order to make commissions out of the deal. Controller Metz, however, was awake to the situation, as was Mr. Corbin. The latter said yesterday that if the city wanted to buy the Manhattan Beach property it would have to treat direct with him. Controller Metz takes the same view of the matter, so that if the Board of Estimate approves the deal the city will save the middleman's profit.

One firm of brokers tried to collect a commission of $150,000 on the deal. Another firm wanted twenty acres of the property as a commission. Another company planned to buy the property and sell it to the city at a figure much greater than that named by Mr. Corbin. All of these plans were knocked on the head yesterday when Mr. Corbin came out flat-footed and told the brokers that he had employed none of them to make the sale, and that in case the city wanted the property the city could have it for what it had cost the Corbin estate.

The Secretary of the Manhattan Beach Improvement Company, Mr. Voorhees, was called to the Controller's office several days ago and testified under oath as to the actual cost of the property.

The real estate men who had taken upon themselves the business of making the deal without consulting any officer of the Manhattan Beach Improvement Company were practically ignored yesterday when Mr. Corbin notified the Controller of the terms on which Manhattan Beach, its hotels, and its buildings could be had.

Mayor-Electrician Dies in Bellevue.

John H. Palmer, 54 years old, Mayor of the town of Woodridge, N. J., and electrician at the Casino in this city, died yesterday afternoon in Bellevue Hospital after an operation for appendicitis. Palmer was elected Mayor of Woodridge, in Bergen County, on the Republican ticket. None of his fellow employes at the Casino suspected that he was a Mayor until he asked for leave of absence to preside over a meeting of the village council.

Say Dukes Won't Be Reconciled.

Richard V. Lindabury, counsel for James B. Duke, denied yesterday that a reconciliation was likely between his client and Mrs. Lillian N. Duke, from whom he is endeavoring to obtain a divorce. Chauncey G. Barker, who is counsel for Mrs. Duke, branded the report as nonsensical.

A DIFFERENCE IN LUNGS.

In the Edinburgh University three human lungs lie side by side. One is of an Eskimo and is snow white. In life, this would be ruddy with rich blood. Another is that of a coal-miner and is black. The other is of a town dweller and is a dirty slate gray, as are the lungs of most city residents. That's why consumption thrives in cities.

One reason why Scott's Emulsion does so much to keep down consumption is because it helps to keep the lungs clean and supplies them with rich, red blood. It makes the lungs germ-resisting. If the body is run down and health is at a low ebb Scott's Emulsion will build it up quickly and permanently.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

DELIGHTFUL AND CONVENIENT—OUR EIGHTH FLOOR RESTAURANT.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 17TH TO 20TH STREETS

BOOKS "Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come" first time to-day 45c

Men's suits & overcoats, $12.50

The new "Granville" exclusive Spring Model.

Copyright 1906 B. Kuppenheimer & Co., Chicago.

Every suit and overcoat, from the celebrated Kuppenheimer $35 garments down to the regular $25, $20 and $17.50 values, are included at $12.50 in the final clearing sale preparatory to the Spring business.

Many of these suits and overcoats are the desirable weight for Spring, as they are left from our business of last Fall. We guarantee the quality to be such that each garment will be suitable for another season's service after finishing out the present.

Shrewd business men recognize the necessity of a clearing of this kind at this time of the year, and realize that our values will be found exactly as stated.

Men's suits, Fancy cheviot, Fancy worsted, Black or blue, Scotch tweeds $12.50 Overcoats, Kersey coats, Elysian coats, Vicuna coats, Fancy mixtures $12.50

Choice of all Fancy Worsted, Fancy Cheviot, single and double breasted Suits formerly $15 & $18, at $8

Boys' sample suits, $3.50.

New Spring Suits at a saving of one-third to one-half because we secured the manufacturer's entire line of samples at a like reduction. Every kind of a suit for boys of 2½ to 16 years. Norfolk, sailor, Russian and three piece suits in blue serges, red and brown—also fancy cheviots, cassimeres and tweeds. Just enough in this lot for one day—to-day at $3.50.

Men's $5 trousers, $3

Sizes 29 to 54 inch waist—neat striped worsteds in silk mixed effects—also fancies—nobby Scotch effects in every desirable pattern—cassimeres and tweeds.

New spring derby, $2

Two dollars for the same quality, style and high class workmanship for which others ask $3. Three dollars for hats for which others ask $4.

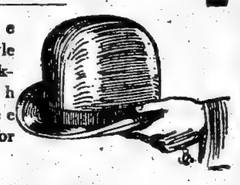

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

A special at 17.50.

New Spring suits in smart exclusive styles **for misses.**

THE stunning effect of the 1906 Spring novelty mixtures is nowhere better exemplified than in this special, exclusive showing of misses' suits at 17.50. Third Floor.

Smart, Eton bolero effects—with the daintiest silk braid trimming. $17.50 Lined with soft satin—has the latest circular skirt. 1906 model.

Misses' spring broadcloth suits $23.75

All the newest Spring colorings, including all wool mixtures in light and medium shades. Beautifully lined and trimmed; new circular skirts, 14, 16 and 18 years. Price $23.75.

Misses' suits, very special $21.50

Chiffon, Panama, Rose, Alice Blue, Reseda, Pearl Gray and the darker shades. Several new models to select from; lined with soft satin and trimmed with silk braid to match. All the new skirt models, 14, 16 and 18 years. Price $21.50.

Misses' separate jackets $18.75

New Spring model, short semi-fitted; made in fine quality covert cloth, self trimmed, collar edged in velvet; one of the season's best styles. Price $18.75.

Misses' ¾ length coats $8.75

The popular covert cloths—full and boxy, firmly tailored, notched collar, fly front, medium shade; sizes 14, 16, 18. Price $8.75.

Men's Spring underwear. French balbriggan shirts and drawers, 69c

WE bought a season's supply of this fine French underwear for men, the regular price of which will be $1 and $1.25 a garment and a mighty good value at that. Main Floor.

In fact our order was so large that we earned the manufacturer's sample line. 69c Two thousand suits of the new Spring weight are ready for to-day at 69c a garment.

Men's $1.50 and $2 Spring underwear—to-day at 95c

This is another special that will meet with unusual response and favor because it is an especially desirable quality so seldom offered below the regular prices. May not be sold again at this price.

Secured under the same conditions as the lot at 69c from the foremost French manufacturers. Just the weight for Spring wear.

Sea Island Cotton and French balbriggan shirts and drawers. 95c One thousand suits go on sale to-day at 95c per garment.

To-day's special 39c and 50c. Best domestic lines of balbriggan underwear for men.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

In our girls' dress section.

$4.95 New assortment of fine linens in white and colors, pale, pink and blue—gobelin, rose, reseda, high or low neck effects, embroidery trimmed or hand worked, all the pretty styles shown this season, 6 to 14 years. Price, $4.95. Third Floor.

Best variety of girls' dresses at $2.50 to $7.95

Ever shown at this time of the year. Lawns, India linens, muslins and batiste, with the very daintiest of lace and Swiss embroidery, and in as many different styles as there are materials. Price $2.50 to $7.95.

Misses' white dresses at $18.75

Also junior sizes—in muslin, organdie and fine net. Several of our own models designed for us, elaborately trimmed in laces, edging and insertions with ribbon bows and sashes—suitable for evening wear, dancing and reception dresses. Special at $18.75.

Special—Girls' light weight reefers—new Spring models for early wear—fine quality covert cloth—double breasted, top coat style, 8 to 14 years. Special, $7.95

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

A Four-in-hand to-day at 25c.

Not one, but all you require for months to come—we sell them regularly at 50c., 79c. and $1. and so does every other store.

The best indication of the importance of this sale will be the crowd you will see here to-day buying five thousand men's 50c., 79c. and $1 neckwear at 25c. each,

We have added a large special purchase to a number of lots from our own stock and will show decidedly the best variety, styles and qualities ever offered at a quarter.

These are the popular, easy to tie, widths in neat stripes and figures—mosty from manufacturers' short lengths of silks fully as desirable as the neckwear you've bought at 50c., 79c. and $1

The crowd that attends the sale of neckwear will not overlook the

$1 shirts at 75c. and 89c. shirts at 59c.

At 75c.—Colored and white plaited bosom negligee shirts—cuffs attached—coat models or separate cuffs and white madras—former price $1.

At 59c.—Men's negligee shirts in white madras and solid colors—blues and tans, all have separate cuffs—good values at the former price—89c.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

$15.00 Waltham watches $10.50, for men and boys.

A special new open-face thin model, never before sold for less than fifteen dollars—distinctively a gentleman's timepiece. Main Floor.

Plain polish twenty-year case—Waltham movement—fully guaranteed to be an accurate timekeeper.

Women's $22.50 Waltham or Elgin watches, $15.

14-kt. solid gold, thin model, open face, guaranteed to be accurate.

SHOES $1 A PAIR

Remarkable bargains from our regular lines of $3 and $3.50 shoes, ties and slippers for women who wear sizes 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3½, 4 and 4½, or extremely small and narrow sizes; also for those wearing 6, 6½, 7, 7½ and 8—in plain words, no wide widths. Shoe Section, Second Floor.

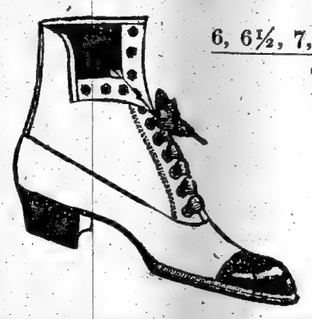

Those are the sizes you can depend upon finding, at one dollar a pair. We don't want to disappoint anybody, so read them over carefully.

These shoes are from our January sale, and are offered at $1 only because the sizes are broken. Including the oxfords, they are particularly adapted to all kinds of Spring weather.

Also all the children's shoes that were $1.00 and $1.50, Saturday special, 75c

Not a pair worth less than half as much more than we are willing to close them at now, but the new "Footshape" shoes are crowding the shelves for room.

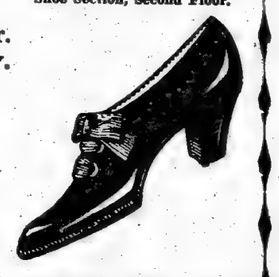

SPAIN MUCH OFFENDED BY GERMANS' ATTITUDE

Result Is That She Is Aiding France at Algeciras.

JAURES ATTACKS ROUVIER

Criticises the Ministry and Says the French People Are Kept in Ignorance of the Situation.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ALGECIRAS, Feb. 23.—The refusal of Germany to let Spain undertake, in co-operation with France, the reorganization of the police in the Moroccan ports, has given much offense to Spain, all the more so as both in the negotiations which preceded the conference and since the conference met Germany has persistently treated Spain as a quantité négligeable.

The effects of this German mistake have been visible in the marked support given by the Spanish delegates to France in the last two sittings of the conference. The majority of the newspapers in Madrid and the provinces echo the general feeling of impatience and displeasure at the attitude of Germany, especially in regard to the bank and police questions.

Public opinion is so favorable to permitting France and Spain to undertake at least the reorganization of the Moroccan police that any further concession to Germany would be unpopular and would be viewed with the utmost suspicion, as virtually substituting German for all other influence in Morocco.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—Mr. Langerman, who was the Commissioner of Morocco to the St. Louis Exhibition, is still representing the Sultan of Morocco in a more or less official capacity. He is now in Berlin, and told me to-day that in his opinion the best solution of the Moroccan police question would be to employ Mohammedans under the auspices of the powers. The Moors, said Mr. Langerman, were fanatics, and only feared men of their own religion.

According to Mr. Langerman, this is not only his own view, but that of the Sultan of Morocco.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—A sensational debate was expected in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, as several orators intended to question the Government upon the Moroccan situation. Premier Rouvier made an earnest appeal to the Chamber not to force a debate at this moment, as it might embarrass the interests of the country. Later, the Premier added, when the conference at Algeciras terminated or was suspended, he would fully discuss the question.

M. Rouvier's reference to the possible suspension of the conference caused surprise. The only member who would not yield to M. Rouvier's request for a postponement of the debate was M. Jaurès, the Socialist leader, who vigorously criticized the Ministry's alleged indecision.

M. Jaurès declared that France demanded to know the real situation, of which the people were ignorant. The conference had attained nothing, he continued, except the possibilities of a conflict. M. Jaurès concluded by saying that it would be piteous were two great nations to fall on each other over the miserable question of Morocco.

M. Rouvier, after warning M. Jaurès of the effect his utterances would have in Germany, declared that the Government had the entire support of the country. France, he said, was deeply desirous of peace, but of peace on condition that her rights and dignity were safeguarded.

Premier Rouvier laid the Moroccan situation before the Cabinet to-day. Minister of Marine Thomson announced his intention to ask Parliament to build three battleships, each of 18,000 tons, which will be the largest French ships yet constructed.

ALGECIRAS, Feb. 23.—The first feeling of depression over Germany's rejection of the French proposals is gradually wearing off, and a slightly more hopeful feeling is observable among the delegates. This is due largely to the amicable spirit shown between the French and German delegates during the formal debates on the Moroccan bank question. The discussion will be continued to-morrow, when an effort will be made to draft a final bank project reconciling the two views.

The deadlock on the question of policing Morocco is unchanged, but the improved feeling extends to that question.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Ambassador White to-day cabled to the State Department from Algeciras that the conference had adjourned until to-morrow after discussing at some length the question of an international bank.

A very strong spirit of conciliation, added Mr. White, seemed to prevail.

NOT ALARMING—ROCKHILL.

Troubles in China Due to Local Causes —Wu Ting-Fang's Views.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Secretary of State has received a telegram from Mr. Rockhill, Minister to China, stating that he and his colleagues see no cause for undue apprehension concerning the situation in China. They believe the published reports of uneasiness to be without cause.

It is added that missionary troubles are not more frequent than usual, and are due, as was the Shanghai riot, to local causes.

PEKING, Feb. 23.—Wu Ting-Fang, ex-Minister to the United States, when interviewed for the first time to-day on the existing situation in China, spoke in support of the boycott.

Mr. Wu is living quietly in Peking, devoting his time to codifying the laws of China. He suffered for a long time from deafness due to the explosion of the bomb near him at the railway station last September, but has now recovered. Speaking of present conditions he said:

"China is at a crisis and is passing through a transition stage. Her statesmen and people feel that China needs reform, but there are great differences of opinion regarding the means. There are several classes of reformers. There are those who speak foreign languages and who have been abroad. They favor sensible and useful reforms, but not too radical. The number of these sensible reformers is few. I am one of them.

"One thing upon which the majority of Chinese are agreed is that China has been deprived of many rights by concessions and territorial grants and by the way her people have been treated by foreigners in China and foreign countries.

"Many Chinese who have gone abroad to America, Australia, and the Philippines write home complaining of arbitrary discriminations made against the Chinese which dare not be attempted against other foreigners. Therefore every one is angry, and hence the boycott of American goods, illustrating the feeling against the unjust exclusion laws. It has spread over all China. It is solely in retaliation against unjust discrimination and is not anti-foreign."

The trouble in the Province of Ho-Nan has subsided, the Provisional Governor having sent troops to the scene of the disturbance.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 24.—The Daily Telegraph's Tokio correspondent says that previous to Japan's warning to China concerning the anti-foreign agitation the United States Government made inquiry as to Japan's attitude in the matter.

ASK OPEN CUSTOMS HEARINGS

Shaw Tells Delegates Merchants' Association Is Divided About It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Secretary Shaw and representatives of the Merchants' Association of New York appeared before the House Committee on Ways and Means to-day to discuss the Olcott bill providing for changes in the administration of customs desired by the Merchants' Association of New York. W. Wickham Smith, counsel for the association; Thomas H. Downing, Chairman of the Association Committee on Commerce; S. Christy Mead, Assistant Secretary of the association, and G. W. J. Angell, member of the Association's Committee on Commerce, were among those who attended the hearing.

The Olcott bill provides for open hearings in cases for the reappraisement of goods. Where the interests of the Government would not be jeopardized, Secretary Shaw is willing to have the Board of Appraisers grant open hearings, but he insisted that in many cases open hearings were wholly out of the question.

The Board of Appraisers determined values in disputed cases by calling in experts from various commercial houses, who disclosed trade secrets and showed what they paid for goods similar to those whose price was questioned. This information, he said, could not be had in open hearings. Secretary Shaw added that many of the members of the Merchants' Association itself were opposed to open hearings and that the committee was not expressing the unanimous opinion of that organization.

Mario De Vries and other members of the General Board of Appraisers in New York opposed the open hearings.

FIGHT ON A CANAL BILL.

Republicans Push Measure for Lake Erie and Ohio Waterway.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The bill to incorporate the Lake Erie and Ohio Ship Canal rode safely through a partisan hurricane in the House to-day, was elevated to the position of "unfinished business," may now be called up for passage almost at the pleasure of its advocates, and probably will be passed in another twenty-four hours.

Democratic opponents exhausted every filibustering device. John Sharp Williams, minority floor leader, and Representative Burnett of Alabama led the opposition, and behind them ranged every Democrat with the single exception of Representative Underwood of Alabama, who throughout voted with the Republicans.

The bill provides for a ship canal, to be built by private capital, from the Ohio River, near Pittsburg, to Lake Erie, a distance of 100 miles. The purpose is to connect the Great Lakes system of canals with the Ohio River. The Great Lakes system is now being connected by a 12-foot channel with the New York State canals, so that this hundred miles will be the connecting link of waterways from New York to New Orleans.

It is assumed that the hundred miles of canal, as planned by the bill, will cost between $35,000,000 and $40,000,000. The main traffic will be coal and ore. The opposition centres largely in the ore producing sections of the South. It is feared that lake ore carried on waterways will injure the Southern mining centres.

GERMAN-AMERICAN PROTEST.

Delegates See the President About the Hepburn-Dolliver Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Representatives of the National German-American Alliance called on the President to-day to protest against the Hepburn-Dolliver bill now pending before Congress, which would prevent original packages of liquor from being delivered in Prohibition States and which, they say, is practically a Federal recognition of prohibition.

The delegation was headed by ex-Sheriff Edward J. Tamsen and A. Arons of New York. Mr. Tamsen explained that the National German-American Alliance regarded the provisions of the bill as an infringement of the rights of American citizens.

"We feel," said he, "that the Constitution gives a man the right to order whatever he may want in one State and have it delivered in another State without interference. Any law which abridges this right will be fought by German-Americans, and we will carry the question into future political campaigns."

CANAL WORK GROWS CHEAPER

Cost of Moving Material Reduced Over 100 Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Isthmian Canal Commission has received a report from Chief Engineer Stevens at Panama, which says:

"The work report for the month of January, 1906, Culebra division, shows a total yardage moved of 120,990 at a cost of 72 cents per cubic yard. Comparing this with the figures for December, the latter month shows 70,630 yards moved at a cost of 93 cents.

"As compared with certain months last Fall, we have reduced the cost of handling this material over 100 per cent."

APPROPRIATION FIGHT DELAY.

Rogers Gives Notice of Amendments Before Bill Passes.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—The annual Appropriation bill was ordered to third reading in the Assembly to-day, after Rogers had stipulated that unanimous consent be allowed him on third reading to offer amendments.

Majority Leader Moreland offered on a typewritten sheet a number of amendments, explaining that a number of typographical errors had crept into the bill. It developed that many officers are recognized only through the names appearing in the Appropriation bill, or a flat sum being appropriated for the departments they work in. Their official existence is not recognized, either by Constitution or statute.

One such instance is that of James W. Bentley, Examiner of Corporations in the office of the Secretary of State. If the bill had not been amended to-day he would have had to retire soon. Bentley's salary is $2,400.

It is estimated that the Appropriation bill will be greater, as it goes to the Senate by over $40,000 than when first reported.

BILL FOR A BRONX COUNTY.

Another Would Abolish Rapid Transit Board in Favor of Aldermen.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—Bills introduced to-day in the Assembly of interest to New Yorkers were:

COHALAN—erecting the County of the Bronx.

WHITLEY—providing that life insurance policies shall not be void by reason of any untrue statement in the application if it shall be shown that it was not made in bad faith.

HARTE—requiring traction companies to pay motormen, conductors, and drivers from the time they report for duty, and compelling the same payment to "extras" as to regular employes.

OLIVER—abolishing the Rapid Transit Commission, and giving its powers to the Board of Aldermen.

HARTMAN—making twenty years the minimum age limit for elevator conductors, and compelling the placing of guard rails about elevators.

New Term for Justice Laughlin.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—Gov. Higgins to-day redesignated Justice Frank O. Laughlin of Buffalo as an Associate Justice of the Appellate Division, First Department, for five years. His present designation will expire on May 1.

"Public confidence in advertised articles is being fearfully shaken. The 'salesmanship' on paper must be honest 'salesmanship' to win."—Ad. Sense.

Mount Vernon

advertisements are backed by quality. No amount of advertising on earth could create and hold the enormous permanent demand enjoyed by this excellent brand of whiskey.

Distillery [Square Bottle] Bottling

In *Square Bottles Only!*

THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO., New York.

ONE MONTH IN RUSSIA SAW 1,400 EXECUTIONS

1,716 Political Arrests in Capital and 10,000 Elsewhere.

$300,000,000 DAMAGE DONE

Result of the Agrarian Outrages—Minister Durnovo Orders the Burning of Rioters' Homes.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cables. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 23.—Some interesting statistics are published relating to the recent operations of the Government.

In the month ended Feb. 7 78 newspapers were suspended, 58 editors were arrested, a state of siege was proclaimed in 62 places, and a minor state of siege in 34 other places, the number of people summarily executed, not including those put to death in the repression of the Moscow outbreak, was 1,400, and the number of political arrests in St. Petersburg was 1,716, and in Russia proper 10,000.

Temporary prisons were opened in 17 towns, 2,000 postal and telegraph employes were dismissed, and over a score of the workmen's cheap restaurants in St. Petersburg were closed so as to prevent the unemployed from obtaining relief.

It is estimated that the agrarian outrages resulting from misgovernment entailed the actual destruction of property worth $300,000,000. One-sixth of this destruction was in the Provinces of Kursk, Orel, and Saratoff.

A priest has been arrested at Novo Tcherkask for a sermon in which he said that the land belonged to God.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 24.—The Times has received a copy of a telegram sent by M. Durnovo, the Russian Minister of the Interior, to the Governor General of Kieff. It is dated Jan. 5, (old style,) and is as follows:

"An agitator has been arrested today at Kagorylky and a mob is threateningly demanding his release. The ordinary guards are apparently insufficient for the protection of property. I earnestly request you in this and similar cases to give orders that all rioters should in case of resistance be destroyed without mercy, and in case of resistance their houses should be burned.

"It is necessary to use every severity in order to check once and for all the spread of the revolt, which threatens to imperil our State."

MARQUIS KEPT A PRISONER.

Lord Townshend in the Custody of His Wife—Mother Says He Is Sane.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 24.—According to The Daily Mail the Marquis of Townshend, who is 39 years of age, who six months ago married Miss Gladys Sutherst, and about whose recent movements there has been considerable mystery, with rumors of his disappearance, &c., has, on the petition of his father-in-law, Thomas Sutherst, a barrister, been certified to be of unsound mind and is detained by order of a Lunacy Commissioner in his Brook Street residence in London under the control of his wife.

The Dowager Marchioness of Townshend stoutly maintains that the Marquis is not insane and is making strenuous efforts to secure her son's freedom.

Lord Townshend's detention dates from the end of January. He is allowed to take carriage exercise in company with his wife or father-in-law. It is alleged that he has been unduly influenced by a man who is a friend of fourteen years' standing.

Medical specialists engaged on behalf of the Dowager Marchioness report that, although ill, the Marquis has displayed no hallucinations or delusions, but that his voice and manners point to some arrest of development.

COURT SCORES INTERBOROUGH

Behavior of Subway Employes a Scandal, Says Justice McAvoy.

In passing sentence on Martin Scharaba, a Subway guard, convicted of assault on De Forest White, a passenger, the three Justices of Special Sessions took occasion yesterday to comment on the rough treatment accorded pasengers by employes of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

Justice McAvoy, who presided, said:

"I have observed that the quality of the Interborough employes has deteriorated. We have had continued complaints that they fail to regard the rights of passengers, and do not treat the public in a half-decent manner. The behavior of these employes is a public scandal. The managers of the road must understand that they do not own the city yet."

"The Interborough Company," said Justice Zeller, "pays its employes only starvation wages, and employs too many ignorant men."

"Half of the employes," said Justice McKean, "don't know enough to treat passengers with the least human courtesy."

Mr. White, the complainant, is a broker who lives at 51 East Twentieth Street and has offices in the Mills Building in Broad Street. He started for home on a Subway local on Feb. 16, and the guard refused to open the door to let him out at Eighteenth Street, because both the station platform and the train were crowded. He got Scharaba's number, and told him that he would make a complaint against him.

As Mr. White was leaving the train at Twenty-third Street Scharaba struck him on the back of the neck, and he fell to the station platform, dragging down the guard and several passengers.

Stephen Lutkin of 34 Union Sqquare testified in court yesterday that he grabbed Scharaba and held him until a policeman arrived.

Scharaba's lawyer asked for clemency, saying that the prisoner had been in the Tombs since the assault, and that the Interborough Company had not come to his assistance. A fine of $25 was imposed, and was paid by the lawyer.

The New Spring Models of

Stetson Hats for Men

Three-Fifty

Cleverness is sometimes a negative force. Stetson has won his hold upon the laurel, not so much by what he could crowd into a hat, but rather through his process of elimination.

No hat man other than Stetson has ever made a derby with but one and one-fourth ounces of fur. Nor with as little of the rest of the things that tend to make a hat a burden. For comfort and good service, the Stetson feather-weight and self-conforming derbies hold a lonesome place on high.

Other Stetson Derbies.....$5.00 and $6.00
Stetson Soft Hats.....$3.50 to $12.00

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

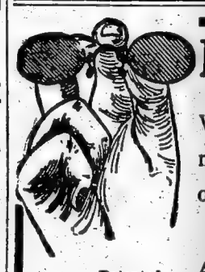

More Comfort in Glasses

Which require less pressure to hold them on the nose. That is the value of the spectacle bridge found on FINCH RIGID EYEGLASSES.

We can explain many other points at our stores. A visit implies no obligation to purchase.

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104 E. 23d St., near 4th Ave.
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650 Madison Ave., cor. 60th St.
3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

COAL AND OIL INQUIRY VOTED BY THE HOUSE

Action Unanimous and No Voice Raised Against the Resolution.

IMMUNITY FOR WITNESSES

Men Aimed At Can Escape Prosecution by Testifying Before the Commerce Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The House to-day passed the concurrent resolution recently reported from the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce providing for a general investigation by the Inter-State Commerce Commission of the complaints of railroad discriminations and monopolies in coal and oil. No one spoke in opposition to it. Immediately after the reading of The Journal Mr. Townsend for the committee called up the resolution.

"This resolution," he said, "is the result of the conviction of a large portion of the public, which is reflected by Congress, that the great inter-State carriers are through various ways and means inflicting a wrong upon the American people."

Mr. Townsend then traced the history of the resolution, saying that Representative Gillespie, Democrat, of Texas, had asked for a bituminous coal inquiry; Senator Tillman for a general inquiry of the railroads and their coal dealings, and Representative Campbell, Republican, Kansas, had solicited an oil inquiry.

"The committee," he continued, "felt that as specific charges had been made with reference to the coal and oil fields, it was the part of wisdom to have an investigation with reference to those products. The Inter-State Commerce Commission is intrusted with this investigation because the nature of its duty places the information entirely within its grasp.

"It is alleged on what seems good authority that when the roads themselves do not own the coal mines and the coal they carry, their officers, or men allied with them, do control an interest in these mines. I contend that it is against public policy for any public carrier to become a dealer in the products which it hauls."

"Is this investigation simply into transportation or is it a general investigation into trusts and combinations?" asked Mr. Crumpacker of Indiana.

"It is simply into the matter of inter-State transportation," replied Mr. Townsend.

Then Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio took the floor and explained that despite the fact that he had promised some time ago to introduce a bill covering the situation complained of in the numerous allegations as to a combination of the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Norfolk and Western, and the New York Central Railroads, he had concluded that the scope of the present resolution was such that his bill would be unnecessary.

"I am glad," he said, "that the scope of this resolution is broad enough to give notice to certain gentlemen that Congress is not so childish in its knowledge of men and passing affairs that the puerile statement of a great railroad man that his corporation does not own a controlling interest in certain other corporations—that it does not own a majority of stock—is no answer to the proposition that there is a combination, a community of interests and a community of management that bring that corporation and those which it dominates indirectly under the very ban that this resolution seeks to establish."

"I am for the resolution," said John Sharp Williams. "We ought never to miss an opportunity to shed the light of publicity upon these corrupt details of corporate life."

Representative Mann of Illinois pointed out that all the railroad men who testified under it would be, of necessity, exempted from prosecution.

"It does not seem to me at this time and under the circumstances," he said, "advisable to oppose this resolution—forced into action by the attitude of the country—but it does seem to me that the House ought to know that in passing this resolution it is exempting from prosecution the very men we are seeking to prosecute, whereas they are now subject to prosecution by direction of the Attorney General."

The resolution was passed by a viva voce vote, with no opposition.

To Aid Steunenberg Murder Suspects.

BUTTE, Mon., Feb. 23.—Five thousand dollars have been appropriated by the Mill and Smeltermen's Union of this city to aid in the defense of Charles F. Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone, and Orchard, who are suspected of the murder of ex-Gov. Steunenberg of Idaho.

Blackburn Indicted Again.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 23.—The Grand Jury of the United States District Court to-day returned another true bill against Congressman Blackburn, charging him with practicing before the Treasury Department in violation of Federal statutes. He is charged with receiving a fee of $50 for his services.

Brentano's

Special Offer

English Literature

Illustrated with 1,900 Illustrations, Caricatures, Facsimiles, Autographs, Etc.,

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of the same tobacco, shipped direct here instead of to Cairo. Every bale opened, graded and blended by Mr. Nestor Gianaclis, who is himself in this country and whose skill and knowledge made

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CIGARETTES

famous as the leader of Egyptian Cigarettes, not only in Cairo, but the world over. You can now buy in America the genuine "NESTOR" CIGARETTES exactly as they formerly came to you from Cairo, except the price. Also in tins of 50 and 100.

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In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

Store Opens Daily at 8 A. M., Closes at 5:30 P. M.

Men's $1.50 Shirts, 95c.
White With Plaited Bosoms.

THESE ARE SHIRTS of which we are proud—Shirts that many men wear exclusively because of their refinement and perfect fit and good workmanship—because they cost a third less than Shirts as fine in any other store.

A fine, durable muslin is used in the bodies and a good cambric in the bosoms which are made with 4, 6 or 12 plaits on each side. With stud holes or with buttons; sleeve lengths 31 and 33 inches; sizes 13½ to 17. They are a specialty of this STORE FOR MEN.

Men's Half Dollar Scarfs at 25c.

Made of ends of silks that go in half dollar and dollar Scarfs—but too few of each kind for the maker to put them in his regular line. Wide four-in-hands in a great assortment of good patterns and colorings. Perhaps the best offering of the kind we ever had. Main Floor, Elm Place.

Spring Ready-to-Wear Hats.

AS FAST AS THEY ARE CHOSEN by wise early comers more fly down from the busy workrooms to take their places. Every Hat is trimmed here. Every one is practical, wearable, with the touch of individuality which makes it a *Loeser Hat.* Not a great deal on them; for this year lines are simple, but trimmings are in exactly the right place for snap and smartness. The Sailors lead, of course, but there are dozens of shapes and styles, at the

Practical Prices of $4.98 to $9.75.

The new grays have a case to themselves. One mist gray Neapolitan straw is draped with pearl satin and caught up with a gray wing. Under the brim are full choux of darker gray velvet. A smoke gray Sailor jauntily carries an Alice blue wing. Others, specially dainty, in the soft *"argent cour"* are trimmed with white or delicate pastel colors.

Then there is the case of rose shades, the case of new gray greens, the bluet case and the case where browns are combined with the creamy, natural Panamas, Tuscans, Milans and Java straws. Women appreciate the arrangement which makes it so easy to select their particular color and style so readily.

Feather Trimmings for Early Spring Hats.

The new "Scissor" Wings in all colors and black; Fan wings in rich blues, and the new emerald greens and coral shades, as well as many varieties of Quills, Wings and Breasts, just arrived and all moderately priced. Second Floor.

The New Low Shoes for Spring.

READY NOW—and this season's styles are prettier and daintier than ever. There are the same saucy Sailor Ties and the cool, comfortable Walking Pumps that everybody found so desirable last year, made with all sorts of improvements and snappy changes that prove their 1906 newness—the shorter toe effects, for instance, and the shapely "drop toe," the slightly higher cut at side and heel to prevent slipping, the big flat ribbon bows that add special pertness.

Patent leather and the new gun metal kid—those are the leathers. And these are some of the styles; first the

$3.50 Innovation Shoes in the New Shapes.

Every Brooklyn woman knows these fine Shoes which are made expressly for us. Every detail of material, cut and finish is as perfect as in Shoes usually sold at five dollars. Leather prices are steadily advancing, and only because of the magnitude of Loeser orders have we been able to keep the price of Innovation Shoes this season at $3.50. The Innovation Shoes include dependable walking Ties, Sailor Ties and the favorite Pumps, made of patent leather and the soft dull finish gun metal kid—over fifty styles, including all the new shapes, at $3.50

Patent Leather Pumps with high Louis heel, turn sole and wide ribbon bow, at.....$3.50

"Billee Taylor" Ties in patent leather and gun metal kid with Louis heel and short, pointed toe, at..$5

Second Floor.

Magnificent Royal Wilton Carpets
For $1.98 a Yard Instead of $3.

THE FACTS CONCERNING THE SALE are well and widely known now. These are the most luxurious Carpets made in America—and more than fifty up-to-date patterns are included. Twice a year the mill that makes them straightens stock very rigidly—and for some years this clearance has been made exclusively through the Loeser Store.

It is the greatest Carpet bargain of the year—without any question whatever.

We started the sale with something over fifteen thousand yards. The selling has been large, but we are still able to satisfy any reasonable demand. And for the accommodation of our patrons we will hold the Carpets for awhile after you purchase them, if you are not ready to have them laid now. Third Floor, Elm Place.

A Stationery Store For Men.

BY GIVING SPECIAL ATTENTION to commercial Stationery and providing such a stock and such values as could not be duplicated outside of Loeser's, this branch of the business has grown until it required larger quarters.

Now the Commercial Stationery Store will be found on the main floor, near the Fulton Street door, and every office and desk requisite is here with special provisions for quick service.

Here are extra values which large purchases make possible—values which we believe are not equaled elsewhere in Brooklyn:

White Business Envelopes, boxes of 250.....19c. a box
Typewriter Paper, 500 sheets for.....29c
Desk Pads, 19x24 inches.....29c
The "Loeser" Letter File, strong and durable.....25c
Stafford's Inks, 4 ounces, 5c.; half pints, 19c.; pints, 29c.; quarts, 49c
Dennison's Office Boxes, containing rubber bands, labels, seals, clips, tags, glue, etc.....98c
Esterbrook's, Gillot's and Spencerian steel Pens.....8c. a dozen
Paste in tubes and jars..5c. to 29c
Lead Pencils...5c. a dozen and up
Letter Scales.....69c. to $2.49
Inkstands of enameled iron, glass, oak and mahogany..19c. to $3.75
Waterman's Ink Fillers for desk or traveling.....19c

Main Floor.

Jeweled Collars, 49c.

WE WISH EVERYONE COULD SHARE in the good luck that brought us these dainty Collars to sell at the remarkable price. An inch or so apart, in the fine gold plated Chains in band effect, are set large oval stones; two colors only, amethyst and turquoise. Busy times at that table today, at.....49c

Main Floor.

New Neckwear for Women.

Better Than Usual Values.

FROM ST. GALL have just come a number of exceedingly dainty new embroidered Top Collars in a large variety of designs. Because we imported them direct and made special arrangements with the St. Gall makers, we have them for nearly half price—19c. value at 10c. each.

NEW LACE STOCKS and also some lace and lawn Stocks in particularly attractive patterns. Half price also—49c. values at 25c.

HAND MADE LACE CHEMISETTES and also some Collar and Cuff Sets. These have just arrived from Brussels and are 98c. values at 49c.

Main Floor, Front. None sent C. O. D.

Ribbons :: Bargains.

19c. Taffeta Ribbons at 14c. Four inches wide. A high grade metallique Taffeta Ribbon in a complete assortment of seasonable shades and black.

25c. Black Taffeta Ribbons at 19c. 5¼ inches wide. A fine, firm quality in a lustrous black; splendid for hair ribbons.

32c. Satin Taffeta Ribbons at 24c. 5¾ inches wide. A soft finished brilliant satin Taffeta Ribbon in a full assortment of wanted colors and black. A splendid Ribbon for girdles, sashes and millinery trimming.

Warp Printed Dresden Ribbons at 23c., 29c. and 39c. A special feature of this Ribbon Store is these dainty Dresden Ribbons, which are here in a wide variety at very moderate prices. Pretty flower patterns on white, pink or blue grounds with narrow borders of white, pink and blue. These patterns are to be found here exclusively.

3¼ inches wide.....23c
5 inches wide.....29c
5½ inches wide.....39c

Our expert bow-maker will fashion any of these Ribbons into dainty girdles, sashes or bows free of charge.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

On the Road to Marfil Mexico

The native Mexican clings tenaciously to the old customs of his country.

It is a common sight in Old Mexico to see these patient little beasts of burden plodding along with their heavy loads, unconcerned by the march of civilization which their progressive competitors the railroads have brought about.

They form one of the many strange contrasts between modern and primitive customs to be seen on a trip through Old Mexico.

An attractive booklet "Sights and Scenes in Old Mexico," is ready for distribution. It is replete with interesting facts and fiction about the Egypt of the New World. Write for free copy.

How to go to Old Mexico.

The principal highway to Old Mexico lies through St. Louis. Short roads run through trains to St. Louis, and the M. K. & T. Ry. runs through sleepers from St. Louis to the City of Mexico, without change. The route is through the most interesting section of the United States—Indian Territory and Texas, where greatest activity and development are manifest. Most of the principal cities of Texas and Mexico; Dallas, Ft. Worth, Waco, San Antonio, Torreon, Zacatecas, Aguascalientes, Guanajuato, and etc., lie along the route, and stop-overs are allowed at pleasure. Ask your ticket agent to sell you a ticket via St. Louis and the M. K. & T. Ry. For rates and full information, write

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The dealer makes a trifle more profit on the imitation. You don't get the rain-protection that you expect.

Protect yourself by insisting that the dealers show you this trade-mark stamped on inside of garment.

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Stores that offer fabrics or garments as "CRAVENETTES" that do not bear the above trade-mark, are trying to deceive you and infringing on our trade-mark. Write for interesting booklet—FREE.

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Manufacturers of Black Dress Goods, Mohairs, Woolens, Cravenette Cloths, Etc.

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ABSORBENT DIAPERS
FOR YOUR BABY
THE BEST
DIAPERS EVER MADE

Sold in antiseptically sealed boxes containing ½ dozen diapers. Small size, 75c. per box; medium size, 90c. per box; large size, $1.00 per box.

BE SURE TO TRY THEM.

FOR SALE BY
SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York

"Lion Brand"

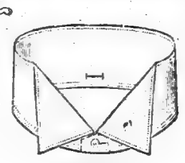

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FRONT 2 IN. BACK 1¾ IN.

Look out for the

"FINANCIER"

Lest You Forget
We Say it Yet—
Uneeda Biscuit

HOUSES SHIFTED ABOUT TO BE PAID FOR TWICE

Ex-Capt. Price Objects to Some Costly Street Opening.

111 SESSIONS ALREADY HELD

Each Costs Bronx Taxpayers More Than $30—Lawyer Swain Attacked at a Lively Hearing.

There was a lively session yesterday at a hearing before the Commissioners appointed to make awards for the opening of Belmont Avenue in the Bronx. Ex-Police Captain James K. Price, under examination as an expert, testified that property owners within the area of the improvement are being forced to pay extravagant prices for houses that were moved from points where improvements had been made and placed within the area of the Belmont improvement for the sole purpose of forcing a second payment for them.

It was brought out that two houses, one at Topping and Belmont Avenues, and the other at Clay and Belmont Avenues, had already been purchased by the city some years ago, and that they had been put where they now stand because the owner, Harold Swain, knew from the city maps that in time the city, and after it the property owners in the vicinity, would be forced to buy the houses again.

Swain admitted that the Topping Avenue house, which is now on skids and which he purposed to move to a spot several blocks away where another street is soon to be opened, had been purchased by him from the city for $11. He contended that it was worth $2,000, and by a preliminary award the Belmont Avenue Commission has given him that sum for the house. The other house, which figured in yesterday's proceedings, stands on the Clay Avenue end of the lot, was also moved for a like purpose, and approximately $1,500 has been allowed for it in the preliminary award. Capt. Price and Judge McCrea, who was among the property owners who paid for the houses once before, declare that the house was practically worthless.

The appraisements of the two houses and of a third which will figure in the next proceeding of the board was made by an expert in the employ of the city. The expert simply appraised them as they stood, and there is nothing to show that he knew they had been moved for the purposes which Capt. Price and Judge McCrea allege. It is charged that the purpose of Mr. Swain was to move the Topping Avenue house to a point near the Concourse, which in a few months will become the subject of proceedings by another Board of Condemnation. The objectors, however, say that they have blocked this plan.

Swain appeared as counsel for the owner of the 20-foot strip running from Clay to Topping Avenue, which is down on the records as belonging to a man named Sturtevant. Ex-Capt. Price introduced deeds to show that the land had been conveyed by Swain to Sturtevant.

It was through an objection made by Price against the assessment on his property in the neighborhood and a lot of detective work done by him that the story of the planted houses was brought to light in the session yesterday. He was aided by Judge McCrea, who also owns property in the area of the improvement and who was very angry when he found out that he was expected to pay for houses for which he had already paid in another assessment.

The commission consists of Francis W. Pollock as Chairman, Louis G. Cassidy, and James T. Lane. Although the commission has only seven pieces of property to appraise, they have been nearly two years on the work and have held 111 meetings, of which 30 were secret or executive. Each of these meetings, exclusive of clerks' and stenographers' fees, cost $30 each. All this cost, besides the cost of the actual improvement, comes on the owners of property facing on Belmont Avenue.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Dunn, in charge of Street Openings, opened the proceedings by saying he desired to have the matter thoroughly ventilated. Chairman Pollock, who in the subsequent proceedings ruled with the house owners on every point, even against the advice of Mr. Dunn, immediately said that a man had the right to move his house wherever he pleased; that he had legal warrant to do so, and it appeared that the houses mentioned in the proceeding had been where they now stood for seven years, and the commission had no right to go behind the returns.

Capt. Price, on direct examination by Judge McCrea, said that the buildings in question were in bad shape and practically worthless. Mr. Pollock ordered this stricken from the records. Price then testified that the buildings added nothing to the value of the land.

When Swain got Price under cross-examination he referred to him continually as an "alleged expert," and began questioning him about the Lexow proceedings in which he figured. Judge McCrea wanted this stopped, but Price said:

"Don't stop him; let him go as far as he likes. I'm satisfied to have the whole Lexow investigation on the record if he wants it. I want to remind you, too," said Price to Swain, "that you offered to buy an old carriage house from me, and when I knew that you were going to move it where an improvement had been mapped out, I tore the house down rather than sell it to you. You remember, too, don't you," went on Price, addressing Swain, "that you appeared before the Board of Aldermen about four years ago favoring the opening of the street where one of your houses stood?"

"What did I want done?" asked Swain.

"I don't know just what you wanted except to make yourself rich at the expense of the property owners in the section. You've been working for your pocket all the time, that's sure."

Capt. Price went on to say that the rental of the Clay Avenue house was not worth more than $5 a month, and that there was not a smaller or more dilapidated house anywhere in the neighborhood.

"I'm an expert all right on the value of Swain houses," he said; "there's no 'alleged' about that. I know their ages and their history from the ground up."

"How old are they?" asked Swain.

"Well, they're a good deal older than I am. Why, you bought that Topping Avenue house for $11 at the last sale, and now you claim it's worth $2,500."

"What makes you think that house is sold?" asked Swain.

"Why, you've got it on skids ready to move it. I'll tell you more. The place you have a permit to take it to is a hole in the ground so deep that a telegraph pole wouldn't find bottom, and you intend to move it to a spot 100 feet from that called for by the permit, but I'll tell you here that you won't be able to do it."

At this point Mr. Swain moved that the hearing go over. It was announced for Wednesday next at 2 P. M.

SAYS EUROPE AIDS US.

Reichstag Member Declares We Grow Rich at Her Expense.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—The Reichstag today by a large majority passed the final reading of the bill providing for the extension of Germany's reciprocal tariff rates to the United States. It was not necessary to take a vote by ballot.

In the discussion preceding the debate Count von Kanitz, Conservative, remarked that the United States would in future continue to grow stronger and richer at the expense of Europe.

Those voting against the bill to-day, as yesterday, were mostly extreme Agrarians and some National Liberals.

LOST
articles found by advertising in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Telephone, 1000 Bryant.—Adv.

RUSSIA DECIDES ON LOTTERY.

Gold Payments Not Suspended—Finance Minister Hopeful.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 23.—There is no foundation for the report that gold payments have been suspended.

The Financial Committee of the Council of the Empire at its session to-day accepted the project of an internal loan on the lottery basis, the bonds of which, instead of interest, have chances to draw prizes at annual drawings. The bonds will be issued in as small denominations as $25, in order to attract small investors. The project awaits the Emperor's approval.

In view of an article published yesterday in the official afternoon organ established by Premier Witte, in which reference was made to the "extreme measures" necessary to raise a sum to cover the budget deficit, which excited considerable apprehension in financial circles here and abroad, Finance Minister Shipoff to-day explained that the phrase was poorly chosen.

The optimistic view of the financial conditions in Russia is shared by the Bourse operators. Prices were firm to-day.

The reports abroad that Premier Witte has resigned and that his resignation has been accepted by Emperor Nicholas are discredited here. No further changes in the Cabinet are expected at present.

BERLIN, Saturday, Feb. 24.—Count Witte telegraphed yesterday to the Tageblatt that a great improvement in the business of the banks and in the general financial situation of the empire had taken place during the past month, but that certain credit operations must be carried out during the current year which would be executed under conditions of more difficulty than hitherto.

BRITISH SHIPS' PROTECTION.

Admiralty Hopes Manoeuvres Will Show the Fleet's Ability.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—At the annual meeting to-day of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom President Ward said he had seen Admiral Sir John Fisher relative to the co-operation of the mercantile marine with the navy during the naval manoeuvres this Summer. The Admiralty hoped to have three hundred to four hundred merchant ships under the control of the Admiral commanding the manoeuvres, and to be able to show that it could protect shipping in war time, besides having enough vessels free to take care of the enemy. Admiral Fisher believed that the result of the experiment would be to prevent anything in the nature of a scare among shipowners in war time, thus prevtning a panic in insurance permiums.

The Admiralty, Mr. Ward added, would indemnify shipowners for loss due to delay and would pay the cost of coal.

ARABS' REVOLT ALARMING.

Now a Widespread Rebellion—Turkish Troops Mutinous.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 23.—An extraordinary meeting of the Council of Ministers has been summoned to confer with the Sultan at the Yildiz Palace in regard to the situation in Yemen, Turkish Arabia.

The hitherto localized revolt in Yemen against Turkish rule has been fanned into a more widespread rebellion by a warlike proclamation of Sheik Mahmud Yohia. A number of tribes have joined the rebel Sheik, and the encounters with Turkish troops which have occurred at various points indicate that the situation is critical.

GRAFT IN PUBLIC DEPOSITS.

County Treasurer Tells Ohio Investigators of $20,000 Gifts from Banks.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23.—County Treasurer R. J. Hynicka has received from various banks about $15,000 or $20,000 in gratuities for deposit of public funds, according to his testimony this afternoon before the commission appointed by the State Senate to investigate the offices of Cincinnati and Hamilton County. He has been Treasurer eighteen months and Deputy Treasurer five and a half years. The two Republicans named to serve on the committee resigned. Hynicka testified:

"I should say $3,500,000 was the amount collected semi-annually in taxes. I should judge four-fifths of this is paid in checks. We deposit them in the various banks, in almost every bank in Cincinnati.

"I never ask a bank or any person for a gratuity. Mr. Schott, the cashier, largely selected the banks to which checks were sent. Mr. Schott alone knew the banks money came from. I kept no account of these amounts, and deposited them in my private accounts."

"Will you produce your private account books?" asked Mr. Roettinger.

"Certainly, to-morrow," said Mr. Hynicka.

200,000 FARMERS TO STRIKE.

Society of Equity Sets Prices for Marketing Their Products.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 23.—A strike of the 200,000 farmers, composing the American Society of Equity, an organization with headquarters in Indianapolis, has been called for March 1.

Every one who responds to this call will agree to withhold from the market any agricultural products excepting at prices that are up to the level that has been decreed as equitable by the officers of this organization.

The word is passing through all the wheat-growing States, and the response that is returned is said to be causing considerable concern on the part of the market men and speculators. The Society of Equity says that the producer ought to get at least a dollar a bushel for wheat, no matter what may be the size of the crop.

WATROUS ESTATE MUST PAY.

Verdict for a Dressmaker Who Sued for Mrs. Ballow's Bill.

Before Justice Newburger, in the Supreme Court, Rachel Oatman, a dressmaker, who has been suing the estate of Walter W. Watrous for $5,825, for gowns and furs furnished by her to Mrs. Katherine Ballou, supposing the latter to be the wife of Mr. Watrous, got a verdict for $6,629.80 yesterday. This included the full amount of her claim and interest, the last transaction having taken place in June, 1903.

Mrs. Ballou is now the wife of a Chicago man. She sued the Watrous estate for a widow's rights, and the executor settled with her for $11,000. Some lawyers say that as this decision practically declares her to be the widow of Watrous, it may form a basis for another action against the estate to recover dower.

THE DEWEY AT LAS PALMAS.

Strained by Heavy Weather and Is to be Repaired There.

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, Feb. 23.—The United States drydock Dewey has arrived at this port.

The Dewey reports having encountered heavy weather, resulting in strains.

The drydock will remain here a fortnight for overhauling and repairing.

VICHY CELESTINS

LAMBERT

A Noteworthy Sale

Men's Ready-to-Wear Clothes, Make and Style as Good as the Tailorman's Best.

$16.75

which were formerly $25

This lot comprises many desirable suits—fashionable long cut coats with long sweeping lapels; some with straight fronts, others have slightly rounded corners—many are body-fitting; others moderately loose; all have deep center vents. Colors are light, medium and dark Cathedral grays and neat refined effects in worsteds.

The hand-tailoring which characterizes these garments gives them the distinction of being the only ready-to-wear clothes obtainable that vie with the highest achievements of the best custom tailors.

"Ask the Man Who Wears Them."

Salesrooms 39-41 Cortlandt Street

LAMBERT

Between 6th & 9th Ave. "L" Stations

Hackett, Carhart & Co

Final CLEARANCE of Men's Overcoats

You can pick from Overcoats that sold for as high as $25

AT $15

Even if you don't get the full measure of service from them this winter, it would be wise on your part to take advantage of this offering and prepare for next winter. It's worth while because the saving will be a big one.

The Overcoats involved are 46 and 52 inch. long models, of fine Black and Oxford Overcoatings.

Three Broadway Stores:
At 13th St. At Canal St. Near Chambers St.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

TO DIVEST SUBWAY BILL OF MANDATORY CLAUSE

Elsberg Said to Agree to This Amendment of His Measure.

NEW HEARING IS GRANTED

And a Delegation of Club Conferrees Will Go to Albany to Oppose Separate Contracts.

Representatives of thirty civic and independent organizations had a conference at the City Club late yesterday afternoon and arranged to send a united delegation to Albany next Tuesday to appear before the Cities Committees of the Senate and Assembly in opposition to the Elsberg bill amending the Rapid Transit act.

Information that the Elsberg bill will not be passed by the Legislature in its present form has come directly to officials of the City Club. It is said on authority that Senator Elsberg himself has practically agreed that his bill shall be amended so that the letting of separate construction and operation contracts for future subways shall be discretionary with the Rapid Transit Commission instead of being mandatory, as would be the case under the Elsberg bill as it now stands. A close associate of the Senator says Mr. Elsberg has come to the conclusion his bill cannot pass in its present form, and he is said to be willing to amend it so as to remove the mandatory feature which has raised all the objection.

Assemblyman Ezra P. Prentice, who introduced the Elsberg bill in the Assembly, was present at the conference yesterday and spoke against the measure. The City Club contingent understands that he is determined that the bill shall be amended in the Assembly, if not in the Senate, or he will not support it. Neither William M. Ivins nor John Ford, who are among those apparently fighting for the passage of the measure, was present at the conference, although they were invited to attend and present their views.

At the conference it was announced that Senator White, Chairman of the Senate's Cities Commitee, has wired that the club's request for another hearing on the bill next Tuesday had been granted. It then was agreed that all of the bodies present should be represented at the hearing, and the delegation will start for Albany Tuesday morning with the members of and counsel for the Rapid Transit Commission.

It was determined to oppose the mandatory clause of the bill regarding the separation of contracts and to point out that such an enactment would tie the hands of the Rapid Transit Board and would keep back the development of rapid transit subways for several years. Both George L. Rives, counsel for the Rapid Transit Commission, and Chase Mellen, Chairman of the City Club's Committee on Legislation, said that no bidders for subways would bid for the operation of the road and agree to pay 4 per cent. interest on the cost when they would not know what the cost would be unless they had the construction contract, too.

The argument also was advanced by the City Club speakers, and will be urged at Albany, that the Elsberg bill in its present form violates the principles of home rule in that it dictates conditions to the city when these conditions should be left to the discretion of the regularly constituted city officials.

Borough President Bird S. Coler of Brooklyn made public yesterday an open letter to Edward M. Shepard in reply to the latter's public denial to him a few days ago of the allegation that Mr. Shepard was counsel for the Interborough-Metropolitan merger. Mr. Coler, in reply, says he never remembers saying Mr. Shepard was counsel for the merger, but did say he was counsel for some interests now in the merger. Mr. Shepard's connection as attorney for the Pennsylvania Railroad, Mr. Coler believes, furnishes ground for this assumption. Mr. Coler's letter also criticises Mr. Shepard for having attached himself to the Pennsylvania Road as counsel after having been connected with the Rapid Transit Commission for years as counsel and thus being familiar with all of the city's secrets on rapid transit affairs.

ALBERT SONNICHSEN MISSING.

American Disappeared from a Hotel Near Monastir a Week Ago.

VIENNA, Feb. 23.—A telegram from Sofia says that Albert Sonnichsen of Oakland, Cal., a correspondent of The New York Evening Post, has disappeared in Macedonia.

He arrived at Vodena, forty miles from Monastir, on Feb. 15, disappeared from his hotel there on Feb. 17, and has not been seen since.

The Evening Post stated yesterday that on Feb. 19 it received a letter written at Sofia by Mr. Sonnichsen on Feb. 6 briefly outlining his plans. It added:

"Relying on what he said then, The Evening Post feels as yet no anxiety on his account."

Mr. Sonnichsen's recent letters from Macedonia have attracted a good deal of attention. He was born in San Francisco in 1878, worked at sea before the mast for three years, served as a Quartermaster on a United States transport, was captured by the Filipinos and held as a prisoner for ten months, and afterward came back to this country and began writing for newspapers and magazines. He went to Bulgaria in 1904.

LEMAIRE
PARIS

Opera and Field Glasses
The Best in the World
Used in the United States Army and Navy
Beware of worthless imitations
For sale by all responsible dealers.
U. S. Agency, P. O. Box 1067 N. Y. City.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
The Big Store A City in Itself
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. 18th & 19th STS.
Meet Me at the Fountain.
NEW YORK.

SOME GLORIOUS OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE PRACTICE OF WISE ECONOMY.

Sometimes it is economy to "get along without" things. There are other times when that course is really wasteful extravagance. The question that guides thrifty people is never "Can I do without this?" It is, "Is this something that I must have some time and can I ever get it cheaper than now?"

This advertisement gives glorious opportunities for the right kind of economies. The articles mentioned here are all "staple" goods. Some have an immediate usefulness, some find their value chiefly in their certainty of usefulness in the future—it makes no difference. The point is that these are articles that people must have some time—and they are cheaper now than they will be by and by.

It is NOT wise to wait when waiting costs you money and gains little or nothing in other respects.

To-day's Examples That Point the Moral:

WOMEN'S $6.90 WAISTS for $5.90.
WOMEN'S SUITS & SHIRT WAIST DRESSES at $5.95.
WOMEN'S $25 and $30 VELVET SUITS at $10.
GIRLS' $4.50 SPRING COATS at $2.50.
MISSES' PANAMA and MIXTURE ETON SUITS at $10.
MISSES' CRAVENETTE COATS at $9.75.
MISSES' BROADCLOTH ETON SUITS at $15.
CHILDREN'S $4.95 CASHMERE DRESSES at $2.95.
CHILDREN'S $5.50 WOOL SERGE DRESSES at $3.50.
CHILDREN'S COATS OF CORDUROY or BEARSKIN, formerly $3.95, at $2.95.
CHILDREN'S COATS of PLAIN CLOTH and CHEVIOT, formerly $5, at $3.75.
WOMEN'S 15c. & 25c. INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS at 9c.
WOMEN'S 25c. LACE EDGED HANDKERCHIEFS at 12½c
MEN'S 25c. EMBROIDERED INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS at 12½c.
BIGGEST SHEET MUSIC HITS TO-DAY at 6c.
$3.50 SHOES FOR WOMEN of fine vici kid in newest styles at $1.95.
$3 and $3.50 SHOES FOR MEN at $1.90.
$2.50 SHOES and OXFORDS FOR WOMEN, kidskin and patent leather, at $1.
$2 and $2.50 SHOES FOR BOYS, box calf, lace and blucher style, at $1.50.
$3 GOLD FILLED FRAMELESS EYEGLASSES at $1.
YOUTHS' WINTER SUITS and OVERCOATS, formerly $9.50, at $6.
FINE RAZORS, grades sold regularly up to $3, at 50c.
MEN'S SUITS, values up to $15, what is left to-day at $5.
GOOD SUITS and OVERCOATS FOR BOYS at $1.50.
MEN'S TROUSERS, real values far above $2 mark, at $1.25.

We Give "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps.

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS. | ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

American Art Galleries
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.
On Free View Day and Evening
A VALUABLE COLLECTION
OF
OIL PAINTINGS
BY DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS OF THE MODERN
French, Dutch and American Schools
BELONGING TO
Mr. PETER A. SCHEMM, Mr. LOUIS A. BIDDLE,
PHILADELPHIA
Mr. MOSES TANENBAUM,
Mr. WILLIAM SALOMON, Mr. SOLOMON MEHRBACH,
And the estate of the late HENRY STEERS,
NEW YORK
To be Sold at Unrestricted Public Sale
AT MENDELSSOHN HALL
On Thursday and Friday Evenings next,
March 1st and 2nd, beginning promptly at 8:30 o'clock.
An Illustrated Catalogue will be mailed on receipt of One Dollar.
The Sale Will Be Conducted by Thomas E. Kirby of
THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS,
6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South.

To-night at 8:15
Concluding Sale
In the Grand Ballroom of the
Waldorf-Astoria
An Important Sale of
Paintings of Highest Class
by order of Mr. Eugene F....., of Paris
The PAINTINGS will be on view until time of sale at THE FIFTH AVE. ART GALLERIES,
366-368 Fifth Ave., near 34th St.
The sale will be conducted by
Mr. James P. Silo, Auctioneer.

JOHANN HOCH HANGED, PROTESTING INNOCENCE

Wife Murderer's Lawyers to Test Denial of Stay in Last Hour.

PRISONER FORCED DELAY

Refused to Leave Death Cell Until Full Time Allowed by Sentence Was Run.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Johann Hoch, wife murderer, who admitted that he had been married thirteen times, was hanged in the county jail at 1:34 o'clock this afternoon for poisoning his wife, Marie Welcker Hoch. His last utterance carried the assertion that he was innocent of the crime.

Hoch's attorneys were still making desperate efforts for a respite for him, even while he trod the scaffold. His death, the lawyers say, has not ended the appeal, and although the man is dead, they promise to carry the case to the Supreme Court of the United States. If it is decided that Hoch possessed the right of appeal, his lawyers say, proceedings of a criminal nature will be brought against all public officers who had anything to do with the execution.

The time set for the hanging was between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. Shortly after 9 o'clock Hoch's attorneys appeared in the office of the clerk of the United States Circuit Court and filed an application for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that Hoch was held in peril of death in direct violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

The Jailer and Deputy Sheriff agreed to wait until the court either granted or refused the writ. The attorneys then returned to the court, and, appearing before Judge K. M. Landis, asked that the writ issue forthwith if it was found that it was drawn in proper form.

"It is also requisite," said Judge Landis, "that proper cause be shown for the issuance of the writ."

"The application for the writ is denied," Judge Landis replied. "The proper remedy for counsel was a writ of error from the decision of the State Supreme Court to the Supreme Court of the United States. The writ is fatally defective and cannot be made good."

At 12 o'clock Deputy Sheriff Peters, accompanied by Jailer Whitman, entered Hoch's cell; and the deputy read the death warrant. Throughout the reading Hoch was unmoved. Then turning to Jailer Whitman, he said:

"I want all that is coming to me in the way of time. If you try to take me before 1:30 I will fight."

Just as the death march was to begin Hoch's attorney again asked that proceedings be further delayed, but this was denied by Deputy Sheriff Peters after a talk with Judge Landis over the telephone. Jailer Whitman then went to Hoch's cell with six guards.

"Johann, your time has come," he said.

Hoch advanced to meet the party and replied: "I am ready, Mr. Whitman."

Hoch mounted the scaffold and stood in military attitude on the drop. The Rev. J. R. Burkland was reciting the prayer for the dying when Jailer Whitman stopped him. Hoch, in a strong voice, with a pronounced German accent, said:

"Father forgive them, they know not what they do. I must die, an innocent man. Good-bye."

Just as he uttered the last word the drop fell. The neck was broken by the fall, but Hoch's pulse continued to beat for ten minutes. The body was given to a local undertaker, who buried it at his own expense.

AT THE SPORTSMAN'S SHOW.

New Motor Boats Ordered — Italian Yachtsman Praises Exhibits.

Interest in motor boats at the National Motor Boat and Sportsman's Show in Madison Square Garden reached the practical stage of ordering and buying yesterday. Several small cruisers were sold, among them being half a dozen tenders for steam yachts. The demand for gasoline-propelled boats for Summer resort purposes has set in stronger and earlier than was the case a year ago, and most of the manufacturers who have exhibits in the show are looking forward to a lively season.

L. L. Biddle of Philadelphia purchased for $8,000 two six-cylinder Speedway engines, each of 90-horse power. These massive engines will be installed at once in his 60-foot cruising launch Noreta, now in Winter quarters at North Islesborough, Me. The boat was built last year, but it did not attain sufficient speed for Mr. Biddle and the old engines have been taken out. With his new 180-horse power engines the boat will be guaranteed to go sixteen miles an hour. Mr. Biddle is a nephew of George W. Childs Drexel, who owns the motor yacht Argo.

Col. William T. Barbour ordered a 42-foot motor launch which he will use this Summer on the Adirondack lakes. The boat will be equipped with a 28-32 Speedway four-cylinder engine. It will be built with all the conveniences for pleasure cruising, and will be delivered to Mr. Barbour early in June.

An interested visitor at the show during the day was Comte S. Cattaneo-Adorno, a member of the Regatta Committee of the Royal Yacht Club of Italy. He has just arrived in America, coming over for the express purpose of studying the motor boat industry.

"I am very much pleased with the luxurious equipment of the cruising and family boats in the Garden," said the Italian yachtsman. "In some respects the motor-boat builders excel the foreigners in making comfortable vessels of ordinary speed. Abroad the great tendency is for racing boats, and I hope that one or two fast Italian boats will come over here for the international races next Fall. I think that Americans will have to devote more serious attention to the racing part of motor boating, however, if the manufacturers here hope to perfect the gasoline marine engine so that it will give the greatest amount of satisfaction. The test of motors in a boat is severer than in an automobile because the resistance in the water is much greater than an automobile has to contend with. With the perfection of the engines and the carburretion I see no limit to the size of the boat that may not be run by the gasoline engine."

The water sports in the evening by members of the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps were well contested, and aroused the usual amount of excitement among the spectators, who occupied every satisfactory vantage spot from which to view the fun. Summary of the leading events follows:

100-Yard Mattress Race.—Won by A. Otto, New York; P. Griffiths, second.

50-Yard Swimming Match Race.—First Heat—Won by George Scott; James Brooks, second. Time—0:29. Second Heat—Won by E. Spielburgh; John Brentano, second. Time—0:30 1-5.

60-Yard Mattress Race.—First Heat—Won by F. Pendrill, New York; James McMahon, New York, second. Second Heat—Won by H. Kopf, Far Rockaway; E. Hirsch, second.

50-Yard Swimming Race.—Won by J. A. Lee, Ellis Island; D. Selz, Goose Creek, N. Y., second. Time—0:29.

RAILROAD CALLED INSOLVENT.

Suit Against the Chicago Terminal Transfer Company.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Receivership proceedings and a prayer for an accounting were started against the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company in the United States Circuit Court to-day by the United States Trust Company of New York. A number of other transportation companies also were named as defendants in the process.

The action is based on the allegation that the defendant railroad company has failed to pay three consecutive semi-annual installments of interest on a mortgage, or deed of trust, securing the payment of $16,500,000 in first mortgage bonds, payable in 1947, and therefore is insolvent.

The Chicago Terminal Transfer Company is a corporation organized out of the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company, upon which property a mortgage was foreclosed in 1896 and the railroad sold. The other defendants named in the proceedings are railroads that hold liens against the property of the company.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

Apollinaris
"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."
Bottled only at the Apollinaris Spring, Neuenahr, Germany, and Only with its Own Natural Gas.
BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTIONS

A SHOWER OF ROCK SPRINKLES BROADWAY

Ten-Pound Fragment Just Misses Greeley Statue.

A TOO HEAVY TUNNEL BLAST

Fragments of Stone Hurled Over a Block—One Piece Through Macy's Window—Another Hit a Driver.

People in Broadway near Thirty-third Street heard the reports of two terrific explosions—one right after the other—about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Such sounds have been common in that neighborhood since contractors have been at work burrowing for the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel west of Seventh Avenue, so those yesterday attracted no particular attention.

Immediately after the report, however, a ten-pound piece of rock came flying through the air all the way from the railroad excavation in Seventh Avenue, and, skimming the roof of the Sixth Avenue elevated station at Thirty-third Street, landed with a crash on the pavement. It missed the head of the Greeley statue by about two feet. As it struck the pavement and crumbled into bits men and women began to run.

Everybody looked up into the sky, ready to dodge any more rocks that might be circulating in the neighborhood, but no more appeared. A cabman picked up the largest fragment of the rock and put it back of the rear wheel of his cab. He said he would keep it as a souvenir.

An investigation of the explosions showed that they had been caused by a double charge of dynamite placed under a particularly obstinate boulder at the corner of Thirty-third Street and Seventh Avenue. Workmen had been notified that the charge was an unusually large one and went to cover when it was time for it to be fired. When the dynamite exploded the immediate neighborhood shook as if there had been an earthquake. Simultaneously came a shower of rock, some of which went a thousand feet or more into the air, scattering in every direction.

The shock broke a dozen window panes in the Bellwood Hotel, 421 Seventh Avenue, and a piece of stone penetrated a window on the west side of Macy's store.

Charles Austin, a hay dealer, of Thirty-third Street and Eleventh Avenue, was driving up Seventh Avenue when the explosion occurred. A small piece of the rock struck him on the side of the head. He was knocked off his seat and fell to the pavement stunned. A policeman ran to his aid, but he quickly picked himself up, and climbing on his wagon drove off.

The police of the Tenderloin Precinct found that, in addition to the ten-pound rock which had landed in Broadway, another smaller piece had smashed a show case at the Greeley Square Florist shop, at 1,276 Broadway.

Policeman Ryan, who was standing near the corner of Thirty-third Street, narrowly escaped being struck on the head with another small piece of the blast. He picked up a fragment which had whizzed past him and took it to the station house. Dennis McGowan and Michael O'Conniff, two hansom cab drivers, said that bits of the rock had landed on the tops of their vehicles. At 155 West Thirty-third Street a one-pound piece dropped upon the showcase of S. Cybulskay and smashed the glass.

Another of the missiles went through a front window of Pietro Pregari's barber's shop. When the stone introduced itself at Pregari's a customer who was about to sit down for a shave grabbed his coat and hat, ran out and down the street.

The neighborhood of Thirty-third Street and Seventh Avenue was littered with fragments of stone, but nobody was seriously injured. The explosion was reported to the Bureau of Combustibles, which will probably investigate.

RARE POSTAGE STAMPS SOLD.

One of Them the Unauthorized Connell Issue of New Brunswick.

The two rarest postage stamps of Canada were sold last evening at 24 West Twenty-sixth Street, when the collection of Hiram E. Deats, formerly President of the American Philatelic Association, was disposed of.

One of these was the twelve-pence black adhesive stamp of Canada having a portrait of Queen Victoria and issued in 1852. It sold for $102 to John A. Klemann.

The other was the five-cent Connell stamp of New Brunswick. This is one of the most interesting of stamps. Charles Connell was the Postmaster of New Brunswick in 1860, and on May 15 he issued this stamp, which bears his own portrait, while the ten-cent stamp and the seventeen-cent stamp of the same issue had, respectively, the portrait of Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII.

On account of the five-cent stamp being adorned with Connell's portrait, the Governor disapproved of it and ordered it to be destroyed. A few of the Connell stamps escaped destruction.

There were two specimens of this stamp in the sale. One was an unused mended copy, with a few of the perforations cut close. It sold for $35. The other was a canceled copy, well centred and in good condition. It fetched $113.

Million-Dollar Steel Railway Tie Co.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 23.—The American Railway Steel Tie Company was incorporated here to-day with an authorized capital stock of $1,000,000. The company is to manufacture steel railway ties. The incorporators are John G. Snyder, Altoona, Penn.; William M. Davis, New York, and George M. Osgoodby, Montclair, N. J.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Capt. C. Nixon, Quartermaster, will relieve Capt. W. L. Simpson, Quartermaster, temporarily of his duties as Acting Commissary of the transport Logan during the next voyage of that transport to the Philippines. Major F. S. Strong, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Fort Monroe and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

First Lieut. H. M. Bankhead, Seventeenth Infantry, will join his regiment.

Second Lieut. D. Archer, Twenty-sixth Infantry, will report to Major D. L. Howell, Eighteenth Infantry, President of the Examining Board at Fort Leavenworth for examination.

Second Lieut. H. S. Malone, Twenty-sixth Infantry, will report to Col. G. L. Brown, Twenty-sixth Infantry, President of the Examining Board at Fort Sam Houston, for examination.

The Navy.

Assistant Paymaster C. N. Wrenshall's resignation is accepted.

Assistant Civil Engineer S. Gordon is ordered to the Naval Academy.

Acting Warrant Machinists C. Wolf and O. Boldt are ordered to the Rhode Island.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Dolphin at Alexandria, Va., Yankton and Hannibal at Guantanamo, Florida and O'Brien at Pensacola, Texas, Porter, and Dupont at New Orleans, Columbia at Hampton Roads, Nevada and Blakely at Mobile.

Sailed—Indiana from Hampton Roads for Guantanamo, Oregon from Hongkong for Yokohama, Lebanon from Lambert Point for Bradford, Nanshan from Guam for Cavite, Callao from [illegible] for [illegible], from Canton for Hongkong.

$67,920 AT FISCHOFF SALE.

The First Installment of Paintings Attracts Many Bidders.

A total of $67,920 was made at the first installment of the Fischoff sale of ancient and modern paintings in the big ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria last evening. The room was well filled and a few persons occupied boxes. The highest price was brought by Largilliere's portrait of the Marquise du Chatelet, which went to Emerson McMillin for $10,000. This picture represents the subject as the Muse of Astronomy and was one of the pictures of the Blakesley sale. Gainsborough's pastel portrait of Queen Charlotte was last sold in the David H. King collection, and the Murillo, "St. John on the Island of Patmos," belonged to the collection of Sir Philip Miles of Leigh Court.

Following are the names of pictures, artists, and buyers of pictures going for over $100. Only four in this first sale went for less than three figures:

Girl with Flowers, P. Carrier-Belleuse; to H. B. Smith	$185
Girl with Bird and Nest, Sir John Watson Gordon; to H. B. Smith	135
Miss Campbell, George Henry Harlow; to R. W. Brown	820
The Rustic Stile, James Inskipp; to W. R. Holland	800
An Ideal Head, Edouard Zier; to F. Havens	345
Marcelle, Angelo Asti; to Brown & Bigelow	725
Girl in Red Dress, Edouard Zier; to Dr. J. J. Nicholson, Detroit	345
Bust of a Lady in Profile, C. Boulet; to E. A. Morgan	155
Fisherman's Children's Children, E. Isabey	850
Port Near Rouen, Camille H. Delpy; to H. L. Toplitz	110
Ready for the Ball, T. B. Kennington; to F. Havens	557
Landscape, Eugene Jettel; to A. B. Smith	350
A Young Lady with Large Hat, A. Bellet; to Harry B. Smith	350
Reverie, Edouard Zier; to F. Havens	750
Fishermen at Honfleur, Karl Daubigny	250
Salvation Army, Jean Francois Raffaelli; to Dr. J. J. Nicholson	360
Sunday, Reading at the Window, F. C. Uhde; to F. Augustine	205
Entrance to a Village, Fritz Thaulow; to M. Knoedler & Co	450
In the Wood, J. C. Cazin; to Charles S. Phillips	775
Lady Erskine and Child, Francis Cotes, R. A.; to F. K. Sturgis	975
Love-making, Franz Defregger; to Dr. J. Nicholson	1,850
Surprise at Daybreak, A. de Neuville; to Charles S. Phillips	650
Sweet Souvenirs, R. de Madrazo; to Holland Art Galleries	320
Campo San Chiara, Venice, M. Rico; to H. D. Babcock	1,225
Queen Charlotte, Thomas Gainsborough, R. A.; to Charles Pfizer	2,750
Portrait of Mrs. Augerstein, John Hoppner, R. A.; to E. Gimpel & Wildenstein	4,800
Marquise du Chatelet, N. Largilliere; to Emerson McMillin	10,000
Marquise de Maillebois, Carle Van Loo; to Emerson McMillin	6,800
Portrait of Lady Melville, Sir Thomas Lawrence, P. R. A.; to Emerson McMillin	4,700
La Musique, C. Van Loo; to George B. Hurd	600
La Peinture, C. Van Loo; to George B. Hurd	460
The Lake Evening, J. B. C. Corot; to Charles A. Phillips	1,800
St. Jean the Evangelist, B. E. Murillo	3,650
The Hon. James Sheldon, George Romney; to William P. Eno	1,450
Landscape—Woods with big trees, A. Waterloo; to Mr. Bennett	720
Marie and Madeleine Harvesting, D. Ridgway Knight; to M. Knoedler & Co	1,450
Portrait of a Nobleman in Armor, Antonio Moro; to T. Murphy	275
Cupid's Admiration, W. Bouguereau; to M. Knoedler & Co	1,550
The Sunshine of Love, Jean Raoux; to L. C. Kranthoff	750
Miss O'Brien, the Actress, Sir Thomas Lawrence, P. R. A.; to E. Gimple & Wildenstein	1,600
The Earl of Rochester, Sir Peter Lely; to T. Murphy	200
Miss Isabella Blair and Her Brother, Henry R. Morland; to H. D. Babcock	475
Mme. Lavalliere, Pierre Mignard; to Emerson McMillin	475
Young Count de Peria, with His Favorite Dog, Cornelius de Vos; to L. A. Lanthier	575
Margaret Swartenhout, Paulus Moreelse; to Mrs. Sunderland	200
Bust of a Lady, Sir Thomas Lawrence, P. R. A.; to E. O. Reall	700
Portrait of Mme. Rigaud, Hyacinthe Rigaud; to W. R. Holland	1,350
Portrait of a Lady, Nicolas Largilliere; to Charles McAllister	600
"I Love My Sister," Sir William Beechey, R. A.; to T. Murphy	380
The Willing Captive, James Godsell Middleton; to F. C. Havens	375
Portrait of a Nobleman, Henry Stone, ("Old Stone"); to L. A. Lanthier	260
Don Fernando of Austria, Claudio Coello; to B. F. Williams	325
A Prince in Armor, Anton Raphael Mengs; to T. Murphy	320
Carrefour Drouot, Paris, Jean Beraud; to Charles Kranich	270
Study of a Head, J. H. Walker; to A. B. Smith	210
Normandy Cow, E. J. Merlot; to F. C. Havens	285
Spring, A. Point; to F. W. H. Kamm	305
Basket of Flowers, G. Jaoquet; to Charles S. Phillips	1,400
A Cavalier, J. B. Van Loo; to Mrs. Sutherland	380
The Minuet in the Garden, French School XVII. century; to W. P. Eno	130
The Old Water Tower at Savoy, Samuel Scott; to William Nelson	350
Interior of a Church at Delft, Emanuel De Witte; to J. B. Finlay	200
The Wife of a Burgomaster, J. A. Van Ravesteyn; to Mrs. Suderland	410
Landscape, F. Watts; to Charles McAllister	300
Young Girl, George Henry Harlow	900

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

The LaSalle, Koch Company, Toledo, Ohio; G. H. A. LeSalle, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Hoff, Kathryne; Cincinnati, Ohio; cloaks and suits; Hotel Cadillac.

Lochmann, C., Cincinnati, Ohio; cloaks and suits; Hotel Cumberland.

Scarborough & Hicks, Rockdale, Texas; John Hicks, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Scarborough & Hicks, Austin, Texas; Leon Scarborough, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Davidson Brothers Company, Sioux City, Iowa; Margaret E. Kavana, dry goods; 683 Broadway.

Dittmars, R. V., Indianapolis, Ind. dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Segal & Evanbert, Jefferson, Texas; Berth Smith, general merchandise; J. J. Segal, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Whittelsey Dry Goods Company, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Albert E. Isaac, dry goods; Hotel Seville.

Zinn Company, La Fayette, Ind.; Lena Schaibley, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

Merz Brothers, Maysville, Ky.; A. L. Merz, dry goods; Hotel Spalding.

McKelby, G. M., Company, Youngstown, Ohio; O. D. Sheets, dry goods; New Grand Hotel.

Meir Brothers, Dansville, Ill.; L. V. Nicholas, dry goods; Hotel York.

Lasalle & Koch Company, Toledo, Ohio; Eleanor M. Stock, waists; Lillian E. Ringelman, cloaks and suits; Cadillac Hotel.

Schuman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; A. C. Connor, millinery; Grand Hotel.

Johnson, C. F., Lafayette, Ind.; dry goods and millinery; Miss Katherine Schultz, dry goods and millinery; Hotel Navarre.

Allen, Mrs. S. C., Marshall, Texas; millinery; Marlborough Hotel.

Rounds, W. H., Sioux Falls, S. D.; clothing; Hotel Normandie.

Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; Miss M. Shea, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

De Bona, L., Eagle Pass, Texas; Miss G. Haggan, millinery; Hotel Earlington.

Brown, J. F., Chicago, Ill.; millinery; Hotel Cumberland.

Millinery World, Chicago, Ill.; Joe A. Landow, millinery; Hotel Cumberland.

Corliss, A., Chicago; millinery; Hotel Cumberland.

Parker, G., Chicago, Ill.; millinery; Hotel Cumberland.

Baker, Hanna & Co., Quanon, Texas; T. S. Hanna, dry goods; 256 Church Street.

Wellman, E. E., Manistee, Mich.; J. P. Madisen, china and fancy goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kroetzenstein Brothers, Cocomocha, Mich.; I. Kroetzenstein, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Baers, Sebring, Ohio; Bert Baer, general merchandise; Herald Square Hotel.

Eddelman, H. W., Louisville, Ky.; A. P. Lewis, hats; Hotel York.

McCullach, F. J., Bellefontaine, Ind., dry goods; Continental Hotel.

Simon Millinery Company, Galveston, Texas; E. A. Simon, millinery; Waldorf Hotel.

McGehee Brothers, Clarksville, Tenn.; M. McGehee, ladies' ready-to-wear, general store; Hotel Albert.

Longfield Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; F. P. Langfeld, cloaks and upholstery goods; 447 Broadway; Hotel Bristol.

Lamson Brothers Company, Toledo, Ohio; C. W. Knowlton, dress goods; 320 Church Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Ponton & White Company, Duluth, Minn.; P. G. Brown, carpets; 31 Union Square; Hotel Woodward.

Meier & Frank Company, Portland, Oregon; W. L. Harmon, silks; 16 East Eighteenth Street; Hotel Spalding.

Gladding, B. H., Dry Goods Company, Providence, R. I.; W. Armour, notions and [illegible] goods; Westminster Hotel.

Pulaski, M. H., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. D. Barnard, embroideries; Cadillac Hotel.

Horsfall & Rothschild, Hartford, Conn.; L. Horsfall, dry goods; J. Stackpole, furnishing goods; Hotel Breslin.

Eisenberg, A., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods; Hotel Breslin.

Wiest, P., Sons, York, Penn.; W. H. Anderson, housefurnishing goods; Hotel Breslin.

Lohr-Bacon Company, Evansville, Ind.; H. H. Lohr, furnishing goods; 684 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

McKelvey, G. M., Company, Youngstown, Ohio; Miss M. Connell, silks and dress goods; Miss C. W. Young, millinery; Mrs. A. Hulz, laces and ribbons; 320 Church Street; Hotel Victoria.

Griggs, H. H., Company, Cleveland, Ohio; H. H. Griggs, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Levi, James, & Co., Dubuque, Iowa; J. Levi, cloaks and notions; Mrs. E. Craig, ladies' wear; 74 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

Rehder, J. H., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; J. H. Rehder, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Sanger Brothers, Waco, Texas; A. S. Sanger, dry goods, 15 Mercer Street; Hotel York.

Illig, J. C., & Brother, Reading, Penn.; J. B. Illig, cloaks and suits; Grand Hotel.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Evansville, Ind.; C. Walker, notions and furnishing goods, 430 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Roberts Brothers, Portland, Ore.; G. Bannon, hosiery and underwear; W. Roberts, furnishing goods; 274 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Reed Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. T. Reed, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; J. C. Mason, cloaks, suits, and hosiery, 15 Mercer Street; Hotel York.

Lipman, Wolfe & Co., Portland, Ore.; S. H. Davis, ladies' knit underwear, 54 Franklin Street; Hotel Spalding.

Burt, S. J., & Brothers, Ogden, Utah; W. L. Burt, cloaks and notions; Murray Hill Hotel.

Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; G. B. McElroy, silks, 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Jobe Brothers & Co., Xenia, Ohio; C. L. Jobe, notions and millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Trout, velvets; 79 Grand Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; Miss H. Wood, millinery; 75 Spring Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Linn & Scruggs Dry Goods and Carpet Company, Decatur, Ill.; B. L. Weaver, house furnishing goods; 335 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; A. H. Winkler, skirts and waists; 487 Broadway; Hotel York.

Sweeney Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. L. Lee, laces and ribbons; 320 Church Street; Hotel Seville.

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Cure in One Minute.

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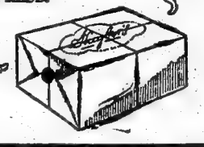

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Just the same as my men's $3.50 shoes, the same leathers, for $2.00 and $1.75.
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345 Eighth Avenue.
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THE SUNDAY NEW YORK TIMES
TO-MORROW

EAST OUTSWIMS WEST IN RELAY MATCH RACE

Remarkable Contest Provides Sensation at N. Y. A. C. Meet.

DANIELS GETS MORE RECORDS

American Standards for 400 and 440 Yards Fall Before Onslaughts of the Champion.

The feature of the Amateur Athletic Union swimming championships last night was an event not on the programme. It was a 300 yards relay race, resulting from a challenge from the Western contingent of swimmers to the Eastern cracks. The challenge was promptly accepted, and the race arranged between the six men of each section, reputed to be the fastest in the country. Five of the Eastern six were New York Athletic Club men, Daniels, Trubenbach, Crane, Kitchen, and Mulvy, while the sixth was Boice, the Brookline swimmer. The Western sextet were the Schwartz brothers of St. Louis, St. Cyr O'Loughlin and Handy of Chicago, and Leary of San Francisco. The Eastern swimmers won by a yard and a half after one of the best races ever seen in this or any other water.

The appearance of H. J. Handy, the Chicagoan, for the first time during the meet was of interest enough to the Eastern men, who had heard so much of his skill and speed. He was fifth in the lists of the Western team, and expected to more than hold his own against J. E. Kitchen, Jr., the New Yorker. But Handy had not been in the water for some time, and his form was way below par.

C. M. Daniels was, of course, the star again in the regulation events. Two more records fell before his onslaughts. He covered the 440 yards in the race for the championship in 5:50 2-5. This was 4 1-5 seconds faster than the best American record, held by H. J. Handy of Chicago. He also effaced the best figures for the 400 yards, covering the distance in 5:19 2-5, which excelled the old mark by three-fifths of a second.

He appeared to take matters easy during the third hundred yards of the race, after he had the contest clinched, else he might have done even better. There were those who even said that the world's mark of 5:32 1-5, held by Billington of England, was within his reach had he essayed it. He covered the first 100 yards in 1:04, the second in 2:20 4-5, the third in 3:50 3-5, and the fourth in 5:19 2-5. There were four starters, Thomas E. Webb, Jr., and G. S. Dockrell, his clubmates, going with Daniels, and Marquand Schwartz of the Missouri Athletic Club as the only real competitor. Daniels and Schwartz soon left the others behind, and Webb quit, while Daniels shook Schwartz off after 200 yards had been covered. From this time on he loafed until urged to make a record.

In the fifty yards' handicap swim F. Brown of Columbia University won an exciting race from Otto Schwartz in the final heat, both men being so close it was difficult to say which had won. These two, with E. Hopkinson and L. Fagan, both of the University of Pennsylvania, had won their trial heats and were eligible to race in the final. Fagan won third place by a yard from his college mate.

Columbia won the place in the water polo championship by defeating the Brookline Swimming Club team in a one-sided game by a score of 4 to 0. These two had been defeated by the New York A. C. and Chicago A. A. teams, which meet in the final game to-night. The other events scheduled for to-night are the 880-yard championship, the 225-yard relay championship, and the 100-yard handicap. Fred J. Wells and Charles F. Naething will give a man-fishing exhibition, Wells representing the fish. Summaries:

Amateur Athletic Union 440-Yard Championship.—Won by C. M. Daniels, New York A. C.; Marquand Schwartz, Missouri A. C., second; G. S. Dockrell, New York A. C., third. Time—5:50 2-5, breaking the old American record of 5:54 3-5, held by H. J. Handy, Chicago Y. M. C. A. Daniels also broke the American record of 5:20 for the 400 yards, making 5:19 2-5.

Amateur Athletic Union Fancy Diving Championship.—Won by F. A. Bornamann, Chicago Athletic Association, 104 points; D. R. Reinear, Chicago A. A., 374 points, second; Walter Luce, New York A. A. C., 171 points, third; G. W. Gadsik, Chicago A. A., 168 points, fourth; Thomas O'Callaghan, New York A. C., 165 points, fifth.

Fifty Yards, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by Otto Schwartz, Missouri A. C., (3 seconds;) Carl Giller, University of Pennsylvania, (7 seconds,) second; J. W. Spencer, New York A. C., (5 seconds,) third. Time—0:27 3-5. Second Heat—Won by E. Hopkinson, University of Pennsylvania, (7 seconds;) R. L. Muloy, New York A. C., (4 seconds,) second. Time—0:32. Third Heat—Won by F. Brown, Columbia, (7 seconds;) R. W. Camp, New York A. C., (5 seconds,) second; C. A. McCarey, University of Pennsylvania, (6 seconds,) third. Time—0:30 3-5. Fourth Heat—Won by L. Fagan, University of Pennsylvania, (8 seconds;) L. B. Goodwin, New York A. C., (2 seconds,) second; E. E. Wenck, Jr., New York A. C., (5 seconds,) third. Time—0:31 2-5. Final Heat—Won by F. Brown, Columbia, (7 seconds;) Otto Schwartz, Missouri A. C., (3 seconds,) second; L. Fagan, University of Pennsylvania, (5 seconds,) third. Time—0:30.

300-Yard Relay Race.—All Eastern vs. All Western Teams.—Oscar St. Cyr, Chicago, beat J. H. Mulvy of New York A. C., by 2 yards; St. O'Loughlin, Chicago, beat W. B. Boice, Brookline, by 5 yards; Otto Schwartz, Missouri, beat L. M. Crane, New York, by 3 yards; J. Scott Leary, San Francisco, beat C. D. Trubenbach, New York, by 3½ yards; J. E. Kitchen, Jr., New York, tied H. J. Handy, Chicago; C. M. Daniels, New York, beat Marquand Schwartz, Chicago, by 1½ yards. All-Eastern team won. Time—2:47 4-5.

Water Polo Championship—Columbia, Z. K. Ralph, F. M. Von Saal, H. E. Clarke, C. C. Bissell, G. A. Palliser, and R. H. Willis, vs. Brookline Swimming Club, J. Christiansen, R. D. Henry, R. L. Boyce, New York, and T. Cunniff, and G. McCormack, for third place; won by Columbia, 4 goals to 0.

SKATER WOOD WINS TWICE.

Captures Mile and Two Mile Events in World's Championship Races.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 23.—Morris Wood of the Beacon Skating Club, New York, captured both events at the opening of the world's championship indoor skating races at Duquesne Garden to-night. The events were one-mile and two-mile races. Fred Robson, champion of Canada, was second in the one-mile event, and Phil Kearney of the New York Athletic Club was third. In the two-mile event Con Hefferman of Ontario was second and E. A. Taylor of the New York Athletic Club third. Hefferman's skating was the surprise of the evening. There were 4,000 people in the garden when the races were called.

A sensation was created by the announcement that Thorval Thompson of Minneapolis had been disqualified on account of professionalism. The disqualification was caused by a Canadian charge that Thompson had skated with Neilson, the professional champion, at Montreal in 1899. Thompson did not deny the statement, and officers of the National Skating Association ruled him out.

COLUMBIA'S BASEBALL GAMES.

Twenty-four Scheduled and Only Seven Will Be Played at Home.

Columbia's baseball schedule has at last been approved by the Faculty Committee. It was not held up by the Faculty because of objection to the nine playing with certain colleges, but, as Prof. H. G. Lord, Chairman of the committee, averred, because the college nine was too ambitious and had taken on too many out-of-town games. As announced by Manager O. K. Lotz, 1907 S., the schedule includes twenty-four games, of which fourteen are with colleges outside of New York, seven at home, and three with teams within a short distance of local grounds. The schedule follows:

March—28, Polytechnic Institute; 31, Stevens at South Field.

April—4, Pratt Institute; 7, New York University at South Field; 12, Annapolis at Annapolis; 13, Johns Hopkins, two games, at Baltimore Baseball Club's grounds; 14, George Washington University at Washington; 21, West Point at West Point; 25, Pennsylvania at American League Park; 28, Yale at American League Park.

May—2, Seton Hall at South Orange; 4, Syracuse at Syracuse; 5, Cornell at Ithaca; 12, Lafayette at Easton; 16, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 18, Cornell at New York; 19, Crescent A. C. at Bay Ridge; 30, open.

June—2, Fordham at Fordham; 5, Trinity at Hartford; 6, Amherst at Amherst; 7, Wesleyan at Middletown; 8, Amherst at Amherst; 9, Williams at Williamstown; 12, open for home game.

GRANT AND WRIGHT SCORE.

International Champions Gain Final Round in Indoor Tourney.

Play in the National championship indoor lawn tennis tournament was brought to the final round of both the singles and doubles yesterday on the courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue. The ex-metropolitan champion, Edwin P. Fisher, and Wylie C. Grant will meet this year for the honors in the singles, while in the doubles Harold H. Hackett and Frederick B. Alexander will play Grant and Irving C. Wright, brother to Champion Beals Wright, for the championship. The latter pair yesterday won the best competition of the day. They met Edwin P. Fisher and Hugh Tallant in the semi-final round and defeated them by the score of 6—4 and 7—5.

Previous to the playing of this match both Grant and Fisher had won in the singles. The former faced Theodore Roosevelt Pell in his semi-final and it was expected that Pell would come near to taking the measure of the old indoor title holder. Grant, however, was at the top of his smashing game and he wore Pell out in two sets, the score being 6—2 and 6—3. Fisher experienced as little difficulty with H. L. Westfall, the young player of the Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, who was beaten at 6—3 and 6—3.

Because of the showing of Fisher and Tallant as a team good tennis playing was looked for in the playing of the doubles semi-final. It was a spectacular match from start to finish, the steadiness of Grant and Wright pulling them through some tight places. Wright was especially clever at stroke playing. Occasionally Grant's terrific smashing went astray, but he also made up for these lapses by his service, which was very strong.

From their side of the net both Fisher and Tallant relied upon a hard-hitting and driving game. Tallant proved erratic and he lost many of the points by returning the ball into the net or driving it beyond the court lines. The match was finished in a poor light.

The final of the doubles, which carries with it the National championship title, will be played this afternoon at 2 o'clock, the Yale-Princeton combination, Harold H. Hackett and Frederick B. Alexander, meeting Wylie C. Grant and Irving C. Wright. William B. Cragin, Jr., and Harry F. Allen will also engage in the final of the consolation singles. The summary:

National Championship, Singles.—Semi-Final Round—Edwin P. Fisher, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated H. L. Westfall, Kings County Lawn Tennis Club of Brooklyn, 6—3, 6—3; Wylie C. Grant, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Theodore Roosevelt Pell, New York Lawn Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—3.

National Championship, Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—Wylie C. Grant and Irving C. Wright, New York and Longwood Cricket Clubs of Boston, defeated Edwin P. Fisher and Hugh Tallant, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, 6—4, 7—5.

Consolation Singles.—First Round—King Smith defeated A. L. Hoskins by default.

Second Round—King Smith defeated W. Rosenbaum, 6—2, 6—4; Harry F. Allen defeated Shepard Homans by default; William B. Cragin, Jr., defeated W. H. Moore by default; Morris S. Clark defeated Julio M. Steinacher, 6—1, 6—4.

Semi-Final Round—Harry F. Allen defeated King Smith, 6—1, 6—4; William B. Cragin, Jr., defeated Morris S. Clark, 4—6, 8—6, 12—10.

NOTED THOROUGHBRED DEAD.

Longstreet, Once Owned by Richard Croker, Dies at Elmendorf Stud.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 23.—Longstreet, the noted race horse and sire, by Longfellow-Semper Idem, by Glen Athol, is dead at the Elmendorf stud of J. B. Haggin. During his career on the turf Longstreet won thirty-six races and $81,365. He first earned National reputation in his three-year-old form by defeating the two great stars, Proctor Knott and Salvator, in the Omnibus Stakes, in the colors of M. F. Dwyer.

Longstreet later was purchased by Richard Croker and retired to the Belle Meade stud when the Tammany chieftain and Gen. W. H. Jackson owned the Tennessee breeding establishment. When that partnership was dissolved he was retained by Gen. Jackson, and was purchased by Mr. Haggin at the disposal sale of Belle Meade in 1903.

Longstreet sired many good winners, among them being Hunter Raine, The Parader, Glen Echo, and Belle of Orleans, and will have seventeen two-year-olds out this season.

CHAMPIONS' TRIP TO SOUTH.

Schedule Complete Up to Time of Opening Championship Season.

The training trip of the world's champion baseball team received its final touches yesterday, and when Manager McGraw and the local contingent that will accompany him arrives at Memphis, Tenn., on Thursday next they will find everything ready to begin training. At 5:30 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon Manager McGraw, Christopher Mathewson, Henry Mathewson, his younger brother; "Mike" Donlin, "Billy" Gilbert, "Bill" Dahlen, with a push ball, and "Billy" Lauder, late coach of Columbia University, will leave by the New York Central Railroad. At Syracuse the party will be joined by Wiltse, and at Albany Fitzgerald, the new catcher, will report. Another letter was received from "Sandow" Mertes and one from George Browne yesterday, in which it was stated that they were about to depart for the training ground in the South.

For many years it was the custom of the old Giants to open the season at the Polo Grounds with the Jaspers of Manhattan College. This event will be renewed this year, for yesterday a game was settled upon between the champions and the 'Varsity team of that college for April 11, the day before the New Yorks open the championship season at Philadelphia. While filling their initial engagement in the Quaker City the Giants will go to Newark on Sunday, April 15, to play the Eastern League team. Still another exhibition game has been added to the Spring itinerary, the champions going to Utica to play the New York State League team on Sunday, April 29. After leaving the up-State city the New Yorks are scheduled to play four games in Boston, beginning April 30, then the two teams play on May 4 and 5 at the Polo Grounds, after which the champions will return to Brooklyn for three games.

The completed schedule of the Southern trip is as follows: March 22, 23, 24, Nashville; March 25, Memphis; March 31 and April 1, Louisville; April 2, Indianapolis, President Brush's home; April 3 and 4, Columbus; April 5, Wheeling (West Va.) Club of the Central League. Immediately after the game with the West Virginians McGraw and his men will come home, arriving on April 6. On Saturday, the following day, Yale will be at the Polo Grounds, and on Sunday the Giants will tackle "Jack" Dunn's Providence team, champions of the Eastern League, and the Rhode Islanders will return to New York with McGraw and his men, playing at the Polo Grounds on April 9 and 10.

Manager McGraw received a letter from Pitcher Ferguson, who was purchased from the Louisville Club, yesterday, in which he stated that he had been doing preliminary work at his home in Terre Haute, Ind., and would report at Memphis on March 1.

Army Cadets' Baseball Schedule.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 23.—The baseball schedule of the Military Academy has been completed, and the first game will be played April 14. Games had been booked with Union and Susquehanna on April 7 and 11, respectively, but were canceled. The schedule consists of fourteen games, all of which will be played at West Point with the exception of the navy game, which will take place at Annapolis. The cadets will start indoor practice shortly under the direction of R. C. Houle of Cohoes, N. Y., who will act as head coach. Mr. Houle has umpired games at West Point for the last three years, and is a prominent baseball man in upper New York State leagues. By graduation last year the cadets lost many valuable men, but the new class brought much promising material. Charles K. Rockwell is Captain of the nine. The schedule follows:

April—14, Rutgers; 18, Johns Hopkins; 21, Columbia; 25, New York University; 28, Wesleyan.

May—2, Yale; 5, Trinity; 9, Georgetown; 12, Fordham; 16, Pennsylvania State College; 19, Twenty-second Regiment, New York; 23, Manhattan College; 26, Navy; 30, Seventh Regiment, New York City.

CRESCENTS NOW LEAD THE HOCKEY LEAGUE

Brooklyn Seven Defeated St. Nicholas by 6 Goals to 2.

TRIPLE TIE IS BROKEN

Champions Secure Victory by Superior Combination Play—Big Crowd Sees Fast and Exciting Contest.

The Crescent Athletic Club, champions of the Amateur Hockey League, last night defeated the St. Nicholas Skating Club in an exciting game by 6 goals to 2, and for the first time this season assumed the lead in the championship race. The two teams, together with the New York Athletic Club, were tied before the game, and the result of the contest relegates St. Nicholas to third place. Should the New York Athletic Club seven defeat the Hockey Club of New York in the final game of the season, the Mercury Foot team will tie the Crescents and another game will be necessary. If the New York Athletic Club players go down to defeat the championship will go to the Brooklyn aggregation again.

One of the largest crowds of the season was on hand at St. Nicholas Rink last night. The Brooklyn delegation occupied the boxes at the west end, and encouraged their team with songs throughout the evening. The game developed some of the fastest work of the season, and was not as one-sided as the score would indicate. The victors won by superior combination play. Liffiton, Dobby, and Wall proved a tower of strength for the Crescents, while Wagstaffe and the two Gordons were conspicuous by their good work for St. Nicholas. The latter team was weakened by the absence of Hardy, who was replaced by Leake.

Liffiton and D. Gordon faced off, and St. Nicholas at once invaded the Crescent goal. D. Gordon made a long shot, which missed by a few feet. Liffiton and Dobby carried the disk to the opposite end of the rink, where a lively scrimmage resulted, Hayward saving several tries for goal. Liffiton, on a pass from Shiebler, missed an easy chance, and Souther secured possession, and after a long run shot straight for the net, but Hallock saved his side, being forced to use his hands. The first goal of the game was scored by Dobby after a pretty dodging run.

A hot scuffle in front of the Crescent goal threatened danger for the Brooklynites, but Shiebler relieved, and, running the puck down the side of the rink, passed to Shirreff, who tallied on a difficult angle shot. The speed of the Crescents proved too much for their opponents, and Hayward was kept busy in front of his goal. Liffiton centred to Dobby, who overran the disk, and Wagstaff counted the first goal for the New Yorkers on a long low shot, which proved too much for Hallock.

For the next five minutes the puck was carried backward and forward with little advantage to either side. A combined attack was made on the home team's goal, and Liffiton scored a third point for the Crescents. Wagstaff gave a pretty exhibition and eluded the Crescent forwards, but fell a victim to Wall in the backfield, when the bell rang for half time, with the score of 3 goals to 1 in favor of the Crescents.

The Brooklyn players started the second half in a whirlwind fashion. Within one minute of play they had tallied twice. The first goal was made by Shiebler. Liffiton scored the second goal unaided after a long run. Hayward, the St. Nicholas goal keeper, lay down in the ice in front of his goal and was put out of the game for one minute. St. Nicholas then invaded the Crescent's territory. The relief was only temporary, as Liffiton was once more in evidence, and shot the disk a distance of fifteen yards past Hayward into the St. Nicholas net. Play was transferred to the opposite end of the rink, where Souther beat Hallock on a long throw, scoring the second goal for the home team. Shirreff was caught tripping Wagstaff and was penalized one minute. The line-up:

Crescent A. C., 6.	Position.	St. Nich. S. C., 2.
Hallock	Goal	Hayward
O'Flynn	Point	Carruthers
Wall	Cover point	D. Gordon
Liffiton	Forward	K. Gordon
Shiebler	Forward	Wagstaff
Shirreff	Forward	Leake
Dobby	Forward	Souther

Goals—Dobby, Shirreff, Liffiton, (3,) Wagstaff, Shiebler, Souther. Referees—M. G. St. Davies, Amateur Hockey League, and Dr. Mackenzie, Hockey Club of New York. Judges—Frank Ellison and B. Phillips, Hockey Club of New York. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

UNTERMYER'S COLLIES FIRST.

Take Eight Specials in Boston Show—Medal for New York Bulldog.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—Samuel Untermyer of New York won all of the eight prizes in the special class for collies to-day in the final day's judging at the close of the New England Kennel Club's bench show. His recently imported dogs and his other entries from the Greystone Kennels were easily superior to all other exhibits.

The bulldog Baron, owned by E. D. Walsh of New York, won the medal for the best bulldog born and bred in the United States, while a similar medal for the best bitch went to Thomas W. Lawson's Dreamwold Miss Moncrieff. Mr. Lawson's champion, La Roche, which was a heavy winner in the New York show, also got a medal.

The double defeat of Father O'Gorman's Celtic Badger, a famous winner in former shows, was the feature in the judging of the Irish terriers. G. S. Thomas's Sindcliff Ignite won the best two specials, defeating Celtic Badger in each case.

CHAMPION WATERBURY WON.

New York Racquet Player Defeated Potter in Four-Set Match.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—Champion Lawrence Waterbury's victory over Austin Potter in the National amateur racquet championship tournament of the Boston Athletic Association this morning gives promise of probably the best match of the tournament when he and Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., of this city meet to-morrow. Potter performed beyond the expectation of his clubmates. He played in his usual cool, calculating way against the fiery volleys and service of the best amateur in this country. He was defeated only on the brilliant play of the champion. During the match the large gallery was time and again brought to its feet with applause for the sharp work of the pair. The score follows:

Lawrence Waterbury, New York, defeated Austin Potter, Boston Tennis and Racquet Club, 15—7, 6—15, 15—12, 15—6.

The match between George Brooke of Philadelphia and E. Hewitt of New York was defaulted by Hewitt. H. D. Scott of Boston defeated C. G. Winslow of Boston, 15—4, 15—4, 15—11.

Officers for Power Boat Association.

The Nominating Committee of the American Power Boat Association named the following for officers and members of the Executive Committee yesterday, and they will be acted upon at the annual meeting to be held on March 7: President, J. Norris Oliphant of the Thousand Island Yacht Club; Secretary, Anson B. Cole of the Massachusetts Yacht Club; Treasurer, J. H. Wainwright of the American Yacht Club; Measurer, H. J. Gielow of the Atlantic Yacht Club; Executive Committee, John H. McIntosh of the Columbia Yacht Club, J. G. Knapp of the Chippewa Yacht Club, Harold Brown of the Swampscott Yacht Club, Boston, and H. J. Mitchell of the Riverton Yacht Club of Riverton, N. J.

Hoppe Outplays Coleman at Billiards.

Willie Hoppe defeated H. A. Coleman last night by 300 points to 87, Hoppe playing 18.1 balk line and Coleman 18.2. The game was played at the champion's billiard room, 56 West Thirtieth Street. Hoppe ran out in eighteen innings, making high runs of 78 and 63, his average being 16 2-3. Coleman's best run was 15 and his average was 5 2-17.

In response to Hoppe's challenge to any "short stop" to meet him at 300 points, Hoppe playing 18.1 and his opponent 18.2 balk line, Hoppe to forfeit $25 if beaten, the champion yesterday received word that Charles C. Peterson of St. Louis had accepted, and the game will be played on Monday night.

TIGERS EASY FOR COLUMBIA.

Princeton's Basket Ball Team Completely Outclassed—Score, 32 to 13.

Columbia's basket ball team showed something of its old championship form when it overwhelmingly defeated Princeton in the Columbia gymnasium last night by a score of 32 to 13. The local collegians outplayed the Orange and Black five at every stage of the game, making seven goals from the field in the first half to Princeton's one, and five in the second half to the visitors' two.

Columbia scored the first point on Bokman's foul, and ran up the score to 6—2 on Moore's three baskets on fouls and Cuthell's neat throw from field, Bokum scoring Princeton's two points. Vanderbilt tallied on a foul, making it 6—3 in Columbia's favor. Moore then netted a foul, followed by Ryan's difficult goal from field. Another point on a foul was chalked up to Columbia by Moore, Cuthell and Ryan pushing up the tally four more points by clever field goals. Cuthell made another neat goal just as Lochmuller called a foul. The goal was allowed, and Moore added two more. Princeton made several futile efforts to net the ball, but their three points were all it seemed they could get. Cuthell made Columbia's score 20 at the end of the first half by an accurate short from the middle of the field, and Vanderbilt lifted the weight on Princeton's tally by scoring a goal from foul.

Melitzer started the second half with a goal from field, followed by Moore with another, Vanderbilt splicing in a goal from foul. Columbia's midget right forward again left his opponent, Bokum, panting in a corner, and tallied another difficult goal. Moore's goal from foul then put Columbia in the lead by 22 points. Moore scored on a foul, and Cuthell, Moore, and Fettrich added five points and made the final score 32 to 13, Vanderbilt scoring three fouls and a neat goal from field. Summary:

Columbia, 32.	Position.	Princeton, 13.
Melitzer, Fettrich	Right forward	Thompson
Moore, R. White.	Left forward	Vanderbilt
Ryan, M. White	Centre	Clark
Cuthell, Ryan	Right guard	Halliday
Hurley	Left guard	Bokum

Goals from field—Cuthell, 5; Ryan, 2; Melitzer, 2; Moore, 2; Fettrich, 1; Vanderbilt, 2; Bokum, 1. Goals from foul—Moore, 8; Vanderbilt, 7. Referee—C. G. Lochmuller, Amateur Athletic Union. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

FAVORITES BEHIND AGAIN.

Only Five Finish in Front on the Tracks at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—The third race at City Park was declared off, and to-day's card reduced to six events. The Gleam and Monet, both of which scored easily, were the winning favorites. The Only Way was heavily played in the fifth race, but Bert Osra made a show of the field. The weather was cloudy and the track good. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Three and a half furlongs. Beau Brummel, 113 pounds, (Newman,) 6 to1, won; Tom Morgan, 105, (W. Allen,) 25 to 1, second; McIntyre, 103, (J. Jones,) 13 to 5, third. Time—0:43 1-5. Chamblet, Approbation, Knock Irky, Royal Palm, Big Hand, Nicotine, George Doucheer, Prophetess, Betsy Binford, and Heirloom also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Liberty Mo, 107 pounds, (Jost,) 30 to 1, won; Delcarina, 93, (J. Finn,) 5 to 1, second; Thistle Heather, 100, (R. Lowe,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:50. Justice, Bronze Wing, Little Giant, Mary Worth, Taplola, Knowledge, Trepan, Gold Monk, Dungannon, Lady Mistake, and Twenty Shot also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. The Gleam, 102 pounds, (Griffith,) 9 to 5, won; Taluer, 92, (Prendergast,) 7 to 1, second; Lyman Hay, 107, (D. Austin,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:50 1-5. Rockaway, Jack Adams, April Showers, Little Elkin, Ryan, Fugurtha, Iole, and Thora Lee also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. handicap. Monet, 135 pounds, (B. Smith,) 9 to 10, won; Jack Dolan, 112, (J. Jones,) 2 to 1, second; Meadow Breeze, 90, (C. Morris,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:08 1-5. Pretorius, Telephone, Astarbis, and Billy Handsel also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. 104 pounds, (Romanelli,) 11 to 5, won; Lieutenant Rice, 107, (Heffernan,) 5 to 1, second; The Only Way, 104, (D. Austin,) 11 to 5, third. Time—1:30. Miss Layman, Cygnet, Hershman, and Hulda also ran. Florence May pulled up.

SIXTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Creel, 95 pounds, (Harrigan,) 5 to 1, won; Cascine, 111, (J. Jones,) 16 to 1, second; Gentian, 97, (Springer,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:23 1-5. Wigglebump, Capitano, Merry Acrobat, Covina, Monochord, Dance Music, Caronola, Immortelle, Weberfields, Heart of Hyacinth, and Spendthrift Helen also ran.

Winifred A., Lancastrian, and Southern Cross were the successful favorites at the Fair Grounds to-day. The track showed considerable improvement. Sir Francis II. pulled up lame after his race. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Winifred A., 100 pounds, (Diggins,) 2 to 1, won; Water Lake, 105, (Bedell,) 7 to 1, second; Profane, 107, (Bell,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:51 2-5. J. H. Montgomery, Ternus, Santa Suzanna, Etta M., Clara Maxim, Chauncey Olcott, and Dennis Sullivan also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three and a half furlongs. Suzannah, 105 pounds, (J. Johnson,) 3 to 1, won; Bitter Miss, 105, (Livingston,) 30 to 1, second; Helen Lucas, 105, (L. Smith,) 5 to 1, third. Time—0:43 2-5. Dorothy M., Sainzilla, Black Enamel, King Leopold, Pepper and Salt, Miss Hynes, Beatrice H., George K., Friction, and Apprise also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Lancastrian, 100 pounds, (Sewell,) even, won; Fenian, 112, (D. Vittitoe,) 9 to 1, second; Gallant, 112, (W. Robbins,) 13 to 1, third. Time—1:14 4-5. Maverick, Red Raven, Latheron, Stockwood, and Last Cherry also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs; handicap. Southern Cross, 112 pounds, (L. Smith,) 7 to 10, won; Van Ness, 117, (J. Martin,) 6 to 5, second; T. B. Zero, 79, (Black,) 60 to 1, third. Time—1:01 4-5. Three started.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Sir Francisco II., 105 pounds, (McDonald,) 6 to 1, won; Peter Nathaniel, 100, (Moreland,) 60 to 1, second; Bernice, 110, (M. Murphy,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Estepiatz, Lady Ethel, Voltaic, Jade, Water Pansy, Flying Breeze, Mayfery, Egontz, Quaint, Lois, D. W. Flynn, and Barrington also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and twenty yards. Avoid, 114 pounds, (W. McGee,) 10 to 1, won; Flavigny, 96, (J. Johnson,) 5 to 1, second; Sonoma Belle, 114, (W. Robbins,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:44 4-5. Safeguard, Schoolmate, King of the Valley, Sincerity Belle, Jerry Lynch, Shenandoah, and Beechwood also ran.

Bills to Stop Betting at Benning.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—Two bills designed to prevent bookmaking at the Benning race track were introduced to-day, one by Representative Acheson of Pennsylvania and the other by Representative Dalzell, also of Pennsylvania, by request. The bills are almost identical, differing chiefly in the amount of fines for violations, and prohibit all gambling or betting anywhere in the District of Columbia.

Under the present law betting is prevented within one mile of Washington and Georgetown. The Benning track has been permitted to operate, as it lies beyond the one-mile limit.

Jockey Radtke Makes New Record.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Feb. 23.—Jockey Herman Radtke, by winning four races to-day, made a new world's record for winning mounts during a week. The record first belonged to Tod Sloan, who rode eighteen winners in one week; then to Eugene Hildebrand, who rode twenty. By to-day's victories Radtke brought his record for one week up to twenty-one winning mounts.

The officials have secured full evidence that the horse registered as The Rake is a ringer.

Many Schoolboys at Dwight Games.

More than 400 schoolboys will compete in the games of the Dwight School Athletic Association, which will be held at the Eighth Regiment Armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue, this afternoon. The track teams of the Brown "Prep" School of Philadelphia, the Pingry and Montclair Schools of Jersey, Pratt Institute, Boys' High, and Erasmus of Brooklyn, and all of the principal schools of New York are entered, and the contest for the Point Trophy promises to be exciting.

Eighteen teams have entered for the midget relay race, the fact that it is a handicap giving the youngsters encouragement, as the champions from No. 40, who will be on scratch. Distance running has taken a firm hold among the rising generation, and both the half and mile runs have more than 70 entries each, many of the boys entered being prominent in amateur circles and capable of making fast time.

Girls of Recreation Centre 37 Win.

The girls of the basket ball team of Evening Recreation Centre No. 37 defeated Recreation Centre No. 109 in an exciting game played on the former's court, 145th Street and Willis Avenue, by a score of 13 points to 11. The score was tied four times. The winning goal was shot by Tillie Donnelly just before the whistle blew at the end of the second half. The line-up:

E. R. C. 37, 13.	Position.	E. R. C. 109, 11.
Arline Terrington,	Right forward	Anna Oelkuch
Tillie Donnelly	Left forward	Mamie Ehlers
Carrie Waidler	Centre	Jeanette Lewis
Tillie Johnson	Centre	Madeline Devaux
Blanche Cohen	Left guard	Pauline Freund
Winifred Pocock	Right guard	Kath. Wallach

Goals from field—Tillie Donnelly, (5,) Arline Terrington, Anna Oelkuch, (4,) Mamie Ehlers. Goals on fouls—Arline Terrington, Mamie Ehlers. Referee—Miss Phillips. Scorer—Miss Beatty. Time of halves—Ten minutes.

Duffey's Lawyer Files Affidavit.

C. P. Rogers, attorney for Arthur F. Duffey, yesterday filed an affidavit with Justice Fitzgerald in Special Term, Part I., Supreme Court, replying to the affidavit of James E. Sullivan, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, filed by former Assistant District Attorney Bartow S. Weeks on Tuesday last. Mr. Sullivan's affidavit was a general and specific denial of Duffey's charge of unfairness on the part of the Amateur Athletic Union in expunging his records. Justice Fitzgerald yesterday took Counselor Rogers's affidavit, and a copy was handed to Lawyer Weeks, who will be allowed to reply in court to-day. A decision is expected within a week.

LANCIA TO RACE AGAIN FOR VANDERBILT CUP

Sails for Home To-day, but Will Return with Faster Car.

DISPLEASED WITH ORMOND

Autoists Agree That New Conditions Must Prevail Next Year If Florida Meet Is to be Continued.

Lancia and his mechanician, Battesta, who was injured in the Cuban road race, will sail for Europe to-day on the steamship St. Paul. The 100 horse power Fiat car that Lancia used in the Ormond and Cuban races was shipped aboard the steamer yesterday afternoon. Battesta has not fully recovered from his injuries caused by being hurled from Lancia's car. He is able to walk, although he was limping badly yesterday. Cedrino, who was thrown from his Fiat in the race, returned to the city with Lancia early in the week. He was not hurt as badly as Battesta, but it will be some time before he will be able to drive a machine with his usual skill.

Lancia will be seen here again in the Vanderbilt Cup race. A. R. Hollander of the Hol-Tan Company, the American agents for the Fiat cars, confirmed this yesterday. Mr. Hollander also said that Nazzaro would come over, bringing a new Fiat racing car, and that a third Italian racing automobilist would accompany the party.

"I am very glad that I will have a chance to try for the Vanderbilt Cup again," said Lancia yesterday. "My new racing car will embody some minor but very valuable improvements, and I hope to get through the next race without accidents. Did I like the racing at Ormond? Oh, yes; the beach offers excellent facilities for high speed, but the weather conditions were not of the best during the races. I did as well as I could with my car, but I do not feel that it showed the best speed of which it is capable."

Lancia refrained from saying anything regarding the general management of the racing, but Mr. Hollander was somewhat more outspoken and stated that Lancia as well as all the other contestants were very much displeased with the conduct of the races.

"If automobile racing hereafter is going to satisfy manufacturers, private owners who may enter their cars, and spectators, a National Racing Board should be appointed as early as possible by the American Automobile Association," said a practical automobilist yesterday, who witnessed the Ormond contests. "The necessity for such a step has been intensified since the Ormond meet. Any big event like that seeking foreign cars as contestants should be under the direct government of such a committee. This committee should be composed of perhaps five men of recognized ability, and their responsibility would be more properly enhanced if the association would enact a resolution offering to pay all necessary expenses of the Racing Board.

"As it is now, no expenses are paid, and the racing members fell under practically no obligations to anybody to stay at a race meet longer than they desire. This was well demonstrated at Ormond. Several of the most important officials left from three to four days before the races ended. It may seem a laughable thing, but it is a fact that in the handicap races the handicapping was done while the events were being run."

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

599. Ferdinand Eidman, Collector, &c., vs. Frederick B. Wrighman et al., executors, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit submitted.

397 and 462 to 487—Michigan Central Railroad Company et al. vs. Perry T. Powers, Auditor General, &c.—Argument continued.

Day call for Monday: 597, (and 462 to 487,) 394, 533, 404, 183, 188, 186, 187, 73, and 104.

STATE COURTS.

Appeals Court Calendar.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—The Court of Appeals will reconvene on Monday. During the first four days of its session it will consider appeals from orders. The following is the calendar for those days:

Monday—People ex rel. Hamilton vs. Police Commissioners of New York City; Powell vs. Harrison; People ex rel. Edward and John Burke vs. Commissioners of Taxes; in re final judicial settlement of Halsted; in re Davis, deceased; in re application of Depue for a writ of habeas corpus; People ex rel. Erie Railroad Company vs. Board of Railroad Commissioners; People ex rel. Metcalf vs. McAdoo, as Police Commissioner; in re Briscoe vs. Baker; in re application of Utica and Mohawk Valley Railway Company; People ex rel. Brown vs. Greene, as Police Commissioner; Knickerbocker Trust Company vs. Iselin.

Tuesday—People ex rel. Reagan vs. Partridge, as Police Commissioner; McDougall vs. Malaghan; Harriman vs. Yonkers; People ex rel. Fourteenth Street Realty Company vs. Kelsey, Controller; in re estate of Stickney; People ex rel. Fennelly vs. Amalgamated Copper Company; People ex rel. Hubert Apartment Association vs. Kelsey, as Controller; in re Dill, &c., vs. Wheeler; People ex rel. Schau vs. Civil Service Commissioners; in re

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THE ARMSTRONG COMMITTEE.

Since the issue, thirty years ago, of the classic report upon the reform of the tax laws by the commission of which the late DAVID A. WELLS was a member, we recall no instance in which the work of a legislative commission has received and has deserved, in so high a degree, the approval and the applause of the public as that of the Armstrong Committee. The committee applied itself to the task before it in an entirely businesslike way, and in that spirit continued to the end. It employed counsel of high qualification, Mr. CHARLES E. HUGHES and Mr. JAMES MCKEEN, and throughout the inquiry the work was carried forward with diligence, with great industry, and guided by the one controlling motive of a desire to elicit truth.

The work was difficult. It was not a pleasant work. It was necessary to lay bare facts which for the most part the persons under examination would gladly have concealed. Great skill and much patience were needed in following up the lines of inquiry developed in the progress of the investigation and in overcoming the reluctance and triumphing over the manoeuvres and the devices of the witnesses upon the stand. The committee was not to be put off or turned aside. It followed the straight line of the inquiry oblivious of whatever pressure or influence may have been employed in behalf of the transgressors to awaken its pity or make it forgetful of its duty.

The report is admirable in form and in spirit. The committee and its counsel were altogether businesslike. There are no stump speeches in the report, not a line of preachment, no homilies upon sin, no exhortations to virtue. The testimony is reviewed and summarized accurately, and with judicial candor. The recommendations are such as the committee in its wisdom judged would serve as a basis for remedial enactment. The policy holders in New York insurance companies and insurance interests the country over are indebted to the committee for its illuminating work, and that the public is under a real obligation for the service it has rendered no one would dispute. Few persons probably appreciate the personal sacrifice the members of the Armstrong Committee made in undertaking and performing this labor. The public generally, we imagine, does not even recall the names of its members. Here they are: Senators WILLIAM W. ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM J. TULLY, D. J. RIORDAN; and Assemblymen JAMES T. ROGERS, ROBERT LYNN COX, W. W. WEMPLE, EZRA P. PRENTICE, and JOHN MCKEOWN. For the months of arduous toil which these gentlemen have devoted to informing the public what has been going on in the insurance companies, and in informing the Legislature what laws ought to be passed, they have received no compensation save their regular salaries as members of the Senate and Assembly. It is a distinction quite beyond price, however, to have been a member of a committee that did its work so well.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY INVESTMENTS.

The Armstrong Committee report recommends that its restrictions regarding investments by the companies shall apply to companies of other States admitted to do business in New York. Presumably all leading companies wish the privilege of doing business in New York. Also presumably the report has sufficient authority in reason to be regarded as at least influential upon the business of all companies, whether doing business in New York or not. The question of insurance company investments is therefore raised most broadly.

The Brown Book of Life Insurance Economics aggregates and classifies the investments of twenty-eight leading companies, and makes comparisons for earlier years. The following facts afford basis for discussion:

	1904.	1895.
Bonds and stocks	$1,079.7	$425.6
Yield, per cent	4.34	4.75
Mortgages	$622.2	$391.9
Yield, per cent	4.84	5.48
Real estate	$169.2	$118.5
Yield, per cent	5.79	4.18
Average yield, per cent	4.60	4.99

(In millions of dollars 00,000 omitted.)

The observed facts independently of the committee's report are that stock and bond investments are preferred in accelerating ratio, despite their apparent lower yield as compared with other sorts. Prof. ANDERSON gives the percentage of bonds at 41, of stocks at 2.9, of mortgages at 27.7, and of real estate at 8.7. All classes show a tendency toward reduction of income yield, the only exception of apparent significance being the last year's rise of 6 points for mortgages, to 4.84 per cent. Concurrently there has been a growth of mortgage loans of $152,000,000 for the last five years, as compared with an increase of $57,000,000 in the first five. The reason why the growth has been slowest in the class which shows largest yield is simple—taxes, repairs, and expenses. Only four companies netted 4 per cent., and the majority netted below 3 per cent.

Practice and counsel therefore coincide. The companies, upon experience and voluntarily, are doing pretty closely what the committee recommends. The evils of stock ownership are naturally most conspicuous in local companies. Nowhere else are the temptation and facilities such as New York affords. Taking the country through, and accepting Prof. ANDERSON'S percentages, the proportion of stock ownership is not large enough to be censurable as indicative of any speculative epidemic. Material is not available for comparing the yearly variations as between bond and stock investments, but taking both classes together, it can be said that the companies have come happily out of an experience trying enough to be wholesome. Not for an economic cycle, perhaps not for a generation or two, will there be years showing such fluctuations in prices of investments as 1903 and 1904. A book or apparent loss of $25,953,792 was quickly followed by a gain of $22,716,396, the former year showing a deficit of $10,353,170 over income, and the latter a surplus of $36,423,668. Such fluctuations are abhorrent to the theory of insurance, but there is this to be said regarding the extreme example possible of the evils of investments in fluctuating securities—there never was any fluctuation in value such as was indicated by the price movement, and, if there had been, it is conceivable that the companies would have fared as well with the wreckage of the securities as with the proceeds of foreclosures if their loans had been upon real estate. These are the facts which upon the large view compel belief that the conspicuous but relatively inconsiderable exceptions which are a reproach to New York nevertheless prove the rule of sanity and soundness in the general administration of this great trust.

OUR GERMAN TRADE SITUATION.

The German Government has, as we expected, secured the consent of the Parliament to grant to this country for fifteen months the "conventional tariff" rates—that is, those enjoyed by countries having commercial treaties with Germany. This will be, for the time that it lasts, a decided gain over the rates we should have been obliged to pay. Our total exports to Germany are about $215,000,000, of which more than half are of raw cotton, which is not taxed, some $12,000,000 copper, also free, and a number of articles of minor importance untaxed, leaving between $50,000,000 and $60,000,000 on which we shall have to pay higher duties than at present, for the most part, but duties a good deal lower than the new "autonomous" duties, which would have come into force next Thursday. Following is a table of the chief commodities exported, the duties now paid, and those which will be paid under the new agreement until June 1, 1907:

	Exports. $, Mils.	Present Rates.	New. Rates.
Corn	7.2	(a) .10	.19
Wheat	6.0	(a) .23	.36
Lard and tallow	15.6	1.09	1.09
Flour	2.2	(b) 1.55	2.17
Apples (dried)	1.2	.43	.43
Petroleum	7.2	.65	.65
Petroleum (lub.)	1.6	1.08	.86

(a) Bushels. (b) Barrels.

The consideration on our side for the advantages thus temporarily obtained have already been described in detail in our columns. They are not of serious importance. If the temporary arrangement is to be made permanent, further concessions will be required. The chief of these will be a change in the margin of undervaluation that is followed by a penalty. At present only 1 per cent. is permitted. Germany would wish that this be extended to 10 per cent., but would probably compromise on 5 per cent., which is certainly not unreasonable, where no intent to defraud is shown. It is to be hoped that our Congress will meet the moderate requests of Germany. If it do not, the duties will be nearly doubled, and we shall have all the friction and risk of a tariff war.

CONGRESS AND THE ARMY.

Mr. GEORGE W. PRINCE, M. C. for the Fifteenth Congressional District of Illinois, is one of the residuary politicians of an older era, who think that there is still some political capital to be made by assailing the United States Army. Anybody would suppose that Mr. PRINCE was a new member besides being from the exact middle of the Middle West, which he very nearly is, being from Galesburg, Ill. But he is not a new member, having already served in four Congresses. Still, he thinks there is something to be done in politics by attacking the army. The laurels of "HAM" LEWIS of Washington will not suffer him to sleep. "HAM" was the Member of Congress from Washington who thought there was something to be made, in the way of political capital, by an attack on the regular army on the eve of the Spanish War, the war which was presently to confute and shame him by showing that, if we had not possessed our little regular army, we should have been put to defeat and disgrace by a third-class European Power. Where is "HAM" LEWIS now? (We do not, by this inquiry, necessarily pledge ourselves to print his letter explaining his present whereabouts.)

The rankling grievances of Mr. PRINCE against the regular army seem to be twofold. In the first place, there have been more Lieutenant Generals "made" since the Spanish War than had been made before in all our history. Why is this thus? the impassioned PRINCE inquires. But the reply, for which he apparently pauses, is obvious. The rank is higher because the army is larger, and the army is larger because the country is larger. Outside entirely of our new responsibilities, in the Philippines and in Porto Rico, the National police must expand with the expansion of the country. The standing army we are now compelled to maintain is larger than a Major General's command, and would be so esteemed in any European service.

Mr. PRINCE'S other complaint it is not so easy to discuss with patience or tolerance. There is in it a trace of ingratitude with difficulty to be distinguished from meanness. Congress has, in effect, enacted, to its credit, that any officer who served with credit in the civil war shall be retired at a grade higher than his actual rank. The arrangement is not magnificent. It cannot be called handsome. But it is decent. And the President has given effect to it by promotions on the eve of retirement, so that veterans may pass their remaining days in comfort. Everybody but Mr. PRINCE is pleased. Why should Mr. PRINCE be displeased? Above all, why should he manifest his displeasure? Does he not know that his manifestation of it provokes everybody to inquire into the comparative value of the public service rendered, say, by an average field officer of the United States Army, and of that rendered, say, by himself, and of the compensation they have respectively derived? And does he not know that the result of such a comparison must, of necessity, be unfavorable to himself?

EIGHTY-CENT GAS.

The authority under which the State Commission of Gas and Electricity has issued an order fixing the maximum rate of 80 cents per thousand feet to be charged for gas in Manhattan Borough after May 1st next, and prescribing the quality of the gas furnished, is found in Section 17 of Chapter 737 of the Laws of 1905, which, after providing for public hearings made upon the written complaint of not less than one hundred gas consumers, declares:

> After such hearing and upon such investigation as may have been made by the Commission or its officers, agents, or Inspectors, the Commission, within the limits prescribed by law, may fix the maximum price of gas or electricity which shall be charged by such corporation or person in such municipality, or may order such improvement in the manufacture or supply of such gas or in the manufacture, transmission, or supply of such electricity, or in the methods employed by such person or corporation, as will in its judgment improve the service.

The commission finds that the Consolidated Gas Company has $80,000,000 of outstanding capital stock and bonds, and convertible debentures amounting to $21,245,000. It reaches the conclusion that the value of the property of the company actually employed in the manufacture and distribution of gas does not exceed $30,000,000. It further expresses the opinion that the cost to the company of manufacturing and distributing gas does not exceed 60.75 cents per thousand feet. The Commission says in its report:

> In allowing a fair return upon the value of the property actually employed in the gasmaking business, account has been taken of the nature and hazard of the business and of the return allowed on similar investments.
>
> The Commission thinks that 8 per cent. is a reasonable return upon the actual value of the property owned by the company and used in the manufacture and distribution of gas. It will be remembered that this return is not based upon the capitalization of the company, but upon the actual capital engaged in the manufacture and distribution of gas.
>
> Sometimes it is better to announce conclusions without giving the reasoning. It is possible that in the argument or statement above quoted the potentiality of much litigation and delay may be discovered. The sure way to avoid all that and make the Commission's order effective would be the passage of an 80-cent gas bill by the Legislature.

THE PRESIDENT'S VICTORY.

The Hepburn bill for the regulation of railway rates was ordered to be reported to the Senate yesterday without amendments, and this is described as a great victory for the President. It seems to be an equal if not greater victory for the Democrats. Although in a hopeless minority they have taken charge and are running things in a heads-they-win-tails-the-Republicans-lose manner.

The best parallel we can recall is the Democratic passage of a Republican tariff, which President CLEVELAND was unable to sign, and the results of which were unhappy for all concerned. Now the Republicans are passing or trying to pass a Democratic, or rather a Populist, railway rate bill. Who will be the beneficiary of the advantages, if there are any? Will Democrats vote for a Republican President because Republicans vote for a Democratic railway bill? If there is any appeal to the voters in the enactment of such a measure, will not the Democrats get the ballots? Is there any method by which the Republicans can gain political advantage from a bill which divides them hopelessly, and arrays the better of them against the President? And in the event that the bill proves a boomerang, will the Democrats suffer at all from a measure which now they claim, but which they will then repudiate, claiming that the Republicans stole the principle, and ruined it in adapting it to their uses?

Is there even hope that the Republicans, by enacting this measure, can silence and satisfy their adversaries? Is it not rather clearer every day that the sentiment behind this bill grows by victory, and that it is daily more difficult to check this new Grangerism, which has not the excuse of adversity as a motive? The political conundrums in this bill even surpass the legal and railway problems, which Mr. HEPBURN gave up when he passed it over to the Senate.

We find, with regret, that we did an inadvertent injustice to Gen. GROSVENOR, in observing, in some comments yesterday on his defeat in his canvass for re-election, that we could not at the moment recall the services on which his military title was founded. That was true enough, but it is also true that we ought to have taken the pains to recall them. Gen. GROSVENOR'S war record is, in fact, not merely creditable, but distinguished. He served throughout the war, or from July, 1861, to November, 1865, in the Eighteenth Ohio, being successively Major, Lieutenant Colonel, and Colonel of that regiment, and finally Brevet Brigadier General of Volunteers. This is not a record to be disparaged by any patriotic American. It tends to corroborate the General's record in Congress as a reason why it would be a public misfortune to lose him as a member of that body. He has been, with the exception of the Fifty-second, a member of every Congress from the Forty-ninth to the Fifty-ninth, growing all the time in influence with his fellow-members. We repeat that it is a defect in our system that it does not provide for the retention of such men in the sphere of public service in which they have shown competency.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

No Reason for Excitement.

When one H. P. TURNER, a negro who has, unfortunately for his race and his Church, the right to put "Bishop" before his name, took occasion, a few days ago, to describe the American flag as "a dirty and contemptible rag," it did not strike us as an event of any consequence, and therefore we made no comment on it, but other people seem to have been much excited by the Bishop's misuse of the powers of speech shared by him with reasoning beings, and he has been vehemently denounced in numberless papers—to the intense satisfaction of his vanity, no doubt. All this has been pretty poor reading, but we notice that The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier has managed to say something on the subject that is really worth while. It, we are glad to see, views the Bishop with entire calmness, and gently derides those who are clamoring for the man's summary and violent punishment. Such demands, it says, come with particularly ill grace from the North, which has only the severest of censure for the lynching of negroes, whatever its excuse, and it gravely warns the excited folk that they avoid falling into the mistake of visiting upon Bishop TURNER'S race the consequences of his individual folly. And, very pertinently, The News and Courier asks what difference it makes to the flag or to the millions who live thereunder if the Bishop dislikes it and says so. We, at least, do not know, and feel no measurable desire to learn. "One of our chief reasons for disagreeing with Bishop TURNER," concludes The News and Courier, "is that among the things for which the flag itself does stand is freedom of speech. To deny that to Bishop TURNER would be far more essentially disrespectful to the ensign of the Nation than would any epithet which an individual might apply to it." Tolerance of this sort could, of course, be carried too far, and freedom of speech does not imply that any reckless ruffian may say what he chooses, to the offending of decent people, but there is not much danger that this Turner person will be taken seriously, even by the most ignorant members of his own race, and possibly enough his oratorical ravings do not express even his own real opinions. He is, we imagine, a foolish rather than a vicious Turner person. Others than he are occasionally intoxicated by the sound of their own voices.

Corrected, but Not Improved.

We gladly printed yesterday a letter from the Rev. C. STURGES BALL, correcting certain features of the published accounts of the dealings between his church and Mr. CARNEGIE in the matter of an organ, but we do not really see that the position of the church is much improved by showing that no joke was involved in the failure of its efforts to get a contribution from Mr. CARNEGIE. The facts as now presented are that when Mr. CARNEGIE received the appeal for help from the New Rochelle church he started his customary inquiries into the need of those who made it. As a result of this investigation he decided that the five-hundred-dollar organ for which they could pay out of their own pockets would serve their purposes adequately and admirably, and not only did he therefore reach the conclusion that he would not help them, but he suavely told them why his decision was adverse. Now, it seems to us that this should have been somewhat humiliating to minds as sensitive as are, no doubt, those of the members of this church. It in effect charged them with exaggerating their own needs, and by implication it censured them for asking help when they were able to help themselves. That could hardly have been pleasant, but the criticism was invited when the appeal was made, and, of course, they have no grievance against Mr. CARNEGIE for his frankness. Whether his gifts are always wise or not will not be decided for some time to come, but they are never made carelessly or merely because they are asked for by amiable and reputable people. He is always very genial with applicants who reach his presence, but he has decided ideas of his own as to what is practical and what is not, and he never gives merely for the sake of giving. We know when his verdict on any plan is favorable, but it would be even more interesting if we could know more about the plans that have not met his approval. It is only rarely that, as in this New Rochelle case, a failure to reach the canny philanthropist's pocket comes to public knowledge. If they came more frequently perhaps people would be more careful than they are in seeking largess, for they would certainly hesitate before risking the danger of a rebuff that was in effect a reproof.

Speaking for the Children.

Many of our readers, we think, will find a peculiar charm in Mr. FOLEY'S poem, "The Playtime of Bachelor Bill," which appears in another column of this page. In these verses, as in many others from the same pen that we have printed, an effort is made to present the working of the child mind, and it seems to us that Mr. FOLEY often attains high success in the accomplishment of this peculiarly difficult task. A few of our readers have told us with some emphasis that no boys ever thought or spelled as do the Foley boys, but many more have declared that the Foley boys are all right, and the kindlier critics seem to us to have the best of the argument. It must be remembered that there are as many kinds of boys as there are boys; perhaps, indeed, the kinds are even more numerous than the boys. It is, therefore, extremely dangerous to say that no boy would ever do or say anything in any particular way, for they do everything in every way, and Mr. FOLEY'S verses contain clear proof that he has utilized both memory and observation, as well as much imagination and affection, in writing the poems he turns out in such large numbers. It is a fact, of course, that boys are a noisy rather than an articulate class, but it is entirely permissible for the artist to ignore that peculiarity.

SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—A group of Southern Democrats in the House were standing talking together at the close of to-day's session when a Pennsylvania newspaper man came up and said:

"What is the reason you Southern Democrats object to the passage of this Ohio Ship Canal bill of Dalzell's?"

"I'll tell you," said Slayden of Texas, confidentially. "It is going to cost $35,000,000, and you can't make a Southern Democrat believe there is that much money in the world."

There was a fire in the Postal Telegraph Building the other day. On the floor above the Postal's offices is located the bureau of a New York newspaper. In this office sat a lonely journalist pounding out matter all unconscious of the conflagration below. To him there entered an extremely English Englishman.

"Oh, I say, old chap; I beg your pardon, don't you know," said the arrival, "but are you Mr. —, [the head of the bureau]?"

"Sorry to say I am not," replied the subordinate, politely.

"Oh, I'm very sorry, very sorry, indeed. I had something I wanted to say to him. Do you think he will be in soon?"

"Don't believe he will. Anything I can do for you?"

"Well, really, don't you know, I believe you will do as well. Might I ask your name?"

"Certainly," and the journalist gave it. "I am Mr. Hands, correspondent of The London Daily Mail."

"Delighted to meet you, old chap."

The two shook hands. Then the American said, "What can I do for you?"

"Why, it's a very small matter," said Mr. Hands. "I just came up to tell Mr. — that the building is on fire."

Nature the Cure-All.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent number of a weekly periodical appeared an account of some pneumonia cures being effected by keeping the patients in tents, thereby making use of the fresh outdoor air. This discovery was made recently by a doctor practicing in a hospital close by New York. It seems that most cases of pneumonia are treated by confining the patient in a closed room with a uniform temperature of 80 degrees.

A few of the more advanced physicians are just beginning to realize imperfectly the power that nature exerts in the cure of disease. For many centuries medicine has combatted nature by administering doses, and, by making use of other so-called remedial measures, has done more than any other means to hinder the process of cure. It is truly wonderful that medical science can so long remain in ignorance of the fact that nature only can cure disease, and that disease is in itself a curative process—an attempt on the part of the system to rid the body of its impurities.

Physicians have always treated symptoms by medicines and drugs, not knowing that fresh air and simple food, thoroughly masticated, will do more, not only to prevent but to cure disease, than all the doctors in Christendom. It is all a question of right living.

CLINTON RHOADES PETERKIN.
Plainfield, N. J., Feb. 22, 1906.

A Matter of Personal Service.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What is the scope of the fund for teachers recently set apart by Mr. Carnegie? Does it benefit only college and university professors? Or can women who have borne the "burden and heat" of many years in private schools hope to participate in this most liberal provision for a hard-worked and poorly paid class?

The public schools pension their teachers after a certain term of faithful service, but who does anything for the equally faithful and efficient private school teacher, who generally finds herself in her declining years very needy indeed?

Brooklyn, Feb. 22, 1906. G. E. M.

Precisely So!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the interests of historical accuracy and as a possible relief to some anxious soul, let me say that vivisection is not now and, to the best of my information, never has been practiced at Vassar College.

This is intended as a statement of fact and not an expression of my opinion concerning the propriety of the practice.

AARON L. TREADWELL,
Professor of Biology.
Vassar College, Feb. 22, 1906.

The Law and Sunday Concerts.

From The Churchman.

On Feb. 11, being Sunday, a requiem mass by Verdi was sung at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York. On the next day the Director of the Opera House, Mr. Heinrich Conried, was arrested on the charge of violating Sections 259, 263, and 277 of the Penal Code and Section 1,481 of the City Charter. It is understood that the arrest was made at the suggestion of the New York Sabbath Committee, which, desiring to make a test case, chose deliberately the highest type of Sunday evening entertainment, at which no scenery was moved and where there were no special costumes. The charge is that this performance disturbed the repose and religious liberty of the people guarded by Section 259, that it was conducted for financial profit, and so fell under the ban of Section 263, that those who took part in it received pay as forbidden by Section 277, and that it contravened in general Section 1,481 of the charter in which the provisions of these sections of the Penal Code are reiterated. Before any Sunday laws can be satisfactorily enforced they must be clearly understood. This case, which will probably be decided while this paper is in the press, will do much to clear the air. Certainly if a requiem mass may not be sung "for gain" on Sunday evening, vaudeville "sacred concerts" should not be tolerated. Those who may think such an interpretation of the law a reduction to the absurd can agitate for its amendment or repeal. Nothing is so demoralising to the social conscience as the existence of any law the violation of which is systematically condoned.

WAR AGAINST WAR.

Suggested That 1 Per Cent. of War Appropriations Be Voted for Peace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To all who favor the cause of international peace the recent declaration of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in favor of arbitration and the reduction of armaments is most stimulating and encouraging. The means to bring this about, as W. T. Stead puts it, lies "ready to the hand of the new Liberal administration in the appropriation of decimal 1 per cent. of the money voted every year to the army and navy to provide a fund for levying war against war."

Why should not Congress take up this subject immediately and make an appropriation of 1 per cent. of the money voted every year to the army and navy, to pay for showing international hospitality to the representatives of other nations, and for other like purposes?

We know what was our Nation's dilemma at the Portsmouth conference, and how most opportunely the Governor of the State came to the rescue and supplied from his own purse the money needed to entertain our illustrious visitors. President Roosevelt, I understand, favors the idea, and the late Secretary Hay approved it. If we but take the lead in the matter before our Commissioners go to the coming Hague Conference, other nations will follow suit.

This far-reaching idea originated with Mr. William O. McDowell of New York, and was first given publicity by him in an address before the Annual Peace Congress at Mystic, Conn., a number of years ago, and thereafter was repeated at the great Fourth of July meeting of 1904 in London over which Mr. W. T. Stead presided.

Previous to the London meeting Mr. McDowell requested the Hon. Richard Bartholdt to present a bill in Congress making an appropriation along the same line, to which request Mr. Bartholdt made prompt reply in cordial approval. Again, when acting as their representative in bringing into membership in the Inter-Parliamentary Union all the members of all the National Parliaments in the world, in a strong letter to each nation, he urged that one and all appropriate one one-hundredth of 1 per cent. of the full amount that they had expended the previous year for war to a fund which should be placed at the legislative disposal of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, not only for the support of their work, but also for that of the legislative and executive departments as well, this executive department to bear the same relationship to the Hague Congress as the judiciary department, to the Inter-Parliamentary Union as the legislative department, and the President to the Supreme Court and to the Congress of the United States.

I give these details because I believe to this very earnest American lover of liberty and peace belongs the credit of taking this most important initiative and, therefore, I have a great desire that our Congress shall move in the matter before the English Parliament does.

One of the most inexcusable facts in our history is that, while we avail of our navy almost entirely for international courtesies, the expenses of the same are forced on our naval officers personally. This most indefensible condition should be remedied at once, and here is a suggestive fund available for the purpose.

JOSIAH C. PUMPELLY.
New York, Feb. 6, 1906.

BULLDOGS AND BABIES.

Unleashed Dogs a Constant Menace to Everyone Except Their Owners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's TIMES you print an account of the torture of a horse by a bulldog, which must have caused every humane reader to thrill with indignation that the owner of the vicious brute could look for three-quarters of an hour at such a sight, and every mother to sicken with horror at the thought that her child might have been the hapless victim.

Not a year passes that many of our little ones are not exposed to the danger of rabies; not a month passes that some innocent darlings are not bitten by vicious dogs. There is a dog, for instance, on the upper Boulevard which has the proud record of having, in a short time, bitten eight persons, the last victim (at least, the last up to a few days ago—since which time it may have bitten several more) a little girl, being thereby disfigured for life.

There is not a day when bicycle riders and motor bicyclers are not endangered by the playful or vicious chase of some powerful brute. On West End Avenue, not a mile from Ninetieth Street, are two dogs which can generally be seen lying on a doorstep, that is to say, lying there until, out of the corners of their eyes, they see a bicycle rider approaching. Then off they go, yelping, snarling, bounding around, snapping at his legs, and worrying him in every possible way. Complaints to the police have availed nothing.

Will you kindly inform mothers and other child lovers who has jurisdiction in this matter? CONSTANT READER.
New York, Feb. 20, 1906.

"J. McC." Again.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in to-day's issue on "Cooper Union Audiences" is timely and true. You ask:

"How many of the persons in the Cooper Union audience on Tuesday evening were citizens and voters? How many of that audience had any knowledge or intelligent understanding of our Constitution, form of government," &c.?

While I would not say that three-fourths of the Cooper Union (or People's Institute) audiences are unintelligent, unnaturalized, or ungodly, I can say, by experience, unhesitatingly, that three-fourths of the people who attend these free lectures are socialistic, anarchistic, non-Christian, and non-everything that relates to the present social order of things. They are strenuous and boisterous shouters for social chaos and disorder. They are free-thinkers, free-lovers, free-grafters, and a charge of 25 cents admission would make them conspicuous by their absence. They want everything free—even lectures—and are down on the man with the dollar.

The People's Institute caters to and encourages this rabble by having Chicago Socialists and Anarchists to address them on social problems now and then, but quantity counts more than quality in the attendance of these meetings. Hence the frequent disturbances.

New York, Feb. 22, 1906. J. McC.

Alligator's Tail.

From The Cleveland Leader.

A great delicacy in Florida is the tip of an alligator's tail. It tastes like frogs' legs, though a bit more gamey. Alligator tails are best just after the rice bird season. The big alligators float in the water with only their eyes showing. When they see a flock of these fat, juicy little birds they dive to the bottom. Their long, wide snouts scoop up some of the loam and they float to the surface again with just the rich soil showing. The birds think it is an island. They alight upon it. When the whole family is there the big reptile turns suddenly. Just as the birds scramble off he opens his mouth once. They are gone. The birds are neat little feeders, and the alligator is an epicure at this time of the year. The rice bird diet makes the tip of his tail, of which he is most vain, tender and sweet.

"Bill" in a "B'iled Shirt."

From The Leesville (Col.) Light.

"Bill" Hart had on a high stand-up, cut-your-neck collar at the dance Thursday night, and looked very much a la New York City.

MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGES.

Declared to be Partial in Their Decisions and Slipshod in Action.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It might be well to direct the attention of the people of this city to existing conditions in our municipal courts.

With few exceptions the Judges on that bench are not as capable and efficient as they might be. This is due, primarily, to the fact that politics plays so important a part in the selection of the Judges. Under the present system of electing them, the election invariably results in the selection of the man chosen by the district leader.

The partiality shown by certain Judges in these courts has been made impossible by legislative enactment compelling them to rotate from district to district. There are, however, certain Judges who have opposed rotating since its inauguration, and each year endeavor to coerce the Legislature into repealing the act. Even last week word was received in this city that a bill to repeal this act had been quietly passed by the Senate at Albany before we in New York had learned of it.

These Judges do pretty much as they please in their respective courts. Some days they adjourn court at 1 o'clock, some days at 2 o'clock, and other days they refuse altogether to hold court.

These conditions should not be possible, and they would hardly arise were abler men placed upon the bench. There seems to me to be but one solution in order to bring this about, and that is by eliminating politics and by a new system of choosing these Judges, who might better be appointed by the Appellate Division from the lawyers in each district.

BERNARD S. DEUTSCH.
New York, Feb. 22, 1906.

The "Nice-Looking Man" Replies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am the chap who ate that "steak and boiled potatoes," and the "molasses-swimming crullers," that so stirred up your observing correspondent, R. A. Dix. I saw Dix staring at me at the time, but supposed he must be an insurance agent.

Apropos of his criticism, I have found after some forty years of experience that salt, pepper, sauce, molasses and the like are excellent foods. My father and grandfather, up in Vermont, have eaten the same things all their lives. They are both in good health and working hard, 80 and 99 years old, respectively. They taught me years ago to "eat what you like, don't worry, work hard, and yule git teu be as old as Uncle Ben." (then 102.)

New York, Feb. 23, 1906. F. WOOD.

The Bergh Society.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice with pleasure the spread of the reform movement of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, notwithstanding the disgraceful ending of the last members' meeting.

I must voice the hope of all animal lovers that the different movements both outside and in the society will cause the removal of Mr. Haines.

Through all this controversy there is an undercurrent of intense sadness and mortification when we think of Henry Bergh's great and generous ideas, and the lamentable failure and bad standing of the society at the present day.

KATHERINE E. WILLSON.
New York, Feb. 22, 1906.

No Smoking Here?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I dropped in at the Custom House to-day. I was smoking on the street and kept my weed lighted on entering, for this reason. I saw that clerks behind the counters were puffing cigarette and cigar smoke into the faces of customers, and that customers were puffing back their smoke at the clerks, so I puffed, too. The floorwalker, or janitor, came up to me and said "No smoking here." I drew his attention to the clerks on the other side of the counter. "I've nothing to do with them," was the reply. "No smoking here, Sir."

I'd like to know, assuming that somebody can answer, how the Government draws the line in the rotunda. C. E. H.
New York, Feb. 21, 1906.

Found Her Life Work.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"I don't see your wife often, Mr. Huckstep."

"No; she's always in some sort of charitable work."

"What particular work is she engaged in?"

"I believe she is trying to save Niagara now."

Erroneous and Illegal.

From The Boston Globe.

La Lucha, a conservative Havana paper, makes a serious error when it publishes side by side pictures of "Mr. John Rockefeller, the richest man in the world, and his wife, Hetty Green." This union would be clearly a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

THE PLAYTIME OF BACHELOR BILL.

Our Uncle Bill's a bachelor, an' it's an awful shame,
'Cuz he knows stories about bears an' knows 'em all by name,
An' growls 'ist like a really one an' makes you think a bear
Is underneath th' table, but of course it isn't there.
An' w'en he takes you on his knee he talks 'ist like a book
An' after w'ile your eyes get big an' you're a-scart to look
W'en he says: "Nen a bear come out an' 'ist went Boo-oo-oo!"
Becuz you almost think a bear is really after you.

An' 'en he plays wild Indian an' hides himself somewheres
W'ile we look in th' corners an' behind th' parlor chairs,
An' peek in th' dark closets an' p'tend we're on a scout
Till after w'ile he makes a hoop an' 'en comes rushin' out
'Ist like he's on th' warpath; an' us chinnern run upstairs
An' hide in mamma's closet an' he makes us think 'at bears
Are comin' in to get us an' he growls 'ist like he's one,
An' my! we're turble scart an' yet it's awful lots o' fun.

An' 'en he is a pirate an' he makes us chinnern play
'At we are in a shipwreck an' th' crew is cast away
Upon a desert island w'ere his treasure chest is hid,
An' we are only sailors an' his name is Captain Kidd.
An' w'en we hear him comin' he 'ist roars an' 'en we run,
'Cuz he has broomsticks for a sword an' pokers for a gun,
An' after w'ile he kills us all but it don't hurt, an' w'en
He sails away in his big ship we come to life again.

'En after w'ile our mother comes an' taps him on th' head,
An' says it's time for bears an' scouts an' things to be in bed,
An' leads us chinnern all upstairs an' maybe if we keep
Right still she'll let th' candle burn until we go to sleep.
'En after w'ile our Uncle Bill comes up to say good-night,
An' sees how snug an' warm we are an' all tucked in so tight,
An' 'en he kisses us good-night an' 'en his eyes 'at blur:
I guess we make him sorry 'at he is a bachelor!

J. W. FOLEY.

900 CITIZEN-VOTERS SHOUT FOR REPRISALS

But Mr. Smith Declares They Are Really Not Revolutionists.

DEFENDS PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

And Mr. Ivins Tells Cooper Union Audience There Will Be a Revolution Against Belmont and Ryan.

The first hour of a meeting in Cooper Union last night, called to discuss the Elsberg bill, was devoted by Charles Sprague Smith, head of the People's Institute, to replying to THE TIMES's editorial of Thursday last on "Cooper Union Audiences."

The editorial asked how many of the persons at Tuesday's meeting in Cooper Union were citizens, and whether the proportion of non-voters and aliens was not three-fourths or four-fifths; how many in that audience had any intelligent understanding of the United States Constitution, laws, and form of government, and whether there were fifty or a hundred men there who were not Socialists?

"Now," thundered Mr. Smith, after denouncing such questions, "I want all those who are citizens and voters to get up."

Most of the 1,200 or so persons in the hall got up. Among them were some women and boys. Mr. Smith asked these to sit down again. Then he called on the reporters to note that about three-fourths of the audience declared themselves voters and citizens.

"When it comes to the question of how many of us plain people are acquainted with the laws of the country," said Mr. Smith, "I want to state that any ten of us know more about the essential facts of government than any ten college men or business men."

"Now, about the Socialists," he went on. "Let every man who is a Socialist here rise and be counted." Calling on the reporters to keep tally, Mr. Smith counted sixty men who stood up. He said he thought there ought to be more and they shouldn't be ashamed of their affiliations, but no more arose.

"Now, all those who think we should take back for the profit of the plain people that which has gone to swell the pockets of private capitalists get up," demanded Mr. Smith. The whole audience rose as one man and shouted.

"I want the press to note what this means," said Mr. Smith. "It means that we are on the eve of a great pupular awakening. The people of this country have made up their minds that they are not to be ruled by a combination of frenzied finance and unprincipled politics. It to get back what belongs to us is revolution, then we are all revolutionists, and the spirit of the People's Institute is revolution."

There was a stir on the sidewalk before the meeting began. Mr. Smith became aware that some one was giving out handbills at the door. This is against the rule of the institute, and a guard was placed to keep the distributor away from the hall. The handbill said that the Cooper Union meeting was called to befog the issues. It was signed "L. S. Bedford, member Typographical Union for twenty years," and said that Senator Ford, William M. Ivins, Calvin Tomkins, and Frederick W. Hinrichs, who were advertised to speak for the Elsberg bill, were secret agents of the Belmont-Ryan syndicate, and that Joseph Auerbach, Samuel Untermyer, and George W. Wickersham, who had been advertised to speak against it, were the avowed counsel of the same persons. It also made a vicious attack on Justice Morgan J. O'Brien.

Answering this, Mr. Smith said that any one who alleged that the meeting had been called to befog the issue lied. "I don't have to defend the men named before my people," he said.

"No, leave that to me," shouted Mr. Ivins from the platform.

This gave Mr. Smith a chance to introduce Mr. Ivins.

Before the meeting was called a change of programme was announced by the Institute in a typewritten statement. It said that no one had appeared to speak against the Elsberg bill, and that through a mistake Mr. Untermyer was announced as opposing it while he was really in favor of it and would speak on that basis. Mr. Untermyer, however, did not appear.

After stating that there was no office he craved except that held by Mr. Smith, "teacher of the people," Mr. Ivins announced that he wanted to take a crack at THE TIMES, too.

"It is supposed to be an organ of light," he said, "even of light and sweetness, but it has such ladylike delicacy that it will not offend the fine financial nostrils of Wall Street. I know I'll hear from this later," he added. "The editor of THE TIMES is one of my oldest friends, and I love him, but I must confess that I don't understand him. Some time ago I wrote a letter to THE TIMES embodying just the principles which were up before the meeting it condemned, and THE TIMES editorially applauded my opinions.

"Mr. Smith's talk of revolution will stir up the conservative press, I know, but there have been other revolutions to which the people were driven. They will be driven to a revolution against the powers of Belmont and Ryan, and it will be just such a revolution as would occur if I saw a burglar ransacking my house and I revolted against him with a gun."

Mr. Ivins, in spite of a plea he made earlier to leave the circular distributer to him, said he did not think that before such an audience he was called on to defend himself. When a man got up in the body of the house and said he knew that some of the statements in the circular were true, and read a news item in The Evening Sun to prove it, Mr. Ivins retorted with the statement that he was not responsible for what appeared in The Evening Sun, and the audience yelled to have the interrupter put out.

Mr. Ivins then attacked Alexander E. Orr, and read a long list of corporations in which he was a Trustee or Director. He said that it was indecent for any man to accept so many trusts, because no human being could attend to all of them. He read from a legal proceeding to prove that Mr. Mellen of the City Club was counsel for the New York City Railway Company, and said that when he faxed Mr. Mellen with it he answered that he did not know whether he was counsel for the company or not.

Mr. Ivins then devoted about ten minutes to an explanation of the provisions of the Elsberg bill. He called Lemuel E. Quigg "the Machiavelli of Republican politics," and sat down amid uproarious applause.

Frederick W. Hinrichs, Calvin Tompkins, and John Ford also spoke, and then Mr. Smith said to the audience:

"The City Club says that the first consideration is to have the subways built, no matter how. If they are built under present conditions it means they will go to the Belmont-Ryan merger interests. They can't go anywhere else. Now, if it comes to a point where you would have to walk or give the new subways to the Belmont-Ryan people, how many of you would rather walk for some years than have the subways built under those conditions?"

Nearly every man left in the house, about 400 of them, got on his feet. On the other side four men got up who said they wanted to see the subways built anyhow. One of them created an uproar, which was stilled by Mr. Smith after some effort, by declaring that Mr. Smith had not put the question fairly to the audience.

Dr. Burgess to be Mr. Hepburn's Guest.

Dr. John W. Burgess, Dean of the Faculty of Political Science in Columbia University, who will be the first to occupy the Columbia exchange professorship at the University of Berlin endowed by James Speyer, will be the guest of honor to-night at a dinner given by A. Barton Hepburn, President of the Chase National Bank. The dinner will be at the Metropolitan Club.

A BOY SLEUTH FOILED.

Feathers on the Trail Were Not from His Stolen Chickens.

Because Jacob Weimer, a butcher's boy, exercised the detective skill developed in him by diligent application to dime novel tales, Mrs. Mary Harley of 210 East Forty-fifth Street was arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing two chickens. The arrest was the work of a policeman who was much impressed by Weimer's methods as a trailer. In court, however, Mrs. Harley put to rout the policeman and his youthful prompter and walked away free.

Weimer is employed by J. Topper, whose butcher shop is at 931 Second Avenue. He was sent out yesterday to deliver some supplies to tenants in the house in which Mrs. Harley has her flat. He had some halibut to deliver to a family on the first floor and two chickens for dwellers on the second. While delivering the first he left the basket containing the chickens in the hall.

When he got back the basket was empty. For a moment Jacob was nonplussed. Then his detective lore came to his rescue, and he looked about for a clue to his despoiler. He saw a feather on the floor and a few feet further on another feather. There was a regular trail. He followed the feathers, and they led to Mrs. Harley's apartments on the third floor. He decided that no further evidence was needed and knocked.

"I want me chickens," he said when Mrs. Harley responded.

"What chickens?" demanded the housewife.

"Those that you took from the basket downstairs," responded the bold boy sleuth.

Mrs. Harley shut the door in his face. He went away, but soon returned with Policeman Giery. The policeman saw the trail of feathers and concluded that Jacob's deductions had been correct. He took Mrs. Harley to court.

"You say there were feathers leading to my door and in my room?" the prisoner demanded of the policeman.

"There were," Giery replied.

"What color were the feathers of the missing chickens?"

"They were brown and red," Weimer announced.

"What color were the feathers in front of my door?"

"They were white," the policeman admitted.

"They came from a pillow. The pillowcase is torn, and I dropped the feathers when I brought it up to my room."

"Discharged," ruled the Magistrate.

Thus were the most cherished traditions of the detective trade overthrown.

POLICE CAPTAINS GRUMBLE.

Now Sleep in Basement Room When in Charge at Headquarters.

Police Captains are complaining about a new rule made by Commissioner Bingham. For years there has been a Police Captain at Headquarters at night in command of the department. Captains took turns in command, it generally being about once every forty days that they had the all-night work.

For their convenience a luxurious suite of rooms was fitted up on the third floor, over the Commissioner's offices, and the Captains did not mind the detail. But Commissioner Bingham has ended this. Beginning last Monday, a small room, about the size of the ordinary hall bedroom was fixed up for the Captains in the basement.

It is said to be damp and undesirable. The room is also near the cells, and the Captains have found it difficult to sleep because of the noises, screams, yells, and shouts, of the twenty-five to fifty prisoners that Detective Sergeants bring in every night.

PLENTY OF TENDERLOIN YET.

Capt. Hodgins Thinks Capt. Dooley Hasn't Quite Wiped It Out.

When Capt. Dooley was transferred recently from the West Thirtieth Street Station he announced that his work there had been so thorough that there wasn't any Tenderloin left. Capt. Hodgins, the new commander, took a trip through his precinct yesterday. When he got back to the station he was asked what he thought of it.

"There is plenty of the Tenderloin left—plenty," he declared. "I've gone over a bit of it, and I saw a lot. I'll go out again to-morrow and wind up the tour. Then maybe—but say, I can't tell what my plans are, can I?"

MISS BUSCH TO WED.

Lieut. Scharrer Obtains a Marriage License in Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 23.—It developed to-day that a marriage license was issued yesterday to Lieut. Edward Scharrer and Miss Wilhelmina Busch, daughter of Adolphus Busch of St. Louis, and that they will be married at the Busch home in Pasadena next Thursday.

The county offices were closed in honor of Washington's Birthday, but Lieut. Scharrar looked up Chief Deputy County Clerk G. S. Barson, Jr., and obtained the license. The Lieutenant gave his age as 28 and that of Miss Busch as 22.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

HAMMOND—BERBERT.

Miss Bertha Berbert, former School Commissioner of Westchester County, was married at her home at Hastings-on-the-Hudson last night to John Judah Hammond of White Plains. The courtship began two years ago when Miss Berbert was running for School Commissioner. Mr. Hammond aided her campaign, and soon afterward proposed to her. Mr. Hammond is a grandson of Judge Judah Hammond. The bride is a member of the Women's Republican Club of Mount Vernon and of the West End Women's Republican Club of New York City. Because of the fame of Miss Berbert's campaigns she received seven proposals of marriage.

DEMAREST—SEVENOAKS.

Samuel P. Demarest and Mrs. Arvilla Gordon Sevenoaks, sister of the late Dora Gordon Steele, were married last evening in St. Joseph's Church, Columbus Avenue and 125th Street.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Conditions are generally unsettled except in the Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, with cloudy weather as a rule. There have been local thunderstorms in Missouri, Kansas, and Arkansas.

Temperatures have risen considerably in the lower lake region and Ohio Valley, and have fallen in the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the Southwest.

Winds along the New England Coast will be fresh east to south; on the Middle Atlantic Coast fresh south; on the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh east to southeast; on the Gulf Coast fresh southwest to northwest; on Lake Michigan fresh west to northwest.

Steamers departing Saturday for European ports will have fresh east to southeast winds, with generally fair weather, to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York.—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Saturday, followed by rain in western portion; Sunday rain and colder; light to fresh south winds, becoming variable.

New Jersey and Delaware.—Fair, warmer Saturday, showers and colder at night or Sunday; light to fresh winds, mostly south.

New England.—Fair, warmer Saturday; Sunday rain, colder in western portion; fresh east to south winds, becoming variable.

Western New York.—Rain Saturday, warmer in eastern portion; Sunday rain or snow and colder.

Eastern Pennsylvania.—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Saturday, followed by rain in west and north portions; Sunday rain and colder; light to fresh south winds, becoming variable.

Western Pennsylvania.—Rain Saturday; Sunday fair, colder, except snow near Lake Erie; variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	28	36	4 P. M.	38	45
6 A. M.	29	36	6 P. M.	36	43
9 A. M.	29	38	9 P. M.	33	39
12 M.	35	43	12 P. M.	32	38

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 39; for the corresponding date last year it was 32; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 31.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 37; at 8 P. M. it was 40. Maximum temperature, 45 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 33 degrees at 4:45 A. M. Humidity, 58 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 64 per cent. at 8 P. M.

DR. J. L. LEE ATTACKS THE N. Y. PRESBYTERY

Says It Will Spend the Lord's Money in Unholy Litigation.

CHARGES OF FALSE DEALING

Westminster Church's Pastor Intimates the Old First Is Intended to Benefit by Its Disruption.

The trouble between the congregation of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, in West Twenty-third Street, and the New York Presbytery has reached such a state that at the services to be held Sunday morning in the church the congregation's pastor will distribute a printed statement of the controversy. The statement would fill ten columns of this newspaper.

This statement intimates that the Presbytery seeks to sell the old church to endow Dr. Duffield's First Presbyterian Church. There are also accusations of false dealing, tampering with ballots, and packing meetings with illegal voters. The Rev. Dr. J. Lloyd Lee says in his circular:

"On Wednesday evening, Jan. 31, 1906, this church found it necessary for its peace and highest interests to withdraw from the Presbytery of New York. This church has peace and quiet within its borders now, and the strong desire of the church, and all connected with it, is that we may be permitted to carry on our work in peace. But it appears that this is not to be.

"The Presbytery of New York has in various ways disturbed the peace of this church and hampered us in our work, and has asserted within a few days a claim to this church and property, and is about to take legal steps to establish the same, and count as nothing the unanimous action of this church and the great work we are doing for the Master in this community; and they are about to spend thousands of dollars of the Lord's money in unholy litigation to secure this church from this people.

"They would thus destroy a peaceful and harmonious church which we are maintaining at a great sacrifice in order to prevent its removal from this locality, and the destruction of the Lord's work in this important field.

"We have long looked for some considerate treatment at the hands of this Presbytery, but have always looked in vain. Never in all these dealings either in meetings or in committees has the Presbytery conferred with the pastor, officers, or members of this church in the interest of this church, but has attempted by harsh and severe treatment to coerce and destroy pastor, session, and people for the purpose, which is now by them, we believe, fully revealed in their action on last Monday, Feb. 12, at their meeting, viz., to secure from this people and control this valuable church property."

Continuing, the pastor says that on one occasion two of the church's Trustees who held with the Presbyetry seized and kept the contributions in two of the plates, not returning the money until they had received letters from another church. It is also stated that the Christian Endeavor Society was used to try to drive the pastor out.

At the meeting of the congregation on April 5, 1905, it is stated, owing to threats of violence, the entrance to the church was guarded so that only qualified voters could enter, and that the insurgents blocked the entrance, even storming the parsonage. The pastor and his two officers were sustained by a vote of 136 to 50.

After reciting the many exciting incidents in the recent history of the church, including a meeting where two of the Presbytery are alleged to have taken ballots into a room, locking the door behind them, and after a long time returning with a vote adverse to the pastor, the circular states that the unsafe condition of the walls, the danger of fire, and bad exits were called to the attention of the Presbytery. The congregation voted for a modern church on the same site and authorized a $275,000 mortgage on the property.

With offices and meeting rooms it was believed that this would mean a handsome return in rentals.

This, says Dr. Lee, was denied by the Presbytery, and every effort was made to force the pastor to resign. This he refused to do, and the Presbytery now threatens legal action for the control of the church property.

JOHN THE ORANGEMAN.

A Harvard Character Has Come to New York as an Actor.

John the Orangeman of Harvard University is at the Hotel Breslin. There have been plenty of rumors, nursed by the press agents, first that he would come and then that he wouldn't. But last night the familiar Cambridge figure, known to all Harvard men for the last fifty years, really arrived in this city on the Knickerbocker Limited.

He is here to play "hisself" in "Brown of Harvard," the college play in which Harry Woodruff opens at the Princess Theatre next Monday night.

Old John is something less than a hundred years old. He has not been in New York for seventeen years. He came last as mascot for the Harvard football team which played Yale on Manhattan Field in 1888.

At midnight last night John was found in his shirt sleeves, lounging on a green velvet sofa in a front corner suite at the Breslin. After rehearsal he had settled down for a smoke before turning into his white and gold bedroom.

"Late?" said John to his visitor without removing the pipe. "Late, is it? Why, 'tis but 1 o'clock! At Harvard we don' begin the day t'll 'leven.

"A gran' ride we had over," he exclaimed as he waved good night with his pipe. "Ah've been on t' stage before in Boston, so 'tis nothin' new for me. Ah believe in noospapers," he grinned. "They be good to wrap apples in."

It is said that John's daughter, in Cambridge, did not know of the old man's sudden departure and that she is expected to follow him to New York to-morrow. Maybe John's present stage venture will be cut suddenly short.

Their Stores to Close Saturdays.

The East Side Dry Goods Merchants' Association, at a special meeting held at its headquarters, 20 Avenue C, decided yesterday to close all its stores from Friday at 6 P. M. until Saturday at 6 P. M. in order to give the employes a day off. Saturday is chosen for a holiday because most of the patrons of these stores are Jews.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

To-night, at the Irving Place Theatre, "Maskerade," a play in four acts, by Ludwig Fulda, will be presented. The cast will be headed by Mme. Marie Reisenhofer. The distinguished author will be present at the performance.

The next public matinee of the Stanhope-Wheatcroft Dramatic School will take place at the Princess Theatre on the afternoon of March 9. The programme will include a three-act play by William Whitelock, entitled "The Man Who Told the Truth," a one-act play by Evangeline Lent, entitled "The Aspirant," and a one-act play by Pauline Phelps and Marion Short, entitled "St. Cecelia."

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

Beneficial to elderly people who suffer from dryness of mouth and throat. In boxes only.

MANSFIELD TO RETIRE.

Will Play During Three More Seasons and Then Give Up the Stage.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—Richard Mansfield authorizes his manager, Paul Wilstach, to announce that he plans to retire from the stage in 1909. He intends to play during three more seasons, acting in New York, Chicago, Boston, and Philadelphia. Next season, also, he will act in New England towns; in 1908 on the Pacific Coast, and in 1909 in the South. He will retire in the Spring of 1909.

In the course of his three farewell seasons Mr. Mansfield will play in his present repertoire and in nine other productions. He will revive "Cyrano" and produce "Macbeth" and two new plays.

Mr. Mansfield says:

"My determination to retire is based on the desire for rest, which, I hope sincerely, my career has earned. I shall not abate my ambition and effort as long as I act, and I shall not say farewell to my friends the public without heartfelt gratitude for the encouragement and loyalty they have given me. But the strain of acting and traveling grows harder and harder, and I wish to retire with my health before my powers begin to wane."

Mr. Mansfield has no definite plans beyond his three farewell seasons. It is probable that he will first go to Paris, and then travel around the world with his family. He expects to do a good deal of writing, publishers having long importuned him for contributions. Professorships have been offered to him by two leading American universities.

Mr. Mansfield is less than fifty years old. He has been on the stage for a quarter of a century.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There are several affairs on for this evening, including the small dance that Mrs. Robert Endicott will give at her residence for her young daughter, Miss Lillian Endicott, the guests to be girls and boys. There will also be a meeting of Mrs. Charles Huntington's Saturday Evening Dancing Class at Delmonico's. Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., will also give a small dinner, followed by bridge.

***

Miss Alice G. Agnew, a daughter of Andrew G. Agnew, who is to marry Henry Johnson Fisher on Feb. 27, will have her sister, Mrs. Edgar S. Auchincloss, as matron of honor, and her bridesmaids will be Miss Kathryn Fisher, a sister of the bridegroom; Miss Amy Ellis, and Miss Alice Van Doren Ripley. George Clay Hollister will be Mr. Fisher's best man, and the ushers are to be George B. Agnew, a brother of the bride; Hugh Auchincloss, William A. Delano, Thomas L. Clarke, Redmond Cross, James B. Neale, John Sargent, and S. Brinckerhoff Thorne. The wedding ceremony will be performed at 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson and the Rev. Dr. William R. Richardson of the Brick Church. There will be a small reception afterward at the residence of the bride's father, 9 West Fifty-sixth Street.

***

Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., is to leave New York on March 1 for Chicago, where he will begin his business career in connection with the railroads in which his father is an officer. He is to give a small farewell dinner at Delmonico's on Wednesday evening to a few of his intimate friends.

***

The wedding of Miss Nannie Wright Brown, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Waldron Post Brown, and Harold Richmond Talbot will take place in the Church of the Incarnation the last week in April. The exact date has not been decided upon, nor have the attendants, but Miss Nellie Granville Brown will be her sister's maid of honor, and the Misses Grace Ruggles and Alice Du Vivier of this city and Miss Gladys Gittings of Baltimore will be among the bridesmaids.

***

Mrs. Stuyvsant Fish will give a dinner of twenty covers to-morrow evening at her residence. Afterward Edward Johnson will sing and Hans Bart, the boy pianist, will play.

***

The Knollwood Country Club will hold its annual business meeting and reception at Delmonico's on Tuesday.

***

The wedding will be celebrated to-day at Erie, Penn., of Reginald Ronalds of this city and Miss Thora Strong. P. Lorillard Ronalds will be his brother's best man, and Clarence H. Mackay is to be one of the ushers.

***

Mr. and Mrs. J. Abercrombie Burden, Jr., gave a large reception last evening as a housewarming for their new residence, 7 East Ninety-first Street, into which they have just moved. This house is a replica of a French château. The living rooms are on the second floor, and the large white-and-gold salon and the big state dining room are on the floor above. The stairway is in the centre of the house, and the dome is done in mural paintings. On each floor there is a marble hall. The entrance is on the east side, and a wide driveway leads in a hundred feet or so from the street under the stone extension. The house is quite unlike any other in town, and contains many rare old pieces of furniture brought over from France. Mrs. Burden was Miss Adèle Sloane, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane. Last evening's reception was attended by several hundred guests. Mr. and Mrs. Burden received their guests in the large salon that runs across the entire front of the house.

***

Mrs. W. Seward Webb gave a dinner dance last evening for her young son, J. Watson Webb. There was a dinner at small tables for about seventy guests, and later some thirty or forty more came in for the cotillion, which followed the dinner and was led by Edmund Rogers. Mrs. Collins dispensed the favors, which included ribbon-trimmed trumpets, fans, brocade frames and trays, bouquets of roses, and mechanical toys. The house was decorated with branches and sprays of Spring flowers and with palms. A buffet supper was served about midnight. Mrs. Webb, in green satin and point lace, and her daughter, Mrs. Pulitzer, in white velvet, received the guests.

***

The juniors of Columbia College gave their annual ball at Delmonico's last night, some 300 guests being present. The dance was in the large ballroom, which was decorated with college flags. The committee was Seth Low Pierrepont, J. W. Brodix, Horace T. Aplington, Roger W. Bullard, Huntington C. Atwater, Oliver K. Doty, Kenneth B. Collins, H. Raymond Smith, Donald McClave, Charles M. McKiniav, William T. Miller, and William C. Palmer. Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Theodore T. Havemeyer, and Mrs. Levi P. Morton were among the patronesses.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George Gould gave a dinner of twelve covers on Washington's Birthday. The table decorations were novel. In a straight line down the middle of the table were three cherry trees, in pots, covered with cherries, and on each side of the table was a hatchet done in deep red roses. Baskets of yellow tulips were placed at the corners, and above the table was suspended a large basket with tulips so arranged as to look as though falling out, some of them being suspended by invisible threads.

***

Mr. and Mrs. August Heckscher, Miss Annette Heckscher, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Wätjen, and A. M. Bagby are among those now at Chatsworth, N. J. This clubhouse is between Lakewood and Atlantic City, about twenty miles inland and in the "pine belt."

Dr. John W. Palmer Near Death.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.—Dr. John Williamson Palmer, editor and author, who began his literary career on THE NEW YORK TIMES more than half a century ago, is dying of the infirmities of age at his home in this city. He is in his eighty-first year.

GERICKE WILL LEAVE THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA

Conductor Resigns Because of Refusal of His Conditions.

WEINGARTNER IS APPROACHED

Col. Higginson and Mr. Gericke Refuse to Tell Anything About Their Differences.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—Wilhelm Gericke has resigned as conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, his resignation to take effect at the end of the present season, on April 28.

The place was offered to him for the season of 1906-7. He informed Major H. L. Higginson, the head of the organization, that he would accept under certain conditions. Major Higginson did not approve of these conditions and Mr. Gericke thereupon declined the offer. He says he will return to Europe at the close of the season.

Neither Major Higginson nor Director Gericke will talk about the matter. It is declared that Mr. Gericke's determination to leave has been known to his intimates all Winter. Attempts have been made recently to change his decision.

Mr. Gericke was invited in 1884 to be conductor of the orchestra. He accepted the invitation, and began his duties in October of that year. He resigned in the Spring of 1889. Then came Mr. Nikisch and Mr. Paur. Mr. Gericke was again invited to be the conductor, and he has held the position since the Autumn of 1898. Thus at the end of his season he will have been the conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra for thirteen years.

It is said that Felix Weingartner has been approached with an offer to be his successor and has agreed to consider the matter carefully. Mr. Weingartner while in New York recently, however, declared he would not care to live in America.

JOHN STANTON DEAD.

Was First President of Mining Exchange and a Noted Engineer.

John Stanton, the first President of the old New York Mining Exchange, and one of the best-known copper men of his generation, died yesterday at 419 West Twenty-third Street, aged 76. Mr. Stanton was born in Bristol, England.

He discovered the valuable copper mines near Ducktown, Tenn., and operated them with profit until they were confiscated by the Federal Government in the civil war. Mr. Stanton then went into the Lake Superior district and developed the Mohawk, Baltic, Michigan, Winona, and Wolverine properties. He was recognized as one of the leading mining engineers of his day.

When the Mining Exchange was organized in New York he became its first President and held the office until that Exchange was merged into the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, of which he became Treasurer. He held this office from 1885 until his retirement in 1900. He was Chairman of the Law Committee for twenty years.

Yesterday the Consolidated Exchange passed resolutions extolling his services.

Mr. Stanton was an officer or director in nine mining companies, and a member of the Engineers', Lotos, Union League, Down Town, New York Athletic, and Knickerbocker Clubs.

He was said to be worth about $10,000,000.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Enrique M. Munoz.

Enrique M. Munoz, who died at his home, 329 Amsterdam Avenue, on Thursday, was one of the most widely known members of the Latin-American colony in New York. He was a son of Manuel Munoz y Castro, a Venezuelan, who was once Consul at Havana, where Mr. Munoz was born sixty years ago. Afterward the elder Munoz was Minister from Venezuela at Washington during Grant's Administration.

Enrique M. Munoz was Vice Consul from Mexico, under the late Consul General Navarro, at New York, for many years. He was in the employ of J. M. Ceballos & Co. for twenty years. He was a member of the Oxford Club of Brooklyn. He leaves a sister and two brothers. The funeral will be held at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Broadway and Seventy-first Street, at 1 o'clock this morning.

George N. Shelton.

Funeral services were held last night for George Nelson Shelton, the President of the Seward Republican Club of Brooklyn, who died on Wednesday at his home, 102 Hart Street, in his seventy-second year. He was born in New York, and in 1848 enlisted as a drummer boy in the Mexican war. When the civil war broke out he enlisted in the Fourteenth Regiment, which became the Eighty-fourth Regiment, New York Volunteers. He served throughout the war and was commended for bravery. In 1871 he was appointed to a Federal position in the New York Assay Office, and retained it up till his death. He was a Past Commander of George C. Strong Post, No. 534, G. A. R., and was the oldest member of the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn. He was a member of the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church. He leaves a widow, two sons, and two daughters.

Mrs. Charlotte Webster.

Mrs. Charlotte Webster, formerly of this city, but who had lived in Paris for the last nine years, died there yesterday. She was 58 years old. Mrs. Webster was the widow of Andrew S. Webster of this city and the daughter of the late Reuben Manley, a Philadelphia banker. She had five brothers, all of whom were once members of the New York Stock Exchange. Mrs. Webster's husband was a member of the New England family to which Daniel Webster belonged. She leaves a daughter, Mrs. Capel Hanbury of London, and a son, who lives on Long Island.

Adrian Mazel.

Adrian Mazel, who was in the Diplomatic Service of Holland for nearly half a century, died last Sunday in Dresden, Saxony. He was successively Minister from Holland to the United States, Denmark, Portugal, Russia, and Austria. He retired several years ago, when the Dutch Crown conferred upon him the title of "Jungherr." He leaves two sons, one daughter, and a widow. Mrs. Mazel was Julia McRa, a sister of Mrs. Henry W. Livingston and a half-sister of Hermann and Charles Oelrichs, Mrs. William Jay, and Mrs. Richard Henderson.

Obituary Notes.

RICHARD D. VAN DUZER, Sr., President of the American Basket and Manufacturing Company, died at Waverly, N. Y., yesterday.

JOHN M. GREIST, head of the Griest Manufacturing Company, died yesterday at New Haven, Conn. He owned a game-stocked estate covering 1,000 acres. He was 65 years old.

WILLIAM WILLIS died at his home, 8 Sledler Street, Jersey City, yesterday, from a complication of diseases, at the age of 71. He was an old-time baseball player, having been a member of the original Jersey City Baseball Club, formed in 1867. For the last ten years he had been steward of the Pavonia Yacht Club at Bayonne.

NEW YORK SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

A surprisingly small number of men and women in Greater New York give directly to charitable work. This means that the greater part of charitable impulse fails to express itself.

Our notices aim to bring the needy and the generous together. Every day in the year we can represent you from 9 A. M. to midnight. You must have heard of the Association's work since 1843.

We hope to secure at least 1,000 new supporters from THE TIMES. $10 annual membership; $250 life membership; $1 buys 20 loaves of bread or 20 quarts of milk; $5 will buy shoes for four schoolboys. **Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer, 105 E. 22d St.**

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An Engagement.

The engagement is announced of Sartell Prentice of this city to Miss Mema Williams Roberts, daughter of William E. W. Roberts of Prince George's County, Md. The engagement of Mr. Prentice's sister, Miss Mary Lanman Prentice, to Frederic Adams Russell, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Russell of Winchester, Mass., was announced in October last, and that of his cousin, Miss Martha Prentice Strong, to Harold Turner, was announced a few weeks later. Mr. Prentice's mother was Miss Mary Lanman. No date has been set for the wedding.

MARRIED.

BARGER—MORGAN.—On Friday, Feb. 23, at Grace Church Chantry, by the Right Rev. David H. Greer, Camilla Leonard Morgan, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Robert W. Leonard, to Milton S. Barger.

DONAHOE—HOPPING.—At St. Andrew's Church, New York, on Friday, Feb. 23, by the Rev. George R. Van De Water, Irene Marguerite, daughter of Harry Douglass Hopping, to Frederic Warren Donahoe.

DIED.

ADAMS.—Feb. 23, 1906, at the residence of William B. Dinsmore, Staatsburgh-on-Hudson, Edward Livingston Adams, son of the late Alvin and Ann Adams of Boston, in his 68th year.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

ADAMS.—On Thursday, Feb. 22, 1906, Mary Adams, widow of the late Joseph H. Adams, in the 95th year of her age.
Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. William J. Coombs, 63 South Portland Av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 24, at 2 P. M.

ALLIEN.—On Thursday, Feb. 22, at his residence, 249 West 107th St., after a lingering illness, Louis S. Allien, in his 55th year.
Funeral at the convenience of the family.

BROWN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1906, Edward J. Brown.
Funeral service from his late residence, 15 East 65th St., on Friday morning, Feb. 23, at 10 o'clock.

BULLARD.—On Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1906, at her home, 302 Madison Av., Sibbel Duff, wife of Dr. William M. Bullard and daughter of the late John Duff.
Funeral private. It is requested that no flowers be sent.
Boston papers please copy.

BURTON.—On Friday morning, Feb. 23, 1906, at St. John's Hospital, Yonkers, Myron C. Burton, aged 61 years.
Funeral services at Woodlawn M. E. Church, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

COWING.—At Riverside, Cal., on Thursday, Feb. 22, 1906, John Howard Cowing, in the 59th year of his age, for many years a resident of Buffalo, N. Y.
Cremation at Pasadena, Cal.

CRANDELL.—Stephen M., suddenly, on Wednesday, Feb. 21, aged 70 years.
Funeral from his late residence, 218 East 69th St., Saturday, Feb. 24, 10 A. M. Interment Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J., at convenience of family.
Atlanta Constitution please copy.

FRERICHS.—Louis, husband of Stella Frerichs, at the German Hospital, Thursday, Feb. 22.
Funeral service at residence, 555 East 135th St., Saturday at 8 P. M. Funeral Sunday, 10 A. M. Members of Protective Engine Company, No. 5, are respectfully invited to be present at services and funeral.

JEFFERIS.—On Friday, Feb. 23, 1906, William W. Jefferis, aged 86 years.
Funeral services at his residence, 474 Central Park West, Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend. Interment at Westchester, Penn., Monday next.

KRUGLER.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 22, Louisa P. Krugler.
Services will be held at her late residence, 1,020 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, Saturday evening, Feb. 24, at 8:15. Interment at convenience of family.

MAHL.—On Thursday, Feb. 22, 1906, Mary A., wife of William Mahl.
Funeral service at her late residence, No. 200 West 138th St., on Saturday at 2 P. M.

MAZEL.—Adrian, suddenly, at Dresden, Saxony, on Sunday, Feb. 18, 1906.

McDONALD.—At 223 East 11th St., Dr. Charles McDonald, M. D., aged 68 years.
Lying at the funeral chapel, 241 and 243 West 23d St., (Frank E. Campbell Building.)
Paris and Great Britain papers please copy.

MORONEY.—On Wednesday, Feb. 21, Edward Moroney.
Funeral from his late residence, 66 Java St., Brooklyn, Sunday, Feb. 25, at 2:30 P. M. Interment Calvary.

PENFIELD.—On Friday, Feb. 23, 1906, M. F. Penfield.
Funeral service from his late residence, 485 Central Park West, Sunday, Feb. 25, at 3 P. M. Interment at Wellington, Ohio, Feb. 26.
Chattanooga papers please copy.

RAMSEY.—Formerly of New York City, on Friday, Feb. 23, 1906, Philip, beloved husband of Ellen M. Ramsey.
Funeral from his late residence, 12 East 33d St., Bayonne, N. J., Monday, Feb. 26, at 10 A. M. Services at St. Henry's Church, Avenue D, 26th St., at 10:30 A. M. Interment Calvary.

SHAYNE.—Suddenly, at Atlanta, Ga., on Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1906, Christopher C. Shayne of New York.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SMITH.—At his residence, Parsippany, N. J., Feb. 21, 1906, George W. Smith, son of the late Hiram and Mary Osborne Smith, in his 74th year.
Funeral services at his late residence, Saturday, Feb. 24, at 2 o'clock.

STANTON.—On Friday, Feb. 23, 1906, John Stanton, aged 76 years.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 419 West 23d St., New York City, on Monday, Feb. 26, 1906, at 4 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.
Please omit flowers.

STANTON, JOHN.—This minute was unanimously adopted by the members of the Consolidated Stock and Pet

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Japanese Loan Refunding Plans.

The refunding plans of the Japanese Government in connection with the recently announced internal loan of $100,000,000 5 per cent. thirty-year bonds are as follows:

The fourth exchequer bonds, marked "F," and the fifth, marked "G," both issued last year and to be redeemed in March to August, 1906, will be accepted at their face value in payment for the new bonds; and the person who subscribes for the new bonds shall have preference in allotment. A discount of 90 sen per 100 yen, face value, will be allowed to those who pay the full amount of their subscription in April, 1906, the time set for the payment of the second instalment.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Rise; Call Money Rates, 4@4¾ Per Cent.

Trading on Exceptionally Small Scale —Currency Movements More Favorable.

Yesterday's stock market was a dull affair, the volume of transactions falling away to a few thousand more than 600,000 shares, marking the most inactive day since Oct. 18 of last year. In spite of the inactivity, prices, under the inspiration of a higher range of quotations from London, opened firm, and gained ground steadily through the day, closing at figures representing substantial gains in almost all stocks which might be termed active. Union Pacific was heavily traded in, the transactions in this s epresenting practically one-fifth o day's entire business, and helped by reports, which were wholly unconfirmed, of a distribution of preferred stock, it rose in all 2½ points. Amalgamated Copper and Anaconda Copper also advanced sharply, this movement being accompanied with the announcement of an increase in the price of copper metal. American Smelting, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Northern Pacific, Reading, Wabash preferred, and Great Northern were also conspicuous in the day's forward movement, although in no instance was there any development of direct influence bearing on the advance. The Steel shares, which were strong on Wednesday, while the rest of the market was uncertain or weak, had only a meagre part in the movement, the preferred issue losing ground. Consolidated Gas fell away 4⅜ points upon the news from Albany that the State Gas Commission had ordered a reduction of 20 cents a thousand cubic feet in the price of gas after May 1, while Pressed Steel Car declined still further on disappointment bred by the figures of the company's annual report. As was the case at the opening of the week, much of the strength displayed by individual issues yesterday seemed due to purchases made to cover short contracts, although the market as a whole also presented the appearance of having been "oversold."

Preliminary estimates of the currency movement of the week agree in that they indicate generally a more pleasing sequel to the week's flow of money than was the case a week ago, but in detail they vary somewhat widely, the forecasts ranging from a gain of some $600,000 to a loss of that much, these figures comparing with an outright loss of $2,833,000 a week ago. In applying these estimates to the statement to be made to-day, however, it must be borne in mind that in the return of a week ago there was found a discrepancy of not less than $2,000,000 between the reported loss of cash and the loss involved in the known movements of money; a matter which will undoubtedly be corrected to-day. There has been no evidence of large participation in the money market this week by foreign lenders, as in the previous week, but, on the other hand, there has been rather heavy liquidation in the stock market, and this should make itself felt in the loan account. The indications are that from the interior the banks have gained much more freely than they did a week ago, although the inflow is still below the average for this period of the year. Matters under discussion during the day included the Armstrong Committee's recommendations concerning life insurance company investments and syndicate participations, the prohibition as to stock and collateral bond holdings finding a division of opinion, although its enactment into law would probably result in no serious consequences from the point of view of the financial markets.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Canadian Pacific Railway.
Chicago and Alton Railroad.
Consolidated Gas Co. of New York.
General Chemical Co. common stock.
Lord & Taylor preferred stock.
Osceola Consolidated Mining Co.
Parrott Silver and Copper Mining Co.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

American Whip Export Co.
Cincinnati, Lebanon and Northern Railroad.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

The unseasonable weather which hurt retailers and manufacturers of wearing apparel and other goods dependent upon the changing seasons for their market is now making itself felt beneficently in many quarters by advancing the Spring trade. Jobbers of dry goods, clothing, and notions are shipping large quantities of Spring goods. Prices are firmly held, as a rule, except in the markets for farm staples, which are still higher than normal, despite a general reaction. Manufacturing plants report new orders that assure activity still further into the future, and several dividend announcements show gains over recent preceding years, while some New England cotton mills are only deterred from full activity by scarcity of labor. Railway earnings continue to make splendid comparisons with last years's figures, February thus far recording a gain of 26.7 per cent. Foreign trade returns in January for the whole Nation far surpassed the same month in any previous year, and the last week at this port shows a gain of $1,141,018 in exports, but a decrease of $3,877,874 in imports as compared with 1905.

Textile mills are operating on a large scale, but primary markets are quiet, although a steady jobbing distribution is recorded. Probably the unsettled market for raw material has done much to retard buying at first hands. Considering the extent of the recent decline in cotton, it is not surprising that purchasers of goods hope to force concessions by restricting operations. During the past two weeks it is probable that 30,000 bales of cotton goods have been purchased by China, but this demand appears to have ceased. Current business in woolens is light, but most mills have large orders on hand and show more interest in the raw material markets.

Bradstreet's says:

Crop preparations are going forward actively, and at the South some actual planting has been done. Shipments on orders are heavier than ever before, and no complaints of freight congestion are heard. At practically all points an early and long Spring season is predicted. At the same time there is an air of conservatism as to the more distant future, due mainly to the larger stocks of Winter goods carried over, and also because of the recent heavy drop in raw cotton making buyers for next season cautious in placing orders. Like conditions are noted in the leading industries.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 23.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10..	Inde. Brewing pf....	40¼	40¼	40¼
10..	Consolidated Ice.....	7¼	7¼	7¼
210..	Crucible Steel	15½	15½	15½
20..	Crucible Steel pf....	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
230..	Fireproofing	8⅞	8½	8⅞
120..	Fireproofing pf.....	26½	26	26
50..	Harbl.-Walker Ref..	12½	12½	12½
95..	Lustre	30	30	30
332..	Mfrs. L. & H.....	32⅜	32¾	32⅜
50..	Marsden	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
280..	Ohio Fuel	38½	38½	38½
29,105..	Ohio Tonopah	66	64	65
175..	Philadelphia Com....	52	52	52
60..	Pittsburg Brew.....	27¾	27¾	27¾
300..	Pittsburg Brew, pf...	49½	49⅜	49½
25..	Pittsburg Coal pf....	23½	23½	23½
445..	Sewer Pipe	34½	34	34½
1,700..	Tonopah Extension....	11	11	11
1,040..	United Copper	74¼	72¾	74
155..	U. S. Steel	42	41⅞	41⅞
8..	U. S. Steel pf.....	106½	106⅜	106⅜
14..	West. Air Brake.....	156	156	156
15..	West. Electric 2d....	80¼	80¼	80¼
	BANKS.			
10..	Merch. Sav. & Trust..	50	50	50
	BONDS.			
$3,000..	Independent Brew. 6s.	106	105	106
1,000..	Pitts. Brew. 6s.....	113½	113½	113½
	WARRANTS.			
100..	Pitts. Plate Glass...	85	84	84

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 4@4¾ per cent., closing at 4 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 4½ per cent.

Time money, 5@5¼ per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $410,156,388; balances, $20,463,290. The Sub-Treasury credit balance was $432,233.

Sterling exchange was irregular. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.8290 for sixty days, $4.8630 for demand, and $4.8685 for cables. Commercial bills were quoted at $4.82½@4.82¾.

Continental exchanges were quoted: Francs, 5.19⅜ and 5.17⅛; reichsmarks, 94 5-16@94⅜ and 94⅞@94 15-16; guilders, 39⅝ and 40@40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—15c. discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c. discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c. discount; selling, 75c. premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c.; telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—25@35c. premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Money was in fair demand in the market to-day, and considerable sums changed hands in connection with various railway dividends, aggregating nearly $17,500,000. Discounts were rather easier as the result of the strong Bank return and the latest influx of gold.

Prices on the Stock Exchange generally were firm, and a more hopeful feeling prevailed. There were no further failures announced. A moderate amount of business was transacted, and prices eased at the close. Consols advanced on good support, and home rails hardened.

Americans were quiet, until the New York opening prices were received, when they hardened. Later they became inactive and closed firm, especially Union Pacific and United States Steel. Grand Trunk was active. Mexican rails were in lively request on rumors of a combination.

Kaffirs continued yesterday's improvement on the more hopeful view taken of the Chinese labor question in South Africa, but they reacted later on profit-taking.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103½.

Bar silver firm at 30 11-16d. per ounce.

Bar gold 77s. 9¾d. American eagles 76s. 4½d.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 18.75; Lisbon, 4.50.

Money 3½@4 per cent. Discount rates—Short bills 3 15-16@4 per cent.; three months' bills 3⅞ per cent.

Bullion amounting to £393,000 was taken in the Bank of England on balance to-day.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Clos.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	90½	..	..	— ⅛
Consols, account....	90 9-16	..	..	+3-16
Anaconda	14⅝	233	278½	+4½
Atchison	92⅜	90½	89¼	+ ⅞
Canadian Pacific..	*175½	174¾	172⅞	+ ⅞
St. Paul	184½	179½	178⅝	+ ⅝
Erie	44⅝	43⅜	42¾	+ ⅝
Erie 1st pf.....	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	— ⅛
Illinois Central....	177½	173¾	172⅜	+ 1⅜
Louis. & Nash....	151	147¼	146	+ 1¼
N. Y. Central.....	152½	148¾	148	+ ¾
Pennsylvania	71½	130¼	139	+ ¼
Reading	70¾	137⅝	136⅝	+ 1⅛
Southern Pacific....	67½	65⅝	65⅝	+ ⅜
Union Pacific	*153⅜	152⅝	151⅜	+ 1¼
U. S. Steel	43¼	42⅞	41½	+ ⅞
U. S. Steel pf.....	109⅞	107¼	107¼	— ⅞

*Ex dividend.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firm, became indecisive, and closed weak.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 84.40 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 404.00. The private rate of discount was 2⅝ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes 99 francs 35 centimes for the account.

Exchange on London 25 francs 15½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was quiet. Prices were steady.

Exchange on London 20 marks 50½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3¾ per cent.

Bullion amounting to £393,000 was taken in the Bank of England on balance to-day.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Camp Bird....	1 8 6	Esperanza ...	4 3 6
Tomboy	1 6 3	Dolores	2 0 0
El Oro	1 5 3	Stratton's Ind.	0 7 6

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1906.	1905.	1904.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	309	309	309
2d week Feb...	$67,884	$42,814	....
From July 1...	2,311,986	2,040,956	....
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—			
Jan. gross.....	4,849,550	3,872,606	3,792,662
7 mos.' gross...	37,781,183	33,461,710	33,019,950
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
2d week Feb...	148,329	117,351	....
From July 1....	5,050,088	4,532,160	....
DETROIT, TOLEDO AND IRONTON-ANN ARBOR SYSTEM—			
2d week Feb...	79,346	58,390	....
From July 1...	2,619,656	2,220,007	....
INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	736	736	736
2d week Feb...	120,272	118,038	122,014
From Jan. 1....	760,856	721,208	....
MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL—			
Mileage	883	880	880
2d week Feb...	153,829	121,552	....
From Jan. 1...	935,544	762,447	....
NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	1,730	1,599	1,558
2d week Feb...	252,320	227,651	235,756
From Jan. 1 ...	1,658,919	1,439,740	1,398,934
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
2d week Feb...	92,712	78,264	74,233
From Jan. 1	590,832	506,061	477,316
WESTERN MARYLAND—			
2d week Feb...	88,037	67,176	....
From July 1	2,841,451	2,863,422	....

BOSTON AND ALBANY for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Gross	2,888,899	2,701,842	2,481,986
Expenses	2,007,468	1,834,252	1,779,591
Net	880,931	867,590	702,395
Other income...	109,460	96,273	93,161
Total income ...	990,391	963,863	795,556
Charges	1,068,283	1,006,318	836,782
Deficit	78,002	43,055	41,226

July 1 to Dec. 31, (six months,)—

Gross	5,784,902	5,406,933	5,219,778
Expenses	3,776,121	3,514,967	3,579,390
Net	2,008,841	1,891,966	1,640,388
Other income..	205,028	171,660	164,092
Total income...	2,213,869	2,063,626	1,804,480
Charges	1,080,906	1,835,513	1,676,952
Surplus	232,963	228,113	127,528

MISSOURI PACIFIC for December—

	1905.	1904.	Increase.
December gross.	3,855,530	3,752,161	103,360
Expenses	2,428,614	2,380,742	47,872
December net...	1,426,916	1,371,419	55,497
6 mos. gross....	22,687,882	23,334,995	*647,113
Expenses	14,891,049	14,833,317	47,732
6 mos. net.....	7,826,833	8,521,678	*694,845
Mileage	6,326	6,326	.....

*Decrease.

RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG & POTOMAC for December—

Gross	144,398	122,417	21,981
Exp. and taxes.	86,344	74,947	11,397
Net	58,054	47,470	10,584
Other income...	322	100	222
Total net	58,376	47,570	10,806
Charges	8,500	8,500	.....
Surplus	49,876	39,070	10,806
6 mos. gross.....	789,973	697,794	92,179
Exp. and taxes.	518,794	481,993	36,801
6 mos. net.....	271,179	215,801	55,378
Other income...	1,247	7,285	*6,038
Total net	272,426	223,086	49,340
Charges	51,500	51,500	.....
6 mos. surplus..	220,926	171,586	49,340

*Decrease.

TEXAS CENTRAL for January—

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Gross	83,229	69,886	79,357
Net	32,210	30,647	34,207
Sur. over chgs..	20,627	28,063	31,623
7 mos. gross....	603,061	545,913	510,557
7 mos. net.....	251,675	213,747	161,024
7 mos. sur. over charges	233,591	195,663	143,841

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT for January—

Gross	407,865	351,121	331,412
Expenses	305,519	273,315	260,001
Net	102,346	175,806	162,411
Charges	109,708	97,325	87,519
January surplus	92,638	78,481	74,892

WESTERN MARYLAND for December—

	1905.	1904.	Increase.
Gross	362,531	293,695	69,136
Expenses	234,221	194,306	39,915
Net	128,310	99,389	29,221
Other income...	80,754	76,457	4,297
Total income...	209,304	175,846	33,518
6 mos. gross...	2,312,767	1,970,077	342,690
Expenses	1,595,963	1,222,105	373,804
6 mos. net.....	716,798	747,972	*31,174
Other income...	376,223	283,853	79,364
Total income...	1,093,021	1,044,831	48,190

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Market More Active and Firmer.

Coppers Make Better Showing—United Up to 74⅝—Industrials More Active.

The market on the Curb developed considerable activity yesterday that centred mainly in the mining shares, though the industrial group was livelier than has been the case for some days. United Copper had a day of nearly 33,000 shares and the price rose quickly at the opening of the market from 72 to 74⅝, but sold down again to 73 and fluctuated fractionally above that figure through the rest of the session, closing at 73⅝. Copper securities made only fractional changes, closing with a loss of ¼, at 38. The rest of the Coppers were fairly active and inclined to be firm. American Writing Paper preferred lost 1 point on trading in 700 shares, closing at 30⅝. Houston Oil rose from 12⅞ to 13¼, selling 11,000. The preferred gained 3¼ points on sales of 1,000, closing at 55.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
400..	Am. Can pf....	68	68	67½	68
700..	Am. W. P. pf..	31¾	31¾	30¼	30¾
20,000..	Bay State Gas.	⅜	⅜	11-32	11-32
20..	Beth. S. C. pf..	93½	93½	93½	93½
20..	Central Fdy...	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100..	C. C. H. & L..	55	55	55	55
300..	C. P. R. c.w.i..	27	27¼	27	27¼
100..	C. P. R. pf.w.i.	86	86	86	86
400..	Hart Coal.....	74⅜	75	74⅜	75
1,100..	Houston Oil...	12⅞	13⅜	12⅞	13¼
1,000..	Houston Oil pf.	51⅜	55	51¾	55
200..	Hous. Oil tr. r.	11	11	11	11
400..	H. O. T. rc. pf.	47	49	47	49
700..	Int. Mer. Mar..	12⅜	12¾	*12	12
300..	Int. Salt.....	41⅜	41½	41⅜	41½
1,500..	Mackay Cos....	60	60½	60	60½
500..	Mackay Cos. pf.	74½	74½	74¼	74½
815..	Man. Transit...	3⅝	*3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
609..	N. J. T. D. & I.	44¾	44¾	44½	44¾
25..	N. West. L. Co.	21½	21½	21½	21½
28..	Standard Oil....	690	685	685	685

RAILROAD.

16..	A. L. & Trac...	121½	121¾	121½	121½
1,600..	A. T. & S. F. rts.	1-16	1-16	1-16	1-16
560..	Can. Pacific rts.	11⅞	12	11⅞	12
2,257..	C. & N. W. rts.	21½	21¾	21½	21½
300..	Chi. Subway...	50	50	49	49
800..	Int.-Met. w.i...	53⅛	53⅜	53	53¼
..	Int.-Met. pf. w.i..	..	..	..	95
425..	Int. R. T.....	228	228	227¾	227¾
100..	New Orleans...	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼

MINING STOCKS.

860..	Boston Copper.	27⅞	28	27⅝	27⅞
650..	British C. Cop..	9	9⅛	9	9
2,000..	Copper Sec....	38½	39⅛	38	38
10,000..	Dom. Copper...	⅜	13-32	⅜	13-32
6,000..	Gold. Anchor..	1.55	1.55	1.50	1.50
2,000..	Granby Con....	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝
6,000..	Greene Gold....	3½	3½	2⅞	2⅞
2,000..	Grrene Con. C..	27⅛	27½	26⅞	27
320..	Greene G.-S....	6½	6½	5¾	5¾
800..	Guan. Con.....	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
500..	Mitchell Mining	12	12	12	12
700..	Mont.-Shos	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
300..	M.-S. Con., new.	22	22	22	22
9,000..	Nev. Con. Cop.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅜
1,500..	N.-U. M. & S..	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
180..	Tenn. Cop. Co.	45	45	45	45
1,200..	Tonopah Ext ..	11¼	11¼	11	11⅛
100..	Union C. Co.	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16
22,900..	United Copper..	72	74⅝	71½	73⅝
800..	Utah Copper....	33	34	32½	33

BONDS.

$2,000..	Al. & Sus. 3½s, 60% paid	112	112	112	112
6,000..	Am. W. P. 5s..	87½	87½	87½	87½
30,000..	Inter.-Met. col. 4½s, w. i.....	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
15,000..	In. M. M. 4½s..	82¾	82¾	82½	82½
25,000..	N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. 3½s and interest.....	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼
35,000..	West. E. 5s, w. i., and interest..	98⅝	98¾	98½	98¾

*Odd lots. ‡Sells cents per share. §Seller 10.

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Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Wednesday:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Feb. 23 Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 21. Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus. 3½s, 60% paid	111	112	110	112
American Can.....	9¾	10	9⅞	10
American Can. pf.....	67½	68¼	67	68
American Chicle.....	170	174	170	174
Am. Light & Traction.	121½	124	121	123½
Am. Light & Trac. pf..	100½	101	100¾	101
American Tobacco.....	485	495	490	500
Am. Steel Foundry 6s, and interest.....	90¾	91	90	91
Am. Writing Paper....	4¼	4¾	4¼	4⅜
Am. Writing Paper pf..	30½	31	31¾	32¼
Am. Writing Paper 5s..	87	87¾	87½	88
Atch., Top. & S. Fe rts.	..	..	⅛	3-16
Bethlehem Steel.....	31	33	31	33
Bethlehem Steel pf....	91	93	91	93
Boston Copper.....	27½	27⅝	27¾	27½
British Col. Copper....	8¾	8⅞	8⅞	9
Can. Pacific rights....	11⅞	12	11½	12
Central Foundry.....	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5¾
Central Foundry pf....	23	24	23	24
Central Foundry 6s....	82¾	83	82¾	83
Chi. & Northwest. rts..	21⅝	21½	21⅜	21½
Chicago Subway.....	48½	49½	48½	49½
Corn Prod. ref.com., w.i.	27	27¼	27	27¼
Corn Prod. ref. pf., w.i.	85½	86	85¾	86½
Copper Securities.....	37¾	38	38	38½
Dominion Copper.....	11-32	⅜	⅜	13-32
Granby Consolidated....	9½	9¾	9¾	9⅞
Greene Con. Copper....	26⅞	27	26⅞	27
Greene Con. Gold.....	2⅞	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
Greene Gold-Silver.....	5¼	6	5½	6
Guanajuato Con.....	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5¼
Hartmann Coal.....	74⅞	75¼	74⅞	75
Havana Tobacco.....	26	27	25	28
Havana Tobacco pf....	35	37	35	38
Houston Oil.....	13⅛	13⅜	12½	12⅝
Houston Oil pf.....	55	56	51	56
Houston Oil tr. r.....	10¾	11	10½	11
Interborough	227½	228½	227	228½
Inter. Mer. Marine....	12	12⅝	12⅜	13¼
Inter. Mer. Marine pf..	33⅝	34½	34¼	34⅝
Inted. Mer. Marine 4½s ..	..	83	82½	83½
Interborough-Met. w. i.	53	53⅜	53	53⅜
Inter.-Met. pf. w. i....	90	93¼	90	93¼
International Salt.....	41	41⅝	..	42
Japanese 4s, full paid..	86	86¾	86	86¾
Lewis Ex. & M.Co., w.i.	111½	112½	..	..
Lord & Taylor.....	115	120	115	120
Lord & Taylor pf.....	103	104	103	104
Mackay Companies.....	60	60½	59½	59¾
Mackay Companies pf..	74⅜	74⅝	74	74¼
Manhattan Transit.....	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3⅜
Mitchell Mining.....	11½	12	11½	12¼
Mont. Sho. Cons. new..	21	22½	..	..
N. J. Term. D. & Imp.	44	44½	44¼	44¾
New Orleans Rys.....	37	37½	37	37½
New Orleans Rys. pf..	82½	83½	82½	83¼
Nevada Con. Copper...	14⅜	14⅝	14	14½
Nevada-Utah M. & S..	3¼	3½	3¼	3¼
N. Y., N. H. & H. 3½s and interest.....	116	116½	116	117
Nor. Securities stubs..	800	825	800	812½
Otis Elevator	..	..	61	62
Seaboard Company....	30	32	30	32
Seaboard Co. 1st pf....	90½	92	90½	92
Seaboard Co. 2d pf....	60	62	60	62
Standard Oil	680	685	678	685
Tennessee Copper	44½	45	44⅝	45
Tonopah Extension....	10¾	11	10¾	11
Tintic Mining	..	..	8	8¼
Union Copper	1⅜	1½	..	..
United Copper	73¼	73½	70⅜	71½
United Copper pf.....	105	110	105	110
Utah Apex	..	..	6¼	6¾
Utah Copper	32½	33	33	33½
West Elec. 5s, w. i., and interest	98¾	98¾	98½	98¾

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.—Houston Oil stocks led the market to-day, the common selling up to 13⅜, an advance of ⅛, and the preferred touching 55½, an advance of 5¼. There was no news to account for the activity, and it was generally credited to speculation. There are rumors that something is going on in the company, which will cause the stock to go even higher, but in well-informed circles it is stated that the plans for a reorganization of the company have not made much progress. United Railways free incomes sold in large blocks at 73, netting a recovery of ¼.

United Railways 4s sold ⅛ higher. Atlanta and Charlotte advanced ⅜, to 103. Atlantic Coast Line of Connecticut new 4s certificates jumped 1 per cent. Northern Central was up 1 point, and Georgia Southern and Florida rose ½. Seaboard new second preferred was also ½ higher. The market closed strong.

Sales: Shares, 4,040; bonds, $112,500. The list:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000..	Atl. Coast Line 4s..	101½	101½	101½
500..	A. C. L. new 4s ctfs.	94	94	94
1,000..	Georgia and Ala. 5s.	111	111	111
2,000..	Ga., Car. & N. 5s..	111	111	111
1,000..	Raleigh & Augusta 6s	125	125	125
5,000..	Seaboard 4s	91	91	91
1,000..	Virginia Mid. 2d 6s.	110	110	110
4,000..	Lake Roland Ry. 5s.	120½	120½	120½
6,000..	Lex. St. Ry 5s.....	104½	104½	104½
37,000..	United Ry. 4s.....	94⅝	94½	94½
53,000..	United Ry. incomes.	73	73	73
1,000..	Va. def'd. Brown Bros.' ctfs.)	25¾	25

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Since the announcement, ten days ago, of a "settlement" with the Heinze crowd the mystery surrounding the market position of Amalgamated Copper has thickened. There has been a reaction of about 10 points in the price of the stock. On Feb. 12 (Lincoln's Birthday) it sold in London at 119¼. In this market on the following day it got no higher than 118¼, owing to a tremendous volume of realizing by those who had been waiting only for the announcement to seize their profits. The stock has since sold as low as 109½. It has been moving idly for several days within a range of 2 or 3 per cent. Many persons thought for a while that the Butte crowd had overstayed its market and was heavily long of the stock, but the equanimity with which the Heinze following has viewed the reaction might well give rise to some doubt on that point. It is stated, indeed, in well-informed quarters that the Butte crowd gathered in its profits on the bulge that immediately preceded the announcement and is now in a very comfortable position. It is even asserted that some of the Heinze crowd, after having cleaned up on the long side, went short of the stock and are still short of it. The extent of the short interest at present is as much a matter of conjecture as the condition of the bull account. There has been a fair borrowing demand for the stock, but in several instances this borrowing represents merely a technical short interest. For reasons best known to themselves, the sellers desired to hold their own stock back, and borrowed it to deliver on their contracts of sale. The fact that the stock has been lending at one-half of 1 per cent. over the ruling money rate would seem to show that there is only a moderate actual short interest. When a stock lends over the money rate it shows that the lenders are more anxious to lend than the borrowers are to borrow. A house that was long of 20,000 or 30,000 shares of the stock might be very willing to pay the borrower interest at a rate slightly over the market. Otherwise, the house carrying the stock would have to borrow on it in the regular way and give the bank a margin of perhaps 20 per cent., besides which, a money-lending institution would probably not be keen to lend at current rates on all Amalgamated collateral. It might be a good deal easier, therefore, for a house to lend the stock out than to carry it.

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A man who has been able so far to check up the operations of the Butte crowd with almost unfailing accuracy says positively that the Heinze following is pretty well cleaned up on the long side of Amalgamated, and is now attending closely to United Copper, Heinze's own stock. "I am convinced," he says, "that your crowd from Butte turned a very neat trick ten days ago and made a killing in their Amalgamated just when everybody supposed that they were loading up with more. On Lincoln's Birthday you couldn't hear anything uptown but bull talk on Amalgamated. Wherever you found four or five men from Butte sitting together at a table there was a pool being formed to buy Amalgamated in London. They did buy it in London, but their object, I think, was to advance its price rather than to accumulate stock. They put it above 119 in London, and then perhaps you remember that on the following day there was enormous trading in this market between 118 and 116. I personally know that Heinze and his followers sold a great deal of stock that day, perhaps ten times more than they had bought in London during the holiday. That was the big clean-up. Later came the announcement. I do not say that the Butte crowd is all out of its Amalgamated, but I know that it has scaled down its line enormously. I know also that some of them are actually short of the stock. Heinze personally was a big seller along with his crowd. They all stand together. Heinze, I suppose, has a lot of the stock left, but he can afford to have it. His speculative position is not vulnerable."

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None of which gives any clue to the identity of those interests who have been standing under Amalgamated Copper since the announcement. There has been an unlimited market for the stock. If there has been all the selling that can apparently be accounted for, the wonder is that the stock is not selling around par instead of holding, as it does, above 110. Some group of men must have accumulated enormous lines of it in the course of the reaction from above 118. Commission houses are not loaded up with it.

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The ore deal pending between the Great Northern and the United States Steel Corporation is first hot and then cold, accordingly as the Hill stocks are weak or strong. They were strong yesterday, recovering from the reaction they suffered on Wednesday. There is a vast amount of detail to be arranged before the deal can be announced. That is the explanation given for the delay. The Morgan interests and the Hill following have been confident all along that the deal would go through. The misgivings, if any, have been confined to a third quarter.

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On being asked yesterday if he thought there would be a coal strike, a man in the coal trade replied, impatiently: "If there is no strike I think there will be a shut-down."

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The only surprise in a declaration of hostilities between the Harriman party and Mr. Fish is that Mr. Harriman should have had the audacity to carry his fight into the open. Efforts were made yesterday to belittle the whole affair, but the Street is intensely interested in its progress. It has been known, of course, for a long time that the feud existed, and that Mr. Harriman intended ultimately to force Mr. Fish out of the Presidency of the Illinois Central. Mr. Harriman is a hard fighter. He bears that reputation in Wall Street. His enmities are everlasting. Between E. H. Harriman and James J. Hill there is one strong point of similarity. Both are as unyielding as it is possible for men to be. It was this that made the Northern Pacific contest so bitter. In the light of the latest developments in the Illinois Central situation it is interesting to recall again this sentence from Mr. Fish's speech a few weeks ago before the Louisville Board of Trade: "Indeed, things have come to such a pass that in certain quarters it is now considered indecorous and ill-bred for us, the many, to discuss, much less to correct, the shortcomings of the elect few."

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Union Pacific was the most prominent feature of the market yesterday, and recovered all but an eighth of the 3 per cent. dividend which came off its quoted price. It had closed on Wednesday at 151⅜. Selling ex dividend 3 per cent., it touched 148¾ in the first hour, and then advanced to 151¼, touching its highest quotation in the last quarter of an hour. Its net gain for the day was 2½ per cent. Wolf Brothers were perhaps the largest buyers in the forenoon, taking between 15,000 and 20,000 shares. The advance was accompanied by unofficial information in some detail touching the possibility of a scrip dividend of 35 or 40 per cent. in 4 per cent. preferred stock, of which there is $100,000,000 authorized and unissued. In this way it was shown how the company might satisfy the demands of its stockholders for a distribution of the extraordinary profits that have accumulated in its treasury without actually parting with the cash. Semi-official denials of such a policy were entered, but the suggestion was too alluring to be altogether put down by technical utterances.

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Without going into the probabilities of the thing, it can be said that if a distribution of 4 per cent. preferred scrip amounting to as much as 35 or 40 per cent. is made to the stockholders of Union Pacific in the near future, it will be the first time in the history of Stock Exchange speculation that such a melon has been cut as a surprise, with every broker's office in the country long of the stock. Brokers say that there is more Union Pacific held for speculation on margins in Wall Street and outside than of any other railroad stock. In the liquidation that followed the culmination of the January boom Union Pacific was given the preference over nearly everything else, so that the commission house holdings of that stock have decreased in smaller proportion than those of any other stock in the last few weeks. It is not uncommon to hear a broker admit that he has more Union Pacific than anything else on his books.

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Hitherto for several weeks there has been no "follow-up" to such spasmodic buying movements as that which occurred yesterday. Advances of 2 or 3 per cent. have invariably exhausted the demand. It will take several days of sustained and continuous improvement to revive speculative confidence in the bull side of the market.

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The market did not, as a rule, open up to a parity with the quotations reported from London, where advances of ¼ to 1 per cent. had occurred over the holiday. During the first half hour of trading the active list was inclined to sag. There was, however, no real selling pressure. The buying of Union Pacific turned the whole market. Western houses bought stocks freely, especially Union Pacific, the Steel shares, Reading, and Amalgamated Copper. The market had periods of almost complete stagnation, notably between 1 and 2 o'clock. The most aggressive general buying occurred in the last half hour. The market then ignored the break in Consolidated Gas.

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Some very shrewd traders have abandoned the bear side on the theory that the market has been pounded enough for the time being. They think most of the active stocks are oversold.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $4,165,380, as against $3,331,565 for the previous week, and $3,374,859 for the corresponding week last year. The value of the amount marketed was $4,247,168, as against $3,512,634 for the previous week, and $3,489,054 for the corresponding week last year.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 11-16d. per ounce, and in New York at 66½c. per ounce. Mexican dollars were 51¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Alice sold at 3.50, 2,500 Atlanta at .20@.21, 200 Bullion at .30, 500 Comstock at .08½, 200 Confidence at .70, 300 Elkton at .46, 300 Golden Anchor at 1.50, 500 Gold Dollar at .09, 500 Isabella at .30, 700 Indiana Tonopah at .03@.02½, 600 Jim Butler at 1.40@1.35, 1,000 Lone Star at .13@.14, 2,000 May Queen at .30, 200 Ophir at 5.87½, 500 Original Bull Frog at .25, 300 Red Top at 1.90, 300 Sandstorm at 1.55, 700 Savage at .46@.47.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The stockholders of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company have re-elected the old Directors with the exception of Waldron Hoppins, who was succeeded by John C. Reilly.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Banknote Company held yesterday the retiring Trustees were re-elected. The Trustees chose Warren L. Green for President, T. H. Freeland, Chairman of the board; J. K. Myers, Vice President; F. K. Johnson, Secretary; Charles L. Lee, Treasurer, and George Danforth Assistant Secretary and Treasurer.

The Directors of the American Smelting and Refining Company will meet on Feb. 26. It is reported that the regular dividend will be declared.

The American Pneumatic Service Corporation will apply to the New York Stock Exchange to have its securities listed. The authorized stock issue is $5,952,900 common and $4,837,500 preferred.

The retiring Directors of the Tennessee Copper Company were re-elected at the annual meeting, held in Jersey City yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—There was more or less liquidation in this market to-day, especially in Philadelphia Company, which continued to be sold by holders who object to the purchase plan. Late in the day, however, support was developed, and the early loss in price was recovered. United Gas Improvement was under pressure all day, and declined a point, half of which was subsequently recovered. The coal stocks, on the other hand, appeared to be in better demand and advanced fractionally. Outside of these issues little interest was manifested in the dealings, but generally the buying was better than the selling.

Total sales, 30,379 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Cement	6 7-16	6 7-16	6 7-16
45	Am. Railways	52¼	52¼	52¼
100	Atchison	90	90	90
400	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
110	Cambria Iron	40¾	40¾	40¾
376	Cambria Steel	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
6	Cons. Trac. of N. J.	82¾	82⅞	82⅞
516	E. C. El., pref. paid	23½	23½	23½
200	E. C. El., $25 paid	23½	23½	23½
230	Elec. Co. of Am.	11⅞	11¾	11¾
100	Elec. Storage Battery	70½	70½	70½
20	Gen. Asphalt pf.	43	43	43
5	Girard Trust	800	800	800
20	Ins. Co. of No. Am.	27¾	27¾	27¾
30	Keystone Telephone	15½	15½	15½
610	Lehigh Valley R. R.	74¾	74	74½
15	Marsden	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	N. Y., Ont. & Western	50	50	50
7	North. Penn. R. R.	104¼	104¼	104¼
13	Penn. R. R.	69⅝	69½	69½
4	Penn. Steel pf.	107	107	107
8,872	Phila. Co.	52¼	51¾	52¼
28	Phila. Co. pf.	50¾	50	50¼
302	Phila. Electric	7¾	7⅝	7⅞
115	Phila. Traction	101¼	101	101¼
100	Rys. Co. General	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
7,210	Reading	69½ 68	13-16 69	7-16
540	Tonopah Mining	18½	18¼	18¼
100	Union Pacific	150	150	150
210	Union Traction	63½	63¼	63¼
80	United Cos. of N. J.	260	260	260
2,749	United Gas Imp.	66½	65¼	66
7,039	U. S. Steel	42¼	41⅝	42
20	U. S. Steel pf.	107	107	107
18	Westmoreland Coal	95	95	95

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday, Feb. 23, 1906.

Total sales Feb. 23, 1906 624,153
From Jan. 1, 1906 56,796,245
Corresponding date last year 41,005,379

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
21⅜	21⅞	1,400	Allis-Chalmers Co.	22⅞	22⅞	22	22	— ⅝
60⅜	60½	100	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	60½	60½	60½	60½	— ½
110⅞	111	46,900	*Amal. Copper Co.	110¾	111	110⅞	111	+1
26	27	300	*Am. Beet Sug. Co.	26	26	26	26	...
43¼	43⅝	1,100	Am. Car & Found. Co.	43¼	43⅝	42⅞	43	...
101	101⅜	200	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	101¼	101¼	101⅛	101⅛	— ⅛
34¼	34⅝	500	Am. Coton Oil	35	35	34½	34½	+ ⅜
37	38	200	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	37⅞	37⅞	37	37	— ½
40⅞	40¼	5,550	Am. Ice Securities	40	40⅞	40¾	40⅝	+ ⅝
21½	24	300	*Am. Linseed Co.	22	22	22	22	— ¼
73¼	73½	6,700	*Am. Locomo. Co.	72¼	73¼	72	73¼	+ ¼
161	161½	28,900	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	161	161½	159⅝	161½	+ 1⅝
124	124¼	100	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	123¾	123⅞	123¾	123⅞	— ⅛
100⅜	100⅝	300	*Am. Smel. Sec. pf., B.	99⅞	100⅝	99¾	100⅜	+ ⅜
140⅞	141	900	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	141	141¼	140	140⅜	+ ½
103¾	104	300	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	...
45	45¼	1,500	*Am. Woolen Co.	45½	45⅝	45¼	45¼	— ½
282½	283	14,700	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	282	283½	280	283	+ 1½
90¾	91	7,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	89⅞	91	89⅞	91	...
102½	103	25	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	103	103	103	103	— ½
150½	150⅝	500	Atlantic Coast Line	150¼	150¾	150½	150⅝	+ ⅛
111	111¼	2,500	Baltimore & Ohio	110¾	111¼	110½	111	+ ⅝
82⅜	82½	32,300	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	81	82½	80¾	82½	+2
167	177	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	170	170	170	170	— 1
54	56	200	*Butterick Co.	54	55	54	55	— 1
171	171½	3,300	Canadian Pacific, x d.	170¾	171	170½	171	+ 1½
42¾	43	700	Central Leather	43¼	43¼	42¾	42¾	— ½
56⅞	56⅞	2,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	56¼	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	+ ⅝
20⅞	21	1,400	Chicago Great West.	21¼	21¼	20⅝	20⅞	...
37¼	37½	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	37⅜	37⅜	37	37⅜	+ ⅜
179⅜	179⅝	9,800	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	175½	180	179	179⅞	+ 1
229½	229	1,800	Chicago & Northw.	230½	230½	228	228¾	+ 1
12	13	1,050	Chi. Term. Trans.	12¾	13	12	13	— ¼
29½	30	1,200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	30	30	28	30	— 1½
13	13¼	500	Chi. Union Trac.	13⅜	13⅜	13	13	— ⅜
46	46½	300	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	46	46	46	46	— ⅜
64	64½	17,450	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	63⅜	64¼	63	64¼	+ 1¼
33¼	33½	900	Colorado & Southern.	33	33⅜	33	33⅜	+ ⅜
72½	73	200	Col. & South. 1st pf.	72¼	72½	72¼	73½	+ ⅜
52	52¾	300	Col. & South. 2d pf.	52¼	52½	52¼	52½	+ ¼
20	21	200	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
169¼	169¾	10,100	Consolidated Gas, x d.	175	175	169½	169½	— 4¾
17¾	18	450	*Corn Products Co., tr.	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
206	208	100	Del. & Hudson, x d.	207½	207½	206	206	+ ⅜
2	2½	3,600	Del. & Hudson rts.	2½	2½	2	2	+ ⅛
44⅞	45½	1,200	Denver & Rio Grande.	44½	45	44¼	45	+ ¾
88	88½	100	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	88	88	88	88	+ ¼
9½	11	100	Detroit Southern, t. r.	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
99½	100¼	100	Detroit United Ry.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ¾
53½	53⅝	1,400	*Distillers Securities	53¾	54	53¼	53⅝	...
43⅜	43⅝	9,100	Erie	43½	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝	+1
78¾	78⅞	900	Erie 1st pf.	78	78½	78	78⅝	+ ⅝
69	69½	550	Erie 2d pf.	69½	69½	69½	69½	+ ½
169¾	170½	200	General Electric	170⅜	170½	170	170	...
329½	330	5,600	Great Northern pf.	329	330½	327	329½	+2½
94	95¼	300	Hocking Valley pf.	93	95	93	95	...
22	22¼	100	International Paper.	22	22	22	22	...
60	75	100	*Internat. Power Co.	65	65	65	65	— ⅜
59	60	800	Iowa Central pf.	59½	59½	59½	59¾	+ ⅜
83	83¾	200	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	83¼	83¼	83	83	— ¼
60½	62½	100	Kansas City Sou. pf.	60¼	60¼	60½	60½	— ¼
63	64	400	Knick. Ice, Chicago	63½	63⅝	63	63	...
34½	35	300	Lake Erie & West.	35	35	34¼	34¼	—3
147⅛	147¼	1,500	Louisville & Nash.	147	147¼	146¾	147	+1
159	159¾	800	Manhattan Elevated.	159	159	159	159	...
69¼	69¾	800	*Met. Securities	69¼	69¼	69	69¼	...
116½	117	2,300	*Met. Street Railway.	116¾	117¼	116⅝	117	+ ⅛
24½	24⅞	4,500	Mexican Central	24⅜	25	24¼	24⅞	+ ½
149	148	10	Michigan Central	142	142	142	142	...
76	79	100	Minn. & St. Louis	76	76	76	76	...
173	177	100	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	176	176	176	176	+ ½
33⅝	33⅝	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅛	34½	+ ⅛
68½	69¼	200	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	68¾	68¾	68⅝	68¾	+ ½
99¾	100	1,200	Missouri Pacific	99⅞	100	99⅝	100	+ ¼
146	148	200	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	145	145	145	145	+3
67½	68	200	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	67¾	68	67¾	68	+ ¼
81⅜	82	5,100	*National Lead Co.	82½	82½	81	82	+ ¼
100¼	101½	100	*Nat. Lead Co. pf. x d.	101½	103½	101¾	103½	...
39¼	40¼	4,100	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	39¾	40½	39½	40⅜	...
158	160	200	*New York Air Brake.	159¾	159¾	159¾	159¾	+ ⅛
148¼	148½	6,300	New York Central	148¾	148¾	147¾	148½	+ ⅛
63½	64	800	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	63½	63¼	63¼	63½	+ ½
80¼		16	N. Y. Dock pf.	80	80	80	80	...
50¼	50⅞	650	N. Y., Ont. & West.	50¼	50⅝	50¼	50⅝	+ ⅜
86⅞	87	1,900	Norfolk & Western.	87	87	86¾	87	...
99¾	100	700	North American	100⅜	100⅝	100	100	—1
223	223¼	15,700	Northern Pacific	222¾	223¾	221¼	223	+ 2½
113	118	300	Pacific Coast	112	112	112	112	— 7½
		3,500	Pacific Mail	45¾	45⅝	44½	44½	— 1¼
130	130⅛	18,200	Pennsylvania R. R.	130¾	131⅜	130⅝	131½	+ ⅛
97¼	98	2,400	People's Gas, Chicago.	98¼	98¼	97⅛	97⅜	— ¼
14¾	16	100	Pittsburg Coal	15	15	15	15	—1
56¼	56¾	6,585	Pressed Steel Car	57½	58	55¾	56⅝	— 1⅜
99½	100	520	Pressed Steel Car pf.	100½	100½	99½	99½	—1
238	242	23	Pullman Company	239	239	239	239	...
55¼	56	700	*Ry. Steel Spring	55	55	55	55	— ¼
130	133¼	76,200	Reading	138	130¼	137¼	130½	+ 2½
31⅝	32	1,100	*Rep. Iron & Steel	31⅝	32	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅛
105	105½	300	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	105	105	105	105	+ ½
25⅞	25⅞	900	Rock Island Co.	25¾	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
65	66	1,000	Rock Island Co. pf.	64½	65	64½	65	+ ½
45¼	45¾	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	45¾	45⅞	45¾	45⅞	— ⅛
24	25	900	St. Louis Southw.	24⅞	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ½
83⅞	84¼	1,300	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	84	84½	84	84	— ½
66⅜	66½	8,920	Southern Pacific	66¾	66¾	65½	66¾	+1
117⅝	118	140	Southern Pacific pf.	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	+ ⅜
38⅛	38¼	5,700	Southern Ry. ext.	38⅜	38⅞	37¾	38¾	+ ¼
99	99½	100	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	+ ¼
152¾	154	200	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	154½	154½	153	153	— 1
34	34½	700	Texas & Pacific	33¾	34	33⅝	34	...
77	78½	450	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	78½	78½	78¼	78½	— ¼
130¼	131	800	Third Avenue	131	131	130¾	130⅝	— ½
34½	34⅝	100	Toledo Rys. & Light.	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
36¾	37	100	Tol., St. L. & West.	37	37	37	37	...
54⅞	55½	300	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	56	56½	55	55	— ¾
80¾	82	50	*Union B. & P. Co. pf.	82½	82½	82¼	82¼	...
		100	Union Pacific	153¼	153¼	153¼	153¼	...
150⅞	151	134,100	Union Pacific, x d.	149	151¼	148¾	150⅞	+2½
95¼	96¼	100	Union Pacific pf., x d.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	+ ¼
94¾	95	200	United Rys. Invest.	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	+ ⅛
83	83¼	400	United Rys. Inv. pf.	83¼	83½	83¼	83¼		
47⅞	48	1,700	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	48¼	48¼	47	47⅜	+1½
92	93	800	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	92½	92¾	92¼	92¾	+ ⅞
120	130	53	U. S. Express	121	121	121	121	...
50¾	51	1,100	U. S. Rubber	50¾	50⅞	50¼	50⅜	+ ⅜
109¼	109½	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	109	109	109	109	— ½
42⅛	42¼	58,250	U. S. Steel	41⅞	42⅜	41⅝	42¼	+ ⅜
107	107⅛	12,500	U. S. Steel pf.	106¾	107¼	106¾	107	+ ⅛
49	49¼	1,300	Va.-Caro. Chemical	48¾	50	48½	49¼	+ ¼
48¾	49	300	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke.	49¼	49¼	47½	48¾	+ ¼
62	62¾	300	*Vulcan Detinning pf.	63¼	63¼	62	62¾	...
23½	23¾	2,000	Wabash	23¼	23¾	22⅞	23¼	+ ¾
48	48¼	6,400	Wabash pf.	45¾	48⅛	45¾	48⅛	+2½
93	93¼	300	Western Union Tel.	93¼	93½	93¼	93½	+ ⅛
19¼	20	200	Wheel. & Lake Erie.	19¼	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
26½	26¾	100	Wisconsin Central	27	27	27	27	...

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

Estimates of the net results of the week's cash movements varied yesterday from a loss of about $800,000 to a gain of about $1,100,000. The banks lost on Sub-Treasury operations proper, but gained from the interior.

Discussing the movements of currency, The Wall Street Journal says in its issue of to-day:

The reported movements of currency this week indicate a loss in cash held by the banks of $980,000. They received from the interior $6,640,200 and sent to the interior $5,262,800, including $1,551,000 National banknotes sent to Washington for redemption. The gain from the interior was $1,377,400.

Receipts of new gold were $1,148,300, namely: $740,100 on New York Assay Office checks, $387,000 on San Francisco Mint checks and telegraphic transfers, and $20,000 on Seattle Assay Office checks. Gold exports were $625,000 in coin to Argentina.

Ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $18,833,700. Payments by the banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., were $21,395,000. The loss on Sub Treasury operations proper was $2,561,300.

The total loss by gold exports $625,000, and on Sub Treasury operations proper $2,561,300, was $3,186,300, deducting from this the gain from the interior, $1,377,400, and new gold $1,148,300, in all $2,525,700, the net loss was $660,600.

Receipts of currency from the interior were about $1,400,000 more than in the preceding week, while shipments were about $2,200,000 less.

Dividends.

Office of
THE LACLEDE GASLIGHT COMPANY,
30 Broad Street.
New York, February 12, 1906.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the common stock of this company has been declared, payable by cheque on March 15, 1906, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Saturday, March 10, 1906, at twelve o'clock noon. The transfer books will remain closed until Friday, March 16, 1906, at ten o'clock A. M.

JOHN I. BEGGS, President.

THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION.
February 9, 1906.

The Board of Directors of the Manila Electric Railroad and Lighting Corporation has this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company, payable April 2d, 1906, to stockholders of record of the company March 22d, 1906. The transfer books will close at three o'clock in the afternoon of March 21st, 1906, and will reopen April 3d, 1906, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FREDERIC H. REED,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
BUTTE ELECTRIC & POWER COMPANY,
30 Broad St., New York, February 20, 1906.

A dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%) having been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company for the year 1906 and the first quarterly installment of 1¼% having been paid on February 1, 1906, the remaining quarterly installments of 1¼% will be paid on the first days of May, August, and November, 1906, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 26th day of the next preceding months, respectively, to whom cheques will be mailed.

P. E. BISLAND, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
BUTTE ELECTRIC & POWER COMPANY,
30 Broad St., New York, February 20, 1906.
COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 8.

A dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) has been declared upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable March 15, 1906, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, March 10, 1906, to whom cheques will be mailed.

P. E. BISLAND, Treasurer.

THE PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO. (of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on February 26th, 1906.

The transfer books will close in New York on February 15, 1906, at 3 P. M., and will reopen February 27, 1906, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL CO.
OF ALLEGANY COUNTY.
No. 1 Broadway, New York, Feb. 13th, 1906.

The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County (New Jersey) have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at this office on Thursday, March 1st, 1906.

GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Treasurer.

IOWA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

Coupons due March 1, 1906, from First and Refunding four per cent. bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date at the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO.

Coupons due March 1, 1906, from First and Refunding four per cent. bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.
78 TO 90 TRINITY PLACE,
New York, Feb. 23, 1906.

At the Annual Election of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year, viz.:

Phineas C. Lounsbury, Warren L. Green,
Theo. H. Freeland, Wm. Nelson Cromwell,
Edmund C. Converse, Joseph R. De Lamar,
James B. Ford, Francis S. Smithers,
Charles A. Moore, John Mason Little,
Francis L. Potts, Francis L. Hine,
Andrew V. Stout.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Trustees the following officers were elected:

President, Warren L. Green.
Chairman of Board, T. H. Freeland.
Vice President, J. K. Myers.
Secretary, F. K. Johnson.
Treasurer, Chas. L. Lee.
Asst. Sec. and Asst. Treas., Geo. Danforth.
F. K. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS
OF
NINETY-SECOND STREET COMPANY.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Ninety-second Street Company, passed at a meeting of the said Board of Directors held at the office of the company, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 7th day of February, 1906, notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Ninety-second Street Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 12th day of March, 1906, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon the proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved.

Dated New York, February 7th, 1906.

R. G. BABBAGE, Secretary.

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A SPECIAL meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in the Railway Exchange Building, in Chicago, Illinois, on the eighth day of March, 1906, at the hour of eleven (11:00) o'clock A. M., for the purpose of voting upon the question of Consolidating the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company with the Chicago & Alton Railway Company, and also for the purpose of approving and authorizing the execution of such form of articles or agreement of consolidation as shall be submitted at said meeting.

January 5, 1906.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary of Chicago & Alton Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF
Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.
658 BROADWAY,
New York City, Feb. 6th

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—The local money market is dull and firm. The usual table of rates, &c., follows:

Call loans, 5@6 per cent.; time loans on collateral, 5@5½ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 4 per cent.; New York funds at par; Boston clearings, $20,016,722; balances, $1,719,360; Sub-Treasury debit, $32,081.

Interest in the local copper shares today centred principally in Old Dominion, which, after opening strong at 47½, at which price a considerable amount of stock changed hands, quickly lost 1¼ on realizing orders. At this point commission houses appeared as buyers, and the stock regained the loss. Balance of coppers were quiet and without feature.

Among the miscellaneous issues American Pneumatic was the only feature worthy of mention, considerable trading being seen and gaining over a point. Closing was dull and irregular.

Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	92½	92½	92½
5,400	Burlington & Mo.ex 5s	111¼	111¼	111¼
1,000	Central Vt. 4s	87	87	87
1,000	C., R. & Q. 4s	100	99⅞	99⅞
500	Dominion Coal 5s	101	101	101
1,000	Mexican Central 4s	80	80	80
1,000	New Eng. Yarn 5s	99	99	99
1,100	N. Y., N. H. & H. con. 3½s	116	116	116
5,000	Seattle Elec. 5s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞

RAILROADS.

237	†Atchison	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
10	†Atchison pf	102½	102½	102½
36	Boston Elevated	155	154½	155
62	Boston & Albany	257	256½	256½
126	Boston & Maine	178¼	177½	178¼
2	Fitchburg pfd	144	144	144
9	Mass. Elec	19½	19¼	19½
70	Mass. Elec. pf	68	68	68
42	N. Y., N. H. & H.	201	200½	200½
11	Old Colony	208	208	208
510	*Union Pacific	15¼	149	15¼
5	Union Pacific pf	97½	97½	97½
20	West End	99½	99½	99⅝
70	West End pf	114¼	114	114¼

TELEPHONES.

580	American	140	139¾	140
155	New England	136	136	136
2	Western	13½	13½	13½
5	Western pf	92	92	92

MISCELLANEOUS.

14	Am. Agl. Chem. pf	96	96	96
3,015	Am. Pneumatic Svc	23¼	22⅞	23
1,465	Am. Pneu. Svc. pf	40	40	40
225	Am. Pneumatic	141⅜	140½	141
23	Am. Sugar pf	139⅝	139½	139½
120	Am. Wool	45	45	45
22	Am. Wool pf	109	109	109
50	East Boston Land	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
10	Edison	247	247	247
50	Gen. Elec	170½	170½	170½
1,000	Mass. Gas	50¼	50	50
176	Mass. Gas pf	87	87	87
6	Mergenthaler	192½	192	192½
47	N. E. Cotton Yarn	27½	27½	27½
1	Pullman	241	241	241
5	Reece	10	10	10
15	Savannah Elec. pf	89	89	89
141	Seattle Elec. pf	105	105	105
169	Swift & Co.	106¾	106¾	106¾
108	United Fruit	106½	106⅜	106¾
120	United Shoe Mach	80	80	80
21	United Shoe Mach. pf	31¼	31	31¼
2,858	U. S. Steel	42¼	41¾	42
290	U. S. Steel pf	107⅜	106⅞	106⅞
65	Western Land	40c	40c	40c

MINING.

160	†Adventure	6½	6⅜	6½
3,705	Amalgamated	110⅞	110¼	110⅞
106	Allouez	40	39⅝	39⅝
15	Am. Zinc	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
85	Arcadian	4¼	4	4
725	Atlantic	24⅛	23½	24
765	Bingham	44½	43	44
120	Bonanza	70c	60c	70c
180	Boston Cons.	28	27½	28
290	Copper Range	80⅜	80¼	80½
55	Daly-West	15½	15	15⅜
215	Dominion Iron	30⅜	30¼	30⅜
860	Elm River	2	2	2
110	Franklin	18⅛	18	18
100	Granby	10	10	10
10	Guanjuato	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
25	Isle Royale	23	23	23
225	Mass.	9⅝	9½	9½
320	Michigan	13⅜	13⅜	13½
195	Mohawk	57½	57	57
100	Mont. Coal & Coke rts	6	6	6
445	Nevada	14⅝	14½	14⅝
250	North Butte	86	85½	86
3,435	Old Dominion	47½	46¾	47½
65	Osceola	99½	98	98
185	Rhode Island	6	6	6
470	Santa Fe	2	2	2
480	Shannon	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛
700	Tecumseh	14	13⅞	13⅞
100	Tenn. Copper	45⅝	45⅜	45⅝
893	Trinity	11	10½	10⅝
195	U. S. Oil	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
372	U. S. Smelting	58	57¼	57½
1,025	U. S. Smelting pf	44¾	44	44
1,020	United Copper	74¼	72½	73
61	United Copper pf	110	110	110
2,743	Utah	64½	63⅜	64¼
240	Victoria	7½	7½	7½
500	Winona	6½	6⅝	6½
49	Wolverine	134	132	134
130	Wyandotte	1½	1¼	1½

*Ex-dividend. †Assessment paid: ‡Ex-rights.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	103¾	103¾
2s, c., 1930	103¾	103¾
3s, r., 1918	102¾	103½
3s, c., 1918	102¾	103½
4s, r., 1907	103½	104
4s, c., 1907	103¾	104
5s, r., 1925	131¾	132¼
4s, r., 1925	120½	120½
D. C. 3-65s	116	...
Philippine 4s	108½	110
Adams Exp.	245	252
Am. Express	240	...
Am. Ag. Ch. pf	28½	29½
A. A. C. pf.	95	99
A. B. S. pf.	83	85
Am. Coal	170	195
A. C. O. pf.	92	94½
Am. D. Tel.	37	42
Am. Exp.	235	240
Am. G. Twine	91	93½
A. H. & L.	8¾	9⅛
A. L. Co. pf.	44½	49
Am. Loc. pf.	116½	117½
Am. M. Co. ctfs.	5	5½
Am. M. Co. pf. ctfs.	25⅞	26
Am. Snuff	205	225
Am. Sn. pf.	103	110
Am. St. Fds.	12	12½
A. S. F. pf.	47½	48
A. S. R. pf.	138	140
A. T. & C.	90	93
A. T. & T.	139	140
Am. W. Co. pf.	108	108½
Ann Arbor	30	35
Ann Arbor pf.	79	80
A. M. 1st pf.	108	110
B. & O. pf.	97	98½
B. A. L. pf.	105	...
Bruns. City	16¾	18
B., R. & P.	148	153
B., R. & P. pf.	150	200
B. & Sp. pf.	81	86
Canada So.	68	69
Cent. L. pf.	105	105½
C. R. R. of N. J.	215	222
C. & S. A. Tel.	135	138
Chi. & Alt.	30	31½
C. & A. pf.	77	79
C., B. & Q.	200	...
C. & E. Ill. pf.	134	148
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	78½	79½
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	85½	86
C., I. & L. pf.	80	95
C., M. & St. P.	186	190
C. & N. pf.	252	257
C., St. P., M. & Om.	185	190
C., St. P., M. & Om pf.	185	195
C., C., C. & St. L.	100	100½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	116	118
C., L. & W.	75	85
C., Lor. & W. pf.	105	117
Cleve. & M.	180	184
Cleve. & P. sp.	104½	...
Col. F. & I. pf.	99	110
Consol. Coal	83	...
C. P. Co. pf. ctfs.	56½	57½
C. R. I. & P.	469	475
D., L. & W.	460	...
D., M. & F.	20	25
Det. So. pf. ctfs.	23	25
Dul., S. S. & A.	18	19
D., S. S. & A. pf.	28½	30½
East. Kod.	162	...
Elec. S. B.	...	86
Ev. & T. H.	75	80
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	95
F. M. & S.	175	180½
F. M. & S. pf.	102	105½
Ft. W. & D. City	73½	...
Gen. C. Co. ex div.	80	85
G. C. Co. pf.	105	107
G. & S. F.	120	...
H. B. Claflin	110	125
Hav. E. R.	56	57
H. E. R. pf.	80	83
Hock. Val.	110	116
Homestake	81	82¼
Ill. Cent.	173	175
Ill. C. l. l.	103½	...
I. P. Co. pf.	84¼	84½
Int. S. P.	30	35
I. S. P. pf.	80	88
Iowa Cent.	31¼	32
Jol. & Chi.	180	...
Kan. & M.	53	56
K. C. So.	30¾	31¾
K. & D. M.	12	15
K. & D. M. pf.	45	50
K. L. Co. pf.	78	79½
Laclede Gas.	...	105
Lacl. G. pf.	93	110
L. E. & W. pf.	88	92
L. & W. C.	45	...
Long Island.	73	78
Man. Beach.	10	12
Md. C. pf.	100	...
M. & St. L. pf.	96	99½
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	182	185
Mor. & Es.	190	192
Nat. B. pf.	115¾	119½
Nat. Enam.	15¾	16½
Nat. En. pf.	87½	90
N. R. R. of N. J. pf. 2d pf.	214½	214½
N. Cent. G.	35	40
N. Y. & N. H.	200	202
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	114	120
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	80	84
N. Y. D. Co.	41	48
N. Y., L. & W.	137	140
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	153	157
N. & W. pf.	90	92
N. & W. pf.	102	103
P. C. 2d pf.	112	118
Peo. & East.	38	43
Pitts. C. pf.	52	60
P., C., C. & St. L.	78	81
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	105	107½
P., Ft. W. & C.	151	...
P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	173	...
R. R. Sec. I. C. stk. ctf.	93	97
R. S. S. pf.	103½	106
Read. 1st pf.	92	93
Rdg. 2d pf.	99	100
Reps. & Sav.	208	...
R., W. & O.	135	138
Rutland pf.	50	65
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	62	65
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	130	135
St. L. S. W. pf.	56½	57
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	108	125
So. Ry., M.	...	...
So. Ry. pf.	97	100
Texas Cent.	50	...
Tex. C. pf.	87½	...
T., P. & W.	17	20½
T. C. R. T.	116¾	118
U. B. & P.	12	13
U. Rys., St. L. pf.	85½	90½
U. S. Leath.	11	14¾
U. S. L. pf.	112	117
U. S. R. & Imp.	84	86
U. S. R. & Ref.	25	28
U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	62½	64
U. S. R. 2d pf.	80½	81½
Vand. R. R.	83	90
Va.-Car. Ch. Co. pf.	114½	115
Vulcan Det.	11	12
W.-F. Exp.	235	248
West. Md.	38	38½
Westinghouse assenting	160	167
Westinghouse 1st pf.	175	185
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	46	46¾
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	26	26¾
Wis. C. pf.	56	56½

Standard Oil Keeps Old Officers.

The Standard Oil Company re-elected John D. Rockefeller President, H. H. Rogers, John D. Archbold, H. M Flagler, and William Rockefeller Vice Presidents, C. M. Pratt Secretary, and W. H. Tilford Treasurer at its annual meeting yesterday. No further information about the meeting was obtainable.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Wednesday were as follows:

	Fri.	Wed.		Fri.	Wed.
Alta	.01	.01	L. W. Con.	.07	.07
Alpha Con.	.09	.09	Mexican	1.25	1.20
Andes	.11	.11	Occid. Con.	.90	.90
Belcher	.22	.23	Ophir	5.62½	5.62½
Best & Bel.	1.15	1.10	Overman	.11	.11
Bullion	.35	.30	Potosi	.11	.11
Caledonia	.47	.49	Savage	.42	.46
Chal. Con.	.16	.16	Sierra Nevada	.06	.06
Challenge	.12	.13	Silver Hill	.33	.34
Confidence	.70	.70	Standard	.11	.11
Con. Cal. & V.	1.35	1.35	Syndicate	.11	.11
Con. Imperial	.02	.02	Union Con.	.44	.46
Con. Pioneer	.05	.06	Utah Con.	.04	.04
Crown Point	.05	.06	Yellow Jacket	.09	.10
Gould & Curry	.15	.16	Silver Bars	64½	66½
Hale & Norcross	1.05	1.00	Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Julia	.06	.07	Telegraphic	.12½	.12½
Justice	.06	.01			
Kentuck Con.	.02	.02			

Mexican dollars unchanged at .52@.54.

TONOPAH DISTRICT STOCKS, (CLOSE.)

Special to The New York Times.

	Fri.	Wed.		Fri.	Wed.
Adams	.11	.11	Manh. Con.	.55	.55
Blackrock	.05	.05	MacNamara	.60	.50
B. Nat. Bk.	.34	.36	M. Pitts.	.26	.24
B. Min. Co.	.49	.40	North Star	.57	.58
Cashbo	.22	.21	Ohio Tonop.	.54	.57
Dan. Bullf.	1.40	1.39	Orig. Bullf.	.20	.21
Diamond C.	.53	.54	Rescue	1.85	1.85
Dixie	.06	.06	Sandstorm	1.42	1.40
Eclipse	.77	.76	Montana	2.97	2.92
G. Anchor	1.45	1.47	Midway	2.35	2.10
J. Butler	1.40	1.20	Belmont	5.00	4.60
Jumbo	1.45	1.50	Home	.28	.26
Kendall	.83	.83			

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 23.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	1½	2	Keystone	2	2½
American	1⅞	2	Lexington	4	4½
Anchor	1½	2	Little Puck	2½	2¾
Anaconda	12½	13	M. Anchor	3½	4
Banner	3½	3⅝	M. Gibson	6	7
C. K. & N.	8	10	Nevin	4½	4⅞
C. C. Cons.	6⅜	6½	N. Haven	2½	2¾
Dante	6½	6	Old Gold	6⅜	6¾
Dr. Jackpot	6⅞	7⅛	Pilgrim	2⅝	2⅞
Elkton	44	45	Pharmacist	4⅜	5
El Paso	87½	88	Portland	180	185
Findlay	85	86½	Rose Maud	3⅜	4
Gold Bond	2¼	3	Rose Nicol	4¼	4⅜
Gold Coin	1	3	Sample	7	7½
Gold Dollar	8	8¼	Un. Gold	12½	13
Gold Cycle	75	85	Vindicator	94½	97
Ivanhoe	8¼	9	Work	7	7¼
Independence	19	19½	Teutonic	3¾	4

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$151,215,021
Gold coin and bullion	74,812,029
Gold certificates	47,815,210
Silver coin and bullion	15,517,257
Silver certificates	4,646,858
United States notes	10,190,921
Treasury notes of 1890	44,371
National banknotes	13,839,834
Total receipts this month	39,613,828
Total receipts this year	387,262,674
Total expenditures this month	36,960,000
Total expenditures this year	387,491,571

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$543,080,889
Silver dollars	466,857,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,990,000
Total	$1,017,927,889
General fund	177,559,308
Deposits in National banks	64,505,699
In Philippine treasury	4,619,759
Awaiting reimbursement	46,681
Current liabilities	95,514,926

Central Buys Michigan Branch Road.

PORT HURON, Mich., Feb. 23.—Circuit Court Commissioner Clark sold the Michigan Midland and Grand Trunk Railroad, running from St. Clair to Lenox, Mich., this afternoon to Attorney Charles H. Campbell, representing the New York Central Railroad Company, to satisfy a bonded indebtedness of $820,000, of which $397,367 is interest. The road was constructed in 1873 by the Canada Southern Railroad Company.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE COLONIAL BANK, N. Y.,

at the close of business on the 20th day of February, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$3,638,265.22
Liability of Directors as makers		121,500.00
Overdrafts		498.50
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$309,352.15	
Due from approved reserve agents	388,623.47	
		697,975.62
Mortgages owned		72,891.74
Stocks and bonds		179,359.99
Specie	$55,184.25	
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks	349,840.00	
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$117,982.62	
Other items carried as cash	16,961.36	
	134,943.98	
Assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Furniture and fixture account	11,569.65	
		304,440.00
		11,800.00
		63,500.00
		46,724.63
		233,222.00
		657,997.00
Assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Safe deposit vaults		24,000.00
Total		$5,392,488.16

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	200,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	132,364.26
Due depositors	4,924,184.99
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	30,488.91
Preferred deposits, viz.: Due savings banks	5,100.00
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Reserved for taxes	350.00
Total	$5,392,488.16

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

ALEXANDER WALKER, President, and GEORGE S. CARR, Cashier of the Colonial Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 441 Columbus Av., in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892, as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 20th day of February, 1906, as the day on which such report shall be made.

ALEXANDER WALKER, President.
GEORGE S. CARR, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 23d day of February, 1906, before me. JAMES D. HACKETT,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public, New York Co., No. 3.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE TWELFTH WARD BANK

at the close of business on the 20th day of February, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$2,230,310.36
Liability of Directors as makers		63,575.00
Overdrafts		312.05
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$11,405.15	
Due from approved reserve agents	266,508.44	
		277,913.59
Banking house and lot	273,000.00	
Other real estate	31,440.00	
		304,440.00
Mortgages owned		11,800.00
Stocks and bonds		63,500.00
Specie		46,724.63
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks		233,222.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$117,982.62	
Other items carried as cash	16,961.36	
	134,943.98	
Assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Furniture and fixture account	11,569.65	
		$3,378,311.27

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	109,266.19
Due depositors	$2,946,673.43
Preferred deposits, viz.: Due savings banks	61,377.25
Due building and loan associations	10,694.40
	3,018,745.08
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Reserved for taxes	300.00
	$3,378,311.27

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

THOMAS SIMPSON, President, and F. B. FRENCH, Cashier, of The Twelfth Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 147 East 125th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892, as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the twentieth day of February, 1906, as the day on which such report shall be made.

THOMAS SIMPSON, President.
F. B. FRENCH, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 23d day of February, 1906, before me. EDWARD D. DEVLIN,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public No. 7, New York County.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The Stock Exchange has received application to list the following securities:

Norfolk and Western Railway Company, $3,000,000 additional divisional first lien and general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of 1944.

Hocking Valley Railway Company, $1,000,000 first consolidated mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds of 1999.

Kings County Electric Light and Power Company, $3,200,000 additional capital stock.

Gulf and Chicago Railway Company, $5,724,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of 1953.

Detroit, Toledo and Ironton Railway Company, $4,253,000 general lien and divisional first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of 1955, $2,675,000 consolidated mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds of 1980, $7,500,000 first preferred stock, and $5,000,000 second preferred stock.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE MORTON TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 20th day of February, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value $10,791,436.93,) book value		$10,882,711.93
Amount loaned on collaterals		33,552,258.76
Other loans, including bills purchased		913,520.52
Cash on deposit in banks or other money institutions		5,002,117.91
Specie		28,635.52
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks		10,255.00
Cash items, viz.: Other items carried as cash		61.81
Total		$50,389,461.45
Accrued interest not entered on books at date of this report as an asset		257,782.47

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$2,000,000.00
Surplus on book value, (less current expenses and taxes paid), (Surplus on market value, $7,338,413.97; surplus after charging and crediting accrued interest, $7,352,646.09.)	7,374,688.97
Deposits subject to check, (except as stated below,) not preferred	$30,345,916.99
Certificates of deposit, (not preferred,) demand	3,132,367.78
Amount due trust companies	1,574,572.43
Amount due banks and bankers	984,962.00
Preferred deposits, viz.: Due savings banks,	1,667,301.58
Due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, of depositary	420,533.62
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Secretary's checks	2,464,705.13
Certified checks	207,462.84
Foreign department	196,950.11
	40,394,772.48
Total	$50,389,461.45
Accrued interest, taxes, and expenses, not entered on books at date of this report as a liability	238,550.35

Amount of investment legal for savings banks, or permitted in and by the respective instruments or words creating or defining the trusts, and held as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or as depositary of moneys deposited on order of the court, $689,476.

Amount of debts guaranteed and liability thereon at date of this report, none.

Total amount of deposits on which interest is paid, $35,147,569.07; average rate of interest paid thereon, 2.625.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

J. K. CORBIERE, Vice President, and H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary, of the Morton Trust Company, located and doing business at No. 38 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892, and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 20th day of February, 1906, as the day on which such report shall be made.

J. K. CORBIERE, Vice President.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 23d day of February, 1906, before me. J. A. BRODERICK,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK

at the close of business on the twentieth day of February, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$4,780,652.72
Liability of Directors as makers		100,000.00
Overdrafts		638.64
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		164,408.31
Banking house and lot		661,639.03
Mortgages owned		20,000.00
Stocks and bonds		1,287,955.00
Specie		1,410,994.66
U. S. legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		236,921.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$709,883.24	
Other items carried as cash	149,369.95	
	859,253.19	
Assets not included under any of the above heads, viz: Vault, furniture, and fixture account	52,457.04	
	291,096.62	
Total		$9,665,612.96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	400,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	144,355.68
Due depositors	6,955,398.20
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	669,835.85
Preferred deposits, viz.: Due savings banks	$484,833.91
Due building and loan associations	28,889.72
	513,723.63
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	2,299.60
Total	$9,665,612.96

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

FORREST H. PARKER, President, and WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier, of New York Produce Exchange Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 10 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892, as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 20th day of February, 1906, as the day on which such report shall be made.

FORREST H. PARKER, President.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 23d day of Feby., 1906, before me. [Seal of Notary.] GEORGE KIEFER, Notary Public, Kings County. Certificate filed in New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE GERMANIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 20th day of February, 1906.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$2,792,450.05
Liability of Directors as makers		99,000.00
Overdrafts		15.90
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$47,545.27	
Due from approved reserve agents	451,912.32	
	499,457.59	
Banking house and lot	400,000.00	
Other real estate	110,000.00	
	510,000.00	
Stocks and bonds		1,545,212.48
Specie		495,963.46
U. S. legal tender notes, and notes of National banks		174,802.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	238,603.58	
Other items carried as cash	52,487.04	
	291,090.62	
		$6,407,998.10

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	600,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	304,376.05
Due depositors	4,839,471.82
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	137,851.50
Preferred deposits, viz.: Due savings banks	$275,131.70
Due building and loan associations	1,137.03
	276,268.73
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	30.00
	$6,407,998.10

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, President, and LOFTIN LOVE, Cashier, of the Germania Bank of the City of New York, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 190, 192, and 194 Bowery, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892, as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the twentieth day of February, 1906, as the day on which such report shall be made.

EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, President.
LOFTIN LOVE, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 23d day of February, 1906, before me. E. T. FUESS,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public No. 122.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE YORKVILLE BANK

at the close of business on the 20th day of February, 1906.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts less due from Directors		$1,849,947.35
Liability of Directors as makers		110,563.33
Overdrafts		1.50
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers	$44,879.08	
Due from approved reserve agents	271,572.65	
	316,451.73	
Banking house and lot	225,657.38	
Other real estate	2,039.47	
	227,696.85	
Stocks and bonds		1,151,458.00
Specie		48,273.85
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks		315,100.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for next day's exchanges	$94,168.05	
Other items carried as cash	18,459.97	
	112,628.02	
Assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Safe deposit vaults		18,554.21
		$4,150,995.48

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in c

Church Services To-morrow

BAPTIST.

Amity Baptist Church, 312 West 54th St., Rev. Leighton Williams, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Universal Church"; 8 P. M., "The Aftermath of Sin."

At Baptist Church Epiphany, Madison Av., 64th.—Madison C. Peters's subjects: 11, "Why the Pearl Stands for the Blessings of Salvation"; 8, "Things That Keep Men Away from Christianity"; People's Conference on Moral Questions, 3:30, "How Far Is the Current Denunciation of the Standard Oil Company Just?" Open parliament.

Calvary Baptist Church, West 57th St., Dr. MacArthur, 11, "Winning Souls"; 8, "The Appeal of God's Spirit."

Central Baptist Church, 42d St., West of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "A Slight God"; 7:45 P. M., Dr. Burke will speak on "The Churches and the Saloon."

At Fifth Avenue Baptist Church,
6-8 West 46th Street.
Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor.
Public worship with preaching by Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., President Brown University, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
BIBLE SCHOOL, 9:45 A. M.
YOUNG WOMEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S CLASSES.

Madison Avenue Baptist Church,
Madison Avenue, Corner 31st St.
Kerr Boyce Tupper, D. D., LL. D., Minister.
9:30 A. M.—Sunday School; Madison Avenue League Bible Class.
11 A. M.—Worship and Preaching. Sermon Theme: "A Suggestive Attitude of Jesus."
8 P. M.—Worship and Preaching. Sermon Theme: "The Loftiest of Ideals."
MUSICAL SERVICE AT 7:45 P. M.
A CORDIAL WELCOME TO ALL.

Mount Morris Baptist Church,
Fifth Av., above 126th St.,
Dr. HENRY M. SANDERS, Acting Pastor.
Public worship at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Rev. Edwin P. Farnham, D. D., will speak at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

West 33d Street Baptist Church, (8th and 9th Avs.,) Rev. E. S. Holloway, Pastor.—Services 10:45 and 7:45; the Pastor will preach at both services. All cordially invited.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Central Park West and 68th St.
Christian Science Services Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School 11 A. M. Wed. Eve. meeting at 8. Central Christian Science Reading Room, 28 W. 23d, Harlem Branch, 123 W. 125th. Open daily, except Sunday, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Broadway Tabernacle,
Broadway and 56th St.,
Rev. C. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor.
Public worship 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Dr. Jefferson will preach at both services.
5 P. M.—Dr. Thomson's Bible Class.

Manhattan Congregational, Broadway & 76th St., Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.: Vesper Service, 4 P. M.; J. Henry McKinley, Musical Director. Seats free. Everybody welcome.

Pilgrim Congregational Church, Corner Madison Av. and 121st St., Rev. Frederick Lynch, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

Society for Ethical Culture, Carnegie Hall, 57th St., 7th Av., Mr. Norman Hapgood and Mr. Rollo Ogden lecture at 11 A. M.; subject, "THE NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLIC MORALS."

JEWISH.

Temple Beth-El, 5th Av. and 76th St., Sunday, 10:45 A. M., Dr. Schulman on "The Sixth Commandment: The Sacredness of Life."

Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St., Sunday, 11:15, Dr. Silverman on "Is the United States a Christian Nation?" All welcome.

LUTHERAN.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, Central Park West and 65th St., Rev. C. Armand Miller, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Advent, Broadway and 93d, G. F. Krotel, D. D.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

Evangelical Lutheran Church, (St. James's,) Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Services, 11 and 8; Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Centenary M. E. Church, Washington Av. and 156th St., Rev. B. C. Warren, D. D., Pastor.—10:30, "The Door of the Ark"; 7:45, "Search the Scriptures."

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, West 104th St., Near Columbus Av., Rev. T. H. Ramaswamiah, Pastor.—Services at 11 and 8.

Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Corner 60th St.
Rev. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—PREACHING BY THE PASTOR.
8 P. M.—Special Musical Service, with selections from the Oratorio, "THE HOLY CITY," by the regular quartette choir, assisted by four additional voices.

Metropolitan Temple,
7th Av.—14th St.,
Dr. Robert Bagnell preaches 10:45 and 7:45. Attractive services every night. All seats free. Tuesday concert to-night. Special features.

People's Church, 61st St., Near 3d Av., Rev. Frank A. Scofield, Pastor.—Services 11 and 8.

St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.,
Rev. ANDREW GILLIES.
11 A. M.—"The Deity of Christ."
8 P. M.—"The Origin of Man—Creation or Evolution?"

St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and 126th Street, Allan MacRossie, Pastor.
Morning worship at 11. Evening worship, 7:45.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Av. and 86th St.,
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"The Beginning of Miracles."
8 P. M.—"The Grace Triumphant."
Wednesday, 8 P. M., "Social Sores."

NEW CHURCH.

Church of the New Jerusalem, 35th St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.—Sunday School, 10 A. M.; Service, 11 A. M., with preaching by the Pastor; subject, "The Sacred Power of Memory"; reference will be made to Mrs. Ballington Booth's work in the prisons.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St.,
The Rev. J. LEWIS PARKS, S. T. D., Rector.
11 A. M.—Matins and Litany.
7:40 P. M.—Recital. 8 P. M.—Evensong.

Christ Church, Broadway and 71st St., Rev. G. A. Strong, Rector.—8, 11, Rector; 4 P. M., Evensong; S. Rector.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9; Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45; Evensong, 4 P. M.

Church of the Ascension,
Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street.
Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11 A. M.—Morning Service, Sermon, (Rector.)
4 P. M.—Prelude and Good Friday music from "Parsifal."
Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith will preach.
8 P. M.—Evening Service & Sermon, (Rector.)

Church of the Heavenly Rest,
Fifth Avenue, Above Forty-fifth Street.
Rev. D. PARKER MORGAN, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer; Preacher, Rev. S. Harrington Littell; 8 P. M., Evening Prayer; Preacher, The Rector.

Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., Rev. W. M. Grosvenor, D. D., Rector, 8 and 11 A. M.; 4 P. M., Special Musical Service and Address; Schubert's "Great Is Jehovah" and Smith-Sands's Cantata, "THE HEAVENS DECLARE."
Violin, Harp, and Organ.

Church of the Transfiguration, 1 E. 29th.—Communion, 7, 8, 9; Sermon and ALSOP'S MASS, 10:30; CHORAL EVENSONG, 4 o'clock.

Church of Zion and St. Timothy, 334 West 57th St.; Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M.; Morning Prayer; Preacher, The Rector, 11 o'clock; Choral Service; Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton, 8 P. M.

St. Andrew's, 5th Av. and 127th St.
Dr. Van De Water at 11 A. M. on "Thorns That Vex"; 4 P. M., to children on "Thou Fool"; 8 P. M., on "God at Tracts". Ash Wednesday Services 8 and 11 A. M., 5 and 8 P. M.

St. Bartholomew's Church.
Services: 8:30, 11 A. M., and 4 P. M.
Anthem: "Sing, O Heavens," Sullivan.

St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square.—Rev. Hugh Birkhead, Rector, will preach on Sunday morning, Feb. 25, at 11 o'clock; at evening service, 8 o'clock, the choir will sing Tschaikowsky's "Hymn of Praise" (double chorus) and the "Angel's Trio" from "Elijah." All seats free.

St. James's Church, Madison Av. & 71st St.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Service and Sermon by Bishop Courtney.
8 P. M.—Evening Service and Sermon by Rev. A. R. Parker.
ASH WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28th:
9:30 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
11 A. M.—Litany and Holy Communion. Sermon by Bishop Courtney.
8 P. M.—Evening Service and Sermon by Rev. J. Cairns.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

St. John's Chapel, Trinity Parish, Varick St., Below Canal, Rev. Phillp A. H. Brown, Vicar.—Sunday services, 7:30, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M.

St. Mark's, 2d Av. and 10th St., Rev. Dr. L. W. Batten, Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M.; Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 A. M.; Evening Service, (all seats free,) 8 P. M.; the Rector will preach morning and evening.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Adams Chapel, Union Theological Seminary, 700 Park Av., Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock, the eighth sermon in the course on "The Christian Doctrine of Faith"; Preacher, the Rev. Professor Alexander V. G. Allen, D. D., of the Episcopal Theological School; subject, "Faith and Tradition." All are welcome.

Brick Church,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: {Rev. William R. Richards, D. D. {Rev. Shepherd Knapp.
At 11, and VESPER SERVICE at 4, Dr. Richards will preach. Mr. Knapp at CHORAL SERVICE at 8. SEATS FREE.
Bible School and Classes, 9:45 A. M.
MEN'S CLASS taught by Dr. FAGNANI.
Preparatory Service Wednesday, 8 P. M.
Vesper Service Friday, 5 P. M.

Central Presbyterian Church, West 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Joseph Taylor Britan, Assistant.—Dr. Smith preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; evening subject, "Indecision and Instability"; Sunday School at 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Sunday evening at 7 o'clock; Devotional Meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church,
Fifth Avenue and 55th Street,
Rev. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Geo. H. Trull, Assistant.
Services on Feb. 25 at 11 A. M. & 4 P. M. Dr. Stevenson will preach in the morning. In the afternoon there will be a Memorial Service for the late F. H. Hadley of the Water Street Mission.
Bible School meets at 9:30 A. M.
Wednesday Evening Service at 8:15.
Strangers are cordially invited.

Fourth Presbyterian Church,
West End Av. and 91st St.,
Rev. PLEASANT HUNTER, D. D., Pastor.
Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Madison Square Presbyterian Church,
Madison Av., Corner of 24th St.
Sabbath Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
The Pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach in the morning,
and Rev. George R. Montgomery, Assistant Minister, in the evening.
Bible School in Chapel, with Classes for Adults, 10 A. M.

Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Northeast corner 73d St., Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, Pastor.—Public worship 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Rev. Henry van Dyke, D. D., will preach; Children's Service 4:30 P. M.

New York Presbyterian Church, 7th Av. and 128th St., Rev. Dr. D. J. McMillan, Pastor. Services 11, 8; Christian Endeavor, 7. Cordial welcome.

Old First Presbyterian Church,
Fifth Avenue, Eleventh to Twelfth Streets,
HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"Light Ahead."
4:30 P. M.—"A Choir of Virtues."

Rutgers Presbyterian Church,
Broadway and 73d St.,
Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Allen W. McCurdy, Assistant Minister.
Services 11 and 8. Preaching by Dr. Mackenzie. Preparatory service Friday evening at 8.

Scotch Presbyterian Church, 96th St., Central Park West, Rev. David G. Wylie, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 and 8.

University Place Presbyterian Church, Corner of 10th St., Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Ralph K. Hickok, Assistant.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; at the services to-morrow the Pastor will preach; Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

West Presbyterian Church, 42d, Bet. 5th and 6th Avs.—Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

At West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Av., corner 105th St., Rev. A. Edwin Keigwin, Pastor.—Services at 11 and at 8.

Westminster Presbyterian, 23d St., Near 7th Av., Rev. John Lloyd Lee, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Song Service.

REFORMED CHURCH.

Collegiate Church,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Collegiate (Marble) Church,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"The Queen of Sheba."
Evening—"The Three That Never Came."

Collegiate Church,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister; Dr. Mackay will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Collegiate Church,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Madison Avenue Reformed Church, Cor. 57th, Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor; Rev. William B. Forbush, Junior Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Dr. Forbush will preach morning and evening; evening subject, "The Carpenter Intervenes"; Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening.

South Church,
Madison Av. and 33th St.,
Rev. THOMAS REED BRIDGES, D. D., MINISTER.
9:45—CHILDREN'S SERVICE.
11 A. M.—"THE CHRISTIAN WARFARE."
4 P. M.—"JACOB'S BLESSING ON GAD."

34th Street Reformed Church, West of 8th Av., Rev. Robert W. Courtney, Pastor.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

REFORMED CATHOLIC.

Services in Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St., afternoon, 3:30, Rev. Joseph Giardina, the Catholic priest recently converted, preaches. Catholics invited.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Theosophical Society, N. Y. Branch.—Free lecture, "The Psychic World," Tuesday, 8:15 P. M., Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th.

Theosophical Society, 244 Lenox Av., public lectures every Sunday and Tuesday, 8:15 P. M.

UNITARIAN.

All Soul's, (Unitarian,) 4th Av., 20th St., Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Pastor, will preach sermon; subject, "Fatal Haste"; services 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

At Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, corner 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, Pastor, will preach at 11; subject, "The Modern Return to Normal Religion"; violin solo by Sinshelmer; Charlotte W. Saenger at the organ. Monday evenings at 8:30, EDWARD HOWARD GRIGGS ON MORAL LEADERS. Five lectures, $2.50. Admission, 75c. No. 2, "ST FRANCIS OF ASSISI," February 26th.

Church of the Messiah, (Unitarian,) 34th St., Cor. Park Av.—Services 11 A. M.; the Rev. John Crickson of Plymouth, Mass., will preach; subject, "The Hope of the Living"; Sunday School 10 o'clock, in chapel, entrance on Park Av.

UNIVERSALIST.

Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and 76th St., Rev. Frank Oliver Hall, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Tongue: It's Use and Misuse"; 8 P. M., "The Sword of Christ." Choir music from Sullivan and Kent.

OTHER SERVICES.

A UNIQUE SERVICE,
Sacred Song and Scripture Response
by Children of the
Five Points House of Industry,
155 Worth Street.
HEAR THEM SING AT 3:30 P. M.
Organist—S. N. Penfield, Mus. Doc.
Superintendent—Wm. R. Garbutt.

A Special Service will be held at **St. Thomas Chapel,** 60th St., between 2d and 3d Avs., on Sunday evening, Feb. 25, 1906, at 8 o'clock; Rev. Hiram R. Hulse will preach. All are welcome.

Dr. Slicer, Rabbi Harris, Dr. Fagnani, on "The Patriotism of To-day" at Men's Mass Meeting, auspices West Side Y. M. C. A., Majestic Theatre, B'way and 59th, Sunday, 3:30.

Gospel Tabernacle Church,
44th St. and 8th Av.
Services 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.; preaching at the morning service Rev. A. B. SIMPSON; the evening service Rev. F. E. MARSH; subject, "SEVEN RUNGS IN A LADDER"; Song Service, conducted by the Rev. H. KENNING, 7:30 P. M. A hearty welcome to all.

Practice of Yoga, Swami Abhedananda, 62 West 71st, Sundays, 11 A. M., Vedanta Society.

The Old Jerry McAuley Mission, 316 Water St., Under Brooklyn Bridge.—Meetings every night and Sunday afternoon at 3. Everybody welcome, especially drunkards. S. H. Hadley, Superintendent.

Twentieth Street Friends' Meeting, Gramercy Park.—Adult class for men, 9; Bible class, 10; Meeting for worship, 11; George A. Barton expects to be present; mission school, 3.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, Montague St., Four Sqs. from B'klyn Bridge.—8:30, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Rev. J. Howard Melish will preach at 11 and 8.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Wanted—A second-hand freight lighter; capacity 100 to 150 tons. Apply Plant Line, Boston, Mass.

I PAY highest prices for furniture, carpets, antiques. JOHNSON, 115 University Place, New York.

Highest cash prices paid for diamonds, old gold, jewelry. Bessler, 1,255 Broadway, cor. 31st.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

TWO refined gentlemen offered permanent home in small private family apartment; subway, elevated; telephone; terms, $9. Bonvivant, Box 325 Times, Times Square.

West Side.

8TH ST., 25 WEST.—Excellent board and room, $6 weekly; two, $10. The Adelaide.

12TH ST., 39 WEST—Large front room suitable for two; small room; every convenience; table board.

14TH ST., 312 WEST.—Cheerful rooms; double, single; board optional; transients; table guests; references.

14TH, 214-216 WEST, (The Outerend.)—Connecting parlors, other rooms; superior table; moderate; transients.

22D, 417 WEST.—Double, single rooms, with or without board; new management.

82D ST., 10 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent table; select house; table guests; references.

82D ST., 48 WEST.—Excellent table and service; telephone; references.

94TH ST., 65 WEST.—Nicely furnished sunny front room; excellent table; select house; telephone; references.

121ST ST., 150 WEST.—Handsome large rooms; also large single room; family, couples, gentlemen; telephone.

125TH ST., 47 WEST.—Neatly furnished room, separate rooms; young men; excellent board; Subway and L; heat, bath; convenient; private family. Choles.

East Side.

21ST ST., 139 EAST, "Gramercy Park."—Furnished rooms with board; overlooking park; steam heat.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms and hall rooms with board; references.

40TH ST., 9 EAST.—Third-floor large room, with board; references.

61ST, 167 EAST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; first-class table; reasonable.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,066.—Elegant large and small rooms with board; telephone; table boarders accommodated.

LEXINGTON AV., 461, (45th.)—Large rooms, suitable for two or three, with board; references.

Brooklyn.

Amity St., 187, Heights.—Furnished rooms, board optional; table guests; convenient bridge and ferries.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 100.—Two rooms and bath, overlooking river; second floor; table first-class.

HEIGHTS—118-120 MONTAGUE ST.—Handsome rooms, en suite, singly; first-class board; second-story, front; steam heat.

REMSEN CHAMBERS, 151 Remsen St.—Large and small rooms; table guests accommodated.

TABLE BOARD on the Brooklyn Heights, 105 Clark St., Opposite Monroe Place.—Breakfast and dinner furnished; real home cooking. J. Spencer.

COUNTRY BOARD.

58 Tremont-St., Bloomfield, N. J.—Desirable rooms, with board; central locality; good table; attractive home; terms to suit permanent.

NEW ROCHELLE.—Desirable rooms, with board; central location. 39 Washington Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

20TH ST., 33 WEST.—Large front room, one flight; private bath; hall rooms; telephone; references.

20TH ST., 25 EAST.—Large back third-story room; all conveniences; telephone service.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; small room; breakfast; telephone; references.

42D, 41 WEST, opposite Bryant Park.—Cool for Summer; handsomely furnished; private house; gentlemen.

44TH ST., 200 WEST, Opposite Hotel Astor.—Heated rooms, $3, $12; private bath; telephone; transit.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; moderate prices.

109TH ST., 259, Cor. Broadway.—Sunny front room, bath, all conveniences; reasonable rent. Burns.

112TH ST., 254 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; bath; two minutes from L, Subway; call evenings. Close.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Bright room adjoining bath, $3; elevator. Columbia University Subway; references. Gans.

125TH ST., 17 AND 19 WEST.—For gentlemen; running hot and cold water in room; American family; can be seen evenings; convenient. Lussier.

126TH ST., 143 WEST.—Furnished rooms to let.

127TH ST., 7 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms, steam-heated, at reasonable rates.

East Side.

43D ST., 13 EAST, (opposite Hotel Manhattan.)—Large pleasant room with private bath; telephone.

43D ST., 16 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with private bath; also large hall room; breakfast.

58TH ST. AND PARK AV., (Hotel Oxford.)—Two large, handsome rooms, with bath, southern exposure, furnished, to sublet, by lady sailing. Mrs. Fox.

62D ST., 347 EAST.—Handsomely furnished front parlor, $3.50; heated; also housekeeping room; all conveniences.

117TH ST., 322 EAST.—Furnished rooms, light housekeeping or gentlemen; $2.50 to $4.

122D ST., 115 EAST.—Nice, clean, warm rooms, bath; private house; very reasonable.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3.—One block from Wall St. Ferry; elegantly furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen; convenient to New York.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Wanted, by two American ladies, unfurnished floor in private house for housekeeping; moderate. M. J. C., 500 5th Av., Room 418.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—Bookkeeper, good accountant, and clerical work; excellent references. Baxter, 133 West 44th St., City.

Domestics.

WANTED—Trustworthy, intelligent woman to act as lady's maid and do light chamberwork; best city references required. Address F. W., 301 Times, Times Square.

Singers.

WANTED—Chorus sopranos (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Soprano and contralto, $200 and $150. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Soprano for Manhattan church; $700. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Sopranos for New Jersey church, $500 and $700. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Soprano and contralto; city church; $275 to $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Experienced young lady stenographer and typist; must write well; extreme neatness in work and person essential. Address by letter only, stating age, experience, and salary expected, G. M. W., 246 Water St., N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Young lady familiar with subscription work on daily newspaper. Address in own handwriting, stating experience and salary expected, A. R., Box 310 Times, Times Square.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policy; large commissions; renewals; general agents wanted some States. A. B. Cilley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—Assistant bookkeeper in the office of club. G. H. M., 309 Times, Times Square.

Compositors, Etc.

WANTED

Electrotype finishers, molders, baterymen, builders-up, and assistants in each branch.

Compositors Wanted,

Non-Union, $21 per week; job, stone, and make-up; also machine operators at $23 per week; absolutely permanent positions guaranteed first-class men of good character; excellent opportunity to obtain a permanent position in one of the oldest, largest, and most modern printing houses in New York City.

THE DE VINNE PRESS,
12 Lafayette Place,
New York City.

Wanted—Compositors, stone hands, and make-up men; "open shop;" highest salary; permanent position; additional bonus for faithful services; New York, vicinity, and Western points. Call or address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Compositors, Etc.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

WANTED—Compositors; open shop; 8½ hours; short distance from New York; book and job hands, $21 per week; monotype operators and machinists, $24; steady positions guaranteed. C. X., Box 215 Times Downtown.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for Episcopal Church; suitable salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Organist and singers, Catholic church, $150 to $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist for Greater New York Episcopal Church, $550. Webster Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist, country Catholic church, $800. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Singers.

WANTED—Boys with voices for church; good salary and excellent training. Choirmaster, Box 301 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Tenors and basses for chorus; $200 to $300. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Tenor for Manhattan church; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Bass for Catholic Church, $250. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Tenor for church; $1,000. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Miscellaneous.

A. A. VANTINE & CO. want several well-recommended boys about fifteen years of age. Apply at 15 East 18th St.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars, Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

BANK POSITION open; excellent opportunity for bright young man, 18 to 22 years of age; applicants must be good penmen and versed in figures; $40 per month to start; faithfulness, application, and diligence sure to win promotion. A. B. P., Box 199 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Young men, good appearance and address, to solicit advertisements; must be trustworthy and reliable. Address, with particulars, D. H., Box 333 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Young man as assistant in office; good penmanship, quickness at figures necessary; name salary expected; inclose ad. with answer. C. E. H., Box 33 Produce Exchange.

WANTED—Young man as assistant shipping clerk; good penmanship necessary; name salary wanted; inclose ad with answer. C. E. H., Box 33 Produce Exchange.

WANTED—Boy in office; inclose ad with answer. C. E. H., Box 33 Produce Exchange.

WANTED—Houseman or useful man. Apply, stating references and wages, J. S., 811 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cooks.

COOK.—$25 to $30; references; city or country. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av.; Tel. 741 River.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, ETC.—Colored; cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress, in apartment; neat, willing; city references. The Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 59th. Tel. 4786 Columbus.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK or chamberwork and waiting; references; $18. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—River.

Nurses.

NURSES.—$18 to $25; references; city, country. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av.; Tel. 741 River.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bookkeeper, $8; excellent penman, rapid at figures; good speller; smart and obliging; no agency; lives with parents; six months' experience; references. Miss K., 170 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, office assistant; $8; experienced in law and mercantile; lives home; no agency; neat; rapid; Remington and Smith operator; work, position necessity. Miss L., 175 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; neat, accurate; good speller; anxious to secure good, permanent position; $8. Recommended. Box 166 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Nine years' experience; rapid, accurate; stock brokerage business preferred; salary $15 to $18; exceptional references. Remington, Box 21 Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and OFFICE Assistant.—Two years' experience; neat, accurate; references; $10. Conscientious, Box 118 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, (16,) office assistant; $6; short experience; good speller; fair penman; no agency. Miss Snaper, 172 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and OFFICE Assistant.—Four years' experience; rapid, accurate; references; $12. Miss Wright, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; high-class worker; trial will prove ability; references; $15. Miss Clinton, Box 86 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; high school education; refined American; intelligent, energetic, industrious. Superior, P. O. Box 1,612.

Miscellaneous.

MASSEUSE.—Swedish; graduate of Stockholm and New York; perfect knowledge in applying treatments and cure for all ailments; practical, refined, obliging; highest indorsements from physicians and patients. Scientific, Box 302 Times, Times office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—Practical experience with corporations and estates; open, write up, and close books; profit and loss and general statements. Accountant, 440 West 22d St.

ACCOUNTANT wishes work evenings; audits, statements, trial balances, bookkeeping, investigations, &c.; terms moderate; references. Accountant, 16 Waverley Place.

ACCOUNTANT—Varied experience; open, write up, close books; profit and loss statement; expert investigation. Charles W. Deming, 156 5th Av.

ACCOUNTANT writes up, opens, closes, systematizes books; moderate rate. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

Automobiles.

AUTOMOBILES—Oldest practical school in city. Our $50 course on foreign and American cars, three days in repair shop, three days on road, limited to six to a class, guaranteeing success, begins March 1. Enroll now. Our $25 course, 12 to 15 in a class, four weeks only. The contest in handling of automobiles, with $40 prize, will occur Thursday, March 1. Visitors' day, Saturdays, 1 to 4 P. M.
AUTO TRANSPORTATION CO.,
309 West 41st.

AUTOMOBILES—All the students enrolling now in the $50 course at the Auto Transportation School, 300 West 41st St., will receive free instruction until the 1st of March.

Gardeners.

GARDNER.—American, 35; married, no children; A1 references; rose grower and cut flower grower; vegetables, lawns, and all work relating to thorough gardening. Ira Chamberlain, Hyde Park-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

CAPABLE YOUNG MAN, college training, desires managership of country estate near New York; understands practical agriculture; act as private secretary; excellent references. F. W., 309 Times, Times Square.

COLLECTOR.—As collector by well-educated young man, 22; inexperienced; will give reasonable security. Energetic, Box 17 Times, Harlem.

ELDERLY MARRIED MAN wishes position where he can make himself generally useful; thoroughly honest; first-class references furnished. Address G. P., Box 302 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, 27, German, able to read and write English; good penman. A. K. Allwig, 1,027 East 133d St.

PATENTS.

Complete United States patent, only $65. Send for circular and free advice. John J. Thompson, Atty., New Hamburg, N. Y.

Patents promptly procured; advice free; send for handbook. Edgar Tate & Co., 245 Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

Horses to hire, all purposes, day or night. Max F. Greenbaum, 157 East 25th St.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

FRANCES LEVITAN.—Frances Levitan, milliner, of 397 Sixth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,675 and no assets. She filed a petition once before, on May 23, 1904, but it lapsed.

SCAGLIOLINE BRICK AND FIRE PROOFING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Scaglioline Brick and Fire Proofing Company of 608-614 West Forty-third Street, by these creditors: A. J. Hemphill, $207; Sherman-Brown-Clement Company, $25; Schwaltz & Reis, $67, and August W. Holmberg, $215. It was alleged that it is insolvent, and on Feb. 15 permitted a receiver to be appointed for its assets in the Supreme Court. The liabilities are $19,000 and actual assets $2,358.

AMERICAN MACHINE AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Another petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the American Machine and Manufacturing Company, printing presses, at 1 Madison Avenue, by these creditors: Joseph T. Kavenaugh, $4,232, for services and cash advanced; Gertrude M. Kavenaugh, $2,000 cash advanced, and Lewis E. Morrison, $494 salary and expenses. It was alleged that the company is insolvent, and a receiver was appointed for the company in New Jersey on Jan. 23. Mr. Kavenaugh was Vice President and Secretary of the company.

SELWYN IMPORTING COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Selwyn Importing Company, toilet articles, at 18 East Seventeenth Street, show liabilities of $118,709 and assets of $14,801, consisting of cash, $701; notes, $800; accounts, $5,000; stock sold for $10,300 by the receiver, and a patent scalp medicator, $60. Among the creditors are Mrs. Anna Simonsen, $46,437; Lionel M. Simonsen, $7,500; Simonsens of London, $3,977; Kiefe Frores, Paris, $17,000; Lazard Freres, $8,700; Gladston & Barry, Paris, $4,115; Manchester and County Bank of Manchester, $5,650, and Sara Harris, $3,600.

GEORGE G. FUESSEE'S SONS COMPANY.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed David F. Edwards of Jersey City ancillary receiver of the assets in this State of the George G. Fuessel's Sons Company, manufactur

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Large Purchase by Operators at Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street—Apartment House Traded for Bronx Lots—Other Dealings.

Cohen & Glauber have bought from Thomas D. Adams 20 to 26 Columbus Avenue and 103 and 105 West Sixtieth Street, six five-story flats, with stores, at the northwest corner of Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street, on plot 100.5 by 95. The new owners will make alterations to the buildings costing $25,000.

New William Street Building.

Plans have been filed for the sixteen-story office building to be erected at the northeast corner of William Street and Maiden Lane by the Royal Insurance Company, of which Cecil F. Shallcross is manager. It will be 216 feet high, with façades of ornamental brick, trimmed with marble and terra cotta. The building is to cost $750,000, according to the estimate of Architects Howells & Stokes.

Morningside Apartments in Trade.

The recent deal for the block bounded by the Southern Boulevard, Avenue St. John, and Timpson Place was a trade which also involved the six-story elevator apartment house 509 to 515 West 122d Street, owned by the Mutual Construction Company. I. Abramson, Sharrott & Thom, and M. B. Larkin were the brokers.

Samuel T. Goldman has bought 441 Manhattan Avenue, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 100, between 118th and 119th Streets. Joseph Burke was the broker.

William F. Koch has sold for Joseph L. O'Brien 212 West 105th Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 100.11.

Natkins & Co. have sold for Edward B. Corey to Jacob Neadle 2,785 Eighth Avenue, southwest corner of 148th Street, a five-story triple flat, with stores, on lot 25 by 75.

Purchase and Resale on the Heights.

Max Marx has bought, through Hall J. How & Co., from Annie Ormiston and Isabella McCormack, the plot, 50 by 100, on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 feet south of 180th Street, and resold the property to Monroe L. Simon.

M. Nasanowitz & Son have sold 465 West 166th Street, a five-story flat, for I. Cohn to Samuel P. Goldman.

Seventh Avenue Corner Leased.

Louis Schrag has leased for the estate of George W. Dean the building at the northwest corner of Twenty-third Street and Seventh Avenue, for a term of years; also, the building 52 West Twenty-eighth Street, for Jennie Liddell to A. J. & J. Fallouris, for five years.

Buyer for Lexington Avenue House.

Emil J. Winterroth has sold 1,380 Lexington Avenue, a three-story dwelling, on lot 21 by 75, northwest corner of Ninety-first Street.

Charles S. Faulkner has bought 168 East Seventy-first Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 16.8 by 100.5.

Timothy Shea has sold 118 West Ninety-first Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 18 by 100.8.

Another Corner on 125th Street Sold.

The J. C. Lyons Building and Operating Company has sold 51 to 55 East 125th Street, northeast corner of Madison Avenue, three three-story buildings, on plot 72.8 by 99.11; also 1,961 Madison Avenue, adjoining, a four-story building, on lot 19.6 by 89.6.

West Side Tenement Buying.

Pollak & Deutsch and Saul J. Sachar have sold the five-story tenement, with stores, 543 West Fifty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.5.

A. W. Miller & Co. have sold for H. Guttermann 510 West Fifty-first Street, a six-story triple flat, with stores, on a lot 25 by 100.5.

Kolb & Walters, as brokers, have sold 552 West Fifty-fourth Street, a five-story tenement, 20 by 90 by 138.

John J. Hoeckh has sold for M. Welmann two tenements, 344 and 346 West Thirty-eighth Street, on plot 50 by 98.9; also, for H. N. Kohn, 783 Eleventh Avenue, a four-story tenement, with stores, on lot 25 by 75.

Jacob J. Tabolt has sold for Benjamin Geisler and Joseph M. Geis to Adam Knobloch the four-story double flat 445 West Forty-sixth Street, 24.2 by 100.

Board of Brokers' Dinner.

The tenth annual dinner of the Real Estate Board of Brokers will be held this evening at 7 o'clock at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Upper Second Avenue Purchases.

Harris & Andron have sold for J. Cohen and H. Kessler 2,456 Second Avenue, a five-story tenement, 26.8 by 100.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have resold for a client to M. M. Stone and Jacob Grossman the four-story tenement, with store, 2,216 Second Avenue.

The Harlem Realty Exchange has sold 246 East 114th Street, a four-story building, 22 by 100; also 195 East 100th Street, a similar building, 27 by 100.

Samuel Bloch has sold for Charles Tencer 71 and 73 East 105th Street, a six-story apartment house, 50 by 100.

Deal for Park Avenue Corner.

Sigmund Solomon has sold for Abramson & Jacobson to Bienenzücht Brothers 1,816 Park Avenue, southwest corner of 100th Street, a five-story double flat, with stores, on lot 25.11 by 73.3.

A. I. Sadev has sold for H. Abrams to Wexler & Posner 846 and 848 First Avenue, two five-story tenements, on plot 50 by 100; also, to Gruenstein & Meyer, the five-story tenement 1,759 Third Avenue, 25 by 80; also, to Halprin, Dimondston & Levine, 129 Allen Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 87.6.

Abrahl Bachrach has bought 1,731 Lexington Avenue, a five-story flat, on lot 16.8 by 65.

Lorenz F. J. Wecher is preparing plans for a six-story apartment house, 50 by 100, to be erected by Lordi, Pernetti & De Respiris, on the south side of 116th Street, 125 feet west of First Avenue, at a cost of $65,000.

E. V. C. Pescia & Co. have leased 2,053 Second Avenue, near East 106th Street, for a Mr. Berliner to a client for a term of years at an annual rental of about $3,000.

New Owner for 29th Street Parcels.

Nathan Horwitz has bought, through Harvey J. Cohn, the properties 308 to 314 East Twenty-ninth Street.

Samuel Fine has sold to Max Borck 331 East Thirty-third Street, a six-story apartment house, on lot 25 by 100.

Corner Sold on Lewis Street.

Potsdam & Levin have sold for Halprin, Diamondston & Levin 185 and 187 Lewis Street and 319 and 321 Fifth Street, three four-story and two five-story tenements at the northwest corner of Lewis and Fifth Streets, on plot 49 by 92, with an "L," 99 by 97.

Fleck & Brown have sold for a Mr. Hochberg to a client 709 and 711 East Fifth Street, a six-story double tenement, on lot 40 by 97.6.

I. Abramson & Brothers have sold for Caroline Frank to Morris H. Glass the five-story tenement 605 East Eleventh Street, on plot 25.2 by 103.3.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have sold for a client to M. Aronson the six-story loft building 438 East Houston Street, and have resold the property to Samuel Wallenberg and again to Samuel Glatner.

The same brokers have also sold for Simon Berlin to M. M. Stone and others the three five-story double flats 190, 192, and 194 Waverley Place, on plot 75 by 75.

M. Kahn & Co. have sold the five-story tenement, 25 by 87.6, at 132 Allen Street, for H. Greenstone to a client.

To Build on Washington Avenue.

The Zipkes Construction Company, recently incorporated, is the buyer of the plot, 65 by 100, at the northwest corner of Washington Avenue and St. Paul's Place, and will erect there an apartment house at an estimated cost of $80,000. Maximilian Zipkes is President of the company.

The Ernst-Cahn Realty Company has sold for Jacob Marx to the Louis Meyer Realty Company 757 Trinity Avenue, a new five-story flat, on plot 40 by 100; also, for the Powell-Steindler Realty Company, to Frank B. Walker, 893 East 134th Street, a four-story double flat, 25 by 100.

Kurz & Uren have sold for Matilda Grossman to Frank B. Walker the four-story double flat 633 East 142d Street, 25 by 100.

Richard Dickson has sold for Frederick C. Fischer to Joseph Kornhauser, a lot 30 by 116 and irregular, on the north side of 184th Street, east of Cedar Avenue.

Richard Alexander has sold for Lewis H. Lapham to Mrs. I. Radley, Jr., the Lapham tract, extending from Independence to Palisade Avenue, between 227th and 230th Streets, comprising about eighty lots, with a three-story brick dwelling.

Max Germansky has sold for B. Jaffe a plot of four lots on the north side of Briggs Avenue, about 115 feet west of Fourth Avenue, running through to Ruskin Street, 50 by 216.

Brooklyn Houses Change Hands.

Abram Krefetz has sold for Samuel Otto the double flat, with stores, 821 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, on lot 25 by 100.

Morris Rosenberg has sold for Gabriel & Lynch to Barney Ladinsky the three-story frame dwelling 108 Hull Street, Brooklyn, 17 by 100.

Samuel Kahan, as attorney, has sold for Barnet Jaffe to Herbert C. Smith 205 lots in Canarsie.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Bernard Smyth & Sons.

William St, 118, e s, 89.5 ft n of John St, 25.2x125.2, three-story store and loft building; partition sale, to Leon S. Altmayer $98,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

37th St, 341 to 345 West, for five-story brick stores, 75x30; A. P. Ordway of 148 West 122d St, owner; L. Oberlein of 19 Whitehall St, architect; cost, $20,000.

Spring St, 26 and 28, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 47.7x92.11; M. Levy of 260 East Broadway, owner; C. M. Straub of 122 Bowery, architect; cost, $40,000.

Malden Lane, n e corner of William St, for a sixteen-story brick office building, 77.6x104; Royal Insurance Company of 50 Wall St., owner; Howells & Stokes of 100 William St., architects; cost, $750,000.

South St, n w corner of Fletcher St, for a five-story brick office, 60x75.5; J. N. A. Griswold of Newport, R. I., owner; F. H. Bosworth, Jr., of 1,175 Broadway, architect; cost, $70,000.

Grand St, 508, for a six-story brick tenement, 25.4x86.11; M. Fisher of 302 Delancey St, owner; C. A. Milliner of 3,025 3d Av, architect; cost, $27,000.

92d St, 313 and 315 West, for two five-story brick dwellings, 25x49.8; F. McDermott of 402 West 44th St, owner; J. H. McGuire of 45 East 42d St, architect; cost, $50,000.

St. Lawrence Av, e s, 175 ft n of Merritt St, for a three-story frame tenement, 25x60; Paul Bliesener of 543 East 142d St, owner; Bernhard Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $7,500.

Jackson Av, w s, 62.8 ft n of Westchester Av, for a six-story brick store and tenement, 41x89.4; Carl Lotscheck of 3,044 Clay Av, owner; Goldner & Goldberg, Jackson and Westchester Avs, architects; cost, $38,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Feb. 23.

ATTORNEY ST, 535-557, w s, 50x100; Israel Pomeranz to Frank Gens, (mtg $42,000) 100

AVENUE A, n w corner of 16th St, 23x94; Edward R. Meytrott, and others to Richard E. Stehl, all liens. 1

BATHGATE AV, s w corner of 184th St, 35x94.5; Garden Realty Company to Arch Realty and Construction Company, (mtg $10,000) 1

BRIGGS AV, n s, Lots 924, 933, and 934, map of Tacoma Park; Charlotte Plock to Charles W. Riedinger 100

CATHARINE ST, 74, w s, 16.10x71; Charles Putzel, referee, to Michael A. Rofrano 22,900

CHAMBERS ST, n e corner of William St, runs e 27.6 x n w — x s w 21.6; Andrew F. Gilsey and others to Charles McBurney, (mtg $8,000) 14,000

CHAMBERS ST, 96, s s, 25x75; Alexander Rennan, executor, to Julius E. Siegel 81,500

CHRYSTIE ST, 165, w s, 25x106; Barnet Michelman to Jacob Kowsky, (mtg $39,000) 100

CLINTON AV, w s, 125 ft n of Jefferson Place, 25x88; Eliza Chave to Henry Rosenberg, (mtg $2,000) 100

CORTLANDT ST, 74, n s, 61.3x66.11; Harry L. Rosen to Jacob W. Millstone 100

CORTLANDT ST, 74, n s, 61.3x66.11; Jacob H. Schiff and others to Jacob H. Schiff 100

CORTLANDT ST, 74, n s, 61.3x66.11; Jacob H. Schiff and others to Morris Loeb and others, ½ part 100

CORTLANDT ST, 74, n s, 61.3x66.11; Jacob H. Schiff and others to Harry L. Rosen 100

DECATUR AV, s w corner of 205th St, 70x100; John H. O'Connell to Margaret A. Murray, (mtg $4,000) 1

DIVISION ST, 133, s s, 25x63.1; David E. Hurwitz to Raphael Hurwitz, all title 1

EAST BROADWAY, 105, s s, 23.2x75; John F. Halsted and another, executors, to Wolf Bomzon, (mtg $25,000) .. 22,300

ELTON AV, n w corner of 161st St, 17.10x98.5; George Nicholson to John Mulzacher 650

FRANKLIN AV, s e s, 110 ft s of 169th St, 32x137; Nelle E. Sinclair and another to William A. Sinclair, all title .. 100

FRANKLIN AV, s e s, 110 ft s of 169th St, 32x137; Ronald V. B. Sinclair to William A. Sinclair, all title 3,000

HEWITT PLACE, s w corner of Longwood Av, 100x200; Edward Hirsh and others to Henry Acker, (mtg $40,000) .. 100

INWOOD AV, e s, 145 ft s of 170th St, 25x100; George Schweppenhauser to William J. Renshaw, (mtg $6,500) 100

LEXINGTON AV, 807, e s, 20x80; Earl G. Pier to Martin H. Goodkind, (mtg $14,000) 1

LOT 15, map of 123 lots Hudson P. Rose Company, Willis Estate; H. P. Rose Company to Johannes W. M. Lagerfeldt 1

LOT 7, map of 126 lots of H. P. Rose Company; H. P. Rose Company to Vincenzo Spicciato 1

LOTS 5 and 6, map of 126 lots of H. P. Rose Company; H. P. Rose Company to Adam Bauer 1

LOTS 28 and 29, map of 126 lots of subdivision Plot 3, map of Clason's Point; H. P. Rose Company to Samuel Rosemond 1

LOTS 73 to 78, map of 123 lots of Willis estate; H. P. Rose Company to Philip Jaeger and another 1

LOTS 116 to 118, map of 123 lots of Willis estate; H. P. Rose Company to Albert Ott 1

LOTS 182 to 184, map of 250 lots of Thompson Rose estate; Adam Bauer to Valentine E. Bauer, (mtg $1,150) 100

LOTS 153 and 154, in Parcel 15, and Lots 168 and 169, in Parcel 19, map of 139 lots, Woodlawn Heights; Mary M. F. Keeler to Floyd Y. Keeler, all liens .. Gift

LOTS 61 and 62, map of Cebric Park; John H. O'Connell to Margaret A. Murray 1

MAIN ST, w s, at s e corner and adjoining land of Joshua Leoniess, runs w 100x n 50x e 100x s 50, City Island; Catharine L. Bryant to Emily A. G. Bell 100

MANGIN ST, 97 and 99, w s, 50x100; David Schiff and others to Ignatz Margaretin, (mtg $42,300) 100

MAPES AV, s w corner of 180th St, 68x22.2; William E. Junker to Domenico Sestino, (mtg $65,000) 100

MORRIS AV, n s, Lots 232, 233, and 234, map of part of farm of Charles Berrian, at Fordham, 75x101.8; William J. Renshaw to George Schweppenhauser, (mtg $3,500) 100

PARK AV, w s, 100 ft n of Lyon Av, 50x130; Park Av, e s, 175 ft n of Lyon Av, 50x100; Anna E. Lyon to John C. Damm 100

PITT ST, 129, 25x100; Valentine Hirth and others to Wilhelmine Hirth 1

PROSPECT TERRACE, w s, 89 ft s of 14th St, 25x100, Wakefield; Lawrence Davis to The Belmont Realty and Construction Company 1

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 50 ft e of Clinton St, 40x irregular; Moses Duckman to Rebecca Duckman, (mtg $48,000) .... Gift.

SEDGWICK AV, w s, Lots 2 to 5, map of Mary A. Walker at Morris Dock; Nicholas J. Hayes, Sheriff, to Walter P. Vining, all title 2,150

STANTON ST, 200, n w corner of Ridge St, 25x89; Michael Tenzer and others to Morris Goldstein, (mtg $60,000) 1

ST. ANN'S AV, 170, e s, 25x100; Antonia Seekamp, individually and as executrix, to Adolph Reichmann, (mtg $8,000) 20,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 98 ft s of 162d St, 63x73.4; Walter J. Dean to William S. Patten, (mtg $18,500) 100

SUMMIT AV, w s, 957.9 ft s of Devoe St, 21.2x175; Rose Duffy to Ambrose S. Murray, Jr., executor 1

TRINITY AV, 1,024, e s, 16.8x90; Annie Wilson to Charles McBridge, (mtg $7,000) 100

WATER ST, 614, n s, 26.2x64.5x26.3x65.6; Water St, 613, n s, 20.6x65.11x19.10x65.6; George W. Rosen to Abraham Roffman and another, (mtg $28,500) 100

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of 179th St, 49x105.11; Louisa Doll to Agnes M. Pragnell, (mtg $40,000) 100

WHITE PLAINS AV, n e corner of Ruskin St, 100x39; Ralph Hickox to the Sound Realty Company 7,000

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n e corner of Wakeley Place, 95.9x63.1; George Walkley to Louis Barnett 100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, Lot 178, map of Penfield property, South Mount Vernon; Harry Stern to Samuel Marcus 100

WILLIAM AV, e s, 150 ft n of Vermont Road, 75x100; A. M. Ferrie to Bankers' Realty and Security Company 750

1ST AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 108th St, 50.5x100; John S. Myers, administrator, to Lewis-Krulewitch 100

1ST AV, n e corner of 73d St, 27.2x84; Isaac Bernheim to Lillie Bernheim and another, (mtg $36,000) 100

1ST ST, n s, 108.7 ft e of 2d Av, 24.2x67.8; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Bernard L. Jaworower, (mtg $13,000) 100

3RD ST, e s, 75 ft n of 3d Av, 89x105, Wakefield; Max Davidson and others to Leon Peller, (mtg $1,500) 100

5TH AV, e s, 25 ft n of 131st St, 25x99; Abraham Ettinger to Sarah Ettinger, (mtg $24,500) 100

8TH AV, s e corner of 111th St, 50.11x100; Charles I. Weinstein to Edmund Frank, (mtg $92,000) 100

8TH AV, w s, 44.2 ft n of 24th St, 19x100; Mary J. Hener and another to Joseph T. B. Jones, (mtg $20,000) 100

9TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Avenue C, 80x108, Unionport; William J. Hyland to Charles D. Booth 1

13TH ST, 630 East, 16x103.3; Jennie Goldstein to Samuel Silverman, (mtg $8,000) 100

24TH ST, 51 West, 19.6x98.9; Charles Weinberg to William J. Kelly, (mtg $20,000) 100

28TH ST, 218 West, 16.8x98.9; David Lippmann and others to Adams Realty Company, (mtg $7,500) 100

28TH ST, 216 West, 16.8x98.9; Anthony Dey, trustee, to the Adams Realty Company, (mtg $8,000) 16,020

28TH ST, 216 West, 16.8x98.9; Mary L. Dey and others to the Adams Realty Company 1

35TH ST, 29 and 31 West, 40x98.9; Eugene C. Potter to Urban Building Company, (mtg $141,000) 1

51ST ST, 510 West, 25x100.5; Herman Gutterman and others to George Krumwiede, (mtg $23,350) 100

52D ST, s s, 76.8 ft e of Park Av, 19.2x100.5; Commonwealth Real Estate Company to Lillian C. Rainbow, (mtg $12,500) 100

54TH ST, 552 West, 25x100; Philip Bachrach to Morris E. Gossett, (mtg $16,050) 100

55TH ST, 117 West, 20x100.5; Charles T. Barney to Henrietta W. Hubbard, (mtg $19,000) 100

58TH ST, 13 West, 20x100.5; Estelle Scholle to the Plaza Operating Company 100

63D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 20x160.5; M. J. Hirsch to B. F. Curtis, (mtg $32,500) 100

63D ST, 41 and 43 West, 50x100.5; Frederick Wagner to Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Company 100

66TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x irregular; Charles Nolte, executor, to Fincus Lowenfeld and another 10,800

73D ST, s s, 230 ft e of 5th Av, 22.7x102.7; E. J. Myers to A. C. Beatty, (mtg $60,000) 100

74TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; John A. Weekes and others to Samuel Cohen and another, (mtg $17,000) 100

77TH ST, 223 East, 25x102.2; Jennie Goldbaum and another to Zippora F. Heller, (mtg $14,850) 100

80TH ST, 169 West, 20.6x102.2; Marie E. Gleises to Henry J. Schreiber 100

82D ST, 536 to 540 East, 40x102; Louis Weinstein to Gabriel Fried and another, (mtg $52,000) 100

83D ST, s s, 177.11 ft e of 3d Av, 25.5x102.2; Louis L. Wolf to Franz Saip, (mtg $28,000) 100

83D ST, s s, 177.11 ft e of 3d Av, 25.5x102.2; Franz Saip to Franz Schultz, (mtg $28,000) 100

94TH ST, n s, 132.5 ft e of Lexington Av, 18.10x100; Katie Ettenheimer to Michael Lilly 1

107TH ST, 128 East, 16.8x100.11; Jacob E. Strass to Golde-Cohen Corporation, (mtg $5,000) 100

108TH ST, 171 and 173 East, 33.6x100.11; Many Fred and others to Rachel Arnowitt, (mtg $19,000) 100

111TH ST, 51 to 55 West, 75x100.11; Charles Meshel and others to Isidor Siegel, (mtg $82,500) 100

111TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x100.11; Frederick W. Meyer to Charles Meshel and others, (mtg $64,500) 100

128TH ST, s s, 525 ft e of 10th Av, 42.9x92.10x82.5; Bridget Stanton to Maria Kinsler, ½ part 1

134TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 18x99.11; John H. O'Connell to Margaret A. Murray, (mtg $7,850) 1

137TH ST, 717 East, 16.8x100; Lucy E. Wallace to Anna M. Scherding 9,604

137TH ST, 717 East, 16.8x100; Anna M. Scherding to Fred Judge, (mtg $6,500) 100

147TH ST, 255 and 287 West, 50x99.11; Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company to Samuel Wormser, (mtg $41,500) 100

166TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Union Av, 75x150; Ida Gold and others to Louis Lesz, (mtg $12,125) 100

167TH ST, s w corner of Kelly St, 100x99; Helen Green to Clara Glauber, all liens 100

198TH ST, s w s, 80.5 ft s e of Valentine Av, 25x121.2; Emil Burkhardt and others to Patrick T. Brown, (mtg $5,500) 100

215TH ST, Lots 553 and 554, map of Laconia Park, 50x100; A. Shatzkind & Sons to Cozettina Raguso, (mtg $2,200) 100

215TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 6th Av, 50x100; Irving Realty Company to Philip Bauer, (mtg $750) 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ACKER, Henry, to Edward Hirsh and another; Longwood Av, s w s, at s e s of Hewitt Place, 200x100, 1 year, 5½ per cent. 44,000

ADAMS REALTY COMPANY to A. Dey, trustee; 28th St, n s, 196.10 ft w of 7th Av, 16x98, 1 year 4,000

ADAMS REALTY COMPANY to David Lippman and others; 28th St, s s, 213 ft w of 7th Av, 16x98, 2 years 4,000

ALTMAN REALTY COMPANY to Citizens' Savings Bank; 144th St, s s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 50x99, due June 15, 1910, 6 per cent. 40,000

ARNOUX, Rachel, to Many Fred and others; 108th St, 171 and 173, 33x100, installments, 6 per cent. 3,850

ARNSTEIN, Robert, to Herman Cohen and another; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 159th St, 99x120, demand, 6 per cent. 75,000

BARNETT, Louis, to George Wakely; White Plains Road, n e corner of Wakely Place, 95x03, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 5,000

BELL, Emily A. G., to Catharine L. Bryant; Main St, w s, adjoining land of J. Leviness, 3 years 5,000

BUNKER, George T., to T. H. Heffron; 40th St, s s, 47 ft w of Madison Av, 22x64, demand, 6 per cent. 2,000

CEBANTINO, D., to William E. Junker; Mapes Av, s w corner of 180th St, 88x22, installments, 6 per cent. 2,000

COCHRAN, Herbert J., to Helen C. Wilson; 124th St, 241 West, 25x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 9,000

COCHRAN, Herbert J., to Helen C. Wilson; 124th St, 239 West, 25x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 12,000

COCHRAN, Herbert J., to Helen C. Wilson; 124th St, 235 and 237 West, 25x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 78,000

COHEN, Samuel, to J. A. Weekes; 74th St, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102, due July 1, 1911, 6 per cent. 8,600

CURTIS, B. Fairchar, to M. J. Hirsch; 63d St, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100, 1 year 10,000

DAMM, John C., and another to Elizabeth Freutel; Parker Av, w s, 100 ft n of Lyon Av, 50x130, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,750

DAMM, John C., and another to Sprado, guardian; Parker Av, e s, 175 ft n of Lyon Av, 50x100, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,250

EMPIRE CORNICE WORKS to Abby A. Potter; 438 and 440 East 117th St, 36x100, 5 years 60,000

FAHL, John A., and Kent; Forest Av, e s, 198 ft n of Cedar St, 18x110, 3 years, 6 per cent. 1,000

FISHMAN, Barnet, to M. Hellinger; Pitt St, 7, 25x100, demand, 6 per cent. 2,500

FRANK, Edmund, to Charles I. Weinstein; 111th St, s e corner of 5th Av, 100x50, 6 years, 6 per cent. 32,600

GESS, Frank, to Israel Sommeranz; Attorney St, 155 and 157, 50x100, 5 years, 6 per cent. 11,000

GOLDSTEIN, Moses, to Alex Singer; Stanton St, 200, 25x80, 2 years, 6 per cent. 2,000

GOSSETT, Morris E., to Philip Bachrach; 54th St, s s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100, due Aug 19, 1910, 6 per cent. .. 4,450

HANNES, Lazarus, to State Bank; Grand St, 546, 25x100, demand, 6 per cent. 5,000

HEUER, Franz, to J. C. Gulick; 8th Av, 2,423, 25x100, 3 years, 6 per cent. .. 3,000

HOFFMAN, Mayer, and others to Chas. S. Greenhall; 94th St, n s, 300 ft w of West End Av, 100.8x irregular, due July 1, 1906, 6 per cent. 15,000

HUBENER, Louis, and another to Dollar Savings Bank; Melrose Av, e s, 49.2 ft s of 157th St, due June 29, 1906, 5½ per cent. 30,000

HUBENER, Louis, and another to Dollar Savings Bank; Melrose Av, e s corner of 157th St, 49x71, due June 29, 1906, 5½ per cent. 40,000

JAWORER, Bernard L., to J. L. Buttenwieser; 1st St, n s, 84.4 ft e of 2d Av, 24x67, 10 years, 6 per cent. 10,750

JONES, Joseph T. B., to Mary B. Ripley, guardian; 8th Av, 285, 19x100, 3 years 24,000

JUMEL REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to City Mortgage Company; Claremont Av, e s, 100 ft n of 125th St, 250x100, demand, 6 per cent. .. 25,000

KEENAN, Annie M., to American Mortgage Company; 119th St, 532 East, 17x100, due June 30, 1907, 5½ per cent. .. 4,000

KELLY, William J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 24th St, 51 West, 19x98, demand 30,000

KELLY, William J., to Charles Weinberg; 24th St, 51 East, 19x98, 1 year, 6 per cent. 3,000

KRAUSS, Daniel, to St. Luke's Home; Sixth St, 429 East, 3 years 12,000

KOHRMAN, John, to Eliza J. Gamble; Lot 42, map of action of Villaverde vs. Casanova, 3 years, 6 per cent. 1,500

KRULEWITCH, Lewis, to Citizens' Savings Bank; 1st Av, w s, 50 ft n of 106th St, 80x100, due June 15, 1911 45,000

LAGERFELDT, Johannes W. M., to H. P. Rose Company; Lot 15, map of Willis estate, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 350

LAMPERT, Samuel, to D. Gordon; 119th St, 332 to 338 East, 70x100, demand, 6 per cent 4,000

LA SALA, Stefano, to Irmon Pretzfeld; 140th St, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 41x99, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 41,000

LA SALA, Stefano, to S. Uhlfelder and another; 140th St, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 41x99, demand, 6 per cent. .. 3,211

LOWE, Emma, to Bowery Savings Bank; 70th St, n s, 523 ft e of Av A, 65x100, due June 30, 1911, 4½ per cent. 20,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; 66th St, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 50x irregular; due June 30, 1907 7,500

MARGARETEN, Ignatz, to David Schiff and others; Mangin St, w s, 71 ft s of Stanton St, due June 1, 1908, 6 per cent. 7,700

MILDRED REALTY COMPANY to George H. Byrd; 442 and 444 East 117th St, 36x100, 5 years 30,000

MILLSTONE, Jacob W., to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; Cortlandt St, n e corner of Washington St, 61x86, due March 2, 1906 160,000

MOSHEL, Charles, and another to F. W. Meyer; 111th St, 51 to 55 West, 3 lots, 25x100, 3 mtgs, $6,000, due Oct. 30, 1910, 6 per cent. 18,000

MOSHER, Martha B., to W. M. Powell; 145th St, 530 and 532 West, 50x99, due May 1, 1906, 6 per cent. 12,000

MURPHY, James T., to J. H. Rogan; Marion St, w s, 19 ft e of Dividing line of Lots 1,172 and 1,173, map of Bayard's Farm, 1 year, 5½ per cent. 2,500

NEVINS, Abraham, to American Mortgage Company; 314 to 320 East 122d St, 75x100, due June 30, 1907, 5½ per cent. 26,000

NEVINS, Abraham, to American Mortgage Company; 314 to 320 East 122d St, 75x100, due June 30, 1907, 6 per cent. 4,000

PERELMAN, Abram, to A. Nevins and another; 314 to 320 East 122d St, 75x100, 9 days, 6 per cent. 10,000

PRAGNELL, Agnes M., to L. Doll; Jennings St, s s, 124 ft e of Union Av, 100x irregular, 1 year, 6 per cent. .. 14,000

RAINBOW, Lillian C., to Commonwealth Real Estate Company; 52d St, s s, 76 ft e of Park Av, 19x100, due May 1, 1909, 6 per cent. 6,000

RASMUSEN, Anton, to M. Thompson; 48th St, s s, 107 ft w of 2d Av, 18x100, 3 years, 6 per cent. 850

REINER, Louis, to L. Nieberg and another; Avenue B, n w corner of 6th St, 20x93, demand, 6 per cent. 4,000

RIEDINGER, Charles W., to C. Plock; Briggs Av, n s, Lots 924, 933 and 934, map of Laconia Park, 3 mtgs, $450, 3 years, 6 per cent. 1,350

ROBERTS, Peter, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Sullivan St, s e s, 201 ft s w of Broome St, 21x80, due June 30, 1908, 4½ per cent. 17,000

ROFFMAN, Abraham, and another to H. Finkelstein; Water St, 614 and 616, 6 months, 6 per cent. 3,500

ROFRANO, Michael A., to American Mortgage Company; 74 Catharine St, 16x71, due June 30, 1906, 6 per cent. .. 2,000

ROFRANO, Michael A., to American Mortgage Company; 74 Catharine St, 16x71, due June 30, 1907, 5½ per cent. .. 15,000

ROMZON, Wolf, to J. F. Halsted, executor; 105 East Broadway, 23x75, 3 years 23,000

RUDMANN, Gottfried, to Helen Bronmer; Garfield St, e s, 125 ft s of Morris Park Av, 25x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 3,500

SACHS, Meyer, to H. Rockmore and another; 137th St, s s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99, demand, 6 per cent. 15,000

SCHERDING, Anna M., to E. Haight, trustee; 137th St, 717 East, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 6,500

SCHREIBER, Henry J., to M. E. Gleises; 8th St, 169 West, 20x102, 3 years, 6 per cent. 25,000

SCHWARTZ, Abraham, to N. Glassheim; Norfolk St, 142, 25x100, 2 years, 6 per cent. 2,000

SIEGEL, Julius E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Chambers St, 96, 25x73, demand 60,000

SINCLAIR, William A., to New York Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Franklin Av, s e s, 110 ft s w of 169th St, 32x137, installments, 6 per cent. 4,500

STANLEY, James, to Franklin Savings Bank; 29th St, 527 West, 25x99, as per bond 8,000

STEHL, Richard E., and another to German Savings Bank; Avenue A, n w corner of 16th St, 23x94, 3 years 24,000

SOUND REALTY COMPANY to R. Hickex; White Plains Av, n e corner of Ruskin St, 100x44, 3 years 4,900

TOFANO, Emilia, to Martin J. Patterson, Shell St, n s, 75 ft e of 4th St, 33x105, 1 year, 6 per cent. 500

TRAYNOR, William E., to H. P. Rose Company; Lots 55 and 56, map of Classon's Point, 3 years, 5½ per cent. .. 700

TURNER, Jemima A., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 147th St, 632 West, 14.99, due June 30, 1907, 4½ per cent. 5,000

URBAN BUILDING COMPANY to F. C. Potter; 35th St, 29 and 31 East, 4 98, per bond 59,000

VAN NEST WOOD WORKING COMPany to L. L. Maurer; Lots 55 to 62 and 66, map of Van Nest Park, 5 years, 6 per cent. 10,000

VIAU, Benjamin, to A. Arnold; 172d St, s s, 25 ft e of Longfellow St, 4 lots, 25x100, (4 mtgs, $1,000,) 1 year, 6 per cent. 4,000

VIAU, Benjamin, to A. Arnold; 172d St, s s, 150 ft e of Longfellow St, 25x100, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,000

VIAU, Benjamin, to A. Arnold; 172d St, s s, 175 ft e of Longfellow St, 25x100, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,000

WALL, Arthur W., to City Mortgage Company; 158th St, n s, 100 ft w of Elton Av, 100x100, demand, 6 per cent. .. 2,500

WEINSTEIN, Louis, to New York Savings Bank; 82d St, n s, 191 ft w of East End Av, 40x102, 3 years 32,000

WHALEN, Mary, to I. Butler; Union Av, s w s, 25 ft s e of 4th St, 25x irregular, 1 year, 6 per cent. 100

WORMSER, Samuel, to Fleischman Realty and Construction Company; 147th St, 287 West, 25x99, 2 years, 6 per cent. 4,500

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 1,546; Eugene J. Flood against Margaret Helme, owner; Durwood H. Martin, contractor $471

108TH ST, s s, 445 ft e of 1st Av, 50x99; Mugler's Iron Works against James Rudder, owner; Patrick Brennan, contractor 110

WEBSTER AV, e s, 200 ft n of 179th St, 50x125; Abram L. Canfield against Adolph Wexler, owner and contractor. 370

102D ST, 213 East; Anthony Pigoni against C. A. Blum, owner; John Rosenblum and John Posner, contractors 92

24TH ST, 147 West; Thomas J. Mooney against Louis Schulze, owner and contractor .....

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

BETTER THAN HARLEM

YOU WILL MAKE MONEY TO-DAY by a visit to BEAUTIFUL

EAST ELMHURST

The most attractive residential section in the market, with every city improvement.
Water Front, Park and Pier for All Lot Owners.
BOATING, FISHING, BATHING.

Half Hour from Herald Square. NO WAIT. **5c.** BY TROLLEY NOW.
Nothing Nearer, Better, Choicer or Cheaper ever sold on monthly payments. WE CHALLENGE COMPARISON.
350 per cent. profit will be made in 3 years on our improved lots because of the
$90,000,000 for Improvements Directly Benefiting This Property.
CAREFUL RESTRICTIONS. NO ASSESSMENTS.
Take 34th St. Ferry, Flushing Trolley and ride 10 minutes to Washington St., East Elmhurst. **$20 Secures Selection**
Send Postal for Circular and Views. Bankers' Land Corporation, 836 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

NEARER THAN BRONX

SAVE 25%

by buying now. Notwithstanding the tremendous increase in the value of acreage property throughout Queens, we are still selling lots at

ELMHURST SQUARE,

16 minutes from 34th St., 5c Fare,

at the original prices, practically less than acreage values. Lots restricted and fully improved. Within 30 days we will advance prices 25%.
Now is your opportunity. Write or call for Transportation Booklet No. 6, and see the property.

The only addition in the borough with sewers and paved streets.

PARIS & McDOUGALL, 1123 Broadway.
Tel. 4813 Madison Sq.

Bargain.—Seven-room cottage, new, every improvement; good location; $3,200, $300 cash. Hamilton, Corona.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

Get on your thinking cap.

1,000 ACRES

All high and dry land one hour out on main line L. I. R. R.
Railroad station on property.
3,000 feet frontage on railroad.
9 passenger trains each way daily.
600 feet frontage on shores of Lake Konkonkoma.

The lake is a magnificent sheet of water surrounded by beautiful homes, and affords splendid bathing, boating and fishing.
Unsurpassed for a Summer or Winter health resort, and as a home center no such attractive spot can be found on Long Island.
The greatest proposition for development around New York.
CHARLES L. WRIGHT,
Phone 4226 Broad. 45 Broadway, N. Y.

BELLCOURT

IN NEW YORK CITY.

Only 30 minutes from Herald Square and ten minutes' walk from Beautiful Little Neck Bay.

LOTS $225 TO $500.

They are selling now at midwinter prices, which will be *advanced 25% within 60 days*. Not a great many left, but these are

GOOD FOR BIG PROFITS!

Write for our booklet and views today, free, with handsome maps and tickets to the property on request.
Don't fail to send us your address.
BELLCOURT LAND COMPANY,
Dept. T,
No. 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

Long Island City LOTS.

Main Thoroughfares Only.
Adjacent to Blackwell's Island Bridge, Tunnels, Terminals, Ferries, and Trolleys,
Immediate Action Advisable.
Apply G. B. F. RANDOLPH, 43 Jackson Ave., L. I. City, or JOHN M. THOMPSON, 198 Broadway, Manhattan.

BIG FARMS IN GREAT DEMAND.
62 acres, best loam, 1,000 fine fruit trees, fair buildings, $80 acre; 70 acres, corner, fair buildings; $150 acre; 100 acres, rich loam, near station, large house and outbuildings, nice repair, $175 acre; 130 acres, much frontage, fine loam, $125 acre; 100 acres, near village, surrounded by roads, splendid buildings, much fruit, $250 acre; 150 acres, gilt edged, near Huntington Village, fine large buildings, two roads front, much fruit, water, best surroundings, $275 acre; 275 acres, two sets farm buildings, R. R. switch and much road and R. R. frontage, near station, subdividenciely, $150 acre; 500 acres, good land, some forest, 25 miles from Greater New York, numerous buildings, $125 acre; from 1 to 60 acres, Asharoken Beach, 2,200 feet on Sound, 2,200 feet on Northport Harbor; finest shore front anywhere, $2,000 per acre, double water front. List mailed.
WM. CODLING, NORTHPORT, L. I.

ACREAGE

LARGE AND SMALL TRACTS.
49 ACRES, $850, WESTBURY.
155 ACRES, $350, CENTRAL PARK.
65 ACRES, $1,500, FLUSHING.
JOHN KENSETT KELLOGG,
80-82 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
549 NOSTRAND AV., BROOKLYN.

BAY LAWN

The most beautiful spot in
BAYSIDE, L. I.

As a residence site overlooking the Bay and Sound. Also other lots at sacrifice prices.
TAYLOR-STORM REALTY CO.,
11 East 42nd St.
Branch Bayside, L. I.

COUNTRY PLACE ON MANHASSET BAY, 55 ACRES, 1,800 FEET EXCELLENT SHORE FRONT; NEAR RAILROAD; PRICE $175,000. F. W. WRIGHT, MANHASSET, L. I.

Ten acres on St. Paul's Road, adjoining Village of Hempstead; water and gas already in; within two blocks of electric line and only three minutes' walk from railway station; worth, according to surrounding values, $2,000 an acre; if sold before March 10th, owner will take $1,500 an acre. A. B. Ovitt, 25 Broad St., New York.

All kinds of country property for sale cheap, on easy terms; fine residences, water fronts, farms, acreage, hotels, boarding houses; also furnished cottage for the Summer season; whatever you want, write Robert Metcalf, Patchogue, L. I.

At Far Rockaway, Edgemere, and vicinity, cottages and hotels to rent and for sale. Watkin W. Jones, opposite Post Office, Far Rockaway.

$500 will buy ten acres good land; Boyle Farm, Selden; title guaranteed; visit it. Address Owner, 56 New St., New York.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

10,000 FEET RAILROAD FRONTAGE.
4,800 Feet Frontage Jericho Turnpike,
1,800 Feet Frontage Little Neck Road.
All within the limits of 231 acres of land, located between Queens and Floral Park, L. I. Approached by three lines of railroad. For further particulars address
E. G. SICARD,
CARE OF FRANKLIN R. WALLACE,
FLATIRON BLDG., N. Y. CITY.

Bargains in Long Island water fronts and acreage, south shore. Saunders Realty Co., 150 Nassau St.

Wantagh, Long Island—27 acres, at $325 per acre. Farmer, Box 300 Times, Times Square.

REAL ESTATE. OUT OF CITY.

Southern Farms.—Suburban property; investments; (farms on salt water.) Grant Parish, Washington, D. C.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Have applications for private houses and tenements in the Yorkville and Harlem sections. Can arrange for all cash on some. Also want good investments in any part of the city to offer waiting clients. If you want quick results I would like to have particulars of what you have to offer. Thos. M. Henneberry, 206 Broadway.

Wanted—West side and Harlem property for sale, rent, or management; established 19 years. Chas S. Kohler, 906 Columbus Av., (104th.)

Westchester County Property Wanted.—I have customers waiting for farms, country seats, tracts of land, &c. Owners send full particulars to Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Brokers, agents, salesmen can make thousands selling cheap Bronx lots, monthly payments; big commission. Wakefield Park Realty Co., 514 Madison Av.

Cyrille Carteau, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, 796 6th Av., (45th,) wants all kinds of properties to rent, sell, manage, insure.

Have cash customers waiting for flats and tenements. Owners, send full particulars Joseph F. Feist, 408 West 42d St., near 9th.

Cash buyers waiting for west side cold water four-family tenements; owners send particulars. O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St.

Wanted—2 William's Bridge lots; state lowest price. Lots, Box 23 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

Bonavista Court
ST. NICHOLAS AVE., 157th & 158th STS.
FINEST LOCATION ON
Washington Heights
4, 5, 6 & 7 ROOM APARTMENTS.
TELEPHONE AND HALL SERVICE.
ELECTRIC LIGHT.
RENTS $35 to $45.
Subway Station B'way and 157th St.

1,418 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Opera House,
8-ROOM APARTMENTS.
New plumbing, elevator, electric light; decorations to suit.
McVICKAR, GAILLARD & REALTY CO., 489 5th Av., below 42d St. Phone 4000—38th.

Newport Court, 111 to 117 West 108th.—High-class elevator apartment; every modern improvement; six rooms and bath; $60; special concessions to desirable tenants; very convenient location. Natkins & Co., Agents, on premises.

RENTS, $20 TO $25.
4-5 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, cabinet trimmed, 45 and 41 West 125th St., near Lenox Av. Subway Station.

2,087 AMSTERDAM AV., NEAR 104TH ST. 5 and 6 rooms and bath; new apartment; all improvements.
W. D. MORGAN,
1,687 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

92D ST., 102 WEST.—American private family; library; parlor; musical; (board optional;) refined; gentlemen. Holden.

Doctor's Apartment—Seven rooms, running water in office; all improvements; $50. 131 West 102d.

East Side.

VAN NYDECK 64 E. 90th St., within 200 ft. of Andrew Carnegie's residence; 6 and 7 large rooms; elevator, hall service, steam heat, electric light, &c.; every improvement. $40 to $55.

FAIRFAX 1,328 Madison Av., cor. 94th St.; corner rooms; southern exposure; parquet floors throughout; elevator, &c.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St.

Desirable flats, 55 East 11th; 5 rooms, bath, $30 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

48th, 136 East.—Elegant apartments; 6 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; $40-$42.

Elegant Apartments—4 and 5 rooms, all modern improvements. Chas. Berlin, 204 E. 17th.

Bronx.

Elegant Apartments, 725 to 733 East 140th St.
Two blocks from 138th St. L Station.
7 large, light rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water, every new improvement, $35 to $38. Janitor on premises or
L. J. Phillips & Co., Agents.
786 Prospect Av., at Subway Station.

967-969 East 160th St.
½ block from Prospect Av. R. T. Station.
4 AND 5 ROOMS AND BATH. RENTS, $23-$25.
All improvements, steam heat, hot water, &c. Apply to Janitor, on premises, or
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., AGENTS,
786 Prospect Av., near Westchester Av.

DON'T RENT ANY APARTMENT
UNTIL YOU SEE
THE AURORA APARTMENTS.
New, elegant, high-grade 6 and 7 large rooms and bath; steam heat and all modern improvements; telephone, hall service, &c.; 1,567-1,573 Fulton Av., Bronx, opposite Crotona Park and block east of Wendover Av. "L" station; rent $30-$39.

RENTS $15-$21.
4-5 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, cabinet trim; two blocks west 169th St. elevated station, Brook Av., north 169th.

159th St., 682 East.—Six elegant light rooms, bath; heating; hot-water supply; gas, electric light; garbage closet; telephone; $25, $30.

New high-grade apartments; five and six excellent rooms, $26-$34; write for booklet. Owner, 1,181 Tinton Av., near 168th St.

Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Tenant will sublet fine eight-room apartment, ninth floor; splendid view; north, south, and east exposures; all bright, sunny rooms; first-class condition; elevator; hallboy and telephone service; three minutes from Wall Street Ferry. Apply Chauncey, 62 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES

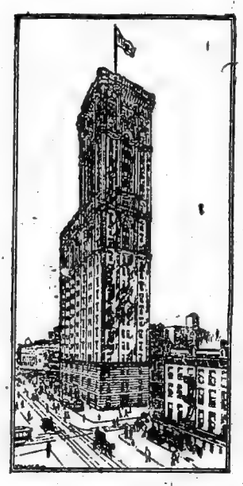

STRONGEST, LIGHTEST, MOST CENTRAL
Office building in New York. No point in building more than 23 feet from outside window.
Elevators run all day every day.
For space apply to
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
15th Floor, Times Bldg.,
Telephone 1000 Bryant,
or 158 Broadway,
Telephone 1711 Cortlandt.

AT WASHINGTON & WATTS STS. FIVE CORNER LOFTS
50x100 EACH.
STEAM HEAT, ELECTRIC ELEVATOR
RULAND & WHITING CO., 6 Beekman St.

Store, Basement & 1st Loft
114, 116, 118 W. 17th St. | to let in new building | 75x92. All improvements.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 W. 22D ST.

ADJOINING 4TH AV.,
114, 116 EAST 28TH ST.,
Near Subway Station.
Elegant light offices and studios in new fireproof building; elevators, steam heat, electric light, janitor service; moderate rents. Apply on premises.

23 AND 25 EAST 21ST ST., Just off Broadway.
Extra light seventh loft, for salesroom or fine manufacturing; first-class appointments, including freight and passenger elevators; rent $3,000; immediate possession if desired. Your own broker, or E. A. Darling, owner, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

STORE
LOFTS, OFFICES, STUDIOS,
28, 30 AND 32 WEST 22D ST.
NEW BUILDINGS, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 WEST 22D ST., OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

Broadway, between Fulton and Vonn Streets, lofts and offices, steam heat; elevator and janitor service; rents reasonable. Apply to Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194 Broadway.

45th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.—Two houses; easily altered; plot 33x100. H. J. Sachs & Co., 28 West 22d St.

Store, basement, 91 9th Av., 25x60, suitable wholesale, retail; reasonable. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Three small rooms, second floor, 156 Broadway; adjoins Real Estate Board. Houghton, 156 Broadway.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light, elevator; $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Business buildings to lease, 10,000 to 100,000 square feet. Chas. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Office and desk room, near Broadway. 59 East 9th St.

Bronx.

Large corner store, good for grocery, liquor, or drug business, with apartment in rear if wanted; terms made very easy; growing neighborhood northeast corner Westchester Av. and Tiffany Street. Isaac Sonn, 55 Liberty St.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Wanted, between 59th and 125th Sts., to rent, modern lodge room, second and fourth Wednesday of month preferred. Address S. Autler, 63 Lenox Av.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Five 6-story new law tenements, avenue block, to exchange for lots and cash.
SWARTWOUT & CO.,
1,822 Park Av., corner 125th St.

Choice corner plot, 75x100, Washington Heights, (equity $14,000,) for income property; will add from $5,000 to $10,000 cash. G. Nicholas, 537 5th Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

To Rent—For private sanitarium or hospital, musical studio or club, large dwelling opposite square in heart of city; especially adapted for mentioned purposes; 32 rooms, 12 baths; interior telephones, electric and gas light, parquet floors, independent hot-water supply and heat; reasonable terms right party; investigate; nothing like it in city. Hotchkiss, 50 West 18th St.

109 EAST 55TH STREET.

Three-story and basement, high stoop, brownstone dwelling; A1 condition; hardwood floors; open plumbing; seen by permit; rent $2,300.
WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 B'way, N. Y.

Large modern detached house to let; inquire next house, west side Grand Concourse and Boulevard, formerly Mott Av., bet. 164th and 165th.

Brooklyn.

Seven-room house, Parkville, overlooking Ocean Parkway; improvements; excellent neighborhood; 917 East 5th St., Brooklyn; $30.00.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

BARSTOW
17-19 EAST 27TH STREET.
One or two sunny apartments left; perfect bathing facilities and all modern appliances which make for comfort. We try to make the lot of the transients the envy of home folks by placing every convenience at their disposal and making them comfortable.

11th St., 15 East. (Van Rensselaer.)—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

11th St., 15 East. (Van Rensselaer.)—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15.

Chance for Doctor.—Reception room and parlor; fine location; private. 842 St. Nicholas Av.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Summer Seashore Cottages, Cape Cod, (Harwich, Mass.,) rented completely furnished; bath rooms, all comforts, $300 to $600; sanitary arrangements; choice of six; fine beach; illustrated circular. Cape, 505 West 124th St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAKER, CLARA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA A. BAKER, late of the County of New York, City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Conway & Williams, No. 15 William Street, in the City of New York on or before the 24th day of July next. Dated New York, the 10th day of January, 1906. LILLIAN A. VAUX, EUSTACE CONWAY, Executors. CONWAY & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 15 William Street, New York City.

CREEDEN, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY CREEDEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John J. Hynes; his attorney, No. 181 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of August next.—Dated New York, the third day of February, 1906. DENNIS CREEDEN, Administrator. JOEN J. HYNES, Attorney for Administrator, 181 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE ESTATES SETTLEMENT COMPANY, plaintiff, against REALTY BUYERS et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the second day of February, 1906, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of March, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, situated, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and now known by the street number sixty-five (65) in West Forty-eighth Street, and so designated on a map in the possession of the Trustees of Columbia College in the City of New York, of their land in the said ward, the said lot being bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Forty-eighth Street distant seven hundred and ninety-eight (798) feet six (6) inches westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of said street with the westerly side of the Fifth Avenue; thence running northwardly parallel with the Fifth Avenue one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches; thence westwardly, parallel with Forty-eighth Street, twenty-one (21) feet three (3) inches; thence southwardly, parallel with the Fifth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to Forty-eighth Street; and thence eastwardly along the northerly side of Forty-eighth Street twenty-two (22) feet three (3) inches to the place of beginning.

The premises are leasehold premises, and said sale is only to cover and convey all the estate and rights of the mortgageor of, in, and to the said above-described premises under and by virtue of a certain lease thereof made by the Trustees of Columbia College, in the City of New York, to Isabella Greacen, bearing date the 15th day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on May 8, 1905, in Block Series, (Conveyances,) Section 3, Liber 112, Page 112, and indexed under Block No. 1,264 on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, February 6, 1906.
S. L. H. WARD, Referee.
CARRINGTON & PIERCE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 200 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number being 65 West 48th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:

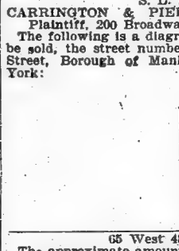

65 West 48th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $20,738.92, with interest thereon from the 1st day of February, 1906, together with costs and allowance amounting to $513.70, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $600.63 and interest.

Dated New York, February 6th, 1906.
S. L. H. WARD, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ELIZA WILLING TRAIN, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH G. DAVIS and others, defendants.—Notice of Sale in Partition.—In pursuance of the directions of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made in the above-entitled action and filed and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 13th day of February, 1906, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 9th day of March, 1906, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Edward J. Roberts, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Twenty-first Ward of said City of New York and lying and being on the westerly side of Madison Avenue, and which lot is bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Commencing at a point on the westerly line of Madison Avenue, which is distant 33 feet and 3 inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Madison Avenue and 32d Street; thence running westerly parallel with 32d Street and for a part of the distance through the centre of a party wall 95 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Madison Avenue 16 feet and 1½ inches; thence easterly and parallel with 32d Street and for a part of the distance through the centre of a party wall 95 feet to Madison Avenue, and thence southerly along the westerly line of Madison Avenue 16 feet 1½ inches to the point or place of beginning.

Subject to the covenants contained in an agreement dated February 1st, 1850, made between De Forest Manice and Charles G. Havens and Francis Griffin and Thomas E. Davis, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 536 of Conveyances, Page 351, March 6th, 1850; and also to a covenant against nuisances contained in a deed of one-fourth part of the said lots by Charles G. Havens to De Forest Manice, dated December 22d, 1854, and recorded in the said Register's office in Liber 664 of Conveyances, Page 561, January 13th, 1855; also subject to the covenants and conditions contained in a party-wall agreement, made between De Forest Manice and David Robins, dated March 8th, 1859, and recorded in the said Register's office in Liber 761 of Conveyances, Page 126, March 16th, 1859.—Dated New York, February 14, 1906.
THOMAS J. L. McMANUS, Referee.
HOLT & GAILLARD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 141 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number being 156 Madison Av.:

32d Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $2,000.—Dated New York, February 14, 1906.
THOMAS J. L. McMANUS, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ROSE T. SHANLEY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Take notice that on the 24th day of February, 1906, at 10 o'clock A. M., on said day, a meeting of the creditors herein will be held at the office of the undersigned, referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City; to consider and pass upon the proposed sale, at private sale or at public auction, by the trustee, to the highest bidder, of certain real property belonging to the estate, consisting of premises No. 319 West 101st Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the said property being more particularly described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 101st Street distant one hundred and fifty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of 101st Street and the westerly side of West End Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with West End Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty feet; thence southerly again parallel with West End Avenue and part of the way through another party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of 101st Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of 101st Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.

At the time designated I will hear the petition of the trustee filed with me on the 5th day of February, 1906, for leave to sell said premises, subject to a mortgage of $17,500 and subject to unpaid taxes, and will make such order as may seem proper and for the best interests of the estate of the bankrupt.

Dated New York, February 8th, 1906.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
MAURICE P. DAVIDSON, Esq., Attorney for Henry B. Pogson, Trustee, 55 Liberty Street, City of New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of SAYLES COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Please take notice that certain property of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of steam-fitting materials, tools, office furniture, fixtures, &c., will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at No. 201 East 33d Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Monday, February 26th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M.

Said property will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and unless the said sale realizes 75% of the appraised value, such sale will be subject to the approval of the Court.

Said property may be inspected on February 23d and February 24th, 1906, at the above address, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Dated N. Y., February 21st, 1906.
H. LINSLY JOHNSON, Receiver, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

HENRY W. SYKES, Attorney for Receiver, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GERSTMAN & BANDMAN, Bankrupts.

Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, will sell on Tuesday, February 27th, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., at No. 75 Nassau Street, New York City, certain assets belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of machinery for the manufacture of jewelry, moulds, desks, three safes, and other office and factory fixtures.

The property to be sold may be inspected on the above-named premises between 10 A. M. and 12 M. on Monday, February 26th, 1906.

Dated New York, February 23, 1906.
MARSHALL S. HAGAR, Trustee.
AUGUSTUS H. SKILLIN, Attorney for Trustee, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

WINTER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

"It is the coming construction for all great buildings—It won't bend, it won't break, and you couldn't burn it if you tried—"
THOMAS A. EDISON.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
ALWAYS OPEN. CAPACITY 1,100.
This magnificent house, the most complete resort hotel in America, results from the addition to the famous Marlborough House of its new annex "Blenheim" with 250 guest rooms and 250 private baths (one with every room) constructed (at a cost of a million dollars) of reinforced concrete columns and beams and hollow-tile walls and floors, insuring the dry atmosphere so desirable at the shore.
The appointments are fine. The greatest solarium overlooking the ocean in the world. Music by orchestra of soloists throughout the year. Golf. Ownership management.
Josiah White & Sons.

HOTEL DENNIS
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
SITUATED DIRECTLY ON THE BEACH
Enlarged and beautifully improved by a strictly Fireproof addition containing one hundred rooms and baths equipped with every known modern convenience. Room plans and information.
W. J. BUZBY, Owner and Manager.

THE ST. CHARLES
Most select location on the ocean front.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Distinctive for its elegance, exclusiveness, high-class patronage and liberal management; sea water in all baths. Orchestra of soloists. Booklet, rates, etc., at 289 4th Av., N. Y. Newlin Haines.

CHALFONTE
Atlantic City, N. J.
ALWAYS OPEN.
On the Beach. Fireproof.
Send for Literature.
THE LEEDS COMPANY.

HOTEL PIERREPONT,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Rooms en suite with salt water baths. Special Spring rates. N. Y. office, Hotel Carlton. Telephone, 2400 Columbus.
A. C. McCLELLAN & SON.

HADDON HALL
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Always Open. On Ocean Front.
Courteous Attention. Homelike Surroundings. Every Comfort.
Booklet and Calendar on application.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

NEW HOTEL PRINCESS (Fireproof.)
Ocean end South Carolina Av. Close to piers. Capacity 400; newest and best. Superior in its table and service. Luxuriously furnished. Private baths, extensive sun parlors, &c. $12.50 up weekly. American and European plans. Booklet. CHAS. B. PRETTYMAN, Owner & Prop'r.

HOTEL RUDOLF,
Atlantic City, New Jersey.
Directly on the Beach. Local and long-distance telephones in rooms. American and European plans. 400 Ocean view rooms. 100 suites with private hot and cold sea-water baths. Artesian well 900 feet deep, absolutely pure. Capacity 1,000. H. E. RDER.

HOTEL TRAYMORE ATLANTIC CITY.
Overlooking the Ocean. Open All the Year.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
CHAS. O. MARQUETTE, Manager. D. S. WHITE, President.

SEASIDE HOUSE,
Atlantic City, N. J. Best location on the ocean front. Complete. Modern.
F. P. Cook & Son.

THE WALDORF,
New York Av. and the Beach.
Every modern appointment. Sun parlors, etc. Special Spring rates. Thornhill & Wright.

ARLINGTON HOTEL,
Michigan Av. and Beach. Rooms with bath, steam heat; sun parlor, elevator, orchestra; American and European plans. Booklet.
L. K. KUNZ.

THE WESTMINSTER,
Ocean end Kentucky Av.; special Spring rates, $10 up weekly; $2 up daily; steam heat, sun parlor; booklet. Chas. Buhre.

Lakewood.

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Conducted on both American and European plans.
The Lakewood Hotel has long been known as the best equipped Winter hotel in this country. The salubrious, health giving pine air of Lakewood and the mammoth, magnificent hotel, affording every comfort, convenience, and luxury to its patrons, have made it the most popular Winter resort on this Continent. This season the cuisine, always noted for its excellence, will be even better than ever. The Chef and staff that have made Berger's of Newport famous in that home of epicures, have been brought to the Lakewood Hotel intact. The same fate as heretofore will obtain, the Lakewood Hotel continuing to be the most expensive hotel in Lakewood, because the best. Accommodations may now be reserved for any time during the season.
CARL BERGER.
JAMES N. BERRY Manager.

The Emerson, 309 2d, Lakewood, N. J.—Elegant neighborhood near lake; sunny, heated rooms; unsurpassed Hungarian cuisine; dietary laws. Mrs. Weiss.

Brown's Mills.

THE INN
Browns-Mills-in-the-Pines,
New Jersey.
2½ hours from New York. Driest climate in the East. 10 to 15 degrees warmer than New York City. Trains leave New York week days via Pennsylvania R. R., 9:55 A. M.; arrive Browns Mills 12:25.

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Bronxville.

HOTEL GRAMATAN,
BRONXVILLE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
The most delightful health and pleasure resort near New York.
New and modern; complete in every detail of service and equipment; large piazzas, enclosed in glass for Winter; steam heat and open wood fires throughout the hotel.
QUIET. REFINED. EXCLUSIVE.
Special Winter rate from November 1 to May 1. Low rates to bachelors. But 30 minutes from Grand Central Station via Harlem division N. Y. Central; 80 trains daily; 250 sleeping rooms, 120 private baths; long distance telephone in every room; golf, tennis, driving; excellent roads; new stable and garage; fine orchestra; large ballroom. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

New York City.

11th St., 15 East. (Van Rensselaer.)—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15.

VIRGINIA.

HOTEL CHAMBERLIN
Old Point Comfort
Open all the year. For Booklets address Geo. F. Adams, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

PALMETTO INN AIKEN, South Carolina. Situated on high ground, two minutes' walk from Post Office. Open fires in living rooms and bedrooms. Address MISS ESTEY.

WEST INDIES
One month's Tour with 5 days' board at Marine Hotel, Barbados, $90 up.
BERMUDA IN 48 HOURS
New twin-screw S. S. Bermudian, 5,500 tons, sails Mar. 7, 17, 24, 28.
SPECIAL TOURS, 10 and 17 days, April 12, 19, 26. All expenses, $65 and $82.50.
Send for descriptive programme.
Arthur Ahern, Sec'y, Quebec, Canada. A. E. Outerbridge & Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.
THOS. COOK & SON
261 AND 1,185 BROADWAY,
649 MADISON AV., NEW YORK.

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NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE OF AMERICA.
MAIN STEM OF THE
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Operating more than twelve thousand miles of railway east of Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

This is the Direct Line from New York & Boston to Niagara Falls and to the West, the Northwest and the Southwest by way of the great cataract and Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 3:30, 3:40, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours, via New York Central and Lake Shore.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:29 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND & TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK EXP.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415 and 1216 Broadway; 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations, New York; 463 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

In the future the best accommodations on any of our through trains it is wise to secure them several days in advance.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

Passengers arriving by Ocean Steamers are met on the pier by a uniformed agent of the New York Central Lines, who will arrange for checking luggage and securing sleeping car accommodations.

Passengers for the Dominion of Canada can have their baggage checked through in bond by this New York Central agent.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. F. DALY, Pass't Traffic Mgr.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD
(New York Central & Hudson R. R., Lessee.)
Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:
†11:20 A. M.—Mountain and Mohawk Express.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Cleve'd & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syr., Roch., N. Falls, Det

HOSPITALS WON'T LOSE POLICE DETAILS YET

Bingham Puts Off Enforcing His Transfer Order.

McCLELLAN TAKES A HAND

Board of Estimate Postpones Deciding Whether It Will Authorize Engaging Special Policemen.

Until the Board of Estimate decides whether or not it will authorize the various charitable institutions to engage special policemen in place of the members of the regular force now assigned to them, Police Commissioner Bingham will not carry out his order that all such details be abolished on March 1, and the men return to precinct duty.

This change of policy results from a telephone talk which Mayor McClellan and the Commissioner had yesterday after the meeting of the board, when a resolution providing for the employment of the special policemen was laid over until next week, after a squabble. Controller Metz had Dr. Potter, the head of his Charitable Bureau, come before the board yesterday with a request that the hospitals and children's societies be authorized to employ special policemen.

He explained that the Commissioner had already taken some men from fourteen institutions, and that the rest would go the first of the month. He said uniformed men were needed to preserve order. The Hebrew Sheltering Society, he said, sent 650 children daily under police escort to the public schools.

A letter was read from the New York Juvenile Asylum denouncing the Commissioner's action as revolutionary. It said the organization had been obliged to notify the courts that it could no longer take to the courts the children confided to its care. The Controller said that the authorization of the board to the institution to employ special men would cost the city nothing, as the institution would pay the men out of their regular appropriations.

Both President McGowan of the Aldermen and Borough President Ahearn had objections, but Mr. McGowan withdrew his. The Borough President, however, insisted that regular policemen were required for the work, and that special officers could not preserve order. His objection carried the matter over the week.

Under the resolution offered, the special custodians would receive $900 the first year and $1,050 the second, with $1,200 a year after that. After the meeting the Mayor had the Police Commissioner rescind his order until the Board of Estimate should act, so the institutions would not be without protection.

At the session of the board Mr. McGowan and Mr. Ahearn had several spats, and their discussions took up most of the time. Some $200,000 was appropriated in various amounts for public improvements, mostly in Brooklyn. The board voted unanimously to take title Dec. 1 to all the Flatbush Avenue extensions in Brooklyn not already vested. Mr. Coler submitted a long report to show that the longer the matter was delayed the more it would cost the city.

The board also voted to take title on March 1 to the extensions of Grand Street from Hooper Street to South Fourth Street, and to the land necessary for the widening of South Fourth Street to Union Avenue, all Brooklyn.

LOST ARTICLES

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Noon, Feb. 22, between Hotel Martinique, Broadway and 33d St., and Metropolitan Opera House, lady's silver watch, red enamel face, monogram S. I. B., attached to black silk fob; gold seal with blood stone; valued as souvenir. Liberal reward if returned to R. Dampman, 159 5th Av.

LOST—On Feb. 22, in the evening, at the New Amsterdam Theatre, or on the way to Delmonico's, lady's diamond horseshoe brooch. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to 286 West 72d St.

REWARD for black wallet, gold corners, and initials A. W. S., contained money and cards, lost Feb. 21, between 55th St. and Hoffman House, Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

$100 REWARD—Lost, Tuesday morning, Feb. 20, on the way from West 169th St. to Knickerbocker Theatre by Subway, one diamond brooch. A. Breslauer, 30 East 14th St.

$20 REWARD and no questions asked for return of watch and fob taken from my pocket at Cafe Boulevard Thursday evening. Chas. Worthington, 204 West 54th St.

LOST—Boston bull, brindle, white markings, ears not cut, no name on collar, answers to name Jake; suitable reward. McDonough, 301 West 108th St.

LOST—Between 145th and 159th Sts., pearl horse and horseshoe brooch; reward. Crowhurst, Times Editorial Rooms, Times Square.

LOST—A small gold cigarette box with small ruby in the catch; style lid top. Return to W. E., Box 303 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Bank book No. 172,563, Harlem Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST—Bank book No. 166,245, Harlem Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST—Book No. 79,676, The New York Savings Bank; payment stopped; please return to bank.

LOST—Knickerbocker Theatre, sable muff; liberal reward. Return to 566 W. 161st St.

LOST—Amethyst watch fob; reward. W. C. Riegger, 59 St. Nicholas Place.

LOST—While driving from Roosevelt St. Ferry, Brooklyn, between 3 and 4 P. M., Feb. 16, along Water and Front Sts., New York, to Broad St., sealskin hat, flexible peak; maker's name in lining, "C. F. Gunther's Son, 185 5th Av., New York"; also pair of otter skin gauntlets, muskrat lining; maker's name in gloves, "Devlin & Co., Ottawa, Canada." Finder will be liberally rewarded by their return to Anton Weidmann, 73 South 9th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

$100 REWARD.—Lost, evening Jan. 8, vicinity Metropolitan Opera House, lady's black enameled Tiffany watch, No. 36,988; monogram "A. M. L." front case, fleur de lys on back; name on inside cap corresponds with monogram; no questions. Fuller's Detective Bureau, 566 Broadway.

LOST—Feb. 15, small chamois bag, containing diamond sunburst pin, knife blade, set with solitaire diamond; an enameled dragon fly pin and four diamond, turquoise and ruby rings. Please return to Bretton Hall, Broadway and 85th St., and receive liberal reward.

LOST—A gold coil stick pin, with freshwater pearl attached, on Prince St. car or at Little Hungary Cafe, Houston St.; reward. W. A. Bandler, care of Joseph Veska & Co., 725 Broadway.

LOST—Friday morning, possibly in Subway train, diamond horse head pin, ruby eye. Liberal reward by returning to John Ruszit's Fur Company, 69 East 11th St., W. Gerrard.

LOST—Blue handbag, containing keys, Saturday, between 23d and 18th Sts., on 6th Av. Finder receive reward for same by returning to Continental Hotel.

LOST—Certificate No. A23518 for five shares U. S. Steel preferred, in name of Clifford Lloyd. Notify Carpenter, Bagot & Co., 27 William St.

LOST—Feb. 21, in Brooklyn, $350 in bills, between Nostrand and Putnam Avs. to Keeney's Theatre; $50 reward. Mills, 392 Nostrand Av.

LOST—Feb. 21, between 61st and 66th Sts., enameled violet pin. Reward if returned to Phayre, 673 Madison Av.

LOST—Between Wooster and West 119th St., monogram watch C. P.; reward. C. Pollak, 108 Wooster St.

LOST—Feb. 20, diamond and ruby pin. Suitable reward return to 109 West 45th St.

$5 REWARD for return of gold cross marked "V. V." Return to Westminster Hotel.

LOST—Watch fob of three medals. Reward

P. F. COLLIER BACK.

$75,000 Spent on the Mann Suit Not Begrudged, He Says.

P. F. Collier, the publisher, who has been hunting in Scotland, arrived here from Liverpool on the White Star liner Cedric yesterday morning. Mr. Collier, who went abroad before the trial of the suit of Col. Mann of Town Topics against the editor of Collier's Weekly, said that the suit had cost the publication $75,000 and that he considered the money well spent.

"I am back in New York," said Mr. Collier, "because of business and to carry on the fight against Town Topics. I believe that class of publications has received a death blow, but there will be no let-up in the fight on publications which thrive on insinuations against young girls and pray on the frailties of others. I personally know of two young girls of high standing in this city whose lives have been irreparably blighted by insinuations against them. They were innocent, but the lies were so cunningly engineered that their parents lost confidence in them.

"Although their names were not mentioned, people read between the lines. The names of two society scamps were mentioned in connection with these girls, although the girls were never in their company but once in their lives, and then for less than five minutes. We should take no delight in trying to send Col. Mann to prison, as he will probably be dead within five years. However, if he does go it will be only an incident in a complete work. As for Judge Deuel, he must soon leave the bench. I am surprised that he has not already resigned."

The Cedric came over in the place of the Oceanic, and was commanded and officered by her complement. The Oceanic was prevented from sailing by an accident to her rudder, which necessitated her going into drydock for a week.

Some of the arrivals on the Cedric were the Earl of Caithness, the owner of the schooner yacht Abele, who is on a pleasure tour; James K. Hamilton, R. B. Painton, George H. Pollard, and Miss Crystal Herne, the actress.

GOT MRS. MARSTON'S PURSE.

Newsman Found It and Mrs. Hoyt's Bridge Guests Feel Better.

Detective Skelly of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station stopped in Lexington Avenue yesterday morning to listen to a conversation between two newsboys.

"Old Eiron made a killin' Tuesday night," remarked one of them. "He picks up a bum bag and a brass purse full o' glass down on Sixty-sevent' Street."

"Yes," responded the other, "fer a minute he thinks he has the goods, but tain't nothing but phony stuff, and he's flung it in a corner of his stand."

Skelly went to the newsstand of Moses Eiron at Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. Eiron unwrapped a newspaper and produced what proved to be the gold and jeweled handbag and purse of Mrs. Edgar L. Marston of 23 West Fifty-seventh Street, who lost them after leaving a bridge whist party last Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. Edward C. Hoyt, at 12 East Sixty-seventh Street. Eiron was taken to the West Sixty-seventh Street Station, where he surrendered the jewelry.

He said that he had found the bag and purse in the gutter at Sixty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue on Tuesday night, and thinking it brass and glass had wrapped it in a newspaper and threw it in a corner of his stand. He was not detained. A salesman from Tiffany's, in the absence of Mrs. Marston at Port Chester, identified the property.

The finding of the bag and purse cleared up a mystery which had become embarrassing to all the thirty or more guests at the Hoyt bridge party. Mrs. Marston had reported her loss to the police, who found that none of the servants at the Hoyt home could be held responsible. Mrs. Marston was sure she hadn't lost the bag and purse, and the police then theorized that one of Mrs. Hoyt's guests must have made a mistake. Mrs. Marston thereupon gave orders for the search to stop.

Capt. Langdon said yesterday that it was probable that Mrs. Marston had dropped her property out of her automobile while turning the corner at Sixty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue.

SALESMAN'S ODD DEATH.

Coroner Believes Knock-Out Drops May Have Killed C. D. Rowe.

An autopsy made yesterday on the body of Charles D. Rowe of New Haven, traveling salesman for a chemical firm in this city, who was found dead in front of 961 Amsterdam Avenue early on Thursday morning, showed, according to Coroners' Physician O'Hanlon, that Rowe had swallowed poison of some sort. It may have been the kind used as "knock-out drops." Dr. O'Hanlon, explaining the autopsy, said that although he had found no traces of poison in the stomach, the organs were in the inflamed condition such as is caused by irritant poisons.

There are other unexplained circumstances surrounding the case. Mrs. Rowe, who called at the Coroners' office yesterday, is inclined to share the suspicions created in Dr. O'Hanlon by his discoveries. She bases them on the fact that her husband, when he left home, had a gold watch and $25, which were not handed to her with the rest of his personal effects.

Mr. Rowe's movements up to about 8:30 o'clock on Wednesday evening have been pretty well determined. In the afternoon he dictated several letters in the office of the Barrett Manufacturing Company, 17 Battery Place, where he acted as assistant to William S. Babcock. He was last seen, as far as investigation has revealed, at the Murray Hill Hotel, where he arrived too late to meet a friend with whom he had agreed to go to the theatre. Rowe had a room at 200 West 105th Street, which he occupied on his visits to town. The place where he was found was not far from this room.

The fact that Rowe is known not to have been a drinking man, and that his body was found in an upright position against the storm doors of a saloon, as though it might have been placed there after death, gives color to the theory that some one gave him a fatal drink. Capt. Farrell of the West 100th Street Station, who with his detectives has been investigating the case since the body was found, does not share this belief. He said yesterday he believed Rowe had died from natural causes.

Rowe carried $14,000 insurance, according to the police. He was 31 years old, and rather athletic. Mrs. Rowe said yesterday that her husband had no illness as far as she knew.

SHOT DANGEROUS DOG.

Policeman Wasn't Sure It Was Mad, but Wasn't Taking Chances.

With the street full of children on their way home from school, Patrolman Giery of the East Fifty-first Street Station shot a Gordon setter that was frothing at the mouth and snapping at persons in front of 163 East Forty-fourth Street yesterday. Giery was not sure the dog was mad, but he was not taking any chances.

As the dog passed him he grabbed its hind leg, pressed it down with his knees and put a bullet into its head. The dog tore away the policeman's cuff, but did not bite him.

Clyde Line Company Organizes.

The Clyde Line Steamship Company, recently organized by Charles W. Morse to take over the Clyde Line and other shipping interests of William P. Clyde & Co., completed its permanent establishment yesterday by the election of the following Directors and officers:

C. W. Morse, Calvin Austin, John Englis, C. M. Schwab, Thomas Clyde, Harry Morse, John W. Gates, D. M. Whitney, and J. F. Sweasy; President, Calvin Austin; Vice President and General Manager, Theodore G. Eger; Secretary and Treasurer, N. H. Camp-

ROYAL

—Absolutely Pure—

The greatest of all the baking powders for strength & healthfulness.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

POLICEMAN CODY FAINTS AT CLAICHE INQUIRY

Before Bingham to Deny Remark About Another Patrolman.

IT CONCERNED THE MURDER

Two Witnesses Swear Cody Made It—Morton Denies Getting Letters from Gerdron's Slayer.

Policeman Edward T. Cody, who was put on trial before Police Commissioner Bingham yesterday on the charge that he had made false statements in connection with the case of Berthe Claiche, whose trial for the murder of Emil Gerdron will be resumed on Monday, collapsed at the morning examination, and an adjournment was taken until afternoon. Cody remarked to his counsel that he felt faint, and before assistance could reach him fell to the floor. He was carried from the trial room at Police Headquarters and attended by Police Surgeon Donovan.

The remarks attributed to Cody are alleged to have been made to Policemen Billafer and Martino of the West Thirtieth Street Station subsequent to the shooting of Gerdron last July. In these remarks it is alleged that Cody referred to another policeman as being interested in Berthe Claiche. One of the theories of the prosecution in the woman's trial is that a policeman instigated the killing of Gerdron. Cody, when examined at the District Attorney's office, denied making the remarks attributed to him. Mr. Jerome is said to have suggested his trial with a view to bringing out the facts of the case.

Assistant District Attorney Ely, who has charge of the prosecution of the accused woman before Supreme Court Justice Davis, appeared as the representative of the Police Department yesterday. Cody had retained Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge as his counsel, and their representative asked for an adjournment when the case was called. Gen. Bingham refused to grant it, and the case was ordered to go on.

Cody was identified by Policemen Billafer and Martino. The defendant was then called to deny that he had made the statements attributed to him. He was being questioned by Mr. Ely when he fainted. The case was then adjourned until 2 o'clock, and all those connected with it were ordered to return at that hour.

When the trial was resumed, Deputy Commissioner Mack acted as adviser to Gen. Bingham, while Thomas W. Churchill, ex-Deputy Fire Commissioner, appeared in Cody's behalf. Cody was very pale when he entered the trial room, and sank weakly into an armchair. Mr. Churchill made several objections to continuing the case, but was overruled by Gen. Bingham. Mr. Churchill declared that the Commissioner was prejudiced against Cody. Gen. Bingham replied that he would be glad to have Mr. Mack take his place.

"You wouldn't want to swap horses while crossing a stream, would you?" inquired Mr. Churchill, who asked that a surgeon be called to examine Cody to find out if he was in a condition to proceed with the trial. Gen. Bingham replied that a police surgeon had already reported that Cody could go on with the case without injuring his health. Gen. Bingham also refused to allow Cody's personal physician to be called.

Mr. Churchill wanted Gen. Bingham's remarks taken down by the official stenographer or by the one he had brought from his office. This request was refused, and Mr. Churchill's stenographer was sent from the room by Mr. Mack.

Policeman Billafer then testified that Cody had made a remark to him connecting another policeman's name with that of Berthe Claiche. Policeman Martino corroborated Billafer's testimony.

Patrolman Morton was the third and last witness called. As he took his seat in the witness chair Mr. Churchill approached him and advised him to be careful in his statements, as they might be used against him hereafter.

"Stop right there," ordered Gen. Bingham. "You keep away from this witness or I'll put you out."

Mr. Churchill walked back to his chair and sat down.

Morton denied that he had received any letters from Berthe Claiche, and said he had visited the Tombs but once since the girl had been there. The case was adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

TURNER'S BODY TAKEN HOME.

The St. Louis Boodler Died Here at the Waldorf.

The body of Charles H. Turner of St. Louis, who died in the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday evening, was shipped West yesterday morning, and will be buried at St. Louis. The body was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Joy of St. Louis, son-in-law and daughter of Mr. Turner.

He died of hemorrhages of the stomach, induced by an attack of grip, contracted about a week ago. On Thursday afternoon when he realized that the end was near he summoned the Rev. Dr. Brandt of St. Agnes's Church, his former classmate at Seton Hall College. Dr. Brandt and Father Duffy administered the last rites of their Church.

Mr. Turner was formerly President of the St. Louis and Suburban Railroad and the Commonwealth Trust Company of St. Louis. He came to New York to live soon after the boodle scandals in St. Louis four years ago. He was concerned in a corruption fund offered by his railroad company to secure the passage of a franchise-extension bill in the Municipal Assembly at St. Louis, and also to obtain the sale of the St. Louis Transit Company.

Circuit Attorney Folk got after the scheme, and Turner confessed. There followed indictments of many of the members of the House of Delegates and the City Council. Turner turned State's evidence, and his testimony led directly to seven convictions in the courts. Later his testimony was sought in other cases, but he declined to leave New York to give evidence.

There's a world of satisfaction in the almost overwhelming enthusiasm with which our $12.50 suit sale started yesterday.

It's striking evidence of the widespread recognition of the values offered in these occasional clean-ups.

But our apologies are due those friends against whom we were forced to lock our doors many times through the day, to give those already in a chance to select.

May you all succeed to-day in getting such a suit as you want—the lessened crowd of a second day will give you more room and more attention, while the values are still fine.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

9000 suits we started with.
3000 were $24 to $35.
3000 were $20 and $22.
3000 were $18 and $16.

Both Winter and Summer mixtures, cheviots and serges, were included.

Just what is left now, no man knows—we had our hands full in rearranging the stock in time to let you find what you want this morning.

But this is sure.

Every time we have a crowded sale like this, there are plenty of choice bargains left the second day, owing to the impossibility of keeping the stock well sorted and matching up complete suits.

$12.50 is the price.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
opposite	near	opposite
City Hall.	Union Square.	Greeley Square.

To-day---Saturday

"Great Clothes" For Men

Sack Suits, Six Styles

Not a Suit worth less than $25 up to $35!

$19.50

THERE are no other suits in N. Y. to-day comparable to these at the advertised price. The materials for the most part are the best worsteds and cheviots made in this country. Thro'out the tailoring is soft, the lines positive, the patterns superb. Made to measure, the identical garments would cost you $60. Exaggeration? No!

Also,

About 500 Men's $15 and $18 Sack Suits in either single or double breasted styles. While they last, $10

Smith, Gray & Co.

THREE STORES:
BROADWAY AT 31ST ST., NEW YORK.
FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV., BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV., B'KLYN.

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

Feb. 24th.

The Good Hat that gradually established Young's Hat stores all over town is a Better Hat to-day than ever it was before. Let the new Spring exhibit tell its own story.

Derbies and Soft Hats, $3.00 and $4.00.

199 Broadway, near Dey St.
605 Broadway, near Houston.
849 Broadway, near 14th St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St.
1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

You Get What You Want

When ordering your clothes from us. All this Fall, including last Spring and Summer ends, regardless of their former prices, we offer in Suits to order $18. Trousers $5. Coats and Vests $13. A saving of one-third if you find your selection. This sale ends to-day.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway and Ninth Street.

800 FAMILIES ORDERED TO MOVE TO NEW HOMES

Pennsylvania Terminal Work Drives Out 3,000 Persons.

MUST QUIT BEFORE MARCH 1

Means Breaking Up of a Neighborhood and the Transplanting of Many Democratic Votes.

Loving Cup for Rev. Dr. Remensnyder.

In the lecture room of St. James's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street, last night, a purse and a loving cup were presented to the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Junius B. Remensnyder, by his congregation and the Church Council. The occasion was the twenty-fifth anniversary of Dr. Remensnyder's pastorate. Speeches were made

Agents of the Long Island Railroad real estate department notified 800 families, representing not less than 3,000 persons, yesterday that they must leave their homes, in West Thirty-second Street, from Ninth Avenue to the Hudson River, before March 1, that the work of the big Pennsylvania Railway terminal might be completed.

cently have been living in their old homes at only nominal rents made the breaking up of the many homes and stores all the harder. Michael McNamara, who has lived just below the corner of Ninth Avenue for twenty-one years, was the sorriest of all those who have to go.

Speaking for several of his neighbors, who stood with him, McNamara said:

"It's like transplanting an old tree. I have seen my grandchildren grow up here into fine young men and women. We have had wakes, weddings, and christenings here. The children would marry and go away, but they would come back when one of the old ones was to be put away. It's been chiefly wakes for some time now. Maybe it's just as well for such of us as are alive to go now, so that some old fellow may not be walking the streets alone some day, fearing that he would be the only one at his own wake.

"It was with this in mind that I stopped the Rafferty boys and the Angelicos from roughing the notice servers this morning and let them find their fun in pasting on the door fronts and windows signs to the effect that boarders were wanted or that there were apartments to let."

Some of the neighbors went into the only saloon open in the immediate vicinity and had "mixed" in memory of the old days. As the day passed the street began to be littered with discarded clothing and furniture which it was not thought worth moving.

After school hours this gave the boys and material for bonfires. The exodus began in the early afternoon, when vans commenced to take away household goods and peddlers came to get bargains in cast-off articles.

The notices mean the wiping out of a large colony of stanch Democrats of the Eleventh Assembly District and the scat-

HOPE

TEN DOLLARS

Has a Great Purchasing Power

TO-DAY

Saturday, Feb. 24.

Black Winter Overcoats (For Big Men), $10.
Dark Gray Winter Overcoats (For Big Men), $10.
Medium Weight Overcoats (For Big Men), $10.

We will make this Big Men's Day, and therefore have added the following:—

Double-Breasted Suits (For Big Men), $10.
Black Sack Suits (For Big Men), $10.
Black Frock Coats and Vests (For Big Men), $10.
Neat Mixed Suits (For Big Men), $10.

In the Subway Store

Some Very Choice Trousers (For Big Men),

$2.40

"BROADWAY—CORNER—CHAMBERS"

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT ST.

1.00 Spring Neckwear 49c

New Rich Silks in fashion's latest colors

49c.

Wide 4-in-hands, ascots and puff ties.

2.00 Neckwear at 98c.

Exclusive patterns.

White Dress and Fancy Vests at 2.49 worth 5.00

Mercerized—washable—Fancy Wool—and Silk—custom fit—custom finish.

1.00 White Dress Shirts 69c.

Extra wide linen bosoms, all lengths in sleeves.

1.50 Dress Shirts, 98c.

cuffs separate and attached.

Best 10c collar in town.

2100 linen—4 ply.

1.50 Walking Gloves, 98c.

TRADE E. & W. MARK

The boys' collars we make are made with the same care given to our men's collars, but they are not on sale everywhere—only the better stores.

EARL & WILSON.

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

BASS' BARLEY WINE

at high-class druggists.
ROBT. BEATTY CO., 58 Varick St., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
To-day, Matinee, at 2—AIDA. Emma Eames, Walker; Caruso, Campanari, Plancon, Muhlmann. Cond., Vigna.
This Evening, pop. prices, at 8—RIGOLETTO. Abott, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Dippel, Scotti, Journet, Muhlmann, Begue. Cond., Vigna.
Sun. Evg., Feb. 25, at 8:30, Pop. Prices.
GRAND RICHARD WAGNER CONCERT.
Soloists: Fremstad, Rappold, Alten, Jacoby; Knote, Van Rooy, Reiss. Entire Metropolitan Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Hertz.
Mon. Evg., Feb. 26, at 8—MARTA. Sembrich, Walker; Caruso, Plancon, Rossi. Cond., Vigna.
Tues. Evg., Feb. 27, at 8:30—DAS RHEINGOLD. Fremstad, Homer, Weed, Alten; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Goritz, Dippel, Blass, Journet, Reiss, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.
Wed. Evg., Feb. 28, at 8—TANNHAEUSER. Emma Eames, Fremstad, Alten; Knote, Van Rooy, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.
Fri. Ev., Mar 2, at 8—TOSCA. Emma Eames; Dippel, Scotti, Rossi, Dufriche. Cond., Vigna.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PL. THEATRE. To-day Matinee, ABARBANELL in "KYRITZ-PYRITZ"; To-night, Fulda's "Maskerade."

CARNEGIE HALL.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15, and Sunday Aft., Feb. 25
RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
MODEST ALTSCHULER.....Conductor
With JOSEF LHEVINNE, The Moscow Pianist.
In Two Separate Programmes.
Tickets now on Sale.

Symphony Concerts
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.
Frank Damrosch.....Director
5th Concert This Afternoon at 2:30
AT CARNEGIE HALL.
Soloist, M. Renri MARTEAU
Tickets on sale at Box Office.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St. 25, 50, 75, 1.00. DAILY MATS. 25, 50c
Empire City Quartette, James J. Morton, Leslie & Dalley, Sunny South 8, others.
EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. The Great Japs. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. Harry Braham, Roosevelt Wedding

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Ev. 8:20. Mat. To-day 2:15.
Maude Adams in J. M. Barrie's PETER PAN

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Ev. 8:20. Mat. To-day 2:15.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in J. M. Barrie's play, ALICE-SIT-BY-THE-FIRE.
Also Pantaloon, with Lionel Barrymore.

Hudson THEATRE, 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mat. To-day 2:15.
OTIS SKINNER in THE DUEL.

SAVOY Th. at'e B'way & 33th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15.
THE ENGLISH FARCE, MR. HOPKINSON

Harald Sq. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15.
GEO. M. COHAN in his new musical play, GEO. WASHINGTON, JR. WEDNESDAY MATS. BEST SEATS $1.50

Knickerbocker B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15.
FRITZI SCHEFF in MLLE MODISTE

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15.
THE LION and the MOUSE
To-morrow (Sunday) Night at 8:30,
YVETTE GUILBERT

DALY'S THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:20. Mat. To-day 2:15
FIFTH WEEK (& last but one) OF ELLIS JEFFREYS in Alfred Sutro's Comedy
The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt.

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Beginning NEXT MONDAY
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
BROWN OF HARVARD with Harry Woodruff in the Cast.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evenings at 8:15. $1 Mat. To-day
MEXICANA The Best Comic Opera in Town

CASINO B'way & 39th. Evs. at 8:15. $1 Mat. To-day
134TH TIME TO-NIGHT. THE EARL AND THE GIRL WITH EDDIE FOY

FIELDS THEA., 42d St., W. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. 2:30. Phone 44 Bryant.
Mats. TO-DAY & Wednesday. 50c., 75c., $1.00 Souvenirs March 2.
LOUIS MANN AND CLARA LIPMAN
JULIE BONBON

NEW AMSTERDAM THEA., 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15.
Last 4 weeks. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15
Fay Templeton in Geo. M. Cohan's 45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY

BROADWAY THEA. B'way, 41st St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TO-DAY & Wed., 2:15.
ELSIE JANIS THE VANDERBILT CUP
With Barney Oldfield's Auto Race Scene

LIBERTY THEATRE, 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last Mat. To-day 2:15.
LAST TIME TO-NIGHT. THE CLANSMAN,
Thursday, March 1.....THE REDSKIN
Prices 25, 50, 75c. & $1.

NEW YORK THEA. B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15
Pop. Mat. Wed., 25, 50 & 75c. Reg. Mat. Today
THE ROGERS BROS. IN IRELAND

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST DAY. David Belasco presents Mrs. LESLIE CARTER As DU BARRY.
Popular Prices. Last Mat. To-day, 2. Ev. 8.
Next Week—David Belasco's War Drama, The Heart of Maryland
with Odette Tyler, Edna Wallace Hopper, Orrin Johnson, R. D. MacLean, John E. Kelleard.

BELASCO W. 42 St. Evs. 8. Mat. To-day at 2.
DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST. By David Belasco.
BIJOU B'way 500th Time in & 30th N.Y. Mar. 6th. Mats. To-day, 2. Ev. 8:15.
DAVID BELASCO presents WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER. 2d year in N.Y.

PROCTOR'S SEATS RESERVED 5TH AV. IN ADVANCE.
5TH B'way 28th St. Mats. 25, 50. "The Little Minister." Miss Bingham, Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Young. Nts. Res. 25, 50, 75.
23D ST. Mats. Daily. 15, 25. ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE. Geo. Fuller Golden, 12 Florenzes, Carter De Haven Co., Watermelon Girls, Juanita Allen & Co., Radha. Nts. 15, 25, 35, 50, 75
58TH ST., Mats. Daily. All Seats 15, 25. ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE. Prince of Pilsen Girls, Paul Sandor, Cole & Johnson, Foy & Clarke, Genaro & Bailey, 4 Welsons. Nts. 15, 25, 35, 50, 75.
125TH ST., Mats. Daily. 15, 25. "Cashel Byron's Profession." Beatrice Morgan, Paul McAllister & Jas. J. Corbett. Star Vaudeville. Nts. 15, 25, 35, 50, 75.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
OPEN 10 A. M. TO 11 P. M.
MOTORBOAT AND SPORTSMEN'S SHOW
EXHIBITS FROM MEXICO, MAINE, VIRGINIA, LONG ISLAND, &c. SPORTSMEN'S CAMPS, LIVE GAME, MOTOR AND AUTO BOATS in operation on lake.
ADMISSION 50c. CHILDREN 25c.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM in THE SQUAW MAN

GARDEN Thea. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evs. 8:20. Matinee TO-DAY, 2:20.
Raymond HITCHCOCK
50th Perf. March 3. The Galloper By Richard Harding Davis.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-day.
The Gypsy Girl, Dolly Kemper.
Next Wk—Child Slaves of New York

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Mat. To-day.
IN OLD KENTUCKY.
Next Week—Harry Clay Blaney.
Ted Marks' Concerts Sun. Mat., Night, 25, 50c.

MURRAY HILL 42d St. & Lex. Av. Mat. To-day.
THE FUNNY MR. DOOLEY.
Next Wk—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St., 7 Av.
Seats Selling 1.50, 1.00, 75, 50, 25c.
LMENDORF LECTURES,
To-morrow (Sund.) Night, 8:15, "AFRICA"
MONDAY MATINEE at 3, "HOLLAND"

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Third Concert To-night at 8:15.
ADELE MARGULIES TRIO
MISS ADELE MARGULIES, Pianiste;
MR. LEOPOLD LICHTENBERG, Violinist;
MR. LEO SCHULZ, 'Cellist.
Res. Seats $1, $1.50, at Box Office.

NEW YORK Hippodrome MAT. DAILY
THOMPSON & DUNDY, MANAGERS
A SOCIETY CIRCUS WITH COURT OF THE GOLDEN FOUNTAINS
EVENINGS AT 8. MATINEES AT 2.

COLONIAL Yesta Victoria, Royal Hungarian Boys' Band, Jas. Thornton, Bellman & Moore, Picchiani Family, Ed Latell & others. Daily Mts. 25
ALHAMBRA 7th Av. 126St. Cinquevalli, Dave Lewis & Co., Will H. Murphy & Blanche Nichols, Jas. Thornton, 4 Bards, Lucille Saunders, oth's Mats. Daily 25c
MAJESTIC "ABYSSINIA." WILLIAMS & WALKER Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed.
WEST END. "BEHIND THE MASK." Nxt Wk—Ernest Hogan, "Rufus Rastus." Tmor. Mt. & Ev., Shepard's Moving Pictures.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE WONDERLAND Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15
Next Week ROBERT LORAINE in MAN AND SUPERMAN. Matinees Wed. & Sat.

14th St. THEA. At 6th Av. Popular Prices. 25c. & 50c. MATINEE TO-DAY.
Last Weeks. Big Sensation. BEDFORD'S HOPE
Talk of the Town.
To-m'w Mat. & Ev., Shepard's Moving Pictures.

MADISON SQUARE THEA. Evs. 8. Mats. To-day & 24th St. 8:30. Wed., 2:30.
THE TITLE MART By WINSTON CHURCHILL
"Crisp humor keeps audience alert."—Sun.

JOE WEBER'S Music Hall. Special Ladies' MAT. TO-DAY at 2:15.
Best Seats $1.

Manhattan B'way & 33d. Evs. 8:20. Matinee To-day at 2:15.
WALTER N. LAWRENCE Presents THE TRIANGLE

GARRICK—GALLOPS MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:15.
35th St. Evs. 8:20.

THE GOTHAM EAST 125th St.
Mat. To-day—ROSE HILL FOLLY CO

YORKVILLE 86 St., Lex. Av. Mat. To-day. WM. J. KELLY & AL. SAPHO

FEB
1906

The New York Times

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1906. 16 PAGES.

A NEW ESSAYIST.

C. F. G. Masterman, M. P., Criticises Kipling and Other British Institutions.

A NEW volume of readable essays by Mr. C. F. G. Masterman, published here by B. W. Huebsch, is entitled "In Peril of Change." The title means nothing in particular. If its author's sociological essays are to be accepted at their face value, Mr. Masterman deems the world in peril of not changing rather than in peril of being changed. His last essay is on the need of change; newness does not terrify him. He is, in his sociological essays, somewhat of a Socialist, and change from what is is the end of Socialists.

The book divides itself into two parts, the first composed of essays on literary matters, the second dealing with adventures in Socialism. It must be recalled, however, that the author has just been elected to Parliament as a Liberal. This doubtless not wholly expected happening may have effect upon his somewhat unorthodox opinions, and his experiences there may change and broaden his views. These opinions, as set forth in the sociological part of the book, are not of great value. Such as they have is symptomatic, a promise of something yet to come. His Socialism is sophomoric. He dips into it tentatively. Mr. Masterman enjoys himself amazingly as a Near-Socialist, however. He grieves and groans over things as if he was the first to discover that everything was bad. He shuts his eyes to everything except the bad side of things, studies only the evil that exists in good, and has "a perfectly lovely time."

***

HIS essay entitled "In Dejection Near Tooting" in the title and matter is very funny. From the turnip fields of Tooting, he says with happy tears in his voice, "I apprehended the British Empire and something of its meaning; why we always conquered and never assimilated our conquests; why we were always so just and so unloved." All this because he had found graveyards and asylums at Tooting and did not like the looks of them. It is among his literary essays that Mr. Masterman says things that one may listen to without a smile. He writes of dead writers—with very short sight in his lament for George Gissing as untimely taken away; he dwells wholly on the unfinished side of Gissing's work and life, never on the fulfilled portion—and has as his first essay in the book one called "After the Reaction," a clever, perhaps somewhat exaggerated, study of the condition of English literature as left by imperialism. "The contrast between the literature of the early Victorian era and the literature of the closing days was glaring," says Mr. Masterman.

> The old had been cosmopolitan, the new was imperial. The old had proclaimed the glory of the one imperishable cause allied through all lands—the struggle for liberty against the accumulated atheisms of a dozen centuries. The new was frankly Tory. * * * To the friends of progress the dominance of such a spirit seemed of the elements of tragedy. This new spirit of the reaction gathered around two men, each possessing more than a touch of genius; Mr. W. E. Henley and Mr. Rudyard Kipling. * * * It was a literature of intoxication, adequate to a nation which, having conquered the world in a fit of absence of mind, had suddenly become conscious of the splendor of the achievement.
>
> It was a literature, on the other hand, of a rather forced ferocity; of an academic enthusiasm for the noise and trappings of war; it thought scorn of all the ideals of philanthropy of the middle classes, with their timidities and reticence and dull routine; of the poor with the clumsiness of their ineffectual clamor. "More chops, more bloody ones with gristle"—so a critic has summed up, in Mr. Kipling's own words, his demand from life.

***

THIS sort of literature lasted so long as English wars were "battues of blacks"; with the coming of real war fell the literature of reaction. "Of its authors, some are dead, and some continue a strange, shadowy life in alien time. Mr. Kipling compiles such mournful productions as 'Traffics and Discoveries.'" A little further Mr. Masterman finds the prophet of the new era in English literature, William Watson, whom he compares to Kipling, to the latter's disadvantage. In "The Five Nations" of Kipling "the rhetoric has passed into bombast; an audience slipping away or turning their backs is everywhere apparent. The sneers at indifference, the heaped up insults and abuse on a nation which will not rise to the new gospel, stamp upon the whole mournful volume the consciousness of failure." In Watson and Yeats and George Russell Mr. Masterman finds comfort from the clatter and dust and brutality of Kipling and Henley.

Mr. Masterman is very happy in his essays on Shorthouse, Henley, Frederic Myers, on Spencer and Carlyle, on Gladstone and Disraeli. Even in his Socialistic ventures, even though assaying Socialism as with a finger, the author writes as one who wishes to believe, and as an honest experimenter. His book is well worth reading, despite its crudities. We expect better things from him.

THE POEMS OF JOHN PAYNE.

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD.

A MEDIAEVAL garden girdled fair
With heart's-ease, mignonette and marigold,
Where dreams abide, where dwells not any cold
Nor cloud to mar the hyacinthine air;
An orchard-close where wander debonair
Maidens, in sapphire kirtles, aureoled
With almond-blossoms, lilting love-songs old,
Despite the presage of some pale despair;

Knights questing down dim dales of Faëry;
Portent and prophecy and weird mischance;
Echoes of ancient runes that faint and flee;
Flute-song and lute-song without dissonance;
And over all, like twilight o'er the sea,
The elusive gleam and glamour of Romance!

[A selection of the poems of John Payne, esteemed as a translator into English verse of Villon, and translator of Italian and Persian writers also, edited by Tracy and Lucy Robinson, has lately been published by John Lane.]

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WALT WHITMAN.

Horace Traubel's New Revelation of the Poet's Personality in a Diary—A Biography by Henry Bryan Binns.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

JESSIE B. RITTENHOUSE.

WHEN Whitman, in the midst of the gale of denunciation by which his "Leaves of Grass" were blown about, confidently declared, "I am willing to wait to be understood by the growth of the taste of myself," he proved a clearer-sighted seer than even he probably knew at the time. It is difficult for the present generation, which respects Whitman's motive and concedes the integrity of his philosophy, to understand the moral cataclysm it produced in its own day and the ridicule with which the press greeted its apparently formless lines and self-cadenced metres. Moreover, its first egoistical note—

> I celebrate myself,
> And what I assume you shall assume,

seemed to a complacent public, hitherto untroubled by his existence, the limit of audacity and impertinence. Americans have never been discoverers, in the matter of literary perception, and if France had to quicken our dull hearing to the eerie magic of Poe, it is small wonder if the rugged lines of Whitman, with their audacious message, nonplused us, until England came to the rescue and proclaimed the man.

To be sure Emerson at the outset furnished the one great exception to our national hesitancy, a courage which afterward cost him dearly, but Emerson had often misplaced halos, and the conservative were skeptical; a skepticism which appeared well grounded when Emerson inclined to show the white feather at finding himself, upon the publication of his congratulatory letter, made public sponsor for Whitman's ideas. While the consensus of evidence seems to show that Emerson never changed his first estimate of Whitman's work in itself as "the most extraordinary piece of wit and wisdom that America has yet contributed," it remains an inexplicable mystery that, having penetrated by one flash of insight to the spirit of Whitman's message and anticipated unerringly his career, he should for a moment have weakened at the notoriety which was thrust upon him by the ill-advised publication of his letter.

All this is wide of the present mark, but only by a backward glance may one see what Whitman's philosophy has had to surmount and how rapidly in our own day he has come into his own, and the publication almost simultaneously of two important books upon him, while two others by well-known American writers are preparing, emphasizes this altered attitude of the public mind.

The earlier volume in date of publication is that of Mr. Henry Bryan Binns, whose life of Whitman is written from an English point of view. The second volume, "With Walt Whitman in Camden," a diary record of conversations with the poet kept by Mr. Horace Traubel, one of his literary executors and for many years a near neighbor and friend, is a book of so intimate a character and admits one so directly to the presence of Whitman that one can only apply to it the latter's own words in relation to his work—"This is no book; who touches this, touches a man."

***

The Poet in His Home.

One sees Whitman sitting in his little house on Mickle Street, in Camden, in a belittered room, upon whose chaos of books, papers, and letters his methodical housekeeper made a daily onslaught and retired, worsted, and upon this scene, without introduction or comment, we lift the latch and enter. "At Walt's this evening," is Mr. Traubel's way of making connection, and then the electric current flows. Indeed, so completely has Mr. Traubel left Whitman to do the talking that a few pages of the five hundred would hold his own interpolations, and yet there is no lack of clearness in the setting and the conversations have all the spontaneity of speech, being rendered in Whitman's exact words.

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*WITH WALT WHITMAN IN CAMDEN. By Horace Traubel. A diary record of conversations, with many important letters and other manuscripts. Copiously illustrated with 25 full-page portraits and facsimiles. 8vo. Cloth, decorative. Pp. 500. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $3. By mail, $3.20.

A LIFE OF WHITMAN. By Henry Bryan Binns. With thirty-three illustrations. 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 368. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

with no attempt to dress them up in literary fashion. It is the more remarkable, therefore, in view of the fact that Mr. Traubel seems to have recorded practically all that Whitman said in their daily interviews, that so little of an inconsequential nature should appear, and that chance conversation should be so racy, keen, and forcible, and betray so richly furnished a mind and such an acute critical sense as this book displays.

The opinion is more or less general that Whitman, from his disregard of poetic conventions and his inveighing against literature for its own sake, was comparatively ignorant of it, a fallacy which it needs but a few pages of this volume to disprove. Indeed, if any surprise awaits even a Whitman student from Mr. Traubel's book, it is of the breadth of Whitman's literary knowledge and his remarkable power of criticism—an X-ray faculty which could not only penetrate instantly all superfluous tissue of a man's work, but focus a heat upon it which would burn through such tissue to the very marrow. Few important writers of Whitman's day on either side the Atlantic but were discussed by him in the course of these conversations, and a mention was often sufficient to crystallize their characteristics, as when he says of such poet-stylists as Mr. Aldrich, "they run a few temporary errands, but they are not out for immortal service." This criticism might, if one had not read Mr. Traubel's book, argue a lack in Whitman of the finer appreciation of beauty, but the reverse is the case, only beauty must justify itself. For illustration, he was a constant reader of Heine, and missed none of the subtle delicacy: "Heine is good for almost any one of my moods," he used to say, but he felt the heartbeat in Heine, the pulsing of quick life through every line.

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His Friends and Champions.

His range of appreciation was widely inclusive, but its final standard was inexorable—what does he "foot up," what is his "total significance"?

It is worthy of note, however, that in Whitman's most searching analyses, racy and telling as they are, he never degenerated into an attitude merely caustic or unkind; and while many living men both here and in England are analyzed with the keenest penetration in these pages, hit off, indeed, to the life, and the book is likely on this score to cause considerable comment, there is nothing to give a fair-minded person offense.

Perhaps of our own contemporary group Mr. Stedman calls out the most frequent discussion, though John Burroughs, the faithful and devoted, passes constantly through the pages, evoking breezy comment, and Joaquin Miller, "a bit of his own West done up in print," appears now and then in letter or visit, while Richard Watson Gilder, Howells, and others figure often in the conversations.

But it is of Whitman's early friends and champions that one gets the most characteristic picture, of Sidney Lanier, from whom an exquisite letter is published recording how he had first seen "Leaves of Grass" in Bayard Taylor's library, and taking it to his room had spent a "night of glory and delight upon it"; of Thoreau, who several times visited Brooklyn to study the author of the "Leaves," being fascinated but uncertain, and we have one particularly human glimpse of this usually remote spirit in a story told by Whitman of Thoreau's arrival at the house, on one occasion, in Walt's absence, and, finding his mother baking cakes in the cheery, capacious kitchen, he sat down and visited with her until they were done, and then proved himself an excellent judge of their merits. On these visits Whitman and Thoreau used to walk to and from the ferry, a matter of two miles, in animated discussion of humanity, Whitman's democracy clashing with Thoreau's conservatism; and while Walt thoroughly liked his companion, he observes that "Thoreau's great fault was disdain—disdain for men, (for Tom, Dick, and Harry,) inability to appreciate the average life—even the exceptional life; it seemed to me a want of imagination." Apropos of this trait in Thoreau, Whitman makes a delightful comparison between him and John Burroughs, pointing out that "outdoors taught Burroughs gentle things about men," while it made Thoreau more aloof from them; and in their nature writings he finds the same difference, fancying that Thoreau's smack less of the woods, and that he "catches a literary scent off his phrases."

Ingersoll, always an unqualified champion of Whitman, appears now and then in the book, and much oftener William Douglas O'Connor, that irresistible whirlwind that swept to Whitman's defense when he found himself ejected from his post at Washington by Secretary Harlan. The fiery, perfervid genius of the Celt that burned in every utterance of O'Connor would have made him a great force in literature had not governmental routine quenched it, and his championship of the "Good Gray Poet," as he was the first to name Whitman, has proved to be his own best warrant of remembrance.

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Whitman's Fighting Days.

Through the O'Connor letters and other data one is carried back to what still remains the most vital period of Whitman's career, the years in which the "Leaves" were fighting for respectability. The whole Emerson involvement, previously referred to, is disentangled as clearly as it will probably ever be. So much has been written of the February day in which Emerson and Whitman paced back and forth for hours on the "Long Walk" of Boston Common while Emerson labored with Whitman to expurgate the "Leaves," that Whitman's own account of the matter is valuable, and, according to his version of the case, "Emerson's objection to the outcast passages in 'Leaves of Grass' was neither moral nor literary, but was given with an eye to my worldly success. He believed the book would sell—said that the American people should know the book; yes, would know it but for its sex handicap; and he thought he saw the way to accomplish what he called 'the desirable end.' He did not say I should drop a single line—he did not put it that way at all; he asked me whether I could consent to eliminate certain popularly objectionable poems and passages. Emerson's position has been misunderstood; he offered absolutely no spiritual argument against the book exactly as it stood. Give it a chance to be seen; give the people a chance to want to see it—that was the gist of his contention. If there was any weakness in his position it was in his idea that the particular poems could be dropped and the 'Leaves' remain the 'Leaves' still; he did not see the significance of the sex element as I had put it into the book and resolutely there stuck to it—he did not see that if I cut sex out I might as well have cut everything out, the full scheme would no longer exist, it would have been violated in its most sensitive spot."

In spite of Whitman's tenacity of conviction with Emerson, he did make a reluctant concession to his friend, William M. Rossetti, when his English fame had outstripped his American, to edit the "Leaves" in accordance with the taste of more delicate English palates, and this edition remained for many years the only one published in England, though all his first English admirers, Tennyson, Lord Houghton, Symonds, Dowden, Rossetti, Robert Buchanan, John Morley, Edmund Gosse, Edward Carpenter, and others, from all of whom interesting and characteristic letters appear in Mr. Traubel's volume, had first read Whitman in the original and sent directly to him for the successive editions of "Leaves of Grass" as they appeared.

Since we have glanced at his rejection of Emerson's advice, it is interesting to know that he repented of his concession to Rossetti: "Rossetti said expurgate and I yielded. Rossetti was honest; I was honest—we both made a mistake. It is damnable and vulgar—the mere suggestion is an outrage. Expurgation is apology—yes, surrender—yes, an admission that something or other was wrong. Emerson said expurgate—I said, no, no. I have lived to regret my Rossetti yes—I have not lived to regret my Emerson no."

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Other Poets Rejected Him.

It is one of the anomalies of literature that the very class which in England was the first to recognize Whitman—poets, scholars, and critics, such as Tennyson, Symonds, Dowden, Carpenter, not only held aloof the longest in America, but remained in many instances hostile to the end. Lowell, Whipple, Ripley, Richard Henry Stoddard, even Whittier and Longfellow, the former of whom burned "Leaves of Grass" at its first contaminating line, were among those who were either hostile or regarded him askance.

The splendor of Whitman's message in its entirety, its spiritual liberation, its mental quickening, its ennobling of the common life, its all-inclusive sanctity—was lost sight of by the Puritan vision, whose narrow lens, focused at one point, missed the wider perspective. It needed such a broad, sane, penetrating mind as John Addington Symonds, or that of Tennyson or Dowden, unvexed by moral cowardice or insular prejudice, to take the full measure of a man like Whitman, and no poet ever had more sympathetic or faithful adherents.

Rossetti, Carpenter, Conway, Buchanan, Symonds, Dowden, such men there in England—all of them are loyal, all of them meant best things for me—stanch, loving, openhanded—oh! all the little irritations disappear in the stronger note of the affections. When I look back over that period—well, it was all sad enough (glad enough, too.) I was down, down, physically down, my outlook was clouded; the appearance of that English group seemed like a flash out of heaven. I never felt like reproaching any one here—why should I? Conway was right in that. The people here owed me nothing; why should I have presented a bill for goods the people did not order? A man who proposes something new and will not give people time to see it is not worthy of his message.

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The Charm of Traubel's Book.

One need not be a Whitmanite to enjoy Mr. Traubel's volume; no lover of literature and human nature could resist its racy flavor and pithy comment, but one may hazard a prophecy that the unbeliever will be a convert before he closes its pages; not from any propaganda on the poet's part, but from the sheer human affection which his companionship inspires; for if Whitman surprises the reader by his keen literary judgments, he comes out still stronger in the beauty of the spirit—such buoyant hope, such genial tolerance, such loyal affection; these are, after all, the high lights in a picture where all is faithful to the life.

Conversations with authors are not uncommon, but they are usually well manipulated. One sees the wires. Even Johnson talked Johnsonese according to Boswell's standard, but we are indebted to Mr. Traubel for a record of Whitman in his everyday clothes—no literary cut to his phrases—a life study such as we have of no other writer, and the book should be distinguished in importance sharply from the mass, not only for its charm, but as a complete self-revelation of the man who is likely to hold the ultimate place among our poets.

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English Biography of Whitman.

Mr. Henry Bryan Binns's life of Whitman from an English standpoint is an excellent correlative volume to "Walt Whitman in Camden," since it gives in detail the history of Whitman's English reputation and of those friendships which are so delightfully commented upon by Whitman himself in Mr. Traubel's record.

Writing, as he does, primarily for his own countrymen, Mr. Binns has thought it necessary to place Whitman in his own setting, not only as to habitations, to visit which he made a devoted pilgrimage to America, but in his national environment, and to this end he has thrown his picture upon a screen of American history, which may give it clearer definition to an Englishman, but from its very nearness presents a blurred focus to an American. The essentially human and picturesque elements in Whitman's career would stand out much more sharply in Mr. Binns's volume if detached from the mass of political and historical events with which he associates the poet. While Whitman was ardently, aggressively an American, it was America by and large, the end, the ideal of "these States" that concerned him, and with the exception of his voluntary hospital service during the civil war and his idolatrous love of Lincoln, it was always the universal and not the particular aspect of things that engrossed him.

But if Mr. Binns inclines to cumber his story with history and politics, he redeems himself in the personal quality of his feeling for Whitman, and the almost loving comprehension with which he analyzes every successive step of his development. He gets below the surface of Whitman's desultory youth, when, in trying to find himself, he vacillated from one occupation to another and was popularly regarded as "lazy" by the rural Long Islander, who had no prescience of the end to which he "loafed and invited his soul;" and, indeed, as Mr. Binns points out, Whitman himself was very dubious as to the intention of nature regarding him. He felt the inner importunity, but his powers of response were still chaotic and disorganized, and in his uncertainty of direction he was led by turns into the byways of carpentering, printing, teaching, newspaper writing, editing, all without inspiration, until suddenly, at 35, in that shock of realization which brought him to himself, he cut the hawser of his life, and with one superb impulse trusted himself to the sea.

It is exactly in his treatment of this epoch in Whitman's life that Mr. Binns shows himself most equal to his task, entering into its psychology with a subtlety that is admirable. The change that came to Whitman with such apparent suddenness, looked upon merely from the outside, would seem miraculous. The conventional verse which he had hitherto written was hopelessly mediocre, the few stories dashed off for the press were morbid and sensational, his newspaper work was well up to the average, but not above it—how, then, at the first note of his new chants, should he have revealed another voice, another mind, another soul?

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The Camden Poet as a Mystic.

It is this which Mr. Binns attempts to answer, figuring Whitman spiritually as a mystic and the crisis hour which awakened him as the period of his "illumination." The word "mystic" is so vague and expansive that its meaning is usually a matter of private interpretation, but Mr. Binns makes it clear that he applies it in no trance-walking sense to this definite, strong-natured, robust man, but as an impassioned spiritual recognition of "those wonders that beset him all about on the open road of his soul," and he makes the hour of Whitman's illumination, when he first saw this open road stretch clearly before him, synonymous with what we name "conversion," though on a subtler plane of consciousness. It was a marvelous enhancement, a kindling of the mind, an intensifying of every emotion, so that henceforth his relation to life and to humanity took on an impassioned tone, and, as Mr. Binns says, "his book is one long personal appeal, addressed, sometimes almost painfully, 'To You.'"

Mr. Binns analyzes a great many of Whitman's poems in their symbolical sense, but refrains from reading into them meanings manifestly not intended, for while Whitman constantly uses symbolism and words in a mystical sense, he is never willfully, or even consciously, recondite. It is all plain enough to the spiritual mind. "Passage to India" is one of the poems thus interpreted, a poem whose mystical purport has often been expounded, and one recalls in this connection that Whitman said to Mr. Traubel he had put more of himself, of his real self, into "Passage to India" than in anything he had ever written.

It would be idle in a few sentences to attempt to summarize what Mr. Binns has given several chapters of his book to developing, and what, indeed, furnished the keynote to all his study of Whitman, and while he may at times cumber his subject with an over-analytical minuteness, he has in the main given a very luminous study to Whitman on the spiritual side, and not least commendable is his rational treatment of the usually forbidden phases of Whitman's philosophy. The poet's work is, indeed, vindicated simply and naturally by Mr. Binns, with no violence of argument, and it is a pleasure to acknowledge the fine quality of spirit which he displays. J. B. R.

New York, February, 1906.

A MAZE.

THE WEIGHT OF THE CROWN. By Fred M. White. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co.

IN old-time gardens the pride and delight of the owner's heart, the veritable pièce de resistance, was the maze. To-day in regard to their fiction there are folk who delight in the maze sort of story. These are the folk who ought to read Fred M. White's "Weight of the Crown."

A London milliner's girl, because she chances to look like a millionaire nobleman's niece, gets tangled up in a political game, where a foreign crown of uncertain consequence is at stake. How the author steers this cool-headed young woman through the series of exciting and exacting and somewhat nerve-racking situations that occur with presto-change rapidity within the space of five days—how he manages to get his unheroic King killed off, accidentally on purpose, as the children say, in time to let the Queen marry a mere man of some account, and the heroine and her wealthy double get what each wanted most—these things are really wonderful.

One does get a notion that it is a somewhat pasty or at best a papier maché sort of crown to have so much ado made about its weight, but every man to his taste saith the proverb, and it was Mr. Lincoln, was it not, who remarked apropos of another sort of politics: "If you like this kind of thing, then this is the kind of thing you'll like."

TALES OF NIPPON.

IN THE LAND OF THE GODS. Some Stories of Japan. By Alice Mabel Bacon. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

JAPAN, the Flowery Kingdom, is at present a very trysting place for our minds to meet our fancies in. In speaking of Japan, the Land of the Gods, Miss Bacon strikes a deeper note. She suggests in this title of her new book the superstitions, the patriotism, the reverential attitude of mind, the mysticism, that are so actually part of the everyday life of those people who live on the other side of the world from ourselves.

The Blue Flame as a symbol of the spirit, the power of the foxes to bewitch men, the tendency of fox gold to turn to leaves over night, the "loyalty to the Emperor for seven lives," are only a few of the beliefs she works into her stories.

The reminiscences of former existence, the rhythmic beat of the unseen and intangible against the visible and obvious seem to be less timorously thought upon in the Far East.

It is just possible that, despite Lafcadio Hearn's splendid "attempts" at interpretation, we of the Western Hemisphere have a distance yet to go before we are able to learn all that may be learned from the Eastern philosophies, and before we can reach a sympathetic understanding of those peoples. Meantime there are some hints for the gleaning of the curious, and there is certainly much pleasure to be had from reading these ten little stories of the Land of the Gods.

FEB

1906

BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

A Survey of a Great Part of the Civilized World by Able Writers.

THE author of "On the Track of the Moors," whom we will assume to be Mrs. Fitzgerald, has left the regular round of European travel. She has journeyed through Spain, which is a country seldom attempted by tourists, though daily and yearly more foreigners go there, through the even less traveled Portugal, England's oldest ally, and down into Africa, almost the best known of the three lands which she has traversed. She proves herself a good traveler, not overmuch occupied by the inconveniences of the route, and she writes lightly and pleasantly of her adventures. Nowhere does she actually break a new way, and she is wise in not attempting to describe her experiences as if no other woman had ever enjoyed the same.

Augustine Fitzgerald, who accompanied her, provides a number of pictures by way of illustrations. Some of them are good, others are decidedly lacking. As a whole, they are not successful, though some may be picked out for commendation; curiously enough, the black and white drawings are much worse than the colored drawings. (E. P. Dutton & Co.)

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TWO more of the series of small books called "Our Asiatic Neighbors" reach us from the publishers, Messrs. Putnam. The first deals with Philippine life in town and country, its author being James A. Le Roy, who was for two years connected with the establishment of the American civil government in the archipelago. He of course finds it necessary to argue and explain a good deal that he describes; and, though his book is not an imperialistic or anti-imperialistic document, it yet is not such pure description as are the other volumes of the series. It is probably unavoidable that an account of the life of the Filipinos to-day should be largely a plea either for or against present conditions. The illustrations are few but good.

The other volume of the series is "Australian Life in Town and Country," and is by E. C. Buley. To cover the island continent in a single little volume is as impossible as to write a single description of an American household, and expect it to apply to all parts of the United States. The author, therefore, promptly gives up the pretext of describing "Australian life" and gives us descriptions of mining in West Australia, a few views of "the bush," and accounts of certain phases of living. Here is an unexpected view of the Australian "populace":

> As for the workingman, he is little troubled by social distinction of any kind. His relations with his employer do not call for any show of deference. His interest in politics occasionally brings him into touch with the movements of "society" after a fashion that arouses a curious resentment in him. It will be difficult for any one who has never lived in Australia to understand how keenly the people dislike the acceptance by one of their popular politicians of the knighthood and decorations sometimes proffered as an honor by the imperial Government. The Australian politician who refuses such honors renews the trust of the people in himself and incidentally deprives his wife of an attribute of a mean value in society.

The growth and development of Australia ought to be an interesting study to Americans. We were too busily engaged in growing to see how we did it, but we are old enough now to watch Australia.

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A NEW edition of Augustus J. C. Hare's guide book to Sicily comes from the American publishers, E. P. Dutton & Co. Mr. St. Clair Baddeley is the reviser, and between the man who made guide books literature and the historian of King Robert the Wise of Sicily, the little book has been brought admirably up to date. It is interesting and seemingly accurate; the illustrations, from photographs, are good; in connection with the description of the so-called Temple of Diana at Cefalu, a pen drawing of a doorway is reproduced—a touch owing to Hare, probably, for he was of the type of man to insert such a sketch in a guide book, where it would be caviar except to a German General—who, of course, would have a Baedeker in his own language.

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IT is twelve years since Mathilde Serao's "In the Country of Jesus" appeared first in Italian; within two years it had passed through thirty editions. Only now, however, is it offered in English. The translator warns the reader that the book is in no way archaeological or critical: "A fervent Catholic, Signora Serao sees the Holy Land through very orthodox glasses, and unhesitatingly accepts, not only the Gospels, but the ancient traditions of her Church." So she moves through Palestine, seeing and describing everything, guilelessly, perhaps, but certainly very pleasantly, not questioning this ascription and that, but accepting all as it comes, with a childlike faith and a writer's pen. The result is in every way excellent. Mme. Serao has a sense of humor, and, despite her unquestioning faith, she does not go weeping or entranced through the Holy Land, but describes and records what she sees and how she sees it. She goes on the principle of Wesley, who did not see why the devil should have all the good tunes; Mme. Serao does not see why one should not be happy and laugh, even in Palestine. (E. P. Dutton & Co.)

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NOT so truthfully as once can it now be said that a Frenchman was a decorated gentleman ignorant of geography, for of late we have been glad to be instructed as to foreign countries by Frenchmen. Egypt has been described, old and new, by Frenchmen, and the very newest book on the new country is by one of them—"New Egypt," by A. B. de Guerville. This is an interesting account of the present condition of that old, old land. And it has the more value because it is an account by a Frenchman of work done by England in Egypt, after France had declined to take part; it is a sort of saying to France: "Look here and see what might have been yours if you hadn't backed out twenty-four years ago."

M. de Guerville not only describes conditions as they exist, but discusses them. He quotes native comments, bad and good, on certain phases of Egyptian life as Anglicized; he relates discussions with Egyptians of all ranks, from the Khédive down, and he gives his own opinions. His illustrations are enlightening, as well as interesting, and as a whole the book is one of the best on its subject yet published. It is issued by E. P. Dutton & Co.

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

VROUW GROBELAAR, and Her Leading Cases. By Percival Gibbon, author of "Souls in Bondage." Pp. 293. 12mo. Cloth. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

THE VROUW GROBELAAR was a lady of wealth and of importance among the South African Dutch. Spacious of figure was she and wise of head, although she had never troubled herself with the arts of reading and writing. She had buried three husbands and was surrounded by nephews, nieces, and "a litter of grandchildren." To Katje, her niece, and to Katje's lover Vrouw Grobelaar tells the seventeen stories of Mr. Gibbon's volume.

They are all illustrative of the traits, the superstitions, and the lives of the Boers, and are therefore of peculiar interest as gatherings from a field little reaped by romancers.

In the light they throw upon a unique people, the Vrouw Grobelaar's leading cases are worthy of careful reading. They are full of informing hints as to the Dutch of the Transvaal, their attitude toward the Kaffirs, their mingled superstitions and piety, their courage and obstinacy.

They are told in excellent English, which has, nevertheless, a fascinating tinge of foreignness. The author and the Vrouw Grobelaar have a fine sense of humor, and a deft and delightful way of putting things. But it is to be regretted that few of the tales are anything less than the most gruesome tragedies. One feels especially the dreadfulness of life menaced always by a population with the passions of beasts and the cruelty of savages. One sees, too, how such a population is not only a perpetual terror, but a perpetual degradation to its white masters, educating them in tyranny, calling out the lowest that is in them. Still, as life in Vrouw Grobelaar's homestead had certainly a lightsome side, one wishes she had put more cheer into her tales of the farmers of the veldt. They are almost unrelaxing in their grimness.

We are sure she must have a goodly store of leading cases still in her répertoire to impress the counsel and reproof she loves to bestow upon her family, and we await with impatience a second supply with less suggestion of de Maupassant and more of Uncle Remus.

A TEXTBOOK OF FINANCE.

MONEY, EXCHANGE, AND BANKING in Their Practical, Theoretical, and Legal Aspects. A Complete Manual for Bank Officials, Business Men, and Students of Commerce. By H. T. Easton, Associate of the Institute of Bankers, &c. Pp. 305 and index. London: Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons. $1.75.

THIS useful textbook—it is such rather than a treatise—falls between such discussion of principles as Viscount Goschen's "Theory of Foreign Exchanges" and such exposition of details as Anthony Margraff's "International Exchange." It is neither as abstract as the English banker's, nor as elaborate in its forms of practical business as the American standard work, which came strangely enough out of Chicago, but yesterday, with no original foreign trade, or cause to understand its mysteries. Mr. Easton's book appeals neither to the theorist nor to the accomplished banker, but to the average student of such matters, and it will serve his purpose well. From an American standpoint the American pages are inadequate, and to them American authorities are preferable; but the chapters upon England, France, and Germany are satisfying within the scope of the book.

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EDWARD J. CLODE, Publisher, New York.

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By LLOYD OSBOURNE.

Author of "Baby Bullet."

This is a book of the South Sea Islands, where the author spent a number of years. The characters are sketched from personal observation, and the author has certainly studied the heart and the ways of the sailor man to whom these delightful islands are chiefly given over. The book is full of love and adventure, and yet it has all the dreamy, indolent atmosphere of the place.

D. Appleton & Company, Publishers, New York.

CRAWFORD'S IMPRESSIONS OF VENICE.

Fascinating Gleanings from the Archives of the Amphibious Republic in a New Historical Work by the American Novelist.*

VENICE, whether considered as State or city, has always been endowed by admiring forgivers with characteristics and attributes of a nature winningly personal and feminine. This point of view has just been rendered superlatively attractive by Mr. Crawford in his two handsome volumes dealing with the history and life of the Queen of the Adriatic. The volumes are filled with data, description, episode, and anecdote drawn from noted monographs and arranged, retold, and commented on with that fine historical insight, that superb grasp of materialistic and spiritual significance, that poetic charm of narrative which have made this author's "Ave Rome Immortalis" and "Rulers of the South" valuable contributions to history and pleasant books to read. And Mr. Joseph Pennell has illustrated this Venice book with glimpses of the city's modern life and appearance through a variety of media—dry-point, wash drawing, pen, and pencil—which usually conform to the suggestiveness and artistic variety of the subjects depicted.

Still, it is only in a certain sense that Venice should be considered personal and feminine. The site, development, and structural appearance of the city that rose from the Adriatic sand isles combine in the imagination to make her the symbol of grace, beauty, wealth, and fecundity. She lies fronting the east. At her portals the commerce and culture of Asia and of Europe first met, and, ere they passed on their way, left there their choicest things, their finest influences. The sweetness and softness of Oriental culture touched lightly the barbaric ideals of the Occident, but did not enervate them—not for more than a thousand years. The geographical isolation of Venice, while developing in her a taste for the best that came her way, naturally taught her the supreme advantage of commerce and diplomacy over war. The secret to which she owed her power, grandeur, and beauty she never imparted to another. The velvet glove that covered her iron hand retained its form long after the hand itself had turned to rust. For more than a thousand years she was sufficient unto herself and unto her destiny—the great clearing house of the Middle Ages, the great adapter, applier, and modifier of the best that came her way. Her life and culture, her ladies and her gentlemen, were deemed the most exalted models of excellence. When she lost this distinction, nothing remained to her but her marble piles and the memory of vanished days—her hoardings had been spent, her diplomacy exhausted in a vain attempt to keep up the delusion before the world. Then came Bonaparte, and her unique history was ended.

Venice was never personal in the sense that was Ferrara with her Estensi, Florence with her Medici, or Mantua with her Gonzagas. The very nature of her republico-oligarchical foundation and growth precluded such distinction. And while her painting and architecture have been extolled, she has been rebuked for having had no great poet—no Dante, no Petrarca, not even a Tasso or an Ariosto. (But is Venice unique among other great cities in this respect?) Possibly she did better by making of herself her own great poem, its composer the spirit and activity of her entire people. It is superfluous to attempt to "write up" Calmo, Franco, or Stampa into great poets.

Only outwardly or in her decline could Venice be considered effeminate; only as the embodiment of a unique expression of human intelligence, activity, and art could she be regarded as personal.

Strictly speaking, Mr. Crawford's work is not a history. Its sub-title, "Gleanings from Venetian History," fully describes its character. It is a collection of carefully selected, arranged, and rewritten material—documents, from the ten volumes of Romanin, descriptions of customs and events from Mutinelli, more or less trustworthy legends from Tassini, while even Pietro Bembo is made to surrender his stories of Venetian institutions, and almost receives, at the hands of the author the title of "man of letters." The scheme of the work, therefore, appeals rather to a desire for intellectual pleasure than to a yearning for erudition. It is a picture, not a diagram, that is presented.

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FROM beginning to end the chronicles of Venice are alive with romantic and tragical episodes which, however they may test our own practical credulity, meant much to the dwellers of the lagoons at all time. As an interpreter of the earliest legends, Mr. Crawford proves himself a most satisfactory guide and authority. Without asking us to believe too much, he preserves a verisimilitude which forces the illusion if not the reality itself upon us. In ancient times, all Venetian lovers were wedded on the anniversary of the translation of St. Mark's body. The ceremony took place in the saint's cathedral, whither came the brides bringing their dowries. On one occasion (at some indefinite time in the middle of the tenth century) a band of Istrian pirates who had heard of this custom stealthily penetrated the lagoons and, in early morning, entered the cathedral and carried away brides and dowers. The bridegrooms armed themselves and entered their boats, which they rowed swiftly, and, the wind dropping, they overtook the Istrians and fought them until there was not a pirate left alive and the brides had all been rescued. Few of the Venetians were injured; "red-handed and victorious they brought their brides back to land and married them before the sun marked noon."

If our author gives us legends similar to the above without much serious philosophising, he treats differently those stories approaching nearer to historical fact which mark the decline of the republic. When Venice had existed for 900 years as an independen State, the machinery or her Government, fashioned for another age and incapable of further modification, was beginning to wear out. War threatened her from the most pronounced Catholic States of Europe, who made a merit of the accusation that she had become too obliging to Protestants. Her Ambassadors abroad began to lose faith in the home Government. The Doges became the mere puppets of fighting factions, and the factions were ready to have the State pay almost any price, suffer almost any humiliation, so long as they themselves were not disturbed in their frivolities. With a vivid picture of Venice in decay exposed before the reader, Mr. Crawford closes with a series of chapters which to many will prove the most fascinating of all—"The Last Homes," "The Last Great Lady," "The Last Fairs," "The Last Carnivals," "The Last Magistrates," "The Last Sbirri," "The Last Doges," "The Last Diplomats," and finally, "The Last Hour," when Bonaparte appears upon the scene.

Two men, a painter and a dramatist, have left us the means of knowing exactly what the eighteenth century was in Venice. It is not a paradox to say that Longhi painted comedies, and that Goldoni wrote portraits. Both were Venetians, and they had the courage to depict and describe respectively the glaring faults of their own people, not realizing, perhaps, that the general corruption was beyond remedy, and that the end was at hand.

Venetians then merely married for money or to preserve their family name from extinction. The convents, while maintaining certain signs of outward decorum, were really places of amusement for those escaping from home discipline. Business and pleasure, once so consummately combined, fell apart in those last days, and, as occupations ceased, the Governemnt, instead of attempting to seek new fields for industrial and commercial enterprises, quite outdid itself in contriving new and expensive pleasures for the people, so that the latter might not have time to realize how badly they were governed. "There is something unnatural," writes Mr. Crawford, "in the contrast between the outward life and the inward death of Venice in those last years; something that reminds one of the strangest tales ever told by Hoffman or Edgar Poe." The carnivals, once fine expressions of culture and refined gayety, became riots in which all the adventurers and rogues of Europe joined. "Here the wife and there the husband, each one does as best he likes; each one hastens to some party, some to gamble, some to dance. Provided every one in Carnival may do exactly as he pleases, it would not seem a serious matter even to go raving mad." So appropriately sings Goldoni in his comedy, "La Mascherata." In such circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the last magistrates were corrupt, that the last police lived by bribery and blackmail, that the last soldiers become decorative pensioners, and that the last diplomats filled their purses with foreign gold at the expense of their own weak Government.

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ASIDE from the manner in which Mr. Crawford presents his general theme, there are particulars receiving special emphasis which should tend to qualify popular opinion. There are fallacies corrected. We have properly defined the Great Council, the Senate, the Council of Ten, the Signors of the Night. "The Inquisitors of State never had anything to do with the 'Inquisition,' nor with the 'Inquisitors of the Holy Office,' a tribunal, oddly enough, which was much mere secular than ecclesiastic." The apparent cruelty and carelessness of life identified with Venetian institutions are noticeable in the Mediæval Age not from the fact that these things were more notorious in Venice than elsewhere, but because, owing to the archives of State, they are more accessible to the historian. Mr. Crawford brings out into fine relief the independence of the Venetian Church and the Venetian State's tolerance of religious liberty—at a time when Spain was torturing "heretics" and Germany was butchering Catholics. He does proportionate justice to that fine old monk, Fra Paolo Sarpi, who did so much to maintain the dignity of the State against the Vatican, but who, by certain writers, has been praised for having Protestant affinities he did not possess. Moreover, our author relegates to his true position that renegade monk and pseudo-philosopher, Giordano Bruno, whose memory is even now so "dear to Englishmen who have never read the very scarce volume of his inane and filthy writings."

It is possible that students of history may censure the author of "Salve Venetia" for not giving more serious attention to the great international events—wars and treaties—in which Venice was concerned, notably that at the beginning of the sixteenth century, when she faced a coalition made up of a Pope, an Emperor, two Kings, and the Dukes and Princes of Northern Italy. But these are events important only in their results. Their details would add little to a work such as Mr. Crawford's aims to be.

One word about Mr. Pennell's illustrations: His pen-and-ink outline work, which he chiefly employs where it is his desire to give sunlight and expanse to broad surfaces or a dainty suggestion of architectural detail to walls, is extremely successful. His dry points, however, are too frequently used, and, while very effective where nights and storms are depicted, cause Venice from his pictures to be remembered as a dark and gloomy city.

*SALVE VENETIA: GLEANINGS FROM VENETIAN HISTORY. By Francis Marion Crawford. With 225 Illustrations by Joseph Pennell. In two large 12mo volumes. New York: The Macmillan Company. $6 net.

IN NEW NORWAY.

ONCE, long before Columbus, they say, Norsemen came to America and settled in New England. In this book, "Randvar the Songsmith," (Harper's,) Ottilie A. Liljencrantz, author of "The Thrall of Lief the Lucky," has made a story about these Norsemen. She has imagined a whole city of them with a red-haired Jarl ruling over it, with courtmen in gay raiment of red leather, with a Princess, golden haired, arrayed splendidly in silks, red, green, and corn-colored, and attended by pretty handmaids and saucy pages, with grave councilors in sombre robes, with troopers in great brass helmets and huntsmen riding to the chase. There's nothing to show it is America and not Maloryland except the occasional mention of certain red men of the forest. The hero is tall Randvar, who dwells in a rude tower and is a mighty hunter and a maker of songs. Accounts make him the son of a daughter of the King of Norway—one who was carried off by a bold viking who loved her and borne to the New World in a black ship. This Randvar becomes harper to the Jarl of New Norway—him of the blood-red hair. Helvin, his name, is a strange man strangely cursed with moods. The harper loves the Jarl's sister Brynhild, and the story shows his friendship for the man and how he won the woman.

Miss Liljencrants works in all the stock effects of the tapestry school, reveling particularly in great splotches of red color. Helvin's hair is blood red. Brynhild's and Randvar's locks are gold red, the villain—a polished person who has learned his manners in France—wears slashed garments of red Spanish leather; when there is a fight blood flows redly from the rents in the garments of the combatants, the wine is red in the cups, and the campfire blazes red against the dark trees of the forest primeval. The Songsmith sings, of course; he fights, he makes love, he bears scorn of his lady and wins favor of her, he stands loyally by her brother in fearsome straits. The werewolf, that dreadful Other Shape of men accurst, bares his horrid fangs and tears the throat of his victims, the Black Pool yawns in the forest, and dark deeds are done on the brink of it. But when all is said Miss Liljencrants lacks the skill and the power to weave these things into a compelling story, as she lacks also the power to breathe life into the words of her puppets. Randvar the Songsmith is an unrealized ambition.

The Trusts in a Novel.

The new novel by Sidney C. Tapp, author of "The Story of Anglo-Saxon Institutions," entitled "The Struggle," is shortly to come from the A. Wessels Company. The author portrays monopoly and class legislation in this country, and depicts the life of a noble American family. He shows how the trusts and money combines are growing and putting private institutions out of business. While his earlier volume treated of the struggles and triumphs of constitutional liberty, these problems are also referred to in his new work, which deals with the commercial classes of the United States and their relations with politics.

Books Postponed.

Doubleday, Page & Co. have postponed the publication until early in March of "Q. P.'s," "How to Buy Life Insurance," and Capt. John S. Wise's "Recollections of Thirteen Presidents."

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VERSAILLES.

A French Art Writer On the Palace, Its Treasures and Its History.*

By Arrangement with The London Times.

M. BERTRAND is a writer on subjects of art. He justifies, by his own views, the remark he makes about "le goût français." "S'il est des supériorités qui risquent de ne plus nous revenir, celle-là nous reste, incontestée." He entertains ideas about the castle, and exposes them. He wants the huge and empty building turned into a real national museum. One portion would be devoted to French history, and not confined, as it is now, to military history alone. Another would be a museum of the decorative arts. He remarks that the eighteenth and seventeenth century furniture, tapestry, and frescoes, now scattered everywhere in inappropriate places, would be in their proper setting if collected in the palace for which they were originally intended. He sets out his plea with good judgment and taste; and he is free from the violent prejudices which afflict so many writers on the subject of art. The demands he makes are moderate, and one is surprised that some of his suggestions have not already been carried out. He wants the gilded bronze trophies restored to the walls of the palace to relieve that bare surface; the look of barracks would disappear. He wants the clumps of trees cut down that now block the long vistas from the main terrace; above all, he wants those clumsy equestrian statues that deface the court of honor, the main approach, removed. Anybody who has visited Versailles can think in a moment what improvements these small changes would be. Those ugly equestrian statues are typical of what has happened to the palace since it ceased to be a place of residence. The July monarchy erected them; they were statues of its heroes. These did not suit the Second Empire. So it decapitated the statues and put on new heads, the heads of its own heroes.

M. Bertrand writes on Versailles as it ought to be. But the greater portion of his book is on Versailles as it was. Every ruler of France seems to make a characteristic appearance there, and M. Bertrand presumes he can read their true history in their buildings. Of course, the history of the palace is the history of the Bourbons. It is now well known that Versailles is not only a monument of their vanity and of the oppression of their subjects. It is an instrument of their centralizing policy. In that city of stone, large enough to house 10,000 people, they collected and bound the provincial nobility. Rebellion ceases with the building of the palace, and its price, 20,000,000 sterling, was not too much to pay for national unity. But Louis XIV. appears very different from the conventional Louis—that dry, narrow, obstinate gentleman, perched on high heels, and sacrificing his people to his whims. He is rather like some millionaire, working hard and playing hard; with plenty of money and determined to have the best of everything while he has it, but cutting down expenses in bad times; with a few expensive tastes, like building and horses, but justified, after the hard work he has done, in indulging them; a vast eater and a bold horseman, compelled by the magnitude of his interests to be systematic in everything, even his relaxations, for what is etiquette but an attempt to introduce order into them? Louis XV. is not a debauched monster; he is a very bored and rather clever man. He is so bored that he tries to get some fun out of a nocturnal expedition on the palace roof. He is never content, always changing and rechanging the buildings. He cut up his predecessor's magnificent and stately apartments into small and very luxurious chambers. To make things more convenient he destroys the Ambassador's staircase, the great ornament of the earth, the refulgent staircase up which dazzled visitors were led to the foot of the King's throne. This act is symbolical. He sacrificed one wing of the palace to his pleasure. Marie Antoinette does the same to the other half, and turns the grand monarch's antechamber into cosy little rooms for herself and her friends. For a moment Versailles rests under Napoleon's sweeping glance. He pierces it with an epigram, then thinks the palace might suit him, and orders reports and estimates. But the price of restoring it staggers him. He flings the idea aside and consoles himself for his disappointment with some withering abuse. The Revolution had stripped it bare. Everything was sold, and sold for a trifle—the table and balustrades of carved silver, the gilded bronzes, the paintings brought from all parts of the world, the crystal chandeliers, the tapestries and the curtains, some of which, in the seventeenth century, had cost £400. So large was the spoil that the Convention, though it employed a company of auctioneers, took nearly a whole year to effect the sale. A kind of catalogue still exists, to bring tears to the eye of connoisseurs. This barbarism is a good example of their wasteful and insane finances. The proceeds of this destruction were very small, a sop instantly devoured by the insatiable Treasury. Napoleon makes a strong allusion to Versailles at St. Helena. It is one of the fantastic, almost monstrous, dreams with which he tried to cheat his enforced inactivity. He said it had been his idea to build in the gardens

> des panoramas, en maçonnerie, de toutes les capitales où nous étions entrés victorieux, de toutes les célèbres batailles qui avaient illustrés nos armes.

Louis Philippe took a family view of Versailles. Like a good burgess, he thought it would be rather a nice place for his boys. It was he who had those immense spaces of canvas covered, by order, and presumably at wholesale prices, with pictures of those fat, dull youths and their victories over Algerian brigands. Those acres of battle-pieces, before which even the tourist succumbs, are his. To make room for them he outdid even the vandalism of the Revolution. He removed the painted frescoes, the carved wainscots, the gilded pilasters, the panels of colored marble and carved ebony, the gilded doors, the forged iron gates, all the decorations of a palace, when even the door handles had been designed by artists. The final scene at Versailles is the most tragic. Under the very ceiling of Le Brun, in which glory crowns Louis XIV. and the German eagle sits "on a bare tree, screaming with despair and beating his wings," William of Prussia was proclaimed Emperor of Germany.

*VERSAILLES. By A. Bertrand. Paris: Plon-Nourrit.

STORIES OF ISRAEL.

UNDER the name "A Renegade and Other Tales," the Jewish Publication Society of America issues this volume of short stories by Martha Wolfenstein, author of "Idyls of the Gass." The stories have already appeared separately in different periodicals, and many of them show a considerable dramatic power; all have a certain flavor which we must suppose to be characteristic of the Jewries of Eastern Europe. Emotionally these populations—as is the case with suppressed peoples generally—seem to live keyed very close to the breaking point—the breaking point that is, for tears and exclamation—and the effect in literary expression is too often that of hysteria, especially in a time when the Western world, at least in cities, has divorced itself pretty well from emotional religion. These stories, however, dealing with strange men and women dwelling in strange places, bearing strange names, stirred by strange feelings—yet very plainly human—are not without fascination. Moreover, they are not (as most such stories are) without a certain humorous side ranging all the way from tender to grim.

Two especially good ones among them in this aspect are those entitled respectively "David and Resel" and "A Sinner in Israel." The first is an idyl of two young persons who were married by family arrangement and learned to know the softness of each other's hearts over a pot of burned soup of the bride's making. The second relates to a wicked fellow who has served as a soldier and learned to eat all manner of uncleanness—all but salt pork. This he demanded upon what the pious bystanders supposed to be his deathbed—obtained it, and lived. In the explanation of why the fellow wanted the pork lies the fantastic humor of the piece. His crimes against the law, he said, were so many that he had need to have one which he would know for his last in order to be sure when the clerk of the last High Court had reached the end of the indictments against him. The story called "A Renegade" is tragical, of course, and there are ten others. The prevailing atmospheric effect is gray, a dull sad gray, and there is always a echo of what may be called the joy of suffering, a sort of reveling in the luxury of woe. Another Jewish writer, by the way, has lately written a whole book on the capacity of his race for suffering, counting that capacity as a sort of peculiar gift of God peculiarly not a little uplifting.

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NEW SCIENCE OF SOCIAL ECONOMY.

Dr. Edward T. Devine's School of Philanthropy Lecture on "Efficiency and Relief."

SOCIAL Economy is, we believe, the latest of the forms of study of the life of men together. It is, at least, the latest to take its place in the rich and varied programme of Columbia University, and as that energetic institution, or congeries of institutions, has its home in the largest city of the continent, there will be a good field for both students and teachers. The distinction between these two classes is, to be sure, far from as sharp as it seems to the outside world, for the latter, if at all inspired by the true purpose of their calling, never cease to study. In what it is permissible to call the new science, the incentive and the need for study on the part of those engaged as instructors are constant and progressive.

It is significant that the first lecture of the course in "social economy" was delivered at the School of Philanthropy by Dr. Edward T. Devine, the Director of the latter. The School of Philanthropy is well established under an endowment by Mr. John S. Kennedy, while the Chair of Social Economy has just been founded by Mr. Jacob H. Schiff. The reputation of these two gentlemen and the record of their helpful work indicate plainly enough the elements the two schemes of instruction have in common, but naturally the Chair of Social Economy is designed for a broader view of the subjects which the School of Philanthropy approaches from the more definitely practical side. Roughly speaking, though really it is speaking too roughly, one undertakes the methods, the other the principles. Dr. Devine's lecture has been published by the Columbia University Press, the Macmillan Company, agents, under the title "Efficiency and Relief. A Programme of Social Work." For the general reader the title does not seem very happy, though the sub-title helps it out somewhat, and Dr. Devine's well-established reputation for sound and enlightening discussion of his specialty will doubtless be adequate to bring the little volume to the attention of a wide circle of interested readers. We venture to predict that all who get to read it at all will be interested readers.

The doctor does not offer a specific definition of his science, and in the references he makes to its scope and purpose it is noteworthy that action is more conspicuous than theorizing. Here, for instance, are the two "problems" which present themselves to his mind: "The first is the increase in the industrial efficiency of the individual, that those who now fall behind may become self-reliant, self-respecting, free from unnatural and degrading dependence upon the labors of others; and the second is the problem of the relief of those, whether individuals or families or whole classes, who have not at the moment within themselves sufficient wage-earning capacity to maintain an acceptable standard of living." Later he speaks of those who cannot maintain a standard which satisfies the public sentiment of the community, and again of the "elimination of dependence." The range, it will be seen, is wide. The task divides itself broadly into help, relief, prevention, and obviously there is no limit to the studies that will contribute to one or other of these. The first is by far the easiest. The last is the most complex and the one as to which generalization must prove most risky. But also it is the one to which the thoughts of an increasing number of able men are very earnestly devoted. It is a portion, moreover, of the task of living together to which half-unconsciously, and often blindly, men have been applying themselves for many generations, and more and more in these modern times.

Common education, with its manifold developments, especially in the direction of industrial training and of technical schooling, serves unquestionably the purpose of prevention of dependence. Even more directly the varied and extensive experiments and achievements in what, for lack of a better term, we call sanitation, serve that purpose. The provision of water, the care for its purity; the inspection of food, and particularly of milk, the food of the most dependent of all human beings, the infants of the poor; the regulation of air and light and plumbing in tenements; the establishment of hospitals even more for the study of the cure and prevention of disease than for the actual practice of medicine and surgery, all these are forms of the efforts of society to prevent dependence so familiar that we do not think of them in their true significance. This branch of his subject Dr. Devine treats with great clearness and in admirable temper. He lays particular stress on education, and his analysis of what education can do and what it demands of those engaged in it is instructive and inspiriting.

There are intimations of theory and of purpose in Dr. Devine's lecture at which the strict individualist will shy, suggestions of regulation and restriction which may seem to invite worse evils than they aim to correct, because the agents by which they are to be devised and enforced are liable to error or worse. But this is a matter that cannot be settled in advance. It will work itself out, with aberrations undoubtedly and abuses, but in the long run with that survival of the fittest which is for doctrines as much as for men and animals and plants and planets. Certainly the fundamental notion of the individualist, whether he wishes or not, must be subjected to that supreme test.

A RELIGIOUS NOVEL.

A LOST CAUSE. By Guy Thorne, author of "When It Was Dark," &c. Pp. 306. 12mo. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

MR. THORNE belongs to that small segment of the Christian Church which sees fit to call itself the Church Universal. The publishers kindly explain that "throughout the book the term 'Catholic' is used in the sense in which it is employed by a certain division of the Church of England and of the Episcopal Church of America." It is a sense rather inexplicable to the plain-minded reader who goes to the dictionary for his definitions, and there is a certain arrogance about it which does not predispose him in favor of the novel. The denunciatory and belligerent preface is not promising, and the reader fears that, however many "Catholics" and "Protestants" may appear in the story, its Christians will be few.

Beginning with his antagonism thus aroused, one is pleasantly disappointed. The venom of the book is, upon the whole, confined to its preface, and it portrays some exalted Christian characters, and at times a spirit truly catholic, in the accepted sense of the term.

"The Lost Cause" is the cause of the "Protestants" of the tale, vulgar brawlers, led by a blatant, self-seeking publicist, shrewd enough to make his own fortune by his apparent zeal for "Protestant Truth." He attends the service of "the mass" in order to make loud and violent protest at the moment of consecration, and, working upon the anti-Papistical sentiment of the ignorant, establishes a "Luther League," with intent to put down ritualistic forms of worship. These rude disturbances of solemn services, this bitterness of Church factions, not being known in this country, the book upon its militant side will appeal most strongly to its English readers.

It is, however, an interesting story, with vital characters, very human in some of their features, though "the man in the street" cannot but marvel at certain wholly incomprehensible phases of ritualistic feeling. He can appreciate, however, the devoted "Catholic" vicar and his assistant clergy, and the equally fine evangelical rector. It is, by the bye, rather surprising to see the author's sympathy with the evangelical party:

> They are Catholics without knowing it. They think, and think sincerely, that the forms the Church has appointed, some of her sacraments even, obscure the soul's direct communion with God. They are not in line with us yet. But there is a sterling and vivid Christianity among them. There is a personal adoration of Jesus which is strong and sweet, a living, wonderful thing.

The controversial element of the book will be best understood by Englishmen. The story of consecrated and unselfish lives must have a message for every reader; and it is a well-told story, tender and spirited, and enlivened with humor. When the evangelical clergyman says, "Don't you think it is hard enough to fight the devil, the world, and the flesh without private differences in the Christian camp?" we wish that spirit were indeed catholic, for Father Blantyre is right in his assertion that "the mass of non-Christian people who might be gathered into the Church are looking down upon these unseemly contests with a sneer"; they do indeed give "contraband of war to infidelity."

The affiliation of the ritualist "priest" and the evangelical "pastor" is the best part of the book. Mr. Thorne most effectively serves his faith when he leaves the firing line, and recalls to mind the ancient exclamation of the wondering pagans: "Behold, how these Christians love one another!"

ITALIAN PENINSULA.

ITALY: HER PEOPLE AND THEIR STORY. By Augusta Hale Gifford. In two parts. 12mo. Decorated cloth. Pp. nearly 800. Illustrated. Gilt top, uncut. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.40.

ON account of the numerous books concerning Italy which are constantly coming to hand, it is quite superfluous to attempt further exposition and characterization of the Italian mission, particularly in introducing a brief notice of a book which concerns purely the narrative history of the peninsula. Mrs. Augusta Hale Gifford, in the first part of her volume of about 800 pages, begins with the legendary history of Rome, and concludes with the conventional fall of the Roman Empire in 476 A. D. In the second part the story is continued from Theodoric to Charlemagne through the centuries when Italy, with its numerous independent State-cities, was contended for by the Empire of the North and the Vatican, down to the beginnings of Italian unification and so on to contemporary United Italy.

The book is frankly for the general reader. It is for the most part drawn from the sources employed by the old school of historians, who accepted sculptured inscriptions and manuscripts at their face value. It, however, is well-intentioned and cannot fail to interest those who would like to learn more of Italy than is to be found in school Roman histories and those other well-packed histories called by educational publishing houses "universal." Mrs. Gifford follows the conventional method in devoting only about fifty pages to the so-called "Dark Ages," and these pages, as might be expected, are principally confined to the exaltation of a few luminous names without making any attempt to describe the environment of the personages who bore them or to show the stupendous error of their popular classification. From the fifth to the fifteenth century Italy was not "dark," but in a state of turbulent transition and eager individual expression, a thorough comprehension of which is absolutely necessary for an understanding of the Italian Renaissance. The glass blowers and lacemakers of Venice, the armorers of Florence and Siena, the first students of the University of Bologna did not live in a dark age. And, as for modern Italy, we might go further and say that the nation brought into existence by Victor Emmanuel II., Cavour, Garibaldi, and Mazzini is a nation entirely new, the result of the French Revolution rather than the centralising evolution of independent kingdoms, principalities, and dukedoms. The work that has been recently done to rewrite the history of Italian Middle Ages through a series of monographs dealing with the various Italian States, and the importance of these monographs, are apparently unknown to the author.

It is unprofitable, however, to split hairs on account of a popular history for supplementary school or home consumption. Mrs. Gifford is at least to be congratulated that she has made a readable volume which may at least stimulate further and more specialized investigation of the general subject. In the latter part, written in Italy and under the direct influence of contemporaneous conditions, she very often succeeds in giving us observations and impressions which bring her narrative to a commendable, authoritative, and vital end.

Symbolic Logic.

Longmans, Green & Co. are about to send out "Symbolic Logic and Its Applications," by Hugh MacColl. This presents the "final concentrated outcome" of a series of researches begun by the author in 1872. Parts have already appeared in English and French magazines. The book has been written not only for mathematicians, but also for the general reader.

Some Books Issued in February by Henry Holt and Company 29 W. 23d St. New York

THE SEAMAID — By Ronald MacDonald

The strange experiences of the ship-wrecked Dean of Beckminster, his prim wife and beautiful daughter on an uncharted island in the Pacific. A "Raffles" of the sea, a vagrant actor, a French violinist, and many other striking characters also appear, while there is a spice of formidable adventure. ($1.50.)

THE NONCHALANTE — By Stanley Olmsted

The talented young American pianist, Mr. Olmsted, knows his Leipsic, where he learned his art well, and has drawn from it the local color for his "Pfiasestadt," in this story of American student life in that most musical of towns. In Dixie Bilton, the American "operettensaengerin," he has drawn a unique and tantalizing character. ($1.25.)

THE LARKY FURNACE — By Hildegarde Brooks, Author of "Daughters of Desperation."

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Another book for girls, full of the moving incident and wholesome humor that bid fair to make the author's "Dandelion Cottage" a contemporary classic. (Ill. $1.50.)

IMMIGRATION and Its Effects Upon the United States — By Prescott F. Hall, Secretary of the Immigration Restriction League.

In the important new series, "American Public Problems," edited by Dr. Ralph Curtis Ringwalt of the New York Bar. (393 pp., $1.50 net. By mail, $1.62.)
*** The next volume in this series will be Geo. H. Haynes' "Election of Senators." (March.)

THE NEGRO AND THE NATION — By George S. Merriam

An account of the negro question from the slave ship to Tuskegee, which is both entertaining and scholarly. (430 pp. $1.75 net. By mail, $1.92.)

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INTERNATIONAL POSITION OF JAPAN AS A GREAT POWER. By Seiji G. Hishida. 8vo. New York: Macmillan Company. (Paper.)

LIFE OF SIR JOHN T. GILBERT, Irish Historian and Archivist, Vice President of the Royal Irish Academy, Secretary of the Public Record Office of Ireland. By his wife, Rosa Mulholland Gilbert. 8vo. Illustrated. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.

STUDIES IN ROMAN HISTORY. By E. G. Hardy. 12mo. London: Swan, Sonnenschein & Co.

JOURNALS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, 1774-1789. Edited from the original records in the Library of Congress by Worthington Chauncy Ford. 4to. Washington: Government Printing Office. Volume IV., 1776, January 1-June 4.

THE FALL OF TSARDOM. By Carl Joubert. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $2 net.

Essays and General Literature.

LOVE LETTERS THAT CAUSED A DIVORCE. By Mrs. A. E. Aldington. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company.

WHAT MEN LIKE IN WOMEN. By F. J. Hardy. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1 net.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF PALESTINE EXPLORATION. Being the Ely Lectures for 1903. By Frederick Jones Bliss. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

THE WRITINGS OF SAMUEL ADAMS, 1770-1773. Collected and Edited by Harry Alonzo Cushing. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Volume II.

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Travel and Description.

BRUGES AND WEST FLANDERS. Painted by Amedel Forestier. Described by G. W. T. Omond. 8vo. London: A. & C. Black.

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BOOK OF VERSE. By Leontine Stanfield. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. 25 cents. Paper.

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LES SOEURS LATINES. Prose et Verse en Plusieurs Langues du Cheikh. J. Sanua Abon Naddara. Paris: G. Lefebvre. Pamphlet.

Fiction.

MARK TWAIN'S LIBRARY OF HUMOR. Men and Things. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

DISPLAY. By R. E. S. Spender. 12mo. New York: John Lane & Co.

THE RATTLE OF HIS CHAINS. By W. H. Clare. 12mo. Boston: The Eastern Publishing Company.

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A LADY IN WAITING. Being Extracts from the Diary of Julie de Chesnil, Sometime Lady in Waiting to Her Majesty Queen Marie Antoinette. By Charles Woodcock-Savage. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

THE ADVENTURES OF A SUPERCARGO. By Louis Becke. 12mo. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company.

THE DAWN OF A TO-MORROW. By Frances Hodgson Burnett. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

Juvenile.

THE SPECIMEN SPINSTER. By Kate Westlake Yeigh. 12mo. Philadelphia: The Griffith & Rowland Press. 75 cents net.

Miscellaneous.

THE YALE REVIEW. A Quarterly Journal for the Scientific Discussion of Economic, Political, and Social Questions. Volume XIV., May, 1905, to February, 1906. New Haven: The Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Company. (Paper.)

THE NUCLEATION OF THE UNCONTAMINATED ATMOSPHERE. By Carl Barus. Washington: The Carnegie Institution of Washington. (Paper.)

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS. Published for Harvard University. Vol. XX. Boston: The George H. Ellis Company. (Paper.)

Dramas of Euripides.

The late Prof. Paul Decharme's "Euripides and the Spirit of His Dramas," published originally in Paris in 1893, has been put into English by James Loeb, A. B., and is appearing with the imprint of The Macmillan Company. The translation was made with the consent of the author. His French version of Euripides's verse has not been translated, however, but the English renderings of Arthur S. Way, the well-known English scholar, have been used. An introduction, too, has been written for the book by Prof. John Williams White of Harvard University, in which he considers Euripides's relation to his times, thus showing the need of an "able" attempt to reveal the "true" Euripides. In the introduction to the French edition of the book, the late Prof. Decharme outlined the scope of the volume, writing:

Euripides was a philosopher and a critic—a remark that has often been repeated since ancient times. I have questioned this philosopher, this critic, curiously and insistently, in an effort to make him say what he thought of nature, of religion, of society, of the men and women among whom he lived. I have collected his statements about these matters, but have not striven to coordinate them too closely nor yielded too far to the temptation to derive from them hard-and-fast deductions. * * * In the first part of this work, Euripides's critical spirit is examined; in the second part his dramatic genius is studied. * * * It is not, then, a complete study of Euripides's work as a dramatist which I offer to the reader, * * * but a study in which preference is given to the treatment of those matters which appear to be open to controversy.

The illustrations comprise a photograph of the bust of Euripides in the museum at Brunswick and three drawings of vase paintings.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

HANDBOOK OF UNITED STATES POLITICAL HISTORY. For Readers and Students. Compiled by Malcolm Townsend. Illustrated. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company. $1.60.

THE writer of this volume brought out a book several years ago entitled "U. S.—Curious Facts," in which he gathered together many whimsical and bizarre and some really useful facts. The present work is practically a continuation and revision of this under a new name. It will appeal to those who are looking for out-of-the-way information. The author tells us the compilation was prompted by the inquiries of his sons, and many of the questions a boy would be likely to ask are answered.

The publishers' announcement that it is "a carefully compiled and up-to-date presentation of every important event in the political development of the United States" is scarcely warranted. It is next to impossible to use a book of this sort without a good working index. What are we to think of one in which the names of Clay, Calhoun, and Webster are not mentioned? "Railsplitter" appears, but Lincoln does not figure in it. Bad indexing has rendered much of Mr. Townsend's information unavailable for that very class of busy men for whom he professes to write.

It is more unpleasant to have to record that this book has to be used with caution. It is by no means always correct. Errors of fact are bad in any book, but they are particularly so in a work of reference, which loses most of its value if the inquirer has to verify the statements which it makes.

In the Table of Reigning Monarchs, (Page 11,) Edward VI.'s reign is given as 1547-50. France is said to have ceded Louisiana to Spain in 1764, (Page 9.) We read (Page 14) that New Sweden was seized by the Dutch in 1664, and that England lost her colonies "upon the defeat of Cornwallis at Yorktown." Page 21 tells us that in 1835 "Secretary of State Clay instructed the United States Minister to Mexico to procure from Mexico the retransfer of Texas." It would have been strange indeed had Jackson made Clay his Secretary of State. We learn the remarkable fact (Page 149) that "in February, 1866, slavery was abolished forever from the territory of the United States by act of Congress." "The Kansas-Nebraska bill of 1853" is spoken of on Page 151.

The Whigs did not nominate a "conservative Democrat" in 1838, but in 1840, (Page 193.) Theodore Stevens was never "Senator." (Page 342.) Garfield was not the first President that had made political speeches, (Page 355.) "The President taking no action, and letting a bill thereby become a law, is called a 'pocket veto,'" (Page 262.) This is all wrong. The Wilmot Proviso "was the origin of the doctrine of popular sovereignty." (Page 266.) This is untrue. The Wilmot Proviso and the doctrine of popular sovereignty were directly opposed to each other.

This hopeless paragraph of bad writing and worse history is not representative of the whole book, but there are several others like it.

Later the Republicans and Democrats were united in action, receiving the designation of Democrat-Republicans, Federal Republicans, the party again dividing into two wings on the general lines of strict and loose construction, Jackson being elected as an advocate of the former. His advocates were known as "Jackson men," ultimately taking the name Democrat as a party in 1812, at the second election of Madison as President. As a party, it has in fact remained almost intact both in form and name from the first Presidential election, (1789,) being aided by conservatism and a policy of negation.

Mr. Townsend should have taken some pains to make his book free from such blemishes and errors. They are sure to repel intelligent readers.

Schuyler Staunton's New Novel.

This is "Daughters of Destiny," which is down for publication April 1 by the Reilly & Britton Company of Chicago. Three colored pictures are to be from Thomas Mitchell Peirce and five others by Harold De Lay. The author is just now in Rio de Janeiro, the guest of Gen. Fonseca, who figured in his "Fate of a Crown."

Just ready Mr. JAMES LOEB'S *translation of*

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Professor JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE says of it in closing his introduction:

"Euripides, then, has not had fair treatment. It remained the task of some man of preeminent ability, who possessed both a scholar's learning and authority and a poet's imagination and insight, to attempt to reveal the real Euripides. The late Professor Paul Decharme of the University of Paris has rendered the poet and lovers of poetry this great service in the convincing and eloquent book which Mr. Loeb now offers to the public in an English version."

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By FLORENCE TRAIL.

Prof. Uhler, Provost of the Peabody Institute of Baltimore, one of the great libraries of the world, says the demand for this book will run to a hundred thousand when it is properly placed before the public.

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS
LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 24, 1906.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

A GOOD-LOOKING red-covered book entitled "Mark Twain's Library of Humor" comes from the Harpers. It is the first volume of a new series and deals particularly with "Men and Things." It contains a fine new portrait of the compiler and his written "apology" in fac simile. He apologizes gravely for the absence from the volume of many of his own pieces, explaining that the Mark Twain selections were made by his two assistant compilers. We respectfully refer this explanation to Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, who has lately been saying things about Mark Twain's humor and the quality of American humor generally. The new book is full of good matter, in prose and verse—some of it very familiar, such as Uncle Remus's story of "The Tar Baby," Mr. Howells's "Mouse Trap," Artemus Ward's letter to the editor touching the forthcoming advent of the moral show, John Hay's "Little Breeches," and some of Mr. Ade's fables in slang. But there are many other good things that come to light as almost forgotten old friends which we can fairly welcome as new ones; for instance, that account by Mr. Clemens of his meeting with an "unexpected acquaintance" at Lucerne, from "A Tramp Abroad," which includes an extraordinary and bewildering statement about the storied chamois, and Eugene Field's graphic description of a Bernhardt "first night" in Chicago. Aldrich, Bailey, The Danbury News Man of the seventies; John Kendrick Bangs, Burdette, George William Curtis, (in a bit of the "Potiphar Papers,") John Phoenix, Mr. Dooley, Bret Harte, Holmes, G. T. Lanigan, Bill Nye, Josh Billings, and many others are brilliantly represented. The series promises well.

THE founder of the Ingersoll lectures at Harvard made no restrictions as to the faith of the men chosen to deliver the annual lecture on Immortality or their lack of faith. His only idea, as we understand it, was to keep the subject ever alive in the minds of successive generations of Harvard men. Yet the wayfaring man can see no relevance or value in a lecture on immortality by a scientific person who does not believe in the immortality of the soul or, in other words, in the survival of individuality after bodily death. The Ingersoll lectures, since the foundation in 1896, have been delivered by George A. Gordon, William James, Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Josiah Royce, John Fiske, William Osler, Samuel M. Crothers, and, lastly, Wilhelm Ostwald. The lectures are published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. and Dr. Ostwald's discourse on "Individuality and Immortality" is just at hand. Premising that "our knowledge is an incomplete piece of patchwork" and intimating that his views are not in accordance with "ideas which have become venerable, not only because of their age, but also because of the influence which they have had upon the development of mankind," the distinguished chemist proceeds to lucidly explain his theory of "energetics"—the persistence of energy. It is an exceedingly interesting discourse, and quite up to date, scientifically speaking; it is full of fine moral thoughts, but it contains very little Christian consolation.

A NEW and "anecdotal" biography of David Garrick by Mrs. Clement Parsons is announced in London. This should be a very interesting and popular book. Boaden's Memoir is no longer a very serviceable work, and Percy Fitzgerald's "Life of Garrick" has never appeared, we believe, in a cheap edition. Fitzgerald, moreover, is not a writer of insight or discretion. Garrick represents an epoch in the English drama. With him the actor assumed a position of comparative importance in relation to the drama which he had never filled before. Betterton, Barton Booth, and Quin never so completely dominated the theatre as Garrick did; after his day the author took second place, and has rarely been able to do better since. Garrick was doubtless a very great actor, though perhaps a few of his nineteenth century successors surpassed him in the highest reaches of poetic tragedy. He was also a skilful adapter and compiler of plays, an adroit and resourceful manager. But he was, above all, an energetic, dominant personality. He was the whole thing in London theatricals for a long while, played havoc with masterworks, ruthlessly cut and rewrote Shakespeare, and acted everything from Lear to Harlequin. Materially and technically he improved the theatre, and aroused fresh interest in it; as an abiding place and medium for poets he did much to harm it. It was Garrick, not the poet, that counted in his day. But he was a wit, a man of many friends, of rich experiences, and a good new book about him, written intelligently, and not in a vein of whining laudation and immoderate praise, will be most welcome.

FRANK PODMORE'S new Life of Robert Owen, announced in our London cable dispatch last week comes almost simultaneously with a new and revised edition of the late George Jacob Holyoake's "History of Co-operation." The last named book has already appeared in London, its publication following quickly upon the death of its aged author. Holyoake was an early disciple of Owen, whom he describes as "the first Captain of Industry." Mr. Podmore's book will contain much hitherto unpublished matter relating to Owen's plans of industrial Socialism, and his experiments in England and America. The story, however, no matter how it is told, is a story of failure. Both books appear at a "psychological moment." No advocate of industrial communism was ever more enthusiastic or self-sacrificing than Robert Owen. No upholder of the principles and theories on which his experiments were founded was ever more eloquent or determined than Holyoake. Both men suffered much for their beliefs. There is much in their experiences worthy of study nowadays when the air is full of discussion of new socialistic plans and theories.

MR. JOHN MURRAY, grandson of Lord Byron's publisher, and present head of the house of Murray in Albemarle Street, London, has seen fit to reply, in The Monthly Review, to the shocking charges made by the Earl of Lovelace against his own grandfather. Of course, Mr. Murray does not believe the statements in Lord Lovelace's book, "Astarte," which are identical with the accusations against Byron, made many years ago by Mrs. Stowe. Right-minded persons generally do not believe such stories. As for disproving them, that is another matter. Lord Lovelace's reiteration of the charges carries no conviction except to minds already biased against Byron. We must assume, however, that he firmly believes what he writes. He is a gentleman of unblemished repute, and he reveres the memory of his grandmother, Lady Byron. Lord Lovelace, by the way, has now entirely suppressed the sale of his book in England. It was not designed for general circulation.

OF as little positive value in clearing up a historic mystery as either Lord Lovelace's charges against Byron or John Murray's refutation of them is the letter of the Bishop of Meath, Dr. John Evans, to Dr. Wake, Archbishop of Canterbury, just found among the autograph collections in Christ Church College, Oxford, the content of which has been cabled to this country. Dr. Evans states bluntly that Esther Johnson, Swift's Stella, is the daughter of Sir William Temple, and that she is the wife of Dean Swift. Both statements were often made by others. The first has been as often refuted. The second has never been proved. The mystery of Swift's life and Stella's, of the tragedy of Vanessa, (Miss Vanhomrigh,) has not been dispelled by the unearthing of this letter written by an enemy of Swift, who was also a rather shifty person, and could have possessed no larger knowledge of Swift's private affairs than many other persons in England and Ireland at that time. Swift and Esther Johnson never dwelt together as man and wife. The lady lived and died as a spinster. Swift's inimitable "Journal to Stella" will still be read with delight for its revelation of the man, his wit and wisdom, his observation, his sentiment, his selfishness, his little meannesses, but with no larger knowledge of any hidden meaning in its pages than the world possessed before Dr. Evans's letter was brought to light.

TALKING about fresh revelations of the lives of eminent personages, the most conspicuous effort in that direction, on the literary horizon, seems to be Miss Fredericka Macdonald's forthcoming new edition, in English, of Mme. Louise d'Epinay's famous memoirs. Miss Macdonald insists that Mme. d'Epinay's manuscripts were so badly tampered with by her relatives and friends before their publication in 1818, that the world has been greatly deceived, on many points, as to the true character of Jean Jacques Rousseau, who is, of course, the hero of the Memoirs. Miss Macdonald is a champion of Jean Jacques. She is going to illustrate her book with photographs of some pages of the original, showing how they were "edited" and their meaning perverted. The best, or the worst, we may expect of the work, is that it will stir up a fresh controversy about Rousseau.

THE old Eclectic Magazine has passed into new hands, its scope has been somewhat broadened, and it seems to have taken on a new lease of life. The March number contains a number of original articles on interesting subjects, besides the usual selection from other periodicals. Mr. Edward B. Wesley, who is now in his 96th year, tells again the story of the foundation of THE NEW YORK TIMES, of which he was one of the original stockholders, in 1851. Mr. Bird S. Coler has an article on the new rapid transit merger, from his own point of view, and in an article on "American Art, as Seen in the Streets and Statues of New York," Miss Louise Karr sets down some of the impressions of Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke.

LUDWIG FULDA has been more or less in the minds of American playgoers for full twenty years; but we doubt if many persons here have read his writings. His appearance in the United States, as reader from his own works, and lecturer, will doubtless awaken a great deal of interest in the man and his writings. His plays, novels, poems, and essays in criticism, as well as his translations, are published in this city, in the original, by Messrs. E. Steiger & Co. The list of the plays is formidable. Many have been rather ruthlessly adapted for our stage, and few of them have stood very well the test of translation. But the Germans justly esteem them works of great literary merit. Ludwig Fulda represents neither the old nor the new schools of German drama. He stands for the transitional epoch between Schiller and Lessing on the one side and Sudermann and Hauptmann on the other.

MR. S. J. JEYES, who wrote the best biography of Joseph Chamberlain yet published, has come forth with a new "Life of the Earl of Rosebery" just at the moment when the new British Parliament is assembling and the new Ministry is being put to its first test. The publication of Mr. Jeyes's book—though the coincidence is purely accidental, of course—is opportune for Lord Rosebery. Nobody is saying much about him these days; he is not conspicuously on the surface of things, but many are thinking of him. Mr. Jeyes, we note from the London reviews of his book, avoids as far as possible all inflammatory subjects of discussion, but he confidently expects his hero to return to public life before long.

The Pay of College Teachers.

An article deserving wider circulation than it has thus far obtained is Elfrieda H. Pope's "What the University Loses by Underpaying Its Instructors," printed in The Educational Review for January. The article is not a complaint; it is too much lacking in the personal note to be a complaint. It is a setting forth of the reasons why college teachers should be better paid, with especial reference to the institution's side. The arguments of the teacher are presented clearly, and the reflex action on the college of the teachers' underpayment is indicated with precision. The author admits that on the principle of supply and demand it may be right that the instructor be paid as little as he will come for, but urges: "This is the principle of the sweatshop. It is the same selfish and shortsighted policy of spending as little as possible immediately, no matter what the final cost in money or reputation may be that causes municipalities to refuse the immediate expense for filtration plants, and allow contaminated water to carry away many valuable lives every year." And she closes with the pertinent question: "Shall our universities, too, stand for sweatshop systems and for deplorable shortsightedness?"

The Cure of Pneumonia.

Much has been said of late concerning the fresh-air treatment for pneumonia, and pictures purporting to show hospital wards maintained on the roofs of buildings have been published far and wide. The treatment was begun by Dr. Morris Brinkman of this city some twelve or more years ago. Since he first used it, not a death has occurred from pneumonia in his practice! The importance of the change in treatment made by him is thus very obvious. The article in which he described the treatment and the reasons which led him to adopt it was published in a medical paper two years ago; it has now been republished, with revisions, (Herold Betts, Box 312, Madison Square, New York, 25c) and any person, physician or layman, interested in noting a powerful weapon against the Winter plague of this country should obtain a copy. The language of the article is technical, but a summary at the end is not, and even the layman will find the reasoning and the description of the treatment intelligible.

Immigration in the United States.

The volume on "Immigration" and its effects on the United States, by Prescott F. Hall, Secretary of the Immigration Restriction League, which Henry Holt & Co. are now issuing, is the first in the series on American Public Problems, which Ralph Curtis Ringwalt of this city is editing. It will shortly be followed by "The Election of Senators," by Prof. G. H. Hayes.

The present book is divided into four parts. The first portion presents the "facts" concerning immigration—its history, causes, and conditions. Part II. discusses the effects of immigration. In Part III., the history of past legislation upon the subject is given, and there is a description of various proposed remedies for the evils of immigration. Chinese immigration is treated of in the final section. In appendices are copies of the Federal Immigration acts now in force. Besides the bibliography, references are also given in the footnotes.

NEWS OF THE BOOK WORLD ABROAD.

Another Expensive Art Book from Goupil's—Tremendous Popularity of Silas Hocking—The Book of Job.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1906.]

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A new and magnificent French book on the art and personality of Sandro Botticelli is announced by the Paris and London house of Goupil & Co. The text has been written by Emile Gebhart. There will be about fifty illustrations. The price of the ordinary edition will be $100 and of the special edition $200.

***

MESSRS. CASSELL & CO. announce a new novel by the Rev. Silas K. Hocking entitled "A Human Face." They say that the sale of Mr. Hocking's novels, since his first book appeared nearly thirty years ago has averaged 1,000 copies a week. Rider Haggard has written a new novel called "The Way of the Spirit," which will be published in March by Messrs. Hutchinson & Co.

***

MESSRS. ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE & SON will publish soon "Some Literary Eccentrics" by John Fyvie. His list includes Thomas Amory, Walter Savage Landor, William Hazlitt, King James I., and others. John Lane is preparing a book by Constance Hill relating to the Burney family. The book is based upon contemporary journals and letters written by Fanny Burney (Mme. d'Arblay) and her sisters. The same publisher has just brought out a new novel called "The House by the Bridge," by M. G. Easton.

***

JOHN MURRAY will publish next week "Peasant Life in the Holy Land" by the Rev. C. T. Wilson. Prof. Browne's second volume of his "Literary History of Persia" will be published in the Spring by Fisher Unwin. It brings the story of Persian literature down to A. D. 1260. Mr. Unwin will publish next week a new Welsh novel by Miss Gwendolen Price entitled "A Son of Arvon."

***

THE Oxford University Press will issue soon a new work on the Book of Job by Prof. S. R. Driver. His aim is to make the ancient Hebrew poem intelligible to the ordinary educated reader. W.

"SOCIETY" AND THE SUPERNORMAL

Mr. "Dodo" Benson's New Novel, "The Angel of Pain," a Picture of Fashionable Life with a Touch of Mystery.

A SOMEWHAT new phase in Mr. E. F. Benson's smart delineations of smart English society was marked by "The Image in the Sand," with its employment of mysterious invocations and ill-willed spirits as a part of its machinery. But he evinces his liking for the change by following up that story with "The Angel of Pain," (Lippincott,) in which one of the characters acquires decidedly supernormal powers of communing with nature by leading a very primitive existence in the New Forst, and all are used in the development of a much more serious moral question than was wont to characterize this writer's earlier work. Having gained a hearing by a startling display of epigram and cynicism, combined with good stories to tell and a thoroughly delightful gift for telling them, Mr. Benson has shown a steadily growing tendency to drop his affectations and to bring his epigrammatic brilliancy into proper subordination without at all eliminating it. This is especially noticeable in his most recent novel, and, for that reason, "The Angel of Pain" gives his readers a much better chance than usual to judge of his real strength in plot building and character drawing, as distinguished from his unquestioned ability to make all of his people talk entertainingly.

The book is undeniably a little disappointing at first, because somewhat lacking in the amusing qualities which we have learned to expect from its author, but it grows upon one as the characters slowly develop and the theme is worked out through the medium of their lives, exhibiting the rather uncommon merit in a novel of being better in performance than in promise. The title sufficiently indicates the subject, which is the necessity of suffering in the adjustment of our natures to the earthly scheme of things. Mr. Benson takes the little world comprised in Philip Home and the four people dearest to him and tries to show how inevitably, yet how differently, the Angel of Pain laid his harmonizing touch upon their lives and with what results to the hard-headed business man, Philip Home; the irresponsible artist, Evelyn Dundas; the pagan worshipper of nature, Tom Merivale; the butterfly woman of fashion, Madge Ellington. All these are drawn with the sure touch and the keen appreciation of typically human characteristics that are Mr. Benson's strong points and that insure the interest of any story that he may choose to tell, irrespective of the convincing qualities of his arguments and theories. It is not by description either that Mr. Benson develops his theme, but by the actual, visible changes that take place in his four principal characters, and are marked by their actions far oftener than by their words. Tom Merivale is the only one whose standing among the possibilities is a question in our minds. His exact claims to sanity remain a mystery in spite of Mr. Benson's lengthy exposition of the beliefs that led him to turn hermit and run away to the woods in search of perfect happiness.

Among the minor characters Lady Ellington, the admirable Lady Dover, and Philip's sweet old mother, are portraits done in Mr. Benson's most brilliant style and with a convincing reality about them that makes one feel quite certain that he did not manufacture them out of his imagination, but has seen them often in London drawing rooms.

Telegraph Ciphers.

Ten hundred and twenty million pronounceable words, with at least two letters' difference between each word, are contained in the new work on "Telegraph Ciphers: Artificial Words," compiled by Whitelaw and published here by Longmans, Green & Co. The words have been selected in accordance with the decision of the London Telegraph Conference of June-July, 1903. Besides the 1,020,000,000 pronounceable words in the work, there are also 160,000,000 extra words, all being arranged both in alphabetical and terminational order. So that there are no two words to be found that are alike, nor can any one word be altered in transmission exactly into another word in the work. The volume is a quarto in size, printed on hand-made paper to bear handling.

Schreyvogel's Pictures.

Moffat, Yard & Co. have acquired the right to publish hereafter all the paintings of frontier life in this country by the well-known "pictorial historian," Schreyvogel. They have also become the publishers of the twenty-seven prints which have already appeared. The artist's latest work, "Saving Their Lieutenant," will be issued March 1. It shows several veteran troopers carrying away from their Indian pursuers the body of their young commander, fresh from West Point, who has been seriously wounded in an encounter with the red men. It is said to be one of the painter's most spirited productions. It will be followed in the Autumn by another picture, which Mr. Schreyvogel has now in hand.

THE MAKING OF A BRITON.

MR. MORLEY ROBERTS, who some time ago was so darkly, deeply tragical in "Rachel Marr," and a year ago waxed so cheerfully shocking in "Lady Penelope," has written a new story called "The Idlers," (L. C. Page & Co.) "The Idlers" is a very modern tale, dealing very modestly with British society—with true love, unsanctified passion, stark madness, and many vanities and pretences of this wicked world as our cousins across the water have arranged it. The hero is intellectually a fool; and he is exhibited in the light of two kinds of wisdom, the mellow wisdom of experience which belongs to honest gentlemen of a certain age and cynicism, and the better wisdom (or so Mr. Roberts hints) of the open-eyed, unspoiled young girl of the period. Mr. Roberts is a great admirer of the girl of the period—in this manifestation; and, it must be confessed, he makes her pen portrait very attractive. Perhaps he knows her a bit.

"Young girls," says Sir John Bexley, a very experienced and epigrammatic old gentleman, father to the hero, Jack Bexley, "young girls are the ancientest things alive, and young boys of twenty, or thereabout, if they are healthy, are infants in arms. But they don't seem to be able to choose the arms, my dear." "My dear" is Cecilia the nice wise girl Jack ought to marry. "That," continues Sir John, "is the trouble. These idle young women in London are the very devil, and Jack's a fool, and, through me and his mother, he's as idle as they are."

Jack, of course, is a fine strapping young chap of true English meat, dull, but sound. Being the only son and heir of a baronet, his mother, who believes firmly in mustard plasters, has kept him out of the army and the university. Therefore going up to London, he promptly falls a victim to the wiles of a certain charmer of the town called Madame Jam and Biscuits—that is, her husband has made a fortune selling plaster of paris and German glucose concoctions and expects a peerage. Madame Jam and Biscuits is very beautiful and very, very wicked, and thereby hangs the tale which is to test our young girl's wisdom. Thereby hangs also the tragedy of George Raynour, Captain in his Majesty's service, exiled for a time to one of those swamps in the corners of the empire named in bitterness "the land of the curse of God," only to return to England a fever-sapped wreck and a madman. George Raynours have been possible in English printed books, of course, only since Mr. Kipling set the pace, but this George Raynour is Mr. Roberts's own—very grim, frightfully human, sardonically accusing.

"Probably," says the author, "a human being is best defined denotatively as one who makes excuses for himself that won't do for other people." There you are. The author is revealed as a satirist. His book is full of malign caricatures of British types, the malignity lying largely in the closeness of the caricature to the living original, and his philosophy is profoundly skeptical of conventional motives. Not that he attributes evil motives by preference. As often as not it is the other way about. He believes in the soundness of Jack—in spite of Jack's sins—in the purity of Cecilia—in spite of Cecilia's knowledge—in the stolid maternity of Jack's mother—in spite of her mustard plasters—in the patient ambition of Mr. Jam and Biscuits, the moral worthlessness of Mrs. Jam and Biscuits, the madness of George Raynour, and the basic humanity of everybody. He believes in love, in honor, even in comradeship, though he jeers at some things which wear these names, and is given over utterly to the modern notion that innocence and ignorance are not synonymous.

Because of these things and a knack that way, the story is a good story for people who like their romance spiced with wit and anchored to a sense of things as they are. One must stand for a deal of very colloquial British language also. But that's fashionable.

"The Traditions of Scripture."

The first volume in The Westminster Library—a series of handbooks for Catholic clergymen and students of theology, written by Catholic preachers and writers—is about to be issued by Longmans, Green & Co. It is "The Traditions of Scripture," by the Rev. Dr. William Barry, the well-known English author. Here are discussed, with the aid of the Scriptures, critics, and others, the origin, authority, and interpretation of the Bible. The author has not attempted to put forward his own views—"he has endeavored to suggest, so far as he was acquainted with them, opinions held by Catholic scholars who, by their learning, piety, and station, are among approved commentators on Holy Scripture."

Following the introduction, in which Dr. Barry briefly touches on the views of the Fathers of the Church concerning the tradition of the Catholic Bible, the "true sense" of Scripture, the canon, &c., come chapters on the origins, authors, and Canon of the Old Testament, the Canon of the New Testament, and the authority and interpretation of Holy Writ. Besides the bibliography, footnotes have been provided referring to authorities cited in the body of the book.

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FROM READERS.

More About the Late George H. Miles, the Maryland Poet.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

IN a recent number of your paper I read a very timely article on George H. Miles, the Maryland poet, by the well known and facile critic, Eugene L. Didier. I took a particular interest in that article from the fact that about twenty-four years ago I was requested by the widow of the lamented poet to prepare from his manuscript such material as Mr. Didier needed to enable him to write the two articles published by him under the titles, "An American Catholic Poet" and "A Maryland Catholic Dramatist." The former appeared in The Catholic World, the latter in The Catholic Quarterly.

May I be allowed to say a few words after the splendid encomiums of Mr. John J. Rooney and of Mr. Didier, regarding a poem of Miles which all critics admit to be one of superior merit? I mean his "Christine, a Troubadour Song." The poet, in this work, shows how great an artist he was, and he exhibits in it his characteristic dramatic power. Not only does he clothe the varied scenes of his story with the warmth of the beautiful valley over which Miolan Castle stood as a guardian, but he presents the various personages of the "Baron's Tale" as living beings, full of purpose and actuated to sterling deeds. While Miles has few superiors in American literature as a lyrist, I believe that he possessed the dramatic genius to an eminent degree, as may be seen in his "Mahomet," his "Cromwell," and his "De Soto," in all of which he shows how close he came to the magic circle which inclosed his master, the Bard of Avon.

How unsurpassed, for thrilling dramatic effect, is the flight of Christine, as the Black Knight, the genius of Evil, who has laid low all oncomers into the "fatal swath," "of his darkly dropping sword," when the Maid of France seems doomed to become the prize of the Demon foe, "thunders to her side" and she hears

"a sound like the flying feet
Of a courser, bound after bound."

Clearing the lists with a leopard-like spring,
Plunging at top of his speed,
Swift o'er the ground as a bird on the wing,
There bursts, all afoam, through the wondering ring
A gallant but riderless steed.

Arrow-like straight to the maiden he sped,
With a long, loud tremulous neigh,
The rein flying loose round his glorious head,
While all whisper again, "Is the Savoyard dead?"
As they gaze at the riderless Grey.

One sharp, swift pang thro' the virgin heart,
One wildering cry of woe,
Then fleeter than dove to her calling nest,
Lighter than chamois to Malaval's crest
She leaps to the saddle bow.

Away! He knew the sweet voice; away,
With never a look behind:
* * * * * * *
Like an eagle before the wind.

Onward and upward, bound after bound,
By Bruno's bridge he goes;
* * * * * * *
When right in her path, lo! the long white gown,
The withered face and the shaven crown,
And the shriveled hand of a monk.

A light like a glittering halo played
Round the brow of the holy man;
With lifted finger her course he stayed,
"All is not well," the pale lips said,
"With the heir of Miolan.

"But in Chambery hangs a relic rare
Over the altar stone;
Take it and speed to thy bridegroom's bier;
If the Sacristan question who sent thee there
Say 'Bruno, the Monk of Cologne.'"
* * * * * * * *
But hark to the challenge, "Who rideth alone?"

"O, warder, bid me not wait!
My lover lies dead and the Dauphin o'erthrown,
A message I bear from the Monk of Cologne."
"What meaneth this haste, my daughter fair?"
She stooped and murmured in his ear
The name of the Monk of Cologne.

Slowly he took from its jeweled case
A kerchief that sparkled like snow,
And the minster shone like a lighted vase
As the deacon unveiled the gleaming face
Of the Santo Sudario

* * * * * * * *
The ancient oaks seem to rock and reel,
As the forest rushes by her,
But nearer cometh the clash of steel,
And nearer falleth the fatal heel
With its flickering trail of fire.

* * * * * * * *
For the Grey is breathing faint and quick,
And his nostrils burn and the drops fall thick
From the point of each drooping ear.

His glorious neck hath lost its pride,
His back falls beneath her weight,
While steadily gaining, stride by stride,
The Black Knight thunders to her side—
* * * * * * * *
She called him her Caliph, her desert-bred,
* * * * * * * *
But the Grey looked back and sadly scanned
The maid with his earnest eyes—
* * * * * * * *
But she calls on Christ, and the kerchief white
Waves full in the face of her foe;
Back with an oath reeled the Wizard Knight
As his steel crouched low in the wondrous light
Of the Santo Sudario.

* * * * * * * *
Leap after leap up the spiral steep
He speeds to his master's castle keep,
And his glorious race is won.

The frontispiece of the edition of "Christine" of 1866 is an etching illustrating the flight of Christine, by the celebrated artist John La Farge, who during the early fifties was a student at Mount St. Mary's College under Mr. Miles.

ERNEST LAGARDE.

Mount St. Mary's College, Md., Feb. 22, 1906.

Keats and "Swart Paynims."

I.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I note your reference to the French Ambassador's recent letter, in which he objected to the line in Keats's "Eve of St. Agnes" which Dr. Richard Garnett has called beautiful—the line in which Madeline's spirit, shut in sleep,

Blissfully havened both from joy and pain
is said to be
Clasped like a missal where swart Paynims pray.

Surely the allusion here is to some illumined missal in which are depicted kneeling figures. The three Kings, as they are represented in Botticelli's fresco in the Vatican, for example, might, without too great a flight of fancy, be referred to as "swart Paynims."

If Keats referred to the missal, and not to the Paynims themselves, this would answer M. Jusserand's objection.

New York, Feb. 17, 1906. H. D.

II.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I am surprised to find on the editorial page of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW of yesterday so glaring a want of comprehension of Keats's beautiful line (for it is a beautiful line) which reads, "Clasped like a missal where swart Paynims pray." Of course the idea is "clasped as a Christian would clasp his prayerbook in a pagan land." I am sure that Keats never thought of the Paynims as clasping the missal; that would be too absurd, even for poetry! K. H.

New York, Feb. 22, 1906.

III.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

It may be presumptuous, in an interpretation of even an English poet, to take issue with a man of such distinguished literary ability and such ready insight into things foreign as M. Jusserand, but surely he is for once at fault in his reading of Keats's fine line, "Clasped like a missal where swart Paynims pray," and his half-jocular criticism that Paynims do not clasp missals because they have none to clasp, is entirely irrelevant to its meaning. Keats's swart Paynims were on the leaves of some one of those wonderful old illuminated missals where devout monks with pious care and strong faith pictured the fulfillment of the promises that the heathen should be given to the Lord for his inheritance, and the kindreds of the nations should worship before Him, and there the missal's clasp shut them in to sacred sleep, there, like the Grecian Uru, they were foster children "of silence and slow time."

The one idea of the whole passage from which the line is quoted is enfolded shelter and unstirred repose. Madeline lay in "the poppied warmth of sleep," her conscious soul

Flown like a thought, until the morrow day,
Blissfully havened both from joy and pain,
Clasped like a missal where swart Paynims pray,
Blinded alike from sunshine and from rain,
As if a rose should shut, and be a bud again.

How unaccordant with this quiescent imagery to carry the thought to a far country where active Paynims are praying with missals clasped in their hands! What have such as they to do with the sweet stillness and the peaceful images? But if M. Jusserand will look at the verse once more with pictured Paynims shut into its still seclusion, he may admit that the offending line has become both true and beautiful. Keats knew that "beauty is truth, truth beauty," and he rarely violated the unity. M. C. L.

Plainfield, N. J., Feb. 21, 1906.

Froude and Brandes.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Though I very seldom read magazines, even on recommendation, I dutifully spent the better part of an afternoon in a vain effort to procure the "current" number of the Cornhill Magazine, said to contain Andrew Lang's article, "Freeman vs. Froude." I dare say much was not lost, however, as I feel disinclined to accept Andrew Lang as authority, and fear that even after perusing his article I should be able to cheerfully maintain that Froude was not guilty of any intentional literary dishonesty, or of materially changing the spirit of any of his originals. His history was frankly controversial, and his opponents were only too fortunate in securing against him the services—well paid, no doubt—of an exceptionally active and virulent traducer. The persistent attacks caught the popular ear; soon was raised the popular cry; it has lasted nearly half a century, and might be laid to rest. Other historians, who are held up as steady, infallible lights, had they written a similar history at a similar time, under the same difficulties, might have had a similar fate.

Froude dispelled the popular error (in which I shared) of sneering at the Church of England as the haphazard result of the great Henry's vagrant affections. On that issue no American should quarrel with him. I would like to aid in dispelling the popular error of decrying Froude as a historian. Still, I am no particular champion of Froude; I will merely confess that I am on his side, so that, if his enthusiasm ever carried him away from the straight and narrow path, my enthusiasm would be apt to follow after with a cheer. Not so with Brandes's cynicisms.

B. A. BRONSON.

New York, Feb. 21, 1906.

Sir Oliver Lodge.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

A few weeks ago there appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS a most enthusiastic estimate of Sir Oliver Lodge's recent book, "Life and Matter." To many readers this book must prove disappointing. Lodge's idealism, which naturally makes him oppose the theories of Haeckel as likely to do harm to any but advanced students, leads him into some rather vague and wild suggestions and assertions. Such theorizing does as little good as the dogmatism of the materialists. While it is undeniably true that there is much in nature which we cannot understand, and while we must learn to accept the possibility of unknown factors in our life and an unknown quantity in all scientific problems, still we may easily cultivate too far this attitude of mind.

Theory for theory, it would be easy to find absurdities in the arguments and expressed opinions of both Lodge and Haeckel—the hypotheses of both being often apparently founded upon mere inference and conjecture. While we agree with Lodge in taking exception to Haeckel's expressions as to will, love and hate of atoms, and souls of cells, we find singularly fantastic his own surmise (founded, he says, on an idea of Newton's) that planets and suns may combine to form something corresponding to the brain cells of some transcendent mind. So, too, Lodge's conjectures as to vitality of music, words, inanimate objects that have been made or used by man; as to transcendence, intangible influences, and souls of things. Being a spiritualist, he lets his idealism carry him too far—resting secure in the idea that he may drift as far as he likes from materialism and no one can positively contradict him. He regards Huxley, in his sturdy honesty, as too iconoclastic, saying that there is danger in destroying error that fresh crops of thought springing up in the cleared ground may be sacrificed too. He evidently prides himself upon being wide-minded and hospitable to new ideas and conceptions of the scope of existence. He has no cut-and-dried scheme, but inclines to think he sees indications of vast possibilities.

While there are in the book sentences, paragraphs, even whole arguments which are worthy of respectful consideration, it is strange that a physicist, a man of accepted reputation as an electrician, should employ the arguments and deductions which he uses with regard to magnetism. As magnetism and electricity are physical forces, his idea that magnetic "lines of force" may exist in space independent of the matter in which they are induced is so fanciful that one pauses wondering if the writer's meaning has been grasped. Certainly the parallel with life, which he is trying to prove independent of matter in which it is manifested, fails, if life, or "vital energy," is not a physical force, and this he would deny altogether.

On many pages of his book Lodge's eccentric expressions of opinion would seem to depend more upon superficial distinctions and infelicitous use of terms and phrases than on fundamental principles. One cannot surely credit him with such ideas in their entirety. The main object of the book, of course, is to controvert the dogmatically expressed opinions of Prof. Haeckel with regard to the purely physical nature of life as a result and manifestation of material forces, and as there are many people who are tired of Haeckel's generalizations and assumptions, Lodge's retort will be welcomed by earnest students, though it is little likely to satisfy them. H. B. S.

Philadelphia, Feb. 2, 1906.

"Lovers in Heaven."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

On Mr. Jessup's recommendation, which was published in last week's Review, I read Julian Hawthorne's "Lovers in Heaven." I was disappointed.

Many writers have tried their hand at writing fantastic or mystical tales, and a few have succeeded. It is a significant fact, however, that the stories of this description which have made their mark in the field of literature have a more tangible substance, more basis for a plot, than there is in "Lovers in Heaven."

Poe wrote beautiful stories along the same lines—"Eleonora," "The Power of Words," &c.—but they are alive, vital, and full of color. They have soul, which Julian Hawthorne's story lacks, and is so verbally full of. De Maupassant is another striking example of a writer who supplies in his work what "Lovers in Heaven" lacks. Kipling's "They" is of crystalline clearness in comparison with it.

The critics who failed to hail it as a "genuine masterpiece" need have no fear; "Lovers in Heaven" will be forgotten ere long by those who have read it, and those who have not will never miss it. E. F. ALLEN.

New York, Feb. 22, 1906.

Author of "Mister Bill."

Apropos of the success of this story, bearing the imprint of the Boston publisher, Richard G. Badger, it may be of interest to know that the author, A. R. Lyons, a native of Randolph, Mass., has been a traveling salesman for some years. He declares that he "was a business man in order that he might afford to be a writer." His book, which is his first attempt at story writing, contains many of his business experiences in the different sections of this country, including San Francisco and the Pacific Coast.

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REMPORAD: ITALIA NOSTRA, L'Italia al Principio del secolo XX. Pagine xxiii.-443, 413 illustrazioni. 75c., postpaid.
FOSSATI: IL PRAGMAPOLEDITTICO, Dizionario Grafico-Itinerario dei Comuni e delle Frazioni d'Italia, adottato dal Ministero delle Poste e Telegrafi, con 16 Carte Geografiche. Pagine xvi.-1,342. Cloth, $2.25, postpaid.

THE LATEST BOOK ON RUSSIA
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BOSTON NOTES.

"In the Shoe-String Country," a New Novel of Southern Life—New Books and Reissues.

MR. FREDERICK'S CHAMberlain's "In the Shoe-String Country," to be brought out next week by the C. M. Clark Publishing Company, will be found to differ far more widely than could be expected from other recent stories of the Southern States, for it treats of the struggle between the white Republican and the white Democrat for the right of suffrage, under conditions in which both find themselves in danger of losing their political rights, merely because equal privileges are constitutionally given to the black man. The grim whimsicality of the position is intensified by making the two personages illustrating the opposed political principles rivals for one woman's hand, and making her the sort of woman in whom Southern novel readers especially delight, warmly affectionate but Quixotic in bravery.

***

This novel will be followed by Miss Louise M. Hopkins's "Signal Lights," a story of life at a frontier post, with a hero who is captured by the Indians and lives among them some months. Although originally written for boys, the story has sufficient incident to make it worth something more than a glance from the fathers and mothers.

***

Saturday, March 10, is the day set by the Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company for the publication of its brief Spring list of two novels, a Stratemeyer book, a fresh edition of Mr. Aaron Martin Crane's "Right and Wrong Thinking," "The Twentieth Century Christ," by Paul Karishka; Mr. Munn's "The Girl from Tim's Place," "The Golden Greyhound," by Dwight Tilton, and two reprints.

Little Prudy was a grandmother long ago, but her first readers, now grandmothers themselves, have taken good care that the successive generations of young folk made her acquaintance, and now the Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company is to publish a new edition of the six books for the fourth generation of readers.

***

Another interesting reprint is the group of novels, "Cudjo's Cave," "The Three Scouts," and "The Drummer Boy," written by Mr. John T. Trowbridge during the civil war, and with "The Man Without a Country," the only fiction now in print showing the true feeling of the North during the contest. Authors of a later generation may, by sheer genius, divine the emotions of the time, but Dr. Hale and Mr. Trowbridge felt them, and wrote intending to arouse them in others, and their work is invaluable to the historian, if not quite agreeable to the reconstructed brethren. Both these books and the Little Prudy series are to be issued at low prices.

***

"Anne Warner," having returned from Europe, has been staying at the Touraine. She has sent a new book of "Susan Clegg" stories to her publishers, Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. The volume contains a three-part story, "The Wolf at Susan Clegg's Door," and a two-part story, "Mrs. Lothrop's Love Affair," and will be pleasantly illustrated.

***

Still another edition of "Truth Dexter" is announced this season, and is the answer to a demand from unimaginative readers for pictures of the heroine. This will be furnished by Miss Alice Barber Stephens, and will be printed in tint.

***

It is six years since the appearance of M. Flammarion's "The Unknown," and his new book, which Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. will publish this Spring, will be eagerly welcomed. Its title is "Thunder and Lightning," matters within the apprehension of those to whom his books bearing on wider subjects are sealed, and interesting to every one. One of its chapters, "The Victims of Lightning," has especial value in those States in which electricity is legally used for punitive purposes; another on "Lightning Conductors" will be found instructive by all craftsmen dealing with electricity, and two others discussing, describing, and classifying the effects of lightning on mankind, animals, trees, plants, metals, and houses, may dissipate some of the queer superstitions current even among the fairly educated. Other chapters are entitled "Atmospheric Electricity and Storm Clouds," "The Flash and the Sound," "Fireballs," and "Pictures Made by Lightning." The volume will be illustrated. It has been translated by Mr. Walter Mostyn.

***

The almost simultaneous appearance of books proceeding from a similar thought will find another illustration in Maxwell Gray's "The Great Refusal," and a serious work, "The Economy of Happiness," to be issued by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. The author, Mr. James F. MacKaye, seeks to substitute ethics for the precepts of political economy as the foundation of public polity, and would make the production of happiness the end of politics, applying the same scientific methods to the work that have been used in the production of the various forms of wealth. His appeal is to the serious folk who do not read novels, and are not aware of Maxwell Gray.

***

Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. have added thirty new titles to their series of "Copyright Reprints," low-priced, cloth-bound editions of novels. All of the works of the late Robert Neilson Stephens, except his last story; Miss Lilian Bell's "Hope Loring" and "The Interference of Patricia;" Mr. Arthur Morrison's "The Red Triangle" and "The Green Diamond," called "The Green Eye of Goona," in England; Mr. Elliott Flower's "The Slaves of Success" and "The Spoilsmen"; Mr. Morley Roberts's "Rachel Marr" and "The Promotion of the Admiral"; Prof. Roberts's "Barbara Ladd" and "The Prisoner of Mademoiselle," and "Return" and "The Last Word" by Miss MacGowan and Mrs. MacGowan Cooke, are some of the books thus offered.

***

The March Atlantic is a mixture of very serious seriousness and great liveliness. The latter element appears in a Western college professor's story, "M. Mulvina; Her Life and Works"; in the Contributor's Club, in which a fearless person blasphemes the book plate, and in Major R. L. Bullard's "Preparing Our Moros for Government," which half its readers would take for a bit of Kipling fiction if it were unsigned.

***

One of the serious papers, "Some Equivocal Rights of Labor," is by Mr. George W. Alger of New York, whose "Moral Overstrain," seven essays on the abuses in modern business and politics, is announced by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. for Spring publication. "American Literary Masters," by Mr. Leon R. Vincent, will probably appear late in March, for the delight of those who love fastidious judgment combined with widely radiating allusions.

***

One of the books announced by this firm, Miss Lucy M. Salmon's "Progress in the Household," stands in a class by itself, for it discusses the servant question and other domestic matters interesting only to women, and to men for whom women find no better names than Lady Capulet and the Nurse gave them.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Feb. 23, 1906.

America and the Negro.

George S. Merriam's "history of American slavery and enfranchisement," "The Negro and the Nation," is appearing this week with the imprint of Henry Holt & Co. Beginning with the conditions that necessitated the bringing of negro slaves to this country, the author goes on discussing the attitude of the "fathers" of the Nation toward the blacks, the Abolition Movement and the work of Calhoun, Garrison, and others, the compromise of 1850, and the climax at the outbreak of the civil war. Following the conflict comes a consideration of the emancipation—its beginning and achievement; and then are a number of chapters on reconstruction. The book closes with a discussion of the negro's place in the United States at the present time.

The book is partial neither to the blacks nor to the whites. Mr. Merriam's object has been to bring the problem before the public in all its aspects. While making a plea for the "rights" of the negro—including his social rights—he does so in a manner that would not offend the sensibility of the whites of either the North or the South. As to the future, the author writes in his final chapter:

We, the people of the United States, are to face and deal with this matter. We are all in it together. * * * Southerner and Northerner, white man and black man, we must work out our common salvation. It is up to us—it is up to us all! The saving principle is as simple as the multiplication table or the Golden Rule. Each man must do his best, each must be allowed to do his best, and each must be helped to do his best. Opportunity for every one, according to his capacity and his merit—that is democracy. Help for the weaker, as the strong is able to give it—that is Christianity. * * * The situation is less a puzzle for the intellect than a challenge to the will and heart.

A Book of Poems.

"Some Verses," by William Moore, will be brought out by the colored poet March 31. It will be an elaborate volume, printed on real hand-made Japanese vellum in gold, red, and blue, and bound in limp leather and satin. The cover design has been furnished by C. F. Batchelder, the decorative initials and type by J. Edgar French. It will be in a limited edition, signed and numbered by Mr. Moore.

Books in Demand.

The circulating department of the New York Public Library reports the following books most in demand during the week ended Feb. 21: Adult fiction—Mrs. Wharton's "The House of Mirth," Ellen Glasgow's "The Wheel of Life," Nicholson's "House of a Thousand Candles." Juvenile fiction—Lang's "Red Fairy Book," Miss Alcott's "Little Women," Miss Mulock's "Little Lame Prince." Miscellaneous—Maeterlinck's "Life of a Bee," Shaw's "Plays Pleasant and Unpleasant," and "Poems Every Child Should Know."

POUGHKEEPSIE.

THE EAGLE'S HISTORY OF POUGHKEEPSIE FROM THE EARLIEST SETTLEMENTS, 1683, TO 1905. By Edmund Platt. Illustrated. Cloth, square folio. Pp. 328. Poughkeepsie: Platt & Platt. $5.

MR. PLATT'S history of Poughkeepsie is in many ways excellent. The author can hardly be held responsible for all of its shortcomings; most of them, we think, are due to mechanical and financial requirements. The volume, a square folio, is inconvenient in form; and, as usual with our modern local histories, a swarm of people of little importance has gained a precarious fame by virtue of the depths of their pocketbooks. Of course, the people who pay "ten dollars per" are those who enable the local history to be published; but it is none the less regrettable that their counterfeit presentments and their laudatory self-written obituaries should have to mar the average history. The old-time histories, like Bolton's "History of Westchester County" and Judd's "History of Hadley," for instance, are not so disfigured. But, then, they did not "pay"; and even a history must pay nowadays.

It is made pretty clear in Mr. Platt's first chapter that the name "Poughkeepsie" does not mean "safe harbor," but "muddy pond." The locality was the subject of real estate transactions as far back as 1683, when Massany, a Highland Indian, gave the waterfall which used to be conspicuous at what is now Poughkeepsie to two Dutchmen, one of whom settled in the neighborhood very shortly afterward. Other persons settled near at hand. Dutchess County was created in 1685, and organized in 1713 or thereabout. There was a Dutch church at Poughkeepsie in 1716, and an English church followed, as the number of English in the county increased, in 1749. This was Presbyterian; the Anglican Church was organized in 1766. Meantime, about 1737, the Precinct of Poughkeepsie was created, the original of the town; in 1756 Poughkeepsie found itself spoken of as a village, "but it scarce deserves the name."

But the crude precinct organization seems not to have hurt the growth of the place, which became well-known while yet it had no legal existence. It may be wondered if the history of its first century is not absolutely unique. In 1775 two of the thirteen frigates authorized by the Continental Congress were built by Poughkeepsie men; they never got to sea, however, Mr. Platt notes mournfully, and were set on fire to avoid capture when the British captured Fort Montgomery and broke the chain at West Point. In December, 1777, Poughkeepsie became the State capital, and in 1787 the State convention sat there which finally ratified the United States Constitution by a majority of three votes.

In 1799 Poughkeepsie secured its incorporation as a village. Since then it has run its course, much as any other river town in the East has; it has waxed and waned, chiefly waxed; it has become the seat of various industries and of institutions of learning. The most interesting fact connected with its history during the last century is the foundation of Vassar College, the first woman's college in the world.

Jaurès's Book on Socialism.

"Studies in Socialism," the volume of essays by Jean Jaurès, the well-known French writer and politician, which has been translated for American readers by Miss Mildred Minturn, is in active preparation by G. P. Putnam's Sons for issue before the end of Spring. As Miss Minturn points out:

These studies * * * represent the man and the movement in the vivid and intimate setting of the daily newspaper, and their very incompleteness and informality give them a certain value as first-hand historical documents. They do not try to explain modern French Socialism to outsiders; they are a little piece of modern French Socialism, and as such I hope that Americans, whether or not they have Socialistic sympathies, will find them not without interest.

Two of the collected articles in the original edition of the book have been omitted, while three new ones have been inserted, one of which is reprinted for the first time. The changes have been authorized by the author. Speaking of M. Jaurès himself in her introduction the translator says:

It is as a political leader and orator that he is best known and most successful. He * * * is equally at home denouncing the reactionary element and exalting the work of "Republican Solidarity," pleading the cause of sanity and justice in international affairs, and upholding the specifically Socialistic claims. A cool Anglo-Saxon might find him too excitable and emotional, might even point to instances where he seems to have allowed his eloquence to run away with his judgment, but the most unfriendly critic must grant his ability, energy, and sincerity.

HARPERS BOOKS

MARK TWAIN'S Library of Humor

The initial volume, *Men and Things*, is a veritable encyclopaedia of humor, containing the best work of such prominent humorists as George Ade, John Kendrick Bangs, "Mr. Dooley," Artemus Ward, Eugene Field, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Bill Nye, etc., etc., and Mark Twain himself. That the great editor knows what is best in humor and how to select it goes without saying. *Men and Things* is the perfection of fun. Its distinguished editor and notable contributors make it THE humorous book of the year.

Evolution the Master-key

Dr. C. W. Saleeby's new volume shows how the law of evolution has grown in authority since the time of Herbert Spencer, and how the results of modern investigation point more and more to evolution as the master-key to the solution of all problems of phenomena. Dr. Saleeby's comment on the newest phases of the great scientific questions makes an interesting and very readable book.

The Jeffersonian System

Volume 12 of *The American Nation, A History*, in 27 vols., is by Prof. Edward Channing of Harvard University. Jefferson's interesting personality is the dominant note in the period. The volume emphasizes the innate tendency toward expansion of territory, begun with the Louisiana Purchase, and other important phases of the young republic's growth.

Randvar the Songsmith

In this new romance of the Norse occupation of America, Ottilie A. Liljencrantz, whose *Thrall of Leif the Lucky* is widely known, has again shown her skill in recreating the life and times of the Norsemen during their years of daring adventure and world-famed exploits. The were-wolf myth, in all its strange fascination, is interwoven with the story with telling dramatic effect. Altogether it is a spirited romance, with real novelty of interest.

HARPER & BROTHERS.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINES.

Principal Contents of the Leading Monthlies for March—Well-known Contributors Many, But Room Made for New-comers.

WE give up to-day much space to printing the contents for March of the chief American magazines. The lists of contents are not wholly complete—we have omitted almost always the names of regular departments, and generally have left out those of illustrations and of the less important contributions. But we print everything needed to acquaint a reader with the great choice of entertainment offered by the magazines, and to enable a selection therefrom to be made with readiness.

THE CENTURY.

THE GARDEN OF THE SUN..William Sharp
BION AND ADONAIS, (Shelley and Keats.)
Edith M. Thomas
A DIPLOMATIC ADVENTURE..S. W. Mitchell
ART IN THE STREET.....Sylvester Baxter
NAPOLEON II.....Lydia Schuyler
THE VACILLATION OF BENJAMIN GAUMER.....Elsie Singmaster
THE MAKING OF A DOCTOR OF DIVINITY.....Rose Young
THE NEW NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.
Charles de Kay
LINCOLN THE LAWYER....Frederick T. Hill
IN THE LEE OF THE CENTERHOUSE.
L. Frank Tooker
EXAMPLES OF AMERICAN PORTRAITURE.
A FRIENDSHIP WITH JOHN HAY....
Joseph B. Bishop
THE JEWS IN ROUMANIA....Carmen Sylva
THE NERVE OF BARNEY THE NAUTICAL.....Elizabeth H. Neff
FENWICK'S CAREER...Mrs. Humphry Ward

HARPER'S.

A NIGHT'S RIDE WITH ARAB BANDITS.....Charles W. Furlong
MAYNE'S LADY OF DREAMS..Lily A. Long
WESTERN CAMPS....The Rev. E. Talbot
RECRUDESCENCE OF MADAME C.....Thomas A. Janvier
E LONG-LOST MANI BIBLE.....
M. Bloomfield
THE HANDS OF THE FAITHFUL.....
Alice Brown
IBEX SHOOTING IN THE MOUNTAINS OF BALTISTAN.....Joseph Clark Grew
THE AWAKENING OF HELENA RICHIE.....Margaret Deland
THE UNIVERSITY OF GENEVA.....
Charles F. Thwing
THE ANATOMY OF A STEEL RAIL....
Henry C. Boynton
THE CONQUERED.....Elizabeth Moorhead
NEW YORK REVISITED.....Henry James
THE CONVERSION OF JABEZ TRIMBLE.....Paschal H. Coggins
WAYS OF THE KENTUCKY CARDINAL.....Jennie Brocks
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.....W. D. Howells

SCRIBNER'S.

THE FLOWING ROAD.....Henry Norman
SONG OF THE RED CANYON.....
Frederick van Beuren, Jr.
A DAY WITH THE ROUND-UP.....
N. C. Wyeth
A BROTHER TO DIOGENES..Thomas N. Page
JEFFERSON AND THE ALL-STAR CAST IN "THE RIVALS"..Francis Wilson
THE FLOATING OF "UTAH EXTENSION".....Francis Lynde
THE LOST CARAVEL..Mary R. S. Andrews
THE TURKEY GOBBLER.....Helen Haines
THE TIDES OF BARNEGAT.....
F. Hopkinson Smith
SOME IMPRESSIONS OF LINCOLN.....
E. S. Nadal

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE LOVE OF WEALTH AND THE PUBLIC SERVICE.....F. W. Taussig
THE GERMAN EMPEROR.....A. M. Low
OLD GOODWIN'S WIFE....Wm. J. Hopkins
THE RED MAN'S LAST ROLL-CALL...
Charles M. Harvey
THE LETTERS OF HORACE WALPOLE.
Gamaliel Bradford, Jr.
LOWER NEW YORK.....George C. Lodge
THE STATESMANSHIP OF TURGOT. II.
Andrew D. White
M. MULVINA.....Harry J. Smith
SOME EQUIVOCAL RIGHTS OF LABOR.
George W. Alger
SHAKESPEARE AND THE PLASTIC STAGE.....John Corbin
THE SHEPHERD AND THE KNIGHT..
Arthur Colton
PREPARING OUR MOROS FOR GOVERNMENT.....R. L. Bullard
ANATOLE FRANCE.....Bradford Torrey
THE PRODIGY.....Fannie K. Johnson

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Ida M. Tarbell
THE EXILES.....Harve J. O'Higgins
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Samuel H. Adams
LOOKING BACKWARD.....Clara Morris
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Carl Schurz
ARIZONA NIGHTS.....Stewart E. White
THE LAST PILOT SCHOONER.....
Ralph D. Paine
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A GRIEF DEFERRED.....Alice Brown
A SMALL PERSON.....Mary T. Campbell
A RETRIBUTIVE TRIP.....Jeannette Cooper

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THROUGH THE CLOUDS TO CUERNAVACA.....Clara Driscoll
WATCHING THE RISE OF ORION.....
Gilbert Parker
BARRIE.....Jesse L. Williams
THE LOOTING OF ALASKA....Rex E. Beach
THE IRREGULARS.....Henry C. Rowland
THE STREAK OF YELLOW.....
Karl E. Harriman
ON THE PRAIRIE.....Grace King
THE WILD ANIMAL INDUSTRY.....
William T. Hornaday
THE NORTHWESTERN WHEAT TREK.....
J. Obed Smith
THE MOST EXQUISITE BUILDING IN THE WORLD.....Frederic C. Penfield
POLITICS AND ANISEED.....Kenneth Brown
ONE HUNDRED TIMES A BILLIONAIRE.....Harold Bolce
THE REPERTORY THEATRE AND HERR CONRIED.....John Corbin
THE BILL FOR THE CITY BEAUTIFUL.....James G. Sanderson
IN CURE OF HER SOUL.....F. J. Stimson
NABBY.....Elizabeth Brennan

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

BOSTON.....Henry James
PROPOSED REORGANIZATION OF THE CONSULAR SERVICE.....F. B. Loomis
CAUSE OF THE RECENT MONEY STRINGENCY.....A. B. Hepburn
A RURAL VIEW OF RURAL FREE DELIVERY.....R. T. Bush
IS THE UNITED STATES PREPARED FOR WAR?.....Frederic L. Huidekoper
THE PUBLICATION OF PLAYS.....
Brander Matthews
FUTURE OF THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.....W. P. Livingstone
COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES
N. I. Stone
PENDING SHIPPING LEGISLATION..
W. E. Humphrey

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A SAILOR OF FORTUNE.....Albert B. Paine
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THE TRANSFIGURATION OF BILLY.....
Elisabeth Fraser
TRACKED BY A DREAM.....M. P. Goron
THE FLOW-WOMAN.....Eleanor Gates
THE STORY OF THE STATES—MARYLAND.....F. Robertson Jones, Ph. D.
"ALL'S WELL".....Maud B. Booth
BY PERILOUS WAYS.....E. Frank Powrr
THE DECISION OF GARVIN FARLEY.
Elliot Walker
CROWLEY IN CONTROL..A. H. Vandenberg
THE STORIES OF THE PLAYS—"THE SQUAW MAN," "PETER PAN"
William Grenvil
HOW KID BRADY ASSISTED A DAMSEL IN DISTRESS..P. G. Wodehouse
A SELF-SUPPORTING HOME.....
Kate V. Saint Maur

COSMOPOLITAN.

THE TREASON OF THE SENATE.....
David G. Phillips
THE WHISPERER.....Gilbert Parker
THE GIRL OF THE MIDDLE WEST.....
Elbert Hubbard
WHAT LIFE MEANS TO ME....Jack London
THE QUEER FEELING.....Annie H. Donnell
FAMOUS FORGERIES.....Samuel Woods
SOME UNCANNY TALES.....Ambrose Bierce
THE KINGS OF MALETA.....Arthur Colton
THE LOGICAL DEATH OF SARAH BERNHARDT.....Alan Dale
THE WAY OF AN INDIAN.....
Frederic Remington
STORY OF PAUL JONES..Alfred Henry Lewis
IN THE DAYS OF THE COMET..H. G. Wells
OLD-MAN-WITH-HIS-HEAD-ON.....
Hayden Carruth
THE DAY OF DISCONTENT..David G. Phillips

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STORIES OF OLD JAPAN.....W. E. Griffis
PARIS OF THE HUMAN COMEDY.....
W. H. Helm
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EDWIN BOOTH AND OLE BULL.....
Dr. R. Ogden Doremus
THE FUTURE FOR AMERICANS.
ORIENTAL DEFINITIONS—SUTTEE.....
Marguerite Merington
A CONCORD NOTE BOOK. VII.....
F. B. Sanborn
REMINISCENCES OF A FRANCO-AMERICAN.....Jules Lemaitre
FEELING AND INTELLECT.....
Francis Grierson
A HISTORY OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.....Anne H. Wharton
A GROUP OF POETS.....Edith M. Thomas
THE LOVE LETTERS OF MME. DE STAEL TO BENJAMIN CONSTANT..
Baroness de Noide
LETTERS OF HENRIK IBSEN...J. L. Gilder

AMERICAN ILLUSTRATED.

THE EDEN MAKERS.....Julian W. Helbrun
A PITTS RECITAL.....Charles B. Going
THE CASE OF MABEL PARKER.....
Arthur Train
BIRD PORTRAITS.....
William L. Finley and Herman T. Bohlman
PRISONERS.....Mary Cholmondeley
THE WOMAN AT HOME..George R. Chester
COTTON GROWING AND COTTON GAMBLING.....Henry K. Webster
POSTAL CARDITIS AND SOME ALLIED MANIAS.....John W. Harrington
BY SOUVENIR POSTAL CARD.....
Margaret B. Shipp
SWAN CARLSON'S WOOING..Lynn D. Follett
THE RACE OF NUMBER 19.....Leroy Scott
THE STORY OF AMERICAN PAINTING.....Charles H. Caffin
THE WAYS OF TWO.....Marion Hill
MARGINALIA.

SMART SET.

PHANTOM WIRES.....Arthur Stringer
A CASE OF SISTER ANN.....Sewell Ford
MERELY PLAYERS....Mrs. Poultney Bigelow
WARD VS. WARD.....William R. Lighton
FARQUHAR'S MASTERPIECE....Emma Wolf
ECHOES.....Henry C. Rowland
THE MAXIMS OF METHUSELAH....
Gelett Burgess
THE HEALTH-FOOD MAN....Gideon Wurds
THE BANKRUPTCY OF TEARS.....
Maurice F. Egan
TIED.....Arthur S. Wheeler
THE BETROTHAL BUREAU...Pomona Penrin
LETTRES INTIMES.....Paul Ginisty
ELIPH HEWLETT, ELUCIDATOR.....
Ellis P. Butler
THE EMPTY GLASS.....Edna Kenton

COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA.

HOW TO MAKE A LAWN....Leonard Barron
A NEW KIND OF WALL GARDEN.....
W. E. Pendleton
A VAGABOND GARDEN RECLAIMED..
Martia Leonard
A JAPANESE GARDEN ON A VILLAGE LOT.....Matthias Homer
SUN DIALS IN MODERN GARDENS...
Walter A. Dyer
A GARDEN HIDDEN BY INFORMAL PLANTING.....Thomas McAdam
WILD GARDENING BESIDE A WOODED LAKE.....Wilhelm Miller
FLOWERS FROM FROST TO FROST.....
Henry Maxwell
THE COUNTRY HOME REMINDER.
PLANNING THE HOME GROUNDS.....
L. G. Tabor
AN INSECT THAT MAKES US DO OR DIE.....J. H. Hale and C. P. Close

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Anne O'Hagan
A YEAR ON THE UPWARD SLOPE....
Frank A. Munsey
THE QUESTION OF COEDUCATION....
David S. Jordan
THE GERMANS IN AMERICA.....
Herbert N. Casson
THE GREATEST LIVING TENOR.....
Emma B. Kaufman
A HANDFUL OF EPIGRAMS.....
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Harry T. Peck
THE MASTERY OF THE SEA.....
French E. Chadwick
GROVER CLEVELAND....Frank A. Munsey
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BERNARD SHAW AND HIS PLAYS....
Eden Greville
THE ALLARD BURGLARS..George Hibbard
THE INTELLECT OF WHITTLING WILSON.....Edward Boltwood
THE LION'S WHELP.....Alice MacGowan
AN AUSPICIOUS BEGINNING.....
Kenneth Harris
THE HEART OF A THIEF..Theodore Roberts
THE BLISS OF SOLITUDE..Dorothy Canfield
THE PRIDE OF MRS. DOBBINS.....
John Barton Oxford
FATE AND THE MOTOR..Churchill Williams

THE ARGOSY.

A TILT WITH A TARTAR.....
Stephen Brandish
A MARINE IN A MILLION.....
Constance B. Willard
IN THE LION'S MOUTH...Albert P. Terhune
THE RAVENS OF THE RHINE.....
F. K. Scribner
JIM DEXTER—CATTLEMAN.....
William W. Cook
NO WAY OUT.....Bertram Lebhar
THE OUTCAST.....W. Bert Foster
BLOCK TOWER SEVEN.....Jared L. Fuller
THE RECOGNITION OF CATHERINE.
Clifford Howard
AN OPEN-FACED OPERATOR..Edgar White
WHEN SHORTY INTERFERED.....
Anna S. Richardson
THE VILLAINY OF STOCKTON.....
Burke Jenkins
FORTY-ONE NIGHTS OF MYSTERY....
Guy C. Hazzard
PROFESSOR JONKIN AND HIS BUSIER BEES.....Howard R. Garis
IN LOVE WITH A MILLION.....
Edward P. Campbell
MR. DESKIT'S WILL.....Seward W. Hopkins
THE REASON WHY.....Lee Bertrand

FOUR TRACK.

GREEN MOUNTAIN VILLAGES.....
G. Marion Burton
THE ISLAND OF WELCOME.....
Katherine Pope
DELAWARE WATER GAP.....L. F. Brown
IN BETHLEHEM.....Frank Cramer
QUAINT OLD MARION..James F. J. Archibald
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MIGHTY pleasin' sport, you bet, sittin' on a rock;
Beats a store or office an' workin' by a clock.
Clears away the cobwebs from your weary brain;
Gives you inspiration; makes you a man again.

There ain't no medicine I know fer the appetite
Like a summer mornin', waitin' fer a bite.
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That you had your old clothes on, an' was settin' here a-fishin'?

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"In Old Bellaire."

It is reported that Mrs. Dillon's new story is attracting much attention in Carlisle, Penn., which has been identified as "Bellaire." Not only have the localities been recognized, but the people in the story are also being identified. For example, the "Dr. Charlton," President of "Tomlinson," is the author's father, Dr. Johnson, who, at the outbreak of the civil war, was President of Dickinson College. In the battle which Mrs. Dillon describes, Richard Watson Gilder is said to have taken part—he was a gunner, having left his law studies in Philadelphia and enlisted in Landis's Battery, First Philadelphia Artillery. Charles Godfrey Leland and his brother Henry were in the same company and also took part in the fight.

Theodor Leschetizky.

The well-known Polish pianist, composer, and tutor forms the subject of Annette Hullah's biography which the John Lane Company is publishing in the Living Masters of Music Series. The story of his career, from his birth in 1830 down to 1905, is told in the first two chapters of the book. The five chapters following describe Leschetizky's method of playing and technique, his manner of teaching, his class, and interest in each pupil, and, lastly, Leschetizky as "the centre of the circle." There are several pictures of the pianist as well as some showing him with certain pupils.

Carnegie Institution Issues.

There are about fifty books on the February list of publications issued by the Carnegie Institution of Washington. They include H. S. Conrad's monograph on "The Water Lilies," S. W. Burnham's "Catalogue of Double Stars," T. W. Richards and W. N. Stull's "New Method of Determining Compressibility," R. A. Harper's "Sexual Reproduction and the Organization of the Nucleus in Certain Mildews," G. R. Wieland's "Fossil American Cycads," and others.

Holt's List.

The sociological books on the Spring list of Henry Holt & Co. include "The Negro and the Nation," by George S. Merriam, which deals with the development of the colored man in this country; "The Social Basis of Education," nine papers by Prof. J. W. Jenks of Cornell University, presenting the relations of education and politics, and Prof. Earl W. Dow's "Atlas of European History," with forty-eight maps, thirty-two in colors, which will appear in April.

A New Novel by Gen. King.

The G. W. Dillingham Company will issue in May "Tonio, Son of the Sierra," by Gen. Charles King. This is a frontier story, in which the heroine has two lovers, both officers and classmates. Another important figure is an Indian chief, honorable and incorruptible.

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To secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large, and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must always be prepared to await their turn.

SEUMAS O'SHEEL.—Will you please give me the names of several books containing especially splendid, elaborate accounts of great fetes, festivals, coronations, or celebrations—scenes of royal splendor vividly described?

There are no books that cover this subject generally; books must be sought dealing with the history of each country whose festivities are wanted. Leonard Opdyke's "Book of the Courtier" will serve for a part of Italy; Lord Bute's "Coronations, Mostly Scottish"; Pemberton's "Coronation Service"; Farmer's "Versailles Under Louis XIV"; there are others, which you can find in the catalogue of any large library.

T. MEREDITH M.—Please give me the authentic origin of the proverb or saying, "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world." I would also like a short history of Abraham Lincoln's favorite poem, "Oh why should the spirit of mortal be proud!" The fate of its author is said to have been somewhat similar to that of Edgar Allan Poe.

William Ross Wallace, (1819-1881,) wrote a poem, "The hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world," which, so far as we know, is the first use of the phrase. The second poem is entitled "Mortality," and is by William Knox, (1789-1825.) The poem has no history.

F. W. P., University of Virginia—I have lately been reading a book published in Paris, 1829, by L'Advocat, called "Memoires sur l'Imperatrice Josephine, ses Contemporains La Cour de Navarre et de la Malmaison." It is written by a lady who seems to have been attached to Josephine's household (but not officially) after her divorce. It is a pleasantly written, gossiping book, with no great literary merit, but interesting from subjects of which it treats. I would be glad to record the author's name, if possible to find it out.

The book was written by Mme. Georgette Ducrest, and published in Paris by G. Barba without a date. Your copy may be a second edition or a reissue. In 1894 an English translation was published by H. S. Nichols & Co. We find no further record of Mme. Ducrest.

LENA B. LARDNER.—Did "Mother Goose" write "The House That Jack Built," and is there not an ancient Jewish "progressive piece" about a lamb—in the same style?

"The House That Jack Built" is said to have had a political meaning originally, but Notes and Queries, which speaks of such an origin, never gave the date of its construction or suggested what that meaning might be. It did point out that there was a Hebrew story of similar character about Jah and the kid, and Dr. Brewer says that a friend tells him he has heard Kaffirs telling such a story to their children.

W. Y. C.—I heard a reference made the other day to "The" or "A Pot of Basil." What is it—a book or a poem? Can you furnish a few needed facts concerning it?

"Isabella, or the Pot of Basil" is the title of one of Boccaccio's stories, in the Decameron, the fifth of the fourth day. In the story Isabella's brothers kill her lover; she obtains his head, which she buries in a flower pot, wherein she plants a basil shrub, which she tends until her death. Keats has a beautiful poem of the same name, telling the same story.

A. T. C.—Did Burns write the ribald verses entitled "The Merry Muses of Robert Burns"? If not, is it known who did write them?

We do not know the volume called "The Merry Muses of Robert Burns"; it is not recorded in any Burns bibliography that we can find. It probably is merely a separate collection of his ribald poems, which ordinarily are printed along with his decent productions. According to W. E. Henley, Burns compiled and wrote "the unique and precious collection now called 'The Merry Muses of Caledonia.'" His muse was of the farm, and often dirty.

W. J. R., Charleston, West Va.—Will you please publish Michael Angelo's poem that runs something like this:

"If it be true that any beauteous thing
Raises the pure and just desire of man"?

This is from John Edward Taylor's translation of the poems of Michel Angelo, published originally in 1840. You will find this translation of this poem, the eighteenth madrigal, in Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney's "Selected Poems from Michel Angelo Buonarroti," Boston, Lee & Shepard, 1885.

P. J. S.—Will you kindly inform me who is the author of "Calmire," published by the Macmillan Company, New York, in 1892?

According to Macmillan's new catalogue, "Calmire" was written by the author of "Sturmsee," and if you look up "Sturmsee" you will find that it was written by the author of "Calmire." We know no more about the writer.

H. WILLIAMS.—Will you kindly inform me who is the author and who are the publishers of "At Heart a Rake"? I have the book, but the title page is torn out.

The story was by Mrs. F. Lean, otherwise known as Florence Marryat, and was published by Cassell & Co.

"NOT WORTH KNOWING."—"H. F. L.," Brooklyn, asks who wrote the lines beginning, "The man who hails you Tom or Jack," &c. They are by Cowper. Charles W. Burrows asks about a poem entitled "Ye Wanderers of Maine." It is possible that it could be found in the poems of Isaac McLennan, (if I spell the name aright.) He was a "Maine" poet. His poems were much in vogue long ago, and many were in the old readers.

Other friends place the lines in Cowper's poem, "Friendship." The "Wanderers of Maine" is not under that title in the three volumes of Isaac McLellan's poetry.

S. H. K., New York City—Please give me: (1) The title and publisher of a recently published and advertised book authoritative on the development of English verse form. (2) The date of the last authorized supplement to the authorized original edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica. What is the number of the latest edition of that encyclopedia and how many volumes are there of supplements thereto? Which of the many reprints are verbatim reproductions of the original authorized edition, and what is the cost thereof? (3) Is there any annual encyclopedia of publication supplementing encyclopedias by annual record of current events? (4) The title of any work describing the complete making of a book.

(1.) "Courthope's "History of English Poetry," possibly, in five volumes, of which the fifth is just published, or Gummere's Beginnings of Poetry. (2.) The ninth edition, in twenty-four volumes, was completed in 1888. This was reproduced by photography, (even the copyrighted articles were included,) by several publishers, and an American supplement in five volumes was put together. About 1898 The London Times published the only authorized addition to the ninth edition, the earlier twenty-four and the new eleven volumes being sold as the tenth edition; the extra volumes were sold separately. In the photographic reproductions the copyright notices were cut out, but all the reprints were practically verbatim. We do not know what the price of any of the reprints is, or even if you can get them now; there are various prices for the tenth edition. (3.) There is no annual cyclopedia in this country, the series published from 1861 having come to an end in 1903. In England the Annual Register is published yearly, as it has been since 1758. (4.) G. B. Rawlings's "The Story of Books," (1901,) may help you.

C. M. M.—Please give a list of Frederick E. Church's principal paintings and state in what public galleries they may be found as far as you know. Also if Thomas Cole's "Voyage of Life" may be found in any public gallery.

We have no list of his paintings beyond the lists in the books; the best of these is in Mrs. Clement's "Artists of the Nineteenth Century." His "Niagara" is in the Corcoran Gallery, Washington; the Metropolitan Museum, in this city, has several. Cole's "Course of Empire" is in the collection of the New York Historical Society, the galleries of which are so crowded that the pictures are not to be seen. When the society gets its larger building, the pictures will be exhibited to the public.

E. JULIAN.—1. Will you kindly give me some information of The Eclectic Magazine? Is it at present published; if so by whom? When was it first issued, and when discontinued? 2. There is a book by Augustine Birrell called "Collected Essays" in two or more volumes, published, I think, by an English firm. Can you tell me what firm?

1. The Eclectic Magazine is still published in this city. It was started in 1844, and the 146th volume began with the January number. Notices of the latest number appear this week in Topics of the Week and the lists of magazine contents. 2. Birrell has no "Collected Essays" ascribed to him; his essays, when collected, are published under some specific title. His latest volume is "In the Name of the Bodleian," published by Charles Scribner's Sons. "Obiter Dicta" is another of his volumes of essays.

F. D. F.—Will you kindly inform me in your helpful column of Queries whether there is an English translation of "Phantasien im Bremer Rathskeller," by Wilhelm Hauff, by whom published, and where it would be likely to be obtained?

We do not find that this has been translated, but many of Hauff's tales have been published in English by Macmillan, Ginn, McKay, &c., mostly for use in schools.

W. H. F., Flatbush—Will you tell where I can find a song or poem, entitled "A Fine Old Irish Gentleman," or give one stanza?

Many anthologies contain the song, "A fine old English gentleman," but none that we can find, not even Justin McCarthy's "Irish Literature," mentions the poem you want.

E. M. O. H., Territet, Montreux, Switzerland.—In your issue of Jan. 20 I read this enigma: "A headless man had a letter to write;

He who read it had lost his sight;
The dumb repeated it word for word,
And deaf was the man who listened and heard."

I think that this is the answer:
"The headless man" is certainly an—
"And" the letter to write" is—t;
For the voiceless ant, though deaf and blind,
Can, with antenna greet its kind;
Through its touch it can hear, speak, and see.

Several weeks ago there was an inquiry for a good translation of the "Odyssey." I want to recommend Butcher and Lang's prose translation, as it is delightful and more poetical than those in poetical form.

JOHN E. NORCROSS—In reply to L. J. Vance respecting Leland's translation of Scheffel's Gaudeamus. I have a copy, published and copyrighted by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston, in 1872. The book apparently did not take—it was too good—and the remainders went to the book stalls. Mine was bought soon after publication. The book is a rarity now, and he may be happy who possesses one. I have looked on the shelves of many second-hand shops, but my search for another copy has been in vain.

F. H. V.—The poem which "R. W. L.," New Orleans, asks for is sung in "Little Johnny Jones," a current play.

Appeals to Readers.

A. C. S., Ocean Grove, N. J.—There is a stanza in one of Oscar Wilde's poems beginning, "Each man kills the thing he loves." Will you please give the remainder of the verse and the name of the poem?

BALZAC.

ASPECTS OF BALZAC. By W. H. Helm. 12mo. Cloth. Pp. 206. Uncut. New York: James Pott & Co. $1.

It is a debatable question whether the lover and student of French literature will derive more enjoyment from the novels of Balzac by reading where chance or the advice of friends may take him, or by first preparing himself for a regular course of the "Comédie Humaine" by studying the author's scheme and reading the volumes in their integral sequence of this scheme. There is no doubt which method makes the most persistent, intellectual appeal. Many books have been written both in French and in English to render Balzac's "system" comprehensible. But suppose that the reader has neither time nor inclination to peruse the Father of French Realism according to schedule—in such a case brief treatises like the recent one by W. H. Helm should prove most attractive if not absolutely necessary introductions. An idea of the entire "Comédie" may thus be gained sufficient to make any novel in it intelligible.

Mr. Helm's "Aspects of Balzac" is a collection of seven essays, the first of which deals with Balzac's literary methods. These methods—love of topography, costuming, utter disregard of dramatic insight in the introduction of characters, lack of style in description, adherence to the anatomy, manners, and morals, and exposition of the creed of fatalism—are described and analyzed, with the aid of other critics, so that the reader has a fair idea of how Balzac set about to paint "the human beast" without love and sympathy, but with a curious glee in diagnosing vices which obstruct intellectual and aesthetic progress. With a task greater than Herbert Spencer's, Balzac achieved more in volume and variety than any other student of social anatomy.

"The Women of the Human Comedy," which is Mr. Helm's second essay, is a rebuke to that species of criticism illustrated by the statements that there are no snakes in Ireland, no owls in Iceland, no cats in the Bible, no gentlemen in Dickens, no intelligent women in Thackeray, and no good women in Balzac. That there are good women, even Puritanical women, in the "Comédie," Mr. Helm shows without much trouble. Of the three genuine or mythical seats of cogitation or impulse—the mind, the soul, the heart—which are supposed by novelists to direct woman's actions, Balzac deals almost entirely with the heart. His women are moved more by instincts than by logic or spiritual inspiration. In proof of this theory the essayist cites in an entertaining manner from descriptions and dialogues of the dramatis personae without, however, losing sight of the fact of the author's yearning for luxurious and even intellectual companionship in woman.

The same method of citation and explanation is pursued in "Men of the Human Comedy." Like the names of his characters, Balzac took his men as he found them. He employs little time in an attempt to analyze their hearts, and confines himself for the most part to their mentality. Women readers can learn little of the opposite sex from Balzac, and this little is derived from appearances and the results of human conduct—studiousness, labor, laziness, &c.—without any retrospective analysis.

The limitations of Balzac, as far as the expressions of reality drawn from experience are concerned, are set forth in "Balzac's 'Comédie Anglaise'" and "Balzac and Dickens." However we may follow Balzac into the lowest depths of social degradation or into the mansions of wealth and luxury, we feel that it is the illusion which fascinates us, the intense power of visualization, the gift of imagining the interior by the exterior; not the faithful reproduction of reality. The actual naturalism and realism of the author are confined to his middle class or bourgeoisie pictures.

The "Literary References in Balzac" are confined almost entirely to English writers—Richardson, Scott, Fenimore Cooper, Sterne, and Byron. Beyond this, his references are either pedantic or almost entirely at second hand and tempered with that Gallic point of view which is so annoying to Anglo-Saxons. In fact, he regards "Clarissa Harlowe" as a human document rather than a work of the imagination.

The "Humor of Balzac" Mr. Helm discovers and sets forth in a thoroughly English fashion—witticisms, play upon words, figures of speech, &c.—and penetrates with some success the author's genuine examples of Gallic humor, which is so akin to English wit. But he just misses, we think, the French point of view in a broader sense when he says that Balzac was, for the most part, "not notably spirituel in his jesting, that his finest wit was that of characterization and suggestion rather than of phraseology, and that humor of a high quality is inherent in his pictures of social and individual types and experiences, humor which, if sometimes forced in order to produce the effect desired, and often bitter in its taste, is the elixir of life in the gigantic body of that mass of tragedies, the 'Comédie Humaine,'" and almost persuades us thereby that Balzac sadly needed a Cruikshank and "Phiz" to give him satisfactory pictorial expression.

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IRVING.—WANTED, A COPY OF "Sketch Book" and "Knickerbocker's History of New York" in Author's Revised Edition; Putnam; about 1863, with plates in front; quote price and extreme height of paper page. P. J. McFadden, 33 East 17th St., New York.

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D. APPLETON & CO. will bring out this Spring Robert W. Chambers's new story, "The Tracer of Lost Persons." It deals with the methods by which certain friends of a young clubman obtained a wife for him. The young man is told to go to a certain firm whose business it is to trace lost persons. He describes his ideal to a beautiful stenographer, using her as the model. Later it seems that the whole thing has been planned by the head of this firm of "tracers" and the clubman's best male friend.

Dodd, Mead & Co. definitely announce that they will publish next Wednesday Horace Vachell's story of English school life at Harrow Hill, entitled "The Hill," and "A Lame Dog's Diary," the new book by S. Macnaughton, author of "Selah Harrison," "The Fortune of Christian Macnab," &c., which is in the form of a real diary kept by a soldier who was wounded in the leg at Magersfontein and was taken home. Besides giving the story of himself, the "lame dog" also describes his neighbors and surroundings, and has much to say of the fascinating young widow who told him to keep the diary and later asks to read it.

Henry Holt & Co. announce that May Sinclair's "The Divine Fire" is still in steady demand. The twelfth edition has just been sent from the press.

Frederick Jones Bliss's account of explorations and explorers in Palestine and Syria, "The Development of Palestine Exploration," appears this week from the Scribners, together with Caroline Furness Jayne's novel book on "String Figures," and Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's little story, "The Dawn of a To-morrow," with colored pictures in Fred C. Yohn.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are preparing for the series of Riverside Press Editions Bernardin de Saint-Pierre's "Paul et Virginie" in the French text of the original edition, with wood engravings by M. Lamont Brown. They also announce that in March they will issue "The Log of a Sea Angler," by Charles F. Holder.

"The Castle of Lies" is the title of a tale of adventure by Arthur Henry Vesey, which the Appletons will shortly bring out. The story is around the love of an American for an English girl. The title of the book is from the castle owned by the villain of the story, a Countess, who, for political reasons, spirits away an Ambassador, the brother of the heroine, and kidnaps the hero.

The last day of the month will see the publication by Dodd, Mead & Co. of Dr. Daniel Coit Gilman's new volume of essays on educational and historical topics, "The Launching of a University."

Following the publication to-day of Anne Douglas Sedgwick's "The Shadow of Life," and "The Truth About Tolna," by Bertha Runkle, who, by the way, is in the Philippines at present with her husband, Lieut. L. Bash, the Century Company will issue Jeannette Lee's "Uncle William," Dr. Mitchell's "A Diplomatic Adventure," and Frances Little's "The Lady of the Decoration," which is in the form of letters from Japan.

The latest volume in the tiny Miniature Reference Library, bound in flexible leather, is "A Dictionary of Artists and Art Terms," by Albert M. Hyamson. The names of all architects, engravers, painters, and sculptors who have done distinctive work have been included. A few brief biographical details have been attached—the years of the birth and death of the subject, or the period in which he lived, &c., and, in nearly all cases, the place of birth. The Duttons publish the library in this country.

Dodd, Mead & Co. announce for April issue Carolyn Wells's new volume, "Rubaiyat of an Automobile," an amusing parody of "Omar," profusely illustrated. Fun is made of the enthusiasm and trials of the modern autoist; and Miss Wells treats, in her characteristic way, of the Christian "graces" as well as the "seven deadly sins" of the automobile.

Doubleday, Page & Co. will bring out in April an "unusual" novel, told in the form of a correspondence, entitled "A Woman's Heart," by Olive Ransom. It is the tale of a woman's love for a priest. The letters are said to be elevated in thought and word, while they attack monastic celibacy and tell of the woman's great affection.

T. Fisher Unwin is now publishing in London J. C. Spelling's "Bogsism and Monopoly," which D. Appleton & Co. publish here.

Among the Spring fiction on Henry Holt & Co.'s list are "Common Ground," a story of American country life, by the "Abandoned Farmer," Sydney H. Preston; "The Nonchalante," a tale of Americans in Düsseldorf, which has been identified as Leipsic, by the well-known pianist Stanley Olmsted, who writes from experience gained while studying in Germany; and "The Seamaid," a "whimsical fantastic" novel of a castaway Bishop, his wife, and his daughter, by Ronald MacDonald.

A new edition of George Howell's two-volume work on "Labor Legislation, Labor Movements, and Labor Leaders," is issued by E. P. Dutton & Co. The first edition, it may be remembered, appeared in 1901, and was successful. The new edition has a half-tone portrait of the author as frontispiece.

Early next month L. C. Page & Co. will publish "The Cruise of the Conqueror," by G. Sidney Paternoster, in which are told the "further adventures of 'The Motor Pirate.'" The new exploits will include the hold-up of an ocean steamer and the capture for ransom of the Prince of Monte Carlo.

Nature books on the late Spring list of the Holts include "The Bird," by Dr. C. William Beebe of the Bronx Botanical Park of this city, with 370 illustrations from photographs, which is down for June issue; "The Development of the Fern," by Margaret Slosson, also illustrated, (April.) Among the scientific books will be Prof. T. H. Montgomery, Jr.'s, "Racial Descent in Animals."

The March World's Work will have for its leading article "Texas and the Texans," by M. G. Cunniff. The number will be devoted principally to the Southwest, and will be profusely illustrated from photographs, &c.

T. Fisher Unwin is bringing out in London "Fanny Lambert," a new story by Dr. H. de Vere Stackpole, author of "The Lady Killer," &c. The principal characters are the heroine and her father, two simple and unworldly people.

E. P. Dutton & Co. are bringing out here "A Primer of Logic," by E. E. Constance Jones of Girton College, Cambridge. The little book opens with a discussion of the definition and scope of logic, followed by chapters on terms, propositions, relations of propositions, "induction," classification, language, fallacies, &c. There are many tables, questions on each chapter, examination papers, and an index and vocabulary.

The "Diary of Samuel Pepys, F. R. S., Secretary to the Admiralty in the Reign of Charles II. and James II.," is being published by E. P. Dutton & Co. in a new edition. It is a verbatim reprint of the 1848-1849 edition, in one heavy octavo volume. It also includes the notes by Richard, Lord Braybrooke, and an index.

Patterson Du Bois's new book, "Justice: Its Place in Education and Social Morals," will appear in April through Dodd, Mead & Co. It is written along the same lines as the author's other works, "The Point of Contact in Teaching," "Fireside Child Study," &c.

In the April issue of "Country Life in America," Prof. Hodge will describe the domestication of ruffled grouse. He will show that "fear does not and cannot hatch out of an egg"—that the bird is born tame and would remain so all its life provided nothing were done to frighten it.

Henry Holt & Co. will shortly bring out for young readers "The Girls of Gardenville," by Mrs. C. W. Rankin, author of "Dandelion Cottage," "The Larky Furnace," by Hildegard Brooks, with pictures by Peter Newell, which deals with the funny adventures of a certain young woman, and "A Summer in Apple Tree Inn," by Mrs. Ella P. Lipsett, in which figures a Japanese boy servant.

The second of Anthony Trollope's Manor House novels, "The Vicar of Bullhampton," will be issued by Dodd, Mead & Co. next month. Like the other volumes in this edition, the forthcoming one will have a frontispiece.

"The Manors of Suffolk: Their History and Evolution and Their Several Lords," are described in a book by Dr. W. A. Copinger of the Victoria University of Manchester, England, which T. Fisher Unwin is publishing in London. The houses dealt with are in the hundreds of Babergh and Blackbourn regions. The material has been derived from original sources—deeds, journals, &c.

"The School for Donkeys, and Other Stories," is a volume for children from the pen of Mrs. Manners Lushington, with illustrations by Margaret S. Dobson, which the Duttons are publishing, together with Richard Jefferies's "After London" and "Amaryllis at the Fair" in the new edition of his writings. An introduction has been written for the last volume by Richard Garnett.

D. C. Heath & Co. are bringing out an "Algebra for Secondary Schools," by Prof. Webster Wells, treating adequately of factoring, emphasizing problems relating to physics, and giving fresh problems for solution; Manson's "First Year of French for Young Beginners," consisting of grammar, reading exercises, and composition, and the "Methode Hénin," by Mr. Hénin of St. George's School, which is a series of conversations based on limited vocabularies.

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PAGES IN WAITING.

THE authorized English version of the official report of the Commission of Inquiry appointed by King Leopold of Belgium to investigate the conditions prevalent in the Congo Free State is about to appear through the Putnams. The object of the mission was, it is pointed out in the preamble, to "see if, in certain parts of the territory, the natives were subjected to ill-treatment, either by private individuals or by State agents, to point out practical means of betterment, and to formulate, in case the inquiry reveals such abuses, suggestions as to the best means of putting an end to the same, having in view the welfare of the inhabitants and the good government of the territories." Following are the subjects dealt with in the report:

"Official" Status of Congo Free State. Legislation in regard to land and the freedom of trade; the system of imposed labor, and the abuse which results from the exercise of compulsion; military expeditions, holding of hostages, ill-treatment, mutilation, &c.; the system of concessions; depopulation, its causes; guardianship assumed by the State or by Catholic missions over abandoned children; the recruiting of soldiers and laborers; the administration of justice.

Suggestions are given to remedy certain conditions, there are observations on the natives, their idea of truth, &c., descriptions of some of the Congo villages, &c. The volume presents the official view of the Congo problem, while "The Story of the Congo Free State: Social, Political, and Economic Aspects of the Belgian System of Government in Central Africa," by Henry Wellington Wack, which the Putnams published last year, showed it from the point of view of the layman. "The Congo" will gain the attention especially of diplomats and others who have been watching King Leopold's manipulations with his gigantic rubber "trust" in Central Africa.

***

International Competition in Industry. A comparative study of the industrial conditions in England, Germany, and the United States has been made by Arthur Shadwell, M. A., M. D., author of "Drink, Temperance, and Legislation," in his two-volume work on "Industrial Efficiency," which is in preparation for immediate issue by Longmans, Green & Co. The work is the result of study of the "growing pressure of international competition in industry, which is evidently going to be the warfare of the future," and "essays to deal with the other side of that problem and to examine the conditions under which industries are carried on in the three leading industrial countries, apart from tariffs." No mention whatever has been made by the author of imports and exports.

He has selected the principal industrial centres in each country which represent the textile and metal industries, are "purely" industrial, and are "as nearly comparable as possible." These centres Dr. Shadwell has attempted to study in detail, noting the "actual" conditions of life "on the spot," and giving statistics, &c.

The first and final chapters of the work are of a summary character. Volume I. is devoted to the selected districts and individual towns in the three countries, in which, besides detailed descriptions, are given historical notes on the rise and development of the local industries. The chapters in Volume II. deal with the conditions in factories—laws, premises, hours, wages, benevolent institutions, &c.; the home—housing, cost of living, social conditions, games, theatres, drink, culture, &c.; and, finally, with trades unions, pauperism and thrift, and education.

***

John Wesley's Place in History. In summing up his "Life of John Wesley," which the Macmillan Company is just issuing, Prof. C. T. Winchester writes of the reformer's place in history:

It were idle to ask whether he were the greatest man of his century. That century was rich in names the world calls great—Marlborough, Frederick, Chatham and Burke, Pope and Johnson and Lessing, Voltaire and Rousseau—but run over the whole brilliant list, and where among them all is the man whose motives were so pure, whose life was so unselfish, whose character was so spotless? And where among them all is the man whose influence—social, moral, religious—was productive of such vast good and of so little evil as that exerted by this plain man, who exemplified himself and taught thousands of his fellow-men to know what the religion of Jesus Christ really means?

Prof. Winchester treats not only of Wesley's religion and his influence, but also of his private life, his ways, methods of thought, as a scholar, &c. As he points out in his preface, in justification of this new addition to the biographies of Wesley, the author has "endeavored to consider his [Wesley's] work without narrowing denominational bias, and has emphasized certain important phases of his character that have often received comparatively little attention." And he continues:

Wesley was indeed primarily the religious reformer; but he is surely to be remembered not merely as the Methodist, but as the man—a marked and striking personality, energetic, scholarly, alive to all moral, social, and political questions, and for some thirty years probably exerting a greater influence than any other man in England.

It is with this in view that Prof. Winchester has written the "Life." The volume includes several portraits of Wesley.

***

"A Statistical Study in History and Psychology." This is the subtitle of Dr. Frederick Adams Woods's book on "Mental and Moral Heredity in Royalty," announced last week, which Henry Holt & Co. are bringing out. Of the 800 or more royalties mentioned in the book, some 104 are shown, and their relationship to a certain King or Queen noted. Each person is designated by a number, and the various rulers of Europe are discussed separately, all grouped according to countries. The primary object of the research, the results of which are the present studies, is, the author writes, "to determine the proportionate share taken by heredity in the formation of mental and moral life." He says, in the course of his preface, concerning the work as a whole:

Although the class considered in this book includes but one small portion of mankind, it is very probable that many of these personages have been of great importance in their generation in turning the course of human affairs, and especially so in some countries and during certain periods. No attempt has been made to prove this point regarding the relative importance of the Kings to the history of the countries over which they ruled, except in the case of Portugal. In the chapter dealing with this country parallel columns suggest the conclusions to be drawn in this special instance. I am at present measuring these factors more exactly in the histories of all European dominions. In so far as these men and these women have been important and have influenced the times in which they lived, the present work may lay claim to be a contribution to history.

In an appendix is a bibliography, in which are given the authorities consulted by Dr. Woods—about 150 in number. Thus, he points out, this work is "only a report of what exists in the printed records now brought together to serve the purpose of science."

***

Mrs. De La Pasture's New Story of An American. "A Sentimental Comedy" describes the new novel by the author of "Peter's Mother," &c., Mrs. Henry De La Pasture, which E. P. Dutton & Co. will issue here with the title "The Man from America." An idea of the tale may be had from the introduction written for it by Gregory Griffin:

The novel is in the true spirit of comedy, and is characterized by much of the charm of Social Comedy's supreme artist. * * * It might be played on any stage. * * * We are not puzzled by any mystery, nor kept upon the tenterhooks of curiosity. * * * It has no "problem." It is not a novel with a "purpose." Its purpose is to amuse, and its only problem the mating of men and women to the best and happiest advantage—a momentous problem! * * * In this "sentimental comedy" feeling and conscience are at one; the obligations of righteousness bind the will, not the heated affections; the rewards of virtue crown the heart, not the imagination; and examples are held forth of a refinement coincident with virtue and with honesty.

The hero of the story is a millionaire from America, and a very fine type of manhood. Another "big" figure is an old gentleman of French and Irish blood, known as Patrick O'Reilly, Vicomte de Mauroy.

***

Some New Books on the Occult. Five books dealing with theosophy and esoteric culture are about to appear here through the John Lane Company. They are: "Illusions," by Mabel Collins, (Mrs. K. Cook;) "Occult Essays," by A. P. Sinnett; "The Path to the Masters of Wisdom," "The Book of Books; or, the Bible of Humanity," by "Seeker"; "Occult Chemistry," by Mrs. Annie Besant.

The first-named book is an essay in which an attempt is made "toward the freeing of our consciousness from the limitation in which it habitually dwells, and which exists only by means of certain illusions that are common to all men." As illustrations, the author relates some "experiences" which have come, she writes, "to a psychic sometimes in dream-consciousness and sometimes in trance-consciousness," and have been given under the guidance of a "master." Five illusions are treated of in the book—"that man is imprisoned in the body, that the unborn are unknown, that there is any secret in the mind or memory of man, that the earth exists apart from man, and that Nature is indifferent to Man."

The seventeen essays in Mr. Sinnett's book originally appeared in Broad Views. They deal with the doctrine of reincarnation, "The Memory of Nature," "Life in the Next World," "The Future Life of Animals," "Inspiration in Politics," "The Women of the Future," "Dr. Wallace's View of Creation," "The Purpose of Knowledge," "Our Future in this World," "Socialism in the Light of Occult Science," "The Origin of Life," &c.

"The Path to the Masters of Wisdom" is a small, limp leather-bound book of selections from various writings touching on occultism.

"Seeker's" little 16mo, dedicated to "Mrs. Annie Besant, who taught the writer where to seek and how to seek," makes a plea for "that day of peace toward which the whole creation moves" when the "Song Celestial" will "penetrate the heart and head of Humanity!"

The thirteen-page brochure containing Mrs. Besant's essay on "Occult Chemistry" presents an article written by her ten years ago for The Lucifer, now The Theosophical Review. The paper deals with the "constitution" of the chemical atom.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR MARCH

In addition to eight complete short stories and Mrs. Deland's remarkable serial there are interesting and authoritative articles on travel, adventure, science, archæology, literature, nature, in Harper's for March.

ARTICLES

To begin with, there is the narrative of Bishop Talbot of the Episcopal Church—who tells of his life among the rough miners of Idaho and Wyoming, where, at first, he had to go out personally to the resorts of the town to hunt up a congregation among the very men who later offered him almost anything to stay with them. His story is full of humor and dramatic incident.

Professor Bloomfield, of Johns Hopkins, tells of the recent remarkable discoveries of the German archæological expedition in Chinese Turkestan, where 800 fragments of ancient MSS. were discovered which proved to be the remnants of the long lost Bible of Mani. Some of these MSS. had been cut up and used as lining for native shoes.

Henry James writes of downtown New York, the old Washington Square neighborhood where he lived when a boy. He tells how he hunted up the little school where he went, and many of the old landmarks. His article is pleasantly reminiscent of the old days in contrast with the new.

A scientific article is of the practical sort which interests every one. H. C. Boynton, of Harvard, tells of the "Anatomy of a Steel Rail"—how the railroad rails are made, how defects are detected, and the care that is taken to prevent them.

Two articles in the number deal with unusual places and adventures. Mr. Charles W. Furlong writes of a night ride in the desert, where his men mutinied, and J. G. Grew describes a remarkable ibex hunt in Baltistan. Another paper tells of a little-known glacier in Colorado which moves in parts more than twenty-seven feet in a year.

SHORT STORIES

Harper's Magazine publishes each month more short stories than any other illustrated magazine. There are eight complete short stories in the March number—stories by Thomas A. Janvier, Marie Manning, Grace Denio Litchfield, Alice Brown, Paschal Coggins, and others. The stories cover a wide range of feeling.

The frontispiece of the March Number is a wonderful picture painted in full color for Harper's Magazine by Edwin A. Abbey, R. A.

Harper's Magazine is perhaps the only purely literary magazine in America which contains nothing timely, nothing controversial—its sole test is that of permanent interest.

MARGARET DELAND'S GREAT SERIAL:

The Awakening of Helena Richie

HARPER'S FOR MARCH

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FEB 1906

Pictorial Section, Part 1.

The New York Times

Sunday, February 25, 1906.

MRS. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH IN HER BRIDAL GOWN.

(Photo copyright, 1906, by Edward S. Curtis.)

The New York Times

Sunday, February 25, 1906.

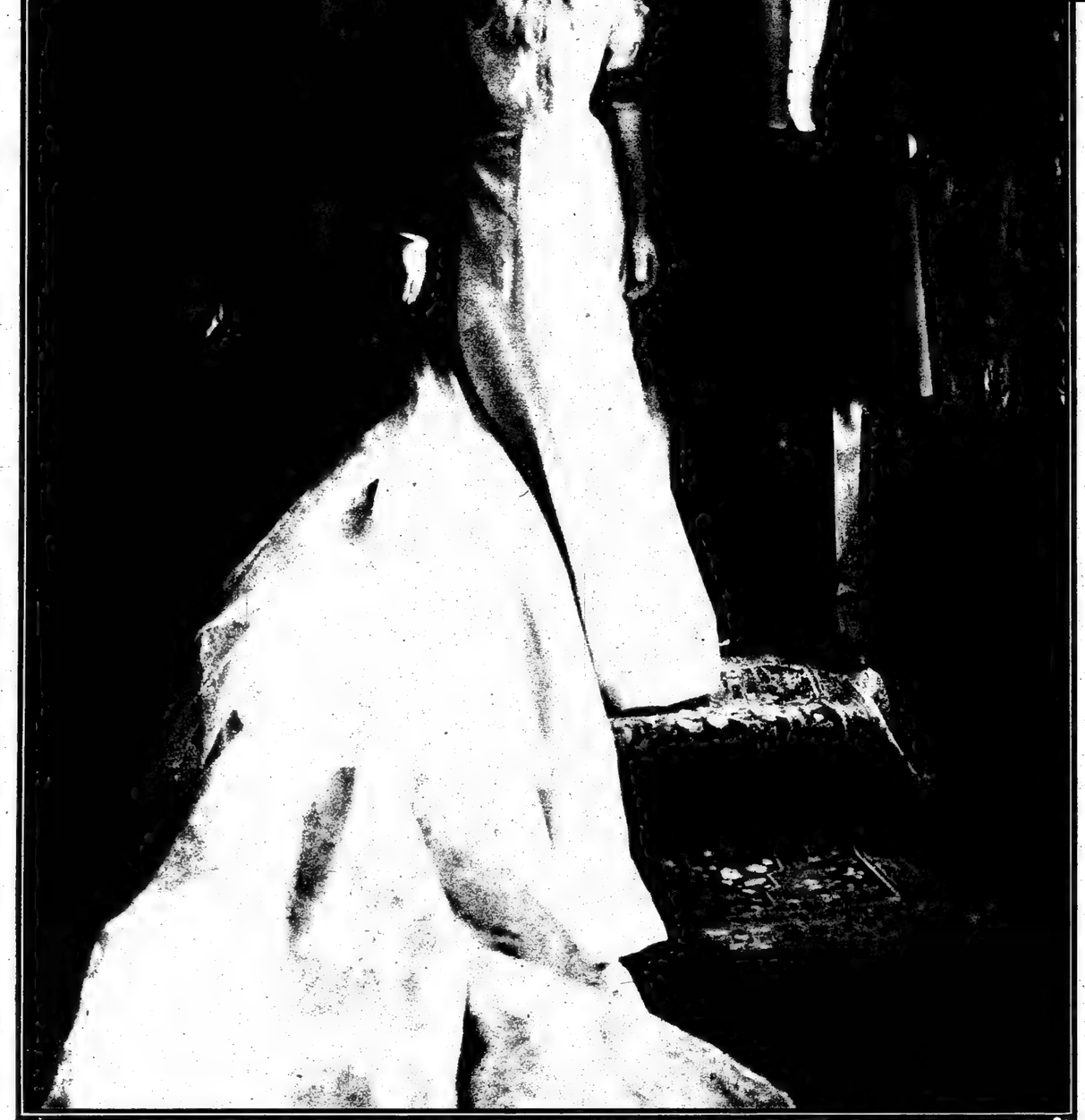

THE WHITE HOUSE BRIDE,
Her Father, the President, and Mr. Longworth.

(Photo Copyright, 1906, by Edward S. Curtis.)

The Improvised Altar in the East Room, White House, Where Miss Roosevelt Became Mrs. Longworth.

(Photo by Frances B. Johnston.)

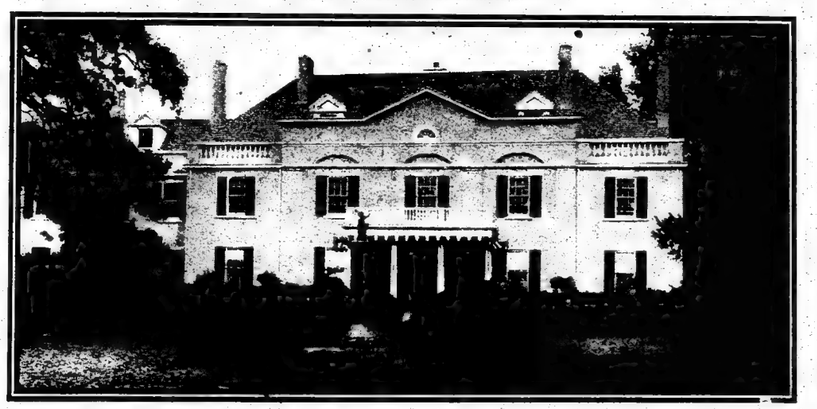

"Friendship," the Country Home of John R. McLean, Where Mr. and Mrs. Longworth Went After Their Wedding.

(Photo by Frances B. Johnston.)

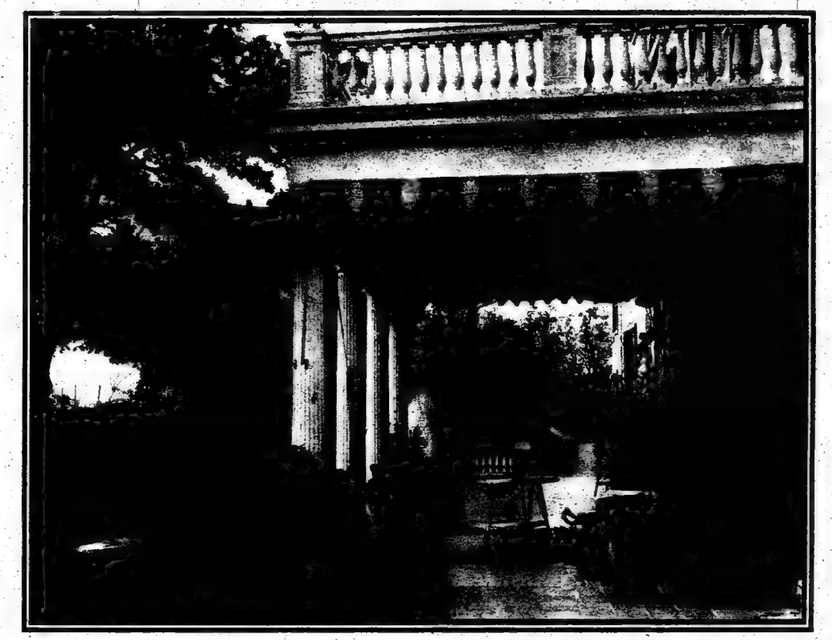

SOUTH FRONT PORCH OF "FRIENDSHIP."
(Photo by Frances B. Johnston.)

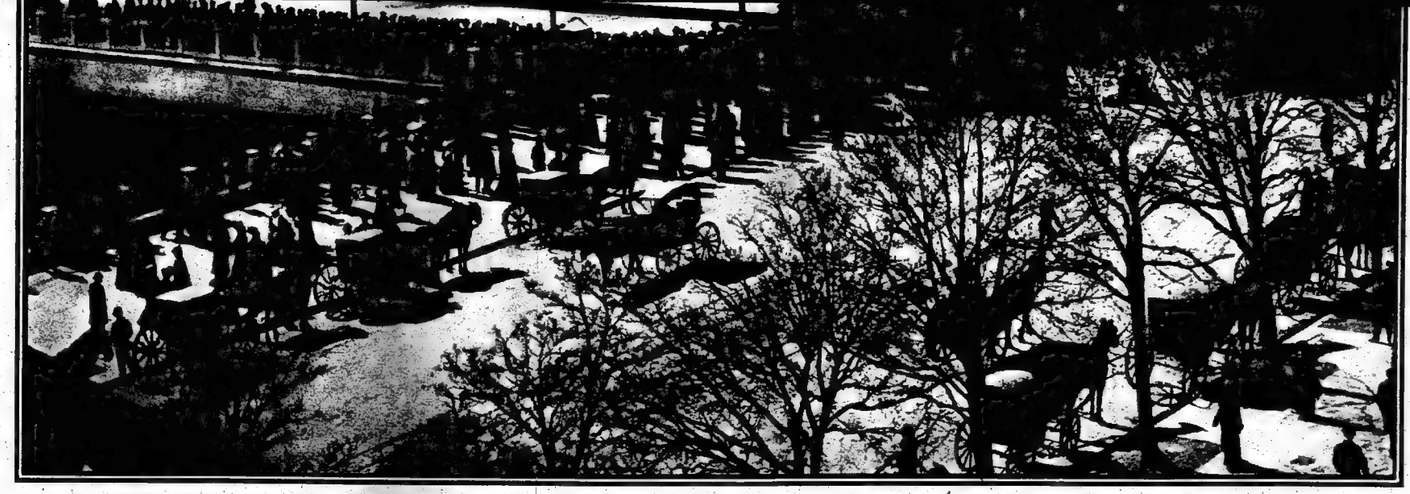

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SCENES IN FRONT OF THE WHITE HOUSE DURING THE WEDDING.

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"The King Is Dead. Long Live the King!" Frederick VIII. Proclaimed King of Denmark.

WHEN ALFONSO WAS A CHILD.
Playing Tea Party with His Mother and Two Sisters.

SPAIN'S YOUNG KING AND HIS FIANCÉE.
A Charming Photograph of Alfonso and Ena of Battenberg

A CONFERENCE OF THE LADIES.
Wives of the German, Austrian, French and Swedish Envoys at Algeciras.

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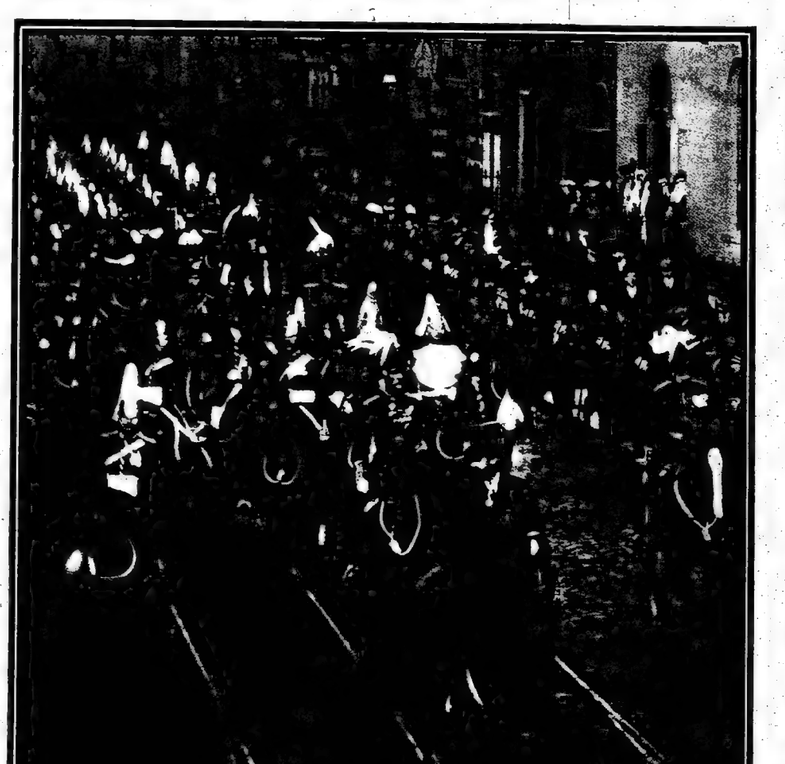

IRELAND'S NEW VICEROY.
Lord Aberdeen Entering Dublin.

SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.
Firemen Trying to Effect an Entrance to a Paris Church.

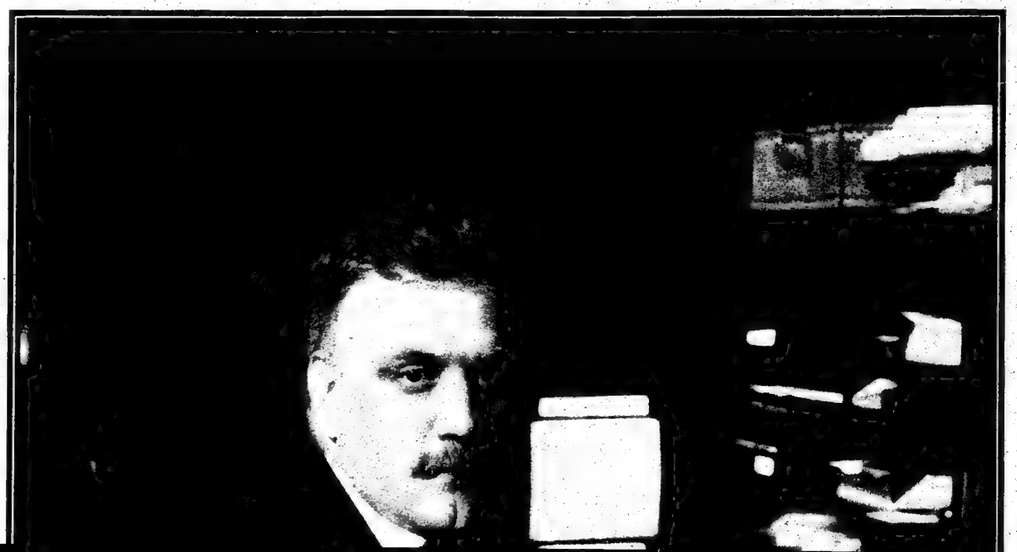

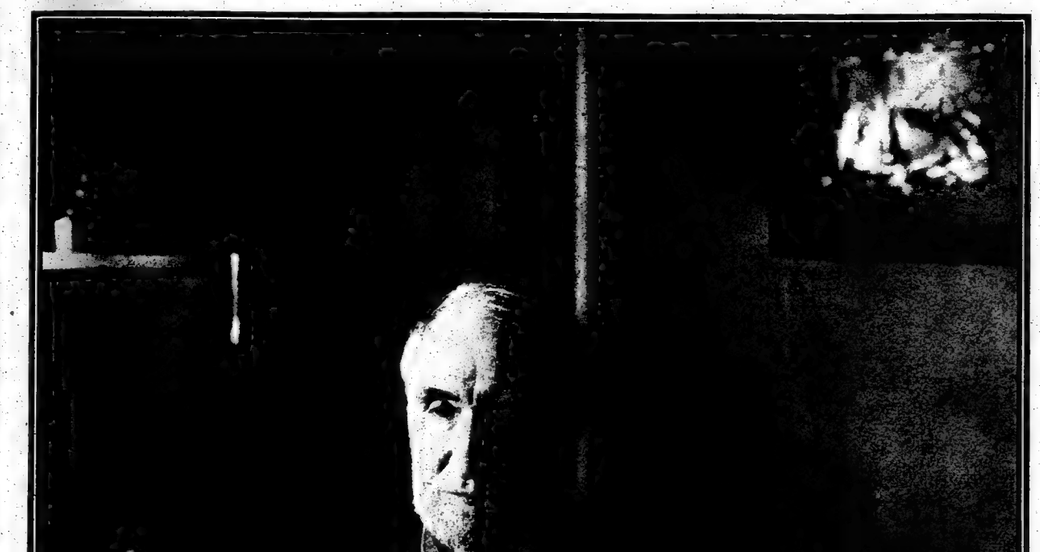

JOHN WEAVER,
Mayor of Philadelphia, Reformer.
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JOSEPH G. CANNON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Politician.
(From Stereograph, Copyright, 1906, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.)

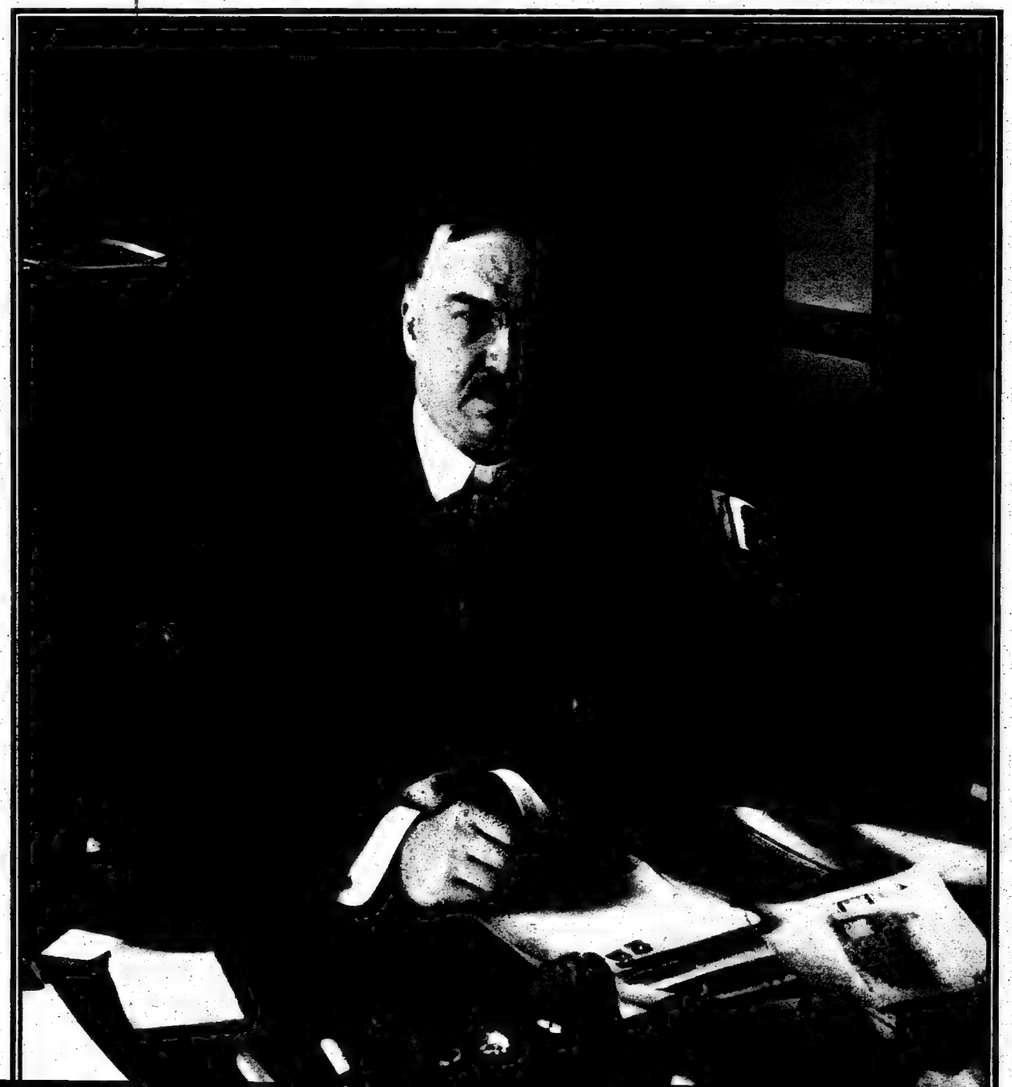

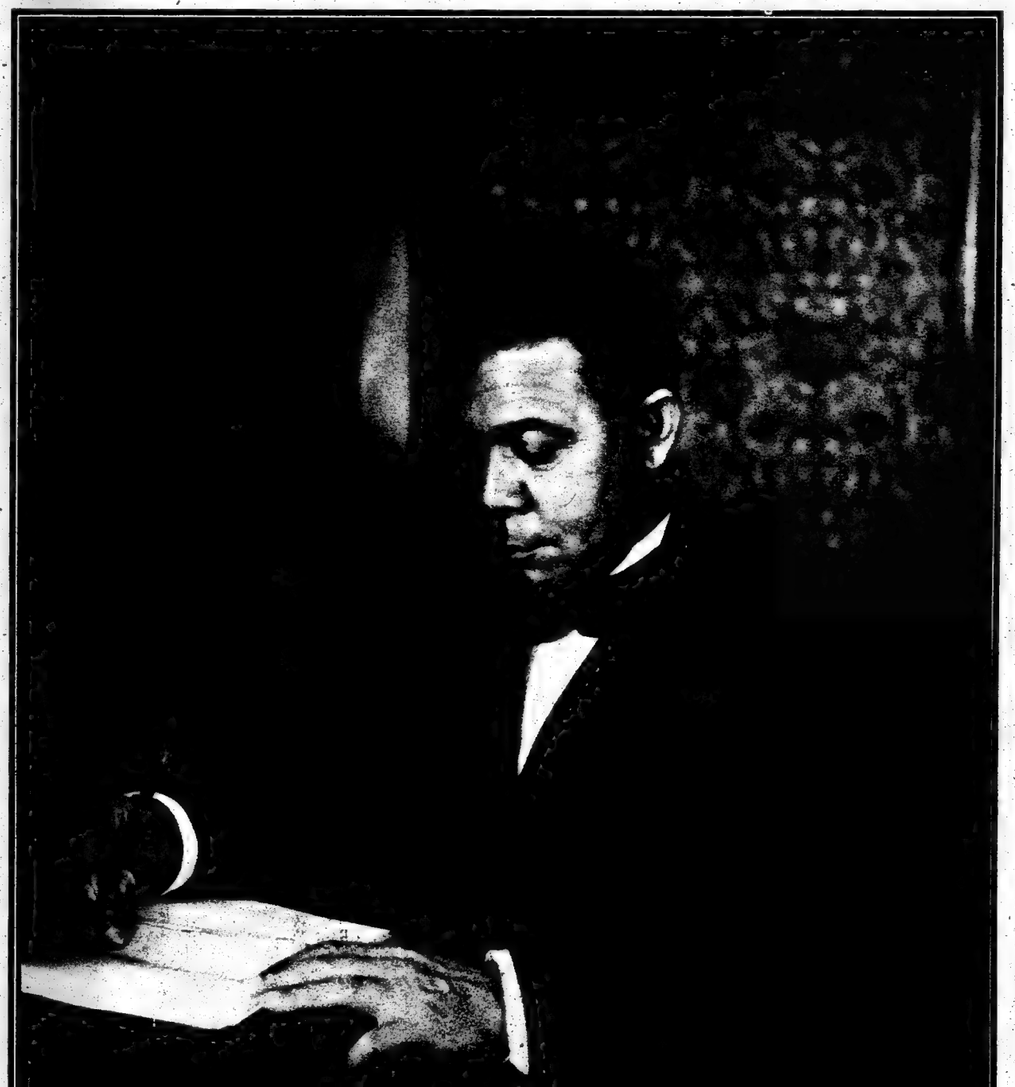

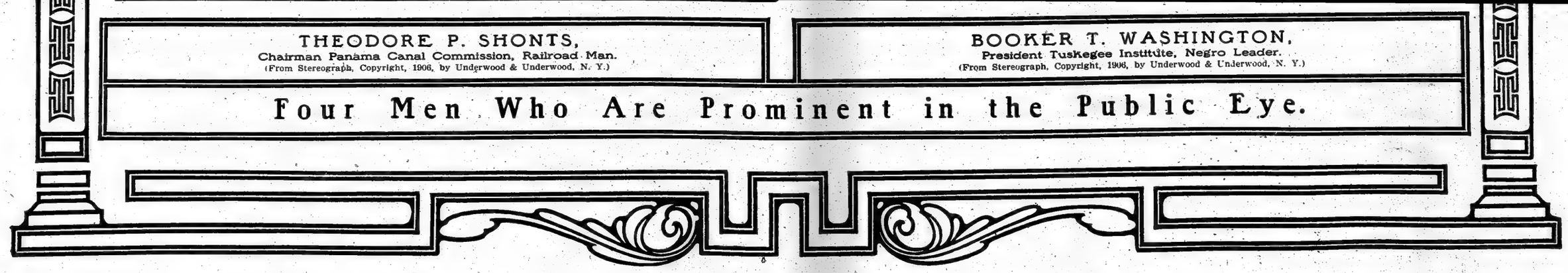

THEODORE P. SHONTS,
Chairman Panama Canal Commission, Railroad Man.
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BOOKER T. WASHINGTON,
President Tuskegee Institute, Negro Leader.
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Four Men Who Are Prominent in the Public Eye.

The New York Times
Sunday, February 25, 1906

PRINCE
AUGUST WILHELM.

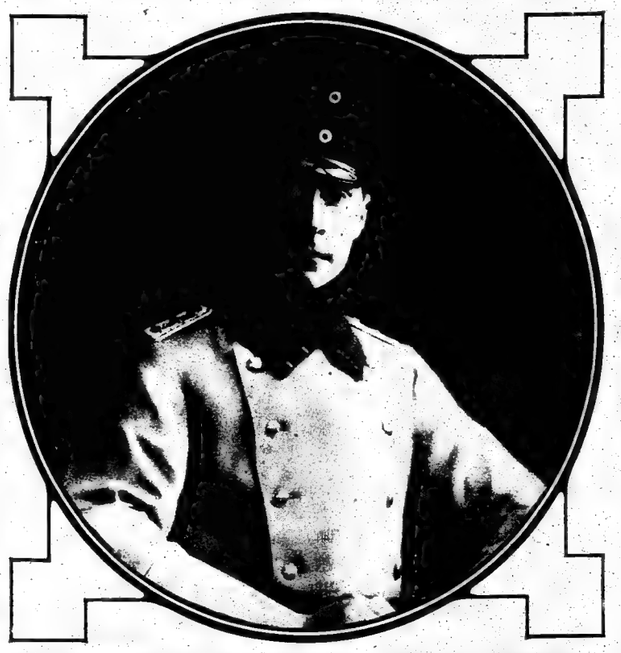

FRIEDRICH WILHELM,
CROWN PRINCE.

CECILIA, CROWN PRINCESS.
Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg.

PRINCE
ADALBERT.

PRINCE JOACHIM,
Youngest Son.

PRINCE EITEL FRIEDRICH
and DUCHESS SOPHIA CHARLOTTE OF OLDENBURG.

PRINCE OSCAR.

The German Emperor and His Family.

On Tuesday, February 27, the Emperor and the Empress will celebrate the twenty-seventh anniversary of their wedding. On the same day their second son, Prince Eitel Friedrich, will marry Duchess Sophia Charlotte of Oldenburg.

ELEPHANT AND AUTOMOBILE.

PILGRIMS EN ROUTE TO THE GANGES.

CAMEL AND AUTOMOBILE.

TOURING THROUGH INDIA IN AN AUTOMOBILE.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Glidden of Boston left Bombay on December 1 and arrived in Calcutta on January 17, having covered 4,405 miles. This makes a total of 29,505 miles which they have traveled in their automobile in twenty-seven countries.

(Photos by Chas. J. Glidden.)

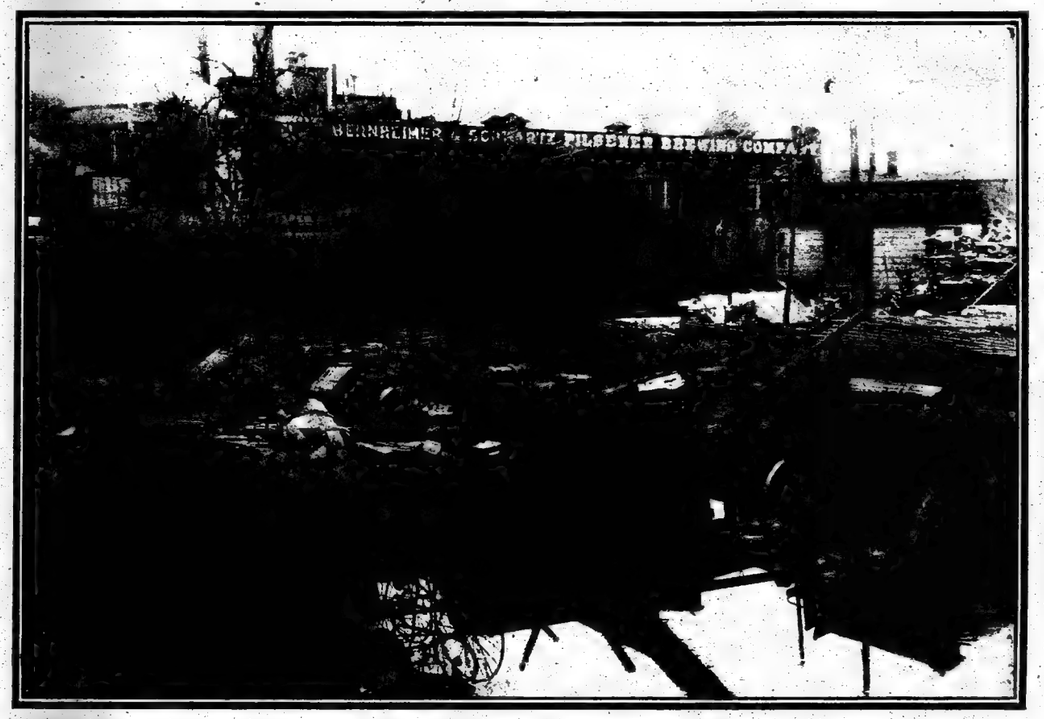

Destruction Wrought by a Bursting Water Main at 129th Street and Convent Avenue.

(Photos by Brown Brothers, New York.)

CLASSIC ART--By Frank V. Dumond.

RELIGIOUS ART--By R. V. V. Sewell.

MURAL PAINTINGS IN ENTRANCE HALL, CENTRAL PARK STUDIOS.

The New York Times

Sunday, February 25, 1906.

THE "SCRUM" IN ENGLISH RUGBY FOOTBALL.

(Photograph from Underwood & Underwood.)

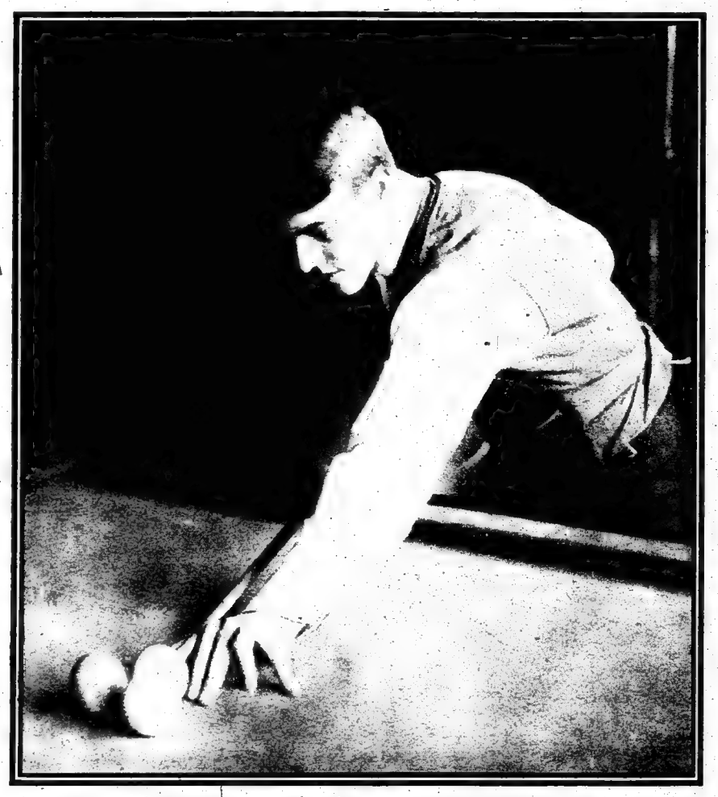

WILLIE HOPPE,
18 Year Old World's Champion.

(Photograph from Underwood & Underwood.)

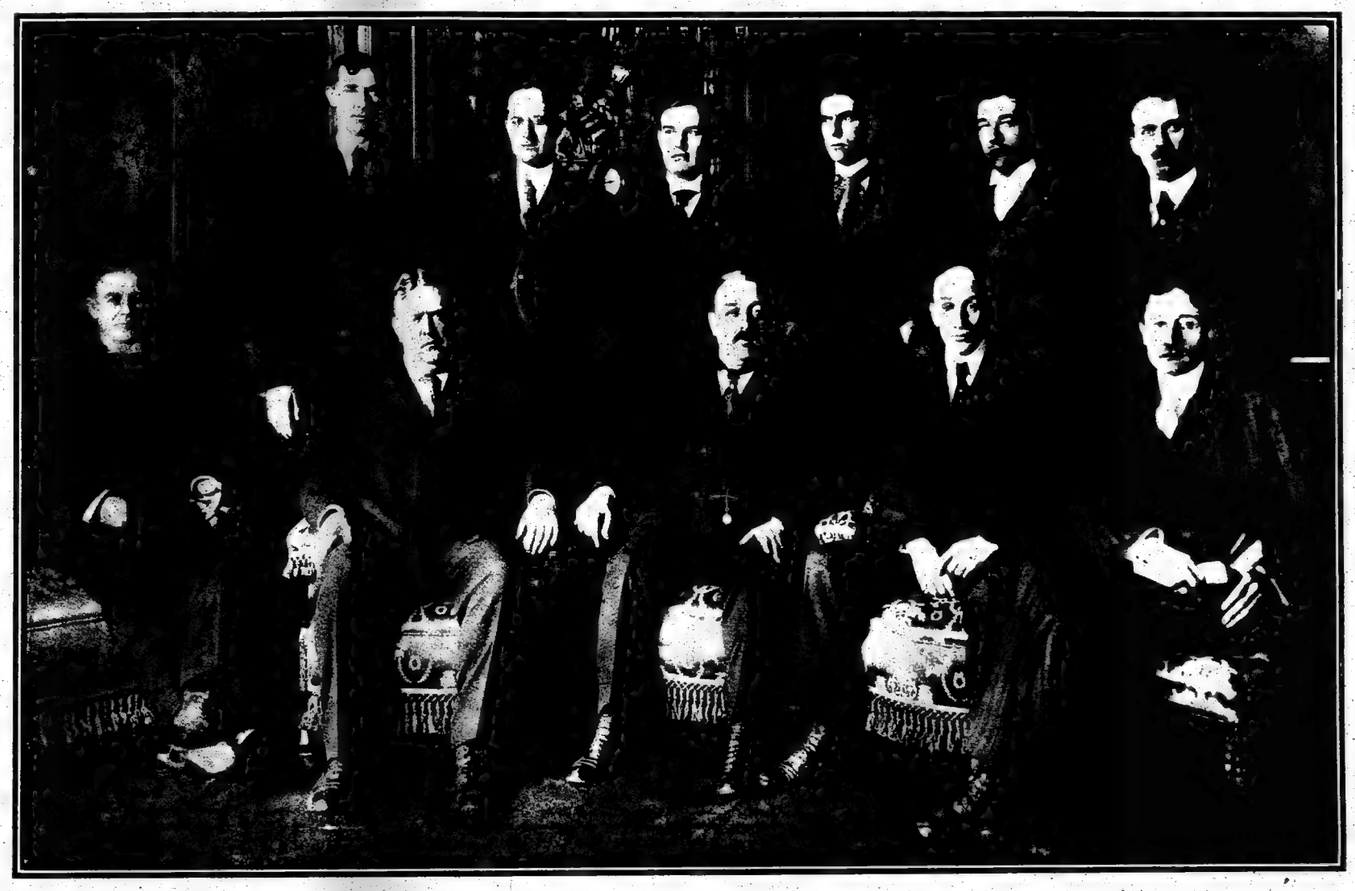

(Photo Copyright, 1906, by H. M. Smith, N. Y.)

American Baseball Magnates at Their Recent Convention in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Back row (left to right): Connie Mack, Pittsburg; J. E. Bruce, Secretary National Commission; Hugh McBreen, Boston; E. S. Barnard, Cleveland; Charles A. Fredericks, Chicago; W. R. Armour, Detroit. Front row: R. L. Hedges, St. Louis; Ban B. Johnson, President American Association; Frank Farrell, New York; Joseph Gordon, New York; T. C. Noyes, Washington.

Billiard Champions Practising for Their Forthcoming Match.

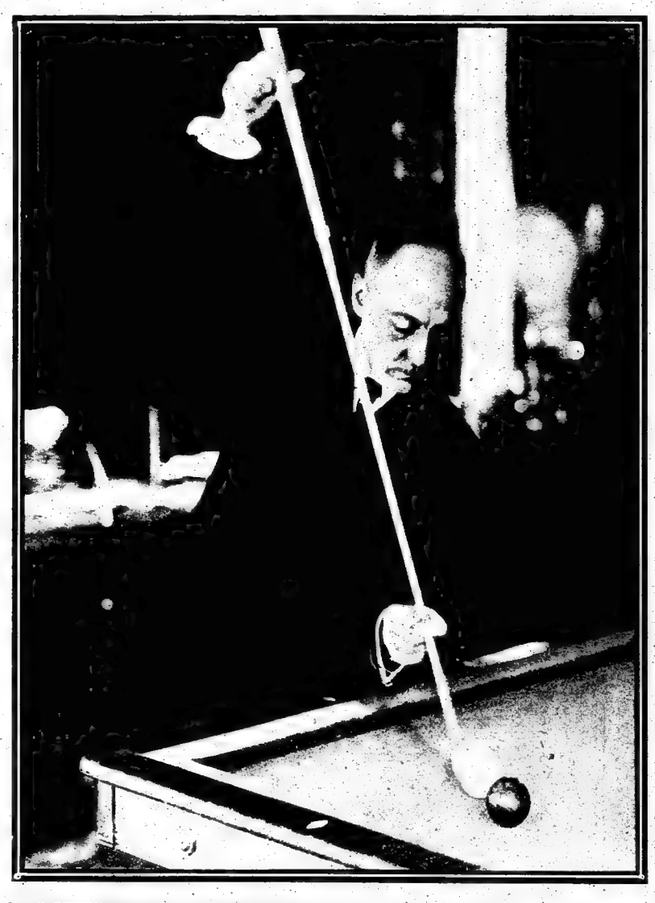

GEORGE F. SLOSSON.
Who Has Challenged Hoppe.
(Photograph from Underwood & Underwood.)

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THE preliminary zest to a vivacious dinner is supplied by CLUB COCKTAILS. No *made-by-guesswork* cocktail can be as satisfactory. The flavor, taste, and strength of CLUB COCKTAILS are unequalled. Choice liquors, delicately blended and aged to a mellow body, make CLUB brand peculiarly fit for home dinners. Just strain through cracked ice and serve. CLUB is *the* cocktail for the knowing ones.

Seven kinds — Manhattan, Martini, etc.

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO., Sole Proprietors
Hartford New York London

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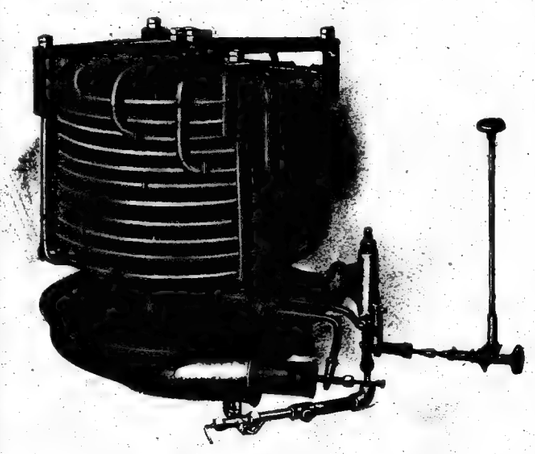

The first endurance run in this country was held September 9th-13th, 1901, from New York to Rochester, under the auspices of the Automobile Club of America. Eighty cars, American and foreign, started and but twenty earned first-class certificates. Among the starters were four Whites, all of which earned first-class certificates.

The latest endurance run in this country was held January 25th-26th, 1906, from Los Angeles to San Diego, under the auspices of the Coronado Country Club. Thirty representative cars started and but two gained a perfect score. One of these was a White and the other a gasoline car of 40 per cent. greater cost. As the White had used three gallons of gasoline less than its adversary, it was declared the winner and awarded the John D. Spreckels' cup.

All reliability and endurance competitions held in the interval between the two above described contests have, with practically unbroken monotony, resulted in White victories.

Above is illustrated the White generator, one of the "reasons why."

WRITE FOR LITERATURE.

WHITE GARAGE

42 West 62d St., New York.
1380 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.
19 Railroad Place, East Orange.
602 State St., New Haven.
5th Ave. and Federal St., Troy.

THE ROOSEVELT BEARS

(Copyright, 1906, by Seymour Eaton. All rights reserved)

By PAUL PIPER

VIII. THE BEARS MEET CHICAGO CHILDREN

The bears were now in Lincoln Park;
The air was warm and the night was dark.
"We've made good time," said TEDDY—B,
"We've landed right side up," said he;
"We're minus clothes and in a pretty mess
But we beat the Overland Express.
If the sky were clear I'd just as soon
Take another turn in the old balloon."
"Not on your life," said TEDDY—G,
"One ride like that is enough for me;
Let us find a place where they'll feed us well;
A dining car or a good hotel."

They walked around for an hour or two;
They talked through the fence at the Chicago Zoo
To some friends they found imprisoned there:
A wolf, a fox and a grizzly bear.
They asked them why they'd gone to jail;
Had they stolen goods or robbed the mail?
And couldn't they get out a week on bail?
They promised to intercede at court
And to come back again and make report.

They found a place on a busy street:
A big hotel where things to eat
Were carried up to their room in style,
Above the street, about a mile.

Reporters called to get the news
About their trip and to print their views
On Chicago's length and breadth and height,
And what they thought of the town at night.
Two tailors came with cloth and tape
To fit them out in handsome shape
With suits on order and ready made
And vests and ties of every shade.
A barber came to dress their hair;
And a manicure, a lady fair,
To brush a paw or trim a nail;
And a messenger with evening mail:
Passes to plays and tickets free
To everything there was to see.
Callers came in crowds for hours

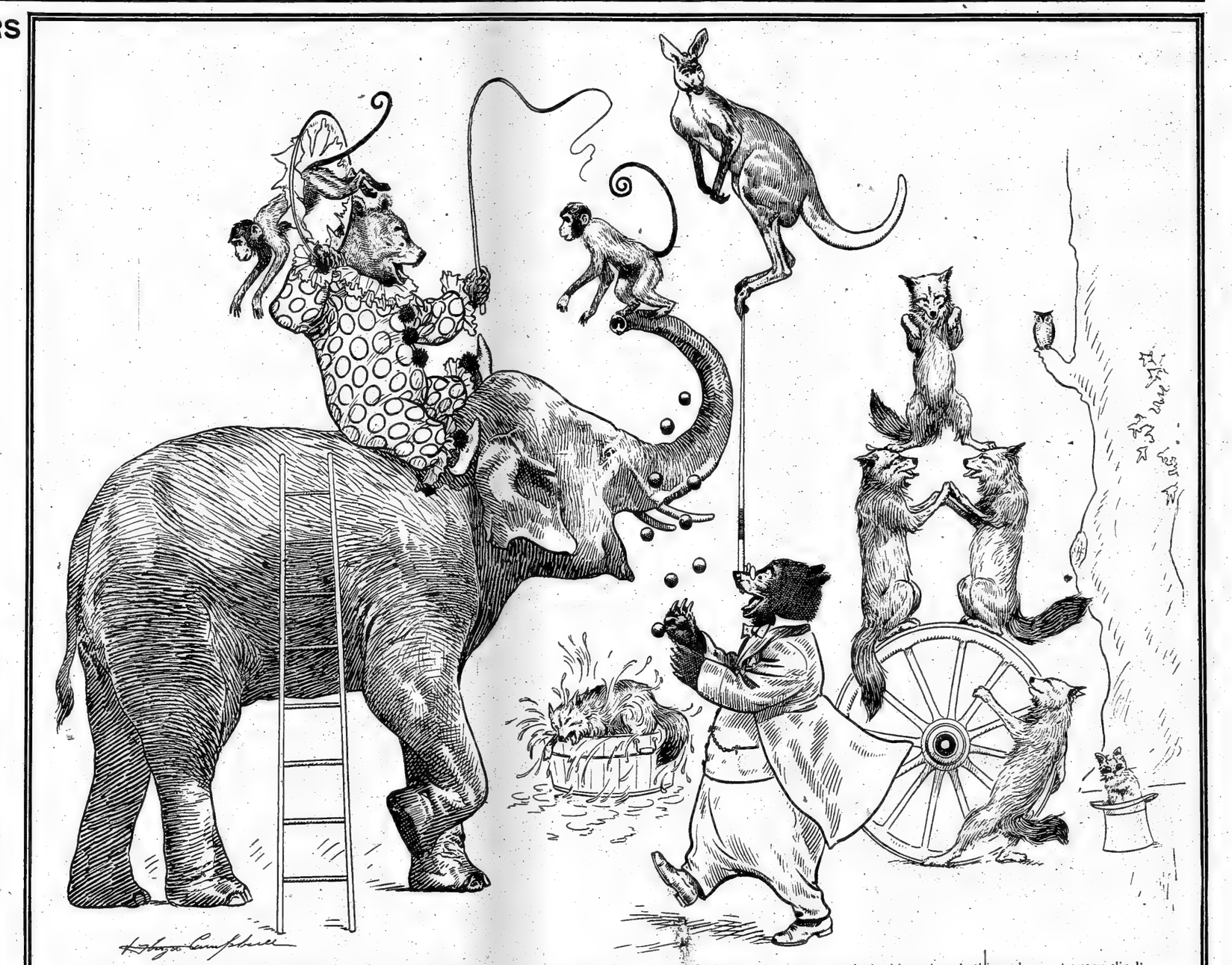

"But the biggest fun that was made that day was by TEDDY—G with his clownish play. He cracked good jokes and a cow-boy whip and made things dance at every clip."

And telegrams and loads of flowers,
And gifts in boxes and cards to teas,
And a thousand other things to please.
The city Mayor brought a bunch of keys
Which opened every hall and store
To the Roosevelt Bears for evermore.

They rested up for several days
To answer mail and to learn the ways
Of Chicago children and how to run
An afternoon to give them fun.
They hired the biggest hall in town;
TEDDY—G said he would act the clown
If TEDDY—B would run the show
And explain the tricks and make things go.
They borrowed helpers from the Zoo,
An elephant and a kangaroo,
And six prairie dogs and monkeys two.

"Two tailors came with cloth and tape to fit them out in handsome shape."

They invited every boy between
Six years old and seventeen;
And girls as many and of equal size,
And for every one a handsome prize.
The performing troupe was hard to beat,
And the crowd which came filled every seat.

A speech was made by TEDDY—B,
Who told the boys and girls that he

Believed in fun and honest strife,
And manly sport and strenuous life,
And things which made for stronger will,
And helped weak boys to climb a hill.
"The world," he said, "was made for play;
And boys and girls should be always gay."

The fun that day by TEDDY-clown
Was the best that was ever seen in town.
And the juggling tricks by TEDDY—B
Were the smartest that boys did ever see.
He put a monkey in a hat
And shot a pistol and took out a cat.
He rolled two dogs up in a ball
Until there wasn't anything there at all.
He lifted up the kangaroo
On the very top of a billiard cue
Which he held on his nose while he walked around
And tossed ten balls to music sound.
A tub of water was brought to him;
He put in the dogs and made them swim;
He dipped the water out in pails
Till there was nothing left but pigeons' tails.
The tails he put where the dogs had been
And in half a minute they were dogs again.
He made the elephant eat a meal
Perched on the rim of a wagon wheel
While the monkeys turned the wheel about
And the kangaroo hopped in and out
Between the spokes for an hour or more,
Making children laugh till their sides were sore.

But the biggest fun that was made that day
Was by TEDDY—G with his clownish play.
He cracked good jokes and a cowboy whip
And made things dance at every clip.
He rode the elephant around the ring
And played for the monkeys and made them sing
And held a hoop while both jumped through
And turned handsprings over the kangaroo.
And sang a song with encores nine
And danced a jig for every line.

When the show was o'er the crowd went wild
There were prizes given to every child;
They clapped their hands and danced with joy
And cheered the bears, each girl and boy.
They called aloud for TEDDY—G
When he stepped out and thus said he:
"You'd scarce expect one of my age
To speak in public on the stage.
Chicago's great; I like the place,
Its boys and girls; each happy face;
I'll call around when back we come
And spend a month at every home."

The bears returned to their hotel;
Their show was great; they did it well;
The papers praised their work and said
That the Roosevelt Bears were far ahead
In manly fun and jolly ways
Of anything they had seen for days.
A card was found on their door which read.
"Not in to callers; we've gone to bed."

(CONTINUED NEXT SUNDAY.)

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NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES The way to go to Colorado, Utah, California, and the Pacific Coast is by the New York Central Lines NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers to-day; fair to-morrow; brisk westerly winds.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,564. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1906.—44 Pages, in Four Parts, including Pictorial Section. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SUPPOSED DYNAMITERS CAUGHT IN NEW BUILDING

Detectives Head Off Wreck of Post & McCord Structure.

WOMAN WARNED THE POLICE

One Prisoner Had 20 Pounds of Dynamite with a Fuse Attached—Had Buried 15 More Pounds.

What the police say was a plot to dynamite the building being constructed by Post & McCord at 304 and 306 East Twenty-third Street was frustrated last night by nine detectives from Police Headquarters. Three ironworkers, two of whom were said by the police to be prominent in the Housesmiths' Union, were locked up on suspicion, the detectives alleging that they were about to set off twenty pounds of dynamite when they were caught. One of the prisoners was caught with the dynamite. One of the men put up a hard fight, drawing a blackjack and striking at a detective until cowed by a threat to shoot.

Inspector McLaughlin received a letter late yesterday afternoon from a Mrs. Butts of 394 Second Avenue informing him that ironworkers, who struck some months ago on the Post & McCord buildings, were planning to dynamite the building being erected in Twenty-third Street. Six or seven weeks ago there was an accident at this Post & McCord building, five stories of which have been put up, and considerable damage was done. Strikers were then suspected of being at the bottom of the affair.

Inspector McLaughlin immediately assigned Detective Sergeant Dunn and nine men from the Central Office to the case, with instructions to follow three men who, Mrs. Butts declared, would meet at Twenty-third Street and Third Avenue, preparatory to visiting the building and setting off the dynamite.

The detectives, under command of Dunn, were scattered along Third Avenue, from Twenty-second to Twenty-fourth Street, and just before 9 o'clock they witnessed the meeting of the three. One of them came out of a house at 405 East Twenty-fourth Street, carrying a satchel, and at Third Avenue and Twenty-third Street he was joined by two others. The three men proceeded through Twenty-third Street, walking slowly to the ferry.

In a sand pile midway between the ferryhouse and the recreation pier, the police say, they buried the satchel, after taking from it a package.

One of the men quickly placed the package under his coat and walked briskly to Second Avenue, followed by his two companions. The first man, who later said he was Thomas Wier of 405 East Twenty-fourth Street, had charge of the dynamite, retraced his steps until he came to the Post & McCord building. There he took his stand, loitering on the sidewalk and acting as if he were waiting for somebody.

The second man, who later gave the name of Charles Moran of 62 Nelson Street, Jersey City, entered the tenement house at 394 Second Avenue, the yard of which faces the rear of the Post & McCord building. The third man, who described himself as John Guthrie of 316 Seventh Street, Jersey City, walked boldly into the new building, to see, so the detectives allege, that the coast was clear and that nobody was in sight.

All the nine detectives, who wore disguises, some having made up as laborers, never lost track of the three men for a moment. Detective Sergt. Dunn had instructions from Inspector McLaughlin to "get the men with the goods," but not to let the plans be carried too far. Several of the detectives feared that an explosion would take place at any moment, feeling positive that Wier carried dynamite.

When Guthrie emerged from the building after his inspection, he spoke a few hurried words to Wier; the package was slipped to him and he re-entered the building. Moran, who was on watch in the yard of 394 Second Avenue, appeared to be about to give the signal that everything was all right when two detectives pounced upon him.

He tried to shout a warning to his companions and drew a blackjack from his pocket. For several minutes there was a lively fight in progress, until one of the detectives drew his revolver and threatened to kill Moran if he did not submit.

Almost simultaneously Guthrie and Wier were grabbed by the detectives and the two started to put up a battle. They were subdued in short order, handcuffs were placed on their wrists, and all three were landed in cells at Police Headquarters.

The package found on Guthrie contained twenty pounds of dynamite, with a long fuse attached. The police sent the explosive to the Bureau of Combustibles at Fire Headquarters.

Investigation at the sand pile where the satchel was buried revealed another package of dynamite, weighing about fifteen pounds, with a fuse attached. This also was sent to the bureau.

The detectives say that if the twenty pounds of dynamite had been exploded loss of life in the immediate neighborhood would possibly have resulted. On the block are several tenement houses, the Columbia Lodging House, and the Olive Tree Inn, while in the rear are several three-story private dwellings. The building in course of construction would certainly have been wrecked had the charge been set off.

Mrs. Butts, who gave Inspector McLaughlin the information that led to the arrest, said she had noticed the three men loitering around the building for several days and overheard remarks which led her to believe that an attempt would be made last night to dynamite the Post & McCord structure.

HOUSESMITHS' PEACE EFFORT.

Conciliation Board to Meet This Week to Try to Help the Union.

A supreme effort is under way among the building unions to bring about recognition of the Housesmiths' Union by the allied iron associations which have declared for the open shop system in the trade. President Ryan of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers arrived in this city last night to assist.

"It is absurd for the employers to say," he declared, "that they can get all the good men they need. I was out West and came here on receiving a telegram from a large employer asking if the housesmiths' trouble could not be ended."

A conciliation board will meet this week to devise means to bring the building unions, new and old, in line to aid the housesmiths.

ASHEVILLE, HOT SPRINGS, TRYON, MT. TOXAWAY.
In "The Land of the Sky" and Sapphire Country, charming resorts to stop over and few en route to and from Florida. New York Offices, 271 and 1,185 B'way.—Adv.

AFTER DORWAY AND $180,000.

Detective Can't Find Either and Dorway's Relatives Are Anxious.

Where is Frederick Clifford Dorway and the $180,000 he came to New York to claim? Detective Mulholland of the Fifth Avenue Hotel wants to know. He is looking for Dorway. So is Detective Sergeant Quinn of Headquarters. Mr. Mulholland tells this story of the reason for their quest:

On a dark and stormy night in 1893 two trains were in collision near Sudbury station on a railroad in Canada. An elderly lady, who said she was "Mrs. James," was among the injured. A young man carried her in his arms into the station, piled wood on the fire, and looked solicitously after her comfort. He even wrapped her in his fur coat.

Her injuries were not serious and she soon went on her way, taking with her the man's name and address. He was Dorway, and he lived in Sudbury and was connected in a minor way with the railway. Maybe he was the train dispatcher.

Years passed. About Christmas time, when such a thing would be timely, Mr. Dorway received a letter from a Kansas lawyer saying that "Mrs. James of New York" had died, leaving him $180,000, and it could be collected in New York. Why "Mrs. James of New York" should have a Kansas lawyer, rather than a New York lawyer, or even a Philadelphia lawyer, is not explained.

"Anyway, on Jan. 20," said Mr. Mulholland last night, "Mr. Dorway left his home for this city, according to letters we have recently received from his people. Six days later a man who said he was Mr. Dorway came to the Fifth Avenue Hotel and asked if there was any mail for him. It seems the Kansas lawyer had indicated that there would be further letters of instructions on his arrival. There were no letters for him. He went away a day or so after that. Letters came for him afterward, which were held, and then forwarded to him at Sudbury last Sunday.

"Since then we have received letters from his family saying that he has not returned home. They believe that he obtained possession of the $180,000 and has been foully dealt with by persons who wanted to rob him."

Detective Mulholland, who was in the Central Office himself once, intimated strongly that he didn't.

"We have examined the Surrogate records of this and Kings County," continued Mulholland. "We found no mention of a Mrs. James of recent date. On Monday we will examine the records of Queens County. The police have been notified, alarms have been sent out for poor Mr. Dorway, and Detective Sergeant Quinn has been put on the case. Mr. Dorway left a wife and several children at Sudbury. There may be something back of this."

With that Detective Mulholland smoked his cigar conscientiously and went off into a brown study.

BIG WAVES SWEEP LINERS.

Passengers on the Campania Hurt—Panic on the Brasile.

A big wave that threw four cabin passengers in as many directions, without seriously injuring any of them, to be followed an hour later by still another wave that hurled two seamen on the deck and caused an avalanche of dishes to light upon the head of a pantryman, furnished the stirring close of the voyage of the Cunarder Campania, ending here yesterday morning.

The first of the big green combers struck the Campania about noon of Friday, and so great was the force with which it hit the side of the great liner that four men, Charles Herendeen, Frederick H. Wickett, James Green, and Frank Larenburg, saloon passengers, who were telling jokes around a table in the smoking room, were literally thrown out of their chairs and around the room like so many footballs. Green was hurled clear across two tables, and when at last he struck the floor he was sitting in the fireplace. Larenburg was thrown backward over his chair, and came down on top of his head. Although both were severely bruised neither was badly hurt.

Herendeen and Wickett, although they were sent sprawling in a long zigzag curve that terminated near the starboard entrance to the room, escaped without a scratch.

The second of the big seas to board the Campania followed the first in about fifty minutes. When it came over, Second Officer Stafford and a seaman named Brown were standing on the forward deck. Both were knocked down, but neither was much hurt.

The Italian liner Brasile, also in yesterday morning, encountered some giant combers. She had all told 1,200 passengers, and so fierce was the attack from the giant seas that the officers allowed none of the passengers on deck when the weather was at its worst. The ship rolled badly when the waves were the highest, the result being that nearly half of the crockery was shaken out of the racks and broken. The din made by the falling chinaware added to the fright of many of the steerage passengers, who thought the storm was a lot worse than it really was.

At one time the steerage passengers became so uneasy that Father Ellini, a Florentine monk, and several of the officers had to go to them to assure them there was no danger. The Brasile was none the worse, apparently, for the tossing she got.

PASSENGER TRAIN WRECKED.

Runs Into a Ditch Near Crescent City —Engineer Killed.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 24.—A Toledo, Peoria and Western west-bound passenger train to-night partly went into a ditch east of Crescent City, Ill., killing Engineer J. E. Welch of Peoria.

The locomotive, the baggage car, and the smoking car went into a ditch and one day coach turned over. Twenty passengers in the day coaches were bruised. The wreck was caused by the breaking of a flange on the tender. The train was running thirty-five miles an hour when the accident occurred.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—S. S. New York, Southampton, Feb. 17.

CALIFORNIA TOURS.
The Southern Railway offers its second high-class tour via Washington-Sunset Route to and through California and return, leaving Washington March 8th, including two days New Orleans, one day San Antonio, one day El Paso for Juarez, Old Mexico, principal points in California, Salt Lake, Colorado, covering 29 days, under personal escort. Cost, including expenses, $365, $285, $230, according to tour selected. Offices, 1-271-349-1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

W. K. VANDERBILT, JR., MOBBED AND LOCKED UP

Italian Judge Grants Provisional Freedom to Him.

CROWD KICKED AND BEAT HIM

Condition of Boy Hurt by His Automobile Is Regarded as Serious, but the Child's Father Is Lenient.

FLORENCE, Feb. 24.—W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and his chauffeur spent last night in jail at Pontedera, near Pisa, as a result of the accident yesterday in which a child was injured by Mr. Vanderbilt's automobile. Mr. Vanderbilt was very roughly handled by a mob and only escaped serious injury, and perhaps death, owing to the arrival of gendarmes.

Mr. Vanderbilt engaged a lawyer today, but it was at first believed that his application for provisional release would not be granted. An Italian is almost always set free in a similar case, but this rule does not apply to foreigners or in cases when it is suspected that the accused person may flee from justice.

However, the father of the injured boy, when asked to-day if he wished to bring suit against Mr. Vanderbilt, not only refused to do so, but also declined to accept the indemnity due to him under the law. Thereupon the Judge granted provisional liberty to Mr. Vanderbilt, who, accompanied by Mrs. Vanderbilt, left for Pisa. Before departing Mr. Vanderbilt gave $40 to the local hospital.

How seriously injured the victim of the accident, Adolfo Butini, was is not definitely known. At first it was reported that he was only slightly hurt, but it is now said that he is in a condition which may result in grave complications.

If the child does not die, and is not permanently disabled, the punishment may be imprisonment for three months and a fine of $200. Mr. Vanderbilt has also rendered himself liable to a fine for carrying a revolver without permission. He drew the revolver when he supposed that the crowd at Pontedera was threatening his life and that of his wife.

The dispatches received yesterday evening from Pontedera simply announced that Mr. Vanderbilt was detained there owing to an automobile accident by which ab oy was injured, but not seriously. It now appears that Mr. Vanderbilt and his chauffeur were mobbed, and that both were arrested. Mrs. Vanderbilt was escorted to the best hotel in the place.

The Vanderbilt automobile, it appears, was not going at excessive speed, but when turning a sharp street corner in Pontedera it ran down the child, a boy about 5 years old, and injured him about the head. The boy's face was covered with blood.

The automobile, which was stopped as soon as its occupants noticed that an accident had occurred, was soon surrounded by a crowd of excited people, who indignantly and threateningly berated its occupants. In the midst of the excitement the report spread that the child was dead, and the townspeople became so enraged that they attacked the chauffeur. In fact, matters reached a very critical stage, and Mr. Vanderbilt, believing that the lives of the party were in danger, drew a revolver. Before he could use the weapon several men jumped into the automobile, disarmed Mr. Vanderbilt, and kicked and cuffed him.

By this time the police had become aware that something unusual was happening, and a party of gendarmes hurried to the scene to protect the automobilists. Owing to the fury of the people the officers took the Vanderbilt party into a neighboring shop for safety. There they were immediately besieged by the crowd, the most violent of the people urging their companions to take summary vengeance on the travelers.

The shop into which the Vanderbilts were taken was owned by a relative of the injured boy, which did not tend to calm the feelings of the mob.

Eventually an officer of gendarmes with reinforcements arrived on the scene, and, after the townspeople had somewhat calmed down, succeeded in rescuing the automobilists, who were taken to the police station, followed by a crowd of shouting people. The leaders protested vigorously against the alleged carelessness of the automobilists, and said that it was time to put a stop to such incidents, involving loss of life, which were constantly increased in numbers.

Mr. Vanderbilt and the chauffeur were detained at the police station under arrest, and Mrs. Vanderbilt, to whom every attention possible was shown, was escorted to a hotel.

This morning doctors visited the boy Butini in order to ascertain his condition. They announced that grave complications might arise.

Pontedera is a town of about 13,000 inhabitants at the confluence of the Era and the Arno.

JAIL FOR E. F. SHEPARD.

French Ministry of Justice Upholds Sentence of Imprisonment.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—The Ministry of Justice has acted adversely on the application of the American authorities for executive clemency in the case of Elliott F. Shepard of New York, (grandson of the late W. H. Vanderbilt,) who was sentenced last Oct. 26, to three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $120, and $4,000 damages to the parents of Maueline Marduel, who was killed by Mr. Shepard's automobile at St. Ouen April 24, last.

The fine and indemnity were paid, but the applicant sought to escape the imprisonment. Further efforts in this direction will be made, but the Government's adverse action is considered final.

Elliott F. Shepard, whose residence is in Paris, arrived in New York from France on Jan. 8, to visit friends.

Kaiser Has American Tariff Bill.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—The Federal Council to-day approved the Reichstag's action in passing the bill providing for the extension of the new German tariff to the United States until June 30, 1907, and sent the measure to the Emperor for his signature.

FLORIDA, CUBA AND NASSAU.
Southern's Palm Limited the best to Florida. Daily, except Sunday, 12:55 P. M. Two other fast trains daily. Through Sleeping and Dining-Car Service on all trains. New York Offices, 271 and 1,185 B'way.—Adv.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LTD. QUICKEST and handsomest Florida train. Lvs. N. Y. 12:25 noon, arrives St. Augustine 2:10 P. M. Office 1,185 B'way.—Adv.

WOULD OUST MRS. MACKAY.

Dr. Leys Thinks Aliens Elected Her to the Roslyn School Board.

Special to The New York Times.

ROSLYN, L. I., Feb. 24.—Dr. Peter D. Leys, who complains that he has suffered humiliation ever since Aug. 2 last by being called everywhere "Mrs. Mackay's School Board opponent," has decided at last to contest Mrs. Mackay's election. Just what steps he will take he has not decided yet.

Dr. Leys, a Scotchman, who came to America when young and made his own way, has Scotch chivalry, but he also has the Scotch habit of never letting go his rights. He said to-day:

"I have only feelings of regard for Mrs. Mackay, but that election of last August is not over yet. Mrs. Mackay was elected by votes cast by foreign-born persons who had not been naturalized. Of course, I do not mean that all who voted for her were such, but enough of such persons voted for her to elect her. The ballot box has never been opened. It may yet be.

"Shall you be a candidate next August for another term?" was asked.

"No, I shall never run for Trustee again. Twenty-five years' service, not to mention the notoriety thrust upon me in the campaign last August, will quite suffice," he replied.

Mrs. Mackay, when the news was carried to her, did not become excited. She would not discuss it.

CAPT. HODGINS IN A FIGHT.

New Tenderloin Ruler Whips a Man Who Annoyed a Woman.

Capt. Hodgins, new ruler of the Tenderloin, had a fight last night. It happened in Thirty-sixth Street and was the result of the Police Captain's interference with a man who insisted on stopping women and speaking to them. The man is now locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station, and will be arraigned in court this morning.

Capt. Hodgins was walking through various streets in his precinct last night to see how things looked. As he turned east from Broadway into Thirty-sixth Street he saw a wobbly man on the other side of the street. The man stopped two women while the Captain was looking at him. The first slipped past and went on her way, but the second, badly frightened, cried out:

"Help! Please get this man away from me!"

Capt. Hodgins went right at the wobbly man. The man made a fight. The Captain is a stout man and strong, but the other was no weakling. At last Hodgins got him down and put his foot on him. Then a Traffic Squad policeman came on the run from Broadway and took the prisoner in charge. Capt. Hodgins will appear as the complainant this morning.

The woman got away before anybody could find out who she was. Last night the police were hunting for her to get her to testify against the man. He gave the name of Charles J. Burns and his address as 75 West 100th Street.

Capt. Hodgins said afterward that he was determined to protect women on the streets in his domain.

PANIC AT TUNNEL BLOW-UP.

Air-Pipe Explodes and Showers Missiles on Crowd.

Shortly after 7 o'clock last night the usual evening crowd on First Avenue was thrown into a panic by an explosion at Thirty-second Street, followed by a shower of iron roofing and wooden planks. A section of heavy iron pipe crashed through the window of the Pennsylvania tunnel compressed air powerhouse and fell in the middle of a crowd.

Other pieces of the machinery flew through the roof of the building, tearing away large sheets of corrugated iron, which fell among the persons in the street. Windows along the avenue and side streets were shattered, and for a time the crowds did not know where to run, for all around were falling glass and bits of machinery.

A defective pipe from one of the four high-pressure machines which supply compressed air to the drills used in excavating the Pennsylvania tunnel on the east side had exploded. The report spread that several persons were hurt in the building containing the machines, but the Pearson & Sons Construction Company, which is doing the work, gave only the name of one man.

Some excited person turned in a fire alarm. The firemen were not admitted, however, employes declaring that they were competent to handle their own troubles. Fire Chief Howe insisted on entering to see that there was no danger of further explosion. On his threat to use force he and a detail were admitted. The police, however, were barred.

The injured man's name was given as E. H. Groves, address refused. When asked who was in charge of the machine that caused the explosion the name given was "Frank Smith" of 157 East Thirty-eight Street. Men who left the place said that several injured had been taken to the hospital which the company supports on the plant. Dr. McCord head of this institution, and his assistants, refused information.

"ARREST HIM; I'M MR. MACK."

Traffic Policeman Obeyed This Order, Then Grew Gray Worrying.

Several hairs among the raven locks of Traffic Policeman Thomas Michael Galvin turned snow white last night on account of the now customary question, "Was it the Commissioner or wasn't it?"

Policeman Galvin saw a crowd on the sidewalk at Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street. A voice called him. He went into the crowd. A man with a light-colored slouch hat stood guard over two young men. He said to Galvin:

"I'm Commissioner Mack. Take this fellow to the Tenderloin station and hold him."

Galvin obeyed orders. The friend of the prisoner followed. The prisoner said he was Thomas Lee, a salesman, of 54 West 134th Street. He said he had no idea why he had been arrested. Galvin could make no charge. He said Commissioner Mack had ordered him to take the young fellow to the station.

Sergeant Robinson smiled. The prisoner was allowed to wait for a while. Galvin walked the floor of the back room, asking himself, "Have I been handed the lemon, too?" And yet he thought he had seen a gold shield on the breast of the man who had given him the order.

Presently Commissioner Mack telephoned that the prisoner might be turned loose after a lecture. Then he paid the station a visit. He said he had been aroused by two young fellows butting around among the people on the sidewalk shoving people aside as if only they two owned the streets and sidewalks.

THE TRAIN OF THE CENTURY
is the Twentieth Century Limited, the 18-hour train between New York and Chicago by the New York Central Lines. Leave New York 3:30 P. M., arrive Chicago 8:30 next morning—a night's ride.—Adv.

POPE PIUS MAY CLOSE 40,000 FRENCH CHURCHES

Pontiff Threatens to Abandon Them on Account of New Law.

PARIS MOB HOOTS LOUBET

Clericals March to His House—Gen. Recamier Among Those Arrested in St. Thomas Aquinas's.

ROME, Feb. 24.—About 3,000 Frenchmen, including several Bishops, arrived here to-day to assist in the great ceremony at St. Peter's to-morrow, when Pope Pius will consecrate the nineteen French prelates whom he created Bishops last Wednesday.

According to reports brought here by the delegation, the Catholic Party in France is waking up and is ready to make a stand for what it deems the rights of the Church. According to these reports, great manifestations are expected when the new Bishops enter their dioceses.

The attitude of the Vatican on the situation in France will depend on the rules that the French Government establishes for the application of the Church and State separation law. In regard to this Pope Pius is reported to have said to-day:

"If the situation is not acceptable, or is offensive to our religion, we will, regardless of consequences, abandon our 40,000 churches, go through this period of persecution, and hold private worship in improvised chapels."

PARIS, Feb. 24.—The Cathedral of Notre Dame was the centre of much excitement to-day, which later took the form of a disorderly manifestation against ex-President Loubet. Crowds assembled in the Place Notre Dame expecting that the authorities would go to take an inventory of the Chapter House, and a force of 150 policemen patrolled the surrounding streets, expecting trouble within the edifice; but as the authorities did not attempt an inventory, this did not occur.

The crowds outside gradually increased in numbers, however, and finally several hundred persons marched to the Rue Dante, where M. Loubet has taken up his residence. The manifestants passed before the house of the ex-President, uttering insulting cries against him. The police then drove off the crowd, which, however, reassembled and returned, only to be dispersed again. A slight affray occurred between the police and the manifestants, as the latter sought to return once more, and a dozen arrests were made.

The explanation of the movement against M. Loubet is that the bill for separation of Church and State became a law during his administration.

Inventories were made at several Paris churches to-day. At the aristocratic Church of St. Thomas Aquinas, the Prefect of Police with a strong body of men had to force his way through a long passage into the sacristy to the resistance offered by a number of the parishioners. The priests refused to hand over the keys and the Prefect caused the safes to be broken open. An inventory of the property was then made.

Ten arrests were made, Gen. Récamier being among those taken into custody.

AUTO PARTY ON RAILS.

Mr. Underwood to Make the Journey from California by Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 24.—Two massive automobiles, so constructed that they can run on railroad tracks, are now going west over the Union Pacific Railroad, bound for Southern California. President Underwood of the Erie Railroad and a party of friends will return in them from California to New York City, a trip of 3,500 miles.

The machines are built for high speed. They have electric warmers and other appurtenances for comfort. The Underwood party will leave Pasadena early in March.

The automobiles will be run as extra trains, and will have telegraphic orders from the dispatchers along the way. The party will come over the San Pedro, the Union Pacific, and the Northwestern Roads to Chicago and thence over the Erie to New York. There will be no running at night except when necessary.

40 HURT IN CAR ACCIDENTS.

Derailed Trolleys Go Over Embankments Near Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 24.—Two street car accidents in which forty people were severely injured, three so badly that they will die, occurred this evening a few miles above this city, on the Millvale and Etna Division of the Pittsburg Railways Company.

The accidents were only twenty minutes apart, and resulted from a similar cause—the warm weather bringing frost from the ground, causing the rails to spread. One car left the tracks near Bennett and went over an eighteen-foot embankment, thirty passengers being injured, while the second car was suddenly derailed opposite the Rising Sun Hotel, situated a mile below Bennett, going over a fifteen-foot embankment and injuring ten of the seventeen occupants.

That many were not killed outright is considered miraculous, as both cars were demolished as a result of the terrific impact when they struck the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which runs parallel below the street car tracks.

TOMMY'S QUEST OF FORTUNE.

He Found $2 a Week and a Straw Bed —Home Again Now.

Ten-year-old Thomas Richardson, son of F. B. Richardson of 56 Hinckley Place, Brooklyn, after a philosophic study of the quiet life at home, pulled his belt up a notch, jerked his cap down over his eyes, and started out for Manhattan on Tuesday morning to make his fortune.

Tommy had read that there was a lot of wealth lying loose on this side of the bridge and that any bright lad answering his description could get a share without much trouble. He saw an advertisement in one of the New York papers that a grocer wanted just such a lad and was willing to part with $2 every week in consideration of his valuable services.

The offer struck Tommy as being just about right, and he accepted. He worked in the store in the daytime, and at night slept on the straw in a wagon in the grocerman's stable.

Tommy's bed proved to be the straw that broke the camel's back, for he got tired of his job yesterday and went back to his home across the river. His father and mother meantime had been advertising in the newspapers for him. Mr. Richardson reported the tempting of Tommy to the Brooklyn police last night, and they will see if there is anything to investigate.

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS.
"N. Y. & Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M.; "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:25 A. M., via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line. 1,181 B'way, N. Y.—Adv.

SLAIN BY DIPLOMAT'S SON.

Consular Official Shot—Offender, in Legation, Cannot Be Arrested.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 24.—M. Waddington, son of the Chilean Chargé d'Affaires here, to-day shot Secretary of the Consulate Balmaceda, killing him instantly.

Waddington took refuge in the Chilean legation, and the extra-territorial law prevents the police from invading it and arresting him.

His father, however, has telephoned to the Foreign Minister that he will be responsible for his son, and that he will inform the Foreign Office later whether he will hand him over to the police or to the Chilean authorities.

Balmaceda was engaged to be married to Waddington's sister, and the crime is understood to have been due to an intimation by Balmaceda of his intention to break off the engagement.

WILL DELAY LONGWORTHS.

New Orleans - Havana Steamship Breaks Her Shaft.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 24.—The Southern Pacific Company was advised by cable to-day that the Prince Arthur, their New Orleans-Havana steamer, had broken her shaft on her way to Havana. It was reported yesterday that Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth had engaged passage on the Prince Arthur to leave Havana to-day for New Orleans.

The steamer continued the journey with one propeller. She is now at Havana and probably will have to be docked, necessitating the cancellation of all reservations for early sailings.

TO FIGHT FARE REDUCTION.

Railroads Will Test Constitutionality of Ohio Law.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—A determined fight against the constitutionality of Ohio's new law reducing fares on all its railroads to 2 cents a mile is to be made. This was decided upon at a conference held to-day in Broad Street Station, at which every railroad system affected by the legislation was represented. The meeting was called by James McCrea, Vice President of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg and a Director in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

John G. Johnson, who defended the Northern Securities case through all the courts, was retained by the railroad companies to assist their respective legal departments in fighting the Ohio measure, even to the Supreme Court of the United States.

JULIA MARLOWE HURT.

Compelled to Miss Performances Because of a Sprained Ankle.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 24.—Miss Julia Marlowe, the actress, who has been appearing at the Nixon Theatre this week as co-star with E. H. Sothern, had her ankle sprained last evening while returning from a visit to a friend in the East End.

While getting into her carriage her foot turned under her. She was taken to the Fort Pitt Hotel and the house physician ordered her to remain in her room.

Last night and this afternoon her rôle of Katherine in the "Taming of the Shrew" and to-night the rôle of Portia were taken by Miss Alice Harrington, her understudy.

Miss Marlowe will leave with the company to-morrow for Cincinnati, and her physician thinks she will be able to play on Monday night.

J. W. ALEXANDER BETTER.

Son Says His Physicians Declare He'll Get Well.

At the home of James W. Alexander, formerly President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, his son, H. M. Alexander, stated last night that the family was much encouraged by the improvement in Mr. Alexander's condition.

He added that his father's physicians had expressed the opinion that he would recover.

D. B. HENDERSON NEAR DEATH.

Physicians Say ex-Speaker Cannot Live More Than Twenty-four Hours.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Feb. 24.—Dr. Hancock, who is attending ex-Speaker D. B. Henderson, said this afternoon that Mr. Henderson could not live more than twenty-four hours.

$1,000,000 RAILROAD FIRE.

Shops in New Brunswick Burned—Earl Grey's Car Destroyed.

MONCTON, N. B., Feb. 24.—A serious fire started at 9 o'clock to-night in the workshop of the Intercolonial Railroad in this city. The paint shop containing the private car of Earl Grey, Governor General of Canada, and fifteen passenger cars has been destroyed, with the contents.

At 10 o'clock the car-manufacturing plant, 600 feet in length, was burning furiously and the flames jumped to the locomotive shops. Several other buildings in the yards were damaged, but it was thought they could be saved. In the car-manufacturing plant more than 100 cars and a large quantity of costly machinery were destroyed.

The total loss will exceed $1,000,000.

FOUND AN 1875 GOLD DOLLAR.

It's Worth $75—Picked Up in Street Car by an Albany Man.

A. C. Myers, a buyer for an Albany dry goods house, made a lucky find in a northbound Madison Avenue car yesterday morning when he picked up a gold dollar of 1875. Numismatists say gold dollars of 1875 in good condition are worth $75. There are few of them in existence.

Myers boarded the car, in which there were only two other passengers, at Fifty-fourth Street. Shortly after taking his seat he picked up a newspaper which lay beside him. The gold coin lay under the paper. Mr. Myers realized on examination that the gold piece was a rarity, and after showing it to a fellow passenger he pocketed it.

It is believed the coin dropped out of the pocket of some coin collector. It is in perfect preservation.

ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO.
The Sunset Route via Washington. Thence Southern Railway, A. & W., P. W. of Ala., L. & N., Sunset Annex Pullman Drawing-Room Sleeping Car. Leave New York Daily at 4:25 P. M. New York Offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS TO CHICAGO.
Through sleeper to Chicago in addition to Buffalo Parlor Car. Chicago $19. Buffalo, $8.50. Lehigh Valley, 355 & 1,234 B'way, N. Y.—Adv.

TILLMAN PLANS A FIGHT FOR CHANGED RATE BILL

But Will Not Consent to Suspension of Commission's Orders.

PRESIDENT SHOWS PLEASURE

Sobers Republican Senate Leaders by Accepting the Democratic Leadership They Forced.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Democratic leaders in the Senate to-day were busy forming plans for dealing with the unexpected situation on the Railroad Rate bill by which, for probably the first time on record, the minority is vested with an actually constructive instead of a merely critical part in shaping the principal legislation of a session of Congress. Yesterday's sensational revolution, whereby the Hepburn measure was put into the hands of Senator Tillman, has been the talk of the day here.

One of the Democratic leaders said today that the new turn of affairs gave the minority a great opportunity, but that the responsibility was as great as the opportunity. That is the spirit in which they are going at the matter. They are facing the situation soberly, with a full comprehension of the difficulties of their position.

Yesterday all was hilarity in the camp of the conservative Republicans and the extremely fine joke which Mr. Aldrich played upon President Roosevelt was the one topic of conversation. The failure of the Democrats to see the fun has sobered them to-day and profound gravity reigns in both camps.

One thing that has contributed to the sobering of the Aldrich-Crane-Kean-Foraker group has been the way the President has taken their little joke. He has accepted it as seriously as have the Democrats, whatever his private feelings may have been at first. Aldrich gave him Tillman, and he has accepted Tillman. Aldrich has made the Republican bill which passed the House a Democratic bill, and the President has accepted that.

Find Delight at White House.

He was besieged to-day by his chief supporters and advisers, who wanted to learn from him how to behave in face of the perplexing state of affairs. He told them all to express entire satisfaction with the choice of Senator Tillman and to gird themselves up for the new battle under the changed conditions. When they came out of the White House they all talked in the same strain.

"The President is delighted!" said Col. Hepburn, as he walked out of the executive offices.

"The President is greatly pleased!" said Senator Dolliver, coming out a little later.

"The President is satisfied," was Representative Townsend's report, and so it went with them all.

Dolliver, who yesterday was raging against Aldrich, came out smiling and happy. "I'm feeling first rate about it," he said. "I certainly haven't seen any gloom around here."

He declared that the events of yesterday meant the passage of the bill without the court review amendment.

The fullest statement made by any of the President's lieutenants was that of Mr. Townsend, who said:

"It seems to me that some of the gentlemen in the committee saw that they were going to be defeated, and in their pique took a slap at some of the fellows who have been working for the bill. They thought that the naming of Tillman would be the best way of doing this. I think the effect will be to solidify the Democrats and make them unanimous for the bill. There are no Republicans who will go back on the measure on that account. It seems to me the outlook is very bright."

Glad the Situation Has Cleared.

Speaker Cannon, Senator Clapp, and the rest of the original Rate bill men were all on hand and all talked the same way. They have all come to the conclusion that the President in accepting the situation has again showed his ready political perception and good judgment. They think he has demonstrated how honest and nonpartisan his desire for the passage of rate legislation is.

There is even a sense of relief in Administration quarters, now that the Republican chiefs have come out in the open. For weeks the President has been listening to them, has been hearing contending and irreconcilable counsels, and has not known whom to trust. Now the very men who have been assuring him of their sincere desire to aid him have thrown off the mask and endeavored to humiliate him.

There has been some talk about the personal feeling which has existed between Tillman and the President, but the man who suspected that Tillman would let any personal feeting sway him a jot from his public duty would be laughed at even by Tillman's bitterest foes. Mr. Dolliver and others of the President's friends were repeating all day with great satisfaction a conversation which Mr. Roosevelt had with Mr. Dolliver ten days ago, when the President declared that he admired Mr. Tillman as a "game fighter and an honest man."

Republicans Who Oppose Aldrich.

One object which Mr. Aldrich sought to gain by his move was to make it difficult for Republicans to support the bill. How great his success will be in this it is too early to determine yet. Certainly he will not sway any of the original Administration men such as Clapp of Minnesota, Dolliver of Iowa, Long of Kansas, Warner of Missouri, and McCumber of North Dakota. There are, however, men on the Republican side who have not openly declared themselves, and it is at these that his strategy is aimed.

That the bill must be amended is conceded, but it is not so certain that there will be much discussion about the court review amendment. The Democratic leaders look rather cynically upon the fight which has raged over that amendment. They say that Congress cannot either limit or expand the power of the courts, and regard the whole fight over this question as a sham battle, got up to divert attention from the really important defects in the bill.

The first of these, they say, is the power given to the commission to enforce a maximum rate, thereby inviting high rates. The second is the provision that a rate must not be "unduly discrimina-

tive," thereby allowing a certain amount of discrimination. The third is the provision about a "fairly remunerative" rate.

These provisions they regard as the real defects of the Hepburn bill and they think Aldrich and his followers would be perfectly satisfied to get it passed with the provisions still in it and a court review amendment left out.

Tillman Wants Some Changes.

Senator Tillman told something of his ideas to-day.

"The first thing to do is to discover and incorporate in the bill the amendments necessary to perfect it," he said. "There was no opportunity in the House of Representatives to amend the bill, and there are two very essential amendments needed to make the law at all adequate.

"One is the strongest possible prohibition of the ownership and control by public carriers of the articles to be shipped over their lines to the exclusion of private owners. In other words, the railroads have a tendency to deal in some of the commodities that it was supposed they would only handle in the capacity of shippers. This applies principally to the coal business. They should also be required to make connections with spur lines or contributory lines and supply them with cars and not block them.

"The question of adding to the provision now in the bill for a judicial review of the findings of the Inter-State Commerce Commission should be approached very cautiously. In the first place a decision of the commission has the same standing as an act of Congress. No court would undertake to nullify an act of Congress pending an appeal unless it should take a high-handed course. I can see no reason why a decision of the commission should be set aside pending an appeal in the courts. Any proposition to set aside such a decision pending action by the courts will receive the strongest opposition I can give it for one.

"No one seeks, and certainly I do not, to deny the railroads the right to appeal to the courts. If a rate is established that threatens the confiscation of their property, of course they will have a right to go into the courts for protection."

Tillman Not to See Roosevelt.

There are to be no conferences between the President and the Democratic leaders. The Democrats having been vested with the control of the measure, will fight for it as a Democratic bill. But there is the best of understanding between them and the Administration Republicans led by Dolliver, and there is no danger that they will be left in any doubt of the President's views.

When asked to-day if he would have conferences with Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Tillman said:

"The President's views are well understood. He has expressed himself very fully in his message and in interviews. The newspapers have not spared any opportunity to announce what they suppose have been his views on this subject. Therefore there is no further need for anybody to get his views, and he has been very free to communicate his views to Congress whenever he has seen fit to do so."

"Do you take the view that this railroad legislation is a Democratic measure now that it is to be reported by a majority of Democrats on the committee and by a Democratic Senator?"

"It is a non-partisan measure," replied Senator Tillman. "It is neither Republican nor Democratic, but it can no longer be called a Republican measure."

Aldrich to Explain To-morrow.

Senator Aldrich will make a statement on Monday on the floor of the Senate, outlining briefly his attitude toward railroad rate legislation. He announced both to Senators and newspaper men to-day that people who supposed that he was opposed to legislation were very much mistaken. He believes it to be the duty of Congress to take some steps for the assertion of its prerogatives, but he will be unalterably opposed to any measure which does not provide for a review by the courts.

Speaking of Mr. Tillman's selection, he expressed great satisfaction, saying that under the circumstances it was the wisest and best that could be made. He declared he voiced the general sentiment about the Senate in saying that the South Carolina Senator would have no difficulty in rising to the requirements of the occasion.

It has been determined that on Monday there will be an informal conference of Republican Senators, at which will be made a proposition to displace the Statehood bill and make the Railroad Rate bill the unfinished business. Senator Aldrich said he would recommend early consideration of the measure.

HADLEY ON THE RATE BILL.

Thinks Hepburn Measure Impracticable, but Wants It Passed.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—The Evening Transcript to-day publishes an article by President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale University on the present status of the rate regulation contest in Washington.

Dr. Hadley argues that the proposition of the Hepburn bill to make the decisions of the Inter-State Commission final in all questions of fact is illogical and impracticable. He declares that a similar plan tried in England in the seventies did not work and was finally repealed. He believes the common law gives the shipper more protection than statutes, as was shown in the Chesapeake and Ohio coal case, recently decided by the Supreme Court.

Yet, in spite of these considerations, President Hadley expresses the belief that the passage of the Hepburn bill would be better than any compromise thus far suggested.

"In the first place, if the railroad men attempt to have the bill modified it will be regarded as a selfish effort to block the wheels of legislation for their own private interest," he says. "This is always a blunder.

"Should the Hepburn bill be passed in substantially the form in which it comes from the House of Representatives, there is a fair chance that after a few years of unsatisfactory operation it may be repealed. But if a compromise measure is adopted, nobody will know who is responsible for the failure.

"The country is to-day in the midst of a great wave of moral sentiment. This has been aroused by the insurance inquiry, by the evidences of political corruption in cities, and by various abuses of corporate power which have come to light. If the spirit of reform is allowed to have its own way it will result in a good many wise acts and some foolish ones also, but the good is pretty sure to outweigh the evil.

"If, on the other hand, this sentiment is resisted, every case of unintelligent resistance will give rise to deep-seated misunderstandings, will intensify the evils and dangers incident to the movement, will make radicals out of those who should have been conservative, and will during the next time of commercial crisis leave us face to face with the danger of bitter class struggles."

PRESIDENT FOR SUBSIDIES.

Thinks Shipping Bill Second Only to Rates and Panama Measures.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Representatives Minor of Wisconsin and Humphrey of Washington, members of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, had a conference with President Roosevelt to-day concerning the ship subsidy bill.

They are convinced that the President will lend his hearty support to that measure in the House. They say they were assured by the President that, in his opinion, the ship subsidy bill is second only in importance to railroad rate legislation and Panama Canal legislation.

PRISONERS' NAMES HIDDEN.

Police Make a Mystery of Two Arrests by Detective McConville.

Detective Sergeant McConville, attached to the District Attorney's office, locked up in Police Headquarters late last night two men about whom much mystery was made. Detective Barrett, in charge of the bureau, refused to tell the names of the prisoners, the place of their arrest, or the crime with which they are charged. He explained that he was acting under orders issued because several more men were wanted.

HOW THE RUSSIANS ARE ENCROACHING ON THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

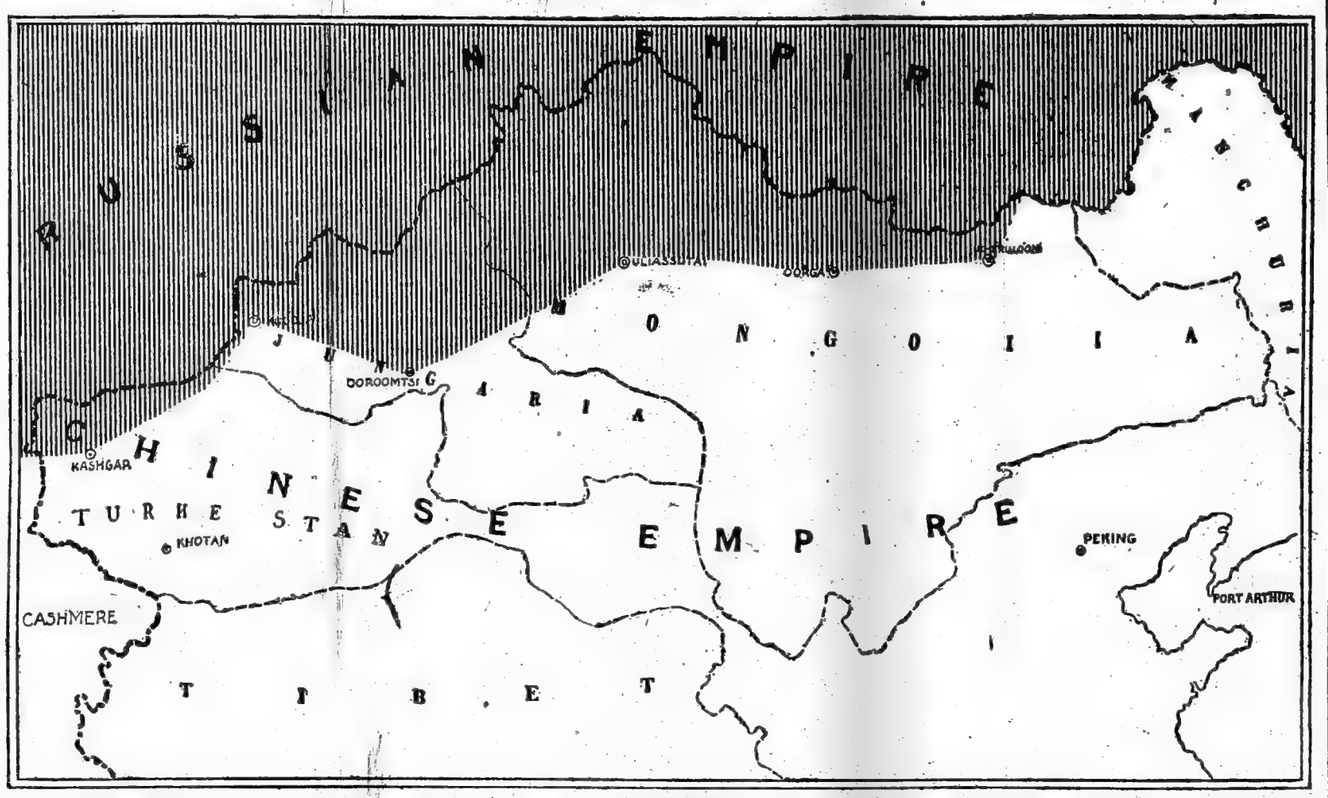

The above map shows the encroachments which Russia, in spite of the treaty of Portsmouth and the Anglo-Japanese alliance, is reported to have made on the Chinese Empire. A dispatch sent from St. Petersburg last Tuesday stated that the "cat had been let out of the bag" in regard to this advance by the incautious publication in an obscure provincial Russian paper of an account of the celebration of the departure of one company from the garrison at Oorga and the arrival of another.

It seems that the Russians have pushed forward their troops—infantry, cavalry, and artillery—until they have a line extending from Kheruloon, through Oorga, Uliassutai, and Ooroomtsi, to Kuldja, and thence into Chinese Turkestan. It is even said that the Russians have troops at Khotan, which is only about 100 miles from the border of Tibet and an equal distance from the frontier of Cashmere.

This Russian line extends for about 2,300 miles, and the average depth of the encroachment on China is about 300 miles. In addition, the Russo-Chinese Bank, which is really Russia, since it is altogether a governmental institution, has obtained the right to exploit two of the eastern provinces of Mongolia, and Russia already speaks of these provinces as within her "sphere of influence."

Mongolia is by no means the desert country which most books of geography represent it as being. There are indications of great mineral wealth. In the Sayan Mountains immense beds of nephrite have been found, and in the Kitoi Alps, near Lake Baikal, are great deposits of serpentine and graphite. Silver has also been found in North Mongolia, and coal has been found in the Tannu Mountains and the Yenisei Basin.

DEMANDS SENT TO BAER; MITCHELL IS ANXIOUS

Conflicting Statements Given Out by the Miners.

STRIKE SENTIMENT STRONG

Scales Committee Held an All-Day Session and Seemed Uncertain as to Situation.

Conflicting statements were made yesterday at the Ashland House as to the present status of the negotiations between the anthracite miners and operators. Notwithstanding the official statement given out on Friday night to the effect that the Scales Committee of thirty-six had indorsed the demands and that they had been sent to President Baer of the Reading Railroad in Philadelphia, the committee had another meeting to discuss them yesterday. This meeting was held at Allairs Hall, Third Avenue near Sixteenth Street, in the forenoon. Mitchell said later:

"Though statements have been made to the effect that the demands were mailed to Mr. Baer last night, we are still working on them. We thought last night that we would be able to send them, but decided later to meet again to-day to go over them." Later it was said the demands had been sent to President Baer. Mitchell would add nothing to this statement. Later he said at the Ashland House that he would make a statement at 5 P. M. He went out for a short time, and then returned and went up to his room, where he joined the three District Presidents and three District Secretaries. Later the twenty-nine other members of the committee were sent home, indicating apparently that the demands had been finally passed upon. It appeared, however, that there was still something to do on the demands.

Mitchell stuck to his room the rest of the day, and the other members of his committee who came down from time to time had nothing to say. About 5:30 a message was sent by the reporters to Mitchell's room to ask when he would be prepared to make his promised statement. Word came back that he would be down in fifteen minutes. He failed to come down at the time set. Different sets of official statements were then given out after one or another of Mitchell's committee had gone to his rooms. One statement was to the effect that the demands had been sent in the afternoon to Mr. Baer, and another was that they had been sent to President Willcox of the Delaware and Hudson Company. Finally, after one of Mitchell's District Presidents had gone to his room for information, he returned with the official statement that the demands had been sent to Mr. Baer and that an amplified statement would be sent to Mr. Willcox by Mitchell.

In response to an urgent request sent to Mitchell's room for his promised statement, his secretary, Miss Morris, appeared with the announcement that he would have no statement to make before to-day. All sorts of reports were heard, one being that the committees of operators and miners would meet to thrash the matter out without the formality of sending demands being gone through.

The prevailing sentiment appeared to be that there would be a strike in the anthracite region. This appeared to be largely based on previous statements of the coal Presidents as to what they would refuse to grant. For the last day or two all the miners' representatives have looked anxious, especially Mitchell. This was more apparent last night than at any other time.

MORE FOR SOFT COAL MEN.

Increase of 5.55 Per Cent. Said to Have Been Offered—May Vote on It.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 24.—The Dispatch will say to-morrow that the coal operators of the bituminous fields have presented a proposition to the miners restoring the scale of 1903-1904.

This will be an increase of 5.55 per cent. The operators also request a modification of the demands for an advance of 12½ per cent. and ask that the new contract be for two or three years. If the United Mine Workers accept the compromise proposition, over 150,000 coal diggers in the four competitive States, including Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana, and about 100,000 union men in the Southwestern States will receive an advance in wages.

President John Mitchell was appraised of the turn of affairs in New York today, and he immediately wired back the pleasant news to his personal friends in Pittsburg. The National Executive Board will hold a meeting early in March at Indianapolis, when the members will be formally informed of the changed attitude of the Operators. A convention of Miners or a referendum vote on the proposition will follow.

It would cost the United Mine Workers approximately $200,000 to hold another convention, and the referendum system will likely be utilized to settle the matter.

BAER GETS THE DEMANDS.

Will Submit Them to Other Operators To-morrow or Tuesday.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—President Baer of the Reading Company to-day received a copy of the demands adopted by the Miners' Scale Committee in New York.

President Baer would say nothing concerning the nature of the demands or the attitude of the operators until he has submitted them to the other members of the committee. This he will do on Monday or Tuesday in New York.

TO STRIKE IN SOUTHWEST.

No Hope of Averting It, Operators Say—20,000 to Go Out.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 24.—The Southwestern Coal Operators' Association, which comprises the Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory, Arkansas, and Texas soft-coal fields, met here to-day to hear the report of the Scale Committee that went to Indianapolis to confer with the United Mine Workers. Nearly 100 operators were present.

W. C. Perry, President of the association, said:

"I am satisfied, and so are all coal operators, that there will be a strike. It is inevitable, and, this being admitted, the members of our association considered it feasible to get together and talk the situation over. In the event of a strike, 20,000 miners will be voluntarily out of employment in Missouri, Kansas, Texas, and the Territories."

LOUISIANA NEGRO LYNCHED.

Another, Condemned to Death in Court, to be Speedily Executed.

SHREVEPORT, La., Feb. 24.—A mob of 500 men to-day shot to death Wiltze Page, a negro, aged 30 years, and afterward burned the body, near Blenville. The negro was captured during last night. He was suspected of being the one who yesterday attempted to assault Sarah Gant, 11 years old. Page was identified by the girl, and when a Deputy Sheriff started to jail with Page a mob overpowered him and took the negro. He was taken to the scene of the attack on the girl, where he made a confession, it is said. A military company arrived after it was all over and the mob had dispersed.

Charles Coleman, the negro charged with having assaulted and murdered Miss Margaret Lear, was convicted in the District Court here to-day after a trial lasting three hours. Gov. Blanchard, who attended the trial, signed the death warrant. Next Thursday was fixed as the time of the execution.

Four military companies were on guard about the Court House during the trial, and all persons who attended were searched as they approached the building. There was no demonstration. The military will remain until after the execution.

BIG SEIZURE OF OLEO.

10,000 Pounds of Bogus Butter in Detroit Houses—Five Arrests.

DETROIT, Feb. 24.—Ten thousand pounds of oleomargarine were seized, and five men alleged to be concerned in revenue frauds growing out of the manufacture in this city of thousands of pounds of "creamery butter" out of oleomargarine were arrested here this afternoon by Government revenue officers. The men arrested are Alonzo L. Hart, George Hart, William and George Earns, and Arthur Jewell, the latter three being, it is alleged, employes of the Harts in the counterfeit butter factory.

The officers raided a butter and egg store on Michigan Avenue, conducted by Alonzo L. Hart, and in the living rooms over the store found a door leading to a room in an adjoining building, in which they found, it is alleged, thousands of pounds of the counterfeit creamery butter ready for market. At the same time another crowd of officers raided the residence on Trumbull Avenue of George Hart, who is the father of A. L. Hart. In Mrs. Hart's bedroom, in which she lay sick, was found a quantity of the alleged counterfeit product, and in the stables behind the house 4,800 pounds of uncolored oleomargarine were discovered.

LOST TRUNK WITH DIAMONDS.

Traveler's $25,000 Worth of Gems Went Astray, but Were Found.

VINCENNES, Ind., Feb. 24.—William Pflueger, representative of a Cincinnati jewelry company, had a scare to-day that he is not likely to forget in a hurry.

Pflueger, at the Union Station, Terre Haute, checked in the ordinary way a trunk containing $25,000 worth of diamonds. When his train reached this city Pflueger went to the baggage car for the purpose of seeing that the trunk was given to a local baggage transfer company. He did not examine the trunk carefully as it was taken from the car, but as the trunk was the only one taken out and appeared to be his, he gave the matter no further attention, and was driven to a hotel.

After breakfast Pflueger went to get the diamonds to show to the local trade, and found that the trunk was not his, although almost a duplicate. The stub of the check was that belonging to the one held by him. After discovering his loss, Pflueger notified the police and wired to Evansville and Terre Haute to be on the lookout for the trunk. He then took the first train to Terre Haute.

There the trunk with the diamonds in it was found. An error by some person not known was responsible for the jewelry man's emotions, which may be imagined, but cannot be described.

HOSPITALS TO CO-OPERATE.

Association Formed to Effect Economies in Various Ways.

A preliminary meeting of representatives of more than a score of hospitals was held yesterday at the United Charities Building, with the view to effecting a permanent organization, having for its object stated conferences for comparing salaries and commodity prices. Hospital economies is the main object sought.

While the preliminaries of this movement were initiated by the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, it will, now that it is organized, maintain a distinctly independent existence, so as to afford every hospital in Greater New York an opportunity to be represented and benefit by its deliberations and conclusions.

The Rev. George S. Baker presided. These officers were elected:

President—The Rev. George F. Clover of St. Luke's Hospital; Vice President—Mrs. B. M. Stimpson of the Infirmary for Women and Children; Secretary—Dr. S. S. Goldwater of the Mount Sinai Hospital; Treasurer—Amzi Lake of the Lincoln Hospital.

Tentative schedules embodying several score of details in hospital management and support, including salaries and cost of supplies, were distributed to the representatives. These are to be filled in, and from the returns so made permanent schedules will be systematically worked out at subsequent meetings. The next conference will be held within a month.

BARS MENHADEN FISHERS.

Gov. Stokes's Plan Would Kill Industry, Those Interested Say.

The fishery industry is strongly opposed to the proposal of Gov. Stokes of New Jersey to compel all fishing steamers to keep beyond the three-mile limit off the Jersey coast.

The Governor's recommendation affects the menhaden fishing business as well as the pound net fisheries. Menhaden are used for fertilizing. It is the intention of the Governor, if the commission he has appointed reports favorably, to allow no fishing within the three-mile limit and to forbid all pound net fishing in New Jersey.

One of the largest companies engaged in the menhaden fishery is the Fisheries Company, with offices at 129 Front Street. This company has forty-one steamers engaged in the business, and they ply between Maine and Florida along the coast. O. J. Delaney, representing the company, said yesterday:

"Should this plan become law it would practically drive us out of business. We fish only for menhaden, and do not take any food fish. The menhaden swim near shore and are not to be found beyond the three-mile limit. They furnish food for the bluefish. If we are forced to go beyond the three-mile limit, then we shall be forced to take food fish in large quantities."

JUDGE HARGIS INDICTED.

Must Answer with Four Others for Marcum Murder.

JACKSON, Ky., Feb. 24.—The Breathitt County Grand Jury returned indictments to-day against County Judge James Hargis, Edward Callahan, B. F. French, John Smith, and John Abner, charging murder and accessory to the same in the death of James B. Marcum here two years ago.

State Senator Alexander Hargis was exonerated by the jury. Judge Hargis and Callahan are named as the principals and Smith and Abner as accessories before the fact. Marcum was killed in the feudal troubles. He was shot down at the Court House door.

CHAPIN'S AUTO ATTACHED.

Honolulu Man Says the New Yorker's Machine Injured Him.

HONOLULU, Feb. 24.—The automobile of C. W. Chapin of New York was attached to-day in connection with a suit brought by W. C. Weedon of Honolulu for $5,000 personal damages.

Mr. Weedon says that while he was riding in Kapiolani Park on Feb. 7, Mr. Chapin's machine, driven by Mrs. Chapin, struck him, inflicting serious injuries.

The attachment was immediately released, a bond being given by New York bankers.

Illinois Primary Law a Success.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—The new Illinois primary law, by which candidates for office are voted for by the people instead of being nominated in party caucuses, was tried in Chicago to-day for the first time and proved a decided success. There was less trouble and fewer complaints than in previous primaries under the old system, only two inconsequential fights occurring during the day.

Boy Drowned in the Hudson.

The sixteen-year-old son of Walter Drinkwater, a real estate dealer of Yonkers, was drowned last evening in the Hudson River. Young Drinkwater, with a number of companions was leaping from cake to cake on the floating ice when he jumped short and fell into the water. He probably struck his head on a lump of ice and was stunned, for he did not come up again.

Athlete Dies of Broken Neck.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Frank Powell, aged 19, athlete, died in Thrall Hospital to-day as a result of a broken neck which he suffered six weeks ago while engaged in a friendly wrestling match with a companion.

THE McCURDYS PACKING UP.

Are Completing Their Arrangements for Going to Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Feb. 24.—Arrangements are being completed for the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. McCurdy and Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Thebaud for Europe. All the silverware and valuables in the McCurdy and Thebaud houses have been taken to the safe deposit vaults in the Morris County Savings Institution to-day and stored away. Caretakers have been employed and are receiving instructions for the care of the grounds and residences.

What will be done with Mr. McCurdy's stable is not settled yet, but it is thought he will leave the horses in charge of local liverymen. Both Mr. and Mrs. McCurdy are apparently much pleased over their prospective departure. They have been seen driving about town several times recently.

ROOSEVELT THANKS CUBA.

Says Sentiments That Prompted Wedding Gift Were Beautiful.

HAVANA, Feb. 24.—President Roosevelt's letter to President Palma tendering his thanks to the Cuban Congress for its generous wedding gift to his daughter said that the sentiments dictating the gift were even more beautiful and more highly appreciated than the present itself.

"Neither you nor any other citizen of Cuba," President Roosevelt added, "can rejoice more than I over the marvelous progress and prosperity of the Pearl of the Antilles. Since she has taken her place among independent nations, the Republic of Cuba has maintained peaceful relations with foreign nations, conserved order at home, demonstrated a most generous spirit toward her soldiers who fought for independence, provided ample means for education, constructed public works, and developed her great natural riches through the rapid progress of her people."

The letter concludes: "With the heartfelt felicitations of your friend and admirer of your country."

GETS A BLACK HAND LETTER.

Ex-Mayor of McKeesport Ordered to Give Up $3,000.

McKEESPORT, Penn., Feb. 24.—Ex-Mayor Robert J. Black of this place received a letter to-day from members of the "Black Hand" Society demanding $3,000 in gold and silver coin before March 8, the alternative being that his life will pay the forfeit, his house be blown up, and his family ruined.

The writer declares that 104 men from Trenton, N. J., are operating in and about McKeesport, and that Dr. Black is one of the first to be marked. The letter directs him to place the money in the stump of a hollow tree in Curry Hollow, which has been marked by a large "X," and adds that if any effort is made to capture any of the gang, the death of Dr. Black will result.

On a separate piece of paper is the drawing of a skull and cross bones in red ink. On the reverse side of the paper are the words, "Response or Death."

Dr. Black says that if the writer of the letter can be found he will be severely dealt with.

TAFT FAVORS FOOTBALL.

Indorses Remarks by Walter Camp at St. Louis Banquet.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—At the banquet tonight at the Hotel Jefferson of the Associated Western Yale Clubs Walter Camp responded to the toast, "Football of the Future."

He advocated the "ten-yard" rule that he proposed at the recent meeting of the Rules Committee, and in summing up said: "Play fair, play hard, respect your opponents, and respect yourselves; then win or lose, you have done your part to preserve the game which has too much good in it to sacrifice."

Secretary Taft also spoke a good word for football, supporting Mr. Camp's contention that it was not the game but individual players and sensational journalism that were responsible for the present agitation against it.

No Receiver for Mutual Reserve Life.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., Feb. 24.—Judge Ferguson refused to-day to make permanent the temporary receivership granted a few days ago in the case of the Mutual Reserve Life Association, a New York corporation, upon the application of J. W. Blackwell of Durham.

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COL. PADDEN FINDS WATER METER GRAFT

Big Sum Lost to City, Says Commissioner Ellison.

BUT DOESN'T BLAME SAVAGE

System, Not ex-Water Register, at Fault, He Holds—Water Free to Lucky Ones.

Commissioner Ellison of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity has set on foot an investigation of the Water Register's Bureau with a view of bringing about thorough reforms of the methods which are believed to have lost the city large sums every year for several years.

Since the advent of "Col." Michael F. Padden as head of the Water Bureau Commissioner Ellison said he had made discoveries which made this investigation and the intended reforms seem even more urgent than before. The Commissioner said it had been discovered that the last administration, when Joseph W. Savage was Water Register and John T. Oakley was Commissioner, from 500 to 1,000 requisitions for water meters had been issued from the bureau and then revoked. He could not understand this.

The only places which under the law are exempt from the installation of meters are private residences and apartment and tenement houses. All hotels, factories, breweries, or business establishments under the law should have meters installed to gauge their water consumption, which is paid for in these cases according to the quantity used. That, either as a result of "graft" or favoritism, a large number of such establishments had been overlooked has been known for some time.

The Commissioner said last night that he was not as yet prepared to give out a list of the property owners involved in last year's cancellations, but it was learned that there was a sprinkling of prominent Tammany politicians among the favored ones.

Big Loss to the City.

"How much water has been wasted, lost, or stolen by reason of the non-mastering of properties heretofore I cannot say," said Mr. Allison, "nor do I believe it is possible of estimation. That the quantity has been large I have no doubt.

"I do not know that this loss has been sustained through neglect or bad faith of officials. That there were rumors of bad faith, a great many people knew, but the best information that could be had on entering upon my duties here was that the lack of help and an insufficiency of inspection rendered it impossible to meter places that ought to have been metered.

"I hope to remedy this in part with my present force, and I have taken steps to increase that force with the consent of the proper authorities.

"I want to reiterate what I have already said, that I have complete faith in the integrity and faithfulness in office of Mr. Savage. That this could go on during his administration of the bureau merely proves to me that, with all the sincere efforts that he made to stop it, he was helpless against the system in vogue for which he was in no way responsible.

"Since the advent of Mr. Padden," continued Commissioner Ellison, "I have learned more about the Water Register's office than I had learned between Jan. 1, when I took office, and the time of Mr. Padden's appointment. Right here I want to say that when the newspapers quoted me after Mr. Padden's appointment as saying that I was sorry to see Mr. Savage go and offered him the chance to remain, I was correctly quoted, and I meant every word of what I said.

Requisitions Canceled.

"Yet I now learn that from 500 to 1,000 requisitions upon property owners or occupants of premises subject to meter installation were issued by the Water Register's office last year and afterward, for either one reason or another, canceled or revoked. These reasons, after a thorough inspection of the official records of the Water Register, I do not yet know.

"The significance of this statement will be appreciated when I say that immediately upon taking office, and on several subsequent occasions, I inquired what provision had been made for the inspection of unmetered properties which should be metered, and was informed that lack of Inspectors prevented anything like an extensive inspection of properties that should be metered."

The Commissioner said that there were forty-six Inspectors connected with the bureau to do the work in Manhattan and the Bronx, and that he had been informed that their time was fully occupied in reading the 40,000 meters already installed in those two boroughs. He continued:

"Now, I do not understand how from 50 to 1,000 requisitions for new meters were issued from the Water Bureau if, as stated, no force to make inspection of new premises that should be metred was available, nor do I understand why from 500 to 1,000 new requisitions should be issued only to be canceled."

Padden Got the Information.

Commissioner Ellison said the matter had been reported to him by Mr. Padden shortly after he had taken office. He added:

"There was no mention of these cases on the official records of the Water Bureau, and Mr. Padden got his information by examining the private books and records of individual Inspectors. I think he deserves great credit for his alertness, and I have instructed him to carry on his investigation and sift the matter to the very bottom regardless of whom it may hit. I will stand behind him in anything that he does with that end in view."

It was learned that something bordering on panic has seized the Inspectors, as a result of a talk Mr. Padden made to them following his inspection of their private books.

Commissioner Ellison said that at the suggestion of Mr. Padden he had telephoned to his deputy in Brooklyn, and obtained the services of ten Inspectors from that borough who will be put to work in Manhattan and the Bronx tomorrow. Their attention will be directed almost entirely to discovering unmetered places and learning why they have not been metered. An independent and searching investigation will meanwhile be made of the cases where requisitions were issued and subsequently canceled last year.

"Since Mr. Padden has been in office," added the Commissioner, "he has issued 150 requisitions for the installation of meters in properties that should have been metered, but have not been. No power but my own can now cancel or recall those requisitions. About $5,000,000 is handled through the Water Bureau every year. It is the one revenue-producing branch of the department, and when I took office on Jan. 1 I soon found that a reform was imperative. Under the former administrations deputies had power of cancellation."

A Word for Savage.

In reply to a question the Commissioner said:

"I think the former Water Register was neither incompetent nor dishonest, but I do believe that in a measure he lacked the qualities which enabled Mr. Padden to drag out of his assistants this information. He was the head of a big bureau. When he was put in all the places were already filled. He could appoint nobody, dismiss nobody, retain nobody.

"I believe that people on the outside have guaranteed property owners immunity from their premises being metered for a price; in other words, outsiders have sold something they could not have delivered had the system in the Water Bureau been different."

The Commissioner said it was too early for him to say whether the "outsiders" had had help from the inside.

A TIMES reporter called to see Mr. Savage last night at his residence, 32 West 128th Street. He found the house in darkness, and there was no response when the bell was rung.

Root Calls Hague Delegates.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Secretary Root has issued a call for a meeting in Washington next week of Messrs. Choate, Porter, and Rose. He wishes to consider the programme for the conference.

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RHEUMATISM

CRIPPLED SUITOR'S SUICIDE.

Defying the Court, He Asks the Girl Again and, Failing, Dies.

For two years Benedict Leibold, a crippled cloth cutter, living at 1,154 Myrtle Avenue, had been a suitor for the hand of Annie Gagg, the twenty-two-year-old daughter of John Gagg of 1,229 Greene Avenue, Williamsburg. Leibold proposed several times, but was rejected.

Becoming objectionable in his attensions, the girl's mother went to the Manhattan Avenue Court yesterday and got a summons for Leibold to appear on Monday and swear not to molest the young woman. He destroyed the summons, and last night called at the girl's house to propose again.

"For the last time," he said to Miss Gagg, "I ask you to marry me. Will you do it?"

"Of course not," she replied; "I can never marry a cripple."

"Very well," he said, as he drew a revolver, "I'll end the whole thing right here." He pressed the muzzle to his body and sent a bullet through his heart.

BLASTERS NOT TO BLAME.

City's Investigator Finds West Side Rock Shower Unavoidable.

Edward I. Smith, a fireman detailed to the Bureau of Combustibles, on duty constantly at the Pennsylvania terminal excavation, reported yesterday to his Superintendent, George E. Murray, that Friday's explosion, which showered Broadway, Seventh Avenue, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets with broken rock, was not the fault of the blasters, but was due to the peculiar rock formation.

According to Smith's report the rock was soft for about twenty feet down. Under that was a stratum of very hard granite, but the blasters did not know of this. There was no way in which they could tell the exact rock formation before the blast, he says, as the granite was below the depth drilled for the charges.

The soft rock above the level of the charges offered so much less resistance than the hard granite below that the gases of the explosion threw up a shower of fragments from the surface. All five charges were properly covered, Smith says, and every precaution taken for conditions as the blasters knew them.

PAY $5,000 OR BE BLOWN UP.

Dr. Lapenta Gets This Threat from Blackmailers—Dogs on Guard.

Dr. Joseph A. Lapenta, a physician, with offices at 230 Grand Street, Manhattan and who lives at 2,421 Eighty-third Street, Bath Beach, received his third "Black Hand" letter within six months yesterday. It was unsigned and said:

"Unless you pay $5,000 to a man who will approach you upon the street and give the word 'Duty' we will dynamite your house."

Dr. Lapenta says that he believes the person who wrote this third letter is the same that wrote the other two. He is not prepared to give up the money, and as a precaution against attack at his home has purchased two large St. Bernard dogs to keep watch.

He lives about five blocks away from the spot where the murdered body of Cimpia, the Italian tailor, was found a few nights ago.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

1:15 A. M.—201-203 William Street; Marshall & Meyer; damage, $250.
3:30 A. M.—103 West Fourteenth Street; Guita Taylor; damage, $150.
4:55 A. M.—123 Allen Street; Louis Bizanti; damage, $5.
6:45 A. M.—53 Oliver Street; M. C. Cavelero; damage, $3.
7:50 A. M.—82 Tenth Avenue; National Biscuit Company; damage, $10.
9:40 A. M.—509 Amsterdam Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $75.
10 A. M.—83 East 113th Street; B. Cohan; damage, $25.
10:35 A. M.—Northeast corner of Broadway and Eighty-first Street; owner unknown; damage, $100.
11 A. M.—93 Lenox Avenue; Mr. Engle; damage trifling.
11:45 A. M.—65 Cannon Street; Louis Friefeld; damage trifling.
12:25 P. M.—130 East Forty-third Street; John D. Sarcello; damage trifling.
7:30 P. M.—190 Orchard Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.
8:15 P. M.—528 East Eleventh Street; Jacob Ferrenz; damage, $10.
9:30 P. M.—142 West Forty-ninth Street; owner unknown; no damage.
10 P. M.—230 East Eightieth Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.
10:15 P. M.—152 Second Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $20.
10:30 P. M.—475 Pearl Street; owner unknown; damage, $2.
2 P. M.—422 West Twenty-seventh Street; Abraham & Co.; damage, $5.
4:20 P. M.—Twenty-sixth Street and First Avenue; Wannamaker; damage, $500.
4:30 P. M.—92 Suffolk Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
6:20 P. M.—68 Stanton Street; owner unknown; damage, $80.
6:35 P. M.—310 West Thirty-fifth Street; owner unknown; no damage.
8:55 P. M.—401 East Thirty-second Street; Pierson & Sons; damage, $200.

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FISH LIKELY TO SERVE ON LAWSON COMMITTEE

Expected, Too, That Mr. Untermyer Will Be Counsel.

MORRIS QUITS MUTUAL BOARD

Some Other Trustees Not Eager to Stay — President Peabody's Part in Illinois Central Fight.

Stuyvesant Fish, it was learned yesterday, will in all probability become a member of the Lawson Committee of Governors and other prominent men, now being formed to solicit proxies of policy holders in the New York and Mutual Life Insurance Companies.

Practically no condition remains unfulfilled which is necessary to the acceptance by both Mr. Fish and Samuel Untermyer of the posts that have been offered to them. Thomas W. Lawson, who started the committee, has repeatedly declared that he will have nothing to do with it, and, anyway, the legislation proposed by the Armstrong Committee will render void all existing proxies. It is understood that the insurance companies will not oppose these measures.

Mr. Untermyer's position throughout has been that he would not serve on the committee until its personnel was acceptable to him. Mr. Fish, it is understood, has bound himself by no definite pledge, but his friends hear that he also insisted that his fellow-members be all known to him before he gave his definite consent. Negotiations are now pending with several men of prominence who, it is believed, will be acceptable both to Mr. Fish and Mr. Untermyer.

Effingham B. Morris Resigns.

Effingham B. Morris, President of the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia, followed Mr. Fish's example in resigning from the board of the Mutual Life Insurance Company yesterday. In Philadelphia Mr. Morris said:

"I remained in the board after the recent deplorable events only long enough to vote in support of every measure advocated by the Truesdale Committee. To show how impossible for any one living at a distance it is to know much about such a company as the Mutual, I may say that I did not know even of the existence of Messrs. Thebaud, Raymond, Fields, or Hamilton until their names were brought out in the investigation. Their names were never mentioned at any of the board meetings."

There were apparently well founded reports downtown yesterday that several Trustees of the Mutual Life were seriously considering resigning from its board, in the belief that resistance to the programme of the present management would be futile. Furthermore, the prospect that all life insurance Trustees may be legislated out of office next Fall under the measures recommended by the Armstrong Committee, furnishes another excuse for many men to get out who are not particularly attached to their places under existing conditions.

Will Retain Mr. Untermyer.

Mr. Fish, it was learned yesterday, will retain Samuel Untermyer to be his counsel in the fight he will have to make against the Harriman-Rogers element in the Illinois Central Railroad. It is understood that Mr. Untermyer's services were early sought by the other side in this controversy, for an investigation of Mr. Fish's relations to Illinois Central finances. It has further become known, in relation to the statement of President Charles A. Peabody of the Mutual that there was no relation between Mutual affairs and the attack upon Mr. Fish in the Illinois Central, that within a few hours after Mr. Fish had resigned from the Truesdale Committee, Mr. Peabody, as a Director of the Illinois Central, filed in writing a demand that such an investigation be taken up.

It is understood that a suggestion has been made to the Rogers-Harriman coalition that an investigation of Mr. Harriman's relations to the Union Pacific Railroad and his subsidiary institutions, if undertaken in reprisal, might prove fully as interesting as an investigation of Mr. Fish's relations to the Illinois Central property.

More light was thrown yesterday on the situation which led up to the disruption of the Truesdale Committee, in letters exchanged by William H. Truesdale, Chairman of that committee, and President Peabody, a few days after Mr. Peabody took office. Mr. Peabody, in an interview published several weeks ago, said that he had never been officially aware that the Truesdale Committee had retained counsel.

He took office on Jan. 2, and received at that time four reports from the investigating committee, together with the requisition of Dec. 26, which demanded information concerning the financial affairs of the Mutual and its Trustees and opinions of counsel on the desirability of instituting suits against the McCurdys and others. Mr. Peabody replied with this letter:

Had Received Opinions of Counsel.

Mutual Life Insurance Company,
Office of the President, Jan. 24, 1906.

William H. Truesdale, Esq., Chairman Committee of the Board of Trustees:

Dear Sir: I have received three opinions of counsel to the special committee relative to subjects discussed in the fourth preliminary report of that committee, for which I am greatly indebted to you.

In taking up for consideration the first topic of the report it would be a great convenience to me if I could be fully advised with respect to the facts upon which your committee has relied, including documentary evidence, in coming to their conclusions.

Will you kindly oblige me by sending me a list of the documents relating to these three separate subjects, and also have prepared for me a statement bearing on these matters, giving the full details with which your committee have become acquainted, which information is not embraced in the documents on your list, and if the report of your committee was based upon any reasons that are not contained in the opinions of your counsel, I shall be pleased to be supplied with those also.

In this way I can be sure that my consideration of the matter, with that of counsel, with whom I intend to consult, shall not leave anything overlooked that may tend to elucidate the matters in hand and lead to their correct determination. I remain, yours very truly,

CHARLES A. PEABODY, President.

The committee on Jan. 8 submitted this documentary evidence, writing that Mr. Peabody would no doubt be impressed, as the committee had been, with the incompleteness of the record.

"It was, however," the committee continued, "all we have been able to obtain, notwithstanding our efforts, repeated from time to time, because of our reluctance to assume that such a record on subjects of such importance was all that could be furnished."

The committee, in a long communication, discussed its reasons for recommending the McCurdy suits, closing its letter with this paragraph:

We therefore, in conclusion, repeat the recommendations contained in the fourth preliminary report of the committee, and beg to add that in our opinion it will become the duty of the company to institute such other actions besides those previously recommended as the further investigation of these important subjects may suggest to be proper.

The letter is signed by all three members of the investigating committee—William H. Truesdale, Chairman; John W. Auchincloss, and Stuyvesant Fish.

Willing to Sue McCurdys.

It was this last paragraph of the letter that brought matters to a crisis. No substantial resistance was encountered, it is understood, to the proposal to sue the McCurdys and the members of the Raymond firm, but the suggestion of other actions based on delinquencies of Trustees demonstrated by the conditions which allowed the McCurdys and Charles H. Raymond & Co. to obtain the enormous amounts they drew from the Mutual, brought immediate objection.

H. H. Rogers is Chairman of the Agency Committee of the Mutual Life, to which the by-laws give the general superintendence of all agency matters, while George F. Baker, Chairman of the Finance Committee, was for many years Chairman of the sub-committee the Finance Committee on Salaries which fixed, or allowed President McCurdy to fix, the compensation which is now to form the basis of action against him.

This communication of the committee was followed by a period of apparent inactivity, which lasted nearly a month. The next definite development came when President Peabody in a letter which THE TIMES has already printed refused to honor the requisition of Dec. 26.

The committee's letter of Jan. 9 contains many interesting facts which have not hitherto been made public. The committee says among other things:

It must be manifest upon a close examination of the record that it contains nothing which could be deemed to constitute a new and sufficient authorization for the increase of the former President's salary and for the payments under guise of commissions and allowances to Robert H. McCurdy and to the firm of Charles H. Raymond & Co. The recommendations of our fourth preliminary report may, therefore, be said to be based upon the absence of authority for the contracts and payments referred to. We were also guided in our recommendation by the evidence taken for the Armstrong legislative committee.

This minute of the first meeting of the investigating committee held Oct. 30, 1905, is included in the letter:

Mr. Davies stated that he had been requested by the President to transmit a communication signed by the President relative to the matter of his salary, the President's statement was read and accepted, and after consideration ordered on file as Exhibit No. 2.

Mr. Davies stated that he had been requested by Messrs. C. H. Raymond & Co. to present to the committee a communication relative to the contracts of their firm with the company.

Mr. Davies stated that he had been requested by Mr. Robert H. McCurdy to transmit to the committee a statement relative to his contractual relations with the company.

Appeared with Mr. Choate.

Mr. Davies appeared with Joseph H. Choate as counsel for the Mutual in the negotiations preliminary to the suits which are in process of preparation against C. H. Raymond & Co., and the McCurdys. It is understood now, however, that he will not actively appear when these cases come to trial, but that Assistant Solicitor Allen of the Mutual's law department will co-operate with Mr. Choate. The letter of the Truesdale Committee to Mr. Peabody contains this additional statement:

At each meeting, so long as he continued to advise with our committee—i. e., down to and including our meeting held Nov. 13, 1905—Mr. Davies, who at or about that time was appointed by Mr. McCurdy as general solicitor of the company, urged on us the advisability of at once compromising with each of the three parties named.

In regard to their reasons for demanding the actions against the McCurdys and the Raymond firm, the committee enumerates:

The facts established by the legislative inquiry before and since the date of our first report; our better appreciation of them after further study with constant advice of counsel learned in the law, as we are not; a great mass of letters from policy holders and others; the action of the Trustees in accepting the resignations of Mr. Richard A. McCurdy as President and of Mr. Robert H. McCurdy as General Manager, and in declining to continue to employ Messrs. Charles H. Raymond & Co.; the scale of compensation fixed by the board at the time of your election to the Presidency, and the like scale which has since been adopted by the New York Life Insurance Company in respect to its new President, Mr. Orr; the action of the Trustees in accepting the resignations of Mr. Richard A. McCurdy and Mr. Robert H. McCurdy as members of the board on Wednesday last, and the manner in which that action was taken; the very general prevalence of illegal practices and excessive allowances in the solicitation of new business which have been brought to our knowledge in various ways; the personal communications of a confidential nature made to us by our brother Trustees; the oral and written advice of three of our counsel, Judge Dill, Judge Herrick, and Mr. Colby, with whom we had repeated conferences during and prior to the times at which their written opinions of Dec. 26, 1905, and (two) of Jan. 2, 1906, were given.

Why McCurdy Got $150,000.

The letter then gives in detail the finding of the committee regarding the McCurdys and Raymond & Co. Most of the facts contained, however, in addition, are known. The committee finds "that his (President's McCurdy's) salary was fixed at the above-named figure, ($150,000 a year,) not on the theory that the duties and responsibilities of his position warranted the payment of such a sum annually to the company's executive, but that he expected to retire from active work in the company in two or three years, and under the rules of the company no pension would be paid him, and it was urged on his part and deemed by the members of said sub-committee reasonable and just that he should be paid said salary from the time it was so fixed until the time when he should retire from active service."

The letter discusses the increase in the expenses of the Mutual's administration, for which the committee held Mr. McCurdy primarily responsible, the "unusual and improvident alleged contracts" between the company and Robert H. McCurdy and Raymond & Co., the large allowances made to Raymond & Co. not provided for by these contracts, the unauthorized and excessive payments made through Andrew C. Fields and others for legislative purposes, contributions to political campaign funds and other similar purposes, the excessive prices paid to Lysander W. Lawrence and the Globe Printing Company, the "generally loose and unbusinesslike methods in which the company's purchases of supplies of all kinds were made, and the excessive and unwarranted payments" for so-called advertising. It condemns the manner in which the company's general office building is run and the "loose and dishonest practices of the Superintendent in charge thereof which he has himself confessed." It recites the retention in the company's employ at large salaries of employes who do not render any service, and of various allowances to agents, made without proper consideration. The primary responsibility of all these things was placed upon President Richard A. McCurdy.

Regarding the arrangements of Robert H. McCurdy, the committee found that most of the commissions paid him were not under any definite contracts at all, but, rather, on the strength of penciled memoranda of officers of the company.

The report finds that during a large portion of the period covered by the Raymond contracts they paid the company nothing for rent, light, heat, or the care of their offices, both in the Mutual Life Building and in the branches, and that substantially all their office furniture was provided by the company.

"The various contracts," the committee concludes, "made between the company and said firm were not submitted to or approved by the Agency Committee of the board, nor by any other committee or by the board itself. On the contrary, it seems very clear that no such approval or authority was ever desired, asked, or claimed."

BOY FIGHTS WESTERN UNION.

His Counsel Gets a Set-Back After a Long Contest for $1.25.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 24.—After a legal fight of months without a trial, Judge Utley heard to-day the suit of Hyman Sandman, a messenger boy, against the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Sandman complained that the former Manager here, Percy F. Fulton, refused to pay him $1.25 for over time, and thirty cents for lunch which he was told would be paid for by the company. He has paid many times the sum to get his case heard. He had other messengers in court to testify as to their dealings with Fulton.

Peter Cunningham, present Manager, surprised Sandman's counsel by testifying that he worked for both the Western Union and the American District Telegraph Companies, and that the Western Union never hires boys.

Simon Wax, night clerk, corroborated Sandman as regards overtime work, and Judge Utley took the case under advisement.

HITCH IN ORE LEASE TO STEEL CORPORATION

Union Pacific and Standard Oil Men in Board Object.

THINK TERMS FAVOR J. J. HILL

They Do Not Purpose, They Say, to Give Him Ammunition for Railroad War in Northwest.

The departure yesterday for the South of George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the United States Steel Corporation, has emphasized the fact that serious difficulties have been encountered in carrying through the proposed lease of the Great Northern's ore lands to the United States Steel Corporation. Despite the semi-official denials of any hitch in the negotiations, it was learned yesterday that the lease of these lands is now in abeyance owing to objections against the proposed terms advanced by interests in the United States Steel Corporation identified with the Union Pacific Railroad.

It is learned that negotiations for the lease of the Great Northern's ore lands to the Steel Corporation were carried far forward between James J. Hill and the banking house which has been closely identified with the Steel Corporation since its formation, before the other interests in the United States Steel Corporation were advised of the details of the matter. When the proposed terms of the lease were submitted to the Union Pacific interests in the United States Steel Corporation, serious objection was made to them. These objections were formally presented at the meeting of the Finance Committee of the United States Steel Corporation on Wednesday last, which was attended by the members of the committee representing both the Morgan interests and the Union Pacific-Standard Oil group.

The objections raised by the Standard Oil interests in the United States Steel Corporation against the lease of the Great Northern's ore lands are not based on any unwillingness to increase the ore reserves of the Steel Corporation, but rather to the terms upon which it was proposed to lease the lands. They are said to have pointed out that the Steel Corporation has ample ore reserves for at least twenty-five years, and that there is no occasion now for haste in adding to these reserves unless they could be had on very advantageous terms.

This attitude on the part of the Union Pacific-Standard Oil interests is regarded as reflecting an unwillingness to strengthen the Hill railroads just at this time by converting these ore lands into funds which would become available for increased activity on the part of the Hill interests in the Northwestern railroad field.

Last Fall, when E. H. Harriman predicted an era of competitive railroad building, the importance of his prediction was minimized. It has since been seen, however, that the Union Pacific and the Hill roads have been engaged in keen competition in the Northwest. This competition has been keenest in the district around Seattle and along the Columbia River, at both of which places the Union Pacific and the Hill road conflict.

The interests in the Steel Corporation identified with Union Pacific are said to regard a lease of the Great Northern's ore lands by the United States Steel Corporation at this time much in the light of a gratuitous contribution to the Hill interests. These funds, it is said, would be pretty sure to be turned against the Union Pacific and its plans for development in the Northwest. That the Union Pacific itself is preparing to meet any situation which may develop is pretty clearly indicated by the very definite statement of Union Pacific representatives that there is no thought at present of distributing any part of the Union Pacific's very large surplus.

The bearing of the Northwestern railroad situation on the proposed lease of the Great Northern's ore lands to the Steel Corporation has been neglected in current discussions of the matter in the financial district, although its importance will be recognized. While the Hill-Morgan interests in the Steel Corporation are still very large, the Union Pacific-Standard Oil party is in a position to have an important voice in the management of the company, and these interests will naturally safeguard all their properties as far as possible in any important transaction between the Steel Corporation and any other company.

The Union Pacific interests in the United States Steel Corporation say that the lease of the Great Northern's ore lands to the United States Steel Corporation cannot be regarded as a pressing matter. The steel trade is now enjoying record-breaking prosperity, and the business of the country is at the height of an upward movement. These conditions hardly favor the acquisition of new property upon the most favorable terms. Long before the Steel Corporation can be in any immediate need of increasing its holdings of ore lands, according to the view of the Standard Oil interests, there may be opportunities to purchase such lands on more favorable terms than those which have been asked by Mr. Hill and the Great Northern Railway.

REPUDIATES MURDER STORY.

The Negro Small Now Has a New Tale —Nobody Likely to Die for Crime.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Feb. 24.—Samuel Small, who confessed three days ago that he murdered Miss Allinson of Moorestown, for whose killing Rufus Johnson is under setence of death, has made another confession repudiating his admissions of Wednesday and denying all knowledge of how Miss Allinson was murdered. He says now that while he was passing the Allinson place Johnson, who stood at the front gate, called him in and showed him Miss Allinson lying dead in the barn. It is becoming exceedingly doubtful if any one will be executed for the murder.

Horner Left $25,000 Personalty.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Feb. 24.—Surrogate Joseph M. Belford to-day issued letters of administration on the estate of Bartley T. Horner of Northport, who was shot and killed by his son-in-law, Dr. Simpson, on Dec. 28. The letters were issued to the widow, Mrs. Ella S. Horner, and her counsel, S. Leroy Ackerly of Northport. The petition places the personal property at $25,000. No real estate is mentioned.

F. A. Constable Left $4,937,426.

An appraisement of the estate of Frederick A. Constable, member of the firm of Arnold, Constable & Co., who died last April, has just been made. It shows a net real and personal estate of $4,937,426. He held 1,000 shares of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, valued at $635,000, and 476 shares of Consolidated Gas.

LOST

articles found by advertising in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Telephone, 1000 Bryant.—Adv.

ROCKEFELLER'S 'VALENTINES.'

$5 Bill for Each of His Employes at Lakewood.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 24.—John D. Rockefeller sent word to his Superintendent, William Forrester, to place in the pay envelope of each employe a five-dollar bill this week. With the bill was a note saying that the extra amount was a valentine present with Mr. Rockefeller's compliments.

Mr. Rockefeller's whereabouts is still a mystery to his neighbors, none of whom has seen him since early in December. If he is in Lakewood he has kept himself so carefully concealed that none of the village folks has thus far had a glimpse of him. Mrs. Rockefeller and her sister, Miss Lucy Spelman, are occupying the Rockefeller country home in Ocean Avenue and will remain here until May. Mrs. Rockefeller gave a dinner party this week for Mrs. D. F. Delap and Mrs. Treadwell of Lakewood.

OPPOSES TRANSIT MERGER.

Metropolitan Street Railway Stockholder Seeks Aid in Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—Adolph Eichholz, a lawyer of this city, is seeking the co-operation of stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company in a movement to oppose the merger of that corporation with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. Mr. Eichholz said to-day:

"I represent a stockholder of the Metropolitan Company who has held his stock as an investment. He cannot see any reason why stockholders should assent to a plan which is manifestly to the advantage of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Securities Company and of the Interborough Rapid Transit at the expense of the stockholders of his company."

Mr. Eichholz said that he visited New York yesterday, but was unsuccessful in his efforts to find any one interested in the merger who could enlighten him as to why the stockholders of the company in which his client is interested should get the worst, as he thinks, of the deal.

LIVED FIVE DAYS IN ROWBOAT.

Ward's Island Fugitive Captured in a River Chase.

For five days, Thomas Smith, one of the "trusties" about the Manhattan State Hospital, on Ward's Island, who escaped last Monday morning, lived in a rowboat on the Harlem River, sleeping in the boat at night and obtaining food along shore. He was caught yesterday and returned to the island.

Smith got hold of a rowboat used as a private ferry by the doctors on the island last Monday, and he rowed away. Yesterday morning, Roundsman Deacher of the harbor squad saw a solitary rowboat pulling down stream at 122d Street and Harlem River. He haled the occupant, who pulled at the oars all the faster. The Roundsman "piped all hands to quarters," got out a long boat, and, with three patrolmen, went in pursuit. At 118th Street they overhauled Smith. Magistrate Breen turned the prisoner over to attachés of the insane asylum, who identified him.

AUTO RUNS DOWN A BOY.

Record Run with the Victim Through Tenderloin to Hospital.

Philip Byerley, chauffeur for Manager F. W. Harriman of the Holland House, left his employer at the hotel late yesterday afternoon and started for a garage. Crossing Broadway at Thirtieth Street he ran down 6-year-old Willie McLean of 490 Sixth Avenue. James Brown, who said he lived at 302 West Fifty-first Street, picked the boy up. Policemen Donohue and Hamilton ordered the boy taken to the Tenderloin Station in the automobile.

When Sergt. Robinson saw the bloody head of the little fellow he told the policeman to take the boy to the hospital in the automobile. Brown held the boy, Donohue stood up in the front of the machine waving aside vehicles and people in the way, and Hamilton tooled the honk machine. Record time was made on the run to the New York Hospital.

Dr. Mount, who examined the boy, said that he had several wounds on his head which might mean a fractured skull, and he thought the boy's condition was serious. The chauffeur was locked up, but was bailed out later.

FAITH CURISTS HELD.

Committed to Prison in Connection with Child's Death.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—After an inquest to-day by the Coroner into the death of three-year-old Grace Bates, Daniel Bates, father of the child, and the Rev. Ambrose Clark, assistant pastor of the Faith Tabernacle, were committed to prison without bail. The father is held on the charge of negligence in failing to provide medical attention for his child, who died of typhoid fever, and Clark on the charge of being an accessory before the fact.

Clark told a long story, the principal points of which concerned his belief in the Bible and prayer as a cure for any ailment.

Rachel and Elizabeth Bates, sisters of the child, who testified yesterday, were again placed on the witness stand and questioned regarding their belief in prayer as a cure. They both said that they were followers of the Faith Tabernacle and had no use for medicine of any kind.

John Wesley Ankins, who is pastor of the Tabernacle Church, which is also known as the Church of Christ and Gospel Mission, situated at 2,740 North Second Street, has seemingly disappeared from the city. Coroner Jermon sent a detective to arrest him, but the pastor could not be found.

$20,000 VERDICT FOR GIRL.

She Fell Into Telephone Trench and Was Unconscious Eight Months.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 24.—The jury in the case of Florence Ryan against the Central New York Telephone and Telegraph Company to-day returned a verdict of $20,000 for the plaintiff.

Miss Ryan, who is 19 years old, fell into a trench dug for the subway of the telephone company. For eight months she lay in a state of coma. The defense alleged that her condition was due to hysteria as the result of suggestion.

Indianapolis Sentinel Suspends.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 24.—The Indianapolis Sentinel this afternoon suspended publication and announced that owing to its operation having been unprofitable its affairs would gradually be wound up. The daily subscriptions and the plant have been taken over by The Indianapolis News. The Sunday Sentinel will be taken over by the Indianapolis Star after to-morrow's issue.

Car Tosses Miss Nellie Brown.

Nellie Brown of 405 West Fiftieth Street was struck by a car on Columbus Avenue, near her home, and thrown several feet last night. Passengers carried her into a drug store, and she was taken later to Roosevelt Hospital. It was said that she was internally injured. The motorman, Thomas Fulkner, of 252 West Forty-ninth Street, was released on parole to await the outcome of the injuries.

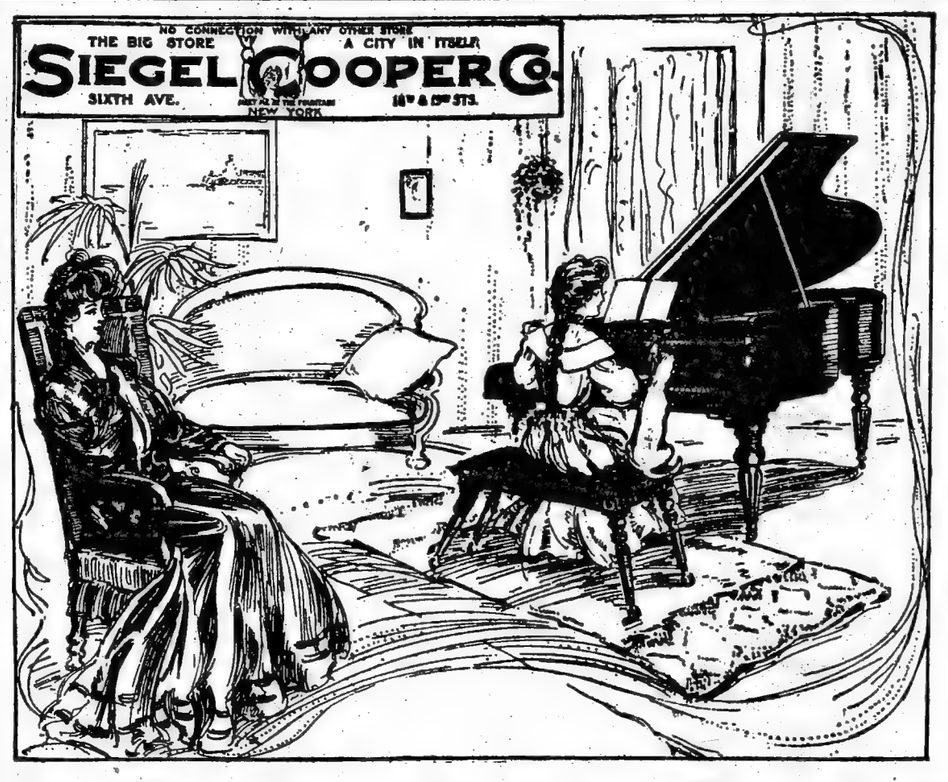

You May Have Any One of These Used Pianos for What It Cost Us.

We are not in the second-hand piano business. For this we have no regrets, although it seems to be a profitable business—so profitable that some stores make a specialty of it; buying up second-hand pianos to sell at higher prices.

But our business is with new goods—the fine, reliable, rich-toned instruments that we have sought out for our own selling, and the wonderful Simplex Player for which we are the sole local agents.

In selling these new pianos and players we take pianos and other players in exchange, and these have now accumulated to such an extent that we wish to be free of them.

We Ask No Profit Whatever--They Will Be Sold at Exact Cost.

Every one has been tuned, polished and put into the best condition of which it is possible. Every one is priced at just what its exchange value, plus the cost of tuning, stands us.

You will at once note the difference between this and the ordinary sale of "used" pianos.

We include a few of our own pianos which show signs of show-room use.

Upright Pianos		
1 Boisselot, Mahogany	$400.00	$50.00
1 McEwen, Ebony	$275.00	$95.00
2 Caldwell, Oak	$185.00	$145.00
1 Mozart, Mahogany	$325.00	$145.00
1 R. W. Bent, Mahogany	$350.00	$175.00
1 Behr Bros., Ebony	$600.00	$200.00
1 Hardman, Ebony	$400.00	$225.00
1 Brambach, Mahogany	$325.00	$250.00
1 Boardman & Gray, Mahogany	$350.00	$275.00
1 Ivers & Pond, Mahogany	$450.00	$275.00
1 Hardman, Walnut	$450.00	$275.00
1 Hardman, Mahogany	$475.00	$325.00
1 Lindeman, Mahogany	$375.00	$250.00
1 Wheelock, Walnut	$350.00	$225.00
1 Erard, Ebony	$550.00	$275.00
1 Erard, Mahogany	$700.00	$375.00
1 Erard, Ebony	$700.00	$375.00
1 Erard, Louis V., Mahogany	$800.00	$450.00
1 Erard (Satin Wood Inlaid)	$600.00	$325.00

Grand Pianos		
1 McPhail Baby Grand	$595.00	$425.00
1 McPhail Baby Grand	$595.00	$450.00
1 McPhail Baby Grand	$595.00	$475.00
1 Erard Baby Grand	$950.00	$500.00
1 Erard, Ebony, Baby Grand	$950.00	$500.00
1 Erard, Sheraton	$1,050.00	$550.00
Piano Players		
2 Playanos, Mahogany	$225.00	$125.00
1 Simplex, Mahogany	$250.00	$140.00
1 Angelus, Walnut	$275.00	$150.00
Square Pianos		
1 Marsh, Rosewood	$375.00	$20.00
1 Kranich & Bach	$350.00	$25.00
1 Krakauer	$425.00	$35.00
1 Pease	$400.00	$35.00
1 Hallett & Davis	$500.00	$75.00
Organs		
1 Needham	$125.00	$25.00
1 Needham	$200.00	$50.00

Our Thursday Recitals

Arranged for the purpose of demonstrating the wonderful powers of

"The Simplex"

as a piano player, either as a separate cabinet or as a complete piano, that may be played equally well by the trained pianist or the untrained lover of music

These Recitals are particularly enjoyable because of their accessibility—being held in our Art Piano Rooms, Fifth Floor. Convenient seats in which you may rest while enjoying a few numbers or the entire programme.

Music Every Day

Mr. Himmelreich at the Grand Piano and Mr. Renz at the Simplex furnish delightful music at intervals during the day.

THE OPPENHEIMER TREATMENT

FOR ALCOHOLISM

No Suffering. No Injection. No Detention from Business.
NO BAD AFTER EFFECTS.

ALCOHOLIC CRAVING OVERCOME IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

Endorsed by Many Prominent Men and Women Throughout the World.

(Watch This Series.)

REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D.D., LL.D.,
Bishop Protestant Episcopal Church, New York,

Writes:

"There are cases personally known to me of persons whom it has successfully treated."

LADY HENRY SOMERSET,
Of London, England,

Writes:

"I have carefully watched the cases which during these past few months passed under his care, and I am quite prepared to state that Dr. Oppenheimer has accomplished what he undertook to carry out. I frankly own that at first I was sceptical as to what the result would be. I had seen so many failures, and had hitherto little faith in such remedies; but from the first Dr. Oppenheimer maintained that what he would undertake to do was to kill the urgent desire and craving which a patient might have for stimulants, and that he would restore him to health."

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NAME.....

(7) ADDRESS.....

SILVERSMITH TAKES CYANIDE.

A Widower and Ill, He Commits Suicide in a Brooklyn Room.

Stephen M. Coyle, a silversmith of 34 East Twenty-ninth Street, committed suicide yesterday by taking cyanide of potassium. He was forty-five years old, and lived with his brother, William, in the house of Mrs. Annie Howard, 182 Skillman Street, Brooklyn. When Mrs. Howard went into his room with a cup of tea late yesterday afternoon she found him dead.

The silversmith's wife died some years ago, and he had no children. He suffered with stomach trouble and it kept him from work yesterday.

New Fifth Avenue Dry Goods Firm.

The new eight-story building at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street has been leased for a long term by the firm of S. Rothschild, a new dry goods concern, devoting itself especially to women's outdoor apparel. The firm has advertised its opening for Tuesday next.

Gen. Agnus Leaves Hospital.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.—Gen. Felix Agnus, publisher and editor of The Baltimore American, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, left the institution today. He has entirely recovered. He is now at his country home, where he will rest.

CITY BREVITIES.

A reception and ball will be given by the Eugene J. McCarthy Democratic Club in the Manhattan Casino to-morrow evening.

The Committee of Eighty appointed to prepare plans for the Seventh Regiment's centennial celebration in May has almost completed its work. A dinner, at which 1,500 persons will be present, will be given in the Seventh Regiment Armory. The Adjutant General of every State in the country will be invited to attend. Full details will be announced later.

George Batten and William H. Johns will give a dinner in honor of George A. Macbeth of Pittsburg on Thursday evening, March 8, at the Aldine Association, Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street.

The Fraterna, one of the largest charitable societies in the Italian colony in this city, will hold its eighteenth annual Mardi Gras carnival on Tuesday evening in the Grand Central Palace.

KAISER ON BETTER TERMS WITH KING EDWARD VII.

But Queen Alexandra Stands in Way of Reconciliation.

COURTIERS FANNED QUARREL

Told the Emperor of Nasty Remarks by King Edward and Informed the King of the Kaiser's Retorts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1906.]

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—The German Government is much pleased by the improvement in the relations between Emperor William and King Edward. The Ambassador of Germany in England and the British Ambassador in Berlin attended the recent meetings designed to encourage friendship between the two countries with the approval of their respective sovereigns.

Emperor William directed Count Metternich to place a wreath on the grave of Queen Victoria, and later the Ambassador was the guest of King Edward for three days. It is said that since then very friendly confidential letters have passed between the two monarchs.

It is regrettable that King Edward still refuses to visit Berlin, and the blame for this is placed here on Queen Alexandra, who, it is said, hates Germany. The Queen's animosity, it is asserted, was shown at the funeral of King Christian at Roskilde. When the royal cortège was following the coffin Queen Alexandra walked between King Frederick and Emperor William. The latter offered his arm to the Queen, but she turned away and took the arm of her brother.

There is no doubt that the enmity between the German Emperor and King Edward has been stimulated by certain cliques of courtiers in Berlin and London. King Edward would, in a moment of irritation, make some slighting reference to Germany or Germany's ruler, and the news would immediately be cabled to Berlin by one of the persons interested in keeping up the quarrel. It would be repeated to the Emperor, with additions according to fancy.

Then the Kaiser, irritated in turn, would say something nasty about his uncle and the British Empire, and this remark would be more or less faithfully repeated for the benefit of King Edward. What was at first a mere coldness was developed by these means into a serious quarrel, and the indications of a renewed rapprochement between the two monarchs are regarded as evidence that they have at last realized that they were being made the victims of Court intrigues.

This makes King Edward's refusal to visit Berlin all the more regrettable, as it is not doubted that half an hour's conversation between him and Emperor William would suffice to clear up the manifold misunderstandings and result in good relations between them.

Certain remarks said to have been made by King Edward regarding the German fleet are said to have annoyed the Kaiser more than anything else. He is particularly touchy on this subject, and when he was told that King Edward had alluded to the German Navy as a quantité négligeable he was absolutely infuriated.

Claims Actuary's Fees for State.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 24.—Attorney General Carson filed with Gov. Pennypacker to-day an opinion on the finding of the Legislative Insurance Investigating Committee. In it he declares his belief that the fees of the Actuary belong to the State, and recommends that bills in equity be filed against ex-Insurance Commissioners Luper, Lambert, and Durham and against J. Clayton Erb, an Actuary, for an accounting and settlement.

AUSTRIA DESERTS GERMANY.

Says She Cannot Further Support Her at Algeciras Conference.

VIENNA, Feb. 24.—It is understood that the Foreign Office has ordered Herr von Szögyény-Marich, the Austrian Ambassador at Berlin, to inform Germany that Austria cannot further support the German demands at the Algeciras Conference, as Austrian commercial interests in Morocco are menaced by the delay in reaching an agreement.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—Concerning the possibility of European unrest leading to eventual war some important information has been received in high quarters. This shows that Austria's place in the Triple Alliance does not assure her taking up arms against France, as it is definitely known that the Hungarian troops would not participate in an Austrian movement against France owing to Hungary not sharing Austria's support of Germany on the Moroccan question.

The officials here are firmly convinced that the underlying cause of Germany's course at Algeciras is a desire to break up the Anglo-French understanding, but it is asserted that the failure of the conference will leave the Anglo-French accord as strong as ever. In this connection King Edward's coming passage through Paris on his way to Biarritz causes comment in the newspapers, which assert the King will see President Fallières and Premier Rouvier in order to give renewed evidence of the vitality of the Anglo-French agreement.

CASTELLANE BRIBERY CASE.

Jury Acquits an Editor of the Charge of Taking the Count's Money.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—A jury of honor has rendered a decision in a case involving charges of venality during Count Boni de Castellane's candidacy for election to the Chamber of Deputies as representative of the Basses Alpes. The jury was composed of Deputies Pelletan and Pressensé and Senator Girente, and the final decision was given by the arbitrator, Deputy Guyot-Dessaigne.

The decision says that Mr. Isoard, editor of the République Provençale, was accused of taking certain sums of money not to oppose Count Boni's candidacy. Prefect Droze formulated charges that M. Isoard refused to print articles hostile to Count Boni, but M. Droze refused to accept the responsibility of the charge that money had been paid for Mr. Isoard's support or neutrality.

The decision says that the charges first took definite form in letters from Senator Gassier, but the evidence shows that the Senator's information was hearsay, from witnesses who now deny it or remain mute. Therefore, the decision concludes, M. Isoard is absolutely vindicated from the accusations of venality and is held blameless for the non-insertion in his paper of articles hostile to Cunt Boni.

PROVIDES FOR WOMEN M. P.'S.

Sir Charles Dilke Introduces Female Suffrage Bill in Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Sir Charles Dilke has actively entered the lists as a champion of the enfranchisement of women, and if his bill, the text of which was issued to-day, is adopted women may soon be sitting in the House of Commons and Peeresses be acting as hereditary legislators in the House of Lords.

The measure provides that every man and woman shall be qualified to vote at Parliamentary and other elections, and that no person shall be disqualified by sex or marriage from being a member of either House of Parliament.

The bill also proposes to abolish university representatives in the House of Commons.

ARABS PURSUE TURKS.

Two Towns in Yemen Captured and a Third Surrounded by Rebels.

PERIM, Feb. 24.—The rebels in Yemen Province, Arabia, are gaining important successes over the Turks. The latter, after sustaining losses at San'a, retreated to Tais with the Arabs in pursuit. Fighting is proceeding at Tais.

The rebels, whose headquarters are at Kham, have occupied Jebel Doran and Ma'aber and have surrounded Amran.

The abnormal rains which have flooded the country have increased the difficulties of the Turkish troops.

THREE STUDENTS DIE WHEN ACADEMY BURNS

Nine Others Are Seriously Hurt at Gambier, Ohio.

VAIN EFFORT FOR DISCIPLINE

Some Youths Jump from Windows Into Blankets—Students to Care for Unfortunate Fellows.

GAMBIER, Ohio, Feb. 24.—Three students were burned to death, nine seriously injured, and several others hurt in a fire which destroyed Milner Hall, Delano and North Halls, and the North Annex of Kenyon Military Academy to-day.

The fire started at 4 A. M., while the students and college authorities were asleep, and quickly spread through the buildings. Delano Hall was used as a dormitory, and most of the students had rooms there. Eighty-five boys were in the hall when the fire started. An effort was made to effect a military formation, but the younger students forgot their training and rushed about the building in a panic, shrieking and crying for help.

Some went down the stairways through the smoke and flames and were burned. Others jumped from windows, with blankets held by those who got out first. One of these was Harry C. Barnes of Cleveland. He was one of the last to leave the building. He wandered around the fourth floor and finally came to a window. Students below held a blanket and he jumped. He struck the blanket, but the impact was too much for those who were holding it and he struck the pavement. One of his legs was broken and his back was hurt. Following are the dead and seriously injured:

THE DEAD.

FULLER, JAMES J., 18 years old, of Warren, Ohio.
HENDERSON, EVERETT, 18 years old, of Illinois.
KUNKEL, WINFIELD SCOTT, 15 years old, of Ashtabula, Ohio.

THE INJURED.

BARNES, HARRY C., of Cleveland; injured from jumping four stories; may die.
BAKER, LENOX W., Cleveland; internally injured; jumped four stories.
NICHOLSON, J. UNDERWOOD, Steubenville; terribly burned about body; may die.
SHANNON, HART, New York; arms and body body badly bruised from jumping; may die.
THIERWECKSER, HOMER, Oak Harbor, Ohio; badly burned about the arms.
BIERELL, A. G., Columbus; feet badly burned.
GALWAY, F. R., commercial master, Adrian, Mich.; internally injured; may die.
DORSEY, W. O., Dallas, Texas; badly bruised; jumped three stores.
BROWN, ARTHUR, Cincinnati, student at Old Kenyon; badly cut while assisting in the rescue.

When the roll was called and it was found that several boys were missing, firemen and officers of the academy tried to get into the hot ruins, but could not penetrate far. Late this afternoon the walls of the burned structures fell and the bodies in the débris canuot be recovered for some time. The falling walls barely missed Dr. Peirce, President of Kenyon, and Regents Wyant and Williams, who were leading a party of rescuers.

The news of the fire spread quickly all over the State and telegrams were sent at once by the college authorities to parents of the boys injured. The messages were not made alarming, but even while mildly stating the case they aroused grave apprehensions and anxious fathers and mothers and other relatives have rushed here.

The property loss by the destruction of the buildings is estimated at $100,000, with 60 per cent. insurance. They were owned by the Kenyon College corporation, which conducts the college, which came into public notice recently when a boy was killed by a train as a result of hazing.

Students of Kenyon College held a mass meeting to-day and arranged to provide homes for the military academy students. The Faculty has arranged to continue studies and recitations at Old Kenyon and Harcourt.

WARREN, Ohio, Feb. 24.—James J. Fuller, who was killed in the Kenyon Military Academy fire at Gambier, was the only son of John A. Fuller, proprietor of the Park Hotel, this city. He was 17 years old. He was wealthy in his own right.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 24.—Harry Barnes, who probably was fatally injured as a result of the fire at Kenyon Academy to-day, is a son of A. M. Barnes, who lives at 1,796 Euclid Avenue, this city.

Acquitted of Pinckney Murders.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 24.—Roland Browne was this evening acquitted of the charge of murdering Congressman John M. Pinckney and Thomas Pinckney. The jury was out three hours.

PREPARE TO GO TO CHINA.

Troops in Philippines Active—Wood Postpones Trip to Mindanao.

MANILA, Feb. 24.—Active preparations continue here for a possible emergency in China. Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood has postponed his contemplated trip to Mindanao.

A list has been circulated among the packers and teamsters of this city requesting the names of those who are willing to enlist for service in China. The necessary outfits will be issued to them.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—A cablegram was received at the State Department to-day from Minister Rockhill at Peking referring to some routine matters of business, but not mentioning the state of affairs in China. This is regarded at the department as significant in a negative way, because Feb. 24 was the date mentioned by some of the leading Chinese in this country as that appointed for an anti-foreign uprising in China.

The latest reports of the financial agents who are charged with the collection of the indemnity to the United States on account of the Boxer outbreak show that so far not enough money has been collected to defray the approved claims of American missionaries, so that it is said to be at least premature to discuss the advisability of returning to China any undistributed balance of the total indemnity of $17,000,000, which will not be paid in, under the present installment system, for at least fifteen years.

GAPON'S ASSISTANT CAUGHT.

Refuses to Give Up the $12,000 He Is Accused of Embezzling.

SARATOFF, Feb. 24.—Matushensky, the absconding assistant of Father Gapon, was arrested here to-day. He was located by a committee of St. Petersburg workmen, but refused to deliver up the $12,000 belonging to the funds of the workmen's organization, which he is alleged to have embezzled.

Matushensky will be taken to St. Petersburg for trial. The proceedings against him will, it is expected, be sensational on account of his relations with Premier Witte, ex-Commerce Minister Timiriazeff, and other prominent persons.

It is said that Matushensky was the real brains of the "Gapon movement"; that he directed the campaign in January, 1905, and that it was he, and not Father Gapon, who wrote the petition to the Emperor which the workmen were carrying to the Winter Palace when the troops fired on them on Jan. 22, 1905.

Through the disappearance of Matushensky it was discovered that the Moderate Labor organization, which Father Gapon established after the Czar's manifesto of last Oct. 30, was subsidized by the Government, which supplied funds for the rent of clubhouses and for literature.

The revelation was made in an open letter from the President of the Putiloff section of the organization, complaining that $12,000 of the funds furnished through Minister Timiriazeff had not reached the treasury of the Moderate Labor Party.

ALL ARRAYED AGAINST WITTE.

Practically Every Party in Russia Has Now Deserted Him.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 24.—The recent condemnation of the Ministry by the convention at Moscow of the organization known as the "League of October 30," or "Octobrists," which arraigned the administration for its extreme procrastination and evident reluctance to carry out the principles of the reform manifesto, and the severe strictures of the Premier voiced by MM. Guchkoff and Shipoff and other former supporters of the Premier, have added new zeal to the campaign against Count Witte and his Cabinet, who are denounced with evergrowing vehemence by the press and public.

Practically all the parties are now arrayed against the Premier, whose position is becoming increasingly more difficult. The reactionary organizations are openly working for his downfall, but there is reason to believe that the main cause for the complaint of the Liberals will soon be removed by the announcement of the date for the convocation of the National Assembly.

A bitter interchange of personalities is going on between the Premier and M. Timiriazeff, ex-Minister of Commerce, through their respective organs, the Russkoe Gosudarstvo and the Novoe Vremya.

RAILWAY DIRECTOR SLAIN.

M. Ivanoff Was Energetic in Suppressing the Recent Strike.

WARSAW, Feb. 24.—Privy Councillor Ivanoff, Director General of the Vistula Railroad, was shot and killed in Bracka Street this afternoon by an unknown man.

M. Ivanoff was entergetic in suppressing the recent railroad strike and dismissed many employes for participating in it.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.
Convenient for tourists.
PREPARED BY
J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

MRS. V. M. OSBORN SANE; CONVINCES A JURY

Sanitarium Patient Will Regain Her Custody of Her Estate.

HUSBAND AGAINST TRUSTEES

Banker and Wife Say She Is Cured of Delusions—Ancestry One of Her Hobbies.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, Feb. 24.—After a four days' hearing Supreme Court Justice Martin J. Keogh declared Mrs. Penelope Deuel Osborn of Brooklyn, who for five years has been a patient at Dr. E. R. Carpenter's sanitarium Waldemere, at Mamaroneck, capable of managing her estate of $200,000. Her own appearance on the witness stand, it is said, was largely responsible for the verdict.

The petition for the release was made by Mrs. Osborn's husband, and was stubbornly contested by the committee of her estate. Dr. Edward Spitzka of Manhattan testified that, in his opinion, Mrs. Osborn was suffering from paranoia and incapable of managing her estate, for the reason that she might readily fall prey to any one who had designs upon her property.

Dr. H. E. Schmidt of White Plains said that Mrs. Osborn told him she had gone to the asylum to save the life of her husband, Victor M. Osborn, a New York banker, as a secret society was plotting against his life and hers. Dr. Schmidt said Mrs. Osborn had delusions about her ancestry, imagining that she was the Empress of Austria or very near it. She told him, he testified, that while she was traveling in Europe she crossed Lake Geneva on the same boat on which the Empress was assassinated, and the ferryman remarked that she looked like the Empress, and that her sister, who was with her, resembled the sister of the Empress. Dr. Spitzka said one of Mrs. Osborn's delusions was that she was a descendant of the great Condé and Henry of Navarre.

Counsel for the husband contended that while it was true that Mrs. Osborn had suffered from delusions for several years, she was now fully recovered.

Mrs. Osborn is 61 years old, and still bears traces of early beauty. Her conversation was rational and at times her brilliancy surprised lawyers and jury. She denied that she had ever had any delusions about her ancestry, except a belief, which she said was well grounded, that she had descended from the Bourbons of France through the Duels, a very old family mentioned in the Talmud. The subject of ancestry, she admitted, had been a hobby with her. Mrs. Osborn was on the stand for nearly two hours, and underwent many tests of the lawyers as to her memory of historical events and current affairs. She remembered them all down to the wedding of Alice Roosevelt.

Immediately on the finding of the jury, Lawyer Slosson made a motion for Mrs. Osborn's release from the sanitarium. The motion was denied by the Commissioners, who held that they could not give Mrs. Osborn her liberty until their findings had been confirmed by the Supreme Court. On the advice of lawyers, Dr. Carpenter took Mrs. Osborn back to Waldemere, although he said he had no desire to retain her any longer than necessary. Lawyer Slosson will go before Justice Keogh on Monday and ask for an order for Mrs. Osborn's release.

Mrs. Osborn is the third patient of a sanitarium to be relieved of custodianship by Justice Keogh. Irving L. Bragdon and Charles Baxter Poor of Manhattan were the others. He is now considering the case of another man confined in the Middletown Asylum.

B. Altman & Co.

announce, that beginning Thursday, March 1st, and continuing during the Spring months, their establishment will remain open daily, until SIX P.M.

FURNISHINGS FOR SUMMER HOMES.

B. Altman & Co. ARE PREPARED TO SUBMIT ESTIMATES AND DESIGNS FOR THE FITTING OF SUMMER COTTAGES, FOR WHICH INTERIOR HANGINGS, DRAPERY AND UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS ARE EXPRESSLY PROVIDED AT REASONABLE PRICES; ALSO RUGS AND SUMMER FLOOR COVERINGS.

Window Curtains and Door Hangings, Bed Coverlets, Scarfs and Pillow Tops, Table and Couch Covers; Lightweight Materials for draperies and upholsterings; Screens, Cretonne Lounging and Porch Pillows; Boudoir Fittings and Fancy Baskets; Oriental Rugs in a large variety of sizes; Domestic Rugs in European and Oriental colorings; Washable Rugs and Veranda Mats. Window Shades made to order.

SPRING MILLINERY.

NEW MODEL HATS FOR EARLY SPRING WEAR, FOR CARRIAGE, PROMENADE AND RECEPTION; ALSO HATS IN SIMPLE DESIGNS, ADAPTED FOR STREET WEAR IN TOWN.

IMPORTED MOURNING MILLINERY, INCLUDING THE LATEST DESIGNS IN HATS OF SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZE, MADE OF CRÊPE AND NUN'S VEILING; TOQUES, BONNETS, AND MOURNING VEILS. (THIRD FLOOR.)

FANCY NEEDLEWORK. (THIRD FLOOR.)

THE NEWEST DESIGNS STAMPED ON LINEN ARE SHOWN, FOR THE MAKING OF HAND-EMBROIDERED GARMENTS AND BOUDOIR FURNISHINGS, IN VARIOUS STYLES OF NEEDLEWORK, INCLUDING ROMAN CUT EMBROIDERY.

The following represent the selections of stamped designs which are maintained, but Patterns for Embroidered Garments of every description will be furnished to order:

Women's Garments, consisting of Blouses, Skirts and Coats; Hats and Parasol Covers, Undergarments; Belts, Collar and Cuff Sets and Revers, stamped on linen.

Boudoir Furnishings. Scarfs, Table Covers and Pillow Tops; Glove, Handkerchief and Veil Cases, Pin Cushion Covers, Work Bags, etc., stamped on linen or lawn.

Infants' Wear. Pillow Tops, Couch and Carriage Afghans, Caps, Bibs, Booties, and Yokes for infants' Dresses, stamped on suitable materials. LINEN, SILK AND COTTON FLOSSES.

ENGRAVED and CUT GLASSWARE.

SELECTIONS OF ENGLISH ENGRAVED CRYSTAL GLASS, INCLUDING VASES, COMPORTS, DECANTERS, BOWLS AND VARIOUS SMALLER PIECES; ALSO CUT GLASS FLOWER AND CENTRE VASES, AND CRYSTAL ELECTRIC LAMPS FOR TABLE DECORATION.

ON TO-MORROW (MONDAY), FEBRUARY 26th,

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY CUT GLASS ARTICLES

WILL BE PLACED ON SALE AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

(DEPARTMENT ON THIRD FLOOR.)

WOMEN'S BLOUSES.

Women's Blouses for morning or afternoon dress, of Fine Muslins, embroidered and trimmed with laces, including Normandy Valenciennes and Baby Irish. Hand-made Blouses of Embroidered Linen, Cotton Crêpe and Voile, showing sleeves of the prevailing lengths.

On TUESDAY, February 27th,

THE FOLLOWING BLOUSES WILL BE OFFERED AT SPECIAL PRICES:

Blouses of White and Colored Batiste with valenciennes lace $5.50
Blouses of White and Colored Batiste with Irish lace 4.75
Blouses of White Hand-embroidered Batiste . . 3.25

COLORED SILK FABRICS.

Commencing TUESDAY, February 27th,

20,000 yards of Silk Fabrics, in street and evening shades, at attractive prices:

Taffeta Moiré (pure dye), regular price, $1.25 per yard, at 68c.
Imported Chiffon Dress Taffetas, regular price, $1.00 per yd., at 65c.

(Rear of Rotunda, First Floor.)

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

BEST & Co
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

INFANTS' WEAR.

No other establishment exhibits such a large assortment of useful and dainty articles for infants. A separate department maintained for their requirements, will be found complete in every particular.

We Supply Everything

a mother needs or wishes for the outfitting of her infant, in all desirable styles and materials, and in a wide range for choice.

Lawn Russian Dresses. Pique Russian Dresses. Imported Dresses. Colored Dresses. Wrappers and Sacques. Long and Short Coats. Cheviot and Serge Coats. Hand Embroidered Articles. Afghans. Lace and Lawn Caps. Nursery Gas Stoves. Ironing Boards. English Smoothing Irons. Nursery Refrigerators. Swing Chairs. Baby Tenders and Swing Gates. Traveling Toilets. Bed Clothes Fasteners. Portable Bath Tubs.

For Baby's Comfort.

60-62 West 23d Street.

S. ROTHSCHILD & Co

FIFTH AVENUE AT 36TH STREET

GENTLEWOMEN'S OUTFITTERS

Opening Announcement

WE take pleasure in announcing the opening of the New Building, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, on

Tuesday, February 27,

with a select and comprehensive exhibit of exclusive creations in

Women's Outergarments

including our own special productions and personally selected importations of

Costumes for all occasions of Dress.
Suits for Street, Dress and Calling.
Coats for Street, Evening and Carriage Wear.
Waists for Street, Dress and Evening Wear.
Skirts for all occasions of Dress.

We invite attention to this new establishment as the most advanced type of the modern specializing store devoted exclusively to women's outer apparel. Its organization represents the widest individual experience, the most thorough training and the highest order of creative talent in all departments.

We occupy all the floors of a new eight-story building, equipped with the most approved facilities and appointments, and situated on what is now the most favored shopping thoroughfare in the Metropolis. The service will be unusually intelligent and capable.

These features insure to each patron an amount of individual attention commonly associated with extravagantly high priced merchandise; but we shall present the widest variety of moderate cost apparel, adapted in all respects to the requirements of a large and discriminating clientele.

We solicit early inspection of the most notable showing of Spring fashions anywhere on view and a careful comparison of prices.

Fifth Ave., at 36th St., adjoining Gorham Mfg. Co.

LIMIT ON NEW BUSINESS STIRS INSURANCE WORLD

That Part of Armstrong Plan Most Concerns Companies.

MAY DEFEND STOCK HOLDINGS

Officials Say Many of Them Are Better Than Bonds Which Are Not Prohibited.

Officials of the big life insurance companies view the recommendations of the Armstrong Investigating Committee more seriously the longer they study them. None of the important officers of the companies is talking much for publication just now, because of the gravity of the problems which have to be met. From several high officials yesterday, however, unofficial statements were obtained of the attitude which the companies take toward some of the more important recommendations.

The one which the companies appear to consider most serious is the proposed limitation of new business to $150,000,000 a year. It is learned that the Actuary of one of the Big Three companies at a recent conference declared that the limitation placed on expenses would prevent the companies from writing more than $50,000,000 of business a year apiece.

The effect of such a limitation is apparent from the fact that in 1905 the New York Life Insurance Company wrote $265,000,000 of new business, and the new business written by both the Equitable and Mutual Life was above the $150,000,000 allowed by the report. It is learned that at least one of the three big companies has deliberated whether it would not be wisest to abolish the entire agency system and write simply the business that came in over the counter, after the manner of the old Equitable of London.

Such a restriction would result in a tremendous saving to policy holders, as compared with the expenses which present methods entail, but the companies fear that even if so radical a step were not taken, the reduction in volume of business entailed by the committee's restrictions would disorganize the agency departments and compel the termination of the contracts of many men who have been in their employ for years.

The question was raised yesterday by one official as to the constitutionality of such curtailments, inasmuch as some of the companies have contracts guaranteeing that they will employ their agents for a given number of years. The insurance law, however, provides that all contracts shall be made for one year only, so that it is not believed that these anticipatory arrangements would be upheld by the courts.

Another question that is vexing the insurance officials has to do with the effect of the proposed legislation on the financial interests of New York. The prohibition of stocks and collateral bonds as investments is likely to raise a storm of protest. The insurance companies think that many stocks are better investments from a standpoint of profit than bonds, and that some collateral bonds, such as the New York Central issue secured by Lake Shore stock, are considered in the market as a higher grade of security than the New York Central debentures, which are not prohibited by the report.

From present indications it is not likely that the companies will seriously oppose the retirement of all Trustees next November. It is probable that concerted action will be taken to oppose the prohibition of stock investments, but in the matter of limiting business there are so many divergent views that no concerted action seems likely.

RUSHING PENSION BILLS.

House Passes 416 in 69 Minutes, Giving $5,000 a Month.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—This was the fourth pension day of the session in the House, and the record for speed was easily maintained, 416 bills being sent through the mill in 69 minutes. This was accomplished, too, with an unusual show of deliberation on the part of the Speaker pro tempore, who went through the formula with each bill, instead of saying "Same order," as Speaker Cannon does to hustle pension bills along.

The new method of facilitating the bills was followed, that of considering them "as in Committee of Whole House on the State of the Union." Mr. Capron of Rhode Island was in the Chair.

The reading clerk sailed through the bills, his remarks being usually: "Four eleven forty-four, to pension John Doe, strike out fifty, insert twenty-four."

Interpreted that means the number of the bill on the House calendar, the name of the beneficiary, the amount originally given by the bill, and the amount substituted by the committee which had reported it. As the clerk uttered the last word of his formula, Mr. Capron said:

"Without objection the amendment will be considered as agreed to, the bill engrossed, read a third time, and passed."

This procedure sent the bills booming along at the rate of six a minute. Of the 416 there were 111 from the Senate, and 305 House bills.

The distribution of these 305 shows how it happened that such speed can be attained in their passage. It is all a matter of unanimous consent, and no man puts an obstacle in the way of any other fellow's bill, so that his own may meet with no trouble. The 305 House bills were introduced by 201 members, representing thirty-nine different States. The total amount carried is about $5,000 a month.

HOCH IN POTTER'S FIELD.

Chicago Cemetery Authorities Refuse to Permit His Interment.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—The body of Johann Hoch lay to-day in the county morgue at Dunning, Ill., while the undertaker, who had agreed to inter it at his own expense, and the two clergymen who were on the scaffold yesterday when Hoch was hanged, vainly tried to find a burial place.

The authorities of the Waldheim, Forest Home, and St. Lucas Cemeteries refused to permit Hoch to be buried in them. Cemetery after cemetery was besought by telephone to permit the burial, but all said the owners of lots objected to the interment of those who had been hanged.

It was not expected that objection would be offered at Waldheim, as in that cemetery Spies, Parsons, Engel, and Fischer, the Anarchists, were buried, but the officers of the Waldheim Cemetery said they did not care for any more notoriety.

The body was buried in the Potters' Field, adjoining the county poor farm, at Dunning.

Four-Master Afire in Erie Basin.

A fire which threatened for a time to be serious started yesterday afternoon on the four-masted ship Thistlebank, tied up at Erie Basin, Brooklyn. The fire started in the hold, following an explosion supposed to have been caused by a spark from the cook's galley falling upon some nitrate of soda. The damage was $2,000. The Thistlebank is from Liverpool.

Admiral Chadwick to Retire.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Orders were promulgated at the Navy Department to-day announcing the retirement on Feb. 28 of Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick, who commanded Rear Admiral Sampson's flagship during the war with Spain.

GIRL FIGHTS OFF THIEF.

He Tries to Choke Her and Gets Away —His Pal Caught.

After putting up a plucky fight, Miss Sadie Nelson, who lives with her brother, Alexander Nelson, and his wife, at 1,272 Third Avenue, escaped from the clutches of two sneak thieves yesterday afternoon and gave an alarm which led to the arrest of one of them.

The family was out, and Miss Nelson returned about 4:30 o'clock. In going upstairs she heard footsteps in her apartments. As she entered a man grabbed her by the throat and snatched her purse, which contained $10 in money. "If you scream," he said, "I'll choke you to death."

Miss Nelson, who is a well-developed young woman, didn't scream, but she fought. Just as another thief came running to his companion's assistance she broke away and ran into the street, where her cries attracted Policemen Bannon and Mussmacher of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station. The thieves ran down and into the back yard. One went over the back fence and the other went through a candy store next door.

The policeman caught him after a chase of three blocks. At the station Miss Nelson identified him as one of the thieves, but said he was not the one who choked her. The prisoner said he was Charles Kaufman, a waiter, of 37 First Avenue. Property to the value of $150 was missed from the Nelson apartments, some of which was found on Kaufman.

PASTOR WAVED A PISTOL.

And Workmen Dropped No More Bricks on Parsonage Roof.

The Rev. George J. M. Ketner, pastor of the Church of the Reformation at Jennings Street and Wilkins Avenue, the Bronx, has been greatly annoyed in the last six weeks by workmen who are building a five-story tenement house next door to his parsonage. Whether by accident or by design they have dropped bricks—half a dozen at a time—from the fifth story to the tin roof of his house, thirty feet below.

On several occasions Mr. Ketner remonstrated with the workmen, but they laughed at him. The other day they dropped a hod of bricks in his chimney, clogging it, and when he sought to build a fire in his house he was smoked out. Mr. Ketner thought then that patience had ceased to be a virtue. He went to his bureau drawer, got out his sixshooter, and mounted his roof. Half a dozen workmen saw him standing there.

"Good morning, your reverence," one of them jeered. "I hope you're leading a quiet life."

"Not as quiet as it's going to be in the future," replied Mr. Ketner as he raised his pistol. "Now, I want you men to stop dropping bricks on my roof. Understand? If you don't, you'll get your full measure."

The workmen, expecting a shot, ran to cover, but the preacher did not shoot. The warning was effective enough, for all the rest of the day there was no more brick dropping.

SPENT ALL SEEKING A CURE.

Hopeless Consumptive Ends His Life with a Five-Story Jump.

His savings spent and his hopes of being cured of consumption shattered, Louis Detimilla, 29 years old, jumped from the top floor of the five-story tenement 310 East 110th Street, yesterday and was instantly killed.

Detimilla came to this country about two years ago to make a home that he might send for his wife and child. He had saved almost enough to send for his family when he was taken sick. After a long illness he discovered that consumption had taken firm hold on him. He spent the last of his savings in trying to effect a cure. His brother Pasquale, with whom he lived, had him watched almost constantly on account of his despondency.

LOST GEMS WOULD PAY ALL.

Heathcote Tells Creditors He Purposely Undervalued Stolen Jewelry.

After losing jewelry said to be worth $5,000 or more on a Brooklyn Bridge car a little more than a week ago, as reported at the time, E. C. Heathcote of 13 Maiden Lane is now being pressed by his creditors. He offered yesterday to settle with them at 15 cents on the dollar in cash, or 30 cents on time.

The jeweler told his creditors yesterday that, on the advice of detectives, the jewelry stolen from him had been undervalued in the reports given out for publication, in the expectation that the thief would be more strongly tempted by the $1,000 reward offered than if he knew the full value. Its real value was $10,000, he said. His total debts are less than the value of the missing property.

The creditors appointed a committee to get better terms. The police have not traced the missing property.

CHILD FALLS FOUR STORIES.

Four-Year-Old Girl Was Waiting for Her Birthday Party.

While being dressed for a party in honor of her fourth birthday yesterday, Florence Kittenplan, daughter of Morris Kittenplan, a real estate operator, fell from the fourth-story window of her home, 220 West 136th Street. There is little hope of her recovery.

The child was left in the nursery with her six-year-old brother by the nurse and began to romp about. Near the open window was a sofa, and Florence leaped upon it from a chair. The springs threw her off her feet and in falling she struck the low sill and rolled out. Dr. T. A. MacNicholl of 222 West 136th Street performed an operation last night on the child's skull, which is badly fractured.

SAID HE WAS A POLICEMAN.

Impersonation Got Him Arrested and Suspected of a Robbery.

A young man who said he was William A. Patrick of 2,259 Bathgate Avenue, the Bronx, accosted Miss Rosie Taylor of 227 East 123d Street on Third Avenue Friday night. He said he was a policeman, but Miss Taylor called Patrolman Miller, who took Patrick to the 126th Street Station. The prisoner had a police badge, a key to the fire-alarm boxes, and a policeman's whistle. The detectives were struck with the resemblance Patrick bore to a man who walked into a laundry run by a Chinaman at Park Avenue and 121st Street about ten days ago and stole $80. The prisoner was taken before Magistrate Breen at the Harlem Police Court yesterday and was remanded until Monday.

The Rev. Dr. Webb a Bishop.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 24.—The Rev. Dr. William Walter Webb was to-day consecrated Bishop Coadjutor of the Milwaukee Episcopal Diocese.

Healthy Food

that tastes good—

Grape-Nuts

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkg.

NEW YORK'S TAX PLAN BEST, MR. PURDY SAYS

Praises It at Dinner of the Real Estate Board of Brokers.

BUT $30,000,000 IS OVERDUE

Congressman Olcott Says New Custom House Work Must Be Cheaply Finished for Lack of Money.

The Real Estate Board of Brokers of the City of New York held its tenth annual dinner in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria last night. In the absence of President David A. Clarkson, who was obliged to remain at home on account of illness in his family, Francis E. Ward occupied the dual position of presiding officer and toastmaster.

The guests of honor were Supreme Court Justice Fitzgerald, J. Van Vechten Olcott, John A. Weekes, Jr., and Lawson Purdy. Charles E. Schuyler was Chairman of the Dinner Committee. Some 200 members of the organization were present.

Lawson Purdy was the first speaker. He said in part:

"We are always accused of complaining about our taxes and of never being satisfied with existing conditions. Is it not time that we took account of our blessings? The cities of the United States live under the best system of taxation in the world, and of these New York has the best tax system of any in the country."

The speaker was interrupted by the applause of one auditor.

"The applause is feeble," continued Mr. Purdy. "There is still room for improvement. What is it that is common to us all? What but the necessity for earning a living? If a tax makes it harder to earn a living it is a bad tax; if it makes it easier it is a good one. There are only two kinds of taxes—the good and the bad. A tax to be good must be well administered. Sometimes it is a good thing for a bad tax to be badly administered; perhaps we will take action and change it."

The speaker then called attention to the personal property tax, saying that on the second Monday in January, 1904, it was proposed to tax $4,500,000,000. This was reduced by process of swearing off to a comparatively insignificant amount.

"We now have $30,000,000 of arrears," continued Mr. Purdy, "and five bills to deal with the arrearage have been introduced in the local Legislature; but we shall never be able to collect it. At Albany they criticised our city administration of the tax law. I told them the fault was not with the administration, but with the law itself.

"Those in charge of the administration of the tax law do the best they can. They use the City Directory and the commercial ratings, and about the time a man dies they arrive at his proper assessment. We couldn't do any better if we were in their places. The personal property tax in a small way makes it harder to earn a living."

Mr. Purdy said that 44 per cent. of our revenues from taxes was derived from real estate, about the same as London derived 300 years ago. A very small per cent. of the revenue, he declared, is collected from real estate in London to-day. Paris real estate pays 23 per cent. of the total revenue, while Berlin pays but 15 per cent.

The speaker then read an extract from a speech by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, in which the British statesman advocated the developing of undeveloped land in Great Britain, "taking the pleasure grounds of the rich to make treasure grounds for the poor."

"We have in this city," concluded Mr. Purdy, "the most wonderful commercial buildings, the most wonderful hotels, and the most costly palaces in the world. None of you real estate men should oppose the attempt to impose taxes that will make it easier for us to make a living."

Congressman Olcott said that in days gone by real estate brokers approached great lawyers and bankers rather with their hats in their hands, but that time and the importance of the real estate business had changed all that.

"Now no public movement," continued the speaker, "can be a success without the consent and approval of the real estate brokers of New York. No body of men strives more for the good of the community.

"Everybody in New York is seriously concerned about the propriety of the mortgage tax. I believe all are in favor of some record mortgage tax that will benefit the State and also facilitate the transfer of property. By uniting you can attain your end at Albany.

"Speaking personally of my own business at Washington, I wish to tell you that nothing that affects the interest of the City of New York is opposed by any Congressman from New York. There have been times when New York has not had its just dues, but this was owing to the supineness of the citizens of New York."

Mr. Olcott told how he had tried to get $1,000,000 more to complete the new Custom House. He had succeeded in getting $500,000. If citizens would unite and send petitions he believed the Secretary of the Treasury would be moved to grant the additional half million. The money was needed, he declared, to have the upper floors finished in marble and bronze instead of plaster and wrought iron. The Custom House, he said, should rival in splendor the Library of Congress in Washington.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters and H. H. Nell also spoke.

Higgins Doesn't Want Senatorship.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—"I have no ambition in that direction," said Gov. Higgins to-day when asked concerning a published statement that his election to the United States Senate is a part of a programme of reorganization of the Republican Party in this State.

Elegant white enamelled Dressers, with French bevelled mirror and cast brass handles; a dozen styles to select from..... 10.00

Cottage Furniture or Furniture Suitable for the

Country Home.

White enamelled Beds.....	2.50
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Mission Chairs.....	2.75
Mission Settees.....	5.00
Porch Chairs.....	1.00

All Other Furniture in Proportion.

FREDK. W. EVERS,

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Between 18th and 19th Sts.

Subway Station at 18th St.

FEW LEARN AFTER 30.

Average Man Doesn't Grasp New Ideas After That, Says Prof. Minot.

Prof. Charles S. Minot of Harvard University told the Harvey Society, at the New York Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, last night that a child learns more in the first year of its existence than during the rest of its life, and that the average man loses the power of learning at thirty years of age. Prof. Minot made these statements in a paper on "The Cause of Old Age."

"Old age," said Prof. Minot, "is due to changes in the cells in which the nerve fibres originate. As soon as a child is born the mental faculties become suddenly animated and grasping. It grasps the fundamental notions of life, notions of realization of its existence, the sense of touch, feeling, hearing, seeing, &c., and notions of its relationship to human beings. After the first year the power of learning begins to decrease, and continues to decrease until the age of thirty is reached, and then it falls off entirely.

"This is the case of the average human being. Of course, as Dr. Osler says, there are exceptions. That is to say, there are cases of men who have not lost the power of learning, even in old age. Yet there are very few cases where one does not literally have to hammer new ideas into a man's head after he has reached the age of 30."

URGES BUSINESS ALLIANCE.

Uchida Thinks America, England, and Japan Should Join in Far East.

Consul General S. Uchida advocated a commercial union of America and England and Japan for the development of Japan's new possessions, especially in Manchuria and Korea, at the dinner of the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance of the New York University, which took place at the Hotel Astor last evening. He arrived at the point delicately, first speaking of the sympathy with Japan shown in the war. He praised President Roosevelt, saying: "But for him the war might possibly still be going on, with all its attendant loss of life and great expenditure to our country."

"Now, having spoken of these things, which are in a measure those of the past, let me speak of what Japan is going to do in the future," Mr. Uchida went on. "It is necessary for Japan to make money. The question is how to do it. Practically the only way is to improve our commerce. We are following the example of England as to our navy, Germany as to our army, and we are going to follow America in our methods of making money. When I say that we are going to follow your example I don't mean that we are going to follow your example in regard to graft. [Applause.]

"Now in the development of our commerce we are going in the next few years to come very sharply in competition with you. We don't relish this idea very well. We are also going to come into sharp competition with England, and we don't relish that very well. England is our ally, and America is our greatest friend. The question is how can this coming competition be avoided? It has occurred to me and to some others of my countrymen, that if England and America could unite in various enterprises in the Far East that would obviate the difficulty. If corporations and companies were formed of men from the three companies bitterness might be avoided."

Chancellor MacCracken was among the other speakers. There were about 300 men present, most of them undergraduates of the School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance. The toastmaster was Prof. Cleveland F. Bacon.

Army Drops Officer Who Fled.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—First Lieut. Arthur H. Freshwater, Twenty-ninth Infantry, has been dropped from the rolls of the army by direction of the President, for desertion. Lieut. Freshwater disappeared from his station at Fort Bliss, Texas, three months ago, after charges had been preferred against him for embezzlement and other financial irregularities. He went into Mexico. He was promoted Lieutenant from the ranks.

HAMMOND SURRENDERS; TELLS OF TRUNK MURDER

Near and in Albany While Country's Police Sought Him.

WAS ARRESTED TEN TIMES

For Intoxication—Traveled Through the West and Went to the Klondike —Killed Wife for Money.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—John Cross Hammond walked into Police Headquarters in this city at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, disclosed his identity to the officers in charge, and two hours later confessed to District Attorney Addington and Chief of Police Hyatt that he had murdered his wife, Elizabeth Wilbur-Cramp Hammond, on Nov. 12, and had placed her body in a trunk in their home, on South Ferry Street, where it was found by the police two weeks later.

Since the discovery of the crime and Hammond's subsequent flight, circulars containing a description of him have been scattered throughout the country, but in his confession Hammond says he has been in Albany since early Friday night, at the saloon kept by his brother-in-law, John Mangini, on State Street, in the centre of the city, a few hundred yards from Police Headquarters. He also said that he had been in Buffalo on Monday, in Syracuse the next day, and in Schenectady early Wednesday afternoon, walking from that place to his parents' home in Cohoes, about nine miles from Albany, where he remained until he came to Albany Friday night.

As Hammond was plentifully supplied with money when he left here, and as all trace of him had been lost in Helena, Mon., where his cousin, Arthur Strong, who accompanied him on his flight, deserted him on Thanksgiving Day, the police of this city had practically abandoned the search, and expressed the belief that he had left the country. When he walked into Headquarters this afternoon, accompanied by his sister and her husband, the detectives in charge would hardly believe that this was the man for whom the police of the whole country were supposed to have been searching since Nov. 23, the day on which the body of Hammond's wife was found.

District Attorney Addington to-night gave out the following statement:

"John C. Hammond late this afternoon confessed to killing his wife on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 12. He said he had quarreled with her, and that he had struck her with a glass, which blow caused her death. A few minutes later he denied this part of his confession, and stated that his wife had picked up a plate, and that before she could throw it he grabbed her and strangled her to death. After doubling up the body he placed it in the trunk. He said he murdered his wife to get her money. When he left Albany he had about $1,400, which his wife had drawn from the bank with the intention of buying a farm. After killing her he went to the home of his parents in Cohoes and told them what he had done.

"Since leaving the city he says he has been arrested ten times in as many places for vagrancy and intoxication. He has been all through the West and was in the Klondike for several weeks."

Change of Venue in Preusser Trial.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Justice Howard to-day announced his decision in the matter of the application made two weeks ago by Attorney Lewis E. Carr for a change of the place of trial of the case of Richard E. Preusser from Albany to some other county on the charge of murdering Myles B. McDonnell. Justice Howard says the place of trial may be changed from Albany County, but leaves the point to be fixed by another court.

CARTER PLAN THAT FAILED.

A Contractor Tells About It at the Greene and Gaynor Trial.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 24.—C. P. Goodyear of Brunswick took the stand to-day in the Greene and Gaynor trial. He told how he had obtained a small appropriation from the City of Brunswick to pay him for deepening a channel across the bar by blowing it out with dynamite and also an appropriation from Congress, payment of which was to be based upon the depth reached.

Goodyear began the work and upon its conclusion measurements were made under Supt. Carter's direction. Goodyear then in 1891 came to Savannah to ascertain results. He said that Carter told him that he had failed to reach the required depth and that payment could not be made. According to the witness Carter then made a proposition to him to join in a plan with Greene and Gaynor to obtain an appropriation of $2,718,000 from Congress for deepening the Brunswick harbor.

The scheme failed and the witness tried to collect on his dynamite work. He said he was confident he had removed 3,000,000 cubic yards of material from the harbor bed, but Carter reported 218,290 cubic yards removed, and the witness said this was in order that Carter might discredit the work done by Goodyear, and enhance the chances for getting through his and Greene and Gaynor's twin jetty project.

Ralph Peters to Live in Garden City.

President Ralph Peters of the Long Island Railroad Company and Frederick P. Morris, President of the Long Island News Company, have each bought plots of land at Garden City and will build houses there. Mr. Peters has purchased four acres and Mr. Morris nearly as much. The proerty was formerly part of the Carteret Gun Club's grounds. General Supt. McCrea of the Long Island Railroad has rented a house at Garden City.

Civil Service for Laborers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—After a conference to-day with Commissioner Greene of the Civil Service Commission, President Roosevelt issued an executive order that hereafter no person shall be appointed to the position of laborer in the employment of the Government except upon certification under the civil service rules.

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS. | ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

American Art Galleries

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.

On Free View Day and Evening

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A VALUABLE COLLECTION

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BY DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS OF THE MODERN

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INCLUDED ARE

"TWO IMPORTANT ISRAELS,"
"FOUR REPRESENTATIVE SCHREYERS,"
"TWO CHARACTERISTIC JACQUES,"
"THREE IMPORTANT CAZINS,"
"TWO VERY FINE CLAYS,"
"AN IMPORTANT BOUGUEREAU,"
"A VERY IMPORTANT JULES BRETON,"
"A REPRESENTATIVE DAVID TENIERS,"
"A VERY IMPORTANT MADRAZO,"

AND FINE EXAMPLES OF

Corot—Rousseau—Mesdag—Harpignies—Vibert—Munkacsy
Lawrence—Ziem—Michel—Romney—Thaulow—Sanchez
Perrier—Henner—Worms—Pasini—Domingo—Thomas
Moran—Dupré—Berne Bellecour—E. L. Henry—Wordsworth
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And other Foreign and American Artists of Equal prominence.

To be Sold at Unrestricted Public Sale

AT MENDELSSOHN HALL

On Thursday and Friday Evenings next,

March 1st and 2nd, beginning promptly at 8:30 o'clock.

An Illustrated Catalogue will be mailed on receipt of One Dollar.

The Sale Will Be Conducted by Thomas E. Kirby of

THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS,

6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South.

Stern Brothers

Tailor-made Walking Suits

in all the newest fabrics for Early Spring Wear

To-morrow, A New Model

of Broadcloth, in various colors and combinations, including Old Rose, Alice Blue, Navy, Reseda Green and Black, entire suit handsomely trimmed with self color braids, fancy vest and the new circular skirt, at $25.00

Real Value $35.00

Special Offering of

Colored Dress Fabrics

5500 Yds. { 42 inch Imported Silk and Wool Chiffon Eolliennes and Crepes, in desirable street shades, including cream and white, at 55c

Regular Price $1.00 and 1.50 Yard.

Women's Underwear—(Second Floor)

Night Robes, Chemises, Drawers, Petticoats, Corset Covers and Dressing Sacques

of Nainsook, Cambric, Lawn, China and Milanese Silks, trimmed with German & Italian Valenciennes Laces, Swiss & Nainsook Embroideries.

To-morrow, at Special Prices

Night Robes,	at	$1.25, 1.85, 2.50
Drawers,	"	98c, 1.50, 1.98
Corset Covers,	"	98c, 1.98, 3.95
Petticoats,	"	2.50, 2.98, 3.75

Cotton Dress Goods

Greatly Below Regular Prices

2500 Yds. Crystal Silk Mulls, in the latest shadow prints, floral and other designs, at 22c

3700 Yds. Silk Warp Brilliant de Sole, in the most desirable colors for evening and street wear, at 29c

Real Value 50c Yard.

Exceptional Values in their

Lace Departments

A large purchase of Valenciennes Laces and Insertions, from ½ to 3 in. wide, at 68c, 75c, 85c, 95c, $1.25 per doz. yds.

Former Prices $1.10 to 3.00 doz. yds.

Allovers, 18 ins. wide, at 68c, 95c, $1.25 yd.

Former Prices $1.10 to 3.25 yard.

Real Irish Crochet Laces and Insertions from 1½ to 4 ins. wide, at $1.65, 2.10, 2.65, 2.95, 3.50 yd.

Former Prices $2.65 to 4.50 yard.

Also an Importation of

REAL LACE ROBES

consisting of Lierre, Applique and Princess Laces, at $35.00 and 57.50

Regular Prices $50.00 to 75.00

Misses' and Girls' Apparel

Unusual Values for Monday

Misses' Suits, Eton Model, of Rose, Alice Blue, Grey, Reseda, Black and Navy Broadcloth, neatly trimmed with combination braid and cloth, 14 and 16 yrs.,	$24.50
Misses' Long Coats, of fancy English checks and light color mixtures, nicely tailored, notch collars, 14 & 16 yrs.,	9.50
Girls' Three Quarter Coats, of Cheviots, emblem on sleeve, nicely tailored, notch collars, 4 to 14 yrs.,	$7.50, 8.50
Girls' Wash Dresses, of Ginghams, Lawns and Chambray, Sailor, Guimpe or High Neck Models,	1.98, 2.95

Boys' & Young Men's Clothing

At Exceptionally Low Prices.

Russian and Sailor Washable Suits, new styles in Sailor and Eton Collars of Imported Linen, Chambrays and Galateas, Usually $2.50 to $3.50		$1.45
Boys' Spring Suits, with extra knickerbocker trousers, lined throughout,	Usually $10.00,	6.40
Young Men's Suits and Raincoats, plain and fancy fabrics,	" $10.50,	7.50
Laundered Blouses, with and without collar,	Usually 75c to $1.25,	48c
Youths' Negligee Shirts,	Usually 95c to $1.25,	75c
Boys' Pajamas, in white and Fancy Madras,	Usually 95c,	69c

West Twenty-third Street

REFORMERS REFORMED, BUT DO NOT LIKE IT

Burnett's Cruel Joke on New Republican State Leaders.

THEIR ALLOWANCES CUT OFF

Aldridge, O'Brien, and Whipple May Have to Appeal to Odell Man for Relief.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—"What are you trying to do, Jean? Put a halo over your head?"

This was the remark whispered across the aisle by Assemblyman Rogers, formerly leader of the "old guard" in the Assembly, when the appropriation bill was up this week. Assemblyman Jean L. Burnett had put himself on record in favor of cutting out all lump-sum expense items from the measure. Rogers was surprised at this attitude in one who had acted with the "old guard," and he whispered his question.

"No," returned Burnett, solemnly. "I believe the way to reform is to reform."

The humor of that remark did not dawn upon Rogers then, but he and others have seen it since. Burnett is getting the credit for the most diabolical piece of humor of the whole reform session.

It has been generally known that the most prolific source of graft from the State Treasury has been the lump-sum expense items inserted in appropriation bills. As a matter of fact, these allowances, for the most part, are really additional salary. Some of them, particularly those made to Judges, have been a source of scandal for years.

There have always been some reformers in the Assembly who have advocated the cutting of these allowances, but under the Nixon régime their pleas were ineffective. When the reorganizers got control of the Assembly they determined to put an end to the trickery for the benefit of Judges and other high officials. They talked to Burnett about it. Burnett told them they were right and should go ahead.

"Make no exceptions," he said to them; "cut out every lump-sum expense item. No official should have his salary increased in that underhand way."

Burnett's advice was taken by the Assembly Ways and Means Committee. As a result, Railroad Commissioner George W. Aldridge, Secretary of State John F. O'Brien, and Superintendent of Forest, Fish, and Game James S. Whipple are now the maddest men around the Capitol.

Whipple is so disgusted that he has gone to Saranac Lake for a few days to recover. He says it will be impossible for him to run his department efficiently unless the Assembly committee recedes from its position or the Senate Finance Committee restores to the bill all of the expense allowances asked for by his department. For instance, Mr. Whipple cites the fact that game protectors in the Adirondacks receive only $500 salary a year and have always had $300 expense allowance. If that allowance be cut off most of them probably will resign.

Secretary O'Brien and Commissioner Aldridge have similar troubles.

The humor of the situation lies in the fact that it was Aldridge, O'Brien, and Whipple who engineered the reorganization of the Assembly. They were for reform fervently so long as it was the other fellow who was to be reformed, but now that they have been directly affected in their official capacity reform does not appear in so alluring a guise.

The worst of it is that they must suffer the vexation which the Assembly committee's action will mean to them or make their appeal for relief to Senator George W. Malby, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. That would be humiliation, indeed, for it was Senator Malby who stood sponsor for the candidacy of Assemblyman Edwin A. Merritt for Speaker, and the reorganizers made their campaign against Merritt on the platform of anti-graft.

Burnett insists that he was never more serious in his life than he is in advocating the reforms to which he has committed the Assembly committee, but the general impression is that he has perpetrated one of the best jokes in the history of Albany politics.

***

"It has cost me just $124 in stamps on the stock deals I have been in since the stock transfer tax went into effect last year," said one of the leading Republicans of the Senate to an advocate of the Cassidy-Lansing bill to prevent gambling on race tracks, "and my judgment is that for every man who is ruined by betting on horse racing ten are ruined by playing the stock market."

He said he thought he would get some statistics on that point to present to the Codes Committee of the Senate when the Cassidy-Lansing bill comes up for a hearing.

***

The advocates of the Tully-Wainwright Local Option bill have inaugurated a postal-card campaign in behalf of the measure. They are sending all over the State postal cards on which are likenesses of the two introducers of the bill and printed matter advocating the passage of the bill. These postal cards will be sent in any quantity to persons desiring to forward them to friends. In the centre of the card is a picture of the State Capitol, across which is printed this appeal:

Dear Sir: Please write at once an earnest letter to your Assemblyman and Senator asking them to vote and work for the Tully-Wainwright Local Option bill without material change. I have written our members. A letter from a voter does help at Albany! Also ask at least two other voters to do the same. Tell them to get others to write.

The hearing on the Tully-Wainwright bill will be on Thursday, March 8. The Anti-Saloon League has arranged that an appeal shall be made for the Tully-Wainwright bill in nearly all of the pulpits of the State on Sunday, March 11.

The liquor dealers are beginning to realize that they are now facing the most serious campaign for local option legislation they have been called upon to meet.

***

Senator Patrick H. McCarren sat alone in the Senate Chamber for several hours after the Senate had adjourned one day last week, engaged in writing letters.

"I have written over seventy-five letters to-day," he said, "and many of them I had to indite in my own handwriting, because the persons to whom they were addressed are so sensitive that they would be offended if they received a typewritten letter from me. I have no patience with the cheese-paring policy which denies a clerk to members of the Senate. The people don't want that sort of thing. They are desirous, in my judgment, of affording a Senator every facility for the proper discharge of his business. I have enough to do to write the letters I must write, without being compelled to dictate the hundreds of others that a secretary could take care of for me."

BIG BATTLESHIP DELAYED.

Changes in Mounts of Guns Hold Back the Rhode Island.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—The new battleship Rhode Island, which went into commission at the Navy Yary on Monday last will not be able to get into actual service as soon as was expected.

The delay is caused by the non-completion of her 6-inch battery. She is to have twelve 6-inch guns in addition to four 4-inch guns. The design for the mountings has been improved, but they probably will not be furnished before May. In the interium the vessel will have a test of her superposed turret guns—four 12-inch and four 8-inch—at sea.

MINOR PICTURE SHOWS.

"Airscapes" by the Brothers Dabo at the Modern Gallery Recently Opened.

A new gallery was opened last week at 11 East Thirty-third Street called the Modern Gallery, to celebrate a group of young men who find slender recognition at the hands of the older and established painters who serve on juries of acceptance for the regular exhibitions. Messrs. George Luks, Jules Guérin, William J. Glackens, Charles W. Hawthorne, Everitt Shinn are among the painters and illustrators who figure on the card of invitation. Messrs. Gutzon Borglum and Henry Linder represent the sculptors. In Mr. Robert Henri we have a painter who may sympathize with the rest of the group, but who can hardly be said to lack encouragement from the established societies. The opening show consists of paintings by Messrs. T. Scott-Dabo and Leon Dabo.

"Airscape" is a fair coinage for the canvases by these brothers, who work in such a fraternal spirit that few there be who can tell which has painted which. They carry to an extreme the painting of atmosphere and excel in nocturnes. "Night," by Leon Dabo, seems at first glance a gray blur with a glow somewhere near the centre, but when the eyes get used to it, the light pours from a building in the middle distance in a soft and steady glow; shadowy forms of lofty buildings pick themselves out of the dusk, and away up in the sky to the right a single star begins to twinkle. "The Ocean" has a pier in the foreground on which are figures, but pier and figures have before them veils of vapor, while the light of the ocean pervades the whole scene. Less happy is "The Wave," because the curling end of the breaker lacks freshness and structure, so that it does not carry conviction; it is not different enough from the olive ocean and sky. "Morning Mist" suits the method better, "Moonlight" and "The Calm" are studies of atmospheric problems which demand of the observer no little patience before their fine points appear. One of the best is a wintry scene labeled "Snow."

The six European views by Scott-Dabo are airscapes also, and in some cases very successful airscapes. "Petit Pont, Paris—Night" expresses very well the look of a bridge set with lights arching over a turbid river, and is full of the mystery of night. Gradually one makes out the twin towers of Notre Dame in the dusky sky. "Tour St. Jacques, Paris—Rain" misses the rain, though it has the same quality of revealing dim shapes of tower and buildings to the steady gazer. As the most successful of all we may reckon "The Canal—Evening," for here we get a very definite perspective in the houses footing in the canal and the boats moored side by side, with prows outward, which line the opposite side. Their lanterns gleam like glowworms, steadily, and with a soft pentrating radiance.

People with time to spare will pass a charmed half hour in the little gallery where these delicate concoctions of shadows and atmosphere exert their mild attraction.

COLOR THEMES BY C. H. DAVIS.

All through the week the Macbeth Gallery, 237 Fifth Avenue, will show a dozen landscapes by Mr. Charles H. Davis, a painter of repute these many years, although his brushwork in recent times is so different from earlier canvases that one may fairly reckon him among the latter-day men. He has gained in breadth of handling and added richness to a style which was always good. "Quarries in Early Spring" expresses the lilac and golden brown and yellowish green tints of trees and brush, moss and lichen, before the green of leafage smothers the rich color scheme of early Spring. Gray rock in shadow has tints of mauve. The blue sky is full of roving, pure white clouds. "The Roots of the Mountain" is a stern canvas; "Spring's Unfolding," a successful attempt to suggest the movement in nature at the time when buds unbend. "Conquering Light," "Autumn Clouds," "Melting Clouds" are problems of light and shade, and "A Drama of the Elements" attempts a harder task.

MARINES AND LANDSCAPES.

Two of the upper galleries at Clausen's, 381 Fifth Avenue, contain landscapes from the upper Hudson River, the Thames at New London, and Long Island Sound, by Messrs. Reynolds and Gifford Beal. They will remain on exhibition during the coming week.

Reynolds Beal loves to paint the pinks, yellows, lilacs, reds that under certain conditions of light and wind appear on sea and sky in a harbor. "Battleships" makes white modern iron-clads the centre for a coruscating color scheme. "New London Harbor" shows the training ship near Fort Griswold. In "Moonlight, Newport Harbor," he carries his colors too heavily, charging the mainsail of his schooner with a yellow that looks out of place when the moon rides high. He is happier in "A Hudson River Tow," with its curious machine of towboat, its lilac smoke, and salmon pink, suffused clouds overhead. "Night," with schooner at anchor, forces the color notes in the reflections of the boats.

Gifford Beal seeks the mysterious side of landscapes and marines. In "Misty Moonrise" we have the long undulating hills across the Hudson from Newburg under a high, round moon, and puffs of smoke by the river bank rounding out through the dark. "Solitude" is an impressive view of a mountain promontory like Storm King reflected in the smooth surface, with its brown slopes of grass and brush, its bare gray cliff surfaces, and a solitary rowboat with boatman hanging between upright and inverted mountain.

Bright Winter weather, with the river clear of ice, is seen in "Cedars." The dull green of the trees stands against the blue of the water and the snow-clad opposite shore. "Long Island Sound" is painted in a pale blue mood, with figures on a dock not sharply defined, but softened by the vapor filled air, somewhat as the Dabos will paint a similar scene. "Largo" is an atmospheric problem, an airscape in fact, giving the Hudson's flood and bank seen through thick atmosphere, the olive surface of the stream rifted by long tows of canalboats and the river's edge enlivened by smoke from locomotives rushing northward like the boats. The fourteen pictures by Gifford Beal are particularly interesting for their poetic quality.

A Laxative and Refreshing Fruit Lozenge most agreeable to take

FOR

CONSTIPATION

Haemorrhoids, Bile, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Gastric and Intestinal Troubles.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON,

PARIS, 33, RUE DES ARCHIVES.

Sold by all chemists.

Lest You Forget

We Say it Yet—

Uneeda Biscuit

PERSIAN LAMBS BRED ON ARIZONA RANCHES

Buffalo Jones Displays Pelts of American Product at Garden.

ARCTIC OX AND CATALO SKIN

Remarkable Hybrids Developed by Experiments with Western Cattle and the Buffalo.

On the walls of the booth in Madison Square Garden where Buffalo Jones, the former Game Warden of the Yellowstone Park and the friend and guide of President Roosevelt, displays his moving pictures of wild animal life in the West as an adjunct of the Sportman's Show, there hangs a number of animal skins, the product of a ranch in Arizona conducted by Jones, the story of which is unique and interesting and promises to play an important part in the near future in the commercial life of the United States. One of these pelts is that of an artic ox, a hybrid animal produced by Jones in crossing ordinary Western cattle with the buffalo. Another is that of the catalo, another hydrid cross of the same strains. Still a third and most remarkable is that of an American-bred Persian lamb, having every virtue of the highly valued imported Persian and raised right on that Arizona ranch. Jones says is five years' time he will be producing Persian lamb pelts in quantities sufficient to play a part in American markets, as well as to demonstrate that the species can be propagated here as successful as in Persia.

The lamb skin is the least ostentatious of the many that hang there, but its importance can scarcely be overestimated. Asked as to its history, Jones told something of the project he has undertaken in the West and every word he spoke was fraught with interest.

"That lamb is American born and bred by me," said Jones. "It is the product of the importation some years ago of eight pure Persian lambs from Asia. They were the gift of the Shah to the American Minister and were brought here without thought of breeding. They were sent to Arizona in an effort to preserve them as long as possible in a climate akin to their own, and it was I who suggested their propagation. I crossed them among themselves and developed a satisfactory offspring and then tried crossing them with the American sheep. The product I crossed again with the full-blooded Persian and this product I crossed again with the full blood. The result, a seven-eighth Persion strain, I found to have a fur superior in my opinion to the original Persian and so like it in appearance that experts could not tell the difference, and thought its fine grade spoke of the keenest selection. It is this seven-eighths strain that I am seeking to preserve and I believe that I will develop a breed that will be a factor in American commerce. The beasts are prolific enough and breed swiftly enough to admit of the greatest possibilities being realized if no untoward incident mar our efforts.

"I have already passed through one scourge in the herd and have fortunately survived it. I might have ill luck enough not to pull through another. The arid lands of Arizona produced a foot disease some three years ago that nearly swept my ranch clean, but I have now forty-five Persians, mostly hybrids that I speak of, that are reproducing fast enough to insure success in a short time.

"The arctic ox and the catalo that I have produced have grown out of my efforts to preserve the buffalo. I had some forty-five head of buffalo that I have inbred, but it is a very difficult matter to preserve them and an almost utter impossibility to domesticate them. I have tried it with innumerable calves, and have had small success. The idea occurred to me to cross them with the ordinary cattle of the plains one day when I was struck by the devastation spread by some unusually severe weather. I thought the hardihood of the buffalo and the domestic tendencies of the cattle would make an ideal cross, and I tried it. The hybrid I produced had the qualities I desired and others I did not dream of.

"The offspring was an animal bigger than the cow or buffalo, with meat more delicious than either, resembling beef very much in appearance and taste and having a fur as soft as sable. I continued the experiment and got the same result, a shorter haired fur than the buffalo and soft like seal or sable. The great size of the pelt made the skins immensely valuable, and often I have refused as much as $1,200 for a single skin.

"I then tried crossing this product, which I called the catalo, with the buffalo again. The male catalo I found unable to reproduce itself, but the female was productive, and I got the arctic ox, that still had both qualities I sought to preserve, and was even larger than the catalo. It is an ordinary thing to get an arctic ox weighing 3,000 pounds, and its meat is finer than beef, but with just a tinge of the gamy favor of the buffalo. Its huge pelts are worth $1,000 at any time, though they are not so soft as the catalo. I am now crossing this three-quarter strain with the buffalo again, and I hope to get a productive male as well as female.

"There is no limit to the possibilities of this work if it can be carried on. President Roosevelt was so keenly interested in it that he asked Congress to appropriate a sum of money to continue the experiments on a larger scale. The appropriation was not forthcoming, but the Government gave me a tract of 65,000 acres in which to experiment, and, I hope, will soon see the necessity of providing more money.

"I am satisfied that on an elaborate scale an industry can be built up in Arizona that will mean thousands of dollars to the United States, both in the production of catalo and arctic ox and in the development of home-bred Persian lamb. The latter will succeed just as certainly as the Smyrna figs were transplanted in California and are now produced of better grade than the true Smyrna fruit. It required experimentation before it was successful, and so will this, but it is bound to succeed if tenaciously and intelligently pursued."

"77"

Dr. Humphreys' Seventy-Seven breaks up Grip and

COLDS

Colds, Grip, Catarrh, Influenza, Coughs and Sore Throat arecured by Humphreys' "77."

Colds bring on Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains and Lumbago, Humphreys' "15" cures them.

Colds cause Kidney Trouble, Humphreys' "27" cures it.

Colds cause Bladder Trouble, with all its inconvenience, Humphreys' "30" cures it.

At Druggists, 25 cents each, or mailed.

Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM.

Two Examples of Victorian Painters Added to the Picture Galleries.

Mr. Fry, the new curator of pictures at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, who takes the place of Mr. George H. Story, brought over with him two paintings bought with the income from the Jacob Rogers bequest. They are specimens of British painting in the Victorian age, one being by William Etty, the other by George F. Watts. They have just been hung in the second gallery at the top of the stairs as one enters from the Fifth Avenue side by way of the hall for sculpture.

The Etty is a sketch in oils carried pretty far—so far as the nude torsos of the three figures are concerned. They purport to be the Three Graces, but their wan complexions, mournful faces, and the singularly ugly lines of neck and back of the woman on the right hand of the group forbid us taking such a title seriously. Rather are they the Three Grail, or weird sisters, at an age sufficiently early to have left them some few charms. They are not yet three elderly witches, but soon will be.

Etty is remarkable for the ripe rich color, the juicy nudity he described in female forms; but here we do not get his chief characteristic. Perhaps the sketch was thrown aside before he put on the rouge. It may be that these young women, nude to the haunches, were never intended for Grail or for Graces, but represent the victims of a pirate, who have been despoiled and then marooned. This would account for the agony on their faces and the despairing twist of their arms, flung upward as if waving adieus to a departing vessel. In the new edition of the catalogue they should be entered as follows: "Marooned; Group of Muscular Women Watching a Ship Depart with Their Gowns and Underwear."

The other painting is a figure of Ariadne seated on the rocky shore of Naxos, listening with open mouth to what the waves are saying. She has the long red hair and ripe lips which Rossetti made the fashion, but Rossetti would have put some languor in the face, some expression in the mouth, while Watts has exhausted his talent in giving a graceful pose to the figure. A reddish-yellow cloak covers the lower part of the figure, the bluish-white undergarment exposes the breast. Both these garments are full of pleats and folds, fretful folds, without much understanding of the use of drapery. We must suppose the moment chosen after the arrival of Dionysos; for one of the panthers of the god is at her feet, being teased by a little goat-footed Pan, who is prying open the jaws of the beast, perhaps in order to drop grapes into its mouth. Ariadne therefore reveals herself seated by the much-whispering sea in an attitude suggesting that she regrets the recreant hero Theseus after becoming intimate with the god of wine.

These two pictures are not without interest, but they do not represent the better work of their authors. We shall have to wait for later purchases in order to judge the new curator's cunning. His first attempt is rather disappointing.

HAD FUN WITH POLITICIANS.

Boston Hook and Ladder Club Entertains Governors and Others.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—The Hook and Ladder Company, an organization of Boston newspaper men, gave a unique dinner tonight at the Exchange Club, at which the guests included Gov. Guild of Massachusetts, Gov. McLane of New Hampshire, Lieut. Gov. Draper of Massachusetts, Mayor Fitzgerald, and other officials and representative men.

The occasion was termed the "Fourth General Alarm" of the company, and many unusual features were introduced, among them burlesques on several of the guests.

W. D. Sullivan, made up to resemble Mayor Fitzgerald, appeared attended by "Bigger, Better, and Busier Boston," represented by three members of the Hook and Ladder Company. Count Witte of Russia and Baron Komura of Japan, represented by two members, appeared with humorous messages for Gov. McLane.

Railroad officials present received annual passes admitting them to "all fires that occur on Boston Common during the year 1906."

ELEPHANT THE HEROINE OF TROLLEY CAR SMASH

Crowd Sees Her Push Car Back on Sixth Avenue Tracks.

CRASH AT 42D ST. CROSSING

Panic Among Passengers of Cars in Collision, but None of Them Badly Hurt.

Maybe it was a conspiracy between the Metropolitan Street Railway and the Hippodrome press agent, but, any way, Lena, the biggest elephant in the Hippodrome herd, was the heroine of a trolley car smash-up at Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue yesterday afternoon. She did the job of a wrecking wagon in hauling a car back on the track. A few pushes from her huge head and the work was done; then Lena, followed by Lou, May and Dick, her companions, walked slowly back to her luncheon.

Some four or five thousand people saw the free show. Reserves from two police precincts, the twenty-fourth and the nineteenth, had to come and keep the crowd away from Lena as she operated with the car. There was a fear that the big beasts might be frightened and stampede, but they weren't worried half as much as the police.

It came about in this way: John Nary, motorman of a westbound Forty-second Street car, and John Morrissey, motorman of a southbound Sixth Avenue car, had a little race to make the crossing first. Morrissey got the start on Nary, and the Sixth Avenue car was nearly across the westbound track when Nary's car crashed into it. Both of them, the police say, were going almost at full speed.

Passengers in both cars were shaken up like dice in a box. The collision happened at 1:15 o'clock; there were fully forty persons in the two cars.

Most of them thought they were being killed. Women screamed and scrambled to get out, while men scrambled without taking time to scream. Some that hadn't been hurt at all by the collision got kicks and cuffs from their fellow passengers. It was a panic. A crowd gathered and added to the general confusion.

Policeman Rhor of the Traffic Squad and Baer of the East Fifty-first Street Station were right there when it all happened. Baer ran to a telephone and called ambulances from Roosevelt and New York Hospitals, while Rhor told Headquarters to send up reserves. Then they both ran back to the cars and helped the struggling passengers.

Strangely enough, nobody in the Sixth Avenue car—the one that was knocked off the track—was hurt. There were five injured in the crosstown car. At first they thought they were very much injured and waited for the ambulances with much impatience. By the time the surgeons got there, though, they had decided not to go to the hospital. The ambulances went back empty.

The injured passengers whose names the police obtained were Victor Kohler of Palisade Park, N. J.; John Becker, plumber, of 153 Ninth Avenue; Thomas A. Burke, clerk, of 426 East Fifty-eighth Street; Hugh Kiernan of 308 West Forty-ninth Street, and Charles Newman of 135 Broadway. None of them had anything more than bruises and cuts. John Lambert, the conductor of the crosstown car, was also shaken up and painfully bruised.

The Hippodrome was only a block away. The press agent had been waiting six months for this to happen. Powell, the elephant trainer, was summoned.

"Bring out Lena to help the Traffic Squad!" directed the press agent.

Powell straightway went about it. He found he was "up against it," though, when he tried to get the mistress of the herd out into the street alone. "Nothin' doin'," she said with her trunk. Lou, May, and Dick had to go too. So all four proceeded to the scene of the accident. The crowd made way without argument.

The wrecking wagon had already arrived, but the imperious orders of the press agent soon had it removed to its proper place—out of sight. Then Lena took charge. The rear end of the Sixth Avenue car had been thrown far off the track. She got behind it and pushed. The crowd cheered. Lena pushed again. The third push was so strong that the car almost fell, but it finally came down on the rails, where it belonged.

Lou, on the other side, was doing a little pulling with a rope wound around her trunk, but that was only auxiliary to Lena's part of the job. Dick and May stood by in dignified silence. In three minutes it was done and all four went home.

The crowd got bigger every minute. Even after the elephants departed the police had a hard time clearing the crossing. The Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street lines were blocked for half an hour, one unbroken line being banked up from Sixth Avenue, past the Times Building, half way to Eighth Avenue, another running east nearly to Grand Central Station.

RED CAUSES DIVORCE SUIT.

First It Was Red Dresses, Then a Red Dog—Red Cabbage Next.

Too much red is said by the lawyers to have started the domestic troubles that culminated in a suit for divorce which Thomas F. Von Schless of Clinton Street, Hoboken, has brought against his wife. The couple were married eight years ago, and have four children. Matters went along pleasantly enough until Mrs. Von Schless presented herself at the supper table in a red dress. Her husband said it was too pronounced in color, but Mrs. Von Schless asserted that it was the fashion, and she would wear it.

The trouble was accentuated when the wife brought home suits of brilliant red for the children. Mr. Von Schless protested, and then the pet dog was dressed in a dazzling robe of red. Then the parlor suite was fitted with red covers, and red globes were fixed upon the chandeliers. The divorce suit was the result.

"So he has told about the red, has he?" Mrs. Von Schless said yesterday. "Well, if I owned the house I would have it painted red, and the sidewalks stained with red. I'd serve him red wine at his meals, and feed him on red cabbage, red beets, and red onions. When I got my first red dress he scolded me so much that I made up my mind he would have enough red before he got through with me."

PROF. BURGESS DINED.

He Will Soon Occupy the Columbia Chair at Berlin.

In honor of his prospective occupancy of the Columbia University Chair in the University of Berlin, a dinner was given for Dr. J. W. Burgess, Dean of the Faculty of Political Science at Columbia, at the Metropolitan Club last night by A. B. Hepburn, President of the Chase National Bank.

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia and the Kaiser recently negotiated for an exchange of professorships between Columbia and the University of Berlin, the Columbia Chair being endowed by James Speyer. Dr. Burgess is the first to take the new chair at the German university. Among those at the dinner were Seth Low, President Butler, Edward M. Grout, Chester B. McLaughlin, Charles R. Miller, John Bassett Moore, Robert C. Ogden, William H. Porter, George Haven Putnam, Daniel Rea, George L. Rives, Charles Stewart Smith, James Speyer, Frank A. Vanderlip, Oswald G. Villard, Albert H. Wiggin, Horace White, James T. Woodward, Franklin H. Giddings, and William H. Nichols.

COUNTY TREASURER DEFIES INVESTIGATORS

Refuses to Produce Books at Inquiry in Cincinnati.

GRATUITIES FOR DEPOSITS

Use of Public Funds by Banks a Boon to the Community, Banker Hinsch Says.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 24.—Payments of gratuities to Hamilton County Treasurers have been made for years here by banks that received deposits, all Treasurers benefiting, according to testimony given by Cashier George Schott, who was the first witness to-day before the Drake Committee of the State Senate. The payments were made on a basis of 2 to 2½ per cent. of the deposits. He had been cashier for fourteen years, serving under four different Treasurers.

He testified that four-fifths of the seven millions annually paid as taxes were in the shape of checks, many of which were held from thirty to ninety days for the convenience of taxpayers.

After two bankers had testified along similar lines to the testimony given yesterday regarding gratuities, County Treasurer Hynicka was again called to the stand and asked for his private bank books showing the amounts received as gratuities. He refused to produce the books.

Assistant Attorney Coppock said later that an order for contempt would be asked against Hynicka.

Charles A. Hinsch, President of the First National Bank, asked if he considered it proper for the bank to use county funds, made a statement in which he said:

"If the banks had not been thus favored the ensuing financial condition would have been disastrous for the community. You know 95 per cent. of the business of a community is transacted on paper or is represented by paper. This leaves 5 per cent. of the business done in actual cash. Lock up $3,500,000 at a time in the County Treasurer's office and the result would be that every element of business of the city would be paralyzed. It would stop the loans of every bank in the city.

"So the bankers feel that in being permitted to use the public funds they were doing a good thing for the public as well. Such deposits in the banks are not profitable to the bankers. We are compelled under the National banking law to reserve 25 per cent. of it. This raised the cost of the entire deposit to as high a figure as we were able to secure for it. These loans were subject to instant call for the use of municipalities which were likely to call any time."

"You knew where the interest was going?" asked Senator Schmidt.

"I did not. I gave that no attention. It is an open secret of years' duration that the banks paid interest on county funds and this interest, as the rumor had it, went to campaign funds and what not."

Arnold, Constable & Co.

DRY GOODS—CARPETS—UPHOLSTERY.

ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO RECENT IMPORTATIONS OF LYONS NOVELTY SILKS, SHEER WOOLEN DRESS FABRICS, NOVELTY WASH MATERIALS, IN NEW COLORS AND EFFECTS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.

LYONS SILK. An exceptional showing of new effects, weaves and colorings in Sheer Silks, Voile Ninon, Voile Etamine, Voile Raye and Calciums. New grays and black and white effects, in stripes and quadrille checks.

WHITE SILKS AND SATINS FOR WEDDING GOWNS.
NOVELTIES FOR BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES.

LACE BOLEROS AND JACKETS. A recent importation of the latest Paris Conceptions in a variety of attractive designs in Cluny, Point Venice, Irish Crochet, Marquis and Lierre Laces, in combinations of Hand Embroidered Linen and Batiste effects.

WASH DRESS MATERIALS. Linen Suitings, plain and embroidered, in white and new shades. Princess Muslins in large floral effects. Embroidered Silk Pineapple. White French Piques & Croquet checks.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26th.

AN UNUSUAL OFFERING OF

High Grade Lingerie Waists

NEWEST PARIS MODELS.

WAISTS of fine Linen Lawn, Embroidered Panels and Motifs. Regularly $3.50, 2.50
WAISTS of fine Batiste, hand embroidered and lace trimmed back and front. Regularly $5.00, 3.95
WAISTS of Irish Linens, finely hand embroidered, open back and front. Regularly $6.00, 4.00
WAISTS of all over Embroidered Nainsook. Regularly $6.00, 4.50
WAISTS of Batiste, finely hand embroidered and lace trimmed; also English eyelet emb'd fronts; three distinctive styles. Regularly $7.50 and $8.00, 5.50
ALSO A VARIETY OF FINE IMPORTED LINGERIE WAISTS, exquisitely hand embroidered and lace trimmed. Special values, 12.50 to 65.00

Embroidered Robes of fine grade Eolienne, with self-colored Embroidery, in new Japanese and Mexican designs. Full Skirts, cut to shape; colors, grays, tans, blue, cream and black. Value $45.00, 30.00

Fine Embroideries (Matched Sets). 5,000 yards Swiss, Nainsook and Cambric. Per length of 4 yards, 45c. to $7.00

One-third below Regular prices.

Women's Suits and Coats.

SUITS OF Black Panama, Eton Model, lace and braid trimmed, 30.00
SUITS OF BLACK VOILE, latest model, 30.00
PRINCESS GOWNS of White Lace, 75.00
COATS OF PONGEE AND RAJAH, Dressy Models, lace and braid trimmed, variety of colors, 27.50 to 110.00
COATS OF BLACK TAFFETA, full length, two new distinctive models, pleated and braid trimmed, 25.00, 37.50
COATS of Covert Cloths, finely tailored. Regularly $32.00, 25.00

Silks.

WHITE JACQUARD JAPANESE SILKS, small dots and figures. Special value, 75c.
2,500 YARDS WASH SILKS, hair line stripes and checks, fast colors, 27 inches wide, 85c.

Broadway & 19th Street

Lord & Taylor

Shoe Department.

Advance Sale

of

Women's Low Cut Footwear

in the newest styles and leathers for the Spring Season.

Women's Walking Pumps, Venus Ties, Gibsons and Oxfords

in Black Russia, Vici Kid, Patent Leather and Tan Russia; choice of welted or turned soles; low, high or medium heels.

$4.00 Values at $2.85

$5.00 Values at $3.45

Lisle Thread and Cotton Hose.

Openwork instep and all-over openwork lisle hose in black, white and tan; plain black lisle hose, in heavy gauze and medium weight; plain black cotton in gauze, medium and heavy weight in all black, unbleached heel and toe and split foot,

35c. per pair, 3 pair for $1.00.

Women's Silk Hose.

We have these in the new designs and colorings to match materials, gowns and footgear for country, town and evening wear,

from $1.35 to $75.00 per pair.

Broadway and Twentieth St., Fifth Ave., Nineteenth St.

GORGEOUS CARNIVALS OF GAY NEW ORLEANS

First Mardi Gras Celebration Was Held in 1827.

MORE ELABORATE EACH YEAR

Money Spent Lavishly to Make Them a Success—Balls Given by Exclusive Organizations.

Special to The New-York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 24.—His Majesty Rex, the Lord of Misrule, will enter New Orleans, his chosen city, day after to-morrow, and on the Tuesday following the 300,000 people who live there, and perhaps a hundred thousand strangers, will throw care to the winds and celebrate Mardi Gras. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth were to have been the guests of the city for the occasion, but are not expected now in consequence of the breakdown of the steamship Prince Arthur, on which they were to have sailed from Havana to-night.

In no other city in the land would such a celebration as this of Mardi Gras be possible. Nowhere else are such harmonious environments to be found. In no other people is the true carnival spirit so deeply implanted. The spontaneity and joyous abandon with which they throw themselves into the observance of the day are heritages from years long dead.

Every succeeding year sees the Kingdom of Rex enlarged. To-day his subjects come from every State in the Union and from many foreign lands. Special trains are run from every direction, and among all the courtiers who pay tribute at his throne none are more loyal than those who hail from New York.

Within the last week several special trains have arrived from that city, and no fewer than three steamships have brought in loads of carnival guests. The passengers who have come by land and sea will see sights new to them and go back home with stories which will fire the imagination of the stay-at-homes.

There are not many people, even in the South, who know that the carnival has a history, and a very interesting one. More than fourscore years ago Mardi Gras was celebrated as a festival of the Catholic Church. First came confession, for, as its name implies, Mardi Gras is the day immediately preceding Ash Wednesday. After confession was witnessed the burst of mirth and jollity which was to compensate for the sad Lenten season so soon to dawn.

As early as 1827 the movement which has broadened into the carnival of to-day was to be noted. Gradually the influence of the Church lost itself in a flood of popular participation, without regard to sect or creed, in the gayety of the season.

IDEA BROUGHT FROM PARIS.

In those days the aristocracy of the city was largely French or of French descent, and it was the fashion for the young bloods to complete their education by a course of study in Paris. In 1826 a larger number of the younger representatives of New Orleans than usual wound up their stay abroad and sailed for home. They had seen the carnival gayeties in Paris, had witnessed similar celebrations in other Old World cities, and landed in New Orleans determined to organize for the purpose of giving a parade of their own on the first Mardi Gras day after their return. Their plans were crowned with success, and the parade met with great favor.

For some reason after the initial offering the organization lapsed, and it was ten years before another parade took place. This procession, in 1837, was on a much larger scale. More attention was paid to the spectacular, and two years after, in 1839, a pageant which was prophetic of the magnificent parades of to-day passed through the streets. The procession was succeeded by a ball in the old St. Louis Hotel.

The six years from 1840 until 1845 saw parades and balls annually. The members of the carnival organizations numbered among them the scions of the proudest houses, and it seemed that there would be no break in the continuance of the celebrations. In 1846, however, the constantly shifting conditions attendant upon the growth of New Orleans as a commercial centre and the notable influx of new blood caused their temporary abandonment.

In 1852 the celebration was revived, and on a larger scale than ever before. The ball which closed the carnival of that year was given at the Orleans Theatre, and was memorable for the lavish expenditure of money and artistic efforts which clothed it with a beauty still recalled. In 1857 the oldest of the present carnival organizations, "The Mystic Krewe of Comus," was born. Its birth really marked the inauguration of the methods in vogue to-day.

Since the first appearance of Rex the number of carnival organizations has largely increased. Each year the season of festivity has been prolonged and the cost of the celebration increased. Every dollar spent, though, is money well spent. The visitors pay toll generously and the blending of patriotism and pecuniary interest in the hearts of the solid men of the city guarantees a continuance of the reign of the Lord of Misrule.

MARK OF SOCIAL STANDING.

This year the carnival programme includes half a dozen parades and twice as many balls. The organizations which give the balls are composed of society and club men, and to receive an invitation is a mark of social standing. So many invitations are allowed to each member and late comers are apt to find that no amount of wire pulling can win the coveted paste boards.

Last year a party of New Yorkers, including two railroad presidents and several financiers whose names are world wide, reached New Orleans the day before the Comus Ball. They got in touch with their friends in the city, and expressed a desire to attend the function. The friends moved heaven and earth to secure the open sesame to the ballroom, but failed. One or two of the organizations are so exclusive that the French Opera House, in which all of the balls are given, is hardly half filled on the nights of their entertainments.

The parades cost anywhere from $20,000 to $40,000 each. The balls cost perhaps a quarter as much. The members of the organization foot the bills from their private pockets. All told it is hardly likely that the observance of the festival costs New Orleans less than half a million dollars.

STANDEE STOLE HER FURS.

Miss McCoy Lost a Sable Neckpiece at the Opera.

Miss Alice McCoy of 91 Harrison Street, East Orange, N. J., reported to the Tenderloin Station last night that while she listened to "Aida" yesterday afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House a "large and handsome woman wearing diamonds" stole her sable neckpiece, worth $100.

Miss McCoy accompanied Richard E. Edwards, Jr., an attorney of 25 Broad Street, and his wife to the opera. They had to take back seats in the first balcony. They put their wraps behind the seats. During the intermissions they walked about.

As the opera ended Miss McCoy saw the large woman racing out with the sable piece sticking out from under her cloak. The police will try to trace her.

THE WEEK'S FREE LECTURES.

Sunday.

ETHICS, Asiatic and Christian, by Dr. George William Knox, at Cooper Union, under the auspices of the People's Institute, 8 P. M. Music, John Henderson, bass.

Monday.

FRENCH PAINTING in the XIX. Century, description of paintings in the Metropolitan Art Museum, by George Kriehn, Room 309 Havemeyer, Columbia University, 4 P. M. Illustrated. Doors closed at beginning of each lecture.

REPUBLICAN FRANCE, Its Political and Economic Problems, France Among the Nations, The Colonial Policy, by Adolphe Cohn, Great Hall, Cooper Union, Columbia University Lectures in co-operation with Cooper Union. 8:15 P. M. Doors closed at 8:15.

KINDNESS, The Evolution of, (humane education,) by Herbert N. Casson of the Henry Bergh Humane Society, at Public School 5, 141st Street and Edgecombe Avenue, 8 P. M.

CONSUMPTION, The Prevention of, by Dr. Addison W. Baird, at Public School 33, 418 West Twenty-eighth Street, 8 P. M.

FAR EAST, Future of the Nations of the, by Dr. William E. Griffis, at Public School 46, on 150th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, 8 P. M.

THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE, by William I. Scandlin, at Public School 82, Seventieth Street and First Avenue, 8 P. M.

THE CIVIL SERVICE and Methods of Reform, by William Potts, at Public School 86, on Ninety-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue, 8 P. M.

THE WORLD as Seen by an Artist, illustrated by large charcoal drawings made before the audience by Stephen W. Van Schaick, at Public School 139, 241 East 119th Street, 8 P. M.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE, by Dr. Walter E. Clark of the College of the City of New York, at Educational Alliance, East Broadway, 8 P. M.

Tuesday.

ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVES AND WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY, by Prof. E. R. Von Nardroff, at Wadleigh High School, 114th Street and Seventh Avenue, 8 P. M.

EGYPT—Life, Religion, Art, and Symbolism, by Prof. Walter Scott Perry, Director of Fine Arts of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, at Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Columbus Avenue, 8 P. M.

PHOTOGRAPHY, by William Scandlin, at St. Cornelius's Church, 423 West Forty-sixth Street, 8 P. M.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, The Real, by Dr. J. G. Ditmars, at University Settlement, 184 Eldridge Street, 8 P. M.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT STATION and Systems of Distribution, by Theodore I. Jones, at the West Side Neighborhood House, 501 West Fiftieth Street, 8 P. M.

PROSPECT PARK BIRDS. Dr. William C. Braislin will talk of Brooklyn birds in the Eastern Assembly Room, American Museum of Natural History, 8:15 P. M.

BRAHMIN WOMAN, Home Life of a, by Dr. Lucia C. G. Grieve, Room 305 Schermerhorn, Columbia University, 4 P. M. Doors closed promptly at beginning of lecture.

PHILADELPHIA, Overthrow of Boss Rule In, by Clinton Rogers Woodruff, at Cooper Union under the auspices of the People's Institute, 8 P. M.

Wednesday.

PHILANTHROPY, the Keynote of Modern, by Prof. Edward T. Devine, Milborough Milbank Memorial Chapel, Teachers' College, Columbia University, 4 P. M.

MENDELSSOHN, the Romanticism of, by Daniel Gregory Mason; auditorium of Earl Hall, 4 P. M.; doors closed promptly at 4:10.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION, a public meeting under the auspices of the Board of Student Representatives, Room 309, Havemeyer Hall, Columbia University, 4 P. M.; doors closed promptly at 4:10. Addresses by the Revs. Dr. Lyman Abbott and Oscar S. Straus.

NAUTICAL SCHOOL, The New York, by Commander G. C. Hanus, United States Navy, retired, at Public School No. 165, 108th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, 8 P. M.

RADIUM and Its Applications, by Dr. Charles Baskerville, at Cooper Union, Third Avenue and Eighth Street, 8 P. M.

DEMOCRACY in Action in the United States, by John Martin, at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, 5 West 125th Street, 8 P. M.

JEFFERSON AND LINCOLN, by John Sherwin Crosby, at Y. M. H. A. Hall, Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue, 8 P. M.

Thursday.

MONEY, the Evolution and the Uses of, by Dr. Walter E. Clark of the College of the City of New York, at St. Luke's Hall, 483 Hudson Street, 8 P. M.

BRYANT, opening course lecture on "The American Poets," by Prof. Louis Bevier, Jr., at Public School No. 86, Ninety-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue, 8 P. M.

TURKEY, Its Government, Manners, and Customs, by Carrie C. Knapp, at Lexington Avenue Baptist Church, Lexington Avenue and 111th Street, 8 P. M.

Friday.

UNITED STATES, the Story of the Constitution of the, by Rossiter Johnson, at Y. M. B. A. Hall, 311 East Broadway, 8 P. M.

GEORGE MEREDITH, continuation of course on "English Literature of the Nineteenth Century," by Dr. F. H. Sykes of Teachers College, at Wadleigh High School, 115th Street and Eighth Avenue, 8 P. M.

CITY CHILDREN, the Training of for Vigor, by Dr. Luther H. Gulick, Director of Physical Training in New York City schools, at West Side Auditorium, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, 8 P. M.

EARTHQUAKES, by Cyrus C. Adams, at Public School No. 52, Broadway, Inwood-on-Hudson, 8 P. M.

FRANCE on the Eve of the Revolution, by Prof. Adolphe Cohn of Columbia, at Public School No. 157, St. Nicholas Avenue and 127th Street, 8 P. M.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE, opening of course by Miss Anna Barrows of Teachers College, at Institute Hall, 218 East 106th Street.

CIVIC EDUCATION, under the auspices of the People's Institute, at Cooper Union, 8 P. M. Edwin D. Mead of Boston, Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, and other speakers.

Saturday.

CHEMISTRY, Introduction to the Science of, by Prof. Norman A. Dubois of New York University, at St. Bartholomew's Hall, 205 East Forty-second Street, 8 P. M.

LIGHT AND COLOR, the Nature of, by Prof. Ernest R. Von Nardroff, at Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Columbus Avenue, 8 P. M.

THE MOKI INDIANS, by Fred H. White, at Public School No. 1, Henry and Catharine Streets, 8 P. M.

STEVENSON, the Man, opening course lecture on Robert Louis Stevenson, by Dr. Merle St. Croix Wright, at the High School of Commerce, Sixty-sixth Street, west of Broadway, 8 P. M.

THE TELEPHONE, Wireless Telegraphy, by Prof. Charles L. Harrington, at the Central Museum of the Brooklyn Institute, Eastern Parkway, 3 P. M.

NEW DEEP SUBWAY OPENED THIS WEEK

Six-Year Job Tunneling Washington Heights Is Done.

13 LIVES LOST UNDERGROUND

The Two Stations Are 125 and 100 Feet Down Through Solid Rock —Get There by Elevator.

When swarthy diggers from all quarters of the globe came to New York nearly six years ago to burrow under Washington Heights they didn't call the hole they started on a tunnel. To them it was always "the mine." This week trains are going to run through "the mine" for the first time. Work on it was entirely different from that on the rest of the Subway—more far-off and subterranean. Mules and horses lived down there and never saw daylight for three years. The men spoke every sort of jargon and could talk familiarly about the mines in Johannesburg, Siberia, and other distant places.

In size of chamber, only the Hoosic Tunnel stands ahead of the one that will be made a part of the Subway this week. This one has features that make it even more remarkable than the great tunnel through the Berkshires. There is nothing anywhere else like the two deep stations at 168th and 181st Streets. The latter is 125 feet below the surface of the Heights, the other about 100 feet. Mammoth elevators, big enough to handle even the crowds that will go to the American League Basball Park, will pass up and down at all hours of the day and night.

It was in July, 1900, that Corporation Counsel Whalen turned the first shovelful of dirt on the sections running from 123d Street to Dyckman Street. L. B. McCabe & Brother had the contract then for the two sections, the lower one of which has already been in operation for some time. The deep and dangerous work was to be north of 157th Street.

It took just six months to sink the shafts—to get down to the level where the real work was to be done. Each of the two shafts at 168th and 181st Street was 15 by 32 feet in size. They have since been made larger. The chambers cut to make room for the stations themselves are each 320 feet long and 73 feet wide at the shafts. All this space had to be hewn out of solid rock.

The men who did this work were skilled men, blasters, shorers, and electricians. One of them made as much money in a day as the open-ditch Italian laborer made in a week.

There were accidents in plenty in the course of the work. The most serious was the fatal cave-in on the night of Oct. 24, 1903. The accident, which killed ten men, happened not far south of the northern end of the tunnel, when thousands of pounds of rock came down on the men, crushing the life out of them. The foreman and one electrician were among the ten men killed. In October, 1901, three men were killed by the fall of a huge boulder near the 181st Street shaft. Still earlier, in the Spring of 1901, there was a dynamite explosion that wrecked the cages in the same shaft. Pumps had to be put to work to pump the fumes out of the tunnel.

L. B. McCabe & Brother, who had the contract for the tunnel, went to pieces in a year and a half. John B. McDonald, the contractor for the entire Subway, took their contract over and put Supt. Rufus C. Hunt in charge.

The really powerful reason for the delay in completing the Washington Heights tunnel was in the change of route. The first plan brought the tracks out of the hill at Hillside Avenue, ran them northwest along Ellwood Street and then northeast along Broadway (or King's Bridge Road) to the terminus. This was a roundabout way, and after the contract was let the engineers wanted to change it.

The tunnel now runs absolutely in a straight line to Dyckman Street instead of swerving to the west. Above 169th Street it runs under what is now called St. Nicholas Avenue, though it is really only a continuation of Broadway. Broadway curves west here and runs down the side of the hill and along the valley.

Because of the determination to change the route, the northern portal couldn't be cut before long and tedious legal measures were gone through with. The Aldermen and the courts had to act, and they were slow. So that, instead of working in two directions, both north and south, above 181st Street, the contractors could work only north. This caused much delay.

When the tunneling began it was only guesswork as to what sort of rock or soil would be struck. The engineers were delighted when they found the cleavage of the rock such that little or no timber-shoring was necessary. It was considered unusual luck. The satisfaction lasted until the miners pierced north of 181st Street. Then they struck bad ground. The soft material needed bolstering. Hidden springs moistened the mixed rock and earth and made extreme care necessary. The men had to protect themselves every foot of the way by propping up the roof of the tunnel with stout timbers.

The work went on twenty-four hours in the day, with three shifts of men working eight hours each. North of Fort George the subway is not the subway—it is an elevated road. Terry & Tench had the contract for this section, and they did not begin on it for two or three years after the tunnel was started. When the start was made the work went on with such speed that long before the tunnel reached completion the elevated road was all there with three tracks. It winds through the valley along Nagle Avenue, comes into Amsterdam Avenue, and continues along it to the Ship Canal. In appearance the structure is slightly different from the elevated roads that run up four avenues in Manhattan.

McCARTER WON'T RESIGN.

Denies He's to Give Up Public Service Corporation's Presidency.

Thomas N. McCarter, President of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, yesterday denied a rumor that he intended to resign at the annual meeting of the stockholders on April 2. Mr. McCarter refused to discuss the report, which came from Philadelphia, but said that the negotiations for the strengthening of the Public Service properties were progressing favorably, and the deal would be ready at the April meeting.

The preliminary negotiations contemplated the purchase by J. P. Morgan & Co. of $8,300,000 of the new $12,500,000 stock which the Public Service Corporation arranged to issue at the next annual meeting and the acquisition by the United Gas Improvement Company, which holds one-fourth of the stock now outstanding, of a sufficient amount to give that corporation $8,300,000 of the total issue of $25,000,000.

This would leave the Prudential-Fidelity interest, or the Newark investors, with $8,400,000 of the total.

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Koch's Uptown Prices Make Downtown Shopping an Extravagance.

Tersely Telling of Big Savings for Thrifty Monday and Tuesday Shoppers.

Women's Smart Tailored Suits.

$22.50 for WOMEN'S TAILORED SUITS in Pony; Eton and new Jacket styles, of all wool Panamas, Cheviots and Broadcloth; colors, navy, gray, Alice Blue, Coral and black. Also a variety of fancy mixtures and fine worsteds; well tailored, handsomely trimmed with braids and taffetas; Coats lined with good quality of taffeta or satin; ½ or ¾ sleeves; skirts, new circular and plaited effects. Exceptional value.

Women's All-Wool Skirts.

$3.79 for WOMEN'S SKIRTS of all-wool Panama and cheviots, in blue, brown, gray and black, also new mixtures of light and dark gray; made in full circular and plaited styles; most of them finished with bands of same material; all generously made and distinctively tailored.

Women's White Lawn Waists.

$2.98 for WOMEN'S SHIRT WAISTS of sheer white lawn; entire front of fine embroidery. Others prettily trimmed with hemstitched insertions of Val lace in scroll effect and fine tucks; short sleeves; collars and cuffs trimmed with lace.

$1.69 for WOMEN'S SHIRT WAISTS of white lawn; fronts elaborately trimmed with embroidery and lace insertions; others of all-over embroidery and tucks; long or short sleeves.

New Dress Goods.

CREPE ALBATROSS, double width, all pure wool, in a full line of Spring shades, including cream and black. Value 50c; yard..... 33c

CHEVRON SUITING, all pure wool, in hair-line stripe effects of black and white and navy and white; 50 inches wide. Value 79c; yard..... 55c

ENGLISH BLACK COSTUME CLOTH, rich satin finish, pure wool, 54 inches wide. Value $1.50; yard..... 1.00

Black and Colored Taffetas.

ALL SILK BLACK TAFFETA, soft finish and lustrous; 36 inches wide. Regularly $1.00; yard..... 79c

PURE SILK COLORED TAFFETAS in all the new and fascinating Spring shades, including white, cream, and black. Regularly 69c; yard..... 49c

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FINE SHEER PRINTED ORGANDIE in beautiful flower effects, such as rosebuds, wreaths, and many other pretty novelties. Dainty color combinations. Regularly 12½c..... 6¾c

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LINGERIE SHIRT WAIST PATTERNS, partly made of finely tucked sheer batiste or lawn; elaborately embroidered and lace insertions; medallion or chimesette fronts; sleeves and collar to match.

Regular.....	$2.49	$2.89	$3.10	$3.25	$3.49
Special.....	1.98	2.39	2.59	2.75	2.98

EMBROIDERED WAIST PATTERNS of lawn and lingerie cloth, with collar and cuffs to match.

Regular.....	$1.25	$1.59	$1.98
Special.....	98c	1.25	1.49

25c to 29c White Waistings, 19c

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TROLLEY ROAD TO RUN IN VALE OF CASHMERE

Americans to Equip Hydro-Electric Power Plant.

WILL DREDGE JHELUM RIVER

Passes Which Tourists Will Soon Invade Have Been Guarded by Sentries for Centuries.

Americans are to supply the material and equipment for a hydro-electric power plant, which is to generate energy to operate an electric railroad system in the Cashmere Valley, and to furnish power for other purposes in the Himalaya Mountains, North India. The scheme, which involves an expenditure of nearly $10,000,000, is the most extensive of the kind ever undertaken in Asia.

The power plant is to be erected on the Jhelum River, which flows through Cashmere Valley. The Jhelum is capable of developing 100,000 horse power at the point where the plant is to be built. The initial capacity is to be about 20,000 horse power. A single phase system of electric railway will be built the entire length of the Valley, 180 miles.

The power will also be used for operating dredges to deepen the Jhelum River and thus minimize the floods, which, under existing circumstances, periodically devastate the entire country. The plant will also allow of the reclamation of 100,000 acres of valuable rice lands and permit the storage of water for irrigation purposes. Another important use of the power will be for operating the large silk factories at Srinager.

In addition, the current will be utilized for lighting in Srinager, and in Abbottabad, Murree, and Rawal Pindi, prosperous cities in the British Province of Hazara, lying to the west of Cashmere. The transmission lines to carry the current to these places will aggregate about 150 miles, but ultimately the lines will furnish power to other points, making a total distance of 400 miles over which the electric energy will be distributed.

Cashmere Valley is inclosed by high mountain ranges rising to a height of more than 20,000 feet above the sea. The lowest part of the valley is a mile above the sea, and its mean height 6,000 feet. Cashmere has for years been noted in the commercial world for its fine grade of shawls, both loom made and hand sewn.

The admission of visitors each season is very limited, the country having for more than eight centuries watched the mountain passes, and allowed few outsiders to enter. The government of Jammu and Cashmere State is independent, the powers being invested in the Maharajah and a native Council. The annual tribute of the Maharajah to the British Government is "one horse, twelve perfect shawl goats, of approved breed, and three pairs of Cashmere shawls."

In that part of the world there is plenty of snow in Winter, and the avalanches that come down the gorges are very formidable. In the rainy season, too, the vast quantity of rocks or drift wood carried down these gorges after a continuous rainfall form a source of great danger to bridges and other construction works.

For this reason a gravity conduit is to be constructed underneath the beds of the ravines, wherever possible, in order to allow everything to slide by without doing damage. Where a large ravine has to be bridged, central piers will be avoided, the flume being carried across on a single span. For the construction of the flume or pipe line, deodar wood will be used. This timber, which is indigenous to the mountains of Northwest Himalaya, is nearly allied to the Atlantic cedar. About 5,000 natives are now at work cutting the lumber that will be needed for the construction of the flume.

The power house will be of masonry with a double steel roof. A wide veranda will be a prominent feature, in order to protect the employes from the fierce tropical sun. The power house installation is to consist of twelve 1,000-kilowatt generators, to be built by the General Electric Company. These machines will be arranged for direct connection to Doble water turbines delivering 1,765 brake horse power to the shaft under an effective head of 400 feet.

Other electrical apparatus to be supplied by the General Electric Company will include twelve 60,000-volt transformers, each of 1,000 kilowatt capacity, exciters, high and low tension switchboards, and the wire for the transmission lines.

The conditions under which the plant will be installed are decidedly out of the ordinary as compared with similar work in the United States. Specifications for the electrical and hydraulic equipment stipulate that no single piece of machinery shall weigh more than four tons when packed, for the reason that there are 200 miles of road transportation, including a lift over a range of mountains 8,000 feet high. Transportation in that section of the country is limited to bullock carts, a total of five tons, including the cart, being the maximum weight that can be hauled over the mountains.

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NOTICE TO IRON WORKERS.

Various statements have recently emanated from irresponsible sources that a considerable number of the members of the Allied Iron Associations have wholly or partly yielded to the demands of the Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union, or are about to do so. To correctly inform the Public, a recent meeting of the Allied Iron Associations declared these assertions to be false, and unanimously ratified the resolutions adopted by the National Associations of Erectors of Structural Steel and Iron Work, as follows:

FIRST—Hereafter we will conduct our work on the "OPEN SHOP" plan.

SECOND—We disavow any intention of discriminating against the members of any society or organization, but **WE ACCORD TO EVERY MAN THE RIGHT TO WORK.**

THIRD—Being responsible for the safe and satisfactory execution of the work performed by our employes, we must have full discretion to designate the men we consider competent to perform the work, and we must determine the conditions under which the work shall be performed.

FOURTH—We disavow any intention of lowering wages or changing existing conditions as to working hours, but will accord to every man a fair day's pay for a fair day's work.

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A.—Printing—Half Price—Printing.—1,000 fine business cards, 75c.; 1,000 envelopes or billheads, $1.35; 1,000 letterheads, $2; elegant stock; samples sent; books, booklets, folders, everything low; linotypes, cylinders; designing, engraving; get estimate, anything, anywhere; save money; get finest work; best service; telephone. Call Press, 49 West 13th St., near 6th Av., New York.

A Rare Opportunity.—Absolute safety and 100% profit; have just purchased 40,000,000 ft. (8,000 acres) Al long-leaf yellow pine and milling plant at Tallahassee, Florida. Want $15,000 for operating; security, first mortgage on property at 6%, and treasury stock as bonus. Will close deal this week. Particulars, George Donald, 11 Broadway, Room 1,551.

$4,500 invested in this business, which will stand strict investigation, positively paying over $2,200 year net; doing $15,000 year business; tailors' and dressmakers' trimmings and notions; business can be increased; throat trouble compels retirement. Particulars, apply McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

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We are looking for party with $10,000-$25,000 to invest in real estate, who has a little nerve and will be satisfied to make 50% yearly upon input; unusual opportunity. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Physician in established, honorable practice, each office business, wants doctor with moderate capital to assume mutual interest. Correspond immediately with physician, 400 St. Nicholas Av.

For Sale—Carpet cleaning and kindling wood business at Newburg, N. Y., established over 30 years; on account of death. Address Mrs. M. Grady, 63 Carter St., Newburg, N. Y.

A particularly attractive opportunity for investment in water power electric light plant. Write for particulars, Corporation Funding & Developing Co., 25 Broad St., New York.

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THE HEPBURN-TILLMAN BILL.

Senator TILLMAN is probably the bitterest enemy of the President in either house of Congress. Only the other day he made a speech in which many times he went to the verge of the limits or the license permitted to Senators and Members in criticising the Executive. His hostility to the President is believed to be personal as well as political. Yet Mr. TILLMAN now becomes by right and title the sponsor and champion of the Railroad Rate bill, a measure in which the President was deeply interested, and upon the passage of which he has set his heart.

Mr. TILLMAN is absolutely the only member of the Senate who could play that singular and difficult rôle. He is qualified for it by record and by temperament. Acts of indiscretion and inconsistency that in others would be disastrous with him will pass as eccentricities. Moreover, he has the supreme qualification of convinced belief in the virtue and efficacy of the Hepburn bill. By no means all of those who openly support it with a loud voice are in secret favorable to its enactment. Mr. SIBLEY said the other day that on a secret vote in the House of Representatives it would be beaten by a two-thirds majority. When WILLIAM H. SEWARD, after an arduous campaign, was elected to the State Senate in New York in 1830 as an anti-Mason, he secured lodgings at an Albany hotel. Soon afterward he took refuge in a boarding house, and being asked why he had changed his residence he replied: "Why, I can't stand those fellows down there. They actually believe in anti-Masonry." Among so many who pay the Hepburn bill the tribute of mere lip service Mr. TILLMAN is conspicuous for the sincerity of his support. The bill is Populistic, disturbing, and unsafe. Senator TILLMAN is a good deal of a Populist, and as to his possession of the other two qualities abundant testimony could be had at the National capital.

Taking it all in all he is just the Senator to have charge of the President's rate bill. There will be a beautiful fight over it in the Senate. The Constitutional lawyers will assail it, the defenders of property interests against demagogic assault will point out its dangers. Mr. TILLMAN with up-lifted pitchfork will defy them all. They may preach about the Constitution, they may preach about the sacredness of vested rights. Senator TILLMAN will do his utmost to put the railroads of the country under Executive control. In charge of the Hepburn bill, he is the right man in the right place.

OPEN THE DOORS.

It is a little surprising that the Secretary of the Treasury should appear to oppose open hearings before the appraisers for the purpose of reappraisement of imported goods. These hearings are in the nature of inquiries with the aid of witnesses supposed to be expert into the actual market value of goods. The results may be very important to the importer. For every 1 per cent. in the value of his goods added by the decision of the appraisers he is obliged to pay 1 per cent. added duty, and this is the case whether the undervaluation be due to an error or is intentional. The added duty, incurred perhaps without fault on his part, may be sufficient to deprive him of all profit in the transaction or to impose on him a net loss. Property rights of this sort ought not to be taken from a man without observing in spirit and in letter what is understood under our system of jurisprudence as due process of law. That does not mean the arbitrary decision of public officials made on secret testimony, of the nature and origin of which the person in interest is not informed, which he has no opportunity to examine, analyze, contest, and refute, if he can. The Government has neither any right nor any real interest in obtaining a cent more of duty than the facts honestly examined and intelligently interpreted call for. It is its business to get at the facts, and nothing more, in the way sanctioned by usage and by the principles of equity as understood in our country.

Unfortunately, the customs law of the United States is not intended solely to secure reasonable revenue for the Treasury. It is also intended to impede competition with favored domestic manufacturers. It is the influence of these latter that has made the terms of the law in the first instance extremely harsh and exacting, and in the second place has made the administration of the law harassing and oppressive. Our Government only too frequently adopts in its dealings with the importers the spirit of the Star Chamber, the secret proceedings and hard methods of which were frequently called in to enhance the profits of the holders of royal monopolies. There is a close, active organization of these interests, the agents of which watch vigilantly the operations of the customs authorities to see that every possible advantage is given to the favored manufacturers, and that every possible obstacle is thrown in the way of importations that are likely to be competitive. We cannot help feeling that it is in the interest of these men that the Secretary is opposing the open hearings which the Merchants' Association seeks to secure.

The contention of Mr. SHAW that open hearings before the appraisers would lead to the disclosure of trade secrets injurious to the home manufacturers is an untenable one. In the first place, it is no duty of the Government to protect trade secrets. It is its business solely to ascertain the facts which must determine duties to be paid. It has no right to use testimony which the witness is not willing to make in public hearing, with an opportunity for the party in adverse interest to cross-examine. In the second place, if the importer, who has to pay the tax, is willing that all testimony as to what the tax should be shall be public, no one else is entitled to be considered in the matter. What the Merchants' Association seeks is an honest, open, businesslike, lawful, and equitable inquiry. It is unseemly that the Secretary of the Treasury should appear in opposition to such a plan.

OUR SITUATION IN CHINA.

Gen. HULL's criticism in the House of Representatives upon the conduct of Mr. ROCKHILL in China seems to be entirely justified if Mr. ROCKHILL has in fact been proclaiming in China that it was the intention of the United States to forego its share of the indemnity for the Boxer disturbances of 1900. The plain fact is that we were put to much expense, not all by our own fault, but by the default of China, in sending troops to restore order in China, and to protect foreigners, when these functions really devolved upon the Chinese Government, which had failed to fulfill them. It is only just that China should pay the actual expense of our enforced intervention. It is quite true that several European Governments sent in outrageous and exorbitant bills, whereas our own bill was moderate and accurate. It is also true that Secretary HAY expressed a willingness to forego our pecuniary indemnity in consideration of commercial advantages. Mr. HAY had much confidence in Mr. ROCKHILL. But when Mr. ROCKHILL tells the Chinese, if in fact he has told them, that we were willing to give up our indemnity without any equivalent, he is going far beyond his brief.

We have already pointed out the peculiar and anomalous character of our position in China, as at once her best friend and her worst enemy. We are her best friend in virtue of the action of our Executive since the anti-foreign agitation in China became acute at the time of the formation of the "Boxer" party. Not only has our Government shown more consideration than any other for the predicament of the Chinese Government in reference to those agitations. But when it became necessary for us, in common with other Governments, to take action for the protection of our "Nationals," official and unofficial, and even to occupy Peking, the "justice and kindness" of the American military occupation, in contrast with the European military occupations, was gladly recognized by the Chinese concerned. But, naturally, it did not affect so much the Chinese not concerned. We have been enacting barbarous laws to exclude Chinese, and our execution of those laws has been even more barbarous than the laws themselves, the laws being intended only to exclude Chinese of the laboring class, and the execution being so conducted as to insult and outrage every Chinaman who has visited these shores, even though he was far removed from the class meant to be excluded, even though he came in an official capacity, and was thus the guest of the Nation which insulted him. Our "justice and kindness" to the Pekinese are not appreciated by the inhabitants of Canton or Shanghai. All that the people of Canton and Shanghai know about us is that their most dignified representatives who have ventured across the Pacific have been received with gross indignity. As these representatives are men of distinction and influence at home, they have been able to tell their several stories with effect, and to make it appear that this country is the chief enemy of China and the object upon which the anti-foreign feeling ought to be concentrated. Even WU TING-FANG, who has lived among us and made good his human claim to a hospitable reception, seems to lend color to the notion that of all the "foreign devils" in China Americans are the most foreign and the most diabolical.

It is a great pity. For it is plain that, even more than Russia, China, in her turn, after ages of contented immobility, is to pass "through great varieties of untried being." This is, of course, the effect of the example of Japan, of Japan so rapidly overwhelming her great inert neighbor in 1895, of Japan as easily overcoming in 1905 the Russia which had so long been the terror and bugbear of Chinese statesmen, or of such Chinese statesmen as had not been its tools. It is recognized on all hands in China that the ancient empire must be transformed, and must adopt "Western ideas." It even seems that a great part of the present agitation in China proceeds from the introduction into the curriculum of the civil service of some practical Western learning in addition to the purely classical and literary training which has for so many generations been the entrance to the public and official life of China. Intelligent and traveled Chinamen are beginning to recognize what a development and what a practical multiplication of the natural resources of the empire would follow upon the adoption of Western methods of "exploitation." They equally recognize that the simple methods of Chinese finance will not suffice for such a purpose, that there must be such a utilization of credit and such a "capitalization of hope" as have wrought such marvelous results in younger countries. To attain such results they must employ such methods. Those methods Americans employ with more boldness and more success than Europeans, as is attested by almost every phase of the international industrial competition. But it seems that Americans are likely to be barred out from taking their proper share in the industrial development of China by reason of the particular hatred for them which the Chinese have come to entertain. It is a sad situation. But no reasonable American can say that the blame for it does not rest with the bad behavior of his own country.

THE STATUS QUO IN MOROCCO.

We think that it is a mistake to suppose that no serious harm would follow the failure of the conference over the affairs of Morocco, on the theory that the status quo would be resumed and things would go on much as they did before the conference was called. Several things have happened that would prevent that. Even if it were to be expected, the previous condition would not be stable and would in some respects be very undesirable, but the chances are that the previous condition would give place to one much worse.

The mere calling of the conference has made a substantial change. For the first time in the history of European diplomacy the Sultan of Morocco takes his place in the concert of Powers at a conference formally suggested by himself and is represented by delegates who have an equal voice in the proceedings, who actually take part in them, and who deliberately refer everything to their sovereign, for whose decision the delegates of the Powers wait for two or three weeks. In what spirit the Moor takes this new privilege is shown by the delay of all business in the conference while the Sultan's chief delegate went home to bring over his harem. This extraordinary experience is not likely to make the Sultan an easier person to deal with when the conference breaks up, if it does break up.

In the next place, the state of things in Morocco is tending steadily, in the opinion of the best observers, toward disorder. This is due in part to resentment of the tribes at the participation by the Sultan in European discussions. His power at best is indefinite. Under the form of despotism, it is in reality religious rather than political in its nature, and any departure from the traditions of exclusiveness so firmly imbedded in the Mussulman nature is calculated to disturb his hold on his people. If the conference adjourns without agreeing on a policy for intrusting the preservation, or the creation, of order to France and Spain, which are best fitted for the task, the task would have to be assumed by them after all, and under increasing difficulties.

The worst feature of the situation created by a failure of the present conference would be the impression created in the minds of the Sultan and of the leaders of the tribes that the Powers are divided among themselves, and that any policy undertaken by any of them not only would not be supported by the others, but might incur opposition. That would be a most unfortunate impression, all the more that it would not be without foundation. Clearly, then, the resumption of the status quo in Morocco is no longer possible. Something different and worse is to be expected. The responsibility assumed by the Power that caused the failure of the conference would be very great. At present, Germany is the only Power to which such an intention is attributed. We hesitate much to believe that it really is her intention. If so, it is unjustifiable.

Meanwhile the brief discussion of the subject in the French Chamber shows that France is not prepared for further concessions. Certainly, as the Socialist leader, M. JAURES, remarked, it would "be piteous were two great nations to fall on one another over the miserable question of Morocco." But that is not the way in which the matter presents itself to the French Government or to the mass of the French people. The question pressing upon them is not that of Morocco; it is the question of the attitude of Germany toward France, for which the question of Morocco has been only the occasion, or, if you choose so to put it, the pretext. France has in Morocco certain pretty well defined interests and rights owing to the fact that the boundary of Algiers runs along the eastern edge of the country for a long [illegible] Great Britain, Italy, and Spain also have certain interests in the country owing to their possessions in the Mediterranean. When France arranged an agreement with these Powers Germany, after assenting, complained and demanded a voice in the matter. The conference followed, after France had submitted to the humiliation of dismissing the Foreign Minister who negotiated the obnoxious agreements. If now the conference is blocked by Germany the situation will become very grave. M. ROUVIER has let drop an intimation that this may happen. He has said that in that case he relied on "the entire support of the country." He will undoubtedly have it.

THE COOPER UNION AUDIENCES.

Upon information, and for information, THE TIMES inquired the other day how large a proportion of the average Cooper Union audience was made up of citizens of the United States; whether three-fourths or four-fifths were non-voters or aliens; how many had an intelligent understanding of the United States Constitution and laws, and whether in an average Cooper Union audience there were as many as fifty or a hundred men who were not Socialists.

Under the direction and Chairmanship of Mr. CHARLES SPRAGUE SMITH of the People's Institute a meeting in advocacy of the Elsberg bill was held in Cooper Union on Friday evening. After properly denouncing THE TIMES for its inquiries, Mr. SMITH requested all of the audience who were citizens and voters to get upon their feet. Most of the 1,200 persons before him rose. That matter having been disposed of, Mr. SMITH of his own knowledge and belief declared that "any ten of us know more about the essential facts of Government than any ten college men or business men." So that was settled.

"Now, about the Socialists," said Mr. SMITH. "Let every man who is a Socialist here rise and be counted." The reporters say that sixty men stood up. At that point Mr. CHARLES SPRAGUE SMITH would have done well to rest his case. But he persisted. We quote from THE TIMES's report of the meeting:

"Now, all those who think we should take back for the profit of the plain people that which has gone to swell the pockets of private capitalists get up," demanded Mr. SMITH. The whole audience rose as one man and shouted.

Thus THE TIMES obtains and furnishes to its readers the high and trustworthy testimony of public confession as to the Socialistic character of Cooper Union audiences.

MOCK MARRIAGES.

Some young women taking courses of study in the Chicago University are thinking about copying the LONGWORTH-ROOSEVELT wedding, and have gone so far as to have a rehearsal or two and to invite a young man and a young woman to assume the leading rôles and go through the marriage ceremony as if it were the real thing. It is to be hoped that the young people will think better of the plan before putting it into execution. It is not at all the correct thing to do. In the first place, it makes light of a solemn ceremony, which is a most vulgar and irreligious thing to do, if they would only stop to think about it in that way; in the next, it is indelicate to a degree exciting surprise that any considerable number of well brought up young women could be persuaded to countenance it. They need advice from parents and guardians and from their school superiors, and it would have come in suitably if it had been interposed earlier, before the scheme was publicly talked about or put into rehearsal. Such things have been heard of before. The mock marriage now and then turns out a real one, with all the statutory and ceremonial brass rivetings and copper fastenings to give it validity. But it is not remembered that heretofore the young females of any school so high in place, performance, and pretension as the Chicago University ever initiated or participated in one of them. Perhaps it is not too late for the young ladies to call a halt in the performance and withdraw it from their stage to "make room for other" if less exciting "novelties." There is no possible change of programme which would not be an improvement from the point of view of good taste and propriety, a consideration to which the young ladies of Forest Hall dormitory ought to give immediate and serious attention.

RATS AND ROOSTERS AT SEA.

The rat is of ancient fame as an appraiser of the seaworthy qualities of seagoing craft, but the gamecock has not until recently come into that field of judgment to show off the pattern and texture of its capabilities. Its arrival was noticed a short time ago when a West India schooner reached this port with a terrified black cook on board who as soon as the vessel was tied up to the wharf pulled off his white cap and apron and sent in his resignation.

It came about in this way: Two gamecocks were taken on at San Juan, the vessel's port of clearance, along with the rest of the freight, and the Captain, knowing the ways of the birds, ordered them to be placed in separate coops, where with their lofty and shrill sounding throats they could awake the god of day and each other at the same time, including the bo's'n tight and the midshipmite and the rest of the crew, without starting in on the line of argument to which such fowls are traditionally prone.

The voyage was a long and stormy one, and in the course of it visions of pot pie rose with increasing frequency and multiplied seductive power before the imagination of the black cook aforesaid. One day he let the birds out, ostensibly for a little exercise, but really expecting them to fall upon each other with so much fury that one or perhaps both would be laid out ready for culinary use in the course of a few minutes' discussion. But nothing of this kind took place. As soon as they were let loose they made straight for the taffrail, mounted it, crowed twice, and after winking with deep but obscure significance to the black cook flung wide their wings and disappeared into the mist and mystery which the ocean waste spread around them. They had had enough of that fatal and perfidious bark, and it is clear that they saw through the intention to make a sacrifice and an unholy feast of them as if they were nothing more than ordinary barnyard chickens predestined to that unlaureled though perhaps not unapplauded finish.

It will be useless hereafter to ship gamecocks anywhere oceanward on the theory that marine experience and environment fall in with their tastes and inclinations. That is evidently not the case, and the stoutest-hearted bird with a pedigree and a record of victories as long as its tail feathers after a sea voyage would very likely hang out the flag of surrender following the first round or, two, thus dropping into the line of low-down dunghill roosters, fit only to crow on back fences and go at last into the toughness and ignobility of Sunday school sandwiches and salads. It is probably not so much a particular vessel which the bird distrusts as the smell of salt water, which it finds disheartening as the perfume of an element affording it no basis on which to skirmish. The rat, on the other hand, takes to the blue water with joyance, but is extremely critical as to the condition of the vessel he sails in. When he leaves one to go to another it is a bad sign for the one he leaves and a certificate of stanchness for the one he goes to. In throwing up his job to follow the example of the birds which fled the ship as soon as their prisoning cages were opened, the black cook no doubt acted with more precipitancy than wisdom. If he had noticed the rats going ashore when the vessel touched the wharf, to follow them would have shown the sound judgment which too many of his kind spoil the broth for the want of. The humbler animals are without doubt capable of teaching us numbers of useful lessons beyond our ken without such instruction, but it is not yet certain that the gamecock is as smart in the field of marine appraisal as it is in the more restricted area of the pit. When it comes to the rat it is another matter, that animal having an underwriter's instinct about sailing craft which cooks of all colors, as well as other people, may take counsel of with no misgiving that they are being jollied along to their disadvantage.

The Rev. Lawrence Washington.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of Mr. Ostrom, written with the avowed intention of helping the movement to restore the tower of Purleigh Church, Essex, England, of which the Rev. Lawrence Washington was the rector from 1632 to 1643, seems to me to require some explanation with respect to the rector's ejection from his living by order of Parliament, in the time of Cromwell. It is evident that Mr. Ostrom has quoted from Woodrow Wilson's "Life of Washington." Mr. Ostrom states that he was "deposed on the ground that he was a public tippler, and railed against Parliament." President Wilson adds "upon the false charge."

"The Rev. Lawrence Washington," says President Wilson, "uncle of the gallant Colonel, who was the King's Governor at Worcester, had been cast out of his living at Purleigh in 1643 by order of Parliament upon the false charge that he was a public tippler, oft drunk, and loud to rail against the Parliament and its armies, but really because, with all his race, he was a Loyalist, and his living one of the best in Essex."

JAMES RICHARDS.

New York, Feb. 23, 1906.

The Lash for "Hold-Up" Men?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have resided in this, the second greatest city in the world, long enough to discover what a city of crime it is. When I read of unprotected women being almost choked to death and robbed in broad daylight, of the unsafe condition of the streets at night, and of the many "hold-ups," I conclude that there is something radically wrong somewhere.

Ought there not be twice the number of policemen? And ought not the ruffians, when caught, (which isn't often,) be more severely punished?

Garroting was fashionable some years ago in London. It was practically unsafe to walk the streets at night in many of the lower parts. But the law gave hard labor, with the "cat o' nine tails," and it was soon stamped out. The criminals were more afraid of the latter punishment than of anything on earth.

Could it not be tried here?

A LONDONER.

New York, Feb. 23, 1906.

Fish for President of the Mutual.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a policy holder in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. I nominate Mr. Stuyvesant Fish for the Presidency of that company. As President he would be in a position to right its affairs and to keep them right. He would safeguard the interests of the insured.

T. H. FULLER.

New York, Feb. 23, 1906.

Eh?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Have we a Street Cleaning Department?

New York, Feb. 23, 1906. J. C. LEWIS.

His Usefulness.

From The Washington Star.

"Why don't you try to imitate George Washington?"

"Because," answered Senator Sorghum, "if the impression got out that I couldn't tell a lie, some very influential people would consider my usefulness at an end."

The Real Danger.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"They tell me the peace of Europe is the stake at Algeciras."

"That's not the worst of it."

"What could be worse?"

"Why, the Kaiser wants to be the stakeholder."

WATCH THE HEAVENS.

Next Friday Night the Moon Will Swallow, as It Were, a Star.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the evening of March 2 an unusual occurrence will take place in the sky which will prove of extraordinary interest to those who have opera glasses, although it will be well worth watching with the naked eye.

High up in the southwestern sky will be observed an exceedingly brilliant star. This is the planet Jupiter, the largest of the solar system. It makes an irregular triangle with two little groups of stars, the one to the right of Jupiter being the Pleiades, which is a hazy little patch often called the Seven Stars. To the left of Jupiter, but a little further off, will be found the Hyades, which is a V-shaped group with the brilliant reddish first magnitude star, Aldebaran, at the left hand end of the V. Now the celestial phenomenon is connected with Aldebaran and I think from this description that beautiful star can easily be located in the sky.

Next Friday evening Aldebaran will be occulted by the moon; i. e., the moon will shut the star out from view. This will occur at about 10:35 when the star will be suddenly extinguished, as it were, and at about 11:37 it will reappear with equal suddenness on the other side of the moon.

Now a star, such as Aldebaran, appears to be of considerable size, but, as a matter of fact, it has no size whatever, being simply a mathematical point of light. This is shown by the fact that an extremely fine hair-like wire stretched across the line of vision in a telescope is sufficiently large to blot a star out from view, if the atmospheric conditions are all favorable and the telescope is so adjusted as to bring the wire exactly over the star.

As the moon has no atmosphere and the star has no size it will disappear with surprising suddenness, and on Friday evening it will be particularly interesting because the dark side of the moon will occult Aldebaran and it will seem to disappear from the sky without any apparent cause.

I think any one who will take the trouble to observe this beautiful sight in the heavens will be well repaid, and as it is a "free show" I hope there will be a large attendance. A. O. GRANGER.

New York, Feb. 23, 1906.

THAT POOR MISSIONARY!

Was It a Cassowary, a Dromedary, or a "Lion Hairy" That Ate Him?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How do such perversions of the authentic version occur? Written by Thackeray as a challenge to find a rhyme for Timbuctoo, when Tennyson in 1829 won the Chancellor's medal at Cambridge with the poem "Timbuctoo," the final rendering reads:

Riding on a dromedary
O'er the plains to Timbuctoo,
There I met a lion hairy
Eating up a missionary,
Hat and coat, and hymnbook, too.

Thackeray first wrote "cassowary," but changed it to "lion hairy," when informed the habitat of the cassowary was Malaysia, a few thousand miles southeast of the Saharan plains.

EnCycLopedi-cusS.

New York, Feb. 22, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I feel very sure that the original version of "The Cassowary and Missionary" is:

"If I were a cassowary on the sands of Timbuctoo,
I'd eat a missionary, skin, bones, and hymnbook, too."

W. K.

Brooklyn, Feb. 22, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to set "Cannibal," "G. L.," and "M. M." right on their quotation and the story attached to it. The facts are these:

A missionary was pleading his cause before an intelligent audience, and when he had finished a well-known and wealthy person arose and jokingly said:

"If you will give me offhand a rhyme to a word I will give without a moment's hesitation I will contribute the sum you ask for."

The missionary immediately accepted his offer, and when faced with the word "cassowary" instantly framed the verse:

"If I were a cassowary
On the plains of Timbuctoo,
I could eat a missionary,
Blood and bones and hymnbook, too."

Brooklyn, Feb. 22, 1906. A. W. CATLIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The lines when published in Punch fully forty years ago, as I recollect them, ran:

"I wish I were a cassowary
In the land of Timbuctoo;
I'd eat up every missionary,
His hat and hymbook, too."

This version is very likely correct.

New York, Feb. 23, 1906. J. C. HURLEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have known the jingle for nearly fifty years and was told, when a boy, that it was made by Theodore Hook at a dinner party, where he was challenged to produce an impromptu verse in which words should be made to rhyme with "cassowary" and "Timbuctoo." The version I have known runs thus:

"If I were a cassowary
On the plains of Timbuctoo,
I would eat a missionary,
Skin, bones, and hymnbook, too."

Rhinebeck, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1906. A. B. C.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent J. C. Williams spoils a clever old rhyme when he drags Moody and Sankey into it. The doggerel is much older than the Moody and Sankey movement. I am now near the half-century mark and heard, when quite a little boy:

"If I were a cassowary
On the plains of Timbuctoo,
I would eat the missionary,
Bible, prayer, and hymnbook, too."

New York, Feb. 22, 1906. W. G.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The various versions of an old jingle have been very amusing. Every schoolboy in England is apt to express a feeling of great hunger by quoting:

"If I were a cassowary
On the plains of Timbuctoo,
I could eat a missionary,
Arms and legs and hymnbook, too."

R. E. PAYNE.

Stamford, Conn., Feb. 22, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Strangely enough, none of your correspondents has as yet quoted the "Timbuctoo" verse correctly. Here it is, as sung in "The Wizard of Oz":

"If I were a cassowary
On the plains of Timbuctoo,
I would eat a missionary,
Body, bones, and hymnbook, too."

CHARLES J. HEIDELBERGER.

New York, Feb. 22, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my youthful days the story ran like this:

"There was an ancient cassowary
On the plains of Timbuctoo
Gobbled up a missionary,
Body, bones, and hymnbook, too."

The tale was embellished with a portrait of a well-fed, contented-looking cassowary, gazing contemplatively at a tall hat and spectacles which lay on the plains aforesaid.

Brooklyn, Feb. 23, 1906. H. W. GEORGE.

A TRIBUTE TO J. A. McCALL.

One Who Knew Him Intimately Praises His Character.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While at Albany, in 1875, representing the city, before the State Board of Reappraisement and Equalization, I first met Mr. McCall in a casual way, he being clerk or head of some bureau in the Insurance Department. After he was reappointed in 1876 he wrote me, stating that if would be necessary for him to secure information in regard to the standing of certain corporations, such as fire and life insurance companies, and further saying that I had been recommended to him as one he could rely upon to furnish such information.

In 1876 Mr. McCall called upon me and asked me if I would represent the Insurance Department, if necessary, in regard to the examination of corporations, stating that he would prefer me, as he was personally responsible for his reports. Having given my consent, I received the following letter from him:

Insurance Department,
Albany, N. Y., May 31, 1877.

M. Coleman, Esq., care Hon. William Laimbeer, 19 Madison Square, New York City:

Dear Sir: I am directed by the Superintendent, who is ill at home, to forward you an appointment as appraiser of this department for New York City. It is desirable that you should give a minute report of the real estate valued, returning the present value of the property based on your investigation and inspection. You should keep full notes regarding the buildings, style, size of the lots, house, &c., as it may be necessary to have your testimony in court. Everything should be done quietly and expeditiously. An inside inspection of the houses is necessary, and should be done where admission can be gained. Respectfully yours, JOHN A. McCALL, Jr.,
Deputy Superintendent.

This was followed by my appointment to examine the North American and Universal life Insurance Companies, which, unfortunately for these companies, were obliged to discontinue business after I made my report.

I remained in close correspondence with Mr. McCall until May, 1887, when he consulted me in relation to an offer made by Henry B. Hyde of the Equitable regarding the controllership of that company. After accepting the position of Controller of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, to show how honorable he was in all his dealings, I wish to state the following incident:

The society owned a piece of property on the south side of Fifty-eighth Street, between Park and Madison Avenues, which Mr. Hyde offered to Mr. McCall as a residence, at a very low price, but Mr. McCall refused the same until it was examined and appraised by me, stating that he would purchase it at my figures. During the years he remained in the position of Controller, I was in close touch with his business life until 1894, when I was appointed by the State to examine the affairs of the New York Life Insurance Company, which at that time was under fire, owing to charges made against President Beers.

Gov. Hill ordered an investigation to be made, Supt. Pierce appointing me to make the said examination. After my report, Mr. John A. McCall was elected to the Presidency of the New York Life Insurance Company. From that time until the recent insurance investigation I was frequently consulted regarding the affairs of the company.

I wish to state publicly, after thirty years' acquaintance with this man who has passed away, that I have never heard, directly or indirectly, of Mr. McCall making a statement that was not thoroughly upright and honest. He was loyal to his company and to his policy holders, and devoted all his time, thought, and attention, without regard to office hours, to the company of which he was head. He never failed to meet any one whom he thought it was to the interest of the company that he should meet, and held himself at all times ready to do anything and everything that could be done in behalf of the corporation of which he was the President. M. COLEMAN.

New York, Feb. 24, 1906.

Sunday Use of Libraries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Another Reader" has expressed an opinion which I heartily indorse, but to which I would like to add. The New York Public Libraries are opened at 9 o'clock in the morning and close at 9 o'clock at night. Instead of opening the libraries on Sunday and encroaching upon the day of rest of the employes, why not open them later on week days and keep them open later in the evening?

It would be of infinitely more benefit to the working public, as in the morning at 9 o'clock none of the business men and women have an opportunity to patronize the library, and it doesn't do the school children any good because they are in school. G. E. S.

New York, Feb. 23, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On a wheel trip through Italy, I overtook a talkative Italian cyclist on the road from Mantua to Parma. He informed me, among other things, that he was an attendant in the Mantua Public Library and, as it was open on Sunday, as is everything educational, Monday was his holiday.

I thought then that it was a most commendable idea, as he served those who had no other time to use the library, and took a holiday when the demand for his services was practically nil. Perhaps it might be done here, as we have much the same state of affairs.

New York, Feb. 23, 1906. TRAVELER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let the libraries be open on Sundays and all such places as will help the community to avoid concerts and theatres. A library is a refuge. Open the doors wide. TEMPTED.

New York, Feb. 23, 1906.

Parks Need Attention.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Cannot something be done to cure the shameful condition of our city parks and save them from ruin?

The grounds, the buildings, the trees, the shrubs, the roads, the walks, are all in great need of careful attention. The present pruning season should not be wasted. HELP.

New York, Feb. 23, 1906.

OUR TWO FRIENDS.

St. Valentine and Cupid are a mischief-making team;
How much trouble they have caused us I am sure we do not dream.
But for all their prankish doings, it is true we would be loath
To part with just that trouble that has come to us from both.

They bring us all our lovers, and this means a lot of woe,
For lovers will have squabbles, never mind where'er you go.
They give us all our husbands and our wives, and, well, you see
Without our wives and husbands where the mischief would we be?

They fill our hearts with sunshine or with wintry wind and frost,
But without these dismal factors many blessings would be lost.
They give us pain and sorrow, but they bring us all our joy,
So hail to thee, Rogue Cupid, and St. Valentine, Old Boy!

LURANA W. SHELDON.

A FESTAL NIGHT IN IRVING PLACE THEATRE

Ludwig Fulda Sees Performance of His Play, "Die Maskerade."

WORK IS NOT HIS BEST

An Unpleasant Problem Play, with Disagreeable Characters, Very Well Acted.

Max, Freiherr v. Wittinghof.....Otto Ottbert
Karl, Freiherr v. Wittinghof..Franz Kierschner
Schellhorn .....Hermann Rudolph
Johanna .....Elisabeth Arlaans
Edmund .....Harry Walden
Eilen von Tonnin..Marie Reisenhofer als Gast
Gerda Hubner .....Hedwig v. Ostermann
Frau Schwalb.....Marie Kierschner
Klettke, Kanzleisekretar.....Hermann Gerold
Minna .....Anna Sander
Friedrich .....Jacques Lurian

Ludwig Fulda has written better plays than "Die Maskerade," but one would not have guessed that fact in the presence of the enthusiasm which greeted its performance in Irving Place last evening. With the dramatist himself present, smiling approval from a proscenium box, and subsequently taking the centre of the stage in response to uproarious applause, the occasion was most decidedly a gala one for Herr Director Conried, himself in a box, the company, and the patrons of the German theatre.

During the first act one man in an orchestra chair did voice loudly his disapproval of the sentiments of a character on the scene, but his remark was overlooked in the general rejoicing. To add to the festivity of the occasion the ubiquitous speculator, who is always keen at scenting an event, made his appearance on the sidewalk, disposing, for a small added consideration, of gallery tickets, the main body of the house and two additional rows of chairs in the usually allotted orchestra place being sold out in advance.

"Die Maskerade," written in 1904, is one of the long series of problem plays dealing with the social and moral relations between the sexes which German dramatists have been producing without end since the appearance of Sudermann's "Die Ehre." Wholly disagreeable in theme and in characterization, it is likewise somewhat disappointing in dramaturgic craftsmanship and character delineation. It contains a succession of scenes between persons who discuss, in twos and twos and at interminable length, their relative positions with regard to one another. And these people are almost without exception a most unwholesome lot.

A general idea of the play may be had from the following brief synopsis:

Freiherr von Wittinghof retires from the Diplomatic Service to seek in Berlin his daughter Gerda, whose mother he had deserted for an alliance of wealth and position. The daughter has grown up free and untrammeled, managing to support herself by teaching, and carrying in her heart a hatred of her father, whose nature, however, she has to a certain extent inherited. In fact she has so far followed his example as to accept the love of a man whose career will make marriage between them impossible.

Her father sees her and convinces her of the sincerity of his repentance, a condition made possible by the fact that she, too, feels that she has been masquerading before the world. She explains how matters stand, and Wittenhof receives her confession with rather more coolness than might be expected under the circumstances. He proceeds at once to arrange a match between her and the son of an old college acquaintance, one Schellhorn, a man who is high up in political affairs, and who is depicted as a most contemptible character.

Schellhorn has been unfaithful to his wife, but he wears at all times the mask of virtue, and forces her to keep his deceptions from becoming public property. He is as anxious for the marriage of his son as is Wittinghof. It now develops that this son is no other than Gerda's lover. When the matter of the marriage is broached to him he at first refuses to countenance it, but is subsequently agrees to make the girl his wife.

The two final acts are largely devoted to showing what a sorry pair are the Schellhorns, father and son. Gerda agrees, after some hesitation, to marry the son, but only on condition that he accept her as she was when he first knew her, that is to say, without money, friends, or social position. Here the utter selfishness of her lover is finally made evident, and she renounces him forever.

The play is in the main very well acted, although in the case of one actor, Hermann Rudolph, who played Schellhorn, it was a little difficult to determine whether he or the author was at fault in a portrayal that touched very closely upon the line of caricature. Mr. Rudolph was amusing, however, especially in a scene with his son, played capitally by Harry Walden, in which the father reveals his own baseness while endeavoring to induce the young man to agree to the marriage. Hedwig von Ostermann gave a beautifully varied performance of Gerda, touching with delicate skill upon the lighter phases of the girl's character and handling the somewhat complex emotional passages with convincing sincerity. Marie Reisenhofer also shone in the performance, her playing of Ellen von Tönnin justifying the very warm applause which it frequently called forth.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CONCERT.

Rubinstein's Ocean Symphony Given in Part—Mr. Marteau in Violin Solos.

The fifth of the Symphony Concerts for Young People given yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall offered some diverting items for the young people, and some others that were perhaps of more interest to the older than the younger ones. There were three movements from Rubinstein's Ocean Symphony, his best symphonic work, that had not been played in New York for a good many years; the amusing "Nutcracker" suite by Tschaikowsky, and Dr. Leopold Damrosch's orchestral arrangement of a march by Schubert. Henri Marteau, who had already appeared once here this season in a popular Sunday concert at the Metropolitan Opera House, played Schumann's Fantasie for violin and orchestra that is almost unknown to New York concertgoers, and a Romanza and the Rondo Capriccioso by Saint-Saëns.

The fantasie is one of Schumann's later compositions. Numbered Op. 131, it was composed in 1853, and is dedicated to Joachim, who is one of the few who keeps it alive by performing it from time to time. It shares with other works of Schumann's later period the diffuseness and lack of coherency resulting from the cerebral disease that had then already overtaken him; yet, also like others of this period, it has its interesting moments and certain passages of characteristic charm. And while it may be that these moments are not really numerous enough fully to repay an artist for mastering its difficulties, the opportunity for hearing the composition was worth while. Mr. Marteau played the piece with authority and assurance and with a fine and manly style. He has an uncommonly large and sonorous tone, but yesterday it was, in the fantasie especially, rough and unequal on the different strings. Nor was his intonation absolutely pure. He followed this with a movement from one of Bach's solo sonatas, in which his tone was clearer and better and his command of the true pitch was greater. After the selections by Saint-Saëns he played a piece by Paganini—one that is made familiar by Schumann's transcription of it for the piano.

THE RUSSIAN SYMPHONY.

A New Suite by Glazounow Played—Mr. Lhevinne Soloist.

The Russian Symphony Society finds no end to the list of the Russian novelties that it can draw upon for the programmes of its concerts. At its concert last evening the novelty was a suite by Glazounow, entitled "From the Middle Ages." It is not important or highly original music, and it hints at what has been observed in many of the recent compositions of this talented Russian, that he is too fluent, too facile, and puts forth too much that has not been submitted to the scrutiny of a rigid self-criticism. There is invention, if not a really fertile imagination, in it, and the abundant skill in the use of orchestral color that stands the contemporary Russians in such good stead.

The four movements represent picturesque subjects, that are fully explained in notes upon the programme—"The Crusaders," a "Troubadour's Serenade," a "Scherzo," showing a street theatre where the "Dance of Death" is being played, and a "Love Scene," where a young couple abandon themselves to the peaceful joys of love in a chateau on the coast, while "the groaning sea rolls up its gray tears" without. These are presented with vivid tonal picturing. The "Love Scene" is especially fortunate in the contrast it offers of an ingenious figure for the lashing sea and the melodious love music. The scherzo is but a highly colored piece of bizarrerie, but it made its effect, and was repeated.

Mr. Josef Lhevinne was the soloist and played only solo pieces, including Borodin's "In a Convent," in which use is made of effects of ecclesiastical chant and severe harmonies; a graceful nocturn for the left hand alone, by Scriabine; a brilliant and noted study in E flat by Schloetzer, and two pieces by Rubinstein, the "Kammenoi Ostrow" and the galop from "La Bal." The music makes demands chiefly upon the technical powers of the player, but Mr. Lhevinne showed himself again to be a player admirably equipped with all the resources of his art, and especially with a beautiful sense of tonal color, a ravishing variety of touch, and a delicate gradation of dynamics. The study he played with brilliant bravura, the first piece by Rubinstein with a truly remarkable poetry, but in the galop he made a number of slips that injured his effects. After the listed pieces he played Moszkowski's "Etinceles."

The rest of the programme included Konyus's amusing suite, "From Childlife," and a polonaise by one Bubeck, whose name is unfamiliar, in which effects from the upright piano—why upright?—and the celesta, on which Mr. Safonoff made so much of a sensation last season, were employed.

AT THE OPERA.

A Fine Performance of "Aida"—"Rigoletto" in the Evening.

A fine performance of "Aida" was given at the matinée at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon—a performance that well repaid the enormous audience that came to hear it. It was one of the largest audiences of the season, and would have been larger if the box office had not stopped the sale of tickets before the performance began. Mme. Eames, Miss Edyth Walker, Mr. Caruso, Mr. Campanari, and Mr. Plançon were the singers, and they were all in their best estate. Miss Walker sang with especial dramatic fervor and beauty of voice, and Mr. Caruso wreaked himself upon the effective passages that fell to his lot.

In the evening a considerably smaller audience heard a performance of "Rigoletto," that had certain "popular" features about it, such as the price, and the presence in the cast of Mr. Dippel as the Duke and Miss Abott as Gilda. Mr. Scotti was, of course, the Rigoletto. Miss Abott is continually strengthening and deepening the favorable impression she made at her first appearance at the Opera House. Her Gilda was animated by a dramatic feeling and a real intelligence and her singing was excellent. Her voice is well suited to the part and she offers every promise of becoming a singer of fine dramatic blood, if she will give the unremitting study and thought that are needed. Miss Abott has naturally a good deal yet to learn, but she has real talent.

EXPLAIN OPERA EXODUS.

Attaches Say Friday Night's Audience Misunderstood a Quick Curtain.

Persons at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday were unanimous in declaring that the management was not in any way responsible for the peculiar incident of Friday night, when most of the audience walked out before the performance of "The Barber of Seville" was finished. They declared that they were amazed that such a thing could have happened, and their only explanation is that most of the persons at the performance were not acquainted with the opera.

It was declared on behalf of the management that the performance was given according to the programme. After "Haensel und Gretel," the second act of "The Barber of Seville" was put on, followed by the third act. In the middle of this act, however, the curtain was dropped after the storm scene to permit some changes on the stage. The footlights were left up and the orchestra remained in their places.

It was thought operagoers in New York were familiar with this procedure called a quick curtain. It was at this point, however, that almost all the people in the orchestra got up and walked out. People in the boxes and balconies followed suit. When the orchestra struck up again hundreds were in the streets. People from the balconies, who heard the music as they came down, crowded behind the railings and listened to the opera to the end.

"I guess a lot of our subscribers gave their tickets to their relatives last night," said an attaché of the Opera House with a smile.

THE MARGULIES TRIO.

The Adele Margulies Trio gave one of their excellent concerts last evening in Mendelssohn Hall—the last of a series that has afforded a great deal of interest to lovers of chamber of music, and that has showed this organization as one of rare skill and accomplishment in this form of art. Composers have put some of their best works into the form of trios, yet trios are seldom played in public. Miss Margulies, Mr. Lichtenberg, and Mr. Schulz play them so well that their concerts ought to become a regular factor in the musical season.

Last evening they played Beethoven's great trio in B flat, Op. 97; Arensky's small but melodious one in D minor, Op. 42, and Brahms's A major sonata for piano and violin, Op. 100. There was an audience of very good numbers.

Weingartner Tied by Contract.

Walter Damrosch said yesterday that it would be impossible for Felix Weingartner to become the conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra as successor to Wilhelm Gericke for at least two years. A dispatch to THE TIMES from Boston yesterday said that Mr. Weingartner had been approached by Col. Higginson with such a proposal. Mr. Damrosch has a contract with Mr. Weingartner under which he must appear with the New York Symphony Orchestra for one month each in the next two seasons, and with no other American orchestra.

"Yankee Circus" a Chicago Success.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Thompson & Dundy's New York Hippodrome show, "A Yankee Circus on Mars," had its first Chicago performance at the Auditorium Theatre to-night. A representative Chicago audience filled the playhouse to overflowing. The Chicago engagement is limited to five weeks, and the advance sale of tickets insures a tremendous patronage.

"MATCHES MARY" DIES, BANK BOOK IN HAND

But Her Account Was Exhausted and Charity Must Bury Her.

WILL ESCAPE POTTER'S FIELD

Last of a Familiar Figure That All Broadway Knew—She Dreamed She'd Be Rich Some Time.

"Matches Mary" died yesterday. She passed away at noon at Bellevue Hospital, and with her death Broadway lost another of its old-time celebrated characters. Her body lies at the Morgue. A well-dressed woman, whose name was not made public, called at the place where Mary lodged yesterday and said she would see that the body did not go to Potter's Field.

The hospital card said that she died from arteriosclerosis, which is a hardening of the walls of the blood vessels. But the police of the Tenderloin Station say that she died from alcoholism. Her real name was Mary Hayes, and she lived in a small room in a comparatively well-to-do tenement at 141 West Twenty-eighth Street. She was a native of Ireland, 64 years old.

For fifteen years "Matches Mary" had sold matches in front of and in the lobbies of Wallack's and Daly's Theatres. The late Augustin Daly gave her the privilege of disposing of her wares to the patrons of his house, and although the police, time and again, interfered with her, she held her post, and after the theatres had emptied themselves would go to the Imperial Hotel and renew her trade there.

Mary was tall, gaunt, thin-faced, and gray-haired. She dressed in chilly looking, sombre black, and always wore a dark shawl over her head. In one arm she carried a package of safety matches and offered a box to every theatre patron within range. Her manner was not obtrusive, but she had a temper of her own and could express herself fluently. Only a few nights ago she pushed a box of matches into the face of a man who was walking into Wallack's.

"Please buy a box," she pleaded.

"How much?" asked the man, hesitating.

"Anything you like," replied the woman, for she never had a fixed price.

"Here's 5 cents," said the man, handing her five pennies.

"You beggar; take that for your pains," growled Mary, throwing the pennies into his face. "Now, go buy bread with them. You'll need it some day."

She wouldn't accept pennies from anybody. She thought it beneath her dignity. She was put out of the theatre for this offense, but was back again in ten minutes, plying her trade with increased vigor. Mary found a great friend in George Ade at the time "The County Chairman" was running at Wallack's.

"'Tis the true sense of humor you have, indeed," she said to Ade after the first night, a part of which she witnessed. Ade gave her a two-dollar bill, and repeated the gift every evening thereafter. The late William C. Whitney, every time he attended a performance at Wallack's or Daly's, had a five-dollar bill neatly folded up and ready for Mary.

"Good evening, Mary," Mr. Whitney would say. "I hope your health is good."

"Ah!" replied Mary, with a suspicion of blarney in her tones, "I'm a-bloomin', yer honor, and I hope the sunlight will never set upon yer nonor's fine face."

When the newsboys in the neighborhood heard Mary talk in this fashion they yelled at her:

"Quit handin' de salve, Mary; cut it out." Mary would turn on them with fury and chase them off Broadway. Occasionally the "newsies" were too much for her, but "Little Charley," the cabman, at Thirtieth Street, always came to her rescue and fought her battles for her. Mary usually wore green goggles on Broadway, but never was seen with them on any other street. The employes of the theatres, for this bit of deception, dubbed her "Matchless Mary."

Mary's greatest ambition seemed to be to have a maid. She often remarked that she would end her days in Fifth Avenue.

"I've got money in the bank, and won't have to work after a bit," she used to say to the newsboys and cabmen. The fact that she professed to be wealthy got abroad and Mary found her revenues falling off. Then she pleaded poverty again and some of the business came back.

She was taken to Bellevue a week ago by the police of the Tenderloin Station, and the physicians said she was suffering from alcoholism. The next day, when nobody was looking, she walked out. The police put her back again on Friday, however, and her condition then was found to be serious. The janitor at her tenement said Mary was to be dispossessed on Monday morning. Over the main entrance to the tenement is a sigh:

NO BEGGARS OR PEDDLERS ALLOWED HERE.

Mary herself insisted that the sign should be put up. When they took her to Bellevue for the last time she had a bankbook in her hands. She held this fast until death came. Her account, however, had been exhausted.

Cold Makes Strange Bedfellows.

Paris, Jan. 31.—Men are sometimes advised to take a lesson from the animals, and a story told by M. Hugues le Roux would seem to indicate that they are at least quite capable of intelligent reasoning. M. le Roux has traveled extensively, and at his place, not far from Paris, when he can escape from his journalistic duties, he likes to study the animals he has brought back from his wanderings. He has at present in his amateur menagerie a Saharan gazelle, a young Italian wolf, two fox terriers, and a mare and her foal. At first all these animals were on the very worst of terms with one another. The wolf had his shoulder put out of joint by the gazelle in an encounter in which he was given to understand that the gazelle did not care to be disturbed in her daily promenades. The mare could not bear the fox terriers, and if they ever ventured near her box when she was suckling her foal she was ready to make a meal of them. The various members of the menagerie would probably have continued to maintain toward one another an attitude of enmity and defiance had not an accidental circumstance put an end to their mutual hostility. At the commencement of Winter workmen began to demolish the kennel and take the roof off the stable. All the animals were exposed to cold and rain. How to keep them comfortable was at length solved by an Ethiopian soldier whom M. le Roux had brought back with him to France. "All these animals are cold," he argued, "because they are separate. I'll put them together." Had he consulted his master before doing so he would certainly not have obtained permission, for M. Le Roux, knowing their hostility toward one another, would have forbidden such a plan for fear of the consequences. But when he went into the garden one day to give his pets a carrot he found them all collected together. The millennium had arrived—the gazelle and the wolf were lying down together, the mare and the fox terriers had become reconciled, and in the common warmth and comfort which they jointly shared all thought of hatred had vanished.—London Globe.

Journalists Honor H. R. Chamberlain.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The correspondents here of American newspapers and the London journalists to-night gave a dinner to Henry R. Chamberlain, London correspondent of The New York Sun, the occasion being the twenty-fifth anniversary of his connection with that newspaper.

SUCH A PRETTY FIRE ENGINE.

But It Wouldn't Work and Bill Dufford's House Burned Down.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, N. J., Feb. 24.—The glistening new fire engine recently acquired by the Fire Department of this town had its first real trial to-day. Washington does not have many fires, and when it does everybody takes a holiday, the town celebrates, and the Councilmen adopt resolutions commending the firemen and thanking Providence.

When the alarm bell tolled out this morning there was instantly a suspension of business. Willing hands tore open the firehouse doors and the beautiful glistening engine, with its brave dress of red paint and nickel, and the brazen voice of its bell tolling out a warning to live stock to get out of the way, swept grandly on toward the fire.

Far off the firemen could see the blaze eating up the devoted house of Bill Dufford, from which the luckless tenant, Elmer Hendershot, was hurling his worldly goods as fast as he could.

Firemen ran up to him. "Don't work that way, El," they said; "don't y'see the steamer's comin'?"

Engineer Creveling had the steamer run down to the bank of the creek; some firemen coupled on the hose, two firemen, renowned for their strength, took hold of the nozzle, and the rest stood back to see the blaze expire.

"You boys cling fast to thet nozzle; she's a kicker, fer shore," said the engineer as he turned the valve.

Then the smokestack poured forth a cloud of smoke, but there was nothing doing at the end of the nozzle. Dufford's house took its time about burning up. They couldn't make the engine work.

JOE THE GREAT IS GONE.

Broadway Swallowed Up the Pup—$50 Awaits the Finder.

Somewhere in this city is Joe the Great, a white bull-terrier of high degree. His name is registered among those of bull-terriers of pedigree, but his address is no longer known to the chroniclers of the dog world.

About 11 o'clock on the evening of Feb. 7, his master, Joseph Canavan of the firm of H. Hicks & Son, fruit dealers, 1,179 Broadway, took him for a walk. He ran across Broadway at the corner of Twenty-eighth Street, and his master watched him, a flashing patch of white among the crowds from the theatres, sniffing at their heels to find one he knew.

Canavan was just going to whistle him back when a big team came lumbering through the traffic. He feared Joe might run under its wheels, and waited till it passed. When the way was clear Joe was gone. He has not come back.

There is grief in the house of Canavan, and $50 awaits him who returns Joe the Great to the Hicks store.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

RONALDS—STRONG.

Special to The New York Times.

ERIE, Penn., Feb. 24.—Miss Thora Scott Strong, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Strong of this city and granddaughter of the late Congressman William L. Scott was married at 1 o'clock to-day in St. Paul's Episcopal Church to Reginald Ronalds of New York City. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Spalding of Utah, assisted by the Rev. J. M. McGann, rector of the church.

The bride was attended by Miss Mathilda Townsend of Washington, and leaning on her father's arm marched to the chancel while a choir from New York City sang the Lohengrin wedding march. The bridal party was met by Mr. Ronalds and his brother Pierre Lorillard Ronalds, who acted as best man. The bride's gown was of silver cloth, cut princess, with court train. The dress was trimmed with exquisite point de Venise lace and orange blossoms.

The ushers were Clarence H. Mackay, Louis F. H. Betts, Stanford White, J. Barton Willing, Whitney Warren, Capt. Philip Lydig, all of New York; Arthur J. Richmond, Boston, and Edward Mehl of Erie. About two hundred out of town guests were in attendance, coming principally from New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Boston and Pittsburg.

The bridegroom is a son of Mrs. Pierre Lorillard Ronalds of London, England. He is prominent in New York society, a member of the Knickerbocker, Racquet and Meadow Brook Clubs, and was a member of President Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

Mr. and Mrs. Ronalds have gone to spend their honeymoon at Clarence Mackay's estate in North Carolina and will go to Europe in the Spring.

RHOADES—NYE.

Special to The New York Times.

AUBURN, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Miss Carol Beardsley Nye, daughter of George H. Nye of this city, was married to Lyman Rhoades of New York at the Central Presbyterian Church this afternoon by the Rev. F. W. Palmer, pastor of the church.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss A. Jean Nye, as maid of honor and eight bridesmaids, Miss Katharine Nash Rhoades of New York, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Mary Humphrey, and Miss Elsie Baskin of Louisville, Ky.; Miss Mildred Whitall of Germantown, Penn.; Miss Natalie Smith of Jersey City, N. J., and Miss Ruth Bartlett, Miss Frances Creveling, and Miss Amy Dunning of this city.

The best man was Stephen P. Nash of New York, and the ushers were H. Bertram Legg, Reginald S. Willis, John C. Jackson, Morton D. Bogue, Robert D. Bartholomew, and Joseph W. Macky, all of New York City.

DANCING CLASS MEETINGS.

The last before Lent of the dances organized by Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Frank S. Witherbee, Charles H. Coster, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, and others was held at Sherry's last night. The girls in this class are not yet out. Each member is permitted to invite two men. The cotillion was danced before supper. Sheldon Whitehouse was leader, dancing alone. The favors, suggestive of Washington's Birthday, were cherry blossom pins, medals, and whips and orders tied with red, white, and blue ribbons. Mrs. Witherbee, Mrs. Coster, and Mrs. Alexander received, and Mrs. Charles H. Marshall and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman were other patronesses. The Easter dance will be held on April 21.

The Saturday Evening Dancing Class, managed by Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, had its last dance before Lent at Delmonico's last night. The cotillion was led by Russell Landale, and the favors were penwipers and sachets. There will be another dance after Easter. There was a large attendance last night and a jolly dance.

Mrs. Endicott's Party.

Mrs. Robert Endicott gave a small party yesterday afternoon for her young daughter, Miss Lillian Endicott, who is not yet out, the guests being girls under sixteen. After an entertainment there was a seated collation, at which the girls all donned the funny little half masks that have come over as an amusing French fad.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Viola Allen will appear in "The Toast of the Town" at the New Montauk Theatre in Brooklyn this week.

Henry Clay Blaney will be seen throughout the week at the American in "The Boy Behind the Gun."

There will be a professional matinée of "Gallops" at the Garrick Theatre next Thursday afternoon. The usual Wednesday matinée will be omitted.

The bill for the concert at the New York Theatre this evening includes Louise Gunning, May Wentworth, Paul Conchas, Earle Reynolds, Emma Francis, and Binns and Binns.

Mme. Illing, a German actress, will appear at the Berkeley Lyceum in "Magda" for four performances beginning next Thursday evening. This will be her first appearance in this country. She will play in English.

FISCHOFF SALE ENDS.

The Collection of Paintings Brings a Total of $127,840.

The closing sale of the Fischoff collection of paintings in the big ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria last evening brought $59,920, making with the $67,920 of Friday a total of $127,840. The highest price of the evening was $11,550, given by J. B. Wilson, agent, for "The Marquise de Balleroy and Her Children," by F. H. Drouais. This was $1,550 more than the highest price of Friday, which was $10,000 for a Largilliere. Constable's "On the River Stour" brought the second highest price, $6,700. A letter from Clifford Constable accompanies this picture and states that it was painted by his grandfather, John Constable, R. A. "La Pavane," by Jacquet, which went to A. W. Forbes for $5,500, comes from the collection of Mme. Humbert, Paris. There was not as large a gathering at last night's sale as on the preceding evening. Following is a list of the higher-priced pictures, artists, and purchasers:

Ideal Head, H. Rondel; to Alexander F. Ullman	$235
The Visit, Etienne Aubrey; to J. Stevens Ulman	120
Portrait of a Lady, George Henry Harlow; to J. A. McAuley	200
An Ideal, Edouard Zier; to H. B. Smith	300
The Cherry Girl, Maurice Jacquet; to Mrs. E. R. Ladew	....
Portrait of Lady Middleton, Sir Godfrey Kneller; to George W. Cane	270
Crab Fisher, G. Merle; to J. A. Cole	200
The Seine at Vernon, Camille H. Delpy; to Mrs. Bertha Motley	230
Pack of Dogs, A. de Geane; to J. Stevens Ulman	250
Thread of Life, H. Picou; to Paul W. Horback	75
A Surplus of Riches, E. Munier; to T. Harens	110
Cathcing Butterflies, H. Heilbuth; to Charles A. Phillips	330
The Experts, A. Lesrel; to H. D. Babcock	610
Gen. Hoche's Soldiers, Charles Balay; to H. L. Topiltz	280
Borders of the Seine, E. Jettel; to T. M. Raborg	120
The New Dress, Luis Jiminez; to Thomas Gerritz	260
Discretion Better Than Valor, Alfred Dedreux; to Dr. J. A. Cole	220
The Seine at Night, Fritz Thaulow; to Victor Harris	375
Dressing for the Masked Ball, R. De Madraza; to J. W. Charlton	1,150
The Shepherdess and Her Flock, Aime Perret; to J. B. Nutchell	800
A Parisian Beauty, A. Bellet; to E. R. Ladew	350
Lady Bennington, Sir William Beechey, R. A.; to H. D. Babcock	210
Lady Cavendish, John Hoppner, R. A.; to E. Gimpel	4,600
Mrs. Siddons, Sir Thomas Lawrence, P. R. A.; to H. D. Babcock	2,550
La Pavane, Gustave Jacquet; to A. W. Forbes	5,500
Sheep and Lamb, Constant Troyon; to J. A. Cole	1,250
Mme. de Preval, Francois de Troy; to H. L. Topiltz	185
Village Gossips, F. Wheatley; to Ernest Thalmann	480
Marquise de Balleroy and Her Children, F. H. Drouais; to J. B. Wilson, agent	11,550
On the River Stour, John Constable, R. A.; to the Blakesley Galleries	6,700
The Rescue, Francois Boucher; to Dr. J. Nicholson	3,300
The Betrothal, Alessandro Allori, called Bronzino; to E. Gimpel & Wildenstein	1,700
Lady in White Dress, Richard Cosway, R. A.; to H. D. Babcock	525
Mme. de Bonneval, Antoine Vestier; to T. M. Raborg	725
Comtesse de Beaumont, Pierre Mignard; to Charles McAllister	525
Portrait of Two Young Ladies, Sir Peter Lely; to D. V. Hutchinson	675
A Titled Lady of Delft, Jan A. Van Ravesteyn; to J. M. Winkler	480
Vicomtesse de Boisfort, Antoine Vestier. A Parisian Beauty, Edouard Zier; to H. L. Topiltz	760
Portrait of Lady Leigh, Paul Van Somer; to D. V. Hutchinson	305
Portrait of Sir Francis Leigh, Paul Van Somer; to D. V. Hutchinson	230
A Group of Peasants, Mathieu le Nain; to G. G. Benjamin	250
Portrait of a Dutch Lady, Dirk Van Santvoort; to J. M. Winkler	120
Portrait of John Flaxman, Henry Howard, R. A.; to E. O. Reilly, agent	150
Portrait of Mrs. Fitzherbert, Richard Cosway, R. A.; to W. S. Peckham	195
Portrait of Mme. Lamen, Paulus Moreelse; to Blakesley Galleries	1,100
Portrait of Mlle. de la Martelliere, Nicholas Detroy; to Blakesley Galleries	300
Hebe and the Eagle of Jove, Henry Howard, R. A.; to J. A. Cole	210
Scene in Ispahan, E. L. Weeks; to T. M. Raborg	775
Cabin Boy's Departure, Julien Lablant; to J. A. Cole	200
Portrait of Mlle. de Lorge, Antoine Vestier; to T. M. Raborg	325
The Letter, Asensio Julis; to T. M. Raborg	480
Duchesse d'Aumont, Robert Tournieres; to L. A. Lanthier	750
The Mandolin Lesson, Aart de Gelder; to John J. Robusch	260
Lord Heathfield of Gibraltar, attributed to Sir Joshua Reynolds, P. R. A.; to E. O. Reilly	810
Lady in yellow gown, Pierre Mignard; to Charles McAllister	625
A Lady of the Court, Robert Tournieres; to J. Dunbar Wright	240
Mme. Hendrik, J. A. Van Ravesteyn; to Mrs. Brown	200
Portrait of Two Children, Gainsborough Dupont; to J. Stevens Ulman	290
A Jolly Company, attributed to David Teniers; to J. Stevens Ulman	150
The Young Princess, Paulus Moreelse; to W. P. Eno	165
	300

HER DEATH RECALLS RESCUE.

Mrs. Haight, Whom Fireman Rooney Saved in 1882, Expires in Yonkers.

Mrs. Charles H. Haight, whose rescue by Fireman John L. Rooney from the fire in the old World Building, at Park Row and Beekman Street, on Jan. 31, 1882, was one of the most thrilling incidents of that catastrophe, died at her home, 101 Hawthorne Avenue, Yonkers, yesterday.

At the time of the fire, Mrs. Haight, then Miss Small, was a secretary, employed on the fourth floor. She lingered, trying to save her employer's property, until the flames were roaring against the door. She climbed across three windows above a gulf of fire, and was about to trust her life to a telephone wire when she saw Fireman Rooney of Truck 10 mounting a ladder which reached only to the fourth floor below. He caught her as she dropped, at his command.

For this he received the Bennett Medal for the year from Mayor Franklin Edson. The members of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, of which Miss Small was a member, gave him a handsome gold watch, and when Miss Small became Mrs. Haight in Brooklyn on April 21, 1886, Rooney got a kiss from the bride.

Rooney was promoted to be Assistant Foreman of Truck 12, and several years later was killed with Battalion Chief John J. Bresnan at a fire in West Twenty-fourth Street.

Mrs. Haight leaves a husband, two sons, and a daughter. Funeral services will be held at Westminster Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—A well-defined storm from the southwest is central to-night over southern Michigan, attended by general rains in the central valleys and the Gulf States and rains and snows in the upper lake and western lower lake region.

There will be rain or snow Sunday in the lake region and rain in the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

Winds along the New England coast will be fresh southerly, becoming westerly Monday; Middle Atlantic coast, fresh southerly to southwesterly, becoming northwest by Monday; South Atlantic coast, light to fresh southerly to southwesterly; Gulf coast, light to fresh and mostly southwesterly; Lake Michigan, brisk to high northwesterly, diminishing by Sunday night.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York—Showers Sunday; colder in western portion; Monday, fair, colder; fresh to brisk southwest winds, shifting to northwest.

New Jersey and Delaware—Showers and warmer Sunday; Monday, fair, colder; fresh to brisk south winds, shifting to northwest.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers Sunday; colder in western and northern portions; Monday fair, colder; fresh southwest to northwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	27	37	4 P. M.	40	48
6 A. M.	27	35	6 P. M.	40	45
9 A. M.	31	39	9 P. M.	35	43
12 M.	38	46	12 P. M.	31	42

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 42; for the corresponding date last year it was 33; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 38; at 8 P. M. it was 43; maximum temperature, 46 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 36 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 62 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 77 per cent. at 8 P. M.

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Wears Better Than Silk.

CATCH a fold of it in your fingers—did you ever see as ofter, richer material?—can you picture anything prettier for your new waist or gown? Suesine Silk is the duplicate of China silk but is more desirable because it wears better for the touch of cotton in it—and costs less than half the price. All colors. Samples sent upon request. Please give the name of your dealer.

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INTRODUCERS OF SIEDE GLACE
Third and Mercer Sts., New York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Temple Beth-El, 5th Av. and 76th St., Sunday, 11 A. M., Dr. Schulman on "The Sixth Commandment: The Sacredness of Life."

D. QUINN, SHOE DEALER, DEAD.

Never Had a Mark-Down Sale, Never Got Rich, Save in Good Repute.

Daniel Quinn died on Friday at his home, 191 Eighth Avenue, at the age of 75. His funeral will be held to-morrow morning in St. Michael's Church. A solemn high mass will be said.

For ever thirty-five years Mr. Quinn had run a little shoe store at 191 Eighth Avenue. He never moved and never changed his manner of business, although everything else around him changed. He was never known to have a fire sale, a bankrupt sale, or a mark-down sale on any pretext whatever. He bought his shoes, calculated the cost and reasonable profit and then marked them. They sold for that.

So in his thirty-five years at 191 Eighth Avenue he never got rich, but he raised and educated a family. He leaves a wife, four daughters, and two sons. He was the father of the late Rev. E. A. Quinn of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, in East Fourteenth Street. His daughters are Mary, who is married and lives on Ninth Avenue; Catherine, a public school teacher; Helen, Principal of St. Michael's School, and Elizabeth, who has charge of the Holy Cross School at Notre Dame, Ind. His living sons are William, who will run the old shoe store on the old plan, and the Rev. Daniel J. Quinn, S. J., Professor of Higher Mathematics in the Boston College.

MISS SHEEHAN DEAD.

Sister of the Politician Stricken in the Street.

Elizabeth Sheehan, 38 years old, a sister of John C. Sheehan and William F. Sheehan, was stricken with illness in front of 207 West Eighty-fifth Street while walking home from church last evening. The occupants of the house, Mrs. Van de Water and Mrs. Eckels, seeing her fall, took her inside and sent for Dr. V. R. Pepper of 203 West Eighty-fifth Street, but Miss Sheehan died as he reached the door. He said death was due to acute indigestion.

Coroner's Physician Weston, who is a friend of the Sheehan family, was called and remained with the body until the arrival of an undertaker, who on Dr. Weston's permit removed it to Miss Sheehan's home, at Euclid Hall, an apartment house at Broadway and Eighty-fifth Street.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William W. Jefferis.

William W. Jefferis, who died on Friday at the age of 86, at his home in Central Park West, was one of the best known mineralogists in this country. He had devoted all the leisure of a long life to the study and collection of minerals of every character. His collection was one of the two finest private collections in the world. It was particularly rich in Pennsylvania specimens. He recently transferred it to the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburg. The collection contains more than 50,000 individual specimens.

Mr. Jefferis was until recently a banker in West Chester, Penn. He was a member of many scientific societies. He leaves a widow and two daughters, Mrs. John Bogart and Mrs. E. B. Noyes.

William Hardcastle Browne.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—William Hardcastle Browne, author and lawyer, died here to-day of a complication of diseases. He was 66 years old. In 1888 impaired health compelled him to retire from active practice in the legal profession and he devoted himself entirely to literary work. His best known books include "Abridged Editions of Blackstone's and Kent's Commentaries," "Heart Throbs of Gifted Authors," "Passion Play," "Witty Sayings by Witty People," and an abridged edition of the Waverley Novels.

Obituary Notes.

LOAN BURGESS, known throughout New York and the New England States as a breeder of fine sheep, died Friday night at North Hoosick, N. Y., aged 71

NEW TENNIS CHAMPIONS FOR INDOOR COURTS

Hackett and Alexander Capture the National Title.

SCORE BY SWIFT VOLLEYING

Grant and Wright Lose In Straight Sets—Final Round of Singles To-morrow.

Rapidity at the volleying net game on the part of Harold H. Hackett and Frederick B. Alexander yesterday resulted in their winning the National championship honors at doubles indoor lawn tennis. From every point their racquet work proved illuminating, and Alexander, who is regarded as almost sure of a place on the American international challenging team this year, rather easily surpassed all of the other players in his cleverness and brilliancy. The team of Yale-Princeton veterans defeated Wylie C. Grant and Irving C. Wright in straight sets. The score was 6—1, 6—1, and 6—2. This in no sense indicates the closeness of the play, but it was a surprise to the large gallery of spectators which gathered about the main court of the Seventh Regiment Armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue, where the National tournament has been in progress for the past week.

On service and at the net Alexander distinguished himself by his accuracy of return. Frequently his first service scored as an ace against both Grant and Wright. It was the swiftly played passing strokes of the former intercollegiate champion of Princeton that proved his best point-earner in the opposing court. Compared with Alexander, the old Yale champion, Hackett, showed weakly at times. His service was not strong, and he flagrantly foot-faulted, which would have counted against his team had the linesman strictly held him to the rules.

The losing pair exhibited little of the skill which contributed to their defeat of Fisher and Tallant on the previous day. Grant was slow at getting to the ball, and his poor judgment as to speed led to his banging the ball into the net and out of court so continuously as to have its effect upon the playing of his partner. Wright's good backhand was not up to his usual standard, nor was he as fast as he had been in other matches. Sheer brilliancy on the part of Hackett and Alexander during these critical periods eventually brought the points to deuce and the games to them after several changes of the vantage. It was during these keenly contested points that Alexander was at his best.

The consolation singles was brought to an end, William B. Cragin, Jr., defeating Harry F. Allen two sets to one. The National championship singles will be finished to-morrow, Grant, one-time holder of the title, meeting Edwin P. Fisher. The summary:

National Championship Doubles, Final and Championship Round.—Harold H. Hackett and Frederick B. Alexander, West Side Lawn Tennis Club of New York, defeated Wylie C. Grant and Irving C. Wright, New York Lawn Tennis Club and Longwood Cricket Club of Boston, 6—1, 6—1, 6—2.

Consolation Singles, Final Round.—William B. Cragin, Jr., Seventh Regiment, defeated Harry F. Allen, New York Athletic Club, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3.

BOYS' HIGH CHAMPIONS.

Defeats "Poly Prep" In Final Game for Inter-City Hockey Honors.

The Brooklyn Boys' High School hockey seven won the interscholastic intercity championship by defeating the "Poly Prep" team by the score of 2 goals to 1, at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, last night. The victory caused a big surprise, as it was the first time the Boys' High ever defeated the "Poly" team, which has won the championship of the Long Island League for the past eight years.

The "Poly" boys started to play a rough game, which escaped the notice of the referee until the second half, when Schmeltzer and Smith were ruled off. Alexander, the goal tender for the Boys' High, played the best game, as he stopped shot after shot, which came in rapid succession.

The game began by the puck being sent into Boys' High territory and Schmeltzer tried for a goal, but failed. Then Martin took a hand and tried for goal, but Alexander threw the shot off. At this stage Simmons took the puck down the rink and passed it to Harmon, who scored a goal. This made the Boys' High "rooters" yell for fully five minutes. The second half opened with the "Poly" using the same tactics as in the early part of the game, but much rougher, and the referee had to rule Schmeltzer off the ice. All the forwards in turn tried for goals for "Poly," but failed, and with five minutes to play Schmeltzer got the puck out of a scrimmage and shot a goal, equalizing the score. The rough work was still continued and Smith was ruled off. With only two minutes to play Baker carried the puck down the ice, passing all the "Poly" players, and shot the winning goal. The line-up:

"Poly Prep," 1.	Position.	Boys' High, 2.
Bedford	Goal	Alexander
Shields	Point	Fitter
Keiser	Cover point	Dreyer
S. Martin	Forward	Baker
Schmeltzer	Forward	Lauder
Campbell	Forward	Harmon
Smith	Forward	Simmons

Goals—Schmeltzer, Harmon, Baker. Referee—W. A. Burtenshaw, "Poly Prep."

COLUMBIA FENCERS LEAD.

Easily Defeat Yale and Princeton—Blue Gets One Bout.

Columbia's fencing team, consisting of O. D. F. Kehrlein, Captain; Frederico Lage, and C. G. Amend, won an easy victory over Princeton and Yale in Earl Hall, Columbia University, last night in a triangular meet. The Columbia fencers captured seventeen bouts out of a possible eighteen, Amend losing to Auerbach of Princeton, letting in the only tally against the Blue and White team. Princeton finished second, winning nine and losing nine, Yale winding up a poor third, getting only one bout, that won by Staley from Auerbach of Princeton.

Lage and Kehrlein of Columbia made the best individual records, each finishing with a clear card, winning six and losing none. Summary:

A. S. Turner of Princeton defeated H. M. Brush of Yale, F. Sage of Columbia defeated A. S. Breckenridge of Princeton, O. D. F. Kehrlein of Columbia defeated A. C. Staley of Yale, O. M. Auerbach of Princeton defeated H. B. Endicott of Yale, C. G. Amend of Columbia defeated A. S. Turner of Princeton, F. Lage of Columbia defeated H. M. Brush of Yale, A. S. Breckenridge of Princeton defeated H. B. Endicott of Yale, A. C. Staley of Yale, O. M. Auerbach of Princeton defeated C. G. Amend of Columbia, O. D. F. Kehrlein of Columbia defeated H. B. Endicott of Yale, F. Lage of Columbia defeated A. C. Staley of Yale, O. D. F. Kehrlein of Columbia defeated H. M. Brush of Yale, C. G. Amend of Columbia defeated A. S. Breckenridge of Princeton, F. Lage of Columbia defeated A. S. Turner of Princeton, O. M. Auerbach of Princeton defeated H. M. Brush of Yale, O. D. F. Kehrlein of Columbia defeated A. S. Breckenridge of Princeton, C. G. Amend of Columbia defeated A. C. Staley of Yale, A. S. Turner of Princeton defeated H. B. Endicott of Yale, A. S. Breckenridge of Princeton defeated H. M. Brush of Yale; F. Lage of Columbia defeated O. M. Auerbach of Princeton, A. S. Turner of Princeton defeated A. C. Staley of Yale, C. G. Amend of Columbia defeated H. B. Endicott of Yale, O. D. F. Kehrlein of Columbia defeated A. S. Turner of Princeton.

Calvary A. C.'s Basket Ball Victories.

The senior, junior, and midget basket ball teams of the Calvary Athletic Club last night won their matches in the championship series of the Church Athletic League. The contests were held on the Calvary court, 342 East Twenty-third Street, against the fives representing the Bethany Athletic Club. The senior match was won by the score of 33 to 13, the junior match, 23 to 10, and the midget result was 16 to 11.

HANDICAP FOR RAM'S HORN.

Favorite Easily Took the Boston Club at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 24.—Ram's Horn made his first appearance at the Fair Grounds to-day in the Boston Club Handicap, for which he was a strong favorite at even money. The race was worth $3,350 to the winner, and the Williams colt, never fully extended, cantered home an easy winner. The Cure, Biennenworth, and Bitter Brown were the other winning favorites. The weather was cloudy and the track fast. The Cure was run up to $1,000 and bought in. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Triple Silver, 100 pounds, (L. Jones,) 7 to 1, won; Bone Brake, 103, (Sewell,) 4 to 1, second; Tom Mankin, 108, (W. McGee,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:14 3-5. Many Thanks, Request, Merry Belle, Indigestion, Seavoyage, John H. Kirby, Lord Ray, Norwood, and Ohio also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Salvisa, 100 pounds, (Sewell,) 16 to 5, won; Budhill, 101, (Macy,) 12 to 1, second; Black Mate, 110, (W. Robbins,) 3 to 1, third. Time—0:55 2-5. Judge Davey, Our Own, Baleshed, Glad Pirate, and Black Burn also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. The Cure, 116 pounds, (Bell,) 7 to 5, won; Dr. Coffey, 95, 6 to 1, second; Invincible, 109, (Diggins,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:14 2-5. Gay Adelaide, Pinsticker, Sotch Dance, Hortensia, and Whorter also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Boston Club Handicap; mile and a sixteenth. Ram's Horn, 118 pounds, (Perrine,) even, won; Logistilla, 101, (Smith,) 8 to 1, second; Lady Navarre, 105, (Sewell,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:47. St. Valentine, Monaco Maid, Little Scout, and Consuelo II. also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Two miles. Cashier, 87 pounds, (Moreland,) 6 to 1, won; Aurumaster, 101, (Hayes, 9 to 5, second; Paul, 93, (L. Smith,) 10 to 1, third. Time—3:55. Nones, Colonist, Bouvier, Lady Fonso, Hickory Corners, Googoo, and Brooklyn also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and twenty yards, Bienenworth, 113 pounds, (Bedell,) 4 to 5, won; Nine, 103, (Anderson,) 6 to 1, second; The Regent, 105, (W. Hayes,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:43 4-5. Edgargo, Wedgewood, North Wind, Old Hal, Atwood, and Lou Woods also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Mile and twenty yards. Bitter Brown, 88 pounds, (Moreland,) 3 to 1, won; Lemon Girl, 103, (Bedell,) 8 to 1, second; Imboden, 104, (L. Jones,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:44 3-5. Chub, McWilliams, Benora, Tenny Burn, John Randolph, Varna, Fonso, Frank Greene, Mint Leaf, Decoration, Arabo, and Marvin Neal also ran.

Big Bow and Suzanne Rocamore, much the best of their respective fields, were the only successful favorites at City Park to-day. Debar stood a hard drive gamely and won the Respess Handicap by a narrow margin. The race was at a mile and a sixteenth and worth $650 to the winner. Track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Two miles. Miss Nannie L., 94 pounds, (Farrow,) 4 to 1, won; Regale, 94, (Lowe,) 11 to 10, second; Mildred L., 106, (W. Allen,) 15 to 1, third. Time—3:30. Blue Mint, Lida Vivian, and Economist also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, short course. Wild Range, 139 pounds, (Archibald,) 6 to 1, won; Ohio King, 145, (S. McLain,) 12 to 1, second; Lights Out, 157, (Pemberton,) 7 to 1, third. Time—3:16. Parnassus, Dr. Nowlin, Sweet Jane, Evander, and Creolin also ran. Custus and Schoolmaster fell.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, six furlongs. Robin Hood, 115 pounds, (C. Morris,) 6 to 1, won; Kargut, 107, (H. Larsen,) 7 to 1, second; Quinn Brady, 105, (Romanelli,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Orly II., Devout, Husted, Lucy Young, Capitano, Pitkin, and Palmdale also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Respess Handicap; mile and a sixteenth. De Bar, 112 pounds, (Troxler,) 5 to 1, won; Garnish, 112, (Romanelli,) 13 to 1, second; St. Tammany, 105, (R. Lowe,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:48 1-5. Alma Dufour, Grenade, Ben Viollo, Sailor Boy, Huzzah, and Sanction also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a half. Big Bow, 102 pounds, (B. Smith,) 6 to 5, won; Safety Light, 102, (W. Allen,) 15 to 1, second; Siss Lee, 96, (Heffernan,) 5 to 1, third. Time—2:39 3-5. Rossmond, Chara Wind, Berry Hughes, Eclectic, The Trifler, Bisque, and Lou Mo also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs and a half. Suzanne Rocamore, 95 pounds, (R. Lowe,) 8 to 5, won; Brushton, 97, (Pendergast,) 15 to 1, second; Foreigner, 102, (W. Allen,) 11 to 5, third. Time—1:22 1-5. Creole Jim, Mint Sauce, Marco, and Woodshade also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Florizel, 106 pounds, (F. Perrett,) 16 to 5, won; Envoy, 106, (Finnegan,) 9 to 2, second; Auditor, 106, (Heffernan,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:28. Free Booter, Arthur Cummer, Baron Esher, Pathos, and Goldcoin also ran.

BRIGHTON'S STAKE CARD.

How Principal Events May Be Run—Big Handicap Declarations.

The Brighton Beach Racing Association made announcement yesterday of the probable order of the running of stake events at the midsummer meeting, beginning Wednesday, July 11, and closing Saturday, Aug. 4. On the first day the Brighton Mile and the Distaff Stakes are scheduled to be run. Then comes the following:

July 12, Jamaica Stakes; 14, Brighton Handicap and the Punchestown Steeplechase; 16, Atlantic Stakes; 17, Seagate Stakes; 18, Vernon Stakes; 19, Brighton Oaks; 21, Islip Handicap, Neptune Stakes, and the Curragh Steeplechase; 23, Undergraduate Stakes, (to close later;) 24, Iroquois Stakes; 25, Montauk Stakes; 26, Test Handicap; 28, Seashore Handicap, (to close later;) the Brighton Junior Stakes, and the Brighton Steeplechase; 30, Glen Cove Handicap; 31, Nautilus Stakes; Aug. 1, Sunshine Stakes, (to close later;) 2, Invincible Handicap; 4, Brighton Derby and Winged Foot Handicap.

Following the declaration of Hermis out of the Suburban Handicap, E. R. Thomas has withdrawn his former crack, together with Stalwart, from the Brighton Handicap. This action was not unexpected, as H will be in no condition to race before the latter part of the season, and it is doubtful whether he will be able to do so then. The other declarations for the Brighton Handicap are J. R. Keene's Von Tromp; T. E. Mannix's Disobedient, H. K. Knapp's Oak Duke, (dead,) and Scott Hudson's Militades, (void under the rules.)

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

The Eastern racing season will open at Benning one month from to-morrow, and from all accounts the meeting will be a banner one. The mildness of the Winter has enabled the trainers to give their horses plenty of outdoor exercise, and while no fast gallops have been recorded, the racers promise to be in better condition to begin hard training than in many previous years.

Entries for the Benning stakes will close next Thursday, and the conditions are being published and sent out to horsemen. The stakes include the Benning Handicap, the first event of the season possessing ante-post interest for metropolitan racegoers. On March 1 it will be necessary for the fifteen men who have subscribed for the Oxnard Dinner Stakes, the two-year-old event of the Spring meeting, to name the colts and fillies from which the starters in the stakes are to come.

Many rich stakes for the Metropolitan Circuit will close on March 5. These include those to be decided at Aqueduct, Jamaica, Saratoga, Belmont, Windsor, Fort Erie, and Memphis. The Carter Handicap, which has been increased to $10,000, will be the feature at Aqueduct. A new stake, which is named the Sterling, with $2,000 added, at one mile, is the second richest stake of the meeting. There are twelve stakes for the ten days' meeting, four for two-year-olds, three for three-year-olds, and five for three-year-olds and upward.

Thirteen stakes are down for the Metropolitan Jockey Club meeting at Jamaica; four for two-year-olds, three for three-year-olds, and six for three-year-olds and upward. The Excelsior Handicap, with a guaranteed cash value of $10,000, at one mile and a sixteenth, will be the feature event of the meeting.

Good sport is promised at Saratoga, the stake events for which close on the same day as the other tracks. There will be two $10,000 stakes, the Great Republic and Saratoga Handicap, both at one mile and a quarter. The Saratoga Cup, at one mile and three-quarters, is worth $7,500. The other important stakes are Saranac and Adirondack, each worth $5,000, and Merchants' and Citizens' and Champlain, each worth $3,000.

The famous brood mare, Carmencita, owned by Trainer Julius Bauer, has just foaled a bay filly by Previous, at Kenmore Farm, near Leington, Ky. This filly is a half-sister to Andy Williams, Jake Weber, Walterin, and other winners, and is the second foal dropped at Kenmore this season.

Among the young race mares which will be bred for the first time this season at E. R. Bradley's farm at Lexington is the speedy Shrine, which broke down last November at the Aqueduct Fall meeting. Bradley bought her after her let down for breeding purposes. It is probable she will be mated to Sir Dixon.

S. C. Lyne, the father of the jockey Lucian Lyne, has seven two-year-olds in training at the Kentucky Association track, Lexington, that he is looking after himself. The best of the bunch he will send East in May, and his son will have the leg up on them whenever they face the barrier on the Metropolitan tracks.

A. L. Spotswood of Lexington has turned over to W. J. Young five two and three year olds, and the latter will train all the Spotswood horses this season. Spotswood has turned out several three-year-old fillies recently, and one will be bred to Lamplighter and three to Handsel. The star of the lot that he will race this season is supposed to be a filly by imp. Watercress, which was highly tried at the Lexington track last Fall.

R. Tucker believes at nine pounds difference Agile has a good chance to finish in front of Sysonby in the Suburban Handicap. He so expressed himself while at Lexington a few days ago, looking over Sir Dixon's son and the other horses in the Brown Stable, which he will campaign this year. He believes Agile will be a better four-year-old than he was a three-year-old.

Good Luck, M. H. Tichenor & Co.'s three-year-old son of imp. Sandringham, which ran second last week in the Ascot Derby, has made a good record since his first start at Brighton Beach on Sept. 27 last, he having won seven races, was twice second, and finished third three times. Since Dec. 2 he has won six races. He is one of a bunch of yearlings Tichenor & Co. bought of J. E. Madden in the Winter of 1904 and 1905. [illegible] finished in this order [illegible] and was out. Wood [illegible] got last. Robson fell [illegible] and Kenmore finished in this order [illegible] and Kenmore

WHO WON THE MEDAL? GAMES OFFICIALS ASK

Ringer Tricks Committee at Dwight School Sports.

COMMERCE BOYS WIN CUP

Fast Time by Vorhis in Quarter Mile at Eighth Regiment Armory—Fun in Midget Race.

If the unknown athlete who was speedy enough to win the 600 yards novice race in the Dwight School games yesterday afternoon at the Eighth Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, and who showed equal speed in securing his medal, signing for it and then quitting the armory, will kindly send his correct name to the officials, they will appreciate the information as evidence that the winner was perhaps unintentionally hasty in getting out of sight. All that is known about him now is that he signed his name "G. Osborne" to the card entitling him to receive the medal for his victory. J. McCauley of Dwight School, however, believes that the unknown competitor succeeded in a well-laid plot to beat the athletic supervisors of the games.

In some unaccountable manner he got possession of McCauley's number, 251, and, fully equipped in running togs, appeared at the mark for the race. Meanwhile McCauley was hunting through the dressing rooms for his number, and so failed to get out on the track and see it fastened to the back of a stranger. The race was well contested, but Osborne won by about four yards. The judges announced the winner as McCauley. When the latter told his story, which he did as soon as possible after the race, an investigation followed of the medals that had been given out. Upon an order from the referee, the successful contestants applied for their prizes at a table on the main floor, signing for them. The unknown victor, it was found, had hastened to the table with his proper order, secured his medal, and fled.

"A pretty clever chap, but we'll be on our guard the next time," soliloquized the officials.

The High School of Commerce won the cup for the best showing of the meet. L. Vorhis of that school and the winner of the quarter-mile run, made one of the most creditable performances of the day, his time being 0:56 4-5. St. Paul's School of Garden City and De Witt Clinton were close rivals for second honors.

The relay races occasioned the usual amount of fun and excitement. The midget relay occasioned the greatest fun, all the runners being lads weighing 90 pounds or less. The boys from the De Witt Clinton School won. A protest was lodged against the contestants from the Pingry School, but as it was shown that they had applied to the Registration Committee of the A. A. U. for proper registration and their numbers had been delayed, they were allowed to compete. The summary:

60-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by J. Murray, Stevens Preparatory School; E. Derring, Yonkers High School, second; W. Callery, Xavier High School, third. Time—0:07 1-5.

59-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by L. Perkins, High School of Commerce; E. Sanford, Manual Training High School, second; J. Gott, Dwight School, third. Time—0:06.

Putting 12-Pound Shot.—Won by W. Machlin, St. Paul's School, Garden City, 43 feet 4 inches; C. Hirschmann, High School of Commerce, 42 feet 10 inches, second; J. Schechter, Pratt Institute, 41 feet 4 inches, third.

440-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by L. Vorhis, High School of Commerce; A. Brown, Pratt Institute, second; L. Davison, De Witt Clinton High School, third. Time—0:56 4-5.

60-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by H. Mendelson, Morris High School; F. Noyes, Montclair High School, second; L. Klopsch, St. Paul's School, Garden City, third. Time—0:06 3-5.

220-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by E. Weise, Commercial High School; W. Golden, Xavier High School, second; R. Morrell, De Witt Clinton High School, third. Time—2:09 4-5.

Mile Run, Senior.—Won by W. Hurlbut, De Witt Clinton High School; H. Scott, Pingry High School, second; A. North, Poly. Prep., Brooklyn, third. Time—4:56 2-5.

Half-mile Relay, (Elementary Schools.)—Won by Public School No. 24, Manhattan, (Friedman, Earlie, Hahn, Bennett,) 20 yards; Public School No. 166, Manhattan, (Forbes, Smith, Fent, Fever,) 30 yards, second; Public School No. 18, Manhattan, (Grothler, Hughes, Dyer, Naughton,) 25 yards, third. Time—1:47.

220-Yard Run, Junior.—Won by A. Cozzens, Manual Training School; W. Gottschalk, High School of Commerce, second; J. Dobson, High School of Commerce, third. Time—0:27 1-5.

Midget Relay Race, One-third of a Mile, (Boys 90 Pounds or Under.)—Won by De Witt Clinton High School, (Winkle, Bahan, Chopak, Broud;) Public School No. 40, Manhattan, (Marshall, Beisler, Craig, Deuroche,) second; Public School No. 18, Manhattan, (Hesser, Miranda, King, McAuliffe,) third. Time—1:16.

Special Half-mile Relay.—Won by Pingry School, (West, Ross, Banker, Madden;) Montclair High School, (Noyes, Ebbels, Raymer, Reed,) second; Dwight School, (Macauley, Haines, Dixon, Bode,) third. Time—1:44.

Pole Vault.—Won by A. Middleton, St. Paul's School, 9 feet 0 inches; R. Asserson, Poly. Prep., Brooklyn, second, 9 feet 6 inches; W. Davis, St. Paul's School, third, 9 feet 6 inches.

Baseball Association to Elect Officers.

It is the intention of the promoters of the Intercity Baseball Association, which was partially organized by about sixty amateur and semi-professional clubs of Greater New York at the Xavier Athletic Club about two weeks ago, to complete all the details of organization at a meeting to be held at the Xavier Club, 205 East Fourteenth Street, to-morrow night. The principal officers as well as a Board of Governors of the association will be elected. Much interest is being manifested in the new organization, and it is expected that at least 100 clubs will be represented at the meeting to-morrow.

Yachts and Yachtsmen.

There is keen interest being displayed in various quarters with respect to the Manhasset Bay Challenge Cup. Tremor L. Park's Mimosa III. has won the cup twice and a third victory will give her permanent possession. The Manhasset Club has been talking of a challenger, but no plans have materialized. They say the cup will be safe, but vouchsafe no other information.

Roy A. Rainey, Alfred Marshall, W. L. Porter, H. Wennemer, H. L. Terrell, Edmund Randolph, M. S. Aprue, E. E. McCoy, and J. B. Rose are building power launches principally for use as tenders to their steamers this year.

Secretary Alley of the Larchmont Yacht Club announces that the club membership has been increased to 784 members and the fleet to 372 vessels during the year, with more boats building to be heard from.

Capt. John Hansen, well known as the skipper of the Iroquois some years ago, has been selected by J. Rogers Maxwell to have the helm of his new schooner yacht which Nat Herreshoff is building for him at Bristol. The new ninety-footer is to be named Queen.

Work on the steel steamer for E. L. Ford is progressing at the Seabury yard. She is 140 feet over all and expected to be fast. A. C. Bostwick's ninety-eight-foot speed yacht, The Limited, is also well advanced. Other notable craft building at Morris Heights are F. C. Haven's eighty-five-foot twin-screw power yacht; E. V. Connett's sixty-nine-foot power yacht, and E. M. Shanley's seventy-five-foot gasoline cruiser. The latter is fitted with two four cylinder Speedway engines.

The 150-foot steam yacht building at Lawley's from designs of Cox & Stevens for Roswell Eldridge will be delivered in July in time for the New York Yacht Club cruise.

Dr. J. R. Whiting is having a small cruising yacht built from designs of Charles D. Mower at East Greenwich. She is 34 feet over all, 23 feet water line, and will carry a sail spread of 575 square feet.

There will be twelve boats built in the Manhasset Bay Bug Class from designs by C. W. Mabrey and nine boats in the Indian Harbor catboat class. Six dories are building for the Bensonhurst one-design class, and four eighteen-footers in the Crescent Athletic Club's one-design class.

Harry L. Maxwell will be the new owner of J. Rogers Maxwell's seventy-foot sloop Yankee, a wedding gift from his father, it is said. Mr. Maxwell could not sail both the seventy and his new schooner in the King's Cup race and therefore will transfer the sloop to his son.

Hunting cabin launches are building at Morris Heights for Samuel T. Shaw, a 42-foot craft fitted with a 28-32 Speedway four cylinder motor; for C. B. McKinney, a 60 horse power 55-foot craft; and a thirty-five footer having 15 horse power for W. L. Kinsman, Jr.

Purdy & Collison of City Island have laid the keel for a 67-foot gasoline launch with 50 horse power from Cox & Stevens's designs for a New York yachtsman.

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW SCENES.

Juvenile Indian Creates Amusement—Fun in Man-Fishing Contest.

Visitors to the National Motor Boat and Sportsmen's Show last night in Madison Square Garden were treated to a novel sight at the entrance to the promenade around the lagoon. An eight-year-old boy, dressed as an Indian, stood upon a chair, decked out in all the traditional feathers and finery of aboriginal days. The youngsters stopped to gaze at the chubby Indian boy while fathers and mothers smiled pleasantly as they saw the good-natured face of the counterfeit. One woman could not resist the temptation of squeezing the fat little hand, and then all the assumed dignity of the baby Indian vanished and a cheery, childish smile played about his lips. Up in the concert hall there were larger Indians, some of whom are said to be genuine, and their exhibition of basketry and bead work was watched with interest.

A typical Saturday crowd thronged the show all day. In the evening it was almost impossible to move at times along the main walk, and during the canoe sports the spectators packed the upper galleries by hundreds and laughed uproariously when the unlucky contestants were pushed out of their canoes in the tilting events. The man-fishing contest was an interesting novelty. David Abercrombie was the fisherman and Edward Lane, Captain of one of the City Island crews of the United States Volunteer Life Savings Corps, acted the part of the fish. He is a powerfully built man and a strong swimmer. The swimmer wears a harness on his head, to which is attached the end of a strong tarpon line. The line was guaranteed to hold a 600-pound tarpon. It was a lively fight from the time Lane jumped in the water, but his powerful swimming and ducking proved too much for the fisherman, and in six minutes the line snapped and Lane was free.

A number of orders were placed at the various motor boat exhibits for pleasure craft for use this Summer. Commodore George M. Boardman of the Shelter Island Yacht Club ordered a 60-foot cruising launch from the Electric Launch Company of Bayonne. It will be fitted with two 25 horse power Standard engines, and will be equipped with every convenience, including two Pullman berths, a large saloon, a bridge deck aft, with the engines underneath, and an electric cooking outfit. The boat will be finished in May, and will be used in Long Island cruising.

Walter C. Baker, the electric automobile manufacturer, bought a 36-foot launch equipped with a six-cylinder engine of 60 horse power. F. M. Smith bought a 5 horse power tender for his steam yacht Haouli. Summary:

50-Yard Swimming Race.—Won by E. Spielberger, Rockaway; William Beatty, New York, second; E. Lane, City Island, third. Time—0:29 1-5.

Tub Race.—Won by L. Pettigrew, City Island; F. Griffiths, New York, second.

Canoe Race—Tandem Singles.—Won by D. J. Finn and R. Rouse, Inwood Canoe Club; E. Pendrill and A. Ott, United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps, second.

60-Yard Swimming Race.—Won by C. H. Scott, Long Island; H. Smolinsky, New York, second; Harry E. Crawford, Brooklyn, third. Time—0:35 4-5.

Canoe Match Race, Single Paddles.—William Griffiths of Albany, United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps against E. Sterk, Inwood Canoe Club. Distance, quarter of a mile. Won by Sterk by 6 inches.

Gunwale Canoe Match Race.—L. Pettigrew, City Island United States Volunteer Life Savings Corps against G. Green, Inwood Canoe Club. Won by Pettigrew.

JUDGMENT ON ATHLETES.

Registration Committee of A. A. U. Reinstates and Suspends Offenders.

At a meeting of the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, of which John P. Boyle is Chairman, a delegation of members of the Mohawk Athletic Club appeared before the committee in reference to the suspension of Fred Lorz. It was decided to request Lorz to withdraw his application for reinstatement and submit new blanks, with additional affidavits, and appeal to the Board of Governors of the Metropolitan Association from the decision of the Registration Committee.

Victor Schwartz of the National Athletic Club of Brooklyn and the Thirteenth Regiment Athletic Association was suspended for one year for sending in an entry to novice events at the Ninth Regiment and Irish-American Athletic Club games, after having won third prize at the cross-country run of the Star Athletic Club and a novice event at the Twelfth Regiment games.

A. L. Thompson of the New York Athletic Club basket ball team was summoned to appear before the committee at its next meeting to explain his connection with a game played at Schenectady, N. Y. In consequence of one Cunningham of the Forty-seventh Regiment Athletic Association having repeatedly sent in an entry blank to various games in this city during the past year, with the remark on the blank, "Registration applied for," the committee warned all clubs and associations holding games that it will not register him, as it appears he enters with the intention of defrauding the various committees out of the entry fees under the pretext that he is a registered athlete.

On complaint of the clerk of the course and scorer at the Twelfth Regiment games on Jan. 13, H. Weinberger of the Gordon House (Interscholastic League) was suspended for three months from that date, for attempting to deceive the officials in competing in a second trial heat in the sixty-yard dash, handicap, after having failed to qualify in the trial heat in which he rightly ran.

J. M. Battel was suspended for one year from Jan. 6 for trying to run from the 70-yard mark in the interborough relay race at the Forty-seventh Regiment, he representing the Sterlihg A. C. team. The remaining individuals of the team, namely, G. B. McGrath, T. F. Cooper, and W. J. Henderson, were suspended from the same date for three months.

T. Ross, L. Banker, H. Scott, A. Madden, and W. West of Pingry School were suspended for three months for insisting on running their relay at the games of the C. C. N. Y. on Feb. 17, when the first relay did not start because it was not registered and for using indecent language.

The basket ball team of Company G of Gloversville, N. Y., has been suspended for playing with the Twenty-third Street team of this city.

Among the reinstatements ordered by the committee was the Xavier basket ball team on evidence submitted in relation to its playing Company E of Schenectady, N. Y. The St. Peter's Fraternity basket ball team was also reinstated for playing the Seventy-first Regiment team, which is unregistered. Other reinstatements were: F. Seward, who was suspended for competing at the horseshoers' games at Celtic Park, Sept. 3, 1905; W. J. Tillman, who was suspended for competing at the Jefferson outing, Aug. 23, 1905; Anchor Athletic Club basket ball team, consisting of Henry Wallum, George C. Rennemann, and Fred Dieterle; W. E. Hogue, formerly a member of the Anchor A. C. basket ball team, who was disqualified for playing against an unregistered team in 1904.

Reinstatement was recommended in the case of W. J. Kindgen, Seventh Regiment A. A., by the National Association, on strength of the evidence submitted on the reinstatement blank, he having been disqualified in the Fall of 1902, and his case having been referred to the National Registration Committee.

AMERICANS' TRAINING TRIP.

Local Baseball Team to Report at Birmingham, Ala., March 6.

Manager Clark Griffith of the Greater New York Club announced yesterday that two new dates had been added to the team's long list of exhibition games during the spring. On April 4 the team will play at Macon, Ga., and on April 10 it will visit Lynchburg, Va., "Smiling Al." Orth's home. These dates complete the Greater New York's training schedule, which is as follows:

Exhibition games with Birmingham Baseball Club every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, beginning March 10 and ending March 31.

April 2, 5, 6, 7, and 9—Atlanta Baseball Club at Atlanta; 3—Georgia School of Technology Athletic Association at Atlanta; 4—Macon Baseball Club at Macon; 10—Lynchburg Club at Lynchburg; 11—At home, with Providence Baseball Club, champion of the Eastern League; 12—At home, with Newark Baseball Club.

For the first time since the club was organized the complete roster of players will report at the Spring training quarters. Heretofore several of the players have been doing duty as coaches at colleges, and as Manager Griffith does not approve of any of the players training away from the club, he has ordered all hands to report at Birmingham on March 6. Manager Griffith has made careful preparations to give the players the best possible accommodations for training, and has made arrangements with the Birmingham Athletic Association whereby each player becomes a non-resident member of the club, with full privileges during their stay in that city.

In a letter from McGuire, who is in charge of the pitchers at Hot Springs, he states that "Noodles" Hahn and "Doc" Newton, the two "southpaw" pitchers, are getting in fine condition.

FOOTBALL RULE CHANGES COMPLETED THIS WEEK

Alterations in the Code Are Generally Commended by Experts.

SAY OPEN GAME IS ASSURED

Gridiron Solons Hopeful That Objectionable Features of the Game Will Be Eliminated.

What will doubtless be the final meeting of the American Inter-Collegiate Football Rules Committee, in so far as the introduction of changes in the playing rules for next season are concerned, will be held at the Murray Hill Hotel in this city on Saturday. In the sessions already held the ground has been pretty thoroughly covered. There is still an immense amount of work to be done, but it is mostly the work of definition, of phrasing, and of codification.

Since the last meeting of the committee the changes enacted in the rules have been carefully studied and there has been a remarkable unanimity of opinion that they are highly satisfactory and entirely practical. It is the conviction of the students of the game that they will produce the open play that has been so urgently demanded and so difficult to attain. This, however, cannot be absolutely determined until they have been put to the test in a season's play. With such radical changes as are contemplated by the rules adopted, the coming season must be regarded as a critical one in the game's history.

The adoption of the ten-yard rule has been the most important of the changes advanced. It was extremely difficult for evenly matched teams in the face of the highly developed defense to gain five yards in three downs. To gain ten yards radically different styles of play must be used. Experience showed that line plunging was the only style that could consistently gain ground. To gain around the ends trick plays or similar devices dependent for their success on surprise were necessary. Ordinary end plays could invariably be stopped by the alert defense. If double the old distance was to be gained, means had to be taken either to insure the success of a new style or to weaken the defense so that known styles would succeed. In weakening the defense it must be so altered that the centre defense was as strong as ever, else the line plunging would continue in defiance of the unanimous desire.

This defensive weakening has been the main consideration of the legislators. How to effect it without too greatly restricting the players was a serious question and many devices were considered. The sum of them was a provision that but six men might be on the line of scrimmage and the men behind the line must be within the ends of the line so formed. This was not enough and two measures were introduced that would compel these men behind the line to spread out over considerable territory and retire some distance from the line to meet plays that might develop. These two devices were the forward pass and the provision that every man on both teams be permitted to secure a kicked ball if it were not caught by the defending side on the fly.

The latter provision introduces skill in placing kicks and promises to develop catching greatly. The forward pass, which admits of passing toward the opponents' goal provided it is not passed to any of the line men except the ends directly in front of the point where the ball is put in play, ought to introduce some spectacular effects in passing and ought to increase the ability to advance the ball greatly.

To insure the elimination of mass plays into the line the new rules compel any tackle or guard who may be drawn back to retire five yards. This absolutely prevents line bucking. And finally the offense is restricted by preventing hurdling, and by calling the ball dead the instant any part of the runner save his hands and feet may touch the ground. The defense is also weakened by the prohibition of low tackling.

Some of the work yet to be done which will be taken up at the coming meeting of the committee is the definition of holding, of hurdling and similar fouls, the providing of protection for the catching back and various means to clarify the rules and prevent any possible misunderstanding.

The rules adopted are:

FORMATIONS.

Defensive.—Not more than six men may be on the line of scrimmage on defense. Those players behind the line must be appreciably behind the forward players and inside the positions occupied by the men on the ends of the forward line.

Offensive.—At least six men must be on the line of scrimmage. If one of the five centre men drop back behind the line, he must retire at least five yards toward his own goal.

PUTTING THE BALL IN PLAY.

Neutral Zone.—In putting the ball in play it shall be placed with its ends pointing toward the two goals. Neither side may approach nearer its opponents' goal than the end of the ball nearest it, until the ball is put in play, leaving a nine-inch neutral zone between the two teams.

DISTANCE TO BE GAINED.

Ten-Yard Rule.—The side having the ball must gain ten yards in three downs or surrender it to the opponents. A player is down and the ball is dead when any part of the man running with it, except his hands or feet, shall, when in the grasp of an opponent, touch the ground.

PASSING.

Forward Pass.—The ball may be passed forward by any player when behind the line of scrimmage, provided it is not passed to a player, other than the two ends, who was on the line of scrimmage when the ball was put in play, or provided it is not passed directly over the line of scrimmage within the space of five yards on either side of the centre. If the ball on such a pass touch the ground without having been touched by a player on either side, it shall go to the opponents on the spot from which it was passed.

KICKING.

Ball Is Free.—When the ball is kicked it may be caught by an opponent without interference if he signals such intention by raising his arm at full length above his head. He shall be entitled on such a catch to a free kick. If the ball be not caught, it shall be free, and may be secured by any player on either side.

FOULS.

Holding.—It shall be unlawful for any player to block or otherwise obstruct an opponent, except the runner with the ball, save with the body. No player shall use his hands or arms in blocking or breaking through, except that the runner with the ball may use his hand or arm to block off tacklers. (To be further defined.)

Low Tackling.—It shall be unlawful for any man to tackle below the knee, except those four men on defense who are in the centre of the line.

Hurdling.—Hurdling the line with the ball shall be unlawful. (To be defined.)

PENALTIES.

Unnecessary Roughness.—Tripping, tackling the runner when out of bounds and piling up on a player when he is down shall be punished with a loss of fifteen yards.

Abusive Language.—A player using insulting or abusive language to opponent or official shall be suspended for the remainder of the game.

Brutality.—Striking an opponent with the clinched fist or elbow, or hitting the runner carrying the ball in the face with the heel of the hand, or kneeing, or kicking, or otherwise trying to injure an opponent shall be punishable by disqualification, as shall striking an opponent in breaking through with the clinched fist.

SUBSTITUTIONS.

Disqualification.—When a player is disqualified or suspended another player may be substituted at once, but the side offending shall lose half the distance to its own goal line.

CALL OF TIME.

Delays.—The Captain of a team may ask that time be taken out three times in each half. Should he require the call of time oftener, each such delay shall be penalized by a loss of two yards, the number of the down and the point to be gained remaining unchanged.

DISQUALIFICATION FOR YEAR.

Brutality.—If a player be disqualified twice in one season for brutality, it is recommended that he be declared ineligible to play for his team for the period of one year from the date of the second disqualification.

OFFICIALS.

Umpires.—There shall be an extra umpire, making a referee, two umpires, and a linesman, all of whom shall have the power to disqualify for rough or brutal play.

BRIGHAM LEADS GUNNERS.

Has Five More Birds Than Frank Stephenson in Crescent's Big Shoot.

The second installment of 125 clay targets for the championship of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn was shot off at the Bay Ridge traps yesterday, and this time Frank B. Stephenson was the high gun, with Henry M. Brigham, leader of the first series, second. There are only eight contestants in the competition and but five faced the traps yesterday. Mr. Brigham leads F. B. Stephenson five birds in the two shoots.

The other important event besides the championship was the last trial for the February Cup. While J. H. Ernst, with a handicap of 4, led with a straight score of 25, F. B. Stephenson won the prize very handily, with a total of 79 for the best three shoots. The nearest men to him were J. H. Ernst and O. C. Grinnell, Jr., each with a total of 68. In the team shoot H. M. Brigham and Henry Kryn carried off the palm, and Dr. Tecter led in the stake competition. The scores:

CHAMPIONSHIP SHOOT—125 TARGETS.

					Total.
F. B. Stephenson	23	22	17	22	25—107
H. M. Brigham	17	21	22	21	21—102
A. G. Southworth	21	19	20	19	19— 98
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	20	18	20	18	18— 94
H. Kryn	19	16	20	20	19— 94

STAKE TROPHY—25 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
Dr. J. N. Teeter	3 25	H. M. Brigham	0 19
A. G. Southworth	0 23	H. B. Vanderveer	3 17
H. Kryn	0 23	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	1 16
F. B. Stephenson	0 21	L. C. Hopkins	2 15
J. J. Adams	2 21	G. G. Stephenson	2 9
J. H. Ernst	4 20		

FEBRUARY CUP—25 TARGETS.

J. H. Ernst	4 25	Dr. S. P. Hopkins	6 19
F. B. Stephenson	0 24	L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0 18
A. G. Southworth	0 22	H. M. Brigham	0 16
H. Kryn	1 22	L. C. Hopkins	2 18
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	1 21	H. B. Vanderveer	3 18

TEAM SHOOT—25 TARGETS.

H. M. Brigham	0 23	F. B. Stephenson	0 21
H. Kryn	1 22	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	1 22
Team total	43	Team total	43
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0 25	A. G. Southworth	0 18
L. C. Hopkins	2 18	W. W. Marshall	5 23
Team total	43	Team total	41

TROPHY SHOOTS—15 TARGETS.

H. M. Brigham	0 13	F. B. Stephenson	0 9
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	0 12	A. G. Southworth	0 10
H. Kryn	0 11	Dr. S. P. Hopkins	4 8
G. G. Stephenson	1 11	W. W. Marshall	3 7
L. C. Hopkins	1 10		
A. G. Southworth	0 13	Dr. S. P. Hopkins	4 12
F. B. Stephenson	0 12	C. E. T. Foster	0 11
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0 12	W. W. Marshall	3 11
H. M. Brigham	0 11	G. G. Stephenson	1 10
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	0 12	H. Kryn	0 10
L. C. Hopkins	1 12	H. B. Vanderveer	1 6
G. G. Stephenson	0 13	W. W. Marshall	3 11
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0 13	H. Kryn	0 8
A. G. Southworth	0 12	H. M. Brigham	0 6
F. B. Stephenson	0 11	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	0 6
W. W. Marshall	3 15	H. Kryn	0 12
Dr. J. N. Teeter	1 15	H. M. Brigham	0 11
F. B. Stephenson	0 14	L. C. Hopkins	1 10
Dr. S. P. Hopkins	4 14	H. B. Vanderveer	1 10
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0 13	C. C. Henry	2 10
A. G. Southworth	0 12	H. Werleman	4 6
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0 14	H. M. Brigham	0 12
Dr. J. N. Teeter	1 13	C. A. Sykes	2 12
H. Ernst	2 13	J. J. Adams	1 11
B. B. Camp	3 13	H. Kryn	0 10
W. W. Marshall	3 12	Dr. H. L. O'Brien	1 6

TROPHY SHOOT—10 PAIRS.

H. Kryn	1 11	A. G. Southworth	0 8
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	2 11	F. B. Stephenson	0 7
H. Wedeman	4 10	G. G. Stephenson	1 6
H. M. Brigham	0 9	W. W. Marshall	3 5

SHOOTING CUP FOR DR. HELD.

Wins February Trophy at the Traps of the New York Athletic Club.

Dr. R. Johnson Held won the handsome monthly trophy, known as the February Cup, for the best scores at clay targets at the New York Athletic Club traps at Travers Island. The last competition was decided yesterday, and while Drs. Brown and Williams led with full scores of twenty-five each, Dr. Held had won two legs for the prize and was declared the winner. It was a typical trap-shooting day and the marksmen had good sport. The honors fell to Dr. Held and Dr. George D. Hamlen, the former not only annexing the February Cup but two regular club trophies at twenty-five targets, while Dr. Hamlen led in three straight competitions. The scores:

FEBRUARY CUP—25 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
Dr. Loring	2 21	H. Potter	7 18
Dr. Hamlen	6 19	G. W. Kuchler	7 21
Dr. Held	5 21	Dr. Brown	6 25
L. Glass	7 19	Dr. Williams	5 25

TROPHY SHOOTS—25 TARGETS.

Dr. Loring	2 23	H. Potter	7 18
Dr. Hamlen	6 20	G. W. Kuchler	7 22
Dr. Held	5 25	Dr. Brown	6 22
L. Glass	7 19	Dr. Williams	5 23
Dr. Loring	2 20	H. Potter	7 18
Dr. Hamlen	6 22	G. W. Kuchler	7 17
Dr. Held	5 23	Dr. Brown	6 22
L. Glass	7 21	Dr. Williams	5 23

Shoot-off—Dr. Held, 24; Dr. Williams, 23.

Dr. Loring	2 23	Dr. Brown	6 20
Dr. Hamlen	6 23	G. W. Kuchler	7 20
L. Glass	7 18	H. Potter	7 18
Dr. Williams	5 22		

Shoot-off—Dr. Hamlen, 25; Dr. Loring, 24.

Dr. Brown	6 21	Dr. Held	5 21
Dr. Williams	5 22	Dr. Loring	2 21
Dr. Hamlen	6 23		
Dr. Hamlen	6 23	Dr. Brown	6 20
Dr. Loring	2 21	L. Glass	7 19
Dr. Held	5 21	H. Potter	7 18
Dr. Williams	5 22		

Schoolboys in Skating Races.

Herman Froeb of "Poly. Prep." and Charles Crofts of Public School No. 11 were winners in the interscholastic skating races at the Clermont Avenue Rink yesterday. Froeb started from scratch in the half-mile event for boys under 16 years, and after going three-quarters of the distance caught the limit boys and won by a yard. Summary:

Quarter-mile Interscholastic Handicap, for Boys Under 14 Years.—Won by Charles Crofts, Public School No. 11, (40 yards;) Augustus Peverelly, Jr., Public School No. 11, (20 yards,) second; Alfred H. Nolliman, Public School No. 69, (scratch,) third. Time—0:40.

Quarter-mile Novice.—Won by Frederick H. Bedford, "Poly. Prep."; Harry Balfe, Public School No. 44, second; William H. Knopke, "Poly. Prep." third. Time—0:36.

Half-mile Interscholastic Handicap, for Boys Under 16 Years.—Won by Herman Froeb, "Poly. Prep.," (scratch;) Augustus Peverelly, Jr., Public School No. 11, (70 yards,) second; Charles Crofts, Public School No. 11, (120 yards,) third. Time—1:50 2-5.

Cadets Easily Beat Pratt's Five.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 24.—In the final basket ball game of the season the Cadets here to-day defeated the Pratt Institute team by a score of 43 to 27. The school boys showed team work that was superior to some of the university teams that played here, but were unable to shoot goals. Rockwell and Hetrick were the star point getters for the army and Mills the best shot for the visitors. Line-up:

Army, 43.	Position.	P. Institute, 27.
T. J. Johnson (Elting)	Forward	Mills
Rockwell	Forward	Klein
Higley	Centre	Young
Hetrick	Guard	Oakes
Castle, Rice	Guard	Hall

Goals—Castle, (3,) Hetrick, (5,) Higley, (3,) Rockwell, (7,) Johnson, Elting, (2,) Mills, (5,) Klein, (4,) Young, Oakes, (3.) From foul line—Castle and Mills.

British Champion on Sprinting.

An interesting book on sprinting, entitled "How to Run a Hundred Yards," has just been added to Spalding's Athletic Library. The author is J. W. Morton, the British and Canadian 100-yard amateur champion. He was in America last season and says that he knows his ideas on training will be subjected to a great deal of criticism by old athletes, especially by American trainers. Mr. Morton's suggestions regarding training are well worth reading, particularly as he states that many of the previously published accounts have been somewhat exaggerated. The book is illustrated with instantaneous photographs of Champion Morton and contains a number of interesting articles on long walks, beneficial diet, a day's work, exercise the arms and shoulders, leg exercises, and starting.

Close Pool Victory for Downs.

W. Downs won the handicap pool competition last night at the Broadway Billiard Academy, defeating J. Bartels by 100 to 89. Bartels, however, was only required to make 90 points to 100 for the winner. The game was nip and tuck from the start, each contestant occasionally being in the lead. A good run by Downs toward the end gave him a substantial lead, but in the last two innings Bartels pulled up in fine style, but just missed winning by a point. Downs had three scratches and his high run was 16, while Bartels made 18 for his best run and he had two scratches. To-morrow night the players will be Dr. Arnold and C. Johnson.

DUFFEY'S RECORDS OUT OF COLLEGIATE LISTS

Intercollegiate Association Votes to Erase All Mention of Them.

CAMBRIDGE GETS BIG MEET

Contribution Is Made to Fund to Send American Team of Athletes to Olympic Games.

The Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America held its annual meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in this city yesterday afternoon, elected officers for the ensuing year, approved the records of the past twelve months, adopted various amendments to the by-laws of the association, selected the place of meeting of the next annual field meet, transacted various other routine business, and took a fall out of Arthur F. Duffey. The latter action was a bit unexpected except to those on the inside, and no hint of it had been allowed to leak out. It will doubtless come as a big surprise to the self-confessed professional who has masqueraded so long as an amateur, and be an even sorer blow to his pride than the expunging from the records of the Amateur Athletic Union of his performances, which caused him to seek the law to compel James E. Sullivan to restore them.

The Duffey action was taken after a recommendation from the Executive and Advisory Committee had expressed an opinion that such a course was demanded by the circumstances surrounding Duffey's loudly heralded "confession." It was proposed and not only met with no opposition, but was heartily commended by the delegates, who have felt especially aggrieved by Duffey's misrepresentations. As one said, "No such stigma should be allowed to cloud the fair name of the American college athlete."

The resolution providing for the removal of his name from the records and the lists of winners is as follows:

Whereas, Arthur F. Duffey at the annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Association, held in 1901, won the 100-yard dash in 10½ seconds; and at the annual meeting in 1902 did win the 100-yard dash in 9 3-5 seconds; and at the annual meeting in 1903 did win the 100-yard dash in 9 4-5 seconds; and

Whereas, Mr. Duffey has been given credit for such performances on the records of the association; and

Whereas, Certain statements have been made and articles written which in the opinion of this body have cast suspicion upon the eligibility of Mr. Duffey to have competed at the annual games of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America at such times as he did compete; and

Whereas, This association, under the provision of Article 31 of its laws on athletics, keeps a list of all intercollegiate, and also of all collegiate, records;

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That such records of Mr. Duffey are no longer acceptable to this association, and that the list of intercollegiate and collegiate records be amended so that there be no mention of the name and performances of said Arthur F. Duffey therein.

The question of a site for the next annual field meet in May resulted in the selection of Cambridge, as foreshadowed by the action of the Executive and Advisory Committees the previous night. The pledge was made to Harvard last year that they should have the games, but there was a disposition to change the place to New York in spite of this. Ohio Field of the New York University and Columbia Oval at William's Bridge were considered, but neither were acceptable, the first because of the lack of a 220-yards straightway, the latter because of the lack of suitable accommodations for either contestants or spectators. Harvard therefore received the award.

An amendment was passed affecting the number of men eligible to start in any event and providing for an annual dividend to the colleges competing. These provisions are as follows:

Resolved, That no college shall enter more than twelve or start more than five men in any event in the annual field meet of the association.

Resolved, That an annual dividend be declared to be divided among the various colleges represented in the annual field meet by at least ten different competitors in at least three different events at the previous meet when in the opinion of the Executive Committee such a dividend be deemed advisable, but such dividend shall not be greater than the net proceeds of the previous field meet, and shall be divided among the colleges in proportion to the number of starters competing in the various events and to the number of miles which it was required to travel to reach the place of meeting.

Resolutions were also adopted contributing $500 for the purpose of sending an American team of athletes to the Olympic Games at Athens.

Applications were received from Brown and Dartmouth for admission, and both were elected. Wicksham, which also applied, was not admitted, but compelled to wait a year for admission following the precedent established last year in the case of Brown and Dartmouth.

Officers were then elected for the ensuing year. Henry I. Geyelin of Pennsylvania, whose father was the first President of the Association in 1875, was elected President; T. P. Kammerer, of the College of the City of New York, and F. H. Plumb of Syracuse University were chosen Vice Presidents; A. B. Payson of New York University was named as Secretary, and Fredericko P. Lage, of Columbia, as Treasurer.

The Executive Committee of five, including the President, was selected, and includes William B. Sands of Yale, William G. Graves of Harvard, W. C. Motter of Princeton, and W. R. Woodland of Columbia. After the meeting President Geyelin named two of the three members of the Advisory Committee of Alumni. They were Gustavus T. Kirby of Columbia and Thornton Gerrish of Harvard. The third name was withheld. Charles L. McKeehan of Pennsylvania served last year.

Cornell Downs Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Feb. 24.—Cornell beat Princeton at basket ball here this afternoon in a slow and uninteresting game by the score of 25 to 17. Both teams were in poor shape physically, and this, combined with the slippery condition of the floor, made fast playing almost impossible. Princeton lost many opportunities to score throughout the game

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular—Banks Report a Decrease in Loans.

Surplus Only Slightly Reduced—Consolidated Gas Breaks Again.

The chief features of yesterday's short session of the Stock Exchange were the decline in Consolidated Gas on an unusually heavy volume of transactions and the rise in Union Pacific. Elsewhere the market moved aimlessly, devoting little attention to the bank statement, which was better than most people had expected it to be. Consolidated Gas fell in all 9 points, bringing the loss in this stock for the week up to 15 points, the direct result, of course, of the edict of the State Gas Commission that after May 1 the price to consumers should be reduced 20 cents per thousand cubic feet. Stockholders of the Gas Company, judging by their eagerness to dispose of their holdings yesterday, are in agreement with the commission on the theory that this reduction in the price of gas will not permit the company to earn more than 8 per cent. on its stock, and it is not impossible that many stockholders go even further than the commission and figure that as a result of the ordered cut the Gas Company will be, on the whole, fortunate if it is actually able to earn 8 per cent. To many observers the significance of this decree and of the resultant decline in the stock of the company affected lies in the fact that it is the first fruit of the agitation against corporations now in full blast throughout the country. Up to the present time there has been little beyond propaganda and resolutions looking to inquiries of one kind or another in Congress and in State Legislatures. But the reduction in the price of gas is a very tangible matter and may perhaps prove the forerunner of similarly unpleasant developments in other lines. Union Pacific rose on a repetition of the reports of the previous day regarding an extra disbursement, in spite of the authoritative denials which these reports have drawn forth. Trading was nominal.

In place of the $600,000 loss of cash foreshadowed by preliminary estimates of the currency movement of the week, the banks reported a loss of $2,247,000 yesterday, the discrepancy being explainable by the fact that the loss of the banks in the previous week was not completely reflected in the last statement and that this found correction yesterday. As had been expected, the associated institutions were able to report a decrease of $3,078,000 in loans and as a result of the various changes surplus decreased by only $664,000, standing now at $5,125,725, comparing with $14,646,075 in 1905, $32,150,200 in 1904, and $5,159,900 in 1903. American stocks were strong in London again, while kaffirs were once more depressed. Prices at Paris and Berlin were lower, but no noteworthy changes were reported.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 11-16d. per ounce, and in New York at 66½c. per ounce. Mexican dollars were 51¼c.

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Standard sold at 3.75.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Atlanta sold at .21, 200 Best & Belcher at 1.20, 1,000 Elkton at .45@.46, 500 Golden Anchor at 1.50, 3,000 Indiana Tonopah at .02½@.02, 500 Isabella at .30, 400 Jim Butler at 1.40, 500 May Queen at .30, 200 Mexican at 1.30, 100 Moulton at .72@.73, 200 Ophir at 5.75, 300 Overman at .12, 300 Portland at 1.80.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Banks Lose $2,247,800 Cash—Deposits and Loans Decrease.

The actual showing in yesterday's bank statement in the matter of cash holdings varied widely from the estimates made on Friday. From the estimates of the known movements of currency, it had been anticipated that the banks would show either a very small loss or a gain. The actual figures showed that the banks lost during the week $2,247,800 in cash, reducing their total cash holdings to $265,700,400. This loss in cash would have seriously impaired the surplus reserve were it not that a further large decrease was reported in deposits. These were smaller by $6,334,400 yesterday than they had been the previous week, and there was a coincident reduction of $3,078,800 in loans. These changes resulted in a decrease of $664,200 in surplus reserves, which now amount to $5,125,725, compared with $14,646,075 at this time a year ago.

The items of last week's bank statement, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of Feb. 25, 1905, follow:

	1906.	Decrease.	1905.
LIABILITIES.			
Capital ..	$116,472,700	.....	$115,972,700
Profits ...	144,901,000	.....	134,323,700
Deposits...	1,042,298,700	$6,334,400	1,179,824,900
Circula'n..	50,787,200	189,000	42,829,800
Total..	$1,354,519,700	$6,523,400	$1,472,951,100
ASSETS.			
Loans	$1,049,301,800	$3,078,800	$1,121,281,400
Specie	185,637,200	2,872,700	223,170,400
Leg. ten...	80,063,200	*624,900	86,431,900
Total..	$1,315,002,200	$5,326,600	$1,430,883,700
Res. held..	265,700,400	2,247,800	309,602,300
Leg. res..	260,574,675	1,583,600	294,956,225
Surp...	$5,125,725	$664,200	$14,646,075

*Increase.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money, 5@5¼ per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $369,586,718; balances, $12,823,002. The Sub-Treasury credit balance was $290,044.

Sterling exchange was dull. Nominal rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.8285 for sixty days, $4.8630 for demand, and $4.8690 for cables. Commercial bills were quoted at $4.82½@4.83¼.

Continental exchanges were quoted: Francs, 5.19⅜ and 5.17⅛; reichsmarks, 94 5-16@94⅜ and 94⅛@94 15-16; guilders, 39⅞ and 40@40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—15c. discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c. discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c. discount; selling, 75c. premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c.; telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—25@35c. premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Directors of the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton Railway Company, having authorized the purchase of the outstanding preferred stock of the Ann Arbor Railroad Company, offer in exchange for each ten shares $1,000 in its consolidated 4¼ per cent. gold bonds, with coupons from Aug. 1, 1906, upon delivery of the stock to the Knickerbocker Trust Company before March 31.

The 1906 issue of a complete and convenient little book of railroad investment information has been compiled by Floyd W. Mundy of James H. Oliphant & Co. The book contains financial and operating statistics of 125 railroads operating in the United States and Canada.

A meeting of stockholders of the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company has been called for March 30 to pass upon a proposed increase of the company's stock from $7,000,000 to $7,500,000, the additional stock to be 6 per cent. non-cuumulative preferred, and $1,000,000 of 6 per cent. collateral trust bonds. The new securities, of which $200,000 of the stock and $400,000 of the bonds only will be put out at once, will be used to develop the company's clay deposits and to add to its coke properties.

ON THE LONDON 'CHANGE

Trouble in the Kaffir Market Affects All Operations.

Situation Created by the Government's Attitude Regarding Chinese Labor—French and German Bonds Remain Steady—Americans Weak.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1906.]

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Stock Exchange operations this week have been considerably restricted by the trouble in the Kaffir market. It is possible that the pessimistic news from the Algeciras Conference has also had a depressing effect on business, but the main influence in the market has been the rather unpleasant situation in South Africa created by the Government's policy in regard to Chinese labor.

Winston Churchill's statement that nothing would be done by the Government to disturb existing labor conditions in the Rand until May, 1907, caused a slight improvement in the tone of the Kaffir market, but there was a reaction when Mr. Asquith made a statement which seemed to imply that the final settlement of the South African labor question is likely to be prolonged considerably beyond the date of the establishment of a responsible Government in the Transvaal.

Practically all the departments have been affected more or less by the Kaffir trouble. Consols and other gilt-edged stocks have been sold to meet differences in the Kaffir market, and close slightly under last Saturday's figures.

Foreign Government securities have been neglected. A significant feature of the quotations for the week is the steadiness of French and German bonds. Evidently financiers in London are not much impressed by the war talk emanating from Algeciras.

British rails seem to have had about the same experience as consols. Almost all of them are lower than last week, but the shrinkage has not been very heavy.

Americans have been weak, the news from Wall Street not having been of an encouraging nature.

Money market conditions have shown little change, and the talk now is that easy money may not come before April.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Rates for money were rather easier in the market to-day on Government disbursements and the distribution of over $10,000,000 in railway dividends, chiefly Midland. Discounts were upheld.

On the Stock Exchange the uncertainty regarding the Morocco situation and the financial position of Russia were adverse factors. The monetary outlook here, however, was brighter and two unimportant failures in the Kaffir market had no effect. Consols were fairly steady and home rails were dull.

Americans opened steady and grew firmer to above parity on good support. Union Pacific was the feature. Dealings were limited, but prices closed firm. Grand Trunk was strong early in the day on the large traffic increase, but reacted on profit-taking.

Foreigners were irregular. Russians relapsed on rumors of financial difficulties. Japanese scrip was weak.

Kaffirs were depressed on the latest phase of the Chinese labor question, but rallied at the close.

Japanese imperial sixes of 1904 were quoted at 103⅛.

Bullion amounting to £139,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day.

Gold premiums were quoted as follows: Madrid, 17.25; Lisbon, 4.50.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Clos.	Net Ch'ge.
Amalgamated	114½	111½	111	+ ½
Anaconda	14⅜	285½	283	+2½
Atchison	93½	90⅞	91	− ⅛
Atchison pf.....	106½	103½	..	....
Balt. & Ohio....	114½	111½	111	+ ⅛
Balt. & Ohio pf..	101	98¼	..	....
Ches. & Ohio.....	58½	56⅝	56⅞	− ¼
Chi. Gt. West....	21½	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
Can. Pacific.....	175⅜	171	171	....
Denver	40½	45¼	45	+ ¼
Denver pf.....	91	88⅜	88	+ ⅜
Erie	45¼	43⅞	43¾	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf.....	80⅜	78½	78¼	− ⅛
Erie 2d pf.....	71½	69½	69⅝	....
Ill. Central.....	178¼	173½	..	....
Kan. & Texas....	35½	34½	34½	....
Kan. & Texas pf..	71	69	68¾	+ ¼
Louis. & Nash....	151¼	147½	147	+ ½
Mex. Central.....	25½	24⅜	24¾	+ ⅛
N. R. R. of M. pf.	41½	40¼	40⅜	− ⅛
Norfolk & West..	89½	86⅝	87	− ⅛
Norf. & West. pf..	94	91⅝	..	....
Northern Pacific..	230	223½	223	+ ½
N. Y. Central.....	152½	148¾	148½	+ ¼
Ont. & West.....	52	50⅝	50⅝	....
Pennsylvania	71½	139¼	139	+ ¼
Reading	71⅜	139	139⅛	− ⅛
Reading 1st pf....	93⅜	93⅜	..	....
Reading 2d pf....	51¼	99⅜	..	....
Rock Island	26⅜	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅜
So. Railway.....	39¼	38⅛	38⅛	....
So. Railway pf....	102	99¼	99¼	....
Southern Pacific..	69¼	66⅜	66⅜	....
St. Paul	185	180	179⅞	+ ⅛
Union Pacific....	156¾	152¼	150⅞	+1⅜
Union Pacific pf..	99	96¼	96¼	....
U. S. Steel.....	43¼	42¼	42¼	....
U. S. Steel pf....	110¼	107¼	107	+ ¼
Wabash	24	23⅜	23½	− ⅛
Wabash pf	49½	48¼	48⅜	+ ⅛
Wabash deb. B....	82	79¾	79¾	....

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firm and weakened later. At the close trading was quiet.

Russian imperial fours were quoted at 8.95 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 494. The private rate of discount was 2⅝ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes 99 francs 35 centimes for the account.

Exchange on London 25 francs 15½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—General lassitude prevailed on the Boerse to-day but Americans were firm.

Exchange on London 20 marks 50¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird.....	1 8 6	Esperanza.....	4 7 6
Tomboy	1 6 3	Dolores	2 0 0
El Oro.....	1 7 6	Stratton's Ind...	0 7 6

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 24.—Trading to-day for one session was moderately active in some of the usually strong issues. Quotations for gilt-edge securities were at all times good. United Electric Light and Power 4½s scored a substantial jump of 1½ per cent. Virginia deferred, Brown Brothers certificates, which made good advances yesterday, rose ¼ additional to 26 for 11,000, swinging up ¼ more at the close.

In the stock list there were few changes of any consequence in the majority of the active trading list. Consolidated Gas advanced ⅜ to 88½. Houston Oil preferred declined ½ point. Maryland Trust Warrants advanced a point at the close.

Sales, bonds, $45,000. Shares, of stock, 1,565.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s...	103	103	103
3,000	Norf. R. & Lt. 5s....	100½	100½	100½
10,000	United Ry. 4s.....	94½	94½	94½
5,000	United Ry. ctfs.....	73	73	73
5,000	Light & Sewer 4½s....	99	99	99
21,000	Va. Def., B. Bros. ctfs	26¼	26	26¼

STOCKS.

10	Breweries	9	9
100	Cons. Gas.....	88½	88½
100	Houston Oil.....	13⅝	13⅝
100	Houston Oil pf.....	55½	55

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Washington Trust Company

Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

DE MAURIAC TRIES AGAIN.

Curb Broker for the Second Time Seeks Admission to Stock Exchange.

The name of Norman P. de Mauriac appeared on yesterday's Stock Exchange bulletin as a candidate for membership. It aroused much curiosity and some comment because Mr. de Mauriac failed of election to the Exchange last July. He has purchased the seat of Benno Klopfer, which means, according to the usage of the Exchange, that he has purchased from Mr. Klopfer his right to membership, and if the Committee on Admissions approves of the transfer he will become a member of the Exchange with no other formality than the payment to the seller of the seat of something like $90,000.

Last Summer, when Mr. de Mauriac had provisionally purchased a seat, the market price was then several thousand dollars lower. His name went into the Committee on Admissions and never came out, that is, not on the list of elected members. This happens very rarely in the Exchange. There have only been two or three cases of non-election in recent years, and though the committee's failure to act was the subject of considerable speculation, it was never explained.

Mr. de Mauriac is the son of Eugene A. de Mauriac, who has been a member of the Exchange since 1869. He is himself well known in Wall Street, and has been a prominent figure on the curb market.

SUGAR TRUST BRANCHES OUT.

Said to Have Purchased a Cooperage and a Coal Company.

The American Sugar Refining Company is reported to have purchased the plants of the Brooklyn Cooperage Company at North Sixth Street, and of the Scranton and Lehigh Coal Company at the foot of North Ninth Street, Williamsburg. The sugar trust has also obtained control, it it said, of the extensive freight terminals on the East River water front from North Fourth Street to North Tenth Street.

Lowell M. Palmer, who up to about a year ago was a Director of the American Sugar Refining Company, is President of the Brooklyn Cooperage Company. At the time of his retirement from the Directorate of the sugar trust it was said that he had had a serious disagreement with Henry O. Havemeyer, with whom he had been closely associated in business for many years. Mr. Havemeyer is a Director in the cooperage concern.

BOSTON BANK'S POOR ASSETS.

Only $3,631 Estimated as Good in the Hanover's $334,795.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—A statement of the financial condition of the Hanover Bank of this city which was placed in the hands of a receiver several weeks ago, filed to-day in the Supreme Court by Receiver Charles C. Barton, Jr., shows that out of a total of $334,795 of nominal assets only $3,631 are estimated as good.

The deposits in the bank were $29,861. Other liabilities are certificates of deposit outstanding amounting to $35,500, money borrowed $5,750, and capital stock of $250,000. In the assets there are bonds aggregating $316,000 which are estimated as worthless by the receiver as well as notes for $11,949, estimated of as doubtful value.

The majority of the officers are recorded as residing in New York City. Foster Hooper, Vice President of the institution, was arrested here recently on a bench warrant issued by the United States District Court of New Jersey charged with conspiracy to defraud by using the mails.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Steel Boom Shows No Diminution—Quarter Will Break Records.

The situation in the iron and steel trade at the end of the week remained practically the same as a week ago. New business in steel has been of about the same volume, and though deliveries have not been as large as in January, there is little doubt that the quarter will make a new high record.

Foundry iron is the least satisfactory staple in the trade, but manufacturers do not look upon the falling off in business as the precursor of a dull season. The production is sold several months ahead, which is a condition that naturally results in temporary cessation of buying.

Shipments of Lake Superior ore for the past year are placed at 34,353,300 tons, the largest amount that has ever come down from the lakes. These figures compare with 21,823,000 tons last year and 27,571,000 tons in 1902. The Mesaba Range continues to be the largest producer.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—New York exchange was 15c discount. Time and call loans, 5@5¼ per cent.

Diamond Match and Kansas City Railway and Light led the local list in an effort to recover some of the losses earlier in the week. Chicago Telephone was the one weak spot, and remained at the new low record of yesterday, when it declined 15 points. This is a net loss of 22 points since the decision of the Illinois Supreme Court relative to the illegality of the tool and extra service charges in Chicago.

The Directors of Swift & Co. will meet some time during the next ten days for the purpose of acting on the quarterly dividend. According to one of the Directors, the usual rate of 1¾ per cent. will be declared. It is payable on the full $50,000,000 of stock and the recent issue of $15,000,000. The new stock will involve an increase in the quarterly rate of $262,500. The company's earnings are said to be ample to meet the increase and show a comfortable surplus besides. The list:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200..	American Can	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
250..	American Can pf.....	67⅛	67¾	67¾
50..	American Ship	56½	56½	56½
150..	Chicago & Oak Park..	7¼	7¼	7¼
30..	Chicago Title & Trust...	116	116	116
10..	Chicago Pneumatic Tool.	59¼	59¼	59¼
10..	Chicago Telephone	115	115	115
234..	Diamond Match	138	137½	137⅝
20..	Illinois Brick	67¾	67¾	67¾
275..	Kansas City Light	65	64¾	65
25..	Kansas City Light pf....	90¼	90½	90½
200..	National Biscuit	67⅝	67⅝	67¾
80..	National Biscuit pf.....	116½	116½	116½
10..	Quaker Oats pf.....	104½	104½	104½
612..	Swift & Co.....	106¾	106½	106
200..	Box Board	2¼	2¼	2¼
205..	Box Board pf.....	14⅝	14½	14⅝
110..	Western Stone	39¼	39⅛	39¼

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$140,757,952
Gold coin and bullion	74,881,179
Gold certificates	46,907,560
Silver coin and bullion	15,643,047
Silver certificates	5,135,642
United States notes	10,183,981
Treasury notes of 1890	44,095
National banknotes	13,500,039
Total receipts this month	41,230,477
Total receipts this year	388,879,325
Total expenditures this month	38,809,000
Total expenditures this year	389,831,571

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$543,241,869
Silver dollars	466,706,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,988,000
Total	$1,017,935,869
General fund	176,690,285
Deposits in National banks	65,806,635
In Philippine treasury	4,619,758
Awaiting reimbursement	53,812
Current liabilities	96,909,557

To the Holders of Stock of

Interborough Rapid Transit Company (Voting Trust Certificates),
Metropolitan Street Railway Company,
Metropolitan Securities Company:

The Interborough-Metropolitan Company has been organized under the laws of the State of New York, and is to authorize the following issues of securities:

$55,000,000 Five Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock,

$100,000,000 Common Stock,

$70,000,000 Four and a Half Per Cent. Collateral Trust Gold Bonds.

The **Preferred Stock** is to be entitled to preferential dividends from April 1, 1906, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October, and is to be preferred also as to capital. The certificate of incorporation of the Company provides that the preferred stock shall have no voting power except as in said certificate provided and in case of default in the payment of dividends thereon and so long as such default shall continue, but that the preferred stock cannot be increased without the consent of the holders of two-thirds in amount of the preferred stock at the time outstanding, and that no stock having prior rights can be created.

All the **Common Stock** will, on its issue, be deposited under a voting trust agreement for a term of years subject to termination in the discretion of the Voting Trustees, under which Messrs. August Belmont, Walter G. Oakman, Thomas F. Ryan, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Peter A. B. Widener are to be the Voting Trustees.

The **Collateral Trust Bonds** are to be secured, under a trust agreement with Windsor Trust Company as Trustee, by the pledge and deposit of all shares of the capital stock of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company (or voting trust certificates therefor) which may be acquired by the Company, and are to be issued only against such deposit and pledge at the rate of $1,000 in bonds for each five shares of stock deposited and pledged. They are to mature April 1, 1956, to bear interest at the rate of four and one-half per cent. per annum from April 1, 1906, payable semi-annually on the first days of April and October, both principal and interest to be payable in the City of New York, in gold coin of the United States, of or equal to the present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction for any tax which the Company may be required to pay thereon or retain therefrom under any present or future law of the United States, or any state, county or municipality therein. They are to be coupon bonds for $1,000 each, with the privilege of registration as to principal, and also registered bonds; the coupon bonds and registered bonds may be made interchangeable under regulations to be prescribed by the trust agreement.

The undersigned Committee has been formed to effect, on behalf of holders of stock of the above-named companies depositing their stock as hereinafter provided, the sale of their stock for securities of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company; and has entered into an agreement, dated January 26, 1906, with August Belmont & Co., a counterpart of which is lodged with Morton Trust Company, the depositary hereinafter named. By the agreement (which contemplates the issue by the Interborough-Metropolitan Company of its entire capital stock, except amounts at the rates stated below in respect of stock of the above-mentioned companies not acquired by it) August Belmont & Co. will receive $8,700,000 common stock, the residue of the issued common stock of the Company not deliverable to depositors thereunder, and have undertaken to pay into the treasury of the Company $2,250,000 in cash and also to pay all expenses in connection with the organization of the Company and the contemplated acquisition by it of shares of the stock of the above-named companies, including all incorporation fees, transfer taxes, Trust Company charges, and compensation to the Committee and to counsel. August Belmont & Co. are also to subscribe for $3,000,000 of the preferred stock of the Company and pay therefor par in cash.

Holders of stock of the above-named companies may, subject to the conditions hereof, and of said agreement, sell their stock for securities of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company upon the following terms:

For each share of stock of **Interborough Rapid Transit Company** (Voting Trust Certificates).
Collateral Trust Bonds..... $200
Common Stock (Trust Certificates)..... $99

For each share of stock of **Metropolitan Street Railway Company,**
Preferred Stock..... $100
Common Stock (Trust Certificates)..... $55

For each share of stock of **Metropolitan Securities Company** (with $75 per share paid).
Common Stock (Trust Certificates)..... $93.50

Scrip will be issued for fractional amounts of bonds and preferred stock and common stock (trust certificates) but such scrip will not carry interest or dividends.

Holders of stock of said companies, who desire to sell their stock on these terms, must, on or before **March 1, 1906,** or such later date as the Committee may in its discretion from time to time fix, deposit their certificates of stock with proper instruments of transfer in blank duly executed, with **Morton Trust Company, 38 Nassau Street, New York,** under said agreement, to which, by such deposit, their rights become subject and by which they become bound. **Certificates for stock of Metropolitan Securities Company must show payment of the third instalment of $25 per share thereon.**

For all stock deposited, Morton Trust Company will deliver proper deposit receipts, entitling the holder to the delivery of securities as above stated, if the sale shall be carried into effect, or otherwise to the return of stock of the character and to the amount represented by such receipt.

If the deposited certificates are transferred of record on or prior to April 16, 1906, any dividend payable on or prior to said April 16, 1906, in respect of the certificates so transferred or for payment of which the transfer books may be closed on or prior to that date, will be payable to the holders of the deposit receipts representing the deposited certificates in respect of which such dividend may be collected.

Dated, New York, January 26, 1906.

EDWARD J. BERWIND, Chairman,
JOHN D. CRIMMINS,
ANDREW FREEDMAN,
THOMAS P. FOWLER,
GARDINER M. LANE,
CORNELIUS VANDERBILT,
Committee

Ccupons due and payable at the

United States Mortgage and Trust Company

55 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
On and after March 1st, 1906.

Bay Counties Power Co.	5s
Broadway Realty Co.	5s
Brooklyn & Montauk R. R. Co.	1st 5s
Brooklyn & Montauk R. R. Co.	1st 6s
Canandaigua, N. Y., Street Improvement.	3.95s
Canandaigua, N. Y., Street Improvement.	3.65s
Elyria, Ohio, Bridge	5s
Elyria, Ohio, Improvement.	6s
Glassport, Pa., Refunding	4½s
Guanajuato River Mining Co.	6s
Hudson River Traction Co.	5s
Itasca County, Minn., Court House	4s
Long Island R. R. Co. Perry	1st 4½s
Long Island R. R. Co. Unified	4s
Le Sueur, Minn., Refunding (March 10th)	5s
Lehigh & New York R. R. Co.	1st 4s
Los Angeles & Pacific R. R. Co.	1st 5s
Memphis, Tenn., Park	4s
Millburn, N. J., Sewer	4½s
Minneapolis, Minn., Imp. 4s and var. others.	
Muskogee, I. T., Sewer	5s
Muskogee, I. T., Water	5s
N. Y. & Rockaway Beach R. R.	5s
N. Y. & Flushing R. R.	1st 6s
N. J. & Hudson River Ry. & Ferry Co.	1st 4s
New Canaan, Conn. Funding (Mar. 15th).	3½s
Prospect Park & Coney Island R. R. Co.	2nd 6s
Prospect Park & Coney Island R. R. Co.	2nd 4½s
Pleasantville, N. Y., Water	4½s
Petaluma & Santa Rosa Railway Co.	1st 5s
Stevens County, Washington, S. D. No. 53.	3½s
Schuylerville, N. Y., Water	4½s
Salem, Va., Water Improvement	5s
Sante Fe, Raton & Eastern R. R. Co.	5s
Toledo, Ohio, Ref. 4s, Education and var. others	
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co. Series "N"	4s
United Thacker Coal Co.	1st 5s
Wilson, N. C., Improvement, (March 23rd).	5s
West Orange, N. J., School District.	4s
Yellowstone, Montana, S. D. No. 2	4½s

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TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Preferred Stock
OF THE
Ann Arbor Railroad Company

The Board of Directors of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway Company, having authorized the acquirement of the outstanding Preferred Stock of the Ann Arbor Railroad Company by the issuance in purchase thereof at par of its Consolidated Mortgage 4½% Gold Bonds,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that this Company is prepared to deliver in full payment and exchange therefor for each ten shares of Preferred Stock of the Ann Arbor Railroad Company One Thousand ($1,000) dollars in its Consolidated Mortgage 4½% Gold Bonds, with the coupons due August 1, 1906, and all subsequent coupons attached, upon delivery of the shares of stock to the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, at its office, 66 Broadway, in the City of New York, at any time prior to the 31ST DAY OF MARCH, 1906, after which time the right to exchange shall cease.

For fractional shares, scrip, convertible into bonds in denomination of $1,000, will be issued.

The Consolidated Mortgage 4½% Gold Bonds are due August 1, 1930, and the interest is payable semi-annually on the first days of February and August.

G. CASPAR NILES, Treasurer.

R. J. JACOBS & CO.,
41 NEW ST.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Securities Bought for Investment or Carried on Margin.

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY

stockholders, before assenting to the merger plan, are requested to confer with

ADOLPH EICHHOLZ,
360 Bullitt Building,
Philadelphia.

$400,000 first mortgage bonds, defaulted but not foreclosed, with mortgage, leases, and deeds connected with same, for sale for a nominal sum. Address C. A. W., Post Office Box 672, New York.

Dividends.

Chicago Great Western Railway Co.

The Board of Directors of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company have declared the semi-annual dividend of $2.50 per share on the Preferred Stock A, for the half year ending December 31, 1905, payable on the 1st day of April, 1906, to holders of record on the 10th day of March, 1906.

The transfer books of the Preferred Stock A will be closed from the close of business on the 10th day of March, 1906, to the 2d day of April, 1906.

By order of the Board of Directors.
R. C. WIGHT, Secretary.
St. Paul, Minn., January 31, 1906.

OFFICE OF
BUTTE ELECTRIC & POWER COMPANY,
30 Broad St., New York, February 20, 1906.

A dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%) having been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company for the year 1906 and the first quarterly installment of 1¼% having been paid on February 1, 1906, the remaining quarterly installments of 1¼% will be paid on the first days of May, August, and November, 1906, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 26th day of the next preceding months, respectively, to whom cheques will be mailed. P. E. BISLAND, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
BUTTE ELECTRIC & POWER COMPANY,
30 Broad St., New York, February 20, 1906.
COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 8.

A dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) has been declared upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable March 15, 1906, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, March 10, 1906, to whom cheques will be mailed. P. E. BISLAND, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A special meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in the Railway Exchange Building, in Chicago, Illinois, on the eighth day of March, 1906, at the hour of eleven (11:00) o'clock A. M., for the purpose of voting upon the question of Consolidating the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company with the Chicago & Alton Railway Company, and also for the purpose of approving and authorizing the execution of such form of articles or agreement of consolidation as shall be submitted at said meeting.

January 5, 1906.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary of Chicago & Alton Railroad Company.

THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the United States Exchange Bank Wednesday, March 7th, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of increasing the number of Directors to nineteen.
JAMES J. O'SHAUGHNESSY, Cashier.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Saturday, Feb. 24, 1906.

Total sales Feb. 24, 1906	314,898
From Jan. 1, 1906	57,111,528
Corresponding date last year	42,241,011

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
21⅜	21⅞	800	Allis-Chalmers Co.	22½	22½	21¾	21⅞	− ⅛
59¼	59¾	1,500	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	60¼	60⅜	59⅜	59⅜	− ¾
110⅜	110⅞	17,800	*Amalg. Copper Co.	111	111¼	110⅜	110⅞	− ⅛
43⅛	43⅜	400	Am. Car & Foundry	43⅜	43⅝	43⅛	43⅜	+ ⅛
101	102	100	Am. Car & F. pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½	+ ⅜
34½	35	400	Amer. Cotton Oil	34¾	34¾	34½	34½	....
9¼	9½	100	*Am. Grass Twine	9½	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
37	38	200	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	37½	37½	36¾	36¾	− ¼
46⅞	47	2,500	Am. Ice Securities	46⅝	46⅞	46	46⅞	+ ⅝
22½	24½	100	*Am. Linseed Co.	22

THE SPECULATIVE SITUATION.

During the first three days of last week on the Stock Exchange a professional bear element continued to harass the market, but as each successive drive at prices dislodged fewer stocks than the one before, and as evidences of an oversold condition multiplied, board room sentiment shifted abruptly to the bull side. Under the leadership of Union Pacific, the whole market turned strong on Friday, and the improvement in prices continued on Saturday, notwithstanding an ugly break in Consolidated Gas. The list of net price changes for the week shows a preponderance of advances, Union Pacific leading with a recovery of nearly 5 points from the depression of the preceding week. The United States Steel shares show fractional advances. Reading shows a gain of 3⅝ per cent. Pennsylvania closed the week at a decline of ⅛ per cent.

The impression surviving in the average mind, no doubt, is that the week was one of extreme dullness, with professional traders in temporary control of the situation, and yet more than a quarter of the common capital stock of Union Pacific was traded in in the five days of business. Wall Street has forgotten what dullness means. On Moch 10, 1904, the total transactions on the New York Stock Exchange amounted to less than 75,000 shares. That was in the week preceding the Northern Securities decision. Last week, with every broker in Wall Street complaining of dullness, there was a market in which one house could have traded in 75,000 shares of stock between 10 and 3 o'clock without attracting any particular attention to its operations. Since March 10, 1904, the day of less than 75,000 shares, Union Pacific has advanced from around 70 to 160, and recently within a range of 10 points, between 150 and 160, the entire capital has been traded in several times over.

Union Pacific's recovery was accompanied by plausible suggestions of a distribution of a scrip dividend of 35 per cent., more or less, in new 4 per cent. preferred stock. Bankers associated with the management of the property ridiculed the idea. The belief is very strong among speculative holders of Union Pacific that the management will be compelled to make a distribution of the extraordinary profits that have recently accumulated in the company's treasury, and while waiting for some unknown group of "powerful interests" to compel it they dwell with greedy imagination upon the monumental proportions of those undistributed profits and talk vaguely of legal action in the last extremity as a means of forcing the custodians of the fabulous wealth to disgorge.

The position of Union Pacific will bear considerable attention, owing to the confidence with which the bull party in the stock market bases its cause upon that security. A bear on Union Pacific is hardly anywhere to be found. Sentiment concerning the market future of the stock is as nearly unanimous as it is possible for speculative sentiment to be. As a 6 per cent. security the stock is assumed to be worth 150 for its income, to which you add anywhere from 20 to 50 points more for its "equities." Men are bullish on Union Pacific who are bullish on nothing else. Others are bullish on the market as a whole because they believe Union Pacific is going to sell much higher, and as Union Pacific goes so goes the market. In the general liquidation that followed the culmination of the January boom people sold other things and held their Union Pacific. Brokers say that there is more Union Pacific carried on margin in Wall Street and outside than any other railroad stock. Under these conditions it is natural that suggestions of a melon cutting should be hailed with general and enthusiastic appreciation. If a distribution should be made in the near future on Union Pacific, with every broker's office in the country long of the stock, it would be an event to go down in speculative history.

If Union Pacific stock, distributed in the manner it is, has the big advance that so many people are wishing for, the inference will be that the powers, so-called, are willing to let the public make money in that stock for the sake of a broader speculation in the general market. Moreover, a sustained bull campaign in Union Pacific from this level would require concerted action between the several groups of capital which are supposed now to be on the verge of disagreement over the Great Northern's ore deal with the United States Steel Corporation.

The public's participation in the market has been decreasing steadily since the end of January. Commission houses have substantially reduced their lines of margined stocks, and are discouraging outside speculation until general conditions, especially money market conditions, shall seem more favorable to miscellaneous activity. Several times since the beginning of the advance in 1904 the market has gone stale in precisely this way, and each time that it has started ahead again the speculation has been broader than before. The public is indifferent because the market is unattractive. It would trade freely enough if the inducements were held forth. There can be no doubt that a week of sustained improvement under the proper auspices would bring commission houses into the market again. In a fortnight the public would be speculating as heavily as before.

The stocks in which bullish initiative would perhaps be most effective are Union Pacific (for the reasons previously given) and the United States Steel shares. It may be taken for granted that there is not likely to be a resumption of the bull market without decisive movements in these securities. Here, then, is the rub. The capitalists who control the destinies of Union Pacific are understood to be flatly opposed to the ore deal which was to have been played as a strong bull card on the United States Steel stocks. Indeed, it is hardly any exaggeration to say that the fate of the bull market may turn upon the fate of the ore deal which has been pending between the Great Northern and the United States Steel Corporation. If this transaction is blocked it will mean a crossing of some of the most powerful wills in Wall Street. Toward the end of the week rumors of a serious hitch in the negotiations took tangible form. The Hill-Morgan interests have been determined to put the deal through. The Hill railroad stocks, especially Great Northern, have been advancing for some time in anticipation of the enormous profits soon to be realized, and there has also been a large accumulation of the United States Steel stocks in anticipation of a very favorable reception of the announcement.

The market has no definite trend at the moment. It appears to have reached an equilibrium. The liquidation caused by the break in prices at the end of January has about run its course, and, on the other side, there has not been anything to inspire a fresh buying movement. The tendency of prices from this level would seem to depend wholly upon the cumulative weight of original influences. The balance is likely to shift to one side or the other very shortly.

The mystery surrounding the market position of Amalgamated Copper has not been cleared up. The Heinze crowd boasts (too loudly, some think) that it has cleaned up on the long side of Amalgamated and is attending now to its own stocks. There has been a good deal of selling from original sources in the last few weeks. The amount of Amalgamated carried on margins in brokers' office has decreased since the announcement of the "settlement." And still the stock holds above 110.

The break which began on Friday in Consolidated Gas must have affected a good many political accounts.

The initiative in the Wabash issues is said to be not of Gould origin. The buying on which the stocks and the debenture bonds advanced sharply at the end of the week was probably for the account of those interests who have been steadily accumulating the Wabash securities for several months. The orders were so distributed that their source could not be easily ascertained.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, Feb. 24, 1906.

Impri Jay Gov 6s, sterling loan
2,000.....100⅛
2,000.....100¼
2d series
1,000.....100⅛
4½s, sterl loan
17,000..... 91¼
3,000..... 91⅛
3,000..... 91
Imp Jap Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs full paid for new 4½s, 2d ser
1,000..... 90⅜
7,000..... 90¼
500..... 90½
Imp Jap Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs for 4s, sterling loan
1,000..... 87½
1,000..... 87¼
U S of Mexico 4s
11,000..... 94½
Va 6s defed, Brown Bros & Co ctfs
10,000..... 25½
1,000..... 27
5,000..... 25⅝
1,000..... 26⅜
5,000..... 26¼
Am Ice Secur 6s
11,000..... 02
Am Spirits M 6s
5,000.....108
Am Tobacco 6s
5,000.....116
Am Tobacco 4s
9,000..... 78⅞
1,000..... 78½
4,000..... 78⅝
At, T & S F gen 4s
7,000.....103⅜
1,000.....104
1,000.....103⅞
1,000.....103⅜
conv 4s
10,000.....102⅜
26,000.....102¼
4,000.....102⅜
2,000.....102¾
8,000.....102⅜
1,000.....102½
At Coast L, Louisv & Nash col 4s
5,000..... 94⅝
Balt & Ohio gold 4s
5,000.....104¾
prior lien 3½s
1,000..... 94¼
So Wn div 3½s
2,000..... 92¼
Bklyn Un Elev 1st
1,000.....109
Canada So 2d 5s
6,000.....108
Cen of Ga Ry con 5s
1,000.....114
1st inc 5s
19,000..... 95
3d inc 5s
1,000..... 85
Centl Leather 5s
4,000.....101⅜
7,000.....101½
Cen of N J gen 5s
1,000.....131½
Cent Pac gtd 4s
5,000..... 100⅜
1,000..... 100¼
Ches & O con 5s
1,000.....118½
Ches & O gen 4½s
2,000.....108⅞
Chi, Bur & Quincy joint 4s
2,000.....100⅝
1,000..... 100½
10,000..... 100⅝
Chi, Mil & St Paul gen 4s, Ser A
5,000.....109
Chi & N W gen 3½s
5,000..... 99
C, R I & P R R 4s
20,000..... 79¾
3,000..... 79⅝
Chi, R I & P R R col tr 5s
20,000..... 91½
Colorado Industrial 1st 5s, Ser A
15,000..... 78⅝
1,000..... 78¼
5,000..... 78
1,000..... 78½
1st 5s, Ser B
3,000..... 76¼
5,000..... 76⅞
15,000..... 77
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s
1,000.....105¼
Col Mid 1st 4s
1,000..... 76¼
1,000..... 76½
Col & So 1st 4s
3,000..... 94¼
Consold Gas Co conv deb 6s
16,000.....130
10,000.....130½
5,000.....130
19,000.....127
6,000.....135½
32,000.....135
10,000.....135⅞
5,000.....135
Denv & R G con 4s
7,000.....100
Dist Sec Cor 5s
12,000..... 80¾
East Tenn, V & G con 1st 5s
2,000.....110¼
Erie 1st gen 4s
1,000..... 92½
Erie conv 4s
1,000.....105¼
20,000.....105½
25,000.....106
Erie, Penn col tr 4s
10,000..... 95
Housatonic 5s
1,000.....124
Kanaw & Mich 1st
1,000..... 98½
Kans City So 3s
9,000..... 74½
Kentucky Cent 4s
1,000.....101
L S & M So 3½s
6,000.....100½
Long Isld ref 4s
1,000.....102¼
Louis & N unified 4s
11,000.....103⅝
Mex Cent con 4s
10,000..... 84
5,000..... 84⅝
5,000..... 84½
5,000..... 84⅞
66,000..... 85
2,000..... 84½
3,000..... 84⅝
16,000..... 84½
22,000..... 84⅞
1,000..... 84⅝
70,000..... 85
Mex Cent 1st inc
3,000..... 24⅞
5,000..... 24⅝
30,000..... 25
7,000..... 25¼
11,000..... 25⅞
8,000..... 25¼
Mex Cent 2d inc
1,000..... 20½
15,000..... 20
10,000..... 20¼
25,000..... 20½
1,000..... 20⅝
Mo, Kan & T 1st 4s
4,000.....101
Mo, K & Tx 2d 4s
14,000..... 89¼
Mo, Kan & Tx 1st & ref 4s
10,000..... 91½
Nat R R of Mexico 1st con 4s
1,000..... 86⅜
Nas Elec R R 4s
5,000..... 89
N Y Cent & H R gen 3½s
1,000..... 98⅜
deb 4s, 1934
4,000.....101¼
L S col 3½s
1,000..... 89⅝
N Y Dock Co 4s
4,000..... 95½
Nor & W con 4s
1,000.....101⅝
Northn Pac 4s
5,000.....104⅞
Nor Pac gen 3s
1,000..... 76½
1,000..... 76⅝
1,000..... 77
Pac Coast 1st 5s
1,000.....118
1,000.....118¼
Penn conv 3½s
5,000.....101⅛
2,000.....101
Phil, Bal & W 4s
1,000.....110½
Reading gen 4s
1,000.....101⅛
Rio Gde Wn 1st
5,000..... 98¼
2,000..... 98½
St L, Ir Mt & So, River & Guif 4s
5,000..... 95
St L & San Fr R R refundg 4s
4,000..... 86
1,000..... 86¼
10,000..... 86½
5,000..... 86⅝
5,000..... 87
Southn Pac 4s
1,000..... 94
South Pac 1st ref 4s
10,000..... 96⅜
1,000..... 96½
1,000..... 96⅝
Southn Ry 1st 5s
8,000.....118½
Tol, St L & W 4s
16,000..... 84
Undgrd E Rys, London prof shar 5s
13,000..... 98
5,000..... 98⅛
Union Pac 1st 4s
10,000.....105
500.....104⅝
5,000.....105
Un Pac conv 4s
5,000.....154⅛
Un Rds of San Fr 4s
4,000..... 89½
6,000..... 89¾
U S Steel Corpor skg fund 5s
32,000..... 99
9,000..... 98⅞
53,000..... 99
Wabash deb A 6s
5,000..... 92
5,000..... 93
Wab deb B 6s
20,000..... 80⅛
41,000..... 80
1,000..... 80¼
20,000..... 80½
15,000..... 80¼
30,000..... 80⅜
2,000..... 80¼
20,000..... 80¾
35,000..... 81
10,000..... 81½
10,000..... 81
5,000..... 81¼
60,000..... 81
10,000..... 81½
15,000..... 81¼
3,000..... 81
10,000..... 81¼
35,000..... 81
11,000..... 80¾
27,000..... 81
Wab, Pitts Ter 2d
10,000..... 39½
10,000..... 39⅞
5,000..... 40
Westn Maryland 4s
1,000..... 88
Wn Maryland cnv 4s
1,000..... 74½
West Shore 4s
5,000.....106
registered
10,000.....107½

Net changes of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

ADVANCED.

Can Southern 2d....1
C of Ga 3d pf inc..2
Col, Ind 5s B.....1
Mex Cent con.....1⅞
Phil, Bal & W 4s...1
St L & S F ref 4s...1
Union Pac conv...2¼
Wabash deb A.....2
Wabash deb B.....1¼

DECLINED.

Ches & O con 5s....1
Con Gas deb 6s....6½
Housatonic con 5s..1
N Y Dock 4s.....1

Total sales Feb. 24, 1906.....$1,672,000
From Jan. 1, 1906.....153,581,100
Corresponding date last year.....240,453,500

BOSTON MANUFACTURING STOCKS

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—Following are this week's quotations of manufacturing stocks:

Shares.	Prices.	Previous Quotations.
...Amoskeag	..	2,050
...Androscoggin	..	135
...Appleton	..	118
64—Arlington Mills	152½@154	154
20—Atlantic	60	60
...Bates	..	175
...Dividere Wool. Mfg. Co., (Lowell)	..	702½
...Bigelow Carpet	..	121
...Boott (old)	..	25¼
...Boston (new)	..	100
7—Boston Belting	228¼@229¼	230¼
...Boston Duck	..	1,325
...Cabot	..	62½
...Chicopee (old)	..	8½
...Chicopee (new)	..	100½
...Cocheco	..	135
...Columbian	..	1,012½
...Continental	..	38¼
...Dwight	..	1,052½
...Edwards	..	173¼
...Everett	..	125
...Franklin	..	102½
9—Great Falls	161¼@161¾	161
...Hamilton	..	700
...Hamilton Woolen	..	38
...Hills	..	34½
...Hillsborough Mills (wool.)	..	25
...Jackson	..	1,000
...Lancaster (new)	..	35
...Lawrence	..	132½
...Lockwood	..	91¾
...Lowell	..	632½
4—Lowell Bleachery (new)	112½	110¾
...Lowell Mach. Shops	..	902½
...Lyman Mills	..	77¾
...Manchester Mills pf	..	142
...Manchester Mills com	..	141
...Mass	..	92¼
...Mass. Cotton of Ga	..	98
...Merrimack com	..	99
...Merrimack pf	..	35¾
...Middlesex	..	91¼
...Monadnock	..	75½
50—Naumkeag Steam Cotton	70	1,000
...Nashua Mfg. Co	..	70
...Newmarket Mfg. Co	..	712½
...Otis	..	24½
2—Pacific	2,615	1,852½
...Pepperell	..	2,650
5—Plymouth Cordage	282½	276½
...Queen City Cotton	..	230½
...Salon Falls Mfg	..	100
...Stafford	..	108
...Thorndyke	..	107½
...Tremont and Suffolk	..	1,062½
...Waltham Bleach and Dye Works	..	90¼
...Wamsutta	..	96¼
...York	..	122
		940

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Feb. 24 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

NEW YORK CITY—Borough of Manhattan.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dep. with Clear. H'se Agent.	Dep., other Banks and Trust Cos.	Net Deposits.
Century	$200,000	$1,013,800.00	$23,000.00	$80,500	$48,500.00	$99,800.00	$1,017,900.00
Colonial	100,000	3,821,500.00	51,800.00	322,400	395,400.00	179,200.00	4,455,200.00
Chelsea Exch	100,000	593,600.00	45,400.00	22,300	448,000.00	125,500.00	756,800.00
Columbia	300,000	6,332,000.00	346,000.00	302,000	422,000.00	8,700.00	6,877,000.00
Con. Nat.	1,000,000	4,521,500.00	62,800.00	373,700	96,000.00	.....	3,295,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	998,065.00	18,638.00	59,862	81,100.00	.....	1,003,175.00
14th Street	500,000	4,761,900.00	180,200.00	288,800	201,300.00	32,000.00	5,306,800.00
Hamilton	200,000	4,391,100.00	206,800.00	169,200	140,600.00	210,000.00	4,815,100.00
Jefferson	400,000	3,694,600.00	8,500.00	167,100	239,800.00	118,800.00	3,650,700.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,849,200.00	144,300.00	112,300	248,400.00	57,000.00	3,353,600.00
Metropolitan	1,000,000	3,112,955.00	282,730.00	57,442	206,099.00	675,266.00	4,029,807.00
Mutual	200,000	3,802,805.00	27,059.00	296,078	179,021.00	57,506.00	3,924,849.00
19th Ward	200,000	3,266,088.00	27,770.00	266,148	352,876.00	.....	3,624,295.00
Plaza	100,000	4,067,000.00	253,000.00	238,000	338,000.00	.....	4,445,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,607,600.00	24,100.00	144,900	102,800.00	95,800.00	1,811,800.00
State	100,000	13,377,000.00	713,000.00	842,000	1,248,000.00	632,000.00	13,473,000.00
34th St. Nat	200,000	1,215,700.00	239,300.00	84,100	115,200.00	5,100.00	1,188,800.00
12th Ward	200,000	2,259,000.00	43,000.00	244,000	197,000.00	40,000.00	2,267,000.00
23d Ward	100,000	1,694,900.00	55,600.00	171,800	161,100.00	128,300.00	2,109,200.00
Union Exch	750,000	7,062,500.00	29,400.00	451,400	306,100.00	400,000.00	6,855,300.00
United Nat.	1,000,000	2,311,400.00	227,800.00	83,800	77,400.00	8,300.00	1,303,400.00
Wash. Heights	100,000	801,680.00	14,910.00	36,330	88,240.00	.....	660,580.00
Yorkville	100,000	3,110,600.00	45,700.00	306,500	212,000.00	148,000.00	3,660,800.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Borough	200,000	2,303,800.00	41,800.00	182,800	151,700.00	102,600.00	2,548,400.00
Broadway	150,000	2,581,852.00	17,943.00	200,063	227,980.00	72,172.00	2,731,760.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,977,900.00	125,500.00	72,900	263,700.00	52,800.00	2,251,900.00
Mfrs. Nat.	252,000	4,493,800.00	386,400.00	196,400	577,100.00	218,000.00	4,798,100.00
Mechanics'	1,000,000	9,673,900.00	287,000.00	511,600	976,000.00	170,300.00	11,146,700.00
Nassau	300,000	5,504,000.00	209,000.00	396,000	849,000.00	.....	5,618,000.00
National City	300,000	3,349,000.00	136,000.00	292,000	316,000.00	86,000.00	3,647,000.00
North Side	100,000	1,880,840.00	25,174.00	115,447	44,644.00	147,723.00	1,961,021.00
People's	100,000	2,273,600.00	52,400.00	150,000	98,500.00	146,200.00	2,370,600.00
Union	300,000	7,782,000.00	169,000.00	339,000	628,000.00	609,000.00	8,833,000.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First Nat.	400,000	4,525,300.00	171,600.00	835,400	1,671,900.00	708,000.00	5,910,400.00
Hudson Co.	250,000	2,518,238.00	87,522.00	72,686	228,146.00	106,856.00	2,192,174.00
Third Nat.	200,000	1,810,443.08	55,493.68	75,442	432,160.28	25,274.43	2,147,754.41
HOBOKEN.							
First Nat.	110,000	2,619,300.00	127,200.00	80,500	228,200.00	85,300.00	2,524,500.00
Second Nat.	125,000	1,371,370.00	46,240.00	47,440	76,300.00	105,300.00	1,507,966.00
BAYONNE.							
Mech. Tr. Co.	50,000	3,072,216.00	19,658.00	161,044	261,291.00	402,552.00	3,756,947.00

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for week ended Saturday, Feb. 24, 1906:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,729,200	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$16,852,000	$2,481,000	$1,452,000	$14,848,000	$1228000
2,050,000	2,576,300	Bank of Man. Co.	23,553,000	3,765,000	2,240,000	26,130,000	.....
2,000,000	1,413,100	Merchants' Nat.	11,492,300	2,199,600	1,237,000	14,000,000	.....
3,000,000	8,415,500	Mechanics' Nat.	18,832,000	3,114,000	1,701,000	18,309,000	538,400
1,500,000	3,855,300	Bank of America	23,199,500	4,975,100	2,086,700	25,800,400	.....
1,000,000	286,600	Phenix Nat.	6,705,000	962,000	235,000	5,618,000	906,400
25,000,000	18,771,700	National City	180,772,800	31,079,300	7,763,100	148,134,500	7,721,000
800,000	7,806,500	Chemical Nat.	25,443,200	4,703,800	1,704,000	24,845,200	.....
600,000	896,700	Merch. Exch. Nat.	5,211,500	872,300	594,300	5,530,100	212,600
1,000,000	2,284,900	Gallatin Nat.	8,613,900	1,053,700	597,700	6,521,000	978,300
300,000	142,500	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	2,440,300	567,500	77,500	2,646,600	48,600
700,000	359,000	Mechan. & Traders'	5,759,000	793,000	710,000	6,240,000	.....
500,000	561,600	Greenwich	4,838,000	772,600	463,500	5,340,000	.....
5,000,000	4,502,500	Am. Exch. Nat.	28,421,200	3,996,700	1,520,400	21,102,300	4,646,500
25,000,000	12,540,200	Nat. Bank of Com.	141,496,100	29,769,300	10,368,700	121,059,900	12540000
3,000,000	4,386,700	Mercantile Nat.	21,536,000	3,133,300	1,502,200	18,171,300	2,250,100
422,700	651,900	Pacific	3,319,000	317,800	385,400	3,750,800	.....
450,000	1,058,400	Chatham Nat.	5,990,200	726,900	897,700	6,057,600	48,900
200,000	437,200	People's	2,149,400	126,300	571,600	2,586,300	.....
2,000,000	1,931,200	Nat. Bank of N. A.	14,073,000	2,857,900	1,239,700	14,158,700	70,000
3,000,000	7,287,800	Hanover Nat.	49,354,400	9,577,900	6,751,600	58,951,100	1,674,400
1,000,000	1,095,500	Irving Nat.	7,520,000	1,114,700	466,000	6,961,000	244,100
2,550,000	678,600	Citizens' Cent. Nat.	18,666,700	3,639,600	1,089,200	18,628,700	1,525,400
500,000	1,436,900	Nassau	4,436,900	176,700	491,400	3,720,400	.....
1,000,000	1,383,800	Market & Ful. Nat.	7,270,800	1,059,500	729,000	6,973,000	47,200
1,000,000	487,500	Nat. Shoe & Leath.	5,356,100	1,408,500	411,400	6,881,300	196,300
2,000,000	3,858,600	Corn Exchange	31,170,000	5,660,000	3,790,000	37,850,000	.....
750,000	1,130,800	Oriental	9,026,300	1,673,000	421,100	9,270,600	.....
1,500,000	6,755,100	Imp. & Trad. Nat.	23,723,000	3,745,000	1,345,000	20,644,000	48,500
3,000,000	7,469,100	National Park	51,549,000	14,333,000	7,557,000	82,812,000	2,962,500
250,000	118,100	East River Nat.	1,299,200	276,900	132,800	1,542,200	49,500
3,000,000	2,928,500	Fourth Nat.	19,370,700	2,792,600	2,755,600	21,771,200	2,700,000
300,000	1,581,800	Second Nat.	10,277,000	894,000	1,731,000	10,955,000	256,000
10,000,000	17,351,000	First Nat.	88,201,400	16,456,000	2,327,300	74,475,000	8,479,100
1,000,000	912,400	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	8,845,000	1,630,100	507,500	8,498,700	634,600
250,000	774,100	Bowery	3,220,000	450,000	235,000	3,594,000	.....
200,000	824,400	N. Y. Co. Nat.	4,633,900	1,206,000	603,000	5,993,100	50,000
750,000	561,100	German-American	4,242,100	715,000	184,700	4,134,100	.....
1,000,000	5,284,900	Chase Nat.	47,648,300	11,375,400	1,464,700	53,333,700	927,900
100,000	1,749,600	Fifth Avenue	12,087,800	2,340,700	715,600	11,444,700	4,.....
200,000	734,400	German Exch.	3,994,200	175,000	575,000	4,216,000	.....
200,000	893,100	Germania Bank	2,907,500	493,700	661,300	5,379,200	.....
300,000	1,492,400	Lincoln Nat.	14,401,400	1,847,800	1,761,000	15,388,200	297,800
1,000,000	1,291,100	Garfield Nat.	7,786,700	1,705,200	202,600	8,102,100	48,100
250,000	425,800	Fifth Nat.	2,958,900	597,500	185,100	3,097,000	232,200
1,000,000	1,615,900	Bank of Metropolis.	9,845,800	1,324,400	813,000	10,197,900	.....
200,000	749,800	West Side	4,035,000	714,000	398,000	4,304,000	.....
1,000,000	1,057,600	Seaboard Nat.	17,643,000	3,474,000	1,644,000	20,238,000	350,000
500,000	638,700	First Nat., B'klyn.	4,286,100	532,600	493,000	4,307,000	75,000
1,000,000	2,122,000	Liberty Nat.	10,885,400	1,776,700	607,100	9,038,500	989,800
1,000,000	496,400	N. Y. Prod. Exch.	5,903,200	1,259,200	403,600	6,794,900	.....
500,000	607,500	New Amst'dam Nat.	5,719,900	1,123,600	613,100	6,876,100	50,000
350,000	651,100	Astor Nat.	4,329,000	803,000	263,000	4,170,000	350,000
104,150,000	124,105,600	Total, Nat. banks.					
12,322,700	20,855,500	Total, State banks.					
116,472,700	144,961,100	Total	1 049 801 800	185 637 200	80 063 200	1 042 298 700	50 787 200

*As per official reports: 36 National banks, Jan. 29, 1906; 17 State banks, Nov. 9, 1905.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Sat.	Fri.		Sat.	Fri.
Alta	.01	.01	L. W. Con.	.07	.07
Alpha Con.	.09	.09	Mexican	1.20	1.20
Andes	.11	.11	Occid. Con.	.90	.90
Belcher	.22	.22	Ophir	5.62½	5.62½
Best & Bel.	1.15	1.15	Overman	.11	.11
Bullion	.31	.35	Potosi	.11	.11
Caledonia	.48	.47	Savage	.42	.42
Chal. Con.	.15	.16	Sierra Nevada	.06	.06
Challar	.12	.12	Sierra Nevada	.32	.33
Confidence	.70	.70	Syndicate	.11	.11
C. C. & V.	1.35	1.35	St. Louis	.08	.08
Con. Imp.	.02	.02	Union Con.	.45	.44
Cr. Point.	.05	.05	Utah Con.	.04	.04
G. & Curry.	.13	.15	Y. Jacket	.10	.09
Hale & Nor.	.96	.95	Silver bars	.66⅛	.66⅛
Justice	.06	.06	Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Ken. Con.	.02	.02	Telegraph	.12½	.12½

Mexican dollars unchanged at .52@.54.

Special to The New York Times.

TONOPAH DISTRICT STOCKS, (CLOSE.)

	Sat.	Fri.		Sat.	Fri.
Adams	.11	.11	Manhat. con.	.55	.55
Blackrock	.05	.05	MacNamara	.72	.60
Bullf'g M. C.	.45	.49	North Star	.60	.57
Cashboy	.21	.22	Mon'oh Pitts.	.30	.26
Den. Bullf'g.	1.35	1.40	Ohio Tonopah	.67	.64
Diam'f'd con.	.52	.58	Orig. Bullf'g.	.23	.10
Dixie	.06	.06	Redtop	1.95	1.85
Eclipse	.77	.77	Sandstorm	1.40	1.42
Golden Anch.	3.45	3.45	Montana	3.10	2.97
Jim Butler	1.47	1.40	Midway	2.25	2.35
Jumbo	1.35	1.45	Belmont	4.90	5.00
Kendall	.85	.83	Home	.28	.28

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 24.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	10	10¼	Keystone	2	2½
American	1⅝	2	Lexington	4	4½
Anchor	1½	2	Little Puck.	2⅝	2¾
Anaconda	12½	13½	M. Anchor.	3⅝	4
Banner	4½	5½	M. Gibson.	6¼	7½
C. K. & N.	8	10	Nevin	4½	5
C. C. Cons.	6¼	6½	N. Haven	2½	2¾
Dante	5¾	6	Old Gold	6¾	6½
Dr. Jackpot.	6¾	7	Pilgrim	2¼	2¾
Elkton	45	45½	Pharmacist	4½	5
El Paso	89¾	90	Portland	180	185
Findlay	83	85¾	Rose Maud	4	4¼
Gold Bond	2¼	3	Rose Nicol	4¼	4⅝
Gold Coin	1	3	Sample	7	7½
Gold Dollar	8	8½	Un. Gold	12	12½
Gold. Cycle	78	85	Vindicator	94	97
Sovereign	8¼	8¾	Work	7⅛	7½
Isabella	28	28½	Indep'nence	18	19½
Jackpot	5½	6½	Teutonic	3¾	4
J. Johnson	8	14			

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1906.	1905.	1904.
GULF & SHIP ISLAND—			
Mileage	250	250	250
2d week Feb.	$46,791	$25,012	.....
From July 1	1,276,570	1,148,613	.....
LONG ISLAND for quarter ended Dec. 31—			
Three months, (Oct. 1 to Dec. 31):			
	1905.	1904.	1903.
Gross earnings	1,856,056	1,621,335	$1,428,690
Expenses	1,679,103	1,365,298	1,364,450
Net earnings	176,953	256,037	64,240
Other income	263,106	97,414	33,803
Total income	440,059	353,451	98,043
Charges	532,460	479,971	420,329
*Deficit	92,401	126,520	$322,286
*Twelve months, (Jan. 1 to Dec. 31):			
Gross earnings	7,824,985	7,083,806	6,768,027
Expenses	6,264,836	5,243,303	5,264,657
Net earnings	1,560,349	1,840,503	1,503,370
Other income	963,177	432,738	324,465
Total income	2,228,526	2,273,238	1,827,835
Charges	2,105,998	1,946,229	2,011,724
Surplus	122,528	327,009	†183,889
*Made up from the four quarterly statements. †Deficit.			
ULSTER & DELAWARE for three months ended Dec. 31, 1905—	1905.	1904.	1903.

COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS

Their Position Discussed Anew Owing to Insurance Report.

LARGE INSURANCE HOLDINGS

Possible Market Effects of Excluding Such Issues — Corporations Might Adopt Other Forms of Bonds.

The position of the collateral trust bond, about which there has been much discussion at one time or another since bonds of this class came into general use in recent years, has again been brought forward prominently by the recommendation of the Armstrong Committee that bonds of this class be excluded from the list of legal investments for life insurance companies. Some insurance companies have invested largely in bonds of this class. The sale of these holdings and the inability of insurance companies to invest further in such bonds would appear to promise a serious curtailment of the market for these securities. This view, however, is not concurred in entirely by a number of bond houses whose views in regard to the matter were expressed yesterday.

The three largest life insurance companies' holdings of collateral trust bonds are given below:

NEW YORK LIFE.

	Market Value.
Atlantic Coast Line, L. & N. col. 4s.	$4,700,000
Central R. R. of Ga. col. tr. 5s....	1,120,000
Erie R. R.—Penn. Coal. col. tr. 4s..	235,890
Louisville & Nash. col. tr. 5s.....	171,000
Louisville & Nash. col. tr. 4s.....	3,465,000
Louis. & Nash.—South. Ry. Monon 4s	2,433,000
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s.	1,058,210
N. Y. Central, Mich. Cen. col. 3½s.	350,000
Northern Pac., Gt. Nor., C. B. & Q. col. 4s	12,500,000
Reading Co., Jersey Cen. col. 4s....	1,980,000
Richmond & Wash. col. 4s, guar....	4,120,000
Western Union Tel. col. tr. 5s.....	471,870
Total	$32,611,370

MUTUAL LIFE.

Chicago & Alton Ry. col. tr. 4s.....	$1,976,000
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. col. tr. 4s..	5,383,780
Erie Railroad, Penn. Coal col. 4s....	2,760,000
Louis. & Nash., So. Ry. Monon 4s..	2,090,000
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s.	8,900,000
Norf. & W., Pocahontas C. & C. 4s.	2,375,000
Nor. Pac., Gt. N., C., B. & Q. 4s..	5,802,000
Pennsylvania Co. col. tr. 4½s.....	3,814,000
Reading Co, Jersey Cen. col. 4s....	1,455,000
Rich. & Washington Co. col. 4s, guar.	104,750
Southern Pacific col. tr. 4½s.....	1,550,000
Southern Ry. col. tr. 5s.....	3,000,000
Western Union Tel. col. tr. 5s.....	1,090,000
Total	$40,801,190

EQUITABLE LIFE.

Atlantic C. L., L. & N. col. tr. 4s...	$471,875
Chicago & Alton 4s.....	1,210,937
Erie R. R., Penn. Coal col. tr. 4s...	1,872,500
Louis. & Nash., So. Ry. Monon 4s..	480,000
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s.	3,003,750
N. Y. Central, Mich. Cen. col. 3½s.	1,770,000
Norf. & W., Pocahontas C. & C. 4s..	236,562
Nor. Pac., Gt. Nor. C. B. & Q. 4s..	2,270,069
Railroad Sec. Co., Ill. ctfs. 4s.....	1,120,312
Reading Co., Jersey Cen. col. tr. 4s.	980,000
Rich.-Wash. Co. col. tr. 4s, guar....	515,000
Total	$13,940,105
Total, three companies.....	86,942,665

In the case of the Equitable it is to be noted that the amount given may be increased by the addition of certain other issues which the Equitable holds but which are not designated as collateral trust issues in the company's last annual report. The lists given are of the date of Jan. 1, 1905, with the exception of the New York Life, the figures for which are given as of Dec. 31, 1905.

While a number of bondhouses agreed in saying that in their opinion the removal of convertible bonds from insurance investments would have relatively little effect upon the market for these securities, their views differed considerably in detail. A member of the firm of Harvey Fisk & Sons, who said that it was his understanding that the insurance companies would merely be prohibited from making further investments of this kind and would not be obliged to to sell the collateral trust bonds which they already hold, said that he did not think that such a change would seriously affect the market for collateral trust issues. He was asked if he did not think that the passage of a law forbidding insurance companies to invest in collateral trust bonds would prejudice individual investors against such issues. His reply was that prejudice already existed against them to a certain extent, and he did not think that this would be increased by any legislation concerning their position as legal investments for life insurance companies.

That some prejudice has existed even in banking circles against collateral trust bonds was indicated by the statement of a prominent financier before the insurance investigating committee that he carefully avoided investing his funds in such issues. The point is made, however, that collateral trust bonds in many respects differ more in relative merits than issues of other classes. The standing of the corporation issuing the bonds has almost as much to do with the reception accorded such issues as the collateral which is pledged as security. To illustrate this phase of the matter a bond house pointed out that a collateral trust bond issued, say by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, against certain specified collateral, would be a very much better bond than an issue secured by precisely the same stock, but issued by a corporation with poorer credit than the Pennsylvania.

Collateral bonds have been issued in many cases by railroad companies against the deposit of a controlling interest in the stock of some other road. If the stocks securing the bonds are taken at a sufficiently low price, the bonds might be regarded as a perfectly safe investment. The point is made, however, that frequently the value of the pledged securities is not estimated conservatively. Such issues are open to the objection that the security back of them would not be sufficient to safeguard the holders from loss in the event of the issuing company being placed in a position in which it could not care for the interest on the bonds. For the most part, railroads whose securities are pledged under a collateral trust run in the same territory as the roads which issue the bonds and are, therefore, subject to practically the same conditions. This, it is pointed out, might readily lead at one and the same time to impairment of the value of the collateral and to embarrassment of the company which issued the bonds.

One prominent bond house had this to say about the effect of the proposed change: "We do not believe that the removal of the life insurance companies from the list of possible purchasers of collateral trust bonds will seriously affect the market for such issues. If, however, it were found that the market was affected to any extent by this change, corporations would find means of issuing some other form of security which would not be open to the same objections. Admittedly, however, it would be difficult to find an equally serviceable form of security in carrying out a consolidation of several railroads, for instance. The result might be a curtailment of such consolidations, but that need not be regarded with any regret."

Repeals Bank Retirement Limit.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Representative Powers of Maine introduced a bill today repealing the limit of $3,000,000 a month on the retirement of National bank circulation.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—The local money market continues quiet, and rates are practically unchanged. Call loans, 5@5½ per cent.; time loans, collateral, 4¾@5½ per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 4 per cent.; New York funds par; clearings, $28,340,643; balances, $2,400,370; Sub-Treasury debit, $40,544; Sub-Treasury credit, $290,044.

For the week: Clearings, $139,537,712; balances, $10,115,171.

The stock market to-day was pretty steady, though narrow. American Pneumatic Service rose on an excellent annual report, reaching 24, preferred 40¾. Coppers were not active, save that Atlantic ran up to 26½, receding to 25¼, however; but that was a net gain of 1¼ for the day; some 1,750 shares of this specialty sold in the two hours, on the rumor that the Baltic lode had been cut. Utah eased ½, to 64; Old Dominion ¾, to 46½. Other coppers simply were stagnant.

Complete transactions follow:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$9,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	92¼	92	92
4,000	Chi. B. & Q. joint 4s	100¼	100	100
6,000	Mexican Central 4s	84	83	84
1,000	West. Tel. & Tel. 4s	103	103	103

RAILROADS.

8	†Atchison preferred	102¾	102¾	102¾
5	Boston Elevated	154¾	154¾	154¾
31	Boston & Albany	256½	256½	256½
69	Boston & Maine	178½	178½	178½
1	Boston & Suburban	24	24	24
50	Boston & Worcest. pf.	82½	82½	82½
107	Chi. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	126	126	126
5	Mass. Electric	20	20	20
55	N. Y. N. H. & Hart.	201	200¾	201
50	Northern Pacific	223¾	223¾	223¾
515	*Union Pacific	152½	151½	152½
1	Vermont & Mass.	175¼	175¼	175¼
20	West End	99½	99½	99½
10	West End pf.	114	114	114

TELEPHONES.

106	American	140	140	140
10	Cumberland	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
256	Mexican	5	4½	5
100	Mexican preferred	8¼	8¼	8¼
1	Western preferred	93	93	93

MISCELLANEOUS.

5	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	98½	98½	98½
2,053	Am. Pneum. Service	24	23	23¾
135	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	40¾	40¾	40¾
195	American Sugar	141¾	141½	141½
15	American Sugar pref.	139½	139	139
70	Dom. Iron & Steel	31¼	31	31¼
216	East Boston Land	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
20	Edison	248	247	248
5	General Electric	171	171	171
5	Ga. Ry. & Electric	96	96	96
105	Massachusetts Gas	50	50	50
65	Massachusetts Gas pf.	87	87	87
35	Pullman	240	240	240
15	Reece Buttonhole	10	10	10
132	Swift & Co.	106	105	106
105	United Fruit	107	107	107
100	United Shoe Mach.	81	81	81
10	U. S. Rubber pf.	109¼	109¼	109¼
1,480	United States Steel	42	42	42
327	*U. S. Steel pf.	107½	106½	106½

MINING.

110	†Adventure	6¼	6¼	6¼
755	*Amalgamated	111¼	110⅝	110⅝
15	Arcadian	4	4	4
25	Arnold	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,485	Atlantic	26½	24½	25¼
575	Bingham	44¼	44	44
200	Boston Consolidated	27¾	27¾	27¾
2	*Calumet & Hecla	695	695	695
135	Centennial	27¼	26¼	27¼
100	Consolidated Mercur.	66c	66c	66c
85	Copper Range	81	80¾	81
5	Daly-West	15	15	15
100	Elm River	2¼	2¼	2¼
350	Franklin	18⅜	18	18⅜
10	Granby	10	10	10
180	Isle Royale	24	23¾	24
100	Mayflower	1	1	1
100	Michigan	14	13¾	14
5	Mohawk	57	57	57
750	Nevada Consolidated	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝
290	North Butte	86	85¾	86
240	Old Dominion	47¼	46¼	46½
125	*Osceola	99	98	98½
55	Phoenix	1	1	1
77	*Quincy	95	94	95
80	Santa Fe	2	2	2
70	Shannon	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Tecumseh	13⅞	13½	13⅞
555	Trinity	11	10¾	10⅞
1,551	United Copper	74	73	74
850	U. S. Coal & Oil	12¾	12¼	12½
10	U. S. Smelting	57	57	57
50	U. S. Smelting pf.	44½	44	44
965	Utah Consolidated	64½	64	64
250	Victoria	7⅝	7½	7⅝
260	Washington	81	95c	95c
175	Winona	6½	6½	6½
10	Wolverine	134	134	134

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights. ‡First installment paid.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	103¼	103⅝	K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	83	83¼
2s, c., 1930	103¼	103⅜	K. & D. M. 12	15	
3s, r., 1918	102⅝	103½	K. & D. M. pf.	45	50
3s, c., 1918	102⅜	103½	K. I., C. pf.	78	79½
4s, r., 1907	103¾	104	Laclede Gas	103	110
4s, c., 1907	103¾	104	Lacl. G. pf.	95	110
4s, r., 1925	129½	130½	L. E. & W. 34	35	
4s, c., 1925	129½	130½	L. E. & W. pf.	88	92
D. C. 3-65s	116	...	L. & W. C.	45	...
Philip'ne 4s	103½	110	Long Island	73½	78
Adams Exp.	243	252	Manh. Beach	10	13
Am. & Sun.	240	...	Md. C. pf.	100	...
Am. & W.	145	...	Mich. Cent.	140	148
Am. Ag. Ch.	28½	29½	M. & St. L. pf.	96	99½
A. A. C. pf.	95	100	M., St. P. & S. M.	151	155
Am. B. S.	26	28	M., St. P. & S. M. pf.	173	177
A. B. S. pf.	82	83	Mo., K. & T.	34¼	34⅝
Am. Coal	170	193	Mo., K. & T. pf.	68	69
A. C. pf.	92	95	Mor. & Es.	190	192
Am. D. Tel.	37	42	N., C. & St. L.	142	148
Am. Exp.	230	240	Nat. Bis. pf.	115¼	119
A. H. & L.	8¼	9¼	Nat. Enam.	16	16½
Am. L. Co. pf.	45	48	Nat. En. pf.	87½	90
Am. Loc. pf.	117	117½	N. Cent. C.	35	46
Am. M. Co. ctfs.	5	6	N. Y. A. B.	156	160
Am. M. Co. pf. ctfs.	26	27	N. Y. & N. L.	200	201
Am. Sm. pf., B.	100¼	100⅝	N. Y. C. & St. L.	114	120
Am. Snuff.	205	225	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	82	84
Am. Sn. pf.	105	110	N. Y. & H.	200	201
A. S. F. pf.	47	48	N. Y., L. & W.	137	140
A. T. F.	90	95	N. Y., L. & W. pf.	114	120
A. T. & T.	139	140	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	108	108¼
Am. W. Co. pf.	108	108¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	82	84
Ann Arbor	30	35	N. Y. D. Co.	41	48
Ann A. pf.	70	80	N. Y., L. & W.	137	140
B. & O. pf.	90½	93½	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	155	157
B. A. L. pf.	106	...	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	90	91
B. U. Gas.	162	173	Ont. Mining	2¼	2⅝
B. R. & P.	148	153	Pac. Coast.	112	118
B., R. & P. pf.	150	200	P. C. 1st pf.	102	108
B. & S. pf.	81	86	P. C. 2d pf.	113	118
But'k Co.	54½	56	Peo. & East.	38	43
Canada So.	68	69	Pitts. Coal.	14¾	16
Cent. L. pf.	103	106	Pitts. C. pf.	52	58
C. R. R. of N. J.	215	220	P. C., C. & St. L.	100¼	101
C. & S. A. Tel.	135	138	P. C., C. & St. L. pf.	105	107½
Chi. & Alt.	30	31½	P., Ft. W. & C.	181	...
C. & A. pf.	77	79	P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	178	...
C., B. & Q.	200	...	Pullman Co.	239	242
C. & E. Ill. pf.	134	148	Quicksilver.	1¼	2
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	78⅜	79½	Q'ksil'r pf., B	3	4
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	85½	86	R. R. Sec. I. C. stk. cts.	95	97
Chi. & L. pf.	80	95	R. I. pf.	103½	106
C., M. & St. P.	152	153	Read. 1st pf.	92	93
C. P. pf.	186	190	Rdg. 2d pf.	99	100
C. & N. pf.	252	257	R. & S. ar.	208	...
C., St. P., M. & Om.	184	188	R. I. & S. pf.	105	105½
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	188	192	St. L., W. & O.	135	138
C., C., C. & St. L.	100¼	101	Rutland pf.	50	65
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	116	118	St. J. & G. I.	21	24
C., L. & W.	75	85	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	64	68
C., Lor. & W. pf.	105	117	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	34	39
Cleve. & P.	180	184	St. L. & S. F.	62	65
Cleve. & P. pf.	45½	45¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	45½	46
Col. F. & I. pf.	92	110	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I.	108	185
Consol. Coal	85	...	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf.	128	135
Corn P. Co. ctfs.	17⅝	18	S.-S. S. & I. pf.	103	125
C. P. Co. pf. ctfs.	56½	57½	So. Ry.	108	125
D., L. & W.	460	475	So. Ry. pf.	97	100
Det. & Ft. D.	20	25	Texas Cent.	50	...
Det. So. pf. ctfs.	32	35	Texas C. pf.	90	...
Dot. U. Ry.	99¼	100⅛	T. P. L. Tr.	77	79½
Dul., S. S. & A.	18¼	19	Third Av.	130	131
D., S. S. & A. pf.	35½	39½	T., P. & W.	17	20½
East. Kod.	162	...	T. C. R. T.	117	118¾
Elec. S. B.	...	80	Un. Pac. pf.	95½	96½
Erie 1st pf.	78	78¼	U. Rys. St. L. pf.	85½	90⅛
Ev. & T. H.	75	80	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf.	92	92½
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	95	U. S. Exp.	121	130
F. M. & S.	175	183	U. S. Leath.	11	14¼
F. M. & S. pf.	106	107	U. S. L. pf.	112	117
Ft. W. & D. City	73½	...	U. S. R. & Imp.	84	88
Den. C. Co.	78	85	U. S. R. & Ref.	23	28
G. C. Co. pf.	105	107	U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	62⅝	64
G. & S. F.	120	...	U. S. R. 1st pf.	109¼	110
H. B. Claflin.	110	125	Vand. R. R.	83	90
Hav. E. R.	36	37	Va.-Car. Ch. Co. pf.	114½	115
H. E. R. pf.	80	83	Vulcan Det.	11	12¾
Hock. Val.	110	116	W.-F. Exp.	235	248
Homestake.	81	82½	West. Md.	37¾	38½
Ill. Central.	172⅝	174	Westingh'se assenting.	161	171
Ill. C. l. l.	103½	...	Westinghouse 1st pf.	180	195
Int. P. Co.	21¾	22	W. & L. E.	19½	20¼
Int. Power.	65	75	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	20	27
Int. S. P.	30	33	Wis. C. pf.	86¾	87
I. S. P. pf.	80	84	Iowa Cent.	31½	32½
Iowa Cent. pf.	59	63	Iowa C. pf.	59	63
Jol. & Chi.	180	...	Kan. & M.	53	65

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

NOTE.—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Atlantic Coast Line R. R. pf.	2½	May 10	April 30	May 11
Baltimore & Ohio (semi-annual)	3	Mar. 1	Feb. 14	Mar. 1
Baltimore & Ohio (semi-annual)	2	Mar. 1	Feb. 14	Mar. 1
Boston & Maine, com., (quar.)	1¾	April 2	Holders of record Mar.	
Boston & Maine pf.	3	Mar. 1	Holders of record Feb.	15
Buffalo & Susq. pf. (quar.)	1	Mar. 1	Holders of record Feb.	15
Canadian Pacific com.	3	April 2	Feb. 24	April 3
Canadian Pacific pf.	2	April 2	Feb. 24	April 3
Chestnut Hill (quar.)	1½	Mar. 5	Holders of record Feb.	20
Chicago Gt. Western pf. A	2½	April 1	Mar. 10	April 2
Chi., Mil. & St. P. com. & pf. (semi-annual)	3½	April 10	Holders of record Mar.	9
Cin., N. O. & Tex. Pac. pf. (quar.)	1¼	Mar. 1	Feb. 17	Mar. 1
C., C., C. & St. Louis com. (semi-annual)	2	Mar. 1	Holders of record Feb.	10
Cleve. & Pitts. orig. std. (quar.)	1¾	Mar. 1	Holders of record Feb.	10
Cleve. & Pitts. special std. (quar.)	1	Mar. 1	Holders of record Feb.	10
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 15	Holders of record Feb.	23
Erie 1st pf.	2	Feb. 28	Jan. 31	Mar. 1
Erie 2d pf.	2	April 9	Holders of record Mar.	12
Evans. & Terre Haute pf.	2½	April 16	.....	.....
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	3	Mar. 1	Jan. 31	Feb. 21
Illinois Central (extra)	½	Mar. 1	Jan. 31	Feb. 21
New York Central (quarter)	1¼	April 16	Holders of record Mar.	30
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf. (annual).	5	Mar. 1	Holders of record Feb.	1
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf. (annual).	3	Mar. 1	Holders of record Feb.	1
New York & Harlem (semi-ann.)	2	April 2	Holders of record Mar.	16
North Pennsylvania (quar.)	2	Feb. 26	Feb. 14	Feb. 20
Phil., Germantown & Nor. (quar.)	3	Mar. 5	Holders of record Feb.	20
Reading 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Mar. 10	Holders of record Feb.	21
Union Pacific com. (semi-annual).	2	April 2	Feb. 23	Mar. 23
Union Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	April 2	Feb. 23	Mar. 23
Utica & Black River	2½	Mar. 30	Mar. 15	Mar. 31

STREET RAILWAYS.

American Railways (quarter)	1½	Mar. 15	Holders of record Feb.	28
Columbus Railway	1¼	Mar. 1	Holders of record Feb.	14
Easton Cons. Electric (extra)	$2.50	Mar. 1	Holders of record Feb.	17
Kansas City Ry. & Lt. pf. (quar.)	1¼	Mar. 1	Feb. 17	Mar. 2
Manila Elec. R. R. & Light	1	April 22	Mar. 21	April 3
Phila. Co. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Mar. 1	Holders of record Feb.	10
Rochester Railway & Light pf.	1	Mar. 20	Holders of record Feb.	20
Seattle Electric pf. (semi-annual)	$3	April 2	Feb. 28	April 4
Whatcom Co. (Wash.) Ry. & L. pf.	3	Mar. 1	Feb. 19	Mar. 2

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Adams Express (extra)	2	Mar. 1	Holders of record Feb.	9
Amalgamated Copper	1½	Feb. 26	Jan. 25	Feb. 15
A. Booth & Co. pf. (semi-annual)	4	Mar. 1	.....	.....
American Cereal pf. (quarter)	3	Feb. 28	Holders of record Feb.	20
American Coal (semi-annual)	5	Mar. 1	Feb. 17	.....
Amer. Graphophone com. (quar.)	1¼	Mar. 15	Holders of record Mar.	1
Amer. Pneumatic Serv. pf. (quar.)	1½	Mar. 15	Holders of record Feb.	27
American Radiator (quarter)	1	Mar. 31	Mar. 24	Apr. 2
Am. Smelt. Securities pf. A, (quar.)	1½	Mar. 1	Feb. 21	Mar. 2
Am. Smelt. Securities pf. B, (quar.)	1¼	Mar. 1	Feb. 21	Mar. 2
Amer. Teleg. & Cable (quarter)	1½	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	Mar. 2
American Tobacco (quar.)	2½	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	Mar. 2
Barney & Smith Car pf. (quarter)	2			
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber (semi-annual)	$3	Mar. 15	Mar. 5	Mar. 15
Brooklyn Union Gas (quar.)	2	Mar. 1	Feb. 10	Mar. 1
Butte Electric & Power com.	1			
Butterick Co. (quar.)	1	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	Mar. 2
Calumet & Arizona Mining (quar.)	$2.50	Mar. 20	Holders of record Mar.	3
Calumet & Hecla (quarter)	15	Mar. 23	Holders of record Feb.	23
Columbus Gas Lt. & Heat. com.	2	Mar. 31	Holders of record Feb.	28
Consol. Cotton Duck pf.	3	April 2	Mar. 20	April 3
Con. Gas. Co., N. Y. (quar.)	2	Mar. 15	Holders of record Feb.	24
Consol. Mercur Mining (quar.)	2½c	Mar. 26	Mar. 10	.....
Diamond Match (quar.)	2½	Mar. 15	Holders of record Feb.	28
Eastman Kodak com. (quar.)	2½	April 2	Feb. 28	Mar. 15
Eastman Kodak pf. (quarter)	1½	April 2	Feb. 28	Mar. 15
Federal Mining & Smelting com. (quarter)	1½	Mar. 15	Mar. 1	Mar. 8
Federal Mining & Smelt. pf. (quar.)	2½	Mar. 15	Mar. 1	Mar. 8
Federal Mining & Smelt. pf. (extra)	1½	Mar. 15	Mar. 1	Mar. 8
General Asphalt Co. pf.	2	April 2	Holders of record Feb.	17
General Chemical com.	2½	Mar. 7	Feb. 24	Mar. 8
General Chemical pf. (quar.)	1½	April 2	.....	.....
Great Northern Paper (quar.)	1½	Mar. 1	Holders of record Feb.	27
Greene Consol. Copper	4	Feb. 28	Feb. 20	Mar. 1
Homestake Mining	50c	Feb. 26	Feb. 20	.....
Indep. Brew. Co., Pitts., (quar.)	1¾	Feb. 26	Feb. 16	Feb. 20
International Salt (quarter)	1	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	Mar. 2
International Salt (quarter)	1	June 1	May 15	June 2
International Salt (quarter)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 2
Int. Time Recording Co. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Mar. 1	.....	.....
Int. Time Recording Co. (extra)	½	Mar. 1	.....	.....
Kings Co. Elec. Lt. & Pow. (quar.)	2	Mar. 1	Feb. 19	Mar. 1
Laclede Gas Light com. (quar.)	1¼	Mar. 15	Mar. 10	Mar. 16
Lord & Taylor pf. (semi-annual)	3	Mar. 1	Feb. 24	Mar. 1
Milwaukee & Chicago Breweries	1	Feb. 27	.....	.....
Mitchell Mining (bi-monthly)	1	Mar. 10	Feb. 27	Mar. 27
National Biscuit com. (quar.)	1	April 14	Mar. 28	April 15
National Biscuit (extra)	1	April 14	Mar. 28	April 15
National Biscuit pf. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 28	Feb. 14	Mar. 1
National Carbon pf.	1¾	Feb. 26	Feb. 5	Feb. 27
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 15	Feb. 23	Mar. 16
Niles-Bement-Pond com.	1½	Mar. 20	Mar. 15	Mar. 21
Niles-Bement-Pond com.	1½	June 20	June 15	June 21
North American (quarter)	1¼	Mar. 1	Holders of record Feb.	15
Parrot Silver & Copper (quar.)	50c	Mar. 12	Holders of record Feb.	24
People's Gas Lt. & Coke (quar.)	1¾	Feb. 26	Feb. 15	Feb. 27
Quaker Oats pf. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 28	Holders of record Feb.	20
Quincy Mining Co. (semi-annual)	$5	Feb. 26	Feb. 1	Feb. 8
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Mar. 15	Holders of record Mar.	10
Standard Oil Co., N. J., (quar.)	$15	Mar. 15	Holders of record Feb.	21
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe com. (quar.)	1	Mar. 1	.....	.....
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe pf. (quar.)	1¾	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	Mar. 1
U. S. Casualty Co. (quar.)	2½	April 2	Mar. 17	April 3
U. S. Envelope pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	Mar. 2
U. S. Steel pf. (quar.)	1¾	Feb. 28	Feb. 6	Mar. 1

*Books do not close.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
200	Am. Can	9½	9½	9½	9½	
500	Am. Can pf.	67½	67¾	67½	67¾	
1,700	Am. W. P. pf.	30¾	31¼	30	31¼	
200	Bay State Gas.	5-16	5-16	5-16	5-16	
50	Buffalo Gas	9	9	9	9	
600	Corn Pro. Ref. com. w. i.	27	27¼	27	27¼	
300	Corn Pro. Ref. pf., w. i.	85½	85⅝	85½	85⅝	
700	Houston Oil	13¼	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
600	Houston Oil pf.	56	56	55	56	
200	Houston Oil trs. rects. pf.	49	50	49	50	
100	Int. Met. M.	112¾	12¼	12¼	12¼	
525	Inter. Salt	*42	42	41⅝	41⅝	
600	Mackay Cos.	60¼	60½	60¼	60½	
10	Manhat. Tran.	3½	3½	3½	3½	
600	N. J. Term. D. & Imp.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	
114	Standard Oil	684	687	681	687	

RAILROADS.

100	Am. Lt. & T. pf.	101	101	101	101
1,000	Chi. & Nor. rts.	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
300	Chicago Sub.	49¾	50¼	49¾	50¼
365	Int.-Met., w. i.	33	33	33	33
100	Inter. Rap. Tr.	228	228	228	228
100	Seaboard Co.	30½	30½	30½	30½

MINING STOCKS.

200	Bos. Copper	27⅞	28	27⅞	27⅞
100	Brit. Col. Cop.	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
1,000	Copper Secur.	38¾	40	38¼	39¾
1,000	Dom. Copper	13-32	13-32	13-32	13-32
3,000	Gold. Anchor	$1.50	$1.60	$1.50	$1.53
300	Granby Con.	9¾	9

LOOKING FOR BOARD

But can't find the locality you want? Examine the Boarders Wanted Columns

OF

THE NEW YORK TIMES

which contain announcements for the most select neighborhoods.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 *words to line.*

A.—Two refined gentlemen offered permanent home small private family, apartment; subway, elevated; telephone; terms, $9. Bonivant, Box 311 Times, Times Square.

West Side.

8TH ST., 25 WEST.—Excellent board and room, $6 weekly; two, $10. The Adelaide.

11TH ST., 138 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure, excellent table; references.

14TH ST., 312 WEST.—Cheerful rooms; double, single; board optional; transients; table guests; references.

14TH, 214-216 WEST, (The Outerend.)—Connecting parlors, other rooms; superior table; moderate; transients.

22D ST., 127 WEST.—In private family, newly decorated hall room; running water; permanent; gentleman; references.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; one second floor; excellent table board; references.

46TH ST., 244 AND 246 WEST.—Exceptionally clean rooms; well heated; running water; superior French cuisine; new management for No. 244.

46TH, 137 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; parlor dining room.

50TH ST., 23 WEST.—A refined home; square and hall rooms connecting, with board; reference.

82D ST., 10 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent table; select house; table guests; references.

87TH ST., 304 WEST.—Private home; large room; excellent meals; parlor floor dining room; telephone; references.

91ST ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable large rooms; every convenience; superior home table; delightful location; moderate.

92D ST., 50 WEST.—Large room; table boarders; parlor dining; small tables; convenient "L"; references.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable room for two or gentleman roommate for present occupant; also single room; good board; references.

121ST ST., 150 WEST.—Handsome large rooms; also large single room; family, couples, gentlemen; telephone.

121ST ST., 154 WEST.—Second story; sunny room; excellent table; reference.

129TH ST., 108 WEST.—Refined Jewish gentleman seeks roommate; superior board; references; table guests; 'phone.

LENOX AV., 257, 4123d St.)—Desirable large and small rooms; moderate terms; telephone; table guests.

MADISON AV., 187, 34th St.—Desirable rooms; large and small; perfect cooking; dainty service.

MORNINGSIDE AVE., 56, Facing Park.—Small room, well furnished; closet; sunny; meals optional; with American family; gentleman only. Ryerson.

East Side.

1.—34TH ST., 45 EAST.—Very fine rooms, with board; table boarders accommodated; references exchanged.

21ST ST., 139 EAST, "Gramercy Park."—Furnished rooms with board; overlooking park; steam heat.

22D ST., 29 EAST.—Desirable large connecting rooms, third floor, with board; hall rooms; references.

29TH ST., 25 EAST.—Large back third-story room; all conveniences; telephone service.

45TH ST., 158 EAST.—Fine sunny room; excellent German board; telephone.

61ST, 167 EAST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; first-class table; reasonable.

70TH ST., 180 EAST.—Cheerful rooms; private house; board optional; good location.

74TH, 162 EAST.—Large room for two; heated; also small room; first-class table.

82D, 171 EAST.—Elegant room; superior board; private Jewish family; gentlemen, couple; reasonable.

LEXINGTON AV., 401, (45th.)—Large and small rooms to let, with board; transients accommodated.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61ST.)—Single, $8, $10; also double rooms; superior board.

Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 100.—Two rooms and bath, overlooking river; second floor; table first-class.

HEIGHTS — 118-120 MONTAGUE ST. — Handsome rooms, en suite, singly; first-class board; second-story, front; steam heat.

REMSEN CHAMBERS, 151 Remsen St.—Large and small rooms; table guests accommodated.

TABLE BOARD on the Brooklyn Heights, 105 Clark St., Opposite Monroe Place.—Breakfast and dinner furnished; real home cooking. J. Spencer.

COUNTRY BOARD.

I can now offer to a family or party who desire to go to the country for the season from May to November, who would prefer the private home life to a hotel or boarding house, fourteen lovely, airy rooms, with bath, and every appointment; excellent table; milk, cream, poultry and eggs, fruit and vegetables raised on farm; accommodations for five horses and carriages, with grooms. For particulars address M., Lock Box No. 323, White Plains, N. Y.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—A cultivated family have en suite or single delightful rooms, with most excellent table, for refined couples or gentlemen. Welsley, East Orange P. O.

53 Fremont St., Bloomfield, N. J.—Desirable rooms, with board; central locality; good table; attractive home; terms to suit permanent.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 *words to line.*

West Side.

8TH ST., 42 WEST.—One or two gentlemen; board if preferred; Spanish family.

20TH ST., 33 WEST.—Large front room, one flight; private bath; hall rooms; telephone; references.

30TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; small room; breakfast; telephone; references.

42D, 41 WEST, opposite Bryant Park.—Cool for Summer; handsomely furnished; private house; gentlemen.

42D ST., 141 EAST.—Nicely furnished front room to let, and bath. Kossik.

43D, 148 WEST.—Delightful alcove bedroom; also front parlor; couple; location central; reasonable rates.

44TH ST., 209 WEST, Opposite Hotel Astor.—Heated rooms, $3, $12, private bath; telephone; transit.

45TH ST., 18 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; house well kept; telephone.

46TH ST., 41 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room with bath; also small room; gentleman; reference.

47TH ST., 127 WEST.—First-class furnished rooming house, just open; single, double rooms and suites; board optional; reasonable. Management Mrs. Leslie.

55TH ST., 164 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, dressing rooms; near Subway; telephone; reference.

93D ST., 63 WEST.—Two pleasant front and back double rooms, with good board; references.

105TH ST., 32 WEST.—Large elegantly furnished room; private family; gentlemen; reference; telephone.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Bright room adjoining bath, $3; elevator; Columbia University Subway; references, Gans.

125TH ST., 17 AND 19 WEST.—For gentlemen; running hot and cold water in room; American family; can be seen evenings; convenient. Lussier.

128TH ST., 223 WEST.—Nicely furnished second floor front room; conveniences; also hall room; gentlemen.

129TH ST., 222 WEST.—Well furnished front room in private house; moderate terms.

LENOX AV., 271.—Elegant large furnished rooms; all conveniences.

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS.—Attractive, sunny room; southern exposure; light, well furnished; bath; attendance; elevator; telephone; restaurant. A. D. J., 418 West 118th St.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 106, 124th St.—Light room; steam-heated flat; all conveniences; $2. Dore.

East Side.

43D ST., 16 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with private bath; also large hall room; breakfast.

51ST ST., 14 EAST.—Beautiful, large, sunny rooms; clean; good board; reasonable.

58TH ST. AND PARK AV., (Hotel Oxford.)—Two large, handsome rooms, with bath, southern exposure furnished, to sublet, by lady sailing. Mrs. Fox.

65TH ST., 67 EAST.—Beautiful front parlor; with or without board. O'Connor.

86TH ST., 58 EAST.—Large parlor, suitable physician; desirable sleeping rooms; single beds; all conveniences; gentlemen preferred.

86TH ST., 58 EAST.—A parlor suitable for physician; sleeping rooms; single beds; breakfast; private house; gentlemen.

117TH ST., 132 EAST.—Furnished rooms, light housekeeping or gentlemen; $2.50 to $4.

124TH, 68 EAST.—Elegantly furnished connecting rooms, heated, running water; convenient; select; telephone; moderate.

East 18th St., near 1st Av.—2-story stable, $600. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 *words to line.*

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 8.—One block from Wall St. Ferry; elegantly furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen; convenient to New York.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 *words to line.*

Room for two brothers, $3; room and board for sister, $4 or $5, in Protestant family; bath. "Permanent," 326 Times, Times Square.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 *words to line.*

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—Bookkeeper, good accountant, and clerical work; excellent references. Baxter, 133 West 44th St., City.

Housework.

WANTED—General houseworker, 2 in family; $14 monthly. Call, Monday, Mrs. May, 65 West 37th St.

Operators.

WANTED—OPERATORS ON LADIES' SHIRTWAIST SUITS; BEST PAY. ROSENTHAL BROTHERS CO., 42 GREENE ST.

WANTED—Operators on men's neckwear to work at home or in our workrooms; steady work the year around. Stag Brand, 32 Union Square East, Reliance Building.

Singers.

WANTED—Chorus sopranos (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Soprano and contralto, $200 and $150. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Soprano for Manhattan church; $700. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Sopranos for New Jersey church, $500 and $700. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Soprano and contralto; city church; $275 to $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Mother's helper for boy of 4, at 325 West 82d St. Apply, with references, Monday morning, Feb. 26.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 *words to line.*

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policy; large commissions; renewals; general agents wanted some States. A. B. Cilley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Automobiles.

AUTOMOBILES.—Oldest practical school in city. Our $50 course on foreign and American cars, three days in repair shop, three days on road, limited to six to a class, guaranteeing success, begins March 1. Enroll now. Our $25 course, 12 to 15 in a class, four weeks only. The contest in handling of automobiles, with $40 prize, will occur Thursday, March 1. Visitors' day, Saturdays, 1 to 4 P. M.

AUTO TRANSPORTATION CO.,
309 West 41st.

Compositors, Etc.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 329 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

WANTED

Electrotype finishers, molders, baterymen, builders-up, and assistants in each branch.

Compositors Wanted.

Non-Union, $21 per week; job, stone, and make-up; also machine operators at $23 per week; absolutely permanent positions guaranteed first-class men of good character; excellent opportunity to obtain a permanent position in one of the oldest, largest, and most modern printing houses in New York City.

THE DE VINNE PRESS,
12 Lafayette Place,
New York City.

Wanted—Compositors, stone hands, and make-up men; "open shop;" highest salary; permanent position; additional bonus for faithful services; New York, vicinity, and Western points. Call or address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

WANTED—Compositors; open shop; 8½ hours; short distance from New York; book and job hands, $21 per week; monotype operators and machinists, $24; steady positions guaranteed. C. X., Box 215 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Printer; all-round man; 9 hours, $21 per week. The South Publishing Press, 395 Fulton St.

Organists.

WANTED—Episcopal organist, in vicinity; suitable salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED — Organist and singers, Catholic church, $150 to $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist for Greater New York Episcopal Church; $550. Webster Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist, country Catholic church, $800. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Singers.

WANTED — Boys with voices for church; good salary and excellent training. Choirmaster, Box 301 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Tenors and basses for chorus; $200 to $300. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED — Tenor for Manhattan church; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Tenor for quartet Brooklyn church; $200. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Bass for Catholic Church, $250. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Boy sopranos and altos; salary $60 to $150. Watson Choir Exchange, 126 5th Av.

WANTED—Tenor for church; $1,000. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

A. A. VANTINE & CO. want several well-recommended boys about fifteen years of age. Apply at 15 East 18th St.

AN IMMEDIATE POSITION. — Bookkeeper, $1,200; manager, $1,500; superintendent, $1,800; clerk, $900; stenographer, $1,000; salesman, $1,400; write for list and plan. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square, N. Y.

A WELL-DRESSED, EXPERIENCED SOLICITOR.
Best proposition in New York; insurance and bookmen with good records preferred. John S. Willey, 528-537 Presbyterian Building. Bring this with you.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars, Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

BANK POSITION open; excellent opportunity for bright young man, 18 to 22 years of age; applicants must be good penmen and versed in figures; $40 per month to start; faithfulness, application, and diligence sure to win promotion. A. B. P., Box 199 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Stock clerk, with experience in men's hats; wholesale. Shields & Co., 596 Broadway.

WANTED—Young man as floor manager for Women's Coat and Suit Department; must be neat in appearance and with unquestionable reference; salary $15 per week; splendid prospects for advancement if capable. Address, giving full particulars, X., Box 140 Times Downtown.

WANTED—At Syracuse, N. Y., by an eminent manufacturing corporation, a translator familiar with German, French, Spanish, English, and Italian, if possible; prefer a young man with commercial experience in languages; salary only moderate; state every particular fully, including salary desired, or no attention paid. J. A. R., Box 169 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 *words to line.*

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Foreman on farm, near New York; must be first-class farmer, understanding care of horses and something about machinery; must be a hustler, thoroughly practical, and work with his men; honesty and temperance absolute essentials; state experience and wages expected. Address Bunn, Room 1,111, 41 Park Row.

WANTED.—Newspaper positions now open for competent reporters, editors, advertising, and circulation men, linotypers; all departments; write for booklet. M., Fernald's Newspaper Men's Exchange, (Established 1898,) Springfield, Mass.

$126.00 A MONTH.—Two ladies or gentlemen wanted in each county to manage our glove business; permanent position; canvassing unnecessary. Common Sense Manufacturing Company, Box 31, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Youth, 17 to 20, as clerk in steamship office; good handwriting and knowledge of stenography; must be of good appearance and give first-class references. B. X., Box 193 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Young men, good appearance and address, to solicit advertisements; must be trustworthy and reliable. Address, with particulars, D. H., Box 333 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Young man for office work and shipping in export business; start, $10. Address, in own handwriting, experience, and references, P. D. Q., Box 164 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Young man as assistant in office; good penmanship, quickness at figures necessary; name salary expected; inclose ad. with answer. C. E. H., Box 33 Produce Exchange.

WANTED—Young man as assistant shipping clerk; good penmanship necessary; name salary wanted; inclose ad with answer. C. E. H., Box 33 Produce Exchange.

WANTED—An active church musician for musical agency; small salary, good commission. Apply 9 to 10 Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Bright boy, to start in stock of large dry goods commission house. Address X. C., Box 206 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Boy in office; inclose ad with answer. C. E. H., Box 33 Produce Exchange.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 *words to line.*

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, TYPEwriter.—Six years' experience; in manufacturing house; references; $15. M. E., Box 180 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Five years' experience; thorough; best references. Attentive, Box 155 Times Downtown.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Swedish; references; $18. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Companions.

VISITING COMPANION, TEACHER.—Special course to make brilliant conversationalists of ladies whose education is limited; coaching society department, &c.; strictly confidential. Clarke, 1,304 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls, cook and laundress, waitress and chambermaid; best references; city, country. Kenefick, 748 6th Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook in large bachelor apartment; capable of taking entire charge; best of references. A. B., 341 West 30th; call Monday.

COOK.—First-class; references; wages $30. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—Care of gentleman's apartment preferred; references if required. Mrs. Blinn, 227 West 69th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, first-class, wishes a place with a private family; best of references. M. E., Box 306 Times, Times Square.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS. — Superior; German, French, English; piano; highest references. Miss Hopkins, 1 Union Square.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, ETC.—Colored; cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress, in apartment; neat, willing; city references. The Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 59th. Tel. 4786 Columbus.

HOUSEWORK.—General work by Swedish girl; references; $20. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

HOUSEWORK.—Scotch Protestant; competent housekeeper; good cook, laundress; small family; references. 258 West 37th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By young, refined French girl, with family going to Europe; good seamstress; highest city references. Marguerite, care Mrs. Angier, 256 West 55th St.

Nurses.

NURSE, refined, desires position at Larchmont to take charge of one or two children. Last position with Mrs. F. F. Fitzpatrick, Larchmont, N. Y. Tel.

NURSE.—Best references; city or country. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, German, able to do some dressmaking, desires a few more customers. Seamstress, Box 193 Times Downtown.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Beginner; rapid operator; good writer; dignified appearance; reads notes perfectly; excellent speller; no agents considered; $6 if I can earn it. Miss Freiman, Box 121 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; 18; $8; beginner; good penman; rapid at figures; neat, refined appearance; live with parents; best references; no agency; alert. Miss K., Box 123 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—One year's experience; neat, rapid, accurate, conscientious, willing, obliging; quick to comprehend; references; $8. Neatness, Box 178 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, OFFICE Assistant.—Five years' experience in large manufacturing house; rapid, accurate; references; $15. Responsible, Box 183 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—17; one year's experience; refined, neat; very capable; good penman; salary $7 and merited advancement. Miss Levy, Box 122 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Few months' experience; neat, ambitious, painstaking; desires position where can advance; moderate salary. C. C., Box 145 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; rapid, accurate; understands all detail office work; references; $12. Unusual. Box 122 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; neat appearance; rapid, accurate; high school graduate; references; $10. Miss Lillian, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER—MIMEOGRAPHER.—Accurate, rapid; brokerage and mercantile experience; first-class references. Box 14 Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Excellent; seven years' experience—railroad; understands billing, tabulating. Miss Yeagley, Box 170 Times Downtown.

Washing.

WASHING.—German woman wants washing to take home. Mrs. Maslan, 334 East 61st St.

Miscellaneous.

A WOMAN OF REFINEMENT AND LONG BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, WHO HAS TRAVELED EXTENSIVELY, DESIRES A POSITION AS MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER FOR A WIDOWER OR BACHELOR; AS DOUBLE-ENTRY BOOKKEEPER OR CHARGE OF LINEN ROOM IN HOTEL; AS COMPANION TO AN INVALID, OR ANY POSITION OF TRUST; A PLEASANT HOME MORE OF AN OBJECT THAN SALARY; COUNTRY PREFERRED; REFERENCES. A., 37 WEST 12TH ST.

MASSEUSE.—Swedish; graduate of Stockholm and New York; perfect knowledge in applying treatments and cure for all ailments; practical, refined, obliging; highest indorsements from physicians and patients. Scientific, Box 302 Times, Times office.

TWO German girls, together or separate, $22, $20. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

TYPEWRITING.—Manuscripts copied; reasonable rates. Miss Wood, Room 37, 149 Church St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 *words to line.*

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—Practical experience with corporations and estates; open, write up, and close books; profit and loss and general statements. Accountant, 440 West 22d St.

ACCOUNTANT—Varied experience; open, write up, close books; profit and loss statement; expert investigation. Charles W. Deming, 156 5th Av.

ACCOUNTANT writes up, opens, closes, systematizes books; moderate rate. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Situation wanted by a thorough, practical, working gardener, up to date in all branches, under glass and out doors; married; 10 years' reference from last employer. Address R., P. O. Box 77, No. Tarrytown, N. Y.

GARDENER.—Single; thoroughly conversant with the care of a private place; some knowledge of landscaping; expectation moderate. James, care of W. Elliott & Sons, 201 Fulton St.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

Spend March in the

WEST INDIES

Leaving New York on March 8, 1906, by the Superb Cruising Steamship

PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE

Visiting St. Thomas, Martinique, (St. Pierre, Fort de France,) Barbados, Trinidad, (Pitch Lake,) Port Rico, (San Juan,) Jamaica (Kingston,) Cuba, (Santiago, Havana,) and Nassau.

Duration of Trip, 23 Days. Cost, $150 upward,

INCLUDING STATEROOM ACCOMMODATION AND MEALS

For further particulars apply

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

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Never has the Press of England shown greater unanimity than in its praise of the additions and improvements to the Savoy Hotel, London, upon which have been spent upwards of one million pounds sterling.

The new building is characterized by extreme luxuriousness. *The Times.*

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A remarkable addition to the architecture of the Strand.—*Standard.*

All is peace and refinement.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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One of the most luxurious and one of the most comfortable hotels in the world.—*Referee.*

The most striking innovation in building which London has seen of recent years.—*World.*

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A delight to the eye—no lavishness seems to have been grudged. *Sportsman.*

One of the handsomest of London edifices.—*Globe.*

Elegance and artistic character are everywhere. Nothing has been omitted that could conduce to the comfort and content of the visitor. *Ladies' Field.*

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An ideal home for twentieth century London—*Queen.*

The great pile of buildings included in this latest addition to the architectural sites of London forms a combination of luxury and beauty which cannot be surpassed in the wide world. The New Savoy is a vast palace of a thousand splendours, of a thousand surprising and delightful innovations. Nothing that could contribute to the comfort, the smoothness, and the joy of life is wanting which the inventive genius of America and Europe could supply, or that the taste and skill of the world's schools of art in all its branches could furnish. The place is, in its way, a very triumph of genius. Its match is not to be found in London, nor in Paris, nor, indeed, in any capital of this little planet. To do it justice in a necessarily brief article is impossible. Having rambled through its glorious salons and galleries, and ante-chambers, up and down marble staircases of noble breadth, beneath panelled ceilings, adorned in relief with exquisite golden tracery, one feels that all this royal magnificence, this opulent beauty, might well inspire a volume which should be bound in white satin and gold.—*Western Mail.*

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 *words to line.*

Miscellaneous.

CAPABLE YOUNG MAN, college training, desires managership of country estate near New York; understands practical agriculture; act as private secretary; excellent references. F. W., 308 Times, Times Square.

A POSITION of trust wanted by retired officer in bank or mercantile house, or will take charge of gentleman's or lady's residence; tall, good appearance, temperate; references and security. T., 1,035 Dean St., Brooklyn.

CHEF.—One of the most competent and reliable, all-round meat, pastry cooks, carvers, &c., in the city, engagement; highest references; compensation moderate, or to cook for and take care of bachelor's apartments. Allen, 129 West 26th St.

ELDERLY MARRIED MAN wishes position where he can make himself generally useful; thoroughly honest; first-class references furnished. Address G. P., Box 302 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, 27, German, able to read and write English; good penman. A. K. Allwig, 1,027 East 133d St.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

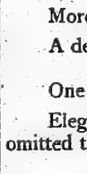

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The ideal shop for lovers of antiques and seekers for bargains in old pieces of every description; largest collection; lowest prices; most popular store. 152-154.

Wanted—A second-hand freight lighter; capacity 100 to 150 tons. Apply Plant Line, Boston, Mass.

I PAY highest prices for furniture, carpets, antiques. JOHNSON, 115 University Place, New York.

Highest cash prices paid for diamonds, old gold, jewelry. Sessler, 1,255 Broadway, cor. 31st.

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Centrifugal pumps; 4, 6, and 8" engine or belt driven; vertical triplex pumps, 2½x3, 4x3, 4x4, 5x8, and 6x6; one 4½x6, motor driven; new and second-hand. Wickes Bros., 139 Liberty St.

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LINDO BROS., 1,187 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old gold bought.

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For Naples and Genoa.

Brasile, new twin screw, Feb. 26; Citta di Napoli, Mar. 8; Italia, new twin screw, April 11. Cabin $55 up. Dining Saloon on promenade Deck. Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

COOK'S TOURS TO EUROPE.
50 this season, $175 to $1185. Programmes.
THOS. COOK & SON,
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Winter cruises to West Indies by the Royal Mail steamers.

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Thoroughbred English bulldogs, Boston terriers, Scotch collies, bull, fox terriers, and all other recognized species. Cedar Kennels, 1,565 Broadway. Telephone 3,845 Bryant.

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SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., formerly J. M. Mosman, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS Lowest Prices. All Makes.
SELL Any Style. Rebuilt, Guaranteed.
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1 1-2 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Corf.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place, Telephone 5570 Cortlandt.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, safes, letter presses, counters, shelvings; stores, offices fitted; 400 dozen chairs. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Gentlemen's clothing to order on $1.00 weekly payments; perfect fit; fine material. Exchange Clothing Co., 239 Broadway, Rooms 3 and 4.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 5936 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Mahogany upright; also Apollo player, nearly new; bargain; (sell separately.) 513 Madison St., Brooklyn.

Mirrors, large and small; framed, unframed; bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 145 West 82d.

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56th St. and 7th Ave., N. Y.
A SELECT FAMILY AND TRANSIENT HOTEL. EUROPEAN PLAN. RATES REASONABLE.
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Operating more than twelve thousand miles of railway east of Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

This is the Direct Line from New York & Boston to Niagara Falls and to the West, the Northwest and the Southwest by way of the great cataract and Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.

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12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours, via New York Central and Lake Shore.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—†HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:29 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND & TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK EXP.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.

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To be sure of the best accommodations on any of our through trains it is wise to secure them several days in advance.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

Passengers arriving by Ocean Steamers are met on the pier by a uniformed agent of the New York Central Lines, who will arrange for checking luggage and securing sleeping car accommodations.

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A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. F. DALY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

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(New York Central & Hudson R. R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:

†11:20 A. M.—Mountain and Mohawk Express.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Cleve'd & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det., & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syr., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. F. DALY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailings Saturday, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
New York.....Mar. 3 Philadelphia....Mar. 17
St. Louis.....Mar. 10 St. Paul.....Mar. 24

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT, Pier 39, N. R.
MINNEHAHA.....Mar. 3, 11 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Mar. 10, 5 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Mar. 17, 11 A. M.
MESABA.....Mar. 24, 9 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

ANTWERP—DOVER—LONDON—PARIS.
Sailings Saturdays from Pier 14, N. R.
Fin'l'd..Mar. 3, 10:30 AM | Kro'nl'd..Mar. 17, 10:30 AM
Vader'l'd..Mar. 10, 3:30 PM | Zeeland..Mar. 24, 4 PM

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL
Sailing Wednesdays, Pier 48, N. R.
Cedric..Feb. 28, 8:30 AM | Baltic...Mar. 14, 8 AM
Teutonic..Mar. 7, 10 AM | Majestic..Mar. 21, 10 AM

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.

FROM NEW YORK:
REPUBLIC..Mar. 9, 3 P. M.; Apr. 21; May 31
CRETIC.....Apr. 3, 10 A. M.; May 10; June 21

FROM BOSTON:
ROMANIC..Mar. 17, 3:30 P. M.; Apr. 28; June 8
CANOPIC.....Apr. 7, 8:30; May 19; June 30

Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

Hamburg-American.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Hamburg

¶AMERIKA.....Mar. 1, 9 A. M.
†PENNSYLVANIA.....Mar. 10, 4 P. M.
*Deutschland..Mar. 15 | †Pretoria.....Mar. 31
†Patricia.....Mar. 17 | ¶Amerika.....Apr. 7
‡Bluecher.....Mar. 22 | †Waldersee.....Apr. 14

S. S. Amerika Most Luxurious and Most Modern of Leviathans.

*Grill Room.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Seldom has a similar period produced so remarkable a list of transactions involving high-grade properties in central locations as that to be found in last week's reports.

The sale of the old Broadway Tabernacle, that of 1,180 Broadway, near Twenty-eighth Street, that of 371 Broadway, near Franklin Street, the purchase of 116 Fifth Avenue by A. J. Juilliard, and deals affecting two prominent corners on 125th Street—these transactions have but emphasized the fact that the interest in improved properties this Spring is fully as strong as was that in vacant holdings a year ago.

The Tabernacle deal, besides ranking as one of the largest purchases of Manhattan Island real estate ever made by an individual, was an event of much importance so far as the surrounding property is concerned. The erection of a new building on that site and the establishment there of a great retail store is the one thing needed to round out the development of Thirty-fourth Street's famous block, and to create a much better balance, in degree of importance, between its easterly and westerly ends. The prices in the successive sales of this old church site have been a never-ending source of wonder—or it might be better to say that, while the great value of the plot has been recognized, the successive buyers of it have appeared in each instance after surprisingly brief intervals. When Edward F. Searles bought the property for $1,300,000, it seemed to be the general opinion that he had secured a fine corner, but that he was probably in for "a long pull." The outcome, on the contrary, has been that the property has been resold twice within three years, the last time at approximately $1,000,000 more than Mr. Searles paid for it, and is about to be suitably improved. The point of which is, of course, that the tradition about large and valuable parcels in this city "moving" slowly is in need of revision, if, indeed, it cannot be altogether forgotten.

Buying for speculation and improvement continues on 125th Street. Last week, in addition to several smaller properties, a corner at Madison Avenue and one at Seventh Avenue changed hands. As indicating the course of 125th Street values, or rather, the amount of their increase, it may be noted that the northwest corner at Seventh Avenue, 125 by 100, was sold by the Hudson Realty Company for about $500,000. It is only about four years ago that this property, together with the adjoining 126th Street corner of the same size, was held at exactly that figure by the then owners, the Schubert estate.

LATEST DEALINGS BY BROKERS.

D. H. Scully has sold 16 West 125th Street, a five-story double flat, 37.6 by 100.11, for Louis Bach, to Henry Brick.

Broome Street Building Sold.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has sold for the New York Life Insurance Company the seven-story store-and-loft building 495 Broome Street, with an "L" at 359 West Broadway, on a plot of about 2,600 square feet.

To Build on the West Side.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for Ignatz Roth to Joseph H. Davis six lots, three on the north side of Ninety-third Street and three on the south side of Ninety-fourth Street, 300 feet west of West End Avenue, upon which will be erected two six-story elevator apartment houses.

Thomas P. Fitzsimmons has sold for Dr. Louise Lannin to Hermann F. Jaeger the five-story single flat 702 West End Avenue, 20.6 by 100.

New Houses Sold on the Heights.

H. N. Braude has sold, from the plans, for the Levy & Weinstein Realty and Construction Company, the two six-story elevator apartment houses to be erected on the north side of 141st Street, 100 feet west of Broadway. The buyers are Edelson & Hoffman.

Weingarten & Chopak have sold to Israel Doushkseff and K. Edelsohn one of the fifty-foot five-story flats in course of construction on 147th Street, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Kottle Brothers have sold to Michael Borgaro 541 West 158th Street, 41.8 by 99.11, one of a row of three new apartment houses.

The Seitz Realty Company has sold to P. Block a plot, 50 by 80, on 185th Street, 150 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue.

Buyer of Fifth Avenue Parcel.

Felix Isman of Philadelphia is the buyer of 252 Fifth Avenue, a five-story building, 17 by 100, recently reported sold.

The property 54 West Thirty-fifth Street, sold recently by the Albert Booth Cohn Company, was bought by I. H. Kramer.

New Owner for 74th Street House.

Pease & Elliman have sold for William Crittenden Adams 323 West Seventy-fourth Street, a five-story American basement dwelling on lot 30 by 80. The house adjoins the corner of Riverside Drive and faces the new mansion of Charles M. Schwab. It has been occupied by Mr. Schwab during the erection of his new residence.

Alfred E. Toussaint has sold for Johannes Behnecke to Carl F. Baker 23 West Seventy-sixth Street, a four-story dwelling with extension on plot 32.4 by 102.2.

Charles E. Gumb has bought from Helen R. Kloninger 153 West Eighty-fourth Street, a five-story double flat on plot 32 by 102.2.

Carroll & Co. have sold for the Risby estate 105 West 132d Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 13 by 99.11.

Duff & Brown have sold to a client, for occupancy, 44 Hamilton Terrace, a three-story dwelling, 18 by 55 by 100.

Corner Sold on Park Avenue.

Pease & Elliman, in conjunction with Charles H. Schnelle, have sold for Mrs. Henry Schroeder 100 East Ninety-second Street, southeast corner of Park Avenue, a three-story brownstone dwelling, 20 by 80.

Arthur G. Muhlker has resold for a client the three-story dwelling at the northwest corner of Ninety-first Street and Lexington Avenue, on lot 21 by 75.

Lewis Cass Ledyard has sold 4 East Eighty-seventh Street, a five-story American basement dwelling on plot 43 by 100.8. The buyer is said to be William Evarts Benjamin, son-in-law of H. H. Rogers. The similar adjoining house, No. 6, on a plot 76.10 by 100.8, has been leased by Henry Phipps to Bradley Martin, Jr.

New Warehouse on 143d Street.

The Lenox Warehouse Company will build an eight-story storage warehouse on the north side of 143d Street, 112.10 feet east of Lenox Avenue, at a cost of $72,000. The plans were filed yesterday at the Building Department by Architect George Martin Huss.

P. C. Eckhardt has sold to a Mr. Harting the five-story flat 2 Bradhurst Avenue.

The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company has sold 257, 259, and 261 West 128th Street, three four-story flats, 40, 40, and 28, respectively, by 100.

West End Avenue Corner Resold.

Edward C. H. Vogler has resold the northeast corner of West End Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street, a five-story apartment house, with stores, on lot 25 by 82, for Edward De Noyelles.

Thomas P. Fitzsimons has sold for the Griggs estate to J. Hegeman Foster the five-story single flat 233 West Forty-third Street, 20.3 by 100.4.

P. C. Eckhardt has sold the four-story dwelling 402 West Forty-seventh Street; also, the three-story dwelling 345 West Fifty-first Street.

Julius H. Reiter, as attorney, has sold for Siris & Maltzman to the Melmore Realty Company 507 to 511 West Twenty-sixth Street, four-story tenements, on plot 68 by 98.

John R. & Oscar L. Foley negotiated the sale of the six flats at the northwest corner of Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street, for Daniel S. McElroy to Cohen & Glauber.

John J. Boylan has sold for Kaskel, Bruder & Hahn 515 West Forty-eighth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.5.

New Banking House on Eighth Avenue

The New York County National Bank will erect an eight-story structure on its property at the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, 50 by 100. The bank will occupy the first and second floors in the building.

Prominent Harlem Corner Leased.

Crawford, Denison & Moynahan, in conjunction with Ernest Tribelhorn, have leased for the Washington Life Insurance Company the Hamilton Building, 101 to 107 East 125th Street, northeast corner of Park Avenue, to the New York Central Storage Company for twenty-one years, at an aggregate rental of about $750,000.

Spear & Co. have negotiated leases of the store and basement at 53 to 57 West Third Street, the store and basement at 74 Wooster Street, and lofts at 570 to 576 West Broadway, at 135, 137, and 139 and 174 Wooster Street; at 90 and 124 Prince Street, at 150 Bleecker Street, and at 235 Mercer Street.

George W. Korn, formerly with the Moss Realty Company, has opened offices at 5 and 7 East Forty-second Street.

New Owner for Park Avenue Corner.

Martin H. Goodkind has bought, through William Henry Folsom and Leon S. Altmayer, the five-story apartment houses 1,054 and 1,056 Park Avenue and 68 East Eighty-seventh Street, southwest corner of Eighty-seventh Street, 51 by 81. The sellers were the Lawyers' Realty Company and David and Harry Lippmann.

Louis Goldsmith is the buyer of the six-story flat at the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street, sold recently by Samuel D. Davis.

John F. Thomas and Peter McKeon have sold 133 and 135 East Seventy-third Street, a five-story flat on plot 34 by 102.2, adjoining the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue.

A. B. Mosher & Co. have sold for Emma Epstein 55 East 122d Street, a five-story double flat, 27 by 100.

Upper Second Avenue Purchase.

Millard F. Kuh has sold for a client of Arthur G. Frank, 1,335 Second Avenue, a five-story building on lot 25 by 72.

Fanny and Charlotte Klein have sold to H. E. Rosenfeld 1,057 First Avenue, a six-story flat with stores on plot 37.6 by 100.

Bach Brothers have sold for a Mr. Mathias 435 East Eighty-first Street, a five-story double flat, 26.6 by 50, to Charles Gumb.

Joel Jacobs and Meyer C. Jacobs have bought the two five-story triple flats 123 and 125 East 112th Street, on plot 49.9 by 100.11.

John Peters & Co. have sold for Charles Hammel & Co. to Daniel Heede a five-story tenement 426 East Sixty-sixth Street, on lot 25 by 100.5.

To Improve Second Avenue Corner.

Simon Fine has sold for Lippmann & Eisman the southeast corner of Second Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, 50 by 100, to a builder who will erect on the plot two six-story flats.

The Seitz Realty Company has bought from T. Langenbahn six lots on the north side of Fifty-third Street, 294 feet east of First Avenue.

Louis Becker has sold for Max Hofmann 403 First Avenue, a four-story tenement with stores on plot 19.8 by 100.

J. Arthur Fischer has sold for John Henry Heynen to Ellis L. Withers and George E. Stuckey the two five-story triple apartment houses 147 and 149 East Fifty-fourth Street on plot 67 by 100.5. The property has been held at $125,000.

Resale of Avenue A Properties.

M. I. Strunsky and I. Reis have resold for Lippman & Gold the northeast corner of Avenue A and Eleventh Street, nine four and five-story buildings, on plot 103.3 by 95.6.

The Business Men's Realty Company has bought 39 and 41 Montgomery Street, two three-story buildings, on plot 40 by 78.

Joseph Gans hos bought the six-story double tenement 333 Rivington Street from Samuel and Sarah Dublin, through Jacob Chizik. The buyer recently took title to the adjoining six-story tenement and now controls a frontage of 50 feet.

Davis Berkman and Abram Gutterman, through Julius H. Reiter, as attorney, have bought the two tenements 231 and 233 Monroe Street, 48 by 96.

Downtown Tenement Dealings.

Max Deutsch and Harry Greenberg have bought, through Karl Shapiro, the five-story tenement 35 Stanton Street. Charles Rosenthal, as attorney, represented the buyers.

H. Rinaldo & Brother have sold for J. Orlando Harrison, as trustee, to Harry Wittenberg the northwest corner of Scammel and Water Streets, a six-story tenement on lot 24 by 69.

Daniel H. Jackson in conjunction with Andrea Coppola, has sold for Justice John Palmieri and Martin Wechsler 9 Thompson Street, a six-story tenement, to F. D. Malzone.

S. Steingut & Co. have leased for Shwitzer Brothers the five-story tenement at the northwest corner of Fourth Street and Second Avenue, also the similar properties 87 East Fourth Street and 73 Second Avenue.

J. Casale & Co. have leased for Pasquale Romenelli 539 East Eleventh Street for a term of five years, to Biogio Guarino and Carlo Antonio Luezzo.

New "Flatiron" in the Bronx.

The Goodman Realty Company has sold for a Mrs. Willis the half block front on Willis Avenue, from 147th to 148th Street, with the houses and improvements thereon; also, for the estate of W. H. Pirrson the triangle immediately adjoining, on Bergen Avenue and 148th Street. The new owners intend to erect a seven-story flatiron building on the site. The Goodman Realty Company has also sold for Morris Samberg 674 St. Ann's Avenue, a five-story double flat, on lot 23 by 100.

W. & G. Goldburg have bought for a client the excavated plot, 59 by 80, on the south side of Stebbins Avenue, 303 feet north of Westchester Avenue.

William Stonebridge has resold the lot, 25 by 75, on the south side of 183d Street, 25 feet west of Hughes Avenue.

Walter S. Auld has sold for Mary A. Ferguson the northeast corner of 166th Street and Lind Avenue, 27.9 by 162.

Buying on Trinity Avenue.

Wiederman, Majud & Co. have bought for a client the lot, 25 by 92, on Trinity Avenue, 300 feet south of 156th Street, for improvement with a two-family house; also, the frame building 884 East 161st Street, adjoining the corner of Jackson Avenue.

The Louis Meyer Realty Company has bought from Jacob Marx 757 Trinity Avenue, a five-story flat, on plot 40 by 100.

John F. Normoyle has sold for Hauk Brothers 1,135 and 1,137 Intervale Avenue, to a builder for improvement; also, for Charles Wainwright, two two-family houses on Woodlawn Road, 365 feet south of Van Cortlandt Avenue, to a client.

Ferdinand C. Bamman has sold, through Joseph Fuerst, a plot of five lots on the east side of White Plains Avenue, 200 feet north of 236th Street. Mr. Bamman has also sold the two lots at the southeast corner of St. Ann's Avenue and 154th Street. He has bought the southwest corner of Westchester Avenue and Avenue D, a plot 142 by 122; also, a plot, 67 by 120, on the west side of Westchester Avenue, opposite Avenue C; also, the northwest corner of Westchester and Union Avenues, 150 by 176.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

Successful sales of lower east side properties, including vacant lots on Goerck, Third and Houston Streets, were conducted on Tuesday by Auctioneer Kennelly, and furnished practically the only business of the week.

This week's list is of much greater length. For Wednesday Auctioneer Day has announced a large group of offerings by order of owners and executors, with a few added sales in partition and foreclosure. The properties are nearly all of the class for which there has been good demand lately—downtown tenements and small parcels on the upper east and west sides. The schedule also covers vacant plots on 132d Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, and on 140th Street, near Broadway.

For the following day Bryan L. Kennelly is in the field with a partition sale involving corners at Park Avenue and 112th Street and at Third Avenue and 113th Street, as well as several other small parcels in the area east of Third Avenue, north of 110th Street.

On Tuesday, a partition sale will bring into the market the block front on the west side of Eight Avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets, four and six-story warehouses, on plot 197.6 by 100.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR WEEK.

There were recorded last week 424 mortgages for $5,989,688; of which 217, for $1,902,314, were at 6 per cent.; 94, for $1,547,999, at 5½ per cent.; 46, for $1,278,-000, at 5 per cent.; and 5, for $61,500, at 4½ per cent. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 483 mortgages for $8,849,282, of which 197, for $1,761,-443, were at 6 per cent.; 183, for $1,740,-775, at 5 per cent.; 39, for $2,341,600, at 4½ per cent.; and 5, for $49,500, at 4 per cent.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 14 and 16 Vesey Street Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, FEB. 26.
By J. Barry Lounsberry.

27th St, 125 West, n s, 300 ft w of 6th Av, 25 x98.9, four-story front and three-story rear tenements; sale by order of the Sheriff, all right, title, and interest of H. C. Rover on Nov. 29, 1905.

TUESDAY, FEB. 27.
By Joseph P. Day.

8th Av, 461 to 479, w s, being the block front between 33d and 34th Sts, 197.6x100, four and six story brick warehouses; partition sale, James J. Farren, referee.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28.
By Joseph P. Day.

Ludlow St, 115, w s, between Delancey and Rivington Sts, 20x87.6, five-story brick tenement, with store; public auction sale.

Goerck St, 144, e s, 75 ft s of Houston St, 25x100, seven-story brick and iron building; public auction sale.

Bleecker St, 297 and 299, and 26 and 28 Barrow St, being the n e corner, 59x75 and irregular, six-story brick tenement, with stores; public auction sale.

Greenwich St, 753 to 757, n e corner of 11th St, 59.10x78.6x30.11x71.2, three-story brick tenements, with stores; estate sale.

Spring St, 40 and 42, s s, 60.9 ft e of Mulberry St, 50x121.6, five-story tenements with a four-story factory at the rear; public auction sale.

Prince St, 156, s s, 47.10 ft w of West Broadway, 23.8x101, six-story front and rear tenements; public auction sale.

23d St, 150 East, s s, 200 ft e of Lexington Av, running through to 145 East 22d St, 25x120, three-story brick building on 23d St and five-story brick tenement on 22d St.; public auction sale.

63d St, 413 East, n s, 206 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.5, five-story double tenement; public auction sale.

52d St, 451 and 453 East, n s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, each 25x100, two five-story brick tenements; public auction sale.

132d St, 6 East, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.11, five-story double flat; public auction sale.

132d St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x99.11, vacant; public auction sale.

149th St, s s, 175 ft w of Broadway, 50x99.11, vacant; public auction sale.

Bank St, 67, n s, 177.8 ft w of 4th St, 25x100, three-story brick dwelling; partition sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee.

13th St, 432 West, s e corner of Washington St, 25x103.1, three and five story tenements; partition sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee.

9th Av, 702, e s, e corner of 51st St, 25.5x100, four-story brick tenement; partition sale, John P. Cohalan, referee.

18th St, 410 West, s s, 129.6 ft w of 9th Av, 20.6x92, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale. Harry H. Bottome, referee; due on judgment, $2,500.

65th St, 226 West, s s, 350 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5, four-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, Edward J. McGean, referee; due on judgment, $6,290.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.
Partition sale.

3d Av, 2,062, s w corner of 113th St, 25.2x100, four-story brick tenement with store.

116th St, 421 to 427 East, n s, 239 ft e of 1st Av, each 20x100.10, four three-story stone-front dwellings.

115th St, 303 East, n s, 80 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.11, four-story stone-front tenement.

80th St, 502 East, s s, 80 ft e of Avenue A, 20x75, four-story stone-front tenement.

121st St, 138 West, s s, 250 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11, three-story brick dwelling.

112th St, 71 to 77, n w corner of Park Av, 17.6, 17.9, 17.8, and 17.10, respectively, by 100.11, four two-story brick dwellings.

Madison Av, 2,022, w s, 19.11 ft n of 128th St, 18x70, three-story stone-front dwelling.

121st St, 219 West, n s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 25x100.11, five-story brick tenement.

Avenue A, 1,528, e s, 25 ft s of 81st St, 26.2x73, four-story brick double tenement, with two stores; executors' sale.

80th St, 226 East, s s, 266 ft w of 2d Av, 18.11x102.2, five-story brick double tenement; executor's sale.

12th St, 330 West, s s, 23 ft w of Greenwich St, 20x44, three-story brick dwelling; executors' sale.

Christopher St, 39, n s, 64.1 ft w of Waverley Place, 21.4x72.9, three-story brick dwelling; executors' sale.

By Joseph P. Day.

Southern Boulevard, 2,378, e s, 25 ft n of Jennings St, 25x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Edward Weil, referee; due on judgment, $2,491.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2.
By Joseph P. Day.

Crotona Av, s e corner of 176th St, 91.4x150, two-story dwelling, vacant; foreclosure sale of a one-ninth interest; James M. Tully, referee; due on judgment, $773.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

143d St, n s, 112.10 ft e of Lenox Av, for an eight-story brick storage building, 47.2x94.11; Lenox Storage and Warehouse Company of 237 Broadway, owner; G. M. Huss of 1,285 Broadway, architect; cost, $72,000.

17th St, 27 West, for a ten-story brick lofts and store, 25x88; E. J. Galway Building Company of 156 5th Av, owner; G. H. Anderson of 156 5th Av, architect; cost, $75,000.

Avenue A, 170 and 172, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 40x67; M. Gold of 24 Mount Morris Park West, owner; C. M. Straub of 122 Bowery, architect; cost, $35,000.

Riverside Drive, e s, 116 ft s of 127th St, for a six-story brick flat, 108x84; Lispenard Realty Company of 339 East 58th St, owner; G. Keister of 11 West 29th St, architect; cost, $100,000.

Washington Av, e s, 160 ft s of 172d St, for a one-story brick tenement, 50x97.7; Abraham Siegel of 162 East 152d St, owner; Maximilian Zipkes of 147 4th Av, architect; cost, $50,000.

233d St, s s, 230 ft e of 5th Av, for a one-story frame store and dwelling, 19x35; Francis P. Dinola of 206 East 226th St, owner; J. Melville Lawrence, 239th St and White Plains Road, architect; cost, $1,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Columbus Av, s e corner of 103d St, to a five-story brick hotel; E. A. Ashman of 752 Broadway, owner; L. A. Cramer of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $8,000.

6th Av, 224, to a five-story brick store; J. H. Rhoades, Jr., of 246 6th Av, owner; B. W. Levitan of 20 West 31st St, architect; cost, $10,000.

42d St, 339 West, to a five-story brick tenement; A. Bruder of 704 5th Av, owner; M. Zipkes of 147 4th Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Feb. 24.

ALLEN ST, w s, 125 ft s of Stanton St, 25.6x irregular; Leopold Lenz to Fannie Hellerman, ¾ part, all title, (mtg $20,500) 2,050

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 81.10 ft n of 131st St, 27.1x100; Sitta Fischer to Richa Edman, (mtg $25,000) 100

BALCOM AV, e s, Lots 374 and 375, map of 368 lots, part of Seton Homestead at Westchester; John Dillon to Herman Kuhl, (mtg $500) 100

CAMBRELING AV, e s, 193.6 ft s of Crescent Av, 50x100; Benjamin Hochbaum to David Robinson, (mtg $3,000) 100

CHARLES ST, 33 to 37, n s, 60x95; Jacob Herb to Julius Lichtenstein, (mtg $85,000) 100

HAMILTON PLACE, s e corner of 140th St, 217.1x irregular; Cohn, Baer, Myers & Aronson Company to Frank Miller, (mtg $62,000) 100

HOFFMAN ST, e s, 20 ft n of 159th St, 37x118; Teresina Dursio to the Belmont Realty and Construction Company, (mtg $500,) all liens 1

JACKSON AV, e s, 289.7 ft s of 165th St, 27.4x75; David Robinson to Benjamin Hochbaum, (mtg $16,000) 100

JACKSON AV, e s, 289.7 ft s of 165th St, 27.4x75; Benjamin Hochbaum to Samuel J. Sugarman, (mtg $20,000) 100

LENOX AV, 251, w s, 19x80; Samuel H. Virgin to Edward K. Billings, (mtg $4,000) 100

LENOX AV, 251, w s, 19x80; Edward K. Billings to Samuel H. Virgin and another, (mtg $4,000) 100

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 124th St, 67.6x irregular; Frederick Wilking to Harris Mandelbaum and another, (mtg $35,000) 100

LONGWOOD AV, s s, 75.1 ft w of Barry St, 50.1x91.11; William Loeb to Abraham Kalvin 100

LOT 16, map of subdivision of Plot 1 of Clason's Point; H. P. Rose Company to James T. Cunningham 1

LOT 298, map of 368 lots of Seton Homestead; John M. Digney to Carl Freeland 600

LOTS 55 and 56, map of 126 lots, being subdivision Plot 23, map of Clason's Point; H. P. Rose Company to William E. Traynor 1

MOHEGAN AV, at junction of Crotona Parkway, 136 ft n of 178th St, —x—; Julius Lichtenstein to Jacob Herb 100

PARK AV, e s, 50 ft n of 184th St, 75x100; Bassford Realty Company to Hy. F. Steele, (mtg $6,000) 1

PERRY ST, 129, n s, 25x98.2; Rexton Realty Company to Solomon Miller, (mtg $25,000) 1

PERRY ST, 129, n s, 25x98.2; Solomon Miller to Nathan Randell and another, (mtg $25,000) 1

PROSPECT TERRACE, s w corner of 228th St, 38.6x100; Belmont Realty and Construction Company, (mtg $3,000) 1

RIVINGTON ST, 185, s s, 25x100.5; Morris Goodman and others to Sigmund Schnell, (mtg $32,000) 100

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 135th St, 25x98; George Schaefer to Maurice Nagle, (mtg $28,000) 100

UNION AV, s w corner of 160th St, 118.1 x105; Harry Goodstein to Max Jackson and another, (mtg $32,000) 100

171st St, 75.2x158.11; Mary A. Severtri to Catharine Hagmayer 1

WASHINGTON AV, 1,464 and 1,465, e s, 75.2x146.10; Catharine Hagmayer to Cornelius J. Reilly 100

WEBSTER AV, w s, 200 ft n of Woodlawn Road, 25x112.6; Julie Voss to Abian Lanory 1

WILLIAM ST, 166, 26x69.6x21x66.1, s s; Beekman St, 41 and 43, 35.11x22x33.10x 10.7; George T. Herrick to Agatha I. Herrick, all title 3,000

2D AV, 976, e s, 20.5x100; Albert Herzog and others to William E. A. Strohrmann, (mtg $12,000) 100

2D AV, 759 to 765, w s, 74x74; Agnes E. M. Carman and another, individually and as executors, to Charles Lane, (mtg $15,000) 74,500

6TH AV, w s, 90 ft s w of 11th St, 114.10x irregular; 10th St, n s, 114.2 ft w of 6th Av, 20.1x irregular; Isabella P. Dorsheimer to Grace I. F. Stuart, ½ part, (mtg $82,000) 1

7TH ST, n s, 153 ft e of Avenue B, 20x49.7; Jennie Seglin to Max Lindner and another, (mtg $8,000) 1

8TH AV, w s, 115 ft s of 17th St, 23x100; Margaret B. Brinkman and others to John Long, (mtg $20,000) 1

8TH AV, w s, 115 ft s of 17th St, 23x100; Alexander Lyle, executor, to John Long, (mtg $20,000) 100

11TH ST, e s, 104.10 ft e of Washington Av, 25.1x95; John Regan to Joseph Schiff, (mtg $20,000) 100

12TH AV, n w corner of 131st St, 17.1x irregular; City of New York to Richard Webber 104,250

13TH ST, n s, w ½ of w ½ of Lot 238, map of Wakefield; Joseph Schneider to Andreas Mauch 100

17TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 25x92; Samuel J. Weil to Catharine T. Spellman, (mtg $17,000) 100

20TH ST, 11 East, 17.2x irregular; Pacific Realty Company to Henry B. Gardner and another, (mtg $30,000) 100

43D ST, n s, 250 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 100.5; Elizabeth Jung and others to Sophia Hattemer 100

82D ST, n s, 216 ft w of East End Av, 27.4x102.2; Magdalena Rath to Sybilla E. Wille 1

85TH ST, 326 East, 25x102.2; Walter Roux to Mary Roux, (mtg $5,000) 1

94TH ST, n s, 188.10 ft e of Lexington Av, 18.8x100; Jette Wolf to John Bergmann 100

112TH ST, 155 East, 25x100.11; Morris Makovsky to Simon Klein, (mtg $25,000) 100

118TH ST, 77 West, 20x100.11; Mary C. McNiece to Frances Bernstein, (mtg $14,000) 1

144TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of 7th Av, 75x 99.11; Abraham Lazinsk and others to Charles Meshel and others, (mtg $72,-000) 100

147TH ST, s s, 390 ft w of Brook Av, 25x104; Ferdinand Bloch to Philip Ernst, (mtg $18,500) 100

160TH ST, 967 and 969 East, 44x145.3; Max Jackson and others to Harry Goodstein, (mtg $40,000) 100

163TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Morris Av, 114.9x irregular; Harris Appelbaum and others to Harris Appelbaum and others, (mtg $16,000) 100

233D ST, s s, 180 ft e of White Plains Road, 100x04.6, Wakefield; Albert Hamlik to Joseph Foerst, (mtg $1,150). 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BERGMAN, John, to Jette Wolf; 94th St, s s, 188.10 ft e of Lexington Av, 18x100, 3 years 9,000

COOPER, Samuel, to Ralph Fience; Timpson Place, s e s, at s w s of 149th St, 100x25, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,500

CRAWFORD, Francis G., to T. C. Wilson; Madison Av, w s, Lots 23 and 34, map of Lexington Place, due Aug. 23, 1906, — per cent 2,500

DURSIE, Teresine, to the Belmont Realty and Construction Company; Prospect Av, s w corner of 14th St, 38x 100, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,500

EDMAN, Ricka, to Zetta Fischer; Amsterdam Av, e s, 81.10 ft n of 131st St, 27x100, 4 years 5,000

GRIMM, Louis, to Harlem Savings Bank; 148th St, n s, 149.6 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 2 lots, 37x84, 2 mtgs, $26,-000, demand 52,000

HATTEMER, Sophia, to Olga A. Kranich; 43d St, 517 West, 25x100, 8 years, 5½ per cent 10,000

HOCHBAUM, Benjamin, to Charles Kiefer; Jackson Av, e s, 289.7 ft s of 165th St, 27x75, 3 years, 6 per cent 4,000

IRVING REALTY COMPANY to George W. L. Curtis; 219th St, n s, e ½ of Lot 430, map of Wakefield, 52x114, 3 years, — per cent 1,000

JACKSON, Harry, to Harry Goodstein; Union Av, w s, 38.1 ft s of 161st St, 80x105, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,000

JACKSON, Harry, to Harry Goodstein; Union Av, s w corner of 160th St, 38x 105, installments, 6 per cent 8,000

KOWSKY, Jacob, to B. Michelman; Chrystie St, 105, 25x106, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,800

LAUE, Charles, to Agnes E. M. Carmen and another, executors; 2d Av, 759 to 765, 75x irregular, 3 years, — per cent. 44,000

LINDER, Max, and another to J. S. Eglin; 7th St, n s, 153 ft e of Avenue B, 20x49, 5 years, 6 per cent 4,000

LOCHINVAR REALTY COMPANY to the Estates Settlement Company; Valentine Av, s e corner of 184th St, 62x90; Grand Av, w s, 480 ft s of Burnside Av, 106x irregular; Grand Av, e s, 257 ft s of Burnside Av, 100x 90, demand, 6 per cent 10,000

MESHEL, Charles, and others to A. Lazinsk and others; 144th St, s s, 75 ft w of 7th Av, 2 lots, 39.6x99.11, 2 mtgs $11,000, due Aug. 20, 1906, 6 per cent 22,000

MILLER, Frank, to American Mortgage Company; Hamilton Place, s e corner of 140th St, 108x101, due June 30, 1907, 5½ per cent 84,000

MILLER, Frank, to Cohn, Baer, Myers & Aronson Company; Hamilton Place, s e corner of 140th St, 108x101, due June 30, 1907, 5½ per cent 5,500

MILLER, Frank, to American Mortgage Company; Hamilton Place, n e corner of 139th St, 108x51, due June 30, 1907, 5½ per cent 28,000

MILLER, Frank, to Cohn, Baer, Myers & Aronson Company; Hamilton Place, n e corner of 139th St, 108x51, due June 30, 1907, 5½ per cent 5,000

NAGLE, Maurice, to the Ebling Brewing Company; 135th St, n w corner of St. Ann's Av, 98x25, demand 5,000

RANDELL, Nathan, and another to the Rexton Realty Company; Perry St, 129, 25x95, installments, 6 per cent 9,750

REILLY, Cornelius J., to Catharine Hagmayer; Washington Av, e s, 250 ft s of 171st St, 4 lots, 75x148 together, 4 mtgs $6,500, 5 years, — per cent 26,000

ROBINSON, David, to B. Hochbaum; Cambreling Av, e s, 199.6 ft s of Crescent Av, 50x100, 2 years 1,500

SHLANOWSKY, B., to John Stemme; East Broadway, 103, 23x75, 5 years, 6 per cent 7,000

SCHIFF, Joseph, to J. Regan; 11th St, 336, 25x95, 5 years, 6 per cent 7,000

SCHNEE, Sigmund, to Morris Goodman and another; Rivington St, 105, 25x100, due Aug. 10, 1907 2,000

STROHRMAN, William E. A., to Albert Herzog and another; 2d Av, 976, 20x100, 1 year 1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

WASHINGTON ST, s w corner of Barrow St, 75x100; Crane Company against St. Veronica's Catholic Church, owner; United Heating Company, contractor .. 78

WEST END AV, 873; Jackson's Mantel and Grate Works against Amelia Drake, owner; John Fulton, contractor 811

5TH AV, 1 to 65 ft n s of 44th St, 31.10x 105; Crane Company against Thirty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue Company, owners; United Heating Company, contractor 37

76TH ST, 182 West; Frank Richter & Brother against Samuel L. Hyman, owner and contractor 119

96TH ST, 334 East; Niagara Wood Working Company against Payson & Miller, owners and contractors; Philip Payson and Aaron and Hattie Miller, owners $1,675

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BOSTON AV, w s, 133 ft n of 180th St, 40x186; Victor Graeve and others against Richard Tietjen, Dec. 26, 1905, (by bond) 415

8TH ST, 120 East; Sam Goldstein against Philip Potash and others, Feb. 7, 1906. 515

10TH ST, 410 East; Isaac Schwartz against Berry B. Simons and others, May 11, 1905, (canceled) 257

76TH ST, 225 East; Harris Joseph against Jennie Goldbaum and others, Jan. 4, 1906 23

Lis Pendens.

WASHINGTON AV, 1,570; Louis D. Barger against Abraham Feldstein and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, A. Rosenthal.

7TH AV, s w corner of 126th St, 99.10x125; Edward J. McCabe and others against George Vassar's Son & Co. and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. P. Donellan.

22D ST, s w s, 280 ft n w of 3d Av, 20x98.9; 33d St, s w s, 280 ft n w of 1st Av, 20x98.9; 22d St, s s, 70 ft e of 3d Av, 23.6x77.6; Grace Keenan against James P. Keenan and others, (action to set aside conveyance;) attorney, T. C. Ennever.

114TH ST, 28 East; Barnet Rosenberg and others against Charles Schoenstein, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. Bernstein.

REAL ESTATE

Why The New York Times is the real estate medium: It has the confidence of the home circle and has a larger circulation among business people, bankers, brokers, lawyers and investors in general than any other New York newspaper.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

LEASES WHICH HAVE BROUGHT HIGH PRICES

Recent Downtown Deal Involving Bonus of $100,000.

FEWER LONG LEASES MADE

How Tenants Have Held Up Big Building Operations—Big Bonus for Fifth Avenue Corner.

The $100,000 paid by the City Investing Company for the unexpired term—about three years—of the lease of the restaurant in the old Smith Building at 13 and 15 Cortlandt Street doubtless takes rank as one of the "fattest" of bonuses that has ever figured in such a transaction. It is, likewise, representative to no small extent of the gigantic scale upon which real estate and building operations are conducted in this city to-day, and also calls attention to the bold planning and large resources which are essential to such enterprises.

It is not many years ago that such a lease as this would have been regarded as an almost insuperable difficulty and as sufficient reason for postponing the improvement of the property in question, but in this particular instance the $100,000 is relatively so small an amount in comparison with the millions involved in the whole undertaking that it becomes almost a negligible quantity. The buying up of this lease was not attended with any of the hold-up features frequently developed under similar conditions. It was recognized as one of the minor details of the operation, and the amount involved was simply figured in as part of the initial cost of the site.

In talking over the general subject of getting control of leases on property needed for rebuilding one of the best-informed of downtown agents said last week that it is likely to be a source of much less difficulty in the future than in the past.

"There has been recently, and particularly this Spring," he said, "a very noticeable change in the attitude of the owners of old buildings toward the giving of leases for long terms or even for three or five years. The steady expansion of the office building area downtown and such enterprises as the buying up of thirty or forty parcels for the Cortlandt Street tunnel terminal have combined to make owners particularly wary of t

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auct'r,

Office, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City,

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE
Under the direction of JAMES J. FARREN, Esq., Referee,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION

The Entire Block Front,

Directly Opposite Pennsylvania Railroad Terminal, on

West Side of Eighth Avenue,

RUNNING FROM 33D TO 34TH STREETS,
(Known as Nos. 461 to 479 Eighth Avenue.)
Size, 197.6x100.

Four and six stories brick Storage Warehouse, with stores; and elevators; covering entire plot.

ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27TH, 1906,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOMS, 14-16 Vesey Street, N. Y. City.
MESSRS. BROWNELL & TILDEN, Plaintiff's Att'ys,
542 Warren Street, Hudson, New York.

For maps and further details apply at offices of Messrs. J. Romaine Brown & Co., 52 West 33d Street, or above Attorneys, or JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer.

The Listing of My March 14th Sale is Practically Closed.

Another Big Salesday

Wednesday, March 28, 1906

EXECUTORS, TRUSTEES or PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS wishing to offer any of their holdings on this day would do well to call at once to make arrangements.

JOSEPH P. DAY,
31 Nassau St.

JOHN L. PARISH, Auctioneer.

Auction Sale of Very Choice Lots and Plots

Located on and near the

BROADWAY RAPID TRANSIT SUBWAY

THURSDAY, March 15, at Noon,

At the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street.

West 122d St., south side, 350 ft. west of Amsterdam Ave., 25x90.11.
West 134th St., north side, 400 feet west of Broadway, 50x99.11.
Riverside Drive & 135th St., south corner, 15,882.70 square feet.
Broadway, block front, west side 152d to 153d St., 199.10x125.
Haven Ave. & 169th St., northeast corner, 31.43x106.89.
Wadsworth Ave., block front, east side 174th to 175th St., 189.8x100.
Eleventh Ave. & 186th, northwest corner, 114.10x100.
Fort George Ave., 200 feet front (opposite Casino) and with 444 feet frontage on St. Nicholas Ave., 30½ lots.

Terms:—20% cash, 80% on bond and mortgage for 2 years at 5%, with privilege of paying off on 60 days' notice.

Titles Insured free of charge to purchasers by policies of The Title Insurance Co., of New York.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneers.

PARISH, FISHER & CO., 149 Broadway.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct.,
will sell at auction
THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,
By order Joseph E. Freeman, Referee.

2,062 THIRD AV.,
Southwest Cor. 113th St.;
the four-story brick apartment, with stores; size of lot, 25.2 7-10x100.

421, 423, 425, 427 EAST 116TH ST.,
the four three story and basement brownstone dwellings; size of lots, 20x100.11 each.

308 EAST 118TH ST., Adjoining 2d Av.;
the four-story brownstone apartment; size of lot, 20x100.11.

502 EAST 59TH ST.,
the four-story brownstone flat; size, 20x60.

138 WEST 121ST ST.,
the three-story and basement brick dwelling; size, 20x100.11.

71, 73, 75, 77 E. 112TH ST., Northwest Cor. Park Av.,
the four two-story and basement brick dwellings; size, 17.8x100.11 each.

2,022 MADISON AV., 19.11 Feet North 128th St.,
the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling; size, 18x70.

219 WEST 121ST ST.,
the five-story brick apartment; size, 24.9¾x100.11.

Messrs. De Grove & Riker,
Attorneys, 145 Nassau St.
Maps, &c., with attorneys or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auc'r,
will sell at auction,
THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesrooms, 14-16 Vesey St.

Executor's Sale,
Estate of Ellen G. Corlies, Dec'd
39 Christopher St.,
the three-story brick dwelling, size 21.4½x72.0.
GEORGE R. DUTTON, Atty., 167 Broadway.
Maps, &c., with attorney, or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

Same Day,
Estate of William Gibson, Dec'd
330 West 12th St.,
Adjoining Greenwich St.,
the three-story and basement brick dwelling; size of lot, 20x44.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auc'r
will sell at auction
THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesrooms, 14-16 Vesey St.

Executors' Sale,

Estate of Yetta Meyer, Dec'd,
1,528 Avenue A,
Adjoining 81st St.,
the four-story brick double tenement, with two stores; size of lot 26.2x75.

226 East 80th St.,
Near 3d Av.
The five-story brick double flat, four rooms and bath to each apartment; size of lot 18.11x102.2.

CHARLES KAUFMAN, Attorney for estate, 135 Broadway. Maps, &c., with Attorney or at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auc'r,
will sell at auction,
Wednesday, March 14th, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,

Executors' Sale.

ESTATE OF RICHARD STACPOOLE, Dec'd,
302-310-312 West 40th St.
The 3 four and five story front and rear tenements; size of lots 25x98.9 each.

736 St. Nicholas Ave.,
NEAR 147TH STREET,
The three-story and basement brick and brownstone dwelling; size of lot 19.6x73.
M. W. DIVINE, Esq., Attorney for Estate, 56 Pine St.
Maps, &c., with Attorney or at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auc'r,
will sell at auction,
Wednesday, March 14, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,

Executors' Sale.

45 University Place,
Near Ninth St.,
the four-story brick and stone building, with store and basement; size of lot, 27x100; exceptionally fine light.

8 Choice Bronx Lots,
East Side Valentine Av.,
515.83 feet south of East 184th St. and about 70 feet, more or less, north of East 183d St., running through to

West Side Tiebout Av.;
size of plot, 100x about 212.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

JERE. JOHNSON JR. COMPANY.

Public Auction.

Tuesday, March 6, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, in the BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 189 and 191 Montague St.,

292 VALUABLE LOTS

Liberty, Glenmore, Pitkin, Forbell, and Drew Avs. and Ruby and Centre Sts.,

26th Ward, Brooklyn,

AND 4TH WARD, BOROUGH OF QUEENS, right at the terminus of the Kings County Elevated Road;
ALSO AT THE TERMINUS OF THE BERGEN ST. LINE AND OF THE LIBERTY AV. AND BROADWAY TROLLEYS, WITHIN THREE BLOCKS OF THE ATLANTIC AV. ELECTRIC LINE OF THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
The "Flynn Trolley," when completed, will pass directly through the property.
Also at the Terminus of the Proposed

26th Ward Subway.

LOTS MAY BE PAID FOR IN

MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS,

OR WITH A DISCOUNT OF 5% FOR ALL CASH. TITLES INSURED BY THE TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY, WITHOUT EXPENSE TO PURCHASERS.
This sale will afford an opportunity seldom offered of purchasing high-grade city lots with unexcelled means of communication at low auction prices and on very liberal terms.
Maps and additional particulars from JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., 211 Montague St., Brooklyn, and 137 Broadway, New York.

JERE. JOHNSON JR. COMPANY.

POSITIVE AUCTION

LIQUIDATION SALE
OF THE ASSETS OF THE

MONTAUK THEATRE CO.

By order of the Trustees in Liquidation,
THURSDAY, MARCH 1st, 1906,
At 12 o'clock noon, in the BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 189 Montague St.,
TWO OF THE MOST VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTIES IN BROOKLYN,
NOS. 585 & 587
FULTON ST.
AND S. E. CORNER OF
DE KALB AVE. & Flatbush Ave. Extension

BEING THOSE PORTIONS OF THE MONTAUK THEATRE SITE NOT ACQUIRED BY THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR FLATBUSH AVE. EXTENSION.
PARCEL NO. 1 has a frontage of 44 feet on Fulton St., running through to Flatbush Av. extension, with a frontage of 58.81 feet on said extension.
PARCEL NO. 2, S. E. corner De Kalb Av. and Flatbush Av. extension, 62.63 feet on De Kalb Av. and 124.79 feet on Flatbush Av. extension.
Diagrams and particulars from JERE. JOHNSON, JR., CO., 211 Montague St., Brooklyn; 137 Broadway, N. Y.

Announcement

In celebration of the first anniversary of the opening of The Bronx Real Estate Auction Room,

S. W. Cor. 3rd Av. & 149th St.,

JULIUS H. HAAS, Auct'r,
WILL HOLD A LARGE

Auction Sale

On March 15th, 1906,
IN THE AUCTION ROOMS.

Properties to be offered include several choice Bronx parcels.

Executors, Attorneys, Investors, and Operators desiring to offer any of their holdings for that date kindly communicate with me at once.

JULIUS H. HAAS, Auctioneer,
Realty Building, 149th St. & 3d Av.

The New York Times invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.—The New York Times, "All the News That's Fit to Print."

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer
ESTATES OF
WALTER BOWNE AND CAROLINE BOWNE
CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY ON

Centre St., Elm St. 71st St. and Third Ave.

PETER F. MEYER
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON
WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street,

43 AND 45 CENTRE STREET
Three-story brick building, with plot of land extending through to Elm Street. Also plot of land on west side of Elm Street, between Duane and Pearl Streets.

274 WEST 71ST STREET
Three-story and basement brick and stone dwelling, with lot.

1990 THIRD AVENUE
Four-story brick store and apartments with lot. Dimensions as per diagram, be the same more or less. For maps and terms, apply to PARSONS, CLOSSON & McILVAINE, Esqs., Attorneys, 52 William Street, or at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Vesey Street, New York.

REAL ESTATE.

A GRATIFYING RESULT.

THE NEW YORK TIMES:

I thought it might interest you to know that I recently advertised a house in three prominent papers, including THE NEW YORK TIMES.

From one I received no replies, from another several letters, which proved to be from brokers, and from THE TIMES two replies.

As I sold the property to one of the latter, I certainly was well repaid for the expenditure for my little ad. in THE TIMES.

Trusting I may be equally fortunate in the future, I remain

Yours very truly,

(Signed) HENRY WEIL,

35 West 131st Street.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

P. FRANK KEENAN,

116 NASSAU ST., N. Y.
REAL ESTATE BROKER
LONG ISLAND PROPERTIES
A SPECIALTY

MUST BE SOLD.

120th St., 5-story double flat, 5 rooms, all improvements, open plumbing; will rent May 1st, $3,250.....$28,500
West 116th St., 6-story, new building and store; rent $4,800..... 45,000
75 feet on Madison Av., 3 five-story buildings, 2 stores, 2 families on floor; cash $15,000..... 61,000
Great future, W. 116th St., south side, two 6-story bldgs., 75x100, with stores, 4 families on floor; rent $16,800.....152,500
H. RAWAK,
36 West 116th Street.

FOR SALE,
LIMITED NUMBER OF

5½ PER CENT.

Per annum interest yielding purchase money mortgages (first lien) in amounts ranging from $800 to $1,500. Principal and interest guaranteed. Safest and most profitable investment. WALTER SCHULTZE, Dept. D, 1,170 Broadway, New York City.

Geo. R. Read & Co.

REAL ESTATE.

Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way.
Branch: 1 Madison Av., 23d St.

$4,000 CASH

buys elegant 5-story double, 12 rooms, all improvements; price $34,000; rental $3,750; BIGGEST BARGAIN IN YORKVILLE; will net over 20%.

SHERWIN & HARRIS,
150 Nassau St.

PHONE 2797 CORT.

Thomas M. Henneberry,
Real Estate and
Mortgage Investments.

206 Broadway.
Every facility for the buyer or seller.
Can I serve you?

$7,000 CASH

buys an elegant corner, five-story triple, 12 rooms, cold water, Yorkville; price $41,000; will net 15%.

SHERWIN & HARRIS,
150 Nassau St.

Wm. A. White & Sons

REAL ESTATE,
62 Cedar Street.

GILT-EDGE INVESTMENT THAT PAYS 4½ PER CENT. ON $160,000; PROPERTY ON BUSINESS STREET DOWNTOWN; ONE TENANT LEASE GUARANTEED; BIG INCREASE; VALUATION ASSURED. OWNER, BOX 1,310 TIMES, TIMES SQUARE.

Forced Sale.—Attorney holding an estate; lot 29x100; five (5) story; 12 rooms; all improvements; hardwood trimming; excellent condition; price, $25,500; first mortgage, $20,000, 4 years; only $4,000 cash. Apply Attorney, Box 134 Times Downtown.

We inspect monthly and keep repaired the plumbing work of houses for small fee per month. Prices quoted and particulars furnished by William A. Soles Plumbing Inspection System, 1,691 Park Av. Estimates on plumbing violations.

I have a number of good parcels in the Borough of Manhattan to offer that will pay well on the money invested and afford an opportunity for speculation. Requires from $3,000 and up. For particulars, address Thos. M. Henneberry, 206 Broadway.

ATTENTION!
Owners, I have on hand cash buyers for Yorkville property. Send particulars to
ARTHUR G. MUHLKER,
1,511 3d Av., Yorkville Bank.

$6,000 cash buys a 37.6x100 6-story new-law house, 4 families, 18 rooms, 250 feet from Subway station; 5-year 1st and 2d mortgages; rent $7,320; cheap; price $57,500. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Row of five-story, new-law tenements, with stores, including two corners, hot water, no steam heat; must be closed out owing to dissolving partnership; bargain to immediate buyer. J. Clarence Davies, 149th St. and 3d Av.

I have a few private houses, in good locations, that can be bought on reasonable terms. For particulars address Thos. M. Henneberry, 206 Broadway.

M MONEY LOANED ON MORTGAGE. Titles Searched. Lowest Charges. MANHATTAN TITLE CO., 6 Wall. M

38th, near 5th—37½-foot plot; price $160,000; mortgage $98,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain—2 5-story tenements, leasehold; must sell quick. Fernbacher, 151 East 18th.

East Side.

Attention!—Lexington Av. corner, 6-story triple new law; improvements, with stores, in 120s; advancing neighborhood; will double in value in 2 years. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Fourteen 6-story tenements and stores, block front and side streets; First Av., near 72d St.; price $485,000. Sharum, 141 Broadway.

39th St., near 2d; 8-story private; perfect condition; price, $9,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.
East Side.

JOHN T. & JAMES A. FARLEY,
WINDSOR ARCADE,
are offering for sale two new
AMERICAN BASEMENT HOUSES
Nos. 30 & 32 East 52d St.
Inspection invited. Caretaker on premises. Descriptive pamphlets on application.

CAN DELIVER

Row of Tenements, East Side, Little Italy, 4 stories each; 4 families; 2 threes, 2 twos. Rents now $24,000; when improved with stores will rent for $28,000. Asking $230,000; might exchange with cash.

DONATO PICIULO,
289 BROADWAY.

RESULTS COUNT,
AND RESULTS ARE OBTAINED
by listing your property,
FOR SALE FOR RENT
with the old reliable firm,
BARNETT & CO.,
11 EAST 125TH ST.
Telephone 396 Harlem.

---

109 East 65th St.

Size 20x100.5; light rear; cheapest house in this desirable block.
COLLINS & COLLINS,
718 Fifth Ave.
Tel. 4200 Plaza.

Attention, Real Estate Buyers.—5-story and base, 16 rooms and baths; lot 34x100; near 116th St. and Madison Av.; a great bargain to quick buyer; also 5-story 10-room tenement, with stores, Park Av., near 118th St.; mtge., $17,500 at 5%; price, $22,500; a new-law tenement, 50 feet front, 6-story, stores, and 15 rooms on floor; no baths; all rented; must sell; act quick; Estate, Box 168 Times, Downtown.

In the 50s, near Park Ave.,

FOR SALE—Three small dwellings, suitable for remodeling or as a plot for improvement, .50 ft. x 100 ft.
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
1 Madison Av. (10547) 60 Liberty St.

79th st., Park & Lex. avs.

4-sty. b. & stoop Dwg., good order; open rear; 19x102.2; seen by permit only. L. SACHS, owner, 28 West 22d St.

Lexington Ave., near 28th St.

FOR SALE—Plot 40 feet wide, adjoining corner; suitable for improvement.
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
1 Madison Av. (10552) 60 Liberty St.

FIVE-STORY TENEMENT,

44th St., near Third Av.; 12 rooms; 4 families each floor; perfect condition; rents low, $2,760; could easily be raised to $3,164; price $27,500. Sharum, owner, 141 Broadway.

BARGAIN.

22d St., bet. Broadway and 4th Av.; 5-story dwelling, side light, practically corner lot; size 20.6x100; sure profit at price. Particulars S. B. GOODALE & SON, 6 W. 24th St.

VALUABLE WATER FRONT.

Plot of about 18 lots, including dock frontage of over 100 feet on East River, Harlem. Broker's commission.
J. L. VAN SANT, 156 Broadway.

New-law, 6-story tenements, just completed, in restricted neighborhood of Yorkville; all improvements; hardwood trim, 24-family; fine proposition; price $65,000; rents over $7,500; mtge. $40,000. Schnelle & Allstadt, 1,326 Lexington Av.

---

610 EAST 138TH STREET.
Five-story flat, 25x100; two families on each floor; two stores; always rented; good investment; best location in Bronx; near L station; asking $21,500.
WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 Broadway, N. Y.

FOURTH AVENUE,

near 30th St.; 4-story tenement, store, 18x70, below market value; a chance.
S. B. GOODALE & SON, 6 West 24th St.

BROKERS, ATTENTION!
Six extra wide double flats, 106th and 107th Sts., adjacent to Fifth Av.; no vacancies; rents have never been raised; price and terms reasonable. Attorney, Room 707, 68 William St.

Four private houses on east side of Harlem, on plot 75x100, for sale cheap; liberal terms.
SWARTWOUT & CO.,
1,822 Park Av., corner of 125th St.

Third Av., near 104th; modern 14-roomer; $35,000; rents, $3,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

East 112th; Near 2d.—6-story fireproof, 14 rooms, $37,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$4,000 cash buys 4-story single flat with store, 104th St., near 3d Av. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

East 7th—5-story 33-foot 12-room tenement, $34,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

East 20th, Near 3d.—Plot 64x92, $50,000; terms easy. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West Side.

A Chance, Dealers, Speculators, Investors.—A very magnificent double flat 35x90x100; sixty feet from Columbus Av., West 90th St.; excellent condition; exposed plumbing; mortgages, $40,000; income, $5,000; price, $49,500. Address K., Box 19 Times, Times Square.

116th, near 8th Av., 19-foot single flat in A1 condition, with store, $25,750; rents $2,400; low; $5,750 only required; worth investigating. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

125th St., West of 5th Av.—20x100; price, $45,000; mortgages, $30,000; also 40x100, price, $94,000; first mortgage $75,000. Principals only. Box 3 Times, Harlem.

American basement, 5-story, neighborhood Broadway and 106th; price $39,000; estate sale; exceptionally fine. M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., 135 Broadway.

98th, near Amsterdam; $10,000 only required for 5-story double, improvements; A1 condition; grand investment. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Immense bargain; 112th, near Lenox subway; 5-story double, A1 condition; always rented; $6,000 only required. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Speculators and Investors—Bargain, 20's, Pennsylvania district, 5-story, 4-family, cold water; $46,000; rents $4,728. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

MUST SELL TWO 5-STORY TENEMENTS ON WEST 56TH ST.; PRINCIPALS ONLY. OWNER, BOX 102 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Booming Section—7th Av., near 135th, 5-story double, with store, $39,000; rents $4,100. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Builders and Operators.—West side, below Sixty-fifth, seven lots, excavated; water, sewer connections. S. T. Meyer, 92 Liberty St.

Elegant dwelling West End Av., above 91st St., 3 stories, extension, hardwood throughout; $23,000. S. T. Meyer, 92 Liberty St.

117th, near 5th—5-story triple, all improvements; $34,500; rents $3,700. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Speculators and Investors—Morningside Av. corner, $54,000; rents $5,600. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

46 West 56th St. for sale or exchange; four-story private. M. Hyde, 114 Liberty St., Room 802.

$2,000 only required; 14 rooms; 4-story high stoop dwelling, West 90s; balance 4½% mortgage. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Vicinity 138th, 7th Av.—Two 5-story doubles, 12 rooms, baths; price $31,500; rent $3,144; principals. William Nunn, 81 West 104th.

Cash buyers waiting for west side cold-water four-family tenements; owners send particulars: O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St.

Dwelling in West 90s, near Park; 4-story bay window; high stoop; $30,000; terms to suit. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

A corner on 8th Av., near 135th St., 40x100; all modern improvements; $90,000; terms to suit. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

92d St., Near Columbus Av.—20-foot, 3-story private; $20,000; cash, $5,500; sacrifice price. O. G. Mauss, 198 Broadway.

West 88th St.—4-story 20-foot dwelling, $45,000; terms to suit; this is a bargain. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

For Sale—850 Riverside Drive, above 158th St.; three stories, 20x50x100; beautiful river views. C. B. Meyer, 92 Cedar.

A Bargain.—Cold-water tenement, 4-family, west side, near 9th Av., vicinity 42d. O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St.

124th, near Amsterdam Av.—Two 5-story modern triples; price $34,250. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West 39th.—5-story tenement, 12 rooms; $32,500; rents $3,612. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$10,000 only required; 96th, west; 5-story double; improvements. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

11th Av.—2 modern tenements; price $9,500; mortgage $7,500 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Amsterdam Av. corner in 80's, paying 13%, $79,000; terms. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

47th, near 9th.—5-story tenement; price $23,000; no violations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

60th, near Columbus—Bargain, 4-family, $34,000; rents $3,564. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

259 West 42d St., 25x100, for sale or to let; old house. M. Hyde, 114 Liberty St., Room 802.

Amsterdam Av. corner in 90's, $65,000, paying 8%. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

124th, near Amsterdam, 2 triples, $34,000; rents $3,400 each. McCreedy Co., Columbus & 88th.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.
West Side.

145th St., Between Amsterdam & B'dway.

Subway Station on Corner. Crosstown Cars Pass Door.

Figure over this proposition. You can make $30,000 in less than six months' time. OUR REPUTATION ON IT.

Present rental of house..	$3,600
Putting in stores will show increase in rental of	1,412
TOTAL RENTAL	$5,012
Store property showing this rental will bring....	$47,000
Present price of house..	36,500
Gross profit to investor..	$10,500
Cost of operation.....	3,000
Net profit on one house..	$7,500
Net profit on four (4) houses	$30,000

Each house is 20x100 and can be bought on an investment of from $8,000 to $10,000 cash.

We can deliver one, two or four houses. This is the surest money-making proposition WE HAVE EVER HAD.

See us and we will convince YOU.

A. B. MOSHER & CO.,
Nos. 55, 57, 59 West 116th Street.

ATTENTION.

Investigate the Following Bargains:

101st, West Columbus Av.—5-story, 22 families, 3 stores, all improvements; asking $61,000.

116th, vicinity 8th—5-story, 6-room double flat, with stores; rents $4,200; price $38,500.

116th St., vicinity Lenox Av., 6-story, with stores; 20 rooms on a floor; all improvements; rents $9,300; price $86,000.

A Big Bargain—8th Av., vicinity 145th St., elegant 5-story triple flat, with stores; all improvements; rent $4,100; asking $38,000.

8th Av., vicinity 150th St., elegant 5-story triple flat, with stores; rents $3,400; asking $32,500.

142d St., vicinity 8th Av., fine up-to-date 5-story triple flat, with all improvements; rents $3,400; asking $31,500.

227th, including corner, vicinity 5th Av., lot 114x165; cottage and barn; rented; mortgage $3,800; price $8,000.

For further particulars of the above property and parcels in our vicinity, write or call.

SONNABEND & GROMER
311 WEST 116TH STREET.

Attractive Investments

West 103d, adjacent Central Park, 5-story double, 6 rooms and bath, open plumbing tiled baths, all improvements; 50x100; rents $7,100; mtge. $52,000; price $64,000.

113th, near Fifth; 5-story double, 5 rooms, open plumbing, 4 stores; 25x100; rents $3,200; mtge. $28,000; price $39,000.

125th, near Amsterdam; 5-story, 5 rooms and bath, 4 stores, hot water only; 25x100; rents $3,200; price $29,000.

133d, near Eighth; 5-story double, 25x100; hot water only; rents $2,850; mtge. $19,000, 4½%; price $27,000.

Halsted, Goodman & Hershfield, 2,783 B'way.

Attention, Builders and Speculators!—For sale, desirable corner Plot with buildings, 135x100, near 157th St. subway station on Amsterdam Av.; suitable for high class apartment and business building. Wm. Hirsch, owner, 55 Liberty St.

FOR SALE
FOR IMPROVEMENT.

West 17th St., 121-125	75 x 92
West 19th St., 43-47	55.9x 92
West 21st St., 40-44	50.4x 92
East 28th St., 122-124	40 x 98.9
6th Av., 920	23 x100
West 53d St., 102	20 x 50

Terms to suit.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 WEST 22D ST.

BROADWAY CORNERS.

Improved and unimproved, at special prices to quick buyers. Also two high-class improved and good-paying properties.

JESSE C. BENNETT CO.,
2,259 Broadway, Cor. 81st St.

NEAR BROADWAY.

Six-story elevator apartment, 75x100.11, 2 blocks from Subway station; price $160,000; present rental $16,000, easily increased; equity $82,500; small amount cash; might consider exchange.
WILLIAM H. VAN ALST & CO.,
2,790 Broadway, Near 108th St.

Price $62,000; Rents $6,800.

A choice five-story double flat, well located; modern in every respect; tiled bathrooms; savings bank mortgage; terms to suit. Apply to

F. R. WOOD & CO.,
Broadway and 80th St.

Price $36,000. Rental $4,400

Five-story, well-rented flats, in 90's, near Central Park; easy terms to quick purchaser. Investigate at once.

F. R. WOOD & CO.,
Broadway and 80th St.

Eighth Av. store property; rents, $4,500..$41,000
Eighth Av. triple; no steam.....$36,000
West 116th St., near Lenox Av., six-story apartment, with stores; all rented for $9,500.....$86,500
West 116th St., near Eighth Av., five-story double, with stores; rent, $4,200..$39,000
BARGEBUHR,
125 West 116th St.

$5,000 cash buys 4-story tenement 46th St., near 10th Av., 25x100; rent $1,700; lowest price $16,500. 5-story store property, good investment; 4 families on floor; 45th St., near 10th Av.; 12 rooms; 25x100; rent $2,450; lowest price $21,000; mortgage, $8,000, can be paid off. Joseph F. Feist, 408 West 42d St., near 9th Av.

106TH, NEAR COLUMBUS AVE.

5-story triple, steam, hot water, newly renovated; rent $4,056; price $37,500; mortgage $27,500. Splendid investment. F. S. Justice, 140 West 42d.

PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT.

8th Av., near 29th St.; 4-story store; price $28,000; a chance for quick buyer.
S. B. GOODALE & SON, 6 West 24th St.

A SNAP—CORNELIA ST.,

near 6th Av., a 5-story front and 5-story rear; rented one tenant; $7,500 cash. Particulars on application S. B. Goodale & Son, 6 W. 24th St.

Club site opposite Central Park, near Subway station; best plot in New York for clubhouse; present building might be suitable for alterations. Particulars and terms of agents, M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., 135 Broadway. 'Phone 2287-8—Cort.

Seven-story park corner apartment house, 5 families on floor; A1 condition; best-built building on west side; 100x100; subject to 4½% bank mortgage; $25,000 only required; grand investment. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

$40,000 cash buys seven-story West Side elevator apartment house; balance five-year mortgage; 100x100; 42 apartments; no vacancies; pays 15 per cent. net; investigation invited; title guaranteed. Owner, 111 Broadway, Room 410.

In 100's, near Broadway, 6-story, 5-family elevator apartment house; positively never any vacancies; A1 building and location, half block Subway; $160,000; rent $18,000. Terms to suit. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

We are looking for party with $10,000-$25,000 to invest in real estate, who has a little nerve and will be satisfied to make 50% yearly upon input; unusual opportunity. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Manhattan Av.—Two five-story double flats, 25 x90x100; modern improvements; $6,500 cash each, balance on mortgage; title guaranteed; location unexcelled; bargain. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

About $6,000 cash will buy modern single flat, 80th St., near Columbus Av.; 8 rooms and bath; no vacancy in years; will pay about 10 per cent. on investment. Particulars from John R. Cowen, 2,295 Broadway.

Amsterdam Av. plot, 77.6x100; excavated, area walls and foundations laid, sewers in; plans ready for two six-story houses, which will save builder $7,000; terms to suit. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Plot of 14 lots, 37th and 38th Sts., between 9th and 10th Avs., improved with modern factory and stable, can be bought for value of ground. M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., 135 Broadway.

Direct from builder, two six-story new law triples, adjoining Columbus Av., with stores; all rented; 58x80x100 each; $70,000 each; rents $8,304 each; terms to suit. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

BUILDING PLOTS.—WEST 10TH AV., ABOVE 25TH ST.; 25, 50, 75, 125 FEET; SUITABLE FACTORIES, WAREHOUSES, STORAGE STABLES. O. G. MAUSS, 198 BROADWAY.

Genuine Bargain—23.6 by 84, improved, can be bought cheap; neighboring plot, same size, can also be bought; situated on 15th Street, near 3d Avenue. Address Box 309 Times.

Seventh Av. Bargains—Two 6-story apartment houses, non-elevator, 4 stores; always rented for $9,900; price $90,000; can rent for $10,000; cash $20,000. Freed, 756 Elton Av.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.
West Side.

E. DEESSLER, 234 W. 104TH ST., CORNER BROADWAY,
OFFERS—COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS. Elegant six-story elevator apartment, all modern improvements; must be seen to be appreciated; price very reasonable; 2d mortgage in part payment; owner will entertain a trade.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS, B'WAY COR., plot 100x125, splendidly located; great bargain for quick buyer; price $160,000, easy terms; can arrange building loan.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS. A few blocks from Subway station, plot 50x103, near 169th St.; grand view of Hudson; price $22,000; Subway in operation by March 1st; bargain.

UPPER WEST SIDE TRANSFER COR. Two new-law steam-heated apartment houses; excellent construction; accessible to Subway and all car lines; corner 50x100, with stores; price $150,000; the other 50x100, with stores; price $110,000; mortgages to suit; easy terms.

Attention!—128th St., near 8th Av., three double flats; two 40-foot front; one 28-foot front; price $105,000; mtg. $86,000, at 4½%. Particulars of Julian, 2,752 Broadway.

101st St., West.—Triple cold water; rents $3,000; price $30,000; cash $7,250; positive bargain. O. G. Mauss, 198 Broadway.

Near 72d St. and 5th Av.—33-foot private, $260,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Washington Heights.

AT A SPECIAL BARGAIN,
suitable school, institution, &c.,
THE BLOCK SQUARE,
176th to 177th St., from Audubon to St. Nicholas Av.,
with large substantial stone structure, formerly occupied by the Juvenile Asylum, can be bought for ground value; beautiful location; fine high ground; might consider exchange. Apply
MYERS & ARONSON,
149 BROADWAY. 'Phone, 3474—Cort.

Attention! Builders!

Absolutely Choicest Corner Vacant Plot on
3d Ave., one block from "L" Station,
Park and Tremont Avs.,
At a very low price for cash.
Sharrott & Thom,
2,796 Third Av., 148th St.

DWELLINGS FOR SALE

in desirable blocks.
$13,000—11 rooms and 2 baths.
15,000—16 rooms and 2 baths.
18,000—11 rooms and 2 baths, 19 feet.
23,500—12 rooms and 2 baths.
List mailed on application.
W. D. MORGAN,
1,687 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

LOTS LOTS

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS CORNER
WE OFFER 3 PROMINENT CORNERS
close to Broadway and 169th St. Subway station. Special low prices to buyers for cash over the mortgages.
JESSE C. BENNETT & CO. Special Agents,
2,259 Broadway, Cor. 81st St.

Bargains in private houses at less than present cost to build; investors and home seekers, see the new, elegant, up-to-date houses; three-story, basement, two baths, bluestone swell front; fine view; two blocks from Subway and L express stations; easy terms. No. 944 St. Nicholas Av. and 158th St.; No. 948 St. Nicholas Av. Get permit from E. B. Treat, owner, premises, or 241 West 23d.

DYCKMAN STREET CORNER.

100x100; excavated; best in this section; three blocks from Subway Station; great future. Bargain at $49,000. Sol. Cohen, 50 Liberty St.

Below 14th Street.

The owner of an entire block of unimproved property west of Broadway, north of Canal St. and south of Washington Square, will entertain proposals concerning the same. William E. Carnochan, Attorney, 52 William St., city.

Chrystie St.—6-story front and 6-story rear, stores; modern toilets; excellent condition; mortgages, $32,400; rent never raised; brings now $5,100; price, $48,000. Schoenstein, 140 East 92d St.

Nice corner lot and two houses on property, 22 x106, in Ninth Ward, near Greenwich Av. Apply to George Shipman, 112 West 15th St.; no agents.

Attention, Brokers!—Several properties, including corners; cash required, $2,500 upwards. "Liberal Mortgages," Times, Downtown.

Chrystie, near Stanton; modern 5-story tenement; $26,000; mortgage, $20,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Chrystie, near Rivington—5½-story tenement, $38,000; suitable for alteration. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Greenwich St., near Charles.—5-story triple stores; price $30,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Mott St.—Four 6-story fireproof, 12 roomers, $44,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPACIOUS COUNTRY PLACE,

Completely Equipped and Maintained.
**Half Mile Frontage on Long

BRONX. FOR SALE.

ATTENTION!
Builders, Speculators!
We have several desirable large and small vacant plots in the vicinity
138th St. and So. Boulevard.
Close proximity to stations of three proposed rapid transit lines, where values
WILL DOUBLE
WITHIN PRESENT YEAR.
Get in now and reap the profit
Sure to Come.
SHARROTT & THOM,
2,796 Third Ave., 146th St.

BRONX LOTS.
177th Street, New York City.
Tremont Terrace
On the line of the approved Rapid Transit extension.
$850 up
On easy payments
See our property and convince yourself or write to-day for map and full particulars.
BANKERS' REALTY & SECURITY CO.
1,009 Flatiron Bldg., 5th Av. & 23d St.
Telephone, 1342—Gramercy.

Absolute bargain to quick buyer! One-family house, No. 2,100 Creston Av., near 181st, 8 rooms, bath, excellent condition; lot 69 ft. front, house 36; most desirable location on crest of hill, one block west of Concourse, two east of Jerome, one from Burnside Av. trolley, connecting with elevated, Subways, and trolleys in all directions; price $5,500; terms easy; watchman always on premises, or Loeb & Co., Boston Road, cor. 169th St.

MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION!
$2,500 cash buys 2-story and basement, 9 rooms and bath, brick dwelling; plot 29x218, with 8-foot driveway; convenient to Melrose Railroad and 161st St. elevated station.
PARTICULARS, SCHAEFER,
763 Courtlandt Av.

Attractive high-class two-family houses, 14 large light rooms, two baths, three toilets, private stairs, oak trim, steam heat, open nickel plumbing; built by day's work; overlooking Speedway and Washington Heights; seven minutes' walk from west side elevated 155th St. station. Joseph Harris Jones, owner and builder, Sedgwick Av. & 165th St.

OLD-ESTABLISHED GROCERY CORNER, one of the best in West Bronx, with dwelling and stable covering over 2 lots, FOR SALE or TO RENT.
JAMES L. LIBBY,
34 Pine Street,
Tel. 1807 John. or Jerome Av. & 184th St.

Williamsbridge and Wakefield Lots
$600 UP. LISTS MAILED.
Edward Polak, 4,030 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

$6,000 buys 5-story new-law double flat, 7 rooms and bath; excellent location; price $37,500.
L. REITER, Cor. Westchester and Jackson Avs.

—AT BEDFORD PARK—
Cream, new 2-family houses, detached; 15 rooms; large lot; close to transit; 3,092 Hull Av., block north Parkway. Owner.

RIVERDALE DISTRICT (24TH WARD),
MY SPECIALTY.
J. B. JAMES, 15 WALL ST.

Riverdale.—Exceptionally desirable house, 14 rooms, perfect condition; over an acre land; price $30,000; below cost. J. B. James, 15 Wall.

Ten of the finest 3-story two-family houses ever built in the Bronx; Indiana limestone and brick fronts; private staircases; hardwood trim; premises, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Streets, or Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

$8,000 buys elegant 4-story and basement double flat, 5 rooms and bath, one block from Subway station; rents $2,076; price $18,200; closing estate; no better bargain ever offered. Marks & Jervis, 1,008 Westchester Av.

Greatest bargain in Bronx—Two lots, 25x100 each, excavated, near 172d St. and Boston Road; price $5,000 each; require $1,000 cash each lot, balance mortgage. Particulars, Notary Public, 1,086 Boston Road.

Attention!—Splendid opportunity for people with small cash to buy lots on installments, in a very rapidly improving spot; prices $500 and upwards. A. Shatzkin & Sons, (Inc.,) 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

Beautiful two-family American basement house; must be sold at once; 13 rooms, all improvements; near rapid transit; $1,500 cash. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sundays.

Will sell or exchange for income property, with cash, a plot 50x95, and 2-family house, all improvements, Jennings St., near Prospect Av.; price $15,000; make offer. F. W. Fey, 1,373 Prospect Av., Bronx.

Bargain.—5-story, 27x100, 10 rooms and bath, hot water; choice location; price $24,500; bank mortgage $17,000, 5 per cent.; rent $2,550. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th.

Have all kinds of one, two, three family houses, frame or brick, with, without stores, also 4 and 5 story flats. Gerhard's, 1,070 E. 166th St., corner Stebbins Av.

$7,000 buys Willis Av. 5-story business property; price $22,000; mortgage $15,000, at 5 per cent.; rent $2,300; near 138th St. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th.

A company about to open large tract of very desirable lots in the Bronx wishes the service of several active salesmen on commission. D. M., Box 169 Times Downtown.

Let me know what you want to buy in profitable Bronx real estate of every description. I will find it for you without charge. Rohland, 852 East 164th St.

Dwelling, 7 rooms, bath, lot 25x100; mortgage $1,500, 3 years; price $2,750. Westchester Village, 2 blocks from trolley. H. D. Smyth, 141 Broadway.

Two-family brick and frame building, 613 East 160th St., with 12-stall stable on plot, 50x100; ample covered wagon room. Owner on premises.

Sacrifice!—10-room brick house with frame stable, Mount Vernon. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Lots near White Plains Av. and 233d St. (not in Yonkers) $500 upward; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

Ten lots, (25x100,) $4,500, $1,000 cash; Woodlawn Av., Woodlawn Heights, Yonkers. Flannery, 452 Broadway.

$1,000 cash buys 2-family brick house, 11 rooms, all imp. B. E. Freed, 756 Elton Av., near 156th St.

Choice plot, 50x100, near Jerome Av. and Gun Hill Road, $3,500.00. J. B. Arnold, 7 East 42d St.

RICHMOND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HOMESEEKERS AND INVESTORS. FOR SALE, ON WESTERVELT AV., NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, TEN MINUTES' WALK FROM THE FERRY, RESTRICTED LOTS, SIZE 25 x100, WITH ALL IMPROVEMENTS—SEWER, GAS, WATER, KURBING, FLAGGING. For further particulars address WESTERVELT, Times Downtown.

Near Westerleigh, Staten Island.—428 lots, average width and depth 30x125; 198 lots, free and clear. These 428 lots can be delivered for $75,000, subject to mortgage $8,000.
J. FREDERICK CALHOUN,
955 Park Avenue,
Bet. 81st and 82d Streets.

Fakirs, curiosity seekers not wanted; no letters answered; see yourself; corners; centre principal business street, Mariner's Harbor; 35 minutes Manhattan; 3-family house, 2½ lots, 12 rooms; rent $360; $3,200; cost $7,500, 2-family 2 lots; rent $250; $2,300; terms; one-third below value. Edelsten, Dept., Mariner's Harbor. Sunday.

NEW YORK STATE. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FARMS
—IN—
NEW YORK STATE FOR SALE.
A bulletin describing 1,700 farms of all kinds in all parts of New York, State adapted to dairying, fruit, vegetable, and general farming will be sent free upon application to the DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Information Bureau, Albany, N. Y.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE.
OWNERS WISHING TO SELL CALL OR WRITE
Phillips & Wells, 35K Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

Scarsdale.—Best section; two and half acres; large house, unfinished; $9,750. Hendrickson, White Plains.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Wanted, between 59th and 125th Sts., to rent, modern lodge room, second and fourth Wednesday of month preferred. Address S. Autler, 63 Lenox Av.

Advertiser wants to buy men's furnishing and clothing store or buy lease of store. F. S., Box 326 Times, Times Square.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

BETTER THAN HARLEM

YOU WILL MAKE MONEY TO-DAY by a visit to BEAUTIFUL
EAST ELMHURST
The most attractive residential section in the market, with every city improvement.
Water Front, Park and Pier for All Lot Owners.
BOATING, FISHING, BATHING.
Half Hour from Herald Squ. NO WAIT. **5c.** BY TROLLEY NOW.
Nothing Nearer, Better, Choicer or Cheaper ever sold on monthly payments. WE CHALLENGE COMPARISON.
350 per cent. profit will be made in 3 years on our improved lots because of the
$90,000,000 for Improvements Directly Benefiting This Property.
CAREFUL RESTRICTIONS. NO ASSESSMENTS.
Take 34th St. Ferry, Flushing Trolley and ride 10 minutes to Washington St., East Elmhurst.
$20 Secures Selection
Send Postal for Circular and Views. Bankers' Land Corporation, 886 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

NEARER THAN BRONX

25 acres in Jamaica South, facing two main roads, Rockaway Turnpike (trolley) and Rockaway Road, (proposed trolley;) price, $3,600 per acre.

10½ acres in Jamaica South, on Lincoln Road, two blocks from trolley, in the rear of Jamaica, surrounded by beautiful modern houses; very desirable; price per acre, $3,200.

100 lots in Elmhurst, 25x100 each, in heart of the town; church, school, and several houses on the property; Grand Street trolley passes property; proposed R. R. station on the property; will rise 100 per cent. in value before the next Spring; will sell the whole or in parts; easy terms; many other bargains in Queens. Frank Krevoruck, 149 Broadway, N.Y.

BROOKLYN. FOR SALE.

SPECIAL
FLATBUSH AVE. CORNER
with house; only $5,500; mortgage $3,000; this is a real bargain, worth double.
McCANN & NEWBEGIN,
542 FLATBUSH AV., COR. LINCOLN RD.
TELEPHONE 702 FLATBUSH.

I NEVER TOLD A LIE
In prophesying Flatbush bargains. The greatest snap of the century, 193 lots along the Brighton Beach Road, convenient to L express station, at the bargain price of $860 a lot. Big operators, act quick; these lots will positively sell at $1,500 a lot in 6 months.
KING & AIMER, 990 Flatbush Av. Open Sundays.
TELEPHONE 751 FLATBUSH.

PONS
Elegant New 2-Family Houses
Finished up to date; cozy little homes for little money; tenant pays all expense; steam heated; decorated to suit; price $6,500.
H. G. PONS & CO.,
753 Nostrand Ave., Cor. St. Johns Place.

BAY RIDGE HOME.
Beautiful, cozy house; extra well built; many attractive features; 10 rooms and bath; plot 40x110; close to Fourth Av. (proposed Subway); nice neighborhood; owner non-resident offers at $8,000; terms arranged. Horace Rounds, Park Row Bldg., Manhattan.

SMITH ST. CORNER,
PRICE $70,000; RENT $7,392.
Four four-story double brick flats and one-story brick stores; fine order.
CHAS. B. MOLLOY, 215 Montague St. Tel. 3237—Main.

FLATBUSH SPECIAL BARGAINS
I have for sale 400 choice lots and 250 houses; I buy for cash any Flatbush property at sacrifice, sell nothing but bargains; can make any terms. Office always open. Edwards, 848 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Sell or Exchange.—3-story-basement, bay-window, box-stoop stone house; asphalt street; in one of the finest sections of Brooklyn; hardwood throughout; all modern improvements, including open plumbing, dumbwaiter, refrigerator, bookcase, fireplaces, electric gas lighting, laundry, storeroom; price, $14,000; make offer. Owner, 700 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

Absolute bargain on beautiful Park slope, Brooklyn; 18 minutes to bridge; first-class 3-story and basement brownstone front residence, in good order and partly furnished; on quiet asphalt street; best character of neighborhood; price $9,000; liberal terms; occupied by owner. Address Opportunity, Box 116 Times Downtown.

ATTENTION!
NINE TWO-FAMILY STONE HOUSES, SIZE, 19x55x LOT 110 FEET.
1,537-1,553 DEGRAW ST.;
ELEVEN ROOMS, TWO BATHS; STEAM.
PHOTOS AND PARTICULARS FROM JOSEPH L. O'BRIEN, 217 West 125th St.

Apartment House—Finest in every particular in Brooklyn; location unequalled; 29 choice apartments; $180,000; annual rentals $22,260; cost owner $252,000; appraised $236,000; owner resides 3,000 miles from Brooklyn; must sell immediately. Jones, 189 Montague St.

Flatbush.—Two-family brick houses, 11 large rooms, 2 baths, decorated; asphalted street; all paid for; lot 20x150; rent one floor pays all expenses; one party says, "Best I have seen in Flatbush"; only three left; price $6,000. Houses, 2,318 Tilden Av.

$3,500 2-family frame house on 4th Av.; 8 rooms; good condition; will take $1,500. Open Sundays. Pierce Keefe, 53d St. and 5th Av.

$7,300 Buys beautiful single brick flat; decorated; good location; $1,500 cash; well rented; hall, stair carpets. Open Sundays. Pierce Keefe, 53d St. and 5th Av.

$6,500 Brick 2-family, 2-story and basement house; 12 rooms, 2 baths; must be sold. Open Sundays. Pierce Keefe, 53d St. and 5th Av.

A Brooklyn builder's opportunity; large, square, vacant corner lot, 80x80, adjoining lot 31x80; frame house; between Prospect Park and Fulton St. Call or address J. H. Sherman, 64 Charles St., Manhattan.

4% MONEY 4%
For 1st and 2d Mortgage.
HENRY L. REDFIELD, 16 Court St., Brklyn.

Modern thirteen-room detached Flatbush residence; steam heat; all improvements; desirable location; for sale cheap. Jobs, 104 West 42d St., Manhattan.

Bargain.—3-story brick 2-family house, 14 rooms, excellent location; latest improvements; Brooklyn; price $6,350. C. Friend, 89 World Building.

Couple of good $1,000 first or second mortgages can be quickly placed. Frank A. Jennings, 186 Remsen St.

Coney Island Av. lots, including corners, $1,000 each; adjoining lots $750. R., Times Downtown.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE.

PLEASANTVILLE HEIGHTS
only a short ride from Grand Central Depot, on Harlem R. R.
LOTS $100 UP.
On easy terms.
All city conveniences, accommodations and facilities at hand.
New station, guaranteed titles, no assessments.
Will furnish loans to build with.
Send or call for our booklet.
COMMUTERS' REALTY CO., 240 B'way.
Branch office, 33 E. 125th St. Open from 5 to 8

NEAR WHITE PLAINS
10 MINUTES' RIDE FROM STATION.
43 ACRES—3,200 FEET FRONTAGE.
12½ ACRES—1,275 FEET FRONTAGE
FINEST BUILDING PLOTS in the COUNTRY. GREATEST BARGAIN EVER OFFERED.
FRANK E. SMITH,
23 EAST 20TH ST.

ANYWHERE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY MOUNT VERNON OFFICE.
A BONANZA IN CONNECTICUT.
30 acres, highly cultivated, 50 minutes from Grand Central; house has 25 rooms, electric lights; outbuildings, water frontage on Sound; elegantly furnished; horses, carriages, cows; death, reason for sale. Particulars on application.
COOLEY & WEST, INC.,
Mount Vernon. 315 Madison Av. White Plains.

WESTCHESTER PARK
on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th St.; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St. Evenings.

An ideal suburban spot is "Cedarcliff," Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.; beautiful view of Hudson; excellent transportation facilities; all conveniences; sewers, gas, &c.; we will build a home on payments to suit. Partners Hastings Realty Co.

ACREAGE FOR SALE.
Two farms, one 277 acres, other 103 acres, in Westchester County; railroad and State road runs through the property; buildings, &c. KIPP & CONSTABLE, 7 Wells Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

Larchmont.—40 choice city lots; three blocks' frontage on Chatsworth Av., near station; proposed Subway extension crosses the property; price, $900 per lot; commission to brokers. Maxwell S. Mannes, 135 Broadway.

Nine-room house, with barn; all improvements; lot 50x100; near station and trolleys; also seven-room house, corner, 100x100; will dispose at bargain. Stern, 110 13th Av., Mount Vernon.

Choicest real estate, Westchester County.
ERNEST E. CARPENTER,
2 Grand St.,
White Plains, N. Y.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SEVENTY-ACRE FARM.
Three minutes' walk from Aqueduct Station; five hundred and thirty (530) feet front on line of trolley; most valuable acreage in Queens Borough; with schools, water, electric light, &c. For particulars, address J. & T. Adikes, Grocers, Fulton St., Jamaica.

Bargain.—Seven-room cottage, new, every improvement; good location; $3,200, $500 cash. Hamilton, Corona.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE.

Am authorized to dispose of the Burtis estate farm

Between New Rochelle and Mamaroneck.

Near Quaker Ridge. 88 acres beautiful rolling farm land, suitable for residence purposes.
Magnificent view of the Sound for many miles.
This property has a frontage of about ½ mile on the White Plains road. Also 100 feet distant from the Mamaroneck Ave. trolley.
It is appraised at $1,000 an acre.
Parties interested in purchasing one of the finest tracts in Westchester are advised to inspect at once.
Can deliver free and clear, including farm buildings, for $60,000. Part may remain on mortgage if desired.
Brokers protected.
MAXWELL S. MANNES, Attorney,
135 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE,
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT, IRVINGTON ON THE HUDSON,
Consisting of 52 acres, fronting on HUDSON RIVER and running through to Broadway, with 2 cut stone mansions, 2 gardeners' cottages and numerous other buildings.
Apply EXECUTOR, 96 Times Downtown.

DAVENPORT'S NECK,
NEW ROCHELLE.
A beautiful three-story Colonial dwelling, with sixteen rooms, two baths, seven master's bedrooms; entirely redecorated; steam heat; excellent plumbing; fine stable, with three stalls and one box; also carriage house, with accommodations for six carriages and rooms overhead for coachman. There are one and one-half acres of ground, regraded and new fence erected, &c.; house and stable built of Harvard brick. Price reasonable. Or will rent unfurnished at $2,000.
For permit and particulars, apply to
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
SOLE AGENTS,
573 FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y.

Palatial residence, overlooking the Hudson; 40-mile view; elevator; about 400 feet; all up-to-date improvements; several bathrooms, large verandas, beautiful grounds; price $45,000; other particulars of Thomson Bros., foot Main St., Yonkers.

Overlooking Hudson.—Unsurpassed river view; 12-room modern residence, up to date in every respect; large plot, bargain, $12,000; other modern dwellings, with all improvements, in best residence section, from $5,000 to $9,000. Write Thomson Bros., foot Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.

STOP PAYING RENT! BE YOUR OWN LANDLORD.
$2,500 CASH buys a cozy home; 9 rooms, all improvements; tiled bath; excellent location. Price $7,000. Here's your chance.
$4,000 CASH secures another fine house, 10 rooms and bath; Chester Hill. Fine location. Lot 52x145. Price $8,500.
A nice, comfortable home with 11 rooms, all improvements; lot 25x105; fine location. Price $5,000; easy terms. Possession April 1.
WILBUR DE REVERE,
16 East First St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—New, modern home, 9 rooms, elegant bath, gas and electric light, steam heat; 5 minutes to depot; best restricted location; $8,500; easy terms. Chas. H. Bard, 29 Prospect Av.

Mount Vernon.—10 rooms, modern house; must be sold; lot 50x105; price $7,500; good location; a big bargain. Chas. H. Bard, 29 Prospect Av.

New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, On the Sound.
Now the centre of real estate activity in Westchester County.
Over a million dollars' worth sold in five days, half of which was purchased by Rapid Transit interests. Four-track railway now building night and day from Harlem River.
WHERE WILL PRICES GO WHEN COMPLETED?
Right of way and station site on our property.
48 lots left; closing out at our old prices, $160 to $250 each. The cheapest by half of any lots within many miles. We will repurchase any lots we have sold.
Sales days: Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday afternoons. **Inspection Sunday afternoons.** Insurance policy free. Information and maps
SOUND SHORE REALTY & TITLE CO.,
32 Broadway, New York.
Tel. 995 Broad.
12 Prospect St., New Rochelle.

ACREAGE.
New Rochelle 9 Acres
To quick buyer at $2,500 per acre. Adjoins Subway Right and Station Site. One and a quarter million sold in five days; half million bought by Rapid Transit interests.
Mamaroneck 13 Acres
In whole or part. Near Subway, New Haven Road and Trolley Lines.
No brokers; only purchasers apply.
Terms, 45% cash, balance mortgage.
J. M. JONES, Room 1,009,
Tel. 995 Broad. 32 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE.
Surveyor estimates this North St. tract to be about 350 acres. Am authorized to dispose of it at $1,500 per acre. Will take back a purchase money mortgage for a sum representing about $1,000 an acre; the balance may be paid in cash, or, if desired, will take back a second mortgage in addition to the above for the whole excepting $50,000. The rate of interest on the purchase money mortgage will be 2% per annum first five years, 3% next five years, 4% twenty years longer. Proposed N. Y., W. & B. R. R., now building, which is practically an extension of the Subway, will cross this tract. Proof of this or no sale. Full commission to brokers. Maxwell S. Mannes, 135 Broadway.

Yonkers.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Several attractive residences for sale, $7,500 to $12,500; best locations; high-class property; a few houses to rent from $600 to $800. J. FOSTER JENKINS, 3 Palisade Av., Yonkers.

2 Corners, 274 feet front on
WATER **JEROME AVENUE** GAS
12 lots, $8,000. Belden, 215 W. 125th.

$4,500—$1,000 cash—buys plot, (250x100,) Woodlawn Av., Woodlawn Heights, Yonkers. Flannery, 452 Broadway.

$4,500 buys 10 lots, (25x100,) $1,000 cash; Woodlawn Av., Woodlawn Heights, Yonkers. Flannery, 452 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

$48 LOT. $68 LOT.
February Prices, February Terms, **$5** Down **$3** Monthly.
RIGHT NEAR THE CITY LINE.
10 MINUTES BY RAIL TO JAMAICA.
30 MINUTES' TIME TO HERALD SQUARE.
MINEOLA
THE COUNTY SEAT OF NASSAU COUNTY.
GREATEST RAILROAD CENTRE OUTSIDE OF JAMAICA.
THREE LINES OF RAILROAD CENTRE THERE.
60 TRAINS A DAY; 30 CENTS CARFARE.
ELECTRIC CAR LINE DIRECT TO NEW YORK.
Do you want anything better than the above for a profitable, convenient, beautiful suburban home?
$268 Extremely choice Villa Plots within 3 blocks of Depot— $5 DOWN—Then $5 MONTHLY. **$268**
Nothing like it anywhere. Get in now before Spring. Buy at once and double your money by July 1. You can do it. Go down and see for yourself.
WE HAVE TWO EXCURSION TRAINS TO-DAY.
Leave Long Island City Sunday, 9:50 A. M., 1:50 P. M.. Wed. and Sat., 11:10 A. M., 1:50 P. M. Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, Sunday, 9:40, 11:12 A. M., 1:40 P. M.,
NEXT WEDNESDAY. NEXT SATURDAY. NEXT SUNDAY.
RAIN OR SNOW. NOTHING STOPS US.
Let us show you, at our expense, the best property for a near-by investment or a home right at the door of your work and strictly and positively in the line of great profit and development. We are advising you for the new year what is actually safe and sound.
Send for tickets and maps at once or make appointment to visit property.
Our titles are guaranteed by the Guarantee and Trust Company of New York.

BUSINESS LOTS
ON MACADAMIZED STREET.
$428.
$10 DOWN - - $10 MONTHLY

WILLIAM H. MOFFITT REALTY COMPANY
155-157 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK CITY.

"PROCRASTINATION IS THE ROBBER OF OPPORTUNITY."
YOUR OPPORTUNITY for an ideal investment in New York City Real Estate lies in
BELLCOURT
Located only 30 minutes from Herald Square and one block from Bayside station. Splendidly improved and highly restricted. Lots are selling at ACREAGE PRICES, because adjoining land has doubled in price since we bought "Bellcourt" twelve months ago.
LOTS AT $225 TO $500
are 25% cheaper than any other property in this delightful suburb. Fifty lots were sold on Washington's Birthday. Learn the reason why it is the
QUICKEST MONEYMAKER IN QUEENS!
Because it receives the first benefits from the millions spent by the Pennsylvania Railroad for the world's best suburban service.
Not many lots left, but they are good for some stiff profits. Don't put it off, *WRITE TO-DAY* for booklet, views and tickets to the property. Free on request. *Don't Fail to Send Us Your Address.*
DEPT. T. **BELLCOURT LAND CO., 1 West 34th St.**

Best Speculative Properties In Our Judgment on Long Island.
Manhasset, 15 miles from New York, 65 acres; station practically on property; just right for immediate development; $1,500 per acre.
Manhasset—90 acres, 15 acres of it magnificent water front; a chance for high-class development; beautiful views over Sound; station may be had on property, to be known as Plandome; long contract; less than $2,000 an acre.
Manhasset—300 acres, 5 minutes from station; best section, surrounded by properties of Whitney, Vanderbilt, Pulitzer, Sheehan, and Pendleton; will be worth, at least, $1,500 this year; quick turn, $800 per acre.
Sands Point—90 acres; adjoins property of Howard Gould; magnificent trees; contract; $800 per acre.
Roslyn—300 acres, adjoins properties of W. L. Stow, Clarence Mackay; mile road front; $800 per acre.
Syosset—70 acres; one of the best farms in the section; excellent buildings; lowest price, $20,000.
Huntington—1,000 acres at Lloyd's Neck; 2 miles water front; best location for gentlemen's estate; $800 per acre.
For further particulars,
S. Osgood Pell & Company,
537 Fifth Avenue.

BELLE HARBOR
ROCKAWAY COAST.
GREATER NEW YORK.
Location Naturally Beautiful.
BETWEEN ATLANTIC OCEAN and Jamaica Bay.
LOTS $400 AND UP.
TERMS TO SUIT.
TITLES GUARANTEED.
35 MINUTES FROM MANHATTAN OR BROOKLYN.
59 TRAINS DAILY.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
Write, call or 'phone
WALTER SCHUYLER,
—Dept. D.—
1170 Broadway,
New York City.

KEEP YOUR EYE ON
LONG ISLAND CITY
NO BOOM. SIMPLY REVALUATION IN KEEPING WITH PRESENT PROSPECTIVE OUTLOOK. LOTS ON JACKSON AND STEINWAY AVENUES SHOULD BE WORTH MORE THAN LOTS EAST OF THIRD AVENUE, MANHATTAN. THINK IT OVER! THE IMPROVEMENTS NOW IN PROGRESS BY THE CITY, THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND MR. BELMONT WILL TIE THIS PROPERTY TO BROADWAY, MANHATTAN, FROM THE CIRCLE TO GREELEY SQUARE. AND, BESIDES, THIS NEGLECTED LITTLE CITY HAS BECOME THE GATEWAY TO A MILLION ACRES OF SUBDIVISION NOW GOING ON THROUGHOUT QUEENS AND NASSAU COUNTIES. SEVERAL GORES AND BLOCKS, PRICES $1,500 PER LOT UP.
BROKERS PROTECTED.
MAXWELL S. MANNES, 135 Broadway.

BIG FARMS IN GREAT DEMAND.
62 acres, best loam, 1,000 fine fruit trees, fair buildings, $90 acre; 70 acres, corner, fair buildings, $150 acre; 100 acres, rich loam, near station, large house and outbuildings, nice repair, $175 acre; 130 acres, much frontage, fine loam, $125 acre; 106 acres, near village, surrounded by roads, splendid buildings, much fruit, $250 acre; 150 acres, gilt edged, near Huntington Village, fine large buildings, two roads front, much fruit, water, best surroundings, $275 acre; 275 acres, two sets farm buildings, R. R. switch and much road and R. R. frontage, near station, subdivide nicely, $150 acre; 500 acres, good land, some forest, 25 miles from Greater New York, numerous buildings, $125 acre; from 1 to 60 acres, Asharoken Beach, 2,200 feet on Sound, 2,200 feet on Northport Harbor; finest shore front anywhere, $2,000 per acre, double water front. List mailed.
WM. CODLING, NORTHPORT, L. I.

COUNTRY PLACE ON MANHASSET BAY, 55 ACRES, 1,800 FEET EXCELLENT SHORE FRONT; NEAR RAILROAD; PRICE $175,000. F. W. WRIGHT, MANHASSET, L. I.

BEST SOUND VIEWS.—COUNTRY SEAT, NORTHPORT, L. I., 18 ACRES, FERTILE SOIL, 700 FEET FRONT, MAIN ROAD; HIGH GROUND, SWEEPING VIEWS; MUCH FRUIT; HOUSE 14 ROOMS, BARN, CARRIAGE HOUSE; BEST NEIGHBORHOOD, 10 MINUTES' WALK TO HARBOR; TROLLEY, PUBLIC BUILDINGS; $9,500; CAN HAVE DETACHED SHORE LOT. BOX 422, NORTHPORT, L. I.

165-ACRE FARM, ALL HIGH LAND, WITH ABOUT A MILE FRONTAGE ON MERRICK ROAD, AMITYVILLE; PRICE, $75,000; FULL COMMISSION. MAXWELL S. MANNES, 135 BROADWAY.

Get on your thinking cap.
1,000 ACRES
All high and dry land one hour out on main line L. I. R. R.
Railroad station on property.
3,000 feet frontage on railroad.
9 passenger trains each way daily.
600 feet frontage on shores of Lake Ronkonkoma.
The lake is a magnificent sheet of water surrounded by beautiful homes, and affords splendid bathing, boating and fishing.
Unsurpassed for a Summer or Winter health resort, and as a home center no such attractive spot can be found on Long Island.
The greatest proposition for development around New York.
CHARLES L. WRIGHT,
Phone 4226 Broad. 45 Broadway, N. Y.

Long Island City LOTS.
Main Thoroughfares Only.
Adjacent to Blackwell's Island Bridge, Tunnels, Terminals, Ferries, and Trolleys,
Immediate Action Advisable.
Apply G. B. F. RANDOLPH, 43 Jackson Ave., L. I. City, or JOHN M. THOMPSON, 198 Broadway, Manhattan.

MONEY IN IT.
Choice land; 3,000 feet trolley front; ½ block from Long Island Railroad Station.
60 ACRES IN JAMAICA
going to quick buyer for 2,600 per acre.
STEPHEN YATES
Phone, 2019 Cortlandt, 150 Broadway.

A GOOD FARM LEFT, $125 A.—MANY RECENTLY SOLD; BEST BARGAIN NOW, 135 ACRES; EXTRA GOOD LOAM; 80 CLEARED, BALANCE NICE TIMBER; HOUSE, 9 LARGE ROOMS, BARN, GRANARY, GRAFTED FRUIT; TELEPHONE PASSES; MUCH ROAD FRONT; EASY TERMS. BOX 422, NORTHPORT, L. I.

CEDARHURST HOMESTEAD.
107 acres, including old manor house and outbuildings; few rods from station; 25 minutes from Herald Square; bargain for quick buyer; $1,000 per acre; very easy terms; full commission to brokers.
Maxwell S. Mannes, 135 Broadway.

$30,000 will buy prominent gore on Jackson Av., two blocks north of Corn Exchange Building, at the mouth of the Belmont tunnel, with a frontage of 117.10 on Jackson Av.; easy terms; price subject to change if not sold promptly; commission to brokers. Maxwell S. Mannes, 135 Broadway.

Beautiful water front, 1,400 feet on the Great South Bay, Patchogue, 55 acres of ground; house, 16 rooms, all improvements; barns, 2 farmhouses, henneries; bargain; $35,000. Bob Metcalf, 64 Terry St., Patchogue, L. I.

LONG ISLAND CITY.
Jackson Av. plot, 51.4x113x irregular, between Washington Place and Rapelje Av.; price, $10,000; easy terms; full commission. Maxwell S. Mannes, 135 Broadway.

NORTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND. We have everything for rent. Let us know your requirements.
S. OSGOOD PELL & COMPANY,
537 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

THREE LOTS AT MOUTH OF BELMONT TUNNEL, LONG ISLAND CITY, $6,000; EASY TERMS; COMMISSION TO BROKERS. MAXWELL S. MANNES, 135 BROADWAY.

At Far Rockaway, Edgemere, and vicinity, cottages and hotels to rent and for sale. Watkin W. Jones, opposite Post Office, Far Rockaway.

LONG ISLAND CITY.
Bargain.—Plot, 40x100, Cleveland Avenue, 160 feet from Thomson Av.; $1,500 net; mortgage, $750. Maxwell S. Mannes, 135 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND CITY.
Rapelje Avenue, adjoining Jackson Avenue trolley, plot of four lots, $9,000; commission to brokers. Maxwell S. Mannes, 135 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

OFFERING OF
825 ACRES
CHOICE RESIDENCE PROPERTY AT OAKDALE
ON THE
GREAT SOUTH BAY.

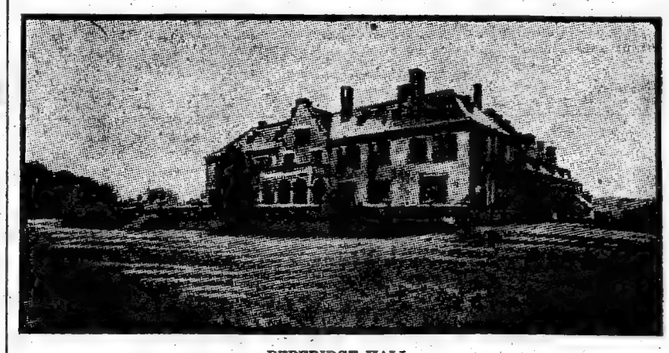

PEPERIDGE HALL.

OAKDALE is one of the most charming spots on Long Island. It differs from most other suburban towns in that its attractiveness begins at the Railroad Station. There are no unsightly buildings of any kind.

The drive from the Station to the House is about a mile in length through a beautiful forest of virgin pine and oak, and parallels a fine trout stream fed by small lakes on the property.

The House faces the Bay, is built of brick and stone, and forms a quadrangle or Court, 145 feet square, with large fountain in the centre.

Ice house of 400 tons capacity—green house, 27x140 feet, with marble floor and sub-cellar—the farm buildings, all of brick; dairy, blacksmith's shop, stabling for 30 horses, 40 cows, with big lofts for hay, of which the place produces yearly from 100 to 150 tons.

Also a pretty Cottage with stabling for 3 horses near the Railroad Station.

The water front of a mile in extent affords splendid bathing, fishing, shooting, and good anchorage for yachts.

Long Island is now the favorite centre; investors and operators are turning their attention to Long Island properties; it may be accepted as authoritative that the East River tunnels to Long Island will be in operation within 18 months.

OFFICIAL MAP OF PROGRESS OF BROOKLYN TUNNEL WORK

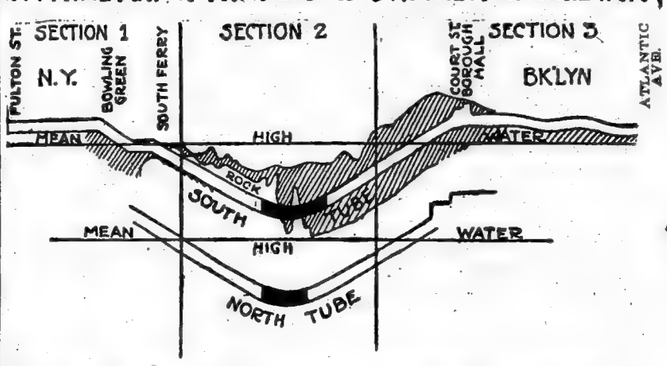

BLACK SPACES SHOW UNCOMPLETED PORTION OF TUNNEL

To a possible purchaser it is suggested that in this large territory are practically unlimited possibilities in the way of high-class residential development.

W. K. ASTON, 80 Wall St., New York.

FREEPORT LOTS $99 & UP BELLMORE LOTS $79 UP
CREAM OF THE ISLAND.
FREEPORT, L. I.
AND
BELLMORE, L. I.
4 BEAUTIFUL RESIDENTIAL PARKS.
BUY HERE AND REAP PROFITS.
23 Miles Out. Low Commutation. All City Improvements.
Free Excursions Wednesday, Saturday, Sunday.
Call or Write for Free Railroad Tickets and Particulars.
CHAS. A. SIGMOND REALTY CO.,
New York—171 Broadway, Room 16.
Brooklyn—1,415 Broadway.
L. I. City—13 Borden Av.
$10 DOWN LOTS $2 TO $5 A MONTH

ACREAGE
LARGE AND SMALL TRACTS.
1,600 ACRES, $2,100, MANOR.
200 ACRES, $1,500, GREAT NECK.
110 ACRES, $1,650, FLUSHING.
JOHN KENSETT KELLOGG,
80-82 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
549 NOSTRAND AV., BROOKLYN.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE.
300 lots in best location; 7 minutes from the station; 2 minutes from the trolley.
25x175...$425. 25x150...$400. 25x138...$375
All carefully restricted. We will build on these lots to suit you on easy terms. Come directly to our office.
THE ARTISTIC HOMES COMPANY,
No. 88 Village Av., Rockville Centre, N. Y.

IMPROVED JAMAICA BAY PROPERTY—LARGAIN FOR SUBDIVISION; 1,000 LOTS, ON PUBLIC ROAD ACCESSIBLE BY 2 TROLLEY LINES; HEAD OF NAVIGATION; ACCESSIBLE FOR EXCURSION STEAMERS AT LOW TIDE; 1,500 FEET OF DOCKS; $100,000 IMPROVEMENTS ALREADY MADE ON PROPERTY; HOTEL, WATER, GAS, BOATS. STEAM LAUNCHES, &c. NOYES F. PALMER, CIVIL ENGIN

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CRESSKILL SLOPE,
at Cresskill, N. J. (45 minutes Erie R. R.) Completing modern all improved houses, absolutely desirable, $3,800 up. Terms to suit.
L. F. Riegel, Cresskill, N. J.

WEST NUTLEY, N. J.
45 minutes out via Erie R. R.

Modern new dwelling at a bargain; contains 9 rooms and bath; gas, hardwood trim; steam heat; every improvement; high, healthy location; near station; restricted, built up neighborhood; price $6,700; small cash payment; balance same as rent; excellent architecture and arrangement; plot 95x145; send for photos and description.
LAMBERT, Owner,
99 Nassau St., New York, and West Nutley, N.J.

A HOME
FEW MINUTES FROM N. Y. CITY.
Within easy reach of 42d St. and Franklin St. ferries, on the brow of the hill; modern house, ten rooms and bath, with stable, for sale; corner on Boulevard, $13,500. Owner, Room 536, 25 Broad St., New York.

BELMAR, N. J.
Eleven rooms; all improvements; facing Shark River; completely furnished; for sale, cheap, on easy terms.

Basking Ridge, N. J.
Also 10-room cottage, with stable and 10 lots; will exchange for Brooklyn improved or unimproved property.
POTTS & PARTRIDGE, 189 Montague St., B'klyn.

Shrewsbury River.—Locust, N. J., opposite Oceanic, via Sandy Hook boats and Central R. R. of N. J.; eight minutes from Stone Church Station, 20 minutes from Seabright; to let, 12-room cottage, with bath, laundry, and butler's pantry; furnished; open plumbing, furnace, gas, stable, rowboats; water front; three acres lawn; hillside location; overlooking river; near golf links and tennis courts. A. H. Mathews, 82 Nassau St.

82 Prospect St., Jersey City Heights—Fine residence, frame, brick lined; excellent order; no repairs necessary; concreted cellar; furnace; 13 large rooms, all light; all improvements for two families; modern plumbing; lot 50x100; asphalted street; 15 minutes to New York; house cost $8,500 to build, exclusive of ground; price $6,500.

$7,200 Elegant corner two-family house; hardwood trim, steam heat, 18 rooms and 2 baths; fully rented for $768 yearly; mortgage of $4,500, at 5 per cent. Thos. A. Ryer, 688 Ocean Av., Jersey City, N. J.

$3,000 each for two 2-family houses in good neighborhood; 25 min. to New York City; rented for $324 yearly each; must be seen to be appreciated. Thos. A. Ryer, 688 Ocean Av., Jersey City, N. J.

$3,300 Four-family flat, in good location; rented for $420 yearly; rents can be increased; positively a bargain. Thos. A. Ryer, 688 Ocean Av., Jersey City, N. J.

$3,000 Private dwelling; 7 rooms and bath and furnace; good cellar; in good neighborhood; rented for $336 yearly. Thos. A. Ryer, 688 Ocean Av., Jersey City, N. J.

$10,000—8-family brick flat; 4 rooms, cold water and tubs each apartment; rented for $1,140 yearly; cash required, $3,000. Thos. A. Ryer, 688 Ocean Av., Jersey City, N. J.

$12,000—Fine private residence in the bon ton section of the Heights; 11 rooms and bath; steam heat, all improvements; plot 50x171, fronting on two fine avenues. Thos. A. Ryer, 688 Ocean Av., Jersey City, N. J.

Bargain.—New house, seven rooms, all improvements; large plot; $2,700; $500 cash, balance as rent; others, all prices; send for photo and list. Carl Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

At Rutherford, Erie Railway.—For sale ONLY, but on terms equivalent to rental, 25 well-built houses, with LARGE lots, ranging from $2,000 to $6,000; this is a rare chance for a BARGAIN. H. G. BELL, 3 Erie Av.

Elegant six-lot corner plot at Palisade, midst of grand improvements; finest location top of Palisades; fronts three streets. Apply, forenoon, music store, 49 8th Av., New York.

For Sale or to Rent in Montclair, N. J.—A modern house, eleven rooms and bath, all improvements; short walk from stations. Owner, W. S. Fanning, 40 Wall St., New York.

At East Orange—Properties for sale and rent, furnished and unfurnished houses and apartments; good building sites; bargains. Eugene A. Kelly, opposite East Orange station.

At Long Branch, N. J.—Nicely furnished cottage seven rooms, three bedrooms, to let; good location, stable, large grounds. Address 450 Bath Avenue, Long Branch, N. J.

Farms, factory sites, business properties, and suburban homes for sale, near New York. Bergen Realty Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Ridgewood, N. J.—For sale, at attractive prices, two large, well-located corner plots. Jobs, 104 West 42d St., Manhattan.

Arlington, N. J.—Home of 11 rooms, choice location, for sale on account of death. Irving Dorland, 154 Elm St.

Private house, 8 rooms, large kitchen, all improvements, $50 June 1st. 39 Carlton Av., Jersey City Heights.

50 acres and barn, 30x65; price $600; other bargains. Box 37 Newton, N. J.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS.
We have tenements and flats of every description, guaranteeing you a sure and profitable income every month without any trouble and worriment to you, as we pay all expenses and keep property in good condition. For further particulars call, write, or telephone SONNABEND & GROMER, Tel. 993 Morningside. 311 West 116th St.

Wanted, from owners, an opportunity to lay before you our system of managing properties; we can positively save you money and guarantee to keep property fully rented; we have special repair man and special collector; properties visited daily; statements rendered by 10th of month. Representative will call. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

WANTED, REAL ESTATE IN KINGS.
Acres, lots, and house; have men with capital for good things. Send in your offer.
FRANK KREVORUCK,
149 Broadway, N. Y.

Wanted—West side and Harlem property for sale, rent, or management; established 19 years. Chas S. Kohler, 906 Columbus Av., (104th.)

HAVE BONAFIDE BUYERS
FOR COLD-WATER FLATS.
Send particulars to F. S. JUSTICE, 140 West 42d St.

WANTED—DWELLINGS FOR SALE OR RENT; SPRING LIST.
PORTER & CO.,
159 West 125th. Broadway, at 104th St.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS DWELLINGS
FOR SALE——FOR RENT.
W. D. MORGAN,
1,687 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

Owners—If you have land between Manhattan and Yonkers at a real bargain, we have customer for it; name lowest price and best terms; can use something in Dyckman tract if very cheap. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Agents, Salesmen, Brokers!—You can easily make a bunch of money offering cheap Bronx lots on easy payments; extraordinary large commissions. Wakefield Park Realty Company, 314 Madison Av.

Westchester County Property Wanted.—I have customers waiting for farms, country seats, tracts of land, &c. Owners send full particulars to Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

O—S. REALTY COMPANY, FLATIRON BLDG., WANTS OWNERS TO SEND PARTICULARS OF EAST AND WEST SIDE TENEMENTS; BUYERS NOW WAITING.

What have you to offer for sale? Send particulars; we have buyers for property anywhere on Manhattan; cash no object. Columbia Board of Brokers, 48 West 116th St.

Management of property and rent collecting by experienced, able man, devoting his personal attention to that work. H., Box 123 Times Downtown.

Owners, Brokers.—We have bona-fide cash buyers for private houses, west side; send what you have. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Cyrille Carreau, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, 796 6th Av., (45th,) wants all kinds of properties to rent, sell, manage, insure.

Owners, send me full particulars of your tenements, flats, and apartment houses; have $50,000 cash to invest. Sharum, 141 Broadway.

Wanted—From owner particulars of a triple flat, west side, in good order, for a client. Brodbeck, 245 E. 124th St.

All kinds city properties; sell, rent, manage; send full particulars. Joseph Oatman, 1,536 Broadway.

Rent, sell; properties managed advantageously; advertising free. Ludlow, Day Realty Co., 10 East 42d.

Wanted—To lease, cold-water flats or tenements, Manhattan, Bronx, Bass, 2,660 3d Av.

Wanted—2 William's Bridge lots; state lowest price. Lots, Box 23 Times Downtown.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES | TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES | TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES

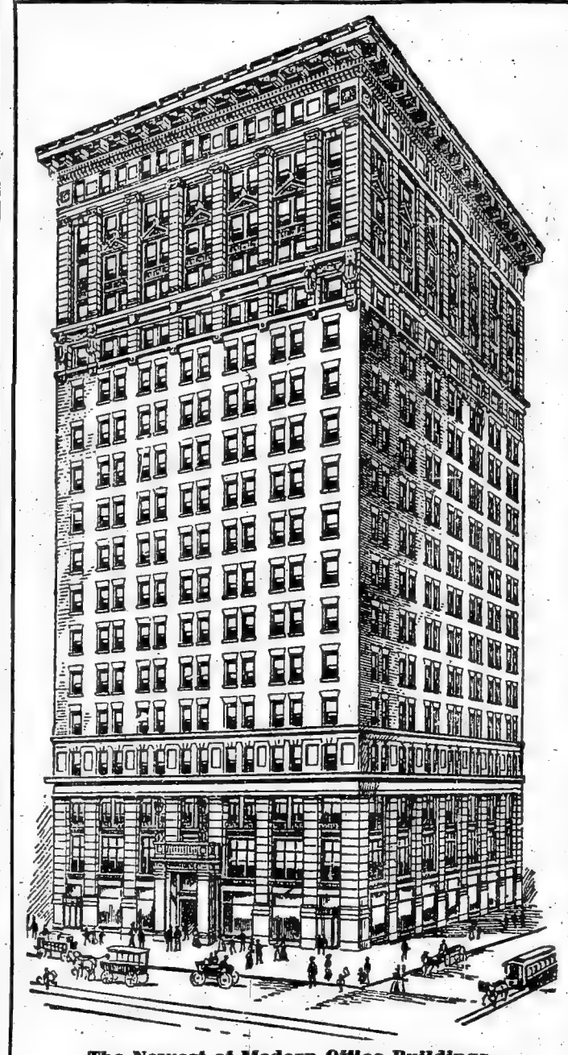

The Newest of Modern Office Buildings. Immediate Possession.

Barclay Building
299 Broadway
S. W. cor. Duane St.

This absolutely fireproof, 18-story office building, containing every device known to modern architecture for the comfort and convenience of its tenants.

Floors connecting and arranged for large corporations; or offices singly or en suite for lawyers, etc.

Every office directly lighted.

The doors and all interior trim are metal covered; no woodwork of any kind is used. The first office building equipped with Wire Glass in all wall openings exposed to conflagration hazards.

The 2nd floor is arranged for 2 tenants—especially desirable for Financial Institution, Steamship or Railroad Office.

Eight rapid elevators; also fine large basement suitable for high class restaurant.

If you have not been through this building, it is worth your while to do so before renewing your present lease.

Plans may be seen at the offices of
William C. Walker's Sons
Wright Barclay, Agents,
ON PREMISES.

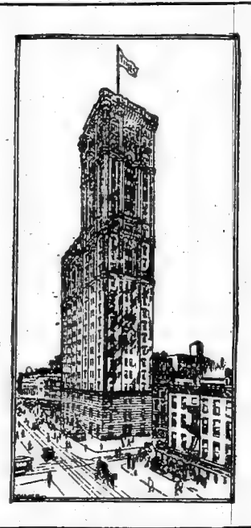

STRONGEST, LIGHTEST, MOST CENTRAL
Office building in New York. No point in building more than 23 feet from outside window.
Elevators run all day every day
For space apply to
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
15th Floor, Times Bldg.,
Telephone 1000 Bryant,
or 158 Broadway,
Telephone 1711 Cortlandt.

Large Light Desirable Store, 21 East 125th St.
Reasonable Rent.
L. J. Phillips & Co., Agents,
786 Prospect Av., at Subway Station.

A BUILDING TO LET
6TH AVE., IN THIS VICINITY,
THREE STORY AND BASEMENT.
LOW RENTAL.
FRANK E. SMITH,
23 EAST 20TH ST.

LIGHT OFFICES, 23 EAST 125TH ST.
Reasonable Rent.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Agents,
786 Prospect Av., Bronx.

Store, Basement & 1st Loft
114, 116, 118 W. 17th St. | to let in new building 75x92. All improvements.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 W. 22D ST.

ADJOINING 4TH AV.,
114, 116 EAST 28TH ST.,
Near Subway Station.
Elegant light offices and studios in new fireproof building; elevators, steam heat, electric light, janitor service; moderate rents. Apply on premises.

6th Av. Buildings and Stores
BETWEEN 14TH AND 34TH STS.,
TO LEASE—LONG TERM
LOUIS SCHRAG, 124 WEST 23D.

BUILDINGS, STORES
LARGE SELECTION; DESIRABLE LOCATIONS IN VICINITY 14th TO 42d ST.
LOUIS SCHRAG, 124 WEST 23D.

Amsterdam Av. Store, possession at once, in 80's, $60; with rooms in rear if desired; Lexington Av., 2,144, corner 129th St., stores and basement stores, from $10 to $50; inducements; 116th, near 8th Av. store, $50; possession at once. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

$25,000, free and clear; fully furnished; stable, horses, carriages, &c.; close to water; buildings one year old; beautiful ground; an ideal home; want city income; photos, &c. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Owners and brokers, see us regarding your exchanges; we have special department and competent men, which enables us to make quick deals. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Want 20-foot residence 72d-156th, up to $40,000, for superb unincumbered $25,000 residence, 50x140; best location Bronx, with difference in cash. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

$80,000 equity, Park corner; elevator apartment, 100x100; A1 building and location; positively never any vacancies. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Choice corner plot, 75x100, Washington Heights, (equity $14,000,) for income property; will add from $5,000 to $10,000 cash. G. Nicholas, 537 5th Av.

We have free and clear country to exchange on cash basis for city income. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

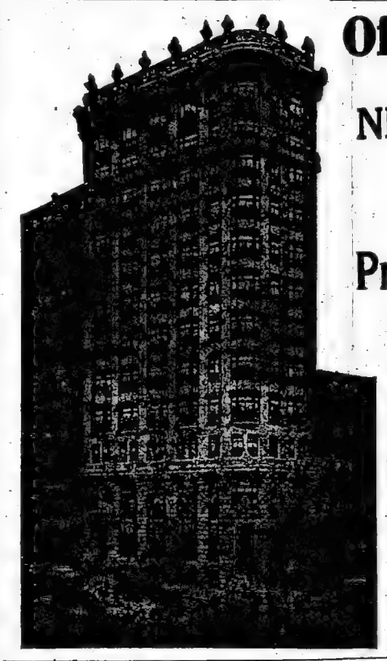

Offices to Let
IN THE
NEW BUILDING
OF THE
New York Produce Exchange Bank
CORNER OF
Broadway and Beaver St.
Overlooking
Bowling Green, Battery Park & the Harbor
Bay windows make the offices unusually light and pleasant.
All Offices Front on Broadway.
Location very accessible.
All-Night Elevator Service.

A NUMBER OF
Large and Small Offices
suitable for the following lines:
Plumbers' Supplies, Heating Apparatus, Glue, Chemicals, Tobacco, Paper, Medicines, Metals, &c.,
TO LET AT LOW RATES IN THE
BEEKMAN BUILDING
101 Beekman St., S. W. Cor. Pearl St.
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE,
51 Liberty St., New York.

TO RENT,
37 to 41 East 18th St.
75 ft. x 90 ft.
STORE AND BASEMENT,
ALSO
9TH AND 10TH LOFTS, VERY LIGHT.
GEO. READ & CO., Agents,
1 Madison Ave. (10516) 60 Liberty St.

To Lease on Fifth Ave.,
Near Tiffany's, extra wide building on 21 years' lease net rental; never before offered.
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
1 Madison Av. (10542) 60 Liberty St.

STORE
Lofts, Offices, Studios,
28, 30 AND 32 WEST 22D ST.
NEW BUILDINGS, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 WEST 22D ST., OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

For Rent—23 Lafayette Place, (the coming Broadway;) most desirable building, 130 feet deep, five stories; latest improved passenger and freight elevators; near Wanamaker's and Subway station; special rate to reliable tenant; new building; always open. A. R. Howard, 220 Lenox Av.

AT 130 EAST 12TH ST.
LIGHT UPPER LOFTS
in new fireproof building, 3,500 square ft. each.
EDWARD B. BRUCH, 289 4th Av.

Broadway, between Fulton and John Sts., lofts and offices; steam heat, elevator, and janitor service; rents reasonable. Apply to Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194 Broadway.

At 143 Bleecker, corner of West B'way, 2 lofts, 30x100 each; power, heat, and elevator; immediate possession. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Factory lofts, containing 7,500 square feet each; light on four sides, with heat and power. Apply on premises, n. w. corner 28th St. and 1st Av., Rieser Building.

Desk room with good sized room rear real estate office; good place for electrician, plumber, printer. M. H. Meyers, 2,521 8th Av.

Very fine loft, light, 40x90, for manufacturing or any business; freight elevator. Lennig, 327-329 East 34th St.

45th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.—Two houses; easily altered; plot 33x100.
H. J. Sachs & Co., 28 West 22d St.

Three small rooms, second floor, 156 Broadway; adjoins Real Estate Board. Houghton, 156 Broadway.

First floor and basement stores, 59 Fifth Av.; together, $2,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Store, 7 Barclay St., near Broadway; $200 monthly. Apply in music store.

Office and desk room, near Broadway. 59 East 9th St.

Automobile or stable space, 50x75, to let, 52d St., near Madison Av. Apply 83 East 52d St.

Large store, near 125th St., Lexington Av.; only $55. Barnett Co., 11 East 125th.

Lofts.—37 West 17th St., 85x100. Apply on premises or your own broker.

Bronx.

Large corner store, good for grocery, liquor, or drug business, with apartment in rear if wanted; terms made very easy; growing neighborhood northeast corner Westchester Av. and Tiffany Street. Isaac Sonn, 55 Liberty St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

BACHELOR APARTMENT TO SUBLET, FURNISHED; TWO ROOMS AND BATH; EXCELLENT SERVICE AND LOCATION. APPLY TO VALET AT THE WESTERLY, 103 WEST 54TH ST.

Physician wants furnished office; running water; between 17th and 35th Sts., 4th and 6th Avs.; send terms to W. O., 308 Times, Times Square.

90TH ST., 62 EAST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; all-night elevator; 'phone; bath; all modern improvements; terms moderate. Apply Sutherland.

90th St., 62 East.—Elegantly furnished rooms; all-night elevator; 'phone; bath; all modern improvements; terms moderate. Apply Sutherland.

17-19 East 27th St., (The Barstow.)
We have a few rooms with private baths for $12 per week; every convenience and comfort.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

BARSTOW
17-19 EAST 27TH STREET.
One or two sunny apartments left; perfect bathing facilities and all modern appliances which make for comfort. We try to make the lot of the transients the envy of home folks by placing every convenience at their disposal and making them comfortable.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

Most Desirable Dwellings To Let. | Call or send for list. PORTER & CO., 159 WEST 125th ST.; 2,727 B'WAY, at 104th.

109 EAST 55TH STREET.
Three-story and basement, high stoop, brownstone dwelling; A1 condition; hardwood floors; open plumbing; seen by permit; rent $2,300.
WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 B'way, N. Y.

East 19th St., near 2d Av.—4-story English basement dwelling; good condition; rent $1,050. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Modern house, 307 West 136th St., near Subway station, $900. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SEA GATE
New York Harbor
Summer Residence Park of Select N. Y. Colony and the
ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB
Furnished Cottages to Rent,
$750 to $2,000.
WILLIAM P. RAE COMPANY,
180 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Onteora-in-the-Catskills.
Complete list of furnished cottages in the most attractive club settlement offered for the season of 1906 now ready.
Frothingham & Moore,
51 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application.
J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

Summer Seashore Cottages, Cape Cod, (Harwich, Mass.,) rented completely furnished; bath rooms, all comforts, $300 to $800; sanitary arrangements; choice of six; fine beach; illustrated circular. Cape, 505 West 124th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

204-206 West 133d St., several large, light choice rooms; exceptional; only $32.50 to $42.50; diagrams and particulars of Janitor. Wilcox & Shelton, 245 West 125th.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
West Side.

$35.00 to $50.00 WITH
Elevator
AT
PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,
151-59-161-69 West 140th St.
5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
Electric light, telephone, etc.
LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.
L. M. SMITH.
Tel. 79 River. 674 Columbus Av.

A.A.A.—INSPECTION INVITED.
109 West 105th St., 4 rooms and bath, steam heat and hot water, $22.
910 Columbus Av., 5 and 6 rooms and bath, all improvements, hall service, $35-$60.
103 West 106th St., corner building, 5 rooms and bath, all improvements, $34-$37.
206 West 109th St., 5 rooms and bath, all improvements, hall service, $34.
111 West 94th St., 6 rooms and bath, all improvements, $35.
156 West 106th St., 7 rooms and bath, all improvements, $45.
48 East 129th St., 7 rooms and bath, all improvements, $45. Janitor on premises or
CHAS. S. KOHLER, Agent,
906 Columbus Av., at 104th St.

Bonavista Court
ST. NICHOLAS AVE., 157th & 158th STS.
FINEST LOCATION ON
Washington Heights
4 AND 5 ROOM APARTMENTS. TELEPHONE AND HALL SERVICE. ELECTRIC LIGHT.
RENTS $35 to $45.
Subway Station B'way and 157th St.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,
544 W. 147th St.
just east of Broadway.
NEW APARTMENTS,
4, 5 and 6 rooms; all improvements; telephone and hall service; $30 to $44.

ELEGANT NEW APARTMENTS
612-614 WEST 182D ST.,
One block from Subway;
all improvements;
5 and 6 rooms;
rents $30 to $36.
KEHOE & WHITE, Agents,
1,673 Amsterdam Av.
Telephone 3786 Morningside.

1,418 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Opera House,
8-ROOM APARTMENTS,
New plumbing, elevator, electric light; decorations to suit.
McVICKAR, GAILLARD REALTY CO.,
429 5th Av., below 42d St. Phone 4000—38th.

To sublet, unfurnished, in Georgean Court, Central Park West and 66th St., handsomely decorated apartment, 10 rooms and 3 baths, overlooking Park. L. W. Johnson, 500 5th Av.

High Class Apartments,
5 and 6 large, light rooms; all modern improvements; rents from $27 to $42. Apply on premises,
295 WEST 147TH, CORNER 8TH AV.

RENTS, $20 TO $25.
4-5 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, cabinet trimmed, 45 and 41 West 138th St., near Lenox Av. Subway Station.

2,087 AMSTERDAM AV., NEAR 164TH ST. 5 and 6 rooms and bath; new apartment; all improvements.
W. D. MORGAN,
1,687 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

4 and 5 room apartments to let; all latest improvements; rents moderate; ready for occupancy March 1. Inquire on premises, 1,532 and 1,534 Amsterdam Av. Hofmann & Tetart. Agents. Agent on premises Sundays.

Eight large rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water supply; rent, $40. At 202 West 133d St. or SWARTWOUT & CO.,
1,822 Park Av., corner of 125th St.

8th Av., 2,603.—140th St. L station; 7-room flat, bath, $30; hot water; extra large rooms; private halls; newly decorated. Janitor or M. H. Meyers, 2,521 8th Av.

103, 159 WEST. The Loleita—5 light rooms, 2 flights up; improvements, telephone, handsome entrance, with hall service. Apply premises or McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

118th, 370 West; corner apartment, facing Morningside Park; 7 light rooms; improvements; $55; inducements. Premises, or McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

58th, 315 West.—8 flights up; 7 large, light rooms, all improvements; $53. Apply premises or McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

152d St., 524 West.—New apartments, 4, 5, and 6 rooms; improvements; $20, $35. Janitor.

102d, 205 West—Handsome, 7 large, all light rooms, every improvement, $40. Webb or McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

510 West 151st St.—4 and 5 extra large light rooms and bath; modern all respects; elegant entrance hall; $27.00 up.

Doctor's Apartment—Seven rooms, running water in office; all improvements; $50. 131 West 103d.

Four rooms, fine location, $16. Janitor, 2,479 8th Av.

East Side.

Murray Hill Apartments
34th St., S. W. cor Lexington Av.
At Reduced Rental
Choice apartments of eight large rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lights, steam heat, and all modern improvements.
Rents from $120 to $145 per mo.
Superintendent on premises at all hours.
Douglas Robinson, Chas. S. Brown & Co.
160 Broadway.

Park Madison
Madison Ave., S. E. Cor. 25th St.
FACING MADISON SQUARE,
Unusually bright, attractive apartments, extra large rooms and bath; attendance, etc.
For plans and particulars apply to
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
1 Madison Av. (10527) 60 Liberty St.

120 EAST 34TH ST.
The handsomest 9-room Apartment in the city; elegantly appointed, possessing every desirable feature that appeals to the very select; electricity & fuel furnished; rent $1,500.
CONCESSION TO DESIRABLE TENANT.

VAN NYDECK 64 E. 90th St., within 200 ft. of Andrew Carnegie's residence; 6 and 7 large rooms; elevator, hall service, steam heat, electric light, &c.; every improvement. $40 to $55.

101 EAST 76TH ST.
Seven rooms and bath; light and airy; redecorated; steam heat; hot water; rent $45. Apply janitor, on premises, or
POST & REESE, Agents, 16 East 60th St.

FAIRFAX 1,328 Madison Av., cor. 94th St.; corner rooms; southern exposure; parquet floors throughout; elevator, &c.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $26 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

143 East 30th St.—Elegant apartment, 7 rooms and bath; stoop floor; all improvements; rent $50.

48th, 136 East.—Elegant apartments; 6 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; $40-$42.

Elegant Apartments—4 and 5 rooms, all modern improvements. Chas. Berlin, 204 E. 17th.

Desirable flats, 55 East 11th—5 rooms, bath, $30 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bronx.

RENTS $15-$21.
4-5 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, cabinet trim; two blocks west 169th St. elevated station. Brook Av., north 169th.

Corner apartment, 4 rooms and bath, steam heat, all improvements; select neighborhood; rent $22; northwest corner Monroe Av. and Mount Hope Place, near 177th St.

159th St., 682 East.—Six elegant light rooms, bath; heating; hot-water supply; gas, electric light; garbage closet; telephone; $25, $30.

New high-grade apartments; five and six excellent rooms, $26-$34; write for booklet. Owner, 1,181 Tinton Av., near 168th St.

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BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Tenant will sublet fine eight-room apartment, ninth floor; splendid view; north, south, and east exposure; all bright, sunny rooms; first-class condition; elevator; hallboy and telephone service; three minutes from Wall Street Ferry. Apply Chauncey, 62 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

WINTER RESORTS.
NEW JERSEY.
Atlantic City.

HOTEL RUDOLF Atlantic City NEW JERSEY

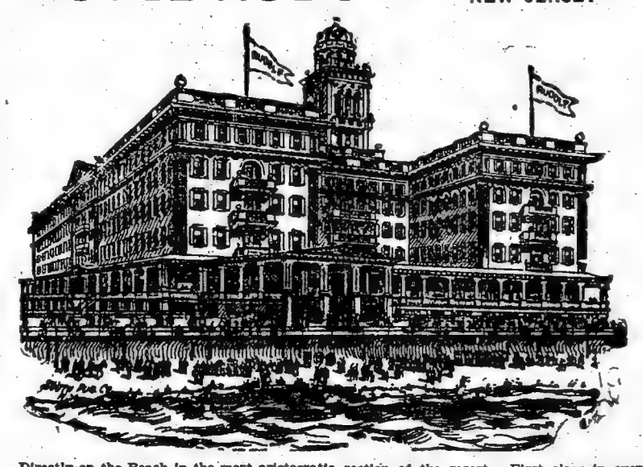

Directly on the Beach in the most aristocratic section of the resort. First class in every particular. Orchestra. Weekly dances. Music in Cafe until 12 P. M. Local and long-distance telephones in rooms. Spacious piazzas. American and European plans. 400 ocean view rooms. 100 suites with private hot and cold sea water baths. Artesian well, 900 feet deep, absolutely pure. Largest dining room and exchange, overlooking the ocean. Capacity 1,000.
H. B. EDER.

HOTEL TRAYMORE
Atlantic City, N. J.

Hot and cold sea and fresh water in all baths. Running water in bedrooms. House thoroughly and completely appointed with every known modern equipment. Seventy-five private baths. Illustrated booklet. Capacity 450. Unobstructed view from all rooms. Golf privileges to guests over the famous Atlantic City Country Club Course.
CHARLES O. MARQUETTE, Manager.
TRAYMORE HOTEL COMPANY, D. S. WHITE, President.

WINTER RESORTS.
NEW JERSEY.
Atlantic City.

The
St. Charles
Most Select Location Fronting the Ocean
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Distinctive for its elegance, exclusiveness, high class patronage and liberal management. Throughout modern and completely equipped. Courteous service. Bathrooms finished in Italian marble with hot and cold fresh and sea water attachments, showers, etc. Bell telephones in rooms. Magnificent sun parlor overlooking the Boardwalk and Ocean. Golf privileges. Orchestra of soloists. Illustrated booklet. Rates, etc., at 289 4th Ave., N. Y.
NEWLIN HAINES.

SEASIDE HOUSE,
Atlantic City, N. J. Best location on the ocean front. Complete. Modern.
F. P. Cook & Son.

THE WILTSHIRE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Open all the year. Write for booklet.
S. S. PHOEBUS.

THE WALDORF,
New York Av. and the Beach.
Every modern appointment. Sun parlors, etc. Special Spring rates. Thornhill & Wright.

Lakewood.

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Conducted on both American and European plans.
The Lakewood Hotel has long been known as the best equipped Winter hotel in this country. The salubrious, health giving pine air of Lakewood and the mammoth, magnificent hotel, affording every comfort, convenience, and luxury to its patrons, have made it the most popular Winter resort on this Continent. This season the cuisine, always noted for its excellence, will be even better than ever. The Chef and staff that have made Berger's of Newport famous in that home of epicures, have been brought to the Lakewood Hotel intact. The same rate as heretofore will obtain, the Lakewood Hotel continuing to be the most expensive hotel in Lakewood, because the best. Accommodations may now be reserved for any time during the season.
CARL BERGER.
JAMES N. BERRY Manager.

BARTLETT INN,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Thoroughly Modern, quiet, refined, homelike. Terms moderate. Write for illustrated booklet.

The Emerson, 309 2d, Lakewood, N. J.—Elegant neighborhood near lake; sunny, heated rooms; unsurpassed Hungarian cuisine; dietary laws. Mrs. Weiss.

"It is the coming construction for all great buildings—it won't bend, it won't break, and you couldn't burn it if you tried—"
THOMAS A. EDISON.

Marlborough-Blenheim
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ALWAYS OPEN. CAPACITY 1,100.
This magnificent house, the most complete resort hotel in America, results from the addition to the famous Marlborough House of its new annex "Blenheim" with 250 guest rooms and 250 private baths (one with every room) constructed (at a cost of a million dollars) of reinforced concrete columns and beams and hollow-tile walls and floors, insuring the dry atmosphere so desirable at the shore.
The appointments are fine. The greatest solarium overlooking the ocean in the world. Music by orchestra of soloists throughout the year. Golf. Ownership management.
Josiah White & Sons.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
GREEN'S HOTEL.
On the Beach front, Atlantic City, N. J.
ENTIRE NEW MANAGEMENT.
Newly and handsomely furnished. Most delightfully located between the two famous piers. Centre of all attractions. Three hundred magnificent rooms. One hundred hot sea water baths, with all the modern appointments. Elevators, steam heat. 'Phones in rooms. Music. Terms, American plan, $2.50 per day up. Special weekly. European plan, $1.50 per day up, with separate dining rooms and service. Booklet. Coach meets all trains.
CHARLES E. COPE, Prop.
Also Kittatinny Hotel, Delaware Water Gap, Pa.

HOTEL PIERREPONT,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Rooms en suite with salt water baths. Special Spring rates. N. Y. office, Hotel Carlton. Telephone, 2400 Columbus.
A. C. McCLELLAN & SON.

NEW HOTEL PRINCESS (Fireproof.)
Ocean end South Carolina Av. Close to piers. Capacity 400; newest and best. Superior in its table and service. Luxuriously furnished. Private baths, extensive sun parlors, &c. $12.50 up weekly. American and European plans. Booklet. CHAS. B. PRETTYMAN, Owner & Prop'r.

HOTEL IROQUOIS.
Ocean end So. Carolina Av., Atlantic City, N. J. Capacity 400. Notable improvements; new private baths, sun parlors; New Grill, Ladies' Cafe. Elevator. Rates $10 to $18 weekly. Booklet.
W. F. SHAW, Prop. D. P. RAHTER, Mgr.

BERKSHIRE INN. Always open. Ocean end Virginia Av. Private baths. Elevator. Every modern convenience. $9 to $15 weekly. $2 up daily.
L. O. & J. E. Dickinson.

ARLINGTON HOTEL,
Michigan Av. and Beach. Rooms with bath, steam heat; sun parlor, elevator, orchestra; American and European plans. Booklet.
L. K. KUNZ.

THE WESTMINSTER,
Ocean end Kentucky Av.; special Spring rates, $10 up weekly; $2 up daily; steam heat, sun parlor; booklet. Chas. Buhre.

Brown's Mills.

THE INN
Browns-Mills-in-the-Pines,
New Jersey.
2½ hours from New York. Driest climate in the East. 10 to 15 degrees warmer than New York City. Trains leave New York week days via Pennsylvania R. R., 9:55 A. M.; arrive Browns Mills 12:35.

Plainfield.

Plainfield Sanitarium, Plainfield, N. J.—Located Watchung Mountains. Chronic and nervous cases. No insane. Open all the year. Booklet. Telephone 84.

NEW YORK.
Briarcliff Manor.

NEW YORK.
Briarcliff Manor.

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NEW YORK.
POCANTICO LODGE
Open Throughout the Year.
Doubled in capacity, generously equipped and conducted, convenient of access, and a centre of many open air attractions.
GEORGE W. TUTTLE, MANAGER.

Briarcliff Lodge Will Open June 1 for a Six Months' Season, Ending December 1.
D. B. PLUMER, Gen. Mgr. Hotel and Realty Interests.
Bookings now making for either house at Pocantico Lodge, Briarcliff Home Office or New York Office, Windsor Arcade, 5th Avenue and 46th Street, where E. S. Comstock is in daily attendance from 9:30 to 1:30.

NEW ENGLAND.

For Rent, Near New London, Conn.—Summer home of the late Robert C. Minor, N. A.; 7 acres bordering on Niantic River, in lawn, orchard, and garden; Colonial house, containing 14 rooms, studio, bath, laundry, and large halls; fully furnished; telephone; furnace, fireplaces; wide piazzas; beautiful view; pure water; good drainage, sailing, fishing; stable; on trolley route. Dr. Minor, Waterford, Conn.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Lexington, Summerland, South Carolina.—Everything new and attractive. Pure artesian water, perfect sewerage; beautiful Winter resort; high, dry; good shooting, Northern service. The Lexington, Batesburg, South Carolina.

VIRGINIA.

HOTEL CHAMBERLIN
Old Point Comfort
Open all the year. For Booklets address Geo. F. Adams, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

Bronxville.

HOTEL GRAMATAN,
BRONXVILLE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
The most delightful health and pleasure resort near New York.
New and modern; complete in every detail of service and equipment; large piazzas, enclosed in glass for Winter; steam heat and open wood fires throughout the hotel.
QUIET. REFINED. EXCLUSIVE.
Special Winter rate from November 1 to May 1. Low rates to bachelors. But 30 minutes from Grand Central Station via Harlem division N. Y. Central; 80 trains daily; 260 sleeping rooms, 120 private baths; long distance telephone in every room; golf, tennis, driving; excellent roads; new stable and garage; fine orchestra; large ballroom. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

New York City.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

POLICE CATCH GIRL WHO SLEW GUARDIAN

Riggio Died Two Hours Before She Was Arrested.

SHE'S GLAD SHE DID IT

Riggio's Wife Is Dying, Too, and the Italian Girl Is Charged with Murder.

Josephine Terranova, the young Italian girl accused of having stabbed her former guardian, Gaetano Riggio, and his wife last Thursday evening, was arrested yesterday by three detectives from the Bronx staff. Riggio had died in Fordham Hospital two hours before the arrest was made, so a charge of murder was entered against the girl. Riggio's wife also was sinking rapidly in the hospital last night and little hope is entertained of her recovery.

The detectives learned that Josephine Terranova had kinsfolk living on the lower east side. On Friday afternoon they found a younger sister of the prisoner in a tenement house at 124 Sheriff Street, and after watching all night arrested Josephine early yesterday morning when she came to see her sister. Her husband, Giuseppe Terranova, who lives in Brooklyn, had led the detectives to believe that she had committed suicide after the murder. It seemed probable, for she was in desperate plight. Her husband had cast her off, and it was of course impossible for her to return to Riggio's home.

Josephine was taken to the Bronx Detective Bureau, where she was questioned for two hours by Detective Sergeant Price and Assistant District Attorney Cardozo. She told them that she had tried to kill her guardian and his wife to revenge herself for the great wrong Riggio had done her, with the knowledge and consent of his wife.

"I am glad I did it," she said coolly to reporters, "and I do not believe that either God or the law will hold me to blame for what I have done."

The detectives found that the girl had a revolver as well as a stiletto. Two bullet holes in the ceiling of the Riggio apartment had remained a puzzle until the girl said, after the revolver had been found in her handbag, that she had fired at her uncle and missed him before the stabbing occurred.

The girl told the detectives that since she stabbed Riggio she had traveled in elevated and surface cars all over the city. She said she had not slept since the murder was committed, and that it was need of rest that compelled her to seek shelter where she was arrested.

Riggio died without making an antemortem statement. His wife has been unconscious ever since she was taken to the hospital. Under the circumstances the police consider it doubtful if any jury will return a verdict against the woman, in the absence of witnesses of the stabbing.

Coroner McDonald of the Bronx said yesterday that he would prefer charges against the police of the Wakefield Station and against the Fordham Hospital authorities for their failure to inform him of the stabbing promptly.

WHY NOT FIND
LOST ARTICLES
by advertising in
The New York Times
The best and cheapest medium for Lost and Found advertising.
THE NEW YORK TIMES
Receives LOST and FOUND advertisements (10 cents per line) by telephone (1000 Bryant). Bill will be sent next day.
THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

LOST ARTICLES

10c. a line; 8t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

FOUND—West side, gold collar, spiral work. For particulars apply Meyer, 129 Riverside Drive.

$100 REWARD—Lost, Tuesday evening, Feb. 20, on the way from West 109th St. to Knickerbocker Theatre by Subway, one diamond brooch. A. Breslauer, 30 East 14th St.

$50.00 REWARD—Lost, Boston bull, brindle, white markings, ears not cut, no name on collar; answers name Jake. H. McDonough, 301 West 108th St.

LOST—Green enamel brooch, oblong, pointed ends, surrounded by brilliants, brilliants in centre, initials on back. Reward for return 25 West 37th St.

LOST—Thursday, Amsterdam Av., near 150th St., string of gold beads. Reward if returned to C. D. Williams, 463 West St.

LOST—Green bag, contents gold purse, two keys, about $20; reward and no questions asked. A. W., 203 Madison Av.

LOST—Wednesday night, sealskin neckpiece; reward. Voorhees, 529 West 111th St.

LOST—$50 for return white bull terrier, lost Feb. 7; license 3,933. Hicks, 1,179 B'way.

LOST—Bag, containing gold and turquoise dog collar; reward. 208 Madison Av.

LOST — Bank book No. 105,352, The New York Savings Bank; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

LOST—Blue beaded purse, containing money and rings, on 6th Av. car, between 23d St. and Hippodrome; reward for return of rings. E., Box 310 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Bank book No. 187, North Side Savings Bank, 3,196 3d Av.; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST—Gold and pearl fraternity pin; $5 reward; no questions. W. O., Box 310 Times Downtown.

LOST—Noon, Feb. 22, between Hotel Martinique, Broadway and 33d St., and Metropolitan Opera House, lady's silver watch, red enamel face, monogram S. I. B., attached to black silk fob; gold seal with blood stone; valued as souvenir. Liberal reward if returned to R. Dampman, 150 5th Av.

$100 REWARD.—Lost, evening Jan. 3, vicinity Metropolitan Opera House, lady's black enameled Tiffany watch, No. 36,988; monogram "A. M. L." front case, fleur de lys on back; name on inside cap corresponds with monogram; no questions. Fuller's Detective Bureau, 866 Broadway.

LOST—Feb. 15, small chamois bag, containing diamond sunburst pin, knife blade pin, set with solitaire diamond; an enameled dragon fly pin and four diamond, turquoise and ruby rings. Please return to Bretton Hall, Broadway and 85th St., and receive liberal reward.

LOST—On Feb. 22, in the evening, at the New Amsterdam Theatre, or on the way to Delmonico's, lady's diamond horseshoe brooch. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to 266 West 72d St.

LOST—A gold coil stick pin, with freshwater pearl attached, on Prince St. car or at Little Hungary Cafe, Houston St.; reward. W. A. Bandler, care of Joseph Yeska & Co., 725 Broadway.

LOST—Friday morning, possibly in Subway train, diamond horse head pin, ruby eye. Liberal reward by returning to John Ruszit's Fur Company, 69 East 11th St. W. Gerrard.

LOST—Blue handbag, containing keys, Saturday, between 23d and 18th Sts., on 6th Av. Finder receive reward for same by returning to Continental Hotel.

LOST—Boston bull, brindle, white markings, ears not cut, no name on collar, answers to name Jake; suitable reward. McDonough, 301 West 108th St.

LOST—Feb. 21, in Brooklyn, $350 in bills, between Nostrand and Putnam Avs. to Keeney's Theatre; $50 reward. Mills, 302 Nostrand Av.

LOST—A small gold cigarette box with small ruby in the catch; style lid top. Return to W. F., Box 303 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Feb. 21, between 61st and 68th Sts., enameled violet pin. Reward if returned to Phayre, 673 Madison Av.

LOST—Between Wooster and West 119th St., monogram watch C. P.; reward. C. Pollak, 108 Wooster St.

LOST—Knickerbocker Theatre, sable muff; liberal reward. Return to 566 W. 161st St.

$5 REWARD for return of gold cross marked "V. V." Return to Westminster Hotel.

LOST—Watch fob of three medals. Reward return Mendelson, 65 West 89th St.

BLOOMINGDALES BUY REALTY.

Firm's Holdings Increased by Nearly 500,000 Square Feet.

The firm of Bloomingdale Brothers, the present owners of which are Samuel J. Bloomingdale, Hiram C. Bloomingdale, and Irving I. Bloomingdale, sons of the late Lyman G. Bloomingdale, have added to their real estate holdings Manhattan realty of almost half a million square feet.

They have purchased from the estate of their uncle, Joseph B. Bloomingdale, all of the business property which has remained in his hands since his retirement from the firm in 1896. This includes the eight-story warehouse and stable, covering 150,000 square feet, in Fifty-ninth Street, between Second and Third Avenues; the six-story business structure at the northwest corner of Third Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, 140 feet on Third Avenue by 100 feet deep, facing the proposed plaza of the new Blackwell's Island Bridge, together with the adjoining fireproof six-story structure, fronting in all 320 feet on Fifty-ninth Street by one-half the depth of the block, thus completing the ownership by the firm of Bloomingdale Brothers of practically the entire block to which "All Cars Transfer," designated as "Lexington to Third Avenue, Fifty-ninth to Sixtieth Street."

AID FOR CANCER INCURABLES.

Judge Parker to Preside at a Meeting to Help Mrs. Lathrop's Home.

There will be an entertainment at Carnegie Hall on Monday March 5, at which ex-Judge Alton B. Parker will preside, for the benefit of the home for the incurables afflicted with cancer at Rosary Hill, Hawthorne, Westchester County. The home is maintained by Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, daughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne, who has devoted her widowhood to the cause, and who as Mother Alphonsa of the Third Order of St. Dominic, helps also to maintain the hospital at 426 Cherry Street.

Justice Morgan J. O'Brien will talk at the entertainment on "Civilization of the Twentieth Century," and Judge Parker and Archbishop Farley will also speak. There are thirty-five incurables at the Hawthorne home in Westchester County, and money is needed to defray expenses. In a letter on the subject recently Archbishop Farley said:

"The inmates of the Rosary Hill Home are those who are afflicted with what has been pronounced by science to be incurable and hence they have nothing to look forward to in this world but a life of pain sustained, however, by the consolations afforded by the ceaseless care of the devoted Dominican sisters."

METZ CAN DELIVER BONDS.

Justice Burr Dissolves Injunction Obtained on the Ground of Waste.

Supreme Court Justice Burr, sitting in Brooklyn, dissolved yesterday the injunction obtained early in the week restraining Controller Metz from delivering the $20,000,000 of municipal bonds which were sold the week before. The proceedings were brought by William G. Cooke as attorney for Louis A. Seitz, a Brooklyn taxpayer, on the ground that the issue of bonds at 4 per cent. was wasteful, fraudulent, and against the city's interest.

"It may be exceedingly injudicious," says Justice Burr's opinion, "for the Controller at the present time to dispose of corporate stock at a high rate of interest and for a long period of time. But the determination of these questions is expressly committed to him within certain limitations prescribed in the charter. None of the limitations upon his power has been violated in respect to any of the matters specified. The courts of this State are not organized to supply wisdom to the administrative officers acting within their jurisdiction, and for errors of judgment in that regard the officer is answerable to the people who selected him for the position and not to the courts at the instance of a taxpayer."

M. O. SUBWAY FOR BROOKLYN.

No Pie for the Wicked R. T. Board—All Coler's.

Borough President Coler of Brooklyn has prepared a bill for introduction in the Legislature this week to amend the charter so that the city may construct a municipal street railway in Brooklyn. Mr. Coler's proposal is to construct the road from the terminal of the bridge yard at Tillary and Washington Streets, through Fulton or Washington, to Livingston Street, to Flatbush Avenue, to Atlantic Avenue, and through Atlantic Avenue to East New York, Jamaica, and points further east.

Under the Coler bill the city would not necessarily operate the line. The tracks, stations, and equipment would be constructed and furnished by the city and the Board of Estimate would have the power to lease the line to any existing road or to any new road for twenty-five years, with renewal privileges on revaluation. The bill provides that the construction of the road shall be under the direction of the Borough President. The Rapid Transit Commission is wholly ignored.

HOSPITAL BEQUEST MISSING.

Suicide Left $600 for German Hospital, Where His Wife Died.

Search is being made, by order of Coroner Harburger, for $600 bequeathed by Max Kreger to the German Hospital. Kreger shot himself on Friday night at 439 West Thirty-second Street, in grief at the death of his wife in that institution, and left a letter stating that $600 would be found, which was to be paid to the hospital in recognition of its services in her behalf.

The money has not been received by the hospital and cannot befound in Kreger's rooms. Among his effects was a bankbook of the Credit Lyonnais, which showed that on Friday he had had to his credit a balance of $903.15 and had then withdrawn $600.

The Coroner yesterday ordered the undertaker and the police to make further search for the missing money, and when this proved fruitless placed the matter in the hands of the detectives.

PATRIOTISM COSTS $10.

French Couple Fined for Singing the Marseillaise at a German Ball.

As the band ceased playing "Die Wacht am Rhein" early yesterday morning at a German ball in Terrace Garden, Wigot Walthers and Louisa Boulain began to sing with great vigor the Marseillaise. There was a circle of angry Germans about them in an instant. The French man and woman only sang the louder.

Proprietor Sueskind, puffing with rage, attempted to eject them, but they made sturdy opposition, still singing to the glory of France. Miss Boulain threw a cocktail glass at Sueskind. Missing him, it cut the face of her escort.

Detective Conroy did his best to quiet the French couple, but in vain. Finally he arrested them. On the way to the station they continued their song with great fervor. It cost them $5 each in Yorkville Court for untimely patriotism.

James H. Breslin Slightly Better.

James H. Breslin, proprieter of the Hotel Breslin and the Hotel Wolcott, who has been ill from Bright's disease for several months at the Wolcott, was said to be worse yesterday. This proved to be untrue. Yesterday he felt better than he has for days. He is 73 years old.

Feast of Court Reporters.

The Association of Court Scribes, composed of the reporters who are assigned to the Supreme and City Courts, gave its second annual dinner at the Hotel Astor last evening. Among the guests were County Clerk Dooling, Sheriff Hayes, ex-Sheriff Erlanger and Fire Commissioner O'Brien.

CODY VICTIM OF A PLOT, DECLARES J. W. OSBORNE

Fellow-Policemen Are Accused of Conspiracy.

TOUCHES THE CLAICHE CASE

Hunting, in Policeman's Trial, for Evidence Bearing on the Murder of Emile Gerdron.

With the appearance yesterday of James W. Osborne as associate counsel for Policeman Edward T. Cody, who is on trial before Commissioner Bingham at Police Headquarters, things began to look brighter for the accused policeman. Cody is charged with having made false statements to the District Attorney's office regarding a conversation he had with Policemen Bellafer and Martineau of the Tenderloin Station over the case of Berthe Claiche, who is being tried in the Court of General Sessions on a murder charge.

Mr. Osborne, who questioned all the witnesses, told the Commissioner that Cody was the victim of a plot on the part of Bellafer and Martineau, his accusers. From the testimony of Policeman Harry Morton, a reluctant witness, he showed that Policeman Bellafer had been intimately acquainted with Berthe Claiche. She is on trial for having killed Emile Gerdron, and it has been hinted at the District Attorney's office that he was killed with a revolver lent to the woman by a policeman.

Assistant District Attorney Ely is prosecuting the case for the Police Department, but the principal purpose of his attendance at the trial is said to be the collection of evidence to establish a conspiracy in the murder and weave a net about the accomplice or accomplices. Mr. Ely called Policeman Morton as his first witness yesterday. His questions clearly indicated a purpose to connect certain policemen with the crime, as having furnished the revolver and cartridges to Berthe Claiche.

"Where do you buy your cartridges?" was one of the questions put to Policeman Morton.

The witnesse hesitated before answering. Then he said with an effort:

"I don't buy them; they are given to us."

"What? Do you mean to say that you never bought any cartridges?" asked Mr. Ely sharply.

"No," answered the witness. Mr. Ely then said he was through with the witness.

On cross-examination Mr. Osborne started out to show that intimacy existed between Berthe Claiche and Policeman Bellafer. Commissioner Bingham was about to cut this line of inquiry short when Mr. Osborne with great vehemence announced that he would show that this intimacy furnished the motive for the plot against Policeman Cody. He was then permitted to go on.

Morton in reply to a series of questions then testified that in the summer of 1905, shortly before Gerdron was killed, he (Morton) had gone to Berthe Claiche's apartment in West Twenty-eighth Street to find Bellafer one morning. By close questioning Mr. Osborne also brought out from the witness the fact that Bellafer, Martineau and himself were close friends and that generally they did not take Cody into their confidence.

Bellafer, who had been excluded from the trial room while Morton was being examined, was then recalled. In reply to questions from Mr. Ely, the witness said he had never arrested Berthe Claiche and did not know that Morton had ever arrested her. He admitted having been in her flat, and said he had gone there with Morton.

At this point Commissioner Bingham found a stenographer, representing the counsel for the defence in the murder trial, taking notes. The stenographer was immediately ordered from the room and his notes torn up, with the Commissioner looking on.

The charge against Cody has grown out of an alleged conversation between him and Policemen Bellafer and Martineau, in which he is said to have told the other two policemen that "Morton's French woman in the Tombs was squealing like a pig, and that he had told Morton this and Morton had replied it was all wrong because he had had letters from her while she had been down there." Cody is said to have denied to the District Attorney that he ever had any such conversation.

"Did you tell Mr. Ely that Cody made the same remarks to Martineau that he made to you?" asked Mr. Osborne on cross-examination.

Mr. Ely objected to this line of questioning, but Mr. Osborne shouted: "I accuse the witness publicly of formulating a plan with Martineau to put the blame on Morton's shoulders."

"You knew when you went to Mr. Ely's office that there was a suspicion that the revolver that killed Gerdron belonged to a policeman?" Mr. Osborne resumed, turning to the witness.

"I did," said Bellafer.

Q.—And you knew that the suspicion was between you, Morton, and Martineau? A.—Yes.

Q.—Didn't you know, when you went to see Mr. Ely, that it was important to the case to find out who gave the pistol to Berthe Claiche? A.—I did.

Q.—Then you knew it was likely that suspicion pointed to the man that was most intimate with the Claiche woman? A.—I didn't think of that.

Q.—You didn't tell Mr. Ely that Martineau had been told by Cody the same thing you were told? A.—I did not.

Q.—Why didn't you? A.—Because Mr. Ely didn't ask me.

"You can mix me up if pou want to, Mr. Osborne," broke in Commissioner Bingham at this point. But please don't do it. Cut your questions short."

"I want to show," said Mr. Osborne, "that there was a quarrel between Morton and this witness and that Cody is being ground between the uppper and the nether millstone."

A moment later Bellafer, in answer to a question from Mr. Ely, declared that Morton had been intimately acquainted with Berthe Claiche, not only during the time immediately prior to the murder, but long before he became a policeman.

"And you knew all this but never told a living soul?" thundered Mr. Osborne.

"That's right," said Bellafer.

"And you nevery told the District Attorney when you were before him that you knew of the relations that existed between your side partner, Morton, and this woman?"

"I didn't tell him, because he never asked me," said the witness.

Dr. De Forest, a Police Surgeon, who examined Cody on Friday after he had fainted in the trial room while under examination by Mr. Ely, said the defendant was in no condition to stand the rigors of the trial. An adjournment was then taken until next Saturday at 10 o'clock.

Auction of Seats for Purim Ball.

There have been so many applications for seats at the Purim ball, to be held at Madison Square Garden on March 14, that an auction sale has been found necessary. To prevent the crowding of previous years no more tickets will be sold than there are seats. The ball is given for the benefit of Beth Israel Hospital by its directorate and auxiliary societies.

Miss de Ruyter Engaged.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Ella de Ruyter to Augustus Drum Porter, formerly of Philadelphia, but now of New York. Miss de Ruyter is a sister of Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell of this city and of John E. de Ruyter of San Francisco. Her father was the late John de Ruyter. The wedding will take place soon after Easter, but the exact date will not be set for some time.

Lewis-Mingle Wedding on Tuesday.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Bertha Louise Mingle, daughter of Mrs. Sampson Q. Mingle, to Samuel E. Lewis. The wedding will take place at the home of the bride's mother, 315 West Eighty-sixth Street, on Tuesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. A large reception will follow the ceremony.

BENGUIAT SALE CLOSES.

Biblical Embroidery Brings a High Price—Total Proceeds, $49,467.

The Biblical story of the worship of the golden calf, done in embroidery, upon an Italian panel of the seventeenth century, brought the highest price at the closing day of the Benguiat sales yesterday afternoon, $1,225, paid by Frank Keeble. There was a higher average of prices than on either of the previous two days, and the day's total was $26,844, making a total of $49,467 for the entire sale.

Two Renaissance silver lamps of à jour workmanship, with three extending arms supported by chains from Cupids' heads, brought $1,200 each from a buyer who made many purchases under the name of B. Williams. Two other lamps, vase shaped and of repoussé metalwork, with three large angels forming the handles, brought, respectively, $450 and $400, and B. Williams bought a Renaissance vase-shaped Italian sanctuary lamp, with inscriptions in the panels, for $550.

Miss M. Clark, who paid the highest price at Friday's sale for a lace bed cover, paid $500 yesterday for a half shawl of old Flanders lace, an example of the Louis Quinze period, which formerly belonged to the Queen of Portugal. Frank Keeble paid $930 for a flounce of raised point de Venise lace, 4 yards and 7 inches long and 7 inches deep, which formerly belonged to the Duchess of St. Albans, and $600 for a companion piece somewhat smaller. A berths of Venetian raised rose point, 54 by 10 inches, went to the same buyer for $475.

An interesting lace portiere of patriotic design showed the tomb of Washington in the centre, the figures of Commerce and Justice, with the date, 1853, in a round medallion at the lower part, with similar figures at the corners, and the arms of the thirty-six States of the Union in other medallions surrounding them. This went to "Carlton" for $300.

The Metropolitan Art Museum paid $140 for an interesting old Italian lace border illustrating the history of David and Goliath. Capt. Philip Lydig bid in a fine old point de Venise lace fan, mounted on mauve satin, with carved and engraved goldfish sticks, from the Goldsmid collection, for $145. He also paid $55 for a Louis Quinze embroidered missal, dated 1702. Cortlandt Bishop was one of the buyers.

CLYDE FITCH ON THE DRAMA.

Says National Theatre's Success Is Up to the Dear Public.

Clyde Fitch addressed the League for Political Education yesterday morning in the Hudson Theatre, his topic being "The Play and the Public." The women of the league assembled in force, filling the theatre. Mr. Fitch spoke optimistically of the future of the drama and hopefully of a National Theatre, under the present plans, but emphasized the point that the people would get just what they wanted, and nothing else.

"There will be good plays and bad plays, according to the audiences attending," he said. "The theatre is one of the greatest popular forms of interest and relaxation. The demand causes the supply, as in everything else.

"'What an enormous power the play has,' a minister once said to me. 'Eight times in a week you get congregations larger than the two that I get.'

"The play should teach the ethics of life by example. It can and it does. It appeals to our better instincts and husbands our endangered ideals. Just how great it shall be rests primarily with the public, that can come or stay away. If it allows the stage to be ruled by the vulgar and the licentious it will get that kind of plays.

"I once knew a 'deadhead' who, after listening to two wretched acts, had courage enough to go out and buy a ticket, that he might have the right to hoot and howl with the others.

"The cry has always been raised that the plays are not what they ought to be, but the theatre is in a good way. There are many good American dramas. There is all the time more serious interest in the drama, and there are more able men writing serious criticisms.

"As to the National Theatre, it is up to you, the dear people, if it is to succeed. The public demands American drama. It has had enough of lords and ladies, the French triangle of husband, wife, and another man, on which every tune has been played. 'Show us our own life,' was said, and men have responded, laying the foundations of our National Theatre.

"I love the matinée girl. But she is leaving us. It is usually the father and mother who come in the afternoon. The girl goes to the theatre in the evening."

TO SAVE OLD GRAVEYARD.

Marble Cemetery Committee Has Raised $15,000—Wants $5,000 More.

The efforts of the vault owners interested in the preservation of the old Marble Cemetery, in the middle of the block bounded by the Bowery, Second Avenue, Second, and Third Streets, have resulted in the raising of $15,000 of the $20,000 required for that purpose.

News of a proposal to sell the site for the building of a tenement led certain of the vault owners to call a meeting at which a committee was appointed to appeal to the 156 vault owners for $20,000 to buy the land. Of these, 42 responded with sums ranging from $50 to $1,000, until $15,000 had been contributed.

The committee has notified those interested that a meeting will be held at 17 Battery Place, at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, for the purpose of raising the contributions to $20,000.

JEROME IS DYNAMITE,

Says Mr. Canfield, the Gambler, Who Should Know—Sails for Europe.

Richard A. Canfield, just before he sailed for Europe on the American liner St. Paul, yesterday morning, called District Attorney Jerome "a stick of dynamite," and remarked that it is "dangerous to play with such an explosive." Further than this not a word would he say about the District Attorney of New York County.

Canfield said the trip was his usual annual jaunt to Europe and he had not sold any of his property. Then he talked a little about art. Asked the secret of his apparent good health he laughed and replied "the Simple Life."

He will be back in May in time for the Saratoga season.

Ball to Aid Russian Revolutionists.

Murray Hill Lyceum was crowded on Friday night at the concert and ball given by the Russian Revolutionary League. More than two thousand tickets had been sold, and the audience included men and women of many nationalities. Among the performers were H. Aller, 'cellist of the Russian Revolutionary Society; Miss Lilian Wadsworth, piano; Miss Norma Sauter, violin, and Anderson Wylie, baritone.

Mock Duck In the Tombs.

Justice McAvoy, in Special Sessions, held Mock Duck for the Grand Jury in $5,000 bail yesterday on the charge of bribery made against him by Policemen Devlin and Rooney of the Elizabeth Street Station. No bondsman appearing, the Chinaman was sent to the Tombs. Abraham Levy, who defended him successfully two years ago on the charge of murder, appeared for Mock Duck.

Driver Dies on City Island 'Bus.

Charles Price, who drove the omnibus between Bartow Station and City Island Bridge, fell dead of heart disease on the box seat of the vehicle yesterday afternoon while making the trip with the vehicle filled with passengers. William Hawkins, one of the passengers, climbed over the top of the rig and bringing the horses to a walk finished the drive.

JURY FRAUDS MANY, EX-INVESTIGATOR SAYS

Small Damages When Tillinghast Sat as a Juror.

SEABURY STARTS AN INQUIRY

Judge Wants to Know If City Court Clerks Aided Alleged Frauds in Street Railway Cases.

William H. Tillinghast, who is charged with getting Robert Henderson of 351 Eighth Avenue temporarily excused from jury service in the City Court by impersonating him before Judge O'Dwyer, was arraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday. Magistrate Baker held him for Special Sessions, and Tillinghast was committed to the Tombs.

It was learned yesterday that Judge Seabury has begun an investigation to find out whether any clerks in the City Court are implicated in the alleged frauds which caused Lawyer Albert Edward Woodruff to apply first to the State Bar Association and then to the Legislature for an investigation. Tillinghast had just been giving some information to Judge Seabury when he was arrested on Friday afternoon.

As a result of what he learned then Judge Seabury issued a subpoena for Stanley S. Bagg, a former investigator for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, who, last year, was called before Assistant District Attorney Smyth and gave some corroboration of the "confession" then made by Tillinghast. As far as could be learned last night Bagg had not been found.

L. E. Julian, a former chief investigator for the Metropolitan, who signed affidavits laid before the Assembly Committee of Ways and Means by Mr. Woodruff when he urged a legislative investigation of the City Court, said yesterday that he had been unaware of corrupt practices while in the employ of the company. He declared that Stanley S. Bagg came to him on July 7, 1904, just after he left the service of the company, and made revelations which caused him, Julian, to place the whole matter before the District Attorney. He said that he took no further steps until he read of Mr. Woodruff's appearance before the State Bar Association last January, when he placed what information he had at Woodruff's disposal. Asked how Bagg came to make his revelation to him—or "confession" as Julian called it—the former chief investigator said that he did not know.

His attention was called to the statement by Assistant District Attorney Smyth and Acting District Attorney Nott that all the supposed fraud cases except one that were mentioned in the confessions obtained by Mr. Smyth from Tillinghast and Bagg concerned misdemeanors alleged to have been committed more than two years earlier, thus being outlawed.

Julian declared vehemently that there were plenty of felony cases to be based on knowledge in his possession, all of which knowledge, he said, had been placed at the disposal of the District Attorney. He mentioned the case of Nathan Eichner, an auctioneer, at 161 East 125th Street, who had brought suit against the street railway company after an accident. The case was tried before Justice Blanchard in Part V. of the Supreme Court, said Julian, and Tillinghast was on the jury. The trial resulted in the return of a verdict granting very small damages to the plaintiff.

Mr. Woodruff broke in to say that that kind of fraud was even worse, as the granting of small damages rendered it impossible for the plaintiff to get a new trial, while in the case of a disagreement, which was the way usually employed, the plaintiff had another chance at least.

Julian said that Mr. Eichner had employed a lawyer to apply for the setting aside of the verdict and the granting of a new trial. He said that other cases based on the presence of Tillinghast on the trial jury were being prepared by many lawyers on behalf of their clients. Asked if Tillinghast had impersonated another man in the Eichner case, Julian admitted that Tillinghast had been regularly drawn as a juror, but that he had sworn that he was not acquainted with anybody in the law department of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

James L. Quackenbush, general attorney for the New York City Railway Company since July 1, 1904, said yesterday afternoon that one of the first things he did after taking charge of the law department of the company was to drop Julian. For what reason he would not say. Stanley S. Bagg and his brother, George R. Bagg, both of whom were assistant investigators, were retained somewhat longer, but were dropped after a while.

"I have nothing to say about those men," said Mr. Quackenbush yesterday. "My aim was to reform the department and its methods, and there has been no work done since I came here of the kind alleged to have been in practice before."

VALENTINE SENTENCED.

To Spend at Least a Year In Jail—Court Denounces His Crime.

Lawyer Benjamin E. Valentine was sentenced yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Rogers at Mineola to not more than five years nor less than one year imprisonment at hard labor for forgery. In sentencing the prisoner the court said, in part:

"The crime of which you have been found guilty is without a shadow of palliation or excuse. This offense is the result of deliberate, painstaking care, and all to defraud the wife whom you had sworn to protect and defend, or your own children, to whom the ties of parental affection should bind you."

Valentine's counsel, Timothy M. Griffing of Riverhead, moved for a certificate of reasonable doubt, which was granted. Bail was fixed at $8,000, which was given.

The name of Marie A. Valentine, wife of the convicted lawyer, was forged to a deed conveying to Valentine's mother property in Cedarhurst, L. I., and in California. The deed was not produced for record until after the wife's death.

National Ballot Reform Conference.

A national conference to discuss ballot reform, primary laws and corrupt practices acts will be held in this city March 6 and 7, under the auspices of the National Civic Federation. The meetings will be held at the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation. Oscar S. Straus, R. S. Borden, M. P. of Canada; Elisha Dyer, of Rhode Island; ex-Mayor Seth Low, Congressman William S. Bennet, Everett Colby, Francis Burton Harrison, and Benjamin Ide Wheeler, and other will deliver addresses.

Lissner Returns, a Prisoner.

Detective Sergeant William F. Sullivan, who went to Europe several weeks ago to get Alfonse Lissner, who is wanted here to answer a charge of having illegally obtained $6,000 on notes signed by Maurice Kind, a glue importer, returned with his prisoner on the Cunarder Campania yesterday morning. Lissner says that his arrest is unreasonable. He says the money was due him as his share of the profits in a gas making machine of which he is the patentee.

Charles Meyer Buys on Long Island.

The Neresheimer estate, on the shore of Little Neck Bay at Bayside, has been purchased by Charles Meyer, a son of Cord Meyer, as a country home. The estate is considered one of the most attractive on the north shore of Long Island.

Silver Greys
Spring 1906.
We exhibit one hundred styles of worsteds in Silver Greys. Neat checks, overplaids and plain effects. They make a genteel suit which will live with you. We offer in Suits to measure $20. Trousers $5. Overcoats silk lined $25.
New Spring Samples, Fashion Booklet, given or mailed to any address.
ARNHEIM,
Broadway & Ninth Street.

COPPER MERGER NOW IN A $15,000,000 COMPANY

Cole Incorporates the Butte Coalition Mining Company.

WITH ONE MILLION SHARES

Other Big Montana Mines May Be Taken Over Later—Premium Offered for New Stock.

Papers were filed at Trenton yesterday incorporating the Butte Coalition Mining Company. This is the company formed for the purpose of taking over the Montana Copper properties which two weeks ago were transferred from that company to Thomas F. Cole. The Coalition Mining Company is to be capitalized at $15,000,000, divided into 1,000,000 shares of the par value of $15 a share. The nominal amount of capital with which it is stated the company will begin business is $3,000, but this, of course, will be increased as soon as the Cole interests are ready to transfer to the new company the properties recently taken over from the United Copper Company. The papers of incorporation name as the Directors of the company Cortland Betts, John G. Sax, and Frederick M. Gilbert. These Directors, it is understood, will shortly be succeeded by others representing the interests in control of the company, including Thomas F. Cole and John D. Ryan, through whose efforts the long-standing litigation between the United Copper Company and the Amalgamated Copper interests was brought to a close.

In addition to the properties taken over from the United Copper Company, the Butte Coalition Company will also control the Alice Gold and Silver Mining Company, which owns large tracts of copper land in the Butte district. The United Copper properties will not be taken over by the Butte Coalition Company directly, but through the intermediary of another company, the Red Metal Company. This corporation is being organized under the laws of the State of New York with a capital stock of $11,000,000. This will be the operating company for the mines acquired from the United Copper Company. The Butte Coalition Mining Company will hold all the stock of the Red Metal Mining Company as well as the stock of the Alice Company. In addition the Coalition Company will have in its treasury about $4,000,000 in cash. The position of the company, it is claimed, will be very strong, and the stock will probably be very closely held. Bids of $25 a share are said to have been made yesterday for the new stock.

Thomas F. Cole and his associates will remain in absolute control of the Butte Coalition Mining Company. Neither the Amalgamated Copper interests nor the Heinze interests, nor both of them together, will have a controlling interest in the new company.

Curiosity was expressed in Wall Street yesterday regarding the source from which the Heinzes are to receive the $12,500,000 in stock in addition to the $12,500,000 in cash which they have announced have been allowed them as the purchase price of the properties which were sold by the United Copper Company. One suggestion offered in Heinze circles yesterday was that this stock might come from an aditional issue of stock by the Butte Coalition Company.

Bankers identified with the Heinze interests said yesterday that the $15,000,000 named as the capital of the new company is merely a beginning and that the amount will be greatly increased in the future. These bankers have all along insisted that the new company would eventually be enlarged sufficiently to include not only the properties taken over from the United Copper Company, but many other companies. Reports have been current in some quarters that this new company will in the long run be used as a holding company for practically all the Montana copper companies, including the Clark properties, and even the Amalgamated Copper Company itself. So far, however, there has been no substantiation of the latter suggestion.

ARREST FOR A BROKEN LEG.

Police Send Patient to Bellevue, Then Learn of a Burglary.

Policeman Blythe of the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station yesterday morning about 7 o'clock found a man suffering from a compound fracture of the left leg lying in front of the house at 301 East Thirty-third Street. Beside him was a ladder. Without asking explanation Blythe sent the man to Bellevue. At the hospital the patient gave the name James Flannigan of 261 East Thirty-third Street. He told contradictory stories as to how his leg was injured.

Later in the day Detectives Norton and Doran found that on Friday night the room of Thomas O'Rourke at 301 East Thirty-third Street had been ransacked. O'Rourke works nights and sleeps in the daytime. Two bundles of clothes and other property found on the bed indicated that the thief was frightened and took flight.

After questioning Flannigan at the hospital the detectives reached the conclusion that he jumped to the fire escape and broke his leg while climbing down a ladder from the roof of a one-story Chinese laundry next door. Flannigan was put in the prison ward at Bellevue. When he recovers he will go to trial on the charge of attempted burglary.

FRANKLIN COUNTY MEN DINE.

Speakers Tell the Advantages of Being Born Up State.

The seventh annual dinner of the Franklin County Society was held last night at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The former residents of the up-State county who spoke told of the beauties of their old home, the hunting and fishing to be had there, and seemed positive that in their old age they would return. Many of the diners were successful New York bankers, educators, and merchants.

Edward L. Stevens presided. Other speakers were A. S. Downing, E. E. Dickinson, George B. Mallon, Thomas S. O'Brien, Creswell McLaughlin, and J. A. Greene.

Cayugas Smoke the Great Pipe.

The Society of the Cayugas held its fifth annual dinner at the Hotel Manhattan last night. Frederick W. Seward, the Grand Sachem, who met with an accident last week, was unable to preside, and Prof. Alexander T. Van Laer was toastmaster. A large delegation from Auburn was present. A feature of the evening's entertainment was the smoking of the "great pipe." The Rev. Richard S. Holmes, D. D., editor in chief of The Westminster Magazine, made the principal address.

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These are the distinguishing features of our stock. Shows the perfection of high-class Furniture-making. Presents widest range of choice, whether wanted for the Drawing Room, Parlor, Bedroom, Dining Room, Hall or Library.
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WHOEVER HAS NO
Parrot
is losing barrels of fun.
African Gray Talkers
Well trained to talk freely and clearly. Prices, $50, $75, $250.
Bobbie Holden, greatest talking bird in the world; Price, $2,500. His companion,
Talking Mynah,
the spirit and wonder of century. Stands on finger, talks, laughs spells. Great beauty. Very tame. Price, $1,500. Others, $30, $40, $50, $75.
Mexican Double Yellowhead, talks and sings before largest audience; price, $200.
Other parrots, $15, $20, $25, $50.
Piping Bullfinches
Whistling old English songs and opera airs, $40, $50, $75, $100, $150.
CANARIES:

Warranted Singers	$2.00,	$2.50,	$3.00
Soft Singers	$5.00,	$6.00,	$8.00, $10.00
Holden Contraltos,	$15.00,	$20.00,	$25.00, $30.00
Females for breeding			$1.00 $2.00

Holden's Book on Birds, new 1906, all about food, singing, care, breeding, mailed for 12c stamps.
G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Ave., near 15th St.

NEW YORK COUNTY CHAIR A MOST UNEASY SEAT

Parsons Engaged in a New Fight to Keep Control.

SPLIT OVER ELSBERG BILL

Some Leaders Have Deserted the

Part Three
First Magazine Section

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1906.

Part Three
First Magazine Section

GREATEST LESSON OF JAPAN'S WAR

Dr. Seaman Presents Startling Comparisons Between the Losses in Nippon's Conflict with Russia and Our War with Spain.

JAPANESE WOUNDED READY FOR TRANSPORTATION

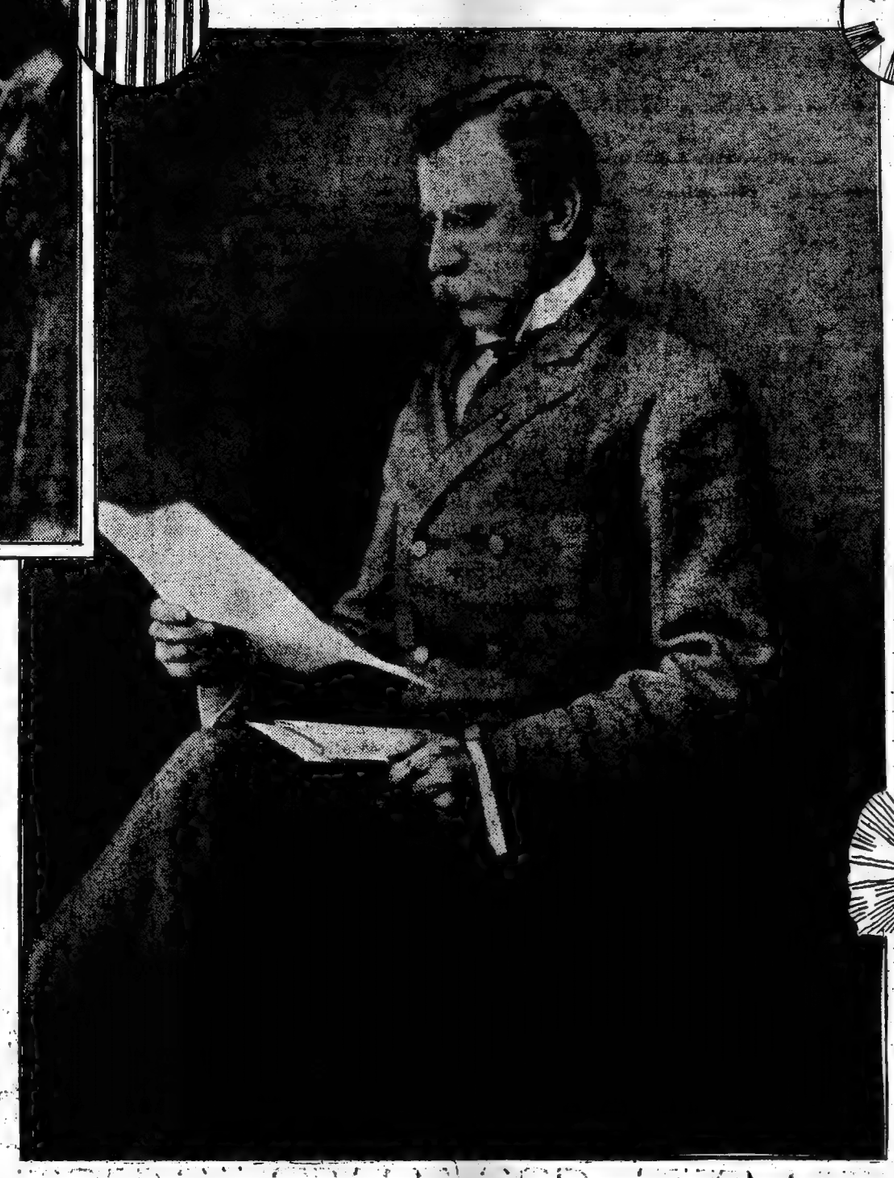

WOUNDED AMERICAN SOLDIERS BEFORE SANTIAGO. This was at the main field hospital and they lay thus for several days

WARD IN JAPANESE MILITARY HOSPITAL

Medical Service Made a Record That Must Astonish the Western World---Where We Lost Fourteen from Disease to One from Wounds, Japan Lost Four from Bullets to But One from Sickness ---"The Real Triumph of Japan" Described in a Notable Book.

FACSIMILES OF WARNING SIGNS POSTED ON WELLS ON THE LINE OF MARCH

FOR every American soldier who died of wounds received in action in our brief war with Spain fourteen succumbed to preventable disease. In Japan's long war with Russia, just ended, with an immeasurably larger number of troops engaged, with infinitely greater difficulties of transport and distance, four Japanese died of wounds received in action where one succumbed to disease.

These two facts form the text of a notable book issued recently by the Appletons, and written by a volunteer surgeon who went through both campaigns, seeing the best and the worst, and carefully and laboriously making notes of what he saw. It is frankly a book written with a purpose—the reform of medical and hygienic methods in the United States Army. It is also a book written without prejudice, by a man who has nothing to gain by stirring up trouble, but who has gone to infinite pains to see things, and to set down in writing for the public benefit what he saw. What he has set down, however, is likely to make a stir.

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Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, the author, has seen much of the science of medicine and surgery in almost every part of the world. He is a New Yorker, independently wealthy, who early in life had large experience in managing and directing hospitals in this city and elsewhere. He is eminent in his profession and enthusiastic in following it. Medical study is almost meat and drink to him. He has made several tours of the world, has been the American delegate to many international medical congresses, and has written largely on various phases of medical practice.

When the Spanish-American war began he was one of the many surgeons to offer his services to the Government. They were accepted, and he went through the campaign as Surgeon Major of the First Volunteer Regiment of Engineers. He need not have gone. He was very comfortable in his own city and active in many fields here. But he did go.

When he came back he said and wrote many things about army medical methods which were not altogether pleasing to the authorities. But he kept on saying them, and steps were taken to carry out some of the reforms he advocated. Some of these bore fruit; many did not. It grew to be an easy observation to make that Dr. Seaman was a "crank" on the subject of army medical reform.

The Russo-Japanese war began, and Dr. Seaman went across the world to see how the Japanese medical staff managed. He was not invited, but he thought he saw where a foreign surgeon of experience might be of use to the Japanese, and where observations of what a highly methodical and scientific race could do might be taken, which would be of interest and value at home. So, in the slang phrase, he "butted in." He carried letters of introduction which, combined with his own prestige as a medical man, commanded respect, and he was well received. He saw the military hospitals at Tokio and in near-by Manchuria and Korea, and he found in them conditions which elicited his warmest admiration. But he did not quite get to the real front.

Three times he made attempts to get into Port Arthur, then in a state of siege. Each time he failed and was turned back. Nor did he get to the fighting line in Manchuria. Few even of the newspaper correspondents did that. But he made a great many friends among the Japanese, and when, on his return to the United States, he wrote a book telling the truth about their conduct of the war and expressing his admiration for what they had accomplished, he made a great many more.

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This earlier book, which was written at express speed—it was turned out in something less than two weeks to satisfy the demand of the publisher to hurry—was not produced without great trouble. First of all, early in the undertaking, Dr. Seaman lost his notes. They had been taken in any shape that was convenient at the time—on the backs of visiting cards; on the margins of newspapers; in foolish little notebooks intended merely for memoranda of engagements; on scraps of paper picked up anywhere and everywhere. There never was a more heterogeneous bundle of jottings from which to make a real book.

Dr. Seaman began by sorting them into twelve piles, a pile for every chapter in the book, and then putting each pile into a bag. He left the bags on the floor, and while he was asleep his faithful maid-servant, deciding that they must be rubbish, delivered them to the ashman. Dr. Seaman discovered this almost a day later. He traced the bags to the apartment house cellar, thence to the waste paper outlet; thence (on a false trail, as it happened) to the Street Cleaning Department dump; then back again, on the right road this time, to the cellar of an Italian who collected all the waste paper from a square mile or so of city territory, and, dumping it all together, sold it by the ton to the pulp factories.

For almost twenty-four hours Dr. Seaman, with a handful of small bills held out by way of inducement, sat in this cellar, identifying scrap by scrap his cherished notes on Japanese medical affairs, while the Italian and his men, spurred on by the promise of large reward, went through his collection seeking the doctor's memoranda. He recovered the greater part of the notes eventually. And he finished the book on time.

This incident does not concern in any way the new book just out. It is told simply to indicate the character of the man. When he goes on the hunt after anything he gets it—somehow. Neither cost nor labor counts.

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The Japanese war continuing, Dr. Seaman went back to the East in the early part of last year. And this time he had no difficulty in getting to the front and seeing all that there was to see. He got into Port Arthur, too, after its fall, and learned there the details of the gigantic task the Japanese had to undertake to clean up that battle-scarred fortress after the Russians. He obtained from the Japanese authorities the fullest details of their losses, and the causes to which they were due; their methods of preventing disease and of treating the wounded. He saw the wonderful results they obtained in both cases, and how painstakingly they studied the facts and learned by experience to reach these results.

He saw quite enough to show him how to write another book, pointing the moral of all this to Americans, and thus turning it to the advantage of the cause he has at heart—the reform of hygienic methods in our army. Then he came back and wrote this second book, in which he sets it all forth in the fullest detail, with tables of figures showing the exact facts and photographs to illustrate them, and a good strong preface and closing chapter to rub it in.

Some of the pictures, taken in our own campaign in Cuba, set side by side with others taken by Dr. Seaman in Manchuria and Japan, are reproduced here. They tell the story of neglect in Cuba and forethought and care in Manchuria, which he has striven to set forth, even better than does his text, for any one can see at a glance the differences he deplores without taking the trouble to dig deep into the figures and the printed story.

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Dr. Seaman calls his book "The Real Triumph of Japan." He contends that in their conquest of that silent foe of armies, disease, the Japanese achieved a victory immeasurably greater than they won by mere force of arms over the armies of the Czar. No nation, setting forth to war, he says, ever did so much.

In the Russo-Turkish war 80,000 died of disease and only 20,000 of wounds. In six months of the Crimean campaign the allies lost 50,000 from disease and only 2,000 from wounds. In our civil war nearly three-fourths of the hundreds of thousands of fatalities resulted from disease. The record of the British in the Boer war was even worse.

"But," says Dr. Seaman, "the crowning piece of imbecility was reserved for our war with Spain, where, in 1898, fourteen were needlessly sacrificed to ignorance and incompetency for every one who died on the firing line or from battle casualties. That, too, in a war the chief campaign of which lasted only six weeks."

The Japanese in their own war with China lost three men from disease for every one who fell under the bullets, and they set to work to study how to save all their fighting men really for fighting when the death grip with Russia should come. Dr. Seaman presents these startling totals:

Killed and died of wounds	52,946
Died of all diseases	11,992

Here are more than four deaths from bullets to one from disease, as against the record of centuries of four from disease to one from bullets; that is, 800 per cent. better than the average of history.

Or take the mortality among the sick and the wounded. Only 1.2 per cent. of the entire army died of sickness or disease. Only 1½ per cent. died of gunshot wounds, although 24 per cent. were wounded. There were 2,000 more men who died of wounds than from preventable diseases. Of the total mortality from all causes of 64,938 there were 40,954 more from casualties than from disease.

"This record," says Dr. Seaman, "is, I believe, unparalleled and unapproached in the annals of war."

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Then he tells just how it was done. Japan knew that the struggle with Russia was coming. She realized that she would need every available man to meet the Czar's millions, and that to get a full force for the real work of war she must, so far as could be, eliminate disease.

She sent her students all over the world to study the army systems of other lands. With the knowledge thus gathered she evolved a system of her own, based on the practice in vogue in Germany. "Its motto," Dr. Seaman says, "might have been 'Prevention, not treatment.' She organized her Medical Department on broad, generous lines and gave its representatives the rank and power their great responsibilities merited. She even had the temerity (strange as it may seem to an English or American army official) to grade her medical men as high as the officers of the line who combat the enemy that kills only 20 per cent., and to accord them equal authority—except, of course, in the emergency of battle, when all authority devolves, as it should, on the officers of the line. In her home land she organized the most splendid system of hospitals that has ever been devised for the treatment of sick and wounded, and with her army at the front, she put into execution the most elaborate and effective system of sanitation that has ever been practiced in war."

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Upon the declaration of war Japan was prepared to house, scientifically treat, and tenderly care for 25,000 sick and wounded in Japan alone. Twelve sets of main hospitals, each with from one to five attached branch hospitals, were scattered throughout the empire in the chief towns of the twelve military districts into which the country is divided. The original 25,000 beds were rapidly increased in number as the campaign progressed by the erection of substantial though exceedingly plain pine buildings, each running parallel, and so constructed that every one was a unit, housing 100 patients, but connected in series by covered walks and runways.

Great elasticity was gained by this simple form of architecture, for wards could be tacked on indefinitely within the limitations of the property area. Each ward was practically isolated, yet for administrative purposes the whole was as one building. Surgical, general, medical, contagious, and infectious ward series were wholly isolated from one another by erecting three completely separated series on the same plot of land, each series containing its calculated proportion of unit wards for the specific class of cases for which it was designed. One and a half years after the commencement of the war the twelve great military home hospitals possessed a normal capacity of 58,263 available beds. On this same day less than one-half of them were in use.

There were times, though, when every bed was in demand; for example, after the battle of Mukden, when the total capacity of some eighty thousand beds was taxed to its utmost by the thousands who poured in from every transport. Yet when they did arrive, in April, there was room and instant medical attendance and nursing ready and waiting for every man.

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In these hospitals were seen all sorts of ingenious devices, which would be novel in any land, for the treatment of the sick and maimed. For instance, there was massage.

A complete text book on massage has been written by the military officer in charge of the main hospital on the results obtained from this. About twenty-five patients were treated at a time by skilled masseuses, technically trained [illegible] and directed the work of the kneaders according to the results it was desired to obtain. The work was done in drill form. At the word of command the masseuse began operations, worked for five minutes, rested for two; then continued for five more, and so on.

Ten minutes was usually the limit for a single treatment, though the same patient might come for several treatments a day. The drills were mostly in the open and made a spectacular display. Every man with crippled joints, wasted or contracted muscles, or other physical deformities that could be aided by a specialized exercise was enrolled as a member of the class.

Scientific massage was employed very extensively, and proved of the utmost importance in military surgery. Atrophy of the nerves of arms and legs from gunshot wounds and a concomitant wasting of these members was quite common in the war, and it was claimed for the massage, Dr. Seaman says, that, when the injury to the nerve had not been too extensive, vigor was restored to nerve and regeneration of the muscle took place.

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That was only one sidelight on the thoroughness of the treatment. Everything was done with the same extreme care. All milk used in the army was sterilized. All the water used was boiled. The Medical Department was responsible for the disinfection of every bandage used. Every soldier had a kit of specially prepared bandages. Chemists went ahead with the army and tested the water of every well, and labeled that well, according to the purity of its contents, as they passed on.

Fumigating plants, baths, and X-ray machines went with the armies, not far in the rear, where they would be next to useless, but well up in front, with the microscopes and water testing appliances. Before battle the soldiers were made to bathe and don clean clothing. As for the microscopes, they were used everywhere where a man fell sick.

"Whenever a man suffered from temperature," says Dr. Seaman, "his blood went under the microscope. Malaria is malaria and typhoid is typhoid in the Japanese army, and not 'fever,' caused by inappropriate and irritating rations, because every case there is differentiated under the microscope and otherwise. Diseases are not guessed at, as they were in Cuba, the Philippines, and South Africa, where often for a full week the physicians attempted to diagnose cases by sleight of hand and trick of eye.

"Shortage of ammunition in the emergencies of battle sometimes occurred, and men occasionally went hungry, but never was there any deficiency of medical supplies and instruments in the field. This statement is founded upon the writer's personal observation, and is supported not only by the testimony of every surgeon the writer met, but by every medical attaché whom he consulted."

The result of it all was that there were in the Japanese Army thirty-six out of every hundred men who never reported at sick call, never saw the inside of a hospital, or were sick in quarters, a record which, Dr. Seaman declares, is absolutely unparalleled.

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The Japanese system, which was dwelt upon wonderingly by the correspondents in the war and was regarded then as a very interesting and remarkable experiment, was to render first aid to the wounded at the front, and to perform there as few operations as could be, merely binding up the wounds and leaving the patient's chances for recovery largely dependent upon the precautions taken against blood poisoning in his clean body and clean clothing. The results of this method, as Dr. Seaman points out and illustrates with many tables, were remarkably successful.

He dwells, too, upon the manifold efforts to make the sick and wounded soldier's life in hospital as pleasant as possible. He tells of the games and amusements provided, of the flower exhibitions, and the dwarf trees in the wards in Tokio. The completeness of it all, the forethought displayed, are likely to be marvelous to the American reader. For instance:

An interesting department in the Shibuya Hospital was the dental room. There Dr. Seaman found Dr. Shimmaya, a graduate of a well-known American dental institute, engaged in furnishing soldiers with new teeth and plates. Every man in the Japanese Army who lost a tooth in active service was entitled to have it replaced at the expense of the Empress of Japan. The soldiers were said to feel very highly

(Continued on Following Page.)

MAJOR L. L. SEAMAN

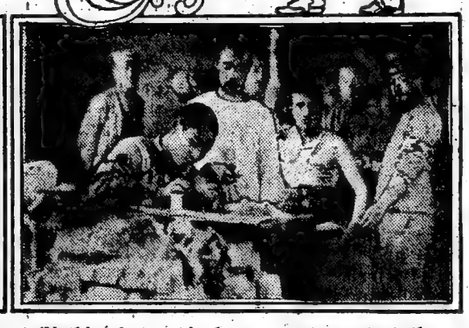

1. Wounded American Soldiers Before Santiago. (Nothing but a single canvas to protect the patients from the alternating scorching sun and torrential showers.)
2. Dressing Room of a Japanese Field Hospital.

Proposed Henry Hudson Memorial Bridge

It Will Be a Monumental Tribute to "the Real Founder of New York"---Description of Mr. Boller's Project.

THE action of the Board of Aldermen in unanimously passing the appropriation of a million for beginning work on the Henry Hudson Memorial Bridge seems to secure the erection of the monument in question. It will not only be the lasting memorial, if not the only lasting memorial, of the tercentennial celebration in 1909 of the discovery of "Hudson's River" in 1609. It will also be a durable reminder that it is to the combination of British pluck and Dutch enterprise that Hudson represented that not only the discovery of the river which bears his name but the Dutch settlement which has grown into the metropolis of the Western world was due. It is true that nobody concerned at all appreciated the value of the discovery. Hudson was not in quest of a river but of the North West Passage, and the Dutch West India Company not of a settlement but of a trade route. Nay, when, sixty years after the discovery and fifty after the settlement, the Dutch traded New Netherlands for "Dutch Guiana," they were esteemed all over Europe to have got the best of the bargain.

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All the same, nobody now will dispute the greatness of Hudson's achievement, nor that, by right of his discovery, he may properly be called the real founder of New York with more propriety, at least, than that title can be bestowed upon any other individual, and as such better than any other deserves a monument at its hands. Such a monument was one of the primary purposes of the Hudson Tri-Centennial Association, of which Thomas Powell Fowler is President and Captain George A. White Secretary, and which originally, in 1901, began the agitation for a worthy tercentennial celebration of the discovery of "Hudson's River." But already in 1900 Alfred P. Boller, the architect of the memorial bridge now authorized, inspired by the popular enthusiasm which the temporary "Dewey Arch" in Madison Square had excited, had publicly proposed that the Hudson Monument should take the form of a public work, of utility as well as of ornament, specifically that it should be a bridge over the Harlem Ship Canal, which has absorbed and replaced the Spuyten Duyvil Creek, so called, the estuary which makes Manhattan an island. Assuredly there is no equally appropriate site for the monument elsewhere along the whole course of the beautiful river with reference to historic and commemorative considerations. Nor is there any other superior with reference to the picturesque effectiveness of the monument to this valley which defines the boundary of Manhattan and emphasizes its insularity, and which might almost be called a gorge, so abrupt are the hills that flank it, especially on the southward or Manhattan side. Neither is there any designer of bridges to whom the design of a monumental bridge could be more safely intrusted than to the author of this project. For Mr. Boller is not only one of the leaders of his profession as a bridge engineer, having probably built as many and as important bridges of pure utility as any of his professional brethren, one of his latest achievements in that kind being the drawbridge over the Thames at New London. He is at least equally distinguished among them by the successful pains he takes with the appearance of his works, when that element is to be considered. To

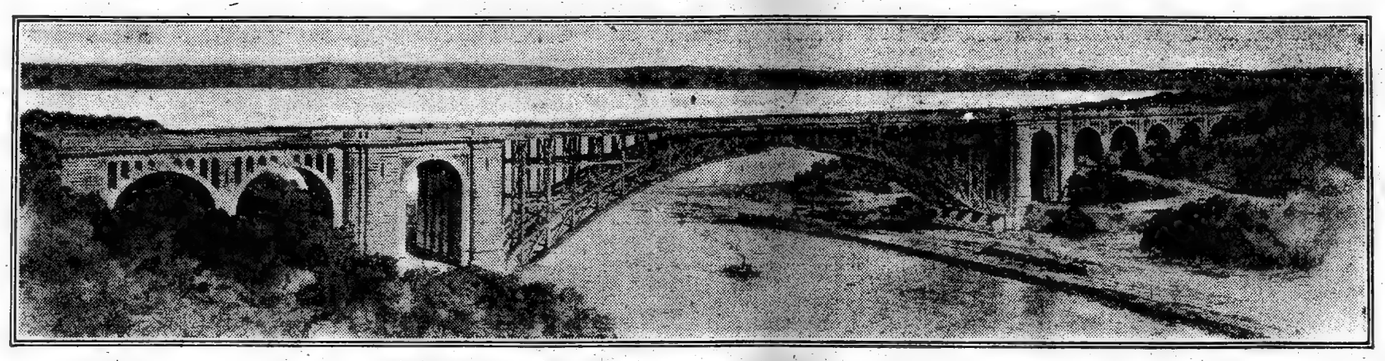

PROPOSED HUDSON MEMORIAL BRIDGE.
From a Drawing by R. L. Adams. A. P. Boller, Boller & Hodge, and Walker & Morris, Consulting Engineers and Architects.

HENRY HUDSON.
From an Old Engraving.

name him as the author of the Central Bridge at Seventh Avenue, of the Madison Avenue Bridge, the Eighth Avenue Railroad bridge across the Harlem, the bridge at Spuyten Duyvil across the Ship Canal, and the viaduct at Riverside Drive and Ninety-sixth Street, is to attest that he is entitled to be called a "bridge architect" as well as a bridge engineer, and that he does not belong to that numerous class of bridge engineers who call in architects to "beautify" with extraneous and unmeaning features a structure which, if it be really in need of such additions, is already past beautification.

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Mr. Boller's original project, as presented in the sketch which accompanied his first verbal formulation of it, and which was afterward much elaborated, was evidently and indeed avowedly conditioned by the assumed necessity of introducing and perpetuating in more durable materials the "Dewey Arch," which, in its temporary and spectacular form, had made so striking a popular success. That is the explanation, in fact, of the design which has familiarized the people of the city, so far as they have been familiarized, with the project of the Hudson Memorial Bridge. The only appropriate method of introducing that feature was the method in which it was reduced; that is to say, to reduplicate it at each end of the central span of the bridge of which it was to be the chief ornament, and to relate the ornament to the structure, the only, or at least the most obvious, method was to employ it as "load," as crowning pinnacle, and make weight for the piers which abutted on one side the thrust of the central span of metal, and on the other that of the arcade of masonry which formed the approach. This function the triumphal arch, as shown in the first design, sufficiently discharged. But in that case the central span, the metal arch, was narrowed to the minimum of a "channel span," a matter of five hundred feet or less.

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Under these conditions the triumphal arch fulfilled well enough its structural purpose of "load." But it became evident to the author, as well as to other critics, that the Roman triumphal arch, besides its general triteness and banality in connection with a twentieth century piece of engineering, had nothing at all to do either with the specific achievement it was meant to commemorate or with the romantic and picturesque character of the gorge it was to mark. In both respects, assuming that such an erection was legitimate and helpful, the Dutch Renaissance of the seventeenth century would have furnished a much more appropriate inspiration than the Imperial Roman style.

Meditation on the actual conditions of the problem have, as we see, induced Mr. Boller to throw overboard altogether the notion either of introducing the Dewey arch, or of "loading" the abutments of his channel span with any extraneous pinnacles. Nature's own abutments were already provided, a few hundred feet back on either side, in the secure rock of the cliffs. To carry the central span back to those natural abutments was the natural impulse of a bridge builder when once he had emancipated himself from

THE "HALVE MAEN," OR "HALF MOON."
Copyright, 1904, by G. Beseler Co.

the preoccupation of the Dewey arch. That is what Mr. Boller has done in the present instance. That is why the sketch of the new Henry Hudson Memorial Bridge as published herewith differs so widely from the previous publications.

And, very distinctly, for the better. The central span is elongated from the width of the Washington Bridge arches, or thereabout, to the width of the Niagara Bridge, or thereabout, the bridge confronting the Falls, and a recognized architectural as well as engineering success. Like that, this is a "braced rib." Like that, this narrows at the heel of the arch to its engineering minimum, unlike that of the Washington Bridge, in which the full width of the "rib" is carried back to the skewback on other than mechanical considerations. Yet the vulgar ambition for a "record" has not been permitted to intervene. As a matter of fact, we believe the span of the "braced rib" in the Henry Hudson Memorial Bridge, 820 feet, is some twenty feet short of the span of the similar construction in the Niagara Bridge, just as the span of each of the twin arches of the Washington Bridge is some ten feet short of the record at the time of their erection, the record being then of the Eads bridge at St. Louis.

It is not to denote a record, then, but only to give the reader some notion of the scale of the proposed and authorized bridge, that we explain to him that the central span of the Hudson Memorial Bridge is rather more than half as much again as the span of one of the two twin arches of the Washington Bridge. Eight hundred and twenty feet is the central span; 2,500 feet is the total length of roadway to the ends of the approaches; 175 feet is the total height to the bottom of the structure at the centre, as against 145 in the old Brooklyn Bridge; $3,500,000 is the estimated total cost. And it is estimated also that, if money be had as it is wanted, the bridge may be formally and really opened for traffic in time for the tercentenary of 1909.

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It ought to be added, in order to get the full public benefit of the new bridge, it is essential that the Borough of Manhattan should acquire ownership of the cliff which forms the southern abutment of the bridge. It is desirable, no doubt, that the Borough of the Bronx should likewise acquire title to the northern cliff. But it has been demonstrated that the southern, the northernmost point of Manhattan Island, is unavailable for private "improvement." It is too rugged, too precipitous. There is something like a hundred acres of it, from the Dyckman meadows to the Ship Canal, north and south, from the Hudson River to the Harlem Flats, east and west, which needs very little to be done to it in order to become a woodland park which would be for ages a most desirable municipal possession. Such a reservation would greatly enhance the attractiveness of what, when the new bridge is built, will be the most extensive as well as the most attractive riverside driveway in the world. The cost should not be great, for the reason that the topography indicates that a public park is not only the most remunerative use, but the only remunerative use, to which this tract can be put. This tract and the corresponding tract across Spuyten Duyvil secured from vulgar and vulgarizing uses, and New York would be in secure possession, from Seventy-second Street to Yonkers, of such a riverside promenade as no other city in the world possesses.

DR. SEAMAN POINTS OUT THE GREATEST LESSON OF THE JAPANESE WAR

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

honored at being possessors of these gifts, and their owners were the envy of their fellows. The Empress also paid the bills for all the artificial legs, arms, and eyes supplied to the Tokio divisions, and no inconsiderable number of poor fellows needed her generosity. The wounded Russians received a percentage of this bounty of teeth, eyes, and legs.

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Every woman in Japan helped. That is made plain in every part of the book. One of the prettiest stories in it tells of a very interesting encounter Dr. Seaman had in Tokio. Here is his own story:

"While inspecting the hospital [Shibuya] we were joined by a party of visitors accompanied by a nurse of most gentle manners who seemed to be especially conversant with the affairs of the hospital and spoke English perfectly. She put herself to serious inconvenience to get information and to arrange that I should see all I desired. Upon my mentioning that I was a physician from America and about starting for the front she said:

"'Then I must show you another department, where our First Aid packages are made. I cannot take you into the room, because the rules provide that a special dress must be worn and all antiseptic precautions observed, but you can look through the glass partition.'

"After she had explained the various processes in making the packages I expressed a desire to obtain one, and she replied:

"'I will try to get it, but first I must ask permission.'

"This being granted, she presented me with a package and expressed the hope that I would not find occasion to use it.

"An interesting conversation followed on topics of war and the work of the hospitals. She had been so considerate that, as I turned to leave, I asked her name, so I might send her some books and pamphlets which might interest her. Quietly and with a manner that was almost shy, she replied:

"'I think I have a card with me.'

"Then she produced her card case and presented the following:

La Marquise Oyama

"She noticed my expression of surprise, and I hastened to explain that I had several letters of introduction to her, but owing to my short stay and her many engagements I had not had the opportunity of presenting them, and also I had failed to recognize her, not having had the slightest expectation of meeting her in a nurse's dress. To relieve my embarrassment she replied quickly:

"'It was quite natural you should not recognize me, and indeed I had no intention of revealing my identity until you asked my name. You see every one is helping in our national emergency. I am glad to do the little I can.'"

The Marchioness devoted four afternoons each week to hospital work, and in addition always tried to be at the station when the trainloads of wounded arrived. A month later Dr. Seaman mentioned the meeting to Field Marshal Oyama in his headquarters in Mukden. He nodded and said, with a smile:

"Yes, that was my wife. Every one is helping."

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Though this is a book written with a purpose, it must not be thought that all its contents are devoted to surgery and hygiene. That is not true by any means. Some of the most interesting chapters deal with what Dr. Seaman saw by the way in his journey through Manchuria. Everywhere he beheld evidences of the wonderful Japanese resource, ingenuity, and forethought which extorted his enthusiastic admiration.

On landing at Dalny he saw what he took to be a great camp on the hills. What seemed to be tents were dotted everywhere. He asked his guide how many men were in camp.

"Those are not tents," answered the guide. "They're supplies."

"And sure enough," says Dr. Seaman, "on approaching closer we could see that what I had thought were tents were enormous pyramids of military stores, covering an area fully a mile square. Later examination disclosed that each pyramid was 80 feet long by 60 broad, and that they were nearly 50 feet in height. Food, chiefly bags of rice and barley; ammunition, hay, wood, and other supplies were piled in compact form and covered with canvas battened down with ropes. Making street after street, like enormous tents, these pyramids stood in vast array. The sight was imposing. I was informed authoritatively that sufficient food was under cover in Dalny to provide the entire army of Nippon more than a year; and these were only part of the stores that had been sent to Manchuria."

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Everywhere the most modern engineering systems were in operation. At Dalny a shipment of freight cars was being unloaded from a transport. From one hatchway a crane lifted the trucks of half a dozen cars at a time, the wheels fitting the tracks on the pier; a few feet beyond, a second crane swung out from another hatchway with the bodies of the cars. The trucks were run under these bodies as they descended; expert mechanicians rapidly adjusted bolts and screws, and in less than half an hour after their removal in sections from the vessel's hold the cars were alongside a terminal building being loaded with material, and were en route for the front the same day.

Here is an instance of Japanese ingenuity quoted by the author: The country about Mukden is flat. Upon the ground the Japanese had laid a portable railway. Hundreds of handcars on that miniature road were loaded with army stores, and propelled by soldiers in squads of half a dozen. The prevailing winds at the season of Dr. Seaman's visit were from the south. The Japanese had raised large canvas sails on the cars, and let the wind blow the craft and its cargo along. There was a veritable fleet of prairie schooners, the like of which was never seen before.

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At Mukden Dr. Seaman visited Marshal Oyama, the Japanese Commander in Chief. He impressed the visitor as an unusual man.

"A few minutes' conversation," adds the doctor, "brought the conviction that he is a great man. He is heavy in body, slow in movement, deliberate in speech. His face is oval and the head almost round. His eyes are small and deep-set, with an expresion of extraordinary keenness and power. His dress was plain khaki, with nickel buttons, and a single decoration on his coat below the chest. There was no lace or braid or brass about him, three white silk-embroidered stars at the cuffs being his only insignia of rank. At his sleeve one could see the cuffs of his gray flannel shirt. He was as merry as a boy, absolutely without pomp, and as unassuming as a private in the army."

When Dr. Seaman told him how much it was hoped in America that the Marshal and Marchioness Oyama would visit us again when the war was over, assuring him of the heartiest of welcomes, he smiled and observed that he was an old man with but one more long journey to make.

"To St. Petersburg?" inquired the doctor.

The Marshal laughed, and said he referred to a longer journey, for which he would be prepared by a physician and such consolation as religion might afford.

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On leaving the council chamber Dr. Seaman beheld what he says he considers one of the strangest sights ever witnessed at the headquarters of an army. This is what he saw:

"Directly in front of Marshal Oyama's personal office was a croquet ground, and there at play, like happy children, were Gens. Kodama and Fukushima and two other members of the General Staff, Gens. Matsukawa and Ochi. Kodama and Matsukawa were matched again Fukushima and Ochi, and the combat was vigorous. They had named one of the posts Harbin and the other Kirin, and fought for positions as eagerly as though on a battlefield.

"Every true shot at long range was greeted with shouts of applause, while if a General went wide of his mark the others called him a Russian. When a ball rolled too far its owner would dance before it, making crosses on the ground with his mallet and beseeching it to stop, while the others screamed with laughter. I left the hilarious quartet with Kodama at Kirin, but Fukushima far from Harbin. No onlooker at their frolic would have imagined that a great war was in progress, and that with them rested the fate of the nation. So completely had they mastered the coming moves on the chessboard of international strife that they were safe in stopping to indulge in that gentlest of amusements. Oyama was then ready to strike his next great blow, and only awaited the order to unleash the dogs of war."

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One curious thing about modern warfare, as seen by Dr. Seaman in Manchuria, where the greatest battles of the century were then being fought, was, he says, its utter lack of spectacular effect such as a man going to the front might naturally expect. There really wasn't anything much to see.

"It was difficult to realize," he writes, "when here actually at the front, that an army of nearly 600,000 men was stretched across the country in battle array with its front only a few miles away. There was no pomp or show about headquarters. On all sides the peasantry was engaged in tilling the fields as if there were no invading hosts within thousands of miles. All was peace and quiet, with not the slightest sign of unusual disturbance. Occasionally a soldier might be seen in a village street, and always in the distance at least one scout could be observed. But it was necessary to ride into the country to find any indications of war.

"On close inspection, in riding from village to village, the Japanese soldiers could be discovered, quartered in large numbers, practically hidden from sight, for so quiet were they that one had to hunt to find their whereabouts. The men remained in the compounds assigned, and were rarely seen on the streets; they were never boisterous or noisy; they were silently and patiently waiting the message by one of the many telephone lines that should call them into action at a specific point. Each man knew exactly where he was to report and what was expected of him.

"The 'first line' consisted of little more than trenches patrolled by sentries, while hidden away in towns and villages directly behind lay the vast army, practically an invisible host, ready to spring at an instant's notice. Not a tent was visible; naught was to be seen but the laborer toiling in the field. Only the interminable procession of carts carrying ammunition and the daily supplies to the men, the network of telephone wires, and here and there a scout, suggested the presence of soldiery. Did ever before a mighty victorious army at the front present such a spectacle!"

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In his last chapter, which is entitled "Lest We Ferget," he goes back to the main purpose he had in writing the book, and handles without gloves some things he remembers in the Spanish-American war. Possibly Dr. Seaman has had in mind the talk of a probable war with China, which so very recently has been said on high authority to be near. Here is, in part, his summing up of the lessons taught us by the two wars:

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"The sons of Nippon have set a new standard—four men killed by bullets to one who dies from disease! In the face of these figures are we ever again to repeat that ghastly tragedy of the Spanish-American campaign—fourteen dead from disease to one who died a soldier's death on the field of honor? Yet, if we were to become involved in war to-morrow, all that would occur again, and worse. To prevent its recurrence there must be a radical reorganization of the medical corps, including the creation by law of medical inspectors general and an adequate reserve corps, made equal to the Japanese standard by giving it an independent transport service, and by making its officers of equal rank with the highest in the fighting arm; with executive power in medical and sanitary matters, and advisory power over the commissariat. Thus only can we hope to change those frightful percentages of death from disease to approximate the remarkable figures of the Japanese campaign.

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"At Tampa our men warred and cursed and stamped until pandemonium reigned. We piled greasy bacon mountain high in the broiling sun, until the very sands might have been rendered for the grease; we stacked cases of watery, canned tomatoes, open to the blistering sky, until the cans fairly writhed in ferment. We jammed the railroad and freight yards with trains until it was impossible to switch a car, and nobody knew where anything was; and we congested the piers at Port Tampa until the stevedores and soldiers could hardly work, and the Quartermasters in despair cried out: "Oh, hell! Put any old thing on board!'

"At Santiago—a battle which in Japanese eyes would be considered a mere skirmish—our casualties were less than one-tenth our small force of 15,000 men, and still hundreds of the wounded lay half-naked, scorched and chilled by midday sun and midnight dews; with parched throats and empty stomachs; covered with blood and dirt; unattended; suffering untold agonies from torn bodies, through lingering hours of day and night.

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"Our Nippon friends kept 600,000 men in the field for over a year and a half; they fought the greatest battles of history, one of twelve days of incessant fighting, and the other of sixteen days; and skirmish fighting constantly went on during the entire period of hostilities. Their soldiers had their camp kettles with them; they had their water boilers on hand; they had their blankets with them; they had their mosquito nets, and every man was enveloped in one during the mosquito season.

"Their casualties have been nearly 40,000 in a single battle, or almost three times the entire number of soldiers we sent to Cuba; and yet, every man was promptly, carefully, and scientifically cared for. Every soldier who acquired a temperature or disclosed a furred tongue immediately got medical treatment. They fought through a country where unsanitary conditions obtain, and they camped on germ-infested sites of former Russian camps; and yet, by the incessant precautions of a numerically adequate medical corps, in hygiene, sanitation, food, drink, clean clothing, their army has been enabled to make a health showing unheard of before in the annals of war."

B.

HAZING---THE NATIONAL GAME

HAZING, hazing, hazing all the day—
See the little college boys at their merry play;
Taking little Freshy in, making him do stunts,
Sixty-seven Sophomores on his neck at once,
Standing him upon his head, binding up his eyes,
Sitting in a basin and a-rowing for a prize!

Hazing, hazing, hazing all the night—
See the little Middy boys in a finish fight;
Knocking foolish Plebby out with the solar plex,
While the upper classmen cheer "Brek-kek-kek-co-ex!"
Smashing in his collarbone, ruining his clo'es—
Oh, it is such jolly fun breaking Plebby's nose!

Hazing, hazing, hazing till they're hoarse—
See the gallant soldier-boy drink tabasco sauce!
See him take the worst stuff he's fit to brew!
Run his nose into the mud, fill his eyes with dust;
Run and heat the iron hot, brand him good and well—
That's the way to treat a future Major General!

Hazing, hazing, hazing in debate—
See the caucus Senators in the Hall of State,
How they flay the overbold, nervy chappy who
Will not vote just when and where and how they tell him to.
How them lamm and pound the lad, how they smash him flat.
Wonder how the poor old cuss remembers where he's at!

Hazing, hazing, hazing is the plan!
See the big Committee and the fat Insurance Man!
How it digs him in his past, how it makes him sweat,
How it makes him wish that he and they had never met!
How it pulls his name apart, how it yanks him down,
Making him the laughing stock of all the grinning town!

Hazing, hazing, hazing's in the air,
See the Frenzied Financier haze the squillionaire!
How he prods him with his quill dripping red with ink!
How he jumps with all his spikes on his tainted chink!
How he grabs him by the ear, drags him in the mud,
Pulls him from his lofty perch with a verbal thud!

Hazing, hazing, that's the sport for all!
Never speak of foot or base or other kinds of ball.
They are not the National Games they used to be—
Things have changed of recent years until now we see
Hazing has become the thing, the only game of worth,
And Uncle Sam is ready quite to haze the blooming earth.

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

The Youthful Delinquent: A New Way to Deal with Him

Judge Lindsey of Denver, Pioneer Apostle of the Juvenile Court Idea, Gives an Interesting Explanation of His Methods.

THE Juvenile Courts in the United States are going to bring about a complete reorganization of our methods of dealing with criminals. We are already beginning to realize that by working against the lawbreaker we are only making of him an implacable enemy of the court that convicts him, the Government that supports the court, and the authorities that administer the Government, whereas the juvenile courts are teaching us that by working with the lawbreaker we gain his friendship for the court, his respect for the Government, and his obedience to the authorities. It doesn't make any difference that the individuals dealt with in the juvenile courts are children, while the material of the criminal courts is grown-up men and women. Men and women are pretty much like boys and girls, and they are all accessible to the same appeal—a sympathetic understanding of their difficulties."

This is what Ben B. Lindsey, the "little Judge," who has made the Denver Juvenile Court the marvel of modern legislation, has been saying in New York and Boston to audiences composed of legislators, educators, boys and girls, and members of small clubs. He was invited to come East to explain his method of dealing with delinquent children by James J. Storrow, President of the new School Board in Boston, and by Dr. A. E. Winship of The Boston School Journal. The object was to strengthen the chances of the juvenile court bills now pending in the Massachusetts Legislature. During his six days' stay in Boston he spoke twenty-one times, including once at Harvard University. In New York he addressed only four or five small meetings called together in private parlors by persons particularly interested in his work, owing to the heavy tax which his Boston talks had levied upon a vitality already greatly reduced by his regular labors in Denver.

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In talking with him the cause of the threatened nervous breakdown becomes evident. Judge Lindsey gives all of himself all the time. People who have seen his influence with apparently hopeless boys have accused him of using hypnotism. The "power" that he employs is, however, only the power of an overwhelming earnestness poured forth with passionate energy. Judge Lindsey is to himself only the instrument of a cause, and he lets the cause use him as it will. He has no wife, no child, no home. He holds court every hour of the twenty-four in which his services are needed—not on an easy bench in a comfortable courtroom, but on the up-turned washtub in a squalid shanty under the railroad viaduct, on a soap box in a "newsies' alley," on the edge of a cot in the detention home.

"A Judge in Boston asked me when and where I hold court," said Judge Lindsey with the gentle smile out of the gentle brown eyes under the big, bulging forehead. "I couldn't tell him. Another Judge wanted to know how long I took to try each case. All I could tell him was that we don't try cases. We hear the boys' stories, and if the boys want to tell their stories at home, or at their place of business, or in the detention home, or at my house, or out on the street—why, the Judge has to go to the boy, that's all. It's impossible to say when we hold court, because we make a point of listening to the boy when he wants to talk and of not forcing him to say anything until he gets ready. He always tells us the truth then. If we tried to make him talk when we wanted him to he would probably tell us a lie. You can't blame him for that. And as for saying how long it takes us to try a case—that's impossible, because it may be three hours and it may be three weeks. It all depends upon how long it takes the boy to make up his mind to tell us the truth. We don't hurry him. We let him take his time—and meanwhile we look up his home surroundings.

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"The trouble with all our work in the criminal line is that we pay more attention to the act than to the cause of the act. Our chief concern with the lawbreaker is, 'What did you do?' whereas it should be, 'Why did you do it?' Nobody—man or boy, woman or girl, breaks a law just for the fun of doing it. There is a reason for all the acts that we call crimes. It seems to me that the only preventive for an act of that kind is to find out the cause and remove it, instead of inflicting punishment for the crime.

"For instance: Not long ago a boy was brought into our court for stealing coal off the railroad tracks. He didn't deny his guilt, and, under the law, I could have sent him up or put him under the probation of a perfect stranger. I did nothing of the kind. I knew that Micky wasn't stealing coal off the tracks just to be vicious. I went to see his mother.

"Exactly as I expected, his mother admitted to me that she had sent Micky to pick up coal along the tracks. She didn't know that it was against the law, and she couldn't see why the poor people shouldn't have the benefit of the waste coal from the box cars. She was perfectly right from her point of view, but I explained to her that it was against the law for people to pick up coal along the tracks—not because the State didn't want them to have the coal, but because the State is interested in those people, and it doesn't want them to lose a leg or an arm, or perhaps their lives. Then I went on to show her that in the case of boys like Micky it was only a step from the track to the box car, and from loose coals to fruit and grain and brasses, and, finally, the corner grocery and the penitentiary.

JUDGE LINDSEY AND SOME OF HIS BOYS

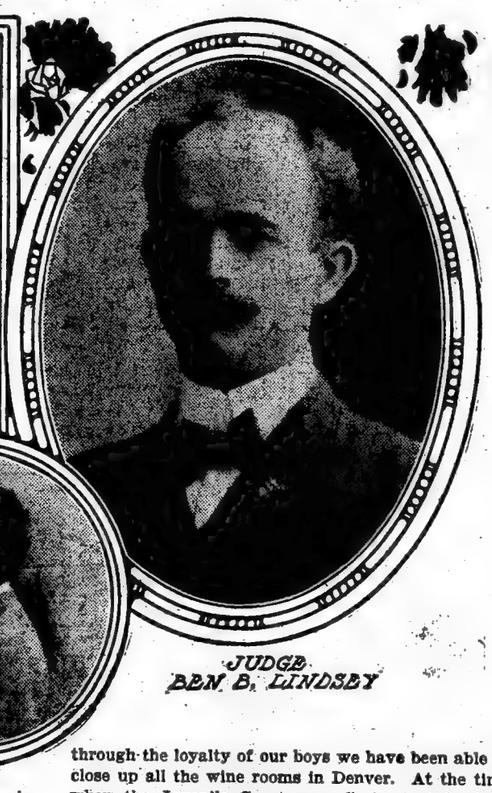

JUDGE BEN B. LINDSEY

"'Now, Mrs. Brown,' I said to her, 'if you need coal we will get coal for you, but we want you to keep Micky off the tracks. We are just as much interested in Micky as you are, and we want to be your ally in bringing him up. If you're a widow, we want to act as a sort of foster-father to him. He's as valuable and important to us as he is to you, and it would be even harder upon us than upon you if he should happen to go wrong.'

"Do you suppose we had any trouble with Micky after that? Why, Micky now considers himself the divinely appointed guardian of all the tracks and box cars of his neighborhood, and he believes it his solemn duty to reason seriously with all the boys who hang round them. The boys whom he finds inaccessible to reason he reports to me.

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"You see, out in Denver we have progressive ideas in regard to 'snitching' or 'squealing,' or whatever you call telling on the other fellow in this part of the country. We think that the first duty of every citizen, big or little, is toward the State, and that it is as much a part of his duty to enforce the laws as to keep them. Then our boys understand that the evil is not in getting caught, but in doing the thing. Lastly they know that the fellow they 'snitch on' is not going to be betrayed into the hands of a prosecutor, but that he is going to be treated as 'square' as they were themselves. Sometimes they don't have to 'snitch' on him. They just bring him into court. He's usually willing to come, because he knows that he is only going to have things explained to him. Two years ago one gang of four who had been caught, brought in forty-four others who hadn't. None of those boys is in institutions. There has not been a single complaint lodged against one of them since we had things out the first time.

"Instead of sending to jail the four boys who were caught and making of them imbittered little enemies of the State, we got at the cause of their act—which in this instance was 'the gang'—and then we got hold of the other boys and showed them why it was against their own interests to break the laws.

"In this way we get the boys who are caught to work for us, instead of against us, and we are enabled to reach the boys who are not caught. There is no opprobrium attached to a boy for having been in the Juvenile Court in Denver. The boys speak proudly of 'belonging to the court.'

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"Now, in other States the juvenile laws do not allow the court to act until the child has transgressed the law. Then he has to be arrested and tried. Even if he is only charged with delinquency or misdemeanor there is a certain stigma attached to it, and even if the Judge is kind and humane in his examination of the child there is a certain bitterness in the child's heart at being brought into court and exposed to public criticism. In a measure the court is still working against the prisoner instead of with him. Our

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A DENVER WAIF

law permits us to take control of the child if he even 'enters a condition tending to delinquency.' We have just as much jurisdiction over a boy who, we hear, is hanging about the railroad tracks as we have over a boy who has been caught stealing coal from a car. We get hold of the boy before he has committed a delinquent act and remove him from danger. If we can't remove him from danger we remove the danger from him.

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"This is where some of your conventional Easterners think we have gone too far. The Gerry Society people will tell you that our 'adult responsibility' law is unconstitutional and that some day somebody will make an attack on it and prove it so. Maybe the Gerry Society is right, but nobody has made an attack on the law yet, and in the meantime it is doing some mighty effective work.

"I sent a father to jail for three days not long ago for swearing in the presence of his boy. Parents in Denver understand that if they do not perform their proper functions toward their children they are liable to fine or imprisonment. We don't consider a child responsible for his truancy if his parents are keeping him out of school to work. We don't send a boy up for stealing brasses off the railroad cars as long as his father is encouraging him to steal as a source of income to himself and as long as a pawnbroker is paying the boy a good price for his booty. We arrest the father and the pawnbroker. We don't blame a boy for vicious habits as long as the messenger companies are sending him into improper places and the saloon and dive keepers are setting their traps for him. We go after the messenger companies and the saloon and dive keepers.

"Through our adult responsibility law and through the loyalty of our boys we have been able to close up all the wine rooms in Denver. At the time when the Juvenile Court was first started these places were running wide open, but it was generally understood that they were not. I had written the Police Commissioner and warned the wine-room men, but my boys kept telling me that the places were still running. The Police Commissioner paid no attention to my letters and the wine-room men only laughed at me, so finally I planned a coup that, I fancy, was pretty sensational.

"There was a hearing before me of a number of wine-room cases. The Commissioner and a number of other public officials were to be there. I got about two hundred boys who had been keeping me posted in regard to the wine rooms to come down and stow themselves away in one corner of the court room.

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"During the hearing the Commissioner made the statement that all the wine rooms had been closed. This was the cue for little Johnny Simpson. Johnny jumped up and said right out loud:

"'Yes, they were closed one night and opened the next. Ain't it so, kids?'

"The other kids yelled in chorus that it was so, and the Commissioner had to back down. After that he got busy and cleaned up the town.

"The boys understand their duty as citizens. Whenever they hear of a boy being admitted to a saloon they come and tell me about it. Whenever they find a man who sells cigarettes to 'kids,' they let me know. There is no bitterness in their hearts toward the State because they have been in court. Through their experience with the court they have learned that the State is a citizen's best friend, and that it is to a citizen's interest to work for and with the State.

"Even when I am forced to commit a boy to the State Industrial School, in Golden, I do my best to make him feel that, in committing him, I am doing it only because I feel that it is best for him. In fact I tell him that I am going to let him go up to the school absolutely alone and that he can cut and run if he wants to. I give him his papers and I say: 'Now, Johnny—or Tom, or Bill, or whatever his name may be—you can ditch the papers if you want to. If you think it's best for you not to go out to Golden, you ditch and run. Nobody is going to follow you and nobody is going to bring you back. All I want is to do the best thing for you.'

"At first people used to think I was crazy, but when they found out that there wasn't a boy that didn't take the train and go straight to the school, they began to think that there might be something in my idea, after all. Dozens of young men whom I've tried in the criminal court I've sent to the State Reformatory or to the penitentiary in the same way. Not one has ever betrayed my trust. In the Juvenile Courts of Salt Lake City, Portland, and Omaha, where they have adopted my system, they have had the same experience, with the exception of one boy in Portland. Do you know why he broke his word? As he was buying his ticket he saw the Sheriff watching him. Naturally he cut and ran. Why not? He had meant to be square with the court, but the court had not been square with him. No one can blame him for feeling that he had a right to flee from a traitor. I've sent a hundred boys to Golden since our Juvenile Court was opened and not lost one.

"Of course it will take a good many years of quiet, steady growth before the complete system of working with, instead of against, the wrongdoer can be applied to adults, but it will come in time. What if it will require trouble and money and an elaborate system to put it into operation? We have expended plenty of money and trouble and built up an elaborate enough system to create deadly enemies to the State.

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"You can't bring an individual—man or boy, woman or girl—into a courtroom full of people and stand them up before a perfect stranger, whom they have every reason to believe has designs upon their liberty, and expect him, or her, to tell the truth. His frightened instinct will only prompt him to say that he didn't do it. But talk to him quietly, as a friend, for an hour or two; make him see that what he did isn't half as important as why he did it; win his confidence and let him know that you are not going to betray it; make him feel that you are not going to take away his liberty and happiness, but that you want to find the best way to insure him the fullest measure of liberty and happiness; then see whether your prisoner will tell the truth.

"Under circumstances like these he will be satisfied with whatever measures you take with him. You'd be surprised to see how things come out under this process. Not long ago a little boy was brought before me charged with assault. A little girl had accused him of having struck her. Imagine those two children up before a Judge in a crowded court for a three-minute examination! The boy's denial would, of course, be discredited, and, at the very least, he would have been sent home with a reprimand. Naturally he would hate the Judge and he would hate the little girl as long as he lived.

"I took that boy and girl aside and talked to them for three hours, and finally the little girl opened her heart to me and admitted that it was all a lie and that the boy had not struck her at all, but that she had a grudge against the boy and wanted to get even with him by getting him into trouble. Then the boy admitted that he had been 'mean' to the girl, and that he had lied as well as she had. The parents were involved in the matter and there was a whole mountain of neighborhood hatred to be cleared away before the boy and girl finally shook hands and agreed to be friends. But they did it at last. Then I got the parents to bury their differences and to admit that they, too, had been in the wrong.

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"Now that took a long time and a lot of energy, but I say that it was worth it. It saved endless Police Court transactions—maybe a murder trial. More than that, though, it made both that boy and girl and their parents firm friends of the State.

"Newell Dwight Hillis says that the degree of skill necessary for the handling of marble is nothing compared to the degree of skill necessary for the handling of men, and yet we treat men as if they were blocks of the roughest granite. We must learn to handle men as men, and the best time to handle a man is when he is a boy. We will never get anywhere in the problem as long as we try to overcome evil with evil. We may begin to hope when we adapt to men the Juvenile Court system of overcoming evil with good."

F. M. B.

Revolutionist Gaidsis's Fight for Freedom: Says Larceny Charge is Subterfuge

IN the name of no less a struggler for political freedom than that of the immortal George Washington there met last Thursday, on the anniversary of the great American's birth, some of the wealthiest of the east side Russian and Polish Catholics and Jews to arrange for a mass meeting to be held in the interest of Felix Gaidsis, a Russian revolutionist, now in the Tombs on a charge of the larceny of 4,200 rubles, preferred by the Russian Government.

The Russian Government, through its attorneys, Coudert Brothers, is seeking to have Gaidsis deported as a fugitive from justice, and against these representatives of Emperor Nicholas is arraigned almost the entire east side, Russian and Polish Jews and Catholics, who are giving money freely for the defense of the imprisoned man, and who declare that if the defense before United States Commissioner Shields at the hearing on March 1 is not strong enough to keep Gaidsis in this country they will furnish money for a commission to be sent to St. Petersburg to take further evidence in his behalf.

The Russian Revolutionary League, the St. Vincent de Paul Society of St. Stanislaus Church, the congregation of the church itself, its priest, Father Strzelecki, and many individuals recognized as leaders in religious and revolutionary circles on the east side are taking active parts in the struggle for the release of Gaidsis, and the money for employment of counsel and incidental expenses is coming from Catholics and Jews alike.

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Gaidsis will make as his defense the confession that he is a fugitive revolutionary and not a thief, that his crime is political and he is consequently entitled to refuge in this country. Those who are fighting for him say that Russia would not make such a struggle at this time for the return of a common thief when her prisons are already filled, and that the desire to get Gaidsis back to that country is based on the hope that the "Third Department" may be able to force from him revolutionary secrets he is possessed of, secrets no less important than those covering revolutionary efforts to undermine the Czar's military establishment.

Gaidsis in the Tombs declared that he was a servant of Gen. Lamanski in St. Petersburg, and that the General, who was compelled to flee the country in November and seek refuge in Switzerland, as Gaidsis was compelled to flee to this country, was heart and soul in the work of spreading revolutionary ideas in the army. Many meetings were held in the General's house, he said, and many plans were laid there for undermining what loyalty is left in the Czar's army.

While Lamanski was discovered and all of his household was compelled to leave Russia hurriedly, there are still officers and officials of high rank as yet undiscovered, says the prisoner, who were in the revolutionary plots formed in the General's home. To locate these, so Gaidsis says, he is wanted by the Russian Government, and he and the revolutionaries on the east side, for the sake of the success of the revolution in the empire, are fighting the deportation measures.

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Elias Rosenthal, a brother of Dr. Hermann Rosenthal, a well-known Jewish scholar, who is at the head of the Slavonic department of the Public Library of New York, is in charge of the case. Bartholomew Sulinski, President of the St. Vincent de Paul Society of St. Stanislaus, is in charge of the funds.

Mr. Rosenthal is a graduate of the University of Kieff and was compelled to leave Russia when he was twenty-one years old because he published a revolutionary paper called The Will of the People with type stolen by him from his brother's newspaper office in Kieff. He is one of the most prominent of the revolutionaries in New York, and with his brother worked a number of years for the colonization of Jews in this country.

"The 'Third Department,' which is the political police of Russia," said Mr. Rosenthal, "did not anticipate any trouble in reaching across the ocean and dragging back Gaidsis. He was poor and ignorant and it would be easier to tear from him his secrets than it would be to get them from men of higher intellect and personal influence. We don't know how many deportations of Russians have been secured since the revolution in Russia reached such a point of magnitude and power, but we believe that the 'Third Department' has been operating from this side and that political refugees have been held on landing here and sent back on baseless charges.

"We know that many spies are employed in New York by the Russian Government, and one especially we have known of for the past two years. This is a woman spy, a Russian of title, whose husband is of another nationality. Both were used by Gen. Trepoff, and they worked in Paris until the revolutionaries there found them out, and they were transferred to New York. They live in an aristocratic section of New York, attend the Russian Symphony concerts, the performances of the Orleneff players, and the

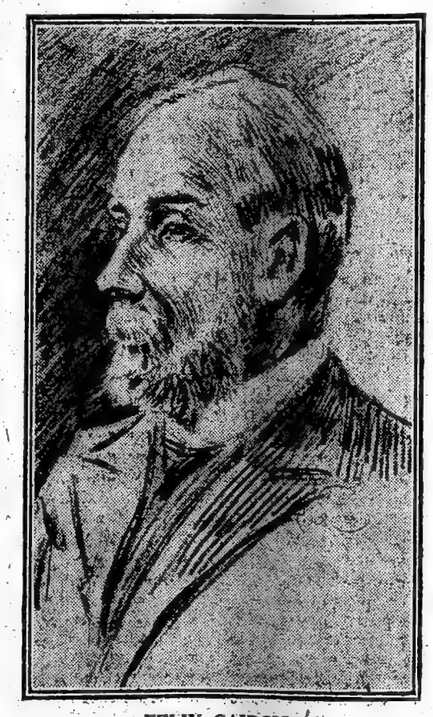

FELIX GAIDSIS.

lady has only recently written me trying to enlist my aid in bringing to this country another company of players to give a different class of plays than those given by Orleneff. Her object is to offset the effect of revolutionary plays. I saw through this and will have nothing to do with her project. She and her husband deny that they are agents of the Russian Government, but we received their photographs and descriptions and histories from the revolutionaries in Paris and will not trust them."

Mr. Rosenthal said that $250,000 had been sent from New York in the last six months to the revolutionaries in Russia and that plenty more would be sent. In the east side there is confidence that within a year the revolutionists will overturn the Russian Government. Despite the fact that American money orders are being debarred by the Russian Government, these contributions are still being sent in the form of drafts and in cash to agents in England and France. A large sum of money was raised as late as last Friday night, when the Revolutionary League gave a concert and ball at the Murray Hill Lyceum.

Twice Mr. Rosenthal has been before United States Commissioner Shields with Gaidsis and twice has the case been continued. The last continuance was granted to the representatives of the Russian Government when they showed a cable dispatch saying that the evidence against the prisoner had been mailed.

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The specific charge is that Gaidsis, while valet to M. Veshnakoff, Secretary of State to the Emperor, stole 4,200 rubles. Gaidsis declares that he was never a valet for any one. He is a rough, ignorant looking man, a heavy scar seaming one side of his face. In his defense he will bring papers to show who employed him, and recommendations that have been given him at the end of each term of employment. If this evidence is not enough to prevent his deportation Mr. Rosenthal will then ask for a commission to secure further evidence in Russia, and in case this should be denied and the prisoner held for Russia, habeas corpus proceedings will be taken.

The meeting to be held as the result of the preliminary gathering on George Washington's birthday will, it is intended, voice protest to this Government against tactics used by the "Third Department" of Russia in endeavoring to deport political refugees from this city. It will be a mass meeting to which the entire east side will turn out, for Russians, Jew, Christian, Agnostic, and atheistic, are all interested in holding Gaidsis in this country. His name is as familiar now in the cafés and shops of the district as is the name of Gapon or the name of Gorki. There is hardly a resort east of Broadway and south of Fourteenth Street where the men do not talk nightly of putting an end to the work of the "Third Department" of Russia in New York.

In the bar of Little Hungary, where peddlers and street merchants gather for their glass of tokay at night, the Gaidsis case is the general topic of conversation, and among the revolutionists there is the belief that if Gaidsis is not deported the long arm of the political police will be drawn back across the ocean, that Russia will learn that the United States will require bona fide charges against refugees seeking a haven in America, and that even the beautiful special agent of the Czar will be ordered somewhere else.

WOMEN WHO COMMAND REGIMENTS.

EUROPEAN women are popularly supposed to possess fewer rights than their American sisters; yet one distinction enjoyed by them is little known on this side of the ocean. In the Prussian Army alone, the commanders of fourteen regiments are women; and, although the position is purely formal, yet these female Colonels enjoy like military rank with the male holders of the title, and, on occasion, wear the uniform of their office. The distinction is not confined to German women, although reserved for those through whose veins flows royal, or, at least, princely blood.

Those who have been thus honored are as follows: The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the Grand Duchess of Baden, the Empress Alexandra of Russia, the Crown Princess of Greece, the Empress Augusta Victoria of Germany, the Duchess of Connaught, the Queen Dowager of Holland, the Princess of Sachsen-Meiningen, the Queen Dowager of Italy, the Princess of Schaumburg-Lippe, the Princess Frederick Karl of Hessen, the Princess Karl of Prussia, Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, and the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg. Of these befrocked commanders eight belong to the infantry, three to the garde de corps, and three to the cavalry.

Luck is simply getting what some other fellow wants.

Love may level all things, if it's on the level itself.

Never jump from the frying pan until you are sure the fire is out.

Marriage is apt to be a failure when a man's love is greater than his bank account.

Ludwig Fulda---The German Poet-Dramatist and His Work

Character Study of the Distinguished German Litterateur Who Has Just Arrived in New York---How He Offended the Kaiser.

NEW YORK is just now harboring within its walls one of Germany's greatest dramatists—Ludwig Fulda. He has come as the guest of the "Germanistic Society," under whose auspices he will give readings from his own work and deliver a series of lectures in various parts of the country. It is the purpose of the society to act as an intellectual mediator between Germany and the United States, with special reference to the study of German in American high schools and universities. This is only one phase of the movement initiated by the Emperor's suggestion of an "exchange of Professors." Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia is the President of the society. Vice Presidents are Andrew D. White, Seth Low, and Carl Schurz. A scientist, Prof. Delitzsch, was the first leader of modern German thought whom they invited to our shores; in his wake follows a poet.

While I was talking with Dr. Fulda, an amusing fact suggested itself to my mind, namely, that of the three great Germans who have crossed the Atlantic recently, each had a little trouble with the Kaiser, at one time or another. Of Richard Strauss the monarch is said to have remarked: "He's a good fellow, but he can't write music." (Er ist ein guter Kerl, aber componieren kann er nicht.) Against Delitzsch, he himself wrote a long letter setting forth his own Credo, as opposed to the Professor's view of the Babylonian sources of the Old Testament. And Fulda, too, did not escape the imperial censor, painter, musician, poet, dramatist, and General.

Thirteen or fourteen years ago Fulda wrote what was, perhaps, the greatest "hit" of his life, "The Talisman." It is a dramatization of a famous Arabian tale. A crafty deceiver weaves for an Emperor a magic robe, supposedly visible only to the eyes of righteous men, but in reality wholly imaginary. The Emperor and all his court pretend to admire the texture of this wonderful garment, but by the mouth of a simple girl the truth is told. The play contains the famous line, "Thou art a King even in pantaloons." The application to the Kaiser, surrounded as he was by sycophants, is fairly obvious. And when later a distinguished commission conferred upon Fulda the Schiller prize for the play, the Emperor exercised his prerogative and vetoed the decision. The obstacle thus thrown in the young dramatist's way proved to be only a stepping-stone to his great popular success. This play was staged in English by Mr. Beerbohm Tree.

On the whole, Fulda was what the Germans call a "Sunday child"—fortune came to him without much effort on his part, and has to this day continued to smile upon him. He is the son of a wealthy merchant in Frankfort-on-the-Main, and, after Goethe, the most distinguished literary citizen of that ancient town. As he had no business abilities whatever, he was permitted to take a university course, and chose philology for that purpose. Perhaps his researches at the root of language contributed toward making him a most accomplished and graceful translator. At the tender age of 20 he received a prize for a little play, and had the pleasure of seeing it put on the boards. One of his friends writes that he wore at that time a curl hanging down the middle of his forehead, which he combed back when he became famous. The poet, however, denies emphatically any such implication.

After having received his degree, Mr. Fulda (for he does not insist on the "Doctor") forsook scholarship for his true vocation—the drama. His master in these years was Paul Heyse. At one time he was in danger of being carried away by the wave of Naturalism. But soon he found himself, and gave us the romantic comedies, "Talisman," and the "Son of the Caliph," "The Sisters," "The Lost Paradise," and "Friends of Youth." He has also done excellent work as an essayist and in verse. Nor may we forget his translations of "Cyrano de Bergerac" and of the comedies of Molière. "Masquerade," one of his newest plays, once more a study in realism, will be given during his stay in New York at Conried's theatre.

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I met Mr. Fulda two hours after his arrival in his apartments at the Hotel Astor. He was a little weary. "America has overwhelmed me with new impressions," he said. Yet he was most affable. I am convinced, however, that he can be anything but affable, given the proper occasion. His is a strong head, characteristic of the thinker and the acute critic of life. He is a man who knows what he wants, and gets it. But in his eyes gleams the gentle fire of the idealist, of one who would never tear poor humanity to shreds, no matter how penetrative his sight, how keen his analysis.

Preliminaries were soon over. He lit a cigar. I don't indulge. We sat down and talked.

"Doctor," I said, "what do you think of the aims of the Germanistic Society?"

"It seems to me that not enough can be done in that direction. The nations of the earth must learn from each other. In the twentieth century international friendships will be based on cultural affinities. It is only thus that we may ever hope to attain harmony and peace."

"Do you, then, regard your visit in the light of a mission?"

"I would hardly give it that dignified name. I

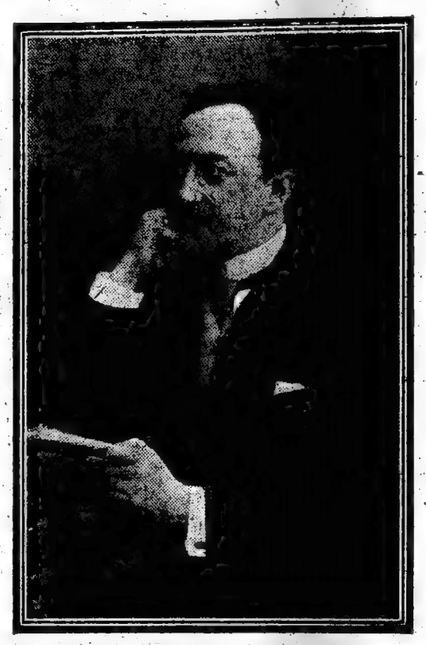

LUDWIG FULDA.

am one of many who help to prepare the way."

"What is known in Germany as to American conditions?"

"Our interest in you is very great. It has always been a distinction of the Germans to be close observers of the life of other nations. In fact, we have an unfortunate tendency to overrate foreign achievements at our expense."

"I stood under the impression that we were regarded by you as a sort of semi-barbarians whose only aim in life was the pursuit of the dollar."

"Such was, indeed, the prevalent idea. But within recent years our great newspapers have sent to America reliable correspondents, and many of us have come over here to study economic and social conditions. We have learned to respect and to admire you. We realize that America is no longer a country of crass commercialism, but has developed a fine appreciation of ideal values and an immense thirst for culture."

"Do you anticipate any trouble on account of the tariff question?"

"I believe that an amicable arrangement will be brought about, and I hold that when the matter is finally settled reciprocity will also govern our copyright relations. The present law is very unjust to German writers. American authors are protected by Germany as well as her own citizens. But we must have a book set up in the United States in order to insure it against pirates."

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"Have you personally suffered any losses through the injustice of this law?"

"Indeed, I have. Several years ago an American 'adapted' my play 'The Lost Paradise'—and made a hit with it. I never got a penny.

"I would not say that 'The Admirable Crichton' is an 'adaptation,' but it is certain that the author 'borrowed' pretty largely from my play 'Robinson's Island.' This fact was pointed out by all German critics. I am glad to hear that German writers here are planning to form a society which is to foster relations with their brothers in Germany, and also to take up the fight for a more liberal copyright law in conjunction with the Society of British Authors. You say they want me to be their sponsor. I am very glad to hear it and shall do everything in my power to help them."

When asked what he thought of our modern American literature, he hesitated. "I do not feel that I know enough of it to be able to express an opinion," was his reply.

"Whom do you hold to be the greatest English writer now living in the world?"

"It seems to me there can be no doubt that it is Bernard Shaw. That man is a genius. He is marvelous. He is a personality. He looks upon the world with his own eyes. I would call him a discoverer—one who discovers the new in the old, and thus adds materially to our intellectual riches."

"You intended to lecture on the modern German drama?"

"I did. But it is a very delicate matter to judge one's own contemporaries."

"Certain books and newspapers that we see here of the extreme modern Germans strike us as distinctly mad. Do you approve of that sort of thing?"

"By no means. I never was an extremist. It's so easy to seem original when one is only—crazy. There's a myriad of diseases, only one health."

"Whom would you call the greatest German dramatist?"

"Hauptmann, though in the technique of the stage Sudermann is by far his superior. Schnitzler, too, has done some excellent work. Hofmanstal is great as a lyrist; but he must first prove himself a dramatist."

"Of all living authors whom would you place highest?"

"Ibsen, undoubtedly. He is a giant. He has created a new form, the psychological drama. But it is above all as an artist, as master craftsman that I admire this Norwegian, who towers colossally above all lesser lights."

"In what class would you put yourself?"

"That is a rather ticklish question, you know. I have no exaggerated sense of my importance. Still, I may say that my mastery of verse as a vehicle of the drama and the power of refined satire are distinguishing marks. What I am most proud of is my translation of Molière. I have made him a German dramatist."

And indeed only the other day some one stated in the French Chamber that, since Fulda translated that French classic, more of the latter's plays were given in Berlin alone than in all France. In a word, Fulda has done for Molière what Schlegel and Tieck have done for Shakespeare. Both are German classics now.

After a lecture tour through the West, Mr. Fulda will come back to New York and lecture on the "Art of Translation." "It is not," he said, "the words that we must translate, but the author." And here you have the keynote of the man's work. His ever alert mind seizes on the essence of things. Having obtained that, he gives expression to it in the most perfect form, even as one would pour precious liquid into a vial exquisitely shaped.

G. S. V.

HOW TO WRITE A "BEST SELLER": HERE IS MARY DILLON'S RECIPE

MRS. MARY DILLON, whose latest book, "In Old Bellaire," has just been issued by the Century Company, represents a group of authors who are necessary to a portion of the reading public in America.

Her first story, "The Rose of Old St. Louis," which was one of the five best-sellers of the year 1904, identified her as a "necessary" in the publishers' field.

There are books that represent a publisher's vanities, and books that describe his business scent; so there are authors who write stories because they are literary, and authors who sacrifice literature to an instinct for what the majority of people like to read.

There must have been a great many who liked to read a tale like "The Rose of Old St. Louis." Being, as it was, a story of the period of the Louisiana Purchase, it was more opportune in its appearance during the St. Louis Exposition year than it would ever have been, classed merely as literature. But this is exactly a condition in the history of a fiction-reading public that is most mysterious to publishers and authors, and for that reason most interesting to trace through a personality that has experimented successfully.

Mrs. Mary Dillon was on her way from her home in St. Louis to visit a few "Counts and Princesses," as she expressed it, in Europe when I met her. She was sailing the next morning for Egypt.

A small, slender little lady, with gray hair, dark eyes in which youth was still persistent, and a most retiring, tremulous fear of being interviewed for a newspaper.

"I am told that I can trust you," she began with a resigned, sad tone, "but I do hope you won't make me say anything silly."

She was so conventionally suspicious that an interview must necessarily be something beyond hope of wisdom that I was not so confident of her personality as she seemed of mine, but when she told me that the ideal novel should be "calm and leisurely" there was an interest involved, and that interest concerned the problem of how certain books became "best sellers" and why. The notoriety of "The Rose of Old St. Louis" points a way to write them, as told by its author.

"I wrote the first chapter of that book," she said, "without any idea of whether I should finish it or not. I had been reading up on the history of the Louisiana Purchase because I was living in St. Louis, and the exposition was in the air. Before writing any more I was sure that the idea was a good one, because of the World's Fair which was approaching, and so I sent it to the Century Company, with a note asking them if they would like to take it, and offering the first chapter as a sample of what I could do. I received no reply from them for some months; in the meanwhile I had written nineteen chapters more. As the suitable time for its publication was at hand I wrote them again, inclosing the balance of the story, and I received a telegram accepting it. I do not think they had read the first chapter at all. Now, of course, I do not think that it was my private idea of what a story should be. You see, it was told in the first person, which is a very easy way to write, but which necessitates the presence of the hero at all the important events in the historical data of the story. That is a trifle absurd, and then the demand for action, for melodrama, in a story that seeks a wide circulation is very distasteful to the writer who sees life differently."

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"Then you do not entirely approve of writing a novel in the first person as you did 'The Rose of Old St. Louis'?"

"Of course, Robert Louis Stevenson always wrote in the first person, and it is much easier, but then the narrative form admits of a wider range and variety of possibilities."

"Your experience covers more than your two books now on the market?"

"Yes; there were other stories, to which I did not sign my name, however; they were published under a nom de plume."

Mrs. Dillon did not care to tell what they were or who had published them. Her reserve led to a probing for her literary standards. Perhaps no one is without some literary standards; even the devotee of a dime novel has aspirations that could be told with pen and ink.

Mrs. Dillon's literary atmosphere, as she described it, becomes extremely useful to the average literary aspirant, because her success has in it the leaven of average literary effort. Her point of view is not above the intellectual level of any reader, and is restrained in its quality of authorship.

"The Rose of Old St. Louis" was a book that the author admittedly did not consider a flower of her

MRS. MARY DILLON.

best quality, and yet upon its success with the reading public she finds herself before the crowd in the guise of literary importance.

Mrs. Dillon was gracefully conscious that her two books were intellectual compromises, for she smiled in an amused fashion when I asked her if writing pays.

"I have made money by it," she said, adding more positively, "although I do not think one should write a story with a view to its commercial success. I cannot do as Marion Crawford, for instance, is said to do, when asked for a story—send in a synopsis of the chapters according to the period and style of the publisher's order. I write just as the story comes to me, in pencil."

The pencilling in literature which Mrs. Dillon has just published, called "In Old Bellaire," she told me, has more of the scheme and quality of her literary standards.

"This story is a reminiscence of my childhood, which was spent in Carlisle, Penn. The characters in it are drawn as my child-eyes saw and my child-ears heard. I have seen none of these people since I grew up, excepting my father, whose portrait I have drawn, and who was the President of the college at that time."

"These people in the book are as you knew them when a child only?"

"Yes, and all its atmosphere, its scenes, are the pictures of my little girlhood. The story is leisurely and calm, as I believe a good literary story should be—like Thackeray's 'Henry Esmond,' for instance, or 'Lorna Doone.' The latter to, my mind, is the ideal of a novel. For these reasons I do not think 'In Old Bellaire' will attract as much attention as my first book."

"You would not advise the young writer to attempt the artificial form of novel?"

"The thing that should be true in life is often nearer actual truth than the truth as it is seen and told. I believe that imagination should be led safely instead of being forced into dangers for dramatic effect. The chief purpose of art is always to find the moral."

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There are authors who have told me that to point a moral unadorned is to incur the risk of boredom. But Mrs. Dillon has written one of the "best-sellers," and therefore we must not neglect any detail of her literary standards.

"Take Mrs. Wharton's 'The House of Mirth,'" she continued fearlessly. "The story is brilliant and most vivid; but how much finer its purpose in art if Mrs. Wharton had given us one big redeeming nature, one character in the book that would have illumined the sordid gloom of its truths! Surely there must be in the social world a redeeming soul?"

I could not answer her question happily, and she continued sadly to express her disapproval of poor Marie Corelli, as favorite a whetstone of literary societies as Browning or Shaw.

Mrs. Dillon made it quite clear that art demanded, according to her literary standards, the starch of a redeemed soul, and the flatiron of some useful moral to turn out a best-seller.

"And as to love interest—is that essential?" I asked.

The author of "The Rose of Old St. Louis" paused a while.

The ingredient of love, so commonly and so preciously espoused by the caterers of amusement, was not to be mixed in the novel as necessarily as eggs in cake.

"I have a story coming out in September, a political story, which has scarcely any love in it at all," said this authoress dubiously, "but I suppose there really should be some love interest in a story, though it should be most skillfully woven in, not as a principal in the labric of the story, but as an ornamental design. I was surprised at the clumsy manner in which the love story was dragged in by the author of 'The Crossways,' which was otherwise a good novel."

"What would be a good example, for instance, of an artistic love fabric?"

"I think Mrs. Humphry Ward's love story is almost right in 'The Marriage of William Ashe,'" she said, and when I demurred at the melodrama of that scene in Mrs. Ward's book in the mountain hut, during the correct amount of thunder and lightning, Mrs. Dillon was positive that such things are in life, even in commonplace lives.

Briefly, then, to write a "best-seller," according to Mrs. Dillon, the author must point a moral, redeem by art methods the most patent facts in life, and, as to truth, remember always that the thing which the person persistently says may be, must be, namely, that the truth we aspire to live is more real than life itself.

The Gentle Cynic

It takes a lot of luck to push a man up hill.

The wages of sin often come without working.

Some people seem tireless in making other people tired.

When some people tell the truth they have to label it.

It isn't the stingy man who keeps his troubles to himself.

When women grow jealous the devil proceeds to get busy.

If we could only hock our troubles, the pawnshops would be full.

The pessimist never hopes for the best, yet growls if he doesn't get it.

There is no hope for the fellow who is too weak to turn over a new leaf.

Don't cross your bridge till you come to it—and maybe it won't be there.

Contentment flies out of the window when ambition stalks in at the door.

We would never suspect how nice some people were if they didn't tell us.

There is always a soft berth for the fellow who can rout some one else out of it.

Deliver us from our friends. We can generally manage to take care of our enemies.

It's all right to be carried away by enthusiasm, provided you don't have to walk back.

There wouldn't be any hay to make when the sun shines if it wasn't for an occasional rain.

SONGS OF SCHOOL DAYS

J. W. FOLEY

Song of the Friendliness of Henry Bemis.

heez like ure bruther otto be ann wenn
ure in desspare he getts u owt agenn.
ann if ure lessuns hard he duz ure sums
ann wenn sum turble dissuppointmunt kums
he feals uz bad uz u doo ann he trize
too kumfurt u ann maybee goze ann bize
peenuts ur gum.ann shairs with u ann so
ure sorroze eezier too bare uno.
ann aftur wile u cheer up ann the day
groze brite ann awl ure sorroze pass away.
ann if u stubb ure toe ann almoast maik
it biak ann bloo heel alwus stop ann taik
ure foot ann look at it ann hellp u too
the crick ware u kann baythe it ann heel doo
the kindust things ann if u gett a hook
kott in ure thumm heel alwus kum ann look
ann hellp u gett it owt. ann he kann maik
a runner fore ure sled if u shood braik
it wenn u slide ann awl the time he sings
ann trize to sho the sunny side uv things.
ann if ure lait to skool heel alwus taik
the blain uv it. ann iff u hafftoo raik
the yard ann karrie wood he hellps u doo
ure choars ann asts ure muther thenn if u
kant go in swimmen ann ure muther nose
ure alwus safe iff hennry bemus goze.
ann iff ure skairt at nite heel alwus go
rite to ure dore ann wait untill u no
ure folkes are there ann then ule hear him say
good nite ann start hoam wisslen awl the way.

If u get a hook kott in ure thumm

San Marino Indignant

THE Great Council of San Marino has issued an indignant manifesto to the world. Before stating what this manifesto is, it seems appropriate to say something about San Marino and its Great Council.

San Marino is a little independent Republic situated in the heart of the Kingdom of Italy. It has an area of thirty-eight square miles, a population of 12,000 souls, a military force of 950 men—ninety of whom are officers—and its budget always shows a few thousand lire on the right side of the ledger. Its historians and archaeologists have written innumerable books to prove that it is the oldest State in Europe. It is governed by a combined legislative, judicial, and executive body known as the Great Council. This being said, one may turn to the manifesto.

According to this document, the people and Government of the said republic are much concerned on account of recent statements in Continental and English newspapers to the effect that the people and Government of the said independent republic were inclined to entertain the proposal that a gambling establishment similar to Monte Carlo was to be erected there in consideration of a large sum of money and other inducements.

All this is indignantly denied, and it is further set forth that neither the finances nor the morals of the little State are in such a condition as to permit for the alleged proposal even a moment's consideration. The proposal and the currency thereof have caused both indignation and grief in the local community, whose official representatives will ever continue "consistently to oppose this favored spot being exploited by the would-be promoters of a second Monte Carlo on the Adriatic."

Never give advice, unless you are sure it won't be followed.

There is reason in all things. In a woman it's "because."

"Animals With a History"---Dear Old Gunda the Elephant

He Wasn't Always the Amiable and Well-Behaved Pachyderm the Children Visitors to the Zoo in the Bronx Find Him Nowadays.

PROBABLY the best-known animal, and certainly the most interesting to children in all the New York Zoological Park, is Gunda the elephant, who lives or passes most of his time in the antelope house.

Gunda was born about 1896 in India, and for eight years lived in his wild native home in much the same manner as his brethren. When he was captured after exceptional difficulty, he was about as wild and savage a specimen as could be found anywhere.

He gave as much trouble as he possibly could in every way and in every place. It was difficult to get him on board ship; it was just as difficult to keep him there. Food seemed to have no attractions for him, and kindness was of no use. When he was finally brought to the New York park he was morose, savage, sulky, and vindictive to a degree, and no one could do a thing with him. The fine park did not please him, and he appeared to hate the clean, wholesome antelope house as though it were a loathsome den.

He trumpeted his hate and his discontent at all the keepers, at all the visitors, and at every animal which came within his range of vision. Special precautions were taken by the Director and those concerned with regard to his house. The walls were tested, the strongest iron procured, and the bars in front made secure.

In the partition next to him was a fine eland, a quiet, grave, dignified animal, one of the most beautiful specimens in this country, who had taken the long journey from the Duke of Bedford's place in England to New York, and who, from the first minute of his arrival, when he had a narrow escape from being turned over into a ditch, having been so unfortunate as to arrive on a pitch dark night in a pouring rain, had seemed placidly content with his house and surroundings.

When Gunda arrived and stumped about incessantly, trumpeted whenever he had the least reason, or no reason at all, the eland for a few days seemed a trifle uneasy, but as nothing happened and no one disturbed him, he finally settled down and chewed his cud with his usual content. And in a few days there came a time when apparently Gunda could stand it no longer, so he backed quietly to the rear of his cage, pushed down the wall, and walked in to see the eland.

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The eland stopped chewing his cud and became wildly excited. Not, in all probability, having ever seen an elephant, and certainly not an Indian one, (his family having long given up living in India,) the eland was terrified, and raced about in much the same manner as Gunda had raced about his house before he got out. Whether he would have hurt the eland is doubtful, but the keepers gave him no time to think about it. They promptly insisted on his returning to his own place, where he was finally induced to go after no end of trouble and difficulty, while some of the other animals in the antelope house became restless and uneasy to a degree.

Perhaps he had not found the eland interesting; at any rate for a time he made no more efforts to get out. Then, as suddenly as before, he put his trunk around one of the strong bars of his house, lifted it up and tried to get out into the narrow passage which separates the public from too close proximity to the bars of the cages. Several times he tried this sort of thing, and then he appeared to think it was useless and gave it up.

When he had become fairly quiet it was decided to take him out for a walk in the park before the public was admitted, for the purpose of giving him some exercise. He behaved very well for a time, and seemed to enjoy the fresh air and his walk, but the keepers never took their eyes off him, in case he should alter his mind. And alter his mind he did, for in the sudden way in which he is in the habit of doing things, he broke away, and with a shrill trumpet and a little whisk of his ridiculous tail he was off for a scamper around the park at his own sweet will.

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He tipped over several things in his way, and kept up such a swinging pace that the poor keepers were streaming with perspiration and half dead with fatigue before anything could be done to stop him. When he was finally got back into his house once more, it was decided that it would be better to let him do without exercise for awhile. When he had grown exceptionally quiet again the exercising was tried once more with much the same result, and it certainly appeared that the Director's fond dreams of using him as a carrying elephant for the children who visited the park would never be realized.

And then, for some reason or other, Gunda took a great fancy to one of the keepers, would do anything he told him, and was as mild and gentle as a kitten with him. He watched for his coming and going like a child, grew to welcome him in time with a little noise of pleasure, until this same keeper decided to try to teach him tricks.

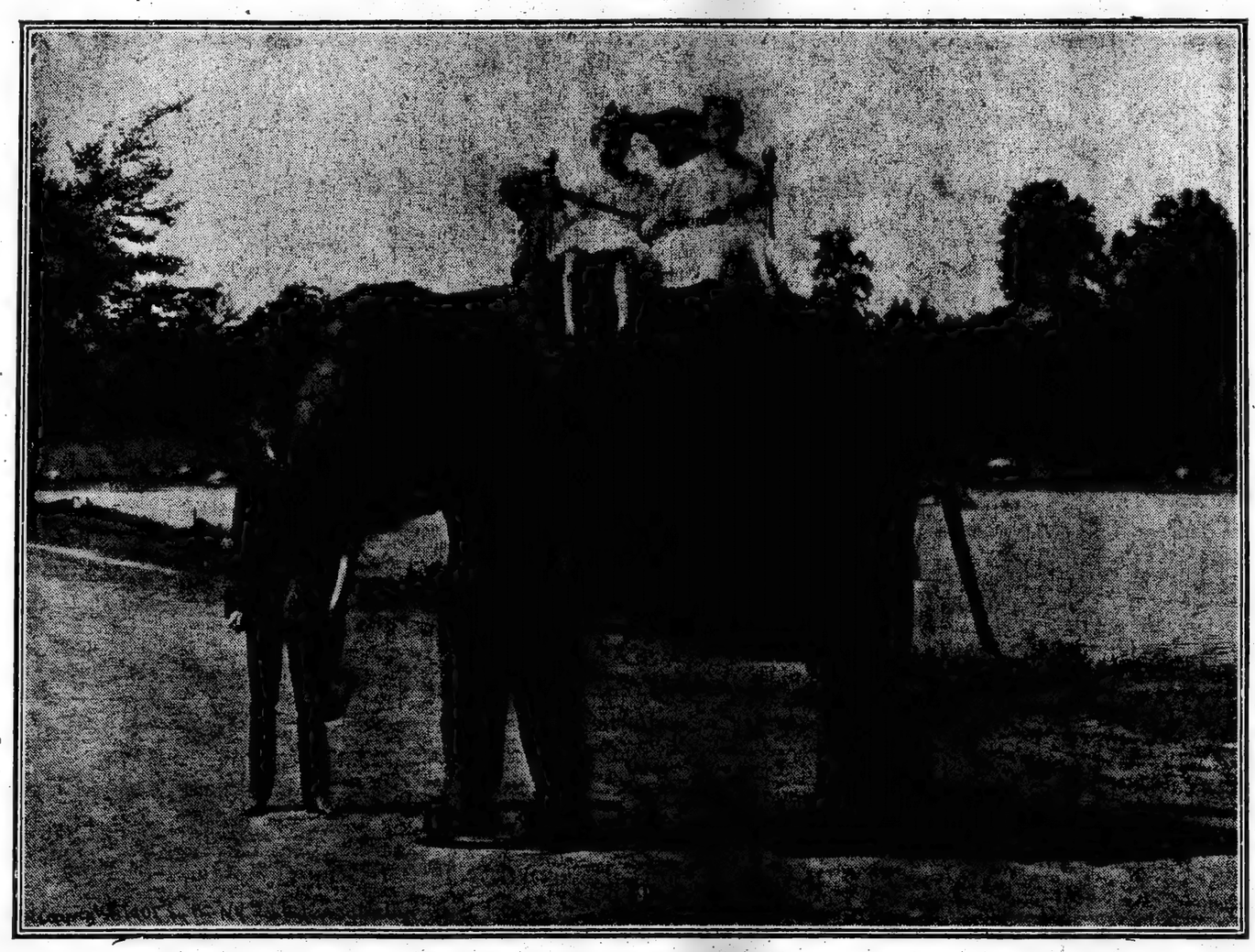

GUNDA AND HIS FAVORITE KEEPER.

At first Gunda seemed to resent this teaching of tricks. He did not, by any means, appreciate having his front legs tied and his hind leg pulled to make him kneel down. Neither did he see why he should have first one front foot held up by a rope and then the other. In time, when he heard the keeper say the words, "Shake hands," and knew that one of his feet would be held up by the rope, he would lift up first one foot and then the other, as though by habit, especially when he found that he got a peanut every time. Finally the ropes were no longer necessary, and now no one can go near Gunda without seeing one of those huge feet held up to shake hands in the hope of getting at least one or two peanuts.

After this he was taught to keep a bank of his own and collect pennies for it. The "bank" is a strong wooden box fixed securely over his head with the words "Elephant's Bank" written on it, and at the bottom is a bell. This bell has to be rung every time Gunda receives a penny, just as a conductor rings up a fare in the cars. There is nothing extraordinary about these tricks, but how does that elephant tell a penny from a peanut?

Give him a peanut, a piece of candy, or sugar, and without an instant's hesitation he puts it straight into his mouth, unwinds his trunk and holds it out for more. But give him a penny, and he rubs it between the two protruding bits of the tip of his trunk, lifts up the lid of the bank, drops the penny neatly inside, and rings the bell vigorously.

What I considered a far more curious thing was that one day I took up a small button, flat and about the size of a penny, and offered it to him. He took it gravely and politely, felt it just as he feels the pennies, and then dropped it on the floor! Twice I tried this, giving him a penny in between, and each time he put the penny in the box and dropped the button on the floor. There seems to be no accounting for this, and the keeper can no more fathom it than I or any one else can, but in some curious manner he knows that it is not for the box, and also that it is not good to eat.

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When Gunda had grown fairly good and tractable the same keeper taught him to carry the saddle on which it was hoped he would allow the children visitors to ride in the Summer time. He resented this indignity fiercely at first and showed unmistakable signs of temper, but coaxings, persuasions, and peanuts gained the day, and Gunda has at the present time safely and gently carried many children for delightful rides round the park to their great enjoyment.

It is a long, long time now since he showed the slightest signs of ill-temper or moroseness, and he has developed into one of the most amiable and good-tempered elephants known in all captivity. What is more, he seems to enjoy it as much as the children. It may be the exercise, which is so good and healthful for him, the change of air and scene, or it may be the peanuts, for which he puts up his trunk invitingly every time he has a new load on his back. He is the most friendly creature, and welcomes each visitor with a cordial invitation to shake hands, which, if somewhat clumsy, is kindly and well meant.

ELLEN VELVIN, F. Z. S.

THE AMERICAN WOMAN---SEEN WITH THE EYE OF A HUNGARIAN ARTIST

THE last time I visited my friend M. Toszi Koppay in his temporary studio in New York he had just arrived from Vienna, fortified with letters to the most desirably rich people—to the "society world," as these chosen few are sometimes called. At that time he was in the expectant mood of a courtier who has been summoned from his own Court to a foreign place of which he knew nothing. He was as full of agreeable flatteries about the unknown as the most accomplished of courtiers should be. Three months later I find him using the last ray of Winter daylight upon the portrait of an elderly Princess of the Imperial Order of the Steel Trust. She is a dowager Princess of the celebrated Pittsburg family, descendants of a Scotch ancestry, at one time too poor even to be photographed. He drops his palette, turns on a bunch light, and exhibits the work he has been doing among the families of our American aristocracy.

What has he done for them?

He has poetized them all, he has given them an elixir of the Old World grace, he has given them hygienic backgrounds of flowers and woodland and sky. They are mostly portraits of women—women whose names are so often seen in the society columns of our newspapers that we think of them always with the same respect that is given to a titled aristocracy abroad by the plain yet not always simple people over there.

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In the dusk of the studio these ladies on canvas become our silent and admiring audience as we settle down over our cigars to stare them out of countenance, to talk intimately about them. They are looking their best; their charm may be largely that which the artist has given them, and yet they are portraits as well as pictures: but the painter has molded them all in the roseland tints and periods, he has made them all shapely and dimpled, and he has put the soft light of inviting romance in their eyes.

He has dipped them in his own beauty-dreams, even the dowager Princess of Pittsburg, too. This was because she asked for it. She saw the portrait of a really pretty woman and demanded that the painter give her "the same pose."

"Well, there she is, sitting gracefully on a mossy bank, with the same loose kerchief about her décolletée neck and shoulders, the same pensive turn of the head, the same [illegible] same flowers, same clouds—just like the other one. At first she wanted me to make her look like my portrait of the Czarina there; then she changed her mind and wanted to look like the beautiful Mrs. P. there."

The artist rambles on pleasantly while he puts the two canvases side by side, and with an explanatory shrug takes the chair next to me and puffs daintily at his cigar in mute opinion. After a pause he says: "I must put something more on her shoulders; it is not finished yet."

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This dowager Princess of Pittsburg, only one of many like her, is paying perhaps $5,000 for this agreeable presentment of herself. Until this phase of portrait painting in America was explained to M. Koppay by a colleague he had failed to understand why these American "princesses" of advanced years valued some very bad portraits of themselves so highly.

"I had thought at first that the lady was amusing herself at my expense," said the artist, "but when my friend said, 'Don't be foolish; the lady wishes to pay you your price for a portrait such as she describes,' I accepted willingly, and have done my best to fill the order acceptably."

To a man like Koppay, who has made portraits of the royal notabilities of Europe, who, though not always beautiful, either, invariably retain some distinction of birth, the difficulty has been to adapt himself to the new stamp of aristocracy here. How he has done this revealed some interesting impressions he has gathered during his observation of American society in New York.

"As to beauty of figure the society woman in this country surpasses the average woman of her own class in Europe," he said, "because they are bigger, taller, and the figure is more graceful and slender, a magic they retain, it seems to me, always. There are women here with gray hair who are as attractive and youthful as when they were girls, women whom any man would delight to court."

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"What do you think is their secret of youth?"

"The hygienic lives they lead; the riding and walking and golfing and sailing; the outdoor exercise that is so insistent a part of the society woman's routine in this country."

"And nearly all well-groomed American women are beautiful?"

"At a distance, or rather at first glance, the Americaine seems to be always a pronounced beauty, because of the long, oval faces that they have inherited from the Saxon race. It is their English inheritance of beauty that gives them a seeming aristocracy of appearance, but when you examine them closely, sometimes, they lack the perfect features, completeness for which the beautiful faces of French women or of our own Austrian women are famous."

"And as to manners and thoughts and customary graces of hospitality, how do they compare with the aristocracy of Europe?"

"It is all the same. There is no difference between the Grand Duchess of a foreign Court and the Grand Duchess of New York. Our names over there are larger, because of our titles. As to the women themselves, to their surroundings, their mode of living, and their exclusiveness, the American woman of undisputed social prominence here is a counterpart of the celebrated Princesses and Highnesses of Europe.

"The rich society woman of America has been brought up in Europe; why should she be different? She has been safeguarded and trained and modeled to be as unaffected, as kindly, as charming and tender toward the world she is to know as the most cultivated woman abroad. No, there is no difference between the exclusive class called American society and the Court life of Europe. Your Mrs. Astor or your Mrs. Vanderbilt is the same as the Princesses and the Duchesses and the Marquises of European society, and their names represent as much to the general public. If anything, there is less of the stiffness and there are fewer class jealousies here than there. Personally I have always regretted the strict differences of social affiliations that confuse our society circles abroad."

"Instead of family lineage in society here, you trace the chronology of race," I suggested.

"Yes, and, above all, the luxury of riches. They are far richer here than the best society in Europe, and since they have the money to buy everything and anything, why should they not have the best. Of course, I do not say that, even with all their money, American society always selects its atmosphere wisely. I have dined and visited with the most elaborate households in New York, and although one finds magnificent and rare things of artistic value in their houses, they are usually mixed in with other things that are inartistic and intrinsically valueless. It is the same even with your art gallery in New York. One comes upon a wonderful Rubens, or something else equally important, and then one sees something labeled as the work of some master that is not at all like the real thing. These matters, however, have nothing to do with the innate charm of American society, which is quite as entertaining and correct as anything of the kind in Europe."

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"And what do you think of the society man, the power behind this throne of beautiful things?"

"The man in society here is quite different from the man in European society. I confess I do not understand him. He is stiff and formal and self-important. It always seems to me as though he was posing. The American in society is like an Indian—stoical, immovable, painfully repressed. One of your men with great names comes into my studio. He sits down solemnly, ponderously in my chair, and I show him some pictures. He thinks a long time before he says anything, and when he does it is juiceless. He says, for instance, as one of your big society men did: 'That is a good picture; it is very fine, very excellent. I like it, I like it very much.' He says this slowly, deliberately, and oh! so solemnly. In Europe our men are more natural, more vif; they give rein to their ideas and their feelings; but—they are not so rich."

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"You have discovered class distinctions among these rich people?"

"Yes, but I must not talk about that. There are men, I have discovered, in New York whose riches have no influence when it comes to getting in with the princes and princesses of your Four Hundred. But it is the same in Europe. Men meet in my studio in Vienna. I introduce them, and they bow and never speak again. I have never liked that idea, perhaps because I am something of a bohemian. Only once in this country did I find myself among men who were not afraid to speak out and to think quickly, and that was at a little dinner given me by some friends at the Players Club. There I enjoyed myself immensely—immensely," and M. Koppay slapped me on the shoulder in the glow of his reminiscence.

I asked him his impression of the opera, and he was not at all pleased with the house.

"The Metropolitan Opera House is a big barn," he said. "It is too large; one misses the intimacy and refinements of the opera abroad. The theatres there are smaller and bring people nearer together. One bad feature of the Metropolitan is the red lights in the boxes; they cast an ugly shadow on the teeth, and completely destroy the expression of a pretty woman's smile."

PENDENNIS.

A TRIP THROUGH WORDLAND---A FANTASY WITH A MORAL

IT was with no small delight but very considerable embarrassment that I found myself at the gate of Wordland. To reassure myself I drew a card from my pocket. On it was plainly written:

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.
At Home, Sundays.

And to reassure me more completely an ancient-looking word advanced and bowed respectfully.

"I have been expecting you," it said, "and shall feel honored to show you about."

We passed through the gate. I learned that my guide was an obsolete Elizabethan adjective.

"For years I have been unused," it said; "but in my day Shakespeare and Ben Jonson and Beaumont and Fletcher had me at the tips of their pens."

As he spoke a sigh shook his venerable syllables and for a while we walked on in silence. Presently we were in the midst of mobs of words dashing about in all directions.

"This is where ordinary speech is kept," said my guide. A rude-looking word brushed against him, annoying him exceedingly.

"What word was that?" I asked.

"Merely a slangy creature," replied the old fellow; "it is disgraceful how the slang crowd swaggers about and puts on airs since George Ade got his vogue. Let us hasten to the literary regions."

But on every side I saw things that aroused my curiosity, and very soon slackened my pace before a number of words stretched on the ground, apparently in a state of utter exhaustion.

"Who are they?" I inquired.

"Overworked adjectives," answered my guide; "a very sad case indeed."

One of the adjectives, noting my glance of compassion, roused itself from its stupor. It was the adjective "sweet."

"Do you know what a girl used me for in one single day?" it asked indignantly; "she used me to describe her gown, her grandfather, her poodle, a picture gallery, Bernard Shaw, Monna Vanna, William Travers Jerome, icecream soda, Niagara Falls, and the obelisk in Central Park."

Another adjective looked up wearily.

"A girl used me to describe the Hippodrome," it said.

"What is your name?" I asked.

"Cute," it replied, falling back dejectedly.

"Let us go on," said my old guide, and I followed him, almost stumbling over the prostrate form of the adjective "killing."

As we proceeded I noticed groups of words standing close together.

"Those words form every-day phrases," explained my guide, "and consequently they go about together in readiness for duty. See the stump oratory fellows over yonder."

I looked at a bevy of phrases and distinctly recognized "our busy marts of trade," "the effete monarchies of Europe," and other old friends.

"There's the Teddy coterie," said my guide presently. He shook syllables affably with one of them. That is "a square deal," he told me.

"He looks thin and pale," said I.

"Of course he does," remarked the Elizabethan; "that Southern trip of the President's was a terrible strain on every one of his pet phrases. Why, after it was over they were so worn out that they looked like monosyllables!"

A bit further on I became conscious of a more rarified atmosphere, due, I learned presently, to the fact that we were in the realm of literary words.

A very long, crabbed, and abstruse noun came along, laboriously dragging its sinuous length over the ground.

"What!" exclaimed my guide in amazement; "have you been pressed into service?"

"I have," groaned the leviathan, contracting its Greek prefix into a frown and wagging its scientific termination irately.

"What's up?" asked my guide.

"Henry James," replied the other, moving slowly in the direction of England.

We understood. In silence we let the poor old noun pass.

"He hasn't been used for a quarter of a century," said my guide pityingly, "and then only in a translation of a German work on metaphysics."

We now came upon a party of words of a very unliterary and commonplace appearance, in spite of the fact that they were dressed in the height of grammar. I asked about them. "They are automobile terms," my guide informed me; "a few years ago they were never used out of a machine shop, but now they are trying to break into literature."

As he spoke the party of automobile terms gave a wild whoop and dashed earthward.

"Another book by the Williamsons, I suppose," observed my friend in reply to my look of inquiry.

A little further on the old fellow deliberately cut an exotic-looking word which bowed to him.

"I do not consider that word English," he said in explanation; "it was merely invented by Kipling for his latest airship story. A hundred years hence, who knows! But one cannot be too careful in these days of the Jabberwock and the frumious Bandersnatch."

It was evident that my guide was an aristocrat, accustomed to move in the best and most classic circles.

The next words he met were very un-English and smelled strongly of absinthe.

"French importations into the language," said my guide; "some are very decent fellows and are becoming positively English." He introduced me to a number of them, whom I found most piquant and expressive. Several very French ones excused themselves presently. "Elinor Glyn, I'll bet," said my guide knowingly. And his guess was confirmed by an obscure French noun which I remembered in the "Visits of Elizabeth."

As I looked about I noticed an enormous number of picturesque Italian words rushing together from every direction.

"I wonder what's in the wind now?" remarked my guide. "They are evidently preparing for a big season."

He approached and addressed a Neapolitan colloquialism.

"Henry Harland?" he asked.

"No, Signor," said the colloquialism, who seemed terribly excited; "Booth Tarkington is in Italy!"

"Ha!" said a French verb jealously. He had figured in "Monsieur Beaucaire."

My guide was about to lead me onward, but I noticed that he was growing tired and I insisted on returning to the gate.

"I hope to see you very soon in some book," I said.

"You will not," said he gravely, "for the day of the Elizabethan vocabulary is past. For a short time I and my brothers lived again during the historical novel epidemic, but that, too, is past."

"It will return," I said.

"No, no," he rejoined sententiously; "I repeat that my day is past. Why, even Mary Johnston does not know me."

And with a courtly bow he retired within the gateway.

The egotist expends his hero worship on himself.

Many a man has acquired a headache from butting in.

To-morrow is an uncertainty, and even to-day isn't a sure thing.

Interesting News and Comment from Foreign Lands

Yves Guyot on the Separation of Church and State---The Kaiser's Silver Wedding---The Trouble Over Morocco---The Spanish Marriage.

Why France Sought Separation of Church and State.

BY YVES GUYOT.

Former French Minister of Public Works.

IN 1789 France gave to the world a new idea—the will of a people is paramount to that of Kings and Princes. She has now given another—to be constructive and progressive, a national government must neither ally itself to, nurture, nor even protect, beyond that protection properly offered any other social or industrial body, a religion.

The trouble between France and Rome, which has lately terminated in the Law of Separation, began with the Concordat, negotiated by Napoleon and Pius VII. This instrument served to enroll the clergy of France for the sole benefit of the Vatican. It organized and marshaled them without any regard to the wishes of the National Government, and practically made them independent of the authority of the Archbishops and Bishops, who, under the Concordat, were State officials. This Concordat grouped them into a solid, compact mass, and prevented them from separating themselves from that mass. It withdrew the higher clergy from the criticism and control of the inferior clergy. Finally, it withdrew the whole body of clergy from the criticism and control of faithful Roman Catholics. It elevated them above and beyond all controversy.

The Concordat so organized the Catholic Church in France that all competition with her was impossible. To seek to oppose the clerical party and the Roman influence without first destroying that organization was to wish to suppress the effects without destroying the cause. Men who benefited by that organization made an abuse of the power it gave them as much from the point of w of home policy as from that of foreign policy. e Catholic Church fancied she had found in Ge.. Boulanger the "pronunciamento" man she was ever seeking. The effort having failed, the clerical party, under the leadership of the Jesuits, invented the Panama scandals. Their object in doing that was to cast suspicion on Parliamentary institutions; with that object in view they also imported anti-Semiticism from Austria, where it had been invented. Their chief desire was to drive the Jews from the army; the Jews once driven out, they would proceed to hunt the Protestants, then the Freemasons, and all independent men. They intended that the officers of the army should all be pupils of the Jesuits.

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It was the present Pope who, by his attitude toward M. Loubet during the voyage of the latter to Italy, provoked the separation of Church and State. Up to that time, whatever may have been the discords between the Elysée and the Vatican, the influence of the Pontiff on the foreign policy of France had been incalculable and often only discernible in subsequent events. The diplomacy of the French Republic, even in its secular functions, had often been subordinated to clerical influence; the occupation of Tunis, which provoked the Triple Alliance in 1882, was the result of a manoeuvre of Bismarck and the Catholics, of which France was the dupe.

It needed the secularization of home politics to secularize the foreign politics of France. The King of Italy had visited France in 1903. The Vatican sought to prevent M. Loubet from returning the visit. On April 28, 1904, he sent a circular to the Powers declaring that he considered such a visit "a grave offense against the sovereign Pontiff." M. Loubet went to Rome, and the Ambassador of the French Republic to the Vatican was withdrawn, and the separation of Church and State, about which French politicians had hesitated so long, became the happy consequence of the Papal insolence.

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Now, the secularization of the internal policy of France had one important international consequence—the drawing together of France and England. The Vatican was committed to Anglophobia. In that really great work, approved by the Pope, entitled "The Nineteenth Century; The Movement of the World," we read: "The seizure of Rome has been prepared by international Freemasonry, aided by Protestant England. The House of Savoy was merely a borrowed name." Pius IX., Leo XIII., and Pius X. considered England as the servant of his Satanic Majesty, and had loaded her with anathemas. On July 18, 1882, Gambetta said, in speaking of Egypt: "At the cost of the greatest sacrifices never break the alliance with England. France and England must make an Occidental policy."

But later, pressed by Clericals, the Republican Party of France was forced into a regrettable anti-English policy, and its masterpiece was the Fashoda Expedition. France brought the ridicule of that fiasco upon herself. In spite of a friendly warning conveyed by Downing Street, the scheme of the Marchand Expedition, plan and personnel, was laid before M. Hanotaux and accepted by him. Now, who could be interested in such a scheme which threatened to bring France into armed conflict save the perpetual schemers against Republican France? Had there been a war, the French fleet would have been crushed—it would have been a naval Sedan—and the army being free, would take revenge for Sept. 4, 1870, and an excellent opportunity would have come for a coup d'état at home. If, on the contrary, a retreat should be made, what a telling accusation could be brought against the Republican Government which had permitted such national humiliation!

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From these facts the following conclusions may be drawn: Napoleon established the Concordat to make of it an instrumentum regni. All the strength that the Catholic clergy drew from the Concordat they employed against every Government which had existed since 1800 in France, including even that of the Restoration. Not only did the official organization made possible under the Concordat preserve the Church in France against schism and competition of all other sects and societies—religious as well as industrial—by placing the Bishops' authority above all control, but it also allowed the Church to make a permanent and violent interference in the home politics of France, and, moreover, to obtain an influence, as powerful as it was bad, over the foreign policy also.

The separation of Church and State has, for the first result, the freeing of public life, of parliamentary debates from clerical questions and their ever hazardous and dangerous contingencies. The second, I trust, will be a permanent separation between religion and all politics—foreign and home. Moreover, from all points of view—social, political, moral, and religious—a movement for the liberation of religion from the control of the State will also be proved to be right.

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All attempts to find the coffin containing the bones of the celebrated French freebooter, Duguay-Trouin, under the Church of St. Roch, Paris, having proved futile, the descendants of the corsair have called in a conjurer with a divining rod.

THE SWISS GUARD IN THEIR ANCIENT UNIFORM.

Pope's Swiss Guard and Its Four Hundredth Anniversary.

LIKE ghosts of the vanished temporal realm of which they were its ornament and defense, the Swiss Guardsmen of the Vatican continue to keep watch and ward at the Bronze Gate and to surround the Pope when he is borne forth in the "sedia gestatoria." Just now the Guard has assumed more corporeal significance. It has been celebrating the fourth century of its existence since its creation by Pope Julius II. at the suggestion of the Swiss Cardinal Schinner.

It still wears the uniform designed by Michelangelo—a coat and breeches of woolen material, striped yellow, black, and red—and its principal arm is still the halberd. These Swiss mercenaries are the last remnant of those hired protectors who at one time were the fashion at the Courts of Naples, France, and Russia, and like the marine corps of Great Britain and the United States were called "ever faithful."

The Guard at the Vatican has been increased or diminished with the exigencies of circumstance, and now numbers only 110 men, including a Colonel, a Captain, a Lieutenant, an Ensign, and two drummers. The present Colonel is Baron Meyer von Schauensee, whose son a few years ago married Mrs. Robert Toland of Philadelphia. The Guardsmen are recruited exclusively from the Swiss Cantons of Lucerne and of Zurich and come from old Catholic families whose former members have also served in the same corps. Candidates must be more than twenty-five years of age, unmarried, and six feet in height. The period of service is five years, after which they may retire. Membership in the Guard is an honor much sought by the citizens of the eligible cantons.

The celebration of the quadricentennial just closed began by the corps being received in audience by the Pope, which ended with a banquet in the Sala Ducale. The following morning a requiem mass was performed in the German Cemetery for the souls of the Guardsmen buried there, for, in 1527, when the Constable of Bourbon sacked Rome, the Guard was massacred to a man, after having successfully protected the Pope in his escape to the Castle of St. Angelo; in 1870 a number of them were killed when the Italian troops entered Rome. Following the mass a festival was held in the Court of the Belvedere, consisting of tableaux vivants illustrative of the most famous achievements in the history of the corps.

To-day, as four hundred years ago, the commands to the corps are given in the German language, while commands to other corps, the Noble Guard, the Palatine Guard, and so forth, are, as formerly, in Italian.

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Castro, Last of American Dictators.

PRESIDENT CASTRO of Venezuela has given orders to his army and navy to fire at sight on the French warships as soon as they appear off his coast. France, which has received permission from the United States to punish Castro, is in no hurry to bring matters to individual fatalities. But people acquainted with the disputes assert that something will surely happen when France shall have the Morocco business nicely settled. So Castro knows his danger is not necessarily immediate.

Whatever may be the rights in the quarrel, Castro by his daring at least becomes a worthy successor to those South American dictators—Rosas, Lopez, Francia—who have made such active and dramatic history on this hemisphere south of the equator. Probably Castro is the last of them all, since Gen. Bartolomeo Mitré, surnamed "Don Bartolo," has lately died in Buenos Ayres, and the patience of civilized nations is quite exhausted. It is high time to write "finis" to the dynasty of American dictators.

Morocco's Sultan---How He Caused the Imbroglio.

ONE hears much of the conference of the powers at Algeciras and of the threatened rupture of the convention gathered there. But what of the Sultan of Morocco, who, although the most intimately concerned of all, is carefully kept in the background?

He is a young man not yet twenty-six years of age, born of a Circassian slave, the favorite of the late Mulai Hassan. His name is euphonious. It is Moulai Abd-el Aziz XIV. He is over six feet in height and broad in proportion. His complexion is rather dark, with a peculiar rich olive tint. He is fond of receiving foreign visitors in the military uniform of the country whence they come. Otherwise he dresses in white native costume.

One of the chief charges brought against him by the chiefs of the native tribes is that he is too modern—he cycles, photographs, and plays polo, has a cinematograph, an automobile, a billiard table, and a balloon.

Aziz XIV. is a much-married man and the palace at Fez, with its many large gardens, squares, and outbuildings, covers a considerable amount of ground. Here the Sultan resides with the companionship of his wives and their native attendants. In spite of his necessarily vast domestic cares he is said to be a most exemplary husband—according to Moorish standard. He has even been seen to take his wives, all carefully veiled, of course, out in parcels of five or six for a spin in the motor car.

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Since the problem of Morocco assumed international proportions the Sultan's statesmanship, if he was ever acknowledged to possess that quality, has been quite obscured. Still, it should not be forgotten that he, and he alone, is responsible for the convention at Algeciras. When the Anglo-French agreement of 1904 presumably settled the Morocco question and left France a free hand in that North African Sultanate, Moulai Abd-el Aziz XIV. felt displeased that he had not been consulted.

He was told, however, that the local French Envoy would presently present to him certain measures for reform, among them being the reorganization of his army and police and the establishment of the State's finances on a sounder footing. It was, moreover, whispered to him that, unless he consented to the reforms, he might find a French fleet off his coast. Then it was that this Sultan with the euphonious name did a thing quite unprecedented in all diplomacy.

He was never "at home" to the French Envoy. The latter would go to Fez only to be informed that the Court had moved to Tangier. Arriving at Tangier, the unfortunate Frenchman would find that the Court was back in Fez. So the game of hide-and-seek was kept up until the Sultan got his bearings, so to speak, and discovered that the game he was playing with France was not lost sight of in Berlin.

Owing to the subterfuge practiced by the French Envoy on his Government, M. Delcassé, the Foreign Minister, was forced to resign, and after the visit to Tangier paid by the German Emperor in March, 1905, France learned for the first time how she had been outgeneraled in diplomacy by a hitherto insignificant Moorish potentate with a euphonious name.

Meanwhile the conference at Algeciras threatens to break up on account of the German refusal to permit the French the sole privilege of policing the Moorish territory.

War between the two powers is freely discussed in Paris and Berlin. And Moulai Abd-el Aziz XIV. continues to while away his time in Fez with his bicycle, camera, cinematograph, automobile, billiard table, and balloon, or talks politics with the agents sent from Wilhelmstrasse, who, alone of all foreigners in these parlous times, are personae gratae.

Will the Spanish Marriage be Called Off? ---Opposition in England.

POPULAR enthusiasm continues in Spain over the projected marriage of King Alfonso and Princess Ena of Batterberg, but in England a movement which grows in vigor as time passes is under way to prevent this alliance. A few days ago a cable dispatch stated that a petition was being signed by both Anglicans and Nonconformists in England to request King Edward to withhold his consent to the marriage. On what grounds will the petition be made?

In the first place, it is pointed out that the conversion conveyed to the Pope in a private letter from the Princess is an altogether irreligious proceeding and should receive no countenance from the head of the Anglican Church in England, as would necessarily be assumed should King Edward give his consent. By marrying the King of Spain Princess Ena must assume the title of "Her Most Catholic Majesty."

The late Prince Henry of Battenberg was a naturalized Englishman and was created a Royal Highness by Queen Victoria. Princess Ena is, therefore, not only the daughter of the King's sister, Princess Beatrice, but an English Princess, and it is not impossible that the crown of Great Britain should some day devolve upon her or her descendants. It will, therefore, be absolutely necessary that with her repudiation of the Church of her Anglican baptism and confirmation she should also formally renounce all pretensions to inherit any right to the throne of Great Britain.

And, finally, the term "Spanish marriage" is unpleasant to the Briton who knows his Elizabethan history, and on this point Nonconformist resentment is said to be even more pronounced than that of the prelates of the Church of England.

But the question may be asked, What would happen should King Edward grant the proposed petition and refuse to consent to the marriage? Probably nothing, but, were such a refusal believed possible, the head of the Battenbergs, who reigns at Darmstadt, would simply overlook his kinsman, Edward of England, and ask the desired boon from his liege lord, the Deutsche Kaiser, who would doubtless be only too happy to have the honor thrust upon him. Another cause for vociferous anti-German cries would thus convulse Old England.

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Two New "Immortals."

BY the election of MM. Alexandre Ribot and Maurice Barrès to fill the chairs left vacant by the late Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier and José Maria de Heredia, the French Academy reasserts its aristocratic and conservative views. Richelieu, the founder of this department of letters in the Institut de France, called his creation "the Pantheon of French culture." In the last century Alphonse Daudet was less appreciative. He called it "the underside of nothingness."

A courtly and learned statesman was the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, and it is quite natural, therefore, that he should be succeeded by another courtly and learned statesman, M. Ribot. His election is due to his eloquence, for, as he himself said a few days ago, he has done very little writing, and is by no means a man of letters. In some respects M. Barrès is one of the most remarkable figures in contemporary French literature. His association with Deputies was responsible for a striking book, "Leur Figures," in which he analyzed the soul of the French legislator. He has also written "Huit Jours Chez M. Renan" and "Un homme Libre," which have caused his enemies to say that he owes more to his titles than he does to his reading matter.

Germany's Emperor as Sovereign and Husband---His Silver Wedding.

WHETHER or not the silver wedding of Germany's Imperial pair next Tuesday will be fraught with ominous signs for the peace of the world, the nearness of the event, at least, offers the opportunity to glance over the career of a very remarkable man, who, whether overwhelmed with eulogy or contumely, has never been the victim of indifference.

On Feb. 27, 1881, Prince William of Prussia and Augusta Victoria, Princess of Schleswig-Holstein, were married in Berlin with the ceremonials and eloquent speeches befitting the rank of the grandson of the "unforgettable William." The bridegroom was regarded as a petulant, tactless youth, possessing an obstinate enthusiasm for military affairs. (On the morning after his wedding he even deserted his bride to review his regiment of Guards.)

Seven years passed. By the death of his grandfather, and fully three months later by that of his father, the well-beloved Frederick, Prince William became King of Prussia and German Emperor. What did Germans know of the new ruler? Very little. What did he know of them? Even less.

At that time Germany needed at her helm a calm and thoughtful man; a man free from idiosyncrasies; a politician of international as well as national command, who should obliterate the antagonism felt toward the new Imperial Federation and unite the allied Princes of Germany by a bond of common interest and esteem. Was William II. to prove himself to be such a monarch? In the face of extreme opinion, such a question is as yet unanswerable.

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Firmly seated on his royal and imperial throne, but without the envied imperial mandate of a Charlemagne, the young King and Emperor began to look about him. Suddenly he set to work. First, he visited the allied Princes in a series of calls savoring of family reunions. Next he visited his neighboring royal contemporaries, and finally he dismissed Bismarck, that faithful servant of his grandsire and sire. Who can forget the crushing pathos of the cartoon published in Punch at the time, "Dropping the Pilot"?

Having thrown off his Sindbadian burden, as it were, William II. set about putting into execution certain theories of internal politics the problems of which he imagined he had mastered. He selected a Cabinet the superior Ministers of which might really advise him and the minor ones be used as scapegoats when mistakes were made. Naturally mistakes were made. If experience were the sole criterion of knowledge, the German Emperor would be the wisest and most learned man alive.

He affected a benevolent regard for his Polish subjects and thereby incurred the animosity of Prussian Lutherans and agriculturists. Then he sought to turn the Poles into Germans. (He is still seeking this impossibility.) He curried favor with Socialism and aided its propagation through co-operative societies until he discovered that he was nurturing a Frankenstein monster in home politics. Then he turned his back on the Socialists as he had on the Poles and grouped both people and party among his personal enemies and the public enemies of the empire. He played off free trader against protectionist, and vice versa; yet there is no record that his duplicity won him advantage. Next he attempted to renovate the army and the navy. He led a ridiculous cavalry charge against rapid-fire field guns at the Tempel manoeuvres. His naval experiences in China, the Philippines, and Venezuelan waters have covered his Ministry of Marine with the ridicule of the world.

Then he tackled religion. He unhesitatingly crossed swords with the greatest theologians of the day and attempted to win to his favor the Catholics of the Southern provinces by visiting the Vatican and the Holy Land. "Providence he regarded as his friend," remarked a witty Frenchman, and "the Almighty as one of his most eminent contemporaries."

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In the meantime, what of him as husband and father? What of the life he led in the domestic circle? Is he still the same being beyond the glare of the limelight?

Much has been written on this subject, and some of it doubtlessly based upon fragments of truth. If taken together, these fragments reveal the man possessing and exercising the same characteristics which he exercises in public, but softened and almost rendered amiable by a fine and just sense of domestic responsibility. He is fond of showing delicate attention to his wife and surprises her with thoughtful gifts. When Christmas draws near he suffers the encroachments of all indulgent husbands and fathers.

William II. has three political ambitions. He labors for national unity, to secure colonies beyond the seas, and to unite to his Empire a portion of Austria-Hungary when the aged Francis Joseph shall be no more.

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Has Germany prospered? Has Germany retrograded under his reign and rule? Formidable statistics can be cited ad libitum in support of opposing answers. The definite reply must be left to the future. As to that, prophecy has not been idle, but here again, as in the life of the man himself, extreme opinion rages rampant.

Here is what a Frenchman thinks—Henri de Noussanne in "Le Véritable Guillaume II." (G. P. Putnam's Sons):

"William II. will leave Germany unstable, divided, poverty stricken, nerveless, and feeble. As soon as he shall have disappeared, the fatality of his work of self-advertising and noise will be revealed, and his people will detest him just as much as they now admire him, naïvely carried away as they are by the stage setting and the trumpet blasts of a delusion of power. History will judge with severity the forgotten grandson of the never-to-be-forgotten grandfather; it will not pardon his ingratitude toward Bismarck, nor his cruel persecution of the Poles, nor his useless threats against the Socialists, nor his constant recantations before Europe, nor his compromising relations with financiers."

And this from the pen of an Austrian lady who knows personally the German Kaiser and has abundant faith in his mission—"Imperator et Rex," (Harper & Brothers):

"Time, better than any pen, be it ever so convincing, will show what Germany—nay, what all Europe—has gained from the advent upon the scene of William II., a man whom so many still persist willfully to misrepresent. He has had throughout the courage of his opinion, disdaining that of the world; he has risked all to reach his aim, sparing neither his time, his strength, nor his pains by night or by day, and his reward is at last within his hand. Who will dare to say that it is not well earned?"

Somewhere between the opprobrium of an hereditary enemy and the panegyric of a friend the truth may lie.

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Great Britain's war fleets will in future consist of battleships of even higher speed, but great gun power—such as the Dreadnought, recently launched—and of torpedo craft. All existing types of cruisers and "fancy" ships will disappear.

PRESIDENT CASTRO

YVES GUYOT, Social and Political Economist

SULTAN OF MOROCCO in French Uniform

MAURICE BARRÈS, New Academician

ALEXANDRE RIBOT, New Academician

Japan Since the Peace, as Seen by Mrs. Fraser

She Tells of Individual Effort to Maintain the War---How the Women and Men of Nippon Made Every Sacrifice Possible for Their Country's Cause.

(Copyright, 1906, Mary Crawford Fraser.)

TOKIO, Jan. 2, 1906.—It was early, and the Winter sun struck low through the pine branches that hung on either side of the deep lane. A little rime lay on the brown road, and everywhere the crisp sense of new, venturesome life that seems to be let loose on the world on a bright benignant Christmas morning. (The snow came a week later, and plenty of it!) I was going along in a dreamy way, thinking of the little church I had just left, the church out in the greennesses of Azabu, crowded with worshippers—devout Japanese men, women with white veils over their heads, kneeling on the mats in the shadow, tiny children rolling about in dazzling raiment, crowing and chuckling joyfully at the lights and the music; the four-year-old fairy who always takes up the collection, and who causes me so many distractions by her amazingly brilliant costume and by the satisfied bow she makes to St. Joseph when she has finally climbed to the steps of his altar, and —with a very long reach—managed to lay the red silk alms bag on the top of it. To-day she could hardly approach for the masses of flowers and berries with which the faithful had decorated every corner of the little chapel. Dominating the many-colored scene had stood our dear old missionary father, the white and gold Christmas vestments hanging very loose on his bent and emaciated figure, but the light of charity shining clear in his kind eyes; it had all made a picture that would be in my mind for days to come, one more added to memory's bright unassailable gallery already so rich and full.

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Then, the lane turned, and I saw another picture, almost more beautiful, and, since I knew what it meant, full of pathetic import. A great dark gate, heavily cross-beamed above, stood open from the shadowy lane into some great man's garden all flooded with early sunshine. Just within, the low rays making a halo round her slight, swaying figure, stood a girl of sixteen or seventeen, dancing backward and forward in the cloud of her long floating hair, hair of that silky black which can gleam bronze in the sun and sweep inky in the shade. Her face, a delicate, pale little face, with big dark eyes and smiling lips, was turned toward me, and her slender arms shone white as the long sleeves fell back and she lifted her tresses and flung them out on the breeze in her slow dance. All her soft draperies were swirling together, and the long locks, as they slipped from her fingers, floated down to her knees. A lovely, dancing shadowy thing, with the yellow sunbeams of Christmas morning for a background and a setting—yes, but the nymph was only the gardener's daughter, drying her hair and taking sun and breeze to help, because the tiny periodical payment to the beloved and necessary hair-dressing woman has, for many a month past, been handed over to "Emperor" to "help the war."

Of all her earthly possessions a Japanese woman most values her hair. It is her crown, her veil, the mark of her womanhood, that which tells her and others what she is. The country title for the house mistress is "O Kami San," "she of the honorable hair," and next to the binding of the obi, which is the mark of modesty, nothing is of such importance as the care of the hair, few sacrifices so great as the relinquishment of the proper dressing thereof. There is one case known where women sacrificed the hair itself. At the dedication of a certain great temple, the women, to show their burning devotion to the deities there worshipped, cut off their splendid locks and plaited the whole into an enormous rope to take the place of the thick straw one always hung across the entrance to a Shinto temple. I have often wondered what their mankind said to this act of zeal? What the men generally think of a woman without hair is shown in the "Forty-seven Ronins," where the poor wife who has been divorced and sent away for fear that she should overhear and betray the plot is waylaid as she sadly wends back to her father's house, and has her beautiful twists sheared at a blow; the thief, who is the trusty friend of the Spartan husband, thus, as he explains, "makes it impossible that her father should marry her to another man!"

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As for dressing her hair herself, no Japanese woman can do that, and all, except the most miserably poor, have been in the habit of paying 30 sen (15 cents) a month to the hairdresser to take care of it for them. Since the beginning of the war this sum has been almost universally laid aside to hand over to the war fund, and, coming regularly from millions of women, has amounted to a very respectable whole. The result has been a curious change in the appearance of these sturdy little patriots. When I was in Japan before I hardly ever saw a woman with her hair down; now there are hundreds in the streets, their silky locks being merely turned back from the forehead with a comb, and hanging down in a beautiful mantle far below their waists. Quaint pictures show themselves occasionally; some imp of a boy has smashed through the "Shoji," and his sister puts her head out, half-laughing, half-scolding, and catches her long hair in the torn paper; through the opening door of a toy dwelling, (dainty as is everything that belongs to the geisha's domain,) a glimpse is caught of the little artist practicing her samisen by the soft light of the "ando," her hair streaming over her shoulders; this must be an off day with her, so she saves the hairdresser's fee and incidentally misses a delightful hour of that cheery gossip's company. One is glad to think that at least for New Year's day every head was dressed, from that of the shopkeeper's wife taking her three-year-old "Botchan" (baby boy) to pay his first New Year's call, to that of the high-born little lady who plays with her maid of honor in the rooms and gardens of a Prince's Yashiki.

The presents given this New Year's day will not be quite so numerous and costly as usual, but everything goes to make the festival a very happy one, for the girls will be tossing their shuttlecocks with battledores decorated with emblems of victory, and already great flocks of kites are floating the triumphant flag of the Rising Sun about the roofs and pine trees of the rejoicing town. They have earned their right to rejoice, these good people of Tokio. The methodical self-sacrifice practiced by all classes during the war has caused the amount furnished by private subscriptions to attain an enormous figure, but a noticeable feature of the gifts has been that, although the whole country has given enthusiastically and generously, the proportion from Tokio ken—the "home province"—has been something like 35 per cent. of the whole. The feeling of nearness to the Emperor, the quicker knowledge of his anxieties

THE SNOW CAME, LATER, AND PLENTY OF IT . . .

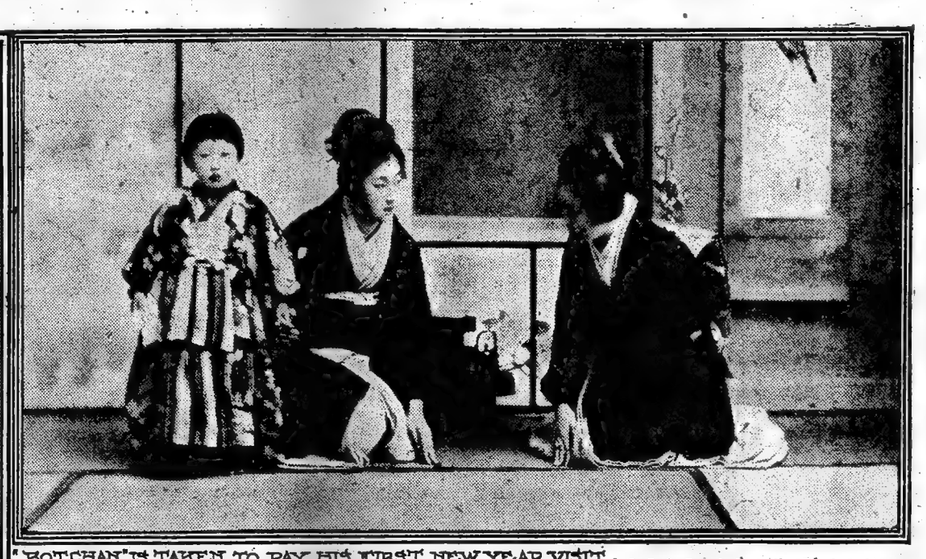

"BOTCHAN" IS TAKEN TO PAY HIS FIRST NEW YEAR VISIT . . . . . .

. . THE "FIELD DRESSING" COSTUME . .

"SOME IMP OF A BOY HAS SMASHED THROUGH THE SHOJI, AND HIS SISTER PUTS HER HEAD OUT AND CATCHES HER HAIR IN THE TORN PAPER" . . . .

gained by that nearness, and the spur of personal loyalty that it provided, have certainly had something to do with the enthusiasm manifested by the lower classes; much of the preponderance is of course due to the fact that many of the richest men in Japan live in this district, that the multi-millionaires, Iwasaki, the Mitsui family, and other great financiers and manufacturers, have given nobly out of their vast revenues, and that the banking corporations have done the same; publicity was the inevitable necessity in such cases, but the great nobles have done as much in their way, and at the magnitude of their contributions, bought with the sacrifice of inestimable heirlooms, the world can only guess. The stone-walled, iron-shuttered storehouses, built well away from the palatial home, so as to avoid the risk of fire, yet near enough to be under the watchful eyes of master, and steward, and stout retainers—these have given up the hoarded beauties and riches of centuries. What it must have cost the silent pride of the grim Japanese grandee to have the unique kakemono unrolled for the dealer's inspection, to part with the armor of his hero ancestor, to look over for the last time the incredibly exquisite gold articles of some fifteenth century Princess's dressing table, the dolls' furniture, (for palace or temple,) complete to the last tiniest detail, worked in gold lacquer, which made each piece heavy as bullion, and so minute in ornamentation that one requires a magnifying glass to descry its perfection—the toys with which some child Emperor or Empress played long ago to while away the changeless days of Kyoto's dead grandeurs; the presents brought in the long marriage procession of some twelve-year-old bride, coming in a phoenix-crowned palanquin, her little figure wrapped in stiffest gold brocade, her maids of honor walking beside her, each carrying one of her possessions, the bow, the arrows, the spear, the ball of fresh flowers fringed with amber and coral, the crown on its damask cushion, the rainbow-painted parasol to shade from sun and wind the ivory-cheeked, dark-eyed morsel of womanhood given from father to father-in-law, for the benefit of some superbly indifferent, haughty young bridegroom; the storied blade won by a warrior ancestor from a conquered enemy—what shades must have hovered round, what pictures must have passed before the eyes of the descendant who drew these treasures from their hiding places and gave them over to the modern plebeian dealer—to sell—for Japan! If the price of the gift be what it cost the giver, the Japanese nobles have passed all computation in the offerings they have made for the war.

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It is but another manifestation of the stupendous pride of patriotism which can be trusted always to make the Japanese victorious against aggression on their country's integrity. In writing of "individual effort to support the war," it seems as if there had been here one individual—Japan, straining every sense of insight to perceive, of strength to obtain, of intelligence to utilize the last ounce of value for its own personal rescue. Even the soldiers did not satisfy themselves with fighting for their country; they, too, have given what they could to the war fund. It has never been the principle of Japan to offer high pay to the officers of the army and navy; the men who serve in that capacity are taught to consider frugality as one of the first military virtues, and they accept small emoluments which just cover their expenses. Far from complaining of this, those who were risking their lives every day in active service actually economized off their pay to send something back to the war fund. A private, mortally wounded on the field, said, with his last breath, to the comrade who bent over him, "I have twenty-seven sen tied up in a rag in my wallet—send it to the war fund."

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The constancy of the givers has not been diminished by the conclusion of peace. There has been no reaction. On the contrary, the people have realized that the enormous after-expenses of the war will constitute a heavy strain on the country's finances, and, while consenting to have the special war taxes become permanent ones, have rather increased than lessened their voluntary contributions. And it must be remembered that, at any rate, until the war with China, this public giving for the country was not known in Japan. People had given generously for special objects, generally local and religious ones, as when the women of a whole district brought their cherished silver and bronze mirrors to be melted into a temple bell; on another occasion the same sacrifice was made to enable the Prince of Mito to manufacture a cannon to keep out the dreaded foreigners; but the country had not been awakened to a unity of necessity, a unity of purpose, till consciousness sprang to action at the clashing of swords. It would take volumes to describe what the women alone have done in these last two years; yet the beginning of their operations this time was a diffident suggestion from one beautifully dressed creature, to the effect that, perhaps, while the war lasted, they could manage to do with one—she hardly liked to say two—new "éri" less each year—and give the money for the public need. The "éri" is the little inner fold of fine painted crape, which is used as a finish, just showing between the neck and the collar of the kimono. It costs from one to two yen, and the Japanese lady replaces it nearly as often as we replace our gloves. Really it seemed such a small thing to give—such an inconvenience to forego renewing it at the usual moment, that it was difficult to take the proposition seriously. A European would have laughingly reminded her audience of that Princess Volkonsky whose man of business came to tell her that she had been living 100 per cent. over her income for some time, and would be ruined unless she began to retrench at once. The Princess reflected seriously for five minutes—no one could do with less than six carriages, three country houses and two town ones; running accounts with Worth and Paquin for one's poor little "chiffons" were absolute necessaries. "I have it!" she exclaimed radiantly, "I will stop eating butter for breakfast!"

"There are a great many of us, you know," said the pretty Japanese pioneer, "and if we all give up one éri, it would amount to several thousand yen in the end. That would be worth giving."

There was a silence while the visitors went through the sum in mental arithmetic, a thing very difficult to the Japanese mind. Then they decided to take their hostess's word for it, and went away to tell all the other women they knew—though it really seemed impertinently little to do when each feminine heart was aching to go and do battle single-handed with the hated Russian foe.

But that thin wedge of practical sense once driven home, the ladies began to understand the value of small things done steadily, and they took for their motto the spirit of words unknown to them, "Minimum sed constans." In looking at the results, the amazing results, of their two years' work, one is constrained to say that it deserves to be called "Maximum et constans." Hospitals, volunteer nurses' corps, industrial institutions, orphanages—they seem to have covered the entire field of charities necessitated by the war; and in that service they have given the best of themselves, their physical strength, their intelligence, the endurance which comes of centuries of hard moral discipline. "The plainest part of the work brought the hardest strain. I do not know how we bore it," said one lady to me, speaking with strange and humble wonder of what had been accomplished. "The hours were terrible, from 8 in the morning till 6 or 7 at night. This was for the making of field dressings—the most important work of all. They had to be mathematically correct in size and form, and perfectly antiseptic. The surgeons in command terrified us at the start. 'You hold a man's life in your hand for each dressing you put up,' they told us; 'these bandages and medicaments will be applied to raw wounds in all the dirt and grime of battle. There is no such thing as aseptic surgery on the field—the atmosphere will be poison in itself. Therefore before entering the room where you are to work, you will remove every article of clothing in which you arrive, disinfect your bodies, and put on the garments kept here for the purpose. You must cover your hair with a cotton cap, you must rinse mouth and nostrils with carbolic fluid. You must not speak in the room, and if you wish to cough, or blow your nose, or even clear your throat, you will get up and go outside. You will obey these regulations minutely, remembering that the observing of them will probably save—their neglect undoubtedly sacrifice—a soldier's life!'"

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Day after day, and month after month, the ladies, led by the Princesses, (who worked as hard as any of them,) carried out their orders. My friend went on to say: "My dear Mrs. Fraser, I will tell you in confidence that the mention of a bandage makes me physically 'sick.' We had made a hundred and eighty-three thousand sets when the order came to stop. The moment after it was given I knew that I could not have put up another dressing had the lives of a division depended upon it!"

Thus worked the great ladies, enrolled in companies whose names will be inscribed on the "Libro d'oro" of Japan forever; but side by side with their efforts stand those of the lonely poor, the schoolboys who tramped into the suburbs to sell newspapers, day after day, when school hours were over, in order to collect something for the war fund; the little fellows who peddled oranges at the stations. "You can only earn a few sen, my boy," said a passerby to one of these enthusiasts, "what good will that do, do you think?"

"Powder is cheap and a little goes a long way," replied the youngster with flashing eyes.

No one will ever know the whole tale of private endeavor, private sacrifice, which has gone to make up the great result. Poor old women who had lost an only son in the field brought their tiny savings. "Let it go to the boy's comrades," they said; "it will help them to fight a little longer." The fisherwives and shell gatherers down Enoshima way collected great bundles of the seaweed which the Japanese make into succulent soup, and brought it to the district commissariat office "for the soldiers." Tobacconists great and small sent large periodical provisions of cigarettes; the biscuit makers—their trade is one of the most flourishing in Japan—contributed tons of their wares; the blanket weavers did the same; those who could not give in money gave in kind, generously, to their own deprivation. The little girls made thousands of the white caps with red crosses, a familiar sight now, as the invalids are moved, a hundred at a time, (each in his separate jinrikisha, with the coolie extra well dressed to do the heroes honor,) from one depot or hospital to another. The men (and many of them are mere gaunt shadows with bandaged limbs) always wear the white hospital wrapper on these journeys, while the jinrikisha is packed with the cherished remnants of uniforms tattered in the campaign, with the little odds and ends—a worn book, a tiny plant, one of the good American missionaries' blessed and blessing "comfort bags," to which the owner has clung through every vicissitude; but the object of which the invalid is most proud, and which will go back with him to his home to be treasured by his descendants, is that flat white cotton cap with the red cross on it. When all the world was rejoicing over Marshal Oyama's return I met a train of gallant wrecks near my home. Many of them had decorated the precious cap with a spray of dwarf chrysanthemum to show that they, too, rejoiced. Why is the cap such a treasure? Because the clever Japanese surgeons, hurrying over the field piled with dead and dying, fearing to miss some sufferer in the darkness and the confusion, bethought themselves of inventing a sign which the advance party, who went ahead to find those in need of help, could place on such, to distinguish them from the poor fellows that were past it. Wherever the scouts found a man still breathing, they dropped the big white cap on his head—or on his body, if his head were laid open, and wherever the surgeons saw this sign, (it will shine out crudely and clearly even on a dark night,) they knew there was a man to be tended, a life to be saved for the country.

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It is a common, rough thing like a cook's cap, and is used now through all the military hospitals, but, to the Japanese soldier who is allowed to take it home when he recovers, it means—the golden spurs—the decoration given only to those wounded on the field of honor.

MARY CRAWFORD FRASER.

LA FOLLETTE'S CAUSTIC RETORT.

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE addressed a large gathering in Milwaukee some years ago at which there was present a disturbing and antagonistic element. As the meeting progressed the unruly ones were subdued by diverse and forceful methods and quiet soon reigned. The orator had the attention of the audience riveted upon himself and held it spellbound. Suddenly there emanated from the upper gallery a doleful and prolonged "moo." This was followed by a "moo" pitched in a higher key and issued from the crowded balcony.

The resulting merriment interrupted La Follette, and he generously permitted the audience to enjoy the incident.

When the laughter had subsided the Senator stepped to the edge of the stage, softened his voice, and threw his hearers into an uncontrollable hysteria by saying:

"A calf has become separated from its mother. Will the ushers kindly relieve the distressed parent by restoring her child?"

Painful!

Customer—I would like to obtain files of your paper for a week back.

Clerk—Why don't you try a porous plaster?

Expert.

Mrs. Knicker—Is your husband good at matching samples?

Mrs. Bocker—Yes; he always gets the same color of dark brown taste.

WHEN A WOMAN BUYS CIGARS

SHE was a plump little matron of some thirty Summers, and when the showcase loungers in the corner cigar emporium sighted her steel-gray paddock in the doorway they all edged away from the counter and appeared to be suddenly interested in the Oriental lithographs that came with the Egyptian cigarettes.

"I would like to look at some cigars," she announced, as she placed her shopping bag on the glass case. "I want to make a little present to my husband."

"Yes, Ma'am," responded the young clerk with a low bow. "What—er—is his favorite smoke?"

"How is that?"

"I mean does your husband prefer a mild, medium, or strong cigar?"

"I think he likes strong ones. Some of those he smokes after supper are so strong that the neighbors ask if we are burning leaves in the back yard."

"H'm! They must be strong. How would these suit him?"

The clerk drew a box from the showcase and displayed a row of handsome cigars, each bundle embellished with a yellow ribbon.

"I like the pretty ribbon," said the fair customer, slowly examining the cigars with her gloved finger, "but I don't like the color of the tobacco. Besides, there are horrid yellow specks on them."

The clerk suppressed a smile.

"My dear lady," he hastened, "don't you know that those little spots are just what connoisseurs look for?"

"No, never heard of such a thing. I believe the cigars have been damaged. Show me another box."

The obliging clerk reached for another brand and opened the box on the showcase.

"Here is something fine," he began, but the prospective purchaser shook her head.

"It is no use to show me those. I don't like the picture on the inside of the cover."

The clerk smiled, and reached for another box.

"Well, how about this make? Surely the picture pleases you this time. It represents an old Cuban fort by sunset. You can take it off with warm water and use it to decorate a screen."

There is a remote possibility that the fastidious customer may have decided on the old "Cuban fort" brand had she not glanced at the end of the box. But she did glance, and all the suave cigar clerks in town could not have made her purchase those cigars.

"It is no use," she said, firmly. "I see it with my own eyes."

"See what, Ma'am?" asked the mystified clerk.

"Why, the word 'Colorado.' You know that Havana cigars should not be made in Colorado. I suppose you think women are green at buying cigars."

"But, Madam—"

"It is no use of trying to convince me that those cigars were not made in Colorado. Why, isn't there the stamp on the box? Why don't you try to sell me some that were packed up in Connecticut, and then claim that they are imported from Porto Rico. Oh, it takes you men to try and gold-brick a woman when she enters a cigar store."

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The clerk sighed. He collected the open boxes and placed them back in the glass case.

"I am sorry," he said in pepperish tones, "that we don't seem to have any cigars suitable for your husband. He must, indeed, be a fastidious smoker."

The overparticular patron did not reply to this hidden thrust. She swept up and down in front of the long glass cases and minutely examined every box of cigars on display. Suddenly she pointed her slender finger toward a long box with an expression of triumph.

"There is what I want," she exclaimed. "Those real long cigars. I know they are just the kind that Henry smokes. He will be tickled to death if I present him with a box of those."

The clerk followed the direction of her finger and then laughed so loud that the yellow cat, asleep on the snuff jar, awoke with a start.

"What is so laughable?" demanded the woman in the gray coat, rather sharply.

"Nothing particular, Madam," hastened the clerk. "I was just thinking of a good joke I heard at the theatre the other night about a woman selecting cigars for her husband. Do you really want those?"

"I certainly do. Don't think that I don't know good cigars when I see them. I know Henry will compliment my judgment as soon as he smokes the first one. Wrap them up, please."

The smiling clerk drew forth the long box and quickly wrapped it up in pink paper and tied it with a blue cord.

"One dollar ninety-nine, Ma'am," he said. "That's right. Thank you."

She gave him a two-dollar note and he returned her a copper in change.

"And now you admit that I know something about selecting cigars?" she said with a winning little smile.

"I do, indeed, Ma'am," assured the clerk. "Very few would have selected the brand of smokes that you did."

She placed the box under her arm, and the next moment her steel-gray paddock had vanished in the crowded street. Then the chronic loungers turned away from the Oriental cigarette lithographs.

"What kind did she select?" they asked in unison.

"Stogies!" roared the clerk. "Upon my word, she selected a box of Pittsburg stogies. Preferred their looks to Havanas and Porto Ricos. Maybe it was the bargain counter price of $1.99 that attracted her. Say, I'd like to be around when the old man opens that box."

And the clerk grinned and threw a ball of tinfoil at the yellow cat on the snuff jar.

VICTOR A. HERMANN.

TRIED TO CONCEAL HIS FEELINGS

THE late President Samuel C. Bartlett of Dartmouth was a man who keenly appreciated repartee, whether turned upon himself or some one else. At a college gathering recently this story was told as an illustration of his temperament:

Barron Shirley, now a prominent lawyer in Franklin, N. H., was called before President Bartlett when a student at the college for remarks he had passed because of a ruling of the Faculty. The matter was regarded as serious, and there was danger of young Shirley's expulsion.

"Sir," said President Bartlett, sternly, "I understand you have been expressing your contempt for the Faculty."

"No, Sir," replied Shirley, as quick as a flash, "I have always done my best to conceal it."

President Bartlett looked into the young student's eyes, then chuckled and said: "You may go, Sir."

ROYAL SKETCHES AS FAVORS.

THE King of Portugal, besides being considered an authority upon culinary questions, is an enthusiastic amateur painter. It will be remembered that several of his pictures received awards at the recent International Exposition in Paris, and each year he finishes a number of water colors, pastels, and pen-and-ink drawings.

In Summer when he is residing on his estate in the North of Portugal he makes many water color sketches of the young natives of that region. They, knowing their King's fondness for sketching them, seek every occasion for crossing his path. One girl who was about to be married recently wrote him, saying that in honor of the coming event she would like to have one of the sketches which he had doubtless made of her. The King, greatly amused, summoned her to his presence, and, quickly sketching her portrait, presented it to her as a wedding gift. A week after another pretty girl asked the same favor of him, and again the King granted her desire.

Since then he has been overwhelmed with petitions each Summer, and each Summer royally grants them, to the great delight of these, his rural subjects.

Her Gentle Hint.

He—My dear, there is something striking about you.

She—No, it's the clock.

Some Impressions of the Passing Show by Hy. Mayer

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The New York Times.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1906.

Music---Drama---Art
Society---Fashions

MUSIC AND MUSIC MAKERS

MARION WEED
WHO WILL APPEAR IN "DAS RHEINGOLD"

ROBERT BLASS
BASSO

PHOTOS COPYRIGHT BY DUPONT

MME. LOUISE HOMER
WHO WILL APPEAR IN "DAS RHEINGOLD"

PHOTO BY ALDRICH

MISS HARRIETTE CADY
PIANIST

ALBERT REISS
MIME IN "DAS RHEINGOLD"

OTTO GORITZ
AS KLINGSOR

Indian and Negro Music

The President's Suggestion as to Their Value for American Composers.

THE President's utterance the other day (prompted by the remark of "a great French literary man") as to the value of Indian and negro music for American musical development has led an inquiring correspondent to wonder how that can be. "Utah," in a letter to THE TIMES, indicates his belief that the native Indian music is "a sort of wild barbaric wail"; and wishes to know what this negro music is of which our President thinks so highly. The subject is not a new one, and others before the "great French literary man" have turned their attention to it in the way of actual experiment and of animated discussion.

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The power and charm of a native folk-song element in artistic music have been admitted by many. Some of the great masters of Germany, from Haydn to Brahms, have been strongly influenced by it. Haydn filled his music full of reminiscences of the Croatian folk-tunes that were his by inheritance; and how deeply Brahms drank at the spring of German folk-song is known to all lovers of his music. The clearly defined influence that has worked upon Chopin, Liszt, Grieg, Smetana, Dvorak, and the Russian composers is more familiar.

Why, it is asked, should not Americans try to obtain something of the same sort from native sources, and by injecting it into their music, create a similarly potent charm? The two sources that have been considered most promising are the songs of the Indians and those of the negroes. The only other approach to a native folk-song is to be found among the people in Louisiana who were French in their origin. But the United States is a large country, and this corner of it has not been much heard of musically since Louis Moreau Gottschalk emerged from it and brought with him some pretty piano transcriptions of the Louisiana songs.

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Much attention has been paid to Indian music by American ethnologists and musical students, who have found in it a potent expression of the Indian life. Dr. Baker, Miss Fletcher, Mr. Fillmore, Arthur Farwell, Harvey Worthington Loomis, and Miss Natalie Curtis are among the most prominent of those who have collected a large mass of material. It differs in character greatly. There are strains of a weird and haunting power; there is much that is little more than a sort of formless chanting. On the whole, it seems of more interest to the ethnologists than of value to the musician.

Surrounding all Indian song and forming its background is the vast Indian mythology, which is of the greatest beauty and poetic suggestiveness. Separated from this, Indian song would be like, let us say, mass without the Catholic religion. No one who merely knows the sounds of Indian music can rightfully say that he understands Indian music. One must have a glimpse of the all-enfolding mythos, of which song is but the breath. * * * They are in that stage of development where music is never conceived as complete in itself, independent of poetry; it links itself inseparably to the religious ceremonial, the myth, the folk-tale, which is enacted or related to the point where verbal expression fails; and at this point song enters.

These are the words of an upholder of the Indian music as an inevitable component of the future American art. But they are, after all, an amplification of what has just been said, that the Indian music is necessarily of more interest to the ethnologist, the folk-lorist, than of value to the composer. The material is stiff and intractable to the musician. He works in artistic forms, for listeners whose attention is directed not to the "mythos," the religious ceremonial, the folk-tales of a race touching their lives in no single point, of whom they know nothing, but to a purely aesthetic enjoyment. Nor have the musicians been able to do much with the Indian music. Mr. MacDowell has attempted it in his Indian suite, and Mr. Converse in his "Festival Overture," but these are the most ambitious attempt that has yet been made in this direction. But whatever its effect is as music it owes little of it to its Indian components. Mr. Farwell and Mr. Loomis have worked in smaller forms on the piano; both have produced something that may interest intelligent listeners by the ingenuity of the treatment; but in listening to these pieces the interest is more engrossed in observing the skill with which they have attacked a difficult problem, the methods they have employed to overcome a self-imposed handicap, than in the music itself.

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The discussion about negro music as a factor in an "American school" is recent. It was precipitated by Dr. Antonin Dvorak's American productions, the "New World" Symphony, the string quartet, and the string quintet that accompanied it. He wrote them on American soil, and, as he himself avowed, with the suggestion of popular music that he heard here, chiefly negro music. Of this music he made no exhaustive study; and indeed the materials available for such a study are not easily available even yet. But it may be observed, for the benefit of "Utah," that the negro music concerning which he inquires is not at all "about the same" as the Indian. It has been strongly influenced by years of contact with the white population of this country. It is the product of conditions that are known more or less well to the dominating race. Its melodic and rhythmic characteristics are equally well known, and strongly appeal to the musical sense as musical in and of themselves—not representative of things unmusical, far off, and unknown. The characteristic negro music was developed under slavery, of course, and it has the qualities of a true folk-song, that are becoming more and more excluded from the possibility of perpetuation by the increasing sophistication of modern life.

Fortunately there have not been lacking enthusiasts in this specialty who have taken down many of these songs in permanent records before their final and inevitable extinction. As to the origin of them, there has been much debate, and it seems certain that some of them have been derived from contact with the whites. It is equally certain that there are African characteristics in them, as of rhythm and of intervals in the scale on which some of them are based. But that they are easily intelligible and highly sympathetic to the white race needs no argument to prove. One indication of it is the craze for "ragtime" that caused a flood of weak and bastard stuff from the watery brains of the Tenderloin school of "composers," now happily subsiding.

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As to the value of the negro folk-song as a stimulus for American composers in producing American music, there is still a wide difference of opinion. The debate that arose over it when Dvorak produced his "American" works was in some respects strange. It was held by some that the symphony and the chamber works had no trace of "negro" influence in them; that there was at best no negro "folk-song," and that, even if there were, it should have no place in American music. But Dvorak himself explained that this influence had been decisive upon him in suggesting these works; that though he used no negro tunes, he had deliberately employed some of their essential characteristics of melody and rhythm; and he summoned the American composers to take heed of this potential element in their work. How he himself was influenced and how he would have had Americans influenced, he indicated in an article that he published in Harper's in 1895, laying stress on the quick ear a modern composer should have for the music of the people. He wrote:

> When he walks he should listen to the rhythmic beat of the feet of the passers-by, and he will find that it is not always the same. He should hear the street cries, the songs of the hucksters, the sailors' songs, the songs of the workmen, the chanting of the priests, the muezzin from the minaret, the tinkling of the bells on the camels, the Spanish serenade, the Italian barcarolle, the Irish jig, the Scotch reel, the Russian kolomyjka, the Hungarian csardas, the American negro's plantation song, the Creole's love song, the Provençal's roundelay, the Tyrolese's jodel, the German's part song, the Bohemian's polka, the Norwegian's stabbe dans, the Swedish polska, the Spanish bolero, the Moorish fandango, the Arabian's love song, the Hindoo's religious song, the Chinaman's play song, the Japanese's battle song, the Indian's war song, the Eskimo's song of the chase, the Hawaiian's song of the surf, the Australian's song of the wilderness, the Kanaka's song of the sea, the Creole's song of the tropics, the Cuban's song of the cane fields, the Mexican's song of the mines, the Peruvian's song of the mountains, the Brazilian's song of the forest, the Canadian's song of the lumberman, the Yankee's song of the prairie, the Negro's song of the cotton fields, the Indian's song of the pueblo, the Arctic explorer's song of the ice floe, the Italian's song of the vineyard, the Spanish muleteer's song of the sierra, the Portuguese's song of the sea, the Swiss herdsman's song of the mountain, the Russian's song of the steppe, the Hungarian's song of the puszta, the Norwegian's song of the fjord, the Irish song of the hearth, the Scotch song of the heath, the German's song of the Rhine, the French song of the boulevard, the Bohemian's song of the village, the Swedish song of the woods, the Spanish song of the Alhambra, the Moorish song of the palm, the Arabian's song of the desert, the Hindoo's song of the jungle, the Chinaman's song of the river, the Japanese's song of the cherry blossom, the Indian's song of the wigwam, the Eskimo's song of the ice hut, the Hawaiian's song of the canoe, the Australian's song of the bush, the Kanaka's song of the island, the Creole's song of the hammock, the Cuban's song of the bohio, the Mexican's song of the adobe, the Peruvian's song of the hacienda, the Brazilian's song of the banana grove, the Canadian's song of the log cabin, the Yankee's song of the home, the Negro's song of the cabin, the Indian's song of the tepee, the Arctic explorer's song of the igloo, the Italian's song of the villa, the Spanish muleteer's song of the posada, the Portuguese's song of the cottage, the Swiss herdsman's song of the chalet, the Russian's song of the izba, the Hungarian's song of the csarda, the Norwegian's song of the saeter, the Swedish song of the farm, the Irish song of the cabin, the Scotch song of the shieling, the German's song of the Vaterland, the French song of the café, the Bohemian's song of the tavern

Concerts, Recitals and Church Choir News

Henri Marteau Reger Enthusiast

French Violinist Tells of the Acrimonious Discussion Young Composer Has Aroused.

"GERMANY is the real centre of music to-day."

Of course a German would say such a thing. But it was not a German who made the remark. It was a Frenchman, with French ways and French ideas, plenty of French patriotism, and a French name—Henri Marteau.

"I am French in everything else," said the violinist, when he was asked why it is that he prefers to make his home in Geneva and to confine his activities abroad to Germany and Austria. "I was born in France and educated in France. I read French literature and keep up on French politics, and I love the people. But I am a German in music, because I think Germany is the real home of the music of to-day. Perhaps it is because my mother was German that I feel that way, but I think it is because the whole people is musical and takes a vital interest in music and knows about it. I could not be away from Germany long.

"I was asked to go to London and become professor in the conservatory there, but even that is too far away. When I go to Paris I do not spend any time at the Opera or the Opera Comique, or in any music there. I see my friends, I talk of literature or politics. That is all."

He paused a moment and thought.

"If I were in London," he continued, "how could I have enjoyed what I have been enjoying so much the last Winter—the dispute over Max Reger. It is almost as exciting as the war over Wagner. Everywhere in Germany people are talking of Reger. Some think he is the great coming composer and some think him very bad.

"I am for Reger. I think he is the greatest of the younger composers, greater than Richard Strauss. From his youth he was brought up to look upon the great effects, what you might call the lines, the architecture, of music. Strauss looks to the great color effects. Reger has plenty of temperament, and with it the genius for the building with great architectural effects. I am sure he will find recognition in the end, and I shall do what I can to aid him."

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Mr. Marteau's eyes sparkled and his face lit up. "But it is the fight I most enjoy," he said. "The critics have been very severe with him, and wherever his music is played you will find many persons who will hiss and whistle and make other noises to show that they disapprove because it is so intensely modern that they do not consider it music at all. But always Reger seems to make friends, and those he makes are like the friends Wagner made when the great dispute was waging. They are intensely loyal. At the concerts they make themselves heard. They go out and talk Reger and say they wish to hear nothing but Reger. I know families who will permit nothing but Reger to be played in their homes.

"I played a Reger sonata at Hamburg and saw how deep was the feeling. All the time of the first movement two ladies sat down in front laughing at it in derision. You can imagine how disconcerting this was, especially when others also showed their displeasure. After the number was finished those who liked Reger applauded and those who did not made noises. Then when I played the next number, not from Reger, those who did not like him applauded and shouted, as though to say, 'Ah, here is music.'

"In Vienna where I was present at a concert the feeling ran so high that one of the critics sat and hissed during the playing of the Reger symphonette. Another critic, who was sitting in front of him, disagreed with him. Finally the one in front turned in his seat and said 'If you do not stop I shall shout Bravo.' The other went on hissing and the second critic began shouting 'Bravo,' and the two kept it up for some time.

"I have felt some of the disfavor because I have insisted on playing Reger, but what does that matter? I like a fight, if it is a good one, and this is a good one."

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Mr. Marteau, after speaking of Germany as the musical centre, spoke of America. He toured this country six years ago and has been here several weeks. He has also come in contact with many Americans abroad.

"Americans love music," he said, "and I believe in time they will become a great musical nation. But they must begin with the children and educate them to the love of true music before they can expect that. It is necessary that a child hear good music from his earliest years. It will educate his ear and he will come to know and discriminate. It is the same as the education of a child's eye. Abroad we have the publications which reproduce the works of the masters of art, and children of even the lower classes become accustomed to seeing these works, and their eyes are educated to what is really artistic. In their homes these children also hear the best of music constantly, and so they grow to have a real interest in the highest art in that field. Every one of them is a critic, and they take great interest in whatever goes on in music.

"Here it seems as though the people often haven't time for education in some things. They are always in so much of a hurry. One feels it the moment one lands in America. It is all business. The children are wonderfully educated in some ways, but their parents have not come to the point where they realize that eyes and ears must be trained from early years if they are to know and appreciate art."

Mr. Marteau also talked of himself and his ideas of study and training. After his visit to America he took a teacher's place in the conservatory at Geneva and there he has spent his Winters. After one more season, however, he intends to give up that work and do little teaching and devote most of his time to the concert field.

"I realized six years ago that I was not ready," he said. "That is why I went to the conservatory. I of course wanted a place that would make me independent of concerts. But more than that, I wanted to get the lesson of teaching. Of course it is true that one is apt in teaching to acquire habits that will harm one in the endeavor to make an individual career. But if one teaches properly it is an education. I have learned more in my six years in the conservatory than I did any other way. Teaching that is properly done is not like the primary class in school where the children are lined up and taught all the same thing. Diagnosis in music is as important as in medicine, and it is in this diagnosis that the teacher will learn through his pupils. Of course in a conservatory conditions are not of the best. Out of a class of twenty perhaps only two or three, or sometimes only one will be found who has the real talent and temperament to make a public career. But through the development of that one it will be possible to learn one's self.

"However, that training is now finished. It would only harm me now to go on with it. I have learned all that I could and must make a change. So I shall give up the conservatory work after another year and what teaching I shall do will be simply of pupils whom I think I can train to teach themselves, those who will be able to do something and who will not have to depend upon me after I have shown them the right way. Aside from that I shall concertize and study."

"And your method of study?" was asked.

"It is not to press Marteau forward all the time. I do not wish it said of my playing 'That is Marteau.' I wish it to be Beethoven, or Bach, or Lalo, or whatever it is. One must study with an open mind and be free from his own personality. Thus, when I play Lalo's concerto it is the color and fire and life of Spain that I try to realize in order to give it its true atmosphere. How different it is to play Beethoven, in whose music is the lofty intellectuality of the Germans.

"One of the things I do is to avoid becoming too familiar with any composition. When one is playing in concert all the time there is a danger that familiarity with something that is constantly played will cause one to lose interest in it and to play it without life. When I find I am reaching that condition with anything I put it aside for two or three years—put it entirely out of my mind. Then when I take it up again I study it as though I had never seen it. I always find new beauties and a freshness about it under such conditions."

FOREIGN NOTES.

At the forthcoming Baireuth festival the two principal rôles in "Tristan und Isolde" will be taken by Herr Ernst Kraus, from Berlin, and Frau Marie Wittich, from Dresden. Frau Zedenka Fassbender, from Carlsruhe, will impersonate Kundry at some of the performances of "Parsifal."

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Musical autographs of Brahms, Joachim, and others have been found among the papers of the late J. O. Grimm. There is also a copy of a Missa canonica for female voices by Brahms, which Max Kalbeck, the composer's biographer, thought had been consigned to the flames. It consists of a Kyrie, Sanctus, Benedictus, and Agnus Dei.

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Richard Strauss's tone poem "Don Quixote," which has probably been given seven or eight times in this country, was performed for the second time in England by the Queen's Hall Orchestra recently, and the critics of London are as much divided as ever over it. One of the most enthusiastic admirers of the piece is Mr. Vernon Blackburne, who writes thus about it in The Pall Mall Gazette:

"We can quite understand that musicians who write very precisely according to certain and well-preserved definite rules and lines, and who are horrified at the thought of trespassing over such boundaries, may be disgusted with this magnificent work of genius. To put the thing at its lowest terms, such ordinary resolutions as these, let us say, from the tonic to the dominant, and so forth, appeal to them as being part and parcel of the necessary things in music; this is an attitude which has been taken up invariably in cases where great and magnificent musicians have realized that music is capable of expressing their own temperament, quite outside the common conventions of the art. The history of music is largely a mere repetition of this truth; it is, in fact, so certain and definite an event that one naturally looks for it to occur whenever a first-rate genius in music appears in the world. Richard Strauss in his 'Don Quixote' has frankly, and with masterly distinction, because he happens to be a most distinguished genius, thrown to the winds the ordinary laws and regulations by which many more narrow-minded composers must necessarily be protected. His dramatic feeling for the whole of the story of Cervantes, the under-current of sadness which runs through all the apparently mad freaks of Don Quixote himself, Strauss's development of character, the manner in which he makes you feel the native refinement of his hero, even in defiance of such delicious incidents as his tilting at the mill, as his search for his Dulcinea, of his adventures with the Penitents, in fact of all the chief details that go to make up the most extraordinary mingling of tears and tragedy which the literary world is acquainted with, are developed by Strauss with a mastery of inspired thought and a greatness, one may almost call it a sweeping comprehension of all the details of life, that are literally astounding. The Finale, to take a separate detail, dealing with the death of Don Quixote, is as lovely as it is sad, sad with what one may call an objective view of all the ruined hopes of the knight. As for such minor objections which have been made to Strauss's realism in, for example, the bleating of the sheep, one might just as well take objection to the introduction by Beethoven of the actual intervals of the cry of the cuckoo in his Pastoral Symphony."

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An American singer, Elizabeth Fenn, recently made her début in London, and sang songs by MacDowell and Hadley. An agreeable voice of expressive quality and the graces of an accomplished singer are ascribed to her as the result of her Parisian training.

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The second volume of the revised edition of "Grove's Dictionary of Music" has just been published in this country and in England. It takes in the letters from F to L, and there are many new articles as well as more or less complete revisions of old ones. Subjects relating to the United States are treated with much greater fullness than in the old edition.

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"What music is like that originates with a virtuoso," writes Dr. Leopold Schmidt in the Berliner Tageblatt, "may be learned with horror from two works of Eugène Ysaye." These were played recently in Berlin by an orchestra under Ferruccio Busoni. "The distinguished violinist is certainly very much in earnest," says this critic, "and his all-around and robust musical talent permits him to use his ideas with a certain skill. But he is lacking in self-criticism. He evidently fails to appreciate that he has nothing of his own to say, and, unpracticed swimmer that he is, he throws himself into the wild flood of modern musical utterance." One of the pieces is a "Rêve d'Enfant," and it must have been a perverse child that dreamed it, thinks the critic.

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From the same writer slips almost the first hint or suggestion that has reached this country that the little "wonder child," Mischa Elman, latest of his tribe, is not an absolutely ripe and perfectly accomplished artist. He played Beethoven's "Kreutzer" sonata in Berlin, and Dr. Schmidt actually has the temerity to say that this work is not for a child's hands, and that he would do well to reserve such music for a later time, when he will probably be able wholly to master it.

OUT-OF-TOWN STARS.

Viola Allen has the week in Brooklyn; Margaret Anglin will play in Pittsburg for the same length of time; William H. Crane begins his second week in Boston to-morrow evening; Mrs. Fiske will be seen in Galesburg, Rock Island, Davenport, Burlington, and Quincy; Grace George has the week in one-night stands at Des Moines, Clinton, Peoria, Bloomington, and Springfield; William Gillette remains for a second week in Philadelphia; May Irwin begins a fortnight's engagement in Boston to-morrow night; Bertha Kalich will be seen throughout the week at Washington; Wilson Lackaye has the week at Pittsburg, and Olga Nethersole the same period in Detroit; Blanche Walsh will play Bridgeport, Waterbury, New Britain, and New Haven.

IN THE ORGAN LOFT.

The Church of the Heavenly Rest is trying new tenors just now, the tenor soloist for the past year, Edwin Johnson, resigning to go to a Roman Catholic Church in Brooklyn. Several good tenore are under consideration, and the decision will soon be made. The bass, Gustave Holm, will remain for the coming year, and the church has made an extra appropriation for a soprano. No trouble will be spared to get the best boy soloist to be had in the city for the church. J. Christopher Marks, organist and choirmaster, has signed for another year with the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

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Temple Beth-El is to have a new soprano soloist in Miss Lucy Isabelle Marsh, who has been singing in Brooklyn and leaves for this position and one for Sundays in the Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church in East Orange.

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Miss Gertrude I. Robinson, who has been the harpist at the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, of which F. W. Riesberg is organist, leaves on March 1 to become harpist at the Marlborough Hotel, Atlantic City. A reception was given Miss Robinson and her sister, who is a violinist from Joplin, Mo., by Mrs. Christopher Marks, wife of the organist of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, at their residence in Forty-sixth Street, at which a large number of the prominent soloists in the city were present.

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The Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, Horatio Parker organist, will hold its monthly musical service this evening. The opening anthem will be from Mendelssohn's "Elijah," "For He Shall Give His Angels Charge," followed by a motet, "Now Sinks the Golden Sun to Rest," Parker; sextet, "The Heavens Declare," Saint-Saëns; octet, Martin, "Let My Prayer Be Set Forth as Incense." The regular quartet of the church—Mrs. Marie Kunkel Zimmerman, soprano; Miss Laura Halsted Graves, contralto, substituting for Mrs. Gertrude May Stein-Bayley; Dr. Ion Jackson, tenor; Julian Walker, bass—will sing, assisted for the occasion by another quartet—soprano, Mrs. Samuel Anable; contralto, Miss Edith Quaile; tenor, John Fulton; bass, J. Humbird Duffey.

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Following is the programme to be given to-day at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, W. R. Hedden, organist and musical director: Instrumental prelude, "Largo," (violin, harp, and organ,) Handel; Magnificat, in E flat, Barnby; Nunc Dimittis, in G, Calkin; tenor solo and chorus, "Great Is Jehovah," Schubert; sacred cantata, "The Heavens Declare," Saint-Saëns, and instrumental postlude, "Marche Solennelle," Gounod. Six sold voices will be employed in the cantata.

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The prelude and Good Friday music from "Parsifal" will be given at the musical service at 4 o'clock to-day at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, Charles Heinrich organist. The choir will sing the anthem by Gounod, "Lovely Appear."

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Gaul's "The Holy City" will be sung this evening by the regular quartet of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church—Miss Edna P. Smith, soprano; Miss Grace Munson, contralto; Mr. Glenn Hall, tenor, and Mr. Frank Croxton, bass—assisted by a second quartet. Victor Harris will conduct.

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The Guilmant Organ School Alumni will give a public recital to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock in the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, under the direction of William C. Carl, assisted by Mrs. Lutie Humbert Fechheimer, soprano, who will sing arias from Haydn's "Seasons" and "Samson and Delilah," by Saint-Saëns. The programme will be rendered by Jessie Craig Adam, Katherine Estelle Anderson, Vernon Clair Bennett, Grace Leeds Darnell, Mary Adelaide Liscom, Gertrude Elizabeth McKellar, Frederic Arthur Metz, and Henry Seymour Schweitzer. The recital will be free to the public.

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Mr. Carl's last oratorio lecture will be given on Thursday afternoon in the "Old First." The subject will be Mendelssohn's "St. Paul." The vocal illustrations will be given by Mrs. Rollie Borden-Low, soprano; Miss Grace Munson, contralto; Mortimer Howard, tenor, and Edwin Wilson, baritone.

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The annual dinner to the choir men of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, given by J. Christopher Marks, the organist, and Mrs. Marks will take place at their residence to-morrow evening. After dinner there will be a musical programme.

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The Hammond Choral Society, William C. Hammond, conductor, will give an introductory concert at the First Reformed Church, at Eighth Avenue and Carroll Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening. Gwilym Miles will be the chief soloist.

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A Bach prelude and postlude, with Gregorian and Spanish chants, will mark the Ash Wednesday service at St. Bartholomew's on Wednesday morning, the beginning of the penitential season of the year.

BENEFIT AT THE OPERA.

Efforts to Have Mr. and Mrs. Longworth Attend the Performance.

Efforts are being made to get a promise that Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth will attend the special performance of "Haensel und Gretel" which is to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House on March 15 for the benefit of the Legal Aid Society. Although this opera was chosen by Mrs. Roosevelt for the benefit performance, it is doubtful whether the President will be able to be present. Mrs. Roosevelt and her children will attend, and it is hoped that she will induce the former Miss Alice Roosevelt and her husband to show themselves on that evening.

A souvenir has been prepared under the direction of Louis Windmuller. It will contain portraits of the Roosevelt family, all the singers, and of these literary contributors: Mark Twain, Henry T. Finck, Andrew Carnegie, Brander Matthews, and Dr. Lyman Abbott.

Among illustrations of the original synopsis of the play the frontispiece will represent Haensel and Gretel asleep in the woods, with fourteen angels descending a stairway to guard them, by Lee Woodward Zeigler. Children in the woods see the hobgoblins, owls, and ogres in trees. Witch riding on the broomstick. Gingerbread house; witch turned to gingerbread; children disenchanted, changing to life again.

The patronesses are Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Honorary Chairman; Mrs. Astor, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Goelet, Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon, Jr., Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mrs. Jesup, Mrs. V. Everit Macy, Mrs. George B. McClellan, Mrs. Elihu Root, Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman, Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, Baroness Speck von Sternburg, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Mrs. Henry Villard, and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson.

MME. CALVE AND HER MANAGER

They Hardly Spoke When the Singer Returned to New York.

When the tour of Mme. Calvé ended here last week certain persons gave a sigh of relief, and the longest drawn sigh was that of Mr. Kronberg, her manager. Mr. Kronberg, having passed through the heart-breaking days of the Mascagni tour, should have been immune to such things as worry, but he found that Mme. Calvé's temperament was too much even for a seasoned veteran.

Mme. Calvé did not like the last part of her tour because it involved visits to some small places where she was not very well known. She blamed her manager for some of the lack of warmth in her welcome, and toward the end they were not on good speaking terms.

Besides, the prima donna wished to do things her own way, regardless of what the manager might think. An illustration of the difficulties was given at Carnegie Hall last Thursday, when Mme. Calvé came out to sing her second number. It was supposed to be the mad scene from "Hamlet," but she substituted her third number and left out the mad scene altogether.

Music lovers hastened to Mr. Kronberg to learn why this change had been made without notice. He could only shrug his shoulders.

"How should I know?" he asked. "Only Mme. Calvé knows why she does things."

When Mme. Calvé leaves she will not be under contract to return under the same management another year, although several weeks ago there were negotiations for some sort of an opera engagement next season.

He Ought to Know.

"Met McGregor up at the Green Room Club the other night," said the comedian. "You know, he's gone into the legitimate. He asked me if I had seen him do Hamlet. 'No,' I replied. 'Well,' said McGregor, 'you should, for, by George, I'm the best Hamlet I ever saw.'"

NEEDED A SINGER BADLY.

Frank Damrosch's Unpleasant Situation When Contraltos Failed Him.

Frank Damrosch faced a very unpleasant situation on Monday last. He was to direct the New York Oratorio Society the next evening in Handel's oratorio "Judas Maccabaeus," and he had just learned that he did not have a contralto for the quartet. As Mr. Damrosch had given much time to the preparation of this work, and wished to have everything go without a hitch, it was not very pleasant.

He had first engaged Miss Elizabeth Kilmer for the contralto, and she was studying to perfect herself in the music, when, ten days before she was to sing, she was compelled to go away to the country and rest for a time in order to regain her health. She had been working hard, and her nerves had been troubling her for some time. The task of preparing for the oratorio proved too much for her.

Mr. Damrosch then engaged Miss E. E. Patterson. She had made ready, and it seemed that there would be no trouble on the score of the contralto. But Miss Patterson caught a bad cold that refused to give way to medical treatment, and by Monday she was so hoarse that her physician told her she could not sing the next night.

Mr. Damrosch was so informed. It was no easy task to find some one who could take up "Judas Maccabaeus" at short notice, but Mr. Damrosch remembered that Mrs. Adele Laeis Baldwin had once sung it, and word was sent to her in hot haste. She was fortunately found to be well and disengaged, and after some hours of work she was able to remember the music and to take her part.

MAKING GRAND OPERA PAY.

GRAND OPERA'S financial status is just now interesting many other cities besides our own. In London Lady De Grey is willing to lay down the eleemosynary reins of management at Covent Garden after a well intentioned effort to make both ends meet during a number of years and provide at the same time a first-class article. In Paris, spite of the State subsidy of 800,000f. a year and some added municipal aid, the Academie Nationale de Musique, otherwise the Grand Opera, narrowly avoids a deficit every season. In Milan the famous Scala is in a bad way. It complains that in spite of the large municipal subsidy it can no longer afford to employ the great artists of the world. In St. Petersburg, where the maintenance of grand opera depends upon the Emperor's purse, the demands have grown from year to year, the institution itself being in a state of hopeless insolvency.

To all this New York offers a most remarkable contrast. For instance, during the ten years of the Maurice Grau Opera Company at the Metropolitan the stockholders got something more than 1,200 per cent. on their original investment, and when the company finally dissolved each holder of $10,000 worth of stock got a bonus of $20,000, and there is still a large sum in escrow in Paris to abide the result of a lawsuit not yet finally determined.

Mr. Conried, nevertheless, some weeks ago intimated in a speech he made at a banquet, that he did not think the boxholders of the Metropolitan Opera, who are its owners, paid quite enough for the privileges they enjoyed. As a matter of fact, they pay $15 a box for every operatic performance that is given during the season. While this is a great deal less than the public pays, it must be remembered that it is enforced and not voluntary, like the public's payments, and that it makes a fund of $60,000 each season that may be counted on. And besides the lessee has the big house to do what he likes with the remaining eight months of the year at a nominal rent. The fact that he does little or nothing with it is no affair of the owning company.

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So much has had to be supplied and renewed during the first two seasons of Mr. Conried's tenancy that, in spite of the enormous receipts, the net cannot have been large. Mr. Conried himself puts these expenses for scenery and costumes and alterations to the stage at $270,000, but all this is, of course, plant or permanent investment.

Contrast this condition of affairs with that before the late Henry E. Abbey originally opened the Metropolitan Opera, and one may readily realize why these are halcyon days for a manager compared with the conditions that existed in the olden times.

Up to 1884 the Academy of Music was practically the only home Italian opera had in this city. It is true that the Grand Opera House had occasionally that honor. It was opened, in fact, by Brignoli and Lagrange way back in the late sixties in a performance of "Il Trovatore," and at some later dates, when an operatic war was on, it was utilized as a rival to the Academy. During one famous season the great Tambarlik and Ilma di Murska were the stars, and failed to draw enough, under the late Max Maretzek's management, to pay expenses.

The reason of this was natural enough. Fashion stuck to the Academy, and was as potent proportionately as it is to-day at the Metropolitan. But if Mr. Conried complains of the insufficient sum they pay to hear opera in these days, what would he have said of the state of affairs then? Four hundred shares of stock owned the Academy of Music, and each share represented an individual who had a right to free entrance at all times. So bad was the system that where one person owned several shares he could give proxies to outsiders who were not stockholders. These generous patrons of art pre-empted all the boxes, as well as a large number of the best seats. The manager got what was left, and was supposed to employ his artists and pay all other expenses out of it.

One would suppose that no one, however speculative he might be, would be foolhardy enough to take such a risk. Yet, singular as it may seem to those who only know conditions as they are now, men fell over each other in their haste to secure the Academy year after year and ruin themselves. That happened regularly. One year it would be Maretzek, the next Bernard Ullman, and Maurice Strakosch, (the discoverer of Patti,) and Jacob Grau, (uncle of Maurice,) and others of less knowledge. They would bring over great artists—the best that Europe had—but the result only varied in the degree of bankruptcy that followed. And still there was no sign of a lessening of that fatal stockholding incubus. Lovers of opera, too, were much rarer in those days than they are now, and practically the wealthy lovers heard it for nothing.

In 1871 Max Strakosch brought Christine Nilsson to this country. He did not dare tackle the Academy proposition with opera, so he started with her in concert at Steinway Hall. She was then in the zenith of her powers, and her success was great. The Academy of Music people were anxious to get her there, so at last Max Strakosch made a compromise for the season of 1873, by which the Academy stockholders should only have 200 free admissions in place of 400, and he was also to have some boxes for sale.

In the company that year, in addition to Christine Nilsson, were Campanini and Maurel for the first time, and, also for the first time, a manager of Italian opera made money at the Academy of Music. There was a tremendous fuss, though, over Strakosch charging $3 for orchestra seats. It was unheard-of, the highest price previously having been $2. But they paid it.

The country tour that year with Nilsson was also successful, so that the season netted to Strakosch the sum of $171,000, about one-half of which was made here, something unheard-of before. It was the one swallow of the impresario's Summer, however, for the following season he brought Albani as his star, and the season after Pauline Lucca and Kellogg, and most of his fortune disappeared.

The Academy people then fished for Mapleson, but he would come over under no such conditions as even Strakosch had accepted, and he gained his point. It was after he had been at the Academy some years that the social revolt began which led to the building of the Metropolitan. Even with the fair conditions given by the new house to the Manager, Abbey lost over $250,000 the first season. But he had the opposition of Patti at the Academy.

The Metropolitan was never financially successful until the Academy went out of existence as an opera house. There wasn't room for the two, with society divided against itself.

AN OLD TIMER.

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THE PENALTIES OF DRAMATIC SUCCESS

Banishment to the Road and Narrowing of Individual Effort.

IN the theatrical profession success no less than failure has its penalties. Mrs. Fiske was very successful last year at the Manhattan Theatre. As a result she is banished to the road this season, while the house which she calls her own has for the most part been given over to dubious experiments. Only those players who never succeed may enjoy the luxury of continued residence in the metropolis. To the others there must always come, sooner or later, the word to go.

That, in one respect, has always been a peculiarity of the player's calling, distinguishing it from all others. Advantageous to the country at large, since it provides to many sections one opportunity for culture that would otherwise be lacking, it has distinct and positive drawbacks for us. Had "Leah Kleschna," for example, failed to strike the popular chord, Mrs. Fiske in a varied répertoire might have been our portion at the Manhattan this Winter instead of Mary and John, Before and After, and the Triangle. It is not always possible to commend Mrs. Fiske, but her presence in her own theatre is greatly to be preferred to most that has been offered in substitution.

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We are not so poor in talent as is frequently said to be the case, but our stage is none too rich in the force of fine examples. The New York stage is to-day most in need of players with serious and worthy ideals, with the capacity, experience, means, and position to give their ideals fullest expression. We need such players here not for a few weeks or months each year, but permanently. The best actors for the greater part of every year are scattered over too broad a territory. There are too many theatres in America, just as there are too many theatres in New York. The supply of artists—using the word in its strictest sense—cannot keep pace with the artificial demand thus created. Our dramatic art, instead of being brought to a focus of highest excellence, is dissipated, wasted, thinned out in an effort to spread it over too broad a field.

It would really be a fortunate thing if a law could be enacted making dramatic performances prohibitive in any but cities of the first class. Then the wanderers might be assembled into a few compact companies, held together for their mutual advantage and the benefit of the public, the rather limited public, to be sure, which knows what acting means.

There is, however, no immediate likelihood of any such enactment. Successes will continue to materialize, and our best actors one after another will go forth distributing their wares to the cities and towns which offer them the best financial rewards. It would be unreasonable to demand of Mrs. Fiske that she forego the attraction of sure profits for the sake of uncertain gains at home. For her the condition exists as for others, and she must make the best of it. In the meantime those of us who still retain some ideals on the subject of acting can only raise our voices in feeble and impotent regrets. When the curtain falls on an extraordinary success we may always know that it will eventually mean the banishment of the players who have given us delight.

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If the actor is himself an idealist in his profession, success, as it is now understood, must bring many a qualm of doubt. He must go forth, as promptly as possible, to show other cities and towns the wares that the metropolis approves. That is his misfortune. Nor does the word imply disrespect for other communities. Whether the player is engaged in New York, Chicago, Kankakee, or Pocatella, he will find relatively the same proportion of knowing playgoers. We have here no monopoly of dramatic intelligence. It is not with respect to his audiences that the actor is to be commiserated. His misfortune—or hers—is that success, as matters exist, involves a necessary narrowing of individual effort. The actor who fails to show himself in a popular play has at least the possibility of such artistic advantage as comes from varied effort. The men and women who get most of the schooling are those who happen to be cast in failures. They must needs try, and try again. But the player identified with a success, whether his rôle be brief or long, is almost certain to be a fixture in one position for months, perhaps for years. Here is no incentive to ambition.

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Had "Leah Kleschna" been a failure, we should probably have had not only Mrs. Fiske in other plays this season, but, incidentally, a dozen or more excellent actors would have been enjoying the advantages which only varied effort can provide. Can any one doubt that, in addition to affording satisfaction for us, such a season of plays at the Manhattan would have been artistically beneficial to the actress and her associate players? Does any one believe that the playing of "Leah Kleschna" on the road for forty or more consecutive weeks is adding anything to Mrs. Fiske's artistic stature? Say what one may in favor of the system of long runs, it yet remains to be proved that it is in any way conducive to the best development of players. Facility in acting as well as versatility is in direct proportion to the variety of the effort. Otis Skinner, to-day a man of regrettable limitations, might be, with his natural advantages, a most delightful player if a fair share of the time devoted to the development of his romantic and tragic style had been given up to comedy. All he lacks is the lighter touch, the airy grace of voice and manner that is acquired nowhere but in the school of comedy expression.

But to return to the point, Mrs. Fiske is banished, or, since she is her own manager, she banishes herself because she has a success. And she would honestly justify herself on the ground that the hazard of theatrical production is to-day too great to permit an indulgence of unnecessary experiments. Players cannot afford to emulate the example of the dog in the fable. The bone of success cannot be discarded at sight of the shadowy image in the stream. So we see them going on from month to month, from year to year, as long as the public will come and pay.

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The player would undoubtedly prefer other conditions. Stale parts hold little charm for even the least ambitious, especially if, as in many cases, the success comes in a part that is not especially grateful. Many an actor, forced to go through the land winning fame and fortune in a part that has brought him success, would be only too happy to go back to his rôle in a play that failed. Very often, particularly when he is not a star, there is not even the satisfaction of greater remuneration in the one that has brought success.

But the star and the player whose name is best known to the public at large is no less a slave of his own success. Maude Adams, for example, will have played "Peter Pan" almost an entire season in New York before the hot weather comes. No actress to-day before the public enjoys greater vogue with our playgoers. But she can only look forward to a long road tour next year. "Peter Pan" is too valuable a property to shelve. And "Peter Pan" without its present star for American cities would be much like "Hamlet" with the Dane left out.

This will be but another case of an actress banished by her own success.

David Warfield has had an unusual share of good fortune. He will have had two whole seasons in New York when the curtain finally falls on "The Music Master" at the Bijou. What of Mr. Warfield then? Will his manager present him in another play? There is little probability of that, for the whole country is clamoring to see "The Music Master," and a small fortune is waiting to be picked up on the road.

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To all this there is an interesting corollary proposition. The actor is frequently prevented from entering New York because he has been successful outside. That is because New York sometimes reverses the "road verdict."

No one is authority for the statement, but it seems more than possible that William Gillette's enforced absence is due to success.

London did not care for his new play "Clarice," but Boston and other American cities where it has been seen have given it the stamp of their approval. Mr. Gillette, on tour, can be successful without New York's indorsement, but there is no doubt that in the case of a new play an unfavorable metropolitan verdict would be likely to endanger its chances elsewhere.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

Edward Harrigan in "Sweet Lavender" comes to the Shubert.

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The leading features on the bill at the Orpheum are Henri de Vries, Harry Corson Clarke, and the Picchiani Family.

Bijou Fernandez in "The Redskin" at the Liberty.

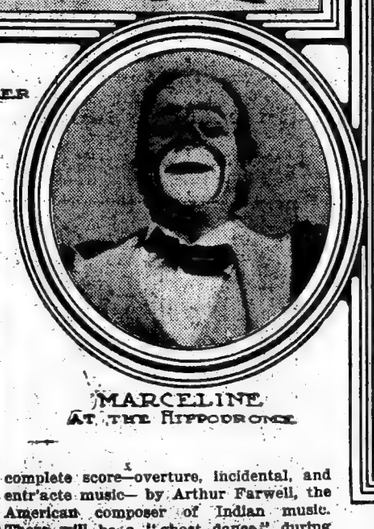

MARCELINE
AT THE HIPPODROME

TEMPLE EVANS
IN "MEXICANA" AT THE LYRIC

Josie Sadler as Sybil Swartz in "The Galloper."

THIS WEEK'S OFFERINGS

HENRY WOODRUFF IN "BROWN OF HARVARD,"
a comedy by Rida Johnson Young, at the Princess Theatre, to-morrow evening.

"THE SQUAW MAN'S GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST,"
a burlesque, by Edgar Smith and Maurice Levi, at the Joe Weber Music Hall, to-morrow evening.

A REVIVAL OF "THE HEART OF MARYLAND,"
at the Academy of Music, to-morrow evening.

"THE REDSKIN,"
an Indian drama, by Donald MacLaren, at the Liberty Theatre, Thursday evening.

"BROWN of Harvard," with Henry Woodruff in the title rôle, and produced under the direction of Henry Miller, will be given its first presentation at the Princess Theatre to-morrow evening. The little theatre has been dark a week in order that the preparations for this play might be carried forward without hindrance. The comedy is in four acts and was written by Rida Johnson Young.

Mr. Woodruff plays the rôle of Tom Brown, a young college man who is helping his friend Gerald Thorne through the university. Thorne's sister has been wronged by Wilton Ames, the brother of the girl with whom Brown is in love.

Young Ames is in the power of Colton, the student who is betting on the English crew. He forces Ames to have the girl disappear just before the race, and takes care that Thorne learns of his sister's plight just as he is about to step into the shell. Thorne, wild with rage, refuses to row. Brown takes his place, and the race is won. As Brown is being borne, victorious, on the shoulders of the students after the contest, Thorne bursts through the throng and accuses Brown, in the presence of Evelyn Ames, of being the cause of his sister's downfall. He had found that the girl had a check for $300 signed by Brown. This check was forged by Wilton Ames. To prevent his fiancée from learning of her brother's disgrace, Brown permits himself, temporarily, to rest under the accusation. A happy ending is evolved after a series of situations.

The cast includes Walter Thomas, Howard Estabrooke, Laura Hope Crews, Catherine Calhoun, and Blanche Martin.

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Joe Weber's Company will appear in a double bill at the Music Hall beginning with the performance to-morrow evening. The season's first burlesque, entitled "The Squaw Man's Girl of the Golden West," which travesties the two melodramas indicated by the title now playing in the city, will form the last half of the evening's entertainment. In order to make room for the burlesque, one hour has been cut out of the action of the musical farce, "Twiddle-Twaddle," the best features having been retained. By this new arrangement, the first piece will end at 10 o'clock.

In "The Squaw Man's Girl of the Golden West" there are thirty-two characters. Of course Marie Dressler will be "the girl." Joe Weber will appear as Rash Tawkins—a burlesque on the character of Cash Hawkins played by W. S. Hart at Wallack's. Charles A. Bigelow will be the Indian Topictowner. Ernest Lambert is cast for the "squaw man," while Edward J. Connelly will be the gambling Sheriff, giving an imitation of Jack Rance played by Frank Keenan at the Belasco. May Montfort is to be the Squaw Scratchoritch, and Bonnie Magin will be Little Hal, the son.

The scene of the burlesque is laid in the "Polka" saloon and refreshment parlor at Long Horn, a tank station in California. The time is 1906.

The musical numbers are "Hurrah for the Beautiful Golden West," "The Girls of Forty-nine," and "Poor Little Red Papoose." The book of the piece is by Edgar Smith and the score by Maurice Levi.

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"The Redskin," Donald MacLaren's drama of aboriginal Indian life and character, will be presented next Thursday night at the Liberty Theatre, under the management of William A. Brady.

A feature of the production will be a complete score—overture, incidental, and entr'acte music—by Arthur Farwell, the American composer of Indian music. There will be a "ghost dance" during the performance, performed by eleven Indians brought from a Government reservation near Gordon, Neb.

The story of "The Redskin" is concerned with a young brave who cares more for the hunting ground than the battlefield, and so incurs the dislike of his tribe, the Ockotchees of the Great Lakes region. They had entertained, sixteen years before the play opens, a white hunter. The daughter of the old chief, Lonawanda, is pale of hue. When, realizing his physical disintegration, the chief calls on the young braves to assemble, that his daughter may choose a husband who shall succeed to the leadership of the tribe, he omits the name of Niatawa, the hunter whose vindictive father, Matawagnon, thereupon taunts the chief with the pale face of the daughter, and is killed by the aged warrior. Niatawa swears vengeance, is led to believe that the deed was committed by the noble Sheanaugua, the tribal counselor, and is condemned to death at the stake when betrayed in what seems like a love tryst with the counselor's wife, Lashota. Then, to save the youth, Lonawanda confesses the crime; but Niatawa, hated by the tribe and denied the love of the old chief's daughter in consequence, engages Sheanaugua in single combat and permits himself to be run through.

Tyrone Power will act the old chief, Ewdin Arden will play Niatawa, and Katharine Gray will appear as Adulola.

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An all-star revival of "The Heart of Maryland" will be seen at the Academy of Music to-morrow night under the management of David Belasco. The cast includes Odette Tyler, John Kellerd, Edna Wallace Hopper, and Wallace Eddinger. An unusually elaborate scenic equipment is promised.

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Ludwig Fulda's "Maskerade" will be the offering throughout the week at the Irving Place Theatre.

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

The plays that remain indefinitely in the city are Maude Adams in "Peter Pan" at the Empire, David Warfield in "The Music Master" at the Bijou, Blanche Bates in "The Girl of the Golden West" at the Belasco, Otis Skinner in "The Duel" at the Hudson, William Faversham in "The Squaw Man" at Wallack's, Raymond Hitchcock in "The Galloper" at the Garden, "Mr. Hopkinson" at the Savoy, "The Lion and the Mouse" at the Lyceum, and "Gallops" at the Garrick.

This is the second week of "The Triangle" at the Manhattan, and "The Title Mart" at the Madison Square. This is the last week of Ethel Barrymore in "Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire" and Lionel Barrymore in "Pantaloon" at the Criterion, and of Ellis Jeffreys in "The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt" at Daly's. Louis Mann and Clara Lipman continue at the Fields in "Julie Bonbon."

MUSICAL ATTRACTIONS.

Fritzi Scheff in "Mlle. Modiste" at the Knickerbocker, Elsie Janis in "The Vanderbilt Cup" at the Broadway, George M. Cohan in "George Washington, Jr.," at the Herald Square, "Mexicana" at the Lyric, and "The Rogers Brothers in Ireland," at the New York are the permanent musical attractions. Fay Templeton in "45 Minutes from Broadway" has three more weeks at the New Amsterdam, and "The Earl and the Girl" has two weeks more at the Casino. This is the second week of Williams and Walker in "Abyssinia" at the Majestic.

AT OTHER THEATRES.

This is the last week of the successful engagement of "Bedford's Hope" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" is announced as the week's attraction at the Murray Hill.

Ernest Hogan in "Rufus Rastus" will be seen at the West End.

"A Desperate Chance" is the booking announced for the Third Avenue.

The melodrama at the New Star will be "Child Slaves in New York."

Robert Loraine in "Man and Superman" returns to the city at the Harlem Opera House.

"Under Southern Skies" will be the offering at the Metropolis this week.

E. S. Willard will be seen this week in "The Middleman" at the Grand Opera House.

William J. Kelly and his stock company will appear in a revival of "The Lady of Lyons" at the Yorkville.

The Proctor all-star company at the Fifth Avenue Theatre will be seen in a revival of "The Missourians." Amelia Bingham will play Agnes Benton.

At Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre "The Prisoner of Zenda" will be played.

VAUDEVILLE.

VICTORIA—Cliff Berzac's Circus; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fitzsimmons; Reno and Richards; Spook Minstrels; Louise Dresser; Julius Tannen; Caprice, Lynn and Fay; Mallory Brothers; Brooks and Halliday, and the vitagraph.

KEITH'S—Paul Conchas; Sydney Drew; Sam Watson's performing animals; Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Barry; Petching Brothers; Joe Flynn; Cooper and Robinson; Aerial Shaws, and the kinetograph.

COLONIAL—Vesta Victoria; Empire City Quartette; Cole and Johnson; Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Crane; De Witt, Burns and Torrance; Mr. and Mrs. Allison, and others.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE—William Courtleigh, Dave Lewis in "Working for Two"; Cheridah Simpson, Wood and Ray, Gardner and Vincent, Hacker-Lester trio, Parros brothers, Edna Luby, and the moving pictures.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S—Billy Clifford, Walter Le Roy and Florence Clayton, Joe Maxwell, Magnini family, Charles Kenna, Francis Gerard, Herculean Gymnasts, and others.

ALHAMBRA—Rigo, the gypsy violinist; Simon and Gardner, in "The New Coachman"; Salerno, juggler; Howard and North, Augusta Glose, three Leightons, Black and De Vere, and the vitagraph.

PROCTOR'S FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET THEATRE—Charles E. Evans, Dan McAvoy and Fifth Avenue Girls, Florenz troupe of acrobats, Leslie and Dailey, Spessell brothers and Mack, Three Dumonds, Johnson and Wells, the Elgonas, and moving pictures.

EDEN MUSEE—Pictures of the Roosevelt-Longworth wedding on the cinematograph, the Hungarian Band, and the World in Wax.

HUBER'S FOURTEENTH STREET MUSEUM—Liberra, the double man; Marie Barooty, and others.

CIRCLE—"The Carnival at Monte Carlo," vaudeville specialties.

THE HIPPODROME.

"A Society Circus" continues in popularity at the big playhouse. The new circus acts introduced last week have proved to be worthy additions to the events in the arena.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

AMERICAN — Gracie Emmett, Mathews and Ashley, Milton Wood, Edna Luby, Ascott and Eddy, Morton and Diamond, Eddie Leslie, Henry and Calbot, and others.

MURRAY HILL—Monroe, Mack and Lawrence, Billy Link, James A. Kiernan, Garrity sisters, Cole Francis Bower, Walter Daniels, and Tiddlewinks and Dugan.

NEW STAR—Elita Proctor Otis, Mark Sullivan, Thompson and Vidocq, four Olifans, Mattie Lockett, Johnson and Wells, and Youngs and Melville.

The bill of last week's attractions will be given at the Alhambra, Colonial, Eden Musée, Hurtig & Seamon's, Proctor's Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street Theatres, and the Victoria.

AN IBSEN MELODRAMA.

The playgoing world has been learning lately about Ibsen a good deal that vulgar tradition has been inclined to forget. At the Scala Theatre in London the public was reminded again that there was a time when even Ibsen wrote romantic mediaeval melodrama after—very much after—Victor Hugo.

This was at the recent production by the Stage Society of "Lady Inger of Ostrat," a play which Ibsen wrote just a little over half a century ago. As may be supposed, no one would easily recognize the Ibsen of "The Doll's House" in the author of this shambling costume drama, which drags out into five long acts the story of a Norwegian mediaeval Countess who lived in a grim castle and did not love her beautiful daughter because her illegitimate son, born before of a different father, had been taken away from her.

It all happened at a time when there were wars and rumors of wars in Norway as well as in Denmark, and there was, as in the time of Hamlet, "post haste and romage in the land." So there is plenty of opportunity for murder and sudden death and clanking of armor and clashing of swords behind arras and low whisperings and a general hand-on-dagger state of affairs.

However that may be, after long plottings and counter-plottings between the Countess and a certain traitorous and seductive knight it turns out in the end that the poor boy, who seems to be a very fine, spirited young fellow, is murdered by mistake for another, just before, in what would have been a splendid scene in a different place and a better play, and the mother has gone mad. The wicked knight, too, who had already wronged two of her daughters and is beginning to take quite a genuine interest in the family, arrives too late to avert the catastrophe he himself had planned.

As may be supposed, the whole thing is very gruesome and dreary, and it is only now and then that there are cleverness of construction and little bits of truth to nature that betray the 'prentice hand of a mighty dramatist.

THE "ANTOINE" SYSTEM.

M. André Antoine has a system of his own, according to a writer in The London Mail, who adds: "I remember when 'Old Heidelberg' was produced at the St. James's Theatre in London that everybody remarked upon the 'wonderful youth' of Mr. George Alexander in the part of Carl Heinrich, the young Prince, who is the chief figure of the play. M. Antoine saw the play in London, read the newspaper criticisms, and then went to Heidelberg to spend a week or two among the students there. This, for a Paris manager, was of itself unusual enterprise. He came back with the conviction that Carl Heinrich must not only look like a boy of 18, but that a boy aged 18 must play the part. 'But you have no actor of 18,' said his friends. 'I will make one,' answered M. Antoine.

"And that, briefly put, is M. Antoine's system. He chooses apt pupils, and from them he makes what he wants. M. Antoine's personality dominates and permeates his company without killing any one's originality. With M. Maupré, for instance, a handsome boy of 18, whose stage experience was nil until he was chosen for the difficult part of Charles Henri, as the Prince is called in the French version, M. Antoine's system was this. 'Mon petit,' he told him at the first rehearsal, 'Mon petit, you have read your part. Remember now that there is one thing above all which you must avoid. You are not to act. You are a German Prince, and not a Frenchman, but, apart from that, you yourself are Charles Henri, and I do not want you to try to be anybody but yourself.' And all through the early rehearsals M. Antoine's sonorous voice would be heard from all parts of the house thundering:

"'Maupré, do not act!'"

The Fatal Fascination of Playwriting

Tragedy and Comedy of a Playreader's Office---Some Remarkable Experiences.

MY friend the Playreader looked up from the letter he was reading as I entered his little den in one of the well-known theatre buildings on Broadway, and looked at me a moment without speaking.

"By Jove!" he said at last, laying down the letter and striking it lightly with his hand, "there is a bit of tragedy for a bright Winter morning. Not a very new one, perhaps, but it has its points. She is sending us a manuscript without prepaying express charges and here is her apology."

He picked up the letter and read parts of it. The note was written in a weak, commonplace hand, on cheap ruled sheets of paper. The spelling was none too good, but the thing was cast in a tone of simple, despairing gentleness and sincerity that left absolutely no question of its truth.

She was quite alone with her little girl. She had supported herself for many years by charitable work in the South; but somehow people had tired of her and sought younger, more energetic spirits, and she had been forced to hide herself away in a little Western town. Then, her story went on, she had tried writing stories for the magazines.

"They have all come back to me," she wrote simply. "So many people have been kind to me and told me I had talent, but somehow I begin to think it was only kindness and that they never really believed it. I sent a play to Mr. Mansfield, but he sent it back with never a word whether he liked it or not. Perhaps they never showed it to him.

"Now I am sending you this comedy I have written, knowing that you have the very greatest plays in the world, and perhaps you can find it worth while to take it. I have tried to put my very best into this play. You will hardly believe it, but I have to live so simply that I dare not spare even the cost of sending it to you.

"Please don't send it back. If you should not be able to use it, burn it up, but please don't return it. So many of them have come back to me."

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"You see the simple fact is," said the Playreader, laying down the letter, "that she dreads to have the thing returned to her at the risk of having to pay the express charges. And here is her comedy," reaching for a neat pasteboard box with the corners carefully sewn together, in which lay a meagre bundle of manuscript on thin paper, written in the same long, straggling hand, but plainly with painstaking care and patience.

He answered my look of inquiry with a shrug:

"Naturally—a flimsy, impossible dramatization of a flimsy, impossible book. I spent an hour to make sure there wasn't by any chance a solitary gleam in it. We shall send it back, paying the express charges. But what under heaven is one to write to that poor woman that shall be at once encouraging in general and discouraging in particular?

"This fatal fascination of playwriting! It seems to me that everybody succumbs to it at one time or another. Once they see in their mind's eye their own name on the bottom of a billboard they neither eat nor sleep until some sort of manuscript has gone to the biggest theatrical manager they know of. We receive here something like 2,000 manuscripts in the course of a season.

"Somebody out in some little Michigan village sees a play in Chicago for perhaps the second time in his life. He goes straight home, and writes another on the counter of the village grocery, using paper bags for manuscript and an old blue pencil for inspiration. Last season I remember getting an extraordinary manuscript from a Chicago newsboy consisting of a score of grimy pencilled sheets, inclosed in a corset box. All you could make out was a list of characters and three scenes of about two pages each, evidently cheerfully 'lifted,' names and all, from a performance the boy had enjoyed from a Chicago peanut gallery.

"But the rage for playwriting finds its way quite as surely into the opposite extreme of the social scale, particularly among women. And the plays that were written with gold pens on cream notepaper before they were typewritten bear an unmistakable generic relation to the brown paper variety. They are mostly dramatizations of books. Somebody reads a story, becomes enraptured with the idea of how beautifully it would go on the stage, and in about three months we hear all about it here. The other day I received a manuscript typewritten in small, neat lettering on the heaviest paper, bound in burned leather, evidently pyrographed by the hand of the fair author—altogether as fair a manuscript as one could wish to handle. I held it about twenty minutes after I found it was amiable nonsense, just for the pure delight of it.

"Most difficult of all are the people who bring their manuscripts here in person, although many of them at other times and in other places would be delightful. I have had charming seventy-minute chats with ladies in tailor-made gowns and enormous bunches of violets about the progress of the drama and the practical requirements of stage lighting. I usually get out of it by simply shifting all responsibility. I say sweetly that I am reading for a firm whose peculiarities, unreasonable though they be, are my unalterable law, and that of course I simply cannot afford to indulge my own personal taste. It is a kind of conversational equivalent for: 'The rejection of a manuscript does not necessarily imply that it is lacking in merit, but merely that for our present uses,' and so on.

"Ministers are tremendously fond of writing plays. Possibly the habit of dominating and controlling people from the pulpit is mysteriously allied with the theatric instincts. The results, at any rate, are now and then amusing. I remember one divine who sent us a play in which all the good people were Presbyterians and all the bad ones Unitarians, and the dénouement formed a kind of preliminary rehearsal for the Day of Judgment. Still, it has been my experience that, on the whole, ministers write surprisingly few didactic plays. They seem to be exceedingly fond of making a little money on the side, and so are correspondingly keen to catch the latest styles in theatrical wares. Just now the pleasantest job for a wet afternoon is to dramatize a book, and there is always the alluring possibility that there may be thousands in it.

"A little while ago a woman whose name is well known as a writer of a rather vivid class of periodical literature sailed in with a manuscript under her arm and a manner of absolute and impregnable confidence. Her manuscript, which was what one might have expected, was most appropriately illustrated with stirring woodcuts chosen from the pages of the magazine which it is her duty to enliven. She came, not at all to learn if her piece could be produced, but simply to know at once when it would be produced, and just what she could count on in the matter of advance royalties.

"The cranks, like the poor, we have always with us. I remember an extraordinary person who dropped in one day and announced that he had at home a dramatic trilogy on street paving. He began to explain that there was one high-class play for asphalt, a melodrama for pressed brick, and a comedy for common cobbles. I rather nervously suggested that he revise them carefully before he brought them in, and he departed—not to return.

"I used to have another frequent visitor in the shape of a lady of severe countenance who fancied she owned the rights of 'Macbeth.' She used to come in about once a week to demand her royalties, and I had the hardest kind of work to pacify her with stories of low business.

"But our classic instance of insanity here is an old actor of admirable type who strode in here one morning and announced without any particular demonstration that he was the ghost of Junius Brutus Booth. I gently lifted my paperweight and inquired wherein we could serve him.

"'On the contrary,' he replied, with elaborate courtesy, 'it is in my power to serve you. I possess the secret of playing "Richard III." as it was never done before,' and he went on to prove his familiarity with old texts and traditions. I was getting exceedingly embarrassed as to how I should get rid of him when a brilliant thought struck me. I interrupted him and inquired, cunningly, 'But do you know the modern business of the part?'

"He seemed a bit nonplused and confessed that he did not.

"'Don't you think it would be a good idea,' I suggested, 'after all your years of quiescence, to get yourself a little more up to date?'

"I don't know whether he understood or not, but he seemed perfectly to agree, shook hands, and departed, and we have never seen him since."

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS ABOUT THEATRICAL PEOPLE

GEORGE FAWCETT, who plays Big Bill in "The Squaw Man," and Robert Hilliard, the road agent hero of "The Girl of the Golden West," were once the two figures in the famous sawmill scene in "Blue Jeans." In fact, it was Mr. Fawcett who strapped Mr. Hilliard in front of the terrible circular saw that made matinée goers' hair stand on end a decade ago at the old Fourteenth Street Theatre.

"Mr. Hilliard's Wall Street friends used to come up and make cheerful bets on its sawing him in two some night," laughs Mr. Fawcett, "but here we both are, playing Wild West parts in Wild West plays.

"It is curious how some of those old pieces no longer carry. Few plays written twenty years ago amount to much to-day. I remember almost losing my breath over a professional matinée of 'Jim the Penman' in 1887, and yet when I saw it three years ago it fell absolutely flat. The old Western drama that was drawn mainly from the Bret Harte-Joaquin Miller atmosphere is of course a bit crude for us nowadays. The bluff, high-colored old stagers of 'My Partner,' 'David Crockett,' and 'The Danites' are a little too strong for modern appetites.

"Just the same, I believe our big, open Western life is the sweetest, safest material for American plays. It doesn't involve any of the race questions that make Southern plays risky, and it has the merit of being slightly more romantic than New England life. I have never felt that problem plays could take lasting hold on the clean Anglo-Saxon mind.

"But you can't play these picturesque Western characters in the old-fashioned, breezy way. You don't have to throw them over the footlights at your audience as we did in the old days. It was James A. Herne who first taught me that.

"When I first played with him in 'Shore Acres' I was young, full of ambition and energy, and I went at my part with zest enough to knock it over. Mr. Herne used to come over to me at rehearsal, put his hand on my shoulder with a half smile, and say quietly:

"'There, there; George, it's all right—but just don't act that.'

"He always held that a thing done naturally on the stage is just as effective as the same thing done theatrically. He carried the same idea into the endings of his plays. Of course we depend a lot on tradition, and it had always been the custom to bring the curtain down on some big situation. Mr. Herne believed, however, that if you had enough interest in the way the people in the play were thinking or feeling toward each other, you could bring your curtain down on the simplest, quietest stage business with all the better effect. That's why he ended up 'Shore Acres' with folks strolling off to bed, candles in hand.

"Mr. Herne did much with the New England material, but, handled in the same quiet way, I believe the West holds enough picturesque play matter of the healthiest sort to last the American public for a long while to come."

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Brandon Hurst, the young Englishman who plays Captain Palgrave in "Gallops," is the author of several current vaudeville sketches, including "All the World Loves a Lover," "A Pressing Matter," "A Woman's Wit," and "A Friend's Advice"; also of "The Chinaman," in which Frank Wyatt and Violet Melnotte played at the Duke of York's Theatre in London some five years ago. A new four-act play by Mr. Hurst called "East of Suez" is to be produced in Washington this Spring. It is a military piece, and the material is drawn from Mr. Hurst's experience while a riding instructor in the English Army. The actor's brother, John Colvin, is an English veterinary surgeon and master of a pack of Surrey hounds.

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Sardou's latest comedy, "La Piste,"

The Dinner Scene in "The Triangle."

("The Clue,") in which Mme. Réjane appeared at the Variétés in Paris Feb. 15, deals with the remarriage of a divorcée. An old telegram turns up in the hands of the new husband, which seems to indicate that the wife has been unfaithful. The question at once arises, To which husband? Husband No. 2 hastens to Husband No. 1, where he finds his wife beseeching the latter to swear that he is the offended spouse. After various complications, however, it appears that the young wife is completely innocent, and the situation reverts to statu quo.

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The fourth act of "The Triangle" contains a rather striking stage picture, which is pictorial enough to have come from the pages of a magazine.

The set is a dining room. Wainscoted walls and carved ceiling recede into a darkness relieved only by gleams of gilding and suggestions of sideboard and plate. In the exact centre of the room stands a wide, circular dining table. On the damask sparkle the silver and cut glass of two covers and in the middle is a huge epergne of ferns. All the light of the scene comes from a low, electric chandelier covered with a red fringed circular shade, hanging just over the centre of the table—spreading the light in a broad fan-shaped circle. This radiance strikes sharply the white shoulders and the shirt front of the woman and man who occupy places at opposite sides of the table. In the outer dimness flunkies move about noiselessly serving dinner.

The action of the scene is concentrated in the luminous circle that falls just outside the table. The silent tension of the two diners merges into the quiet steadiness of the light.

An hour before, the weakling husband has discovered his wife in the arms of another man. He believes her guilty. He fidgets restlessly through the first courses of the dinner, eating nothing. Then when the roast has been placed before him and the servants have withdrawn, he slips around the board and thrusts a table knife into her heart.

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Consuelo Bailey, the sixteen-year-old girl who plays the ingénue rôle in "The Triangle," belongs to the Randolph family of Virginia, and was born on the Ysnaga plantation in Louisiana, near Natchez, Miss. She was named for her godmother, the Duchess of Manchester, formerly Consuelo Yznaga. Two years ago she visited her godmother in London, and also her sister, Lady Lister Kaye. In New York her chief friend and sponsor is Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt.

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George Edwardes, who expects to bring his London Gaiety Theatre company in "The Spring Chicken" to America next Fall, is said to be planning a new musical comedy based on the Faust legend. A modern light opera version of "Faust," with Edmund Payne playing Mephistopheles in a red wig and knickerbockers, and a shapely Faust in blue tights, would seem to promise at least something new under the sun.

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Mrs. H. C. De Mille has recently sold to Walter Lawrence a three-act comedy by Mrs. Ethel Watts Mumford, called "The Divorce Settlement." The piece deals with an ultra-modern set of New York society people with flexible marital standards, through which wander a pair of old-fashioned married lovers, as serious to themselves as they are diverting to the others. The cast for the piece is now being chosen and the play will start out late in the Spring.

Mrs. Mumford is also writing a thirty-minute vaudeville sketch for Henry Miller, Jr., in which the actor will play three distinct characters, English, French, and German. The success of Henri de Vries is beginning to show its influence. Nobody knows how many twelve and fifteen character sketches for single actors may crowd the vaudeville stages next season.

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George Bernard Shaw's latest play, "Major Barbara," at the Court Theatre, in London, will keep Annie Russell, who is playing the title rôle, in England until the middle of March. It is now planned to have Miss Russell open in Boston with a new play April 9.

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Many people will be glad to hear that Paul Orleneff, Mme. Nasimoff, and their Russian players are to return for a series of performances, probably matinées, at the Berkeley Lyceum Theatre, beginning about March 21. A relief fund has secured the company against immediate disaster, and Daniel Frohman has offered to lend them a managerial hand until they are on their feet again. They are now in Chicago, but are booked for a week in Boston, beginning March 1.

With Rip Van Winkle

Ffoliott Paget Recalls Some Traits of Joseph Jefferson.

FFOLLIOTT PAGET, who has been playing the stepmother in Winston Churchill's "The Title Mart" at the Madison Square Theatre, recalls to many a New York playgoer the stage interests of ten years or more ago. Miss Paget is an Englishwoman, who first came to this country with Sir Charles Wyndham, playing in "The Candidate," "Still Waters Run Deep," and later returning for a long tour in "Aunt Jack."

Although it is nearly seven years since she last played in New York, she is best known to Americans by her more recent association with Joseph Jefferson, which lasted from the time when she first succeeded Mrs. Drew in "The Rivals" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, until Mr. Jefferson left the stage. Mrs. Malaprop and Gretchen became her familiar rôles.

"A funny thing happened the first night I played Gretchen," said Miss Paget the other afternoon, in talking of the old days. "I never remember its occurring again, but on my first night in 'Rip Van Winkle' during the kitchen scene, Mr. Jefferson suddenly lost his line, and much to my delight, I was able to give it to him. At the close of the act he came to me and said with a twinkle in his eye:

"'Well, I've played Rip for thirty-five years, and yet you can come along and prompt me the first time you play with me. I think you'll prove valuable.'

"I shall never forget the wonderfully bracing, cheering effect Mr. Jefferson had on everybody around him. During the long railway journeys he was the kindest, gayest companion, always laying down book or paper with his peculiar, bright look, and calling us over to tell us stories or show us the country. My Summers at Buzzard's Bay and Palm Beach are among my pleasantest memories of restful good times. I have two pictures he painted for me during one visit.

"When any one was ill in the company, he had a way of being at once sympathetic and reassuring. I was taken sick one night in Pittsburg, just before a performance of 'The Rivals,' when the house was crammed and people were standing four deep in the aisles. They held the curtain down four minutes, while I was trying to make sure I could go on. At last I said: 'Well, if I can stand up, I'll play it,' and tottered down to the stage. Mr. Jefferson's quick smile and grip of the hand somehow made things look more promising, and I went through the act with much less trouble than I had expected. When I told him, he exclaimed:

"'Nothing will cure illness like going before the public. Time and time again

Ffolliott Paget.

when I've been a little out of sorts, I have said to myself, "Brace up and go on, and you'll forget your feelings." The moment you get on the stage, there comes a kind of exhilaration that fights off not only the depression, but the illness itself.'

"He was wonderfully patient of all quarrels and disputes in the company, always contriving to get hold of the funny element.

"'You know there is their side as well as ours,' he always said, when I used to remonstrate with him for his indulgence. I remember we had a particularly poor young actor, whom he was trying to train into a presentable [illegible] fifteen, but he was na[illegible] Faulkner. The boy had his own notions of the part, and at one of the rehearsals he fell into a hot argument with Mr. Jefferson about how a certain bit of business should be done.

"'Well, my dear boy, said Mr. Jefferson at last,' I have had a little experience, I suppose. Your way may be the right one, in fact, I think very probably it is; but as I happen entirely to disagree with you, won't you try it my way?'

"The young actor still held to his own idea and Mr. Jefferson smiled and let him go on. Presently he came over to me and whispered with a humorous eye:

"'This young man knows it all. How fortunate we have him along!'

"The boy left us a few weeks later.

"Just before Mr. Jefferson's last trip South I went to see him at the Hotel Plaza. He was lying on his bed, looking pitifully thin, but with his eyes as bright and his spirits as high as ever.

"'How well you look,' he cried, as he welcomed me. 'You are stouter, too. I've grown a bit thinner, you see, but a month of Florida will set me right. Still, I think I shall never play again. Don't you think I've done enough, and that even now they are beginning to be a little tired of me?'

"Then he asked me to stay on in the company with the sons, William and Joseph, so that they might have one of his old stand-bys. I promised, beginning to feel that he was not likely to ever come North again. Three months later he died."

The Offer Unsatisfactory.

Andrew Carnegie says that in certain parts of Scotland it is expected, when a father presents his infant for baptism, that the parent shall pass a short examination in the catechism. One day, it is said, a miner went to his minister to bespeak him for the christening of a boy.

"How many commandments have ye?" asked the divine.

"Fifteen," answered the miner, who was at once sternly admonished to correct his religious shortcomings. Not long thereafter he met a brother workman who was going to the minister on a similar errand. The first miner asked: "How many commandments hae ye, Sandy?"

"Ten," was the prompt reply.

"Then," rejoined the first miner decidedly, "you needn't trouble him wi' [illegible] fifteen, but he was na [illegible]

Holidays and Flattery

Charles Richman Says, as An Actor, He Needs Both.

"AN actor needs a longer vacation than a business man."

Charles Richman the leading man of the new Garrick Theatre Company, now playing "Gallops," believes that many a player works harder than is good for his art.

"When one is young, and making one's reputation," said Mr. Richman the other evening, as he donned his striped jockey's blouse for the steeplechase in the third act, "Summer engagements may be a good thing; but I believe the earlier in life an actor can begin to take long Summer rests, the better. A player needs rest not so much for his body as for his enthusiasms.

"The average business man's work can be done after a fashion on low spirits, the actor's never. When a man must nightly force his vital energy and magnetism to flow out and diffuse itself as it may among other people, there has got to come a time when he may have a chance to renew his batteries. On the stage vitality and exuberance are the only qualities that will really get to your audience. And the audience misses them the moment they flag.

"Meanwhile in mid-season all the enjoyments, all the healthful excitements a player can absorb at odd moments, are so much capital to him. His natural need shows itself in an instinctive craving for diversion, companionship, and conviviality, that too often breaks into over-hectic forms. While the actor, of course, has to be a more excitable, emotional chap than his friend in the business world, I see no reason why he shouldn't make himself last just as long.

"Of course it's largely a matter of temperament. Some actors never seem to flag or let down an inch. I never remember to have seen De Wolf Hopper, for example, in anything but the most exuberant spirits, with everything going by superlatives. He is always capable of furnishing a full measure of fun for a party of six. Other players alternate between excited enthusiasm and dismal depression, requiring to be pumped up every now and then by their friends.

"As for me, people often take me for a cheerful, sunny soul, whose spirits never vary much. To a certain extent I suppose it is true. I don't think I worry much, and I never have any of the anxieties as to how things are going to succeed or whether I shall have strength enough to finish out my season, that seem to hang over some actors.

"Just the same, I find I need a full Summer's rest from actual routine work, and I also notice that some of the pleasantest memories that stick in my mind are of little half holidays of relief that have come in the midst of hard work.

"One of the pleasantest occasions of the sort I remember is an evening years ago at Stratford-on-Avon, with the Augustin Daly Company, the night before we opened our first English tour with 'As You Like It' in the little Shakespeare town. We went out on the Avon by moonlight,—Miss Rehan, Mrs. Gilbert, Mr. William Winter, who happened to be in England just then, and myself. We floated up back of Stratford Church, and shipped our oars while Mr. Winter regaled us with unprinted Shakespeare anecdotes he had dug from the local annals. We all went to bed feeling ourselves at once the gayest of triflers and the profoundest of Shakespearean scholars.

"Another thing I find agrees with me capitally now and then," laughed Mr. Richman, "is a grain of flattery. One of the pleasantest little tastes of the sort I have enjoyed in a long while came my way one recent Sunday evening at a Lambs' Gambol. Nine years ago, when I was Mr. Daly's leading man, I sat down with the company in the Peg Woffington room at Daly's, to a little supper party, at which Gen. Horace Porter was the guest of honor. I had never seen the General from that night, until at the Lambs a week ago I found myself sitting near a man who looked so familiar that I presently turned and began:

"'I am sure this is Gen. Porter,' but before I could finish he held out his hand and exclaimed:

"'Why, Mr. Richman, I haven't seen you since the famous supper.'

"To have one's name remembered after eight years by a man who has spent all the intervening time abroad in so full and varied a life, struck me as quite enough for one evening.

"I used to be rather fond of traveling in holiday time; but now, as a family man, my Summer in Allenhurst is the one and only vacation for me."

ODETTE TYLER'S MANY NAMES.

Odette Tyler, who is to play the principal rôle in Mr. Belasco's revival of "The Heart of Maryland" at the Academy of Music, is a resident of Washington, D. C. She was for a long time the leading woman in the Empire stock company in New York, and during the coming Summer will return to stock work, having entered into an

Odette Tyler.

agreement with the management of the Belasco Theatre in Washington, whereby she opens a Summer stock engagement there about May 1. Miss Tyler will head the cast, and will be surrounded by a company many of whom will be recruited from the cast of "The Heart of Maryland."

While Miss Tyler is known to the stage world as Odette Tyler and her husband as R. D. MacLean, yet their real name is Shepherd, from Shepherdstown, West Va., where they own an estate. Miss Tyler is a native of Georgia, and was christened Bessie Kirkland, at which time Gen. Robert E. Lee, on whose staff her father served as a Brigadier, stood as her sponsor. She adopted the stage name of Odette Tyler. In West Virginia and in Washington she is known as Mrs. Shepherd, to her friends she is known as Mrs. MacLean, on the stage she is of course known as Miss Tyler, and in Georgia among her old childhood companions she is still Bessie Kirkland. For a long time Miss Tyler devoted herself exclusively to comedy parts. After her marriage with Mr. MacLean she undertook more serious work in Shakespearean rôles, and together with her husband and Mme. Modjeska spent several seasons in joint starring tours. Her first emotional work was done under the direction of Mr. Belasco, in the rôle of Maryland Calvert, which she is now playing.

SALVINI'S SOOTY DINNER PARTY.

"I WAS living in an ancient marble palace in Florence two years ago," said Mrs. Mildred Stapley of 40 Morningside Drive, West, "and Mr. and Mrs. Tommaso Salvini had the first floor above me. Mr. Salvini has his own theatre, Teatro Salvini, in Florence, and plays there year after year.

"Now, marble halls as a place of residence are picturesque, but chilly, and as the season moved on I begged my landlady for a fire, but she always replied, with an air of settling the matter, that it certainly could not be necessary, as the Salvini's upstairs had not had one yet.

"I shivered helplessly on, aided to patience by the fact that the Salvinis frequently sent down tickets. It was a favorite boast of the Salvinis, in praise of the Florence climate, to tell that they had lived in that apartment seven years without a fire.

"But retribution came. It was New Year's Day and the Salvinis were giving a big dinner. It was unusually cold, and they had decided that there must be a fire for the guests. With true Italian thrift they did not light the fire in the dining room fireplace until they sat down to table. Then, indeed, the chimney took revenge for its seven unused years.

"The accumulated dust and soot of time floated down upon the bare shoulders and delicate gowns of the women, and the smoke poured into the room instead of up the chimney. There was no dinner at the Casa Salvini that night. Instead the company came pouring down the stairs with their Italian gayety unchecked, and Mr. Salvini took them all off to a restaurant.

"My landlady gave me a fire next day."

AMUSEMENTS

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148th to 156th Performance.
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A Comedy by Augustus Thomas, Author of "The Earl of Pawtucket."

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This Week, Matinee Wednesday & Saturday,
VIOLA ALLEN
In Clyde Fitch's Comedy,
THE TOAST OF THE TOWN
Next Week—Mr. E. S. Willard in Repertoire.

ELEPHANT TRAINER AND CANDY EXPERT.

"YUSUF is making candy again," shouted one black-haired little boy to another down in the Levantine quarter the other day.

"Let's go and see him," cried a little girl. "I just love those sugar dolls and tiny camels that you lick up!"

"I shall get some of the very sweet kind that he makes for unmarried girls," said a large-eyed maiden, "and some of the less sweet for my married cousin."

"Well, it's a good thing that Yusuf is back at the trade," remarked a grave, bearded man in a restaurant. "He is the only confectioner that deserves the title. Now we shall be sure of a decent baklawah for dessert—with sixteen crusts that melt in the mouth, a good filling of pistachio, and a genuine flavor of orange flowers. Yes, Sir, that man knows how to please the stomach of Christian and Mohammedan. It's a pity that he is so versatile, going away to do acrobatics and train elephants, instead of making sweetmeats all the time."

Since these and other jubilatory remarks were made, the inhabitants of the quarter have been munching steadily. And even Americans, patrons of high-priced candy stores up town, have appreciated the reappearance of such of Yusuf's wares as tinted Damascan paste and stuffed figs flavored with rose leaves.

The confectioner is a well-built, broad-shouldered man who hails from a village of the Nile delta. His silent, dark, brooding face is typical of the ancient race that built the pyramids. But, more versatile than his ancestors, he has combined the art of the acrobat with candy making, camel and elephant training, and the management of dancing girl shows. He has traveled over Europe and considerably in this country. He speaks English haltingly, but has a good command of French and Arabic.

"I like to make candy—it is good business," he said to the visitor who watched him at work in his Greenwich Street shop.

"Wouldn't you rather train elephants?"

"Elephants good in Summer. Now cold outside—this good Winter business," he replied.

"Don't you ever get the trades mixed up?"

"No," said Yusuf, shortly, for, like all his people, he dislikes to answer questions and would equal a staf insurance witness. Only through a long, roundabout conversation can the visitor gain the detail information that he wishes.

It is a sight to behold Yusuf's thick acrobatic arms wielding a crust roller three feet long. A woman or a feeble man would lack the strength to use such an implement. The roller is necessary in making the numerous crusts of baklawah, which is a kind of marchpane and the staple dessert in Levantine restaurants. A dozen or fifteen crusts are rolled at once, being separated from each other by flour dustings. They are made only of flour, water, and salt, and expand to a diameter of almost three feet. The New England pie maker, used to building single crusts on the masonry plan, would be astounded to see these dozen sheets of transparent paper-thin dough, which are, moreover, as tough and elastic as rubber glove material.

When he has rolled the dozen sheets, Yusuf places half of them in a round tin some two feet across, paints the surface with melted Syrian butter, and tosses in big handfuls of ground pistachio nuts and sugar. The filling is smoothed down and covered with loose strips, and finally the perfect circles of paper crust. Then with a curved daggerlike knife Yusuf cuts the pie into inch-size diamond shapes. It goes into the oven of the little coal stove, and in twenty minutes is done brown. The last process is to drench the hot surface with sugar syrup flavored with orange flower essence. The syrup soaks down, and in half an hour this Oriental delicacy is ready for discriminating consumption. The multiple crusts offer but coy resistance to the teeth; the ground pistachio and the orange sweetness delight the palate.

"Yes, it is a great work," said Yusuf's comely young assistant, who was intrusted with the duty of the oven and of syrup pouring. "It take one year to learn how to make. I will learn if I can."

The full baklawah capacity of the shop is about thirty a day, each weighing six or seven pounds and selling for $1.50 to the restaurants. The diner pays 10 cents for a dessert of three baklawah diamonds. Besides the restaurant trade, there are many Levantines who live in different parts of the city or in the suburbs who take home these many-crusted pies.

In the making of sweetmeats Yusuf has his own secret recipes which he would not impart to his best friend. The spectator and the apprentice have to retire into the front of the shop while he produces certain esoteric effects. One can learn in a general way that his Damascan paste is built up of gelatin and sugar, colored and flavored with roses, peaches, apricots, and pomegranates. It is cut up in cubes and crosses and Turkish crescents, according to the religion of the customers. There is a kind for unmarried women that is very sweet and another for married women of less saccharine quality, since the latter are supposed to have lost the ecstatic tastes of youth.

There is a hard green pistachio candy like peppermint sticks and a pomegranate candy like gumdrops; dates and green figs stuffed with cocoanuts and spices; oranges and lemons stewed in syrup; sugared almonds and sugared violets. All the colors of the rainbow and many flavors unknown to Westerners are exhibited in these sweetmeats. They range in price from 20 cents to $1.50 a pound, which is paid for the Damascan paste in uptown confectioners' places.

A variety of tiny sweetmeats are used as breath sweeteners by Levantine men and women after smoking the water pipe. They are strongly flavored with some flower essence, convenient to carry in a vest pocket, and are often munched throughout the day. A young lady who expects a call from her lover infallibly chews a breath sweetener to remove the trace of Turkish cigarette or water pipe from her rosy lips.

The children of the quarter love Yusuf for the candy animals he makes them at Christmas and Easter. Being an animal trainer, he turns out elephants and camels that are true to the life in shape and attitude. Not a tusk nor a hump is in the wrong place, and, moreover, each animal is caparisoned in the highest style of art. Sometimes the elephant has a different taste in each leg, and when you pull his head off the inside is packed with enough vari-colored candy bricks to build a palace; the camel in the same way contains material to construct a pyramid. A multitude of lesser animals and birds, fezzes, swords, palm trees, and mosques are also made out of sweetmeats for juvenile delectation.

At night Yusuf takes off his floury apron and sits in the front of his shop with a compatriot playing Ababic checkers. He is so interested in the game that the hubble-bubble goes out and he snaps his fingers and bangs the pieces down with a compatriot playing Arabic checksmites the board and both make unintelligible remarks. Then Yusuf's small children, George and Georgette, trot into the shop and there is a family hugging match and a gleeful squealing. Little George has but one ambition in life, to train elephants and camels, to be an acrobat, and to make candy like his father.

Some Recent Wedding Gowns

Black chip hat with black plumes and black tulle under the brim.

THE few weddings scheduled to be celebrated before the Lenten period are now taking place and being attended by the prospective Easter brides who are looking for suggestions and points that will be useful in preparing their own trousseaus. It should be borne in mind by seekers for novelty that the mid-winter season brings heavy satins and velvets that will not be appropriate to the Spring bride when filmier fabrics and Spring-like effects are looked for.

The gowns of attendants vary little as to materials, no matter what the season of the year may be, for one is as likely to see chiffon and dotted net at a midwinter wedding as at the June ceremony.

Miss Marguerite McClure, or Miss Daisy, as she was known to all her friends, and who married Dulaney Howland a few days since, wore an extremely heavy white satin princess robe, with a Court train of satin. The robe itself was absolutely plain, the seams being free from insertions or outlining with cord, the only decoration being in the front below the knees, where at each side seam a trailing spray of orange blossoms, buds, and leaves, some nine or ten inches long, were caught, and between them was festooned a garland of old point lace. There was a stock and deep round yoke of old rose point, finished by a bertha frill of the same point, fully six inches wide. The yoke and frill effect extended all the way around the top, and the Court train was hooked on to the bodice underneath the bertha. The sleeves were short puffs of satin, finished by six-inch ruffles of rose point.

The bridal veil was an exquisite long shawl of old French point de Paris that came well down on the train, and was so draped that it showed the whole of the waved pompadour of the bride's red gold hair. It was caught with sprays of orange blossoms. She wore a necklace of pearls and diamonds, one of her bridal wedding presents, and carried lilies of the valley.

Miss Katharine McClure was her sister's maid of honor. She also wore a princess robe, in Empire effect, of pale blue liberty satin, with a bolero yoke of Italian filet lace and guimpe of Renaissance, with tiny loose pink rosebuds and clusters of violets, all swinging loosely from the lace, and a picture hat of blue Neapolitan, with a small round crown, trimmed with white ostrich plumes and knots of pale blue liberty satin ribbon. The ribbon was wound around the crown and arranged in many small chous at the left, and from these chous two large white ostrich plumes extended out, first to the left and then a trifle toward the back.

Under the brim the bandeau was quite wide at the front and left and was covered with small chous of the blue ribbon, while a shorter white ostrich plume extended from these out under the wide brim and nestled against her coiffure.

The blue satin robe was laid in shallow, stitched-down box plaits from the top of the corsage to a point somewhat above the hips. The top showed a high stock and pointed guimpe or yoke of Renaissance lace, and the rest of the top was formed of small squares of the Italian filet lace joined and shaped into a loose bolero, with two of the squares, one on each side, hanging a bit below the bust line in the front, while in the back they outlined a deep V, the point of the V running up almost to the point where the satin of the corsage ended, the lace squares dropping down on each side some inches, each side in itself forming a downward drooping V.

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This bolero of lace was edged with an inch-wide fold of blue satin set under the lower row of lace blocks or squares. From the centres of several of the squares hung a tiny pink rosebud, and on the shoulders, trailing down over the short puffed sleeves, were small sprays of long-stemmed mauve violets and several pink rosebuds, with more of the rosebuds on the tops of the lace sleeves.

The sleeves were formed of several small full puffs, the top of satin over which the lace squares forming the bolero extended. They were finished with frills of the filet lace.

Little Miss Mary Percy Pyne, the niece of the bridegroom, who is barely 10 years of age, was in white, an Irish crochet lace frock, topped by a big white hat, trimmed with long white ostrich plumes, and carried a basket filled with marguerites.

Mrs. Howland's going-away gown was one of the latest French models in gray chiffon cloth and chiffon broadcloth, the shade being smoke gray, but the most fetching part of the going-away costume was the hat, with its shaded violets and maidenhair ferns. The hat itself was a wide-brimmed gray crinoline, with a little mound-shaped crown of satin the same hue as the brim. This hat was much the shape of that of the maid of honor, one of the newest things in Parisian models, that does not tilt up at the back or down at the front, but rests gracefully where a hat should, in order to most artistically frame the face and hair.

The brim was perhaps five inches wide at the left and perhaps an inch narrower at the right, being the same depth in the back and the front. A fold of satin ribbon, gray, of course, finished the base of the crown, and in the front, a shade to the right, were two great loose bunches of shaded mauve violets, the one at the left a bit higher than the other, of single flowers, while that at the right and a bit lower, was the double variety, and back of them and through them were the feathery fronds of the maidenhair fern, arranged in the most natural manner possible. Under the brim the bandeau showed at the front, left, and back, and was massed with chous of gray liberty satin ribbon.

The bandeaus of both these hats raised them a little at the left, but there was no exaggeration to any of them.

The going-away gown was a three-piece affair. The skirt of gray chiffon cloth over silk was shirred three or four times at the top, and the thin material then fell in accordion plaited effect to the floor. It had a deep hem, and some four inches from the bottom a three-inch bias band of gray chiffon broadcloth was stitched on—stitched at the top only. Perhaps three inches above this was another a half inch narrower, while a couple of inches above this was a third band some two inches broad.

The bodice was formed of accordion-plaited chiffon cloth and wide stitched bands of the chiffon broadcloth.

The bodice had the accordion plaiting running across the body instead of lengthwise, and this plaiting was held in place and shaped into a bolero effect by shaped pieces of the chiffon broadcloth two inches wide, stitched in gray silk a quarter of an inch apart all over, the lines of stitching, of course, following the shape of the bands. These bands went across the back of the neck and outlined a bolero coat. Between these bands in the front and the back there showed the crosswise-running accordion plaiting. The straps went down each side of the front, curved around under the arms like a short coat, and then up each side of the back midway between the extreme sides and the centre back. The bodice closed in the centre back, the accordion plaited chiffon ending in tiny ruches over the hooks closing it. There was a very deep girdle formed of soft, irregular folds of smoke-colored velvet. The elbow sleeves showed the accordion-plaited chiffon going around the arms, with folds of the cloth above and at the bottom and narrow plaitings of the chiffon drooping from them.

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The third section was the little short boxcoat or box Eton. This was of chiffon broadcloth, with a waistcoat of smoke-gray velvet, braided in the finest gray silk soutache braid or cord.

The waistcoat was wide and deep, the right side was larger than the left, and both were so arranged as to be turned back, if desired, in revers. The soutache cord was arranged at the edges in four or five lines a little bit apart, and marguerites were braided in the cord over both sides, those on the right side being larger than those on the left. The soutache cord ran all around the jacket border, forming a deep border, and decorated the collar in simple, straight lines. The jacket itself had a tuck or plait an inch wide laid in both the back and the front on each side, and these were pressed and stitched in to a little below the armholes, and there stitching stopped.

The coat was so trimmed as to give the effect of being slashed up the back, the soutache cord outlining slashes, the centre back having a semi-marguerite design at the head of each simulated slash. The sleeves were quite large and came almost to the bands. With this Mrs. Howland wore an exquisite sable scarf, one of her mother's wedding presents.

Mrs. David McClure, the mother of the bride, was in one of the new shades of mauve velvet, having the sort of sheen that at times looks like silver.

The skirt was perfectly plain and slightly trained, a loose plait at each side of the front, turning toward the front, giving a sort of panel effect. The bodice was rich in embroidery done on velvet in silver thread and silver cord. The design was sharp-pointed leaves, the body of the leaves being worked in silver threads radiating from the centre outward toward the edges, the edges being outlined with fine silver cord. There was a pointed guimpe or vest of point lace, and this was outlined by a narrow fold of black velvet, over which lapped a much wider fold of cloth of silver ribbon. These folds of silver ribbon formed a bow below the bust line in the centre front, and a silver tassel was suspended from each end.

The pointed bodice also showed the folds of ribbons at the bottom as a girdle, and the short puffed sleeves of embroidered velvet and lace also showed at the bottom, above the lace frills, bands of silver cloth and black velvet.

At the opera several nights since Miss Josephine Crosby was the guest of Mrs. James W. Gerard, one of the daughters of the Montana bonanza king, the late Marcus Daly. Mrs. Gerard was in white satin, with heavy embroidery on the sleeves and clusters of orchids down the bodice front, but Miss Crosby was in a dull, soft shade of pink velvet—at least it had the shading and softness among the pinks, reduced to the inside of the brim, rising projecting quite a bit beyond the front brim.

Another hat seen at the wedding was a dark-blue felt of a peculiarly dull shade and with a cut brim—that is, there was no binding whatever. A wreath of slightly lighter blue roses, or, rather, half-opened cone-shaped rosebuds, went around the crown, and from under the end near the front a plume of a lighter shade extended up over the top of the upturned left brim and down to the hair, and another plume started from the side and extended out and down the left side to the back of the head.

Still another hat was a large, broad-brimmed, low-crowned white felt, with a border and facing an inch and a half wide of cloth of silver.

Wide bows of wired black velvet ribbon an inch and a half wide and arranged in a careless and artistic fashion trimmed it. This chapeau was worn by a fresh, young girl in a bluish-gray cloth walking costume. This costume had its skirt trimmed with one straight around band of the cloth an inch wide put on about two inches from the edge, and above this, say, two inches, another band of the cloth described deep points. The coat was a fitted box—a short, semi-fitted one, with skirts extending perhaps eight inches below the waist line. Inch-wide gray silk braid much lighter in color went around the coat perhaps an inch from its edge and another describing points. The braid also went around the neck and trimmed the bottom of the sleeves. It does not sound especially fetching, but it was really one of the neatest and best fitting costumes noted.

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A simple and effective evening gown in the trousseau of one of the week's brides is of palest pink chiffon cloth over liberty satin of even a slightly lighter hue. The bodice has the folds running around the body and extending some two inches below the waist line all around, being fitted to the figure and finished at the bottom by a small cord covered with the satin and then with the chiffon. The corsage top is formed of a wide, scant puff of pink chiffon divided into three puffs by lines of the tiniest pink roses and buds of different shades and sizes. The large puff was seven inches deep and extended partially over the bust. The first row of roses went around the corsage where the chiffon joined the satin, the top row was fastened an inch and a half from the top, and the third was midway between; all were brought up in the centre front and fastened with a loose spray of larger buds. The top was shirred several times at the top, and a frill of pink tulle was inserted under the edge. The sleeves were puffs of chiffon ending midway between the shoulders and the elbows. They were shirred several times at the bottom and were garlanded twice around with the rosebuds and a frill, crisp fluff of tulle finished them.

The skirt was gathered several times around the top, and fell to the floor in folds, trailing a bit at the back and resting on the floor all around. Starting almost from the waist line were two trails of tiny pink chiffon roses that started from a point at the top, until at the bottom they were nine inches apart, and then went on around the skirt in garlanded designs. There were three of these garlands of pink roses around the skirt. A spray of pink roses accompanied the gown, to be worn flat against the coiffure.

In this same trousseau was a large, round, white hat of crinoline, with the wire under the brim covered with pink satin. The low, round crown was surrounded with deep, full box plaitings of white tulle, that stood up so crisply and high that the crown could barely be discerned through them, and in the centre front was a single huge white rose, shading to pink in its centre, surrounded by dull green leaves frosted with silver. The cachepeigne was white tulle plaitings and several sprays of leaves like those attached to the rose. MARIE WELDON.

Green camel's hair with white hair. Green velvet trimmings. White and black shepherd's plaid. Cream cloth coat.

Miss Teresa Holmes, who married George Emory Daniels, formerly of Boston, in Grace Church chantry, wore a rich trained princess robe of white velvet, with a deep, round yoke of unlined point lace and a draped bertha and sleeves of the same lace. The yoke had a stock of lace. The point lace bertha was raised on the shoulders in a draped effect, and the short sleeves formed of point lace flounces were also raised and draped in an entirely new fashion, a most graceful one, too. The bertha came well down the centre front of the bodice.

The extremely long Brussels point veil, the centre of the dotted point, came nearly to the end of the train, and was almost as filmy as tulle. It was so draped around the top of her pompadour as to show almost all of her coiffure, and was caught by natural orange blossoms, but, to tell the truth, there was more foliage and buds than blossoms. Her bouquet was a large half-sheaf, half-round bouquet of lilies of the valley.

One of the handsome gowns worn at this wedding was a white broadcloth with Irish crochet lace let in above the hem, and topped by a coat of the same lace. The skirts of the coat formed a huge scallop at the back, rising high at the sides; each sleeve formed a deep scallop to the elbow, the body of the coat being solid crochet over a foundation of cloth. A white toque trimmed with white ostrich tips topped the costume.

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A green walking gown also worn at the Daniels-Holmes wedding was topped by a novel and fetching toque of bright red felt trimmed with green feathers and red wings. The toque was oval in shape with a rather high, bell shaped crown of red felt, the rolling brim showing the red felt to within an inch and a half of the top, the latter being covered with small green coq feathers laid on flat. The outside of the brim was also covered with these feathers. The left side was raised quite a bit higher than the right, and two stiff red wings decorated it. One of these wings was fastened flatly to the outside of the brim and pointed downward to the left and back, the upper part curved over the top of the brim. The other wing was

Personal and Otherwise

THE portrait of Mrs. Nicholas Longworth on the first page of the Pictorial Supplement is one of the most attractive that was taken of the White House bride, and shows the full beauty of the veil and train of the bridal costume. Many misleading descriptions of the wedding gown were printed in advance. The satin itself was a pure white, soft but heavy, and the laces in the yoke and bertha were heirlooms in her mother's family, the Lees of Boston, for, as is generally known, Mrs. Longworth is the only child of the President's first wife, who died soon after her marriage to Mr. Roosevelt.

The bridal bouquet was a novelty. It was a muff of white and mauve orchids, the flowers for it having been selected with great care by the bridegroom. The flowers in the muff were chiefly mauve, and the white orchids were used as a decoration and a fringe pendent to it.

The voluminous tulle veil was fastened well back on her pompadoured coiffure, and was caught with natural orange blossoms.

The gown had a deep yoke of old rose point and no collar, but a dog collar of pearls and a diamond necklace were worn. Two folds of white satin perhaps an inch apart outlined the lower edge of the slightly pointed yoke, the lower one concealing the joining of the deep bertha of point lace to the yoke.

The bertha formed two deep points, one coming a shade below the waist line and the shorter ending some four or five inches above. Between the two satin folds on the yoke was fastened the huge sapphire set in diamonds that was the gift of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt. The robe itself was a Princess, with a modified surplice effect across it. The skirt of the robe was plain around the hips and gored to give it fullness at the bottom.

The court train was of the heaviest white satin, brocaded with a lily design quite like a fleur-de-lis, in silver thread. There will never be another piece like it, as the proprietors of the New Jersey looms that wove it destroyed the pattern as soon as the length for the court train was completed. This train was caught to the shoulders as are all court trains, and a cluster of orange blossoms was fastened on each shoulder, where the train was attached.

Mrs. Longworth is by no means handsome, but has an interesting face. Her hair is a soft medium brown, and her eyes are a grayish blue rather than a pure blue; they are not dark, and the lids are heavier than most. Her complexion is rather fair, and she seldom shows any color. Her features are irregular, and her face is of the piquante order. In figure Mrs. Longworth is about 5 feet 5 inches in height and is slight.

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Some interesting data about the legal status of Queen Alexandra have lately been brought to light. Oddly enough, she is not recognized in legal proceedings as a married woman. In the time of the Georges a law was passed making the Queens responsible for their own debts, so that Alexandra is not amenable to the Married Woman's Property act, and her creditors have no legal claim on the King for any bills she may incur. It seems a ridiculous law, in view of the fact that the King cannot be sued in a court of law. The Queen, therefore, has her own Attorney General and Solicitor General.

Before this law was passed the debts of the Queen Consort were those of the King and could not be recovered by law. The King was then paid so much by the State, and out of this he allowed his Consort as much or as little as he liked, and as he often allowed little or nothing, she would incur bills that were never liquidated.

William III. changed this. He set aside for the Queen one-tenth of all moneys derived from franchise rights and also a tenth from the revenues of the lands belonging to the Crown. This amounted to a large yearly sum, and was termed the Queen's money. William IV., however, altered this; the system of the Queen's money as an allowance from the King disappeared and a separate grant from the State took its place.

Queen Alexandra has her own officers to attend to her business matters. Her accounts are separate from those of the King, and all bills in her name are settled monthly by checks.

The idea has been prevalent, in England as well as elsewhere, that the present Queen of England has very much the same rights as those possessed by the late Queen Victoria, but Queen Victoria was the head of the State, while Alexandra is the Consort only, the positions and privileges being distinctly different. The present Queen is, however, far more fortunate than any former Consort. The Queen is by law the King's subject and not his equal, and while no one can bring a legal action against the King, the Queen Consort is a public person and even her lowliest subject may bring suit against her to be tried in the civil courts, and should the verdict be against her she would have to settle.

The Queen may, however, bring suit against any one, and she is at liberty to open a shop or transact any business it may please her to do, on the same conditions as any of the King's subjects, but the law provides that her signature affixed to any document must be followed by the three words, "Queen of England."

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One of the amusing things about the House of Commons is that if a member addresses the House with both feet off the rug on his side, he is promptly called to order by loud shouts from all parts of the House. Half the time the member can't imagine what the matter is and is greatly confused and utterly at a loss what to do. All that is necessary for him to do is to take one of his feet off the matting and place it on the rug, when the howling will cease, as he is once more in order.

In order to achieve the above, the greater part of the floor of the House of Commons is covered with cocoa fibre, but on either side of the floor are rugs for the feet, and the speaker must keep at least one of his feet on the rug whenever he addresses the House.

This rule is said to have started in the parlous periods when the Knights of shires attended the sessions with swords at their sides, and it was obviously perilous to have them come too near together when their speech became too warm.

WHERE THE FLOWERS GO.

FEW people have any idea what becomes of the tons of flowers used for decorations at fashionable functions, receptions, church weddings, and the like. Of course it is an understood thing that the altar flowers taken from the churches each Sunday are distributed among the sick in the various hospitals, but very few imagine, if they give the subject a thought, that society women take pains to see that the beautiful blossoms used in making their homes attractive for an hour or so in one afternoon, are not left to wither and die. Where the affair is a large one the bulk of the flowers is sent to some hospital and the centrepiece on the table is divided among the last guests, each being given half a dozen roses or a handful of daffodils as a souvenir of the afternoon. At church weddings it is considered lucky for the guests to possess themselves of a rose or lily from the chancel.

Down in the settlement districts flowers are often donated by the dealers who are patronized regularly by the women interested in the work, and after a tea or business meeting and reception the flowers are sent out to the poor people of the particular district in which the ladies are interested. It is no uncommon thing to see on entering a poorly furnished, miserably cold room an American Beauty or an orchid or two in a glass of water. No matter how poor or sick or forlorn the members of the unfortunate class seem to appreciate and love the delicate flowers, and are just as eager to own them as their more prosperous fellow-creatures. Knowing this, many a society woman takes an armful of her reception decorations, drives down to the slums, and distributes them with a smile, a pleasant word, and perhaps a more substantial evidence that she has other interests than those bounded by the limits of the social world.

SHOES VS. VANITY.

"PAY five dollars to have my name and picture appear in that blackmailing musical sheet?" said the philanthropic society woman. "Well I should think not! I told the man who came here for my subscription that he had made a mistake if he imagined I had any such intention. He had been told that I managed the musical part of some of the club programmes, and he came to the conclusion that I am so intensely musical that I would give up five whole dollars to see my face in his paper with a flattering little notice. Five dollars! Why that would buy ten pairs of shoes for ten little pairs of bare feet down in the slums!

"How? Why didn't you ever stop to think that when Tommy Gold and Susie Silver go with their mammas to buy new shoes they almost invariably insist on wearing the new, shiny ones home and leaving the old ones in the shop? Well, they do, and usually the old shoes are only worn gray in places, or possibly they need a little tapping, or a button or two. But nine times out of ten they are really good, strong shoes, and they are sold for 15 or 20 cents a pair to a cobbler, who does the necessary repairing and sells them to me at the uniform price of 50 cents a pair.

"That's why, if you stop to notice, you will sometimes see a pretty boot with a patent-leather vamp and French kid top on some poor little thing in your Sunday school class who you know cannot afford to buy such things. Five dollars, indeed! It didn't take the 'music' man long to see his error."

TOMMY'S ESCAPE.

LITTLE TOMMY was not at all afraid of the lion, although there was not three feet of space between them. The lion was sitting calmly on his haunches facing Tommy, and Tommy sat watching the lion without a tremor of fear.

They had never met before; and Tommy had seen so many lions in circuses and at the Zoo that he was not in the least afraid of the specimen to which he was so close that there was scarcely daylight between them. In fact, he was no more afraid of this particular lion than he was of the lion at home—the one which he frequently held by the tail when he utilized it as a club with which to hit the dog over the head when that household pet refused to sit on his hinder members and hold a piece of lath erect like a musket and go through a regular drill, with a three-cornered soldier hat made of a piece of newspaper wabbling on his head.

Tommy did not look for a tree to climb any harder than he looked for a well to descend or a pipe into which to crawl, for the very good reason that he was not in the slightest afraid of the lion, which sat as motionless as if a specimen of the cast-iron variety which is painted green and found in all its perfection stretched on a slab as a lawn decoration, wearing a smile which never changes in sunshine or in storm, or when matches are lighted on his half-closed eye.

At the same time the lion did not exhibit any marked desire to go away from Tommy. Did he sit there with sphinx-like patience, as if waiting for his appetite to assume the dimensions which would exactly fit Tommy as a meal, so that not a bit of him would be wasted? Not at all, for the average lion as a rule has no appreciation whatever of economy, and this lion in particular was not an exception to this rule, as he did not know the difference between saving and prodigality.

Tommy eyed him so steadily that it may be said, and truthfully, that he did not take his eyes off him at all, for he did not want him to vanish and disappear from view until he, Tommy, was ready, and when that moment arrived Tommy said:

"The lion eats little boys in story books, and sometimes he eats them when he breaks out of his cage; but you are not going to eat me, Mr. Lion; I am going to eat you. So now vanish and disappear!"

The lion was as silent and statuesque as ever for a moment, and then, much to the joy of Tommy, be it said, he vanished and disappeared, and was soon on the inside of the little boy, for he was a Neapolitan ice cream lion, and the last, but not the least, of the attractions of a 89-cent department store luncheon.

CASUAL COMMENT.

One touch of nature is worth two of the pocketbook.

The difference between junk and bric-a-brac depends largely on the point of view.

When a peck of trouble comes we never complain of short measure.

The man who acquires a reputation is apt to ride it to death.

Faith without works is as futile as genius without a press agent.

A woman never feels quite comfortable in new shoes unless they hurt her.

L. SHAW.
The Fashionable Hair Goods Shop.

The Importance of a Beautiful Coiffure

True elegance of appearance is produced only by an innate consciousness of being properly and becomingly garbed. No matter how perfect the costume, a greater part of its beauty is lost if the wearer's hair is not fully in accord with its environments.

Our stock of hair goods is the largest and very best in the world. No difficulty will be experienced in matching the rarest and most delicate shades of hair.

STYLISH HAIR GOODS.

We carry in stock a large variety of charming coiffures, all made up ready-to-wear, arranged in all the latest methods in vogue for dressing the front and back hair. Only the best quality hair and finest workmanship are represented.

WIGS

For Ladies and Gentlemen

Our wig making department has established an indisputable reputation for producing wigs that are superior to other makes in every respect.

MARCEL WAVING

Luxuriantly appointed individual Hairdressing rooms, fitted with every known scientific appliance, give privacy, comfort and convenience.

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"Chimney Expert."
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This Advertisement appears Sunday only.

Superfluous Hair
permanently removed. Free trial treatment at office demonstrating latest scientific method. Registered 1905, Washington; NO ELECTRICITY OR POISONS. $1 package will convince you of my cure. Mme. MAYME, Face Specialist, 320 Fifth Avenue, 32d St. Tel. 5557 Mad. Sq.

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Astrachan Caviar.
Other Foreign Table Delicacies.
ERNEST H. GLASS,
5 EAST 46TH STREET, Windsor Arcade.

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ON EXHIBITION NOW.
PALM BEACH HATS

S. CASOLA & BROS. Ladies' Tailors.
69 W. 23D ST.
Suits to order $50.00 up. Suits of our own material $25.00 up. Perfect fit guaranteed.

Genesis.

The confusion of tongues had just fallen on Babel.

"Hurrah!" cried a long-haired bystander. "That's the stuff."

Hastily jotting down a few lines, he produced the first magazine poem.

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

Social Calendar of the Week.

SUNDAY—
Miss de Forest and Miss Callender; a musicale.

MONDAY—
Mrs. Frederick Pearson and Miss Pearson, at home.
Junior Cotillion, Sherry's.
Senior Cotillion, Delmonico's.

TUESDAY—
Mrs Franklin Osgood, at home.
Mrs. John C. Jay and Miss Jay, at home.
Mrs. H. Chauncey Cryder, at home.
Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, a dinner.
Bachelors' ball, Philadelphia.
Wedding, Miss Alice B. Agnew and Henry J. Fisher, Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

WEDNESDAY—
Ash Wednesday.

FRIDAY—
First meeting Nursery and Childs's Hospital Sewing Class, residence Mrs. Henry F. Dimock.

LOOKING FORWARD—
April 28—Wedding, Mrs. Honorine Vail and William Haliburton Bridgham.

IT is customary when the carnival ends and Lent begins to speak of society in "sackcloth and ashes," to depict débutantes at prayer, or with their parents rushing from the city to the fastnesses of Florida, or to the gayeties which make the early Spring enjoyable on the shores of the blue-waved Mediterranean. In fact, the same old stereotyped terms are used, and the rush from town is called an "exodus."

Perhaps on account of the mild Winter, or from other reasons, this is not the case this year. It is true that there will not be any more large dances; that the musicians have covered their violins and their wood and wind instruments with green baize and silently left the gallery where they played dance tunes almost incessantly for the past three months. The ships are taking many abroad, especially to Italy, and it would not be exaggeration to say that a King's ransom would not be the price of a cabin for some time to come on some of the popular lines. During the past week Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman and the Misses Sherman, W. S. Hoyt, Frank Otis, and others have gone abroad. Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt sailed last Saturday, and Mrs. Goelet, Robert W. Goelet, and Frank Riggs, various members of the party to be on the Nahma, have gone or are going during the month. On Tuesday next Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane are booked to sail on the Cunard ship. Mrs. Astor has announced that she has booked for March 10, but there may be a postponement. Mrs. Astor will go to England to visit her daughter, Mrs. Ogilvie Haig, and thence to Paris, returning some time in September for a short season at Newport.

Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills are to go in late March to the Continent and Mr. and Mrs. Laurens Van Alen and Mr. and Mrs. William B. Osgood Field are also to pass a part of the Spring in Europe. And yet when the coaching and the racing season comes around it will be found that New York is by no means depleted of its society. There are already home-comings as well as departures. Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt arrived last week. She went over only to take her niece, Miss Pauline French, whose health has not been of the best, to Cannes, where are Lady Cheylesmore and Mrs. French, the latter the young lady's grandmother. Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt is to return before long, and both she and Mrs. Alfred are to be at the Boston Horse Show in the early days of April. It is Alfred Vanderbilt who will start the Spring coaching in Easter week. Robert Gerry is to be the host at the annual coaching jaunt, which will take place after the parade, the second week in May. On that occasion the club will be entertained at the Delaware Lake home of the Gerrys, thus making a long, interesting, and picturesque journey through New York.

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During Lent there will be innumerable dinners—people must eat, even although the fare be meagre. Many musicales will be given. There will be rehearsals for the living picture and tableaus and a great deal of bridge. Palm Beach will be gay during March, but if that month is also lamblike in its quality here, many who had planned a Southern trip will remain quietly at home. Numerous charities will have benefits, and there will be in the first weeks of March concerts in aid of the Seaman's Temple and the Home for Incurables. The once popular lecture, or conference, is not as universal as it was some years ago, but there will be a few given for all that, and the sewing classes are a Lenten institution. Miss Leary always comes to the rescue of those who remain in town during Lent, and her afternoons once a week are crowded. In fact, the forty days will pass quickly. There is rumor of a jolly masquerade for mid-Lent, in which Messrs. Steinway, Jules Glaenzer, and other young men are interested, and at Mi-Careme it is always permitted to dance. To-day Miss Callender and Miss De Forrest end their series of afternoons, but they will receive informally until the date of their annual sailing. The opera has still a few weeks to run, and there is plenty to do in settlement work. And so runs the catalogue.

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Washington's Birthday coming in the middle of the week has prolonged many of the house parties. Tuxedo has had a gay Winter, and just now there are many sporting events of interest to the club men which will fill the cottages at week end until late in May. In town, also, there has been much interest at the Racquet and other clubs over the annual contests for championship in racquets and squash and tennis. The Union Club held its annual election, and it chose a President to succeed the late Edward Cooper in the person of Philip Schuyler, a representative of an old New York family. Mr. Schuyler is the stepfather of Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll. In town the National holiday was celebrated by the annual dinner and reception at the Metropolitan Club.

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As befitting carnival time, the domino party during the past few weeks has been in great favor. So far, New York has escaped the "baby party," which was revived last week in Baltimore by Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown. In Brooklyn Mr. and Mrs. Robert Low Pierrepont gave a similar affair. The dance at Castle Point was patriotic in character, with just a dash of the carnival spirit. Some weeks ago Mrs. Hooper, who is with Miss De Forest, and Miss Callender gave a domino fancy dance at which were assembled a company of fashionables, writers, artists, and musical people. Some of the costumes were most original, and the affair was a great success. Costume dinners and dances with têtes poudrés were also on the programme last week. The last dance of the series organized by Mrs. Douglas Robinson and Mrs. Benjamin Welles was a delightful affair, and it ended the dancing season for débutantes with much éclat. There were also meetings of the Neighborhood Cotillion and other classes.

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Several engagements of interest have been announced during the past week. That of Mrs. Honorine Vail and William Haliburton Bridgham was one of the most interesting. Mrs. Vail is a handsome and accomplished widow. She is the daughter of M. Garguilo, an Italian, of Constantinople. For some years she has made her home with her sister-in-law, Miss Mary Vail. She has another sister-in-law, Mrs. Charles Stebbins, who was Miss Minnie Vail. The son of Mr. and Mrs. Stebbins is engaged to be married to Miss Lyman, the younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hart Lyman. Mr. Bridgham comes of an old New York family. He is a member of the Union, Knickerbocker, and other clubs. His mother was Miss Fales of Boston, and he recently inherited a fortune from an uncle. His brother, Samuel Bridgham, married Miss Schermerhorn, one of the daughters of Mrs. William Schermerhorn of Twenty-third Street. The residence of the Bridgham family was formerly in Washington Square. On Mrs. Bridgham's side, the bridegroom-elect is descended from Judge Haliburton of Nova Scotia, who was one of the early American humorists. The engagement is of much interest to the little colony of New York people who make their Summer home at North Hadley, where both Mrs. Vail and Mr. Bridgham have passed several seasons. The wedding is to take place on April 28 at 6 East Forty-first Street. It will be a quiet affair. The engagement has been known for several weeks, but the formal announcement was to have been made on Feb. 28. Unfortunately some one of the intimate circle of either party was a bit indiscreet, and the rumor was given publication before it was authorized. This has happened in several instances this Winter, giving much annoyance to those most interested.

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Another engagement was that of Miss Anita Sands, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sands, to Harold Minott. Miss Sands is one of the group of Newport young women who made their début about four years ago. She and Miss Cynthia Roche have recently announced their respective engagements and several of the others have married. Miss Sands's mother was a Miss Lorillard. The Sandses make their Winter home at Aiken. Harold Minott was graduated from Princeton in 1905. He is a member of the Racquet Club. He is one of three brothers. The family comes originally from Boston.

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Until after Lent there will be few weddings. During the early part of March Mrs. James Brown Lord will marry C. C. Cuyler. The engagement was announced last Autumn. Mrs. Lord is identified with the Tuxedo set. Her late husband was a well-known clubman and an architect of prominence. Among his works are the Appellate Court and Delmonico's. He died several years ago. Mr. Cuyler is wealthy and a widower. After their wedding Mr. and Mrs. Cuyler will go abroad.

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Among the recent débutantes in London society has been Miss Harmon, the daughter of Archibald Harmon. She is being chaperoned by Lady Moncrieffe. Miss Harmon, although born in the West, has passed the greater part of her life in South America. Her father is engaged in the railroad business in Ecuador, and he maintains a splendid establishment in Quito and entertains there lavishly. He also has a town house in New York. The presenting of Miss Harmon at Court will be delayed on account of mourning for the late King of Denmark. Lady Moncrieffe is the wife of a well-known London clubman and member of the Black Watch. She was the daughter of Col. Hay Drummond.

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The announcement, already alluded to, of Mrs. Astor's departure for Europe on March 10, is coupled with the rumor that she will not be at Newport next season. Last year Mrs. Astor returned quite late and entertained but little at Beechwood. This Summer it would seem as if that historic villa would be closed for the season. Beechwood, like Ferncliff, is a veritable country home, and there never has been any attempt made to change its characteristics, although on all sides Summer palaces have been erected. It is also improbable that James J. Van Alen will return except for a short visit to Newport, and Miss Van Alen prefers to live abroad. Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson do not care for Newport and seldom go there. Mrs. John Jacob Astor will have a second season in London. After that is over she may go to the Continent for a visit. This will also bring her to Newport about time for the Horse Show. However, among the older Newport people, who were absent last year and who will be there this Summer, are the Gerrys and the Townsend Burdens. Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones will still occupy Incequin, the O'Brien villa. They will not move into their new home, formerly that of Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, until the Summer after next.

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Mrs. Reginald Arnold and Mrs. Stuart Pullman West are to manage the affairs of the sewing class known as The Helpers, whose members work in the interest of the Home for Incurables. The first meeting will be held on March 7 at the residence of Mrs. West, 51 West Fifty-eighth Street.

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On Friday one of the largest of the Lenten sewing classes will hold its first meeting at the residence of Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, 25 East Sixtieth Street. The class will sew for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, and meets every Friday during the Lenten season. On Friday, March 9, the meeting will be at Mrs. William Kingsland's; on March 16, at Mrs. Edward J. Berwind's; on March 23, at Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest's; March 30, at Mrs. Paul Leicester Ford's, and on April 6, at the home of Mrs. William Barbour. Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan is First Directress, Mrs. William M. Kingsland the Second Directress, Mrs. Henry Mills Day the Third Directress, Mrs. Louis L. Stanton Treasurer, Mrs. Edward Oothout Secretary, and Miss Patterson Assistant Secretary.

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Carnival week begins to-morrow in New Orleans, where several New Yorkers have gone to enjoy the Mardi Gras. Among these is Miss Ruggles, the daughter of Mrs. Henry Meyer Johnson, who is the guest of Miss Forsyth in that city. On Tuesday evening takes place the famous ball of the Mystic Krew of Comus, which is a veritable New Orleans institution.

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A cotillion was given last week at Tulane Hall for the visiting strangers in the city. Mobile has also a carnival, and there are celebrations in Havana and in the City of Mexico. In the former city Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth will be among the notable guests. Mr. and Mrs. Ricardo d'Acosta and Miss Ada d'Acosta are in Havana. Miss d'Acosta's health is much improved.

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Washington's Birthday was observed with much enthusiasm at Lakewood and at Chatsworth, the club in the New Jersey pines, where, among other visitors, is Mrs. Helen Morton, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton. Mrs. Ogden Mills had a house party at the Livingston manor. The Misses Mills, who did not go to Washington for the Longworth-Roosevelt wedding; the Misses Burden, and others were among the guests. The club at Lenox had a full quota of New Yorkers. At the Gramattan Inn, which is now one of the favorite suburban retreats, there was an interesting programme, with a number of luncheons. Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, Mrs. Le Grand Benedict, and others entertained during the day at Lakewood, and there was a ball at night at the Lakewood House.

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Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Schroder are receiving congratulations for the birth of a daughter. This happy event took place on Feb. 13. Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven, the son and daughter-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven, are also receiving congratulations for a similar event, the date of which was last Tuesday.

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Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Howland Pell returned to New York for the wedding of Miss Gertrude Pell and Frank Bishop on Wednesday. Col. and Mrs. R. M. Thompson and Viscountess Maitland have been in Havana at the Hotel Miramar. Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman have gone to Palm Beach. August Belmont arrived there a few days ago. Among other well-known New Yorkers at Havana are Oliver Harriman and Henry Eldridge.

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Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, and Miss Emily Yznaga are among those who are at present at Monte Carlo. The Duchess of Marlborough is in England. Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel was one of the recent visitors at Dresden.

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Charles Gibson of Boston, who is to give readings in the banquet hall of the Waldorf from his own writings, under the patronage of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and other fashionable women, is not unknown to New York. He has been a visitor here for years, and in the nineties he and the Count Mauny Talvande arranged a series of lectures on the French chateaus of the Loire. The Count Mauny Talvande afterward went abroad and married a daughter of the present Earl of Strafford, a maid of honor to the late Queen Victoria. Mr. Gibson has lately been giving his readings with much success in Boston. The first will be on March 6.

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The very last dance of the season takes place to-morrow evening at Delmonico's. It will be the second of the set known as the Senior Cotillion. These were organized by Mrs. John Jacob Astor and a number of young matrons. At the first a few of the patronesses were absent, owing to temporary mourning, but at the last, which is to be a veritable carnival dance, there will be a large attendance. The dance will not commence until after the opera, so that it will insure for that place of amusement a most brilliant evening. These cotillions will be continued next Winter with the same list of patronesses. Among those who are serving this year in that capacity, besides Mrs. John Jacob Astor, are Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Stephen H. Olin, Mrs. John E. Cowdin, Mrs. Phillips Allen Clark, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Jr., and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.

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Lady Susan Townley was in New York last week as the guest of Mrs. John R. Drexel, who brought her back from Washington. Lady Townley was a notable figure here during the visit of Prince Louis of Battenberg. She is a sister of the Hon. George Keppel. The Hon. Evelyn Fitzgerald is another visitor to New York. He was a guest of Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor at the opera one evening last week. He has been in New York on a previous occasion. He is the son of the Hon. Edward F. Fitzgerald, belonging to the Fitzgerald family, in which, until 1889, there was a barony, now extinct. He is a member of White's in London.

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Lady Playfair, who was in New York last week en route to Boston, is the wife of Mr. F. Fleming Crooks, an Englishman who lived here as a bachelor for a number of years. Lady Playfair retains her title by courtesy. She is a Boston woman, the daughter of the late Samuel Russell of that city. She married Sir Lionel Playfair, who died about ten years ago. Her marriage to Mr. Crooks took place in 1900.

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Mr. and Mrs. Howard Brokaw will sail for Europe on Tuesday. They will be absent until the late Spring. They are going to Italy, and are to tour the southern part of Europe in a motor. Mrs. J. Bruce Ismay will not sail until the middle of March. She has many relatives in town, and is being generally entertained.

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Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burrell Hoffman have gone to Jekyl Island, closing their house in Washington, which they hired for the season. Miss Morton, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. W. Corcoran Eustis, has returned to New York.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt went to Hyde Park on the Hudson for Washington's Birthday. They may go abroad later. Mrs. William R. Travers is also to sail shortly, joining her sister, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, in France. Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Rutherfurd, who sailed some time ago, are in the south of France at present.

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Sir Bache Cunard arrived in this country last week. This is his first visit for some years. His wife, Lady Cunard, is on the other side. Sir Bache Cunard resides a great part of the year at his country seat, Neville Holt. He has become a proficient bookbinder, and he employs much of his time in this pursuit. He is half an American, his mother being a Miss Bache. Another American nobleman is visiting this country, Lord Fairfax. He is now established in London in a banking house. He formerly lived here and was known as "Bertie" Fairfax. He took up his title, a Scottish one, at the coronation, and is now Lord Albert Fairfax of Cameron.

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Lord Ashburton, who married a former "Florodora" chorus girl, is well known in New York, where he has often been a visitor. He is a member of the Baring family and is in his fortieth year. His wife, who died last year, was the daughter of Viscount Hood. At present there is no heir in the direct line to the barony, as Lord Ashburton has four little daughters. His brother, the Hon. Frederick Arthur Baring, was the heir presumptive. As his bride is an American girl, she can be counted among those who have married into the British aristocracy. Of recent years more than one actress of American parentage has captured a title. The wife of the Earl of Roslyn was one of the latest examples.

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Two foreign weddings announced during last week are of much interest to New Yorkers. One was that of Miss Mary Van Benthuysen, the daughter of Mrs. Watson Van Benthuysen of this city, to Duncan B. Harding of Philadelphia. Miss Van Benthuysen belongs to a well-known New York and Albany family. The ceremony took place at Geneva on Feb. 10. Another was the marriage of Miss Florence Hutchins of New Mexico to Frederick Elliot Lewis, the son of Percy Pyne Lewis of 45 West Thirty-fifth Street. The ceremony was performed at Carlsbad on Feb. 6. The engagement was announced some months ago.

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Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt is at Lakewood, and on Washington's Birthday entertained there a small party of friends. Mrs. Ogden Goelet is in town. She has not sailed for Europe. It is not probable that she will open her Newport villa this Summer, but will go abroad instead. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Wilson, Jr., are at their place in the South.

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The reported engagement of Miss Gebhard to Arthur Hill of London is quite interesting. Miss Gebhard was engaged some years ago to a French nobleman, but the engagement was broken off in quite a dramatic manner. She is the daughter of the late William Gebhard. Capt. Arthur Hill is the son of Lord Arthur Hill. He is a young man who served with honor in an Irish regiment during the South African war and belongs to the Carlton Club. Robert Vernon Harcourt, who is said to be engaged to an actress, Miss Van Buskirk, is a son of the late Sir William Harcourt, whose wife was a daughter of Motley the historian, and a former United States Minister to the Court of St. James's. His brother, known as "Lulu" Harcourt, married Miss Burns, a niece of J. Pierpont Morgan.

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The tableaux vivants in aid of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Lying-In Hospital which are to be given at the Waldorf-Astoria on March 23, are to be rehearsed frequently during the Lenten season. Among those who are to pose are Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, Mrs. Edward R. Thomas, Miss Josephine Flagg, Miss Rosalind Fish, Miss Beatrice Morgan, Miss Edith Kane, and Miss Dorothy Roosevelt. Miss Emmet and Miss Constance Curtis are to pose the pictures. They will have the assistance of Stanford White. Among the members of the Committee of Arrangements are Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Charles Steele, Mrs. James Markoe, Mrs. W. Pierson Hamilton, Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon, Mrs. Robert D. Pruyn, Mrs. Eliphalet Nott Potter, Mrs. Charles D. Freeman, Mrs. Anson McCook Beard, Mrs. Louis Lee Stanton, and Miss Florence Rhett.

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Mrs. Arthur Turnure and Miss Harrison have returned from Florida. Mr. and Mrs. James M. Waterbury and Mr. and Mrs. James E. Martin have been among the recent arrivals in the South.

THE SOCIAL WHIRL.

INVITATIONS are out for a reception followed by a dance, to be given by the Georgia Society of the City of New York, on Tuesday evening in Bretton Hall. At the election of officers held recently, the following were re-elected: President, Bedell Parker; Vice President, Thomas J. McGuire; Secretary, Erke Lochrane Austell, and Treasurer, Charles J. Dunn. The Board of Governors includes Messrs. Parker, Ellis, Towns, Austell, Breitenbach, C. J. Dunn, McGuire, W. H. Black, and Chester Alexander, who is also Chairman of the Entertainment Committee. The Advisory Board is made up principally of ex-Presidents of the society. Messrs. Samuel Spencer, George Foster Peabody, Oscar S. Strauss, Charles S. Jones, James Edward Graybill, M. J. O'Brien, Patrick Calhoun, Joseph F. Gatins, David Mayer, and M. J. Verdery. Mr. and Mrs. Bedell Parker will receive on Tuesday evening, assisted by Mrs. James Henry Parker, President of The United Daughters of the Confederacy, New York Chapter.

To-morrow the second of a series of at homes will be given by Mrs. Charles A. Miller, 123 West Seventy-second Street. She will be assisted by her daughters, Mrs. Charles Montgomery Vail and Mrs. William Spencer Pranchard.

On Thursday there will be a euchre party at the Hotel Nevada. It will be given by the members of the Rainy Day Club, of which Mrs. S. M. Palmer is President. Mrs. Horace A. Rounds is the Chairman of the Entertainment Committee.

A reception-musicale was given Monday in honor of the thirteenth birthday of the Ideala Club, Mrs. Harry Newington, President, by Mrs. Edward D. O'Brien, former President of the club, in her home, 115 West 139th Street. After the musicale Mrs. O'Brien made a speech. There was a huge birthday cake with thirteen candles.

Mrs. Henry Potter McKenny gave a luncheon in honor of Mrs. George Washington Holland of London on Wednesday. Each guest was given violets as souvenirs.

One of Friday's pretty receptions was that given by Mrs. Cornelius Stephen Maley in her home in Ivy Court. In the tea room were Mrs. William Richmond Turner, Mrs. Mary Hill Brown, Miss Emily Turner, Mrs. Maley's sister, and the Misses Edith Chapman, Ruth Ward, and Jean Clerihew.

Dr. and Mrs. Willet F. Doolittle, 42 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, have cards out for a reception on Thursday, from 4 until 10. Mrs. F. S. Johnson and Miss Evelyn Blake will assist. In the evening Mrs. John Durfee and Miss F. I. Crandall will receive with the host and hostess. Mrs. Doolittle, who was Miss Grace Spencer, is a daughter of Gen. Bird E. Spencer.

Mr. S. C. T. Dodd and Miss Marjorie Dodd have left for Atlantic City, where they will remain several weeks.

On Wednesday, Mrs. John Howard Abeel gave a reception in her residence, 148 West Seventy-third Street, to the New York State Society, Daughters of the Revolution, of which society she is the Regent. The First and Second Vice Regents, Miss Josephine Wandell and Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, assisted the hostess in receiving. In the dining room was the Board of Managers of the society, and Miss Ella Louise Dorsett, Miss Juanita K. Leland, and Mrs. A. O. Ihlseng. A feature was a figure of President Roosevelt standing in a piece of ice in the centre of a punchbowl, with a white bear at his feet. In the bear's mouth hung an American flag.

Miss Florence Guernsey of 180 Central Park South gave an at home yesterday from 4 until 7 for Mrs. Henry Forney Baker, who was Miss Marion Louise Bloomfield. They were assisted by Mrs. Clarence Rogers, Mrs. Walter Francis Burns, Miss Adelaide Coates, Miss Caroline Scheu, Miss Gertrude Fife, and Miss Ethel Simpson.

Mrs. Roswell A. Benedict and Mrs. C. A. Hollub of 70 West Eighty-ninth Street have sent out cards for a reception to-morrow, from 3 until 6.

Monday evening Miss Miriam Post Bagg was married to George Phelps Fort, a New York lawyer. The ceremony was performed in the Church of the Incarnation, Brooklyn. The bride, gowned in white messaline and Duchess point lace, carried lilies of the valley and wore a necklace of amethysts, the gift of the bridegroom. She was attended by six bridesmaids and a maid of honor. The maids were the Misses Madeline Nichols, Gertrude Baldwin, and Genevieve Lawrence of Brooklyn, Stella Austin of Darien, Charlotte Fish of Noroton, Conn., and Anna Van Wickle of New Rochelle. The maid of honor was Miss Ruth Travers, a cousin of the bride. The maids were dressed in pale green chiffon and carried pink bridesmaid roses. Dr. Bacchus read the ceremony, assisted by Mr. Norris. After the wedding there was a large reception in the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Poole Bagg, 126 New York Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Fort left shortly after the reception for a two weeks' trip to Atlantic City.

Mrs. Eugene Hoffman Porter, 181 West Seventy-third Street, gave a luncheon yesterday to thirty-five of her friends in the Hotel Majestic. It was given in the Turkish suite, where Mrs. Porter, assisted by the guest of honor, Mrs. Harry Wallerstein, received the ladies. The decorations were in green and red, the favors being small hollow candlesticks filled with bonbons. There was music by Miss Harriet Tidd and a group of recitations by Miss Agnes Crawford. Mrs. Porter's guests were Mesdames Clarence Burns, Thomas Hardenbergh, Charles F. Terhune, Frederick Hamlin Mills, Lauren Ingels, William R. Chapman, M. C. Newhaus, Leonard Hill, Albert Gleason, M. Washington Larendon, L. F. Braine, Herbert D. Schenck, J. B. Garrison, Mary L. Day, George W. Newton, Charlotte Wilbour, Alfred Cochrane, John C. Coleman, Albert Harriss, Noble McConnell, Richard Esterbrook, Francis Yawger, Dora Lyon, Ernest Pfarrius, J. E. Maston, Andrew Shiland, Donald McLean, J. M. Deuel, Chester B. McLaughlin, Gage G. Tarbell, and the Misses Agnes Crawford, Louise Burns, and Harriet Tidd.

To-morrow Mrs. David Oliphant Haynes, 11 West Ninety-fourth Street, will give a musicale-reception from 4 until 6. It will be her last at home for the season.

Mrs. Jamin Seth Morse, 411 West End Avenue, was the hostess on Wednesday evening at a theatre party in honor of Mrs. F. N. Bugle of Pittsburg, Mrs. Morse's sister. After the play the party returned to Mrs. Morse's home, where a supper was served, followed by informal dancing.

Mrs. Perry Sanborn Boynton, 108 West Eighty-fourth Street, gave an informal at home on Tuesday.

The Acadia Club will give its third annual dance to-morrow evening in the Hotel St. Andrew. Supper will be served at midnight. The patronesses are Mesdames Catherine J. Evans, Winnifred Burke, Catherine L. Fink, Augustus Lindo, Andrew Kane, George Molleson, and G. Cary. Three new dances will be the Twilight Dance, La Dardanelles, and the Carnival of Constantinople. Some of those who will take part are: Royal Princesses of Turkey—Misses Alixe L. Evans, Cecile L. Horth, Adelaide Cary, K. B. Matteson, Nora Burke, Genevieve M. Martinez, and Bertha Tera; Princesses of Egypt—Misses Lilian Kane, Gladys Johnston, Helen M. Allen, and H. Claire Martinez; Princesses of Morocco—Misses C. Louise Fink, Georgina Kane, and Unkles; Princesses of Algeria—Misses Daisy Lindo, Helen Banman, Bertha M. Simpson, and Voss. The Reception Committee includes Messrs. Mandorff, Gahren, Duffy, Bogert, Cronhardt, McNulty, Kiernan, Cameron, Burns, and Banard.

On Tuesday next and on the 27th Mrs. Hiram H. Bice, 104 West 115th Street, will receive informally.

Frank Lewis Nugent and his daughters, the Misses Nugent, Eighty-eighth Street and Riverside Drive, are in Atlantic City for a short visit. Col. and Mrs. Charles E. Sprague, 116 West Seventy-fifth Street, left for the South yesterday. They will take in New Orleans and Palm Beach, returning to town in the late Spring.

Mrs. E. Benjamin Ramsdell, 76 Covent Avenue, will give four informal at-homes on Wednesdays, March 7 and 14 and April 4 and 11. No cards will be sent out for the series.

On Tuesday there will be a large bridge at Sherry's, given by Mrs. John Blanchard Gleason.

The red ballroom at Delmonico's was the scene of a coming-out party on Thursday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Samuel Townsend and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Tone Hopper gave a reception for Miss Townsend, 640 West End Avenue. The débutante received in a gown of white chiffon cloth and carried pink roses.

A. Simonson
HAIR MERCHANT
HAS REMOVED
TO HIS NEW BUILDING
398 Fifth Avenue
36-37 STREETS OPPOSITE TIFFANY'S

The accommodations in my new establishment are superior to anything heretofore thought of and embrace every modern improvement.

PRIVATE ROOMS
for each and every patron insures comfort and privacy and each private room is so arranged that it has extraordinary daylight for matching or coloring hair and contains original innovations and contrivances for shampooing or any other service desired; a

VISIT OF INSPECTION
is solicited, as my establishment must be seen to realize that is the most perfect, elaborate and comfortable place for this business in this or any other country.

In anticipation of my removal to this, my new premises, my stock of

GRAY AND WHITE HAIR
is larger and more comprehensive than ever before. I can guarantee to match perfectly any shade and texture.

The assortment of colors is replete with all the fine shadings of slightly grays, mellow cream colors, steel blue and pure silver whites.

Ladies may feel confident of finding the softest and most delicate textures to match their own hair.

THE ROMAN BRAID
is the latest and most improved style of coiffure. It has many advantages over styles heretofore known. Its construction is such that it can be worn both for the Back and Front Hair Dress, and it will give the utmost satisfaction to the wearer.

Your inspection of the Roman Braid is courteously requested.

HAIR ORNAMENTS
in amber and tortoise shell, demi-amber, jet, rhinestones, ivory, etc., are of such character and quality as to appeal to those desiring the finest the world produces; my stock embraces only those articles made of the genuine amber and tortoise shell.

HAIR DRESSING
PRIVATE ROOMS FOR EACH PATRON
Marcel waving, hair coloring, shampooing, singeing, scalp and hair treatments are attended to by the same competent and experienced force of expert assistants that have attended to my patrons for many years past; therefore satisfaction is absolutely assured.

MANICURING
Facial massaging and steaming, removing of superfluous hair, etc., are competently attended to by experts.

A. Simonson
398 Fifth Avenue
36-37 STREETS OPPOSITE TIFFANY'S

THE WORLD OF ART AND ARTISTS

Toward Wider Art Fields

How the Federation of Academy and Society May Lead to International Exhibitions in New York.

NOW that the National Academy has not merely extended the olive branch to the Society of American Artists, but devised a method whereby the two organizations can jog on together in harmony, combining forces and preserving the high dignity and decorum of each, why, everybody takes for granted that there will be no hesitation on the part of the younger body of artists to ratify the compact. Certainly there has been no precipitancy in this merger of two grave and reverend colleges of painter-men. Pourparlers and protocols, joint committees and special meetings have made this season a lively one for most of the members. Hitherto it has been understood that the Academy was the body most difficult to convince of the wisdom of the step; but the vote last Wednesday was nearly unanimous in favor of the combination and would have been unanimous except for one Academician.

It would be interesting to learn on what reasoning this solitary member of the opposition based his vote. Perhaps, had all the Academicians who look coldly on the proposition come to the meeting he would have had a few comrades in negation; for when it appeared that the merger was inevitable some of the recalcitrants remained at home and allowed the fateful ballots to fall without a protest. It is hard for men who have passed a lifetime in an organization and been content in the main with its proceedings and record to open the doors to a horde of outsiders, however worthy of the honor they may be.

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But in truth the Academy is not doing anything very dreadfully radical, considering the matter from a layman's point of view. It is enlarging its membership from 100 Academicians to 175. That limit is to be reached gradually. At first all the members of the Society of American Artists will be elected Associates of the Academy. Then the old Associates and the new will nominate from their own ranks 25 to be Academicians. Each year thereafter 10 Associates may be promoted in the same way, by nomination among themselves and election by the Academicians. If the full 175 be reached there will be 125 painters, 25 sculptors, and 25 architects. One can scarcely regard this progressive increase in the number of Academicians wildly revolutionary or likely to turn the venerable Academy upside down!

various secessions of Germany, which still protest against Academies intrenched in the favor of the Governments of Bavaria, Prussia, and Austria. But the time comes when these protests lose their meaning through the inevitable action of time, the original enthusiasm lessening with the flight of years as the come-outers grow older and become absorbed in life. The Society of American Artists has reached that stage. They did good work, and by their example raised the standards of the Academy. But as the standards in the older body rose, the Society could not keep its clear and unquestioned lead.

The younger Paris Salon is already housed in the same palace as the old Salon, and the latter has improved sufficiently to make the existence of the former something that may be questioned. Perhaps a keen eye will detect in the secession movements of Germany the beginning of the end.

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With London as its starting point there has started into existence an International Society of Painters, Sculptors, and Gravers which may point the way for the merging Academy and Society of New York. If this combination could bring into federation with itself the Sculpture Society it would found an organization which might easily take on an international complexion by holding from time to time an exhibition that includes the best work obtainable from all parts of the world. A cosmopolitan city like New York would be a fitting spot. We might well consider the consolidation of interests between New York, Philadelphia, and Washington. He will close his New York studio some time in March and return to France.

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The Society of Art Collectors, of which John Harsen Rhoades is President, is planning an exhibition of about 100 American pictures in London this Spring.

What the Artists Are Doing

VAUGHN TROWBRIDGE, whose colored etchings of Rouen, Paris, and Venice have attracted so much attention to his unusual form of art here within the last few years, sailed for Paris last week, in which city he has a studio. He is to remain on the Continent for a year, spending most of his time in Holland. It is more than likely that his next series of etchings will be a set of scenes made in the home of the Dutchmen.

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On Saturday next J. J. Shannon will open his second exhibition held in this city in Knoedler's. His portraits will include likenesses of men and women of Boston, Providence, and this city. Only eight canvases will be shown.

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Before William Sartain went to Italy last Summer he never, according to his own phrase, "painted anything more than ten feet high," as any one will remember who is familiar with his favorite themes which he finds among the dunes and marshes down at Sandy Hook. But the mountains of Italy inspired him to try his hand at those heights, and he is at work now on some scenes of that nature, which will probably be shown in the new Macbeth Galleries, on Fifth Avenue, near Fortieth Street.

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"Valley of the Durdent," by Julien Dupre.

two small landscapes that are unusually successful from the viewpoint of their tonal qualities. One, called "Autumn," shows a bit of marshland seen in the light of a lowering day in the late Fall in which the atmosphere of that melancholy time is admirably reproduced. The other, called "Willows," represents a group of those tree forms looming against a gray sky lighted up along the horizon with the glow of the setting sun.

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Maurice Fromkes is busy preparing for an exhibition of his recent portraits and ideal heads which he is to give in the Gillespie Galleries in Pittsburg for a fortnight beginning on March 12. Among the pictures he is to show here at a private view in his studio on March 3 are a pastel called "The Mirror," a study of a girl in a light blue evening gown, whose red hair is evidently the cause of her devotion to the looking-glass; a half-length seated figure of a young woman whose face is seen in profile, and a pastel portrait of a little boy in a white sailor suit who holds a red apple in his hands.

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Miss Mathilde de Cordoba is in Boston at present working on several portrait commissions. On her return to this city been taken. Yet there are other well-known centres of atelier life older in date—the Tenth Street studios, the Sherwood, the Carnegie, the Beaux Arts. The time has gone by when property owners wagged their heads doubtingly at the suggestion of arranging buildings for the convenience of artists.

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Central Park Studios, 15 West Sixty-seventh Street, is the latest and externally the most highly decorated hive for the busy painters. The hallway, as one enters, was specially arranged with architectural details in white marble to suit mural paintings, and these have been now supplied by two painters of note, so far, at least, as the large main spaces to right and left as one enters are concerned. The two designs, each in three parts, like three openings in a Gothic window, are reproduced in the tinted pictorial supplement to-day.

On the right is the Ars Religiosa composed by Mr. Robert V. V. Sewell, with Fra Angelico in the foreground of the central panel gazing contemplative on a picture which stands to his right on an easel. Behind his head in the rear one sees a well-curb, hexagonal in shape, with reliefs on its sides, and a jar close by. Ten angels with magnificent long wings hang suspended in the air in a semicircle about the saint—a choir invisible to him—male angels and female, some of them bearing gifts. One carries a pyx, another a globe, a third a trumpet; others express by their heads and hands admiration for the painting. On the left is a reading desk with the Scriptures; on the right, a chair with lions sculptured on the arms. The background continues the architectural frame by introducing the clustered columns of a church interior, while the distance shows an Italian campanile and crenelated town walls, with a snow-clad mountain closing the view.

This tripartite picture is rather severely treated in its tessellated pavement and the regular repetition of the white wings. It represents the old religious art as it broke loose from the stiffness of Byzantine painting, but had not yet reached the richer coloring and softened outlines of a later date. One thinks of the treatment of stained glass—not in the way it is painted, but in the arrangement of the figures.

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Ars Classica, the design by Mr. Frank Vincent Du Mond, is richer in line and color. The ancient painter, in chlamis and wide-flowing toga or cloak wears a fillet over his dark, curling hair and holds in his hand, not the palette for oil colors, but a scroll and pencil. Above his head rises in the air a nude woman, symbolizing beauty, attended by winged male and female geniuses, some draped, others nude, who carry symbols of different kinds. From one falls a shower of flowers; out of the jar held by another flows water. A third carries the mask of tragedy, a fourth that of comedy; a fifth is Apollo with bow and lyre; a sixth is Orpheus; a seventh Victory with crown, and an eighth is Abundance with horn of plenty. Rocks, trees, and blossoming shrubs are in the foreground, while the painter. Americans represented include Bierstadt, D. R. Knight, Frederick James, E. L. Henry, William H. Beard, Thomas Moran, H. P. Smith, A. T. Tait, and Leonard Ochtman. Wordsworth Thompson has a good "Wayside Inn," with a picket of cavalry in the Revolution, wearing the bearskin caps familiar through one of the troops in the Connecticut militia. There is a fine sheep scene with Fontainebleau surroundings by Jacques, a "Winter at Scheveningen," by Mesdag, (1890;) an Algerian "Reconnaissance" with Kabyle horseman, by Schreyer. Munkacsy, Harpignies, Julien Dupré, Benjamin-Constant, Flameng, Grison, Lambert, Béraud, Vibert, Michel, Ziem, and Wörms are other French painters represented. An illustrated catalogue has been issued.

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The portrait of the Empress Tsi Ann which Mr. Hubert Vos has been showing to his friends in the Central Park Studios is remarkable from the fact that in all probability no other likeness exists which presents this exalted lady as she really is. The much larger portrait by Mr. Vos which remains in the palace at Peking had to conform to the Chinese etiquette in such matters. Like the earliest Greek artists the modern Chinese regard too great realism in poor taste and seek to generalize. Especially is this true of portraits of people in lofty stations, for such beings are supposed to partake of the nature of the gods who throw no shadows, do not wink the eyelids, and have no wrinkles. The Peking grand portrait was accordingly painted without the strong, characterful lines which make the faces of elderly people so interesting and supply a kind of beauty so different from the freshness and plump curves of youth.

The Empress has far less Chinese in her face than one expects; nor is she very strongly Manchu in type. One sees just such fine chins and resolute mouths, such eyes and noses among Scotch and Irish women. The frame is a marvel of Chinese workmanship, of carved teakwood having magnificent bats—symbol of good luck—and other plaques of cloisonné enamel applied. The Empress sits upon a richly carved teakwood chair, not a throne. Above her head, still in the Chinese fashion, which in this case is not a fortunate one, is a big broad label running across the canvas, on which are inscribed her name and titles in Chinese.

Mr. Hubert Vos received recently from the Queen of Holland a further distinction. He has been for some years a Chevalier of the Order of Orange-Nassau and has now been raised to the rank of officer.

In an Old Clock Shop

ONE of the most curious of the city's shops is that where the clock collector dwells and disposes of his wares. It is tucked away between tall buildings on a busy street, and attracts little attention from the passers-by, except from the business men, who sometimes stop to regulate their watches by one of the innumerable clocks. Then the grandfather clock, while a sweet peal of bells rings forth from a tall old English timepiece. Crisp notes float down from the fat Dutch clocks on the wall, and the staccato notes of the double-deckers add their music to the medley. When asked if the clamor did not distract him from his work, the collector smiled broadly and said:

"Like the miller, when the mill stops he wakes up; so with me. I shouldn't be able to work unless my clocks tick.

"I am so accustomed to the sound that without it the stillness would be unbearable. My clocks are to me like old friends; their voices I know and love. I watch for their notes and can detect in a minute any discordant sound.

"Clocks, you see, have their idiosyncrasies, just the same as persons. They are affected by the weather and get moody just as humans do. They do most unaccountable things sometimes. That old Dutch clock over there on the shelf"—pointing to a quaint timepiece, bulky and crude in appearance—"takes back to its old Dutch ancestry, I fancy. Without any apparent reason, there are days when it balks, and no amount of coaxing will start it up. Then, either the weather changes, or something occurs, and it gets over its peevishness and goes like a charm.

"But for good old New England ancestry that grandfather clock there can surpass them all, for it comes from the blue blood of Boston. It is a real patrician. Its pendulum swings in a calm and dignified manner, and its strike has a most aristocratic sound. It keeps excellent time. I have never had to regulate it.

"But it isn't often nowadays you are able to run across a real antique like that. I get most of my clocks from New England, but every day it is more difficult. Antique dealers have gone over the ground with a fine tooth comb, and the town has to be pretty remote not to have been divested of its old-time relics—those for sale—by men who know their value. Through some such source as this I occasionally have the opportunity of securing a bargain.

"About Boston there is still plenty of antique furniture of every description, but the owners won't part with it. However, it's only a matter of time when everything is for sale. It may not be to-day, or to-morrow, but some day the owner will die and his effects be scattered. Such chances occur nowadays occasionally to me, and, while the things that I have my eye on now may not be for sale in my time, some one else will get them when I'm dead and gone.

"In buying antique clocks of the grandfather type, a woman is apt to be taken in if the case happens to be attractive. It doesn't follow that the works are worth anything. To put in new works means $25 at the lowest, and perhaps more. This adds materially, especially if the wood has to be dressed over.

"Strangely enough, there is no one in the city who paints the designs for the glass of the banjo clocks, the work only being done in Boston. My orders are all executed there by a man who has made a specialty of it for years. The moon's phases are also sent there to be executed. It isn't expert work, but it takes a certain talent to secure the 'old' look so necessary to correspond with the case.

"Clocks are my hobby and the work the most interesting sort, but it is an ungrateful occupation so far as my patrons are concerned. In the first place very few persons know anything about clock or watch repairing. It is all Greek to them, and they think the work can be done in a minute when perhaps it takes not hours but days to properly adjust the mechanism. My time is gone and the

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, colder to-day; Tuesday cloudy; westerly winds.

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SUPT. HENDRICKS SAYS HE DID ALL HE COULD

Guarding Against Insolvency His Principal Duty.

NOT TO COMPEL HONESTY

Stockholders and Policy Holders Charged with That Duty—Would Limit Control by State.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 25.—Francis Hendricks, State Superintendent of Insurance, gave out to-night a statement relating to the report of the Armstrong Committee. He says:

"My attention of course has been called especially to that portion of the report of the Armstrong Committee which criticises the administration of the Insurance Department, and I desire to say a few words in reply.

"In the public attention which of late has been almost exclusively directed toward the affairs of a few of the large life insurance companies I think the fact has rather been overlooked that this department is equally charged with the examination and supervision of fire, marine, casualty, and credit guarantee corporations, and business, assessment, and fraternal beneficiary associations, created and operating under separate and widely different provisions of law. At the present time there are about 433 of these companies, societies, and associations transacting the business of insurance within this State which are subject to the supervision of this department.

"During the present administration domestic life insurance corporations have transacted business resulting in premium collections of over $1,178,000,000, with insurance in force on Dec. 31, 1904, of over $7,099,000,000. Domestic casualty corporations have received in premiums during the same time over $53,000,000 and have assets of over $23,000,000. Domestic fire and marine companies and foreign fire and marine companies of other countries domiciled in this State have collected over $545,000,000 in premiums, and there was in force on Dec. 31, 1904, $15,821,000,000 of insurance. These latter companies have total assets of $1,723,840,065. In addition to this there are the assessment associations and fraternal beneficial orders, which, in my opinion, are not subject to statutes sufficiently providing proper standards of solvency, and of which the department supervision under the law is of a most limited character.

"A very large amount of clerical work is performed by this department in connection with the operation of these companies, in the way of correspondence, preparation and furnishing of blanks, filing, auditing, and publication of reports, collection of fees and taxes, and the preparation and issuing of various certificates and copies of various documents.

Full Discharge of Obligations.

"Outside of this routine work the primary duty of the department is, and has been, a general supervision, by examination and otherwise, for the purpose of compelling compliance with the statutes, regulating the subject of insurance, and the preservation of assets, reserve, and trust funds, in such proportion to liabilities as would insure the full discharge of all obligations to policy holders, whether of life or fire insurance. The statutes of the State, in the case of life and fire insurance companies, very largely regulate the proportion of these trust and reserve funds with reference to securing the safety to policy holders, and it is and has been the duty of this department to so watch these funds and the amount and actual value of assets carried by the companies as to insure ample resources for the payment of all policies and to guard against insolvency.

"In my judgment, this duty of securing performance of such obligations to policy holders and of guarding against insolvency of companies doing insurance business is the important duty contemplated by the statutes of the State and by the theory of insurance supervision exercised in other States and countries as well as this. The fundamental idea of insurance legislation and supervision in this and other States has been to require and preserve sufficient assets and reserve and trust funds in proportion to outstanding policies to guarantee the safe and full payment of all liabilities to policy holders.

"During my term of office there has been no insolvency or default resulting in loss to the policy holders, except in the case of one comparatively small fire insurance company where there was a loss to policy holders of some twenty-five per cent. of the unearned premiums, and during the recent scandals no well-informed person has doubted the entire solvency of the companies most concerned to meet all of their liabilities to policy holders.

Not to Compel Honesty.

"Beyond the limits mentioned, I do not believe that it has been the theory or expectation that this department would or could exercise a daily watch over the acts of officers and Directors with reference to compelling the exercise of ordinary business ability and honesty in the management of the details of the business committed to their care. While perhaps the Superintendent of Insurance by indirect methods might influence salaries and the methods of investing funds, I know of no direct provision of law authorizing him to do this so long as the company complies with the statutory requirements and does not impair its ability to meet the demands of policy holders.

"A careful examination of the statutes creating and regulating this department will, I believe, make it quite clear that it was not intended to be an overseer over or administrator of the daily business management of these companies. It has been the theory of the management of corporations that those directly interested in them would insist upon the selection of Directors and officers, who were assumed to possess at least ordinary

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FEAR OF ARREST KILLS HIM.

Shelley Died When an Officer with a Warrant Confronted Him.

Fear of arrest on a warrant charging him with embezzling the funds of his union caused the death of Edward J. Shelley, Treasurer of Photo-Engravers' Union No. 1, yesterday afternoon.

For a number of days John J. Donohue, an officer of the First District Court, Manhattan, has been hunting for Shelley, armed with a warrant issued by Magistrate Baker on information supplied by members of his union, charging that he had robbed the organization of $1,800.

Shelley evidently knew of the existence of the warrant, and when Donohue visited his home, 339 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, his wife said that he had disappeared. Donohue remained in the street near Shelley's home for two days, but did not see his man.

Saturday night, a member of the union saw Shelley enter a Brooklyn theatre. He shadowed Shelley to a boarding house at 231 Clinton Street. Yesterday he sought the President of the union, who, with the officer, visited the Clinton Street house yesterday afternoon.

Donohue asked the woman who appeared at the door for Mr. Shelley. She answered that there was no such person there.

"I mean the young man who became your guest a few days ago," explained Donohue.

"I guess you mean Mr. Edwards," answered the woman. "I'll go and get him."

She did so, and returned, followed by Shelley, who turned pale and fell in a convulsion. Donohue and several of the people in the house sought to aid him, and when they failed, called for an ambulance. Dr. C. H. Watson of the Long Island College Hospital responded, and said that Shelley was dead. Dr. Hartung of the Coroners' office took charge of the case.

He said last night that Shelley was suffering from an advanced form of kidney disease. The shock of the arrest brought on a uraemic convulsion, which caused his death.

The man's body was taken to his wife's home. It is said that an investigation of the books of the Photo-Engravers' Union showed that Shelley, who was both Secretary and Treasurer, was short $1,800. Shelley's relatives say that he was being persecuted by the union. His wife was prostrated by his death.

3D RAIL ON NEW HAVEN R. R.

Already Electrifying the System from Woodlawn to Stamford.

Work was begun in Mount Vernon yesterday on the electrification of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company's main line from Woodlawn to Stamford, Conn. The first step will be to lower the tracks about four and a half feet at the overhead bridges, so that the large electric motors can pass under, and to establish a new signal service for the third-rail system.

The two eastbound tracks running through Mount Vernon were taken out of commission and a gang of several hundred laborers was set to work. A temporary platform has been erected in Mount Vernon in the centre of the tracks for the convenience and safety of passengers while the improvements are being made. It is said that the electric system will be installed and the trains running by Fall.

The company has sent a consignment of its large passenger locomotives to the Westinghouse Company at Pittsburg to be equipped as motors, and more will be forwarded as the work progresses. As a result of the plans for improvements, the prices of real estate along the road are soaring.

At New Rochelle, too, as a result of the New Haven improvements and the report that the New York, Westchester and Boston Company's four-track electric road will pass directly through the city, there is a real estate boom which is regarded as phenomenal. It is said that over $2,000,000 worth of property, most of it situated along the railroad routes, has changed hands within a month, and that the purchasers have been brokers representing rival railroad corporations.

The New Haven Road is said to have acquired about all of the property it needs, but the New York, Westchester and Boston is still making purchases that have aggregated on an average of about $100,000 a day.

It is said that the company will build an underground line through the centre of the city and have a large passenger station in Mechanic Street about a block away from the site selected by the New Haven Road for its new terminal station.

Several speculators boast that they have made from $10,000 to $20,000 in the last week by purchasing property and then turning it over to agents said to represent the railway companies.

PHILADELPHIA WATER PERIL.

2,300 Typhoid Cases—Supply Unfit Even for Bathing Purposes.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—The city is suffering as it never did before because of the intolerable water conditions. There are 2,300 cases of typhoid fever under treatment, all due, it is believed, to the fact that the great majority of the wards are supplied with water by pumpage from the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers.

To-day the water is simply filthy—so black and full of coal dust that the taking of a bath is out of the question. The mild weather has thawed the ground at the mines, and dust has poured into the river, ultimately to be served to Philadelphia in the water used for drinking, cooking, and the bathtub.

The Rev. Drs. J. Gray Bolton and Russell H. Conwell preached to-day on the water and the peril of those forced to use it. Dr. Bolton declared that the city was breaking God's commandment against murder. He also addressed the Central Labor Union, representing 90,000 men, and urged the members to call upon unions to take action and demand that the filtration plant be completed. A committee was appointed to wait upon Mayor Weaver and demand relief.

Work on the filtration plant, which has already cost $22,000,000, was stopped nearly a year ago, because, it was declared, the contracts had not been properly carried out. Mayor Weaver has said that the task would be resumed in the coming Summer.

Police Not in Uniform to Pay Fares.

Policemen must pay full fare hereafter on the Long Island Railroad unless in uniform. The new rule goes into effect at once, and ferry fares must also be collected from policemen not in uniform.

Good Health depends on pure food. Burnett's Vanilla is pure. Take no substitute.—Adv.

NO STRIKE, SAYS LEWIS; NO CONCESSION--ROBBINS

Miners' Officer Tells of Settlement Which Operator Denies.

MITCHELL KEEPS SILENT

Meeting of the Anthracite Operators' Committee To-day Expected to Send Some Word to Union.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 25.—In a statement to-night, Vice President T. L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America declared that there would be no general coal strike April 1. The operators, he said, would restore the reduction accepted by the miners two years ago, and perhaps more. The statement is:

"You may accept one proposition as a fixed fact—that there will be no general strike in the mining industry on April 1. The operators will restore the reduction accepted by the miners two years ago, and perhaps more. F. I. Robbins of Pennsylvania and Mr. Taylor of Illinois, leaders of the operators, recognize their untenable position at Indianapolis and have gracefully submitted to the inevitable, and will pay an advance to the miners.

"The anthracite operators must now grant an advance in view of the action of the bituminous operators. The details will be worked out later, and probably through a special National convention of the mine workers.

"At the recent joint convention in Indianapolis I advocated an advance for the miners because I believed them entitled to it.

"The iron and steel industry and the railroads of the country—very large consumers of coal—were never more prosperous than now. From admissions of those engaged in production of coal, and dependent largely upon the above named industries, it must have been apparent that a few cents a ton advance to the miners was not to stand in the way of the continued prosperous condition of the iron, steel, and railroad interests.

"The operators at the recent Indianapolis convention showed the strongest evidence of weakness when they ignored our arguments that they could pay an advance to the mine workers at the present selling price of coal and still make a large profit. Developments will prove additional facts, namely:

"First—That some of the large corporators represented at the recent Indianapolis joint convention were not in a position to make a successful resistance of the miners' demands.

"Second—That the general coal consuming public will not materially suffer by reason of the advance which will be granted to the mine workers."

Francis L. Robbins, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Pittsburg Coal Company and Chairman of the Committee of Bituminous Operators, this evening emphatically denied the report that the operators had decided to grant an increase of 5.55 per cent. in the wages of the miners, and that therefore the threatened strike on April 1 would be averted. He said:

"There is not the slightest truth in the report that the operators have receded from their position and will grant a part of the increase asked for by the miners. You cannot make this statement too strong. No such proposition has been made by the operators and no such proposition is contemplated. To-day the situation remains exactly the same as it has been for several days, and I do not see any prospects of averting the strike on April 1.

"To any person who stops to think for a moment the story is absurd on the face of it. I, nor no other of the one thousand odd operators who are interested could take such action without a meeting of the operators' committee. No such meeting has been held, and none is contemplated. Even had such an offer been made by the operators, which it has not, John Mitchell could not accept it without first calling a meeting of the miners' delegates. The subject of an increase of 5.55 per cent. has not even been talked of between us. As far as I can see, there will be a soft coal strike in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, commencing on April 1."

To-morrow officials of the Miners' National Organization will begin a canvass of the Pittsburg district to ascertain direct from the men their views on the proposed strike. The wives of the miners also will be asked for opinions.

The committee of seven anthracite operators, headed by George F. Baer, President of the Reading, will meet this afternoon, it is expected, to consider the general situation. Harry Taylor, the big Illinois soft-coal operator, will be present simply to keep in touch with the situation, but not to take part in the proceedings.

The miners expect some message from the operators after their meeting. President Mitchell refused any statement yesterday.

LANDSLIDE ON THE ERIE.

Many Tons of Earth and Rock on Track at Hewitt.

There was a landslide at Hewitt, on the Greenwood Lake Division of the Erie Railroad, early yesterday morning. The sides of Henderson's Cut, through which the road runs at that point, slipped; tons of earth falling on to the track as well as three great boulders, estimated to weigh about 300 tons each.

The slide was discovered about 9 o'clock in the morning. A train approaching at that time was warned by an employe of the road in plenty of time to prevent an accident. A wrecking crew was immediately sent to the spot, and under the supervision of Supt. Elston, the work of clearing the track was immediately begun.

Passengers and freight over that branch of the road, which runs to Montclair, Morristown, and other well-known suburban places, were transferred to other branches of the road to get them to their destination. It is expected that the track will be cleared by this morning.

It is thought that the rain which melted the frost out of the ground caused the landslide.

On the Lake Shore Limited there are sleeping cars for St. Louis and Cincinnati with perfect service. Leaves New York every day at 5:30 P. M., via New York Central Lines. No excess fare.—Adv.

DYNAMITE AT PEKING PALACE.

Two Packages Found—Elaborate Police Measures Taken.

PEKING, Feb. 25.—Two packages of dynamite have been found in a street outside the gate leading to the Imperial Palace. Apparently they were dropped by some one afraid to carry them.

The guards around the Forbidden City have been doubled since yesterday afternoon, and all the palaces and residences of high officials are specially guarded. For some hours to-day the police carried rifles.

The officials refuse to explain the reasons for the elaborate measures taken. What information is obtainable indicates that they are only precautionary.

One report is that there is a quarrel within the palace between the partisans of the Empress Dowager and those of the Emperor over the selection of an heir to the throne.

The city was never quieter. There has not been the slightest sign of feeling against foreigners, nor have the foreigners here any apprehension. Several parties from the legations are taking advantage of the mild weather to make long excursions into the country.

The canard that yesterday had been designated as a day for disturbances appears to have emanated from the United States.

Telegrams describing the military preparations of the American Government for trouble in China have been widely published in the Chinese newspapers. The measures are considered to be decidedly unfriendly.

TRAIN WRECKERS FAIL.

West Shore Chicago Express Pushes Obstruction Along the Track.

ONEIDA, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Apparently with the motive of robbery an attempt was made to wreck West Shore train No. 1,003, known as the Chicago limited express, west bound about two miles east of this city early this morning.

Engineer John Scanlon noticed an odor coming from the front of the engine that indicated a hot box. He brought his train to a stop and found wedged beneath the pony trucks a piece of wood, hewn from a tie and cut to fit the rail. Instead of throwing the wheels from the track it had pushed along ahead of the pilot and pony trucks until it was smoking with the friction. The piece of wood was not only cut so that it would fit upon the rail, but one end was shaped so that the wheels would run upon it instead of shoving it off the rail.

This train hauls a number of express cars, carrying no passengers, and it is believed that the persons who placed the obstruction upon the track understood this and were working with intent to rob the train after wrecking it.

POISONED CANDY KILLS GIRL.

Arsenic, Says Coroner, and He'll Have Some Arrests Made.

Coroner Harburger has ordered an autopsy on the body of Vivian Bello, 6 years old, who died at her home, 414 West Fifty-second Street, yesterday afternoon of arsenical poisoning. The Coroner declares that poisoned candy which the child ate on Friday night caused her death, and he says that arrests will probably be made to-day.

The child celebrated her sixth birthday on Friday. Her stepfather, Henry Thompson, took her out to buy her some presents in the evening, and at a confectionery store on Ninth Avenue got her a bag of candy. Vivian returned home in great glee, and ate several pieces of the candy. A few minutes later she was taken sick.

Dr. John McAlpin of 248 West Fortieth Street, discovering that the child had been poisoned, notified the Coroner's office. Coroner Harburger took possession of the rest of the confectionery, which he will have analyzed to-day. He intimated that he would probably order the arrest of the proprietor of the candy store and the manufacturer of the confectionery.

The dead child's sister and brother, Ralph, 4 years old, and Viola, 2 years, respectively, both of whom ate some of the candy, were also taken ill. They, however, are in a fair way to recovery.

CUBAN GUARDS SLAIN.

Attacked in Their Quarters at Night—Two Men Dead.

HAVANA, Feb. 25.—The quarters in the town of Guanabacoa occupied by twenty-five rural guards were attacked early this morning by about thirty rioters, armed with rifles and revolvers, who entered from the rear and began shooting indiscriminately into the dormitories of the sleeping soldiers, shouting: "Long live the Constitution!" "Long live the Liberal Party!" and "Down with the rural guards!"

As soon as the dazed soldiers realized the situation, they grabbed their arms and began to return the fire, whereupon the rioters fled. None of them has been arrested.

It was found that a Sergeant had been killed in his bed and that a Corporal on guard was also killed, while four rural guards were wounded.

Nothing occurred during yesterday's celebration of Independence Day to cause the attack except that rural guards prevented a group of striking bakers from interfering with work in a local bakery. The rural guards say that the leader of the rioters wore a policeman's uniform.

HAZED MAN TO SUE FACULTY.

His Spine Injured, Paralysis Is Inevitable, Physicians Say.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Feb. 25.—As the result of a hazing at the Creighton Medical College on Sept. 24, according to his statement, Everett W. Hatch of McClelland, Iowa, is a hopeless cripple. Hatch says he was dragged from his classroom by sophomores, who intended to throw him into a ventilating shaft. He fought, and was kicked in the back, his spine being injured.

He has had to use crutches ever since. For a week he has been unable to move without assistance. Within a month, physicians say, the entire body will be paralyzed. He threatens a suit against the college Faculty for $50,000 damages.

Japanese Attache Robbed.

Two stickpins and a camera belonging to Osamu Nakamura, an attaché of the Japanese Consulate, were taken from his boarding house, 100 West 118th Street, a few days ago. William Durkin, 17 years old, who boards at the house, was arrested for the theft last night and confessed that he pawned them, and then escaped from the police to the roof. The detectives followed, and after a lively fight, the prisoner was subdued and taken to the police station.

After all, Usher's the Scotch made the highball famous.—Adv.

TELLS OF 26 MURDERS IN MINERS' STRUGGLE

Orchard's Story Is Called Century's Greatest Crime Narrative.

GOV. GOODING'S STATEMENT

Idaho Executive Tells of Cause of Assassinations That Culminated in Killing of Steunenberg.

Special to The New York Times.

BOISE, Idaho, Feb. 25.—Gov. Gooding to-day gave out his first official statement on the Orchard confession, the document on which Detective McParland relies to prove President Moyer and Secretary Haywood of the Western Federation of Miners guilty of complicity in the assassination of ex-Gov. Steunenberg.

"When that confession is made public in detail," said Gov. Gooding, "it will shock civilization. It is the greatest crime narrative of the century. In secret and with dynamite these men have murdered by wholesale, while they sat in their luxurious offices directing some fanatical dupe how to do the work.

"I, myself, have seen the confession," said Gov. Gooding. "I also have had a personal interview with Orchard. The confession directly implicates Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone, and J. L. Simpkins in the assassination of Steunenberg. It also tells of 26 murders in which most of these men had a part. The confession was made to Detective James McParland.

"I never had any doubt it existed, but I am glad I saw it, because I can say to the public I have basis for holding these men. Orchard is very ill, and knew at the time his confession was made he could not live long. He wanted to make his peace with God, and he told me he had no promise of immunity and did not expect any clemency."

Gov. Gooding said that Orchard admitted to him and also said in a confession he killed Steunenberg, and that he did so at the behest of Haywood and Moyer, receiving $3,800 from them for the assassination.

It took Orchard four days to complete his confession, which contained many thousand words, telling of twenty-six murders, and which had been corroborated by finding the bombs in Supreme Court Justice Goddard's yard in Denver and in other places where Orchard said they would be found.

Gooding said to-night he had withdrawn all rewards except the $1,000 for capture of Simpkins. Gooding said his reason for so doing was that he believed no detective association should profit so heavily. It is understood, however, the Mine Owners' Association will pay Detective Huge some reward for conviction.

AMERICANS GET TURKESTAN?

Rumors of the Lease of the Russian Territory to a Company.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 25.—The financial situation has been the leading topic of conversation since the appearance of the pessimistic article in the Russkos Gasudarstvo. The newspapers speculate regarding the character of the "extreme measures" announced by Count Witte's organ and enumerate the sale or mortgage of railways, monopolies, and even State territory.

There are rumors of the lease of Turkestan to an American company.

Bankers gravely discuss the prospect of the suspension of gold payments as the sole means of preventing the exhaustion of the gold reserve and unanimously agree that a loan in the present circumstances is impossible unless some compromise is arrived at in the Morocco conflict.

The internal situation gives no hope of better things.

Russian Turkestan embraces the territories of Ferghana, Samarkand, Semiryetchensk, and Syr-Darya. It's total area is about 411,500 square miles, and its population is estimated at 5,000,000. It is bordered by the territory of the Steppes on the north. Sungaria and Chinese Turkestan on the east, Bokhara and Khiva on the south, and Khiva and the Sea of Arel on the west. The western and northern parts are flat and sandy; the southeastern part is mountainous. The country is well watered, except in the north and west, where there are extensive deserts.

The valleys are fertile and suitable for agriculture. Salt, coal, and asphalt are mined, while precious stones are sufficiently abundant to be numbered among the staple exports. Wheat, rice, millet, and oats are grown, while cotton is a promising crop in Ferghana.

There are upward of 1,000,000 camels and 2,000,000 horses in the country.

BILL FOR POLICIES READY.

Measure Setting Standards Will Be Presented To-night.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Senator W. W. Armstrong returned from New York City on Saturday and will leave for Albany Monday morning.

Senator Armstrong went to New York from Albany Thursday night and was in conference there for two days with the three attorneys for the committee, Charles E. Hughes, James McKeen, and Matthew Fleming, and the committee's actuary, Miles M. Dawson. The result of this last conference was the preparation of the bill outlining the four standard forms of insurance policies to be permitted in New York State in future if the bill passes.

The bill will be presented to the two branches of the Legislature on Monday night.

Man Killed by Eight-Year-Old Boy.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Silas Kipp, a farmhand, 60 years of age, an employe of Frank L. Tripp, a Dutchess County farmer, was shot and instantly killed this afternoon by Mr. Tripp's eight-year-old son. The boy was in the yard playing with a rifle, when Kipp approached, and the weapon was accidentally discharged, the ball entering Kipp's body just above the heart.

FLORIDA—PALM BEACH—TAMPA Seaboard Air Line—shortest route via Pinehurst & Camden. Booklets, etc., 1,185 B'way.—Adv.

VANDERBILT LEAVES ITALY.

Goes to Monte Carlo After Spending a Night at Pisa.

PISA, Feb. 25.—William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., spent last night here, and left this morning for Monte Carlo. His chauffeur followed in the motor car.

Mr. Vanderbilt did not make any statement concerning the automobile accident at Pontedera on Friday.

LYNCHERS BESIEGE LEGATION.

Brussels Mobs Threaten the Chilean Charge's Son.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 25.—L. Waddington, the Chilean Chargé d'Affaires, to-day cabled to his Government particulars in connection with the killing yesterday by the Chargé's son of Señor Balmaceda, Secretary of the Consulate, and is now awaiting instructions.

Outside the legation hostile crowds threaten to lynch young Waddington, and a number of detectives are watching the building in order to prevent his escape.

BRITISH SQUARE BROKEN.

Bolting of Horses Caused the Disaster in Nigeria.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Colonial Office to-day received advices confirming the report of a disaster to the British troops near Sokoto, Northern Nigeria.

Three officers and twenty-five natives were killed through their horses bolting and breaking the square.

The British garrison at Sokoto is reported to be safe.

ONLY ACTRESSES ESCAPED.

Sunday Actors, Managers, and House Staffs Arrested in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 25.—Pursuant to a Sunday closing order issued by the Board of Safety last Tuesday and directed at places of amusement, the police made arrests of the managers, the actors, ticket sellers, and doorkeepers at three houses.

The actresses were not molested. At one house the scenery had not arrived, but an extemporized turn was put on in order that this theatre might test the law.

In no instance was the performance interrupted, officers standing in the wings and serving their warrants when the actors had filled their parts. Saloons and shops were open as usual.

FIGHT ON A TRANSPORT.

Seaman Accused of Attacking an Officer with a Knife.

When the United States transport Sumner reached port yesterday and anchored off the foot of Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, a policeman was called to the ship, where he took charge of Charles Watts, a seaman, and taking him ashore, locked him up in the Fourth Avenue Police Station.

Watts is accused of murderously assaulting Harry P. De Winter, one of the transport's officers. The trouble occurred on Feb. 16, when the vessel was off Cuba. The seaman, so the officers say, had a bottle of whisky. The officer attempted to take the whisky away and the sailor sprang at him with a knife. He was subdued before he could use it.

The prisoner will be arraigned in court to-day.

CAR CRASHES INTO CURB.

Brooklyn Motorman and Conductor Go to the Hospital.

Through the failure of the brake to work last night on a crowded Ralph Avenue trolley car, the car jumped the switch leading to the St. John's Place tracks, and stopped only when it hit the curb. Although the windows were shattered and the passengers thrown about, none of them received other than slight injuries.

The motorman, George Krast, 25 years old, of 98 Graham Street, Brooklyn, was knocked off the platform. John Weiderhorn, the conductor, was thrown off the back platform, landing on his back. His right arm was broken and his spine was injured. Dr. Cronin took the two men to St. Mary's Hospital, where it was said that they were in a serious condition. The passengers, who had been on their way to Canarsie, proceeded, after having their slight injuries attended to.

TEAMSTER HAS REVENGE.

Arrested, He Rakes Up a Law Barring Baby Carriages.

Special to The New York Times.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Feb. 25.—Youngstown women are greatly disturbed because a teamster who was arrested for driving on the sidewalk now insists that the city ordinance governing this matter be strictly enforced. If this is done baby carriages cannot be trundled along the sidewalks, and Youngstown is the home of the baby carriage.

In this city it is the proper thing to have babies. The family which cannot show one is pitied. On "The Hill," which is the most fashionable section of Youngstown, it is customary for the proud mammas to do the wheeling of their infants themselves.

Many years ago a city ordinance was passed strictly forbidding "any person to propel any kind of a vehicle on the sidewalk."

INSURANCE PROBE IN CANADA.

Royal Commission Selected to Make a Report to Parliament.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 25.—The Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, said to-day that a royal commission had been selected to investigate life insurance in Canada, and make a report which would be submitted at the coming session of Parliament, to enable legislation to be passed for the protection of public interests. The commission had not been officially appointed, and until that had been done the Minister refused to give the names.

Mr. Fielding said that the inspection of Canadian companies during the current year by the Superintendent of Insurance and his officials was a very rigid one, and the information in this way obtained might be sufficient to enable him to prepare the necessary insurance legislation, but on account of the widespread interest in the subject, owing to the disclosures in the United States, a more public and open inquiry was desirable.

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS. "N. Y. & Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M.; "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:25 A. M., via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line. 1,161 B'way, N. Y.—Adv.

PLAN RATE COMPROMISE WITH SENATE DEMOCRATS

Republicans, Fearing Party Split, Anxious to Make Terms.

CHANCES OF BILL IMPROVE

Tillman and His Followers Eager to Show to the Country Their Capacity for Affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—At no time since Theodore Roosevelt became President has there been such a tense political interest as now over what a week or two weeks may bring forth. The leaders in the Senate have often been in rebellion against Mr. Roosevelt, but never before have such differences so strongly imperiled the party integrity. In the cloakrooms Republicans have frequently prophesied that Roosevelt was going to smash his party, and now they are more concerned over the prospect of it than over what the provisions of the Rate bill shall be.

The present week will be filled with conferences. The more experienced members of both Houses, who have weathered many Congressional tempests, insist that the outcome will be more peaceful than now seems possible. The Republicans in the Senate include many practiced hands. When there has been opportunity to talk things over, the combined judgment of the older heads will be very influential.

Members of the Republican steering committee, which was not appointed as early in the session this year as usual because of a desire to avoid discussing certain matters that some of the younger Senators were trying to press to the front, will sit on the railroad rate situation, probably to-morrow. As no Republican except Senator Foraker is radically opposed to the Hepburn bill, provided it can be amended with a clause for judicial review, the belief still is strong that some way can be found to arrange a satisfactory compromise with Senator Tillman and his Democratic colleagues.

Probably the most humiliating feature to the Republicans is that they should be compelled to treat with the Democracy and give the Democrats an opportunity to claim credit for enacting the legislation. An experienced Republican legislator said to-day that the entire performance of last week, whatever is ultimately done with the bill, would hurt the party immensely. It would certainly give the country the impression that the Republicans were no longer capable of handling great legislative questions in Congress with dignity. He thought the matter would be regarded as horseplay at a time when the party should have risen to meet a serious legislative situation.

The Democrats, too, are arranging to confer extensively. They will bring their best lawyers in the Senate together this week, in the hope of holding up the hands of Senator Tillman and of strengthening the Hepburn bill. They see in the situation an opportunity such as has not come to them since the Senate became Republican. They realize that the country will judge of their capacity for businesslike legislation by what they do in the present exigency.

Senator Tillman will report the bill to-morrow, and he said to-day he also would announce his intention of bringing it up for consideration as early as possible. But it is not likely that the bill can be taken up for consideration inside of two or three weeks. The five Republican Senators who voted against a favorable report and others who hold similar views in the Senate do not intend to try to prevent the bill being taken up as soon as that reasonably can be done.

76 WEDS 58.

Alleghany College Trustee Comes to Marry Without Telling Friends.

William Thomas, a Trustee of the Alleghany College and of the First Methodist Church of Meadville, Penn., is staying at the Waldorf-Astoria with his wife. According to a dispatch from Meadville last night they were married at the Hotel Manhattan at noon on Saturday, and their native town is quite stirred up about it.

Mr. Thomas is a Director of the First National Bank at Meadville. His age is given as 76. Mrs. Thomas is said to be 58 years old. Before her marriage she was Miss Martha Cooper, a high school teacher at Meadville.

According to Meadville reports, Mr. Thomas, who has been twice married before, left Meadville with Miss Cooper without notifying his friends of the proposed marriage. They met the Rev. Dr. T. L. Flood of Meadville at the Hotel Manhattan, it is said, and the marriage was performed there privately. The Rev. Dr. Flood was at the Hotel Manhattan on Saturday.

It is understood that the bridal couple will stay at the Waldorf-Astoria for a few days, then go to Palm Beach for their honeymoon.

WEDDING OF CENTENARIANS.

Capt. Kuhns, 101, and Bride, 100, Were Sweethearts 70 Years Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

MAYSVILLE, Ohio, Feb. 25.—Following a courtship renewed after seventy years, Capt. Samuel Kuhns, aged 101 years, has just married Mrs. Sarah Jackson Crawford, aged 100. The wedding attracted a large crowd. Capt. Kuhns and his bride sat side by side and received congratulations. They said they expected to live for many years to come.

When Capt. Kuhns first met the present Mrs. Kuhns he was a lawyer at Richmond, Va., and she resided at Springfield, Ill. He was devoted to her for a long time, but when the Mexican war began he enlisted, and on his return found that she had married. He served four years in the civil war. A few years ago the sweetheart he had lost became a widow. He heard of the fact and renewed his courtship. He was too old to pay visits, but he wrote many letters.

WILSON LINER IN COLLISION.

The Martello Sends Word of Accident —Appears Undamaged.

LIZARD HEAD, England, Feb. 25.—The Wilson liner Martello, Capt. Scheckell, from Hull for New York, passed here to-day and signaled that she had been in collision with the British steamer Brooksby, from Cardiff.

The Martello appeared to be unharmed

THE INSURANCE BILLS DEFENDED AND ATTACKED

Grand Stand Political Play, Says an Insurance Man.

HE SEES NOTHING BUT RUIN

Sure Bills Will Pass, Though—Committee Spokesman Predicts Healthy Business.

The recommendations of the Armstrong Investigating Committee to the State Legislature were discussed for and against yesterday by those most interested in them. A representative of the Armstrong Committee made answer to the criticisms passed on the report, and a prominent insurance official predicted dire calamity to the policy holders should the recommendations of the committee be enacted into laws.

The spokesman for the committee took up first the postponement of the pending elections of Trustees until Nov. 15. Objection has been made to this postponement on the ground that it carried over the existing managements of the companies in office for seven months, or after the time when they would normally be compelled to go before the Trustees for re-election. The committee, it was said, considered this perhaps the most important question it was called upon to face. The aim of the members, it was contended, was to devise a scheme of participation for the policy holders that would give them the most abundant opportunity to make themselves felt in the control of the companies, and at the same time would not allow the managements of the companies themselves by means of dilatory measures to get around the committee's recommendations so far as the coming elections are concerned.

The Election Plan Defended.

The method proposed provides that the companies, five months before Nov. 15, shall file with the State Superintendent lists of their policy holders and their addresses; that four months in advance the companies must nominate their tickets for Trustees; that three months in advance 100 or more policy holders may nominate a ticket, and that the solicitation of proxies may begin two months from election. The committee believed that by providing for the retirement of all Trustees at the forthcoming election, it would be accelerating the retirement of at least three-fourths of the boards. The committee also believed real interest in the status of the policy holders would not die out between the passage of the legislation and Nov. 15, and that if the policy holders proposed through committees or as individuals to make themselves known, they would do so on Nov. 15 as readily as earlier.

One thing that the committee particularly wanted to achieve was that the policy holders should be able to judge of the merits of the nominations made by the administrations of the companies before making up their own tickets. This was responsible for the provision that the companies must file their nominations a month before the policy holders need nominate. The intervening period, it was believed, could be well utilized in the exchange of opinions, after the receipt of the companies' tickets. A month more before the proxy campaign started would enable a discussion of the personnel of the policy holders' tickets themselves, it was argued.

It was at first suggested that the insurance elections be held on Nov. 1, but in view of the State election coming early in November it was thought better to postpone it fifteen days, that the excitement of a political campaign might not interfere with it.

The Limiting of Expenses.

One of the strongest objections that officials of the companies have made to the report is in the matter of limiting expenses. The committee recommended that total expenses must be kept within total loadings and that the expenses of getting first-year business must be kept within the loading on the first premiums plus the estimated saving on mortality for the first five years, after the deduction of investment expenses. This second provision is vital, for it raises flatly the question whether the companies shall be allowed to put new business on the books at a cost that necessitates borrowing from funds applicable to dividends to existing policy holders.

The committee, according to its representative, looked on the situation solely with the idea of what was best for the policy holders in the companies, and felt that if the point had been reached in any company where new business could not be written without loss to existing policy holders, the theory that such a company must "extend the benefits" of life insurance, regardless of the results to its policy holders, was not to be considered seriously. It was the opinion that the policy holders of all three of the big companies—the Equitable, Mutual, and New York Life Insurance Companies—would be better off if the writing of business were stopped entirely, as officers of all three had testified that the point had been reached at which new business could not be made to pay for itself.

The Armstrong probers, however, wanted to meet the situation, not by arbitrary methods applying only to these individual cases, so they devised the pay-or-stop scheme outlined.

The committee recognized that there must be some reduction of agency forces, but held that the law of supply and demand ought to be applied to insurance as well as to other enterprises.

It was the belief of the committee, further, that the benefits accruing to policy holders with such a reduction of business as this change might necessitate would materially increase the legitimate demand for insurance. It was declared yesterday that the committee believed it would be effectively supported in the stand that the big companies had not received "divine right or divine grace" to all the business of insurance in the United States.

Another objection made by officers of some of the companies is to the requirement that they make an annual accounting. It has been said that this would violate existing deferred dividend contracts in compelling them to apportion new surplus in advance of the time when the policies stipulated that such surplus should be distributed. The committee, however, takes the position that, as it would not compel any company to pay dividends, but only to apportion dividends annually when they may be earned, no existing contract would be violated. It also believes that the publicity entailed by its dividend recommendations will be a sufficient spur to the companies to find some way whereby surplus attributable to dividends may be apportioned annually without disturbing the companies in any discretionary rights they may have under existing policies to apportion surplus when and as they choose.

Investments Curtailed.

The committee, it is learned, viewed the matter of investments in about the same way as it did the limitation of expenses. It did not consider the relation of the insurance companies to the financial world as the fundamental thing. However, as the argument had been advanced that the companies had contributed much to building up New York as a financial centre, the committee was prepared to meet it by saying that an administration of the companies under the economical method proposed would in itself be the best advertisement for them and for the methods prevailing in the management of great fiduciary institutions in this State in general.

The prohibition of stock investment and investment in collateral bonds that might be secured by stock to more than one-third of their total security followed, it is said, from this proposition. And in meeting the objections that have been raised on this point it was said yesterday that the committee believed that an insurance company as an investing institution had no business becomig a partner in a productive industry, but should be in the position of a creditor. The committee believed that stock ownership primarily drew the insurance companies into relations with all sorts of financial enterprises that they were not intended to have under their charters, and that when they were once in to a large extent, as in the case of the subsidiary banks and trust companies, their own interests demanded often that they assume actual control. On this account it seemed unwise to place a partial limitation on stock ownership, as had been suggested, and it was resolved that the only possible course was to cut it out entirely.

The same theory applied to collateral bonds, which the committee recognized as being in their present development usually a device of financial interests to get other people to put up the money for the acquisition of properties which they themselves intend to control through stock ownership in the company issuing the bonds.

An Insurance Man's Views.

In striking contrast to the opinions expressed in behalf of the committee were the arguments made against its recommendations by a prominent official of one of the large life insurance companies. He told a TIMES reporter yesterday that if some of the recommendations of the Armstrong Committee were enacted into laws this would drive many of the small life insurance concerns in the State out of business altogether and result in serious losses to the larger ones.

"The well-meaning and benevolent politicians," said this official, "realized that it required some sort of grandstand play to save the Republican Party in this State. They had heard the public clamor against Wall Street and intended this investigation to be a blow against the money power. But the men who control the large financial enterprises of the country are unhitable, and the politicians hit the policy holders instead, and hit them good and hard."

The annual accounting and the limiting of the surplus of the companies were the most serious mistakes committed by the investigators, this insurance official said.

"The report on the whole is good," he said, "and some of its provisions are splendid. The mistakes are largely due to a failure to understand the technical problems that confront life insurance companies.

"The committee quite naturally has been influenced by public opinion. The time will come when the public will realize that in requiring life insurance companies to pay dividends to policy holders annually a mistake has been committed. The committee in its desire to meet the public demand has made an effort to require the companies to pay as much as possible of the profits to the policy holders, forgetting that the thing most important to the latter is the safety of the companies, not merely for the time being, but ten, twenty, or even fifty years from now, as many contracts or policies will not mature for that length of time.

"For instance, the recommendations provide that hereafter companies may accumulate only a definite amount of surplus, and that everything beyond that must be annually distributed among the policy holders. It would have been much wiser to provide for a minimum of surplus that a company must accumulate before paying any dividend.

"The members of the committee seem to forget that this country has been exceedingly prosperous for a great number of years, or evidently reason from that that we must continue to have good crops and good times, with no panics and no disasters.

Too Small a Surplus.

"When protecting the interests of widows and orphans more conservative reasoning would be better. Surely there will come a time in this country within the next twenty-five years when the amount of surplus that they permit a company to accumulate, under the proposed laws, will be more than wiped out by the natural depreciation of the companies' assets, and that through no fault of the officers of the companies. These assets in the case of the three largest life insurance concerns amount to about $400,000,000 each. The surplus provided for is only $10,000,000, which would allow for less than 2½ per cent. of fluctuation in the value of the assets."

The insurance official then called attention to the fact that in 1903—when the prosperity of the country was at high tide—one of the largest and oldest life insurance companies lost $10,000,000 in one year through the shrinking in value of its assets. Anything like such a loss to any company under the proposed law, the insurance man said, would compel the Attorney General of the State to ask for the appointment of a receiver for that particular company, with no end of loss to the holders of its policies.

"It should be remembered that life insurance has had its trials before," the official continued. "During the seventies more than half of the companies reporting to the New York State Insurance Department failed. Many of them failed because of the extravagant dividends which they paid, and which were not earned, but taken out of their surplus solely for the purpose of inducing more business. This was largely the reason why at that time the annual payment of dividends was done away with."

In discussing the Armstrong Committee's recommendation for the limiting of new business, this official said that this was perhaps the greatest mistake the investigators had committed.

"In seeking to cure the evils of the insurance business," he said, "they are practically killing the business itself. Especially is that true in regard to the smaller companies. They cannot live and do business within the limits fixed by the committee.

"The committee seems to have overlooked the fact that it has cost the smaller companies a great deal more to get their business than it has cost the larger ones, and that in their efforts to limit the business of the larger companies they have practically made it impossible for the smaller companies to live at all.

"Even the business of the larger companies, under the recommendation made by the committee, will be insignificant. This will necessitate a complete revolutionizing in the present organization of the offices. Hundreds and thousands of agents who have toiled for years to learn the life insurance business will be thrown out of employment. Out of about one thousand employes at the head offices of each of the three large companies in this city alone, at least half the number will be discharged because their services will no longer be needed. Just think of that.

"It is generally considered that there is no more beneficial business than life insurance, and that the interests of the country and its citizens demand it just as much as they do railroads and banks, and the committee should have done nothing to prevent the citizens of the State of New York from being in a position to contract for life insurance as they see fit and as is to their best advantage.

Thinks Companies Will Fail.

"Instead, the committee's recommendations will result in driving many of the present companies out of business and prevent the formation of others."

The insurance official was asked what action the insurance companies would take to fight the passage of the bills now before the Legislature.

"No concerted action with that end in view has as yet been determined upon," was the answer. "It would be too early to say what might be done. But I have great doubt if any such action would prevail, in view of the lamentably mistaken public clamor of the present. I should not be surprised if every one of the bills passed."

"What is your opinion regarding the provision prescribing investment in certain securities and providing for the sale of some securities now held by the companies?"

"I think that provision was good and wise."

"But what will the effect of the forced sale be on the market?"

"I do not think it will have any detrimental effect. The three great life insurance companies hold only about $100,000,000 worth of such securities, and we have five years in which to get rid of them. This will be easy, for they are all good assets.

"But this whole thing," he went on, "savors to a great extent of paternalism—which is un-American. Next thing we will hear of some law to limit the size of banks or mercantile houses, or perchance prescribing what style of dress the ladies shall wear."

YOUNG PARISIAN SHOT DEAD.

Several Arrests After Death in a Suspected Resort.

Policeman Hayden of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who was on duty before a house in West Forty-ninth Street, which is carried on the precinct list as disorderly, was called into the place just before midnight last night by one of the inmates and told that a man had shot himself upstairs.

In a bedroom on the second story Hayden found a young Frenchman, apparently about 25 years old, in a dying condition. There was a bullet wound in his left temple and he was unconscious. A revolver was on the floor beside him. The Frenchman died in a minute.

The policeman learned that the man had talked with Claudine Hack, a young woman who says she was visiting the place.

"He told me that he had been in this country six months and that he came from Paris," the young woman said. "He said he had fallen in live with a woman there, and that his father, who was rich and who lived in the Bois de Boulogne, sent him to this country to end the affair. I never saw him before in my life, and do not even know his name.

"I do not live here. My home is at 116 West Thirty-fifth Street. I was not in the room when the young man shot himself. He sent me downstairs to get some cigarettes. I didn't hear any shot and nobody else in the house did, but when I came back he was lying down with the wound in his head."

The man's underclothing was marked "L. Huet," but there were no papers in his pockets to identify him further and nothing to show where he lived. There were only 69 cents in his pocket.

Hayden notified the police station and other men were put on the case. The case was regarded as suspicious, and Miss Hack, with Maude Parker, Charlotte Pelle, and several other young women were arrested. One young woman, Kate Martin, who was in the house at the time of the shooting, managed to escape arrest at first. Orders were sent out to bring her in.

Policeman Hayden said that he saw the young man enter the resort about 8 o'clock in the evening and warned him of its character, but that he insisted on entering.

NAVY JOB FOR A CIVILIAN.

Who Wants to be a "Commandant" at $1 a Day?

The only naval station, under the jurisdiction of the United States Navy, to which a civilian is eligible as commandant, is at present without an executive head. The station is the only one in existence, and includes the ancient hulk of a vessel that was never even launched, a score of pieces of useless ordnance, several gun carriages that are so old that it would be dangerous to move them, and an old house that is known as the commandant's home.

The station, which is generally referred to as an abandoned one, is at Sackett's Harbor, Jefferson County, and has been in existence for almost 100 years. It used to be commanded by officers of the reguaar navy, but the navy of the United States has grown with such rapid strides in recent years that no officers of the line could possibly be spared for a vacation at Sackett's Harbor looking after what might have been a real ship had not Congress forgotten to appropriate enough money to finish it.

The other day the Commandant of the yard died. He was Albert M. Metcalf, and he had for years been on guard to see that no one harmed the hulk of the unlaunched ship within the yard over which he had command. Mr. Metcalf succeeded his father as Commandant of the yard, and received permission to live, rent free, in the house in which at various times lived Commanders Josiah Tatnall, Theodore Bailey, Capt. Alexander C. Rhind, and many other well-known officers of the navy. Mr. Metcalf received a salary of $1 a day, and his only work was to see that the hulk in the yard, the ancient guns, and the old gun carriages were not molested.

Drowned in 6 Inches of Water.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 25.—John Cullen, 110 Breuning Avenue, was found drowned this evening in six inches of water, with barbed wire entangling his feet. He had been missing since Saturday night, when he started for home at midnight. The Coroner believes that Cullen became so tangled in climbing over the fence that he was unable to extricate himself.

Many a complicated card record and crazy filing scheme are masquerading to-day under the name of business systems.

Library Bureau

Business Systems,

316 Broadway.

GERMAN PUBLIC BACKS KAISER'S MOROCCO PLAN

Belief That the Country Is a Great Field for Enterprise.

NO REAL CONCESSION MADE

Tattenbach's Attitude More Conciliatory, but No Way Out of the Deadlock at Algeciras Is in Sight.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ALGECIRAS, Feb. 25.—Some of those who a few days ago considered the conference in a moribund condition are now more hopeful, but their favorable impressions must be accepted with great reserve.

It is quite true that in yesterday's sitting Count von Tattenbach's attitude was more conciliatory than on previous occasions, but in reality in no vital question did he make the slightest concession. It is equally true that information from various European capitals held out the hope that in Berlin strenuous efforts would be made from various quarters to prevent a rupture, but here again no positive concession can be cited in favor of the prevailing optimistic impressions.

The best authorities here are agreed that during the last few days the centre of action has been no longer Algeciras, but Berlin, and that it is to Berlin that we must look for favorable, or unfavorable symptoms.

Those who have means of knowing the feeling in German official circles are very despondent. While convinced that the Emperor is very desirous of avoiding war, they admit that his advisers are determined to obtain for Germany in Morocco a position on a level in all respects with that of France, and are strengthened in their resolution by public opinion.

In commercial and industrial circles especially the opinion is gaining ground that Morocco is a splendid field for enterprise. At the same time in the official world the conviction is becoming stronger that the ordinary securities for preserving the open door are insufficient and that the State Bank and police questions are the thin end of a wedge by which Morocco might be Tunisified.

In these circumstances we can hardly expect Germany to adopt in the conference a more conciliatory attitude and withdraw or perceptibly attenuate demands which France cannot possibly accept.

ALGECIRAS, Feb. 25.—The bank project which the Moorish delegation put forward at yesterday's session of the Moroccan Conference is, according to the French and British delegates, a loosely drafted mixture of the German and French proposals, following chiefly the German lines. The British and French delegates hint that the project is of German inspiration and that its object is to indicate the concessions Germany is prepared to make.

The committee which is considering the three bank projects has instructions to endeavor to agree on a definite draft of the proposals and to submit it to the full conference at the earliest date possible.

HOLDING DOGS FOR RANSOM.

Gang Seems to be Working the West Side—$50 Reward Snapped Up.

The police of the West 100th Street Station have been receiving complaints recently relating to the disappearance of dogs. The police believe that there is a gang picking up valuable dogs along Riverside Drive and West End Avenue, and holding them for ransom.

The latest complaint was received last night from H. McDonough of the Manhasset Apartments, 301 West 108th Street. Although he made no direct accusations against anybody, Mr. McDonough told this tale of a Japanese and a bulldog:

Fuji is a Japanese servant after whom Mr. McDonough says, Fuji-Yama was named. The bulldog, a Boston brindle, was Fuji's especial charge. Three days ago Fuji took the dog out for an airing. While the bulldog was trotting along beside Fuji it vanished, as it were, into space.

Mr. McDonough advertised, offering $50 for the dog. He promptly received a telephone message from an address in 151st Street to the effect that the bulldog could be had if the reward was paid.

The person who had found the dog did not know where it came from, except that two men had bought it, and would return later for the reward. As Mr. McDonough did not care to leave the dog in the hands of a stranger any longer, he paid the $50 and gave it back into the keeping of Fuji.

The police are investigating this and other dog mysteries of that section. The only clue is an occult one provided by the Japanese, who, although he did not see who took the dog, confidently reiterates that it was a man who wore a red waistcoat.

YOUR PERSONAL ACCOUNT may as well be deposited with a banking institution which not only gives you the convenience of the check system, but also allows you interest on your balances.

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BRANCHES { 36 Wall Street, New York / 95 Gresham Street, London, E.C.

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RATE from New York (covering all necessary expenses) $385

FLORIDA — Three Months in the Tropics

March 6. Special Pullman train New York to Jacksonville. Independent travel in Florida. Tickets good to return until May 31.

Rate from New York $50

WASHINGTON — The American's Mecca

March 8 and 22, April 9 and 19 and May 17. Three-day trips to the National Capitol.

RATE from New York (all necessary expenses) ..... $12 or $14.50
According to hotel selected.

PINEHURST — North and South Golf Tournament

March 30. RATE from New York $32

Covering round-trip transportation, Pullman berth and meals on going trip, and two and three-quarters days' board at Hotel Carolina. Tickets good for eighteen days.

OLD POINT COMFORT, RICHMOND, WASHINGTON

March 10 and 24, April 14. Six-day trips through Old Virginia.

RATE from New York (all necessary expenses) $36

OLD POINT COMFORT (only same dates) $17

Illustrated and Descriptive Itineraries, giving full information, will be furnished by Ticket Agents, C. STUDDS, E. P. A., 263 Fifth Avenue, New York, or

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

SUPT. HENDRICKS SAYS HE DID ALL HE COULD

Continued from Page 1.

business sagacity and uprightness, and that in the first instance the public department should not be charged with the responsibility of supplying deficiencies in these respects. Many of the companies under the supervision of this department are stock companies whose stockholders are solely interested in and entitled to any surplus beyond what may be necessary to meet the demands of the policy holders. Such stockholders are vested with the power and charged with the duty of selecting Directors and officers who will manage their property honestly and economically, and even in the case of mutual companies those directly interested have large powers outside of this department of protecting their own interests in the election of officers and in compelling an accountability by them for their acts.

"This department has no power to punish or remove Directors for improper acts. The suggestion has frequently been made of Federal supervision of these corporations, and reference made to such supervision already exercised over National banks. I have always understood that this supervision over the banks had for its primary and chief purpose to secure compliance with certain statutory regulations and the preservation of such assets in proportion to liabilities as would insure safety to the depositors, and that it was not sought to otherwise regulate in all of its details the business management of such institutions.

Not Wise to Oversee.

"I doubt if it would be wise to invest any State official with the power and responsibility of overseeing and administering all of the details of the business management of insurance companies, as in certain quarters it is now being claimed he should do. Some of the recommendations of the Armstrong Committee, and many of the suggestions being made now elsewhere, if carried out, would make him in effect a managing Director of all the insurance companies in the State. In the first place, I do not believe that this would be a wise policy. But, in the second place, if it is deemed to be wise, it must be assumed that there must be an entire reorganization of the Insurance Department, giving the Superintendent increased power and an adequate supply or force and money to do this.

"We all know how many months the Armstrong Committee, with a large force of help and large supplies of money, has taken to investigate the simply larger business matters of practically three insurance companies. I am informed that the expense for chartered accountants alone in investigating one of these companies under the supervision of one of its own committees has been nearly $180,000. During the last six years there has been received by the Insurance Department to meet the expenses of investigation and examination of all companies the sum of $221,055, and of which amount $136,560 was available for the expenses of examining life insurance companies. While it is a matter of mere estimate, I am sure that it would require an appropriation of from $300,000 to $400,000 a year for a department to do the things which it is now said should have been done by my administration upon an appropriation which for several years has averaged only $40,000 per year.

"Notwithstanding all that has been said it still seems to me that the administration of those details of business which involve ordinary business honesty and competency must be left to those directly intrusted with the management of insurance companies, rather than to a State Department, and that to those persons directly interested in such management must be secured, if they already have not got it, the power to select Directors and officials who will give such honest and efficient management."

FOUGHT RESCUER IN WELL.

Would-Be Suicide Succeeded in Cutting His Own Throat.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 25.—Lowered into the bottom of a 40-foot well on the bucket, Fireman John Farrington, after a fierce fight succeeded in rescuing Julius Heilman, who had plunged into the well in an attempt at suicide.

During the fight in the water Heilman drew a knife, and although he did not wound his rescuer, managed to cut his own throat. He barely missed the jugular vein and physicians at the hospital say he will recover.

Heilman is a cigarmaker and has been slightly demented for a couple of years. This morning, laboring under the delusion that somebody wanted to kill him, he ran from the house and plunged into the open well in the back yard. His aged father, who followed, cried loudly for help. Farrington, who was passing at the time, went to the rescue.

GOVERNOR MAY SEE HANGING.

Louisiana Executive to Go to the Jail at Shreveport.

SHREVEPORT, La., Feb. 25.—It is probable that Gov. Blanchard will witness the hanging of Charles Coleman, the negro murderer of Margaret Lear, in the parish jail here next Thursday, between the hours of 11 in the morning and 2 in the afternoon. The Governor left to-day for Baton Rouge, and will return to Shreveport on Thursday morning.

Feeling having subsided, the military company from Monroe, which has been guarding Coleman, was released from duty to-day and ordered home. Three companies are still at the jail, and will be kept there until after the hanging.

H. O. PENTECOST ARRESTED.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Was About to Speak in Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Hugh O. Pentecost, an ex-Baptist clergyman, and ex-Assistant District Attorney of New York City, was arrested here to-night as he was about to begin an atheistic address in the Mohawk Theatre.

The charge against him was that he had violated a city ordinance in not taking out a license to conduct business on Sunday. He was placed under arrest and taken to a police station. He was released upon depositing $50 cash bail.

TROOP C RUNAWAY CAUSES MISHAP IN RAIN

Ernest Brower's Shoulder Fractured When His Horse Slips.

HAD CAUGHT KEEGAN'S MOUNT

Both Men Had Sought Shelter in Prospect Park and One of the Animals Bolted.

Troopers John Keegan and Ernest Brower of Troop C of Brooklyn, astride their cavalry mounts, were riding through Prospect Park last evening when a heavy downpour of rain set in. They sought refuge under a shelter near the flower gardens and dismounted there. Both men are well known in Brooklyn. Brower is the son of ex-Park Commissioner George V. Brower.

When the rain was over Keegan attempted to remount. His horse had grown restive during the wait, and as he put his foot in the stirrup, the animal reared and threw him heavily to the ground. Then started a chase which lasted four miles.

Brower was already in the saddle and set off after the runaway at full gallop. Before the end of the East Drive was reached he had cornered Keegan's horse in a clump of trees. As he rode in to catch the bridle, the horse reared and one of his flying hoofs struck Brower's mount in the head. The blow caused Brower's horse to shy, and the runaway continued his flight.

Brower was right at his heels. Both horses were going at racing speed. The streets were almost deserted. At Carlton and De Kalb Avenues Brower overtook the runaway for the second time. He closed and grabbed the bridle, near the bit. The runaway sheered off, and Brower's mount slipped and fell on the asphalt pavement. Brower went over the horse's head and landed heavily, fracturing his left shoulder.

The runaway continued his flight. The firemen from the engine house in Myrtle Avenue tried to stop him, but failed. Out Myrtle Avenue he raced until Mounted Policeman Farley caught him at Portland Avenue. There was no more run left in him by this time.

Although his shoulder was paining him badly Brower struggled to his feet and started off for the armory, which was less than half a mile from the scene of his mishap, leading his own horse. When the armory was reached his hurt was attended by Dr. McNaughton, and he was sent home in a cab.

Keegan received a few bruises when thrown in the park, but was otherwise unhurt.

THAMES VICTIM IDENTIFIED.

Mrs. Carrie Laursen of Teaneck May Have Been Murdered.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Feb. 25.—The body found in the Thames River Friday has been identified as that of Mrs. Carrie Laursen of Teaneck, N. J., who left her home for New York last Tuesday. Dr. S. S. Treadwell of Englewood, N. J., had a conversation with the local police by telephone this evening and is expected to arrive here to-morrow morning.

A valuable diamond ring and a bag containing a considerable sum of money are missing, which gives some color to the suspicion that the woman may have been murdered. This suspicion is heightened by bruises on the body and the position of the woman's arm, which was held before her face as if to ward off a blow. The body was buried this morning. It probably will be disinterred to-morrow.

FLEES ESSEX MARKET PRISON.

Prisoner Vanishes and a General Alarm Is Sent Out.

The Eldridge Street police sent out a general alarm yesterday for Frank Keegan, 38 years old, a prisoner on a charge of vagrancy, who escaped from the Essex Market Prison. The Sergeant in charge of the station last night, when the general alarm became known, said that he had received the request that it be sent out from Keeper Charles Barnett, who is in charge of the prison. When Barnett was asked about it, he said:

"Somebody must be trying to play a joke."

When asked what he thought might be the reason for regarding the matter as a joke, the Sergeant said he would not undertake to answer.

Cadets' Bodies in Fire Ruins.

GAMBIER, Ohio, Feb. 25.—The charred bodies of Cadets Winfield Scott Kuntz of Ashtabula, Ohio; J. B. Henderson of Ridge Farm, Ill., and James J. Fuller of Warren, Ohio, were found this afternoon in the ruins of Delano Hall, which was burned last night.

Brought Here for Silver Theft.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—Emmanuel Brodesy was taken to New York to-day by officers from that city to answer a charge of stealing silverware valued at $4,000 from the store of Schumann & Son on Broadway, on Nov. 12 last. Brodesy was arrested here several days ago.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

1:50 A. M.—335 East Twelfth Street; owner unknown; damage, $100.

10:15 A. M.—101 Washington Street; owner, Rosa Gallantie; damage, $40.

11:25 A. M.—216 West Fifty-fourth Street; owner, Metropolitan Street Railway Company; damage trifling.

12:10 P. M.—30 East Thirty-eighth Street; owner, Charles Wagner; damage trifling.

12:30 P. M.—52 Forsyth Street; owner, Herman Goldberg; damage, $20.

6:50 P. M.—150 Norfolk Street; owner, Jacob Gointert; damage, $50.

7:20 P. M.—75 Monroe Street; owner, Mayer Margolis; damage, $50.

7:30 P. M.—419 West Fifty-fourth Street; owner unknown; damage, $200.

10 P. M.—350 West Forty-first Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

Selections and Song Hits from This Season's

Comic Operas and Musical Comedies

Now ready for the Pianola Piano

Geo. Washington, Jr.	Rollicking Girl
Mlle. Modiste	Moonshine
Veronique	In Tammany Hall
Twiddle-Twaddle	Mexicana
Forty-five Minutes from Broadway	The Pink Hussars
Catch of the Season	The White Chrysanthemum
Duke of Duluth	The Blue Moon
The Ham Tree	The Yankee Regent
Happyland	A Society Circus
Mayor of Tokio	Lady Madcap
Miss Dolly Dollars	Princess Beggar
Pearl and the Pumpkin	Earl and the Girl
Rogers Brothers in Ireland	Press Agent
Wonderland	Gingerbread Man
Rose of the Alhambra	Vanderbilt Cup
Loveland	Babes and Baron
	Comin' Thro' the Rye
	The Umpire

LIGHT OPERA MUSIC IN THE HOME

made possible by the

Pianola Piano

This wonderful instrument can be played *artistically* and *easily* by anyone, even by those music-lovers who have no knowledge of piano-playing or who may not know one note from another. Its repertoire includes *all the music there is*, from a Strauss Waltz to a Beethoven Symphony.

The principal numbers from all the current light opera and musical comedy successes of the day are at the instant command of the owner of a PIANOLA PIANO. There are over thirty of this season's alone (some of which have not yet reached New York), to say nothing of the hundreds from previous seasons, and all the old favorites.

Or, if more serious pleasures are desired, the whole world of music is equally available. More than 15,000 Pianola Music Rolls are already catalogued, including from this enchanted realm the works of all the modern and classic masters.

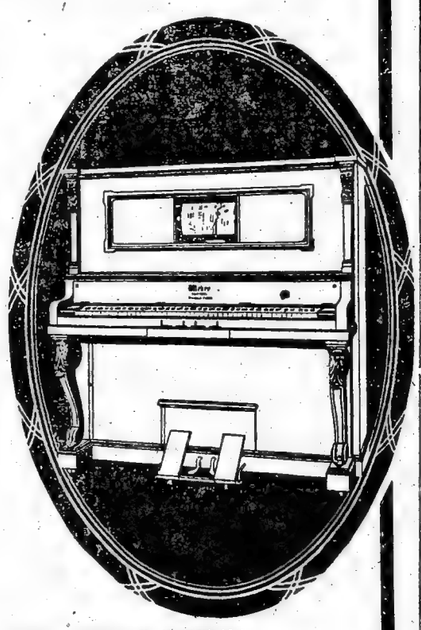

The PIANOLA PIANO is a high grade standard upright piano (Weber, Steck, Wheelock or Stuyvesant, all of which are controlled by the Aeolian Company), into the case of which is built a Metrostyle Pianola, the standard player. The *first complete piano;* playable either by the non-musician by means of perforated music rolls, or by the pianist by hand, at will.

The METROSTYLE, while enabling one to render any composition in accordance with an authoritative interpretation, allows, with equal ease, individual expression. It is also invaluable in that it enables anyone to play artistically an *unfamiliar* composition at first sight, *even without any knowledge of music.* Found *only* in the Pianola.

Pianola Piano Prices, $550 to $1,000. All makes of pianos taken in exchange at a fair valuation. A small down payment places the instrument in your possession *at once,* with monthly remittances thereafter.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Ave., near 34th Street, NEW YORK

We have inaugurated an afternoon tea service in our 8th floor restaurant from 4 to 5.30 P. M. daily. Special musical concert.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Clearing odd corsets.

$6.50 grades at $4.50.

If your size is 20 to 34 you draw a prize worth coming for. These are all splendid models, including such high grade corsets as LA BEAUTE, AILSA, &c. Made of French coutil and batiste with all the latest improvements in corset making—slightly soiled—$6.50 qualities, $4.50. Second Floor.

$1.50 silk ruffs, slightly soiled, at 75c.

Bring your Sunday Gibson picture and we will mount it in a handsome black hard-wood frame with glass for the low price of..... 25c

French gilt girdles and dog collars at $1.

Main Floor.

This is less than half the price at which these collars are usually sold—many have heretofore sold up to $4—a variety of fancy stone settings. It's a great clearing sale $1

New lingerie waists, $2

TWO remarkable values in dainty, sheer lingerie waists for to day, affording a half-price buying opportunity right at the beginning of the season. Want you to become acquainted with our new shirtwaist section. Second Floor.

Lingerie waists—Jap silk waists, Silk net waists—radium silk waists,

and others in the very newest styles.

Here are two specials

that will appeal to every one who sees them. Wonderfully stylish, well-made garments, and properly fashioned.

1st special—WAISTS OF FINE WHITE LAWN,

with circular yoke of val. lace front and back, front trimmed with two rows of val. insertion, short sleeves and ruffle edged with lace, at **$1.25.**

2d special—WAISTS OF FINE WHITE BATISTE,

elaborately trimmed with val. insertion, baby back and short sleeves, also trimmed with insertion; special at **$2.**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Silk & cotton fabrics, 28c

Leading fabrics for 1906, for afternoon, evening, party and Summer gowns AT THE EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICE, PER YARD, 28c. Main Floor.

27 inch half silk eoliennes, both in plain and figured effects, in all the leading shades, including

GRAYS,	CHAMPAGNE,	RESEDA,	
ALICE BLUE,	RED, HELIO,	NILE,	
LIGHT BLUE,	PLUM,	WHITE,	28c
ROYAL AND NAVY,	PINK,	CREAM,	
TAN,	OLD ROSE,	BLACK, &C.	

Value to 50c per yard 28c.

200 PIECES OF SILK AND COTTON NOVELTIES, 28c.

Another great lot of half silk fabrics—plain black ground with neat Jacquard woven figures; a regular 50c fabric.... 28c

Figured Organdie at 18c. Newest printings, light and dark grounds, neat floral designs 18c

Embroidered Swisses, 12½c. —in new printings, buds, sprays, and Dolly Varden effect.

Mercerized Oxford suiting, 12½c. Best shades for shirt waists, shirt waist suits, etc 12½c

Silk mulls, 12½c. Plain mulls in leading colors—sheer fabrics for party dresses.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

New Spring dress goods

Shepherd check suitings, 49c.

MANY new things to show. Radical departures from former fabric modes make our new Spring showing doubly interesting. Main Floor.

Not only are these little black and white and blue and white checks popular for ordinary suits, but many elaborate costumes are in these materials.

CHECKS IN GREAT VARIETY OF SIZES, **49c.**

Plain gray English mohairs, 59c.

The great demand has taxed the resources of the manufacturers. We've a splendid assortment—42 inch widths—best fabrics for full costumes, skirts, &c. Main Floor.

56 INCH GRAY WOOL HOMESPUN SUITINGS, FOR SPRING COSTUMES, **$1.**

50 INCH CREAM AND COLORED IMPORTED ENGLISH MOHAIR, $1 QUALITY, **79c.**

These Goods will be Sponged and Shrunk Free.

50 inch black broadcloth, $1.50.

50 inch colored broadcloth, $1.25

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sale new 1906 robes

White embroidery and lingerie effects

A FULL THIRD SAVING.

VAST number of exclusive styles, including hand embroidered handkerchief linens, sheer mull, lawn, &c. Main Floor.

$5.00 for $7.00 to $8.00 lace robes.
$6.75 for $10.00 to $12.00 lace robes.
$10.00 for $15.00 to $17.50 lace robes.
$14.00 for $20.00 to $25.00 lace robes.
$20.00 for $30.00 to $35.00 lace robes.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Exposition Val. laces.

Finest Vals. of France, Germany and England. Main Floor.

25c a doz. yards for 39c Val. laces
39c a doz. yards for 55c Val. laces
55c a doz. yards for $1 Val. laces

New Nottingham laces—all styles and widths.

10c a yard for laces that sell up to 20c
15c a yard for laces that sell up to 25c
19c a yard for laces that sell up to 35c
25c a yard for laces that sell up to 50c
35c a yard for laces that sell up to 75c

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

St. Gall flouncings

12 to 27 inch widths, for flounce dresses, waists, children's dresses, lingerie hats, &c. Main Floor.

ON SHEER, DAINTY MATERIALS.

29c for 50c embroidered flouncings
39c for 75c embroidered flouncings
59c for 1.25 embroidered flouncings
95c for 1.75 embroidered flouncings

50c. TO $1 SHIRT WAIST BANDINGS, 29c AND 48c.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Rugs from carpet remnants.

FULLY as desirable as regular goods cut from the roll at about double our prices. Fourth Floor.

$26.00 Brussels rugs, 10.6x13.6	$16.90
$24.00 Brussels rugs, 10.6x12	15.60
$15.00 Axminster rugs, 6x9	10.50
$32.50 Axminster rugs, 10.6x13	21.50
$12.00 Tapestry Brussels rugs, 6x9	7.50
$22.00 Axminster rugs, 8.3x10.6	15.00
$30.00 Axminster rugs, 10.6x12	19.20
$39.50 Brussels rugs, 11.3x15	26.00

Inlaid linoleum.

$1.25 quality, tile pattern, yard	85c
$1.15 quality, floral pattern, yard	75c
$1.00 granite inlaid linoleum	60c

OILCLOTH REMNANTS,
Enough for good size room,
SPECIAL, YD., 19c & 29c

Mattings at half for large rooms.

40c. Japanese matting, yard	20c
30c. Japanese matting, yard	15c

We announce for to-day a

special display and sale of

women's new Spring suits.

ONE of those advance sales that afford authoritative information as to the new styles for 1906, in which we quote specially low introductory prices. Third Floor.

The new English top coat suit $23.75.

One of the best of the new models; is strictly hand-tailored, single breasted style, with one row of bone buttons, notch collar; coat is semi-fitted and comes with the new plaited skirt; materials are THE NEW GRAY CHECKS, MIXTURES AND FANCY STRIPES.

Chiffon Panama suits 29.75 New short Eton model, trimmed in narrow silk braid and Val. lace—lined with taffeta. All the high colors and black.

Chiffon panama suits 39.75 Alice or gobelin blue, reseda or rose; also blue and black. This suit is a combination of silk and voile—a copy from the original model. Short Eton style—trimmed with silk braid and imitation baby Irish and German Val. lace.

Women's suits at 34.75 Broadcloth, serge and Panama in all colors; also English mixtures and gray worsteds. Every model in distinct designs.

Dressy voile skirts 19.75 Beautiful French voiles—trimmed in silk taffeta bands of various widths—plaited circular effects—some with milliners' folds—all made over heavy silk drops, **19.75**

More than a hundred styles to select from.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sale of all silk rough Shantung, 69c.

Sold under another copyright name at $1.25.

These silks are full 27 inches in width and sold under the copyright name at nearly double what we ask you to-day. Main Floor.

69c FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE SEASON'S MOST DESIRABLE COLORS, WHITE, LAVENDER, OLD ROSE, NATURAL, RESEDA, (ALICE BLUE), ALICE GRAY, &c. **69c**

YARD WIDE BLACK DRESS TAFFETA, extra heavy, highly finished, perfect black; regularly 1.39, at..... **$1**

3,500 YARDS PRINT WARP TAFFETA, one of the most desirable of the novelty dress silks; regularly $1.00..... **75c**

Complete showing of the new 1906 printed silk and satin foulards, plain and faconne effects—all guaranteed shower proof—75c to 1.25 yer yd.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Annual February sale of hosiery.

SEVERAL ENORMOUS PURCHASES.

For this sale our Chemnitz house has secured thousands upon thousands of pairs of the best grades of foreign hosiery at

A SAVING OF 33⅓% TO 50%.

An importer's entire sample line included.

Lot 1—CONTAINS 250 DOZEN PAIRS, in all colors and styles. Not a pair of stockings in the collection retails regularly for less than 50c and many are 75c grades. Sale price,

35c. per pair, 3 pairs for $1.

Lot 2—50 DOZ. PAIRS OF WOMEN'S FANCY HOSE; PAIR 50c. Imported lisle and cotton hosiery—fancy embroidered and colored effects—durable qualities, swell styles which fashion followers admire.

Lot 3—50 DOZEN PAIRS SAMPLE SILK HOSE, 75c. Must come early to get the benefit of this collection—lot contains silk hose and fancy embroidered lisle hosiery—all over lace and lace boot effects. Main Floor.

Regular prices $1 and $1.25, choice, per pair, 75c.

Lot 4—MEN'S 35c AND 49c SAMPLE SOCKS AT 25c PER PAIR. Large assortment of popular jacquard stripes, fancy colors and silk embroidered effects; also plain lisles—grades sold by the leading haberdashers.

Lot 5—WOMEN'S INGRAIN LISLE THREAD HOSE, 25c. Generally 39c for this grade. Rembrandt and Richelieu ribbed effects—white heels and toes—double soles and elastic tops—6 pairs, 1.40—pair..... **25c**

WOMEN'S TAN MACO YARN BLACK COTTON HOSE, double soles and heels, fast black. Special at..... **12½c**

CHILDREN'S FINE RIBBED BLACK COTTON HOSE, double knees, soles and heels, Hermsdorf dye; doz. pairs 1.40; pair **25c**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Staple groceries, Lenten table necessities.

Our PURE FOOD STORE offers STRICTLY PURE table supplies at prices that will guarantee a substantial reduction in your grocery bill. Sixth Floor.

H. O. Steam-Cooked Oatmeal, 2-lb. package **12c**

Macaroni or Spaghetti. 10-lb. wood box..... **37c**

Granulated Sugar—H. & E. Best Refined, 5, 10 or 25-lb. Cotton Sacks, lb..... **4½c** Not more than 25 lbs to each purchaser.

Cooper's Sparkling Gelatine. Package.... **5c**

Griddle Cake Flour—Hecker's Prepared Self-Raising or Self-Raising Buckwheat Flour, 3-lb. pkge ... **15c**

Rice—Fine quality Carolina, lb., 6c.; 5 lbs... **29c**

Breakfast Bacon—Armour's "Climax" brand dry English sugar-cured, fat, lean or a mixture of both, 3 to 8-lb. pieces, lb..... **14½c**

Hams—Simpson Crawford's SPECIAL—mild, Sugar-Cured, fresh Hickory-Smoked. 10 to 14-lb. sizes, lb.... **11⅞c**

Chow Chow—Cross & Blackwell's new importation, bottle, 16c.; quart stone crock..... **48c**

Salted Peanuts—Guaranteed strictly fresh, lb., 16c

Coffee—Waverley Java and Mocha. The best Coffee you ever tasted at this price. 10 lbs., $1.95; 5 lbs., $1.00; lb. 22c

Mountain Coffee—Simpson Crawford's Special Java and Mocha. 10 lbs., $2.45; 4 lbs., $1.00; lb. 28c

Santos Coffee—Fresh Roasted Maracaibo Coffee. 10 lbs., $1.58; lb. 16c

Teas—English Breakfast, Mixed and all 45c. varieties. 10 lbs., $3.15; 3 lbs., $1.00; lb....34c

Formosa Oolong Tea—India Ceylon and all 75c. varieties. 5 lbs., $2.75; 3 lbs., $1.65; lb. 60c

Vanilla Extract—Royal Stuart, triple strength, absolutely pure. 4-oz. bottle, 45c.; 2-oz. bottle 25c

Red Kidney Beans—California Green Lima, White Kidney Beans or Black-eyed Beans, 5 lbs., 38c.; lb.....8c

Chopped Pickles—Royal Stuart, an appetizing Table Relish. Six bottles, $1.30; bottle...22c

Queen Olives—Mammoth size fruit. Regular 60c. quart jar 49c

Olive Oil—Royal Stuart double clarified, absolutely pure.....

French Olive Oil—Gallon can, $2.75; quart can, 78c.; pint bottle....38c

Apple Butter—Royal Stuart or Libby's new preserved; 3-lb. stone crock 24c

Cerebos Nutritive Table Salt—Can 12c

Fresh Fruit Jams—Royal Stuart, extra quality, all varieties, including Raspberry and Strawberry. Dozen, $2.25; 1-lb. glass jar, 20c.; 6 jars $1.13

Baking Powder—Stuart Pure Cream of Tartar; guaranteed equal to any 40c. brand in the market. 2½-lb. can, 69c.; 1-lb. can, 29c.; ½-lb. can 15c

Mackerel—Fancy Norway Fat Bloaters, messed, 10-lb. pail, $1.78; 5-lb. pail 95c

Italian Prunes—Imperial size fruit; averaging 26 to the pound. 10 lbs., $1.40; 3½ lbs., 50c.; lb. 15c

Sweet Oranges—Finest Indian River Florida fruit. Dozen, 50c., 34c. and 25c

Onions—Finest yellow or red skin varieties. Six-qt. basket 35c

California Peaches—Succano Brand, Lemon Cling or Yellow Crawford. Dozen, $1.95; six cans, $1.00; can....18c

Delaware Tomatoes—The Popular RIVERTIDE Brand. Solid Packed Ripe Fruit. Dozen, $1.40; 3-lb. can....12c

Melting Sugar Peas—Royal Stuart Extra Quality. Dozen, $1.85; can 16c

Maine Sugar Corn—Highland Brand; Tender, Fine Flavored Corn. Case 24 cans, $1.95; dozen, $1.00; 3 cans.25c

Salmon—Royal Stuart Finest Columbia River Fish. Dozen, $1.40; ½-lb. can 12c

Jersey Pears—Silver Lake Extras—Ripe, Luscious Fruit. Dozen, $1.50; 3-lb. can 18c

Garden Spinach—John Boyle's popular "Victory" Brand. Dozen, $1.18; 3-lb. can....10c

Smoked Sardines—V. Valvatine's famous "Herald" Brand. Regular 15c. can.10c

Liebig's Beef Extract—The original and genuine. 2-oz. pot.....38c

Smyrna Figs—Camel Brand—Fancy layers. 5½-lb. box, 69c.; lb.....13c

Early June Peas—Summer Beauties Brand. Dozen, 94c.; can....8c

Baked Beans—Belle of Boston Brand, plain or flavored with tomato. Dozen, 80c.; 3-lb. can...7c

Asparagus—Royal Stuart California Tender White Spears. Dozen, $3.25; 2 ½-lb. cans, 28c

Lima Beans—Royal Stuart Tender Green Limas. Dozen, $1.50; can 13c

Sugar Corn—Cameron Brand Fine Quality MAINE SUGAR CORN—Priced below the usual cost. 3 cans, 20c.; dozen 78c

Breakfast Cocoa—Fine quality. Lb. paper sack, 26c

Patent Flour—Royal Stuart Premium, ½-bbl. sack, 65c.; ¼ bbl. in wood...$2.98

Oatmeal—Best Kiln-Dried—Fresh Rolled or Old-Fashioned Steel Cut; 10 lbs., 34c.; 5 lbs. 18c

Orange Marmalade—Chas. Southwell's new importation; direct from England; 1-lb. glass jar, 15c.; 2-lb. glass jar 29c

Stringless Beans—Royal Stuart, extra quality. Dozen, $1.70; can...15c

Soups—Libby's Concentrated; all varieties. Dozen, 95c.; can....8c

Picked Codfish—Cameron, for fish cakes, etc. Dozen, 70c.; carton 6c

Boneless Codfish—The popular Waterlily Brand. 3-lb. wood box, 53c.; 2-lb. wood box.36c

Holland Herring—Best imported; all Melchners. Regular $1.00 14-lb. keg 86c

Pure Lard—Armour's kettle rendered; 5-lb. pail 48c

Evaporated Peaches—Fancy Yellow Crawfords. Regular 15c. quality; lb.....10½c

Molasses—Forest Grove New Orleans open kettle. Gallon can, 60c.; half-gallon can.....34c

Borax Soap—Simpson Crawford's Best Family for all laundry and household use. Box 60 bars, $2.85; 10 bars, 1-lb. 49c

Scouring Soap—Simpson Crawford's Nonpareil Brand. Dozen, 45c.; 5 cakes 19c

Swift's Washing Powder—Big 4-lb. package.15c

Pure Borax—Twenty-Mule Team. Dozen, $1.18; 1-lb. package.10c

Swift's Pride Soap—For fine laundry use. 10 bars 32c

Crystal Old Tom gin—Gallon, bottle..... **$2.69** / **60c**

White Horse Scotch whiskey—Regular $1.25 bottle..... **90c**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Medicinal home necessities.

Duffy's Malt Whiskey—Regular $1 bottle.....70c

Pure Rock and Rye—Regular $1 quart bottle.....76c

Donaldson's Malt Extract—Dozen pints.....1.00

Sandeman's Pemartin Sherry—Gallon, $2.60; bottle.....74c

Red Fox Ale—Brewery bottling; dozen pints.....1.05

French Claret—Rudell's St. Julien; dozen, $3.74; large bottle.....35c

Gilka's Berliner Kummel—Bottle.....1.00

Monticello Rye Whiskey—Gallon, $2.85; quart bottle.....83c

Old Hermitage Whiskey—Spring 1898—Gallon, $3.50; quart bottle.....1.00

Baltimore Rye Whiskey—Gallon, $2.25; quart bottle.....65c

Duff Gordon—Pale sherry; 8 year old, gallon, $3.50; bottle.....1.00

Gordon—Dry gin; bottle.....70c

Tokay—Muscatel—Golden sherry, rich, fruity port or Angelica; gallon, $1.75; quart bottle.....50c

Zinfandel—California Rhine Wine—Los Gatos port or sherry; gallon, $1.10; and.....80c

Superior Zinfandel, Sauternes, Saint Marcaire Burgundy, Mountain Riesling; dozen quarts, $3.54; dozen pints.....2.10

Imperial Sweet Catawba—Gallon, $1.40; quart bottle.....40c

Trimmed first hats.

Small sailors, with round or square crown, being the most favored styles; also chip hoods, artistically fashioned into Continental effects—all with the style touch for which Simpson Crawford millinery is famed.

Special at 2.75, 4.95 and 6.75 each.

1,000 IMPORTED FRENCH UNTRIMMED HATS.

Identically the same as are now being trimmed by premier Paris milliners. Smart dressers know that this to be a blocked hat season, and only those, or hats sewed on very flat braids, will be the vogue. Same shapes are being trimmed and sold at very much higher prices by the exclusive uptown milliners.

French untrimmed hats range from $5.95 up.

ON 2 SPECIAL TABLES WE OFFER

Several styles in round and square crown sailors, small and medium shapes; of silk braids sewed to represent blocked hats—beautiful range of colors; also white and black.

Regular $4.75 hats ..... $3.95 each

Same shapes can be seen trimmed in our stiff trimmed hat department.

IMPORTED FRENCH FLOWER HATS.

100 very choice flower sailors or turbans, practically trimmed and ready for use; ideal theatre or street hat; serviceable from now into Summer.

Prices range from $7.50 to $11.75 each.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Silk underwear.

Manufacturer's sample line.

Handsome creations, consisting of gowns, drawers and chemises—all beautifully trimmed with lace, ribbons, &c. Regularly $3.50 to $9.50. Second Floor.

LOT 2—CHINA SILK CHEMISE, DRAWERS, $1.95.
LOT 3—CHINA SILK NIGHT GOWNS, $4.95.
LOT 4—HEAVY CHINA SILK NIGHT GOWNS, $7.50.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sample French lingerie.

Not many, but rare bargains while they last—all hand made, soft, sheer effects, a little soiled. Second Floor.

$1.25 FOR HAND MADE CHEMISE AND DRAWERS.
The embroidery work alone worth more than the price quoted.

$1.95 FOR HAND MADE DRAWERS & CORSET COVERS.
Excellent nainsook, embellished with choice embroidery.

FRENCH HAND MADE NIGHT GOWNS
FRENCH HAND MADE DRAWERS
FRENCH HAND MADE CHEMISE
FRENCH HAND MADE CORSET COVERS
FRENCH HAND MADE WALKING SKIRTS } **$2.95**

FRENCH HAND MADE SHORT UNDERSKIRTS & CHEMISE,
WERE 4.95 AND 7.50, **at 3.95.** | WERE 6.50 TO 8.50, **at 3.50.**

FRENCH HAND MADE NIGHT GOWNS,
Regularly $7.95 to $15, at **4.95, 5.95 and 7.95.**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Upholstery clearance

ALL ODD LOTS, SOILED GOODS, SAMPLES, &c., at a half to a third the former prices. Fourth Floor.

Tapestry, damask, and velour remnants.

50c and 65c qualities .....25c yd
$1 and 1.25 qualities.....50c yd
1.50 and $3 qualities.....1.00 yd

Better grades at 1.50 to 3.00; regularly sold at 3.50 to 12.50.

LACE CURTAINS.

Small lots of 1 to 6 pairs, including slightly soiled samples:
Curtains sold up to 3.00 at 2.50.
Curtains sold up to 7.50 at 3.95.
Curtains sold up to 9.75 at 5.90.
Curtains sold up to 17.50 at 9.75

PORTIERES REDUCED.

All 1 and 2 pair lots marked for a quick clearance as follows:
Portieres, regularly 3.95 and 5.00, at 2.50
Portieres, regularly 5.50 to 6.90, at 3.95
Portieres, regularly 7.90 to 8.75, at 5.00
Portieres, regularly 9.75 to 13.50, at 7.50
Portieres, regularly 14.00 and 15.75, at 9.75
Portieres, regularly 17.50 to 22.50, at 12.50

Odd Tapestry table covers, 75c and..... **$1.25**

IMPORTED TAPESTRY COUCH COVERS.

To close balance of large shipment of fast color covers which arrived late, we say choose $6.90 to $7.90 grades at..... **$5.50**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Nickel plated ware

considerably under price.

$5 NICKEL PLATED CHAFING DISHES, **$3.95.**
Nickel plated stands—side handle, hot water pan and ebony handle food pan with alcohol lamp; 3 pint size.

3 PINT NICKEL PLATED PUDDING DISHES, **$1.10.**
With white enamelled baker and nickel cover.

$2.75 NICKEL PLATED TEA KETTLES, **$1.95.**
Nickel plated stand and non-explosive lamp.

$1.25 CRUMB TRAYS. With brush or scraper, **$1.**

$1 NICKEL PLATED TEA OR COFFEE POTS, **85c.**

COMPLETE BATHROOM OUTFIT,
Towel bar, tumbler holder, soap dish, paper holder, tooth brush holder and sponge holder to fit tub—guaranteed nickel plated on brass..... **1.48**

Miscellaneous house furnishings.

$1.50 PLATE, CUP AND SAUCER RACKS, **$1.**
36 inches long, in golden and weathered oak.

36-INCH COAT AND HAT RACK, WITH MIRROR, **$1.10.**

$1.25 hair floor brooms, 14-inch,..89c	$1.00 family scale, 25-lb. dial.....83c
25c dust brushes, full size.....19c	40c galv. garbage cans, with cover..30c
$1.75 Bissell's carpet sweepers....1.49	55c galv. wash tubs.....39c

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Last three days of the February

furniture sale

And then you can't buy furniture at these prices until August—a bonafide saving of ⅓ to ½. Fifth Floor.

Twenty-five $100 parlor suites, at $69

Mahogany finished—richly carved and upholstered—damask, Verona velour or heavy tapestry.

5 PIECE PARLOR SUITE. MAHOGANY FINISH.		3 PIECE PARLOR SUITE. MAHOGANY FINISH.	
$52 suite	$41.50	$20.75 suite	$14.75
$72 suite	57.50	$32.00 suite	25.75
$115 suite	92.00	$50.00	35.00

Special—100 corner chairs at 9.75.

Richly carved and upholstered chairs for the parlor, that sell regularly for $17.50.

8.75 reception chairs	6.75	8.00 mahogany rockers	6.50

Great sale of brass beds.

37.50 brass beds	18.50	45.00 and 60.00 brass beds	35.00
38.50 brass beds	29.50	30.00 Ostermoor mattress	18.50

PURE HAIR MATTRESSES.

15.00 X quality	10.00	24.50 XXX quality	18.00
21.00 XX quality	15.00	32.00 XXXX quality	23.00

Specials for the dining-room.

10.50 Morris chair	5.75	3.50 dining chair	2.50
2.50 dining chair	1.65	7.50 dining chair	5.50
21.00 dining table	14.75	32.00 dining table	24.75
30.00 china closet	12.75	30.00 china closet	18.50
38.00 sideboard	24.75	60.00 sideboard	42.50
38.50 buffet	21.00	45.00 buffet	30.00

AMERICA POWERLESS TO INVESTIGATE CONGO

Root Explains the Situation to Representative Denby.

ANXIOUS FOR REFORM THERE

Wishes a Way Could Be Found for the Proper Administration of the Whole of Central Africa.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The attitude of the American Government toward the conditions in the Congo Free State and the American desire for some plan for the administration of all of Central Africa by the several powers ruling or exercising a controlling influence there are stated in a letter sent by Secretary Root to Representative Denby of Michigan. Secretary Root says this Government has no opportunity or power to investigate Congo conditions. His letter follows:

"Department of State,
"Washington, Feb. 20, 1906.

"The Hon. Edwin Denby, M. C., House of Representatives.

"Dear Sir: I have your letter of the 15th regarding the widespread feeling among your constituents that our Government ought to do something to bring about an international inquiry with a view to authoritative adjudication of the issues to which the conditions supposed to exist in the Congo Free State are related.

"Your inquiry expresses the difficulty in the way. It is not clear that the United States is in a position to bring about such an international inquiry and adjudication. We are parties to a general act for the suppression of the slave trade and the regulation of the firearms and liquor traffics in Central Africa, but that act relegates and confines all power and functions to those ends to the several powers having possessions or spheres of influence in Africa. The United States has neither, and its participation in the general act was on the distinct understanding that we had no territorial or administrative interest in that quarter.

"Our only potential function is in relation to the search and capture of slave vessels within certain waters of the African coast, and no occasion has arisen to exercise that function. We are not parties to the other more commonly cited general act of the Congo, (signed at Berlin on Feb. 26, 1885.) Our treaty relation to the Congo State is that of one sovereign to another, wholly independent of any relations created by or deducible from the general act of Berlin, which applies only to its signatories. It is questionable whether the treaty rights of the signatories extend to intervention by any one or more of them in the internal affairs of any of them. The Congo State absolutely denies any right on their part to intervene in its affairs, and none of the other signatories appears to controvert that denial.

"However this may be, it is certain that the United States has no treaty right of intervention. We could not rightfully summon or participate in any international conference looking to intervention, adjudication or enforcement of a general accord by other foreign powers against the Congo State.

"Moreover, we are without opportunity or power to investigate conditions in the Congo. We have no diplomatic or consular representatives in that country. We could not send any one there except with the consent of the Government of the Congo—to do otherwise would be an invasion of its sovereignty. Other powers, being parties to the general act of Berlin, have made investigations through their authorized representatives, and the Congo Government also has sent investigating commissions. The information we have on the subject of Congo misrule comes at second hand through opposed channels.

"Whenever complaint has been made by American interests in the Congo that the administrative conditions there impair American rights or endanger American establishments, the matter has been brought promptly and forcibly, before the Congo Government and has been met with due assurance of investigation and, if substantiated, full redress. In taking this course we act within our sovereign rights, directly and without subordinating them to the judgment of any third parties. So far as we have rights of our own in the Congo, it would be impossible to submit them to an international conference.

"I sincerely wish that some way could be found by which the whole of Central Africa could be rightly administered by the several powers ruling or exercising a controlling influence therein, so as to realize the intention of those powers when they framed the general act of the Congo. Much may be, and doubtless is, desirable in way of good government in that vast region elsewhere than in the Congo.

"If the United States had happened to possess in Darkest Africa a territory five times as great and populous as the Philippines, we too might find good government difficult and come in for our share of just or unjust criticism. No such responsibility falls upon us. That pertains to the powers who have assumed control and undertaken by mutual agreement to regulate its exercise.

"Very truly yours,
"ELIHU ROOT."

LAD'S STEPFATHER ACCUSED.

Mother Says He Took Her Boy Away —Police Looking for Him.

Mrs. Elsie Shannon of 161 East 128th Street told Capt. Burns of the East 126th Street Station last night that her husband, James Shannon, had taken away her nine-year-old son. The youngster is Shannon's stepson, his wife having been a widow when he married her. Mrs. Shannon said that she and her second husband did not get along very well. A year or so ago, according to her story, he took the boy away and kept him hidden for several days. Then he relented, and the boy reappeared.

Capt. Burns promised to do what he could to find the boy. Mrs. Shannon had hardly left the station house when the husband came in and told Burns that he understood his wife had charged him with taking the boy.

"I don't know anything at all about the whereabouts of the boy," he declared. "I haven't seen him."

"Go and tell your wife so," the Captain advised.

In about an hour Mrs. Shannon returned to the police station. She said her husband had been to see her, but, instead of denying any knowledge of her son's whereabouts, had admitted taking the lad and said he had sent him to Westchester.

"My husband and I haven't lived together for five months," Mrs. Shannon explained.

Capt. Burns sent out a general alarm for the husband, but at midnight he had not been found again.

SENT PILLS, THEN POSTALS.

Compounding the Latter Led to Dr. Soden's Arrest.

Charged with sending threatening and defamatory postal cards through the mails, Dr. George A. Soden, a Newark physician, was held in $1,000 bail by United States Commissioner Jones Saturday night. Dr. Soden has been managing the affairs of a patent medicine concern and offered premiums to children for the distribution of the goods.

According to the Post Office Inspectors, consignments of pills were sent on credit, and if not returned or paid for at the end of a stipulated period, the Eureka Law and Collecting Agency and the National Law and Collecting Agency, two concerns which, it is alleged, Soden also controls, would send a "reminding" postal card which, it is alleged, was so strong in language that the United States Grand Jury found the indictments which led to the physician's arrest.

Dr. Soden says that if any offense was committed it was purely technical, and that he would not intentionally violate the provisions of the law.

LOST

articles found by advertising in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Telephone, 1000 Bryant.—Adv.

MORE BOND SWINDLE ARRESTS

Humphreys and Smith Locked Up in N. and W. Case.

The two men locked up in Police Headquarters late on Saturday night by Detective Sergeant McConville were Samuel J. Humphreys of Brooklyn, who was arrested in January in connection with the Norfolk and Western Railroad bond swindle, and Douglas E. Smith, agent, of 160 Bleecker Street, who is a new figure in that case.

The two men were written down as suspicious persons when taken to Headquarters. Magistrate Baker held Smith in $5,000 and Humphreys in $1,500 bail. The affidavits gave little information other than that the prisoners were connected with the Norfolk and Western case.

Smith is the fourth man arrested on the charge of being implicated in the plot to float $4,300,000 of forged 100-share certificates of the Norfolk and Western Railway. Of that amount some $8,000 worth have been traced as sold, some are known to have been burned by those in the combination, and it is believed that thousands of dollars' worth are still afloat somewhere.

Early in January C. Augustus Seton, who had posed as a downtown broker, was arrested in Elkton, Md., in connection with the swindle. He was indicted, and is to be sentenced to-day in General Sessions.

Humphreys was arrested about the same time in New York. The District Attorney's office suddenly got a great deal of information about the case, and it was supposed that Humphreys had given it. He was paroled on condition that he report daily either to Assistant District Attorney Garvan or to Detective Sergeant McConville.

About a week later "Col. T. C. P. Colmey," or as the police called him "Kid" Murray, was also arrested. The exquisite and white-bearded "Colonel" was believed by the police to be the kingpin of the combination that had planned to float the certificates. He is not yet out of the case.

McConville intimated yesterday that Humphreys had just been rearrested to make sure of him, as he had failed to report for two or three days. Little could be learned about Douglas E. Smith. The Bleecker Street address he gave is a Mills hotel.

WISH GRATIFIED AS SHE DIES.

Little East Side Mother Hears That Her Twelfth Child Will Live.

They buried Sarah Cohen, who lived down on the east side, yesterday afternoon. Abraham, her husband, who lives on the top floor of the tenement at 353 Madison Street, and a host of Mrs. Cohen's friends followed the body to Washington Cemetery.

Sarah Cohen was loved much for herself, but the pathos of her life had stirred the section of the east side in her immediate neighborhood more. It happened that she and her husband were on the same ship that brought many Russian immigrants to this country sixteen years ago. Abraham was a tailor, and when he had made some money in America he married Sarah, who was hardly more than four feet tall, but very pretty.

The neighbors say it was her ambition to have one living child, though Abraham hardly made enough money to support himself and his wife. Sarah Cohen had given birth to eleven children up to this year. Each time a baby came she had to be sent away to Mount Sinai Hospital, the child being turned over to neighbors to nurse. Each time the baby was dead when the mother came back from the hospital.

Last week Sarah Cohen had her twelfth child. She was sent away to Mount Sinai. This time the mother died, and the child lived. They told her as she was dying at the hospital that her baby was alive and she was happy.

Abraham Cohen has not had great prosperity lately, so a Jewish society had to bury his wife. The last Cohen baby is now in the home of Esther Bernstein of 674 Water Street. Mrs. Bernstein has a big family of her own, and she is poor. As she charges for keeping the boy, Abraham Cohen must find another home for him. He hopes that some charitable Jewish family will adopt the child, allowing him to visit it when he pleases.

TO SAVE HOOK MOUNTAIN.

If Carpenter Bill Passes Palisade Be Secure from Blasters.

The Commission on the Palisades Interstate Park announces that it is assured of whatever money is needed to acquire property along the Hudson for the preservation of the beautiful banks from the blasters. The commission is backed by owners of estates on either bank of the river, and seeks further powers through the Carpenter bill.

This will have a hearing within a few days before the Assembly Finance Committee. The Carpenter bill is designed to enable the commission to extend the proposed park from Piermont, eighteen miles above Fort Lee, the northern limit of the Palisades proper, to Stony Point, fifteen miles further north, where the Government has a reservation.

In this way there would be a continuous preserve from the northern limits of Hoboken into the very heart of the Highlands on the Hudson, which would thoroughly safeguard the Palisades. Indian Head is already ruined, and an attack has been begun upon Hook Mountain.

There has been a determined effort to kill the Carpenter bill by the owners of quarries. They estimate their holdings on Hook Mountain to be worth $2,000,000. Sponsors of the bill say that the losses would not amount to more than $70,000. The Carpenter bill entails no expense on the State. It merely empowers the commission to buy the additional land. The entire area yet to be acquired is in the State of New York.

That part of the Palisades lying in New Jersey has long since been acquired, except a few small sections here and there upon which easements have been obtained and which will eventually be purchased outright.

When you open a package of **Uneeda Biscuit** it's like opening the oven door and taking them out crisp, fresh, and clean.

Uneeda Biscuit

are the only Soda Crackers. Others cease to be "crackers" after a few hours exposure to the air. Open a package of **Uneeda Biscuit** to-day.

5¢

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

COAL ECONOMY IN NAVY; CONGRESS DELAYS ACTION

Failure to Provide for Funds in Appropriation Bills.

COAL MEN TO THE RESCUE

Dealers Expected to Advance Fuel Till Congress Is in a More Generous Humor.

The Commanders in Chief of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Asiatic fleets, United States Navy, and the Commanders of all naval vessels not attached to any fleet have been notified by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Newberry that it is necessary that they practice the most rigid economy on their vessels, so far as coal and other fuel are concerned. The Commandants of the navy yards and naval stations have also received similar notices.

The notices are the result of the failure of the present Congress to provide funds under the urgent deficiency allotment for coal and transportation. The failure of Congress to act has caused a great deal of comment in the navy. It was upon the recommendation of the Bureau of Equipment, the bureau most seriously affected, that Mr. Newberry issued the order.

As matters stand at present, it is said, the funds now available are insufficient to move any of the vessels for any considerable distance, and were it not for the generosity of the contractors, who are willing to wait for Congress to get in a better humor, it would be impossible for any of the ships to make even a short cruise, while the fleet manoeuvres now about to begin in West Indian waters would be out of the question.

It is expected that the coal contractors will agree to furnish the coal that is needed on the strength of future Congressional appropriations. It is uncertain, however, what Congress will do in the matter, but the odds are all in favor of the contractors, their chances of coming out at the small end of the horn being about one in a hundred, according to persons who ought to know.

Congress has also failed to do much for the navy yards in the way of appropriation for machinery, maintenance of yards, &c.

Congress is expected to pass the Naval Appropriation bill, with a new provision as to the limitation of cost of repairs on vessels in commission. Hitherto this limitation has referred only to wooden ships, but, under the new law that is expected to pass, it will apply to steel vessels as well, which will bring within its provisions all of the battleships and armored cruisers now in commission, as well as those to be commissioned. The law, as it stands, stipulates that repairs to wooden ships shall not cost more than 10 per cent. of the original cost of the vessel.

Exactly what the practical effect of the new law, if it is enacted, will be is uncertain. The battleships Massachusetts and Oregon and the armored cruiser New York are either undergoing or are soon to undergo repairs that will practically amount to reconstruction. A strict interpretation of the proposed law would mean that these vessels could not be brought up to date along the lines contemplated.

The Massachusetts is now being dismantled at the New York Navy Yard, the New York is undergoing repairs at Boston, and the Oregon is on her way to Puget Sound from the Philippines. The battleship Iowa is another vessel that in the ordinary course of events should soon be ready for overhauling.

"We can't afford to let the Oregon become obsolete just now," said a naval officer the other day, "and the same is true of the Massachusetts and the New York. All of them have made history for the service, especially the Oregon, and it would be little less than a crime to allow them to go by the board for the sake of a little so-called economy, which after all is not economy at all."

BOODLE EXILE MAY RETURN.

St. Louis Friends Say Wainwright Now Cannot Be Convicted.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.—Friends of Ellis Wainwright, the brewer, who has been in exile in Europe since the late Charles Turner, former President of the Suburban Street Railway, turned State's evidence in the boodle inquiry, involving Wainwright and others, now predict that he will return to this city within the next few months. Morton Jourdan, the attorney who represents him in this city, said last night:

"Wainwright may now come back without fear of prosecution, the death of Charles Turner having removed the only witness on whose testimony the State might hope to convict him of being implicated in the suburban bribery deal."

SET FIRES TO GET WARM.

Excuse Made by Septuagenarian Who Escaped from Asylum.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, Feb. 25.—Policeman Murphy arrested Charles Bishop, 70 years old, to-day, after Bishop had set fire to several places along the river front at Cooper's Point. Bishop was barefooted. He said to the police:

"I was bound to get warm. I didn't care how it came about, either."

The old man recently escaped from Blackwood Asylum.

AS THEY DO IT IN FRANCE.

Government Moved When Mademoiselle Missed Eighteen Matches.

Mademoiselle was thrifty and plucky even in America, but her limit in these qualities was not divined by one family, whose governess she had been until they toured Europe with her from the French city to which she has retired to spend her later years.

First greetings had hardly passed on the steamer before she told how a few weeks before she had bought at a special sale in Marseilles a box of matches which on its cover said in several languages that it contained 1,000 pieces and that every one would light.

It did not seem quite full when she got it home, so she sat up far into the night counting and recounting those matches.

There were 982—no more, no less. Mademoiselle determined to seek redress.

From the Mediterranean to the German Ocean Mademoiselle pursued those 18 missing matches. The storekeeper refused her redress; the police passed the case higher up. Letter after letter from one official after another followed her through her travels until she had a small bale of correspondence, and the matter was still unsettled when the vacation journey came to its end.

Last week, however, a letter came from France. In it Mademoiselle found that the affair of the eighteen matches had at last been closed. She gave liberal quotations from the letter, which came from the great Minister of Commerce at Paris.

He advised Mademoiselle henceforth to buy only French products, then such moral obliquities would not go unpunished. In the present instance, he wrote, the Government of France was powerless to act further, because upon investigation it had been found that those particular matches were packed and made in Sweden.

HAVE SOME ROAST CATALO?

Canadian Camp Will Dine Thereon To-night, Instead of Rhinoceros.

The Canadian Camp is ready to dine again. The 400 members have no two-horned rhinoceros to attack at the Hotel Astor to-night, but the members of the dinner committee declare that an equally appetizing dish will be served in the shape of roast Catalo, which they explain is a cross between the cattle of the plains and the American bison. They assert that only few of these animals are to be found, and that Col. C. J. Jones, a member of the camp, killed on Dec. 12 the one which will furnish the roast to-night.

It is also promised that a part of the menu will consist of two strange dishes provided by Rear Admiral Evans and Dr. William J. Long. The nature of these will remain a secret until they are placed before the guests.

Dr. G. Lenox Curtis will preside, and Dr. Allen McRossie will be the toastmaster. Speeches will be made by several guests interester in hunting and fishing.

VICTIMS OF TENNESSEE FEUD.

Three Men Mortally Wounded—Trouble is Ten Years Old.

WOODBURY, Tenn., Feb. 25.—The feud between the Johnson and Motley families in this (Cannon) county, originating ten years go over the operation of an illicit distillery, broke out afresh last night and as a result three men are mortally wounded. Samuel Blair was shot four times in the stomach, Robert Motley was shot twice in the groin, and Richard Johnson's throat was cut.

The families live in the Pea Ridge neighborhood, near the De Kalb County line. The feud has broken out intermittently since the first bloodshed a decade ago. Last night's renewal came at a young people's candy pulling, where, it is said, some liquor had been drunk. Both Motley and Blair were shot by Johnson, but who cut Johnson's throat is unknown.

The Sheriff has gone to the scene, which is in a wild, mountainous district, and hopes to prevent any further trouble, although it is said considerable excitement prevails.

BACKING THE LIQUOR BILL.

Catholic Laymen in Jersey Indorse the Effort for Legislation.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 25.—About two hundred Catholic laymen, representing parishes throughout the State, attended a conference held here to-day to strengthen the American Federation of Catholic Societies in New Jersey. The conference adopted resolutions indorsing the recommendation of the Federation's National Board for the parochial system of representation, and indorsing the policy of the Catholic and Protestant clergymen who are united in an effort to have the liquor laws of the State amended.

Addresses were delivered by Bishop McFaul of this city, Mgr. Shepard and the Rev. J. J. Sullivan, of Jersey City; the Rev. I. P. Whelan of Newark, the Rev. Charles J. Kelley of Hoboken, and others. The speakers all declared themselves in favor of more stringent saloon regulations.

LONE MAN'S STRANGE DEATH.

Flash of Pistol Fired at Imaginary Intruder the Supposed Cause.

EXETER, N. H., Feb. 25.—Chase W. Thurston, who lived alone in a small dwelling house, was found dead there today by a neighbor. It is supposed that he caused his own death accidentally.

The police think that when Thurston awoke this morning he had the idea that an intruder was prowling about and that he fired his revolver at some imaginary object. Five bullets were found imbedded in the wall of his chamber. It is thought that the flash of the revolver ignited Thurston's clothing. The upper part of his body was badly burned and the woodwork of the room was charred. The Medical Examiner found that death was caused by fire. Thurston was 42 years of age.

$80,000 FIRE IN JERSEY CITY.

It Destroyed a Box Factory and Lumber Yard Adjoining.

Jersey City had a spectacular fire last night which could be seen for miles around. It started in the engine room of the Barnes Box Manufacturing Company, and the entire plant, consisting of three four-story frame buildings, covering an area of 100 by 200 feet, and a big lumber yard adjoining, were destroyed.

Owing to the fact that the plant was at the foot of St. Paul's Avenue on the banks of the Hackensack River, the firemen had difficulty in reaching the fire, and when they arrived the flames were beyond control. The fire burned itself out. The loss is estimated at $80,000.

FIRE AT AUTO FACTORY.

Six Touring Cars Destroyed at Pierce Works in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Feb. 25.—A fire which was fanned by a lake wind, started in one of the smaller buildings of the Pierce Manufacturing Company, makers of automobiles, shortly before midnight. A half dozen high-priced touring cars were destroyed and 100 car bodies burned.

Spontaneous combustion is assigned as the cause. The damage is about $50,000. The main factory was saved. A whisky distillery next door was in danger for some time, but the firemen saved it.

Scores of residents of the Italian quarter, near by, moved their belongings into the street, despite the sleet storm that prevailed.

Boy in Anger Stabbed Playmate.

Special to The New York Times.

YORK, Penn., Feb. 25.—Winfield Fife, 10 years old, was stabbed in the lung yesterday by William Buntin, a companion, with whom he had been playing ball. Fife tried to prevent Buntin from whipping his younger brother. He is in a serious condition.

BELMONT QUESTIONS PRESIDENT'S SINCERITY

Says Roosevelt Has Surrendered Vital Point in Rate Bill.

AND IS NO "BORN DEMOCRAT"

Impossible to Believe Him Defender of Popular Rights, Says Letter to Democratic Club.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Perry Belmont, who is spending the Winter here, made public to-night a letter he has sent to William Pitt Mitchell, Chairman of the Special Committee of Ten named by President Fox of the Democratic Club of New York to prepare an address to the members on the plan to nationalize the organization and rename it the National Democratic Club.

This committee turned its work over to a sub-committee, and the latter, in its draft of a report to the full committee, of which Mr. Belmont is a member, praises President Roosevelt for his stand on railroad-rate legislation and calls him a "born Democrat." It is this reference to the President that has called forth Mr Belmont's letter. The Special Committee of Ten meets to-morrow night at the Democratic Club to consider the sub-committee's report.

Mr. Belmont's letter follows:

"Washington, Feb. 25.

"To William Pitt Mitchell, Esq., Chairman Committee on Address to Members of the Democratic Club, New York.

"My Dear Sir: The fact that there has been publication in the press that I objected to the reference to President Roosevelt which our committee might have incorporated in its proposed address to the members of the Democratic Club has constrained me to state my reasons for that objection. It did not seem to me necessary that the President's name be mentioned at all, and to describe him as a 'born Democrat' was a departure from the accuracy as well as from the propriety of such a document.

"President Roosevelt's father was an honored office holder under a Republican Administration, and the President himself has always been an active and bitter Republican partisan, unwavering in his hostility to Democratic principles and unsparing in his criticism of all Democratic leaders from Thomas Jefferson to the present day, including Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bryan. The President and his Cabinet officers for him, proclaim upon every suitable occasion that he is an orthodox organization Republican. Therefore, any Democratic committee would stultify itself in the eyes of the country by asserting that the President is in reality a Democrat.

"He has always voted the Republican ticket, he has sought and accepted Republican nominations for various offices; therefore, to assert that he is a Democrat is to imply against him a very serious charge; it must necessarily mean that he is without political convictions and is insincere in his professions of party principle, or that he does not understand the principles of the party to which he belongs, or else that he is a member of the Republican Party for the sake of the advantages which he can derive from a membership in it.

"President Roosevelt does not cherish a single principle of this Government which the founders of the Democratic Party taught. He always has been and is now a true and consistent disciple of Alexander Hamilton. His present apparent and partial agreement with the Democratic Party upon the rate question, so far as he does agree with it, is merely an agreement upon a policy, not upon a principle. While we may accept his co-operation in this important matter, we do not expect it on all other matters.

"Although the President may seem to go further in his advocacy of rate regulation than some of the Republican leaders are willing to go, it does not mean that he is even now supporting the proper kind of bill to regulate railroad charges. Indeed, he surrendered one of the most vital points in the whole controversy when he assisted the railroads to insert in the bill the provision for a maximum instead of an absolute rate.

"The President has made other concessions to the railroad interests which a Democratic President would not have made at this time, and this fact is well understood by observers here in Washington who are watching this struggle.

"Indeed, it is absolutely impossible to believe in the President as a defender of popular rights against the aggressions of railroad or other corporate powers, in view of the indisputable fact that his official advisers are headed by Mr. Root, his Secretary of State, who is well known to all of us in New York as the ablest and most skillful defender of corporate interests. The President's most enthusiastic, earnest, persistent, and effective supporters, not holding official positions, have been and are to-day, at this very moment, men who represent and are in control of great railroad systems of the country, to whom are added international bankers of wide influence in our own country and in the centres of the money power of Europe.

"Very truly yours,
"PERRY BELMONT."

Orange Democrats to Hear Bailey.

The Democratic Club of the Oranges is planning a big powwow for April 16, when there will be a dinner in Commonwealth Hall, East Orange. The speakers will be United States Senator Bailey of Texas, Mayor "Tom" Johnson of Cleveland, Ohio, and State Senator James F. Minturn of Hudson County.

W. & J. SLOANE
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But Mrs. Ammann Expected It and Had Moved Out.

When Mrs. L. Ammann of 609 West 152d Street recently left the old mansion there, which she had occupied for years, she did so because she felt that on account of the age of the house, the recent rains, and the excavation being dug next door for a new apartment house, something was going to happen.

It happened last night. The west wall of the old house fell into the excavation. The house being built on a terrace twenty feet high and the excavation being twenty-five feet deep, the wall came down with a fine crash. At the same time a dislodged chimney, falling on the roof of the old house, went clear through its frame to the cellar. Fortunately, it being Sunday, there was no one about to get hurt.

The Building Department was immediately informed, and it was decided that it might be worth while to shore up the rest of the old mansion. Mrs. Ammann had much of her furniture ruined, but she congratulated herself that it was only the furniture that was in the house at the time.

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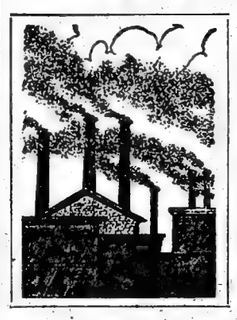

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Pacific Coast Tours

A new booklet just issued under this title should be in the hands of every person who expects to make a trip west of the Rockies this year.

It outlines all the routes to the Coast, shows maps of each, contains a large map of the country from the Great Lakes to the Coast and has a great deal of valuable information about side trips, interesting sights, etc.

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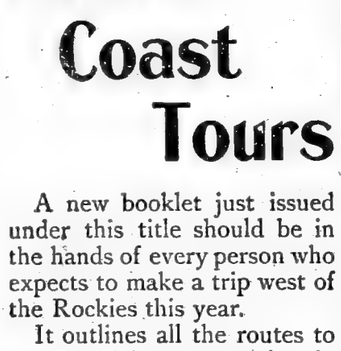

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IMITATION OF CHRIST WOULD STOP BUSINESS

Rockefeller Pastor Says That Would Be a Supreme Calamity.

CHRISTIANS OUT OF CHURCH

Dr. R. P. Johnson Tells Chicago Students That Membership Is No Longer the Test of Faith.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—The Rev. R. P. Johnson, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church of New York City, which John D. Rockefeller attends, preached today in Mandel Hall at the University of Chicago. Discussing the life of Christ, he said:

"Not many years ago a man would be called a heretic if he said a man was a Christian and did not belong to any church. Now this is not a question of creed or institution, but of living. Christianity now involves the manner or way of living. Religion's primary purpose is to teach us how to live. The man with a good life and a bad creed is better than a man with a good creed and a bad life.

"If all Christians tried to copy Christ's life exactly all science, commerce, agriculture, and other business would cease and an unprecedented era of disintegration would ensue. It would be the greatest possible calamity that could happen. Life should be full of the spirit of Christ, whether in the laboratory, in the field, or in the office. Instead of copying Christ's life to the letter, live in the spirit of it.

"Every strong life springs out of some deep-rooted conviction. A creed is something that we hold, and a conviction is something that holds us. The life of Christianity springs out these convictions; God is our Father, and man is the son of God."

POLISH "IN GOD WE TRUST."

Dr. Abbott Suggests Dollar Marks for the Stars in Our Flag.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 25.—"The portraits of all the pickpockets of our country do not hang in the Rogue's Gallery," said the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott in a sermon on "Business Life" at Harvard to-day. "The man who takes money which he has not honestly earned from the pockets of the people at the gambling table, or in the speculator's shop, or in the industry in which young children are ground up in the sweatshop in order to supply cheap goods, is far more a robber than the petty thief on the streets.

"In the life of the baby, the child, and the young man at college we recognize that things are made for the baby, the child, and the collegian, but when the young man leaves college and enters business this whole order is reversed, and our American people seem to accept it as a truth that man was made for things and that the measure of a man is the amount of money that he can make.

"If we, as a people, are to accept it as true, let us change the stars in our flag to dollar marks, and our motto from 'In God We Trust' to 'Be Successful Honestly If You Can, But Be Successful.'

"A noted lawyer in New York recently told me that, for a large number of wrong and immoral methods of business practiced in New York City to a large extent, there was no punishment in the statutes. The law was codified years ago. Since then crime has outstripped the law.

"I have heard temperance orators say that the saddest tragedy of life was that afforded by a bright young man blasting his hopes by drunkenness. But it seems to me that the picture of a young man leaving college with high ideals and learning to conform to business standards, losing his moral discernment, is a far sadder tragedy."

AMERICAN GIFT TO KAISER.

He Gets German Veterans' Present In Honor of His Silver Wedding.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria received deputations from the Reichstag, the Prussian Diet, the Prussian House of Lords, and other governmental bodies at the palace to-day. They tendered congratulations on the silver wedding anniversary of their Majesties, which falls on next Tuesday.

The Emperor also received a deputation from the United German Veteran Societies of North America, consisting of soldiers who fought in the wars with Denmark, Austria, and France. The veterans were introduced by Vice Admiral Buechgel, Chief of the Admiralty. The deputation presented to the Emperor and Empress a huge bowl, resting on an onyx column, the whole about five feet in height. Three buffalo heads, surmounted by bronze figures of Indians, are on the base of the cup, which is also decorated with bows and arrows. The bowl bears portraits of Emperor William and President Roosevelt and designs symbolical of German-American relations.

Their Majesties, according to their resolutions announced months ago, will not receive presents from their subjects, but only money for charitable uses. Municipalities, mercantile companies, and private individuals have voted or donated a total sum estimated at $10,000,000 to $12,000,000. Such an outpouring of donations is quite without precedent in Germany. About 100 annexes or new foundations will be dedicated in Prussia on Tuesday, all receiving the name of the Emperor or of the Empress.

PRINCE EITEL'S MARRIAGE.

Bride of Kaiser's Second Son Will Enter Berlin To-day.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—The wedding of Prince Eitel Friedrich, second son of Emperor William, and the Duchess Sophie Charlotte of Oldenburg on Tuesday will be very similar to that of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess last June.

The Duchess Sophie, as part of the pageant, will enter Berlin to-morrow evening, proceeding through flower and banner bedecked streets to the castle, where the Emperor, surrounded by his family and numerous German Princes, will welcome her.

There will be three wedding ceremonies—the signing of the marriage contract under the statutes of the house of Hohenzoilern to-morrow, the administering of the civil law oaths on Tuesday, and an hour later the religious rites in the chapel of the castle.

SETBACK FOR KITCHENER.

Secretary Morley Rules Against the Army Commander in India.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 26.—John Morley's first official act as Secretary for India has been to intervene in the thorny dispute which led to the resignation of Lord Curzon of Kedleston.

Mr. Morley's decision, as indicated by dispatches just published, is strongly in favor of upholding the supremacy of the civil government in Indian military matters, which confirms the view taken by Lord Curzon as against Lord Kitchener.

Bishop Potter Preaches in Naples.

NAPLES, Feb. 25.—Bishop Potter of New York preached at Christ Church here to-day to a large and distinguished congregation.

OUR SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

Business with Chile Falling Off—Mexico Soon Will Need Wheat.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Consul Mansfield, at Valparaiso, in a report to the State Department, says that out of a total of 17,000,000 annual tonnage of vessels entering Chilean ports, those flying the American flag represented only 135,000 tons. Great Britain's flag covered 8,000,000 tons, and Germany's aggregated 3,000,000 tons. The trade of the United States fell back from $11,000,000 in 1903 to $10,000,000 in 1904, notwithstanding Chile greatly increased her purchases.

Special Agent Hutchinson, investigating the foreign commerce of the Argentine Republic, reports that in the trade of inks, paints, varnishes, &c., the United States takes relatively little part, except in shoe polish, but holds the bulk of the trade in balances, brass wire, graphophones and electric ventilators. In chemicals and drugs the American sales have risen to about $6,000,000. Minister Beaupre reports that oysters of a good quality would secure enormous sales at high prices.

Consul Leroy, at Durango, writes that Mexico will soon have to import wheat.

CLEAR 'EM ALL OUT—CASTRO.

Means to Start on Americans and Other Aliens After the French.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, Feb. 25.—Advices received here from Venezuela are to the effect that President Castro says he will humble France, break up the Monroe Doctrine, clear out the French from Venezuela, and then start on Americans, Englishmen, and Germans, who, he declares, are worse than Chinese.

Castro is reported as saying that he will clear the country of foreigners. He is very bitter against Americans, who, he says, are after his country.

The populace is yearning for an American protectorate, and the better class of Venezuelans are said to declare that the situation demands immediate intervention by the United States for the sake of humanity.

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

Circumstantial Account Attributing Its Origin to Lulli.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is with interest that I have read the various communications published by THE TIMES with regard to the authorship of "God Save the King." The question is a very interesting one, and although it seems that a solution was never accepted as solving this problem definitely, there remains no doubt in my mind that both the verses and the music of "God Save the King" are French.

The authorship of the English National anthem was given for a long time to Henry Carey, who died in 1743, but there is nothing left to confirm this belief. "God Save the King" was first performed in England about 1740 and published for the first time in The Gentlemen's Magazine, about 1740 or 1745. It was put in fashion by T. A. Arne, the author of "Rule Britannia."

It is now generally accepted in England that Haendel, (1685-1759,) a German composer who lived the greater part of his life in that country, wrote words and music of "God Save the King." The truth, however, is that Haendel heard the music during a visit which he made to the St. Cyr establishment in 1721, and presented the same, after translating it word for word into English, to the King, Geoge I.

This has been denied, but it can be established that "God Save the King" was actually played and sung in France much before the end of the seventeenth century. The words were written by Mme. de Brinon, placed at the head of the St. Cyr institution by letter patent of the King of France, dated June, 1686, and the music was by Lulli, and words and music, without being changed, remained for little over a century the chant royal of the house.

The St. Cyr establishment was founded by Louis XIV. in 1686, although the young girls, daughters of noble and poor officers dead in the service of the King, had been gathered a few years before. Owing to the illness of Louis XIV., the inauguration of the buildings erected by Mansart was delayed until Sept. 7, of the same year. On that memorable occasion the King was received by the whole community, who sung the Te Deum and the Domine salvum, and when Louis XIV. entered the magnificent gardens 300 young ladies began to sing a laudatory hymn which is exactly, as far as the music and the verses are concerned, the "God Save the King" of to-day!

As said before, the cantique was in honor at St. Cyr until the end of the establishment, in 1793; we know that it was given solemnly on each visit of the King, Louis XIV.—and he came quite often—and also, with other cantiques, when distinguished visitors came to St. Cyr. The "Memoirs of the Ladies of St. Louis" leave no doubt about this.

Mme. de Brinon, who had a certain literary propensity, wrote the verses of the cantique as she wrote quite a number of other cantiques, proverbs, moral essays or short plays, both in verse and in prose; she resigned her position in 1688.

Lulli died at the beginning of 1687, and until his death had charge of all the divertisements of the King. At the request of Louis XIV. and of Mme. de Maintenon, who was directrice of St. Cyr, Lulli supplied such music as was necessary to the young girls, and there are still preserved at Versailles some of his compositions, such as cantiques or parts of his operas, especially arranged for use at the St. Cyr.

As a further proof that Lulli catered to the musical needs of St. Cyr, we read in the memoirs of the son of the great Racine: "In 1689, during Lent, Racine wrote four cantiques, which would have benefited the demoiselles more if the music had been up to the text, but the composer who wrote the choirs of 'Esther' (Moreau) did not possess the talent of Lulli." Furthermore, we find among the Versailles archives a short cantata, "Idylle de la Paix," the music being by Lulli and the verses by Quinault, which was used at St. Cyr.

Haendel went first to England in 1712; his visit to St. Cyr took place in 1721, and the hymn had already been in existence more than three decades.

As to the contention that "God Save the King" was composed by Couperin, I fail to see how Mr. Watson Wilson can sustain it. François Couperin, (1631-1701,) his nephew, François Couperin, (1668-1733,) and others of the same name and family were for nearly two hundred years organists of St. Gervais, but none of them, even the more celebrated of them, François, had anything to do with St. Cyr.

In conclusion it can be said with certainty that "God Save the King" came from France. L. V. GOFFLOT.

New York, Feb. 22, 1906.

King Edward Not Incapacitated.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—With reference to the report that King Edward is in a serious condition of health, it can be said that he is fulfilling all his public functions, and that he gave several audiences on Saturday, followed by a dinner in the evening, to the members of the new Government.

VICHY CELESTINS

Barnett Brothers,

Columbus Ave. at 74th St.,

Announce a pleasant surprise for the women of the Upper West Side in the

OPENING

on an elaborate scale of their

New Departments

for the sale of

Coats, Suits, Gowns and Millinery

for Women and Children, TO-DAY and TO-MORROW.

Come prepared to see some very unusual attractions in both goods and prices.

OPEN THIS EVENING.

GIRL ASSASSIN TELLS OF TORTURES IN JAIL

Russian Officers Kicked Her Repeatedly and Burned Her.

SHE SHOT A POLICE CHIEF

Revolutionists Call Her a Second Charlotte Corday—Is in a Hospital with a Fractured Skull.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 25.—Great wrath has been aroused in Liberal circles by the publication of a letter from Mlle. Spiridonovo, the seventeen-year-old girl, who shot M. Luzhenoffsky, Chief of the Secret Police at Tamboff, in which she describes the indignities and brutalities to which she was subjected.

On account of her youth and her self-sacrifice in executing the sentence against M. Luzhenoffsky, who was detested on account of his cruelty in suppressing the peasant disorders, the girl has been made one of the heroines of the revolution and is called a second Charlotte Corday.

The letter says that after the shooting of Luzhenoffsky, whose bodyguard of Cossacks did not save him from five well-aimed bullets, Mlle. Spiridonovo was knocked down and beaten with the whips of the Cossacks and rifle butts. She was then dragged by her hair downstairs to a sleigh by the enraged Cossacks, taken to the police station, undressed, and thrust into a damp, cold cell, where she was subjected to eleven hours of torment in order to force her to reveal the names of her accomplices.

The girl says that two officers took brutal pleasure in kicking her back and forth across her cell, tearing her hair, burning her flesh with their cigarettes, and threatening her with abandonment to the Cossacks unless she confessed.

Mlle. Spiridonovo is now in a hospital in a serious condition. Her skull is fractured in two places, one eye is injured, and her body is a mass of bruises from head to foot.

The newspapers demand the instant trial and punishment of the two officers, whose names are given; but the vengeance of the Revolutionists will probably anticipate official action.

The Russ condemns the organization "which sent this child on such a mission."

WARSAW, Feb. 25.—Another encounter between the National Democrats and the Socialists, the latter being bent on breaking up campaign meetings held by the former, occurred to-day at Praga, a suburb of this city.

One man was killed and fifteen were wounded by revolver shots. Troops then surrounded the hall where the meeting was being held, and many arrests were made and a large number of weapons were confiscated.

REDS' HOME RAIDED, SIX KILLED

Three Anarchists, Police Commissary, and Janitor and Wife Dead.

ODESSA, Feb. 25.—At 3 o'clock this morning the police unexpectedly raided the residence of three Anarchists, who threw bombs, which exploded, killing a Police Commissary and the janitor of the building and his wife.

Thereupon Cossacks were summoned and bombarded the house, killing all three of the Anarchists.

SERVIA YIELDS TO AUSTRIA.

Customs War Between the Two Countries Practically Ended.

VIENNA, Feb. 25.—The customs war between Austria and Servia has practically ended, Servia accepting the Austrian demands.

It is expected that the frontier will be opened in a few days.

ROTHSCHILD COLONIZING.

Forty Immigrant Families from England for Ontario Land.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 25.—Forty immigrant families sent from England to Canada by Lord Rothschild, arrived here today on the Canadian Pacific Railway steamship Lake Champlain, en route to Ontario, where places await the heads of the families. The party numbered 181.

Lord Rothschild provides the money for the transportation of 200 families to Canada and they are to repay the money in installments.

New French Bishops Consecrated.

ROME, Feb. 25.—The consecration by Pope Pius of the nineteen French Bishops who were created last Wednesday took place at the Vatican to-day with solemn ceremonial. Several thousand persons were present, most of them French. The new Bishops dined to-night in the Borgia apartments with Cardinal Merry del Val, Papal Secretary of State.

German Liners May Use Liverpool.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 26.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Liverpool refers to a persistent, though unconfirmed report, that the Hamburg-American line contemplates making Liverpool a port of call for inward and outward traffic and says he thinks it is not impossible that it is an attempt, in connection with the quarrel over the Hungarian emigrant traffic, to carry the war into the camp of the Cunard Line.

READY FOR CHINESE BANDITS.

French and German Soldiers Kept Under Arms.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 26.—The correspondent at Peking of The Tribune says that since the reported appearance of Chinese bandits in Tsinwantao the Germans and French have been kept at arms at Shanhaikwan, Tinwantab, and Tongshan, while the Germans are patrolling the villages with orders to shoot all suspicious Chinese.

The German officers who formerly dined at the hotel at Shanhaikwan, the correspondent adds, are now confined to barracks after nightfall.

EXCLUSION—BOYCOTT.

A Chinese-American Student Cries "Check" in the Game.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Owing to the many unfounded reports regarding the real cause of the Chinese boycott on American goods, I desire to voice the unanimous sentiment of the people of my mother country against the unfair discrimination of the Chinese Exclusion act and the outrageous treatment accorded by your immigration officials to Chinese students, travelers, and merchants who happen to come to your most inhospitable shores.

When I state that I voice the sentiment of my people, I state the truth, as evidenced by the present boycott on American goods throughout the entire length and breadth of the empire, and which extends even to the Straits Settlements, where the Chinese merchants used to deal extensively in American goods; and when I refer to the outrageous treatment of the Chinese by your immigration officials, I speak from experience, as I was personally subjected to the most humiliating hold-up at the port of Honolulu two years ago. I was detained on board (after a long and tedious journey from the Philippines) because I am the son of a Chinese mother, while my fellow-passengers were permitted to land.

May I be permitted to ask what would be the feelings of an American gentleman if he were thus detained by a Chinese immigration official at a Chinese port, because he is an American, and the rest of his fellow-passengers allowed to land? It is likely that such interference with the liberty of that American gentleman would be made an international question, and Washington might demand reparation from Peking in behalf of the injured citizen.

Can China make an effective demand on Washington on behalf of a Chinese gentleman who was unlawfully detained and otherwise insulted by your immigration officials? The question need not be answered now, but I can safely say that if China to-day had at her command an up-to-date navy, an entirely different aspect of affairs would exist, and the exclusion law would be a thing of the past. That Chinese Navy is coming.

Many Chinese students who have come to study in your universities and colleges have been subjected to the most disgraceful treatment at the hands of the immigration officials. It is natural that they write home and tell their parents and relatives of the manner in which they were received "in the land of the free." Is it a matter of wonder that the Chinese people grow suspicious of and show dislike for Americans?

The fault is at your own door, and the boycott is the natural result of the gross injustice heaped upon the Chinese people by the American Nation. Why don't the Chinese boycott English goods? Because the Chinese who go to England for purposes of travel, trade, or study are treated like fellow-creatures, and not, as in America, like dogs. They don't have to be photographed like criminals or measured by the Bertillon system.

The Chinese people have pride and the sense of honor. I am not far from the truth when I say that the boycott will never end or be relaxed until the absolute repeal of the Exclusion act is in sight.

Repeal your exclusion law and the bars of the boycott will be raised. Give the Chinese a square deal and they will give you the same.

LAWRENCE K. KENTWELL.

Columbia University, Feb. 17, 1906.

CITY BREVITIES.

The alumni of the Guilmont Organ School will give a free recital this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, assisted by Mrs. Lutie Humbert Fechheimer, soprano.

Charles J. Byrnes of 75 West 100th Street, whom Capt. Hodgins of the Tenderloin Station arrested on Saturday night on Broadway on the complaint of a woman that he had insulted her, was fined $5 by Magistrate Mayo in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday.

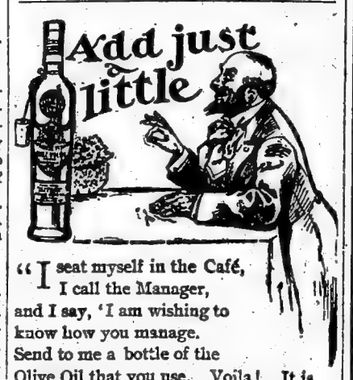

"I seat myself in the Café,
I call the Manager,
and I say, 'I am wishing to
know how you manage.
Send to me a bottle of the
Olive Oil that you use. Voila! It is
of Alphonse Pinard with the Cresca Mark.
'Tis enough, the Manager knows
his affairs. In that hotel I and
my friends stay."

Our little book of New Salad Recipes entitled "Cresca Salads" sent post paid on request.

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THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
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NEW YORK.

Look at These Prices on Dress Goods!

The first great Spring sale begins To-day. If you take advantage of it, you can get your dress materials for just about one-half the standard price and have a wide choice among the newest and most desirable fabrics and patterns at that.

We've given the story in the headlines. The women of this city will do the rest. Only two other facts require special mention. One is about the "values" given below. These are important figures—for it is by them a woman reckons how much she saves, and whether the saving is worth coming for. We consider these figures a part of our promise to the public, and would no more say "$1.50 value," when the actual value was less, than we would say "all wool" when the fabric was half cotton.

The values mentioned are absolutely right. In every case they are the figures for which we have actually sold the same grade of goods in our own store, or are the figures for which we would have to sell them if we paid our usual price or added our usual profit.

The final fact is that these are all new Spring fabrics in the best weaves and colors—the very goods you would buy at full prices.

85c All-wool Panama. All-wool Panama; 50 inches in width; a full range of shades; to-day; per yard..... 59c	*49c Shepherd Checks.* Worsted Shepherd Checks; double width; in black and white combinations; to-day, per yard..... 25c	*$1.50 Priestley Cravonettes.* Priestley Cravenettes; 54 inches in width; also other rainproof fabrics; in Oxford, tan and olive; to-day, per yard..... 79c
$2 Broadcloth. Black Panne Broadcloth; 52 inches in width; a very brilliant cloth; to-day, per yard..... $1	*49c Crepe Albatross.* All-wool Crepe Albatross; in all the new shades; a large assortment; to-day, per yard..... 29c	*$1.39 Norfolk Suitings.* Norfolk Suitings; 54 inches in width; in all the very newest effects of tan and gray; to-day, per yard..... 75c
79c Homespun. All-wool Queen's Gray Homespun; double width; one of our most popular cloths; to-day, per yard..... 50c	*$1 Mohair Brilliantine.* Fine English Mohair Brilliantine, 44 inches; in all colors and in black and white; to-day, per yard..... 59c	*$1.10 Henriotta Serge.* Fine Imported All-wool French Henrietta Serge; in all the new shades; to-day, per yard..... 69c
89c Crepe de Chine. All Silk and Wool Crepe de Chine; double width; in choice shades; to-day, per yard..... 59c	*69c Bedford Cord.* Cream Bedford Cord; 46 inches in width; in plain and fancy stripes; to-day, per yard..... 39c	*98c Poplin.* Fine Imported French Poplin; in black and all the very latest shades; to-day, per yard..... 69c
50c Worsted Suitings. All the latest effects in Worsted Suitings; in browns, blues, greens and other colors; to-day, per yd..... 29c	*75c Scotch Plaids.* Fine Scotch Plaids for children's school dresses; beautiful color combination; to-day, per yard..... 49c	*79c Broadcloth.* All-wool, double-width Broadcloth; in Alice blue, old rose, the new gray and other colors; to-day, per yard..... 48c
$1.59 Voile. All-wool Voiles; 54 inches in width; a fine imported fabric; newest shades; to-day, per yard..... 89c	*$1.39 French Broadcloth.* Twilled Back French Broadcloth; 54 inches in width; in all the newest shades; to-day, per yard..... 79c	*$6.50 Melton Broadcloth.* Black Melton Broadcloth; the correct weight for spring coats; a beautiful piece of goods; to-day, per yard..... $3.25

A $20 New Style Coat for Wear Now, at $12.75

We have been doing some remarkable things in the Coat Section of this store of late, but here's the offer that caps the climax—

The Best Coat Ever Sold Anywhere At the Price.

The illustration gives a pretty good idea of the style, but it can't give the rich tasteful effect of the excellent, glossy black broadcloth of which the garment is made.

A collarless model with braid-trimmed outline and cuffs and a sleeve that is an entirely new Spring idea. Satin lined throughout.

The price is for To-day ONLY $12.75

Introducing New Spring Styles in Women's Suits.

$20 Suits for $12.75 $35 Suits for $22.50

These two suits demonstrate our supremacy in giving correct and distinctive styles at moderate prices.

Look as long as you like, and where you like, you cannot find the equal of these.

One is a beautiful new Eton model, made of a rich quality light weight broadcloth, in all the new Spring shades of reseda, green, Alice blue, old rose, tan, gray, violet, as well as in black and blue. The correctly cut coat is artistically adorned with velvet and braid in colors that match the cloth exactly; bodice girdle; smart circular skirt, trimmed to correspond with jacket; exquisitely tailor finished; a suit that cannot be matched in value for at least $12.00 more than our to-day's special price of..22.50

The same style in Panama; new shades, moire trimmed, at same price.

The other suit is a beautifully fitting Eton model of an all wool mixture, in beautiful shadings of light and medium gray, tan and violet. The jacket shows a plaited effect front and back, and has turnover collar and cuffs, effectively trimmed with taffeta and braid. The vest effect is of fancy braid, finishing of small buttons; bodice girdle; new circular effect skirt, with plaits front and back; inverted plait sides. A suit that will surprise you at to-day's special price of.....12.75

We Give S. & H. Green Trading Stamps.

THE NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLIC MORALS

Rollo Ogden and Norman Hapgood Think Both Are Mending.

REBUKE DISCREDITED PAPERS

By Neither Buying Nor Advertising in Them, Says Mr. Ogden, and an Improvement Will Begin.

Rollo Ogden, editor of The Evening Post, and Norman Hapgood, editor of Collier's Weekly, talked of "The Newspapers and Public Morals" before the Society for Ethical Culture in Carnegie Hall yesterday morning.

Mr. Ogden said he thought public rebuke upon a certain class of discredited publications would have its effect. When the publishers of these discredited papers defended themselves by insisting that they were giving the public the class of news it wanted, such a defense was an insult to the public. If the public refused to buy and advertise in that class of publications and refused with a pronounced moral vigor, Mr. Ogden said, the beginning of a great improvement would have been made.

It was an error for the public to regard the editor as holding himself aloof and apart from the world, and depending upon his own convictions for inspiration, declared Mr. Ogden. Every newspaper liked to feel that it possessed a responsive clientèle, and its readers' approval. The best forms of inspiration came from the outside. To-day, with all its faults of vulgarity and inclination to overstate facts, he thought the press voiced the general sentiment of the people upon the more important questions.

Mr. Ogden did not think that the improvement desired was to be found through legislative enactment, but rather through the weight and authority of sound public sense. With all its evils, he said, the press of to-day was making itself felt as the voice of the people. But the press should not at the same time overlook its own shortcomings. Recently leaders in the social, financial, and even the religious world had fallen sadly from their high estates. No power other than the press could have brought home to these men their awful mistakes, and mistakes which were all but crimes.

He said he felt sure that the men connected with the press were not insensible of the great opportunities afforded them. As an illustration of this feeling he read a letter written in 1857 by Lawrence Godkin, in which the editor lamented the fact that there was on the Supreme Court bench at that time a man notoriously corrupt, and told of the efforts he purposed taking to rid the judiciary of such a man through publicity.

How well Mr. Godkin succeeded, the speaker told. He said that while it was given to few to rise to the heights reached by Mr. Godkin, yet the example was always before the newspaper writer, and he believed that in the main they were striving constantly to better both social and political conditions.

Norman Hapgood in his address credited American newspapers with being the most influential news institutions in the world, but declared that they had many faults which demanded a remedy in the public interest.

"Is there any reason," he asked, "why the press should not be criticised like any other institution? The newspaper looks out over all mankind and tells what it thinks of insurance, of gas, of politics, and every other branch of human endeavor. And yet if a man, believing on the whole in the usefulness of the press, dares to point out certain quarters in which it needs improvement, he is likely to be charged with ignorance of his subject, with swelled head, or with vindictiveness. The newspapers, to tell the truth, are in the position of the preacher who does all the talking and is seldom talked back to."

His attitude, he said, did not imply any lack of appreciation of the great educational work of the press, and he continued:

"The United States was visited a short time ago by one of the best-informed English journalists. It was not long after the election of Nov. 7, with its great upheaval and victory of superior public opinion over corrupt political forces. And he said, in reference to the victory, that never in history had there been so great a proof of the power of a very enlightened press. He went back to England to help found a new paper, the mission of which is to be to put into English life something of the great value that America has been acquiring.

"It is certainly a high tribute to the American press that a sample of that kind of liberty and that kind of power should be sought in our country. Whatever the shortcomings of the American newspapers are—and they have shortcomings like every other institution—it is true that they lead the press of the world in the march toward freedom."

Mr. Hapgood declared that the Massachusetts newspapers suppressed the fact that in an interesting debate in the legislature, a member arose and flourished a bottle of patent medicine containing a large proportion of alcohol, while many of the other members clamored for an opportunity to taste it. Mr. Hapgood thought that under normal circumstances this incident would have had a place on the first page of all the Massachusetts papers, but with a single exception, not one of the Massachusetts newspapers made mention of the edisode.

"Why this extraordinary silence?" he asked. "The explanation lies in the existence of a trust of which we seldom hear. It is called the 'Proprietary Association of America,' and it sells each year $100,000,000 worth of patent medicines, of which $40,000,000 go directly into the coffers of certain newspapers for advertising."

Newsboys Wrestle for Medals.

Newsboys of a wrestling turn of mind had a good night's sport on Saturday in the gymnasium of the Children's Aid Society, 14 New Chambers Street. Evert T. Wendell offered silver and bronze medals to the contestants, and nearly one hundred bouts were decided before it was known who were to receive the coveted prizes. Michael Winert was the referee, while Mr. Wendell acted as timekeeper. The bouts were of six minutes' duration. In the 95-Pound Class Jacob Block, known as "Dutch," won over John Barry. The featherweight championship was won by John Wanstsko of the Forty-fourth Street Home from Meyer Rothnagle of 14 New Chambers Street, who got second prize. The other winners were Frank Kelly, the "Plumber"; James Ryan, Louis Ruggiero, and "Happy Jack" Moll. Willie Brown, a 180-pounder, was too heavy and no one would wrestle with him.

New Rules for Western Racing.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 25.—New rules for the government of racing on the tracks of the American Turf Association were adopted yesterday and announced to-day. The most important change was in regard to the apprentice allowance in selling races. According to the new law, jockeys with apprentice allowances will receive their allowance only when they are riding for their contract employers. This rule also reads that jockeys with apprentice allowances will be allowed three pounds in handicaps, which is a distinct departure from the old law.

Another important change was that which prohibits races at unusual distances. Hereafter there will be no races at a mile and forty yards, as heretofore, and there will be no race at more than a mile which is less than a mile and a sixteenth. The scale of weights was also raised from 85 to 87 pounds for three-year-olds and upward.

BATTLING NELSON, RESCUER.

Lightweight Fighter Slightly Injured in Stopping a Runaway.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., Feb. 25.—Battling Nelson, the champion lightweight pugilist, who is spending a few days in the mountains at Blue Sulphur, near here, prior to going into training at Philadelphia, was painfully bruised in stopping a runaway to-day. He rescued Mrs. Frank Howard and her two small children.

Mrs. Howard had taken the children for a drive and the horse bolted and ran. The pugilist leaped for the horse's neck and succeeded in stopping it only after he had been dragged a considerable distance. The bruises are not serious.

GALLOPS AT LOCAL TRACKS.

Lively Sunday at Gravesend and Sheepshead Bay—Oiseau Out.

Oiseau, at one time last season supposed to be the most formidable rival Sysonby would have to meet, had his first airing at Gravesend yesterday. "Matt" Allen, who trains the stable of James B. Brady, had the colt under saddle, and indulged him in light exercise in company with Holecher. Both colts wintered exceedingly well, and from the manner in which they went along it should be a comparatively easy matter to give them an early racing opportunity, if such is the stable intention. Oiseau is in the Brooklyn, Suburban, and Brighton Handicaps, and will not lack for chances should he develop the quality expected of him by his owner.

First Water, another eligible for the three big handicaps, was also shown on the Gravesend course. This colt has grown and developed into a remakably good-looking horse. His legs, however, have always been bad, and it is with great difficulty that he has been brought to the races in former seasons. Though he was apparently going along soundly in his galloy yesterday, it will be some time before he is again on the track, for it is the intention of Trainer Burlew to blister him to-day, and it will be a month before his training can commence after that operation.

Roseben, one of the foremost sprinters of recent years, is taking to his light gallops kindly, and he bids fair to come to the races with all the dazzling foot that made him such a great horse last season.

At Sheepshead Bay it was a busy day among the trainers, and the yearling track was filled with gallopers all through the forenoon. Probably the best-looking lot among the new two-year-olds that have been shown are those of James R. Keene. Trainer Rowe is giving them light galloping exercise, and all are stamped with quality.

YACHT RATING RULE FAILS.

France Objects to New European Formula and Wants American Plan.

The European rating rule, produced at the recent conference of yacht clubs held at London, for which so much was hoped, is likely to prove a failure after all. It appears that France will refuse to accept it, and that the subscribers to it, when all the participating countries in the conference are heard from, will be limited to Germany and England. Britain is beginning to doubt the advisability of accepting it in view of the new conditions, intimating that the advantage to be gained by joint action with Germany is too small to compensate for upsetting existing conditions in England when they have proven generally satisfactory. The outcome will be watched with interest.

In an official report to the Yacht Club of France, the French delegates say that the rule should not be accepted by France for the reasons that:

Having taken into account the midship section for five years, France should not retrace its steps and support a rule that takes no account of displacement.

The new formula, in place of being a rule, is a series of restrictions that must hamper the initiative of designers and be contrary to progress.

The formula must produce boats of small girth, of V-shape midsections, and of large sail area, a type neither seaworthy nor stiff, and familiar to France in 1886.

The rational boat well proportioned is favored least and could never be advantageously produced.

Louis Dyevre, one of the French delegates, further says that while the rule may do well enough for large boats, it is very bad for the smaller types, and certainly should not be used under fifteen meters length. It taxes too heavily the elements of stability, breadth girth, and girth difference, and does not tax sail area sufficiently. He advocates the adoption of a modification of the New York Yacht Club rule, meaning the American rule, which he proposes, as follows:

"Rating equals the length multiplied by the square root of the sail area and divided by nine times the square root of the midship section."

The difference between this and the American rule is that the latter uses as a devisor five and a half times the cube root of the displacement, which is a smaller cross section than the midship multiplied by the length, but the result would be very nearly the same.

DIXIE'S CHALLENGE RECEIVED.

Motor Yacht Club Announces International Cup Races.

The Motor Yacht Club of Great Britain announces the receipt of a formal challenge from E. J. Schroeder of New York, owner of the champion Dixie, for two international races in September next—one for the Harmsworth Cup, which has not been raced for in two years on the other side, and the other for the International Cup won last year at Arcachon, in the South of France, by Napier II., the English boat owned by Lord Montagu, then the Hon. John Scott Montagu, and Lionel Rothschild. The date of the two races will be fixed on definitely shortly.

Great satisfaction is expressed in England on the coming of the Dixie, and the hope is expressed that other challengers, representing France or Germany, will come forward before the final date for closing of entries, July 1, to compete for the trophies.

E. J. Schroeder is determined that the Dixie shall win both the International and the Harmsworth Cup, if possible, and has had her engines overhauled and improved immensely. It is believed that she will show a greatly increased horse power as a result of the alteration and exceed her speed of last year markedly. Last year she did a shade better than the Napier in actual competition, both boats doing a bit better than twenty-five miles in races. The characteristics of the two boats are much alike.

Prize Winners on Seventh's Range.

The shooting of the Seventh Regiment Rifle Club on the armory range Saturday night was principally confined to a handicap match, a competition that brings out all the points of an expert rifleman. The conditions of the contest call for seven shots standing, at 200 yards, and seven shots prone, at 500 yards, four entries allowed and five prizes. The first class is handicapped three points, the second class two points, and the third class one point, except that any man who makes a full score receives first prize irrespective of handicap. The shooting on Saturday was excellent, Private Mestre of Company K carrying off the leading honors with a score of 63. The range was in charge of Corp. Wilson and Private B. H. Weisker, Jr., who acted as executive officers of the night. The scores follow:

Name and Company.	Total.	H'd'p.	Net.
Private H. Mestre, K.....	65	2	63
Private W. H. Hanley, A.....	64	3	61
Private F. C. Noble, K.....	63	2	61
Private C. G. Witter, G.....	61	0	61
Private E. C. Robinson, C.....	63	3	60

LOOKING FOR BOARD

But can't find the locality you want? Examine the Boarders Wanted Columns

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

which contain announcements for the most select neighborhoods.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEWFOUNDLAND DOG PUT ROBBERS TO ROUT

Thieves Fled, Leaving Banker Malcom's Property Behind.

HAD SILVER PACKED IN BAGS

When Cedar Gave Warning His Master Didn't Believe Him, but He Was Right.

Cedar, a Newfoundland dog, owned by George Malcom, a banker, living at 56 East Fifty-second Street, saved the family from being robbed of several thousand dollars' worth of property on the night of Washington's Birthday.

Mr. Malcom sleeps in the same room with the dog on the third floor of his home.

Last Thursday night Mr. and Mrs. Malcom retired at midnight. Shortly after 3 o'clock the next morning they were awakened by Cedar's barking and scratching the door in a vain attempt to get out. Footsteps were heard going down the stairs, but Mrs. Malcom assured her husband that she recognized the butler's tread, so Cedar was told to behave himself and was sent back to his corner.

The dog, however, rebelled against this order. He whined and growled and sniffed and tried every way known to dogs to indicate his disagreement with the views of his superiors. But it was not a good hour of the day to keep people awake, and soon the faithful Cedar had no hearers.

The next morning when the butler really did go downstairs, he found the front door wide open. The coat rack held no coats, the rear basement windows were open, and the catches torn off and piled up on the dining room table were four large bags containing the family silverware, various ornaments taken from the mantels and tables in the library and parlor, and some clothing.

The robbers, probably three in all, after entering through the rear basement windows, went to work with candles. Candle grease was found all over the house, and a bunch of candles was lying near the bags. They were evidently getting along well with their work, for about all the available valuables had been collected and placed in the bags, ready to be passed out through the window to the back yard.

At this point Cedar woke up. The robbers heard him and made all speed for the front door.

As the men sped through the hallway they must have grabbed Mr. Malcom's fur coat, for it is missing. Police Headquarters has been notified, but the detectives on the case have made no arrests yet.

CHAMPION WATERBURY LOST.

Waterbury Put Out of Racquet Championship by Boston Player.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—Lawrence Waterbury of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club and the National champion, to-day met with defeat at the hands of Percy D. Haughton of Boston in the semi-final round of the National racquet championship in the court of the Boston Athletic Association. The defeat of Waterbury was the surprise of the tournament. The champion yesterday defeated Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., in a four-game match, and was expected to have little difficulty in reaching the finals. Haughton took the first game with comparative ease, Waterbury scoring but seven aces. The champion was seen at his best in the second game and ran out his fifteen aces while Haughton made but one point.

A runaway match was then expected, but Waterbury went to pieces in the latter part of the next game after scoring thirteen aces. The pace proved too fast for him and the form he had shown in the early part of the game left him entirely and Haughton won the third game by 15 to 13. The fourth and deciding game was a walkover for the Boston player. Waterbury was unable to make any headway and was defeated by the score of 15 to 2.

Payne Whitney of New York won the second semi-final match from H. D. Scott of Boston after a close contest. Whitney captured the first game, mainly on service, but lost the second. The third game was an easy victory for the New York player. With two games to one in his favor, Whitney played with plenty of confidence in the fourth game, but Scott made a desperate effort to equalize matters. The game was called 13—all, and five aces were set which Whitney ran out without a break. Whitney and Haughton will meet tomorrow in the final round for the championship.

An interesting contest in doubles was played during the afternoon, George Standing, professional to the New York Tennis and Racquet Club, and George C. Clark of Boston defeating Thomas Pettit, Boston Athletic Association professional, and George H. Brooke of the Philadelphia Racquet Club and former amateur champion, by three games to two. Standing and Clark won the first game, but lost the two following. They took a brace and annexed the third and fourth games after a good fight. The summary:

SEMI-FINAL ROUND.

Haughton	15	1	15	15
Waterbury	7	15	13	2
Whitney	15	7	15	15
Scott	8	15	7	13
Standing and Clark	15	7	3	15	15
Pettit and Brooke	8	15	15	9	9

$20,000 FOR JOCKEY RADTKE.

Offer Made by Cleveland Turfman Was Refused.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 25.—J. O. Keene values the services of Jockey Herman Radtke, who recently rode twenty-one winners in a week, a world's record, at a fortune, and expressed himself in words to that effect to-day, after refusing an offer of $20,000 from John W. May for his contract on the Chicago lad. May was acting for Paul Rainey, a Cleveland turfman, who campaigned the Tippah Farm Stable.

Keene came here to make further selections from his racing string in Winter quarters at Montgomery Park. He will ship to Oaklawn, and is firmly of the belief that Radtke can win with almost anything at Oaklawn in face of inferior opposition in the saddle. Keene said that he will take Radtke East shortly after the Memphis meeting closes. He expects the boy to prove himself another Tod Sloan.

"It is true he has nothing to compete against now," said Keene, "but his record shows that he has had forty-one mounts, has ridden twenty-five winners, and has finished unplaced but six times. That represents 61 per cent. of being perfect, and I don't believe any other rider in the world holds such a record."

Radtke has ridden ten winners for Keene in ten days.

Princeton's Basket Ball Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 25.—At a meeting of the members of the University basket ball team held yesterday, Edward R. Halliday, 1908, of Columbus, Ohio, was elected Captain of the team for next year. Halliday is a sophomore and has played guard for the team the last two years.

Madagascar's Governor Resigns.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Gen. Gallieni, who has been Governor of Madagascar for upward of nine years, and who is on leave in France, has just resigned that post owing to disagreement with his colleagues in the Congo Commission. His retirement under such circumstances is exciting considerable notice. M. Augagneur, Deputy and Mayor of Lyons, will in all likelihood succeed him, but this matter will not be settled before the next Cabinet Council takes place. It is rather a curious coincidence that Gen. Gallieni should be giving up the Governorship of Madagascar at the very time when every one has been talking of Queen Ranavalo, in connection with her visit to Paris. The gallant officer will soon proceed on a tour of inspection of the colonial troops in all the French possessions, with the single exception of Indo-China.—London Telegraph.

NEW SWIMMING FIGURES.

Twenty Records Were Broken at Last Week's A. A. U. Championships.

The Amateur Athletic Union swimming championships, which were held in the New York Athletic Club pool last week, produced the most remarkable series of record-breaking performances that have ever been witnessed at such an event. Up to a recent date nearly all the world's swimming championships and records were held in England, New Zealand, and Australia, but the past two years have seen a big change, and the United States now stands well in front in the matter of records. During the four days' tournament twenty records were made, four world's and sixteen American. The New York Athletic Club is credited with nineteen, the odd one going to the Missouri Athletic Club of St. Louis.

The chief performer was C. M. Daniels, one of the youngest swimmers in the country. In the 50-yard championship he made a new American record for the distance, and then continuing he created a world's record for 60 yards. He was timed at 25 and 40 yards, and established new figures for those distances. In the 100-yard championship he made a world's record with three turns, and equaled the best previous time for the distance, which was with two turns. He had previously covered the distance in 0:57 3-5, but as the record was made without costume and not in competition the English authorities refused to recognize it. In the 100-yard event he broke the American intermediate records for 75 and 80 yards.

Three old records were smashed by him in the 220-yard swim. He made the best American time for the distance, and also at 150 and 220 yards. He closed his performance by clipping 9 4-5 seconds from the best American time for half a mile, and then cut a big slice off the 1,000-yard American record. He was also a member of the New York Athletic Club relay team, which broke the 220-yard record and established a new quarter-of-a-mile mark.

The only other record made at the tournament was the 220-yard breast stroke by A. M. Goersling of the Missouri Athletic Club. Daniels did not compete in this event. The summary of the record-breaking achievements follows:

C. M. DANIELS.

	Old Record.	New Record.
*50-yard championship	0:26 3-5	0:25 2-5
†60 yards	0:35 1-5	0:31 1-5
*40 yards	0:20 3-5	0:19 3-5
*25 yards	0:12 1-5	0:12
†100-yard championship	0:58	0:58
†75 yards	0:42	0:41 3-5
†80 yards	0:49 2-5	0:44
*220-yard championship	2:30 3-5	2:33 1-5
*200 yards	2:26 1-5	2:20
*150 yards	1:46 1-5	1:43
*440-yard championship	6:54 3-5	5:20 3-5
*880-yard championship	12:39 1-5	12:29 2-5
*1,000 yards	15:23	14:08 3-5

CHARLES RUBERL.

*150-yard back-stroke championship	2:06 4-5	2:05 3-5
*75 yards	0:57 3-5	0:56 4-5
*100 yards		1:19 2-5
*125 yards	1:43 4-5.	1:43 3-5

A. M. GOERSLING.

200-yard breast-stroke, championship		2:52 3-5

NEW YORK A. C. RELAY TEAM.

200 yards	2:00 4-5	1:18 1-5

*American record. †World's record.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

Irish-American Runner Leads Field in Mott Haven A. C.'s Race.

Will G. Frank of the Irish-American Athletic Club won a six-mile cross-country run held by the Mott Haven Athletic Club yesterday afternoon over its Bronx course after a pretty contest with S. P. Devlin, in which a field of over thirty starters competed. Frank covered the six miles in spite of the heavy going in 33 minutes and 50 seconds, but Devlin hung right to his heels, and the Irish-American only beat out the Mott Haven runner by ten yards at the finish by a splendid spurt. D. Lorz of the Mohawks ran third, fairly close up, with the others pretty well strung out.

The day was anything but suitable for road racing, and the big turnout testifies to the enthusiasm and determination of the Gotham runners. The roads were quagmires of mud and the fields overrun with puddles of water. Every step splashed water high over the limbs of the runners and they finished coated so that their parents would have scarcely known them.

The Mott Haven men carried off the club honors by finishing five men in the first dozen across the tape. The race started from their clubhouse and followed Clairmont and Jerome clubhouse and followed Claremont and Jerome Avenues over the usual course covered by the club.

The order of the first twelve at the finish was as follows:

W. G. Frank of the Irish-American Athletic Association; S. P. Devlin of Mott Haven Athletic Club; D. Lorz of Mohawk Athletic Club; C. Mann of Mott Haven Athletic Club; J. Malone of Mott Haven Athletic Club; M. C. Manley, unattached; J. McDonald of Mott Haven Athletic Club; J. Dolan of Loughlin Lyceum; H. Smith, unattached; J. Armstrong of St. Raymond's Athletic Club; J. McNally of St. Jerome Athletic Association, and W. Hays of St. Augustine's Athletic Club.

WORCESTER WANTS REGATTA.

Lake Quinsigamond Clubs Bid for Annual Rowing Races.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 25.—Worcester will send a strong delegation to the annual meeting of the National Association of Oarsmen, which will be held in New York next month to make a fight to secure the annual championship regatta of that body. The preliminary steps were taken at a meeting of the Lake Quinsigamond Association, composed of all the boat and canoe clubs at that lake this afternoon at the Park Theatre. There were forty clubs represented, although the notice of the meeting was sent out only last night, and there had been no gathering of the organization since the close of the 1903 regatta. President John H. Meagher, whose business interests are such that he cannot give the matter his attention, resigned in favor of Thomas J. Harrahy, President of the Wachusett Boat Club. A. V. Coylson, Secretary of the old committee, will continue to act.

President Harrahy said he was ready to pledge the necessary $1,200 demanded by the Executive Committee of the National Association of Oarsmen as a guarantee, and felt certain that the other incidental expenses amounting to as much more could be easily raised by popular subscription, although there was but three weeks left before the time of the meeting. He said various business men and corporations had promised their support, and he felt from conversations with the New England members of the Executive Committee that Worcester could secure the regatta, although Philadelphia would also be a strong bidder for the event.

This evening at the close of the meeting a formal bid was sent to Secretary Fred Fortmeyer.

The news that an effort will be made to bring the regatta to this city has rekindled all the latent rowing enthusiasm, and many of the old guard, familiar at regattas for the past twenty years, were present at to-day's meeting.

Coal in the Philippines.

The coal measures are made up of alternating beds of shales, sandstones, clays, and black lignite or lignito-bituminous coal, besides a few small bands of limestone in their lower horizon. As many as five different beds of fuel have been distinguished. These measures increase in thickness, but apparently grow more and more barren of coal toward the north shore. A little southwest of Calahaga Bay, the eastern one of the two major indentations on the north shore, a Spanish company has operated within the past ten years, first mining coal by means of expensive Spanish labor and later (1903-04) with the help of Japanese. Here the maximum thickness of coal seams examined is about five feet, but near the south shore, toward the western end of the island, twenty feet of coal was penetrated by a drill, and at the apex of the anticline on the Urgera pertenencia there is an abnormal accumulation of over thirty feet of mineral fuel. However, the greatest normal thickness of any seam on the island, measured at the surface, did not exceed eight feet.

Of the just stated thickness at the outcrop was the "Big Tree" seam, from which a sample lot of ten tons gave highly satisfactory results when thoroughly tested on board the United States Army transport Wright late in April, 1904. Compared with the "Kishima" coal from Japan, tried almost simultaneously under identical conditions, the Batan coal was found to contain 25 per cent. more lump, to produce the same speed of 13.3 knots per ton per hour, to yield less dark smoke, and to leave no clinkers instead of many and only 9.8 per cent. of dry refuse, instead of 19 per cent. There was also less work involved in firing with the Batan fuel, owing to its superior cleanliness, low ash content, and little waste.—The Engineering Magazine.

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COLUMBIA MEN WORRIED OVER STRINGENT RULE

Want So-Called "Summer Professional" Rule Abolished.

OPINION OF A PROFESSOR

Sees No Harm in a Man Receiving Compensation for His Work in a Summer Camp.

No small amount of interest has been aroused in Columbia University athletic circles by the proposal of Cornell to abolish the rule disqualifying men from college athletics who play on Summer baseball teams for remuneration or instruct in Summer camps. Not even the adoption of the three-year eligibility rule by Yale, Harvard, and Princeton, viewed in the light of recent reports that Columbia would follow the lead of these three, has elicited as much discussion as the abolition of the disqualifying rule regarding so-called "Summer professionals."

The Columbia rule, which the students almost to a man believe should be done away with, reads as follows:

"Rule 2. A student shall be ineligible to represent the university in a public athletic contest, either individually or as a member of a team or crew, who, either before or since entering the university, shall have engaged for money in any athletic competition, or who shall have received or been promised compensation for teaching or engaging in athletic exercise or sport, including any form of physical culture, gymnastic, or other athletic training.

"The disqualification worked by this rule shall be held to include those students who receive or who have received any emolument, direct or indirect, by reason of their connection with so-called Summer nines, or as teachers of gymnastics or other forms of athletics in Summer camps, vacation playgrounds, recreation centres or elsewhere."

In commenting upon Cornell's attitude, and the advisibility of abolishing the above rule at Columbia, one of the University professors who is a member of the Faculty Committee on Student Organizations said:

"Personally, I think the rule which disqualifies a man from representing his college in athletics because he has received compensation, direct or indirect, for his work in a Summer camp might well be abrogated without causing serious results in college athletics. A man who goes out with a Summer camp and exercises a sort of guardianship over a set of boys and teaches gymnastics, baseball, swimming, rowing, running, and about every other sport, cannot be said to be much of a professional in any line. His main duty is not to teach athletics, like a professional coach, but to watch over the boys, see that they have a good time, and give them plenty of outdoor exercise.

"In the case of men playing on Summer nines the situation is somewhat different. Some college men may be only ordinary, average baseball players, and manage to earn a little at the game during the Summer; and on these the disqualifying rule may be somewhat harsh. On the other hand, there may be men in college who are phenomenal pitchers, let us say, and for whom some of the professional teams would pay handsomely. The consensus of opinion among college athletes is, or has been up to date, that it would be unwise to declare such men eligible for college teams. The great and almost insurmountable difficulty is, in such cases, where to draw the line."

One of the students, who is manager of one of Columbia's teams, expressed himself along the same line, saying that he was decidedly in favor of the abolition of the rule, for the reason that a more liberal policy in college athletics was highly desirable and that the undoing of this restriction would be a big step in the right direction.

The local collegians believe Prof. White of Harvard is right in saying that the rule is useless, and argue that it is no more objectionable for a man to earn his livelihood or his tuition at Summer baseball or in a camp than in an office, provided he is a bona fide student of the university at the time he plays on the college team. Further, it is said that, despite the strict rules, "ringers" creep in now and then, through evasion of these rules, and thus cause more harm to college sports than the playing of "Summer professionals."

It is difficult to predict at present what the action of the Columbia authorities will be, but the students are decidedly in favor of killing the rule, and, as one of them put it, "the rule would have about as much chance if put to a vote as a straw in a cyclone."

M. Merignac, Fencing Champion, Here.

M. Merignac of France, reputed to be the greatest fencer and swordsman in the world, is in New York, having arrived from Havana, where he recently contested a match with M. Fons, the Cuban duelist, in response to a challenge. He will remain here until Thursday, when he will sail for home. On Tuesday evening he will contest a match with M. Galante at Carnegie Hall, three bouts, the best two in three to decide its issue. All sword thrusts from knee to head will be scored, and in case of a double thrust the touch will be canceled. Each bout will be of five minutes' duration.

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TENNIS CLUBS FAIL TO ENFORCE RULES

Tournament Games Played Without Referee or Linesmen.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO ACT

Rule May be Framed Penalizing An Organization Which Does Not Have Proper Officials.

Right at the beginning of the season the Executive Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association will be called upon to decide several vexatious questions. One of these is the unfair conditions that exist in many of the tournaments which make it necessary for the competitors to play their matches without linesmen and referee. Frederick G. Anderson and A. L. Hoskins, both members of the Executive Committee, took exception to the absence of these officials during some of the matches last week at the National Indoor Tournament in the Seventh Regiment Armory. These two new and progressive committeemen believe that it should be made compulsory upon the organization holding a National, State, or sectional tournament to provide linesmen and an umpire for each match. The English are strict upon these matters as it holds the players strictly to the rules and does away with all acrimonious controversy as to the outcome of close contests.

Several years ago there was much stir created because of the slipshod manner in which matches of the New Jersey State championship were played without proper officials. Even matches in the important National tournament at Newport were contested last season with no linesmen or umpire to render decisions. A number of the matches on the Seventh Regiment's courts have caused no end of comment for the same reason, not that the competitors themselves are at fault, but that even with the best of honest intentions the results are not always satisfactory.

Both Anderson and Hoskins will bring the subject before the Executive Committee at the meeting which it is expected will be held this week in this city. In all probability a rule will be framed that will for all time settle this subject, so far as the American courts are concerned. It is a rare thing for a protest to be entered by a lawn tennis player even when he loses through a lax interpretation of the rules. In this country the officials are prone to overlook foot-faults in service and it was of this that the Doherty brothers complained bitterly, as they claimed Whitman was a flagrant offender in this respect.

Of such importance do the progressive members of the new Executive Committee believe these matters to be that it is planned to penalize the offending organization, which does not provide proper officials, by awarding the tournament the following season to an organization that will agree to a careful observance of the rules. This it is expected will materially raise the standard of the American game.

The Executive Committee will also arrange the schedule of dates for the coming season. This, to New York players of the game, is chiefly interesting because of the fact that the State championship will probably be held upon the courts of the Staten Island Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club. Formerly it was held at Syracuse. Because of the agitation that began last season as to Newport being an expensive place at which to hold the National tournament the selection of the Staten Island courts is regarded by some as an opening wedge toward the holding of the National meeting here before many seasons have gone by. In any event, but few invitation tournaments will find a place on the list and it is the intention to do away with these as rapidly as possible.

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Editor New York Times, Times Sq., City:

Dear Sir:

Last week we inserted an "Ad." in the Real Estate Columns for the sale of one of our houses.

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AUTO CLUBS COMBINING IN STATE ASSOCIATIONS

Latest One Formed in Ohio, but Kentucky Will Soon Follow.

A. A. A.'S VIGOROUS POLICY

President Farson and New Secretary Will Assume Charge of Work This Week—Committee Changes.

Indications are shown that the new management of the American Automobile Association will make special efforts the coming season to encourage the organization of clubs into State automobile associations. The Associated Clubs of New Jersey, which was organized as a branch of the American Automobile Association last Fall, has met with unexpected success, and now includes over 1,000 members, and all the leading clubs in the State.

A. G. Batchelder, who will relinquish his duties as Secretary on March 1, has continued to be active in building up the American Automobile Association, and last week he returned from a trip to Cleveland, where he assisted in organizing the Ohio State Automobile Association, composed of clubs in Cleveland, Columbus, Akron, and Cincinnati. There are eight well-organized clubs in Ohio, and all are expected to join at the first regular meeting for the election of officers, which will be held betwen March 15 and April 1, at Columbus.

"I think there will soon be a State Automobile Association in Kentucky," said Mr. Batchelder. "The automobilists there have been considering the question for some time. There are three big clubs in the State, at Louisville, Lexington, and Paducah. A meeting for this purpose will be held in Louisville within a few days."

Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York have the largest State organizations. Illinois has an association with a good membership.

The interest that has been aroused in Ohio upon the subject of good roads has had considerable influence in the formation of the State association. It was organized last Fall, and an energetic plan was outlined to secure State aid for building new roads and improving the main State highways. It was resolved to ask the Legislature for $500,000 this year and $1,000,000 next year. When it is considered that only two or three years ago it was impossible to obtain $500,000 from the New York Legislature for good roads it will be possible to form some idea of the ambitious efforts being put forth in Ohio for better roads.

President John Farson of Chicago and Sidney S. Gorham, the new Secretary of the American Automobile Association, will arrive in the city this week. Mr. Gorham will take charge of the work at the old offices, 31 West Forty-second Street. Mr. Farson, it is well known, has decided views regarding the proposed changes, particularly in the racing rules, and radical as well as practical innovations are looked for when the Directors meet for their first regular meeting since the annual election. This meeting will be held March 8 at the Automobile Club of America. The cylinder displacement plan will be one of the subjects for discussion, and it is generally believed that a special competition or series of tests will be planned on this principle.

Much interest also centres in the probable Chairmen of the new committees. The Chairman of the Racing Board, of course, is the most important particularly so this year, in view of the fact that the Vanderbilt Cup race will be held again on American soil. It is doubtful if Robert Lee Morrell will consent to accept the position for another year. He has stated that he has done his share of racing management. It is quite likely that a new Chairman will be appointed and that his committee will be picked so as to contain reliable men who thoroughly understand the technicalities of racing management. Fewer men on important committees, and those of recognized standing and ability for their particular work, are considered an imperative necessity for the coming year. The present Chairmen of the other important committees are James B. Dill, Law; A. B. Shattuck, Good Roads, and Augustus Post, Touring.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

Comte de la Valletta, the member of the Automobile Club of France, who has been making a study of automobile conditions here, has been driving a Packard and a Pierce car on his visitations to different factories. He was quite pleased with their running abilities, speed properties, and the simplicity and reliability of the mechanism.

A number of Americans will visit Europe this Summer to tour, and it is possible that American entries will be seen in the big 3,000-mile touring contest that Count de Dion has been agitating. The French automobilists do not seem to have responded generously thus far to this touring scheme, but it is believed that after the Grand Prix motor race, which will be held in June, greater interest will be shown in the event.

Manager A. L. Kull of the Wayne Company is concluding arrangements for the six-day nonstop run of the Wayne car in New York streets next week. Mr. Kull says that the laws of the city will be obeyed to the letter, the car running from 110th Street southward and return. The entire run will be checked carefully, and on each round trip the car will be filled with waiting passengers at the Wayne Agency, 1,659 Broadway.

The Strang gas-electric car, embodying a new system of motive power, will leave Philadelphia by the Pennsylvania Railroad this morning, and will arrive at the West Shore Depot, in Weehawken, in the afternoon, where it will remain all day Tuesday, starting for the Pacific Coast on Wednesday.

In a recent issue of The German Automobile Journal an account is given of the number of automobiles in Russia. Of 250 in use, 180 are Oldsmobiles. This is a remarkable showing, as 70 per cent. of all the machines in use are of one make. Russian roads are notorious, and the fact that so many Oldsmobiles are in use speaks well for the strength and durability of our American cars.

Judge John M. Thayer, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, has purchased a six-cylinder Frayer-Miller car. He selected this kind of a car owing to its great hill-climbing powers.

HOCKEY'S FINAL GAME.

N. Y. A. C. and Hockey Club Finish League Schedule To-morrow.

The final game of the Amateur Hockey League series will be played by the teams of the New York Athletic Club and the Hockey Club of New York at the St. Nicholas Rink to-morrow night, and if it results, as expected, in a victory for the "Winged Foot" seven, the race will end in a tie between the Crescent Athletic Club, the present champions, and the New York Athletic Club. The Crescents, by virtue of their defeat of the St. Nicholas seven last week, assumed first place in the race once more, New York moving back to second and St. Nicholas assuming third.

If a tie results in the race it will be necessary to play off the match, and March 2 is the date that has been tentatively agreed upon as the time for its decision. The place will probably be the St. Nicholas Rink, as the last time the New York and Crescents tied for first place the deciding match was played in Brooklyn. The standing of the teams follows:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Crescent A. C.	4	2	St. Nicholas S. C.	3	3
New York A. C.	3	2	Hockey C. of N. Y.	1	4

L. V. Harkness Out of Racing.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 25.—L. V. Harkness, proprietor of Walnut Hill Stock Farm here, and one of the best patrons of the trotting turf, has withdrawn all his horses from training and will not race in the future. Mr. Hakness came here a few days ago and decided to devote his entire energy to breeding trotters. His horses have been quite successful, Fereno winning both the two and three year old divisions of the Kentucky Futurity, Walnut Hill the two-year-old division, and Ozanam the Transylvania Stake, besides many events at other points. E. Benyon, who formerly trained for Mr. Harkness and who has during the last few years had some of the Walnut Hill horses in the stable, has sent all of the Harkness horses back to the farm.

OUR RECORD CORN EXPORTS.

January's Figures Highest in Years—Baltimore's Big Gain.

Exports of corn for January, according to United States Government estimates, were 27,477,570 bushels, as compared with 16,241,901 in the same month last year. This high showing for 1906 exceeds the best record for January in the six preceding years, which was in 1901, when 19,438,395 bushels were exported, by 8,039,175; but the total shipments for the seven months from July last to the end of January are less than one-third those of the same periods ending in 1900 and 1901. A comparison of the seven-month periods, from July to January, for the six years beginning with July, 1899, is made in the following table:

Year.	Bushels.	Crop.
July, '99, to Jan., 1900.	130,580,828	2,078,143,933
July, 1900, to Jan., '01.	115,724,930	2,105,102,516
July, '01, to Jan., '02.	21,873,769	1,522,519,891
July, '02, to Jan., '03.	23,941,555	2,523,648,312
July, '03, to Jan., '04.	34,873,242	2,244,176,025
July, '04, to Jan., '05.	36,696,153	2,467,480,934
July, '05, to Jan., '06.	70,257,774	2,707,993,510

From these figures it will be seen that the years of heaviest export do not necessarily follow after record crops. The years from 1902 to 1904 produced the greatest number of bushels of any recorded in the table, but the quantities exported were lower than in any year but 1901.

An interesting feature of the export figures for the seven months ending January is the gain of the port of Baltimore as a shipping point over New York and New Orleans, her chief rivals. In the period ending January last year Baltimore exported 4,239,928 bushels of corn, and in the same time ending last month 14,095,259, an increase of about 233 per cent. The same comparison shows New York's figures rising from 8,761,8[illegible] to 15,258,213 and those of New Orleans from 7,588,701 to 11,443,275, increases of less than 100 per cent. Baltimore's big showing is credited to the special rates favoring that port made by the Chesapeake and Ohio at a time when the roads that naturally feed New York's export grain trade are too busy with more profitable freights to make it worth their while to compete.

The following table shows the position of the United States among the corn-raising countries of the world:

	*1901. Bush.	*1902. Bush.	*1903. Bush.	*1904. Bush.
North America	1,642	2,623	2,364	2,578
South America	106	90	154	180
Europe	562	424	496	303
Africa	33	33	34	33
Australia	10	8	6	11

*000,000 omitted.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Evansville, Ind.; Elizabeth Dietrich, millinery; New Grand Hotel.

Barney & Callahan, Mount Plain, Idaho; T. M. Callahan, general merchandise; Alice E. Callahan, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

The Golden Rule Mercantile Company, Pocatello, Idaho; John Hood, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

The Golden Rule Mercantile Company, Evanston, Wyoming; Roland Stevens, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Panton & White Company, Duluth, Minn.; C. A. Preston, department store; Hotel Cumberland.

Showdon, H. L. & R. A., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; H. L. Snowdon, ladies' furnishings; Cambridge Court.

Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; L. I. Waldman, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. Muhlfelder, furnishing goods and laces; Hotel Imperial.

McConoughey, Kohn & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; R. McConoughey, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Benesch & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; S. Benesch, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Pogue, H., & S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; P. P. Drake, silks; Grand Hotel.

Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; Miss Q. Deegan, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss A. Abeles, fancy goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Grinsfelder, J., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; D. J. Grinsfelder, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, silks; Hotel Cumberland.

Bindles, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; B. L. Danforth, cloaks and suits; 683 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Mosby, J. B., & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. B. Mosby, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Elting, embroideries; Miss B. Freiberg, handkerchiefs; 874 Broadway; Hotel Woodward.

Ponton & White Company, Duluth, Minn.; G. T. Miller, notions and books; 31 Union Square; Hotel Cumberland.

Steppacher, William, & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; William Steppacher, piece goods; E. M. Steppacher, piece goods; Hotel Cumberland.

Herz, A., Terre Haute, Ind.; M. Herz, notions, jewelry, and house furnishing goods; 487 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.

McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, cloaks and suits; Miss A. Collins, waists; Hotel Vendome.

Neuhousel Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; C. A. Neuhousel, notions; Hotel Wellington.

Pardridge & Blackwell, Detroit, Mich.; M. Frohney, dress goods, silks, and wash goods; J. Crowe, hats and caps; F. R. Hettinger, books; 884 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Sisson Brothers & Welden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; A. Donnon, domestics; Hotel Normandie.

Heyn, Binswanger & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. Loewen, toys; H. Binswanger, dry goods; Hotel Spalding.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Company, Erie, Penn.; W. B. Trask, dry goods; C. W. Prescott, dry goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel Normandie.

Swafford Brothers' Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. Geissler, waists, suits, and skirts; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Havens & Geddes Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; L. P. Goepel, dress goods, silks, and linens; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Patrick, F. A., & Co., Duluth, Minn.; R. P. Schlomon, cloaks; 51 Leonard Street.

Kline, E., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. Kline, cloaks and suits; R. Sautter, dress goods; 598 Broadway.

Cook & Taylor, Lowell, Mass.; Mr. Small, dry goods; Mr. MacKinley, dry goods; 47 East Tenth Street.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Troy, N. Y.; Miss H. Markstone, cloaks and suits; Hotel Victoria.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss Spendlove, corsets and ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Braztell.

Anderson Brothers Company, Portsmouth, Ohio; W. B. Anderson, upholstery goods; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Victoria.

Lyon & Pond, Owosso, Mich.; H. D. Lyon, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss A. M. Smith, notions, leather goods, ribbons, and ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Braztell; Miss B. O'Malley, cloaks, suits, and waists; Miss K. Mars, ladies' wear; Hotel Victoria.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. J. Mollenkoff, domestics; 874 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Forman, S., Waterbury, Conn.; cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. M. Baach, smokers' articles; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

McCabe, L. S., & Co., Rock Island, Ill.; W. H. Reck, notions and jewelry; Hotel Imperial.

Jackson Company, Rome, N. Y.; H. W. McGuigan, dress goods, cloaks, and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Mendel, Berman & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Mendel, hats; Hoffman House.

Cahn-Cobiens Company, Baltimore, Md.; L. Cobiens, dry goods; Hoffman House.

"Filene's," Boston, Mass.; Miss A. Enwright, suits and skirts; L. Bullard, millinery; Miss J. M. Griffin, millinery; Hotel Breslin.

Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. N. Guthrie, linens; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Breslin.

Whitman & Adams Company, Augusta, Me.; D. W. Adams, cloaks and waists; Hotel Breslin.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Taylor, G. R., Company, Wheeling, West Va.; W. A. Rempe, linens; Hotel Cadillac.

Horne, Joseph, Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. C. Wasson, jewelry; 320 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Campbell, William, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. C. Scott, carpets; 57 White Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Coyle & Richardson, Charleston, West Va.; J. L. Richardson, notions; Prince George Hotel.

Montclair Shooters Tie for Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Feb. 25.—The final shoot for the 1905 silver trophy cup of the Montclair Gun Club was held yesterday afternoon and resulted in a tie. Henry Moffett was the winner yesterday, making a break of 49 out of the 50 targets thrown. This victory gives him the cup for three months, and as George Boxall had already won the trophy for three months the two will have to shoot off for its final possession.

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Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:38|Sun sets..5:49|Moon sets...9:10

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:41	10:07	3:35	3:54
Governors Island	10:08	10:35	4:16	4:35
Hell Gate	12:01	12:28	5:48	6:07

Arrived—Sunday, Feb. 25.

SS Maracas, Trinidad, Feb. 17.
SS La Touraine, Havre, Feb. 17.
SS New York, Southampton, Feb. 17.
SS Minnehaha, London, Feb. 15.
SS Ghazee, Singapore, Jan. 3.
U. S. Transport Sumner, Havana, Feb. 20.
SS Langfond, Caibarien, Feb. 19.
SS Ole Bull, Progreso, Feb. 17.
SS Earl of Douglas, Greenock, Feb. 9.
SS Lansing, Port Arthur, Texas, Feb. 17.
SS Winyah, Philadelphia, Feb. 24.
SS Princess Anne, Norfolk, Feb. 24.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
Brasile, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alliance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Siegmund, Pernambuco	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Queen Olga, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Caronia, Naples		9:00 A.M.
Arapahoe, Charleston		3:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
Furnessia, Glasgow		10:00 A.M.
El Alba, Galveston		3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

*Cedric, Liverpool	5:00 A.M.	8:30 A.M.
*Ryndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A.M.	8:30 A.M.
Curityba, Caibarien	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Alene, Haiti	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Flandria, Kingston	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
P. Willem III., Haiti	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Ital. Prince, Argentina	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans		1:00 M.
Lampasas, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Vizcaina	Shields	Feb. 12
Carpathia	Gibraltar	Feb. 12
Cretic	Naples	Feb. 10
Consuelo	Hull	Feb. 9
British King	Antwerp	Feb. 10
City of Memphis	Savannah	Feb. 21
Queen Alexandra	Liverpool	Feb. 10
Wurzburg	Bremen	Feb. 13
Gretavale	Shields	Feb. 10
Ponce	San Juan	Jan. 20
Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Feb. 17
Finland	Antwerp	Feb. 17
Princess Irene	Gibraltar	Feb. 17
City of Gloucester	St. Michaels	Feb. 14
El Dorado	New Orleans	Feb. 21
El Norte	Galveston	Feb. 20
City of Columbus	Savannah	Feb. 23
Caracas	San Juan	Feb. 21
Algonquin	Jacksonville	Feb. 23

DUE TO-MORROW.

K. W. der Grosse	Bremen	Feb. 20
Astoria	Glasgow	Feb. 17
Germania	Naples	Feb. 14
Italia	Gibraltar	Feb. 13
San Jacinto	Galveston	Feb. 21
Colon	Colon	Feb. 21

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Teutonic	Liverpool	Feb. 21
Craigmore	Huelva	Feb. 13
Francesca	Naples	Feb. 13
El Valle	Galveston	Feb. 22

DUE THURSDAY.

Pennsylvania	Hamburg	Feb. 17
Prinz Oskar	Naples	Feb. 16
Liguria	Naples	Feb. 14
Kansas City	Savannah	Feb. 20
Chalmette	New Orleans	Feb. 24

Reported by Wireless.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., outgoing, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Brow Head at 4 P. M. yesterday, when 230 miles southeast of that place. Due in Plymouth, England, about 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Finland, incoming, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Siasconset, Mass., at 10:15 P. M. yesterday, when 100 miles east of Nantucket. Due at her pier about 7:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Kroonland, outgoing, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at the Lizard at 6:20 P. M. yesterday, when 94 miles west of that place. Due at Dover, England, about 4 P. M. to-day.

SS City of Columbus, incoming, was reported by De Forest wireless 90 miles south of Sandy Hook at 8 P. M. yesterday. Due in New York this morning.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Philadelphia, at Southampton, Feb. 24.
SS Arabic, at Algiers, Feb. 24.
SS Brooklyn, at Genoa, Feb. 25.

Sailed.

SS Carmania, from Queenstown, Feb. 25.
SS Noordam, from Boulogne, Feb. 24.
SS Caledonia, from Moville, Feb. 24.
SS Vaderland, from Dover, Feb. 24.
SS St. Louis, from Cherbourg, Feb. 24.
SS Patricia, from Dover, Feb. 25.
SS Norseman, from Liverpool, Feb. 24.
U. S. transport McClellan, (for Manila,) from Gibraltar, Feb. 25.
U. S. transport Kilpatrick, (for Manila,) from Gibraltar, Feb. 25.

Passed.

SS Vaderland, Antwerp, for New York, passed Prawle Point.
SS Martello, Hull, for New York, passed the Lizard.
SS Armenian, New York, for Liverpool, passed Kinsale.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

INSTRUCTION.

TEACHER OR SECRETARY.
French gentleman, a Parisian university graduate, formerly connected with steamship business, wishes to give lessons at pupils' residences or to act as tutor, secretary, or translator; highest credentials. Address R. de Montleveaux, 61 West 50th St.

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For French, German, Spanish, or Italian get The Language Phone Method. Metropolis Bldg., New York.

PERSONAL.

TITLE OF NOBILITY DATING FROM THE Crusades to transmit. Address M. E. Gibault, Paris, 3 Rue des Deschargeurs, who will furnish information.

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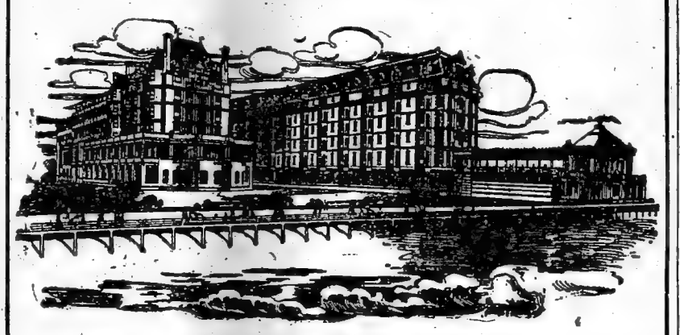

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12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours, via New York Central and Lake Shore.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—†HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:29 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—22½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND & TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK EXP.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.

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†11:20 A. M.—Mountain and Mohawk Express.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Clevel'd & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det., & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syr., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

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New York	Mar. 3	Philadelphia	Mar. 17
St. Louis	Mar. 10	St. Paul	Mar. 24

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT. Pier 39, N. R.

MINNEHAHA	Mar. 3	11 A. M.	
MINNEAPOLIS	Mar. 10	5 A. M.	
MINNETONKA	Mar. 17	11 A. M.	
MESABA	Mar. 24	9 A. M.	

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays, Pier 48, N. R.

Cedric	Feb. 28, 8:30 AM	Baltic	Mar. 14, 8 AM
Teutonic	Mar. 7, 10 AM	Majestic	Mar. 21, 10 AM

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.

FROM NEW YORK:
REPUBLIC..Mar. 9, 3 P

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.
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EIGHTEEN PAGES.

FEEDING THE FLAMES.

An exchange of views upon politics and the state of the Nation recently took place between ex-President CLEVELAND and ex-Senator JAMES SMITH, Jr., of New Jersey, during which both expressed the opinion that "there was little hope for Democratic success along conservative lines." "I told Mr. CLEVELAND that there was no use for conservatism these days," said Mr. SMITH. "He knows, and I know, that this is a period of radicalism, and for the time being the man who has the most extreme measures to propose is likely to meet with the greatest political success." Of Mr. HEARST he said: "He stands for extremes, and that's what the people seem to want just now—Democrat or Republican."

It does look that way. The professional radicals, men who can attract attention and get a hearing only by practicing strange and extreme doctrines, were never so active or so vociferous. But many man hitherto safe and sane, men of sober minds, are heard to confess their belief in radicalism as the only cure for the ills and evils that, chiefly, have provoked its resentments and given it an excuse for being. In some of his policies the President inclines toward radicalism. Some look upon him as its apostle. Certain it is that the agitators admire and applaud him. Two years ago the Democratic radicals voted for him—Judge PARKER was too conservative for them. The Bryanite and Populistic Democrats in Congress have gone over to him in a body. They like the way he pitches into the corporations. Ex-Senator SMITH is right. There is a wave of radicalism sweeping over the country. Its professed objects are many, but they may be summed up in one—the abolition of privilege.

It is amazing that radicalism, though speaking with multitudinous tongues, never utters a word about the tariff. The law that imposes our protective duties is the very head devil of all the devils of privilege that beset us. There privilege is enthroned, there so many licenses are issued for the few to despoil the many that all the other sources of inequality of condition and opportunity seem negligible in comparison. It is the breeder of trusts, an absolute negation of the square deal. Yet they never mention it.

Now that brings us to Mr. SMITH again. It brings us to the subservience of the people's lawmakers to private interests, which is a prime cause, doubtless the chief cause, and in some measure a justification, of the present clamor for radical changes in our social and political organization. Mr. SMITH will without effort recall the history of the Wilson Tariff bill. The Democrats came into power in 1892 pledged to tariff reform. In the Wilson bill they would have kept their promise. That measure was amended in the Senate in the interest and for the protection of the Sugar Trust. Betrayed and indignant, President CLEVELAND refused to sign the bill. The betrayal was the work of three Democratic Senators, the "Senators from Havemeyer." Mr. SMITH will remember who they were.

Twelve years have passed, but that act of faithlessness to a public trust is still remembered as one of the most shameless instances in all our history of corporation control over legislators chosen by the people. The practice has not died out. It is prevalent. Corporations rely upon it to extend their privileges or to baffle legislative attempts at their curtailment. The Armstrong Committee exposed to the view of the people the organization and the machinery got up by the great insurance companies for the corruption of the Legislature at Albany. Every witness before that committee made more votes for Mr. HEARST than all his campaign champions of municipal ownership put together.

Yet while the tide of discontent, of demagogic agitation, and of radicalism in general has been swelled by public debauchery and breach of private trust, the municipal ownership craze itself has been powerfully stimulated by the contributory negligence or worse of those who have most to fear from it. The month following Mr. WILLIAM R. HEARST'S startling demonstration of political strength in this community was deemed by the Interborough and the Metropolitan interests an appropriate season for a merger of their street railway companies and an issue of securities far in excess of the cost and not warranted by the present earning power of the properties. A renewed outcry for municipal ownership and a fierce campaign for the Elsberg bill are the immediate consequences of the merger. And while the air is filled with passionate denunciations of this consolidation and its concomitant stock watering, while The Congressional Record is filled with violent speeches against the trusts, while hostility to corporations is spreading and Socialism everywhere raising its head and its hopes, there is talk, perhaps not serious, of a combination of shoe manufacturing interests with a capitalization running far into the billions.

Is capital blind? Do the directing men of the corporations really delude themselves with the belief that they are not answerable to the people, and that they may with impunity defy public opinion? Must Mr. HEARST be elected Governor, Mr. BRYAN President, and Socialism control the House of Representatives before they will get sense into their heads?

FIGHTING AN UNJUST TAX.

Last week the manufacturers of boots and shoes met in convention in this city and resolved, in very emphatic terms, that the tax on imported hides inflicts a serious and needless expense upon their business and is of advantage solely to the semi-monopolists who control the cattle industry. No one, so far as we know, disputes this statement. No one who stops to think about it can fail to see that this tax is harmful and oppressive in nearly every way that a tax can be. It increases the cost of one of the necessaries of life, and necessarily falls heaviest on those who are least able to bear it. It checks an important industry and restricts its ability to enter foreign markets on equal terms with competitors of other lands. It restricts the employment of labor and tends to keep wages lower than otherwise they would be. And all this is done in the direct interest of a combination in the nature of a monopoly, a combination that deals in hides only as a by-product in the meat business, and which controls another and still more important of the necessaries of life. On the face of the known and unquestioned facts the tax on hides is one that never should have been levied, except, possibly, for war purposes if the Treasury were in a desperate condition—a tax that ought immediately to be repealed forever.

What chance is there that the tax will be repealed? Practically none. What will the boot and shoe manufacturers, the vast body of workingmen whom they employ, the far greater mass of workingmen whose cost of living is increased by the tax, do about it? Practically nothing. The country is very prosperous and has been so for a full decade. Relatively to general income the burden of the tax is not felt, and comparatively few who are able to do so take the trouble to think out its actual effect. The Beef Trust and the numerous allied interests which are favored by the tariff are closely and effectively organized and very active to prevent any breach in the tariff wall behind which they gather their unearned gains. With promises on the one hand, with threats on the other, they sway the Republican Party in every Congressional district and in all the States. Until the victims of tariff favoritism are prepared to enter the political field, to help their friends and to oppose their enemies, they will accomplish little against the compact, vigilant, unscrupulous, greedy organization of those who profit by that favoritism.

Probably so long as things continue to go as well as they have been going for the past ten years, there will be no adequate movement for the reform of the tariff. When the reaction comes, which is bound sooner or later to come, the actual injury done by tariff discrimination and by the fostering of industrial monopolies will be more clear, and there will be a demand for a change. Yet it is not to be denied that the reaction might be deferred and made less severe and harmful if the business men who really suffer from the effect of the tariff should unite in its reform. The tariff distinctly and directly limits our foreign markets and restricts that wide and varied and continuous demand for our manufactures which would protect them from violent disturbance. It also restricts the home demand and makes the conditions of business artificial and subject to injurious fluctuation. No one supposes that the most reasonable of fiscal systems would wholly prevent business reaction, but it certainly would tend strongly to make reaction less frequent and less severe. What the boot and shoe manufacturers should contribute to the righting of their wrongs is action as determined and practical as that of the protectionists.

RATE REGULATION PRECEDENT.

While the railway rate debate is running actual cases are arising exemplifying some of the points raised, and tending to illustrate the validity of criticisms of rough and ready legislation. Thus in Kansas the State Commission had no hesitation in regulating rates to suit itself, and the companies now are taking the matter into the Federal court upon precisely the grounds alleged by THE TIMES against the pending bill in Congress. To some it may have seemed hypercriticism to demur at the joinder of legislative, executive, and judicial functions in the same body. Yet that is exactly the allegation upon which the action of the Kansas commission is attacked in the United States Circuit Court. A body uniting those functions is argued not to be a court, and therefore not to have power to adjudicate the reasonableness of railway tariffs. To make such a decision and to substitute another rate within thirty days is not due process of law. The requirement that the new rate shall remain effective until altered by the commission, no provision being made for a rehearing, is the exercise of arbitrary power, and the whole proceeding is deprivation of property and repugnant to the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution.

At the very threshold of the case arose the question which Congress shirked, viz.: What is a fair return upon invested capital? The railways object to having this question settled by the commission. Similarly it will be unsatisfactory to have the Inter-State Commerce Commission decide of its own motion what per cent. the billions of railway capital shall be allowed to earn. It would be bad enough to take such a ruling from Congress, but it would be intolerable to have a commission decide such a matter, and, as some contend, without right of appeal. Every railway in Kansas is concerned in this litigation, and both State and inter-State traffic is involved. It would be begging the question to anticipate the annulling of the Kansas statute, or to assume that Congress will not be better advised in the final form of its enactment. Already the Hepburn bill is as dead as the Esch-Townsend, and yet each in turn was acclaimed as fit for instant enforcement. If they had been enacted they would have been quashed. This is emphatically a case for more speed with less haste.

AS TO A PARCELS POST.

We cannot understand why, with an annual deficit of fourteen and a half millions, the Government Post Office should be asked to go into the express business. We do believe that the limited parcels post involved in the proposed consolidation of the third and fourth classes of mail matter would prove beneficial to the country and to the Postal Department.

The law prescribes that the postage on books and printed matter—the third class—shall be 8 cents a pound; that double that charge, or 16 cents a pound, shall be imposed for all other merchandise, which forms the fourth class. The line of demarkation between these two classes is not always particularly vivid, as illustrated in the following table supplied by Mr. JAMES L. COWLES, Secretary of the Postal Progress League:

Printed books, 8 cents a pound.
Blank books, 16 cents a pound.
Visiting cards, printed, 8 cents a pound.
Visiting cards, blank, 16 cents a pound.
Christmas cards, printed on paper, 8 cents a pound.
Christmas cards, printed on silk, satin, or any other substance than paper, 16 cents a pound.
Advertisements on blotting paper, 1 cent per ounce.
Advertisements on ordinary paper, 1 cent per each two ounces.

Postmaster General CORTELYOU has asked for the consolidation of the two classes of mail matter, with the present third-class rate of 1 cent for two ounces for books, boots and shoes, dry goods, and other merchandise, and newspapers and periodicals in wrappers, which means a parcels post system to a limited extent. He has also suggested that under economical administration the weight limit may later on be increased, and the rate of postage may be still further reduced. The severe test successfully withstood by the postal service each year during the Christmas holidays shows what it is capable of in handling packages of merchandise. Mr. CORTELYOU has stated that notwithstanding the enormous quantity of extra letters, post cards, and packages, beginning with Dec. 20 and lasting until after New Year's, the Postal Department "beat the express companies in time and promptness of delivery throughout the entire season," and that a critical inspection of the express offices during that period would enable one to "appreciate the zeal and loyalty and the hard work that was done" by the postal employés. Moreover, the change to the third-class rate would not necessarily entail a further deficit, as probably the lower rate charged would be offset by the increased volume of business.

The popularity of the parcels post idea is evinced by the number and by the frequently extravagant terms of the bills introduced during the present session of Congress. One bill provides for a reduction of postage on merchandise and for an increase of the weight limit as follows:

Parcels up to 8 ounces..... 1 cent
Between 8 ounces and 1 pound... 2 cents
Between 1 and 10 pounds..... 5 cents
Between 10 and 20 pounds.....10 cents
Between 20 and 30 pounds.....15 cents
Between 30 and 50 pounds.....35 cents

And so on, up to packages of 100 pounds, which is all a carrier could well handle. Such a measure, if enacted, would no doubt cause a loss of business to the express companies. But it would tax the imagination to conceive how the country's mail service would have to be reorganized so that a New Yorker might send a fifty-pound package for delivery in San Francisco at the rate of 35 cents, or to compute the annual deficit in the Postal Department under the provisions of such a bill. European countries have uniformly a better developed parcels post than the United States. But they have not our magnificent distances. As this Government is committed to the principle of a uniform rate of postage, regardless of distance, it is difficult to see how the fervent advocates in Congress of an extended parcels post system are going to make much practical headway with their idea.

The facts that have come to light in the matter of alleged corruption by the largest surface transit line in the city in the trial of damage cases seem to show pretty plainly that there has been misdoing in the past and that the effort to do away with it has disclosed more of it than was understood by the management. The whole business is extremely difficult to deal with. On the one hand there is the natural disposition of a corporation to escape payment when it can; on the other an organized system for extorting undue compensation for injury. For the latter only firm resistance and active exposure will be effective, and these only to repress extortion that cannot wholly be prevented or punished. As for the former, there is one remedy which, so far as we know, no corporation thoroughly employs; that is the utmost frankness and publicity in the matter of accidents. There is a very general tendency to shut everything up, to withhold information from the press, to handle everything connected with an accident with the greatest possible secrecy. If a corporation be prepared to act fairly and honorably in such cases it would do well to manifest its desire and intention so that all concerned would be impressed with the fact. That is by no means impracticable. It is apparently seldom thought of.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

The Subway Guard.

In fining a Subway guard who had assaulted a passenger Justice MCAVOY declared that the quality of the Interborough employés had been deteriorating of late, and that now their behavior is usually impudent when it is not brutal. There is, we find, a somewhat general impression that this is so, and most of those who have the impression say that the change for the worse dates back to the time of the strike. There may be some basis for the belief, but it is still possible to travel a good many miles on the Subway without seeing any misconduct on the part of a guard, while displays of somewhat remarkable patience with stupid or unreasonable passengers are by no means infrequent. One's experience with these men depends a good deal upon the time at which one travels. It is in the crowded hours that most of the friction occurs, and the explanation is not far to seek. The discomforts are then greatest and tempers are subjected to the severest strain. Of course, the guards and other employés are paid, or are supposed to be paid, to remain calm and courteous in all circumstances, but they are only human, and they have much to irritate them. Most of them are probably as capable of self-control as are any men to be secured for such positions, and most of them, again, behave themselves with sufficient propriety when things are going smoothly and neither cars nor platforms are thronged with angry and impatient crowds. The remedy lies, therefore, in an improvement of the whole service—in an increase of the number of trains and the avoidance of delays. That there is room for such improvement, and a lot of it, is beyond any doubt whatever. The service is not what it could be as certainly as it is not what it should be, and we incline to put the final blame for the occasional rows between passengers and guards elsewhere than on a set of men who are naturally disposed to get along as well and as smoothly as they can with the people with whom they are brought in contact. The chances are that Justice MCAVOY'S "deterioration" is imagined rather than real. A group of men as large as that of the Subway guards is sure to contain a certain number of ruffians, who will act after their kind, and a modicum of brusqueness is necessary to prevent the delays which we all want prevented, but after all it is the company, the management, that is responsible for everything that happens on the Subway, and it does little good either to scold or to fine an individual offender, however well he may deserve it. In this particular case the individual offender seems to have deserved both the scolding and the fine.

New Yorkers and Their Pride.

According to ex-Controller GROUT, the only trouble with New York is that the New Yorkers are not proud enough of it, and he adds: "If they took as much pride in this metropolis as the rest of Americans do it would be a great deal better off." It seems to us that there is a large number of mistakes in these statements—a large number even for statements made in an after-dinner speech. New Yorkers are not at all lacking either in pride or in affection for their great city, and the accusation is so often brought against them simply because their pride is quite different from that which the other cities, towns, and villages of the country deserve and get from their inhabitants. The New Yorker is so confident of the superiority in size, wealth, and opportunity of his home that he sees little need to talk about it, and he doesn't take the trouble to supply himself with statistical information of the sort with which, for instance, the wandering son of Chicago so grievously bores everybody with whom he comes in contact. And, for the same reason that he doesn't vaunt, the New Yorker doesn't find it necessary to deny or conceal the defects in his city or his municipal government. He is, on the contrary, rather inclined to lament them with undue volubility, simply because he is so sure that the defects do not really count for much when weighed against the merits which New York possesses. As for the pride which the rest of Americans have in New York, that is a different matter, and again we think that Mr. GROUT errs. There are a good many Americans—millions of them—who are not at all fond of New York, and if they are proud of it they conceal the feeling with great success. In their hearts they know that their animosity is unjust and unreasonable, but they talk of the city, now bitterly, now contemptuously, and they even deny that it is American in the true sense of the word. Yet they are extremely fond of making visits here, and after they have accumulated a lot of money in the Hinterland they are very apt to forget that they hate New York—very apt to remember that success can find more and more satisfying joys here than it can anywhere else in the country.

Doctoring While Hypnotized.

Much sound sense marks the report just made at a Magistrate's request by an unnamed doctor of the Paris Faculty of Medicine on the doings of a young woman in one of the French provincial cities who has been diagnosing and prescribing for the sick while in a state of hypnotic sleep produced by her father and brother. Of course the doctors of the town objected to this, and it was in the course of the proceedings instituted by them that the Parisian expert was asked to investigate the case. He reported that the hypnosis was real, the young woman being of a highly hysterical temperament and easily "controlled," but he denied entirely that while in this state she knew anything more about medicine than when out of it, which was nothing at all. The prescriptions given were declared to be for the most part either harmless or inert, but much harm was done, nevertheless, because patients were prevented from getting intelligent treatment, in many cases to their serious injury. No such claims as those made in behalf of this young woman had ever been put forward, the expert said, by CHARCOT or any other scientific investigator of hypnotism, and he added: "On the other hand, this belief in the lucidity of somnambulists is accepted as an article of faith by a great number of persons who, moreover, are quite incompetent to pronounce on the question. Whoever is aware of the big part played by the imagination perceives absolutely nothing of an extraordinary character in the cures or appearances of cures obtained by somnambulists. It is the eternal story of the faith that heals." There one gets to the inevitable "something in it" of most forms of quackery—a few undeservedly lucky people really had been "cured" by the girl who knew nothing of medicine. That is what makes the charlatan so hard to suppress—what makes it probably impossible ever to suppress him entirely. Give him enough cases and he is sure to "cure" some of them, and those are the only cases that count with ignorance and superstition. Excuses for the quack's failure can always be found by himself and his dupes.

COOPER UNION AUDIENCES.

Charles Sprague Smith Declares That He and They Are Misrepresented.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to an editorial in this morning's TIMES entitled "The Cooper Union Audiences," in which, perhaps unintentionally, you do the People's Institute a grave injustice. Taking the meeting held at the Cooper Union on last Friday evening as a text, you make the assertion that "after properly denouncing THE TIMES for its inquiries," certain incidents occurred. The meeting was held, not as you say, "in advocacy" of the Elsberg Rapid Transit bill, but in order to have that measure discussed by both advocates and opponents. Messrs. Rives, Boardman, Auerbach, and Wickersham and representatives of the City Club were invited to speak. Messrs. Auerbach and Wickersham accepted the invitation, but later found it impossible to keep their engagements. A letter from the City Club was read.

Your statement that I "denounced" THE TIMES is entirely incorrect. No expression which could in any way be twisted into denunciation was uttered by me. In your issue of the 22d inst. you took occasion to propound certain questions as to the character of the Cooper Union audiences. I inferred that you desired these questions answered. In consequence, on Friday evening I put your questions to the audience seriatim, and secured from them answers which showed that 85 per cent. of the audience of 1,400 had actually voted at the last election, the number which showed by rising in response to a question as to citizenship being still larger, and no minors or women rose.

You also questioned whether more than 50 or 100 in the audience were not Socialists. On a poll of those present it was shown that between 50 and 60 persons present were Socialists.

In your editorial of to-day you state that I then asked the following: "All those who think we should take back for the profit of the plain people that which has gone to swell the pockets of private capitalists get up."

What I actually asked was that all those should rise who believed the time had come for the people to assume larger control of public utilities in order that such utilities should hereafter exist and be operated to the advantage of all rather than to swell the profit of the few. As you state, the entire audience rose.

It does not require any comment on my part to demonstrate that the question propounded by me is neither in substance nor implication the one which you put into my mouth. I believe that I may be pardoned for my conviction that the work done by the People's Institute, and the influence which it exerts as an educational medium in this community, is a sufficient justification for my desire that it should not be misrepresented in the columns of the press. I have heretofore been of the opinion that our work has commended itself in the main even to THE NEW YORK TIMES, and I shall be loath to believe the contrary. The People's Institute is endeavoring, through discussions of important public questions, to carry the lesson home to the people that citizenship entails duties as well as privileges, and that the most important duty is to make the citizen understand vital present questions in order that he may think and act intelligently in the interest of orderly democratic progress.

CHARLES SPRAGUE SMITH.
The People's Institute, New York, Feb. 25, 1906.

School Teachers' Vacations and Pay.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This morning I saw the letter from "Saleswoman" under the heading, "Teachers' Vacations." How little this woman knows about school teachers and their vacations and how they earn their salaries! The Summer vacation ranges between nine and ten weeks and not twelve. April week has been brought about through Church holidays, and from experience the school authorities have learned that the larger portion of the scholars stay away from school during this week to attend church, and on this account deemed it best to close the schools during that week. Don't think it was done to give the teachers a holiday, for it wasn't. The Christmas holidays amount to ten days.

Does this "Saleswoman" know that if it wasn't for the vacation the larger portion of the teachers would be in sanitariums or lunatic asylums for the want of rest from the nervous strain? Does this "Saleswoman" know that teachers have to remain in their classes until 5 o'clock P. M. and then carry a bundle of work to correct at home, which keeps them at work until 11, 12, and even until 2 o'clock in the morning?

The school teachers of Greater New York are the hardest worked body of people in the public service and the poorest paid, and, shame to be obliged to say it, "they can't get justice now without hiring lawyers to fight for them in the courts, and even then they don't get it."

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT.
New York, Feb. 20, 1906.

For Subway Refrigerators.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The hot season will soon be upon us again and with it the almost unbearable atmosphere of the Subway. As far as I know, no remedy against it has been agreed upon by the management.

I venture to suggest the erection of small but effective refrigerator machines to pour a constant current of cooled fresh air into the Subway. Room for the same could be found between the entrance door of the last car of a stopping train and the lower end of each station, a space which is entirely unoccupied now.

When the temperature of the surface air equals or exceeds that of the Subway air the ejection of the latter by large electrical fans affords very little, if any, relief. J. P. R.
New York, Feb. 10, 1906.

Not Improved in Thirty Years.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Just thirty years ago I wrote you a letter, which you kindly published, calling public attention to the shockingly poor gaslight in the cabins of the Wall Street ferryboats.

Upon my return from an absence abroad of many years I find exactly the same conditions exist, except that "in the days of my youth" I could see to read, but that now, alas! I am compelled to sit and silently wonder how long my poor countrymen will suffer before they can make a protest that brings results. They do things differently abroad.

J. B. CHASSEAUD.
New York, Feb. 24, 1906.

JUSTICE TO GEN. GROSVENOR.

Gen. O'Beirne Reviews the Old Soldier's Fine Military Record.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the name of the old army of volunteers, 1861 to 1865, on behalf of privates, non-commissioned staff and officers, or "file and rank," I cannot resist manifesting to you my sense of appreciation and thanks for your manly, fair, and high-spirited editorial of apology to Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio, in to-day's issue. The old soldier of 1861 was once an idol, and if mouth praise or printer's ink amounted to anything to assist toward canonization, he was a little short of a divinity among patriotic rhapsodists. But now it is fashionable to send him to Potter's Field, and call him "poor old soldier."

Nothing has ever been done for him, unless wrung from politician's fears of him and his aggregations, which means the power of his relatives and families, the patriotic and loyal element of the American people, who still number millions, and as a balance of power tip the scales of partisan success whenever they decide to do so. It was not customary in the past with journals to make the "amende honorable" when they had printed unfairly, or libelously, as it is to be regretted they so often do.

But you have done it bravely and honorably. For this all praise. In the forty years I have been reading it, not even under Raymond, the immortal, and Jones, the unsurpassed, has THE TIMES ever so signalized the "square deal" as you have now done. It augurs well for the future, and I thank you for this assurance of a new departure in journalism, the mission of which is to build up, not to destroy, to state facts and not misrepresent them. How justly, too, might not the "guild remember"—"that mercy I to others show, show Thou, O Lord, to me."

Let the old soldier—privates, non-commissioned, and commissioned officers—be treated as he deserves, not with the flippant disrepect of the "parvenu," irresponsive, and irresponsible element, which has freighted the American people with so many cares in the last few decades, but with that splendid spirit of American citizenship which for a century and more lodged in hearts of its true advocates, has found there its homes, altars, and incentives, as well as its triumphs.

Again I thank you for what you have said in apology to Gen. Charles Henry Grosvenor and his friends, the "old army," of which he has always been a favorite. The son of Major Peter Grosvenor, who fought during the war of 1812 in the Tenth Connecticut, and whose grandfather was Col. Thomas Grosvenor of the Second Connecticut Regiment in the Revolution, and who himself served conspicuously during the war of the rebellion in the Eighteenth Ohio Volunteers from 1861 to 1865 in the Union Army, through most of its bloody campaigns, terrible marches, and always trying hours, deserves your commendation and recognition of his services. No soldier from the State of Ohio, and they had many thousands of glorious ones with whom I had the honor to serve in the Army of the Potomac in front of Richmond and elsewhere, ever bore himself with more gallantry and modesty than "Fighting Charley" Grosvenor.

JAMES R. O'BEIRNE,
Private Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M., and United States Brigadier General of Volunteers.
New York, Feb. 24, 1906.

The Trouble with Our Manufacturers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Push American goods," says G. L. Hergert in your issue of the 17th inst., which is very good providing the pushing is not done the way he proposes—by asking the Government to furnish the means. He should remember that the Government is not in the manufacturing or mercantile business, and that it has no means except what it raises by taxation. Surely he would not have the people taxed for the benefit of our much-babied and much-protected industries. Isn't the way as open for them to send goods to free-trade London, where nothing is paid for entrance, as it is for foreign manufacturers to send goods to protected America, where a charge is collected amounting almost to confiscation?

What a fine sucking pig a "permanent commercial exhibit" would be. Mr. H. confesses that something of the sort was attempted the year of the coronation of King Edward, but "the manufacturers gave it no support," and our Government failing to respond to appeals for aims it naturally died for want of funds. Why couldn't it stand on its own bottom? The reason is not far to seek. Manufacturers were and are handicapped at the beginning. They could not buy their raw material as cheaply as their competitors. Manufacturers and producers should unite and compel their Representatives in Congress to pass such laws that raw material may be furnished as cheaply as their competitors get it. Then, with our machinery, our energy, our push, we can defy the world and exchange all our products, other things being equal. A. LYDECKER.
Peekskill, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1906.

The Famine in Northern Japan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one who has lived among the mountainous regions of Japan and knows the story of famine in the Nippon isles before the world had a nervous system of telegraphy, let me confirm the story of the dire need and distress of millions of people in Northern Japan to-day.

I have a letter from the Rev. Dr. H. De Forest, long resident in Sendai, just south of the afflicted district. He is acting as one of the relief agents, and begs that I will help to make known the necessities of the people, who are largely soldiers' wives, widows, orphans, and kinfolk, who have borne patiently the stress of their field tillers' absence at the seat of war.

Of course, the Tokio Government must bear the brunt, but many Americans will be glad to help. MRS. ELLIOT GRIFFIS.
Ithaca, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1906.

Selecting a "Corset Professor."

From The London Telegraph.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—It is no light matter to select a "corset professor." A competitive examination for that post in a municipal technical school for girls commenced a week ago, and is still going on. Twenty women candidates went up for the preliminary written and viva voce tests. Afterward each one fashioned two model pairs of stays under the supervision of a jury of experts. Upon examination of the twenty essays on corsets, their history, manufacture, anatomy—and presumably pathology as well—and of verbal replies and of the models, fourteen of the twenty candidates were finally plowed. The remaining six are now undergoing a second series of similar tests, which will continue all the week. Eventually the three candidates who are brought out on top by this rigorous process of selection will be examined for the last time by the Prefect of the Department of the Seine, with whom the appointment lies. The successful lady who will, indeed, have been proved to know all about stays will then be officially named titular professor of the art of corset making at the school in question.

Do Lightning Conductors Conduct?

From The London Telegraph.

The efficiency of lightning conductors is fairly well attested by the freedom of the great cathedrals and tall-spired churches from injury. St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey, for example, are well protected, and serve to safeguard a large area surrounding them. Experience in the navy is to the same effect. In former days, before conductors were employed, there was an annual charge for damage to his Majesty's ships by lightning. Between 1810 and 1815, according to Sir W. Snow Harris, thirty-five sails of the line and thirty-five frigates and smaller vessels were completely disabled. That item has now vanished from the votes.

NEWSPAPERS AND CRIME.

Mr. Champlin Puts a Heavy Responsibility on the "Yellows."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Andrew D. White, in an address to the students of Cornell University on "High Crime in the United States," makes the assertion that murder is more frequent in the United States than in any other country in the world; and that the number of homicides punished by lynching exceeds the number punished by due course of law. He asserts also that but one out of forty-five murderers is legally punished in this country. This state of affairs he attributes chiefly to the maudlin sentiment so widely prevailing in favor of the criminal brought before the bar of justice, which regards him as a plucky hero fighting against odds for his life, and to the feeling born of a still weaker sentimentality that society has no right to put murderers to death.

But Dr. White apparently misses one point. The evil he complains of is not wholly due to maudlin sentiment for the criminal, nor to the inefficiency of our courts. A large measure of responsibility for the prevalence of crime lies with our "yellow" newspapers, many of which occupy to-day a position in relation to the criminal classes that used to be filled by The Police Gazette.

The publication of a murderer's portrait ought to be prohibited by law. The appeal to the criminal's vanity by making him the centre of attraction in the principal page of a principal newspaper, with illustrations of the locality of his crime and of its methods, is an incentive to others to seek similar notoriety.

Every child that looks on pictures thus exploiting criminality is set a bad example, one that teaches him that crime is not a thing to be ashamed of and shunned, but that it leads to popularity and fame; and newspapers publishing such illustrations not only pander to a diseased taste, but actually help to make criminals and add to the gangs of toughs by which our streets are infested.

While every good citizen would deprecate lynching, as suggested by Dr. White, the law of self-preservation will some day prompt a resort to extra legal measures if the laws fail to give the protection which society has a right to demand. The criminal has too many privileges in this country, and if society is to exist and life is to be here a life of peace and safety, such as every good citizen has a right to demand, some of those privileges have got to be curtailed. JOHN D. CHAMPLIN.
New York, Feb. 24, 1906.

A Plea for hennry beamus.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has become so a habit to look for Mr. Foley in the "southeast corner," before seeing what is going on at Algeciras, that his appearance to-day was hailed with delight, and set at rest our fears that the genial poet had gone away with "hennry beamus."

The writer's prayer is added to those of countless admirers for the return of "hennry," for the "Songs of Schooldays" will lose much of their flavor without him.

His going away was a "turible" loss, and please, Mr. Foley, bring him back, and thus assuage our grief. R. H. W.
Cooperstown, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1906.

Mrs. Craigie's Ideas on America.

On her arrival in London, fresh from her American sojourn, Mrs. Craigie (John Oliver Hobbes) confided to a reporter of The London Mail that to keep one's self up to date one should visit America every two years.

The secret of American success, she claims, is to be found in the fact that they are not afraid of experiments. Houses which critics would describe as moderately good and comparatively new were pulled down without remorse and better ones erected. In England there seemed to be something of a terror of experiments.

She did not see a single drunken man during her three months' sojourn in America. Nor was she accosted by one beggar, though she visited nearly all the great cities. She was much impressed with the high standard of living and the culture of the working classes. Telephones were to be found even in the workmen's tenement buildings.

The Word Which Blocks Progress.

From The London Chronicle.

The word tariff, which is figuring now perhaps more prominently than ever, has an interesting origin. It is derived from the Arabic ta 'rifa, meaning an inventory of fees payable on demand, and became current in the following way: A certain Moorish General, by name Tarifa, seized, in the year 710, upon a small seaport some twenty miles from what is now Gibraltar, and the southernmost town in Europe. Here he founded a station for levying toll on all craft trading in the neighborhood, and bestowed his name upon the place, after the manner of Constantine, Alexander, and others. The word came eventually to signify a schedule of charges, and passed into the French, Italian, and English.

Poison in Bees' Eggs.

From The London Globe.

M. C. Phisalix is well known for his researches on snake and other poisons. In the case of the toad and viper he has shown that the specific poison accumulates in the ova, and suggests that it plays an important part in development and inheritance. His latest studies relate to the poison of the bee's sting. Bees' eggs, he shows, contain minute quantities of the poison, 475 eggs being required to furnish enough to poison a sparrow. It is a remarkable fact that the unfertilized poison-containing eggs give birth to drones which have no poison.

THE CLIMBERS.

We have come from Moscow, or isles
about Japan's,
Or we're Louisianians or Californians,
We have come from Trinidad, the land of
laziness—
From all parts hail we, come to grapple
with success.

Crowds are in the street,
All the world is putting.
Work on hands and feet;
But let us just repeat—
It is hard to get a footing,
Mighty hard to get a footing.

Where buildings scrape the heavens,
where the mile-long factory throbs,
We put in our applications for innumerable
jobs,
But our clothes are more than seedy, and
our speech a trifle funny—
What's a man to live on, if he hasn't any
money?

Crowds are in the hive,
But all the doors are shutting
That leave a man alive;
Yes, how shall we arrive?
It is hard to get a footing,
Mighty hard to get a footing.

We gaze into a window and watch the
busy clerk—
All the world is happy, for all the world's
at work;
In the great congestion, what endless liberty!
(We, too, are free to come and go, and
also free to die.)

Crowds are everywhere,
Arrogantly strutting,
For they all are There—
Precious lot they care!
Oh! it's hard to get a footing,
Mighty hard to get a footing.

Some day we'll hold the Nation like a
girl upon our knee,
But just now we want hard work and
some words of sympathy;
Friendless, homeless, countryless, and
every-good-thing-less,
We're striving to throw heavily the cruel
God Success.

Crowds are in the street,
All the world is putting
Work on hands and feet;
But let us just repeat,
It is hard to get a footing,
Mighty hard to get a footing.

J. O.

D. B. HENDERSON DIES; WAS ILL NINE MONTHS

Ex-Speaker's Funeral to be Under Grand Army Auspices.

HIS BODY TO LIE IN STATE

Presided Over the House of Representatives During Two Congresses —Civil War Veteran.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Feb. 25.—David B. Henderson, formerly Speaker of the National House of Representatives, died this afternoon at Mercy Hospital of paresis, which attacked him nine months ago. All of his family except a son, in California, were at the bedside, but Col. Henderson had been unable to recognize any one since Friday.

The funeral will be held next Thursday with services in the Episcopal church under the auspices of the Grand Army. Ex-Congressman George D. Perkins of Sioux City will deliver a eulogy. The body is to lie in state on Thursday at the church.

David Brenner Henderson was born at Old Deer, Scotland, March 14, 1840. He was 6 years old when he was taken to Illinois. Three years later, in 1849, his parents moved to Iowa, the State that was to be his home for the rest of his life. Col. Henderson was educated in the common schools of Iowa, and at the Upper Iowa University, and when the war between the States began he was among the first to offer his services to the Union and was enlisted as a private in Company C of the Twelfth Iowa Regiment. He was soon elected a Lieutenant, and served with the regiment until his discharge from the army, owing to the loss of a leg, in February, 1863.

Immediately after his discharge Col. Henderson was appointed Commissioner of the Board of Enrollment for the Third District of Iowa, which post he retained until June, 1864, when he re-entered the army as Colonel of the Forty-sixth Regiment of Iowa Infantry. He served in that capacity until the close of the war. In 1865 he was admitted to the bar, and then began the political career that was to terminate as Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington.

Col. Henderson served as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Iowa from 1865 to 1869, when he resigned to be appointed soon afterward Assistant United States District Attorney for the District of Iowa, which latter place he resigned in 1871.

In 1881 Col. Henderson was elected a member of the Forty-eighth Congress, and was re-elected by great majorities at each Congressional election for the next twenty years. He was renominated for the Fifty-eighth Congress, but declined. He was elected Speaker of the Fifty-sixty and Fifty-seventh Congresses, having succeeded Speaker Reed.

He was an earnest advocate of liberal pensions for the veterans of the civil war, invariably supported legislation favoring the laboring interests, and was always an outspoken champion of the interests affecting the District of Columbia.

HUNDREDS OFF FOR ALBANY.

They Will Appear To-morrow at the Elsberg Bill Hearing.

The rival delegations which will go from here to Albany to-morrow to appear before legislative committees for and against the Elsberg Rapid Transit bill will make up the biggest representation which has gone to Albany in recent years on any pending measures. It is estimated that in all nearly 1,500 persons will leave Grand Central Station for the capital.

There will be about five hundred persons in the City Club delegation, which will oppose the Elsberg bill and favor the passage of the City Club substitute. In this delegation will be representatives of some thirty civic organizations. Chase Mellen, Chairman of the Transit Committee of the club, will head the delegation. James L. Wells will head the Bronx organizations which have joined in the movement, and Cord Meyer will head the Queens real estate owners who are arrayed against the measure.

The delegation in favor of the measure will be headed by William R. Hearst, who has chartered a special train. It is said that the Hearst agents are using the movement as an aid to Hearst's candidacy for the Governorship. Mr. Hearst will address the Cities Committees of the Senate and Assembly on the bill, and among its other advocates will be William M. Ivins and ex-Senator John Ford.

Mr. Ivins, through his newly organized Public Utilities Vigilance League, mailed yesterday thousands of copies of a circular in support of the Elsberg bill, and especially urging an amendment which he has drawn up prohibiting the city from letting any operation contract for future subways until the subways are completed and equipped by the city itself.

WANTS ACTORS IN Y. M. C. A.

Oldtime Worker Calls Pittsburg Organization Narrowminded.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 25.—The refusal of the Pittsburg Young Men's Christian Association to admit an actor to membership was characterized as narrow minded and unchristianlike at the annual State Convention at Washington, Penn., yesterday. The charge was made by Fred C. Brittain, for many years a worker in the association. Mr. Brittain was forced to yield the floor.

The argument offered by the association was that the theatrical profession did not admit of a good moral character, and that their influence would be bad on the good boys in the association. Mr. Brittain said:

"No man who has been acquainted with the lives of Joseph Jefferson and many of our great actors would dare say they were not men of good moral character, or that associating with them would be detrimental to young men. This association is thirty years behind the times, and it does not seem to desire to move up."

Choir for Dr. Parkhurst's Church.

A departure was inaugurated yesterday morning in the musical part of the service at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. This was the introduction of a choir of twenty-six voices. Heretofore a quartet has led the singing. Dr. Parkhurst's brother, Prof. Howard E. Parkhurst, is the musical director.

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90 PER CENT. CITIZENS

In People's Institute Audiences, Says C. S. Smith—Talk on Ethics.

The topic for discussion at the People's Institute meeting in Cooper Union Hall last night, "Ethics: Asiatic and Christian," was of secondary interest both to the managing director, Charles Sprague Smith, and the audience, for there arose again the question as to the sociological composition of the institute's audiences. Mr. Smith taking it up in the very beginning and the meeting ending with it.

Mr. Smith made a statement in which he gave his report of the counts taken last Friday night to show the make-up of that particular audience. Mr. Smith declared that out of 1,400 in Friday's audience—"besides some 100 women and boys"—at least 90 per cent. stood and said that they were citizens, and fully 85 per cent., he said, rose to show that they voted in the last election; there were 55 to 60 Socialists, defining Socialists as those who adhered to one of the Socialist parties.

The results, as taken by Mr. Smith, have been printed in the Bulletin of the institute. There was evidently an extra supply of Bulletins on hand last night, for the director urged every person present to get and keep one, that he might know what kind of people he belonged to.

There was a snicker in the audience when Mr. Smith announced that "the next address of the evening will be a song by Mr. Henderson." The audience accepted the contribution from Mr. Henderson, who is a great favorite, with vociferous applause, although it was not recitative in nature. Mr. Smith's absentmindedness does not surprise his audience, because it is frequent. On the Sunday before, he caused prolonged laughter by announcing gravely, when the time for the collection came, that "the gentlemen will now pass the ballot boxes."

Dr. George William Knox was the lecturer last night. He contended that the East and the West were not so separate as Kipling would have us believe in his verse, and he created a laugh by telling of a meeting he had with a young Chinaman in Tokio who had a New England accent and much American slang, and of an American who was an Asiatic in the fullest sense of the word. His argument was for the uniting of the ethics of the East and the West and the fundamental unity of mankind regardless of race or creed.

SCHOOL BUGLER PLEASES.

A Bedford Park Principal Now Has One in Place of a Bell.

I can't get 'em up!
I can't get 'em up!
I can't get 'em up
In the mo-o-o-orning!

Every mo-o-o-orning the residents of Bedford Park are awakened by the clear notes of a bugle sounding the "reveille." When the breakfast is about half finished, over the roofs and down the chimneys floats the "assembly." That the clock has been robbed of its usefulness is plain at noon when the bugle announces in tones that will not be denied:

"Mess!"

Bedford Park section didn't like it at first, but recently the residents have become so accustomed to the bugle calls at stated intervals that they gauge the day's work and progress thereby. So the bugler of Public School No. 8 has become a local blessing instead of a territorial nuisance.

John W. Davis, the Principal of the school, who is responsible for this revolution in school summonses, is an ex-army officer. When he took charge of the school he immediately began to train the boys in military drill. He trained a bugler. That was the time when the thing threatened to become a nuisance. But when the school bell was abolished, and instead the musical notes of the bugle rang out to a different tune at stated intervals, the residents became interested.

Now many a housewife lays aside her work for a moment and opens the window at 3 o'clock every afternoon to hear the beautiful "Taps" at the end of the school day.

A METHODIST ANNIVERSARY.

The Eighteenth Street Church Dedicated Its Structure 70 Years Ago.

The congregation of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday commemorated the seventieth anniversary of the dedication of their church structure. In the absence of Bishop Charles H. Fowler, who is detained in the South by the illness of his wife, the Rev. William V. Kelly, editor of The Methodist Review, preached.

The Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church building was dedicated on Feb. 25, 1836. The society at that time formed part of what was known as the West Circuit of New York Methodism. This comprised four small churches in the western section of the city. In 1838 they agreed to divide their property. When this division was effected the Eighteenth Street Church got the charter granted by King George III. in 1770 to the Methodists of New York City, also the seal of "The Corporation of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the City of New York." These relics are still preserved by the church.

The services commemorating the anniversary will be continued this week. They consist of religious, historical, and social meetings. Next Sunday morning Bishop Andrews will preach.

WAGNER NIGHT DRAWS CROWD

Fremstad, Rappold, Alten, Knote, and Van Rooy Among Concert Soloists.

Admirers of Wagner filled the Metropolitan Opera House last night. It was "Wagner night," and the crowd overflowed into the standing space until that almost was filled, too.

The concert opened with the prelude to the third act of "Tannhäuser," which was rendered in the original form for the first time here. This was followed by "Dich theure Halle," from the same opera, sung by Mme. Rappold. Heinrich Knote sang Siegmund's love song from "Die Walküre," and the first part of the concert was brought to a close with the overture from "Der Fliegende Holländer" by the orchestra, and a duet from that work, sung by Miss Fremstad and Herr Van Rooy. Miss Fremstad later was heard in the "Liebestod" from "Tristan und Isolde."

The second part included a "Faust" overture, the Prize Song from "Die Meistersinger," which was sung by Mr. Knote and received more applause than any other number on the programme, and a quintet from the same opera, sung by Mmes. Bella Alten and Josephine Jacoby and Heinrich Knote, Anton Van Rooy, and Albert Reiss.

An Auto Trip in Algiers.

Dwight Elmendorf gave the first of a series of travel lectures in Carnegie Hall last night. A large audience followed him with interest as he described an automobile trip through Algiers and Tunis. The lecture was illustrated with colored stereopticon and cinematograph views, and the life of the people, the architecture, the ancient ruins, and the methods of agriculture were shown thereby. Mr. Elmendorf himself excavated a few Roman inscriptions.

Free Sons of Israel Dine.

Prominent Jews from all parts of the country were in this city yesterday to attend the annual meeting of the Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel. After the transaction of routine business the members adjourned to the Harlem Casino for dinner. The principal speakers were School Commissioner M. S. Stern and Coroner Julius Harburger. Among those present were Charles Obst of Boston, M. Myerhoff of Philadelphia, School Inspector Benjamin Blumenthal, Isaac A. Loeb, and William Buckheim of Albany.

YOUNG MR. ROCKEFELLER AGAIN PRAISES JOSEPH

Thinks His Corner in Corn for Pharaoh Was Commendable.

LIKES HIS FORGIVING, TOO

Meanwhile the Bible Class Is Swelling, and the Collection Baskets Are Being Heaped Higher.

The corner in corn manipulated by Joseph for Pharaoh, during the seven fat years, and realized on heavily during the seven lean years, was the topic of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s, talk to his Bible class in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church yesterday.

Beginning with a declaration that Joseph was his ideal and to him a "grand young man," three Sundays have been taken up by young Mr. Rockefeller in describing Joseph's character. Until yesterday no question of possible wrong in the "grand young man's" actions had arisen.

"Let us see if we have cause now to change our opinion of Joseph," began Mr. Rockefeller, approaching the first of the lean years when the Egyptians were clamoring for food and there was no food save in the storehouses of Pharoah. "Did Joseph do right in storing up the corn for the period of famine he had foreseen in the dream of Pharaoh? Did he do fairly by the people when he sold them back their corn, taking their money and, when they had no money, their cattle and, when no cattle, their land?"

Mr. Rockefeller was evidently eager to get expressions of opinion from his class, but the responses were few and scarcely audible. The class, seemingly, wanted Mr. Rockefeller's view of the food trust of Pharaoh.

"Joseph was certainly a great provider," suggested a member.

"Yes; he was certainly that," responded young Mr. Rockefeller, "but did Joseph do something commendable and wise when he stored up the corn of the people?"

"He was carrying out the Lord's instructions," suggested another member, "and consequently he must have done rightly."

"Did he give the people a chance to save themselves?" asked another.

"Let us see if he was true to the interests of the people," said Mr. Rockefeller. "One commentator says that Joseph bought the fifth part of the corn crop of the years of plenty. If that was true, we can find nothing to criticise in him, because he gave them a market for their product. If, as another commentator says, he levied this fifth as taxes, we can have no criticism, for he created a reserve supply against the time of want.

"In the distribution of the corn during the famine did Joseph act rightly? Should he have given away the corn instead of selling it? They brought money to purchase it, and when they had no money they offered their cattle, and finally their land and themselves, for they did not want to die. This offering of themselves did not mean the selling of themselves into slavery to prevent starvation. They merely became tenants instead of landlords. Joseph let them have corn on their own terms.

"The upshot of the whole matter was that the people were saved, a rare thing in times of famine. The land of Egypt became better known and benefited commercially as the result of Joseph's providing against the seven lean years. The people seemed to be pleased, for we have no record of censure. He did not lose their confidence, but was regarded with gratitude by them. According to the usages of his time, I believe he acted commendably.

"Therefore, we have Joseph still without a blot on him, and finally have him showing the right spirit to his brothers when they came before him in Egypt, the brothers who had cast him into the pit and had ruined his life as far as they were concerned. He did not lecture them or ask them what they were going to do to merit his forgiveness. He proved them and found that they had suffered a change of heart and he forgave them.

"When a wrong has been done you it is not easy to act, as Joseph did. There must have been a great deal of good stuff in him to make him meet his brothers in that way. Let the man who is without sin cast the first stone. He may be able to afford to refuse forgiveness, but not we.

"We must be ready to forgive others, for soon we may be seeking forgiveness.

"Joseph's character stands out as strongly and as clearly as it did at first. The man who can live like him will not have lived in vain, nor will he be afraid to ask forgiveness in the end."

With this discourse Mr. Rockefeller finished his study of Joseph. He will continue with his Sunday expositions of the Old Testament characters. Each week he reads up his subjects in advance, using the works of various commentators and then drawing his own conclusions.

Following the mystery of his father's whereabouts, and as the investigation of Standard Oil continues, the Fifth Avenue Bible class becomes more attractive to outsiders. The newcomers are welcomed by Mr. Rockefeller's assistants, and in most cases join freely in the few minutes of social greeting after the lectures in informal discussion of the talk that has been made by the heir of the richest man in America. Mr. Rockefeller himself seems to like to have the numbers of the class swelled. Meanwhile, too, the collection baskets are being helped by the controversy over the merit of what Mr. Rockefeller has to say on Biblical characters and events.

IN DEFENSE OF ROCKEFELLER.

Pastor Peters Thinks He's Unaware How the Oil Business Is Run.

The "people's meeting," held yesterday afternoon at the Baptist Church of the Epiphany, had for its topic of discussion the question, "Is the current denunciation of the Standard Oil Company just?"

Most of the impromptu speakers were of opinion that the monopoly got no more than was due it in the matter of criticism. The Rev. Madison C. Peters, who presided, said that there were two sides to every question and that, to his mind, there was as much unreasonableness among certain classes of labor as among the capitalistic class. He had good words to say of John D. Rockefeller, declaring that there was much to commend in Mr. Rockefeller's life and that he was probably unaware of the way in which the oil business was being conducted.

Among the speakers was Frank Peters of Philadelphia, who is a follower of Henry George. Charles D. Ryan said the people themselves were to blame for their helplessness in the grasp of monopoly. The others heard from contented themselves with denouncing Standard Oil and Standard Oil methods.

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GIFTS FOR DR. McMAHON.

Parishioners of Catholic Church of the Epiphany Honor Their Pastor.

The parishioners of the Roman Catholic Church of the Epiphany, at Second Avenue and Twenty-second Street, presented to their pastor, the Rev. Dr. Dennis J. McMahon, a purse of $3,250 last evening. Dr. McMahon also got a silver chalice and a loving cup. The gifts were in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood and in recognition of his ministrations in the Epiphany parish.

Fully 1,200 persons, most of them Dr. McMahon's parishioners, were present. They cheered their pastor to the echo when he entered, and they cheered him again each time one of the gifts was handed to him.

The principal presentation speech was made by Magistrate Joseph Moss, who presented the purse. Mr. Moss spoke of the work which Dr. McMahon had done, not only in Epiphany parish, where he has been since 1899, but also in the Bronx, where he was pastor of St. Thomas Aquinas Church before he went to Epiphany.

John H. Bergen, as President of the Brownson Catholic Club in the Bronx, of which Dr. McMahon was a member, presented the chalice for the organization with which he is connected, and the Rev. Dr. John T. Smith of the Lake Champlain Summer School, with the management of which Dr. McMahon has been identified, presented the loving cup in behalf of that institution.

The committee having the affair in charge included Father Lavelle, P. A. Whitney, John A. Delany, John Gaffney, Richard H. Lee, Philip F. Donohue, Edward Cunningham, and many others. The Rev. Thomas P. Phelan presided over the meeting.

This morning a mass of thanksgiving will be said at the church, the Rev. Dr. McMahon being the celebrant, and this afternoon the children of the parish will give a reception in honor of the pastor.

FUND FOR MOLLIE FANCHER.

A Movement to Raise One for Brooklyn's Famous Invalid.

A movement to raise a fund for the benefit of Miss Mollie Fancher, Brooklyn's famous invalid, has been started in that borough. Miss Fancher lives on the second floor of a little house at Gates Avenue and Downing Street, which she owns. For a long time she has supported herself on the rent received for the store in the building and an annuity of $400 paid to her by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The idea of the fund is to provide more abundantly for the invalid, whose case is regarded by physicians in this and other countries as most remarkable.

For forty years Miss Fancher has lain on her bed in the Gates Avenue house, where many thousands of persons have called to see her. In June, 1865, while leaving a horse car in Fulton Street, she fell and suffered a peculiar injury to her spine. The most skilled surgeons in the country treated her, but none was able to diagnose her case to his satisfaction. Nearly all her body was paralyzed, and she also became blind.

Although it was thought certain at the time that her death was but a matter of days, Miss Fancher has outlived all the members of her family and many of her friends. She has gradually recovered the use of her hands and arms, and her sight has also been partially restored, but in nearly forty-one years she has never left her bed.

MRS. R. C. HALL'S PLUCK.

Pittsburg Broker's Wife Turns Bolting Team Against a Wall.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 25.—By presence of mind, skill, and strength, Mrs. Robert C. Hall, wife of a broker of this city, probably saved the lives of herself and companions yesterday in a runaway accident. None of the occupants of the carriage was injured.

Mrs. Hall was driving from this city to her country home at Ross Grove when the team shied and jammed the carriage pole against a tree, snapping it short off. Immediately the horses bolted. Mrs. Hall endeavored to quiet the frightened animals, but when they slackened up the carriage bumped them and they started again. Mrs. Hall, to avert worse consequences, turned the team head first into a stone wall at a bend of the road. The horses struck the wall running at full speed and both were stunned and thrown off their feet. The carriage party leaped out. The horses were so badly injured that it is doubtful if they will ever be fit for service again.

MRS. NEVINS GETS HER SHOE.

Kind Friends Leave It at Police Station, with an Inclosure.

Mrs. Mary Nevins of 205 West Sixty-seventh Street was celebrating something yesterday afternoon. She became so uproarious that the police were called and Mrs. Mary Nevins was taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, where there is a Matron.

Late last night two friends went to the station with a package, in which were a coat and a shoe. Mrs. Quinn, the Matron, remarked that the woman had only one shoe when locked up.

"You give her that, and she'll be more comfortable for the night and in good shape to appear in court in the morning," said one of the friends.

"No doubt," said Mrs. Quinn, extracting a flask of whisky from the shoe and handing it back.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Southwest disturbance has reached the St. Lawrence Valley and since Saturday night there have been general rains and snows east of the Mississippi River except along the South Atlantic Coast. Another disturbance has moved rapidly from extreme Western British Columbia to the Texas pan-handle, with high areas closely following on the northwest and north. This combination has caused light snows over the Northwest, and rains also continued in the North Pacific districts. Temperatures have fallen considerably in the lake region and the Ohio Valley, but they are everywhere above the seasonal average except in Minnesota.

The Western disturbance will move eastward attended by rains over the south and rains or snows over the north districts east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the Northwest, beginning Monday morning in the middle and south slope and reaching the lower lake region and the Middle and Southern Atlantic Coast by Tuesday night. There will also be rain or snow Monday in New England and snows on the windward shores of the Great Lakes. It will be colder Monday in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the Missouri Valley, and the Northwest, and colder Tuesday in the Gulf States and the Lower Ohio Valley.

The winds along the New England coast will be fresh west to northwest; Middle and South Atlantic Coast, light to fresh northwest; East Gulf Coast, light and variable; West Gulf Coast, fresh southerly, becoming variable; Lake Michigan, fresh north to northeast.

Eastern New York—Rain or snow Monday, except fair in extreme southern portion, colder; Tuesday partly cloudy, fresh west to northwest winds, becoming northeast Tuesday.

Western New York.—Snow Monday, except fair in southeastern portion, colder in eastern portion; Tuesday probably snow in western portion, fair in eastern.

New England.—Rain in southern, rain or snow in northern portion, Monday, colder in western portion; Tuesday fair, fresh southwest to northwest winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair Monday, except snow near Lake Erie; Tuesday probably snow, fresh northwest to northeast winds.

Delaware and New Jersey.—Fair, colder Monday; Tuesday increasing cloudiness, light to fresh northwest to northeast winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	28	42	4 P. M.	37	47
6 A. M.	24	40	6 P. M.	40	44
9 A. M.	20	45	9 P. M.	35	43
12 M.	32	48	12 P. M.	36	42

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 43; for the corresponding date last year it was 32; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 35.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 40; at 3 P. M. it was 43; maximum temperature, 48 degrees at 11:50 A. M.; minimum, 38 degrees at 7:20 A. M. Humidity [illegible] at 8 A. M. and 96 per cent. at [illegible].

THREE MINISTERS TELL VIEWS OF PATRIOTISM

"My Country, Right or Wrong," for the Rev. Dr. Slicer.

DR. FAGNANI'S WIDER MEANING

It Embraces the Whole World, He Says—Arts of Peace the Best, Rabbi Harris Thinks.

"Three different sides of patriotism were discussed yesterday afternoon, before the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, at the Majestic Theatre. The Rev. Dr. Charles P. Fagnani urged that the true patriot sends his sympathies out to all humanity, Rabbi Maurice H. Harris touched on its ethical influence on citizenship, and the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer maintained that "the way to love one's own household is not to camp in one's neighbor's yard" and that patriotism would make every voter take an active interest in public questions.

Dr. Fagnani illustrated flag patriotism by the Japanese, and told the story of an English girl in Boston who tore up the Stars and Stripes. From all over the United States she received letters and postcards from other girls. A Californian young woman wished to "scratch her eyes out." A New York girl sent a pithy postcard, "Get off the earth," and the unkindest cut of all came from Pittsburg—"I'd like to slap your homely English face."

"There is a higher form of patriotism than this," he went on. "It rises above family, class, and national bounds and embraces the whole world. I ask you to enroll yourselves under its banner."

Rabbi Harris defended his right to discuss politics in the pulpit, saying that every question has an ethical basis. There can be no real separation of Church and State, and in the arts of peace we may show the truest patriotism.

The Rev. Dr. Slicer said, in part: "One kind of patriot has his eyes ever on the ends of the earth; another is never happy unless he sees his own shadow, and there are many kinds between these extremes. People say I'm wrong when I say, 'My country, right or wrong.' But if my country is wrong, it is my duty to set it right. There was an Englishwoman who complained of the absence of ruins and curiosities in America. She was told, 'Ruins will come in time, and curiosities we import.' I am proud of being an American, as America is the only place where a man can get where he likes if he has the brains.

"Now, you must take the responsibilities as well as the privileges of citizenship. A man told me he had made $600 over an election.

"'I hope you voted right,' I said.

"'I rarely vote; I only bet,' he replied.

"He was of the ignoble type that gets all it can for nothing. He enjoyed free schools, free libraries, free police protection, and in return all he did on a vital issue was to make a bet. One man who has made millions says he has no interest in politics. He is no better than an adventurer, though he seems more respectable. An adventurer takes all he can out of the State; the citizen puts all he can into it.

"One difficulty we have to face is that it is so difficult to make a living there is very little time to live. But conditions are getting better, and the most practical thing we can do is to better the State. For society is an organism, and its health depends on that of the individual cells.

"Then there is the difficulty of knowing which way to head. Theological differences are nothing to those between the newspapers. Don't bother about the encyclopaedic fullness and kaleidoscopic variety of the editorial pages. Read the statements of the reporters, not of the editors. Don't let your ideas be obscured by the utterances of those paid by plutocrats to befog the issue in the interests of the trusts and shun the anarchistic utterances of the man paid so much a line to write them.

"A bill at Albany deals with bookmakers. You need not bother about its constitutionality. The only question is whether it is right to make money by gambling—whether in the fashionable hotel, where men lose ignobly money they have made ignobly, or in the poolroom, where a flashlight would show young faces stamped with every form of vice.

"The questions of municipal ownership are before you. They will be settled not by the vote but by history. Personally I stand for the possession by the people of every monopoly which the grants of a franchise by the people alone makes possible; but I am led to this conclusion by economic causes, not by Mr. Hearst or any one connected with him.

"Think for yourself; that is all I want. Remember the first duty of every citizen is to value his political responsibilities as part of his religious duties."

It was announced at the meeting that Miss Helen Gould had given to the West Side Young Men's Christian Association a piano, a pianola, and a fine selection of music.

ART CRAFTS TO BE DISCUSSED.

An invitation to a discussion of the vital question of Arts and Crafts in America has been sent out by the National Arts Club. The meeting will be held on Thursday evening in the club galleries, 37 West Thirty-fourth Street.

The Arts Club has always championed the cause of the industrial arts in New York, being the only organization which has held shows of this kind as a regular feature in the list of its exhibitions. It has tried to fill the gap in the local art world left by the absence of any strong organization devoted to the arts and crafts. Before entering its new quarters on Gramercy Park, the club wishes to submit the question to everybody interested, either as producer or amateur, so that not only the members but those who are not members may have an opportunity to give their views. Persons who do not wish to speak, or are unable to be present, are asked to send letters to be read at the meeting.

The list of exhibitions held at the Arts Club since it opened its doors in the Fall of 1899 contains a surprising number of excellent shows of art-craft objects. Limitations as to space have naturally prevented such extensive exhibits as are now possible, owing to the extraordinary increase of interest in the arts and crafts in all parts of the Union. Thursday's meeting ought to bring out opinions from those best qualified to say whether the time is propitious for the establishment of a centre for the teaching of the art crafts, and, if so, what form that establishment should take. New York ought to be the first city to undertake this great work in a serious and liberal spirit, for on its thoroughness and efficiency will depend hereafter the rejuvenation of American industries with modern ideas of art.

Syndicate May Oust Prizefighters.

The old Armour factory building in Chatham, N. J., which has been the meeting place of New York sports who used it to hold secret prizefights, is to be opened soon, it is said, by a syndicate of New York men. The place was inspected yesterday, but no one would say what the old building is to be used for. If the dam is rebuilt a twelve-mile stretch of river will again be available for boating.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

Do you know a man who would not resent being called uncharitable? We all insist that "the greatest of these is charity," yet a surprisingly small number of men and women in Greater New York give to charitable work. The impulse is general; it simply fails to express itself.

Will you join the Association and make it known to your friends that through us you are helping the poor every day in the year, in every section of this city? $10 annual membership; $250 life membership. $1 buys 20 loaves of bread or 20 quarts of milk. $5 will buy shoes for 4 school girls. Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer, 105 East 22d St.

PASTOR LEE IN HIS PULPIT.

Death of John Stanton May Handicap Congregation in Raising a Loan.

The Rev. Dr. Lee, the pastor, preached yesterday in the Westminster Presbyterian Church, in West Twenty-third Street. Copies of the statement regarding the withdrawal of the church from the Presbytery of New York were distributed to the congregation. It was rumored that this statement will be used as part of the material in the action to be brought by the Presbytery to retain the church property. It was also said that plans for raising a church fund may have to be modified on account of the death of John Stanton, from whom financial aid was expected.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Major Gen. T. J. Wood.

DAYTON, Ohio, Feb. 25.—Major Gen. Thomas J. Wood died at his residence in this city to-night aged 83 years. He had been feeble for many years. He was bedridden since Christmas Day, and died from the effects of a complication of afflictions with which he had suffered since the war. The funeral will be held here next Wednesday morning, and at his own request burial will be at West Point, N. Y. He was the last survivor of the celebrated class at West Point of 1845. Gen. Wood was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of the Grand Army of the Republic and other organizations. He is survived by his widow and two sons, Capt. George Wood, who served in Cuba and the Philippines in the Spanish-American war, and Thomas J. Wood, now in Idaho. Gen. Wood was retired from the army in 1868.

Peter Van Voorhees.

CAMDEN, Feb. 25.—Peter Van Voorhees, former Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of New Jersey, died to-day at his home, 315 Cooper Street. He was a lineal descendant of Stephen Coerte Van Voorhees, who emigrated from Holland to America in April, 1660. He was born at Franklin Park, N. J., in 1852. James B. Dill succeeded him on the bench.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES M. UMBERFIELD, the builder, of 850 East 141st Street, died suddenly last night at his home. He was a member of the New York Council of the Royal Arcanum.

Dr. EDWIN GEER, surgeon to the Baltimore City Fire Department and Commander of the State Naval Reserves, died suddenly yesterday afternoon of heart disease. He was 41 years old and unmarried.

JOHN L. NEWLIN, a newspaper editor of Millville, N. J., died at his home there yesterday at the age of 72. He established and for thirty-five years edited The Millville Republican; was Postmaster under the Harrison Administration, a Secretary of the State Senate, a Revenue Collector, and Superintendent of public schools. He leaves a wife and five children.

FRANKLIN R. WARREN died at Tenafly, N. J., on Saturday, in his seventy-fifth year. He was the father-in-law of Frederic L. Colver, President of the Colver Publishing Company, which publishes The American Illustrated Magazine, formerly Leslie's Monthly. Mr. Warren's funeral will be held at Tenafly this evening at 7 o'clock. The burial will be at Glens Falls, N. Y.

Dr. E. A. Crane Dies in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—Dr. Edward A. Crane of New York died suddenly here to-day.

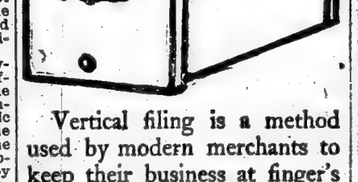

Vertical filing is a method used by modern merchants to keep their business at finger's end. Vertical filing is a long arm by which the chief of a great business can reach from his desk to the farthest corner of his plant unerringly and instantly.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL is the long arm of distribution. It is a highly organized, perfectly systematized method of salesmanship. Your vertical filing system, if it is perfect, reaches instantly to the farthest corner of your factory. Your advertising system, if it embraces THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, reaches instantly and unerringly to the home in the farthest corner of the land.

Everything has been eliminated from THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL that would place a bar upon its free distribution in every good American home. Everything has been done to THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL which will facilitate its free distribution.

Your advertisement goes in the way of the least resistance, with less waste and friction, in the columns of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL than by any other method or medium.

When you wish a certain letter from your records, you use your vertical file. When you wish a certain purchase from one of a million American homes, you use THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL'S advertising columns.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY

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A REAL ESTATE proposition often has many loose ends. A property-owner or leaseholder may know only in a general way what he would like to do.

¶ A skilful broker may see possible combinations because of his knowledge of other propositions with loose ends.

¶ By weaving them together he is often enabled to effect a whole new transaction exceedingly profitable to all concerned.

¶ This office has tied many such knots.

Albert B. Ashforth

Real Estate

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Fashion Published Thursdays 10 cts. on newsstands $4.00 a Year. 11 E. 24th St., N. Y.

THIS NATION NOT CHRISTIAN.

So Says Rabbi Silverman, Contradicting Justice Brewer's Book.

In his sermon yesterday morning at Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman asserted that the United States is not a Christian nation. He was speaking of a book written by Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, in which a statement to the contrary is made.

"Our Nation is not in any sense a Christian nation," Rabbi Silverman declared. "The majority of the people of this country are not Christians. The majority belong to the other various religions or are members of no religion at all. There are over 40,000,000 people of this country who are not Christians, and by what right can Justice Brewer call the Nation Christian?

"I deplore the diffusion of Judge Brewer's book. It gives the impression that in this country there is a union of Church and State. Our Government owes nothing to the Christian religion as far as its elements are concerned. It is only a development of the original Hebraic Republic. We might claim that this was a Jewish Government, but we make no such claim. Our Government is founded on the laws of Moses."

HADLEY MEMORIAL SERVICE.

Many McAuley Mission Converts Honor Late Superintendent's Memory.

A memorial service in honor of the late Rev. S. H. Hadley was held yesterday afternoon in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. It was attended by a large number of men who had been converted in the McAuley Mission in Water Street, of which Mr. Hadley was the Superintendent for nineteen years.

Those present were greatly affected by the tributes paid to the late evangelist by Lieut. Gov. M. Linn Bruce, the Rev. Dr. J. Wesley Johnston, and the Rev. Donald Sage Mackay. Several of the converts also spoke.

Marriage and Death Notices

Inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following named morning newspapers.

Boston Globe,	Pittsburg Dispatch,
Buffalo Courier,	Providence Journal,
Cincinnati Enquirer,	Rochester Herald,
Chicago Record-Herald,	St. Louis Republic,
Cleveland Plain Dealer,	St. Paul Pioneer Press,
Minneapolis Tribune,	Syracuse Post-Standard
Phila. Public Ledger,	Washington Post.

MARRIED.

VIGOUROUX—LAWRENCE.—Feb. 22, at the Church of St. Malachy, by the Rev. Father W. J. B. Daly, Rose Elaine Lawrence, daughter of Mrs. Henry S. Lawrence, to George Emile Vigouroux of New York.

DIED.

ADAMS.—Feb. 23, 1906, at the residence of William B. Dinsmore, Staatsburgh-on-Hudson, Edward Livingston Adams, son of the late Alvin and Ann Adams of Boston, in his 68th year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROWN.—At Nassau, Bahamas, on Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1906, Paul Taylor Brown, only son of J. W. and the late Lydia Taylor Brown, of Philadelphia.

Services at his home, 802 Belvedere Av., Netherwood, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M. Carriages will be at Netherwood Station to meet express leaving foot of Liberty St., New York City, at 2 P. M.

CUMING.—At her home, on Feb. 24, Henrietta P., daughter of the late Thomas B. and Mary A. Cuming.

Relatives and friends are kindly invited to attend the services at the Church of the Ascension, on Tuesday, Feb. 27, at 10 o'clock.

DITMIS.

Statistical Tables
(Pocket size)

We are now distributing gratuitously the 1906 edition of the booklet. The information given therein covers capitalization, earnings, dividends, coupon dates, range of prices for 1905, etc., of Railroad, Street Railway, Gas, Electric Light and Industrial Companies. Every financial institution and investor should possess a copy of the publication.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
William & Pine Sts., New York.
Branch Office, Albany, N. Y.

Redmond & Co.

Transact a general foreign and domestic banking business and allow interest on deposits subject to cheque. Dividends and interest collected and remitted.

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Allow interest on deposits; make cable and telegraphic transfers. Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

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Henry Clews & Co.,
BANKERS,
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Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for Investment or on Margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Government and other High-Grade bonds bought and sold.

Letters of Credit
Issued available the world over.

Detroit & Flint 4s. Guaranteed, Portsmouth, Dover & York 4½s, Ft. Worth & Wab. Val. Traction 5s.
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BANKERS,
27 AND 29 PINE STREET,
Philadelphia. NEW YORK. Boston.

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BANKERS,
40 Wall Street, NEW YORK. Land Title Building, PHILADELPHIA.

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C. H. VENNER & CO.
Bankers
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WE OFFER
Union Depot R. R. of St. Louis
1ST 6S, J. & D. 1913.
Underlying $28,000,000
United Railway Co.
1ST 4S.
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MEMBERS OF { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, New York Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, Louisville Stock Exchange.
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Miscellaneous Bonds and Curb Securities A SPECIALTY.
20 BROAD ST. 6854 CORT.

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Keystone Telephone (Phila.) 1st 5s, 1935.
Detroit, Toledo & Ironton 5% Notes, 1908.
M. WOLFF 35 Nassau Street. Tel. 7388-7387 Cort.

INSURANCE BANK STOCKS

Three Companies' Holdings Have Market Value of $80,000,000.

SHOW $32,000,000 OF PROFITS

Average Interest Return on These Holdings: Mutual's 6.56 Per Cent.; Equitable's 4.72 Per Cent.

The large life insurance companies of this city, if the recommendations of the Armstrong Insurance Investigating Committee are enacted into law, will be obliged within the next six years to dispose of bank and trust company stocks now held by them of a total market value of about $80,000,000. The long time allowed the life insurance companies within which to dispose of such of their securities as will not come within the limits of the amended law probably deprives the sale of these securities of immediate influence upon the market. At the same time the knowledge that eventually the large insurance companies will have to divest themselves of all these bank and trust company stocks must have some bearing on the attitude of investors toward additional purchases of these securities.

In view of the probability that the life insurance companies will have to dispose of their bank and trust company stocks it is interesting to put on record the holdings of the principal companies in this class of securities. The following table gives a list of all the bank and trust company stocks held by the Equitable and Mutual Life Insurance Companies. The New York Life does not appear in the list for the reason that that company several years ago disposed of all its stocks, including its large investments in the capital stock of the New York Security and Trust Company, which was sold to a syndicate:

BANK AND TRUST COMPANY STOCK HOLDINGS.

	Div.	Book Value, Int. Return, Amount.	P. C.	Market Value.	Excess of Market Value Over Book Value.
EQUITABLE LIFE—JAN. 1, 1905.					
Bank of Montreal	10	$98,578	4.05	$98,400	*$178
Commercial Trust Co., Philadelphia	10	854,454	4.06	1,216,250	361,796
Equitable Trust	12½	5,636,447	2.91	8,883,675	3,247,228
Fidelity Trust, Newark	30	1,375,304	5.45	1,812,500	437,196
Fifth Avenue Trust	12	405,012	5.70	1,716,000	1,220,988
First National Bank, Chicago	12	991,305	3.01	921,300	*70,005
First National Bank, Denver	19	321,667	6.18	330,000	8,333
First National Bank, Minneapolis	8	35,000	4.57	35,000	.....
Franklin National Bank, New York	10	200,000	5.00	300,000	100,000
Girard Trust, Philadelphia	20	198,780	4.02	200,000	1,220
Hibernia Bank and Trust, New Orleans	20	440,134	4.45	449,000	*134
International Banking Corporation	..	352,600	..	252,420	*100,180
International Banking Company	..	1,000	..	1,000	.....
Lawyers' Mortgage Company	5¾	1,024,165	3.14	953,360	*70,805
Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust	8½	1,455,032	2.77	1,426,200	*28,832
Mercantile Trust Company	30	4,552,492	8.46	12,843,000	8,290,508
Missouri Safe Deposit Company	10	476,250	4.00	476,250	.....
National Bank of Commerce	8	7,720,446	4.06	10,126,800	2,406,354
Union National Bank, Newark	16	240,000	6.66	375,000	135,000
Total	..	$26,477,666	4.72	$42,386,155	$15,938,489
MUTUAL LIFE—JUNE 30, 1905.					
American Exchange National Bank	10	$343,114	5.83	$500,000	$156,885
Astor National Bank	20	35,000	5.71	70,000	35,000
Bank of America	20	467,812	4.28	500,000	32,187
Brooklyn Trust Company	16	284,103	7.04	287,200	3,036
Central Trust Company	80	1,528,550	6.95	2,660,000	1,131,449
Chemical National Bank	150	633,893	3.79	640,000	6,106
Commercial Trust Company of N. J.	12	300,000	4.00	300,000	.....
Fifth Avenue Trust Company	12	587,996	5.17	1,266,000	678,003
First National Bank	20	443,450	4.51	650,000	206,550
Gallatin National Bank	12	292,748	3.07	300,000	7,251
Girard Trust Company	20	548,444	3.65	650,000	101,555
Guaranty Trust Company	20	1,265,920	13.66	4,756,400	3,902,689
Industrial Trust Company	8	200,000	4.00	200,000	.....
Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.	10	1,477,415	3.16	1,477,415	.....
Metropolitan Trust Company	16	175,500	4.56	275,000	99,500
Morristown Trust Company	18	525,000	6.00	918,750	450,000
Morton Trust Company	20	500,000	8.00	1,400,000	900,000
National Bank of Commerce	8	4,441,400	6.50	7,217,600	2,799,453
Title Guarantee and Trust Company	16	1,120,975	7.14	2,875,000	2,984,455
United States Mortgage and Trust Co.	20	1,665,191	12.89	4,294,400	2,872,696
Bank of California	16	1,904,016	4.20	1,904,016	.....
Total	..	$18,973,593	6.56	$33,374,782	$16,366,820

*Less than book value.

Next to the Mutual and Equitable, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has the largest investments in bank and trust company stocks. This company's holdings of such stocks are given below:

METROPOLITAN LIFE—JAN. 1, 1905.

BANK STOCKS.	Par Value.	Market Value.
Howard National Bank, Burlington, Vt.	$20,700	$26,910
International Banking Corp., New York	538,300	882,450
National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.	155,000	488,250
Total	$784,000	$1,397,610
TRUST COMPANY STOCKS.		
Central Trust Co., New York	$14,000	$263,000
Federal Trust Co., Newark	60,800	402,080
Franklin Trust Co., B'klyn	50,000	175,000
Guaranty Loan Building Co., New York	1,400,000	1,400,000
Hamilton Trust Co., B'klyn	100,000	300,000
Mer. Trust Co., New York	134,700	803,200
People's Trust Co., B'klyn	2,000	6,000
U. S. Trust Co., New York	7,300	100,375
Total	$1,768,800	$3,520,255
Total bank and trust companies	2,552,800	4,917,865

That the investments made by these life insurance companies in bank and trust company stocks have for the most part been profitable is shown by the fact that the aggregate market value of these holdings is greatly in excess of the aggregate book or cost value. The figures set forth above show that the Mutual's investments in these stocks, which cost the company in round numbers $19,000,000, were worth on June 30 last over $33,000,000. The Equitable's holdings cost $26,400,000, and were valued on Jan. 1, 1905, at $42,300,000.

Much interest attaches to the interest yield to the insurance companies from these bank and trust company stocks. As the table shows, the yield in some cases is very high, while in a few instances stocks are held which have yet paid no return. The average yield in the case of the Mutual Life is 6.56 per cent. and of the Equitable Life 4.72 per cent. The latter rate would be increased slightly if taken as of the same date as the Mutual figures, one or more dividends having been increased during the six months' interval. One instance of this kind, which appears from the table, is that of the Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, which raised its annual dividend from 8½ per cent. to 10 per cent.

The bank and trust company stocks held by the large life insurance companies include the stocks of many financial institutions besides those with which these insurance companies have been prominently identified. The Mutual's bank investments, for example, include besides holdings in the National Bank of Commerce, large blocks of the stocks of the American Exchange National Bank, the Bank of America, and the First National Bank, and smaller investments in the Gallatin National Bank and the Chemical National Bank. Among the trust companies included in the Mutual's list besides the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, the Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, and other institutions recognized as being more or less closely identified with the Mutual, are several trust companies in Manhattan and some in Brooklyn and other cities.

Similarly the Equitable Life and the Metropolitan Life are the owners of bank stocks in institutions which are not directly controlled by those companies.

Of more interest than the effect of the sale of these securities upon the market is the probable effect of divorcing these financial institutions from life insurance company control. That is a question, however, which more properly belongs to a broader discussion of the subject than that which is contemplated in this article.

The amount of securities which will probably be disposed of by the insurance companies is so large that their immediate sale could not be made without very great and possibly serious effect upon the value of the securities. The $80,000,000 of bank and trust company stocks held by the three companies included in the list given above could certainly not easily be disposed of in the course of a few months. Even the formation of a syndicate to take over the securities in a block would probably be attended with much difficulty. This difficulty is avoided by the six-year period allowed for the sale of these securities. The distribution of these stocks may be helped to some extent by the fact that a number of cities are represented in the holdings. In many cases, doubtless, the stocks in out-of-town institutions could be disposed of to advantage in local markets. The great bulk, however, of the securities are those of institutions in this city.

From a purely market point of view it is probable that the stocks which will be most difficult to place to advantage are those of the institutions which heretofore have been controlled or very largely dominated by the several life insurance companies. In many cases in the past the market for these securities has been helped by the known fact of their affiliation with one or another of the important insurance companies, and it may well be that buyers of the stock will be influenced by consideration of the possible effects of the severance of these relations.

The largest holdings of a bank or trust company stock by any of the insurance companies are those of the Equitable Life in the National Bank of Commerce, in which it holds stock to the par value of $4,500,800. This stock has a total market value of about twice that amount. The Mutual Life Insurance Company held $3,653,500 par value of this same stock, giving those two institutions together $8,154,300 par value of National Bank of Commerce stock out of the bank's total capital of $25,000,000. This, of course, does not represent actual control of that institution, but it is an amount sufficient practically to place these two insurance companies in a position to dominate the bank's policy.

In connection with any consideration of the bank stockholdings of the insurance companies, it is interesting to note the inter-relation of some of these companies and other institutions whose stocks are held not directly but by some other institution connected with the insurance companies. Thus, the Mercantile Trust Company owns a block of Equitable Trust Company stock in addition to the stock of that company held directly by the Equitable Life. Again, the Morton Trust Company, in which the Mutual owns a large block of stock, owns stock in the National Bank of Commerce and in several other financial institutions, including the First National Bank of Minneapolis, part of whose stock is owned by the Equitable Life Assurance Society. The United States Mortgage and Trust Company also holds stock in the National Bank of Commerce and the Commercial Trust Company, in both of which institutions the Mutual Life has large investments.

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Stocks Lull—New Company Formed by Calumet & Hecla Men.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—There is little doubt that the Calumet and Hecla people made their last sale of copper for June delivery at 18¾. The feeling is that consumers are becoming nervous over their present position owing to the scarcity of metal and the indisposition of producers to sell for early delivery. It would be not at all surprising if consumers become so rabid that they will bring the 20-cent price upon themselves. In fact, some of the best-posted metal men predict that the price will be 20 before Summer.

As for the market for copper stocks, some well-posted observers say that a big movement is sure to come within ninety days. At present the public shows no appetite for these securities; but it must be remembered that many of the details of the Butte combination are yet to be worked out, and no one believes that the people in charge will attempt to bring the complete deal before the public until the apathy disappears. This, as said, is looked for between now and Summer.

In addition, Boston people look with considerable significance upon the purchase of a seat in the Stock Exchange by Heinze's firm. The seat recently purchased for $35,000 stands in the name of Mr. Max Schultze of that house, and Mr. Schultze will also buy, or has bought, a seat on the New York Exchange.

But it will be interesting to watch and see whether the people who have been so successful in mining will be equally successful when up against the stock market. They are now heavily loaded with Amalgamated, it is said.

What looks to be a very important incorporation is that of the Gratiot Mining Company by Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., Francis L. Higginson, R. L. Agassiz, Alexander Agassiz, and other Calumet and Hecla men. The capital is $500,000 and the par value of $5. The announcement is made that the plan is to develop virgin copper lands in Michigan. This is supposed to mean Keeweenaw County, and perhaps the Florida lode.

It is expected that at least ten shafts will be put into commission at the lake during the Spring on various properties.

The January output of the Butte camp is placed at 31,068,200 pounds, an increase of 703,495 pounds over December.

The Michigan Mining Company is expected to call for an assessment of $2 a share to provide funds for the erection of its mill.

Osceola's annual report is foreshadowed as showing a production of 19,300,000 pounds at a cost of 10½ cents, including construction.

A new California property is Balakala, in Shasta County. This property adjoins Lawson's Trinity, and was owned by the Kimberley estate. A New York party is behind the venture—some guess Heintze—and Trinity has been unusually active this week. Is Mr. Lawson's promise to Trinity stockholders about to be made good?

President Smith of the Old Dominion declares that the fire reported on Tuesday amounts to little, so far as production is concerned.

News comes that the Nevada-Utah Company is pushing to open the famous old mines at Pioche and treat the ores by modern methods. Mining Engineer Godbe, who has just returned, says the company has not less than $14,000,000 worth of ore in sight that can be mined as a net profit of $7,000,000.

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25 Broad Street { 'Phones 4295-6-7-8 Broad } New York

OFFER TO FIRST BUYER:

$5,000—INTERNATIONAL SILVER 1ST 6S	AT 108⅜ AND INT.
2,000—UNITED LEAD DEBENTURE 5S	AT 81.
2,000—CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS CONSOL 5S	AT 85½.
5,000—CARMEN-GUANAJUATO GOLD MINING 7S	AT 85.
3,000—CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS INCOME BONDS	AT 20%.
2,000—BINGHAMTON (N. Y.) R. R. 1ST 6S 1920-21	AT 104½ AND INT.
5,000—STANDARD MILLING CO. 1ST 5S	AT 80¼.
10,000—INDIANAPOLIS GAS 1ST CONSOL 5S	AT 103⅝ AND INT.
5,000—AMERICAN SCHOOL FURNITURE 1ST 6S	AT 78½.
2,000—BENNINGTON & HOOSICK VAL. R'WAY 1ST 5S 1928	AT 76¾.
10,000—TENNESSEE COAL & IRON GENERAL 5S	AT 101.
55 SHS—LACKAWANNA STEEL STOCK	AT 80.
10 SHS—FISHERIES COMPANY PREFERRED	AT 30.
10 SHS—CRIPPLE CREEK CENT. R'WAY COM. STOCK	AT 55.
12 SHS—CRIPPLE CREEK CENT. R'WAY PFD. STOCK	AT 62½.
20 SHS—H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE COMMON	AT 55.
50 SHS—H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE PFD.	AT 111½.
12 SHS—UNITED LEAD COMMON	AT 38½.
22 SHS—CRAMP'S SHIP & ENGINE BLDG. STOCK	AT 29.
10 SHS—HALL SIGNAL STOCK	AT 92½.
30 SHS—UNITED BANK NOTE CORP'N COMMON	AT 43½.
100 SHS—UNITED BANK NOTE CORP'N PFD.	AT 53.
10 SHS—AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION	AT 102½.
80 SHS—CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS PFD.	AT 4.
20 SHS—ROYAL BAKING POWDER COMMON	AT 152½.
15 SHS—BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK PFD.	AT 117½.
100 SHS—TRENTON POTTERIES COMMON STOCK	AT 20.
50 SHS—POPE MFG. COMMON	AT 5¼.
10 SHS—POPE MFG. PFD.	AT 72½.
100 SHS—AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE & FDY. PFD.	AT 115.
100 SHS—ELECTRIC BOAT COMMON	AT 26.
20 SHS—SINGER MFG. CO. STOCK	AT 565.

The Trust Company of America

135 BROADWAY

BRANCHES: 36 WALL ST.; 95 GRESHAM ST., LONDON, E. C.

Capital and Surplus, $12,200,000

Statement, Close of Business, Feb. 20, 1906

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash	$9,042,301.35	Capital	$2,000,000.00
Stocks & Bonds	10,651,532.02	Surplus & Undivided Profits	10,231,607.15
Real Estate	1,050,000.00		
Bonds & Mortgages	2,057,553.03	Accrued Taxes	70,000.00
Loans	45,054,820.46	Interest	226,580.45
Interest	271,175.23	Deposits	55,599,194.49
	$68,127,382.09		$68,127,382.00

DIRECTORS

CHARLES T. BARNEY	W. H. LEUPP	HENRY F. SHOEMAKER
JAMES CAMPBELL	EMERSON McMILLIN	SAMUEL SPENCER
W. H. CHESEBROUGH	JOS. J. O'DONOHUE, Jr.	OAKLEIGH THORNE
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JAMES S. KUHN	JOHN J. RIKER	B. F. YOAKUM
FRANK R. LAWRENCE	GEORGE R. SHELDON	

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY

stockholders, before assenting to the merger plan, are requested to confer with

ADOLPH EICHHOLZ,
360 Bullitt Building,
Philadelphia.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF
BUTTE ELECTRIC & POWER COMPANY,
30 Broad St., New York, February 20, 1906.

A dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%) having been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company for the year 1906 and the first quarterly installment of 1¼% having been paid on February 1, 1906, the remaining quarterly installments of 1¼% will be paid on the first days of May, August, and November, 1906, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 26th day of the next preceding months, respectively, to whom cheques will be mailed. P. E. BISLAND, Treasurer.

82 Beaver St., N. Y. 35 Congress St., Boston.
February 16th, 1906.

The TEZIUTLAN COPPER MINING & SMELTING COMPANY has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1½%, or $1.50 per share, payable April 2d, 1906, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, March 27th, 1906.

It has also declared an extra dividend of ½ of 1%, or 50c. per share, payable to stockholders of record of the same date at the same time. ROBERT S. TOWNE, Treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of one per cent., payable March 1st, 1906, on the Capital Stock of this Company was declared on November 2d, 1905, to stockholders of record February 15th, 1906. Transfer books will close at three o'clock P. M. February 15th and reopen March 2.

MORTIMER B. FULLER,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
BUTTE ELECTRIC & POWER COMPANY,
30 Broad St., New York, February 20, 1906.

COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 8.

A dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) has been declared upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable March 15, 1906, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, March 10, 1906, to whom cheques will be mailed. P. E. BISLAND, Treasurer.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 15.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. has been declared, payable March 1, 1906, to stockholders of record Feb. 15, 1906.
F. A. LEHR, Treasurer.
FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y., Transfer Agents.

Louisiana & Arkansas Railway Company

First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 7, due March 1, 1906, will be paid at maturity at the office of
FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y.
J. A. BUCHANAN, Secretary and Treasurer.

KANSAS CITY-WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

First Refunding 5% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 1, due March 1, 1906, will be paid at maturity at the office of
FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y.
S. D. HUTCHINGS, Treasurer.

IOWA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

Coupons due March 1, 1906, from First and Refunding four per cent. bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date at the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO.

Coupons due March 1, 1906, from First and Refunding four per cent. bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

CITY OF FRANKFORT O-M., GERMANY
3½% Bonds, Loan of 1901, Series I.

Coupons due March 1, 1906, of above Loan will be paid on presentation at our offices.
SPEYER & CO.,
24 AND 26 PINE STREET.
New York, Feb. 26, 1906.

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER CO.

Coupon No. 18, due March 1, 1906, from First Mortgage Bonds of the AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER COMPANY will be paid on and after that date by COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, 222 Broadway, New York.
GEORGE A. HILL, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A special meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in the Railway Exchange Building, in Chicago, Illinois, on the eighth day of March, 1906, at the hour of eleven (11:00) o'clock A. M., for the purpose of voting upon the question of consolidating the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company with the Chicago & Alton Railway Company, and also for the purpose of approving and authorizing the execution of such form of articles or agreement of consolidation as shall be submitted at said meeting.

January 5, 1906.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary of Chicago & Alton Railroad Company.

SCHIEFFELIN & CO.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of Schieffelin & Company will be held at the office of the Company, 170 William Street, on the 5th day of March, 1906, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing six Directors for the ensuing year, and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open one hour. Transfer books will be closed from February 16th, 1906, to March 16th, 1906.
New York, N. Y., Feb. 19th, 1906.
SCHUYLER SCHIEFFELIN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of The Brush Electric Illuminating Company of New York, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, 1,170 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, the 12th day of March, 1906, at twelve o'clock noon.
FRANK W. SMITH, Secretary.
New York, February 26, 1906.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the Keewaydin-Talofa Camps will be held at the office of Wells & Nash, attorneys at law, at No. 150 Nassau St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of March, 1906, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the corporation be dissolved forthwith. F. E. BOGUES, Secretary.
Dated February 1st, 1906.

CORN PRODUCTS COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on the 27th day of March, 1906, at twelve o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., for the purpose of the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. C. L. GLASS, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

SAFES New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., formerly J. M. Mossman, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS Lowest Prices. All Makes, SELL Any Style. Rebuilt, Guaranteed. The Typewriter Exchange. 1 1-2 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place, Telephone 8570 Cortlandt.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, safes, letter presses, counters, shelvings; stores, offices fitted; 400 dozen chairs. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Elliott-Hatch billing and book typewriter, $65; rotary Neostyle, $20; new Oliver typewriter, $50; Protectograph Check Protector, $10. Nathan's, 20 Fulton.

Gentlemen's clothing to order on $1.00 weekly payments; perfect fit; fine material. Exchange Clothing Co., 239 Broadway, Rooms 3 and 4.

TYPEWRITERS 3 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 5988 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 208 Broadway.

Mahogany upright; also Apollo player, nearly new; bargain; (sell separately.) 513 Madison St., Brooklyn.

Mirrors, large and small; framed, unframed; bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 145 West 82d.

$300,000
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA,
4½% Improvement Bonds.

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Bond Trustees of the City of Pensacola, Florida, from February 26, 1906, until MARCH 28, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon for the purchase of all or any part of $300,000 4½ per cent. Improvement Bonds of the City of Pensacola, Florida. The legality of the bonds will be approved by Messrs. Dillon & Hubbard of New York. Further particulars with reference to said bonds and blank forms for bids can be had on application to the undersigned or to the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, New York.

L. HILTON GREEN,
Chairman Board of Bond Trustees, Pensacola, Florida.

Bonds for contractors and individuals; no restrictions; make application. Security, 195 Times Downtown.

PLAN FOR THE PURCHASE OF 320,000 SHARES OF THE COMMON CAPITAL STOCK OF THE PHILADELPHIA COMPANY BY THE UNITED RAILWAYS INVESTMENT COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The United Railways Investment Company of San Francisco has now an issued capital of:

Preferred Stock	$15,000,000
Common Stock	10,000,000
	$25,000,000

On January 31, 1906, the stockholders authorized an increase of the Common Capital Stock of that Company of $15,000,000, giving the Investment Company an authorized Common Capital Stock of $25,000,000

In accordance with the terms and conditions of a certain Proposition, on file with the Depositary mentioned below, the Investment Company offers to purchase 320,000 shares of the Common Capital Stock of the Philadelphia Company for $12,000,000 of the First Lien Collateral Trust Sinking Fund 5% Gold Bonds and $6,400,000 of the Common Capital Stock of the Investment Company.

The bonds are to be secured, on the basis of $37.50 of bonds for each share of stock acquired, by a first lien upon the stock of the Philadelphia Company purchased under this plan. In order that the bonds may be tax free under the laws of Pennsylvania, suitable provision is to be made in the trust agreement securing the same, for the Investment Company to reimburse any Pennsylvania holder for any tax (other than Inheritance or Succession tax) which legally he may be obliged to pay on said bonds.

The Collateral Trust Agreement is to provide that, while and so long as any of said bonds shall be issued and outstanding, the Investment Company will not mortgage or hypothecate any of the shares of preferred or common stock of the United Railroads of San Francisco now owned by it.

Under the Proposition each share of Philadelphia Company Common Stock (of the par value of $50) included in such 320,000 shares is to be paid at the following rate:

First Lien Collateral Trust Sinking Fund 5% Gold Bonds (face value)	$37.50
Investment Company Common Stock (par value)	20.00
	$57.50

Under arrangements with Messrs. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Company, set forth in the said Proposition, a Syndicate has been formed to acquire any depositing Philadelphia Company stockholder, the common stock of the Investment Company so payable to such depositor, at a sum equal to $26 per share for such Investment Company Common Stock, so that each depositing Philadelphia Company Common Stockholder may receive, under the proposition, if he prefers, for each such share of Philadelphia stock:

First Lien Collateral Trust Sinking Fund 5% Gold Bonds (face value)	$37.50
Cash	19.00
	$56.50

Each depositing stockholder is to have 30 days from the date upon which 320,000 shares of the Common Capital Stock of the Philadelphia Company have been declared to have been deposited with the Depositary hereunder, as provided in said Proposition, within which to elect to take cash for such Investment Company Common Stock, as above stated, and to have the fact of such election stamped upon his certificate, as provided in said Proposition.

If more than 320,000 shares of the common stock of that Company are deposited under the Proposition mentioned, the Investment Company must purchase a PRO RATA of the stock of each depositor, if it should determine not to purchase all of the stock deposited under said Proposition.

Under arrangements stated in said Proposition, Messrs. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. have formed a Bond Syndicate for the purpose of purchasing bonds to be issued under the Proposition, to such an extent as in their discretion they have determined advisable, to secure the completion of the Plan and to promote the interests of the Investment Company in connection therewith.

The Proposition is conditional upon approval by the stockholders of the Investment Company, as provided therein.

This plan is not intended as a precise outline or statement of said Proposition. Depositors are referred to the Proposition on file with the Depositary, and will be held to be bound by the provisions thereof.

Deposits of stock will be received on and after Tuesday, February the 20th, 1906, and until 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, February the 27th, 1906, at the following depositaries:
GUARANTEE TRUST & SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, 316 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.;
COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, No. 317 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.;
Messrs. ALEX. BROWN & SONS, Baltimore and Calvert Streets, Baltimore, Md.;
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 Broad Street, New York.

By order of the Board of Directors.
UNITED RAILWAYS INVESTMENT COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.
By M. V. R. WEYANT, Assistant Secretary.

JOHN G. JOHNSON,
CHARLES L. ATTERBURY,
FRED'K B. VAN VORST,
Counsel.

The following Stockholders of the Philadelphia Company have approved the foregoing plan, and agreed to deposit under it the Common Stock of the Philadelphia Company owned by them, and recommend all other Common Stockholders of the Philadelphia Company to deposit thereunder:

THE FINANCE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
GUARANTEE TRUST & SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, Philadelphia.
GEORGE H. EARLE, Jr., " "
RICHARD Y. COOK, " "
CHARLES H. BEAN & CO., " "
PATRICK CALHOUN, New York.
HENRY J. BOWDOIN, Baltimore.
J. H. REED, Pittsburg.
J. D. CALLERY, "
J. C. REILLY, "
JOSHUA RHODES, "
M. H. McMULLIN, "
ALEXANDER BROWN & SONS, Baltimore.

The New York Agency of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited, has received cable advice that the following Bonds of the 4th Issue Exchequer 6% Internal Loan Bonds of the Imperial Japanese Government have been called for redemption on or after March 21st, 1906, of the following denominations: Mark "F." Yen 10,000, Yen 5,000, Yen 1,000, Yen 500. The smaller denominations will be advised by mail from Japan.

Denomination—Yen 10,000. Mark "F."

Nos.		Nos.	
1	to 5		
286	to 480		
586	to 1055		
1081	to 1085		
1101	to 1110		
1396	to 1495		

Denomination—Yen 5,000. Mark "F."

Nos.		Nos.	
1	to 20	71	to 100
510	to 529	690	to 779
790	to 1491	1506	to 1507
1510	to 1529	1540	to 1579
1690	to 1844	1846	to 1935
1939	to 1946	2061	to 2070
2401	.....	2414	to 2443
2624	to 2638	2663	to 2682
3001	to 3010		

Denomination—Yen 1,000. Mark "F."

Nos.		Nos.	
51	to 1100	2051	to 2150
4051	to 4500	6601	to 6700
6751	to 7400	7901	to 7950
9251	to 9300	9501	to 9550
9951	to 10000	10401	to 10500
18980	to 19029	19180	to 19379
21030	to 22729	19480	to 20229
23465	to 24304	22080	to 23353
25443	to 25492	24555	to 24604
27901	to 28195	25743	to 25792
28597	to 28763	28198	to 28497
28832	to 28866	28765	to 28825
29205	.....	28872	to 29203
30302	to 30512	29208	to 30157
30785	to 31345	30690	to 30782
33143	to 33181	31347	to 31446
34522	to 36671	33183	to 33184
38427	to 38888	37822	to 38424
38904	to 38924	38890	to 38896
40027	to 40981	38929	to 39228
41234	to 41244	40984	to 41083
41394	to 41482	41246	to 41282
41484

TRUST CONCERNS EXPAND TOO RAPIDLY---KILBURN

Superintendent Asks Power to Halt New Branches of Banks.

YEAR OF THRIFT IN STATE

Savings Banks' Returns in Annual Report Show Unprecedented Prosperity—Expenses Cut.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—"Branches of banks deposit and discount, and of trust companies, are multiplying more rapidly than has seemed to me expedient," says Superintendent Kilburn, in his annual report on savings banks and trust companies. "But, as advised by the Attorney General, I have nothing whatever to say with regard to the opening of a branch by a trust company, nor any power to refuse approval on application by a solvent bank in the City of New York to open a branch office. If the Superintendent of Banks should be clothed, as he is, with the discretion to deny authorization to a new trust company, he certainly ought to possess the right to regulate the opening of branches of trust companies.

"The privilege given by the banking law to banks in the City of New York to open branches ought, in my judgment, to be modified. Either the requirement for 'approval' by the Superintendent of Banks should be given unmistakably the significance which the word itself suggests, or, what would probably be better, it should be provided by law that no bank having a capital of less than $500,000 shall be permitted to have any branch office at all, and that for every branch after the first a bank must have at least $100,000 capital in excess of the original $500,000.

"The eighty-one trust companies on Jan. 1, 1906, had aggregate resources of $1,312,799,130, as against $1,364,016,015 on Jan. 1, 1905. The undivided profits and surplus fund, (book value,) on Jan. 1, 1906, amounted to $159,487,908, as against $147,338,601 on Jan. 1, 1905.

"The percentage of deposits in trust companies on which interest is paid to the total of deposits is much larger than it ought to be, standing almost exactly as a year ago, 94+ per cent., but the percentage of interest paid to gross earnings shows a slight decrease, having been under 47½ per cent., as against 47¾ per cent. for 1904. The year 1905 appears to have been very profitable, the earnings having permitted not merely the distribution of $719,715 more in dividends than in 1904, but also the surplus is larger than a year ago by $12,600,564.

"The one feature of the companies' expense items which stands out as seeming to demand thoughtful consideration is the very high proportion which interest requirements bear to total outgo. No less than 71 5-10 per cent. of the whole expense account of these institutions consists of interest paid on deposits. The price so paid for interest is too great, and the companies ought to institute a reform in this regard.

Five trust companies went out of existence last year, four merging with other companies, and one, the Merchants' Trust Company of New York City, by dissolution. The new companies for the year are:

	Capital.	Paid in Surplus.
Home, Brooklyn	$500,000	$250,000
Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust, New York	4,000,000	
Jenkins, Brooklyn	500,000	250,000
Citizens', Brooklyn	500,000	125,000
Columbia, New York	1,000,000	1,000,000
Security, Schenectady	150,000	60,000

The total resources of the 130 State savings banks on Jan. 1, 1906, were $1,405,800,905, and to care for this entailed a total expenditure of $4,556,574.40, or $116,548.59 more than for the year preceding. The percentage of expenses to total resources was under one-third of 1 per cent., or $3.24 to each $1,000 of assets, a reduction of 15 cents from 1904.

Two savings banks, the North Side and the Hamburg, the former in the Bronx and the latter in Brooklyn, were authorized in 1905, and the Bronx Savings Bank has been chartered in 1906. The New Rochelle Savings Bank is in course of organization.

The amount realized by the State in 1905 from the tax on the surplus of savings banks was $719,535.37, which is $51,939.57 under the amount received in 1903. The decrease is due to refunds under decision of the Court of Appeals, construing the franchise tax more favorably to the banks than the Controller had.

"The savings banks have regained the primacy, yielded for the first time in 1905 to the trust companies, in aggregate resources," says Supt. Kilburn. "The savings banks show a gain for the year of $93,807,309.67, figures unexampled in the history of the savings banks system. The inquiry is prompted whether they represent in part a perversion of the legitimate functions of the savings banks to the service of capital, or signify unparalleled general prosperity and a growing habit of provident thrift among the wage earners.

"The total number of deposits received during the year was larger by $400,000 than in 1904, while the number of payments by the banks to depositors actually diminished. The increase in open accounts is unprecedented, bringing the total up to 2,560,779, and the average amount of each deposit shows no abnormal gain. I think that the great showing means a marked betterment in the condition of the masses of the people."

The savings banks' surplus shows a gain for the year of but $980,658, market value, as against $5,804,690 in the previous year. The gain in par value is $4,224,100, compared with $3,482,870, the gain in par value shown a year ago.

RESOURCES OF LOCAL TRUST COMPANIES.

Returns from the Metropolitan Concerns Made Public in Supt. Kilburn's Annual Report.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—In the annual report of the State Banking Department are found these figures of trust companies doing business in the metropolitan district, which reported to the department on Jan. 1, 1906:

	Capital.	Surp., Book Val. of Stocks and Bonds.	Surp., Market Val. of Stocks and Bonds.
Bankers', New York	$1,000,000	$876,275	$1,287,480
Bowling Green, New York	2,500,000	2,861,212	2,853,119
Broadway, New York	700,000	462,519	405,348
Brooklyn, Brooklyn	1,000,000	2,144,094	2,203,217
Central of New York	1,000,000	14,022,933	15,128,199
Citizens' of Brooklyn	500,000	133,891	131,422
Colonial, New York	1,000,000	1,824,023	1,824,023
Columbia, New York	1,000,000	1,024,810	1,024,840
Columbus, Newburg	100,000	103,292	114,058
Commonwealth, New York	500,000	44,416	240,629
County, White Plains	100,000	*56,078	63,146
Empire, New York	500,000	1,069,083	1,079,555
Equitable of New York	3,000,000	10,214,068	10,214,068
Farmers Loan and Trust, New York	1,000,000	6,969,276	7,468,248
Fifth Avenue, New York	1,000,000	1,612,628	1,646,773
Flatbush, Brooklyn	200,000	167,363	180,939
Franklin, Brooklyn	1,000,000	1,807,364	2,004,872
Guaranty of New York	2,000,000	5,941,041	6,063,927
Guardian of New York	500,000	583,348	578,558
Hamilton, Brooklyn	500,000	1,065,005	1,101,233
Holland, New York	500,000	*40,424	*125,124
Home of Brooklyn	500,000	277,851	268,785
Italian-American of New York	500,000	58,455	58,455
Jenkins, Brooklyn	500,000	278,193	281,352
Kings County	500,000	1,491,834	1,468,581
Knickerbocker, New York	1,000,000	2,982,306	3,096,236
Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust, New York	4,000,000	5,783,712	5,871,947
Lincoln, New York	500,000	915,993	915,993
Long Island Loan and Trust, Brooklyn	1,000,000	1,584,467	1,687,690
Manhattan, New York	1,000,000	2,219,261	2,837,590
Mercantile, New York	2,000,000	6,680,388	6,905,139
Metropolitan, New York	2,000,000	6,561,066	6,561,066
Morton, New York	2,000,000	7,085,089	7,085,089
Mount Vernon	200,000	230,016	231,268
Mutual Alliance, New York	500,000	540,600	540,600
Mutual of Westchester County, Port Chester	300,000	72,048	64,367
Nassau of Brooklyn	500,000	611,136	616,366
New Rochelle	100,000	51,033	57,133
New York Life Insurance and Trust	1,000,000	2,843,974	4,425,252
New York Trust	3,000,000	9,508,193	9,508,193
Orange County, Middletown	100,000	111,419	111,419
People's, Brooklyn	1,000,000	1,483,361	1,559,608
Queens County, Jamaica	500,000	153,419	158,600
Real Estate, New York	500,000	708,109	709,699
Standard, New York	1,000,000	1,211,423	1,250,044
Title Guarantee and Trust, New York	4,375,000	6,564,141	6,766,276
Trust Co. of America, New York	2,000,000	10,081,974	10,081,974
Union of New York	1,000,000	8,010,736	8,140,084
United States Mortgage and Trust, New York	2,000,000	4,540,889	4,540,889
United States Trust, New York	2,000,000	12,427,679	12,655,330
Van Norden, New York	1,000,000	1,273,250	1,411,745
Washington, New York	500,000	977,416	977,416
Westchester, Yonkers	300,000	154,799	154,748
Williamsburg, Brooklyn	700,000	540,116	554,862
Windsor, New York	1,000,000	703,520	703,520

*Decrease.

SAVINGS BANK RESOURCES.

$1,405,800,905 for State—$1,055,978,806 in Metropolitan District.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Of the $1,405,800,905 total resources in the 130 savings banks of New York State on Jan. 1, 1906, New York City banks had $991,852,306, and those of the metropolitan district $1,055,978,806. In 1866 all the savings banks in New York State had $115,472,566 aggregate resources. This is greater by but $9,000,000 than the resources of the Bowery Savings Bank to-day.

By 1876 the aggregate resources had increased to $319,260,202, by 1886 to $457,050,250, and by 1896 to $691,764,503. In 1902 the billion-dollar mark was reached. The reports for 1901 gave an aggregate of $947,120,638, and those for 1902 gave $1,014,305,557. This year the total was shoved up to $1,405,800,905. The number of open accounts increased gradually from 1886, when it was 465,001, to 1906, with a total of 2,569,779.

The Bowery Bank continues the largest savings bank in the world. Its nearest competitor is the Emigrant Industrial, with more than $95,000,000 resources, and next to this is the Bank for Savings, with nearly $89,000,000 resources.

Herewith are given some of the principal figures of the individual banks of the metropolitan district, taken from the tabulation just prepared by the State Department in Banking, from the reports submitted on Jan. 1, 1906:

	Total Resources.	Amount Due Depositors.
NEW YORK COUNTY.		
American	$2,376,143	$2,331,012
Bank for Savings	88,770,956	82,425,497
Bowery	106,198,233	97,108,980
Broadway	10,758,785	10,186,698
Citizens'	16,396,762	14,594,136
Dollar	4,675,370	4,502,516
Dry Dock	34,593,694	32,049,169
East River	25,776,524	23,195,145
Emigrant Industrial	95,179,337	85,096,972
Empire City	3,101,089	3,047,278
Excelsior	7,262,864	6,937,665
Franklin	17,689,868	16,786,580
German	68,070,300	62,865,495
Greenwich	59,757,815	54,821,431
Harlem	16,150,213	15,198,980
Irving	24,090,931	23,064,062
Italian	1,612,533	1,595,249
Malden Lane	409,306	405,670
Manhattan	13,003,026	12,168,439
Metropolitan	10,887,688	10,261,070
New York	24,157,628	21,906,010
North River	7,923,364	7,576,668
North Side	113,598	100,786
Seamen's	74,326,415	67,340,507
Union Dime	28,228,542	26,872,358
Union Square	9,721,247	8,738,680
United States	2,689,686	2,655,789
Washington	716,821	714,108
West Side	2,086,128	2,038,043
Total	$750,755,067	$696,777,194
KINGS COUNTY.		
Brevoort	$1,900,206	$1,840,324
Brooklyn	48,279,110	42,925,249
Bushwick	3,898,026	3,753,031
City	1,871,754	1,809,596
Dime of Brooklyn	34,401,623	31,974,459
Dime of Williamsburgh	6,849,766	6,463,051
East Brooklyn	5,806,966	5,502,868
Eastern District	2,076,188	2,014,901
East New York	2,190,623	2,005,476
Germania	7,620,080	7,194,605
German	10,183,413	9,614,401
Greater New York	1,238,904	1,224,362
Greenpoint	5,397,683	4,818,730
Guardian	124,260	122,982
Kings County	11,985,596	11,230,891
South Brooklyn	20,661,383	18,246,075
Williamsburg	56,863,165	48,319,984
Total	$221,288,754	$199,060,993
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.		
East Chester	$1,245,177	$1,229,372
Greenburg	407,031	389,418
Home	2,493,653	2,432,800
Peekskill	4,508,243	4,176,709
People's	4,392,769	4,211,641
Port Chester	2,491,020	2,334,719
Sing Sing	3,080,013	2,811,340
Union	486,111	459,086
Westchester	3,671,594	3,302,512
Yonkers	5,518,499	5,200,032
Total	$28,294,717	$26,547,115
NASSAU COUNTY.		
Roslyn	$1,163,457	$1,089,464
PUTNAM COUNTY.		
Putnam County	$537,896	$496,891
QUEENS COUNTY.		
College Point	$1,146,888	$1,053,131
Jamaica	3,654,401	3,350,607
Long Island City	3,707,339	3,434,120
Queens County	1,920,734	1,825,548
Total	$10,329,363	$9,665,407
RICHMOND COUNTY.		
Richmond County	$621,690	$595,474
Staten Island	2,857,432	2,684,723
Total	$3,479,122	$3,280,198
ORANGE COUNTY.		
Cornwall	$317,004	$305,041
Goshen	1,028,322	988,584
Middletown	2,383,139	2,232,850
Newburg	11,124,462	9,921,410
Walden	795,142	734,044
Warwick	1,282,409	1,219,545
Total	$16,932,480	$15,421,483
DUTCHESS COUNTY.		
Fishkill	$321,039	$305,286
Matteawan	559,724	530,705
Mechanics'	2,343,516	2,103,529
Pawling	520,690	481,290
Poughkeepsie	12,053,989	11,120,390
Rhinebeck	809,048	745,423
Wappinger	589,252	545,676
Total	$17,197,267	$15,832,303
NEW YORK COUNTY.	Deposited in 1905.	Int. Credited and Paid in 1905.
American	$991,558	$70,604
Bank for Savings	18,782,431	2,969,688
Bowery	24,976,922	3,284,197
Broadway	2,031,425	307,801
Citizens'	3,075,189	456,046
Dollar	3,389,925	125,508
Dry Dock	10,810,087	991,463
East River	7,345,829	831,340
Emigrant Industrial	25,977,716	3,028,826
Empire City	1,870,031	84,332
Excelsior	3,493,312	207,330
Franklin	5,908,924	516,837
German	18,212,392	1,973,043
Greenwich	13,904,649	1,952,733
Harlem	6,483,937	455,273
German	5,675,694	776,345
Italian	1,248,009	44,380
Malden Lane	333,571	11,065
Manhattan	3,729,128	386,216
Metropolitan	2,269,615	341,159
New York	6,079,316	760,107
North River	2,502,871	251,797
North Side	145,793	1,020
Seamen's	12,916,628	2,473,420
Union Dime	8,510,078	834,179
Union Square	2,098,485	288,448
United States	1,388,772	76,962
Washington	585,209	21,089
West Side	1,102,355	59,662
Total	$198,610,841	$28,042,982
KINGS COUNTY.		
Brevoort	$1,016,456	$52,050
Brooklyn	10,826,527	1,571,247
Bushwick	1,707,859	118,094
City	951,265	53,239
Dime of Brooklyn	9,463,033	1,014,201
Dime of Williamsburgh	2,251,678	206,004
East Brooklyn	2,108,547	168,074
Eastern District	1,505,765	55,100
East New York	919,017	62,566
Germania	2,041,579	223,107
German	4,866,719	279,789
Greater New York	915,350	31,922
Greenpoint	2,048,801	146,785
Guardian	168,034	1,761
Kings County	4,006,859	389,100
South Brooklyn	5,053,887	656,210
Williamsburg	13,905,412	1,521,450
Total	$64,467,730	$6,550,797
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.		
East Chester	$574,006	$40,077
Greenburg	142,812	12,323
Home	1,008,614	80,266
Peekskill	1,121,623	149,704
People's	1,506,439	144,960
Port Chester	967,766	77,423
Sing Sing	749,506	101,309
Union	246,826	13,101
Westchester	828,054	118,390
Yonkers	1,447,522	183,375
Total	$8,683,228	$921,024
NASSAU COUNTY.		
Roslyn	$261,797	$38,865
PUTNAM COUNTY.		
Putnam County	$140,464	$14,821
QUEENS COUNTY.		
College Point	$314,760	$36,554
Jamaica	1,332,724	98,372
Long Island City	2,122,085	104,954
Queens County	635,904	60,355
Total	$4,405,565	$300,236
RICHMOND COUNTY.		
Richmond County	$414,806	$16,776
Staten Island	1,169,072	80,855
Total	$1,583,878	$97,631
ORANGE COUNTY.		
Cornwall	$111,322	$10,336
Goshen	286,454	30,579
Middletown	499,270	70,640
Newburg	1,754,887	356,646
Walden	130,536	25,852
Warwick	236,533	42,980
Total	$3,069,033	$537,051
DUTCHESS COUNTY.		
Fishkill	$50,263	$10,334
Matteawan	143,484	17,022
Mechanics'	402,437	69,961
Pawling	101,052	16,339
Poughkeepsie	1,913,331	386,528
Rhinebeck	163,980	24,702
Wappinger	139,814	19,482
Total	$2,914,864	$544,572

THE STEEL TRADE POSITION.

Activity in This City and Chicago Helps Industry—Iron Dull.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 24.—The iron and steel boom now centres in New York and Chicago. There is a mass of work to be done in these cities, which under any circumstances would be considered out of the ordinary. Just now the problem is, Where is the material to come from? Contracts aggregating 150,000 tons of structural steel will be let in New York soon, and Chicago will require 50,000 tons. Chicago machine-making concerns will soon be forced to place contracts for 50,000 tons of foundry iron.

There has been a notable advance in the price of coke. Producers who two weeks ago were glad to make contracts at $2.15 per ton for furnace coke, are now holding out for $2.50 per ton. It looks as if the price will advance to $2.75 and $3 by the time the bituminous coal strike gets under way. Foundry coke, which had receded to $2.50 per ton, is now held at $3, and will go higher. Bituminous coal prices are not advancing in proportion. In fact, the low price of bituminous coal at this time is remarkable.

The hoopmakers have advanced prices $1 per ton. The quotation is $1.90 per hundred pounds for car lots, and $2 for smaller quantities. This has been the only change in the price of finished materials during the week.

Judging from the prospective demand in the pipe industry, prices should be higher within the next two months. Kansas corporations dealing in natural gas and oil propose doing a lot of piping in the State. If the Pure Oil Company can dispose of $1,000,000 worth of stock to Kansas people the company proposes laying a pipe line 600 miles long. Other Kansas projects if put through will increase the amount to be used to fully 900 miles of pipe.

The consumption of pig iron is just as great as ever, but there is very little buying. Sales of Bessemer made for the third quarter of the year are on the basis of $17.50 at the Valley furnaces. The McKinley furnace at Youngstown, Ohio, one of the big Carnegie stacks, has been shut down to be relined. The furnace has been in operation for two years without a stop. This will reduce the output of Bessemer about 600 tons per day. It will require several months to reline the stack.

Foundry and basic irons are in good demand in Chicago and Philadelphia, but not in Pittsburg. This is due to the fact that very little foundry iron is being produced her. Most of the furnaces are working on Bessemer and basic. The engineering concerns of this district are not getting the business that the Western manufacturers are.

There has been a decline in the price of ferro manganese from $175, the top-notch price, to $90, per ton. Some sales for the future have been made at $80 per ton, and it is predicted that by the end of the year ferro will be selling at $55.

The wire mills of this district have rush orders and are working full turns. The hardware jobbers are heavy buyers. The export demand is also large. If the demand continues to increase at the ratio it has during the past month, an increase in the price of wire products can be looked for within the next thirty days.

The sheet and tin plate mills are having an excellent call for material. This is due to the early building season. Sheet prices are being maintained by independents, and the American Sheet Steel and Tin Plate Company. The price of steel billets and bars continues at $27 and $28 respectively, with very few sales. Most of the contracts are made for a six months' supply, and these do not expire until midsummer. There has been no further decline in iron bars.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE COLUMBIA BANK,

New York City, February 20, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,323,642.07
Overdrafts		548.69
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$717,875.62	
Due from approved reserve agents	338,704.23	
		$1,056,669.85
Real estate		228,726.11
Stocks and bonds		18,017.00
Specie		346,608.88
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks		253,290.00
Cash items		397,236.71
		$8,624,740.21

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus and profits	379,276.46
Deposits	7,945,447.75
Unpaid dividends	16.00
	$8,624,740.21

JOSEPH FOX, President.
WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

OGDENSBURG BANKS.

REPORT OF

OGDENSBURG BANK, OGDENSBURG, N. Y.

Feb. 20, 1906.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments		$606,815.66
Real estate		10,000.00
Cash and due from banks	223,128.19	$839,943.85

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$100,000.00
Surplus and profits	157,635.95
Deposits	582,307.90 $839,943.85

Directors.

Frank Chapman, President. Thomas Spratt, Vice President. Samuel W. Leonard, Cashier. John Hannan, George Hall.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 20th day of February, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$462,000.00
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value, $769,070,00,) book value	777,449.56
Amount loaned on collaterals	1,762,189.12
Other loans, including bills purchased	1,153,955.72
(Amount due from Directors, included in Items 3 and 4, $83,878.50.)	
Overdrafts	54.50
Due from banks, bankers, and brokers	123,144.92
Real estate	5,000.00
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions	498,344.61
Specie	48,293.60
U. S. legal-tender notes and notes of National banks	65,000.00
Items carried as cash	85,948.06
Amount of assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Furniture and fixtures	23,000.00
Total	$4,939,330.09
Accrued interest not entered on books at date of this report as an asset	19,430.56

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$700,000.00
*Surplus on book value (less current expenses and taxes paid)	467,573.92
(Surplus on market value, $459,184.36; surplus after charging and crediting accrued interest, $467,998.07.)	
Deposits subject to check, (except as stated below,) not preferred	3,303,812.75
Certificates of deposit, (not preferred:) Time, $32,500; demand, $159,683.89	192,183.89
Amount due trust companies	41,018.60
Amount due banks and bankers	130,976.28
Preferred deposits, viz.:	
Due savings banks $55,033.08	
Due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary 18,950.83	73,983.86
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends $450.00	
Certified checks 24,330.79	
Reserved for taxes 5,000.00	29,780.79
Total	$4,939,330.09
Accrued interest not entered on books at date of this report as a liability	10,626.85

*Surplus includes undivided profits.

Amount of investment legal for savings banks, or permitted in and by the respective instruments or words creating or defining the trusts, and held as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or as depositary of moneys deposited on order of the court, $48,450.

Total amount of deposits on which interest is paid, $3,623,614; average rate of interest paid thereon, 2.491%.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

FREDERIC G. LEE, Vice President, and JOHN W. H. BERGEN, Sec'y, of Broadway Trust Company, located and doing business at No. 756 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 20th day of February, 1906, as the day as of which such report shall be made.

FREDERIC G. LEE, Vice President.
JOHN W. H. BERGEN, Sec'y.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 24th day of February, 1906, before me.

LOUIS S. QUIMBY, Notary Public.
[Seal of Notary.] Kings County.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE BANK OF AMERICA

at the close of business on the 20th day of February, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$21,842,433.14
Liability of Directors as makers		98,000.00
Overdrafts		484.52
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		1,522,603.42
Banking house and lot		900,000.00
Stocks and bonds		1,013,864.57
Specie		5,618,040.08
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks		1,446,923.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$24,978,887.36	
Other items carried as cash	137,922.38	
		25,116,809.74
		$57,563,658.47

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	8,750,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	117,693.84
Due depositors	37,132,468.24
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	11,507,774.24
Due savings banks	3,558,782.15
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	1,940.00
	$57,563,658.47

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President, and WALTER M. BENNETT, Cashier, of the Bank of America, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892, as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 20th day of February, 1906, as the day on which such report shall be made.

WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President.
WALTER M. BENNETT, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 23d day of February, 1906, before me.

CHAS. D. CHICHESTER, Notary Public.
[Seal of Notary.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE

INTERBORO BANK OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 20th day of February, 1906.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$485,826.44
Overdrafts		89.22
Due from approved reserve agents		186,459.81
Stocks and bonds		1,000.00
Specie		23,195.53
U. S. legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		16,790.00
Assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures		3,000.00
		$716,361.00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	4,797.43
Due depositors	$545,006.83
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	16,556.74
	561,563.57
	$716,361.00

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

DAVID F. WALKER, President, and HAROLD W. BAKER, Cashier, of Interboro Bank of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 110 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892, as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 20th day of February, 1906, as the day on which such report shall be made.

DAVID F. WALKER, President.
HAROLD W. BAKER, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 24th day of February, 1906, before me.

C. L. MATTHEWS, 159, Notary Public New York County. Commissioned to 3-30-1907.
[Seal of Notary.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE PACIFIC BANK

at the close of business on the 20th day of February, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$3,090,665.96
Overdrafts		61.49
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		512,347.80
Banking house and lot	$130,000.00	
Other real estate	4,500.00	
		134,500.00
Bonds		224,960.93
Specie		208,144.21
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks		334,905.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$291,918.83	
Other items carried as cash	20,665.04	
		$12,583.87
U. S. redemption agency		8,000.00
Exchange		302.50
Total		$4,876,561.76

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$422,700.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	165,636.47
Due depositors	3,782,068.29
Unpaid dividends	$1,107.00
Reserved for taxes	5,000.00
	6,107.00
Total	$4,876,561.76

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

THE PITTSBURGH BULLFROG MINING CORPORATION, Ltd.

CAPITAL, - - - - $1,000,000

Divided into 1,000,000 shares of the par value of $1.00 each.
Full-paid and Non-Assessable. 500,000 shares in the Treasury.
No Bonds, Preferred Stock, Nor Indebtedness.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM SCOTT, President.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
Formerly Pres. Consolidated Ice Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BERT L. SMITH, Vice-President.....Bullfrog, Nev.
Vice-President of the Southern Nevada Banking Co.

F. H. STICKNEY, Treasurer.....Bullfrog, Nev.
Cashier Southern Nevada Banking Company.

NEVILLE BAYLEY, Secretary.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
Member of the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.

FRANK BONNEAU, Director.....Bullfrog, Nev.
Pres. Shoshone Bullfrog Gold Mining Co., Bullfrog.

CONSULTING ENGINEER:

GILBERT E. BAILEY, E. M., Ph. D.....Bullfrog, Nev.

STOCK REGISTERED WITH
THE COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY.....Pittsburgh, Pa.

THIS CORPORATION has been organized for the purpose of developing and operating six of the best located properties in the Bullfrog District of Nevada, situated on Montgomery Mountain, on the trend of the famous Montgomery-Shoshone vein which has made the Montgomery-Shoshone mine one of the most famous in the country.

THIS IS THE MINE for which Mr. Chas. M. Schwab offered **$3,000,000** in full payment a few months ago, the offer being declined, though the mine was for sale a year ago for **$15,000**; Mr. Schwab and his associates have now paid **$5,000,000** for a controlling interest. **$8,000,000** worth of ore has been blocked out in the mine after only nine months' work; and the same ore has been proved within **300** feet of our line.

THE SURFACE INDICATION of this vein is a rhyolite outcrop, which is plainly traceable from the Montgomery-Shoshone mine into and **3,000** feet across the Pittsburgh Bullfrog group.

PROF. GILBERT E. BAILEY, one of the best known mining engineers in this country, has made an extensive report covering the properties of this Corporation, which may be obtained on application either in person or by mail at our offices as below.

IN THIS REPORT he states that "the geological evidence, the outcrop of rhyolite, and the results of development work, all indicate that the Shoshone vein extends through these claims, and that their position is most favorable to economical development." Also, that "the vein when opened would show equal values to those in the Montgomery-Shoshone mine."

WE DESIRE TO CALL the special attention of investors to one fact, viz., that the Directors and their friends, **before offering a share for sale, have subscribed for 500,000 shares out of the total capitalization of 1,000,000,** thus showing in the strongest possible manner their belief in the future of this enterprise. **As the** Directors are thus heavily financially interested, no salary is drawn by any of them, and in becoming a stockholder you become an **Equal Partner** in proportion to your investment.

ANOTHER STRONG POINT about this corporation is that **One-half** of the entire capital stock has been **set aside** for working capital.

WE KNOW OF NO OTHER MINING COMPANY whose shares have been offered for public subscription that represented such an opportunity to the conservative investor, insuring as it does ample working capital for the full development of the company's properties.

FOR IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT of the properties, we are now selling a limited issue of the Treasury Stock at

35c. Per Share

subject to advance without notice as developments proceed.

THERE IS NOT A SINGLE MINING COMPANY operating in the proven mineral district of Bullfrog which has not **made good,** and we believe our property, on development, will prove no exception. **We have backed our faith with our money,** and if you buy this stock you will become a partner with us on the basis of a share-for-share participation in the profit.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL should be accompanied by check to the order of this Corporation at the rate of **35 cents per share** for the number of shares desired. Minimum subscription accepted, 100 shares.

THE PITTSBURGH BULLFROG MINING CORPORATION, LTD.

New York Office, 63 and 65 Wall St. 1201-1202 People's Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, First Department.—In the matter of the application of the BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine and report

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

In none of the important matters which for several weeks have asserted control over the financial markets was there any change last week which might be construed as a distinct betterment; on the other hand, certain of these factors were accentuated, while the week was not behind many of its predecessors in developing on its own account new and potent factors. The restrictive influence of the unsettled outlook for an agreement between the miners and operators continued in full force; further steps toward the regulation of railroad rates and toward inquiries into the relations between certain allied roads were made; borrowers, whether for short or long periods, were again compelled to pay well for the accommodation extended to them, while this situation was unrelieved by the eagerness noted in the previous week on the part of foreign lenders to take advantage of these rates, the somewhat bellicose attitude of Germany toward the French proposals for the policing of Morocco leading European bankers to retain at home, for the moment at least, their surplus funds. New food for thought was provided by the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Chesapeake and Ohio case, a hasty reading of which on Tuesday led Wall Street to think for a moment that our "coal roads" would be compelled to divorce themselves from the business of mining and selling coal, and by the report of the Armstrong committee, containing recommendations which, if enacted into law, will prevent the great life insurance companies from participating in underwriting syndicates, divest them of their holdings of stocks of all kinds save public securities, and restrain them from investing their funds hereafter in that most important class of securities termed collateral bonds. Confronted with these matters, new and old, the stock market, in hesitation and uncertainty, sought to appraise them, groping instinctively for a sure and stable foundation for prices.

Under the decision of the Supreme Court in the Chesapeake and Ohio case neither the Chesapeake and Ohio itself nor any of the coal roads is enjoined from selling coal, although this was the first deduction made by Wall Street. The thing struck at by the decision is the sale by railroads of their coal at prices which make it obvious that the cost at tidewater is not the sum of the original cost of producing the coal and of its transportation at the published tariff rates. In other words, the tidewater cost is so far below this sum as to make it plain that the railroad is charging itself with less than its published tariff on coal, and is therefore rebating, and consequently injuring competing producers and merchandisers of coal. Unless other coal-selling railroads have made a practice of the system disclosed in the Chesapeake and Ohio case, it is difficult to see how this decision should in the least alarm holders of the securities of these roads, and if such concessions to themselves have been made from published tariffs, the abatement of this practice will, so far as this decision is concerned, bring them quite within their lawful rights. On the extent of this system, the adoption by Congress of the resolution for an inquiry into the relations existing between several of the more important railroads may throw some interesting light. In the meantime the decision has been exceptionally useful, since it has served to show thinking people generally the adequateness of present laws when they are properly and rigorously applied. It is doubtful if the Hepburn bill, if enacted into law, could do more than has been done in this instance under the application of the Inter-State commerce law.

A readjustment of some of the financial machinery now in use in Wall Street is clearly indicated by the Armstrong report, providing, of course, certain recommendations of this report are enacted into law. In the first place, a review of the great railroad consolidation movement of the past few years shows clearly that the most effective instrument in its promotion has been the ability of the bankers concerned to issue and sell bonds against the stocks of the roads taken over. Two of the most important properties controlled by the New York Central system are the Lake Shore and the Michigan Central, and in each case the purchase of the stock of these roads was financed through issues of collateral bonds, $90,000,000 of 3½ per cent. bonds secured by Lake Shore stock and $19,000,000 of 3½ per cent. bonds secured by Michigan Central stock having been issued, and sold in large measure to the great insurance companies. In like manner the Great Northern and Northern Pacific jointly secured control of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad and financed the purchase of the stock of that road by an issue of $215,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds secured by Burlington stock, while like financing was done by the Reading with Jersey Central stock as security, by the Atlantic Coast Line with Louisville and Nashville stock as security, and by the Rock Island Company with Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific stocks as security. Other instances are easily recalled. The recommendation of the Armstrong committee that insurance companies be prohibited from investing in bonds where more than one-third of the securities consists of hypothecated stock removes every one of the collateral trust issues mentioned from the list of possible insurance investments, for in these cases, as in practically all other cases of collateral trust bonds, the security consists entirely of stocks. If this prohibition is enacted into law, two most interesting questions will arise: First, to what extent will interior banks and bankers and investors the country over be inclined to apply the standard set up for life insurance company investments to their own investments and refuse to accept collateral trust bonds, and second, if this indisposition to invest in collateral trust bonds becomes general, how will future consolidations of railroad and other properties, heretofore effected through such bonds be consummated? The other feature of the report of direct interest to Wall Street was the recommendation that insurance companies be hereafter prohibited from participating in syndicate operations. The extent of this participation in the past was well brought out in the hearings of the committee, and the withdrawal of the companies from this form of activity will leave a gap difficult to fill. Wall Street will also follow with exceptional interest, provided such divestment is made necessary, the disposal by the insurance companies of their banking and trust company stocks. Control of a number of our great financial institutions was practically within the hands of two of the life insurance companies, and since it may devolve upon these institutions to largely replace the life insurance companies in syndicate underwriting and in collateral bond purchases, the disposition of this control is a matter of much importance.

TOLD ROUND THE TICKER.

GEORGE W. PERKINS left yesterday for Florida. He expects to be away a fortnight or more and means to rest. Since the close of the insurance investigation, which occupied much of his time, Mr. Perkins has been kept busy, first by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton embroglio and more recently by the somewhat arduous negotiations looking to the lease of the Great Northern's ore lands to the United States Steel Corporation.

Speaking of this deal, already famous even though still uncompleted, a wag of Wall Street found opportunity last week for a display of his wit. There have been rumors of strenuous scenes between Mr. Hill and the United States Steel Corporation representatives. It was said that feelings had been so ruffled that Mr. Hill tore up the contract which had already been prepared for his signature and returned forthwith to Aiken, S. C. Referring to this reported scene, the wag wrote this on the subject:

"Mr. Hill has gone South again and the Steel Corporation has not yet taken his ore lands. So far this has been more of an ordeal than an ore deal."

GEORGE W. YOUNG has been ill enough to be kept from his office for two weeks and a half, but not so ill as to make him neglect his favorite topic of late—trust company reserves. He has written a letter to Senator Stevens upholding the trust company side in the reserve controversy. In his letter he handles his friends, the banks, with a frankness of expression that was all but disconcerting.

M. F. POLHEMUS was the seller of the Stock Exchange seat purchased last week by Max H. Schultze, of Otto Heinze & Co. Mr. Schultze's sponsors are W. J. Wollman and H. P. Hatch. Otto Heinze & Co., it is said, have no intention of engaging actively in the brokerage business. Mr. Schultze, therefore, will probably not be often on the floor of the Exchange. The firm intends, it is said, to confine itself to banking and has purchased seats on the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges merely to avail themselves of the lower commissions which are paid by Exchange members for the buying and selling of stocks.

FELIX ROSEN is to become a member of the Stock Exchange in the place of his partner, Otto E. Lohrke, whose seat was posted last week for transfer to Mr. Rosen. Ernst Thalmann and R. B. Van Cortlandt are Mr. Rosen's sponsors in his application for membership.

DANIEL G. REID is to spend about two months on the Continent devoting much of the time to automobiling in France and Italy. Mr. Reid has in recent years been known as one of the "Big Four" in control of the Rock Island system. Now that W. B. Leeds has stepped out of the property, Mr. Reid might more properly be called one of the "big three," even though Mr. Leeds's stock went to other interests. It was in fact the retirement of Mr. Leeds which made it possible for the Yoakum interests in the Rock Island to increase their influence in the management of the property. Mr. Yoakum has been very active in the Rock Island property since he was chosen to direct its operation. He has already done a good deal to harmonize the managements of the Rock Island and 'Frisco systems, which until lately have not worked together very well, although both owned by the Rock Island Company.

CONSOLIDATED GAS PROFITS.

Effects of 80-Cent Gas on Company's Earnings—Result as Applied to Showing for 1904.

The reduction of 20 cents in the price of gas in the Borough of Manhattan ordered by the State Commission on Gas and Electricity on Friday was the immediate cause yesterday of a 9-point decline in the price of Consolidated Gas stock. This decline followed previous downward movements in the stock, so that the net loss for the week amounted to no less than 15 points. The reduction in the price of gas from $1 to 80 cents a thousand cubic feet must needs result, it would appear, in a substantial falling off in the company's earnings. It can hardly be expected that, immediately at least, the increase in consumption due to the lower price, will make up the large decrease in the average profit of the gas company.

Just what the reduction to 80 cents means to the Consolidated Gas Company is pretty clearly indicated by an application of the reduction to the company's output and by reference to the recent earnings of the company. During the examination of the gas companies by the Joint Legislative Committee last year, it was brought out that the four subsidiary gas companies of the Consolidated Gas Company which serve the Borough of Manhattan produced in 1904 approximately 13,900,000,000 cubic feet of gas. The gross earnings of the company for that year from the sale of gas amounted to $13,167,610. The net earnings for that year as reported by the company amounted to approximately $9,000,000, of which dividends at the rate of 8 per cent. were paid, calling for the distribution of $6,400,000, leaving a surplus of about $2,600,000. Assuming the same output, the earnings for the current year on the basis of 80 cents per thousand cubic feet instead of $1 will apparently be one-fifth less than those of 1904. This reduction would amount to $2,633,522, which exceeds the amount of the surplus reported for the year 1904 after the payment of 8 per cent. on the company's stock. For practical purposes, however, the reduction in the gross income of the company may be regarded as just offsetting the amount of the company's surplus earnings as reported for 1904. This fact is interesting in view of the statement of the State Commissioners that they considered 8 per cent. an ample return on the capital invested in the company's business. It is seen from reference to the earnings of 1904 that at the reduced price for gas the company would just be able to earn 8 per cent. on its capital stock without adding anything to a surplus fund available for an increase in the dividend rate beyond that figure.

PIG IRON A WEAK SPOT IN BRITISH MARKETS

Movement Is Speculative—Raw Materials Generally Firm.

WOOL SUPPLY IS SCARCE

Activity in Finished Steel Products—Copper Is Dearer—Reports from Continental Centres.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Times in its financial supplement to-morrow will say:

"This week's reports from business and industrial centres show raw materials generally firm, excepting pig iron, which suffers from speculative weakness. Owing to the orders on books, finished products remain steady, but new orders are desired.

"Wool is firmer, but cotton is lower. Textiles have a good market.

"Foodstuffs are dull and easy. Breadstuffs are weaker on ample supplies in sight. Other articles in the grain market are mostly dull, but Germany is buying linseed. Rapeseed is firmer; oils are slow.

"Cotton is lower for the leading growths. Yarns are in good demand for American varieties, but Egyptian sorts now are too dear. The makers of piece goods have added to their engagements in all departments.

"English wool is scarce and dearer. Hosiery is active in spite of German competition. Colonial wool is advancing, but cloth prices are inadequate and occasionally production is checked. Some manufacturing centres, however, are fairly active.

"Pig iron continues depressed, but producers expect stability to be restored. Finished iron and steel are decidedly active. Copper is dearer, owing to good consumption. Tin is strong on light supplies. Lead and spelter are weak."

BERLIN BOERSE VERY DULL.

News from Algeciras Causes Operators to Show Great Reserve.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—Business on the Boerse last week was extremely dull, the depression being especially marked in the industrial stocks.

Naturally the Boerse was affected a great deal by the news from Algeciras, operators showing great reserve in their dealings. There were no notable price declines, but simply a cessation of active trading.

It may be said, too, that the conditions in the money market are not favorable at this moment to speculative activity. Not only is the official loan rate maintained at 5 per cent., but the average level of prices in the money market is much higher than for years. In February, 1905, the average private discount rate in Berlin was 2 per cent. This year it is 3.271 per cent.

The Imperial Bank is endeavoring to diminish the discrepancy between the official and private rates, but it is not accomplishing much. This is due to some extent to the lack of co-operation on the part of the Berlin banks, which prefer to use their funds in handling new issues of stocks and in dealing in loans to Russia and America, which are proving very lucrative and are being negotiated to a large extent.

Among the new issues expected in the near future are a considerable quantity of new German imperial loan and Prussian consols, as well as a number of important American and Japanese financial transactions, for which subscriptions are being solicited from New York.

PARIS MARKET IRREGULAR.

Russian Securities Improve—Rio Tintos Dull and Heavy.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The stock market was very irregular in the past week, being influenced greatly by the reports from the Algeciras Conference, which seem to absorb all attention just now.

Active buying at advancing prices prevailed on Monday and Tuesday, with covering purchases by bears, chiefly in the Spanish railway section, where a boom was progressing on account of the improved rate of exchange. There was also considerable life in the South African department, but it did not last long, a reaction taking place under heavy selling by London. A sharp break in Spanish railways came on Thursday, due to the sudden advance in the rate of exchange, but a recovery took place on the following day.

Russian securities improved on the announcement that the Douma would be convoked on May 1.

Bank stocks were easier under profit taking.

Rio Tintos were dull and heavy in spite of the strength of copper, it being argued that the decline in Spanish exchange will increase the cost of production, as wages and other expenses are paid in Spanish currency, while the output is sold for gold.

It is rumored that the Peruvian Government has entered into negotiations with French bankers with a view to floating a loan in the Paris market.

OPPOSE PERSONAL TAX BILL.

Warehousemen Think Saxe-Stanley Measure May Injure Business.

Warehousing interests of New York have become alarmed over possible injury to that industry if the Saxe-Stanley Personal Property Tax bill now pending at Albany becomes a law. The bill has been prepared with the intention of reaching wealthy tax-dodgers, but the warehousemen fear that it will drive business away from this city and prove disastrous to many persons who now find employment in the handling, trucking, transmission, and distribution of warehouse goods.

The bill has already passed the Senate, and also the Assembly with amendment. If the amendments are concurred in by the Senate, it is expected that the measure will go to the Governor for his approval to-night or to-morrow.

With a view to having the measure amended in harmony with the wishes of the warehousemen, the New York Board of Trade and Transportation has asked its members to wire members of the Senate to-day asking that the tax bill be recommitted for a hearing.

SALES OF STOCKS FOR WEEK ENDED FEB. 24, 1906.

TOTAL SALES FOR WEEK, 4,240,726 SHARES.

Range for Year 1905. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1906. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Feb. 24. Bid.	Ask.	Week's Net Change.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Feb. 24. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Feb. 24, '06.
249	243	247	Feb. 21.	247	Feb. 21.	243	252	+ 4	**Adams Express Co.**	100	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	4	SA	247	247	247	247	249	131
24¼	18	27⅝	Jan. 24.	21⅝	Feb. 24.	21⅝	21⅞	— ½	Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	19,820,000		..	..	22¾	28	21¾	21⅞	17⅝	5,950
68	46½	67	Jan. 24.	50⅝	Feb. 24.	50½	53¾	+ 2⅜	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1⅜	..	61⅛	61⅞	59⅜	59¾	66	2,000
111⅜	76	118¼	Feb. 13.	103⅞	Jan. 4.	110⅜	110⅝	+ ⅜	**Amalgamated Copper Co.**	100	153,887,000	Nov. 27, '05.	1¾	Q	110½	112⅜	109½	110⅞	76½	396,550
29⅞	20	34⅝	Jan. 27.	24½	Jan. 3.	25½	26½	+ 1⅞	American Agricult. Chem. Co.	100	17,215,600		..	..	26	29½	29	29½	..	400
36¾	23	35	Jan. 6.	28	Jan. 30.	28	28	— 1	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000		..	..	27	27¼	26	26	25	1,400
43⅝	31	47½	Jan. 24.	39¼	Jan. 4.	43½	43⅝	+ ⅝	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 2, '04.	½	Q	43½	44⅞	42⅜	43¾	35¼	17,100
104½	91¼	105	Jan. 24.	99⅞	Jan. 4.	101	102	— ½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	100¼	102¼	100½	101¼	94¾	2,710
40⅞	27¾	44¼	Jan. 11.	33	Feb. 19.	34½	35	— ½	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '05.	1	A	35	35	33	34½	38¾	9,000
246	210	249½	Jan. 26.	222	Jan. 11.	230	240	+ 4	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¼	SA	239	239	239	239	242	125
14	4¾	11¾	Jan. 15.	9	Feb. 17.	9¼	9½	+ ⅛	American Grass Twine Co.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	¼	..	9	9¼	9	9½	8½	350
11⅝	6	10¼	Jan. 29.	8½	Feb. 15.	8¾	9¼	..	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100		..	..	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¾	10¾	200
55½	29½	43	Jan. 25.	36⅜	Feb. 19.	37	38	— ¼	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 5, '05.	1	..	36¾	40	36¾	38¾	51½	2,400
36	24⅜	46¼	Feb. 24.	35¼	Jan. 2.	46⅞	47	+ 2⅜	American Ice Securities Co.	100	14,286,300		..	..	44¾	46¾	44¾	46⅞	..	13,370
23	15½	20½	Jan. 22.	20	Jan. 5.	22½	24½	— 2¼	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000		..	..	23¼	23¼	22	22	16¼	600
76¼	33	78½	Jan. 8.	70¼	Feb. 17.	72⅜	73¼	+ ¼	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000		..	..	71½	74⅞	70½	73	41¼	36,850
122⅜	103⅜	120½	Jan. 16.	116	Feb. 17.	117	117½	+ ½	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Jan. 22, '06.	1¾	Q	116	116½	116	116½	112¼	395
8¾	4	6¼	Jan. 24.	5	Jan. 3.	6	6¼	+ ⅛	American Malting Co., tr. rects.	100	14,400,000		..	..	5⅛	5¼	5¼	5¼	7⅝	100
28⅞	20	29	Jan. 15.	25	Jan. 5.	26	27	+ ⅛	American Malting Co. pf., tr. rects.	100	14,500,000	Oct. 16, '99.	1⅜	..	25⅝	26⅜	25	26	26½	600
170⅝	79⅜	174	Jan. 18.	150⅜	Feb. 23.	161⅜	161⅝	+ 1¾	Amer. Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 15, '06.	1¼	Q	163¼	167¼	159⅝	161⅜	99⅜	201,800
137	111¼	130	Jan. 12.	123	Feb. 11.	123⅜	123½	+ ⅛	Amer. Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	123¾	124⅜	123½	123⅝	118½	2,900
102	97¼	101¾	Jan. 18.	90⅜	Feb. 21.	100⅜	100½	— ¾	American Smelters' Sec. pf. B.	100	30,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	1¼	Q	100½	100½	99⅞	100⅜	..	500
18⅜	6⅝	15¼	Jan. 17.	11¾	Feb. 19.	12	12½	+ ⅛	American Steel Foundries	100	17,700,000		..	..	11¾	12¼	11⅜	12	16½	1,100
67½	35⅛	53¼	Jan. 17.	47¼	Feb. 19.	47	48	+ ½	American Steel Foundries pf.	100	17,700,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1	..	47¼	48½	47¼	47¾	62	3,150
154⅞	130	157	Jan. 8.	139⅝	Feb. 19.	141¼	141½	+ 1⅞	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	141½	141⅝	139⅜	141¼	144⅜	21,700
141	133	140	Jan. 19.	135⅞	Jan. 3.	138	140	— ½	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	139	139	139	139	133	100
95	90	93	Feb. 1.	90	Jan. 22.	90	95	— 1	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	1¼	Q	90½	91	90	91	94	900
147	131	144⅝	Jan. 19.	138¼	Jan. 16.	139	140	— 1½	Amer. Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	131,551,400	Jan. 15, '06.	2½	Q	141	141	140	140	147	500
109⅞	91⅞	109	Jan. 22.	103⅜	Feb. 21.	103⅝	104	— ⅜	American Tobacco Co. pf. new.	100	78,639,100	Jan. 2, '06.	1½	Q	103¼	104¼	103⅜	104	96½	3,571
47⅞	20⅜	48	Jan. 6.	40⅜	Jan. 3.	45¼	45½	+ 1⅛	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000		..	..	42¼	46½	44	45¼	24	30,787
108½	98½	110⅜	Jan. 24.	103	Jan. 3.	108	108¾	— ⅝	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	24,908,900	Jan. 15, '06.	1¾	Q	107⅝	109	107¾	108	99½	500
295	100½	300	Feb. 13.	230	Jan. 5.	281½	282½	+ 8½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Jan. 18, '06.	87½	C	275	288¾	272	282	108½	218,500
110½	96	109	Feb. 16.	106⅜	Jan. 11.	108	110	+ ½	Associated Merchants 1st pf.	100	6,253,300	Jan. 15, '06.	1½	Q	108¾	109	108¾	109	..	200
93¾	77⅝	96⅞	Jan. 13.	80	Jan. 2.	90⅜	90¾	+ 1⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	2	SA	89⅝	91	89	90⅝	90½	47,900
105⅝	99	106	Jan. 3.	102½	Feb. 24.	102½	102⅝	— ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,190,500	Feb. 1, '06.	2½	SA	103	103	102½	102⅝	102¾	1,325
..	..	⅞	Feb. 21.	⅞	Feb. 21.	..	..	..	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe rts.	..	..		..	..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	..	15,200
170	120	167¾	Jan. 20.	157	Jan. 4.	159	160	..	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	42,980,000	Jan. 10, '06.	3	SA	160	161	159¼	160	124½	2,150
117	100½	117	Jan. 27.	109½	Feb. 17.	110⅞	111	+ 1⅜	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	124,528,000	Sep. 1, '05.	2½	SA	110¼	111¼	109⅝	110⅞	106⅜	15,875
100	95¾	99½	Jan. 5.	97	Feb. 10.	98½	98½	+ 1	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	159,973,800	Sep. 1, '05.	2	SA	97	98	97	98	97¼	600
91⅝	56⅜	94⅜	Jan. 26.	78½	Feb. 17.	82¾	82⅞	+ 2⅜	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000		..	..	79¾	83	78¾	82¼	63⅜	158,505
215	175	178	Jan. 23.	165	Jan. 18.	162	175	..	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	2	Q	170	170	170	170	..	100
22½	10⅞	20½	Jan. 9.	16½	Feb. 24.	16¾	18	— 1½	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000		..	..	16⅜	16¾	16½	16½	13½	200
60⅞	50	59⅞	Jan. 23.	54	Feb. 23.	54½	56	— 1	Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	1	Q	54	55	54	55	..	200
74⅞	67	70⅞	Jan. 8.	68	Feb. 3.	68	69	— ⅛	**Canada Southern**	100	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '06.	1¼	SA	68⅛	68¾	68⅛	68⅜	70½	200
177⅞	130⅜	177¾	Jan. 10.	169	Jan. 29.	170¼	170⅝	+ 2	Canadian Pacific.	100	101,391,200	Oct. 2, '05.	3	SA	172¼	173¾	170¼	170½	141¼	30,300
47⅛	40	49⅞	Jan. 24.	41¼	Feb. 19.	42½	43	+ ¾	Central Leather Co.	100	37,599,500		..	..	42¼	43⅝	41½	42⅞	..	12,100
105⅞	102½	107½	Jan. 24.	103½	Jan. 5.	104	106	+ ¾	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	20,943,400	Jan. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	105¼	106¼	105¼	105½	107¼	780
235	190	231½	Jan. 22.	212	Feb. 21.	215	220	+ 5	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	†27,431,900	Feb. 1, '06.	2	Q	215	217	212	217	196⅞	1,300
60⅛	45½	62¾	Jan. 28.	54⅜	Jan. 3.	56⅞	57	+ 1⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	†62,793,700	Nov. 29, '05.	1	A	56	57¼	55¼	56⅞	51¼	22,825
44½	30	38¾	Jan. 15.	30	Jan. 4.	30	31½	— ½	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,800		..	..	31	31	30	30	42⅜	700
25⅞	17½	23⅜	Jan. 20.	20½	Feb. 20.	21	21¼	..	Chicago Great Western.	100	44,464,500		..	..	21	21¼	20¼	21	24	6,900
78½	60	80	Jan. 24.	75	Jan. 10.	78⅝	79½	+ 1	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	Feb. 29, '04.	2½	..	79½	79½	79½	79½	67¼	2,710
37⅜	29	39⅝	Jan. 22.	34½	Jan. 4.	37⅝	38	+ 1¾	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,489,100		..	..	36¾	38	36¼	38	25¾	1,800
137½	168⅛	193	Jan. 22.	178¼	Feb. 21.	179½	179⅝	+ ½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,900	Oct. 10, '05.	3½	SA	179¼	181¼	178¾	179⅛	178¾	76,150
249	190⅛	240	Jan. 15.	220	Jan. 4.	228	228¾	— 1½	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	58,949,500	Jan. 2, '06.	3½	SA	230¾	236	227¾	228½	245	16,547
265½	234	257	Jan. 15.	250	Jan. 15.	252	257	— 1	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,395,100	Jan. 2, '06.	2	Q	256¾	257	255	255	261	500
225	150	198	Jan. 15.	186½	Feb. 15.	184	188	+ 2½	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha.	100	†21,403,200	Feb. 20, '06.	3½	SA	187	189	187	189	202½	900
230	195	202	Jan. 15.	190	Feb. 16.	188	192	..	Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf.	100	†11,646,800	Feb. 20, '06.	3½	SA	190	190	190	190	..	200
20	7⅜	18¼	Jan. 19.	12	Feb. 23.	12½	13	— 3½	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000		..	..	15	15	12	12½	17⅜	3,850
42½	17½	42⅜	Jan. 22.	28	Feb. 23.	31	34	— 5	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000		..	..	30½	37	28	31	32½	8,000
18⅞	6	13⅝	Feb. 20.	10	Jan. 10.	12⅞	13	+ 1¾	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000		..	..	11½	13⅝	11½	13	11¾	53,650
54	30¾	46⅞	Feb. 21.	39	Jan. 10.	44	45½	+ 3½	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	..	42½	46⅞	42½	46⅛	49	5,800
111	90	109⅞	Jan. 15.	100¼	Feb. 17.	100½	101	+ ¼	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	35,597,600	Sep. 1, '05.	2	SA	100½	101	100½	100½	99½	1,100
59	38	83⅝	Jan. 26.	53⅛	Jan. 4.	63⅜	63½	+ 1⅜	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	30,132,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1⅜	..	62½	66½	61¾	63⅜	52⅜	113,800
105	80	112½	Jan. 20.	95	Jan. 4.	92	110	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '03.	4	..	96½	96½	96½	96½	100	50
30½	22¼	37	Jan. 24.	20½	Jan. 4.	34¼	34½	+ 1½	Colorado Southern.	100	31,000,000		..	..	33	34⅜	33	34⅜	26⅜	7,220
69⅜	52	73⅛	Feb. 20.	68	Jan. 5.	72½	73	+ ¼	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '04.	2	..	72⅜	73¼	72¼	72½	62⅜	1,300
55	32½	56¾	Jan. 12.	50½	Jan. 4.	50⅞	52⅛	+ 1¼	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000		..	..	51	52⅜	51	51¾	38½	3,500
20	11⅜	26⅜	Feb. 22.	17½	Jan. 4.	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,925,600	Mar. 1, '04.	¾	Q	20½	21¼	19⅝	20½	16⅞	6,800
214	175	181¾	Jan. 23.	160¾	Feb. 24.	160¼	160½	—15	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	Dec. 15, '05.	2	Q	176	177⅜	160½	160½	204	44,200
22⅜	8⅜	10¾	Jan. 3.	16⅜	Jan. 18.	..	..	+ ¼	Corn Products Co.	100	45,215,500	Feb. 10, '04.	1	..	18	18	18	18	20⅜	300
79	40	81¼	Jan. 3.	55½	Jan. 17.	..	..	+ ½	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,380,700	Apr. 10, '05.	1	..	57	57	57	57	78	100
....	....	19¼	Jan. 31.	17⅞	Feb. 23.	17⅝	18	— ¼	Corn Products Co., trust rects.	....	.....		..	..	17¾	17¾	17⅞	17⅝	..	950
....	....	58⅝	Feb. 8.	57	Feb. 19.	56½	57½	— 1	Corn Products Co. pf., trust rects.	....	.....		..	Q	57	57	57	57	..	100
240⅜	178½	229½	Jan. 18.	206	Feb. 23.	206	207¾	+ ¾	**Delaware & Hudson**	100	40,940,000	Dec. 15, '05.	1¾	Q	211	214	206	206	192	2,400
....	....	2⅞	Feb. 21.	2	Feb. 21.	....	....	..	Delaware & Hudson rights.	....	.....		..	..	2⅞	2⅞	2	2	..	8,385
39⅜	27¼	51⅞	Jan. 26.	38	Jan. 4.	44½	45¼	+ 1⅝	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	‡38,000,000		..	..	45	46⅝	44	45	33	19,500
91¼	83½	91½	Jan. 22.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—COMPLETE BOND QUOTATION LIST WEEK ENDED FEB. 24, 1906.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1906. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid	Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	QJ	99 Jan 19	97 Jan 19	98¼ Feb 13	..	98
Atl., T. & S. F. g. 4s, 1995	AO*	104½ Jan 29	102⅜ Jan 2	103⅜ Feb 24	103⅜	104
Do registered	AO*	103½ Jan 23	101½ Feb 5	101½ Feb 5	101½	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	97⅝ Jan 19	94 Jan 2	98 Feb 21	95	96½
Do do registered	Nov.	.. ....	.. ....	95 Se 11, 05	..	96½
Do stamped		97 Jan 19	94 Jan 5	95½ Feb 21	95	96⅜
Do 50-year conv. g. 4s, 1955	*JD	105⅜ Jan 15	102 Feb 21	102¼ Feb 24	102	102½
Do deb 4s, Series E, 1907	*FA	.. ....	.. ....	99⅝ My 2, 05	99¼	100
Do deb. 4s, Series F, 1908	*FA	.. ....	.. ....	99½ No 3, 04	98⅜	..
Do deb. 4s, Series G, 1909	*FA	100½ Jan 19	100½ Jan 19	100½ Jan 19	98¼	..
Do deb. 4s, Series H, 1910	*FA	.. ....	.. ....	99½ Ja 10, 05	97⅜	..
Do deb. 4s, Series I, 1911	*FA	.. ....	.. ....	98½ No 23, 04	96⅜	..
Do deb. 4s, Series K, 1913	*FA	.. ....	.. ....	97 Oc 26, 04	95⅜	..
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914	*FA	.. ....	.. ....	92⅞ No 10, 02	95	..
Do Ea. Ok. Dl. 1st g. 4s, 1928	*MS	101¼ Jan 9	98½ Jan 9	99¼ Feb 23	99¼	..
Atl. C. Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952	MS	102½ Jan 27	101½ Jan 11	101½ Feb 23	101½	102¼
Do registered		.. ....	.. ....	102 No 27, 05	..	..
Sa., Fl. & W. 1st c. g. 6s, 1934	*AO	132⅞ Jan 30	132⅞ Jan 30	132⅞ Jan 30	133½	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*AO	.. ....	.. ....	112⅜ Ja 26, 01	118½	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 6s, 1928	MN*	.. ....	.. ....	114¾ No 14, 05	115¼	..
Bruns. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	100¼ No 6, 05	99½	..
L. & N. col. g. 4s, Oct., 1952	MN	95½ Jan 19	94⅜ Jan 6	94⅝ Feb 24	..	94⅜
Sliver Springs, Ocala & Gulf R. R. and land grt. g. g. 4s, 1918	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	101 De 18, 05	99½	..
Baltimore & Ohio—						
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ*	95¼ Jan 8	93½ Feb 19	94¼ Feb 24	94	94½
Do do registered		.. ....	.. ....	96 No 7, 04	..	..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	AO	105½ Jan 26	103 Jan 2	104¾ Feb 24	104¼	104⅝
Do do registered		103½ Jan 26	101½ Jan 5	103½ Jan 26	103½	..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	MN*	92½ Feb 13	91⅝ Jan 6	91½ Feb 19	91	92
Do P., L. E. & West Va. ref. g. 4s, 1941	MN*	99⅝ Jan 16	97¾ Jan 5	98½ Feb 21	93½	99
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	*JJ	92¼ Jan 22	91 Jan 4	92⅛ Feb 24	91⅜	92½
Do do registered		.. ....	.. ....	90¾ Jy 16, 02	..	..
Mon. Riv. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*FA	.. ....	.. ....	108½ Ja 13, 05	106¼	..
Cen. Ohio reo. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	MS	.. ....	.. ....	109 Ap 25, 05	108½	..
Pitts., Cl. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	119½ Mr 7, 04	120¼	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ*	100 Jan 18	99½ Jan 18	100 Jan 22	96	99⅞
Buff., R. & P. gen. g. 5s, 1937	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	123¼ No 21, 05	..	124⅜
Clearf. & M. 1st gt. g. 5s, 1943	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	103 Ap 14, 97	117½	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	*FA	.. ....	.. ....	125⅜ De 27, 05	123	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JD*	128½ Feb 23	127 Feb 15	128¼ Feb 23	..	..
B. & S. 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	JJ	99½ Jan 4	99½ Jan 4	99½ Jan 4	..	98
Canada So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	*JJ	101⅞ Jan 23	101 Jan 4	101¼ Feb 23	101¼	..
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*MS	108¾ Jan 18	105⅝ Jan 6	108 Feb 24	107⅞	108
Do do registered	*MS	105¾ Jan 3	105¾ Jan 3	105¾ Jan 3	..	..
Cen. R. U. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	94 Ja 4, 05	94½	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	FA	121 Jan 16	120 Jan 5	121 Jan 16	119	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	MN*	114½ Jan 19	113¼ Jan 3	114 Feb 24	..	114¼
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	MN*	.. ....	.. ....	105½ Je 7, 04	111¾	112¾
Do 1st pf. in. g.5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1		97 Feb 13	93¾ Jan 10	95 Feb 24	93	96¼
Do do stamped		95⅞ Feb 9	95⅞ Feb 9	95⅞ Feb 13	..	..
Do 2d pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1		87½ Feb 20	80¼ Jan 11	87 Feb 23	87	87½
Do do stamped		.. ....	.. ....	81 De 27, 05	..	..
Do 3d pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1		85 Feb 20	75½ Jan 8	85 Feb 24	83	85
Do do stamped		83 Feb 15	75 Jan 16	83 Feb 15	..	..
Do Chat. D. pu. m. g. 4s, 1951	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	93¾ Jy 12, 05	94⅜	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	115½ De 13, 05	111½	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. D. 5s, 1947	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	110⅝ Se 5, 05	112⅝	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	115¼ Au 3, 05	..	..
Cen. R. & B. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	108¾ Au 4, 05	107¼	..
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	*JJ	132 Jan 15	131¼ Jan 5	131½ Feb 24	..	131⅞
Do do registered	QJ	131¼ Jan 10	131 Jan 17	131½ Jan 19	131	..
Am. Dock & Imp. C. 5s, 1921	JJ*	112½ Feb 14	112½ Feb 14	112½ Feb 14	112¼	..
Leh. & W. C. 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	MN	.. ....	.. ....	102 Se 28, 05	102¼	..
Do con. 7s, ex. at 4½ to Je 1, 1910	QM	102¼ Jan 18	101⅛ Jan 5	102¼ Jan 18	101½	..
Ch. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	AO	106¼ Feb 6	106 Jan 17	106¼ Feb 6	106¼	..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	AO	109⅝ Jan 22	109⅝ Jan 22	109⅝ Jan 22	110½	110⅝
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	119½ Feb 17	118½ Jan 2	118¼ Feb 24	118½	..
Do do registered	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	116¼ De 1, 05	116¼	118⅜
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*MS	109 Feb 14	107⅜ Jan 3	108⅞ Feb 24	108⅞	109½
Do do registered	*MS	.. ....	.. ....	107⅜ No 17, 05	..	..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	113 Mr 8, 05	111⅛	..
Do R. & A. 1st g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	102½ Feb 5	101 Feb 21	101 Feb 21	101	101
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	98 Jy 26, 05	96	..
Do W. Sp. V. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MS	.. ....	.. ....	113¼ Fe 17, 05	112¼	..
Greenb. Ry. 1st gtd. 4s, 1949	AC*	99¾ Feb 2	99¾ Feb 2	99¾ Feb 2	..	..
Chi. & Alt. ref. 8s, 1949	AO*	82½ Jan 8	81½ Feb 9	82 Feb 16	..	82
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950	JJ*	82 Feb 1	78½ Jan 3	81 Feb 23	80½	81
Do do registered		.. ....	.. ....	80¼ My 4, 05	..	..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—						
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	*FA	102 Jan 13	100½ Feb 13	100½ Feb 15	100¼	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	JJ*	95¼ Jan 8	93⅜ Feb 20	93⅜ Feb 21	..	94¼
Do do registered		.. ....	.. ....	96½ Fe 24, 05	..	..
Do Illinois Div. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	106¼ Feb 15	105⅞ Feb 15	105⅞ Feb 15	..	105⅞
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	110¼ Ja 5, 05	109¾	..
Do do 4s, 1919	AO*	102⅜ Feb 19	102 Jan 15	102⅜ Feb 19	102¼	102½
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*MN	107 Feb 15	106½ Jan 24	107 Feb 19	107	..
Do do registered	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	106¼ Je 16, 05	..	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	100 Ap 10, 05	100	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*MN	107 Jan 18	106 Jan 2	106⅝ Feb 14	106⅝	..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911	*MS	112¼ Jan 12	112¼ Jan 26	112¼ Feb 20	112¼	112½
C. & E. Ill. 1st g. 4s, ref. & imp., 1955	JN*	96½ Feb 20	94⅞ Jan 5	96½ Feb 20	95⅜	..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	JD*	103⅞ Feb 5	103⅞ Feb 5	103⅞ Feb 9	103⅞	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	AO*	139 Jan 23	132 Jan 3	135½ Feb 23	134⅜	136½
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	MN*	119⅝ Feb 15	117¾ Jan 4	119¼ Feb 23	119¼	119½
Do do registered	MN*	.. ....	.. ....	119½ Mr 2, 05	118¼	..
Chi. & Ind. C. R. 1st 5s, 1936	*JJ	118¾ Feb 6	118 Jan 22	118¾ Feb 6	118	..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 6s, 1947	JJ*	133 Jan 11	132¼ Jan 5	133 Feb 21	132¾	133½
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	JJ*	113½ Jan 22	113½ Jan 22	113½ Jan 22	113	115
Louis., N. A. & C. 1st 6s, 1910	JJ*	108½ Feb 9	107⅜ Jan 4	108⅛ Feb 9	108	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—						
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	JJ*	108½ Jan 31	108½ Jan 31	108½ Jan 31	108⅛	109⅛
Do gen. g. 4s, Se. A, May, 1989	JJ	110½ Jan 15	109 Feb 24	109 Feb 24	..	109
Do do registered	QJ	.. ....	.. ....	109½ Je 18, 04	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Se. B, May, 1989	JJ	97 Jan 15	96 Feb 17	96 Feb 17	..	96¾
Do C. & L. Su. D. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	115¼ Oc 24, 05	113¼	..
Do C. & M. River D. 6s, 1926	JJ*	118¼ Feb 15	118¼ Feb 15	118¼ Feb 15	116¼	118¼
Do do registered		.. ....	.. ....	118½ Ja 17, 05	..	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	*JJ	108 Feb 3	107½ Jan 16	108 Feb 3	107⅝	108½
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	*JJ	114½ Feb 9	113¾ Jan 3	114 Feb 23	114	114½
Do Dak. & G. Sc. g. 5s, 1916	*JJ	109 Jan 15	109 Jan 15	109 Jan 15	108⅜	109½
Do Far. & So. as. g. 6s, 1924	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	137½ Jy 18, 99	126¾	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*JJ	112⅜ Feb 8	111⅜ Jan 16	112 Feb 18	111⅞	..
Do do 5s, 1910	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	106 Au 3, 04	104¾	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	105 De 12, 05	..	..
Do 1st Lac. & Day. 5s, 1919	JJ*	113¼ Jan 27	112¾ Feb 6	112⅜ Feb 6	112	..
Do 1st and c. t. 5s, 1934	*AO	119¼ Feb 23	119¼ Feb 23	119¼ Feb 23	119¼	..
Do do registered	*AO	.. ....	.. ....	120½ Mr 16, 03	..	..
C. R., I. F. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	111 No 20, 05	113½	..
Cho., Ok. & G. gn. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	JJ	106⅝ Jan 8	106⅝ Jan 3	106⅝ Jan 3	106⅝	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1952	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	115 Ap 20, 05	113	114½
Keokuk & D. M. 1st 5s, 1923	AO*	109½ Jan 8	109 Jan 29	109 Jan 29	108½	109½
Do small bonds, 1923		.. ....	.. ....	102½ Ap 26, 01	105	109
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*JD	135½ Jan 17	135 Feb 1	135⅝ Feb 14	..	..
Do do reduced to 3½s, 1930	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	93 De 19, 03	94¼	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	135¼ No 6, 05	..	..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	129¾ Mr 3, 04	133	..
St. P. & S. C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*AO	124½ Feb 14	124⅜ Feb 14	124⅜ Feb 14	123	..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	100 De 30, 05	..	..
Do do coupons off		100¼ Feb 2	98 Jan 3	100 Feb 28	..	..
Chi. & W. I. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	QM	114⅝ Feb 9	114⅝ Feb 9	114⅝ Feb 9	114¼	..
Chi. & West Mich. 5s, 1921	JD*	.. ....	.. ....	109 Ap 28, 02	..	..
Cin., H. & D. 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	112½ Oc 10, 00	103	..
Cin., D. & I. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*MN	112 Jan 25	112 Jan 25	112 Feb 2	112	..
C., I. & W. 1st & rf. gt. 4s, 1953	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	99¾ Jy 13, 05	93	..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	*JD	105⅞ Feb 1	102¼ Jan 4	105⅞ Feb 24	..	106
Do do registered		.. ....	.. ....	97 No 2, 03	..	..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	*JJ	100¼ Feb 6	100¼ Feb 6	100¼ Feb 6	..	..
Do C., W. & M. D. 1st g. 4s, 1991	JJ*	101¼ Feb 23	100½ Jan 24	101½ Feb 23	100⅝	101⅞
Do St. L. D. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	MN*	103 Jan 22	101 Feb 21	101 Feb 21	101¼	102
Do do registered	MN*	.. ....	.. ....	100 Oc 3, 04	..	..
Spr. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	99⅝ Fe 8, 05	95	..
Wh. W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	94½ Au 31, 03	93	..
C., I., St. L. & C. con. 6s, 1920	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	105 Ja 22, 04	105⅜	..
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	QF	103½ Jan 31	103 Jan 17	103 Feb 5	102	103
Do registered		103 Feb 5	103 Feb 5	103 Feb 5	101½	..
C., S. & Cle., con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	*JJ	115 Jan 10	115 Jan 10	115 Jan 10	112⅝	115
C., C. C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*JD	122 Jan 29	122 Jan 29	122 Jan 29	121	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	*JJ	135 Jan 29	134 Feb 15	134 Feb 15	132	..
Ind., Bl. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	*AO	.. ....	.. ....	103 No 19, 01	101¼	104½
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*AO	101¼ Feb 8	100 Jan 5	101 Feb 15	100½	..
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	80 Jan 20	78 Jan 3	79 Feb 23	..	79½
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	115⅝ No 9, 05	113¾	..
Cleve. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	116½ Ja 23, 05	117	..
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	79½ Jan 24	74⅜ Jan 4	76½ Feb 24	76	77
Col. & South. 1st g. 4s, 1929	*FA	96½ Jan 24	93½ Jan 2	94¼ Feb 24	94¼	94⅝
Con. & P. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*AO	.. ....	.. ....	102 Dec., 93	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	MS*	107⅞ Jan 29	107 Jan 23	107⅞ Jan 31	108¼	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	*MN	125½ Jan 20	123½ Jan 6	125½ Jan 20	124	125½
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*JD	127 Jan 13	126⅜ Jan 5	127 Jan 16	126	128
Do do registered	JD	.. ....	.. ....	127 Je 23, 05	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*JJ	126¼ Jan 8	126¼ Jan 8	126¼ Jan 8	126½	..
Do do registered		.. ....	.. ....	135½ Se 14, 05	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923	FA*	114⅝ Jan 25	113½ Jan 2	114⅜ Jan 25	111½	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	105 Oc 23, 05	103	..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	AO*	104¼ Jan 10	104¼ Jan 10	104¼ Jan 10	104⅝	..
War. R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 3½s, 2000	FA*	.. ....	.. ....	102 Fe 2, 03	98½	..
D. & H., 1st P. Div. 7s, 1917	MS*	133 Feb 13	133 Feb 13	133 Feb 13	133	..
Do do registered	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	149 Au 5, 01	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st c. gtd. 7s, 1906	AO*	102⅝ Jan 19	102⅝ Jan 19	102⅝ Jan 19	102⅝	..
Do registered	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	122 Ja 6, 02	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906	AO*	102½ Jan 20	102½ Jan 20	102½ Jan 20	102	..
Do do registered	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	101½ De 5, 05	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	142½ Mr 10, 05	138½	..
Do registered	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	147½ Je 18, 02	..	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*JJ	100⅞ Jan 31	99½ Jan 4	100 Feb 24	99½	100½
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	106¾ Se 2, 05	103	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	*JD	109 Feb 14	108 Jan 17	108½ Feb 23	..	..
Rio Gr. West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	JJ*	100 Jan 22	97½ Jan 3	98½ Feb 24	98¼	..
Do mtg. & c. tr. g. 4s, Se. A, 1949	*AO	92 Jan 20	90 Jan 3	90¼ Feb 21	90¼	..
U. C. 1st gtd. g. 1.g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	AO	.. ....	.. ....	97 Ja 3, 02	99¾	..
D. M. & Ft. Dodge 1st g. 4s, 1917	MN*	.. ....	.. ....	110 Se 30, 04	..	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	*JD	100 Jan 11	99¼ Feb 14	99¼ Feb 19	..	99⅝
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	*JD	96 Jan 10	95 Jan 4	95¼ Jan 23	95¼	97
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	81¾ Mr 1, 05	..	..
Do Oh. So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*MS	93¾ Jan 24	92½ Feb 23	92½ Feb 28	92	93
Dul. & Ir. Range 1st 5s, 1937	AO*	114 Feb 7	113¾ Jan 17	114 Feb 7	113¾	..
Do registered		112½ Feb 18	112½ Feb 13	112½ Feb 13	..	..
Dul., So. Shore & At. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	113⅞ Jan 5	113 Feb 9	113 Feb 9	112¾	..
Elgin, J. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	119⅝ Feb 21	118½ Jan 18	119⅝ Feb 21	118¾	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*MN	107½ Jan 30	107½ Jan 30	107½ Jan 30	107¾	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	MS*	114½ Feb 23	114 Feb 6	114½ Feb 23	114¾	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*MS	.. ....	.. ....	109 Oc 4, 05	107¾	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	AO*	115¼ Jan 24	115¼ Jan 24	115¼ Jan 24	115¼	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	*JD	101 Jan 8	101 Jan 8	101 Jan 8	103¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	MS*	134½ Feb 19	133 Jan 10	134⅜ Feb 23	134⅝	..
Do 1st con. g. fund 7s, 1920	MS*	133 Feb 1	133 Feb 1	133 Feb 21	..	133
Do 1st c. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	*JJ	102 Jan 12	99¼ Jan 4	100½ Feb 17	100	101
Do registered	JJ	.. ....	.. ....	101½ Oc 5, 05	..	..
Do 1st con. gn. ln. g. 4s, 1996	*JJ	93½ Jan 16	91¼ Jan 2	92½ Feb 24	92	92⅜
Do do registered		.. ....	.. ....	88 No 15, 04	..	..
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	*FA	98 Jan 29	94½ Feb 23	95 Feb 24	..	95
Do conv. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1953	*AO	109⅞ Jan 20	104½ Feb 17	106 Feb 24	105	105½
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st 7s, 1916	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	127 No 28, 05	122½	..
Buffalo & Southw. g. 6s, 1908	JJ*	104⅝ Feb 16	104⅝ Feb 16	104⅝ Feb 16	103	104⅝
Chi. & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	*MN	122⅝ Feb 7	121 Jan 10	122⅝ Feb 7	121¼	..
Jeff. 1st gtd. g. 6s, Jan., 1909	AO	.. ....	.. ....	102⅜ De 5, 05	103¼	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	AO*	135½ Feb 23	135⅛ Feb 8	135½ Feb 23	135⅝	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. 1st cur. gtd. 6s, 1922	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	118 Jy 25, 04	115¾	..
Do D. & I. 1st c. 6s, 1913	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	115⅝ De 8, 05	112⅝	..
N. Y. & G'd L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	121½ Oc 17, 05	..	..
Do small bonds		.. ....	.. ....	117 Jy 20, 05	..	..
N. Y., S. & W. 1st rf. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	116⅜ Jan 23	116 Feb 5	116 Feb 5	116	116
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*FA	106 Feb 3	103 Feb 3	103 Feb 3	101	105
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	FA*	110 Jan 19	109 Feb 13	109 Feb 19	107½	..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	118⅜ De 30, 05	119⅝	..
Mid. R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	*AO	100¼ Jan 11	108½ Jan 3	109¼ Jan 11	108½	..
Wilk. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	109⅞ Ja 5, 05	111½	112¼
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	JJ	118 Jan 22	118 Jan 22	118 Jan 22	115	120
Evans & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	123

COMPLETE BOND QUOTATION LIST—CONTINUED.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1906. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	As'd.
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939	*MN	116½	Jan 30	115½	Jan 2	116¼	Feb 21	116	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939	*FA	109	Jan 30	106	Feb 9	106	Feb 23	103½	106¼
Do deb., Series A, 1939	J*	93	Feb 24	87½	Jan 9	93	Feb 24	87½	..
Do do Series B, 1939	J*	81½	Feb 24	73½	Jan 6	81	Feb 24	83	81½
Do 20-yr. 1st L. eq. s.f.5s, 1921	*MS	..	....	..	....	102	De 28, 05	101⅛	..
Do 1st l. 50-yr. g. term.4s, 1954	*JJ	..	....	..	....	92	Ap 17, 05	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, Det.& C.ext., 1941	JJ*	108	Jan 4	108	Jan 4	108	Jan 4	108	..
Do Des Moines Div. 4s, 1939	*JJ	..	....	..	....	97	No 16, 04	90	..
Do Omaha Div.1st g.3½s, 1941	AO*	85¼	Feb 5	85	Feb 13	85	Feb 13	..	86
Do Tol.& Ch.Div.1st g.4s, 1941	*MS	..	....	..	....	97	My 27, 05	90	..
St. L., K.C.& N.S.C.B.1st 6s, 1908	AO	..	....	..	....	103¼	Mr 13, 03	..	..
Wab.-Pitts. Term. 1st g. 4s, 1954	*JD	90½	Feb 1	86	Jan 8	88¼	Feb 23	..	88½
Do 2d g. 4s, 1954	*JD	41¼	Jan 20	34½	Jan 3	40	Feb 24	39½	40
West Maryland 1st g. 4s, 1952	AO*	88⅜	Jan 24	86⅜	Jan 2	88	Feb 24	87½	88
Do gen. l. & conv. g. 4s, 1952	AO*	76¾	Feb 2	69	Jan 2	74⅝	Feb 24	..	74⅝
West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st g.5s, 1937	*JJ	117½	Jan 18	117	Jan 2	117½	Feb 2	116¾	117⅝
Do gen. g. 4s, 1943	*AO	97⅝	Jan 30	97	Jan 16	97	Feb 13	..	97¼
Do inc. 5s, April, 1943	Nov.	30	Jan 19	30	Jan 19	30	Jan 19	..	..
West. Va. Cen. & Pitts.1st 6s, 1911	JJ*	..	....	..	....	110	Au 3, 05	107¾	..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926	AO*	114	Jan 3	114	Jan 3	114	Jan 20	114	114¾
Do Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928	JJ*	112½	Feb 9	112½	Feb 9	112½	Feb 9	..	..
Do ext. and imp. g. 5s, 1930	*FA	..	....	..	....	111½	Au 25, 05	109½	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1922	*JJ	..	....	..	....	102⅝	No 28, 05	99	..
Wh. & L.E.R.R.1st con.g.4s, 1949	MS*	93½	Jan 22	91	Jan 3	92⅜	Feb 23	92	93
Wis. Cent. 1st gen. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	95	Jan 12	92	Jan 2	93½	Feb 20	93	93¾

STREET RAILWAYS.	Range for Year 1906. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	As'd.
Brooklyn Rapid Tr. g. 5s, 1945 AO*	109	Jan 26	107⅜	Jan 3	108	Feb 17	..	108⅝
Do 1st ref. conv. g. 4s, 2002 JJ*	100	Jan 26	93½	Jan 5	96	Feb 23	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941 JJ*	106¾	Jan 13	106½	Jan 13	106½	Feb 14	106½	107
B.,Q.C.& S.con.gtd.g.5s,Jul,1941 MN	103	Feb 15	102½	Feb 1	103	Feb 15	103	105
Bk. Un. El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950 FA	113¼	Jan 22	108¾	Feb 21	109	Feb 24	..	109½
Do stamped, guaranteed	110	Feb 6	110	Feb 6	110	Feb 6	..	110
Kings Co. Elev. 1st g. 4s, 1949 FA*	95	Jan 26	95	Jan 26	95	Jan 31	..	..
Do stamped, guaranteed	96¼	Jan 16	96¼	Jan 25	96¼	Jan 25	..	93
Nas. Elec. R. R. gtd. g. 4s, 1951 JJ	89½	Jan 17	88	Jan 3	89	Feb 24	88½	90
City & Sub. Ry.Balt.1st g.5s, 1922 JD	..	....	..	....	105⅞	Apr.	95	..
Con. Ry.& Ltg.1st & ref.g.4½s, 1951 JJ	..	....	..	....	102¾	No 25, 05	100⅜	104⅜
Do stamped, guaranteed	102¼	Jan 17	100⅜	Jan 30	100⅜	Jan 30	101	102⅝
Denver Con. Tram. 1st g. 5s, 1933 AO	..	....	..	....	97½	Je 15, 06	..	..
Det. Un. Rys. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1932 JJ	95⅜	Feb 14	94½	Jan 6	95⅛	Feb 15	95½	..
Havana El. Ry. con. g. 5s, 1952 FA	95½	Jan 15	93¼	Feb 2	94½	Feb 23	..	94⅜
Met. St. Ry. gen. col.tr.g.5s, 1997 FA	117	Jan 12	113¼	Jan 3	113½	Feb 16	113¼	113½
Do 100-yr. ref. g. 4s, 2002 AO	92	Jan 27	90½	Jan 5	91	Feb 9	..	90½
Bway & 7thAv.1st con.g.5s, 1943 JD*	116¾	Jan 3	115⅞	Jan 6	116¼	Feb 21	116	..
Do registered	..	....	..	....	119½	De 3, 01	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd.g.5s, 1993 MS	119¼	Jan 12	119¼	Jan 12	119¼	Jan 12	120	124
Lx.Av. & P.Fy.1st gtd.g.5s, 1993 MS*	..	....	..	....	117⅜	De 13, 05	118½	..
Third Av. 1st con. gtd. 4s, 2000 JJ	95½	Jan 10	93½	Feb 21	93⅜	Feb 23	93¼	94
Do 1st 5s, 1937	JJ*	119	Jan 11	118½	Feb 1	118¾	Feb 1	117¼	118
Met. W. S. El. Chi. 1st g. 4s, 1938	FA*	..	....	..	....	94	Oc 23, 05	..	..
Mil.El.Ry. & Lt.con.30-yr.5s, 1926	*FA	..	....	..	....	103	Oc 27, 99	104½	..
Minn, St. Ry. (M. L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5s, 1919	JJ	107½	Feb 14	107½	Feb 14	107½	Feb 14	107¼	..
St. P. City Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	..	....	..	....	114½	No 18, 05	..	..
Underground Electric Ry., London, profit-sharing 5s	JD	98⅜	Jan 26	96½	Jan 2	98¼	Feb 24	97½	98
Union El. (Chi.) 1st g. 5s, 1945	AO	..	....	..	....	106¾	Jy 13, 05	103	..
U. Rys. of St.L.1st gen.mtg.4s, 1934	JJ*	88½	Jan 13	88	Feb 14	88	Feb 14	..	88½
Unit. Rys. of S. F. s. f. 4s, 1927	*AO	90	Feb 2	87⅜	Jan 3	89¾	Feb 24	88¾	..
West Chi. St. 40-yr. con.g.5s, 1936	MN	..	....	..	....	90	De 28, 97	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.	Range for Year 1906. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	As'd.
Adams Ex. col. tr. g. 4s, 1948	*MS	104⅝	Feb 16	103¼	Jan 3	104½	Feb 23	104	..
Am. S.S. Co. of W.Va. g. 5s, 1920	MN*	..	....	..	....	100¾	Je 4, 02	..	..
Bkn. F.C. of N.Y. 1st con.5s, 1948	FA*	52	Jan 12	46¼	Feb 1	48	Feb 14	44	47½
Chi. J. & Stk. Yds. 5s, 1915	JJ	..	....	..	....	108	Jy 3, 05	..	..
D., Mac. & M.Ry.7s, Sr.A.Oc.1, 1911	SA	78	Jan 8	78	Jan 8	78	Jan 8	..	77
Mad. Sq. Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919	MN	..	....	..	....	102	Jy 8, 97	..	..
Man. R. H. & L.lim.gen.5s, 1940	MN	..	....	..	....	50	Fe 21, 02	..	..
N. Y. Dock 50-yr. 1st g. 4s, 1951	FA*	98	Jan 22	95½	Feb 1	95½	Feb 24	95½	..
Provdt. Loan So. N. Y. 4½s, 1921	MS*	..	....	..	....	99	De 13, 05	99	..
St. Jo. Stock Yds. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	JJ	..	....	..	....	100½	Se 15, 05	..	..
So. Yuba Water Co. con.g.6s, 1923	JJ*	..	....	..	....	112	Jy 27, 04	..	..
Spring V. Water Wks. 1st 6s, 1906	MS	..	....	..	....	113½	Jy 3, 00	..	..
United States Mtg. & Trust Co. real estate 1st g. col. trust bonds— Series G, 4s, 1905-18	FA	..	....	..	....	100	Mr 15, 00	..	..

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.	Range for Year 1906. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	As'd.
Bkn. Un. Gas 1st con. g. 5s, 1945	*MN	113½	Jan 10	112½	Jan 5	113	Feb 9	..	114
Buff. Gas Co. 1st mtg. 5s, 1947	AO*	80¾	Jan 3	79¼	Jan 23	80	Feb 20	..	80
Con. Gas 6 p.c. conv. deb., 1909	JJ*	168¾	Jan 26	155	Feb 24	155	Feb 24	155	158
Det. Gas Co. con. g. 5s, 1918	*FA	..	....	..	....	105	Se 28, 05	103½	..
Det. City Gas Co. g. 5s, 1923	*JJ	103½	Feb 1	102	Jan 11	102¼	Feb 19	102¼	102⅝
Equit. G. L. Co.N.Y.con.g.5s, 1932	MS	..	....	..	....	112	No 11, 03	103½	..
Gas & El. Co. of B. Co.con.5s, 1949	JJ	..	....	..	....	67	Oc 2, 01	..	..
Gen. Elec. deb. g. 3½s, 1942	FA*	89¾	Feb 6	86¼	Feb 5	89	Feb 23	88½	90
Grand Rapids G. L. Co. 1st 5s, 1915	*FA	..	....	..	....	107¾	De 17, 00	..	..
Hudson Co. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1949	MN	..	....	..	....	109½	Fe 10, 05	108	..
Kan.City (Mo.) Gas 1st g.5s, 1922	*AO	98	Feb 8	98	Feb 8	98	Feb 8	98½	..
Kings Co. Elec. Light & Power Co. pur. money 6s, 1997	AO*	122	Feb 6	121	Feb 23	121	Feb 23	..	125
Ed. El. Ill.Bkn.1st con.g.4s, 1939	JJ	..	....	..	....	96	Dec 7, 05	93	..
Lac.G.L.Co.St.L. 1st g. 5s, My.1919	QF	108½	Jan 23	107	Feb 8	107	Feb 17	107	107⅝
Do ref. and ext. 1st g. 5s, 1934	*AO	..	....	..	....	105½	My 20, 05	104½	..
Milw. G. L. 1st mtg. 4s, 1927	*MN	93	Jan 10	93	Jan 10	93	Jan 16	94	94½
N. Y. Gas, El. Light, Heat & Power col. tr. 5s, 1948	JD*	108¾	Jan 16	108½	Jan 4	100½	Jan 31	..	108⅝
Do purchase money 4s, 1949	*FA	92	Jan 19	89¼	Feb 20	89¼	Feb 20	88½	89½
Ed.El.Ill.N.Y. 1st conv.g.5s, 1910	*MS	104½	Feb 13	104	Jan 9	104½	Feb 13	104⅞	105
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1995	JJ	..	....	..	....	121½	No 27, 05	117	120¾
New York & Queens Co. Elec. Light & Power 5s, 1930	FA*	104½	Jan 26	102¼	Jan 4	104½	Jan 31	101¼	103
N. Y. & Rich. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1921	*MN	..	....	..	....	103	No 3, 05	..	..
Paterson Gas & El. con. g. 5s, 1949	MS	..	....	..	....	104¾	No 13, 05	105½	..
Peo. Gas & C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	*AO	123	Feb 7	122	Jan 4	123	Feb 8	..	123
Do refunding g. 5s, 1947	MS*	107⅞	Jan 3	107¾	Jan 3	107⅞	Jan 3	..	108½
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st gtd.g.5s, 1937	JJ*	107	Jan 3	107	Jan 3	107	Jan 3	107¼	..
Con. Gas, Chi., 1st gtd.g.5s, 1936	JD*	108	Feb 16	108	Feb 16	108	Feb 16	..	109
Mut. Fuel Gt. 1st gtd. g.5s, 1947	MN*	..	....	..	....	103½	De 18, 05	103½	..
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1949	*MS	..	....	..	....	110	My 13, 05	..	..
Westch. Lighting Co. g. 5s, 1950	JD	108¾	Feb 3	108¾	Feb 3	108¾	Feb 3	107	107⅞

MANUF. AND INDUSTRIAL.	Range for Year 1906. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	As'd.
Am. C. Oil deb. ext.4½s, Nv.1, 1915	QF	98	Jan 15	96	Feb 21	96	Feb 23	96	97
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919	MS*	100¼	Feb 14	99	Jan 10	100	Feb 23	..	99¾
Am. Ice Sec. deb. g. 6s, 1925	*AO	93	Jan 19	87	Jan 4	92	Feb 24	91	92
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	MS*	103	Feb 20	102	Jan 3	103	Feb 24	102½	104
Am. Thread 1st 4s, 1919	*J	90⅝	Jan 13	90⅝	Jan 13	90⅝	Jan 13	91⅞	..
Am. Tob. Co. 40-yr. g. 6s, 1944	AO*	117½	Feb 8	114¾	Jan 3	116	Feb 24	116	116½
Do registered		116½	Feb 13	115	Jan 3	116½	Feb 13	..	..
Am. Tob. Co. g. 4s, 1951	FA*	84	Jan 22	78¾	Feb 24	78¾	Feb 24	78¾	79
Do registered		80¾	Jan 3	79	Feb 16	79	Feb 16	78½	..
Barney & Smith C. Co. 1st 6s, 1942	JJ*	..	....	..	....	105	Ja 10, 00	..	..
Cent. Leather 1st lien g. 5s, 1925	*AO	102	Jan 26	100¼	Jan 2	101½	Feb 24	101¼	101½
Cons. Tob. 50-yr. g. 4s, 1951	FA*	83¾	Jan 22	79¼	Feb 21	79¼	Feb 21	78	..
Do registered		..	....	..	....	..	85¼ De 3, 04	..	..
Dist. Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 25-year 5 p. c. con. g., 1927	*AO	88¼	Feb 7	82¼	Jan 5	86¼	Feb 24	86	86½
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 6s, 1911	*JJ	..	....	..	....	99	Se 16, 03	..	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	*JJ	..	....	..	....	99	Jy 17, 99	..	..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	*JJ	..	....	..	....	92	Fe 20, 03	..	..
Int. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	*FA	110½	Jan 26	107⅝	Feb 9	108¼	Feb 20	108	108½
Do conv. s. f. g. 5s, 1935	*JJ	100	Jan 3	97	Jan 3	97¼	Feb 15	95	98
Int. Steam Pump 6ch. 6s, 1913	*JJ	103	Feb 2	101¾	Jan 5	103	Feb 2	102½	..
Knick. Ice, Chi., 1st g. 5s, 1928	AO	..	....	..	....	97½	Oc 20, 05	80	..
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con. g.5s, 1923	*AO	108½	Jan 30	106¼	Jan 2	107¼	Feb 20	107	107¼
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920	*MN	92	Jan 16	85	Jan 5	92	Jan 16	92½	..
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925	JJ*	77	Jan 12	75	Jan 10	75	Feb 20	..	..
Stand. Rope & T. inc. g.5s, Aug.1, 1946		2½	Jan 2	1½	Jan 15	1¾	Feb 15	1¾	..
U. S. Realty & Imp. 5 p. c. conv. g. deb., 1924	JJ*	99	Jan 20	97	Feb 8	97	Feb 21	95¼	97
U. S. Leath. Co. s.f.deb.g.6s, 1913	*MN	109¼	Feb 10	107⅝	Feb 9	109¼	Feb 10	108¾	109
U. S. Red. & R. 1st s.f. g. 6s, 1931	JJ*	101½	Jan 13	99⅝	Feb 23	99⅝	Feb 23	..	..
U. S. Steel Corp. col. tr. 2d mtg. g. s. f. 5s, April, 1963	MN	99¾	Feb 2	96¼	Jan 5	99	Feb 24	98⅞	99
Do registered		99⅜	Jan 24	96¼	Jan 4	99¼	Feb 24	..	..
Va.-Car. Ch. col. tr. s. f. g.5s, 1912	AO	101¼	Feb 7	101	Jan 15	101¼	Feb 13	101⅞	..

COAL AND IRON.	Range for Year 1906. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	As'd.
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	*FA	105	Jan 22	103	Feb 2	103	Feb 9	..	103
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g.5s, 1911	FA*	102	Jan 27	91⅞	Jan 15	102	Jan 27	..	..
Col. I. Co. 1st con. stg.cy.5s, S.A. 1934	FA*	88¼	Jan 27	76	Feb 17	78½	Feb 24	78	78½
Do do Series B		83½	Jan 26	74⅝	Feb 17	77	Feb 24	78	77
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd.g.5s, 1909	JJ*	..	....	..	....	55	No 2, 00	68	..
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	*MN	..	....	..	....	107	Oc 7, 04	102	..
Con. Coal 1st s. f. gtd. g. 5s, 1952	FA	..	....	..	....	107⅜	De 12, 04	..	..
Jeff. & C. C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926	JD	..	....	..	....	107	My 22, 97	101¼	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926	JD	..	....	..	....	102¼	Oc 27, 03	99½	..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd.s.f.5s, 1951	JJ*	..	....	..	....	105½	Oc 7, 05	..	..
Pleas. Val. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928	JJ	..	....	..	....	105	Oc 24, 00	..	..
Sunday Creek Coal 6s, 1912	JD	..	....	..	....	105	Au 10, 05	104	..
Tenn. C., I. & R. R. gen. 5s, 1951	JJ*	101½	Jan 27	97¾	Jan 5	101¼	Feb 16	..	101
Do Tenn. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917	AO	110½	Feb 20	110	Jan 18	110¼	Feb 20	110¼	111
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	*JJ	110½	Jan 27	109	Jan 13	110	Feb 19	..	..
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g.6s, 1922	JD	..	....	..	....	102	De 28, 03	..	..
De Barde C. & R. 1st gtd. 6s, 1910	*FA	103¾	Feb 19	103½	Feb 20	103½	Feb 20	103½	..
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5 per cent. 50-year g., 1949	*MS	97	Feb 6	91¾	Jan 15	96	Feb 23	95½	96

TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE.	Range for Year 1906. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	As'd.
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929	JJ*	95¼	Jan 18	94¼	Jan 11	95¼	Jan 18	..	..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397	QJ	97½	Feb 20	96	Jan 10	97	Feb 20	97½	98
Do registered	QJ	..	....	..	....	100½	Oc 30, 01	..	..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f.5s, 1920	JJ*	..	....	..	....	108	Oc 7	99	..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s.f.g.5s, 1918	*MN	..	....	..	....	100½	My 18, 05	100⅝	..
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s, 1920	*MN	..	....	..	....	105¾	Jy 2, 03	..	..
W. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938	*JJ	109¾	Jan 19	107½	Jan 15	108	Feb 13	..	109
Do ref. and r. e. 4½s, 1950	*MN	105	Jan 20	104¼	Jan 5	105	Feb 20	104⅝	105
Do do registered						103¼	Ja 23, 03	..	..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911	MN	107	Jan 15	107	Jan 15	107	Jan 15	106	..
Northwestern Tel. Co. gtd. funding g. 4½s, 1934	*JJ	..	....	..	....	103½	Jy 26, 04	..	..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Where no sale occurred in 1906 the last price in 1905 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	103⅛	Jan. 11	103⅛	Jan. 11	103¼	Jan. 11
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon Q. Jan.	103⅜	Feb. 21	103	Jan. 15	103⅜	Feb. 21
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	103¼	Jan. 23	103	Jan. 17	103¼	Jan. 23
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	103½	Jan. 3	103¼	Jan. 22	103¼	Jan. 22
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	129½	Feb. 23	129⅞	Feb. 23	129⅞	Feb. 23
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.	131½	Jan. 11	129¾	Feb. 6	130¼	Feb. 19
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	104	Jan. 30	102½	Feb. 7	103⅛	Feb. 21
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	103¼	Jan. 8	103¼	Jan. 8	103½	Jan. 8
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small Q. F.	102¼	Jan. 15	102	Jan. 15	102	Jan. 15
Dist. of Columbia, 3-65s, 1924 F. A.	..	....	..	....	121	Mar. 16
Philippine 4s, 1914-1934 Q. F.	109⅝	Feb. 6	109½	Jan. 30	109⅝	Feb. 6
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 6s Q. J.	100½	Feb. 21	99⅜	Jan. 19	100½	Feb. 21
United States of Mexico 4s	95	Jan. 26	92⅜	Jan. 2	94½	Feb. 24
Republic of Cuba 5s	108	Jan. 30	105¾	Jan. 2	107	Feb. 23
Imp. Japanese Government 6s	110⅝	Jan. 15	99¼	Jan. 3	100¼	Feb. 24
Imp.Jap.Gov.6s,K.-L.Co.ctfs.,2d ser	100⅝	Feb. 2	98⅜	Jan. 2	100⅛	Feb. 24
Imp.Jap.Gov.4½s,K.-L.Co.ctfs.,f.p.	93½	Feb. 2	91	Feb. 24	91	Feb. 24
Imp.Jap.Gov.4½s,K.-L.cfs.,2d ser.	93½	Jan. 9	90¼	Feb. 23	90¼	Feb. 24
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4s, K.-L. temp. cfs.	88	Jan. 12	87	Jan. 2	87¼	Feb. 24

STATE BONDS.

Where no sale occurred in 1906 the last previous price is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.	.....		.....		102	Dec. 8, 1905
Alabama currency fund 4s J. J.	.....		.....		111	Mar. 20, 1904
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.	.....		.....		105½	Dec. 6, 1904
North Caro. consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.	.....		.....		102¾	Oct. 28, 1905
North Carolina special tax A. O.	.....		.....		1½	Dec. 22, 1904
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913 J. J.	96	Feb. 8	95½	Jan. 4	95½	Feb. 13, 1905
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913, reg.	.....		.....		95½	Dec. 30, 1904
Virginia deferred ctfs.	.....		.....		117	Dec. 11, 1905
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs.	27	Feb. 24	20	Jan. 11	26¼	Feb. 24, 1906
Va. fund. debt. 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	36¾	Jan. 19	36¾	Jan. 19	36¾	Jan. 19, 1906
Virginia fund. debt 2-3s, 1991, reg.	.....		.....		33	Sep. 23, 1904

BOND TRANSACTIONS WEEK ENDED FEB. 24, 1906.

BONDS. Sales W'k Ended Feb. 24, $10,510,500	Week ended Feb. 24, 1905. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	17½
American Cotton Oil 4½s	96	96	96	96	2
American Hide & Leather 6s	100	100	100	100	10
American Ice Securities 6s	92¼	92¼	91¼	92	20½
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	103	103	103	103	9
American Tobacco 6s	115⅞	116½	115½	116	184
American Tobacco 4s	79¼	79½	78⅝	78⅞	275
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	104½	104⅝	103⅞	103⅝	70½
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé, East Okla. 4s	90½	90½	90½	90½	10
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adj. 4s	96¼	96⅞	96	96	13
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s stamped	96⅛	96⅛	95⅛	95⅛	15
Atch., Top. & S. Fé adj. 4s, stamped reg.	96	96	96	96	2
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé conv. 4s	102¾	102¾	102	102¼	518
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	102¾	102	101½	101½	74
Atlantic Coast Line, L. & N. col. 4s	94⅜	94⅜	94⅛	94⅛	16
Austin & Northwestern 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	5
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	94	94½	93½	94¼	62½
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	104½	104⅝	104¼	104⅝	54½
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest. Div. 3½s	92	92½	92	92¼	20
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	98½	98½	98½	98½	2
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. J. & Middle Div. 3½s	91½	91½	91½	91½	5
Beech Creek 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	10
Broadway & Seventh Avenue con. 5s	116½	116¼	116	116¼	10
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	96	96½	95¼	96	236
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	7
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	109	109	108¾	109	13
Buffalo Gas 5s	80	80	80	80	1
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & North. 1st 5s	101	101	101	101	4
Burlington, Cedar R. & North. col. tr. 5s	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	20
Canada Southern 2d 5s	108	108	108	108	6
Central Branch Railway 4s	95	95	95	95	3
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	114½	114¼	114	114	9
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	95½	95½	95	95	20
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	86½	87½	86½	87	72
Central of Georgia 3d inc. 5s	85	85	83	83	43
Central Leather 5s	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¼	139
Central of New Jersey 5s	131½	131½	131½	131½	1
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	88½	88½	88½	88½	20
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	59
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	109	109	107⅜	108⅞	20
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	101	101	101	101	1
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	118½	118½	118½	118½	1
Chicago & Alton 3½s	80½	81½	80½	81	79
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s	100⅜	100⅜	100½	100⅜	243
Chi.. B. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s reg.	100	100	100	100	3
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy, Neb

RAILROAD COAL HOLDINGS

Some Matters the Congressional Inquiry Will Develop.

READING'S LANDS, $76,000,000

Lehigh Controls 237,000,000 Tons, Del. and Hud., 218,000,000—The Temple Iron Company.

As a result of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Chesapeake and Ohio case and of the resolution finally agreed to by Congress last week calling for an investigation of the relations of certain important coal roads in their bearing on the question of control of the country's output, interest has been aroused as to the real position of the railroads in this great factor of the country's wealth. A review of the statistics presented at different times in the annual reports of the group of ten or twelve Eastern railroads, which are commonly described as coal roads, reveals the fact that directly or indirectly these roads control all but the barest fraction of the country's output of anthracite coal and are a most important factor in the bituminous coal trade.

Of the anthracite group the most prominent roads are the Reading, Lehigh Valley, Delaware and Hudson, Jersey Central, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Erie, and Ontario and Western, while the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads have both anthracite and bituminous properties, and the Norfolk and Western and Chesapeake and Ohio, whose operations were before the Supreme Court for review, are vitally concerned in the soft coal business.

By far the most important of the anthracite coal owning railroads is the Reading, one of whose subsidiary companies is the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, while through stock ownership it also controls the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which owns 31,756 acres of choice coal land, and another great coal owning road. The Reading is known to own or control over 63 per cent. of all the unmined anthracite coal in the State of Pennsylvania. Its subsidiary company, the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, owns 86,691 acres of coal land valued at $76,289,000, while it controls 9,852 additional acres and leases 7,429 acres. Through the Reading Iron Company the Reading also controls great bituminous coal properties in Somerset County, Penn., and, all in all, it is the dominant factor in the great coal producing business.

Next in importance to the Reading comes the Lehigh Valley Railroad, which recently added to its Lehigh Valley Company and other properties the Coxe Brothers' mines, which have given to it great additional supplies. The Lehigh Valley Coal Company alone, however, possessed 16,290 acres, 7,437 acres of which are proved coal land, estimated to contain 124,000,000 tons of coal, while in all the Lehigh Valley is understood to control over 237,000,000 tons of anthracite product, quite outside of large bituminous holdings.

Statistics are also available in the case of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, whose chief business is the mining and transportation of coal. This road, whose coal lands lie in the choicest region, owned on Jan. 1, 1905, according to credible estimates, 218,644,000 tons of anthracite coal. Estimates of the total tonnage of coal owned by other anthracite roads vary so widely as to be of little value, but the acreage is in all cases large, that of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, controlled by the Erie, for which the sum of $37,000,000 in bonds and stocks was paid, the tonnage being particularly heavy. In the soft coal railroad world, the Norfolk and Western, with its great Pocahontas properties, is well to the fore, this company alone controlling 350,000 acres of bituminous lands.

The capitalization, including stocks and bonds, the output in tons, and the net results from the sales of railroad owned coal, are set forth in the following table, which shows that from the mines of these railroads alone is produced some 75 per cent. of the present anthracite output of about 60,000,000 tons:

	Capitalization.	Output. (Tons.)	Net Results.
Reading—P. & R. Coal & Iron Co.. Jersey Cent..	$87,000,000	11,057,742	$4,053,000
Leh. & Wilkes. Coal Co.	25,265,000	4,776,000	2,206,000
Lehigh Valley—L. V. Coal Co.	21,615,000	7,975,000	700,000
Other Coal Cos.	5,700,000		
Coxe Bros. Co.	2,910,000	1,243,000	681,000
Pennsylvania—Sus. Coal Co..	3,607,800	.....	596,586
Del. & Hudson—Hud. Coal Co..	3,039,000	5,332,668	2,880,000
Jack. Coal Co.			
D. & H. Co...			
Del., Lack. & W.	.....	8,887,000	3,445,000
Erie—Penn. Coal Co.	7,900,000	.....	$1,993,000
Hillsdale Coal Co.			376,505
Bloss. Coal Co.			
N'wn Min. Ex.			
Ont. & Western—Scranton Coal Co.	8,395,000	3,000,000	.....
Elk H. Coal Co.			
Balt. & Ohio—Cen. Coal Co.	12,000,000	7,000,000	2,000,000
Fairmount C. C.	19,000,000		
Others	7,000,000		
Norfolk & West—Pocahontas Coal & Coke Co...	21,000,000	.....	800,000

The decision in the Chesapeake and Ohio case has served to call attention to the fact that many of the railroads engaged in the coal business are practically exempt from any such construction of the Inter-State Commerce law as would prevent the mining and sale of coal by railroads, inasmuch as many of them have charters antedating the enactment of the Inter-State Commerce law. The State of Pennsylvania has forbidden the mining and sale of coal by railroads directly, but this has been evaded in certain cases, as in that of the Reading, through the formation of holding companies which carry on directly the coal business. The State of West Virginia also placed upon its statute books a similar law to that of Pennsylvania, and as a result the Norfolk and Western does not mine coal at all, but leases its coal lands to companies in which it has no interest, taking only a royalty on the coal mined. The Chesapeake and Ohio follows, of course, a somewhat similar course, although the annual reports of that road neglect to set down the interest of the railroad proper in the mining of bituminous coal, a fact which made it impossible to include it in the table printed above. The Delaware and Hudson, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and the Erie Railroad, as well as the Lehigh Valley, to mention a few of the more prominent anthracite roads in this class, have charter rights either with particular privileges permitting this, or from other States, including New York, of course, which remove them from any legislation hostile to the conduct of the coal mining and selling business.

All the great railroads interested in the mining and sale of coal have found it necessary to make some provision to offset the diminution of their assets in removing coal from the ground. Most of the roads have made it a rule to set aside at least 5 cents a ton on each ton of coal taken from their lands, as a sort of sinking fund, which shall eventually go to offset this depletion in their property. The Delaware and Hudson Company created such a fund in 1899 by means of which there will be brought about a gradual retirement of the stocks and bonds of the company contemporaneously with the mining and sale of its coal, and under this provision stock has from time to time been retired. The Lehigh Valley sets aside 10 cents a ton for the purpose of offsetting this exhaustion of resources. The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company pays to Trustees of $72,000,000 of bonds 5 cents on each ton of coal mined.

Annual statements of these various coal roads show that they are all holders of the stock of the Temple Iron Company, a corporation with a capital of $2,500,000, which has as Directors the Presidents of all the important anthracite roads, save only the Delaware and Hudson. The properties of this company have never been set forth in tangible shape, but the presence on its board of the anthracite road Presidents and their frequent meetings in this city have given rise to a belief which, whether well or badly founded, has become widespread, that it is through this agency that the output of the various coal-owning roads for each year is apportioned and prices, to a certain degree at least, maintained. How true these matters are may possibly be revealed in the inquiry which Congress has decided to make into the situation.

Savage Has Nothing to Say Just Now.

Ex-Water Register Joseph W. Savage, when asked last night about the charges made by "Col." Michael C. Padden in regard to water meter graft in the Water Register's bureau, said that at present he did not have a word to say.

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Feb. 16, Honorius, Buenos Ayres, gold coin, (United States) $625,000

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Feb. 24.....	4,240,726
Same week last year.....	7,584,828
To date this year.....	37,111,528
Corresponding date last year....	42,281,011

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Bonds for the week.....	$10,510,500
Same week last year.....	$25,887,000
To date this year.....	$153,581,100
Corresponding date last year..	$240,453,500

***

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	Feb. 25, '05.	Feb. 24, '06.	Decrease.
Railroads	5,156,418	2,351,426	2,804,992
Industrials ..	2,428,410	1,889,300	539,110
Banks	90	83	7

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	Feb. 25, '05.	Feb. 24, '06.	Decrease.
Railroads ...	$17,583,500	$7,060,500	$10,523,000
Industrials ..	4,610,000	2,287,000	2,323,000
Government..	3,663,500	1,077,000	2,586,500
State	20,000	86,000	*66,000

*Increase.

SPECIE MOVEMENT.

Imports, New York, Week Ended Feb. 24.

Panama, Panama, gold ore.....	$2,701
Panama, Panama, silver ore.....	13,000
Seguranca, Vera Cruz, silver bullion.....	6,902
Seguranca, Vera Cruz, gold bullion.....	2,534
Alene, Porto Colombia, gold bullion.....	19,765
Allegham, Porto Colombia, gold bullion.	41,259
Magdalena, Porto Colombia, gold bullion.	6,312
Allianca, Colon, gold bullion.....	8,380
Virginia, Corinto, gold bullion.....	1,200
Manoa, Georgetown, gold bullion.....	14,526
New York, Azua, foreign silver coin.....	200
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, foreign sil. coin.	920
Parima, St. Thomas, foreign silver coin.	1,232
Prins de Nederlander, Curacao, f. sil. c.	2,949
Valdivia, St. Marc, foreign silver coin..	1,800
Carib II., Truxillo, foreign silver coin...	7,992
Bermudian, Bermuda, Am. silver coin...	3
Bermudian, Bermuda, Am. gold coin.....	40
Bermudian, Bermuda, foreign gold coin..	9,733
Korona, St. Thomas, foreign gold coin...	1,888
Korona, St. Thomas, Am. gold coin.....	258
Korona, St. Thomas, Am. silver coin....	179
Philadelphia, Curacao, Am. silver coin..	45
Total.....	$145,694

Exports, New York, Feb. 19 to 24.

Feb. 19, Kaiser Wilhelm II., London, silver coin, (Mexican).....	$5,200
Feb. 19, Kaiser Wilhelm II., London, silver bars, (other).....	265,000
Feb. 20, Grenada, Trinidad, silver coin, (Mexican)	1,027
Feb. 20, Korona, Demerara, silver coin, (Mexican)	1,512
Feb. 20, Majestic, London, silver bars, (other)	191,830
Feb. 23, St. Paul, London, silver bars, (other)	312,618
Total.....	$778,087
Grand total.....	$1,403,087

Executor Trustee

Chartered 1822.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
Branch, 475 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

Administrator Guardian

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY

solicits the accounts of corporations firms, and individuals, and invites correspondence or personal interviews.

Interest allowed on daily balances which are subject to check at sight.

Certificates of Deposit (time and demand) issued.

St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.

Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,700,000

John E. Borne, President.

Richard Delafield, Cord Meyer, James W. Tappin, Philip S. Babcock, } Vice-Presidents. Arpad S. Grossmann, Treasurer. Edmund L. Judson, Secretary. Joseph N. Babcock, Trust Officer.

CALIFORNIA SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

A GENERAL BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Capital and Surplus.....$3,000,000
Total Assets.....$10,500,000

OFFICERS:
DAVID F. WALKER, President. W. J. BARTNETT, Vice President.
J. DALZELL BROWN, Vice President and General Manager.

DOMINICK & DOMINICK

MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
100 BROADWAY, N. Y.

United Bank Note Corporation

PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK AND SCRIP

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 24, 1906. Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.						
Aetna Nat.....	$200,000	..	..	.....	200	210
America	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 1, 06	525	..
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 05	250	260
Astor National..	350,000	5	Q	Feb. 1, 06	775	825
Bk. of Discount	100,000	..	..	.....	175	..
Batt'y Pk. Nat..	200,000	..	..	.....	135	150
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	Jan. 1, 06	325	340
Bronx Borough.	50,000	..	..	.....	300	..
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25)...	300,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	170	..
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	165	..
Chase National.	1,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1906	700	..
Chat'm Nat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 06	305	320
Chelsea Exch...	100,000	..	..	.....	180	..
Chemical Nat...	300,000	25	E	Dec., 1905	4200	4350
Cit's' Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1906	144	145
City (National).	25,000,000	4	S	Nov 1, 05	270	280
Coal & Iron Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	270	..
Colonial	100,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	625	..
Columbia	300,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	400	..
Commerce(Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 06	192	195
Consol'd Nat....	1,000,000	..	..	.....	150	165
Corn Exchange.	2,000,000	7	S	Feb. 1, 06	370	380
East R.Nat.($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	150	165
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	190	..
Fifth Avenue...	100,000	25	Q	Jan. 1, 06	3500	..
Fifth National..	250,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	350	..
First National..	10,000,000	111¼	Q	Jan. 2, 06	770	790
Fourteenth St..	500,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 05	200	..
Fourth Nat.....	3,000,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	214	220
Gall'tin Nat.($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Oct. 6, 05	395	405
Garfield Nat....	1,000,000	11	Q	Dec 30, 05	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 06	160	175
German Exch...	200,000	7	S	Jan. 1, 06	430	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov. 1, 05	475	..
Greenwich	500,000	4	S	Nov 1, 05	206	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	220	..
Hanover Nat....	3,000,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	515	525
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 1, 06	570	585
Interborough ..	100,000	..	..	.....	165	..
Internat. B'k'g.	3,000,000	4	S	Oct., 1905	135	150
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 06	242	250
Jefferson	400,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 06	195	210
Liberty Nat....	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 06	500	525
Lincoln Nat....	300,000	4½	Q	Jan. 1, 06	1500	1750
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	Jan., 1906	300	325
Mar. & Ful.Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	271	..
Mechanics' Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	275	290
Mech. & Tr.($25)	700,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	170	185
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 06	260	270
Merch. Nat.($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 1, 06	170	..
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	170	175
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Dec., 1905	400	..
Metropolitan ...	1,000,000	..	..	.....	175	185
Monroe	200,000	..	..	.....	110	130
Mount Morris...	250,000	4	S	Nov 1, 05	220	..
Mutual	200,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 06	300	..
Nassau ($50)...	500,000	4	S	Nov 1, 05	200	..
Nat. Bk. of N.A.	2,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1906	275	..
New Ams. Nat.	500,000	6	Q	Jan. 6, 06	475	500
N. Y., (N.B.A.).	2,000,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	310	325
N.Y.County Nat	200,000	50	S	Jan., 1906	1300	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch	1,000,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 06	207	212
N.Y. Prod. Exch	1,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 16, 05	170	180
Nineteenth W'd	200,000	2½	Q	Dec 30, 05	350	..
Northern Nat...	300,000	..	..	.....	162	..
Oriental ($25)..	750,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	260	265
Pacific ($50)....	422,700	2	Q	Feb. 1, 06	245	260
Park National..	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 06	500	510
People's ($25)...	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1906	300	325
Phenix Nat.($20)	1,000,000	8	..	July, 1900	185	195
Plaza	100,000	10	S	Jan. 1, 06	550	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 06	250	..
Royal	100,000	3	..	July 1, 04	110	120
Seaboard Nat...	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	350	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	700	..
Shoe & L. Nat..	1,000,000	1	..	July, 1902	175	..
State	100,000	50	S	Jan. 1, 06	1700	..
34th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	195	..
Twelfth Ward..	200,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	200	..
23d Ward.....	100,000	3	S	Feb., 1906	200	..
Union Exchange	750,000	..	..	.....	200	220
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	105	115
U. S. Exchange.	100,000	..	..	.....	125	150
Wash. Heights.	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
West Side.....	200,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	600	..
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	375	..
TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.						
Am.Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	Dec., 1905	185	195
Bankers' Trust.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 1, 05	530	..
B'd & Mtg.Guar	2,000,000	2½	Q	Feb., 1906	410	425
Bowling Green..	2,500,000	4	S	Jan., 1906	218	225
Broadway Tr...	700,000	3	S	Nov. 6, 05	165	170
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 06	410	435
Central	1,000,000	20	Q	Jan. 2, 06	2200	2275
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1906	405	415
Columbia Trust.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	250	..
Com'wealth Tr.	500,000	..	..	.....	..	65
Empire	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1906	310	..
Equitable Trust.	3,000,000	5	S	Dec 30, 05	490	510
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25).	1,000,000	10	Q	Nov 1, 05	1425	1470
Fifth Avenue...	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30, 05	550	590
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1906	205	225
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30, 05	325	375
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec 30, 05	..	585
Guardian Trust.	500,000	..	..	.....	225	..
Hamilton	500,000	2½	Q	Nov. 1, 05	300	310
Home	500,000	..	..	.....	175	..
Kings County..	500,000	3	Q	Nov. 1, 05	400	435
Knickerbocker..	1,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1906	1200	..
Lawyers Mtg. In.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 1, 06	190	195
Lawy's Title In.	3,500,000	2½	Q	Nov., 1905	317	320
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	300	..
Long Island....	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1906	305	310
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	480	500
Mercantile	2,000,000	7½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	..	900
Metropolitan ..	2,000,000	5	Q	Jan. 2, 06	610	625
Mtge. Bond Co.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	112	118
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec., 1905	835	850
Mutual Alliance	500,000	..	..	.....	225	..
Nassau	500,000	4	S	Feb., 1906	275	..
National Surety	500,000	5	S	Feb., 1906	150	160
N.Y.Life In.&T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec, 1905	1000	1075
N.Y.Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 06	200	205
New York.....	3,000,000	5	Q	Dec 30, 05	720	..
People's Trust..	1,000,000	1	M	Feb. 1, 06	330	350
Real Estate....	500,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	360	..
Standard	1,000,000	5	S	Nov 30, 05	420	450
Title Guar. & T.	4,375,000	4	Q	Dec 30, 05	670	680
Title Insurance.	1,000,000	3	S	Oct. 3, 05	200	205
Tr. Co. of Am..	1,000,000	6	Q	Jan 10, 06	1340	1380
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Jan 10, 06	1340	1380
U. S. Mtg. & T..	2,000,000	112	Q	Dec 30, 05	480	500
United States..	2,000,000	25	S	Jan. 1, 06	1375	1410
Van Norden....	1,000,000	14	Q	Dec 30, 05	340	..
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 06	430	..
Williamsburg ..	700,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 06	225	235
Windsor	1,000,000	3	..	Dec 31, 05	265	275
GAS COMPANIES.						
Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,680,800	1	Q	Feb. 1, 06	120	124
Do preferred.	9,336,900	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 06	100½	102
Bay State.....	250,000,000	..	..	.....	5-16	⅝
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948....	650,000	2½	S	Oct., 1905	98	100
B'klyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	60	70
Do 1st mtg.5s	500,000	2½	S	Sep., 1905	100	..
Buffalo City....	7,000,000	..	..	.....	9	9¾
††Do 5s.....	5,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1905	78½	80
Consumers'	1,000,000	..	..	.....	5	10
Detroit City....	2,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 06	85	90
Do preferred.	2,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 06	85	90
Detroit Edison..	2,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 06	85	90
Do 1st 5s.....	2,000,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	100	105
Do 2d 5s.....	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	100	105
Equitable	6,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 06	90	95
Fort Wayne	1,000,000	6	Q	Jan. 2, 06	120	130
Gas & Electric..	1,000,000	6	Q	Jan. 2, 06	120	130
Do 5s.....	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	100	105
Grand Rapids..	1,000,000	6	Q	Jan. 2, 06	120	130
Do 5s.....	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	100	105
Hudson Co. Gas	1,000,000	6	Q	Jan. 2, 06	120	130
Do 1st 5s.....	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	100	105
Ind'apolis ($50).	2,000,000	2	..	July 3, 00	65	70
††Ind.Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1908....	800,000	..	..	Jun, 1904	25	..
††Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924.....	1,000,000	..	..	May, 1904	48	53
††Logansport & W.V.1st 6s,1925	1,750,000	..	..	Jun, 1904	30	35
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip....	100,000	3	S	Oct., 1905	100	..
Do 1st 6s,1926	350,000	3	S	Oct., 1905	106½	110
Mutual	3,500,000	†5	S	Jan 10, 06	260	275
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948.....	10,635,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	106	109
N.Y. & E.R. 1st 5s, 1944.....	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	109	112
Do con.5s,1945	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	106	110
North. Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	Nov. 1905	103½	106
††Olds 1st 6s, 1924.....	1,940,000	2½	S	Sep., 1905	29	34
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937....	762,000	..	..	Jun, 1904	98	100
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944..	2,537,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	98½	101
South. Lt. & Tr. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Sep., 1905	87	90
Standard (N.Y.) 1st 5s, 1930..	1,362,000	2½	S	Nov, 1905	109	112
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	2,047,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	103½	105
FERRY COMPANIES.						
Brooklyn	$7,500,000	..	..	.....	1½	3
††Do 5s.....	6,500,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 06	44	48
Hoboken con.5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	Nov. 1, 05	109	110½
N. Y. & E. R...	750,000	1½	Q	Dec 15, 05	68	73
Do 1st 5s,1922	750,000	2½	S	Nov 1, 05	89	91
N.Y. & Hob.gen. 5s, 1946.....	3,300,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 05	108	109½
10th & 23d St....	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1905	48	53
Do 1st 5s,1919	550,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 05	90	94
Union	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	29	30
††Dolst5s,1925	2,200,000	2½	S	Nov 1, 05	96	97½
INSURANCE COMPANIES.						
Commonwealth..	$500,000	6	S	Jan. 6, 06	130	..
Continental	1,000,000	22½	S	Jan., 1906	1200	..
Empire City....	200,000	3	S	Jan. 4, 06	125	..
Germ. Alliance.	400,000	6	S	Jan., 1906	270	..
Germ'n-Amer ..	1,506,000	15	S	Jan., 1906	620	670
Germania ($50)..	1,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1906	440	480
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1906	180	..
Hanover ($50)...	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1906	170	..
Home	3,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1906	505	520
Nassau ($50)....	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1906	215	..
New York.....	200,000	3½	S	Feb., 1906	111	..
Niagara ($50)...	500,000	10	S	Jan., 1906	200	..
Nor. River ($25)	350,000	5	S	Oct., 1905	205	..
Pacific ($25)....	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1906	90	..
Peter C'per ($20)	150,000	5	S	Feb., 1906	180	..
Ph'nix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	Q	Jan., 1906	340	380
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1902	110	..
Un. States ($25).	250,000	3	..	Jan 11, 04	85	..
W'chester ($10).	100,000	15	S	Feb., 1906	500	..
W'sb'g City ($50)	250,000	20	S	Jan., 1906	725	..
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.						
Am. Bk. N. ($50)	$3,600,000	$1	Q	Dec 30, 05	90	92
Do rights....		..	..	.....	1¼	..
American Can..	41,233,300	..	..	.....	9½	10
Do preferred.	41,233,300	1¼	Q	Jan. 1, 06	67½	68¼
Amer. Chicle....	6,000,000	1	..	Dec 20, 05	170	174
Do preferred.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 06	102	106
Am. De F. ($10)	11,500,000	..	..	.....	$1.10	$1.16
Do combined.		..	..	.....	4⅝	5
††Am. Malt. 6s.	3,803,000	2	S	Dec. 1, 05	105¼	106
Am. Tobacco....	40,242,200	112½	Q	Dec. 1, 05	485	495
Am. Type F'd's.	4,000,000	1	Q	Jan 16, 06	35	40
Do preferred.	1,648,800	1¾	Q	Jan 16, 06	100	101
Am. Writ. Pap..	11,500,000	..	..	.....	4¼	4¾
Do preferred.	9,500,000	..	..	.....	31	31¾
††Dolst5s,1919	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	87	88
Bamberger - De Lamar ($10)...	5,000,000	..	..	.....	8¼	8⅝
Bethlehem Steel	15,000,000	..	..	.....	31	33½
Do preferred.	15,000,000	1¾	Q	Feb. 1, 06	91	93½
Bord. C. Milk...	17,500,000	4	S	Feb 15, 06	174	180
Do preferred.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 15, 05	114	116
Boston Copper..	£500,000	..	..	.....	27⅜	28
Brit.Col.Cop.($5)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	8¼	8⅝
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 06	133	135
Cent. Fireworks	1,498,150	1½	S	Sep., 1905	15	20
Do preferred.	1,207,200	3½	S	Sep., 1905	70	75
Cent. Foundry..	7,000,000	..	..	.....	5⅝	5¾
Do preferred.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	28	29
††Do 6s.....	3,863,000	..	S	Nov 1, 05	82¾	83
Cheseb'gh Mfg..	500,000	1½	M	.....	430	450
Chi. Pneu. Tool	6,113,800	1	Q	Jan 25, 06	61	62
Chicago Subway	40,000,000	..	..	.....	49	50
Con. Refrig'ing.	17,500,000	..	..	.....	6¾	7
Elect

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116th, vicinity 8th—5-story, 6-room double flat, with stores; rents $4,200; price $38,500.

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Six-story elevator apartment, 75x100.11, 2 blocks from Subway station; price $160,000; present rental $16,000, easily increased; equity $62,500; small amount cash; might consider exchange.

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West 116th St., near Lenox Av., six-story apartment, with stores; all rented for $9,500.....$86,500
West 116th St., near Eighth Av., five-story double, with stores; rent, $4,200..$39,000
BARGEBUHR,
125 West 116th St.

A SNAP—CORNELIA ST.,

near 6th Av., a 5-story front and 5-story rear; rented one tenant; $7,500 cash. Particulars on application S. B. Goodale & Son, 6 W. 24th St.

$40,000 cash buys seven-story West Side elevator apartment house; balance five-year mortgage; 100x100; 42 apartments; no vacancies; pays 15 per cent. net; investigation invited; title guaranteed. Owner, 111 Broadway, Room 410.

Manhattan Av.—Two five-story double flats, 25 x90x100; modern improvements; $6,500 each, balance on mortgage; title guaranteed; location unexcelled; bargain. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Seventh Av. Bargains—Two 6-story apartment houses, non-elevator, 4 stores; always rented for $9,000; price $80,000; can rent for $10,000; cash $20,000. Freed, 756 Elton Av.

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For Sale—859 Riverside Drive, above 158th St.; three stories, 20x57x100; beautiful river views. C. B. Meyer, 99 Cedar.

A Bargain.—Cold-water tenement, 4-family, west side, near 8th Av.; vicinity 42d. O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St.

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West Side.

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West 17th St., 121-125	75 x 92
West 19th St., 43-47	55.9x 92
West 21st St., 40-44	50.4x 92
East 28th St., 122-124	40 x 98.9
6th Av., 920	25 x100
West 53d St., 102	20 x 50

Terms to suit.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 WEST 22D ST.

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Improved and unimproved, at special prices to quick buyers. Also two high-class improved and good-paying properties.

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AMERICAN BASEMENT HOUSES
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Five-story flat, 25x100; two families on each floor; two stores; always rented; good investment; best location in Bronx; near L station; asking $31,500.
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200 ACRES, $1,500, GREAT NECK.
110 ACRES, $1,650, FLUSHING.

JOHN KENSETT KELLOGG,
80-82 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
549 NOSTRAND AV., BROOKLYN.

COUNTRY PLACE ON MANHASSET BAY, 55 ACRES, 1,800 FEET EXCELLENT SHORE FRONT; NEAR RAILROAD; PRICE $175,000. F. W. WRIGHT, MANHASSET, L. I.

Sound pieces of high class acreage; some shore fronts; also two or three nice little farms. R. F. Woodward, Northport, L. I.

At Far Rockaway, Edgemere, and vicinity, cottages and hotels to rent and for sale. Watkin W. Jones, opposite Post Office, Far Rockaway.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Eastport, L. I.—30 lots; valuation, $1,500; might add few hundred cash; what offers? Eastport, Box 70 Times, Harlem.

BRONX. FOR SALE.

BRONX LOTS.

177th Street, New York City.
Tremont Terrace
On the line of the approved Rapid Transit extension.
$850 up
On easy payments
See our property and convince yourself or write to-day for map and full particulars.
BANKERS' REALTY & SECURITY CO.
1,009 Flatiron Bldg., 5th Av. & 23d St.
Telephone, 1342—Gramercy.

HOME SEEKERS!

Twenty-Three of the Finest Three-Story, Two-Family
BRICK HOUSES
EVER BUILT IN THE BRONX.
THESE ARE NEW, ELEGANT, IDEAL HOMES, STRICTLY HIGH-CLASS IN EVERY PARTICULAR AND MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED.
LAVISHLY DECORATED AND EVERY CONCEIVABLE MODERN CONVENIENCE. 20x55x100 EACH. TWO BLOCKS FROM RAPID TRANSIT STATION.
ONLY $3,000 CASH REQUIRED; MORTGAGE FOR BALANCE.
INVESTIGATE AT ONCE.
EUGENE J. BUSHER, Agent.
627 EAST 149TH STREET.

Attention!—$30,000 will buy 2 finest, best located 5-story, 4 families, 25 rooms on floor; each 50x118 by 168; one block from station; near park; house that you or I have never seen yet; as far as construction, laid out and finish, simply immense; price $75,000.00; rent $8,200; this is an exceptional offer to buyers only. Trottner, 714 East 138th St.

Williamsbridge and Wakefield Lots
$600 UP. LISTS MAILED.
Edward Polak, 4,030 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

$6,000 buys 5-story new-law double flat, 7 rooms and bath; excellent location; price $37,500.
L. REITER, Cor. Westchester and Jackson Avs.

Ten of the finest 3-story two-family houses ever built in the Bronx; Indiana limestone and brick fronts; private staircases; hardwood trim; premises, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Streets, or Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

$6,000 buys elegant 4-story and basement double flat, 5 rooms and bath, one block from Subway station; rents $2,076; price $18,200; closing estate; no better bargain ever offered. Marks & Jervis, 1,008 Westchester Av.

Will sell or exchange for income property, with cash, a plot 50x95, and 2-family house, all improvements. Jennings St., near Prospect Av.; price $15,000; make offer. F. W. Fey, 1,378 Prospect Av., Bronx.

A Builders' Chance.—Choice plot, 100x89 feet; excavated and ready for foundations; fine section of Creston Av; plans prepared for six two-story brick two-family houses; rare opportunity. Weber, 660 East 149th St.

Bargain.—5-story, 27x100, 10 rooms and bath, hot water; choice location; price $24,500; bank mortgage $17,000, 5 per cent.; rent $2,550. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th.

Have all kinds of one, two, three family houses, frame or brick, with, without stores, also 4 and 5 story flats. Gerhard's, 1,070 E. 169th St., corner Stebbins Av.

$7,000 buys Willis Av. 5-story business property; price $22,000; mortgage $15,000, at 5 per cent.; rent $2,300; near 138th St. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th.

Let me know what you want to buy in profitable Bronx real estate of every description. I will find it for you without charge. Rohland, 852 East 164th St.

Double flat, four-story, basement, 25x100; price, $17,250; rent, $1,800; St. Ann's Av., near 158th St. Inquire for D. Blum, hat store, 2,904½ 3d Av., near 152d St.

Double flat, four-story and basement, 26x90; St. Ann's Av., near 156th St.; price, $16,500. Inquire D. Blum, 2,904½ 3d Av., hat store.

Double flat, four-story, 28x114; price $15,500; Southern Boulevard, near 136th St. Inquire D. Blum, hat store, 2,904½ 3d Av.

Two-family brick and frame building, 613 East 160th St., with 12-stall stable on plot, 50x100; ample covered wagon room. Owner on premises.

Sacrifice!—10-room brick house with frame stable, Mount Vernon. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Lots near White Plains Av. and 238d St. (not in Yonkers) $500 upward; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

Decatur Av. (Bedford Park) plot, 50x100; also corner, 47x100; easy terms. Owner, Box 71 Times, Harlem.

$1,000 cash buys 2-family brick house, 11 rooms, all imp. B. E. Freed, 756 Elton Av., near 156th St.

BROOKLYN. FOR SALE.

FLATBUSH SPECIAL BARGAINS

I have for sale 400 choice lots and 250 houses; I buy for cash any Flatbush property at sacrifice, sell nothing but bargains; can make any terms. Office always open. Edwards, 848 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

4% MONEY 4%
For 1st and 2d Mortgage.
HENRY L. REDFIELD, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Bargain.—3-story brick 2-family house, 14 rooms, excellent location; latest improvements; Brooklyn; price $6,350. C. Friend, 89 World Building.

Couple of good $1,000 first or second mortgages can be quickly placed. Frank A. Jennings, 186 Remsen St.

Coney Island Av. lots, including corners, $1,000 each; adjoining lots $750. R., Times Downtown.

NEW ENGLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Farm for Sale.—One-half mile south Roxbury Station, Conn.; 105 acres, dwelling house, two barns, and other outbuildings; first-class repair; excellent water; would make an ideal Summer residence. For further particulars address C. E. Trowbridge, Roxbury Station, Conn.

Berkshire Hills.—Furnished houses to let, country estates for sale. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

COUNTRY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Farm, 240 acres, 2 good houses, 2 barns, saw, shingle, and grist mills, 40 horse water power, 800,000 ft. standing timber, 2,000 cords wood; 6 miles from railroad; daily mail; price right. For particulars write J. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

$600 buys 4-acre chicken farm; equal 64 lots; small house and barn; near city; $100 cash, balance $10 monthly. Call 974 Lexington Av., 71st St.; also evenings.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,
SUMS TO SUIT.
EUGENE J. BUSHER,
627 EAST 149TH ST.

Law firm has $250,000 to loan on first mortgages in sums of $50,000 or over; principals only. Address Attorneys, Box 212 Times Downtown.

NEW YORK STATE. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE.
OWNERS WISHING TO SELL, CALL OR WRITE
Phillips & Wells, 95K Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS.

We have tenements and flats of every description, guaranteeing you a sure and profitable income every month without any trouble and worriment to you, as we pay all expenses and keep property in good condition. For further particulars call, write, or telephone SONNABEND & GROMER, Tel. 998 Morningside. 311 West 116th St.

Wanted—West side and Harlem property for sale, rent, or management; established 19 years. Chas S. Kohler, 906 Columbus Av., (104th.)

WANTED—DWELLINGS FOR SALE OR RENT; SPRING LIST.
PORTER & CO.,
159 West 125th. Broadway, at 104th St.

Agents, Salesmen, Brokers!—You can easily make a bunch of money offering cheap Bronx lots on easy payments; extraordinary large commissions. Wakefield Park Realty Company, 314 Madison Av.

Cash buyers waiting for west side cold-water four-family tenements; owners send particulars. O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St.

Cyrille Carreau, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, 796 6th Av., (45th,) wants all kinds of properties to rent, sell, manage, insure.

Wanted—From owner particulars of a triple flat, west side, in good order, for a client. Brodbeck, 245 E. 124th St.

Rent, sell properties managed advantageously; advertising free. Ludlow, Day Realty Co., 10 East 23d.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

BETTER THAN HARLEM

YOU WILL MAKE MONEY TO-DAY by a visit to BEAUTIFUL EAST ELMHURST

The most attractive residential section in the market, with every city improvement.
Water Front, Park and Pier for All Lot Owners.
BOATING, FISHING, BATHING.
Half Hour from Herald Square. NO WAIT. 5c. BY TROLLEY NOW.
Nothing Nearer, Better, Choicer or Cheaper ever sold on monthly payments. WE CHALLENGE COMPARISON.
350 per cent. profit will be made in 3 years on our improved lots because of the
$90,000,000 for Improvements Directly Benefiting This Property.
CAREFUL RESTRICTIONS. NO ASSESSMENTS.
Take 34th St. Ferry, Flushing Trolley and ride 19 minutes to Washington St., East Elmhurst. $20 Secures Selection
Send Postal for Circular and Views. Bankers' Land Corporation, 886 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

NEARER THAN BRONX

FOLLOW THE TREND AND MAKE BIG PROFITS.

Notwithstanding the tremendous increase in the value of acreage property throughout Queens, we are still selling lots at

ELMHURST SQUARE,
16 minutes from 34th St., 5c Fare,

at the original prices, practically less than acreage values. Lots restricted and fully improved. No assessment. Now is your opportunity.

N. B.—On March 15 we will positively make a 10% increase, and this is public notice that present prices will hold only until that date.

The only addition in the borough with sewers and paved streets.

PARIS & MACDOUGALL, 1123 Broadway, N. Y.
Write or Call for Booklet No. 6 and Maps.

Bargain.—Seven-room cottage, new, every improvement; good location; $3,200, $500 cash. Hamilton, Corona.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE.

WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th St.; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St. Evenings.

ACREAGE FOR SALE.

Two farms, one 277 acres, other 103 acres, in Westchester County; railroad and State road runs through the property; buildings, &c. KIPP & CONSTABLE, 7 Wells Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

Choicest real estate, Westchester County.
ERNEST E. CARPENTER,
2 Grand St.,
White Plains, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.

AT MOUNT VERNON.

For rent, furnished, to very desirable party, 11-room modern house, nice location; rent $85 per month; yearly lease.
Anderson Realty Co., Wm. S. Anderson, Pres., Near New Haven Station.

AT MOUNT VERNON.

Beautiful modern house, four years old; hardwood floors and trim; 11 rooms, 2 baths; electric lights; less than five minutes from station; on Chester Hill. Bargain!
Anderson Realty Co., Wm. S. Anderson, Pres., Near New Haven Station.

AT MOUNT VERNON.

Corner house, less than five minutes' walk from station; 9 rooms, open plumbing, back stairs; extra lot; price $6,500; terms can be arranged.
Anderson Realty Co., Wm. S. Anderson, Pres., Near New Haven Station.

Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—New, modern home, 9 rooms, elegant bath, gas and electric light, steam heat; 5 minutes to depot; best restricted location; $8,500; easy terms. Chas. H. Bard, 29 Prospect Av.

Mount Vernon.—10 rooms, modern house must be sold; lot 50x105; price $7,500; good location; a big bargain. Chas. H. Bard, 29 Prospect Av.

Yonkers.

2 Corners, 274 feet front on
WATER JEROME AVENUE GAS
12 lots, $8,000. Belden, 215 W. 125th.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CRESSKILL SLOPE,
at Cresskill, N. J. (45 minutes Erie R. R.) Completing modern all improved houses, absolutely desirable, $3,800 up.
Terms to suit.
L. F. Riegel, Cresskill, N. J.

Bloomfield, N. J.—To obtain information regarding this beautiful suburban town, situate a few miles from New York City, on two railroads, write Suburban Homes Committee, Bloomfield, for booklet issued by the Board of Trade.

Elegant six-lot corner plot at Palisade, midst of grand improvements; finest location top of Palisades; fronts three streets. Apply, forenoon, music store, 40 8th Av., New York.

BUILDING LOTS $7 EACH.
This week only; 9 miles from Greater New York line. Appleby, 6 John St.

Arlington, N. J.—Home of 11 rooms, choice location, for sale on account of death. Irving Dorland, 154 Elm St.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

$35.00 to $50.00 WITH Elevator AT PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,
151-59-161-69 West 140th St.
5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
Electric light, telephone, etc.
LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.
L. M. SMITH.
Tel. 79 River. 674 Columbus Av.

Bonavista Court

ST. NICHOLAS AVE., 157th & 158th STS.
FINEST LOCATION ON
Washington Heights
4 AND 5 ROOM APARTMENTS.
TELEPHONE AND HALL SERVICE.
ELECTRIC LIGHT.
RENTS $35 to $45.
Subway Station B'way and 157th St.

1,418 Broadway,

Opposite Metropolitan Opera House,
8-ROOM APARTMENTS,
New plumbing, elevator, electric light; decorations to suit.
McVICKAR, GAILLARD REALTY CO.,
489 5th Av., below 42d St. Phone 4000—38th.

High Class Apartments,

5 and 6 large, light rooms; all modern improvements; rents from $27 to $42. Apply on premises.
295 WEST 147TH, CORNER 8TH AV.

8th Av., 2,803.—140th St. L station; 7-room flat, bath, $30; hot water; extra large rooms; private halls; newly decorated. Janitor or M. H. Meyers, 2,521 8th Av.

152d St., 524 West.—New apartments, 4, 5, and 6 rooms; improvements; $20, $35. Janitor.

Doctor's Apartment—Seven rooms, running water in office; all improvements; $50. 131 West 103d.

East Side.

VAN NYDECK 64 E. 90th St., within 200 ft. of Andrew Carnegie's residence; 6 and 7 large rooms; elevator, hall service, steam heat, electric light, &c.; every improvement, $40 to $55.

231 to 237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park.—Modern apartment, 6 rooms and bath; rental, $45.00 upward. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

FAIRFAX 1,328 Madison Av., cor. 94th St.; corner rooms; southern exposure; parquet floors throughout; elevator, &c.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

148 East 80th St.—Elegant apartment, 7 rooms and bath; stoop floor; all improvements; rent $50.

49th, 136 East.—Elegant apartments; 6 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; $40-$42.

Elegant Apartments—4 and 5 rooms, all modern improvements. Chas. Berlin, 204 E. 17th.

Bronx.

RENTS $15-$21.

4-5 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, cabinet trim; two blocks west 169th St. elevated station. Brook Av., north 169th.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES

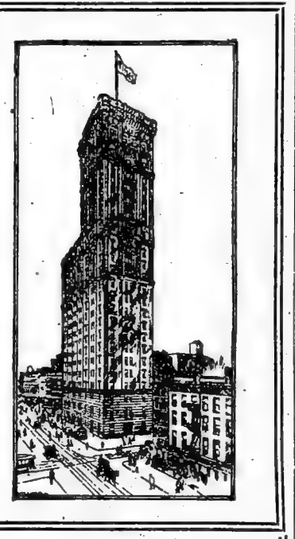

STRONGEST, LIGHTEST, MOST CENTRAL

Office building in New York. No point in building more than 23 feet from outside window.
Elevators run all day every day.
For space apply to
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
15th Floor, Times Bldg.,
Telephone 1000 Bryant,
or 158 Broadway,
Telephone 1711 Cortlandt.

Offices to Let

In the remodelled Office Building
41 Park Row and 147 Nassau Street
Formerly known as the TIMES BUILDING. 16 stories high; fireproof; entire new equipment of fast running hydraulic elevators. Apply to
E. A. TREDWELL
Room 720 - - On Premises

AT 451-3 WASHINGTON ST.,

Southeast corner of Watts St.
ENTIRE LOFTS, (5,)
50x100; heat and elevator.
Will rent separately if desired.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St.

Store, Basement & 1st Loft

114, 116, 118 W. 17th St. | to let in new building 75x92. All improvements.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 W. 22D ST.

ADJOINING 4TH AV.,

114, 116 EAST 28TH ST.,
Near Subway Station.
Elegant light offices and studios in new fireproof building; elevators, steam heat, electric light, janitor service; moderate rents. Apply on premises.

STORE
Lofts, Offices, Studios,
28, 30 AND 32 WEST 22D ST.
NEW BUILDINGS, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 WEST 22D ST.,
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

Broadway, between Fulton and John Sts., lofts and offices; steam heat, elevator, and janitor service; rents reasonable. Apply to Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194 Broadway.

At 143 Bleecker, corner of West B'way, 2 lofts, 30x100 each; power, heat, and elevator; immediate possession. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Desk room with good sized room rear real estate office; good place for electrician, plumber, printer. M. H. Meyers, 2,521 8th Av.

Very fine loft, light, 40x90, for manufacturing or any business; freight elevator. Lennig, 327-329 East 34th St.

45th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.—Two houses; easily altered; plot 33x100. H. J. Sachs & Co., 28 West 22d St.

Factory lots, including power; best locations; manufacturing tenants wanted. Charles Duross, 155 West 14th St.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Store, 7 Barclay St., near Broadway; $200 monthly. Apply in music store.

Office and desk room, near Broadway. 59 East 9th St.

Large store, near 125th St., Lexington Av.; only $55. Barnett Co., 11 East 125th.

Lofts.—37 West 17th St., 25x100. Apply on premises or your own broker.

Water front and corner lots, East 30th St. Apply Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place.

Bronx.

Large corner store, good for grocery, liquor, or drug business, with apartment in rear if wanted; terms made very easy; growing neighborhood northeast corner Westchester Av. and Tiffany Street. Isaac Sonn, 55 Liberty St.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

Bronx.

159th St., 682 East.—Six elegant light rooms, bath; heating; hot-water supply; gas, electric light; garbage closet; telephone; $25, $30.

New high-grade apartments; five and six excellent rooms, $26-$34; write for booklet. Owner, 1,181 Tinton Av., near 168th St.

Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Tenant will sublet fine eight-room apartment, ninth floor; splendid view; north, south, and east exposure; all bright, sunny rooms; first-class condition; elevator; hallboy and telephone service; three minutes from Wall Street Ferry. Apply Chauncey, 62 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Wm. Taylor & Son, Props.

Hotel Martinique

Broadway, 32d and 33d Streets.

THE Proprietors of the Hotel St. Denis, Broadway and 11th Street, have secured The Hotel Martinique, 32d and 33d Streets and Broadway.

The Ladies' Restaurant, entrance 56 W. 33d Street, is now open.

Hotel St. Denis

Wm. Taylor & Son, Props. Broadway, Cor. 11th Street.

SHANLEY'S RESTAURANT

NOW OCCUPYING A HALF BLOCK IN THE HEART OF THE NEW SHOPPING DISTRICT
BROADWAY---29th & 30th STS.
MID-DAY LUNCHEON
AT POPULAR PRICES A SPECIAL FEATURE
(MUSIC)
FAMOUS FOR DINNERS AND AFTER THEATRE SUPPERS
THE "ROMAN COURT" FOR "BANQUETING PARTIES" AT OUR BROADWAY & 42D ST. RESTAURANT IS NOTED FOR ITS CUISINE AND SERVICE.
ALSO ACCOMMODATIONS FOR BEEFSTEAK PARTIES.
42D & BROADWAY—1204-1212 BROADWAY—383 6TH AV., NEAR 23D ST.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

PEASE PIANOS.

128 West 42d St., Near B'way, N. Y.
You cannot afford to take a chance in buying a piano. There's no experiment in buying a Pease. Over 74,000 satisfied purchasers in the last 61 years. Manufacturer's prices and three years to pay. Used pianos, many makes, $100 up. Renting, Exchanging. Write for catalog.

SPLENDID VALUES.
Select stock of used uprights, also odd styles. PATENT DUPLEX SOUNDING BOARD.
MATHUSHEK & SON PIANOS
at very special reduced prices and terms. Our superb small pianos; rents low rates. FACTORY direct to buyer means large saving.
B'way & 47th St., N. Y. 607 Broad St., Newark, & 77 Montgomery St., J. C.

OPPORTUNITIES IN USED PIANOS of Well-Known Makes,
STEINWAY, SOHMER, WEBER, KNABE, CHICKERING,
and others too numerous to mention. Square Pianos, great variety, $15 up. Easy Payments if Desired.
CHRISTMAN SONS, 35 West 14th St., bet. 5th & 6th Avs.

WISSNER
Pianos Sold at Manufacturers' Prices. Used uprights taken in part payment.
$90 $100 $125
WAREROOMS, 25 East 14th St., New York. Brooklyn, 538-540 Fulton Street.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

$75 $125, $150 in used uprights. Exceptionally superior tone and lasting qualities, combined with reasonable prices on attractive terms, prevail on our entire line of pianos. Jacob Doll & Sons, 92 5th Av., near 14th.

99 THIS UPRIGHT SLIGHTLY USED. BIDDLE'S BEST BARGAIN. Others $115, $125, $145. BIDDLES, 6 West 125th St.

$85 Two slightly used Mahogany Uprights, almost new. Steinway, sacrifice. Installments, $5 rents, $3 up $115
BIDDLE'S, 7 East 14th St.

Reliable Connor pianos, easy terms; renting, exchanging; catalogues mailed free. 4 E. 42d St.

Uprights $100-$125; rent $3; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.

Chickering upright, fine tone and condition; big bargain, $165. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

Small upright piano, $40; good for beginner; easy payments. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

PIANOS TO RENT, $3 UPWARD.
WISSNER, 25 EAST 14TH ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

17-19 East 27th St., (The Barstow.)
We have a few rooms with private baths for $12 per week; every convenience and comfort.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

BARSTOW

17-19 EAST 27TH STREET.
One or two sunny apartments left; perfect bathing facilities and all modern appliances which make for comfort. We try to make the lot of the transients the envy of home folks by placing every convenience at their disposal and making them comfortable.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

Most Desirable Dwellings To Let. | Call or send for list. PORTER & CO., 159 WEST 125th ST., 2,727 B'WAY. at 104th.

To let, $25, after March 1st, 1-family, 7 rooms, improvements; no heater; part cellar reserved; 178th St., east Arthur Av., Bronx; select party; references; no children; no fowl or animals; inspection week days, 1 to 5 P. M. H., Room 150, 4 Chatham Square, N. Y. City.

109 EAST 55TH STREET.

Three-story and basement, high stoop, brownstone dwelling; A1 condition; hardwood floors; open plumbing; seen by permit; rent $2,300.
WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 B'way, N. Y.

Houses, unfurnished and furnished; desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Wanted, between 59th and 125th Sts., to rent, modern lodge room, second and fourth Wednesday of month preferred. Address S. Autler, 63 Lenox Av.

Advertiser wants to buy men's furnishing and clothing store or buy lease of store. F. S., Box 326 Times, Times Square.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

Horses to hire, all purposes, day or night. Max F. Greenbaum, 157 East 25th St.

SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. —JUSTIN S. GALLAND, plaintiff, against VICTOR CARRET, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within six days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 17, 1906.
FOULDS & GALLAND,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, 25 Broad Street,

A PROBLEM

GIVEN—A vacant furnished room in a good neighborhood.

REQUIRED—A person of good character to rent room.

DISCUSSION—Applications for room have been received but unsatisfactory—how can the right people be reached and interested?

SOLUTION—Use the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES, the medium of intelligence.

TELEPHONE—1000 BRYANT.

Your advertisement will be inserted and bill sent later.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

A.—Two refined gentlemen offered permanent home small private family, apartment; subway, elevated; telephone; terms, $9. Bonvivant, Box 311 Times, Times Square.

West Side.

8TH ST., 25 WEST.—Excellent board and room, $6 weekly; two, $10. The Adelaide.

14TH ST., 312 WEST.—Cheerful rooms; double, single; board optional; transients; table guests; references.

14TH, 214-216 WEST, (The Outerend.)—Connecting parlors, other rooms; superior table; moderate; transients.

38TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; one second floor; excellent table board; references.

46TH ST., 244 AND 246 WEST.—Exceptionally clean rooms; well heated; running water; superior French cuisine; new management for No. 244.

82D ST., 10 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent table; select house; table guests; references.

87TH ST., 804 WEST.—Private home; large room; excellent meals; parlor floor dining room; telephone; references.

91ST ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable large rooms; every convenience; superior home table; delightful location; moderate.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable room for two or gentleman roommate for present occupant; also single room; good board; references.

121ST ST., 154 WEST.—Second story; sunny room; excellent table; reference.

129TH ST., 106 WEST.—Refined Jewish gentleman seeks roommate; superior board; references; table guests; 'phone.

LENOX AV., 257, (123d St.)—Desirable large and small rooms; moderate terms; telephone; table guests.

East Side.

21ST ST., 139 EAST, "Gramercy Park."—Furnished rooms with board; overlooking park; steam heat.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large connecting rooms, third floor, with board; hall rooms; references.

29TH ST., 25 EAST.—Large back third-story room; all conveniences; telephone service.

44TH ST., 45 EAST.—Very fine rooms, with board; table boarders accommodated; references exchanged.

61ST, 167 EAST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; first-class table; reasonable.

74TH, 102 EAST.—Large room for two; heated; also small room; first-class table.

82D, 171 EAST.—Elegant room; superior board; private Jewish family; gentlemen, couple; reasonable.

LEXINGTON AV., 461, (45th.)—Large and small rooms to let, with board; transients accommodated.

MADISON AV., 187, 24th St.—Desirable rooms; large and small; perfect cooking; dainty service.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61ST.)—Single, $8, $10; also double rooms; superior board.

Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 100.—Two rooms and bath, overlooking river; second floor; table first-class.

HEIGHTS—118-120 MONTAGUE ST.—Handsome rooms, en suite, singly; first-class board; second-story, front; steam heat.

REMSEN CHAMBERS, 151 Remsen St.—Large and small rooms; table guests accommodated.

TABLE BOARD on the Brooklyn Heights, 105 Clark St., Opposite Monroe Place.—Breakfast and dinner furnished; real home cooking. J. Spencer.

COUNTRY BOARD.

63 Fremont St., Bloomfield, N. J.—Desirable rooms, with board; central locality; good table; attractive home; terms to suit permanent.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

8TH ST., 43 WEST.—One or two gentlemen; board if preferred; Spanish family.

30TH ST., 33 WEST.—Large front room, one flight; private bath; hall rooms; telephone; references.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; small room; breakfast; telephone; references.

42D, 41 WEST, opposite Bryant Park.—Cool for Summer; handsomely furnished; private house; gentlemen.

43D, 148 WEST.—Delightful alcove bedroom; also front parlor; couple; location central; reasonable rates.

44TH ST., 200 WEST, Opposite Hotel Astor.—Heated rooms, $3, $12; private bath; telephone; transit.

45TH ST., 18 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; house well kept; telephone.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Large back room, furnished; newly papered, painted; hot and cold water.

55TH ST., 164 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, dressing rooms; near Subway; telephone; reference.

93D ST., 63 WEST.—Two pleasant front and back double rooms, with good board; references.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Bright room adjoining bath, $3; elevator; Columbia University Subway; references. Gans.

125TH ST., 17 AND 19 WEST.—For gentlemen; running hot and cold water in room; American family; can be seen evenings; convenient. Lussier.

129TH ST., 232 WEST.—Well furnished front room in private house; moderate terms.

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS.—Attractive, sunny room; southern exposure; light, well furnished; bath; attendance; elevator; telephone; restaurant. A. D. J., 418 West 118th St.

East Side.

43D ST., 16 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with private bath; also large hall room; breakfast.

58TH ST. AND PARK AV., (Hotel Oxford.)—Two large, handsome rooms, with bath, southern exposure, furnished, to sublet, by lady sailing. Mrs. Fox.

66TH ST., 58 EAST.—A parlor suitable for physician; sleeping rooms; single beds; breakfast; private house; gentlemen.

124TH, 68 EAST.—Elegantly furnished connecting rooms, heated, running water; convenient; select; telephone; moderate.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 8.—One block from Wall St. Ferry; elegantly furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen; convenient to New York.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—Bookkeeper, good accountant, and clerical work; excellent references. Baxter, 133 West 44th St., City.

Operators.

WANTED—Operators on men's neckwear to work at home or in our workrooms; steady work the year around. Stag Brand, 82 Union Square East, Reliance Building.

Singers.

WANTED—Chorus sopranos (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Soprano and contralto, $200 and $150. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Soprano for Manhattan church; $700. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Sopranos for New Jersey church, $500 and $700. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Soprano and contralto; city church; $275 to $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Experienced young lady stenographer and typist; must write well; extreme neatness in work and person essential. Address by letter only, stating age, experience, and salary expected, G. M. W., 246 Water St., N. Y.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policy; large commissions; renewals; general agents wanted some States. A. B. Cilley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Automobiles.

AUTOMOBILES.—Oldest practical school in city. Our $50 course on foreign and American cars, three days in repair shop, three days on road, limited to six to a class, guaranteeing success, begins March 1. Enroll now. Our $25 course, 12 to 15 in a class, four weeks only. The contest in handling of automobiles, with $40 prize, will occur Thursday, March 1. Visitors' day, Saturdays, 1 to 4 P. M.

AUTO TRANSPORTATION CO.,
809 West 41st.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Compositors, Etc.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call, or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

WANTED

Electrotype finishers, molders, batterymen, builders-up, and assistants in each branch.

Compositors Wanted,
Non-Union, $21 per week; job, stone, and make-up; also machine operators at $23 per week; absolutely permanent positions guaranteed first-class men of good character; excellent opportunity to obtain a permanent position in one of the oldest, largest, and most modern printing houses in New York City.

THE DE VINNE PRESS,
12 Lafayette Place,
New York City.

Wanted—Compositors, stone hands, and make-up men; "open shop;" highest salary; permanent position; additional bonus for faithful services; New York, vicinity, and Western points. Call or address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

WANTED—Printer; all-round man; 9 hours, $21 per week. The South Publishing Press, 195 Fulton St.

Organists.

WANTED—Episcopal organist, in vicinity; suitable salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Organist and singers, Catholic church, $150 to $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist for Greater New York Episcopal church, $350. Webster Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist, country Catholic church, $800. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Singers.

WANTED—Boys with voices for church; good salary and excellent training. Choirmaster, Box 301 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Tenors and basses for chorus; $200 to $300. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Tenor for Manhattan church; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Tenor for quartet Brooklyn church; $200. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Bass for Catholic Church, $250. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Boy sopranos and altos; salary $60 to $150. Watson Choir Exchange, 126 5th Av.

WANTED—Tenor for church; $1,000. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars, Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED FOR UNITED STATES ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 2,360 3d Av., 749 6th Av., 2,306 8th Av., New York or 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Stock clerk, with experience in men's hats; wholesale. Shields & Co., 696 Broadway.

WANTED—Young men, good appearance and address, to solicit advertisements; must be trustworthy and reliable. Address, with particulars, D. H., Box 333 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—An active church musician for musical agency; small salary, good commission. Apply 9 to 10 Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Gents' furnishing window trimmer and salesman. Elbow, Paterson, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Swedish; references; $18. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class; references; wages $30. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By Swedish girl, lately landed, as kitchenmaid in private family. 353 West 59th St., third bell.

Housework.

HOUSEWORKER.—By colored houseworker; good cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress; sleep in or out; investigated references. Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 59th St. Telephone, 4786—Columbus.

HOUSEWORK.—General work by Swedish girl; references; $20. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

HOUSEWORK.—Scotch Protestant; competent houseworker; good cook, laundress; small family; references. 268 West 87th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Best references; city or country. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Beginner; rapid operator; good writer; dignified appearance; reads notes perfectly; excellent speller; no agents considered; $6 if I can earn it. Miss Freiman, Box 121 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; 18; $8; beginner; good penman; rapid at figures; neat, refined appearance; live with parents; best references; no agency; alert. Miss K., Box 123 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—One year's experience; neat, rapid, accurate, conscientious, willing, obliging; quick to comprehend; references; $8. Neatness, Box 178 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, OFFICE Assistant.—Five years' experience in large manufacturing house; rapid, accurate; references; $15. Responsible, Box 183 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—17; one year's experience; refined, neat; very capable; good penman; salary $7 and merited advancement. Miss Levy, Box 170 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Few months' experience; neat, ambitious, painstaking; desires position where can advance; moderate salary. C. C., Box 145 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; rapid, accurate; understands all detail office work; references; $12. Unusual, Box 122 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; neat appearance; rapid, accurate; high school graduate; references; $10. Miss Lillian, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Excellent; seven years' experience—railroad; understands billing, tabulating. Miss Yeagley, Box 170 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

TWO German girls, together or separate, $22, $20. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—Practical experience with corporations and estates; open, write up, and close books; profit and loss and general statements. Accountant, 440 West 22d St.

ACCOUNTANT wishes work evenings; audits, statements, trial balances, bookkeeping, investigations, &c.; terms moderate; references. Accountant, 16 Waverley Place.

ACCOUNTANT writes up, opens, closes, systematizes books; moderate rate. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER, (25,) with firm that offers good chance for advancement; A1 references; 8 years' experience; bond if desired; salary, $20. J. H. B., Box 169 Times Downtown.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

CHAUFFEUR.—By young man; careful; licensed; any car; all repairs; sober; private family; city or country. F. Humphry, 225 East 35th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Licensed, experienced on gasoline cars; mechanic. Wright, 107 W. 95th.

ELDERLY MARRIED MAN wishes position where he can make himself generally useful; thoroughly honest; first-class references furnished. Address G. P., Box 302 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Advertisement writer for retail business; must use good, terse English; inclose sample ad; name qualification and salary desired; good position for a man of ability. W. O., 306 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, 27, German, able to read and write English; good penman. A. K. Allwig, 1,027 East 133d St.

Result-Bringing Advertising

SAMUEL B. POLLAK
BERNARD S. DEUTSCH
Telephone 2785 John

Pollak & Deutsch,
Counsellors at Law,
Suite 110 World Building
53-63 Park Row,
New York, Feb. 21, 1906.

Editor New York Times,
Times Sq., City:

Dear Sir:

Last week we inserted an "Ad." in the Real Estate Columns for the sale of one of our houses.

It might interest you to know that we received nearly three hundred replies to same, not only from real estate dealers, but from private investors, and as a result our house was sold within two days after the "Ad." appeared.

This, we believe, is attributable to your wide circulation among those interested in Real Estate.

POLLAK & DEUTSCH.

The New York Times.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS BROWN, Bankrupt.—No. 8,687.

To the creditors of Thomas Brown of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1906, the said Thomas Brown was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1906, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before such meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, February 26th, 1906.

NO. 8,779.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY L. DANIELS, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Henry L. Daniels of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1906, the said Henry L. Daniels was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. Pendleton, referee in bankruptcy, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, New York City, on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1906, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 26, 1906.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of IZZELLA W. BROWN, Bankrupt.

Property belonging to the above-named bankrupt estate will be sold by order of the Court by Charles Shongood, U. S. auctioneer, at public auction, at his warerooms, No. 113 Leonard Street, in the City and County of New York, on Saturday, March 3d, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Said property consists of various articles of household furniture.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IRA B. STEWART, Esq., Attorney for Trustee, 346 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL STOCKMAN and JOSEPH BOROW, individually and composing the firm of STOCKMAN & BOROW, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, February 26, 1906, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 40 East 10th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of steam-fitting materials, tools, office furniture, fixtures, &c.

H. LINSLY JOHNSON,
Receiver.

HENRY W. SYKES, Attorney for Receiver, 346 Broadway, New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—JOS. G. NICKERSON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated Feb. 13, 1906, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on March 12, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and to attend the examination of the bankrupt there-

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Feb. 24, 1906.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CUNNINGHAM, MARY J.—The People of the State of New York, by the grade of God free and independent, to Michael Cunningham, if alive, or if dead, to his heirs and next of kin, being heirs and next of kin of MARY J. CUNNINGHAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, a decree was duly entered in the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, on the 11th day of September, 1905, admitting to probate the last will and testament of Mary J. Cunningham, bearing date the 18th day of May, 1905, as her will of real and personal property, and directing, therefore, pursuant to an order made and entered in the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York on the 18th day of February, 1906, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 16th day of April, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said will, and show cause, if any you have, why the said decree heretofore made and entered herein on the 11th day of September, 1905, admitting to probate the last will and testament of Mary J. Cunningham, bearing date the 18th day of May, 1905, as her will of real and personal property, should not be confirmed and ratified and why the said instrument probated as aforesaid should not be allowed to remain as the last will and testament of Mary J. Cunningham, late of the County of New York, deceased.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 16th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

H. & J. J. LESSER, Attorneys for Executors, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

POHLMAN, CHARLES H., otherwise CHRISTIAN H. POHLMAN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Louise Blanck, Heinrich Pohlman, Friedericke Pohlman, Fritz Pohlman, Sophie Reimler, and Maria Schlemmer, the heirs and next of kin of CHARLES H., otherwise CHRISTIAN H. POHLMAN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, John P. Schuchman of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to prove a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Charles H., otherwise Christian H. Pohlman, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 16th day of April, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[Seal.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 17th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

FRANK T. FITZGERALD,
Surrogate.

FREY, HENRY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Blieffert, Catharine Helfst, George Frey, Henry Frey, John G. Frey, William Frey, Henry Blech, Anna S. T. Blech, William Blech, George Blech, Mary Lucy Blech, Edward Blech, Mary Kummerfeld, Johannes Blech, Lucy Hadeler, Edward Sparnicht, Julia Frey, William Schutt, Henry W. Schutt, William Frey, Johanne Frey, Henry Frey, and to all persons interested in the estate of HENRY FREY, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 3d day of April, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Rudolph F. Rabe and N. Henry W. Schutt as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, the 9th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

[L. S.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

FERDINAND W. KELLER,
Attorney for Executors.

LITT, JACOB.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORder of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB LITT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of McCurdy & Yard, No. 66 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of July next.—Dated New York, the twelfth day of December, 1905.

SOLOMON LITT,
ALEXANDER W. DINGWALL,
RUTH CARPENTER LITT,
Executors.

McCURDY & YARD, Attorneys for Executors, No. 66 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

STOTT, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES STOTT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Frederic de P. Foster, No. 18 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of December, 1905. CHARLOTTE S. BURTON, THOMAS H. STOTT, Executors. FREDERIC DE P. FOSTER, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

GREENE, AUGUSTUS P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Augustus P. Greene, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wilbur Larremore, No. 32 Nassau St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of January, 1906.

WILLIAM L. GREENE,
ELIZABETH M. IRSCH,
Executors.

WILBUR LARREMORE,
Attorney for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

OF, GEORGE F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE F. OF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of April next.—Dated New York, the second day of October, 1905. MARY C. OF, Executrix. JOHN B. PINE, Attorney for Executrix, 63 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York.

BLOOMINGDALE, LYMAN G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LYMAN G. BLOOMINGDALE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Bloomingdale Brothers, 3d Av. and 59th St., Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the thirteenth day of December, 1905. LETTIE BLOOMINGDALE, SAMUEL J. BLOOMINGDALE, HIRAM C. BLOOMINGDALE, IRVING I. BLOOMINGDALE, Executors. HAYS & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys for Executors, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

DOYLE, PATRICK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PATRICK DOYLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Warren, Warren & O'Beirne, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of January, 1906.

PETER NOONE, Executor.

WARREN, WARREN & O'BEIRNE, Attorneys for Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

LOVEDAY, LOUISA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA LOVEDAY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 277 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of September, 1905. JOSEPH LOVEDAY, Administrator. GARLAND, BOOTH & ARTHUR, Attorneys for Administrator, 277 Broadway, City of New York.

ST. JOHN, REBECCA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REBECCA M. ST. JOHN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Edw. J. McGanney, No. 3 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of December, 1905. THEODORE E. LEEDS, Executor. EDW. J. McGANNEY, Attorney for Executor, 3 Broad St., N. Y. City.

BOYD, JANE MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE MARIA BOYD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Elliot and S. Sidney Smith, No. 59 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April, 1906, next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of October, 1905. ROBERT C. BOYD, Administrator. ELLIOT and S. SIDNEY SMITH, Attorneys for Administrator, 59 Wall Street, New York City.

KING, FREDERICK LA RUE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK LA RUE KING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Park Av. Hotel, Park Av. and 33d Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of November, 1905. ALBERT B. KING, Executor.

BOZEMAN, NATHAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Nathan Bozeman, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Warner, Wells & Korb, No. 60 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New York City, 16th day of February, 1906.

NATHAN G. BOZEMAN, Executor.

WARNER, WELLS & KORB, Attorneys for Executor, 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAKER, MARY K.—THE PEOPLE OF THE State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to HENRY M. BAKER, James Chambers, Jeanette D. Chambers, John A. Chambers, Katherine Chambers, Catherine S. Banning, Ellen S. Betts, descendants of William Krebs, the paternal grandfather of Mary K. Baker, deceased, who died before her, if any there be, who are unknown, and the successors in interest, if any, of said unknown descendants, and whose respective names, residences, and Post Office addresses are unknown; descendants of Ann Adamson, the paternal grandmother of Mary K. Baker, deceased, who died before her, if any there be, who are unknown, and the successors in interest, if any, of said unknown descendants, and whose respective names, residences, and Post Office addresses are unknown; the husband, heirs, and next of kin of MARY K. BAKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Henry M. Baker of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 17th day of November, 1902, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Mary K. Baker, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 16th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[Seal.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 17th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

FRANK T. FITZGERALD,
Surrogate.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

COX, HARRY E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Louise M. Bishop, Annie C. Weeks, Bessie A. Chisholm, Georgie Smith, Cassie Gaston, Maude Davison, Emily Skinner, Arthur E. Cox, George W. Cox, Maria Cox, Stella B. Hilbron, Augustus F. Eggers, and to all persons interested in the estate of Harry E. Cox, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 27th day of February, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Stephen C. Baldwin as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 9th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

[L. S.] ABNER C. THOMAS,
Surrogate.

UNDERWOOD, WILLIAM A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. UNDERWOOD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ferdinand S. Crosley, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of January, 1906. ROBERT J. FISHER, Executor. FERDINAND S. CROSLEY, Attorney for Executor, No. 25 Broad St., Manhattan, New York City.

ZINDEL, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY ZINDEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of her attorney, Francis J. Kuerzi, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of November, 1905. ANNA ZINDEL, Executrix. FRANCIS J. KUERZI, Attorney, 32 Nassau St., Manhattan.

LE ROY, ALFRED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED LE ROY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Reid, Esselstyn & Ketcham, at No. 35 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of November, 1905. DEXTER M. SWANEY, Executor. REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Attorneys for Executor, No. 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

JONES, ELSIE D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELSIE D. JONES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Nash & Jones, No. 63 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of November, 1905. FREDERIC P. JONES, Executor. NASH & JONES, Attorneys for Executor, 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

RHINES, ELLEN DOUGLAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN DOUGLAS RHINES, late of the County of New York, otherwise known as Ellen Rhines, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 257 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of May next. Dated New York the 28th day of October, 1905. ISAAC OLCOTT RHIN

BIG WAVES BATTERED TWO INCOMING LINERS

Passengers Hurt on La Touraine and the St. Louis.

WOMEN WERE HURLED ABOUT

Both the Saloon and the Steerage Passengers Suffered Alike—The Minnehaha Had No Trouble.

With stories of the battering they received from the ocean in the latter part of their voyages, the American liner New York, from Southampton, and the French liner La Touraine, from Havre, both of which vessels were due in New York Saturday, steamed into port yesterday morning. La Touraine reported that several of the combers often described as mountainous had been encountered, and that one of them was so big that when it struck the ship it sent two of her cabin passengers, and two more in the steerage, flying across their respective compartments. All four were painfully, but not seriously, hurt.

The New York, when she got her battering, was about 200 miles east of Nantucket, and when the ship settled after the impact three of her women passengers, all in the saloon, had been knocked about enough to remember it the rest of their lives.

La Touraine ran into rough weather last Monday, and from that time until Friday the big ship had the roughest kind of a time plowing her way through the great seas. It was on Thursday that the wave that did the mischief hit La Touraine. The passengers were at dinner at the time. At one table was Señor Ortuzar, the new Chilean Consul General to the United States; his wife, their four children, and Señor Ortuzar's private secretary and his wife. The force with which the sea struck La Touraine caused the ship to stagger, and as she rolled back everybody at the Ortuzar table was thrown to the floor.

The two youngest children landed on their heads and were painfully injured. The little boy's injuries were so severe that Dr. Jousseaulme, La Touraine's surgeon, had to put several stitches in his scalp.

In the steerage the passengers were sitting about in groups telling stories when the wave struck the ship. Several of them were pitched out of their chairs to the floor, but only two were hurt. They both had their ankles sprained.

It was Friday afternoon that the New York shipped her big wave. Several of the women passengers were in the women's drawing room, one of them being Mrs. H. V. Deming. Three women, Mrs. Deming among them, were pitched out of their chairs. Mrs. Deming was thrown several feet and her knee was painfully hurt. The others escaped injury.

Another steamship in yesterday was the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha, from London. She reported no trouble with heavy seas. Among her passengers were Miss Agnes McKay, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Walker, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Butt.

Miss Wilde to Marry a Count.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Siegel announce the engagement of Mrs. Siegel's daughter, Miss Georgine R. Wilde, to Count Charles Dentice de Frasso of Rome. Miss Wilde is a niece of Rear Admiral Wilde of the United States Navy. She is a clever linguist, musician, and an expert horsewoman.

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THE
NEW YORK TIMES
a preferred medium for this class of advertising
Bill Will Be Sent Later

LOST ARTICLES

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

$25.00 REWARD for the return of lady's pocketbook, containing money and valuable papers, left either on 3d Av. "L" from 59th St. to Grand St. or on Grand St. crosstown car. S. Silberblatt, 288 East Broadway, N. Y.

LOST—Broadway, 34th to 50th, watch fob; locket marked P. F. C.; liberal reward. J. A. Murphy, Herald Square Hotel.

$50.00 REWARD—Lost, Boston bull, brindle, white markings, ears not cut, no name on collar; answers name Jake. H. McDonough, 301 West 108th St.

LOST—Green enamel brooch, oblong, pointed ends, surrounded by brilliants, brilliants in centre, initials on back. Reward for return 25 West 37th St.

LOST—Wednesday night, sealskin neckpiece; reward. Voorhees, 529 West 111th St.

LOST—$50 for return white bull terrier, lost Feb. 7; license 3,988. Hicks, 1,179 B'way.

LOST—Bank book No. 105,352, The New York Savings Bank; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

LOST—Gold and pearl fraternity pin; $5 reward; no questions. W. O., Box 310 Times Downtown.

LOST—Noon, Feb. 22, between Hotel Martinique, Broadway and 33d St., and Metropolitan Opera House, lady's silver watch, red enamel face, monogram S. I. B., attached to black silk fob; gold seal with blood stone; valued as souvenir. Liberal reward if returned to R. Dampman, 150 5th Av.

$100 REWARD.—Lost, evening Jan. 6, vicinity Metropolitan Opera House, lady's black enameled Tiffany watch, No. 36,988; monogram "A. M. L." front case, fleur de lys on back; name on inside cap corresponds with monogram; no questions. Fuller's Detective Bureau, 866 Broadway.

LOST—Feb. 15, small chamois bag, containing diamond sunburst pin, knife blade pin, set with solitaire diamond; an enameled dragon fly pin and four diamond, turquoise and ruby rings. Please return to Bretton Hall, Broadway and 85th St., and receive liberal reward.

LOST—On Feb. 22, in the evening, at the New Amsterdam Theatre, or on the way to Delmonico's, lady's diamond horseshoe brooch. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to 266 West 72d St.

LOST—A gold coil stick pin, with freshwater pearl attached, on Prince St. car or at Little Hungary Cafe, Houston St.; reward. W. A. Bandler, care of Joseph Yeska & Co., 725 Broadway.

LOST—Friday morning, possibly in Subway train, diamond horse head pin, ruby eye. Liberal reward by returning to John Ruszit's Fur Company, 69 East 11th St. W. Gerrard.

LOST—Feb. 21, in Brooklyn, $350 in bills, between Nostrand and Putnam Ave. to Keeney's Theatre; $50 reward. Mills, 302 Nostrand Av.

LOST—A small gold cigarette box with small ruby in the catch; style lid top. Return to W. F., Box 303 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Feb. 21, between 61st and 68th Sts., enameled violet pin. Reward if returned to Phayre, 673 Madison Av.

LOST—Knickerbocker Theatre, sable muff; liberal reward. Return to 566 W. 161st St.

$5 REWARD for return of gold cross marked "V. V." Return to Westminster Hotel.

LOST—Watch fob of three medals. Reward return Mendelson, 65 West 39th St.

OUR PAINTINGS IN EUROPE.

Plans to Bring American Art to the Notice of Europeans.

Paintings by Americans are still very difficult to place in Europe, the collectors and amateurs there preferring works by their own masters. During the past year Mr. Hugo Reisinger of the National Arts Club, a New York merchant traveling in Germany, perfected plans which may result in bringing to the larger German cities a selected gallery of American canvases painted on this side of the ocean.

So far as outlined at present there is to be next Autumn an exhibition here in New York by Mr. Reisinger's society, the Deutscher Kunstverein, which will introduce to the chief cities of the Union works by the foremost German painters, just those artists who declined to exhibit under Government auspices at the St. Louis World's Fair. The same society will then send over to Germany a collection of American works.

Berlin, Munich, Venice, and Vienna often see pictures by Americans at the international shows held from time to time in each city, but almost always these pictures are made by Americans in Europe. Some years ago the National Art Collections Fund of London bought Whistler's nocturnal "Blue and Silver, Old Battersea Bridge," and gave it to the nation. It was shown for some time in the National Gallery against a red screen which seriously affected the delicate colors of the scene. Now it has been transferred to the Tate Gallery, whose curator understands such matters better, for it has been placed against a background of dark green. The best effect would be obtained from a wall hung in pale olive or dull silver gray.

Sargent's portrait of Miss Ellen Terry as Lady Macbeth, which was given by Mr. Duveen, the dealer in antiquities, to the British museums, has also been placed in the Tate Gallery. This picture was bought in by Mr. Wyatt at the sale of Sir Henry Irving's pictures early in December at a nominal price—$6,300. It was held at a reserve price of $15,000, and when offers were no longer forthcoming it was bid in for the trustees of the estate. Mr. Duveen secured it from the trustees afterward at a sum not stated. Another Sargent in the Tate Gallery was bought for the nation in 1887 for $3,500 out of the Chantrey bequest. This is the "Carnation, Lily, Lily Rose," a nocturne with children carrying Chinese lanterns, concerning which, the fable goes that Whistler, examining it at the Royal Academy exhibition, ejaculated: "Damnation Silly, Silly Pose"!

Many paintings by Americans resident in Paris have been bought for the Luxembourg collection of works by living men at prices regarded by their makers as very low, but accepted because of the honor. It was stated yesterday in these columns that the New York Society of Art Collectors plans to send a representative collection to Europe from this side which will embrace the canvases of our best native figure, landscape, and marine painters. If these plans can be perfected, Europe will be able to see many pictures uninfluenced by the leading foreign masters, who have very naturally exerted an irresistible influence upon all but the strongest among the American artists domiciled abroad.

WALLACE ON CANAL BUILDING.

Thinks One Man or One Contracting Firm Should Do the Work.

John F. Wallace, formerly Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, has contributed an article to the March number of The Engineering Magazine, recounting his experience during the year in which he was in charge of the construction work in the Canal Zone. Mr. Wallace declares that "it will require more time and money to construct a high-level canal on the eighty-five-foot plan, under the present method of Government control, than it will to construct a sea-level canal provided the work is accomplished by modern efficient business methods."

He advocates either placing the work in the hands of one man—a practical engineer—with unlimited authority, or letting the work to one large contracting firm. Says Mr. Wallace:

"Attempts to carry on constructive work under the direction of Washington bureaus, especially when the work is large, complicated, and distant from the seat of Government, are conducive to extravagance and waste as to both time and money. I am emphatically of the opinion that governmental functions on the Isthmus should be confined exclusively to a general supervision of the work, and enforcement of such simple ordinances and sanitary regulations as may be necessary to secure the peace and the health of the community affected by the constructive work.

"To expect that any person who is really qualified to conduct the work will radically change his methods, which have been the outcome of a lifetime of experience, and adapt himself to moss-grown Government methods, is to expect the impossible.

"It demands that a man should be content to ignore the instincts of his profession, and to subject himself to the various influences brought to bear upon him, drifting along in a perfunctory way, satisfied to draw his compensation, hoping that in some way or other he may be able eventually to see the work completed, or wasting the best years of his life in the partial accomplishment of it."

SQUABBLE OVER 8-HOUR BILL.

Unions Agree to Merge the Rock and the Gates Measures.

The Workingmen's State Federation, a labor legislative body affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has got into a snarl with the New York unions over its action in favoring the eight-hour bill introduced by Assemblyman Gates. An opposition eight-hour bill has been introduced by Assemblyman Rock, formerly of the Pavers' Union, which the New York unions have indorsed.

Chairman McManus of the State Federation appeared yesterday before the Central Federated Union to defend the action of the federation. The latter was accused of helping to keep the Rock bill in the background, and the Gates bill was condemned.

McManus said that Factory Inspector Williams had said the Rock bill was unconstitutional.

"I don't care a rap about the Gates bill," said McManus. "If it is not satisfactory you delegates should get together and try to get up a better bill. Up the State they say that the Rock bill is not worth the paper it was written on."

"I know," said Matthew McConville of the Safety Engineers' Union, "that the manufacturer who drafted the Gates bill has always employed non-union men."

James Holland of the Safety Engineers said that the Gates bill practically legislated his organization and others out of the eight-hour provisions. Some hard things were then said about the Workingmen's State Federation and its methods.

It was decided to appoint a committee, which will go to Albany to-day and help amend the Rock bill by taking in the best provisions of the other bill.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

SUPPOSED DYNAMITERS ARE HELD FOR INQUIRY

Police Trying to Prove Them Members of a Union.

PRISONERS KEEP SILENCE

And It May Be Difficult to Show That They Intended to Destroy Post & McCord Building.

The three men who were arrested after a fight in the Post & McCord building in East Twenty-third Street on Saturday night, and locked up suspected of being dynamiters, were arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday before Magistrate Barlow.

They said they were Charles Moran of 62 Nelson Street, Jersey City; Thomas Weir of 405 East Twenty-fourth Street, and John Guthrie of 316 Seventh Avenue, Jersey City. Each of the men, who were brought from Police Headquarters in a patrol wagon, was handcuffed to one of the Detective Sergeants.

At the request of Detective Sergeant Jackson, who represented Inspector McLaughlin, the prisoners were remanded to Police Headquarters until to-day, pending an investigation of the supposed attempt to blow up the building and an examination by the Bureau of Combustibles of the dynamite found in Guthrie's possession.

Since their arrest the men have maintained a silence which they broke in court only to say that they had no objection to being remanded. Detective Sergeant Jackson said after the men had been returned to Police Headquarters yesterday that inquiry was being directed upon the Housesmiths' Union which has been supporting the strike on the Post & McCord building for the last few months. He added that so far the police had not been able to prove that the men were members of the union. The Bureau of Combustibles would not make its report as to whether the material found in Guthrie's possession is really dynamite until to-day.

Detective Sergeant McMullen said that he and three other detectives had seen the three men bury the bag from which the dynamite was taken and which, when later recovered from the sandhill at the foot of East Twenty-third Street, was found to contain more dynamite.

Unless one of the men turns State's evidence on the other two, as is hoped, the principal witness in the case will be a Mrs. Butts of 892 Second Avenue, which is in the rear of the Post & McCord building. It was she who notified Inspector McLaughlin of the proposed attempt to destroy the structure. She declared that she had noticed Guthrie, Weir, and Moran loitering around the place for several nights and had overheard their plans to destroy the building.

Officers of the Housesmiths' Union said yesterday that they knew of no such men in the union as Thomas Wier, Charles Moran, and John Guthrie. Delegate Kelly of the union said he didn't know them, and if any of its members had been arrested the union would have taken more interest in the case.

Nevertheless, it was the testimony of neighbors of the three prisoners that they were ironworkers, and, some said, members of the union. Thomas Wier has been living at 405 East Twenty-fourth Street only a few weeks. His wife said last night that her husband was an ironworker, but professed not to know whether he was a member of the union or not. She said she did not know where he had been working lately, or if he had been working at his trade at all.

Of Guthrie a TIMES reporter could not learn much at 316 Seventh Street, Jersey City. Moran's neighbors said he was an ironworker and prominent in the union.

It was recalled last night that in the days of the late Sam Parks the members of his "entertainment committee," who tried to wreck buildings and waylay and assault non-union men, were not all on the books of the union. Some of them had not worked at any trade for years, and it was hard to establish their identity. According to the employers, this "entertainment committee" still exists, but is not as well organized as in the time when Parks held sway in the union.

BEATING KILLS IRON WORKER.

Peter Cooper Accused of Causing a Non-Union Man's Death.

Peter Cooper, an ironworker of 53 Franklin Street, Greenpoint, was held without bail yesterday in the Lee Avenue Court, Williamsburg, on a charge of homicide. He was accused of having caused the death of John Jahrsdorfer, a non-union ironworker, of 120 Himrod Street, who died Saturday night in the Bethany Deaconesses Home of injuries inflicted with a slungshot.

Jahrsdorfer was employed on the new power house of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, at Kent Avenue and Rush Street, which was under the ban of the ironworkers' union. He was followed on the night of Feb. 7, and at Harrison Avenue and Bartlett Street two men murderously assaulted him with blackjacks.

Cooper and another man were arrested and identified as the assailants. They were subsequently released on bail. When Jahrsdorfer died detectives were sent out to search for the two men. Only Cooper was found.

UNIONS REFUSE TO STRIKE.

Twenty-four In Building Trades Won't Break Their Agreement.

The arbitration agreement of the Building Trades Employers' Association and the unions again showed its value yesterday at a meeting of the Central Federated Union, called to get the affiliated unions in the building trades which are under the arbitration agreement to strike in sympathy with the Housesmiths' Union. At yesterday's meeting was Frank M. Ryan, President of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, who arrived here on Saturday night to try and bring about a settlement.

There are now thirty-one unions under the arbitration agreement, twenty-four of which are represented in the Central Federated Union. The twenty-four unions through their delegates declined to break the arbitration agreement by going on a sympathetic strike. Representatives of the Brotherhood of Painters said that the New York District Council of the brotherhood had forbidden the painters to break the arbitration agreement. Representatives of the Housesmiths' Union did not ask the other trades to strike in sympathy, but said that the present fight concerned all organized labor and that an open shop in one trade was a menace to all.

A resolution was then passed asking the American Federation of Labor to call a meeting of its Executive Council in this city this week, if possible, to try and settle the trouble before the building season begins this Spring.

Boy Driver's Team Kills Child.

Five-year-old Philip Sterling was run over by a carriage in front of his home, 259 Stamford Avenue, East New York, yesterday evening and instantly killed. The vehicle was in charge of ten-year-old Max Scapiro of 188 Watkins Street, who was not strong enough to check the horses. On the box with the boy was a man, who jumped down and vanished. Young Scapiro was arrested. His father would not explain last night why the

ROYAL
The absolutely pure
BAKING POWDER
Contains no alum, lime or phosphates.

A COUGH WON MR. HUGHES.

The Reporter Found a Way to His Heart Through an Open Window.

Charles E. Hughes, counsel for the Armstrong Insurance Investigating Committee, sleeps with his bedroom windows open.

A reporter was sent early Saturday morning to ask him what he knew of the report that Senator Armstrong had ordered held up the printing of the various bills for insurance reform.

West End Avenue was dead still and not a ray of light showed from the windows of the Hughes domicile. The windows on the second floor were raised. No answer came to the ringing of the bell. On the high stoop in front of the house the reporter indulged in a pathetic spasm of coughing and rang the bell again. Another coughing fit and the bearded face of Mr. Hughes showed over the window sill.

"I'm from the ——" said the reporter.

Mr. Hughes groaned dismally.

"Isn't there some limit to journalistic enterprise?" he asked with pathos in his voice. "Is it right to wake up a man at 1 in the morning after he has been working hard all day?"

"May I ask you a question?" asked the reporter.

"What is it?" asked Mr. Hughes.

"I think it's a shame to wake up a man to answer a query of such unimportance," replied Mr. Hughes when the question had been asked.

The reporter had another coughing spell.

"Oh, I know," added Mr. Hughes, with gentleness suddenly creeping into his voice. "I know it isn't any more pleasant for you than for me."

Then, through the drizzle, Mr. Hughes told all he knew about the matter in point, pulled in his head, and plunged into bed.

The reporter hasn't had a coughing spell since.

INSANITY ON THE INCREASE.

Ratio of 1 to 299 Persons in the State of New York.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—The constant increase in the ratio of the insane to the general population, as shown by carefully prepared statistics of the State Commission in Lunacy, is a startling feature of the seventeenth annual report of the commission, made public to-night.

"In 1892," says the report on this subject, "the population of the State was 6,513,843, and the number of insane in all of the institutions of the State was 17,275, a ratio of one person to 377 of the general community. On the 1st day of June, 1905, the population of the State was 8,066,672, and the insane under treatment in the different institutions amounted to 27,300, a ratio of the insane to the general population of 1 to 299. A similar increase is reported by the Commissioners in Lunacy of Great Britain.

The commission estimates that as many as 6,000 insane persons are now being maintained in their own homes. It considers this condition a grave one, but finds some slight satisfaction in the fact that during the year just passed the number of new cases developing was smaller than during the preceding year and but slightly in advance of 1903.

An expenditure of $4,593,477.63, or an average weekly rate of $3.49½, was necessary during the year to maintain an average daily population of 25,280 patients. During the year the sum of $838,500.52 was spent by the commission in improving and equipping the establishments under its care. A total of $4,950,000 will be asked of the Legislature for the support of the insane during the coming year.

WOULD COST CITY $10,000,000

Citizens' Union Issues Warning About Batch of Bills at Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—A recapitulation of two years' work by the Citizens' Union at Albany was given out to-night by Travis H. Whitney, the Union's representative at Albany. Mr. Whitney shows that, of the 1,304 bills so far introduced this session, 400 affect New York City, 35 have to do with Buffalo affairs, while 300 are appropriation measures or proposed general laws. Mr. Whitney adds:

"The excuse is frequently heard that up-State legislators are responsible for the constant legislative interference with the city. A glance at these bills and the names of their introducers and of their political parties will show that all except three or four of little importance have been introduced by members from the city of all political parties. In other words, the city has its own representatives and no one else to thank for the annual tinkering with its charter and powers.

"Aside from the great number of these bills, another matter is of great importance, and that is the expense they would impose upon the city. The Degroot Volunteer Firemen's Payment bill, the Young bill for Subway damages, the various pension bills, the bills requiring the construction of recreation piers, the bills increasing salaries and places and providing for back pay, would of themselves, to name no others, impose at least $10,000,000 additional expense upon the city."

ODELL MEN FEAST TO-NIGHT.

Anti-Roosevelt Talk Expected at Dinner to James E. March.

Republican leaders are looking for a lively time to-night at the dinner which several of the members of the Odell wing of the party are giving in honor of James E. March, the leader of the Sixth Assembly District. The dinner will be held in Shanley's Roman Court, and Chairman Odell is expected to attend and talk about party conditions and the prospects for the Fall campaign.

While invitations have been sent to more than 350 persons, including Chairman Parsons of the County Committee and the leaders who have been working for the anti-Odell reorganization, with the backing of President Roosevelt and Gov. Higgins, the dinner is in reality pro-Odell, and few expect to see Chairman Parsons or his followers present. The Odell camp will be there in force, and some warm anti-Roosevelt and anti-Higgins speeches are promised.

Mr. March, while an old friend of the President, came out only a week ago in a statement praising Odell's leadership and severely criticising President Roosevelt for interfering in the State fight.

Among the speakers, in addition to Chairman Odell, there will be Lemuel E. Quigg, Abraham Gruber, and William Halpin.

Always Remember the Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove 25 CENTS box.

The dust raised by our markdown of 9,000 suits having subsided a bit over Sunday, we begin the third day of the sale.

The stock has been well sorted to make selection easy—the salesmen are rested after their strenuous work, and everything is ready for the right reception of men looking for a first-class suit at a small price.

$12.50.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

While of course there's still a sprinkling of all sorts of suits to be had at $12.50, the mainstay of the sale now lies in the moderately heavy weight fabrics.

Many a prudent man will grasp the opportunity for a real money saving, have a couple of months' wear of the fresh suit this Spring, and still have practically a new suit of proper weight to begin next Fall.

$12.50.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
opposite	near	opposite
City Hall.	Union Square.	Greeley Square

Silver Greys.
It's the color for this Spring, it's a becoming shade and looks well on everyone. We have one hundred styles, plain, neat checks, and overplaids in worsteds. Suit to measure $20. Overcoats, silk lined, $25.
Samples and our book of fashion mailed to any address.
ARNHEIM,
Broadway and Ninth Street.

"Advance Spring Garb"
A woolen house going out of business has placed with us all of their stock to dispose of. These cloths were made for this season's trade, the cloth alone costing more than half the price of the suit. They are priced at
$30 THE SUIT
HANSEN & SHACKLETON
TAILORS
Fifth Avenue and 42d Street (5 Doors West) New York

HOPE
A TEN DOLLAR BILL
Will Work Wonders the Last 3 Days in February.

Monday, Feb. 26.
TO-DAY!
TO-MORROW & WEDNESDAY
OWING to the phenomenal overcoat selling during the month of February, and particularly during this week, we have decided to make a CLEAN SWEEP of all Winter overcoats, irrespective of cost or value, at the price of Ten Dollars. This Overcoat Sale opens this morning, and closes Wednesday evening, Feb. 28, at 6 o'clock.
The overcoats will be on sale on the main floor, east of Chambers Street entrance, and the assortment comprises several sections of Overcoats. Long coats, $10; Medium length coats, $10; Double-breasted coats, $10. Coats for old men, for stout men, for slim men, for young men—in fact overcoats of every description, $10.
There are some Silk-lined coats, a few Fur-trimmed Great-coats, Storm coats and Ulsters of frieze with wool lining and Venetian tops, $10. Some Paddocks and Surtouts and other high-class styles for $10. Some heavyweight "Cravenette" Raincoats of double texture fabrics, also Driving coats, at $10. Extra big men will find a strong selection at $10.
All Must Go.
Any Winter overcoat on the main floor, east of Chambers Street, will be yours To-day, To-morrow, and Wednesday for a Ten-Dollar Bill.
Were we to tell you the real value of these coats you would shake your heads. You see the coats here in the windows and on the store floor—you take your pick for
$10.
BROADWAY—CORNER—CHAMBERS ST.

BEDROOM
FURNITURE
Our line of high-grade Bedroom Suits and pieces is most complete in all the known woods and finishes; our prices are unequalled.
SPECIAL!
$32.50 DRESSERS AND CHIFFONIERS
in Mahogany, Curly Birch, Bird's-eye Maple and Oak at $25.00
$50.00 DRESSERS AND CHIFFONIERS
in Natural Mahogany, Dark Mahogany and Bird's-eye-Maple, at $40.00
25 BRASS BEDS
2-in. Continuous Posts, Extra Heavy Mounts, Value $35.00, at..... $27.50 Each
30 BRASS BEDS
2-in. Posts, Twin and regular sizes, Worth $25.00, at..... $18.50 Each
MATTRESSES, SPRINGS AND BEDDING
At Proportionately Low Prices.
Sheppard Knapp & Co.
SIXTH AVE., 13TH and 14TH STS.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. DAVID BELASCO'S Great War Drama, THE HEART OF MARYLAND. With ODETTE TYLER, ORRIN JOHNSON, EDNA WALLACE HOPPER, R. D. MACLEAN, JOHN E. KELLERD, WALLACE EDDINGER, AND MANY OTHERS. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8.

BELASCO W. 42d St. Ev. 8. Mat. Sat. at 2. DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST. By David Belasco.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Mats. Sat., 2. DAVID BELASCO presents, 2d year in N.Y. WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER.

SUCCESS Retains Third Week Proctor's 23d St. LORENZO 12

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Maude Adams in J. M. Barrie's PETER PAN
Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Last times. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. ETHEL BARRYMORE in J. M. Barrie's play, ALICE-SIT-BY-THE-FIRE. Also Pantaloon, with Lionel Barrymore.
Hudson THEATRE, 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. OTIS SKINNER IN THE DUEL.
SAVOY Theatre, B'way & 34th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. THE ENGLISH FARCE, MR. HOKPINSON
Herald Sq. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. GEO. M. COHAN in his new musical play, GEO. WASHINGTON, JR. WEDNESDAY MATS. BEST SEATS 1.50
Knickerbocker B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. FRITZI SCHEFF in M'LLE MODISTE
LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. THE LION and the MOUSE. MATINEE TO-DAY at 2, YVETTE GUILBERT
DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway & 30th St. Last week. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15. ELLIS JEFFRIES in Alfred Sutro's Comedy, The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt.
Liberty THEATRE, 42d St., W. of B'way. Closed To-night, Tues. & Wed. Nights. NEXT THURSDAY NIGHT At 8:15. Mat. Sat. WM. A. BRADY will make known DONALD M'LAREN'S THE REDSKIN An Original Drama of Primeval American Life. ALL CHARACTERS INDIANS. Seats Ready To-day, 9 A. M.
NEW AMSTERDAM 42d St., West of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Last 3 Weeks. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Fay Templeton in G. M. Cohan's 45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.
BROADWAY Thea. B'way, 41st St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. WED. & Sat., 2:15. ELSIE JANIS THE VANDERBILT CUP with Barney Oldfield's Automobile Race Scene
New York THEA. B'way & 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Prices 25, 50, 75c. & $1. Pop. Mat. Wed. 25, 50 & 75c. Reg. Mat. Sat. Last 2 Weeks ROGERS BROTHERS in IRELAND
RADHA Stays one more week at Proctor's 23d St.
PROCTOR'S SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE
5TH B'way Av. 28th Mats. 25, 50. "THE MISSOURIANS." Miss Bingham, Mr. Van Beuren, Mr. Young. Nts. Res. 25, 50, 75.
23D ST. Mats. Daily. 15, 25. ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE. WM. COURTLEIGH, in a Protean Novelty; DAVE LEWIS & CO., Prince of Prison Girls, & Others. Nights, 15, 25, 35, 50, 75.
58TH ST. Mats. Daily. All Seats 15, 25. ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE. CHAS. E. EVANS, First Appearance in Vaudeville; DAN McAVOY & CO.; Leslie & Dailey, Florenz 12. Nts. 15, 25, 35, 50, 75.
125TH ST. Mats. Daily. 15, 25. "The Prisoner of Zenda." Beatrice Morgan, Paul McAllister, Hilliard, others, Star Vaud. Kelly & Violette. Nts. 15, 25, 35, 50, 75.
PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. To-night, 8:15. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. BROWN OF HARVARD with HENRY WOODRUFF
LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evenings at 8:15. $1 Matinees Wed. & Sat. The Best Comic Opera in Town. MEXICANA
CASINO B'way & 39th. Evs. at 8:15. $1 Matinees Thurs. & Sat. LAST 2 WEEKS THE EARL AND THE GIRL WITH EDDIE FOY
FIELDS 42d St., W. of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 50c, 75c, $1. LOUIS & MANN CLARA LIPMAN in JULIE BONBON. Souvenirs Friday Ev.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN OPEN 10 A. M. TO 11 P. M. MOTOR BOAT AND SPORTSMEN'S SHOW. EXHIBITS FROM MEXICO, MAINE, VIRGINIA, LONG ISLAND, &c., SPORTSMEN'S CAMPS, LIVE GAME, MOTOR AND AUTO BOATS in operation on lake. ADMISSION 50c., CHILDREN 25c.
WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM in THE SQUAW MAN
GARDEN Thea. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Ev. 8:20. Wed. Mats. Best Seats $1. Raymond HITCHCOCK 50th Perf. March 3. The Galloper By Richard Harding Davis.
NEW YORK HIPPODROME MAT. DAILY. THOMPSON & DUNDY, MANAGERS. A SOCIETY CIRCUS WITH COURT OF THE GOLDEN FOUNTAIN. EVENINGS AT 8. MATINEES AT 2. KUBELIK and Victor Herbert's Orchestra. NEXT SUNDAY EVE. Seats Now.
NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-day, 25c. 15, 25, 35, 50 & 75c. CHILD SLAVES (with Will OF NEW YORK) H. Vedder
American 42d St. & 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 25, 50 & 75c. HARRY CLAY BLANEY. The Boy Behind the Gun
MURRAY HILL 42d St. & Lex. Av. Mat. To-day, 25c. S'p'l Mat. Tues. Al. W. Martin's UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St., 7 Av. Seats Selling 1.50, 1.00, 75, 50, 25c. ELMENDORF LECTURES. MATINEE TO-DAY at 3. "HOLLAND" Next Sunday Night, Mch. 4, "EGYPT."
HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St. 25, 50, 75, 1.00. DAILY MATS. 25, 50c. CLIFF BERZAC'S CIRCUS, MR. & MRS. ROBT. FITZSIMMONS, Tom Nawn & Co., Reno & Richards, The Spook Minstrels & oth'rs.
SPECIAL PROCTOR'S 23d St. Third Week's Success. RADHA
JOE WEBER'S Music Hall. Twiddle-Twaddle and THE SQUAW MAN'S GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST.
COLONIAL B'way & 62d VESTA VICTORIA, EMPIRE CITY QUARTETTE, Adelaide Herrmann, Cole & Johnson, Daily Mts. 25 Mr. & Mrs. Allison, &c.
ALHAMBRA RIGO & His Tzigani Orchestra, Louis Simon & Grace Gardner, 7th Av. 125th St. Co., Elinore Sisters, Sa-Mats. Daily 25c. Terno, 4 Seasons, and others.
14th St. THEA. At 6th Av. Popular Prices. 50th Performance. This Thursday. HANDSOME AND COSTLY SOUVENIRS. Imported Japanese Decorated Tea Pots. Last Times. Great Sensation. BEDFORD'S HOPE
IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night at 8 sharp, Reisenhofer & Walden in Ludwig Fulda's Comedy, "MASKERADE."
CARNEGIE HALL. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York. Friday, Mar. 2, at 2:30; Saturday, Mar. 3, 8:15. Conductor, MR. VICTOR HERBERT. Soloist, MR. HENRI MARTEAU, Violin. Program: Symphony "Im Walde," Raff; Violin Concerto, Beethoven; "Suite Romantique," Victor Herbert. Box office open daily from 9 to 5.
MENDELSSOHN HALL. Fourth Concert Tuesday Eve., Feb. 27, at 8:15. KNEISEL QUARTET. Assisting Artist, Mr. Harold Bauer. Seats, $1.50, at box office, Mendelssohn Hall.
MENDELSSOHN HALL, 40th St., nr. B'way. THIS AFTERNOON at 3. HEINRICH GEBHARD SECOND PIANO RECITAL. Seats box office, Mendelssohn Hall, $1.50, $1, 50c.
First Appearance Proctor's 58th St. CHARLES E. EVANS
CHAS. EVANS First Time in Vaudeville. Proctor's 58th St.
LAST TIMES This Week Proctor's 23d St. RADHA
Proctor's 58th St. The Mystifying OMAR SINGH
Yorkville 86th St., Lex. Av. WM. J. KELLY & CO. Mat. To-day. "The Lady of Lyons."
HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St., bet. 7th & 8th Avs. Mat. Daily. Billy Clifford, Le Roy & Clayton, Joe Maxwell & Co.
EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. The Great Japs. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. Harry Brabess, Recovered Wedding
CIRCLE Theatre, B'way & 60 St. Mats. Daily. THE PARISIAN WIDOWS. VAUDEVILLE AND BURLESQUE
MAJESTIC "ABYSSINIA." WILLIAMS & WALKER Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
WEST END ERNEST HOGAN "Rufus Rastus." MAT. WED. 25c.
MADISON SQUARE THEA. 24th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. THE TITLE MART By WINSTON CHURCHILL. "Crisp humor keeps audience alert."—Sun.
GARRICK—GALLOPS. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. Professional Mat. Thur.
Manhattan B'way & 33d. Evs. 8:20. Matinee Sat. at 2:15. WALTER N. LAWRENCE Presents THE TRIANGLE
THE GOTHAM EAST 125th St. Mat. To-day—Transatlantic Burlesquers.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE ROBERT LORAINE IN MAN and SUPERMAN
EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. The Great Japs. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. Harry Brabess, Recovered Wedding

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Snow to-day; fair to-morrow; brisk northerly winds.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,566. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1906.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS

MAYOR OPPOSES ELSBERG RAPID TRANSIT BILL

Objects to Feature Compelling City to Operate Roads.

SHOULD BE 'MAY,' NOT 'MUST'

McClellan's Letter Seems to Favor City Club's Measure—Wants More Power Over Street Railways.

Mayor McClellan gave out to the newspapers last night a letter he has sent to Senator Horace White, at Albany, in which he declares his opposition to the Elsberg Rapid Transit bill, and gives his reasons for opposing it.

The Mayor says, in brief, that while he is in favor of legislation which permits (he italicizes the word in his letter) the city to resort to municipal operation of rapid transit lines in case of need, he is opposed to having the city compelled to embark on municipal operation. Aside from the general objections to this, New York is in no financial condition to undertake such operation, and, moreover, such an act will delay the building of more subways, now sadly needed.

The Mayor seems to indicate that he would favor the City Club's substitute for the Elsberg bill. He cites in support of his attitude the city's experience in the electric lighting contracts.

In his letter the Mayor incidentally advocates a change in the Rapid Transit Commission by which vacancies occurring after 1910 shall be filled by appointment by the Mayor, and Commissionerships shall not be for life, thus changing the self-perpetuating character of the board. He asks further that the powers of city authorities for dealing with city railroads be increased.

"If the Legislature will thus strengthen the hand of the city," he says, "I believe that many of the present difficulties in dealing with these corporations and most of the dangers resulting from the concentration of the control of the transit facilities of the city will disappear."

Here is the Mayor's letter in full:

THE MAYOR'S LETTER.

Feb. 26, 1906.

Hon. Horace White, Chairman Committee on Cities,
The Senate, Albany, N. Y.

Sir: I have the honor to offer for the consideration of your Committee the following statement of my views regarding certain questions involved in Senate Bill No. 8, introduced by Senator Elsberg, commonly known as the "Elsberg Rapid Transit Bill." The exceptional gravity of these questions is my justification for departing from my usual practice of not discussing measures under consideration by the Legislature in advance of their submission to me for action as Mayor.

As I understand it, the basic feature of the proposed legislation, which has been present in the Elsberg Rapid Transit bill in every form which it has taken, is the repeal of the provision of the Rapid Transit act which requires that no rapid transit line shall be constructed except under a contract which provides not only for its construction, but for its equipment and operation. Stated in other words the proposition is that the Rapid Transit Commission shall be relieved from its present disability of not being able to use the funds of the city for the construction of a new rapid transit line until it has secured a tenant who is willing to equip and operate it upon terms acceptable to the city.

Equally important is the question whether the Rapid Transit Commission, having been relieved from the disability above mentioned, should be free, acting with the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, to determine in each case as it arises, whether the same contract shall provide for the construction, equipment, and operation of a new subway line, or whether the separation of the contract for equipment and operation from the contract for construction shall be compulsory. The advocates of the latter view apparently concede that its adoption by the Legislature will almost inevitably lead to the municipal operation of rapid transit lines; indeed, that ultimate result seems to be the chief object which they have in view in advocating what may be termed the extreme form of the Elsberg bill. The discussion of this legislation, accordingly, involves the subject of municipal operation in its most concrete form.

City's Finances Inadequate.

I am in favor of all legislation which increases the powers of the local authorities, which, in other words, extends the principle of home rule. I am opposed to all legislation which either directly or indirectly seeks to limit the powers of the local authorities. I am in favor of legislation which permits the city to resort to municipal operation of rapid transit lines in case of need. I am opposed to legislation intended to compel the city to embark upon municipal operation.

As I have stated publicly on more than one occasion, I do not favor extending the field of municipal operation of public utilities in New York City, except in cases where private capital will not meet the reasonable needs of the people of the city upon fair terms. I accordingly regard as objectionable legislation which either compels the city to engage in the municipal operation of rapid transit lines or which so hampers the public authorities in securing the investment of private capital in rapid transit lines that municipal operation will become the only practical means of meeting the city's needs for additional rapid transit facilities.

Apart from the general objections to the radical extension of municipal operation to public utilities of large cities, which are too familiar to call for restatement at this time, there are objections,

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SPECIAL TRAIN FOR SINGER.

Mme. Eames, After Auto Accident, Makes Fast Trip to Newark.

The audience that packed the Kreuger Auditorium in Newark, N. J., last evening, to hear the concert of Mme. Eames and her company, were kept waiting twenty five minutes, but had no other intimation of the strenuous time the prima donna had so that she might not disappoint them.

Mme. Eames had decided to take her company from New York in a large automobile, starting from the Hotel Astor at 3 o'clock. This would give ample time for the run. Just before they were to start, word was received that the machine had broken down and it was impossible to repair it. It was then decided to go by train.

Mme. Eames, her secretary, Miss Fettridge, and Emilio de Gogorza, the baritone of the company, left the Hotel Astor in an automobile shortly before 7 o'clock to catch the 7:25 boat at the Twenty-third Street ferry of the Pennsylvania. They were going along at a good pace when the machine struck the car tracks in Twenty-third Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, and a wheel came off.

The party was badly shaken up, but did not stop to take account of injuries. Mr. De Gogorza hunted up a carriage, and they sped on to the ferry. They reached it just as their boat was standing out into the stream.

The next train was at 8:25 and would have got them to Newark an hour late for the concert. Mme. Eames asked if she could get a special train. Signor de Gogorza telephoned across to the Pennsylvania station and made all arrangements, and by the time the party reached Jersey City on the next ferry, the special was pulling into the station ready for them. It consisted of an engine, a sleeping car, and another car for ballast. Its run to Newark was one of the fastest ever made on that stretch of the Pennsylvania Road.

When Mme. Eames arrived she still had to dress for the concert, but she accomplished this with such celerity that she was ready to go on the stage within twenty-five minutes of the schedule time. The big audience that applauded her had no idea that she had been through an experience calculated to put a prima donna all out of voice.

ST. REGIS MAID STOLE.

Lived in Fine Style in Leased West Side House.

In the arrest late last night of an expensively dressed and jewel-bedecked woman who confessed, according to the police, that she had robbed the Hotel St. Regis of linen worth several hundred dollars, Police Headquarters detectives declare they have a female Jekyll and Hyde who has had a remarkable experience.

The woman was arrested by Detective Sergeants Oppenheim, Dowling, and Lyons in the five-story apartment house at 225 West Eighty-third Street, near Broadway, which she has leased for some time under the name of Mrs. Caroline M. Flauer. She occupies expensively furnished apartments on the top floor, where she has lived alone. At Police Headquarters she said she was Thelma Paulson, 30 years old, of 81 East 110th Street, but the police declare that this is the home of her mother.

When confronted with evidence which the Headquarters detectives had been gathering for several weeks, the w[illegible]n broke down and confessed, the p[illegible]lege, and declared she stole the expensive linens from the St. Regis to furnish the apartments in the house which she leased.

Although a woman of striking beauty, and apparently of refinement and culture, she has successfully procured places as maid in the big hotels in this city—the St. Regis, Waldorf-Astoria, Vendome, Edgemere, and others. When making application for the places, the police say, she invariably gave as reference Mrs. Caroline M. Flauer, who was no other than her own self, and said her own name was Thelma Paulson.

Several weeks ago the management of the St. Regis Hotel learned that expensive linens, including bed sheets, pillow slips, towels, &c., had been stolen. The robbery was reported to the Detective Bureau. Thelma Paulson had obtained employment in the St. Regis last December, remaining there a month. Although her stay was short she gained great favor with the management. Many believed she was a woman of position who had met with reverses and was compelled to earn her own living. The theft was discovered after she left.

The hotel men steadfastly maintained that she was above suspicion, but the detectives learned that linens bearing the marks of big hotels were to be found in the apartment house at 225 West Eighty-third Street. They got a warrant yesterday charging Thelma Paulson with receiving stolen goods, and last night they went to the apartment house with William H. Young, clerk of the St. Regis, and James Kennedy, the house detective.

"Mrs. Caroline M. Flauer" in a dinner gown received the five men in her apartments. When told that she was suspected of having stolen linens from the St. Regis, she ordered them from the house. The detectives made a search and found linens bearing the name St. Regis and other hotels not only in her rooms, but all through the apartment house.

Young and Kennedy of the St. Regis were dumfounded when they gazed at the woman. At first glance they recognized her as the St. Regis maid. Mrs. Flauer, or Miss Paulson, was then arrested. She was taken to Police Headquarters, and later to the Mercer Street Station. In her handbag and on her the police found several diamond rings set with pearls, a diamond brooch valued at $1,000, and other expensive articles. In her handbag was a small chamois bag containing several thousand dollars' worth of jewels.

The prisoner declined to say how linens bearing marks other than that of the St. Regis happened to be in her house.

BISHOP WARNS PLAYGOERS.

And Says Women Are Not to be Relied On as Judges of Morality.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb. 26.—On the eve of the appearance of Sarah Bernhardt in "Camille," in Omaha, Bishop Scannell of the Catholic Church yesterday issued a pastoral against certain plays, and called on all Roman Catholics to be very careful of the theatrical performances they witness.

"I appeal to the fathers of families to save their children," said the Bishop. "Fathers should attend the plays with their children. Fathers cannot safely relinquish this duty to their wives, for many women allow themselves to be swayed in this matter by extraneous considerations and their judgment cannot always be relied upon. But men are rarely under any illusion as to the meaning and consequence of such representations.

STANDARD OIL MEN MUST NOW TESTIFY

Hadley Wins Against Rogers in Missouri Supreme Court.

MAY EVEN GET ROCKEFELLER

Hearing Likely to be Resumed Here Now—Everybody Satisfied but Standard Oil.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 26.—As the result of a decision rendered to-day by the Missouri Supreme Court it is believed by Attorney General Hadley that the New York Supreme Court will order H. H. Rogers to answer certain questions put to him by Mr. Hadley at the recent oil hearings in New York City when Rogers declined to answer on advice of counsel.

Judge Gildersleeve in ruling on Hadley's application to force Rogers to answer intimated broadly that he would follow the decision of the Missouri tribunal in the matter.

The decision rendered to-day is sweeping in its nature. In substance the court says that when corporations come into Missouri to do business they impliedly agree to obey the laws of the State, and they must obey them. The officers of foreign corporations when they come into Missouri to do business impliedly agree to testify whenever wanted, and they cannot withhold books and papers which properly form a part of the record. The court goes even further and declares that officers of a foreign corporation must produce any witness wanted by the court in any prosecution that may arise.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 26.—In an interview to-day on the decision of the Missouri Supreme Court, Attorney General Hadley said:

"The decision, as I understand, is all that I have asked for. I shall now ask Henry Wollman to present the decision to Justice Gildersleeve and ask for an order requiring H. H. Rogers to answer the questions I put to him. Those questions referred to the stock ownership, and since the Missouri Supreme Court has decided that, Justice Gildersleeve will doubtless order Rogers to answer, not all, perhaps, but the most important of my questions."

Frank Hagerman, Missouri attorney for the Standard Oil Company, said: "That decision suits everybody except the Standard Oil Company."

Henry Wollman, New York counsel for Attorney General Hadley, received a telegram from his client yesterday, which informed him that the Supreme Court of Missouri had rendered a favorable decision in the matter of compelling recalcitrant witnesses to answer material questions propounded to them in the action taken by Missouri to bar the Standard Oil Company and its offshoots from doing business within the limits of the State.

When the details of the decision, as received by THE NEW YORK TIMES, were shown him, Mr. Wollman was overjoyed. He said:

"It not only means that H. H. Rogers will be compelled to reply to the questions which he 'declined to answer on advice of counsel' during the New York hearing, but that failure on the part of the foreign oil companies against whom the action is instituted to produce any witness wanted by the court will have the effect of canceling their right to do business in Missouri.

"On the face of it, this would include John D. Rockefeller and every other witness who has fled from the process of the law. I do not know whether Mr. Rockefeller is an officer of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, which is one of the respondents in the suit instituted by Missouri, but he is an officer of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, which owns the stock of the former corporation. William Rockefeller is another witness we want badly, to say nothing of the lesser lights who are fugitives from our process servers.

"The effect of the decision will be sweeping, as, indeed, it should. It is an outrage that men like John D. Rockefeller should evade the service of legal papers when it is only by the protection of the law that they enjoy their property.

"At any rate, Mr. Rogers and other Standard Oil officials who dodged questions before Special Commissioner Sanborn will have to tell what they know. I shall make application before Justice Gildersleeve to-morrow for an order compelling Mr. Rogers to answer the questions. When we get through with him we will turn our attention to the other witnesses.

"Just as soon as I can secure the necessary order Attorney General Hadley will come to New York and the hearing will be recommenced in earnest. There are several witnesses under subpoena, including William G. Rockefeller, son of William and nephew of John D., who are still to be put on the stand. John D. Archbold is a nother big Standard Oil official we will hear from."

FIRE NEAR BIG HOTELS.

Falling Embers First News of Blaze in Dr. Shiels's House.

Fire in the four-story house, 89 West Thirty-fifth Street, occupied by Dr. George Franklin Shiels and his family, caused much excitement in Broadway about 8 o'clock last evening and alarmed some of the patrons of the big apartment hotels near by.

The Collingswood Hotel is one door west of the Shiels home and the Gregorian is directly across the street. A hundred yards further is the Garrick Theatre. The flames started on the fourth floor of the house, which is owned by Dr. W. T. Bull, and soon burned through the roof, rising high in the air.

Occupants of the Collingswood looked down from their windows into the heart of the blaze. The management notified everybody in the hotel that there was a fire near by and many patrons left their rooms, carrying their valuables. There was less alarm at the Gregorian. Persons bound for the Garrick satisfied their curiosity and then went in and took their seats.

Miss Elizabeth Deming, the daughter of Mrs. Shiels, was dressing on the third floor when embers fell into the room from the ceiling. Mrs. Shiels ran upstairs and packed up some jewelry and silver plate. She was still at work when she was driven downstairs by the flames. In less than half an hour the fire was out. The damage to the building is estimated by the police at $3,000. Dr. Shiels was unable to fix his own loss.

The Famous Lake Shore Limited has sleeping cars for St. Louis and Cincinnati, leaving New York every day at 5:30 P. M. via New York Central Lines. No excess fare.—Adv.

HAMILTON, CLUB PRESIDENT.

His Renomination Causes Dissension in the Albany Club.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Andrew F. Hamilton, who spent the "Yellow Dog" fund of the big insurance companies, has been renominated for President of the Albany Club, which ranks second only to the Fort Orange Club in Albany. The membership of the Albany Club includes many State officials and members of the Legislature. "Judge" Hamilton has been its President for two years.

His renomination has come as a shock to some of the members of the club and an opposition ticket for the election, which will be held early in March, is now being discussed. Some members are even threatening to withdraw in the event of Hamilton's election. There has been dissension in the organization for months past, and this incident comes as a climax. One of the members of the club asked a member of the Nominating Committee if there was an understanding that Hamilton was to come back.

"There is no understanding whatever on that point," was the reply.

"Ah, I see," the sarcastic member is said to have retorted. "We are to be controlled for the next year by absent treatment."

Still another member with a sense of irony started the report that the Board of Governors of the club was considering giving up the present headquarters on State Street and establishing the club in the "House of Mirth," now vacant.

Hamilton is now in Paris. All of the efforts of the officials of the New York Life and of the counsel of the Armstrong committee to persuade him to return to this country and give information about his disbursements of insurance moneys for the purpose of influencing legislation proved futile.

The suggestion that Hamilton owes his renomination to the efforts of certain persons connected with the State Government who want to show their appreciation of his refusal to return to this country and tell what he knows, is declared to have no foundation in fact.

BRONX GETS CHEAPER GAS.

State Commission Sets Eighty and Eighty-five-Cent Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Eighty and eighty-five-cent gas for the Bronx was to-day ordered by the State Gas Commission. No time for the order to go into effect was announced, but probably will be May 1.

The Northern Union Gas and the Central Union Gas Company are affected by the order. The eighty-cent rate is to prevail in all of the Bronx, except the Twenty-third Ward, where 85 cents is to be charged. The Northern Union Company supplies practically all of the Twenty-third Ward.

When Gov. Higgins was asked if the order would in any way affect the pending gas legislation, he replied:

"I certainly would favor any just bill that would give cheaper gas to the people of New York. I think the commission's orders show it was well satisfied that the rate charged in New York was too high. Its determination no doubt has been after careful consideration."

BOATS CRASH ON MIMIC LAKE.

Buster Brown's Passengers Get a Scare at Sportsman's Show.

The Buster Brown, the only public motor boat on the lake which adorns the Sportsmen's Show in Madison Square Garden, was taking its customary complement of twelve passengers, including several women and children, around the island last night when, in running up the Twenty-seventh Street side, it banged into the stern of a Lozier demonstrating boat. The latter is a much larger craft than the Buster Brown and has a torpedo stern. The sharp stern cut a deep hole in the prow of the Buster Brown below the water line, and as the water poured in there was momentary consternation among the passengers.

The water in the lake is 4½ feet deep, but there was no danger, for the distance to the island is small. The damaged boat was quickly pulled to shore and the passengers jumped out in a hurry. The spectators in the galleries watched the happenings with lively interest.

The Lozier boat was not damaged. The Buster Brown will be taken out to-day and repaired.

NO $50,000 MAN IN SIGHT.

But Some "$1,500 Men" Ask Governor for Supt. Hendricks's Job.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Gov. Higgins has yet to select a successor to Supt. Hendricks of the Insurance Department. He said to-night that his quest for "a fifty-thousand-dollar man to accept a seventy-five-hundred-dollar position" has been unsuccessful.

To-day was Hendricks's fifteenth day as a hold-over. The Governor was asked if he was willing to modify his position of Friday, when he believed nothing less than a fifty-thousand-dollar man would do. Would he take a forty-five-thousand-dollar man, or a twenty-five-thousand-dollar man, or a forty-thousand-dollar man, or a twenty-five-thousand-dollar man? The Governor answered that he was still hopeful of finding the fifty-thousand-dollar man.

"Have you received any new applications for the appointment?" was asked.

"Oh, yes; a number."

"Are they heavyweight applications?"

"No; I should say most of them are from fifteen-hundred-dollar men."

GOULDS AND GATES SUED.

Stockholders Say Sale of Western Maryland Was Fraudulent.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 26.—A suit was instituted in the Circuit Court to-day by Philip Joseph and S. Raymond Sensenay against the Western Maryland Railroad Company, the managers of the West Virginia Central, the Fuller Syndicate, and the Mercantile and Bowling Green Trust Companies of New York and others. Among the defendants are George and Edwin Gould, James Hazen Hyde, John W. Gates, and associates in the Wabash Railroad and the Fuller Syndicate.

The suit is to set aside the issue of the $10,000,000 4 per cent. bonds, to require the payment in full of the recent issue of $15,000,000 common stock, and that the Western Maryland be enjoined from issuing any stock above the amount existing at the time of the sale of the city's interest in the Western Maryland to the Gould syndicate. The issue of $10,000,000 convertible stock bonds is declared unnecessary and a fraud on the laws of Maryland. The Fuller syndicate managers, it is charged, have been conducting the road and stock operations solely for their own profit

PRESIDENT INTERVENES TO AVERT COAL STRIKE

Writes to Mitchell and Robbins Urging Further Efforts.

THEY AGREE TO A CONFERENCE

Mr. Roosevelt Does Not Refer to the Anthracite Situation, as That is Not Acute at Present.

President Roosevelt, who intervened in the anthracite coal strike of 1902 when it had reached the proportions of a public calamity, has started peace negotiations between the soft coal operators and the miners by sending the following letter to John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers, which was received yesterday:

"White House, Feb. 24, 1906.

"Sir: I note with very great concern the failure in your late convention on the joint inter-State agreement to come to a basis of settlement of the bituminous mining scale of wages. You in this business have enjoyed a great industrial peace for many years, thanks to the joint trade agreement that has resulted in the action of your successive conventions.

"A strike such as is threatened on April 1 is a menace to the peace, business, and general welfare of the country. I urge you to make a further effort to avert such a calamity. You and Mr. Robbins are joint Chairmen of the Trade Agreement Committee of the National Civic Federation, and it seems to me that this imposes an additional duty on you both and gives an additional reason why each of you should join in making a further effort.

"Very respectfully,
"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

A similar letter was received by Francis L. Robbins, President of the Pittsburg Coal Company. Mr. Robbins came to this city yesterday and was accompanied to the Waldorf-Astoria by W. C. Perry, President of the Southwestern Bituminous Coal Operators' Association, and B. F. Busch, representing the Gould railroad interests and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. Mr. Perry's organization takes in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Arkansas, and Texas.

They went into conference early in the day with President Mitchell and the following officers of the United Mine Workers, representing the soft coal miners: William B. Wilson, National Secretary-Treasurer; Wellington O'Connor, President of District No. 11, Terre Haute, Ind., Chairman of the Bituminous Mine Workers' Scale Committee; W. D. Ryan, Secretary-Treasurer of District No. 2, Springfield, Ohio; Herman Terry, President of District No. 12 of Illinois; W. H. Haskins, President of District No. 6, Columbus, Ohio, and representatives from the Southwestern districts. George W. Purcell of the Miners' National Executive Committee also attended the conference.

Before the conference began Mr. Mitchell was asked whether Vice President Lewis was correct when he said, as reported in a dispatch from Indianapolis, that there would be no general strike. He said Lewis was right. Mr. Robbins at that hour did not talk of peace. He said he saw no hope of averting a strike on April 1. No meeting of the operators had been held.

"I as Chairman would call such a meeting," he said, "if a proposition to accept the 1903-04 scale were made. Mr. Mitchell would have to refer it to the miners' convention. It would not show that the soft-coal operators were willing to yield, even if the miners were willing to accept this proposition."

President Mitchell returned from the conference in the afternoon and announced at the Ashland House that he would have another conference with the soft-coal operators beginning at 5 P. M., after which he would make a statement. This conference was a long one. When Mr. Mitchell returned he read the letter from President Roosevelt, and said:

"There will be a joint National convention on March 15 in consequence of this letter. That is all I have to say at present. I shall probably remain in this city until the end of the week."

Mr. Mitchell would not say if the letter of President Roosevelt would mean peace in the soft coal districts. Neither would he say if it would affect negotiations in the anthracite districts. Nothing could be learned from Mr. Robbins as to the effect of the letter on the minds of the operators.

It is known that President Roosevelt has kept in touch with the situation in the soft coal fields and has watched matters until a strike seemed inevitable. It seemed last night to be likely as a result of his letter that an agreement will be reached in the soft coal fields which will avert the threatened strike there.

As to the negotiations with the anthracite operators, it was learned that the miners have been going slowly in presenting demands until it was seen whether or not a soft-coal strike was inevitable. It was said at the offices of the anthracite coal Presidents that no communication of any kind has yet been received from President Mitchell, and no move will be made by them until they hear from him.

It is believed that President Roosevelt did not refer to the anthracite situation because no demands have actually been made. No anthracite strike has yet been threatened and negotiations proper between the anthracite miners and the operators have been begun.

It was said last night that the conference between the soft-coal operators and the miners will continue this week and that they will meet on more cordial terms than before the negotiations started.

Indicted, Died in Ignorance of It.

James J. Millard, one of the men indicted by the Kings County Grand Jury recently for complicity in the sewer damage frauds against the city, died on Sunday in St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, after a long illness. Millard died without knowing he was under indictment. He was at one time prominent in Democratic politics in the old Tenth Ward.

Dr. E. E. Cady's Summer Home Burned

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 26.—The Summer home of Dr. E. E. Cady of Brooklyn, located near Chester, was burned early to-day. Several Brooklyn friends who were guests of Dr. Cady had narrow escapes. The loss is $15,000.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

JOSEPH LEITER ON TRIAL.

Accused of Criminal Negligence for Ziegler Mine Disaster.

DUQUOIN, Ill., Feb. 26.—The trial of Joseph Leiter, owner of the Zeigler coal mines, where about sixty lives were lost in an explosion last April, on a charge of criminal negligence, was begun to-day.

MRS. COREY'S NEW MOVE.

Wife of Steel Corporation President on Her Way to Sioux Falls.

Special to The New York Times.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Feb. 26.—Mrs. W. E. Corey, wife of the President of the Steel Corporation, passed through Cheyenne to-day on her way to Sioux Falls, South Dakota. The party occupied a drawing room, and when the train stopped the curtains at the windows were pulled down.

It is stated that Mrs. Corey left her mother at Reno, Nev., and is going to Sioux Falls to get a divorce.

J. A. RIIS IN HOSPITAL.

Undergoing Treatment for Heart Trouble—All Work Forbidden.

Jacob A. Riis is now in the Post-Graduate Hospital, where he has gone on the advice of his physician, Dr. Alexander Lambert, to take a systematic treatment with baths and diet. While in no immediate danger, his condition is such as to call for the greatest care. He has been forbidden to do any work for two months, as the slightest excitement or overexertion may bring on a fatal attack of the heart trouble from which he has long been suffering.

SAMUEL R. WHITING MARRIED.

His Bride a Stenographer of the Whiting Paper Company.

Special to The New York Times.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Feb. 26.—Samuel Rayner Whiting, Secretary of the Whiting Paper Company, married this noon Miss Gertrude B. Greeley, stenographer of the concern, at the home of the Rev. Dr. E. L. Reed.

Mr. Whiting is the elder son of ex-Congressman William Whiting and the head of the manufacturing department of the Whiting Paper Company. He was a widower.

LIMITED BANKING INQUIRY.

Senate Sub-Committee Decides on Confining It to the Department.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—The sub-committee of the Senate Finance Committee, consisting of Senators Gray, Stevens, and Allds, met to-night and discussed the charges made against State Superintendent of Banks Kilburn and the proposed bank investigation resolution.

It is understood that the committee will recommend to-morrow to the Finance Committee the adoption of the Assembly resolution, amended so as to provide for an inquiry into the conduct of the State Bank Department, but limiting the scope of the investigation to the department itself. If this resolution is reported by the committee and adopted by the Senate it will have to return to the Assembly as amended, for concurrence.

BIG FUNERAL BY STREET CAR.

Priest Who Was Against Costly Burials Has an Economical One.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—The body of Father Martin Van De Laar, a beloved priest in South Chicago, was borne to the cemetery in a street car to-day. The funeral car was followed by twenty street cars filled with mourners. Beside the hearse car walked a guard from many societies, and thousands of members of these and other societies walked behind.

There was no crêpe or other signs of mourning on any of the cars. During his years of ministration among the poor Father De Laar had always preached and advised against expensive funerals. In his will he asked that street cars be used, and that no expensive flowers be sent.

FAST DETECTIVE WORK.

Only 15 Minutes from Alleged Theft to Arrest by Woman Sleuth.

According to a complaint made last night in the Tenderloin Station, James McGovern, a lad of 15, who lives at 557 West Forty-fourth Street and worked in a Sixth Avenue department store, stole $62 yesterday afternoon, deposited it in the Union Dime Savings Bank, and was caught by Miss Gertrude Thompson, the store detective, all within fifteen minutes.

When she took him to the Tenderloin Station to be locked up Miss Thompson told in technical but exact language of how James had converted a return slip into a refund order for $62, the cash for which she said he pocketed and then deposited.

DRIVEN OUT BY TUNNELERS.

Tenants Scared at Cracked Walls on the McAdoo Line.

The walls of several houses in Christopher and Greenwich Streets, along the route of the McAdoo trolley tunnel to Jersey, cracked last night.

Roundsman Fogarty and Policeman Boyle of the Charles Street Station found James O'Keefe, Patrick Turner, Patrick Daly, and their families shivering in front of their homes at 132 Christopher Street at 12:30 o'clock this morning, and asked them why they were there. They replied that the walls had cracked.

The policeman got Assistant Superintendent Fitzgerald of the tunnel company, who told them that there was no danger. They refused to go indoors until Building Inspector Raud repeated the assurance. Then they went inside, but didn't go to bed. About a dozen houses were affected. They were shored up some time ago.

Postal Tubes to Work Again.

Postmaster William R. Willcox announced last night that, after a suspension of the service for several months following receivership proceedings, the tubes for the transmission of first-class mail matter between the General Post Office, the Produce Exchange, Brooklyn, and Station H, at Madison Avenue and Forty-third Street, would be resumed this week.

Mr. Alexander Out of Danger.

It was said last night at 4 East Sixty-fourth Street, the home of James W. Alexander, ex-President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, that he was out of immediate danger. His son, H. M. Alexander, said his father's condition was very satisfactory and that the attending physicians were well pleased.

NO AID FROM ASTOR IN FIGHT AGAINST FISH

That Is the Latest Report of the Mutual's Affairs.

TWO DIRECTORS MAY QUIT

Olcott and Speyer Considering Resignation — Vanderbilt Out — Stands with Fish in Illinois Cen. Fight.

Yesterday brought a report of the resignation of Dudley Olcott, President of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, from the Board of the Mutual Life, and confirmation of the resignation of Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Mr. Vanderbilt personally declined to discuss the matter. It is understood, however, that he has let it be definitely known that he stands with Stuyvesant Fish in the Illinois Central Railway fight, as he is a director of that corporation. An effort was made, after Mr. Fish resigned from the Truesdale Committee, to get Mr. Vandervilt to take his place in that committee. This Mr. Vanderbilt refused to do, and it is understood that his friends attribute his refusal to the fact that he did not propose to be embroiled again against Mr. Fish in the railroad board through membership in a committee with which Mr. Fish had had serious difficulties.

Mr. Olcott, in Albany, denied that he had resigned, but said that whether he would do so or not depended on future developments. It was reported also that James Speyer was considering resigning from the Mutual Life. Mr. Speyer declined to discuss the matter.

An interesting report which gained currency in well informed banking houses yesterday and met with no serious denial, was that William Waldorf Astor, whose American counsel is Charles A. Peabody, President of the Mutual Life, had let it be known that he did not consider that the interests of the Astor estate would be furthered by the use of its holdings in the Illinois Central Railroad in an attack upon Stuyvesant Fish. The report had it that Mr. Astor had also expressed the opinion that the Astor interests would not be benefited by the notoriety they were getting as the result of present conditions in the Mutual.

Mr. Peabody refused yesterday to see all reporters but one. He sent out word to the others that he had never heard of the story about Mr. Astor's ideas on the Illinois Central situation. He also said that he had heard of no further resignations from the Board.

The present situation, in the Mutual Life particularly, and more generally the state of things in the life insurance field so far as the three big companies are concerned, is being regarded more and more seriously by the most conservative financial interests. In a banking house of international reputation yesterday the statement was frankly made that the lifting of the lid there has been on the Mutual since Mr. Fish resigned from the Truesdale Committee, was only the beginning of large developments which would have a far-reaching effect, regardless of the action of the Legislature upon the recommendations of the Armstrong Committee, not only in life insurance affairs, but in the financial world at large.

The Truesdale Committee in the Mutual, which is now composed of William H. Truesdale and John W. Auchincloss, has not filled the vacancy left by the resignation of Mr. Fish, or selected other counsel to succeed William G. Choate, Judge James B. Dill, ex-Justice D Cady Herrick, and Bainbridge Colby, who resigned when Mr. Fish did. The Truesdale Committee, furthermore, is not now at work on any additional reports to the board regarding affairs in the Mutual. This was indicated by this statement given out at the offices of Mr. Truesdale yesterday:

Mr. Fish was never asked by us or by any one in our behalf to sign a "whitewashing report." No such report has ever been drawn, and none has been considered, suggested, or even thought of, so far as we have any knowledge, and no such report can or will be made. The reports that have been submitted to the board are all that have ever been prepared by or on behalf of the committee, and none, whether of a "whitewashing nature" or otherwise, is now or ever has been in the hands of the committee waiting until its membership is filled to sign and submit it.

The statement regarding this alleged feature of the committee's work is absolutely without foundation, in fact. Any statement regarding the alleged connection between the affairs of the Mutual Life and the Illinois Central Railroad Company is equally untrue, so far as we have any personal knowledge or reason to believe.

WILLIAM H. TRUESDALE,
JOHN W. AUCHINCLOSS.

It was learned yesterday that the Mutual Life Policy Holders' Committee, of which John De Witt Warner is counsel, has asked Stuyvesant Fish to become its head. Mr. Fish, it is understood, has declined to do so. Efforts are being made to consolidate this committee with the Committee of Governors and other prominent men, for which Samuel Untermyer is to be counsel. Mr. Fish's friends understand that he is not unwilling to become a member of such a consolidated committee, provided the entire personnel is satisfactory to him.

DIDN'T STAND BY McCALL.

Friends' Failure to Share the Hamilton Burden Overwhelmed Him.

Light was thrown yesterday upon the reasons underlying the avowed intention of the Fowler Committee of the New York Life Insurance Company investigators to look to certain Trustees of the company for the money for which the committee has held John A. McCall liable in case his estate should prove inadequate to these demands. When Mr. McCall died, it was understood that his estate was of doubtful, if any, value, as he had cashed in his $400,000 of life insurance to raise $85,000 to complete the restitution of the $235,000 advanced to Andrew Hamilton in 1903-04. For this money Hamilton never accounted.

It is learned now that in general on the subject of political payments, and to a certain extent in connection with the Hamilton payments also, Mr. McCall had consulted with the Finance Committee of the New York Life Insurance Company, among the members of which have been Charles S. Fairchild, formerly President of the New York Security and Trust Company; George W. Perkins of J. P. Morgan & Co., John Claflin, Edwin S.

Langdon, formerly President of the Central National Bank, and Edmund D. Randolph, Treasurer of the New York Life.

It was said yesterday that the knowledge of the purposes for which money was being paid in large amounts to Hamilton was very much more widely distributed through the New York Life's board than had previously been supposed.

Coupled with this was another statement made yesterday on equally good authority that when Mr. McCall, originally offered to the Trustees of the New York Life to pay back the $235,000 which Hamilton had not accounted for out of the money he had received in 1903 and 1904, he had an explicit understanding with several of the Trustees, who had had cognizance of the payments originally, that this restitution by him should release him entirely from further responsibility in the Hamilton matter. It is said that the entire subject of Andrew Hamilton's relations was then gone over in detail, and friends of Mr. McCall declared that he believed up to a short time before he resigned that the repayment of the $235,000 closed the incident so far as he was concerned.

Subsequently the agitation was taken up anew after the appointment of the Fowler investigating committee, and things came to such a pass that Mr. McCall tendered his resignation. At this time, also, it is said, he believed that the responsibility for the Hamilton payments and for the political contributions made by the New York Life would be assumed generally by those members of his board who had been conversant with the facts. He retained this belief until the Fowler committee's report on the Hamilton expenditures became public. His friends say that the report broke his heart. It is known, at any rate, that Mr. McCall's condition had shown some improvement up to the time the report was given out, but that from the date of its publication he failed steadily to the end.

Mr. McCall's family, it is understood, are disposed to feel bitter toward some of the men who were his close personal confidants and were supposed to be his best friends in the board for the disposition that has been shown to shoulder upon Mr. McCall the entire responsibility for the system of which Andrew Hamilton was the figurehead.

There was recorded yesterday in the Register's office a deed by which Mr. McCall had transferred to his wife, as a gift, just before his death, their residence at 54 West Seventy-second Street. The house is on the south side of Seventy-second Street, 65 feet east of Columbus Avenue. It is a brownstone-front dwelling on a twenty-foot lot, and was bought by Mr. McCall about fifteen years ago.

CONFER ON INSURANCE BILLS.

Officers Object to the Provision to Limit New Business.

There was a conference of high officers of various life insurance companies in the offices of President Morton of the Equitable Life yesterday afternoon to discuss the recommendations of the Armstrong Committee. Those who were known to be present, in addition to Mr. Morton, were Joel C. Van Cise, actuary of the Equitable, President Peabody and Actuary McClintock of the Mutual; Actuary Rufus W. Weeks and Vice President Buckner of the New York Life, and President John F. Dryden of the Prudential. No official statement was given out after the meeting, but Mr. McClintock said:

"No concrete agreement was reached as to what the companies would oppose among the committee's recommendations. The officers who participated desire to have an exchange of views on the subject. I may say, however, that one very obnoxious feature of the report is the wide application of the misdemeanor clause to infringements of the insurance law. Particularly will this render difficult the matter of handling new business, for it will be almost impossible for the companies to tell, with whatever care they may exercise, whether or not the expenses of first year's business are, at the year's end, going to prove in excess of the first year's loading plus the mortality gains from the first five years with investment expenses deducted. It has been said that under the proposed restrictions the companies cannot write $50,000,000 business apiece. I should be disposed to think that they could not write $25,000,000 or perhaps even $10,000,000."

It was learned that as things shaped up at yesterday's meeting there will undoubtedly be four points at which some effort will be made by the companies to modify the committee's recommendations. The first is in the matter of the prohibition of stock investments and of investments in collateral trust bonds secured by stock to the extent of more than one-third of their total securities. This was discussed by a representative of the Armstrong Committee in yesterday's TIMES. The next objection will be to the general application of the misdemeanor clause already mentioned. The third will be to the restriction of expenses for new business, and the fourth to the annual limitation of business to $150,000,000.

It is in these last two matters that the real issue is likely to be raised. The committee, on the one hand, has taken the position that the three big companies are too big to write insurance with the best results to policy holders, but that legislation should be of a nature that would apply to all companies, and not special in character. The committee is quite aware of the fact that a stringent limitation of the business of the New York Life, the Mutual Life, and the Equitable Life will result from its recommendations. Its position, as explained by its representative on Sunday, is that if this business cannot be written without loss to existing policy holders from whom the funds to put it on the books are bofrowed, then it must be reduced to the point where it can be written with economy, even if the companies have to abandon their agency force entirely and follow the Equitable of London in writing only such business as comes in over the counter.

The officers of the companies are supposed to contend, on the other hand, that the report of the committee reflects a radical actuarial theory, advanced by its actuary, Miles Miander Dawson, and contrary to the principles on which life insurance business has been run. This objection it is probable the committee will be prepared to meet by saying that the theory of the principles on which the business of life insurance has been conducted by the big three companies has not been consistent with the best interests of the policy holders to whose welfare alone the committee is looking in this report.

President Morton of the Equitable issued this statement yesterday:

"We have made no criticism of the Armstrong Committee's report. If, after carefully digesting the report, we find that we disagree with any of the conclusions reached by that committee, we will say so to the committee.

"We will not have any representative of this society as a member of the 'Third House' in Albany, and no agent of the Equitable as such will be permitted to appear there against insurance legislation. We think the committee is entitled to great credit for its exhaustive work and we will be glad to conform to any laws the Legislature in its wisdom sees fit to enact."

PROPOSED NEW POLICIES.

Here Are the Four Forms Offered by the Armstrong Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Two additional insurance bills to carry out recommendations of the Armstrong Committee will be introduced to-morrow. One of the bills has to do with fraternal organizations and the other provides for standard forms of policies.

The first bill does not affect any fraternal organization now in business in the State, but provides that no such organization shall be incorporated in the State in the future, and further provides that no fraternal organization now existing outside of the State shall in the future receive a license to do business within the State. It is also provided in the bill that fraternal organizations must maintain a reserve equal to the cost of insurance up to the time of the next assessment, thus preventing special assessments.

The bill providing for standard forms which all life insurance companies doing business in the State will be compelled to follow in the future sets forms for straight life, limited payment, endowment, and term policies.

Each form of policy contains some changes from policies now used. The changes are most numerous in the straight life. An important new provision of this policy is that the company shall pay on notice of death and receipt of proof. Heretofore the notice of death also had to contain the cause. The policy holder may change the beneficiary of his policy at his option.

In the straight life policies is a new provision that any condition with regard to suicide or conditions of travel shall be effective for one year only.

Policy holders may allow deferred dividends to accumulate or demand a settlement at any time.

The failure to repay interest on any loans made by the company shall not lead to the forfeiture of the policy until the amount of the interest due equals the amount due on the policy.

TWO LAWSON SENSATIONS.

Has Learned of a Gigantic Confidence Game, He Tells Policy Holders.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—Thomas W. Lawson issued to-night his promised statement to the policy holders of the New York Life and the Mutual Life Insurance companies. He advocates the Armstrong Committee's bills, and says:

"Particularly would I have you impress upon your local authorities that no mercy or courtesy should be shown the present management of the two companies, who have behind them the same vicious heads of the 'system' who have controlled in the past. That they may understand with what desperate criminals they are dealing, you may say to them I will furnish them with complete proofs that these men are to-day issuing policies to new people without the payment of anything of value to the company other than the proxies.

"I will also publish a fac simile of a secret contract in use by the companies, which the Armstrong Committee in their investigations did not even learn the existence of, which is the most damnable document of which the human imagination could conceive, and by the use of which the whole system of life insurance as conducted by these companies is undermined and turned into a gigantic confidence game."

EXCHANGED PIANOS

OF WELL-KNOWN MAKES

$110 up

AVERAGING ONE-HALF ORIGINAL PRICE

NOT the usual collection of "second-hand" pianos, from which the original owners can get no further service, but comparatively new instruments, in remarkably fine condition. These pianos represent exchanges for the Pianola Piano, the new type of piano that is creating such a furore.

Only under such unusual circumstances would owners part with otherwise satisfactory instruments. *Only at Aeolian Hall, therefore, is such an opportunity possible for the careful buyer to secure a well-conditioned piano of reputation at so greatly reduced a price.*

All of these instruments have been thoroughly overhauled. Many of them are hardly distinguishable from new pianos. The following makes are included:

Weber — Steinway
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Knabe — Chickering
Wheelock — Stuyvesant
Hardman — Decker Bros.
Kranich & Bach, etc., etc.

One remarkable feature of the lot now offered is the absence of *cheap* grades. Another notable feature is the presence of several fine baby grand pianos, a style of piano very seldom relinquished by its owner in an exchange. An exceptional chance for music teachers.

Many makes are represented. If one has a favorite, more than likely it can be found here. Convenient terms of payment can be arranged.

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT

The Aeolian Co. Aeolian Hall, 362 5th Ave. near 34th St., New York

MISSIONARIES KILLED IN RIOT AT NAN-CHANG

Ten Persons Massacred and Buildings Destroyed.

AMERICAN GUNBOAT SENT

Outbreak Credited to Aggressive Demands Which Drove a Chinese Magistrate to Cut His Throat.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 26.—Telegrams from Kiu-Kiang report rioting and the murder of missionaries at Nan-Chang, (Province of Kiang-si.) Six French Catholic priests were killed, as also were the Rev. Mr. Kingham and his wife, and the Cathedral School mission buildings were destroyed. Other members of the Catholic mission, some of whom were wounded, escaped to Kiu-Kiang. Most of the Protestants also left.

The cause of the outbreak is stated by the native press to be an assault on a Nan-Chang Magistrate on the 22d. It is alleged that he was stabbed by priests at a dinner given to discuss questions wherein an indemnity was claimed on behalf of converts. These priests are among the killed. The French authorities' report of the incident, received on the 23d, states that the Magistrate, incensed at the missionaries' demands and aggressive attitude, cut his own throat.

It is impossible to deny that the intervention of missionaries in Chinese local politics and their protection of native converts is one of the chief causes of the anti-foreign attitude of the Chinese officials. Under existing conditions the present case inevitably will increase the hostility to foreigners.

PEKING, Feb. 26.—The British Legation here has received notice that four English missionaries, a man, his wife, and their two children, have been massacred at Nan-chang, in the Province of Kiang-si. The city is the prefectural capital, and with the troops there foreigners should be assured of protection. No details have been received.

The Government has received a brief report from the Governor of Nan-Chang, who states that he has suppressed the rioting and sent the surviving foreigners in boats to Kiu-Kiang for safety.

The Governor's report states that six Catholic missionaries were killed, besides an English family of four. An English missionary named Allard is believed to have escaped slightly injured. Bunting and Fife also are believed to have escaped.

According to the official report the trouble arose in the course of a lawsuit in the Magistrates' yamen in which the Catholics became involved. The fight occurred in the yamen. The English missionaries were in no wise concerned, but Sunday morning a mob attacked the missions indiscriminately.

Sir Ernest Satow, the British Minister at Peking, has telegraphed to the British Consul at Kiu-Kiang to proceed to Nan-Chang, taking a gunboat as far as possible, to investigate the facts of the massacre and help the survivors.

Minister Satow to-day interviewed the Foreign Office officials regarding the massacre. They expressed to him the deepest concern and regret, which undoubtedly was genuine, the Government being particularly anxious to preserve good relations with foreigners at the present time.

Only last week Prince Ching, on representations by the Japanese Minister and others that reports of anti-foreign movements were current, telegraphed all the Viceroys directing them to vigorously repress any signs of such a movement and to punish people who were circulating the rumors.

Chinese hostility to Catholics and non-Christians has been as prevalent in the Provinces of Kiang-si lately, as in the Provinces of Honan and Hupeh. Native papers report that the Catholic Bishop had trouble with the authorities for issuing appeals for subscriptions for the church, which were written in an official style to which he had no right.

At a meeting yesterday of Foreign Office officials it was decided in effect, with reference to the representations of the United States regarding the sending of troops to the Philippine Islands for Chinese contingencies, that there are no symptoms of a movement against foreigners, that the Boxer uprising will never be repeated, and that the Government is able to handle all local disturbances. The Government will instruct Ministers abroad to make similar representations to all Governments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Consul General Rodgers, at Shanghai, cabled the State Department, under to-day's date, the reports of the massacre at Nan-Chang received at Shanghai. The American gunboat El Cano, at Nanking, has been ordered to proceed immediately to Kiu-Kiang, where she will probably arrive by Wednesday. The scene of the trouble is about 400 miles up the Yangtse River, which is navigable up to that point for warships of considerable size.

AMERICANS ALL ESCAPED.

Two Men and Seven Women Missionaries Got Away on a Boat.

News of the rioting at the mission station in Nan-chang, and the escape of eight American missionaries from there, was received by cable at the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions, 156 Fifth Avenue, yesterday. The message which was sent by Bishop J. W. Bashford, resident Bishop at Shanghai, was made public by Dr. H. K. Carroll of the Methodist Board. It is as follows:

"Mission Nan-chang rioted. Methodist missionaries escaped on boat."

HOLD-UP IN A SALOON.

Asked $500 at Pistol's Point—One Man Caught—"Black Hand," Say Police.

Special to The New York Times.

Three Italians walked into the saloon of the Alferano brothers, 1,207 Sixtieth Street, South Brooklyn, last night, and demanded $500 of Nicenzo Alferano, who was behind the bar. Nicenzo protested that he didn't have the money, and the leader of the intruders drew a revolver. As he opened fire, Joseph Alferano, the other brother, entered and struck up his arm.

While Joseph grappled with the armed man the other two men ran away. Nicenzo took to the street. While the struggle was going on three shots were fired, none of which took effect. The shooting attracted the attention of Policeman Frye of the Fourth Avenue Station, who ran into the saloon and, after a hot fight, took the strange Italian a prisoner.

At the police station the man gave his name as Fulso Saverio. He said he had no home. When searched a big razor, $73 in money, and about twenty letters, all of them written in Italian, were found in his pockets. The reserves of the Fourth Avenue Police Station were turned out to try and capture the two men who got away.

Joseph Alferano said the men who called last night were in his place last October, when they demanded $500. He has not heard from them since.

ROUTING POOL IS LEGAL.

United States Supreme Court Decides Against Fruit Shippers in Test Case.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The famous "Citrus fruit" cases, involving the complaint of the California orange and lemon growers against the Southern Pacific and Santa Fé Railroads, with more than a hundred other roads allied with them, was decided by the Supreme Court to-day. The railroads win. The contention of the shippers is not sustained, and the Inter-State Commerce Commission, which supported it, is overruled. The decision of the court, which was unanimous, was delivered by Mr. Justice Peckham.

In its essence the decision is that when a shipper accepts a through rate over another road than that to which his freight is delivered, he becomes a party to the agreement by which the through rate is reached, and cannot retain the privilege of routing his shipment as he pleases.

MAYOR OPPOSES ELSBERG RAPID TRANSIT BILL

Continued from Page 1.

peculiar to New York City, to legislation compelling the extension of municipal operation to rapid transit lines which are, in my judgment, controlling.

Favors All Home Rule Measures.

The city is not financially in a position to enter upon a policy of municipal operation. While there seems to be a wide difference of opinion as to the amount of money which the city could expend in the next few years for purposes of rapid transit without exceeding the present constitutional debt limit, one thing is certain—that any investment of the city's funds in municipally operated subways would practically exhaust the city's borrowing capacity and leave the city without adequate funds for many other improvements which are imperatively needed.

I am reliably informed that one completely equipped four-track rapid transit subway from the Battery to proper terminal in the Borough of the Bronx would cost at least $35,000,000, and that adequate subway connections between the Borough of Manhattan and the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens would cost $75,000,000 more. The estimated cost of the three longitudinal subway lines on Manhattan Island, recently approved by the Rapid Transit Commission and now before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the First Department, is between $35,000,000 and $100,000,000.

No municipally operated rapid transit system would be of material advantage to the public unless it were sufficiently comprehensive to meet the requirements of the districts intended to be served. For instance, any longitudinal subway in Manhattan would have to extend the entire length of the island and have appropriate feeders north of the Harlem, in order to be of substantial service to the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and any subway system connecting the Borough of Manhattan with the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens should extend for a reasonable distance in the latter boroughs in order to meet the needs of their inhabitants. It is, therefore, evident that if the city embarks at all upon the construction of municipally operated subways it will find itself committed to an enormous expenditure.

It is urged by the advocates of municipal operation of rapid transit lines that the Constitution should be amended so that the city's obligations issued for rapid transit purposes should not count against the debt limit. Regarding that suggestion, it is sufficient to say that it is the duty of the present administration of the city to make its plans with a view to the existing limitations upon the city's borrowing capacity, and that the question affecting the city's credit involved in any proposition for a constitutional amendment radically increasing the city's borrowing power are too important to be decided without the fullest public discussion of the possible consequences of such a step.

The objections against legislation compelling the municipal operation of rapid transit lines exist with almost equal force against amendments to the Rapid Transit act which would place such limitation upon the powers of the Rapid Transit Commission and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment with respect to the terms of leases and other features of contracts made under the Rapid Transit act, that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to secure an adequate extension of the city's rapid transit facilities by means of private capital. The Rapid Transit Commission and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment should have substantially the same liberty of action with respect to the terms of contracts as is conferred by the present law, to the end that in the case of each proposed new rapid transit line they may fix such terms as may be necessary to secure its construction and operation by private capital with due regard to the protection of the interests of the city.

Too sharp a limitation upon the maximum duration of operating leases of new rapid transit lines might make it impossible to secure any additional rapid transit lines, especially in the outlying and less thickly populated portions of the city in which rapid transit lines, while imperatively needed by the residents of those districts, would not yield so large a revenue as lines in the more densely populated portions of the city. The city authorities should be free to deal with each situation as it arises, and to vary the terms of the contracts in accordance with the requirements of each case.

All recognize that additional rapid transit facilities are urgently needed. Whether they can be secured upon fair terms to the city by means of private capital can soon be ascertained if the Rapid Transit Commission is allowed to continue the efforts which it now has in hand, while to abandon those efforts at this time and embark upon the experiment of constructing subways for municipal operation would almost certainly postpone the day of relief for several years.

Having pointed out some of my reasons for believing that the city should not be placed in a position which would compel it to resort to municipal operation of rapid transit lines, I wish to say that I am heartily in favor of legislation which would confer upon the city the power to construct additional rapid transit lines on its own account and to provide for their operation either by short-term leases or even by direct municipal operation, in case it is found impossible to secure the construction and operation of necessary rapid transit lines by private capital upon terms which are fair to the city.

The city should not be left to the mercy of the corporations which control the existing elevated, surface, and subway lines of the city, nor to the mercy of private capital in any other form.

I firmly believe that if the city is given the power to equip and operate rapid transit lines, in case other means fail, private capital will be forthcoming for the construction and operation of the needed extension of our rapid transit facilities upon terms which will be advantageous to the city, and which in the end will yield the city greater revenue than could be secured from municipal operation. In this connection it must be remembered that any rapid transit lines constructed under the Rapid Transit act must be constructed for, and owned by, the city, and that the contract of their operation by private corporations must be limited to a term of years and provide ample safeguards for the protection of the city during the period of the lease.

An excellent illustration of the efficacy of municipal operation as a weapon against corporate aggression is furnished by the recent experience of the city in dealing with the gas and electric light companies.

Within a few months after the city planned to erect a municipal lighting plant the corporations which for years had imposed their own terms upon the city reversed their attitude and offered to do the municipal lighting at prices which a few years before would have been treated almost as a public benefaction.

I have confined myself to the discussion of the underlying principles involved in the pending rapid transit legislation and have purposely avoided a number of important subsidiary questions the consideration of which more properly falls upon the law officer of the city, I may add, however, that I am heartily in favor of such legislation as will permit, whenever the streets are opened for the construction of additional subway lines, the construction of underground conduits and pipe galleries. Such conduits and pipe galleries should, however, be under the jurisdiction, not of the Rapid Transit Commission, but of the proper department of the city government.

I take this opportunity of again reverting to the propriety of a change in the constitution of the Rapid Transit Commission as now organized. It is a self-perpetuating body, acting independently of the city administration, and as such is contrary to our ideas of municipal government. Fortunately for the city, the members of the board from the outset have been chosen from our ablest and most public-spirited citizens, and no words of mine are needed to express the public commendation of the members of the board for their fidelity and the ability with which they have discharged their duties.

While I believe that the present members of the board should be permitted to continue in office, so that the city may have the benefit of their wisdom and experience in dealing with the grave problems now pending before them, I suggest that after some date in the future, say Jan. 1, 1910, every vacancy among the members of the board who are not officers of the city should be filled by appointment by the Mayor. The terms of office of the members of the board who are not officers of the city should be of long duration and for varying periods, so that but one member should be appointed every two years. In this way the commission would retain its present qualities of non-partisanship, independence, and immunity from any sudden change in its personnel, while at the same time it would be a branch of the City Government, and as such directly responsible to the people of the city.

I also believe that the Legislature should confer upon the City Government enlarged powers of dealing with and regulating the corporations operating elevated, surface, and underground lines within its limits. Not only is the control over these corporations now vested in the public authorities entirely inadequate, but the present division of power between the local authorities and the State Railroad Commission is each year becoming more unsatisfactory to the people of the city. All powers of regulation and control in respect of these corporations which the Legislature is willing to confer upon public authorities should be concentrated either in the Rapid Transit Commission and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, or in a special board or officer of the City Government constituted for the purpose.

If the Legislature will thus strengthen the hand of the city I believe that many of the present difficulties in dealing with these corporations and most of the dangers resulting from the concentration of the control of the transit facilities of the city will disappear.

I may add that whatever action may be taken by the Legislature upon this recommendation the municipal authorities should be allowed to retain their present control over contracts which involve franchises or leases involving the use of the streets and other property of the city. Respectfully,

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor.

BOTH FOR ELSBERG BILL.

Republican Club and Citizens' Union City Committee Indorse It.

Both the Republican Club and the Citizens' Union City Committee indorsed the Elsberg Rapid Transit bill last night at meetings of their respective organizations.

William M. Ivins and Frank Hendrick led the fight for the measure in the Republican Club meeting. Both of them go to Albany to-day as part of a delegation to urge the passage of the measure. James L. Wells of the Bronx, who also goes to Albany to-day at the head of a Bronx delegation, but in opposition to the bill, spoke against it and urged the City Club substitute. He said that the passage of the Elsberg bill in its present form would delay the building of further subways to the Bronx for ten years.

Mr. Hendrick criticised Edward M. Shepard for representing the Pennsylvania Railroad and other traction interests, when he recently had been attorney for the Rapid Transit Board.

At the meeting of the Citizens' Union City Committee the bill was favored by the Committee on Legislation and was indorsed. The Ballot Reform bill was also indorsed. The Union's County Committee was organized by the election of James Eustis as Chairman and James Allen as Secretary. The Manhattan Borough Committee organized by selecting Augustus H. Stebbins as Chairman and William J. Verplanck Secretary.

CATALO WAS MIGHTY TOUGH.

But It Was Nine Years Old, "Buffalo" Jones Told Canadian Camp.

Catalo was served at the fourth annual dinner of the Canadian Camp in the Hotel Astor last night. Rhinoceros, bear, and polar mice were the offerings on the three former occasions. Last night's piece de resistance was supplied by "Buffalo" Jones of wild Western fame. Col. Jones was the the dinner and escaped unhurt. Indeed, he spoke and showed moving pictures of a mountain lion hunt.

Catalo is said to be a cross between buffalo and cattle. The first three letters come from "cattle," and the last three from "buffalo." There's no getting around the fact that last night's catalo was tough. Was it with design that "Buffalo" Jones waited till after it was eaten to tell the diners that it was nine years old when killed on Dec. 13, and had not had a thing to eat for the month previous, except what it could root up out of snow a foot deep?

"Buffalo" Jones, who was Warden in Yellowstone Park when President Roosevelt went out there, says he is responsible for the catalo hybrid. Once a wholesale slaughterer of buffalo, he made up his mind that the breed had to be saved. To save it he crossed it with cattle.

President Roosevelt wrapped himself up in a catalo skin when he was in the West, said "Buffalo" Jones.

"By Jove! You've got something that beats a buffalo robe!" the President told the Warden.

There were 300 men and women at the feast last night. At the bottom of the menu card were sketches of three "antiquities"—"Prince Henry's Bornean rhinoceros," "Grover's bear," and "Peary's polar mice." Among the speakers were Dr. Rheuame, John S. Wise, and Charles Hallock.

FOUR QUIT MISSOURI.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 26.—Four insurance companies notified W. D. Vandiver, the Missouri Insurance Commissioner, to-day that they would withdraw from the State on March 1, when their present licenses expire. These companies are the Bankers' Life Company of New York, the Mutual Reserve Life Company of New York, the Cosmopolitan Life Company of Freeport, Ill., and the Northwestern National Life Company of Minneapolis.

The withdrawal of the Mutual Reserve Company of New York was announced in a letter from Vice President Eldridge. Mr. Vandiver to-day said that the withdrawal notice saved him the trouble of ousting the company from the State, as he had prepared the ouster order, and it would have been issued to-day had he not received Mr. Eldridge's letter.

The other three companies withdrew of their own volition.

Ernest Staples Dead.

Ernest Staples, son of the late William J. Staples, died suddenly yesterday of pneumonia at Larchmont. He was 45 years old. Mr. Staples was a well-known member of the Manhattan, Larchmont, Army and Navy, New York Yacht, New York Athletic, and other clubs. He served in the Duryea Zouaves in the civil war. His widow, Charlotte Allerton Staples, survives him.

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ODELL IS GLORIFIED AT DINNER TO MARCH

Then He Picks Flaws in the Insurance Report.

DOVES HELP HARMONY PLEA

No Room in Party for Factions, Odell Says—Never Beaten, Shouts Lauterbach.

Ex-Gov. Odell was glorified by the Republicans of the Sixth Assembly District who met last night at Shanley's Roman Court, at a dinner in honor of James E. March, the leader of the district. There was a good deal of eulogy for the district Republican banner-bearer, but the speeches jumped the confines of the district and Odell was hailed as a man who would be very necessary in the coming State fight.

A picturesque feature of the dinner intended to indicate the prevailing harmony was the release of a flock of doves in the course of the dinner. The balconies were filled with women friends of Mr. March and other leaders.

Released, the doves made a bee-line for the women. One of them fluttered for a moment before the imitation bird on the hat of Miss Lillie McNulty, and then perched beside it.

While the diners shook the hall with their applause Miss McNulty caught the bird. She was assisted in the struggle to keep it by Miss Jennie March. Miss McNulty got a prize of $20 for holding the bird, and Miss March a box at any theatre she may name.

"My opinion is that you will need Odell more then, than he will need you," was the way Lemuel E. Quigg expressed the sentiment of the diners.

Edward Lauterbach said that in spite of all talk Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., had made the best Governor this State had ever had.

"He was the first man who wrote a letter pointing to a legislative investigation of the insurance scandals," declared Mr. Lauterbach, and the crowd of nearly 400 Republicans nearly tore down the house with their applause. It was nearly midnight when Mr. Odell rose to speak.

"I would be very vain indeed," he began, "if I did not confess that I was deeply moved by this greeting and the kind words you have said. Our party has the right to expect unswerving loyalty from its supporters. We are on the eve of a great campaign. We need every vote, and we don't need any factions.

"I read in a paper a day or two ago that some hot shot was to be delivered at this dinner. I, however, am not going to fire it.

"The Republican Party stands for the protection of the poor. The monopolist's creed is to be condemned and fought. We have had an insurance investigation. The report, however, shows that something is lacking. It aims to perpetuate the power that has been so much condemned.

"Up in Newburg I have a daughter who is anxiously awaiting the time when my head shall be cut off. She wants to go again to the sunny land of Italy which has been spoken of here to-night. Mr. Lauterbach says that I will not take the trip. Perhaps he's right. If there is anything which I can do I am willing to do it; whether at the head of the party, or fighting with you in the ranks.

"As I have said, the State is not big enough for factions. I would be the last to destroy its usefulness. I hope, too, that no intemperate word will escape from the lips of those who hear me which will tend to destroy it.

"A little more than a year ago I stood here, and we were hopeful and determined that we should win. It was decided by us, myself among them, that we should have a straight Republican ticket; that we might stand together, win or lose, with nothing to excuse, no apologies to make. If our friends have made some mistakes I desire to share them."

Ex-Magistrate Ommen acted as toastmaster of the evening. In introducing Edward Lauterbach he said:

"The day of the bosses is gone. The leaders are no more. We just ask a few kind friends to bear the responsibility."

Edward Lauterbach asked his hearers not to listen to the public clamor, but to consider calmly what Benjamin B. Odell had done for the party in this State. "He has never been defeated," he shouted, "in any fight in which he was directly or indirectly interested."

There was a good deal of good nature and cheerfulness at the banquet. Mr. March got a silver coffee set, the spokesman being Ralph Delli Paoli. Mr. March expressed his gratitude briefly.

Odell at Republican Sociable.

While several hundred members and friends of the Republican Club of the Twenty-second Assembly District were holding a meeting at Terrace Garden early this morning Mr. Odell and Mr. Halpin appeared unheralded among them.

The visitors were led to the gallery, where they were introduced to the assemblage by Mr. Lexow. Mr. Odell was loudly cheered, and made a short address, in which, however, he said nothing about the political situation.

SHEPARD TO COLER AGAIN.

Defends His Professional Appearance in Rapid Transit Matters.

Edward M. Shepard has sent another open letter to Borough President Bird S. Coler of Brooklyn, replying to Mr. Coler's second letter, in which he took back his assertion that Mr. Shepard was counsel for the traction merger.

"There now remains between us," said Mr. Shepard, "only the question whether a lawyer, having once acted as counsel for an official board, is entitled, after retirement from such representation, to act for a private client in new and future matters coming before that board. No workman is bound to continue beyond the terms of his contract in any job, whether for the city or for any of its boards. He is no less free than his employer to terminate old relations or take on new; and it is no objection that, in new relations, the employe may come to work for others in their concerns or negotiations with his old employer.

"If the rapid transit law remains as it is and the merger people refuse proper terms for rapid transit extensions, I should feel at liberty to promote plans to provide the city with a new competitor for such extensions."

MILAN SURRENDERS HIMSELF.

Brooklynite Who Jumped Bail on Bribery Charge Gives Himself Up.

Edward J. Milan, friend of ex-Chief of Police William S. Devery, who since December has been a fugitive from justice, walked into the Kings County Court yesterday and was surrendered by his bondsmen.

Although heralded by his friends for several days, Milan's appearance in the courtroom caused something of a sensation. The news spread, and before Judge Crane, before whom Milan was arraigned, could reach the bench, the room and corridors were crowded.

Milan was arrested on election day on charges of bribery preferred by voters in the Second Assembly District, Brooklyn. He was arraigned before Justice Dickey of the Supreme Court, and bail was fixed in the sum of $1,000. Later new complainants appeared against Milan, and because of the new charges Justice Dickey increased the bail to $11,000. A few weeks later, when the cases were called for trial, Milan failed to appear. Judge Crane forfeited the bonds and issued a bench warrant for Milan's arrest.

Milan was accompanied yesterday by Eugene R. Judge, James Dreyfus, and E. J. Wilson, his three bondsmen. Judge Crane fixed March 19 as the trial day and bail at $20,000. Ex-Sheriff William J. Buttling qualified as the bondsman, and Milan walked out of court.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

2:20 A. M.—152d Street and St. Nicholas Avenue; Canter & Cooper; damage, $500.
9:40 A. M.—731 Greenwich Street; M. Moris; damage, $100.
11:30 A. M.—543 and 545 West Thirty-fifth Street; Warwick & Thompson; damage, $2,000.
4:05 P. M.—276 Fourth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $600.
6:55 P. M.—390 Canal Street; Paul Snieder; damage, $2,000.
8:10 P. M.—39 West Thirty-fifth Street; William T. Biell; damage, $5,000.
9:30 P. M.—522 West Thirty-seventh Street; Dr. Julian Thomas; damage, $2,000.

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SPOONER ASKED TO DRAW REPUBLICAN RATE BILL

Senate Leaders Hope to Take Advantage from Democrats.

TILLMAN MAKES HIS REPORT

Culberson Proposes a Substitute Bill with Vigorous Court Review Provision.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Hilarity which filled certain Republican Senators for a day or two over the huge joke which Senator Aldrich had perpetrated in having Senator Tillman placed in charge of the Railroad Rate bill has fled. Mr. Aldrich and his friends realize fully the seriousness of the situation to their party and are taking steps to get out of the difficulty.

The immediate effect of their perception of this fact has been a call on Senator Spooner to drag his party out of the hole. He has undertaken to write a Rate bill which shall blend Republican differences. It is a task which, in the present temper of the Republicans, seems to call for the power which could work miracles, but he hopes to draw a measure that all the Republicans will be able to support it; that can be put through the Senate as a party measure.

Senator Tillman made a verbal report of the Hepburn Rate bill to-day. He announced that as soon as possible he purposed to digest the testimony and to submit a written report from the majority of the committee, and within two weeks he would move to make the rate bill the unfinished business.

As soon as he had concluded Mr. Aldrich was recognized to make his promised statement on behalf of the conservative Republicans. He said:

"A majority of the Republican members of the committee did not join in the favorable report which has just been made by the Senator from South Carolina, for the reason that in their judgment an attempt should have been made by the committee to remedy by proper amendments some of the obvious and admitted defects and omissions of the House bill, and that clear and adequate provision should have been made for subjecting the orders of the commission affecting rates to judicial review.

"I beg to assure the Senator in charge of the bill that the opponents of the measure in its present form will ask for no unnecessary delays in its consideration.

Mr. Culberson said that from the report made by the Senator from South Carolina, he noticed that members of the committee reserved the right to act as they pleased on amendments. He therefore offered a substitute for the entire bill.

The Culberson bill differs materially from all the others that have preceded it in the House and Senate in the vigorous court review provision. It reads:

"If such rate so fixed by the commission is confiscatory of the property of the carrier, the carrier affected, or any stockholder or bondholder thereof, may proceed against said commission by proceedings in equity in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction to enjoin the enforcement of such order and rate: Provided, further, that in determining what is a just and reasonable rate and what is a confiscatory rate no consideration shall be given of the fictitious stock issued by the carrier or bonds or other obligations of the carrier issued in excess of the fair valuation of its property."

"Ornatus et Bonitas."

EXTRA QUALITY

DUNLAP & Co

Spring Hats.

Derbies, Alpines, Silk and Opera Hats in fashionable shapes

For Young Men.

181 Broadway. 178 & 180 Fifth Ave. 867 Fifth Ave.

JAIL PATRICK WITNESS ON A PERJURY CHARGE

Penitentiary Guard Identifies Jordan as Ex-Convict.

ARRESTED AFTER HEARING

Patrick Decides Not to Let House Tell About His Alleged Confession—School Ma'am's Age.

Yesterday's hearing before Recorder Goff, in General Sessions, on the motion for a new trial for Albert T. Patrick was full of incident.

Joseph Jordan, alias "Skinny" Martin, one of the Texas witnesses, was arrested on a charge of perjury. Mr. Olcott made it plain that Patrick will not permit his former counsel, Frederick B. House, to testify, and Mr. Jerome made known that Mayor Rice of Houston will arrive here to-morrow to deny Miss Minnie Gaillard's story about a conversation between him and Jones, the valet.

Last, but not least, Miss Gaillard defied successfully the combined efforts of Recorder Goff and the District Attorney to make her tell her age. Though within an ace of going to jail for contempt of court, all she would say was that she was "somewhere between 39 and 50," and with that they have to be satisfied.

Jordan's arrest followed his identification by William G. Murray, a former guard of the Huntsville Penitentiary, as the Jordan who served a five-year term in that institution, from 1877 to 1882, for horse stealing. Jordan's story was that the convict was not he, but a cousin resembling him more closely than one huckleberry does another.

At the beginning of the hearing, which did not start until 1 o'clock, because Mr. Jerome missed a train in coming from Lakeville, it was made evident that Jordan was wanted for some important reason. He was not in court, and Mr. Jerome said that he feared the man had gone for good. At last the Texan was found in the hotel where the Texas witnesses have been staying and was brought to court.

Murray identified him and told how Jordan had been one of a gang of thirty convicts whose work as wood choppers he had supervised for more than six months. The man was then known as both Martin and Jordan, and was already lame in one leg, so that Murray let him act as water carrier in order to spare him. The former guard told picturesquely of his service with a half-dozen hounds to help him watch the gang and round up deserters.

"I sent them after Skinny now and then," he said, "just to keep them in training. He got an hour's start and was told to make tracks through the woods just as he pleased. Then I sent the dogs after him, and they found him every time."

Murray said he had seen the ex-convict fully a hundred times in or about Houston since 1882. Cross-examination by Mr. Olcott failed to shake his story. He said Capt. James Baker, one of the Rice heirs, had asked him to go to New York and had given him $200 to do so, his ticket both ways and living expenses having to come out of that sum. Just before he started Murray was asked by Baker if he was sure about Jordan.

"I could identify his skin in a tannery," Murray said he replied.

"But there have been cases of mistaken identity," protested Mr. Olcott.

"Not as bad as that," rejoined Murray.

A statement by witness that he had no hard feelings against Jordan caused Mr. Olcott to say his case was independent of the ex-convict's, but that he was anxious to know about it, as "birds of a feather flock together."

"That speaks well for your other witnesses," Mr. Jerome remarked slyly.

"They are the friends of Jones," retorted Mr. Olcott. "You thought Jones good enough to convict Patrick, and I think them good enough to throw doubt on his story."

Mr. Jerome made a formal motion for the commitment of Jordan on a charge of perjury pending action by the Grand Jury. One by one the "marvelous coincidences" related by Jordan were pointed out.

"I am disinclined to take any step of this kind," said the Recorder finally, "in a case where I, as Judge, may have to decide on the truthfulness of the witnesses. It might tend to give an impression that I have made up my mind in advance. It would therefore be better if the District Attorney would place the matter before a Police Magistrate."

Jordan was locked up at Police Headquarters over night. This morning he will be arraigned in the Tombs Court on an affidavit charging him with perjury. This will hold him until the Grand Jury can act, unless the counsel for Patrick should prove able to get him out on a writ in the meanwhile.

Mr. Jerome, accompanied by County Detective Reardon, went to Police Headquarters last night and had a talk with Jordan, to whom he said:

"You may find I am the best friend you have here. I am here to see that justice is done—even-handed justice—and I want you to realize that. If, after I leave, you have anything to say to me, just send for me and I'll come and see you."

An offer by Mr. Jerome to provide the Texan with anything he might want brought from the prisoner the reply that while he had all the tobacco he needed, he would like something to eat. A supper was ordered by Mr. Jerome from a restaurant.

After the Jordan episode at the hearing Mr. Olcott said in answer to a question by Mr. Jerome that he had not seen Patrick and had not received any written instructions from him as to a waiver of his right to keep his former counsel, Mr. House, from testifying as to the confession said to have been heard by him from Patrick in the presence of Jones.

"I understand your client has positively instructed you to refuse to waive his privilege," said Mr. Jerome. This was denied by Mr. Olcott.

"I understand then," resumed the District Attorney, "that you have received neither oral nor written instructions from your client not to waive his rights, and that you, as his counsel, assume the responsibility of refusing such waiver?"

"I have got no instructions," said Mr. Olcott, "but I assume no responsibility in the matter at all."

Miss Gaillard was on the stand most of the afternoon, and drove both the court and the District Attorney to despair by her apparent inability to answer any question directly and concisely. For fully five minutes Mr. Jerome reiterated the simple question:

"How old are you now?"

The schoolma'am's replies ranged from a reproachful "I have already told you" to a defiant "That's got nothing to do with the case." At last Mr. Jerome asked the court to compel her to answer. Here is a sample of the kind of success the Recorder achieved:

"I direct you to answer, Madam."

"Well, I have said I was 5 in 1870—add five to seventy."

"I direct you to answer. Don't compel me to admonish you in a more severe manner."

"I think a lady has the right to give one answer and then to be done with it."

"Have you any objection to make?"

"I don't see how it can benefit this case."

"I give you one more chance. If you do not obey, I shall reluctantly have to use compulsion, but I don't want to resort to extreme means."

"My age has no relevance to this matter."

"You were not asked as to that. Will your reply tend to incriminate or degrade you?"

"Oh no, not all," this with a giggle.

"Then I shall be forced to hold you guilty of contempt of court if you don't answer, and confine you to jail until you do answer."

"Oh, I didn't know it was a criminal offense," giggled Miss Gaillard. "I beg your pardon."

"All right," said the Recorder, mollified. "How old are you?"

"From 39 to 50," said the witness.

Then the game began over again from the beginning. The wearied District Attorney drew laboriously from Miss Gaillard the confession that she had totally forgotten what year she was born and would need the family Bible to refresh her memory—"and I haven't seen that Bible for twenty years," she said. By tracing painfully her career as school teacher back to its incipiency, Mr. Jerome obtained circumstantial evidence of Miss Gaillard's being 42 years old, at least. Then he went back to the Centennial Exposition in 1876 and used it to draw from the witness an indirect confession that 45 was nearer the truth than 42. That was as near as Mr. Jerome could come to her actual age, and at last he gave it up.

Taken in hand by Mr. Olcott and asked what he had said to her when she first told him about the conversation between Mayor Rice and Jones, the valet, on a Houston Street car, the witness answered with uncommon promptness:

"You told me that the whole truth would not do, and that the story was too steep."

Mr. Olcott got her to admit that he had warned her she must tell all if asked. Then he turned her over to Mr. Jerome again, who drew this from her:

"Mr. Olcott said the whole truth was likely to shock people's sensibility, and that people would not believe that the Mayor of Houston could slap such a man as Jones on the back. I told him he did not know our democratic ways down in Texas, and that nobody could tell what a man might do in a campaign."

The third version of the same matter, obtained by Mr. Olcott, was this: "Mr. Olcott said that people cannot receive the whole truth sometimes. He thought it unlikely that Mayor Rice would know Jones, a criminal, and I told him that Mr. Rice would not dare not to know Jones. In that democratic country everything is possible, I told him."

The Recorder, at the District Attorney's request, directed Miss Gaillard to remain in the city and be ready to appear in court again when Mayor Rice arrives. The hearing goes on to-day.

HOUSTON, Texas, Feb. 26.—Mayor H. Baldwin Rice, whose name was introduced by Miss Gaillard in the Patrick case in New York, left to-night with two witnesses whose names were not disclosed, to testify in the case. Mr. Rice goes at the solicitation of Assistant District Attorney Garvan. He is a nephew of William Marsh Rice, of whose murder Patrick was convicted.

WILL ASK BINGHAM WHY.

Magistrates Are Going to Demand Policemen in the Courts.

The Board of City Magistrates met yesterday and determined that the present system of police court squads detailed from the Police Department was absolutely necessary. A resolution was adopted to this effect, and a "committee of comity," as Magistrate Steinert called it, was provided to call on Police Commissioner Bingham and attempt to impress him with the board's view.

Early in the meeting Magistrate Wahle, the Chairman, said he had a communication from Commissioner Bingham, asking that the Magistrates keep a list of the policemen who presented cases in court on insufficient evidence. It was explained that the record was wanted only in cases of suspicious persons or disorderly women.

"Where is Commissioner Bingham's communication?" asked Magistrate Baker.

"I thought it was here, but I suppose I mislaid it," said the Chairman.

"I suggest," said Magistrate Baker, "that the Magistrates have enough to do as it is. I move that the Commissioner's communication, wherever it is, be laid upon the table."

"I hope it's lost for good," Magistrate Whitman said.

The motion to table was unanimously adopted. Then Chairman Wahle told of a telegram he had sent Commissioner Bingham, asking him to refrain from further transfers in the police court squads until he had conferred with the Board of Magistrates. He read the Commissioner's reply, in which it was set forth that there were young and active men on duty in police courts who were needed on beats and that it would be impossible to grant the request.

Magistrate Whitman offered this resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this board that the proper and orderly conduct of the business of the Magistrates' Courts require the continuance of the present system of the Police Court squads, detailed from the Police Department.

Inasmuch as we are informed that there are now 95 police officers assigned to duty in the courts, and in order that the department may not be crippled by the withdrawal of these members from active duty as patrolmen, we recommend that action be taken by the proper authorities for the addition of 95 new members to the Police Department.

Magistrate Baker said he understood that at a conference between the Mayor and the Police Commissioner it had been determined that the court squads would have to be filled from the civil service lists of court attendants. Several Magistrates said they thought policemen ought to be detailed to the courts.

Magistrate Barlow submitted a rough draft of a law aimed at professional bondsmen. By it women arrested in the street would be released on their own recognizance, the police Sergeants compelling them to sign an obligation to appear in court the next morning. No definite action on this was taken. An unsuccessful effort was made to fill an existing vacancy in the ranks of the police clerks.

$19,000 TO SAVE CEMETERY.

Trustees Hope Soon to Have the Whole Amount Needed.

Trustees of the Marble Cemetery Corporation met yesterday afternoon at 17 Battery Place to collect money for the preservation of the old Marble Cemetery, in the middle of the block bounded by the Bowery, Second Avenue, Second and Third Streets.

John Hone, President of the Board of Trustees, reported subscriptions of $4,000 in addition to the $15,000 already subscribed.

The committee hopes to receive an additional $1,000, which is needed, by the next meeting, which will be held the first Monday in May, and enough over for the pay of a caretaker. Information of a proposal to sell the site for the erection of a tenement house led to the subscription. On the list are some of the oldest residents of New York.

THE RICHEST PRESS CLUB.

New York's Will Have $100,000 Soon—Sir Purdon Clarke a Guest.

The New York Press Club celebrated the thirty-third year of its existence last night with a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria, at which its President, Charles J. Smith, announced that in May it would be the richest press club in the world, for at that time it would have $100,000 in its treasury.

With Mr. Smith at the main table were Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, Senator Brackett, Controller Metz, Judge Fitzgerald, Judge O'Dwyer, William E. Lewis, President of the Pen Club; Frederick B. House, and David Healey.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

WANT AND NEED.

There's a big difference between what a baby wants and what he needs. Deny him the one, give him the other. Most babies need Scott's Emulsion—it's the right thing for a baby. It contains a lot of strength-building qualities that their food may not contain. After a while they get to want it. Why? Because it makes them comfortable. Those dimples and round cheeks mean health and ease. Scott's Emulsion makes children easy; keeps them so, too.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl St., New York.

While the band plays the crowds gather. While the "Hurrah" of a fresh advertising campaign is on, the people rush to buy. If deceived, they forgive—but they don't forget. It's the quality of the merchandise, after all.—Ad. Sense.

Mount Vernon

Has stood successfully the test of many "Hurrah" advertising campaigns for a great many years and remains to-day the recognized standard in the whiskey market of the world.

Distillery [Square Bottle] Bottling in *Square Bottles Only!*

THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO., New York.

STORAGE ELECTRIC CAR TO CROSS CONTINENT

Comes Here from Philadelphia at Forty-five Miles an Hour.

OFF FOR 'FRISCO TO-MORROW

Experts Think the Ogerita Will Help Solve Problem of Electrical Railway Propulsion.

A dapper little railway car, running all by itself and with flags flying, approached the Pennsylvania Station in Jersey City shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, nosed its way through the maze of switches as though it were familiar with the place, and quietly came to a standstill on Track No. 1. It immediately became the centre of a curious throng.

"What is it?" was to be heard on every hand. The answer was printed on the side of the car itself. It was the Ogerita, the independent Strang electric car, which had just arrived from Philadelphia on a trip in which forty-eight miles an hour was the average speed. W. B. Strang, President of the Strang Electric Railway Car Company, was on hand to receive those who had made the journey.

They were J. P. Yerge, Assistant Superintendent of Motive Power of the Pennsylvania system; B. T. Murphy and J. W. Rogers, assistant engineers in the motive power department at Altoona, Penn.; Division Supt. Lovell of the Amboy Division; Lars G. Nilson, the designer of the car; J. A. Vandegrift, who has charge of it, and the train master of the New York Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Those who made the journey said that the car had shown itself to be a remarkable product of mechanical skill. They declared that it was a great advance toward solving the problem of electrical railway propulsion.

The Ogerita is scheduled to start from the West Shore Railroad's terminal in Weehawken on its long journey to San Francisco to-morrow. This will be the first attempt to run a car by an electric motor across the continent on rails. A self-propelling motor car made by another company is about to begin the eastward transcontinental journey, starting from San Francisco.

It is urged for the Strang car that it eliminates the power house and the overhead system. It is also said that it is destined to meet all the requirements of an independent electric car. The system is a combination of a gasoline engine, a dynamo, and storage battery. The engine furnishes the power to run the dynamo, and thus generates the electricity for the motors that operate the car, and the storage battery, on the one hand, receives the surplus power from the generator when the load is light, and, on the other hand, furnishes the excess power required during acceleration and on steep grades.

This car is mounted on high-speed trucks. Trial trips have been made on the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, between Philadelphia and Wilmington and from Philadelphia to Atlantic City. In the last two weeks many trips have been made over the branches of the Pennsylvania system, which have the steepest grades and the shortest curves. All the trips were made without mishap and were considered very satisfactory by the railroad officials.

"This car," said Mr. Strang yesterday, "weighs thirty-nine tons. The car itself is narrow for the reason that when we reach Chicago and other large Western cities we intend to switch it to the street-car lines. In its present shape the car can turn any street corner."

The motors are in the forward compartment, while in the rear the passenger compartment is fitted up as an observation car. It is finished and upholstered in a manner which makes it a fine example of the car builder's art. It is fitted in front with a strong pilot, like that attached to the ordinary locomotive, and has a powerful searchlight. Other cars designed on the same lines, but much larger, are in course of construction. They will have smoking and passenger compartments.

Four-tenths of a gallon of gasoline is sufficient to drive the car one mile. The ignition is of high tension, or "jump spark" type.

The Ogerita will start for Buffalo to-morrow over the West Shore line. From Buffalo it will proceed by the Lake Shore route to Chicago. Thence it will travel to St. Louis over the Chicago and Alton Railroad. It will run over the Rock Island system to El Paso, and from El Paso to San Francisco over the Southern Pacific. Mr. Strang will make the journey, and will have for his guests railroad officials of the different lines traversed.

Several locomotive engineers of the Pennsylvania and West Shore lines saw the car yesterday. They had but one opinion of the future of the system embodied in the Ogerita.

"You've got us skinned a mile," they said.

"The Black Flag on the Big Three"

In Everybody's for March, Lawson says that the petty crimes of the big insurance companies have been revealed and will be stopped; but that the larger stealing—by millions and millions—has been made safer for the grafters than ever.

The only remedy is "to place the company in the hands of men at the coming annual election who will find out how many dollars have been looted, and have them make complete restitution and punishment and after that, an honest organization."

If this is not done, he predicts the insolvency of the "big three" within five years.

Better read what Lawson has to say.

Everybody's Magazine

15 cents a copy $1.50 a year

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

IN a hurry for your Spring Suit? As it looks like an early season we have hurried advance lines of the new goods to our tables and will show you some very choice fabrics any day you are ready.

Anything you buy with the Brokaw label in it will be at par in style and worth.

Subway Station at Our Door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

SWEEPING MURPHYITES OUT.

The Leader's Nephew Now Quits the Tenement House Department.

Commissioner Butler of the Tenement House Department completed his sweep of Murphy appointees from the department yesterday by accepting the resignation of John J. Murphy as Secretary. Murphy is a nephew of Charles F. Murphy, and was appointed by Commissioner Crain to the $1,500-a-year place at Mr. Murphy's suggestion. The resignation takes effect to-morrow. Sarsfield H. Lavelle of the Twentieth District has been appointed Chief Inspector at a salary of $3,000.

Nearly twoscore of major clerks and Inspectors have been let out, including George E. Lewis, John A. Langel, Lawrence A. Cavo, Henry E. Scholl, Max A. Gilbert, Bernard H. Behrens, George Levy, John C. Cudoba, Isaac N. Lipfield, and Henry H. Earlich, all of whom received from $1,000 to $1,500 a year. Miss Mildred A. Risstedt, a stenographer, has also left.

MAYOR AT MANHATTAN BEACH

Looks Over Property the City May Take for a Seaside Park.

Mayor McClellan went down to Manhattan Beach yesterday to look over the shore front the city may take for a seaside park and convalescent home. He took Nelson P. Lewis, chief engineer of the Board of Estimate, with him, and Park Commissioner Kennedy of Brooklyn was picked up on the way.

Referring to a report that only two years ago the city deeded to the Austin Corbin people the rights it is now proposed to buy for $3,150,000, Mayor McClellan said yesterday that what was done by the city was not to deed away any rights, but merely to "relinquish a cause of action is that the city might have had in order to clear away a cloud upon the title to the property.

CHARITIES OFFICE CHANGES.

J. E. Dougherty Quits as Deputy Commissioner—R. C. Baker Succeeds Him.

Commissioner Hebberd of the Department of Charities has announced the promotion of his secretary, Richard C. Baker, from his $3,500 post to the $5,000 post of Deputy Commissioner, to succeed James E. Dougherty, resigned. Frank Kunzman has been named as secretary to succeed Mr. Baker.

Mr. Dougherty had been with the department for many years, and Commissioner Hebberd said he was at a loss to understand his reasons for retiring.

FOOD.

TIED DOWN

20 Years' Slavery—How She Got Freedom.

A dyspepsia veteran who writes from one of England's charming rural homes to tell how she won victory in her 20 years' fight, naturally exults in her triumph over the coffee habit:

"I feel it a duty to tell you," she says, "how much good Postum Food Coffee has done me. I am not only grateful, but also desire to let others who may be suffering as I did, know of the delightful method by which I was relieved.

"I had suffered for 20 years from dyspepsia, and the giddiness that usually accompanies that painful ailment, and which frequently prostrated me. I never drank much coffee, and cocoa and even milk were too strong for my impaired digestion, so I used tea, exclusively, till about a year ago, when I found in a package of Grape-Nuts the little book, 'The Road to Wellville.'

"After a careful reading of the booklet I was curious to try Postum Food Coffee, and sent to 66 Shoe Lane, London, for a package. I enjoyed it from the first, and at once gave up tea in its favor.

"I began to feel better very soon. My giddiness left me after the first few days' use of Postum, and my stomach became stronger so rapidly that it was not long till I was able (as I still am) to take milk and many other articles of food of which I was formerly compelled to deny myself. I have proved the truth of your statement that Postum 'makes good, red blood.'

"I have become very enthusiastic over the merits of my new table beverage, and during the past few months, have conducted a Postum propaganda among my neighbors which has brought benefit to many, and I shall continue to tell my friends of the 'better way' in which I rejoice." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. That little book, "The Road to Wellville," may be found in pkgs. of Postum and Grape-Nuts.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN NEW YORK 18TH & 19TH STS.

BARGAINS

For To-day's Selling Only. Right Reserved in All Items to Limit Purchases When Considered Necessary. Mail and Telephone Orders Received To-day Will Be Filled as Long as the Goods Last.

If you were here last Tuesday, drawn by a bargain list similar to this, you will doubtless recognize the wisdom of being here as early as you can to-day.

Just one word about the "values" stated. The figures first mentioned in every item are the prices for which we ourselves have sold, or would have to sell, the same goods under ordinary conditions. The last figures give to-day's bargain price. The difference between them is the actual, ready-money saving, and you can trust the figures implicitly.

We are perfectly willing to have you judge all our advertising in the future, rigidly and mercilessly, on the way these claims of value turn out on inspection.

12c. to 25c. HANDKERCHIEFS—1,000 doz. Swiss handkerchiefs; odds and ends of a manufacturer's line; hemstitched and scalloped edge handkerchiefs in a large variety; to-day.... 8c	4c. SEWING NEEDLES: H. Milward & Sons' needles; 25 in a package. Special price to-day 2c	5c. THREADS OF CODFISH; Como brand; extra fancy quality; regularly sold at 5c.; to-day 3c
10c. DOILIES: Teneriffe, hemstitched linen and fringed damask doilies; 4,000 in all; just the kind most needed in housekeeping; in round and square patterns 4c	5c. BROOK'S GLACE MACHINE COTTON; 200-yard spools; white or black; limit of 6 spools to a customer; no mail or telephone orders filled; each 3c	9c. STRINGLESS BEANS; Acorn brand; finest grade; Southern packing; at the exceptional price to-day of..... 5c
49c. PILLOW CORDS—Silk covered cotton pillow cords, with heavy tassels; in 12 different combinations of colors; 1,000 in this lot; to-day 19c	20c., 22c. AND 26c. KLEINERT'S DRESS SHIELDS; Nainsook featherweight; best quality; limited quantity sold, so we can supply all customers; price to-day, 14c. and... 12c	12½c. WHITE DOTTED SWISS; white Swiss with woven dots in assorted sizes; only 200 pieces in this lot; these 12½c. goods to-day only, at. 9c
EMBROIDERY SILKS: 5,000 skeins of M. Heminway & Sons, the well-known Royal-Filo and Twist embroidery silks; to-day only, skein, 2c., or dozen 22c	49c. KIMONO SACQUES: Women's; of lawn; excellent quality big variety of pretty patterns; double yoke back and front; with border trimmings; two to a customer 19c	19c. SERGES; Five hundred pieces of fancy suiting serges; one of the most beautiful and effective cotton fabrics of the season; reproductions of $1.50 and $2 goods; to-day..... 9c
12½c. PILLOW CASES; made of soft finished bleached muslin; full 45 and 36 inch sizes; only 3,000 in this lot; to-day only 7c	50c. KIMONO SACQUES; Children's; of daisy cloth; plain colors, pink and blue; with silk crochet edge finish. Exceptional value to-day.... 15c	50c. WORSTED SUITINGS; two hundred pieces of double width Worsted Suitings will be placed on sale to-day at prices which represent just about half their value, namely..... 29c
SHEETS: 2,000 bleached and unbleached sheets; for single and full size beds. We cannot guarantee this lot to last long, so come early..... 29c	69c. HOUSE SACQUES; Women's; of flannelette; good quality; very desirable patterns; fitted back; full front; sailor collar, trimmed with ruffle and fancy braid..... 39c	$1.25 GLACE TAFFETA SILKS; 36 inches wide; extra fine quality; black warps; to-day we are going to sell these goods at the lowest ever sold..... 55c
59c. CORSET COVERS; fine quality nainsook; handsomely trimmed with three fine lace insertions, beading and baby ribbon; lace edging on neck and sleeves..... 35c	65c. SHEARS. Your choice of fine steel shears; in all sizes; exceptionally fine values; opportunity to get shears at less than cost..... 25c	25c. AND 29c. TABLE LINEN; Bleached and silver bleached table linen, exquisitely patterned in floral designs; 5,000 yards in the lot; to-day..... 17c
75c. NIGHT GOWNS; muslin; with deep hubbard tucked yoke; cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves; pearl buttons; great values; three to a customer 35c	35c. SALT AND PEPPER SHAKERS; Sterling silver tops and the best imitation of cut glass; a truly beautiful table ornament; to-day.. 20c	25c. FOUR-IN-HANDS—Men's—in wide French styles, made of white washable mercerized Madras; to-day..... 12½c
60c. HOT WATER BAGS, 5,000 of them; white, slate and flannel-covered; all sizes from 1 to 6 quarts; to-day at..... 39c	25c. WOMEN'S VESTS—Swiss ribbed cotton and lisle thread vests; finished on neck and shoulders with silk ribbon; our price for to-day..... 12½c	58c. TABLE FERNERY; a beautiful combination; in 6-inch pan; 6 ferns and one asparagus or Kenthia palm..... 25c
59c. FLOSS CUSHIONS—1,000 in this lot of soft, downy, white cushions; regularly up to 59c.; to-day 29c	50c. FLANNEL NIGHT ROBES—men's—made of domet flannel; cut in full sizes; will be sold to-day at the exceptional value 30c	69c. TEA KETTLE; of two-coated granite iron; the kind that lasts a lifetime; holds 5 quarts; a wonderful value; you can't afford to miss this chance; to-day 35c
25c. & 35c. WOMEN'S HOSIERY—Black lisle thread or fine cotton; full fashioned; double sole and toe and high spliced heel; some are slightly imperfect, but nothing to hurt the wear 15c	25c. HOODS FOR CHILDREN; knitted worsted; made double; colors pink and white; French style; very comfortable; sizes 12 to 14; to-day.... 15c	$1.00 MRS. POTTS'S SAD IRONS; in sets of three irons and handle. These are the genuine Mrs. Potts's irons—the kind that are too well known to describe; to-day..... 54c
$1.00 WHITE LAWN WAISTS—Square yoke, full blouse and pleated back; elaborately trimmed in Val. lace insertions and Swiss embroidery; two to a customer 65c	$3.75 DRESS SUIT CASES; made of russet colored leather; well lined; inside leather straps; leather covered corners; brass plated lock and catches, 24 inches; to-day $2.35	50c. TURKISH SLIPPERS; Women's; first quality; imported; in all shades; with silver and gilt trimming; all sizes. 29c
$1.50 JAPANESE NETSUKI BAGS of real imported Japanese leather—not imitated, as many may suppose, judging by the price; a regular $1.50 value; to-day 75c	$1.50 DRESS SUIT CASES; light weight; made of light colored cloth; especially adapted for women's use; 24 inches long; brass plated lock and catches; to-day 75c	$1.50 SHOES, WOMEN'S; Dongola kid; lace shoes with patent leather tips; all sizes; at the unusual price, to-day.. 79c
$1.50 PETTICOATS — Excellent quality black moire; 20-inch accordion flounce, with two bias ruffles; tailor stitched strapping; ideal style; generous sweep to skirt; to-day 89c	$1.25 BLOCK LIGHTS; the genuine "Incandescent Block" light; complete with XX "Block" mantle; full regulation burner and "Q" opal globe; guaranteed; limit 6 to a customer; to-day 85c	$1.50 SHOES; BOYS' AND YOUTHS'; good quality satin calf lace, with stout soles; all sizes up to 5½; to-day 85c
25c. CAPS; Boys' Golf and Eton College caps; large variety of colors; neat mixtures of cassimere and cheviot; everywhere else 25c.; here..... 10c	$3.00 OPERA GLASSES; French imported; extra strong lens; frame of French Gray finish; fancy Cupid designs and trimmings of gilt; each, with morocco case..... $1.25	45c. TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPET. If you are in need of new floor covering, now is the opportunity to supply the need at small cost; wide range of designs and colors; to-day. 32c
89c. SHIRTS FOR MEN; newest Spring styles of negligee shirts; cuffs attached or detached; colors or plain white; split cushion neckband; all sizes; to-day 49c	$5.00 BATH ROBES—men's—in a big variety of colors; terry cloth, elderdown or blanket robes; just the thing for solid comfort; price to-day..... $1.75	$4.75 SMYRNA RUGS; reversible Smyrna Rugs; a jute fabric; excellent wearing qualities; your choice of an unusually attractive assortment of bright colors; to-day $3.50
$1.50 MEN'S HATS; derbies in blacks and browns; soft hats of newest Alpine and Tourist shapes; in black, brown, pearl and steel 75c	$4.50 GIRLS' SPRING REEFERS—Of all wool twill Thibet; in colors of blue and red; double-breasted front; full box back; in fact, include every latest detail; only two hundred in the lot; to-day $2.00	$8.90 MORRIS CHAIRS; mahogany finish only; heavy shaped arms; carved posts and highly polished; our own exclusive design; figured velour cushions; to-day $6.00
$8 AND $10 SUITS FOR MEN; including blacks, browns, grays and slates; single and double breasted; from 33 to 46 in., regulars and stouts. $4.50	$3.00 GLOVES FOR WOMEN; of white or black Glace Kid; 16 button length; a clear saving of one dollar a pair; limit two pairs to a customer; special to-day $2.00	$10.00 HORSE BLANKETS; the genuine Burleigh Fawn Blanket; size 90x96; about ten pounds in weight; would be low priced at $10.00; to-day at $7.50
$4.75 WALKING SKIRTS—Majority smooth black cloth; circular with side seam; pleated back and front; many other latest styles in Panama, broadcloth and cheviot $2.95	$13.50 SPRING COATS FOR WOMEN; a new top coat effect of finest Worumbo or English covert cloth or excellent black broadcloth; popular shape; creased back; to-day..... $7.95	$13.00 REFRIGERATOR; the "SIEGEL COOPER SPECIAL"; made of hardwood in golden oak finish; 24 inches wide, 16½ deep and 50 inches high; a great ice saver; to-day.. $7.85
$14.75 VELOUR COUCHES; made on oak frames; have open indestructible construction; finest steel springs; tufted with patent buttons; covered with imported velours; to-day at $9.50	ANY FUR-LINED COAT for women's wear in the store, without reservation or restriction, to-day at Half price.	$80.00 PARLOR SUITE; five pieces; finely finished frames; light carved pieces on the backs; side extension on each frame; covered with cream tapestry; to-day $50 00

WE GIVE "S. & H." GREEN TRADING STAMPS.

ONE DYNAMITE PRISONER WAS A SAM PARKS MAN

Moran Identified as Assailant of Jersey Ironworker.

SURE OUTRAGE WAS PLANNED

Dynamite Would Have Wrecked Tenements and Killed Many Persons, Says Supt. Murray.

Continued investigation of the case of the three men, Charles Moran, John Guthrie, and Thomas Weir, who were arrested on Saturday night in the new building of the Bliss estate, at 304 East Twenty-third Street, with dynamite in their possession, left no doubt in the minds of the investigators yesterday that the three men intended to destroy the building.

It was ascertained that the three men were ironworkers, and that Moran, at least, was a union man, and one of the old school of Sam Parks's "entertainment committee." This man, who is wanted on several charges, was identified as the Charles Moran of 62 Nelson Street, Jersey City, who jumped his bail of $1,500 in a case of assault upon a Jersey City ironworker who is now dying in the Bergen County Hospital. When arrested here the man gave the same name and address.

Supt. Murray of the Bureau of Combustibles said yesterday, after testing the dynamite found in Guthrie's possession, that there were thirteen pounds and two ounces of it; that the dynamite was of a powerful variety, and that if it had been exploded, all Manhattan would have known of it and the damage done to life and property would have been great.

The only point in the case which remains a mystery is the first source of information which enabled the police to make the arrests. The police say they got their information from a Mrs. Betz of 302 Second Avenue. Mrs. Betz denies that she ever supplied it. Prominent members of the Building Trades Employers' Association say they got their information from other sources, which in turn lead back to the police as the source of information.

Before the three prisoners were arraigned for the second time in Yorkville Court yesterday there had been developments in the case which showed their true character. First, Mayor Fagan of Jersey City called at Police Headquarters, and, after taking a look at the prisoners, pointed out Moran as a man whom he knew to be an ironworker, and with whom, he intimated, he had had trouble in the erection of a building in Jersey City. Without directly accusing Moran of being responsible, he hinted that he had found an unnecessary oil can in the building.

Identifies Moran as Thug.

Later Chief Murphy of the Jersey City police called Commissioner Bingham on the telephone and said that the name, address, and description given by Moran tallied exactly with that of the man out on $1,500 bail for beating a non-union man with a blackjack. He later came over to Manhattan and identified Moran.

When the prisoners were arraigned, Moran, who acted as spokesman for his companions, asked Magistrate Moss to remand them until Friday, so that they might get counsel. When Magistrate Moss pointed out that they would have to go back to prison if they could not get bail, Moran said cheerfully:

"All right, if you'll make it the Tombs."

The prisoners were remanded to Yorkville prison. Guthrie and Weir on $5,000 bail each, and Moran on $4,000. Three charges were preferred against the latter—conspiracy, carrying dynamite, and attempted felonious assault upon Detective Sergeant Jackson. Weir was charged only with conspiracy, while carrying dynamite was added to conspiracy in the case of Guthrie.

Supt. Murray of the Bureau of Combustibles, in making his report, said:

"The dynamite is of the kind called nitro-powder, one of the most powerful dynamites in use. It is mainly manufactured and used in the West. I placed half a pound of the total thirteen pounds two ounces under a two-ton boulder in an excavation at the foot of East Seventy-ninth Street this morning and exploded it. The boulder was completely shattered." Discussing the case later Supt. Murray said:

Would Have Wrecked Tenements.

"Had the dynamite been exploded in the building it would have wrecked the Bliss building and probably have shattered the tenements to the rear and the lodging house to the west of the structure where, I understand, there are 300 people every night."

Moran's wife was in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning when he was arraigned. She was allowed to speak with him for a few minutes. Two other women appeared in court and greeted the other prisoners.

Detectives of the Central Office and those employed by the employers' organization are working hard to clear up the case before Friday in the belief that by doing so they will explain the numerous explosions and other troubles which have recently occurred in connection with building strikes.

Call Prisoners Union Men.

William H. McCord, President of Post & McCord, said yesterday: "We have quite established that the men are members of the Ironworkers' Union, and of a very strenuous branch of it at that. Moran is an old hand at the game and was a retainer of 'Sam' Parks.

"Guthrie we recollect as a non-union man who went to work for us and was intimidated by the union. Weir we only known to be a union ironworker."

Detective Sergeant Jackson when asked how the police had received its information about the plot, said that Commissioner Bingham was the one who had received the information and that the Commissioner had personally instructed Inspector McLaughlin and his men how, when, and where to act.

Mrs. Betz denied to a reporter that she had ever given any information, and added that, although her windows overlooked the Post & McCord structure, she had heard nothing of the affair. As her name was Mrs. Betz, she failed to recognize the Mrs. Butts in the newspapers. When Mr. McCord was told of this he said:

"My information came from Thomas T. Hopper of Isaac A. Hopper & Son, who said to me on Saturday: 'There's going to be something doing to-night.' He did not give me any further information, although I asked him." Mr. Hopper said:

"I got it from the policeman on post, who told me that the Sergeant of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station had read out Headquarters instructions at noon to have buildings guarded."

Commissioner Bingham could not be found last night.

Cuban Rioters' Camp Captured.

HAVANA, Feb. 26.—Gen. Rodriguez, Chief of the Rural Police, received a report this morning to the effect that a detachment of Rural Guards had captured near Tapeste the camp of the Guanabacoa rioters, believed to be negroes, who attacked the quarters of the Rural Guards yesterday and killed two men. The culprits scattered and only one of them was captured, but the police seized a dozen horses and a quantity of provisions.

Trip out of town to be made—takes time, costs money.

Why not Telephone

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
15 Day Street

RUSSIA'S FINANCIAL NEEDS.

Official Organ Denies Rumors of a State Property Mortgage.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 26.—The depression on the Russian and foreign Bourses caused by the statement of the Russkoe Gosudarstvo that the Government urgently needed £60,000,000 or £70,000,000 and would have to resort to extreme measures to get the money evokes an explanation in to-day's issue of this official organ.

The paper ridicules the rumors that it is intended to establish a moratorium, or mortgage on State property, declaring that its allusion to extreme measures applied to the onerous conditions Russia must accept in obtaining a further loan. It expresses confidence that a loan will be negotiated as soon as the Morocco conflict is settled, and such settlement, it glibly predicts, will be assured by mutual concessions on the part of France and Germany.

This optimistic pronouncement, however, throws no light on the measures the Government proposes to take to prevent the continual outflow of gold from Russia.

Between September and January £34,000,000 in gold left the country, and the depletion continues. How is the gold reserve to be maintained pending the conclusion of another loan?

It is doubtful whether the fixing of the date for the meeting of the Douma on May 20 will have sufficient effect upon the international situation to put an end to the conditions which determine this drain of the precious metal. Hence rumors of impending recourse to forced paper currency persist.

RUSSIAN BANK HOLD-UP.

Robbers in Finland Shoot a Man and Steal $37,500.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Feb. 26.—Ten men forced an entrance into the Russian State Bank yesterday, shot the guardian, and stole $37,500. They have not been captured.

The robbery was committed in broad day and on the principal street of the city. The robbers forced the unarmed employes to throw up their hands, took the keys of the safe and then drove the men into an adjoining room, warning them that on any attempt to escape two "bombs," which they placed against the door, would be exploded. The "bombs," however, were merely empty tomato cans.

The robbers are thought to be revolutionists from the Baltic.

DUCHESS SOPHIE IN BERLIN.

Kaiser Hopes She, Mrs. Longworth, and Their Husbands Will Be Happy.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—Duchess Sophie Charlotte of Oldenburg, who will become the bride to-morrow of Prince Eitel Friedrich, arrived in Berlin with her father from Oldenburg this afternoon in a drizzling rain.

After lunching with the Emperor and Empress, Prince Eitel Friedrich and other members of the imperial family at the small Bellevue Palace, she drove with her grandmother, Princess Friedrich Karl of Prussia, to the imperial palace for the signing of the marriage contract, being cheered along the route by hundreds of thousands of people. At the Brandenburger Gate the Duchess shook hands with the Chief Burgomaster and thanked him for the address of welcome which he delivered.

Ambassador Tower to-day presented President Roosevelt's message congratulating the German Emperor and Empress on their silver wedding anniversary. The Emperor, in expressing his thanks, mentioned the wedding of Miss Alice Roosevelt to Nicholas Longworth and the marriage of the Duchess Sophie Charlotte of Oldenburg to Prince Eitel Friedrich, and said he hoped these young people would be as happy as he and the Empress had been.

ESSEN, Prussia, Feb. 26.—Mrs. Krupp, widow of the great steel manufacturer, has given $250,000 to charity in recognition of the imperial wedding anniversary.

COMMON LAW UNION UPHELD.

British Court Recognizes Marriage in America by Habit and Repute.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Divorce Court to-day held that a marriage "by habit and repute" contracted at St. Paul, Minn., without either Church or civil ceremony must be considered legal in England.

A question arose regarding the legitimacy of the son of Alfred and Ida Newman, who lived as man and wife at St. Paul from 1880 to 1890, when Newman, who is a Baronet's son, brought his wife to England. His family insisted on the necessity for a Church marriage, which was performed in 1894, the couple being respectively described as a bachelor and spinster. This false description led to the question of the legitimacy of the son and his right to succeed to his parents' property.

GARFIELD'S AID TO MOODY.

Gave 700 Names, but None Were Furnished by the Packers.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Commissioner of Corporations Garfield was again on the stand in the packers' case to-day under cross-examination.

William J. Hynes, acting for the packers, asked about the consultation between Mr. Garfield and Attorney General Moody. The witness said that in September, 1904, he talked with the Attorney General regarding the case, and also with H. M. Hoyt, Solicitor General of the Department of Justice.

Q.—Did the Department of Justice ask for any of the information you had secured? A.—Yes, the Solicitor General made a request in July, 1904. The request was repeated in September, but he did not accede to either request.

Q.—When next were you requested? A.—When I was directed by the President to turn over information concerning persons who knew of alleged violations of law.

Q.—Did you tell the President that you had told the packers that there was no co-operation between the Department of Justice and your department? A.—I had stated that to him a number of times.

He said he turned over 700 names of persons who said they knew of violations of the law.

Q.—Have you here now the information you got from the packers which was turned over to the Attorney General? A.—None of that information was obtained from the packers.

Q.—Did some of the information turned over contain conversations with the packers? A.—Some of it.

He said he had refused to let his agents in Chicago report to the District Attorney, as the departments were separate.

BAG FOR FATHER CHIDWICK.

His Eleventh Avenue Victory Celebrated by a Dinner.

The passage of the Eleventh Avenue bill by the Assembly and the appointment of its chief advocate, Father Chidwick, as Police Chaplain were celebrated last night by a dinner in the grand ballroom at Reisenweber's to the ex-Chaplain of the Maine. About 150 of his parishioners and the members of the John F. Curry Association of the Seventeenth Assembly District attended and presented a traveling bag to Father Chidwick.

German Line Not to Use Liverpool.

HAMBURG, Feb. 26.—The Hamburg-American Line declares that the reports to the effect that it contemplates making Liverpool a port of call are unfounded.

FRANCE PUTS AN END TO PRIVATE OVERTURES

Germany to Make Concessions If Her Rival Will Also.

DIPLOMATS STILL FEAR WAR

An Ambassador at St. Petersburg Says a Conflict Already Has Been Decided Upon.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ALGECIRAS, Feb. 26.—An informal written communication which M. Révoil handed to Herr von Radowitz this morning practically ends the private conversations between the French and German delegates on the Moroccan police question.

Herr von Radowitz's last communication was a refusal to entertain a proposal intrusting the police duties in seaport towns to French and Spanish officers on the ground that such an organization had not a sufficiently international character. The German delegates then expressed their readiness to examine any proposal based on equal rights for all.

M. Révoil now replies that he presumes that by the expression "equality of rights" reference is made to equality of treatment in commercial and similar matters, which the French Government has always accepted without reserve, and is convinced was in no way infringed by the proposal it made concerning the police organization. If, however, the conference should desire fresh guarantees, the French Government is quite ready to examine the question, but considers it is for the conference to find a solution in accordance with the agreement signed in Paris on July 8.

This reply shows that the French Government is anxious to give every satisfaction to the requirements of all nations interested. It is the equality of treatment in Morocco which could best be protected by a well-organized police under compentent and properly qualified officers, such as can be supplied by France and Spain.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—The German Government has decided to make a further concession to the French views on the Moroccan question, provided France will also yield something. The extent of Germany's proposals will become known only at Algeciras, where they will be communicated to the French delegates.

Emperor William and Chancellor von Buelow, it is understood, would rather make another effort to reconcile the French aims and Germany's interests than allow the serious situation to drift.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 26.—Most alarming views with reference to the relations between Germany and France prevail in certain diplomatic quarters, where the situation is considered to be extremely tense and a conflict by no means unlikely.

The Ambassador of one great European power told The Associated Press to-day that war, in his opinion, was inevitable, and had, in fact, already been decided upon. "It is sad," added the diplomat, who is not ranked among the admirers of Emperor William, "that for the whims of one man Europe must be plunged into the horrors of war."

At the French Embassy, opinion as to the situation is frankly pessimistic, and the outlook at present is regarded as extremely serious, the view being that there is no telling what may be in store if the conference should break off and France and Germany be left face to face in uncompromising opposition. The abandonment of the French position is regarded as impossible. Emperor William's toast at the banquet in Berlin yesterday, with its direct allusion to the possibility of war, is quoted with apprehension.

POLICEMAN IN MURDER CASE.

Morton Accused of Plotting with the Claiche Girl.

Assistant District Attorney Ely said yesterday in opening the people's case against Berthe Claiche, the young French woman who is being tried before Justice Davis in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court on a charge of murdering Emil Gerdron, that he would prove that the defendant and Policeman Henry Morton, formerly a member of ex-Commissioner McAdoo's vice squad, conspired to lure Gerdron to his death.

Mr. Ely complained of the unpleasant task confronting him who had to prosecute a case in which murder was the charge and a woman the defendant. In the case before the court, he went on, the inclination to apply the words, "Woman, go and sin no more" were mere "maudlin sentiment."

Having admitted that the killed man was a "sport and a gambler who may have lived on the income which the defendant derived from renting rooms to other members of her class," Mr. Ely drew a lurid picture of the kind of life lived by the Claiche girl. From it he concluded that the woman was rather worse than the man.

Policeman Clarence Martineau told of what happened when he, together with Policemen Morton and Bellafer, arrested Gerdron in the presence of the Claiche girl. The arrest, he said, was preceded by several talks between the girl and Morton, whom she all the time addressed as "Harry." In the drug store, where both the dead man and the girl were taken after the shooting, the girl, according to Martineau, tried to kick Gerdron's body.

The witness said he heard the girl say to Morton, "Oh, Harry, what shall I do?" Morton, he said, answered, "Don't worry; you'll be out in a few days." He also said he heard Morton saying:

"Gee, Bertha, but I thought you had shot me. It felt as if pins and needles were running up and down me."

To that the girl, according to the witness, replied: "Oh, I took good care not to shoot you, Harry."

Cross-examined by Mr. Rosalsky, Martineau admitted that he felt unfriendly toward Morton because the latter's relations to the defendant had served to taint Martineau's name. Mr. Rosalsky openly charged the witness with committing perjury to save himself from being discharged from the police force. Martineau will take the stand again this morning.

Pittsburg Leader in New Hands.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 26.—The Pittsburg Leader was issued to-day under the management of A. P. Moore, Edward Hope, and John K. Emge, local newspaper men. The paper was recently sold for $1,200,000. Its price was reduced from 2 cents to 1 cent per copy. The paper will be, as heretofore, independent in politics.

Hale's Honey of Horehound & Tar

Relieves hoarseness. Cures colds quickly Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

Stern Brothers

Ladies' Tailoring and Dressmaking Departments
(On the Third Floor)

An Early Importation of Parisian Gowns
is now shown from which adaptations will be made
at Very Reasonable Prices

Spring Importations of
Upholstery & Lace Drapery Materials

for Wall and Furniture Coverings, Door and Window Draperies and Bed Room Fittings, comprising Lace, Swiss and Ruffled Curtains and Bed Sets, Sash Materials by the yard, Light Weight Portieres, Couch and Table Covers, Cretonnes, Art Prints, Drapery Silks and Satins, also Draught and Fire Screens and Utility Boxes, including a choice line of Medium Price Goods specially adapted for the coming season.

Particular attention given to the fitting up of Town and Country Residences, Clubs, Hotels, Cottages and Yachts with

Interior Drapings, Floor Coverings and Mission Furniture

Designs, Estimates and Suggestions will be furnished upon request.
SPECIAL ORDER DEPT. THIRD FLOOR

West Twenty-third Street

Do you know that healthy children have healthy teeth? To promote digestion and keep the first teeth healthy, Sanitol Tooth Powder should be used before school-time. Then the boys and girls will be in better health and temper for the day. Have *your* children use Sanitol and *watch the effect.*

Price 25 cents everywhere.

The Sanitol Chemical Laboratory Co., St. Louis.

Finch Rigid Eyeglasses

Are nearest to what ideal eyeglasses should be. They enable one to wear glasses correctly, in the manner they were made to be worn.

Our "Finch" booklet tells why, and a personal visit to one of our stores will convince.

Patented

E. B. Meyrowitz OPTICIAN.

104 E. 23d St., near 4th Ave.
125 W. 42d St., bet. B'way and 6th Ave.
650 Madison Ave., cor. 60th St.
3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

CZAR AT LAST CONVOKES A NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

First Russian Parliament Will Meet on May 10.

JEWS TO FORM A PARTY

Premier Witte's Efforts to Retain Minister Timiriazeff in the Cabinet Meet with Failure.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 26.—Reports from the interior, showing it is possible to hold the elections in over half the districts and open the National Assembly May 10 with a working majority, the Cabinet recommended that the first meeting of the Russian Parliament be held, and the long-expected imperial ukase to that effect was promulgated to-day.

Many of the members, including representatives of the Caucasus, Siberia, parts of Poland, the Baltic Provinces, and even of important cities like Kieff, will probably not be chosen in time to participate in the organization of the National Assembly and its opening sessions, but the urgent need for a speedy convocation of the new Parliament in order to reassure the country regarding the intentions of the Government overweighed the disadvantages of incomplete representation. A second ukase annuls the requirement of a simultaneous election throughout the empire.

The efforts to retain in the Cabinet M. Timiriazeff, the Minister of Commerce, who tendered his resignation on Feb. 19, came to naught at a conference this evening with Premier Witte. M. Timiriazeff refused to abate one iota of his conditions, which included guarantees of a change in the position of the Government relative to the abandonment of repressive measures except as such measures may be necessary in order to cope with actual or contemplated disorder or revolution, and assurances that Minister of the Interior Durnovo should not be permitted to interfere with the execution of M. Timiriazeff's industrial programme by wholesale arrests of workmen.

For the first time in the history of Russian public architecture accommodations have been provided for press correspondents. The representatives of the principal Russian papers and foreign news agencies will be seated in the press gallery of the National Assembly, overlooking the floor.

The Jewish congress for the attainment of full civil and political rights of Jews, which met here secretly, has decided to participate in the elections for members of the National Assembly and to form a party to defend the interests of the Jewish masses.

"Lion Brand"

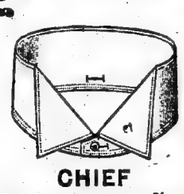

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VOLTA cures
Quick Relief.
Sure Cure. (All Druggists.)
RHEUMATISM

CALIFORNIA—COLORADO
Portland and the Northwest
Two Through Trains Daily over the
UNION PACIFIC R. R.

Lest You Forget
We Say it Yet—
Uneeda Biscuit

Frederick Loeser & Co.

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

Store Opens Daily at 8 A. M., Closes at 5:30 P. M.

Spring Weather---Spring Goods.

THE NEW THINGS HERE to fit the weather—that's expected of Loeser's.

But the Store keeps ahead of the season; brings here the first authoritative showings of new fashions; keeps in close touch with the chief style centres abroad, so that almost as soon as an idea is born there it is reflected in the Loeser Store.

A walk through the Store these days is like a voyage of discovery. Something new and interesting is at every turn, and very frequently what is new here doesn't reach the general market for some little while.

The peculiar position which this Store holds in the esteem and confidence of Brooklyn people was never better deserved than it is just now. Things are new, new, new, every way you turn.

Greatest Offer of New Bedroom Furniture
We or Any Store Ever Made.

FROM ONE OF THE FOREMOST MAKERS IN THE COUNTRY comes his whole sample line of Furniture made for the coming Spring. It is an immense stock. It includes splendid variety. Being samples, the pieces all show at least as fine wood and workmanship as will go into the regular line. And now, in this last week of the Furniture Sale it arrives and will be ready to-day at A STRAIGHT FIFTH UNDER THE REGULAR PRICES.

There are Bedsteads, Bureaus, Chiffoniers, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Cheval Glasses, Cheval Dressers and Somnoes of mahogany, golden oak and maple. It is a superb and complete stock. It is absolutely new and absolutely perfect. It is one of the crowning offerings of the best Furniture Sale that Brooklyn has ever known. Here are details, briefly:

Matched Sets.

Mahogany Dresser, regularly $93, $74.50
Mahogany Chiffonier, regularly $86, $69
Mahogany Toilet Table, regularly $62, $49.50
Mahogany Somnoe, regularly $34, $27
Mahogany Chair, regularly $12.50, $10
Mahogany Rocker, regularly $17, $13.50
Mahogany Wardrobe, regularly $105, $84
Mahogany Bed, regularly $70, $56
Mahogany Towel Rack, regularly $17, $13.50
Golden Oak Dresser, regularly $63, $50
Golden Oak Chiffonier, regularly $61, $48.75
Golden Oak Toilet Table, regularly $39, $31
Golden Oak Bedstead, regularly $39, $31
Golden Oak Somnoe, regularly $22, $17.50
Golden Oak Writing Table, regularly $32, $25.50
Mahogany Dresser, regularly $33, $59
Mahogany Chiffonier, regularly $62, $49.50
Mahogany Toilet Table, regularly $40, $32
Mahogany Bedstead, regularly $44, $35
Mahogany Somnoe, regularly $23, $18.50
Mahogany Writing Table, regularly $34, $27
Mahogany Dresser, regularly $138, $110
Mahogany Chiffonier, regularly $108, $86
Mahogany Toilet Table, regularly $95, $76
Mahogany Commode, regularly $64, $51
Mahogany Bedstead, regularly $105, $84
Mahogany Wardrobe, regularly $125, $100
Golden Oak Dresser, regularly $35, $28
Golden Oak Chiffonier, regularly $35, $28
Golden Oak Toilet Table, regularly $22, $17.50
Golden Oak Bedstead, regularly $26, $20.75
Golden Oak Somnoe, regularly $14, $11.25

Bureaus, Chiffoniers, and Toilet Tables to Match.

Mahogany Bureau, regularly $53, $42.50
Mahogany Bureau, regularly $62, $49.50
Mahogany Chiffonier, regularly $48, $38.50
Mahogany Toilet Table, regularly $32.....$25.50
Mahogany Chiffonier, regularly $55, $44
Mahogany Toilet Table, regularly $34.....$27
Mahogany Bureau, regularly $39, $31
Mahogany Chiffonier, regularly $38, $30
Mahogany Toilet Table, regularly $25.....$20
Mahogany Bureau, regularly $36, $28.75
Mahogany Chiffonier, regularly $35, $28
Mahogany Toilet Table, regularly $25.....$20

Bureaus and Chiffoniers to Match.

BUREAUS.

Mahogany, regularly $63.....$50
Maple, regularly $75.....$60
Maple, regularly $39.....$31
Golden oak, regularly $62.....$49.50
Mahogany, regularly $55.....$44
Maple, regularly $53.....$42.50
Golden oak, regularly $53.....$42.50

CHIFFONIERS.

Mahogany, regularly $53.....$42.50
Maple, regularly $63.....$50
Maple, regularly $34.....$27
Golden oak, regularly $50.....$40
Mahogany, regularly $47.....$37.50
Maple, regularly $45.....$36
Golden oak, regularly $45.....$36

Wardrobes.

Maple, regularly $25.....$20
Golden oak, regularly $40.....$32
Mahogany, regularly $40.....$32
Golden oak, regularly $35.....$28

Cheval Glasses.

Maple, regularly $26.....$20.75
Mahogany, regularly $28.....$22.50
Golden oak, regularly $26.....$20.75
Mahogany, regularly $32.....$25.50
Mahogany, regularly $38.....$30

Cheval Dressers.

Maple, regularly $32.....$25.50
Mahogany, regularly $32.....$25.50
Golden oak, regularly $32.....$25.50
Golden oak, regularly $38.....$30
Maple, regularly $38.....$30
Mahogany, regularly $40.....$32
Mahogany, regularly $72.....$57
Golden oak, regularly $70.....$56

Brass Bedsteads.

$16.75, regularly $21. One inch pillars and continuous bent top tubing.
$19, regularly $26. One and one-quarter inch pillars and continuous bent top tubing.
$23, regularly $32. One and one-half inch pillars and continuous bent top tubing.
$28.75, regularly $40. Two inch pillars and continuous bent top tubing.
$36.75, regularly $50. Two inch pillars and continuous bent top tubing.
$44.50, regularly $60. Two inch pillars and continuous bent top tubing.

NOW Is the Time for Furniture; Sale Ends This Week.

If you have been putting off the buying of Furniture, there is no longer time for delay. Already we have extended the term of the sale for three days beyond its usual time. And on Saturday will end the greatest Furniture opportunity which we have ever known—one that cannot be matched again until the great Loeser Sale next August, and perhaps not even then on account of the advancing prices for Furniture.

Be sure that the Furniture you want to buy is in the Loeser Store and in the Loeser Furniture Sale. Be sure that every piece is backed by our broadest guarantee—that every piece will give you years of service. Be sure that even now, in these last days of the Sale, you can SAVE A FIFTH TO FULLY HALF on the prices that will prevail when the Sale is over.

It is a great opportunity for home furnishers; but it must be turned to advantage NOW. Third, Fourth and Fifth Floors.

Printed Dotted Swisses, 12½c.

OVER THE SHEER WHITE DOTTED GROUNDS are scattered organdy patterns—big natural roses, cluster flower designs and the dainty rosebud wreaths so popular this season. All the patterns are new, with the soft color effects and delicate shadings that mark this year's distinctive printings. Small black conventional designs, too, on the white ground, for those who like the neat effects.

They will fairly fly to-day, for the new patterns on the sheer Swiss convinces every one of the good value at 12½c. Second Floor.

French Wilton Rugs.

THESE RUGS, the very finest that are made in America, have their only adequate Brooklyn showing in the Loeser Store.

There is a superb collection here—full range of patterns and colorings in every size. The makers succeed wonderfully in reproducing the rich colorings of the finest Oriental Rugs, and their fabric is of a quality that will give years of service, too.

People who want the very finest American Rugs ask for French Wiltons.

27x54 inches.....$5.25
36x63 inches..... 7.50
4.6x7.6 feet..... 19.50
6x9 feet.....$35
8.3x10.6 feet..... 45
9x12 feet..... 50

Runners.

2.3x9 feet..... $12
2.8x12 feet..... 16.25
2.3x15 feet..... 19.50
3x9 feet.....$14.25
3x12 feet..... 18.75
3x15 feet..... 24.50
Third Floor.

In offering my cigars to you as I do, I give you the benefit of all doubts.

Do you doubt that my cigars are what I claim them to be—my factory is open to you at all times.

Do you doubt that I will do as I say—I ask no money in advance.

Do you doubt that you will like my cigars—I allow you to smoke ten of them at my risk.

I have tried to fix things so that all risks are taken by me.

I have tried to make my offer as plain, honest, stringless and unambiguous as possible.

If there is any way by which a man can get "stuck" by taking advantage of my offer, I would like to have it pointed out to me.

There is, however, a way in which that offer might be the means of "sticking" me. And that is, if my cigars were not all that I claim them to be.

It can readily be seen what would happen to me if many of my customers simply smoked ten of my cigars and sent the rest back to me, express collect.

Therefore, the fact that I do sell all my cigars under this offer ought to be to you a pretty good guarantee that my cigars are what I claim.

Shivers' Panatela Exact Size and Shape.

However, if they don't suit you, this offer means what it says.

MY OFFER IS: I will, upon request, send one hundred Shivers' Panatela Cigars on approval to a reader of THE TIMES, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining ninety at my expense if he is not pleased with them; if he is pleased, and keeps them, he agrees to remit the price, $5.00, within ten days.

Simply enclose business card, or give personal references, and state whether mild, medium or strong cigars are wanted.

HERBERT D. SHIVERS,
913 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE OUTING MAGAZINE

EDITED BY CASPAR WHITNEY.

AMID the DISMAL CHORUS OF GRAFT that has been ringing in our ears, the March number of this live magazine sounds A PLEASING NOTE, with

THE BUILDERS,

By RALPH D. PAINE.

An absorbing story of the WHITE SIDE OF AMERICAN LIFE.

Also in this strikingly illustrated issue is

STEWART EDWARD WHITE'S

latest serial called

THE PASS.

Those who enjoyed his THE FOREST and THE MOUNTAINS need not be told of the entertainment the new story assures them.

These are but two of the good things in this number; there is much else of interest, and

ALL OF THE BEST.

"Fifth Ave. Styles and Quality at HALF Fifth Ave. Prices."

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY

SPECIALS.

Two models in **sheer tucked** and **French hand-embroidered** mull WAISTS. Exceptional value at $6.00 for..... $4.25

Two new designs very fine **French hand embroidered** and **lace trimmed WAISTS**, salable at $6.00, for..... $4.25

Moire velour GOWNS, all colors, full pleated blouse, handsome circular skirt, serviceable and jaunty, value $17.50, at.. $11.50

THE HOLLY

A block away from 5 times the rent.
10 West 22d St.

Mayer's

HAVE OPENED THEIR TENTH GREATER NEW YORK STORE AT

28 EAST 59TH STREET,

BET. MADISON & FIFTH AVENUES.

BONBONS AND CHOCOLATES,

PURE! FRESH! DELICIOUS!

ALSO LARGE LINE OF FANCY BOXES, BASKETS, FAVORS & NOVELTIES.

OUR ICE CREAM SODA

AND OTHER FOUNTAIN DRINKS ARE UNEQUALLED.

CANDIES SENT EVERYWHERE BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.
TELEPHONE CONNECTION.
OPEN EVENINGS.

Superfluous Hair

permanently removed. Free trial treatment at office demonstrating latest scientific method. Registered 1905. Washington; NO ELECTRICITY OR POISONS. $1 package will convince you of my cure. Mme. MAYME, Face Specialist, 320 Fifth Avenue, 32d St. Tel. 5557 Mad. Sq.

CROMWELL AND MORGAN IN TEMPER OVER CANAL

Lawyer Refuses to Tell of His Talks with Secretary Taft.

QUOTES PRAISE BY WALLACE

Letter from Engineer Lauded His Wisdom—Morgan Refuses to Let Committee Check Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—William Nelson Cromwell, the New York lawyer who arranged the sale of the Panama Canal Company's properties to the United States and who has since acted as counsel to the President and Secretary of War Taft in Panama matters, was before the Senate Isthmian Canal Committee to-day.

He was subjected to a severe examination by Senator Morgan, long the Chairman of the committee. The statesman, who for fifteen years had fostered the Nicaraguan project until it seemed on the point of success, faced the man who undid all his work and brought about the choice of the Panama route. At the end of three hours of fencing they came to a point where Senator Morgan, angered by his inability to make the witness answer questions about conversations with Secretary Taft, said:

"I will deal with you in the Senate."

"And that is the only safe place to do it," was the angry reply, and the committee adjourned to stop the trouble.

Mr. Cromwell in the beginning asked permission to read a statement he had prepared dealing with his activities in canal matters.

In it he declared that every penny of the money paid by the United States Government for the purchase of Panama railway stock and for the French canal property had been accounted for.

In all his relations with the Government of the United States and Panama, he said, not a cent was received by him for his services.

He gave an authorized statement of the disposition of the $10,000,000 paid to the Panama Republic for its canal rights. It made this showing:

Invested in New York real estate	$5,165,500
Bonds of the Panama Railroad	834,343
Cash on deposit in New York	1,521,280
Cash on deposit in London	632,680
Cash on deposit at Panama	150,000
Invested in Banco Hipotycario, Panama	500,000
Used for public works	1,023,000
Drafts on J. P. Morgan & Co.	622,615

The feature of Mr. Cromwell's statement that attracted most attention dealt with the testimony given before the committee by John F. Wallace, ex-Chief Engineer of the Canal. Mr. Wallace had said he was moved to resign chiefly because of the interference of Mr. Cromwell with his work and his inability to tell Secretary Taft of his feelings in the matter, because Mr. Cromwell was present when they met.

Mr. Cromwell's statement said that the explanation of his resignation which Mr. Wallace gave the committee was radically different from that which he gave at the time he retired, which was that he had an offer of a larger salary. His reasons given after the Manhattan Hotel interview with Mr. Taft made no reference to Mr. Cromwell, and in a letter to Chairman Shonts the day after the interview, no allusion was made to Mr. Cromwell.

Mr. Cromwell also gave a letter from Mr. Wallace, dated at Panama, May 26, 1905, saying that his "mind repeatedly turned to the words of advice and counsel which I received from you," also that he was "more and more impressed with the wisdom underlying the action of the President and the Secretary of War, as well as with the wisdom of their 'privy counsel' and the tactful manner in which matters have been guided through the troubled waters of the sea of complication which has surrounded the situation." Later Mr. Wallace referred to Mr. Cromwell as the "skilled and polished diplomat," and in closing said "Permit me, my dear Mr. Cromwell, to lift my hat to you."

Mr. Cromwell said Mr. Wallace told the committee that his decision about the interference of the lawyer was reached while on the voyage to the Isthmus in May, but this letter was written two days after his arrival there.

Senator Morgan vigorously took up this part of the statement. He asked the witness many personal questions concerning the Manhattan Hotel interview. The witness admitted that Mr. Wallace wanted to have a personal talk with Secretary Taft, but declared that he did not know that Mr. Wallace had objected to his presence in the room. He said he wanted to leave, but the Secretary insisted that he should remain.

"Why did you offer to leave if Mr. Wallace did not ask for a private interview?" asked Senator Morgan.

"I thought the interview might be unpleasant, and I wished very much to escape it," replied Mr. Cromwell.

Mr. Cromwell was asked to tell of the conversation between him and Secretary Taft when the latter informed him that Mr. Wallace was returning from Panama and intended to resign.

The witness said that he might be able to give the essence of the conversation, but not the exact words; that he was not a phonograph.

"You treat some subjects lightly," said Senator Morgan.

"Some subjects are worth treating lightly," replied Mr. Cromwell.

The Manhattan Hotel interview was described as painful in the extreme. After Mr. Wallace had told the Secretary that he was going to quit the service of the Government, said the witness, his eyes were dimmed with tears, "and I confess that mine were too. Here was a man called upon to do a transcendant work leaving us when we needed him most, and it looked as if all the work we had done was about to meet with defeat."

"We don't want any sermons about it. We want facts," said Senator Morgan, and the witness replied:

"Those are the facts," was the reply.

Mr. Cromwell said Secretary Taft's attitude was one of great dignity and calmness.

Commenting on the situation left by Mr. Wallace's retirement he said: "By great good luck, if not Divine Providence, the President was enabled to find a successor to Mr. Wallace in the person of John F. Stevens."

"Suppose we leave Providence or the Almighty outside the equation and come down to mundane things," snapped Senator Morgan, while a broad laugh went around the room.

Senator Kittredge interposed with a demand for a secret session of the committee, and the hearing was adjourned for the day.

Senator Morgan at the time of adjournment had been asking questions from a written paper which he said had been furnished to him by a prominent Senator. The questions were intended to show that Cromwell had been employed to bribe the Colombian Congress to ratify the Hay-Herran treaty. Other Senators scented the purpose of the interrogation and decided to stop it if they could.

The matter was discussed in the secret session and the right and wisdom of Senator Morgan to go far back into canal history long before the United States came into possession of the Panama property were disputed at length. Mr. Morgan insisted on the duty of going into all that, and maintained that he had just as much right to do so as to inquire into any phase of canal matters.

INVESTIGATE EVERYTHING.

Let No Department Escape, Says Minority Leader Palmer.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—An investigation of everything is what Minority Leader Palmer wants. He offered in the Assembly to-night a resolution for the appointment of four Senators and seven Assemblymen "to investigate all the departments, bureaus, offices, commissions, and institutions of the State of every name and nature, as to the management and expenses of the same, and to recommend such changes in the law as will bring about a reduction in the expenses and the management of such institutions and greater economy in the public service." The resolution was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. Palmer made this statement: "Existing conditions demand a blanket investigation of all the State departments. Just as surely as there must be and will be a thorough, genuine investigation of the State Banking Department, no matter how reluctantly undertaken, just so surely there must be, and will be, a like investigation of the State Insurance Department."

DELAY IN OUSTING ODELL.

Republicans in Vain Urge President to Press the Housecleaning.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Since the publication of the report of the Armstrong Insurance Investigation Committee several New York Republicans in Washington have talked with the President about the advisability of an immediate reorganization of the Republican State Committee and the retirement of Odell from its Chairmanship.

It has been urged by some of these men that the insurance report emphasizes the need for a Republican housecleaning right away. The only reason for a change in the Chairmanship of the State Committee at the present time, they feel, is to declare the Republican intention to clean house, and every day's delay in taking action renders that action more difficult and the result more problematical. Every day's delay, they say, increases the satisfaction of Odell with the situation, as he sees the vacillation and hesitancy in the camp of his adversaries. They picture him as laughing himself hoarse at the spectacle of his opponents running around in rings and getting nowhere.

But neither President Roosevelt nor Gov. Higgins, it is said, is willing now to take a decided stand. The President still wishes to maintain an attitude of not interfering actively, and Gov. Higgins has adopted a policy of imitation of the President. Meanwhile Odell sniggers at the timidity of his enemies and puts forward his man, "Thousand-Legged Johnny" O'Brien, for the State Chairmanship.

One of the New Yorkers who have talked with the President recently had this to say to-day about the situation in his State:

"You see, Higgins is an honest man, and when O'Brien tells him he is his friend, the Governor believes it because O'Brien admits it, and never stops to consider whether O'Brien is not a better friend of Odell. It is just the same thing with some of the others who have been under consideration. And while the consideration drags along and hangs on, the time for action goes by with nothing done. Let O'Brien tell it and he would be everybody's friend. But it would be better for the party to have Odell himself than to have O'Brien for State Chairman. We know Odell's curves, and can tell just what he will do in a given case. We can depend on him. But O'Brien has not developed. His curves are not all figured out, and no one could tell where he would be or what he might do.

"There are plenty of good men to choose from. If the objections to Tim Woodruff or George Aldridge are sufficient to take them out of consideration, there's Fassett, who has the qualifications for the job, and who ought to be loved for the enemies he has made."

Republicans who are in favor of throwing Odell out and cleaning house right away declare that the next State Chairman will have a hand in shaping Republican politics in New York State for the next twenty years. In the almost immediate future there will be two United States Senatorships to be settled, as well as the important legislation at Albany following up the insurance and other graft exposures. They are anxious to persuade the President to take a decided stand that will bring about a change in the State Committee at once. With his attitude of not openly interfering the matter hangs.

COLORADO FUEL INDICTMENT.

Corporation and Officers Charged with Violating Truck Store Law.

Special to The New York Times.

PUEBLO, Col., Feb. 26.—The Grand Jury has returned indictments against Frank J. Hearne, D. C. Beaman, C. M. Schenck, A. A. Miller, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, a corporation, and the Colorado Supply Company, a corporation.

The indictment alleges that in October, 1904, the defendants conspired in violation of law to establish a truck system in Pueblo. It is alleged that the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company issued scrip, which was redeemed at the store of the supply company.

Hearne is President and Beaman General Counsel of the Colorado Fuel Company, while Schenck and Miller are officers of the Colorado Supply Company, a subsidiary of the Fuel Company, and has control of the supply stores at the various mining camps of the parent company.

Indictments were also returned against officers of the American Smelting and Refining Company for using the scrip system in paying employes, but no capiases were served, as the evidence is not considered strong enough to commit the defendants.

TO STOP ELECTION BRIBERY.

Senator La Follette Introduces a Bill to Compel Publicity.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Senator La Follette of Wisconsin introduced a bill to-day requiring committees of all political parties in National and Congressional elections to account for all moneys expended in elections.

HOUSE MEMBERS ANGRY OVER NAVY COMPLAINTS

Inquiry Into Conditions at Big Navy Yards May Be Ordered.

CHARGE DIVERSION OF MONEY

Appropriations Committee Unable to Learn Where Millions Went—Service Estimates Cut.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—One result of the complaints of the navy that Congress is hampering its work is likely to be a Congressional investigation of some of the larger navy yards this Summer. Other results will be heavy cuts in appropriations and a demand that they be spent for the specific purposes named in the bills.

Members of the House Committees on Appropriations and Naval Affairs have been aroused to careful scrutiny of allowances for the service by the attempt of naval authorities to arouse public sentiment against the parsimony of Congress. It is declared that the inquiry has shown that several millions appropriated last year cannot be accounted for.

The story in THE TIMES to-day about the plaint of the navy against the paring down of estimates attracted much attention in the House to-day. Members of the Appropriations and Naval Affairs Committees expressed themselves with considerable force. The fact that Assistant Secretary Newberry has found it necessary to warn fleet commanders and Captains of single vessels that they must practice the most rigid economy in the consumption of coal stirred them up particularly.

One prominent member of the Appropriations Committee said:

"This puts the question right up to Congress to find out whether the departments are going to run the Government to suit themselves, and spend money as they like, or whether Congress, which is responsible to the people and which makes the appropriations, shall see that its will is obeyed.

"If the funds now available are insufficient to move any of the vessels any considerable distance, whose fault is it? We gave them last year more than $8,000,000 for coal, and the law distinctly says that such expenditures must be allotted so as to cover the entire period of the appropriation. If that was not done somebody violated the law.

"The new provision in the Urgent Deficiency bill for ending such things is now before the President, and probably will be signed in a few days. Then if this happens again somebody will get into trouble that he will remember.

"They can't tell where tremendous sums of money have gone. They have been asked for specifications as to the expenditure of several millions carried in the appropriation last year, and they reply that they cannot give the information."

One result of the feeling thus shown is the unusual scrutiny of the service appropriation bills by the Appropriations Committee. These bills are prepared by the Committees on Military and Naval Affairs, and generally are accepted. It is different this year.

The Army Appropriation bill is now undergoing inspection at the hands of the Appropriation Committee, and several changes are probable this week.

The Naval Appropriation bill has not yet come from the Committee on Naval Affairs, but when it does, it, too, will pass under scrutiny. As it is, some tremendous cuts have been made in the estimates. One calling for $43,000,000 has been cut in half.

Members of the Naval Affairs Committee were outspoken to-day about Assistant Secretary Newberry's order.

"Haven't got coal enough, eh?" said one member. "Well, if a fellow burns up all his coal trying to keep warm in August he is pretty likely to feel chilly in February. The navy fellows sail around too much with their big ships, anyway. Let them tie up a while and take it easy.

"This coal business is just a side issue, but it is illustrative. We have $100,000,000 invested in navy yards around this country with shops so big they have to keep telephones for the men when they want to speak to one another. You go into some of them and you have to hunt to find a man, they are so far apart. They do about $4,000,000 a year of work.

"What we have got to do with the navy is to get the business end of it into the hands of business men."

BORROWED MISS SMITH'S RING

Young Man Has the Habit—Caught by the Laying On of Hands.

They said afterward they were Miss Amber Smith of 224 East Sixty-fourth Street and Harry Brunner of Highland Mills, N. Y. Both are young. When Policeman William White had forced his way into the crowd around them yesterday afternoon at Broadway and Twenty-third Street she had him firmly by the arm, and he was saying:

"Oh, now, Miss Smith, it'll be all right. I'll explain everything if you'll just go to some place where we can talk. I can't talk to the vulgar gallery."

"Never you mind that," answered Miss Amber Smith coldly. "I've talked to you too much in private places; that's what's the matter. Arrest him, officer. The mean thing, I never thought it of him."

Policeman White did arrest him. Miss Amber Smith followed him to the Tenderloin station, where he was locked up. And there the story of misplaced confidence came out.

According to Miss Amber Smith, she lives with her mother. She met "Mr. Brunner" under the name of "Frank Champeaux" (pronounced shampoo, Miss Smith says,) in another city. He told her that he always stayed at the Imperial Hotel while in New York.

Last Monday, Miss Smith went on, he called at her home. He grew thirsty as he talked, and asked her to get him some water. While she was out of the room, Miss Smith says, he took a ten-dollar bill out of her pocketbook.

With the $10 bill burning in his pocket at the very time, so the story went on, he spoke of how he loved real good music, "not this popular stuff," and suggested that they go to the Metropolitan Opera House that night. Miss Amber Smith's mother would have none of that, but finally agreed that Champeaux might accompany Miss Smith on a shopping tour. While they were shopping he noticed a $200 diamond ring on Miss Smith's finger, whereupon he said, according to her story:

"Oh, dear me, now just as I am coming to like you I am stricken with the sight of that engagement ring on your finger."

She vowed it wasn't an engagement ring, but he wouldn't believe her until she said he could wear it a day or so. He was perfectly satisfied after that, Miss Smith said, and a few minutes later, while the two were on a car, he jumped off and ran very fast as if somebody was calling for him instead of after him. And then Miss Amber Smith saw him yesterday and stopped him by the laying on of hands.

The police found on Brunner, alias Champeaux, eight pawn tickets, showing that amounts varying from $200 to $30 had been loaned him on rings. A paper found in his pocket told this sad tale:

Received of Mr. Harry Brunner $50 on account of ring taken from me. There is still due $140. Miss Alice Cullum, 140 East Ninety-seventh Street.

Detectives Parslow and Van Twister had a talk with Champeaux, or Brunner. They said he admitted having got a ring from the young woman whose name was signed to the receipt.

Miss Amber Smith's face clouded at this revelation. She said she would prosecute him to the extent of the law.

TIME Conquers All—

Yet there is no piano that actually wears out; it is usually the giving out of some important part ahead of the others that renders a piano useless.

Therefore, a piano is no more durable than its weakest part. There are no weak parts in the

PEASE PIANO

Every detail of construction must come up to the standard we have set for over half a century. That's why they have a remarkable record for staying well in tune.

We sell at manufacturer's prices and give three years to pay if desired.

A used piano of a good make is always better than a cheap new one. We have many makes of used pianos from $125 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

PEASE PIANO CO.,
128 West 42d St., near Broadway, N. Y.
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SYRUP OF FIGS

Acts Gently;
Acts Pleasantly;
Acts Beneficially;
Acts truly as a Laxative.

Syrup of Figs appeals to the cultured and the well-informed and to the healthy, because its component parts are simple and wholesome and because it acts without disturbing the natural functions, as it is wholly free from every objectionable quality or substance. In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal virtues of Syrup of Figs are obtained from an excellent combination of plants known to be medicinally laxative and to act most beneficially. To get its beneficial effects—buy the genuine—manufactured by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. New York, N.Y.

For sale by all leading Druggists, in original packages only, bearing the full name of the Company.

B. Altman & Co.

SILK UMBRELLAS.

SELECT ASSORTMENTS OF FINE SILK UMBRELLAS FOR MEN AND WOMEN, INCLUDING MARTIN'S LONDON UMBRELLAS. SUN UMBRELLAS WITH VARIOUS MOUNTINGS.

THIS DAY (TUESDAY), FEBRUARY 27th,

UMBRELLAS IN 26 AND 28 INCH SIZES, MADE OF TWILLED AND TAFFETAS SILK, WITH NOVELTY HANDLES, ... $3.00

COLORED SILK FABRICS.

COMMENCING THIS DAY (TUESDAY), FEB. 27th,

20,000 YARDS OF SILK FABRICS, IN STREET AND EVENING SHADES, AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES:

TAFFETA MOIRE (PURE DYE), REGULAR PRICE, $1.25 PER YARD, AT . . . . . 68c.

IMPORTED CHIFFON DRESS TAFFETAS, REGULAR PRICE, $1.00 PER YARD, AT . . . . 65c.

(Rear of Rotunda, First Floor.)

B. Altman & Co.

ANNOUNCE THAT, BEGINNING THURSDAY, MARCH FIRST, AND CONTINUING DURING THE SPRING MONTHS, THEIR ESTABLISHMENT WILL REMAIN OPEN DAILY UNTIL SIX P. M.

House of Cortez at Coyoacan

It is almost 400 years since Cortez entered Old Mexico, and yet to-day there are many records of the great Spaniard and the mysterious people he conquered.

The light of other days still lingers in Old Mexico. The old customs are still observed, and the old land marks and relics are still preserved.

A month's vacation in Old Mexico would take you out of the routine of commonplace, everyday things. The quaint romantic points of interest charm you with the romance of by-gone days.

Now is the Time to Visit Mexico

A month there at this time is a month away from the disagreeable, blustering weather of early Spring—a month amidst novel and interesting surroundings.

An attractive booklet, "Sights and Scenes in Old Mexico," is ready for distribution. It is replete with interesting facts and fiction about the Egypt of the New World. Write for free copy.

How to go to Mexico

The principal highway to Mexico lies through St Louis. Most roads run through trains to St. Louis, and the M. K. & T. Ry. runs through sleepers from St. Louis to the City of Mexico, without change. The route lies through the most interesting section of the United States—Indian Territory and Texas, where greatest activity and development are manifest. Most of the principal cities of Texas and Mexico; Dallas, Ft. Worth, Waco, San Antonio, Torreon, Zacatecas, Aguascalientes, Guanajuato, etc., lie along the route, and stop-overs are allowed at pleasure. Ask your ticket agent to sell you a ticket via St. Louis and the M. K. & T. Ry. For rates and full information, write

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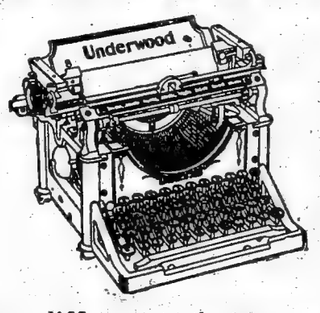

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CANAL WORK PLEASED F. BURTON HARRISON

Folly to Array a Party Against It, Ex-Congressman Says.

SAW RESULTS, HE REPORTS

Experiences at Panama Convince Him Bigelow's Criticism Was Childish —Will Re-enter Politics.

Ex-Congressman Francis Burton Harrison returned to New York yesterday after a trip of six weeks through Central America. One week of that time he spent in investigating the work of digging the Panama Canal. He is convinced, he says, that the administration ought to be upheld in its task. He also says he will re-enter politics, "if they don't keep me out."

"Can you be kept out?" he was asked.

"I can't be kept out of politics, although I may be kept out of office," he replied. "I am going to stay in politics."

"As a Democrat in politics, did you find the officials engaged in the canal work willing to help you in getting at conditions of the work and things in general there?"

"They were eager to inform me," he answered. "They seemed to have nothing to conceal, and they have the work accomplished there to show for their efforts."

"Did you find an esprit de corps among the officials in the canal work?"

"I did among the higher officials," he replied. "Mr. Stevens is working to establish it all along the line. With the minor officials, who are appointed by the civil service, there is little of the spirit necessary for the right kind of work. They seem to fear that Washington will change the plans and change jobs. I think that the Canal Commissioners should be there on the ground. It would help a vast deal. Not all of them would be necessary—two or three might do. More work would be accomplished."

Mr. Harrison was asked if he approved of the plans for the building of the canal. He is a Democrat, and the canal is the child of the present Administration.

Partisan Criticism Foolish.

"I think it would be folly," he replied, "to array any party against such a work. Criticism might be all right, but not as partisan criticism.

"I believe the canal is being dug honestly, efficiently, and with earnestness and intelligence. Any observant traveler could offer minor criticism as to what has been done and what has been left undone, but we are not dealing with trivialities there, nor is the Canal Commission to be held accountable like the House Committee of a social club. We are building a great canal, and it is going to be built.

"There seems to have been an entire misapprehension in the public mind as to what is going on down there—a misapprehension enhanced by the somewhat childish criticisms of Mr. Poultney Bigelow.

"I am convinced that at Panama our work will be done to the satisfaction of every one who will take the pains to understand the effect of tropical climate on the laboring man. I do not mean to say that we have ideal labor conditions upon the zone—very far from it. I have a very poor opinion of the Jamaica negro as a laborer.

The Jamaicans, Mr. Harrison said, pour in by the thousand to take canal jobs, which pay three times as much as they usually get. They are well housed, well paid, and well fed, and if one of them gets a headache he is placed tenderly in a hospital car, carried to a hospital, nursed by a white woman, and therefore spoiled forever as a laborer.

Several hundred Spaniards brought into the Zone, he says, have, on the other hand, shown themselves capable of good and intelligent work, while the American steam shovel he declares to be wizardlike in the work it does.

Victory Over Disease.

Of the 19,000 men at work whom Mr. Harrison observed in the zone, fully 17,000 are clearing away the jungles, filling in the pools, and building houses, and have already successfully fought the yellow fever and the bubonic plague. In the battle against two attacks of the plague buildings were burned, and for hundreds of yards around each infected spot carbolic acid was used to wash everything, even the rails of the railroad. To help stamp out the bubonic plague rewards of 10 cents a head were paid for rats in the infected neighborhoods. Some of the restful Jamaicans, who became experts, preferred the rat-trapping business to the shoveling, and did well financially.

"The paralyzing fear of illness," said Mr. Harrison, "no longer benumbs the mind of the canal worker. Aside from malaria, which always exists in tropical climates, he declares that a man may be as comfortable and as healthy there as in New York in midsummer. He admits, however, that the climate produces some irritability at first. In otherwise amiable and courteous officials this irritability is described by Mr. Harrison as "tremendous" at times. He added:

"Unseemly bickerings among the high officials have also produced a bewildering effect on subordinates. It may be that Mr. Wallace lacked just the qualities requisite for his position; it may be that Mr. Stevens has them—as to him I believe it to be so—but in any event the method of Mr. Wallace's retirement has caused uneasiness in the zone. The opinion has gone abroad that the revolution in the engineering department was possibly brought about by that professional revolutionist, Mr. William Nelson Cromwell."

Firm Hand Necessary.

Mr. Harrison adds another criticism as a reason why the dirt is not flying fast enough, that of the failure to double-track the Panama Railroad. He says this makes it impossible to get the dirt away from Culebra cut.

Mr. Harrison believes that the Zone ought to be treated just as a part of the United States. Of this he says:

"A firm hand is necessary in dealing with South American Republics. I wish that our sovereignty could be proclaimed from every housetop in the Zone, so that every Panamanian could hear it. I read with regret the President's instructions to Mr. Taft, upon the occasion of his visit there, to assure the Panamanians that we had no intention of interfering with their sovereignty of the Zone. I take the liberty of saying that it was a further mistake for us not to have taken over the Cities of Panama and Colon at the beginning."

Mr. Harrison said that he joined a party of engineers who had just come in from a thirty-mile jungle ride, had dined with them, had found their dinner excellent, and had found the last man of them in splendid spirits.

"Such a line of talk as they gave over the dinner table," he said, "could not have been beaten on Broadway. I believe they are the sticking kind."

FOOD.

DOCTOR SAYS

Finds Grape-Nuts Food Invaluable in His Practice.

A physician first healed himself with food. Then he healed others, and tells his story in a straightforward, business-like way:

"For a long time," he writes, "I was unable to assimilate comfortably any ordinary or prepared breakfast foods. Nearly everything disagreed with me, bringing on heavy headaches, a bad taste in the mouth, and a dullness of mind that was not only unpleasant but interfered with active mental work. Since beginning the use of Grape-Nuts food some months ago, however, these troubles have vanished and breakfast is relished and enjoyed as it ought to be.

"I find, too, that a small quantity of Grape-Nuts and cream eaten just before starting out to visit patients at night prevents the feeling of depression that used to result from this extra exertion and loss of sleep.

"My wife suffered for several months from recurring attacks of indigestion with fermentation—she would be very miserable for days at a time and almost any kind of food added to the trouble. She found by experiment that by using Grape-Nuts relief would be obtained in a very short time, even when ordinary remedies for indigestion had failed to help her.

"Mrs. James S——, a patient of mine, suffered with sympathetic heart trouble and a stomach so deranged that it rejected all food. Her strength was rapidly failing from lack of nourishment. I recommended the use of Grape-Nuts with cream every 3 or 4 hours. The food proved at once acceptable to her stomach and her recovery to perfect health speedily followed.

"I have found Grape-Nuts an excellent food for patients convalescing from exhausting fevers, as typhoid and pneumonia, and always recommend its use by such. It is admirably suited to these cases, not only because it is easily digested, but because of the great amount of nourishment it contains. Its use rapidly restores vitality and strength." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

MAY METER 60,000 BUILDINGS.

Water Register Padden Sends Out 200 Notices as a Starter.

Water Register Michael C. Padden announced yesterday that he had sent out nearly 200 notices to buildings for the installation of water meters. These buildings all come under the provisions of the law, and Register Padden said the buildings should have been metered long before this. Each instance had been discovered by him in the week he had been in office.

"Under the present laws I think I can install something between 6,000 and 8,000 water meters," said Mr. Padden yesterday, "and if the Board of Aldermen adopt the Meyers resolution now pending before it, fully 60,000 meters can be installed in the city."

ROB UNDER COVER OF FIGHT.

Broadway Window Smashers Steal Goods Worth $200 and Get Away.

Thieves in the Tenderloin early yesterday morning smashed the plate-glass window of a knick-knack store at 1,261 Broadway, getting away with about $200 worth of valuables.

The robbery was the outcome of a visit to the "black and tan district," near Thirty-seventh Street and Sixth Avenue, by Jacob C. Buxone of 191 Forsyth Street. With several friends, Buxone spent the evening in this locality, "looking for local color," and while he was standing alone in the shadow of the Union Dime Savings Bank, at Thirty-second Street and Broadway, waiting for a trolley car, a negro approached him.

"My graft am coin," he said, getting right down to business. "Gib me all yo' got."

"I've got it, but you'll have to fight for it," answered Buxone, landing a blow on the negro's jaw. The two fought, the black man getting the worst of the argument, when another negro rushed up with a razor in his hand and slashed Buxone across the face from ear to throat. Then the two highwaymen ran around the corner and down Sixth Avenue. With blood gushing from his face, Buxone found Policeman Judd of the Tenderloin Station, who rapped and gave the alarm. All the near-by police on Broadway joined in the search for the two negroes.

Thieves heard of the fight, and while the police were busy on Sixth Avenue they proceeded to smash in the window at 1,261 Broadway. The police found neither the negro highwaymen nor the window smashers. Buxone went to the New York Hospital, where twelve stitches were put in his wound.

MOTOR BOAT BILL FAVORED.

Association Learns It Is Only Directed Against Craft for Hire.

The National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers held its second annual meeting yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. It was well attended by most of the leading motor boat builders and engine manufacturers. President John J. Amory presided. The most important matter under discussion was the subject of the present Motor Boat bill now before Congress. Mr. Amory said that he had been informed recently that its provisions regulating the inspection of motor boats under fifteen tons by the steamboat service was directed only against those boats used exclusively for hire. Pleasure boats of small dimensions in private use did not come under these legal provisions. In this respect, Mr. Amory said, he favored the bill as tending to safety.

The election to fill the places of the retiring members of the Executive Committee was deferred until March 5. The new Executive Committee will then choose the officers for the year. Among those present were H. A. Lozier, James Craig, H. N. Whittelsey, M. H. Moffitt, D. A. Richardson, Frederick S. Nock, M. A. Belden, Hugh S. Gambel, John F. Johnson, Eugene A. Riotti, Andre Massenet, A. J. Pierce, J. M. Newbury, and James A. Reeves.

BIG TROUT, TINY BEARS.

Latest Arrivals at the Sportsman's Show—Water Sports.

Interesting arrivals at the Sportsman's Show in Madison Square Garden yesterday included a twenty days' old bear cub and a lake trout weighing 42½ pounds.

W. H. Allen, a Canadian guide from Pennican, New Brunswick, brought the bear, which is as black as the ace of spades. It was carefully packed in a small satchel lined with cotton, and Allen said he aroused great amusement on the train when he took his pet out of the bag in order to feed it from a baby's milk bottle. Another guide is bringing two other cubs of the same age.

The baby bear occupies a small pen in the Canadian camp section. Several offers were made for it yesterday. The guide says it will go to the highest bidder at the close of the show.

The Keewaydin camp exhibit was augmented by a magnificently stuffed gray lake trout which was caught off Devil's Island in Temagami Lake last June by Henry McLeod, the guide of the camp. The fish weighed 42½ pounds and is the largest trout ever known to be taken from the lake. The Keewaydin camp is the Canadian Summer home of several hundred college students and preparatory school lads who spend from two weeks to a month in the woods hunting, fishing, and studying woodcraft. At one time last year, said Guide McLeod, 105 boys were sleeping in tents in the encampment, and plans have been perfected for a larger number this season.

Interest in the motor boats shows no diminution, and all the exhibitors say the demand for pleasure boats of this type for Summer resort use is greater than ever before. Woodbury Langdon of the New York Yacht Club ordered a 35-foot cabin launch which will be fitted with a four-cylinder Speedway engine. That the motor boat popularity is not confined to any special locality is seen from the fact that one of the visitors to the show yesterday, Dr. H. A. Klussman of Spokane, Washington, ordered a 30-foot high speed Matthews boat to be shipped next month.

The water sports furnished plenty of fun for several thousand spectators last night. The Penobscot Indian girls, Oneita and Carzess, gave a graceful exhibition of paddling. L. Pettigrew, a City Island canoeist, won two races, the tub contest and the gunwale canoe race. The summary of the leading events is:

Mattress Race, Eighth of a Mile.—Won by E. Hirsch, New York; L. Pettigrew, City Island, second.

Tub Race, 60 Yards.—Won by L. Pettigrew, City Island; Edward Lane, City Island, second; H. Kopff, Rockaway, third.

60-Yard Swimming Race.—Won by H. Kopff, Rockaway; Harry E. Mills, Canarsie, second; Edward Lane, City Island, third. Time—0:34 4-5.

Gunwale Canoe Race, Eighth of a Mile.—Won by L. Pettigrew, City Island; H. Kopff, Rockaway, second.

Tilting Match.—Won by G. Henshaw and H. McLoughlin, who defeated A. Lilley and J. McGahan.

Hungarian Chess Champion to Play.

Chess players are much interested in the visit to New York of Geza Maroczy, the famous expert and Hungarian champion, who is scheduled to play for one week at the Manhattan Chess Club rooms in Carnegie Hall, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue. Tonight he will open with A. W. Fox, to-morrow he plays Frank T. Marshall, and on other nights, up to March 5 inclusive, will either meet a strong player or engage in simultaneous and consultation exhibitions.

AMERICAN OLYMPIC TEAM IS FORMALLY SELECTED

Twenty-three Athletes Will Be Sent to Athens.

HOPE TO SEND THIRTY-FIVE

As Fund Grows Others Will Be Added to the List—Effort to Secure College Stars.

AMERICAN TEAM FOR OLYMPIC GAMES.

100-Meter Run.—Archie Hahn, Milwaukee Athletic Club; W. D. Eaton, Cambridgeport Gymnasium, Mass.; W. A. Schick, Harvard; G. H. Tuerynonze, New Orleans Young Men's Christian Association.

400-Meter Run.—Harry L. Hillman, Jr., New York Athletic Club; W. A. Schick, Harvard.

800-Meter Run.—H. V. Valentine, New York Athletic Club.

1,500-Meter Run.—George V. Bonhag, Irish-American Athletic Club; J. P. Sullivan, Irish-American Athletic Club.

Five-Mile Run.—George V. Bonhag, Irish-American Athletic Club.

Running High Jump.—H. W. Kerrigan, Maetonomah Athletic Club, Portland, Ore.

High Hurdles.—Hugo Friend, Chicago University; R. G. Leavitt, Williams College.

Standing Broad Jump.—Ray Ewry, New York Athletic Club.

Running Broad Jump.—Hugo Friend, Chicago University; Myer Prinstein, Irish-American Athletic Association.

Putting the Shot.—James S. Mitchel, New York Athletic Club; Richard Sheldon, New York Athletic Club.

Throwing the Stone, with Follow.—James A. Mitchel, New York Athletic Club; Richard Sheldon, New York Athletic Club.

Hop, Step, and Jump.—Myer Prinstein, Irish-American Athletic Club.

Pole Vault.—F. B. Glover, Chicago Athletic Association.

Swimming.—C. M. Daniels, New York Athletic Club; Joseph W. Spencer, New York Athletic Club; Marquand Schwartz, Missouri Athletic Club.

Diving.—H. J. Bornaman, Chicago Athletic Association.

Marathon Race.—Joseph Forshaw, Missouri Athletic Club; J. Fowler, Cambridgeport Gymnasium, Mass.; W. Frank, Irish-American Athletic Club.

The United States will be worthily represented at the Olympic Games which will be held at Athens from April 22 to May 2. At a meeting of the American committee held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night twenty-three athletes were selected and others will probably be chosen at the next meeting of the committee. The response to the call for subscriptions fell far short of the expectations of the committee, but as considerably more money is in sight the team's quota may be increased to thirty-five. Last night a telegram was received from Gov. Guild of Massachusetts announcing that his fund amounted to $2,500. A new subscription list has been opened at the New York Athletic Club, and money has been promised from Chicago, New Orleans, and other cities.

The members of the committee who made the selections last night were as follows:

Julian W. Curtiss, Yale; Evert Jansen Wendell, New York Athletic Club; Thomas F. Riley, Boston; Dr. Luther H. Gulick, Public Schools Athletic League of New York; Joseph B. Maccabe, President Amateur Athletic Union; M. P. Halpin, New York Athletic Club; Frederick W. Rubien, St. George Athletic Club; Gustavus T. Kirby, Columbia University; James E. Sullivan, Secretary Amateur Athletic Union, and D. N. Botasia, Greek Consul General.

In making the selection the committee went as far as possible on the amount of money received. The personnel of the team selected will not be changed, as every man has declared his ability to go abroad for the games. An effort will be made to include college athletes in the supplementary list. Secretary Sullivan was authorized to communicate with the college authorities with a view to securing permission for several prominent students at Chicago, Michigan, and Wisconsin Universities to be absent from their studies from March 31 to May 20. Replies to the communications are expected at the final meeting of the committee, which will be held next Monday, when the Financial, Executive, and Team Committees will make the final announcement and wind up the preliminary details. Applications from athletes for positions on the team will be received up to next Monday.

The absence of several champions from the team was explained by the fact that they had received invitations, but were unable to spare the necessary time. The following motion passed by the committee is self-explanatory:

This team that we have selected this evening shall be known as a conditional selection, and that the final selection shall be referred to a committee of three which follows: James E. Sullivan, Julian W. Curtiss, and Gustavus T. Kirby, and the final selection shall be made next Monday night.

Many expressions of dissatisfaction that college athletes were not considered more have been received by the committee, but in explanation of this Secretary Sullivan was instructed to announce that this was due to the refusal of college authorities to give the students the required permission to be absent from college, but if permission can be secured the collegians will have proper consideration at the next meeting.

HOPPE WINS TWO GAMES.

Peterson of St. Louis Makes Good Showing Against Billiard Champion.

Willie Hoppe beat Charles Peterson of St. Louis in two well-played billiard games yesterday at Hoppe's billiard rooms, 56 West Thirtieth Street. Peterson came to the city in acceptance of the offer made by Hoppe that he would pay $25 to any "short stop" professional who would beat him at 300 points, Hoppe agreeing to play 18.1 and his opponent 18.2 balkline. The afternoon game was the closer of the two. Hoppe got his 300 points in 23 innings, making an average of 13 1-23, and his high run was 64. Peterson scored 241, making a high run of 41 and an average of 10 21-22. In the evening Hoppe scored 300 in 14 innings, making the excellent average of 21 6-14, and a high run of 46. Peterson got 118, his best run being 42 and his average 9 1-13.

Peterson will play Hoppe every afternoon and evening this week except Friday afternoon, when Wilson P. Foss, the ex-amateur, has consented to meet Hoppe in an exhibition game at 400 points. George Sutton will begin practicing with Hoppe in preparation for the latter's championship match with Slosson on March 12.

Good Billiards in Short Stop Tourney.

Two games were played yesterday at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, at the opening of a special "short stop" billiard tournament which will be continued this week. In the first game Thomas Gallagher of this city met Albert Taylor of Chicago. Gallagher won by 400 points, making an average of 13 10-30 and high runs of 77, 74, and 28. Taylor got a total of 336 points, his average being 11 17-20 and his high runs 47, 42, and 41. In the second game Harry Cline of Philadelphia ran out his 400 points in eighteen innings, making the splendid average of 22 4-18, and his high runs were 80, 76, and 75. He beat Albert G. Cutler of Boston, the latter getting 223 points, with an average of 12 7-18, and his high runs being 49, 48, and 27.

To-day Cutler will play Taylor and Cline will meet Gallagher.

Kirkaldy Leads in Golf Play.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 26.—Andrew Kirkaldy of Scotland led in the first round of the golf tournament on the Country Club links here to-day. The English-Scotch team, which includes Herd, the British champion in 1902, is contesting for a purse of $200. Thirty-six holes were played to-day. Kirkaldy's score being 157. A. Ross of Pinehurst was second with 158, and T. Huneknall of Savannah came third with 160. The contest will end with another thirty-six-hole round to-morrow, and the professionals will then leave for Aiken, S. C., for a two-day tournament, and will then go to New York.

HANDSPRING AT NEW STUD.

Millstream's New Additions Arrive Safely from Kentucky.

Handspring, the sire recently purchased by Andrew Miller and Frank C. Bishop for their newly appointed stud at Mount Kisco, N. Y., has made the trip safely from Kentucky and is installed at Millstream, as the stud is known. Tom Welsh, who superintended the shipment of the sire, as well as a number of mares that were brought from Kentucky, returned to New York yesterday, and he expressed himself as being more than pleased with the purchase that in his opinion will do more for the improvement of the breeding interests in the North than any recent venture.

Mr. Welsh was particularly enthusiastic over the appearance of the good son of Hanover and My Favorite, and said that there are not three stallions in Kentucky at this time that outlook him. He also expressed the opinion that it was possible to secure the same success in breeding in the State of New York that was had in Kentucky and Tennessee provided the proper care was taken.

In addition to Handspring there came in the shipment from Kentucky the mares Zealandia, the dam of Waterboy; Miss Maxim, the dam of Golden Maxim; Know It, the dam of Merry England, as well as several others fashionably bred. Before being shipped to his new quarters Handspring served Lady Reel, the dam of the now great sire Hamburg.

Handspring is now but thirteen years old, which is young for stud purposes, and he will be afforded every opportunity by his new owners.

Dr. J. Grant Lyman, who has just returned from San Francisco, yesterday denied that S. M. Williams will have any connection with his stable, as was announced. The horses were turned over to Williams in the West at the request of Frank Kelly, who had them but could do so little with them that he thought better results would come from Williams being employed. The only horses left in the Lyman barn are Uncle Urigh and Geranium, and they are both in the East.

Though there were a number of horses shown at both Sheepshead Bay and Gravesend yesterday few of the stars were paraded. A number of the trainers who are contemplating a campaign at Benning are beginning to send their charges along smartly, but others are still on the slow side, and frequently shed work is all that is indulged in. Race King had an airing, and looks exceedingly well, and Tom Welsh showed Ormondale, winner of last season's Futurity, in company with Merry Lark and half a dozen shapely two-year-olds.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Favorites Have an Inning on the Crescent City's Two Tracks.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 26.—The City Park card was a good one to-day. The defeat of Minnie Adams by Monet was the feature. Favorites won four of the seven races and except in the steeplechase the winners were at short prices. Custus ran a faultless race over the jumps. The weather was cloudy and the track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Three and a half furlongs. La Thorpe, 111 pounds, (D. Hall,) 18 to 5, won; Annie Ruskin, 107, (Perrett,) 12 to 1, second; Charley Ward, 107, (Dealy,) 8 to 1, third. Time—0:43 1-5. Donigre, Belsay, Preciosa II., Brightly, J. D. Dunn, Lady Mai, Tom Morgan, Ben Stille, Skilly, and Fanny Marks also ran. Beans was left at the post.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Principia, 110 pounds, (Griffith,) 11 to 2, won; Shelagh, 110, (J. Jones,) 7 to 1, second; Sallie B., 110, (McIntyre,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:09 3-5. Field Lark, Honeywell, Electric Bell, Mutie Mac, Annie Bryan, Lady Charade, Miss Watkins, and Clovernook also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Short course steeplechase. Custus, 144 pounds, (Sobelt,) 20 to 1, won; Poorlands, 142, (Pemberton,) 4 to 1, second; Lionel, 147, (E. Morrison,) 10 to 1, third. Time—3:10 4-5. New Amsterdam, Oliver Mc, Ohio King, Sweet Jane, Creolin, Pirate, Parnassus, and Beat Man also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Monet, 122 pounds, (B. Smith,) 9 to 5, won; Minnie Adams, 107, (Nicol,) 13 to 10, second; St. Joseph, 104, (W. Daly,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:13 4-5. Orly II., Honda, Our Joe, Malleable, and Gold Mate also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and an eighth. Grenade, 118 pounds, (B. Smith,) 2 to 5, won; Kara, 89, (Schoen,) 15 to 1, second; Leta Duffy, 87, (J. Hennessey,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:54 3-5. Sailor Boy also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and a quarter. Labor, 111 pounds, (D. Hall,) 18 to 5, won; Morendo, 111, (Dealy,) 5 to 1, second; Gravina, 109, (D. Austin,) 4 to 1, third. Time—2:09 4-5. Henry of Franstamar, Rian, Merry Acrobat, Safety Light, and Sanction also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Goldie, 94 pounds, (Harrigan,) 9 to 2, won; Nonie Lucille, 94, (Heffernan,) 9 to 2, second; Girard, 96, (J. Hennessey,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:27 4-5. Florizel, Glencare, and Foreigner also ran.

There was a carnival crowd at the Fair Grounds to-day. Favorites and outsiders divided honors, Lancastrian, Logistilla, and Schoolmate being the winning first choices. Before the first race Bill Carroll was sold by S. C. Hildreth to W. Fields for $500. The weather was threatening and the track good. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Sea Voyage, 101 pounds, (Moreland,) 15 to 1, won; Estoplatz, 103½, (Bedell,) 40 to 1, second; Veraldah, 105, (Anderson,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:09. Cut Glass, Attraction, Il Dottore, Awakening, Bill Carroll, Jade, Barrington, Frank Kenney, Trossachs, Quaint, and Lady Lascar also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Half a mile. Helen Lucas, 107 pounds, (Aubuchon,) 10 to 1, won; Friction, 97, (W. McGee,) 16 to 1, second; Big Store, 112, (Martin,) 9 to 10, third. Time—0:49 3-5. Bud Hill, J. J., Jr., Sanscrit, Baneful, Schroeders Midway, Commodore Thein, and Cyclops II. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Lancastrian, 107 pounds, (Perrine,) even, won; Roue, 111, (Livingston,) 8 to 1, second; Gay Adelaide, 108, (Sewell,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:07 4-5. Fargo, Arrow Flight, Paul Clifford, Rolla, and Norwood Ohlo also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and twenty yards. Logistilla, 106 pounds, (W. Robbins,) 4 to 6, won; Hollowmas, 99½, Perrine,) 8 to 5, second; Captain Bob, 111, (J. Martin,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:44. Whippoorwill and Sonata also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Tom Mankins, 113 pounds, (W. McGee,) 10 to 1, won; Gallant, 113, (W. Robbins,) 3 to 1, second; Glen Gallant, 110, (Johannesen,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:08 4-5. Owasco, Last Cherry, Margaret O., Philador, Girdle, Red Raven, Electric Spark, Vivian, Schoharie, and Abjure also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and an eighth. Schoolmate, 110 pounds, (W. Hayes,) 13 to 10, won; Kenton, 110, (Jones,) 12 to 1, second; Marvin Neal 94, (Moreland,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:55 3-5. Prince Salm Salm, Berry Waddell, King of the Valley, and Rainland also ran.

FENCING CHAMPION EXHIBITS.

Merignac, French Swordsman, in Informal Bouts at Malvino's School.

M. Lucien Merignac, the wonderful French fencer who is reputed to be the greatest swordsman in the world, and who will meet M. Galante, the foremost exponent of the Italian school, in contest at the Carnegie Lyceum this evening, gave an informal reception and exhibition at the school of Prof. Malvino, 157 West Twenty-third Street, yesterday afternoon. The programme was opened by Prof. Malvino and Miss Daisy Questa, a thirteen-year-old girl whom Prof. Malvino says is the superior of any woman in New York with the foil and the equal of most men. They executed the grand salute, and their parries and thrusts were highly praised by the French visitor. M. Merignac then fenced Prof. Malvino, followed it with a bout with A. S. Lyon, and finally faced the diminutive girl whose skill he had applauded previously. He was the master of both of his early opponents plainly, though both are clever, and against the girl he showed it delicately, and on the three or four occasions when she succeeded in touching him exclaimed "Bravo" enthusiastically.

In the bout to-night at Carnegie Hall M. Merignac will fence six times against M. Galante before a jury of distinguished fencers. They will be Brans-Buisson, Malvino, Capdevielle, Gouspek, Murray, and Senac, pere and fils.

M. Merignac has been decorated by both the Kings of England and Italy for his skill. He has fought innumerable bouts, and has never met defeat.

Van Cortlandt Golf Links Closed.

The public golf links at Van Cortlandt Park were closed yesterday by the Park Department of the Borough of the Bronx for the purpose of making several improvements to the course before the Spring season of playing sets in. Owing to the prevailing damp weather, the park officials thought it would be better to close the links now while they are little used, thus preventing damage to the turf. The greens are sadly in need of improvement, and they will be renovated and some changes will be made to the bunkers. The improved greens will probably not be thrown open for use until the close of the damp Spring season.

LOST

articles found by advertising in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Telephone, 1000 Bryant.—Adv.

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Former Harvard Football Player Upset Calculations of the Followers of Form by His Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—Percy D. Haughton of Boston is the amateur racquet champion of the United States, having won the title this afternoon by defeating Payne Whitney of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club, three games out of five. The match was played at the Boston Athletic Association, and was witnessed by a big gallery. Haughton is practically a new comer at the game.

With Clarence A. Mackay out of the competition, the championship was expected to go to Lawrence Waterbury, George H. Brooke, or Payne Whitney. Haughton's work in the court had hardly entitled him to serious consideration. Brooke was the first of the trio to meet with a reverse, Waterbury defeating him in a hard five-game match. Meanwhile, Haughton worked his way into the semi-final round, defeating successively Granville Clark of the Boston Athletic Association and G. C. Clark of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club. The Boston player's unexpected victory over Champion Waterbury yesterday, at once marked him as a worthy opponent to Payne Whitney. The latter had shown excellent form throughout the tournament and was a slight favorite.

The match was a brilliant one and keenly contested. Haughton proved an enigma to the former champion. He was quick on his feet, with a fine, firm reach. He changed his pace and location frequently, thereby bothering Whitney considerably. His strokes were clean and sure, and he played the corners with judgment. His head work excelled that of Whitney, and he was perfectly cool. Whitney's service was swift and sure, and against a slower man than Haughton he would have won, but the latter waited for the ball to come off the wall, and his judgment in this respect was unfailing.

Whitney's deadly service in the two opening games secured for him what appeared to be a certain victory, but Haughton never faltered, and played a plucky uphill game, which ultimately resulted in victory.

Whitney opened the first game in brilliant fashion, and after a hard fight won by 15 to 12. Whitney's service puzzled Haughton in the second game, and the former champion scored a comparatively easy victory. The third game proved the turning point for Haughton, and was nip and tuck throughout. Whitney secured a good lead, but the old Crimson athlete would not be denied. He crawled up on Whitney, and by sheer persistence won by 15 to 12. The fourth game was easy for Haughton, who seemed to have taken his opponent's measure. The fifth and deciding contest was the closest and best contested of the series. It was either player's game until near the end, when Haughton secured the lead, and finally won by 15 to 13. The summary:

Haughton	12	9	15	15	15—66
Whitney	15	15	12	13	13—68

GRANT'S TENNIS TRIUMPH.

Wins National Indoor Championship for Third Time on Seventh's Courts.

An acing service contributed to Wylie C. Grant's winning of the National championship indoor lawn tennis title yesterday in no small degree. With all the skill and finesse that Edwin P. Fisher, the ex-metropolitan champion, possessed, he was not once able to break through against his opponent's terrific pace. Coupled with his good service, Grant played steadily. He got the ball back and allowed Fisher to work out his own defeat by his faulty returns. Grant took the championship title, which he had previously won in 1903 and 1904, in straight sets by the score of 6—4, 6—2, and 10—8. Edward B. Dewhurst of the University of Pennsylvania defeated Grant in the final last year for the honors.

The remarkable racquet work of Grant, which led to his regaining his indoor honors, caused considerable comment among the large gallery of spectators in the Seventh Regiment Armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue, yesterday afternoon. Few of the top-class experts can approach the speed which Grant exhibits upon the fast board courts. It was the expression of the followers of the sport that Grant has demonstrated that he relatively outclasses all other players in this country as a covered court player, and plans are afoot to arrange a match, either this season or next, with some of the representative Englishmen. In any event, Grant will have other opportunities to show his skill this season, as Mrs. Barger-Wallach was present as a spectator, and she declared her intention of again holding the indoor tournaments in the St. Nicholas Rink which proved so popular last year.

During the playing of the first set both Grant and Fisher played most carefully, each winning on service up to 4—all on games. On the ninth game Grant outplayed Fisher by clever placing of his returns, taking the game at 15 against Fisher's service. Upon his own service in the last game of the set Grant aced Fisher three times with comparative ease.

The full strength of Grant's game was developed in the second set. In this Fisher was only successful in winning his first and fifth games on his service, as in all of the other games Grant drove the ball back for a pass or sent it so low over the net that Fisher either returned it into the net or sent it out of court. Fisher increased his speed in the third set, while Grant let down somewhat on his play. Both men played very evenly up to 8—all, Fisher making heroic efforts to score against Grant on the latter's service. Fisher brought the points to deuce on the seventeenth game by brilliantly played place shots along the side lines off his backhand. He used his service in this game effectively, but Grant came up to the net at the critical period, and by two whirlwind smashes won the game and took the next by clever passing on his service. The summary:

National Championship Singles.—Final and Championship Round—Wylie C. Grant, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Edwin P. Fisher, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, 6—4, 6—2, 10—8.

Referee—William B. Cragin, Jr., Seventh Regiment. Linesmen—Arthur M. Lovibond, Hamilton Grange Lawn Tennis Club; Robert T. Bryan, New York Lawn Tennis Club; Arthur S. Cragin, Seventh Regiment, and Morris S. Clark, Siwanoy Lawn Tennis Club.

Weight-Throwing Record in Danger.

Weight throwing promises to be one of the interesting features of the Pastime Athletic Club games, which will be held in the Madison Square Garden on the evening of March 17. In the Amateur Athletic Union championship event James S. Mitchel and John Flanagan are entered to throw the 56-pound weight for height, and Mitchel is in such good shape at present that he is pretty confident he will surpass his own world's record of 15 feet 3⅝ inches. Flanagan is not so proficient at this style of throwing as he is throwing for distance, but he has been devoting most of his time in practice to throwing for height.

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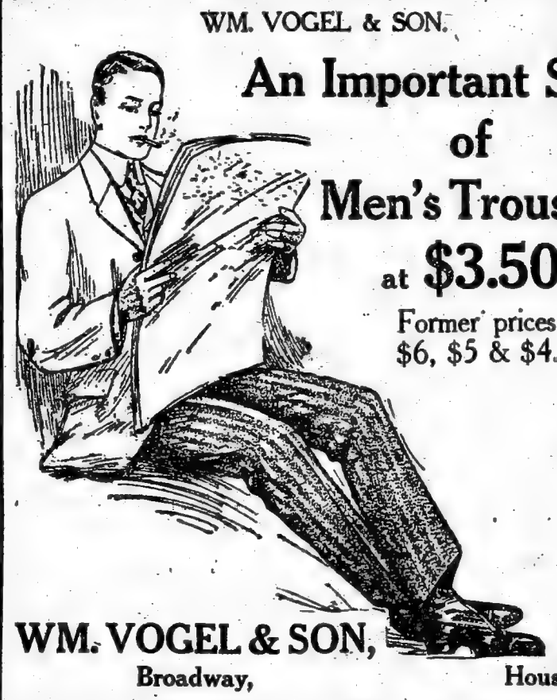

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NEW BASEBALL LEAGUE.

One Hundred and One Clubs Represented in Meeting.

The Intercity Baseball Association, organized to promote the interests of baseball in and around New York City, was launched with a hurrah in a meeting at the Xavier Athletic Association last evening. The project was started some three weeks ago at a preliminary meeting at the Xavier Club, and after the plans were informally outlined an agreement was reached to meet last evening and regularly launch the association. Meantime proselyting was carried on among the various amateur and semi-professional teams in the neighborhood of the city and 101 clubs were represented at the gathering last night.

The meeting was a thoroughly enthusiastic one and promised great things for baseball during the coming season. All the clubs pledged their hearty support, and it is proposed to recruit membership from the remaining organizations about New York up to the number of 200. Frank Baldwin was elected President; G. H. Creegan, Vice President; J. H. Paggi, Treasurer, and L. H. Wessels, Secretary.

Manager Clark Griffiths of the New York Americans was present at the meeting and was keenly interested. He was asked to speak, and, warming up to his theme, talked for twenty minutes of the good work that might be done by such an association. The meeting adjourned after a committee had been appointed to solicit the entrance of the clubs which are not enrolled.

READY TO BEGIN BASEBALL.

Members of Champion New Yorks Leave To-day for Memphis.

The advance guard of the New York National League base

DIAMOND DEALERS SUED.

Creditors of Schickerling Bros. File a Petition in Bankruptcy.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Schickerling Brothers & Co., (corporation,) diamond dealers and manufacturing jewelers at 28 East Twenty-second Street, by Thomas & Oppenheimer and E. A. Karelson for the following creditors: George Neiman, $490; John Beinert, $512, and Frank E. Karelson, $715.

It was alleged that the corporation is insolvent, during January and February transferred part of its property to some creditors, whose names are unknown, to prefer them, and transferred and assigned a part of its assets. The corporation was incorporated under New York laws on Jan. 20, 1904, with a capital of $300,000, succeeding a firm of the same name, which was formed in 1899. Conrad Schickerling became President, Alfred Schickerling Vice President and Treasurer, and Theodore M. Schroeder Secretary. The Messrs. Schickerling came from Germany twenty years ago and became diamond setters here.

In October last a statement of the corporation's financial condition showed liabilities $105,000 and assets $280,000. Leonard Bronner, attorney for the corporation, said last night that the liabilities now are about $200,000 and assets between $75,000 and $85,000. The trouble is attributed to losses in business, shrinkage in values, and inability to realize on accounts. A meeting of creditors will be called in a few days to arrange for a settlement.

A few months ago the corporation opened a store at 574 Fifth Avenue, but the business did not pay. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Robert C. Morris receiver of the assets.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Holt, in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to the following bankrupts:

Albert L. Disbrow, New Rochelle, formerly livery; liabilites $4,720.

Max Frank, clerk, 21 East 110th Street, formerly of Frank & Wallach, cloaks, 43 East Eighth Street; liabilities $4,542.

Ralph R. Mabie, roofing contractor, 633 West Forty-seventh Street; liabilities $8,288.

Herman Meyerheim, salesman, 1,107 Second Avenue, formerly men's furnishing goods; liabilities $2,700.

Isidor Spiegel, millinery, 267 Grand Street, liabilities $17,183.

Walter von Erlenbeil, 166 West Thirty-third Street, formerly liquors, liabilities $10,867.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

BENI SCHNITZER.—Beni Schnitzer, bar keeper of 239 Broome Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,222 and no assets.

MICHAEL SCHNEIDER.—Michael Schneider of 241 Monroe Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $961, contracted in 1893, and no assets.

STEINMETZ PIANO COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Steinmetz Piano Company of 108 and 110 East 129th Street show liabilities of $14,349 and actual assets of $5,061, consisting of accounts, $111, and amount realized from sale of stock and fixtures by the receiver, $4,950. Abraham Oberstein, attorney for the company, said that a settlement was under way at 40 cents on the dollar.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABRAHAMS, Jacob—Geo. R. Comrie.... $199
ASPELIN, Fred.—Hyman B. Rosensen... 117
BAKER, Chas. T.—Henry W. Bourn... 198
BELKE, Chas.—H. W. Baker Linen Co.. 77
BUCKMASTER, Alfred C.—Rockland Rockport Lime Co. 356
BERNSTEIN, Samuel—H. L. Fuiling... 36
BERRIAN, Edw.—John F. Steeves et al. 678
BRIGGS, Milton H.—Wm. C. Hagerman. 54
BALLOW, Charles D.—Chas. T. Hough. 1,569
BERNHARDT, Wm.—David Vogel 55
BACHER, John—Same 55
BASCOMNE, J. H.—Frank Smith, costs. 25
DOERN, Jacob A.—Clarence Fountain... 102
DONAHUE, Geo. H.—Wm. C. Lawson.... 87
DE LISLE, Mervon F.—Myra E. Webber 60
ENGEL, Wm. H.—Paris Fine Art Co.... 69
FITZGERALD, Maurice—H. Wintner... 114
FLAKTON, Nora—People, &c. 200
FARRELL, Catherine, administratrix—Charles Burkelman and another, costs. 24
FELLERMAN, A.—Associated Merchants of N. Y. 124
GOTTLIEB, Annie—Geo. B. Comrie..... 100
GUNNISON, Austin—S. S. Hoyt..... 481
GROSSMAN, Alexander—Monarch Typewriter Co. 166
GRAY, Anna V.—Same 166
GREENBERG, Leon—Chas. A. Wimpfheimer and another—a piano. 948
HEILNER, David R.—Joseph A. Blake. 466
HAUT, Max—M. Zimmerman 70
HAMMER, Ignatz—M. Zimmerman Co.. 19
HOWE, Katie E.—Geo. S. Noyes..... 124
HYMAN William—Morris Wanderer.... 26
HANOFEE, James J., (not summoned)—Joseph Hornthal et al. 822
KLEINE, Alfred, (not summoned)—Rockland Rockport Lime Co. 356
KUGLEMAN, G.—H. G. Silleck, Jr..... 131
KUGLEMAN, Marie—Same 131
KENNY, Paul S.—H. L. Williams, costs. 22
KATZ, Emil—Meta Katz 99
LORD, Chas. V., assignee—Geo. P. Horn, costs 22
MARX, Magdalena and John—George Pfister 63
MURPHY, Owen—Isaac A. Hopper, costs 23
MANFREDONIO, Agelo—People, &c.... 100
MONASTERY, Maud—Same 200
McCABE, Patrick—Henry Stern..... 51
McLEOD, Elizabeth F., executrix—Philip B. Smith 3,306
MONAHAN, Patrick—Wm. Regon..... 19
MILLS, Jas. S.—Hyman B. Rosensen... 118
MANNION, Thos. J.—Frank J. Cranwell 200
NOVVALE, Albert (not summoned)—Wm. C. Hager 64
NEWMAN, Ferd. T.—Press Pub. Co.... 29
PARNASS, Max—Bernard Zwighaft.... 133
REISS, Christian F. W.—Chas. F. Carr. 12
REINHEIMER, Isaac—Wm. Regon..... 42
RICK, John W.—Julius Myer 444
RIEDELL, Chas. M.—James Beggs & Co. 321
STRONG, Geo. L.—Anderson & Price Co. 137
SWAYZE, Edw. L.—Jacob L. Mincer... 112
SWALM, Wm. J.—Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Co. 338
SMITH, Eva N.—Henry S. Brush..... 658
STRATTON, H. Blake—Jos. Hornthal et al. 822
TULL, L. P. F.—Paris Fine Art Co.... 129
THOMPSON, E. B.—H. Rabinowitz..... 54
VENTRIGLIO, Antonio—People, &c..... 100
VERHEES, L. E.—Associated Merchants of N. Y. 104
VINE, E. W.—Eastman Kodak Co..... 86
WELMER, Sylvester M.—Wm. L. Mead. 281
WERNER, Elias—M. Zimmerman Co.... 25
ZASULY, Louis—S. Ehrenberg et al.... 131
A RUNAWAY BOY CO.—O. H. Arnshuster 112
SAME—Thomas B. McDonald..... 284
SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE LOYAL Association—Henrietta O'Connor..... 2,519
MUNICIPAL BOND AND SECURITIES Co.—Wm. C. Hager 64
THE CRAVEN CO.—M. R. Townsend et al. 33
MET. ST. RY. CO.—Sophia Reich..... 2,177
SAME—Frank Reich 1,139
PALISADE STEAM LAUNDRY—James Beggs & Co. 321

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

ADLER, Sigmund—J. H. Claffy, Dec. 12, 1905 1,316
BARNETT Eloise—M. Acton, May 29, 1904, (reversed) 120
BEALS, Frederick F.—J. Walbaum, Aug. 29, 1905 520
SAME—Same, Oct. 18, 1904..... 2,774
BUSSERT, Louis and John—W. Press, Jr., Dec. 26, 1903..... 105
SAME—J. A. Zimmerman et al., Feb. 17, 1906 127
SAME—Same, Jan. 23, 1905..... 149
BRADOWER, Louis—S. Weinstein, July 19, 1904 439
CORNELL, John M.—A. L. Barber et al., Jan. 23, 1906, (vacated)..... 167
MUNN, Frank C.—J. W. Wallace Co., Feb. 1, 1904 94
SAME—F. Ramstock et al., Jan. 29, 1904 1,351
RUSSELL, Wm. H.—J. E. Gittings, Sept. 14, 1905, (vacated)..... 8,073
REED, Frederick A.—M. Acton, May 26, 1904, (reversed)..... 6,120
ROSENBERG, Gerson—N. P. Collins et al., Feb. 19, 1906 94
ROGGENKAMP, August—John W. Wallace Co., Feb. 1, 1904..... 94
SAME—F. Ramstock et al., Jan. 29, 1904 1,351
SMITH, Frank S.—C. C. Hurt et al., March 22, 1905..... 2,771
SAME—Q. B. Allen, March 22, 1905..... 1,091
VEIT, Esther—A Loewy, Sept. 22, 1905. 28
WARTH, Apollonia—Rob. Nathan & Fischer Co., May 7, 1904..... 361
SAME—Same, Jan. 5, 1905..... 101
SAME—Same, Feb. 21, 1905..... 134
ZELINKA, Leopold and Isidore—S. Weinstein, July 19, 1904..... 439
LEX REALTY CO.—N. Y. Telephone Co., Dec. 27, 1905..... 91
THE N. Y. & H. R. R. Co. and THE N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.—S. Niewenhouse, March 8, 1901..... 1,118
THE FINANCIER CO.—F. H. Hooke, Feb. 21, 1905..... 368
SAME—Same, Jan. 30, 1904..... 2,906

Able Boy Student Killed.

Running joyfully home from school, Leo Balesci, 9 years old, of 21 Jones Street, fell on a rail at West Fourth and Cornelia Streets yesterday afternoon, and was instantly killed. The boy attended St. Joseph's Parochial School. He spoke three languages—his own, Italian, French, and English.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

O'Neil, M., Company, Akron, Ohio; F. Bottum, dress goods; Olive Woodin, silks; Lizzie Hallinan, laces; 220 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Mann & Anker, Albany, N. Y.; F. L. Anker, dry goods and notions; Hotel Cadillac.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; C. Sjolberg, laces and ribbons; 57 White Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Dague Brothers & Co., Akron, Ohio; L. A. Kroffler, waists; Hotel Cadillac.

Iron Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; H. S. Jones, furnishing goods; B. A. Roether, notions; 214 Church Street.

Roberts, J. A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; Miss M. E. Farwell, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss M. V. Gormley, laces; 31 Union Square; Hotel Imperial.

O'Gorman Company, Providence, R. I.; A. W. Shannon, dress goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Prince George Hotel.

Barney, H. S., Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; H. A. Miller, flannels; 75 Spring Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Miller Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Fanning, silks, cloaks, and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.

Fein, S., Brothers & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; S. Fein, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Empire.

Holden & Stone, Pittsfield, Mass.; F. L. Stone, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Navarre.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. Fitzpatrick, hosiery; 19 West Nineteenth Street; St. Andrews Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. H. Hall, china; 115 Worth Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; O. L. Evans, cloaks and suits; J. Leask, linens; 104 Worth Street.

Higbee Company, Detroit, Mich.; Miss S. Barnett, white goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; Miss A. O'Connor, ladies' and infants' wear; 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.

Rich, M., & Brother, Atlanta, Ga.; Miss E. Argo, ladies' and infants' wear; J. Seaman, notions and jewelry; 874 Broadway; Prince George Hotel.

Taylor-Woolfenden Company, Detroit, Mich.; H. A. McDonald, silks and dress goods; H. Taylor, notions and ribbons; 31 Union Square; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lambright & Williams, Knoxville, Tenn.; Mrs. W. R. Moers, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; A. B. Mallett, toys; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; T. J. Simpson, furs; 104 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Hens-Kelly Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; P. J. Kelly, furnishing goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Seville.

Read, J. R., & Co., Charleston, S. C.; J. R. Read, notions and furnishing goods; 340 Broadway; Gilsey House.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; N. R. Hahney, blankets and bedding; 31 Union Square; Hotel Navarre.

Milner, W. L. & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. D. Martins, sporting goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Imperial.

Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. Lebalt, jewelry and cutlery; A. S. Thompson, sporting goods; J. Booth, optical goods; G. A. Dahlgren, housefurnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; S. H. Gimbel, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; H. L. Ware, domestics and linens; 31 Union Square; Hotel Cumberland.

Garson & Meyer, Rochester, N. Y.; I. H. Garson, clothing; Hotel Cadillac.

Bradley Brothers, Decatur, Ill.; D. Bradley, cloaks and millinery; 320 Church Street.

Lilienthal, S., Louisville, Ky.; millinery; Hotel Cumberland.

Shroyer, S. N., & Co., Dayton, Ohio; M. M. Tront, toys; Hotel Empire.

Cronin, S. E., Marshall, Mich.; Mae McDermott, cloaks, suits, and dry goods; Prince George Hotel.

Castner-Knott Company, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. R. F. King, art department; New Grand Hotel.

Morrison, Frank, Taylorville, Ill.; dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Lobsitz, James, Perry, Oklahoma; general merchandise; Hotel Cecil.

Leyser & Co., Greenville, Miss.; N. L. Riteman, dry goods, suits, and notions; Hotel Lexington.

Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company, St. Louis, Mo.; R. F. Spencer, boots and shoes; Hotel Imperial.

Goldberg, A., Antigo, Wis.; J. Lebin, department store; Herald Square Hotel.

Moses, Mayer & Co., Alexandria, La.; Sol Mayer, general merchandise; Hotel Belleclaire.

Karner & Phillips, Mexia, Texas; John D. Phillips, general merchandise; Continental Hotel.

Parton & White Company, Duluth, Mich.; J. L. Franck, department store; Hotel Cumberland.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson, Erie, Penn.; R. D. Cheney, domestics, dress goods, and silks; 320 Church Street.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Schwartz, pictures; F. Korel, jewelry; Miss Collins, skirts; 115 Worth Street.

"Montgomery Fair," Montgomery, Ala.; J. Webb, crockery; 214 Church Street.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; T. Hunter, hosiery and gloves; 57 White Street.

Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; Mr. Cramer, silks; 57 White Street.

Watt, Bettew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; L. B. Hyslop, domestics; 57 White Street.

Kaufman & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. Kaufman, dry goods; Mrs. L. Kane, millinery; 621 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Lamson Brothers Company, Toledo, Ohio; G. E. Moore, silks; 320 Church Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. G. Carmony, silks and dress goods; 2 Walker Street.

Reeves-Luffman Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; T. H. Logan, domestics; 60 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.

Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. H. Hearon, millinery; Miss Seger, ribbons; 335 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Ivey, J. B., & Co., Charlotte, N. C.; J. B. Ivey, notions and millinery; Grand Hotel.

Rothschild, D., Columbus, Ga., dry goods; Hotel York.

Miller, Swartz & Co., Richmond, Va.; R. H. Scott, domestics; 320 Church Street; Hotel York.

Robertson, D. L., & Co., Glens Falls, N. Y.; D. L. Robertson, dry goods; F. E. Reid, furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Strauss Brothers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; M. W. Fournier, gloves, domestics, dress goods, and silks; Hotel Navarre.

Eiseman Brothers, Washington, D. C.; J. Eiseman, clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Sturtevant, H. H., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; F. W. Pickup, house furnishing goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel York.

Rochester Dry Goods Company, Rochester, N. Y.; A. L. Schantz, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Dey Brothers & Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. Scott, dry goods; W. G. Brown, dry goods; E. W. Walsh, furnishing goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Navarre.

Black & Grant Company, Zanesville, Ohio; E. S. Grant, furnishing goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; J. B. McKeond, silks and dress goods, 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Goldberg, Winslow & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; C. E. Fisher, toilet goods, 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Schloss, H. B., Memphis, Tenn.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Lyon Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; L. Alexander, notions and stationery; I. Schreiber, domestics; M. Lyon, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hurst, J. E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. B. Hurst, dress goods; Hotel Imperial.

O'Gorman Company, Providence, R. I.; A. Dunbar, hosiery, gloves and knit underwear; 45 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; A. C. Smith, cloaks and suits; 493 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. C. Whitney, books, toys, &c.; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Smart & Silberberg, Oil City, Penn.; A. R. Smart, dry goods; F. H. Lommers, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Rindfoos, W., Circleville, Ohio, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Ambach, M., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, clothing; Hoffman House.

Imperial Dry Goods Company, Carlisle, Penn.; J. C. Hawthorne, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

McCreery & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss Shields, corsets; 214 Church Street; Victoria Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Taylor, dress goods; J. R. McCarthy, waists; J. W. Bullock, dry goods; 454 Broome Street; Victoria Hotel.

Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; Miss L. McCrary, laces; Mrs. A. B. Burch, ribbons; Miss B. Connaughton, millinery; 214 Church Street.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. T. Fowler, carpets; 214 Church Street.

White, J. B., Company, Augusta, Ga.; Mrs. E. Meyer, millinery; 214 Church Street.

Gladding, B. H., Dry Goods Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss E. F. Harmon, millinery; Miss McGrath, millinery; Miss L. Rickett, millinery; Hotel Breslin.

Cullen-Newman Company, Knoxville, Tenn.; C. Cullen, notions and linens; Hotel Breslin.

Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston, Mass.; C. A. Langham, carpets; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Breslin.

Clinton-Close Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. B. Clinton, furnishing goods; A. R. Swartz, cloaks, suits, and waists; C. Ross, cloths, silks, and dress goods; E. Schuerdt, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Breslin.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; G. H. Lauten, millinery, 621 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

"Filines," Boston, Mass.; C. C. Hollidge, veilings; F. A. Krim, misses' coats and suits; Hotel Breslin.

Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Cohen, laces and trimmings; Hotel Breslin.

Singer Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Singer, cloaks and suits, 258 Church Street; Hotel Breslin.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; G. M. Hunter, groceries; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

"Bon Marche," Lawrence, Mass.; A. Friedman, dry goods and notions; Miss Morchont, ladies' wear; Hotel Albert.

Siegel, H., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. M. Curran, silks; Hotel Wolcott.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. Dietrich, dry goods; C. Cook, dry goods; 214 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Gilbert, carpets; 75 Spring Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Jackson & Cutler, Amherst, Mass.; W. B. Jackson, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Munger, H. J., & Co., Herkimer, N. Y.; Miss E. Howe, ladies' wear; W. B. Heffron, cloaks, suits, and waists; St. Denis Hotel.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:37|Sun sets..5:50|Moon sets..10:07

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:18	10:42	4:12	4:27
Governors Island	10:42	11:10	4:58	5:11
Hell Gate	12:35	1:03	6:30	6:43

Arrived—Monday, Feb. 26.

SS Finland, Antwerp, Feb. 17.
SS Carpathia, Naples, Feb. 12.
SS Sicilia, Naples, Feb. 1.
SS Gibraltar, Shields, Feb. 3.
SS Russian Prince, Havana, Feb. 20.
SS Bradford, Port Antonio, Feb. 21.
SS Framfield, Matanzas, Feb. 20.
SS Rosefield, Havana, Feb. 19.
SS Livonia, Cienfuegos, Feb. 17.
SS Algonquin, Jacksonville, Feb. 23.
SS Monroe, Norfolk, Feb. 25.
SS El Norte, Galveston, Feb. 20.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, Feb. 23.
SS Mantinea, Progreso, Feb. 18.
SS Caracas, San Juan, Feb. 21.
SS Tabor, Tampico, Feb. 15.
SS Wearmouth, Las Palmas, Feb. 9.
SS St. Laurent, Havre, Feb. 10.
SS Manna Hata, Baltimore, Feb. 24.
SS Universe, Cienfuegos, Feb. 17.
SS Manchester Corporation, Manchester, Feb. 10.
SS Ponce, Ponce, Feb. 20.
SS Prometheus, Rotterdam, Feb. 12.
SS Germania, Marseilles, Feb. 10.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Caronia, Naples	———	9:00 A.M.
Arapahoe, Charleston	———	3:00 P.M.
Monroe, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	———	10:00 A.M.
El Alba, Galveston	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*Cedric, Liverpool	5:00 A.M.	8:30 A.M.
*Ryndam, Rotterdam	6:00 A.M.	8:30 A.M.
Curityba, Calbarien	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Alene, Haiti	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Flandria, Kingston	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
P. Willem III., Haiti	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Ital. Prince, Argentina	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Charleston	———	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Galveston	———	3:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

*La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
*Amerika, Hamburg	5:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Heilig Olav, Copenhagen	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Niagara, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Breslau, Bremen	———	10:00 A.M.
El Mar, Galveston	———	3:00 P.M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Vizcaina	Shields	Feb. 12
Cretic	Naples	Feb. 10
Consul Gloucester	Hull	Feb. 13
British King	Antwerp	Feb. 10
Queen Alexandra	Liverpool	Feb. 10
Wurzburg	Bremen	Feb. 13
Gretavale	Shields	Feb. 10
Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Feb. 17
Princess Irene	Gibraltar	Feb. 17
City of Gloucester	St. Michaels	Feb. 14
El Dorado	New Orleans	Feb. 21
K. W. der Grosse	Bremen	Feb. 20
Astoria	Glasgow	Feb. 17
Morro Castle	Havana	Feb. 24
Sibiria	Haiti	Feb. 19
Italia	Gibraltar	Feb. 13
San Jacinto	Galveston	Feb. 21
Colon	Colon	Feb. 21

DUE TO-MORROW.

Teutonic	Liverpool	Feb. 21
Craigmore	Huelva	Feb. 13
Francesca	Naples	Feb. 13
El Valle	Galveston	Feb. 22

DUE THURSDAY.

Pennsylvania	Hamburg	Feb. 17
Prinz Oskar	Naples	Feb. 10
Liguria	Naples	Feb. 14
Kansas City	Savannah	Feb. 26
Chalmette	New Orleans	Feb. 24

DUE FRIDAY.

Chemnitz	Bremen	Feb. 18
Heathmore	Gibraltar	Feb. 16
Kansas City	Swansea	Feb. 15
Esperanza	Vera Cruz	Feb. 22
El Rio	Galveston	Feb. 24

Reported by Wireless.

SS Rotterdam, incoming, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Siasconset, Mass., at 2:30 P. M. yesterday, when 60 miles east of Nantucket. Due at her pier about 8:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Colon, incoming, was reported by De Forest wireless 400 miles south of Sandy Hook at 10 A. M. yesterday. Due in New York to-day.

SS San Jacinto, incoming, was reported by De Forest wireless 188 miles south of Sandy Hook at 6 P. M. yesterday. Due in New York to-day.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., at Plymouth, Feb. 26.
SS Kroonland, at Dover, Feb. 26.
SS Armenian, at Liverpool, Feb. 26.
SS Bluecher, at Hamburg, Feb. 25.
SS P. Victoria Luise, at Santiago, Feb. 25.
SS Arabic, at Malta, Feb. 26.
SS Brooklyn City, at Bristol, Feb. 26.
SS Konig Albert, at Gibraltar, Feb. 26.
SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, Feb. 26.
SS Pretoria, at Hamburg, Feb. 23.
SS La Campine, at Antwerp, Feb. 25.
SS American, at Antwerp, Feb. 25.
SS Italia, at Naples, Feb. 25.
SS Perugia, at Naples, Feb. 25.
SS Tennyson, at Rio Janeiro, Feb. 23.
SS Phoenix, at Fernambuco, Feb. 23.

Sailed.

SS Deutschland, from Naples, Feb. 25.
SS Koenigin Luise, from Gibraltar, Feb. 26.
SS Main, from Bremen, Feb. 24.
SS Orinoco, from Kingston, Feb. 25.
SS Patricia, from Boulogne, Feb. 26.
SS Ulriken, from Seville, Feb. 20.
SS Massilia, from Marseilles, Feb. 22.
SS Parima, from St. Thomas, Feb. 25.

Passed.

SS Cassel, New York, for Bremen, passed Isle of Wight.
SS Beira, Calcutta, for New York, passed Cape Spartel.
SS Kybfels, Calcutta, for New York, passed Gibraltar.
SS Charlois, New York, for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard.
SS Tapton, New York, for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—First Lieut. L. Halstead, Thirteenth Infantry, will proceed to Winslow, W. Va., for the purpose of procuring certain evidence to complete the trial of an enlisted man now before the general court-martial at Fort Thomas. The board of officers at Fort Crook previously appointed for the examination of officers to determine their fitness for promotion is dissolved and a new board is appointed, consisting of Col. E. B. Pratt, Thirtieth Infantry; Major R. W. Johnson, Surgeon, Capts. W. E. Ayer, and G. G. Palmer, Thirtieth Infantry; Contract Surgeon F. Gardner, First Lieut. J. M. Little, Thirtieth Infantry, recorder.

Second Lieut. H. Hossfield, Thirtieth Infantry, will report to the examining board at Fort Crook for examination.

A board is appointed to meet at Fort Jay for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail for the board: Majors C. Richard, F. P. Fremont, Fifth Infantry; Capt. W. J. Glasgow, Thirteenth Cavalry; Capt. S. H. Ford, Fifth Infantry; First Lieuts. J. W. Grissinger, and C. B. Clark, Fifth Infantry.

Second Lieuts. F. C. Endicott and J. J. Mudgett, Fifth Infantry, will report to the foregoing board for examination.

By order of the President First Lieut. A. H. Freshwater, Twenty-ninth Infantry, is dropped from the rolls for desertion.

Transfers in artillery corps: Capt. H. H. Sheen from Twelfth Company Coast Artillery to unassigned list; Capt. J. K. Cree, from unassigned list to the Twelfth Company Coast Artillery.

Capt. L. H. Hardeman, Quartermaster, will proceed to Racine, Wis., on business pertaining to the clothing being furnished under contract. Upon the completion of this duty Capt. Hardeman will proceed to his proper station.

The Navy.

Commander W. H. Chambers, retired, detached as inspector of engineering material Midvale Steel Company, Nicetown, Philadelphia, and as inspector of machinery and engineering material for American Steel Castings Company, Thurlow, Penn., to home.

Lieut. Commander F. W. Bartlett, to Nicetown, Philadelphia, for duty as inspector of engineering material Midvale Steel Company, duty as inspector of machinery and engineering material for American Castings Company, Thurlow, Penn., and additional duty as inspector of engineering material for Central Pennsylvania and Western New York District, Harrisburg, Penn.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Winslow at Norfolk, Columbia at Newport, Arkansas at Natchez, Iris at Hongkong.

Sailed—Cincinnati and Alexander from Cavite for Shanghai.

The Pompey and General Alava were placed out of service to-day at Cavite.

Receiver in Reuben Isaacs's Suit.

Judge Blanchard, of the Supreme Court has nominated Maunsell Van Rensselaer as receiver for the assets of the late firm of R. Isaacs & Bro., importers of Japanese goods, formerly at 621 Broadway, with branches in Japan and Manila, in a suit brought by Reuben Isaacs against his son Sigmund for settlement of the partnership assets.

There is a difference of opinion as to the value of the assets. Reuben Isaacs estimates them at not over $7,500, while Sigmund Isaacs values them at over $150,000.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

WHEAT—Only a small response was made by the wheat market to bullish foreign news at the opening. Most of the session the market was barely steady, running into positive weakness in the last hour, with the close ⅛@⅜c under Saturday and curb prices ⅛c lower than this. Liverpool owed its advance of ⅛@⅛d to the unexpectedly light world's shipments, including small totals from Russia, the United States, and India. The aggregate from all countries was 8,880,000 bushels, compared with 12,512,000 bushels the previous week. A decline brought out stop loss selling in the last half hour under which the price level fagged to about the lowest point of the season. Owing to receipts of 718 cars in the Northwest, the total primary movement was rather liberal, reaching 907,000 bushels, compared with 617,000 a year ago, although these figures had something of an offset in the flour clearances of 79,000 barrels. The closing cable from Budapest reported a decline of 5 points, and from Berlin ⅛@¾ mark advance. The cash market in New York closed easy at the following prices: No. 2 red, 86⅝c, elevator, and 89½c, free on board, afloat, nominal; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 91¼c, free on board, afloat.

CORN—The corn market showed a good deal of firmness early in the day on light country acceptances, the advance of ⅛@⅛d at Liverpool, unsatisfactory weather conditions through the West, and support from commission houses, in connection with a decrease in world's shipments of 400,000 bushels, as compared with last week. After holding firm until midday the market shared the wheat decline, and for the balance of the day disclosed an easy tone, last prices in New York showing a partial ⅛c net loss. The visible supply increased 370,000 bushels. Interior receipts amounted to 737,000 bushels and clearances to 1,372,000 bushels. The export trade included 7 loads of corn here and 10 loads at outports. No. 2 corn closed 48½c, elevator, and 48c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 white, 49½c, and No. 2 yellow, 48c, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday's Close.
May	88 5-16	87⅞	87⅞	88
July	87⅝	86 13-16	86¾	87
September	86 5-16	85⅞	85 11-16	85¾
Corn—				
May	.....	.....	49	48⅞
July	49⅝	49½	49½	49½
September	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday's Close.
May	82¾	81½	81⅞	82½
July	81½	81	81	81½
September	81⅞	80⅜	80⅝	81
Corn—				
May	45⅞	43½	43½	45½
July	44½	43⅜	43⅝	43⅝
September	44¾	44¼	44¼	44½
Oats—				
May	30¾	30⅜	30½	30⅝
July	29½	29⅜	29⅝	29⅝
September	28⅛	28½	28⅝	28⅝
Lard—				
May	$7.72	$7.67	$7.70	$7.75
July	7.82	7.75	7.80	7.77
Ribs—				
May	8.12	8.00	8.02	8.15
July	8.17	8.05	8.14	8.17
Pork—				
May	15.40	15.20	15.30	15.42
July	15.15	14.95	15.05	15.07

COTTON.—The cotton market was not more than moderately active, sales for the day being only 350,000 bales, but the tone was very weak and unsettled and March sold at new low levels for the present movement under a renewal of liquidation which was caused by the issuance of March notices representing about 30,000 bales. March at one time was trading about 27 points under May. The market closed at practically the lowest, net 2677 points lower.

Cables were about a point lower than expected, and the local market opened 5 points lower to 1 point higher, the gain being on the late months. March declined to 10.17 before the call was completed. No important b

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE MAYOR SPEAKS FOR THE CITY.

Mayor McCLELLAN does well to depart from his usual rule and to give to the Legislature his carefully matured views as to the bill—commonly known as the Elsberg bill—the effect of which must be to stop the further construction of rapid transit lines, or to plunge the city into the incalculable risks of municipal construction and operation combined.

Mr. McCLELLAN'S analysis of the purpose and necessary consequence of the Elsberg bill is cool, clear, and conclusive. Whatever any one may think of the feasibility or desirability of municipal operation of gigantic enterprises of this nature, the simple fact is that if we insist on that, we shall have for a very long time to go without the advantages which are open to us, and which are in reality not so much advantages as they are necessities. This is shown in the letter of the Mayor so plainly that a wayfaring man, though a Socialist and a candidate for Governor on either ticket, cannot well err therein. And it was the duty as well as the right of the Mayor to lay this matter before the Legislature as he has done. If there were no other justification, enough would be found in the manly and direct defense he makes of the principle of home rule.

As to the Mayor's suggestion of a change in the mode of selection of the Rapid Transit Commission, it will be time enough to consider that when we have a situation in which the soundness and efficiency of the present commission are not so sorely needed as now they are.

ALEXANDER ON THE ISTHMUS.

ALEXANDER the Great was a particularly busy man, and being occupied night and day with weighty matters—conquering the world and things of that sort—he disdained red tape and had no patience with dull and prosy persons who were always pointing out the obstacles in his path. So when he was asked to try his hand on the Gordian knot he put his sword to it instead, thus taking a fall out of the prophet and "queering" the foolish old Phrygian King.

President ROOSEVELT was cast in the Alexandrian mold. Like the Macedonian, he tires easily when men bother him with details, and is fond of taking short cuts to great achievements. In a moment of inadvertence and at the instance, we suppose, of some slave to caution, he appointed a Board of Consulting Engineers for the Panama Canal, made up of the chief men of that profession the world over—thirteen of them. Eight members of the Board reported in favor of a sea-level canal. These are the eight: Gen. GEORGE W. DAVIS, Chairman; WILLIAM BARCLAY PARSONS, Chief Engineer of the New York Subway; Prof. WILLIAM H. BURR of Columbia University, WILLIAM HENRY HUNTER of England, EUGEN TINCAUZER of Germany, ADOLPHE GUERARD of France, J. W. WELCKER of the Netherlands, and E. QUELLENNES of the Suez Canal. The minority of the Board, five in number, favored a canal with locks eighty-five feet above the level of the sea. These are the five: ALFRED NOBLE of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Brig. Gen. HENRY L. ABBOT, FREDERICK P. STEARNS, Chief Engineer of the Boston Water Department; JOSEPH RIPLEY of St. Mary's Canal, and ISHAM RANDOLPH of the Chicago Canal.

The comment of the President of the United States upon the report of the majority of his engineering advisers is, in effect, "bosh." In his judgment the opinion of the majority of the consulting engineers "is vitiated by their failure to pay proper heed to the lesson taught by the construction and operation of the Soo Canal." Gen. DAVIS, Mr. PARSONS, and Prof. BURR ought to have known something about the Soo Canal, but probably they never heard of it. At any rate, the President gets from the Canal Commission and from Chief Engineer STEVENS reports accepting the view of the minority of the consulting engineers and recommending a canal with locks. Admiral ENDICOTT files the report approving the sea-level plan. Thereupon President ROOSEVELT in a message to Congress expresses his concurrence in the recommendation of a lock canal as advisable. "After being built," he says, "it would be easier to enlarge the lock canal than a sea-level canal." We shall see what the engineers think of that.

Having seen the shallowness of their professional learning and the worthlessness of their advice thus established beyond controversy, the majority members of the Consulting Board might at least have grace to keep still. But with the tiresome persistence of pragmatic professionalism Prof. WILLIAM H. BURR in a letter to our neighbor The Sun makes this observation:

> The lock canal which would be constructed under it [the plan indorsed by the President] cannot be reduced or transformed to a sea-level canal without such great difficulty and with so great expenditure of money and time that the entire Consulting Board pronounced such transformation not feasible.

So it seems that the entire Board, not merely a majority, held this opinion. We are surprised that Prof. BURR should have the hardihood at this late day to make a public parade of the professional judgment which Mr. ROOSEVELT has cast aside as worthless, depriving it of all validity by his dissent. Not satisfied with that, Prof. BURR in another letter published in the columns of our neighbor The Sun on Friday has the bad taste to lug in figures and specifications. We subjoin a paragraph from his letter:

> It is obvious to every engineer at least that it is possible to transform any lock canal to a sea-level canal, as was formally stated unanimously by the Consulting Board, but the true or reasonable feasibility of such a transformation is another question. On Page 39 of the report of the Board of Consulting Engineers there will be found an estimate of the cost of transforming a lock canal of essentially the same plan as that recommended, the aggregate sum of which is $208,985,000, without allowance for contingencies and without any allowance for the large sums of money which would have to be paid for the lands originally flooded by the great terminal lakes of the lock plan. If there be added to this the estimated cost of the recommended lock plan, amounting to $139,705,000, the partial cost of the ultimate sea-level canal would be $348,690,000. What should be added to this sum to complete the ultimate cost of the sea-level waterway reached in this manner cannot be estimated, but it would be a very large amount.

Congress, of course, will pay no attention to Prof. BURR and the other majority members of the Board whose ciphering and calculations have been demolished by Mr. ROOSEVELT. If you should submit the opinion of these eight eminent engineers favoring the sea-level plan and the views of President ROOSEVELT favoring the lock plan to the legal voters of the State of Iowa, or to those of the State of Texas, the President would be sustained 100 to 1. If the matter were left to the arbitrament of Mr. JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS he would accept the President's view. The Rough Riders, could they be assembled, would be unanimous in supporting Mr. ROOSEVELT. Qualified expert opinion of this kind is probably everywhere against Prof. BURR and his associates.

There must be something the matter with our schools of engineering and with the engineering schools of England, Germany, France, and the Netherlands. What sort of textbooks do they use? What kind of teachers do they employ that they turn out engineers who are so easily floored by a layman like Mr. ROOSEVELT?

"TUNISIFICATION."

The phrase "Tunisification" recurs often in the German press in the discussion of the Morocco question. It describes, or affects to describe, the French policy of which the German Government professes to be afraid in Morocco—that is to say, the Germans express fear that France will do in Morocco what it did in Tunis.

There is a certain analogy, which it is worth while to trace. Tunis, like Morocco, lies contiguous to the French colony of Algeria, but on the east instead of the west. Its population is of much the same character, chiefly Berbers, a sprinkling of Arabs, a considerable contingent of French, and a smaller one of other Europeans, except that in Tunis the Italians were the most numerous. A quarter of a century ago the rule of the Bey of Tunis was of the worst. Disorder prevailed; life and property were more and more unsafe; trade was dwindling; the resources of the country were utterly neglected. Disturbances were chronic along the Algerian border; French citizens and natives under French jurisdiction were murdered and plundered. France, with no serious objection from the other Powers, except Italy, which was not in a position to enforce its objections, undertook a "punitive" campaign which resulted in the complete defeat of the forces of the Bey, and in the establishment of practically a French protectorate, with a French Resident as chief adviser to the Bey, French control of the police and the finances, French courts in connection with native courts, and a system of French and native schools. Since that time order has reigned very steadily, trade has been developed, agriculture has been extended, and the mineral resources of the country have been considerably exploited.

In a sense, this was undoubtedly a high-handed proceeding. But it was in strict accord with the dealings of other nations in like circumstances and with the principle of international practice that they who have shall have the first chance to get more. It would be unfortunate if a like policy were followed in Morocco. The surest way to make such a policy necessary would be the failure of the Algeciras Conference. In that event, the conditions in Morocco would tend strongly to become substantially the same that they were in Tunis, but on a much larger scale. France, with its Algerian colony lying next to Morocco, could not and would not suffer the disturbance sure to arise along the border, and, in default of other provision, would be obliged practically to reduce Morocco to submission to its control. It was in view of this possibility that the French Government made its agreements with Great Britain, Spain, and Italy, the chief parties in interest, pledging herself, if given a free hand, to respect the independence of Morocco and to maintain for thirty years the open door and equality of opportunity for all other nations. The ultimate result undoubtedly would have been a progressive control of Morocco by France. It is to this that Germany objects. The problem for the conference is to provide for the maintenance of the rights and interests of France as a neighbor to Morocco and for decent government throughout the country, without such predominance by France as will affect injuriously the rights of other countries. That ought not to be an impossible task, and the latest reports indicate that its accomplishment is more likely than seemed the case last week. It will be the more likely as the Powers, especially Germany, realize that the inevitable alternative will be "Tunisification."

THE PRESIDENT'S GOOD COUNSEL.

In an unofficial and purely personal way President ROOSEVELT has written a letter to Mr. MITCHELL expressing the hope that through a further conference he and Mr. ROBBINS may be able to reach an adjustment of the differences which have threatened to bring about a coal strike on April 1. It is open to any other citizen of standing and influence to do the same thing. While any intervention on the part of the President which would tend to persuade the mineworkers that they have good cause for a strike would be deeply regretted, and while public opinion would emphatically condemn upon this occasion any such measures as were employed by the President in the anthracite strike, there is no reason to apprehend that any harm will come from the writing of his letter to Mr. MITCHELL.

The mineworkers have not convinced the public of the sufficiency of their reasons for a strike; they have not even convinced all the members of their union. Indeed, it is the prevailing opinion, we think, that a strike on April 1 is improbable. If the temperate words of the President and his good advice shall make an interruption of labor in coal mining less probable no harm will have been done.

"THE SLOW PUPIL."

Dr. MAXWELL, City Superintendent of Schools, is reported to have said to the Male Principals' Association of Manhattan and the Bronx at their annual dinner:

> The greatest problem we have to solve in our great system is to reach the individual and to help the slow pupil. I may say that we are on the verge, I won't say more, but we are on the verge of solving this problem and by a method which will revolutionize the public school system of this country.

This is a somewhat impressive statement of a notion that has long been in the minds of Dr. MAXWELL and others responsible for the administration of the schools in the great cities of the country. We do not wonder that our worthy Superintendent speaks of it as likely, if realized, to "revolutionize the public school system of the country," for nothing could be more absolutely different from and opposed to the methods that now prevail, not uniformly, but in the great body of our schools. We do not know by what means the doctor hopes to "reach the individual and to help the slow pupil," but we are convinced that it is urgently necessary to do it and that it is quite practicable.

Our French friends have a word that applies with bitter accuracy to the present classification and organization of the pupils in the schools of New York, "regimentation." But the regiment is the very opposite in purpose and in action of school organization as it should be. The object of the regiment is to move and work as a unit, and its full force is secured only when all the individuals composing it are trained to act as nearly as may be exactly alike. Now, it is of the utmost importance in a school class that each member shall move as fast as he or she is able to advance, and the only uniformity tolerable is that imposed unavoidably by necessary conditions. If Dr. MAXWELL, or any one else, has a plan that will accomplish this, it will be a blessing.

THE CONGO FREE STATE.

Secretary ROOT has just been delivering an allocution, evidently very much needed, not necessarily by Mr. DENBY, M. C., to whom it was addressed, but certainly by a number of male and female American citizens who have permitted their blood to be brought to the boiling point by moving narratives of what has been going on in the Congo Free State. There have been many such narratives, and they have produced a certain effect on the more mobile of our fellow-citizens. We will not exactly call them "ex parte" narratives, although there is a strong suspicion, to say the least, of an "adverse interest" which would like to exploit the Congo region at present reserved, under treaty stipulations, for exploitation by the King of the Belgians and other parties in interest. The real point is that whatever has been going on there, there is really nothing for us Nationally to do about it. This Mr. ROOT points out in a legal and cold-blooded manner adapted to dampen the enthusiasm of our humanitarians. We have, he explains, no "locus standi" whatever. Having held aloof from the partition of Africa, having neither possession nor sphere of influence there, we have simply nothing to say about the widespread rumors of ill-treatment of the natives for the benefit of the exploiter.

Whether or not the consideration of other domestic affairs in which we are occasionally adjured by excited persons to mingle was in the mind of the Secretary, his allocution applies itself to them. Especially it applies itself to the domestic affairs of the Empire of Russia. We may all individually be aware that those affairs are in a very bad way. Our hearts may go out to the unfortunates who are paying the expense of Russia's backwardness, political and social. But officially we recognize Russia only as the Russian Government. And we cannot expect that Russia should pay any more heed to our expostulations as to the manner in which she manages her affairs than we should pay if Russia should undertake to give us some advice and instruction in the art of minding our own business.

It is, in truth, impossible to see, in the light of the Secretary's explanation, what we can do about the alleged oppression in the Congo Free State. Of course, we can hold public meetings about it and write newspaper articles about it. Just possibly those operations, if sufficiently prolonged and general, might have some effect. But upon the whole, with reference to the ebullition of blood upon the part of American Mrs. Jellybys, since it is not fit that their noble impulses should exhaust themselves without practical result, it may be recommended to such of them as inhabit Greater New York that if they confined their humanitarian operations to First Avenue on the east, and Eleventh Avenue on the west, they might find a more fruitful and promising field.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Merchant of the "Old School."

That there exists—"still and here and there," a preterist would parenthetically remark—appreciation of the fact that to accumulate a great fortune is not the only form of success that justifies pride was well illustrated when the family of a man who had long kept a little shoe store on Eighth Avenue told the reporter in search of material for an obituary article how this man had been content to conduct his business on the quietest and most conservative lines, and yet had been able to give each of his sons an effective "start" in a learned profession. He never had any "marked-down sales," it seems, and, indeed, had been content to let his stock dispose of itself on its merits and adaptation to the needs of those living in the vicinity of the shop. It consequently remained about the same as year after year went by, supplying comfortably all the family needs as the family understood needs, including that of a good education for its members, but there was no commercial growth, no "spreading out," nothing at all sensational or distinctively modern, and, as most people will say, no "enterprise." We are not quite sure that the implied criticism of merchants who follow other methods has even a little justification, and our doubt is not based on any instinctive disapproval of a man who does not utilize the assistance which advertising offers. It rests, rather, on a feeling that this excellent man simply followed his own tastes, and that the difference between his tastes and those of other men as excellent as he was a matter of constitutional peculiarity rather than of superior virtue. Enterprising merchants—merchants who transform the little shop into the great store of many departments—also have a desire to give their children good educations, and not quite all their sons escape the more or less pleasant slavery of a learned profession. The Eighth Avenue shoe dealer did well, and his sons have the best of rights to rejoice as much as they see fit over the combined modesty and elevation of his desires, but, just as he filled his place, so others fill theirs, and it takes all sorts of people to make a world. The dangers of wealth are undoubtedly, many, but those of poverty are at least as numerous, and it is not for nothing that such a vast majority of human beings are reckless in preferring the former to the latter. On no subject is more cant talked than on this one of money perils.

Japanese Want to be Tall.

So successful have the Japanese been in everything undertaken by them in recent years that nobody will be surprised if they really succeed, by taking thought, in adding appreciably to their individual, as they have to their national, stature. The thing is far from impossible, for there is no good reason for supposing that any race of men is "naturally" smaller than any other, and for all those races which now are of sub-normal size there is no difficulty in finding an explanation in their food, their habits, or their climate. And food and habits can be changed, while climate, though it is beyond alteration, can be in some measure avoided and its effects mitigated. We notice that Mr. UCHIDA, the Japanese Consul here, is disposed to deny that his people have lacked either sufficient or the right nourishment and to see in their custom of sitting on their crossed legs the reason for their lack of height. Most of the Japanese authorities, however, lay the blame to vegetarianism and consequent nitrogen-starvation and expect to bring about the desired lengthening of body by providing a more diversified and generous diet. The plan is a hopeful one, but its execution will not be easy—or cheap. Japanese fare has been limited and frugal from necessity, not from virtue or even from choice, and the purchasing power of several millions of people is not to be increased by an edict, imperial or other. Just now a very considerable number of the Japanese would be glad to have even their accustomed rations of rice, and the moment is not propitious for persuading them all to eat roast beef daily. Mr. UCHIDA is right, however, in saying that it is no great advantage for the modern man to be tall and physically strong. Of course those qualities are often of much convenience, even now, but the Russians had them both to a rather remarkable degree, and yet the Japanese beat them just where such qualities might be expected to count most—that is, in war.

The South and the Presidency.

There is chance for a really pretty quarrel in some genial remarks that have been elicited from The Boston Herald by the suggestion of The Richmond Journal that Southern politicians meet for the purpose of picking out a Southern man for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, on the ground that "it is time that the leadership should be where the power lies, and all know that it is in the South." To this The Herald loftily replies: "There is no truly Democratic Party in the South, but only a race oligarchy, whose fundamental and dominant idea is the inequality of citizens in political rights and the necessity of government by a minority. Every other doctrine and policy is held subordinate to this, and it is unlikely that any Southern Democrat will be elected President until the party broadens its foundations and gets into alignment with doctrines of the American Constitution and the ideals of a progressive humanity. This is a great Nation and it is unlikely to be swung from its large purposes by a sectional mob holding political power by force without right." This, being suavity of the true Boston brand, is beautifully calculated to fire the Southern heart with rage and to start the fountain of Southern eloquence which we all so much enjoy. Even from only as far away as New York one can see that there is something wrong about the Bostonian facts, however it may be about the Bostonian argument from them. The statistics at our command, for instance, do not indicate that the race which the South has "held subordinate" has the right to rule which is given in a pure democracy by superiority of numbers. And again, when one runs over the names of Southern office holders one is struck by the fact that most of them indicate, not the monopolization of power by the "old families" of that section, but a seizing of it by the members of families which, if not exactly "new," have not been made familiar by the chronicles from which we learned our political history. This somehow does not fit in with talk about an "oligarchy." But it is not our purpose to teach the Southern editors how to answer their Boston adviser. They are a charmingly articulate class and need no help in such a task.

SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—All the Episcopalian clergymen of Washington of the name of Smith are receiving congratulations on having taken part in the wedding ceremony at the White House a week ago. Numerous Smiths are in this diocese, and it is not strange that some confusion occurs. Roland Cotton Smith is the particular one that officiated at the Longworth-Roosevelt marriage, but he is commonly called "Johnny" Smith, from his being rector of St. John's. Another Smith is called "Tommy" Smith because he is rector of St. Thomas's Church, and a third is called "Maggie" Smith, inasmuch as his church is St. Margaret's. The latter is one of the foremost pulpit orators of the capital.

An admirer of Senator Bailey called on him at the Marble Room the other day. With him was a bright boy.

"And this is your son?" asked the Texan, as he turned after shaking hands.

"This is my boy Charles. He is preparing for college."

"Why don't you try to get him appointed to West Point or Annapolis and make a soldier or sea Captain of him?" said Bailey.

"Oh, no," said his friend, "we have got something better than that for him. His ambition is to build the Panama Canal. He will have two years more in the preparatory school, then four years on civil engineering, and possibly two years in the field under some good engineer, and then I want him to get at work on the canal. He may be the man who is to be at the head of that great enterprise and really construct it."

There was a joyous uptown wedding last night, and the friends of the bride and bridegroom, the former the daughter of a prominent naval officer, insisted on going to the railway station with them to see them off on the wedding journey.

At the station they persuaded the guard at the wicket to let them through to see the happy couple to their seats.

After twenty or more had gone through the guard became uneasy. At length he stepped squarely in front of the gate and stopped a pretty young woman, saying: "I must draw the line somewhere, Miss. The rules are strict, and I have already gone far beyond them."

"But I am the bride," cried the girl wildly. "I must go through. I am a part of the wedding."

"Tut, tut," said the guard incredulously, "they would all say that."

"But I really am," shrieked the now frantic bride. "Oh, what shall I do? Won't somebody go get Charley?"

One of the party, turning, heard the trouble, rushed down the platform, and soon had Charley back at the gate to explain. The bride was allowed to start on her honeymoon.

The veteran Senator Morgan is the possessor of that rare sense of humor which enables him to enjoy a joke even when it is on himself, and he is even not averse to telling about it. This afternoon he sat in the cloakroom and told this:

"The other afternoon I was sitting at home with nothing special to occupy me, and I picked up an old volume of The Congressional Record. I opened it at random and hit upon the middle of a speech which I began to read. Very soon I became interested, and as I proceeded I said to myself, 'This man is making a very sensible talk.' I found myself quite in accord with his views, and read along with a good deal of approval until I had finished two pages. I was wondering who could have made such a speech, but was too much interested to look back to find out. But as I turned the page I came upon an interruption, and there was my own name given as the Senator making the reply. It was my own speech I had been reading."

Postal Clerks Not Always to Blame.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the readers who are so quick to write to the newspapers regarding the tearing of the incoming foreign letters would examine the quality of the paper used they would find out that the cause of such mutilation is the thinness of the paper used and not carelessness of the Post Office clerks.

As to complaints about the delivering of city letters, this is due eleven times out of a dozen to careless addressing. E. J. C.

New York, Feb. 26, 1906.

Minding His Own Business.

From The Holton (Kan.) Signal.

Being a newspaper first, last, and all the time, this paper will print all the news of all political parties and factions during the coming campaign. It will treat all politicians fairly and decently, going on the theory that a man is not necessarily a horse thief because he is a Republican, a chump because he is a Democrat, or crazy because he is a Populist. Whatever views the editor has he will express on this page regardless of the resolution of any party, the actions of any committee, or the notions of any boss. The editor is paying the bills necessary to keep this sheet going, and he will run it according to his individual ideas.

HURRY UP, UNCLE SAM.

Other nations get canals done,
For they work instead of play;
Everybody digs but Uncle,
He sits around all day.

Among Other Things.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

Tommy pushed his mother's daughter
In a vat of boiling water.
When they found the little girl
All her hair was out of curl.

HUDSON ADOPTED HENDRIJK

In Gratitude to His Dutch Patrons, Says George Wharton Edwards.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the letter from Mrs. Amelia E. Barr in THE TIMES of Feb. 21, protesting against the Dutch form of spelling the name Hendrijk Hudson, it would seem as if I were called upon to justify my use of it on my mural painting, now in place in the library of the West Point army mess at West Point.

My authority was obtained from the historians who are uniformly agreed that Hudson, who was certainly English born, endeavored for years to obtain from the English Crown such recognition as would enable him to carry out his plan for the discovery and establishment of an interocean passage. Meeting the scantiest encouragement and wearied with the struggle for recognition, he turned his back in disgust upon his native land and found in "tight little Holland" not only eager listeners, but the most ample pecuniary patronage from the Dutch, who welcomed him with open arms and purses, furnished him with a stanch, small two-masted ship, a crew of ten Hollanders and a small cabin boy, as well as an ample store of sail cloth, provisions for the voyage, and stores for trading purposes.

He then, in true gratitude, adopted the name of Hendrijk, (see "Purchas's Pilgrimage," volume IV.,) and swore allegiance to the Dutch, sailing finally from London in September, 1607. (Reports published in Amsterdam 1609.) On this voyage he proceeded beyond the eightieth latitude, and failing in his quest, returned, but in the early Spring of 1609 again undertook the task, this time under the direct orders of the Dutch East India Company. He finally reached the American Continent in latitude 44 degrees north, and thence proceeding in a southerly direction, discovered the noble river named in his honor. This he ascended in a small pinnace for fifty leagues.

An account of his voyage may be found in "Purchas's Pilgrimage" as referred to above. In all his reports to the Dutch East India Company he signs his name thus, "Hendrijk" Hudson, and certain bitter complaints as to his treatment at the hands of his countrymen are chronicled in these reports, showing conclusively, one would think, that he no longer regarded himself as an Englishman.

GEORGE WHARTON EDWARDS.

Plainfield, N. J., Feb. 22, 1906.

The Other Side of the Gas Question.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At a time when the State Gas Commission has just reduced the price of gas in Manhattan and the Bronx to 80 cents a thousand feet, and a bill is pending in the Legislature of the same tenor, it may be well for thoughtful men to recall that the price of gas within a comparatively few years has been reduced from $4 per thousand feet to the present price, and the quality raised from 14 candle power to 22 candle power.

What other commodity of general consumption shows as large a reduction in price and as large an improvement in quality?

The State Gas Commission calmly says that it is doubtful if the gas companies have any franchises of substantial value, but the State Tax Commissioners assess these franchises at $18,000,000.

Political and journalistic rivalries should not be permitted to confiscate property. Even corporations are entitled to a "square deal."

New York, Feb. 26, 1906. FAIR PLAY.

New York Not Perfect, but —.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have lived in this, the controlling city of the world, long enough to know that for crime it does not compare with London or Paris. When I read of unprotected women being choked by daylight I realize that the incident is of such rarity as to attract attention and cause comment by the press. Certainly we need a few more police to keep crime down to a minimum.

As to the streets being unsafe at night, that is a dream of those who don't go out. No woman can feel safe on the streets of London after dark. Any honest, straight woman can go from the Battery to the Harlem River safely and without insult at any time from dark to dawn. Having known London and New York both well, give me the latter for purity and respect for the fair sex all the time.

ENGLISHMAN.

New York, Feb. 26, 1906.

Australian Authorities! Attention!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to a cablegram from Sydney a desperate character has escaped from one of the penal institutions, and it is suspected that he is on his way to this country, and the Pinkertons are asked to corral him. He is described as a burly brute, with the countenance of a criminal and the demeanor of a pirate.

This man is already here. I saw him last night. He is the station master on one of the Subway stations. I don't want the reward, but I hope he may be returned whence he came.

DIXIE HINES.

New York, Feb. 26, 1906.

Blew Up by Proxy.

From The Tucson Citizen.

VICTOR, Col., Feb. 21.—J. J. McEachern, whose death was reported January 22, and whose life insurance policies were paid, was arrested at the home of his sister here last night.

McEachern was reported to have been killed by the accidental discharge of giant powder, but investigation by fraternal societies in which he was insured showed that the body of Robert Speed, who was killed two days before in a mine, had been unearthed, taken to the tunnel in which McEachern was working, and blown to pieces with giant powder.

The authorities were informed that McEachern was the victim of the discharge and an old line life company paid a policy on his life. A further investigation by fraternal societies resulted in finding McEachern alive, and his arrest followed.

A Rival's Suspicion Confirmed.

From The Jasper News.

Burglars entered the home of the editor of The Ocala Banner last week, and got away with two pocketbooks and 90 cents in money. We have always believed that the Ocala editor was well fixed, and had money hid away somewhere, and now the fact has come to light.

A Warning.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

Dead men will please keep away from London, Ky. That's where every dead man found on the streets is fined all the money there is in his pockets.

AS IT GOES.

This world is such a joyous place—
There's naught but pleasure in it!
(I have neuralgia in my face—
Excuse me just a minute.)

The whole earth teems with fragrant bliss—
For good all things are turning.
(Now what confounded news is this?
They say my home is burning.)

Rare treasures lie on every hand—
Earth flows with milk and honey;
(You'll have to let that old bill stand—
I haven't any money.)

Love lives enshrined in every heart,
And virtue is a jewel.
(My wife and I have got to part—
There's going to be a duel.)

Sweet fancies still in childhood lurk—
Our infants, how they court them!
(Those kids of mine have got to work;
They know I can't support them.)

How sweetly Time may ring its chimes!
Old age, how grand, how pleasant!
(That old man's been in jail three times,
And should be there at present.)

How gently doth remembrance speak
Of those in death now lying.
(That skinflint, Jones, who died last week—
What wondrous luck, his dying!)

How beautiful is life! How gay!
What rapture to be living!
(If Poets care not what they say
And readers are forgiving.)

LURANA W. SHELDON.

STATEMENT BY MRS. MORRIS.

Writes That She Did Not Insist on Seeing the President.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 23d inst., I note your comment on what has now become known as "the White House outrage."

As the person who was called upon to undergo that surprise, may I say to you respectfully that your premises are not altogether right, although it is to be noted that the comment of THE NEW YORK TIMES has always evidenced the desire to be fair to all in this nameless thing? First, I beg to state that I did not insist upon seeing the President further than to say that I would willingly wait all day, if by so doing I could be on the ground to have a few minutes with him. I explained to Mr. Barnes that my business was of a personal nature, and that I wished to be spared its rehearsal—all in a lower tone than conversational, and as any well-bred person would speak.

I do not feel disposed to say much about Mr. Barnes; the fault lies further back in a well-guarded office. But he gave me no warning, and I am sorry that I screamed when the officers seized me at the signal from Mr. Barnes's uplifted finger. I did not make the least noise of any kind until so surprised, as the statement of three disinterested eyewitnesses will testify. I inclose one to you.

I pass over the recital of details of that painful experience, they are now well before the public and generally understood; but I would add that when they informed me that I was taken to the House of Detention my excitement knew no bounds. It seemed to me a moral impossibility to get into that cab, that it could not be, and here again I regret my excitement, although natural, I think.

"That it was probably necessary, &c., to remove her from the White House, [extract from THE NEW YORK TIMES,] get a cab," &c., is not quite fair, under the circumstances, as related by those less interested than myself, although my word has never been doubted.

I now look upon that occurrence as a God-ordained happening. It was the truth, long suppressed, struggling for its utterance; it was the right pressing itself, even through a moral combustion and a tragedy, for a hearing, and as a local paper said here editorially, "it was a link in a chain of greater or lesser length." That it was prearranged no one doubts who knows the circumstances; the young boy took my card with bravado, and upon his return from Mr. Loeb was offensive.

I had mentioned to several friends that I thought I would try and see the President; they advised me to do so. Evidently it reached the ears of one to whom I should have looked for support, rather than for misrepresentation; for he was at the White House an hour before my arrival.

Let me assure you, Mr. Editor, that there is nothing, I think, either in my appearance or manner to suggest the "crank," and if the opinion of the citizen be permitted in these days of pomp and political power, and be worth anything, my whole education has been in devotion to the classics in music and literature and a search for the beautiful and the true in life. I may have had an added suffering for these facts.

As one who has learned in this White House episode of the misuse of power, of the loss of human sympathy, and of the manner and use of their resources when so clearly in the wrong, I recall what I have heard from old Washingtonians who regard their city with reverence. I have heard them bemoan the "new conditions," which infringe upon their old and true hospitality, their genuine gentility, and in their stead the invitations, the policies, and the politics which invade everywhere, and old traditions are sacrificed to tinsel and glamour.

We hear little of good works from this busy contingency, whose left hand evidently does not know what its right hand does; and the word "politician" makes its bearer wince, so evidently is it a mark of opprobrium. Perhaps they are all statesmen, some of them surely are.

People do not speak freely; there is a strange feeling that opinion, however temperate, if not in accordance with the powers that be, is not quite the thing. It might cost one an invitation to a White House reception, and thus fail to see one's name printed with one thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine others, a tax on the generous space of local newspapers which has always seemed most generous on their part, but think of the poor typesetter's eyes.

Revenons à nos moutons. While this may seem irrelevant, they are the natural observations of the thoughtful mind, and such an atrocity as the subject of this letter could only happen—nay more—go unredressed and uncondoned by its perpetrators, under such conditions as these, although the whole Nation has been calling for justice.

Personally I ask nothing of the President; but I believe the time shall come when Theodore Roosevelt will regret this needless suffering and long neglect of his evident duty, as he has never regretted anything in his life before. Let us see if I shall be a true prophet. It is too monstrous, it is without parallel, and every one sometimes has time to stop to think.

My husband's demand for an apology from the President was, it is true, a somewhat unusual proceeding from a citizen to a President, but were not the circumstances unusual? Had the long weeks not been sufficient in patience and forbearance, in which, had my husband wished to ask it earlier, he could not surround his wife with any sort of excitement?

This letter from Dr. Morris brought what seems to me a most boneless effusion, and every line of it made friends for me. There was not in it one scintilla of generosity, justice, or greatness. He justified an unjustifiable crime, and every line breathed stubbornness and love of power. Oh, that he could know of that power which rests in gentleness and love!

I have in every seeming defeat seen the right grow stronger. When my brother, J. A. T. Hull of Iowa, occupied two columns of a great newspaper with diatribe and unjust gossip about my past sufferings at a time when I was collapsed and only semi-conscious, I thought as I was told of it, for I never read it, "there is a God in Israel," and this is His way. I was fortunate to be so ill that I could not realize it.

When Senator Tillman so nobly and so earnestly espoused a principle whose very intensity of sympathy and feeling overpowered him, it should not have been an amusement in the United States Senate by all but a few self-respecting men and Senators; but I said then, my triumph for right is not to come that way; it is a delay for a greater momentum for right, for I have wronged no one and I have been grievously wronged; it is not yet time; but in my selfishness I could not but ask, How would they do if it were their wife and not I? I suppose I dare not say it—if may be lèse majesté—but I have even thought what if it had been Mrs. Roosevelt? It could not have been more a surprise or a greater injustice to her than to me, and how quick would all be to spare her suffering. She could not have had more generous sympathy from my countrymen and countrywomen than has been extended to me.

MRS. MINOR MORRIS.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 23, 1906.

"BROWN OF HARVARD" IS PLEASANT BUT FAMILIAR

University Life as It Is Usually Seen on the Stage.

VERY AGREEABLY ACTED

John the Orangeman Makes His Debut and Provides the Only Real Note of Pathos.

One did not have to read further than the descriptive line affixed to each of the characters on the programme of "Brown of Harvard" to realize that Rida Johnson Young had not set out to cut much fresh timber for the building of her play, which the first-night audience at the Princess seemed to enjoy thoroughly, and which, by reason of its very commonplace prettiness, is likely to please successive audiences nearly as well.

To begin with, there is, of course, Brown himself, a paragon of all the ordinary virtues, with the additional and rarer one of modesty. Then, there is Wilton Ames, who, so the programme says, is "not his own master," and Victor Colton, "who wants the English crew to defeat his Alma Mater," and who is not above using the weaker student to accomplish his own villainous purpose. For the rest they are just college boys of various types, and girls of the sort who like to come to afternoon tea in the fellow's room and who whoop it up for them when any sort of a contest is on.

Brown is, of course, in love with Ames's sister, and for her sake he allows himself to be compromised with the girl whom Ames has wronged. Eventually, of course, it develops that somebody or other has made things clear to Brown's sweet heart, (though who the somebody is and how it is accomplished is not made equally clear to the audience,) and all ends happily as, indeed, every proper sort of a college play ought to end.

As for Brown of Harvard, himself, he might just as well have been Brown of Yale or Pennsylvania or Johns Hopkins, though, come to think of it, the serious-minded diggers of the Baltimore University do not go in much for aquatics, and therein is one difference. The particular college in the play has a fine crew, of which Gerald Thorne, brother of the girl Ames has wronged, is twice out at the crucial moment he refuses to take part in the race, having then for the first time learned, through the machinations of Colton, of his sister's supposed relations with Brown. Whereupon Brown, of course, takes Thorne's place in the shell, and helps defeat a picked English crew.

Much store was no doubt set by the scene in the third act in which occur the details just related. But the climax and the incidents leading up to it are so obviously an imitation of the similar scenes in "The College Widow" and "Strongheart" that they may lose force even with those persons most easily moved by such mimic heroics. The only difference here is the substitution of a boat race for a football game.

The play's chief appeal will come from the fact that it reflects in its entirety the buoyant, wholesome spirit of youth. There is a frankness about even its simple and well-worn plot which rather warms one to it, and it has been so admirably cast that its best quality is preserved—supplemented, in fact—by the acting.

The characters, though generally as conventional as the play itself, are well enough drawn, and the little piece is very nicely put together, though there is a bustle and movement about the first three acts rather more suggestive of musical farce than comedy. The introduction of second climaxes for two of the acts is a departure in technique which is not to be commended. The final act, showing the students after an all-night session, is atmospheric and clever. And the bringing of the lovers together is accomplished by a bit of business that is both new and picturesque.

The appearance of ancient John Lovett, known to all Harvard men as John the Orangeman, provided an occasion for prolonged enthusiasm, but this attempt at realism will hardly create satisfaction in the case of any one with a sense of pathos.

Henry Woodruff, though inclined to overacting and overelaboration, (a fault which may be corrected after a few performances,) provided a generally agreeable portrait of the virtuous hero, and the opposing force of evil was well represented in a clean-cut performance by Theodore Friebus. Walter Thomas gave his excellent talents to a familiar exposition of weakness, while Douglas Wood and William Rosell were happy in somewhat sketchy rôles.

Mr. Russell was especially successful with a brief passage of sentiment in the last act. Howard Esterbrook, as a youth who "would not have taken up astronomy if he had known there was so much mathematics in it," provided the most natural acting of the night. His playing of a slender rôle was most admirable. And with a pleasant mention of Albert Perry one completes the roster of the chief actors among the men who combined in a cast wholly competent for the matter in hand.

Laura Hope Crews, as in most cases, gave a good account of herself in the rôle of heroine, which, however, afforded her little opportunity for distinction, while Kate Lester, Catherine Calhoun, and Ethel Martin were generally satisfying.

A word of credit is due Henry Miller, whose hand was apparent in the excellent stage management.

THE SQUAW MAN'S GIRL.

Gentle Fun at Weber's Theatre with Two Popular Plays.

"The Squaw Man" and "The Girl of the Golden West" polkaed together through an hour of middling fun last night at Joe Weber's Music Hall, where "Twiddle-Twaddle" was squeezed into one act to make room for the new burlesque. "The Squaw Man's Girl of the Golden West," as the travesty is called, owes its dialogue and lyrics to Edgar Smith and its music to Maurice Levi.

Including cowboys with pink cheeks and blonde wigs and light-footed papooses the new part of the performance uses thirty-two members of the Weber cast, and whirls fast and far into absurdity. Capt. Winstake, automobilist, who passes also as Rammerrodz, the Road Agent, disturbs the ample maiden heart of The Girl, who is of course none other than Marie Dressler in a red blouse, top boots, and five green hair ribbons. The Girl lives in a terrible atmosphere of soda fountains and checkers. No swearing is permitted. When somebody gives way to an oath he is harshly reminded:

"You are not on the stage of the Belasco or the Garrick."

Jack Chance, a really capital copy of Frank Keenan's make-up as Jack Raine, played by Edward J. Connelly, is a Sheriff with a toy gun and a gambler with a depraved passion for checkers. He discovers the automobiling Captain concealed in The Girls' cabin, by the odor of gasoline, and then loses the crucial checker game by The Girls' cleverness in eating the checkers when his back is turned.

Rash Tawkins (Joe Weber) proves to be a "bad" man bristling with guns, who can't begin to be as bad as he wants to be. He is killed until he admits he is dead.

The Captain has complications in the shape of a fair Lady Banana (Flora Zabelle) from England, and the Indian squaw Scratchoritch, who is the mother of a bouncing Little Hal, (Bonnie Magin.) Scratchoritch's father, Topictowner, played by Charles A. Bigelow, is big Injun of chilly manners, who sits down and lights his pipe with a match scratched on the back of the dead Tawkins.

In the cabin scene there is a terrific blizzard with lightning and solid cakes of ice against the window. The Girl, a white nightie, goes to sleep in the Indian fire, and the Captain takes the stove to bed with him.

Before the rise of the curtain two cowboys bring on "atmosphere" in pails, from which they dump little piles of sand on either side of the stage. A spray of cactus stuck in each pile completes the effect. More atmosphere is thrown in by a drop curtain representing a dead alkali plain, upon which a wabbly red sun rises, hesitates, and sets again.

Two songs, "The Girls of Forty-Nine," sung by Flora Zabelle, and "Poor Little Red Papoose," sung and danced by Bonnie Magin, together with choruses and Christy Minstrels, make up the music.

The piece seemed to be moderately enjoyed by an audience that filled the little theatre to the doors.

"HEART OF MARYLAND" AGAIN.

Audience Crowds Academy of Music and Applauds Belasco Revival.

Although with a record spreading far over a decade, "The Heart of Maryland," which was revived last evening at the Academy of Music, proved that it still possessed strong drawing q[illegible]. The big auditorium was filled to [illegible]st row, and even the top boxes, which are not often occupied, contained spectators.

For this revival of David Belasco's war drama special efforts were made. An entirely new scenic production was made, and a number of popular players were engaged for the principal rôles of the piece.

Last evening the work of Orrin Johnson as Alan Kendrick and Odette Tyler as Marviand Calvert was followed with interest and satisfaction by the audience. John E. Kellerd appeared in his original rôle of Col. Fulton Thorpe. The other leading parts were taken by R. D. MacLean, who played General Hugh Kendrick; Wallace Eddinger, who played Lieutenant Robert Telfair, and Edna Wallace Hopper, who played Nannie.

The belfry scene was specially effective, largely because the size of the Academy stage gives fine opportunity for effect. There were a number of curtain calls.

The engagement of "The Heart of Maryland" at the Academy is for four weeks.

MR. GEBHARD'S RECITAL.

The Young Boston Pianist Plays Again in Mendelssohn Hall.

Mr. Heinrich Gebhard, the young Boston pianist, at his second recital, which he gave yesterday in Mendelssohn Hall, played an interesting and unconventional programme to a rather small gathering of people. Besides Mendelssohn's Serious Variations and three numbers from Schumann's "Fantasiestücke," which pianists cling to, there were the first movement of Beethoven's piano sonata, Op. 90, which is one of the less known ones; an imaginative piece by Debussy, "La Soirée dans Grenade," with a suggestion of Spanish atmosphere; a melodious impromptu by Gabriel Fauré, three pieces by Chopin, MacDowell's "From the Depths," an "Etude Mélodique," by Arthur Whiting, and Liszt's fantasia on the quartet from "Rigoletto."

Mr. Gebhard played yesterday better than he did at his previous recital last week. He was more certain of himself, more certain of his technical powers, more certain of many of the effects he aimed at. He is always a thoroughly musical player, and there were vigor, animation, and musical feeling in his performance of the music he presented. His talent is one from which much may be expected, and it was agreeable to observe it in a more favorable light. There was a touching significance in his performance of MacDowell's tragic piece at this moment, a piece in which there is the note of solemnity.

"Marta" at the Opera.

The superb performance of Flotow's "Marta," which has not been equaled in personal authority and music skill in many years, was repeated at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening before a representative Monday night audience. All the boxes were occupied, and there were few vacant seats anywhere. The singers were all in good voice, and the familiar numbers were vehemently applauded, especially the duo of the second act, with "The Last Rose of Summer." Few frequenters of our Opera House have ever before heard quite so fine a performance of "Marta" as this. Mme. Sembrich, Miss Walker, Mr. Caruso, and Mr. Plançon form a quartet which, in such music, was hardly surpassed even in the palmy days. The old stagers remembered a few "Marta" quartets as good, some that were better in some individual part. But Mr. Conried's present production of "Marta" is as near perfection as can be hoped for.

A change of bill is announced for Saturday evening at the Metropolitan. Instead of "The Barber of Seville," the opera will be "Lucia," with Mme. Sembrich in the title rôle, Miss Bauermeister as Alisa, Mr. Dippel as Edgardo, and MM. Journet, Parvis, Bars, and Paroli in the other parts. Mr. Vigna will conduct.

"The Redskin" in New Haven.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 26.—Donald MacLaren's "The Redskin," in which all the characters are Indians, was given in the Hyperion Theatre to-night by William A. Brady. Tyrone Powers, Bijou Fernandez, Katherine Gray, and Edwin Arden, in well-contrasted rôles, made a favorable impression. Pictorially the production is very effective.

Courtleigh In Quick Change Act.

William Courtleigh made his first appearance as a protean actor, yesterday, at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre. The audience heartily applauded the sketch and the facility with which Mr. Courtleigh made his change from one character to another. Other acts on the bill were given by Dave Lewis and Company, Carroll Johnson, and Cheridah Simpson.

AT THE THEATRES YESTERDAY

Henry Clay Blaney was at the American in "The Boy Behind the Gun."

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" began a week's engagement at the Murray Hill.

At the Fourteenth Street "Bedford's Hope" was the popular attraction.

Ernest Hogan in "Rufus Rastus" appeared at the West End.

"A Desperate Chance," a melodrama, was at the Third Avenue.

"Child Slaves of New York" was performed at the New Star.

Robert Loraine in "Man and Superman" returned to the city at the Harlem Opera House.

At the Metropolis "Under Southern Skies" was the attraction.

E. S. Willard appeared in "The Middleman" at the Grand Opera House.

"The Carnival at Monte Carlo" was at the Circle.

William J. Kelly and his stock company revived "The Lady of Lyons" at the Yorkville.

The Proctor 125th Street stock company gave "The Prisoner of Zenda."

At Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum Liberra and Marie Barootey were the features.

Pictures of the Roosevelt-Longworth wedding were shown on the cinematograph at the Eden Musee.

At Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre Charles E. Evans was the top-liner. Dan McAvoy, Leslie and Dailey, Spissel Brothers and Mack, and the Dumonds were other performers.

The feature at the Alhambra was Rigo, the gypsy violinist. Simon and Gardner, Augusta Glose, Howard and North, and Black and De Vere also appeared.

Billy Clifford was the head-liner at Hurtig & Seamon's. Other leading acts were given by Walter Le Roy and Florence Clayton, Joe Maxwell, and the Magaini Family.

Vesta Victoria was first on the programme at the Colonial. The Empire City Quartette, Cole and Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Crane, and Burns and Torrence were others on the programme.

Cliff Berzac's Circus was the featured act at Hammerstein's Victoria. The bill also included Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fitzsimmons, the Spook Minstrels, and Julius Tannen.

At Keith's Paul Conchas was first on the programme. Others were Sydney Drew, Sam Watson's animals, Cooper and Robinson, and Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Barry.

The attractions that remain are "A Society Circus" at the Hippodrome, "The Lion and the Mouse" at the Lyceum, "The Rogers Brothers in Ireland" at the New York, Ethel Barrymore in "Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire" and Lionel Barrymore in "Pantaloon" at the Criterion, Otis Skinner in "The Duel" at the Hudson, Blanche Bates in "The Girl of the Golden West" at the Belasco, "Mexicana" at the Lyric, Louis Mann and Clara Lipman in "Julie Bon Bon" at the Fields, Fay Templeton in "45 Minutes from Broadway" at the New Amsterdam, Elsie Janis in "The Vanderbilt Cup" at the Broadway, Maude Adams in "Peter Pan" at the Empire, "The Earl and the Girl" at the Casino, Fritzi Scheff in "Mlle. Modiste" at the Knickerbocker, "Gallops" at the Garrick, George M. Cohan in "George Washington, Jr." at the Herald Square, "The Triangle" at the Manhattan, "Mr. Hopkinson" at the Savoy, David Warfield in "The Music Master" at the Bijou, William Faversham in "The Squaw Man" at Wallack's, Ellis Jeffreys in "The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt" at Daly's, "The Title Mart" at the Madison Square, and Raymond Hitchcock in "The Galloper" at the Garden.

A PRESBYTERIAN FUND TO PUSH CHURCH WORK

Carnegie Hall Mass Meeting Raises $61,279.50

TO STAY CHURCH'S DECLINE

Denomination Has Receded in Fifteen Years, Says Mr. Parsons—Appeals to Philanthropists.

Starting with a contribution of 50 cents from an unnamed blind man and ending with an offering of $22,000 from Dr. Parkhurst's Madison Square Church, a list of sums contributed was enumerated at a Presbyterian mass meeting at Carnegie Hall last night which insures a fund of $6,279.50 for extending the church work of that denomination in Manhattan and the Bronx within the next two or three years.

The fact that during the last sixteen years the number of Presbyterian churches has decreased from 56 to 53 served to start a movement for funds with which to extend the scope of the denomination's work. The loss of three churches was the result of amalgamation and the prospect that there would continue to be a decrease instead of an increase moved leading Presbyterian ministers to convene the mass meeting.

John E. Parsons presided and read the list of contributions as they were submitted. The Madison Square Church, the Fifth Avenue Church, of which the Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson is pastor, and the Brick Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Dr. William R. Richards is pastor, lead in the amounts offered. The Madison Square Church gave approximately $22,000, the Brick Church $10,000, the Fifth Avenue a similar sum, and the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church about $5,000.

A large sum was also collected from individuals in the audience, the name of each donor being kept secret. The meeting was addressed by half a dozen speakers, led by the presiding officer.

"We are confronted," said Mr. Parsons, "with the fact that during the last fifteen years this Church, with its illustrious position and magnificent record, has not gone forward, but has receded. What are you going to do about it? Fifty-five years ago the population of New York was something like 515,000. To-day it has increased to 4,000,000. Of these 4,000,000, 2,800,000 are of foreign parentage or birth and our responsibility has been and is to put our impress upon them.

"Do you know much about your own city? No. If you were to view the inhabitants of alleys in the vicinity of Catharine Street and on the lower east side you would be astounded. Our responsibility to-day is to meet the exigency which confronts us and get out among our own people and work for the Church.

"I have been informed that this city contains about 750,000 Jews. I am informed, also, that the outrages in Russia will lead 250,000 more of this people to come to our country. Most of them will settle in New York. What are you going to do? Many things have been suggested, and among them religious instruction in public schools, a higher type of instruction generally, and a higher education. The one thing for us to do is to promote the cause of Christianity."

The Rev. Dr. Walter Laidlaw, with stereopticon views, showed the comparative increases in population and in the number of Presbyterians in New York during the last fifty years. He pointed out that the increase in Presbyterian Church communicants was far below the proper proportion. He urged particularly that increased work should be done in the Bronx, and advocated the purchase of church sites in Queens and the Bronx, after the plan of the Roman Catholic Church.

The Rev. Dr. George Alexander of the University Place Church said that money was a trust, and a short-termed trust, at that. "I appeal to you," he urged, "to come to the rescue of this great city and ask you to contribute before 'the stuff' gets away from you."

The Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin pleaded for money for the Woodstock, the University Heights, and the Lenox Avenue Churches and to obtain lots near Washington Heights for another church.

"Philanthropists," he said, "are giving millions and millions a year for education. God bless the money. But I ask you what is behind the men who are putting this money into education? The Christian churches. The churches cost a small figure in comparison with hospitals and education institutions."

The Rev. Thomas Smith of the Lenox Avenue Church urged the audience to make a canvass among their neighbors to raise funds, and the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith of the Central Church compared the increase in the number of churches with the increase in the total of places of amusements.

"Fifty years ago," he declared, "there were four, or possibly five, theatres in New York. To-day there are fifty-seven. There is no difficulty in finding money with which to construct theatres. Only the other day we read of a new theatre to be built and to cost several millions of dollars, and thirty rich men guaranteed $100,000 each. But there is great difficulty in getting money for the work of God. I wish we could but put it into the hearts of those who have money to use it in a way that will endure forever."

Mr. Parsons concluded the speech-making by stating that the church wanted the people's money. The contribution bixes were then passed around, assurances of the larger contributions having been received by card from the pastors of the various churches. Every Presbyterian church in Greater New York contributed something, and one contribution of $5 came from as far away as Youngstown, Ohio.

SUIT FOR PIANIST'S SON.

Josef Hoffmann's Wife Says Her First Husband Kidnapped Boy.

George Morris Eustis, the five-year-old son of the woman who was married to Josef Hofmann, the pianist, was brought into the Supreme Court yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus sued out by the boy's mother, who is expected to arrive here from Europe in a few days.

The writ was procured by her attorneys, Choate, Hanford & Larocque, who had been asked to cable to get possession of the boy, who, it is alleged, had been kidnapped by his father, George P. Eustis. The present Mrs. Hofmann obtained a divorce from Mr. Eustis in 1901.

The cable message said that while in Paris recently Mrs. Eustis-Hofmann's former husband begged her to let him keep their child for three weeks. She agreed. Eustis came to this country with the boy.

Justice Blanchard placed the lad in the custody of Mr. Larocque, one of the attorneys for Mrs. Eustis-Hofmann, and will not hand down a final decision until the boy's mother arrives.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

EHRET—HOFFMANN.

Miss Louise M. Hoffmann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Hoffmann, and George Ehret, Jr., were married at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Father Niel McKinnon and the Rev. Father Lammel. The bride, in white chiffon and point lace gown, having a satin train embroidered fr. illies and wearing a point lace veil caught with natural orange blossoms, was attended by her sister, Miss Madeleine Hoffmann, as maid of honor. The brideamaids were the Misses Anna Hoffmann, Marion Taylor, Rita Smith, Hazel Crawford, Alice Ganzenmiller, and Pauline Pryibil. Louis J. Ehret was his brother's best man and the ushers included William P. Hoffmann, J. T. Mahoney, William Holzderber, Richard R. Costello, A. J. Astley Griffin, and Alexander Brown, Jr.

MELODRAMA AT PROCTOR'S.

Stock Company Seen in Grute and Mountfortt's "The Missourians."

"The Missourians," a three-act drama by Nain Grute and Wade Mountfortt, was seen yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, the Proctor all-star company appearing in the different rôles. The plot is melodramatic, but proved interesting to the audiences.

Amelia Bingham played the part of Agnes Benton and James Young was seen as Shelby Benton. The other important parts were portrayed by Robert Cummings, A. H. Van Buren, and Hardee Kirkland.

The feature of the play is a horse race, which was sufficiently effective and thrilling. "The Missourians" will be the attraction throughout the week.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This afternoon there will be the wedding in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church of Miss Alice G. Agnew, a daughter of Andrew G. Agnew, to Henry J. Fisher, to be followed by a small reception at the residence of the bride's father, 9 West Fifty-eighth Street. The list of the attendants appeared last week in this column.

***

Mrs. John C. Jay and her daughter, Miss Edith Van Cortlandt Jay, will be "at home" this afternoon at 106 East Seventy-ninth Street, their new residence. For several years they lived at 155 West Fifty-eighth Street, where Dr. Jay's two sisters, the Misses Cornelia and Alice Jay, have for years made their home.

***

Mrs. Henry C. Cryder (Miss Edith Hollins) and Mrs. Salomon of 1,020 Fifth Avenue will also be "at home" this afternoon. This evening there will be a number of dinners, including one by Miss Daisy Pierson. Mrs. Orme Wilson will also entertain at dinner.

***

The wedding of Mrs. James Brown Lord on Saturday to Cornelius C. Cuyler will be most quietly celebrated in the apartment of Mrs. Lord at the Essex, Fifty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue. Mrs. Lord, will, of course, as a widow, be unattended. De Witt Cuyler is to be the bridegroom's best man.

***

The wedding of Miss Evelyn Schley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Grant B. Schley, to Max H. Behr of Morristown, will take place on March 20 at noon at the Schleys' city residence, 845 Fifth Avenue. The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington will officiate. The engagement was announced last Summer.

***

The marriage of Charles Auchincloss of this city, a son of Mrs. Edgar S. Auchincloss, who was Miss Maria Sloan, to Rosamond Saltonstall of Boston will probably be an Easter event.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Davis of Washington Square and Mrs. Francis H. Leggett went to Chatsworth for the week end.

***

Mrs. Albert Delafield and Miss Grace Floyd Delafield will give an informal reception this afternoon, the last of their February "at homes."

***

Mrs. Henry Meyer Johnson and Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Freeman have gone South and will spend some time at Palm Beach.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Rawson Underhill and Miss Crowley of Troy are booked to sail to-day on the Caronia, and will be absent in Europe several months.

***

The Vassar Students' Aid Society will hold its regular social meeting at the Hotel Astor on Saturday afternoon from 3:30 till 6 o'clock and will entertain the Presidents of several different educational and philanthropic clubs of the city. Brief addresses are to be made by some of the Presidents on the objects and work of their respective clubs. Refreshments will be served and the Whittier Hall Mandolin Club, of twelve young women, will play.

***

Mrs. Clarence S. Day of 143 East Sixty-eighth Street left town last week with a few friends for Southern California and will be absent until April, when she will open her country place, Upland Farm, near Rye.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Julian Day (Miss Isabella Curtis) of 418 Madison Avenue expect to move to their new home at White Plains in about a month.

***

The Senior Cotillions had their second dance at Delmonico's last evening in the large ballroom, one of the most artistic settings in New York for a dance. The patronesses who were scheduled to receive were Mrs. John E. Cowdin, Mrs. Phillips Allen Clark, Mrs. Grenville Kane, and Mrs. Samuel Sloan. The cotillion was led by Alexander Hadden, the favors for it being tulips and roses on sticks, boutonnières, tomahawks, tambourines, and ash trays. There were no fancy figures, but a straight cotillion followed by general dancing, a variation from the first dance in January, when there were many elaborate figures and numerous favors. Among last night's dancers were Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Burden, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William Hopplin, Baron von der Heydt, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Miss Marie Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll, Miss Elsie Nicoll, Miss Jeanette Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. Henry de Rham, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Ledyard Blair, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Redmond, Miss Gladys Rice, Miss Emily Coster, Miss Marguerite Loew, Miss Anne Clarke, Miss Julia Dodge, Miss Irene Sherman, Miss Marie Winthrop, Lady Maitland. Also Newton Rae, Schuyler Schieffelin, Robert Cutting, L. A. Ireland, J. Insley Blair. The cotillion was danced at 11. Supper was served at 12:30, and general dancing followed.

ANDERSON FOWLER WAS BURIED IN MIDOCEAN

News Shocks Relatives Awaiting the Body Here.

ABSCESS KILLED CAPITALIST

He Died on the Republic in the Mediterranean—Undertaker's Fault Necessitated Speedy Burial.

Awaiting the arrival of the widow of Anderson Fowler and the body of her husband, the intimate friends of the family and Mr. and Mrs. Fowler's nine children were shocked yesterday, on the arrival of the Carpathia at the Cunard Line pier, to find that the body had been buried at sea in mid-Atlantic. This action had been unavoidable.

Mrs. Fowler had accompanied the body home. She is advanced in years and suffered a great shock at the sudden death of her husband. She was so overcome that on the arrival of the steamer she was hurried to her home at 60 East Sixty-eighth Street. The mourners dispersed, and the undertaker who was to have had charge of the removal of the body, and the keeper of Woodlawn Cemetery, where it was to have rested in the family plot, were notified that there would be neither funeral services nor burial.

E. R. Chapman, banker and broker of 80 Broadway, who was one of the most intimate friends of the dead man, had arranged for the funeral and burial here. Having died away from home, on the White Star liner Republic, a day's sail from Naples, the first concern of Mr. Fowler's widow, children, and friends was that his body should rest in his own country and in the family plot in Woodlawn. Mr. Chapman expected that the funeral services would be held to-day and had made arrangements to that end.

Arthur A. Fowler, the eldest son, and his sister, Miss Emily, sailed from New York Saturday, Feb. 10, to join their mother and return with her with the body of their father. On their arrival at Queenstown they received a cablegram informing them that their mother had sailed with the body from Naples on the Carpathia. They transferred immediately to the Campania, and reached here on Saturday last, to meet the mother and be at the funeral services over the body of their father. They were at the Cunard pier yesterday, with the seven other children and with Mr. Chapman, Irving Bachelller, the author, and his wife; Mrs. Archer Brown, Archer Brown, Jr., and other friends.

The family and the friends were told yesterday by the Cunard officials that on Feb. 20, when the ship was southwest of the Azores, 35.02 north latitude and 39.02 west longitude, it was found necessary to bury the body. The embalming in Naples had not been well done. It was learned that the aged widow found it necessary to give her consent to the sea burial.

Arthur A. Fowler, the eldest son, told THE TIMES reporter that the Cunard officers had been most considerate of his mother's feelings and had acted only as was necessary. "The fault," he said, "was in Naples."

Mr. Fowler died of an abscess in the brain. Everything possible was done for him on the Republic, but his death occurred on Feb. 9, when the ship was within one day's sail of Naples.

When it became known on board the Carpathia that it was necessary to commit the body to the sea, Capt. Pentecost, after gaining the consent of Mrs. Fowler, selected the hour of 6:30 in the evening, when most of the passengers were dressing for dinner. Mrs. Fowler was accompanied by her sister, Miss Arthur, daughter of a clergyman of the Wesleyan Church in England. They and the friends they had made on the ship gathered at the time appointed and heard the services read by the Captain. The coffin, heavily weighted, slid over the side, there was a splash, and Anderson Fowler's body found a resting place.

Mr. Fowler, whose wealth is estimated at between $8,000,000 and $10,000,000, was interested in many mining and industrial enterprises after he retired from the packing business which made his name widely known in the West and which brought him his fortune. The conduct of the affairs of his estate is yet to be determined on, as the will has not been read. He was closely identified with E. R. Chapman and a number of the properties in which E. R. Chapman & Co. are interested.

Col. A. F. Walcott Dead.

Col. A. F. Walcott, member of the Jockey Club and a former President of the Monmouth Park Association, died of pneumonia at his residence, 136 East Thirty-fourth Street, last night. Col. Walcott had only been ill a few days, and not even his most intimate friends had any idea of the seriousness of his condition.

Altnough Col. Walcott has been a member of the Jockey Club since its organization, he has not been known to the turf as an owner for the past ten years. In the early days of racing about New York, however, he raced an extensive stable, and at the time racing was stopped in New Jersey, in 1892, he was President of the Monmouth Park Association.

It was in that year, and while he was associated with John Campbell, that the firm paid $17,000 for the two-year-old Eagle Bird with the hope of winning the Produce Stakes. The colt was beaten in that race, but afterward proved to be a valuable purchase. Oriflamme is another of the horses that raced successfully in the colors of Col. Walcott, and in 1887 he finished second in the Suburban. Diablo and several other of the good ones of those days were raced by the old sportsman.

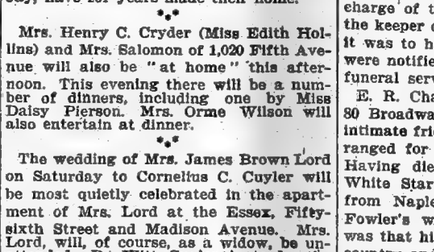

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CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

NEW CURE FOR DOUBLE CHINS

Miss White Tells Dressmakers' Association Her Latest Remedy.

Miss Elisabeth White of the Dressmakers' Protective Association is generous. Yesterday she told the women who come from all over the country to learn the new styles at the Dressmakers' Convention how to make handsome gowns to put on their women customers, and then she told them how to make handsome women to put into the gowns.

"You can't be beautiful if you have a big double chin," Miss White said. "It is not natural to have your face grow down into your chest. I can't put a woman who hasn't the figure she ought to have into a handsome gown without trying to do something for her; it goes against my conscience.

"The thing you have to do," she continued, "is to get control of the muscles of the throat where it joins the face, and then you are all right. To do this you must stand firmly on the ball of the foot and raise your chin up while you carry your nose down. You must keep that on your mind always, and it is better to exercise a few seconds every little while than a whole hour once a day. Now this is what you must do, and you will find you can practice it wherever you are."

Then Miss White pressed her chin up with a firm hand and at the same time her nose, which is not large, tried to turn down to meet it. The dressmakers laughed.

"Yes, it does look funny," Miss White admitted, "but you won't think it is funny; you will be very happy when some one tells you how handsome you have grown, and when you haven't a mass of flesh where your chin ought to be. And I don't tell you to go around the street making grimaces, but if you are careful you can exercise and no one will know it. I have had to think about this every minute, for mine was a very bad case, and now you see what has happened."

All the dressmakers looked earnestly as Miss White raised her head, but they only saw a single chin, for the head of the association hasn't more than a suggestion of a second, and she had a generous double one. Last year Miss White recommended the pillow treatment for chin reducing, and the dressmakers were told how to sleep on the face. A few fat dressmakers were half smothered in an attempt to follow her advice, and this year she is suggesting milder remedies.

J. W. PALMER DEAD.

Wrote Some Popular Poems and Was a Forty-niner—Died of Old Age.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 26.—Dr. John Williamson Palmer, poet and editor, author of many popular poems, died to-day of old age.

Dr. Palmer was born in Baltimore in 1825, and graduated from the Maryland University of Medicine. He took up literary work, and wrote for Harper's of his travels in the Orient. He was one of the original California "forty-niners." In 1854 he entered the newspaper field in New York. For a time he was connected with THE NEW YORK TIMES editorial staff. During the civil war he was a correspondent for The Tribune. Later he became an editor of the Standard and Century dictionaries. His most popular poems were "Stonewall Jackson's Way," written during the battle of Antietam, and "Fred Braddock." Among his other works were "The Queen's Heart," a comedy; "The New and Old," "Up and Down the Irrawaddi," "Folk Songs," and "The Poetry of Compliment and Courtship." His widow and his only son, Courtlandt E. Palmer of New York, survive him.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES L. COON, Buffalo passenger agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, died Sunday in that city of a complication of diseases. Mr. Coon was born in Watertown thirty-eight years ago.

President Judge ROBERT H. LITTLE of Columbia and Montour Counties, Penn., died at his home in Bloomsburg yesterday of pneumonia. Several weeks ago, while charging a jury in a criminal case, Judge Little collapsed.

GEORGE MEIER of 21 Rugby Road, Brooklyn, died on Sunday in Atlantic City. He was 59 years old and a native of Germany. Mr. Meier was the New York agent of the American Mills Company. He leaves a widow, four daughters, and a son.

Capt. STEVE B. GIBBS, said to have been the oldest whaling Captain in this country, died at his home in Middleborough, Mass., yesterday at the age of 95 years. For over twenty years Capt. Gibbs sailed in the famous Nantucket whaling fleet.

HENRY MUMFORD, who died at his home, 218 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, was for fifty years a member of the firm of W. & H. Mumford, upholstery dealers. He was born in this city seventy-four years ago. He retired from business eight years ago. His widow survives him.

DAVID W. TORREY, who for thirty-five years had been paying teller of the Metropolitan Savings Bank, died at his home on Sunday, after an illness of two weeks. Mr. Torrey was born sixty-seven years ago in Williamstown, Mass., and served with distinction in the Forty-ninth Massachusetts Regiment in the civil war. He leaves a widow. Interment will be in Boston.

CHARLES J. HOLMES, Treasurer of the Fall River Five Cent Savings Bank at Fall River, Mass., died there yesterday after a long illness. He had served as Treasurer of the bank since its organization in 1858. He served in the City Council and Legislature, and was President of the Associated Savings Banks of Massachusetts for thirty years. He was 72 years old.

JOHN W. WILSON, for many years associated with the American Thread Company, died on Sunday at his home, 387 Fifth Avenue, after a brief illness following a stroke of apoplexy. He was 69 years old. He served in the civil war as a private in the Thirteenth New York Volunteers, and belonged to McPherson Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. He leaves a widow and a daughter.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The storm that was over the St. Lawrence Valley Sunday night has reached New Brunswick, while the other that was over the Texas Pan Handle has moved to Tennessee, causing general rains and snows.

In the extreme West they have risen.

There will be snow Tuesday, heavy in some sections, from the Ohio Valley to the Atlantic Coast.

Winds along the New England Coast will be brisk north; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh to brisk north to northeast; South Atlantic Coast, fresh south to southwest, becoming northwest and brisk Tuesday night; East Gulf Coast, brisk, possibly high; west to north; West Gulf Coast, fresh to brisk north; Lake Michigan, fresh to brisk north.

Steamers departing Tuesday for European ports will have brisk north winds with unsettled weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY

Eastern New York—Fair in north, snow in south portion Tuesday; Wednesday fair, fresh to brisk north winds.

New Jersey—Snow in north, rain or snow in south portion Tuesday; Wednesday fair, fresh to brisk north to northeast winds.

New England—Fair in north, snow in south portion Tuesday, colder; Wednesday fair, brisk northwest to north winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	4	37	4 P. M.	14	38
6 A. M.	1	38	6 P. M.	12	36
9 A. M.	2	39	9 P. M.	10	31
12 M.	7	40	12 P. M.	11	29

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 35; for the corresponding date last year it was 8; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 34.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 38; at 8 P. M. it was 33; maximum temperature, 41 degrees at 1:15 P. M.; minimum, 29 degrees at 10:45 P. M.; humidity, 79 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 70 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Summonses for Proctor Managers.

On information given by detectives posted by Capt. Hodgins in Proctor's Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street Theatres on Sunday night, Magistrate Walsh, in Jefferson Market Court yesterday, issued summonses for M. E. Leuscher and G. E. Graham, managers of the two playhouses. The summonses are returnable to-day. They have to do with alleged violation of the Sunday law.

Potter, Choate & Prentice
Bankers
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co., Consolidated (now, 1st) 4s.
$21,479,000 outstanding.
Absolute first mortgage on 1056 miles of road.
Subsidiary Company of the Union Pac. whose surplus over fixed charges last year was
$22,806,651
An increase over 1904 of
$6,187,615

Hanover Bank Building
(NASSAU AND PINE STREETS)
NEW YORK

A. B. LEACH & CO.,
BANKERS,
Formerly
Farson, Leach & Co.,
35 Nassau Street

140 Dearborn St., CHICAGO

28 State St., BOSTON

421 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA

RUDOLPH KLEYBOLTE & CO.
BANKERS
Dealers in High Grade Railway and Municipal Bonds
Act as Fiscal Agents for Corporations and Municipalities
Interest paid on deposit of Moneys awaiting Investment and Checking Accounts
27 PINE ST., NEW YORK
CINCINNATI CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA

G. M. Plympton. T. A. Gardiner. W. L. McKenna.
Plympton, Gardiner & Co
BANKERS.
27 WILLIAM STREET., NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Government, Municipal and Railroad Bonds, Guaranteed Stocks and Other Conservative Investment Securities.
List on Request.
232 La Salle St., Chicago. 50 Congress St., Boston.

Detroit & Flint 5s. Guaranteed, Portsmouth, Dover & York 4½s, Ft. Worth & Wab. Val. Traction 5s.
WRITE FOR CIRCULAR.
Lawrence Barnum & Co.
BANKERS,
27 AND 29 PINE STREET,
Philadelphia. NEW YORK. Boston.

Pfaelzer & Co.
BANKERS, 25 BROAD STREET
BONDS
For Conservative Investment
List Upon Application.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.
BANKERS
Pine Street, Corner William
Chicago NEW YORK Boston
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
LIST ON APPLICATION.

NORTHERN WESTCHESTER L'GTG CO.
Stock and Bonds.
SUTRO BROS. & CO.,
BANKERS,
44 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.
Members of New York Stock Exchange.

KISSEL, KINNICUTT & CO.
BANKERS
1 Nassau Street, Cor. of Wall, N. Y. City.
Members of New York Stock Exchange
ORDERS EXECUTED ON COMMISSION.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
49 Wall St., New York.
Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco.

Wm. A. Read & Co.
25 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.
BOSTON. CHICAGO BALTIMORE.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. STOCKS

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
59 WALL STREET.
Orders Executed on the
New York, Philadelphia, Boston & Baltimore Stock Exchanges.

W. E. R. Smith & Co.
BONDS
New Jersey Securities a Specialty.
20 Broad St. - New York.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Rise; Call Money Rates, 3@4½ Per Cent.

Gains General in Active List—Favorable Railroad Earnings.

After a few moments of uncertainty at the opening of yesterday's stock market prices moved forward steadily throughout the day, closing at advances of from 1 to 2 points in many active issues. The movement seemed due to short covering in a number of stocks and to speculative activity in a limited number of special issues rather than to any notably favorable developments, although reports current near the end of the day, which conveyed the impression that the differences between the miners and the operators in the bituminous fields had been settled, while those concerning the anthracite regions were altogether likely to find a similar outcome, imparted much confidence to speculators and stimulated prices. There was no cheer forthcoming from London, where prices were depressed, as was the case on other foreign markets, including St. Petersburg, although cable dispatches denoted a compliant temper on the part of Germany at the Moroccan conference. Locally, the development of most interest was the announcement of the resignations of the members of a powerful banking house from all the railroad Directorates with which they have hitherto been connected. This step is, of course, important recognition of the weight of public opinion as this has been evinced since the disclosures attendant upon the investigation of the life insurance companies. The reasons dictating such a separation of the banking and railroad functions will probably recommend themselves to most people, although under certain conditions, as in the case of a railroad which is just emerging from difficulties or whose position is not yet assured, it might, perhaps, be unfair to criticise the members of banking houses for accepting and retaining positions in the Directorates of such railroads in order to guard the interests of investors who have through the banking house supplied funds for the operation of the property. Of the individual issues conspicuous in yesterday's rise there is little to be said. The sharp gains by the Wabash issues were accompanied by unconfirmed reports of impending financing of a favorable nature; the advance in the price of copper metal was mentioned in connection with the rise of the copper stocks; Reading improved late in the day, upon the better outlook in the coal controversy; Union Pacific advanced upon buying which seemed to originate with speculators short of the stock, while a number of low-priced railroad shares, including Mexican Central, whose position has been enhanced by the recent financing, benefited from the turn of speculative interest to their direction.

There was little change in the rates obtained for call and time money, funds for day-to-day loans being in slightly greater abundance than at the close of last week, while offerings of time money by out-of-town institutions were noted. The banks entered the week with a heavy loss to the Sub-Treasury, the drain having amounted to $2,437,000 in the two days since the compilation of the bank statement, this comparing with a gain of $646,000 in the same period last week. A number of favorable railroad-earnings statements were submitted, heavy increases in gross being reported by the Canadian Pacific, Missouri Pacific, and Wabash, while the Atchison reported for January gains of $1,129,000 in gross and $718,000 in net earnings.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.
American Pneumatic Service Corporation preferred stock.
Great Northern Paper Co. preferred stock.
Mitchell Mining Co.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.
Milwaukee & Chicago Breweries.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.
American Brass Co.
Co-operative Building Bank.
Dominion Copper Co.
Havana Electric Railway.
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.
Père Marquette Railroad.
Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 26.—Mount Vernon, Woodberry Cotton Duck fives were the features of trading to-day. They opened ⅛ off, and on heavy selling soon regained it. The general trading was broad and active for the favorite issues. As the market progressed the list weakened. Then the speculative element rallied around Houston Oil. The preferred opened three points lower, at 52, recovered to 58¾ between sales, then making jumps of a point at a time reached 55¼ for substantial lots.

Mercantile Trust receded four points, Maryland and Pennsylvania stock opened off 1¼, at 28¾, and declined ¼ further. Northern Central and Maryland Trust warrants each declined ½.

In the bond list trading was active but irregular at times. Virginia deferred Brown Brothers certificates opened up 1¼, at 27½, swinging up later to 28⅝ for 10 bonds.

Western Maryland common, just at the close, declined 1¼, to 19¼. Shares, 1,453; bonds, $160,000.

BONDS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	A. C. L. of Conn. 4s, ctfs., 5-20s	94	94	94
2,000	Char. W. Car 5s	113¼	113¼	113¼
3,000	C. & I. Ry. 5s	105	105	105
1,000	Md. & Penn. inc.	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
1,000	Seaboard 4s	91	91	91
1,000	Balt. C. Pass. 5s	106½	106½	106½
2,000	Norf. Ry. & L. 5s	100½	100½	100½
7,000	United Rys. 4s	94½	94½	94½
37,000	United Rys. inc.	73¼	73	73¼
44,000	W. C. & S. 5s	105	105	105
4,000	Con. Gas 5s	112¾	112¼	112¼
2,000	Con. Gas 6s	106¾	106¾	106¾
86,000	Cotton Duck 5s	88½	87½	88½
22,000	Va. D. B. B. ctfs.	28¾	27	28¾
STOCKS.				
25	Md. & Penn.	28¾	28¼	28½
25	North. Central	105½	105½	105½
400	Western Md.	19½	19¼	19½
175	United Rys.	17½	17½	17½
150	Md. Nat. Bank	24	24	24
5	Mechanics' Bank	26½	26½	26½
50	Mer. Trust	142	142	142
141	Md. Casualty	56	56	56
30	Ala. C. & I. pf.	93½	93½	93½
220	Houston Oil	13½	13¼	13¼
215	Houston Oil pf.	55¼	53½	55¼
17	Md. Trust war.	26½	20½	26½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 26.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
250	Crucible Steel	15⅝	15	15
145	Crucible Steel pf.	77¾	77¾	77¾
61	Fireproofing	8	8	8
407	Fireproofing pf.	26	26	26
120	Ind. Brewing pf.	40¼	40⅜	40⅜
220	Lustre Mining	29⅜	29½	29⅜
10	Mfrs. L. & H.	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
142	Ohio Fuel	38½	38½	38½
24,515	Ohio Tonopah	70c	69c	70c
558	Philadelphia Co.	52½	52	52⅛
95	Pitts. Brewing	27⅞	27¾	27¾
10	Pitts. Coal	15	15	15
155	Pitts. Coal pf.	58	53¼	58
100	Sewer Pipe	34	34	34
10	St. Under. Cable	210	210	210
65	Tonopah Extension	11⅝	11¼	11¼
65	Union Switch	85	85	85
250	United Copper	74	73½	73⅞
200	U. S. Steel	42½	42	42½
5	U. S. Steel pf.	107	106⅝	107
6	West. Air Brake	155	155	155
300	West. Elec. 2ds	80¼	80¼	80¼
BONDS.				
$31,000	Ind. Brewing 6s	106	106	106
2,000	Pitts. & All. Tel. 5s	83	83	83
WARRANTS.				
178	Pitts. Plate Glass	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛

NEW WABASH BOND ISSUE?

Railroad May Soon Replace Its Debentures with 4 Per Cent. Bonds.

The Wabash Railroad, it was credibly reported yesterday, is considering an issue of 4 per cent. bonds, partly to retire its debentures and partly to provide funds for general purposes. Speyer & Co. and William A. Read & Co. were said to have underwritten the issue.

Direct confirmation of the report could not be had. At the office of William A. Read & Co. it was said that while something had been heard of such a plan, the firm had nothing to say on the subject. The strength of the Wabash issues yesterday, including the debenture B bonds, which sold from 80¾ up to 83, served to strengthen the belief that some financial plan which would benefit the debentures is under consideration.

The Wabash has outstanding $3,500,000 of debenture A bonds, and $26,500,000 of debenture Bs. No interest is being paid on either series. A committee headed by Henry Evans, President of the Continental Fire Insurance Company, has been for a year trying to obtain an adjustment of interest on the debenture Bs, contending that interest had been earned but not paid.

Apart from this larger issue the Wabash Railroad intends to issue about $1,000,000 of its terminal mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, to be used to acquire real estate to enlarge some of the company's terminals.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 3@4½ per cent., with the last loan at 3½ per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 4¼ per cent.

Time money, 5@5¼ per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $178,261,205; balances, $9,526,706. The Sub-Treasury credit balance was $1,082,-021.

Sterling exchange was dull. Nominal rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.8280 for sixty days, $4.8625 for demand, and $4.8685 for cables. Commercial bills were quoted at $4.82¼@$4.83¼.

Continental exchanges were quoted: Francs, 5.19⅝ and 5.17; reichsmarks, 94 5-16@94⅜ and 94⅞@94 15-16; guilders, 39⅞ and 40@40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—12½c discount. Chicago—15c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—25@30c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 26—Money was wanted in the market to-day for month end and revenue requirements. Discounts were a shade off.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was quiet and dull owing to the absence of support, the Moroccan situation, and the monetary outlook. Consols were easier on considerable selling. Home rails were depressed.

Americans opened dull, advanced to above parity, reacted, and became irregular. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and Union Pacific were sold, and Southern Pacific and United States Steel sagged, fluctuated during the last hour, and closed firm.

Foreigners were inactive. Russian imperial fours were weakened by the discussion of the financial situation of Russia. Japanese were offered.

Kaffirs hardened.

Japanese imperial sixes of 1904 were quoted at 108.

Bar silver firm at 30 3-4d per ounce.

Gold premiums were quoted as follows: Madrid, 16.60; Lisbon, 4.50.

Money 3 3-4 @ 4 per cent.

Discount rates—Short bills-3 15-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 3 13-16@3⅞ per cent.

Bullion amounting to £381,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	Lon-don.	N. Y. Equiv-alent.	N. Y. Clos-ing.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	90⅝	...	...	— ⅛
Consols, account	90⅝	...	...	—3-16
Anaconda	14⅜	278	282	— 4
Atchison	92⅞	90¼	90⅝	— ⅜
Canadian Pacific	175½	170⅜	170½	— ¾
St. Paul	185	190	170½	+ ¼
Erie	44⅜	43¼	43⅜	— ¼
Erie 1st pf.	80¼	78	...	...
Illinois Central	177½	172⅜	...	...
Louis. & Nash.	151½	147⅞	147¼	— ½
N. Y. Central	152½	148¾	148	— ⅝
Pennsylvania	71¼	138⅜	138⅜	...
Reading	71¼	138⅜	138⅜	+ ⅜
Southern Pacific	68½	66⅜	66¼	+ ⅛
Union Pacific	156⅞	152⅞	152	+ ⅞
U. S. Steel	43	41⅝	42¼	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	109⅞	106⅞	107	— ⅛

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	8	3	Esperanza	4	7	6
Tomboy	1	6	3	Dolores	2	0	0
El Oro	1	7	6	Strat. Ind'p'nce.	0	7	6

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were weak on the receipt of unfavorable news from St. Petersburg and Berlin.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 83.55 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 491.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 25c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 15⅛c for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—Prices on the Boerse to-day opened weaker, due to realizations, but later the market recovered slightly.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 50½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 4½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

BANK OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Cash in hand increased	22,200,000
Treasury notes decreased	100,000
Other securities increased	29,280,000
Notes in circulation decreased	34,580,000

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30¾d per ounce, and in New York at 66¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 51⅝c.

On the Stock Exchange, 200 shares of Alice sold at 3.50.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 Atlanta sold at .21, 200 Best and Belcher at 1.20, 1,000 Brunswick at .58, 500 Bull Frog National Bank at .39, 500 Caledonia at .50@.48, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.35, 500 Elkton at .47, 1,000 El Paso at .90, 200 Golden Anchor at 1.50, 1,000 Gold Dollar at .08¼@.09, 1,000 Isabella at .30, 1,900 Jim Butler at 1.45, 2,500 Original Bull Frog at .25@.27, 500 Potosi at .12, 10 Quicksilver at 2.25, 100 Savage at .42, and 500 Silver Pick at .18.

KUHN, LOEB & CO. LEAVE ALL RAILROAD BOARDS

Decide They Can't Manage Roads and Act as Bankers, Too.

IMITATION SEEMS UNLIKELY

Disclosures in the Insurance Inquiry Believed to Have Influenced Mr. Schiff's Firm.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. announced yesterday the retirement of the members of their firm from all the railroads in which they have occupied places as Directors. These include the Baltimore and Ohio, the Chicago and Alton, the Denver and Rio Grande, the Northern Securities Company, the Union Pacific, the Railroad Securities Company, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and a lot of other companies subsidiary to one or another of these roads. The firm's explanation of this action is contained in the following formal statement issued by them:

"The reason for this step is the steadily increasing difficulty which the members of the firm have been experiencing in meeting the demands of their own business and at the same time giving the necessary time and attention to the performance of their duties as Directors of corporations."

The announcement aroused much interest in the financial district yesterday, and the probable action of other prominent banking houses which have been identified, as Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have been, with a number of railroad properties, at once became a question. Inquiry developed the fact that there is no likelihood of other prominent firms following the course which has been adopted by Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Those in a position to reflect correctly the views of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. said, in fuller explanation of the action taken by the firm, that the members of the firm had come to the conclusion that they could not satisfactorily act both as bankers and railroad managers, and that, having come to this decision, they merely followed the natural course in abandoning their railroad Directorships. The developments in the insurance investigation which brought out clearly the anomalous position of those who acted as Directors of railroad corporations as well as partners in the firm which financed the requirements of these roads are believed to have been influential in shaping the course of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. in retiring from this dual rôle.

The possibility of an inquiry into the affairs of the Union Pacific Railroad in the course of court proceedings which may result from the situation in the Illinois Central Railroad was suggested yesterday as a possible influence in determining the action taken by the firm. It has for a long time handled the security issues of the Union Pacific system. It was denied, however, that this matter was in any way influential in the retirement of the members of the firm from railroad Directorates.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.'s action was the subject of interested comment in the financial district. Prominent bankers who discussed the matter took the view that the decision of the firm in this respect must be regarded as a matter personal to them and that there was no reason for believing that it indicated the beginning of a general movement among bankers to sever their connection with railroads. "Dummy" Directors, it was generally admitted, had been placed in a very unenviable light by recent disclosures of the methods of the large life insurance companies, and the opinion was expressed that bankers who found themselves too much occupied with their business to attend properly to the affairs of corporations in which they were interested were following the best possible course in severing their official connection with these corporations.

For many years Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have been prominently identified with railroad financing. The firm has handled important bond and stock issues of a large number of roads, including the Pennsylvania and the Union Pacific as well as a number of the Gould roads. They have at times been placed in the position of acting as bankers for rival railroad systems. This occurred when they were handling the Gould issues as well as the Pennsylvania issues when the Gould roads were seeking an entrance into the Pennsylvania's territory. Their connection with the Gould financing also became somewhat anomalous, owing to the fact that the extension of the Gould system to the Pacific Coast was regarded with disfavor by the Union Pacific interests.

The extent to which the firm has been represented in railroad Directorates is indicated in this list, which shows the railroad Directorates held by the several members of that firm:

JACOB H. SCHIFF—Union Pacific, Chicago and Alton; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; Denver and Rio Grande Baltimore and Ohio; Northern Securities Company.

OTTO H. KAHN—Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern; Union Pacific; Southern Pacific; Oregon Railroad and Navigation; Oregon Short Line; Pacific Mail Steamship Company; Railroad Securities Company; Leavenworth, Kansas and Western, and Louisiana Western.

MORTIMER L. SCHIFF—Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; Chicago and Alton; Denver and Rio Grande; Rio Grande Western, and Southern Pacific.

PAUL M. WARBURG—Oregon Short Line and Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

The other members of the firm, L. A. Heinsheimer and Felix M. Warburg, are not on the Board of Directors of any railroad.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—Business was fairly well distributed to-day. Commission houses were a little more active and prices generally firm, with an upward tendency in Cambria Steel, Philadelphia Electric, Philadelphia Rapid Transit, and other members of the home group. The Street attached some importance to statements of the miners' representatives to the effect that no general strike will occur, and Reading and Lehigh Valley were stronger and more active.

Lehigh Navigation Voting Trustees met to-day and decided to re-elect President Riley, although the vote was not unanimous. The company's annual meeting will be held to-morrow. Philadelphia Company receipts were traded in for the first time and ruled slightly higher than the regular stock.

Total sales, 33,572 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Amal. Copper	112½	112½	112½
25	Am. Cement	6½	6½	6½
637	Am. Rys. Co.	52½	52½	52½
333	Am. Rys. Co. warrants	1¼	1¼	1¼
40	Bell Telephone	62	61¾	61¾
100	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
1,837	Cambria Steel	36¼	35⅞	36¼
200	Erie	43¾	43¾	43¾
10	General Asphalt	12	12	12
10	General Asphalt pf.	43	43	43
10	Hunt. & Broad T. pf.	54	54	54
121	Insurance Co. of N. A.	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
50	Keystone Telephone	15¼	15¼	15¼
10	Lake Superior Corp.	20½	20½	20½
2,737	Lehigh Valley R. R.	75⅝	75¼	75¼
3	Lehigh Nav. tr. ctfs.	111	111	111
25	Marsden	2¾	2¾	2¾
20	Minehill R. R.	66¾	66¾	66¾
617	Pennsylvania R. R.	69⅝	69⅜	69 7-16
10	Pennsylvania Steel	58	58	58
8,400	Philadelphia Co.	52½	52	52
5,000	Philadelphia Co. rcts.	52½	52¼	52¼
296	Philadelphia Co. pf.	50	49¾	49¾
15	Philadelphia Electric	8	8	8
1,820	Philadelphia Rap. Tr.	32	31	32
178	Philadelphia Traction	101¼	101⅛	101¼
9,675	Reading	70	69 15-16	70
1,080	Southern R. R.	39	38½	39
253	Tonopah Mining	18⅜	18½	18⅜
25	Union Traction	63½	63½	63½
12	United Cos. of N. J.	269	269	269
1,484	United Gas Imp.	95¾	94⅞	95⅛
3,150	U. S. Steel	42⅝	41¾	42⅜
170	U. S. Steel pf.	107¼	107	107¼

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Dividends.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
66 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Coupons Payable at This Office on and After March 1st, 1906:
American Clay Man'f'g Co. First 6%.
Brooklyn Borough Gas Co. First 5%.
Canton-Akron Railway Co. First 5%.
Columbus, Newark & Zanesville Electric Ry. Co. First 5%.
Corning, N. Y., School Dist. No. 9 4%.
Corning, N. Y., School Dist. No. 13 4%.
Cuba Eastern Railroad Co. First 6%.
Depew, N. Y., Village Fire Fund 4%.
Gainesville & Dahlonega Electric Ry. Co. First 5%.
Indianapolis & Northwestern Traction Co. First 5%.
Klots Throwing Co. First Con. 5%.
New York, Rutherford & Suburban Gas Co. Consolidated 5%.
Northeastern Cuba R. R. Co. First 5%.
Old Point Comfort Improvement Co. First 4½%.
Raleigh & Cape Fear Ry. Co. First 5%.
Rutherford & Boiling Springs Gas Co. First 6%.
Tarrytown, White Plains & Mamaroneck Ry. Co. First 5%.
Washington Central Ry. Co. First 4%.
DUE MARCH 30, 1906:
McMullen, Thomas & Co. First 6%.
Bennington Electric Co. Refd. & Imp. 4½%.

OFFICE OF
AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.
71 Broadway, N. Y. City, Feb. 26, 1906.
Quarterly Pfd. Stock Dividend No. 27.
The Directors of the American Smelting and Refining Company have this day declared a dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable April 2, 1906, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M., March 16, 1906. The Books of the Company for the transfer of the Preferred Stock will be closed at three o'clock P. M., March 16th, 1906, and will be reopened April 3, 1906.
W. E. MERRISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.
71 Broadway, N. Y. City, Feb. 26, 1906.
Quarterly Com. Stock Dividend No. 10.
The Directors of the American Smelting and Refining Company have this day declared a Dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. on the Common Capital Stock of the Company, payable April 16, 1906, to stockholders of record March 30, 1906. The Books of the Company for the transfer of Common Stock will be closed at three o'clock P. M., March 30th, 1906, and will be reopened April 17, 1906.
W. E. MERRISS, Secretary.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.
Coupons No. 6, due March 1, 1906, from The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company EASTERN OKLAHOMA DIVISION FIRST MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. BONDS will be paid on and after March 1, 1906, upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 5 Nassau Street, New York City.
H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer.
New York, February 16, 1906.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
Coupons due March 1, 1906, from First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, Providence and Pawtucket issue, will be paid on and after March 1, 1906, on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York.
Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed. C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL CO. OF ALLEGANY COUNTY.
No. 1 Broadway, New York, Feb. 13th, 1906.
The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County (New Jersey) have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at this office on Thursday, March 1st, 1906.
GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Treasurer.

The Associated Merchants' Company.
Hoboken, New Jersey, February 26, 1906.
The regular quarterly dividend at the rate of Seven per cent (7%) per annum, and an additional quarterly dividend at the rate of Two per cent (2%) per annum, will be paid to the holders of the Common stock of this Company of record on March 1, 1906. The transfer book for the Common stock only will close at 3 P. M., February 27, and reopen at 10 A. M. March 2, 1906. MOSES ELY, Secretary.

AMERICAN CHICLE COMPANY.
New York, February 26th, 1906.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable March 20th next to all Common Stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, March 14th, 1906.
Common Stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M., March 14th, and reopen March 21st at 10 A. M. HENRY ROWLEY, Treasurer.

REPUBLIC OF CUBA.
5% Gold Bonds of 1904.
Coupons due March 1, 1906, of the above bonds will be paid on presentation at our office on and after that date.
SPEYER & CO.,
24-26 Pine Street.
New York, February 27, 1906.

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER CO.
Coupon No. 18, due March 1, 1906, from First Mortgage Bonds of the AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER COMPANY will be paid on and after that date by COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, 222 Broadway, New York.
GEORGE A. HILL, Treasurer.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Incorporated to-day:

The Neptune Realty Company, New Rochelle; capital, $980,000. Directors—Lewis Iselin, New Rochelle; Oscar Grisch, Hoboken; J. H. Hocant, Brooklyn, and John J. Mezger, New York.

Finland Steamship Company Agency, New York; capital, $40,000. Directors—Elisa M. Hornberg, Brooklyn; Robertson Honey, New York, and Henry P. Keith, Hempstead.

The Steber Machine Company, Utica; capital, $100,000. Directors—B. T. Steber, Jacob Agne, and Frank Steber, Utica.

Eastwood Realty and Construction Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Joseph Bielo, George Wild, and J. J. Jordan, Jr., New York.

Majestic Underwear Company, Brooklyn; capital, $1,000. Directors—E. A. Fuesslein, A. N. Schneider, Brooklyn, and S. S. Samuels, New York.

Pine Realty Company, Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—O. S. Lester, Joseph Grodsky, Brooklyn, and Israel Jaroshow, Long Island City.

Preston Realty Company, New York; capital, $36,000. Directors—Meyer Mayers, R. L. Lester, and Abraham Hymanson, New York.

Milford Realty Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—L. V. Freund, Isaac Kelman, and Louis Copans, New York.

Walton Home Telephone Company, Walton; capital, $25,000. Directors—G. O. Mead, Roderick Fitch, and J. H. Townsend, Walton.

Endurance Motor Car Company, New York; capital, $85,000. Directors—Harold Mable, Hackensack, N. J.; H. W. Johns, Bronxville, and A. Parker Smith, New York.

Adelphi Realty Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—Max Littenberg, Samuel Goldstein, and Harlan Moore, New York.

Hahn-Bingham Trunk Company, Buffalo; capital, $100,000. Directors—S. H. Kelleran, J. J. Lunghins, Buffalo, and S. H. Millener, Tonawanda.

Craig, Eng & Kain Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—James Craig, Yonkers; E. C. White, Chatham, and Arthur Richard, Winfield.

Mme. Elizabeth Buell, Inc., New York, (medicines;) capital, $30,000. Directors—Elizabeth Buell, J. E. La Badie, and S. M. Heymann, New York.

Major Manufacturing Company, New York, (cement;) capital, $1,000. Directors—W. J. Watt, Marguerite Major, Brooklyn, and J. G. Frazzs, Paterson, N. J.

W. J. Farrell Company, Walden, (poultry;) capital, $75,000. Directors—W. J. Farrell, F. E. Loughran, and Mary E. Farrell, New York.

DELAWARE INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 26.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Don Juan Gold and Silver Mining Company of Philadelphia, to engage in mining gold, silver, lead, copper, &c., and to erect mills and refining works; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Craig Legget, Rachel A. Morgan, and Thomas R. Harper of Philadelphia.

Walbridge Park Toboggan Company of Pittsburg, to erect, sell, and manage toboggan slides and amusements; capital, $12,500.

The revenue of the State during the last year from the chartering of corporations was $1,440,479.

PLAN FOR THE PURCHASE OF 320,000 SHARES OF THE COMMON CAPITAL STOCK OF THE PHILADELPHIA COMPANY BY THE UNITED RAILWAYS INVESTMENT COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The United Railways Investment Company of San Francisco has now an issued capital of:

Preferred Stock	$15,000,000
Common Stock	10,000,000
	$25,000,000

On January 31, 1906, the stockholders authorized an increase of the Common Capital Stock of that Company of $15,000,000, giving the Investment Company an authorized Common Capital Stock of $25,000,000

In accordance with the terms and conditions of a certain Proposition, on file with the Depositary mentioned below, the Investment Company offers to purchase 320,000 shares of the Common Capital Stock of the Philadelphia Company for $12,000,000 of the First Lien Collateral Trust Sinking Fund 5% Gold Bonds and $6,400,000 of the Common Capital Stock of the Investment Company.

The bonds are to be secured, on the basis of $37.50 of bonds for each share of stock acquired, by a first lien upon the stock of the Philadelphia Company purchased under this plan. In order that the bonds may be tax free under the laws of Pennsylvania, suitable provision is to be made in the trust agreement securing the same, for the Investment Company to reimburse any Pennsylvania holder for any tax (other than Inheritance or Succession tax) which legally he may be obliged to pay on said bonds.

The Collateral Trust Agreement is to provide that, while and so long as any of said bonds shall be issued and outstanding, the Investment Company will not mortgage or hypothecate any of the shares of preferred or common stock of the United Railroads of San Francisco now owned by it.

Under the Proposition each share of Philadelphia Company Common Stock (of the par value of $50) included in such 320,000 shares is to be paid at the following rate:

First Lien Collateral Trust Sinking Fund 5% Gold Bonds (face value)	$37.50
Investment Company Common Stock (par value)	20.00
	$57.50

Under arrangements with Messrs. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Company, set forth in the said Proposition, a Syndicate has been formed to acquire any depositing Philadelphia Company stockholder, the common stock of the Investment Company so payable to such depositor, at a sum equal to $95 per share for such Investment Company Common Stock, so that each depositing Philadelphia Company Common Stockholder may receive, under the proposition, if he prefers, for each such share of Philadelphia stock:

First Lien Collateral Trust Sinking Fund 5% Gold Bonds (face value)	$37.50
Cash	19.00
	$56.50

Each depositing stockholder is to have 30 days from the date upon which 320,000 shares of the Common Capital Stock of the Philadelphia Company have been declared to have been deposited with the Depositary hereunder, as provided in said Proposition, within which to elect to take cash for such Investment Company Common Stock, as above stated, and to have the fact of such election stamped upon his certificate, as provided in said Proposition.

If more than 320,000 shares of the common stock of that Company are deposited under the Proposition mentioned, the

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Investment Securities.

Charles E. Ball Louis E. Whicher
George A. Helme, Special Partner
BALL & WHICHER
Members New York Stock Exchange
111 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Telephone 3994 Cortlandt
Uptown Office, 111 Fifth Ave.,
Telephone 5941 Gramercy.

Hodenpyl, Walbridge & Co.
BANKERS
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Investment Bonds

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

California Safe Deposit and Trust Company
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OFFICERS:
DAVID F. WALKER.....President
J. DALZELL BROWN..V. Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
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TELEPHONE 4201-4202 JOHN.

Meetings and Elections.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the stockholders of the MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the general office of said Company in the City of Parsons, Kansas, on Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1906, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day,

(a) to consider and determine whether the stockholders will consent to, approve, and authorize the creation and issue of General Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to be payable in gold coin of the United States of America, of or equal to the present standard of weight and fineness, to be limited in the aggregate to the principal amount of $20,000,000 at any one time outstanding, to mature July 1st, 1936, and to bear interest from January 1st, 1906, at the rate of four and one-half per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and whether the stockholders will consent to, approve, and authorize the execution and delivery, to secure said bonds, of a mortgage and deed of trust of the railroads, equipment, franchises, and property of said Company owned by said Company or thereafter acquired by it by the use of said General Mortgage Bonds;

(b) in case of such consent, approval, and authorization, to approve and authorize the form and terms of said mortgage and deed of trust;

(c) to transact such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on Friday, February 2, 1906, and will be re-opened at the opening of business on Monday, March 5, 1906.

By order of the Board of Directors.
January 18, 1906.

S. HALLINE,
Secretary.

HENRY C. ROUSE,
Chairman of the Board.

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A SPECIAL meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in the Railway Exchange Building, in Chicago, Illinois, on the eighth day of March, 1906, at the hour of eleven (11:00) o'clock A. M. for the purpose of voting upon the question of Consolidating the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company with the Chicago & Alton Railway Company, and also for the purpose of approving and authorizing the execution of such form of articles or agreement of consolidation as shall be submitted at said meeting.

January 5, 1906.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary of
Chicago & Alton Railroad Company.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Staten Island Land Company: Notice is hereby given that the election of Directors for the Staten Island Land Company not having been held on the day designated in the by-laws, and the Directors not having within one month thereafter called a special election, a meeting of the members of said corporation for the purpose of electing Directors thereof will be held at the office of said corporation, Room 1,404, No. 11 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, N. Y., on the 7th day of March, 1906, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

WALTER J. ROBERTS,
WILLIAM CREAR, } Stockholders.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Conried Metropolitan Opera Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 147 West 39th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of March, 1906, at twelve o'clock M.

Dated New York, February 24th, 1906.

HENRY ROGERS WINTHROP,
Acting Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of Abdulla & Company, Limited, will be held at the offices of the Company, at 48 West 15th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 6th day of March, 1906, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

HARRY SPENCER, Secretary.

February 16, 1906.

THE FORUM PUBLISHING COMPANY,
45 East 42d Street, New York City.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Forum Publishing Company will be held at the office as above on Tuesday, March 6, at three o'clock.

J. M. RICE, Secretary.

COPPER MARKET REPORTS.

Copper metal made a further advance in the local market yesterday of one-eighth in all grades, while in London the price eased off 16s for both spot and futures from Friday's close. Prices of copper and other metals on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday compare as follows with those of Friday:

	To-day. Bid.	To-day. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
Lake	18.00	18.25	17.87½	18.12½
Electrolytic	17.87½	18.12½	*17.75	18.00
Castings	17.75	17.87½	17.62½	17.75
Lead	6.35	6.45	6.35	6.45
Spelter	6.00	6.10	6.00	6.10
Tin	36.15	36.25	36.25	36.50

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

"I predict," says a Wall Street commentator of long and varied experience, "that when certain of our leading capitalists see that the advance has culminated and realize that there is nothing more to be squeezed out of the market on the bull side they will proceed to pay each other off with high interest. In a bull market they have common interests to which personal enmities must be subordinated. Every time two or more of them clash, friends intervene, representing that reprisals would jeopardize the common weal, and an open rupture is postponed, but two more marks are added to the scores to be settled later. At the culmination of every bull market, therefore, we have numerous little feuds on hand, to say nothing of the way in which the older feuds have been aggravated. Finally, when there is nothing to lose by it, the more aggressive send forth a challenge, and then it behooves non-combatants to seek cover. Any one who was in touch with affairs in the Street here in 1903 will remember how one group of capitalists gloated over the misfortunes of another; how men pounded each other in the dark and ambushed their enemies. I think we shall have some very interesting times when the lid comes off again."

***

In October, 1897, Addison Cammack, whose fame as a speculator chiefly rests upon his bearish exploits, wrote the following note to a Wall Street friend: "I begin to believe it time to take a firm stand on Northern Pacific, as the increased traffic has come to stay, and is mainly from west-bound business. The Pacific Coast is going to be alive and stirring in the next few years. The population of Washington and Oregon will double and double over again in two years, mostly in the trading marts wherein lie enterprise and energy. I don't believe you can make a mistake in standing square for a bull campaign there. The value of a transportation company is its earning power and the integrity of its management, both of which are there in great abundance." Northern Pacific at this time was selling around 20—plain 20. That was less than ten years ago. The friend to whom the note was written submits it in proof of Cammack's sagacity as a bull. He made and lost a great deal of money on the bear side of the market, but almost at the end of his career he took this stand on the long side of a railroad stock which was destined to increase in value 1,000 per cent. in the next decade.

***

The general market was less sensitive yesterday to the further decline of Consolidated Gas than might have been expected. The experience of older traders is that Consolidated Gas is a dangerous stock to be short of. Experience teaches, further, that there is very little money for the average trader on the short side of a franchise stock, and for the corporation whacking politician not any. Bear campaigns based upon political hostility are rarely successful.

***

The following expression is from one of the most prominent houses in Wall Street: "We think it not unjust in criticising this reduction, by arbitrary methods, of the price of gas, to say that it goes to prove how greatly we are overgoverned and how strong the tendency is toward partial confiscation of vested rights. The whole tendency of legislation seems to be toward Socialism, if nothing worse, and the rights of property are strangely and ruthlessly invaded."

***

On the belief that the ore deal between the Great Northern and the United States Steel Corporation would fall through, or had already done so, traders sold stocks rather freely at the opening yesterday, and, to their surprise, the market got very strong, under the leadership of Union Pacific, Reading, and St. Paul. The Steel stocks were strong but not buoyant. They shared rather distantly in the market's general improvement. The Hill stocks—Great Northern preferred and Northern Pacific—opened at about Saturday's last prices and became heavy. The trading in them was very narrow. In Northern Pacific, which has been much the more active of the two, it amounted to only about 8,000 shares, and less than 1,500 shares of Great Northern preferred were reported on the tape. Although the improvement in prices generally aroused very little enthusiasm, it was well sustained, most stocks closing at or near the best quotations of the day. Commission houses took very little part in the market. It will require more than one day of strength to bring them into the market again.

***

The most aggressive initiative on the bull side of the market, so far as could be seen from the board room, was that of the Gates crowd. John W. Gates stopped in Chicago on Saturday, homeward bound, and began there to disseminate bullish information on Union Pacific. He was in Wall Street yesterday and supplemented his Chicago utterances with views on the Winter wheat crop, the state of business generally, the condition of the steel trade, and the prosperity of the Republic Iron and Steel Company. Gates & Co. were the largest buyers of Union Pacific on yesterday's advance, and were reported also to be buying other stocks freely, notably Reading. The Gates crowd keeps insisting that a distribution of the enormous profits that have accumulated in the Union Pacific's treasury will be made to stockholders, and uses names and figures with characteristic freedom. Mr. Gates was quoted privately from Chicago as having stated while there that the Morgan interests, holding nearly 25 per cent. of the common capital stock of Union Pacific, had demanded such a distribution, and that Mr. Harriman had consented to it. All of which remains to be seen. There is not the slightest official warrant for believing that a distribution is at all likely in the near future. Assertions to the contrary are popular because so many people are long of Union Pacific as a speculation.

***

It is reported that Mr. Hill's last interview with the officials of the United States Steel Corporation on the subject of the ore deal ended in a somewhat dramatic scene. Mr. Hill, annoyed, tore up the preliminary agreement, it is said, and went away in a fine temper. He had been led to postpone his departure for the South, hoping to get the matter finally settled before leaving, and finally lost his patience over the bickering that was kept up on what seemed to him to be immaterial details. Those who have been more or less in touch with the negotiations from the beginning declare that Messrs. Morgan and Baker, who have great influence with Mr. Hill, went away supposing that the deal was practically closed. If they had been present they doubtless could have smoothed Mr. Hill's ruffled dignity, but in their absence, to quote an expression that was used yesterday, "there was nobody who could keep him in line." Among the Hill following it is believed that if the deal is really off it was Mr. Hill who called it off and that it is the United States Steel Corporation's loss. On another side, however, it is said that subtle and powerful influences, emanating presumably from 26 Broadway, were set against the deal at the last moment.

***

From the actions of the United States Steel stocks yesterday nobody could say whether the hitch in the ore deal had been favorably or unfavorably construed by the interests supporting them. There have been two opinions all along as to whether the ore deal with the Great Northern would be a logical bull argument. The Hill-Morgan interests have believed that it would be; others have maintained that the terms on which it was proposed to acquire the ore properties were much more favorable to the Great Northern than to the United States Steel Corporation. Owing to this diversity of opinion, with corresponding operations in the Steel shares, the report of a serious hitch in the negotiations, if not an outright failure, had less effect upon prices than might have been the case if opinion had been all one way as to the advantage of the transaction to the Steel Corporation.

***

A banking community is as full of gossip as a country village. Each banking house is intimately informed about its neighbor. Every prominent banker knows the weaknesses, prejudices, and peculiarities of every other prominent banker. Their jealousies are sometimes extremely amusing. When one house brings out a bond issue, another sniffs at it; when one banker turns bearish on the stock market, those who are still bullish scoff at him privately and gloat over him afterward if he has been wrong. All this must be understood before one can realize the effect produced in private banking circles by the announcement yesterday that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. had withdrawn from all the railroad boards on which they had been represented. The step seems almost revolutionary. It has created a tremendous secret excitement in the community. One of the most prominent private banking houses in Wall Street intimates publicly that bankers ought not to perform the dual functions of borrowers and lenders, as bankers must who sit upon the boards of the railroads whose affairs they finance, and there are probably some bankers who now feel that they have been unfairly placed at a moral disadvantage. It is almost as if a family matter had got beyond the control of the family through the independence of one member.

***

The Wabash issues, particularly the preferred stock and the debenture B bonds, advanced very sharply in the last hour yesterday, after having been conspicuously strong throughout the session. Wabash preferred touched 51½, the highest price at which it has sold since the culmination of the last Gould campaign, in 1902, and the bonds went to 83¼. This, however, is not a Gould campaign. It is the result of an accumulation of Wabash securities which has been in progress for many weeks.

FINANCE IN NEW JERSEY.

Report Shows That Last Year Was One of Unusual Prosperity.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Feb. 26.—The year 1905 was one of unusual prosperity for the financial institutions of New Jersey, as is shown by the annual report of the Banking and Insurance Commissioner, David O. Watkins, to Gov. Stokes to-day. The report covers trust companies, savings banks, and State banks of discount and deposit up to the close of business on Dec. 31. There are now 106 of these institutions in the State, having aggregate resources of $276,619,929 and total deposits of $221,228,409. The 63 trust companies have resources of $167,533,883 and deposits of $123,816,403.

There are 26 savings banks, with total resources of $94,633,978 and deposits of $86,228,733. The 17 State banks have total resources of $14,432,068 and deposits of $11,183,273.

During the year the resources of the institutions increased $23,277,518, or 9 per cent., and the gain in deposits is $23,230,526, or 11 per cent.

The Controller of the Currency reports that there were on Nov. 9 139 National banks in New Jersey, with resources of $178,111,624 and deposits amounting to $113,170,407. This makes the aggregate number of banking institutions in the State 245, with combined resources of $454,731,553 and deposits of $334,398,816.

NEW SCHENECTADY RR. BOARD

Directors Represent the New York Central and Delaware and Hudson.

The stockholders of the Schenectady Railway Company, meeting at the Grand Central Station yesterday, elected a new Board of Directors representing jointly the New York Central Railroad and the Delaware & Hudson Company. These two roads last year took over control of the Schenectady Railway from the General Electric Company. The Directors elected yesterday are E. V. W. Rossiter, John Carstensen, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Morris E. Andrews, F. A. Harrington, David Willcox, T. B. Dixey, A. Ekstrom, J. W. Burdick, and A. I. Culver.

The Schenectady Railway is an electric line running from Albany to Schenectady. The General Electric Company acquired the road partly for the purpose of conducting experiments in electric traction. The New York Central and the Delaware and Hudson each has a half interest in the property.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Monday, Feb. 26, 1906.

Total sales Feb. 26, 1906..... 841,459
From Jan. 1, 1906..... 57,952,087
Corresponding date last year..... 44,239,833

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
22⅜	22½	300	Allis-Chalmers Co.....	21½	22	21⅛	22	+ ⅛
60	62	200	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf...	59½	59½	59½	59½	— ¼
111⅞	112	64,200	*Amal. Copper Co....	110½	112¼	110½	111⅞	+1
28⅞	29	100	Am. Agri. Chem. Co...	23½	28½	28½	28½	—1
27	28	200	*Am. Beet Sugar Co....	26¾	27½	26¾	27½	+1½
43¾	43½	2,000	Am. Car & F. Co.....	43¼	43½	43	43½	+ ⅜
101	102¼	600	Am. Car & F. Co. pf....	101½	102¼	101½	102¼	+ ⅜
34	34⅜	1,000	Am. Cotton Oil	35	35	34½	34½	...
9¼	9½	100	*Am. Grass Twine.....	9½	9½	9½	9½	...
38	38½	600	Am. Hide & Leath. pf..	37½	38¼	37½	38	+1¼
46¾	47	6,040	*Am. Ice Securities....	46⅞	47⅛	46⅞	47	+ ⅛
72¾	73¼	4,050	*Am. Locomo. Co.....	73	73	72½	72⅞	— ⅛
116¾	117½	200	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf...	117	117	117	117	+ ½
26	27	800	*Am. Malt. Co. pf., tr..	26	26	26	26	...
162¼	162⅝	16,400	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co..	161½	162⅝	161¼	162⅝	+1
124	124¼	500	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf....	123½	124	123¼	123¾	...
12	12¼	100	Am. Steel Foundries..	12	12	12	12	...
142	142¼	8,700	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.....	140½	142	140½	142	+ ¾
138	140	100	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co....	139	139	139	139	—1
104¼	104⅝	700	Am. Tobacco Co. pf...	104¼	104⅝	104¼	104⅝	+ ⅜
43	43¼	300	*Am. Woolen Co.....	43	45⅝	43	45⅛	+ ⅜
107½	108¼	900	*Am. Woolen Co. pf....	108	108	106	106	...
283½	284½	27,600	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co..	281½	285¼	281	284½	+2½
91⅛	91¼	9,350	Atch., Top. & S. F....	90½	91½	90½	91¼	+ ⅛
...	...	10,702	Atch., Top. & S. F. rts.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	...
102¼	103	1,300	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf..	102¼	103	102¼	103	+ ¼
161	162	300	Atlantic Coast Line...	160	161½	160	161½	+1½
110⅞	111	2,300	Baltimore & Ohio.....	110⅞	111¼	110⅜	110⅝	— ⅛
82⅞	83	19,150	Brooklyn Rapid Tran..	82¼	83⅛	81⅞	82⅞	+ ⅝
152	160	400	Brooklyn Union Gas...	160	160	155	155	—16
171⅝	171⅝	7,300	Canadian Pacific	170¼	171⅝	170½	171⅝	+1½
44	44¼	8,900	Central Leather	43	44⅜	43	44⅛	+1⅜
105½	103	200	Central Leather pf....	103⅞	106	105⅞	106	+ ½
56¾	56⅞	900	Chesapeake & Ohio....	56⅝	56¾	56½	56¾	+ ⅛
21⅜	21½	2,100	Chicago Great West...	21⅛	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅜
37¾	38	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B..	38	38	38	38	...
85½	86½	100	Chi. Gt. West., deb...	85	85	85	85	— ⅜
181½	181⅝	23,820	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	180⅝	181¾	180	181⅝	+2⅛
229¼	229¾	4,500	Chicago & Northw....	228½	230	227½	230	+1½
12½	13	700	Chi. Term. Trans.....	12	13⅜	12	13	+ ⅛
31¾	33	50	Chi. Term. Trans. pf...	30	33	30	33	+2
12⅞	13	3,300	Chicago Union Trac...	12½	13	12½	13	...
101	101¼	300	C., C., C. & St. L.....	100¼	101	100½	101	+ ⅛
115⅜	118	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf...	115½	115⅞	115⅜	115⅞	—1½
64¾	64⅞	8,700	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	63½	64⅞	63¾	64⅞	+1¼
34½	35	1,000	Colorado & Southern..	34½	35	34½	35	+ ⅝
72½	73¼	200	Col. & South., 1st pf..	72½	72½	72½	72½	...
52	52½	800	Col. & South. 2d pf....	52½	52¾	52½	52¾	+1
20½	21	1,000	Col. & H. C. & Iron..	20⅞	20⅞	20½	20⅝	+ ⅜
158	158½	33,200	Consolidated Gas.....	160	162⅞	158	158	—2½
207	207½	200	Delaware & Hudson....	208	208	207⅝	207⅝	+1½
...	2⅛	5,771	Del. & Hudson rights..	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
45½	45⅞	1,300	Denver & Rio Grande..	45	45½	45	45½	+ ⅛
88	89	100	Denver & Rio Gr. pf...	88½	88⅞	88½	88½	...
55¼	55⅝	5,600	*Distillers Securities...	54	55½	54	55⅝	+1¼
39	39⅛	100	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf...	39	39	39	39	+ ⅛
42⅜	43⅞	11,750	Erie	43	43⅞	42⅞	43⅜	+ ⅜
106	107½	100	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf..	107½	107¼	107½	107½	+1⅛
171	172	400	General Electric	171	171½	171	171	+ ½
326	327½	1,300	Great Northern pf....	328½	328¾	326½	326½	—2⅝
95	95½	300	Hocking Valley pf....	95½	95½	95	95	...
173	174	203	Illinois Central	174	174	174	174	+1⅝
84	84½	300	Internat. Paper pf....	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	— ⅝
60	75	200	*Internat. Power Co...	60	65	60	65	...
32	32¼	400	Iowa Central	31⅞	32¼	31⅞	32¼	+ ¼
59	60	200	Iowa Central pf.....	59⅜	59⅝	59⅜	59⅝	...
53½	54	200	Kanawha & Michigan...	54	54	54	54	...
61½	62	300	Kansas City South. pf..	61	61	61	61	+ ½
62¾	63	500	Knick. Ice, Chicago...	63¼	63⅜	63¼	63⅜	+ ⅛
36	40	125	Lake Erie & West.....	35	35	35	35	+ ⅜
88	93	100	Lake Erie & West. pf..	88	88	88	88	—4
148½	148⅝	3,100	Louisville & Nash....	147⅞	148½	147¾	148½	+1¼
158½	159	200	Manhattan Elevated...	158	158	158	158	—1
68½	68¾	700	*Met. Securities	68⅞	69⅛	68⅜	68⅜	— ⅛
115½	116	1,650	*Met. Street Railway..	115½	116	115¼	115⅜	— ⅜
25⅛	25¼	3,100	Mexican Central	25⅜	25½	25	25⅛	— ⅛
145	150	260	Michigan Central	147⅛	149	147⅜	149	+2
76	79	200	Minn. & St. Louis.....	76	76¼	76	76¼	— ¼
34⅝	35	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	34½	35	34½	34⅞	+ ⅛
100⅞	101	7,500	Missouri Pacific	100¼	101¼	100¼	101	+ ¼
67¼	68	700	*Nat. Biscuit Co.....	67¾	67⅞	67½	67½	— ¼
15¾	16¼	100	Nat. Enam. & Stamp..	16	16	16	16	...
82¾	83	5,200	*National Lead Co.....	82¼	83¾	82½	83⅜	+ ¼
103½	104¾	100	*National Lead Co. pf..	103½	103½	103½	103½	+ ¼
159	160	400	*New York Air Brake..	159	159½	159	159¼	— ⅜
140	149⅛	5,100	New York Central.....	148	149¼	148	149⅛	+1⅜
64½	65	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L....	65	65	65	65	+1½
200	201	105	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	200	200	200	200	—1
51	51¼	600	N. Y., Ont. & West....	50⅞	51	50⅞	50⅞	+ ⅛
87½	87⅝	5,300	Norfolk & Western....	86⅝	87¼	86½	87	— ⅛
90	92	100	Norfolk & West. pf....	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	— ⅛
99⅜	100	1,000	North American	100	100	99¾	100	...
221¼	221⅝	8,900	Northern Pacific	221	223¼	221	221¼	— ⅜
43¼	44	1,000	Pacific Mail	44¼	44½	43⅝	44	+ ⅛
139½	139¼	12,400	Pennsylvania R. R....	138⅜	139⅜	138¾	138⅞	+ ⅛
96⅜	96⅞	2,240	People's Gas, Chicago..	96½	97	96⅝	96⅞	+ ¼
52	57	100	Pittsburg Coal pf.....	57	57	57	57	...
57⅛	57½	3,000	Pressed Steel Car.....	56¼	57⅜	56	57⅜	+ ⅜
99¼	100	600	Pressed Steel Car pf..	99⅜	99½	99⅜	99½	+ ⅛
96	97	50	R. R. Sec. Ill. C. st.c..	97	97	97	97	...
58¼	59	2,050	*Ry. Steel Spring.....	57	58¼	57	58	+1¼
140¼	140¼	94,400	Reading	137⅝	140¼	137⅝	140¼	+2
92½	93	160	Reading 1st pf.....	92¼	92½	92½	92½	—1½
100	101½	500	Reading 2d pf.....	99¼	100	99¼	100	...
31⅜	32	1,500	*Rep. Iron & Steel....	31⅞	32¼	31½	31½	— ⅜
104½	106	300	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf..	105½	105¾	104⅝	104⅝	— ½
26⅞	26⅞	15,600	Rock Island Co.....	25⅜	27¼	25⅜	26⅝	+1¼
66¾	67	2,950	Rock Island Co. pf....	65¾	67	65½	67	+2
61½	64	300	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	60	61	60	61	—1¼
46¼	46⅞	1,400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	45¼	46½	45	46½	+ ¾
25¼	25½	2,500	St. Louis Southw.....	25	25⅜	24½	25¼	...
57½	57⅝	600	St. Louis Southw. pf..	56½	57½	56	57½	— ⅜
64⅝	64⅝	600	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co....	64	64⅝	64	64⅝	+ ⅛
67	67⅛	11,200	Southern Pacific	66¼	67⅛	66¼	67	+ ⅛
117⅜	117⅝	700	Southern Pacific pf....	117⅛	117⅜	117⅛	117⅜	...
39⅛	39¼	21,450	Southern Ry. ext.....	38	39¼	38	39¼	+ ⅜
100	100⅞	200	Southern Ry. pf., ext..	100	100	100	100	+ ⅛
156	156⅞	100	Tenn. Coal & Iron.....	156½	156⅝	156⅛	156⅜	+ ⅛
35¼	35½	3,300	Texas & Pacific	34½	35⅝	34	35⅝	—1⅛
78	80	800	Texas Pac Land Tr....	78½	80	78½	80	—1½
130	131	100	Third Avenue	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	+ ⅜
34¾	35	100	Toledo Rys. & Light...	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
36½	37¼	500	Tol., St. L. & West....	36⅜	37⅛	36⅝	37⅛	+ ⅛
55½	56	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf...	55⅜	55⅝	55⅜	55⅝	...
118½	118¾	200	Twin City R. T.....	117	117	117	117	+1
12¾	13	400	*Union B. & P. Co....	12¼	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
153½	153½	163,600	Union Pacific	151¾	154	151⅝	153⅝	+1⅝
95¾	96	300	Union Pacific pf.....	96	96	95½	95½	— ⅜
...	...	100	Uni. Rys. of St. L. pf..	86½	86¾	86½	86½	+ ⅛
95¼	96	756	United Rys. Invest....	95½	95¾	95½	95¾	...
89¾	90	660	United Rys. Inv. pf...	89¼	89⅝	89¼	89⅝	— ⅛
47½	48	300	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe..	48	48¼	48	48¼	+ ⅛
92¼	93	200	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf....	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	+ ⅛
62	65	400	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf..	64¾	64¾	64	64	+2
50¼	50½	800	U. S. Rubber	50½	50½	50	50	— ¼
109	109½	400	U. S. Rubber 1st pf...	109	109¼	109	109	...
80¼	81¼	200	U. S. Rubber 2d pf....	80	80	80	80	—1
42¼	42⅜	51,802	U. S. Steel	41⅞	42¼	41¼	42¼	+ ⅛
107⅜	107½	12,700	U. S. Steel pf.....	107	107⅞	106⅞	107½	+ ⅜
49¼	50	2,500	Va.-Caro. Chemical...	49⅝	50	49½	49½	...
114½	115	25	Va.-Carp. Chem. pf....	115	115	115	115	...
47½	48	100	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke..	47⅞	47⅞	47⅝	47⅝	—1⅜
11	12	200	*Vulcan Detinning	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
62¼	63½	200	*Vulcan Detinning pf..	63	63¼	63	63¼	+ ½
24⅝	24⅝	3,200	Wabash	24	24¼	23¾	24¼	+ ½
51½	51¾	14,350	Wabash pf	48¾	51½	48½	51½	+2⅛
38	38½	500	Western Maryland	38¼	38½	38¼	38½	+ ⅛
21	21½	700	Wheel. & Lake Erie....	19¾	21½	19¾	21¼	+1¼
46	46½	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf..	46¾	46½	46¾	46¾	...
27	27½	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf..	26½	27¼	26½	27¼	—1⅜
27¼	28	600	Wisconsin Central	27	27¼	27	27¼	...
56¼	57	100	Wisconsin Central pf..	56¼	56¾	56¼	56¾	+ ⅛

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

GERMANS SAID TO HOLD 950,000 STEEL COMMON

A Kartel of Producers Largest Owners of the Stock.

CAN PROTECT THEIR MARKET

Shares Reported to Have Been Bought for About $13,000,000 Are Now Worth $40,000,000.

The largest single holding of the stock of the United States Steel Corporation is, according to a story circulated in Wall Street yesterday, in the control of the German Steel Kartel, a voluntary association of the largest German producers, in working plan very like our "gentlemen's agreements," and which may be compared with our "steel rail pool." This association or its individual members, the story goes, has acquired in a long period of buying between 900,000 and 950,000 shares of United States Steel common stock, or about 17 per cent. of the total. This enormous aggregate in the control of one interest is necessarily a potent factor in the affairs of a concern like the Steel Corporation, whose securities are widely scattered among a great number of holders.

While it would undoubtedly be difficult for the German holders to obtain sufficient proxies in this country to give them control, it is easily understood that their friendship would be a very valuable connection for the existing powers in the corporation or for any faction, should a fight for control ever arise in this country. One of the facts advanced in support of the story is the agreement made by the Steel Corporation last Fall with the German manufacturers over the market for steel rails abroad.

Just now with American mills unable to supply the demands of our own trade there is no point of contact between the Steel Trust and the German Kartel, but when the next period of depression

COUNTRY'S COPPER MART COMING INTO ONE HAND

United Metals Selling Co. Will Control Heinze Product.

AMALGAMATED'S AGENT NOW

Gained 30,000,000 Pounds by the Recent Deal and Sees More Properties Headed Its Way.

One result of the passage of control of the United Copper properties from the Heinzes to the Butte Coalition Mining Company will be that in future the output of these mines will be handled by the United Metals Selling Company, which now sells the product of the Amalgamated Copper Company's mines, as well as that of a number of other companies. This will add almost immediately about 30,000,000 pounds a year to the amount of copper handled by the United Metals Selling Company, and this will be further increased later by enlargement of the output of the mines formerly owned by the United Copper Company.

The production of copper from these mines, it is expected, will within the next eighteen months be increased to about 40,000,000 pounds a year. This change adds to the importance of the United Metals Selling Company as a factor in the metal market. It is believed in trade circles that the addition of 50,000,000 or 60,000,000 pounds of copper more a year to that which is now controlled by the United Metals Selling Company would place that company in a position practically to control the copper market of the country. Negotiations are said to be under way looking to the control by the United Metals Selling Company of the output of a number of other mines in this country.

Interests identified with the United Metals Selling Company are said to be averse to any effort to establish an arbitrary level for copper, it being their intention to follow the policy which has been pursued by the United States Steel Corporation in the trade trade, which has been productive of stability in the prices of steel products during the past two years.

The new stock of the Butte Coalition Mining Company sold yesterday as high as $45 a share. As the par value of the stock is $15 a share this price represents the equivalent of a quotation of 300 per cent. Only small amounts of the stock changed hands.

The advance in the price of the stock adds considerably to the value of the interest in the company which the Heinzes, or rather the United Copper Company, acquire under the terms of the settlement of the Montana litigation. Just what amount of the new stock the United Copper interests will be allowed to purchase has not been made known, but it is said not to be any considerable portion of the whole issue. The United Copper interests of course will be entitled to subscribe to their share of the stock at par.

The premium commanded by the stock adds just so much to the $10,500,000 cash which the Heinzes received for the properties which were sold to Thomas F. Cole, who in turn will turn them over to the recently organized Red Metal Mining Company, all of whose stock will be in the treasury of the Butte Coalition Mining Company.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
Alta	.02	.01	L. W. Con.	.07	.07
Alpha Con.	.10	.09	Mexican	1.20	1.20
Andes	.10	.11	Occid. Con.	.09	.09
Belcher	.22	.20	Ophir	5.32½	5.42½
Best & Bel.	1.05	1.15	Overman	.11	.11
Bullion	.25	.31	Potosi	.10	.11
Caledonia	.45	.48	Savage	.42	.42
Chal. Con.	.16	.15	Sierra Nev.	.65	.66
Challar	.12	.12	Silver Hill	.32	.32
Confidence	.69	.70	Standard	.11	.11
Con. Cal. & V.	1.35	1.35	St. Louis	.08	.08
Con. Imp.	.02	.02	Union Con.	.54	.55
Cr. Point.	.05	.05	Utah Con.	.04	.04
G. & Curry	.13	.13	Yellow Jacket	.10	.10
Hale & Nor.	.97	.96	Silver bars	.66¾	.66½
Julia	.07	.07	Drafts, sgt.	.10	.10
Justice	.06	.06	Telegraph	.12½	.12½
Ken. Con.	.02	.02			

Mexican dollars unchanged at .52@.54.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 26.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	10	10½	Keystone	2	2½
American	1¾	2	Lexington	4	4¼
Anchor	1½	2	Little Puck	2¾	2¾
Anaconda	12¾	14	M. Anchor	3⅝	3⅞
Banner	3⅜	3⅝	M. Gibson	6½	7½
C. K. & N.	8	10	Nevada	4½	5½
C. C. Cons.	6¼	6¾	N. Haven	2¾	2¾
Dante	5⅝	6	Old Gold	6¼	6⅝
Dr. Jackpot	6¾	7	Pilgrim	2½	2¾
Elkton	44½	45	Pharmacist	4¾	5
El Paso	89¾	90	Portland	180	185
Findlay	83	85¾	Rose Maud	4	4¼
Gold Bond	2¾	3	Rose Nicol	4¼	4⅜
Gold Coin	1	3	Sample	7	7½
Gold Dollar	8	8¾	Un. Gold	12½	13½
Gold, Cycle	75	100	Vindicator	94	96
Sovereign	8½	8¾	Work	7⅛	7½
Isabella	28¾	28½	Independence	18	19½
Jackpot	5¼	6½	Teutonic	3¾	4
J. Johnson	9	11¾			

Special to The New York Times.

TONOPAH DISTRICT STOCKS (CLOSE.)

	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
Adams	.05	.05	Manhattan Con.	.60	.55
Blackrock	.05	.05	MacNamara	.75	.72
Bullfrog N. B.	.33	.35	Monarch Pitts.	.35	.50
Bullfrog M. Co.	.48	.45	North Star	.62	.60
Cashboy	.21	.21	Ohio Tonopah	.68	.67
Den. Bullfrog	1.45	1.35	Orig. Bullfrog	.26	.23
Diamondf. con.	.49	.52	Rescue	1.97	1.95
Dixie	.06	.06	Sandstorm	1.40	1.40
Eclipse	.38	.38	Montana	3.20	3.10
Gold. Anchor	1.45	1.45	Midway	2.30	2.25
Jim Butler	1.50	1.47	Belmont	5.00	4.90
Jumbo	1.35	1.35	Home	.28	.28
Kendall	.88	.85			

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—The local money market is very quiet.

Call loans, 5@5½ per cent. Time loans, collateral, 4¾@6 per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent. Clearing House loans, 4 per cent. New York funds, 12½ cents discount. Clearings, $18,211,108. Balances, $1,810,278. Sub-Treasury debit, $12,309.

The weekly statement of the associated banks of Boston follows:

	Decrease Feb. 24, '06.	For Week.	Feb. 26, '05.
Loans	$182,238,000	$3,131,000	$193,047,000
Circulation	7,258,000	43,000	7,548,000
Deposits	141,136,000	5,922,000	143,288,000
Due banks	65,606,000	1,893,000	81,026,000
U. S. deposits	1,406,000	*5,000	3,383,000
Res. agents	26,360,000	1,776,000	52,763,000
Exchanges	14,696,000	2,484,000	14,158,000
Due from bks.	22,155,000	*$316,000	21,28,000
25 fund	327,750	*3,000	366,750
Legals	5,520,000	530,000	6,270,000
Specie	15,285,000	40,000	17,369,000
Res. excess	245,143	18,428	1,563,857
N. Y. excess	5,980,143	1,218,428	10,671,857

*Increase.

Our local market remains very quiet. Copper shares as well as local issues were almost neglected. There were a few commission house orders at the opening, but they were soon out of the way and the market became stagnant and remained so until closing. There were no features worthy of mention, and price changes were as a rule but nominal. The closing was quiet, but steady.

Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Atchison 4s	102	102	102
14,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	92½	92	92
6,000	C., B. & Q. 4s	98¾	98¾	98¾
1,000	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	122	122	122
1,000	Mex. Central 4s	84	84	84
200	N. Y., N. H. & H. Con. 3½s	116	116	116
1,000	Western Telephone 5s	102½	102¼	102¼

RAILROADS.

100	Atchison rights	12¼c.	12¼c.	12¼c.
15	Boston Suburban	24½	24½	24½
60	Boston & Albany	257	256½	256½
10	Boston & Maine	178¾	178½	178½
20	Bost. & Worcester pf.	83	82	82
17	Fitchburg pf.	142	142	142
90	Mass. Electric pf.	88	88	85
210	N. Y. N. H. & H.	210	209	211½
13	Nor. & Worcester pf.	233	233	233
5	Old Colony	208	208	208
1,315	Union Pacific	154	152	153¾
86	West End	99¾	99¼	99¾
84	West End pf.	114¼	114¼	114¼

TELEPHONES.

695	American	140	139½	140
25	Cumberland	117¾	117¾	117¾
80	New England	130½	130½	130½
244	Mexican	5	4¾	4¾
11	Mexican pf.	8	8	8

MISCELLANEOUS.

2,170	Am. Pneu. Service	23¾	23	23½
1,822	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	41½	40¾	40¾
314	Am. Sugar	141¾	141	141¾
81	Am. Sugar pf.	139¾	139	139
138	Am. Wool, pf.	109	108	108½
69	Massachusetts Gas	50¼	50	50¼
648	Mass. Gas pf.	87	87	87
25	Mergenthaler	192	192	192
26	Pullman	240	240	240
598	Swift & Co.	107¼	106¾	107¼
19	United Fruit	107¾	107	107¼
907	United Shoe Machine	83½	81¼	83
824	United Shoe Mach. pf.	31½	31½	31½
2,160	U. S. Steel	42¾	41⅝	42¼
1,119	*W. S. Steel pf.	107⅜	106⅞	107¼
20	Westinghouse pf.	90	90	90

MINING.

5	†Adventure	6¼	6¼	6¼
7,410	Amalgamated	112¼	110½	111⅝
500	American Zinc	13⅜	12	13
135	Arcadian	4¼	4	4¼
250	Atlantic	26	25¼	26
1,045	Bingham	44¾	44	44½
10	Bonanza	65c.	65c.	65c.
1,705	Boston Con.	28¾	28	28¾
16	*Calumet & Hecla	600	600	600
110	Centennial	27	26½	26¾
321	Copper Range	81	81	81
275	Daly-West	15	14⅜	15
45	Dominion Iron	31½	31½	31½
130	Granby	10	10	10
70	Isle Royale	24	23½	24½
155	Mass	10	9½	9¾
10	Michigan	13¾	13¾	14¾
82	Mohawk	58	56½	57¼
985	Nevada	15	14¾	15
327	North Butte	86	85¼	86
10	Old Colony	14	13½	14
1,515	Old Dominion	46¾	45	45¾
175	Osceola	99½	99	99
947	*Parrot	40½	39¼	40½
28	*Quincy	95	95	95
55	Rhode Island	6	5¾	5¾
25	Santa Fé	2	2	2
3,665	Shannon	7	6¼	6½
6	St. Mary's Land	80	80	80
210	Tecumseh	14	13	14
585	Trinity	11	10⅞	10⅞
110	U. S. Oil	12½	12⅛	12⅜
100	U. S. Smelting	57¾	57½	57½
637	U. S. Smelting pf.	45	44	44½
1,160	United Copper	74½	73½	74⅜
2,242	Utah	64½	63½	64⅜
275	Victoria	7¾	7½	7⅝
500	Washington	1	1	1
45	Wolverine	134	134	134

*Ex dividend. †Assessment paid.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	103¼	103¾	Hav. E. R. 5s	36	37
2s, c., 1930	103¼	103¾	H. E. R. pf. 8l	81	83
3s, r., 1918	102¾	103½	Hock. Val.	113	116½
3s, c., 1918	102¾	103½	Ill. C. L. 1.	103½	..
3s, 1918, sm.	102¼	..	Int. P. Co.	21¾	22
4s, r., 1907	103¾	104	Int. S. P. pf.	80	84
4s, c., 1907	103¾	104	Jol. & Chi.	180	..
4s, r., 1925	129½	130	K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	83	83¾
4s, c., 1925	129½	130	K. C. So.	31	31½
D. C. 3-65s	116	..	K. & D. M. pf.	12	15
Philippine 4s	108½	110	K. & D. M. pf.	45	50
Phil. 4s, 1935	108¾	109¾	K. L. C., pf.	78	79½
Adams Exp.	243	253	Laclede Gas.	..	105
Am. Express	240	..	Lacl. G. pf.	95	110
Am. Express pf.	85	100	L. & W. C.	45	..
Am. Coal	170	195	Long Island	74	76
A. C. O. pf.	92	94½	Man. Beach	10	13
Am. D. Tel.	37	42	Md. C. pf.	100	..
Am. Exp.	235	240	M. & St. L. pf.	96	99½
A. H. & L.	8⅞	9¼	M., St. P. & S. M.	151	154
Am. L. Co.	22¼	23⅜	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	173	177
Am. L. Co. pf.	45	49	Mo., K. & T. pf.	63½	63¾
Am. Mo.	5	6	Mor. & Es.	100	132
Am. Sm. pf.	103	103⅝	N. C. & St. L.	143	150
Am. Snuff.	205	225	Nat. Bis. pf.	115¼	119
Am. Sn. pf.	105	110	Nat. En. pf.	88	90
A. S. F. pf.	47	48	N. R. R. of M. pf.	40	40⅞
A. S. R. pf.	139	140	N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	21	21¼
A. T. pf.	91	95	N. Cent. C. 3½	..	46
Ann Arbor.	30	35	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	114	120
Ann A. pf.	70	80	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	82	84
A. M. 1st pf.	108	110	N. Y. D. Co.	42	51
B. & O. pf.	97	98½	N. Y. D. Co. pf.	80¼	84
B. & L. pf.	106	..	N., L. & W.	137	140
Bruns. City	16½	18	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	135	138
B., C. R. & N.	148	153	Chi. & Alt.	30½	32½
B. R. & P. pf.	150	200	C. & A. pf.	77	79
B. & S. pf.	81	86	C., B. & Q.	200	..
Buf'k Co.	54½	56	C. & E. Ill. pf.	133	145
Canada So.	67	68	Cal. Gt. W. pf., A.	73½	79½
C. R. R. of N. J.	215	222	C., M. & St. P. pf.	80	95
C. & S. A. Tel.	135	138	C. P. pf.	185	190
Chi. & Alt.	30½	32½	C. & N. W. pf.	232	250½
C. & A. pf.	77	79	C., St. P., M. & Om.	182	190
C., B. & Q.	200	..	C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	185	195
C. & E. Ill. pf.	133	145	C. U. T. pf.	45½	46½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	73½	79½	C., L. & W.	75	90
C. & E. L. pf.	80	95	Co., Lor. & W. pf.	105	117
C., M. & St. P. pf.	185	190	C. & St. L.	79	84
C. & N. W. pf.	232	250½	C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	105	108
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	182	190	C. Fr. W. & C.	181	..
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	185	195	C. Fr. W. & C. sp.	178	..
C. U. T. pf.	45½	46½	Cl'k'sl'r pf.	3	4
C., L. & W.	75	90	Col. & S. pf.	104	106
Cleve. & P.	180	184	Cons. & Sar.	208	..
Cleve. & P. sp.	104½	..	R., W. & O.	135	138
Col. F. & I.	100	110	Rutland pf.	50	65
Consol. Coal	85	..	St. L. & S. F. & C. & E. I.	103	185
Corn P. Co.	17¾	18	St. L. & S. F. & C. & E. I. pf.	128	136½
C. P. Co. pf.	56½	58	St. L. & S. F. & N. A. pf.	103	125
D., L. & W.	460	475	So. Ry., M. & O.	35	37
D. M. & Ft. D.	20	25	So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	97	100
Det. So. ctfs.	0½	11	Texas Cent.	50	..
Det. So. pf. ctfs.	32	35	Texas C. pf.	90	..
Det. U. Ry.	99	103¾	U. P. & W.	17	20½
Dul., S. S. & A.	18	19	U. B. & P. pf.	80¾	82
East. Kod.	102	..	U. S. Exp.	121	125
Elec. S. B.	..	80	U. S. Leath.	11	11¾
Erie 1st pf.	78	78½	U. S. L. pf.	112	117
Erie 2d pf.	60	60½	U. S. R. & Imp.	84	87
Ev. & T. H.	75	80	U. S. R. & Ref.	21	22
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	95	Vand. R. R.	83	87½
F. M. & S.	175	180	W.-F. Exp.	234	248
Ft. W. & D. City	73½	..	W. U. Tel.	93	93½
G. C. & C.	78	85	Westingh'se assenting.	161	171
G. C. Co. pf.	105	107	Westinghouse 1st pf.	120	..
G. & S. F.	120	..		180	185
H. B. Claflin	110	125			

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1906.	1905.	1904.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	553	553	506
3d week Feb.	$167,992	$133,108	$123,630
From July 1	5,732,586	5,212,053	4,895,627
CANADIAN NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,932	1,492	1,492
3d week Feb.	61,900	49,500	40,600
From July 1	3,285,200	2,511,200	2,063,100
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	8,776	8,568	8,044
3d week Feb.	1,007,000	732,000	556,000
From July 1	38,838,976	32,391,022	29,518,087
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	2,470	2,460	2,308
3d week Feb.	340,000	279,900	265,400
From July 1	12,544,400	10,920,400	10,780,400
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,159	1,159	1,149
3d week Feb.	109,700	87,400	91,071
From Jan. 1	793,700	755,762	4,107,224
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	558	558	558
3d week Feb.	52,102	42,594	46,655
From July 1	1,912,786	1,660,306	1,546,894
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	4,101	3,897	3,897
2d week Feb.	871,720	685,485	726,889
From July 1	27,313,593	25,121,229	24,149,650
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	799	799	642
3d week Feb.	55,442	46,884	44,338
From July 1	2,445,565	1,938,058	1,930,268
MINERAL RANGE—			
Mileage	140	140	140
3d week Feb.	13,647	12,327	10,869
From July 1	483,297	441,252	371,173
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	3,042	3,042	2,862
3d week Feb.	385,978	343,083	331,702
From July 1	14,155,740	13,290,501	12,131,506
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,849	5,794	5,616
3d week Feb.	813,000	626,000	712,000
From July 1	27,506,598	27,349,153	27,507,285
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
3d week Feb.	33,000	18,000	30,000
From July 1	1,277,834	1,008,253	1,209,000
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,451	1,451	1,293
3d week Feb.	190,240	107,962	162,894
From July 1	5,819,597	5,810,617	5,061,645
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,826	1,826	1,754
3d week Feb.	247,474	200,332	247,389
Jan. 1-Feb. 21	1,948,174	1,710,037	1,795,502
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,517	2,517	2,484
3d week Feb.	476,245	350,182	356,764
From July 1	16,147,966	16,792,136	15,130,032
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE for January—			
Mileage	8,445	8,307	8,300
Gross	6,536,935	5,437,741	5,407,330
Expenses	4,250,549	3,830,331	3,599,956
Net	2,286,436	1,598,410	1,807,374
Taxes & rent	191,667	190,007	212,919
Surplus	2,094,769	1,377,803	1,594,455
Gross, 7 mos.	45,137,778	40,022,828	41,219,599
Expenses	27,942,972	25,874,055	24,794,245
Net, 7 mos.	17,194,806	14,148,773	16,425,354
Taxes & rent	1,388,921	1,287,017	1,336,845
Surplus, 7 mos.	15,805,885	12,861,756	15,088,509
DETROIT & MACKINAC for January—			
Gross	97,943	72,841	76,965
Net	30,535	18,092	22,701
7 mos. gross	642,861	561,039	567,368
7 mos. net	177,229	176,250	186,962
THE INTERNATIONAL TRACTION RAILWAY COMPANY system of Buffalo (including International Traction Company, International Railway Company, and Cross-town Street Railway Company) for the year ended Dec. 31—	1905.	1904.	Increase.
Gross	4,484,643	4,068,426	396,217
Expenses	2,483,693	2,412,760	70 894
Net earnings	2,000,950	1,075,657	325,323
Other income	68,562	64,515	4 047
Total income	2,069,512	1,740,172	329,370
Int., tax., rent, &c.	1,652,376	1,036,032	46,324
Surplus	417,166	124,120	283,046
Expend. on ex. and betterm'ts	345,310	.....	.....
Net surplus	71,856	.....	.....

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, Feb. 26, 1906.

U S 4s, reg. 1907 3,000 ..... 103¼
Impri Jap Gov 6s, sterl loan 4,000 ..... 100⅝ 2,000 ..... 100½ 2,500 ..... 100¼
2d series 50,000 ..... 100⅜ 2,000 100
1,000 ..... 100⅛ 1,500 ..... 100½ 30,000 ..... 100 1,000 ..... 100⅛ 2,000 100
4½s, sterl loan 6,000 ..... 91⅛ 500 ..... 91⅜ 4,000 ..... 91 4,000 ..... 91⅛ 1,500 ..... 91 21,000 ..... 91 3,500 ..... 91 2,500 ..... 91 28,000 91
Imp Jap Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs full paid for new 4½s, 2d ser 75,000 ..... 90 20,000 ..... 90⅜ 1,000 ..... 90¼ 17,000 ..... 90 2,000 ..... 90⅜ 500 ..... 90 2,000 ..... 90⅜ 500 ..... 90⅜ 2,000 ..... 90⅜ 31,000 90
Imp Jap Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs for 4s, sterling loan 10,000 ..... 87½ 5,000 87
Philip Islands Pub Wks & Imp 4s 10,000 ..... 103⅜
Va 6s defd, Brown Bros & Co ctfs 5,000 27
Am Ice Secur 6s 5,000 ..... 93½
Am Tobacco 6s 57,000 ..... 116 500 ..... 116 6,000 ..... 116¼
Am Tobacco 4s 20,000 ..... 79 5,000 ..... 78⅞ 1,000 ..... 79 500 78
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 1,000 ..... 97½
At, T & S Fe gen 4s 32,000 ..... 103⅜ 2,000 ..... 104 9,000 ..... 103¾
conv 4s 29,000 ..... 102½ 5,000 ..... 102⅜ 5,000 ..... 102⅝
adjust 4s, stmpd 2,000 ..... 93¼ 7,000 ..... 93½ 18,000 ..... 93⅝
Atl Coast Line 4s 5,000 ..... 101¾
Atl Coast L, Louis & Nash col 4s 5,000 ..... 94⅝
Balt & Ohio gold 4s 2,000 ..... 104½ 5,000-3 ..... 104⅞ 1,000 ..... 104½ 500 ..... 104¼
prior lien 3½s 4,000 ..... 94¼
P, L E & W V 4s 2,000 99
So Wn div 3½s 25,000 ..... 92 6,000 ..... 92⅛
B R Tr ref conv 4s 7,000 ..... 95¾
Bklyn Union Gas 5s 2,000 113
Bklyn Un Elev 1st 2,000 ..... 108⅞
Buff, N Y & E 1st 1,000 ..... 122½
Bur, C R & N 1st 1,000 ..... 101½
Canada So 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 103½
Cen of Ga R cons 5s 10,000 ..... 114 2d inc 5s 50,000 ..... 87½ 3d inc 5s 10,000 ..... 84½ 35,000 ..... 84 10,000 ..... 84½
stamped 10,000 84
Centl Leather 5s 25,000 ..... 101⅝
Cent Pac gtd 4s 1,000 ..... 100⅜ 1,000 ..... 100¼ 2,000 100
Ches & O gen 4½s 1,000 103
Chi, Bur & Quincy joint 4s 2,000 ..... 100⅜ 26,000 ..... 100½ 2,000 ..... 100¾
Denv div 4s 7,000 ..... 100½
Iowa div 4s 4,000 ..... 102⅜
Chi & E Ill gen 5s, registered 2,000 ..... 118½
C & Erie 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 121½
Chi, Mil & St Paul, C & P Wn 5s 4,000 114
gen 4s, Ser A 1,000 ..... 103½
C, R I & P gen 4s 2,000 103
Chi, R I & Pac Ry refundg 4s 2,000 ..... 90 1,000 ..... 93¾ 1,000 ..... 90½
Chi, R I & P R R col tr 5s 57,000 ..... 91¾
Chi, St L & Pitts 1st 1,000 ..... 119½
Chi Ter Trans 4s, coupon off 4,000 ..... 100 2,000 ..... 100⅛
Col E P & I gen 5s 13,000 103
Colorado Industrial 1st 5s, Ser A 1,000 ..... 78⅝ 5,000 ..... 78½ 5,000 ..... 78⅝ 15,000 ..... 78¾ 10,000 ..... 78¾ 5,000 ..... 78⅝
Col Mid 1st 4s 4,000 ..... 76¼
Consold Gas Co conv deb 6s 1,000 ..... 155¼ 25,000 ..... 155 15,000 ..... 154½ 32,000 ..... 154 2,000 ..... 153½ 70,000 ..... 153½ 47,000 ..... 154 5,000 ..... 154⅜ 100,000 ..... 154 10,000 ..... 154½ 20,000 ..... 154½ 75,000 ..... 154 25,000 ..... 154¼ 6,000 ..... 154½ 100,000 ..... 154 15,000 ..... 153⅝ 45,000 ..... 153¾ 2,000 ..... 154 40,000 ..... 153 115,000 ..... 153½ 1,000 ..... 153¼ 1,000 ..... 154 55,000 ..... 153¾ 40,000 ..... 153¾ 495,000 ..... 153¾ 10,000 ..... 153⅜ 101,000 ..... 154 15,000 ..... 153⅞ 10,000 ..... 153¾ 105,000 ..... 153½ 10,000 ..... 154 10,000 ..... 153⅝ 32,000 ..... 153½ 25,000 153
500 ..... 154 500 ..... 154 500 ..... 154 500 ..... 154 500 ..... 154 1,500 ..... 153 6,000 ..... 153 126,000 ..... 152 25,000 ..... 151¼ 50,000 ..... 152 20,000 ..... 151¾ 60,000 ..... 151¼ 5,000 ..... 151¾ 1,000 ..... 152 10,000 ..... 151¼
Consold Gas Co conv deb 6s 41,000 ..... 151 70,000 ..... 151½ 20,000 ..... 151 6,000 ..... 151¼ 10,000 ..... 151 30,000 ..... 150⅝ 2,000 ..... 151 2,000 ..... 150⅝ 100,000 ..... 150½ 25,000 ..... 150¼ 10,000 ..... 150½ 95,000 ..... 150¼ 41,000 ..... 150½ 20,000 ..... 151½ 10,000 ..... 152 5,000 ..... 152½ 10,000 ..... 152 41,000 ..... 151½
Consol Tob 4s 10,000 ..... 78⅛
Dist Sec Cor 5s 2,000 ..... 80½ 2,000 87
Erie 1st gen 4s 1,000 ..... 92½ 1,000 ..... 92¼ 34,000 ..... 92½
Erie 1st con 4s 6,000 ..... 100½
Erie conv 4s 2,000 ..... 105½
Ft Wth & D C 1st 1,000 113
Green Bay & Wn deb ctf B 20,000 21
Hock Val 1st 4½s 10,000 108
Ill Cent 4s, 1952 3,000 ..... 107¼
Kans City So 3s 2,000 ..... 74½
K C, Ft S & M 4s 11,000 87
Kentucky Cen 4s 2,000 101
L S & M S deb 4s 10,000 ..... 101¼ 25,000 101
Lo & N unified 4s 3,000 104
Met Elev 1st 6s 3,000 ..... 104¾
Mex Cent con 4s 3,000 ..... 84⅞ 15,000 ..... 84⅝ 5,000 ..... 84½ 10,000 ..... 84¾
Mex Cent 1st inc 10,000 ..... 25¼ 22,000 ..... 25½ 15,000 ..... 25¼ 11,000 ..... 25⅝
Mex Cent 2d inc 25,000 ..... 20¾
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 2,000 ..... 100⅝
Mo, K & T 2d 4s 6,000 ..... 89¼
Mob & O new 6s 5,000 ..... 126¾
N Y Cent & H R deb 4s, 1934 1,000 ..... 101½ gen 3½s 1,000 ..... 98¼ 25,000 ..... 98 L S col 3½s 1,000 ..... 89½ 3,000 ..... 89⅝
N Y, C & St L 4s 1,000 ..... 105½
N Y Dock Co 4s 3,000 ..... 95½
N Y G, E L, H & P pur money 4s 1,000 ..... 89¼ 1,000 ..... 89⅝ 1,000 ..... 89¼ 3,000 ..... 89½
N Y, O & W ref 4s 1,000 103
Norf & Wn con 4s 2,000 ..... 101½
Northn Pac 4s 21,000 ..... 104⅜
Nor Pac gen 3s 40,000 ..... 76¾ 5,000 77
Ore Sh L gtd ref 4s 8,000 ..... 96½
1st con 5s 4,000 ..... 117½
Penn conv 3½s 8,000 ..... 101 1915 1,000 ..... 97⅛ 8,000 ..... 97¼
Penn gtd 4½s 1,000 107
Peo & E inc 4s 2,000 ..... 79¼
Reading gen 4s 2,000 ..... 101¾ 4,000 ..... 101¾ 9,000 ..... 101½
St J & Gr Isl 1st 4s 2,000 ..... 93½
St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s 2,000 ..... 100 5,000 ..... 116¾
St L & San Fr R R refundg 4s 46,000 ..... 86¾ 5,000 ..... 87 25,000 ..... 86⅞
St L Sthwn con 4s 18,000 81
Sea A L Ry gold 4s 2,000 91
Southn Pac 4s 2,000 ..... 93⅝
South Pac 1st ref 4s 4,000 ..... 90¼ 30,000 ..... 90½

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Wants a room in the best families—in the best neighborhoods.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

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THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

A.—Two refined gent'emen offered permanent home small private family; apartment; subway, elevated; telephone; terms, $9. Bonvivant, Box 311 Times, Times Square.

West Side.

8TH ST., 25 WEST.—Excellent board and room, $6 weekly; two, $10. The Adelaide.

14TH ST., 312 WEST.—Cheerful rooms; double, single; board optional; transients; table guests; references.

25TH ST., 38 WEST.—Large and small sunny rooms, private bath, telephone; transients accommodated.

30TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; one second floor; excellent table board; references.

46TH ST., 244 AND 246 WEST.—Exceptionally clean rooms; well heated; running water; superior French cuisine; new management for No. 244.

46TH ST., 43 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; table boarders accommodated; telephone.

82D ST., 10 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent table; select house; table guests; references.

87TH ST., 304 WEST.—Private home; large room; excellent meals; parlor floor dining room; telephone; references.

91ST ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable large rooms; every convenience; superior home table; delightful location; moderate.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable room for two or gentleman roommate for present occupant; also single room; good board; references.

97TH ST., 115 WEST.—Newly furnished, second floor; private bath and table; Subway, elevated.

121ST ST., 154 WEST.—Second story; sunny room; excellent table; reference.

128TH, 282 WEST.—Light, airy rooms, with board, to respectable man. Brennan.

129TH ST., 106 WEST.—Refined Jewish gentleman seeks roommate; superior board; references; table guests; 'phone.

LENOX AV., 257, (123d St.)—Desirable large and small rooms; moderate terms; telephone; table guests.

East Side.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large connecting rooms, third floor, with board; hall rooms; references.

34TH ST., 45 EAST.—Very fine rooms, with board; table boarders accommodated; references exchanged.

61ST, 187 EAST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; first-class table; reasonable.

74TH, 162 EAST.—Large room for two; heated; also small room; first-class table.

82D, 171 EAST.—Elegant room; superior board; private Jewish family; gentlemen, couple; reasonable.

LEXINGTON AV., 461, (45th.)—Large and small rooms to let, with board; transients accommodated.

MADISON AV., 187, 34th St.—Desirable rooms; large and small; perfect cooking; dainty service.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61ST.)—Single, $8, $10; also double rooms; superior board.

Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 100.—Two rooms and bath, overlooking river; second floor; table first-class.

HEIGHTS — 118-120 MONTAGUE ST. — Handsome rooms, en suite, singly; first-class board; second-story front; steam heat.

REMSEN CHAMBERS, 151 Remsen St.—Large and small rooms; table guests accommodated.

BOARD WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE desire breakfast and evening dinner five minutes from Amsterdam and 138th St. A. J. F., Box 193 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY BOARD.

53 Fremont St., Bloomfield, N. J.—Desirable rooms, with board; central locality; good table; attractive home; terms to suit permanent.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

WANTED—Two young men to join us in our first-class furnished apartments below 23d St. to share cost; will exchange references. B. B., Box 805 Times, Times Square.

West Side.

8TH ST., 43 WEST.—One or two gentlemen; board if preferred; Spanish family.

14TH ST., 340 WEST.—Nicely furnished front hall room.

19TH, 274 WEST.—Furnished room; private family; steam heat; telephone; elevator. Banks.

20TH ST., 33 WEST.—Large front room, one flight; private bath; hall rooms; telephone; references.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; small room; breakfast; telephone; references.

42D, 41 WEST, opposite Bryant Park.—Cool for Summer; handsomely furnished; private house; gentlemen.

42D, 148 WEST.—Delightful alcove bedroom; also front parlor; couple; location central; reasonable rates.

44TH ST., 200 WEST, Opposite Hotel Astor.—Heated rooms, $4, $12; private bath; telephone; transit.

45TH ST., 18 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; house well kept; telephone.

49TH, 115 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, suitable doctor or bachelor apartments; every convenience; private house.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Large back room, furnished; newly papered, painted; hot and cold water.

53TH ST., 164 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, dressing rooms; near Subway; telephone; reference.

93D ST., 43 WEST.—Two pleasant front and back double rooms, with good board; references.

115TH ST., 420 WEST.—Bright room adjoining bath, $3; elevator; Columbia University Subway; references. Gans.

125TH ST., 17 AND 19 WEST.—For gentlemen; running hot and cold water in room; American family; can be seen evenings; convenient. Lussier.

125TH ST., 18 WEST.—Furnished room; steam heat; running water and bath. Ellis.

126TH, 221 WEST.—Large parlor, use of piano; also large front room; $3 upward.

129TH ST., 232 WEST.—Well furnished front room in private house; moderate terms.

132D, 229 WEST.—Large light rooms, also small; board optional; private entrance to bath.

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS.—Attractive, sunny room; southern exposure; light, well furnished; bath; attendance; elevator; telephone; restaurant. A. D. J., 418 West 118th St.

East Side.

86TH, 243 EAST.—Light, cheerful room; reasonable; private house; small family; adults; references.

51ST ST., 147 EAST.—Beautiful large, sunny rooms; clean; good board; reasonable.

58TH ST. AND PARK AV., (Hotel Oxford.)—Two large, handsome rooms, with bath, southern exposure, furnished, to sublet, by lady sailing. Mrs. Fox.

86TH ST., 58 EAST.—A parlor suitable for physician; sleeping rooms; single beds; breakfast; private house; gentlemen.

124TH, 68 EAST.—Elegantly furnished connecting rooms, heated, running water; convenient; select; telephone; moderate.

MANHATTAN AV., 23.—Two connecting parlor rooms; modern conveniences; reasonable; references; private family. Candler.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3.—One block from Wall St. Ferry; elegantly furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen; convenient to New York.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—Bookkeeper, good accountant, and clerical work; excellent references. Baxter, 133 West 44th St., City.

Nurses.

WANTED—A practical graduate nurse, one who is a good disciplinarian; salary $30. Beth Israel Hospital, High and Kinney Sts., Newark, N. J.

Singers.

WANTED—Chorus sopranos (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Soprano and, contralto, $200 and $150. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Soprano for Manhattan church; $700. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Sopranos for New Jersey church, $500 and $700. Webster's Choir Exchange, 186 5th Av.

WANTED—Soprano and contralto; city church; $275 to $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policy; large commissions; renewals; general agents wanted some States. A. B. Cilley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Automobiles.

AUTOMOBILES.—Oldest practical school in city. Our $50 course on foreign and American cars, three days in repair shop, three days on road, limited to six to a class, guaranteeing success, begins March 1. Enroll now. Our $25 course, 12 to 15 in a class, four weeks only. Visitors' day, Saturdays, 1 to 4 P. M. Auto Transportation Co., 309 West 41st.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED — Bookkeeper thoroughly experienced in double entry, able to take trial balance; salary $25. Call Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

Clerks.

WANTED—Clerk for excellent opening, with chance promotion; $12. Call Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

Compositors, Etc.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

WANTED

Electrotype finishers, molders, batterymen, builders-up, and assistants in each branch.

Compositors Wanted,

Non-Union, $21 per week; job, stone, and make-up; also machine operators at $23 per week; absolutely permanent positions guaranteed first-class men of good character; excellent opportunity to obtain a permanent position in one of the oldest, largest, and most modern printing houses in New York City.

THE DE VINNE PRESS,
12 Lafayette Place,
New York City.

Wanted—Compositors, stone hands, and make-up men; "open shop;" highest salary; permanent position; additional bonus for faithful services; New York, vicinity, and Western points. Call or address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

WANTED—Printer; all-round man; 9 hours, $21 per week. The South Publishing Press, 193 Fulton St.

Organists.

WANTED—Episcopal organist, in vicinity; suitable salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED — Organist and singers, Catholic church, $150 to $400. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist for Greater New York Episcopal Church, $550. Webster Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist, country Catholic church, $800. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Singers.

WANTED — Boys with voices for church; good salary and excellent training. Choirmaster, Box 301 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Tenor robusto; Episcopal church; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Tenors and basses for chorus; $200 to $300. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED — Tenor for Manhattan church; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Tenor for quartet Brooklyn church; $200. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Bass for Catholic Church, $250. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Boy sopranos and altos; salary $60 to $150. Webster Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Tenor for church; $1,000. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Salesmen.

WANTED—Salesman acquainted with building trades to solicit contracts and sell material; state experience and basis on which formerly employed. Contractor, Box 120 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

A. A. VANTINE & CO. want several well-recommended boys about 15 years of age. Apply at 15 East 18th St.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars, Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED — Solicitors of good address on proposition paying $4.50 per day; security required. Apply ready for business at 133 Nassau St., Suite 604, from 10-12 A. M. Hayes.

WANTED—Young men, good appearance and address, to solicit advertisements; must be trustworthy and reliable. Address, with particulars, D. H., Box 333 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Gardener and coachman, unmarried man, (white,) for gentleman's place, Orange, N. J.; bring references. Room 1,613, 141 Broadway, 11 o'clock.

WANTED—An active church musician for musical agency; small salary, good commission. Apply 9 to 10 Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—On commission, first-class salesman, calling on steam users, to handle a superior boiler compound, side line. Box 317 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—In a decorating business, competent bookkeeper, who is also stenographer and typewriter; man preferred; letter only, stating age and experience. W. A. S., 4 East 9th St.

WANTED—Office boy. Apply C. H. E. Co., 220 West 29th St., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line: 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Swedish; references; $18. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class; references; wages $30. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Housework.

HOUSEWORKER. — By colored houseworker; good cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress; sleep in or out; investigated references. Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 50th St. Telephone, 4788—Columbus.

HOUSEWORK.—General work by Swedish girl; references; $20. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Nurses.

NURSE. &c.—By experienced, educated nurse or nursery governess for growing children; neat sewer; reliable. Call at present employer's, 225 West 79th St.

NURSE.—Best references; city or country. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Beginner; rapid operator; good writer; dignified appearance; reads notes perfectly; excellent speller; no agents considered; $6 if I can earn it. Miss Freiman, Box 121 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; 18; $8; beginner; good penman; rapid at figures; neat, refined appearance; live with parents; best references; no agency; alert. Miss K., Box 125 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—One year's experience; neat, rapid, accurate, conscientious, willing, obliging; quick to comprehend; references; $8. Neatness, Box 178 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER. — Eight years' experience; college graduate; rapid, accurate; accustomed to charge office; references; $13.00. Experienced, Box 193 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, OFFICE Assistant.—Five years' experience in large manufacturing house; rapid, accurate; references; $15. Responsible, Box 183 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—17; one year's experience; refined, neat; very capable; good penman; salary $7 and merited advancement. Miss Levy, Box 122 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Few months' experience; neat, ambitious, painstaking; desires position where can advance; moderate salary. C. C., Box 145 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; rapid, accurate; understands all detail office work; references; $12. Unusual, Box 122 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; neat appearance; rapid, accurate; high school graduate; references; $10. Miss Lillian, 219 West 115th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Excellent; seven years' experience—railroad; understands billing, tabulating. Miss Yeagley, Box 170 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

TWO German girls, together or separate, $22, $20. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—Practical experience with corporations and estates; open, write up, and close books; profit and loss and general statements. Accountant, 440 West 22d St.

ACCOUNTANT wishes work evenings; audits, statements, trial balances, bookkeeping, investigations, &c.; terms moderate; references. Accountant, 16 Waverley Place.

ACCOUNTANT writes up, opens, closes, systematizes books; moderate rate. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

Singers.

BASSO.—Experienced church soloist desires position May 1st; any service. Tempus, Box 61 Times, Harlem.

Miscellaneous.

CHAUFFEUR. — By young man; careful; licensed; any car; all repairs; sober; private family; city or country. F. Humphry, 225 East 35th St.

ELDERLY MARRIED MAN wishes position where he can make himself generally useful; thoroughly honest; first-class references furnished. Address G. P., Box 302 Times, Times Square.

POSITION OF TRUST wanted by a retired policeman in bank or mercantile house; good appearance; can furnish first-class reference or security, or will take care of gentleman's residence, city or country. S. A. G., Box 348 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN wishes to do writing at home evenings. F. W., Box 339 Times, Times Square.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Bona-fide opportunity for party to invest $1,000 in company now forming, novelty business, Atlantic City; can act as Director; highest references; particulars interview. "Safety," Times, Harlem.

A good position and interest in a safe mercantile business for an energetic young man and a good salesman, who will invest $4,000 or $5,000. F. W., Box 326 Times, Times Square.

I can sell your patent; booklet mailed free; fifteen years' experience; patent sales exclusively. Call, write, or telphone, William E. Hoyt, patent sales specialist, 290 B'way, New York.

Timber.—Two million dollar propositions; one very large tract white pine and mixed timber; one very large pulp-wood tract. Particulars C. B., Times, Times Square.

INSTRUCTION.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF
Automobile Engineers,
Incorporated.
148 WEST 58TH STREET.
Under personal direction of
PROF. CHAS. E. LUCKE, M. E., Ph. D.
School of Engineers, Columbia University.
Departments include machine, tool, forge shops, assembling and test shops, with every type of motor, also laboratories completely equipped to teach all component parts of automobiles. **Day and evening classes.**
SPECIAL COURSES FOR OWNERS.

TEACHER OR SECRETARY.

French gentleman, a Parisian university graduate, formerly connected with steamship business, wishes to give lessons at pupils' residences or to act as tutor, secretary, or translator; highest credentials. Address R. de Montleveaux, 61 West 50th St.

WOOD'S School, Business, SHORTHAND,
5th Av., 7th Av., on 125th St.
The LARGEST business school in New York.

FOR SALE.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. **YORK SAFE & LOCK CO.,** formerly J. M. Mossman, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS Lowest Prices. All Makes, **SELL** Any Style. Rebuilt, Guaranteed. **The Typewriter Exchange.** 1 1-2 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place, Telephone 8570 Cortlandt.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, safes, letter presses, counters, shelvings; stores, offices fitted; 400 dozen chairs. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Gentlemen's clothing to order on $1.00 weekly payments; perfect fit; fine material. Exchange Clothing Co., 239 Broadway, Rooms 3 and 4.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters.—Remington, $10.00; Densmore, Yost, or Hammond, $7.50; expert repairing. Gay, 121 West 125th St.

Mahogany upright; also Apollo player, nearly new; bargain; (sell separately.) 513 Madison St., Brooklyn.

New Underwood typewriter, $50; cash register, $35, cost $150. Nathan's, 20 Fulton, cor. Front.

Mirrors, large and small; framed, unframed; bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 145 West 32d.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

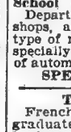

The Antique Furniture Exchange. 152-154 W. 34TH ST.

The ideal shop for lovers of antiques and seekers for bargains in odd pieces of every description; largest collection; lowest prices; most popular store. 152-154.

Highest cash prices paid for diamonds, old gold, jewelry. Sessler, 1,256 Broadway, cor. 31st.

PERSONAL.

TITLE OF NOBILITY DATING FROM THE Crusades to transmit. Address M. E. Gibault, Paris, 3 Rue des Deschargeurs, who will furnish information.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of S. LOUIS REINHARDT, Bankrupt.—No. 7,388.—Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Charles C. Brewster, Trustee, at public auction, by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, at 113-115 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 27th day of February, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day. A general description of said property is as follows: Open accounts due bankrupt from various persons amounting to upwards $3,200.61.

The said property will be open for inspection on the 21st and 23d days of February, 1906, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M., at the office of Jay C. Guggenheimer, Esq., 52 William Street, New York City, attorney for the Trustee.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale, unless it shall bring at least 75% of appraised value.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, February 7th, 1906.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN E. COTTER, individually and doing business as COTTER DEPARTMENT STORE, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, February 27, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 3,225 and 3,227 3d Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a stock of dry and fancy goods and merchandise which is generally carried in a general department store; also lease of premises, fixtures, &c. ASCHER OSTERMAN, Trustee. MYERS & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Trustee, 309 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GERSTMAN & BANDMAN, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, February 27, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 75 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of safes, lashes, drills, plating apparatus, motors, other machinery for manufacturing jewelry, desks, office fixtures, &c.

MARSHALL S. HAGAR, Trustee.
AUGUSTUS H. SKILLEN, Attorney for Trustee, 34 Pine Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of S. LOUIS REINHARDT, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, February 27, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of open accounts due bankrupt from various persons, amounting to upward of $3,200.61.

CHARLES O. BREWSTER, Trustee.
JAY C. GUGGENHEIMER, Attorney for Trustee, 52 William St., New York.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Wm. Taylor & Son, Props.

Hotel Martinique

Broadway, 32d and 33d Streets.

THE Proprietors of the Hotel St. Denis, Broadway and 11th Street, have secured The Hotel Martinique, 32d and 33d Streets and Broadway.

The Ladies' Restaurant, entrance 56 W. 33d Street, is now open.

Hotel St. Denis

Wm. Taylor & Son, Props. Broadway, Cor. 11th Street.

SHANLEY'S
RESTAURANT
NOW OCCUPYING A HALF BLOCK IN THE HEART OF THE NEW SHOPPING DISTRICT
BROADWAY---29th & 30th STS.
MID-DAY LUNCHEON
AT POPULAR PRICES A SPECIAL FEATURE
(MUSIC)
FAMOUS FOR DINNERS AND AFTER THEATRE SUPPERS
THE "ROMAN COURT" FOR "BANQUETING PARTIES" AT OUR BROADWAY & 42D ST. RESTAURANT IS NOTED FOR ITS CUISINE AND SERVICE.
ALSO ACCOMMODATIONS FOR BEEFSTEAK PARTIES.
42D & BROADWAY—1204-1212 BROADWAY—383 6TH AV., NEAR 23D ST.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BIBBY, ELIZA S.—The People of the State of New York.—By the grace of God, free and independent.—To Andrew A. Bibby, Edward A. Bibby, Margaret Davis, John Sterett Gittings, Henry May Gittings, Gladys Herrison Gittings, Dorothy Rosalie Gittings, John Sterett Gittings, Jr., Frederick May Gittings, Eleanor A. Hillen; and the American Surety Company of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of ELIZA S. BIBBY, deceased, who are entitled absolutely or contingently by the terms of her will and codicils or by operation of law to share in the fund or in the proceeds of property held by the trustee hereinafter named as a part of his trust, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 3d day of April, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Andrew M. Clute, as substituted trustee under the last will and testament and codicils thereto annexed of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 2d day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

ABNER C. THOMAS, Surrogate.

ANDREW M. CLUTE, Attorney and Petitioner in Person, 156 Broadway, New York City.

SCHMIDT, CHARLES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. SCHMIDT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 26 Beaver Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1906. CHARLES F. SCHMIDT, LUDWIG HOPPENSTEDT, Executors, B. LEWINSON, Attorney for Executors, 119 Nassau Street, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SIMON WEIL and JOSEPH WEIL, composing firm of S. WEIL & CO. and the firm of S. WEIL & CO., Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 8,795.

To the creditors of Simon Weil and Joseph Weil, composing firm of S. Weil & Co. and the firm of S. Weil & Co. of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1906, the said Simon Weil and Joseph Weil, composing firm of S. Weil & Co. and the firm of S. Weil & Co., were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 9th day of March, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

February 26th, 1906.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 8,798.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY SHAFF, individually and as a member of the firm of Shaff & Lieberman, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Harry Shaff of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1906, the said Harry Shaff, individually and as a member of the firm of Shaff & Lieberman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1906, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 26th, 1906.

NO. 8,634.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRIS WOLLMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Harris Wollman of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, &c., Greeting:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1905, the said Harris Wollman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1906, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 26, 1906.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of GENNARO MAZZA, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 8,645.

To the creditors of Gennaro Mazza of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1906, the said Gennaro Mazza was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1906, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

February 26th, 1906.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 8,789.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PEISER BECK, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Peiser Beck of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1906, the said Peiser Beck was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1906, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 20th, 1906.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—MARY J. LASALA, plaintiff, against BERNICE D. EMERSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of February, 1906, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fourteenth day of March, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of West End Avenue, distant fifty (50) feet five (5) inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street with the westerly side of West End Avenue; thence running westerly, parallel with said Sixty-eighth Street, part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly, parallel with West End Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly, again parallel with Sixty-eighth Street and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the westerly side of West End Avenue, and thence northerly along said side of West End Avenue twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

—Dated New York, February 17, 1906.

LOUIS ADLER, Referee.

MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 171 West End Avenue:

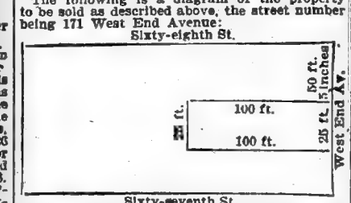

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is Twenty-two thousand two hundred nineteen 88-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 19th day of January, 1906, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and twelve 89-100 dollars, with interest from 5th day of February, 1906, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is four hundred dollars and interest.

Said premises are to be sold subject to a first mortgage of seventeen thousand dollars, on which there remains unpaid the sum of fifteen thousand five hundred dollars, principal, and interest at 5% from the 1st day of December, 1905.—Dated New York, February 17th, 1906. LOUIS ADLER, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—MARY WEISENSEE, plaintiff, against REGINA SCHMIDT et als., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of January, 1906, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 28th day of February, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, bounded and described by said lots: The lot situate on the northeast corner of Fifty-first Street and Ninth Avenue in said city, and known as No. 370 on a certain map of the estate of John Hopper, deceased, made by Richard Ammerman, City Surveyor, being twenty-five feet five inches front and rear, and one hundred feet in depth on Fifty-first Street; that lot, commencing at a point on the northeast corner of Fifty-first Street and Ninth Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Ninth Avenue, twenty-five feet five inches; running thence easterly, parallel with Fifty-first Street one hundred feet; thence southerly, parallel with the Ninth Avenue, twenty-five feet five inches; thence westerly, along the northerly line of Fifty-first Street, one hundred feet to the place of beginning. Said premises being known by the street numbers 367 and 369 West Fifty-first Street, and 762 Ninth Avenue. Said premises being sold subject to a lease of the store floor and basement ending on the first day of May, 1908.

Dated New York, January 26, 1906.

JOHN P. COHALAN, Referee.

LOUIS WENDEL, JR., Attorney for Plaintiff, 277 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

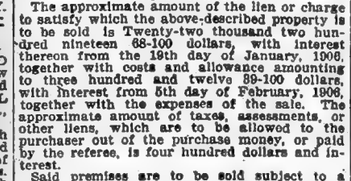

Dated New York, 26th day of January, 1906.
JOHN P. COHALAN, Referee.

WEST INDIES

Special One-Month Cruise by Quebec S. S. Co.'s S. S. "Parima," from New York March 10, $90 up, including 5 days' board at the Marine Hotel, Barbados.

BERMUDA IN 48 HOURS

New twin-screw S. S. **Bermudian**, 5,500 tons, sails Mar. 7, 17, 24, 28.

SPECIAL TOURS, 10 and 17 days, April 12, 19, 26. All expenses, $65 and $82.50.
Send for descriptive programme.
Arthur Ahern, Sec'y. A. E. Outerbridge & Co., Quebec, Canada. 39 Broadway, N. Y.

THOS. COOK & SON
261 AND 1,185 BROADWAY,
649 MADISON AV., NEW YORK.
Remové May 1 from 261 to 245 Broadway.

THE R. M. S. P. CO.
Cruises West Indies,
Jamaica, Colon, Porto Colombia, Windward and Leeward Islands, Cherbourg and Southampton.
ORINOCO.....Mar. 3 ATRATO.....Mar. 31
TAGUS.....March 17 LA PLATA.....Apr. 14
Large transatlantic steamships, with magnificent passenger accommodations.
The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
Pier 50, North River.
ANDERSON

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Corner Sold at Broadway and Seventy-sixth Street—Lease of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Buildings—Other Dealings.

Albert B. Ashforth has sold the northeast corner of Broadway and Seventy-sixth Street, a lot 26.7 by 83, for Louis V. O'Donohue to the Fort Amsterdam Avenue Association. The adjoining property to the north is the site of the Manhattan Congregational Church.

The sale of the Hotel Spalding, on Forty-third Street, near Times Square, is referred to in more detail in another column.

Brill Brothers on 125th Street.

Negotiations are practically closed for the leasing of 216 to 220 West 125th Street, running through to 209 to 217 West 124th Street, to Brill Brothers, for a term of twenty-one years. The properties are owned by the 125th Street Realty Company, (Lachman & Goldsmith and Henry Morgenthau.) The existing leases have some time yet to run, but it is understood that Brill Brothers, upon getting possession, will erect a new building on the site for their own occupancy.

Deal Near Lower Fifth Avenue.

Frank J. Ransom has sold to Charles De Rham, 5 West Ninth Street, a four-story high-stoop dwelling, on lot 26 by 92.3. Mr. De Rham owns the adjoining Fifth Avenue corner, as well as property adjoining on the west, and now controls a frontage of 92.2 feet on Fifth Avenue and 230.4 feet on the street. The opposite Fifth Avenue corners are occupied by the Berkeley Apartment House and the Daniel E. Sickles mansion.

Lowenstein, Papae & Co. have sold for Adler & Frank, 28 West 114th Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 17.6 by 100.11, to S. Alter, who recently bought, through the same brokers, the similar adjoining properties 24 and 26, and who now controls a plot of 53.10 by 100.11. Mr. Alter will transfer this plot to the congregation Beth Hamedrosh Hagodei of Harlem, which will erect a synagogue there.

Park Avenue Corner Sold.

William Henry Folsom and Pease & Elliman have sold for H. H. Pease 1,073 Park Avenue, adjoining the southeast corner of Eighty-eighth Street, a five-story double flat, with store, 25 by 82. The buyer is Lucia M. Solis-Cohen.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Cornelia Van Wagenen to M. Le Brun-Cooper 36 East Fifty-third Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, on lot 13.8 by 100.5. The buyer also owns the two adjoining houses, Nos. 32 and 34.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for the estate of Anna L. Haas to Samuel E. Dribben the four-story brownstone dwelling 167 West Seventy-sixth Street, 20 by 60 by 102.2.

Louis Becker has sold for a client of John F. Giffing, 9 Washington Terrace, a three-story brick-and-stone dwelling.

Buyer for West Side Apartments.

F. R. Wood & Co. have sold 307 West Ninety-third Street, a six-story elevator apartment house on plot 50 by 100; also 507 Manhattan Avenue, northwest corner of 121st Street, a four-story dwelling, 20 by 100.

H. Weisstock has sold for Jacob Quartler 148 to 154 West 125th Street, two six-story apartment houses, each on plot 48.9 by 99.11.

Max Marx has bought from Gabriel & Fried the two five-story flats 262 and 264 West 144th Street, each 30 by 100.

B. Morris has sold for F. May to Moses G. Moss the five-story tenement 10 Bradhurst Avenue.

New Houses Sold on the Heights.

Lowenstein, Papae & Co. have sold for I. I. Zeeman, builder, the apartment house nearing completion on the north side of 138th Street, 350 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, on plot 50 by 100. The buyer gives in part payment the lot on the south side of Ninety-ninth Street, 80 feet west of West End Avenue.

The Louis Meyer Realty Company has bought, through the Ernst-Cahn Realty Company, from M. L. & C. Ernst the six-story apartment house 523 West 151st Street, on plot 45 by 100.

Middle West Side Buying.

Aaron Coleman has bought 143 West Twenty-eighth Street, three-story front and rear buildings on lot 23 by 98.9; also 255 West Thirtieth Street, five-story front and rear buildings on lot 25 by 98.9.

A. W. Miller & Co. have sold for Samuel Cohen 544 to 548 West Forty-seventh Street, three six-story triple flats with stores on a plot 75 by 100.5.

Louis Lowenfels and Maier Berliner have bought from the Adams estate 522 Tenth Avenue, a five-story tenement with stores on lot 25 by 100.

John P. Kirwin has sold for L. I. Hallett 349 West Forty-eighth Street, a three-story dwelling with one-story building at the rear, on plot 30 by 100.5.

Sussmann & Co. have sold for Isaac J. Danziger to Haber, Dworkowitz & Haber 331 and 333 West Sixty-ninth Street, two five-story flats, on plot 25 by 100.5.

Brill, Rosenberg & Peshkin negotiated the recent sale of 507 to 511 West Twenty-sixth Street, to the Melmore Realty Company, of which M. L. Morris is President.

East 110th Street Purchase.

Bloch Brothers have bought from the Henry Elias Brewing Company the two six-story tenements 305 and 307 East 110th Street, 25 by 100. P. Cappiolla & S. Calutchio were the brokers.

Mark Blumenthal and Louis Lese have bought the five-story triple flat, with stores, 251 East 105th Street, 26 by 100.

Louis Lese has bought the four-story flat, with stores, 153 East 106th Street.

Samuel Marks, as attorney for Simon Klein, has bought from Morris Makovsky the property 155 East 112th Street.

Sale on Pleasant Avenue.

Leo Deutsch and J. Lustig have sold for Halman Jaeger 352 Pleasant Avenue, a five-story tenement, with stores, 25.3 by 76.

Potsdam & Levin have sold for Louis Greenberg to Louis Lese 153 East 106th Street, a four-story double flat adjoining the corner of Lexington Avenue, on lot 28 by 100.11.

Joseph Hirsch has sold for James Freaney to Liebhoff & Hirschfeld 64 East 105th Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 100.11.

Adolf Mandel has sold 426 East Seventy-second Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 102.2; also, 517 East Eighty-sixth Street, a similar property, on lot 25 by 107.9.

Good Demand on Avenue A.

Ignatz Lefkowitz has sold to M. Harold Hochdorf the five-story brick tenement 34 Avenue A, 25 by 106.

Louis Stockell has sold for R. E. Stehl to Gold & Lippman the plot, 69 by 94, at the northwest corner of Avenue A and Sixteenth Street, with old three-story buildings; also, to a Mr. Loebel, 415 East Twelfth Street, a six-story tenement on lot 24.4 by 103.3; also, for A. B. Minsky to B. Osbrin 411 East Ninth Street, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 92.3.

The Portman Realty Company has bought 248 and 250 Avenue A, two five-story tenements, with stores, on plot 51 by 93.6; also, from Samuel Schwartzman 432 East Fourteenth Street, a six-story tenement, on plot 29 by 110; also, 132 Allen Street, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 87.6; also, 417 East Eighteenth Street, a four-story tenement on lot 25 by 92.

Pisani Brothers & Co. have leased for R. Marsh and S. Goldberg the five-story front and rear tenements 338 East Eleventh Street, for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of $18,500.

John Peters & Co. have sold for Leonard Vogel to Henry Tishman the five-story tenement 618 East Seventeenth Street, on lot 25 by 100.

Eldridge Street Corner Sold.

David Trautmann and A. Feierstein have sold, in conjunction with Wiener & Messinger, the northeast corner of Eldridge and Rivington Streets, to a Mr. Teichman.

H. D. Baker & Brother have sold for the Dean estate and a Mr. Tobin to the Realty Transfer Company 144, 146, and 148 Columbia Street, three three-story buildings on plot 53.9 by 50.

Dr. E. Frankel has bought 151 and 153 Allen Street, a six-story tenement, 42 by 83, from Berkowitz & Landsman.

Meller & Podalsky have bought 189 East Houston Street, a six-story tenement, and have resold the property to Samuel Horowitz. They have also bought and resold to Nathan Hurwitz the two six-story tenements at 308 to 314 East Twenty-ninth Street, on plot 83.6 by 100; also, bought and resold to M. Goldberg, the six-story tenement 135 Suffolk Street.

Halprin, Diamonston & Levin have sold 284 Monroe Street, a seven-story loft building, with stores, 25 by 95, to A. Gordon. Smith Brothers were the brokers.

Bronx Corners Find Buyers.

Benjamin B. Marco has sold to Charles Repetti the northwest corner of 149th Street and Brook Avenue, a five-story triple flat, with three stores, on plot 50 by 90.

The Louis Meyer Realty Company has bought from Abram A. Voorhees the four-story flat at the southeast corner of 158th Street and Courtlandt Avenue, 24 by 92.

The Northwestern Realty Corporation has sold to C. J. Slessel the southeast corner of St. Ann's Avenue and 137th Street, three six-story apartment houses, with stores, on plot 100 by 125.

Barry & McLaughlin have sold for Edward A. Barry the five-story triple flat at the southeast corner of 170th Street and Franklin Avenue, one of a row of eight in course of construction.

A. Friedberg has sold for Matthew De Gueris 1,042 Hall Place, a two-story two-family house, on lot 17 by 94.

Reiter & Newman, in conjunction with I. Schwartz, has sold for Schmidt & Snyder the four-story double flat 929 East 163d Street.

Charles S. Taylor has sold for Mrs. W. Newman three lots on White Plains Road, 100 feet from Courtlandt Avenue.

Woodhaven Tract Changes Hands.

Adolf Mandel has sold a tract of about four acres at Woodhaven, Borough of Queens.

Samuel Otto and Abraham Krefetz have bought the three-story house 106 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, on lot 20 by 100.

The Realty Buyers have moved to 200 Montague Street, Brooklyn. They have also opened offices at 200 Broadway, Manhattan; 354 Fulton Street, Jamaica; Fourth Avenue, corner of Seventy-ninth Street, Bay Ridge, and 238 Bay Street, Stapleton, S. I. At a meeting of the Directors held last week, Pontus I. Thompson was elected President and General Manager. Mr. Thompson has been Vice President of the Realty Buyers since the company was organized, in 1900.

Big Fifth Avenue Plot Completed.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for Frank J. Ransom to Charles de Rham 5 West Ninth Street, a four-story brick dwelling, 26 by 92.3. There has been no transfer of this property for more than fifty years. Through this purchase Mr. de Rham gains control of a plot of, approximately, 21,150 square feet, with a frontage of 92.3 on Fifth Avenue and 230.4 on West Ninth Street.

N. A. Berwin & Co. have sold for the Taussig estate to Solomon Lindenbron the seven-story elevator apartment house, The Riviera, at the south east corner of Broadway and Ninety-ninth Street, 55 by 125.

David and Rudolph Lippmann have sold, through Henry Folsom, the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, a five-story flat, 25.8½ by 81 by 25.8½.

No Business in the Salesroom.

The only auction offering scheduled yesterday, a Sheriff's sale affecting 125 West Twenty-seventh Street, was withdrawn.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

St Nicholas Av, n e corner of 179th St, for two five-story brick tenements, 50x88; W. H. Stutenbury of 550 West 184th St, owner; H. Andersen of 1,183 Broadway, architect; cost, $100,000.

115th St, 429 East, for a four-story stable, 39.11x95.11; L. Forliano of 310 East 114th St, owner; H. Andersen, architect; cost, $30,000.

De Milt Av, n w corner of Peil Place, for a two-story frame dwelling, 25x43; H. F. Baker of 494 East 138th St, owner and architect; cost, $4,000.

Gerard Av, e s, 250 ft s of 144th St, for a two-story brick factory, 50x80; Charles Van Riper of Mott Av, near 144th St, owner; H. F. Baker of 494 East 138th St, architect; cost, $8,000.

Perry Av, w s, 25 ft n of Holt St, for three two-story frame dwellings, 21.6x56; Green & Hartman of 1,041 Tinton Av, owners; Harry T. Howell of 3d Av and 149th St, architect; cost, $15,000.

2d Av, w s, opposite 220th St, William's Bridge, for four two-story frame dwellings, 21 x32; John F. Kelly of 61 East 126th St, owner; Robert E. La Velle of Prospect and Westchester Avs, architect; cost, $22,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Southern Boulevard, 898 to 916, to a six-story brick factory, 137.10x125; Jacob Doll of 898 Southern Boulevard, Kurtzer & Rentz, Bowery and Spring St, architects; cost, $30,000.

Lincoln Av, s e corner of 134th St, to a one-story brick factory, 68.10x100; John B. Simpson of 1,170 Broadway, owner; S. G. Slocum of 1,170 Broadway, architect; cost, $7,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Feb. 26.

ALLEN ST, w s, 75 ft n of Rivington St, 41.8x88.4; Joseph Berkowitz and others to Bernard Frankel, (mtg $45,000)
ALLEN ST, 102, e s, 24.9x87.6; Samuel Silverman to Henry J. Brodsky, (mtg $14,500) 100
ARTHUR AV, s w corner of 188th St, 54.9x112.10; F. R. Minrath to Joseph McEvoy and another, all liens 100
AVENUE C, n e corner of 3d St, 108x 203, Unionport; John Drakard to Peter Handibode, Jr., (mtg $4,000)
AVENUE C, s e corner of 8th St, —x70x 10x70; Marcus Nathan to Frank Kleinsinger, (mtg $15,000) 100
BRISTOW ST, w s, 50 ft n of Jennings St, 25x87.2; Rosie Stevens, executrix and trustee, to Rosie Stevens 3,050
BRISTOW ST, w s, 50 ft n of Jennings St, 25x87.2; Edward J. Eddinger and others to Rosie Stevens 3,050
BROADWAY, s e corner of 99th St, 55x 123; Oscar Taussig to Leah E. Swem, (mtg $135,000) 100
BROADWAY, s e corner of 99th St, 55x 125; Leah E. Swem to Solomon Lindenborn, (mtg $175,000) 100
BROADWAY, n w corner 143d St, 99.11 x100; Jacob Wielar to Northwestern Realty Company, (mtg $68,500) 100
BROOK AV, 419 and 421, w s, 50x100; Joseph Kaplan to Rebecca Cahn, (mtg $54,000) 100
CANAL ST, 409, n s, 22.1x irregular; James W. Furman to Henry H. Jackson 1
CANAL ST, 409, n s, 22.1x irregular; Henry H. Jackson to George W. Rumbold, (mtg $21,000) 100
CANNON ST, 51, w s, 24.10x100; David Lehrman to Oscar Dobroczynski, (mtg $38,000) 100
DELANCEY ST, 316, n s, 24.7x100; Louis Shapiro and others to Joe Wieser and another, (mtg $32,000) 100
ELTON AV, e s, 100 ft n of 155th St, 80 x100; Sophia Hencken to Moorehead Realty and Construction Company 100
ERNESCLIFFE PLACE, s s, Lot 481, map George B. Opdyke, 24th Ward, 25.7x165.9; Annie Davis to Louis Weber 1
GILES PLACE, w s, 87.6 ft n of Cannon Place, 112.6x100; Bertha Bernauer to Max Marks, (mtg $8,000) 100
JACKSON ST, w s, part of Plot 426, map of Unionport, 50x108; Frederick A. Belmont, Jr., to Blanche M. Belmont
LAFAYETTE AV, w s, at n e corner of land of Elizabeth R. King, —x—, City Island; Jennie A. Bliss to City Real Estate Company 100
LIVINGSTON AV, Lot 67, map of 123 lots, Ruser estate; H. P. Rose Company to Vincenzo Fasano 1
LOTS 109, 110, and 111, map of 126 lots, sub-division of Plot 23, map of Clason's Point; H. P. Rose Company to Fridolin Weber 100
LOTS 109 to 111, map of 123 lots of Willis estate; H. P. Rose Company to Alonzo P. Cooper 1
LOTS 1 and 2, map of 93 lots, South Mount Vernon; William W. Penfield to Sound Realty Company, (mtg $11,000) 100
LOTS 417 and 418, Section 2, map of Bronx View Park, 50x100; Martin Pletscher to Patrick Boyle, (mtg $1,200) 100
LOTS 414, 415, and 416, map of Bronx View Park; Martin Pretscher to Patrick C. Hayes, (mtg $1,800) 100
LOTS 139 and 171, map of 473 lots, Haight estate; E. B. Levy to Bertha Schaumburger 1
LOTS 310 and 311, map of Haight estate; E. B. Levy to Patrick Sloane 1
LOTS 256 to 258, map of 370 lots, Mc-Graw estate, Van Nest; Frank Wysata to Filomena Wysata 100
LOTS 738 to 745, map of Elizabeth B. King, City Island; Jennie A. Bliss to City Real Estate Company 100
LOTS 299 and 300, map of 368 lots, part of Selin homestead; John M. Digney to Henry Gruenebaum 1,100
MORRIS AV, s e corner 166th St, 168.11x irregular; Morris Av, e s, 75 ft n of 166th St, 35x92.6; Aaron Avrutis to Abraham Orently 100 5,000
MURDOCK AV, e s, 300 ft s of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Land Compan, A of Edenwald to Alwina Bols 1 200
NORFOLK ST, 32, e s, 25x100; Jonas Weil and others to Louis Haims, (mtg $29,250)
OGDEN AV, e s, 275 ft s of 167th St, 50x106; William C. Deane to Joseph H. Jones 100 6,000
PITT ST, 28, e s, 25x100; Jacob Mandel to Herman Lowenstein, (mtg $35,500)
PROSPECT AV, s w corner 165th St, 94.11x91.5; Samuel E. Jacobs to Church Extension Committee of the Presbytery of New York, (mtg $25,000)
ROAD leading to Pelham, e s, adjoining land of John Flynn, —x—; Charles H. Young, referee, to Elm Improvement Company 3,600 1,800
RUTGERS PLACE, 2, 25.4x89.7; Morris Kulok and others to Samuel Friedman and another, (mtg $55,000) 1,200
SHAKESPEARE AV, e s, 159.9 ft s of 170th St, 20x114; the Geiszler-Haas Realty Company to Gustav Stern, (mtg $4,000)
SHERIDAN AV, w s, 225 ft n of 163d St, 25x91; D. W. Moran and others to Arthur R. Morris 100 275,000
SOUTH WESTCHESTER TURNPIKE, s s, at n w corner of lot of Mrs. Schafner, —x—; Henry Bungerz to Abraham Piser 1 88,000
ST. ANN'S AV, s e corner 137th St, 125x irregular; Northwestern Realty Company to Jacob Wielar, (mtg $120,000)
ST. ANN'S AV, 342, e s, 25x90; Sophie Luessen to Abraham Rogalsky, (mtg $14,000) 100 71,000
UNION AV, 997, w s, 45.7x164.5; Joseph Spector and others to Julius Praglin, (mtg $50,000)
VALENTINE AV, w s, 568.8 ft s of 180th St, 16.8x97.4; Charles M. Preston, receiver, to Benjamin C. Curren, (mtg $2,800) 100 15,000
WALNUT AV, n w corner of 134th St, 207.11x—; Port Morris Land and Improvement Company to John J. Roche, all liens 4,800 4,000
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 150 ft s of 239th St, 50x80; Julius Lewine to Sound Realty Company 100 2,000
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, adjoining Lot 9, map of South Washingtonville; Mary Donohue and others to Samuel Erdreich 100 1,500
2D AV, 176, e s, 25.10x100; Hyman B. Goldberg to George Goldstein, ½ part, all title, (mtg $27,000) 100 3,000
2D AV, 1,889, w s, 25x96; Samuel Schwartz to Joseph Schwartz, (mtg $16,000) 100 1,500
2D AV, 2,201½, w s, 25.2x110; William A. Keener, referee, to Jacob Weinstein 16,350 8,000
2D ST, s s, 200 ft e of Madison Av, —x—; James T. Lane to Margaret L. Vincent, (mtg $5,650) 1 2,500
3D AV, n e corner of Wendover Av, 30.5x100; William J. Flanagan to Elizabeth M. Flanagan 1 850
5TH AV, s e corner of 107th St, 100.11x 100; Algernon S. Norton, referee, to Lawyers' Realty Company 105,000 100
5TH AV, 2,186, w s, 25x35; John E. Simons and others to Cecille Nast, (mtg $23,000) 1 2,000
7TH AV, n e corner of 25th St, 40.3x irregular; Adelia M. Lankenan to E. L. Davis, (mtg $15,000) 1 850
7TH AV, n e corner of 25th St, 40.3x irregular; E. Davis to Emma E. Horn, (mtg $60,000) 100 2,000
17TH ST, n e s, 391 ft n w of 2d Av, 15x92; Lucy E. Pettingill to Lydia B. Froment, ½ part 100 12,500
24TH ST, 57 West, 20x98.9; Alvah H. Verity to Michael P. Rich, (mtg $30,000) 100 1,800
25TH ST, s s, 210.3 ft w of Broadway, 50x98.9; Edward H. Litchfield to Grace D. Litchfield, 2-3 parts, all liens 100 10,000
30TH ST, 255 West, 25x98.9; Thomas P. Fitzsimmons to Aaron Coleman, (mtg $10,000)
33D ST, n s, 202 ft e of 5th Av, 50x 98.9; Grace D. Litchfield to Edward H. Litchfield, 1-3 part, all liens 1 88,000
41ST ST, 118 West, 20x98.9; 41st St, 122 West, 20x98.9; City Real Estate Company to Investors and Traders' Realty Company, (mtg $35,000) 100 6,825
44TH ST, 622 West, 25x100.5; Adolph Handt and another, individually and as executors, to Julius B. Fox 1 950
44TH ST, 322 West, 25x100.5; Julius B. Fox to Joseph L. Buttenwieser 100 4,800
45TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of 6th Av, 60x 100.5; Grace D. Litchfield to Edward H. Litchfield, one-third part, all liens 1 4,000
45TH ST, 243 East, 25x100.5; Edward R. Poerschke to Ella F. Kealy, (mtg $25,000) 100 2,000
50TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 28.2x 93.6; Solomon Miller to Julius Rosenberg 100 8,500
61ST ST, 413 East, 20x92; Charles Singer to Carrie Wagner, (mtg $15,500) 100 3,500
61ST ST, 413 East, 20x92; Carrie Wagner to Lizzie Cahn, ½ part, (mtg $15,500) 100 1,500
61ST ST, 309 and 311 East, 50x100.5; Joseph Tomasek and others to Nory Tabor Building and Mutual Loan Corporation, (mtg $26,000) 100 5,000
65TH ST, 142 East, 20x100.5; Daniel B. Freedman to Learned Hand, (mtg $21,000) 100 2,000
71ST ST, 406 East, 25x100.5; Samuel Fink and others to Hermine Beck, (mtg $18,000) 100 1,500
72D ST, s s, 65 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; John R. McCall to Mary J. McCall, (mtg $32,000) 100 4,000
76TH ST, 103 West, 18x102.2; Anna W. Hoffman to Margaret A. Redington, (mtg $18,000) 100 2,500
79TH ST, 431 East, 26x102.2; Stephen Volanth and others to Mary Volanth, (mtg $13,500) Gift 83
81ST ST, n s, 200 ft w of Central Park West, 50x102.2; Alfred B. Scott to Samuel W. Bowne, one-half part, all title, (mtg $50,000) Gift 386
97TH ST, s s, 162.6 ft w of West End Av, 62.6x110; Grace D. Litchfield to Edward H. Litchfield, 1-3 part, all liens 100 185
97TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 62.6x110; Edward H. Litchfield to Grace D. Litchfield, two-thirds part, all liens 1 450
108TH ST, s s, 73 ft w of 3d Av, 27x75; Katherine Nicholson to Edward J. Frick, all liens 1 504
108TH ST, s s, 73 ft w of 3d Av, 27x75; Edward J. Frick to Ella C. Jones-Tappen, all liens
112TH ST, 317 West, 8x100.11; William E. Thorn to William H. Steinkamp and another 1 $341
114TH ST, 337 and 339 East, 40x100; Joseph Schindler and others to Orazio La Cagunla, (mtg $54,375) 100 1,700
122D ST, 335 and 337 East, 50x100.11; Julius Berliner and others to Barnet W. Rod, (mtg $23,500) 100 50
143D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 41.8 x99.11; Jacob Samuelson and others to Fanny Speier, (mtg $40,500) 100 700
144TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Altman Realty Company to Leo J. Bachmann, (mtg $40,000)
198TH ST, s s, 50 ft w of Creston Av, 25x109.3; Albert C. Lum to Sophia Caton, (mtg $4,500)
202D ST, s s, 623 ft e of Marion Av, 25x100; William C. Bergen to Annie Davis, (mtg $5,000)
209TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 40x irregular; Andrew J. Connick to Alexander J. Boyle, (mtg $8,000)
233D ST, s s, 180 ft e of White Plains Road, 50x64.6; Joseph Foerst to Fridolin Weber
238TH ST, n s, 475 ft e of Kepler Av, —x—; Philip Melillo to Maria Melillo, (mtg $740) 1
238TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Kepler Av, 50x100; Peter Dougan to Louise Mattesson, (mtg $1,000)

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BACHMANN, Leo J., to Altman Realty Company; 144th St, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 50x99, 6 years, 6 per cent. 13,000
BELL, Agnes E., to M. S. Auerbach; Wadsworth Av, n w corner of 183d St, 74x50, due July 1, 1906, 6 per cent. 8,000
BOLZ, Alvina, to Land Company A, Edenwald; Murdock Av, e s, 300 ft s of Jackson Av, 50x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 5,000
BOYLE, Alex J., to M. Marx; 209th St, n s, 175 ft e of 9th Av., 99x irregular, due June 28, 1908, 5½ per cent. 16,000
COLEMAN, Aaron, to Walter S. Gurnee and others, trustees; 30th St, 255 West, 25x98, 5 years 18,000
CURREN, Benjamin C., to J. T. Dowling; Valentine Av, w s, 568.8 ft s of 180th St, 16x97, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 3,350
DAVIS, Elphalet L., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 7th Av, n e corner of 25th St, 40x irregular, due June 30, 1907 60,000
DAVIS, Annie, to William C. Bergen; 202d St, s s, 623 ft e of Marion Av, 25x100, 3 years, — per cent. 1,000
DONNEGAN, John A., to M. L. Crowley; 161st St, n s, 190.11 ft e of Broadway, 18x99, due April 1, 1911 13,500
FOX, Julius B., to A. Handle and another, executors; 44th St, 322 West, 25x100, due July 1, 1910 27,000
FRANKEL, B., to Joseph Berkowitz and another; Allen St, w s, 75 ft n of Rivington St, 25 years, 6 per cent. 12,000
GREENBAUM, Henry, to John M. Digney; Lots 299 and 300, map of Seton Homestead, 1 year, 6 per cent. 950
GUSSAROFF, Elias, to New York Mortgage and Security Company; 144th St, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 50x99, demand, 6 per cent. 34,000
HAIMS, Louis, to J. Weil and another; Norfolk St, 32, 25x100, 5 years, 6 per cent. 5,750
HAIMS, Louis, to Jonas Weil and another; Clinton St, 129, 25x100, due July 1, 1919, 6 per cent. 17,625
JONES, Joseph H., to William C. Dean; Ogden Av, e s, 275 ft e of 167th St, 50x106, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 3,950
KALMAN, James, to Morris Kalman; 3d St, s s, 140 ft e of Avenue B, 24x 100, 2 years, 6 per cent. 1,400
KALMANOWITZ, Max, and another to H. Hardy; 2d Av, 2,007, 25x100, 5 years, 6 per cent. 5,000
KLEINSINGER, Frank, to Lillie McC. Hartigan; guardian; Avenue C, s e corner of 8th St, 19x70, 5 years, — per cent. 16,000
LA CAGNINA, Orazio, to Joseph Schmedler and another; 114th St, 337 to 339 East, 40x100, 4 years, 6 per cent. 5,500
MANOELSKORN, Morris, to Ignatz Fisher and another; Stanton St, s w s, 57 ft s e of Norfolk St, 23x50, 3 years. 3,500
MAYER, Isaac, and another to New York Savings Bank; 148th St, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 2 lots, 37x100, 2 mtgs $30,000, 3 years 60,000
McEVOY, Joseph, and another to F. R. Minrath; Arthur Av, s w corner of 188th St, 54x112, due June 30, 1909, 5½ per cent. 4,400
MICHAELSON, Emma, to Frank Boyle; 127th St, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x99, 5 years 100 5,000
MILLER, Peter B., to William B. Thorn; Lot 128, map of property of F. P. and H. A. Forster, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1 200
NEWMAN, Samuel, to Louis E. Fink; 110th St, n s, 320 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100, 3 years, 6 per cent. 1 6,000
OESTREICHER, Oscar, and another, to E. Ehmann; 2d Av, w s, 25.5 ft s of 124th St, 2 lots, 25x90, 2 mtgs, $18,000, 5 years 100 36,000
PISER, Abraham, to W. J. Mitchell; Southern Westchester Turnpike Road, at n w corner of lot of Schafner, 151x irregular, due June 30, 1909, 6½ per cent. 100 3,000
PLETSCHER, Martin, to E. B. Levy; Lot 740, e of White Plains Road, 75x 100, due June 30, 1907 100 1,800
PLETSCHER, Martin, to E. B. Levy; plot begins 140 ft e of White Plains Road, 675 ft n of Morris Park Av, 50x100, due June 30, 1907 1 1,200
POST, George B., Jr., and another to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; Wall St, 38, 21x95, 1 year 100 275,000
REIS, Augusta, to O. Siercke, guardian; Union Av, s w corner of 168th St, 41x91, due June 30, 1909, 5½ per cent. 1 88,000
ROCHE, John J., to Port Morris Land and Improvement Company; Walnut Av, n w corner of 134th St, 207x322, due June 30, 1909, — per cent. 100 71,000
RONAYNE, Margaret G., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 2d Av, 722 and 724, 40x44, due June 30, 1908 100 15,000
ROSENBERG, Julius, to Clara E. Bacon; 50th St, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 25x93, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 100 20,000
ROSENBERG, Julius, to I. I. Kempner; 50th St, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 28x 93, 5 years, 6 per cent. 100 6,825
SCHAUMBERGER, Bertha, to E. B. Levy; Lot 171, map Haight estate, 5 years, 5½ per cent. 1 950
SCHLESSEL, Yetta, to Jacob Willar; St. Ann's Av, s e corner of 137th St, 45x103, 2 years, 6 per cent. 4,800
SCHLESSEL, Yetta, to Jacob Willar; St. Ann's Av, s e corner of 137th St, 40x102, 1 year, 6 per cent. 4,000
SCHLESSEL, Yetta, to Jacob Willar; St. Ann's Av, s e corner of 137th St, 45x103, 1 year, 6 per cent. 100 2,000
SCHLESSEL, Yetta, to Jacob Willar; St. Ann's Av, s e corner of 137th St, 40x102, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,500
SCHLESSEL, Yetta, to Jacob Willar; St. Ann's Av, e s, 45 ft s of 137th St, 40x102, 2 years, 6 per cent. 3,000
SCHLESSEL, Yetta, to Jacob Willar; St. Ann's Av, e s, 85 ft s of 137th St, 40x irregular, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,500
SCHLESSEL, Yetta, to Jacob Willar; St. Ann's Av, e s, 85 ft s of 137th St, 40x irregular, 2 years, 6 per cent. 3,000
SCHULAE, Ida E., to M. A. Schmid; Crotona Park North, e s, 17.8 ft s of 175th St, 20x96, 5 years 2,000
SHALET, Paul, to D. E. Grossman; 92d St, 316 and 318 East, 50x100, due May 15, 1906, 6 per cent. 1,500
SIMON, Kassel, to H. Schnitzer; 119th St, 40 West, 18x100, 3 years, 6 per cent. 4,000
SINGER, Charles, to Moritz L. Ernst; 61st St, 413 East, 20x92, 3 years, 6 per cent. 2,500
SLOANE, Patrick, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 310 and 311, map of Haight estate, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 850
SOUND REALTY COMPANY to George McCausian; White Plains Road, e s, 150 ft s of 239th St, 50x80, 3 years 2,000
SPEIER, Fanny, to J. Samuelson and another; 143d St, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 41x99, 3 years, 6 per cent. 12,500
STEINKAMP, William H., and another to H. F. Dean; 112th St, 317 West, 5 years 10,000
STERN, Gustav, to Geiszler & Hass Realty Company; Shakespeare Av, e s, 159.9 ft s of 170th St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,000
STEVENS, Rosie, to William H. Borman and another; Bristow St, w s, 25 ft n of Jennings St, 50x87, due July 1, 1907, 5½ per cent. 8,000
SUMMERS, Annie, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Lot 10, map of Southern Boulevard, due June 30, 1908, 4½ per cent. 6,500
SWEM, Leah E., to Oscar Taussig; Broadway, s e corner of 99th St, 55x 125, 5 years, 5½ per cent. 40,000
WEBER, Louis, to Annie Davis; Ernesscliffe Place, s s, Lot 481, map of property of George B. Opdyke, 25x105, 3 years, 6 per cent. 1,200
WEINSTEIN, Jacob, to American Mortgage Company; 2d Av, w s, 75 ft s of 118th St, 25x110, due June 30, 1907, 5½ per cent. 12,000
WIELAR, Jacob, to Northwestern Realty Company; St. Ann's Av, e s, 45 ft s of 137th St, 4x102, 5 years, 6 per cent. 100 8,500
WIELAR, Jacob, to Northwestern Realty Company; St. Ann's Av, e s, 85 ft s of 137th St, 40x irregular, 5 years, 6 per cent. 3,500
WIELAR, Jacob, to Northwestern Realty Company; St. Ann's Av, s e corner of 137th St, 45x103, 5 years, 6 per cent. 15,000
ZICHERMAN, Bernat, to E. Hahne; 65th St, 220 East, 25x100, due May 1, 1911 18,000

Mechanics' Liens.

WOODLAWN ROAD, w s, 294.9 ft s of Van Cortlandt Av, 93.6x100; G. B. Raymond & Co. against Charles Wainwright, owner; Nicholas Damiane, contractor 100
107TH ST, 213 East; Joseph Short against Helem Brady, owner; James Brady, contractor 402
PARK AV, n e corner 185th St, 100x 100; Fiske & Co. against Bassford Realty Company, owners; John R. Black, owner and contractor Gift 83
EAST HOUSTON ST, 128; Jacob Efran against Morris Goldman, owner and contractor 209
55TH ST, 347 East; Francis X. Grady against Gus Schmitt, owner and contractor Gift 386
PARK AV, n e corner 185th St, 100x 100; Harry W. Bell against Bassford Realty Company, owner and contractor 100 185
WEST END AV, 878; Charles H. Darmstadt against Amelia Drake and Helen D. Mandeville, owners; John Fulton, contractor 1 450

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

DALY AV, w s, 32 ft s of 179th St, 44x 225, to Honeywell Av; Charles G. Schwartz against Hyman Axelrod and others, Jan. 23, 1906 100 504
FAIRMOUNT PLACE, s s, 50 ft w of Clinton Av, 80x96; Church E. Gates & Co. against Abe Brummer, Jan. 29, 1906 100 $341
PROSPECT AV, 701; Kleinfeld, Goodstein & Co. against E. Vincent Bonagur and others, Nov. 17, 1905 1,700
7TH AV, 2,304 and 2,306; John Grein against John Bernstein and others, Jan. 22, 1906, by bond 100 50

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, 1,546; George D. Glass and another against Margaret Helme and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, R. W. Keene. 100 700
CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 37.11 ft n of 106th St, 18x100; Mary A. Cohnfeld against John Furlong and others, (dower;) attorney, J. P. Berg. 100
71ST ST, 133 East, two actions; David Linderborn against George A. Freeman, (notice of levy.) 100
27TH ST, n s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 50x98.9; Bernard Saubiac and others against Wells Realty and Construction Company, (warrant of attachment;) attorney H. A. Vien. 100
2D AV, n w corner of 107th St, 25x73; Samuel Grossman against Benjamin M. Abraham, (specific performance;) attorney, C. Schwick. 100
138TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of Home Av, 150x200, to 137th St; Amalia Friedman against Louis Lese and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. G. Friedman. 100
3D AV, 3,079; Nicholas Presutty against John M. Jackson and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, W. L. Allen. 100
116TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Morningside Av, East, 28x100.10; Martha B. Mosher against Margaret B. Scatcherd and others, (action to compel conveyance;) attorney, S. S. Terry. 100

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**206

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THE BLOCK SQUARE,
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with large substantial stone structure, formerly occupied by the Juvenile Asylum, can be bought for ground value; beautiful location; fine high ground; might consider exchange. Apply
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Nice corner lot and two houses on property, 22x106, in Ninth Ward, near Greenwich Av. Apply to George Shipman, 112 West 15th St.; no agents.

Chrystie, near Stanton; modern 5-story tenement; $26,000; mortgage, $20,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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$6,000 buys elegant 4-story and basement double flat, 5 rooms and bath, one block from Subway station; rents $2,076; price $18,200; closing estate; no better bargain ever offered. Marks & Jervis, 1,005 Westchester Av.

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Beautiful two-family American basement house; must be sold at once; 12 rooms, all improvements; near rapid transit; $1,500 cash. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sundays.

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Have all kinds of one, two, three family houses, frame or brick, with, without stores, also 4 and 5 story flats. Gerhard's, 1,070 E. 169th St., corner Stebbins Av.

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Two farms, one 277 acres, other 103 acres, in Westchester County; railroad and State road runs through the property; buildings, &c. KIPP & CONSTABLE, 7 Wells Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

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Elegant six-lot corner plot at Palisade, midst of grand improvements; finest location top of Palisades; fronts three streets. Apply, forenoon, music store, 49 8th Av., New York.

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100 acres; fine elevation and views; fronts on two roads; good house and barn; surrounded by property recently sold for high-class estates. No. 54-61-D.

WADING RIVER.

1,000 acres fronting on line of proposed railroad extension; $22.00 per acre. No. 54-67-D.

NORTHVILLE.

72 acres; 1,000-ft. shore front; fine farm or estate; high bluff, sand beach; beautiful views of shore, Sound and Conn.; good house, barn, etc.; $12,000. No. D.

HUNTINGTON WEST BEACH.

Gentleman's estate, 100 acres; ¼-mile shore front; beach and deep water; fine large mansion, stable and outbuildings, in perfect condition; several trout ponds, stocked; great elevation, fine views, fruits. No. 429-C. Eight other shore front estates.

LONG ISLAND CITY.

70 lots less than two blocks from proposed trolley; half mile east of Bridge terminal. No. 54-D.

QUOGUE.

124 acres north of East Quogue station, on road to Flanders; $15 per acre. No. 705-O.

Several other pieces of cheap acreage $14.50 to $20 per acre.

SAG HARBOR.

40 acres fronting on Shelter Island Sound; good, old-fashioned house and outbuildings; fine water view; $8,000. No. 54-30-D.

STONY BROOK.

Gentleman's estate fronting on Conscience Bay; 7 acres; fine house, cottage and outbuildings; unusual views; lawn; reservoir; more acreage can be had if desired; $15,000. No. 603-P.

35 acres; 6-room house; ½-mile to station and salt water; fronts on highway; $12,000. No. 665-O.

BRIDGEHAMPTON.

Two parcels adjoining, 70 and 100 acres; fine farms or estates; good houses and barns; ¼-mile to station; frontage on large pond; $300 per acre. No. 682-C.

GREENLAWN.

5 to 10 acres; great elevation, beautiful views, select colony; near the station; finely laid out.

DEAN ALVORD

277 Broadway New York

Long Island City LOTS.

Main Thoroughfares Only.

Adjacent to Blackwell's Island Bridge, Tunnels, Terminals, Ferries, and Trolleys.

Immediate Action Advisable.

Apply G. B. F. RANDOLPH, 43 Jackson Ave., L. I. City, or JOHN M. THOMPSON, 198 Broadway, Manhattan.

MONEY IN IT.

Choice land; 3,000 feet trolley front; ½ block from Long Island Railroad Station.

60 ACRES IN JAMAICA

going to quick buyer for $2,600 per acre.

STEPHEN YATES

Phone. 2019 Cortlandt, 150 Broadway.

ACREAGE

LARGE AND SMALL TRACTS.

1,600 ACRES AT $21, MANOR.
200 ACRES, $1,500, GREAT NECK.
110 ACRES, $1,650, FLUSHING.

JOHN KENSETT KELLOGG,

80-82 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
549 NOSTRAND AV., BROOKLYN.

Sound pieces of high class acreage; some shore fronts; also two or three nice little farms. R. F. Woodward, Northport, L. I.

Seven-acre farm at Hicksville; two minutes from station; extra fine and large house; price $7,000, half cash. A. Frederick Ruther, Hicksville, L. I. 'Phone 11—W, Hicksville.

Twenty acres, Great Neck, on Manhasset Bay; 100 feet elevation; magnificent views; ½ mile from station; price right to quick buyer. Stephen Yates, 150 Broadway, N. Y.

140-acre farm between Hicksville and Central Park; price $250 per acre. A. Frederick Ruther, Hicksville, L. I.

COUNTRY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Farm, 240 acres, 2 good houses, 2 barns, saw, shingle, and grist mills, 40 horse water power, 800,000 ft. standing timber, 2,000 cords wood; 6 miles from railroad; daily mail; price right. For particulars write J. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

$690 buys 4-acre chicken farm; equal 64 lots; small house and barn; near city; $100 cash, balance $10 monthly. Call 974 Lexington Av., 71st St.; also evenings.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS.

We have tenements and flats of every description, guaranteeing you a sure and profitable income every month without any trouble and worriment to you, as we pay all expenses and keep property in good condition. For further particulars call, write, or telephone SONNABEND & GROMER, Tel. 998 Morningside. 311 West 116th St.

Wanted—A 2-family house, Washington Heights, between 140th-150th Sts., for cash buyer.

KEHOE & WHITE,

1,023 AMSTERDAM AV.
Telephone, 3736—Morningside.

Wanted—West side and Harlem property for sale, rent, or management; established 19 years. Chas S. Kohler, 906 Columbus Av., (104th.)

WANTED—DWELLINGS FOR SALE OR RENT; SPRING LIST.

PORTER & CO.,

159 West 125th. Broadway, at 104th St.

Agents, Salesmen, Brokers!—You can easily make a bunch of money offering cheap Bronx lots on easy payments; extraordinary large commissions. Wakefield Park Realty Company, 314 Madison Av.

Cash buyers waiting for west side cold-water four-family tenements; owners send particulars. O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St.

Cyrille Carreau, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, 796 6th Av., (45th,) wants all kinds of properties to rent, sell, manage, insure.

Owners, have buyer, cold-water flat, 86th St. section, east of 3d Av. Send particulars, Meyers, Room 1,116, 21 Park Row.

Wanted—From owner particulars of a triple flat, west side, in good order, for a client. Brodbeck, 245 E. 124th St.

Rent, sell; properties managed advantageously; advertising free. Ludlow, Day Realty Co., 10 East 42d.

All kinds city properties—Sell, rent, manage. Send full particulars Joseph Oatman, 1,556 Broadway.

Wanted—2 William's Bridge lots; state lowest price. Lots, Box 23 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Eastport, L. I.—80 lots; valuation, $1,500; might add few hundred cash; what offers? Eastport, Box 70 Times, Harlem.

We have free and clear country to exchange on cash basis for city income. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON

& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.

Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application.

J. METCALFE THOMAS

19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

At Far Rockaway, Edgemere, and vicinity, cottages and hotels to rent and for sale. Watkin W. Jones, opposite Post Office, Far Rockaway.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

Bonavista Court

ST. NICHOLAS AVE., 157th & 158th STS.

FINEST LOCATION ON

Washington Heights

4 AND 5 ROOM APARTMENTS. TELEPHONE AND HALL SERVICE. ELECTRIC LIGHT.

RENTS $35 to $45.

Subway Station B'way and 157th St.

1,418 Broadway,

Opposite Metropolitan Opera House,

8-ROOM APARTMENTS,

New plumbing, elevator, electric light; decorations to suit.

McVICKAR, GAILLARD REALTY CO., 489 5th Av., below 42d St. Phone 4000—38th.

FOR RENT.

Queen Building, corner Cedar and William Streets, entire third floor, area about 2,500 square feet, particularly suitable for law offices or insurance company. Immediate possession. For particulars apply on premises or to Bethlehem Steel Corporation, 100 Broadway.

High Class Apartments,

5 and 6 large, light rooms; all modern improvements; rents from $27 to $42. Apply on premises,

295 WEST 147TH, CORNER 8TH AV.

Corner apartment, four rooms and bath, steam heat, all improvements; select neighborhood; rent $22; northwest corner Monroe Av. and Mount Hope Place, near 177th St.

8th Av., 2,603.—140th St. L station; 7-room flat, bath, $30; hot water; extra large rooms; private halls; newly decorated. Janitor or M. H. Meyers, 2,521 8th Av.

Doctor's Apartment—Seven rooms; running water in office; all improvements; $50. 181 West 103d St.

152d St., 524 West.—New apartments, 4, 5, and 6 rooms; improvements; $20, $35. Janitor.

257 West 143d.—Six large, light rooms, front, $33.00. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

254-256 West 112th.—Four large, light rooms, $26.00. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

East Side.

The Manhattan

244 East 86th Street

Apartments of four and six large rooms for housekeeping; all improvements and conveniences; elevator service; "L" station. Apply

RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.,
31 NASSAU ST., 'Phone 8125 Cortlandt,
or on the premises.

5, 6 and 7 Rooms

2d Ave., 86th and 87th Sts., and east side 3d Ave. and 89th St.; large rooms; all improvements; "L" stations 86th and 89th Sts.; rents $252 and $420 per annum. Apply

RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.,
31 NASSAU ST., 'Phone 8125 Cortlandt
or 244 EAST 86TH ST.

THE VAN CORTLANDT, 71 EAST 86th ST.

A beautiful, new, modern apartment house; handsome apartments of seven, eight, and nine spacious rooms and two baths; all up-to-date conveniences for housekeeping; elevator; electric lights, telephones, mail chute; rents $1,000.00 to $1,600.00. Apply on premises or to

DUFF & CONGER, Madison Avenue, Corner 86th Street.

VAN NYDECK 64 E. 90th St., within 200 ft. of Andrew Carnegie's residence; 6 and 7 large rooms; elevator, hall service, steam heat, electric light, &c.; every improvement. $40 to $55.

231 to 237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park.—Modern apartment, 6 rooms and bath; rental, $45.00 upward. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

FAIRFAX 1,328 Madison Av., cor. 94th St.; corner rooms; southern exposure; parquet floors throughout; elevator, &c.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

143 East 30th St.—Elegant apartment, 7 rooms and bath; stoop floor; all improvements; rent $50.

Desk room, with or without desk; desirable space; moderate. Cook, Room 402, 203 Broadway.

48th, 136 East.—Elegant apartments; 6 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; $40-$42.

Desirable flats, 55 East 11th—5 rooms, bath, $30 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bronx.

RENTS $15-$21.

4-5 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, cabinet trim; two blocks west 169th St. elevated station. Brook Av., north 169th.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

A Bargain—Elegantly furnished 9-room apartment, with 2 baths, electric light and cold storage included; can be had now for one year. 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., Superintendent. The Wellesley, 440 West End Av.

BACHELOR APARTMENT TO SUBLET, FURNISHED; TWO ROOMS AND BATH; EXCELLENT SERVICE AND LOCATION. APPLY TO VALET AT THE WESTERLY, 103 WEST 54TH ST.

17-19 East 27th St., (The Barstow.)

We have a few rooms with private baths for $12 per week; every convenience and comfort.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES

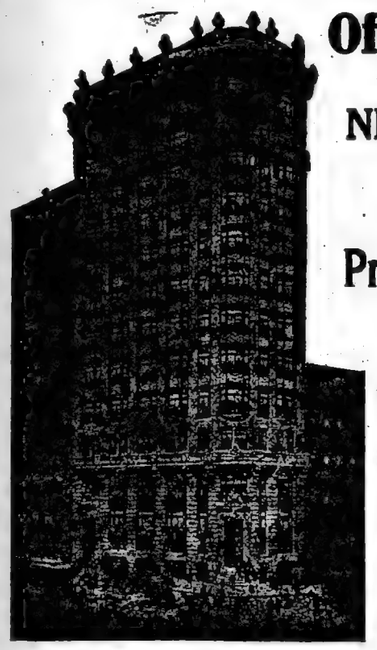

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NEW BUILDING

OF THE

New York Produce Exchange Bank

CORNER OF

Broadway and Beaver St.

Overlooking

Bowling Green, Battery Park & the Harbor

Bay windows make the offices unusually light and pleasant.

All Offices Front on Broadway.

Location very accessible.

All-Night Elevator Service.

LOFTS TO RENT

WITH POWER, IN THE

Rhinelander Building.

230-236 William St.,

by the

Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,

31 NASSAU ST.

Store and Basement to Let

NO. 165 6TH AVE., NEAR 12TH ST.;

NOS. 86 AND 88 GREENWICH AVE., Corner of West 12th St.

Apply to

RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.,
31 Nassau Street.

Lofts to Let

47 AND 49 WEST 13TH ST.,

Steam heat and freight elevator.

169 6TH AVE., Cor. 12th St.

APPLY TO

RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.,
31 Nassau St.

AT 451-3 WASHINGTON ST.,

Southeast corner of Watts St.

ENTIRE LOFTS, (5,)

50x100; heat and elevator.

Will rent separately if desired.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St.

Store, Basement & 1st Loft

114, 116, 118 W. 17th St. | to let in new building 75x92. All improvements.

H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 W. 22D ST.

ADJOINING 4TH AV.,

114, 116 EAST 28TH ST.,

Near Subway Station.

Elegant light offices and studios in new fireproof building; elevators, steam heat, electric light, janitor service; moderate rents. Apply on premises.

To Let, Light Loft,

5,200 square feet, with heat, power, and sprinkler system; immediate possession. Apply Engineer, 15 Vandewater St.

STORE

Lofts, Offices, Studios,

28, 30 AND 32 WEST 22D ST.

NEW BUILDINGS, OPP. STERN BROS.

H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 WEST 22D ST., OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

STORES, LOFTS, BUILDINGS

FOR RENT.

J. LOUIS CUNNINGHAM,

Real Estate,

320 Fifth Avenue.

Amsterdam Av. Corner Store,

129TH ST.

Peper, Owner, 840 Columbus Av.

A.—A.—Below 34th St., four-story and basement, 75x95; 35,625 square feet; elevator; 50-horse power engine; rent, $5,000. 14c square foot. Charles Duross, 156 West 14th.

Broadway, between Fulton and John Sts., lofts and offices; steam heat, elevator, and janitor service; rents reasonable. Apply to Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194 Broadway.

Entire building to let on William St., near Fulton St., suitable for manufacturing purposes; possession May 1st; rent reasonable. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

At 148 Bleecker, corner of West B'way, 2 lofts, 30x100 each; power, heat, and elevator; immediate possession. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

A five-story brick building to let on lower Pine St.; size 20x40; rent only $1,300; immediate possession. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Desk room with good sized room rear real estate office; good place for electrician, plumber, printer. M. H. Meyers, 2,521 8th Av.

Very fine loft, light, 40x90, for manufacturing or any business; freight elevator. Lennig, 327-329 East 34th St.

45th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.—Two houses; easily altered; plot 31x100. H. J. Sachs & Co., 28 West 22d St.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light, elevator; $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Store, 75x100; will divide for saloon, any business; reasonable. Durosa, 155 W. 14th.

Store, 7 Barclay St., near Broadway; $200 monthly. Apply in music store.

Large store, near 125th St., Lexington Av.; only $55. Barnett Co., 11 East 125th.

Lofts.—37 West 17th St., 35x100. Apply on premises or your own broker.

Water front and corner lots, East 30th St. Apply Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place.

Bronx.

Large corner store, good for grocery, liquor, or drug business, with apartment in rear if wanted; terms made very easy; growing neighborhood northeast corner Westchester Av. and Tiffany Street. Isaac Sonn, 55 Liberty St.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

Bronx.

159th St., 682 East.—Six elegant light rooms, bath; heating; hot-water supply; gas, electric light; garbage closet; telephone; $25, $30.

New high-grade apartments; five and six excellent rooms, $26-$34; write for booklet. Owner, 1,181 Tinton Av., near 168th St.

Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Tenant will sublet fine eight-room apartment, ninth floor; splendid view; north, south, and east exposure; all bright, sunny rooms; first-class condition; elevator; hallboy and telephone service; three minutes from Wall Street Ferry. Apply Chauncey, 62 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

BARSTOW

17-19 EAST 27TH STREET.

One or two sunny apartments left; perfect bathing facilities and all modern appliances which make for comfort. We try to make the lot of the transients the envy of home folks by placing every convenience at their disposal and making them comfortable.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

EUROPEAN HOTELS.

SAVOY HOTEL, LONDON

See next Sunday's Times for announcement.

WINTER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

"It is the coming construction for all great buildings—it won't bend, it won't break, and you couldn't burn it if you tried—" THOMAS A. EDISON.

Marlborough-Blenheim

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

ALWAYS OPEN. CAPACITY 1,100.

This magnificent house, the most complete resort hotel in America, results from the addition to the famous Marlborough House of its new annex "Blenheim," with 250 guest rooms and 250 private baths (one with every room) constructed (at a cost of a million dollars) of reinforced concrete columns and beams and hollow-tile walls and floors, insuring the dry atmosphere so desirable at the shore.

The appointments are fine. The greatest solarium overlooking the ocean in the world. Music by orchestra of soloists throughout the year. Golf. Ownership management.

Josiah White & Sons.

HOTEL DENNIS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

SITUATED DIRECTLY ON THE BEACH

Enlarged and beautifully improved by a strictly Fireproof addition containing one hundred rooms and baths equipped with every known modern convenience. Room plans and information.

W. J. BUZBY, Owner and Manager.

THE ST. CHARLES

Most select location on the ocean front. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Distinctive for its elegance, exclusiveness, high-class patronage and liberal management; sea water in all baths. Orchestra of soloists. Booklet, rates, etc., at 289 4th Av., N. Y. Newlin Haines.

HOTEL RUDOLF,

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.

Directly on the Beach. Local and long-distance telephones in rooms. American and European plans. 400 ocean view rooms. 100 suites with private sea-water baths. Artesian well, absolutely pure. Orchestra and weekly social features. Capacity 1,000. Special Spring rates. H. E. EDER.

HOTEL PIERREPONT,

Atlantic City, N. J.

Rooms en suite with salt water baths. Special Spring rates. N. Y. office, Hotel Carlton. Telephone, 2400 Columbus.

A. C. McCLELLAN & SON.

CHALFONTE

Atlantic City, N. J.

ALWAYS OPEN.

On the Beach. Fireproof.

Send for Literature.

THE LEEDS COMPANY.

NEW HOTEL PRINCESS (Fireproof.)

Ocean end South Carolina Av. Close to piers. Capacity 400; newest and best. Superior in its table and service. Luxuriously furnished. Private baths, extensive sun parlors, &c. $12.50 up weekly. American and European plans. Booklet. CHAS. B. PRETTYMAN, Owner & Prop'r.

HADDON HALL

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Always Open. On Ocean Front.

Courteous Attention. Homelike Surroundings. Every Comfort.

Booklet and Calendar on application.

LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

HOTEL TRAYMORE ATLANTIC CITY.

Overlooking the Ocean. Open All the Year.

TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,

CHAS. O. MARQUETTE, Manager. D. S. WHITE, President.

SEASIDE HOUSE,

Atlantic City, N. J. Best location on the ocean front. Complete. Modern.

W. P. Cook & Son.

THE WALDORF,

New York Av. and the Beach.

Every modern appointment. Sun parlors, etc. Special Spring rates. Thornhill & Wright.

BERKSHIRE INN. Always open. Ocean end Virginia Av. Private baths. Elevator. Every modern convenience. $9 to $15 weekly. $2 up daily.

L. O. & J. E. Dickinson.

ARLINGTON HOTEL,

Michigan Av. and Beach. Rooms with bath, steam heat; sun parlor, elevator, orchestra; American and European plans. Booklet.

L. K. KUNZ.

THE WESTMINSTER,

Ocean end Kentucky Av.; special Spring rates, $10 up weekly; $2 up daily; steam heat, sun parlor; booklet. Chas. Buhre.

Lakewood.

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL,

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

Conducted on both American and European plans.

The Lakewood Hotel has long been known as the best equipped Winter hotel in this country. The salubrious health giving pine air of Lakewood and the mammoth, magnificent hotel, affording every comfort, convenience, and luxury to its patrons, have made it the most popular Winter resort on this Continent. This season the cuisine, always noted for its excellence, will be even better than ever. The Chef and staff that have made Berger's of Newport famous in that home of epicures, have been brought to the Lakewood Hotel intact. The same rate as heretofore will obtain, the Lakewood Hotel continuing to be the most expensive hotel in Lakewood, because the best. Accommodations may now be reserved for any time during the season.

CARL BERGER.
JAMES N. BERRY Manager.

Brown's Mills.

THE INN

Browns-Mills-in-the-Pines, New Jersey.

2½ hours from New York. Driest climate in the East. 10 to 15 degrees warmer than New York City. Trains leave New York week days via Pennsylvania R. R., 9:55 A. M.; arrive Browns Mills 12:35.

Plainfield.

Plainfield Sanitarium, Plainfield, N. J.—Located Watchung Mountains. Chronic and nervous cases. No insane. Open all the year. Booklet. Telephone 84.

NEW YORK.

Bronxville.

HOTEL GRAMATAN,

BRONXVILLE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

The most delightful health and pleasure resort near New York.

New and modern; complete in every detail of service and equipment; large piazzas, enclosed in glass for Winter; steam heat and open wood fires throughout the hotel.

QUIET. REFINED. EXCLUSIVE.

Special Winter rate from November 1 to May 1. Low rates to bachelors. But 30 minutes from Grand Central Station via Harlem division N. Y. Central; 80 trains daily; 260 sleeping rooms, 120 private baths; long distance telephone in every room; golf; tennis, driving; excellent roads; new stable and garage; fine orchestra; large ballroom. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

New York City.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

PATENTS.

Complete United States patent, only $65. Send for circular and free advice, John J. Thompson, Atty., New Hamburg, N. Y.

Patents promptly procured; advice free; send for handbook. Edgar Tate & Co., 245 Broadway.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ABRAHAM NEVINS and HARRY W. PERELMAN, plaintiffs, against ISIDORE D. MORRISON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 28d day of February, 1906, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, on the 20th day of March, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Joseph P. Day, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those seven lots of land in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, distant one hundred and ninety-five (195) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Fortieth Street; running thence northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches, to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block, and parallel with One Hundred and Fortieth Street one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches, to the northerly line of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, and thence easterly along the

GRACE CHURCH TO SPREAD; BREAD LINE MUST MOVE

Fleischmann Leasehold Will Soon Be Taken Over.

NEW BUILDING IN REAR, TOO

Broadway Lawn Will Extend to Tenth Street Corner, Giving More Room for Children's Playground.

Old Grace Church is to have further additions to its adjoining buildings and an increase in its lawn front. The familiar "bread line," which at midnight has extended from the Tenth Street side of Fleischmann's bakery and restaurant past the Broadway entrance and far up the street beyond the churchyard will be moved uptown.

The Fleischmann lease from the Sailors' Snug Harbor Corporation expires May 1, 1907. The bakery firm is already negotiating for 832 Broadway, where it plans to conduct business on similar lines. At the bakery yesterday afternoon it was said that the dispensing of unused bread at midnight to the hungry of the city would be continued as it had been since the establishment was first opened in November, 1876.

The practice had brought good luck and prosperity. It had not been unusual for men who had been fed when they were in desperate straits to return in time, well dressed and prosperous, to pay for an elaborate meal and send thanks to the management for the charity in years that were past.

The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, said last night that it was true that the Fleischmann establishment would have to move, the church having obtained an easement on the land a year ago. It had not been definitely decided what was to be the exact purpose of the building to be erected on the site of the bakery. It would conform exactly with the Gothic of the church itself, and the Broadway lawn would be continued to the pavement line, adding to the beauty of the buildings of the old church and its surroundings.

Dr. Huntington added further that through the bounty of George S. Boudoin, one of his parishioners, the property abutting the rear of the church and adjoining the parish house, 94 and 96 Fourth Avenue, had been added to the church estate. The building had long been familiar to pedestrians for its bird and pet animal store. It is to be torn down with the beginning of Spring and a new structure for which plans are already completed will be started at once. It is to be used as a Neighborhood House.

One of the parishioners of the church said last night that the building to be erected on the site of the bakery probably would be partly used for office purposes, to add to the charity fund of the church, but that plenty of room would be saved for club rooms of the various church societies and for offices and for offices necessary to the church work.

He added that designs had been submitted. They were still to be acted on. The church will not be dwarfed by a skyscraper, but the addition will only enhance its graceful steeple.

The children playing in the churchyard, attended by nurses in uniform, he said, had been as picturesque and far less pitiful than the "bread line" so familiar to those abroad at night. Every afternoon they had attracted the attention of hundreds of persons bringing in many donations for their care. The Fleischmann Summer garden will be transformed into a lawn, where more children could play while their mothers were at work.

LOST ARTICLES

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—On Saturday afternoon, Feb. 24, 1906, in Barclay St., Hoboken Ferry House, on boat, or Montclair train to Bloomfield, a small, square, silver purse, lined with kid, owner's first name on outside, and containing small amount of change. Finder will please communicate with D. H. L., Room 2,016 Fuller Building, N. Y.

$25.00 REWARD for black enamel pin, open-work design, solitaire diamond in centre surrounded by five pearls, lost Feb. 23 coming from Weehawken Ferry to 34th St., New York. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

LOST—Saturday, between Martin's and Casino, Central Park, princess ring, set with three pearls and fourteen diamonds. Very liberal reward if returned Room 210, Hotel Empire, 63d and Broadway.

LOST—On 6th Av., between 48th St. and 58th St., 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, gold open-face watch and fleur-de-lis pin; initials M. K. N.; liberal reward. Hotel Belmont, 116, 118 West 45th.

LOST—Reward; party who found mining reports in 6th Av. train, 58th St., Tuesday, will receive liberal reward. Return immediately. M. A. Miller, Room 807 Trinity Building.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, Monday noon, Bristol's Dining Room, or Broadway, between 36th and 28th Sts. Return Room 703, 1,170 Broadway. Reward.

LOST—Feb. 24, between West 66th and 69th Sts., lady's collar, gold bow knot brooch attached. Return 33 West 69th. Reward.

$10 REWARD for lady's gold watch, Elgin, No. 2,446,036, with silver chain, lost Feb. 22. M. D. Hall, 411 East 66th St.

LOST—Bank book No. 159,918, The New York Savings Bank; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

LOST—Bank book No. 152,218, The New York Savings Bank; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

$25 REWARD for the return of plain gold mesh bag with inscription Henriette Patten, 147 West 80th St.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, initials "L. M.," Columbus Av., 104th and 85th; reward. 141 West 85th St.

LOST—Saturday afternoon, gold watch, S. G. W. monogram; reward. 55 West 128th St.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, diamond horseshoe on case; reward. Coleman, 42 East 42d St.

LOST—Masonic scarfpin, enameled cross and crown. Return to Milne, 226 West 75th St.

LOST—Saturday morning, part of mink scarf; reward. Return to 72 West 35th St.

LOST—Bank book No. 3,020, Yorkville Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST—Lady's crown-shaped diamond pin. Reward if returned to 114 East 38th St.

LOST—Noon, Feb. 22, between Hotel Martinique, Broadway and 33d St., and Metropolitan Opera House, lady's silver watch, red enamel face, monogram S. I. B., attached to black silk fob; gold seal with blood stone; valued as souvenir. Liberal reward if returned to R. Dampman, 150 5th Av.

$100 REWARD.—Lost, evening Jan. 8, vicinity Metropolitan Opera House, lady's black enameled Tiffany watch, No. 36,988; monogram "A. M. L." front case, fleur de lys on back; name on inside cap corresponds with monogram; no questions. Fuller's Detective Bureau, 866 Broadway.

LOST—A gold coil stick pin, with fresh-water pearl attached, on Prince St. car or at Little Hungary Cafe, Houston St.; reward. W. A. Bandler, care of Joseph Yeska & Co., 725 Broadway.

LOST—Green enamel brooch, oblong, pointed ends, surrounded by brilliants, brilliants in centre. Initials on back. Reward for return 25 West 37th St.

LOST—Feb. 21, in Brooklyn, $350 in bills, between Nostrand and Putnam Avs. to Keeney's Theatre; $50 reward. Mills, 302 Nostrand Av.

LOST—A small gold cigarette box with small ruby in the catch; style lid top. Return to W. F., Box 303 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Broadway, 34th to 50th, watch fob; locket marked P. F. C.; liberal reward. J. A. Murphy, Herald Square Hotel.

LOST—Feb. 21, between 61st and 68th Sts., enameled violet pin. Reward if returned to Phayre, 673 Madison Av.

LOST—$50 for return white bull terrier, lost Feb. 7; license 3,988. Hicks, 1,179 B'way.

$5 REWARD for return of gold cross marked "V. V." Return to Westminster Hotel.

LOST—Wednesday night, sealskin neckpiece; reward. Voorhees, 329 West 111th St.

TO LOOK AFTER WORKMEN.

Welfare Committee to be Started by the Civic Federation.

The Civic Federation of New York decided at a meeting at its office, 281 Fourth Avenue, yesterday afternoon, to establish a Welfare Committee with representation of employers, labor representatives, and the general public, to cooperate with the similar committee of the National Civic Federation in improving the conditions in the employment of labor. The committee itself will be selected later. There was no attempt to decide the methods of work, but several needs of the workingman were discussed.

In the absence of the Chairman of the Federation, Charles A. Moore, the Rev. Dr. Slicer presided. H. H. Vreeland opened the discussion by pointing out that a great deal of work for employes was being done already by large employers. The New York City Railway Company has a benefit association, a pension scheme, and other institutions for its men, and firms like Huyler's and the Siegel-Cooper Company were of their own accord looking after their hands. What was needed was an association for the interchange of ideas quite as much as for the starting of new welfare work.

David Blaustein, Superintendent of the Educational Alliance, startled the meeting by seeing some good in the janitor.

"Russia uses the janitors as spies," he said; "why should we not use them for welfare work? There are 85,000 of them in New York, and in the tenements they are often a very poor class of men. Yet it would pay the landlords in the end to have competent men to look after their property."

Joseph Dehan of the Cigarmakers' Union suggested that if the open shop was abolished a Welfare Committee's occupation would be gone. Then James P. Larimer of the Bridge and Structural Ironworkers spoke.

"I don't believe the employers realize the conditions," he said. "Other trades have always a room, but we have no place to put our street clothes except in the toolbox, and nowhere at all to wash up. We want movable shanties. Then there should be an emergency hospital. The timekeepers do what they can, and can fix up a crushed finger or toe, but I have seen three men at one time waiting in agony for three-quarters of an hour till the ambulance came, with no place where the clothes could be taken off."

The grievances of the metal polishers, expressed by Anarem Helfthaler, brought out a lively discussion. It was asserted that in some factories the exhaust fans are kept going only when the Inspector is around, and that 98 per cent. of the members of the union die of consumption. If the employes complain, it was declared, they lose their jobs. Robert W. Hawthorne of the Department of Labor and Health Commissioner Darlington spoke on the question. Robert S. Watchorn, Commissioner of Immigration, then declared that 100 more Factory Inspectors were evidently necessary, and drew out from Timothy Healy of the stationary firemen the declaration that there were thousands of hotel employes working in the basements under miserable conditions. The employers' side was presented by A. Beverly Smith. He said he was inclined to doubt the statements about the installation of exhaust fans at an expense of thousands of dollars and their neglect for the sake of a small expenditure upon power.

DEMANDS WIRELESS WITNESS.

Court Summons De Forest Officer—Marconi Men Would Punish Him.

As the result of long-drawn-out litigation between the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company and the De Forest Company, an opinion was handed down recently by Judge Townsend which each side asserted gave it substantial victory. Judge Townsend refused to sustain the Marconi Company's broad claim to control the wireless field and threw out a number of its specifications. Four, however, was sustained, and an injunction was granted against the De Forest Company, on the method of constructing and connecting the towers used in receiving wireless messages. The De Forest Company contends that it long ago abandoned the apparatus enjoined.

Judge Townsend, however, granted an order requiring the De Forest Company to account before Commissioner Shields, as Master, for the profits, if any, that it had obtained through the illegal infringement. When the hearing was called yesterday before Commissioner Shields counsel for the De Forest Company offered an affidavit showing that Abraham White of the defendant company was in St. Louis on business and unable, therefore, to be present. Commissioner Shields declined to accept the excuse and insisted on Mr. White's presence.

Counsel for the Marconi Compnay gave notice that it would apply for an order to have Mr. White punished for contempt in disobeying the order.

SETON IMPLICATES OTHERS.

More Bond Forgery Arrests Expected—Colmey Gets Four and a Half Years.

District Attorney Jerome refused yesterday to make public the text of the confession made by Charles Augustus Seton in connection with Norfolk and Western bond forgery, the confession is said to be complete and to implicate a number of persons who are not yet arrested.

The confession was made to Assistant District Attorney Garvan, and, according to Mr. Garvan, Seton says that he signed the name of the Chairman of the Norfolk and Western board to the bonds, while Douglas E. Smith and Samuel J. Humphries, who were arrested on Sunday, forged the names of the Trustees and the Treasurer of the road.

Seton is to be sentenced next Wednesday for fleecing the promoters of a Texas railway out of $6,000. It is believed that he made his confession to Mr. Garvan with the view of obtaining clemency when he comes up for sentence.

"Col." Colmey, alias "Kid Murray," who is implicated in the Seton case, was sentenced to four and a half years in State prison yesterday by Judge Foster. He had been convicted of grand larceny in disposing of a canceled bond to James Smith of Jamaica.

From what Mr. Garvan has learned from Seton, all of the bogus Norfolk and Western bonds that were disposed of in this country are now rounded up. Seton says he burned those he had left when he saw that the "jig was up."

Seton's confession, Mr. Garvan says, indicates that some of the bonds were disposed of in Europe and that the scheme, which originated in Seton's brain, was to dispose of them in America and Europe simultaneously.

NOT A BORN DEMOCRAT.

President Roosevelt's Status Settled by Democratic Club Committee.

Members of the Democratic Club's Special Committee of Ten on Reorganization debated for several hours last night whether or not President Roosevelt is a "born Democrat." They then decided that he is not, and a sub-committee was ordered to prepare a new draft of an address to the members.

The committee, of which William Pitt Mitchell is Chairman, met to consider objections to and suggestions regarding the first draft which was prepared by the committee. The members of the full committee, besides Mr. Mitchell, include Charles F. Murphy, Edward Cahill, Perry Belmont, Samuel Untermyer, Theodore W. Myers, Thomas L. Feitner, John J. Quinlan, George W. Young, and John R. Dunlap. Nearly all were present. Letters were received from Mr. Murphy and Mr. Belmont, who were out of the city.

The members were in a decided majority against the proposed indorsement of President Roosevelt's attitude on railroad rate legislation and declaring him a "born Democrat." They were practically unanimous, however, on the plan to nationalize the club and rename it the National Democratic Club. Even Mr. Murphy, in his letter, favored that part of the plan.

After thrashing out the suggestions offered, Chairman Mitchell named Messrs. Myers, Feitner, and Dunlap as a sub-committee to redraw the address to members on the lines laid down. This committee will report next Monday.

The Certain Protection

of our bread, biscuit and cake from alum is in the use of

Royal Baking Powder only.

UNION MUSICIANS MOVE WITH A GRAND PARADE

300 in Their Band and Nearly 5,000 Men in Line.

ENGINE WHISTLES DROWNED

Yorkville Has a Holiday While the Organization Marches Over to Its Fine New Home.

With the tooting of horns and the beating of drums yesterday afternoon, the Musical Mutual Protective Union deserted the Old Homestead, where it has been quartered for twelve years, and marched in gorgeous procession to its new building in East Eighty-sixth Street. It was the biggest band, it is said, that ever paraded the streets in New York; there were 300 pieces. It took thirty-five policemen from three precincts to keep the crowds in check. All Yorkville turned out, flags were hung from the windows along the route, and the day became a holiday.

The Old Homestead, one of the landmarks of Manhattan Island, is at Ninety-first Street and Third Avenue. The new building of the Musical Union is on the south side of Eighty-sixth Street, just east of Third Avenue. The straightest way between these two points is much too short for purposes of a procession with a band of 300 pieces. But there are enough ways from one place to another except the most direct, and the union took one of them. West through Ninety-first Street the musicians marched, then down Park Avenue, and then through Eighty-sixth Street to their new home.

There are 5,000 members to the Musical Mutual Protective Union, and most of them were in the parade yesterday, following the band and wearing splendid ribbons of many hues. More thousands, not at all musical, pushed and shoved along. A line of policemen commanded by Roundsman Hawkins and stretching all the way across the street led the way. They brandished their sticks menacingly and drove all unberibboned citizens to the curb.

Such a wealth of sound Yorkville never enjoyed before. The Central trains, puffing beneath Park Avenue, were put to shame; their smoke was visible, but all the screeching and creaking were drowned out by the big bass horns and the booming drums. The President of the union had called for volunteers to play in the march, and he got more than he could really use—but he used them all, anyway. In the rear of the band empty-handed musicians, a mass of them 200 yards long and a street wide, walked with smiles for the unmusical mob that crowded them on both sides.

The drum major, Frank Schraeder, was the hero of the march. He had a glorious red mustache and a big baton with a gilded ball on the end. The baton went through a series of graceful and at the same time startling movements to the delight of the crowd. Wagner's Nibelungen March was chosen as the fittest for the occasion. It lasted till Lexington Avenue had been crossed the second time, and then gave way to the American Republic March by Thiere.

Women hung out of the windows on Eighty-sixth Street waving handkerchiefs and flags, and dancing their babies at the paraders. The cross-town cars had to go out of commission temporarily, for they couldn't get through the crowd. Just about the time that the crowd had become a multitude, and it looked as if more policemen would have to be summoned, Drum Major Schraeder halted his band in front of the union's new home, and the members went in. Powerful Germans stood at the door and let no one in but him who could prove his right to enter.

The joyfulness reached a climax inside, with free beer and free sandwiches. The musicians' wives and daughters were there, too, and they were not exempt from the free beer and sandwich privileges.

The main floor of the Musical Mutual Protective Union's building is given up to the "exchange" floor. It is just a miniature New York Stock Exchange in general appearance; musicians go there from 10 to 2 o'clock every day to buy and sell musical talent. There is one conspicuous and considerable difference between the musicians' exchange floor and a Stock Exchange floor—the musicians have a bar. It is an elaborate bar, some forty feet long, running along one side of the big room.

On the fourth floor is a real theatre, with footlights and a complete set of scenery, and a tier of boxes around the balcony. Everything about it, except the scenery, is painted white. On top is a roof garden, also fitted with a stage. Beneath the theatre is a dining room big enough to seat 200 at once. The front of the building is of granite, into which are carved the words, "Musical Mutual Protective Union." The organization was formed in 1863, and it is Local No. 310 of the American Federation of Musicians. It is more than six times as large as any other musical union in the United States The work on the new building began in the Fall of 1904. The structure is worth $150,000.

BUYS HOTEL SPALDING.

Property Near Times Square Goes to W. H. Valiquette for $850,000.

The Hotel Spalding at 127 to 135 West Forty-third Street, just east of Times Square, has been sold by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to W. H. Valiquette, proprietor of the Hotel Berwick at Rutland, Vt., and until recently of the Dunmore in Forty-second Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues.

The sale of the Hotel Spalding, negotiated by the Matt J. Ward Company, covers the entire property, both the real estate and the building's furnishings. The consideration in the deal is said to have been $850,000.

MUST SHOW GAS BOOKS.

Brooklyn Union Company Is Ordered to Permit Examination by City.

Another step toward getting information from the Brooklyn Union Gas Company was taken yesterday by Assistant Corporation Counsel Burr, who obtained in the Supreme Court an order requiring the company to let the City of New York examine its books. The Brooklyn Union is suing the city for about $250,000, claimed to be due for gas furnished since Jan. 1, 1903.

Corporation Counsel Delany may make application to inspect and examine the records of other companies in Greater New York.

Two Days Longer!

Men's Fine Business Suits

Six Styles, Single or Double Breasted.

Not a suit worth less than $25 up to $35!

$19.50

THIS $19.50 Suit Sale of ours has been a signal success. It will continue for two days longer. The woolens are of the highest character and the patterns conspicuously uncommon. The tailoring is our own—soft, good, permanent. Concerning size, we fit all sorts and conditions of men without the sham of many chalk marks. It is the best clothing in New York at any price ready-to-wear, 'way the lowest in price at $19.50.

The Men's Sack Suits, formerly $15 to $20, and reduced to $10, were hit pretty hard last week. The centre, however, has been bolstered by a dozen lots from our other shops. $10 now, instead of up to $20.

Smith, Gray & Co.,

THREE STORES:

BROADWAY AT 31ST ST., NEW YORK.

FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV., BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV., B'KLYN.

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

Feb. 27th.

We want Young's Hats to tell their own story. Brush up the one you bought last season; inspect it fore and aft, above decks and below. Has it made good? The new Spring styles are out now in the same old QUALITY.

Derbies and Soft Hats, $3.00 and $4.00.

Silk Hats, $5.00 and $6.00.

199 Broadway, near Dey St.
605 Broadway, near Houston.
849 Broadway, near 14th St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St.
1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

Our Color For This Season

Is the beautiful silver grey in the several styles, plain, neat checks and overplaids, almost solid colors. They make up beautiful and will wear very satisfactory. Suit to order $20. Trousers $5 Overcoats silk lined $25.

Will be pleased to mail you our new spring samples and fashion booklet.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & Ninth Street.

CAPTAIN OF THE GHAZEE DROWNS HIMSELF AT SEA

Drew Revolver in a Frenzy and Leaped Overboard.

THEN CAME AN EVIL SPIRIT

Cholera Mixture Banished It from Wing Hoo, the Boatswain—Troublous Voyage from the Far East.

Minus the services of her Captain, who had committed suicide by jumping into the Mediterranean, and with a story of a terrific Winter storm, not to mention the troubles due to the superstitions of a Chinese boatswain, the British freighter Ghazee, from the Far East, reached her dock in Brooklyn yesterday morning. The Ghazee sailed from the Far East many weeks ago, with Capt. D. S. Bailey in command. All went well until the ship touched at Algiers, and then the skipper's officers noticed that something was wrong with him.

He was no longer the good-tempered chief who had brought the vessel through the Indian Ocean, the Suez Canal, and the Mediterranean. He grew suddenly depressed and morose. At Algiers he left the ship and went aboard a French mail steamship sailing for Marseilles, at which point it had been expected he would take over the command of the Silh, another steamship owned by his company.

On the way across the Mediterranean he became violent, and, drawing a pistol, he began running about the deck firing into the air and cursing everybody he met. The passengers scurried below and hid in various parts of the ship while the officers of the vessel tried to quiet the madman. They had almost surrounded him when with a shriek the skipper of the Ghazee mounted the rail and flung himself into the sea. He never came up.

The news reached Algiers a day before the Ghazee sailed for New York in command of First Officer Cave. Like most vessels engaged in the Far Eastern trade, the crew of the Ghazee consists of Lascars and Chinese, and when they learned that the skipper had killed himself one of them—Wing Hoo, the boatswain—allowed his superstitions to get the best of him. He imagined that an evil spirit had gotten into him, and all the arguments the officers could advance failed to convince him that he was in error.

According to the others in the crew, Wing Hoo's evil spirit took the form of a "stomach ache," and if the tales they tell of poor Wing Hoo are true it must have been about the worst one that ever distracted a mortal being. One day the pain was so great that Wing Hoo prostrated himself on the deck and immediately began to tie himself into a knot. It took nearly the whole crew to hold him, and when at last they had him on his back and the cook had pried his mouth open an officer poured some cholera mixture down his throat. That drove away the evil spirit, and Wing was good the rest of the voyage.

A week later the Lascars and the Chinese fell out, and there was the liveliest kind of a fight, that required the combined efforts of all the officers to quiet. Then came the storm. The waves were so high and the winds so terrific that the Ghazee was swept time and again by giant combers that carried away everything that was not riveted to the deck. The vessel weathered the storm in fine shape, however, and when she came in she was apparently little the worse for her battle with wind and wave.

HOPE

New York

A TEN DOLLAR BILL

Gives You the Pick of Any Overcoat on the Floor.

Tuesday, Feb. 27th.

All Must Go.

Any winter Overcoat on the main floor, east of Chambers Street, will be yours To-day and To-morrow.

$10.

"BROADWAY—CORNER—CHAMBERS"

CROSS Correct Eye-Glasses Examination Fee $1

20 East 23d Street

A SUICIDE IN BRIDAL GOWN.

Woman Had Waited In Vain for the Man She Called Husband.

Attired in a bridal gown of white satin, the body of a woman who had passed as the wife of William H. Ward of 16 East Seventeenth Street was found in her room at 517 Lenox Avenue yesterday, with gas pouring from a tube fastened in her mouth. Pinned to her dress was a letter of farewell to the landlady, Mrs. Kerner, in which she asked that her husband be notified. On her right hand was an Episcopal Prayer Book opened at the passage which begins "Plead Thou my cause, O Lord, with them that strive with me, and fight Thou against them that fight against me." Ward denied to Coroner Dooley that he was the woman's husband, but finally consented to arrange for her burial.

About a month a go the woman appeared at Mrs. Kerner's house and engaged a room. She told the landlady that her husband was a detective and could not be with her very much. According to Mrs. Kerner, Ward called at the house several times, but never remained more than a few minutes at a time.

The Coroner said last evening that he did not know exactly who the girl's relatives were. He said it was probable that she was despondent because Ward had not visited her on Sunday, as she had watched for him all day. From appearances it was the first time the white satin gown had ever been worn.

Tell of Educational Alliance Work.

The Advisory League of the Educational Alliance held the third meeting of the Winter last night at the home of Louis Marshall, 47 East Seventy-second Street. Isidor Straus, President of the alliance, made a brief address, in which he pointed out the good the society had done for immigrant Jews. Supreme Court Justice Samuel Greenbaum spoke also of the work of the alliance. One hundred persons were proposed for membership.

If you are thinking of a suit for the next couple of months.

If you are thinking of saving on a suit for next Fall.

There's a chance for you still in our $12.50 suit sale, for the best values and the best sizes left are in the heavier mixture and plain blue cheviot suits.

$12.50.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

WHOEVER HAS NO

Parrot

is losing barrels of fun.

African Gray Talkers

Well trained to talk freely and clearly. Prices, $50, $75, $250.

Bobbie Holden, greatest talking bird in the world; Price, $2,500. His companion,

Talking Mynah,

the Spirit Bird, and wonder of century. Stands on finger, talks, laughs, spells. Great beauty. very tame. Price, $1,500. Others, $30, $40, $50, $75.

Mexican Double Yellowhead, talks and sings before largest audience; price, $200.

Other parrots, $15, $20, $25, $50.

Piping Bullfinches

Whistling old English songs and opera airs, $40, $50, $75, $100, $150.

CANARIES:

Warranted Singers $2.00, $2.50, $3.00
Soft Singers $5.00, $6.00, $8.00, $10.00
Holden Contraltos, $15.00, $20.00, $25.00, $30.00
Females for breeding $1.00 $2.00

Holden's Book on Birds, new 1906, all about food, singing, care, breeding, mailed for 12c stamps.

G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Ave., near 15th St.

TRADE E. & W. LINEN

You can buy the ordinary collars made for boys in most all stores, our make of boys' collars in a few stores only.

EARL & WILSON.

VINCENT says

I can't sell cheap clothes. But I will sell my few remaining lots of medium-weight overcoats and suits at manufacturers' prices. Just the weight for early Spring. These garments carry style, finish and fabric of the made-to-order kind. Actually 20% off for this season's goods.

SUITS AND OVERCOATS.

Were $20—Now $16.00
" $25— " $20.00
" $28— " $22.40
" $35— " $28.00
" $50— " $40.00

Broadway 22d Street | Sixth Avenue 12th Street

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

BASS' BARLEY WINE

at high-class druggists.

ROBT. BEATTY CO., 58 Varick St., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

This Evening, at 8:30—First Cycle Performance DAS RHEINGOLD. Fremstad, Homer, Weed, Alten; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Goritz, Dippel, Blass, Journet, Reiss, Muhlmann, Cond., Hertz.

Wed. Evg., Feb. 28, at 8—TANNHAEUSER. Emma Eames, Fremstad, Alten; Knöte, Van Rooy, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann, Cond., Hertz.

Fri. Evg., Mar. 2, at 8—TOSCA. Emma Eames; Dippel, Scotti, Rossi, Dufriche, Cond., Vigna.

Sat. Aft., Mar. 3, at 1:45. Double Bill—I PAGLIACCI. Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Reiss, Parvis, Cond., Vigna. Preceded by HAENSEL UND GRETEL, Abarbanell, Alten, Homer, Weed; Goritz, Cond., Franko.

Sat. Evg., Mch. 3, Pop. Prices, at 8—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Sembrich, Bauermeister; Dippel, Journet, Parvis, Bars, Con. Vigna.

WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PL. THEATRE. To-night, 8:30, last time Abarbanell in the Musical Comedy, "Kyrilitz-Pyritz"; Wed., "Maskerade."

MENDELSSOHN HALL

Fourth Concert TO-NIGHT at 8:15.

KNEISEL QUARTET

Assisting Artist, Mr. Harold Bauer

PROGRAM: DVORAK, Terzetto for two Violins and Viola in C major, op. 74; SMETANA, Quartet in E minor, (Aus meinem Leben); SCHUBERT, Trio for Piano, Violin and 'Cello, in B flat major, op. 99.

Seats, $1.50, at box office, Mendelssohn Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York

Friday, Mar. 2, at 2:30; Saturday, Mar. 3, 8:15.

Conductor, MR. VICTOR HERBERT.

Soloist, MR. HENRI MARTEAU, Violin.

Program: Symphony "Im Walde," Raff; Violin Concerto, Beethoven; "Suite Romantique," Victor Herbert.

Box office open daily from 9 to 5.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St. 25, 50, 75, 1.00. DAILY MATS. 25, 50c. CLIFF BERZAC'S CIRCUS, MR. & MRS. ROBT. FITZSIMMONS, Tom Nawn & Co., Reno & Richards, The Spook Minstrels & oth's

GARRICK—GALLOPS

Eve. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Professional Mat. Thur.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK 66th St. and Columbus Av. Hockey Game Tonight. Hockey Club vs. N. Y. A. C. Perfect Ice. 3 sessions daily, except Mondays.

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. The Great Japanese CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. Harry Brisham, Roosevelt Wedding

Yorkville 86 St. Mat. | WM. J. KELLY & CO. "The Lady of Lyons."

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Maude Adams in J. M. Barrie's PETER PAN

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Last times. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. ETHEL BARRYMORE in J. M. Barrie's play, ALICE-SIT-BY-THE-FIRE. Also Pantaloon, with Lionel Barrymore. Tues., March 6th, FRANCIS WILSON in "THE MOUNTAIN CLIMBER."

Hudson THEATRE, 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. OTIS SKINNER IN THE DUEL.

SAVOY Theatre, B'way & 34th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. THE ENGLISH FARCE, MR. HOKPINSON

Herald Sq. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. SOUVENIR MAT. WEDNESDAY. BEST SEATS $1.50. Autographed Photos of Mr. Cohan. GEO. M. COHAN in his new musical play, GEO. WASHINGTON, JR.

Knickerbocker B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. FRITZI SCHEFF in M'LLE MODISTE

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. THE LION and the MOUSE. MATINEE TO-DAY at 2. YVETTE GUILBERT

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway & 30th St. Last week. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15. ELLIS JEFFRIES in Alfred Sutro's Comedy, The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt. Next Mon., LAWRANCE D'ORSAY in "THE EMBASSY BALL."

Liberty THEATRE. 42d St., W. of B'way. Closed To-night & Tom'w Night. NEXT THURSDAY NIGHT At 8:15. Mat. Sat. WM. A. BRADY will make known DONALD M'LAREN'S Drama, THE REDSKIN. Seats Now on Sale. ALL CHARACTERS INDIANS.

NEW AMSTERDAM 42d St., West of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Last 3 Weeks. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Fay Templeton in G. M. Cohan's 45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.

BROADWAY Thea. B'way, 41st St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. WED. & Sat., 2:15. ELSIE JANIS THE VANDERBILT CUP. with Barney Oldfield's Automobile Race Scene

New York THEA. B'way & 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Prices 25, 50, 75c. & $1. Pop. Mat. Wed. 25, 50 & 75c. Reg. Mat. Sat. Last 2 Weeks ROGERS BROTHERS in IRELAND

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. To-night, 8:15. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. BROWN OF HARVARD with HENRY WOODRUFF

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evenings at 8:15. $1 Matinee To-morrow. MEXICANA The Best Comic Opera In Town.

CASINO B'way & 39th. Evs. at 8:15. $1 Matinees Thurs. & Sat. LAST 2 WEEKS THE EARL AND THE GIRL WITH EDDIE FOY

FIELDS 42d St., W. of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 50c, 75c, $1. LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN in JULIE BONBON. Souvenirs Friday Ev.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. DAVID BELASCO'S Great War Drama, THE HEART OF MARYLAND With Odette Tyler, Edna Wallace Hopper, Orrin Johnson, R. D. MacLean, John E. Kellerd, Wallace Eddinger. Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8.

BELASCO W. 42 St. Ev. 8. Mat. Sat. at 2. DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST. By David Belasco.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. 500th Time in N. Y. Mar. 6th. Mats. Sat., 3. Eve. 8:15. DAVID BELASCO presents, 2d year in N.Y. WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER.

PROCTOR'S SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE

5TH B'way Av. 28th Mats. 25, 50. "THE MISSOURIANS." Miss Bingham, Mr. Van Beuren, Mr. Young. Nts. Res. 25, 50, 75.

23D ST. Mats. Daily. 15, 25. ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE. WM. COURTLEIGH, in a Protean Novelty; DAVE LEWIS & CO., Prince of Pilsen Girls, RADHA. Nights, 15, 25, 35, 50, 75.

58TH ST. Mats. Daily. All Seats 15, 25. ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE. CHAS. E. EVANS, First Appearance in Vaudeville; DAN McAVOY & CO., Leslie & Dailey, Florenze 12. Nts. 15, 25, 35, 50, 75.

125TH ST. Mats. Daily. 15, 25. "The Prisoner of Zenda." Beatrice Morgan, Paul McAllister, Hilliard, others, Star Vaud. Kelly & Violette. Nts. 15, 25, 35, 50, 75.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN OPEN 10 A. M. TO 11 P. M. MOTOR BOAT AND SPORTSMEN'S SHOW

SPORTSMEN'S CAMPS, LIVE GAME, MOTOR BOATS in operation on lake. TO-DAY until 5 P. M., SOUVS. to LADIES AND CHILDREN. ADMISSION, 50c. CHILDREN, 25c.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. Evs., 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM In THE SQUAW MAN

GARDEN Thea. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Ev. 8:20. Pop. Price Mat. To-morrow. Raymond HITCHCOCK 50th Perf. March 3. The Galloper By Richard Harding Davis.

RENNOLD WOLF SAYS THE MISSOURIANS IS ANOTHER IN OLD KENTUCKY. NOW RUNNING PROCTOR'S 5th Ave MATINEES DAILY.

NEW YORK MAT. DAILY Hippodrome THOMPSON & DUNDY, MANAGERS. A SOCIETY CIRCUS WITH COURT OF THE GOLDEN FOUNTAIN. EVENINGS AT 8. MATINEES AT 2. KUBELIK and Victor Herbert's Orchestra. NEXT SUNDAY EVE. Seats Now.

COLONIAL VESTA VICTORIA, EMPIRE CITY QUARTETTE, Adelaide & Hughes, B'way & 62d. Herrmann, Cole & Johnson. Daily Mats. 25. Mr. & Mrs. Allison, &c.

ALHAMBRA RIGO & His Tzigani Orchestra, Louis Simon & Grace Gardner. 7th Av. 126St. Ner Co., Elinore Sisters, Sa-Mats. Daily 25c. Ierno, 4 Seasons, and others.

14th St. THEA. At 6th Av. Popular Prices. 50th Performance This Thursday. HANDSOME AND COSTLY SOUVENIRS. Imported Japanese Decorated Tea Pots. Last Times. Great Sensation. BEDFORD'S HOPE

MAJESTIC "ABYSSINIA." WILLIAMS & WALKER. Evs.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, northerly winds to-day; fair, warmer to-morrow.

VOL. LV....NO. 17,567. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1906.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark, TWO CENTS

OTHER STATES TO START A NEW MUTUAL INQUIRY

Their Commissioners Ask New York Department to Aid.

N. Y. LIFE LOANS CRITICISED

Insurance Officials of Five States Report on Transactions with Harriman and First National Bank.

A new investigation of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, conducted jointly by the Commissioners of five States who have been examining the New York Life and the New York State Insurance Department, became a strong probability yesterday. The Commissioners of Kentucky, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Tennessee, and Nebraska have requested the Department of this State to co-operate with them, and under the circumstances it is not thought likely that such a request will be refused.

An examination of the Mutual would be naturally divided into two parts, one having to do with the books of the company and the other with the examination of officers and trustees under oath. The first is entirely in the power of the outside Commissioners, inasmuch as they can refuse to license a company to do business in their States unless examinations of this character are permitted, but the authority to compel officers and Directors or Trustees to testify under oath lies with the New York State Department alone, and on this account the joint examination is necessary to the plans which the Commissioners now have under consideration.

It may be said that they desire to go beyond the inquiries made by the Armstrong Investigating Committee into past and present Mutual management, in view of the various disclosures since the legislative investigation closed that were not hinted at at that time. To this end a plan has been under discussion of retaining Samuel Untermyer, who is expected to represent a policy holders' committee on which several Governors have already consented to act, as special counsel for the inquiry. Extracts from the report which the outside Commissioners made on their examination of the New York Life Insurance Company were published yesterday. The report in general emphasized the criticism of the New York Life in the Armstrong Committee's report.

First National Borrowed Bonds.

It devotes considerable space to the transaction whereby between October, 1903, and June, 1904, the First National Bank of this city borrowed $5,100,000 State of Massachusetts bonds from the New York Life to be used as a basis for obtaining additional Government deposits. This came out in the Armstrong investigation, as did the fact that a loan of $500,000 to Edward H. Harriman was carried by the company for an extended period, and was repaid by Mr. Harriman last June. The outside Commissioners add, which did not appear in the Armstrong committee's inquiry, that Mr. Harriman in repaying the loan "neglected to pay the interest," which, according to their findings, was not paid until after Jan. 1, 1906.

The New York Life's participation in the loan of $6,000,000 to Senator W. A. Clark which the First National Bank negotiated a few years ago also comes in for criticism on the ground that the life insurance company was not properly secured.

There were no striking developments in the Mutual Life situation yesterday, although it became known definitely that several of the Trustees have put their resignations in certain hands to be submitted in case there appears no prospect of bettering conditions in the company under existing management. Great pressure is being exerted on several of these Trustees to make them withdraw their resignations. It comes from the same financial sources that originated the pressure necessary to whip the Mutual's Trustees into line for Charles A. Peabody when H. H. Rogers and George F. Baker put him up for the Presidency in the face of a strong feeling in the board that no reorganization must be attempted until the company had been thoroughly investigated.

It was said at Morristown yesterday that everything has been prepared for the departure of Richard A. McCurdy and his family for Europe. What time this week the McCurdys will leave is not known. It is probable that Mr. McCurdy will unostentatiously leave Morristown by way of Convent Station, which is but half a mile from his house, and there board a train for New York. Guarded by a private detective, Mr. McCurdy visited several Morristown banking concerns yesterday.

Equitable's Meeting Is To-day.

The annual meeting of the Equitable Life is to be held to-day, at which the vacant First Vice Presidency will be filled. There is considerable speculation as to whether Second Vice President Gage E. Tarbell will be advanced to fill the higher office. Although no official information was obtainable yesterday it is believed that this is not unlikely.

The sentiment of the officers of the big companies regarding the Armstrong Committee's report is fast crystallizing, and a new point of attack was found yesterday in the recommendation which would restrict the surplus of a company having insurance in force whose net value is more than $500,000,000 to 2 per cent. of its assets. The committee did not order any distribution of existing surplus, but rec-

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Grandma's youthful sight renewed by using Spencer's Toric eyeglasses, 12 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

LYNCHING MOB IN OHIO.

Militia Called Out in Springfield—Negroes Taken to Dayton.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Feb. 27.—The militia has been called out to check a race riot caused by the shooting of M. M. Davis, a brakeman, by a negro.

A mob of two thousand men, led by railroad men, descended to-night on the negro quarter of the town. They burned buildings and attacked all the colored men that ventured on the streets.

Edward Dean and Preston Ladd, who were suspected of the crime, were secretly removed to Dayton to save them from the lynching that awaited them here.

The rioters seemed determined to take vengeance on the colored population in whatever way they could. Unoffending negroes were dragged through the mud and badly beaten. The ringleaders of the mob were armed and revolver shots were heard frequently.

Kempler's saloon, on East Columbia Street, was the first object of attack. It was looted, and the owner fled down the street, leaving his wife and three little children asleep in a room over the bar. Just as the crowd was about to set fire to the building the police and firemen forced their way to the door and rescued the woman and children in the nick of time.

Chief of Police O'Brien after this incident ordered all the saloons in the town closed, and the order was promptly obeyed.

On leaving Kempler's the mob rushed across the street to a five-story frame building from which the inmates had fled. They smashed in the windows and poured oil on the beds. They then set the house on fire, and it is now in ruins. The firemen did their best to save the structure, but as fast as a line of hose was run out some one in the mob would cut it. The police seemed powerless to interfere.

Major Horace Keifer called on the two local companies of militia to aid in restoring order, and the Xenia company was ordered to report at a moment's notice. Three companies of the National Guard were called out.

The Urbana militia is now on its way here and should reach the city shortly after midnight. At present Major Keifer, in command of Companies B and E of the local force, has formed cordons around the endangered district.

The mob is still in a dangerous mood. The quarter in which the disturbances are taking place is known as the "Jungles," and the leaders urge their men on with the cry: "Burn the Jungles." It is hoped that with the closing of the saloons and the arrival of the militia the police will be able to stop further rioting.

Similar scenes were enacted here two years ago, when a negro was lynched for murder, and militia had to be called out to suppress the mobs in the "Jungles."

CANNOT AID STRANDED SHIP.

Life Savers Try In Vain to Succor a Four-Masted Schooner.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 27.—Swept from stem to stern by mountainous seas in the teeth of a sixty-mile gale, an unknown four-masted schooner is hard ashore 1,000 yards off shore. The life-savers at Cape Henry are powerless to aid the crew aboard the stranded vessel. A worse night on the coast has not been experienced this Winter. A blinding storm of snow and sleet is driving down the shore and over the sea.

The schooner, which is thought by the life savers to be the Grace Davis, Capt. Getchell, was sighted about 4 o'clock this afternoon by coast guards from the Cape Henry Station, who at once notified Capt. Holmes. A close watch was kept on the vessel, and she struck directly off the station shortly afterward. Capt. Partridge and his crew from the station at Virginia Beach were called to the aid of the Cape Henry savers, and the combined force began efforts to rescue the crew of the schooner.

Two shots from the Lisle gun fell far short of the mark. Their range is 600 yards. Then the big Hunt gun was brought into action, and twice it hurled a line, throwing a projectile toward the stranded craft, but with no result. Both attempts failed to make the distance. The surf that was running made it impossible for a lifeboat to live, and no attempt was made to launch one. The crew of the schooner has not been seen by those on shore, and is thought to be staying below.

The schooner struck about 1,000 yards off shore, and by 9 o'clock to-night had beaten in 200 yards, but is still out of the life guns' ranges. Her standing jib is set, but all the sails are in tatters. She is loaded with coal.

The schooner Grace Davis is from Portland, Me., and was built at Yarmouth. She is of 352 net tonnage, and six men comprise her regular crew.

LONG ISLAND-B. R. T. DEAL.

Written Agreement Not to Compete with Each Other, Coler Avers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—That there is a contract providing that the Long Island Railroad is not to interfere in any way with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit was the declaration made before the joint Cities Committee to-day by Borough President Coler. He said that there was an understanding, "signed, sealed, and delivered," between the merger interests and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit that the former would not interfere with the latter's plans, and then continuing he said:

"I'll tell you more than that, too. Lewis Cass Ledyard told me coming up here to-day that he had drawn a contract that the Long Island Railroad was not to interfere in any way with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit."

STEAMER SINKS A SCHOONER.

The John A. Beckerman Run Down by the Washington—Crew Saved.

NEWPORT NEWS, Feb. 27.—The three-masted schooner John A. Beckerman was run down and sunk by the Norfolk and Washington steamer Washington to-night in Hampton Roads.

The steamer, which struck the Beckerman full astern, hove alongside and rescued Capt. Matthewson and his crew of seven men. The rescued men were landed at Old Point and the steamer proceeded on to Washington.

A blizzard was raging at the time of the accident. The Beckerman was laden with 914 tons of coal from Lambert's Point to New Providence. She was valued at $8,000.

For Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and the West, the New York Central has trains at 8:30, 8:45, 10:20, 11:15 A. M.; 1:02, 1:06, 2:01, 3:30, 3:40, 3:42, 4:00, 4:30, 5:29, 5:30, 6:00, 7:30, 8:00, 9:20, 9:30, 11:30 P. M. Can you do better?—Adv.

STEEL TRUST AND GOULD PREVENT SOFT COAL WAR

Order the Bituminous Operators to Make Peace.

MINERS WILL GET ADVANCE

President Corey Threatened to Pay It and to Withdraw Great 25-Year Contract.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 27.—The United States Steel Corporation, through President W. Ellis Corey, has demanded of the Pittsburg Coal Company, with whom it has a twenty-five-year contract for coal, the minimum for each year being set at 8,000,000 tons, that there be no strike in the Pittsburg district. At the same time the Gould interests, so heavy in the West and Southwest, have ordered peace. As a result there will be no strike of the bituminous miners, who will receive a satisfactory advance.

Mr. Corey has intimated that the twenty-five-year contract with the Pittsburg Coal Company will be endangered, and has announced openly that the corporation will not hesitate to pay the miners' advance out of its own pocket if the local people do not settle with the miners. As a result the bituminous leaders of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois will meet in Pittsburg to-morrow with President Robbins to discuss what per cent. advance shall be offered. They hope to get off with less than 12½ per cent.

President Robbins met Mr. Corey in conference on Monday, and the Steel Corporation's President said to him:

"The United States Steel Corporation will not stand for any strike at present in the bituminous coal regions, at least in that portion from which we draw our coal. We have a twenty-five-year contract with the Pittsburg Coal Company which must be taken care of or given up. We have one year's solid work ahead, and cannot afford to have our mills shut down for even a day through lack of coal."

And so, with the threat practically of having one of the biggest contracts in the world taken away, the Pittsburg Coal Company was compelled to stop all negotiations toward handling a strike. At the same time the Gould interests are said to have employed similar tactics, so that it was practically decided at Pittsburg to-day, after a conference by long-distance telephone between Mr. Robbins and the Chairmen of the Ohio, the Illinois, and the Indiana districts, that there would be a meeting here to-morrow.

The bituminous operators to-night find themselves practically in a corner, having been backed there by Corey and Gould. They have ceased to be the dictators and are placed in the position of asking the miners what is their pleasure.

While the telegram from Mr. Robbins to President Roosevelt this afternoon would indicate that the meeting of mining leaders had been called for Pittsburg to-morrow only at the suggestion of the President, the fact remains that it was the orders of Corey and Gould that prompted the call. Mr. Robbins's dispatch read:

"The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

"Dear Sir—I found your letter on my return from New York this morning. Have asked the operators' committees of the inter-State agreement to meet me here to-morrow to consider the question of a conference with the miners. Will advise you of result tomorrow.

"Very respectfully,

"FRANCIS L. ROBBINS."

It is assumed that Mitchell will now hold out for a strong advance in the anthracite region.

President George F. Baer of the Jersey Central Company was in this city yesterday and spent some time, as he does every Tuesday, in the office of the company, at 143 Liberty Street. It was stated there that Mr. Baer had received no communication from President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers nor from President Roosevelt, though the latter took the first step in settling the anthracite strike of 1902. It was added that any communication of the kind would probably be sent to Mr. Baer.

President Willcox of the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company, whose letter to Mitchell stating his opinion as to continuing the present agreement was the first open declaration by any of the anthracite operators, was asked why President Roosevelt had not written to the anthracite Presidents. He had no idea, he said, but it might be because the President did not think the anthracite situation was as serious as that of the soft coal.

It was generally believed that the National Civic Federation had a hand in getting President Roosevelt to intervene.

Mitchell and his committee of miners had another conference at the Ashland House early in the day. Asked if he did not think President Roosevelt's letter would hasten peace in both the hard and soft coal districts, he said:

"It would be mere speculation for me to say anything now. It is now up to the joint convention which has been called for March 15 to decide. I am glad that the responsibility has been taken off my shoulders to that extent."

It was stated by a member of the National Committee of the Mine Workers that steps had been taken toward settlement of the anthracite trouble. He would not say what form these steps had taken.

HILL BALKS PHILADELPHIA.

Ex-Chief Engineer Holds Valuable Patents on Filtration Plant.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—James Gay Gordon, private counsel to Mayor Weaver, to-day made public the fact that John W. Hill, ex-Chief Engineer of the Filtration Bureau, had taken out patents on the material features of the city's big filtration plant. His attorney, Edwards Ritchie of Cincinnati, has notified Mayor Weaver that unless work on the filters is abandoned action will be taken against the city.

The patents were applied for by Mr. Hill while he was Chief of the Filtration Bureau and were granted after his arrest on the charges of forgery and falsifying his accounts on which he was recently acquitted.

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS.
"N. Y. & Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M.; "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:25 A. M., via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line. 1,161 B'way, N. Y.—Adv.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

SENATOR STEVENS'S THREAT.

Wants Bank Inquiry Report To-day or Committee's Discharge.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Senator Stevens will move on the floor of the Senate to-morrow to discharge the Senate Finance Committee from further consideration of the resolution for an investigation of the banking department unless it hands in its report in the morning. He told that to the committee this afternoon, after it had failed to reach an agreement on a report.

In case no report is made and Senator Stevens's motion to discharge the committee is carried, the Assembly resolution will be before the Senate for consideration.

Each of the three members of the subcommittee of the Senate Finance Committee had a separate report to make to-day when the full committee met. All three favored an inquiry, the difference of opinion being as to the character and scope of the proposed banking investigation.

Senator Stevens is said to have been the only member who favored the adoption of the Assembly resolution without change. Senators Grady and Allds, the other two members, are understood to have desired the amendment of the resolution in different particulars. One of their suggestions is said to have been that the proposed investigation should be confined to an examination of the conduct of the State Banking Department under the administration of Supt. Kilburn. Another suggestion is said to have been that instead of the investigation being made by the joint Committee on Banks, as the Assembly resolution provides, it should be made by a special committee.

GREEN DOG IN FIFTH AVENUE.

Fox Terrier, Cruelly Daubed, Caused Commotion and Lost His Life.

Some one painted a fox terrier green yesterday and turned him loose in Fifth Avenue about 5 P. M., when the pavements were crowded.

The dog, thickly coated with glistening color from its nose to the end of its stubby tail, suddenly turned the corner of Fifty-first Street and ran against a well-dressed man.

The man swore as he ruefully gazed at his gray trousers; the dog ran on. It had not gone much further when it knocked over a child in white frock and gaiters, daubing them a lively green. At Fifty-seventh Street a bull-terrier tackled the now terrified beast, but, on getting a mouthful of paint, decided not to fight and withdrew, choking and sputtering.

The fox terrier went at a zig-zag canter through Fifty-seventh Street, until he reached Third Avenue. There his troubles ended. He ran beneath the wheels of a heavy touring car and was killed.

MAY BUY WALSH ROADS.

Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania Interests Said to be Joined.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—A syndicate representing the Vanderbilt, Pennsylvania, and Eastern Illinois interests will probably buy the Walsh railroads when they are sold to-morrow or Thursday. The new roads, it is stated, are necessary to the expansion of the terminal facilities of the Pennsylvania and Lake Shore Railroads, both of which are now badly overcrowded. Experts of both have been engaged in a careful survey of the properties.

Under the proposed arrangement the passenger traffic of the Pennsylvania lines might be diverted entirely from the Union Station to the Grand Central Station at Harrison Street and Fifth Avenue. This station is now used by the Père Marquette, Baltimore and Ohio, Chicago and Great Western, Chicago and Northern Pacific, and some Pennsylvania trains.

DRINK EVIL AMONG WOMEN.

It Worries Mr. Peters—Hears of 36 Bottles Among 24 Women.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters of the Baptist Church of the Epiphany, in his lecture last evening on "Where the Money Goes," at the Twenty-fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, made an appeal to women for temperance.

The alarming increase of the drink habit among women of America, especially in New York, he said, was a great peril to the home and to the Republic.

"It is a common sight in this city," said the clergyman, "to see women, and often girls in their 'teens, drink in public as frequently and as hard as the men, often with men old enough to be their fathers.

"At a recent luncheon in this city twenty-four very young women drank thirty-six bottles of champagne, while fifteen of them smoked seven dozen of cigarettes. If the physicians dared to tell the secrets of their profession they could tell tales of the consequences of drink among women that would chill our blood."

BIG MAJORITY FOR BALFOUR.

11,340 More Votes for Him Than for Bowles—Ex-Premier Ill.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The result of the bye-election in the City of London to-day was as follows:

Arthur J. Balfour (Unionist)	15,474
Thomas Gibson Bowles (Free Trade Unionist)	4,134
Mr. Balfour's majority	11,340

The election was robbed of much of its expected excitement by the illness of ex-Premier Balfour, whose doctor has ordered him to remain in bed.

Mr. Balfour's health has not been satisfactory for some time, and is complicated by weakness of the heart. Yesterday evening after a meeting in the City he suffered from overfriendly buffeting on the part of the great crowd of people who desired to shake hands with him. Exhaustion led to a chill, and the doctor peremptorily canceled all the ex-Premier's engagements.

Mr. Balfour was therefore unable to appear to-night at the Guildhall, where the votes were counted, but he was represented by Miss Balfour, who in a speech thanked the electors on behalf of her brother. The result of the election was a foregone conclusion. There was no celebration.

FLORIDA—PINEHURST—CAMDEN.
Seaboard Air Line, shortest route. Seaboard Florida Limited, handsomest and quickest train. Office, 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

Barnett's Vanilla Extract
Is sold by all the best grocers everywhere. Try it.—Adv.

WOULD ENJOIN CARNEGIE IN REAL ESTATE DEAL

W. D. Sloane and Daughters-in-Law Allege Broken Agreement.

LIGHT AND AIR INVOLVED

They Say Ironmaster Is Selling to Gen. Bryce a Fifth Avenue Plot Which Was to Remain Vacant.

Injunction proceedings were begun yesterday which may prevent Andrew Carnegie from selling a fine plot on the north side of Ninety-first Street, directly opposite his residence, and may also prevent Gen. Lloyd S. Bryce from erecting a handsome dwelling on this plot, which he has contracted to purchase.

Incidentally, the proceedings also involve, as plaintiffs, William Douglas Sloane and his daughters-in-law, Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., and Mrs. John Henry Hammond, whose residences are on the north side of Ninety-first Street, just east of the lots which Mr. Carnegie has contracted to sell to Gen. Bryce.

The history of the difficulty dates back to the time of the purchase by Mr. Carnegie of the site for his mansion. To protect the block on Fifth Avenue, between Ninetieth and Ninety-first Streets, on which the house stands, he also bought the block to the north, between Ninety-first and Ninety-second Streets, with the idea of reselling it to friends and to others whom he might regard as congenial neighbors, and who would erect houses in keeping with the character of the neighborhood.

Among the plots thus resold were two, each about 67 feet front, on the north side of Ninety-first Street, about 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue, which were bought by William Douglas Sloane for his daughters-in-law. The Burden residence was built on the westerly side of the two plots and the Hammond residence on the easterly one.

According to the complaint in the injunction proceedings, filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office, Mr. Sloane relinquished his right to build over the westerly seventeen feet of the property which he had bought, in return for Mr. Carnegie's agreement that all of the land between the Burden residence and Fifth Avenue, a distance of about 150 feet, should be sold as a single parcel to one buyer. The idea of this arrangement was, of course, that this single buyer, whoever he might be, would build a house facing on Fifth Avenue, thus insuring for the Burden house perpetual side light.

Furthermore, in view of the likelihood that no building would ever be built close up to the Burden house, the westerly wall of the latter, for a distance of thirty-five feet back from the street, was finished in Limestone, almost as elaborately as the front elevation and at an extra cost of many thousands of dollars.

Now, according to the complaint, Mr. Carnegie has disregarded his agreement or understanding with Mr. Sloane, for he has signed contracts, through his broker, Herbert A. Sherman, to sell the plot, 47 by 100, adjoining the Burden residence, to Gen. Bryce. Gen. Bryce has not actually begun to build on the property, but the fact that he recently sold his present residence, at 12 Washington Square North, is taken as pretty good evidence that he intends to do so.

Accordingly, Mr. Sloane seeks to enjoin Mr. Carnegie from deeding the plot in question to Gen. Bryce.

Gen. Bryce declined last evening to say anything as to the disagreement between Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Sloane.

FRAUDULENT HOUSE MOTION.

Dropped Into the "Bills Introduced" Basket—Offender Undiscovered.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The House to-day had the unprecedented experience of having called to its attention the fact that a resolution had been fraudulently placed on its calendar. Representative Adams made the announcement, and on his motion it was ordered that the resolution be stricken from the record and the original copy destroyed.

The resolution called upon the State Department to present to the House the report on the condition of the consulates prepared by H. H. D. Peirce, formerly Third Assistant Secretary of State and now Minister to Norway. It bore the name of Representative Van Duzer of Nevada, and was dropped into the "bills introduced" basket of the House a month ago and took its regular place on the calendar. Representative Adams noted the fact that on the day it was submitted Mr. Van Duzer was absent and paired. The Nevada Representative has not since been in Washington.

At Mr. Adams's suggestion John Sharp Williams, the minority leader, wrote to Mr. Van Duzer and got in reply a letter declaring that Van Duzer knew nothing of such a resolution.

Every effort has failed to discover who perpetrated what members of the House consider a grave offense.

11TH AVENUE BILL READY.

Track-Depressing Measure on Way to Final Passage.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Stanley Eleventh Avenue bill was reported out late to-night by the Senate Cities Committee. It carries no amendments. This is a victory for Senator Saxe, and to-morrow morning the bill will no doubt come up on the Senate calendar for final passage. Earlier in the evening it had been recommitted to the Cities Committee despite the protest of Senator Saxe, for possible amendment. That, however, was not done.

A mass meeting is to be held in the Amsterdam Opera House, Forty-fourth Street between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, on Thursday evening, to demand the removal of the railroad tracks in Eleventh Avenue. The speakers will be the Rev. Father Chidwick, the Rev. W. R. Ackert, Senator Martin Saxe, Dr. Felix Adler, Charles Sprague Smith, J. Aspinwall Hodge, Assemblyman Stanley, and John C. Coleman.

18 HOURS TO CHICAGO.
PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL
Leaves New York 3:55 P. M., arrives Chicago 8:55 P. M.; leaves Chicago 2:45 P. M., arrives New York 9:45 A. M., via Pennsylvania Railroad. 912 miles of rock ballast.—Adv.

KNOUTED PEASANTS DYING.

Their Only Offense the Re-election of Communal Representatives.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 27.—A telegram from Odessa states that in the village of Ivanislaw, in the Province of Kherson, 50 Cossacks and 70 gunners appeared a few days ago under orders from a police official and knouted 18 peasants.

One of the peasants went mad and others are dying. A schoolmaster became insane after witnessing the scene.

The sole offense chargeable against the villagers was their re-election of communal representatives, which was in conformity with the ukase of last Dec. 24.

ROCKEFELLER'S CUTE TRICK.

His Cleveland Pastor Comments on His Disappearance.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 27.—When John D. Rockefeller's pastor, the Rev. Charles A. Eaton, was asked to-day concerning the whereabouts of his parishioner, he said:

"Honestly, I don't know. I haven't the slightest idea. If I knew I would tell you." Then Dr. Eaton chuckled. "Cutest thing Rockefeller ever did," he said. "The whole thing's a farce anyway. I saw Rockefeller last November just before he began to be so badly wanted. After that the shrewdest detectives and smartest reporters in the country could not find the richest and most conspicuous man in the world."

MANSFIELD'S HEALTH GOOD.

He Denies a Story That He Has an Incurable Disease.

A report came from Cleveland yesterday that the reason for the coming announcement of Richard of Richard Mansfield's retirement was his affliction with cancer. This story was called to the attention of Mr. Mansfield in Buffalo, and he sent this telegram to THE TIMES last night:

"The statement that I am suffering from an incurable disease is without vestige of truth. I am, thank God, in perfect health and condition."

TOOK 94 YEARS TO PAY.

Government at Last Reimburses New York for Expenses in 1812.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The President to-day signed the Urgent Deficiency bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Attorney General Mayer announced to-night that the Deficiency bill which President Roosevelt has signed contains an appropriation of $118,000 for New York State to pay its claim for money furnished in the equipment of troops for the Government during the war of 1812.

The claim is collected without expense to the State through Congressman William S. Bennett.

THEATRE PARTY HELD UP.

Policeman Said Mr. Church's Motor Car Ran Too Fast.

Theodore W. Church of 512 West End Avenue was taking a woman and two men to the theatre last night in his automobile when the machine was held up at Sixty-fourth Street and Broadway by Bicycle Policeman Kupframe, who charged that it was traveling more than eighteen miles an hour. The party was taken to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station in spite of the protests of Mr. Church, who said that they would be late for the theatre.

The chauffeur, John Frohner, of 212 East Thirtieth Street, was arrested, and Mr. Church deposited $100 cash bail for his appearance in court this morning. The members of the party were highly indignant, and when Mr. Church was told that he would have to appear in court this morning he expressed himself forcibly. Mr. Church and his friends did not get away from the police station until after 9 o'clock.

BAD FALL DUE TO HAZING.

Boy Locked in Room Tumbles in Attempt to Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 27.—As a result of hazing pranks last night William F. Collins, a member of the freshman class at Union College, fell from the third story in the North College early this morning and was seriously injured.

Collins's room was locked and wired shut by fellow-students. He opened the window this morning and tried to lower himself to the ground by means of an old rope. The rope broke, and he fell almost the whole three stories, striking on a brick walk. He has a broken wrist, an injured back, and severe internal injuries. The doctors hope for his recovery.

The Faculty is investigating the case. Collins came from Petersburg, Va.

EXPLOSION KILLS 6 MINERS.

Several Others Mortally Hurt at Piper, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 27.—Six men were killed and twelve were so badly injured that it is expected most of them will die before morning by an explosion in Little Cahaba mine No. 2 at Piper, Ala., this afternoon.

The mine is owned by the Little Cahaba Coal Company, of which J. R. Smith of this city is President. Piper is in Bibb County, in the Blocton field, about sixty miles south of Birmingham.

The Little Cahaba settlement is on a spur track of the Birmingham Mineral Railway, and wire communication with the place is difficult.

Killed by Eleventh Avenue Train.

Joseph Livingston of 326 Tenth Avenue was instantly killed at Thirtieth Street and Tenth Avenue about 11 o'clock last night by a milk train. Two other men who were with Livingston narrowly escaped.

J. Pierpont Morgan at Tangier.

TANGIER, Feb. 27.—J. Pierpont Morgan of New York has arrived here.

$50.00 to Pacific Coast Points $50.00
via Erie Railroad. Tickets sold until April 6. 359-1,159 B'way, N.Y.; 333 Fulton St., B'klyn.—Adv.

HEARST LEADS 500 MEN TO THE STATE CAPITOL

Independence Leaguers Plead for Bills Before Committees.

CONTEST OVER ELSBERG BILL

City Club and Bronx Organizations Oppose the Measure—Hearst Sees the Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Under the guidance of the Independence League and as guests of William R. Hearst, the largest delegation that has visited Albany in the interest of any special legislation came here to-day to plead for the passage of measures in which the league is interested. The delegation, 500 strong, arrived on a special train.

Mr. Hearst was with the party, and on the way up there was a change of programme which originally had provided that he should speak before some of the legislative committees. He made an address only before the Governor, when he and some of the leaders of the delegation were received in the Executive chamber.

In the Assembly Chamber, where the hearing by the Ways and Means Joint Committee was held on the resolution to investigate the recent city election in New York, and also the traction merger as well as in the hearing before the Joint Judiciary Committee on Direct Nominations, the Hearst people had things all their own way, no one appearing to oppose the measures.

In the Senate Chamber, however, before the Joint Cities Committee, where the most important hearing of the day was held on the Elsberg bill, the City Club, which favors the Page bill, had sent up Lawrence Veiller and Chase Mellen to speak against the Elsberg bill, at least so far as some of its provisions were concerned, and from the Borough of the Bronx came delegations from every organization in the borough, who contended that to pass the Elsberg bill would mean putting the Bronx back ten years in its progress and retard the growth of the borough at the time when it needed nothing so much as subways.

ELSBERG BILL OBJECTIONS.

The principal objection of the opponents of the Elsberg bill was to the clause that it is claimed can be so construed as to make it mandatory upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Rapid Transit Commission to let contracts for the building, operation, and equipment of new subways separately. This, is was contended, would make impossible the speedy building of new subways. Those favoring the bill contend that the clause is not mandatory, but that the provision is simply that the bids for construction, operation, and equipment must be advertised separately.

To make sure that the power shall be discretionary with the two boards having the matter in hand in New York Mr. Veiller presented an amendment to the Elsberg bill which provides that "Nothing in the act shall be construed to limit the discretionary power of the Board of Estimate and the Rapid Transit Commission to let contracts jointly to one person if they think that such action is in the best interests of the City of New York."

In New York on Friday night, when the bill was up for discussion in Cooper Union, Mr. Elsberg said to a number of newspaper men that he would accept such an amendment to his bill. Since then, it appears, there has been a change in the programme, and it was declared to-day that William M. Ivins would not allow Senator Elsberg to consider such an amendment.

"The City Club's position is firmly founded upon the bedrock principle of home rule," said Mr. Veiller. "The club has not changed its position from last year. Its aims have been grossly misrepresented by those who wish to abolish the present Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners and bring about at once the untried experiment of municipal operation. They are using the bill as a cloak to hide their real purposes. Not content with misrepresentations of this character, these same advocates have stooped to personalities and to baseless charges that the City Club is merely tail of the 'merger' kite."

Ex-Judge Ernest Hall, speaking for the North Side Board of Trade, denounced the mandatory provision of the Elsberg bill as a "vicious piece of special legislation" that would be ruinous to the Borough of the Bronx. He added that he and his organization were unalterably opposed to municipal operation, to which all the arguments in favor of the measure tended.

Other addresses along the same line were made by Z. C. Hottenroth, President of the Taxpayers' Alliance; Olin J. Stevens of the North Side Board of Trade, and James L. Wells of the Bronx League.

MR. IVINS'S ARGUMENT.

William M. Ivins opened the argument for the proponents of the measure. He declared in answer to a question that there was nothing mandatory in the act limiting the boards to giving contracts for equipment, construction, and operation to different bidders.

"My personal position on the bill," said Mr. Ivins to Senator Grady, "is that the provisions should be strongly mandatory, but that has nothing to do with the bill as it stands. It provides, however, that the bonds shall be advertised separately. We want to know what each part of the road costs. We want in the bidding all the elements of publicity. Then if all three or two of the bonds can be given with advantage to the same bidder, there is nothing in the bill that prevents such action.

"If the contracts for construction, operation, and equipment are to be let as one, in fact as provided for at present, it means that only the merger can get the contracts."

Bird S. Coler, President of the Borough of Brooklyn, talked against the bill from the standpoint of the debt limit. He said that it had been found that the city had but $30,000,000, while a little further investigation showed it had twice that sum to spend.

"You could advance the assessment in the greater city $2,000,000,000," he said, "and still be right, and that would give you $200,000,000 to spend."

"How do you propose to do that?" asked Senator Grady. "It strikes me that the people of New York think they are

assessed pretty high already. You can't add $2,000,000,000 to the roll with a wave of your hand. Maybe you are a public benefactor. If you are, leave your address at the tax office, and they'll boost your assessment quickly enough, but you won't have much company."

Mr. Coler came back with the statement that there were other ways to bring about the same result, and said he believed that if the matter was investigated again it might be found that the city had $30,000,000 more to spend.

Ex-State Senator Ford also made an address against the proposed amendment and in favor of the bill.

Earlier in the day, the Joint Committee on Ways and Means heard argument in favor of the resolution to have an investigating committee appointed to look into the late New York election, to find out the corporations which contributed funds for election purposes, and also to investigate the merger. The feature of this was the hissing of the name of District Attorney Jerome. Nathan Vidaver, one of the speakers, asked why the District Attorney had not proceeded against the insurance companies, and the big crowd of Independence Leaguers hissed loud and long. Mr. Vidaver, arguing for the resolution, said that it was as much the business of the Legislature to preserve the sacredness of the ballot as it was to see that the people's money, invested in insurance companies, was protected.

Addresses favoring the investigation were also made by Henry F. Cochran, the Rev. Dr. Charles C. Bayles, the Rev. Dr. East, and the Rev. M. L. Gates, all of Brooklyn.

Before the Joint Judiciary Committee, arguments were heard in favor of the Direct Nominations bill, the speakers being W. G. Brown and Phillip R. Dillon, respectively President and Secretary of the Direct Nominations Association.

While all this was going on Mr. Hearst and a number of the members of the committee party went to the Executive Chamber, where they were received by Gov. Higgins. Mr. Hearst made an address, in which he said that the committee he had brought to Albany had not been organized to advance any party or individual, and that it had no prsonal or party interests to promote. He outlined the measures which the Independence League favored, among them being the Municipal Ownership bill, Ballot Reform bill, Pure Food bill, Corrupt Practices bill, Labor bill, the proposed constitutional amendment exempting income-producing utilities in the estimating of the city debt, and the Young bill, changing the constitution of the Rapid Transit Board. The Governor said in reply:

"I shall give careful consideration to the ideas and suggestions advanced by Mr. Hearst, and shall take such action on the bills discussed by him as seems proper and my duty if they reach the Executive Chamber."

Mr. Hearst and a number of the members of the committee remained over the night, and will appear before the committees during the week when the other bills they favor receive a public hearing.

WILSON BLAMES SPEEDERS.

Auto Racing One of the Menaces of the Day, Says Princeton's President.

President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University talked before the North Carolina Society of New York at its eighth annual dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. President Wilson's topic was "The Young Man's Burden," but he discussed a variety of subjects, and among them the automobile.

"I think," he said, "that of all the menaces of to-day the worst is the reckless driving in automobiles. In this the rights of the people are set at naught. When a child is run over the automobilist doesn't stop, but runs away. Does the father of that child consider him heartless? I don't blame him if he gets a gun. I am a Southerner and know how to shoot. Would you blame me if I did so under such circumstances?

"The young man of this generation and the next will see many interesting things in this country. What we should do now is to get ready the old-fashioned morals and apply them to the new forms of business. Policy holders in life insurance companies hereafter are going to think straight and at a long distance from headquarters. The companies are bound to respond with better principles of business.

"The duty of the university is to see that as much as possible of the old truths is handed down to a new generation, introducing the youth to the highroads which lead to the legitimate goal. Some splendid men have recently made big mistakes because in their business excitement they have not seen the true principles of business honor.

"I don't believe you realize the growth of Socialism in this country," concluded President Wilson. "To stop it you must do more and better thinking. You must sit tight and stand pat, for perhaps you don't know the beast you are riding."

Representative Claude Kitchin of North Carolina, in responding to the toast "North Carolina," talked about the negro. He said the black man was better protected in the South than in New York.

SHOT WIFE AND HIMSELF.

Husband Died Instantly—Wife Not Much Hurt in Allen St. Quarrel.

Luigi Mauro, 25 years old, who lived on the fifth floor of the tenement house at 120 Allen Street, quarreled with his wife, Rosario, last night on her return from work, and, after beating her and shooting her twice, blew his brains out.

According to the neighbors, Mauro was the son of a wealthy family in Italy. He came to this country several years ago and did little work, living on money he received from home. About two years ago he went to Italy to visit his people, married, and returned to this country. Here he induced his wife to take employment in a factory.

She returned from work last night and he met her at the door. The wife started to run downstairs, and then the neighbors ran out in time to see the shooting. Mrs. Mauro fell in the hall on the fourth floor, and her husband, evidently thinking he had killed her, turned the revolver against himself.

The woman was taken to Gouverneur Hospital, where it was found that two bullets had struck her—one in the right arm and the other in the back of the head. She was not badly injured, and after her wounds had been dressed she went home.

The woman did not know that her husband had killed himself until she reached the hospital, and cried to her neighbors as she was placed in the ambulance:

"Tell the police I shot myself."

She repeated this assertion when questioned by the police and hospital people.

Receiver in Suit Over Jewish Papers.

Judge O'Gorman of the Supreme Court has appointed M. Warley Platzek receiver of the assets of the firm of Saraschn & Son, publishers of the Jewish Daily News and the Jewish Gazette, in the suit brought some time ago to determine the interests of the several partners. His bond was fixed at $100,000 and he was authorized to continue the publication of the papers. Augustus Van Wyck was appointed referee in the matter of the accounting from Jan. 22, 1900, to date.

DONKEY SEEKS SUBWAY AFTER RUNAWAY'S DASH

Stage Burro Gets Into Circle Station, Escaping "Black Billy."

LOCOMOTIVE HALTS HORSE

Mounted Policeman In Losing Race Through Fifty-eighth Street Until Eleventh Av. Was Reached.

A runaway horse made an energetic attempt to "clear the track" on West Fifty-eighth Street yesterday afternoon. He succeeded fairly well, leaving much wreckage and four sadly bruised men in his wake, until he reached Eleventh Avenue, where he balked at a New York Central locomotive and fell an easy prey to a mounted policeman.

A donkey had his sensibilities ruffled to such a degree that he bolted and went "hee-hawing" into the Subway station at Columbus Circle.

It was a big black horse named Billy that caused the trouble. He was hitched to a runabout, the rig belonging to the Star Stables at 113 East Eighty-fourth Street, and was driven by Edward Klein of 219 East Eighty-third Street, who had as his companion Michael Yagle of 1,682 Third Avenue. The men were driving west on Fifty-eighth Street, and were half way between Sixth and Seventh Avenues when the front axle broke. In three jumps Billy changed his gait from an easy trot to full gallop. He got the bit between his teeth, and all of Klein's tugging at the reins failed to check him in the least.

The driver's efforts were cut short at Seventh Avenue, for at that point Billy struck a light wagon, throwing Klein and Yagle out, and doing further damage to the runabout. The two men were bruised, cut, and dazed. They got up in time to see Billy engage in a second collision at Eighth Avenue.

The horse was blind with fright, and took no account of a big van drawn by two horses advancing in his path. There was a crash as the opposing forces met. The runaway dived straight between the team, shattered the pole, and threw both horses to the ground. The men on the seat of the van, George Peel and Henry Jones, tumbled from their perch, but escaped with trifling injuries.

The team did not fare so well. The splinters of the pole pricked their skins, and the kicks of Billy, who had maintained his footing, added to their discomfort. The black backed out of the wreckage, the fragments of the runabout clattering at his heels, and again started on his flight toward the North River. Policeman McCormick of the traffic squad tried to stop the runaway, but failing, turned his attention to the prostrate team and the bruised men.

The string of eight donkeys used by Williams and Walker in their production at the Majestic Theatre were being led thither and interfered with the runaway's progress. He grazed one of the donkeys. The animal kicked up its heels, threw off the small boy leading it, and, with ears laid low, headed straight for the Subway kiosk.

Down the stairs clattered the donkey, just missing a women carrying a baby, and made a dash for the platform. The employes rallied as soon as they saw that the donkey was not a passenger in disguise, and fell upon the animal. It was boosted to the surface after a struggle, where Policeman McCormick took charge and stabled it in the traffic squad barn.

Black Billy was still holding his course, a few straps, a pair of shafts, and some splinters interfering but little with his progress. Mounted Policeman Elmer D. Roth had taken up the chase just east of Eighth Avenue, but he traveled full speed for three blocks before he got within reach of Billy, who was becoming exhausted. The policeman was near enough at Ninth Avenue to share with the runaway the danger of a collision with a south-bound surface car.

From Ninth Avenue to Eleventh Avenue the running horses had a comparatively free track. At several points children were playing in the street, but they were warned in time to escape unhurt.

Billy was far too exhausted at Eleventh Avenue to buck the locomotive of a freight train rumbling along, and Roth had nothing more to do to check him than grasp the bridle, the only whole piece of horse equipment left.

Girls Held as Thieves.

Two twelve-year-old girls, Gussie Martin, of 225 Avenue B, and Helen Dooly of 248 Avenue B, were arraigned before Magistrate Wyatt in the Children's Court yesterday afternoon by two store detectives on the charge of being professional shoplifters.

Ten rolls of silk ribbon, a pair of gloves, five gold-plated rings, and three gold-plated bracelets, valued at $8.95, was the stuff they were accused of taking.

Magistrate Wyatt adjourned the hearing until to-day. The detectives expect to find a third member of the party and use her as a witness.

Bingham Puts Out More Cooks.

Police Commissioner Bingham announced yesterday that he had abolished the Auditor's office, which had long occupied rooms on the third floor of the building at 300 Mulberry Street. The auditing work will still be done, but the office will not exist as a distinct part of the Police Department. When asked his reasons for abolishing the office Commissioner Bingham said: "Well, it was another of the 'cooks' around this building. Too many of 'em spoil the broth."

Waldo Inspects Harlem Stations.

Magistrate Barlow, First Deputy Commissioner Waldo, Inspector Titus, and Daniel G. Slattery, secretary of Commissioner Bingham, made visits of inspection last night to the East 126th Street and East 104th Street Police Stations. They were received at the first by Capt. Burns and at the second by Capt. Tappen, and went over the stations, thoroughly noting their condition.

Fire Blocks Traffic an Hour.

Fire which did $2,000 damage in the furniture store of Arrowsmith & Cohen, at 27 East 125th Street, last night, blocked surface traffic east and west for nearly an hour. The fire was confined to the basement and first floor. It started in a heap of rubbish back of the furnace.

HODGINS GETS HIS OLD MEN.

About All of Dooley's Head Tenderloin Helpers Give Way to Others.

Commissioner Bingham completed yesterday the housecleaning he began when he sent Capt. Hodgins to the Tenderloin Station from the Mercer Street Station last week and ordered Capt. Dooley to Brooklyn. The Commissioner transferred, with one or two exceptions, all the Tenderloin Sergeants, Roundsmen, and detectives, and put in their places men of the new Captain's own selection, most of whom have worked under him before.

Sergts. Martin J. Corbett, James McCann, and William J. McCarthy go from Mercer Street to the Tenderloin, as does also William A. Bailey from the College Point Station. All of the five old Sergeants are sent away to the following stations: John M. Benner to West Thirty-seventh Street, Thomas J. Gleason to West 125th Street, John J. McGowan to Liberty Avenue, Brooklyn; Matthew Robinson to East Eighty-eighth Street, and William J. McGloin to Mercer Street. Robinson was the only one of the veteran Tenderloin Sergeants that retained his place during all the changes in the Captaincy for two or three years.

Roundsman Edward Howe comes from the Mercer Street Station and Roundsman John Walsh from the Fifth Street Station.

The old force of plain-clothes men, who were patrolmen detailed to that special duty in the Tenderloin, though attached to other precincts, were remanded to uniform patrol duty in their respective precincts. Detective Russo, who was a Tenderloin plain-clothes man, was reduced to uniform and transferred to East 104th Street. Capt. Hodgins even gets one of his old doormen from Mercer Street, Doorman Lynch, who exchanges places with Doorman Gleason. The transfers take effect this morning.

"KLONDIKE NUGGETS" CHEAP

But They Were Only Brass Filings, the Jeweler Found.

On the charge of selling a bag of brass filings which he said contained nuggets of Klondike gold, to Israel Dreyson, a jeweler, at 120 Liberty Street, on Dec. 28, William Burg, 20 years old, of 211 East Nineteenth Street was arrested yesterday by Detectives Doran and Kelly of the Central Office.

Burg was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday on another charge and was bailed out. Doran and Kelly heard of this, and, as Burg answered the description of one of the three men of whom Dreyson bought the "gold nuggets," they rearrested him. The detectives are now looking for the men who are said to have helped to swindle the jeweler.

Dreyson says that three men dressed like miners called at his shop, and said they were just from Alaska, and had a bag of gold nuggets and dust to sell. One of them drew out of this bag a nugget of yellow metal, and gave it to Dreyson to test. Dreyson found that it was 22 carat gold.

He took the bag in a hurry and gave the three men $800 in cash and $1,000 worth of jewelry, he says. But when he looked at the rest of the bag, he was grief-stricken to find that the nugget he tested was the only gold in it, and that all the rest was brass.

Burg was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court and held by Magistrate Walsh in $1,700 bail for further examination.

FOR MORTGAGE TAX HEARING.

Special Train Will Take Those Who Wish to Attend It.

B. Aymar Sands, President of the allied real estate interests of the State of New York, has engaged a special train for the accommodation of the many who want to attend the joint hearing on mortgage tax matters by the Taxation Committees of the Senate and Assembly at Albany on Thursday, March 1. The train will leave the Grand Central Station at 8:50 o'clock in the morning and tickets will be on sale at the station at 40 o'clock this morning.

At a meeting of the business men of Medina recently resolutions were adopted requesting the Legislature to vote for the amendment to the mortgage tax law providing for a recording tax of one-half of 1 per cent. and exemption of mortgages from all further taxation.

The resolutions rehearse that out of $378 raised by taxes on mortgages in Orleans County in a test of the law, there was left, after all fees had been deducted, only $97 to be distributed by the proper officials, and since the law has gone into effect the rate of interest in Orleans County has increased from one-half of 1 per cent. to 1 per cent.

FIGHT IN EIGHTH AVENUE CAR.

Ironworker and Woman Companion Arrested After a General Row.

George Martin, an ironworker, of 2,271 Third Avenue, and Miss Florence Barrett, a laundry worker, of 319 East 100th Street, had an evening out together yesterday. It included a ride in an Eighth Avenue car. They intended to alight at Eighty-sixth Street. The car did not stop, and Martin made remarks on the subject to the conductor, who said that he had not received any signal.

The quarrel became hot, and it is charged Martin flourished a revolver. Henry Schwarz, a waiter of 807 Third Avenue, interfered and tried to calm Martin. Miss Barrett then took a hand and threw herself on Schwartz.

The motorman stopped the car at Fifty-fourth Street and mingled in the fray. A policeman also came up, and the combined forces were too great for Martin and Florence Barrett, who were marched off to the West Forty-seventh Street Station and held there.

FIND 500 PAWN TICKETS.

Police Profit by a List in Prisoner Brodessey's Possession.

Emmanuel Brodessey, also known as Brodesky, arrested in Boston last Saturday on suspicion of having robbed the jewelry store of Schumann & Sons, 937 Broadway, several weeks ago, was arraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday and remanded to headquarters.

There Detective Sergeants Duggan and Kinsler found in his clothing a memorandum book containing addresses. At one of the addresses in Sixth Street the detectives found more than 500 pawn tickets for jewelry representing a total value which Duggan estimated at more than $15,000. Most of the tickets showed that the pawning had been done in Philadelphia, Boston, Newark, and New York. Many keys were also found, and a package of billheads of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, 21 and 23 Maiden Lane. It is supposed by the police that the billheads were used to facilitate the pawning of the jewelry.

REGIMENT'S QUICK TRIP.

Taken from Jersey City to 'Frisco in Six Days and a Half.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—All records for the movement of troops from the Atlantic Seaboard to this city were broken with the arrival of a Southern Pacific special train over the Sunset Route carrying the Eighth Regiment of the United States Army.

The regiment left Jersey City at 6 P. M. Feb. 20 and arrived here 7 P. M. to-day. The transfer was effected in 6½ days and had it not been for a delay of 17 hours at Lordsburg and a stop over at Los Angeles of seven hours the time occupied would have been but five and a half days.

AUTOIST LOSES TEST CASE.

Conviction of E. R. Thomas for Speeding Upheld by Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Court of Appeals to-day affirmed the conviction of Edward R. Thomas of New York City, who was found guilty of violating the ten-miles-an-hour speed limit for automobiles on a public highway in New York County.

Mr. Thomas was arrested April 23, 1905, on West End Avenue, New York City. He was tried before Magistrate Crane and fined $25. He carried his appeal through several courts to make a test of the law. In affirming his conviction the Court of Appeals gives no opinion.

OTHER STATES TO START A NEW MUTUAL INQUIRY

Continued from Page 1.

ommended that companies coming within the classification whose surplus at present is greater than the amount allowed should not accumulate further surplus until they came down to the 2 per cent. limit.

The objection which the big companies are prepared to urge is that with the possibilities of a shrinkage in securites like that which reduced the market value of the Mutual Life's holdings $10,000,000 in 1903 it would be quite possible for a company with a surplus of from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 to have this entirely wiped out and its solvency limit invaded. Concerning this argument by the companies one of their critics said yesterday:

Applies to Other Companies.

"They apply this, of course, to other companies than their own, inasmuch as they themselves have a contingent reserve held for deferred dividend policy holders amounting to seven or eight times the actual surplus, so-called, now existing. This vicarious solicitation is for any company which may in future have built itself up to the point where its insurance in force has a net value of upward of $500,000,000, but with a surplus equal only to 2 per cent. of its total assets, and they feel similar concern also for the companies that are in process of reaching this point, lest the surplus allowances suggested by the committee, which increase as companies of smaller and smaller size are considered prove insufficient for them also."

As to the limitation of expenses on new business, opinion among officials of the big companies is divided. Some of them believe that the smaller companies will have all the best of the big companies, and others declare that the smaller companies will be driven out of existence by the necessity of making their new business pay for itself.

At the annual meeting yesterday of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York, which is composed mostly of the large general agents of the companies, resolutions were adopted declaring that inasmuch as the proposed insurance legislation would drive most of the agents out of business, and as none of them had had an opportunity to testify before the Armstrong Committee, a committee of five should be sent to Albany to appear before the proper legislative body and state their case.

The Equitable Life announced yesterday that its oldest policy holder was dead. He was E. H. Adams of Boston, who had Policy No. 8, issued in 1859, the year the society was incorporated. It was for $10,000 on the ordinary life plan.

The final report of the accountants employed by the Equitable to examine its assets will be made to President Morton to-day. The report is said to be very satisfactory to the society's officers.

GO SLOWLY, SAYS PAYN.

Favors Hearings on Armstrong Bills —Thinks Lobby Provision Childish.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Former State Superintendent of Insurance Louis F. Payn of Columbia County to-day commented upon the report of the Insurance Investigating Committee. Mr. Payn expressed the belief that the proposed legislation would pass, but said he hoped the legislators would proceed deliberately and wisely in order that the best interests of the policy holders be subserved.

"They should go at it calmly and deliberately," said Mr. Payn, "divesting themselves of clamor or excitement which has resulted from the uncovering of corruption and fraud. There should be as many hearings as are really necessary."

Concerning the anti-lobby clause, Mr. Payn said:

"That is a childish performance. It seems to be silly, just silly. There have been lawyers hired to represent great interests at all times, and the practice will continue in the future."

JEROME GETS ORIGINALS.

Insurance Reports Sent from Albany May Be Used as Evidence.

District Attorney Jerome has received from the State Insurance Department a lot of original reports filed by the various companies that were under investigation by the Armstrong Committee. These papers will have an important bearing on possible prosecution of officials of some of the companies who have made misleading reports to the State Department.

The February Grand Jury completed yesterday its investigation into the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, and Mr. Jerome will apply to the March Grand Jury, which sits next Monday, for indictments. Frederick A. Burnham, President; George W. Eldridge, Vice President, and George H. Burnham, Treasurer, availed themselves of their constitutional privilege, and did not appear before the Grand Jury yesterday.

Referring to the withdrawal of the Mutual Reserve from the State of Missouri, the company yesterday issued a statement saying that Supt. Vandiver had sent word of his purpose to begin an examination of the company about the middle of February. The company made no objection to this, but did object most emphatically when it was added that the investigation would cost the company $81 a day in addition to the expenses in New York of one of the examiners.

JORDAN IN HOT SPRINGS.

The Equitable's Former Controller Is Found in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 27.—It was learned to-day that Thomas D. Jordan, former Controller of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, who was sought during the recent insurance investigation in New York, is at present stopping with his wife at one of the leading hotels in Hot Springs, Ark. Mr. Jordan did not care to make any statement concerning his absence from New York, but his wife said:

"I am sorry we have been found here. It will cause too much needless publicity."

Asked concerning the testimony of her son before the Armstrong Committee, to the effect that he did not know whether his father was alive or dead, she said the statement was true—that the young man did not know anything concerning his father.

Frank Jordan, the son of the Equitable's former Controller, refused to discuss his father's whereabouts yesterday. The Controller was one of the witnesses most wanted by the Armstrong probers in connection with the financial operations of the Equitable's old administration. Among other things he was a co-Trustee with James W. Alexander of the famous $685,000 "yellow dog" loan in the Mercantile Trust Company, and, according to witnesses before the Armstrong Committee, had personal knowledge of a lot of other Equitable transactions that the committee thought needed explaining.

The Longworths Visit Daiquiri.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Feb. 27.—Congressman Nicholas Longworth and Mrs. Longworth, who arrived here last night from Havana, this morning went by boat to Daiquiri, where the first American troops landed in 1898, and will return this afternoon over the route the American Army traversed, covering the twenty-four miles on horseback.

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SAYS JEROME BOUND MANN HAND AND FOOT

Littleton Grills District Attorney for Acts in Deuel Case.

JEROME TO MAKE REPLY

To Enable Him to Do So Perjury Case Against Town Topics Editor Goes Over to March 12.

The hearing on the perjury charge against Col. William d'Alton Mann of Town Topics, which has been going on before Justice McAvoy of Special Sessions for more than two weeks, was adjourned yesterday until March 12. The case was put over after Mr. Littleton, in arguing a motion to dismiss the charge against his client, had made a violent attack on District Attorney Jerome's conduct of the people's side in the criminal libel case brought by Magistrate Joseph M. Deuel against Editor Norman Hapgood of Collier's Weekly.

It was said yesterday that the adjournment was obtained by Assistant District Attorney Hart to give his chief a chance to reply to that attack in person. Mr. Littleton based his motion on the allegation that no crime had been alleged, and that even if Col. Mann had written the initials on the letter of Count Reginald Ward, which he denied, there would have been no crime committed, as the letter was not material to the Hapgood trial. To prove this contention Mr. Littleton reviewed the transactions between Col. Mann, Count Ward, and Moses Ellis Wooster.

His principal reason for criticising Mr. Jerome was that the District Attorney should, in his opinion, have contented himself with putting the alleged libelous article in evidence without dragging Col. Mann into the case. The prosecution was not sincere, Mr. Littleton said. Then he thundered:

"Having asked the witness just two questions—the purpose of which he who runs may read—and having flung wide the doors of the cross-examination after tying the Colonel hand and foot—"

"Who tied him hand and foot?" demanded Mr. Hart.

"He was tied by reason of this hippodrome practice of your office to play fast and loose with the dignified administration of justice," Mr. Littleton rejoined. Then he went on:

"Having introduced Mann, having offered up Judge Deuel as one of the other sacrifices upon the altar of the hippodrome, having put the two together and turned them over to the complacent cruelty of the cross-examination of the distinguished lawyer on the other side, they sat themselves down and waited in the very echo of the crushing bones of these two men whom they had offered up. And then, not content with that, they said, 'We will now stipulate that every copy of Town Topics for fourteen years is in evidence on this subject.' It was a wide-open trial from the very beginning."

After contending that Robert J. Collier, by signing some affidavits concerning the Hapgood trial, had been "technically guilty of making a false oath," Mr. Littleton paid his compliments to the Colliers thus:

"Suppose we had Peter F. Collier for a father; suppose we had Collier's Weekly; suppose we had that great unseen corporation and mass of power and influence which stands behind; suppose we had an alliance with the District Attorney's office by which we had the keys to his desk; suppose we poisoned every fountain of information in this community and filled every newspaper with statements of falsehood and blackmail which we had to retract upon the witness stand and say they were not true, and suppose we came here and charged Collier with perjury—why, of course, with all of that money and Wooster and Mann to swear against him, we could make him look like a criminal at the bar. I do not say this about Bob Collier; what I say is just by way of putting the shoe upon the other foot."

Turning to the handwriting experts, Mr. Littleton said that it was "a toss-up as to who was worst—a Wooster or an expert."

In conclusion Mr. Littleton said: "I say, if your Honor sat here and decided to send this defendant to the Grand Jury, you would send him there under the prejudices and under the passions of a fierce persecution, a private persecution, where there are hired witnesses, hired experts, unlimited money, and a vengeful crusade."

STOLEN TRUNKS RECOVERED.

Contents, Worth $6,500, Belong to Senator Elkins's Daughter.

On the charge of stealing two trunks filled with clothing and jewelry worth $6,500, owned by Mrs. W. C. Weidersen of 2,023 Delancey Street, Philadelphia, daughter of United States Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia, Leslie Sadel, a negro, was arraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday. It was alleged that the trunks were stolen from a truck of the New York Transfer Company on Jan. 11 while Mrs. Weidersen was on her way from this city to Philadelphia.

The police learned that Sadel was pawning jewelry in the Tenderloin pawnshops, and they arrested him at his home in West Ninety-ninth Street, near Columbus Avenue. There they found Mrs. Weidersen's trunks, they say. Some of the jewelry had been pawned, but much of the property remained intact.

Sadel told the detectives that the trunks had been given to him.

PRINTERS CAUSE ARRESTS.

Three Alleged Strikers Held for Threatening New Men.

Three men, alleged to be striking printers, were arrested last night and were charged in the West Forty-seventh Street Station with disorderly conduct and resisting arrest. They gave the names: Edward Fister, 508 Elton Street, Brooklyn; George M. Michaud, 216 West Street, Brooklyn, and William J. Anderson, 44 Oxford Street, Brooklyn.

The complainant, Thomas B. Dumphy of 69 Lexington Avenue, said he was connected with the printing firm of Isaac H. Blanchard, 268 and 270 Canal Street. Three men employed by the printing company were with Dumphy and it was for following these men and threatening them that the prisoners were arrested.

Two of the men refused to give their names, and the third said he was Charles A. Meyer of Sussex, N. J., and that his companions were also from Sussex. Meyer said that all three had taken places of strikers at the Blanchard plant.

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WOODBURY'S HORSES COSTLY.

Aldermen Will Inquire Into Street Cleaning Department's Purchases.

New charges of graft in the Department of Street Cleaning will be raised in the Board of Aldermen to-day when Alderman Grifenhagen and the other members of the Committee on Street Cleaning press their investigation. The fight to-day will be on the resolution appropriating $25,000 for the expenses of the investigation, including the employment of counsel.

The records of the Finance Department have been examined in the last week, and it has been found that Commissioner Woodbury has been paying more for the horses used in his department than either the Fire or Police Department. While the Fire Department has been averaging $255 per horse and the Police Department $265 the Street Cleaning Department has been paying an average of $289.

Furthermore, it is charged that horses purchased by the Street Cleaning Department have been condemned in a short time as "unfit," sold back to the horse dealers, and then in a few weeks repurchased at high figures. In this way it is charged that some one in the department and some one in the horse business have been making large sums of money. Among other charges received by the committee are some from push-cart men asserting that they have been forced to pay regularly foremen and others in the employ of the Street Cleaning Department.

HELD UP IN HER OWN HALL.

Policeman Caught Woman's Assailants When They Fled at Her Cries.

Accusing them of trying to rob her in the hall of her boarding house at 225 West Thirty-fourth Street, early yesterday morning, Miss Lillie Smith appeared against two young men in the West Side Court yesterday. They said they were Arnaud Berger, 19, of 357 West Forty-third Street, and John Taylor, 25, of 370 Eighth Avenue. Magistrate Whitman held them in $4,000 bail each for further examination Thursday.

Miss Smith said she returned alone from the theatre district just after midnight, and left a Broadway car at Thirty-fourth Street and walked to her house, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. At Seventh Avenue she noticed two men following her, and began to run. They pursued her into the hall of her house. One of them pinioned her arms, she said, while the other put a revolver to her head and demanded her money.

Her cries attracted the attention of the tenants and the two highwaymen fled.

Patrolman Grant of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station saw two men running away and chased them. At his threat to shoot they surrendered. Miss Smith identified them as her assailants.

Upon Berger the police found a revolver and a bottle thought to contain "knock-out drops."

BARKER FOR JEROME GONE.

Dr. Bryan Mourns the Loss of "Vic," a Campaign Spaniel.

"Vic," the Porto Rican spaniel who barked for Jerome all through the recent campaign, is lost. Its owner, Dr. Bryan of 110 West Eighty-first Street, advertised for the missing pet, and is greatly concerned about his loss.

"The District Attorney had not a more ardent supporter in the city than was "Vic," Dr. Bryan said last night. "He rode with me on all my visits, wearing big ribbons and barking furiously. There was a sign on the buggy which read: 'Jerome, why not?' and Vic made enough noise to call attention to it. I am sure that the District Attorney will be much distressed when he hears that Vic is gone.

"The little fellow followed a caller out of the house yesterday afternoon, an, I fear, strayed away. I certainly hope that whoever found him will bring him home. He is a little red dog, and looks a good deal like a fox."

BINGHAM LETS HICKEY OFF.

Patrolman Was Charged with Police Athletic Association Frauds.

Police Commissioner Bingham announced yesterday that on the recommendation of Deputy Commissioner Mack he had dismissed the complaint against Patrolman John J. Hickey, who was charged with irregularities in connection with the Police Athletic Association.

Hickey, as Secretary and Treasurer of the so-called Police Athletic Association, was accused of having profited personally by selling tickets and programme advertising to the amount of $5,000 or $10,000. The organization was said to have little existence, outside of Hickey's brain, as representative of the entire police force, although he said that the scheme would spread to other large cities.

More than a hundred witnesses testified against him. These included business men, who said they had subscribed for the Police Athletic Association upon Hickey's assertion that it was something that benefited the whole force, and they thought they had been deceived.

$8.10 PAID FOR A CENT.

Eagle Penny of 1856 Brings Price at the G. C. Adams Sale.

Fifty dollars was paid for a ninety-cent incased postage stamp at an auction of coins and books held by G. C. Adams at the Hotel Bartholdi yesterday afternoon. A specimen of the denomination of 3 cents, issued by J. Gault in this city in 1862, brought $4.40. A small flying eagle cent of 1856, an early pattern of the first of these coins, given to the members of Congress as pocket pieces by the United States coiners, sold for $8.10. A badge of the Porcellian Club of Harvard brought $4.50.

A feature of the sale was the premium paid on books of recent issue, such as the gold and silver catalogue of Scott's, a firm which formerly dealt in old coins. Though these books were issued in the early nineties to be sold at 50 cents, a copy was bid in at $6.40. A catalogue of copper coins, in paper covers, issued by the same firm, brought $2.50. "The Medals of the Masonic Fraternity," by W. T. R. Marvin, of which books only 120 were originally printed, brought $6. There were 700 lots sold, many of them bringing good prices.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

2:40 A. M.—166 and 168 Greenwich Street; A. J. Wainwright; damage, $2,000.

9:40 A. M.—300 East Eighth Street; Maurice Goldstein; damage, $25.

10:50 A. M.—214 East 127th Street; Perlich & Delter; damage, $50.

1 P. M.—1,217 Union Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $10.

1:40 P. M.—101 West Forty-eighth Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

4 P. M.—309 West Forty-third Street; Joseph Fisher; damage trifling.

4:40 P. M.—302 East 102d Street; Arrowsmith & Cohen; damage, $2,000.

7:35 P. M.—112 East 113th Street; Mary Singer; damage, $25.

9:20 P. M.—63 Allen Street; Maurice Smith; damage, $10.

9:23 P. M.—182 Avenue A; Mrs. Hyatt; damage trifling.

10:30 P. M.—341 West Thirty-ninth Street; Joseph Lentl; damage, $50.

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CAN BE CURED BY
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Dr. R. D. McArthur says: "I have used your method in my practice with great satisfaction, and believe it to be the best in use."

Dr. W. Porteous says: "I consider your method far in advance of all others. It supplies a means for successful treatment."

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NEW YORK CITY.

PRAISE M'GOWAN'S WORK AT EDUCATION DINNER

Teachers Give Autograph Souvenir to Aldermen's President.

MAYOR INDORSES MAXWELL

Metz, Delany, and Others Speak at a Complimentary Gathering at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The New York City Government and the New York public school system were both represented at the Waldorf-Astoria last night at a dinner to President John Gowan of the Aldermen "in recognition of his services in the cause of public education by his friends in the school system."

These were the words on the souvenir programme, which also bore an engraving of Mr. McGowan. The school teachers and their friends to the number of 450 filled the big ballroom of the hotel and listened to speeches after the banquet by Mr. McGowan, Mayor McClellan, Corporation Counsel Delany, Controller Metz, and Dr. John Finley, President of the College of the City of New York, while Miss Katherine D. Blake represented the teachers.

A big shield of flags decorated the room back of the table where the guests of honor were seated. The Church was represented by Archbishop Farley, who said grace before the banquet, and Fathers Roache, Sullivan, and Lavelle. The band played throughout the dinner patriotic and Irish airs.

Miss Margaret O'Conner, one of the school Superintendents, presented to Mr. McGowan a book containing the names of the greater number of the 450 guests present at the banquet. With this presentation began the saying of nice things to Mr. McGowan, which was continued by one speaker after the other.

"This big gathering is one of the best compliments I ever received in my life," said Mr. McGowan, in acknowledging the gift. "I consider that it was a greater honor when I was sworn in as a member of the Board of Education by the best Mayor New York has ever had than when I was sworn in as President of the Board of Aldermen by a Judge of the Supreme Court."

Mayor McClellan spoke of learning to know Mr. McGowan during his two years' work on the School Board, and said to the teachers:

"The only excuse for the millions of dollars appropriated by this country, and particularly New York City, is that public education shall make law-abiding, God-fearing citizens."

He paid Supt. Maxwell a compliment, saying:

"Any plans that are given you you will be able to carry out intelligently, because those who have given them realize that children are human beings, and not inanimate objects to be crammed, and who know that teachers cannot accomplish the impossible."

Referring again to Mr. McGowan, he said:

"He has succeeded, he is successful, because he has a rugged sense of honor, and three extra senses—common sense, a sense of proportion, and a sense of humor."

Supt. Maxwell said that Mr. McGowan might have been a reformer, but, as President of the Board of Aldermen, he would be happier because he "will not have so many candid friends or as many open and secret enemies."

Mr. Delany made a humorous speech in which he suggested that, if the President of the Board of Aldermen appreciated a place on the School Board more, his friends might give him the opportunity to return. This brought from Controller Metz:

"The Board of Education is not a circumstance to the Board of Estimate, on which everybody works but the President of the Board of Aldermen."

Mr. Finley told of the Irish Gowan tree, and said that though in these days of frequent grafting it was hard to tell a tree by its fruit, the Gowan tree fruit was so sweet that graft would not improve it.

"AL" McPHAIL GOES BLIND.

Stricken in Theatre He Causes Surprise by Lighting a Match.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 27.—While attending a local theatre yesterday, "Al" McPhail of New York, one of the best-known circus men in the country, suddenly became blind.

Thinking it was a freak of his imagination, he lighted a match and held the flame before his eyes. His act attracted the attention of the audience and the players, and an usher hurried to him. He was found in a state of collapse.

A physician said that McPhail had been stricken with apoplexy. He is at the Allegheny General Hospital, in a serious condition.

PIANOLA RECITAL

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) at 3 P. M.

(No cards of admission necessary.)

SOLOISTS:

Mr. WILLARD FLINT, Basso Cantante.

Mr. ERNEST HUNTER, at the ORGAN and PIANOLA.

THESE Programs are selected to demonstrate the artistic range of the Pianola and Aeolian Pipe Organ, as well

WITNESS FOR PATRICK IS GUILTY OF PERJURY

Jordan Admits He Has Served Time in the Penitentiary.

McNEARNY, HE'S FORGIVING

Judge Wilson's His Intimate Friend If He Did Say McNearny Ran an Evidence Mill.

An indictment for perjury was returned by the Grand Jury yesterday morning against Joseph Jordan, one of the witnesses brought here from Texas to testify on behalf of Albert T. Patrick in the hearing on a motion for new trial before Recorder Goff. The prisoner was immediately arraigned before Judge McMahon in General Sessions. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was remanded to the Tombs till next Wednesday for sentence.

Before those proceedings, which occupied only a few minutes, Mr. Jerome informed Recorder Goff that Jordan had made a full confession. The man was sent for and put on the stand. In reply to questions by the District Attorney he admitted that he was convicted of stealing a horse in 1877, and that he served five years in the Huntsville penitentiary, where, part of the time, he was working in the squad of convicts of which William G. Murray had charge. All these things he had denied under oath. Murray identified Jordan on Monday and gave the District Attorney evidence for his arrest.

Asked by Mr. Olcott, counsel for Patrick, why he had lied on the stand, Jordan replied that he was ashamed of his record, and was trying to live it down. He asserted that he had led an honest life for twenty-five years, during which time he had never been arrested for anything worse than drunkenness.

Mr. Olcott assured the court that neither he nor anybody else connected with the Patrick defense had been aware of Jordan's record until it was exposed by the District Attorney. Mr. Jerome drew from the prisoner an admission that at least one man closely allied with the crowd to which almost all the Texan witnesses belonged was aware of his prison term, and that Jordan once, at least, had been before ex-Judge A. R. Ralley on a petty charge.

Judge Ralley a Witness.

Ralley, who took the affidavits of most of the witnesses for the defense and then marshaled them on their way North, spent several hours on the stand yesterday afternoon. During that time he proved an entertaining witness. It was impossible to get a plain "yes" or "no" from him, and as a rule he talked several minutes each time a question started him. Two replies out of three began with a stereotyped:

"Now, I'll answer that by saying," and so on.

He was born in Texas "one year before the annexation in 1846." In spite of his years his close-cropped side whiskers were black as coal. To all the witnesses brought north by him he gave the finest sort of reputation. Even of Jordan he had no bad word to say, and he testified that it was with regret and surprise he had heard him admit that he had served a two-year term in the penitentiary.

By much pressing he was persuaded to admit that Miss Gaillard—generally referred to by him as "Miss Minnie"—was a little "eccentric," but he balked at the application of the word "erratic" to her and declared with emphasis that "she could certainly not be regarded as the least bit crazy."

"And the only subject on which she is eccentric is—you know," he added with a wink of the left eye, "well, I myself could never get her true age from her."

Fat Annie's Saloon.

Asked about the woman known as "Fat Annie," whose name has figured conspicuously in the hearing because her saloon seems to be the headquarters of everybody who knows Jones down there, Judge Ralley grew eloquent, ending up by asserting that "Annie's heart was as big as her body and her place as good as any in the City of Houston."

The same attitude was taken by the witness when Mr. Jerome began to question him about one John R. Quinby, a member of the Houston Fire Department. Judge Ralley declared at length that he would not blacken any man's character unless the court absolutely compelled him to do so. The white-haired Recorder smiled slightly as he remarked that he could only respect the scruples of the witness.

Mr. Jerome asked the Texan to read an affidavit signed by Quinby, in which the fireman asserted that he had been offered $200 by Judge Ralley to swear to an affidavit in favor of Patrick. The affidavit went on to say that Quinby had replied that he never had met or spoken with Jones, and that Judge Ralley had said that mattered nothing, as Jones had been heard to make all kinds of contradictory statements.

The District Attorney gave it to be understood that Quinby was in this city and would testify at the hearing.

A minute later Judge Ralley remarked sharply that Quinby's reputation was very bad and that he had come to the witness with a demand for $300 and an assertion that he could get $500 "from the other side." Judge Ralley said he refused to accept an affidavit from the fireman and told him he could not get a cent.

Says Quinby's a Liar.

"Every word he said in that paper is untrue," the witness declared hotly. "I would not give 50 cents for all he could say in thirty days. I would not believe his word under oath in a court. Even Jordan—why, I would not give Jordan's little toe for that man Quinby's whole body."

"I understood you to say that he came quite frequently to your office," Mr. Jerome put in.

"Yes," hissed Judge Ralley, red in the face, "and he stole some things off'n my woodpile, too."

Asked about the affidavits taken in his office, the witness showed an uncommonly poor memory. He could not at all recall whether Miss Gaillard had told him about having overheard any conversation between Jones and other persons.

"You see," he explained, "I have heard so much Jones in the last year—really, I have almost been Jonesed to death.

T. J. McNearny, who had corroborated the story told by Jordan about a talk with Jones, was then taken in hand by Mr. Jerome. After he had conceded that Prosecuting Attorney Wilson of Houston was "a mighty fine fellow, always ready with the glad hand," and a good official and jurist, he was made to admit that the said Judge Wilson, in open court, had told a jury this about him (McNearny) in his own presence:

"He runs a regular evidence machine for railroad damage cases. If any lawyer wants a keystone inserted or a flaw smoothed over so that it becomes invisible, I advise him to see my one-legged friend McNearny."

An Intimate Texas Friendship.

In spite of this and the fact that Judge Wilson had accused him of fixing juries, McNearny said that the Judge was his "intimate friend," and there was "no grudge" between them. Then followed this series of questions by the District Attorney, to all of which the witness replied in the negative:

"Do you know Dodge—the Dodge who was in Texas about a year ago?" "Do you know Steinhardt or May?" "Did you ever have a talk with Baldwin & Church about the Hummel case?"

McNearny admitted knowing Baldwin & Church, but did not know they had been acting for Howe & Hummel in Texas.

Mr. Jerome demanded the appearance of John T. Milliken, brother-in-law of Patrick. Mr. Olcott said that Mr. Milliken was not in New York, but that he might be willing to come if wanted. Then Mr. Milliken's affidavit was excluded by the court.

Mr. Olcott informed the court that Corp. Alexander B. Stanberry of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, another important witness, had left Manila on Feb. 15 and would arrive here in a couple of weeks.

An adjournment was taken until this afternoon, when Mayor Baldwin Rice of Houston, a nephew of the murdered William Marsh Rice, will be present and testify as to the evidence of Miss Gaillard as to a conversation between him and Jones, the valet.

CORBIN AND MacARTHUR WIN.

Plan to Abolish Grade of Lieutenant General Is Defeated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The effort to keep Gen. Corbin and Gen. MacArthur from getting the Lieutenant Generalcy was defeated in the House to-day. A point of order raised by Gen. Grosvenor was sustained against a "rider" on the Army Appropriation bill, designed to carry out this idea. Gen. Grosvenor, however, promised that he would move to have the grade abolished after it has been held by these two soldiers.

The point made by Gen. Grosvenor was that the "rider" changed existing law, and therefore was not germane to an appropriation bill. A short debate was permitted before the matter was ruled upon, and Champ Clark told his version of how the grade was revived five years ago.

"It is a matter of common notoriety," he said, "that Gen. Miles wanted his rank increased for years, but never could get it. Then Corbin wanted the same thing. They combined forces and got this law through."

He declared politics had always cut a figure in this matter. After the Mexican war there was a great struggle to have the grade of Lieutenant General revived. Three men were aspirants for it, one of whom was Thomas H. Benton. They were disappointed.

"If Benton had been made a Lieutenant General," said Clark, "there never would have been any Kansas question, and there would never have been a civil war.

Mr. Gardner of Michigan asked: "Who was this man Corbin? The highest rank he ever attained in war was that of Lieutenant Colonel and he commanded a regiment. He never originated or executed a campaign; he never commanded an army in battle; practically speaking he knows nothing about war except as the commander of a regiment."

After Mr. Grosvenor's point of order was sustained he tried to have a rider put in terminating the grade on Jan. 1, 1907, but his own point was raised against it.

There was lively debate on the bill, and some of the feeling against the War Department and army officers came out in it. A dispute came up between the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Military Affairs. The latter committee, which reported the bill, had included an appropriation for "fire control and direction apparatus and material for field artillery."

Mr. Littauer of the Committee on Appropriations made the point of order that appropriations for such purposes were under the jurisdiction of his committee, and Smith of Iowa contended with vigor and excitement for his point.

"This item was covered by the Fortifications bill," he declared. "A similar estimate was submitted to us by the department and we turned it down. Then they go to the other committee and get it allowed."

Chairman Hull interrupted with unusual show of heat. "That is not true in any particular," he said, "the gentleman knows that it is not true."

After more than two hours of contention for the rights of the two committees, the Chairman, Mr. Boutell, overruled the point of order. Then Smith moved to strike out the words to which he objected, and was defeated.

Mr. Crumpacker of Indiana interrupted afterward to say he had read a charge that $30,000,000 had been wasted by army officers, who bought useless apparatus, scientific and otherwise, including flying machines.

"The Committee on Military Affairs has never authorized flying machines," said Mr. Hull. "That has been done by the great and good Committee on Appropriations. I regard flying machines as absolutely absurd. I am not a scientific man, but a machine that will fly to the bottom of the river—"

He was interrupted before he could finish. He afterward admitted that much money had been wasted in buying useless supplies.

The bill was still under consideration when the House adjourned.

RATE DEBATE OPENS TO-DAY.

Foraker and Others Cannot Wait Till the Bill Comes Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The great debate in the Senate on the rate question will begin tomorrow, when Senator Foraker will make a four hours' speech. Although the measure is not before the Senate as a special order of business and the Statehood bill is not out of the way, discussion of the question on which attention is focused cannot be kept down.

Senator Dolliver has given notice that he will make his speech Thursday, and it is not unlikely that several other Senators will be ready to speak before the bill is formally made the order of business.

The Senate spent nearly an hour to-day deciding when to vote on the Statehood bill, as this measure must be got out of the way before the Rate bill is brought in. The reluctance of Senators to agree on a vote next week seemed to indicate a disposition to prolong the debate on Statehood, of which everybody is weary, in order to postpone entering full blast on the rate question. After many conferences, however, it was agreed to take a vote on Friday, March 9.

The fate of the Statehood bill is already discounted. The count of noses gives the friends of the Foraker amendment for a referendum in Arizona and New Mexico great confidence that they will win, and the bill will thus go back to the House so crippled that it will never become a law.

Senator Lodge to-day introduced an amendment to the railroad rate law, providing for displacement of the present Inter-State Commerce Commission by a new commission of nine members. The amendment provides that not more than five of the members shall be of one political party; that three of them shall be lawyers and three persons of experience in the management of railroads. Salaries are fixed at $12,000 for each member except the Chairman, who is to have $500 more.

House Passes Lake Erie Canal Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Dalzell bill incorporating the Lake Erie and Ohio Canal Company passed the House to-day by a vote of 196 to 81. The bill now goes to the Senate. Mr. Dalzell expects that under the management of Senator Knox that body will act favorably.

MORGAN PRODUCES CROMWELL'S CONTRACT

Shows That Lawyer Agreed to Americanize Panama Canal.

PROMISES TO REVEAL MORE

Senator and Witness Have Another Fencing Match—Other Senators Fail to Stop Morgan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Senator Morgan made this a very unpleasant day for William Nelson Cromwell before the Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals, although he made no important inroads on the lawyer's store of confidential information in regard to Panama Canal matters. He furnished, however, a surprise to the committee that indicated that he might have a lot of information which he has not yet told.

Near the end of the day Morgan untied a package done up in a rumpled old newspaper and drew out a typewritten paper, which he gave over to Senator Tallaferro to read for him, as he was suffering from rheumatism.

The document was a remarkable one between William Nelson Cromwell on the one side and the new Panama Canal Company on the other. Under it for a large compensation Mr. Cromwell was to "Americanize" the Panama project. The paper was dated Nov. 21, 1899. Power of attorney was given to Mr. Cromwell to organize companies, issue stock, bonds, &c., and finance any and all sorts of organizations to further the idea of selling the canal to the United States.

When the reading was ended Mr. Cromwell pronounced the paper and the enterprise it stood for as an abortive and fruitless scheme, long ago dead and in no way pertinent to the present inquiry.

Mr. Morgan, however, said he had more light to call to the attention of the witness, and would ask an adjournment until he could see the day's testimony in print and shape his cross-examination more effectively to-morrow. The other members of the committee, who had manifested impatience with Mr. Morgan's tenacious and monotonous questions, waked up to the fact that the Alabama Senator probably has something behind his long examination that will enliven their inquiry.

CROMWELL TELLS OF SOME FEES.

Mr. Morgan began with an attempt to learn how much money Mr. Cromwell had received in fees from the old or new Panama Canal Company. Mr. Cromwell declared the information sought was of a confidential nature and involved the relations of lawyer and client. Under persistent hammering, despite his protests, he finally stated that the total payments to him did not exceed $200,000, extending over a term of years and coming to him as "a small matter of $10,000 to $15,000 a year." What services he performed for these sums he declined to state, merely saying his clients were satisfied. His firm also received about $26,000 through investigation of titles to property in New York City in which several millions of Panama's money is invested, but that came from the owners.

Out of the $40,000,000 paid by the United States to the Panama Canal Company for its rights he has received nothing so far, he declared. He has not rendered an account for his services. He has plenty of money and has not had time to go to Paris and see the company. He smiled as he declared that this hearing had given him his first vacation in ten months.

"I will render my bill in due time," he said finally under the persistent questions. "It will be substantial, and it will be paid."

Returning to the $200,000 Mr. Cromwell had received from the Panama Canal Company Senator Morgan asked:

"Were the payments for professional services only?"

"For professional services, office expenses, and matters connected with their business. I remember I employed an engineer—"

"What was his name?" interrupted the Senator.

"E. L. Corthell."

"Corthell, eh? I have been expecting he would break in here somewhere," said Mr. Morgan.

"He is a very excellent engineer," began the witness, but he was stopped by Mr. Morgan, who said sharply, "We are not asking you for any eulogies on this man."

SENATOR KNOX TELLS A SECRET.

Mr. Morgan asked what money the witness had in his control belonging to the Republic of Panama. Mr. Cromwell made a detailed statement concerning his appointment as fiscal commissioner for Panama and the investment in New York securities of about $6,000,000 which was set aside by the republic as a trust fund.

Mr. Morgan seemed to question the wisdom of the investment and found himself in conflict with Senator Knox. The latter who, as Attorney General, had acted on Panama affairs, asked Mr. Cromwell if it were not true that the United States, feeling a deep interest in the future of the republic, had advised the investment of this money in securities equal to those authorized for investments of savings banks under the laws of New York.

"That is absolutely true," said Mr. Cromwell. "It was you and the President of the United States who advised me to make this investment."

"I did not intend to bring out this fact," said Mr. Knox.

"Are you under bond as fiscal Commissioner?" asked Mr. Morgan.

"The Panama Republic does not feel it necessary to put me under bonds. I hope you do not," replied Mr. Cromwell.

"I don't," said the Senator. "I don't think it would do any good if I did."

Mr. Morgan again aroused Senator Knox a few minutes later. He asked Mr. Cromwell to describe the relations between this Government and J. P. Morgan & Co., under which the $40,000,000 for the Panama Company was deposited in the banking house, and in doing so referred to the action of Mr. Knox as Attorney General in sending Mr. Day and Mr. Russell of the Department of Justice to Paris.

Mr. Knox quickly interrupted, saying, "I object to the witness answering that question." He looked directly at Mr. Morgan and continued: "I take the responsibility for that action. I will answer the question if you care to put me on the stand—"

"I'll put you on the stand if you desire it," interrupted Mr. Morgan.

"I don't," said Mr. Knox, "but as I am responsible for that matter I do not care to have another witness interrogated concerning it."

Mr. Morgan explained that he intended to show the necessity of sending the money to Paris instead of a Government warrant, and Senator Knox withdrew his objection.

"DON'T DODGE," SAYS MORGAN.

Under protest Mr. Cromwell explained at length the procedure under which the Directors of the Panama Railroad were qualified to serve, after the sale of the property to the United States. One share of stock was made over by the United States to each of the thirteen Directors upon small payments to legalize the transaction, but that these shares were held by the Treasurer of the United States and the Government has the right to demand their surrender at any time.

Mr. Morgan asked a score or more questions concerning the appointment of Roger L. Farnum, a clerk in Mr. Cromwell's office, as a Director of the road, but Mr. Cromwell insisted that the appointment had been made by the Secretary of War, and that he had not suggested it.

During this inquiry Mr. Morgan said: "Oh, come, you must not dodge."

"Senator, you must change your terms to me," said Mr. Cromwell; "I have not dodged anything."

"You have. You have done little else," said Mr. Morgan.

This procedure continued for an hour or more. Finally Mr. Morgan said: "Your attitude is so unusual that I feel like getting to the bottom of it. Do you think you had the right to address the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, and the Chairman of the House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce, signing yourself counsel for the Panama Canal Company, and then decline to answer questions concerning statements you made in the letters?"

"Yes, Sir, I think the whole matter is of no concern," said the witness.

Mr. Morgan then read the agreement for the "Americanization" of the canal.

OTHER SENATORS ARE SILENCED.

Senator Morgan pushed his inquiries so hard on this line that he had Senator Kittredge on his feet several times with protests that the subject was not material to the inquiry by the committee. Mr. Morgan paid little attention to his fellow-member and pressed his questions until the witness said he did not "wish to be harsh," but he would go no further into discussion of the affairs of the Panama Canal Company.

"You need not mind being harsh with me," said Mr. Morgan.

Disregarding objections, Mr. Morgan pursued the subject as to whether Mr. Cromwell had incorporated the Panama Canal Company of America under the laws of New Jersey. After Mr. Cromwell had refused to answer he said he would produce the record to show that had been done, and that Mr. Cromwell was one of the incorporators.

Chairman Millard asked Mr. Morgan if it would not be sufficient for him to produce the record, without asking more questions.

"I think I know my rights. If you overrule me I will take the question to the Senate," said Mr. Morgan.

No further effort was made to limit his inquiry, and the committee adjourned at his request, as he said he wanted to read the day's examination before proceeding further.

"WHISKY".FIVE MINUTES OLD.

Dr. Wiley Makes the Imitation for House Commerce Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, was before the House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce to-day in behalf of the Pure Food bill.

"Never drink blended whisky," was the first of Dr. Wiley's precepts. "Always drink it straight, and if it is too strong, dilute it with good water. The notion that blended whisky is merely a mixture of two or more different kinds is all a mistake. As a matter of fact, blended whisky is simply cheap, bad whisky doctored up with spirits."

With that Dr. Wiley produced an outfit of chemical apparatus, got out a bottle of alcohol, burnt sugar, and some other stuff, and went to work. In five minutes he had a red liquor ready, which he passed around among the committee members to be tested. They took it, tasted, and smacked their lips.

"It isn't whisky at all," said Dr. Wiley. "It is the stuff that is often called whisky. The greater portion of the so-called 'fourteen-year-old' whisky is made in less than fourteen minutes by the aid of what is known as 'ageing oil.'"

Dr. Wiley," said Col. Hepburn, Chairman of the committee, with a sober expression, "have you a Government license to make whisky?"

"No, Sir," was the retort. "I don't need it. I didn't make whisky, as I told you."

"Well," put in Mr. Townsend, "don't you know it is against the law to serve intoxicating liquors in the Capitol?"

"I guess no one will prefer charges," said Dr. Wiley.

An Open Sunday School Parade.

After discussing the matter for a long titme, the Brooklyn Sunday School Union has decided to let down the bars to the Universalist and Swedenborgian Sunday schools, and for the first time these schools will take part this year in Brooklyn's famous anniversary day parade. The Sunday School Union is made up exclusively of Protestant Churches, all of which are Evangelical.

NEW YORK CONGRESSMEN LAUNCH A HUGHES BOOM

Republicans at a Dinner Agree on Him for Governor.

VREELAND TO SUCCEED ODELL

Mr. Roosevelt Said to Indorse His Candidacy—Albany Doubts If Plans Will Succeed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The dinner given by new Republican members of Congress from New York to the old members at the Shoreham Hotel last night was an all-day topic for discussion by Republicans. The version given of the trend of the speeches was the political sensation of the day.

Charles E. Hughes was the choice of those present for Governor of New York on a general platform of reform and municipal ownership, and Representative E. B. Vreeland for Chairman of the State Committee, to displace ex-Gov. Odell.

Developments to-night indicate there will be an early reorganization of the State Committee and that Vreeland will be made the Chairman to succeed Mr. Odell. On the authority of a man who is thoroughly informed it can be stated that the President is satisfied that Mr. Vreeland is the man he wants for State Chairman and that Secretary Root and the other advisers of the President here concur in that selection.

The dinner brought out the ideas of all present, and there was a unanimity as to men and measures and psychological moments that made it a very enjoyable one. When it appeared that there was a general desire to have Vreeland for State Chairman, the question of the time for the removal of ex-Gov. Odell was taken up.

It soon developed that, under the lead of Representative Parsons, there were many leaders who wanted to set an early date for this interesting incident. Mr. Parsons attended the White House conference when Speaker Wadsworth came over from Albany to discuss with President Roosevelt the deposition of Odell. Representatives Cocks and Fassett expressed willingness to begin operations without delay, and the word went around that not only were these members ready for action, but Senator Platt had given his approval to the programme.

Secretary Loeb was unhesitatingly cordial in his approval of the idea of making Vreeland Chairman, and gave him the impression that the President would be satisfied with the choice. The only thing lacking in the talk at the dinner was full information as to what Gov. Higgins thinks. As soon as the young leaders here can exchange ideas with the Governor it is promised that something will be done.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—When leading Republican politicians here learned to-night that at the dinner of the Young Republicans of New York, given in Washington, Charles E. Hughes was boomed for Governor and Representative Vreeland for State Chairman, they did not attach much importance to the information.

Attention was called to the fact that there was not a member of Congress who has a vote on the State Committee, a fact, it was said, which rendered the choice of Mr. Vreeland for State Chairman unlikely. The only chance Mr. Vreeland would have of selection, it was said, would be in the event that both President Roosevelt and Gov. Higgins should agree upon him. Mr. Vreeland represents Gov. Higgins's home district in Congress.

Nothing short of a tidal wave of enthusiasm among the rank and file of the Republican party for Charles E. Hughes for the Gubernatorial nomination would lead to his nomination, it was said. The politicians of all factions would look askance on his candidacy.

Mrs. Corey Is in Sioux Falls.

Special to The New York Times.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Feb. 27.—Mrs. William Ellis Corey, wife of the head of the Steel Trust, is in this city for a protracted stay. She was met shortly after her arrival here by Frank R. Aikens, an attorney of this city.

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THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

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THE ENTIRE FURNITURE STORE is Offered to You at Prices Reduced a Fifth to a Half from Regular Figures.

FROM the beginning this February Furniture Sale of ours has differed from all others in two very important particulars.

First—We had better and more obvious bargains.

Second—We had more of them.

While we made some special purchases of pieces that we sold for little more than one-half what they would have brought when purchased under ordinary conditions, our Sale Furniture consisted chiefly of our own regular stock; the same furniture that we offer in competition with the whole city at regular prices—the very furniture by which we must have our Furniture Store judged. We offered this—

Our Own Regular, Carefully Chosen Furniture Stock IN ITS ENTIRETY—at Heavy Reductions.

As the sale at the beginning was thus comprehensive and sweeping, so its end to-night will be definite and final. The last chance to secure these sale prices is to-day. From now until another sale month comes around, while bargains will be plentiful, the Furniture Store will have its general schedule of prices on its usual, common-sense, lower-than-anybody's basis. But these prices, while low, will be, as a whole, higher than those of to-day.

These are straight reductions from our own regular figures. The savings are actual and can be reckoned at a glance. We will hold furniture selected at these prices to-day for delivery when wanted.

Parlor Cabinets

Vernis-Martin and Rookwood.

Reduced from $61.50 to $48.00
Reduced from 47.00 to 31.00
Reduced from 48.00 to 38.00
Reduced from 45.00 to 35.00
Reduced from 70.00 to 46.50
Reduced from 47.00 to 31.00
Reduced from 59.00 to 39.50
Reduced from 57.00 to 37.50
Reduced from 41.00 to 27.00

Oak China Closets

Reduced from $15.00 to $10.50
Reduced from 16.50 to 14.75
Reduced from 33.50 to 21.00
Reduced from 44.00 to 37.00
Reduced from 45.00 to 39.50
Reduced from 57.00 to 51.25

Oak Sideboards

Reduced from $19.00 to $16.00
Reduced from 25.00 to 19.50
Reduced from 32.00 to 27.00
Reduced from 47.50 to 38.00
Reduced from 67.00 to 60.00
Reduced from 92.50 to 75.00

Oak Dining Tables

Reduced from $20.00 to $17.00
Reduced from 21.50 to 19.25
Reduced from 30.00 to 26.75
Reduced from 36.00 to 32.00
Reduced from 45.00 to 40.00
Reduced from 52.00 to 46.00
Reduced from 55.00 to 49.00
Reduced from 75.00 to 60.00
Reduced from 90.00 to 76.00

Brass Bedsteads

Reduced from $95.00 to $73.00
Reduced from 59.00 to 38.00
Reduced from 55.00 to 45.00
Reduced from 51.00 to 40.00
Reduced from 50.00 to 38.00
Reduced from 48.00 to 38.50
Reduced from 40.00 to 30.00
Reduced from 35.00 to 25.00
Reduced from 20.00 to 14.50

Gold Parlor Cabinets

Reduced from $110.50 to $78.50
Reduced from 119.00 to 80.00
Reduced from 112.50 to 81.50
Reduced from 100.00 to 85.00
Reduced from 85.00 to 58.00
Reduced from 81.00 to 65.00
Reduced from 141.50 to 95.00
Reduced from 74.00 to 49.00
Reduced from 150.00 to 99.00

Mahogany Dressing Tables

Reduced from $31.00 to $17.00
Reduced from 24.00 to 19.00
Reduced from 22.00 to 18.50
Reduced from 16.00 to 12.00
Reduced from 18.50 to 15.50
Reduced from 20.00 to 17.50

Music Cabinets

Former Price	Finish.	Sale Price.
$21.50	Vernis Martin	$14.00
30.00	Vernis Martin	20.00
19.50	Vernis Martin	13.00
23.00	Vernis Martin	15.50
28.00	Vernis Martin	18.50
21.50	Vernis Martin	10.00
19.50	Rookwood	13.00
25.00	Rookwood	16.50
36.00	Mahogany	24.00
14.25	Mahogany	11.50
17.50	Mahogany	15.75
21.00	Mahogany	18.75
20.50	Mahogany	18.25
18.00	Mahogany	16.00

Maple Dressers

Reduced from $43.50 to $37.00
Reduced from 36.00 to 30.00
Reduced from 29.00 to 25.00
Reduced from 24.00 to 21.50

Chiffoniers

OF MAHOGANY.

Reduced from $47.00 to $40.00
Reduced from 39.00 to 33.00
Reduced from 37.50 to 32.00
Reduced from 34.00 to 29.00
Reduced from 26.00 to 22.00
Reduced from 20.00 to 17.00

OF OAK.

Reduced from $23.00 to $19.50
Reduced from 19.50 to 17.50
Reduced from 20.00 to 16.75
Reduced from 14.00 to 11.75
Reduced from 10.00 to 8.75
Reduced from 9.00 to 7.00

OF MAPLE.

Reduced from $53.00 to $46.00
Reduced from 47.50 to 45.00
Reduced from 33.00 to 29.50
Reduced from 24.00 to 20.00

Enameled Bedsteads

Reduced from $24.00 to $20.00
Reduced from 21.50 to 18.00
Reduced from 16.00 to 12.00
Reduced from 18.50 to 10.00
Reduced from 11.50 to 9.00
Reduced from 9.50 to 8.00
Reduced from 8.50 to 7.00
Reduced from 6.50 to 5.00

White Enameled Dressing Tables

Reduced from $18.00 to $14.50
Reduced from 21.00 to 17.50
Reduced from 17.50 to 14.00

Mattresses

$24.00 Hair Mattresses $20.00
20.00 Hair Mattresses 18.00
18.00 Hair Mattresses 14.50
12.00 Hair Mattresses 10.00
10.00 Felt Mattresses 8.50
8.50 Short Hair Mattresses 7.50
6.75 Fibre Hair Top Mattresses 5.75
5.00 Combination Mattresses 3.75

Wire Springs

Reduced from $10.00 to $9.00
Reduced from 9.00 to 8.00
Reduced from 8.00 to 7.25
Reduced from 6.50 to 5.00
Reduced from 5.00 to 4.00
Reduced from 4.90 to 3.75
Reduced from 3.75 to 3.00
Reduced from 2.85 to 2.50

Armchairs

Reduced from $20.00 to $14.00
Reduced from 16.00 to 12.50
Reduced from 29.00 to 26.00
Reduced from 45.00 to 30.00
Reduced from 33.00 to 29.50
Reduced from 23.00 to 20.00
Reduced from 22.00 to 19.75
Reduced from 37.00 to 33.00

Rockers

Reduced from $20.00 to $14.00
Reduced from 29.00 to 26.00
Reduced from 43.00 to 38.50
Reduced from 33.00 to 29.50
Reduced from 19.00 to 16.25
Reduced from 45.00 to 40.00

Parlor Tables

Former Price.	Made of	Sale Price.
$18.00	Mahogany	$9.00
18.50	Walnut	9.25
16.50	Walnut	7.50
19.50	Mahogany	10.00
11.50	Golden Oak	5.50
13.00	Mahogany	6.50
6.50	Golden Oak	3.25
9.00	Mahogany	5.00
19.00	Mahogany	15.00
5.75	Golden Oak	3.50
6.75	Golden Oak	4.00

Mahogany Dressers

Reduced from $64.00 to $58.00
Reduced from 65.00 to 57.50
Reduced from 47.00 to 39.00
Reduced from 40.00 to 30.00
Reduced from 25.00 to 19.50
Reduced from 22.50 to 18.00

Golden Oak Dressers

Reduced from $28.00 to $23.50
Reduced from 27.00 to 22.50
Reduced from 24.00 to 19.50
Reduced from 25.50 to 20.00
Reduced from 14.50 to 12.50
Reduced from 11.50 to 9.75

Parlor Suites

5 pieces, reduced from $60.00 to $50.00
5 pieces, reduced from 89.00 to 78.00
5 pieces, reduced from 69.00 to 52.00
5 pieces, reduced from 129.00 to 110.00
5 pieces, reduced from 160.00 to 105.00
5 pieces, reduced from 120.00 to 100.00
5 pieces, reduced from 160.00 to 98.00
3 pieces, reduced from 17.50 to 14.00
3 pieces, reduced from 24.00 to 17.00
3 pieces, reduced from 28.00 to 21.00
3 pieces, reduced from 45.00 to 37.00
3 pieces, reduced from 44.00 to 35.00
3 pieces, reduced from 74.00 to 63.00

Maple Dressing Tables

Reduced from $25.00 to $20.50
Reduced from 16.50 to 13.00
Reduced from 20.50 to 17.00
Reduced from 60.00 to 45.00
Reduced from 29.00 to 24.00
Reduced from 28.00 to 22.00

Bookcases

Former Price.	Made of	Sale Price.
$19.50	Mahogany	$16.50
28.00	Mahogany	22.00
21.00	Mahogany	16.00
14.50	Mahogany	11.50
20.00	Mahogany	17.75
30.00	Mahogany	25.50
17.50	Weathered Oak	14.75
40.00	Weathered Oak	30.00
18.00	Weathered Oak	14.50
19.50	Weathered Oak	16.50
34.00	Weathered Oak	28.00
15.00	Golden Oak	12.50
26.00	Golden Oak	21.00
39.00	Golden Oak	33.00
25.50	Golden Oak	19.00

Ladies' Desks

Former Price.	Made of	Sale Price.
$18.00	Mahogany	$15.00
12.50	Mahogany	10.00
14.00	Mahogany	11.00
30.00	Mahogany	21.50
20.00	Mahogany	16.50
40.00	Mahogany	32.00
44.00	Mahogany	35.00
75.00	Mahogany	55.00
12.50	Oak	10.50
12.50	Oak	9.50
28.00	Oak	19.00
19.00	Birch	12.50
16.50	Birch	12.75
12.50	Birch	9.50

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PRESIDENT LAUDS TOGO AS A MODEL FOR US

Reproduces in Army Order Admiral's Address to His Navy.

MUST BE EVER PREPARED

Mr. Roosevelt Insists That the Fighting Services Be Kept at Highest Efficiency.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—President Roosevelt has addressed to the Secretary of War, who has promulgated the same in a general order, a letter reciting the achievements of the Japanese Admiral, Togo, during the late war between Japan and Russia, and repeating for the benefit of American soldiers and sailors the address issued by that Admiral upon the conclusion of the war.

The point of the President's letter is the necessity of keeping the personnel of the army and navy at the highest pitch in time of peace in order to be prepared for war. The letter is as follows:

"The White House,
"Washington, D. C., Feb. 21, 1906.

"The Secretary of War:

"In the recent war in the East Admiral Togo took his place among the great sea fighters of all time. His message to the united squadron which he commanded on the occasion of its dispersal at the close of the war is so noteworthy that I deem it proper to have it inserted in a general order of the department.

"The qualities which make a formidable fighting man, on sea or on shore, and which therefore make a formidable army or navy, are the same for all nations. The individual men must have the fighting edge; there must be in them courage, determination, individual initiative, combined with willingness to learn and subordination of self, together with physical address, in order that they may form the stuff out of which in the aggregate good armies and navies are made; but in addition to this there must be preparedness—there must be thorough training in advance.

"Every American officer and enlisted man, whether serving in the army or the navy, should keep ever before his eyes the fact that he will not be fit thoroughly to do his work in the event of war unless in peace he has thoroughly done the work of preparing for war. If in peace the soldier and the sailor abandon themselves to ease and sloth, when war comes they will go down before rivals who have been less self-indulgent.

"Nor is it only the men of the army and the navy who should constantly remember these facts. In a great, self-governing Republic like ours the army and navy can be only so good as the mass of the people wish them to be. The citizens of our country owe it to themselves and to their children and their children's children that there shall be no chance of having the National honor tarnished, the National flag stained with aught that is discreditable.

"The men of the army and navy, in any great crisis such as even the most peaceful nation may at times have to face, will be those upon whom the especial responsibility will rest of keeping the nation's honor bright and unsullied. They cannot do this if the nation does not exercise forethought on their behalf.

"We must have an adequate navy and an adequate army in point of size; they must be provided with the most effective mechanism in the form of weapons and other material; above all, they must be given every chance in time of peace to train themselves so that they may be adepts in handling the mechanism and be fitted in body and in mind unflinchingly to endure the tremendous strain and bear the tremendous responsibility of war."

The President here quotes as follows the address of Admiral Togo, omitting, he says, certain allusions having no bearing on our conditions:

"The war of twenty months' duration is now a thing of the past, and our united squadron, having completed its functions, is to be herewith dispersed. But our duties as naval men are not at all lightened for that reason. To preserve in perpetuity the fruits of this war, to promote to an ever greater height of prosperity the fortunes of the country, the navy, which, irrespective of peace or war, has to stand between the empire and shocks from abroad, must always maintain its strength at sea, and must be prepared to meet any emergency.

"This strength does not consist solely in ships and armament; it consists also in material ability to utilize such agents. When we understand that one gun which scores 100 per cent. of hits is a match for 100 of the enemy's guns, each of which scores only 1 per cent., it becomes evident that we sailors must have recourse before everything to the strength which is over and above externals.

"The triumphs recently won by our navy are largely to be attributed to the habitual training which enabled us to garner the fruits of the fighting. If then we infer the future from the past we recognize that though war may cease we cannot abandon ourselves to ease and rest.

"A soldier's whole life is one continuous and unceasing battle, and there is no reason why his responsibilities should vary with the state of the times. In days of crisis he has to display his strength; in days of peace to accumulate it, thus perpetually and uniquely discharging his duties to the full. If men calling themselves sailors grasp at the pleasures of peace they will learn the lesson that however fine in appearance their engines of war, these, like a house built on the sand, will fall at the first approach of the storm.

"When in ancient times we conquered Korea that country remained over 400 years under our control, only to be lost immediately so soon as our navy declined. Again, when under the sway of the Tokugawa in modern days our armaments were neglected, the coming of a few American ships threw us into distress. On the other hand, the British Navy, which won the battles of the Nile and of Trafalgar, not only made England as secure as a great mountain, but also by thenceforth carefully maintaining its strength and keeping it on a level with the world's progress, has safeguarded that country's interests and promoted its fortunes.

"For such lessons, whether ancient or modern, Occidental or Oriental, though to some extent they are the outcome of political happenings, must be regarded as in the main the natural result of whether the soldier remembers war in the day of peace.

"We naval men who have survived the war must plan future developments and seek not to fall behind the progress of the time. If, keeping the instructions of our sovereign ever graven on our hearts, we serve earnestly and diligently, and putting forth our full strength await what the hour may bring forth, we shall then have discharged our great duty of perpetually guarding our country."

The President's letter concludes:

"I commend the above address to every man who is or may be a part of the fighting force of the United States, and to every man who believes that if ever, unhappily, war should come, it should be so conducted as to reflect credit upon the American Nation.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Jamaican Tariff Surtax Repealed.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 27.—At the opening of the Legislature to-day the Government introduced a bill, which was subsequently adopted, repealing the surtax of 6 per cent., which was added to the tariff last year in order to assist the revenue.

1-30th
of the entire Quinine production of the World is consumed every year by the makers of
Laxative Bromo Quinine
"Cures a Cold in One Day"
E.W. GROVE'S signature on box. 25c

PRINCE EITEL MARRIED.

1,500 Guests at a Torch Dance in the Palace at Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—The Duchess Sophie Charlotte of Oldenburg, daughter of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, and Prince Eitel Frederick, the second son of the Emperor, were married this afternoon in the chapel of the palace by the Court Chaplain, Dr. Dryander. The 500 persons present included members of the royal families of Germany, the Cabinet Ministers, and a number of Generals and Admirals. Ambassador and Mrs. Tower were present in the diplomatic circle.

The civil ceremony had previously taken place in the presence only of the imperial family in the Elector's Chamber, while the other guests were gathering in the chapel.

The Empress placed the Princess's crown, of green velvet and diamonds, and a wreath of fresh myrtle on the head of the Duchess. Her Majesty, who also wore a wreath of myrtle, and the bride were both dressed in pearl white silk. The train of the bride, which was four yards in length, was embroidered with silver roses.

The Duchess Sophie, with pages bearing her train, entered the chapel on the arm of Prince Eitel.

After the religious ceremony there was a reception in the White Hall, and then the guests sat down to supper.

The "torch dance," an immemorial German custom, began at 8 P. M. Instead of torches, candles three feet in height were held aloft by twelve footmen. They marched two and two in advance of the imperial party, who walked around the vast ballroom, bowing to the 1,500 guests massed on three sides of the wall. The bride took the Emperor and all the Princes, according to precedence, around the apartment, and Prince Eitel escorted the Empress and all the other ladies of the imperial family in turn around the hall.

FAMOUS OLD CHURCH BURNED

San Pablo, Barcelona, Destroyed by an Incendiary—Built in 914.

BARCELONA, Feb. 27.—The historic Church of San Pablo has been destroyed by an incendiary.

San Pablo del Campo was one of the oldest churches in Barcelona, and, indeed, in the whole of Spain. It was built in the year 914 by Count Wilfrid II., on a site that was then outside the city, hence the name del Campo. The building was originally intended for a Benedictine monastery. It was restored by Guiberto Guitardo in 1117, and was regarded as an excellent specimen of early Catalan architecture.

The nave and transept were covered with barrel vaulting. Above the crossing rose an octagonal cupola. The capitals of the columns were elaborately and quaintly carved. The cloisters to the southeast of the church had cusped arches in the Saracentic style, rich capitals, and coupled shafts.

The building had been little altered since the twelfth century, but the round window in the façade was a later interpolation.

In the absence of details regarding the outrage at Barcelona, it is to be supposed that it was the work of Anarchists, who are very numerous in the city.

MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK WINS.

Sons Can Come to America and She Gets Her Late Husband's Fortune.

DRESDEN, Feb. 27.—The courts here have decided that the three elder sons of Mme. Schumann-Heink, the singer, shall be permitted to accompany her to America in April.

The courts have also awarded to Mme. Schumann-Heink the fortune of her late husband, Herr Heink, on the ground that it was earned by her.

Mme. Schumann-Heink recently appealed to the State Department at Washington for assistance in gaining possession of her elder sons, who, it was said, were detained in Germany on the ground that they were liable to military service. The singer, as a naturalized American and as the wife of an American, by her second marriage to William Rapp, her manager, in May, 1905, asserted that her sons were entitled to come to this country with her.

URGES REFORMS IN DOMINGO.

President Caceres's Message—Approves Treaty with This Country.

SANTO DOMINGO, Feb. 27.—President Caceres has presented a message to Congress recommending a revision of the Constitution and the import and export duties, the improvement of the ports and public roads, the enactment of laws benefiting agriculture, the free administration of justice, and other improvements becoming a civilized nation.

The President declares that peace prevails throughout the republic, recommends Congress to study the treaty now before the American Senate, and expresses a favorable opinion of it, declaring that it is necessary to the welfare of the republic.

The modus vivendi, the President adds, is showing good results, as the customs collections are larger than ever before.

The message has caused a favorable impression.

Another Kaffir Operator a Suicide.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—W. Hammond, whose death caused comment on the Stock Exchange to-day owing to his commitments in various sections, especially Kaffirs, which relapsed, was a chartered accountant, who committed suicide yesterday.

Waterspout Destroys a Village.

ANTANANARIVO, Feb. 27.—A waterspout descended upon Nahanoro on Feb. 21, entirely destroying the village and drowning many persons.

Bath Refuses a Carnegie Library.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The citizens of Bath to-day decided by a vote of two to one against the acceptance of Andrew Carnegie's offer of $65,000 for a public library.

W. B. KERR A SUICIDE.

Business Troubles Thought to Have Made Jeweler Shoot Himself.

William B. Kerr of the jewelry manufacturing firm of William B. Kerr & Co., 360 Broadway, shot himself dead yesterday in a box stall in the stable at the rear of his residence in East Orange. His body was discovered by his wife soon after the shooting. Business troubles are believed to have caused the suicide.

Mr. Kerr had been moody and depressed recently, but Monday night he was in good spirits. Yesterday morning he bade his five children an affectionate farewell when they went to school. He told his wife he thought he would not go to business, but would spend the morning making an inventory of the harness about the stable, with a view to its sale. Mr. Kerr sold all his horses and carriages a year ago.

When he did not return from the stable, Mrs. Kerr went in search of him. She found him sitting bolt upright in the box stall with blood flowing from his right temple and the revolver in his right hand. He was dead.

Mr. Kerr met with financial reverses about two years ago. He was 50 years old, and was born in this city. He belonged to the Republican Club of East Orange and Hope Lodge of Free Masons of East Orange, and was a Trustee of the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church. He leaves five small children.

Headaches and Neuralgia From Colds. Laxative Bromo Quinine, world wide Cold and Grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for full name and look for signature E. W. Grove. 25c. —Adv.

CZAR, ASKED BY FRANCE, URGES KAISER TO YIELD

His Representations Have So Far Been Fruitless.

ROUVIER CABINET FEARS WAR

Russia, in Case of Hostilities, Would Be Unable to Aid Her Ally Because of Internal Situation.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 27.—Russia is using all her influence at Berlin to prevent a rupture between France and Germany. Her action has been taken at the instance of Paris, the Rouvier Government being apparently convinced that Germany proposes to persist in her attitude, even to the point of provoking war. On account of the close relations existing between the Courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg, it is believed in France that Russia will have more influence upon Emperor William than any other power.

Earnest representations in favor of concessions have already been made at Berlin. Germany replied that she had no desire to provoke war. Nevertheless, she gave no indication that she proposed to modify her attitude, and Russia's latest advices from Algeciras indicate that practically all hope of an agreement has been abandoned.

Russia is much concerned about the situation, as was between France and Germany would greatly embarrass her. Not only is the Russian Government so engrossed with the interior situation as not to be in a position to offer aid to her ally, but war would end the possibility of contracting another loan in Paris, of which Russia is in urgent need.

ALGECIRAS, Feb. 27.—The French officials who are attending the Moroccan Conference do not look favorably upon the Berlin report that Germany will make concessions if France will also yield something. The French say it will be time enough for Germany to ask for further French concessions when Germany has responded to those already made. Until this is done the indications are that France will not move.

Sidi Mohammed el Mokri, the second Moroccan delegate, has caused considerable excitement by the disclosure that concessions for harbor improvements at Casablanca and Saffi, two leading Atlantic ports of Morocco, were given to the Creusot Company (French) at the same time that the Germans obtained a concession for harbor improvements at Tangier.

WITTE FRIENDLY TO ENGLAND.

Renewed Negotiations for an Anglo-Russian Understanding.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 27.—Premier Witte has now become a distinct advocate of an Anglo-Russian understanding, and it is understood that negotiations have been or are about to be reopened in London to determine the extent of a proposed agreement. If they are successful, the new grouping of the powers will undoubtedly check Germany's ambitions.

The main obstacle to an understanding is the dispute regarding the respective spheres of influence of Russia and Great Britain in Persia, as the Russians are loath to abandon their plans for reaching the Persian Gulf.

A telegram from Teheran indicates that considerable interest is manifested in Persia at the possibility of an Anglo-Russian understanding. The Persian papers warn the Government that it would result in the partition of Persia, and as a means of combating such an outcome they urge the immediate introduction of State reforms modeled on the British Constitution.

SHORT SESSION FOR DOUMA.

Russian Parliament to be Prorogued Soon After Meeting.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 27.—Leading organs of public opinion fail to evince the slightest exuberance or satisfaction over the announcement of the date of the meeting of the Douma. The only exception is the Novoe Vremya, which indulges in much high-flown language, but concludes with the significant intimation that the Douma will be almost immediately prorogued till the Autumn.

According to the statements of financial experts the next loan will have to carry 7½ per cent. interest. The Slovo asserts that it will have to be sanctioned by the Douma, and fixes the amount at $225,000,000, to be redeemed within two years.

The Bourse remains very weak owing to the persistent rumors of an impending recourse to paper currency.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 27.—The ukase convoking the National Assembly for May 10, which was issued against the desire of the reactionary element at Court, has been followed by further strong evidence that the Emperor has wrenched himself free from the old influences.

Setting at naught the opinion of the Cabinet and a large majority of the Council of the Empire, his Majesty has rejected the proposed law providing for the extension of trial by court-martial for political offenses to all parts of the empire, which was the cause of M. Timiriazeff leaving the Cabinet.

The Emperor has also rejected the proposed law authorizing the troops to fire if they are "insulted."

WARN TENANTS TO MOVE OUT.

Jersey Tunnel Has Made Several Greenwich Street Houses Unsafe.

As a result of the blasting in the New York and New Jersey Tunnel the houses numbered from 649 to 667 Greenwich Street have been reported to the Building Department as being unsafe, and in several instances the tenants have been served with notices to move out.

Some of the houses are in a bad condition. The brownstone stoops have sunk several inches and the iron railings have also sagged. The woodwork in the houses has fallen apart and some of the ceilings have fallen down. It has been necessary in some instances to shore the houses up with heavy beams.

Inspector Black said yesterday that he notified his department some time ago that the buildings were unsafe, and his report is now on file in the Building Department.

Gasoline Carries Submarine 500 Miles.

NEWPORT, Feb. 27.—During the recent experiments with the submarine boats Shark and Porpoise in Narragansett Bay it was ascertained that the former boat could cover 500 miles without the use of her electric engine, running under gasoline alone.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

UNJUST, BUT CAN'T STOP IT.

Commerce Commission's Decision in Petroleum Rate Cases.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day announced its decision in the cases of the Fred G. Clark Company against the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company and others, and the Waverly Oil Works against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and others. In these cases the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company was the principal defendant.

The commission holds that the combination rates on petroleum and its products from Cleveland and Pittsburg to points reached by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad result in unreasonable and unjust rates; that the refusal of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad to consent to participate in through rates in that traffic is unjust and unreasonable, and that the situation is such as to operate greatly to the advantage of the Standard Oil Company.

The decision further says that there is no competitive relations between petroleum and its products on the one hand, and other articles of traffic on the other, and that the failure of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad to provide joint rates on petroleum and its products while maintaining joint rates on other traffic does not constitute wrongful preference and advantage.

In its final conclusion the commission holds that the act to regulate commerce does not authorize it to compel the establishment of joint rates by connecting carriers or to describe the divisions of joint rates or the conditions of interchange in case the connecting carriers fail to agree in respect thereto, and it therefore concludes that, notwithstanding that the combination rates complained of are unjust and unreasonable and the general shipping situation is such as to work a practical monopoly in favor of the Standard Oil Company, the commission is without authority to grant relief in these cases, and the petitions are therefore dismissed.

HOW GREEN AIDED BEAVERS.

Asked Perry Heath to Promote Him—Defense Holds Wynne.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Progress was made to-day in the trial of ex-State Senator George E. Green of Binghamton, N. Y., on charges of conspiracy in connection with the sale of time-recording clocks to the Post Office Department.

Much documentary evidence was introduced to show the defendant's connection with the concern supplying time clocks to the Post Office Department and commissions paid him on the sale of the clocks and supplies, and payments made by him to Beavers.

A letter was introduced showing that Mr. Green had recommended to Perry S. Heath, then First Assistant Postmaster General, Beavers's promotion from the Brooklyn office to the division of salaries and allowances. It read:

My Dear Col. Heath: This is my good friend, Mr. George W. Beavers of Brooklyn, of whom I spoke during the pleasant interview accorded me in your office. Mr. Beavers is an aspirant for promotion in the Post Office Department. He is reliable, trustworthy, and honest—a gentleman in every sense of the word.

His ability, capacity, and integrity well fit him for the faithful discharge of all duties pertaining to any office to which he may be promoted. If you can consistently make him clerk of the salary and allowance department he will fill the bill admirably and prove an efficient and confidential assistant upon whom you can safely rely. Mr. Beavers's sterling Republicanism has never been questioned.

Very truly yours, GEORGE E. GREEN.

Robert S. Wynne, Consul General at London and formerly First Assistant Postmaster General, and later Postmaster General, testified in relation to his talks with Beavers about pleading guilty, and said he thought the President had authorized him to give pledges of immunity. The defense declined to excuse Mr. Wynne, so he could return to London, saying he would be called later.

NO MORE FREE SEED GRAFT.

House Committee Decides Against Costly Generosity.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The House Committee on Agriculture to-day decided by a vote of 8 to 7 not to recommend any appropriation to buy seeds for free distribution by the Department of Agriculture. This means a saving of about $250,000 annually.

The only seeds purchased by the department hereafter, if Congress sustains the committee action, will be rare and unusual varieties for use at experiment stations.

ROGERS MAY STILL HOLD OUT.

May Carry Missouri Case to the Court of Appeals.

Henry Wollman, special counsel for the State of Missouri, will go before Justice Gildersleeve to-day and ask him to sign an order compelling Henry H. Rogers to answer questions before Commissioner Sanborn. In a decision given a month ago, Justice Gildersleeve said that the Missouri Supreme Court was the one to determine the materiality of questions relating to stock ownership. Now the Missouri court has decreed that these questions are material. It is expected, therefore, that the New York Judge's order will be in accordance with the Missouri decision.

Should Justice Gildersleeve sign the order Mr. Wollman asks for, there may be still further delay. Mr. Rogers may still refuse to answer, and in that case be tried for contempt. In that event, the matter may be taken up in the Court of Appeals.

Stock ownership is at the bottom of the whole case against the Republic Oil Company, the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, and the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. If it can be proved that the control of the first two of these rests with the same group of persons, then it will be proved—so the Missouri Attorney General thinks—that the Republic and the Water-Pierce were not competitive, but were partners in a conspiracy to destroy competition.

Though Mr. Rogers, when he appeared last month, refused to reply to many questions, only those relating to stock ownership are considered to be important.

Henry Wollman's subpoena server is on the lookout for new witnesses. John D. Rockefeller is desired most of all. Others sought are Charles M. Pratt, Henry H. Tilford, Wesley H. Tilford, Robert H. McNall, James R. Taylor, and Michael Van Buren. William Rockefeller has already been served, but he has not testified yet.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 27.—Attorney General Hadley said to-day:

"I will ask Judge Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court of New York to require Mr. Rogers to answer the questions which Mr. Rogers has declined to answer. Whether under this decision I will ask the court to require officers of the respondent companies to appear and testify will be a matter of future consideration. The testimony in the case is now practically complete, with the exception of the evidence relating to the common ownership of the stock."

The inquiry into Standard Oil methods in Missouri will be resumed at St. Louis next Thursday. Charles M. Adams, Treasurer of the Waters-Pierce Company, will be called. At a former session Mr. Adams refused to produce books and records of the company and Attorney General Hadley placed the matter before the Supreme Court for decision as to whether witnesses could be compelled to produce books and records. Yesterday the Supreme Court ruled in the affirmative.

Woman Dies in Railway Station.

Mrs. Nelson B. Randall, widow of Nelson B. Randall, once pastor of the First Baptist Church of Summit, N. J., died Monday night of heart disease in the Summit station of the Lackawanna Railroad. Mrs. Randall lived in Orange, and had been visiting friends in Summit. She fainted in the station and a doctor was summoned, but was too late to save her life. Mrs. Randall was 60 years old, and is survived by a son, Henry Randall, a lawyer of Orange.

THE growing demand for John Jameson Three Star Whiskey denotes the increasing wisdom of whiskey drinkers.
It was never more noticeable than now.
W. A. TAYLOR & CO., 29 B'way, N. Y.

JAPANESE TAKE CHARGE OF CHINA'S WAR COLLEGE

Also of the Trade and Commercial Schools at Canton.

THE OHIO GOES TO HONGKONG

Fourteen American Missionaries from Nan-Chang Safe—A Shoe Thrown at the Dowager Empress.

MANILA, Feb. 27.—Japanese officers have assumed control of the Imperial War College and the Trade and Commercial Schools at Canton.

The battleship Ohio, flagship of the American fleet on the Asiatic station, has sailed for Hongkong, where she will dock and rush repairs so as to be prepared for possible exigencies.

A leading American firm in this city has received the following telegram from Canton:

"The boycott has greatly encouraged the anti-foreign feeling. Teachers, reformers, agitators, and the native newspapers now have the power of association behind them, causing a remarkable growth in the reform party and secret societies, while the anti-foreign, anti-dynastic Viceroy of Canton by his autocratic ruling and his antagonistic attitude to the foreign Consuls encourages the masses of the people in their anti-foreign feeling.

"In the portion of China between the Yang-Tse Valley and the Hongkong district dangerous anti-foreign feeling exists, which is likely to break out at any moment."

SHANGHAI, Feb. 27.—The French cruiser Descartes and the American gunboat Quiros sailed to-day for Kiu-Kiang.

It is understood that the British sloop Clio and gunboat Teal are already there.

PEKING, Feb. 27.—American Consul General Rodgers telegraphs from Shanghai that the fourteen American missionaries who fled from Nan-Chang all reached Kiu-Kiang in safety.

The gunboat El Cano is proceeding from Nanking to the scene of the trouble.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Navy Department has received a cablegram from Shanghai announcing the departure yesterday of the gunboats El Cano and Quiros for Kiu-Kiang.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 28.—The Peking correspondent of The Tribune says:

"The Sub-Prefect of Nan-Chang, who has had a bad reputation among foreigners since the Boxer troubles, invited the missionaries to a banquet. After the banquet the Sub-Prefect withdrew and attempted to commit suicide. This act, in Chinese eyes, necessitated vengeance and led to the massacre of missionaries.

"The feeling in Peking is apprehensive, owing to the fact that a Chinese shoe was thrown at the Dowager Empress while she was walking in the palace garden. The miscreant has not been discovered."

The following telegram from China was received yesterday by the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions:

"Edward, Charles, Lewis, Howe, Ogborn, Kahn, Newby, Huges, all reached Kiu-Kiang safe. Property unharmed. Trouble due French Catholic's fatal quarrel with magistrate."

The missionaries mentioned are Edward James, M. R. Charles, Spencer Lewis, Miss Gertrude Howe, Miss Kate L. Ogborn, Miss Ida Kahn, Miss Alba Newby, and Miss Jennie V. Huges.

WAS TOLD TO STEAL OIL.

Witness in Standard Suit Says He Had to Get Samples, Anyhow.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma, Feb. 27.—Assistant Attorney General Lake began taking testimony here to-day in the ouster case against the Standard and other oil companies.

John Burrows, a wholesale oil dealer, said that while he was in the employ of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company part of his salary was paid by the Standard Oil Company. He had from time to time received instructions to cut prices to a point at which it was impossible for independent companies to do business.

He said he was instructed to get samples of oil shipped if he had to steal them. There had never been any competition between the Standard and the Waters-Pierce Companies in Oklahoma.

COMMERCE BOARD UPHELD.

President of Private Car Line Ordered to Answer Questions.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Judge K. M. Landis in the United States Circuit Court to-day gave a decision that the Inter-State Commerce Commission has the power to compel witnesses to answer questions.

Frank J. Reichmann, Vice President of Street's Western Stable Car Line, at a recent hearing before the commission refused to answer this question:

"What part of the mileage from whatever source have you given up to shippers during the last six months?"

On the advice of counsel Mr. Reichmann declined to answer, on the ground that the commission had no authority over private car lines.

"The purpose of the enactment of the statutes relating to inter-State commerce," says Judge Landis, "was to give all shippers of property uniform treatment in the matter of transportation, and the Inter-State Commerce Commission was created for the enforcement of the statutes. In the discharge of this duty the commission is authorized to procure information from any person whatsoever tending to show whether these laws are being obeyed."

SOLID
SUBSTANTIAL
FLESH
and good, working brains are made from
Grape-Nuts
"There's a Reason"

Frederick Loeser & Co.
In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.
Store Opens Daily at 8 A. M., Closes at 5:30 P. M.

Japanese Silk Waists, $2.98

ON A MAIN FLOOR TABLE, to-day, will be a group of new and specially pretty black and white Japanese Silk Waists, in both open back and open front styles, many trimmed with lace and others with silk embroidery panels. Still others are tailor made. Short and long sleeves, some with deep gauntlet cuffs.

Added to this lot are some black and colored taffeta plaid and lace Waists that have been $3.98 and $4.98 in our own stock, but that are not perfectly fresh now.

All at $2.98.

Main Floor, Centre.

Pay About Half Price for
This Fine Cut Glass.

IT IS NOT ONLY THE LOW PRICES that makes this chance a notable one. It is also the purity and brilliancy of the Cut Glass; the freshness and excellence of the designs; the variety and the number of pieces concerned.

It is safe to say that Cut Glass of this quality has never been offered outside this Store for as little money:

Bonbon and Olive Dishes.
In assorted and fancy shapes, handled and unhandled.
$1.25, reg. $2.50 | $1.75, reg. $3.50
$1.50, reg. $3 | $1.98, reg. $4
$2.98, reg. $5.

Fruit and Salad Bowls.
Choose from among some of the best lines we ever had. Every one deeply and brilliantly cut.
$2.98, reg. $5 | $5.98, reg. $12
$3.50, reg. $7 | $8.50, reg. $15
$4.98, reg. $10 | $10.50, reg. $18

Celery Trays.
$3.50, reg. $6 | $4.98, reg. $7.50
$7.98, reg. $12

Pitchers.
In the tall tankard shape, giving full scope for the display of beautiful cutting.
$5.98, reg. $12 | $7.98, reg. $15
$9.98, regularly $18

Flower Vases.
All of the common sense kind and Loeser quality and style.
$2.50, reg. $4 | $5.98, reg. $12
$2.98, reg. $5 | $8.98, reg. $15

Toasting Cups.
One of fashion's latest notions. A tall, graceful goblet-like shape, finely cut and finished, regularly $7.50, at $4.98.

Footed Comports.
The proper things for bonbons, olives and the like. A splendid assortment of styles and at half less than regular.
$3.50, reg. $7 | $7.50, reg. $15
$5.98, reg. $12 | $8.98, reg. $18

Handled Baskets.
A third under price at $2.98, $4.50, $7.98, $9.98, $12, $18 and $27.

Sugar and Cream Sets.
More of the patterns that were snapped up so quickly last week.
$2.98, reg. $5 | $4.98, reg. $8
$5.98, reg. $10

Basement.

White Irish Dress Linens,
25c., 29c. and 35c. a Yard.

WOMEN WILL BE EAGER to be at work on the new frocks, and especially as these good Dress Linens, all A FULL YARD WIDE, are to be had at special prices.

Light and medium weights for suits or waists. Only by placing orders months ahead could we get these good Linens to sell for 25c., 29c. and 35c. a yard.

Main Floor, Rear.

The Furniture that YOU WANT Is Here Now and UNDER PRICE.

THESE ARE THE LAST FEW DAYS of the sale. The greatest Winter Furniture occasion in our history—in the history of Brooklyn, too—will end on Saturday night. But so vast were our preparations and so evenly developed was this stock that there is still as fine a choice as can be found anywhere in the country at any price, and the prices here are

A Fifth to Half Under the Usual.

If you mean to buy Furniture during the next six months, BUY IT NOW. If you can make $100 buy for you $150 worth of Furniture now, is it worth while waiting until it will only buy $100 worth?

We cannot give full details of the sale on any day. But the broad Furniture floors are dotted with the red tags, each one of which means a definite saving. You will fill your Furniture need easily and profitably if you bring it here.

128 Parlor and Library Suites
At a Saving of 20 to 50 Per Cent.

5-Piece Parlor Suites.
$34.50, regularly $46. Green velour cover.
$57, regularly $72. Green velour cover.
$62, regularly $85. Green velour cover.
$73.50, regularly $92. Green damask cover.
$88, regularly $110. Green damask cover.
$105, regularly $142. Light tapestry cover.
$175, regularly $225. Light tapestry cover.
$265, regularly $336. Green damask cover.

3-Piece Parlor Suites.
$18.50, regularly $23. Red damask cover.
$37, regularly $46. Green damask cover.
$52, regularly $72. Green velour cover.
$23, regularly $46. Red velour cover.
$60, regularly $75. Light tapestry cover.
$74, regularly $92. Light tapestry cover.
$100, regularly $210. Rose damask cover.
$115, regularly $146. Green velour cover.
$148, regularly $198. Nile damask cover.
$175, regularly $350. Light damask cover.

3-Piece Gold Parlor Suites.
$105, regularly $210. Rose damask cover.
$112.50, regularly $225. Light damask cover.
$125, regularly $250. Light tapestry cover,
$147.50, regularly $295. Light damask cover.
$178, regularly $240. Rose damask cover.
$282.50, regularly $565. Light damask cover.
$370, regularly $515. Rose damask cover.
$850, regularly $1,250. Aubusson tapestry cover.

3-Piece Library Suites.
$85, regularly $108. Light tapestry cover.
$92, regularly $115. Green velour cover.
$115, regularly $155. Green velour cover.
$155, regularly $198. Light tapestry cover.
$166, regularly $220. Green damask cover.
$285, regularly $390. Green velour cover.

Third Floor.

Help the Spring Dressmaker with
These Sharp Scissors

TOO MANY PRECIOUS MINUTES are wasted sawing and hacking through clinging Summery stuffs with dull Scissors or Scissors sharpened down to stubby shortness. Ready here now with a full assortment of the dependable Wiss sorts that go through veilings and mousselines with incisive snips that make the cutting out the pleasantest part of the work.

The Loeser name is stamped on every pair—which means the Loeser guarantee as well as the makers' guarantee behind them, at these moderate prices:

Cutting Scissors, with full nickel blade and handle, straight, 6 inch, 50c.; 6½ inch, 65c.; 7 inch, 75c.; 7½ inch, 85c.; 8 inch..95c
Cutting Shears with japanned handles and nickel blade, straight. 6 inch, 50c.; 6½ inch, 55c.; 7 inch, 60c.; 7½ inch, 65c.; 8 inch..75c
Work Basket Scissors of choice steel with fitted bow, 5 inch, 75c.; with full nickel blade and handle and side screw regulator....75c
Embroidery Scissors, extra fine delicate points.....50c. a pair

Main Floor.

Manning and Bowman
Tea and Coffee Pots
Less Than Half Price.

ONE OF THE MOST STRIKING ECONOMY INSTANCES of the February Housefurnishing Sale has been the offering of the celebrated Manning and Bowman Tea and Coffee Pots for less than half the usual prices in many instances.

Every good housewife knows of the standard quality of these Tea Pots; knows that they are most reliable and serviceable.

Now comes the final offerings and, while the assortments are quite large, we cannot tell how long they will last. They are made of guaranteed seamless ivory enamel ware, handsomely nickel trimmed and lined with quadruple coated white porcelain. There are plain and fancy designs in turquoise, olive, brown and gray tints:

Values up to $1.75, at 69c.
Values up to $2, at 98c.
Values up to $3.48, at $1.69.
Values up to $4, at $1.98.

Basement.

MONEY HUNGER CRAZED DAUGHTER, SAYS MOTHER

Stole from Hotels to Pay for Apartment House.

WANTED CHOATE AS COUNSEL

Mrs. Flower, Who Lived Curious Double Life as Maid and Landlady, Held in Court.

Mrs. Caroline Flower, alias Thelma Paulson, was held in the West Side Court yesterday on a charge of having stolen much linen and household furnishings from the St. Regis Hotel and other hotels. It is believed the woman is mentally unbalanced. When she was arraigned she demanded of Magistrate Whitman time in which to employ a lawyer, naming Joseph H. Choate, the former Ambassador to Great Britain, as the counsel she would prefer.

No one in court knew the facts that lay behind the charge of larceny. Only an aged mother, in tears, in the basement of the studio apartment building at 225 West Eighty-third Street knew the truth. Mrs. Mary Pew, the mother of the prisoner, who has worked hard, although 70 years old, to help her daughter pay for the studio apartment house, told a TIMES reporter at the studio building yesterday that so eager was her daughter to get her head above water pecuniarily that she had gone crazy, and that if she had stolen all the things she was charged with stealing it was because she had lost her mind in the endeavor to pay off the last dollar of indebtedness on the property she counted on to make her independent.

The mother lives at 81 West 110th Street in a tenement quarter. She has occupied a hall room there for six months, doing her cooking over a single gas jet, and frequently scrubbing the stairs and floors of the landlady to help pay her monthly rent of $5.25.

She had sacrificed her last dollar to help her daughter, one of two children, to get a musical education. She had even journeyed across the ocean to her native land, Norway, to get money from a wealthy uncle with which to advance this daughter, and twice the daughter had been sent to Berlin to study music.

Mrs. Pew was in Norway when she received a letter from her daughter telling her that she loved a man named Flower, and that she wanted to marry him. Mrs. Pew wrote back that she hoped God would bless them, and that if her daughter loved this man she should marry him.

"She had to leave him and work," said the mother yesterday. "For four years she had a studio in the Carnegie building, and she worked with her pupils with the one idea of getting her head above water. She wanted to get enough money to look out for herself and for me. Her husband, a printer, lived in Brooklyn, and she had to live in New York in order to get ahead with her work. They were never really separated. Then this happened, and it was only because of something being wrong in her head.

"She can't be out on bail," resumed the old woman, tremulously, "or she would have been here. But I'll stay until she comes back."

On the floor above, the first floor of the building, a young woman, evidently a student of music, had just taken possession of the studio that Mrs. Flower had furnished and occupied. In it was a grand piano. The walls were tastefully hung with pictures. There was an abundance of books, such books as a woman of taste would have selected. The music scores, too, were significant of her work as a student of the piano, but in the bathroom by the marble wash basin stood a glass bearing the insignia of the Ansonia apartment hotel.

In other apartments, as told in yesterday's TIMES, linen with the St. Regis Hotel mark had been found, and things from other hotels, easily traceable, were also found. There had been a maid at the St. Regis known as Thelma Paulson, and when she was employed she gave as recommendation Mrs. Caroline Flower of 225 West Eighty-third Street. The detective of the St. Regis, with two detectives, went to Mrs. Flower's address to inquire about Thelma. The house detective was astounded to find that Thelma and Mrs. Flower were the same.

The downfall of Caroline Flower was caused by her money hunger, her mother says. When she had gathered enough money to pay an installment on the apartment house she paid it, and then tried in every way possible to get entire possession of the property. At first she rented the apartments unfurnished, but with the studio arrangements of three and four rooms she soon realized that a greater income could be obtained by furnishing the apartments.

Every cent that she could earn as a teacher of music went to meet the interest and installments. To get the necessary furnishings for the studio apartments was her problem. Her old mother, naturally economical and thrifty, undertook to help by living in the little tenement house room and working at scrubbing and cleaning to keep her own body and soul together, and not to hamper her ambitious daughter.

Once the mother had enjoyed an income from property she owned in Minneapolis, but this had been sacrificed to her daughter's education. Even the rich uncle in Norway had reached his limit. Her daughter, in her eagerness to pay for the property and from it get an income that would take care of them both, even scrubbed the floors of the studio apartment house she was buying, lived on tea brewed by her own janitress, and finally took a place as maid in the St. Regis Hotel.

There, apparently, she sought to take, piece by piece, linen enough to help her fit out her half-bought property. A sheet now and then, a pillow case, a tumbler, a knick-knack, all went to the furnishing of the West Eighty-third Street house. She told the janitress that she bought these marked things in pawn shops. From one hotel to another she went, and, because of her refinement of manner she was thought in the hotels to be a gentlewoman who had met reverses.

Her husband knew nothing of this arrangement, nor did her mother. In West Eighty-third Street she was Mrs. Flower, the owner of a handsome apartment house, occupying a studio. In the St. Regis Hotel she wore her cap and apron, worked in the rooms of the rich, and filched when she could. It was only by chance that her arrest followed, the house detective going to Mrs. Flower's address to get track of Thelma Paulson, and finding that the two were one and the same.

When Mrs. Flower was arraigned in the West Side Court, a lawyer, taking up her case, asked a fee in advance. She offered him her diamond earrings. He took them, but a reporter called the attention of the Magistrate to this transaction, and the earrings were returned to the prisoner. It was then that she asked a continuance on the plea that she had not had time to secure counsel, and that she wanted to engage Mr. Choate. She said she would like to have Theodore Sutro if she could not get the ex-Ambassador. The Magistrate held her in $500 bail for a hearing. This she could not give.

Non-Union Man a Suicide.

William Scherber, a machinist, who lived with his family at 213 East Ninety-sixth Street, committed suicide yesterday. He shut himself in a room while alone in the flat and turned on the gas. When his son, Emile, came home, some hours later, the father was dead. Emile said the suicide was out of work, and could not get employment because he was not a union man.

Prohibits 10-Cent Fares in City.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Assemblyman Cohalan to-day introduced a bill aimed at all railroads in New York City that charge more than 5 cents for a single fare, provided such roads have two or more stations within the city limits. A number of roads in Brooklyn charge 10 cents fare to Coney Island.

ODELL IN REAPPORTIONMENT.

He's Helping in the Job of Making New Legislative Districts.

Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee was at State headquarters for some hours yesterday going over matters political with his supporters and lieutenants. The Chairman was in the best of humor, and expressed himself as well satisfied with the political situation.

His talks with the party workers who called on him had much to do with the reapportionment of the Senate and Assembly districts this year on the basis of the 1905 census. New York County does not gain an additional Senate district, but the lines of the Senate and Assembly districts will be materially changed, and Chairman Odell is looking after many features of the job. The Legislature will fix the lines of the new Senate districts, and then, after June 1, the Board of Aldermen will fix the lines of the Assembly districts.

As the trend of population has been steadily northward, and as the districts south of Fifty-ninth Street are almost solidly Tammany districts, it is the plan of the Republicans to push the new districts as far north as the population will permit, and thus to offset three or four of the present Tammany districts below that line. They want to get two Senators instead of one for the Bronx, and to gain four or five Assemblymen there. With a Republican Legislature and a Republican and Hearst Board of Aldermen, Chairman Odell expects to control the apportionment at both points.

TO WATCH CORPORATIONS.

Legislature Urged to Establish City Bureau of Statistics.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Bird S. Coler, John G. Agar, John De Witt Warner, and Assemblyman Young appeared to-day before the Assembly Cities Committee on the Young bill to establish a bureau of municipal statistics. This bill would give the Controller of New York power to compel corporations to file in his office all documents bearing upon their franchises, and result in the collation and compilation of figures and statistics bearing on every branch of the City Government and its relations with corporations, companies, and individuals.

"When I went into the office of Borough President of Brooklyn," said Mr. Coler, "I found that most of the records, especially those relating to franchises, were lost, strayed, or stolen. Since that time we have granted no privileges or rights whatever to corporations or to others until the interested parties have come forward and produced their franchises and other papers for our inspection and purposes of filing."

"A thorough knowledge of what is going on in all the departments will be afforded to every city official by the establishment of a bureau of statistics," said Mr. Agar. "The bill clothes the Controller with power to demand information from corporations and additional power to compel its production. If companies or corporations refuse to give such information, then there is the ready remedy. If this bill had been a law there would not have been need to send a legislative committee to New York to investigate the gas franchises. The information would have been immediately available."

PUTS END TO TAX DODGING.

Senate Agrees to Impost on Personal Property Wherever Found.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Senator Saxe's bill to impose a tax on personal property wherever found, a measure designed to wipe out tax dodging by wealthy New Yorkers, who establish their legal residence at Newport or some other Summer resort, was passed in the Senate to-day, and it now goes to the Governor. There were only four votes in opposition, those of Senators Hill, McCarren, Gardner, and Raines.

Senator McCarren asked to have the measure recommitted to the Committee on Taxation for a hearing, requested by warehouse interests.

"There are millions of bushels of coffee in warehouses which will be taxed by the provisions of this measure," Senator McCarren said.

Senator Lewis, Chairman of the Committee on Taxation, said there was no need of a hearing. The members had made up their minds and no further hearing would change them. He declared that property in New York warehouses was escaping taxation, although the city was required to protect it from fire and danger.

Senator Hill said the wording of the bill placed in jeopardy large quantities of freight in transit. He thought it would be a serious blow to the commerce of the State if the bill were passed.

DIVIDED ON BANK INQUIRY.

Senate Sub-Committee Members Turn In Separate Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Each of the three members of the sub-committee of the Senate Finance Committee had a separate report to make to-day when the full committee met to hear the conclusion of the sub-committee upon the Assembly resolution providing for an investigation of the condition of the State banks. All three of the members of the sub-committee favored an inquiry, the difference of opinion existing among them being as to the character and scope of the proposed investigation.

Senator Stevens is said to have been the only member who favored the adoption of the Assembly resolution without change. Senators Grady and Allds, the other two members, are understood to have desired the amendment of the resolution in different particulars. One of their suggestions is said to have been that the proposed investigation should be confined to an examination of the conduct of the State Banking Department under the administration of Supt. Kilburn. Another suggestion is said to have been that instead of the investigation being made by the joint Committee on Banks, as the Assembly resolution provides, it should be made by a special committee.

After considerable discussion of the three reports it was decided to postpone action on the resolution until to-morrow.

Senator Elsberg Ill with a Cold.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Senator Elsberg has been confined to his room in the Ten Eyck for several days with a bad cold on the lungs. His physician says there is no occasion for alarm.

Savings Bank Bill Defeated.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Wainwright bill, specifying what securities the savings banks may invest in, was defeated in the Assembly to-day.

Positive

A soda cracker should be the most nutritious and wholesome of all foods made from wheat—

Comparative

But ordinary soda crackers absorb moisture, collect dust and become stale and soggy long before they reach your table. There is however, one

Superlative

soda cracker—at once so pure, so clean, so crisp and nourishing that it stands alone in its supreme excellence—the name is

Uneeda Biscuit

5¢ *In a dust tight, moisture proof package.*

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

ODELLISM NOT SO BAD, SAYS JUDGE HERRICK

Dictation from Washington Is of More Than Party Concern.

HE OUTLINES A PLATFORM

Boomed for Second Nomination for Governor at Democratic Club Dinner—Against Long Franchises.

The Democratic Club, with about 200 members at dinner, held one of its regular monthly party feasts at the clubhouse in Fifth Avenue last night, and offered Judge D Cady Herrick a second nomination for the Governorship. Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve presided. Judge Herrick was the chief guest and made a speech in which he outlined his views of Jeffersonian Democratic principles.

Judge Herrick, in introducing his speech, referred to a point made recently by Speaker Cannon in Washington that a centralization of government was building by reason of the fact that the States were negligent of their duties and constantly throwing upon the Federal Government many of their responsibilities. Judge Herrick said that centralization eventually would lead to bureaucracy and complete failure.

"The Government seems to be the Executive alone," he declared. "Orders in council, or without, take the place of orderly legislation by the constitutional legislative bodies. And the Executive seems to have a consuming desire to exercise all kinds of power and to make his influence felt in all directions and upon all occasions. He has but to express a desire and thousands of Federal office holders spring up to do his bidding and coerce others to fulfill his desires.

"Without giving other instances of Federal interference, there has been recently, according to common report, indeed so common and undisputed that we can but believe it to be true, a most astounding exhibition of the desire to grasp power, or a most audacious and wanton intermeddling with public affairs in this State, in matters of exclusively State concern. The Assembly of the State of New York has been, according to common report, organized by the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, and it is now being run in all important matters by orders from Washington.

"The organization of a local political committee is dictated from the same place, and the plans laid there for the overthrow of the Chairman of the State Committee, whose skill and ability has kept the State in the Republican column. These are matters which concern not only the Republican Party but all of us.

"In the recent campaign," continued Judge Herrick amid applause, "we heard a great deal about 'Odellism.' It signified not a thing, but a condition arising out of certain practices long prevalent in the State. So insistent did this cry become and so menacing to the dominant party in the State that it was felt that something had to be done to save the party 'face.' Certain gentlemen who have not only been parties to those practices, but beneficiaries of them, sought to remove the stigma of the name by eliminating the person bearing that name from the councils of the party, turning State's evidence against their former associate, and adding the vice of ingratitude. And they are having a hard time sitting on the lid."

Taking up the recent insurance investigation, he said:

"We now know why it is that the present Federal authorities desire control of the great corporations of the country. They are mines that can better be worked for political purposes if under Federal control, and another President purchased by corporate moneys.

"No body of men temporarily in control of a city should be permitted to grant any public franchises or privileges for all time to come. Municipalities should at all times remain in control of their streets and public places.

"Some of the things I said when recently I and you thought I was running for Governor were vehemently denied. Among them was the statement that the State and the Presidency were being bought by the contributions of corporations. The truth is now known to all men, and it becomes our duty to insist on the passage of laws that will prevent the purchase of office for a price."

Judge Herrick outlined the principles of the party as individualism, home rule, no interference by the State in local affairs, and strict construction of the Constitution, ballot reform, and economy of administration.

Judge Gildersleeve, in introducing Judge Herrick, told of a trip last Summer to Ireland, when he visited Richard Croker. "I can assure you," he said, "that this kind-hearted, forceful man is enjoying life in Ireland. He is agreeably settled among his friends and relatives and has every comfort a man can ask for. He lives in a 'castle' called Glencairn, but it is no more pretentious than many of the cottages we see down on Long Island. I took a trip with him one day. He had only one horse to drive. It seemed surprising that a man with so many horses should have only one which was useful. [Laughter.] There was a race track near by, and that day Mr. Croker won three races, and in two of them his horses ran first and second."

Judge George F. Roesch indorsed Judge Herrick's speech and said that it was the hope of the club that Judge Herrick would be the next nominee for Governor.

Published to-day

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ATTACKS S. P. C. A. METHODS.

Darlington Advocates Bill Taking Dog Licenses from It.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of New York City, of which J. P. Haines is President, was criticised to-day by Health Commissioner Thomas Darlington of New York, who appeared before the Assembly Cities Committee in support of Assemblyman Tompkins's bill to give the Department of Health the authority to collect the fees for licensed dogs which now are collected by the society. Dr. Darlington said:

"I have been induced to advocate the passage of this bill by citizens who complain that the society is not doing its work properly. The report of this society shows it is incompetent to do the work, and its slipshod and inaccurate methods show great opportunities for graft. The collection of such fees by a private association is unconstitutional. The diversion of public funds for private use is graft pure and simple.

"Mr. Haines has published a long article about the dog in politics. I want to say the dog is in politics, and that there is a whole lot more politics in that society than there is in the Health Department. The dog is in politics and Haines is behind it. In the name of law, honesty, and decency, I believe it the duty of this committee to make a favorable report on this bill."

John P. Haines will appear to-morrow before the Assembly Committee on Charitable and Religious Institutions to oppose the bill introduced by Assemblyman Francis enlarging the powers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The hearing will practically resolve itself into an inquisition in reference to the methods of the society.

VOTING MACHINES IN CITY.

Assembly Committee Reports Bill Affecting the Metropolis.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Voting machines for New York City must be purchased by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment if the Stanley Voting Machine bill, unanimously reported out of the Assembly Cities Committee to-night, becomes a law. The bill, as amended, provides that the board may sell corporate stock in order to make the necessary purchases.

Four districts in Manhattan, two in Kings, one in Queens, and one in Richmond are to be equipped with machines. The total cost will be about $125,000. The machines will number approximately 250.

NURSES OPPOSE A BILL.

Call Dowling Measure a Plan to Make Salaried Places.

The trained nurses in the city and State are aroused against a bill introduced in the Assembly last week by Assemblyman Dowling entitled "An act to establish a State Commission for the regulation of the practice of nursing, to regulate the practice of nursing, and to provide for the licensing and registration of nurses."

The bill provides for a Commissioner and deputy, each of whom must be a physician, and fixes salaries at $7,500 and $4,500 a year, respectively, with allowance of $1,000 each for expenses, and of a Secretary at $4,000 a year, with an expense allowance of $1,000.

Dr. Egbert Le Fevre, Dean of the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College and a member of the Legislative Committee of the State Medical Association, will go to Albany to-day in behalf of the indignant nurses. It is asserted by the existing Board of Nurse Examiners that conditions are satisfactory under the present law, which was passed in 1903. Any one may profess to be a nurse, but no one may practice as a registered nurse who has not qualified by passing the Regents' examinations, which are held twice a year.

Miss Annie Damer of 217 East Twenty-seventh Street, President of the State Nurses' Association and visiting nurse to the Tuberculosis Clinic at Bellevue Hospital, who is also one of the examiners, said last night:

"I do not believe the bill will pass, and I don't think it should. There are 4,000 nurses in the State registered under the law of 1903.

"The bill is evidently intended to create some salaried offices. There are none under the present law. We have learned that a Brooklyn physician is back of the bill."

ROOSEVELT CUP RACE RULES.

Conditions Under Which American and German Yachts Must Compete.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—The conditions which will govern the contest for the Roosevelt Cup at Marblehead next September between small German and American yachts were issued to-day by the Kaiser Yacht Club of Kiel and the Eastern Yacht Club of this city, under whose joint auspices the races will be held.

Three yachts from each country will compete, and the entries for the trial races for the American boats will close on July 16, while the trial races will be held in August.

Each yacht must be designed, built, and all sails and fittings made in the country to which she belongs.

The yachts are limited in dimensions to 32 feet (9.75 meters) in length, on water line, beam, and draught, and there will be no time allowance.

There is no restriction as to rig, but the sail area is limited to 550 square feet. Each yacht will be required to carry a crew of not more than three, who must be native-born citizens of the country in which the yacht is built, while the helmsman must be an amateur member of a recognized yacht club.

The racing will begin some time in September, but the final details regarding both the dates and courses will be arranged by the two managing clubs.

The Eastern Yacht Club will give prizes in each race. The races will be sailed according to the rules of the German Yacht Racing Association, and there will be five races. The Roosevelt Cup will go to the owner of the yacht which first wins three races or wins the fifth race of the series.

In case the deciding race is the third, the winner will not be allowed to compete in further races. Should the first four races not have resulted in a decision, only the winners of these four races can take part in the fifth race, while if the fifth race is not decisive, owing to two yachts each having won two races, then a sixth and deciding race will be sailed between these two yachts.

The courses will be alternately triangular and windward and leeward.

The yachts are limited in construction to cedar, mahogany, or heavier wood, copper fastened, while double planking is barred.

YALE DEFEATS COLUMBIA.

Rough Basket Ball Game Won by New Haven Team, 17 to 15.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 27.—In the most sensational game of the season Yale defeated Columbia at basket ball to-night by the score of 17 to 15. Rough tactics were freely indulged in by members of both teams. Rockwell, Captain of the Yale team, was the star of the game. The line-up:

Yale, 17.	Position.	Columbia, 15.
Clifford, Murphy.	Left forward	Moore
Humpstone	Right forward	Melitzeo
Fargo	Centre	Ryan
Noyes	Right guard	Cuthel
Rockwell	Left guard	Hurley

Goals from field—Rockwell, (3,) Humpstone, (3,) Noyes, Fargo, Hurley, (2,) Melitzeo, (2,) Moore, Ryan. Goals from fouls—Moore, (3,) Rockwell. Referee—Mr. West. Timers—Mr. Cushman, Yale; Mr. Fischer, Columbia. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves. Attendance, 800.

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Russian and Sailor Washable Suits, Imported Linens, Galateas & Chambrays, Sailor & Eton Collars, Usually $2.50 to 3.50 — $1.45

Fancy Sailor & Norfolk Suits, New Spring Models, Usually $6.45 and 7.45 — 5.00

Young Men's Suits and Raincoats, Plain and fancy fabrics, Usually $11.90 — 7.50

Laundered Blouses, with and without collars, Usually 95c to $1.25 — 48c

Boys' Pajamas, of white and fancy madras, Usually 95c, — 69c

Classique Corsets—Spring Models

are being shown, embodying the latest Parisian ideas, including the long round waist effect, for the Princess and more closely fitting gowns now in vogue, made of choice materials, with jarretelles attached.

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NEW HANDICAP YACHT CLASS.

Project Launched at Enthusiastic Meeting at Hotel Astor.

Twenty-one yacht owners on Long Island Sound are to enter the handicap yacht class projected by G. P. Granbery of the New Rochelle Yacht Club and contest what promises to be the most interesting series of races that has been seen in years on Long Island Sound. They have replied favorably to the invitation to join the movement and are enthusiastic over its chances of success. All of them were not present at the organization meeting held at the Hotel Astor last evening, and many members of the Seawanhaka Club were unable to be present, owing to the fact that their club met last evening at Delmonico's and others were compelled to be absent for one cause or another. It is confidently expected, however, that not only these twenty-one will be formally enrolled, but that many others as well will apply for admission before the time comes to actually begin racing.

Last evening's meeting was given over to the discussion of the system of handicapping to be employed. It was determined to use a sliding scale, fixed originally on the record of the boats in recent years against each other and changed from week to week according to the results achieved in their class races. The average speed of each boat will be computed and it will be allowed a given percentage. This will be awarded to each boat at the close of each race on the basis of the time made by the first boat to finish. Wind and tide will therefore favor none unduly, as is the case with a time allowance based on measurements and fixed tables.

There will probably be three divisions when the racers are finally enrolled, conforming in general to Classes N, P, and Q, thirty-three-foot, twenty-seven-foot, and twenty-two-foot. G. P. Granbery was elected Chairman and Harry A. Jackson of the New York Athletic Club Secretary. No Treasurer was named or fee fixed. These three officers will constitute an Executive Committee to decide all matters pertaining to the class, and they will select the handicapper. No boat will be allowed a handicap greater than 8 per cent.

The boats expected to be enrolled at once are the thirty-three-footers: Alert, J. W. Alker; Regina, Francis G. Stewart; Marguerita, W. F. Clark; Mimosa I., T. M. T. Raborg; Nike, Victor I. Cumnock; Little Peter, F. M. Weeks; Alyce, Harry A. Jackson, Jr.

Twenty-seven-footers—Thelema, A. E. Black; Acushla, E. C. Ray; Robin Hood, George E. Gartland; Firefly, G. P. Granbery; Naiad, Dr. J. B. Palmer.

Twenty-two-footers—Grasshopper, H. A. Pryer; Maryola, Howell E. Sayre; Idler, T. E. French; Oilgway, R. P. Morse; Kenosha, W. R. Berth; Kenosha II., C. W. Volts, (the latter is a new boat just launched, twenty-three-foot rating;) Answer, Donald B. Abbott; Opossum, T. M. T. Raborg.

Henry M. Gielow was present by request, and asked for suggestions regarding the conduct of the class. He was enthusiastic over the project, and declared the experiment is the most interesting ever tried in connection with yacht racing in the neighborhood of New York, and will, he believes, be a great success. Charles P. Tower, Chairman of the Larchmont Yacht Club Regatta Committee, also pronounced the plan as the best that has been suggested to increase the interest in yachting for years. He pledged the support of Larchmont, and said that other Race Committees would welcome the addition beyond a doubt.

The meeting closed with the keenest anticipations of success.

Billiard Honors Go to Cline.

Harry Cline of Philadelphia carried off the honors in the billiard tournament for "short stops" at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, last night. He was pitted against the "old war horse," Thomas Gallagher, and won by a score of 400 to 348. The Philadelphian averaged 19 1-21, and put together three excellent runs of 83, 75, and 64. Gallagher's average was 17 8-20, and his high runs 68, 61, and 60. In the afternoon Albert Taylor of Chicago defeated Albert Cutler of Boston by a score of 400 to 362. The winner averaged 12 16-32, and his high runs were 47, 45, and 40. Cutler's average was 11 10-32, and his high runs 66, 50, and 45.

In the game this afternoon Gallagher will play Cutler.

Ricker Easy Victor at Pool.

G. Ricker and R. Hirsch, each handicapped at 100, were the contestants in the pool tournament at the Broadway Billiard Academy last night. Ricker, however, outplayed his opponent and won by a score of 100 to 45. Ricker's high run was 19, and he had two scratches. Hirsch's best contribution was 12, and but one scratch was recorded against him. H. Schoenweg still leads in the tourney, with five victories and no defeats. W. Downs follows with four games won and one defeat. To-night B. Wyley, scheduled to make 100, will be pitted against W. Croll, handicapped at 125.

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HOCKEY TEAMS ARE TIED FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP

New York A. C. Won Last Night and Will Play Crescent.

FINAL SCHEDULED MATCH

Hockey Club of New York Beaten by 2 Goals to 1—League Will Arrange Deciding Game.

The concluding game of the regular Amateur Hockey League series was won last night at St. Nicholas Rink by the New York Athletic Club seven, which defeated the Hockey Club of New York by the close score of 2 goals to 1. The victory places the Mercury Foot aggregation on an even footing with the Crescent Athletic Club, both having won four games and lost two. A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Amateur Hockey League will be held to decide the time and place of playing the deciding game.

The New York Athletic Club made several changes in its team. With possibility of a championship at stake, they put forth every effort to win, and the strongest possible line-up was presented. Strange resumed his old position at goal, and proved a tower of strength. He saved many difficult shots and helped his side out of a big hole several times. Coolican and Castleman were everywhere, dodging opponents or securing the rubber disk at opportune times.

Considering the importance of the contest, the game was a clean one. Newbery of the Hockey Club was the chief offender, and several times he deliberately tripped or roughed the New York Athletic Club players. Once he sent Coolican against the side of the rink with such force that the latter was stunned. This was the most flagrant violation of the rules during the game.

Castleman, after a pretty passing game with Coolican, centred to the latter in front of the Hockey Club goal. Coolican was ready and shot the disk past Ellison into the net for the first score. From this point the New York Athletic Club players appeared to better advantage, and another long run gave Fenwick an easy pass to Coolican, who again succeeded in scoring.

The first part of the second half was a repetition of the first. The Hockey Club quickly invaded their opponents' territory, but the Mercury Foot back field aggregation foiled many attempts to send the puck into the net. Four times in succession Phillips, Harmon, and Russell assailed the New York Athletic Club stronghold, only to be repulsed. McKenzie relieved the strain with a long run, which he followed up with a pretty shot, which completely beat Strange, and gave the Hockey Club team their first and only goal. Newbery, who had been playing a rough game, tripped Fenwick and paid the penalty. The line-up:

H. C. of N. Y., 1.	Position.	N. Y. A. C., 2.
Ellison	Goal	Strange
McKenzie	Point	Williams
Newbery	Cover point	Fenwick
Bryan	Forward	Castleman
Phillips	Forward	Locke
Harmon	Forward	Bullen
Russell	Forward	Coolican

Goals—Coolican, (2.) McKenzie. Referees—H. Heywood and D. Gordon, St. Nicholas Skating Club. Goal umpires—K. Gordon and Robert Leake, St. Nicholas Skating Club. Time—Twenty-minute halves.

TOO MANY DEER IN MAINE.

Increasing Rapidly, Says Guide at Sportsmen's Show—Water Sports.

Hunting parties who are making arrangements with the Maine guides at the Motor Boat and Sportsmen's Show in Madison Square Garden for a brief season of sport this year have practically been guaranteed that no man with a gun need leave the woods until he has shot from one to a dozen deer.

"The fact is," said Alonzo S. Cobb, a veteran of the northern woods, "deer have been increasing so rapidly that they are becoming a serious menace to the farmers. The deer are becoming notorious as prowlers for food in the farmer's vegetable garden. The shooting season lasts from Oct. 1 to Dec. 15, but efforts are being made to secure an extension of the open season. Deer were plentiful last season within three or four miles of Portland—something very rare a few years ago."

The Maine camp exhibit, occupying the greater part of the Fourth Avenue end of the main floor, is one of the most elaborate in its representation of the woods, camp life, and game that has ever been seen in the Garden. One of the novelties is half a dozen admirably mounted caribou heads from Newfoundland. They are not as large as moose heads, but the horns are very graceful.

The horns were brought to the city by four Newfoundland guides. This is the first time that Newfoundland has been represented at the Sportsmen's Show. Last year eighty-seven campers and hunters from the United States went there for game, but this year it is expected that there will be many more.

George H. Price of Tampico, Mexico, acted as the fisherman last night in the man fishing contest. Edward Lane, one of City Island's crack swimmers, being the fish. The Garden was crowded with spectators, and the tussle in the water created lots of enthusiasm. Lane, amid loud cheers, succeeded in breaking the line after a five minutes' struggle. In the next trial the head gear became unfastened after Lane had floundered about in the water for four minutes. The leading contests were:

Swimming Against Time Around the Lagoun.—Won by E. Spielberger of Hammel's Station. Time—1:57. H. T. Weiss, second. Time—2:28.

Junior Tub Race, 60 Yards.—Won by R. Boyd; G. Hamilton, second.

Junior Mattress Race, 60 Yards.—First Heat—Won by J. Katelas; G. Hamilton, second. Second Heat—Won by R. Boyd; J. Elmore, second.

COLUMBIA MEN GET C'S.

Baseball, Hockey, Tennis Players, and Track Athletes Honored.

Columbia's Athletic Council has awarded cleven 'Varsity "C's" to members of the baseball team who represented the Blue and White on the diamond in the big games last season, besides making other awards for hockey, track, and tennis. The council's report follows:

'Varsity "C" for baseball is awarded to W. R. Tyler, 1905 S., Captain; D. S. Carter, 1906 S.; W. A. Tilt, 1905 C.; D. Armstrong, 1907 L.; E. T. Collins, 1907 C.; F. P. Nohowel, 1906 L.; L. G. Saunders, 1905 C.; F. T. Fitzgerald, Jr., 1906 C.; A. L. Kenney; 1906 L.; H. G. Cannon, 1906 S., and E. J. O'Connell, 1906 C., manager. Monograms and 'Varsity stripes are awarded to K. P. Kreuger, 1906 S.; J. J. Young, 1908 S., and O. K. Doty, assistant manager.

Hockey "C. H. T." monograms and 'Varsity stripes are awarded to C. H. Jackson, 1907 C., Captain; D. Armstrong, 1907 L.; K. Easton, 1906 C.; C. W. Knight, P. G.; T. J. Brady, 1906 S.; J. T. Harrington, 1906 P. and S.; J. Willis, 1907 S.; R. M. Miller, 1907 C.; L. Bartow, 1908 C., and K. M. Spence, 1906 manager, and 'Varsity stripes only to H. T. Aplington, 1907 C., assistant manager.

Track monogram and 'Varsity stripes are awarded to C. A. Fulton, 1906 S.; R. Marsh, Jr., 1907 S.; J. W. Brodix, 1907 C., and A. Zink, 1909 S.

Tennis club monogram, to be worn on the cap only, is awarded to G. Burns, 1906 C.

By order of the council the track monogram has been changed to "T. T." inclosed in the block "C" instead of "C. U. T. A. A."

Managers of all teams who desire to have members of the team appear with insignia not already awarded must hereafter apply to the council for permission before allowing any man to wear such insignia in a public contest.

Signal Corps Five Ready for Quakers.

The basket-ball team of the Second Company, Signal Corps of the National Guard of New York, has a big task before it in a meeting with the University of Pennsylvania five at the armory, 801 Dean Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday night. The Signal Corps players, however, have acquitted themselves so creditably on the courts this season that they are confident the Quakers will be compelled to do their best to win.

CORRIGAN'S COLT A WINNER.

John Carroll Easily Takes Rex Handicap—New Orleans Results.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 27.—The Corrigan colt John Carroll, a strong favorite in the betting, galloped home an easy winner in the Rex Handicap at a mile at City Park to-day. The race was worth $1,250 to the winner. The colt was buffeted about considerably, and cut off on the back stretch, but came up again at the end and won out easily by a length. The Gleam and Jack Dolan were the only other winning favorites. The weather was clear and the track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Three and a half furlongs; selling. King Leopold, 111 pounds, (B. Davis,) 3 to 1, won; Imposition, 108, (Troxler,) 2 to 1, second; Merry Leap Year, 103, (Dealy,) 12 to 1, third. Time—0:43 2-5. Transiucent, Knockirky, George Duchscherer, Miss Jewell, Martha V., Azella, Queen of Millbrook, Larry D., Sazarac, Heirloom, and Sister Henrietta also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; selling. The Gleam, 109 pounds, (Griffith,) 3 to 5, won; Ingolthrift, 114, (B. Smith,) 4 to 1, second; Bradley's Pet, 104, (McIntyre,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:47 2-5. Trogon, Foreigner, Yachting Girl, and Bisque also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and a half; selling. Big Bow, 107 pounds, (Bealy,) 9 to 5, won; Padre, 101, (McIntyre,) 7 to 1, second; Helgeson, 107, (B. Smith,) 9 to 1, third. Time—2:38. Rossmond, Drexel, Hymettus, The Trifler, Double, and Little Elkin also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile; Rex Handicap. John Carroll, 104, (H. Larson,) 9 to 5, won; Debar, 115 (Troxler,) 4 to 1, second; Shawans, 108, (Obert,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:40 2-5. Devout, Thistledo, Garnish, Dazzle, and Daring also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Jack Dolan, 129 pounds, (D. Austin,) 9 to 10, won; Quinn Brady, 119, (Romanelli,) 6 to 1, second; Polly Primm, 100, (Obert,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:21 2-5. Sago, Oratorian, and Mrs. Phillips also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; handicap. Wild Irishman, 106 pounds, (J. Hennessy,) 20 to 1, won; Astarita, 100, (H. Graham,) 20 to 1, second; Emergency, 126, (B. Smith,) 7 to 10, third. Time—1:08. Gasconne, Monterey, Tichimingo, Husted, Tinker, Billy Handsell, and Heart of Hyacinth also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Woggie Bug, 92 pounds, (Koerner,) 5 to 1, won; Bertha E., 97, (J. Hennessy,) 3 to 1, second; Gold Coin, 99, (McIntyre,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:21 3-5. Bazil, Cascine, Two Penny, Pretorius, Baron Fisher, Merry George, Miss Jordan, Gentian, Libation, Ann Hill, and Maudina also ran.

Despite the carnival attractions the crowd at the Fair Grounds was a large one. Close finishes were the order of the day. Ben Hodder was far superior to his company in the fourth, and won in a gallop. Avoid, which won in a hard drive, was the only other successful favorite.

On account of the carnival the races started half an hour later. The weather was fine, and the track fast. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Three and a half furlongs. Lucy Marie, 104 pounds, (Sewell,) 5 to 1, won; Little Wanda, 103½, (Macey,) 15 to 1, second; Dorothy M., 101, (Livingston,) 12 to 1, third. Time—0:42½. Bitter Miss, Pepper and Salt, Beatrice H., Sainzilla, Our Own, and Mamie K., also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Paul Clifford, 131 pounds, (W. Robbins,) 12 to 1, won; Lena J., 109, (J. Martin,) 4 to 1, second; Pinsticker, 102, (Moreland,) 3 to 5, third. Time—1:15 1-5. Remington, Request, St. Bonnie, Tennyburn, and Safeguard also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Escutcheon, 103 pounds, (J. Johnson,) 7 to 1, won; The Cure, 107, (Bell,) 3 to 5, second; Peter Paul, 104, (Christian,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:22. Curd Gillock, Au Revoir, Mohave, and Fenian also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs.—Ben Hodder, 111 pounds. (J. Martin,) 4 to 5, won; Third Alarm, 102, (L. Smith,) even, second; Deuxtemps, 101½, (W. Hayes,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:29 4-5. Superior Boy also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile. Avoid, 107 pounds, (W. McGee,) 9 to 5, won; Besterling, 106, (Diggins,) 4 to 1, second; Sincerity Belle, 95, (Moreland,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:42 2-5. Shenandoah, Fair Calypso, Hortensia, and Jucora also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile. Depends, 98 pounds, (Noone,) 3 to 1, won; Tribes Hill, 112, (W. Robbins,) 5 to 2, second; Water Pansy, 108, (Bedell,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:43 2-5. Fred Hornbeck, Flying Trapeze, Northwind, John Randolph, Ogontz, Bourke Cockran, Il Dotorre, and Ponca also ran.

OSBORNE NOT A RINGER.

Won Novice Race at Dwight Games Fairly—Officials to Blame.

The mystery regarding the winner of the 600-yard novice race in the Dwight School athletic games at the Eighth Regiment Armory last Saturday has been solved. The Athletic Association of Dwight School has ascertained that G. Osborne was the rightful winner; that no attempt at deception was contrived on his part, but owing to an unfortunate combination of circumstances sufficient care was not shown by the clerk of the course in giving Osborne his right number and securing the name of his school.

Osborne is a member of the Montclair High School, and Manager Claire J. Allen of the Dwight School Athletic Association has written a letter to Osborne apologizing for the uncomfortable position in which the boy was placed in having the slightest suspicion attached to him that he had not rightfully won the prize.

Mr. Allen stated yesterday that in the unavoidable absence of the clerk of the course an assistant had charge of the race. Osborne was a post entry and a correct number had been assigned to him, but in the excitement of preparing for the race his number was mislaid, and inadvertently he received the first number that came to hand, which was 251. This belonged to J. E. McCawley of Dwight School. Osborne, being unknown to the timers at the close of the race, the winner was put down as "251." When it was ascertained that the latter did not run and that the name G. Osborne was signed to the medal card, suspicion arose.

"We assume all the blame," said Mr. Allen yesterday. "The officials were not sufficiently exacting in seeing that proper requirements were complied with, but in the haste to get the events off they took it for granted that everything was all right, and in that way the misunderstanding arose. It was an unfortunate occurrence, but had Osborne signed the name of his school upon receiving his medal card the difficulty would have been avoided."

CHAMPIONS OFF TO TRAIN.

Local Contingent of New York Baseball Team Leave for Memphis.

Six of the New York world's champion baseball team left the Grand Central Station at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, bound for their training quarters at Memphis, Tenn. The party was made up of Pitcher "Christy" Mathewson, his brother, also a pitcher, Henry Mathewson; "Billy" Gilbert, and two new recruits, Catcher Fitzgerald and J. C. Kennedy, an infielder. Donlin will join the party at Albany and Pitcher Wiltse will join the party on the way. The contingent is expected to report to Manager McGraw late to-night, and to-morrow the bulk of the team should be on hand to begin training.

Manager Griffith and Secretary Abe Nahon were busy men at the headquarters of the Greater New Yorks of the American League yesterday. Nothing during the Winter pleased "Old Fox," the leader of the local team, so much as the visit of "Happy Jack" Chesbro for the especial purpose of signing a contract. The champion pitcher of 1904 has rarely ever before looked in such superb shape, and he told Griffith that he would undoubtedly be seen at his best this year. He admitted that he did not show his true form last year, but said that since his return to his Massachusetts home, after the close of last season, his sole object has been to place himself in first-class condition for the coming campaign, and he believes he has succeeded.

Busy Season for Columbia Gymnasts.

In preparation for the dual meet with Harvard at Cambridge on Friday the Columbia University gymnastic team gave an exhibition in the Trinity School gymnasium, on West Ninety-first Street, yesterday afternoon. G. Fleishner, who is an old 'Varsity man, gave the best performance on the horizontal bars, doing some of his specialties in good style. H. Guiteras, H. S. Schoonmaker, and M. Thompson made a creditable showing, and, although new men, should stand well in the Harvard meet. C. E. Stewart, another 'Varsity man, gave an exhibition in club swinging, and P. L. McCulloch, on the rings, won much applause.

After the Harvard meet there will be a dual meet in New York with Pennsylvania, and on March 31 the Columbia gymnasts will appear in the intercollegiate contest.

Columbia Strong in Water Sports.

According to the manager of the Columbia University Swimming Club, the Blue and White will make the best record that has ever been accomplished by the local collegians in water sports this year. Having finished third in the National water polo championship series, after defeating Pennsylvania and Brookline, the Columbia boys are going to meet the Quakers again in Philadelphia on Saturday and try to repeat the victory of last week. On March 10 the intercollegiate championship games will come off at Philadelphia, where the Columbia men will make a strenuous effort to defeat their amphibious rivals and incidentally break a few records. Two weeks later Brown will meet the local boys in the Columbia pool and again on March 31 at Brown. On April 7 Yale will come to New York for a dual meet with the intercollegiate champions, who will then finish up with Pennsylvania in New York on April 20.

Both F. C. Brown, Captain of the relay team, and Z. Alpin, Captain of the water polo team, express the belief that Columbia will finish in first place all the way through.

AUTO CLUBS MAY CREATE BUREAUS FOR COMPLAINTS

State Organizations Favor Novel Plan to Prevent Reckless Driving.

PRESENT LAW SATISFACTORY

Charles T. Terry Says That Autoists Should Pay More Heed to Regulating Themselves.

An automobile club, acting as a clearing house of complaints, will appeal to many motorists as a decided novelty. The plan, however, is being discussed with general favor by a number of clubs throughout the State, and the Syracuse Automobile Club will probably be the first to put it in active operation. Perhaps this is because the Syracuse Club heard it first. Charles T. Terry of this city outlined the plan to the members of the Syracuse Club at its annual dinner a few days ago. Mr. Terry, who has given the subject of automobile legislation considerable attention, was invited by the Syracuse automobilists to be one of the speakers. His ideas were so radical in some respects that many of his hearers were more than surprised, but since they have had time to think it over, it has gained many supporters, and Mr. Terry said yesterday that his idea of having a club establish a committee or bureau of complaints had received the hearty support of Judge Hotchkiss of Buffalo, President of the New York State Automobile Association.

The Automobile Club of America a short time ago announced that it would discipline any member who knowingly broke the automobile laws. The only member so disciplined of which public notice was given was Harry Harkness, and he was suspended on account of a record run from this city to Boston. The club has no committee of complaints, but it has effected a plan whereby members who are arrested may secure legal assistance at the shortest possible notice.

Mr. Terry's plan goes further than this. He hopes by a serious adoption of his plan to have the automobilists themselves create a moral sentiment in their favor, showing the public that they are willing to punish their own members if it is proved that they have broken or purposely evaded the laws.

"I believe that over 75 per cent. of automobilists intend to respect the law and the public," said Mr. Terry yesterday.

It has been in furtherance of a purpose on the part of automobilists to create an atmosphere among themselves of conscientious regard for the sentiment of those who do not use automobiles but are obliged to use the highways that I have advocated a plan by which each automobile club in its respective community shall take in hand the prosecution and prevention, as far as may be, of improper use of automobiles and of the highway. It has seemed that if each club would make itself a clearing house of complaints, as it were, based upon the violations which affect either the members of the club or those who are not members, and if each club would adopt a system of fines and privileges, beginning with money punishment and involving suspension from membership and resulting finally, on repeated offenses, in expulsion from the club, the problem would be solved, and the last vestiges of unreasoning hostility would disappear.

If the sentiment which now exists to a large extent among automobilists that the habitual offender and the chronically careless driver should be ostracized by his fellows could be carried to its full extent by the adoption on the part of the clubs of some such plan there would not be left the slightest ground for rabid automobile legislation. Through the matter of the State association of automobile clubs in each State rules could be promulgated which would shortly establish a uniform plan.

The laws at present upon the statute books of New York and New Jersey, for example, are adequate to the situation, and were enacted after thorough deliberation, investigation, and suggestion on the part of automobilists and those who may be designated for want of a better term "anti-automobilists." The remedies, if new remedies are needed, are a more thorough and genuine enforcement of existing laws, and, of much more importance, renewed and extended efforts by automobilists themselves, through their organizations, to regulate themselves and their fellow-members, so that the sentiment will prevail among them that reckless driving and disregard of the rights of others are bad form, unsportsmanlike, and intolerable to those who have the best interests of the automobile at heart.

Through the adoption of some such plan as this by the automobile clubs throughout the State, the officers of the New York State Automobile Association believe the present motor law will answer all requirements. The State association intends to oppose the bill recently introduced into the Legislature. Owing to the illness of Senator Malby, the bill is still in the Senate committee, but on his return it is expected that plans will be made for a public hearing.

THOROUGHBREDS AT WORK.

Paget Two-Year-Olds and Other Horses Moved Well at Gravesend.

Changed weather conditions rather interfered with the galloping exercises yesterday of the thoroughbreds, though a goodly number were shown at Gravesend, where the track was in fairly good condition, though slightly frozen. A number of the trainers came over with their horses from Sheepshead Bay during the day, and altogether some useful work was accomplished. Several of the Paget two-year-olds that are being fitted for the Aqueduct meeting made the trip and were breezed along smartly over the course of the Brooklyn Jockey Club. Trainer Littlefield was also on hand with a dozen good-looking youngsters that will probably receive an early racing chance.

"Tim" Gaynor had out his good filly Whimsical, in company with a two-year-old, Orlando. They received only easy work, though both are coming along in a manner that would make a Benning start possible if such is the stable intention.

"Jim" McLaughlin accomplished rather more than any of the other trainers when he sent his charges along for a smart mile and a quarter, after indulging them in an easy canter. In the lot were Race King, Kurg, Oxford, Blue Coat, The Poet, and Jack McKeon.

"Tom" Welsh confined his efforts to the infield, where the footing was softer than on the track. He had out Ormondale, the Futurity winner; Merry Lark, and half a dozen two-year-olds.

Fred Burlew breezed his two-year-olds the three-furlong distance, and they all show advancement. Among the older horses in his division Waterbearer and Green Room were sent along for three furlongs in 0:43, Edna Jackson a quarter in 0:28⅘, and Belmere three furlongs at half speed.

"Charley" Oxx is using the Boulevard as exercise ground for the one-time ringer Freckman, that he bought at the Fasig-Tipton sale in Madison Square Garden. Never remarkable for his beauty, this fellow is shaping up nicely and ought to make a useful selling plater before the season is old.

Supt. Frank Clark is rushing the many improvements under way at Brighton Beach, and he promises to have the main course ready for horsemen before long. Much of the new chute has been completed, and the building of new stables is well under way.

No Merger of Cricket Organizations.

An important meeting of the New York Cricket Association was held last night at the Cosmopolitan Hotel. Besides the election of officers the much-talked-of question of amalgamation for the two cricket organizations was finally disposed of. As the Metropolitan League had opposed the merger there was nothing to do but to table the resolution and discharge the sub-committee. Efforts are being made to organize a junior section of the association, and the plans were left in the hands of the Executive Committee. A silver cup donated by A. E. Rendle was offered as a trophy to be competed for if four teams can be brought to play in a championship series. An application was received from the Cameron Club, with playing grounds at Van Cortlandt Park, and it was elected to membership.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President—Arthur E. Rendle; Vice President—E. A. Leach; Secretary and Treasurer—R. Dundas; Delegate at Large—T. C. Cliff; Executive Committee—F. G. Warburton, A. F. Harding, J. L. Evans, R. Dundas, W. Goddard, F. C. Birch, J. Douglas, F. A. Sarjeant, E. Gittens, J. Critchlow, G. R. Stedman, E. V. Brendon, and G. Goodman.

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FOOD COFFEE
is a strong help.
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HIGH-CLASS FENCING AT CARNEGIE HALL

French Champion Merignac Shows Skill Against Galante.

FIVE BOUTS DECLARED DRAWS

Winner Takes Two Bouts to the Italian's One—New York A. C. Instructor in Exhibition.

M. Lucien Merignac defeated Giuseppe Galante in the special fencing match between the two foremost exponents of fencing, at the Carnegie Lyceum last evening. The two fought eight bouts, five resulting in draws and two in victories for M. Merignac. Señor Galante scored a single victory, and this was criticised in many quarters. The judges, Scott O'Connor, John Allaire, and Prof. Vaughtier, awarded to him the bout, however. The master of ceremonies was Dr. Hammond.

The victory of the wonderful French fencer was liberally applauded. It was freely predicted by those who regard him as the greatest master of his art in the world. The Italian champion, though a splendid fencer, was clearly no match for him. He lacked the Frenchman's poise, his control, and his wonderful steadiness and endurance. It almost seemed that Merignac when aroused could touch his opponent when he pleased.

He scored most of his touches on his lunge. His long reach and stride gave this enormous power. It succeeded time and again. Galante scored every touch on a thrust following a sally, and he was continually trying to force his opponent.

M. Merignac was never driven from his position, but appeared able to hold his own at every point, his masterful left arm, his sword arm, meeting every attack.

Merignac has won match after match in tourney after tourney, and is regarded by his admirers as invincible. He has been decorated by both the King of England and the King of Italy for his skill.

Last year he appeared in America and fought at the Grand Central Palace, meeting seventeen of the best fencers in America, among them Brun-Buisson, Senac, père and fils, and Malvino. He won seventeen bouts. This year he has appeared in but three matches, two in Buenos Ayres with Prof. Pini and Grato, and one in Havana against Pons.

He is of course the exponent of the French school, as was his father.

Galante, on the other hand, is of the Italian school, considered by most experts as less classic and less skillful. Galante, however, is as highly ranked in his school as is Merignac in his. He has won numerous triumphs, capturing no less than forty gold medals in a recent trip from Barcelona to London, those won at Barcelona, Padua, Vienna, Hamburg, and Copenhagen being especially noteworthy. At Vienna alone he defeated fifty-one competitors to win first prize.

Prior to the main contest last night M. Merignac gave an exhibition with Prof. Murray of the New York Athletic Club. The latter, a clever fencer, was no match for the skill of the wonderful Frenchman, though he gave an excellent display. Galante then met Capdevielle of the New York Fencers' Club, another skillful exhibition ensuing that was several times applauded.

M. Merignac and M. Brun-Buisson executed the grand salute and fenced a three-minute bout, in which Merignac scored a half dozen times and Brun-Buisson twice, and on each occasion won applause. Galante and M. Gouspek of the New York Athletic Club then fenced, and finally M. Gouspek and M. Brun-Buisson, before the bout of the evening.

M. Merignac was the taller of the two, with the longer reach. In form he was the more steady, taking his position and maintaining it, forcing his opponent back continuously. Galante appeared to be of a more nervous temperament, attacking more vigorously, but seeming to have less excellent control. Yet he scored first in the opening bout, reaching M. Merignac on a thrust at the waist, following a series of parries. M. Merignac scored almost immediately after on a lunge, striking directly over the right breast. The bout ended in a draw.

The second bout was vigorously fought, a single touch being scored near its close by M. Merignac, again on a thrust, striking near the shoulder on the breast. The third was another draw, both scoring once.

In the fourth bout neither was able to break through the other's guard, though they fought tenaciously for an opening. Merignac once did reach Galante, but it was determined that his point struck just below the belt.

Galante scored a touch in the fifth bout on a thrust, following a fast exchange of thrusts and parries. Merignac again on a lunge reached his opponent. He touched Galante twice just beyond the prescribed limits, and finally reached him once more fairly, scoring a second victory.

Galante scored again at the start of the sixth bout, but once more Merignac equalized matters on his deadly lunge. He appeared to fence with a careless abandon until touched, but to be able at once to reach his opponent when his guard was evaded. The bout ended in a draw.

Galante won his first victory in the seventh. He scored a touch just at the call of time, again a thrust, following an exchange. There was some misunderstanding over it, but the judges awarded the touch and the bout to Galante. The eighth resulted in a draw, giving the match to Marignac, two bouts to one and five draws.

The "Good Thing" Convolo Won.

HOT SPRINGS, Feb. 27.—Edward Frazer and his friends won a large sum to-day at Oaklawn on Convolo in the third race. The horse was prepared at Louisville and shipped here for a coup, which went through without a hitch. He opened at 20 to 1 and was soon backed down to 9 to 1. Radtke rode three winners to-day.

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"I have worn W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for the past three years, and find them the most comfortable and easiest walking shoe I have ever worn. The soles are so well constructed that the feet, no matter how tender, are at ease in them."
PATRICK MURPHY, Police Capt.

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2202 Third Avenue, corner 120th Street.
2779 Third Avenue, bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
250 West 125th Street.
356 Sixth Avenue, corner 22d Street.
345 Eighth Avenue.
95 Nassau Street.
BROOKLYN.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton.
1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
421 Fulton Street, corner Pearl St.
494 Fifth Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Ave.
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INTEREST IN OLYMPIC TEAM.

More Money Offered to Defray Expenses of American Athletes.

With the definite announcement of the American team of athletes who will show to the world what this country can do in the way of athletic prowess at the Olympic games in Athens beginning April 22, renewed interest in this big international contest is being taken by lovers of amateur sport throughout the United States. Additional offers of money to defray the expenses of the team were received by the committee yesterday. A number of prominent athletes formulated a plan to have every club in the metropolitan district show a patriotic as well as financial interest in the matter. With the exception of the New York Athletic Club, which has subscribed $1,000, few of the local clubs have evinced an energetic willingness to support the team in its financial outlay.

A committee was appointed a short time ago, of which F. W. Rubein is Chairman, to request subscriptions. Some have already come in, and the committee was gratified yesterday to receive encouraging signs that within a short time nearly all of the clubs will possess an active financial interest in the success of America's athletes at the Olympic games. Mr. Rubein reported to James E. Sullivan yesterday that offers of financial aid had been received from the National Turn Verein, in this city; the German-American Club, St. George Athletic Club, Grace Athletic Club, and the Pastime Athletic Club.

Major Turpin of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, and one of the officials of the Military Athletic League, sent word to Mr. Sullivan that he would present the matter to the different regimental athletic associations, and as an indication of his hoped-for success, he guaranteed a subscription from the Thirteenth Regiment. The question has been informally discussed by officers of other regimental athletic bodies, and a special committee to secure subscriptions from the military ranks will probably be appointed at once.

Mr. Rubein, who is President of the Church Athletic League, announced that the league had voted to start a fund for the Olympic games expenses, and representatives from the various clubs are being appointed to take contributions.

"We do not ask for large individual or club subscriptions," said Mr. Sullivan. "There are from fifty-five to sixty athletic organizations in the Metropolitan Association, and if each subscribed from $5 to $10, some, of course, being unable to give more, an additional $1,000 would be added to the fund in short order. Of the $25,000 that it is necessary to raise the metropolitan district wants to contribute $10,000. I think, now that the team has been chosen, the clubs will take up this necessary end of the matter in a generous and practical way."

Mr. Sullivan received word yesterday from Portland, Oregon, that the athletic clubs there had raised a fund of $500. Word of financial aid was also received from Denver and St. Louis. This willingness to help the success of the team from clubs in distant parts of the country is evidence of the National athletic spirit that has been aroused in the Olympic games. H. Oberbutussing is Treasurer of the local committee that has charge of subscriptions from metropolitan clubs.

Unable to Beat Hoppe at Billiards.

Willie Hoppe beat Charles Peterson of St. Louis in both of the games played yesterday at Hoppe's billiard rooms, 56 West Thirtieth Street. In the afternoon Hoppe ran out the limit of 300 points against 198 for Peterson. Hoppe's average was 17 11-17 and his high run 84. Peterson made a high run of 65 and his average was 12 6-16. In the evening Hoppe played 350 points, while Peterson got 200. Hoppe made a fine run of 96, his average being 17 7/17, the game requiring twenty innings. Peterson's

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Bernheimer, G., Brothers & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Barbel, millinery; 106 Grand Street.
Powers Mercantile Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. C. M. Pyke, embroideries; J. J. West, housefurnishing goods; 214 Church Street.
Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; M. S. Toohill, dress goods; 75 Spring Street.
McInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. A. Reardon, dress goods; 57 White Street.
Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; F. W. Black, millinery, muslin underwear, and infants' wear; 453 Broadway.
Shepard-Norwell Company, Boston, Mass.; H. A. Cook, infants' and children's clothing; 51 Union Square; Hotel Spalding.
Williams-Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; F. J. Boyer, cloaks, suits, and waists; 335 Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.
McWhirr, R. A., Company, Fall River, Mass.; J. H. Clark, carpets; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Imperial.
Keith-O'Brien Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; Mrs. W. Jones, ladies' and infants' wear; 51 Union Square; Hotel Imperial.
Gutman, N., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss B. Spandauer, cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.
Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston, Mass.; C. I. Hill, silks; C. E. Mason, rugs; 8 Greene Street.
Jackson, C. F., Company, Norwalk, Ohio; Miss M. E. Hickox, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Victoria.
Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; A. Schranz, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Kesphal-Mohrenstechen Company, Quincy, Ill.; J. Kesphal, Jr., notions; 438 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.
Ross-Huntress Company, Rutland, Vt.; W. C. Smith, notions and carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.
Weinbaum Brothers & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; A. Weinbaum, notions; 506 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Young-Smith-Field Company, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. H. Young, dress goods; 874 Broadway; Grand Hotel.
Meyers, J. G., Company, Albany, N. Y.; P. Broderick, dress goods; 51 Union Square; Park Avenue Hotel.
Barton Company, Manchester, N. H.; W. E. Underwood, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.
Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; J. H. Rae, white goods, linens, &c.; 55 White Street; Hotel Normandie.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; Miss H. G. O'Connor, boys' clothing, ladies' and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss S. Cummings, ribbons; 320 Church Street; Hotel Victoria.
Lasalle & Koch Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. R. Fairley, carpets; Hotel Cadillac.
Frear, W. H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; T. O'Brien, buttons and braids; Grand Hotel.
Wells, J. B., Son & Co., Utica, N. Y.; W. H. Peck, hosiery and underwear; Hotel Marlborough.
Sadler & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; C. A. Boynton, laces and embroideries; 412 Broadway; Hotel Seville.
Reeves-Luffman Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; E. P. McDuff, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Brozdell.
Barney, H. S., Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; J. F. Horman, dry goods; V. Siegler, cloaks and suits; 75 Spring Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Shartenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; E. A. Slattery, domestics and linings; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; W. L. Mahony, dress goods and silks; 51 Union Square; Prince George Hotel.
Burke, Fitzsimmon, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; E. P. Barry, underwear and laces; Hotel Navarre; Miss M. Lennon, millinery; Miss K. Grady, millinery; Hotel Churchill.
Symons Dry Goods Company, Butte, Mont.; H. Symons, furnishing goods and ladies' underwear; 529 Broadway.
Mitchell & Co., Haverhill, Mass.; F. H. Dunmore, house furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.
Striger, A., & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; H. P. Duchanne, notions, fancy goods, and laces; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Normandie.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; A. L'Hommedieu, dress goods and silks; 55 White Street; Hotel Normandie.
Gutman, N., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Herberg Gutman, books; Herald Square Hotel.
Spear Brothers, Middleton, Conn.; I. Spear, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Crippen & Reid, Saratoga, N. Y.; G. M. Crippen, suits and waists; Hotel York.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; G. D. Sleigh, jewelry and leather goods; W. B. Sleigh, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Sweeney Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. N. Caird, house furnishing goods; 320 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Samuels, J., & Brother, Providence, R. I.; J. F. Leary, house furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; E. S. Pendleton, dry goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Schwarzenbach, G., Cumberland, Md., dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Myer, J. G., Company, Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Chalmers, notions, white goods, and leather goods; 51 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.
McWhirr, R., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; A. A. Mills, dry goods; 3—J. Mahoney, dry goods; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Imperial.
Wallenstein & Cohn, Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan.; C. S. Cohn, cloaks, notions, and millinery; 274 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. T. Kedslie, dress goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Houston, J. O., Boston, Mass.; D. C. Theall, upholstery goods; Grand Hotel.
Fox, G. & G., Hartford, Conn.; T. E. Rourke, cloaks and suits; 320 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Chalifoux & Co., Lowell, Mass.; J. L. Chalifoux, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Chandler & Co., Boston, Mass.; N. S. Chandler, dry goods; H. B. Chandler, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Sisson Brothers-Welden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; C. F. Sisson, Jr., furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.
Leverton, J. L., Washington, D. C.; ladies' wear; Grand Hotel.
Dague Brothers & Co., Akron, Ohio; J. W. Dague, domestics; E. G. Turner, notions, gloves, hosiery, and ribbons; Grand Hotel.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; Miss E. Price, millinery; 438 Broadway; Grand Hotel.
Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; T. Coughlin, linens; Grand Hotel.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; L. M. Murphy, flannels; S. Ottenheimer, domestics; 438 Broadway; Grand Hotel.
Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston, Mass.; A. Vandell, furnishing goods; F. Williams, ladies' gowns; Mr. Hill, dry goods; W. H. Brown, underwear and waists; Mr. Scott, toys; Mr. Masson, dry goods; W. W. Willey, domestics; 8 Greene Street.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; H. Wolf, toys; 2 Walker Street.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; R. E. Carney, millinery; Miss Mellon, millinery; Miss E. Hurt, millinery; Miss M. Merritt, millinery; 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.
Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; J. D. Granfield, hosiery and underwear; J. W. Pegg, white goods; J. C. Mizer, notions, jewelry, and leather goods; 75 Spring Street.
Pits-Kimball Company, Boston, Mass.; J. H. Murphy, cloaks and suits; J. A. McKiernan, furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. H. M. Quirk, suits and skirts; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Wise, Smith & Co., Hartford, Conn.; I. Wise, cloaks and suits; Mrs. K. Moloney, waists; 438 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. F. Long, millinery; Hotel Spalding.
Katz & Goldsmith, Braddock, Penn.; L. A. Katz, dry goods; Hotel Wellington.
O'Callaghan & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. H. O'Callaghan, carpets; Hotel Wellington.
Elliott, W. H., Company, Detroit, Mich.; T. H. Whan, domestics; 817 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Valentine & Newcomb, Huntington, West Va.; J. A. Valentine, dry goods; Miss Croff, ladies' wear; Hotel Cumberland.
Rothschild & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; B. Rothschild, clothing; Hotel Spalding.
Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; C. S. Eby, notions; 57 White Street; Hotel Normandie.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. Cook linens; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.
Steiger, A., & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; Miss McIntee, ladies' wear; Miss A. Blakely, infants' wear; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Normandie.
Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss Ramsey, infants' wear; 377 Broadway; Hotel Brazdell.
Becker Silk Garment Company, Pottstown, Penn.; A. W. Becker, silks; Hotel Brazdell.
Brown, Eisenberg & Mead, Chicago, Ill.; G. W. Mead, dress goods; Hotel Albert.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. A. S. Flynn, corsets and muslin underwear; 381 Grand Street; Victoria Hotel.
Hicks & Hoge Dry Goods Company, Wheeling, West Va.; G. D. Maxwell, notions and furnishing goods; Victoria Hotel.
Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; J. M. O'Loughlin, carpets; 320 Church Street; Victoria Hotel.
Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. F. Hart, cloaks and suits; 214 Church Street.
Bacon, J., & Sons, Louisville, Ky.; Miss R. Owens, millinery; 214 Church Street.
"Filene's," Boston, Mass.; E. Filene, ready-to-wear garments; Holland House.
Krenison Dry Goods Company, Bradford, Penn.; L. J. Krenison, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss Coleman, hosiery and gloves; 2 Walker Street.
Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; A. F. Clark, dress goods and silks; G. Cray, upholstery goods; 57 White Street.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. A. Reardon, dress goods; 57 White Street.
Frank, M., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Frank, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.
McCurdy & Norwell Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. C. McCurdy, dry goods; 57 White Street.
Cohn, Coblens & Co., Baltimore, Md.; T. L. Brice, silks and dress goods; Hotel Albert.
Broadway Department Store, Los Angeles, Cal.; D. W. Johnson, house furnishing goods; 55 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Great Department Store, Lewiston, Me.; J. L. Moriarty, silks; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Garvin, M. T., & Co., Lancaster, Penn.; M. T. Garvin, cloaks and laces; Westminster Hotel.
Williams & McAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; L. J. Williams, carpets; Hotel Albert.
Lyon Brothers & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; C. H. Lyon, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Hirschfild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. J. Wells, silks and dress goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Breslin.
Bamberger Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Boyce, domestics; C. L. Moss, linens; Hotel Breslin.
Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Mayer, millinery and ribbons; 683 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Collins, housefurnishing goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; Prince George Hotel.
Connelly & Wallace, Scranton, Penn.; H. C. Wallace, notions and furnishing goods; Prince George Hotel.
Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss A. M. Day, white goods; 683 Broadway; Hotel Seville.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

In a decision by Judge Lacombe, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday denied the claim of R. Hoe & Co. of New York for free entry of so-called molders' patterns imported for the purpose of making lithographic printing machines. Collector Stranahan assessed the articles upon entry at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the Dingley tariff law for manufactures of wood. The Treasury Department was aided in its fight against free entry of the articles by the Pattern Makers' Union of America.

In a decision by C. P. McClelland, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday sustained a claim filed by the Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Company regarding the classification of pine lumber. The board held that the Collector of Customs erred in assessing the merchandise at 20 per cent. ad valorem. The correct assessment is held to be $2 per thousand feet.

Other importers' claims sustained were filed by Calixto Lopez & Co., Freund, Foise & Co., New York; Marshall Field & Co. and the Upson-Walton Company, Cleveland.

Protests by F. A. Koch & Co., New York, and Moses Norris, Baltimore, were partially sustained.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

JOHN W. HUHNA.—Schedules in bankruptcy of John W. Huhna, cracker baker of 2,050 Valentine Avenue, show liabilities $9,936 and nominal assets $300 in doubtful accounts.

BENNETT HIRSCHFIELD.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Bennett Hirschfield, cloak manufacturer, at 20 East Twentieth Street, by these creditors: Gudebrod Brothers & Co., $25; Champion Silk Company, $782, and Louis Siegbert & Brother, $228. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and has made preferential payments to creditors. He began business on March 10, 1905, and a few months ago said he had a capital of $6,000. It is said the creditors cannot find Cohn at his place of business, that the assets left are only $600, while his liabilities are estimated at over $10,000.

WILLIAM H. LAZARUS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against William H. Lazarus, who did business as William H. Lazarus & Co., wholesale dealer in millinery, at 41 Great Jones Street, by these creditor: Albert George Henry, $671; Herman Ziegen, $625, and Waldo, Bodman, $1,470. It was alleged that he is insolvent, made preferential payments of $900 to creditors and transferred merchandise and accounts of $1,089. He began business on Nov. 1, 1902, as a partner in the firm of Lazarus Brothers and succeeded them on May 15, 1905. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed John W. Loveland receiver of the assets, fixing his bond at $1,000.

NATHAN MISEL.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Nathan Misel, manufacturer of ostrich feathers, at 9 Bond Street, by these creditors: Steer & Gross, $290; F. A. Strauss & Co., $310, and Oberdorfer & Ilzhoefer, $28. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and has made preferential payments to creditors. Judge Holt appointed McDougall Hawkes receiver of the assets, fixing his bond at $4,000. It was stated that the liabilities are $14,000, and assets, $7,000. His inventory of Jan. 1, 1906, showed liabilities of $4,825, and assets of $21,865. He came here from Russia in 1892, and from 1894 to 1896 was a manufacturer of soda in Brooklyn, and in 1897 started in the present line of business in New York.

DRY SOLE COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Dry Sole Company, manufacturer of water-proof dressing for shoes at 97 Warren Street, by these creditors: Benjamin B. Hampton Company, $1,695 for advertising; Frank V. Strauss & Co., $200 for advertising, and Robert W. MacBride, $399 for professional services. It was alleged that the company is insolvent, and has transferred property to creditors to prefer them. The company was incorporated on Oct. 13, 1904, with a capital stock of $50,000, and Charles T. Silsby was President. It is said that business has been dull for some time past on account of the dry weather in the last six months.

UNITED HEATING COMPANY.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed William F. Dunning receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of the United Heating Company of 174 Wooster Street on the application of Henry W. Sykes, attorney for the John Simmons Company, a creditor for $6,506, and his bond was fixed at $15,000. It was stated that the company has a large number of contracts, partly completed, chiefly on school jobs for the City of New York, which provide that if work is abandoned for three days the city can go in and finish the jobs at the contractor's expense. An offer of settlement has been made to creditors at 75 cents on the dollar, which was accepted by many of them, but as some held off it was necessary to go through a composition in bankruptcy, and the next offer, it is said, will be less than 75 cents. The liabilities are $98,000.

Out of Town.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Perkins & Pettibone, wholesale lumber dealers, have filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States Court. They list liabilities of $267,322 and assets of $29,265. Their attorney says the suspension is due to the failure of the John M. Smith Lumber Company of Nashville, Tenn., and the Frank M. Creelman Lumber Company of Chicago. His clients were indorsers of the Creelman Company's paper for $220,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADAMS, Daniel, Jr.—August Anderson. $197
AVERY, Ledyard and George—American Surety Company of New York. 52
ARMSTRONG, Paul—Arthur B. Jennings 87
BALLARD, Frederick O.—Thomas H. Armstrong 34
BLOOMENFIELD, Samuel and Max—Imperial Glass Company. 52
BARONI, Gaetano P.—Sarah Oppenheimer et al, costs 109
BAKER, Peter—Thomas F. Devine. 379
BEINFIELD, Hyman—M. Gustave Rieser. 835
BENEDICT, Clarence W.—Edna B. Benedict, costs 40
CAHILL, Vincent W.—Albert O. Norton and another 25
CAMPBELL, Henrietta C.—Frances M. Simpson 197
CRAIG, Evelyn S.—Paul Sarrocco. 1,099
CARDAROPPEL, Leonardo—Wine Growers' Association 44
DAUBE, Oscar A.—W. E. Mitchell. 319
DAURE, Oscar A.—W. E. Mitchell. 346
DUFFY, Anthony A.—David Shapiro and another 38
DAISENBERGER, Frank R.—Wine Growers' Association 113
DOLCIMELLE, Antonio—Wine Growers' Association 37
ELSON, Henry, Louis, and Herman—Henry Forchheimer et al. 343
EDSON, Herman—Louis Bergman et al. 34
FOLEY, Thomas F.—Edwin J. Gillies and another 29
FARRELL, Thomas J.—Beadleston & Woerz 436
FEIST, Max—Louis Block. 2,345
FRADUS, Jacob—Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York. 490
GRADY, Thomas G.—Diedrich Beckerman and another 101
GOLDBERG, Harry—People, &c. 500
HUMBLE, Lottie—J. C. Rogert Co. 195
HEISE, Annie T. H.—Frederick C. Tompkins 347
HAUCK, Edward F.—Joseph F. Simnott. 159
HAMMEL, Frank—William E. Winston. 661
JONES, George—Robert Hill. 219
JOLINSON, James W.—American Exchange National Bank. 1,286
JOHNSON, Fannie E.—Margarite E. Chipp 404
KINGSLEY, Edwin A.—Andrew W. Shelling and another. 89
LEVEY, Leah—Leopold Adler and another, costs 32
LIFRENTFAL, Louis, Jacob, and Joseph—Alfonso Ostabella 119
LATCHER, Seymour D.—S. Rawitzer & Co. 1,733
MURPHY, Frank L.—Joseph J. Purallo. 702
MEYER, Herman—Julius M. Reis. 333
MONTANYE, Charlotte G.—Robt. G. Thomas et al. 60
MISEL, Nathan—Louis A. Green and another 453
MANZELLO, Vincenzo—Wine Growers' Association 101
MELTSER, Chas.—Meyer Sabsevitz et al. 328
NEAL, E. Virgil—Hayden Co. 336
NOVEMBER, Louis—People, &c. 300
NORTHRUP, Devillo W.—S. Rawitzer & Co. 1,735
NEWMAN, Henry J.—Fannie S. Newman 117
O'ROURKE, Thos. F.—Chas. E. Shattuck 1,517
PALMISANO, Michael—Nathan J. Packard and another. 120
PERRY, Wm.—Robt. Hill. 219
POUNDT, Sophia E.—Fancis Morris. 207
PULISE, Santos J.—Wm. F. Donnelly. 40
ROBINSON, Fred.—Federal Sign System Electric 219
ROSENZWEIG, Arthur—Sam. Tischer. 227
SCHURR, Max—Adolph Newman. 31
SCHUYLER, Chas. E. — Wilson L. Hawkes 144
SMITH, Edgar M. and Josephine F.—Jos. Silberlust. 169
SMILEY, Carrie B.—Francis M. Barnes. 416
SHALOCK, Wm.—Adolph M. Spatz. 309
SAME—Same 123
SABSEVITZ, Chas.—Meyer Sabsevitz and another. 328
TRACY, Chas. W.—Mitchell B. Bernstein 267
WIENER, Joseph and Annie—Henry Sessler 661
WHITE, John C.—August J. Lundgren. 74
WELLS, Mark P.—Harry P. Ridey. 1,651
WHITMAN, Chas. M.—Geo. N. Seger and another 376
WEISSBERG, Elias B.—Same 376
WEISSBERG, Elias P. (not summoned)—Same 376
WATSON, Edw. H.—Max Brill 303
WHITE, Barney—Wine Growers' Asso. 189
SHANDALS (Incorporated) Conoes Paper Box Co. 286
ENTERPRISE BINDING CO.—Henry Forchheimer et al. 343
WILLIAM H. FURNISS CO.—Wm. B. Irvin et al 1,973
SAME—Same 1,171
ROCKSTONE MILLS CO.—R. Rawitzer & Co. 1,733
MET. ST. RY. CO.—Salvino Belotti, costs 89
THE MORRIS GROCERY CO.—Joel M. Wachmann 798
MASON & HAMLIN CO.—Reginald H. Sayre 7,644
TRUSCOTT BOAT MFG. CO.—Artemas Ward and another 3,559

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed.

BRENNAN, George H.—Chicago Record-Herald, Jan. 2, 1906. $53
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COOPER, Anna J.—F. C. Clark, Feb. 3, 1906 103
COOPER, Anna J.—F. C. Clark, May 4, 1905 120
COLE, Tunis J.—R. W. H. English, Oct. 27, 1905. 23
GREENFIELD, Ernest M. — Harlem Lighting Company, May 6, 1898. 78
JONAS, Joseph—City of New York, June 1, 1905. 45
KRONTHAL, Louis and Charles—M. Feist, Dec. 1, 1891. 656
KRONTHAL, Louis and Charles—F. Simon, April 8, 1892. 1,037
KALCHEIM, Henry—City of New York, Nov. 21, 1905. 46
KAUFMAN, Henry—B. T. Graham and others, March 15, 1902. (canceled).... 592
KAUFMAN, Henry—M. I. A. Wilson, May 19, 1902. (canceled). 535
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KAUFMAN, Henry—J. T. Abeji and others, April 29, 1902. (canceled)..... 426
KAUFMAN, Henry—A. White and others Dec. 20, 1901. (canceled)..... 121
KNIERIEN, Joseph A.—New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, May 25, 1905. (reversed)..... 108
LYON, Gerald—Columbia Bank, May 20, 1903 743
NORWOOD, Edmund H.—J. E. Nichola and others, April 7, 1900. 121
POPPER, John—City of New York, June 21, 1905. (vacated)..... 58
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TOLMIE, Murdo—The Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, July 16, 1903 198
THE LAWYERS' SURETY COMPANY—A. H. Jackson, July 11, 1904. 346
THE LAWYERS' SURETY COMPANY—A. H. Jackson, Feb. 13, 1906. 114
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—W. H. Robinson, Oct. 28, 1905 3,300

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Capt. C. N. Purdy, First Infantry, is relieved from further observation at the Hospital Presidio of San Francisco and will proceed to Manila on the first available transport, and will join his regiment in the Philippines.

Major H. E. Wilkins, Commissary, will proceed to Buffalo for temporary duty pertaining to the inspection of subsistence supplies to be delivered at that place, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his station.

Major W. B. Reynolds, retired, will proceed from Statesville to Salisbury, N. C., for the purpose of procuring evidence in the trial of an enlisted man now before a general court-martial at Fort Caswell.

The Navy.

Rear Admiral C. M. Chester's orders of Feb. 23 modified. To Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, for special duty.

Commander C. F. Eaton, retired, to Washington for duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General.

Naval Constructor S. F. Smith detached form naval station, Cavite, to Washington for special duty in Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Tacoma at Gibraltar, Lebanon at Bradford, Indiana at Guantanamo.

Sailed—Paducah from Nassau for Monte Cristi, El Cano and Quiros from Shanghai for Kiukiang; Chicago, Boston, Marblehead, Princeton, Ferry, Paul Jones, from San Diego for Magdalena Bay; Brooklyn, Galveston, Chattanooga, from Naples for Piraeus, Scorpion from Monte Cristi for Sanchez, Arethusa from Guantanamo for League Island.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

WHEAT—New low records for the season were made in wheat at the opening, and the bear element hammered the market freely all day in the hope of bringing about further sharp declines and catching stop-loss orders. In doing so, however, they oversold to a considerable extent. There was a sharp upturn in the last half hour, when prices ran up to the best point of the day and left them finally ¼@⅝c above the previous night. The day's influences were mainly bearish, including such items as the decline of ⅛@⅜c at Liverpool, heavy Northwest receipts as compared with last year, extremely small seaboard clearances, the decrease of only 403,000 bushels in the world's stocks, according to Bradstreet's, and the increase of 250,000 bushels in the Minneapolis stock for the past three days. The export business amounted to 2 loads No. 1 Northern, Duluth, worked direct. The cash market closed as follows: No. 2 red, 86⅝c, elevator, and 89¾c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 97¾c, free on board, afloat. Later sales of export were 15 loads at outports.

CORN—The corn market was well sustained all day. It opened unchanged and during the forenoon advanced ¼c over the previous night, on commission house buying that was influenced in part by lighter country acceptances, the advance of ⅛@¼d at Liverpool, and very moderate receipts. At all interior points these aggregated 671,000 bushels, compared with 975,000 bushels a year ago, while only 168 cars were estimated for to-day. Clearances, however, showed a sharp drop from the previous day's reaching but 419,000 bushels. This started some unloading at midday, and for the balance of the session the market was hardly so well maintained as during the forenoon, although by no means weak. It closed in New York about unchanged from the previous night, and in the West ⅛c net higher. Exporters bought 5 loads here and 3 at outports. No. 2 corn in the local market closed 48½c, elevator, and 48¾c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 white, 49¼c, and No. 2 yellow, 48½c, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday's Close.
Wheat—				
May	87 15-16	87⅞	87⅞	87⅝
July	87⅛	86 11-16	87⅛	86⅝
September	86 1-16	85⅝	86 1-16	85 11-16
Corn—				
May	...	...	40	40
July	49¼	49¼	49¼	49½
September	...	...	50¼	50½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday's Close.
Wheat—				
May	81⅞	81¼	81¾	81⅝
July	81⅝	80⅞	81⅛	81
September	81⅛	80½	81⅛	80⅝
Corn—				
May	43½	43 1-16	43¼	43⅜
July	44	43 11-16	43⅞	43⅝
September	44½	44⅛	44⅜	44¼
Oats—				
May	30⅜	30½	30¼	30⅛
July	29⅜	29½	29⅜	29⅝
September	28⅝	28½	28⅜	28⅝
Lard—				
May	$7.77	$7.72	$7.77	$7.70
July	7.85	7.80	7.85	7.80
Ribs—				
May	8.12	8.07	8.12	8.02
July	8.15	8.10	8.15	8.10
Pork—				
May	15.37	15.25	15.37	15.30
July	15.15	15.05	15.15	15.05

COTTON.—The cotton market was very quiet yesterday, sales being estimated at only 175,000 bales, but the undertone was generally steady and the market closed with a net gain of 2@9 points.

The opening was steady at an advance of 2@5 points in response to fairly steady cables and reports of a good spot demand. There was no indication of outside support, however, the local bears raided the market right after the opening in the hope of catching stop loss orders. Little long cotton came out, however, and after selling off 4@5 points from the opening figures the market rallied toward midday on the reports of big spot sales and trade demand, which started covering by some of the less confident shorts. The market closed within 2@3 points of the top.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Mon. Close.
February	10.23	10.25	10.24@10.25	10.15
March	10.27	10.18	10.24@10.25	10.10
April	10.33	10.31	10.34@10.36	10.31
May	10.48	10.41	10.47@10.48	10.42
June	10.54	10.54	10.56@10.58	10.52
July	10.65	10.59	10.63@10.64	10.60
August	10.61	10.57	10.60@10.61	10.56
September	10.30	10.30	10.30@10.31	10.26
October	10.23	10.19	10.20@10.21	10.16
November	10.24	10.24	10.21@10.23	10.18
December	10.27	10.23	10.23@10.24	10.21
January	10.30	10.30	...@...	...

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27.—Spot cotton, good demand; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 9,000 bales. Receipts, 17,000 bales; American, 7,000 bales; middling upland, 5.69d. Futures opened quiet, 2 points lower. Closed steady at a net decline of 1 point on old crop and 1@2 points' advance on new. February, February-March, and March-April, 5.56; April-May, 5.60; May-June, 5.63; June-July, 5.66; July-August, 5.68; August-September, 5.66; September-October, 5.57; October-November, 5.52, and November-December, 5.51. Manchester—Yarns in good demand; cloths steady.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

19—Original. State of Washington vs. State of Oregon.—Process waived, appearance for defendant entered, and leave to file answer and stipulation as to taking testimony granted.

533—George W. Feits vs. E. J. Murphy, Warden, &c.—Argument continued. Leave granted counsel to file additional briefs within two days.

404—Anna Valentine vs. James W. Mercer, Sheriff.—Argument commenced for the appellant, for the appellee, and concluded for the appellant.

183—City of Cleveland et al. vs. Cleveland Electric Railway Company.—Argument commenced for the appellants.

Day call for Wednesday—Nos. 183, 185, 186, 187, 73, 104, 152, 155, 156, and 30.

Calendars for Wednesday, Feb. 28.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. Motions.

General calendar.
101—Beck-U S
132—Davidson-Bourke
105—Am Tob Co-Werckmeister
106—Am Litho Co-Same
135—Werckmeister-Am Tobacco Co
137—U S-Dieckerhoff
158—Same-Zaloom
219—Collar Co-Beattie
203—De Long-Francis
66—Ceballos-U S
267—Lung-same
47—Burke-Bishop
147—Penn R R-Nacoocke
149—Cook Co-L R Co
154—Eastman-A & S Co
155—Johnson-Tug Gladiator

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 43, P. O. Building, at 11 A. M.

Jury calendar
360—Taro-D L & W
26—Brixey-McDonald
131—Forster-N H R R
133—Mead-Darling
134—Mead-Chesbrough Bldg Co
135—Mead-Gallatin
392—U S-Mayuz
393—U S-Mayuz
165—Ostheimer-Varley Duplex Magnet Co
166—Edwards-Life Assn of America

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals' Decisions.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Court of Appeals to-day handed down the following decisions:

Sheary and another, respondents, vs. O'Brien and another, appellants.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered on the stipulation, with costs in all courts.

People, respondent, vs. Thomas.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

Williamson, respondent, vs. McCollum; Degon-McLean Construction Company, respondent, vs. City Trust, Safe Deposit, &c., Company of Philadelphia, Penn.; Strauss, respondent, vs. Buchman and another; Ganguzza, appellant, vs. Anchor Line, (Henderson Brothers, Limited); Schwarzenbach, respondent, vs. Electric Water Power Company of Oneonta; Fitzpatrick, appellant, vs. Allemania Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburg, Penn.; Pereles, appellant, vs. Rochester German Insurance Company; Sellliers, respondent, vs. Bailey, &c.; Tucker, respondent, vs. Edison Electric Illuminating Company; Barber, respondent, vs. Dewes; Hawley, Grand Master, &c., respondent, vs. United States Fidelity, &c., Company; Farnsworth, appellant, vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; McWilliams, respondent, vs. Yellow Pine Company; Murphy, respondent, vs. Cuff; Reynolds, respondent, vs. Britton, executrix; Metcalf, by guardian, respondent, vs. Metcalf; Bradley, respondent, vs. Wagner and others; Chonfeld, respondent, vs. Tanenbaum; Ring, respondent, vs. Long Island Real Estate Exchange, &c., Company; Byars, appellant, vs. Bennington and Hoosack Valley Railway Company; Germania Life Insurance Company, appellant, vs. Casey; same vs. same; Duke, appellant, vs. O'Dell and others.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

In re. transfer estate of Stickney, deceased, the Controller, respondent.—Motion for increase of time in which to argue granted.

Bank of Niagara vs. Talbot, &c., respondent.—Motion to postpone argument of appeal denied on ground that the order appealed from is a final order in a special proceeding and appealable to this court as matter of right.

Geneva Mineral Springs, appellant, vs. Steele.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted and appeal dismissed with costs and $10 costs of motion.

Hunter, respondent, vs. Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company.—Judgment modified by reducing the same by the amount of $8,792.42, with interest thereon from May 5, 1902, and as modified, affirmed, without costs in this court.

Content, respondent, vs. Banner; Loftsen, respondent, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company; Jacobson and another vs. Brooklyn Lumber Company and others.—Judgments reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Vrooma, respondent, vs. Sage; Murphy, respondent, vs. United States Fidelity, &c., Company; Levy, surviving partner, &c., vs. McCreery Realty Corporation.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

In re. Hill, People ex rel. Sliz, respondent, vs. Hesterberg, Sheriff, &c.—Orders reversed and relators remanded to custody.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT.—Appellate Term.—Scott, Bischoff, and MacLean, JJ.

Canonico vs. Cunard Steamship Company.—Reargument.—Order reversed, with costs and disbursements, and the motion remitted to the court below for determination upon the merits.

Scott, Giegerich, and Greenbaum, JJ.

APPEALS FROM ORDERS OF THE CITY COURT.

Morrison vs. Stember.—Orders modified and, as modified, affirmed. Opinion by Greenbaum, J.

Mitchell vs. Lederman.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam.

Abrahams vs. Finkelstein.—First order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion remitted to the City Court for re

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE BANKING SITUATION.

The Controller of the Currency has just issued his compilation of the returns of the National banks of the United States, giving their condition as of Jan. 29. When compared with the returns for New York City they illustrate what has been already indicated—that the local situation is more strained than the National. Loans increased $343,000,000, compared with a year ago. This is so natural a reflection of the activity of trade that of itself it is no cause for anxiety. The rub comes at the point of reserves, and National holdings decreased only $1,700,000, while the local "lawful money" decreased $15,410,000. So long as New York carries the reserves of other centres it must also carry the burdens. A word of caution cannot be wasted in reminding all and sundry that the flush condition of the Nation's banks is not all it seems. Reserves which are reported in the interior, and which are in fact deposited in New York, are not such a source of strength as they would be if they were kept at home and loaned against but once. Still it is reassuring that they exist somewhere, and that city and country are not both weak alike, and vainly calling upon each other for aid.

We seem to have passed through a period of stress in a natural manner, and relief is promised through lessening demand for money rather than through security liquidation of a too drastic sort. The week's bank clearings still show handsome growth over last year, but they are smaller than for any week since October, and show a decrease for four consecutive weeks. Some will welcome this and others will worry over it. In fact it seems nothing more than another indication of the essential wholesomeness of a situation which has never been so hectic as some diagnosticians have detected. When interior banks are unable to use their surpluses, and absorb Eastern commercial paper with the accumulations of farmers' savings, the local situation, however significant locally, loses commanding importance except to speculators. New York is not the United States, and the welfare of the Nation means more than a Stock Exchange boom, or the collapse of one for reasons going no further than the Exchange itself, or due merely to a monetary squeeze, and not to industrial or commercial reverses.

THE DUTY OF A DIRECTOR.

The reasons given by the firm of KUHN, LOEB & Co. for the withdrawal of its members from the various Boards of Directors of railroad companies in which they have seats will commend themselves to the entire approval of persons who believe that it is the duty of Directors to direct. Confronted by "the steadily increasing difficulty which the members of the firm have been experiencing in meeting the demands of their own business and at the same time giving the necessary time and attention to the performance of their duties as Directors of corporations," Mr. SCHIFF and his partners decided that as they were first of all bankers they could not allow railroad business to trench upon the time they ought to give to the affairs of their firm, and they appear to have been unwilling to hold the title of offices of which they could not perform the duties.

This is but the other aspect of the principle laid down by Mr. SCHIFF during the insurance investigation, that a corporation Director who found himself unable to give to his duties the full time required for performance ought to resign. The work of the Armstrong Committee has brought clearly into view certain fundamental obligations of a Director, of which he cannot fail without injury to his company and manifest risk to himself. A Director is entitled to know everything that is going on in his company. He ought to have knowledge sufficient to form a belief as to the acts and policies of the company, and of course he ought to take part freely and intelligently in those discussions by which conclusions are reached. A Director whose mind is pretty fully occupied with his own affairs or with the affairs of some board whose meeting he has just left is not in a position to fulfill these duties. A man's mind cannot any more than his body be in two places at once.

Of the embarrassments likely to arise from the attempt of one man to serve two concerns which may not at all times have a common interest the Armstrong investigation gave abundant examples. That is still another reason why men of large commitments should consider with wariness of mind an invitation to accept an election to a Board of Directors outside their own business sphere. The whole subject of the duty of Directors has come up for re-examination during the past year. Out of a great deal of searching of hearts and of minds a new sense of obligation is likely to be engendered.

CHINESE AND MISSIONARIES.

The Chinese Minister at Washington insists that he does not know of any reason why we should be agitated for the safety of our missionaries in China. The anti-American boycott he pooh-poohs as a movement which never amounted to very much and has now exhausted itself. The Peking Government, it is reported, has asked explanations of our Government with reference to our reinforcement of the garrison of the Philippines beyond its normal strength, avowedly upon the ground that the excess of troops would be convenient and desirable in case of trouble with China.

And just at this time comes the news of the massacre of French and English missionaries by rioters at Nan Chang, together with the announcement that the American Methodist missionaries at that place escaped the massacre only by taking to boats when the threat of massacre became imminent. This news must for the time reduce to silence the Chinese Minister at Washington and the successor of the Tsung li Yamen at Peking. For it indicates that we were better informed than the Chinese Government itself as to the purposes which actuated a considerable section of the Chinese people. We do not say this satirically, but sincerely. There is really no ground for accusing the provincial Government immediately concerned of any connivance with the mob. On the contrary, the evidence is that, as soon as the intentions of the mob became evident to the Governor of Nan Chang, he used the force at his command to suppress the rioting, and that he also assisted the escape of the missionaries who had not already been murdered. The original quarrel of the natives seems to have been entirely with the French Jesuits, no other nationality or denomination being involved. But the rage of the mob, once excited, did not draw this line, but attacked all Christian missionaries without discrimination of nationality or denomination.

It is by no means clear that the Chinese mob had not, as to the French Jesuits who were its immediate objects, something to say for itself, upon grounds of international comity. The Shanghai dispatch to The London Times, which is our chief authority in the matter, significantly concludes:

> It is impossible to deny that the intervention of missionaries in Chinese local politics and their protection of native converts is one of the chief causes of the anti-foreign attitude of the Chinese officials. Under existing conditions the present case inevitably will increase the hostility to foreigners.

It is evidently too much to require of a Chinese mob, if we once admit that it is justly incensed against one denomination of foreign missionaries, accurately to discriminate between French Jesuits, British "Anglicans," and American Methodists. And, however we may applaud the spirit of a missionary who is willing to undergo martyrdom for the right, it is impossible to bestow a similar meed of applause for a missionary who gets himself martyrized for the wrong.

It does not appear that international complications should follow this incident, or that such commercial monopolies as Germany obtained for her martyred missionaries should be exacted by France or England. It looks as if both the imperial and the local Chinese authorities had been deceived as to the temper of the people of Kiangsi, and if about that province, why not about other provinces? The advice reported to have been given by the State Department to the various Boards of Foreign Missions, and by Admiral TRAIN, commanding the Chinese Station, to the missionaries themselves, that the missionaries should withdraw from the interior to the seaports, where the force of their own nations can be effectively employed for their protection, seems to be the dictate of obvious sense and prudence.

FORMING VERSUS REFORMING.

The account given by Judge LINDSEY of Denver, in Sunday's TIMES, of his dealing with children in his court, was intensely interesting. The basis of his policy is a conviction that it is better and even easier to form the character of a child likely to go wrong, or who has entered on a wrong path, than it is to reform it through punitive or repressive measures. He asks in each case not only what has the child done, but why did he or she do it, and he devotes unlimited time and patience and ingenuity to finding this and to replacing the motive by a better.

Obviously there are immense difficulties in the way of the application of this principle on a large scale, the chief of which is to secure an adequate number of agents of the peculiar type of Judge LINDSEY, or anywhere near to his type. But there can be no doubt of the soundness of the principle. The Judge's story of how it had worked in his own career was a fascinating one, as thrilling in its interest as the best of the "best sellers" in modern fiction. The play of the primary sentiments of human nature in response to the practicable moment, before the depos- their stories are so unlike simply because Judge's direct and winning appeals; the fidelity to a high standard of personal honor in the little creatures for the first time taught self-respect and respect for the rights of others; the curious strengthening of good instinct by association with others in good conduct—all these are calculated to warm the cockles of the heart chilled and depressed by the spectacle of modern society. A work of this sort, finding the man able and ready to devise and execute it, even in one town in our busy self-seeking land, is a comfort and an inspiration. It shows that neither the heart nor the brain is lacking to the service of humanity.

TAX REBATES OR TAX DISCOUNTS.

Controller METZ'S criticism of the city's method of collecting taxes is none too severe. The city's expenditure is variable but constant, something being paid out every week, or even every day. Salaries, for example, are among the regular demands for which the city borrows to meet during all the months up to October, when the taxes come in by scores of millions in a few days. The city then has an embarrassment of funds, and there is great congestion of public business, not to mention much inconvenience to thousands of taxpayers seeking to do business simultaneously. The city then has more money than it can spend for a time, and lends its surplus, but at such disadvantage that the interest amounted only to $850,000 for the last four years, although the rebates paid to induce payment at the beginning of October instead of the end of the month aggregated $1,780,000.

It needs no argument to show that this procedure is "unscientific and uneconomic." It is also unnecessary. There is no reason except custom for any part of it. Brooklyn used to pay its taxes in advance, instead of after ten months of the year had elapsed. And there are other cities in which taxes accrue upon New Year's. In those cities there is no occasion to borrow, as New York City does, in large sums, and for exorbitant interest. Thus it was said that after the last bond sale at 3½ per cent. $6,000,000 was borrowed on short-term revenue bonds at 4⅞ per cent. as an inducement to float the cheaper and longer loan. Doubtless the city is not always mulcted thus, but what such loans are worth is a matter of the market, and it is not desirable that the city, with millions owing it, should be borrowing at any price.

The difficulty about altering the system is largely a matter affecting the buyers and sellers of real estate, rather than the payers of taxes. Attempts to alter the date when taxes are due always meet with great opposition from those whose bargains are affected. The consideration would not seem to be all controlling. With adequate notice there should be no great hardship about making taxes due earlier than October. Of course, it would be necessary to make up the budget earlier, but that would antagonize no interest, and it could be done at one time as well as another. These changes would facilitate, but are not indispensable to, earlier payment of taxes, possibly under discount.

It used to be more difficult to collect taxes than it is now, and what are called rebates were adopted to encourage early payment. But there has been for a long time striking eagerness to anticipate payments which have become inevitable under closer collection systems and better times. The Controller attributes this to large landed estates and corporations. But they alone would not necessitate employment of hundreds of extra clerks, and certainly they are not among the hundreds or thousands who stand in line to pay in their cash, not using even checks. It is hardly doubtful that if the Controller were given the option of receiving taxes earlier, perhaps at a moderate discount, the city would get its income soon enough to make it unnecessary to borrow by millions. It is worth trying, at least.

THE PALISADES.

New York and New Jersey did themselves credit six years ago by the concurrent legislation which they enacted for the preservation of the Palisades. This legislation authorized the Joint Commission appointed under it to take title to so much land as might be needed to preserve the Palisades, from the crest of the ridge to the bulkhead line, east and west, and from the New Jersey State line on the south to Piermont Creek on the north. That comprehends the Palisades proper, and all the western shore of the Hudson with which New Jersey is concerned. Our recollection is that the deputation which waited upon the Governor of New York, at that time THEODORE ROOSEVELT, asked for an extension northward, in order to prevent possible spoliation of points of picturesque or historical interest, but that the Governor was opposed to such an extension.

At any rate, the need for such an extension is made manifest now. The bluffs now threatened are entirely within the jurisdiction of the State of New York. Indian Head is reported to have been already ruined, and the Hook Mountain, one of the most impressive promontories upon the west bank of the Hudson, to be in imminent danger of disfigurement. The Carpenter bill now before the Legislature simply extends the jurisdiction of the Palisades Commission northward to Stony Point, already protected by a Federal reservation. Without any question the bill should become law, and at the earliest dations of private greed have gone any further.

"25,000 JOHN SMITHS."

This title is taken from Monday's issue of our esteemed contemporary The World. The article which it heads describes how the striking printers in Chicago, being at odds with the "non-union" firm which prints the City Directory, have undertaken to compel every labor union man in Chicago to give his name to the canvassers for the Directory as John Smith, the object, of course, being to render the work issued by the hated firm worthless.

Really, this is the most suicidal silliness yet reported of organized labor, which has a great many suicidal sillinesses to answer for. The practice, proverbially reprehended, of biting off your nose to spite your face, flourishes greatly in times of labor trouble. But it has not reached a more flourishing development than in the theory that a City Directory, instead of being a public convenience, in the accuracy of which every citizen who has a local habitation and a name has an interest, is a publication in the accuracy of which nobody but the publisher has an interest, and that it is a bright idea to spite the publisher and spoil the book by concealing your name and address from him. The striking printers who have adopted this bright idea ought to take the author of it to some sequestered retreat and arrange to have his bumps felt. If the arrangement should extend to the expert feeling of their own bumps, and the making of a report upon the result, all the better.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Woman's Right Maintained.

At first thought, and at second thought, too, it must seem to most people that the District Attorney was at peculiarly useless and needless pains to worry the Texan school teacher as much as he did in regard to that extremely personal secret, the number of her years. Of course her age had no direct relevance to the Patrick case, and, as she very evidently didn't want to tell how old she was, she might have been allowed to protect the little secret without getting scolded or threatened with the terrors of imprisonment. And yet neither Mr. JEROME nor the court that upheld his demand should be held gratuitously impertinent and cruel. It may be that the District Attorney wanted, not this figure or that, but by means of this figure or that to throw some light on the quality of Miss GAILLARD'S veracity; it may be that, if he could have forced her to tell her age while on oath he could have proved that on some occasion when not on oath she had told it wrong. That, according to lawyer notions, would have been quite an achievement and one to receive much comment in a charge to a jury. The rest of us know, or at least feel, that it would have been a poor triumph, with no real bearing on the witness's credibility. Many women, at a certain mid-stage of life, find it essential to their interests or their comfort to let people guess at their age rather than know it. Men have never quite understood the inclination, but they have for the most part admitted that it must have some firm foundation in the Nature of Things, and they never think of condemning, or even criticising, the manifestations of this feminine instinct, though it may go to the point of telling—fibs, as, according to vague report, it occasionally does. The fibs hurt nobody—they hardly ever deceive anybody. It is only in court that seriousness is ascribed to them, and even there the ascription is mostly pretense. In this instance, it is to be noticed, the witness from Texas didn't tell exactly how old she was, and she didn't go to jail for her refusal, either. Both the District Attorney and the court, though they did their best to frighten her, were content to let the matter drop after eliciting only such information as their eyes had given them from the beginning—the information that Miss GAILLARD was not as young as she had been some years ago or as old as she would be some years hence. That, in our opinion, is about all they had any real right to learn.

Separate Cars for Two Races.

Of all the "discriminations" from which negroes suffer in this country, there is probably none they feel more bitterly than that of the "Jim Crow car." The name, like the thing, is obnoxious to them, and, of course, there is not the slightest difficulty in understanding why they feel as they do about it. At a recent Congressional hearing one of them said, not quite sincerely, we imagine, that the only objection he had to these cars was that they provided no means of separating "bad niggers from good ones." This was a rather dangerous admission for an opponent of the "Jim Crow" system to make, for it enabled the upholders of the plan to return the very obvious answer that white folks, too, are subjected to annoyance of the same kind from the "bad" element with which they are abundantly supplied and that therefore the separate cars work no real injustice. The Richmond Times-Dispatch makes this reply, and it even goes so far as to regret that both races cannot be relieved, while traveling, from unpleasantly close association with those whom neither likes. It adds some interesting history. "Had there been no bad negroes," it says, "there had been no 'Jim Crow car' law in Virginia. The law in Virginia was the direct outgrowth of an incident on a train between Richmond and Petersburg. A half-drunken negro man insisted on sitting by a respectable white woman. There were other besotted negroes on the train, and nothing but the forbearance and conservatism of the whites prevented a riot. The incident was related in print by a representative of this paper who was on board. The Legislature was in session at the time, and in a short time thereafter the law separating the races on passenger trains was enacted." This is better as an explanation than as logic, but that fact doesn't trouble The Times-Dispatch, for it concludes: "Under the law each race must worry along as best it can with its own disagreeable passengers. The whites do not have to worry with disagreeable blacks; neither do the blacks have to worry with disagreeable whites in their respective cars. It seems to us a very fair arrangement. It certainly prevents social clashes."

Two Views of the Canal.

In seeking an explanation for the wide difference between the impressions made upon Mr. FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON and Mr. POULTNEY BIGELOW by what they saw on the Isthmus, one does not need to entertain the theory that either made any misstatements of known fact, or even that either was an inaccurate observer. The chances are that one of them looked at details while the other viewed the situation as a whole and with a clearer realization of the danger that always lies in judging work when only begun. Possibly enough, in making deductions from what they saw both went too far, each in his chosen direction, for things can hardly be as black as Mr. BIGELOW painted them, or as rosy as they appeared to the ex-Congressman. Somewhere in between is the exact truth, and he who could see it would be a man wonderful indeed. Of one thing, however, we are all comfortably confident—the canal, or a canal, is going to be dug. Not only the Administration but the American people are committed to that, and, though much water will pass under many bridges before any flows through from ocean to ocean, not all of us will be dead before the thing happens.

SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—A man from South Carolina, whose business in Washington takes him to the Capitol every day, happened to pass the north gate of the White House this evening just as the President's carriage rolled out, carrying the President to the dinner at Secretary Metcalf's house. The South Carolinian marked the care of the policemen at the gate as the carriage passed out, and saw the two Secret Service men following on their bicycles.

"What a tremendous difference there is in importance between the President and the Vice President," he said. "This morning I rode up to the Capitol in the same street car with the Vice President. On one side of him sat a negro woman and on the other side an Indian. I doubt if three persons in the car recognized him. But if something should happen to-night to Mr. Roosevelt the Secret Service men would be following Mr. Fairbanks to-morrow."

The House was trying its best to talk about the "fire control of the field artillery" as if it knew what it was discussing, but it was perfectly evident to the army Captains in the gallery, watching the progress of the bill, that a lot of explanation would not be wasted. At last it reached the point where even the men on the floor had to admit their uncertainty, and one of them frankly asked what it was. At that Richard Wayne Parker, a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, undertook to explain. He began by saying that he knew about it because he had seen it work only a few weeks ago.

"The Signal Corps men," he said, "lay a little telegraph line in the field which operates by telephone. Then they have a little bit of a spyglass up at the top of the hill which they level like a transit. They take a sight on the enemy and then take another on a church steeple in the rear and then they know the distance. So the gunner shoots over the hill and hits his mark without seeing it."

William Nelson Cromwell has lost no chance to impress the Senate Canal Committee with the fact that he is a busy man. To-day he was explaining to Senator Morgan that he had not yet sent in his bill to the new Panama Canal Company for his commission for selling the canal to the United States.

"Why haven't you sent them your bill?" demanded Senator Morgan.

"Senator," said the lawyer, with an affectionate sweep of his liquid blue eyes upon the Alabama Senator, "I have not had time."

"Can't get time to put in your bill?" exclaimed Morgan incredulously.

"Really, Senator," said Cromwell again with a smile, "I haven't had an hour's vacation in the last ten months. In fact, this is the first recreation I have had in that time."

Because a great deal of the crookedness and inefficiency of Government officials is due to malarial conditions in Washington, as alleged by the Lawrence County (Missouri) Editorial Association, the association demands that the National Capitol be removed to the Ozarks of Southwest Missouri. Resolutions from the editors were presented to the House to-day by Representative Shartel. These resolutions, after declaring that "editors and business men are the leaders of thought and protectors of the public interests," directs the Missouri members of Congress to have passed a bill removing the seat of Government to the Ozarks. Accompanying the resolutions are the reasons why the Capitol should be located in the Ozarks. The editors, speaking through S. G. Elliott, who prepared the memorial to Congress, say:

"People who make laws and enforce them should be of clear brains and healthy bodies. The malarial conditions of Washington make it necessary for Government officials to leave the city for several months each year. A great deal of crookedness and inefficiency in the Government service may be attributed to the malarial conditions. The seat of Government should be removed to a healthy location, and the Ozarks of Southwest Missouri is the healthiest section in the world. Besides, at the extreme edge of the country the Capitol and Government of the United States could be easily destroyed by a combination of the monarchs of the Old World."

Jewels Recovered Through The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am happy to say that through the medium of the advertisement in your paper I obtained possession of the bag of jewels yesterday, they having been found by an honest person. E. H. R.

New York, Feb. 26, 1906.

The jewels referred to in this letter were found by Miss Ella Cashin of South Ninth Street, Newark, who promptly returned them to their owner and received a reward.

War Against War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am in full accord with the anti-war sentiments of the letter suggesting the imposition of a small tax the proceeds of which should be used "to provide a fund for levying war against war." To my mind it is very clear that it is much easier to prevent a war from beginning than it is to stop it after the passions of the belligerents have been inflamed.

When I see the childish and petulant exhibition of temper to-day of the statesmen over the political tangle in Morocco I am tempted to exclaim with the old philosopher, "Come, children, and see with how little wisdom the world is governed!" P. A. X.

Brooklyn, Feb. 24, 1906.

First Catch Your Hare.

From The Washington Star.

"What do you think of the future of the airship?"

"My dear Sir," replied the cold and practical person, "what is the use of thinking about its future until it acquires a present?"

Two of the Seven.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

Philadelphia, as well as China, insists that she is waking up.

Call for Henry Beemus.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

(for Mr. J. W. Foley:)

o plez bring back deer henry beemus
let nott th' oshun roll between us
he is the frend of all us boys
& shared our sorros & our joys
we luved too see him skinth'cat
& heer him say, u kant beet that
we need him at th' swimin hole
& even th' techer kawls th' roll
we want tu heer in axents kleer
his nobul vois kawl out im heer
se bring him back & let him stay
where we kan see him evry day.

Morristown, N. J., Feb. 26, 1906. D. V. S.

A LAY SERMON ON GIVING.

Carnegie the Type That, for Posterity, Defies This Selfish Age.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to "Lance," commending our new Controller in his so-called "gold brick" investigation, much can be said in a commendatory way of Mr. Carnegie and his methods. Whether it is Carnegie's memorial, or Jones's, or Smith's, makes no difference in the long run; the fact remains that, by the thoughtful munificence of an individual, a goodly share of the public money has thus been consecrated for all time and so much is safe from the greed of the politician.

The practical money-getting and money-holding spirit of the present day cannot see the wisdom of spending the public money along these lines, in a generous way, mainly because results cannot be immediately shown; but the birth of character in a people is slow, based upon its intelligence. The outcome of Carnegie's far-sighted munificence cannot be seen in this day or generation. Long after he is gone must come the time when a people shall rise up and call him blessed. He is also greatly to be commended for his method of giving, for thus he stimulates the divine art of giving and helps to stamp out the curse of this money-worshipping age, which, with all its munificent giving on the part of a few, still grovels in selfishness, and for self-protection criticises the method which would legitimately invade the sacred precincts of its own pocketbook.

It needs no prophetic spirit to declare that the coming of these public libraries "pari passu" with the increase of our public schools, means the true upbuilding of our Nation, for the steady increase of the intelligence of a people, and implies the growth of character. Character building pays at any cost.

A. W. CATLIN, M. D.

Brooklyn, Feb. 23, 1906.

Was Mr. Peterkin Hasty?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with particular pleasure Mr. Clinton Rhoades Peterkin's discovery of "nature." He has also discovered that for centuries doctors have been practicing a "hold-up" on nature, and that disease is nature's process of curing.

Where did Mr. Peterkin get all his original ideas concerning the ignorance of doctors? It is easy to prove that he did not get them from histories of medicine, and it is evident that he did not get them from studying treatises on the art and science of medicine. Had Mr. Peterkin ever had an attack of colic, severe malarial browache or pleurodynia, or angina pectoris, he would not doubt the importance of treating symptoms, and he would thank God that such medicines as quinine and opium grow to hold up struggling nature, in a sense not quite that that he holds in comfort.

There is nothing new in the recognition of the importance of fresh air, good wholesome food, enough of it, and thorough mastication. These are all old things and are neglected quite often, not so much by physicians as by laymen. Yes, nature does it all. It has done it for Mr. Peterkin; but if Mr. Peterkin had known a little more of what is known of nature and how nature is helped to help us, he would not have been so original as he is shown to be by himself. A. R., M. D.

New York, Feb. 24, 1906.

Caricaturing the President.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Was it not Dumas who, replying to an impassioned appeal of Victor Hugo for the abolishment of the death penalty, said: "Que messieurs les assassins commencent."?

I note the efforts of "C. B." and his adherents to stop "caricatures of our President," and fully agree with the good intentions of "C. B." and his friends, but would suggest "que Monsieur le Président commence" by not acting ridiculously at times. L. C.

New York, Feb. 20, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How soon after enactment of the proposed law to prohibit caricaturing of the President would its supporters begin agitation for legislation making it illegal to print caricatures of Senators, Representatives, Aldermen, and others "dress'd in a little brief authority"? And how soon after enactment of the latter law would we hear of the urgent necessity of making it a felony (or at least a misdemeanor) to speak or write slightingly of those in authority, of "insurance" men, of "high" financiers, of monopoly magnates, &c. In Prussia, the other day, a man was sent to jail for three months for yawning when the Emperor's name was mentioned. Shall we have a lese majeste law here? C. N. L.

Brooklyn, Feb. 20, 1906.

Cheap Seats at the Opera.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The management at the Metropolitan Opera House advertises $1 seats, and yet to-day, one week in advance, not a dollar seat was to be had for the following matinee. The few $1.50 seats on sale had no view of the stage, unless one stood up, with the result that the $2 seats were the only ones available. Such prices are prohibitive for music lovers of moderate circumstances, but criticism would be out of place if one was not forced to the conclusion that the cheaper seats were sold to speculators, who double the price.

The scant courtesy shown at the ticket window to those who asked for cheap seats showed that such patronage was not desired. If that is the case, why could not another ticket window be provided for the selling of the cheaper seats, the cost of which might be covered by a benefit performance, so that Herr Conried and the management might not be out of pocket in protecting the interests of numbers of those who love opera but cannot afford to pay high prices. S. S. BLISS.

Tarrytown, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1906.

Timbuctoo and Testimony.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Up where I was growed" there were, some forty years ago, a few bound volumes of The (London?) Metropolitan, which we boys used to paw over. Maryatt's "Snarleyow the Dog Fiend" ran as a serial, I remember. Well, this was in it, too:

"'Twas a giant cassowary
On the plains of Timbuctoo,
Swallowed a missionary
Bible and hymn book, too."

I would almost swear to that version in court. But there can hardly have been as many printed versions of that verse as all of us have given you from our recollection.

Does not this show that a good deal of contradictory testimony in court is really honest mis-recollection, so to speak? A phrase or a happening is turned over in the mind, half recalled, half forgotten, unconsciously pieced out to make it continuous, and finally assumes a fixed form, the transition completed from fact to tradition. W. C. P.

New York, Feb. 26, 1906.

Attendants in the Police Courts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being a constant reader of your paper I take the liberty of sending you a protest against the action of the Board of Police Magistrates in regard to the appointing of court attendants in the police courts.

There is at present an eligible list for court attendants, numbering over 120, of which I am one.

Now the Magistrates propose to knock out this list and have another examination in order that they may get their friends on the list.

It also looks as if Police Commissioner Bingham is in league with the Magistrates, as he has given them until June 1 before removing the police from the courts.

A DAILY READER.

New York, Feb. 26, 1906.

MISS BUTTERFLY.

She sighs for a coal strike,
And thus would prevent,
An overproduction
Of ashes for Lent.

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

A Tribute from the Chinese High Commissioner.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Feb. 15, speaking of American missionaries, you say:

"Many we have reason to believe have made themselves unwelcome, and have particularly incurred the intelligible dislike with which Chinese regard their country. Our ships of war should equally afford an asylum for these. As for continuing their work, that is another question. * * * Upon the whole we are inclined to believe that a published proclamation that the administration has no thought of seeking to compel the Chinese to receive and maintain American missionaries would be as gratifying as an announcement that it has not thought of seeking to compel the Chinese to trade with America."

Over against this ungracious criticism of American missionaries in China, I wish to call to your attention an extract from the address of Viceroy Tuan Fang at the banquet recently given to the Chinese High Commissioners under the auspices of several mission boards at the Waldorf-Astoria:

"We take pleasure this evening in bearing testimony to the part taken by the American missionaries in promoting the progress of the Chinese people. They have borne the light of Western civilization into every nook and corner of the empire. They have rendered inestimable service to China by the laborious task of translating into the Chinese language religious and scientific works of the East. They help us to bring happiness and comfort to the poor and suffering by the establishment of hospitals and schools. The awakening of China, which now seems to be at hand, may be traced in no small measure to the hand of the missionary. For this service you will find China not ungrateful."

A. B. LEONARD.

New York, Feb. 17, 1906.

Neglect of Hamilton's Memory.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will not all patriotic readers of THE TIMES join in applauding the proposal of Controller Metz that what remains of the Alexander Hamilton estate become Hamilton Grange Park? Hamilton's memory has received all too little honor at the hands of the people of New York, and we have now an opportunity to make reparation. Let the Hamilton house be returned as nearly as possible to its original site and put into a state of repair. It is too late to save the thirteen trees which Hamilton planted, the battered trunks of which, nailed over with signs and surrounded by debris, stand as a silent reproach to all who pass.

Why is the striking Trumbull portrait of Hamilton, in City Hall, hidden away in the room of the Arts Commission? CIVIS.

New York, Feb. 26, 1906.

Dirty Streets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why do we have untidy streets? It is just this: In the first place the faithful street cleaners come early, sweep, and carry away the refuse. In a few moments a large majority of servants and shopboys sweep their small strip of area and sidewalk, depositing it in the gutter (just nicely swept) and leave it there for the remainder of the long day. The first wind blows it to the next clean house, and so on. Are there not enough clean housekeepers left among old New Yorkers to insist that after 8 o'clock all residents having dirt in front of their own premises shall be called to account or pay a fine? AN OLD NEW YORKER.

New York, Feb. 24, 1906.

That All Might See Him.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What do you think of the following for suppressing the "bridge hog"?

Erect a cage, or iron pen, at the Brooklyn Bridge approach. Corral the pushing, scrambling, elbowing "bridge hog," place him in the pen, and detain him there until the rush is over.

I warrant that he would be thoroughly tamed, and be a warning to others of his ilk. HECTOR HUME.

New York, Feb. 10, 1906.

Glad There Was No Euthanasia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In 1893 I was taken sick. Six doctors were called in consultation and these all agreed that my case was hopeless. If anything had been within my reach at the time with which to end my life I would not have hesitated a single moment.

If "euthanasia" had been in practice then I would not be enjoying good health now and the main support of my family.

A. T. BERTOLING.

Syracuse, Feb. 26, 1906.

Reaping What is Sown.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is an old saying, "You reap what you sow." I think that is clearly demonstrated at this present day.

A great wail has gone up because the Chinese are boycotting American goods. We forget that the United States has boycotted the Chinese and passed laws forbidding them to land and debarring them from becoming citizens. READER FOR FORTY YEARS.

Newark, N. J., Feb. 26, 1906.

"World Turned Upside Down."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is said that after the siege of Yorktown and the surrender of Lord Cornwallis the field musicians of Gen. Washington played a tune called the "World Turned Upside Down."

Can any of your readers give the verses of this tune or song or throw any other light on the subject? CAPTAIN, U. S. A.

New York, Feb. 26, 1906.

A Hurry Call.

From The Charleston News and Courier.

The subscriptions in aid of the Joe Cannon boot fund are coming in very slowly. More than 1,400 pennies are still required to make this testimonial what it is intended to be, a great popular outpouring, so to speak, in honor of the Speaker of the House. Subscriptions will be received at the main office of The News and Courier and at its uptown office in the City of Charleston, at the Columbia office of The News and Courier, and by such newspapers throughout the State as would like to follow the patriotic example of The Anderson Daily Mail. It is intended that the boots shall be ready for presentation to the distinguished statesman from Illinois on St. Patrick's Day. Hence this "hurry up" call.

Cruel.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

A bill has been introduced into the Rhode Island Legislature making it impossible for any person to secure a divorce in that State on any ground whatever. If it becomes a law, a citizen of Little Rhody will find it necessary to step outside of the State to change his wife just as he now does to change his shirt.

A HOME MISSION FIELD.

From Greenland's icy mountains,
From India's coral strand,
From minist'ring to Mountain Whites,
Oh, pray, recall the band
Of zealous Gospel workers
In mission fields who roam;
Vast heathen hordes await them,
They've work much nearer home!

A college man, some students brash,
A teacher now and then;
And oftentimes the preacher
Who wields most facile pen;
And "Mae," the fair typewritist,
Who nimbly clicks the keys;
Oh, let the light of truth illume
The darkened minds of these!

The Gospel teach. But, oh, teach, too,
Good Noah Webster's rule
That sep-a-rate spells with an a—
They've heard it once at school—
A single l in Philippines;
Nor let all effort cease
Till rich and poor and old and young
Fail to fall down on "niece"!

ELLA A. FANNING.

ROCKEFELLER'S GIFT FOR CHILD HOSPITAL

Offers $125,000 for Seaside Tuberculosis Institution.

OTHER BIG GIFTS RECEIVED

Jacob H. and Mortimer L. Schiff Give $5,000 Each—Remarkable Success of Treatment at Sea Breeze.

John D. Rockefeller has offered $125,000 to the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, for the erection of a permanent seaside hospital where little children suffering from tuberculosis of the bones and glands may be treated. The offer is made on two conditions.

The first condition is that the association shall raise a like amount from other donors by June 30 next. The second condition is that the permanent maintenance of the hospital, by endowment or otherwise, be assured.

Toward fulfilling the first condition three men—Jacob H. Schiff, Percy R. Pyne, and Mortimer L. Schiff—have promised $5,000 each. Felix M. Warburg has promised $2,000, and a man who does not wish his name mentioned has agreed to subscribe $25,000.

"These offers we must attribute, in a very large measure, to the interest taken in President Roosevelt's visit to Sea Breeze in July last," said R. Fulton Cutting, President of the association, in making announcement of Mr. Rockefeller's offer yesterday. "The accounts of the President's visit which were printed in the papers throughout the land informed hundreds of thousands of mothers and fathers for the first time that the majority of the hundreds and thousands of maimed and crippled children who owe their misfortunes to the same germ that causes consumption in adults can be cured if treated out of doors.

"The treatment is most efficacious in this form of tuberculosis, and there are from 75,000 to 100,000 children in the United States who are afflicted with it who can be cured if the cure is administered in the bracing salt air. Great attention has been paid throughout the entire country to the work that is being done at Sea Breeze, the home our association has near Coney Island, and the members of the medical and surgical professions are a unit in urging the importance of founding a chain of hospitals on the American seashore and administering the cure that is proving so successful at eighty-one different seashore hospitals in Europe."

The establishment of the Sea Breeze Hospital was largely due to the observations of John Seely Ward, Jr., who made a study of similar institutions on the coast of France. Mr. Ward came back to this country full of this subject, and the Sea Breeze experiment followed.

"I am convinced," said Mr. Ward, in speaking of the Rockefeller offer, "that there will be no difficulty in complying with the conditions imposed by Mr. Rockefeller. The dying appeal of Laura Winnington, supported by the opinions of Jacob A. Riis and President Roosevelt, for the 4,500 children who are victims of surgical tuberculosis in New York alone, will surely be answered.

"The work already done for fifty children at Sea Breeze is enough to justify the erection of seaside hospitals for 1,000, but Mr. Rockefeller and the other donors have expressed particular interest in the educational mission of Sea Breeze, the first American seaside hospital. They feel, with the association, that our country needs a group of physicians and nurses, reiterating over and over again the right of the child to protection against tuberculosis, and demonstrating the feasibility of the sea-air cure. We hope and believe that within the next fortnight we shall raise the money still needed."

Among the most earnest advocates of out-of-door sea-air treatment, not only for crippled children, but for other sick and convalescents, are Health Commissioner Darlington, Dr. John W. Brannan, President of Bellevue and allied hospitals; Dr. V. P. Gibney, surgeon in chief of the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, and Dr. Walter B. James of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. According to these authorities, Sea Breeze has demonstrated conclusively the wisdom of the city's reserving for all time extensive beaches to be used for curing the sick and strengthening the convalescent, night and day, Winter and Summer. They deny that using the beach for health purposes will in any way interfere with its use for recreation purposes or that there is any danger of a person contracting surgical tuberculosis from any of its patients.

The attention of the municipal authorities, according to Howard Townsend, Chairman of the committee in charge, has been called to the necessity for such an institution, and several members of the Board of Estimate have, as individuals, expressed their interest and approval.

"Has any decision been made as to a site for the permanent hospital?" Mr. Townsend was asked.

"The offers of one or two private societies have been considered," Mr. Townsend replied. "Should the city offer a site it might determine the action of the committee in this regard."

MRS. MORTON GIVES $50,000.

Will Furnish Choir of Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

At the regular monthly meeting yesterday of the Trustees of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, held at the residence of Coadjutor Bishop Greer, 7 Gramercy Park, a communication was received from Mrs. Levi P. Morton conveying a gift to the Cathedral Corporation of $50,000.

It is the wish of Mrs. Morton that the money be devoted to providing the choir furniture of the cathedral, exclusive of the organ, altar, and reredos. The gift is a memorial to Mrs. Morton's mother, the late Susan Kearny Street, and supplements one announced last year from Levi P. Morton. He gave $600,000 for the organ and reredos.

A resolution was passed indorsing the action taken by the authorities of Columbia University in asking that the city establish a park that shall be bounded by 116th and 122d Streets and by Riverside Drive and Claremont Avenue.

Gives $10,000 to Hospital.

A gift of $10,000 was made yesterday to the German Hospital in Williamsburg by Peter Wyckoff, whose ancestors settled in the vicinity of Johnson and Flushing Avenues more than two hundred years ago. The old homestead still stands in its original place. About two weeks ago Mr. Wyckoff distributed $50,000 among five charitable institutions in Brooklyn.

Cannot Find Israel W. Durham.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 27.—All efforts to locate Israel W. Durham, the deposed boss of Philadelphia, who is believed to be seriously ill and staying at some Southern California health resort, have been unsuccessful. Mr. Durham and his brother, Thomas W. Durham, registered at Arrowhead, in the San Bernardino Mountains, some days ago, but suddenly left there without leaving any address, instructing the hotel, it is said, to return all mail and telegrams to the senders.

DUNNE AFTER THE BANKS.

Chicago Mayor Examines the Tax Records—Surprising Results.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—When D. R. Fogan, Vice President of the First National Bank, and other delegates from the Commercial Club, attempt to put Mayor Dunne on record for or against the $1,000 saloon license to-morrow afternoon they will meet with a surprise.

The Mayor has been delving into the tax records, and said to-day that if the city got what was coming to it from the banks and big commercial houses it would not have to ask saloonkeepers for revenue to secure more police.

Reading from a long list, the Mayor gave the following figures:

Name.	Assessment, 1905.	Stock Valuation, Sept., '05.
American Trust and Savings Bank	$1,810,000	$5,550,000
Bankers' National Bank	2,420,000	3,920,000
Chicago National Bank	850,000	3,850,000
Commercial National Bank	2,000,000	3,650,000
Continental National Bank	2,540,000	6,360,000
Corn Exchange Bank	5,150,000	12,150,000
First National Bank	10,100,000	32,400,000
Ill. Trust and Savings Bank	7,580,000	24,240,000
Merchants' Loan and Trust Bank	5,050,000	11,700,000
Federal Trust Company	940,000	3,700,000

THE GRANTS CELEBRATE.

Have a Dinner to Mark the 305th Birthday of Priscilla Grant.

The eighth annual reunion of the metropolitan branch of the Grant Family Association was held last night at the Hotel St. Denis. It was to mark the three hundred and fifth birthday of Priscilla Grant, wife of Matthew, the founder of the American branch of the family. Over sixty descendants of the Grants attended.

Charles C. Talntor, Vice President of the association, acted as toastmaster, and toasts were responded to by Gen. Frederick D. Grant, President of the association; the Rev. Dr. J. Townsend Russell, Judge Ralph M. Grant, and the Rev. Dr. N. McGee Waters. Letters were received from several absent members of the family. A reception was held before the dinner.

In a letter to the meeting the Rev. Arthur H. Grant, recorder of the association, wrote that among other undertakings to be carried out soon was the publication of the diary of Matthew Grant.

CORRESPONDENTS DINE.

Their Club Holds Thirteenth Annual Feast at Little Hungary.

The Correspondents' Club, composed of the New York correspondents of the principal newspapers in this country, had its thirteenth annual dinner last night at Little Hungary, in East Houston Street.

Though it was the thirteenth dinner, it was a merry and a successful function. Some forty correspondents and their guests attended.

President H. E. Whiting of The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, presided, and the guests included President Robert B. Armstrong of the Casualty Company of America, Champe S. Andrews, ex-Assemblyman Charles H. Fuller of Brooklyn, Alf Hayman, Don C. Seitz, Robert H. Lyman, Caleb M. Van Hamm, John Burke, Leo S. Redding, L. C. Bradford, G. S. Beachel, and C. H. H. Miller, several of whom are members of the club's "Veteran Corps."

OLD WOMAN A WAIF.

Left at Gouverneur Hospital with Card Pinned to Dress.

A woman believed to be Anna Pollock, 80 years old, was taken to Bellevue Hospital late last night in a Gouverneur Hospital ambulance. The Bellevue authorities were told that the woman had been taken to Gouverneur Hospital in a carriage late in the afternoon by persons who left her there and disappeared. The old woman was able to say that she had arrived at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon from Boston. On her dress was pinned a card bearing the address of "The Travelers Aid Society," 316 West Thirty-fourth Street.

The man in charge of the ambulance that took her to Bellevue said that he understood the woman had been first taken to Beth Israel Hospital, where admission had been refused. At Beth Israel Hospital it was said last night that such a woman had been taken there in the afternoon in a carriage, but that she was not admitted because the hospital does not take cases of senility.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day begins the penitential season, and with the exception of the opera this evening there is nothing of gayety on the social calendar for the day. Lenten sewing classes are in full swing, and the coming week inaugurates the various entertainments for charity—concerts, readings, tableaux vivants, and other pleasant methods for extracting money from the purses of the rich to better the condition of the poor and sick.

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The class that sews for the Nursery and Child's Hospital had its first meeting last Friday at the residence of Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr. The second will be on March 9 at the residence of Mrs. William Kingsland, 1 Fifth Avenue, and the others will be as follows: March 16, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, 2 East Sixty-fourth Street; 23, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, 31 West Thirty-seventh Street; 30, Mrs. Paul Leicester Ford, 37 East Seventy-seventh Street, and April 6, Mrs. William Barbour, 11 West Fifty-third Street.

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The class known as the Helpers, organized by Mrs. Stuart Pullman West and her sister, Mrs. Reginald Arnold, will have its first meeting on Friday at the residence of Mrs. West, 51 East Fifty-eighth Street. As usual, the sewing will be followed by tea, to which the various men friends of the sewers will be asked.

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Mrs. de Peyster's sewing class for the New York Infant Asylum will have its first meeting next Monday at the residence of Mrs. de Peyster, 11 East Eighty-sixth Street, and every Monday thereafter during Lent. These meetings are from 11 to 12:30. The late Frederic J. de Peyster was President of the asylum for which this class sews.

***

Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., gave a small farewell dinner to his intimate friends last night at Delmonico's. He will leave to-morrow for Chicago to enter on his business career in connection with the railways in which Stuyvesant Fish, Sr., is interested.

***

Mrs. Samuel M. Jarvis, who sailed on the Arabic several days ago, will visit the Orient and Europe, and after a stay in London and Paris will return in June to her country home at Mamaroneck.

***

Miss de Peyster, who went to Aiken some time ago with her sister, Miss Frances de Peyster, will return to New York next week. Miss Frances de Peyster will remain at Aiken for the present.

***

Capt. Warren C. Beach and Mrs. Beach purpose leaving town to-morrow, and will open their house in H Street, Washington, for the Spring season.

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There was a meeting of the Tuesday Evening Dances at Delmonico's last night. Mrs. J. H. Rhoades, Jr., Mrs. John Jay Knox, Mrs. Edward C. Hoyt, Mrs. Gorham Bacon, Mrs. Charles Bulkley Hubbell, Mrs. W. S. P. Prentice, and Mrs. Hugh N. Camp received the guests.

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Among those booked to sail for Europe yesterday were the Countess Festetics and her mother, Mrs. Louis T. Haggin; Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Stokes, Miss Mildred Stokes, and A. P. Stokes, third; Col. B. M. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Twombly and Miss Ruth Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Brokaw, who will make an automobile tour through France and Italy; Eugene D. Delano and Miss Delano, and Clarence M. Hyde and the Misses Alice and Clara Hyde.

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Mr. and Mrs. Richard Nott Dyer of East Orange, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Millicent Brown Dyer to Harry Bowers Mingle of this city.

PROF. LANGLEY DEAD AFTER A SHORT ILLNESS

Had Been Secretary of Smithsonian Institution 18 Years.

AN AUTHORITY ON THE SUN

Many Universities Honored Him—He Abandoned Aerial Navigation Experiments in Disgust.

AIKEN, S. C., Feb. 27.—Prof. S. P. Langley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, died here at noon to-day in his hotel apartments. The cause of death was paralysis, of which he suffered a second stroke yesterday.

Prof. Langley came here on Feb. 6 after suffering a paralytic stroke in Washington. He was accompanied by Miss Herrick of Cincinnati, his niece, and Dr. Riley of Washington, both of whom were at his bedside during the last moments. He seemed to be on the road to recovery until the second attack, from which he barely recovered consciousness.

The body will be forwarded to Washington, leaving here to-morrow afternoon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The news of the death of Prof. Langley came as a shock to his many friends in official and scientific circles here. Up to a very recent time he had been in good health. His illness began a month ago, but it was not supposed that he was in serious danger.

Prof. Langley was selected as Secretary of the Smithsonian eighteen years ago, when he was working at Allegheny Observatory. He continued while here his lifelong work on the physical characteristics of the sun and his contributions to the knowledge of the effect of the sun on weather conditions and vegetable growth are pronounced by scientists as more important than those of any other man of his time.

Prof. Langley never married. He leaves a brother, Prof. John W. Langley of the State School of Applied Science at Cleveland. The two brothers were for many years associated together at the Allegheny Observatory.

Prof. Langley was greatly interested in the problem of aerial navigation, and to aid him in his work in this direction he obtained a large governmental allowance three years ago. The resulting experiments with an aeroplane propelled by a gasoline engine ended in complete failure, and Prof. Langley abandoned this field of effort in some disgust.

Samuel Pierpont Langley was born at Roxbury, near Boston, in 1834. He early showed a keen interest in astronomy, but though he afterward received honorary degrees from various great universities he had no college education. After being graduated from a high school he hesitated for several years between the professions of civil engineering and architecture. On his return from a two years' trip abroad in 1865 he was appointed an assistant at the Harvard Observatory, a position which he soon gave up for that of Assistant Professor of Mathematics at the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

His work in enlarging the Annapolis observatory led to his appointment as Director of the Allegheny observatory at the Western University of Pennsylvania. This was in 1867, and he remained Director for twenty years. During this period he introduced many reforms and improvements. On his arrival the observatory was suffering from a lack of sufficient income. This he remedied through the profits derived from his system of railway time service, an idea that has since been generally adopted.

In 1870 he began his studies in solar physics, a field in which he became a recognized authority. He was appointed Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in 1887. The value of his work at the Institution is well known, but perhaps the most popular of his achievements was the establishment of the National Zoological Park.

Prof. Langley received the degree of LL. D. from Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Wisconsin, and Michigan. Oxford made him a D. C. L. and Cambridge a D. Sc. He was a member of the French Institute, a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society of London, a Trustee of the Carnegie Institute, and a member of the National Academy of Science, and other learned societies. He was elected President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1886. The following year he received the gold and silver medals of the American Academy of Arts and Science and the Rumford Medal of the Royal Society of England.

He was a prolific writer on scientific subjects.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

FISHER—AGNEW.

Miss Alice Gifford Agnew, a daughter of Andrew G. Agnew and the late Mary Bliss Agnew, was married to Henry Johnson Fisher yesterday afternoon in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, assisted by the Rev. Dr. William R. Richards, officiated.

The bride was in white satin, and wore a point lace veil. Mrs. Edgar S. Auchincloss was her sister's matron of honor. She was in white and blue gauze, and wore a large white hat. The bridesmaids were the Misses Kathryn Fisher, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Margaret Beaman, Miss Amy Ellis, and Miss Alice Van Doren Ripley. They were in pale blue chiffon frocks topped by blue-plumed crinoline hats of the same shade. Mr. Fisher's best man was George Clay Holdlister, and the ushers were George B. Agnew, a brother of the bride; Hugh Auchincloss, William A. Delano, Thomas L. Clarke, Redmond Cross, James B. Neale, John Sargent, and S. Brinckerhoff Thorne. A small reception at the residence of the bride's father, 9 West Fifty-sixth Street, followed the church ceremony.

HARRISON—TYNG.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 27.—Miss Frances Tyng, daughter of Mrs. Russell Tyng, was married to Randolph Pythress Harrison in Trinity Church here this afternoon. The Rev. Norman Van Pelt Levis, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, Philadelphia, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. John R. Atkinson, rector of Trinity. Mrs. Norman Levis, a sister of the bride, acted as matron of honor.

The best man was John Crane and the ushers were Williamson Thomas, Sebastian Cabot, William Dayton, Miles Charlock, Norman Charlock, and John Gray. The bride is a granddaughter of the late Rev. Stephen Tyng, who was rector of St. George's, New York.

BROCK—BLAIR.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 27.—Miss Charity Alma Blair, daughter of Mrs. Lide Packer Blair of Castleman Street, Shady Side, was married this evening to Eugene Herbert Brock of New York City. Miss Sara Greene of Cincinnati was the bride's only attendant, while George L. Reed of New York was best man. The ushers were Thomas J. Towers of New York and Charles T. Blair, the bride's brother. Gibson D. Packer, uncle of the bride, gave her away.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S
Mollient Ammonia

THE RING CYCLE BEGUN.

Performance of "Das Rheingold" at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The second series of special performances this season of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" was begun at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening with "Das Rheingold." The audience was only of a moderate size. The prologue has always been the weakest spot in all that has been attempted with Wagner's Trilogy at the Opera House in recent years, and the previous attempt was an unfortunate one. There had evidently been labor and some thought expended since that in improving the first scene, which offers one of the most difficult problems confronting the stage manager in the "Ring" dramas, and the one in which he oftenest fails.

The swimming Rhine maidens were carried through their evolutions in the depths of the river with somewhat more plausibility than has been given them for a good while. They at least did not swing with such an evident effect of being the weighted ends of pendulums and they were not made to swim backward. But in accomplishing this the intelligence that directs their movements was fain to surrender the idea of giving the nixies much vivacity and variety of action in their tantalizing sport with Alberich, and a large part of the time they simply remained immobile above him as they sang their mirthful songs to him. If there was an improvement manifested in this scene, it was also clear that the problem had not yet been solved. Nor was Alberich's part in this significant scene convincingly shown, and his treatment of the glowing gold, when he wrested it from its place in the rock was as if he were casting it away, instead of making off with it. The details are necessary for the eye of the listener because of their importance to all that follows, and Wagner has prescribed their proper succession with great minuteness.

The cast was the same as that which was concerned in the previous performance. Mr. Burgstaller's Loge, Mr. Van Rooy's Wotan, Mr. Goritz's Alberich, and Mr. Reiss's Mime; Miss Fremstad's Fricka, and Mme. Homer's Erda are all well-remembered impersonations. Mr. Hertz conducted with a fine sense for the dramatic effects.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

Pieces by Dvorak, Smetana, and Schubert Played—Harold Bauer Assists.

The Kneisel Quartet gave its fourth concert last evening at Mendelssohn Hall before an audience as large as the hall would accommodate. The programme contained nothing that was new. Dvorak's Terzetto for two violins and viola, Smetana's personal expression of his life, sorrows, and ambitions in his quartet "Aus meinem Leben," and Schubert's trio for piano and strings in B flat have all figured on Mr. Kneisel's programmes; but they have seldom been played with greater charm and perfection of style than they were at this concert. Charm is the all-pervading quality of Dvorak's naïve and unconventional little work that he composed for his children to play, and, in a not wholly dissimilar vein, of Schubert's trio. There is a more incisive note in Smetana's quartet, and for all the right expression was found.

Mr. Harold Bauer played the piano part in the trio with delightful crispness, fluency, and delicate tonal coloring, and with a sensitive feeling for the proper relation between his instrument and the others. There has been little better ensemble playing than this heard here. The trio is in Schubert's most spontaneous and perfectly happy style, as clear as an unclouded Summer sky, voicing nothing but sheer delight in melody and felicitous harmony and certain alluring rhythmic traits that are all extremely characteristic. The three players rejoiced in them in the very spirit of the composer, and the pleasure they communicated to the listeners was signified in an unmistakable manner.

MRS. SALOMON'S MUSICALE.

Kubelik, Nordica, and Julian Walker Appear at Her New Home.

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Salomon entertained last evening at their new home, 1,020 Fifth Avenue, with one of the most brilliant musicales of the season.

Mrs. Salomon, who was Miss Helen N. Forbes, has spent the greater part of the last few years in Europe with her husband, and their new residence has been building several years, so that when in town the Salomons have had quarters at the Savoy. Their house shows the fruits of their European travels in the multitude of its art treasures and bric-à-brac.

Last evening, Mrs. Salomon, Mr. Salomon, and the former's son, Clarence McK. Lewis, assisted in receiving near the entrance of the large salon, where the musicale was given. A seated supper was served at small tables. The programme follows:

Lungi dal caro bene.....Secchi
Die beiden Grenadiere.....Schumann
Julian Walker.
Ave Maria.....Schubert-Wilhemji
Spanish Dance.....Sarasate
Mr. Kubelik.
"Now Sleeps the Petal".....Quilter
Atol.....Bemberg
Mme. Nordica.
"Night Song in Jungle." "Song of the Monkey." "Mother Seal's Song," from Kipling's "Jungle Book".....Dora Bright
Julian Walker.
Abendlied.....Schumann
Zephyr.....Hubay
Carnival Russe.....Wieniawski
Im Kahn.....Grieg
Serenade.....Richard Strauss
Mme. Nordica.
Spring Song.....Weil
Mme. Nordica and Mr. Kubelik.

There was a large and representative gathering at the Solomon home.

REAL INDIANS FOR ACTORS.

Headed by Chief Iron Bird, They Come to Elevate the Drama.

Ten full-blooded Sioux Indians, in native buckskin and feathers, splashed real local color over the stage of the Liberty Theatre last evening at the rehearsal of "The Redskin," which opens next Thursday night. The redmen arrived in town yesterday, straight from Pine Ridge Reservation, near Garden, Neb. They are said to belong to the Brulé Sioux, a tribe that took part in the Custer massacre. Chief Iron Bird, who comes in command, is said to have been in person at the great fight. He speaks no English.

During most of the rehearsal last night the ten lay stretched about on the floor of an improvised greenroom under the stage where visitors were few. Iron Bird seemed rather stiff in the joints, but got up, shook hands cordially, and said "How." Asked through the interpreter if he was tired after the journey, he grunted and rubbed his legs expressively.

Presently the manager came along and took the whole tribe upstairs to watch the rehearsal from the front. The Indians will act as ordinary "supes" in the performance, taking special part in the ghost dances and other native rites in the third act.

The white members of the cast, all of whom play Indian parts, were busy circling around the new-comers to get points on make-up.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Bedford's Hope" reaches its fiftieth performance at the Fourteenth Street Theatre to-morrow evening. China teapots will be distributed as souvenirs.

Alexander Light will present his company in Shakespearean plays at Aeolian Hall on the evenings of March 5, 7, and 10. Acts from "Hamlet," "Macbeth," "Richard III.," and "The Merchant of Venice" will be given.

Engineer Knocked from His Cab.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 27.—Charles Parry of Jersey City, engineer of a Lackawanna passenger train, was running his locomotive through Lincoln Park at 4 o'clock this morning, and was leaning out of the window, when in the darkness he struck some obstacle. He was knocked from his cab and thrown down a steep embankment. His fireman stopped the train. Perry's hip was fractured and his head bruised.

SIR PURDON CLARKE SEES A SALMAGUNDI REVEL

Staid Artist Dances a Jig, Another Plays the Fiddle.

TELLS WHY HE CAME HERE

At South Kensington, He Says, a Man Is Considered Idiotic at Sixty—He Doesn't Agree.

Sir C. Purdon Clarke, Director of the Museum of Art, was initiated into bohemia as the Salmagundi Club conceives it to be at the organization's clubhouse, 14 West Twelfth Street, last night. The swirl and whirl of the Salmagundi way almost took the Director's breath away. He had been told that he might expect some unconventional things, but he hardly expected that a sedate and serious looking artist would dance a jig for his edification and criticism, which was done by Albert Groll.

Nor did he expect such inspiring strains to be wrung from a fiddle as these which Frank de Haven evoked. But these things happened, and more. In vocal accents modulated and harmonized in a way only possible to the artistic temperament fully 200 men sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and, just to make Sir Purdon feel at home, "God Save the King."

The toastmaster was Alexander T. Van Laer, President of the club. He said that Sir Purdon could hardly be fully acclimated until he had attended one of the Salmagundi's affairs, and that it has been the organization's great ambition to acclimate him.

Sir Purdon, when he arose to speak, said that his reception made him think that either he was a fraud, or that all of the Salmagundi Club's members were frauds.

"I had been led to think that this was a literary club," the Director went on. "I was therefore very much surprised to see so many paintings on your walls. Literary men generally cannot paint. They can criticise paintings; in fact, have a good deal to say about paintings; but they cannot paint them."

At some length Sir Purdon explained what the causes had been which had led him to this country. He said that at South Kensington a man was considered to be in the idiotic stage at 60 if he had entered the museum at 20, a belief he did not share.

"The museum is not a one-man's job," he went on to say. "It is necessary to have good men in all departments. We want the best we can get. In the Trustees of the museum you have all that can be desired. The outside world does not know half of what they do. The public has no idea of the enthusiasm of these men to make the museum the finest in the world. When a deficit occurs they rise equal to the occasion every time; particularly Mr. Morgan—but I ought not to particularize. They all do more toward building up the museum than I could tell here."

Although Sir Purdon was the guest of honor, Eduard Robinson, the Assistant Director, made the speech which evoked great interest among the diners, many of whom are artists. After apologizing for introducing a serious subject on so jolly an occasion, he began:

"I wish to speak of your tariff on art. It cannot be considered by any artist or patron of art as anything but barbaric. In every other country there is a law which makes the exportation of paintings or statuary difficult, and the importation easy. In this country it is just the reverse. We are in this regard almost the laughing stock of the entire world.

"You may think, perhaps, at the first glance that museums are not affected by this tariff, inasmuch as most of the paintings and statuary which they get are gifts. Upon a second thought, however, you will realize that the case is entirely different.

"When you go to the museum, you remember, you enter the Marquand room, the Hearne room, the Vanderbilt room. The paintings in these rooms have either been given to the museum or are lent to it. They are all by foreign artists.

"Now in order to get them to this country it is to be supposed that the person who bought them paid the tariff, and you see that by so much it lessened the ability of the donor to make further gifts to the institution. There are 139 of such paintings, bought by the museum, lent or given to it by bequests. One of them alone is worth $80,000.

"We have already begun an effort to have the tariff taken from art, and art objects, as you may know, by the introduction of a bill in Congress, and we have drafted the bill, not as a tariff measure, but as an educational one. We have asked Congress not to view art as they would hides, wool, or articles of that sort, but to view it along artistic and educational lines. Art certainly does educate—does refine the mind.

"We have been told that this is not the opportune time for the introduction of such a bill. But I have never discovered what is the right time for such a bill. My idea is that we should drive the wedge as far as we can this year, and drive it in so far that it cannot be pulled out, and shatter the obnoxious tariff law next year."

Roger E. Fry, the new curator of paintings, also made a short speech, saying that he stood with Sir Purdon and Mr. Robinson in their endeavor to make the Museum the finest in the world.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The storm that was over Tennessee, Monday night has passed into the Atlantic by way of North Carolina after causing general and heavy snows and rain in the Ohio Valley, the Eastern Gulf and Southern Atlantic States.

Another disturbance has developed over Nevada, Utah, and Idaho, and there have been more rains and snows west of the Rocky Mountains.

Temperatures have fallen decidedly in the East and South, and are from 5 to 20 degrees below the seasonal average. They have risen correspondingly in the West, except in the Pacific States, and are from 5 to 30 degrees above the seasonal average.

It will be warmer Wednesday and Thursday in the central valleys and warmer Wednesday in the upper lake region and the Central West. It will be colder Thursday in the extreme Northwest and the Central Rocky Mountain region.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be brisk to high north; on the South Atlantic Coast, fresh to brisk north, except high on the Virginia and North Carolina Coasts; on the Gulf Coast, light to fresh northeast, becoming southerly on the west coast; on Lake Michigan, fresh, variable, becoming southeast.

Steamships departing Wednesday for European ports will have brisk to high north winds with colder and generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Fair Wednesday; brisk northwest to north winds. Thursday, fair, warmer.

New England—Fair Wednesday, except snow in extreme southeast portion; brisk to high northwest winds. Thursday, fair, warmer.

Western New York—Snow flurries Wednesday, except fair in southeast portion. Thursday fair, warmer.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday. Thursday, fair, warmer; fresh northwest to north winds, becoming variable.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
8 A. M.	50	28	4 P. M.	65	31
6 A. M.	48	26	6 P. M.	64	29
9 A. M.	51	27	9 P. M.	62	28
12 M.	59	32	12 P. M.	55	27

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 29; for the corresponding date last year it was 56; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 33.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 26; at 8 P. M. it was 29. Maximum temperature, 33 degrees at 12:30 P. M.; minimum 25 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 62 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 60 per cent. at 8 P. M.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
1728–1906

The nearer the manufacturer can come to the time when the purchaser feels the need of his goods the surer he is of making an impression. If you talk to a possible customer once a month, on the 25th of the month, and he does not feel the need of your goods until the 24th of next month, thirty intervening days will have weakened the impression of your advertising. The weekly is never more than four days from the customer's day for buying.

As the nation grows, we live faster. The manufacturer needs more frequent announcement. The daily newspaper is the medium of greatest frequency, but it is either local or very expensive. The happy medium is THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, with four million readers and a national circulation.

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JOHN TREAT IRVING DEAD.

He Was Graduated from Columbia in 1829—Lawyer and Author.

John Treat Irving, one of the oldest university graduates in the United States as well as one of the oldest lawyers in New York, died yesterday at his residence, 121 East Thirty-seventh Street. Mr. Irving was not only known as a lawyer but as an author. He wrote "Indian Sketches," "The Attorney," "Hawk Chief," and other works which enjoyed much popularity in their day.

Mr. Irving was born in New York in 1812, and was educated at Columbia University, from which institution he was graduated in 1829. He was a member of the Authors' Club, the St. Nicholas Society, and the Columbia Alumni and Century Associations. He leaves two daughters, Helen C. and Frances R. Irving.

The funeral services will be held tomorrow and the burial will follow at Woodlawn.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Francis H. Davies.

Francis H. Davies, son of Chief Justice Henry E. Davies of the Court of Appeals, died at his home, 17 West Thirty-seventh Street, yesterday. The late Gen. Henry E. Davies and Julien T. Davies were his brothers. As a boy Mr. Davies worked for Henry Clews & Co. Then he went West. After several years of ranching he returned to New York. He was a member of the New York Yacht Club, the St. Nicholas Society, the American Museum of Natural History, and the Colonial Order.

Mgr. James Fitzmaurice.

ATLANTIC CITY, Feb. 27.—Mgr. James Fitzmaurice, rector of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, Philadelphia, a brother of Bishop Fitzmaurice of Erie and one of the best-known clergymen in Pennsylvania, died here to-night after a long illness. He was born in County Kerry, Ireland, and was 63 years of age. He was ordained in 1866 and was appointed irremovable rector of St. Michael's Church in 1877. He was made a Monsignor by the present Pope.

Edward W. Francis.

Edward W. Francis, for twenty-five years Treasurer of the Enoch Morgan's Sons' Company, died last night at his home, 98 Walnut Street, East Orange, of apoplexy. Mr. Francis was born in New York, and was a graduate of the College of the City of New York. He served in the civil war. Mr. Francis retired from business about eighteen months ago. He leaves a son and two daughters.

Obituary Notes.

ALFRED H. BELO, President of the A. H. Belo Company of Dallas, Texas, died there yesterday. He was a son of the late A. H. Belo, founder of The Dallas-Galveston News.

GEORGE E. HALL died at his home in East Orange on Monday night of Bright's disease, after being ill a year. He was born in Morristown in 1855, and started a crockery business in Chatham after leaving school. A widow and four children survive him.

Major JOSEPH M. KENNEDY, 72 years old, died at his home near Middletown, Ohio, Monday. He was on Gen. Fremont's staff in the civil war and distinguished himself by gallant conduct at the famous charge at Springfield, Mo. He suffered wounds in a charge by 300 Union men on 3,000 Confederates that left him an invalid. Kennedy was promoted from Lieutenant to Major for bravery.

MARX W. MENDEL, who with his brother had had a tobacco store for forty years at 16-19 Bowery, died yesterday at his home, 23 East Sixty-seventh Street. He was 71 years old and was born at Fahr, Germany. He was an honorary Director of the Montefiore Home for Incurables, and was a life member of several hospitals. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock at the Madison Avenue Temple.

STUDENTS MAKE AN ARREST.

Take Columbia Employe, Charged with Attempted Theft, to the Police.

Columbia students, headed by the ex-Captain of the basket ball team, S. N. O'Connell, captured an employe of the institution yesterday in the act of trying to force a locker and marched him to the West 125th Street Police Station, where they charged him with attempted burglary. The prisoner gave his name as James P. Morgan. He was employed as a waiter in the college restaurant.

Numerous thefts have been reported by students within the last few weeks from the locker room. Last week Prof. F. N. Hamilton lost a handsome overcoat. Mr. O'Connell happened to pass the room yesterday afternoon, and says he found Morgan hard at work on one of the lockers with a screwdriver, which he was using as a jimmy. With T. S. Brainnan, another student, and Henry L. Norris, the Assistant Superintendent of Grounds, O'Connell rushed the intruder, who was too much surprised to make any resistance.

MARRIED.

FISHER—AGNEW.—On Tuesday, Feb. 27, at the 5th Av. Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. J. Ross Stevenson, D. D., assisted by the Rev. William R. Richards, D. D., Henry Johnson Fisher and Alice Gifford, daughter of Andrew Gifford Agnew and the late Mary Bliss Agnew, all of New York City.

DIED.

BABCOCK.—On Feb. 27, 1906, at her late residence, 701 Madison Av., Sarah Welsh, widow of David Babcock, in the 74th year of her age.
Funeral services on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn, at convenience of family.

BOWKER.—At her home, on Monday night, Feb. 26, Theresa M. Bowker, wife of the late Daniel R. Bowker.
The services will be held on Thursday evening at 274 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock.

COCKE.—At his residence, No. 34 South Market St., Petersburg, Va., Monday, Feb. 26, 1906, at 5:45 A. M., John J. Cooke, in the 60th year of his age.
Funeral from St. Paul's P. E. Church Wednesday, Feb. 28, at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

DAVIES.—On Feb. 27, 1

A copy of our *1906 edition "Statistical Tables" (pocket size)*, should be had by every financial institution and investor. The Railroad Department covers mileage, capitalization, earnings, dividends and fixed charges, with range of prices for 1905. Similar data is given, covering Street Railway, Gas, Electric Light and Industrial Companies. The booklets are distributed gratuitously.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Fall; Call Money Rates, 4@5 Per Cent.

Morning Rise Followed by Break—Hill and Metropolitan Shares Weak.

Following a morning of general strength with advancing prices in many sections of the market stocks declined abruptly in the afternoon for a variety of reasons. Of important influence on speculative temperament were the sharp breaks in Great Northern and Northern Pacific, the first-named stock falling 10 points as a result of a generally credited report that a serious hitch had occurred in the negotiations for the sale of the railroad's ore lands to the United States Steel Corporation. Northern Pacific fell only 3¼ points, but the report afloat in connection with these declines served to quench the enthusiasm which had been bred by the prospect of an immediate consummation of this transaction with its prospective gratuitous disbursements to Great Northern stockholders. In the same manner general unsettlement followed the breaks of some 3½ points each in Metropolitan Street Railway and Metropolitan Securities shares on conflicting reports regarding the status of the proposed merger of the surface, elevated, and Subway lines. The time for depositing Metropolitan shares under the offer involved in this consolidation expires to-morrow and the question of the fate of such Metropolitan stockholders as stand out against the merger has naturally come into prominence. Although a combination of the resources of the guaranteeing company, as these were shown in the report of Dec. 31, added to the fresh money raised on the recent call on Metropolitan Securities stockholders, would seem to have placed some $15,000,000 in the treasury of the last named company, an amount sufficient to pay Metropolitan dividends, other things being equal, for a period of six or more years, the statement was made yesterday that as a matter of fact it was doubtful if such dividends could be paid for more than one year. No explanation of this apparent anomaly was forthcoming, but it was evident than many stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway came to a hurried decision to dispose of their shares without figuring out what might happen in the future. The decline in the stock carried the price to its lowest point since 1904, while Metropolitan Securities established a new low record. There were again conflicting reports as to the outlook for a settlement of the coal trouble, although the belief is growing that in the bituminous fields, at least, there will be no strike. The fall of 2 points in Reading was perhaps more due to the general weakness than to any special fear that an agreement might not be reached over the differences of the anthracite miners and operators. The Wabash shares were again strong and active, the common stock losing some of its gains before the close of the day, while the preferred scored a net gain of 1½ points. The debenture A and B bonds participated in this rise, which is due, of course, to the understanding that new securities, including probably both 4 per cent. bonds and preferred stock, will be offered to the present debenture holders on such terms as to make an exchange attractive, while at the same time funds will be provided for the development of the property.

Another unpalatable matter was the advance in call money to 5 per cent., with the bulk of the day's loans concluded at only the most trifling concession from this rate. The advance in money represented adequately the continued losses of the banks to the Sub-Treasury on routine transactions, the drain in this direction having amounted to $3,626,000 since Friday last. Sterling exchange declined slightly as a result of easier London discounts and the firmer money here. The Berlin market was closed, but there occurred further and severe liquidation in the London market, notably in Kaffir stocks, while the market at Paris was firm. Matters of interest locally outside of those enumerated were few in number, although attention was again devoted to the favorable earnings statements submitted by many of the country's railroads, including the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which reported a gain of $328,000 in gross and $162,000 in net earnings.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Railways.
Columbus Gas Light and Heating Co.
Eastman Kodak Co.
Seattle Electric Co. preferred stock.
Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad,

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Cereal Co. on preferred.
Erie Railroad on first preferred.
Greene Consolidated Copper Co.
National Biscuit Co. on preferred.
Quaker Oats Co. on preferred.
United States Steel Corporation on preferred.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Central Leather Co.
Empire Steel and Iron Co.
Knickerbocker Trust Co.
New Jersey Zinc Co.
United States Leather Co.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—There were two special features to the local trading to-day, the heavy selling of Philadelphia Company by holders who did not care to go in the United Railways investment purchase plan, and the buying of Philadelphia Rapid Transit on some vague talk of "pending important developments."

To-day was the last day for receiving deposits under the purchase plan, which, later, was declared operative. More than the required 320,000 shares of Philadelphia Company stock were deposited. The market generally held steady, exceptions being the Coalers, Bell Telephone, which was off a point, and International Smokeless Powder, which was down ¾. A brisk demand for Tonopah Mining carried its price up to 19.

Total sales, 45,411 shares. The list:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
21	Am. Railways	52½	52½	52½
319	Am. Rys. warrants	¼	¼	¼
190	Bell Telephone	60¾	60¾	60¾
200	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	81½	80¾	81½
12	Cambria Iron	50	49¾	49¾
263	Cambria Steel	36	35¾	35¾
15	Elec. Co. of America	11¾	11¾	11¾
20	Elec. Co. pf.	43¾	43¾	43¾
5	Fairmount Pk. Trans.	20	20	20
180	Gen. Asphalt pf.	43¼	43	43¼
100	Int. Smokeless Pow.	31¼	31¼	31¼
28	Keystone Telephone	15½	15½	15½
49	Keystone Tel. pf.	42	42	42
15	Lake Sup. Corp.	20¾	20¾	20¾
1,580	Lehigh Valley R. R.	75¾	75	75
1,050	Marsden	3	3	3
100	Met. Street Ry.	114¾	114¾	114¾
443	Pennsylvania R. R.	60¾	60½	60¾
2,347	Phila. Co. receipts	52½	52½	52½
13,502	Philadelphia common	52½	51½	51¾
201	Phila. pf.	50	50	50
360	Phila. Electric	8 1-16	8	8 1-16
4,060	Phila. Rap. Transit	32	31½	32
3	Phila. Traction	101¼	101¼	101¼
9,385	Reading	70½	69 1-16	69½
22	Reading 1st pf.	46	46	46
25	Reading 2d pf.	50	50	50
300	Rock Island	27	26½	26½
1,000	Southern R. R.	39¼	38¾	38¾
2	13th & 15th Sts. Pass.	302	302	302
2,995	Tonopah Mining	19	18½	19
189	Union Traction	63½	63¾	63¾
1,108	United Gas Imp.	95½	95¼	95¼
7,360	U. S. Steel	42½	41¾	41¾
200	U. S. Steel pf.	107¼	107¼	107¼
10	Westmoreland Coal	96	96	96

COLE THE NEW COPPER HEAD.

Butte Coalition Mining Co. Elects Officers on Harmony Plan.

The Butte Coalition Mining Company, a holding concern for the pacified Heinze-Amalgamated copper properties, completed organization yesterday by election of officers. As had been announced, Thomas F. Cole, who acted as peacemaker in ending the Montana copper war, is President.

J. W. Ryan, President of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, is Vice President, and the following are Directors: H. Broughton, son-in-law of H. H. Rogers and Treasurer of the United Metals Selling Company; B. Thayer of the Amalgamated Company, James Hoatson, President of the North Butte Mining Company; Fred L. Ames, William B. Dickson, United States Steel Corporation; Chester A. Congdon, and C. Carson.

SUE CHICAGO TERMINAL.

Holders of $15,195,000 Mortgage Ask for Foreclosure on Railroad.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 27.—A foreclosure suit was brought in the Federal Court to-day by the United States Trust Company of New York and John A. Stewart as Trustees against the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company and railroads who have claims against the corporation.

The action is brought under a mortgage to secure the payment of a bond issue of $15,195,000 made in 1897 and payable July 1, 1947.

Default has been made, according to the complaint, in the last three successive semi-annual installments of interest beginning Jan. 1, 1905, and the company is insolvent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 4@5 per cent., with the last loan at 4 per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 4½ per cent.

Time money, 5¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 5@5¼ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $336,441,041; balances, $17,441,611. The Sub-Treasury credit balance was $670,141.

Sterling exchange was easier. Nominal rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.8230 for sixty days, $4.8620 for demand, and $4.8685 for cables. Commercial bills were quoted at $4.82¼@$4.83⅛.

Continental exchanges were quoted: Francs, 5.15⅞ and 5.17½@5.17½; Reichsmarks, 94 5-16@94⅝ and 94⅞; guilders 39¾ and 40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—12½c discount. Chicago—5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—15@25c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Money was in good demand in the market to-day for the consols settlement. Discounts were weak, owing to the influx of gold.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was inactive and depressed. Dealers were interested more in the City of London election than in business. There was much comment on the death of W. Hamond, who had commitments open in various sections, especially Kaffirs.

Consols were slightly easier on the settlement, despite the improving monetary outlook. Home rails were weak on liquidations.

Americans opened firm and improved on New York support. Union Pacific leading. Southern Pacific and Missouri Pacific were in demand. The local operations were narrow, but prices closed firm at a fraction below the best quotations of the day. Grand Trunk was weak on bear operations. Russian and Japanese securities were dull.

Kaffirs opened with a better tone and then relapsed, being affected by the recent difficulties in the market and the death of W. Hamond.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103.

Bar silver steady at 30 13-16d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 16.52; Lisbon, 4.50.

Bullion amounting to £121,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equivalent.	N. Y. Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	90 5-16	..	..	—1-16
Consols, account	90⅜	..	..	Apl. act.
Anaconda	14⅜	283	284½	— 1½
Atchison	93⅞	91¼	91½	+ ¼
Can. Pacific	176	171¼	171⅝	— ⅝
St. Paul	186½	181½	182	— ⅛
Erie	45⅛	43⅞	43⅝	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	80¼	78	..	..
Ill. Central	173	173¼	174	— ¾
Louis. & Nash.	153	149¾	148½	+ ¾
N. Y. Central	153½	149⅝	149½	+ ⅝
Pennsylvania	71⅝	139½	138⅞	+ ⅝
Reading	72¼	140⅜	140⅛	+ ⅛
Southern Pacific	69	67⅛	67	+ ⅛
Union Pacific	158¾	154	153⅝	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel	43⅜	42⅝	42¾	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	110½	107½	107½	..

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were strong on the official announcement of the convocation of the Russian National Assembly for May 10.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 83.50 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 493.

Three per cent. rentes, 90f 25c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15c for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—The Boerse to-day was closed, a holiday having been declared on account of the wedding of Prince Eitel Frederick to the Duchess Sophie Charlotte of Oldenburg.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird	1 9 0	Esperanza	4 6 3
Tomboy	1 6 3	Dolores	1 18 9
El Oro	1 5 3	Stratton's Ind.	0 7 9

Montgomery-Shoshone Consolidated, $20@$21.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Allis-Chalmers	22	22	21⅞	21⅞
29,860	Amalg. Copper	112½	112⅝	109⅞	110⅝
270	Am. C. & Fdy.	43⅝	43⅝	42⅝	42⅞
20	Am. Cot. Oil	34	34	34	34
40	Am. Ice	47	47⅛	47	47⅛
450	Am. Locomot.	73⅛	73⅝	71½	72
8,280	Am. Smelting	162⅜	162⅜	159¼	160⅞
1,830	Am. Sugar	142⅜	143⅜	141	141
100	Am. Woolen	45½	45½	45¼	45¼
720	At., T. & S. F.	91⅝	91½	90	90
290	Balt. & Ohio	111½	111½	111	111
9,900	Brook. R. T.	82⅞	83¼	80½	81
130	Can. Pacific	171¼	171½	170½	170¾
300	Cent. Leather	44⅛	44⅛	43⅞	44⅛
40	Ches. & Ohio	57⅜	57⅜	57	57
180	Chi. Gt. West.	21½	21⅝	21	21
4,240	C., M. & St. P.	181⅝	182	179⅝	179¾
18,460	Col. Fuel & I.	65¼	66⅞	63⅞	64⅝
10	Colorado South.	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
50	Con. Gas	158	158	158	158
90	Den. & R. G.	45⅞	45⅞	44⅝	44⅝
10	Distill. Secur.	55½	55½	55½	55½
1,680	Erie	44	44	43	43¾
150	Louis. & Nash.	142¼	142¼	142¼	142¼
4,380	Metro. Street	115¾	116	111½	112
590	Metro. Secur.	68	68½	65½	65½
50	Mexican Cent.	25¼	25¼	25	25
1,790	Mo. Pacific	101⅜	102	100¼	100⅝
260	National Lead	87	87	86	86½
790	N. Y. Central	149¼	149¾	147⅞	147⅞
240	N. Y. O. & W.	51¼	51¼	50⅝	50½
50	Norf. & West.	87	87¼	87	87¼
50	No. American	100	100	100	100
270	Pacific Mail	43⅜	43⅜	43¼	43⅜
500	Pennsylvania	139⅜	139⅝	138⅜	138⅝
160	People's Gas	97	97¼	96¾	96¾
50	Pr. Steel Car	57⅜	57⅝	57	57
19,550	Reading	140⅜	140⅞	138½	138⅝
100	Repub. Steel	32¼	32¾	31⅜	31⅝
200	Rock Island	26⅞	27	26⅜	26⅜
2,020	South. Pacific	67¼	67¾	66	66¼
3,880	Southern Ry.	39⅜	39½	38⅝	38½
30	Texas Pacific	35¾	35¾	34¼	34¼
45,530	Union Pacific	154	154½	151⅝	151⅞
13,740	U. S. Steel	42⅜	42⅝	41⅜	41⅝
3,390	U. S. Steel pf.	107½	107½	106⅜	106⅝
50	Va.-Car. Ch.	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
1,080	Wabash	24⅞	25¼	24½	24⅝
2,290	Wabash pf.	51⅝	53⅜	51⅝	53⅛
178,020					

WABASH FINANCE PLAN.

Bond and Stock Issue to Take Up the Debentures.

Blair & Co. and William A. Read & Co. are associated in negotiations for floating new securities by the Wabash Railroad Company for the purpose of retiring its debentures and supplying the company with funds for improvements. None of the Wabash officers would give any details of the plan yesterday. It was said, in fact, that the Directors of the Wabash Railroad had taken no formal action, and that negotiations so far had been between George J. Gould, the bankers, and the Wabash debenture B bondholders' committee.

The plan for retirement of debentures, the details of which will be announced within a few days unless some unforeseen delay occurs, probably will provide for the conversion of the debenture bonds partly into 4 per cent. bonds, as suggested in THE TIMES yesterday, and partly into common and preferred stock. If sufficient funds are available for improvements, some bankers who will aid the plan believe, the road will be able to provide for interest on the 4 per cent. bond issue and to show a substantial sum earned on the preferred stock. The terms that have been outlined for the retirement of the Wabash debentures are said to be satisfactory to the committee headed by Henry Evans, President of the Continental Trust Company, representing some holders of the $26,500,000 debenture B bonds.

SANTA FE BOND ISSUE.

$17,296,000 to be Issued for Improvements on the Line.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—President E. P. Ripley of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé is preparing to issue $17,296,000 of fifty-year 4 per cent. bonds. This is the remainder of the $50,000,000 issue authorized last year.

The money so raised is to be used in improving the company's California overland line by reducing grades, building two important cut-offs, and in double-tracking the main line. Part of this second track has already been extended from Chicago.

These bonds are secured by a mortgage upon the entire property of the company at the rate of $6,659 per mile, subject to the general mortgage 4s, at the rate of $17,680 per mile.

COPPER MARKET REPORTS.

The general opinion in the copper trade remains bullish, and higher prices for the metal are looked for. It is said that considerable foreign inquiries are being received, and American consumers who are hanging back may be forced to scramble with Europe for the floating supply. There has been no selling in any volume, except the Calumet and Hecla sale, for some days.

All grades of copper were advanced ⅛ further yesterday. In London spot fell off 2s. 6d. from Monday's close, and futures advanced 7s. 6d. The closing prices were spot £78 17s. 6d, futures £76 17s. 6d.

Prices of copper and other metals on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday compare as follows with those of the day before:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Lake	18.12½	18.37½	18.00	18.25
Electrolytic	18.00	18.25	17.87½	18.12½
Castings	17.87½	18.00	17.75	17.87½
Lead	5.35	5.45	5.35	5.45
Spelter	6.00	6.10	6.00	6.10
Tin	36.20	36.35	36.15	36.35

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930, ex int	102⅜	103¼
2s, c., 1930	103¼	103⅝
3s, r., 1918	103	103½
3s, c., 1918	103	103½
3s, 1918, sm.	102¼	..
4s, r., 1907, ex int	102½	103
4s, c., 1907	103½	104
4s, r., 1925	129½	130
4s, c., 1925	129½	130
D. C. 3-65s	118	..
Philip'ne 4s	109	110½
Phil. 4s, 1935	108¾	109¾
Adams Exp.	243	253
Am. Sug.	140	..
A. C. pf.	95	100
A. B. S. pf.	80	85
Am. Coal	170	195
A. C. O. pf.	92	94½
Am. D. Tel.	37	42
Am. G. Tw.	9½	9¾
Am. L. Co.	22½	23⅝
Am. L. Co. pf.	44	49
Am. Sm. pf., B.	100	100¼
Am. Snuff.	205	225
Am. Sn. pf.	105	110
A. St. Fds.	12	12¼
A. S. R. pf.	138	140
A. T. & C.	90	93
Ann Arbor.	30	35
Ann A. pf.	70	80
A. M. 1st pf.	108	110
B. & O. pf.	97	98½
B. A. L. pf.	106	..
Bruns. City.	15½	18
B., R. & P.	148	153
B., R. & P. pf.	150	200
B. & S. pf.	81	86
But'k Co.	54½	56
Canada So.	68	69½
C. R. R. of N. J.	215	217
C., S. A. Tel.	135	138
Chi. & Alt.	30	31
C. & A. pf.	77	79
C., B. & Q.	200	..
C. & E. Ill. pf.	134	146
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A	78½	79
C. G. W. d.	85	85⅛
C. & I. R. pf.	80	93
C., M. & St. P. pf.	187	190
C., St. P., M. & Om.	180	190
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	185	192
C. T. & T.	12½	16
C., C. & St. L. pf.	116	118
C., L. & W.	75	95
C., Lor. & W. pf.	105	117
Cleve. & P.	180	184
Cleve. & P. sp.	104½	..
Col. F. & I. pf.	101	110
Consol. Coal	80	..
Corn P. Co. ctfs.	17⅜	18
D., M. & Ft. D.	20	23
Det. So. ctfs.	9½	11
Det. So. pf. ctfs.	33	35
Det. U. Ry.	99⅝	100¾
D., S. S. & A. pf.	18½	19
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	38½	39¼
East. Kod.	162	..
Elec. S. B.	..	80
Erie 1st pf.	78	78¼
Erie & T. H.	75	80
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	95
Ft. W. & C.	170	180
Ft. W. & D. City	73½	..
G. & S. T.	120	..
Hav. E. R.	36	37
H. E. R. pf.	80	88
Hock. Val.	113	116
Homestake.	81	82½
Int. Power.	60	74½
I. S. P. pf.	80	84
Iowa C. pf.	83½	50½
Jol. & Chi.	180	..
Kan. & M.	53½	54
K. C. F. S. & C. pf.	88	83⅞
Leh. & W. B. Coal	4½	..
L. & N. gold 5s	101½	..
L. & N. gold 4s	90¼	..
L. & N.-So. Ry. joint 4s	90¼	..
Long Island.	73	76
Md. C. pf.	100	..
Mich. Cent.	140	150
M. & St. L. pf.	96	99½
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	173	177
Mo., K. & T. pf.	63½	70
Mor. & Es.	190	192
N., C. & St. L.	142	150
Nat. B. pf.	115	119
Nat. Enam.	15⅝	16
Nat. En. pf.	87	90
N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	39⅜	39⅝
N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	20⅞	21⅜
N. Cent. C.	33	48
N. Y. & N. H.	190	201
N. Y., C. & St. L.	64	66
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	114	120
N. Y. D. Co.	42	51
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	80½	83
N. Y., L. & W.	137	140
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	155	157
N. & W. pf.	90	92
Ont. Mining.	2¾	3
Pac. Coast.	112	118
P. C. 1st pf.	101	103
P. C. 2d pf.	113	118
Peo. & East.	38	42
Pitts. Coal.	15	16
P., C., C. & St. L.	78	80
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	105	107½
P., Ft. W. & C.	131	..
Ft. W. & C. sp.	178	..
P. S. C. pf.	99½	100
Pullman Co.	238	242
Quicksilver	1¼	2
Q'ksil'r pf.	3	4
R. R. Sec. I. C. stk. ctfs.	95½	97¾
R. S. S. pf.	104	100
Rdg. 2d pf.	100	100¾
Rens. & Sar.	208	..
R., W. & O.	135	138
Rutland pf.	50	65
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	62	68
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	165	188
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	128	136½
S., S. & I. pf.	108	123
So. Ry. pf.	100	100⅞
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	97	100
Texas Cent.	50	..
Texas C. pf.	90	..
T., P. & W.	17	20½
U. B. & P. pf.	80	81½
Un. Pac. pf.	95½	96
U. S. Exp.	121	125
U. S. Leath.	11	14½
U. S. L. pf.	112	117
U. S. R. & Imp.	84	87
U. S. R. & Ref.	23	28
U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	62½	64½
U. S. R. 2d pf.	80	82
Vand. R. R.	83	87½
Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	114½	115
W.-F. Exp.	234	248
Westingh'se assenting	162	170
Westinghouse 1st pf.	175	185
W., St. L. & P. 1st pf.	46	46¾

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1906.

Impl Jap Govt 6s sterling loan
1,000 100¼
5,000 100⅝
500 100½
6,000 100¼
500 100¼
11,000 100¾
2d series
5,000 100
2,000 100½
4½s steri loan
7,000 90⅞
2,000 91
500 90¾
50,000 91
2,000 90⅞
2,500 91⅛
1,000 91
2,500 90⅞
2,000 90⅞
Jap Imp Gov Kuhn Loeb temp ctfs full paid for new 4½s second series
14,000 90
17,000 89⅞
8,000 90
500 89⅝
Jap Imp Gov Kuhn Loeb temp ctfs for 4s sterling loan
3,000 87
Va 6s defd Brown Bros & Co ctfs
5,000 27½
10,000 27⅝
40,000 28
15,000 28½
20,000 28
Am Hide & L 6s
6,000 99½
14,000 99⅝
Am Ice Sec 6s
33,000 93
Am Tobacco 6s
24,000 116¼
50,000 116
21,000 116½
Am Tobacco 4s
6,000 79
6,000 78⅞
5,000 78¾
3,000 78⅞
A, T & S Fe gen 4s
5,000 103⅜
30,000 103½
500 104
1,000 103¼
conv 4s
33,000 102⅜
30,000 102⅞
8,000 102⅝
10,000 102⅜
40,000 102⅜
40,000 102⅛
Ann Arb 1st 4s
1,000 97
Atl C L 4s
1,000 101½
B & O gold 4s
4,000 105
5,000 104⅝
pr lien 3½s
1,000 94
P, L E & W V 4s
27,000 98⅜
So Wn div 3½s
18,000 92
B R T ref con 4s
10,000 90
5,000 95⅝
10,000 95½
5,000 95
Bklyn Un El 1st
5,000 108½
Can of Ga Ry con 5s
13,000 114
2d inc 5s
1,000 87½
1,000 87¼
2,000 87
3d inc 5s
1,000 84½
12,000 84
Cent Leather 5s
1,000 101⅝
C of N J gen 5s
11,000 131
Cen Pac gtd 3½s
19,000 89
Cen Pac gtd 4s
10,000 100¼
10,000 100
5,000 100⅛
C & O gen 4½s
16,000 108⅞
C & O R & A div 1st con 4s
1,000 100¾
C, B & Q joint 4s
16,000 100½
2,000 100⅝
6,000 100⅝
10,000 100⅝
C & E Ill gen 5s
1,000 119¾
C, M & St P gen 3½s series B
5,000 95½
C, R I & P gen 4s
2,000 103
C, R I & P Ry ref 4s
2,000 96
1,000 96¾
2,000 96
6,000 95¾
1,000 96
C, R I & P R R 4s
10,000 79¼
9,000 79⅜
5,000 79¼
1,000 79⅝
6,000 79¾
C, R I & P R R col tr 5s
12,000 91¼
8,000 91⅜
5,000 91½
Chi Ter Tran 4s
2,000 100
C, C, C & St L, St L div 1st
1,000 101⅜
Col Ind 1st 5s ser A
85,000 78⅝
10,000 79
5,000 79¼
13,000 79
1st 5s ser B
15,000 77
5,000 77½
5,000 77
Col & So 1st 4s
1,000 94
5,000 94½
Con Gas Co conv deb 6s
5,000 150⅜
20,000 150¾
35,000 150½
35,000 150¾
20,000 150⅝
10,000 151
10,000 151
55,000 151⅜
5,000 151⅜
5,000 151⅞
10,000 151⅜
92,000 151⅜
1,000 151⅞
500 152
500 152
30,000 151⅜
10,000 151⅞
25,000 152
10,000 152¼
10,000 151⅜
2,000 152
5,000 152⅛
10,000 152⅝
25,000 152⅛
11,000 152
1,000 151⅝
20,000 152¼
Consol Tob 4s
2,000 79
D & R G con 4s
1,000 90⅜
Dist Sec Cor 5s
18,000 87
1,000 87¼
Erie conv 4s
50,000 105⅛
Erie 1st gen 4s
20,000 92½
Erie 1st con 4s
1,000 101
Ft W & R G 1st
4,000 90
Green Bay & Wn deb ctfs B
5,000 20¾
18,000 21
Ind, Ill & Iowa 4s
1,000 100
Inter Copper 6s
1,000 108
Kings Co El 4s
1,000 90
L S & M S deb 4s
17,000 101⅛
L & N col tr 4s
2,000 99¼
Leh & W B Coal ext gtd 4½s
4,000 101½
L & N gold 5s
5,000 121½
4,000 121⅛
L. & N-So Ry joint 4s
1,000 90¼
N O & Mob 1st 6s
2,000 128¼
Met El 1st 6s
1,000 103
Met St gen 5s
2,000 113
Mex Cen con 4s
27,000 84½
Mex Cen 1st inc
10,000 25⅛
1,000 25½
Mex Cen 2d inc
7,000 20½
23,000 20⅜
M, L S & W ext 5s
15,000 118
Mich div 6s
5,000 128½
M, K & T 1st 4s
1,000 101
5,000 100¼
3,000 100¼
10,000 100½
Mo Pac trust 5s
5,000 107
Nas Elec R R 4s
10,000 88½
N Y C & H R gen 3½s
5,000 98
deb 4s, 1934
5,000 101¼
5,000 101½
L S col 3½s
3,000 80
11,000 83⅜
M C col 3½s
10,000 80½
N Y G, E L, H & P pur mny 4s
5,000 89
5,000 88
N Y, O & W ref 4s
1,000 103
Norf & W, Pocah C & C 4s
8,000 94⅜
Nor Pac 4s
11,000 104½
Nor Pac gen 3s
37,000 77
Or R & N con 4s
1,000 100⅜
Or S L gtd ref 4s
25,000 96⅜
25,000 96½
Or S L 1st 6s
23,000 122½

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TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

If it is true, as many persons believe, that the Great Northern's ore deal with the United States Steel Corporation has been blocked by influences emanating from 26 Broadway, it seems pertinent to inquire why the opposition was so tardy. It is understood that Mr. Morgan went away supposing that the transaction was virtually closed, as did at least one other prominent financier closely related to him. Assurances were daily forthcoming both from Morgan sources and from the United States Steel Corporation that with the exception of a few minor details everything had been satisfactorily arranged. Mr. Hill delayed his own departure to supervise the finishing touches. Then developed the unexpected opposition. It would seem to matter very little on what pretext it was offered, since it appears to have been effective. That the deal would have fattened the Great Northern's treasury and thereby have strengthened Mr. Hill's hand in the Northwestern railroad situation is perfectly obvious, but it was obvious from the beginning of negotiations between the Great Northern and the United States Corporation.

***

The interests at 26 Broadway who are supposed at the last moment to have antagonized the ore deal are evidently intent upon safeguarding the fortunes of the Union Pacific. Until recently the Union Pacific was a large holder of Great Northern and Northern Pacific stocks. It began to sell them on a scale up almost immediately after the dissolution of the Northern Securities Company, and has been selling them ever since. In anticipation of a successful issue of the Great Northern's ore deal with the United States Steel Corporation the Morgan-Hill interests laid out a bull campaign in Great Northern preferred and Northern Pacific, the former advancing more than 50 points and the latter about 35 points in a few weeks. While this movement was in progress there was no hint of inside opposition to the ore deal. There was a market on which the Union Pacific's holdings of Great Northern preferred and Northern Pacific could be liquidated to immense advantage. The suspicion is that opposition to the ore deal was delayed so that the Union Pacific could sell its Hill stocks on a deal valuation.

***

The Great Northern still has its ore, still has a market for it, and still hauls it to lakeboard, deriving an enormous revenue from the property as it is. Even if the deal is off the asset is still there.

***

On the recent advance of Great Northern preferred and Northern Pacific speculators took hold of them who were unused to the ways of the Hill stocks. At yesterday's low prices Great Northern preferred showed a reaction of nearly 35 points, and Northern Pacific of nearly 20 points from the top, and, while this is no heart-breaking matter for the old Hill following, which disregards fluctuations, it is rather disastrous for those who loaded up on the rise and were waiting for an announcement of the ore deal on which to take their profits. Since the ore deal began to be talked about as a certainty, there has been a big speculation in both Hill stocks, but especially in Northern Pacific, which, curiously, had no direct interest in the transaction. Many speculators overstayed the advance. Some of these were more than traders. There is reason to suppose that some of the Morgan following overstayed.

***

The report that E. H. Harriman has fallen out with Stuyvesant Fish is difficult to believe. Mr. Harriman is a peaceable party. In support of this Mr. Harriman is able to refer, by permission, to James J. Hill and J. Pierpont Morgan, whose pleasant relations with him caused the panic of 1901; the First National Bank and the Rock Island crowd, who picked up the Alton and ran away with it while he was not looking; George J. Gould, who resigned from Union Pacific rather than make Mr. Harriman feel bad by staying on the same board with him; Thomas F. Ryan, who bought the Equitable; Edwin Hawley, who resigned from Southern Pacific in a hurry to oblige Mr. Harriman, and many others.—Wall Street Journal.

***

When the Gates crowd poked into the caldron on Monday it stirred too fast and slopped things over. It caught the market in a somewhat oversold condition and whooped prices up without a great deal of seeming effort, followed by the trading element to whom initiative of any sort was welcome. Stocks made a brave opening yesterday morning, and prices continued to advance until about midday. Brokers reported from the floor, however, that the Gates crowd had begun quietly to take profits. The buying power steadily abated from this time on, and in the afternoon, when the market was breaking sharply, Gates selling was reported from all around the room, just as Gates buying had been reported on Monday afternoon when prices were advancing. There was a revival of bull tips yesterday forenoon relating chiefly to specialties such as American Smelting and Refining, Colorado Fuel and Central Leather, and in the afternoon, when the whole market had undergone an abrupt change of aspect, everybody's talk must needs be despondent or calamitous.

***

It was the weakness of the Metropolitan issues and the break in the Hill stocks principally that upset the market.

***

It is now plain to almost every one that the Interborough-Metropolitan deal was unfavorably received in Wall Street. Brokers make no secret of having advised their clients either to sell their Metropolitan issues or refuse to exchange them for the new securities. Those who have advised against the exchange have believed that nothing would be gained by it, and those who have advised their clients to sell out their holdings of both Metropolitan Street Railway and Metropolitan Securities have felt that better values could be obtained before the merger was actually effected than afterward. In Wall Street, therefore, there has been a large body of hostile sentiment, as might be guessed from the appearance of a second committee of apology to urge holders of Metropolitan Street Railway and Metropolitan Securities to come in before March 1. The amount of stock already deposited under the plan is unknown. It is believed, however, that the time will be extended beyond the first of next month.

***

Russell Sage, who is a large lender of money, but not a banking institution, will not resign from the boards on which he is represented.

***

Mr. Oppenheim, Vice President of the Chicago Great Western, is in London, where he will remain until about the middle of March. Mr. Oppenheim's appearance in London has always hitherto been followed by an upward movement in the Chicago Great Western issues on foreign buying. He is a sublime optimist, and has a way with the foreign holders of Chicago Great Western securities which is simply irresistible. He is able on this occasion to put before them the best statement of earnings that they have ever had, and also to hold out a very alluring prospect as to the company's immediate future. The preferred A stock was restored a few weeks ago to a 5 per cent. dividend basis.

***

Friends of the Rock Island property believe it has turned the corner. Its earnings are showing up very well. They reflect influences in management and policy which have only recently become effective. The fiscal policies inaugurated by Speyer & Co. have increased general confidence in the Rock Island securities, while the Yoakum influences in the physical management have begun already to produce results. There is reason to believe that the Moore crowd and the Yoakum interests are working more in accord than ever before. It is said that the St. Louis and San Francisco is working out as perhaps the best thing that has so far been incorporated into the Rock Island system.

***

The selling movement under which prices broke sharply in the last hour yesterday had somewhat the appearance of general liquidation. Everybody seemed to know on Monday that friction had arisen over the Great Northern's ore deal with the Steel Corporation, but because the market was strong the matter was dismissed irreverently. Yesterday it became a general reason for selling stocks. Thus is sentiment influenced more by price movements than by news or information. The market made a weak closing. Bull traders were discouraged because, once more, it had been seen that a demonstration on the bull side elicited no general response.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $10,163,592, compared with $12,211,576 in the preceding week and $9,255,094 in the corresponding week last year. From Jan. 1 the exports aggregated $99,726,312, against $78,421,881 in the corresponding period last year.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Kelly Manufacturing Company, Jersey City; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—Timothy Kelly, Patrick J. Dressoll, and Charles W. Cooper.

The Kerch Realty Company, Bayonne; capital, $15,000. Incorporators—George Carrigan, Joseph Van Buskirk, and J. Anderson Pharo.

The Auto Cushioned Hub Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—William W. Lowyes, Joseph C. Wagner, and Robert Head.

The Dazzle Manufacturing Company, Westmont; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—P. Mortimer Lewis, Jr., Edward T. S. Lewis, and H. C. Woodington.

The Paulus Hook Realty Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Morris Singer, Jacob I. Hass, and Fred Klein.

The Camden Oil Cloth Company, Camden; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Joseph Feldman, S. C. Abernethy, and John Hermann.

The United Steamship Company, Jersey City; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Arthur Hill, James Jerome, Harry F. Jerome, Fillmore Condit, Arthur E. Waldradt, and Joseph Kelly.

The Pneumatic Fire Shield Company, Newark; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—Stacey Wilson, James Brunton, and Albert G. Mabee.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27.—Western Maryland stock was not affected by the suit filed against the company in Baltimore yesterday. None of the stock was offered to-day. Baltimore brokers, bankers, and investors have faith in the Western Maryland securities and attach no importance to the suit.

Cotton Duck 5s were again a feature today and sold up to 89, an advance of ¾ since yesterday.

Trading in the stock list was dull, and no substantial price changes were made with the exception of two extreme declines. Atlantic Coast Line of Connecticut dropped 15 points from a high level to 425 for 100 shares, showing no disposition to rally.

Houston Oil preferred ran off 1¼ points from yesterday's high price to 54.

The market closed dull but steady. Shares, 1,955; bonds, $87,000, exclusive of Virginia deferred Brown Brothers certificates of $72,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	Seab. 10-yr. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼
2,000	West. Maryl. 2d 4s	75	75	75
1,000	Charles. City Ry. 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾
1,000	Charles. Con. Elec. 5s	98½	98½	98½
1,000	Norf. Rys. Light 5s	100½	100½	100½
4,000	United Rys. 4s	94½	94¼	94¼
20,000	United Rys. inc	78¾	78	78
5,000	Ala. Coal & Iron 5s	94	94	94
55,000	Cotton Duck 5s	89	88½	88½
72,000	Va. def. Brown Bros. ctfs.	28½	28	28⅛

STOCKS.

100	At. Coast L. of Conn.	425	425	425
85	North. Cent.	105	105	105
1,000	United Rys.	17⅝	17½	17½
55	Maryl. Nat. Bank	24	24	24
25	Maryl. Casualty	56	56	56
10	U. S. Fidelity	133	133	133
300	Houston Oil	13½	13¼	13½
300	Houston Oil pf.	54	53½	53½
80	Maryl. Trust war.	26½	26	26

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 27.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Con. Ice pf.	40	40	40
100	Crucible Steel	15¼	15¼	15¼
147	Crucible Steel pf.	78	77½	78
65	Fireproof pf.	26	25½	26
40	Independ. Brew. pf.	40½	40½	40½
185	Lustre	30	30	30
1,414	Mfrs. L. & H.	32⅝	32	32
550	Marsden	3	3	3
215	Ohio Fuel	38¾	38½	38⅝
26,875	Ohio Tonopah	70	58	62
110	Phila. Comp.	52½	52½	52½
100	Pitts. Brew	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
325	Pitts. Coal	15	15	15
710	Pitts. Coal pf.	58	57	57
100	Pitts. Plate Glass	115	115	115
20	River Fuel	23½	23½	23½
50	Sewer Pipe	34	34	34
250	Tonopah Ext.	11¼	11⅛	11⅛
8	Union Switch pf.	100	100	100
250	United Cop.	73	72	72
50	U. S. Steel	42¾	42½	42½
24	U. S. Steel pf.	107	106½	106½
9	West. Air Brake	155	155	155
74	West. Elec. 2ds	81½	81½	81½

BONDS.

$10,000	Independ. Brew. 6s	106	106	106
2,000	River Coal 6s	111½	111½	111½
5,000	Sewer Pipe 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼

WARRANTS.

204	2-5 Pitts. Plate Glass	12½	12½	12½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1906.

Total sales Feb. 27, 1906 858,703
From Jan. 1, 1906 58,911,690
Corresponding date last year 45,910,279

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
22⅛	22¼	800	Allis-Chalmers Co.	22⅝	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
59½	61	100	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	60	60	60	60	+ ½
110¼	110⅝	64,900	*Amal. Copper Co.	112¼	112⅝	110	110⅝	—1⅞
28⅞	29½	500	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	29	29	29	29	+ ½
26½	27	200	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	27	27½	27	27½	...
43⅛	43¾	3,000	Am. Car & F. Co.	43½	43½	43⅜	43⅜	— ⅛
101½	102¼	100	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	102	102	102	102	— ⅛
33½	34½	1,300	Am. Cotton Oil	34⅜	34⅝	33⅝	34	— ½
232	240	280	Am. Express	234	234	234	234	—1
85½	9¼	100	Am. Hide & Leather.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅜
38½	38⅝	100	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	38⅜	38⅝	38¼	38⅜	+ ⅜
46½	46⅝	3,560	*Am. Ice Securities	47⅛	47⅛	46⅞	46⅞	— ⅛
71⅝	72	2,900	*Am. Locomo. Co.	73⅛	73½	71⅝	71⅝	—1⅛
116½	117⅛	100	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	119⅜	119⅜	116⅜	116⅜	— ¼
5	5¼	100	*Am. Malt. Co., t. r.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
27	27¼	400	*Am. Malt. Co. pf., t.r.	26½	27	26½	27	+1
159½	159¾	27,700	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	162½	162½	159⅝	159⅝	—2⅝
123	123½	500	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	123½	124	123¼	123⅞	— ⅛
47	48	400	Am. Steel Foundrs. pf.	47	47	47	47	— ⅝
141	141¼	11,500	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	142⅝	143⅝	140⅝	141	—1
138½	140	50	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	139	139	139	139	...
104¼	104⅝	2,075	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	104½	104⅝	104½	104½	+ ⅜
44½	45	3,500	*Am. Woolen Co.	45⅜	45¾	44½	44½	— ⅜
107½	108	200	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	108	108	107¾	107¾	— ¼
280½	281	12,100	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	284¾	284¾	278½	280¼	—4
89¾	90	8,400	Atch., Top. & S. F.	91⅝	91⅝	89⅝	89⅝	—1⅝
...	...	100	Atch., T. & S. F. rts.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
102¼	103	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	103	103	103	103	...
159¾	160	400	Atlantic Coast Line.	161	161	160	160	—1¾
110⅝	110¾	1,600	Baltimore & Ohio.	111¼	111¼	110⅝	110⅝	+ ⅝
81	81¼	27,130	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	83	83¼	80⅞	81⅝	—1⅝
152	154	15,480	Brooklyn Union Gas.	155	155	155	155	...
170⅜	170½	3,200	Canadian Pacific	170¾	171¼	170⅝	170⅝	—1¼
43¼	43⅜	4,900	Central Leather	44⅞	44¾	44	44⅞	...
106	106¾	700	Central Leather pf.	106	106⅞	108	106⅛	+ ⅛
56¼	56½	1,600	Chesapeake & Ohio.	57	57¼	56½	56½	+ ¼
21⅜	21⅝	1,700	Chicago Great West.	21¼	21½	21	21	— ⅜
37⅞	38	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	38	38	37⅜	38	...
180	180¼	10,200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	181½	181⅝	179⅝	179⅝	—1⅞
226½	227	2,200	Chicago & Northw.	228	229	226¼	227	—8
252	256	70	Chi. & Northw. pf.	252	252	252	252	...
32	33	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	33	33	33	33	...
12½	13	400	Chi. Union Trac.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
45	46	100	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	45	45	45	45	—1½
101	101¼	400	C., C., C. & St. L.	101⅜	101⅜	101	101	...
64¼	64½	44,575	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	65¼	66⅜	63½	64½	— ⅜
34¾	35	4,100	Colorado & Southern.	34⅜	35⅛	34⅜	35	...
72¼	72½	400	Col. & South. 1st pf.	73	73	72½	72½	...
52½	53	1,600	Col. & South. 2d pf.	52	53⅜	52	53	+ ¼
20	20⅛	400	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	21¼	21¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅝
158⅜	158½	38,703	Consolidated Gas	158	159¼	156½	158¼	+ ⅞
56½	58	200	Corn Products Co. pf.	56½	56½	56½	56½	+ ½
206½	207	600	Delaware & Hudson.	209	209	207¼	207¼	—1
...	...	7,246	Del. & Hudson rts.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	...
455	460	100	Del., Lack. & West.	460	460	460	460	...
44⅞	45¼	2,900	Denver & Rio Grande.	45⅞	46	44⅜	45	— ½
87½	88	1,310	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	88½	88⅞	87⅞	88	— ⅝
54⅞	54½	2,350	*Distillers Securities.	55½	55⅝	54½	54½	— ⅝
43¾	43½	5,520	Erie	43⅞	43⅞	43	43½	— ⅝
69	69⅜	1,100	Erie 2d pf	70	70	69⅜	69½	+ ¼
105½	106	200	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	106¼	106¼	106	103	—1½
80	85	50	General Chemical	84½	84½	84½	84½	...
103	107	139	General Chemical pf.	106¾	106¾	106⅜	106⅜	+ ⅜
169½	170	1,100	General Electric	171	171	169¼	169¼	—1⅝
316½	318	6,800	Great Northern pf.	327	327	314	316½	—10
110	125	100	H. B. Claflin Co.	117	117	117	117	+ ¼
93½	95	400	Hocking Valley pf.	95	95	95	95	...
171¾	172¾	100	Illinois Central	173	173	173	173	—1
103½	105½	70	Ill. Cent., leased line.	105¾	105	103⅜	105	...
21¾	22	500	Internat. Paper	22	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
84	84½	800	Internat. Paper pf.	84½	84½	84⅛	84⅛	...
30	35	300	Inter. Steam Pump.	33	33	32½	32½	— ⅛
32	32½	100	Iowa Central	32	32	32	32	— ½
30½	31½	500	Kansas City South.	30½	30½	30¼	30¼	—1¼
59¼	61	1,100	Kansas City Sou. pf.	60¾	60¾	59½	59½	—1½
62¾	63	800	Knick. Ice, Chicago.	63	63¼	62½	62¾	— ⅛
35	37	200	Lake Erie & West.	36	36	36	36	+1
146½	147	2,500	Louisville & Nash.	148	148¼	146	146½	—2
10	13	15	Manhattan Beach	10	10	10	10	...
156	157	300	Manhattan Elevated.	158	158	157	157	—1
66	67	9,600	*Met. Securities	68½	68¼	65¼	65¼	—3½
112	112¼	14,300	*Met. Street Railway.	115⅝	116	111	112	—3⅝
24⅝	24⅜	1,700	Mexican Central	25⅛	25⅜	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
75	79	200	Minn. & St. Louis.	76	76	76	76	— ½
153½	154	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	154	154	154	154	+1
35	35¼	4,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	35	35½	34⅞	35	+ ⅛
100¼	100⅝	7,900	Missouri Pacific	101¼	101⅞	100¼	100¾	— ⅝
67	67½	600	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	67½	67½	67¼	67¼	— ½
80¼	80⅝	7,250	*National Lead Co.	83	83	80	80½	—2½
103¾	104⅛	300	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	103⅞	103⅞	103⅜	103⅜	+ ¼
39⅝	39⅝	300	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	39¾	39¾	39⅝	39¾	+ ⅛
155	160	300	*New York Air Brake.	159	159⅞	159	159⅝	+ ⅛
148	148¼	3,800	New York Central	149¼	149½	147½	148⅛	—1
83	84	800	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	82	83	82	83	— ½
50⅜	50⅝	3,120	N. Y., Ont. & West.	51¼	51½	50¼	50½	— ⅝
86¾	87	3,100	Norfolk & Western.	87¼	87⅝	87	87	...
99½	100	750	North American	100	100	99¾	100	...
218	218¼	23,500	Northern Pacific	221½	222¼	216	218	—3¼
44½	44⅝	100	Pacific Mail	44½	44½	43¼	44½	+ ½
138⅞	139	15,480	Pennsylvania R. R.	139¼	139⅝	138⅝	139	+ ⅛
96¾	97	4,575	People's Gas, Chicago.	97	97⅜	96½	96⅝	...
56	58	100	Pittsburg Coal pf.	57½	57½	57½	57½	...
56¼	56½	1,500	Pressed Steel Car.	57⅛	57⅝	56½	56½	— ½
57	57½	1,050	*Ry.-Steel Spring.	58¼	58⅞	57	57½	— ⅛
104	108	300	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	105	105	105	105	...
138	138½	97,200	Reading	140¾	141	138	138½	—2
92	92½	100	Reading 1st pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	...
30⅜	31	2,700	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	32	32	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅞
104⅝	105½	700	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	106	106	105	105	— ¼
26½	26⅝	4,710	Rock Island Co.	27	27½	26⅜	26½	— ¼
65¼	65⅝	4,100	Rock Island Co. pf.	66⅜	66⅝	65½	65⅝	—1¼
...	...	100	St. Jo. & G. I.	21	21	21	21	—1
46	46½	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	46¾	46⅞	46	46	— ⅛
24¼	24½	700	St. Louis Southw.	25¼	25¼	24¼	24¼	—1
56	56½	200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	58	58	56½	56½	—1
84½	85	600	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	84⅝	85	84½	84½	+ ⅛
66⅜	66¾	8,900	Southern Pacific	67¼	67¼	66½	66½	— ⅛
117½	118	600	Southern Pacific pf.	117⅝	117⅞	117¼	117¼	— ⅛
38⅞	39⅛	8,400	Southern Ry. ext.	39¼	39⅜	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
156	156½	700	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	156¼	156½	154	156¼	+ ⅝
34⅜	34⅝	1,900	Texas & Pacific	35¼	35½	34⅜	34⅜	—1
79½	80	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	— ⅛
130	131	400	Third Avenue	132	132	130½	130½	— ⅛
34¾	35	500	Toledo Rys. & Light.	35	35	34⅜	34⅜	+ ¼
36½	37¼	200	Tol., St. L. & West.	37½	37½	37½	37½	...
55½	56	200	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	...
118	118½	550	Twin City R. T.	118¾	119¼	118⅝	119⅝	+2¼
12⅝	13	400	*Union Bag & P. Co.	13	13	12¼	12½	— ¼
151⅞	152	149,700	Union Pacific	154	154¼	151½	151⅞	—1½
95	96	300	United Rys. Invest.	95¼	95½	95	95½	— ½
90	90¼	300	United Rys. Inv. pf.	89½	90	89½	90	+ ¾
46¼	47	1,300	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	48	48¼	46	46¼	—1⅞
92	93	200	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	92	92¼	92	92¼	+ ⅛
50	50¼	500	U. S. Rubber	50¾	50¾	50	50	...
108½	109½	395	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	109	109	108½	108¾	— ¼
41⅝	41½	70,790	U. S. Steel	42¼	42⅝	41¼	41¼	— ¾
106⅝	106⅞	16,000	U. S. Steel pf.	107⅛	107⅜	106½	106½	—1
49⅞	50	2,700	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	50½	50¾	49⅞	49⅞	+ ⅝
46½	48¾	50	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke.	46½	46½	46½	46½	...
11	12½	100	*Vulcan Detinning.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
62¼	63½	200	*Vulcan Detinning pf.	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	...
24½	24⅝	12,700	Wabash	24⅝	25¼	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
52⅞	53	35,700	Wabash pf.	51⅝	53⅝	51½	53	+1⅜
38⅝	39	300	Western Maryland	38¾	38¾	38½	38½	...
93⅛	93⅝	350	Western Union Tel.	93⅝	93⅝	93¼	93¼	— ⅛
20	20½	1,000	Wheel. & Lake Erie.	21	21	20	20	—1⅛
26½	27	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	27½	27½	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
27	27⅝	100	Wisconsin Central	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
56½	57¼	100	Wisconsin Central pf.	56½	56½	56½	56½	+ ¼

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 13-16d per ounce, and in New York at 66¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 51¾c.

On the Stock Exchange, 100 shares of Alice sold at 3.75, 100 Standard at 3.75.

On the Cons

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Brisk but Irregular Trading on the Curb.

Prices Go Up with Some Notable Exceptions—Heinze Stocks Among the Losers.

Curb securities developed considerable activity yesterday, which brought out a good deal of stocks as the prices rose, with the result that many of the most active shares reacted toward the close. While the general movement was upward there were some notable exceptions. United Copper sold down from 74½ to 72⅝, on comparatively light trading, and Copper Securities shared the downward course of the other Heinze stock, selling at 38 at the close, 1½ points below the opening.

Mackay Companies made fractional gains on selling of 3,000 shares. International Salt sold as high as 45, and closed at 44, 1½ points above the opening. Bethlehem Steel and International Mercantile Marine were among the exceptions to the upward movement in the Industrial list. Interborough-Metropolitan Rapid Transit were also losers.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	Am. Can	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9¾
600	Am. Can pf	67¾	68	67¾	68
50	Am. Tobacco	483	485	483	485
100	Am. W. Paper	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
910	Am. W. P. pf.	30½	30½	30½	30½
720	Beth. S. Corp.	30½	30½	30	30
600	Beth. S. C. pf.	90½	90½	90	90
100	Cent. Foundry	5½	5½	5½	5½
200	Cent. Foun. pf	23¼	23¼	23⅜	23⅜
300	Corn Pro. Ref. com. w. i.	27	27	27	27
90	Corn Pro. Ref. pf. w. i.	85½	86	85½	86
200	Hartmann Coal	75⅜	75½	75⅜	75½
600	Houston Oil	13¼	13¼	13	13
700	Hous. Oil pf.	54	54	53	53
200	Hous. Oil t. r.	11	11	11	11
200	H. Oil t. r. pf.	49	49	49	49
800	Int. Mer. Mar.	12¾	12⅞	12½	12½
1,000	Int. M. M. pf.	34⅜	35⅜	34¼	34½
2,040	Int. Salt	*42½	45	42½	44
8,000	Mackay Cos.	61¼	61⅞	61¼	61⅝
775	Mackay Cos. pf	74⅝	*74⅝	74⅜	74⅝
50	Manhat. Trs.	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
600	N.J. T. D. & I.	44	44	43⅞	43⅞
15	Otis Elevator	63	63	63	63
250	Roy. B. P. pf.	112	112	111⅞	112
80	Standard Oil	684	687	684	687
RAILROADS.					
54	Am. L. & T.	122	122	121¾	121¾
5	Am. L.&T. pf.	101	101	101	101
100	A.,T. & S.F.rts	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Can. Pac. rts.	12¼	12¼	12	12
4,200	C. & N. W. rts	21⅜	21⅜	21	21¼
900	Chicago Sub.	49½	49½	48¼	48½
3,500	Int.-Met. w. i.	53	53¼	52¼	52⅞
3,000	Int.-M. pf. w.i.	90¼	91	88	88
1,200	Int. Rap. Tr.	227½	227½	*226½	226¾
300	N. O. Ry. pf.	83	83½	83	83½
30	No. Sec. stubs.	312½	312½	300	312½
100	Seaboard Co.	31	31	31	31
MINING STOCKS.					
200	Balakiala Min.	16	16	16	16
600	Belmont	5⅛	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞
5,000	Boston Copper	29¼	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝
1,000	Brit. Col. Cop.	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	8¾
3,000	Butte Coalition, w. i.	45	46	39	39
2,400	Copper Sec.	39½	40⅛	38	38
8,000	Dom. Copper	13-32	7-16	13-32	7-16
5,000	Gold. Anchor	*153	153	149	150
400	Granby Con.	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
100	Greene Gold.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
4,500	Green Con. C.	27⅜	28	27⅛	27½
900	Greene G.-Sil.	*6	6	5½	6
1,800	Guanaj. Con.	5½	5½	5	5
2,500	Mitchell Min.	13⅝	13½	13¼	13½
700	Mont.-Shoshone Con. new	20⅜	20⅜	20¼	20½
10,000	Nev. Utah	15	15⅜	15	15¼
750	Nev.-U. M.& S.	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
650	Tenn. Cop. Co.	44¾	44¾	44½	44½
530	Tintic Mining	*9	9	8¾	8¾
800	Tonopah Ext.	11	11⅛	11	11
800	Union Cop. Co.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
11,000	United Copper	74½	74½	72⅝	72⅝
1,000	Utah Copper	33¾	33½	33	33⅛
500	Utah Apex	6	6	6	6
BONDS.					
$10,000	Al. & Sus. 3½s.	110	110	110	110
2,000	Am. W. P. 5s.	87½	87½	87½	87½
1,000	Dom. Copper Gold 6s	52½	52½	52½	52½
65,000	Inter.-Met. col. 4½s, w. i.	92	92¼	91½	91½
40,000	Int. M. M. 4½s	81⅝	82	81⅝	81⅝
3,000	Inter. Salt 5s.	72½	72½	72½	72½
26,000	West. Elec. 5s, w. i., & int.	98¾	98¾	98⅝	98¾

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share.

***

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Monday:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Feb. 27. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 26. Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus. 3½s	110	110½	110	110¾
American Can	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
American Can pf	67½	68	67	67¾
Am. Light & Traction	121½	124	121½	124
Am. Light & Trac. pf	101	102	100¾	102
American Tobacco	483	487	480	490
Am. Writing Paper	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅜
Am. Writing Paper pf	30¾	31	30½	31½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	87	87½	87	87½
Bethlehem Steel	29⅜	30¼	29½	30½
Bethlehem Steel pf	89⅜	90½	89½	90½
Boston Copper	28¼	28¾	28¼	28
British Col. Copper	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	9
Butte Coalition, w. i.	39	40	41	44
Can. Pacific rights	12	12⅛	12	12⅜
Central Foundry	5¼	5⅝	5½	5¾
Central Foundry pf	23	24	23	24
Central Foundry 6s	83	84	82½	83
Chi. & Northwest. rts.	21	21⅛	21⅜	21⅝
Chicago Subway	48½	49½	48¾	49
Corn Prod. ref., w. i.	27	27¼	27	27⅛
Corn Prod. ref. pf., w.i.	85½	86	85½	86
Copper Securities	38	38½	40	40⅜
Dominion Copper	⅝	7-16	11-32	⅝
Golden Anchor	*150	152		
Granby Consolidated	9⅜	9⅞	9½	9¾
Greene-Con. Copper	27½	27⅝	26⅞	27
Greene Con. Gold	3¼	3¾	3⅛	3¼
Greene Gold-Silver	5¾	6¼	5⅝	6
Guanajuato Con	5	5⅜	5⅛	5¼
Hartmann Coal	75	75¼	75	75¼
Havana Tobacco	25	27	25	27
Havana Tobacco pf	35	37	35	37
Houston Oil	12⅞	13	13	13½
Houston Oil pf	53½	54½	52½	54
Houston Oil rcpts	11	11		
Houston Oil tr. r. pf	48	50	49	51
Interborough	225	225½	227¼	228
Inter. Mer. Marine	12½	13	12½	12¾
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	34¼	34⅝	33½	34
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	81½	81¾	81	81½
Interbor.-Met., w. i.	51¾	53	53	53½
Interbor.-Met. pf., w. i.	87	88	90	91
International Salt	43½	44	42½	43
Japanese 4s, full paid	86	86¾	86	86¾
Mackay Companies	61¼	61¾	60⅝	61¼
Mackay Cos. pf.	74½	74½	74½	74⅜
Manhattan Transit	35	35⅜	35	35¼
Mitchell Mining	13¼	13⅝	13¼	13⅜
Mont. Sho. Cons. new	20	20½	21	22½
N. J. Term. & D. Imp.	43¾	44	44¾	44¾
New Orleans Rys.	37	37⅝	37	37⅝
New Orleans Rys. pf	82½	83⅛	82½	83⅛
Nevada Con. Cop.	15⅜	15⅝	15	15⅝
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	3	3¼	3⅛	3¼
N. Y., N. H. & H. 3½s and interest	115⅜	116½	116	116½
Nor. Securities stubs	300	312½	312½	325
Otis Elevator	61	63		
Royal Baking Pow. pf	111¾	112½		
Seaboard Company	30	32	30	32
Seaboard Co. 1st pf	91	92	90½	92
Seaboard Co. 2d pf	60	62	60	62
Standard Oil	680	686	684	689
Tennessee Copper	44½	44¾	44½	45
Tintic Mining	8½	9	8½	9
Tonopah Extension	10¾	11	10¾	11
Union Copper	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
United Copper	72½	73	72½	74⅛
United Copper pf	105	116	105	112
Utah Apex	5⅝	6	5⅝	6¼
Utah Copper	32¾	33¼	33	33⅜
West. Elec. 5s, w. is., and interest	98¾	98¾	98⅝	98¾

*Sell cents per share.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Deposits of the stock of the Philadelphia Company under the proposed plan for the sale of $20,000 shares to the United Railways Investment Company of San Francisco have been sufficient to insure carrying out of the scheme.

Participants in the syndicate which underwrote the $20,000,000 issue of Pennsylvania Company 4 per cent. 15-25-year bonds have received from Kuhn, Loeb & Co. checks for their profits, no call for funds having been made on the underwriting.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Willcox & Gibb Sewing Machine Company yesterday the retiring Board of Directors was re-elected.

The stockholders of the Havana Electric Railway Company have re-elected the retiring Directors, and the proposition to issue $300,000 additional consolidated mortgage bonds has been approved. The proceeds of the bonds will be used for extensions.

A. B. Leach & Co. of this city have obtained award of the issue of $140,000 East Orange, N. J., school 4 per cent. 40-year bonds.

The New York Plate Glass Insurance Company has elected the following officers: Major A. White, President; Alfred L. White, Vice President, and J. C. French, Secretary.

The stock of the newly organized Balakiala Copper Company, it is reported, has been considerably oversubscribed. It is a Maine corporation, capital $10,000,000, in $25 shares, and will take over the Balakiala Consolidated Copper Company, owning the mines of that name in Shasta County, Cal.

A PERE MARQUETTE INQUIRY.

Stockholders Decide to Investigate the Lease to the C., H. and D.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Feb. 27.—At a special meeting of Père Marquette Railroad stockholders here to-day a resolution was adopted providing that a special committee shall investigate the 999-year lease of the Père Marquette by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad and make a report to the annual meeting in May.

To-day's meeting was called to discuss the question whether the lease should be abrogated. This committee was named under the terms of the resolution: Nathaniel Thayer, W. W. Crapo, Mark T. Cox, George H. Norman, and Francis R. Hart.

The committee will report at the annual meeting to be held on the first Wednesday of May. The reason for pursuing this course was that not enough stock was represented on the vote to carry through the plan to break the lease.

The $11,000,000 common stock held by the United States Mortgage and Trust Company of New York as collateral for the $6,000,000 advanced to buy the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton preferred stock was not voted. The minority interests had threatened an injunction suit, and the doubt as to the right of this stock to vote was so strong that it was decided not to attempt it.

BANK WANTS TO WIND UP.

Eastern Discount Concern Has Money for Many Lost Depositors.

The brief career of the Eastern Discount Bank, a venture into the public banking field by the Jarmulowsky firm of east side private bankers, was ended yesterday by a Supreme Court order signed by Justice Blanchard. The order was issued on application by Bowers & Sands for voluntary dissolution.

In the petition the statement was made that the bank had not carried on business for a year, but had sufficient money to pay off all depositors, and already had paid off all that it could find. It was stated, however, that many persons having on deposit sums varying from $1 to $5 could not be found and that the bank was still holding these deposits hoping that the depositors would turn up and get their money back. The total amount held for depositors who could not be found, it was stated, was $13,403.13.

Funds to pay all stockholders in full were in hand, the petition said.

The bank of M. & L. Jarmulowsky will continue. As a private institution it is exempt from the bother of reporting, on call, to the State banking authorities.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Unprecedented Profits on Export Work of the Steel Corporation.

The strength of the demand for steel products which has made the year a record-breaker in America is felt in like measure in the European markets and has resulted in a scale of prices abroad which in a large part of the trade equals our own.

The United States Steel Products Export Company, which handles the foreign trade of the United States Steel Corporation, it is said is making larger profits than at any previous time in its history. It is selling steel products abroad at domestic prices and is able to do this as much because of the upward tendency of steel prices in foreign markets as because of the cheapness of raw materials here and economies in manufacture.

The Steel Plate Association has decided to reaffirm the old schedule of $1.60 per 100 pounds, Pittsburg. One Eastern concern is still quoting $2 above the association's price.

The structural steel manufacturers have also reaffirmed the old schedule.

CHANGES TO A STATE BANK.

National Shoe and Leather Reincorporates to Complete Merger Plan.

Following the plan of consolidation of the Metropolitan Bank and the National Shoe and Leather Bank, announced in THE TIMES last December, the Shoe and Leather Bank has been incorporated at Albany with a capital of $1,000,000, to succeed the National Shoe and Leather Bank. It was necessary to convert the bank into a State institution to make the merger practicable, and it will be finally completed in April, when the institution at Broadway and Chambers Street will become the Metropolitan Bank, Shoe and Leather Branch.

Gilbert B. Sayres, Second Vice President of the Metropolitan Bank, will be made manager of the Shoe and Leather Branch. The Clearing House membership of the National Shoe and Leather Bank will be taken over by the Metropolitan Bank.

LEHIGH COAL DISPUTE.

President Riley Severely Criticised, but Re-elected Overwhelmingly.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—President Lewis A. Riley and the old Board of Directors of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company were re-elected at the annual meeting of the corporation held here to-day, by a vote of 314,233 shares out of 346,900.

The meeting was a spirited one, the management being severely criticised by several stockholders. Mr. Riley, in answer to questions, admitted that his salary as President of the company is $20,000 and that he also receives a salary of $5,000 as President of the Lehigh and Hudson Company, besides having individual coal interests.

Mr. Riley explained, however, that the net profits on coal mined by his company amounted to 22 cents a ton.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tues.	Mon.		Tues.	Mon.
Alta	.02	.02	L.Wash. C.	.07	.07
Alpha Con.	.10	.10	Mexican	1.20	1.20
Andes	.10	.10	Occid. Con.	.30	.30
Belcher	.23	.22	Ophir	5.62½	5.62½
Best & Bel.	1.10	1.05	Overman	.12	.11
Bullion	.25	.25	Potosi	.10	.10
Caledonia	.46	.45	Savage	.43	.42
Chal. Con.	.17	.16	Sag Bel.	.05	.05
Challar	.12	.12	Sierra Nev.	.32	.32
Confidence	.71	.63	Syndicate	.11	.11
C. C. & V.	1.35	1.35	St. Louis	.08	.08
Con. Imp.	.02	.02	Union Con.	.45	.44
C. Point.	.07	.06	Utah Con.	.04	.04
Gould & C.	.13	.13	Yel. Jack.	.12	.10
Hale & N.	1.05	.97	Silver bars	.66⅜	.66⅜
Julia	.07	.07	Drafts, sgt.	.12½	.10
Justice	.06	.06	Telegraph	.15	.12½
Ken. Con.	.02	.02			

Mexican dollars were unchanged at .52@.54.

TONOPAH DISTRICT STOCKS. (CLOSE.)

	Tues.	Mon.		Tues.	Mon.
Adams	.10	.10	Man. con.	.74	.60
Blackrock	.65	.65	Monarch Pitts.	.35	.35
Bull'g N. E.	.20	.33	Macnamara	.60	.75
Bull'g M. Co.	.50	.48	North Star	.60	.62
Cashboy	.22	.21	Ohio Tonopah	.63	.68
Ben. Bull'g	1.45	1.45	Orig. Bull'g	.24	.23
Diam'd'l con.	.47	.49	Redtop	1.97	1.97
Dixie	.07	.06	Sandstorm	1.40	1.40
Eclipse	.78	.78	Montana	3.05	3.20
Golden Anch.	1.40	1.45	Midway	2.35	2.30
Jim Butler	1.47	1.50	Belmont	4.75	5.00
Jumbo	1.39	1.35	Home	.25	.28
Kendall	.92	.88			

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 27.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	.10	10¾	Keystone	1⅞	2
American	1⅝	1¾	Lexington	3¾	4
Anchor	1½	2	Little Puck.	2½	2⅝
Anaconda	13	13⅜	Moon Anch.	5⅜	5¾
Banner	3⅜	3½	Mollie Gib.	6½	7½
C., K. & N.	8	10	Nevin	4¾	4⅞
C. C. Cons.	6½	6¾	New Haven	2⅝	2⅞
Dante	5½	6	Old Gold	6⅜	6½
Df. Jackpot	6¾	7	Pilgrim	2½	2¾
Elkton	34	45	Pharmacist	4¾	5
El Paso	89	90	Portland	.130	185
Findlay	80¾	80½	Rose Maud	4	4½
Gold Bond	2½	3	Rose Nicol	4¼	4½
Gold Coin	1	3	Sample	7⅜	7½
Gold Doll	8	8⅜	Un. Gold	12½	13½
Golden Cyc.	75	100	Vindicator	93	95
Sovereign	8¼	8½	Work	7⅛	7½
Isabella	27⅜	28	Independence	18	19½
Jackpot	5	6	Teutonic	3⅞	4
J. Johnson	9	11⅜			

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:36|Sun sets..5:51|Moon sets..11:04

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:50	11:19	4:49	4:59
Governors Island	11:12	11:47	5:40	5:48
Hell Gate	1:05	1:40	7:12	7:20

Arrived—Tuesday, Feb. 27.

SS K. Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Feb. 20.
SS Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Feb. 17.
SS Wurzburg, Bremen, Feb. 13.
SS Astoria, Glasgow, Feb. 17.
SS British King, Antwerp, Feb. 10.
SS Colon, Colon, Feb. 21.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston, Feb. 21.
SS Morro Castle, Havana, Feb. 24.
SS Aragon, Georgetown, S. C., Feb. 24.
SS Jefferson, Norfolk, Feb. 26.
SS Cevic, Liverpool, Feb. 17.
SS Oneida, Georgetown, S. C., Feb. 22.
SS El Dorado, New Orleans, Feb. 22.
SS Cairnbrook, Port Padre, Feb. 17.
SS Livingstone, Port Antonio, Feb. 21.
SS Ask, Havana, Feb. 22.
SS Kostrena, Cienfuegos, Feb. 19.
SS Goldsboro, Philadelphia, Feb. 26.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
*Cedric, Liverpool	5:00 A.M.	8:30 A.M.
*Ryndam, Rotterdam	6:00 A.M.	8:30 A.M.
Curityba, Caibarien	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Alene, Haiti	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Flandria, Kingston	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
P. Willem III., Haiti	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Ital. Prince, Argentina	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
*Amerika, Hamburg	5:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Hellig Olav, Copenhagen	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Niagara, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Breslau, Bremen	——	10:00 A.M.
El Mar, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Santiago, Bahamas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Seminole, San. Domingo	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.
Colorado, Brunswick	——	3:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Vizcaina	Shields	Feb. 12
Cretic	Naples	Feb. 10
Consuelo	Hull	Feb. 9
Queen Alexandra	Liverpool	Feb. 10
Gretavale	Shields	Feb. 10
Princess Irene	Gibraltar	Feb. 17
City of Gloucester	St. Michaels	Feb. 13
Hilda	Liverpool	Feb. 14
Italia	Gibraltar	Feb. 13
Teutonic	Liverpool	Feb. 21
Craigmore	Huelva	Feb. 13
Francesca	Naples	Feb. 13
El Valle	Galveston	Feb. 22

DUE TO-MORROW.

Pennsylvania	Hamburg	Feb. 17
Prinz Oskar	Naples	Feb. 16
Liguria	Naples	Feb. 14
Kansas City	Savannah	Feb. 26
Chalmette	New Orleans	Feb. 24
Orinoco	Kingston	Feb. 24

DUE FRIDAY.

Chemnitz	Bremen	Feb. 18
Heathmore	Gibraltar	Feb. 16
Kansas City	Swansea	Feb. 15
Esperanza	Vera Cruz	Feb. 22
El Rio	Galveston	Feb. 24

DUE SATURDAY.

St. Louis	Southampton	Feb. 24
Neckar	Bremen	Feb. 21
City of Macon	Savannah	Feb. 28

Reported by Wireless.

SS Prinzess Irene, incoming, was reported by Marconi wireless passing Nantucket at 3:45 P. M. yesterday. Due at her pier about 8:30 A. M. to-day.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., at Bremen, Feb. 27.
SS Kroonland, at Antwerp, Feb. 27.
SS Celtic, at Gibraltar, Feb. 27.
SS Colorado, at Hull, Feb. 26.
SS Tonawanda, at Port Said, Feb. 27.
SS Perthshire, at Melbourne, Feb. 27.
SS Earl of Carrick, at Port Natal, Feb. 27.
SS Hamburg, at Gibraltar, Feb. 27.
SS Moltke, at Alexandria, Feb. 27.
SS Nord America, at Genoa, Feb. 23.
SS Vincenzo Florio, at Genoa, Feb. 23.
SS Elise Marie, at Stettin, Feb. 24.
SS Georgia, at Naples, Feb. 24.
SS Deutschland, (tank,) at Rotterdam, Feb. 25.

Sailed.

SS Antonio Lopez, from Naples, Feb. 21.
SS Sicilia, from Naples, Feb. 22.
SS Sofia, Hohenberg, from Naples, Feb. 21.
SS Paula, from Shields, Feb. 26.
SS Miramichi, from Port Talbot, Feb. 25.
SS Clan Macmillan, from Colombo, Feb. 24.
SS Indramayo, from Singapore, Feb. 27.
SS Giulia, from Trieste, Feb. 23.
SS Ultonia, from Fiume, Feb. 23.
SS United States, from Christiania, Feb. 24.
SS Wotan, from Rio Janeiro, Feb. 24.
SS Pollanza, from Hamburg, Feb. 26.

Passed.

SS Tintoretto, New York, for Manchester, passed Kinsale.
SS Willkommen, from New York, passed Butt of Lewis.
SS Napolitan Prince, Genoa, for New York, passed Sagres.
SS St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, for New York, passed Scilly.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Incorporated here to-day:

Munn Plaza Company, Walton; capital, $100,000. Directors—James Munn, Daniel Munn, Walton, and R. E. Robinson, Charlotte, Mich.

Schneider Manicure Novelty Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Charles Schneider, William Schneider, New York, and Edward Lotridge, Brooklyn.

The Gordon Realty Company, Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—H. O. O'Brien, H. L. Roberts, and John Woodenbury, Brooklyn.

Columbia Stock Company, New York, (theatrical;) capital, $25,000. Directors—C. D. Packard Taylor, C. H. Packard, and Lawrence Marston, New York.

Midwood Realty Company, Brooklyn; capital, $25,000. Directors—W. E. Harmon, W. D. Buckner, and C. R. James, Brooklyn.

Markham-Brown Iron Works, Syracuse; capital, $100,000. Directors—C. I. Markham, E. R. Markham, and W. R. Brown, Syracuse.

Tuckahoe Associates, New York, (real estate;) capital, $10,000. Directors—W. B. Hall, G. A. McLaughlin, and Leonard McGee, New York.

Bohemian-Moravian Real Estate Association, New York; capital, $35,000. Directors—Voclav Chalupecky, Joseph Zounck, and Charles Klasek, New York.

Jamaica Park South Realty Corporation, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—J. J. Jackson, Alexander Wechers, New York, and G. W. Kirkman, Asbury Park.

Lortz-Teuscher Company, Utica, (manufacture furniture;) capital, $25,000. Directors—G. M. Lortz, G. F. Teuscher, and R. P. Whitten, Utica.

Van Deusen Pictorial Advertising Agency, New York; capital, $4,000. Directors—F. E. Van Deusen, Allendale, N. J.; H. L. Brown, New York, and J. B. Wentworth, Passaic, N. J.

Art Concrete and Construction Company, Evergreen, Queens Borough; capital, $20,000. Directors—Paul Stier, Evergreen, Queens Borough; F. J. Mason and F. H. Mattlage, Brooklyn.

Raymond Mining Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—H. H. Pierce, G. H. Makepiece, and Alexander Baxter, Jr., New York.

The Walsh & Perry Company, Carthage, (furniture;) capital, $25,000. Directors—E. A. Walsh, E. C. Warner, and W. J. Perry, Carthage.

Dunmore Realty Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—V. M. Earle, William Ottmann, and G. R. M. Ewing, New York.

E. P. Sholl & Co., New York, (foodstuffs;) capital, $100,000. Directors—E. P. Sholl, F. H. Waldorf, and A. J. Moran, New York.

Glens Falls Graphite Company, Glens Falls; capital, $30,000. Directors—J. H. Davis, J. H. Bennett, and H. F. Palmer, Glens Falls.

The Manufacturers' Commission Company, New York, (personal property;) capital, $25,000. Directors—Frank Chamberlin, New York; T. H. Penniston, Orange, N. J., and T. P. Hall, Brooklyn.

Delaware County Milk Company, Margaretville; capital, $60,000. Directors—E. J. Welch, M. C. Heine, and G. P. Fall, New York.

Jacobs & Sons, Phoenicia, (manufacture skylights;) capital, $25,000. Directors—A. R. Latson, D. G. Beeching, Brooklyn, and E. L. Tamblyn, Newark, N. J.

Interborough Engraving Company, Brooklyn; capital, $3,000. Directors—Adeline Eaton, Sag Harbor; E. H. Roth, New York, and F. W. Lowe, Newark, N. J.

Battery Bunch Cigar Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Dennis O'Day, D. J. Sullivan, and Samuel Gernsheimer, New York.

Consolidated Gas Committee Meets.

The Executive Committee of the Consolidated Gas Company met yesterday, but as far as could be learned attended only to routine matters. At the office of the company it was said that no action was taken in reference to the cut in the price ordered by the State Commission. Several prominent members are absent from the city, including James Stillman and William Rockefeller.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE

VAN NORDEN TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 20th day of February, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$931,090.50
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value $1,871,780,) book value		1,661,502.77
Amount loaned on collaterals		4,142,751.03
Other loans, including bills purchased (Amount due from Directors, included in Items 3 and 4, $201,-025.)		2,076,429.00
Overdrafts		28,909.07
Due from banks, bankers, and brokers		1,074,301.06
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions		1,003,779.70
Specie		705,534.09
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks		80,705.00
Amount of assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Furniture and fixtures, $54,470.77		
Accrued interest on books at date of this report as an asset	43,484.00	
Premium account	21,503.60	
		110,458.40
Total		$11,534,080.94
Accrued interest not entered on books at date of this report as an asset		15,379.45

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,000,000.00
Surplus on book value (less current expenses and taxes paid)	1,298,557.91
(Surplus on market value, $1,508,-775.14; surplus after charging and crediting accrued interest, $1,530,108.08.)	
Deposits subject to check, (except as stated below,) not preferred	$5,375,865 75
Certificates of deposit, (not preferred,) time, $222,350; demand, $1,-105,793.03	1,328,143.03
Amount due trust companies	$255,637.22
Amount due banks and bankers	1,672,257.22
Preferred deposits, viz.: Due savings banks	303,686.35
Due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	48,920.60
	2,280,501.59
Total deposits	3,934,450.37
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	$220.00
Certified checks	275,874.67
Reserved for taxes	5,000.00
Secretaries' checks	9,741.28
Accrued interest entered on books at date of this report as a liability	7,236.71
	301,072.66
Total	$11,534,080.94
Accrued interest not entered on books at date of this report as a liability	$4,046.51

Amount of investment legal for savings banks, or permitted in and by the respective instruments or words creating or defining the trusts, and held as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or as depositary of moneys deposited on order of the court, $1,527,815.50.

Total amount of deposits on which interest is paid, $7,492,871.28; average rate of interest paid thereon, 2.86%.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

WARNER M. VAN NORDEN, President, and ARTHUR KING WOOD, Secretary, of Van Norden Trust Company, located and doing business at 5th Av. and 60th St. and 320 Grand St., in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company

BOARDERS WANTED?

IS IT A PROBLEM?

The best solution is to telephone

THE NEW YORK TIMES

(1000 BRYANT.)

The advertisement will be inserted and a bill sent the following day.

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

A.—Two refined gentlemen offered permanent home small private family, apartment; subway; elevated; telephone; terms, $9. Bonvivant, Box 311 Times, Times Square.

West Side.

8TH ST., 25 WEST.—Excellent board and room, $6 weekly; two, $10. The Adelaide.

14TH ST., 312 WEST.—Cheerful rooms; double, single; board optional; transients; table guests; references.

26TH ST., 38 WEST.—Large and small sunny rooms, private bath, telephone; transients accommodated.

30TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; one second floor; excellent table board; references.

46TH ST., 244 AND 246 WEST.—Exceptionally clean rooms; well heated; running water; superior French cuisine; new management for No. 244.

46TH ST., 43 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; table boarders accommodated; telephone.

57TH ST., 432 WEST.—Board, furnished front rooms, $5; private family; German cooking; Subway, park.

82D ST., 10 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent table; select house; table guests; references.

91ST ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable large rooms; every convenience; superior home table; delightful location; moderate.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable room for two or gentleman roommate for present occupant; also single room; good board; references.

97TH ST., 115 WEST.—Newly furnished, second floor; private bath and table; Subway, elevated.

106TH ST., 106 WEST.—Refined Jewish gentleman seeks roommate; superior board; references; table guests; 'phone.

LENOX AV., 257, (123d St.)—Desirable large and small rooms; moderate terms; telephone; table guests.

TINTON AV., 1,035, (165th St.)—Nicely furnished rooms, with board; private house.

East Side.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large connecting rooms, third floor, with board; hall rooms; references.

34TH ST., 45 EAST.—Very fine rooms, with board; table boarders accommodated; references exchanged.

24TH ST., 120 EAST.—Double rooms; running water; excellent table; near Subway.

61ST, 167 EAST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; first-class table; reasonable.

141ST ST., 483 EAST.—An elderly gentleman can have good home, board optional, with widow.

IRVING PLACE, 68.—Large room; first-class steam-heated house; one block Subway and "L"; near Gramercy; parlor dining room; reference.

LEXINGTON AV., 461, (45th.)—Large and small rooms to let, with board; transients accommodated.

MADISON AV., 187, 34th St.—Desirable rooms; large and small; perfect cooking; dainty service.

Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 100.—Two rooms and bath, overlooking river; second floor; table first-class.

HEIGHTS — 118-120 MONTAGUE ST. — Handsome rooms, en suite, singly; first-class board; second-story, front; steam heat.

REMSEN CHAMBERS, 151 Remsen St.—Large and small rooms; table guests accommodated.

Bronx.

TWO REFINED gentlemen or ladies, employed, offered permanent home, private family in Bronx; everything first-class; terms $6. A., Box 300 Times, Times Square.

BOARD WANTED.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE desire breakfast and evening dinner five minutes from Amsterdam and 135th St. A. J. F., Box 193 Times Downtown.

Wanted—By gentleman and wife, room and board in strictly private American family. Address, with full particulars, Enquirer F. W., Box 344 Times, Times Square.

COUNTRY BOARD.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—A cultivated family have en suite or single delightful rooms, with most excellent table, for refined couples or gentlemen. Weisley, East Orange P. O.

53 Fremont St., Bloomfield, N. J.—Desirable rooms, with board; central locality; good table; attractive home; terms to suit permanent.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

WANTED—Two young men to join us in our first-class furnished apartments below 23d St. to share cost; will exchange references. B. B., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

8TH ST., 43 WEST.—One or two gentlemen; board if preferred; Spanish family.

14TH ST., 340 WEST.—Nicely furnished front hall room.

19TH, 274 WEST.—Furnished room; private family; steam heat; telephone; elevator. Banks.

22D ST., 314 WEST.—Nicely furnished, light housekeeping; hot water; clean, respectable.

25TH ST., 31 WEST, (The Hassard.)—Elegant rooms, with and without private baths; reasonable; telephone.

30TH ST., 358 WEST.—Clean, newly decorated hall rooms, accessible all points; reasonable; physician's house.

35TH ST., 453 WEST.—Furnished hall room, second floor front.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; small room; breakfast; telephone; references.

42D, 41 WEST, opposite Bryant Park.—Cool for Summer; handsomely furnished; private house; gentlemen.

43D, 148 WEST.—Delightful alcove bedroom; also front parlor; couple; location central; reasonable rates.

44TH ST., 200 WEST, Opposite Hotel Astor.—Heated rooms, $3, $12; private bath; telephone; transit.

45TH ST., 18 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; house well kept; telephone.

46TH ST., 41 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, private bath; also small room; gentlemen; reference.

49TH, 110 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, suitable doctor or bachelor apartments; every convenience; private house.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Large back room, furnished; newly papered, painted; hot and cold water.

85TH ST., 164 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, dressing rooms; near Subway; telephone; reference.

93D ST., 60 WEST.—Two pleasant front and back double rooms, with good board; references.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Unusually well furnished room with dressing room; couple; gentlemen; select home.

118TH ST., 414 WEST.—Choice suite and single room; modern apartment; dining room in building.

118TH ST., 120 WEST.—Bright room adjoining bath, $3; elevator; Columbia University Subway; references. Gans.

125TH ST., 17 AND 19 WEST.—For gentlemen; running hot and cold water in room; American family; can be seen evenings; convenient. Lussier.

126TH, 221 WEST.—Large parlor, use of piano; also large front room; $3 upward.

132D, 229 WEST.—Large light rooms, also small; board optional; private entrance to bath.

East Side.

29TH ST., 138 EAST.—Nicely furnished back parlor; heat, running water; gentlemen; references; breakfast optional.

58TH ST. AND PARK AV., (Hotel Oxford.)—Two large, handsome rooms, with bath, southern exposure, furnished, to sublet, by lady selling. Mrs. Fox.

80TH ST., 58 EAST.—A parlor suitable for physician; sleeping rooms; single beds; breakfast; private house; gentlemen.

87TH, 243 EAST.—Light, cheerful room; reasonable; private house; small family; adults; references.

123D ST., 204 EAST.—Handsomely furnished parlor suite, heat, bath, large front hall room. McCabe.

142D ST., 533 EAST.—Two front rooms, housekeeping, stove, gas, bath, laundry; all conveniences.

148TH ST., 611 EAST.—Neatly furnished room; home comforts; one block from Subway. Acker.

162D ST., 759 EAST.—Large front bedroom; all conveniences; near Subway and elevated. R. Bigley.

Large, light rooms for housekeeping; water, 236 East 126th St.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3.—One block from Wall St. Ferry; elegantly furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen; convenient to New York.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, Brooklyn Heights.—Beautiful view, overlooking Wall St.; second floor, elegantly furnished rooms or apartments; neighborhood and table high-class.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—Bookkeeper, good accountant, and clerical work; excellent references. Baxter, 133 West 44th St., City.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for suburban Methodist church; $200. Webster Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 13th.

WANTED—Organist for city Baptist church; $360. Webster Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 13th.

Singers.

WANTED—Chorus sopranos (salaried) for important city church. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 13th.

WANTED—Soprano for Manhattan church; $700. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 13th St.

WANTED—Sopranos for New Jersey church, $500 and $700. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter in small business; moderate wages and long hours, but permanent position; state age, experience, references, and address in own handwriting, Permanent, Box 204 New York.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident, $1.50 health policy; large commissions; renewals; general agents wanted some States. A. B. Cilley, Mgr., 412 Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Automobiles.

AUTOMOBILES.—Oldest practical school in city. Our $50 course on foreign and American cars, three days in repair shop, three days on road, limited to six in a class, guaranteeing success, begins to-morrow. Enroll now. Our $25 course, 12 to 15 in a class, four weeks only. Visitors day, Saturdays, 1 to 4 P. M. Auto Transportation Co., 809 West 41st St.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—Bookkeeper and otherwise useful man for a wholesale shirt manufacturer. Answer with full particulars J. S., Box 814 Times, Times Square.

Compositors, Etc.

COMPOSITORS, stone hands, and make-up men, linotype and monotype keyboard operators and machinists wanted for permanent positions in the large book and job offices of New York City; highest wages paid to competent men willing to work in "open shops." Call or address, giving as reference former employer, Typothetae of the City of New York, Room 1,320, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

WANTED

Electrotype finishers, molders, batterymen, builders-up, and assistants in each branch.

Compositors Wanted, Non-Union, $21 per week; job, stone, and make-up; also machine operators at $23 per week; absolutely permanent positions guaranteed first-class men of good character; excellent opportunity to obtain a permanent position in one of the oldest, largest, and most modern printing houses in New York City.

THE DE VINNE PRESS, 12 Lafayette Place, New York City.

Wanted—Compositors, stone hands, and make-up men; "open shop;" highest salary; permanent position; additional bonus for faithful services; New York, vicinity, and Western points. Call or address Room 1,320 320 Broadway.

WANTED—Printer; all-round man; 9 hours, $21 per week. The South Publishing Press, 195 Fulton St.

Organists.

WANTED—Episcopal organist, in vicinity; suitable salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Organist for city Episcopal Church; $1,000. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist for Greater New York Episcopal Church, $550. Webster Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist for suburban Methodist Church; $200. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Organist for city Baptist Church; $360. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 Fifth Av., near 18th.

Singers.

WANTED — Boys with voices for church; good salary and excellent training. Choirmaster, Box 301 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Tenor robusto; Episcopal church; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Soprano for New Jersey church; $300. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 Fifth Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Bass for quartet for city church; $150. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 Fifth Av., near 18th.

WANTED—Tenors and basses for chorus; $200 to $300. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED — Tenor for Manhattan church; $600. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Bass for Catholic Church, $250. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Boy sopranos and altos; salary $60 to $150. Webster Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Tenor for church; $1,000. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED FOR UNITED STATES ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply at Recruiting Office, 25 3d Av., 2,360 3d Av., 749 6th Av., 2,306 8th Av., New York or 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A National association of strength and influence wishes to engage the services of a man of good address and intelligence to secure members. Address, with references, C. B. Hurrey, Fatiron Building.

WANTED—On commission, first-class salesman, calling on steam users, to handle a superior boiler compound, side line. Box 317 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Boy to learn the wholesale hardware business; knows $4; public school graduate preferred. Apply P. O. Box 410 New York.

WANTED—Boy, high school graduate; ambitious, energetic, not afraid of hard work. Address Permanent, Box 196 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Swedish; references; $18. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Companions.

COMPANION.—Young lady, 29 years, of old Southern family, wishes employment as traveling companion; speaks French; also some knowledge of music. E. C. C., 301 Times, Times Square.

Cooks.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER.—Owing to changes our cook-housekeeper is at liberty for engagement; we fully indorse her as capable, honest, willing, and desirable; wishes good home and permanency; either city or vicinity. Frank H. Tubbs, 240 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; references; wages $30. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Housework.

HOUSEWORKER. — By colored houseworker; good cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress; sleep in or out; investigated references. Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 59th St. Telephone, 478C—Columbus.

HOUSEWORK.—Protestant young woman, good plain cook, nice place to do the work, except washing, of small private family, or would do chamberwork and waiting. A. F., 312 West 58th St.

HOUSEWORK.—General work by Swedish girl; references; $20. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Best references; city or country. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—One year's experience; neat, rapid, accurate, conscientious, willing, obliging; quick to comprehend; references; $8. Neatness, Box 178 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—BOOKKEEPER. — Eight years' experience; college graduate; rapid, accurate; accustomed to charge office; references; $20.00. Experienced, Box 193 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER. — High School education; familiar with German; neat, exceptional appearance; short experience; no agency; $9. Miss S., 130 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER. — Assistant bookkeeper; $8; beginner; excellent speller; quick, accurate figurer; bright, neat appearance; lives with parents. Miss K., 129 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, OFFICE Assistant.—Five years' experience in large manufacturing house; rapid, accurate; references; $15. Responsible, Box 183 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Few months' experience; neat, ambitious, painstaking; desires position where can advance; moderate salary. C. C., Box 145 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; rapid, accurate; understands all detail office work; references; $12. Unusual, Box 122 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; neat appearance; rapid, accurate; high school graduate; references; $16. Miss Lillian, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Excellent: seven years' experience—railroad; understands billing, tabulating. Miss Yeagley, Box 170 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

TWO German girls, together or separate, $22, $20. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—Practical experience with corporations and estates; open, write up, and close books; profit and loss and general statements. Accountant, 440 West 22d St.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books written up periodically, audited, investigated, opened and closed, balanced; statements rendered. Accountant, Room 232, 280 Broadway.

ACCOUNTANT wishes work evenings; audits, statements, trial balances, bookkeeping, investigations, &c.; terms moderate; references. Accountant, 16 Waverley Place.

ACCOUNTANT writes up, opens, closes, systematizes books; moderate rate. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—English; married; no family; steady driver; good references; have worked in automobile shop city or country. Carl, 316 West 44th St.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (22) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., 314 Times, Times Square.

Singers.

BASSO.—Experienced church soloist desires position May 1st; any service. Tempus, Box 61 Times, Harlem.

Miscellaneous.

CHAUFFEUR. — By young man; careful; licensed; any car; all repairs; sober; private family; city or country. F. Humphry, 225 East 35th St.

ELDERLY MARRIED MAN wishes position where he can make himself generally useful; thoroughly honest; first-class references furnished. Address G. P., Box 302 Times, Times Square.

POSITION OF TRUST wanted by a retired policeman in bank or mercantile house; good appearance; can furnish first-class reference or security, or will take care of gentleman's residence, city or country. S. A. G., Box 348 Times, Times Square.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

I can sell your patent; booklet mailed free; fifteen years' experience; patent sales exclusively. Call, write, or telephone, William E. Hoyt, patent sales specialist, 290 B'way, New York.

INSTRUCTION.

TEACHER OR SECRETARY.

French gentleman, a Parisian university graduate, formerly connected with steamship business, wishes to give lessons at pupils' residences or to act as tutor, secretary, or translator; highest credentials. Address R. de Montleveaux, 61 West 50th St.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.

New York, Madison Square, 1,122 Broadway; Harlem Branch: 318 Lenox Av., cor. 126th St.

For French, German, Spanish, or Italian get The Language Phone Method. Metropolis Bldg., New York.

MUSICAL.

Mrs. Anna Schwarz

Concert Pianiste and Teacher of Piano.

EASY, SUCCESSFUL METHOD.

MODERATE TERMS.

Studio 501 Carnegie Hall. Office hours 9-12½. **Residence 332 W. 58th St., New York City.**

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

The Antique Furniture Exchange. 152-154 W. 34TH ST.

The ideal shop for lovers of antiques and seekers for bargains in odd pieces of every description; largest collection; lowest prices; most popular store. 152-154.

Highest cash prices paid for diamonds, old gold, jewelry. Sessler, 1,255 Broadway, cor. 31st.

FOR SALE.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. **YORK SAFE & LOCK CO.,** formerly J. M. Mossman, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS Lowest Prices. All Makes, Any Style. Rebuilt, Guaranteed. **SELL The Typewriter Exchange.** 1 1-2 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Telephone 8570 Cortlandt.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, safes, letter presses, counters, shelvings; stores, offices fitted; 400 dozen chairs. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Gentlemen's clothing to order on $1.00 weekly payments; perfect fit; fine material. Exchange Clothing Co., 239 Broadway, Rooms 3 and 4.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 4058 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters.—Remington, $10.00; Densmore, Yost, or Hammond, $7.50; expert repairing. Gay, 121 West 125th St.

Mirrors, large and small; framed, unframed; bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 145 West 32d.

PERSONAL.

TITLE OF NOBILITY DATING FROM THE Crusades to transmit. Address M. E. Gibault, Paris, 3 Rue des Deschargeurs, who will furnish information.

PATENTS.

Complete United States patent, only $65. Send for circular and free advice. John J. Thompson Atty., New Hamburg, N. Y.

Patents promptly procured; advice free; send for handbook. Edgar Tate & Co., 245 Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WALSH, JOHN E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN E. WALSH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Hotchkiss & Barber, No. 5 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of November, 1905. MARY A. WALSH, Administratrix. HOTCHKISS & BARBER, Attorneys for Administratrix, 5 Nassau Street, New York City.

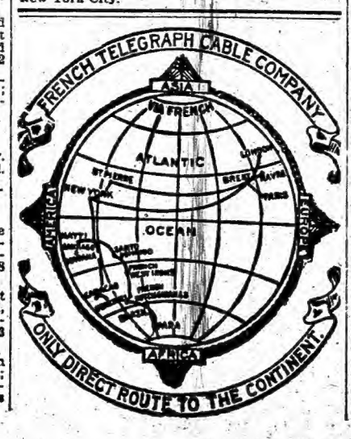

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

All Calls Transfer To Bloomingdale's
LEX. To 3d AVE. 59th To 60th St.

The Famous Sweet-Toned

Walters Piano

is to be found in the best of music-loving homes.

It is a model of piano construction. Its tonal qualities are unsurpassed. It is

Built to Last a Lifetime.

A saving of fully $150 at this Price **$195**

$5 Down & $1.00 a Week

So there is no reason why everybody should not have one.

There is no piano made for less than $350 that equals the Walters.

This Week's Sale

also includes these splendid instruments—each bears the maker's name:

Wilson Piano, $175.
Harmony Piano, $195.
Richardson Piano, $195.
Weigner Piano, $210.
Beautiful Belford Pianos, $235.
Savings of $100 to $200.
All on the same terms—
$5 Down and $1.00 Per Week.

Prices include Stool and Cover.

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.

And no interest charged for time taken in making payments. No insurance to pay. No extras whatever.

Pianos Guaranteed for 10 Years.

Caution— Don't buy a so-called "slightly used" or second-hand piano at any price, for it will soon become utterly worthless.

Exchange your old piano for a beautiful new Walters and pay any balance at the rate of $1 per week.

Upon request our representative will call.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
Lex. to 3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Sts.

PEASE PIANOS.

128 West 42d St., Near B'way, N. Y.

You cannot afford to take a chance in buying a piano. There's no experiment in buying a Pease. Over 74,000 satisfied purchasers in the last 61 years. Manufacturer's prices and three years to pay. Used pianos, many makes, $100 up. Renting, Exchanging. Write for catalog.

SPLENDID VALUES.

Select stock of used uprights, also odd styles. PATENT DUPLEX SOUNDING BOARD.

MATHUSHEK & SON PIANOS

at very special reduced prices and terms. Our superb small pianos; rents low rates. FACTORY direct to buyer means large saving. **B'way & 47th St., N.Y.** 907 Broad St., Newark, & 77 Montgomery St., J. C.

OPPORTUNITIES IN USED PIANOS of Well-Known Makes, STEINWAY, SOHMER, WEBER, KNABE, CHICKERING, and others too numerous to mention. Square Pianos, great variety, $15 up. Easy Payments if Desired. **CHRISTMAN SONS,** 35 West 14th St., bet. 5th & 6th Avs.

WISSNER

Pianos Sold at Manufacturers' Prices. Used uprights taken in part payment.

$90 $100 $125

WAREROOMS, 25 East 14th St., New York. Brooklyn, 538-540 Fulton Street.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

$75 $125, $150 in used uprights. Exceptionally superior tone and lasting qualities, combined with reasonable prices on attractive terms, prevail on our entire line of pianos. Jacob Doll & Sons. 92 5th Av., near 14th.

99 **THIS UPRIGHT SLIGHTLY USED. BIDDLE'S BEST BARGAIN. Others $115, $125, $145. BIDDLES, 6 West 125th St.**

$85 Two slightly used Mahogany Uprights, almost new. Steinway sacrifice, installments, $5; rents, $3 up **$115** **BIDDLE'S, 7 East 14th St.**

Reliable Connor pianos, easy terms; renting, exchanging; catalogues mailed free. 4 E. 42d St.

Uprights $100-$125; rent $3; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.

Chickering upright, fine tone and condition; big bargain, $165. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

Small upright piano, $40; good for beginner; easy payments. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

PIANOS TO RENT, $3 UPWARD. WISSNER, 25 EAST 14TH ST.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BOWNE, CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE BOWNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Parsons, Closson & McIlvaine, No. 52 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-third day of May next.—Dated New York, the tenth day of November, 1905. MARY A. MURRAY, WALTER BOWNE, Administrators. PARSONS, CLOSSON & McILVAINE, Attorneys for Administrators, 52 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

CURTIS, BENJAMIN R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN R. CURTIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Moffat & Webb, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1905. MARY G. CURTIS, Administratrix. MOFFAT & WEBB, Attorneys for Administratrix, 63 Wall Street, New York.

NELSON, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD NELSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of John C. Gulick, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of April next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of September, 1905. SARAH E. NELSON, Executrix. JOHN C. GULICK, Attorney for Executrix, 132 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

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Broadway, 32d and 33d Streets.

THE Proprietors of the Hotel St. Denis, Broadway and 11th Street, have secured The Hotel Martinique, 32d and 33d Streets and Broadway.

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WILLIAM P. CHASE; also Fort William Henry Hotel, Lake George, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York at Part I. thereof in the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 26th day of February, 1906. Present: Hon. James Fitzgerald, Justice.—In the matter of the application of the Trustees of Lenox Presbyterian Church of the City of New York to change the corporate name of LENOX PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH to that of ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Upon reading and filing the petition of the Trustees of Lenox Presbyterian Church of the City of New York, dated and verified the 10th day of January, 1906, praying for leave to the corporation known as "The Lenox Presbyterian Church" to assume the name of the "St. Nicholas Avenue Presbyterian Church" in the place of its present name, and the certificate of the Secretary of State thereto annexed, and the notice of motion herein and proofs of due publication thereof, and after hearing Everett P. Ketchum, Esq., counsel for said petitioners in favor of said motion, and no one appearing in opposition thereto, and the court being satisfied by said petition and certificate that there is no reasonable objection to said Lenox Presbyterian Church assuming the name proposed, it is hereby

Ordered that the said corporation, "The Lenox Presbyterian Church" of the City of New York, be and it hereby is authorized to assume the name of "St. Nicholas Avenue Presbyterian Church" in the place of its present name on the 2d day of April, 1906, provided the petitioners cause a copy of this order to be published, within ten days after the same is entered in The Law Journal and The N. Y. Times once a week for four successive weeks, and that within ten days after the making of this order they cause the same to be entered, and the papers upon which it was granted to be filed, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, and that they cause a certified copy of this order within ten days after the entry thereof to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and after the said requirements are complied with said corporation must on and after the said 2d of April, 1906, be known by the name it is hereby authorized to assume and by no other name.

Enter: J. F., J.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT LITHOgraphers' Association, (East,) a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, held at the New York County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in Part II. thereof, on the 22d day of March, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to EMPLOYING LITHOGRAPHERS' NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Dated New York, February 1st, 1906.

LITHOGRAPHERS' ASSOCIATION, (EAST.) By CHARLES WILHELMS, President.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—JOSEPH NICKERSON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed bankrupt has filed his petition, dated Feb. 13, 1906, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on March 12, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy. New York, Feb. 27, 1906.

NO. 8,505.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARTHUR MILLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Arthur Miller of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1906, the said Arthur Miller was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy. February 27th, 1906.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL FLEISIG, bankrupt.—No. 8,518.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Fleisig, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 20th, 1906, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 12th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner thereon should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy. New York, February 26th, 1906.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

STIX, YETTE.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against YETTE STIX, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Samuel W. Weiss, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of September next.

ROBERT L. STIX, OTTO L. STIX, Administrators, with the will annexed, of the estate of Yette Stix, deceased. SAMUEL W. WEISS, Attorney for Administrators, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 8,794.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN SPITZ, doing business as B. SPITZ & CO., Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of Feb., A. D. 1906, the said Benjamin Spitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee in bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall St., N. Y., on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy. Feb. 28th, 1906.

NO. 8,768.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GREGORIO DE LORENZO, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of Feb., A. D. 1906, the said Gregorio de Lorenzo was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee in bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall St., N. Y., on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1906, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy. Feb. 28th, 1906.

IN THE DIST

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Buyers for Elevator Apartment Houses—Block Front Near Pennsylvania Railroad Terminal Sold at Auction—Other Dealings.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for Janpole & Werner 538 West 124th Street, a six-story elevator apartment house, on plot 50 by 100.11, to Frederick Ohmels, who gives in part payment the five lots at the northeast corner of Broadway and 147th Street.

Frank Thorn has sold for Charles Flaum to A. P. Morison the six-story apartment house 142 and 144 West 141st Street, 45 by 87 by 100; also, for Sarah Hirschhorn the five-story double flat 221 West 121st Street, 25 by 85 by 100.

Charles M. Anderson & Co. have sold for the Stewart estate the Minerva, a seven-story elevator apartment house at 365 West 118th Street, on plot 50 by 100.11.

Eighth Avenue Block at Auction.

Yesterday's auction offering of the block front on the west side of Eighth Avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets, just north of the Pennsylvania terminal, attracted a large number of prominent operators to the Vesey Street Salesroom. The property, which consists of four and six story warehouses, on a plot 197.6 by 100, was owned by the Livingston estate and was sold by Auctioneer Day under Supreme Court partition decree.

Jackson & Stern made the opening bid of $500,000. This was advanced $5,000 and $10,000 at a time to $650,000. At $656,000 there was a long pause, until Robert E. Dowling, who had made no previous bid, added $500 and took the property. Mr. Dowling made the purchase for the City Investing Company, of which he is President. Other bidders at the sale were Mandelbaum & Lewine, the Hudson Realty Company, Leopold Weil, and J. Romaine Brown.

Purchase by Justice O'Gorman.

Daniel B. Freedman has bought, through Voorhees & Floyd, 203 Greenwich Street, a six-story building, on lot 25.6 by 90, 25 feet north of Fulton Street.

Mr. Freedman has resold 214 Greenwich Street, a four-story building, on lot 14.6 by 85, together with the abutting property 211 Washington Street, a four-story building, on lot 28.2 by 80, 50 feet north of Vesey Street. The buyer of both parcels is Justice O'Gorman.

Columbus Avenue Flats Sold.

Julius Levy has sold to a Mr. Schwartz the three five-story triple flats 985, 987, and 989 Columbus Avenue, between 108th and 109th Streets, each on lot 25 by 100.

H. Luxemburg has sold for Adler Brothers to Philip Walcoff the six-story flat 7 West 117th Street, 23.6 by 100.11.

Joseph F. Feist has sold for Anna M. Schmidt the five-story double flat 254 West 115th Street, on lot 25 by 100; also, for Sarah Tucker the three and four story tenement and store at the southwest corner of Eleventh Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, on lot 25 by 100.

Big Deal on East 101st Street.

L. S. Barnard, Louis Dubinsky, and Frank Lewis have bought the four new-law six-story tenements, with stores, each 40 by 100.11, at 331 to 345 East 101st Street, from Frankel & Werner. Charles Navasky was the broker in the transaction. The deal involves about $250,000.

Deals for Harlem Apartments.

Samuelson Brothers have sold, through Bleiman & Co., the six-story apartment house 103 and 105 West 143d Street, 41.8 by 100, to Fanny Speier.

Hervey Thompson has bought from a Mr. Madden the five-story apartment house 307 West 144th Street. Mr. Thompson is now making extensive alterations to the adjoining house, No. 305, which he also owns.

Clifford E. Harris has sold for E. Drucker to B. Steinbrink the five-story double flat 215 West 140th Street, 27.10 by 99.11.

The northeast corner of Broadway and Seventy-sixth Street was bought by the Fort Amsterdam Realty Company, not by the Fort Amsterdam Avenue Association.

Builders Buy on 81st Street.

W. W. & T. M. Hall have bought from William G. Park the two four-story dwellings 21 and 23 East Eighty-first Street, on plot 40 by 100. The purchasers intend to erect two American-basement dwellings on the site. Lewis M. Norwood & Co. were the brokers.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought, through J. Frederick Calhoun, 168 and 170 East Eighty-first Street, two four-story buildings, on plot 40.2 by 104.4.

Charles Spiegel has sold to Charles Gulden 139 East Ninety-fifth Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 18 by 100.8.

Sale of Park Avenue Dwellings.

G. Willett Van Nest has sold 1,151 and 1,153 Park Avenue, two three-story brownstone dwellings, on plot 36 by 90, between Ninety-first and Ninety-second Streets; also, 106 East Ninety-second Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling, on lot 17 by 81, forming an "L" with the Park Avenue houses.

Montgomery Maze has purchased from the estate of Robert Burns 523 and 525 Lexington Avenue, 40 by 96; also, from the same estate, 137 East Forty-eighth Street, 20 by 63.

Annie Steindler has sold 111 East Ninety-first Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 15 by 100.8.

J. P. Whiton-Stewart has sold to a Miss Furman 114 East Seventy-sixth Street, a three-story brick dwelling, on lot 18 by 102.2.

Dr. E. S. Robinson has bought 54 West Forty-eighth Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, 18.9 by 100.5.

Amsterdam Avenue Purchase.

The Cohen Realty Company has sold for Helena Stein and Josephine Bleier to the Herrmann Realty Company the seven five-story four-family flats, with stores, on plot 175 by 100, at 1,483 to 1,495 Amsterdam Avenue, southeast corner of 134th Street.

The Washington Heights Realty Company has sold 502 and 504 West 145th Street, two five-story flats, on plot 58 by 99.11. The adjoining houses, 506 and 508, have also been sold. The buyer of all four is A. B. Mosher. It is reported that Duff & Brown were the brokers.

M. Heller & Sussman & Co. have sold for a Mr. Ganz the five-story flat 5 West 133d Street, 25 by 100.

Jacob Quartner says that he has sold only one of his apartment houses at 148 to 154 West 129th Street, not both buildings, as has been reported.

House Sold on West End Avenue.

B. Olaf Anderson has sold 779 West End Avenue, northwest corner of Ninety-eighth Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, on lot 21 by 80.

Charles M. Haynes has sold 124 West Ninety-fifth Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 16 by 100.8.

Estate Sells on 26th Street.

Jacob J. Tabolt has sold for the estate of Henry O'Donell to August Kohl the two four-story front and rear tenements, with stores, 425 and 427 West Twenty-sixth Street, on plot 50 by 98.9; also, in conjunction with Joseph Corbett & Co., to Herman F. Bauer for Charles Haag, the five-story brick tenement 421 West Twenty-sixth Street, 25 by 98.9. Mr. Bauer recently bought No. 419 through the same broker, giving him a plot 50 by 98.9.

Conway & Corduke have bought from Karolina Laskie 271 West Thirty-sixth Street, a three-story building on lot 17.3 by 98.9, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue.

Nathan Weiss has sold to B. Crystal the two three-story brick dwellings 222 and 224 West Thirty-seventh Street, on plot 37.6 by 98.9. Wilmerding & Field and J. Romaine Brown & Co. were also interested in the deal as brokers.

Nathan Weiss has also sold for Peter Korn the six-story four-family flat 220 and 222 West Thirteenth Street, on plot 40 by 83 by irregular.

The buyer of 249 West Thirty-eighth Street, recently reported sold by S. B. Goodale & Son, is Milton E. Oppenheimer.

E. V. C. Pescia has leased for a Mr. Lyons 28 to 32 West End Avenue, southeast corner of Sixty-first Street, for a term of five years, at an aggregate rental of about $45,000.

To Improve Fifth Avenue Plot.

Osk & Edelstein have sold, through Shaw & Co., the plot, 50 by 110, on the east side of Fifth Avenue, 24.11 feet south of 128th Street. The buyer will erect a six-story flat.

H. J. Kantrowitz has resold for Janpole & Werner to J. J. & L. Liebenthal the plot, 50 by 100, on the south side of 129th Street, 450 feet west of Fifth Avenue. The buyers will erect a six-story apartment house on the site.

A. & J. Scheinberg have sold to Charles Lebenstein the five-story flat, with stores, at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and 112th Street, 25.11 by 100.

The Columbian Board of Brokers has sold for Albert E. Love 122 East 120th Street, a five-story tenement, with stores, on plot 25 by 100.11.

B. Pernetti has bought the properties 441, 443, and 445 East 116th Street.

Avenue A Properties in Trade.

Jacob Finkelstein has sold for Gordon, Levy & Co. to Max Garfunkel the six-story tenement, on plot 50 by 100, at 234 and 236 East 121st Street, the sellers taking in part payment the two five-story tenements 238 and 240 Avenue A, on plot 50 by 96. The latter property has been resold by the same broker.

Polizzi & Co. have sold for Joseph Weiner, Jr., the six-story tenement at 310 and 312 East 112th Street, on plot 42.6 by 100.

Daniel Daly has bought from Lowenfeld & Prager 1,128 Second Avenue, a five-story building, on lot 25.2 by 76.7.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought 52 East Ninety-eighth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.11.

Kassel & Goldberg have bought from the Danziger estate 423 and 429 East Seventy-second Street, two five-story double tenements, each 25 by 102.

Louis Berman has leased for Feder & Levin 1,497 and 1,499 Madison Avenue, for five years, at a rental of $3,800.

Thomas Capek & Co. have sold, in conjunction with M. Berg, 415 and 417 East Seventy-first Street, 50 by 102.2, a six-story tenement, with stores, for J. Seigel; also, for the Anchor Bohemian Real Estate Association to John H. Scully, 1,368 Avenue A and 500 and 502 East Seventy-third Street, five-story tenements, with stores; also, for Henry Gans and Max Feinberg to Dr. D. J. Ruzicka, 317 East Seventy-first Street, 25 by 102.2, a five-story tenement, with stores, which property they have resold to John Bacso; also, 66 East End Avenue, 25 by 100, a five-story double flat, with stores, for Sadie Lesser to Vaclav Vesely; also, for the Bohemian Realty Company to Therese Tonkin and Rudolf Bolich, 305 East Ninety-first Street, 25 by 100, a five-story triple flat.

Buyer for 34th Street Dwellings.

J. Arthur Fischer has sold for William J. Kelly the three dwellings 240, 242, and 244 East Thirty-fourth Street, on a plot 45 by 98.9.

Sampson Wasserman has bought, through C. Mott, the five-story double flat, with store, 842 First Avenue, southeast corner of Forty-seventh Street, 25 by 100.

Louis Becker has resold for Edward Glokner 403 First Avenue, a four-story brick tenement, with stores, 19.3 by 100.

Purchase and Resale on Avenue C.

B. Reis has sold for Funk Brothers to Stoloff & Kronowit 538 and 540 East Sixth Street, 50 by 99.6; also, for a Mrs. Langer 58 Avenue C, a five-story flat, 25 by 66.6, to Stoloff & Kronowit, who have resold the property to an investor.

Samuel Greenstein has bought 259 to 263 Avenue A and 439 and 441 East Sixteenth Street, being the northwest corner, five four-story brick houses, on plot 69 by 94.

B. Moskowitz has bought the three six-story houses 620 to 624 East Sixth Street, on plot 71 by 97.6.

Operators Sell on Delancy Street.

H. D. Baker & Brother and George Backer have sold for Lowenfeld & Prager to Kleinfeld & Rothfeld the plot, 51 by 100, at the southeast corner of Delancey and Hester Streets.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to S. S. Brown & Co. 212 East Houston Street, running through to 105 East First Street, a four-story building, on lot 25 by 61.6.

Wiener & Luwisch have resold for Joseph Fuchs to Weinstock & Brown the northeast corner of Rivington and Chrystie Streets, a six-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.

M. Kahn & Co. have sold for Isidore M. Finkelstein the six-story tenement 36 Ludlow Street, 25 by 87.6.

Julius H. Reiter, as attorney, has sold for Blumenthal & Hoffman 282 Madison Street, a six-story tenement, 25 by 100.

Jacob Finkelstein has leased for M. Lyons the store and basement at 85 Bowery to Abraham Rosenstein, for a term of years; also, for Michael and Bernard Flynn the entire building 110 Bowery to J. L. Block.

Corner Sold on Stebbins Avenue.

Wiederman, Majud & Co. have sold for S. Finkelstein the plot at the southwest corner of Stebbins Avenue and Home Street, 112.6 by 100 by 112.6; also, for John Langan, the six-story tenement, with stores, 27 and 29 Thompson Street, on plot 40 by 100.

S. Marcus & Sons have sold 2,096 Valentine Avenue, a two-family house.

Barry & McLaughlin have sold for Wilhelmina Walters to Frank B. Walker 733 East 142d Street, a four-story double flat, 25 by 100.

E. J. Kehoe has sold for M. Just the two-family house 2,975 Bainbridge Avenue, 25 by 112.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold to a client for Henry C. Raynor and Max Just the northwest corner of 237th Street and White Plains Road, 40 by 69. The same brokers have also sold to Messrs. Raynor and Just the two lots on the east side of White Plains Road, 25 feet north of St. Owen Place, 50 by 92.

Shatzkin & Sons have sold to a client of J. P. Baust the plot, 75 by 114, on the north side of 230th Street, 105 feet west of White Plains Road; also, the plot 50 by 114, on the south side of 231st Street, 130 feet west of White Plains Road: also, a plot, 175 by 100, on the north side of Bartholdi Street, east of White Plains Road; also, the plot 100 by 100, at the northeast corner of 213th Street and Maple Avenue.

Long Island Tracts Find Buyers.

Whitehouse & Porter have sold, through their Long Island agent, Samuel Swett, the following properties: The Crossman estate, of 136½ acres, at Cold Spring Harbor, West Neck, Huntington; also, the Irwin place, at Centreport Harbor, consisting of 119 acres, with an old-fashioned manor house; also, the George Conklin property, of 68 acres, on the main road between Huntington and Northport, commanding fine views of Long Island Sound and Huntington Harbor; also, the Hobbs farm, of 65 acres, at Melville, and the Hegeman farm, of over 40 acres, at the corner of Melville and Greenlawn Roads. J. Arthur Fischer has sold for Vittorio Bernardi the dwelling and grounds at the corner of Chestnut Hill and Orawampum Street, White Plains.

Resale of Lots at Gravesend.

I. Kashare has resold for Saul Oliner the plot of nineteen lots bounded by Van Siclen Avenue, Lake Street, and Avenue W, Gravesend, Brooklyn.

Louis Lebewohl has sold for Samuel Bernstein to Morris Brody the three-story tenement, with store, 527 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, 17 by 97.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

139th St, s s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, for seven six-story brick tenements, 41.8x86.11; F. H. Nadler of 72 Allen St, owner; Stern & Morris of 1,133 Broadway, architects; cost, $302,000.

15th St, 22 to 26 West, for six story brick stores and lofts, 75x67.5; O. H. Olsen of 2,312 Southern Boulevard, owner; C. A. French of 627 Columbus Av, architect; cost, $100,000.

163d St, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, for six five-story brick flats, 42.2x87.11; New England Construction Company of 124 West 47th St, owner; Rouse & Sloan of 11 East 43d St, architects; cost, $270,000.

Jackson Av, s e corner of Garfield St, for a two-story frame store and dwelling, 24x54; John H. Boyle, Jr., Jackson Av, Van Nest, owner; B. Ebling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $7,000.

219th St, n s, 338.4 ft e of 4th Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x48; Emilio Magaldio of 2,171 1st Av, owner; B. Ebling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $4,500.

4th Av, e s, 25 ft n of 220th St, for a three-story brick tenement, 25x66; Jacob Wexler, owner; George W. Yeandle, Davidson Av, architect; cost, $12,000.

148th St, n s, 100 ft e of Courtlandt Av, for a six-story brick tenement, 25x92.8; William Oppenheim of 160 East 17th St, owner; Goldner & Goldberg, Jackson and Westchester Avs, architects; cost, $30,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

103d St, 155 and 157 East, to four-story brick tenements; S. Hyman of 197 Greene St, owner; W. C. Sommerfeld of 19 Union Square, architect; cost, $5,200.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Feb. 27.

AVENUE A, 1,428, e s, 25.6x98; Max M. Pullman to Moses S. Nathanson, (mtg $30,000) 100

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,090, w s, 28x99.11; Otto J. Martens to Cord Stockfisch, ½ part, (mtg $31,000) 1

BATHGATE AV, 2,169, w s, 25x147.11; William H. B. Bohnicke, individually and as executor, to Annie V. Daly, (mtg $2,000) 100

BROADWAY, n e corner of 147th St, 99.11x125; Frederick Ohmers to Aaron M. Janpole and another, (mtg $70,000) 100

COURTLANDT AV, 935, n w s, 25x118; August Hahn to Alfonso Pucciarelli and another, (mtg $2,500) 100

CROSBY ST, e s, 190 ft s of Prince St, 25x126.8; Albert H. Mathews to Joseph Gatti, 1-3 part, all liens 1

CROSBY ST, e s, 190 ft s of Prince St, 25x126.8; David Wilson to Joseph Gatti, 1-3 part, all liens 1

EASTERN BOULEVARD, w s, at n w s of Willow Lane, 27 165-1000 acres, Throgg's Neck; The Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul to Charles V. Hallock and another 108,660

EASTERN BOULEVARD, w s, at n w s of Willow Lane, —x—; Charles V. Gabriel and others to Samuel Green, 1-3 part, (mtg 1-3 $61,160) 1

ELDRIDGE ST, 7, w s, 25.6x75; Julius Solomon to Simon Shapiro, (mtg $16,000) 100

ELDRIDGE ST, 7, w s, 25.6x75; Samuel Oestreicher to Julius Solomon, (mtg $16,000) 100

HOFFMAN ST, s e s, 73 ft n e of 184th St, 25x119; Mary J. Mooney to William J. Mooney 1

JACKSON AV, s e corner of 158th St, 100x75; Max Katz and others to Katz-Polacek Realty and Construction Company, (mtg $72,000) 100

LEXINGTON AV, 244, w s, 20x irregular; Charles H. Russell to John A. Wyeth 1

LOTS 143 to 147, map of 181 lots of Varian estate; William P. Cashman to Thomas F. McAvoy, ½ part 100

LOT 421 and gore on map of Washingtonville; James G. Coburn to New York State Realty and Terminal Company 100

LOTS 1 and 2, map of 37 lots of Nellie Marvin, at Westchester; Helen L. Baury to Frederick F. Baury 1

LOT 108, map of Section A, Bay Raymond Park; Helen L. Baury to Frederick F. Baury 1

LOT 21, map part Hunt estate; John J. Geary to George M. Schmitt, (mtg $500) 1

LOT 120, map Section A, Vyse estate; Annie M. Horan to James Nell 1

LOT 119, map of Unionport, 100x216; William A. Boyd to Charles Dammeyer, (mtg $3,000) 100

MORRIS AV, w s, 140.6 ft n of 153d St, 16x100; Antonio Diorio to Nicolo Diorio, all title, (mtg $6,800) 1

MORRIS PLACE, e s, 120 ft s of 160th St, 25x125x21x; Augustus N. Morris and others to William J. Warwick 1

MORRIS AV, w s, 50 ft n of 153d St, 50x100; Raffaele Marrazzi to Augusta Reis, (mtg $10,000) 1

MORRIS AV, w s, 140.6 ft n of 153d St, 16x100; Nicolo Diorio to Celesta D. Diorio, all title, (mtg $6,800) 1

MORRIS PARK AV, s s, at n e s of Rose St, 40x100; Adeline Grossmann to Louis Quartuello and another, (mtg $1,000) 100

ORCHARD ST, 185, w s, 25.2x87.6; William Fischer to Barnett Levy, (mtg $25,000) 100

PARKSIDE PLACE, w s, Lots 60 and 61, map Norwood, 50x90; Patrick J. Duffy to Archibald H. Murdock 1

PINE ST, 92, n e s, 21.6x —; William Brennan to Eugene C. Harding, (mtg $16,000) 100

PLOT 69, map Arden property; John J. Storms, Jr., to Paul A. A. Kirchner 1

PINE ST, 92, n e s, 21.6x —; Eugene C. Harding to Myron H. Oppenheim, (mtg $16,000) 100

PITT ST, 11, w s, 25.8x128.5; Esther Stamper to Louis Kooner, (mtg $22,000) 100

ROGERS PLACE, 947, w s, 16.8x72.8; Anna Zoeller to Matthias Geier 1

ROGERS PLACE, 947, w s, 16.8x72.8; Matthias Geier to Mary H. Rea, (mtg $3,377) 1

ST. ANN'S AV, s e corner of 137th St, 125x irregular; Jacob Willar to Yetta Schiessel, (mtg $152,000) 100

ST. ANN'S AV, 954, e s, 25x90; Jacob Alsenz to Julius Alsenz and others, (mtg $9,500) 100

STANTON ST, 161, s s, 25x100; Peter M. Ehatt to Samuel Katz and another, (mtg $14,000) ..... Omitted

UNIONPORT ROAD, e s, 513.7 ft w of White Plains Road x475 ft from Morris Park Av; runs s 73.7x n 50 w 55.9x s 53.1; Robert F. Tighe to Mary W. Boyle, (mtg $1,100) 100

VYSE AV, n w corner of 172d St, 25x100; Louis Nathan to Marcus Nathan, (mtg $11,600) 100

WESTCHESTER AV, w s, 122.7 ft n of Forest Av, 50.3x24.6; T. Ludlow Chrystie to Girard N. Whitney 1

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of 207th St, — x —; Patrick J. Duffy to Archibald H. Murdock, all liens 1

2D AV, 1,335, w s, 25.6x72; Jacob Frank to Samuel Aufses, (mtg $10,000) $100

8D AV, n w corner of 59th St, 100.5x145; 3d Av, 1,000 and 1,002, w s, 40.2x95; 59th St, n s, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 175x100.5; Clara Bloomingdale and others, executors, to Samuel J. Bloomingdale and others, (mtg $50,000) 1,180,000

8D AV, n w corner of 59th St, 100.5x145; 3d Av, 1,000 and 1,002, w s, 40.2x95; 59th St, s s, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 75x100.5; 59th St, s s, 155 ft w of 2d Av, 75x100.5; Clara Bloomingdale to Samuel J. Bloomingdale and others 1

8D AV, n w corner of 59th St, 100.5x145; 3d Av, 1,000 and 1,002, w s, 40.2x95; 59th St, s s, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 75x100.5; 59th St, s s, 155 ft w of 2d Av, 75x100.5; Hattie Bloomingdale to Samuel J. Bloomingdale and others 1

8D AV, 1,697, e s, 25x100; Abraham H. Vogel to Fanny Weisman and another, 1-3 part, (mtg $28,000) 1

6TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x97; Fidelia Mittelmann to Barney Mechanic and another, (mtg $26,000) 100

6TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 50x irregular; Joseph Isaac to Fidelia Mittelman, (mtg $52,000) 100

8TH AV, w s, 25 ft s of 148th St, 25x75; Ida N. Kohn and others to William H. Siegman, (mtg $12,000) 100

9TH AV, 604 and 606, e s, 33.5x59; Mary E. Richards and others to George Unsold 100

11TH AV, n e corner of 169th St, 176.7x100; Mathias Rock to Edward E. Black 1,000

12TH ST, n s, 155 ft w of Prospect Terrace, 25x114; Sadie Felson to Rosa M. Brockway, (mtg $3,000) 100

18TH ST, 706 East, 23.10x103.3; Joseph Bruder to Joseph Isaac and another, 2-3 part, (mtg $14,500) 100

13TH ST, 708 East, 23.10x103.3; Joseph Bruder to Joseph Isaac and another, 2-3 part, (mtg $14,000) 100

14TH ST, s s, 138 ft e of Avenue B, 25x103.3; Saul J. Sachar and others to Jacob Feirberg and another, (mtg $20,625) 100

18TH ST, s s, 185 ft from 5th Av, 80x114, Wakefield; Isaac Cohen to Gustave Cerf, (mtg $1,150) 100

23D ST, s s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 75x122.6; Rector, &c., Calvary Church to Morris H. Petigor 79,000

23D ST, s s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 75x122.6; Morris H. Petigor to Otto Strack, (mtg $65,000) 100

30TH ST, s s, 139.6 ft w of 6th Av, 36.9x106; John C. R. Eckerson and others to Irving T. Coleman 68,000

37TH ST, 142 West, 24x92.9; Robert L. Boyd to J. S. Boyd, Jr., and others, ¼ part 13,750

43D ST, n s, 287.6 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x99.11; Charles Wielinski to Louis Crowe, (mtg $36,000) 100

46TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.4; Julie Muller, trustee, to Charles F. Muller 16,500

47TH ST, 402West, 20x50; Lucinda R. Zinn to Peter C. Eckhardt, Jr., and another, (mtg $6,500) 100

52TH ST, s s, 155 ft w of 2d Av, 75x100.5; Clara Bloomingdale and others, executors, to Samuel J. Bloomingdale and others 123,000

70TH ST, 154 and 156 East, 40x100.5; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Henry H. Hollister and another, (mtg $24,500) 100

74TH ST, s s, 213 ft e of 1st Av, 41.8x75; Jacob Siegel and others to Hanna Bernstein, (mtg $41,500) 100

75TH ST, 174 East, 16x102.2; Eugene H. Paul to M. L. Schiff 100

88TH ST, 404 East, 26x100.8; Alvesina Ungerland to Jacob Pivover, (mtg $8,000) 100

89TH ST, n s, 253 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8; Charles H. Studin to Charles Shonninger, all liens 1

106TH ST, 211 and 213 West, 66.8x100.11; Isaac Miller to Frederick Ohmers, (mtg $75,000) 100

106TH ST, 225 East, 25x100.11; Herman Berliner to Samuel H. Raphael, (mtg $35,500) 100

107TH ST, s s, 50 ft w of 1st Av, 50x63.5; Ray Goldberg to Salvatore Pergolizzi and another, (mtg $42,500) 100

112TH ST, 210 to 214 East, 40.6x100.11; David Lentin to Jacob Holtzberg and others, (mtg $39,500) 100

113TH ST, n s, 320 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.10; Louis E. Fink to Samuel Newman, (mtg $20,000) 100

113TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Edward W. Coggeshall and another to Lawyers' Realty Company 1

114TH ST, 279 West, 20x100.11; Maria Egan to Kate B. Nason, (mtg $14,500) 1

124TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of 7th Av, 100x100.11; Mary F. Place to James B. Butler, all title 1

124TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 50x100.11; Aaron M. Janpole and others to Frederick Ohmers, (mtg $81,000) 100

134TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Isabel Kingsley to George Taylor, (mtg $3,000) 1

134TH ST, 710 East, 18.4x100; Rosie Packer to Herman Rosenbaum, (mtg $7,200) 100

137TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Willow Av, 100x irregular; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Barnet Masor, (mtg $13,500) 100

151ST ST, n s, 400 ft w of Morris Av, 85.7x irregular; Giuseppe Landi to Augusta Reis, (mtg $7,000) 100

152D ST, s s, 105.8 ft e of Terrace Place, 25x100; Raffaele Marrazzi to Augusta Reis, (mtg $2,000) 100

152D ST, s s, 119.5 ft e of Railroad Av East, 25x100; Joseph Landi to Augusta Reis, (mtg $3,250) ..... Omitted

163D ST, 438 West, 25x112.6; Isak Salinger and others to Isaac Helfer 100

163D ST, 438 West, 25x112.6; Isaac Helfer to Isaac Schlesinger, (mtg $25,000) 100

183D ST, n s, 168.10 ft w of Hughes Av, 17.2x95; Lillian L. Eberhardt to Charles Busch, (mtg $3,050) 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BRAND, J., and another, executor, to American Mortgage Company; 27th St, n s, 225 ft w of 6th Av, 25x98, due June 30, 1911 18,000

BLACK, Edward E., to M. Rock; 11th Av, n e corner of 169th St, 176x100; 3 years 80,000

BLOOMINGDALE, Samuel J., and another to Greenwich Savings Bank; 3d Av, n w corner of 59th St, 140x irregular, 5 years, 4½ per cent 400,000

BLOOMINGDALE, Samuel J., and another to Bowery Savings Bank; 59th St, s s, 155 ft w of 2d Av, 75x100, due June 30, 1911, 4½ per cent 75,000

BOYLE, John H., Jr., to William R. Montgomery; Lot 555, map of Van Nest Park, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

COLEMAN, Irving T., to John C. R. Echerson and others, executors; 30th St, s s, 139.6 ft w of 6th Av, 36x106, 1 year 60,000

COOPER, Alonzo P., to H. P. Rose Company; Lots 109 to 111, map of Willis estate, 3 years, 5½ per cent 650

CONDON, Margaret M., to H. D. Brewster; 184th St, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 100x100, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

DRUCKER, John, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; East Broadway, 257, 23x95, due June 30, 1907 17,000

DORSAM, Adam, to H. P. Rose Company; Lot 90, map of Willis estate, 3 years, 5½ per cent 350

FEIRBERG, Jacob, and another to S. J. Sachar and another; 14th St, s s, 138 ft e of Avenue B, 25x103, due Sept. 1, 1907, 6 per cent 1,375

FORDHAM REALTY COMPANY to M. Weisker; Sedgwick Av, w s, 166 ft n of Bailey Av, 100x75, demand, 6 per cent 3,000

GORMAN, Charles F., to Charles P. Mueller; Van Buren St, w s, 237 ft s of Morris Park Av, 25x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent 400

GOLDBERG, Hyman B., to American Mortgage Company; 138th St, n s, 295 ft w of 5th Av, 75x90, due June 30, 1907, 5½ per cent 20,000

GOODSTEIN, Isaac, to F. de P. Foster; 114th St, 17 West, 25x100, 4 years, 6 per cent 24,000

HALLEY, Charles V., to Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, 3 years, 5½ per cent 61,160

HELFER, Isaac, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 163d St, 438 West, 25x112, demand, — per cent 2,000

HELFER, Isaac, to William Guthman; 163d St, 438 West, 25x112, 3 years, — per cent 6,000

HOLTZBERG, Jacob, and others to David Lentin; 112th St, 210 to 214 East, 40x100, 5 years, 6 per cent 12,500

HARDING, Eugene C., to William Brennan; Pine St, 92, 21x—, 1 year, 4½ per cent 6,000

KATZ, Samuel, and others to Peter M. Ehatt; Stanton St, 161, 25x100, 10 years, 6 per cent 10,000

KATZ, Samuel, and others to Peter M. Ehatt; Stanton St, 161, 25x100, 1 year, 6 per cent 6,000

KEEGAN, Timothy, to Frances Keller; Eagle Av, w s, 301 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x129, 3 years, 5½ per cent 2,000

KATZENBERG, Fannie R., to Bowery Savings Bank; 2d St, 288 East, 25x106, due June 30, 1907, 4½ per cent 3,500

KATZ-POLAIEK REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to J. Werner; Jackson Av, s e corner of 158th St, 100x75, 1 year, 6 per cent 15,000

KORNER, Louis, to E. Stamper; Pitt St, 11, 25x128, 5 years, 6 per cent 20,000

LEVY, Barnet, to William Fischer; Orchard St, 185, 25x87, due July 1, 1906, 6 per cent 10,000

LEXINGTON AVENUE BAPTIST Church to Broadway Savings Institution; Lexington Av, n e corner of 111th St, 68x100, due May 1, 1909 5,000

LOCHINVAR REALTY COMPANY to H. G. Silleck Company; Grand Av, w s, 430 ft s of Burnside Av, 100x irregular, demand 4,054

MATZ, Harry, to Chelsea Realty Company; Bradhurst Av, s e corner of 145th St, 100x38, demand, 6 per cent 20,000

MARCUS, Samuel, to H. Stern; White Plains Road, n w s, Lot 173, Penfield property, 2 years, 5½ per cent 650

MAYER, Mathilde, to H. P. Rose Company; Lot 91, map of Willis estate, 3 years, 5½ per cent 350

NATHAN, Moses S., to M. M. Pullman; Avenue A, 1,428, 25x98, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,000

OHMERS, Frederick, to A. M. Janpole and another; 124th St, s s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 50x100, 2 years, 6 per cent 16,000

PULLMAN, Max M., to C. Walke, trustee; Avenue A, 1,428, 25x98, 5 years, 5½ per cent 30,000

PEPE, Francesco, to H. P. Rose Company; Lot 150, map of Siems estate, 3 years, 5½ per cent 295

PAGE, Mary M., to T. O'Connor Sloane; Southern Boulevard, s w s, at n w s of Briggs Av, 56x100, demand 3,000

PUCCIARELLI, Alfonso, and another to A. Hahn; Courtlandt Av, 935, 25x109, 6 years, 6 per cent 800

PIVOVAR, Jacob, to Alvesius Ungerland; 88th St, s s, 80 ft e of 1st Av, 20x100, 5 years, 6 per cent 7,000

PERGOLIZZI, Salvatore, and another to R. Goldberg; 107th St, s s, 50 ft w of 1st Av, 50x63, due March 1, 1910, 6 per cent 2,000

PETIGOR, Morris H., to rector, &c., Calvary Church; 23d St, s s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 75x122, 3 years 65,000

QUARTULLO, Louis, and another to A. Grossman; Morris Park Av, s s at n e s of Rose St, 40x100, 5 years, 5½ per cent 1,000

ROCHE, John J., to C. M. Hoyt; Walnut Av, n w corner of 133d St, 203x322, due Aug. 9, 1906, — per cent 16,500

ROCHE, John J., to C. M. Hoyt; Walnut Av, n w corner of 134th St, 207x322, due Aug. 26, 1906, 6 per cent 15,000

SHAPIRO, Simon, to Julius Solomon; Eldridge St, 7, 25x75, 1 year, 6 per cent 11,000

SCHENCK, Louis A., to William H. Zeltner and others; 3d Av, s e corner of 170th St, 322x irregular, 3 years, 6 per cent 20,000

TAYLOR, David, to Lena Laub; 39th St, 242 and 244 East, 36x98, 3 years 11,000

UNSOLD, George, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; 9th Av, 604 and 606, 33x59, 1 year, 5½ per cent 18,000

UNSOLD, George, to Alice J. Koch; 9th Av, 604 and 606, 33x59, due April 1, 1908, 6 per cent 5,500

VENDERMINDEN, Henry J., to Elisabeth J. Stancliff; Freeman St, 1,045, 74x irregular, demand, 6 per cent 2,000

VORZIMER, Bertha, to I. Lind; Attorney St, w s, 156 ft s of Grand St, 18x100, 3 years, 6 per cent 4,000

WIENER, Joseph, Jr., to Citizens' Savings Bank; 119th St, s s, 190 ft e of Park Av, 25x100, due June 15, 1911, 6 per cent 17,500

WOTHERSPOON, William W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 18th St, 426 to 430 West, 75x105, demand 45,000

WALTER, James A., to M. D. Nesmith; proposed road, 40 ft wide, e s, at s s of land of D. Forsyth, due July 1, 1911 11,000

Mechanics' Liens.

WEST END AV, 878; John Fulton against Amelia Drake, owner and contractor $1,505

BEDFORD ST, 60 and 62; John C. Orr against Samuel Miller, owner and contractor 745

DIGNEY AV, e s, 190.11 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 50x100; Herman Masche against Richard C. Pohle, owner and contractor 510

134TH ST, 314 West; L. Bauer Iron Works against Ellin Cowman, owner; Thomas Cowman, contractor 100

5TH A

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2 Corners, 274 feet front on
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Want 20-foot residence, 72d-156th, up to $40,000, for superb unincumbered $25,000 residence, 50x140, best location Bronx, with difference in cash. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Wanted—A two-family house, Washington Heights, between 140th-150th Sts., for cash buyer. Kehoe & White, 1,623 Amsterdam Av. Telephone 3786—Morningside.

Owners, Brokers.—We have bona-fide cash buyers for private houses, west side; send what you have. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Wanted—8 or 9 room house, with all conveniences, near school, L station, to rent or buy on installment. J. S., Box 313 Times, Times Sq.

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Cyrille Carreau, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, 206 6th Av., (48th,) wants all kinds of properties to rent, sell, manage, insure.

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Eastport, L. I.—80 lots; valuation, $1,500; might add few hundred cash; what offers? Eastport, Box 70 Times, Harlem.

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READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

A 7-room house with 50x100 land. All modern improvements, gas, electric light, running water, fine concrete cellar, furnace heat throughout the house.

This property is situated in growing Westchester Co., 35 minutes out; commutation fare 10c.; New York trolley running through the property; 4,000 inhabitants. A home in the country possessing all city conveniences.

All you need is a small amount down. Investigate this, it will pay you.

The original Home Builders of Westchester Co.

The Halley Land & Improvement Co.,
104-106 East 125th St. (Our Only Office.)
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Wed. and Sat. evenings until 9 P. M.

FOR SALE,
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT,
IRVINGTON ON THE HUDSON,

Consisting of 52 acres, fronting on HUDSON RIVER and running through to Broadway, with 2 cut stone mansions, 2 gardeners' cottages and numerous other buildings.

Apply EXECUTOR, 96 Times Downtown.

PLEASANTVILLE HEIGHTS

only a short ride from Grand Central Depot, on Harlem R. R.
LOTS $100 UP.
On easy terms.
All city conveniences, accommodations and facilities at hand.
New station, guaranteed titles, no assessments.
Will furnish loans to build with.
Send or call for our booklet.
COMMUTERS' REALTY CO., 240 B'way.
Branch office, 33 E. 125th St. Open from 5 to 8

THE SAFEST INVESTMENT
And Least Trouble to the Investor Is a
GUARANTEED MORTGAGE
WESTCHESTER & BRONX
TITLE & MORTGAGE GUARANTY CO.,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Capital and Surplus, $75

WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th St.; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St. Evenings.

ACREAGE FOR SALE.
Two farms, one 277 acres, other 103 acres, in Westchester County; railroad and State road runs through the property; buildings, &c. KIPP & CONSTABLE, 7 Wells Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

Larchmont.—40 choice city lots; three blocks' frontage on Chatsworth Av., near station: proposed Subway extension crosses the property; price, $900 per lot; commission to brokers. Maxwell S. Mannes, 135 Broadway.

Choicest real estate, Westchester County.
ERNEST E. CARPENTER,
2 Grand St.,
White Plains, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.

Exclusively In Our Hands

Heart of restricted Chester Hill, on Glen Av., beautiful home, lot 50x100.
Dining room with Tiffany brick fireplace, parlor, reception hall, pantry, and kitchen on 1st floor; 4 rooms, large tile bath on 2d; 2 on 3d floor. Porte cochere and large veranda. Mortgage $4,500. Price $8,500.

Cooley & West, Inc.,
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—New, modern home, 9 rooms, elegant bath, gas and electric light, steam heat; 5 minutes to depot; best restricted location; $8,500; easy terms. Chas. H. Bard, 29 Prospect Av.

Mount Vernon.—10 rooms, modern house; must be sold; lot 50x105; price $7,500; good location; a big bargain. Chas. H. Bard, 29 Prospect Av.

New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE.

Surveyor estimates this North St. tract to be about 250 acres. Am authorized to dispose of it at $1,500 per acre. Will take back a purchase money mortgage for a sum representing about $1,000 an acre; the balance may be paid in cash, or, if desired, will take back a second mortgage in addition to the above for the whole excepting $50,000. The rate of interest on the purchase money mortgage will be 2% per annum first five years, 3% next five years, 4% twenty years longer. Proposed N. Y., W. & B. R. now building, which is practically an extension of the Subway, will cross this tract. Proof of this or no sale. Full commission to brokers. Maxwell S. Mannes, 135 Broadway.

Bargain.—Seven-room cottage, new, every improvement; good location; $3,200, $500 cash. Hamilton, Corona.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

KEEP YOUR EYE ON

LONG ISLAND CITY

NO BOOM. SIMPLY REVALUATION IN KEEPING WITH PRESENT PROSPECTIVE OUTLOOK. LOTS ON JACKSON AND STEINWAY AVENUES SHOULD BE WORTH MORE THAN LOTS EAST OF THIRD AVENUE, MANHATTAN. THINK IT OVER! THE IMPROVEMENTS NOW IN PROGRESS BY THE CITY, THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, AND MR. BELMONT WILL TIE THIS PROPERTY TO BROADWAY, MANHATTAN, FROM THE CIRCLE TO GREELEY SQUARE. AND, BESIDES, THIS NEGLECTED LITTLE CITY HAS BECOME THE GATEWAY TO A MILLION ACRES OF SUBDIVISION NOW GOING ON THROUGHOUT QUEENS AND NASSAU COUNTIES. SEVERAL GORES AND BLOCKS. PRICES $1,500 PER LOT UP.
BROKERS PROTECTED.

MAXWELL S. MANNES, 135 Broadway.

MONEY IN IT.

Choice land; 3,000 feet trolley front; ½ block from Long Island Railroad Station.

60 ACRES IN JAMAICA

going to quick buyer for $2,600 per acre.

STEPHEN YATES
Phone, 2019 Cortlandt, 150 Broadway.

WATER FRONTS.

A number of very desirable farms with water front, and near the shore with water view, in select sections on the North and South Shores of Long Island, suitable for large and small country estates.

Full particulars, maps and photographs on application.

ERNESTUS GULICK CO.,
156 Broadway, N.Y.

ACREAGE

LARGE AND SMALL TRACTS.

1,600 ACRES AT $21, MANOR.
200 ACRES, $1,500, GREAT NECK.
110 ACRES, $1,650, FLUSHING.

JOHN KENSETT KELLOGG,
80-82 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
549 NOSTRAND AV., BROOKLYN.

BEST SOUND VIEWS.—COUNTRY SEAT, NORTHPORT, L. I., 18 ACRES, FERTILE SOIL, 700 FEET FRONT, MAIN ROAD; HIGH GROUND, SWEEPING VIEWS; MUCH FRUIT; HOUSE 14 ROOMS, BARN, CARRIAGE HOUSE; BEST NEIGHBORHOOD, 10 MINUTES' WALK TO HARBOR; TROLLEY, PUBLIC BUILDINGS; $9,500; CAN HAVE DETACHED SHORE LOT. BOX 422, NORTHPORT, L. I.

Sound pieces of high class acreage; some shore fronts; also two or three nice little farms. R. F. Woodward, Northport, L. I.

A GOOD FARM LEFT, $125 A.—MANY RECENTLY SOLD; BEST BARGAIN NOW, 135 ACRES; EXTRA GOOD LOAM; 80 CLEARED, BALANCE NICE TIMBER; HOUSE, 9 LARGE ROOMS, BARN, GRANARY; GRAFTED FRUIT; TELEPHONE PASSES; MUCH ROAD FRONT; EASY TERMS. BOX 422, NORTHPORT, L. I.

CEDARHURST HOMESTEAD.
107 acres, including old manor house and outbuildings; few rods from station; 25 minutes from Herald Square; bargain for quick buyer; $1,000 per acre; very easy terms; full commission to brokers.
Maxwell S. Mannes, 135 Broadway.

$30,000 will buy prominent gore on Jackson Av., two blocks north of Cern Exchange Building, at the mouth of the Belmont tunnel, with a frontage of 117.10 on Jackson Av.; easy terms; price subject to change if not sold promptly; commission to brokers. Maxwell S. Mannes, 135 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND CITY.
Three lots on 2d Av., 70 ft from Grand Av. trolley; easy terms; price, $7,500; commission to brokers. Maxwell S. Mannes, 135 Broadway.

165-ACRE FARM, ALL HIGH LAND, WITH ABOUT A MILE FRONTAGE ON MERRICK ROAD, AMITYVILLE; PRICE, $75,000; FULL COMMISSION. MAXWELL S. MANNES, 135 BROADWAY.

THREE LOTS AT MOUTH OF BELMONT TUNNEL, LONG ISLAND CITY, $6,000; EASY TERMS; COMMISSION TO BROKERS. MAXWELL S. MANNES, 135 BROADWAY.

Twenty acres, Great Neck, on Manhasset Bay; 100 feet elevation; magnificent views; ½ mile from station; price right to quick buyer. Stephen Yates, 150 Broadway, N. Y.

Beautiful country home South Country Road, Brook Haven, overlooking bay and ocean; 10 rooms, bath, &c.; new; price $4,000. Valentine & Reeve, Brook Haven, L. I.

At Far Rockaway, Edgemere, and vicinity, cottages and hotels to rent and for sale. Watkin W. Jones, opposite Post Office, Far Rockaway.

TO LET.

Bayberry Point
ISLIP, L. I.
FOR RENT
for Season of 1906.

Very attractive, fully furnished houses, built and owned by H. O. HAVEMEYER, directly on the Great South Bay; all modern conveniences; deep water in front of your piazza; boating, golf, and tennis near by. Stabling for horses and automobiles.

RENTS $1000 to $1500.

For full information apply to the agent

HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
532 5th Ave., cor 44th St., and 9 Pine St., N. Y.

COTTAGES FOR RENT
FOR SEASON OF 1906.
SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
ALFRED E. SCHERMERHORN
7 EAST 42D STREET.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Berkshire Hills.—Furnished houses to let, country estates for sale. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
SUMS TO SUIT.
EUGENE J. BUSHER,
627 EAST 149TH ST.

A private party has $100,000 to loan on second mortgage in sums from $250 upward; second mortgages bought by assignment. Write or call N. Hirsh, 150 Nassau St.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES

Offices to Let

In the remodelled Office Building
41 Park Row and 147 Nassau Street

Formerly known as the TIMES BUILDING. 16 stories high; fireproof; entire new equipment of fast running hydraulic elevators. Apply to
E. A. TREDWELL
Room 720 - - On Premises

AT 451-3 WASHINGTON ST.,
Southeast corner of Watts St.
ENTIRE LOFTS, (5,)
50x100; heat and elevator.
Will rent separately if desired.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St.

Store, Basement & 1st Loft
114, 116, 118 W. 17th St. | to let in new building 75x92.
All improvements.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 W. 22D ST.

FOR RENT.

Queen Building, corner Cedar and William Streets, entire third floor, area about 2,500 square feet, particularly suitable for law office or insurance company. Immediate possession. For particulars apply on premises or to Bethlehem Steel Corporation, 100 Broadway.

ADJOINING 4TH AV.,
114, 116 EAST 28TH ST.,
Near Subway Station.
Elegant light offices and studios in new fireproof building; elevators, steam heat, electric light, janitor service; moderate rents. Apply on premises.

STORE
Lofts, Offices, Studios,
28, 30 AND 32 WEST 22D ST.
NEW BUILDINGS, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 WEST 22D ST.,
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

6th Ave. Buildings and Stores,
BETWEEN 14TH AND 34TH STS.
TO LEASE—LONG TERM.
LOUIS SCHRAG, 124 WEST 23D ST.

BUILDINGS—STORES.
Large selections; desirable locations in vicinity 14th to 42d St.
LOUIS SCHRAG, 124 WEST 23D ST.

A.—LOFTS.
Large selections; desirable locations in vicinity 14th to 42d St.
LOUIS SCHRAG, 124 WEST 23D ST.

Entire four-story business building to let on 3d Av., close to 28th St.; large plate glass show windows; low rent; size 26x92x120; possession May 1st. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

A Large Store, 244 West 23d St.,
Near 7th Av., 50x100; also basement.
LOUIS SCHRAG, 124 WEST 23D ST.

Broadway, between Fulton and John Sts., lofts and offices; steam heat, elevator, and janitor service; rents reasonable. Apply to Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194 Broadway.

At 143 Bleecker, corner of West B'way, 2 lofts, 30x100 each; power, heat, and elevator; immediate possession. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Desk room with good sized room rear real estate office; good place for electrician, plumber, printer. M. H. Meyers, 2,521 8th Av.

45th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.—Two houses; easily altered; plot 33x100. H. J. Sachs & Co., 28 West 22d St.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Store, next corner; large show windows; $85; druggist, offices, anything. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Desk room, with or without desk; desirable space; moderate. Cook, Room 402, 203 Broadway.

Large store, near 125th St., Lexington Av.; only $55. Barnett Co., 11 East 125th.

Lofts.—37 West 17th St., 35x100. Apply on premises or your own broker.

Water front and corner lots, East 80th St. Apply Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place.

Bronx.

Large corner store, good for grocery, liquor, or drug business, with apartment in rear if wanted; terms made very easy; growing neighborhood northeast corner Westchester Av. and Tiffany Street. Isaac Sonn, 55 Liberty St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

For rent,
224 West 139th Street.
3-story and basement private dwelling, 10 rooms and bath, handsomely decorated. Rent reasonable.
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th St.

100 EAST 55TH STREET.
Three-story and basement, high stoop, brownstone dwelling; A1 condition; hardwood floors; open plumbing; seen by permit; rent $2,300.
WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 B'way, N. Y.

Brooklyn.

Greene Av., 444, $960, near Nostrand Av. "L", modern, 14 rooms, 3 deep, 2 baths, rear stairs, every improvement; would sell $12,000. Needham, owner, 93 Nassau St. Telephone.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

BARSTOW
17-19 EAST 27TH STREET.

One or two sunny apartments left; perfect bathing facilities and all modern appliances which make for comfort. We try to make the lot of the transients the envy of home folks by placing every convenience at their disposal and making them comfortable.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

143 East 30th St.—Elegant apartment, 7 rooms and bath; stoop floor; all improvements; rent $50.

"Elegant" apartments, 4 and 5 rooms; all improvements. Chas. Berlin, 204 East 17th St.

Five elegant, large, light rooms, bath; $17 and $18.50. 814 East 134th. Inquire janitor.

Bronx.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

17-19 East 27th St., (The Barstow.)
We have a few rooms with private baths for $12 per week; every convenience and comfort.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.

Physician wants furnished office; running water; between 17th and 35th Sts., 4th and 6th Avs.; send terms to W. O., 308 Times, Times Square.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ADELAIDE C. CUTTER, plaintiff, against ANNIE E. NELSON and ISABELLA RILEY, defendants. Amended Summons.
To the above-named defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the date of service; and, in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, November 17, 1905.
HERMAN G. LOEW, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 320 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.
To the defendant Isabella Riley:
The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Vernon M. Davis, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated January 2, 1906, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of January, 1906.—Dated New York, February 7, 1906.
HERMAN G. LOEW, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 320 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
West Side.

Open for Inspection and
READY FOR OCCUPANCY,
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Extra Large Rooms.

The Gerard
527 West 121st St.

near Broadway; convenient location.

Handsomely finished; possessing every convenience; extra servants' quarters.

4 & 5 Rooms $45-$50
6 Rooms 50- 55
7 Rooms 65- 75
8 Rooms 75- 80

Apply on premises, or
BRAISTED, GOODMAN & HERSHFIELD, Agents,
2,783 Broadway, at 107th St.

Bonavista Court

ST. NICHOLAS AVE., 157th & 158th STS.
FINEST LOCATION ON
Washington Heights
4 AND 5 ROOM APARTMENTS.
TELEPHONE AND HALL SERVICE.
ELECTRIC LIGHT.
RENTS $35 to $45.
Subway Station B'way and 157th St.

$35.00 to $50.00 WITH
Elevator
AT
PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,
151-59-161-69 West 140th St.
5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
Electric light, telephone, etc.
LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.
L. M. SMITH.
Tel. 79 River. 674 Columbus Av.

1,418 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Opera House,
8-ROOM APARTMENTS,
New plumbing, elevator, electric light; decorations to suit.
McVICKAR, GAILLARD REALTY CO.,
489 5th Av., below 42d St. Phone 4000—38th.

High Class Apartments,
5 and 6 large, light rooms;
all modern improvements; rents from $27 to $42. Apply on premises,
295 WEST 147TH, CORNER 8TH AV.

RENTS $20-$25.

Four, five rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, cabinet trim. 41 and 45 West 138th St., near Lenox Av. Subway station.

2,087 AMSTERDAM AV., NEAR 164TH ST. 5 and 6 rooms and bath; new apartment; all improvements.
W. D. MORGAN,
1,687 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

Corner apartment, four rooms and bath, steam heat, all improvements; select neighborhood; rent $22; northwest corner Monroe Av. and Mount Hope Place, near 177th St.

103, 159 WEST, The Loleita.—5 light rooms, 2 flights up; improvements, telephone, handsome entrance, with hall service. Apply premises or McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

118th, 370 West; corner apartment, facing Morningside Park; 7 light rooms; improvements: $55; inducements. Premises, or McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

8th Av., 2,603.—140th St. L station; 7-room flat, bath, $30; hot water; extra large rooms; private halls; newly decorated. Janitor or M. H. Meyers, 2,521 8th Av.

58th, 315 West.—3 flights up; 7 large, light rooms, all improvements; $53. Apply premises or McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

102d, 205 West.—Handsome, 7 large, all light rooms, every improvement, $40. Webb or McCreedy Co., Columbus and 88th.

Doctor's Apartment—Seven rooms; running water in office; all improvements; $50. 131 West 103d St.

132d St., 524 West.—New apartments, 4, 5, and 6 rooms; improvements; $26, $55. Janitor.

112th St., 256 West.—Six large light rooms; rent, $41. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

84th St., West 205.—6 well-arranged rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water; $33.

East Side.

THE VAN CORTLANDT, 71 EAST 96th ST.
A beautiful, new, modern apartment house; handsome apartments of seven, eight, and nine spacious rooms and two baths; all up-to-date conveniences for housekeeping; elevator, electric lights, telephones, mail chute; rents $1,000.00 to $1,600.00. Apply on premises or to
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Avenue, Corner 86th Street.

Elegant Apartments,
725 to 733 East 140th St.
Two blocks from 138th St. L Station.
7 large, light rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water, every new improvement, $35 to $38. Janitor on premises or
L. J. Phillips & Co., Agents.
786 Prospect Av., at Subway Station.

120 EAST 34TH ST.
The handsomest 9-room Apartment in the city; elegantly appointed, possessing every desirable feature that appeals to the very select; electricity & fuel furnished; rent $1,500.
CONCESSION TO DESIRABLE TENANT.

231 to 237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park.—Modern apartment, 6 rooms and bath; rental, $45.00 upward. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

Lexington Av., Corner 48th.—Elegant corner apartment six rooms; elevator, telephone; all improvements; $60.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; without meals; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

143 East 30th St.—Elegant apartment, 7 rooms and bath; stoop floor; all improvements; rent $50.

"Elegant" apartments, 4 and 5 rooms; all improvements. Chas. Berlin, 204 East 17th St.

Five elegant, large, light rooms, bath; $17 and $18.50. 814 East 134th. Inquire janitor.

Bronx.

RENTS $15-$21.
4-5 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, cabinet trim; two blocks west 169th St. elevated station. Brook Av., north 169th.

159th St., 882 East.—Six elegant light rooms, bath; heating; hot-water supply; gas, electric light; garbage closet; telephone; $25, $30.

Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Tenant will sublet fine eight-room apartment, ninth floor; splendid view; north, south, and east exposure; all bright, sunny rooms; first-class condition; elevator; hallboy and telephone service; three minutes from Wall Street Ferry. Apply Chauncey, 62 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of VINCENZO GARGUILO and JOSEPH A. GALASSO, individually and as a members of the firm of GARGUILO & GALASSO and the firm of GARGUILO & GALASSO, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, February 28, 1906, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 387 Broome St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, of wholesale liquor and grocery establishment, consisting of wines, liquors, groceries, cash register, safe, wagon, fixtures, &c. Edward G. Benedict, Receiver. Louis Lichtenberg, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York. Above sale has been adjourned to March 12, 1906, same time and place.

ANCHOR LINE
Glasgow via Londonderry
Astoria....Mar. 3, noon | Columbia..Mar.24.10 AM
Caledonia..Mar.10,9 AM | Furnessia..Mar. 31, noon
AND WEEKLY THEREAFTER.
Cabin $50, 2d Cabin $35, 3d Class $27.50 and up, according to accommodation and steamship.
For terms and information apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

OF AMERICA.
THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE
MAIN STEM OF THE
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Operating more than twelve thousand miles of railway east of Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

This is the Direct Line from New York & Boston to Niagara Falls

and to the West, the Northwest, and the Southwest by way of the great cataract and Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 3:30, 3:40, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours, via New York Central and Lake Shore.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:29 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND & TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK EXP.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway; 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations, New York; 463 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

To be sure of the best accommodations on any of our through trains it is wise to secure them several days in advance.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

Passengers arriving by Ocean Steamers are met on the pier by a uniformed agent of the New York Central Lines, who will arrange for checking luggage and securing sleeping car accommodations.

Passengers for the Dominion of Canada can have their baggage checked through in bond by this New York Central agent.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. E. DALY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD

(New York Central & Hudson R. R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:

†11:20 A. M.—Mountain and Mohawk Express.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
*6 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Clevel'd & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syr., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. F. DALY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

AMERICAN LINE From Pier 15, N. R.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
New York...Mar. 3, 9:30 A. M.; Mar. 31, Apr. 28
St. Louis.....Mar. 10, 9:30 A. M.; Ap

BILL TO MAKE CITY BUY GAS PLANT FOR A PARK

Finance Bureau Expert Warns Mayor of Albany Measure.

PROBABLE COST, $2,500,000

Hackett, from Dooling's District, Sponsor for Bill Ordering Purchase of a West Side Block.

City officials have discovered in a pending legislative bill what some suspect to be a plot to compel the city to take over for park purposes the land around Eleventh Avenue and Forty-second Street, now owned by the Consolidated Gas Company.

Mortimer J. Brown, head of the Finance Department's Real Estate Bureau, made the discovery and yesterday gave Mayor McClellan the facts. The bill is Assembly Bill No. 224, introduced by Mr. Hackett, who represents the Thirteenth Assembly District, of which County Clerk Peter J. Dooling is Tammany leader. It provides that within thirty days after enactment the Park Commissioner for Manhattan and Richmond shall select a site for a public park west of Tenth Avenue and between Thirty-fourth and Forty-fourth Streets.

The act is mandatory, and provides that when the Commissioner shall have selected the site he shall report it to the Corporation Counsel, who is directed to proceed immediately to take title for the city by condemnation proceedings. This takes all consideration of the project from the Board of Estimate and the Sinking Fund Commission.

The bill provides that the site selected by the Park Commissioner shall be not less than one full block. Mr. Brown pointed out to the Mayor that the Consolidated Gas Company owned the full block between Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, and that the company shortly would have no further use for the property, as its plant would be moved to Astoria. It is understood that the plant could be abandoned at comparatively short notice. Mr. Brown also called attention to the fact that the company owned part of the block between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, between Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, and most of the two blocks between Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth Streets, between the same avenues. The value of this land would be enhanced should the park be laid out on the land now occupied by the gas plant. Both Mayor McClellan and Mr. Brown are looking further into the matter.

The assessed value of the block between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets and the two avenues is $1,257,000. On such a basis the condemnation price to the city would approximate $2,500,000.

LOST ARTICLES

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—On Monday, 26th inst., large gold locket, monogramed M. R. W., containing picture. Reward on return to Room 1,313 Broad Exchange Building, 25 Broad St., New York City.

$100 REWARD for return of diamond crescent brooch, lost between Lakewood and 30th St. and Madison Av. on Tuesday, Feb. 27. Black, Starr & Frost, 438 5th Av.

REWARD for lady's brooch, miniature of elderly gentleman, surrounded by diamonds and pearls, Feb. 17, from Hotel Hargrave, or cars of 8th Av., 86th St., or Madison Av. lines. Address 50 East 91st St.

$25.00 REWARD for black enamel pin, open-work design; solitaire diamond in centre, surrounded by five pearls; lost Feb. 23, coming from Weehawken Ferry to 34th St., New York. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

$50 REWARD for return of pearl and diamond brooch lost Tuesday, Feb. 20, probably on West 57th St., to Black, Starr & Frost, 438 5th Av.

LOST—On Feb. 26, somewhere south of Barclay St., gold-mounted silver medal from watch fob; suitable reward. Charles A. Boston, 24 Broad St.

LOST—Last Friday, water spaniel; liver color, white paws, and white tip on tail; suitable reward finder. Return to 9 East 49th St.

REWARD—Lost, Feb. 26, diamond screw earring, platina setting. Return to 693 West End Av., or telephone 4475—Riverside.

$10 REWARD for lady's gold watch, Elgin, No. 2,446,036, with silver chain, lost Feb. 22. M. D. Hall, 411 East 66th St.

LOST—Book No. 64,981, New York Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return to bank.

LOST—Garnet brooch; valuable only for associations; liberal reward. Phelps, 328 West 34th St.

LOST—Shaggy tan dog, black back, nine inches high; reward. Dr. Bryan, 110 West 81st St.

LOST—Sunday night, young Boston brindle terrier; shows teeth prominently; liberal reward. 140 West 118th St.

LOST—On Saturday afternoon, Feb. 24, 1906, in Barclay St., Hoboken Ferry House, on boat, or Montclair train to Bloomfield, a small, square, silver purse, lined with kid, owner's first name on outside, and containing small amount of change. Finder will please communicate with D. H. L., Room 2,016 Fuller Building, N. Y.

LOST—Noon, Feb. 22, between Hotel Martinique, Broadway and 33d St., and Metropolitan Opera House, lady's silver watch, red enamel face, monogram S. I. B., attached to black silk fob; gold seal with blood stone; valued as souvenir. Liberal reward if returned to R. Dampman, 150 5th Av.

LOST—Saturday, between Martin's and Casino, Central Park, princess ring, set with three pearls and fourteen diamonds. Very liberal reward if returned Room 210, Hotel Empire, 63d and Broadway.

LOST—A gold coil stick pin, with fresh-water pearl attached, on Prince St. car or at Little Hungary Cafe, Houston St.; reward. W. A. Bandler, care of Joseph Yesks & Co., 725 Broadway.

LOST—On 6th Av., between 48th St. and 58th St., 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, gold open-face watch and fleur-de-lis pin; initials M. K. N.; liberal reward. Hotel Belmont, 116, 118 West 45th.

LOST—Reward; party who found mining reports in 6th Av. train, 58th St., Tuesday, will receive liberal reward. Return immediately. M. A. Miller, Room 807 Trinity Building.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, Monday noon, Bristol's Dining Room, or Broadway, between 36th and 28th Sts. Return Room 703, 1,170 Broadway. Reward.

LOST—Feb. 21, in Brooklyn, $350 in bills, between Nostrand and Putnam Avs. to Keeney's Theatre; $50 reward. Mills, 302 Nostrand Av.

LOST—A small gold cigarette box with small ruby in the catch; style lid top. Return to W. F., Box 303 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Feb. 21, between 61st and 68th Sts., enameled violet pin. Reward if returned to Phayre, 673 Madison Av.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, initials "L. M.," Columbus Av., 104th and 105th; reward. 141 West 85th St.

LOST—Saturday afternoon, gold watch, S. G. W. monogram; reward. 55 West 123th St.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, diamond horse-shoe on case; reward. Coleman, 42 East 42d St.

LOST—Masonic scarfpin, enameled cross and crown. Return to Milne, 226 West 75th St.

LOST—Saturday morning, part of mink scarf; reward. Return to 72 West 35th St.

LOST—Lady's crown-shaped diamond pin. Reward if returned to 114 East 38th St.

LOST—Wednesday night, sealskin neckpiece; reward. Voorhees, 529 West 111th St.

McDERMOTT AND HIS HOTEL.

He'll Build It at Rockaway, Maybe, If He Gets Out of Bellevue.

Alexander McDermott, 49 years old and from London, by training, he said, an engineer, and by business a representative of the Buckner Steamship Company, whose ships run between England and Australia, had the time of his life yesterday afternoon, he told Capt. Hodgins of the Tenderloin Station when, at the fag end of the day, the weary cabman brought his fare thither in order to get some payment.

According to the cabby, Mr. McDermott had employed him early in the afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, where he seemed to be staying. Then he drove to all the prominent hotels in the city. He got at some of the managers to tell them enthusiastically about the "Adrian Palace," which he described as the biggest hotel in the world, and which he was going to build at Rockaway Beach immediately at a cost of $5,000,000. He said there would be no limit to the hotel, that as far as he was concerned everybody could stay there. Sometimes the hotel was already built; he described it in detail.

From John M. Robbins of the Majestic Hotel he playfully offered to accept $1,000 as a loan. Mr. Robbins was not in a playful mood. Late in the afternoon the cabby asked for his money. McDermott waved his hand loftily, saying: "Oh, pooh, pooh! Don't talk about money. We're all good friends. We both come from Ireland."

Seeing Capt. Hodgins, in the Tenderloin Station, McDermott rushed at him, crying out, "Hello, old fellow! We're from the same country."

"We are not," said the Captain. "O'im from Scotland."

"Oh, then, so am I," said McDermott enthusiastically. Both Capt. Hodgins and Mr. McDermott talk with a thick Kerry accent.

While they were arguing about what countries they came from, Norton & Co., New York agents for the Buckner Steamship Company, called up over the telephone asking if one of the company's representatives had been brought in there.

"What does he look like?" Sergt. Benner asked them.

"Oh, he talks like a five-million-dollar hotel and wants to borrow $1,000. If you get him, put him in Bellevue."

Mr. McDermott was sent to Bellevue in the best of spirits.

THIEF HUNT AT MRS. DALY'S.

But No Burglar, Although the Police Rushed to the Rescue.

"Is this Police Headquarters?" the operator at Mulberry Street heard in a feminine voice at 1 o'clock yesterday morning.

"Yes," was the softened answer.

"Well, this is Mrs. Marcus Daly of 725 Fifth Avenue. Burglars are trying to get into the house. Please send somebody around at once."

"Gee whiz!" said the Sergeant. "That's Daly, the copper man's, widow. Get busy! Notify the East Fifty-first Street Station."

The pinochle game up in East Fifty-first Street was rudely interrupted. The Headquarters man said "Burglars!" So three policemen were sent as a starter. The reserve squad in a patrol wagon followed.

The policemen arrived at the Daly residence on the run just as two women in evening dress were alighting from a carriage at the door. The butler was rendered almost as breathless from fright as the policemen by their sprint when three uniformed men, clubs drawn, brushed by him into the house.

"Where are they? Where are they?" the policemen were gasping.

Meanwhile the women were astonished to hear the rattle of the patrol wagon behind them with a load of policemen. Although the butler protested that he knew nothing of any burglars, the policemen thought he might be mistaken. Burglars were slick articles. They insisted on making a search.

The explanation remains to be made. Nobody in the house could or would make it. The guess of the policemen on returning was that a servant might have imagined that she saw an intruder or some one might have planned a joke on Mrs. Daly—perhaps on the policemen.

MRS. J. A. GAYLORD SUES.

Asks $6,000 on Accident Policy of Her Late Husband.

The trial of an action by Mrs. J. Alden Gaylord against the Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford was begun yesterday before Justice Dugro and a jury in the Supreme Court. Mrs. Gaylord sues to recover $6,000 which she says is due on an accident policy which was held by her husband, who is now dead.

Mr. Gaylord was President of the J. Alden Gaylord Company and well known in Wall Street as a bond broker. On March 24, 1904, while attempting to sit down in his office, the chair fell behind him and he tumbled on the floor. He was badly injured, and became a chronic invalid. His death followed a few months after the accident.

Mrs. Gaylord testified yesterday that an agent of the insurance company induced him to settle all claims for $90, but she says he was not mentally competent to enter into such an agreement.

UNEMPLOYED GIRL'S SUICIDE.

She Came from Up State to Seek Work and Failed.

Breaking a door in the Sturtevant Hotel, at 149 West Thirty-fifth Street, to get at the cause of some groans yesterday afternoon, a chambermaid found a young woman who had drunk a bottle of carbolic acid clutching at her throat and writhing on the floor. She was sent to the New York Hospital and died an hour later.

The young woman was pretty, but poorly dressed. She registered at the hotel yesterday morning as May Smith of Trenton, N. J. Things found on her person indicated that she was Miss M. A. Callahan of Goshen, N. Y. It appeared that she came to New York looking for work which she did not find. She had nothing much but two pocketbooks in which were 92 cents and a string of prayer beads.

Boys Break Church Windows.

The Rev. James Money of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, 447 West Fifty-first Street, telephoned to the West Forty-seventh Street Station last night that there were burglars in the church. Capt. Daly sent out the reserves. The reserves returned with the information that the suspected burglars were small boys who had got on the roof of the church and were throwing stones at the windows. They broke several windows, but by the time the police got to the church they had escaped.

Fifty Volunteers Real Firemen Now.

Fire Commissioner O'Brien appointed yesterday the entire list of fifty ex-volunteer firemen who successfully passed the recent special examination for the paid department. These men formerly belonged to volunteer companies in the Boroughs of Richmond and Queens, which have been abolished, and succeeded by the regular City Department.

The People Read the LOST ANNOUNCEMENTS in The New York Times.

That is why you may find your lost article through the medium of its columns

TELEPHONE 1000 BRYANT.

Your advertisement will be inserted and bill sent later.

MUST GO INTO MERGER OR DIVIDENDS WILL STOP

Committee Warns Metropolitan Street R. R. Stockholders.

EARNINGS UNDER 2 PER CENT.

Seven Per Cent. Guaranteed on Them —Company Has Had $7,500,000; Can Have $7,500,000 More.

A committee composed of F. S. Smithers of F. S. Smithers & Co., George A. Huhn of George A. Huhn & Sons, and Robert B. Dodson of Fahnestock & Co. announced yesterday that at the request of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company they had made an examination of its financial condition, as a result of which they recommend to the stockholders that they deposit their stock under the plan for the consolidation of the Metropolitan Companies with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. The committee resembles in character that which recently examined the accounts of the Metropolitan Securities Company, and later advised the stockholders of that company to deposit their stock under the plan of merger. A member of the Street Railway Committee, however, said yesterday that, while the committees were similar, he believed that the present committee had thrown more light on the situation than had been done in the previous case.

The circular issued by the committee discusses seriatim the likelihood that 7 per cent. dividends will continue to be paid on the Metropolitan Street Railway Company's stock; the probable earnings of the company in case it were deprived of the lease, and the advantages offered by the proposed merger. Under the first item the committee sets forth the deficits reported at the close of each year since the Metropolitan Street Railway Company was leased on the present 7 per cent. guarantee, showing total deficits since March, 1902, of $5,550,731. To this is added the estimated amount of the special franchise tax from the date of the lease to the close of last year, $2,350,000, a total of $7,900,731. The committee adds that "there can be no doubt that, if the surface lines continue to be operated independently, there will be a considerable annual deficit for several years to come."

Concerning the probable earnings of the company were it deprived of the benefits of the lease, the committee points out that last year the Metropolitan Street Railway Company earned less than 2 per cent. on its stock. The committee says that, while it is expected that the earnings will increase from year to year, the extent of this increase depends on many influences which cannot now be measured.

Discussing the advantages to be had by depositing the stock under the plan of merger, the committee says that the earnings of the traction companies operated under one control will be considerably greater than the combined earnings of the systems operated separately, and that, moreover, the new company will profit from the increased business of the future, whether it be in the receipts of the surface lines or in those of the elevated and subway lines.

"The officers of the Metropolitan and Interborough Companies express confidence," the committee says, "that the new company will not only pay 5 per cent. on the preferred stock from the beginning, but will in the near future be in position to pay dividends on the common stock. In case the dividend rate on the common stock should be only 4 per cent. the return upon the preferred and common stocks of the new company which the Metropolitan stockholder would receive in exchange for his present stock would be more than the return on his present stock, to say nothing of the chance for a large return if the dividends upon the new common stock should eventually exceed 4 per cent."

A member of the committee said yesterday that the committee had come to the conclusion that the assets of the Metropolitan Securities Company would not be sufficient to maintain the 7 per cent. dividend on the street railway company's stock more than about a year. He did not attempt to explain this position of the committee in view of the recent statement of the Securities Company, showing net assets of $2,054,612 and the fact that $7,500,000 cash has since been paid into the Metropolitan Securities company treasury.

The deficit of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1905, according to the Smithers committee's circular, was $2,-504. A similar showing for the current six months will make a total deficit for the present fiscal year of $1,647,008. This sum represents less than one-fourth of the $7,500,000 in cash recently paid into the Metropolitan Securities Company's treasury without taking into account the $2,054,612 of net current assets recently reported by the company, nor the additional $7,500,000 cash which would come from an additional 25 per cent. call on the Metropolitan Securities stockholders.

POLE WAR IN PELHAM MANOR.

Police Chop Down Posts Put Up by Westchester Lighting Company.

The police and village officials of Pelham Manor, under the leadership of Chief Marks, chopped down yesterday a long line of poles which had been erected the day before by the Westchester Lighting Company along Pelhamdale Avenue. The poles and wires fell directly across the tracks of the Union Railway, which was blocked for more than five hours. Cars for New Rochelle and Mount Vernon had to be run over another route.

For five years the lighting company has been trying to get permission to run a line of poles through Pelhamdale Avenue to form an auxiliary line between Mount Vernon and New Rochelle. President F. A. Stratton of the company says he obtained permission to put them up from the village Trustees two months ago, but that he waited until Monday to get some sawed poles which are more ornamental than the kind generally in use.

The indignant village officials met Monday night and agreed on the plan of attack. Yesterday morning ten policemen appeared on the scene armed with axes and saws, and before the lighting company could interfere they had cut the poles off close to the ground.

The company sent out a man to tack up placards offering $50 reward for the arrest and conviction of the choppers. Chief Marks arrested the man who tacked up the signs, but released him on the company's promise to cut off the current. The company talks of asking the Grand Jury to indict those who damaged its property.

OUT FOR A SWIM IN PARK.

Greek Sent to Bellevue Charged with Attempting Suicide.

George Cochinos, a Greek peddler, who lives at 117 Washington Street, walked into Central Park from Columbus Circle yesterday afternoon, and, proceeding to the Fifty-ninth Street lake, waded into the centre, where the depth is about two feet, and started to swim.

Policeman Robert Miller of the Park Station, after repeated requests, induced the man to get out. He was arrested for attempting to commit suicide and taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. After his clothes had been dried Cochinos was taken to Bellevue.

Jail Bride Held for an Escape.

May Coyle of 3 Hamilton Street, was arrested yesterday charged with complicity in the escape from the Suffolk County Jail in Boston, two months ago, of her sweetheart, Charles, alias "Kid" Howard, and two confederates. It is alleged that she was married to Howard in his cell and in the wedding cake put files, saws, and other tools. The girl will be sent to Boston.

LOST $30,000 AT LUDLUM'S.

Felix Had Very Bad Luck Almost Everywhere Except at Monte Carlo.

A tale of exceeding bad luck at gambling was told by John A. Felix, a music importer, when he testified before Judge Foster and a jury in General Sessions yesterday against Christopher J. Tracy, accused of a wire-tapping swindle, with Felix as the victim. Tracy is charged with having cheated Felix out of $50,000 by means of a fake scheme to beat the poolrooms.

"You gambled at Lou Ludlum's place and in Freeman's place, in Thirty-eighth Street?" asked J. W. Osborne on cross-examination.

"I did," replied the witness curtly.

"Have you gambled since Tracy was indicted—in Hoboken?"

"I have."

"Did you lose?"

"Not much—maybe a thousand dollars."

"And how much did you lose in Ludlum's place?"

"Maybe thirty thousand."

"And in Freeman's?"

"Oh, maybe twenty thousand."

"You lost money in Monte Carlo, too?"

"Oh, just a few thousand, maybe. I have sometimes won there."

"You seem to have lost everywhere else," remarked Mr. Osborne sympathetically.

"Yes," admitted Mr. Felix. "I lose everywhere except at Monte Carlo."

"Did you ever gamble at any other place than those mentioned?"

"On the Stock Exchange," replied the witness smilingly. "But I have better luck there. They let me win occasionally."

"Are you a sport?" Mr. Osborne inquired.

"N—no," the witness faltered, "I don't think I am."

The trial will continue to-day.

NOT A BARGAIN IN BEACHES.

Mayor Unfavorably Impressed with Terms for Manhattan.

Mayor McClellan said yesterday that he was not impressed with the possibilities of Manhattan Beach as a municipal seaside park. He has inspected the site to inform himself as to the advisability of taking it over at the offered price of $8,150,000 on sale or $150,000 a year on lease.

"We found a lagoon, a marsh, some gray clouds, and the sad sea waves," the Mayor said.

"No beach?" was asked.

"Very little; less than 100 feet of clean beach, I should think, with a lot of bulkhead in rather poor condition. Some species of sea worm eats the piles supporting the boardwalk. At least three-fourths of the piles have yielded to his appetite, and the piles would have to be replaced. Back of the bulkhead there is water enough to sail a boat, and part of the 400 acres we are asked to buy is yet under water.

"I think the price asked a good deal more than the property is worth, and I cannot think of any arguments that would convince me to the contrary."

"What about the place for a seaside park and convalescent home?"

"It has advantages, but not at the price quoted," was the Mayor's answer.

The city has offers of available grounds at Rockaway Park and Staten Island. The Mayor is to look at all before the hearings on March 2 and March 9.

WOMEN AT CLAICHE TRIAL.

Many of Them Anxious to Hear Murder Case Testimony.

The Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court was again overcrowded yesterday when Justice Davis resumed the trial of Berthe Claiche on the charge of murdering Emil Gerdron. Many women were present, having braved a regular football rush to find places in the courtroom.

Before adjournment was taken until this morning Assistant District Attorney Ely announced that the people's case would be finished to-day. Policeman Henry Morton, against whom much testimony has been given by several other members of the force in the course of the trial, will not be called by the prosecution Mr. Ely said. Lawyer Levy refused to tell whether he would put Morton on the stand for his side.

Policeman Edward J. Lennon, an eyewitness of the shooting; Policeman George M. Billafer, who helped to arrest Gerdron just before he was shot to death; Mary Zimmerman, who knew the Claiche girl well, and Florentine Le Sage, a Frenchwoman, were among the witnesses examined yesterday. Nothing not already known to the public was contained in their testimony.

JEROME CAUTIONS POOL.

Says Magistrate Sends Too Many Petty Offenders to Higher Courts.

District Attorney Jerome had a personal talk with Magistrate Pool at Essex Market Court yesterday. His appearance created consternation in the rank and file of court employes and police attachés. When he left the Magistrate Mr. Jerome said:

"My principal object in calling on Magistrate Pool was to protest against holding prisoners for trial in higher courts on trivial offenses. He is inclined that way, and I am afraid is getting a little too old for the bench. The courtroom appeared better than I expected to find it, and I am satisfied that the changes which Commissioner Bingham recently made have been for the better.

"There has been graft here of a worse character than in any other public department. These poor people cannot afford to be robbed, and when I sent over an assistant a month or more since it was to protect them from a gang of cheap lawyers and their steerers."

A WATER METER INQUIRY.

Register Padden Starts One and Ellison Says It's to be Thorough.

Water Register Padden started in yesterday to make a new investigation of the conditions in every building in Manhattan where water meters should have been installed but where no such action has been taken. He got the ten Brooklyn Inspectors he requested of the Brooklyn office, and these men were put to work double-checking the reports of the Manhattan Inspectors and verifying the conditions as outlined.

Commissioner Ellison and Mr. Padden are both at work on the plan, and they are determined that before the end of the current year they will have meters in every building that should be metered. Commissioner Ellison believes that the revenues of the office can be doubled, and possibly trebled, and he says he is determined to make the overhauling of the bureau thorough.

41 CHINAMEN CAUGHT IN RAID.

Forty of Them Discharged Soon Afterward in Police Court.

The Police of the Elizabeth Street Station, under the leadership of Capt. Schlottman, raided an alleged fantan resort in Mott Street yesterday afternoon and arrested forty-one Chinamen. They were all discharged later in the Tombs Court, except Moe Duck, the alleged proprietor.

The raid caused much excitement in Chinatown. The raiders smashed doors with axes, hunted for secret passages in which Chinamen had taken refuge, and altogether it was two hours before the patrol wagon drove away with the prisoners.

ROYAL Baking Powder

makes

Delicious Biscuit, Griddle Cakes and Doughnuts

FINDS SUBWAY AIR GOOD, BUT SANITATION BAD

Expert Soper Severely Criticises Dirty Stations and Cars.

A PREVIOUS WARNING IGNORED

More Bacteria on an Average in Outside Air, but Pneumonia Germs Thrive in Tunnel.

The Rapid Transit Commission at its meeting to-morrow will take up the report of George A. Soper, Ph. D., a consulting sanitary engineer, who was employed by the Commissioners to investigate sanitary conditions in the Subway. The report has been in the hands of the Commissioners since their meeting on Feb. 8.

Mr. Soper's investigation covered a period of six months, from July 1 to Dec. 31 last year, and he has had a corps of Inspectors and experts to assist him. These have covered a wide range of subjects, such as the temperature and humidity of the Subway air, its chemical and bacterial condition, the system of ventilation, the prevalence and nature of dust and odors, and the sanitary care of the Subway.

The Subway air, which has been the object of so much criticism, the sanitary expert declares, has been maligned. He says that the analyses made by him and his assistants show the air in the Subway to be frequently renewed. He reports that there are on an average twice as many bacteria found in the open air of the streets as in the Subway. In substance, a summary of the report shows the sanitary conditions of the Subway to be good, in spite of sanitary administration which is pronounced bad.

Recommendations Not Heeded.

Mr. Soper is unsparing in his criticism of this feature of Subway management, and points out that a preliminary report which he made to the Rapid Transit Commission last October, accompanied by recommendations from the Board of Health, apparently had not stirred the company to remedy these shortcomings. On this point Mr. Soper says:

The sanitary administration of the Subway has been the most unsatisfactory feature brought out in this investigation. Inspection has shown the existence of conditions which call for immediate improvement. The stations and toilet rooms have not been kept in a clean and orderly condition. It is difficult to criticise too severely the filthy condition of the roadbed at the stations or the neglected condition of ventilation and cleanliness in some of the toilet rooms. Unless these conditions are corrected they may very properly be regarded as suitable subjects for the attention of the Board of Health.

The ballast of the roadbed should be renewed at the stations or, better, replaced with concrete or other smooth surface which can be kept clean. The ballast at many of the stations has served as the receptacle for unlimited quantities of filth of the kind usually consigned to cuspidors. In the matter of expectoration the guards and other employes of the operating company, who should be the sanitary guardians of the Subway, are the chief offenders. It seems unnecessary to refer in further detail to this subject. The disgusting and unsanitary conditions to which I refer are sufficiently evident to every passenger. I recommend that the ordinances of the Board of Health relating to spitting be enforced in the Subway and that the roadbed at the stations be made clean and kept clean.

Notwithstanding the recommendations of the Board of Health with respect to the sanitary administration of the Subway, a copy of which accompanied my former report, dry sweeping has not been abolished at the stations. Apparently the porters and others in charge of cleaning the Subway stations have not received precise instructions as to their duties and they are not obliged, as they should be, to follow in every particular methods of cleaning and disinfection laid down by a competent Superintendent.

Should Be Often Cleaned.

The stairways and platforms have been washed so infrequently that the employes at many stations cannot remember when this work was last done. Mopping and scrubbing should be among the chief reliances for keeping the Subway clean. With respect to cleaning, the Board of Health has said that the chief cleaning of the stations should be at night immediately after the theatre crowds have gone home. At this time the cars, station platforms, and closets should not only be swept but also thoroughly and properly mopped. They should all be scrubbed once a week at night. Dusting of the stations should be done only with moist cloths, which should be properly cleaned after each using. The use of feather dusterns should not be permitted either in the stations or the cars.

At present the cars are cleaned at the yards of the operating company or in the Subway itself. They are swept out too infrequently and cleaned inside and out apparently once in two or more days. Accurate information with respect to this matter has not been obtainable. The Board of Health has recommended that the cars at the yards, after sweeping, should be closed and after not less than three hours should be cleared of the dust which has settled.

The expert devotes a large part of his report to the temperature in the Subway. He found that on an average the air in the Subway during July and August was 5.6 degrees above the temperature in the streets. He said that from a sanitary point of view that difference should not be alarming. The coolest station according to Dr. Soper's thermographs was Canal Street, and the warmest Astor Place.

Here are some results of the bacterial examination:

More Bacteria Outside.

There were, on an average, more than twice as many bacteria found in the air of the streets as in the air of the Subway, excepting after rains, when fewer were found outside than inside. The average number of bacteria which settled from the air in fifteen minutes and were developed upon the plates was: In the Subway, 500; outside, 1,167; difference, 667. The average number of bacteria found by filtering the air was 3,200 per cubic meter of air in the Subway and 6,500 per cubic meter of air in the streets; difference, 3,300.

The bacteria were more numerous near the stairways than at the ends of the stations. The bacteria were more numerous on the side of the station into which the wind blew from the streets than on the opposite side. The numbers of bacteria in the air of the Subway varied with the amount of travel. They were most numerous when the number of passengers and trains were most numerous and fewest when the passengers and trains were fewest.

The pneumococcus, probably the infective cause of a common form of pneumonia, was found capable of retaining its virulence in the Subway for twenty-three days. According to Wood, who made studies of the resistance of this germ for the Commission for the Investigation of Respiratory Diseases of the New York City Department of Health, the pneumococcus is killed in four hours in sunlight.

Secretary Burroughs of the Rapid Transit Commission said that he considered the report a vindication of the Subway. Superintendent Hedley of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company told a reporter that inasmuch as he had received no official communication from the Rapid Transit Commission on the subject of the report he would prefer not to make any comment on the criticisms of the sanitary administration of the Subway.

Picking is getting harder among the Winter suits marked down to $12.50, but there are nuggets still.

Perhaps one of them's just your size.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

HOPE

To-Day the Last Day, $10.

Wednesday, Feb. 28th.

ANY Winter Overcoat on the floor—yours to-day at Ten Dollars.

Long Coats, Medium Coats, Ulsters, Great Coats and Dress Overcoats, $10.

Sale ends at closing hour this evening—6 o'clock.

HOPE BROADWAY—CORNER—CHAMBERS

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AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15. Maude Adams in J. M. Barrie's PETER PAN

Criterion THEATRE, B'y & 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Last times. Mats. Tdy & Sat. 2:15. ETHEL BARRYMORE in J. M. Barrie's play. ALICE-SIT-BY-THE-FIRE. Also Pantaloon, with Lionel Barrymore. NEXT TUES. FRANCIS WILSON Seats Thurs. —in THE MOUNTAIN CLIMBER—

Hudson THEATRE, 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15. OTIS SKINNER IN THE DUEL.

SAVOY Theatre, B'way & 34th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. THE ENGLISH FARCE. MR. HOKPINSON

Herald Sq. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15. SOUVENIR MAT. TO-DAY. BEST SEATS $1.50 Autographed Photos of Mr. Cohan. GEO. M. COHAN in his new musical play, GEO. WASHINGTON, JR.

Knickerbocker B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. FRITZI SCHEFF in M'LLE MODISTE

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. THE LION and the MOUSE NEXT MAT. FRI. AT 3. YVETTE GUILBERT CONCERT SUNDAY AT 8:30.

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway & 30th St. Last week. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15. ELLIS JEFFRIES in Alfred Sutro's Comedy, The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt. NEXT MON., LAWRENCE D'ORSAY SEATS THURS. —in THE EMBASSY BALL

Liberty THEATRE, 42d St., W. of B'way. —CLOSED TO-NIGHT.— TO-MORROW NIGHT At 8:15. Mat. Sat. Wm. A. Brady's production of Donald McLaren's play of Indian Life, THE REDSKIN. Tyrone Power, Edwin Arden, Katherine Grey, Bijou Fernandez, Albert Bruening. Seats Selling.

NEW AMSTERDAM 42d St., West of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Last 3 Weeks. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. Popular Priced Mat. To-day, 50, 75, $1, $1.50. Fay Templeton in G. M. Cohan's 45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.

BROADWAY Thea. B'way, 41st St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TO-DAY & Sat., 2:15. POP. PRICED MATINEE TO-DAY. ELSIE JANIS THE VANDERBILT CUP. with Barney Oldfield's Automobile Race Scene

New York THEA. B'way & 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Prices 25, 50, 75c. & $1. Pop. Mat. Today, 25, 50 & 75c. Reg. Mat. Sat. Last 2 Weeks ROGERS BROTHERS in IRELAND

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. To-night, 8:15. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. "A Delightful College Play."—Herald. BROWN OF HARVARD with HENRY WOODRUFF

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evenings at 8:15. $1 Matinee To-day. MEXICANA The Best Comic Opera In Town.

CASINO B'way & 39th. Evs. at 8:15. $1 MATINEE TO-MORROW. LAST 2 WEEKS THE EARL AND THE GIRL WITH EDDIE FOY

FIELDS THEA., 42d St., W. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mts. 2:30. Phone 44 Bryant. Mats. TO-DAY & Saturday, 50c., 75c., $1.00 LOUIS CLARA MANN & LIPMAN JULIE BONBON *.*Friday Evening, March 2d. Handsome Chatelaine Powder Puffs Souvenirs

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. DAVID BELASCO'S Great War Drama, THE HEART OF MARYLAND With Odette Tyler, Edna Wallace Hopper, Orrin Johnson, R. D. MacLean, John E. Kellerd, Wallace Eddinger. Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Tdy & Sat. 2. Ev. 8.

BELASCO W. 42 St. Ev. 8. Mat. Sat. at 2. DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST. By David Belasco.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. 800th Time in N. Y. Mar. 6th Mats. T., T., S. Eve. 8:15. DAVID BELASCO presents, 2d year in N. Y. WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER.

PROCTOR'S SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE

5TH B'way Av. 28th St. Mat. Dly 25. "THE MISSOURIANS." Miss Bingham, Mr. Van Beuren, Mr. Young. Nts. Res. 25, 50, 75.

23D ST. Mats. Daily. 15, 25. ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE. WM. COURTLEIGH, in "Poetean Novelty"; DAVE LEW. 3 & CO., Prince of Pilsen Girls. RADHA. Nights, 15, 25, 35, 50, 75.

58TH ST. Mats. Daily. All Seats 15, 25. ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE. CHAS. E. EVANS, First Appearance in Vaudeville; DAN McAVOY & CO., Leslie & Dailey, Florenze 12. Nts. 15, 25, 35, 50, 75.

125TH ST. Mats. Daily. 15, 25. "The Prisoner of Zenda." Beatrice Morgan, Paul McAllister, Hilliard, others, Star Vaud. Kelly & Violette. Nts. 15, 25, 35, 50, 75.

N E W Star Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-day 25c. 15, 25, 35, 50 & 75c. CHILD SLAVES OF NEW YORK with Will H. Vedder

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Mat. To-day 25c. 25, 50 & 75c. HARRY CLAY BLANEY The Boy Behind the Gun

MURRAY HILL 42d St. & Lex. Av. Mat. To-day, 25c. 25, 35, 50, 75. Al. W. Martin's UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. MOTOR BOAT AND SPORTSMEN'S SHOW 10 A. M. TO 11 P. M. To-day, until 5 P. M., Souvenirs Given to Ladies and Children. ADMISSION, 50c. CHILDREN, 25c.

WALLACK'S Broadway and 30th St. To-day at 2:15 POPULAR MATINEE, 50c. to $1.50. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM IN THE SQUAW MAN TO-NIGHT, 8:25.

COLONIAL VESTA VICTORIA, EMPIRE CITY QUARTETTE, Adelaide B'way & 62d Herrmann, Cole & Johnson. Daily Mts. 25 Mr. & Mrs. Allison, &c.

ALHAMBRA 7th Av. 126St. RIGO & His Tzigani Orchestra, Louis Simon & Grace Gardner Co., Elinore Sisters, Sa-Mats. Daily 25c. Ierno, 4 Seasons, and others.

GARDEN Thea. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Weds. & Sats. 2:20. Ppp Priced MATINEE TO-DAY. Best Seats $1.00 Raymond HITCHCOCK 50th Perf. March 3. The Galloper